

Innovation for Our Energy Future

Controlled Hydrogen Fleet and Infrastructure Demonstration and Validation Project

Fall 2008

Composite Data Products Final Version September 24, 2008

Keith Wipke, Sam Sprik, Jennifer Kurtz, and Todd Ramsden

Technical Report NREL/TP-560-44256 October 2008



Innovation for Our Energy Future

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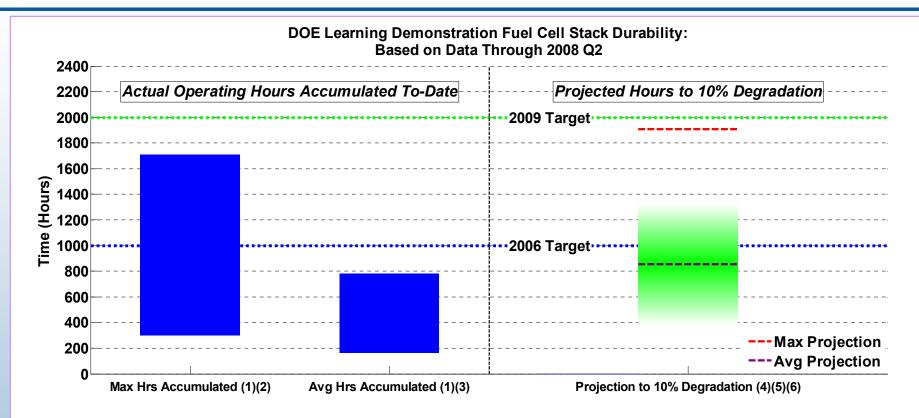
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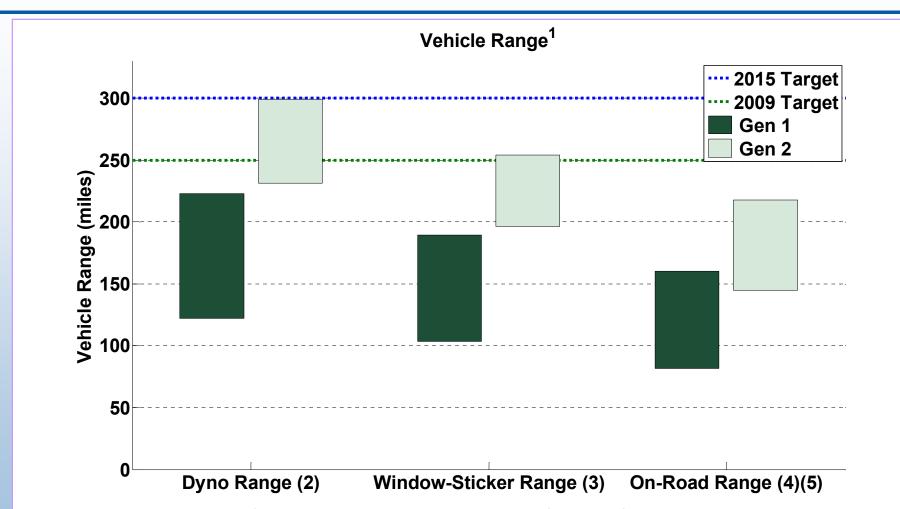
CDP#1: Hours Accumulated and Projected Hours to 10% Stack Voltage Degradation



- (1) Range bars created using one data point for each OEM. Some stacks have accumulated hours beyond 10% voltage degradation.
- (2) Range (highest and lowest) of the maximum operating hours accumulated to-date of any OEM's individual stack in "real-world" operation.
- (3) Range (highest and lowest) of the average operating hours accumulated to-date of all stacks in each OEM's fleet.
- (4) Projection using on-road data degradation calculated at high stack current. This criterion is used for assessing progress against DOE targets, may differ from OEM's end-of-life criterion, and does not address "catastrophic" failure modes, such as membrane failure.
- (5) Using one nominal projection per OEM: "Max Projection" = highest nominal projection, "Avg Projection" = average nominal projection. The shaded green bar represents an engineering judgment of the uncertainty on the "Avg Projection" due to data and methodology limitations. Projections will change as additional data are accumulated.
- (6) Projection method was modified beginning with 2008 Q2 data.

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CDP#2: Vehicle Range

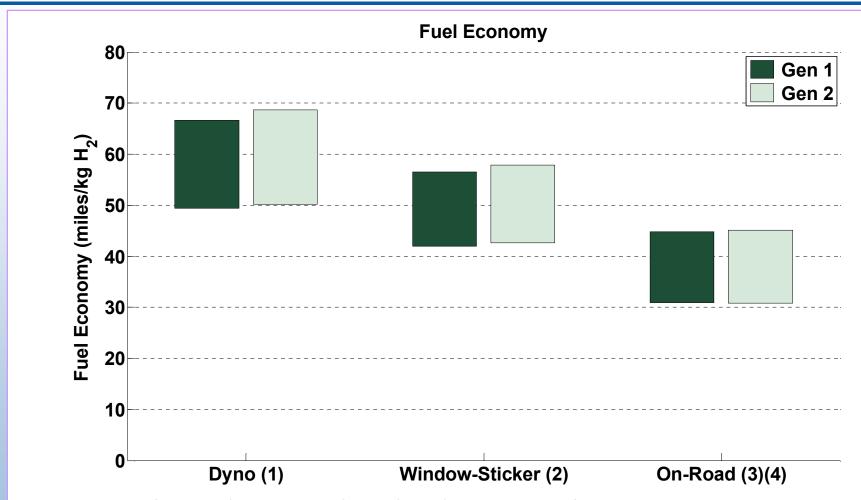


- (1) Range is based on fuel economy and usable hydrogen on-board the vehicle. One data point for each make/model.
- (2) Fuel economy from unadjusted combined City/Hwy per DRAFT SAE J2572.

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- (3) Fuel economy from EPA Adjusted combined City/Hwy (0.78 x Hwy, 0.9 x City).
- (4) Excludes trips < 1 mile. One data point for on-road fleet average of each make/model.
- (5) Fuel economy calculated from on-road fuel cell stack current or mass flow readings.

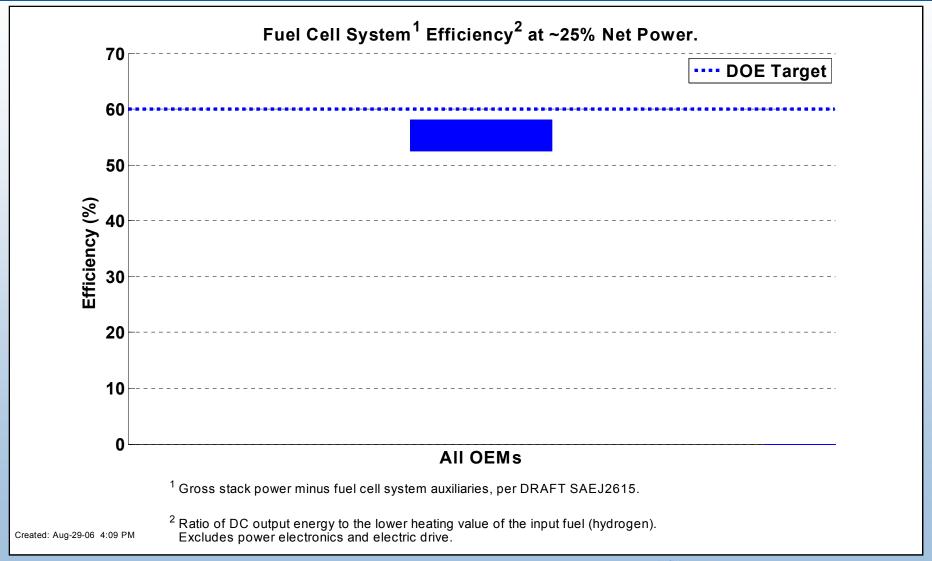
CDP#6: Fuel Economy



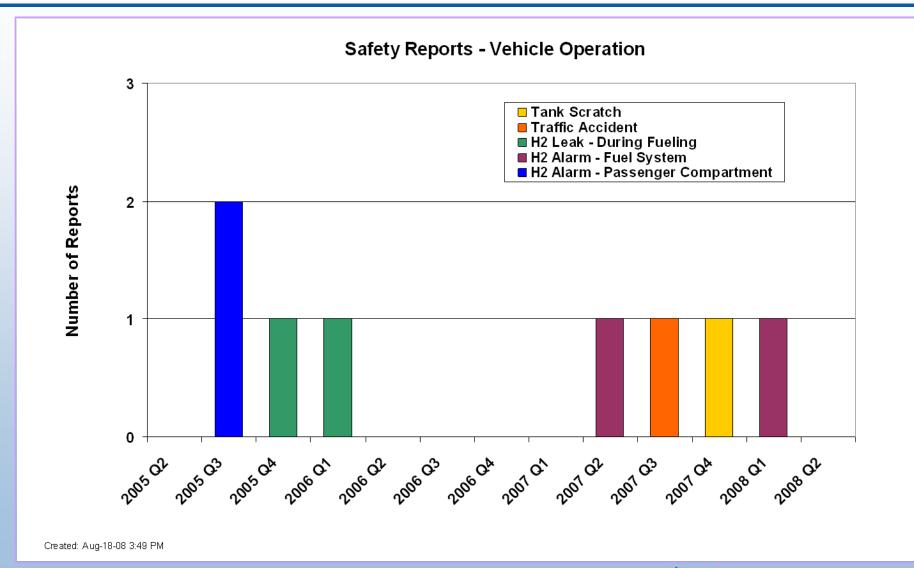
- (1) One data point for each make/model. Combined City/Hwy fuel economy per DRAFT SAE J2572.
- (2) Adjusted combined City/Hwy fuel economy (0.78 x Hwy, 0.9 x City).
- (3) Excludes trips < 1 mile. One data point for on-road fleet average of each make/model.
- (4) Calculated from on-road fuel cell stack current or mass flow readings.

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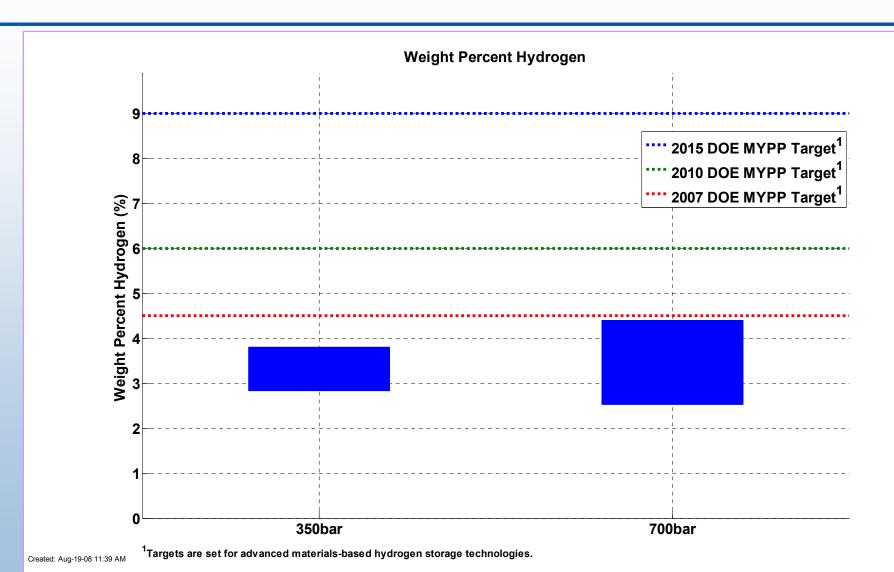
CDP#8: FC System Efficiency



CDP#9: Safety Reports – Vehicles

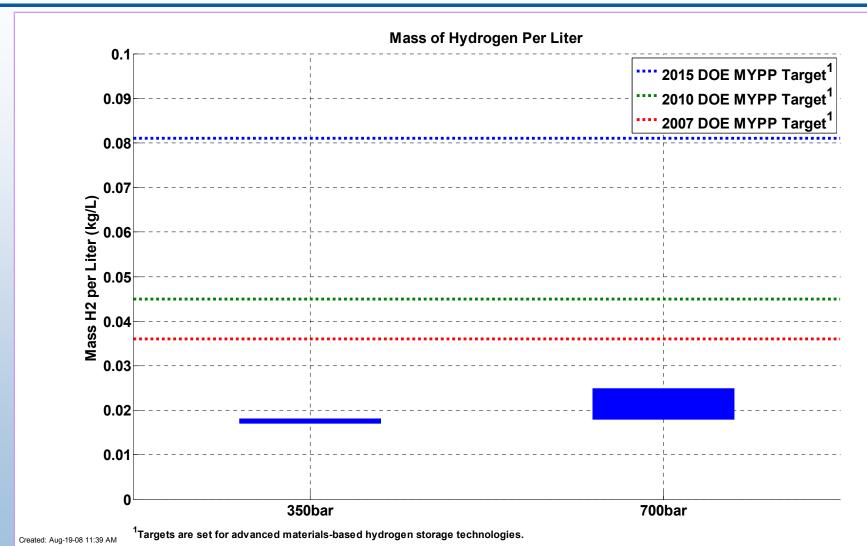


CDP#10: Storage Weight % Hydrogen



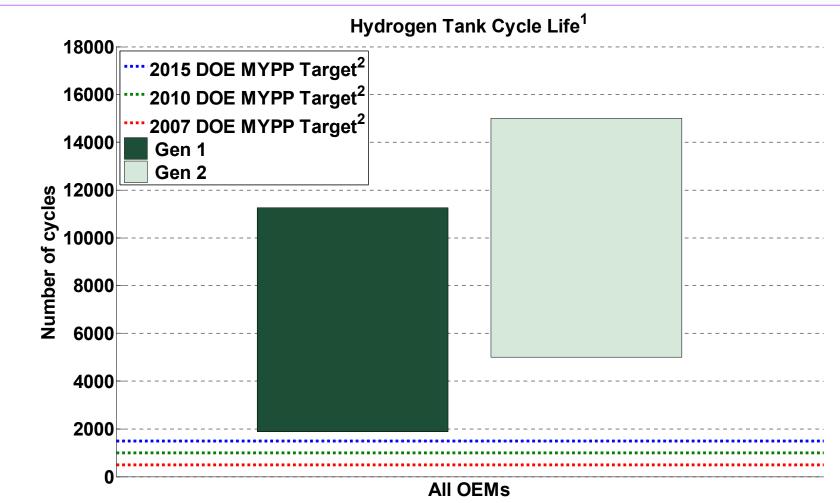
NREL National Renewable Energy Laboratory

CDP#11: Volumetric Capacity of H2 Storage



NREL National Renewable Energy Laboratory

CDP#12: Vehicle Hydrogen Tank Cycle Life

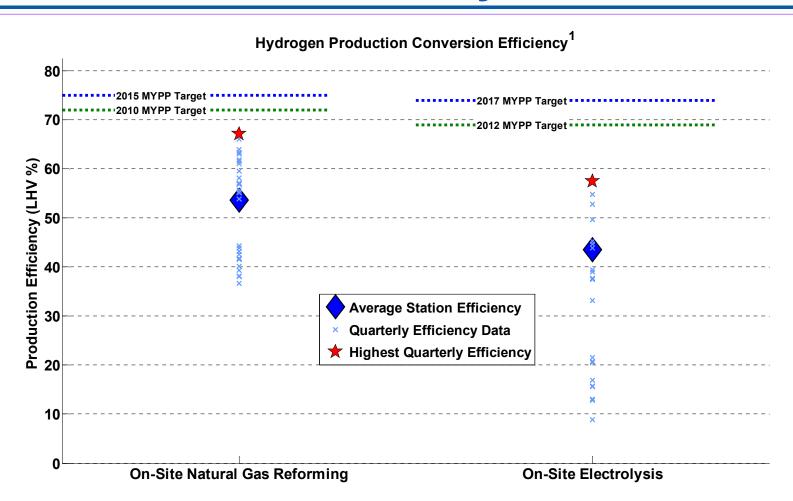


¹Data reported reference NGV2, HGV2, or EIHP standards.

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²Some near-term targets have been achieved with compressed and liquid tanks. Emphasis is on advanced materials-based technologies.

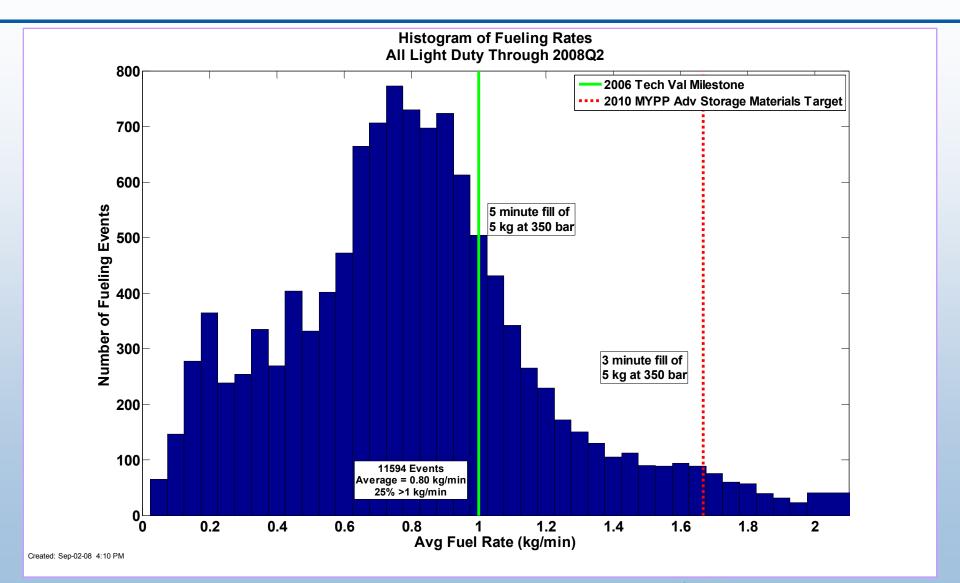
CDP#13: On-Site Hydrogen Production Efficiency



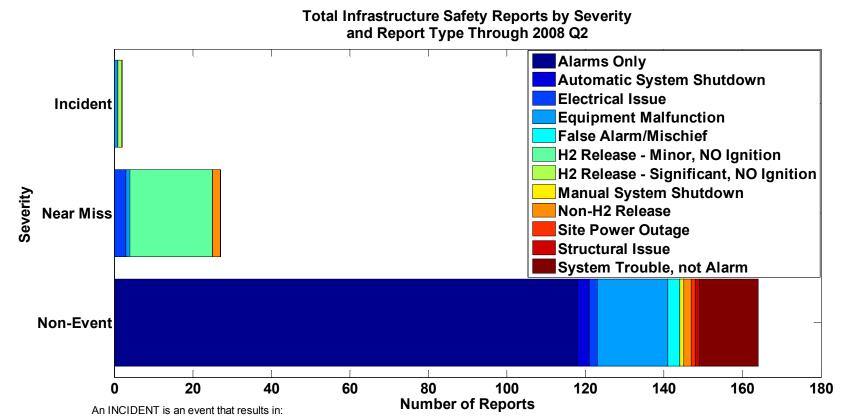
¹Production conversion efficiency is defined as the energy of the hydrogen out of the process (on an LHV basis) divided by the sum of the energy into the production process from the feedstock and all other energy as needed. Conversion efficiency does not include energy used for compression, storage, and dispensing.

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CDP#18: Refueling Rates



CDP#20: Safety Reports – Infrastructure



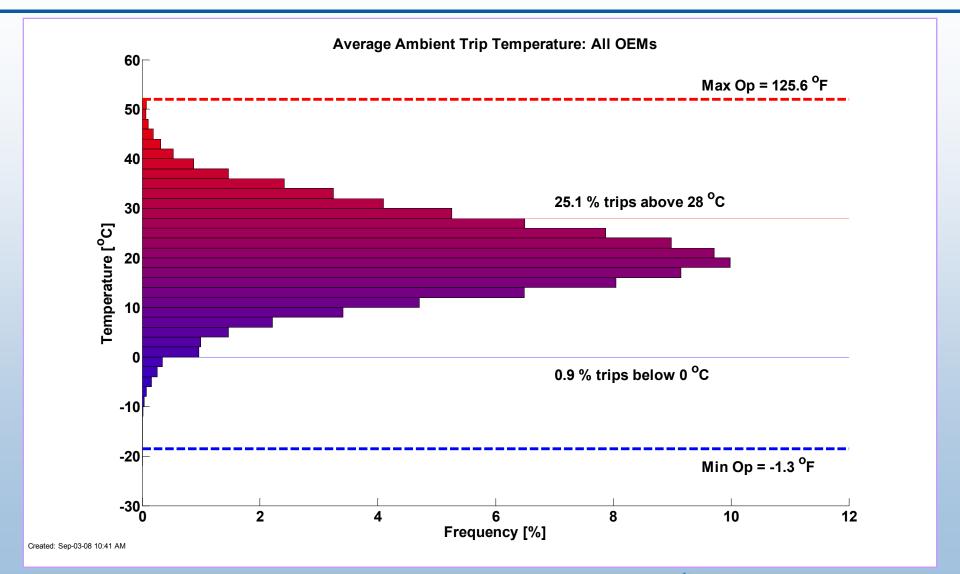
- a lost time accident and/or injury to personnel
- damage/unplanned downtime for project equipment, facilities or property
- impact to the public or environment
- any hydrogen release that unintentionally ignites or is sufficient to sustain a flame if ignited
- release of any volatile, hydrogen containing compound (other than the hydrocarbons used as common fuels)

A NEAR-MISS is:

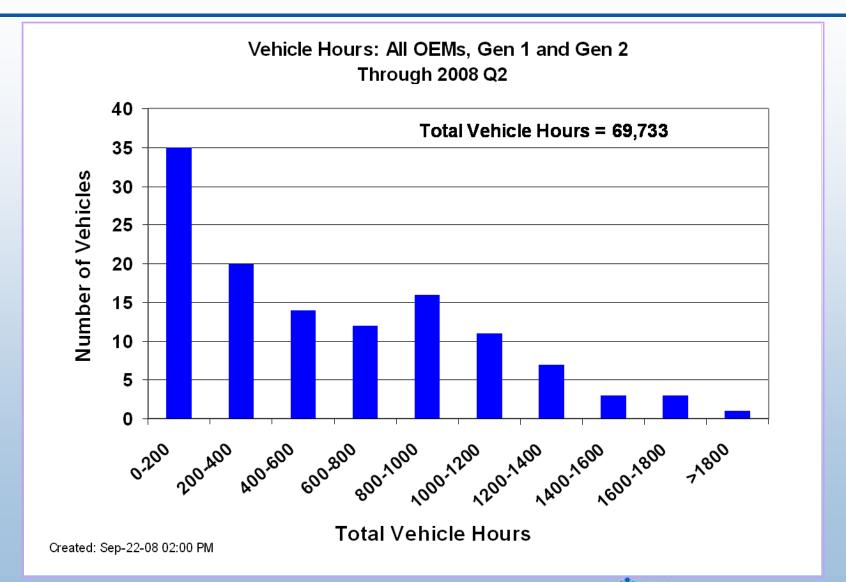
- an event that under slightly different circumstances could have become an incident
- unplanned H2 release insufficient to sustain a flame

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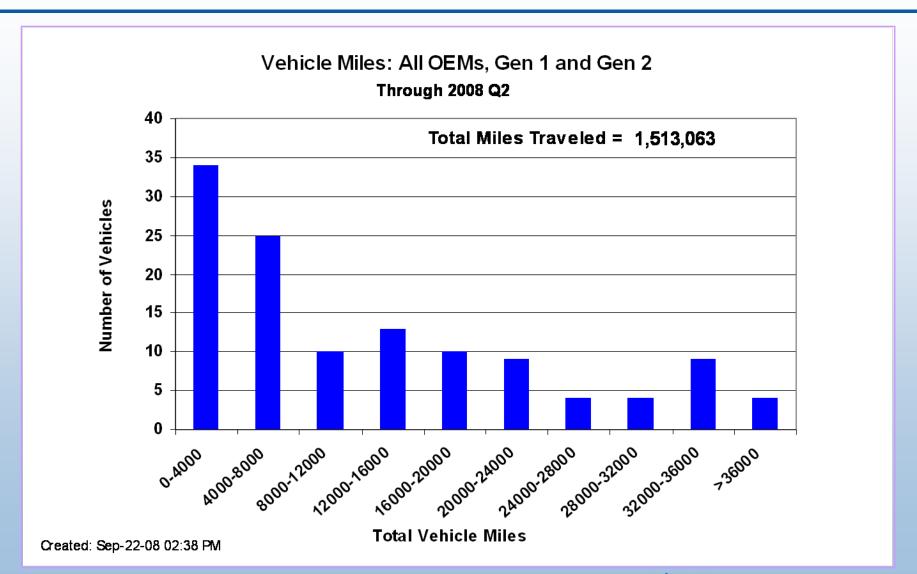
CDP#21: Range of Ambient Temperature During Vehicle Operation



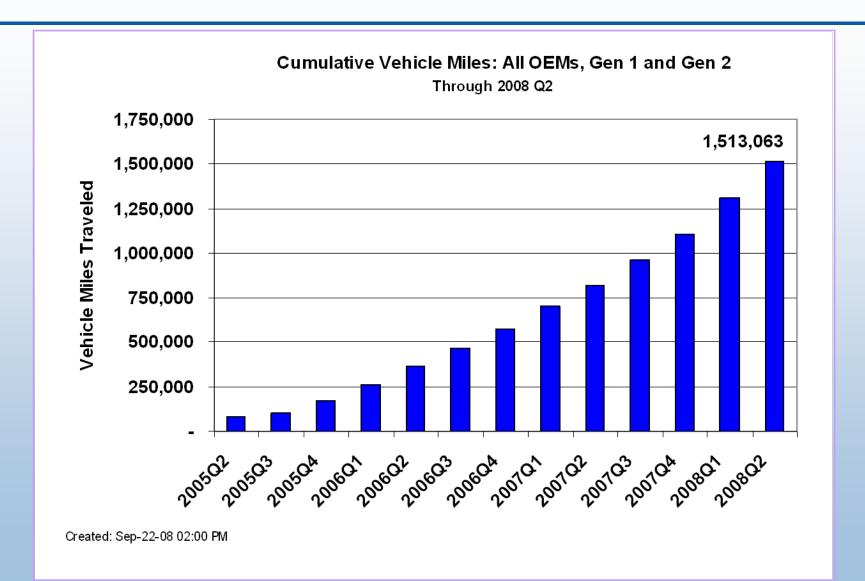
CDP#22: Vehicle Operating Hours



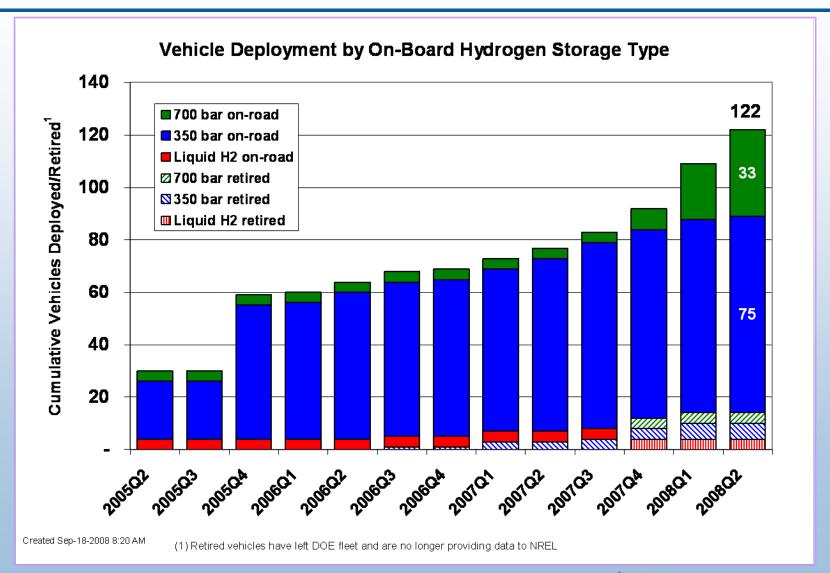
CDP#23: Vehicles vs. Miles Traveled



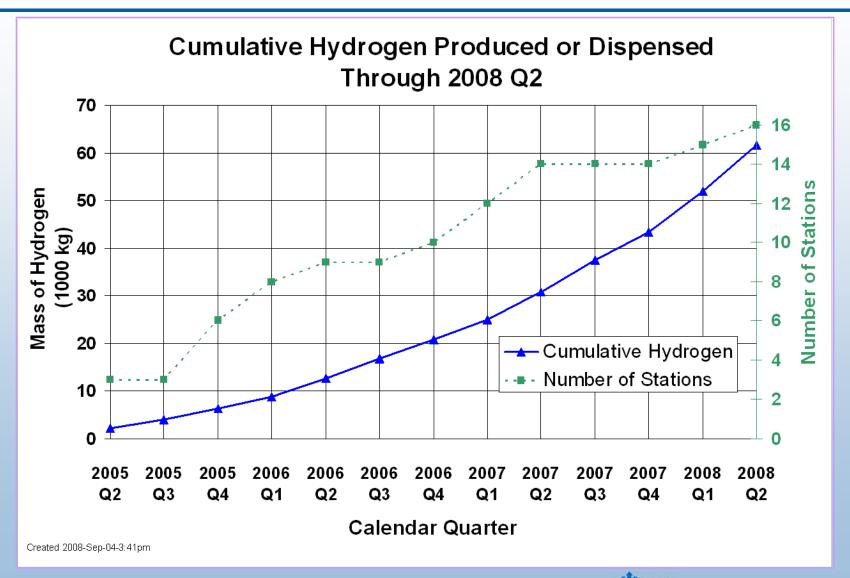
CDP#24: Cumulative Vehicle Miles Traveled



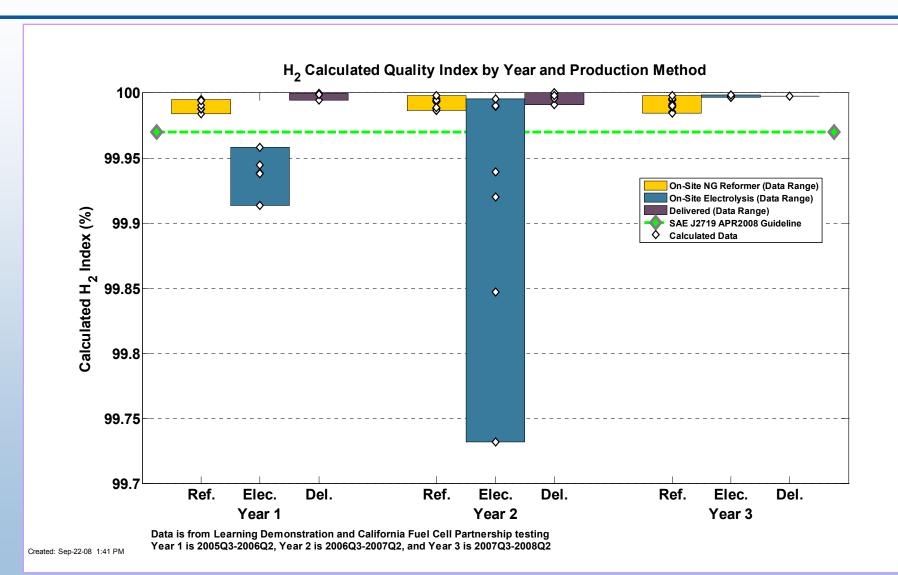
CDP#25: Vehicle H2 Storage Technologies



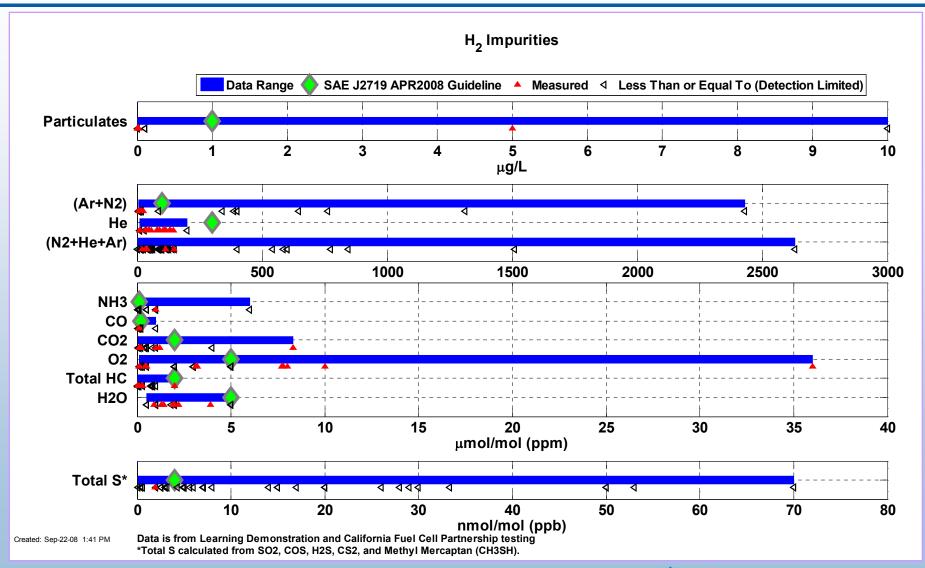
CDP#26: Cumulative H2 Produced or Dispensed

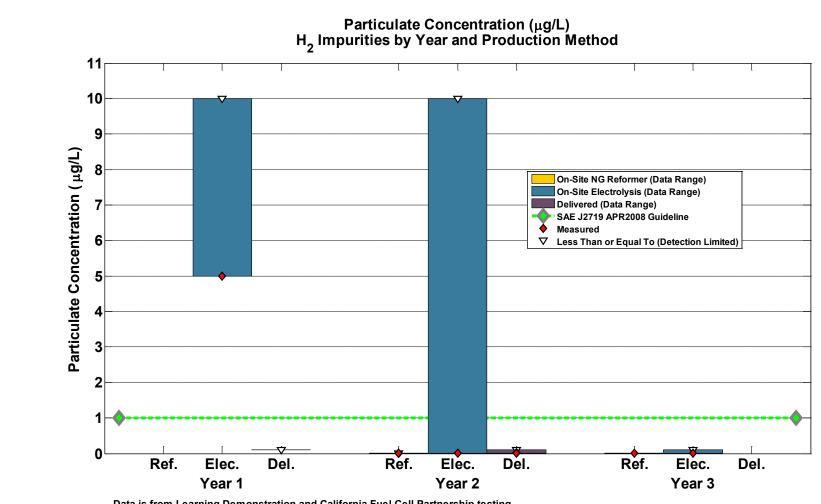


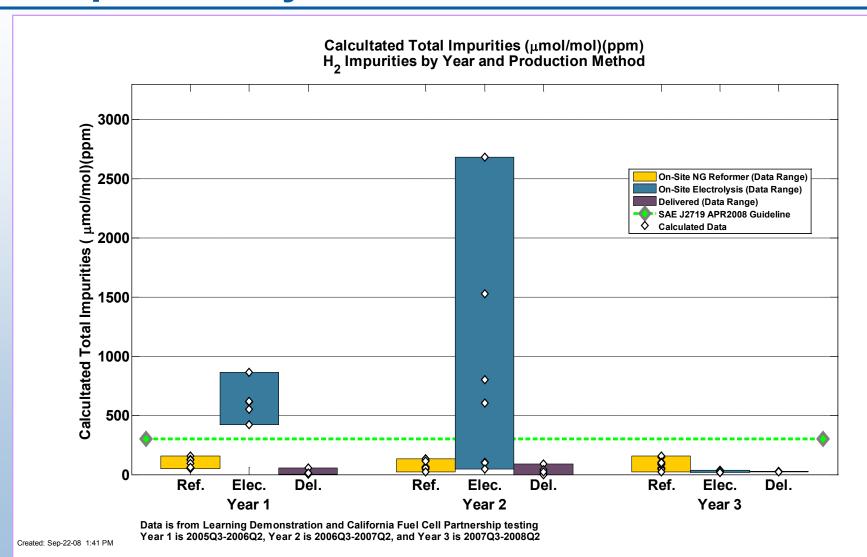
CDP#27: Hydrogen Quality Index

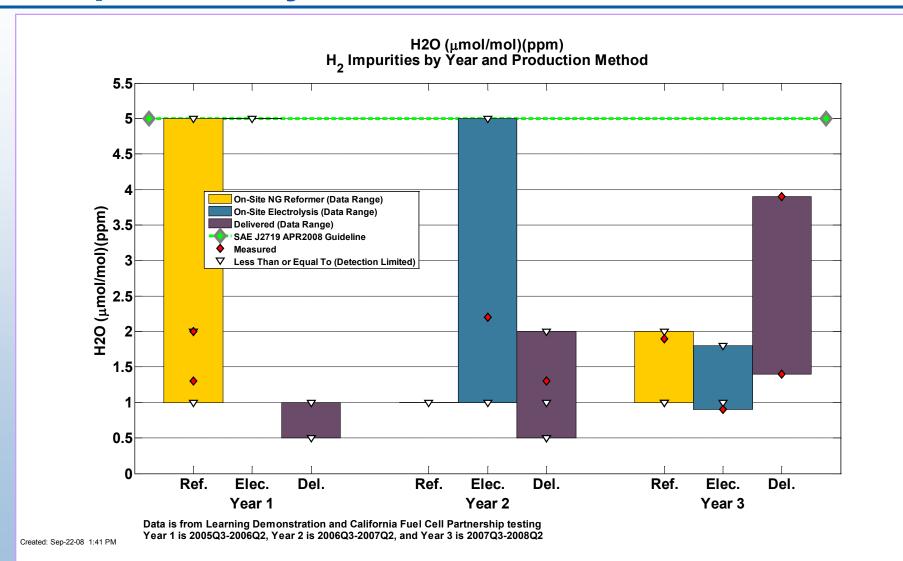


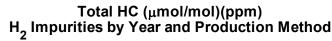
CDP #28: Hydrogen Impurities

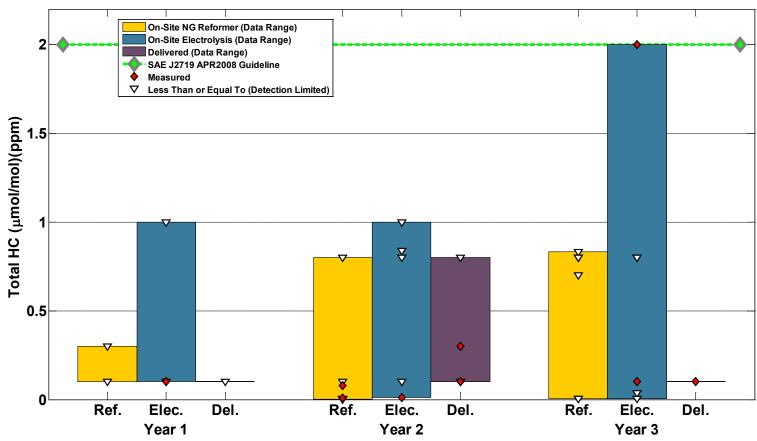


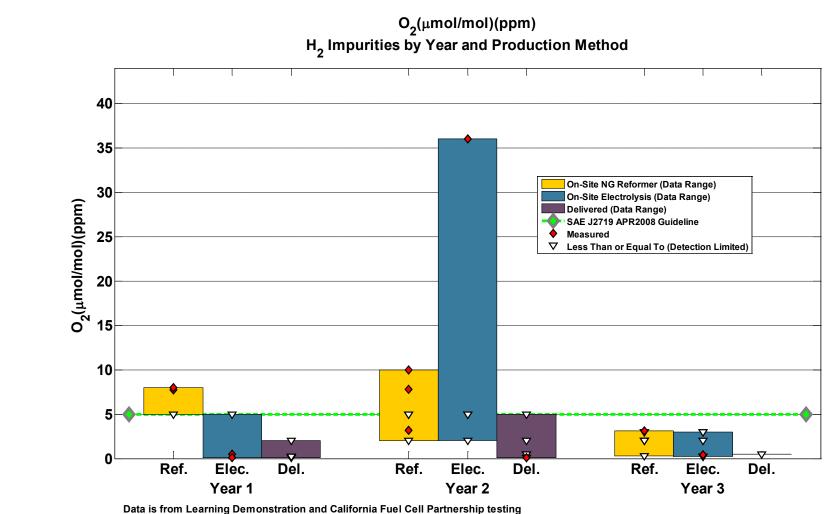






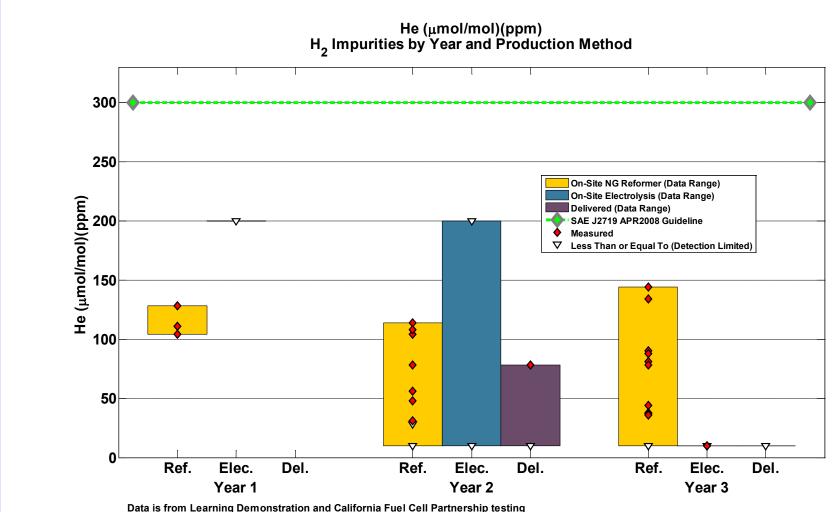






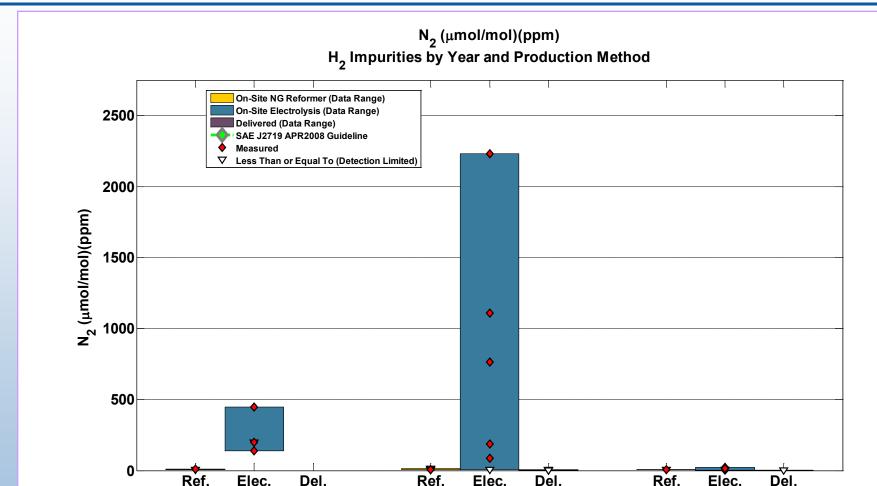
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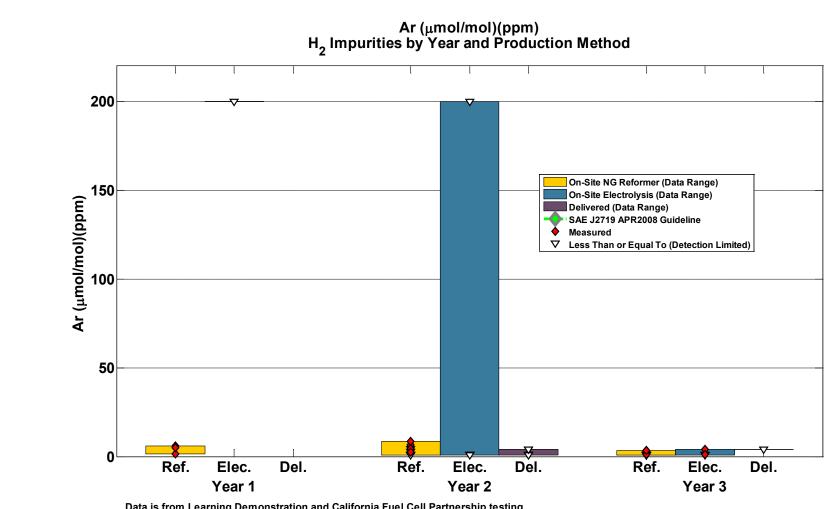
Year 2

Data is from Learning Demonstration and California Fuel Cell Partnership testing Year 1 is 2005Q3-2006Q2, Year 2 is 2006Q3-2007Q2, and Year 3 is 2007Q3-2008Q2

Year 1

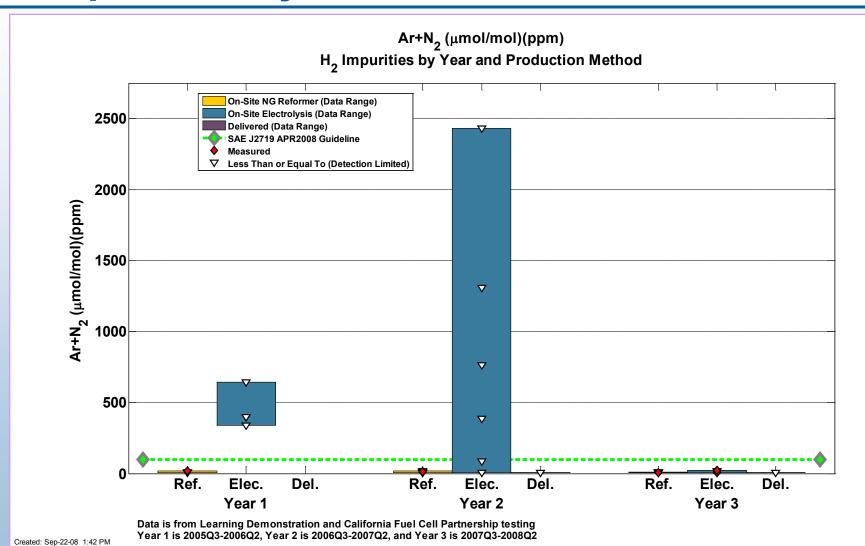
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Year 3

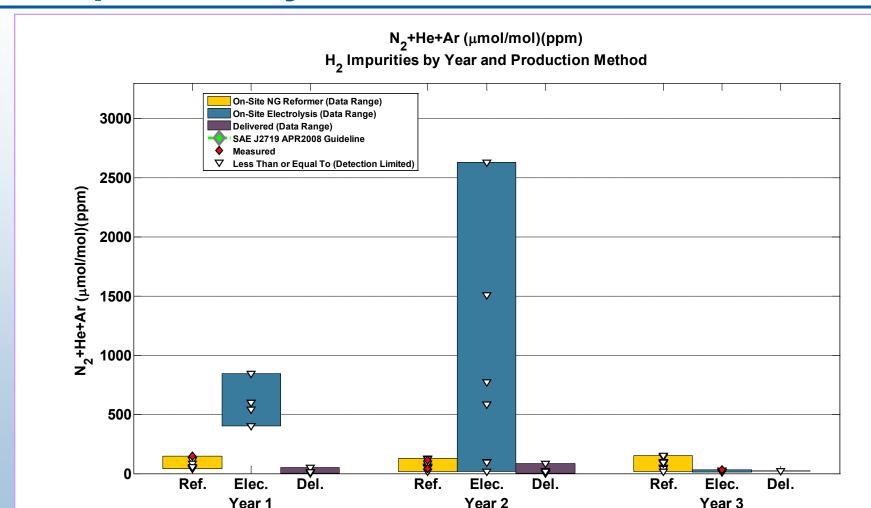


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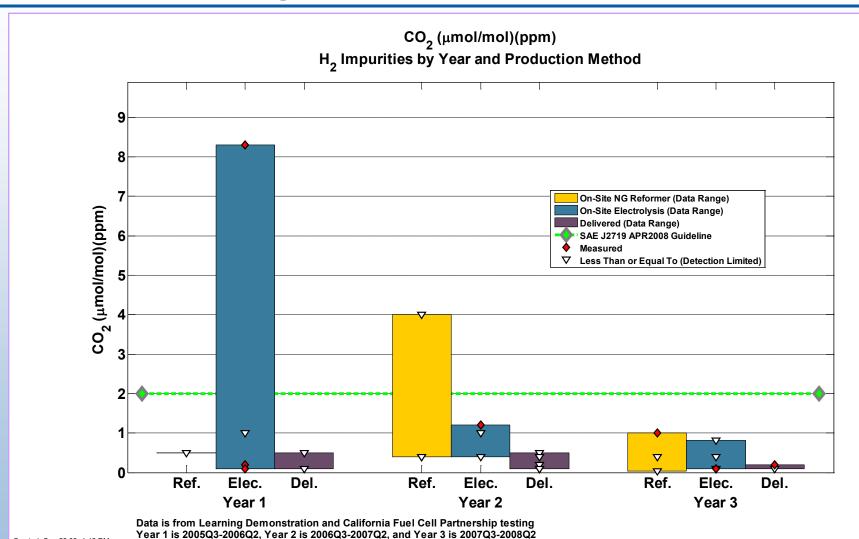
NREL National Renewable Energy Laboratory



Data is from Learning Demonstration and California Fuel Cell Partnership testing Year 1 is 2005Q3-2006Q2, Year 2 is 2006Q3-2007Q2, and Year 3 is 2007Q3-2008Q2

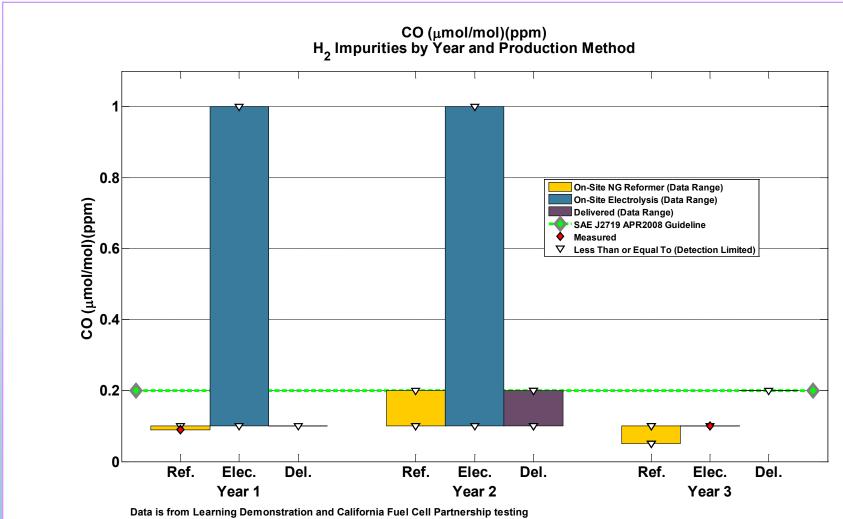
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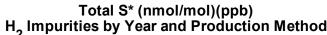
NREL National Renewable Energy Laboratory

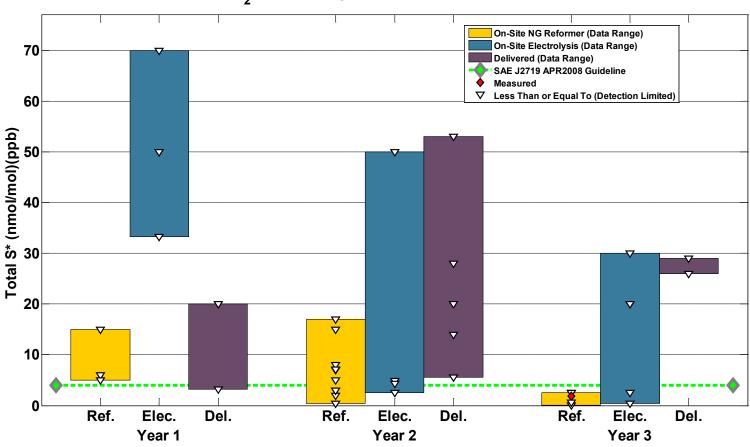


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Year 1 is 2005Q3-2006Q2, Year 2 is 2006Q3-2007Q2, and Year 3 is 2007Q3-2008Q2



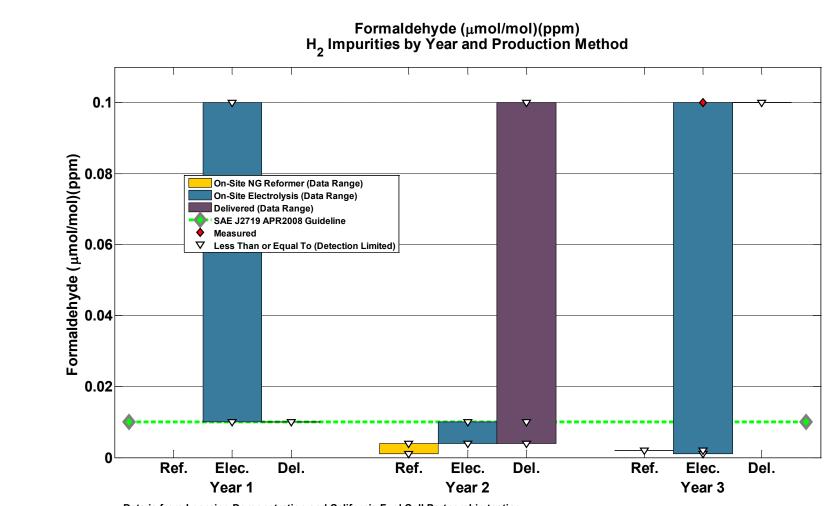




Data is from Learning Demonstration and California Fuel Cell Partnership testing Year 1 is 2005Q3-2006Q2, Year 2 is 2006Q3-2007Q2, and Year 3 is 2007Q3-2008Q2 *Total S calculated from SO2, COS, H2S, CS2, and Methyl Mercaptan (CH3SH).

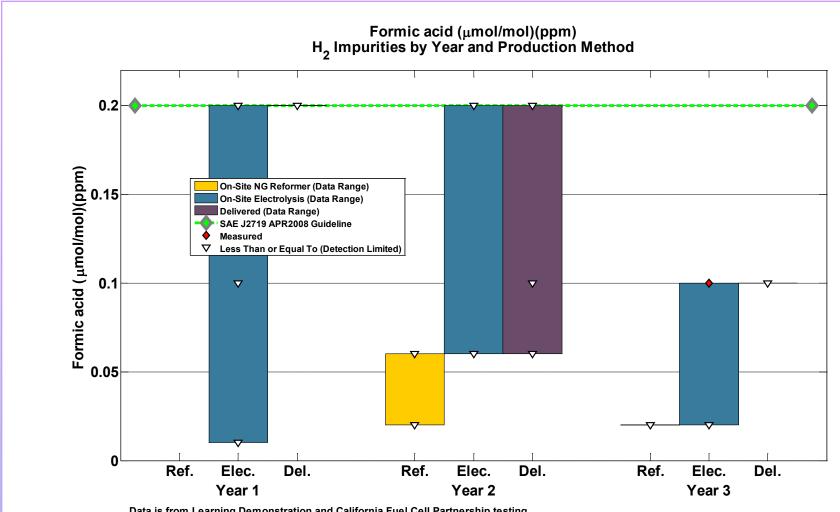
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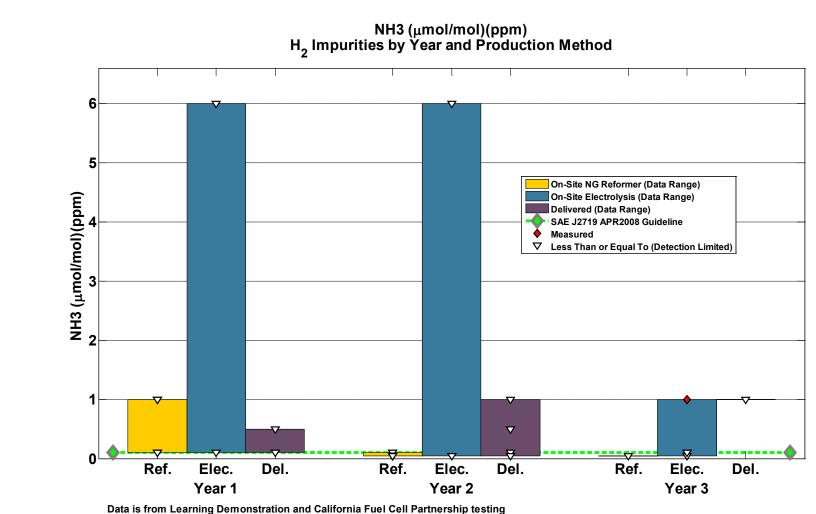




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Data is from Learning Demonstration and California Fuel Cell Partnership testing Year 1 is 2005Q3-2006Q2, Year 2 is 2006Q3-2007Q2, and Year 3 is 2007Q3-2008Q2



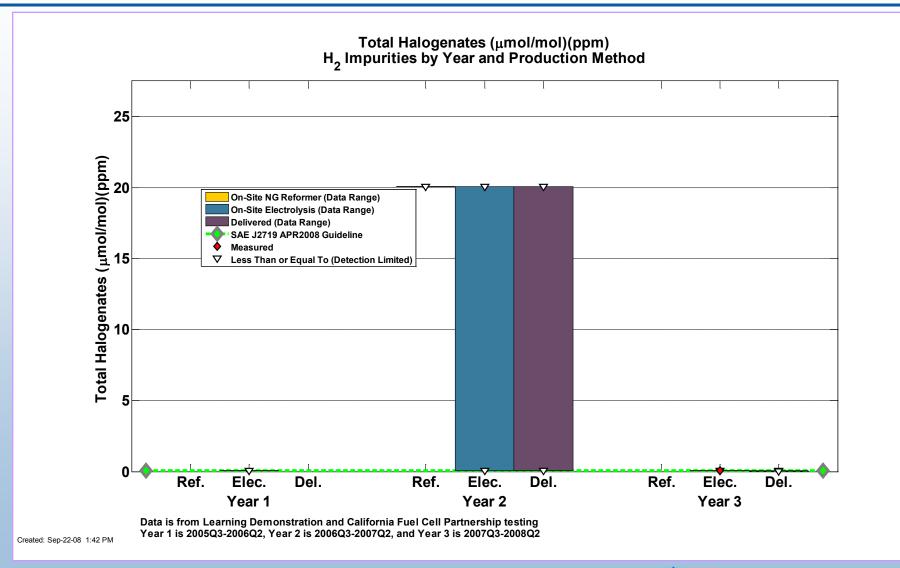


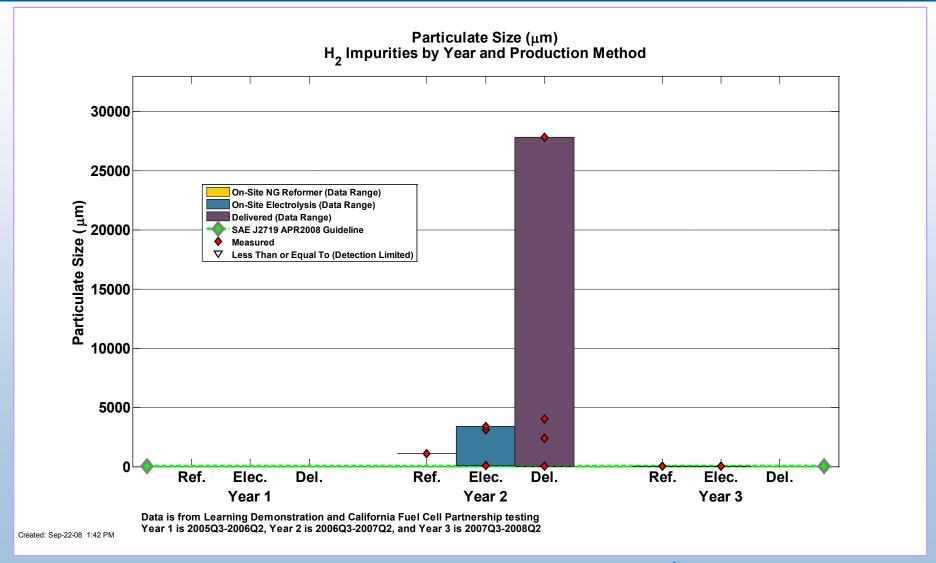
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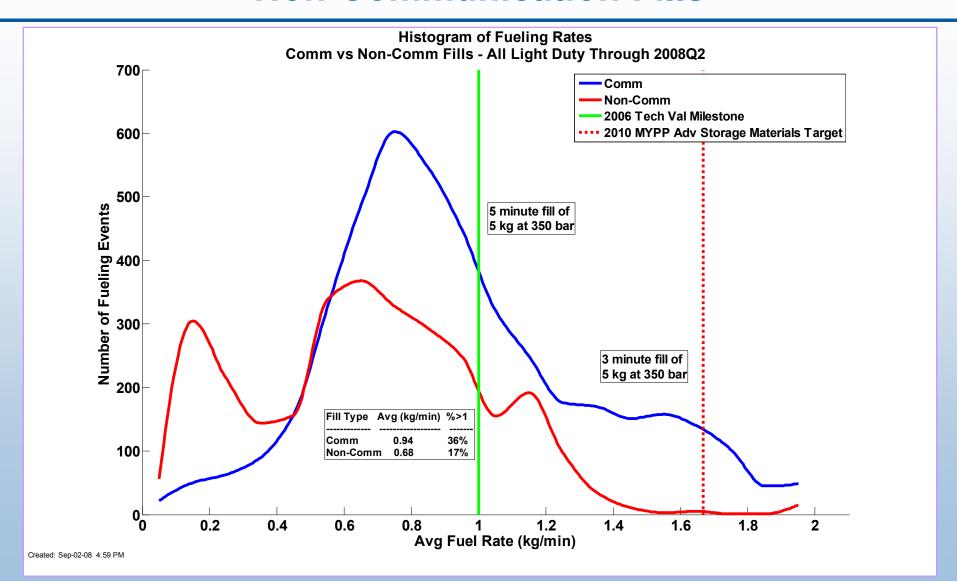
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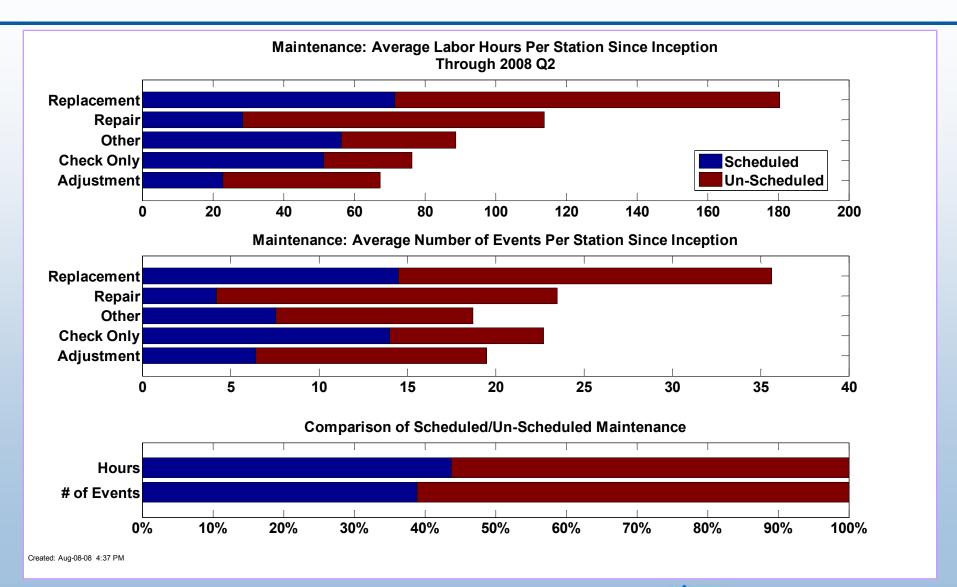




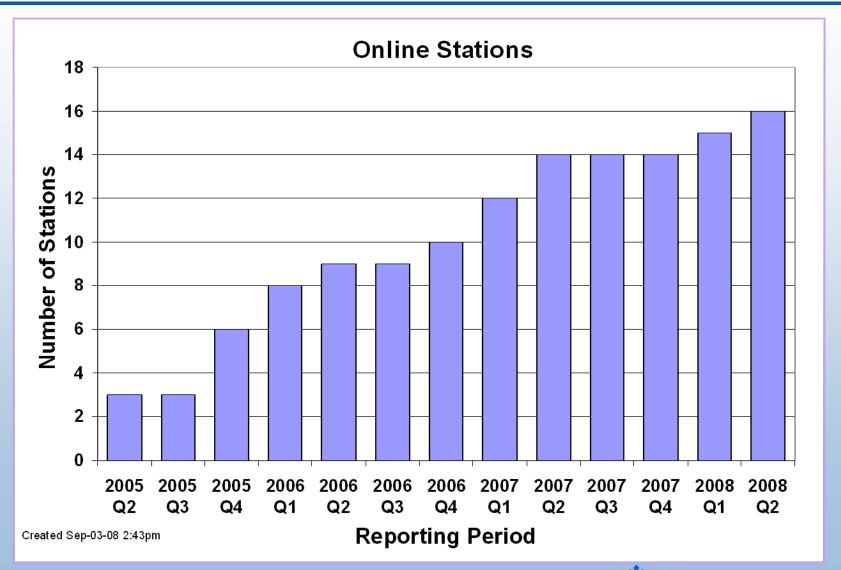
CDP#29: Fueling Rates – Communication and Non-Communication Fills



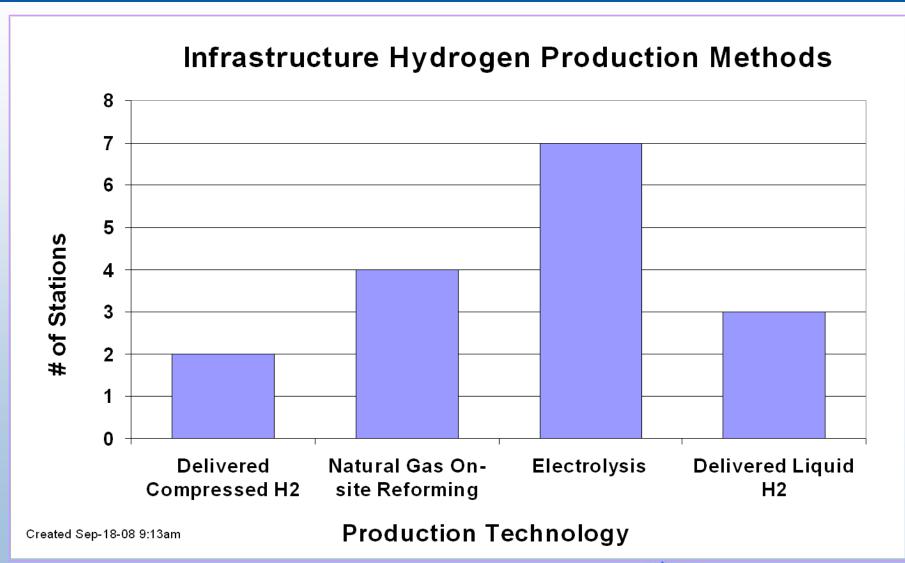
CDP#30: Infrastructure Maintenance



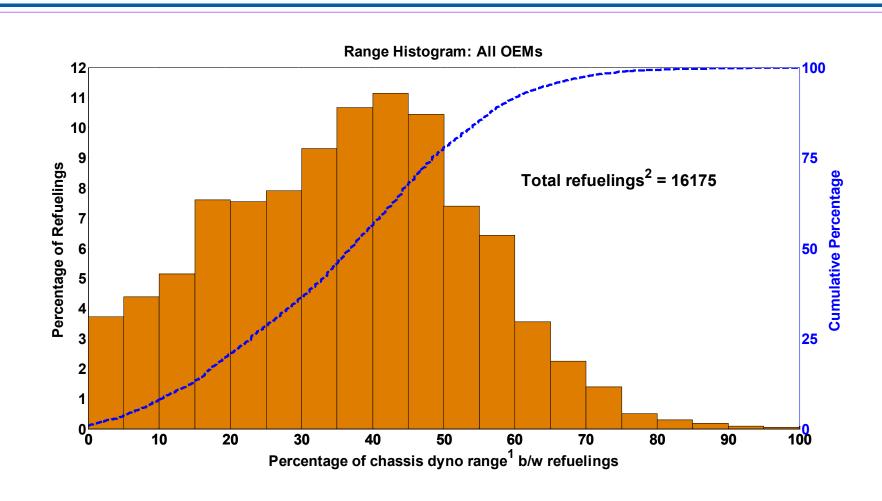
CDP#31: Number of Reporting Stations



CDP#32: Infrastructure Hydrogen Production Methods



CDP#33: Percentage of Theoretical Range Traveled Between Refuelings

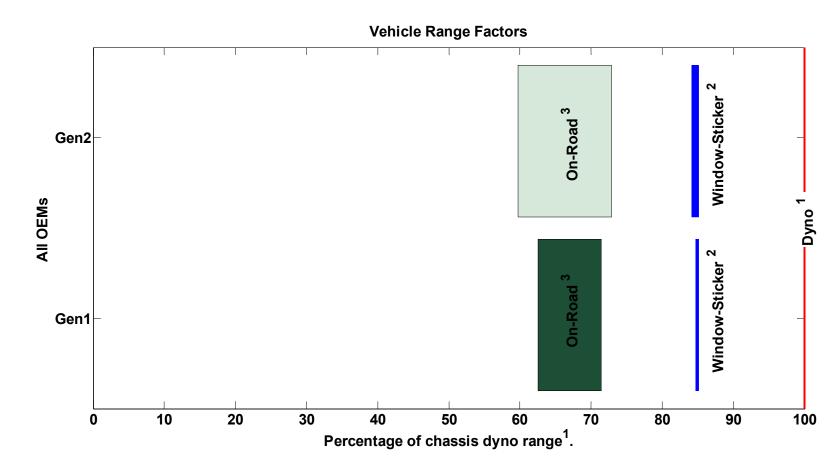


^{1.} Range calculated using the combined City/Hwy fuel economy from dyno testing (not EPA adjusted) and usable fuel on board.

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^{2.} Some refueling events are not detected/reported due to data noise or incompleteness.

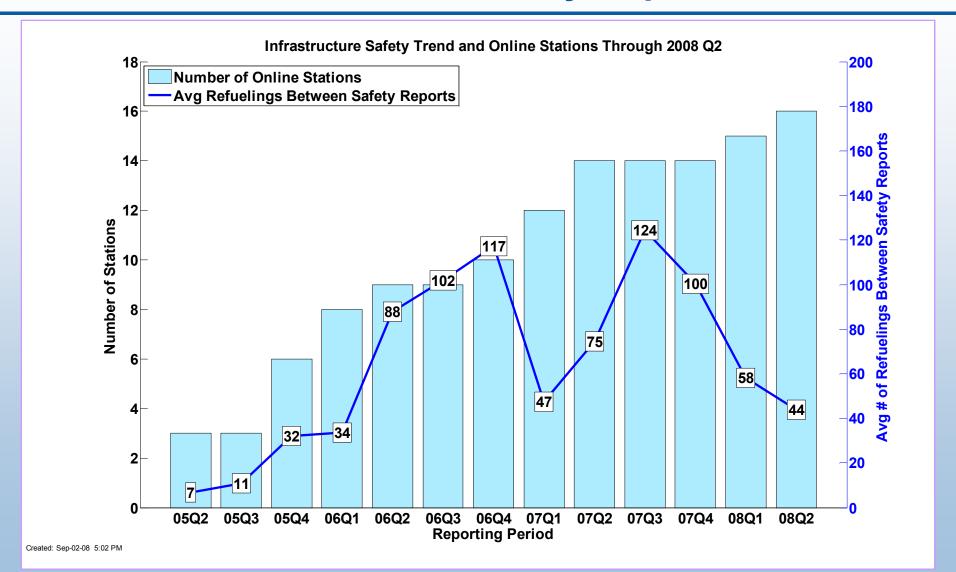
CDP#34: Effective Vehicle Range



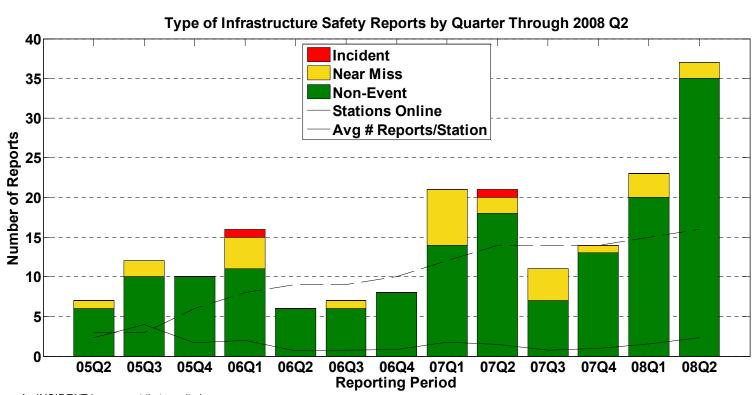
- 1. Calculated using the combined City/Hwy fuel economy from dyno testing (non-adjusted) and usable fuel on board.
- 2. Applying window-sticker correction factors for fuel economy: 0.78 x Hwy and 0.9 x City.
- 3. Using fuel economy from on-road data (excluding trips > 1 mile, consistent with other data products).

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CDP#35: Average Refuelings Between Infrastructure Safety Reports



CDP#36: Type of Infrastructure Safety Report By Quarter



An INCIDENT is an event that results in:

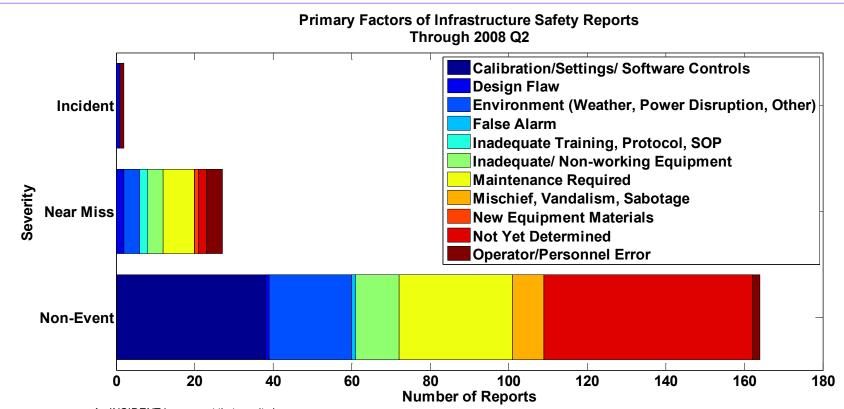
- a lost time accident and/or injury to personnel
- damage/unplanned downtime for project equipment, facilities or property
- impact to the public or environment
- any hydrogen release that unintentionally ignites or is sufficient to sustain a flame if ignited
- release of any volatile, hydrogen containing compound (other than the hydrocarbons used as common fuels)

A NEAR-MISS is:

- an event that under slightly different circumstances could have become an incident
- unplanned H2 release insufficient to sustain a flame

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CDP#37: Primary Factors of Infrastructure Safety Reports



An INCIDENT is an event that results in:

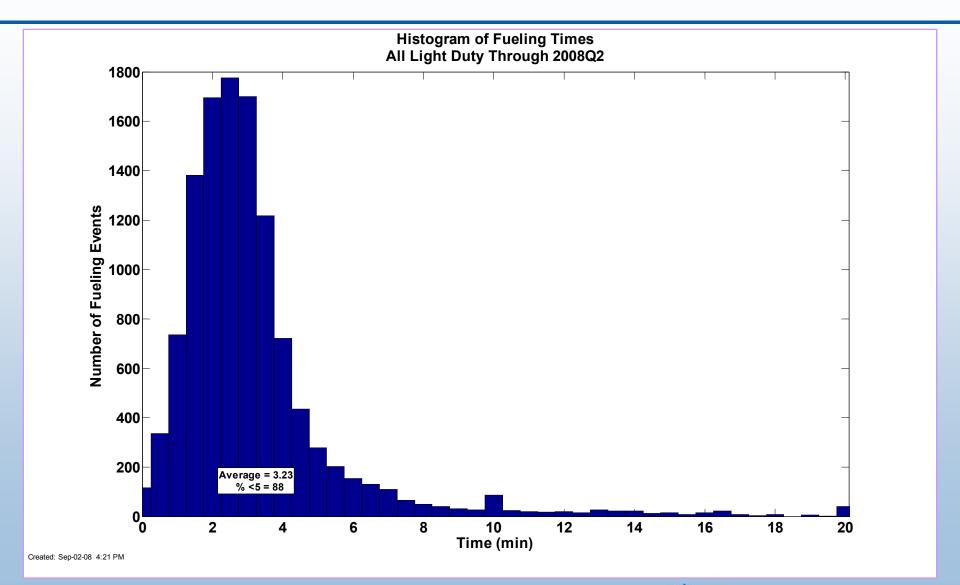
- a lost time accident and/or injury to personnel
- damage/unplanned downtime for project equipment, facilities or property
- impact to the public or environment
- any hydrogen release that unintentionally ignites or is sufficient to sustain a flame if ignited
- release of any volatile, hydrogen containing compound (other than the hydrocarbons used as common fuels)

A NEAR-MISS is:

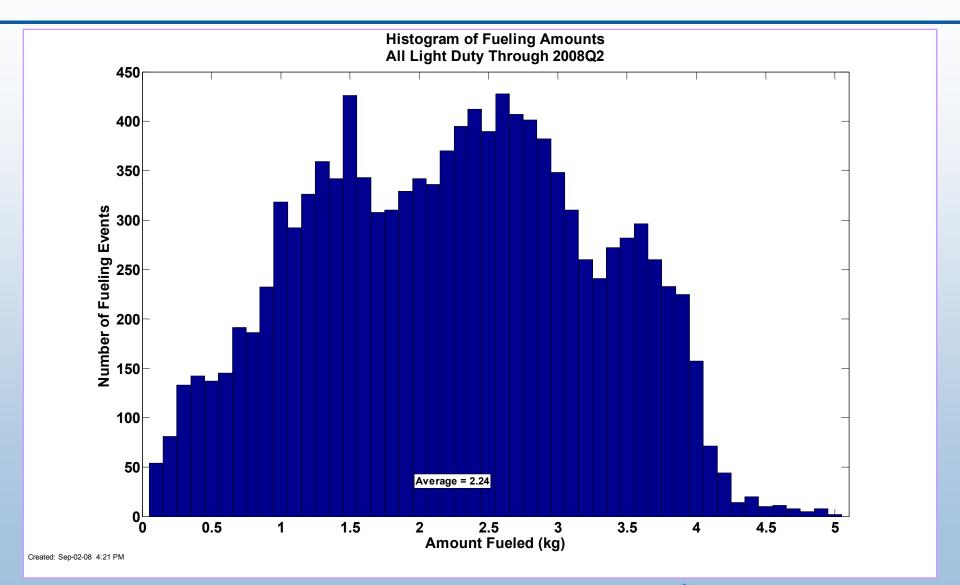
- an event that under slightly different circumstances could have become an incident
- unplanned H2 release insufficient to sustain a flame

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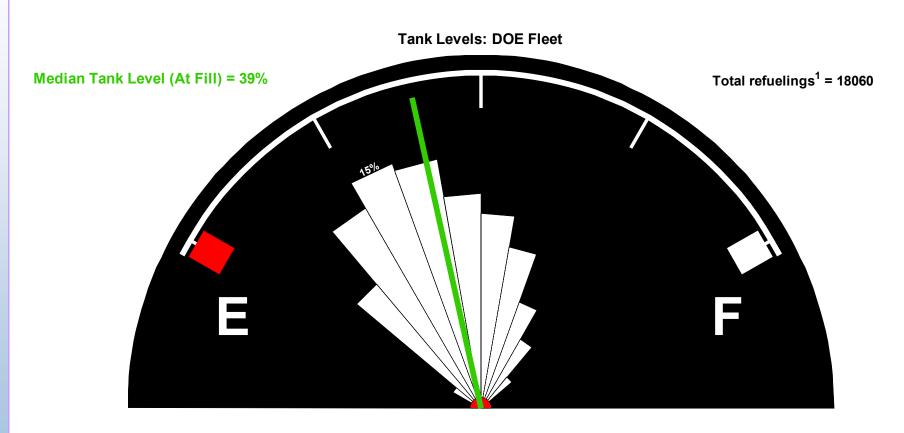
CDP#38: Refueling Times



CDP#39: Refueling Amounts

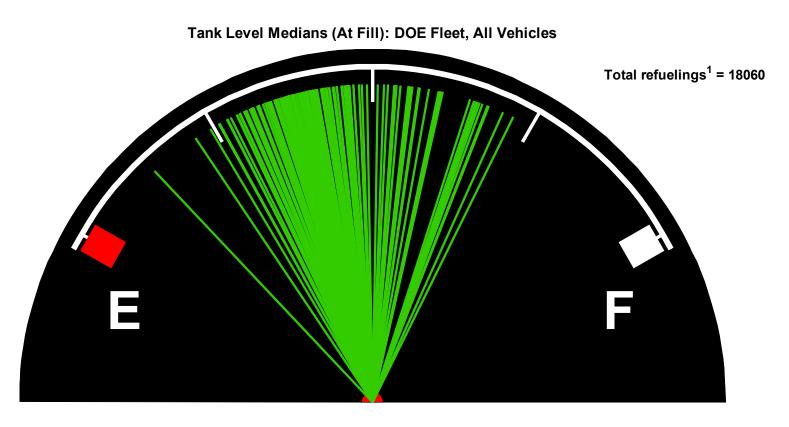


CDP#40: H2 Tank Level at Refueling



- 1. Some refueling events not recorded/detected due to data noise or incompleteness.
- 2. The outer arc is set at 20% total refuelings.
- 3. If tank level at fill was not available, a complete fill up was assumed.

CDP#41: Refueling Tank Levels - Medians

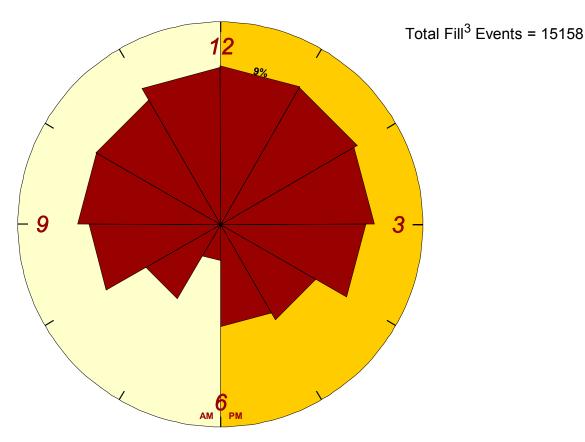


- 1. Some refueling events not recorded/detected due to data noise or incompleteness.
- 2. If tank level at fill was not available, a complete fill up was assumed.

CDP#42: Refueling by Time of Day

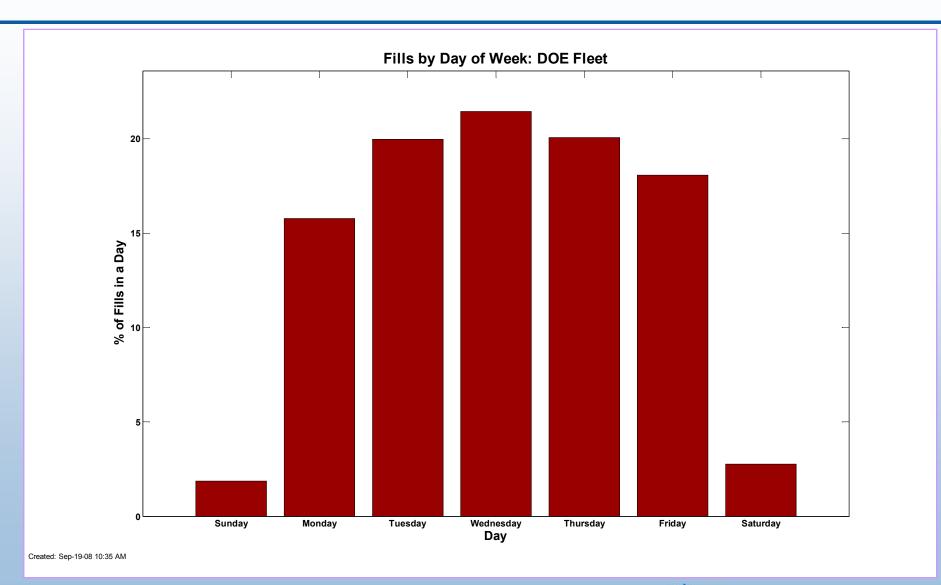
Refueling by Time of Day: DOE Fleet

% of fills b/t 6 AM & 6 PM: 90.4%

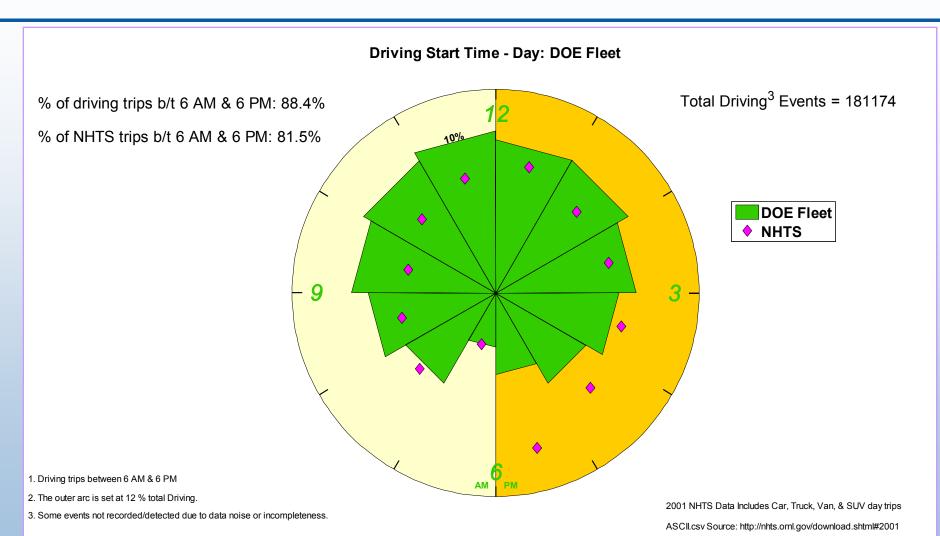


- 1. Fills between 6 AM & 6 PM
- 2. The outer arc is set at 12 % total Fill.
- 3. Some events not recorded/detected due to data noise or incompleteness.

CDP#43: Refueling by Day of Week

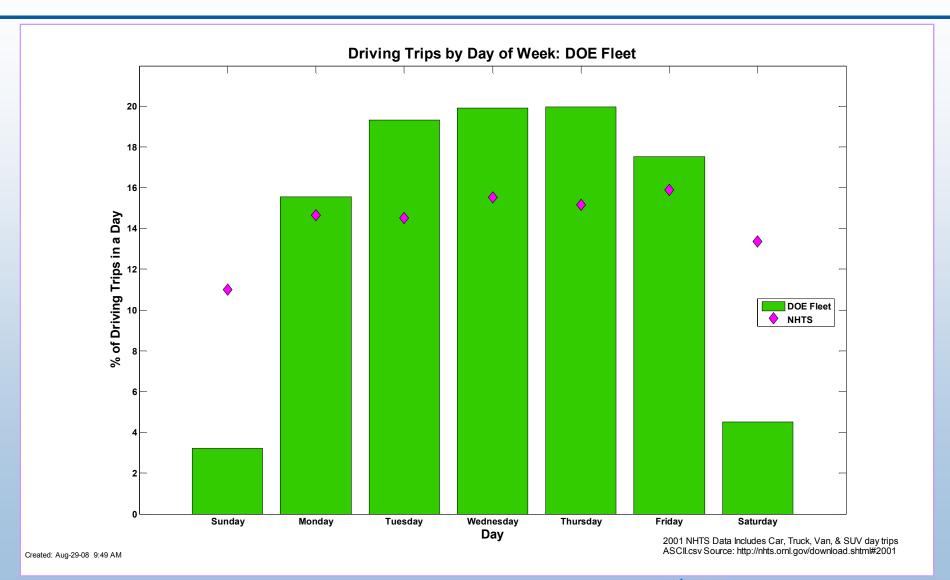


CDP#44: Driving Start Time – Day

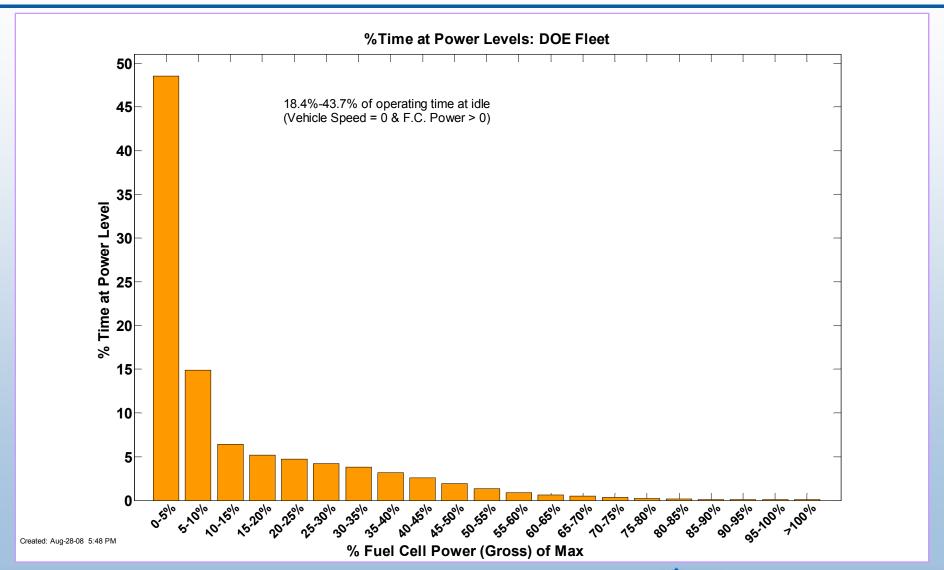


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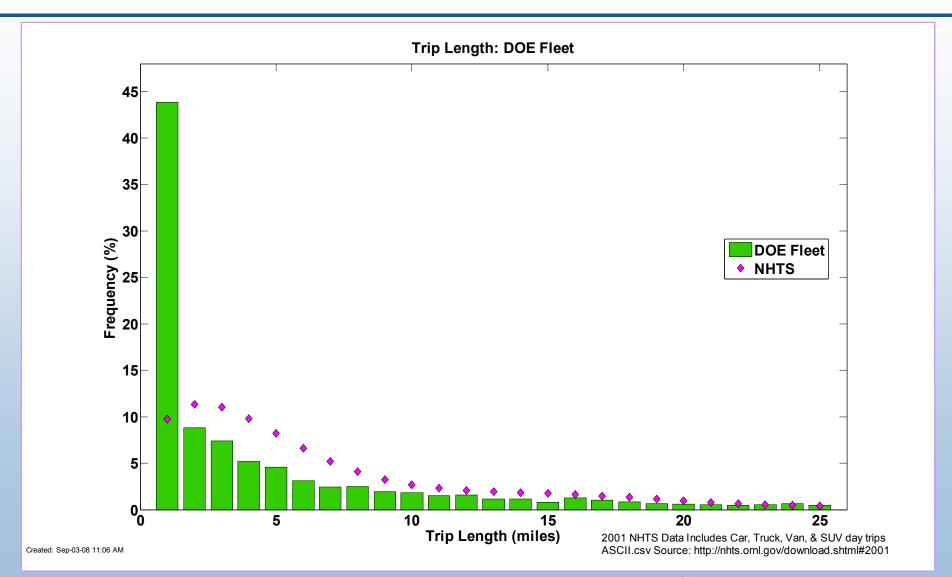
CDP#45: Driving by Day of Week



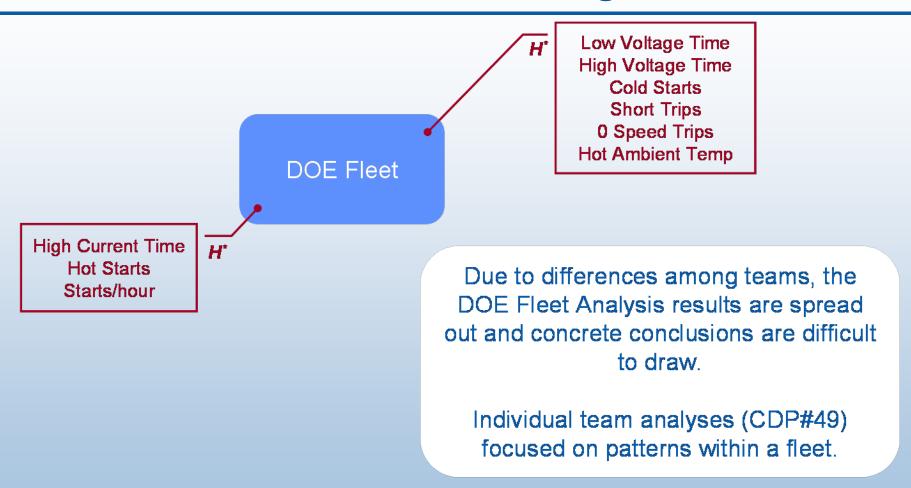
CDP#46: Fuel Cell System Operating Power



CDP#47: Trip Length



CDP#48: Primary Factors Affecting Learning Demo Fleet Fuel Cell Degradation

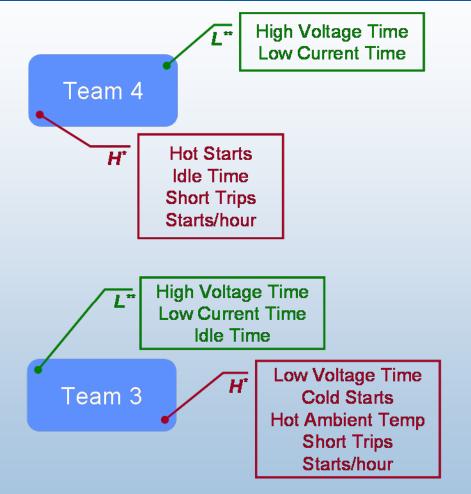


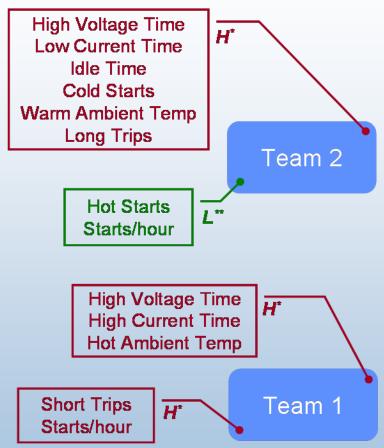
- 1) On-going fuel cell degradation study using Partial Least Squares (PLS) regression model for combined Learning Demonstration Fleet.
- 2) DOE Fleet model has a low percentage of explained decay rate variance.

H*: Factor group associated with high decay rate fuel cell stacks

L***: Factor group associated with low decay rate fuel cell stacks

CDP#49: Primary Factors Affecting Learning Demo Team Fuel Cell Degradation





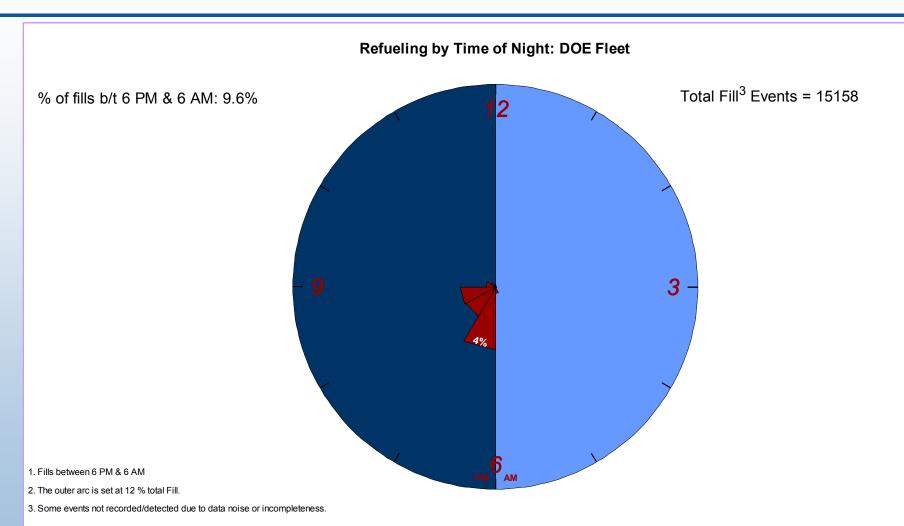
- 1) On-going fuel cell degradation study using Partial Least Squares (PLS) regression model for each team.
- Teams' PLS models have a high percentage of explained decay rate variance, but the models are not robust and results are scattered.

H*: Factor group associated with high decay rate fuel cell stacks

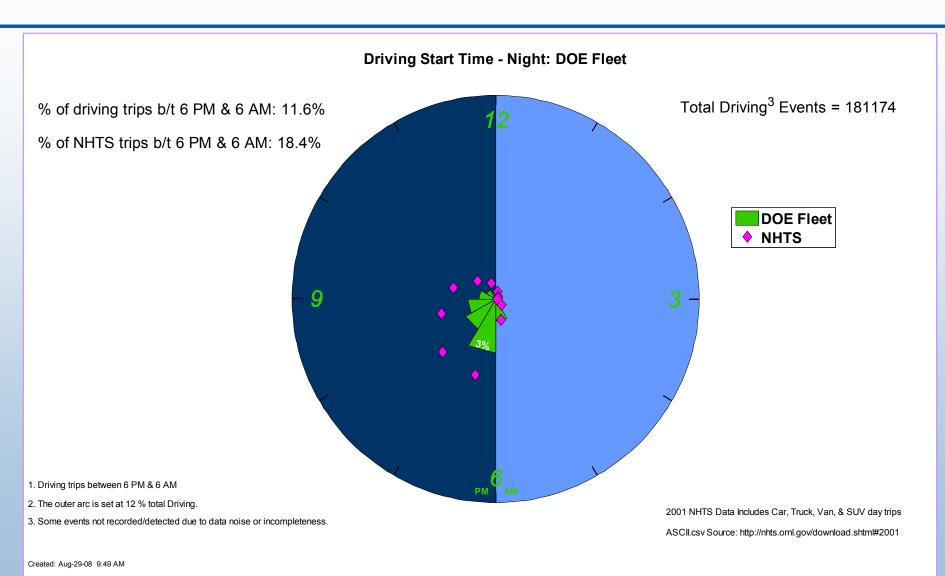
L***: Factor group associated with low decay rate fuel cell stacks



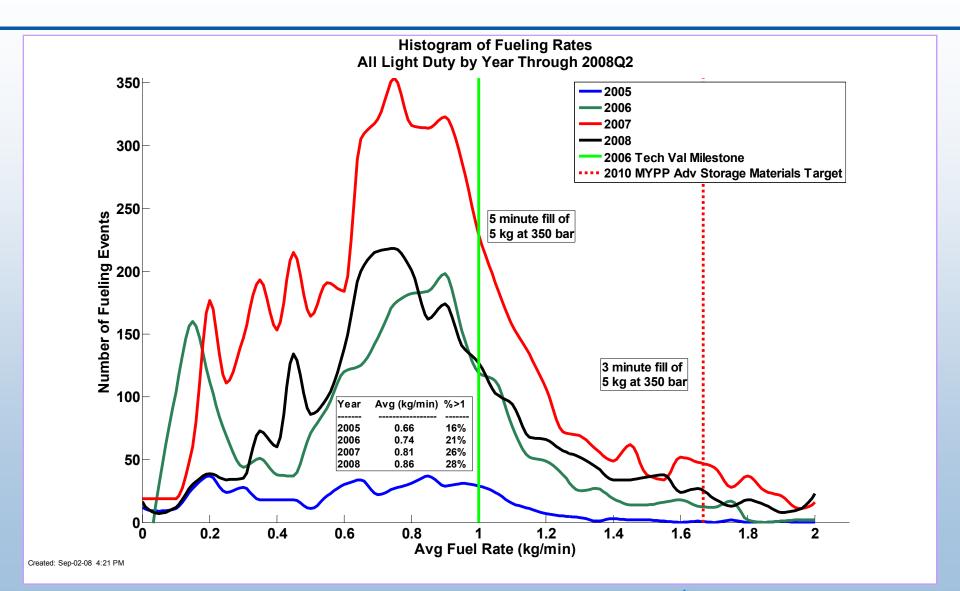
CDP#50: Refueling by Time of Night



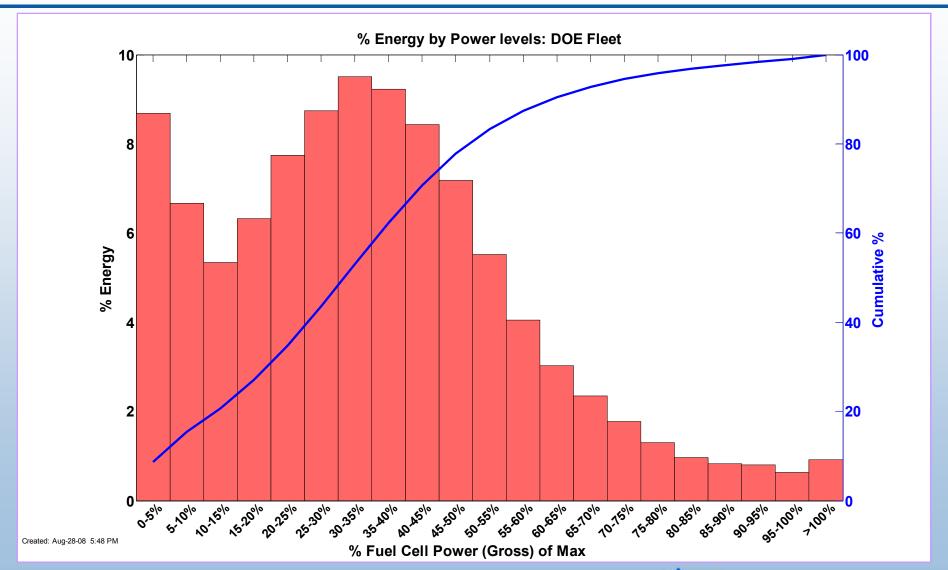
CDP#51: Driving Start Time – Night



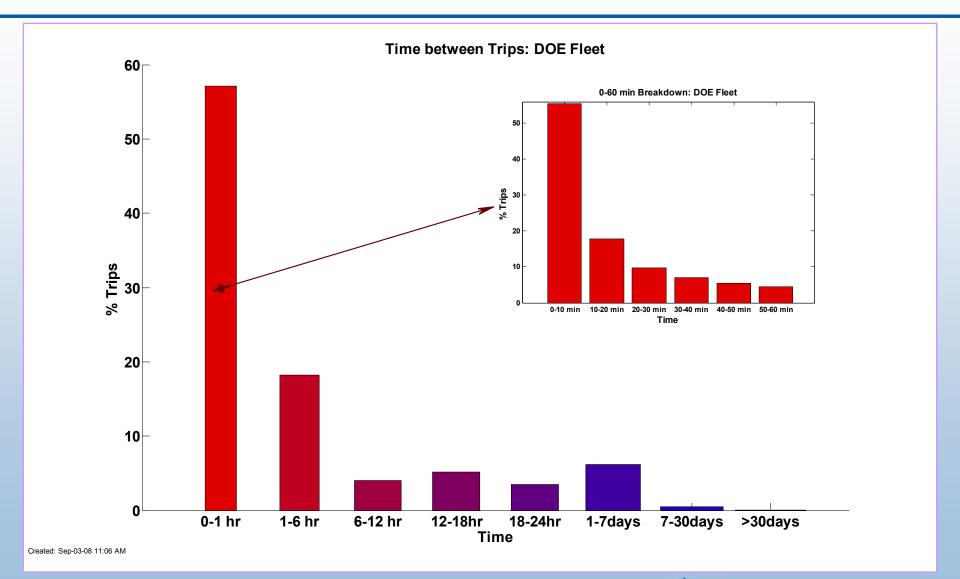
CDP#52: Refueling Data by Year



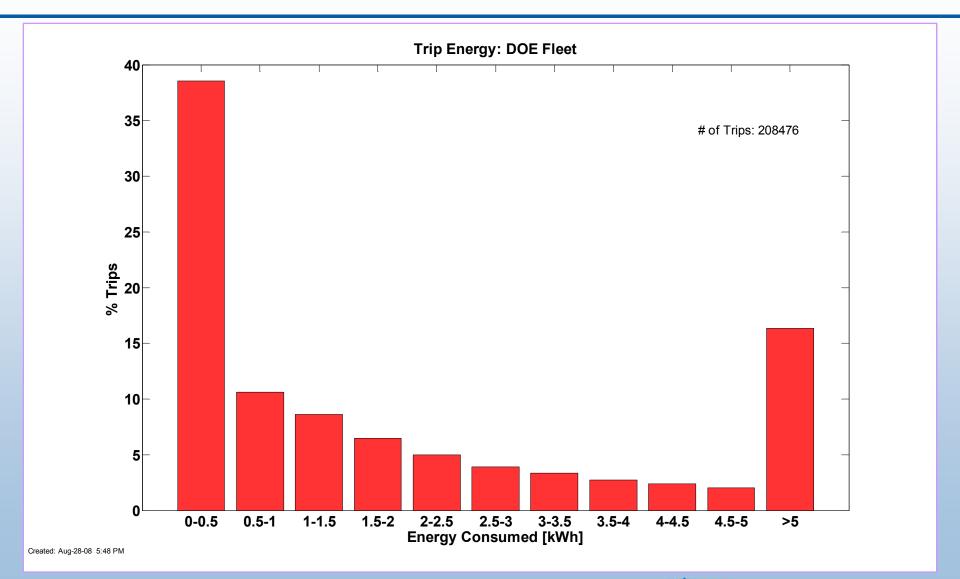
CDP#53: Fuel Cell System Energy within Power Levels



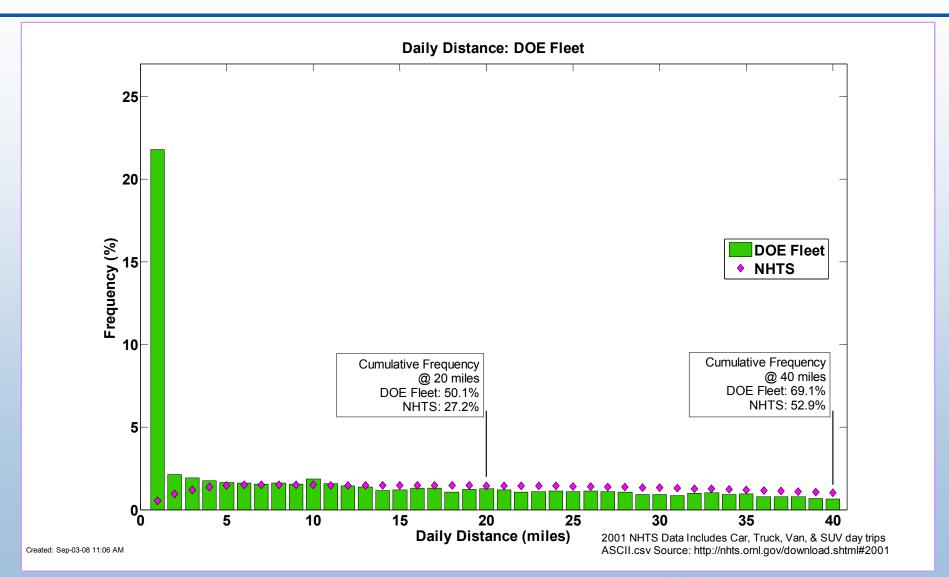
CDP#54: Time Between Trips



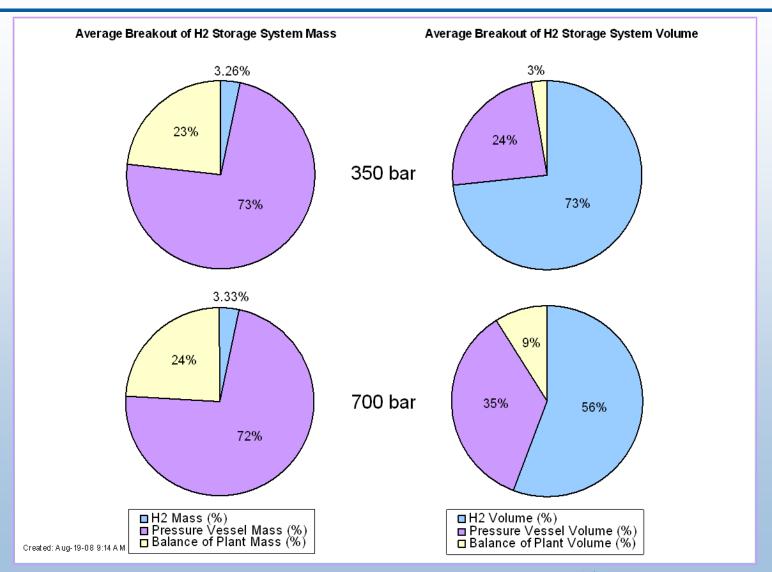
CDP#55: Fuel Cell System Energy



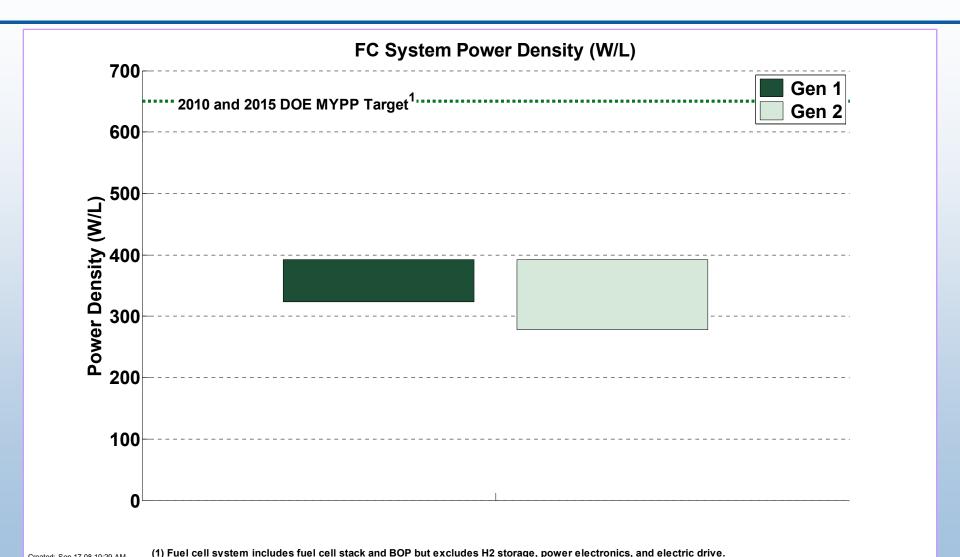
CDP#56: Daily Driving Distance



CDP#57: H2 Storage System Mass and Volume Breakdown



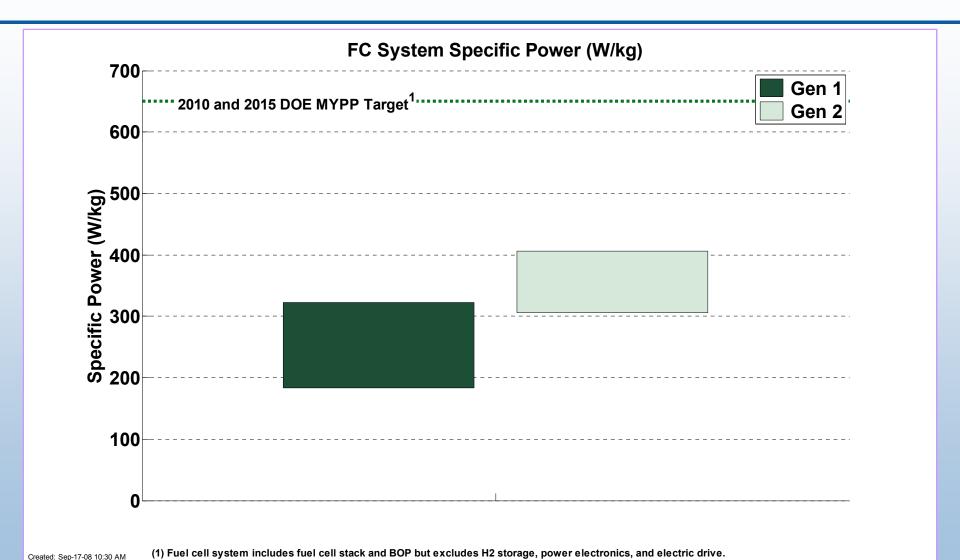
CDP#58: Fuel Cell System Power Density



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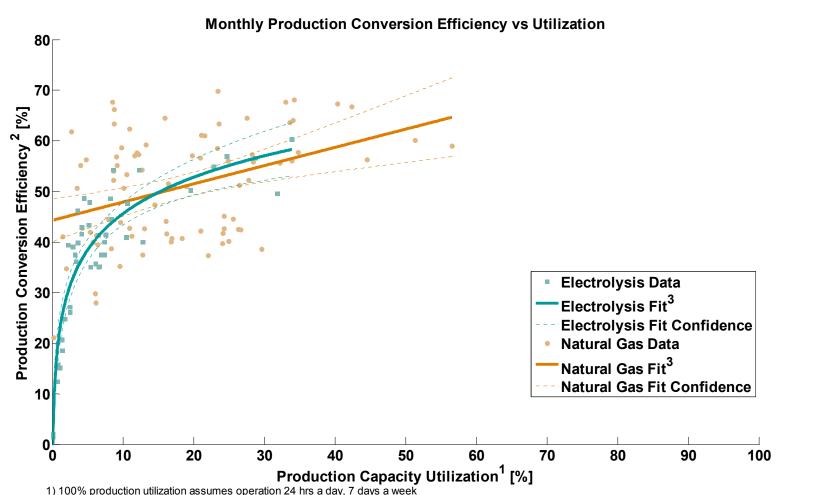
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

CDP#59: Fuel Cell System Specific Power



NREL National Renewable Energy Laboratory

CDP#60: On-Site Hydrogen Production Efficiency vs. Capacity Utilization

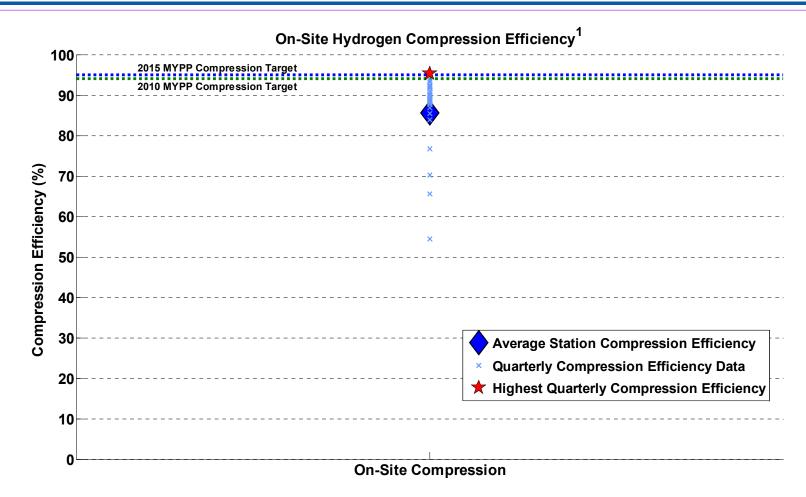


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²⁾ Production conversion efficiency is defined as the energy of the hydrogen out of the process (on a LHV basis) divided by the sum of the energy into the production process from the feedstock and all other energy as needed. Conversion efficiency does not include energy used for compression, storage, and dispensing.

³⁾ High correlation with electrolysis data ($R^2 = 0.81$) & low correlation with natural gas data ($R^2 = 0.058$)

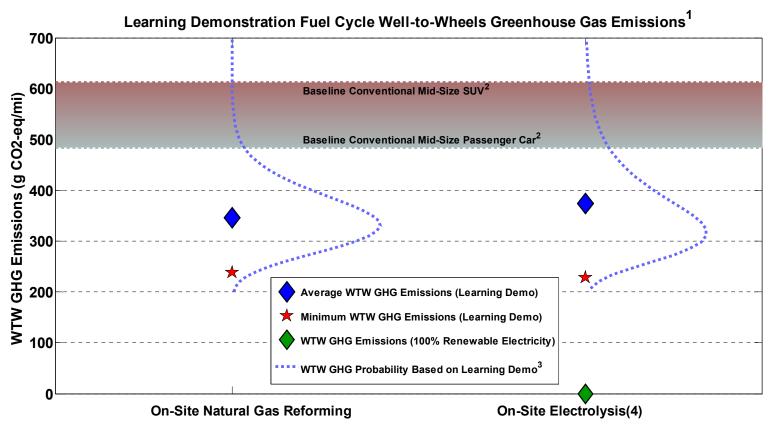
CDP#61: Refueling Station Compressor Efficiency



¹Consistent with the MYPP, compression efficiency is defined as the energy of the hydrogen out of the process (on an LHV basis) divided by the sum of the energy of the hydrogen output plus all other energy needed for the compression process. Data shown for on-site hydrogen production and storage facilities only, not delivered hydrogen sites.

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CDP#62: Learning Demonstration Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions



^{1.} Well-to-Wheels greenhouse gas emissions based on DOE's GREET model, version 1.8b. Analysis uses default GREET values except for FCV fuel economy, hydrogen production conversion efficiency, and electricity grid mix. Fuel economy values are the Gen 1 and Gen 2 window-sticker fuel economy data for all teams (as used in CDP #6); conversion efficiency values are the production efficiency data used in CDP #13.

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^{2.} Baseline conventional passenger car and light duty truck GHG emissions are determined by GREET 1.8b, based on the EPA window-sticker fuel economy of a conventional gasoline mid-size passenger car and mid-size SUV, respectively. The Learning Demonstration fleet includes both passenger cars and SUVs.

^{3.} The Well-to-Wheels GHG probability distribution represents the range and likelihood of GHG emissions resulting from the hydrogen FCV fleet based on window-sticker fuel economy data and monthly conversion efficiency data from the Learning Demonstration.

^{4.} On-site electrolysis GHG emissions are based on the average mix of electricity production used by the Learning Demonstration production sites, which includes both grid-based electricity and renewable on-site solar electricity. GHG emissions associated with on-site production of hydrogen from electrolysis are highly dependent on electricity source. GHG emissions from a 100% renewable electricity mix would be zero, as shown. If electricity were supplied from the U.S. average grid mix, average GHG emissions would be 1296 g/mile.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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