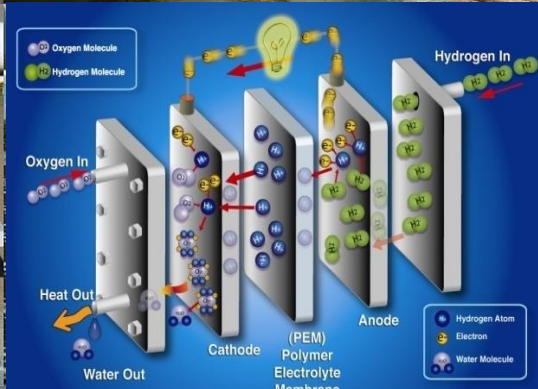


Federal Perspective on Opportunities for Hydrogen and Natural Gas for Transportation



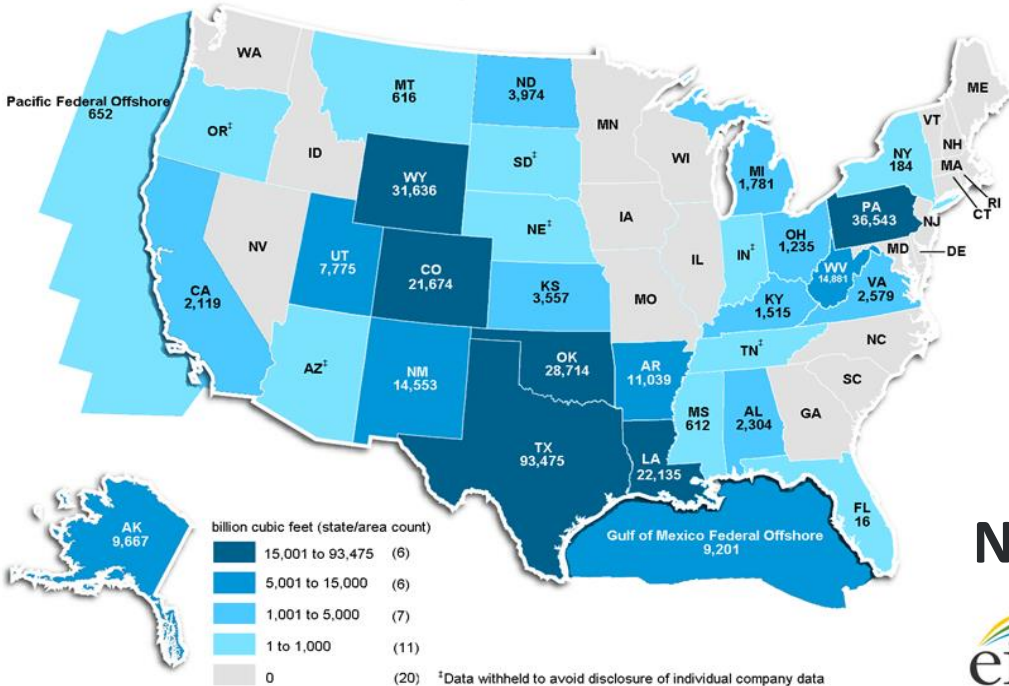
Exploring the Intersection of Hydrogen Fuel Cell and Natural Gas Vehicles - Workshop
 American Gas Association, Washington, D.C.
 September 9, 2014

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 Office of Sustainable Transportation
 U.S. Department of Energy

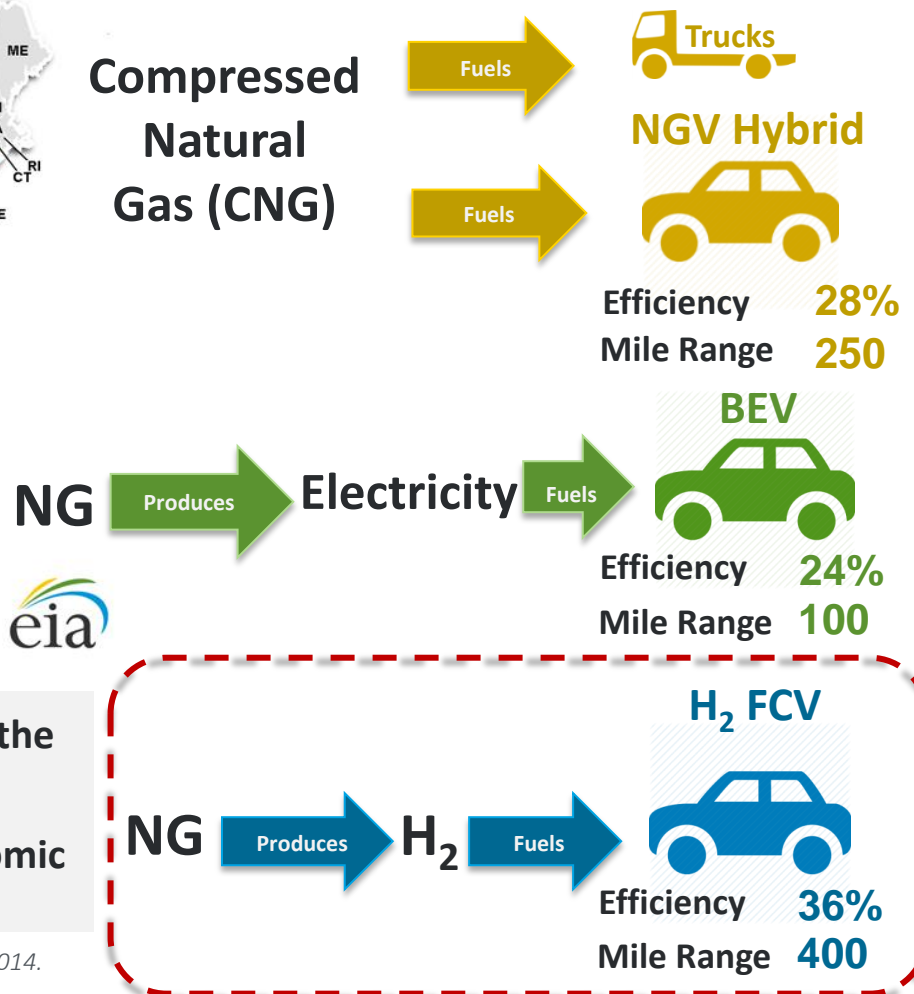
The Potential for Natural Gas in Transportation

With ample NG resources available, four potential pathways to incorporate NG in transportation are (1) CNG fueling NGV Hybrids (2) Electricity from NG to charge BEVs (3) H₂ produced from NG to fuel FCEVs which offers the highest efficiency and mile driving range and (4) trucks.

Proved Natural Gas (NG) Reserves by State*



4 Natural Gas Use Pathways**



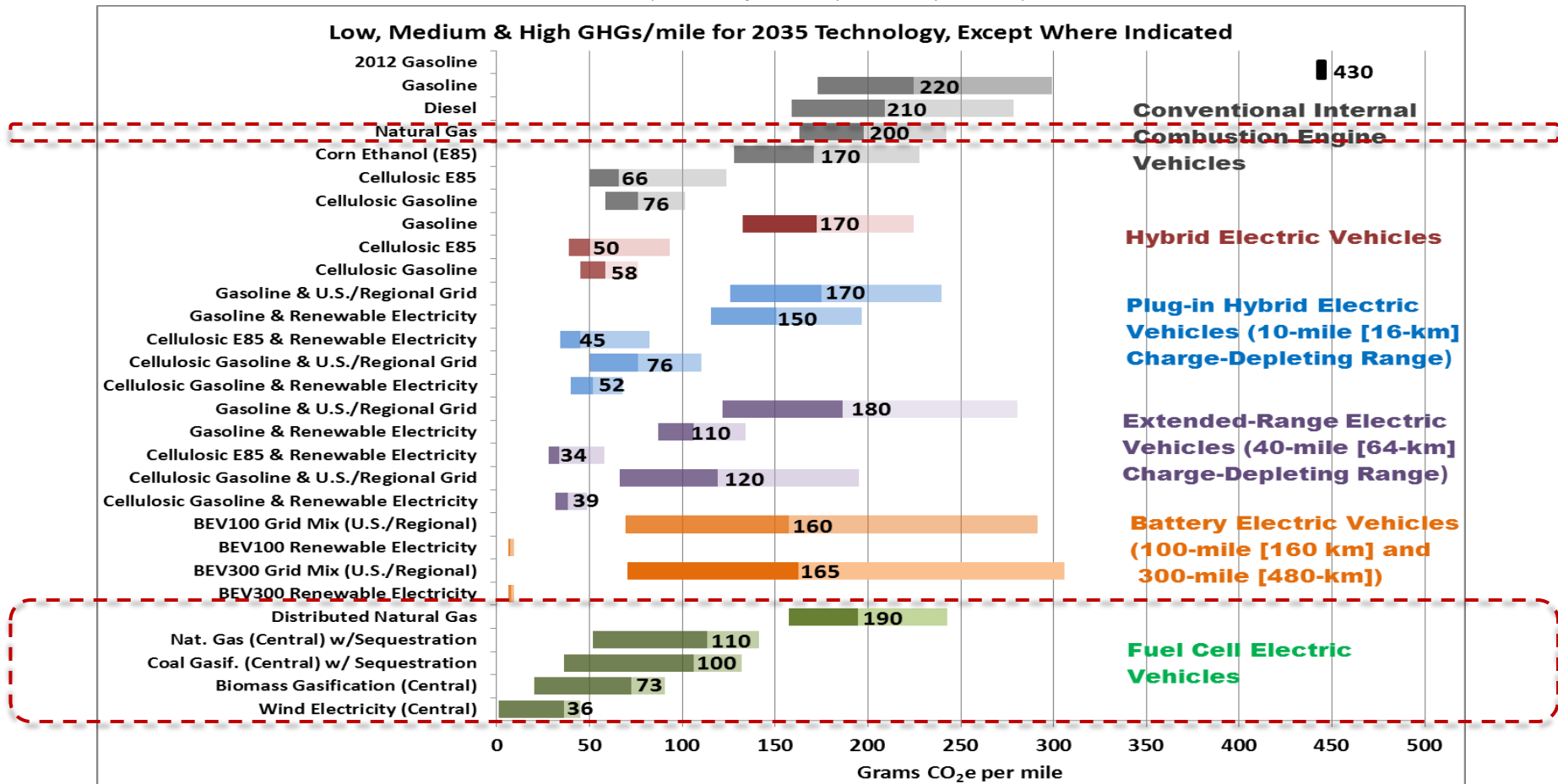
322.7 Trillion Cubic Feet of NG Proved Reserves in the U.S.
 ~**2,700** trillion cubic ft. of total technical and economic NG potential

Sources: *U.S. EIA, Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves. Released on April 2014.
 ** ANL Natural Gas and Hydrogen Workshop, Summary Report, 2011.

Analysis by ANL, NREL and EERE shows that FCVs fueled by H₂ from NG can reduce GHG emissions by 50%.

Well-to-Wheels Greenhouse Gases Emissions for 2035 Mid-Size Car

(Grams of CO₂-equivalent per mile)



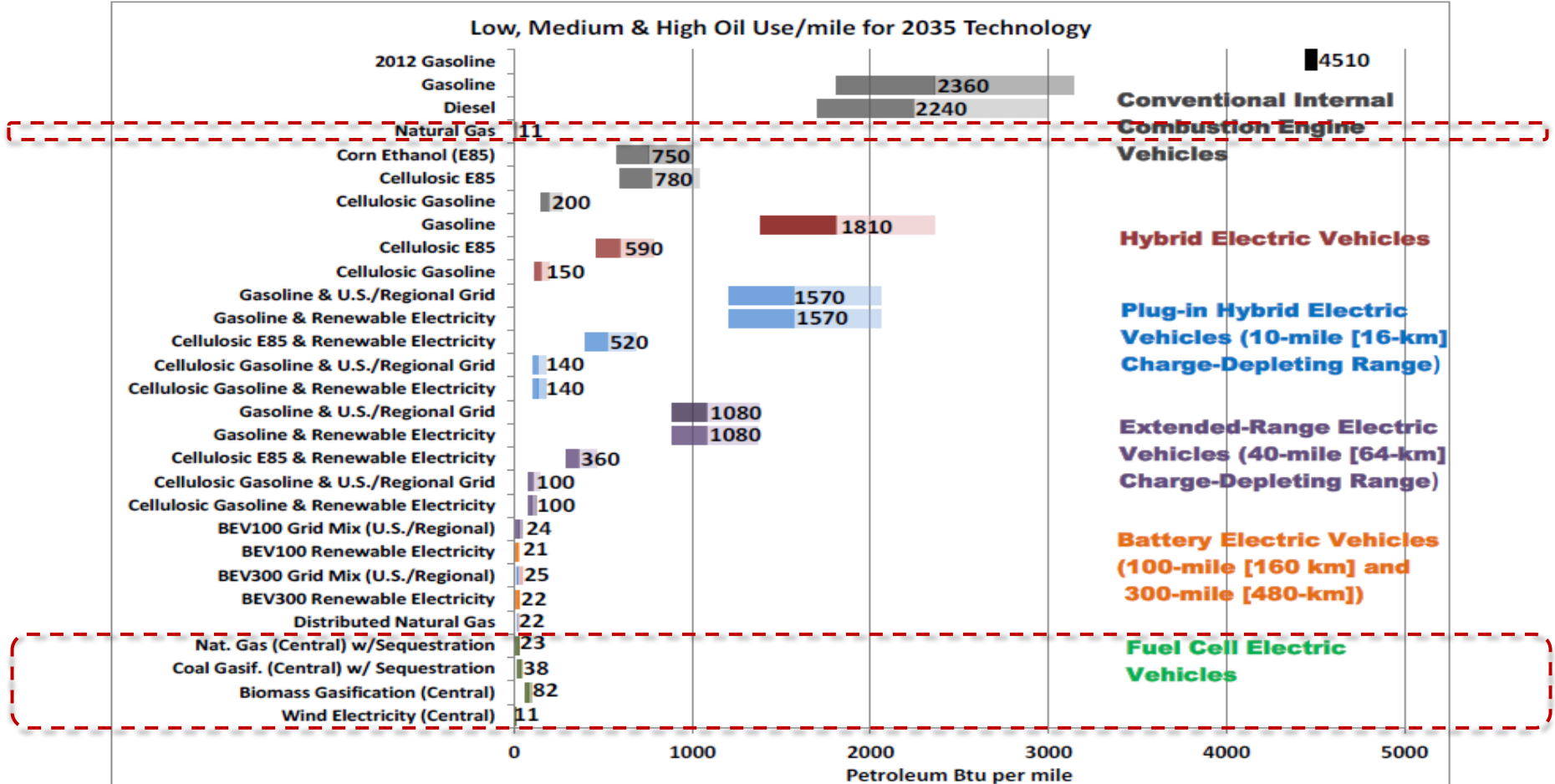
Low/medium/high: sensitivity to uncertainties associated with projected fuel economy of vehicles and selected attributes of fuels pathways, e.g., electricity credit for biofuels, electric generation mix, etc.

Source: [Program Record 13005](#)

Analysis by ANL, NREL and EERE shows that FCVs fueled by Hydrogen from NG can reduce petroleum use by nearly 100%

Well-to-Wheels Petroleum Energy Use for 2035 Mid-Size Car

(BTUs per mile)



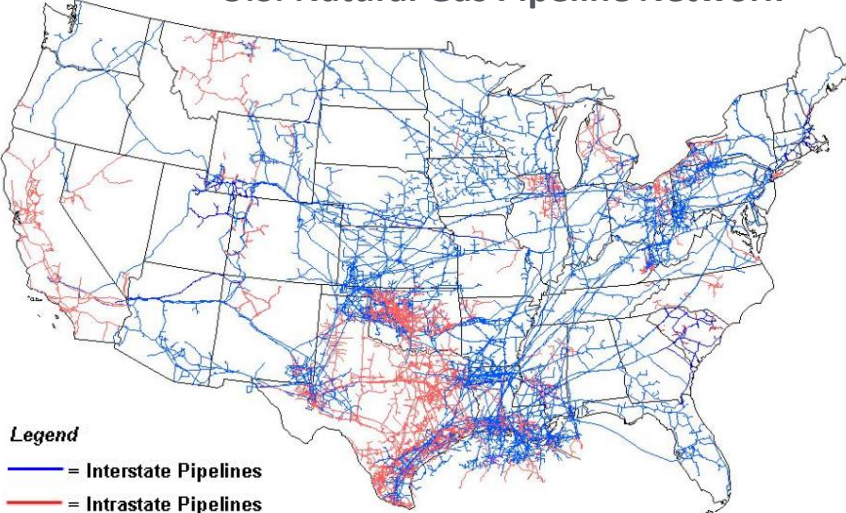
Low/medium/high: sensitivity to uncertainties associated with projected fuel economy of vehicles and selected attributes of fuels pathways, e.g., electricity credit for biofuels, electric generation mix, etc.

Source: Program Record 13005

Options for Early H₂ Infrastructure

Option for rapidly expanding the H₂ delivery infrastructure is to adapt part of the already existing and robust NG infrastructure to accommodate H₂. Converting NG pipelines to carry a blend of NG and H₂ require only modest modifications to pipeline

U.S. Natural Gas Pipeline Network



Legend
 — = Interstate Pipelines
 — = Intrastate Pipelines

Current Status

U.S Natural Gas Pipeline Network has **>300,000** mi. of interstate and intrastate transmission lines

Existing **1,200** mi. of H₂ pipelines in use (CA, TX, LA, IL, and IN)

Over **9** MMT of H₂ produced annually

Over **50** fueling stations in the U.S.

Two Main Options for Low-cost Early Infrastructure

- **H₂ delivered from central site:**
 Low-volume stations (~200-300 kg/day) would cost <\$1M and provide hydrogen for \$7/gge (e.g., high-pressure tube trailers, with pathway to \$5/gge at 400-500 kg/day)

- **Distributed production (e.g. natural gas, electrolysis)**

Other options

- Tri-gen
- H₂ from waste (industrial, wastewater, landfills)

Existing H₂ Production Facilities

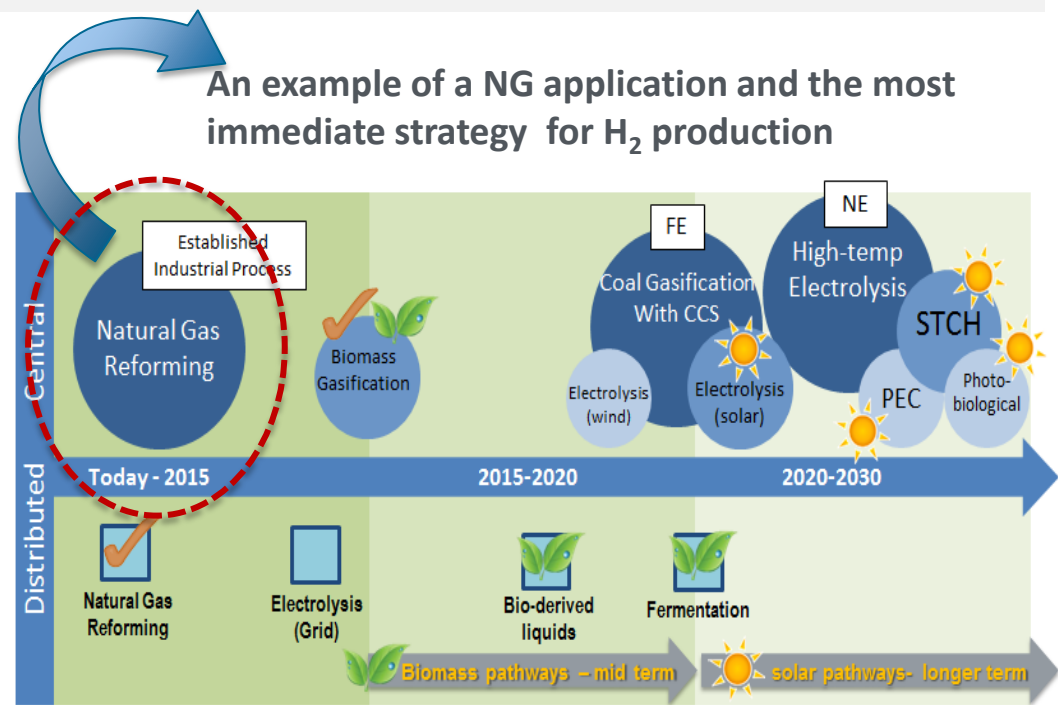


Applications for Natural Gas are Numerous

NG applications in the transportation sector include NG use in the heavy duty vehicle segment and H₂ production from NG reforming for FCVs. Other applications include NG use for distributed generation and for various cross-cutting areas such as Trigenation.

Timeline of Hydrogen Production Options

An example of a NG application and the most immediate strategy for H₂ production

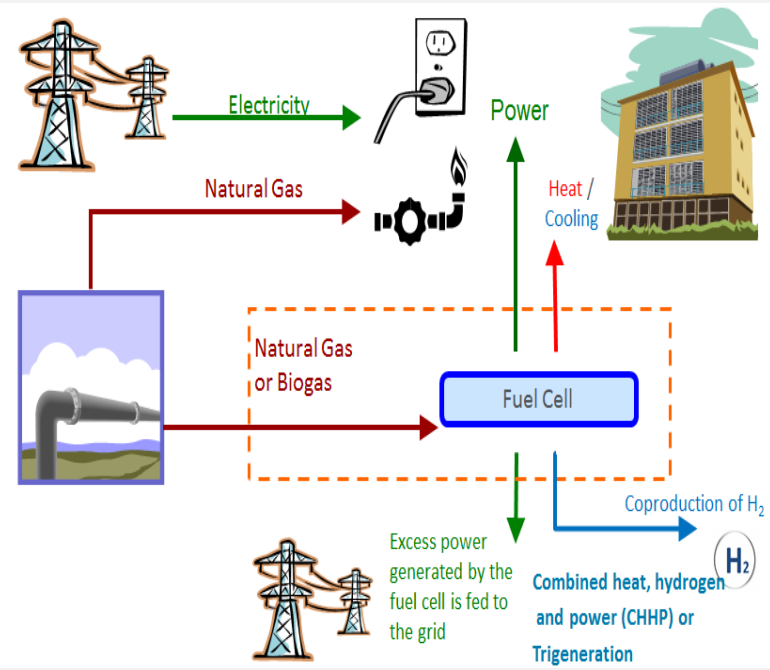


Estimated Plant Capacity (kg/day)



✓ P&D Subprogram R&D efforts successfully concluded
 FE, NE: R&D efforts in DOE Offices of Fossil and Nuclear Energy, respectively

The Trigenation Approach



Trigen from NG co-produces power, heat and H₂ and offers fueling/charging opportunities for







and



FCTO R&D focus for selected program areas could also be applicable to NG thereby advancing the development of NG technologies and infrastructure

FCTO R&D Efforts

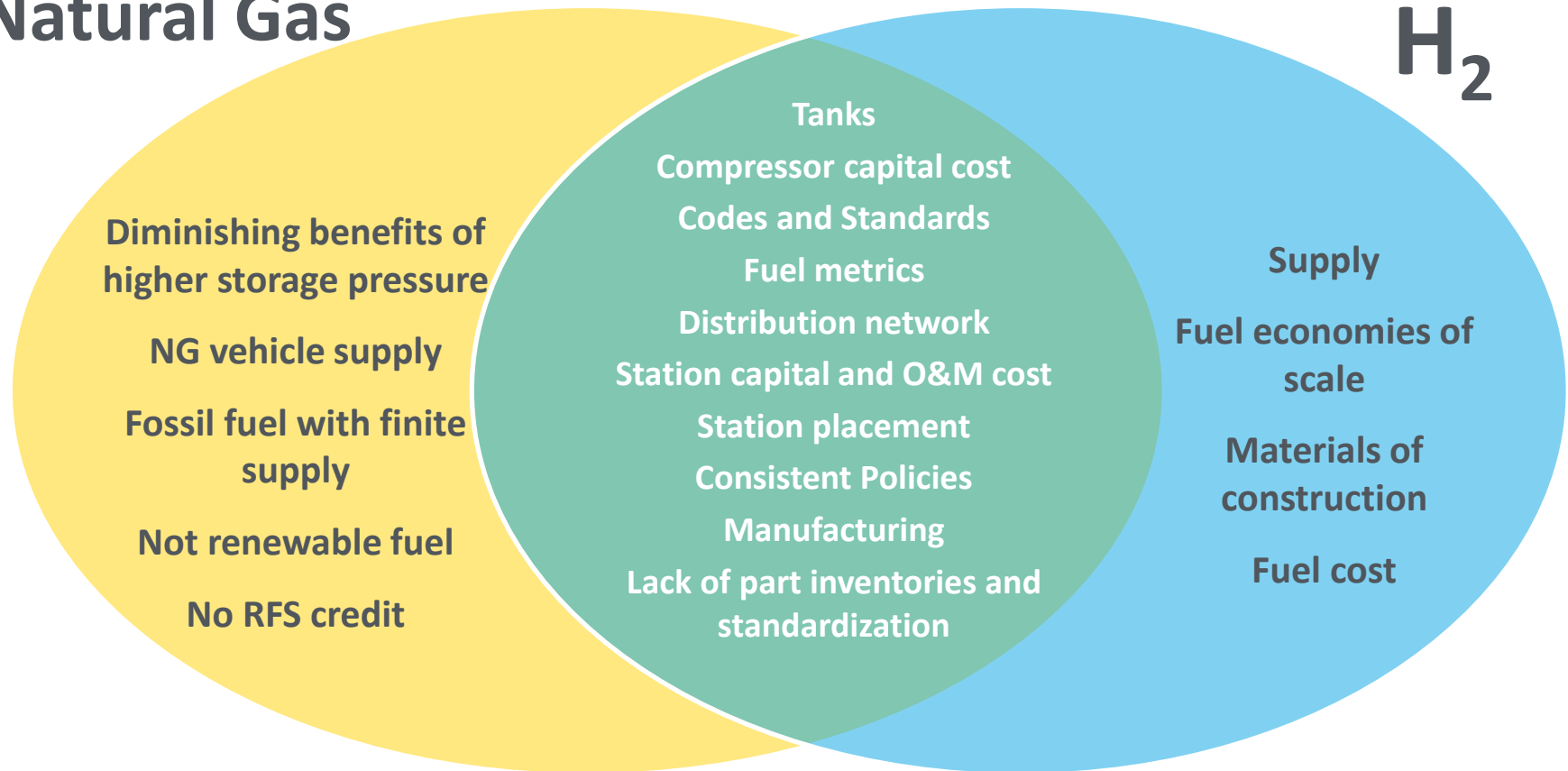
Potential Natural Gas Synergy?

<p>Storage</p> <p>Lower cost precursors for carbon fiber Improved tanks and cold H₂ storage Hydrogen Sorbent Systems</p> <p>Chemical Hydrogen Storage Systems Low-pressure storage for MHE Novel resin manufacturing</p>	
<p>Technology Validation</p> <p>Validation of fueling station data (High-pressure Tube Trailer, Compressor Reliability Testing Cryo-compressor testing, etc.) H2FIRST 5 team projects (Station Performance Testing, Dispenser/Components, Reference Station Design, Hydrogen Station Research Team, Hydrogen Contamination Detector) Validation of world's first Tri-Generation station</p>	
<p>Safety Codes and Standards</p> <p>Impact of fast fueling (SAE standard J2601) on hydrogen station requirements Performance-based design and liquid release tasks to impact the deployment hydrogen fueling stations Widespread availability and communication of safety-related information</p>	
<p>Delivery</p> <p>Tube trailer innovations are being deployed in the near term Liquefaction technologies and station Compression and Storage improvements in the mid term New Pipeline materials and technologies and integration of CSD forecourt innovations in the long term</p>	

Analyzing in parallel both NG and H₂ can be an useful approach given the commonalities in entry to market barriers faced by both options.

Natural Gas

H₂



The complementary nature of H₂ and NG offers opportunities that need to be further explored by relevant stakeholders thereby accelerating the use of both fuels in the transportation sector

- ✓ H₂ and natural gas have synergies as gaseous energy sources
- ✓ H₂ and natural gas are complementary as H₂ can be produced from natural gas reforming
- ✓ Given the synergies and common entry to market barriers faced by H₂ and natural gas, there is potential for mapping out strategies/approaches that address common issues in parallel
- ✓ H₂ and NG Public-Private partnerships currently in place could potentially expand the scope of their efforts by including strategies that leverage the synergies of both fuels

Thank You

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