







Fuel Cell Technology for Rail

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carlo m borghini – executive director – shift2rail JU

S2R: an Integrated R&I Programme

					
CAPACITY INCREASE	OPERATION RELIABILITY	REDUCE EMISSIONS	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	LCC REDUCTION	INCREASE PUNCTUALITY

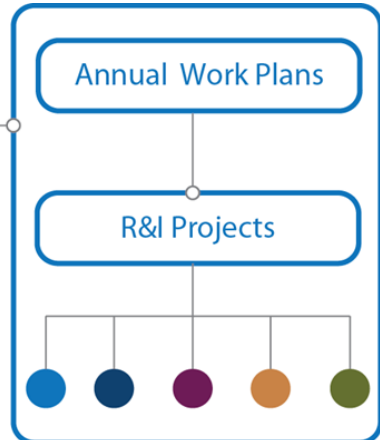
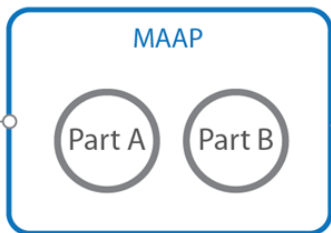
Contributing to the achievement of the Single European Railway Area (SERA)

AN OPEN and ACTIVE ORGANISATION



...opening up new Capabilities coming from emerging technologies or concepts!

The S2R Programme implementation



IPx: Functional System Architecture



Ongoing Activities

- autonomous railway vehicles “train-centric”
- disruptive technologies
- industry 4.0 (automated industry and industry as a service), railway clouds and decentralised ownership
- A.I. for railways Digital solutions

S2R System Architecture and Conceptual Data Model

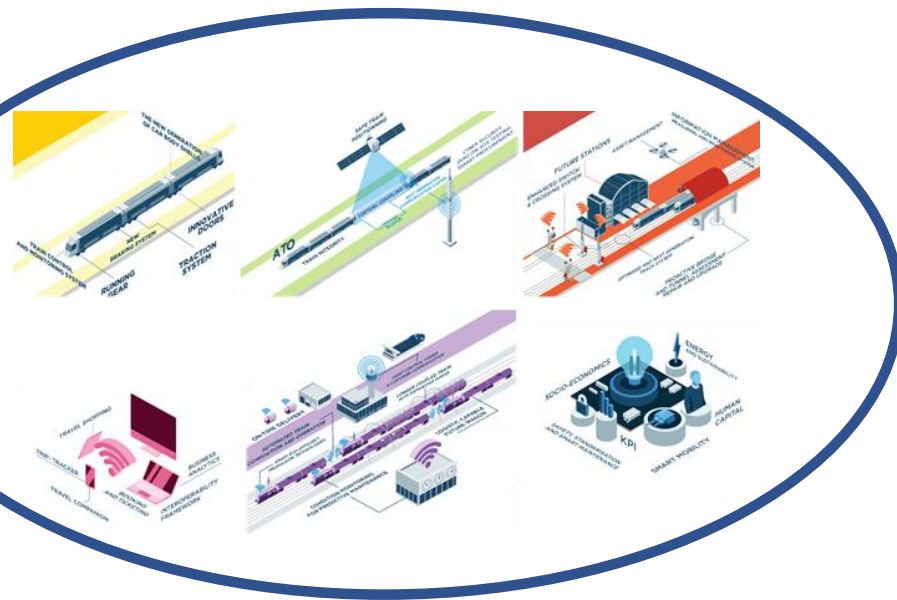
1. comprehensive model/architecture, technologies and strategy for implementation of a new encompassing railway system approach
2. aligning all ongoing modelling initiatives in terms of modelling principles and digital data integration

Objectives

1. Improve operational efficiencies
2. Adapting to game changers
3. Sustainable business models

Functional System Architecture

mastering complex systems to deliver value to the customers



Study focus applications

- > We analysed the potential of fuel cell and hydrogen technology for rail transport for three application areas
- > Most activity visible in multiple unit application area (products already being launched)
- > First insights suggest attractive use cases and good market potential



Multiple units

	Passenger operation in regional transport
	First FCH trains in operations since September
	up to 1,000 km ¹⁾
	up to 140 km/h
	30 years



Shunters

	Shunting and short distance operation
	?
	200-1,000 km ¹⁾
	up to 50 km/h
	35 years



Mainline Locomotives

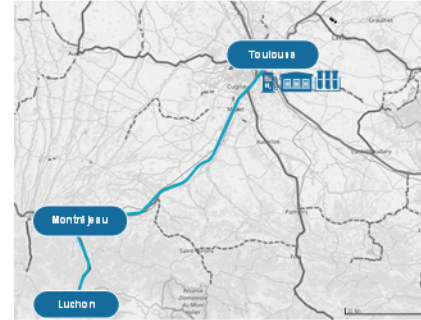
	Med. + long distance freight + passenger service
	?
	500-1,100 km ¹⁾
	up to 120 km/h
	30 years

1) Depending e.g. on # cargo/passengers, stops and topography Application Maturity of technology Range Speed Lifetime Market entry

Multiple Unit Case Studies

Overview of route specifications

Montréal – Luchon, France



Aragon, Spain



Groningen & Friesland, Netherlands



Track length

140 km

165 km

300 km

Rolling stock

3x 4 car trains (bi-mode)

2x 4 car trains (bi-mode)

70x 3 car trains

H₂ consumption

0.36 kg/km

0.31 kg/km

0.22 kg/km

245 kg/day

240 kg/day

16,500 kg/day

Total CAPEX

EUR 25 m

EUR 14 m

EUR 398 m

Characteristics

Partly electrified route with a low utilisation on 36 km

Cross border connectivity and long route without electrification

Fast trains for intercity connections

Total cost of ownership [EUR/km_{train}]

Diesel



18.5

9.3

4.8

FCH



21.2

12.4

5.0

Catenary



27.5

22.6

4.5

Battery



19.9

13.7

5.3

Environmental analysis

CO₂ savings [tons per year]



1,334 t

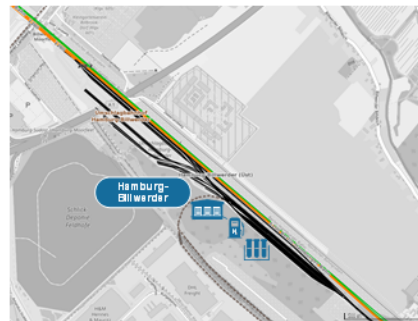
767 t

56,389 t

Shunter Case Studies

Overview of route specifications

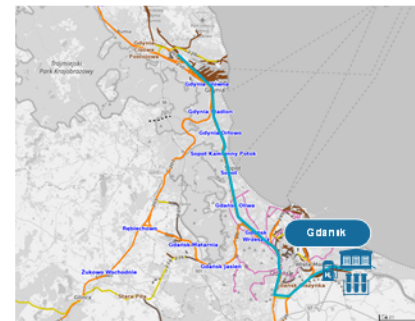
Hamburg-Billwerder, Germany



Riga Node, Latvia



Gdansk, Poland



Track length

10 km

100 km

35 km

Rolling stock

15 Shunters

15 Shunters

10 Shunters

H₂ consumption

0.39 kg/km

0.49 kg/km

0.72 kg/km

480 kg/day

850 kg/day

180 kg/day

Total CAPEX

EUR 40 m

EUR 29 m

EUR 21 m

Characteristics

Shunting yard in a large urban area and next to Hamburg port

Shunting operation between several port terminals

Marshalling yard in collocation of the refinery supplying hydrogen

Total cost of ownership [EUR/km_{train}]

Diesel



10.1

20.9

32.1

FCH



12.9

20.4

36.7

Catenary



Battery



11.7

21.8

36.9

Environmental analysis

CO₂ savings [tons per year]



1,969 t

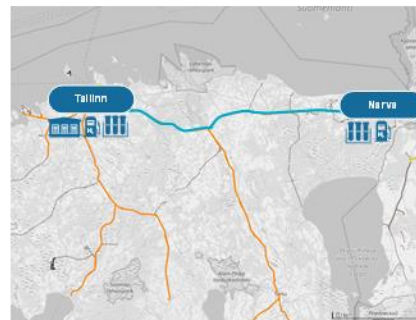
3,350 t

339 t

Mainline Locomotive Case Studies

Overview of route specifications

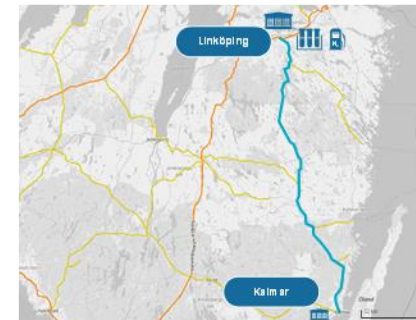
Tallinn – Narva, Estonia



Frankfurt (Oder) – Hamburg, Germany



Kalmar - Linköping, Sweden



Track length

210 km

720 km

230 km

Rolling stock

2 Locomotives

5 Locomotives

5 Locomotives

H₂ consumption

0.67 kg/km

0.82 kg/km

0.48 kg/km

670 kg/day

1,500 kg/day

3,000 kg/day

Total CAPEX

EUR 14 m

EUR 38 m

EUR 48 m

Characteristics

Cross-border operation between Russia and Estonia

Long range freight transport from border to port

Passenger and freight transport between two cities

Total cost of ownership [EUR/km_{train}]

Diesel



22.6

9.2

5.7

FCH



22.8

11.9

6.7

Catenary



24.4

6.4 ¹⁰

22.0

Battery



Environmental analysis

CO₂ savings [tons per year]



2,556 t

12,874 t

4,980 t

No barriers are show-stoppers for FCH rail technology, but R&I projects are required to realise a broader commercial potential

Barriers for FCH trains

- > **No principle show-stoppers** to the deployment of FCH technology in the rail environment exist
- > **High priority barriers** are related to **financing** FCH train deployment, **lack of standard scalable design** and **H₂ storage optimisation**

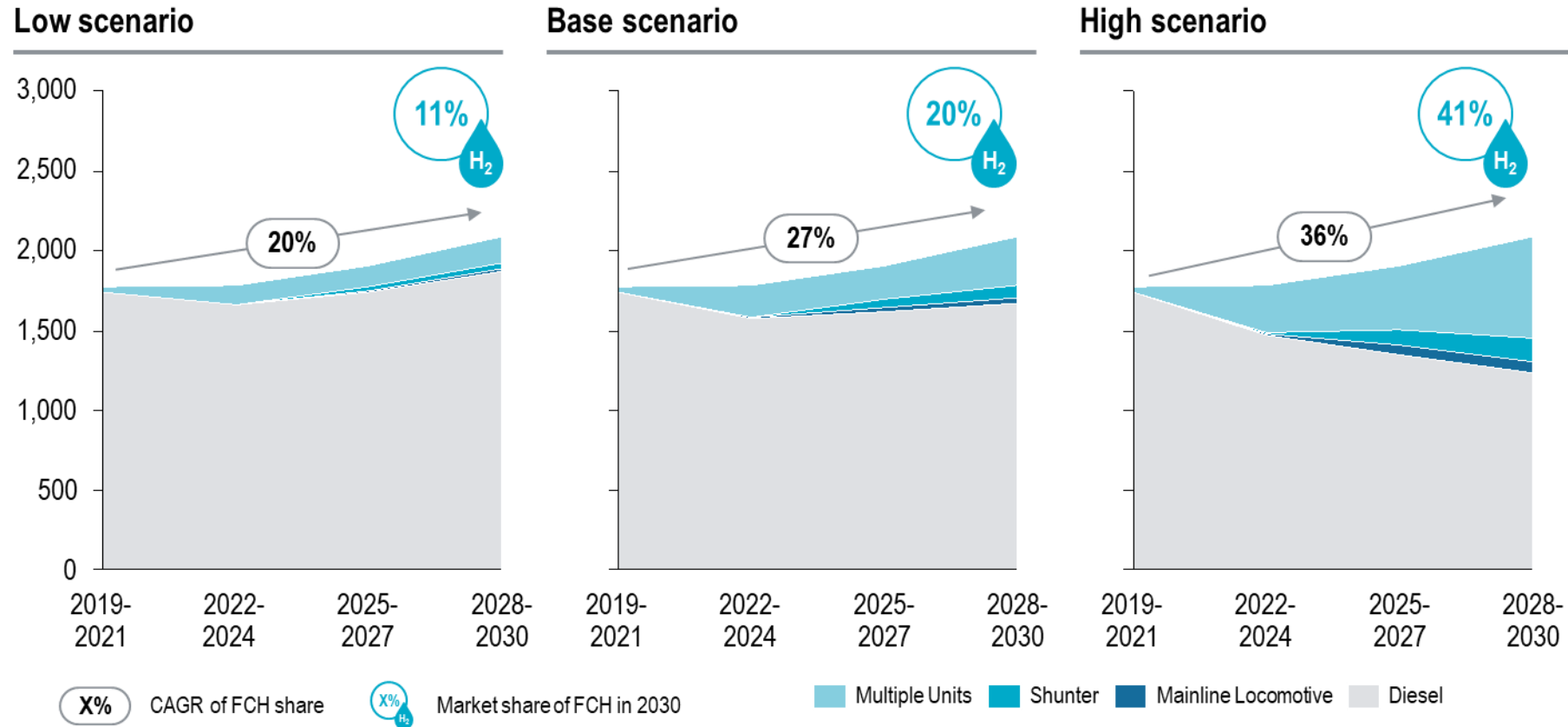


Suggested Research and Innovation (R&I)

- > **R&I projects** can bring FCH technology significantly closer to commercialisation by **addressing high priority barriers**
- > Three key project topics
 - **Large-scale demonstration** of Multiple Units fleets
 - **Prototype devel.** and testing of Shunters or Mainline Locomotives
 - Research and **tech. dev.** of **optimised H₂ storage** system
- > **Medium, low priority barriers can integrated** in the same R&I project



EU market potential FCH trains – scenario comparison [standard units]



Shift2Rail

CATALOGUE OF SOLUTIONS



54 SOLUTIONS

Who benefits?

CUSTOMERS

FINAL USER

OPERATOR

INFRAMAN

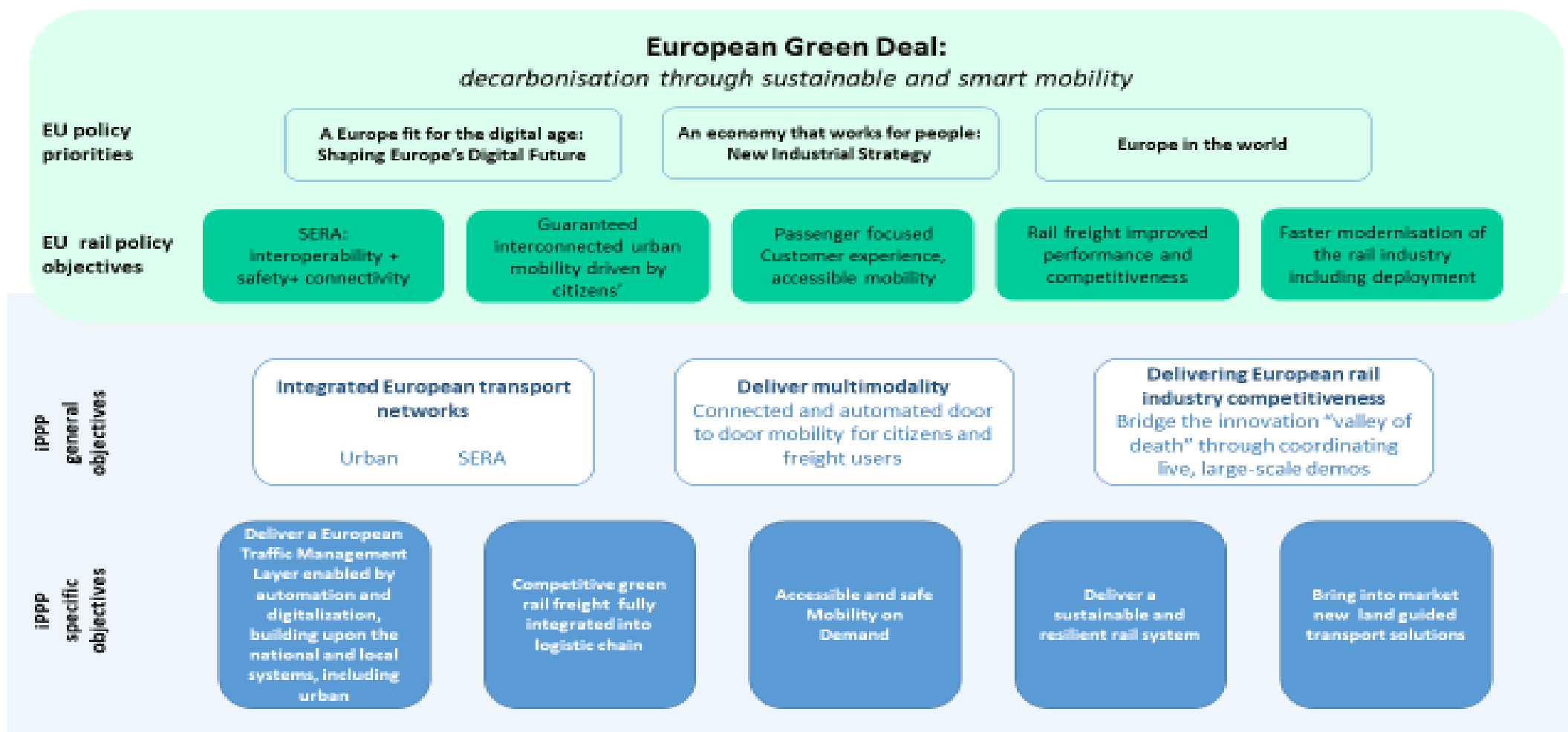
SUPPLIER



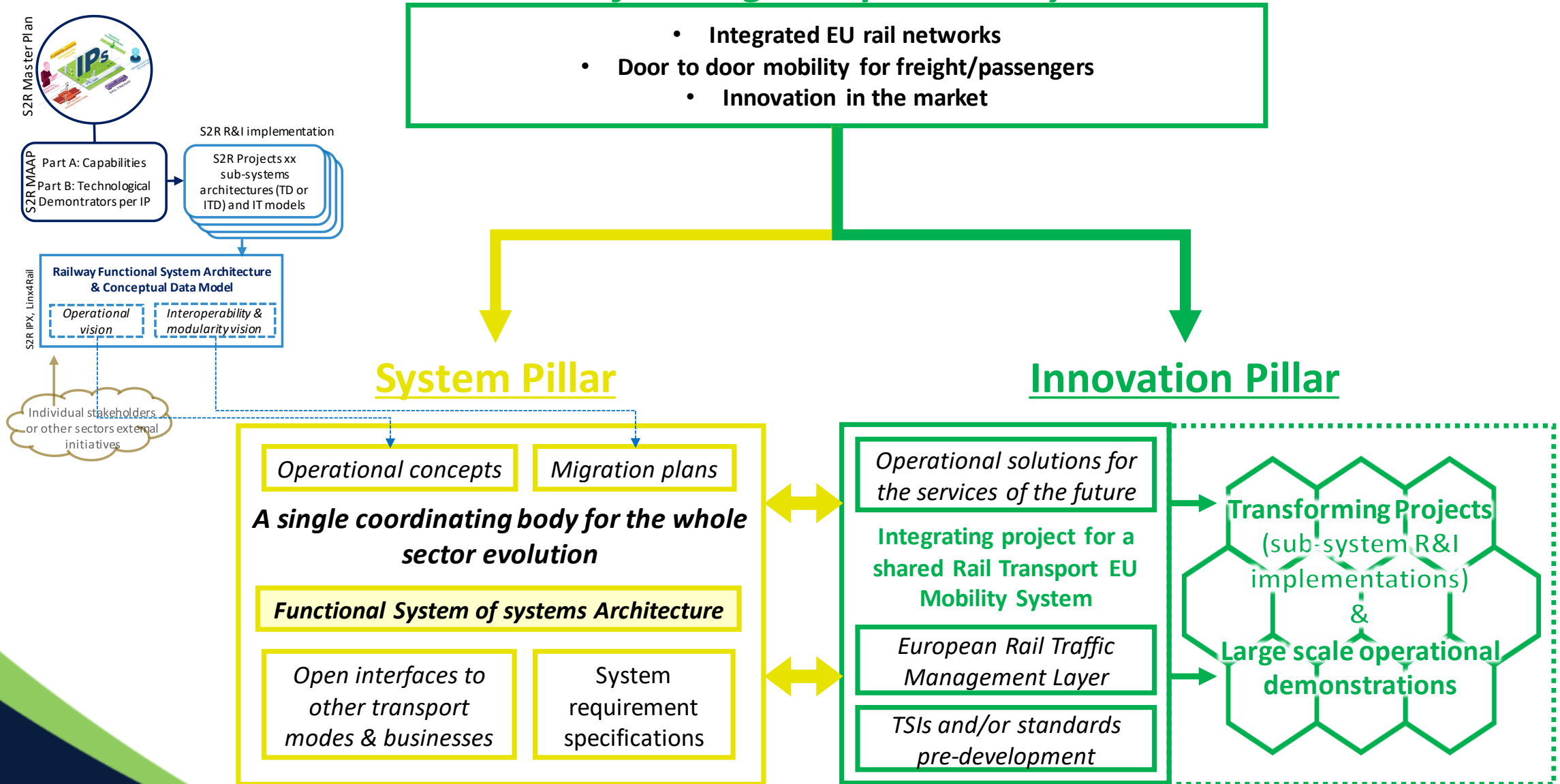
DELIVERY DATE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

EUROPE'S RAIL JU IN THE MAKING

Common Vision, Objectives & Expected Impacts



Activities: all will be “user-first” oriented



Thank you

carlo.borghini@s2r.europa.eu