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Hydrogen Refuelling Station Requirements for UK Long-haul Decarbonisation

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Background

- Understanding the long-term economics of replacing internal combustion engines
- General assessments of HRS requirements have been published for the UK
 - More detailed analyses are available for other countries such as Germany
- More detailed work has been done for other future fuel vectors in the UK, such as an ERS
- **Project Goals**
- What are the HRS requirements within the UK based on traffic density?
- How does that translate to production and consumer costs?
 - Low- and high-density areas
 - Centralised and decentralised scenarios



Station Distribution Model

- Approx. 530 000 HGVs by 2050
- Phase 1: 30% - 2030
- Phase 2: 80% - 2040
- Phase 3: 100% - 2045

Penetration
of FC HGVs

Vehicle-km per
year

Total Energy &
Hydrogen demand

Average daily
mileage, working
days per year

Vehicle Assumptions

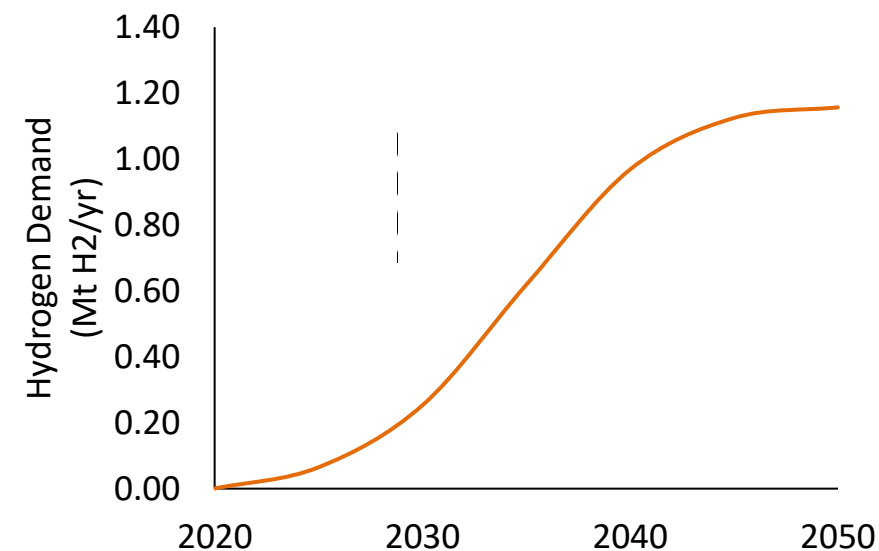
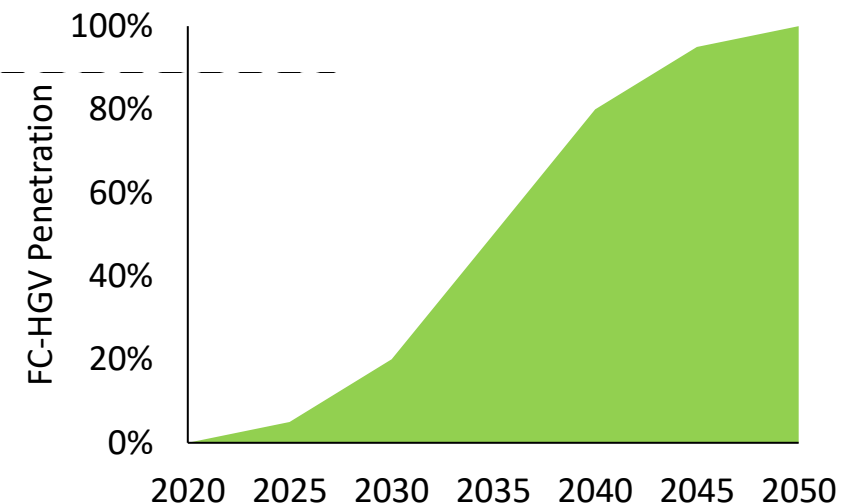
Maximum range of 1200 km
126,750 km/year for each HGV on average
1.95 kWh/km down to 1.63 kWh/km in 2050
70 kg tank

Key:

Inputs

Intermediates

Outputs



Station Distribution Model

- Approx. 530 000 HGVs by 2050
- Phase 1: 30% - 2030
- Phase 2: 80% - 2040
- Phase 3: 100% - 2045

Penetration of FC HGVs

Vehicle-km per year

Average daily mileage, working days per year

- 507 working km/day
- 250 working day/year

Key:

Inputs

Intermediates

Outputs

Co-located Production

Production capacity of station (kgH₂/day)

- 400, 800, 1200 kg/day

Daily energy demand (kgH₂/day)

No. of HRS

Total Energy & Hydrogen demand

- Energy consumption 1.95 kWh/km
- 33.3 kWh/kgH₂

Refuelling demand (kgH₂/HGV)

Station activity (No. HGVs/day)

Total station demand (kgH₂/day)

No. of HRS

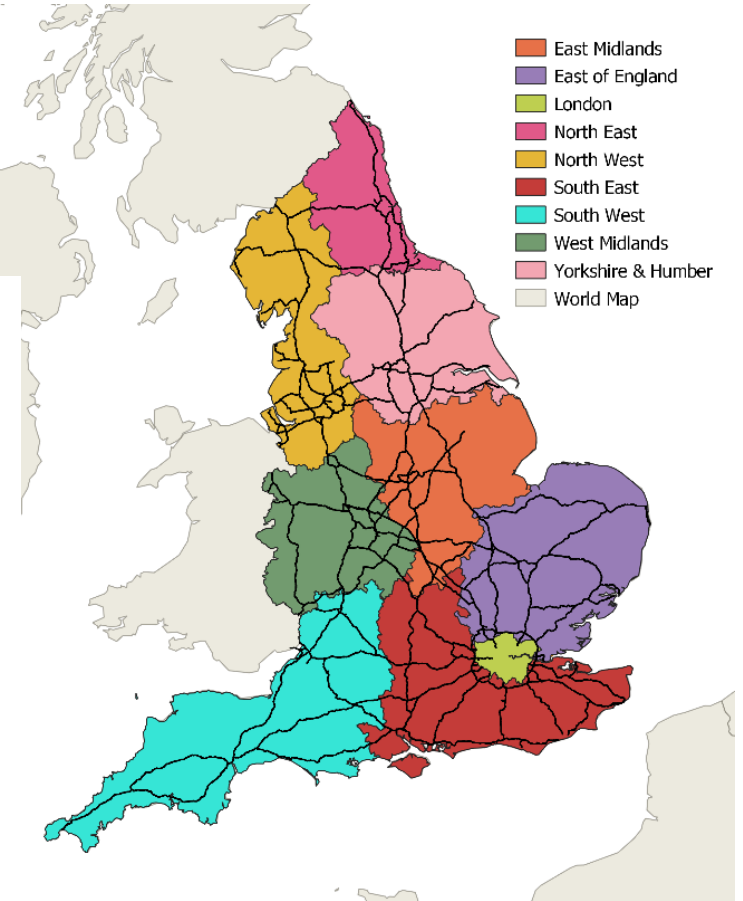
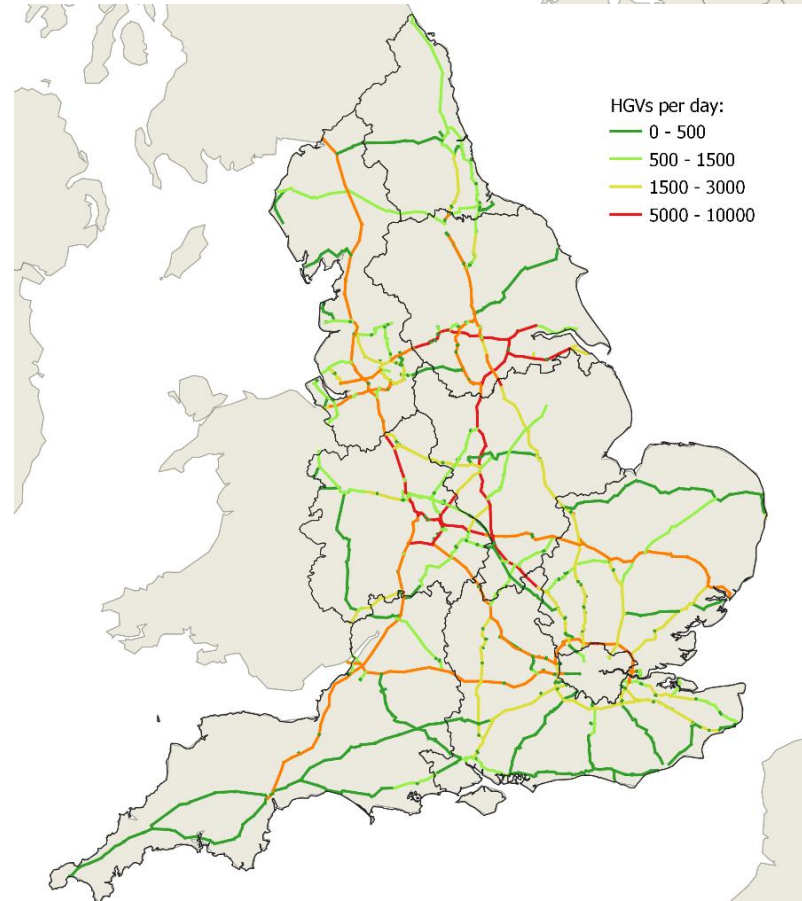
Centralised Production



Station Distribution Model

- Based on traffic count
- Determines areas of energy concentration
- Regions define with SRN in black
- Percent utilisation of M and A roads for England
- Determined HRS size requirement based on daily energy demand for that specific area

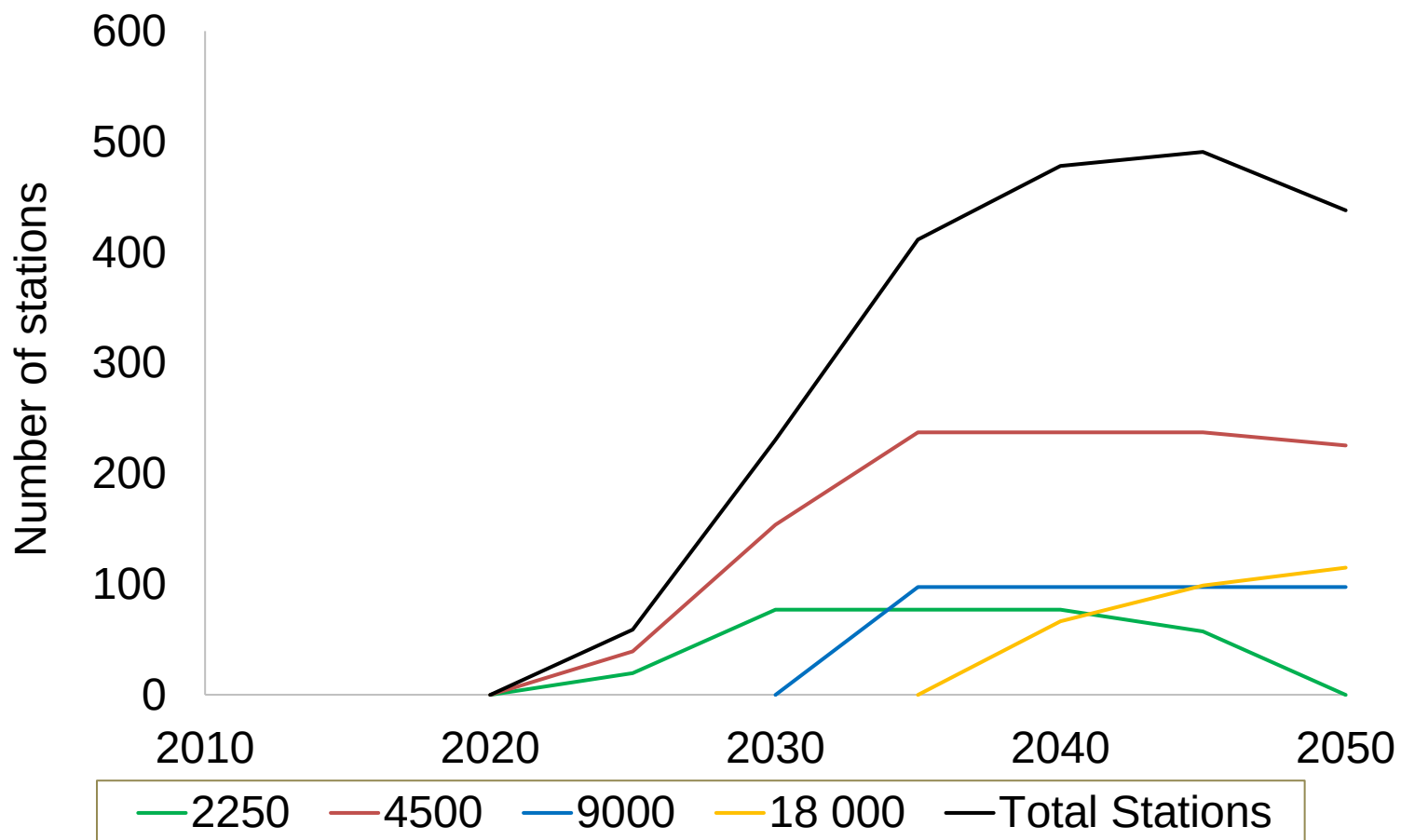
Traffic Count



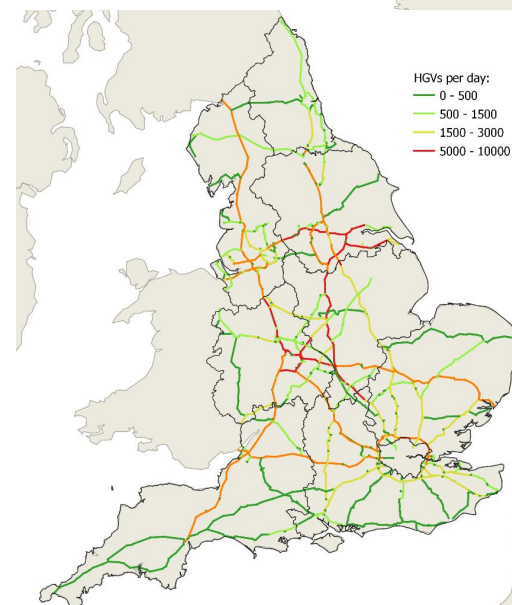
Regions and SRN



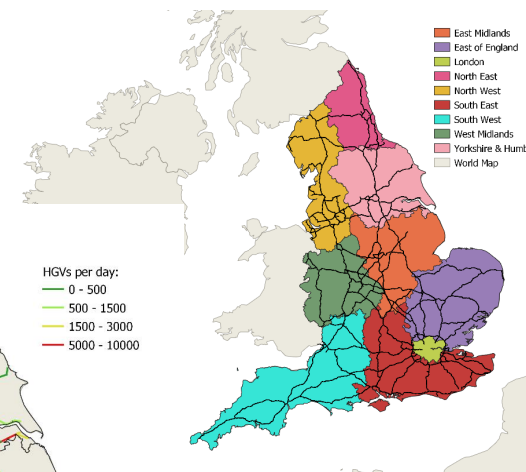
Station Distribution Model



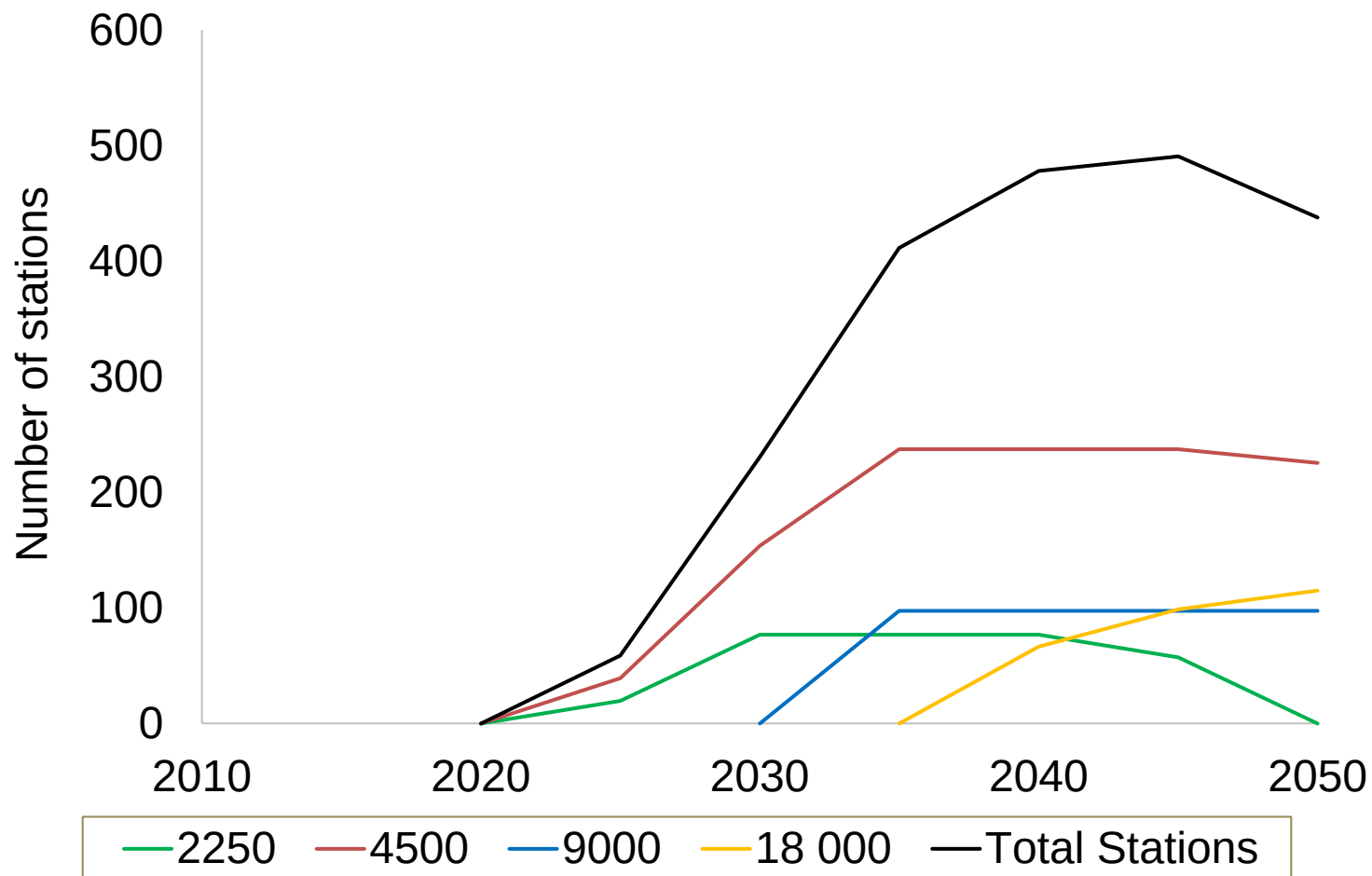
Traffic Count



Regions and SRN



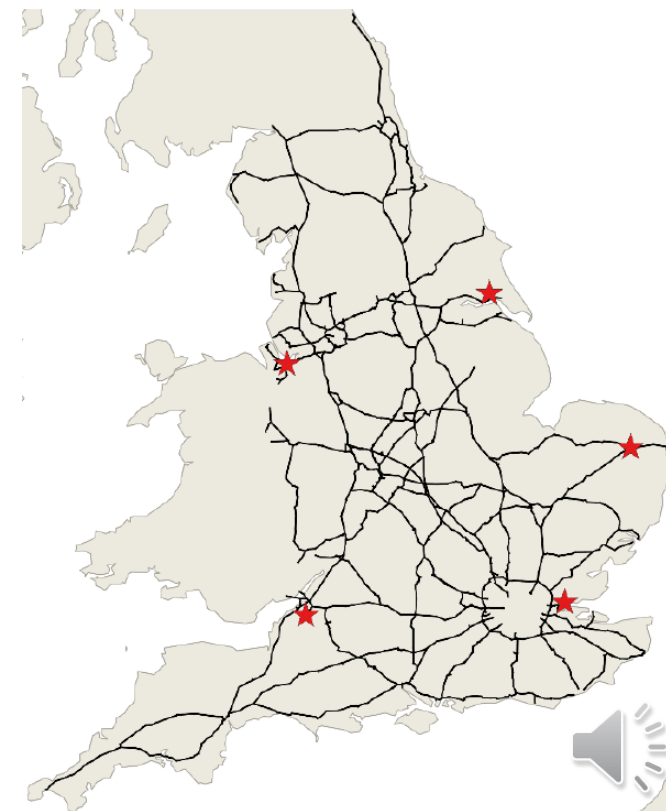
438 Stations of Various Sizes to Meet Demand



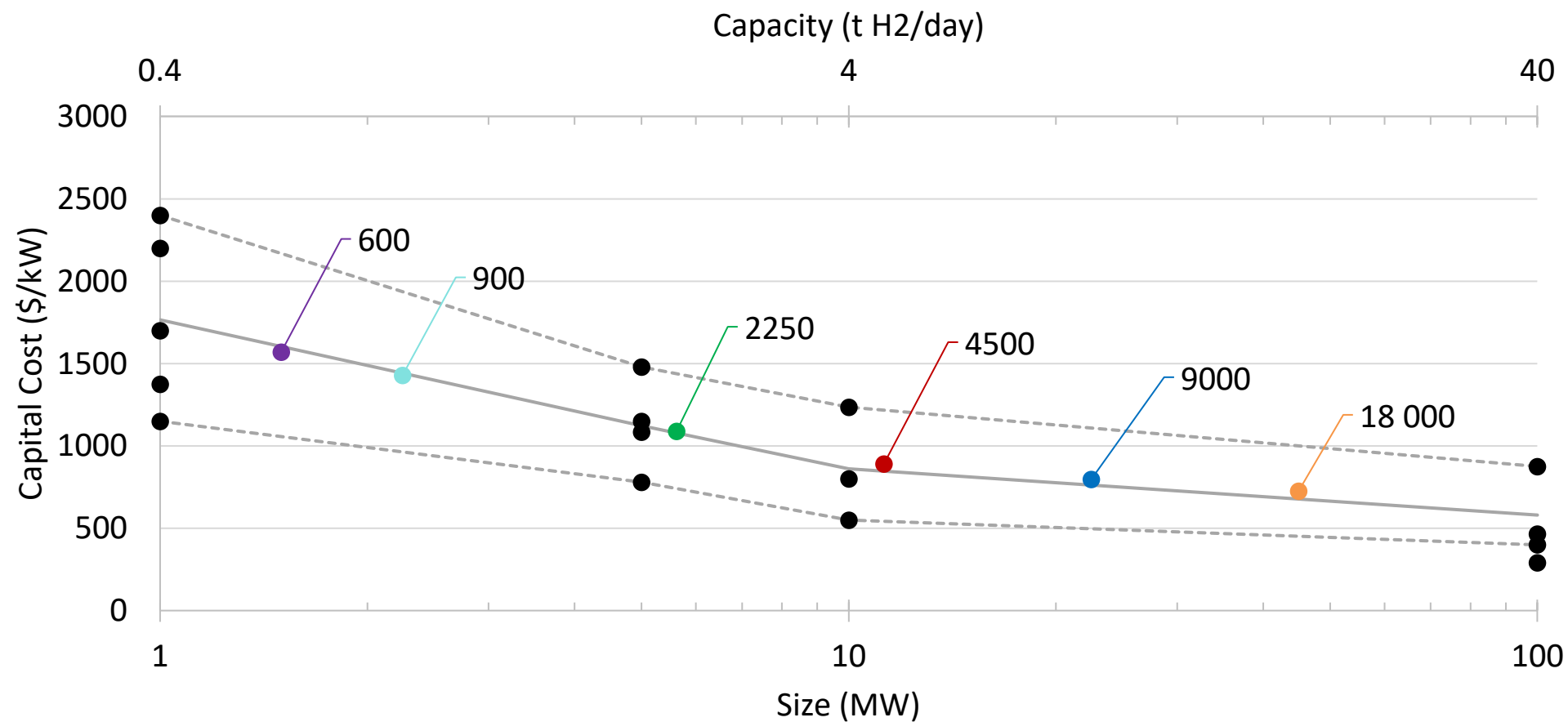
Total cost depends on how the hydrogen arrives at the station

H₂ Production Scenarios

- Decentralised Electrolysis
- Centralised
 - Electrolysis
 - SMR with CCS

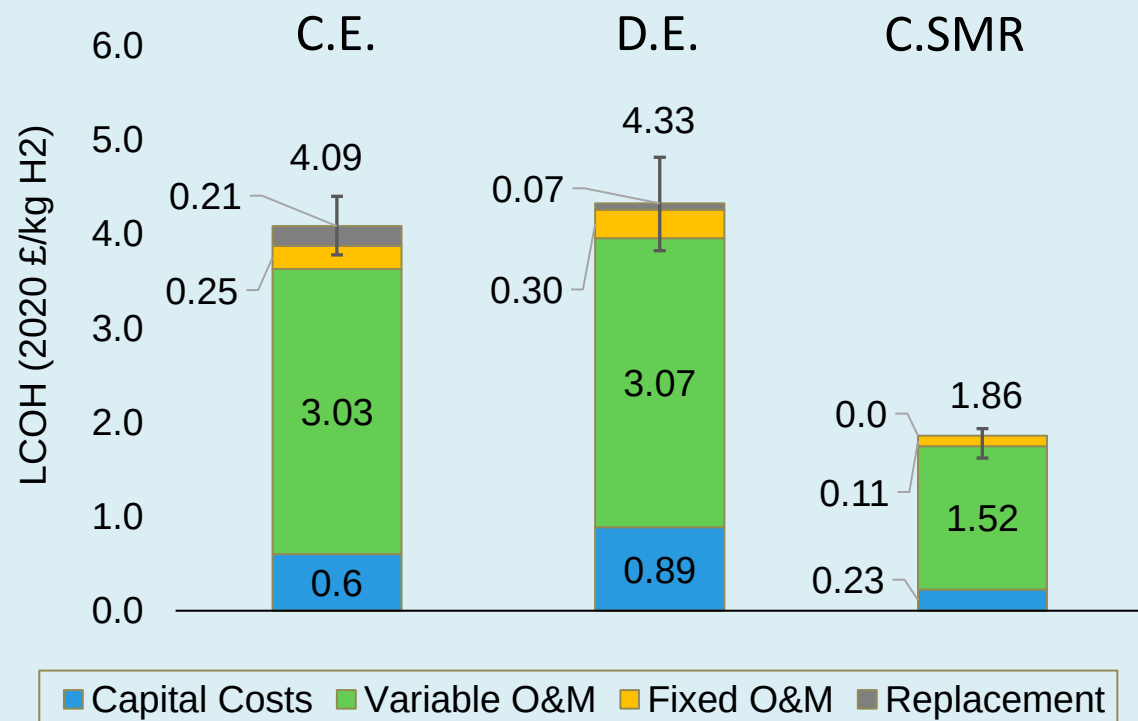


Electrolyser Cost by Size for Hydrogen Production

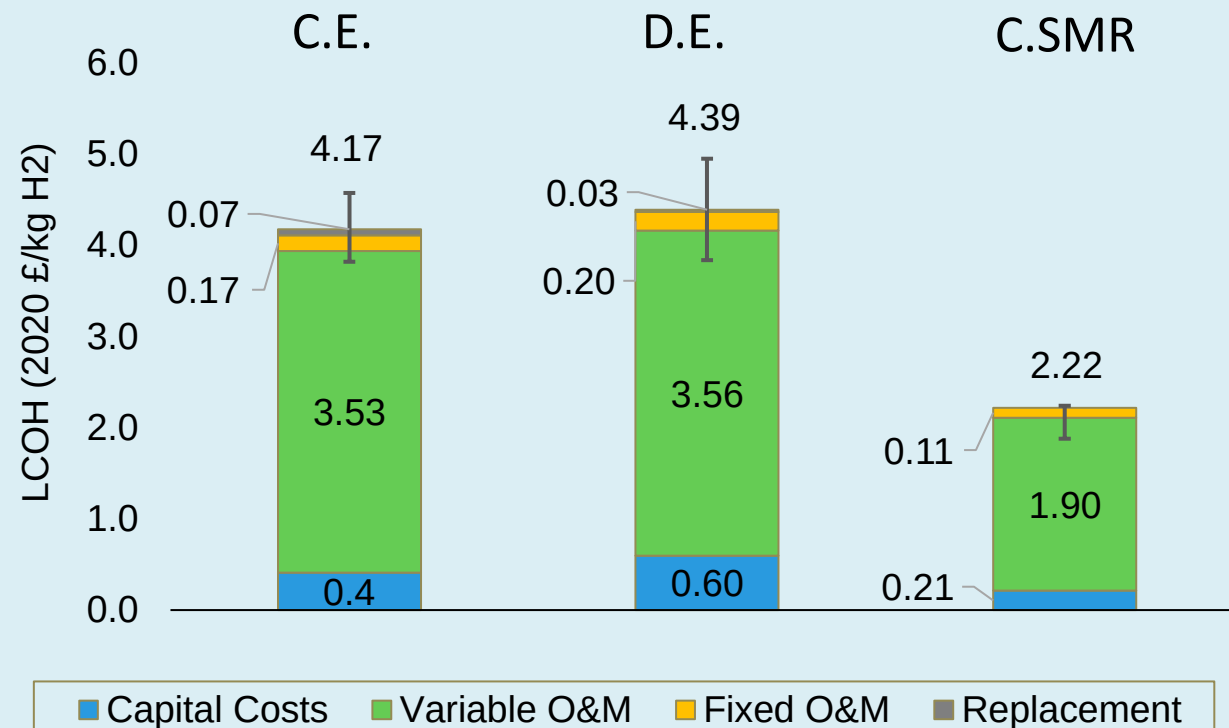


Production Costs (18,000 kg/day capacity facility)

2030



2050



H₂ Production Scenarios

Centralised Electrolysis (C.E)

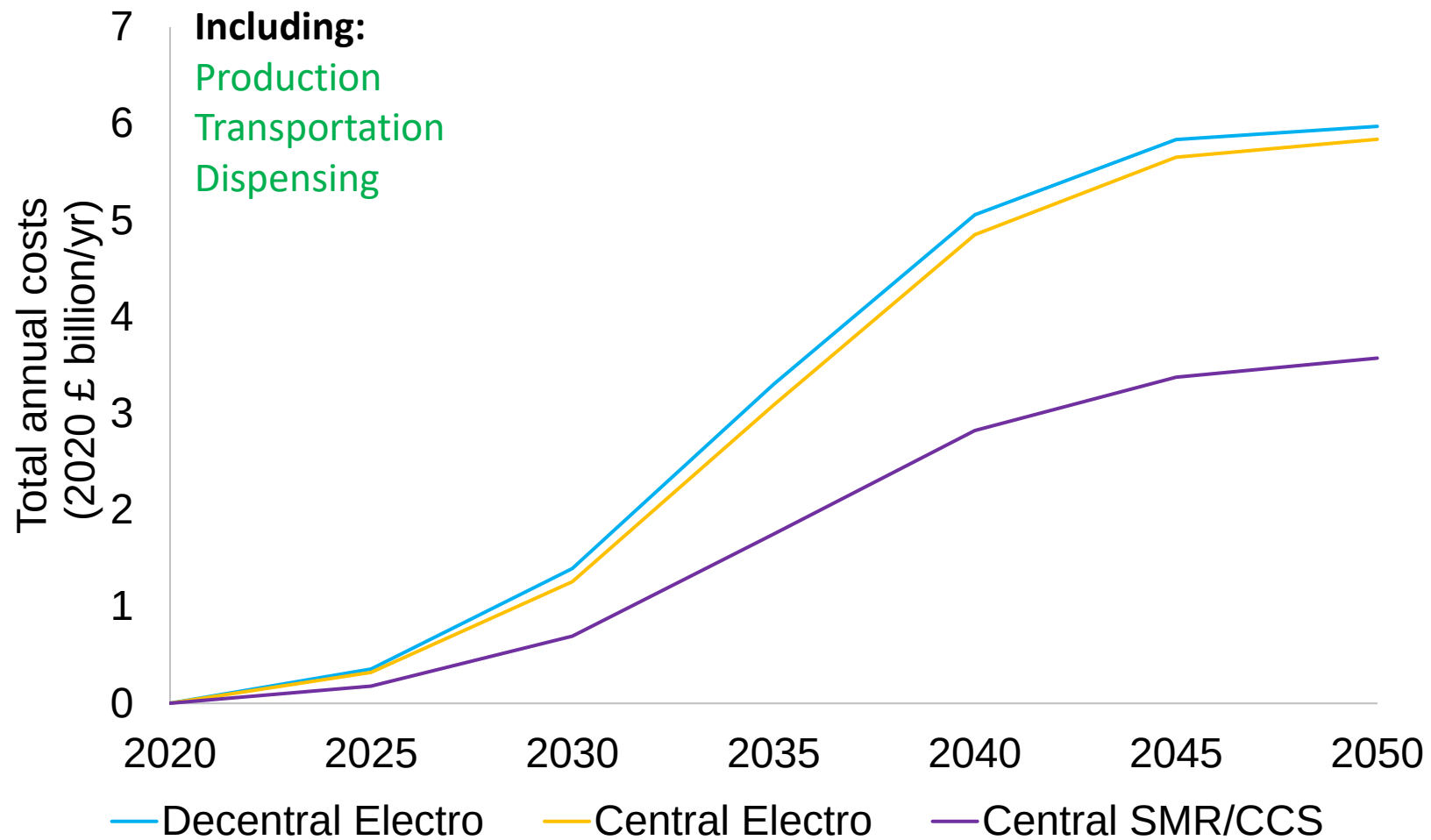
Decentralised Electrolysis (D.E)

Centralised SMR with CCS (C.SMR)

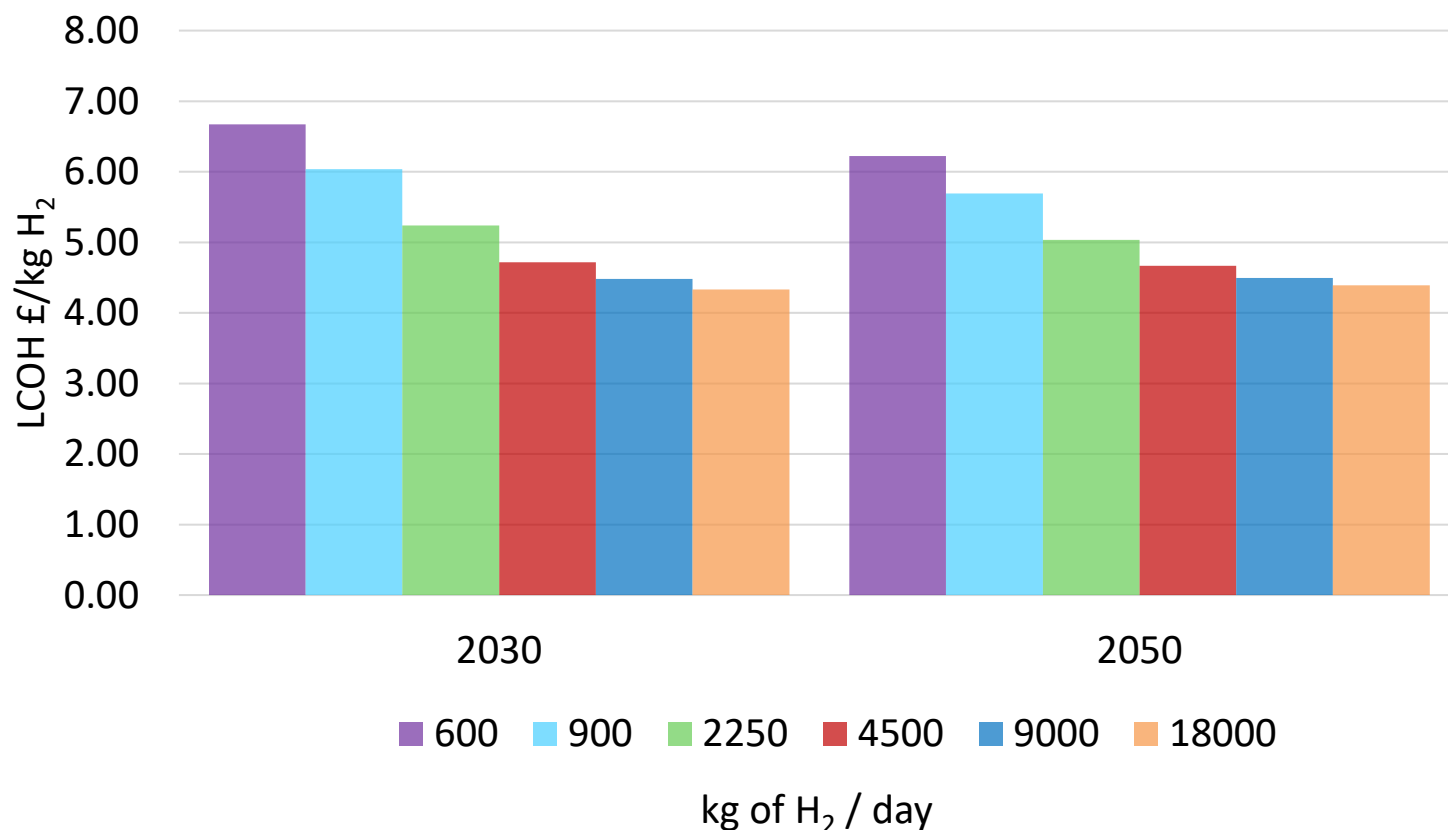




Total Annual Cost



Total Cost Difference by Station Size



HGVs refuelling from a 600 kg/day HRS will pay ~50% more on fuel than at a 18,000 kg/day HRS in 2030

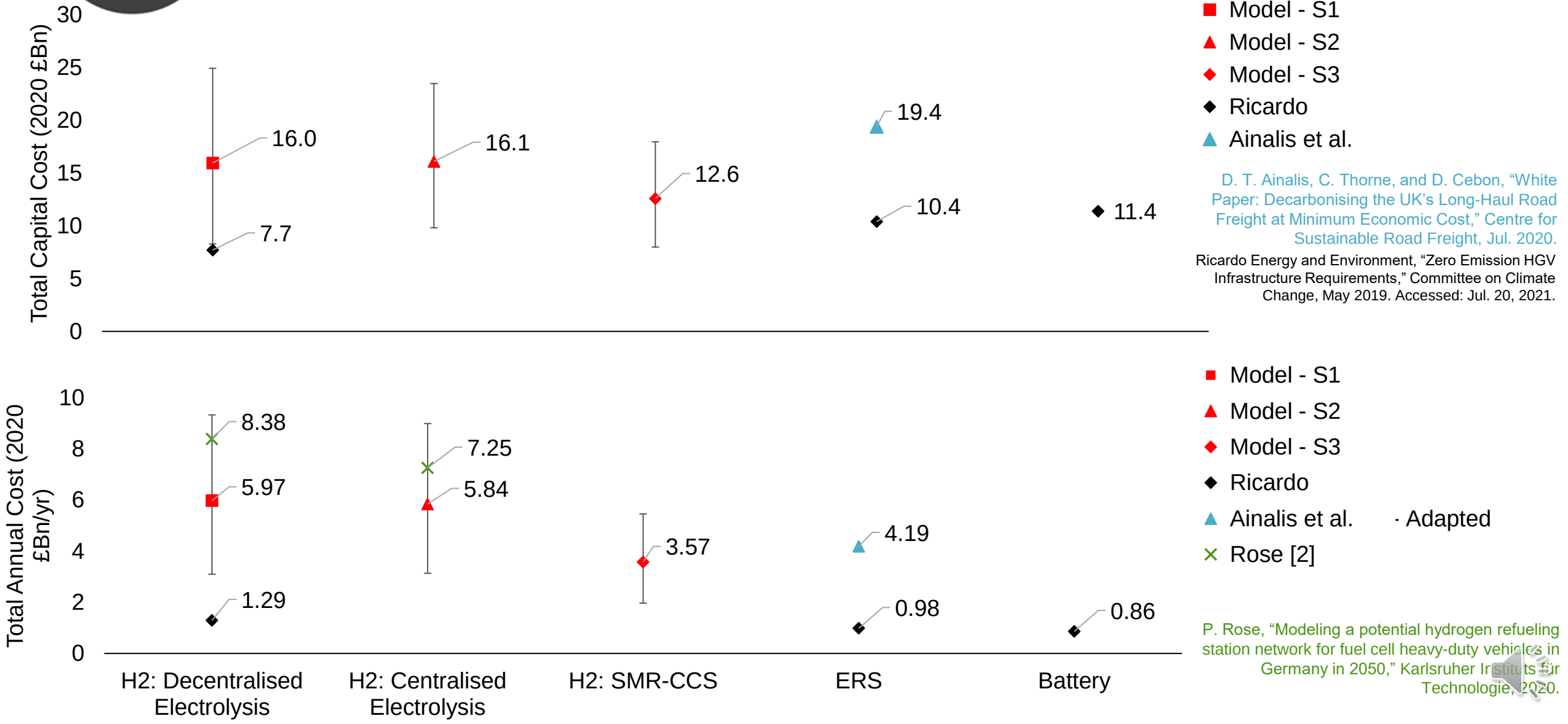
126,750 km/year

~£17,000/year difference in 2030

HGVs at 9000 kg/day HRS will spend 5% less on fuel than HGVs at 4500 kg/day HRS
~£1800/year difference in 2030



Comparison to Other Work





Conclusions

- Methodology for allocating hydrogen-refuelling stations across the UK
- Annualised and levelized cost of hydrogen
 - Including production, transport and distribution for 3 scenarios
 - Centralised SMR with CCS, centralised electrolysis or decentralised electrolysis
- Comparison to other future fuel analysis
- Future work:
 - CO₂ comparison between three scenarios
 - Grid requirements for the two electrolysis scenarios
 - Energy storage requirements at each HRS to maintain system resilience





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