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## Zero-emissions Urban Transport

#### **Beyond diesel**

Stricter legislation and emissions regulations are putting growing pressure on fleet operators to decarbonize public transport. In Europe, for instance, EU legislation mandates that 65 percent of all new buses must be zeroemission vehicles by 2025.

In many parts of the world, public transport has already evolved beyond the early dieselheavy models – driven largely by concerns around noise, nitrogen oxide (NOx), sulfur and particulate emissions. In the first step, many of these diesel buses transitioned to quieter electric drivetrains as these offered zero tailpipe emissions.

### Combining sustainability with efficiency

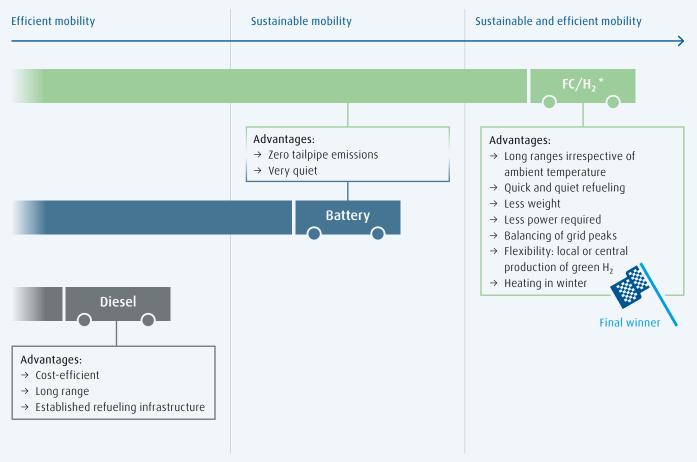
Although battery-powered electric cars offer certain advantages particularly in urban settings, the balance clearly shifts towards hydrogen-powered drivetrains as the size of vehicles/fleets and their ranges increase. This makes hydrogen fuel-cell buses an increasingly popular contender in the race to decarbonize urban transport and meet new policy and regulatory demands.

Many regions around the world are already investing in hydrogen  $(H_2)$  initiatives, developing concrete hydrogen projects and building out climate-friendly infrastructures. China already has over 5,000 fuel-cell buses in operation.

Japan plans to get 1,200 fuel-cell buses on the road by 2030. To serve these vehicles, Japan aims to build a  $H_2$  supply chain producing 300,000 tons of  $H_2$  every year by 2030.

Technology leader Linde is already actively involved in many hydrogen bus projects, supporting customers with its proven expertise along the entire hydrogen value chain – from gas production, supply and storage to fueling station systems featuring state-of-the-art compression and dispensing technologies. Our end-to-end offering even extends to the operation and maintenance of hydrogen refueling stations (HRS) on behalf of our customers.





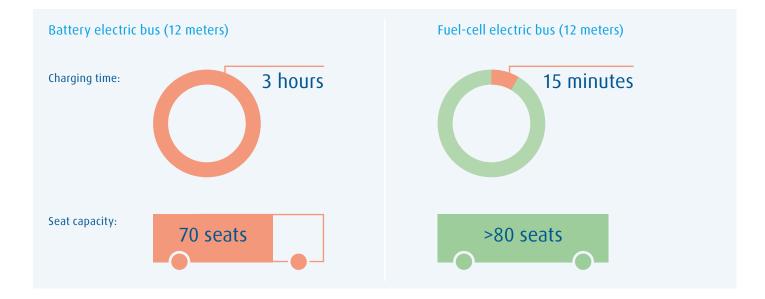
# **Compelling Advantages of Hydrogen**

Here at Linde, we firmly believe that hydrogen  $(H_2)$  is a more compelling prospect for urban transport as it combines sustainability with the efficiency needed for widespread commuter acceptance.

It is common knowledge that battery-operated buses have a number of drawbacks. These include limited range, especially on hilly terrain and in colder or warmer climates – where air conditioning and heating can drain up to 50 percent of the battery capacity. In cold temperatures especially, this can even make the bus inoperable.

In addition, the infrastructure costs for battery-operated buses are prohibitive as each bus needs its own charging point and these may

need to be distributed over wide rural areas depending on the bus route. This lack of flexibility means that fleet expansions typically entail high infrastructure investment costs. Plus it can take up to three hours to charge an electric bus. During this time, these buses are out of service, which means that operators may have to invest in a larger fleet to ensure that the requisite number of vehicles are charged and operational at any given time. Not only is battery charging a slow and often loud process, it can also strain the grid, particularly during peak hours. Last but not least, the battery in electric buses is extremely heavy and bulky, limiting seating accommodation. This can further contribute to fleet oversizing.



#### H<sub>2</sub> stacks up – in every sense of the word

 $H_2$ -powered fuel-cell buses overcome these challenges. First and foremost, they offer a longer range than battery electric models. In addition, they are robust to changes in temperature as heat from the fuel cell warms the bus in colder months, thus reducing the energy drain for heating. The absence of a heavy battery further increases fuel efficiency and creates added space for passengers, thus potentially reducing the number of buses required on the road.

Speed is another key advantage.  $H_2$  buses can refuel in as little as 15 minutes or less. This means that one single dispenser can serve a large fleet over the course of a day.

# Scaling Smoothly to Meet Growing Demand

#### The cost-efficient, scalable choice - on a compact footprint

Perhaps the most compelling advantage of  $H_2$  buses is the overall cost factor. Unlike battery electric buses, the infrastructure and relative costs of a  $H_2$  bus station drop per kilogram of  $H_2$  as the fleet expands. For instance, our Twin IC-P solution has a power rating of less than 230 kW and can refuel more than 60 buses per day. By comparison, each individual electric charging point for a battery bus has a power rating of about 600 kW.

Fast refueling speeds also mean that operators can expand their fleet without having to contend with additional infrastructure CAPEX for each new bus. If additional capacity is required, modular, containerized designs of key components enable easy scaling of H<sub>2</sub> refueling stations.

Furthermore, hydrogen refueling stations offer a more compact footprint. Our Twin IC-P requires about 20 m<sup>2</sup>, and can serve up to 60 buses.

#### Extremely efficient H<sub>2</sub> refueling depots for gaseous and liquid supply modes



Cryo Pump technology enabling large, efficient bus depots

#### Twin CP 50/100 for liquid $H_2$ supply

- More than 100 buses per day
- Less than 400 kW required to power station
- Less than 1.6 kWh per kg H<sub>2</sub>
- Less than 60 m<sup>2</sup> required for pump



Ionic Compressor for highly efficient trailer-supplied refueling stations

#### Twin IC-P 50/100 for gaseous $H_2$ supply

- More than 50 buses per day
- Less than 225 kW required to power station
- Less than 3.7 kWh per kg H<sub>2</sub>
- Less than 20 m<sup>2</sup> required for compressor

# Service and Support Every Step of the Way

#### Benchmark performance backed by global service and support

Our refueling technologies offer leading performance – both in terms of capacity and energy efficiency – over the broadest inlet pressure range available on the market. Highlights include optimized total cost of ownership (TCO), enabled by low operating costs combined with efficient services such as preventive maintenance, express spare part deliveries, remote troubleshooting and ongoing support.

Customers can also rely on us for benchmark reliability as measured through system availability and the success rate for first fueling attempts. In addition, modularized designs, choice of reliable supply modes (trailer, tank or pipeline), and support for both 350- and 700-bar refueling pressures all take flexibility and scalability to the next level. Low noise and small footprints enhance flexibility further through ease of integration into urban environments. Last but not least, all our compressors and pumps are designed, built and operated to the highest safety standards, reflecting our long-standing operational experience and type-testing history, our robust safety philosophy and our active role in advancing safety standards.

Complementing our standardized, modularized fueling station systems, our consultants also team up with our customers to realize individual or special requests – whether that be for larger fueling capacities, combined gaseous and liquid fueling models or integration into existing fueling stations.

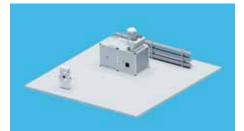
In short, customers can rely on us for everything from the manufacture of dispensers to endto-end execution of complete fueling stations for  $H_2$  bus fleets. Thanks to our global footprint, these services are available worldwide.

## H<sub>2</sub> refueling technology for optimized TCO

- $\rightarrow$  Highest safety standards
- → Leading performance
- → Benchmark reliability
- → Fast delivery times

#### Efficient scalability

#### 15-30 buses per day



- 1 × single Ionic Compressor container (28 or 52 kg/hour)
- 1 × electric container
- 3 × 550-bar tube (each 1,200 l)
- 1 × dual dispenser

30–60 buses per day



- 2 × single Ionic Compressor container (28 or 52 kg/hour each)
- 1 × electric container
- 9 × 550-bar tube (each 1,200 l)
- 1 × dual dispenser

#### 40-90 buses per day



- 3 × single Ionic Compressor container (28 or 52 kg/hour each)
- 2 × electric container
- 9 × 550-bar tube (each 1,200 l)
- 2 × dual dispenser

# **Experience Matters**

Having engineered and built more than 200 hydrogen fueling stations worldwide, we have the most experience and largest installed base worldwide. Today, the world's biggest hydrogen bus depot in California relies on our technologies. We also have the world's most extensive liquid hydrogen production and distribution capacity in the world.

#### Flagship projects



### Large public $H_2$ fueling station in Oakland, USA

- Cryo Pump CP 90 for LH<sub>2</sub> supply with a fueling capacity of 40 kg/hour
- Fully integrated into existing conventional fueling station
- Very small footprint (10 m × 3 m)
- Simultaneous refueling on a dual dispenser offering 350 bar for buses and 700 bar for cars



### Linde H<sub>2</sub> station uses electrolysis to serve local bus fleet in Sarawak, Malaysia

- Twin IC 90 for  $GH_2$  supply with a fueling capacity of 52 kg/hour or 1,200 kg/day
- Serves local bus fleet with 350-bar vehicles and 700-bar passenger cars
- On-site production of green H<sub>2</sub> with integrated electrolysis



#### \*HyTransit, "European Hydrogen Transit Buses in Scotland", final report (01.01.13-31.03.19), eupopa.eu

### One of Europe's most reliable H<sub>2</sub> refueling stations in Aberdeen, Scotland

- Twin IC 90 for GH<sub>2</sub> supply with fueling capacity for up to 15 buses, each traveling up to 200 km a day
- More than 150,000 kg hydrogen dispensed (Europe's most reliable HRS\*)
- On-site production of green H<sub>2</sub> with integrated electrolyzers
- Dual dispenser with 350 bar for buses and 700 bar for cars and road sweepers



## Bus fueling depot supplied with green $\rm H_2$ in Rhein-Main area, Germany

- Twin IC 50 for GH<sub>2</sub> supply (one IC 50 in operation, one as backup) serving eight buses
- Green H<sub>2</sub> supplied from the power-to-gas plant in nearby Mainz
- Station capacity: 300 kilograms of  $\rm H_2$  in eight hours



#### Highly redundant station in Cologne, Germany, serves Europe's largest H<sub>2</sub> bus fleet

- Two Twin IC 50 compressors for  $GH_2$  supply with a fueling capacity of 100 kg/hour
- Refueling of Europe's largest fuel-cell bus fleet consisting of 20 buses
- Very high system redundancy



## 700-bar bus refueling for the 2020 Olympics in Tokyo, Japan

- Cryo Pump CP 90 for LH<sub>2</sub> supply with a fueling capacity of 100 kg/hour
- Large capacity on small footprint with LH<sub>2</sub>
- Serving 700-bar buses

## Connecting the World of Hydrogen – from Source to Service

#### Think hydrogen. Think Linde.

The hydrogen future is here now. And Linde can deliver it. The company covers every link in the hydrogen value chain from production and processing through distribution and storage to everyday industrial and consumer applications. Building on decades of research and countless real-world projects, Linde's hydrogen capabilities demonstrate its innovative power and proven expertise in delivering workable, economically viable hydrogen technologies suited to mass deployment.

Demand for these technologies is set to rise given that hydrogen is ideally positioned to accelerate the transition to more sustainable forms of energy while still supporting current energy models and regional variations. Hydrogen is a zero-emissions source of fuel for trains, buses and cars.

Do you want to get your hydrogen project off the ground quickly, safely and based on state of-the-art technology? Then you should team up right from the start with a partner who covers all areas of hydrogen expertise.

Get in touch with our team of experts: www.linde-engineering.com/contact