

| HYDROGEN TRANSPORT BY TRAILER (LIQUID) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|-----------|-----------------|---|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Date of factsheet | 1-8-2018 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Author | Jacob Janssen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sector | Hydrogen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ETS / Non-ETS | non-ETS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of Technology | Transport of liquid hydrogen by hydrogen trailer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | Transport of liquid hydrogen by hydrogen trailer. Assumed is a diesel-based truck to transport hydrogen. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TRL level 2020 | TRL 9 Matured | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TECHNICAL DIMENSIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | Functional Unit | | | Value and Range | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MW | | | 5,55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5,55 | | | 5,55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Potential | MW | NL | unlimited | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Market share | % | | Min | | - | | Max | | - | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity utilization factor | 1,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unit of Activity | PJ/year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Technical lifetime (years) | 30,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full-load running hours per year | 8.760,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Progress ratio | 1,00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hourly profile | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Explanation | Yang and Ogden (2007) report 4000 kg hydrogen per day, or 120*4000*365 MJ/year = 5.5 MW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COSTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year of Euro | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Investment costs per year | Euro per Functional Unit | | | Current | | 2030 | | 2050 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | mln. € / MW | | | 0,13 | | 0,12 | | 0,10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0,13 | - | 0,14 | 0,12 | - | 0,14 | 0,10 | - | 0,14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other costs per year | mln. € / MW | | | 0,27 | | 0,27 | | 0,27 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0,27 | - | 0,27 | 0,27 | - | 0,27 | 0,27 | - | 0,27 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fixed operational costs per year (excl. fuel costs) | mln. € / MW | | | 0,01 | | 0,00 | | 0,00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0,01 | - | 0,01 | 0,00 | - | 0,00 | 0,00 | - | 0,00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Variable costs per year | mln. € / MW | | | - | | - | | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Min | - | Max | Min | - | Max | Min | - | Max | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costs explanation | [1] assume 31 dollar (2007) per year of driver costs. For the investment cost development, we look to [1] and [3]. In [2], cost data is also reported, but for their model they have units of euro/MW, i.e. independent of fleet size or distance. They do not describe distance or fleet size, but they do describe cost developments over time. We extrapolate their cost developments to data in [1] and [3]. The costs from [1] and [3] have been amended to reflect 2015 euros. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENERGY IN- AND OUTPUTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy carriers (per unit of main output) | Energy carrier | | Unit | Current | | 2030 | | 2050 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Main output: | | PJ | -1,00 | | -1,00 | | -1,00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hydrogen | | | -1,00 | - | -1,00 | -1,00 | -1,00 | - | -1,00 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,00 | - | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | - | 1,00 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hydrogen | | PJ | 1,00 | - | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | - | 1,00 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0,02 | - | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | - | 0,02 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Diesel | | PJ | 0,02 | - | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | - | 0,02 | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy in- and Outputs explanation | Based on the CO2 output noted below. 0.28 kg CO2/kg H2 out times 7042*10^3 kg CO2 per PJ H2 / 3.23 (kg CO2/L diesel) gives the number of L diesel used per PJ of H2. 27.78*10^6 L diesel has an energetic value of 1 PJ. (.28*7042*10^3/3.23)/(2777777.8) = 0.02198 PJ diesel/PJ H2/out. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MATERIAL FLOWS (OPTIONAL) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Material flows | Material | | Unit | Current | | 2030 | | 2050 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | - | | - | | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Min | - | Max | Min | - | Max | Min | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Min | - | Max | Min | - | Max | Min | | | | | | | | | |
| Material flows explanation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMISSIONS (Non-fuel/energy-related emissions or emissions reductions (e.g. CCS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emissions | Substance | | Unit | Current | | 2030 | | 2050 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CO2 | | kton | 1,97 | | 1,97 | | 1,97 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,97 | - | 1,97 | 1,97 | 1,97 | - | 1,97 | | | | | | | | | |
| | O | | 0 | - | | - | | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Min | - | Max | Min | - | Max | Min | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Min | - | Max | Min | - | Max | Min | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Min | - | Max | Min | - | Max | Min | | | | | | | | | |
| Emissions explanation | Yang and Ogden (2007) report 280g CO2/kg H2. 1 PJ hydrogen corresponds to 7042*10^3 kg. This is 1972*10^3 kg CO2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | Current | | 2030 | | 2050 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | - | | - | | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Min | - | Max | Min | - | Max | Min | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCES AND SOURCES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yang, C., & Ogden, J. (2007). Determining the lowest-cost hydrogen delivery mode. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, 32(2), 268-286. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alessia De Vita | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |