



MOVET

Centro d'iniziativa per i MOtori, VEicoli e Tecnologie

Il ruolo dell'idrogeno nella transizione tecnologica ed ecologica dell'energia

17 dicembre 2021

Idrogeno e decarbonizzazione del trasporto pesante



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Where we are starting from: truck figures

6,2 Million trucks fleet

2% of the EU fleet

23% of the CO₂ emissions
from the EU transport sector

Covering **73%** of all freight
transported over land

13 year average age

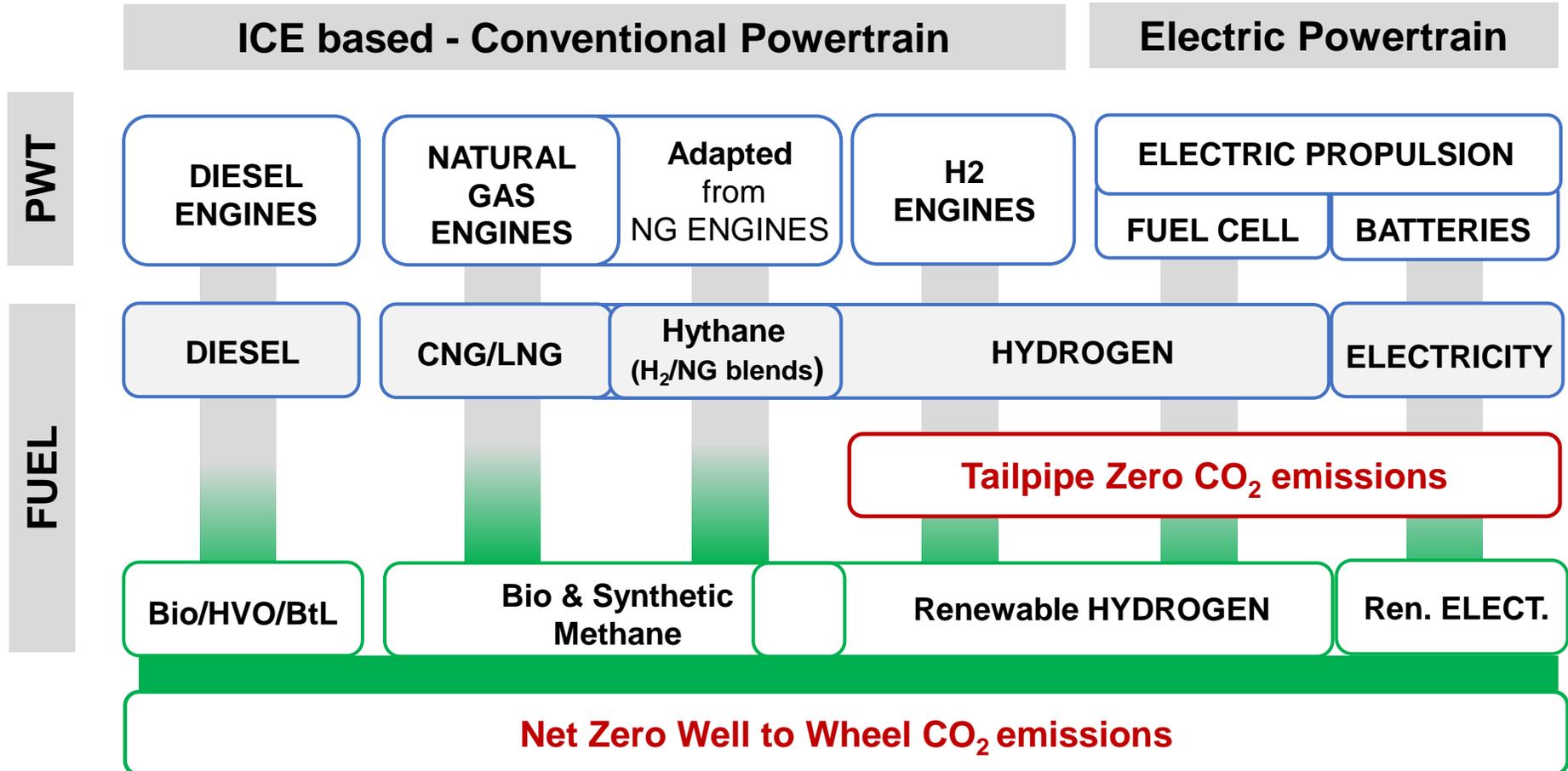
250 000

new trucks in 2020

0,5% hybrid+EV

2,9% alt fuels

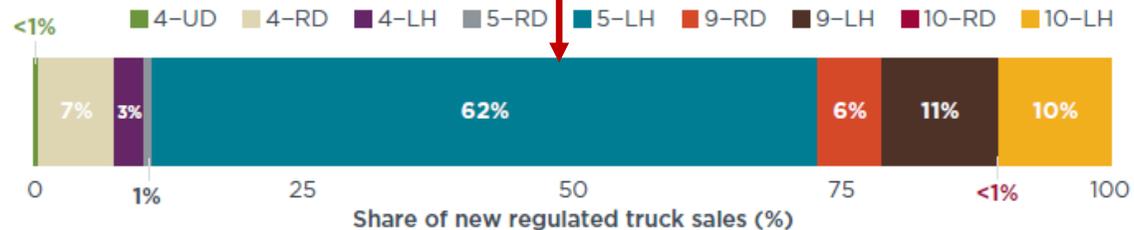
Pathways towards carbon neutrality



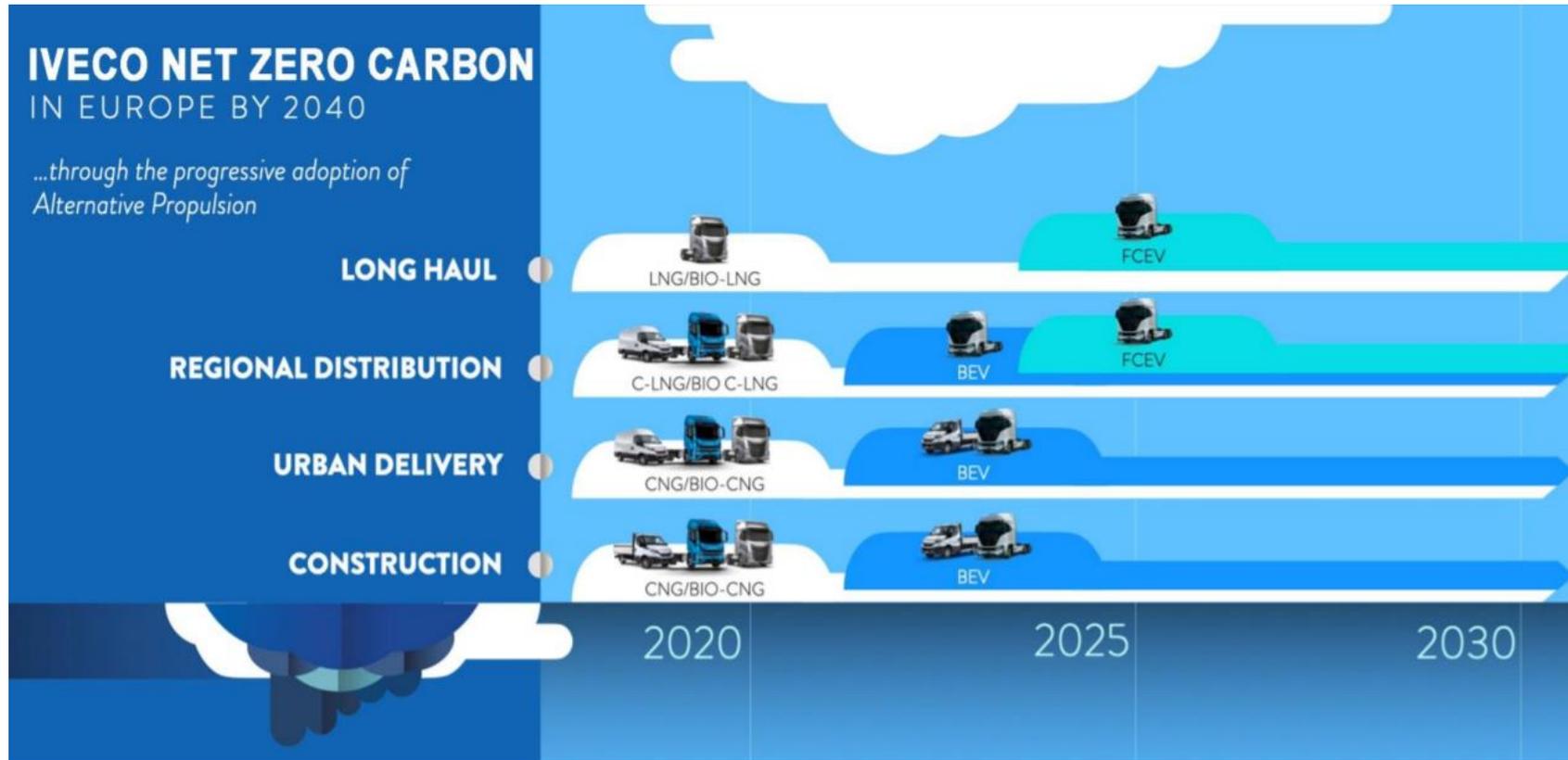
HDV CO₂ emissions regulation

CO₂ tailpipe emissions in scope of the EU 2019/1242 regulation

Group description	Group	Sub-group	Cabin type	Engine power	Reference annual mileage (km)	Average payload (tonnes)
Rigid, 4x2 axle, GVW > 16 t	4	4-UD	All	< 170 kW	60,000	2.65
		4-RD	Day cab	≥ 170 kW	78,000	3.18
			Sleeper cab	≥ 170 kW, < 265 kW		
Tractor, 4x2 axle, GVW > 16 t	5	4-LH	Sleeper cab	≥ 265 kW	98,000	7.42
		5-RD	Day cab	All	78,000	10.26
Sleeper cab	< 265 kW					
Rigid, 6x2 axle	9	5-LH	Sleeper cab	≥ 265 kW	116,000	13.84
		9-RD	Day cab	All	73,000	6.28
9-LH	Sleeper cab	108,000	13.4			
Tractor, 6x2 axle	10	10-RD	Day cab	All	68,000	10.26
		10-LH	Sleeper cab		107,000	13.84



Towards net zero emissions



How to best use H₂ for HD applications: FC or ICE ?

When comparing **H₂ ICEs** to hydrogen **Fuel Cells**:

PRO

- **Limited engineering effort for ICE integration**, especially when a full electrified vehicle platform is not already available or feasible;
- **Competitive vehicle payload** as with Natural Gas solutions;
- Less stringent requirements to **hydrogen purity grade**;
- Less sensitive to **ambient conditions**. Heat rejection is much lower compared to FC.

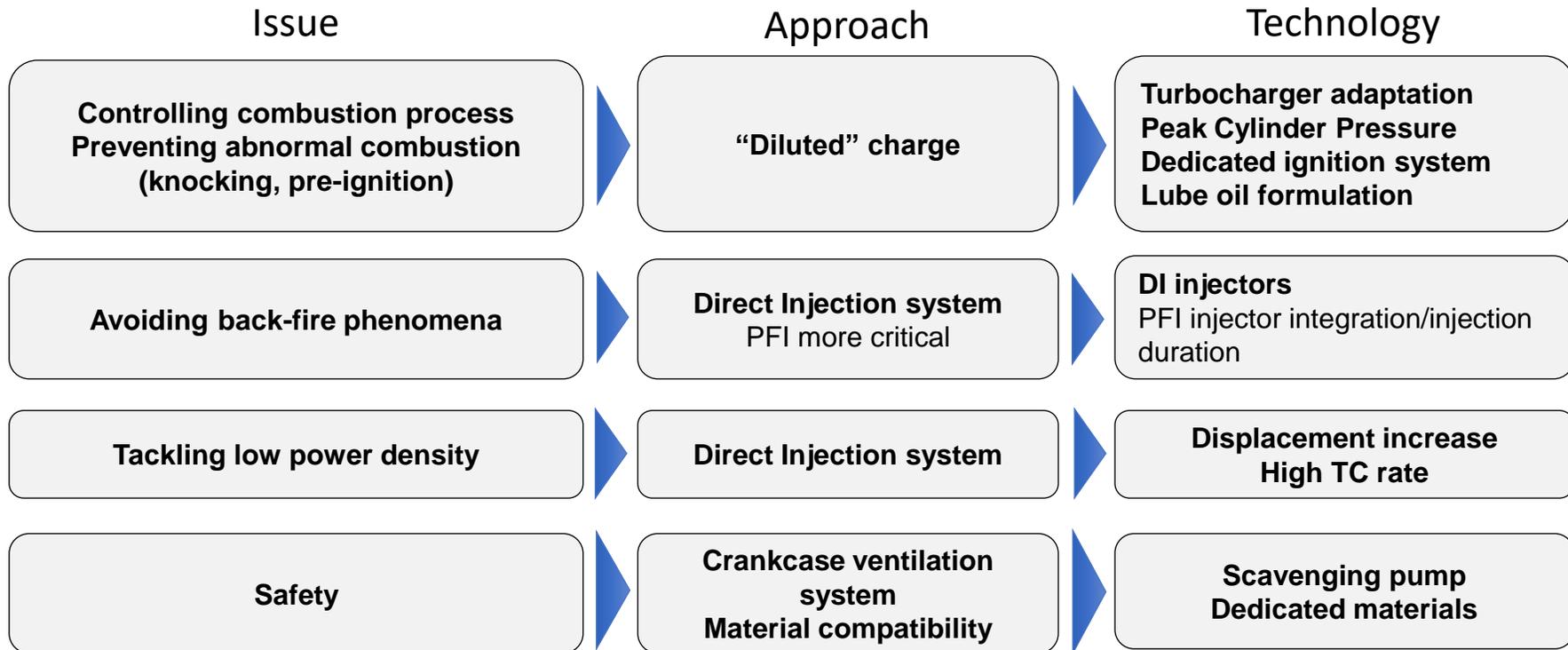
CONS

- **Local pollutants** still present even if at ultralow level;
- **Lower powertrain efficiency** (impact on fuel operating cost);
- Higher **acoustic emissions** compared to an electric powertrain.

TCO comparison results strongly related to external factors (e.g. H₂ price) and technology evolution (efficiency gap and cost).

H₂ ICE: main challenges

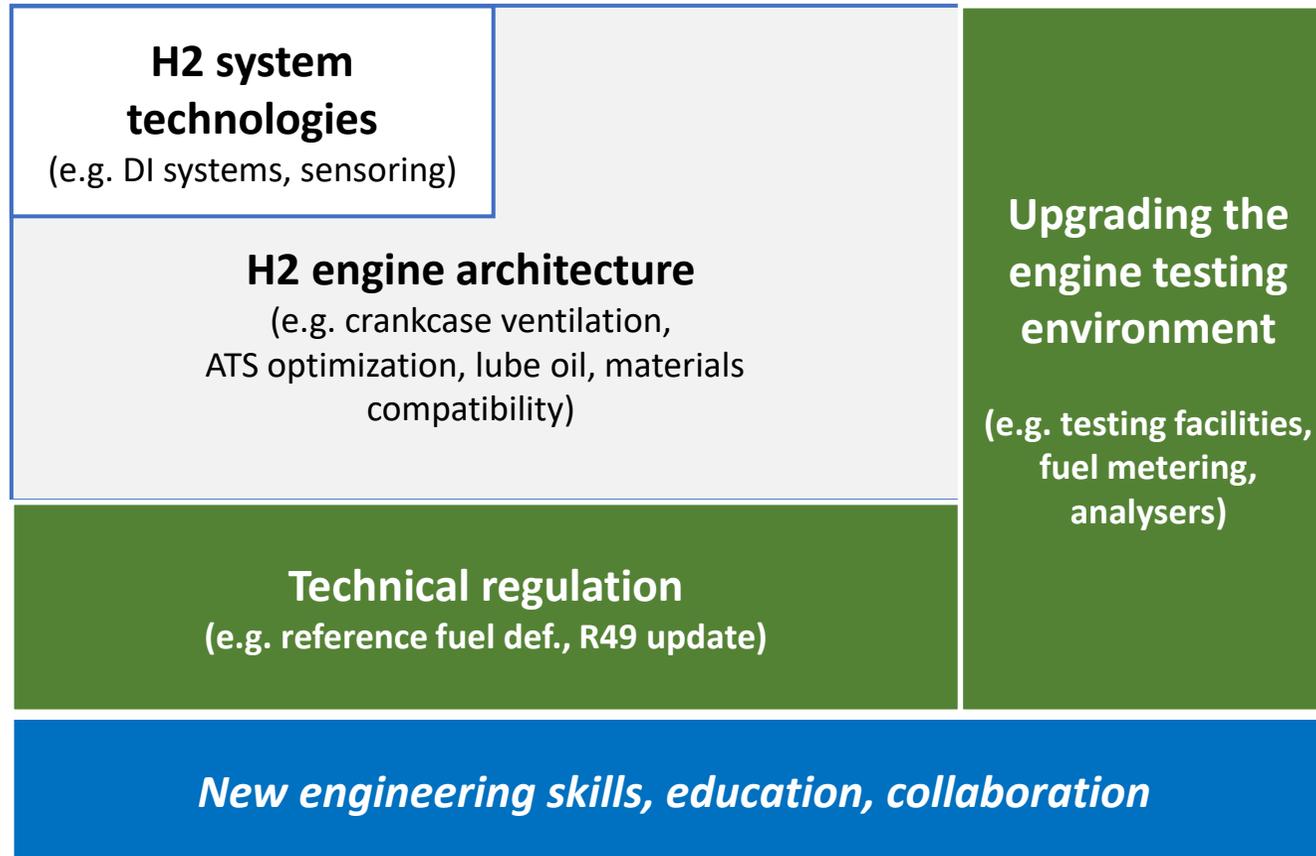
Due to its **wide inflammability range** and **low ignition energy**, hydrogen combustion process is challenging.



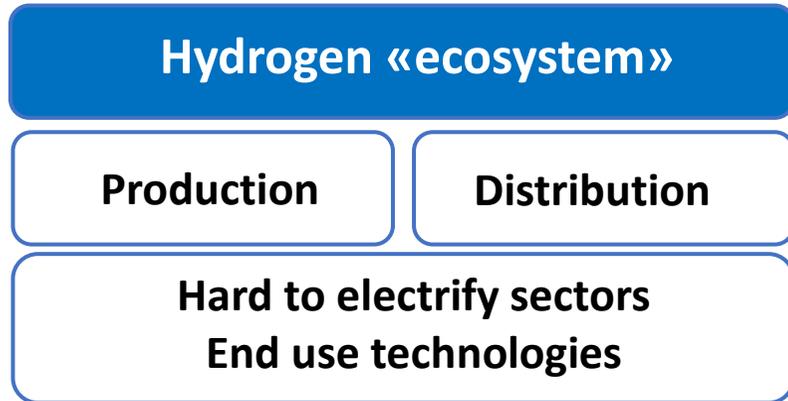
How to best approach H₂ ICEs

	CNG/LNG	Hythane (NG/H ₂ blends)	H ₂ dedicated ICE
Injection system	PFI		Low/Mid Pressure DI
Ignition	Spark Ignited (dedicated system for H ₂)		
Combustion approach	$\lambda = 1$	$\lambda = 1$	Lean/Ultralean
Power density	Ref (> 25 kW/l)	=	=
Thermal efficiency	Ref	=	++
Aftertreatment system	3-way cat		DeNOx system but NOx engine raw emissions level expected much lower than Diesel at lambda >2

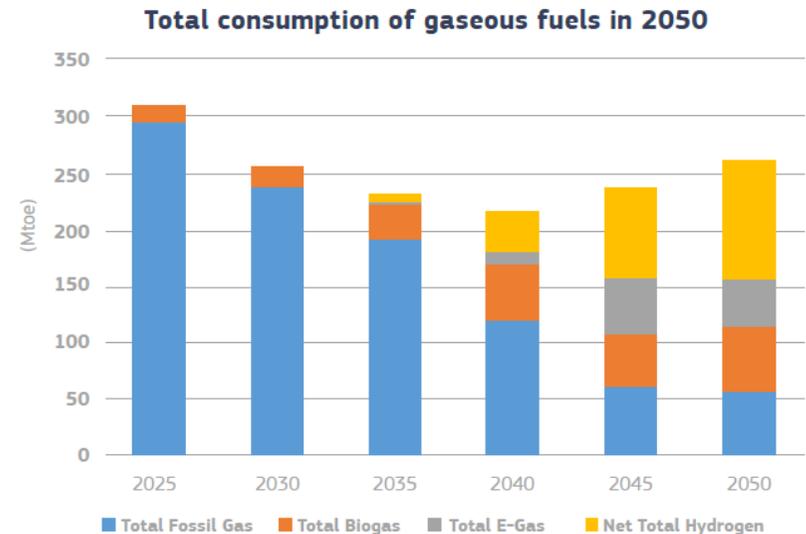
Supporting H₂ technologies



Creating the Hydrogen ecosystem



EU COM publication of the *Hydrogen and decarbonised gas markets package*



Technologies & infrastructure: a common pathway towards 2030

270 000 EV

trucks in **2030**

40-50 000 public

charging points > 350 kW

40 000 charging points

at lower power for public truck
stations over highways

60 000 H2

trucks in **2030**

1 000 refuelling

stations for HD (700 bar)

200 km max distance

over the TEN-T core
network



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