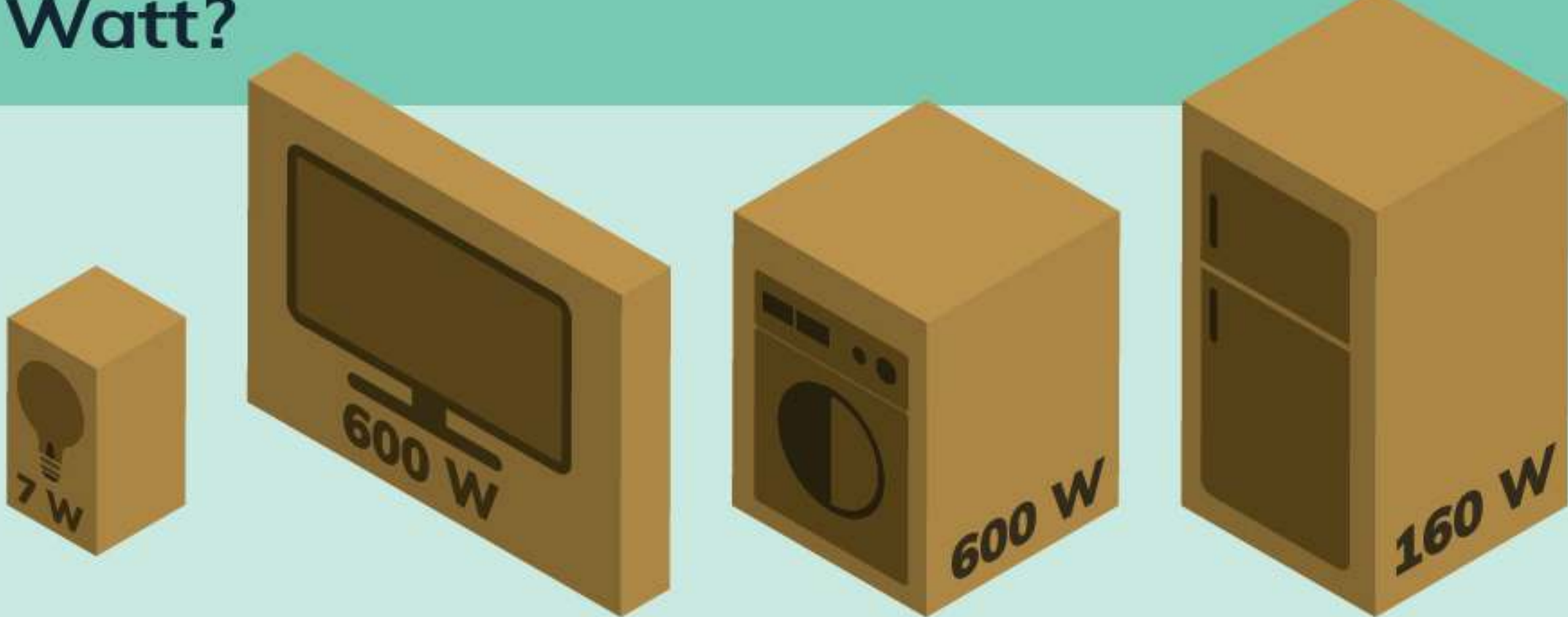


ENERGY

COMMON KNOWLEDGE

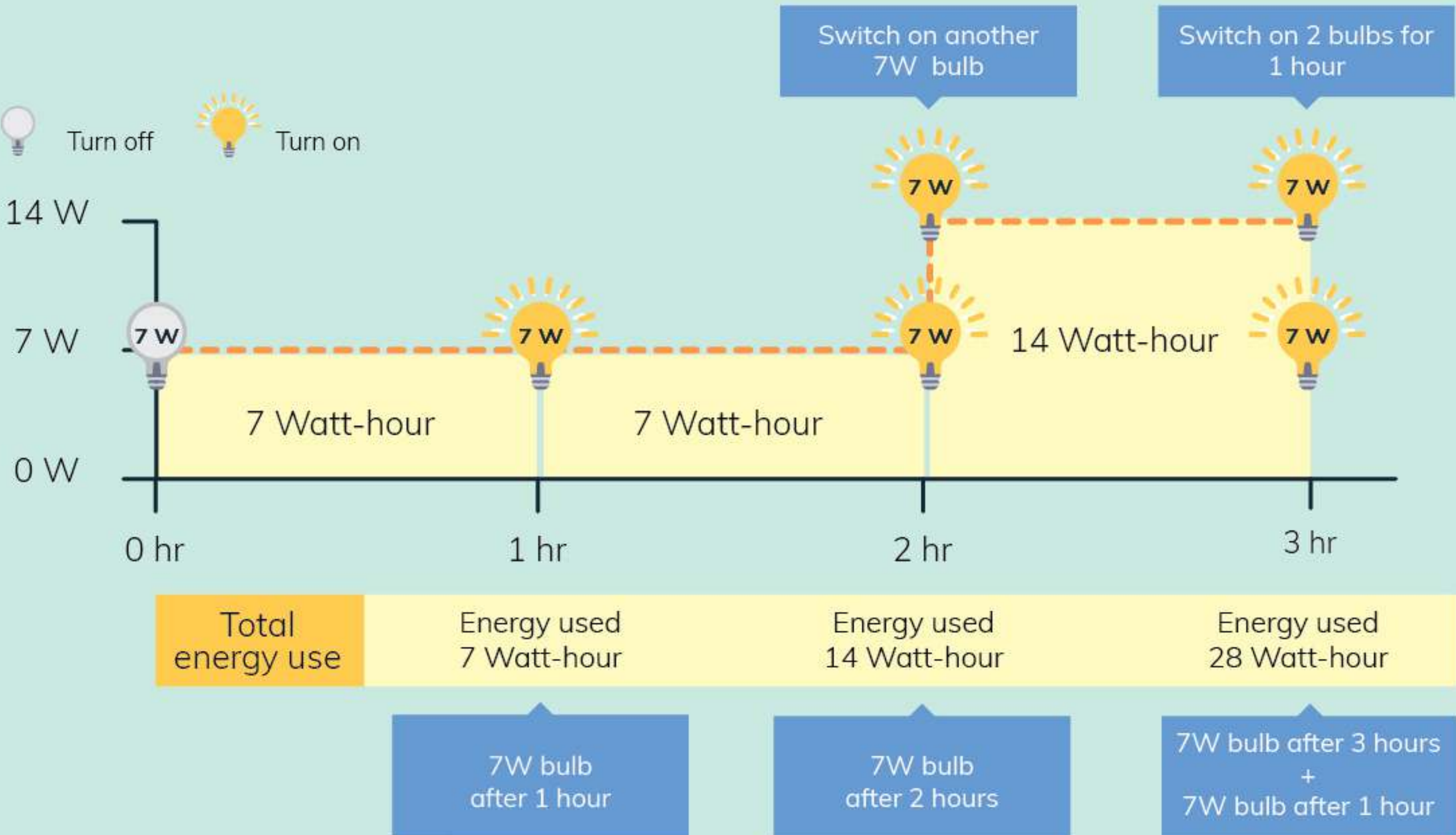
What is Watt?

Watt (W) = Unit of power
How much power an appliance requires to work



What is Watt-hour(Wh)?

Watt-hour(Wh) is **Unit of power when used for an hour**

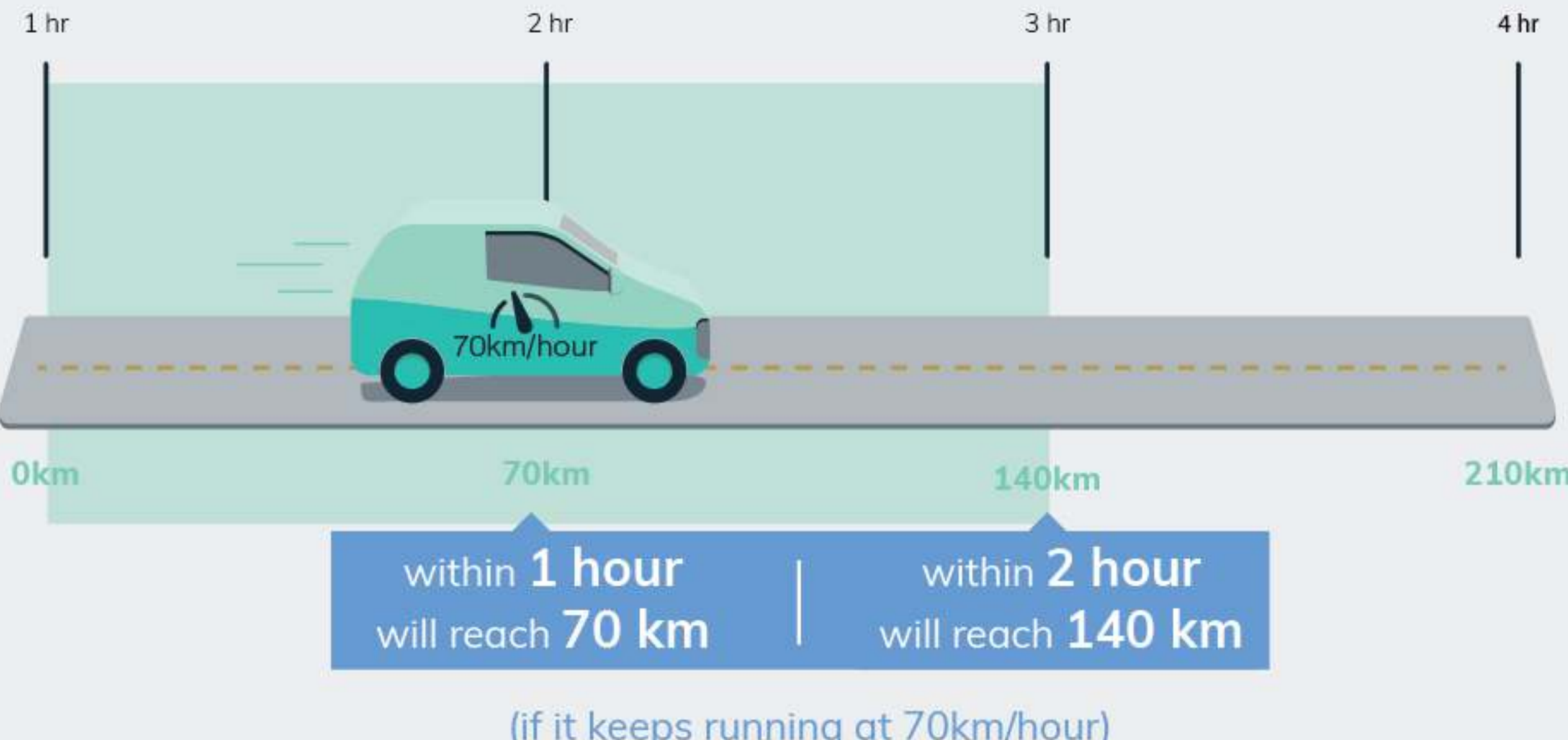


Time Interval	Energy used
0 hr to 1 hr	7 Watt-hour
1 hr to 2 hr	7 Watt-hour
2 hr to 3 hr	14 Watt-hour
Total energy use	28 Watt-hour

Another example to illustrate what is a Watt(W) and Watt-hour(Wh)


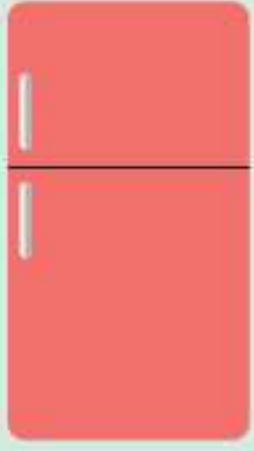

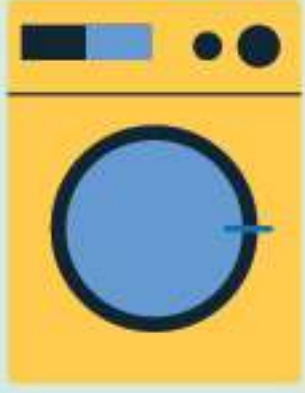
Flow rate = rate of energy transfer = Watt(W) Which you can compare to speed

Amount of energy in a period of time = Watt-hour(Wh) Which you can compare to distance




Time	Distance
1 hr	70km
2 hr	140km

1,000 Wh = 1 kWh

Appliances and Energy Consumption				
				
Watt (W)	7 W	160 W	400 W	600 W
Time	6 hour	24 hour	6 hour	1.5 hour
Wh (W x Hour)	42 Wh	3,840 Wh	2,400 Wh	900 Wh
kWh	0.042 kWh	3.84 kWh	2.4 kWh	0.9 kWh



In Thailand, our electric bill counts 1 kWh = 1Unit or 1 หน่วย



600 W

▶ 6 hour ▶ 3,600 Wh or 3.6 kWh ▶ ใช้เครื่องซักผ้า 600 W เป็นเวลา 6 ชั่วโมง ค่าไฟคิดเป็น 3.6x3 = 10.8 บาท

WHAT IS HYDROGEN?

Hydrogen Facts

1

H

HYDROGEN

HENRY CAVENDISH
DISCOVERED
THE ELEMENT IN
1766

2

THE FIRST HYDROGEN POWERED CAR
WAS INVENTED IN

1806

BY FRANCHOIS ISAAC DE RIVAZ

3

H2

2014

1st MASS-
PRODUCED FCEV:
HYUNDAI TUCSON
FUEL CELL

4

MOST ABUNDANT CHEMICAL
STRUCTURE IN THE UNIVERSE.

LIQUID HYDROGEN
WAS USED BY
TO LAUNCH SHUTTLES IN TO SPACE

NASA

5

40 - 60%

EFFICIENCY OF HYDROGEN ENERGY
BY FUEL CELL DRIVETRAINS

INTERESTING FACT

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
USE ONLY ABOUT 20% OF ENERGY FROM GASOLINE

Hydrogen contain a lot of Energy!

H2

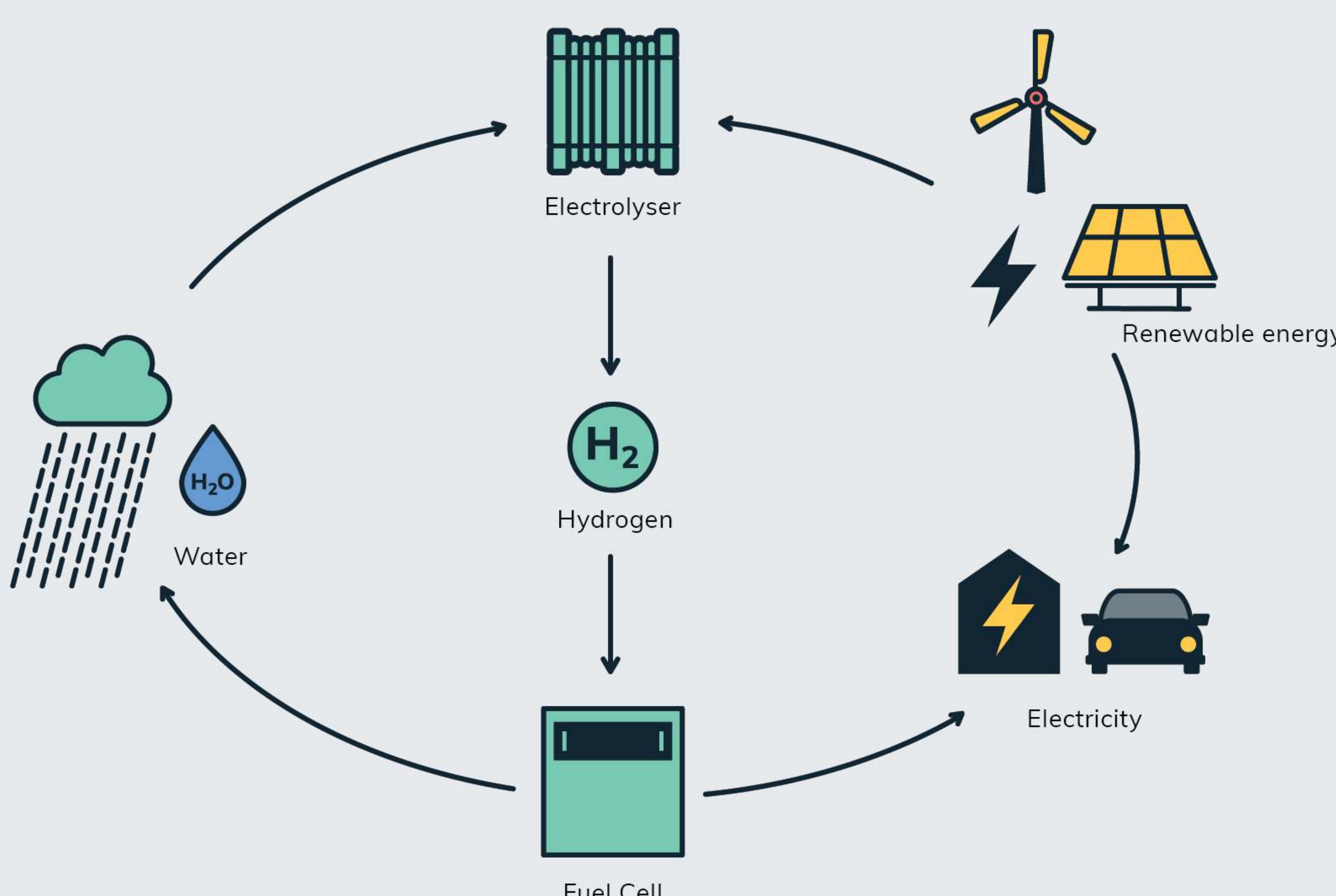
H2

H2

H2

H2

Hydrogen Cycle




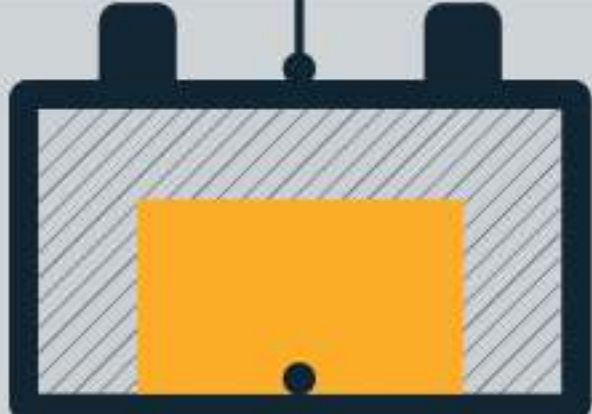






```
graph TD; Water[Water] --> Electrolyser[Electrolyser]; Electrolyser --> H2((H2  
Hydrogen)); H2 --> FuelCell[Fuel Cell]; FuelCell --> Electricity[Electricity]; Electricity --> Renewable[Renewable energy]; Renewable --> Electrolyser;
```








VEHICLE COMPARISON FOR 500 KM DISTANCE

Energy for a Passenger Car of **500 km** Range



	 ELECTRICITY	 DIESEL	 HYDROGEN
Fuel Usage	100 kWh	37 Litre	6 Kg @ 700 bar pressure
System weight & capacity	weight 830 Kg volume 760 L 	weight 43 Kg volume 46 L 	weight 125 Kg volume 260 L 
Fuel weight & volume	weight 540 Kg volume 360 L	weight 33 Kg volume 37 L	weight 6 Kg volume 170 L
Time to refill	 12 hour  50 min	3 min	3 min

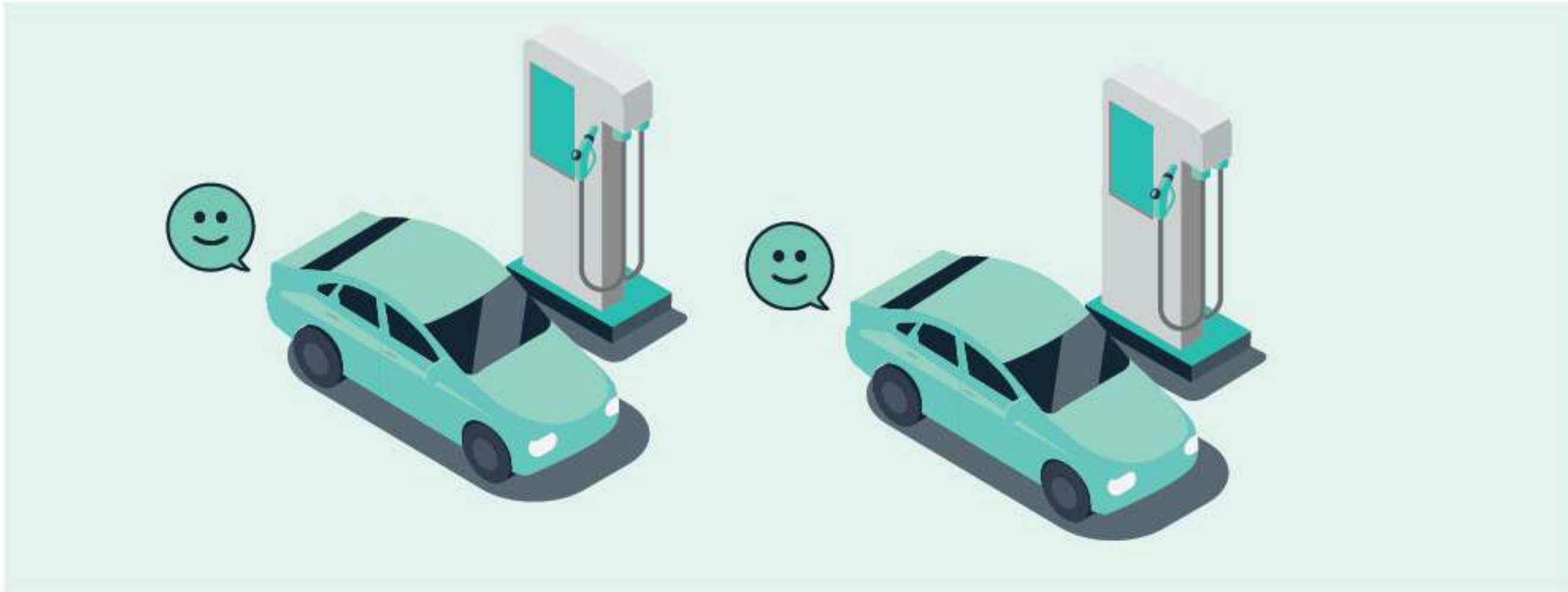
Recycle and Environmental Issue

	BATTERY	DIESEL TANK	HYDROGEN TANK
Life span of energy source	Short	Long	Long
Recyclability	 Difficult disposal	 Can recycle the tank	 Can recycle the tank
Carbon emission	 0 emission locally	 500km will give 6.6 kg of CO2 emission	 0 emission locally

VERSATILE APPLICATIONS IN TRANSPORTATION

Transportation

The transportation sector will be a key enabler of the hydrogen economy



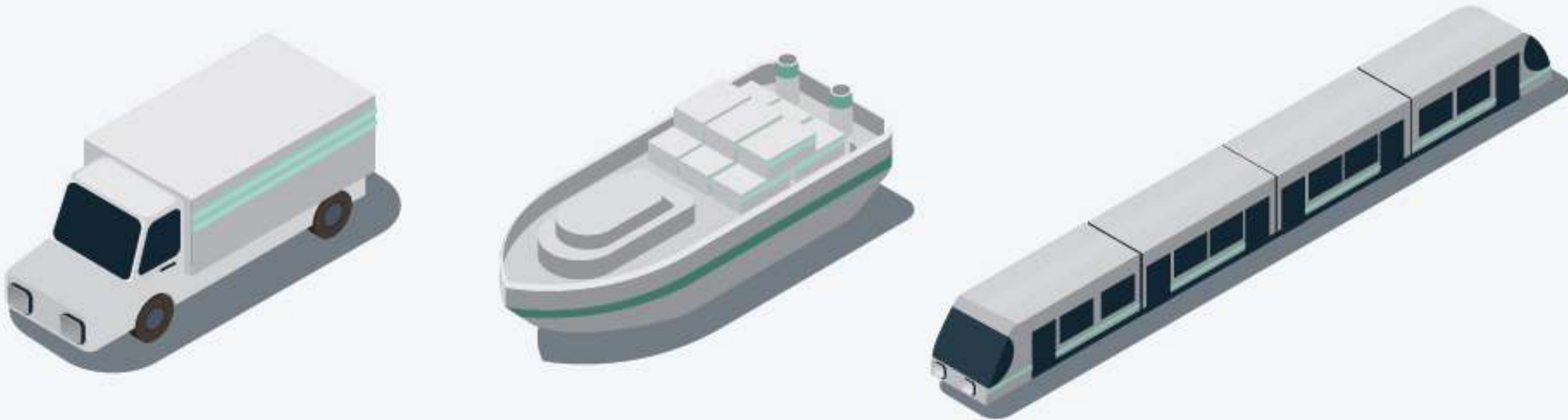
Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEV) will complement **Battery-Electric Vehicles (BEV)** to achieve decarbonisation of the transport sector.



Fuel Cells’ applications are best suited for:

- long-range requirements
- heavier loads
- when in need of flexibility

Perfect for ships, trains, trucks



FCEVs Great Advantages:

- Short refueling times
- The manufacturing and refueling of FCEVs can use the same established process and infrastructure as conventional cars



Applications

More than 350,000 hydrogen trucks could transport goods, and 50,000 hydrogen buses, thousands of trains, and passenger ships could transport people, **without carbon and local emissions.**

Ship



Viking Cruises to build the world's 1st Hydrogen-powered cruise ship

Heavy load ship



Ferries



Passenger cars

Honda Clarity



Toyota Mirai



Hyundai Tucson FC



Mercedes GLC F-Cell 2018



Passenger Trains

Coradia Train 2017
First produced hydrogen-powered train “Coradia iLint” runs its first passenger test in Germany in 2018



Plane



Boeing 2010
High altitude, long endurance (HALE) liquid hydrogen-powered unmanned aerial vehicle for military usage

Airport Shuttles

in Japan, France and Germany



Rideshare and Taxi



Hype, Paris



Lotus-built cab, UK



South Korean

Motorcycles

Suzuki Burgman Fuel Cell Scooter 2012



Bicycles



Buses



CUTE - Clean Urban Transport for Europe

Material Handling Fleet

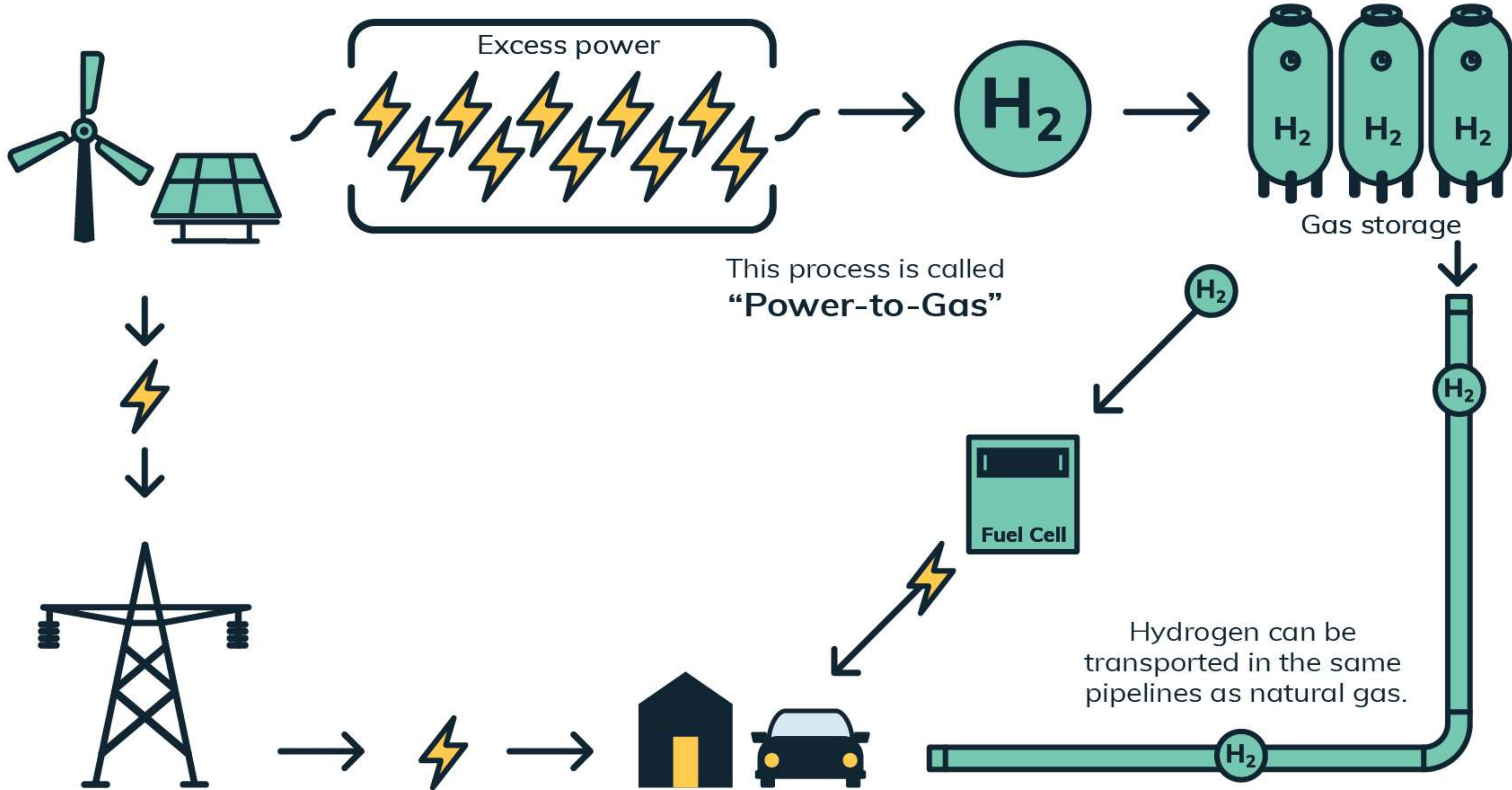


By 2032, we can expect about 5,000 refueling stations in the world.
In 2017, there are over 49 public hydrogen refueling stations in Europe, 90 in Japan and 39 in the US.

Source: Information Trends, Hydrogen Fueling Stations: A Global Analysis, October 2017
<https://www.cio.com/article/3159680/car-tech/hydrogen-refueling-stations-for-cars-to-reach-5000-by-2032.html>
Sources for stations by country
Europe: <https://h2me.eu/about/hydrogen-refuelling-infrastructure/>
Japan: <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Policy-Politics/Japan-to-speed-growth-of-hydrogen-refueling-stations>
USA: https://www.afdc.energy.gov/fuels/hydrogen_locations.html

VERSATILE APPLICATIONS

Power-to-Gas



Grid & Renewables Integration



Hydrogen acts as a **buffer** to increase **grid resilience**, and **grid balancing** (matching supply to demand.)



Large-scale renewable integration because it provides cost-effective long-term and seasonal storage. Lossless Distribution of energy across sectors and regions.

Renewable Energy Storage



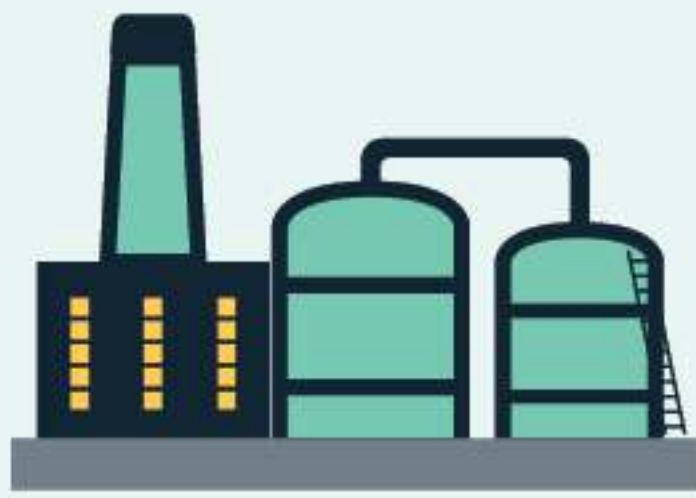
- Hydrogen mountain shelter in the Col du Palet (2,600m)
 - European islands gain energy independence and security by utilizing wind and solar power to create hydrogen. Isolated from the mainland, they are empowered to create their microgrid
- Example: The Orkney islands, from the Scottish archipelago

Backup Power



- Telecommunications industry
- Communication centers
- First response, hospitals
- Control center, traffic signals
- Disaster prone areas

Industrial Use

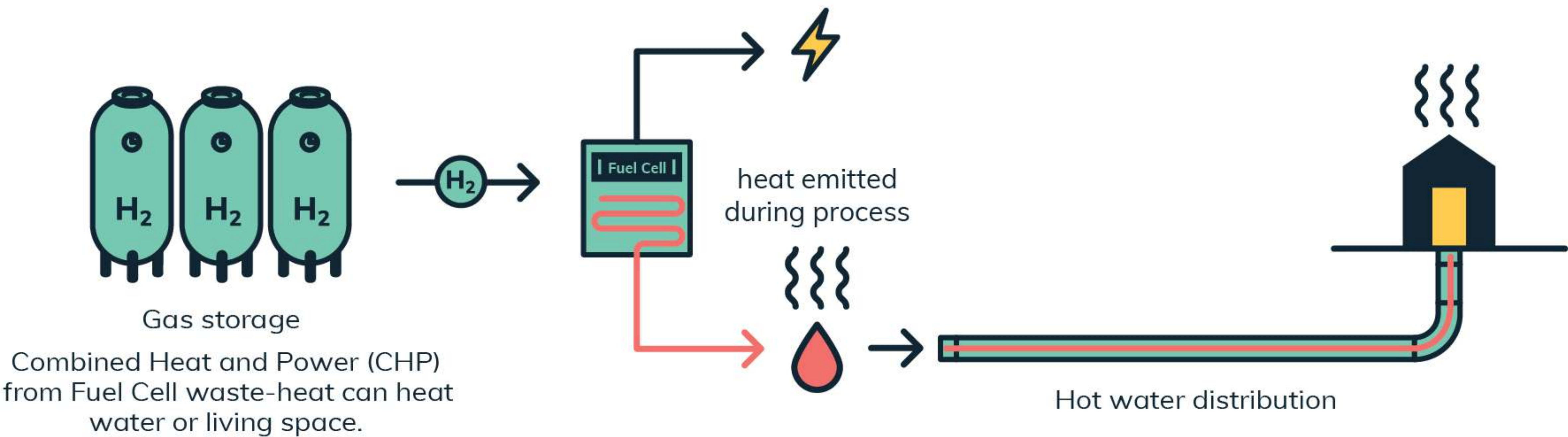


decarbonized

55 Million tons of hydrogen is used in refining, fertilizer, and chemical production.

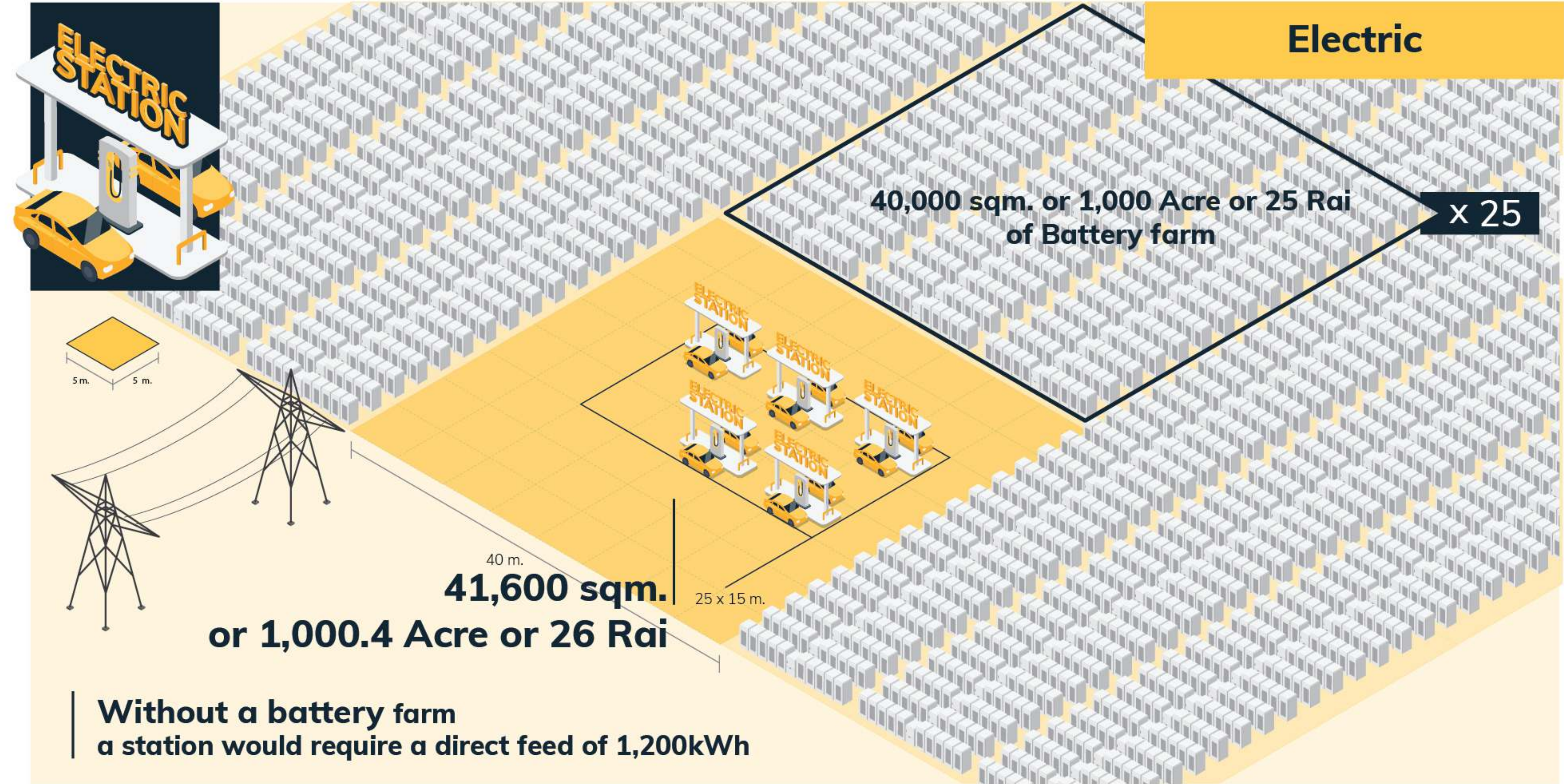
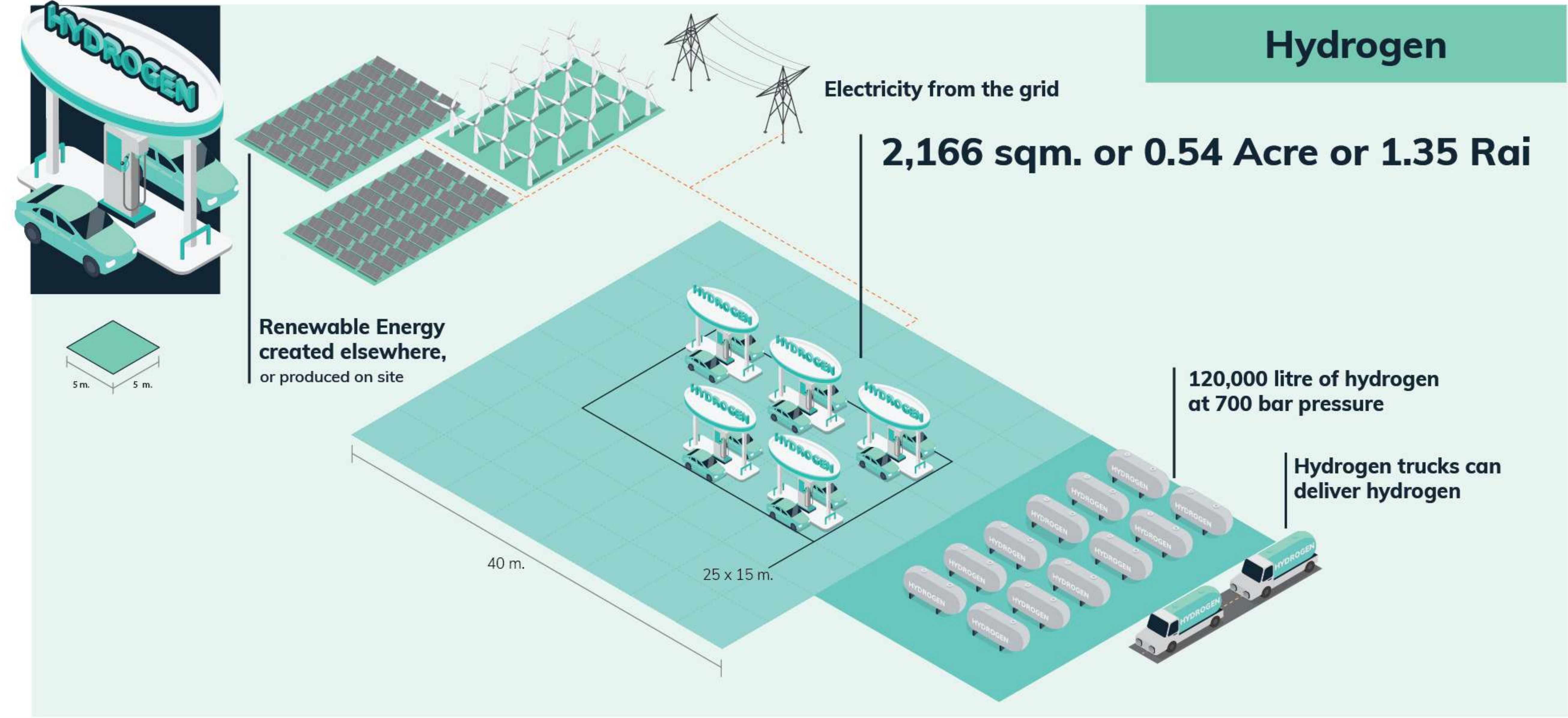
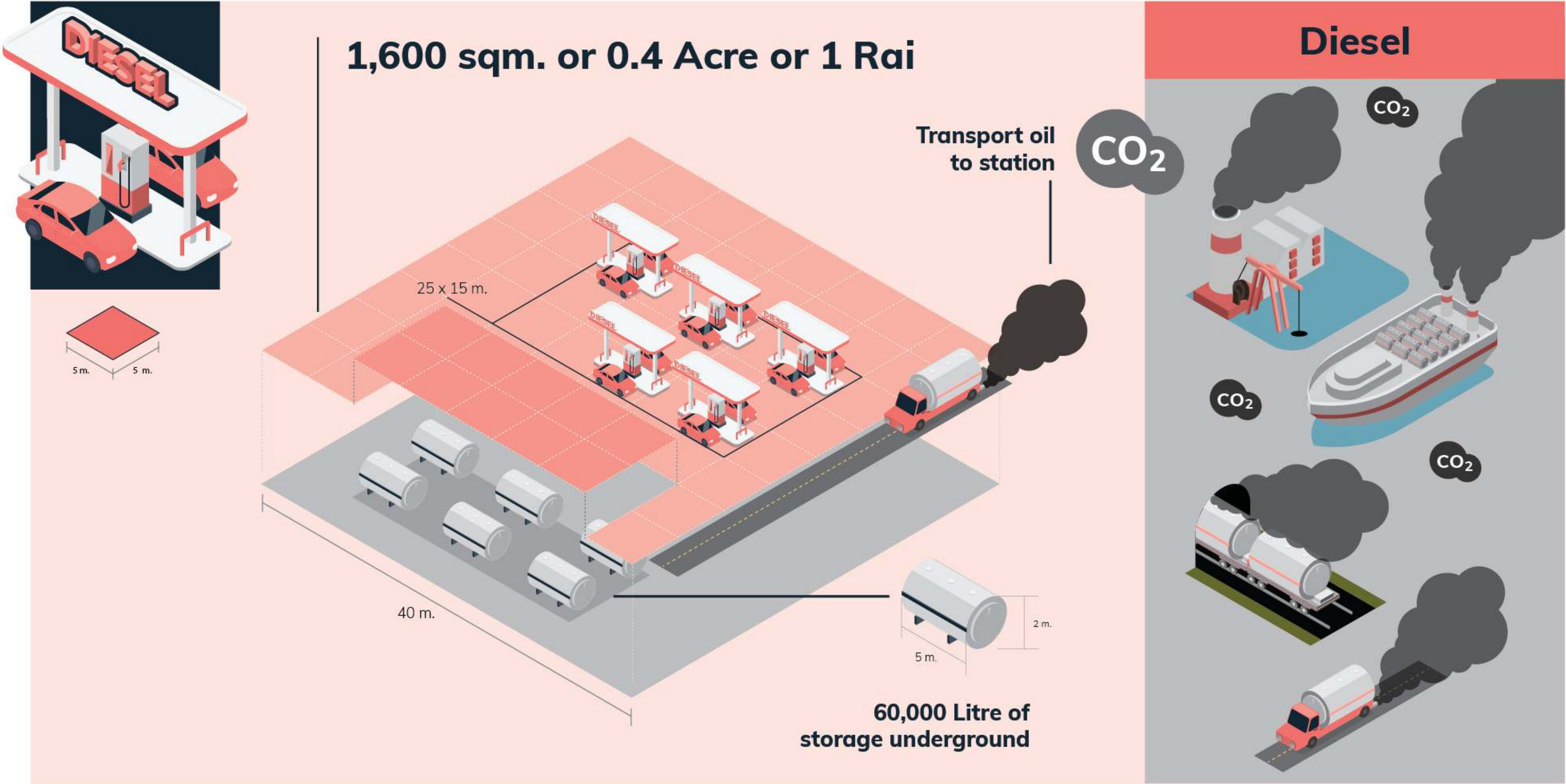
Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

Hydrogen is a cost-effective option to decarbonize buildings' heat and power.



SETTING UP ENERGY STATIONS WITH DIFFERENT ENERGY SOURCES

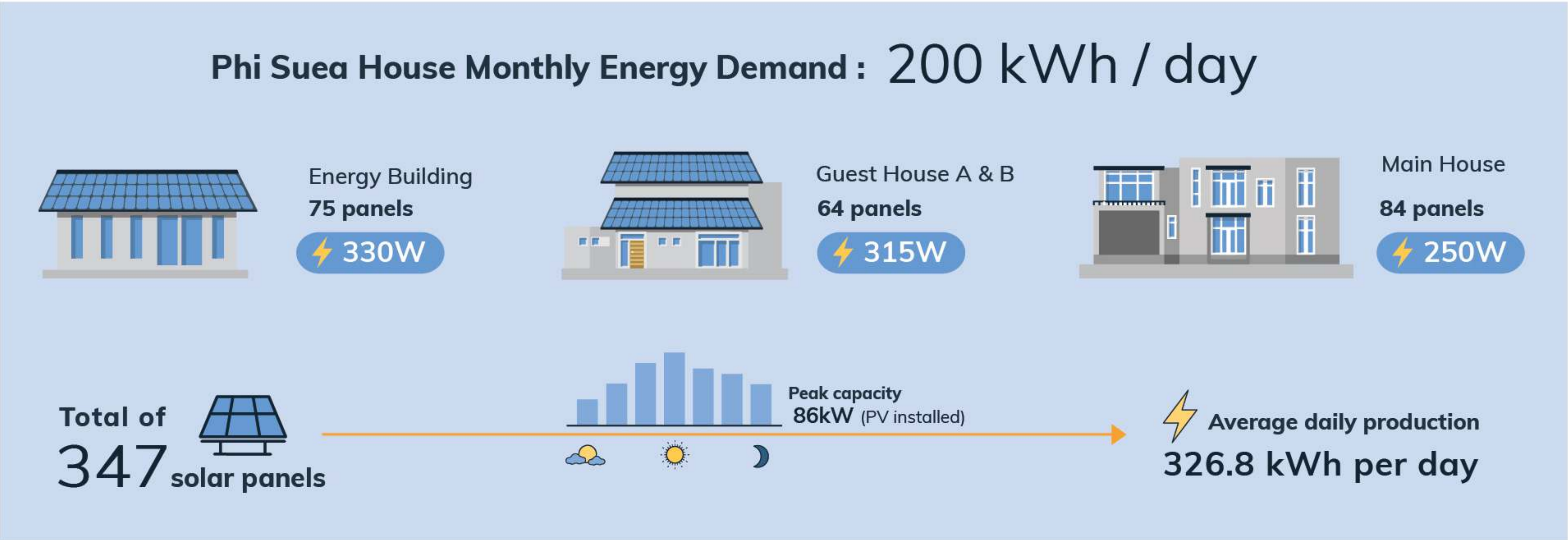
Energy storage for 1,000 cars



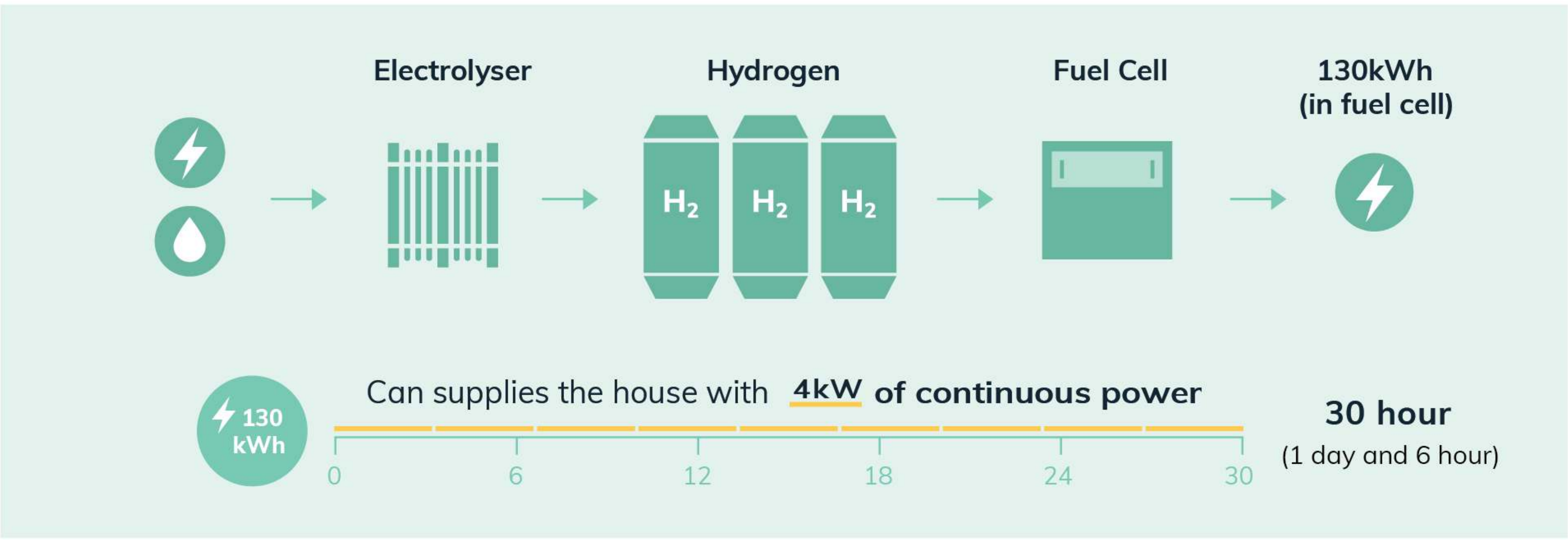
PHI SUEA HOUSE

ENERGY FACTS

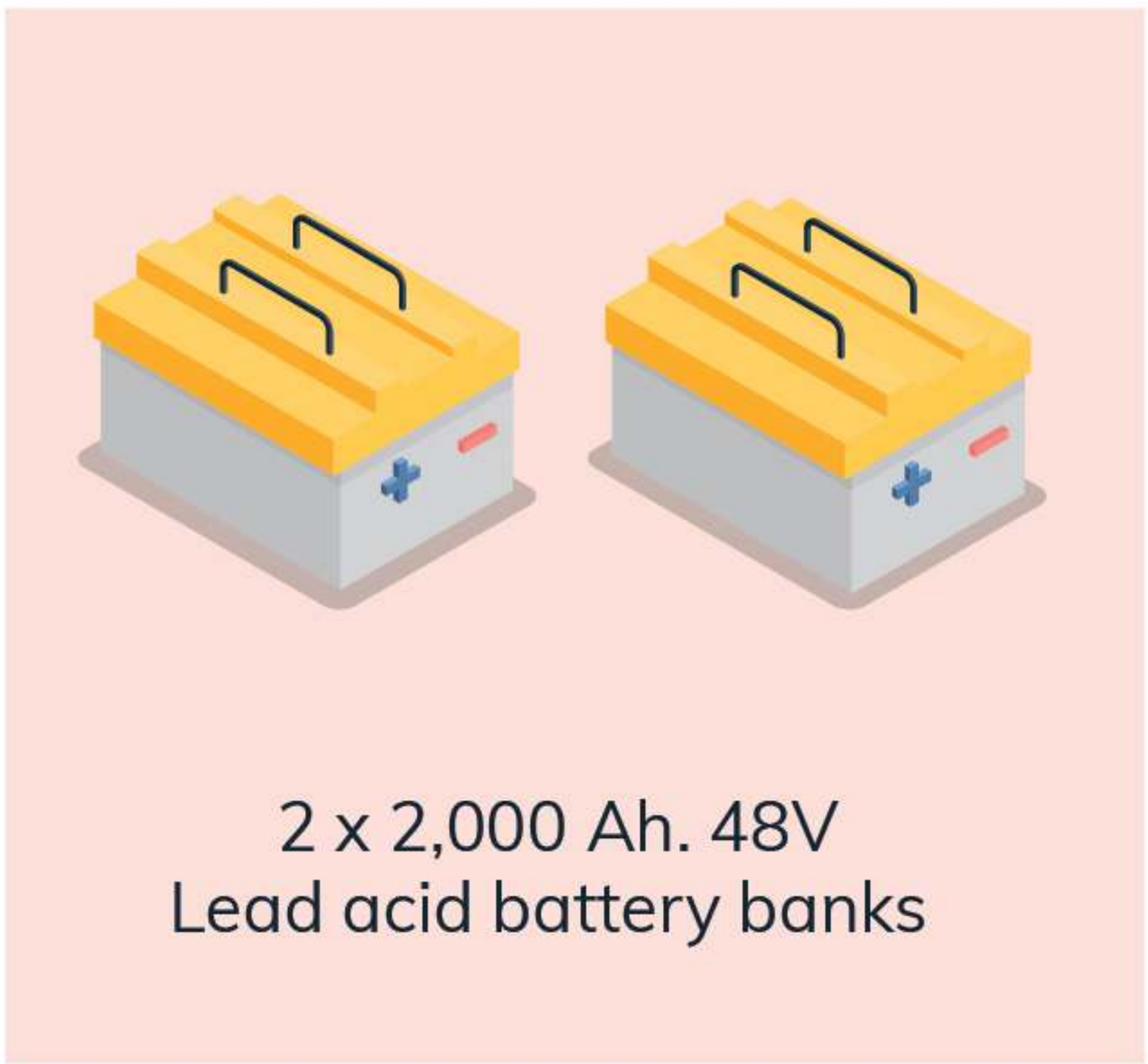
Solar



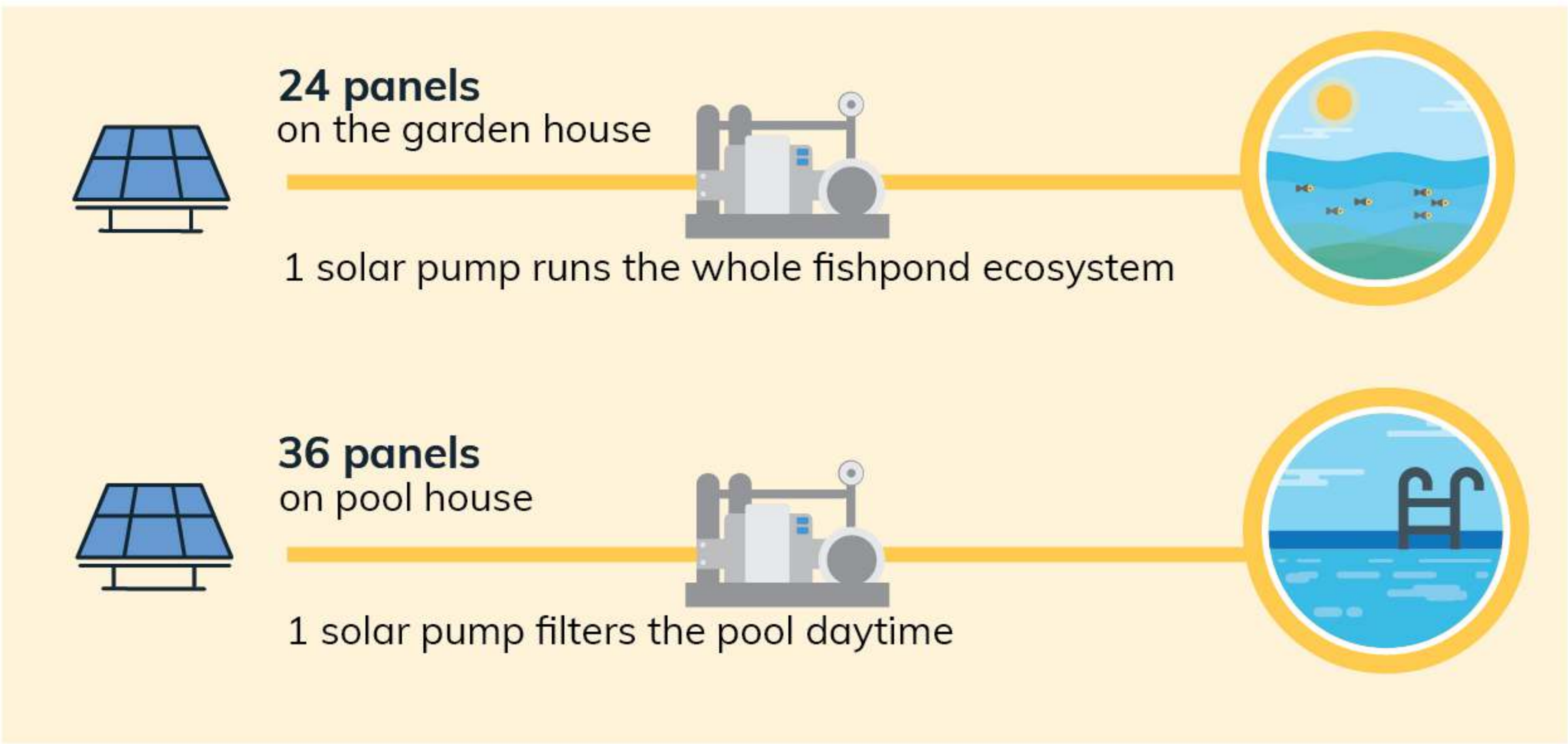
Hydrogen



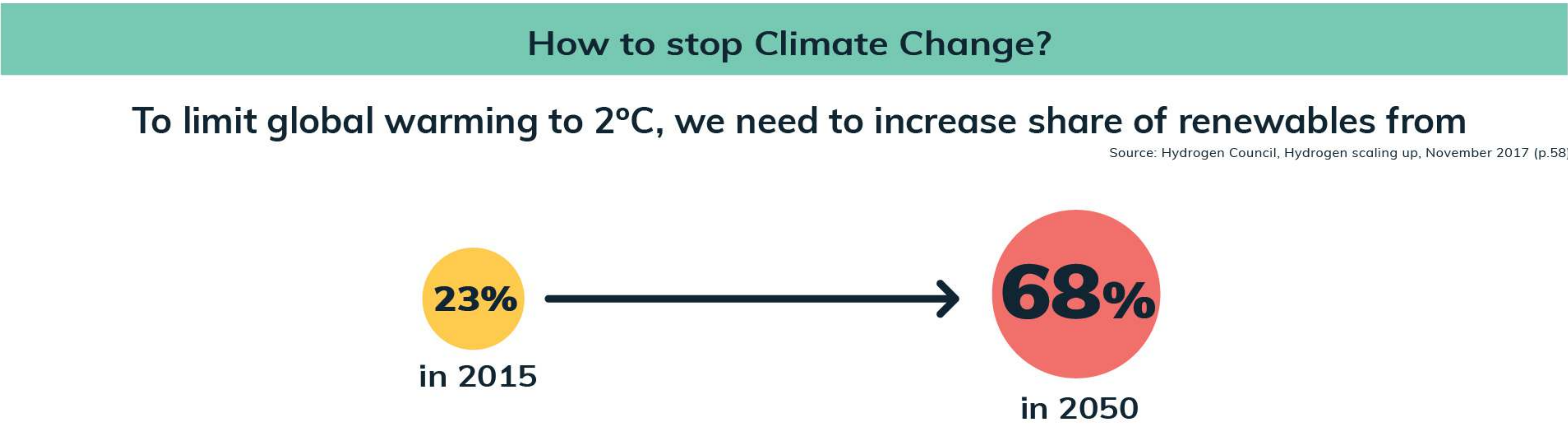
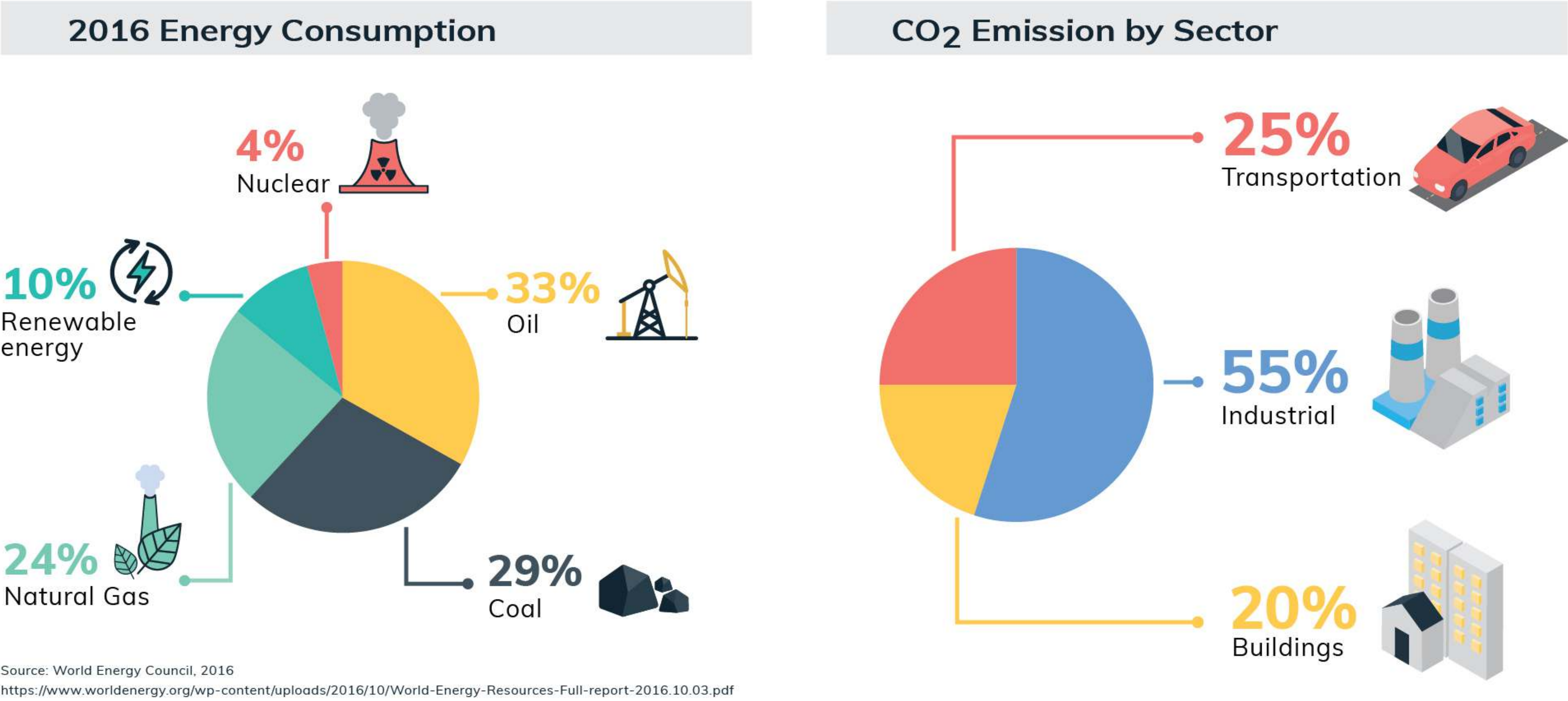
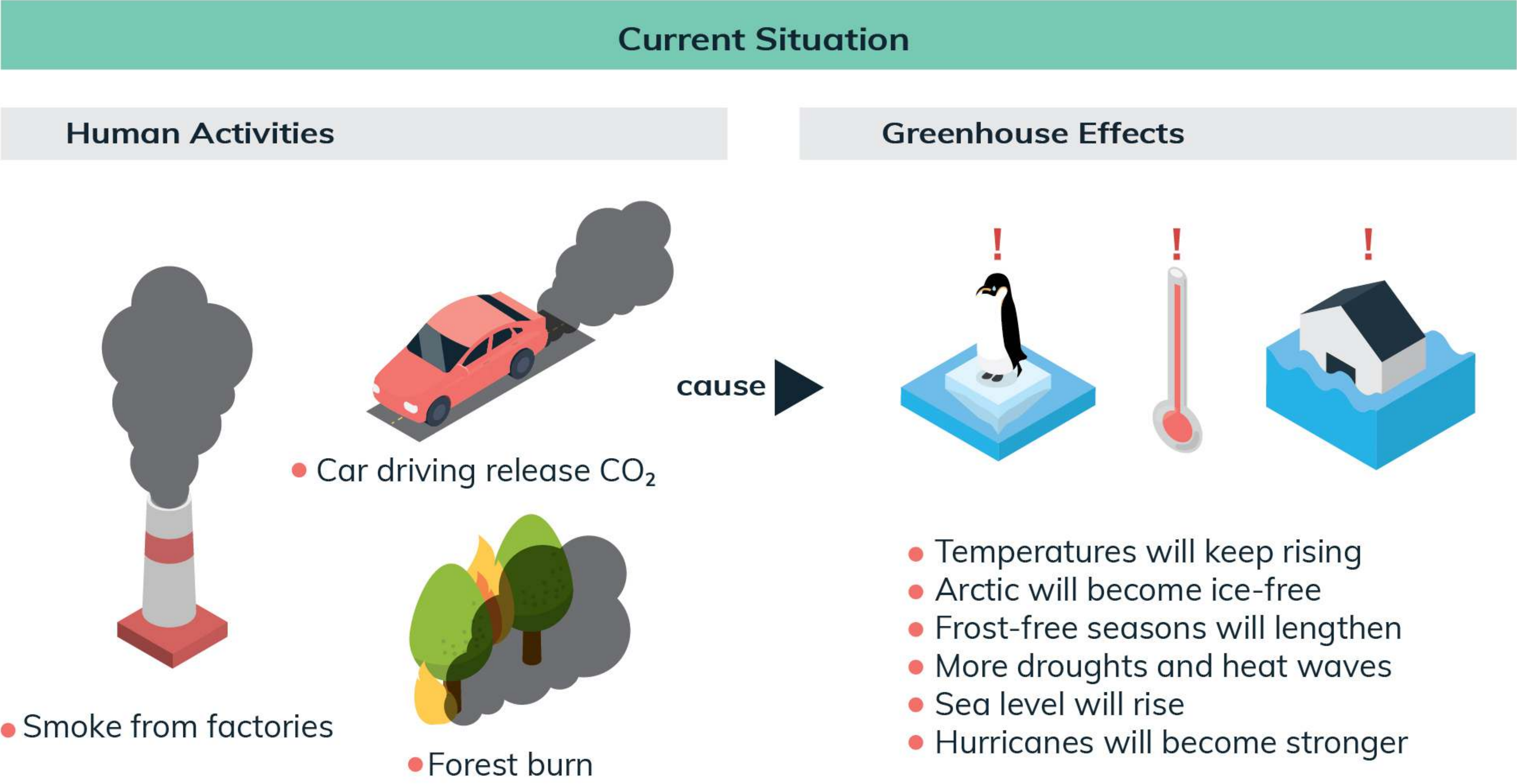
Battery



Solar Pump

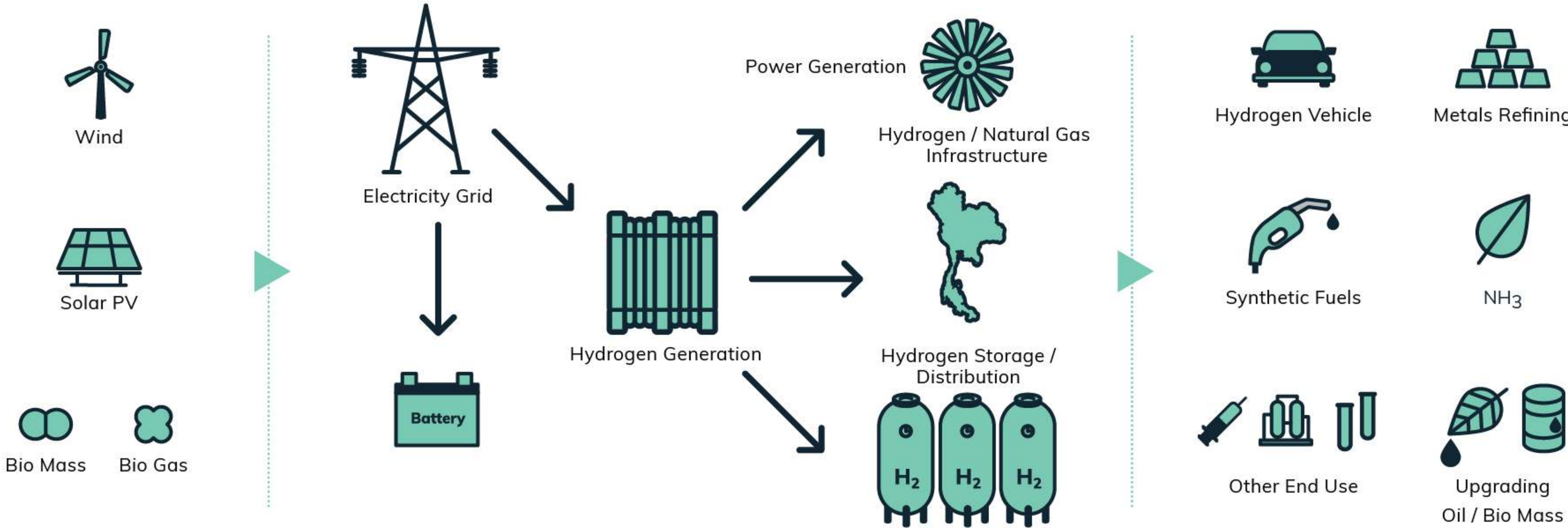


CLIMATE CHANGE



Hydrogen is the solution

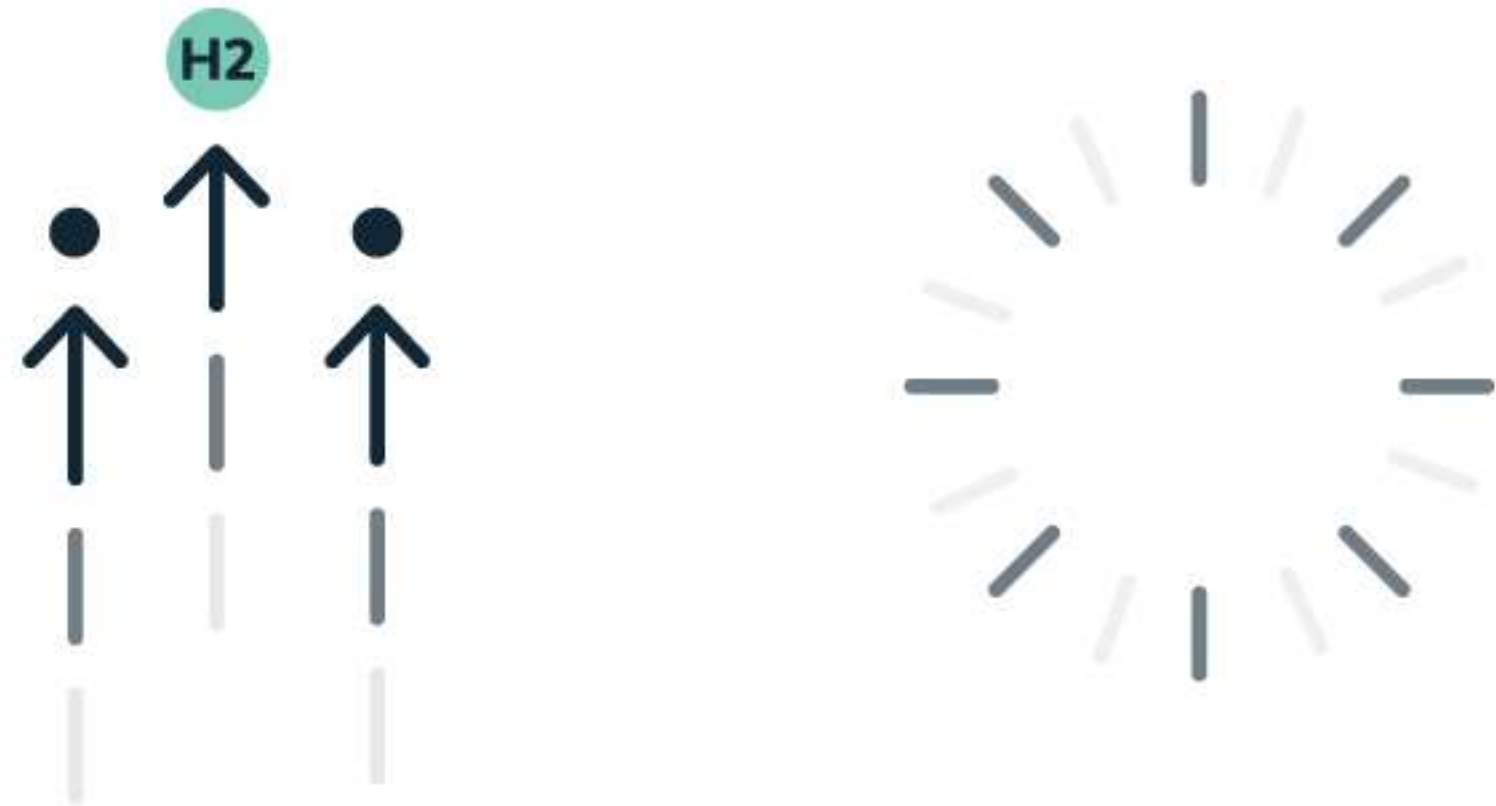
The transportation sector would consume 20 million fewer barrels of oil per day, and domestic energy security would rise significantly. Hydrogen would contribute roughly 20% of the additional abatement required to limit global warming to two degrees Celsius.



HYDROGEN SAFETY

Hydrogen is Safe

HIGH DIFFUSIVITY



Smallest and lightest element
It rises and disperses very quickly.
It travels at 50 meters per second.

LOW RISK IGNITION



Extremely safe if located
in ventilated space



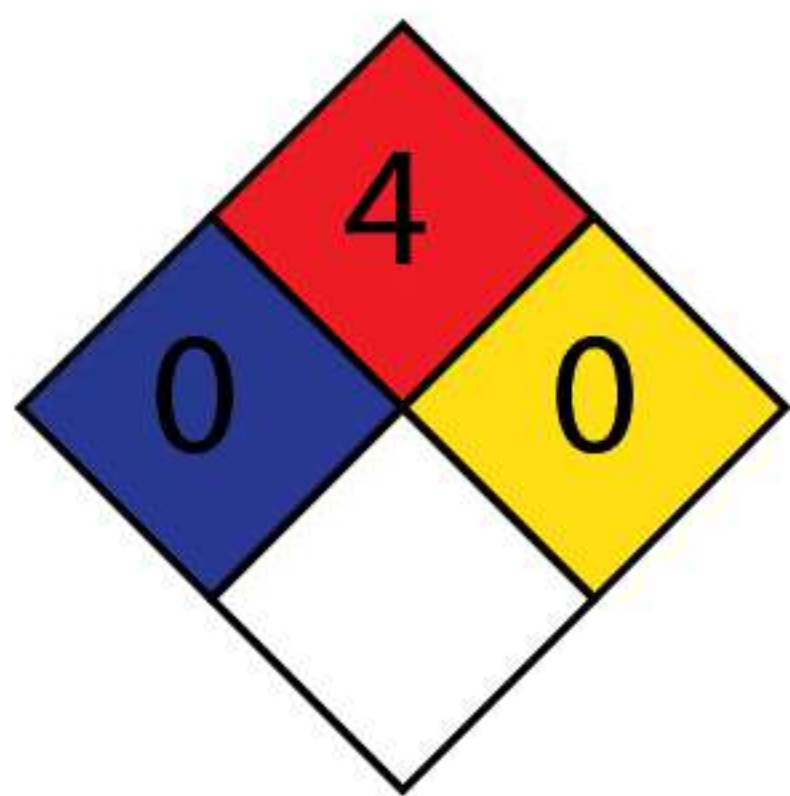
Hydrogen can ignite **ONLY IF** it reaches
at least 4% concentration in the air
AND IF there is a spark, flame, etc.

HYDROGEN VS GASOLINE

“
Relief valve failure
(leaking tank) with
electrical spark to
ignite fuel
”



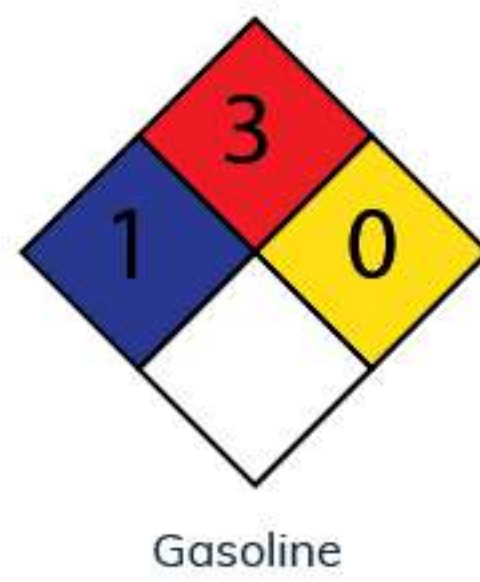
Fire Diamond



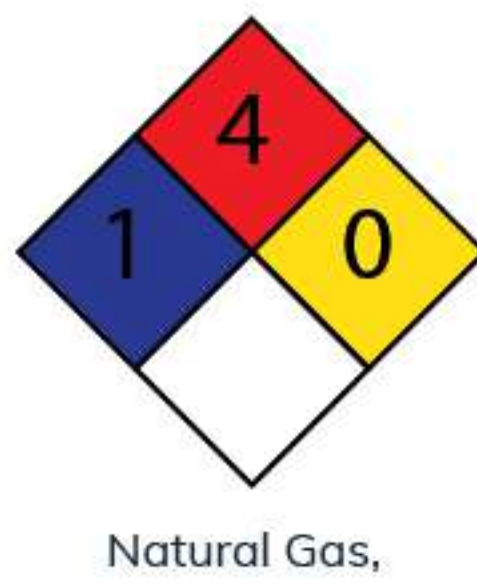
Hydrogen

- Flammability
- Health
- Reactivity
- Special notice

Flammable gas
No health hazard
Normally stable,
not reactive with water
None



Gasoline



Natural Gas,
CNG, LPG, NGV



Propane
Carbon Monoxide

HINDENBURG Example



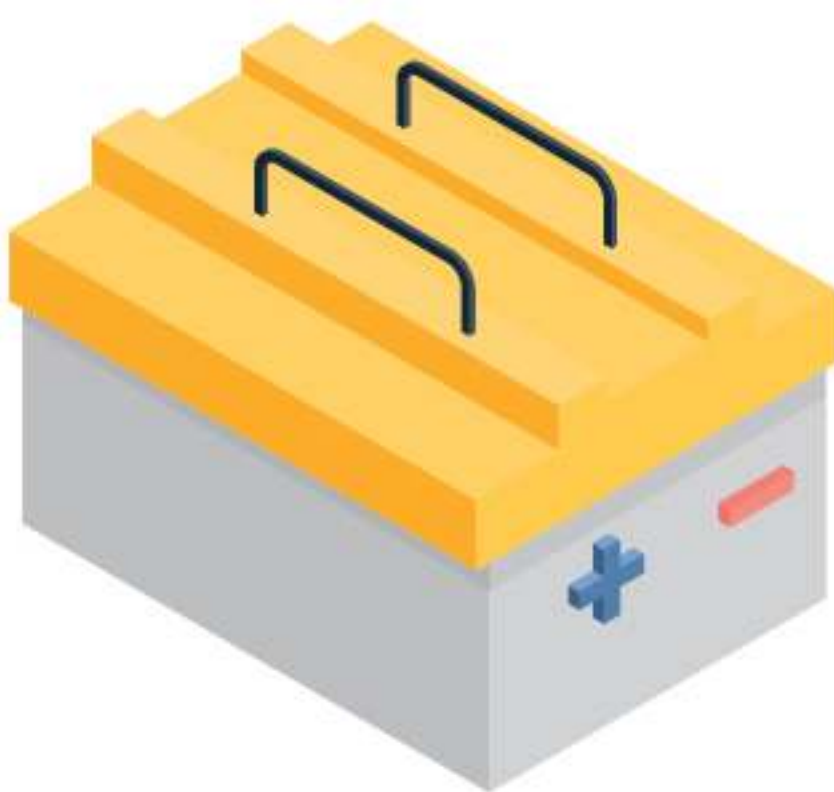
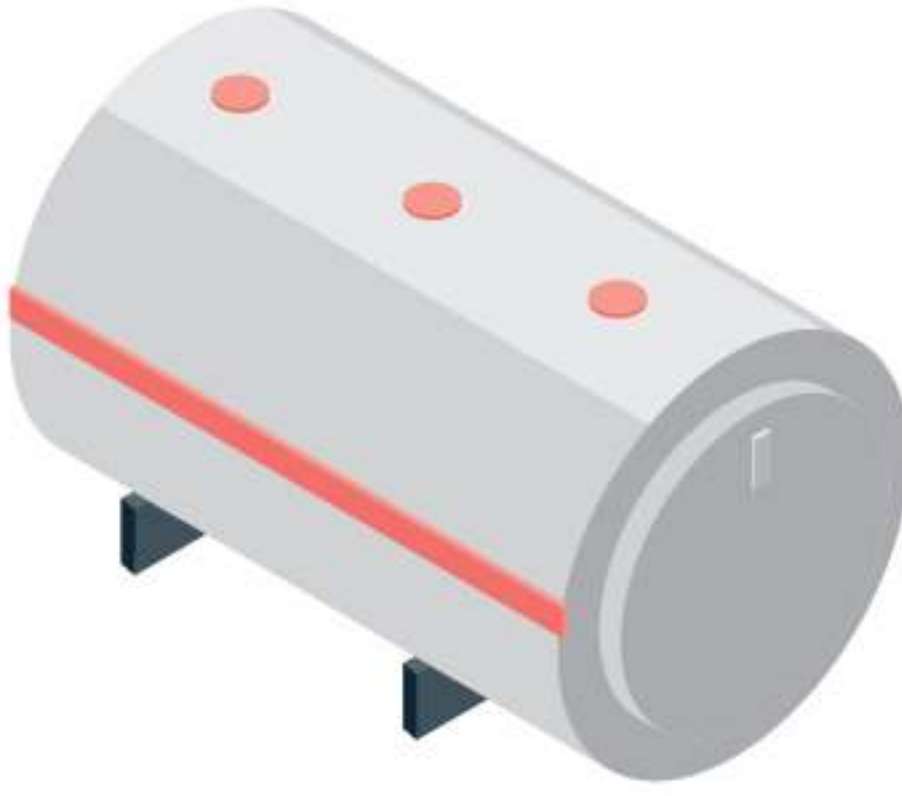















HINDENBURG CRASH CANNOT HAPPEN AGAIN IN MODERN HYDROGEN SYSTEMS AND FUEL CELL CARS

- Hindenburg was originally designed to be operated with helium, but the Helium Control Act prohibited its export outside of the US.
- Its structure was defective, so there was a hydrogen gas leak
- The airship was not pressurized, so the leak was slow and flames travelled inwards
- Weather conditions caused an electrostatic discharge (spark), which ignited the leaking gas

Such a disaster is **not possible if hydrogen is contained properly in pressurized tanks** and surrounding materials do not catch fire easily



ENERGY STORAGE COMPARISON

Characteristics			
			
	BATTERIES	DIESEL	HYDROGEN STORAGE
Energy density	0.05 kWh/kg	13 kWh/kg	33.3 kWh/kg
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Complicated management system● Small window of safe operation condition	Safe and easy to handle	Safe and easy to handle, similar to CNG, LPG, etc
Environmental impact	 Some dangerous materials, no recycling concept for lithium battery enabled	 Dirty, noisy	 No concerns
Degradation	 Degrades happen, performance drops over time, required replacement every few years	 High maintenance, short lifetime, frequent replacement	10,000hr+ 100 years tank Degrades slowly, 10,000hr+ lifetime for machines, 100 years for steel tanks
Storage time	 Loses charge over time	 Diesel will degrade through time within 6-12 months	 Can store energy indefinitely
Applications			
Short-term backup (less than 4 hours)	Suitable	Suitable	Available power is determined by fuel cell
Long-term backup (more than 4 hours)	 Big and expensive	 Dirty, noisy, high maintenance	 Suitable
Seasonal storage	 Impossible	 Dirty, noisy, high maintenance	 Suitable