



BMW Group, Tobias Brunner, 13.11.2013.

HYDROGEN FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY.

OPTION FOR ELECTRIC MOBILITY ON THE LONG RANGE.

**BMW
GROUP**



BORN ELECTRIC.

BMW i3 – WE DELIVER AS PROMISED.



130 – 160 km
All Electric Range

0 – 60 / 100 km/h
in 3.7 / 7.2 s

1195 kg
Curb weight

12.9 kWh / 100km



„Purpose Design“

„Carbon Fiber RP“

„LifeDrive“

„eDrive“



New Vehicle
Concept

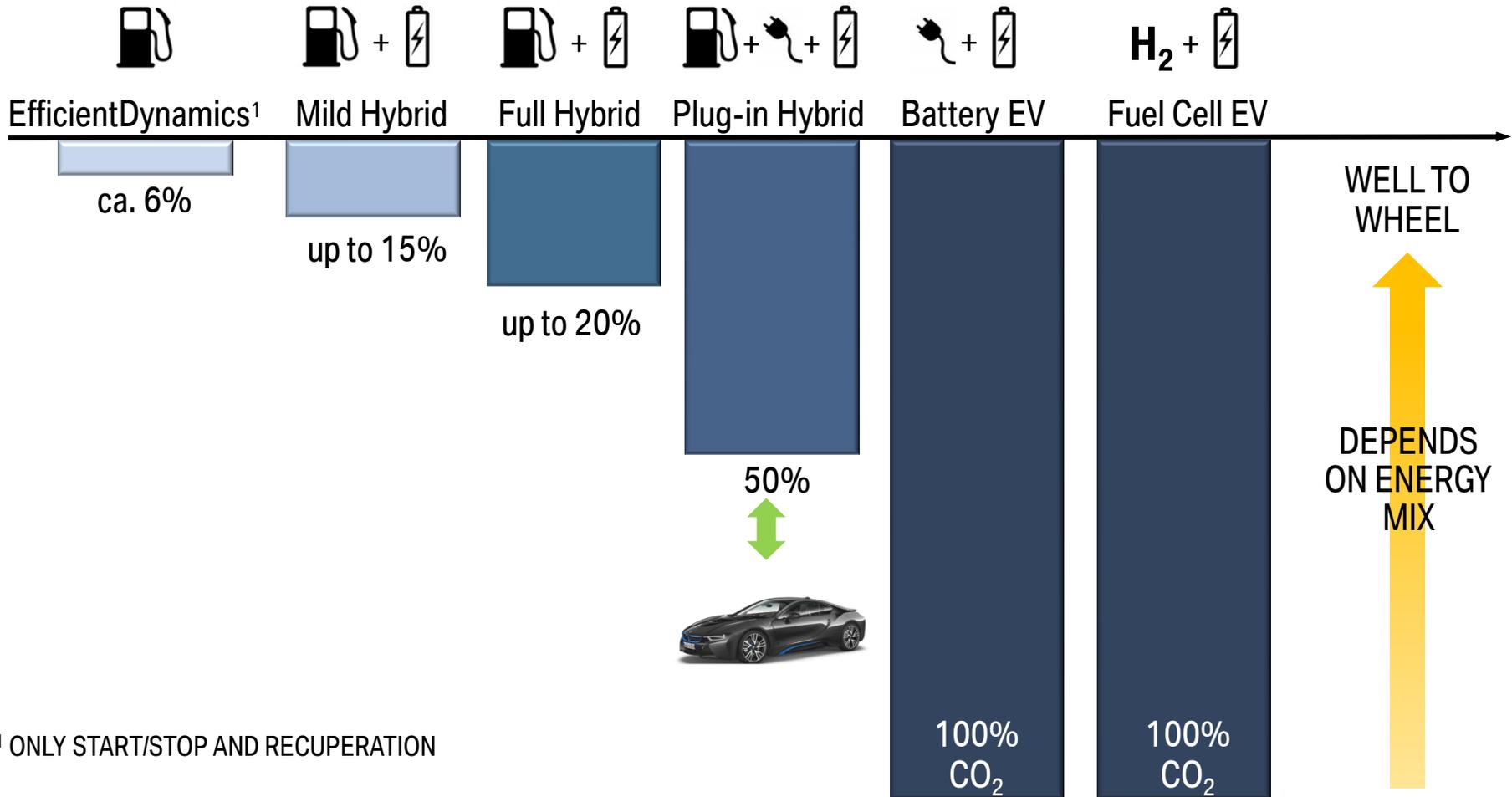
New Materials
& Recycling

New Production
Concept

New All Electric
Drive Train

MOTIVATION FOR HYDROGEN.

ADVANCED ELECTRIFICATION ENABLES GREEN HOUSE GAS REDUCTION.

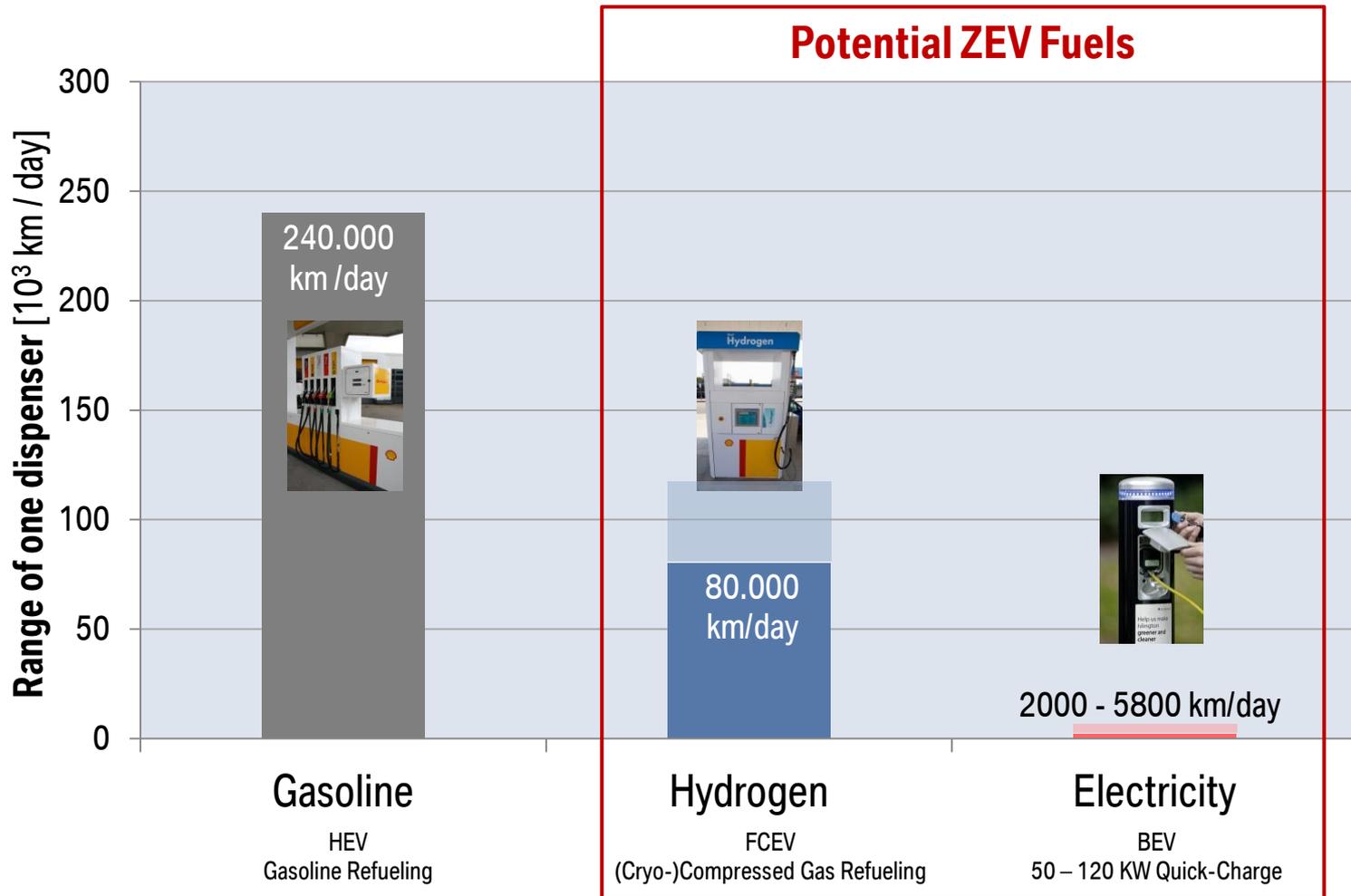


¹ ONLY START/STOP AND RECUPERATION



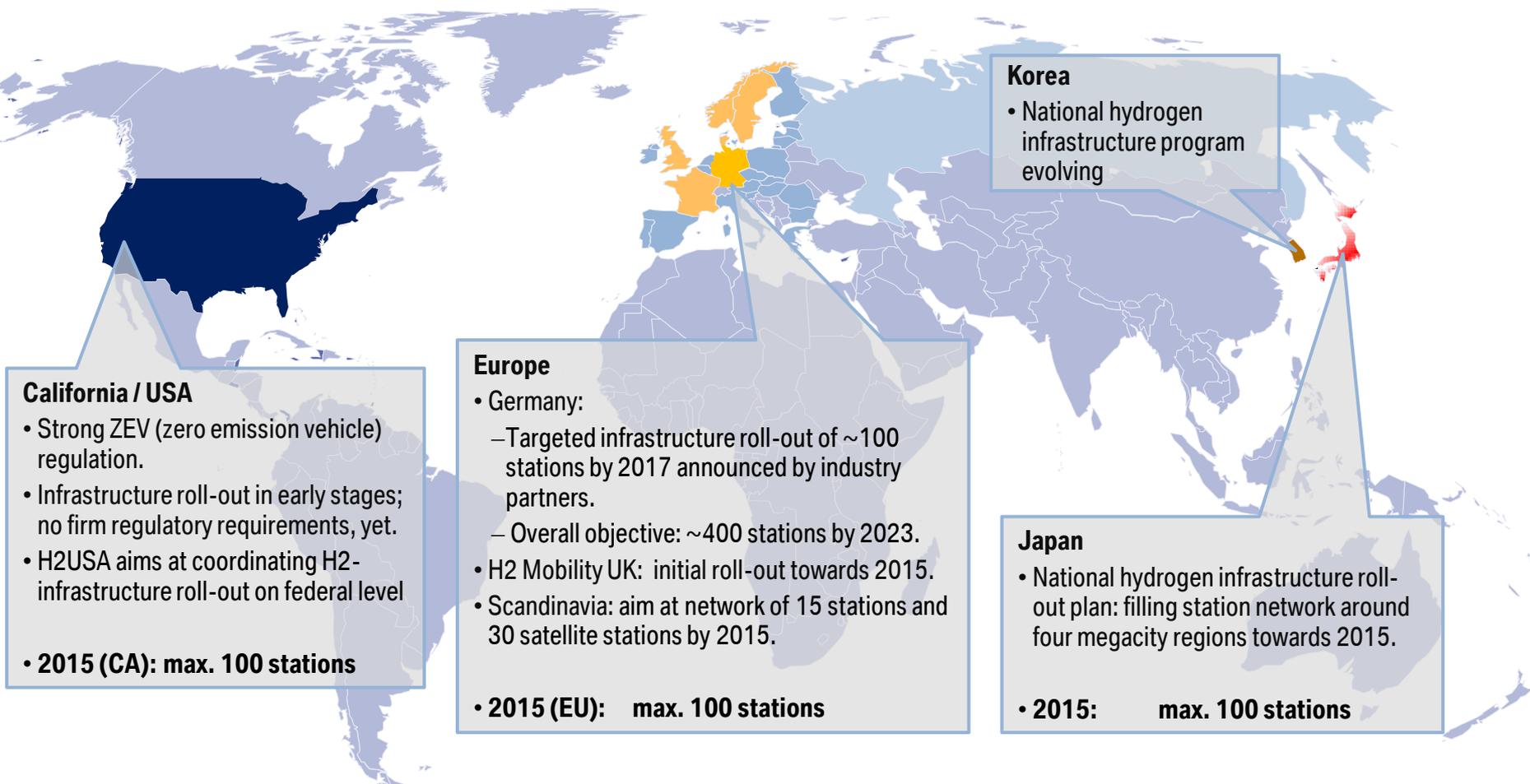
MOTIVATION FOR HYDROGEN.

REFUELING TIME FAVORS HYDROGEN ...



MOTIVATION FOR HYDROGEN.

... BUT WIDE-SPREAD HYDROGEN INFRASTRUCTURE IS STILL YEARS AWAY.



FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY.

REMAINING CHALLENGES NEED SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS TOWARDS 2020.

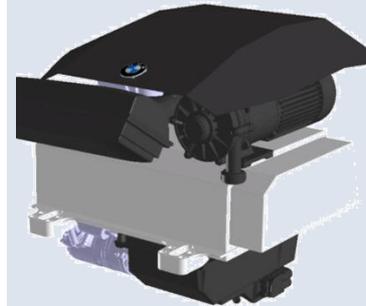
BMW Fuel Cell Technical Targets:

- 80 – 110 kW Fuel Cell System power output
- System power density > 1 kW/kg
- High dynamic gradients > 100 kW/s
- Operating temperature > 90 °C
- System efficiency optimized to 45-50% in full load
- Peak efficiency optimized for high efficiency during city cycles to >60 % (part load)
- Lifetime (5500 h – 6000 h with < 15% degradation),
- Cold start capability to -30°C.

Fuel Cell Main Challenges for BMW:

- **Cooling** under high load and critical ambient conditions (e.g. high-speed uphill driving)
- **FC System Cost** (Membrane, Catalyst, Bipolar Plate, auxiliary systems) at target performance & durability.

Fuel Cell System including Stack & Auxiliary Systems: e.g. Air Compressor



H₂ Recirculation Pump

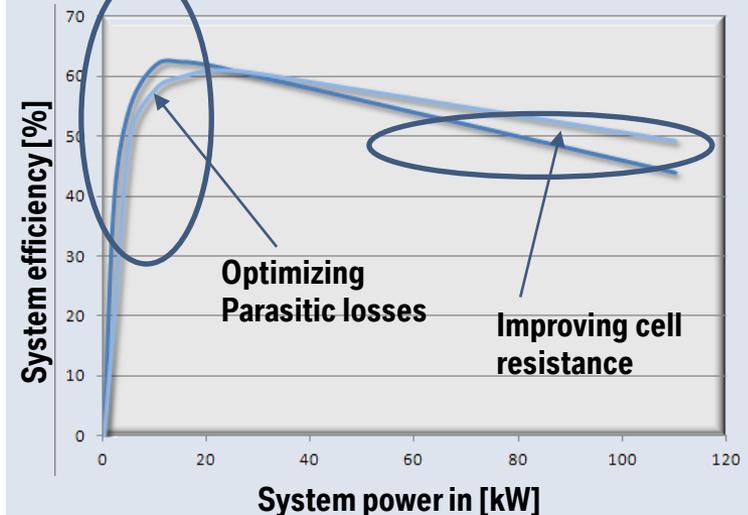
Water Pump

De-Ionizer

Inverter

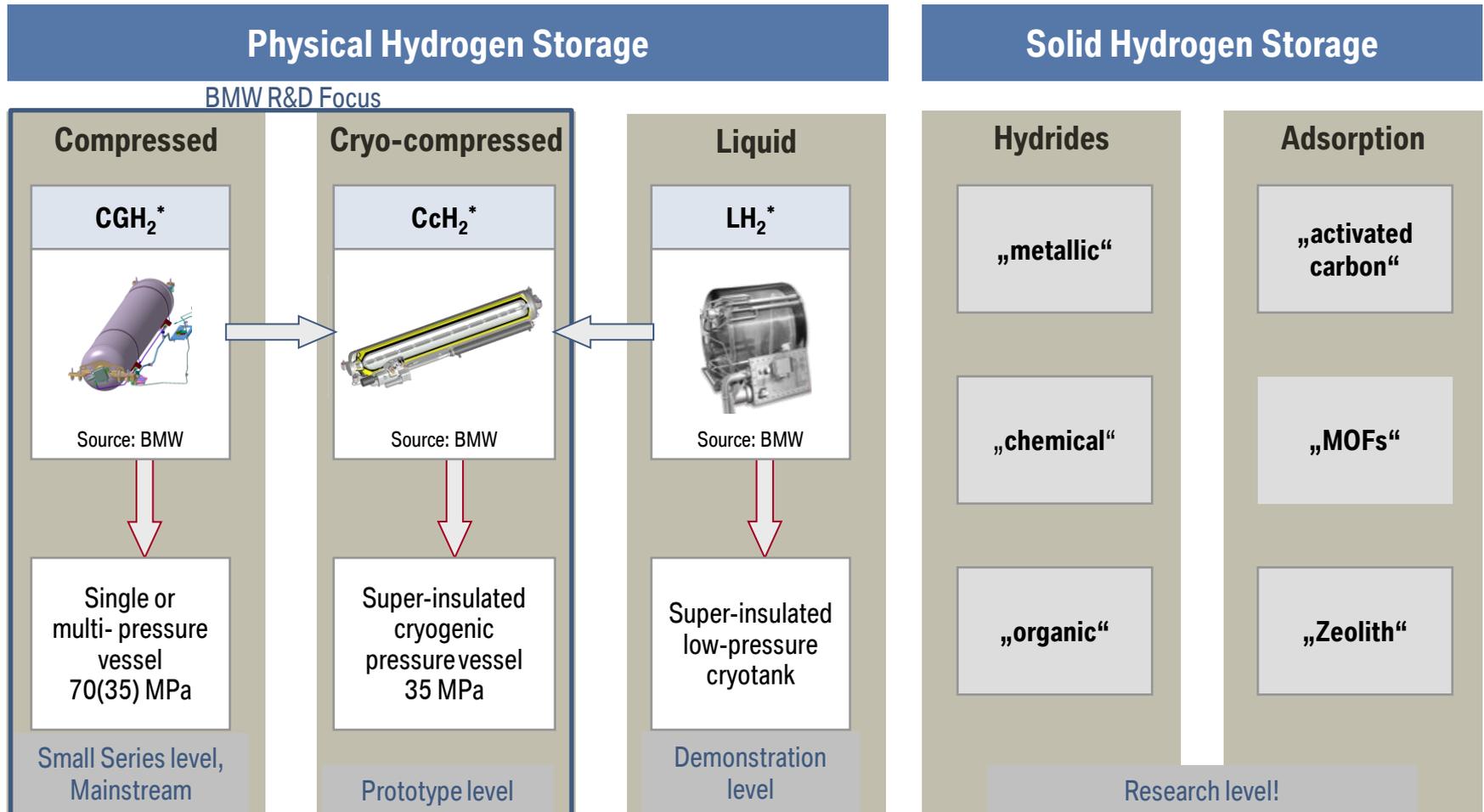
DC/DC Converter

Fuel cell system efficiency



CRYO-COMPRESSED HYDROGEN STORAGE.

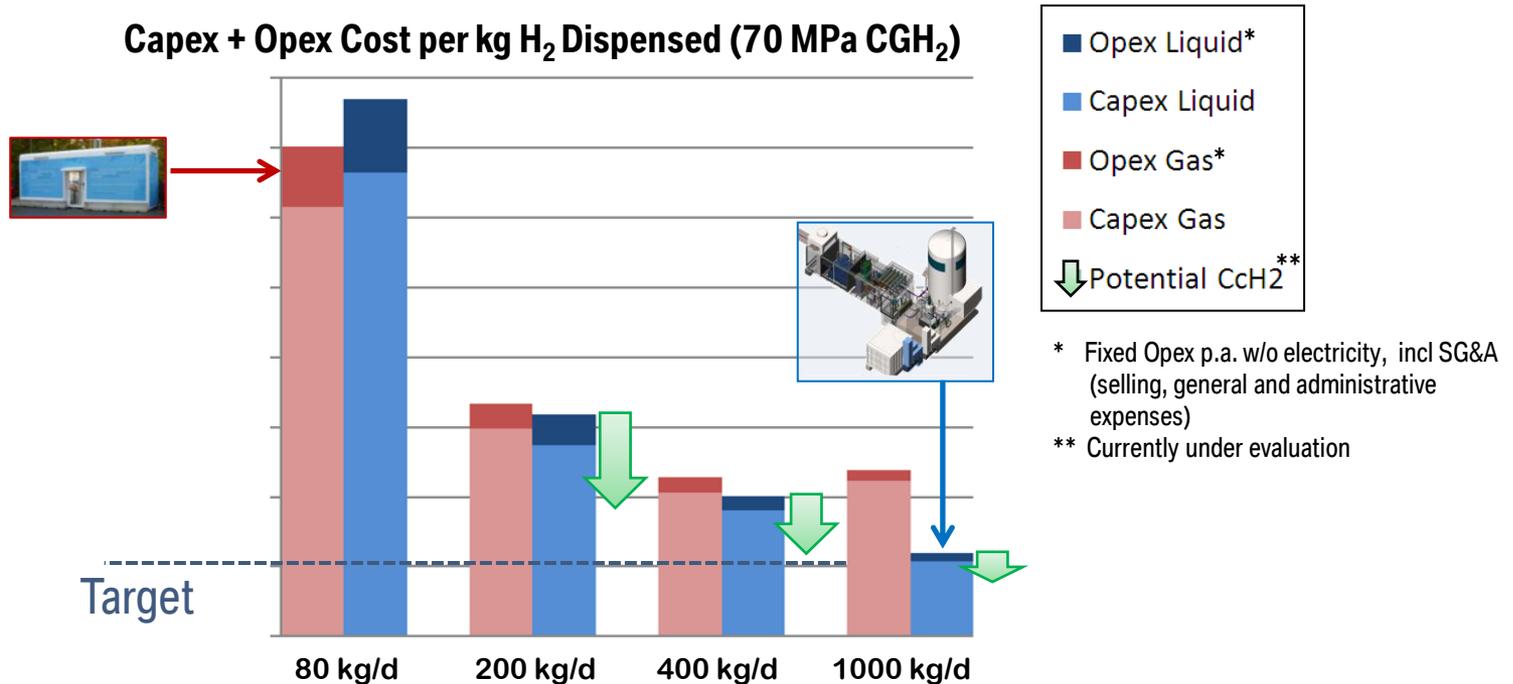
COMPACT AFFORDABLE HYDROGEN VEHICLE STORAGE IS KEY.



*) CGH₂ := Compressed Gaseous Hydrogen (70 MPa) CcH₂ := Cryo-compressed Hydrogen (1 MPa – 35 MPa) LH₂ := Liquid/Liquefied Hydrogen (0.1 MPa – 1 MPa)

HYDROGEN INFRASTRUCTURE.

LARGE STATIONS WITH LH₂ DELIVERY & CRYOGENIC COMPRESSION SHOW PROMISING LONG TERM BUSINESS CASE.

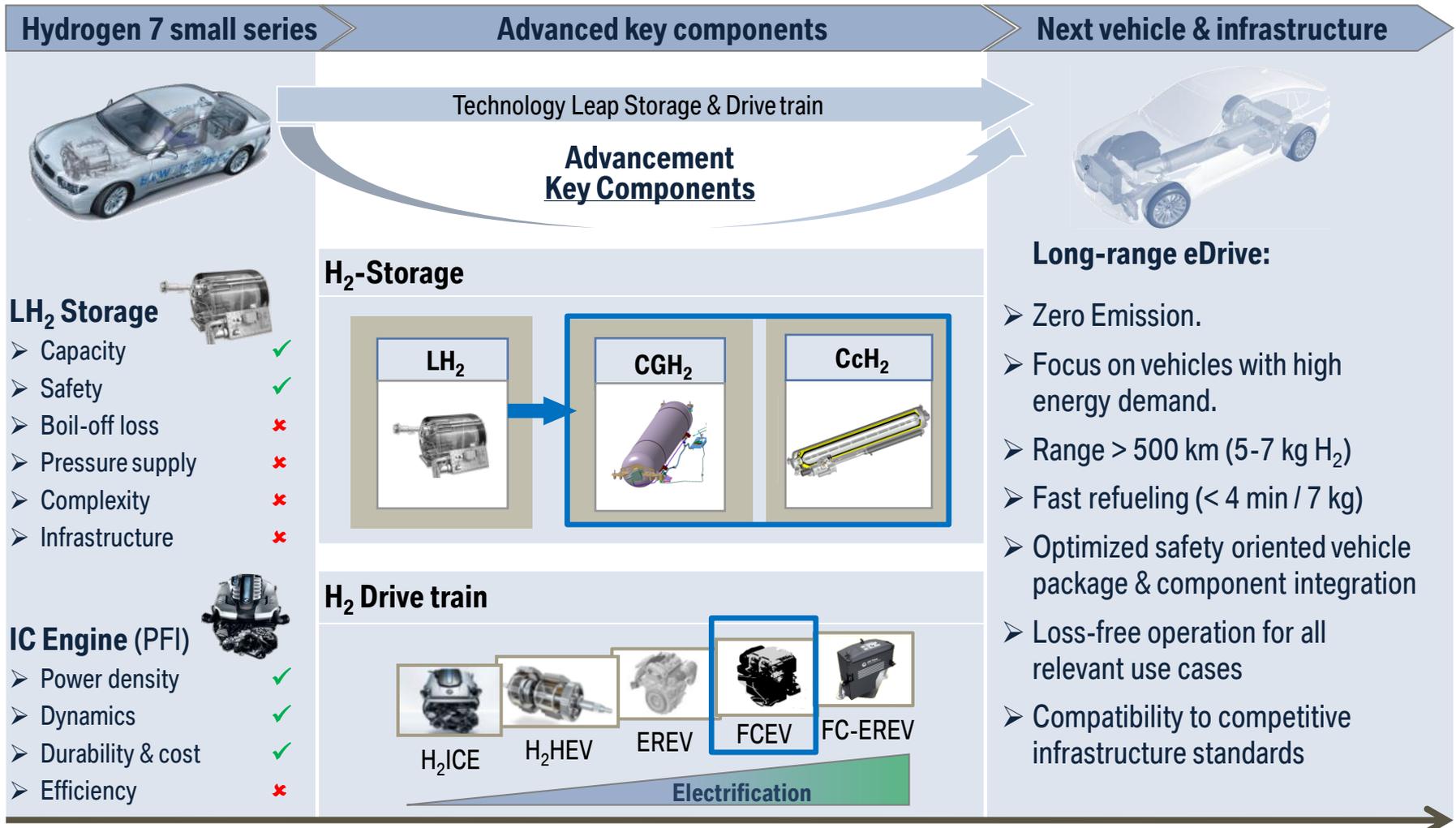


Gaseous trucked-in more economical for smaller, whereas liquid supply more suited for larger stations. Pure 300 bar CcH₂ stations would lead to lowest CAPEX / OPEX cost at large stations.

* Fixed Opex p.a. w/o electricity, incl SG&A (Selling, General and Administrative Expenses)
 ** Currently under quantitative evaluation

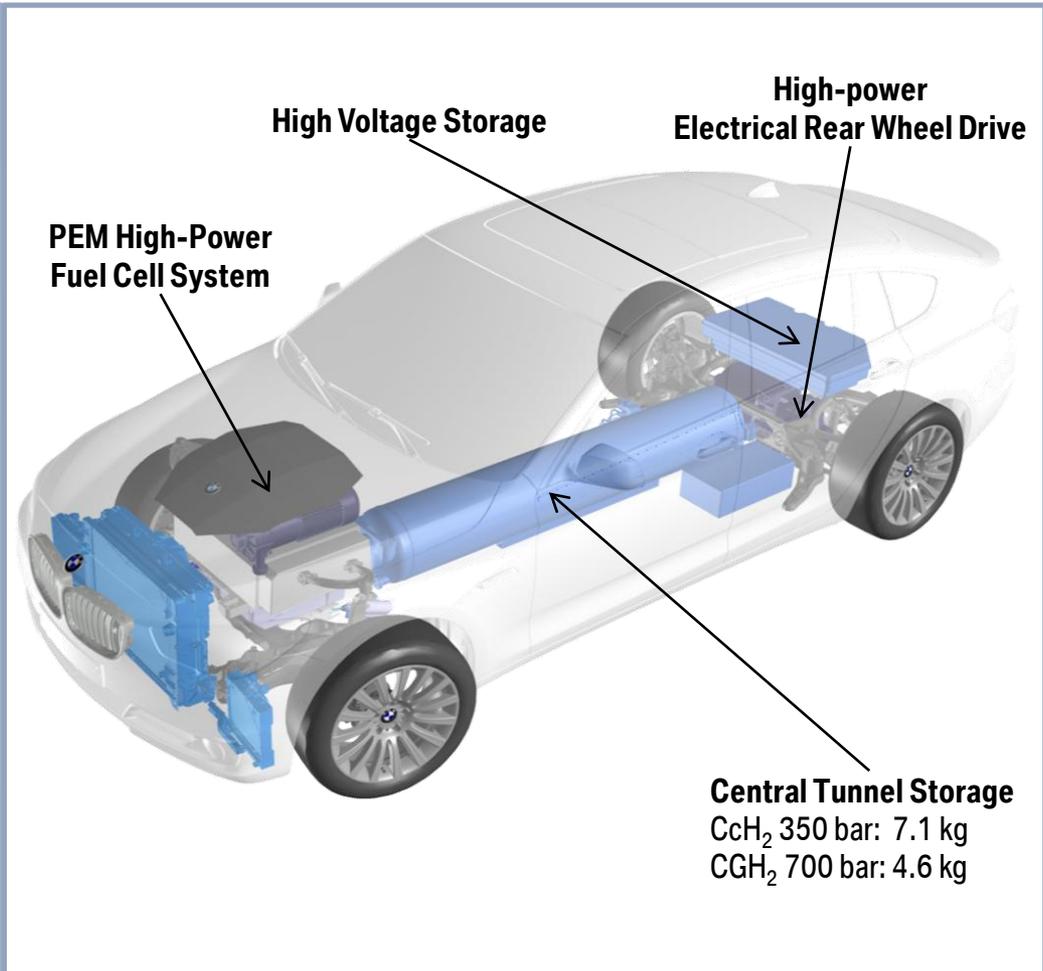
BMW HYDROGEN STRATEGY.

FCEV CAN COMPLEMENT ELECTRIC MOBILITY, ONCE THE REMAINING TECHNICAL AND COST CHALLENGES HAVE BEEN OVERCOME.



BMW FCEV DEMONSTRATOR FLEET 2015.

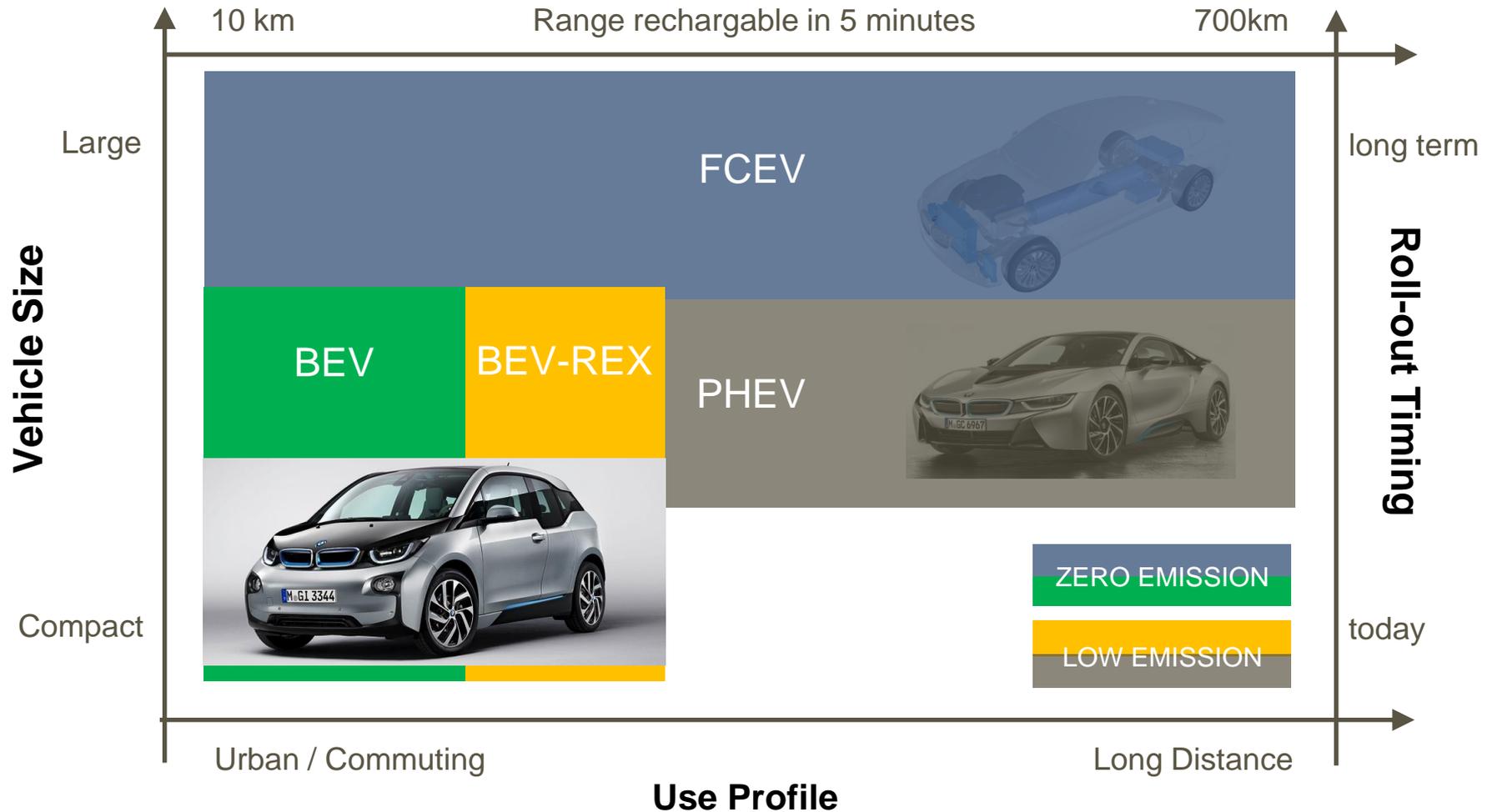
BMW TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATOR VEHICLES 2015 WITH COMPRESSED AND CRYO-COMPRESSED HYDROGEN STORAGE.

700 bar CGH₂ (Compressed Gas)		350 bar CcH₂ (Cryo-compressed Gas)
> 350 (500*) km Range		> <u>500</u> (700*) km Range
Refueling time < 5 min for 350 km		Refueling time < 5 min for <u>500</u> km
-		Boost cooling mode for additional performance
High bonfire and crash safety		Highest bonfire and crash safety
Non-compromised compartment space	Central Tunnel Storage CcH ₂ 350 bar: 7.1 kg CGH ₂ 700 bar: 4.6 kg	Non-compromised compartment space

*) projected real world range (drive cycle range (FTP72))

TECHNOLOGY PORTFOLIO.

TECHNOLOGY COST & CUSTOMER CONVENIENCE WILL DECIDE.



BMW EfficientDynamics

Less emissions. More driving pleasure.

