



# Comparing Apples to Apples: Well-to-Wheel Analysis of Current ICE and Fuel Cell Vehicle Technologies

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# Scope of the Well-to-Wheel Analysis

- 3 Comparison Metrics Simulated using GREET, PSAT and GCTOOL
  - Fuel Economy (SOC corrected MPGGE)
  - Well to Wheel Efficiency
  - Well to Wheel Green House Gas Emissions
- 11 Vehicle Configurations
  - Based on SUV (Explorer) Platform
  - Conventional, Parallel Hybrid (Grid Independent), Fuel Cell, Fuel Cell Hybrid (Grid Independent)
- 4 Fuel Converter Technologies
  - Gasoline, Diesel, H2 Engine, H2 Fuel Cell
- 5 Drive Cycles
  - City, Highway, Combined, US06, Japan 10-15, NEDC

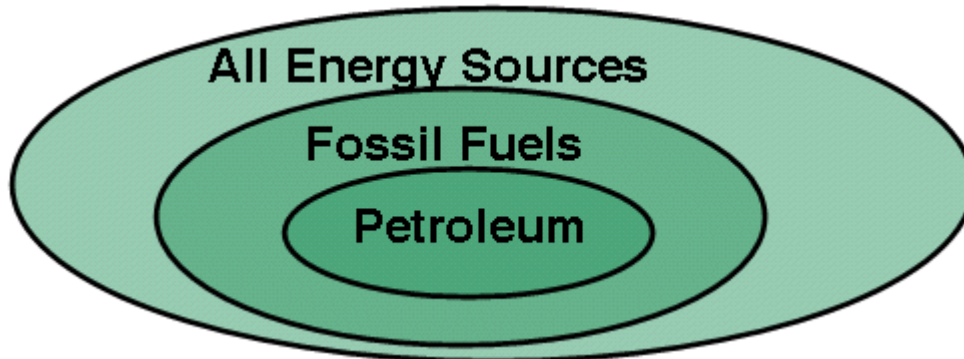


# Ensuring a Fair Comparison

- Several key parameters are held constant:
  - Time period for technology comparison (2003)
  - Vehicle platform (glider)
  - Vehicle performance
    - 0-60mph
    - maximum speed >100mph
- Inclusion of vehicle assumptions in published paper
- Hydrogen produced from natural gas station
- Well to Pump Included all Green House Gas Emissions
- Pump to Wheel simulation only predicted CO<sub>2</sub>
- Cold start and cost estimates not included

# GREET: Industry Standard Tool

- **Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions and Energy use in Transportation**
- Complete cycle analysis
- Greenhouse gases
  - CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O
  - VOC, CO and NO<sub>x</sub> as optional GHGs
- Criteria pollutants
  - VOC, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub>
- Separates energy use into



# Simulating with Argonne Tools

## GREET

Upstream:  
Fuel Production,  
Distribution

Well to Pump

## PSAT

- Numerous Configurations
- More Detailed Components
- More Complex Control Strategies

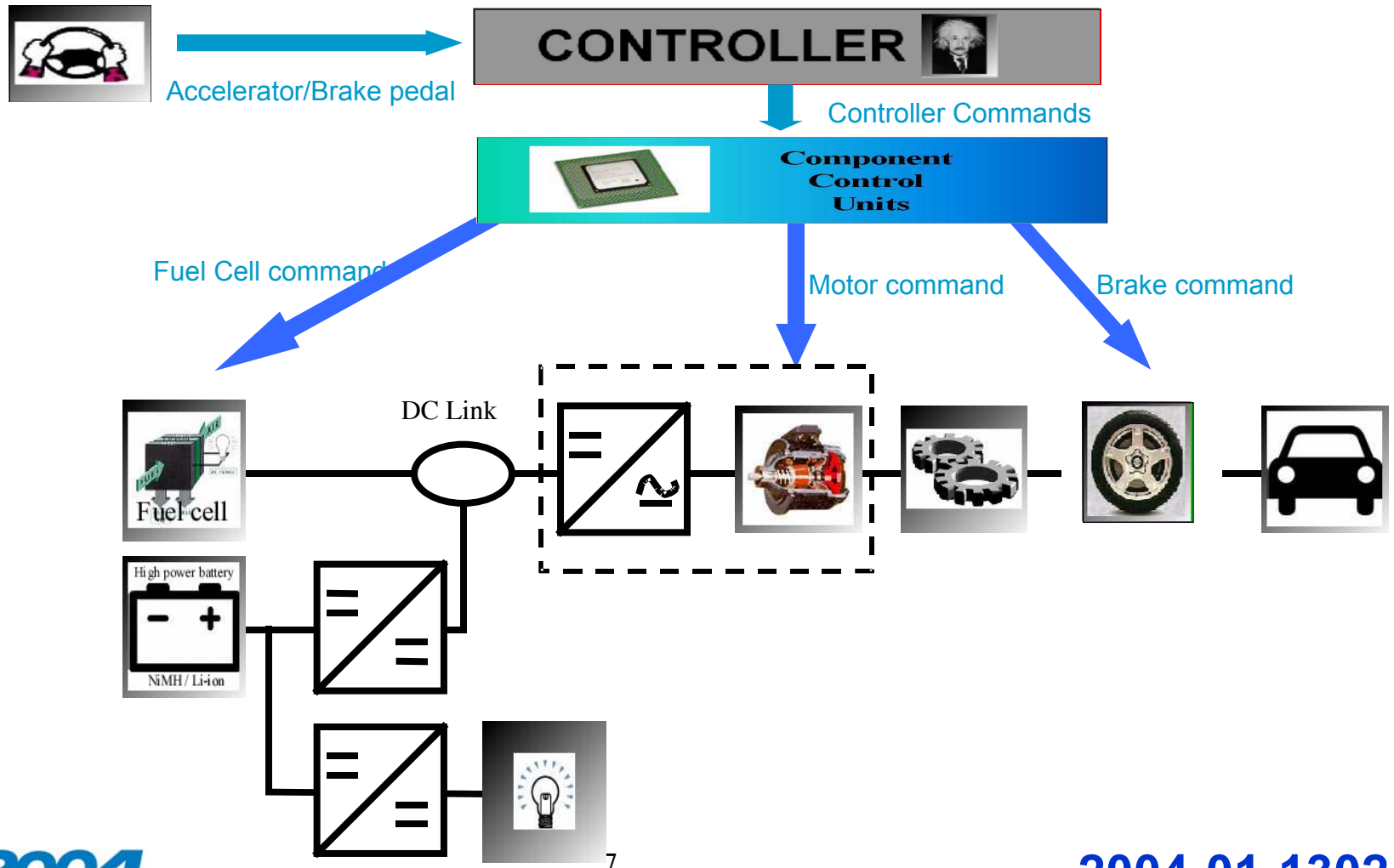
Pump to Wheel



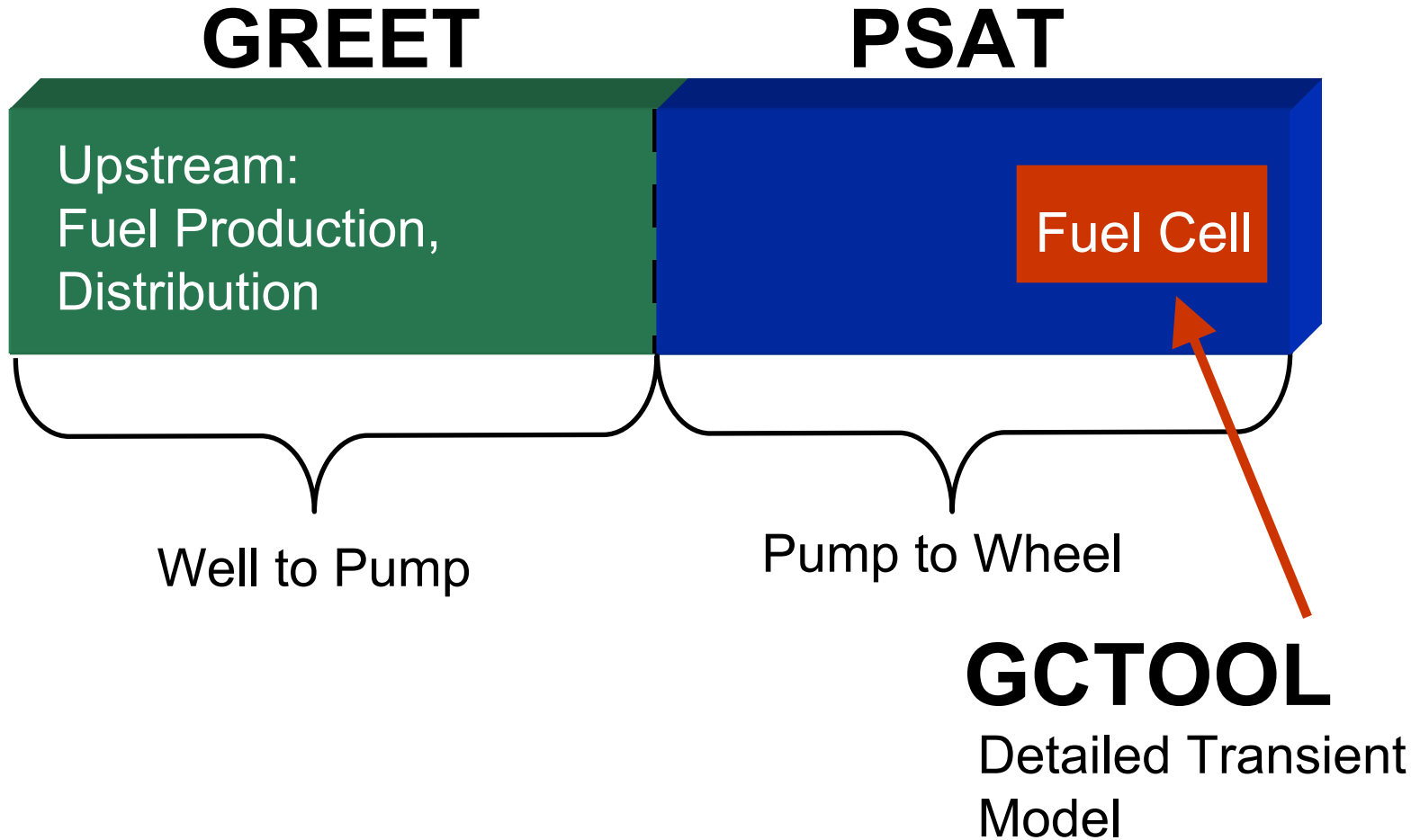
# PSAT Used For Transient Vehicle System Modeling and Control

- **Powertrain Systems Analysis Toolkit**
- MATLAB / SIMULINK
- Forward-looking approach
- Needed for detailed analysis where
  - Transient component model behavior is important
  - Detailed vehicle control necessary
  - Torque blending affects component sizing
- Supports direct application of control strategy to micro-controller for hardware-in-the-loop and/or rapid control prototyping (HIL/RCP)

# PSAT is a Detailed Vehicle Systems Model



# Simulating with Argonne Tools



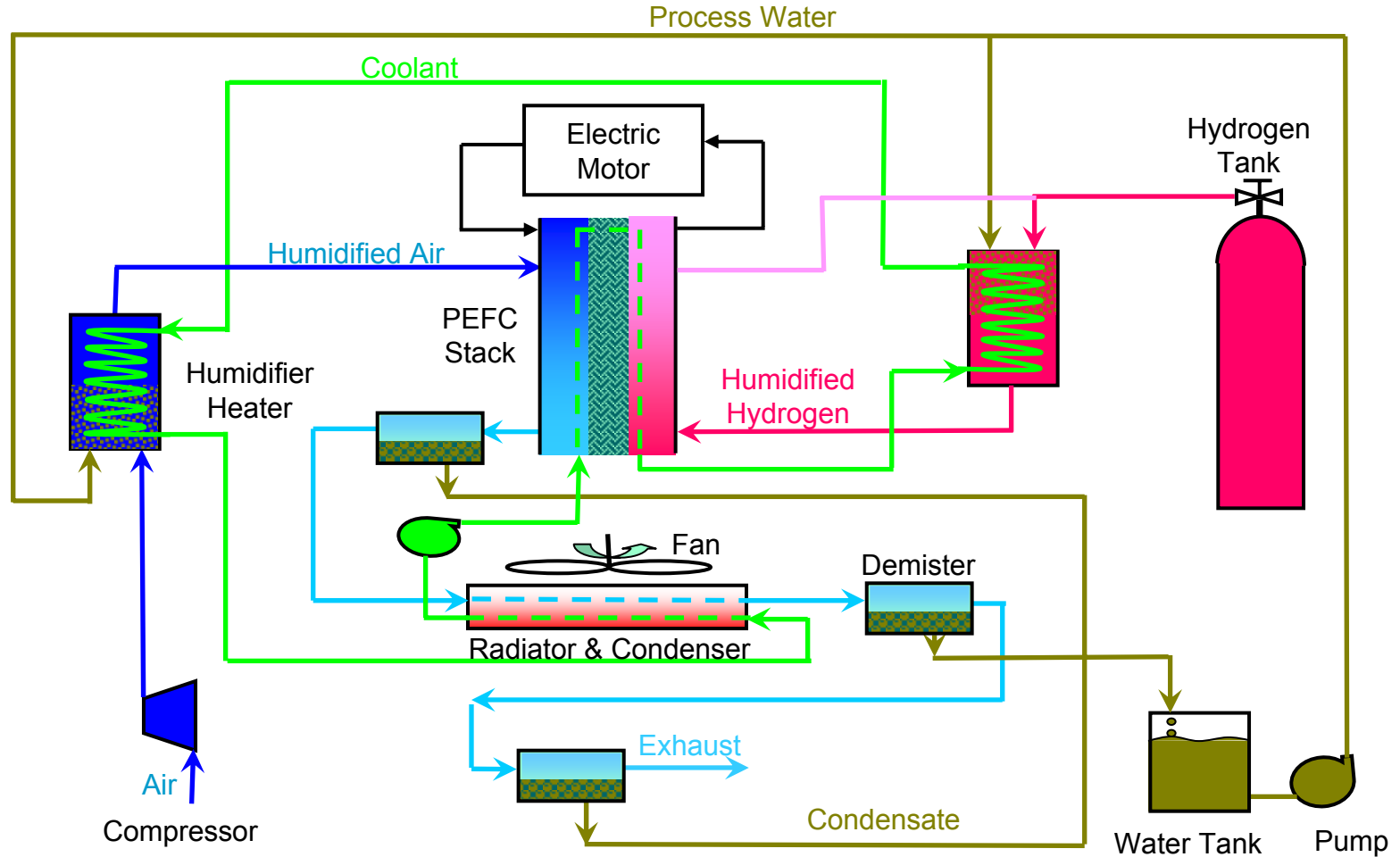




# GCtool-Eng Used for Transient Fuel Cell System Modeling

- **General Computational Toolkit**
- GCtool simulates various systems and fuels
  - Fuel Cells: **Proton Exchange Membrane**, Solid Oxide, Phosphoric Acid, Molten Carbonate
  - Fuels: **Hydrogen**, Methane, Methanol, Octane, Diesel and Gasoline
- GCtool-Eng appropriate level of detail for vehicle analysis over driving cycles
  - Engineering model solves conservation equations for energy, mass, species and momentum
  - Models are transient, can be multi-nodal and may directly interact with other components

# Design-Specific FC System Modeling Required to Assess Component Impact





# PSAT Reference Vehicle Has Been Validated

	Units	EPA Test	PSAT
Vehicle Assumptions			
Vehicle Test Mass	kg	2104	
Glider Mass	kg	1290	
Engine		4L, V6, SOHC, 210hp	
Frontal Area	m <sup>2</sup>	2.46	
Drag Coefficient		0.41	
Rolling Resistance		0.0084	
Wheel Radius	m	0.368	
Model Validation			
Acceleration (0-60mph)	sec	10.2	10.2
Unadjusted Combined Fuel Economy	mpg	20	21

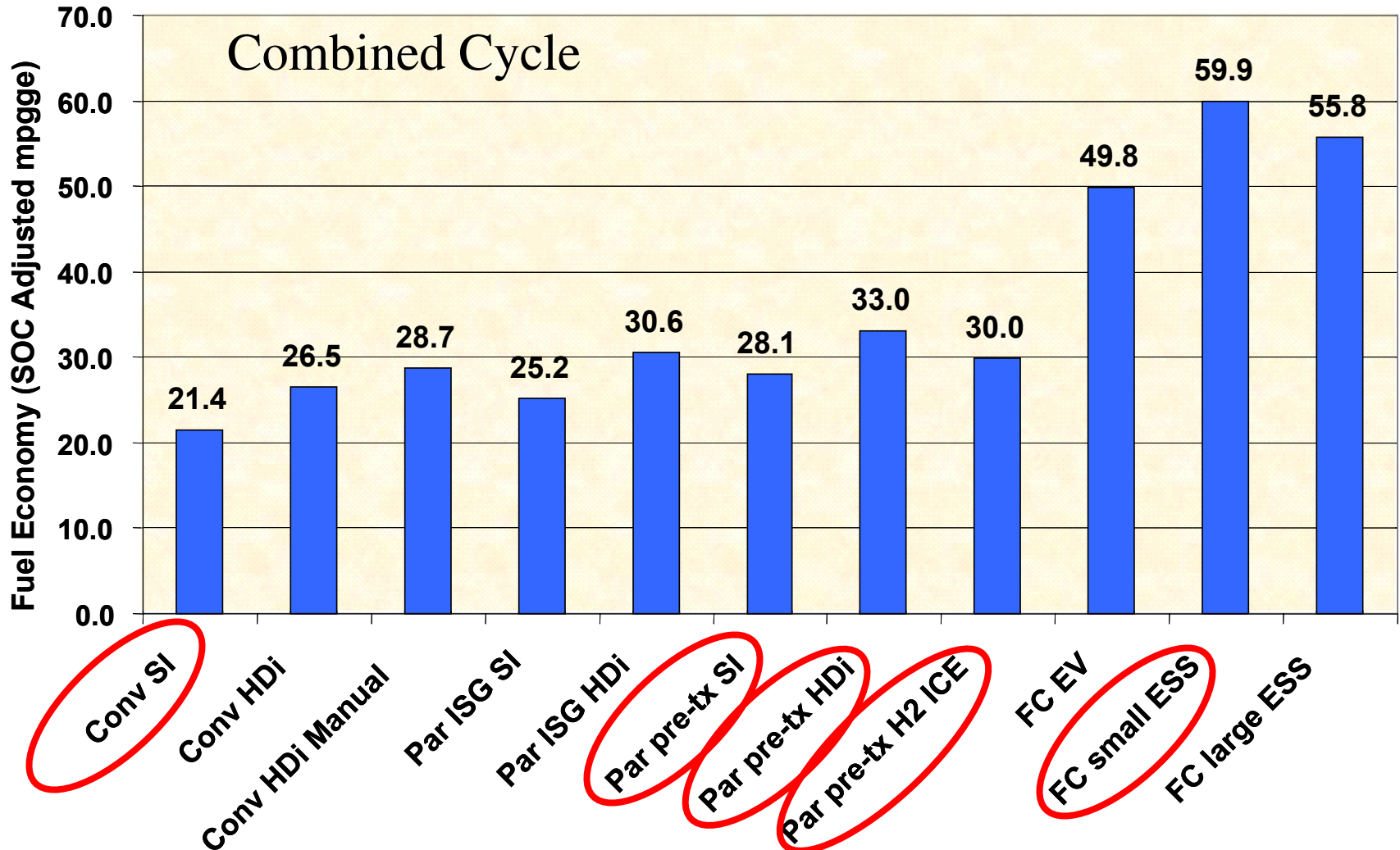


# Vehicles Description

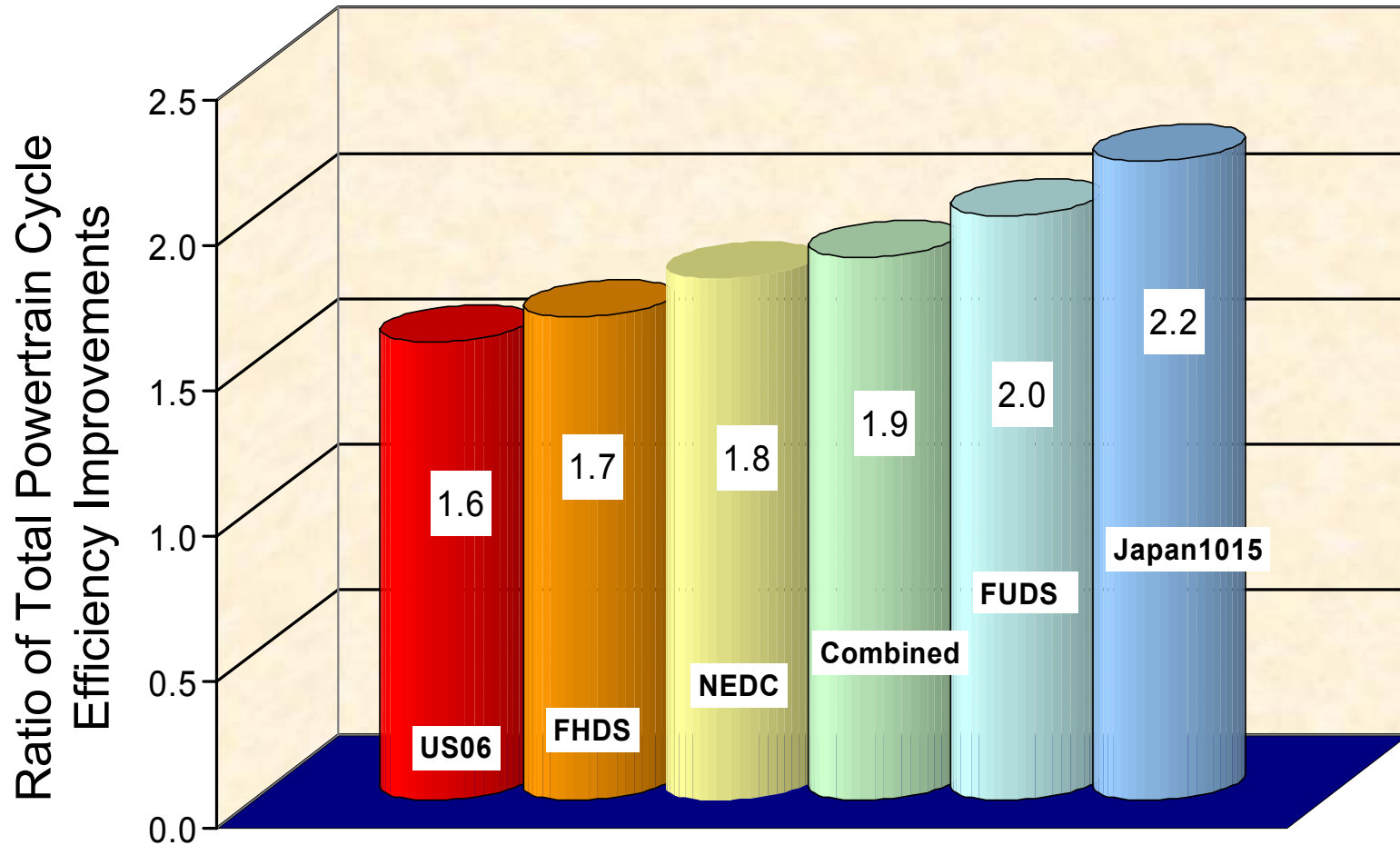
Drivetrain Label	Fuel Converter	Percent Hybrid	Location of Motor	Transmission
Conv SI	Gasoline			Automatic
Conv HDI	Diesel			Automatic
Conv HDI Manual	Diesel			Manual (Auto. Shift)
Par ISG SI	Gasoline	14%	Pre-clutch	Manual (Auto. Shift)
Par ISG HDI	Diesel	12%	Pre-clutch	Manual (Auto. Shift)
Par pre-tx SI	Gasoline	38%	Pre-transmission	Manual (Auto. Shift)
Par pre-tx HDI	Diesel	44%	Pre-transmission	Manual (Auto. Shift)
Par pre-tx H2 ICE	H2 Engine	43%	Pre-transmission	Manual (Auto. Shift)
FC EV	H2 Fuel Cell			Single Reduction
FC Small ESS	H2 Fuel Cell	26%		Single Reduction
FC Big ESS	H2 Fuel Cell	50%		Single Reduction



# Fuel Cell Vehicles Achieve the Highest Fuel Economy Gasoline Equivalent

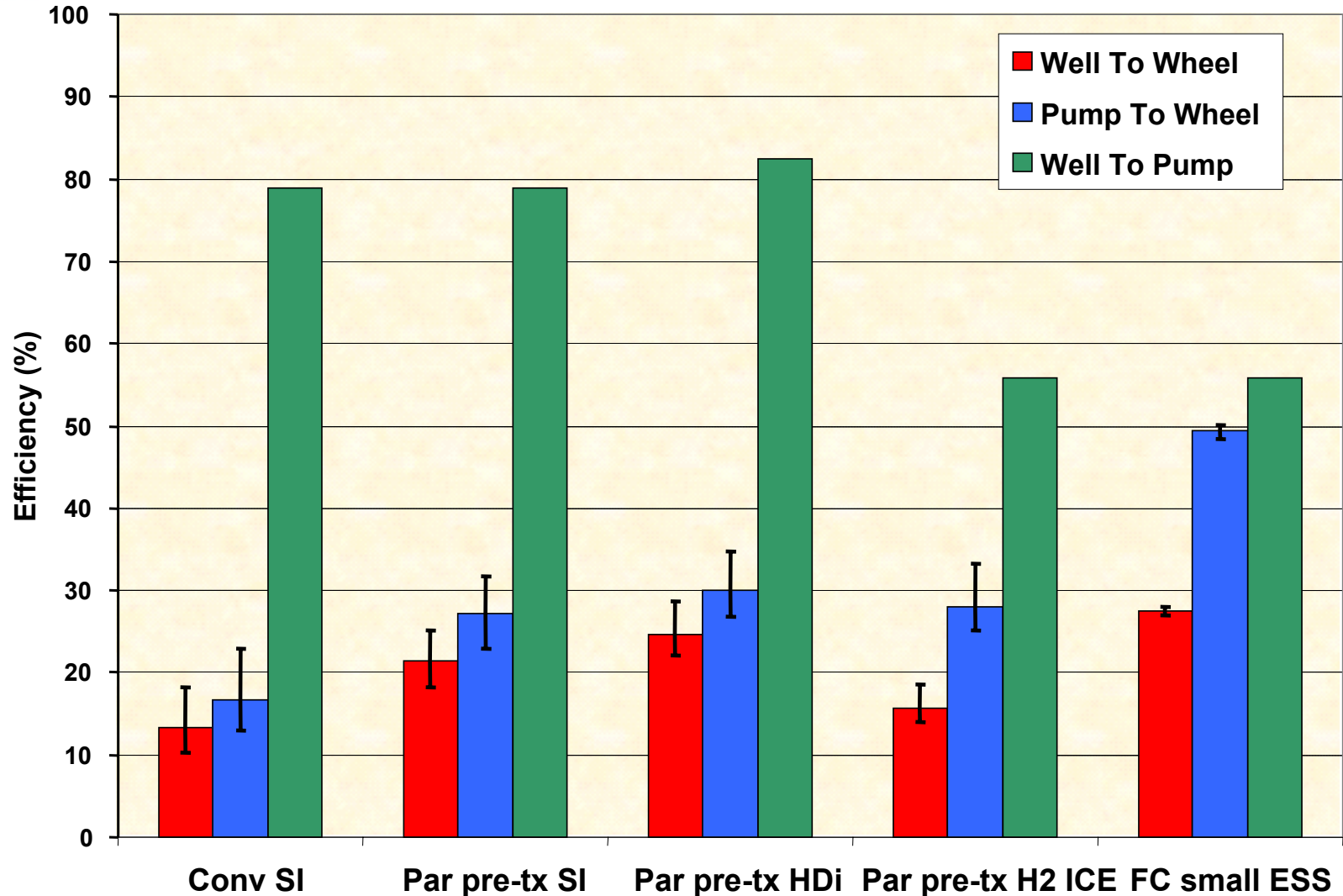


# Powertrain Efficiency Gain is a Function of Drive Cycle Speed and Acceleration

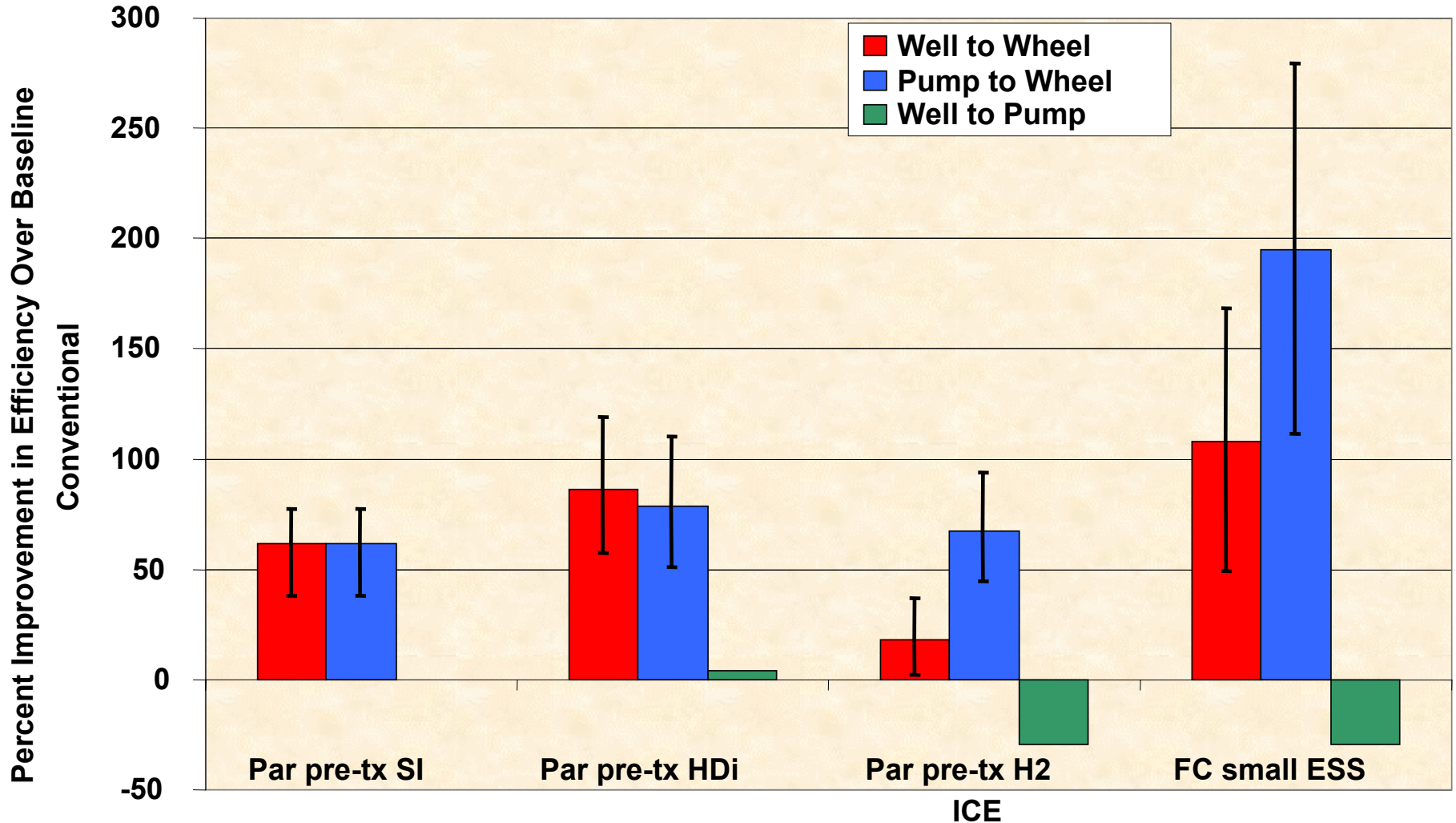


Pre-transmission Parallel Diesel Hybrid V.S. Conventional

# Diesel Hybrids Compete with Fuel Cell on a Well-to-Wheel Basis

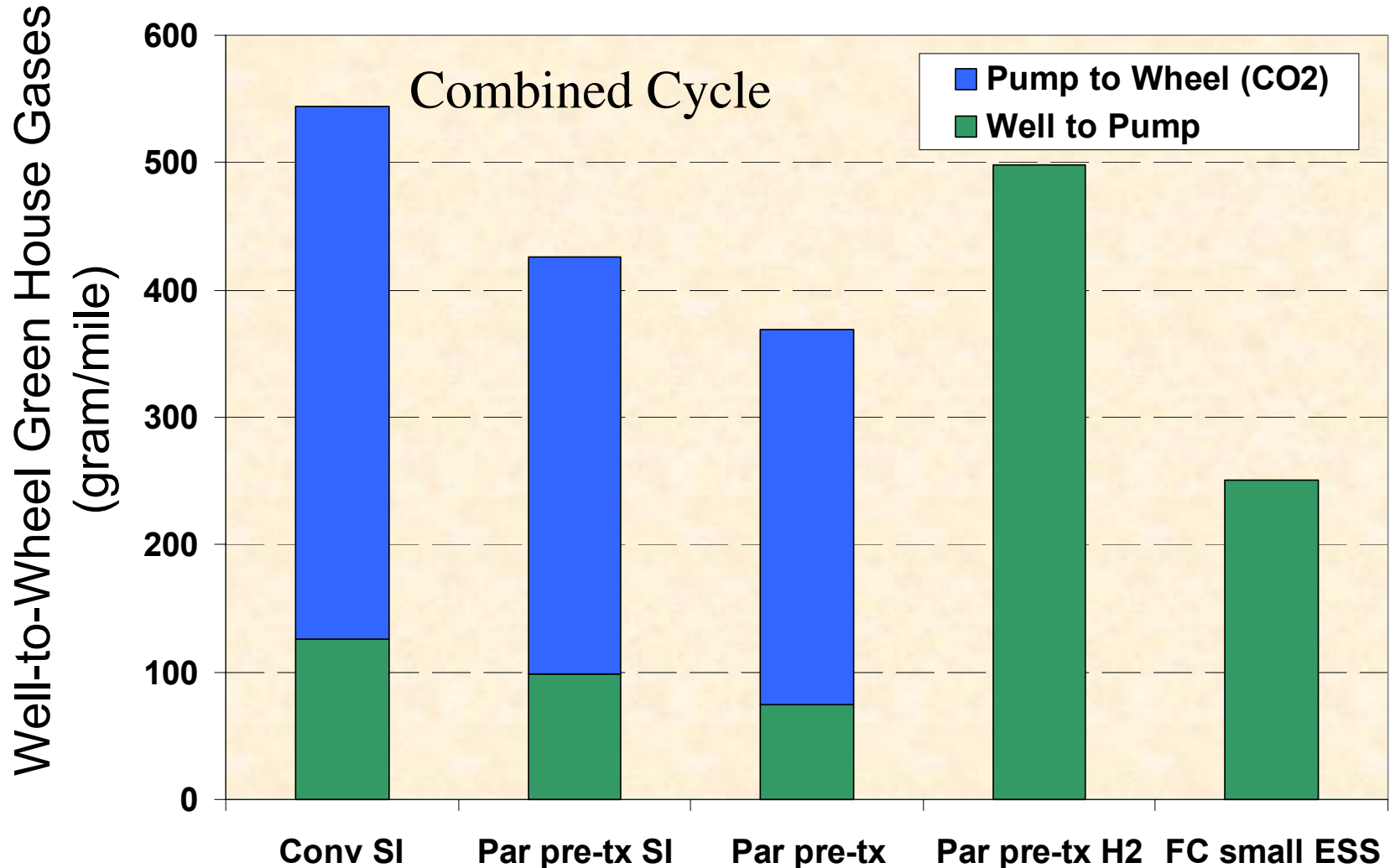


# Using the Conventional as a Reference Shows Large Variability for the FC

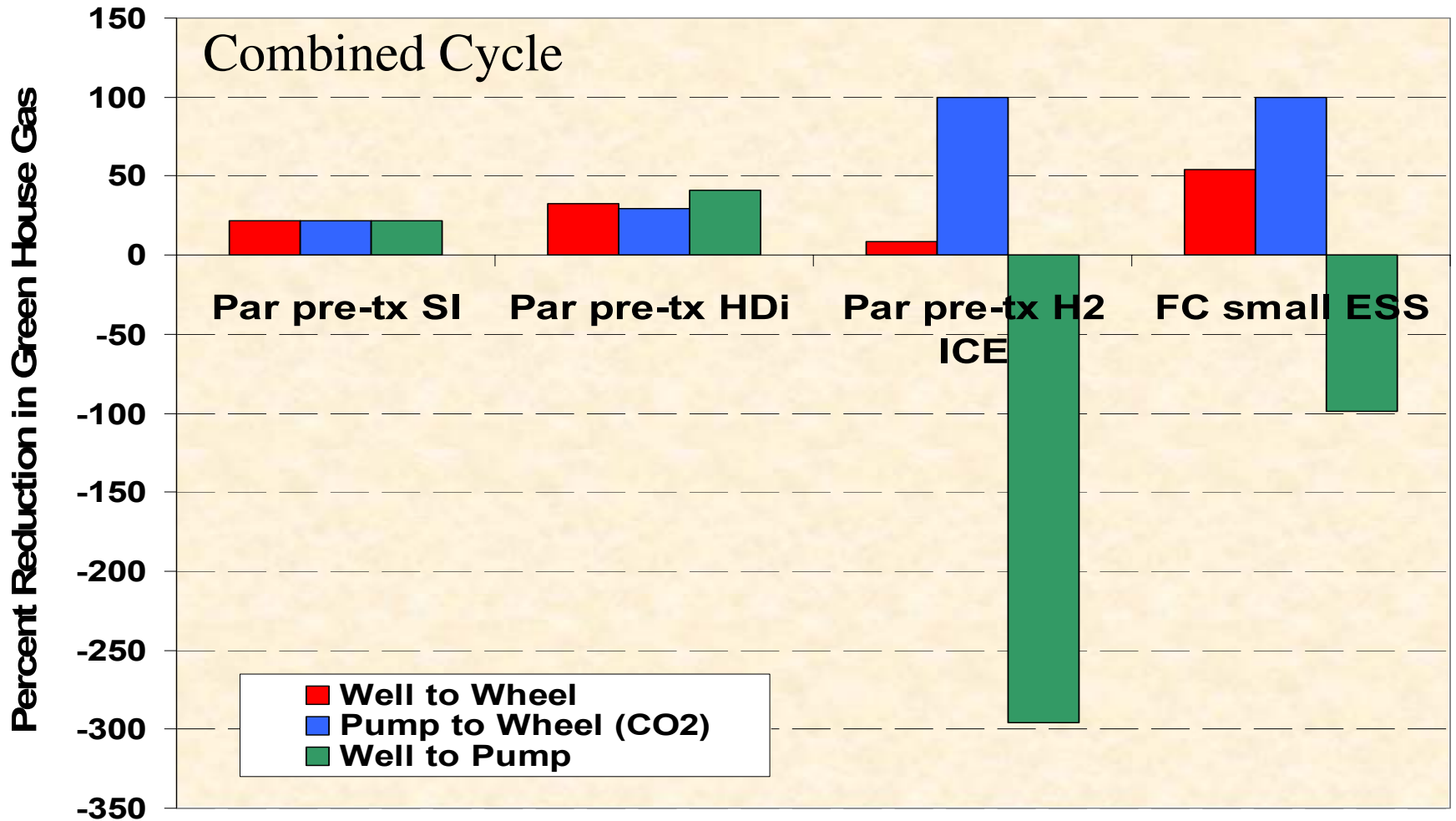




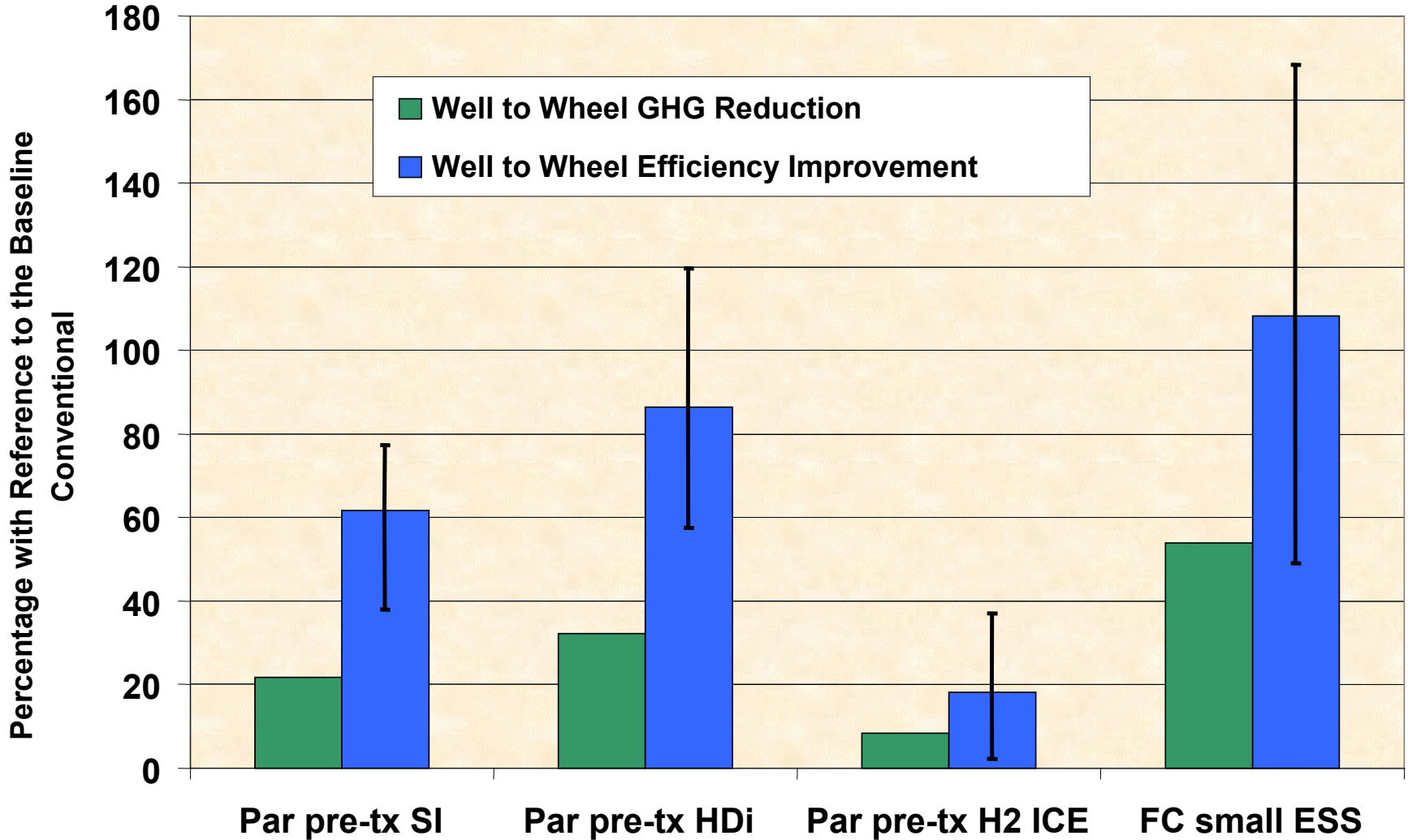
# Fuel Cells Offer Significant GHG Emission Reduction



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# Overall, Fuel Cells Offer Great Potential





# Based on this Studies Technology Assumptions

- **Long Term:** Fuel cell hybrids offer significant benefits on a well to wheel basis assuming hydrogen production from natural gas
  - Efficiency improvements
  - Green House Gas emission reduction
- **Near Term:** Hydrogen engine hybrids can pave the way to a hydrogen economy
  - Engine technology is more mature
- **Short Term:** Diesel engine and hybrid technology available today can offer dramatic benefits over conventional vehicles



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Transportation website

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PSAT

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