

# *Road Map for Portugal*

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## *Overview*

- Hydrogen Roadmaps
- Origins of the Portuguese Roadmap
- Methodology & Assumptions
- Modelling
- Results
- Impacts
- Conclusions

- HYDROGEN represents a promising way to a more sustainable energy system. However, R&D is still needed to cut costs, improve performance and evaluate advantages and obstacles to the introduction of hydrogen into transport and power generation markets.
- Many regions of the world have developed, or are making efforts to prepare a hydrogen roadmap.

- A JOINT ENDEAVOR of industry, government, academia and the public providing a structured process for a coordinated, long-term effort in preparing, introducing and implementing hydrogen into energy and transport systems.
- AN IDENTIFICATION INSTRUMENT for the key technologies, products and markets, together with foreseeable obstacles to their development, introduction and use, and the possible measures to be overcome.
- AN ASSESSMENT of expected impacts on the market, society and environment.

## *A Hydrogen Roadmap is:*

- A NAVIGATION TOOL for strategic planning and implementation of research development, structural changes and infrastructural investment.
- AN OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMUNICATION between all involved stakeholders of different backgrounds, viewpoints and interests.
  - ✦ Provides a national platform to encourage the development of a hydrogen economy
- A TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC AND STRATEGIC ANALYSIS leading to a master plan with a derived list of actions based on a combination of visions pathway scenarios and systems modeling.

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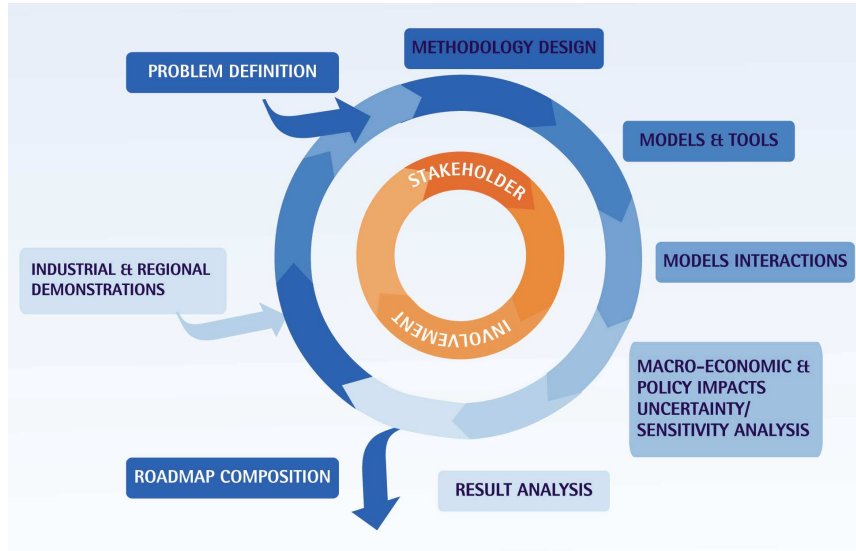
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## *Origins of PT Roadmap*

- Origins of Portuguese hydrogen energy roadmap go back to 2003
  - ✦ Group of interested parties led by SRE began negotiations with the Agency for Innovation for a proposal on new energy technologies that facilitate the growth of the hydrogen economy.
  - ✦ Government sponsor – not driver
- Actual Start – October 2006
- 2003-2006 - Portuguese institutions became involved in a series of pan-European hydrogen related research projects.

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- Vision building through Stakeholder participation - HI-PO
- SCENARIOS DEVELOPMENT
  - ✦ Scenarios workshop
  - ✦ Scenarios development
  - ✦ Consultation with experts
  - ✦ Final set of scenarios
- MULTI-CRITERIA ANALYSIS
  - ✦ Definition of stakeholders' panel
  - ✦ Multi-criteria mapping interviews
  - ✦ Analysis of the interviews' results
- PATHWAYS & ROADMAP
  - ✦ Pathways analysis and contribution for the definition of a hydrogen roadmap



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## Assumptions



- Assumptions are **very important**
  - ⊕ Can change the results dramatically
- Main Assumptions
  - ⊕ Fossil Fuel Price evolve over time (but high level of uncertainty)
  - ⊕ Share of renewable energy in the Hydrogen Production
  - ⊕ Costs and cost evolution of the Hydrogen technologies (high level of uncertainty, lack of validated sources of information)
  - ⊕ Ban on nuclear
  - ⊕ No “conventional” Coal Power Plants without carbon sequestration will be implemented from 2015 onwards

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## Scenarios



- ⊕ Baseline scenario of business as usual
  
  - ⊕ High penetration rate
  - ⊕ Moderate penetration rate
- These scenarios have a mandatory target for hydrogen technologies for the transport, residential and commercial sectors at two different penetration rates*

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### Transport

Scenario / Point in Time	2020	2030	2040	2050
High penetration	3.3%	23.7%	54.4%	74.5%
Moderate penetration	0.7%	7.6%	22.6%	40.0%

### Stationary

Scenario	2020		2030		2040		2050	
	Res	Com	Res	Com	Res	Com	Res	Com
High penetration	1%	0.3%	4%	1.3%	8%	2.7%	10%	3.3%
Moderate penetration	0.1 %	>0%	0.5 %	0.2%	2%	0.7%	5%	1.7%

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### Minimum share of renewable energy in hydrogen production

2020	2030	2040	2050
20%	26.7%	33.3%	40%

### Technology-specific bounds for hydrogen production

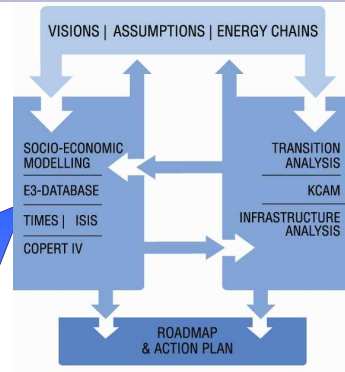
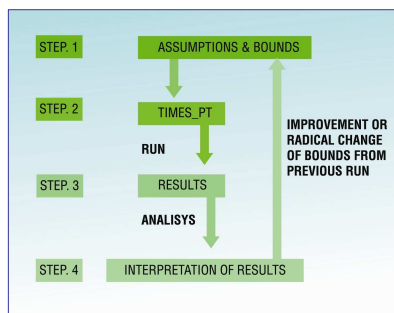
Technology/fuel	2020	2030	2040	2050
Biomass	>5%	5-15%	5-15%	5-10%
Wind	>7.5%	>10%	>20%	>20%
Wave	>2.5%	>5%	>5%	>7.5%
Centralised production with CCS (coal and natural gas)	<20%	<20%	<15%	<10%
Solar thermochemical cycles		<15%	<20%	<30%

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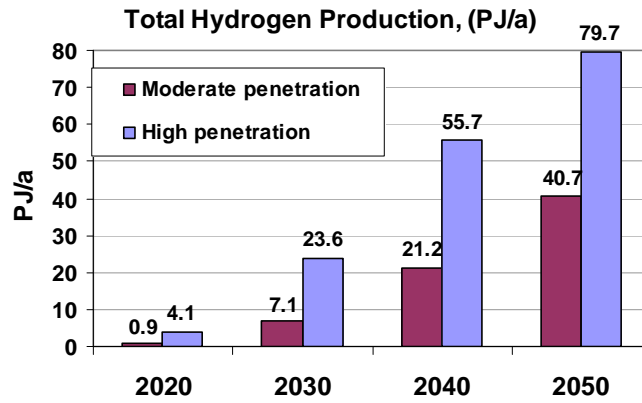
- **TIMES** – dynamic cost optimisation model to determine the lowest cost technology solutions to satisfy both the demand and any set of restrictions. It targets *technological, environmental and economic impacts*.
- **Copert** – model for calculating pollutant emissions such as (CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>) from the transport sector. It targets *environmental impacts*.
- **ISIS** – input-output model for calculating the *social impacts* of the introduction of hydrogen.
- **Infrastructure analysis** – semi-quantitative process of determining geographical distribution of hydrogen technologies over time.
- **KCAM** – fully qualitative systematic process for collecting the views of the stakeholders. Identification of key changes needed for a successful hydrogen introduction in the Portuguese energy system.

Schematic representation of the modelling process  
(Adapted from HyWays)



Schematic representation of the TIMES modelling process

## Total Hydrogen Production

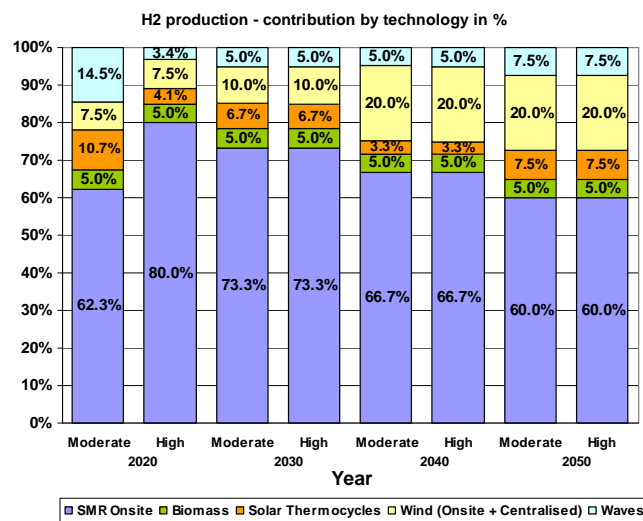


- Mainly for transport sector
- Transport by truck, 90% as compressed hydrogen

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## Hydrogen Production Mix

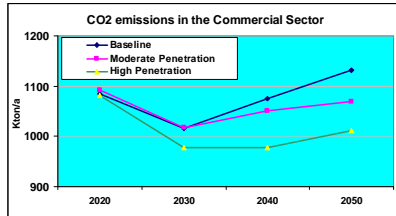


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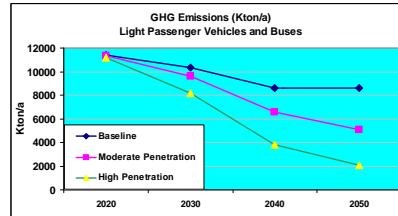
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# CO2 & GHG Emissions:

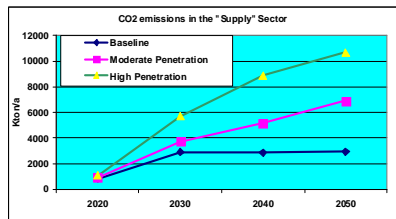
## Commercial



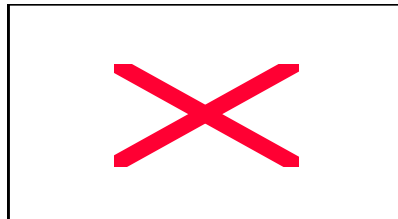
## Transport



## Supply Sector



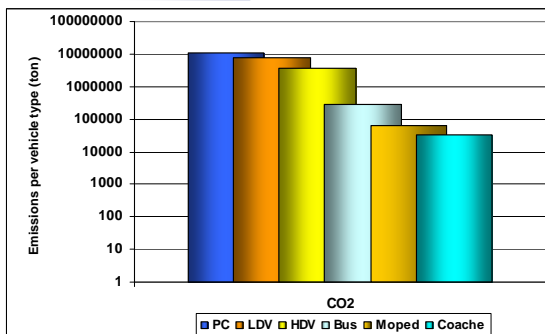
## Total GHG emissions



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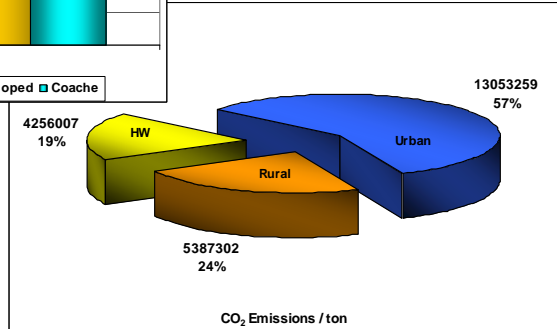
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# CO2 emissions: & driving cycle



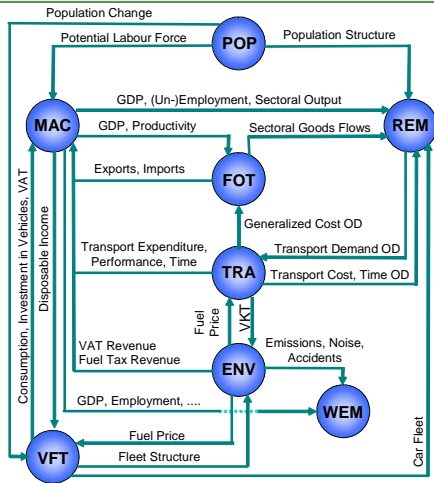
According to vehicle type

According to driving cycle



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## ASTRA Modules and Main Interfaces



■ Results are a first iteration

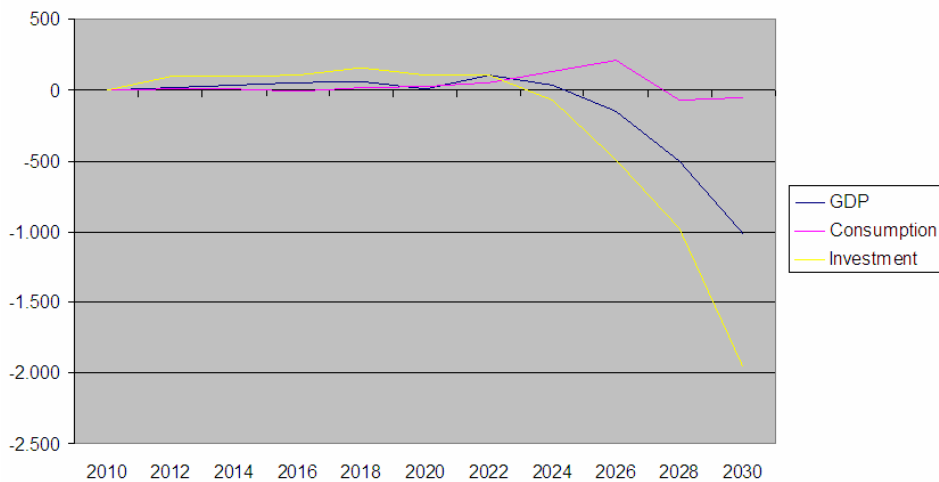
Abbreviations:

POP = Population Module	TRA = Transport Module
MAC = Macroeconomics Module	ENV = Environment Module
REM = Regional Economics Module	VFT = Vehicle Fleet Module
	WEM = Welfare Measurement Module

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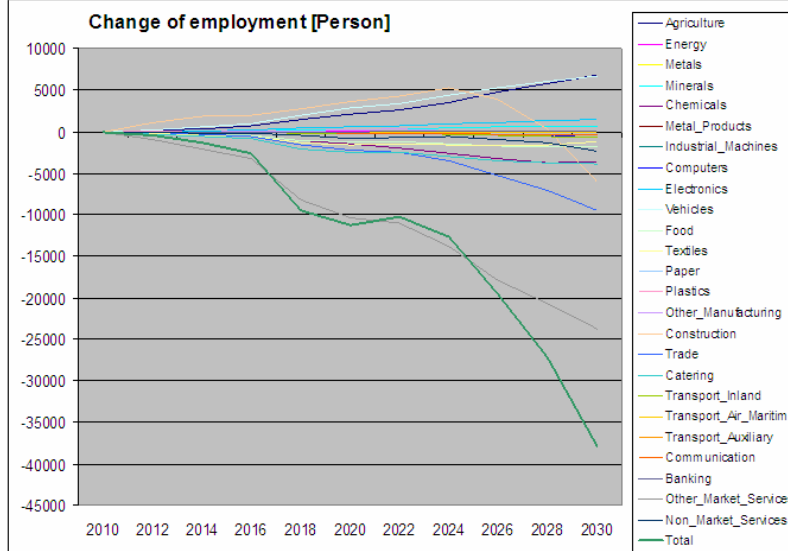
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Change of major economic aggregates [Mio\*Euro]



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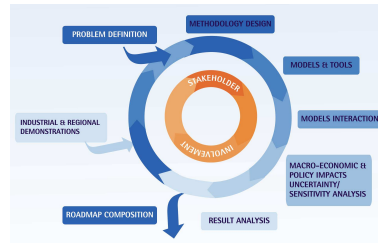
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- Overall macro-economic impacts for Portugal are negative (*for the assumptions & bounds chosen!*)
  - ⊕ H2FCV not cost competitive
  - ⊕ Higher investment and running cost for hydrogen vehicle
- High level of hydrogen produced from renewables
  - ⊕ Renewable strategy may lead to other benefits like reduction of pollutants and improvement of security of supply
- Indicators (hydrogen production or fuel cell patents and demonstration projects) Portugal is not well-placed compared to leading countries in these areas

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- Results are a first iteration
- Results differ from HyWays study for other European countries
- Assumptions have to be revisited
  - ✦ Reliability has to be proved in an additional study
- Closer examination of assumptions & bounds in HyWays & this project



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Portugal has a high potential for the production of hydrogen on the basis of renewables

- Portuguese industry
  - ✦ Experience in the field of conventional car manufacturing
  - ✦ Possibility of successful export orientation in special technology fields
  - ✦ Some experience with the production of hydrogen
- An adequate industry policy may offer the possibility to change the competitiveness situation of Portugal

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- It is not an event
- Marks the beginning of a process
- Portugal has gained some experience
- Have a team and consortium with considerable capacity

***Thank You  
for your attention***

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