



Governance of Green Mobility

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GroKhalp

we are your wings



DESIGN THINKING



HYDROGEN

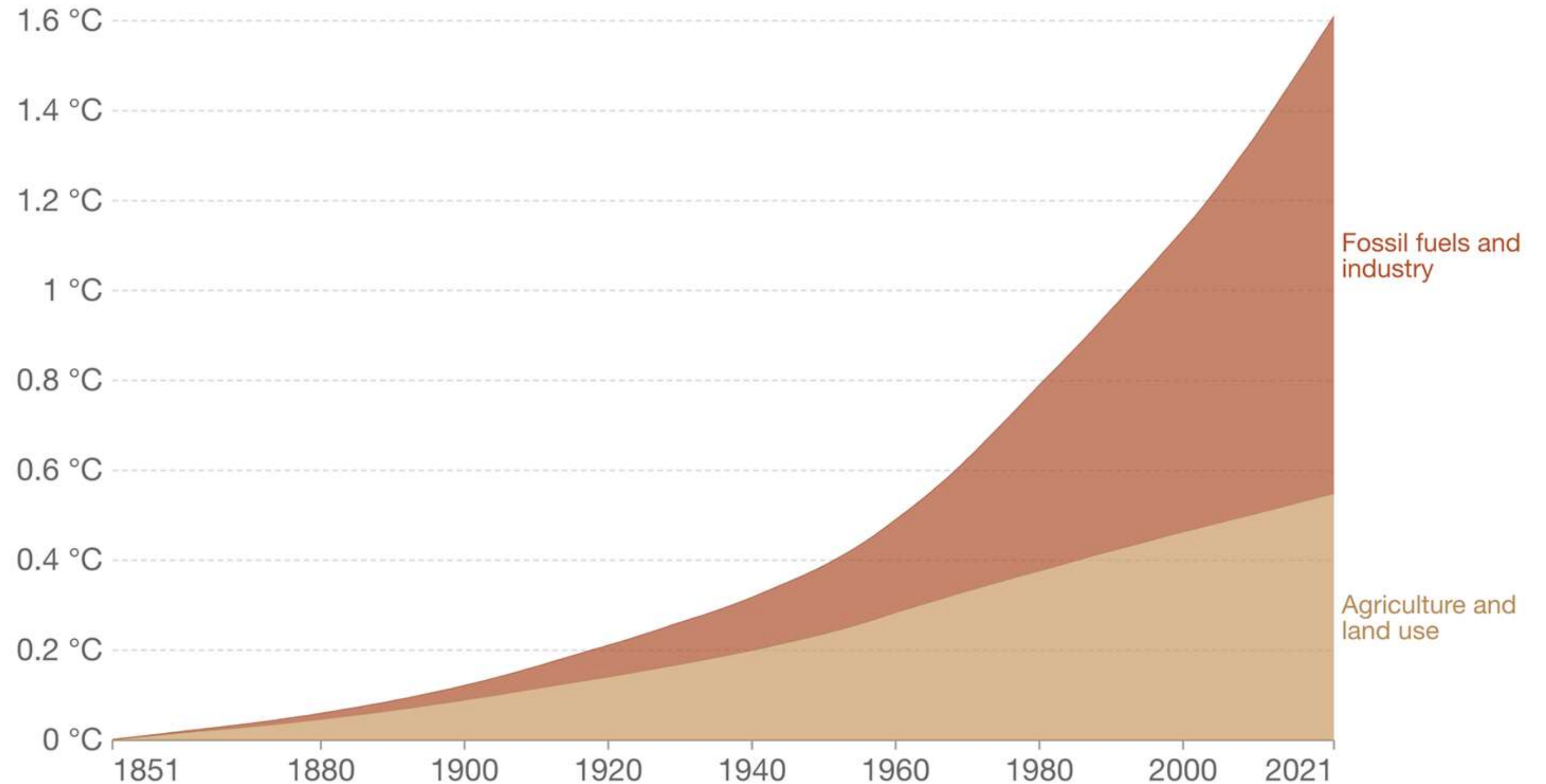


AI FOR PARITY

Our Challenge

Global warming contributions from fossil fuels and land use, World, 1851 to 2021

The global mean surface temperature change as a result of a country or region's cumulative emissions of three gases – carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. This does not include cooling impacts from sulphur dioxide and aerosols, so net warming can be lower.



Source: Jones et al. (2023). National contributions to climate change due to historical emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. CC BY

Policies are Critical

Global greenhouse gas emissions and warming scenarios

- Each pathway comes with uncertainty, marked by the shading from low to high emissions under each scenario.
- Warming refers to the expected global temperature rise by 2100, relative to pre-industrial temperatures.

Annual global greenhouse gas emissions
in gigatonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents

150 Gt

100 Gt

50 Gt

Greenhouse gas emissions
up to the present

0

1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100

No climate policies

4.1 – 4.8 °C

→ expected emissions in a baseline scenario if countries had not implemented climate reduction policies.

Current policies

2.5 – 2.9 °C

→ emissions with current climate policies in place result in warming of 2.5 to 2.9°C by 2100.

Pledges & targets (2.1 °C)

→ emissions if all countries delivered on reduction pledges result in warming of 2.1°C by 2100.

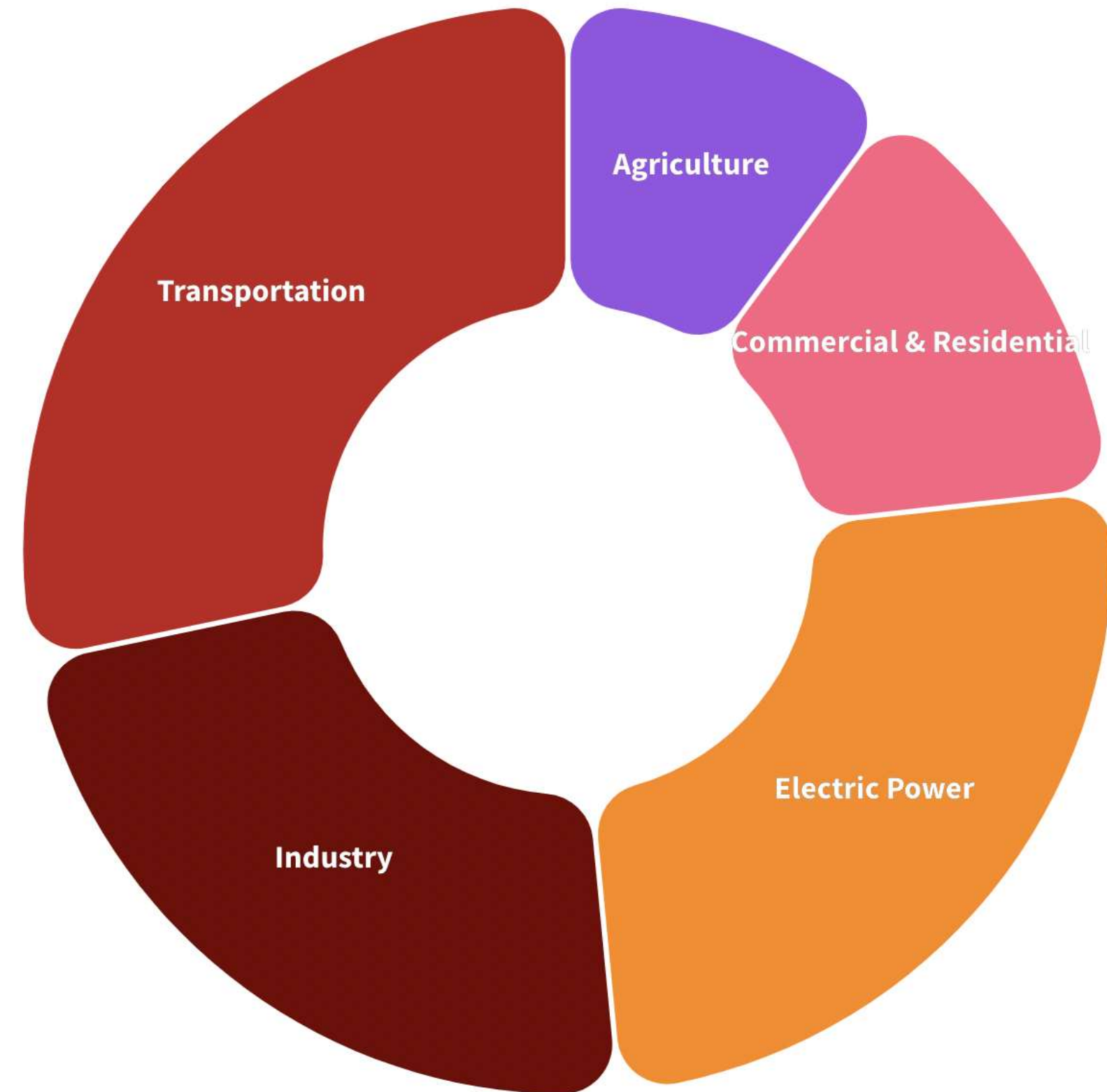
2°C pathways

1.5°C pathways

GHG Emission Contribution by Transportation Sector ~28%

Global Emissions % Share by Economic Sector

■ Industry ■ Transportation ■ Agriculture ■ Commercial & Residential ■ Electric Power



Source: <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data>

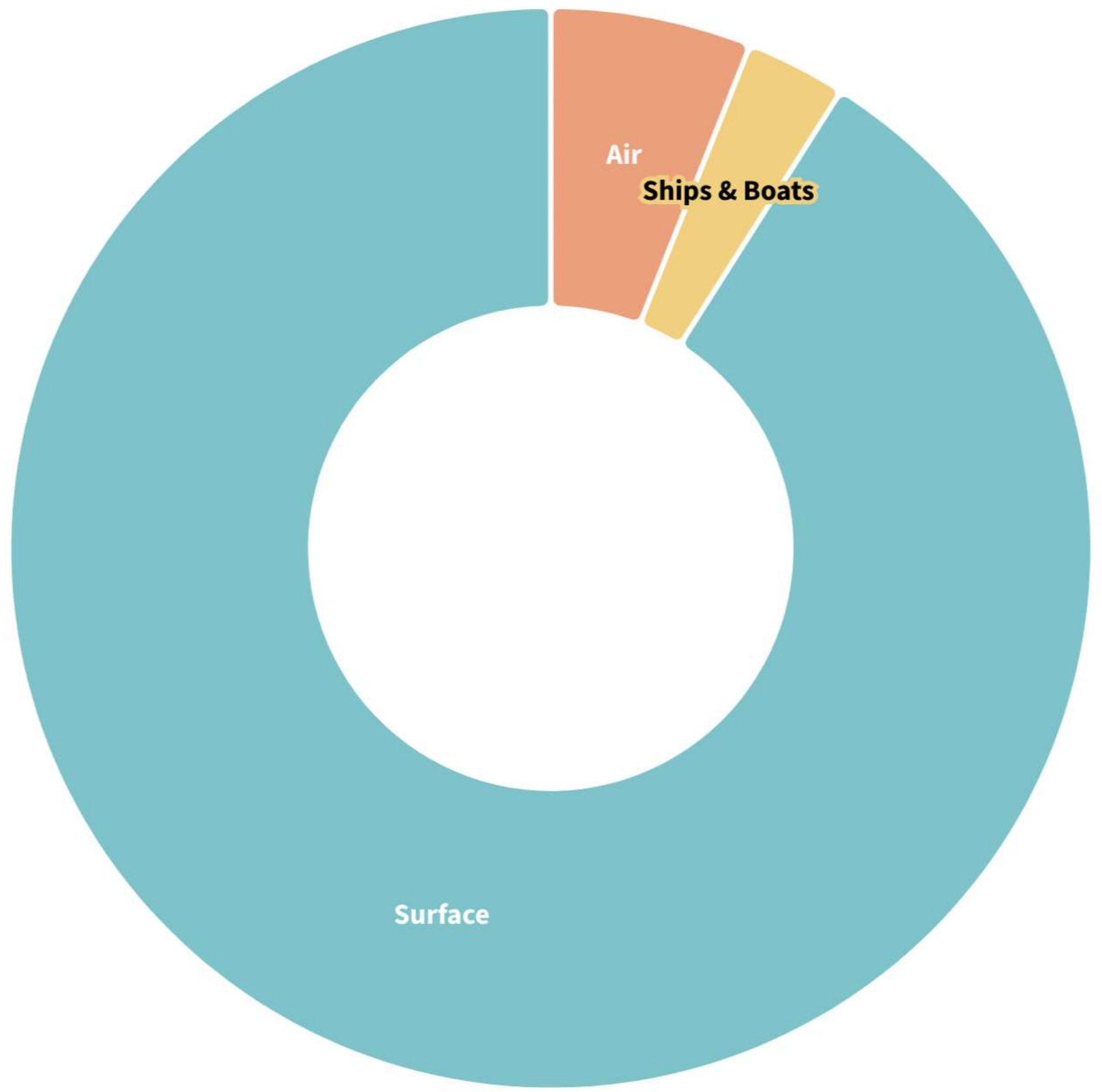
Transportation Sector GHG Emissions by Source

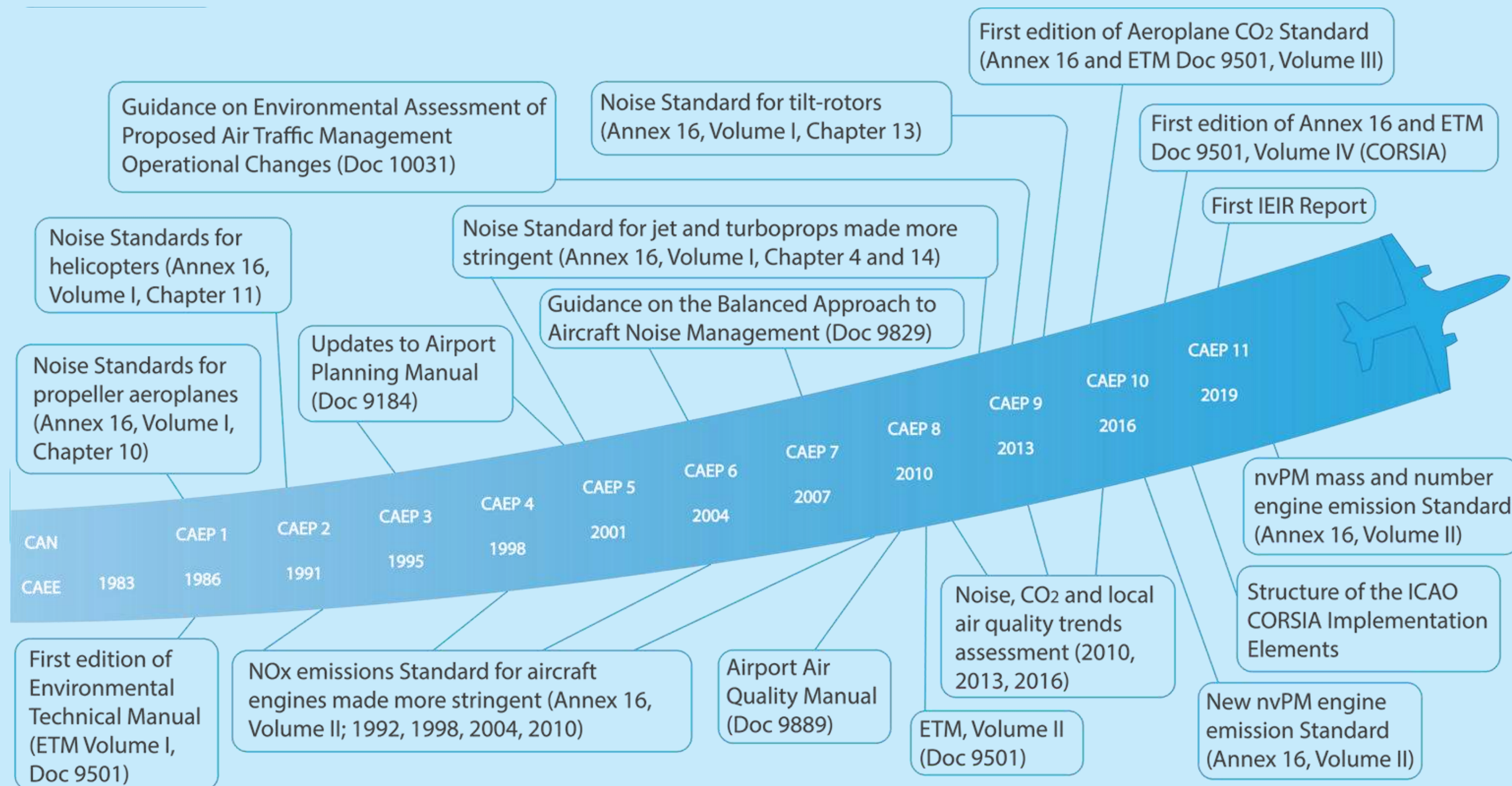
Distribution of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions by Transportation Mode

Surface - 91%

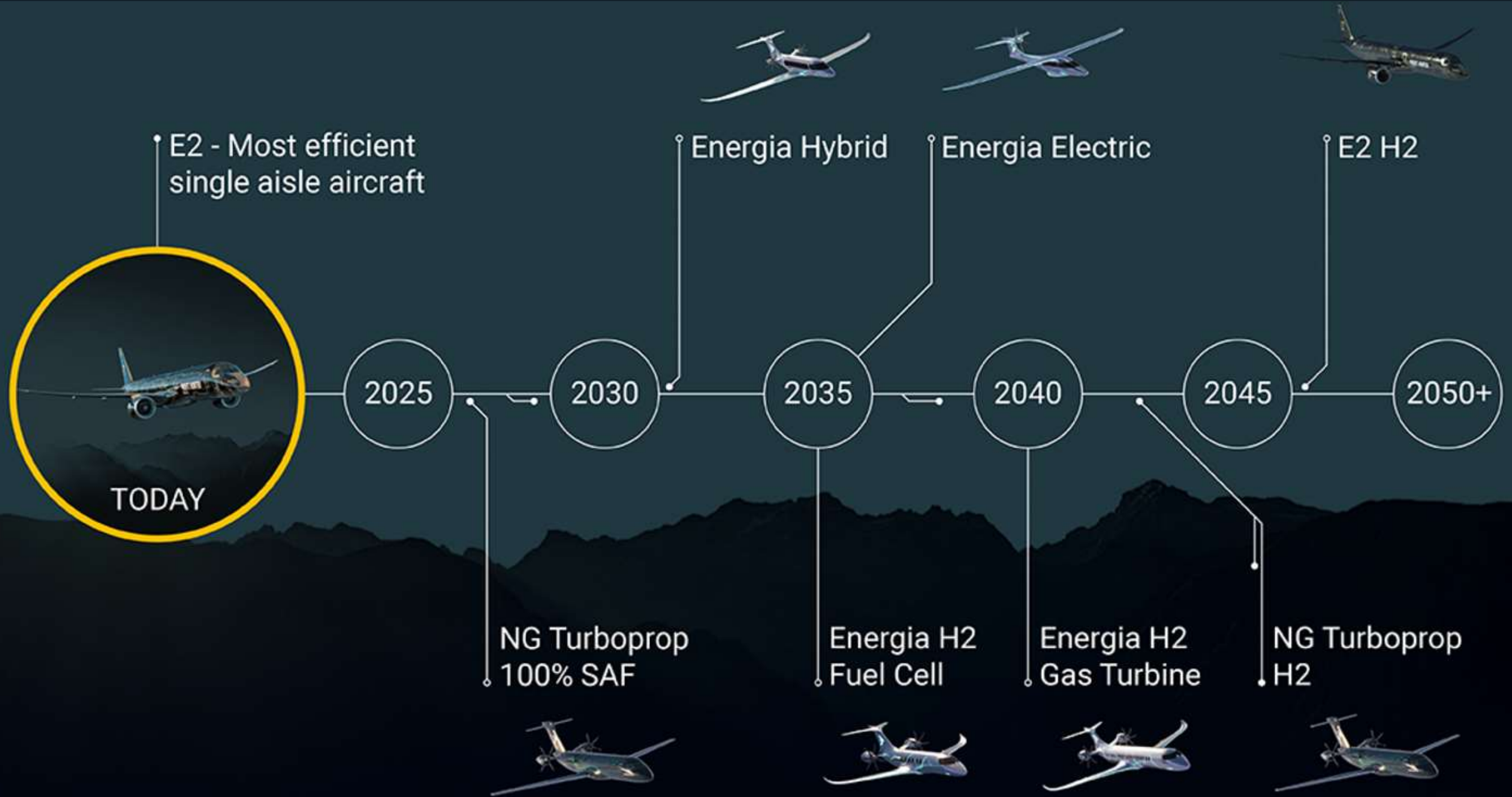
Air - 3 %

Ships & Boats - 6%

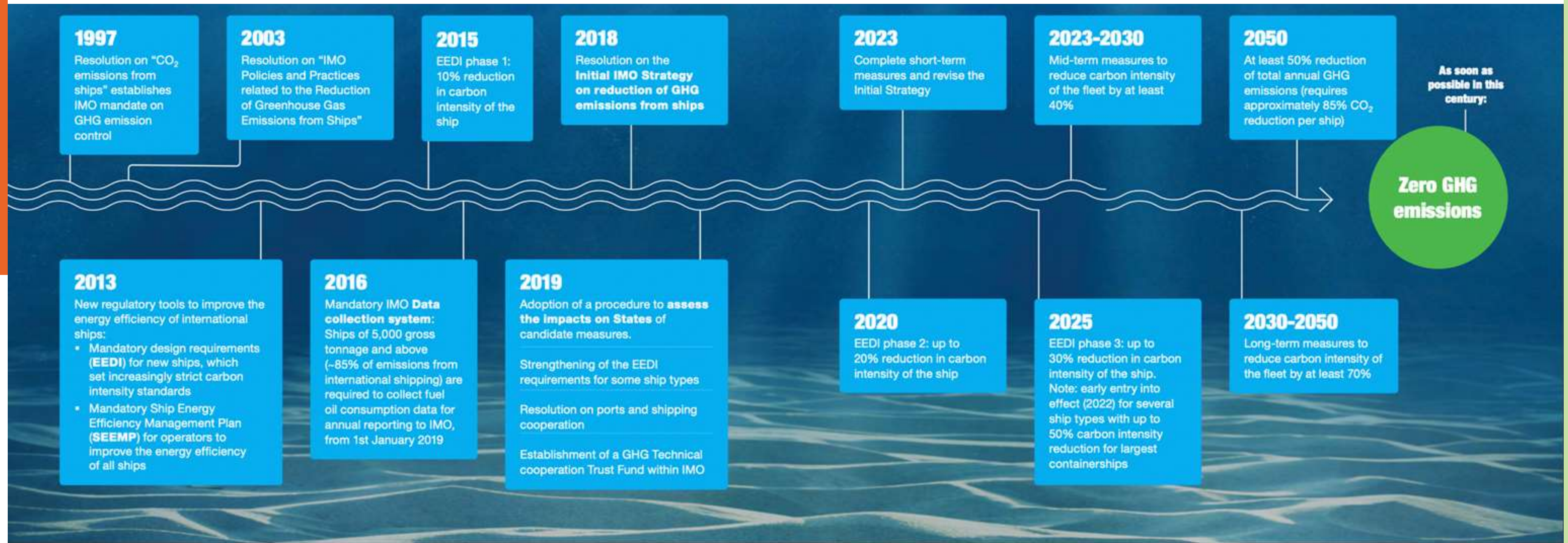




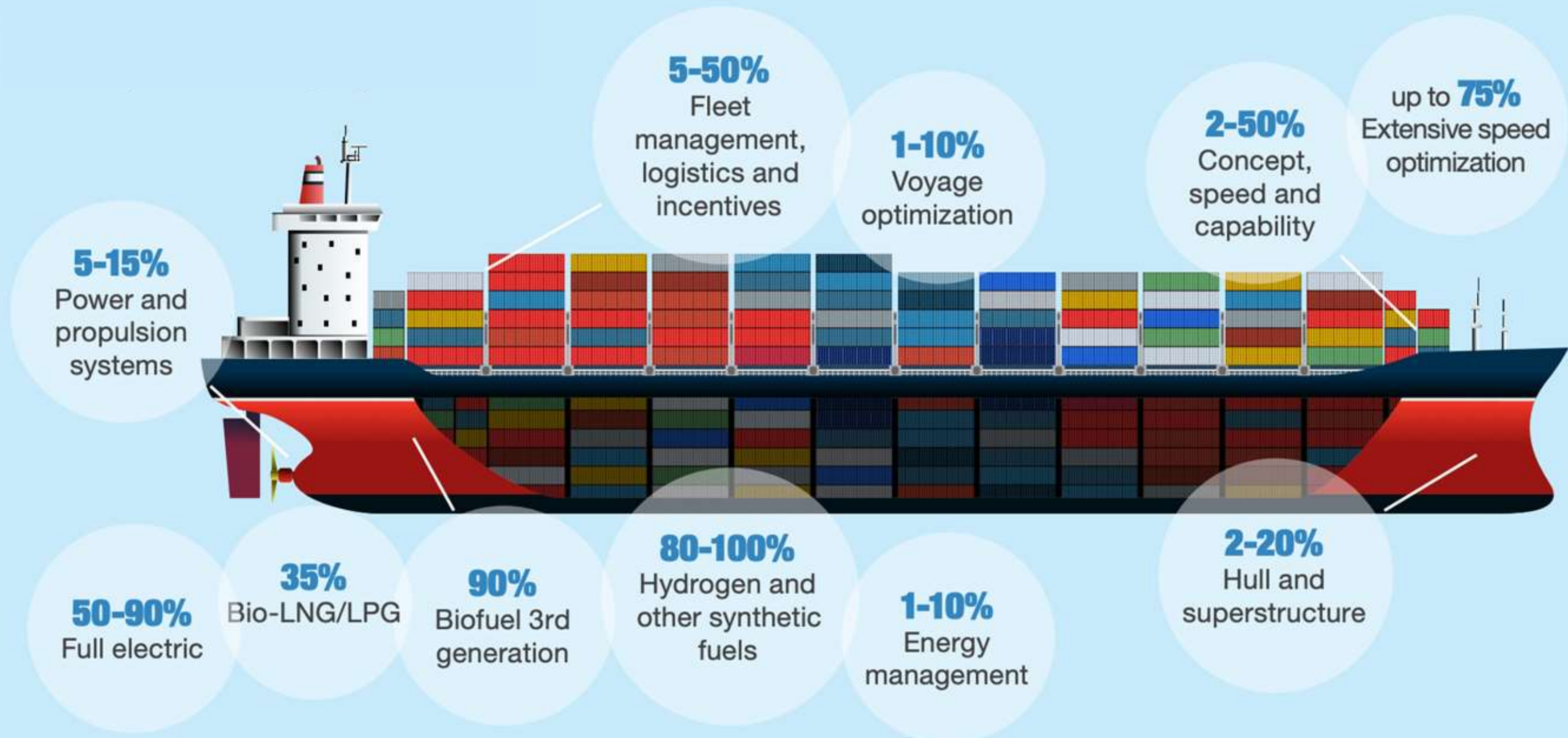
Air



Timetable of IMO action to reduce GHG emissions from ships

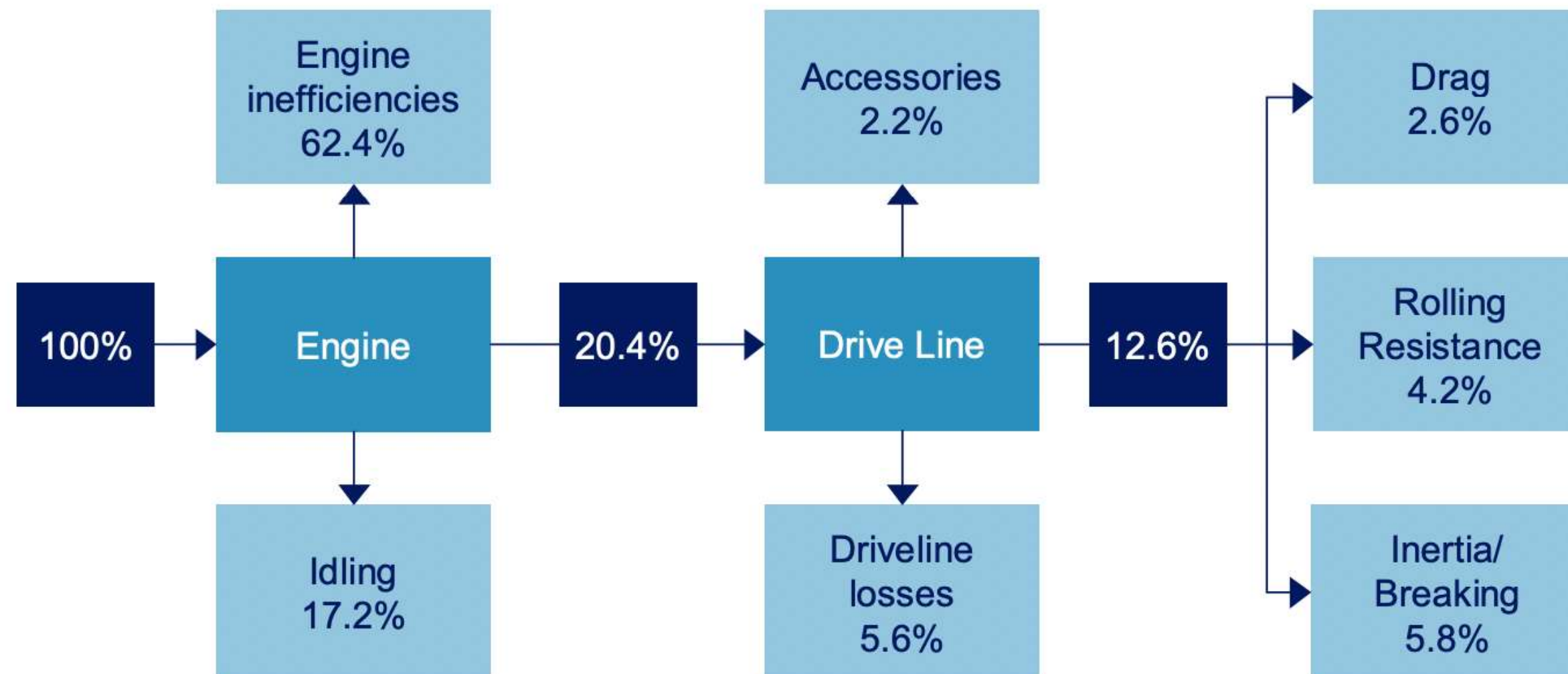


A wide variety of design, operational and economic solutions

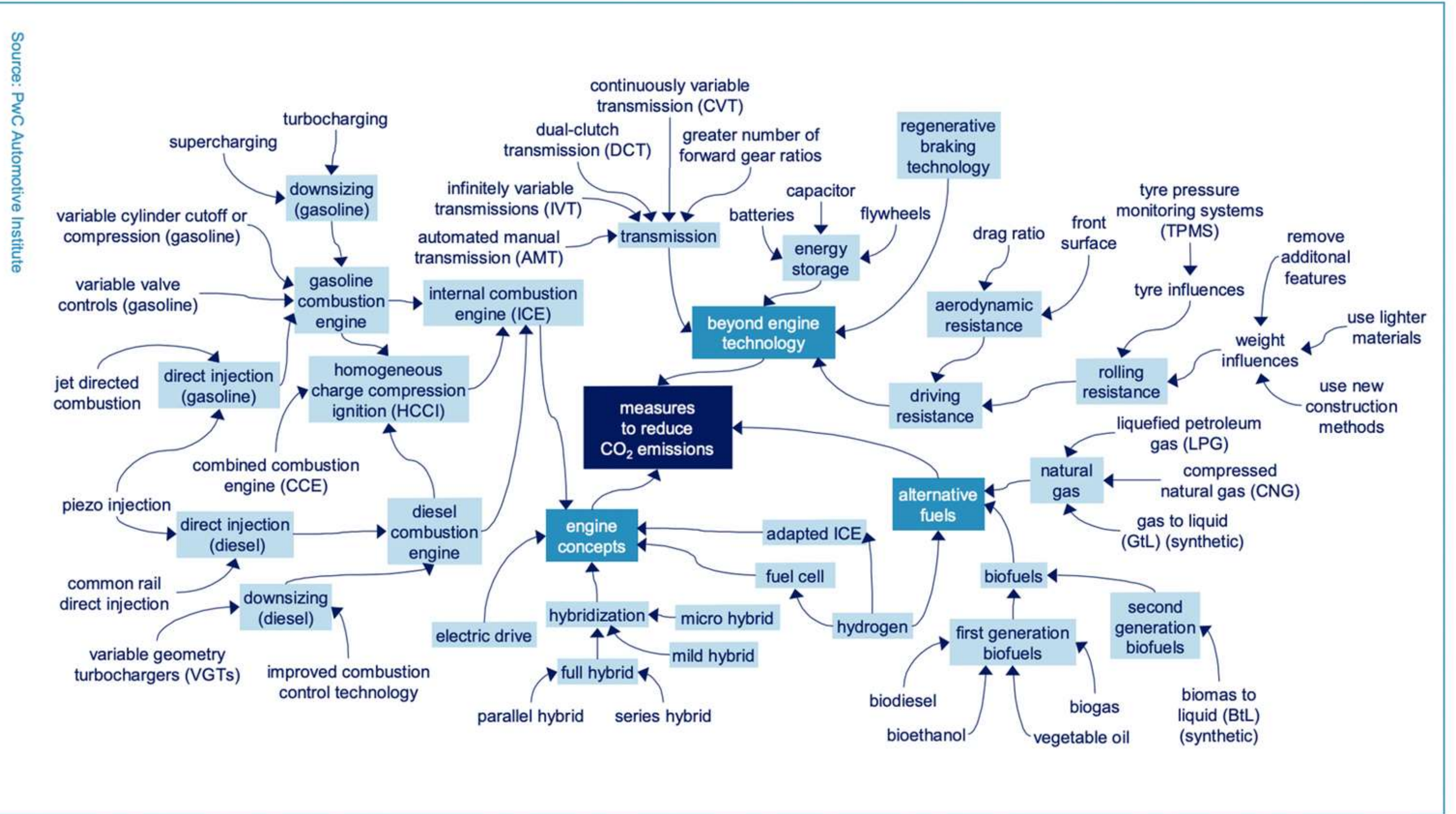




Compared to 1970 vehicle models, new cars, SUVs and pickup trucks are roughly 99 percent cleaner for common pollutants however ~87% energy is still lost for other reasons

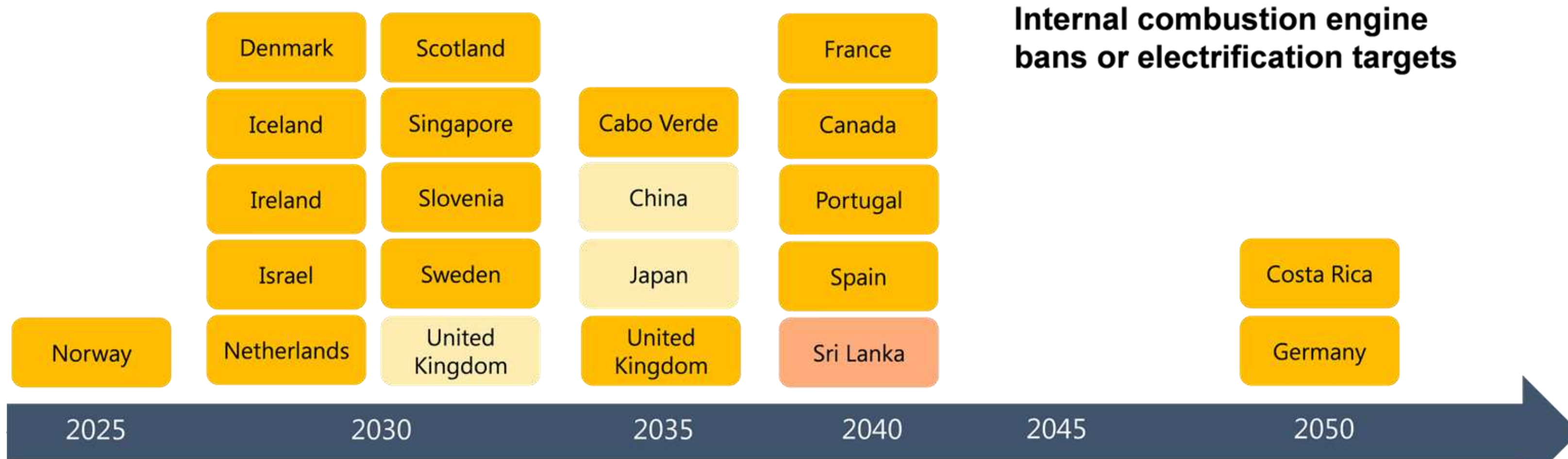


We have to Think Beyond ICE Age



Technological advancements in ICE vehicles to reduce emissions

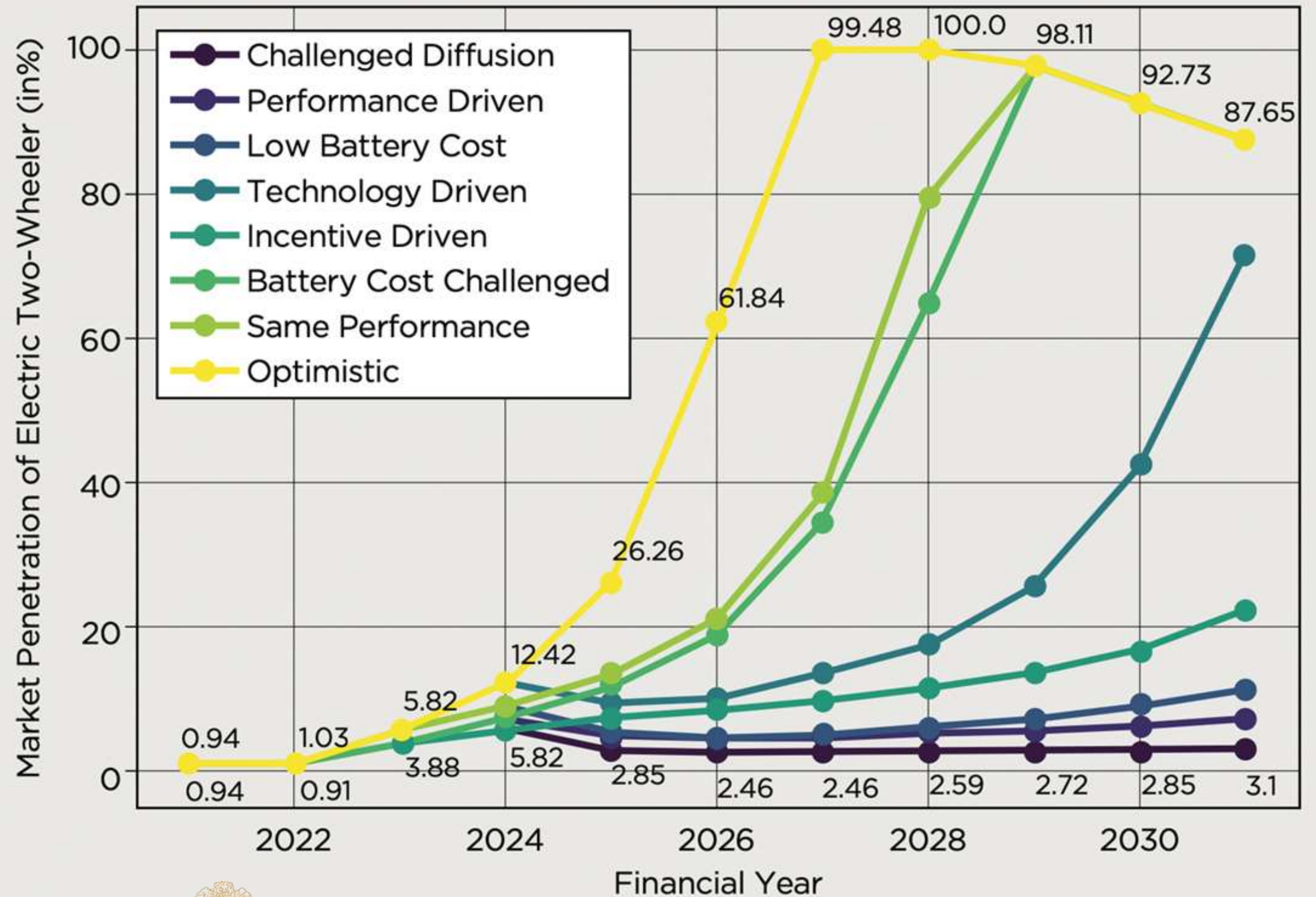
Electric Vehicles Transforming the Surface Mobility landscape



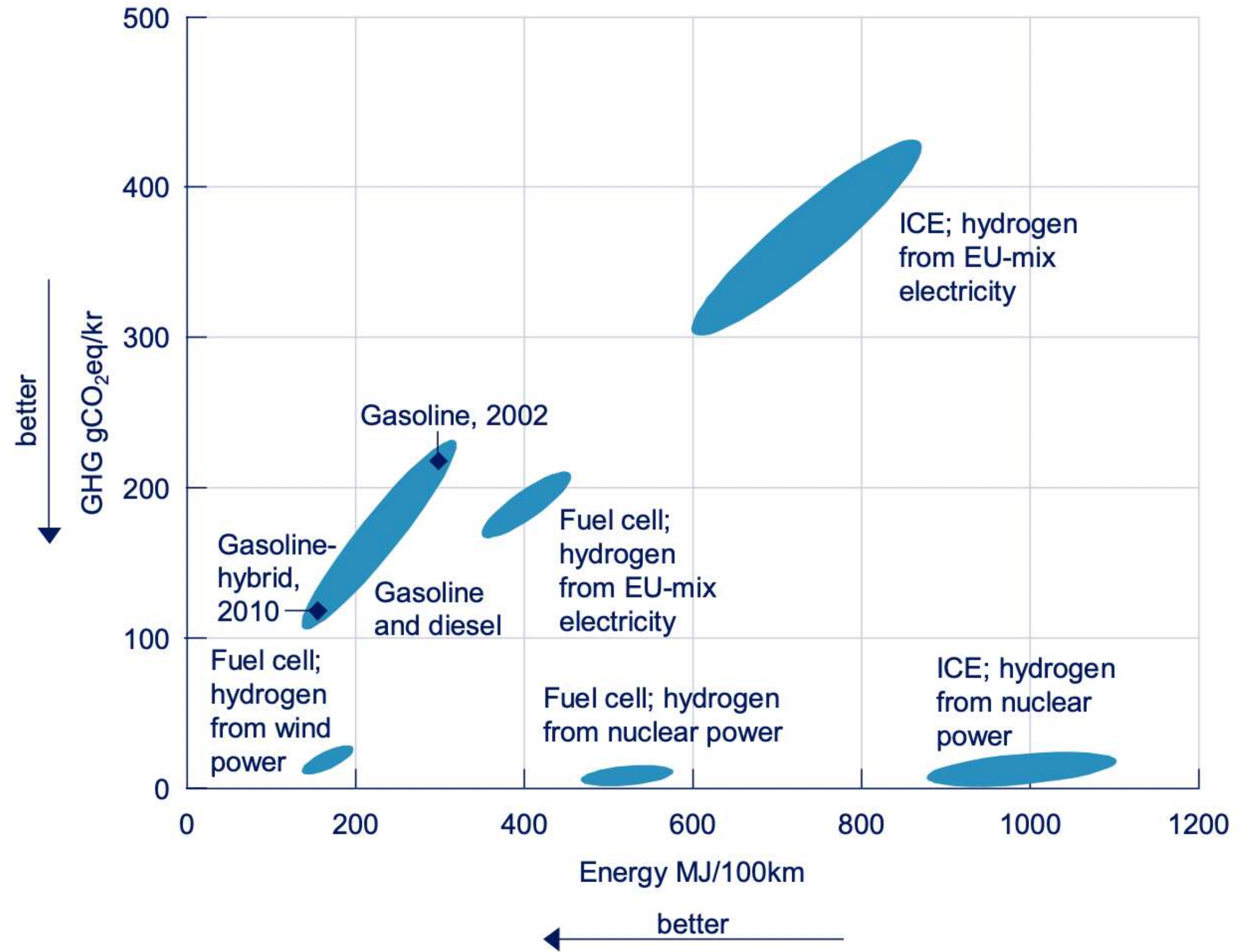
- 100% electrified sales
- 100% ZEV sales
- 100% ZEV stock
- Net-zero pledge

Electric Vehicles Transforming the Surface Mobility landscape

Penetration of Electric Two Wheelers
(Full Constraint Sub-Scenario)















Beyond ICE and Electric Vehicles



Source: EC, WtW 2004

Global Benchmarking GH2 Policy and Roadmaps

						
GH2 POLICY	ADAPTIVE GH2 EXPORTS	MATURE FCEV PV FOCUS	INDICATIVE DEV. PROJECTS – CLUSTERS	MATURE INFRA FOCUS	MATURE TRANSPORT, CALIFORNIA FOCUS	EARLY STAGE TECH. DEMOS, ICE-H2 (PAST)
GH2 PRODUCTION	Leveraging RE strengths to produce, export GH2; Carbon capture to be used extensively	GH2 imports from Australia	6 GW electrolyser capacity, 1 MT GH2 by 2024; and 2X40 GW electrolysers capacity, 10 MT GH2 by 2030	World's largest 10 MW Fukushima Hydrogen Energy Research Field FH2R, GH2 imports	Focussed on RE electrolyser production, exploring biogas/methane (from dairy)	R&D and demonstration pilots on electrolyser and FC tech (across technologies)
GH2 SUPPLY CHAIN & MANUFACTURING	H2 Energy Supply Chain (HESC) Pilot Project, H2 Utility Renewable Hydrogen and Green Ammonia Supply Chain Demonstrator	Global leadership in FC Passenger Vehicles and Power Generation, constructing new nationwide H2 pipeline network	Global lead on PEM electrolyser tech, FC tech; coupling strategies by use-cases – H2 valleys, industrial clusters	Building GH2 infra, imports and strategic co-production/transport from Australia, KSA, Brunei	Primarily privately funded initiatives, manufacturing	Domestic manufacturing imperative to bring costs down
FUNDING & INVESTMENTS	Committed over AU\$146 mn on H2 supply chain projects in last five years	USD 1.8 bn budget for establishment of a public-private H2 vehicle industry ecosystem by 2022	Strong state funding, private investments; Country plans (Germany USD 7bn, France, Netherlands, Spain, Portugal)	Spent \$1.5 billion on H2 tech R&D and subsidies, USD 664 mn 2020 budget	DOE has been spending USD 100 mn annually, separate USD 30 mn SO-FC program	R&D spends on demonstration projects, 2 re-fuelling stations in Delhi, CoE established
PRIORITY USE-CASES – TRANSPORT, INDUSTRY, POWER, BUILDING/HEAT	H2 Hubs/Valleys, H2 in remote applications (microgrids for mining)	By 2030, 800K FCEVs target (100K trucks) 6.2 mn FCEVs production by 2040. FC Power Generation target is 15 GW by 2040	Global leadership in EC, FCEV, Focus on Industrial Clusters	FCEVs through private sector collaboration and residential use/ building	Largest FCEV Vehicle population, focus on refuelling infra and H2 transport (gas/liquified).	Not articulated beyond H2-ICE engines, 2020 targets unmet; bus/vehicle prototypes
PUBLIC & INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIPS	NERA supporting SMEs; legal framework for large-scale production, H2 as energy carrier	H2Korea PPP, HyNet SPV – 13 companies, Hydrogen Law	Open, competitive H2 market by 2030; European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, Hydrogen Europe, FCHJU	JapanH2Mobility (JHyM) consortium – 11 companies	CEC Clean Transport 64 H2 refuelling program. US DOE Fuel Cell Tech Office H2@Scale research	MoUs with Japan, Korea, US and Australia on G2G collaboration
ECO-SYSTEM DEV STRATEGIES						

NOTE: In addition to above, China and Chile have announced country H2 plans as well.

Green Energy in Defense



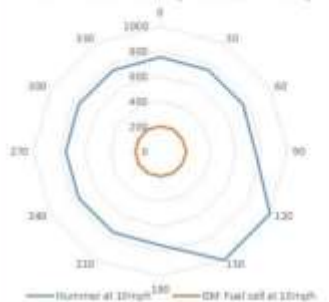
*Hybrid Tiger leverages NRL's Ion Tiger long-endurance hydrogen fuel cell demonstrator:
26hr endurance on gaseous hydrogen, 2008
48hr endurance on liquid hydrogen, 2010*



APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE
**SIGNATURE MANAGEMENT:
 ACOUSTIC AND THERMAL BENEFITS**



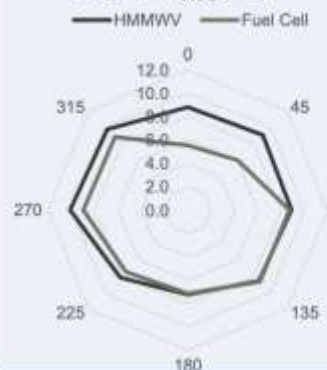
Aural Nondetectability Results at 10mph



By comparing two like vehicle systems (Colorado ZH2 & HMMWV) the fuel cell vehicle has a 75-90% improvement for its acoustic signature.

With an integrated approach, 100m non-detectability at 10mph is achievable

Night ΔT_{RSS} (°C)



The use of fuel cells and electric drive shows promise to lowering thermal signatures but must be part of an integrated signature design



Hybrid Tiger is Group 2 UAS with multi-day endurance

- 23 kg, 7.3 m wingspan autonomous air vehicle.
- Fuel cell and hydrogen fuel account for ~66% energy.
- Solar arrays in the wings account for ~33% energy.
- Environmental energy extraction via autonomous soaring capable of +50% endurance, depending on conditions.
- Energy-optimal guidance can reduce fuel consumption by up to ~30% depending on weather conditions.

Hydrogen Fuel Cells Could Power the navy's Future Robotic Submarine

Net Zero Emissions -

It is difficult, it is complex, it is costly but It is necessary



KEEP INNOVATING

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