

G-CELL

FUEL CELLS

UK Capability and Overseas Landscape



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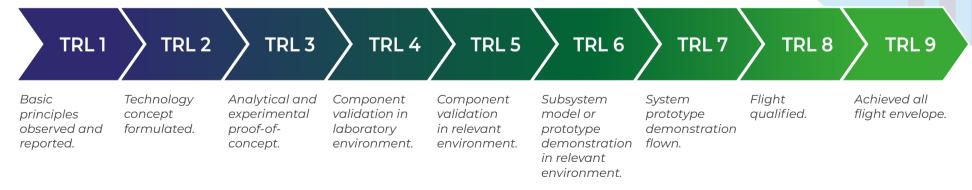
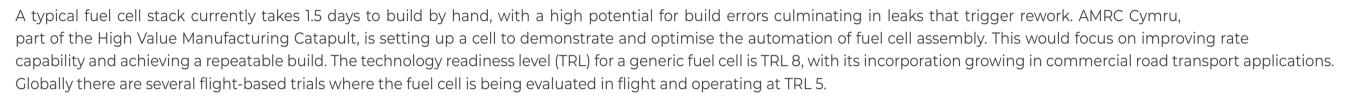


Figure 1 – Technology has been assessed against the NASA Technology Readiness Level (TRL) scale

UK CAPABILITY

The UK has hydrogen fuel cell technology capability in various companies, including Intelligent Energy, Core Technology, Johnson Matthey, Ceres, Fuel Cell Systems and AVL. In the ATI-funded H2GEAR programme, GKN Aerospace is developing a hydrogen fuel cell-powered propulsion system with fuel cell manufacturer Intelligent Energy. The UK also has significant research strength in this sector.

The UK is leading in PEM membrane technology within the fuel cell, making this a potential area of high opportunity for a UK "play to win".





TRL 1 TRL 2 TRL 3 TRL 4 TRL 5

Figure 2 – Global TRL level for PEM fuel cell

Early flight-based trials where the fuel cell performance is being evaluated, manufactoring rate development taking place.



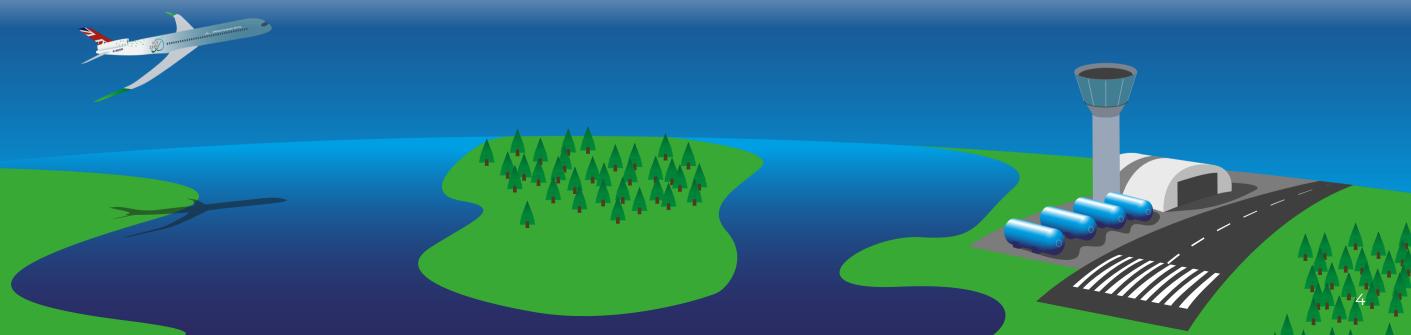
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OVERSEAS LANDSCAPE

The countries that are leading in fuel cells include Germany, Japan, South Korea, Sweden, the USA, Canada, and China.

In Germany, Liebherr and General Motors have created an aerospace/automotive partnership on fuel cell development. The German Aerospace Centre, DLR, is working on fuel cell powered demonstrator aircraft projects, BALIS and DLR-HY4. Projects APUS H2, H2FLY and the joint ElringKlinger/Airbus project are industrially funded fuel cell demonstrator projects in Germany complementing the work at DLR. Sweden's PowerCell has supplied fuel cells for ZeroAvia UK-based demonstrator aircraft, USA's HyPoint and Hyzon Motors have also both supplied fuel cells for evaluation to ZeroAvia. Another USA supplier Plug power has partnered with Universal Hydrogen to deliver the hydrogen fuel cell technology.

Japan's strong position in fuel cells comes from its automotive industry which has ambitious plans to deploy 300,000 fuel cell electric vehicles by 2030. In South Korea outside of aerospace, Hanwha is industrialising hydrogen fuel cell power generation technology, with the recently completed Daesan plant claimed to be the world's first and largest hydrogen fuel cell plant. The National Research Council of Canada's Low-emission Aviation programme aids the aviation sector's decarbonisation transition including the development and integration of fuel cells into aircraft propulsion systems. In China, state-owned COMAC has been developing a hydrogen fuel cell demonstrator which performed several successful test flights in 2019.





KEY MESSAGE

Hydrogen fuel cells are relatively mature in other sectors so there is an opportunity for technology transfer.

However, given the high safety standards required by aviation, the levels of production control will be more stringent. Production facilities for aerospace applications will likely cost more than for automotive applications due to the higher levels of quality assurance required by aerospace. There is no current incumbent UK industrial capacity for manufacturing fuel cells for aerospace applications at required production rates however this presents a significant production capacity growth opportunity.



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RELATED FLYZERO FURTHER READING

Hydrogen Aircraft

The ATI FlyZero project developed its technology roadmaps through a combination of broad industry consultation and assessment of technologies by experts. Technology assessment was carried out both by the FlyZero team and by approximately 50 industrial and academic organisations that partnered with FlyZero to support delivery. During the project, FlyZero developed three concept aircraft and used this exercise to gain a deep understanding of requirements and challenges for systems and technologies, which have been reflected in the roadmaps. Further detail of these technologies and developments can be found in the following reports, available to download from **ati.org.uk**

FlyZero



Cross-Cutting

ABOUT FLYZERO

Led by the Aerospace Technology Institute and backed by the UK government, FlyZero began in early 2021 as an intensive research project investigating zero-carbon emission commercial flight. This independent study has brought together experts from across the UK to assess the design challenges, manufacturing demands, operational requirements and market opportunity of potential zero-carbon emission aircraft concepts.

FlyZero has concluded that green liquid hydrogen is the most viable zero-carbon emission fuel with the potential to scale to larger aircraft utilising fuel cell, gas turbine and hybrid systems. This has guided the focus, conclusions and recommendations of the project.

This report forms part of a suite of FlyZero outputs which will help shape the future of global aviation with the intention of gearing up the UK to stand at the forefront of sustainable flight in design, manufacture, technology and skills for years to come. To discover more and download the FlyZero reports, visit **ati.org.uk**

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FlyZero contributing companies: Airbus, Belcan, Capgemini, easyJet, Eaton, GE Aviation, GKN Aerospace, High Value Manufacturing Catapult (MTC), Mott MacDonald, NATS, Reaction Engines, Rolls-Royce, Spirit AeroSystems.

These roadmaps have been developed with a view to accelerate zero-carbon technology development and maximise the potential future value for the UK. They are unconstrained by the availability of funding.

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

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