

# Development of Advanced Chemical Hydrogen Storage and Generation System

*DOE Chemical Hydrogen Storage  
Center of Excellence*

*Millennium Cell Inc.  
May 23-25, 2005*

*Contract ID #: DE-FC36-05GO15056  
Project ID #: STP10*

This presentation does not contain any proprietary or confidential information



# Timeline and Budget

## Overview

### Timeline

- Project start date: Fiscal Year 2005
- Project end date: Fiscal Year 2009
- Percent complete: New Start

### Budget

- 5 Year (Requested) Funding:
  - DOE share: \$2.4 million
  - MCEL share: \$0.6 million
- Funding for FY05:
  - DOE share: \$200,000
  - MCEL share: \$50,000

# Barriers Addressed with Specific Partners

## Overview

### Tier I:

- Advancement of capacity and utility (systems development)
  - (PNNL, Rohm and Haas, Millennium Cell)
- Engineering process and analysis
- B. Weight and Volume
- C. Efficiency
- T. Heat Removal
- Safety
- New regeneration processes taking borate to borohydride
  - Data mining on BH formation
    - (US Borax, Rohm and Haas, PNNL, LANL, Millennium Cell)
  - Engineering assessment of electrochemical reduction
    - (Rohm and Haas, Penn State, Millennium Cell)
  - Improve cost and minimize safety issues
    - (Millennium Cell)
  - R. Regeneration Processes
    - lower cost
    - energy efficiency
    - safety

# Timeline of Project Tasks

## Overview – Future Work

Tasks	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<b>Task 1.0</b> Data mining on synthesis of B-H complexes and assessment of past IP on electrochemical methods	■				
<b>Task 2.0</b> Provide technical evaluation for process engineering of borate reduction	■				
<b>Task 3.0</b> System analysis and reactor module development	■				
<b>Task 4.1</b> Preliminary design of Gen-1 prototype (P1)		■			
<b>Task 4.2</b> Construct and conduct testing of Gen-1 prototype (P1)			■		
<b>Go/No-go Decision</b> Determine if prototype meets DOE system requirements			★		
<b>Task 5.1</b> Design and construct scaled-up final prototype (P2)				■	
<b>Task 5.2</b> Optimization and testing of scaled-up final prototype (P2)					■
<b>Task 6.0</b> Project Management	■				

# Improve Storage Capacity to 1.2 kWh/L (36 g H<sub>2</sub>/L) and 1.5 kWh/kg (45 g H<sub>2</sub>/kg)

## Objectives

- Develop improved capability to store and generate hydrogen from concentrated sodium borohydride by focusing on reactor and system development
- Develop critical reactor technology leading to a hydrogen fuel system that will meet the system-based storage capacity of 1.2 kWh/L (36 g H<sub>2</sub>/L) and 1.5 kWh/kg (45 g H<sub>2</sub>/kg) .
- Utilize engineering expertise to guide Center research based on system design criteria.

# System Engineering Improvement Approach

- Improve system storage efficiency by reducing balance of plant (BOP)
  - Improve catalyst activity
  - Understanding reactor dynamics
  - Conduct CFD modeling of reactor
  - Reduce liquid hold-up in the reactor
  - Improve overall heat integration and water management
- Improve yield of electrochemical synthesis of sodium borohydride.
  - Understanding reaction kinetics and rate limiting step(s)
  - Improve cell design to facilitate reaction rates
  - Improve reaction yield by rational selection of solvent systems.

# Milestones and Resulting Deliverables

## Future Work

- **EOY 1: Completion of System Analysis and report out computer modeling results**
  - Report on thermo-processes for the synthesis of B-H from B-O
  - Report on electrochemical processes for the synthesis of B-H from B-O
  - Report on interim assessment of Tier 2 and Tier 3 results
- **EOY 2: Completion of integrated reactor system design**
  - Conceptual design package of laboratory prototype P1 with  $> 40 \text{ g H}_2/\text{kg}$  and  $> 30 \text{ g H}_2/\text{L}$  capacity
- **EOY 3: Successfully built and tested laboratory prototype (P1)**
  - Testing results from prototype P1 meeting the targets of  $> 40 \text{ g H}_2/\text{kg}$  and  $> 30 \text{ g H}_2/\text{L}$  system capacity (go/no-go)
- **EOY 4: Design freeze of scaled-up final prototype (P2)**
  - Design package of scaled up prototype P2, target capacity:  $> 45 \text{ g H}_2/\text{kg}$  and  $> 36 \text{ g H}_2/\text{L}$  capacity
- **EOY 5: Successfully demonstrated the target hydrogen storage capacity in the optimized prototype (P2)**
  - Testing results from prototype P2

# Engineering System Analysis

## Future Work

- Model catalytic reactor using computational fluid dynamics to provide insight into improving efficiency/reducing reactor size.
- Investigate means of improving gas/liquid separation in HOD™ system.
- Determine optimum conditions for heat and water management



# Design and Testing of Prototype

## Future Work

- Design laboratory-scale solid  $\text{NaBH}_4$  or  $\text{BH}_3$ -amine Mix On Demand® system
- Construct and commission test system
- Utilize test bench to perform tests in order to :
  - Minimize fuel dissolution time
  - Ensure consistency of fuel concentration
  - Optimize catalytic reactor efficiency
  - Test gas/liquid separator efficiency
  - Identify diagnostic methods for identifying system failure
  - Test system safety shutdowns

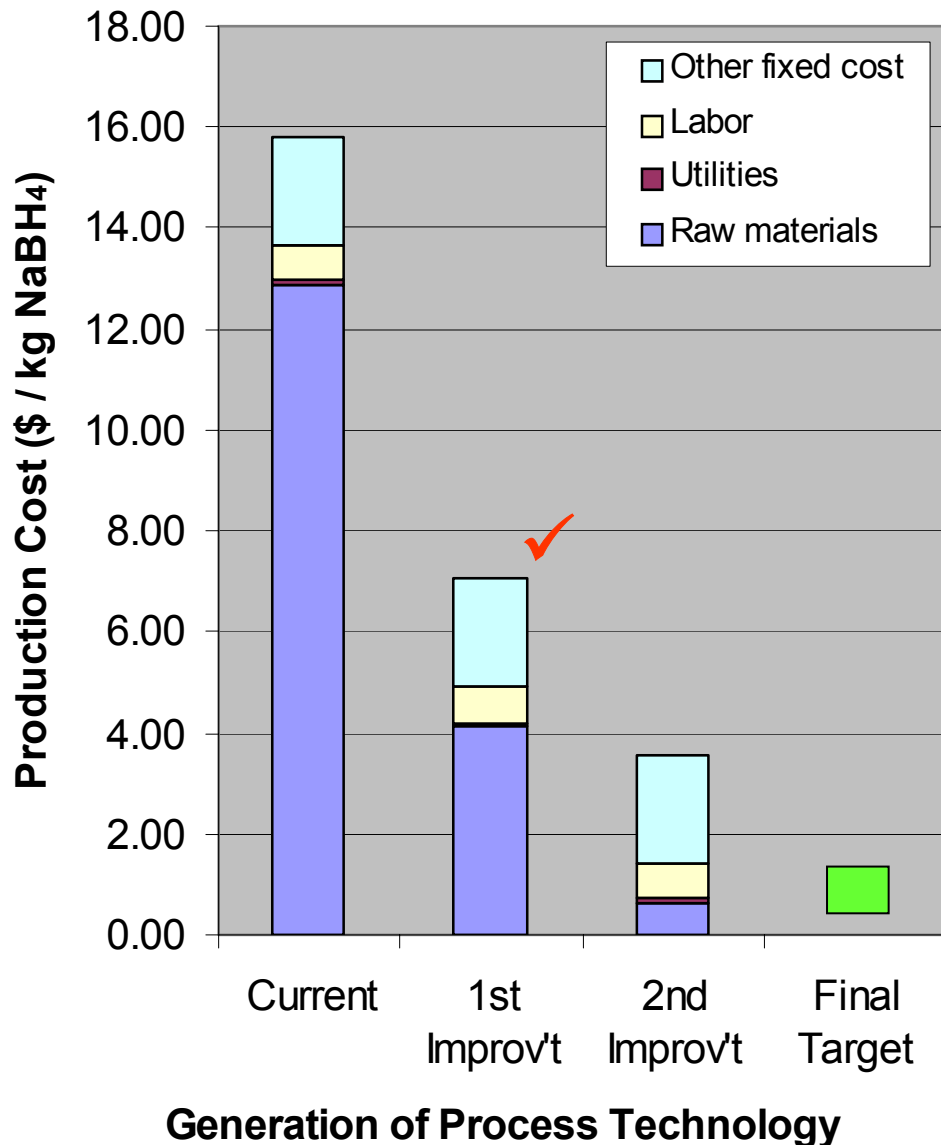
# Prototype Scale-Up

## Future Work

- Address issues associated with scaling up laboratory prototype to automotive system including:
  - Packaging of components
  - Exposure to extreme temperatures
  - Exposure to vibration
  - Determine method of re-fueling system
- Design and build automotive scale prototype system
  - Validation testing of scaled up system to include:
    - System efficiency vs. load profile
    - Ability to handle transients

# Materials Cost Reduction – 1<sup>st</sup> Improvement Accomplished In Previous MCEL Work

NaBH<sub>4</sub> Cost Reduction Roadmap



## ● 1<sup>st</sup> Improvement:

- High efficiency Na production to reduce raw material cost
- Feasibility demonstrated by MCEL/APCI, confirmed by RH

## ● 2<sup>nd</sup> Improvement:

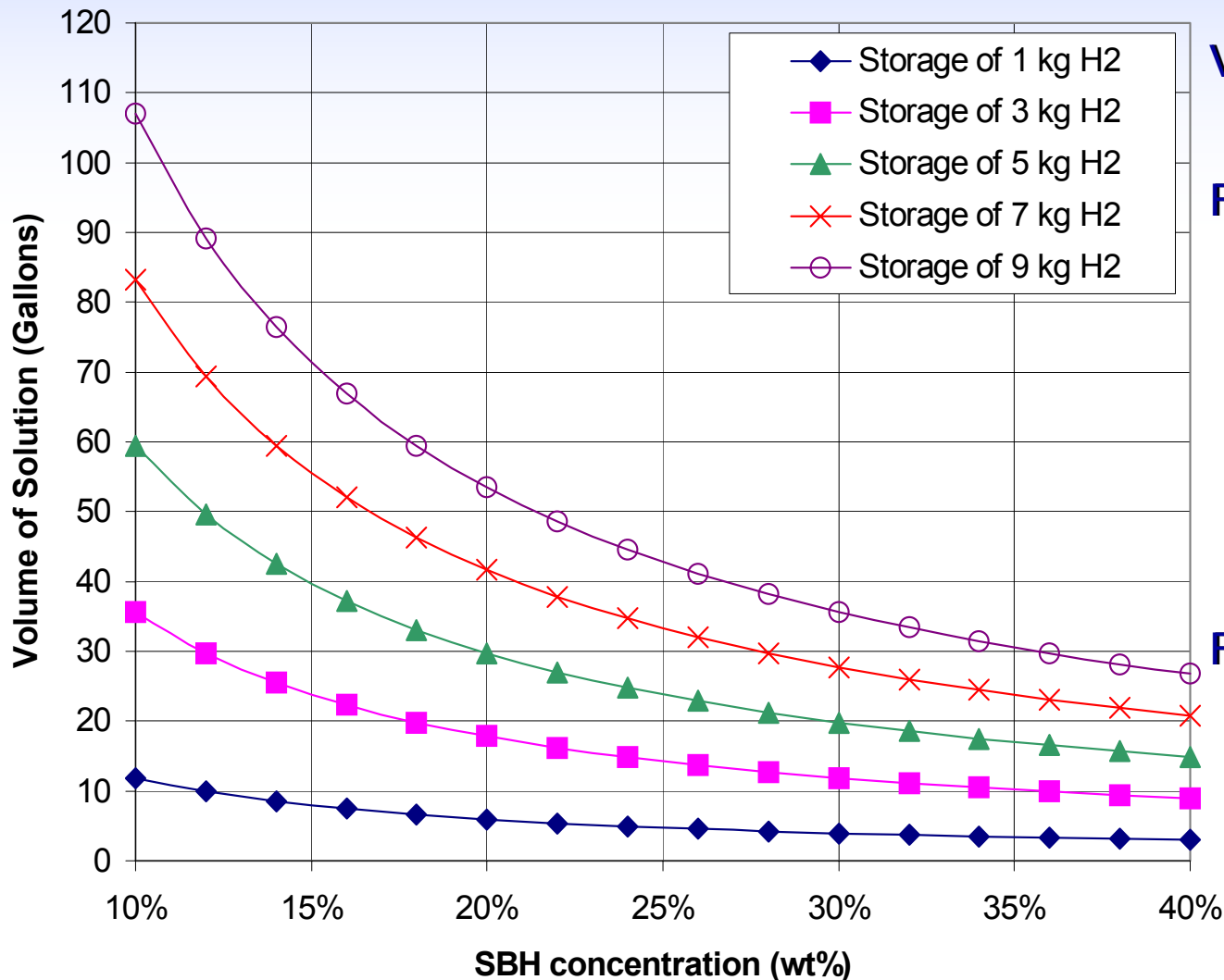
- Combined production of Na metal and H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> to further reduce raw material cost
- Laboratory feasibility shown

## ● Final Target:

- Direct conversion of B-O to B-H
- One-pot BH<sub>4</sub> synthesis achieved
- Larger scale production to gain scale advantage and reduce fixed cost

# Volumetric Storage Capacity of Materials Under Study can meet Targets

Volume of SBH Fuel Solution Required To Store Varying Amounts of Hydrogen



Volumetric storage efficiency of 30 wt% fuel = ~63 g H<sub>2</sub>/L

For comparison:

Liquid H<sub>2</sub> = ~71 g H<sub>2</sub>/L

5000 psi compressed = ~23 g H<sub>2</sub>/L

10000 psi compressed = ~39 g H<sub>2</sub>/L

For a practical system, Balance of Plant (both volumetrically and gravimetrically) is key

# Scope of Work under the Center Will Focus on System Development

## ● Overall Goal:

- Continue to explore synthetic chemistry of B-O to B-H
- Demonstrate improved system storage efficiency toward DOE targets

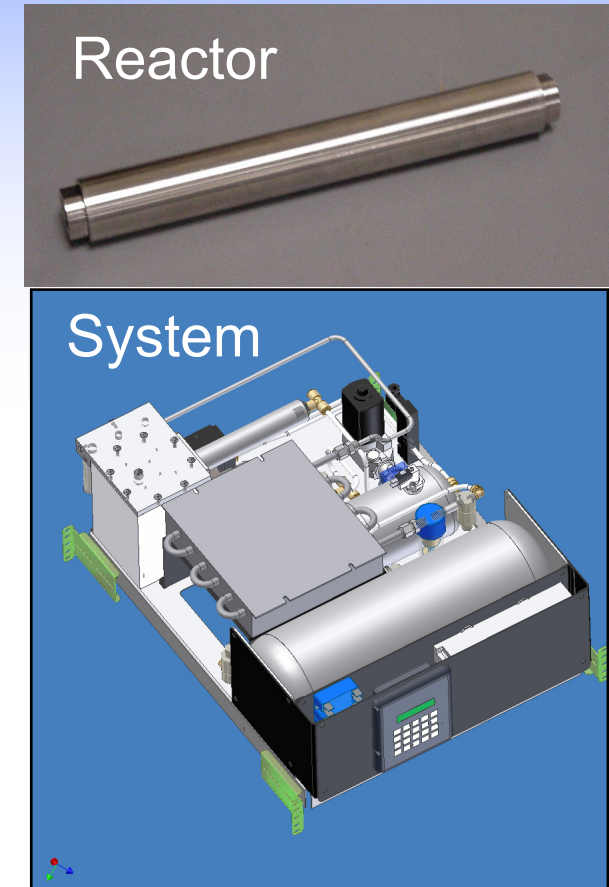
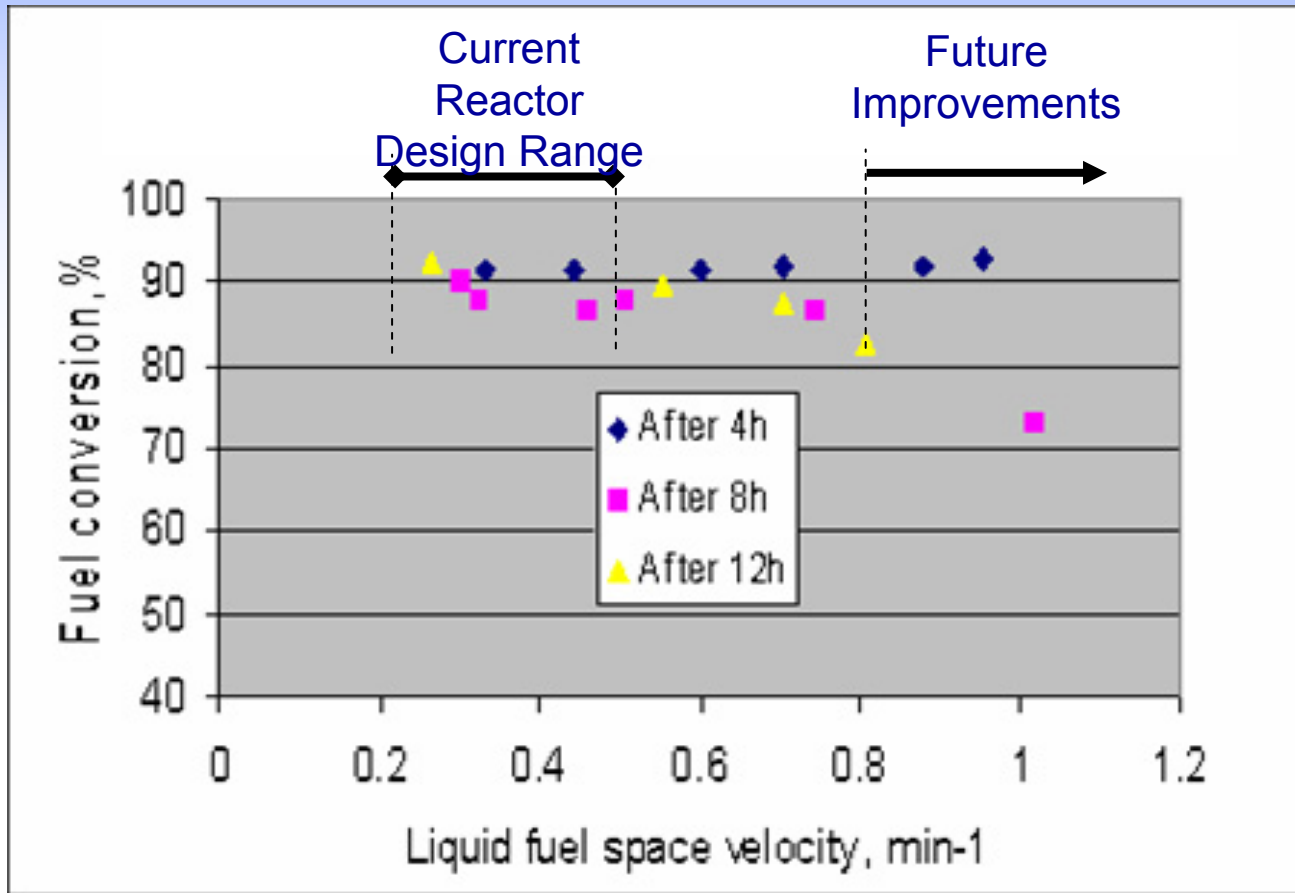
## ● How do we propose to do it?

- **Increase** Activity of catalyst and throughput of reactor (decrease processor volume/weight)
- **Decrease** Ballast and BOP volume/weight
- **Decrease** System volume/weight
- **Increase** Volumetric and gravimetric storage efficiency

## ● Roadmap for improvements.

- System Modeling → 5 kW system → 50 kW system
- Final target: **Prototype 2 (P2): > 45 g H<sub>2</sub>/kg and > 36 g H<sub>2</sub>/L**

# Improved Catalyst Technology and Reactor Engineering have Resulted in Increases in Fuel Velocity and Reactor Durability

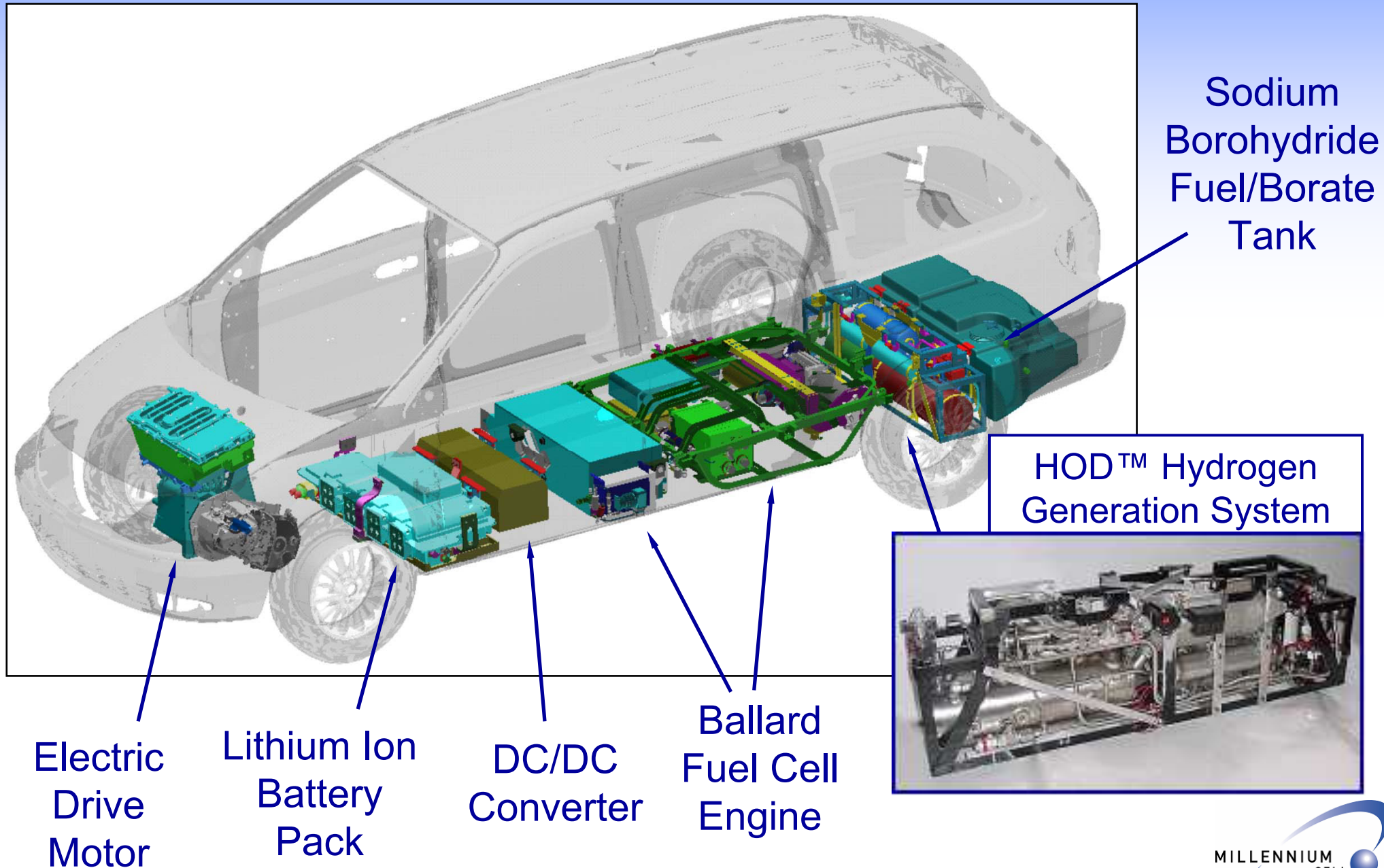


- Improved Reactor Engineering has already resulted in
  - 3x throughput increase
  - 2x durability increase

# MCEL's HOD™ Systems have been Demonstrated at Multiple Power Levels

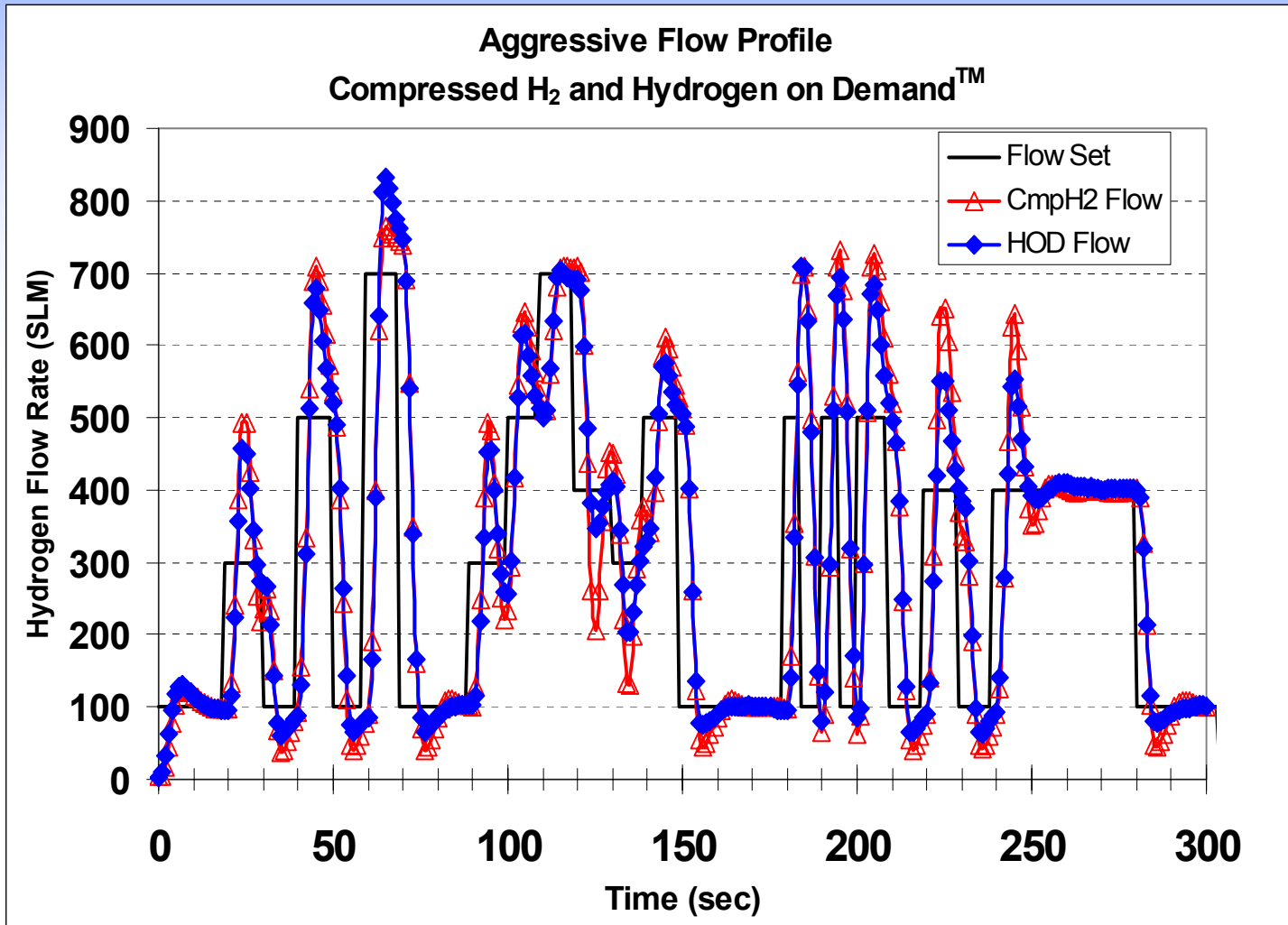
- Primary propulsion (~50 kW)
  - “Chrysler Natrium” minivan
- Electric vehicle range extension (~5 kW)
  - Duffy Electric Boat
  - Peugeot “H<sub>2</sub>O” Vehicle
- Battery chargers, standby power (1.5 kW)
  - Telecom-Rack Mount System (RM-1500)
- Battery replacement, Portable Power (<100 W)
  - Protonex/MCEL P1 30W Military Portable Power Source
  - M2 Fuel Cell Powered Notebook PC

# HOD™ System has Already been Demonstrated in an Automobile Application - *Chrysler Town & Country Natrium®*





# Proven Methods and Instrumentation for High Power Testing: Fuel Cell Emulator



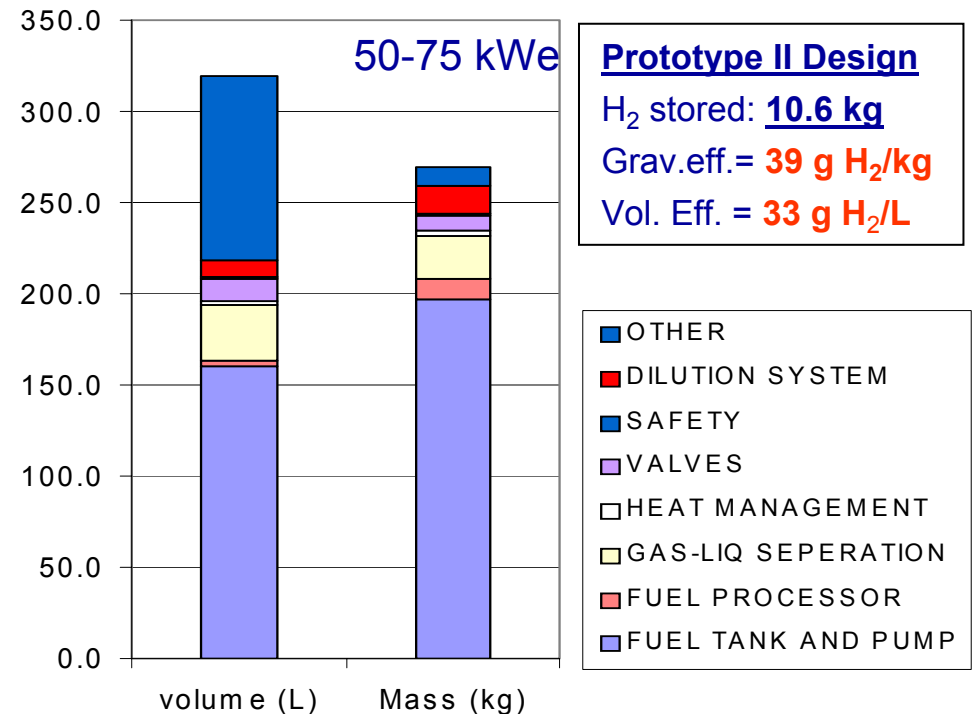
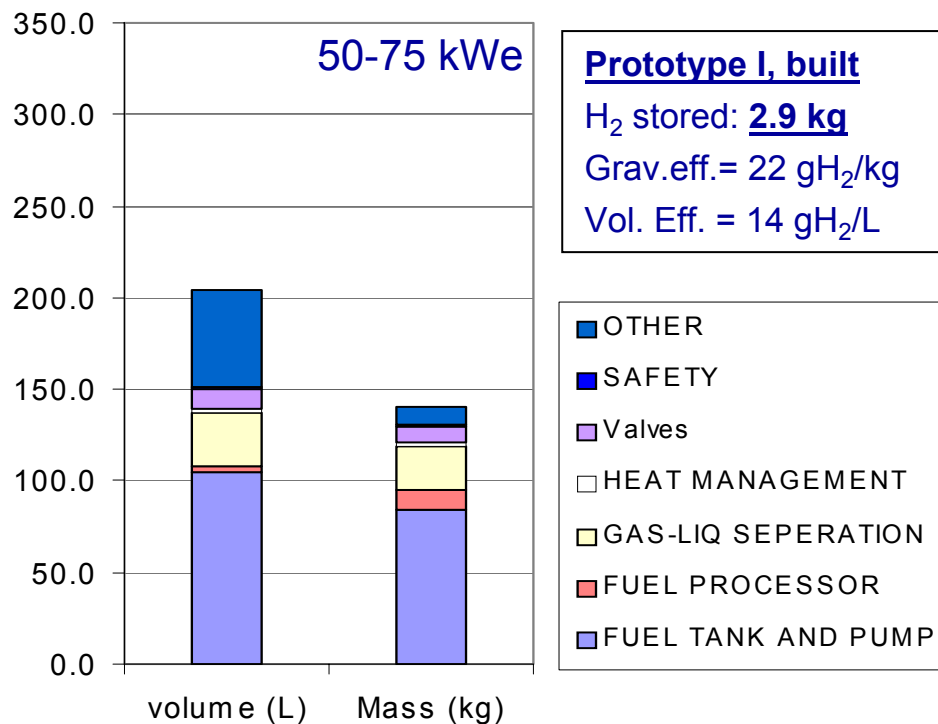
- Data taken on MCEL H<sub>2</sub> Internal Combustion Engine Taxi
- Flow profile through fuel cell emulator
- Compressed H<sub>2</sub> baseline and Hydrogen on Demand™ running shown
- Ability to “load follow”, even with aggressive transients

Taken from: Mohring, et al, SAE World Congress 2002, Paper No. 2002-01-0098.

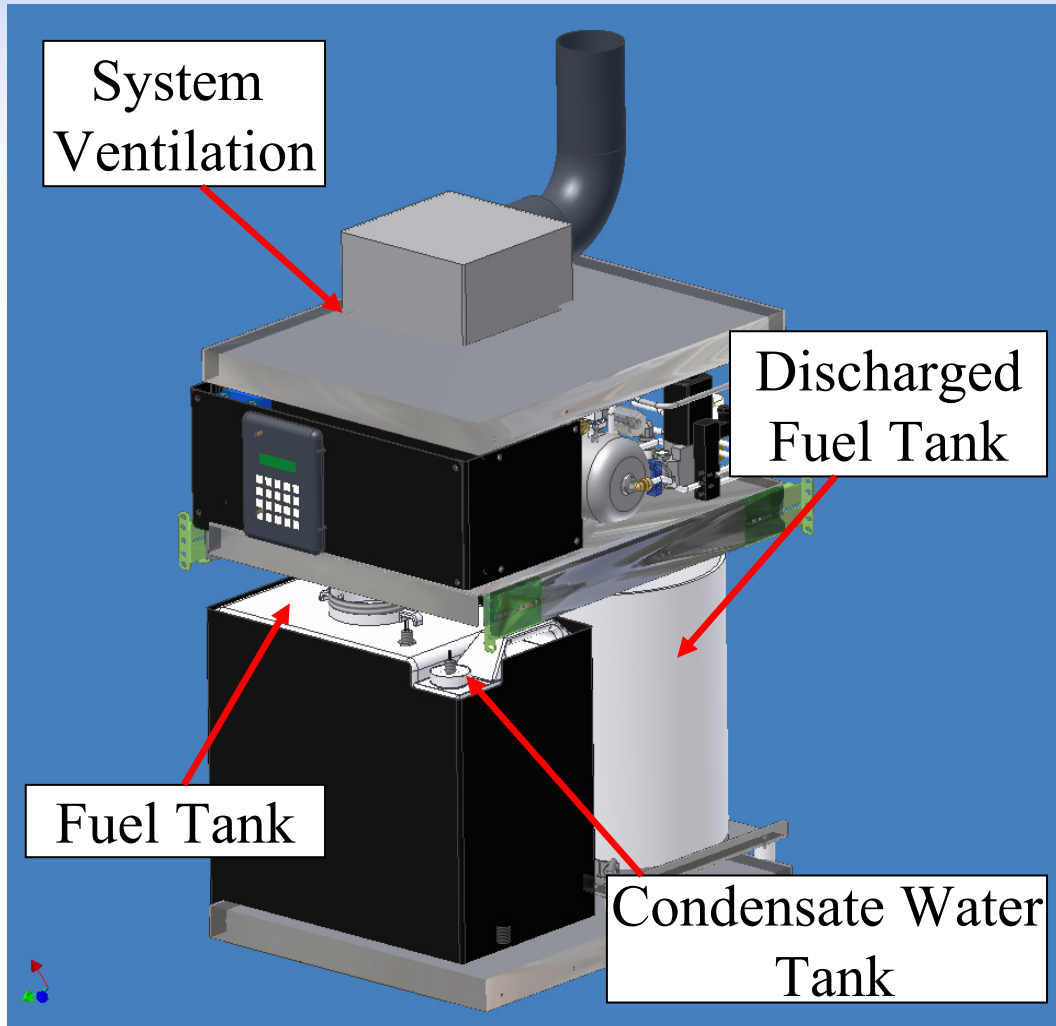
# System Development will Result in Higher Hydrogen Storage Density

- “Material-only” hydrogen density: 10.6 wt%
- Stoichiometric hydrogen density in hydrolysis:
  - $\text{NaBH}_4 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaBO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2$  10.8%
  - $\text{NaBH}_4 + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaBO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4 \text{H}_2$  7.3%
- System storage efficiency of Hydrogen on Demand®, example prototypes

Control of reaction conditions to achieve high storage density

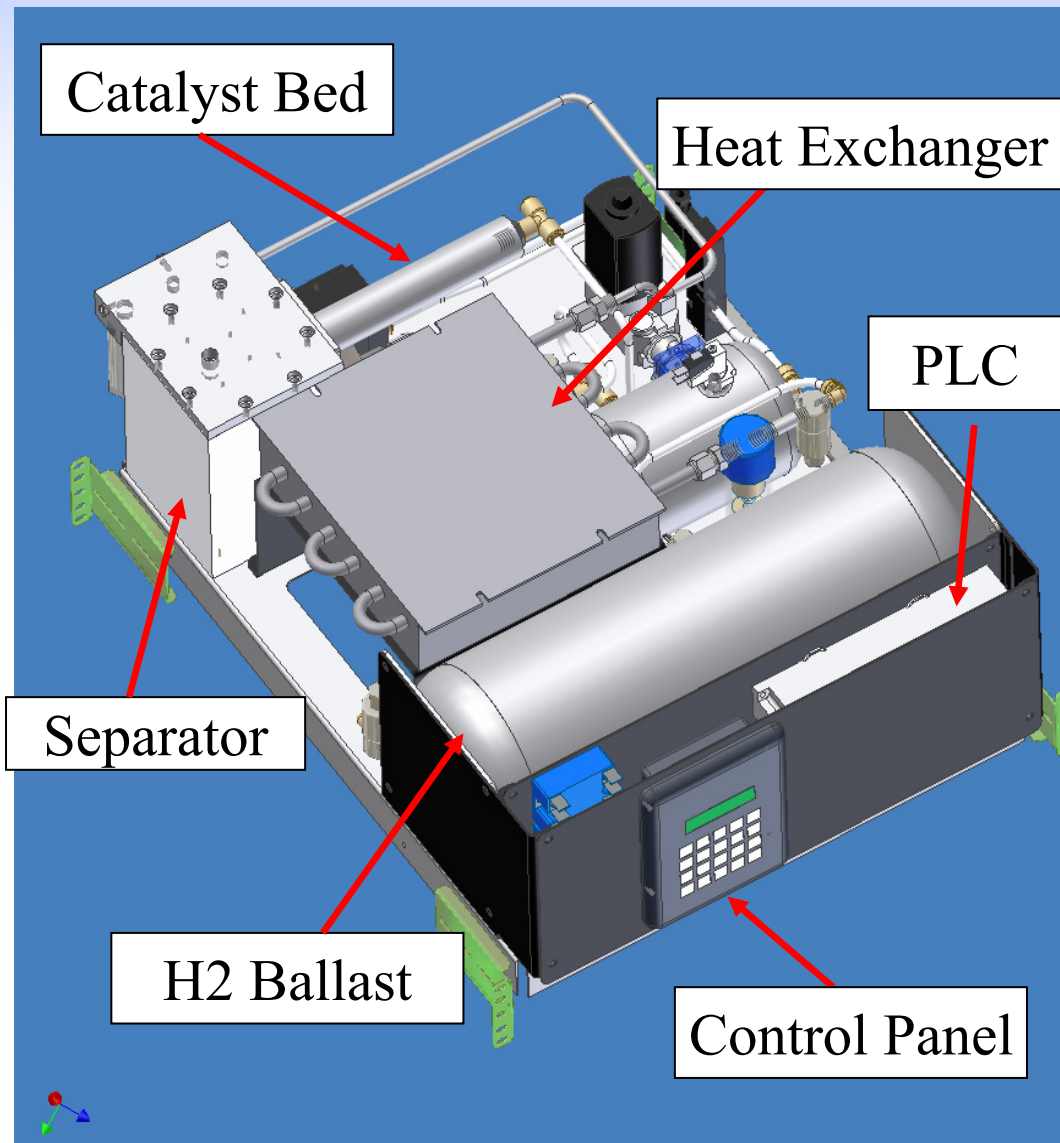


# 1.5 kW RM-1500 HOD™ System has been Demonstrated for Standby Power Application



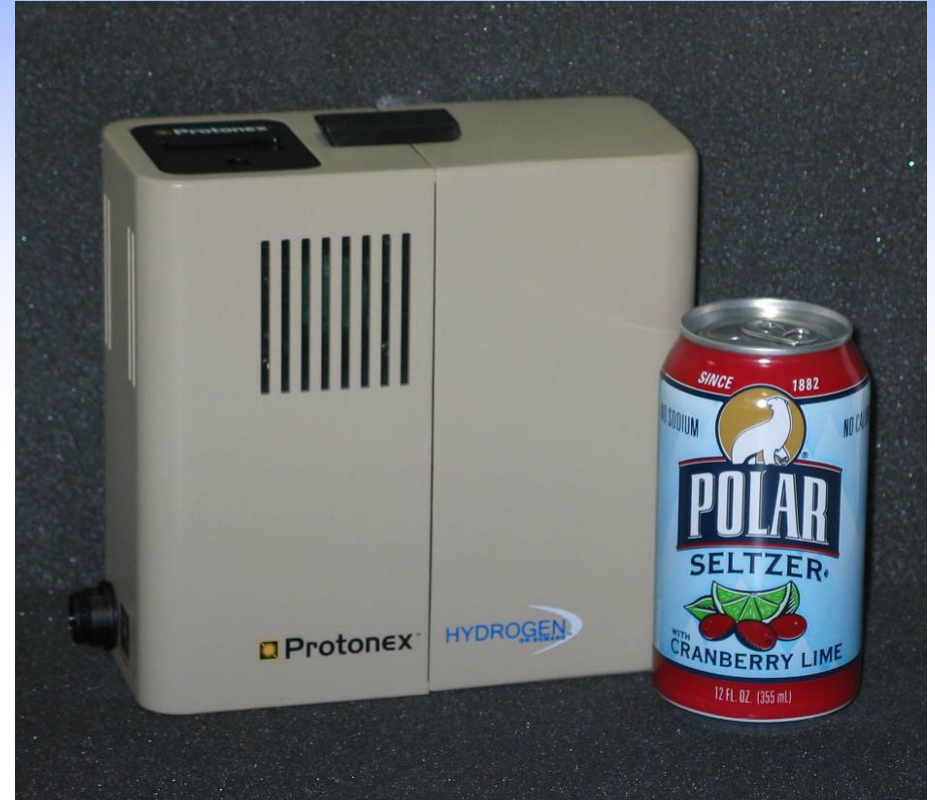
- 10,000 SL of Stored Hydrogen
- BOP dimensions: 17" wide x 6.5" high x 21" deep (1.34 SCF)
- Fuel Drawer: 17" wide x 7.5" high x 21" deep (1.55 SCF)
- Dry Weight: 50 lbs.

# System Development Has Resulted in a Much Improved BOP for the 1.5 kW System



- Hydrogen Output: 0-20 slpm, 99.99% Purity
- Delivery Pressure: 20-30 psig
- Hydrogen Temp < 10 deg. Celsius above ambient temperature
- Load Following Hydrogen Supply
- Modular PLC controls generator
- Startup Time < 60 seconds

# Demonstrated Protonex/MCEL P1 30 W Military Portable Power Source



Demonstrated Jan 2005:

~700 Wh (H<sub>2</sub> LHV)/L and > 600 Wh (H<sub>2</sub> LHV)/kg for a complete power system

- 30 W Net Power, >15 Hour Runtime per cartridge
- 930 Wh (H<sub>2</sub> LHV) net single cartridge only → 1.2 L, 1.25 kg

# Summary of Milestones and Deliverables

Year	Main Tasks	Milestones	Deliverables
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Data mining on the synthesis of BH</li> <li>● Provide technical evaluation for Tier 2 and 3 results with system criteria.</li> <li>● Assessment of past IP relating to electrochemical methods of BO→BH.</li> <li>● System analysis and Reactor Module Development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Completion of system analysis and report out computer modeling results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Report on thermo- and electrochemical processes</li> <li>● Interim assessment of Tier 2 and Tier 3 results</li> <li>● Reactor modeling results</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Design laboratory prototype based on modeling and process intensification studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Completion of integrated reactor system design</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conceptual design package of laboratory prototype P1</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Construct and test initial laboratory prototype system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Successfully built and tested laboratory prototype (P1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Testing results from prototype P1</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Design and construct scaled-up hydrogen generation system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Design freeze of scaled-up final prototype (P2).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Design package of scaled up prototype P2</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Perform validation testing of final prototype system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Have demonstrated the target hydrogen storage capacity in the optimized P2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Testing results from prototype P2</li> </ul>

# Hydrogen Safety

- The most significant hydrogen hazard associated with this project is:
  - Unexpected reactant or hydrogen release due to leakage or reactor rupture due to overpressure
    - as a result of hydrogen input
    - as a result of reactant or fuel clogging
    - as a result of uncontrolled reaction

# Hydrogen Safety

- Our approaches to deal with this hazards are:
  - Regular and routine equipment inspection
  - Safety reviews prior to any new experiments
  - Reactor engineering to allow for controlled failure of reactor
    - Use only commercially-obtained pressure vessels in good condition, with documented manufacturer's pressure rating and temperature limits, and suitable overpressure-relief valves
    - Control system will automatically shut down the feed of reactants
    - Apparatus for admitting hydrogen to any vessel will be designed so that the hydrogen flow can be interrupted by a valve, which makes any fire self-extinguishing without risk of flashback to make an explosive mixture
  - Pressure of hydrogen admitted to vessels will be limited to 80% of the rated pressure at the temperature of use
  - Air/oxygen will be purged from any vessel before hydrogen is added
  - Conduct experiments in vented hoods and behind proper shielding



**Slide 24**

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**YW7**

pls add more that you can think of in terms of safety related to HOD.

Ying Wu, 4/9/2005