



Development of High Pressure^{DE Hydrogen} Hydrogen Storage Tank for Storage and Gaseous Truck Delivery



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Overview



Timeline

- Phase I July 08 June 09
 100% Complete
- Phase II June 09 June 12
 - 50% Complete
 - May need to request time extension

Budget

- Total project funding (Phase I & II)
 - DOE share \$3M
 - Contractor share \$2.73M
- Funding received in FY11 \$470K
- Planned Funding for FY12 \$372K

Barriers

- Barriers addressed
 - Gaseous Hydrogen Storage and Tube Trailer Delivery Costs
 - System Weight and Volume
 - Efficiency
- 2010/2015 Targets
 - \$500/kg of H2 stored by FY2010, \$300/kg by FY2015
 - Volumetric capacity 0.03 kg/liter by FY2010, >0.035 kg/liter by FY 2015
 - Tube trailer delivery capacity 700 kg by 2010, 1,100 kg by 2017

2015/2020 Targets (DRAFT)

- \$500/kg of H2 stored by FY2010, \$300/kg by FY2015
- Volumetric capacity 0.03 kg/liter by FY2010, >0.035 kg/liter by FY 2015
- Tube trailer delivery capacity 700 kg by FY2015 and 940 kg by FY2020

Partners

- Discussions with ABS on vessel qualification
- Discussions with US DOT



Relevance



- Relevance: to reduce the cost of a near-term means of transporting gaseous H_2 from the production or city gate site to the station.
- Design and develop the most effective bulk hauling and storage solution for hydrogen in terms of cost, safety, weight, and volumetric efficiency. This will be done by developing and manufacturing a tank and corresponding ISO frame that can be used for the storage of hydrogen in a stationary or hauling application. Complete 4Q 2009.
- Based on current knowledge of tube trailer design, carry out preliminary design and qualify a 3600 psi tank and ISO frame that will hold 510000 in³ (~8500L) water volume. Complete 4Q 2009.
- Complete trade studies needed to increase vessel capacity by increasing pressure to 5000 psi (ultimately exceeds the DOE's FY01 capacity target by >15%). Complete 1Q 2011.
- Complete the enhancement of the 250 bar system with respect to capacity (> 700 kg/liter) and safety (fire protection).



Objectives-Technical Targets DIE Hydrogen Program 2010/2015





Objectives-Technical Targets DE Hydrogen Program 2015/2020



Approach/Milestones







Technical Accomplishments/

 Successful completion of all qualification tests for a 3600 pressure vessel

✓ Hydrostatic Burst Test
✓ Ambient Pressure Cycle Test
✓ LBB (Leak Before Burst) Test
✓ Penetration (Gunfire)
✓ Environmental Test
✓ Flaw Tolerance Test
✓ High Temperature Creep Test
✓ Accelerated Stress Rupture Test
✓ Extreme Temperature Cycle Test
✓ Natural Gas Cycle Test with Blowdown







Technical Accomplishments/ DOE Hydrogen Program **Progress/Results**



- Pressure vessel targeted at 3600 as infrastructure already in place to utilize
- **Designed to meet industry standard** transporting dimensions
- Performed DFMEA
- **Performed HazID analysis**
- Developed pressure relief system for fire protection



Completed the design, manufacture and assembly of ISO container (standard dimensions) capable of storing ~616 kg H₂ @ 3600 psi.



- Completed stress analysis on frame Completed Testing of ISO Container
 - Dimensional
 - Stacking
 - Lifting Top and bottom
 - Inertia Test
 - **Impact Test**
 - Bonfire

Trade Studies of 350 bar System



- 2.25 SR Design Fits ISO Frame and Trailer Widths
- .018 to .024 kg H₂ per Liter
- − 616 to 816 kg H_2 Capacity for TITANTM
- \$500 to \$452 per kg H₂ with 2010 assumptions
- Practical Limit in Industry is 350 bar
 - Higher pressures exacerbates thick-wall effects and reduced strength translation
 - Availability of Plumbing Hardware
 - Availability of H₂ Compressors
- However ...



Business Issues of 350 bar System

- Lack of Market Definition
 - Working Pressure 350 bar or 500 bar?
 - Market size impossible to forecast at this time
- Testing Costs
 - Cost of 350 bar based on estimates from testing laboratories is \$3.5 million
 - Total cost of \$5 million is likely
 - \$1 million of DOE funding possible
 - \$2.5 to \$4 million qualification cost to LC
 - 500 bar testing would be even more expensive
 - Testing infrastructure is not capable
 - Facilitation would be costly
- 350 bar Qualification on no longer being pursued.



Titan 5







Titan 5 Integrated Trailer





- Design and prototyping of a trailer capable of holding 5 large cylinders.
- 18% increase in volume capacity compared to 4 cylinder module.
- Capable of holding 726 kg of hydrogen and delivering 653 kg at 90% efficiency.



Titan 5 "Magnum"





Titan 5 Additional Capacity



- Design and delivery of a trailer capable of holding 5 large cylinders plus additional 6 tanks located in lower portion of the trailer (3 on either side).
- 26% increase in volume capacity compared to 4 cylinder module.
- Capable of holding 775 kg of hydrogen and delivering approximately 698 kg at 90% efficiency.





Collaborations



- American Bureau of Shipping on qualification of existing and potential changes to composition of current pressure vessels
- Lincoln Composites has received Special Permit from the U.S. DOT authorizing the manufacture, making, sale and use of the Titan bulk hauling 4 cylinder module in February 2012.



Proposed Future Work 2012 DE Hydrogen Progr

- LC has been encouraged to use funds to continue to advance project goals at 250 bar
- Increase Capacity per Trailer Load
- Decrease Acquisition and Operating Costs
 - Fire protection system
 - Increased safety and reliability
 - Materials R&D
 - Laboratory equipment
 - Effects of CHG on polymers
- Qualify System Components for CHG
 - Fire protection system components
 - Valves and manifolds



Summary



- Hydrogen delivery and storage are key to the roll out of PEMFC technology
- Low cost, near-term delivery pathways such as tube trailer transport will enable early adoption of these technologies
- Developing a bulk storage unit that can be transported on an ISO frame is a critical part of this strategy

Technical Targets	
DOE Goals	Estimated Results
\$500/kg of hydrogen stored by FY2010, \$300/kg by FY2015	3600 psi - \$500 per kg of H2
Volumetric capacity 0.03 kg/liter by FY2010, >0.035 kg/liter by FY 2015	Current 3600 psi tank – 0.018 kg/liter
Tube trailer delivery capacity 700 kg by FY2010 and 1,100 kg by FY2017	3600 psi (4-tube ISO container) - contains 616 kg of hydrogen, 555 kg deliverable at 90% efficiency.
Tube trailer delivery capacity 700 kg by FY2015 and 940 kg by FY2020 (DRAFT)	 3600 psi (4-tube ISO container) - contains 616 kg of hydrogen, 555 kg deliverable at 90% efficiency. 3600 psi (5-tube trailer) – contains 726 kg of hydrogen, 653 kg deliverable at 90% efficiency. 3600 psi (5-tube trailer with additional 6 tanks) – contains 775 kg of hydrogen, 698 kg deliverable at 90% efficiency.
Tube trailer operating pressure goal is <10,000 psi by FY2012	Current module configuration is 3600 psi

