



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Nuclear-Based Hydrogen R&D

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**2006 DOE Hydrogen Program
Merit Review and Peer Evaluation Meeting**

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Origin of the Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative (NHI)

● FY 2003

- \$2M appropriated under Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative to investigate hydrogen production using an advanced nuclear reactor
- Program planning for NHI began

● FY 2004

- First NHI appropriation: \$6.5M
- Nuclear Hydrogen R&D Plan issued March 2004
- Program focus: process development for sulfur-iodine cycle and high-temperature electrolysis and modeling of high-temperature heat exchangers

● FY 2005

- NHI receives \$9M appropriation
- Program focus: process development for sulfur-iodine cycle and high-temperature electrolysis and materials for high-temperature heat exchangers

● FY 2006

- NHI receives \$25M appropriation
- Program focus: construct integrated laboratory-scale experiments for sulfur-iodine cycle and high-temperature electrolysis, process development for hybrid sulfur and calcium-bromine cycles, identification of most promising alternative cycles, and supporting technologies (membranes, catalysts, materials, and heat exchangers)

Program Goal

- The goal of NHI is:

To demonstrate the commercial-scale, economically-feasible production of hydrogen using nuclear energy by the year 2020

- In support of this goal, NHI has these major project targets:
 - 2008: Operate laboratory-scale thermochemical and electrolytic processes to determine feasibility of coupling them with a nuclear reactor
 - 2011: Select process for coupling with advanced nuclear reactor as part of the Next Generation Nuclear Plant
 - 2014: Pilot-scale demonstration of thermochemical hydrogen production system for use with nuclear reactors that projects to a cost of \$2.50/gge (ultimate target: \$3.50/gge delivered)
 - 2020: Engineering-scale demonstration of thermochemical hydrogen production system for use with nuclear reactors that projects to a cost less than \$2.00/gge (\$3.00/gge delivered)

Program Scope

- **Thermochemical Cycles**

- Offer potential for high efficiency hydrogen production at large-scale production rates, but technology is relatively immature.

- **High-Temperature Electrolysis**

- Based on much of the technology developed for solid oxide fuel cells, high-temperature electrolysis promises higher efficiencies than conventional electrolysis.

- **Systems Interface**

- Deals with issues associated with interface between the nuclear reactor and the hydrogen production process, balance of plant, and infrastructure and support facilities for the processes' experimental demonstrations.

- **Technical Integration**

- System studies to help focus program research and provide the extensive coordination necessary for such a complex program.

Progress on Thermochemical Cycles

- **Sulfur-Iodine (S-I) Cycle**
 - Collaboration between DOE and French *Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique* (CEA) under an International Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (I-NERI)
 - Sulfuric Acid Decomposition – SNL; Bunsen Reaction – CEA; Hydriodic Acid Decomposition – General Atomics
 - Integrated Laboratory-Scale Experiment will begin operation in early FY 2008.
- **Hybrid Sulfur (HyS) Cycle [SRNL]**
 - Primary research focus on development of a SO₂ - H₂O electrolyzer
 - Electrolyzer to be used in conjunction with sulfuric acid decomposition section being developed for the S-I cycle in an Integrated Laboratory-Scale Experiment
- **Calcium-Bromine (Ca-Br) Cycle [ANL]**
 - Go/No-Go decision on the viability of Ca-Br cycle in June 2006
- **Alternative Thermochemical Cycles [ANL]**
 - Several cycles have potential for high efficiencies or operation at lower temperatures
 - Coordination with the UNLV Solar Hydrogen Generation Research (SGHR) project
 - Subcontract to Universities to analyze and evaluate the most promising cycles, including flowsheet analysis on selected cycles

Progress on High-Temperature Electrolysis (HTE)

- **Process Development [INL, Ceramatec, ANL, UNLV, ORNL]**
 - Activities coordinated with DOE solid oxide fuel cell research activities
 - Cell electrode materials with improved durability for variable cell environment being developed
 - High-temperature inorganic membrane for the separation of hydrogen from steam being developed to improve the overall production efficiency
 - Components for laboratory-scale experiments fabricated; button cell and stack experiments conducted to evaluate candidate electrolyzer characteristics and performance
 - 1000-hour continuous production run at >100 liters/hour completed February 2006
- **Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) [ANL]**
 - Modeled integrated performance of an HTE plant and the thermal optimization of the reactor plant through various component arrangements
 - Current focus on analyses of individual flow channels in a solid oxide electrolyzer cell model the temperature, current density, and local hydrogen production

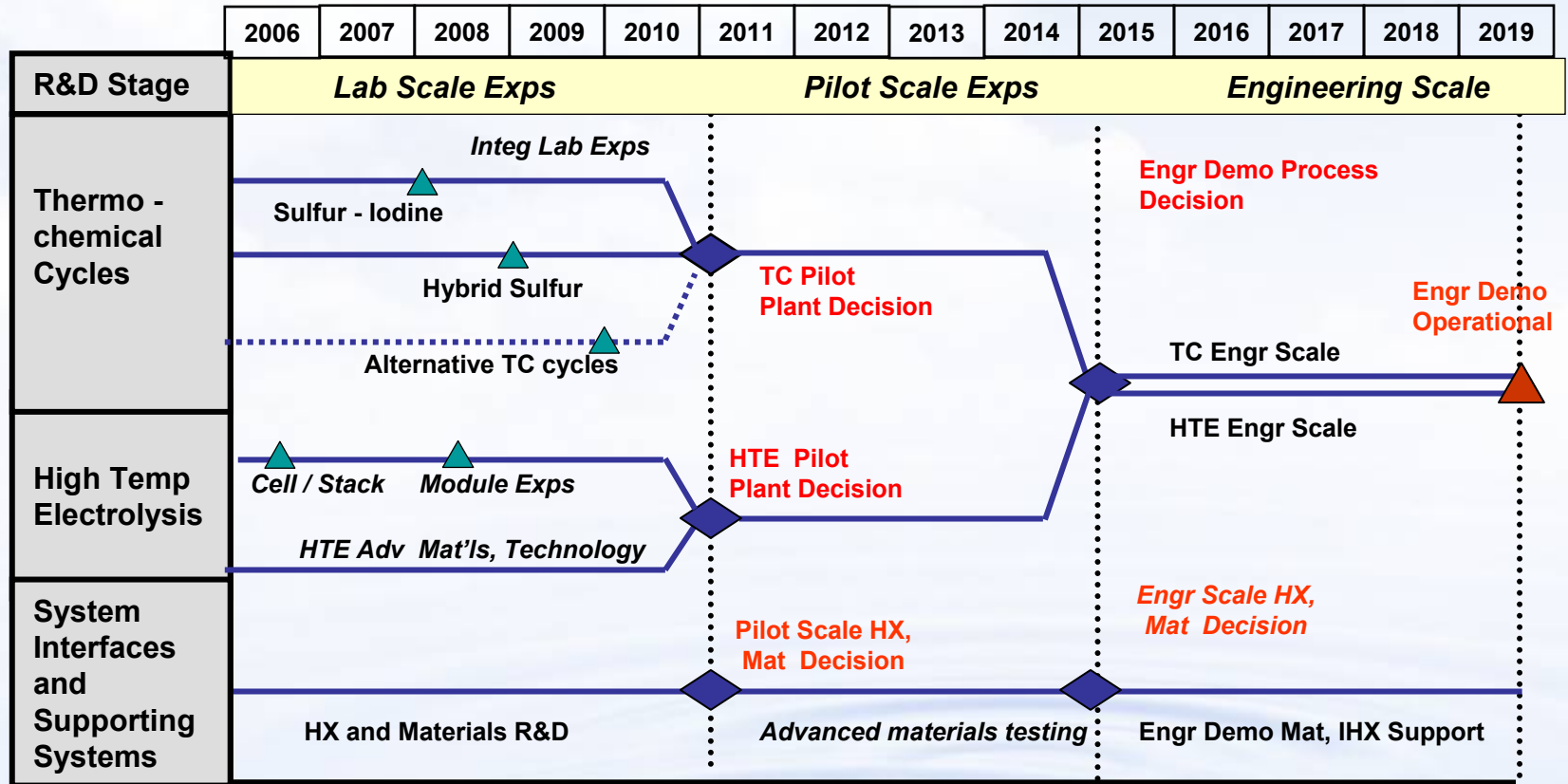
Progress on Systems Interface

- Identification of issues related to coupling an advanced nuclear reactor to a high-temperature hydrogen production process [INL]
 - High-temperature heat exchangers
 - Heat transfer fluids
 - Materials of construction
 - Safety
 - Environmental requirements
 - Licensing
 - Oxygen and hydrogen handling
- Current focus on S-I and HTE heat exchanger requirements and analysis of the heat transfer medium
- Establishment of a partnership between universities, private industry and national laboratories [UNLVRF]
 - Identify candidate materials
 - Perform screening corrosion (coupon) tests
 - Perform physical property tests

Progress on Technical Integration

- Provides coordination between program activities and conducts all necessary systems analysis [SNL]
- The NHI systems analysis activity coordinates with:
 - Generation IV Evaluation Methodology Working Group (EMWG)
 - Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's Hydrogen Analysis Working Group (H2A)
- Current systems analysis focus:
 - Identify nuclear-based hydrogen system requirements
 - Evaluate system configuration options
 - Develop criteria and framework for comparison of hydrogen production process options
 - Identify required nuclear hydrogen infrastructure and potential markets to estimate infrastructure costs for hydrogen delivery.
 - Investigate technology implications of potential applications and implementation strategies

Program Schedule



Hydrogen Production Feasibility Study

- **EPA Act Section 634 calls for two projects to demonstrate the commercial production of hydrogen at existing nuclear power plants, preceded by an economic analysis of such production**
- **NHI has solicited proposals for industry to perform a feasibility study involving small-scale hydrogen production equipment utilizing nuclear energy, to inform the required economic analysis**
- **Purpose is to obtain analysis on the economics, regulatory requirements, and environmental impacts of hydrogen production at existing nuclear power plants**
- **Solicitation was announced on April 13, 2006; proposals due by June 5, 2006.**

See www.nuclear.gov for announcement and links



Conclusion

- NHI is progressing on schedule to meet our milestones and program goals
- Budget support for the program remains strong
- See www.hydrogen.energy.gov for more details