



Development of a Natural Gas-to-Hydrogen Fueling System

DOE Hydrogen & Fuel Cell Merit Review

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May 2006

Project ID: TV4

Overview

> Timeline

- Start: 2/2002
- Completion: 7/2006
- % Complete: 95%

> Budget

- Total: \$4.72MM
 - > DOE: \$2.98M
 - > C/S: \$1.75MM++

> Barriers

- Distributed H2 Cost: \$2.50 by 2010
- H2 Production Eff'y 70% by 2010

> Partners

- GreenField Compression, QuestAir, APCI, SeQual, Pall, Lincoln Composites, Dynetek, PDC, ANGI International, Emerson Process Controls, OPW, others

Objectives

- > Develop and validate onsite, integrated natural gas-to-hydrogen fueling stations
 - Develop or test state-of-the-art subsystems
 - Address integration, operation, maintenance, reliability, and safety
 - Pre-packaged system designs with simple installation requirements
- > Leverage compact & efficient hydrogen generation technology
- > 40 to 60 kg/day system with nominal 350 bar (5075 psig) dispensing

Plan & Approach

90%
Complete

Task 1: Fuel Reforming

- Increase efficiency
- Improve turndown
- Controls

100%
Complete

Task 2: Fast-Fill Testing

- Build SOA Test Facility
- Refine CHARGE thermodynamic model
- Conduct testing

100%
Complete

Task 3: H2 Dispenser

- Validate filling algorithm
- Component availability & cost
- Metering and fill accuracy
- Codes & safety

100%
Complete

>

Task 4: H2 Compressor

- Analytical design
- Tribology & materials
- Empirical testing
- Reformer/purifier interface

95%
Complete

>

Task 5: H2 Purification

- Adsorbent, membrane strategies
- Reformer/compressor interface

90%
Complete

>

Task 6: Design & Economics

- System design, model, and safety
- System controls
- Economic model

Accomplishments*

Hydrogen Production/Fuel Processing

> Five Fuel Processors Built and Tested

- 1st Gen 20 kg/day fuel processor built, tested (low pressure)
- 2nd Gen 50 kg/day fuel processor built, tested (low pressure)
- 3rd Gen 50 kg/day fuel processor built, in test (pressurized unit)
- 1st Gen 10 kg/day fuel processor built, tested (low pressure)
- 2nd Gen 10 kg/day fuel processor built, in test (pressurized unit)
- US Patent issued in 2005 on GTI's fuel processor technology

> System Features Tested

- Steam reforming, water gas shift catalysts
- Burner design, safety and temperature monitoring features
- Internal radiation materials
- Methods for internal steam generation and heat recovery
- Various desulfurization adsorbents for H₂S & odorant removal



* Includes cost share and in-kind parallel efforts by GTI

GTI Fuel Processing Systems

- Fully integrated fuel processors with low cost construction
- Internal steam generation and heat recovery
- Single stage shift
- Automated start-stop controls
- Low pressure (below 20 psig) & high pressure (up to 200 psig)



5-8 kg/day
H₂ Generator



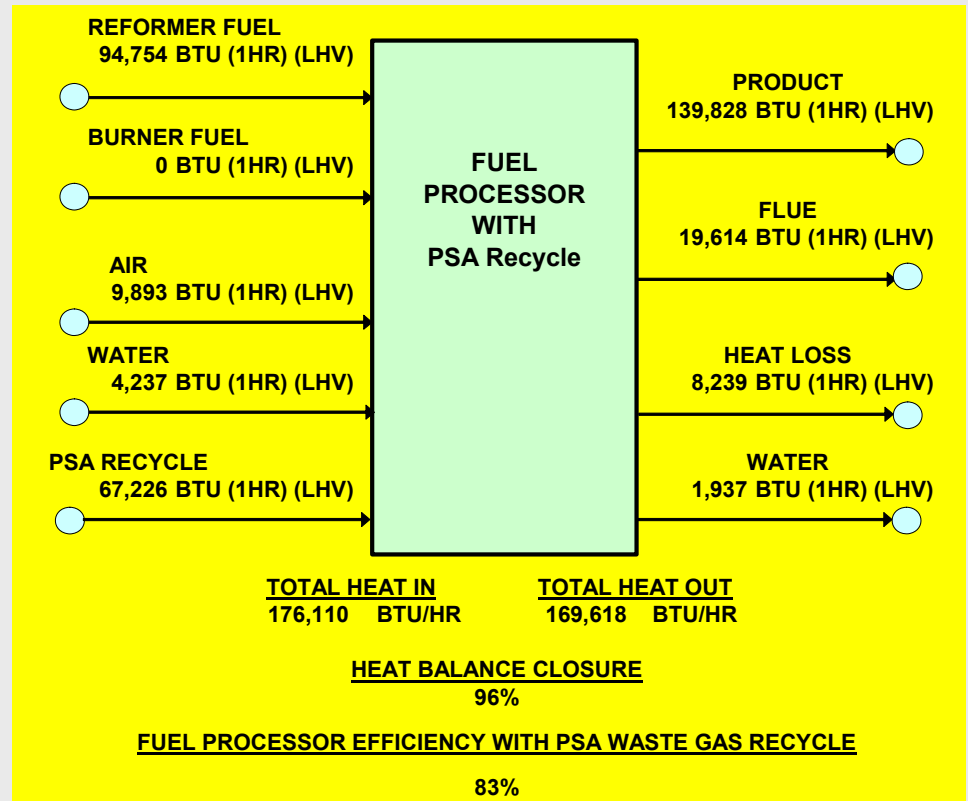
8-15 kg/day
H₂ Generator



50-80 kg/day
H₂ Generator

50 kg/day H₂ Fuel Processor Heat and Thermal Efficiency Balance

On track to achieving USDOE 2015 goal for 80% H₂ Production Energy Efficiency



Accomplishments

Fuel Purification

- > Developed PSA testing cells
- > Designed multi-adsorbent, multi-functional PSA
 - Deferred development with FuelMaker
- > Tested ultra-compact SeQual PSA system
- > Tested Air Products PSA system
- > Tested QuestAir's new H-3300 PSA
- > Tested Hy9 Corp. ultra-thin Pd-Cu membrane
- > Tested Pall Corporation/LANL PBI on metal membrane
- > Planned: QuestAir H-3200 unit
- > Incorporated PSA tail-gas recycle to fuel processor burner for efficient operation

Fuel Purification Systems



Tested several “large” and “small” Pressure Swing Adsorption products
Can meet technical PEMFC fuel purity requirements

Accomplishments

Fuel Dispensing

- > Developed thermodynamic hydrogen cylinder filling model (CHARGEH2)
 - First principle thermodynamic model using multiple differential equations to characterize fuel station storage, dispensing, and vehicle container filling
 - Ran hundreds of cases using wide matrix of starting conditions, end conditions, flow rates, cylinder types, etc
- > Constructed full-scale high-pressure hydrogen test facility
 - Three-bank storage cascade (pressure to 7500 psig)
 - Full temperature control over wide range
- > Developed lab-based hydrogen dispenser with full instrumentation
- > Performed high-pressure hydrogen mass flow meter tests using high-precision gravimetric scale

Accomplishments

Fuel Dispensing (cont)

- > Conducted comprehensive hydrogen fast-fill tests
 - Three different cylinder types (Type 1, Type 3, Type 4)
 - Eleven different thermocouples mounted inside (in gas) and surface mounted outside to fully quantify heating effects
 - Over 100 controlled H₂ fill tests from -20°F to 120°F
- > HydroFill™ H₂ dispenser fill control algorithm developed
 - Patent applications award notice received
 - Continuation-in-part with expanded claims
 - Detailed PLC-based HydroFill program developed
 - Implemented on low-cost controller
 - Licensing underway; one license in place

Accomplishments

Fuel Dispensing (cont)

- > Commercial hydrogen dispenser built, tested, and first commercial sale completed
 - Working with GreenField Compression
- > Tests run to examine isentropic cooling of vehicle cylinders from drive cycle (two cylinder types) and impact on filling
 - That is, what is effect if dispenser cannot directly measure starting cylinder temperature when refilling
 - Type 3 and Type 4 cylinders
- > Performed post-test modeling to characterize dynamic heat transfer and temperature profiles throughout cylinder structure
 - Type 3 (aluminum lined, composite wrapped) and Type 4 (plastic lined, composite wrapped)

Hydrogen Dispenser & Cylinder Filling

- > Validation testing from -20 to 115 °F

Group	Avg. Fill %	s	n
Type 3 > -10°F	100.6*	1.45	22
Type 4 > -10°F	97.5	1.89	9

- > Units being sold on commercial basis by GreenField Compression



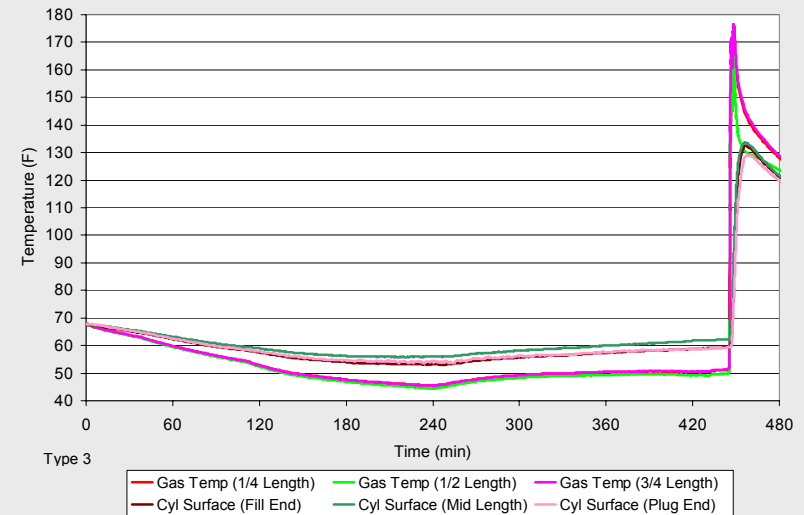
GTI/GreenField H2 dispenser
Production in Richardson, Texas



GTI/GreenField H2 dispenser at Victoria,
Vancouver Island, BC

Vehicle Cylinder “Heavy Drive Cycle” Refill Test Results

	Full to 500 psig to Full (7.5 hours)	
	Gas Temp. Change*	% Fill
Type 3	76 F to 51 F	99.3
Type 4	76 F to 41 F	96.5

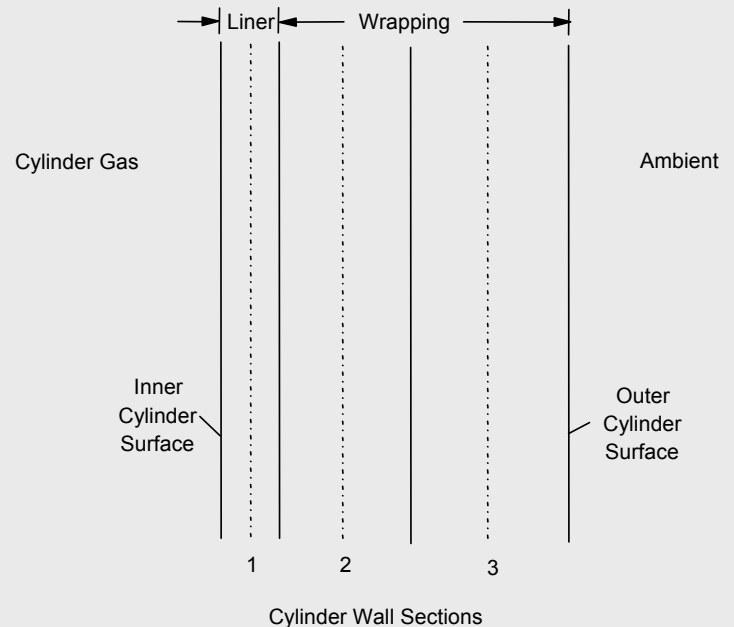


* Gas temperature change shows the starting vehicle cylinder gas temperature and the gas temperature after depressurization (just before filling)

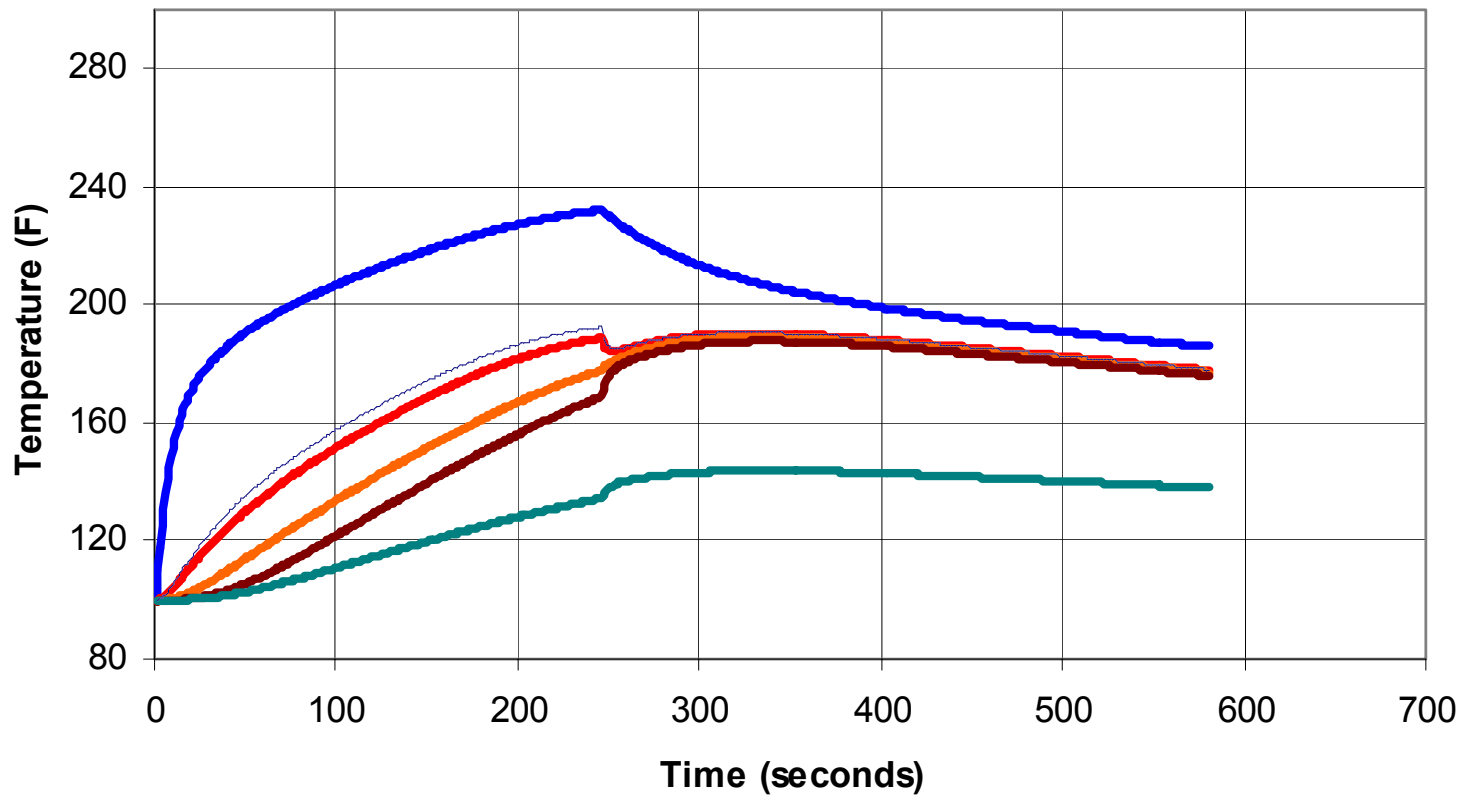
Cylinder Material Dynamic Temperature Modeling

- > Used GTI H2 CHARGE model to assess actual material temperatures
- > Examined Type 3 & Type 4 containers
- > Segmented wall to see detailed effects

Schematic of Cylinder Wall Sections



Type 3 Cylinder Wall Temperatures



- Gas Temperature
- Inner Wall (1)
- Middle Wall (2)
- Outer Wall (3)
- Outer Surface
- Inner Laminar Surface

Accomplishments

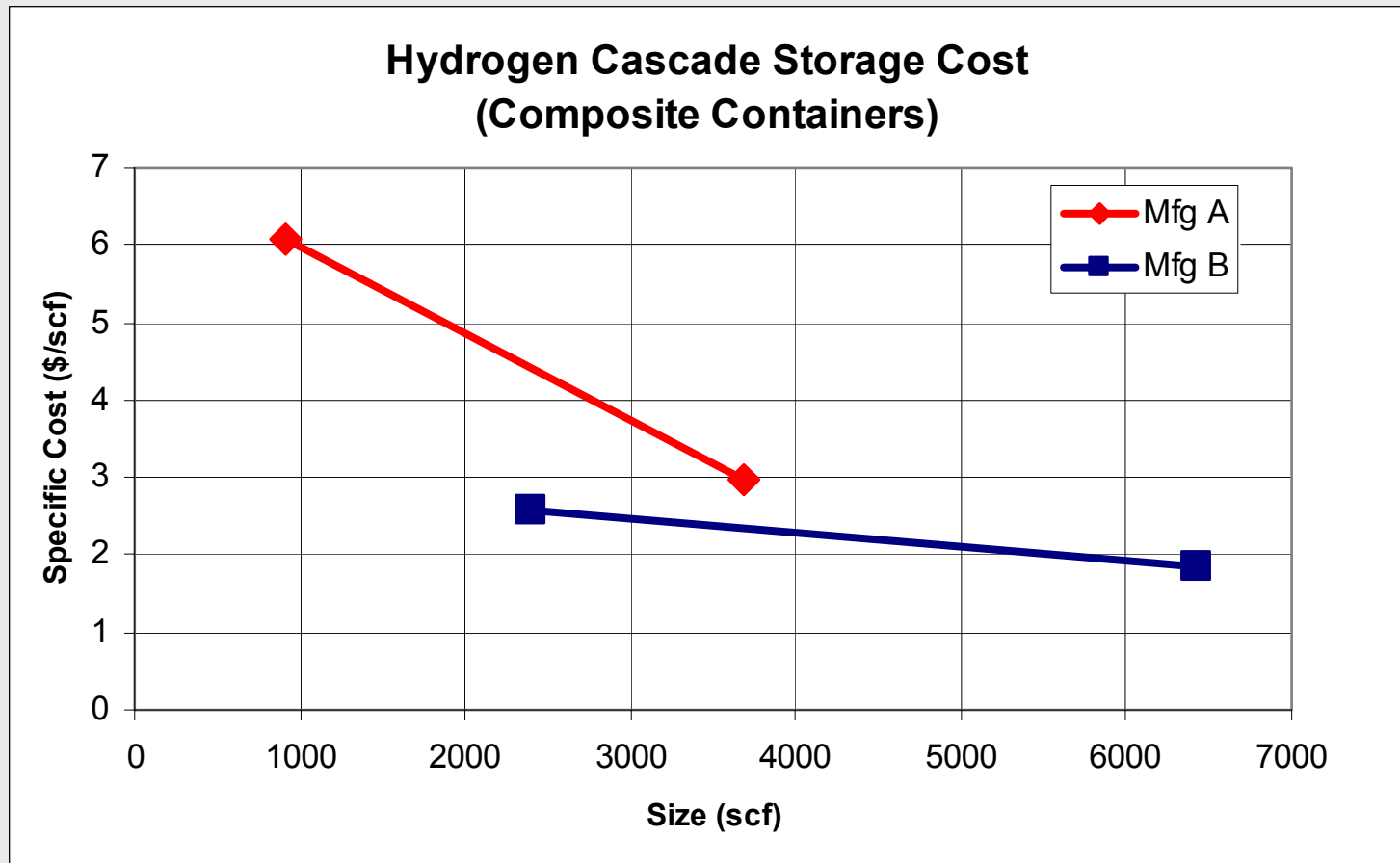
Hydrogen Compression

- > Due to timing/risk, terminated subcontractor who was developing two different hydrogen compressors (low pressure and high pressure)
- > Shifted to available two-stage diaphragm compressor (PDC)
- > Working also with GreenField Compression on oil-free reciprocating compressor

Hydrogen Storage

- > Three-bank cascade storage built (7500 psig) using conventional ASME storage containers
- > Designed three-bank canopy storage system using composite pressure vessels
- > Built two different three-bank hydrogen cascade using lightweight composite containers rated at 7000 psig
 - One stationary and other mobile

H2 Cascade Storage Cost



Circa 2004 prices

Compressed Gas Storage Cascades

Conventional
CNG Cascade
Using Steel Alloy
(~22,000 lbs)



Hydrogen Cascade
Using Lightweight
Composites
(~2800 lbs)



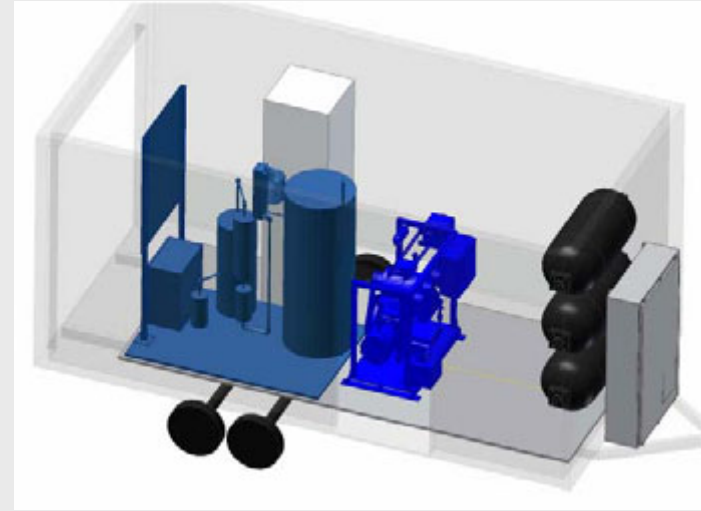
Lightweight hydrogen cascade in GTI
Mobile Fueling Station

Capacity: 2,766 scf @ 7000 psig

Container Weight:
3 * 250 lbs = 750 lbs

Mobile Hydrogen Fueling System

- > Complete trailer-mounted H₂ fueling station
 - On-board fuel processor, clean-up, compression, storage & dispenser
 - Produce 10-15 kg/day for about 3-5 light duty vehicles per day



Next Steps

- > Complete final testing on 50 kg/day system
 - Including 1000 hour test
 - Operate as keycard access station at GTI
- > Use Mobile Hydrogen System for demo programs
- > Continue tech transfer, licensing, and commercialization
 - Work with partners and stakeholders on various hydrogen station efforts

GTI/GreenField Compression

- > Working with State of Texas on next generation packaged H2 stations
- > Look to demo & deployment projects in 2007 and beyond
- > GreenField Compression
 - Leader in compressed gas systems



Summary and Conclusions

- > Efficient, compact fuel processing feasible
 - 75 to 80% efficiency (and higher) is possible
 - On target with USDOE 2015 goal
- > Complete fill hydrogen dispenser developed and validated
 - Simple approach that avoids added cost, complexity
- > Fuel clean-up systems
 - Improved PSA solutions coming online
 - Continue looking at membrane technology advances
- > Onsite natural gas-to-hydrogen stations technically feasible
 - Cost improvements will continue over time

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