

Development of an Advanced Chemical Hydrogen Storage and Generation System

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Project ID #: STP 12
Contract #: DE-FC36-05GO15056

Overview

Timeline

- Project start date: February 2005
- Project end date: February 2010
- Percent complete: 40%

Budget

- Total project funding (5 Year)
- DOE share: \$2.4 million (80%)
 - MCEL share: \$0.6 million (20%)

Funding received for FY06:

- \$250 K

Funding for FY07:

- \$180 K requested
- \$200 K obligated

Barriers

- Weight and Volume
- Efficiency
- Heat removal

Project Targets

	2005	2006	2007
System volumetric capacity (kWh/L)	1.0	1.1	1.2 (Est'd)
System wt%	3.9	4.2	4.5 (Est'd)

Partners

Center of Excellence – Chemical H₂ Storage.
PNNL – System modeling and engineering.

Objectives

Overall:

- Improve capability to store and release H₂ from chemical hydride
- Meet DOE 2007 target and beyond:
 - 1.2 kWh/L (36 g H₂/L) and 1.5 kWh/kg (45 g H₂/kg).
- Leverage MCEL engineering expertise and guide Center research

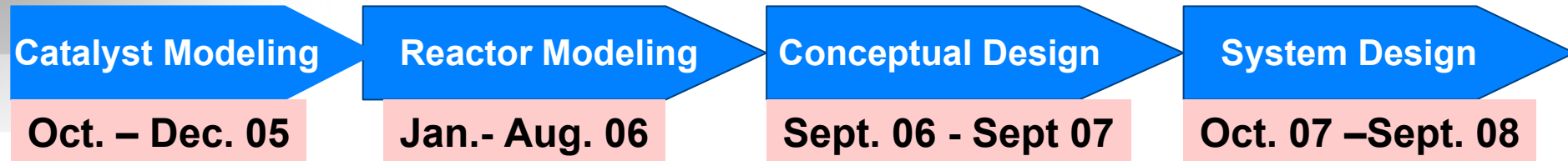
Last Year:

- Developing modeling tool for hydrogen release reactor.
- Collecting data for fuel compositions.

This Year:

- Validation of modeling results with experimental data (on-going.)
- Conceptual system design based on modeling.
- Submitted preliminary draft to TIAX & ANL
- Preparing materials for DOE “go/no-go” decision on SBH for Q4FY2007.

NaBH₄ System Development



PNNL Collaboration

- Develop modeling tools
- Lattice Boltzmann calculations
- Macroscopic modeling
- Validate model
- Optimize Conversion
- Optimize reactor dimensions
- Increase throughput
- Fluid dynamics

09/30/07

Go/No-Go

- Reactor features
- BOP designs
- Safety evaluation

- Sub-system testing
- System testing
- Prototype Demo:**
 - > 45 g H₂/kg
 - > 36 g H₂/L

Current Status

Target	MCEL Results (previous experience)	MCEL Results (current design estimates)	Go/NoGo Decision (2007)
System Gravimetric Capacity	1.3 kWh/kg (87% to target)	1.5 kWh/kg (meets target)	1.5 kWh/kg
System Volumetric Capacity	1.1 kWh/L (30% SBH system) (92% to target)	1.22 kWh/L (30% SBH system) (meets target)	1.2 kWh/L
Storage System Cost	6.7 \$/kWh net	(pending)	6.0 \$/kWh net

- **Reactor modeling activity making progress.**
 - Developed reactor packing sub-module.
 - Completed microscopic modeling of reactant flow in the reactor.
 - Established macroscopic reactor model that matches the experimentally observed parameters.
- **Generated experimental data to validate modeling results.**
- **Started to use the model to predict performance parameters.**
- **Begin to build model in Star-CD.**

Improve System Level Storage Capacity

Reduce Fuel Volume

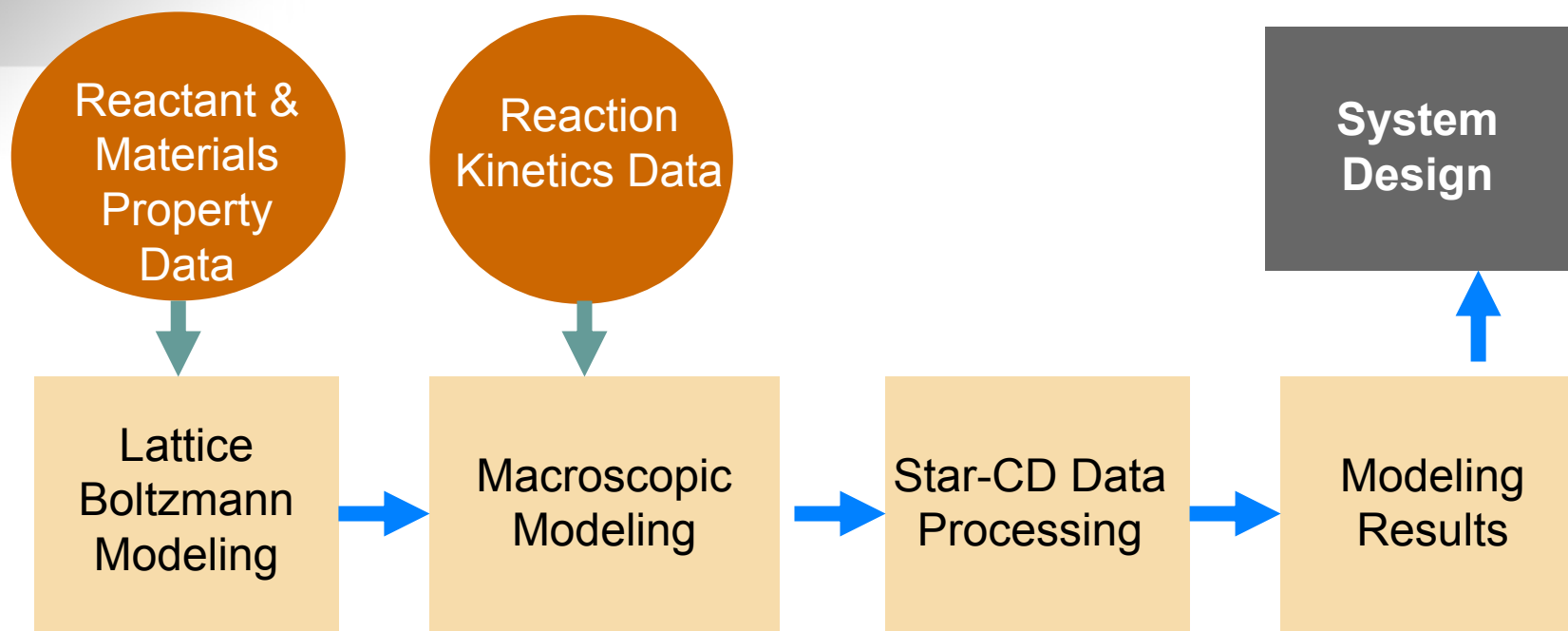
- Increased fuel concentration (30% weight/weight).
- Improved catalyst's ability to process concentrated fuel.
- Volume exchange tank design - increase volume usage.

Reduce Volume of Balance of Plant (BOP)

- Relationship between reactor liquid hold-up and size of ballast.
- Manage heat exchange – size of exchanger.
- Improve gas-liquid separation – size of separator.

System Development

Modeling Approach Overview



Develop “Tool Box” applicable to other chemical hydrogen storage systems

- Means to handle microscopic reaction basics
- Means to handle multi-phase reactions
- Means to incorporate thermodynamic and kinetic data
- Means to apply to other chemical hydride systems

Preliminary Modeling

- 10x100 segmentation of reactor – simplifies heterogeneous microscopic properties into multiple homogeneous sections.
- Solves the flow, energy and species transport equations for multiphase flow through a catalyst bed reactor.
- Two-dimensional (axial and radial) finite-volume formulation.
- Transient solution to reach a steady state.

Reactor Schematic



Technical Accomplishments

Lattice-Boltzmann Modeling (PNNL)

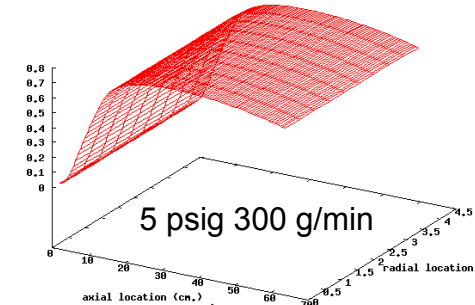
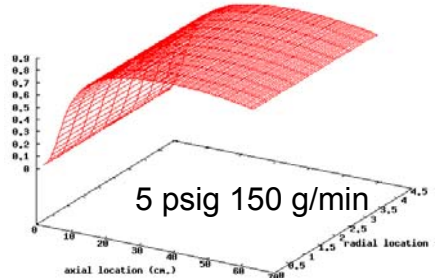
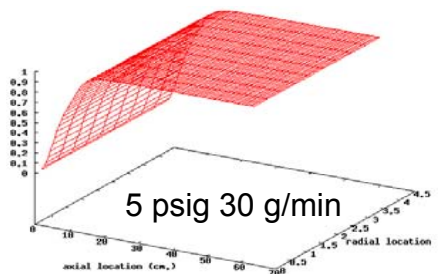
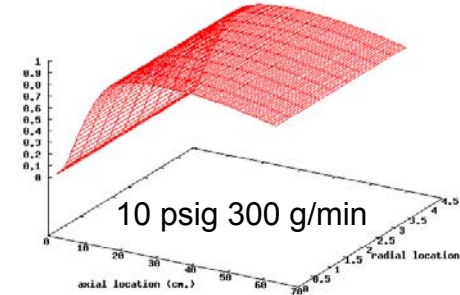
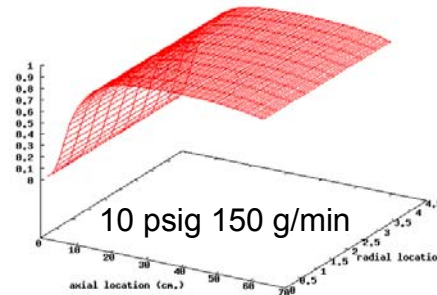
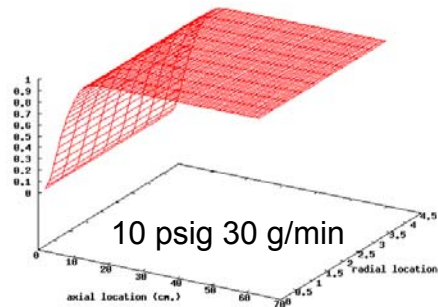
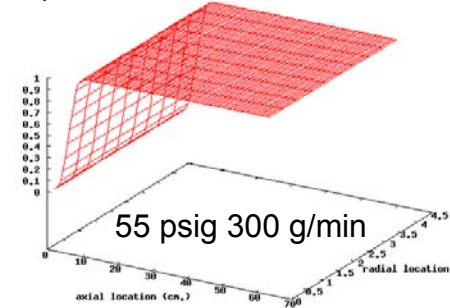
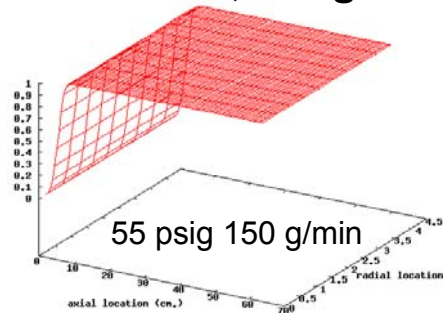
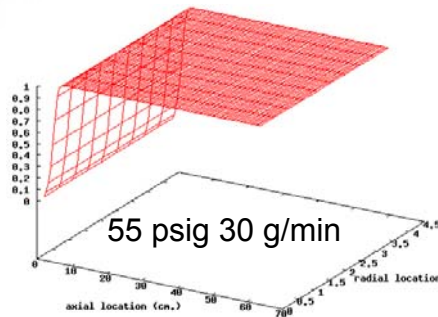


the Hydrogen Battery
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- Reactor model was used to predict outcome of various operation conditions

Reaction Conversion for 25 wt% SBH , Length = 62 cm, Radius = 4.5 cm

Increasing Pressure

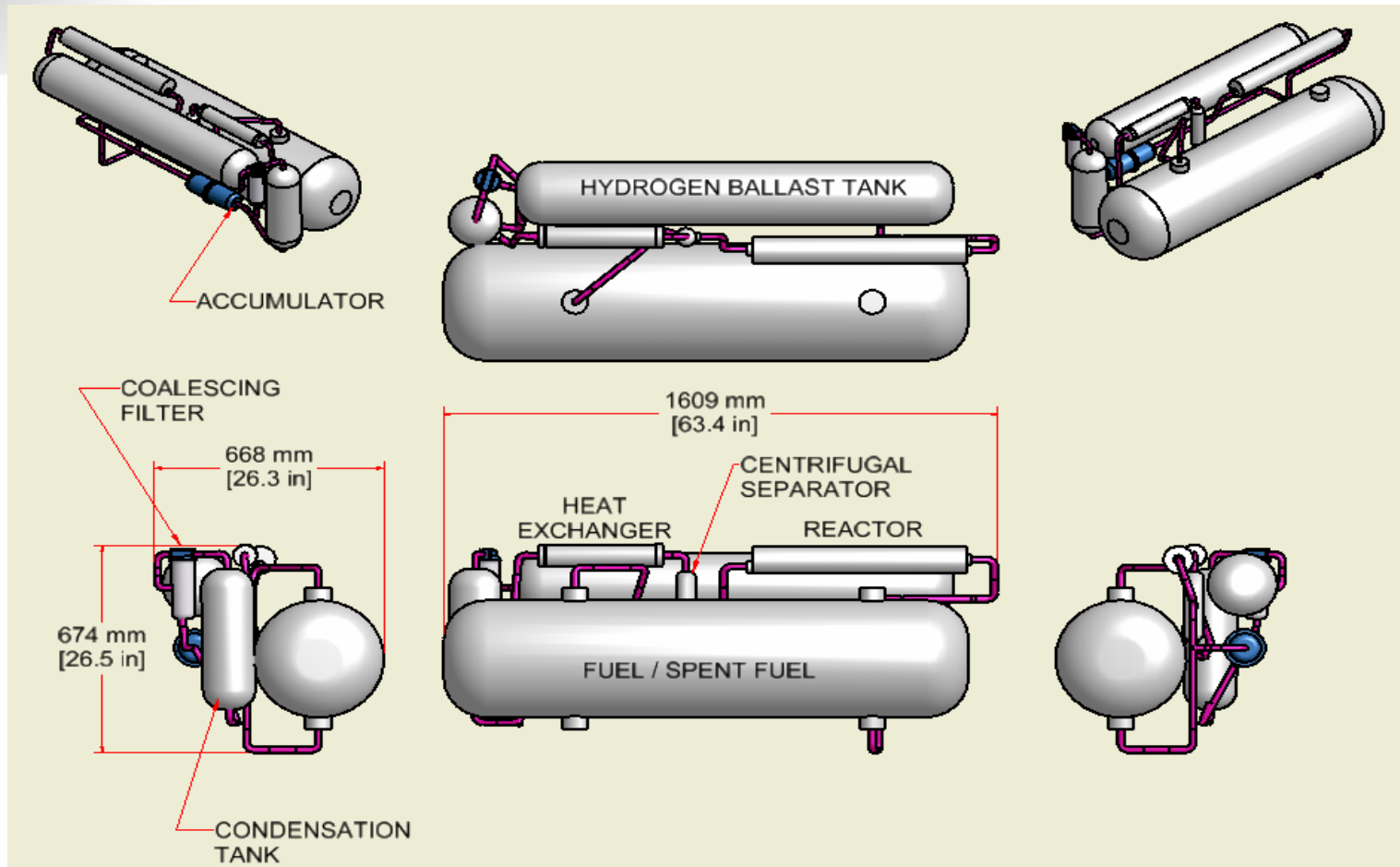


Increasing Flow Rate

Key Findings for FY 2006

1. **Modeling Method** has been validated as a tool to simulate and predict the experimental results.
2. **Reaction Kinetics** is critically important to establishing the validity of the model.
3. **Validation:** Steady state profiles of temperature, NaBH_4 concentration, pressure drop, and H_2 flow rate correspond to experimental data.
4. **Simulation:** Effects of fuel flow rate, fuel concentration, and system pressure were determined.
5. **Design Optimization:** reactor geometry, catalyst porosity, active control of pressure and temperature will have strong influence on the simulation results.
6. **Benefits:** Initial simulation results already generated additional insights to be used to optimize system design and operation.

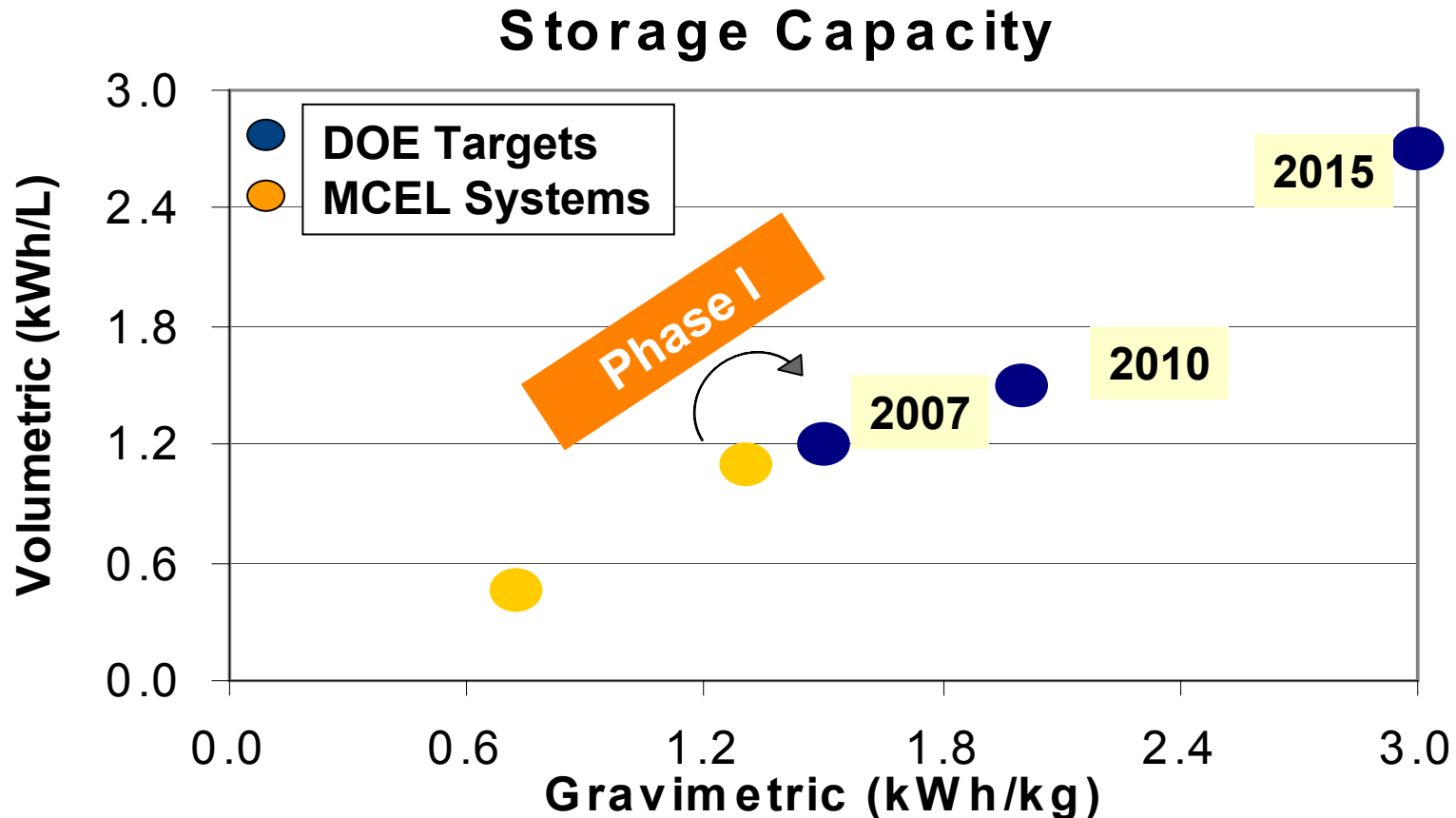
On-Board System Design (2007 version)



Components to be fabricated in a “mass” production method.

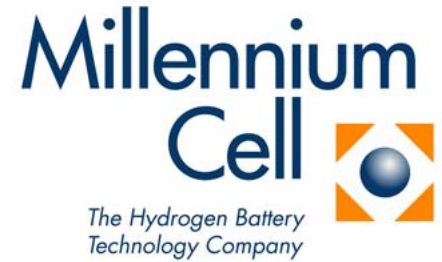
Storage Capacity Progress

Towards DOE Targets



Note: MCEL Gen-I & Gen-II Prototypes were developed prior to the current DOE sponsored project. Experience from those prototypes has been used as benchmark and guidance to assist this Center of Excellence Research.

Future Work (till end of 09/2007)



- Pending Go/No Go Decision, work from June to September 2007 will focus on:
 - Improving cost estimates,
 - Refining estimates for equipment sizing,
and
 - Compiling a “final” report that summarizes all data and tools developed under this project.

- Center Collaboration
 - Collaboration with PNNL has been very productive
- System Development
 - Developed tools and methods to optimize and improve on-board hydrogen generator
 - Heat and water management can be accomplished by better understanding of operating conditions
 - Borate precipitation can be managed by balancing fuel concentration and reactor pressure and temperature