

U.S. Department of Energy Hydrogen Program

Hydrogen Delivery

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**2008 DOE Hydrogen Program
Merit Review and Peer Evaluation Meeting**

June 11th, 2008





Goal and Objectives

Goal: Research and develop low-cost, highly efficient hydrogen production technologies from diverse domestic resources, including natural gas and renewable sources

- Reduce the cost of hydrogen to \$2.00 - \$3.00/gge (Untaxed & Delivered)

Near-term: Distributed Production

(produced at station to enable low-cost delivery)

- Natural gas reforming
- Renewable liquid reforming
- Electrolysis

Longer-term: Centralized Production

(large investment in delivery infrastructure needed)

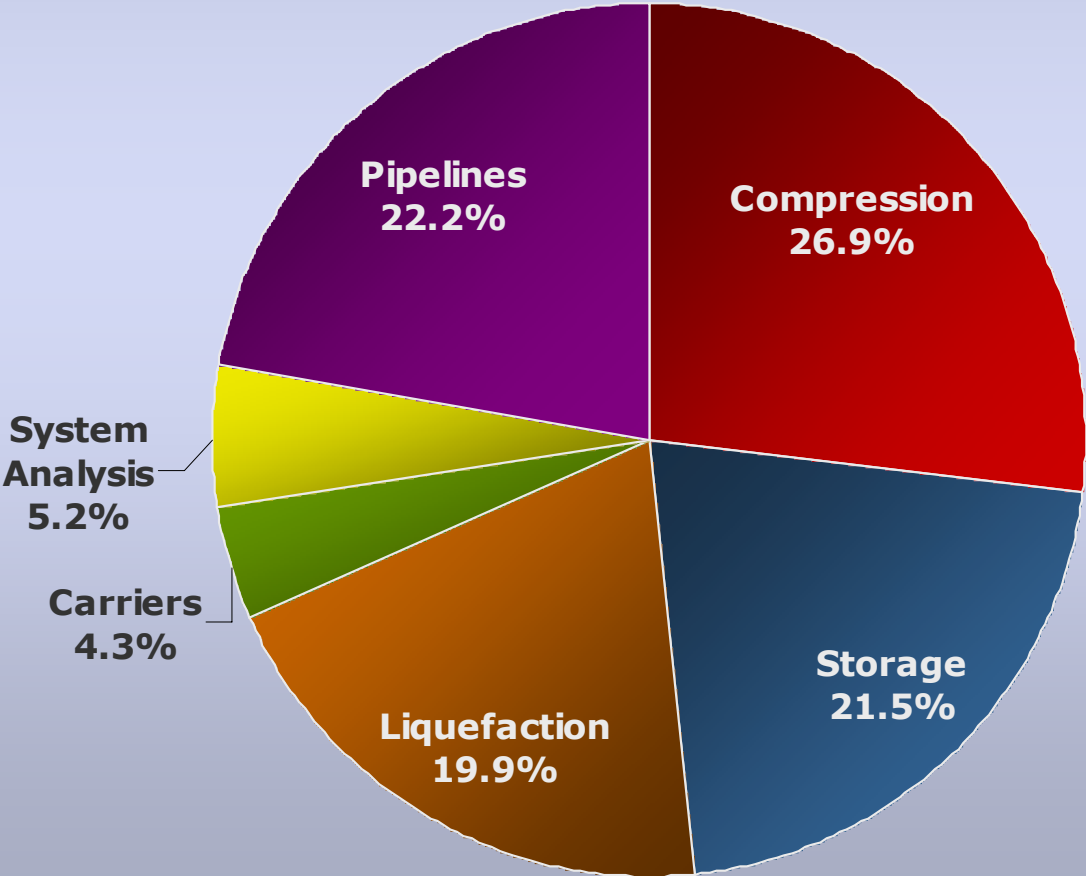
- Biomass gasification
- Coal with sequestration
- Wind, solar, and nuclear-driven electrolysis
- Solar/nuclear high-temperature thermochemical water splitting
- Photoelectrochemical, biological production

- Reduce total hydrogen delivery cost to < \$1.00/gge



EERE H₂ Delivery Budget

FY2008 Budget = \$10.7 M



FY2008 Emphasis

- Initiate 6 new projects
 - Compression
 - Off-board storage
 - Liquefaction
- Release V2 of H2A and identify V2.5 refinements
- Gather data for eventual pipeline material down selection



Challenges – H₂ Delivery



Pipelines



Liquefaction



Tube Trailers

- Pipelines (Long Term)
 - Capital cost
 - Materials
 - Large centrifugal compressors
- Liquefaction (Long Term/Transition)
 - Capital cost
 - Energy efficiency
- Tube Trailers (Transition)
 - Increased density
 - Maintaining relatively low cost trucks
 - Maintaining energy efficiency
- Other Topics
 - Off-board storage (decrease station foot print)
 - Compression (station, liquefaction, pipelines)



2008 Delivery Accomplishments

Identified Low Cost & Low Permeability Fiber Reinforced Polymer

- 1 psi per day or
 - $\ll 0.1\%$ hydrogen per day
- Developed & verified test bed for ASME compliance testing

(Oak Ridge and Savannah River)

Fiberspar





2008 Delivery Accomplishments



**Electrochemical
Hydrogen Compressor
(EHC)**

Developed Prototype Electrochemical Hydrogen Compressor

- Peak compression of 4000 psi
- Continuous operation for 1500 hours
- No seal leakage

(FuelCell Energy)

Identified APCI Liquid Hydrocarbon as a Promising Carrier

- Developed novel carrier evaluation and down select tool
- Planned integration into H2A V.3

(TIAX, LLC)

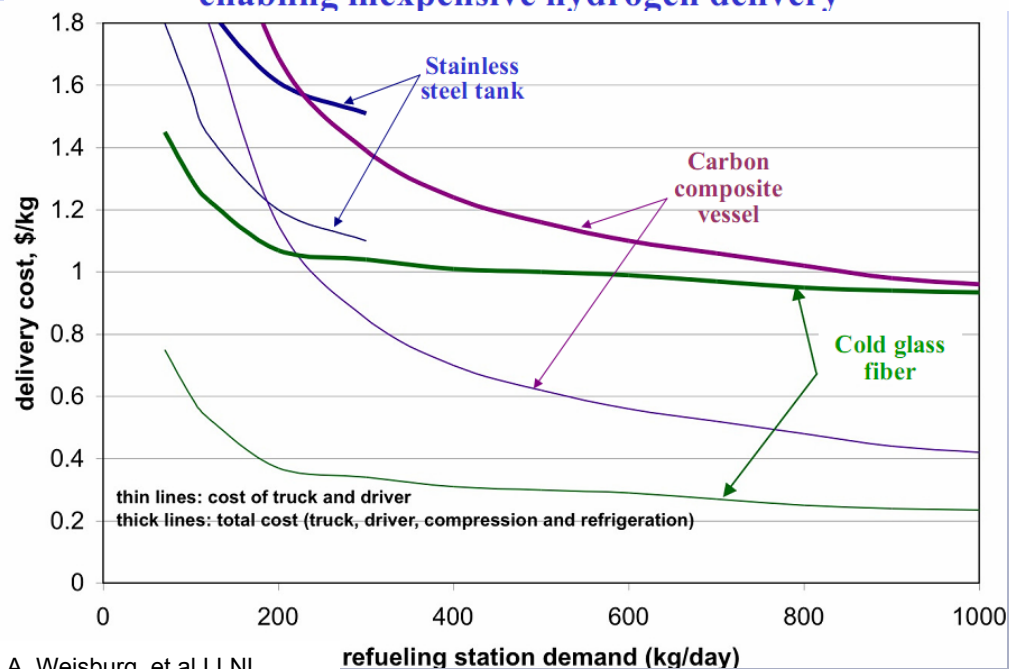


2008 Delivery: Tube Trailers

- Best Approach: High pressure, low temperature hydrogen delivery vessels using glass fibers, LLNL
- Cost
 - Reducing trailer capital costs (\$300K for 700kg)
 - Availability of glass composites (~\$1.50/kg material cost)
 - Potential to hit \$1/kg H_2 delivered at 600 kg/day station
- Technical Needs
 - Demonstrate glass fiber strengthening at cold temperatures and/or vacuum (50%) at 200 K vs. 300 K
 - Design new macrolattice/fiber wound vessels that take advantage of the fiber properties
- Other Roadblocks
 - Innovative truck configurations would require the codes and standards community to accept a new technology
- Next Steps
 - Complete cryogenic characterization of glass fibers
 - Demonstrate low cost delivery vessel



Cold glass fiber pressure vessels minimize tanker truck cost, enabling inexpensive hydrogen delivery



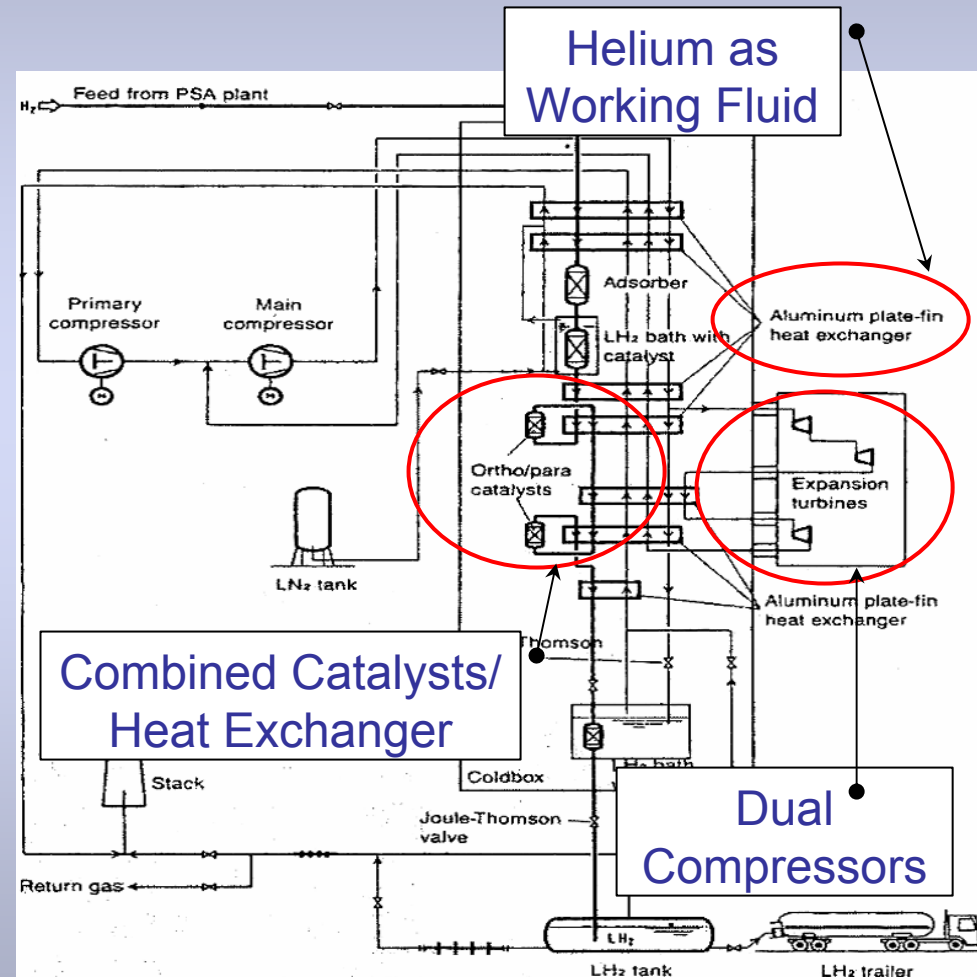
A. Weisburg, et al LLNL

refueling station demand (kg/day)



2008 Delivery: Liquefaction

- Best Lead: Innovative cycle design, GEECO
- Cost
 - Modeled liquefaction costs are \$.76/kg with an increase in efficiency of 30% over state-of-the-art liquefiers
- Technical Needs
 - Efficiency of liquefaction limited by thermodynamics
 - GEECO's innovative liquefaction cycle has not yet been tested at the bench scale
- Other Roadblocks
 - Scaling from the laboratory to a full scale commercial plant (~\$400M in capital costs)
 - GHG generation, when not considering renewable energy
- Next Steps
 - Constructing components to test in the coming year





Summary

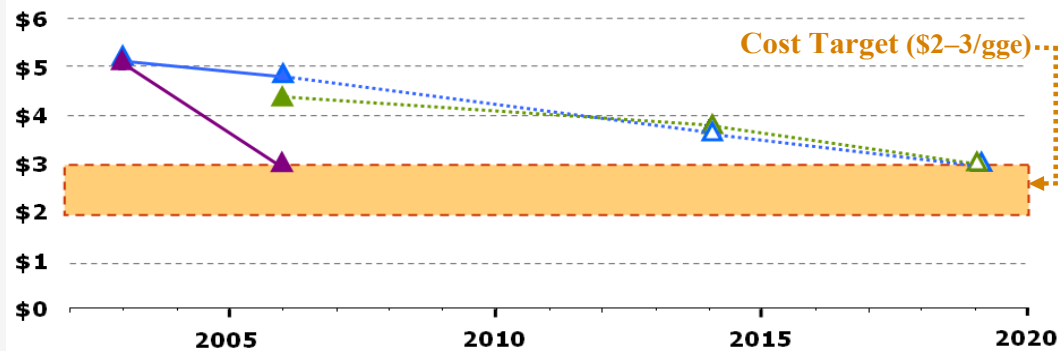
The Program has reduced the cost of producing hydrogen from multiple pathways.

Cost of Hydrogen (Delivered) — Status & Targets (in \$/gallon gasoline equivalent (gge), untaxed)

NEAR TERM: Distributed Production

→ Hydrogen is produced at station to enable low-cost delivery

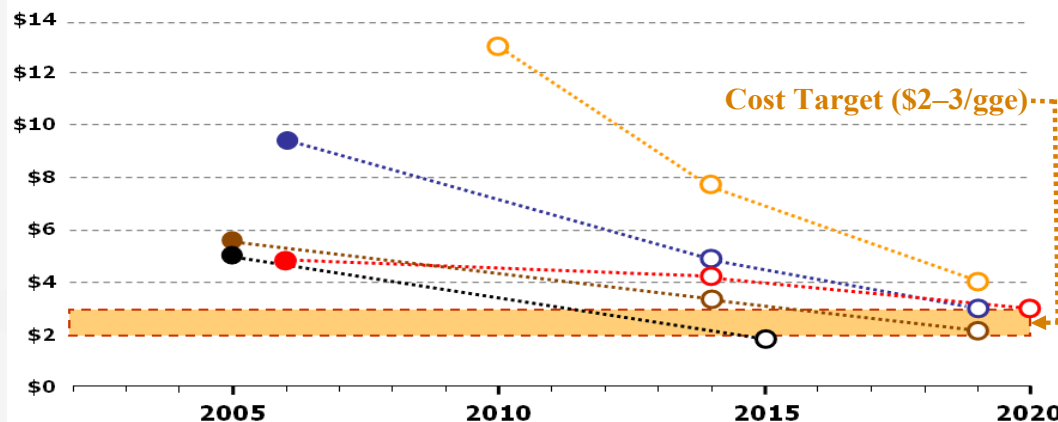
- ▲ Distributed Natural Gas
- ▲ Distributed Electrolysis
- ▲ Distributed Bio-Derived Renewable Liquids



LONGER TERM: Centralized Production

→ Large investment in delivery infrastructure needed

- Biomass Gasification
- Coal Gasification with Sequestration
- Solar High-Temperature Thermochemical Cycle
- Central Wind Electrolysis
- Nuclear





For More Information

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