2012 DOE Hydrogen Program Merit Review Development of a Centrifugal Hydrogen Pipeline Gas Compressor

Mr. Francis A. Di Bella, P.E. and Dr. Colin Osborne Concepts NREC (<u>CN</u>) May 17, 2012

Project ID#: PD017

This presentation does not contain any proprietary, confidential, or otherwise restricted information

Project Overview

Timeline

- Project Start: June 1, 2008
- Project End: November 2012
- Percent Complete: Ph. I and Ph. II -100%; Ph. III in Progress)

Budget

Total Project Funding

- DOE Share: \$3,352,507
- Contractor Share: \$850,055

FY11 Funding

• \$650,000

Planned Funding for FY12 (Phase III)

\$698,827

Barriers/Tech. Objectives

- Pipeline delivery of pure (99.99%) hydrogen at <\$1/GGE with 98% hydrogen efficiency
- Reduce initial capital equipment and O&M cost
- Reduce compressor module footprint & increase reliability; reduce R&D risk – utilize commercially available, state-of-the-art components

Project Lead

Concepts NREC (Chelmsford, MA, and Wilder, VT)

Project Partners

- Air Products (Industrial User/Engineering Assistance)
- Texas A&M University (TAMU) (Materials Testing)
- HyGen Industries (Hydrogen Industry Consultant)

Technical Collaboration

- Sandia National Lab, Argonne National Lab, Savannah River National Lab
- Artec Machine Systems, KMC, Flowserve, Tranter HX, ABB (Analyzer, Motor, and PLC)



Hydrogen Pipeline Compressor Project Objectives – Relevance

- Demonstrate Advanced Centrifugal Compressor System for Highpressure Hydrogen Pipeline Transport to Support¹
 - Delivery of 100,000 to 1,000,000 kg/day of pure hydrogen to forecourt station at less than \$1/GGE with less than 0.5% leakage and with pipeline pressures of 1200⁺ psig
 - Reduction in initial system equipment cost to less than \$6.3 million which is the uninstalled cost for a hydrogen pipeline based on DOE's HDSAM 2.0 Economics Model
 - Reduction in Operating & Maintenance Costs via improved reliability
 - DOE's Model also indicates \$0&M cost of 3% of installed cost per year, or \$0.01/kWhr by 2017
 - ~ Improved reliability eliminates the need for system redundancies
 - Reduction in system footprint

1. Reference: Delivery Section (Sec. 3.2) of the *"Hydrogen, Fuel Cells and Infrastructure Technologies Program Multi-year Research, Development, and Demonstration Plan"*



A Three-Phase Program Approach

Phase I Initial Design (COMPLETED) (06/2008 to 12/2009)	Phase II Detailed Design (COMPLETED) (01/2010 to 12/2010)	Phase III System Validation Testing (IN PROGRESS) (01/2011 to 04/2013)
 Initial design criteria and performance specifications Subsystems Modeling: aerodynamic and structural analysis of compressor Initial integrated systems analysis Initial design and cost analysis Final design specifications Materials and/or coatings investigated for use in high-pressure hydrogen environment Revised Phase II Program Plan 	 Detailed subsystems modeling Detailed integrated systems analysis Critical components design, testing, and development Detailed integrated design of full-scale and laboratory validation systems Detailed cost analysis of full- scale system 	 Component Procurement One-stage centrifugal compressor system assembly Performance evaluation test plan Lab testing and system maturation Final design of full-scale system completed Field demonstration program plan prepared



Project Engineering Approach Aerodynamic and Structural Focus

Technical Approach

- Focus on <u>state-of-the-art aerodynamic/structural analyses</u> to develop a highperformance centrifugal compressor system
- Incorporate advanced proven bearings and seal technology to reduce developmental risk and increase system reliability
- Utilize <u>acceptable practice</u> for high-speed gear materials, tip speeds, and loadings
- Collaborate with leading supplier of compressor systems to the Industrial Gas Sector : Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.

Solution

- Success of compressor design is an aerodynamic/structural optimization design investigation
 - Maximize centrifugal compressor tip speed to achieve desired pressure ratio within stress limitations of material
 - ~ Maximize thermodynamic efficiency at high operating tip speeds
 - ~ Utilize advanced diffuser systems to maximize recovery of dynamic head into static pressure
- Aerodynamic solution is integrated into design of balance of system components
 - Bearing and seals made part of gearbox design
 - Impellers out board of any lubricated components
 - ~ Aluminum selected as compatible with hydrogen per documented research and current testing

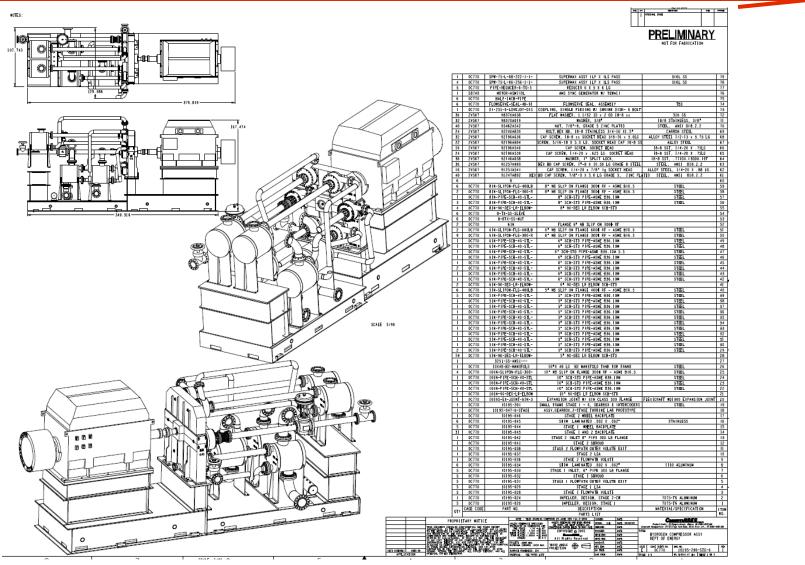


Ph. I & II Summary of DOE Target/Goals and Project Accomplishments

	Progress	Towards Meeting Te	chnical Targets for Delivery	of
Hydrogen via Centrifugal Pipeline Compression				
	{Note: Letters	s correspond to DOE's 2007	Technical Plan-Delivery Sec. 3.2-page 16	}
Characteristic Units DOE Target Project Accomplishment STATUS				STATUS
Hydrogen Efficiency (f)	[btu/btu]	98%	98%	Objective Met
Hyd. Capacity (g)	Kg/day	100,000 to 1,000,000	240,000	Objective Met
Hyd. Leakage (d)	%	< .5	0.2 (per Flowserve Shaft Seal Spec.)	Objective Met
Hyd. Purity (h)	%	99.99	99.99 (per Flowserve Shaft Seal Spec)	Objective Met
Discharge Pressure (g)	psig	>1000	1285	Objective Met
Comp. Package Cost (g)	\$M	6.0 +/- 1	4.0 +/- 0.5	Objective Met
Main. Cost (Table 3.2.2)	\$/kWhr	0.007	0.005 (per CN Analysis Model)	Objective Met
Package Size (g)	sq. ft.	350 (per HyGen Study)	260 (per CN Design)	Objective Met
Reliability (e)	# Sys.s Req.d	Eliminate redundent system	Modular sys.s with 240K kg/day with no redundency req.d	Objective Met

In Summary: The original DOE proposal requirements were satisfied with the Feasibility Design, and effort was authorized to proceed to complete the Detailed Design of the pipeline compressor.

Hydrogen Compressor Phase II Detailed Design Accomplishment: 240,000 kg/day (6.1 Lbm/s); 350 to 1285 psig; 6300 kWe

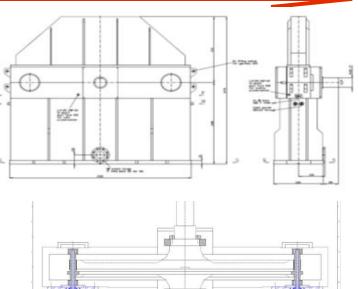


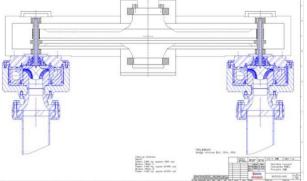


Compressor Module Design Specifications and Major Components

- Compressor design specifications for near-term gas industry and DOE infrastructure applications
 - P_{comp.} = 350 psig to 1285 psig; flow rate = 240,000 kg/day
 - Six-stage, 60,000 rpm, 3.56 pressure ratio compressor
 - 7075-T6 aluminum alloy
 - Nitronic-50 pressure enclosure
 - Integral gearbox pinions driving 6 overhung impellers
- Design of compressor's major mechanical elements completed and manufacturers selected
 - Artec Machine Systems (Nova Gear, Ltd) gearbox with onespeed step gear operating at acceptable gear tip speeds and loads
 - KMC tilting-pad radial bearing designs confirmed for use
 - Flowserve gas face-seals confirmed to meet necessary specifications for hydrogen applications
- Tranter Plate-type Heat Exchanger design meets specifications to cool hydrogen gas to 105°F between stages using 85°F water

In Summary: All major compressor subsystems are available "near-term".

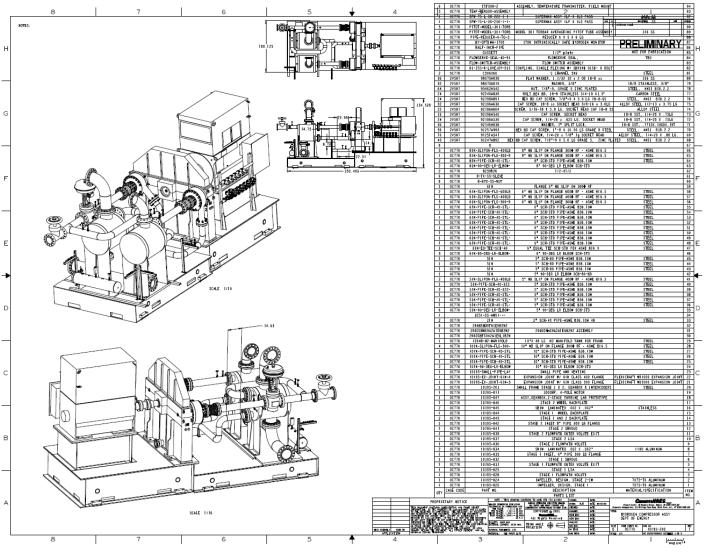




Full-scale Artec Machine Systems Gearbox for 2-stage System with Bull Gear designed to accommodate 6 Stages



Focus of Phase II Was Also the Design of a Laboratory Prototype



CONCEPTS NREC

Summary of Project Accomplishments and Progress (1)

PHASE II OBJECTIVES COMPLETED:

- Critical component developed and/or specified for near-term availability (rotor, shaft seal, bearings, gearing, safety systems)
- Detailed design and cost analysis of a six-stage (full-scale) pipeline compressor system
- One- & two-stage laboratory prototype compressor system to verify mechanical integrity of major components at full power per stage
- Go/No-Go decision regarding proceeding into Phase III: Fabrication of Complete One-stage Hydrogen Compressor for Laboratory Testing

PHASE III- PROTOTYPE SYSTEM COMPONENT PROCUREMENT, BUILD, & TEST:

- **IN PROGRESS –** Component Procurement
- IN PROGRESS Compressor Assembly
- COMPLETED P&I Diagram, Controls Specification, Safety Systems, One Test Site Selected (others under review)
- COMPLETED Engineering Review of System with Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
- IN PROGRESS Post Phase III Testing Plan



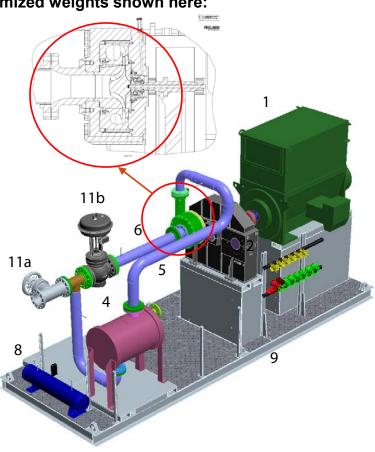
Accomplishment and Progress (2): **Detail of Single-stage Laboratory Prototype System for Testing**

The 1-Stage Compressor Module is 21 ft long, 8 ft wide, and 11 ft tall. The total weight of the system after assembly is approximately 26,700 Lbf (+/- 2,500 Lbf) based on the itemized weights shown here: {Abbreviations: CN- Concepts NREC}

- 1. 480 Vac, 1500 hp Induction Motor (3600 rpm): 7400 Lbf
- 2. Artec Gearbox (3600 rpm) : 4500 Lbf
- 3. One, Compressor : 2500 Lbf 2500 Lbf
- 4. One. Intercooler:
- 5. 6" comp. out. piping (sch. 40, 20ft): 500 Lbf
- 6. 6" comp. in piping (sch. 40, 30ft): 450 Lbf
- 7. Fittings:
 - 1. Two, 5", 300# flanges
 - 2. Four, 5", 400# flanges
 - 3. Four, 6", 600# flanges 700 Lbf
- 8. Purge Tank (12" d. x 6 ft long): 700 Lbf
- 9. Base Frame and Support Pedestals: 5000 Lbf

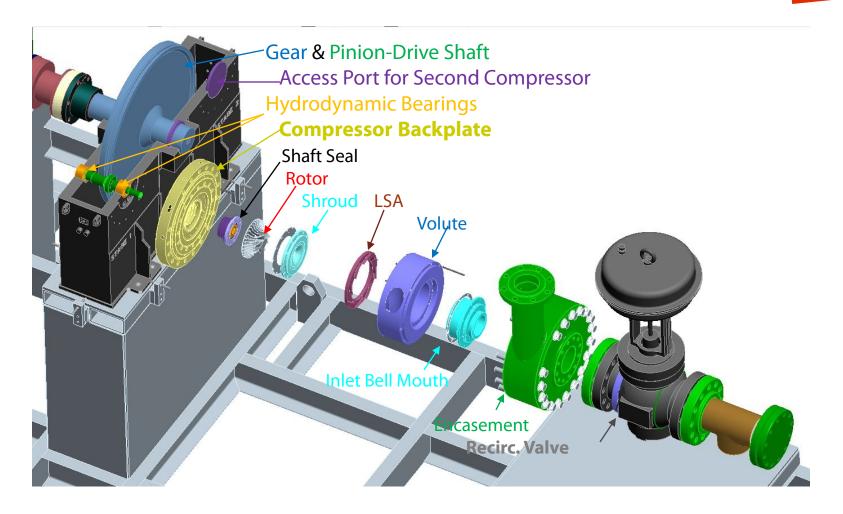
10. Misc.

- 1. Piping for purge and venting (1" diameter x 30 ft)
- 2. 12. Instrument pipeline taps and capped fittings
- 3. Threadlets (i.e., threaded boss) pipe fitting(s)
- 11. Shut-Off/Recirc. (PRV) valve 2,500 Lbf
- 12. Pressure and Temperature Transducers
- 13. Purge & Vent Valve Operators and two 1" Solenoid Operated Valves
- 14. Hydrogen Flowmeter & Hydrogen Monitor



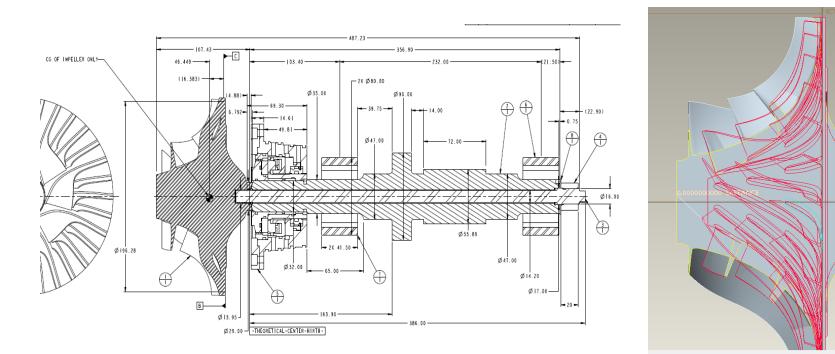


Detail of One Stage (of Six) of Hydrogen as Used on the Prototype





Detailed Engineering Design for All Six Compressor Rotors Completed and First Stage Machined



Overhung Rotor-Drive Shaft Integrated with Shaft Seal, Bearing, and Pinion

Overlay of First and Sixth Stages for Size Comparison



Accomplishment and Progress (3): Compressor has been successfully spun to 10% over speed for 15 minutes (66,000 rpm = 2300 ft/s tip speed)



7075-T6 Aluminum (bore-less) rotor shown after 5-axis machining. CN and TAMU testing has confirmed compatibility of alum. alloy with hydrogen

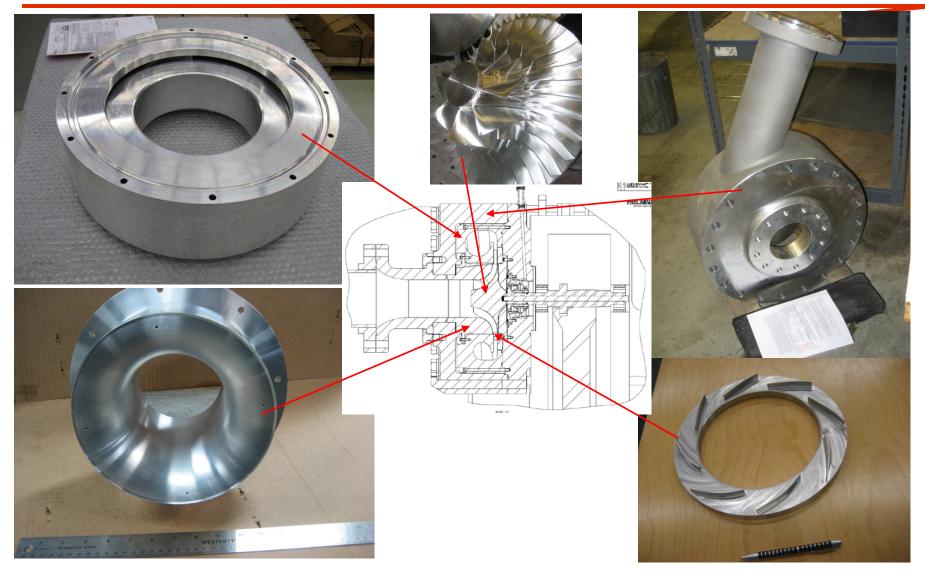
Spin test successful:

1. Fluorescence Penetrate Inspection indicated no micro-stress fractures or strain issues after 2.Structural analysis has also determined that there is not any concern for material creep at operating temperature (145°F) vs. 1,200°F melting temperature and stress 3. The low blade frequency and stress and the operating requirement of 24/7 duty for pipeline compressor applications eliminates any concern of material fatigue.



Accomplishment and Progress (4):

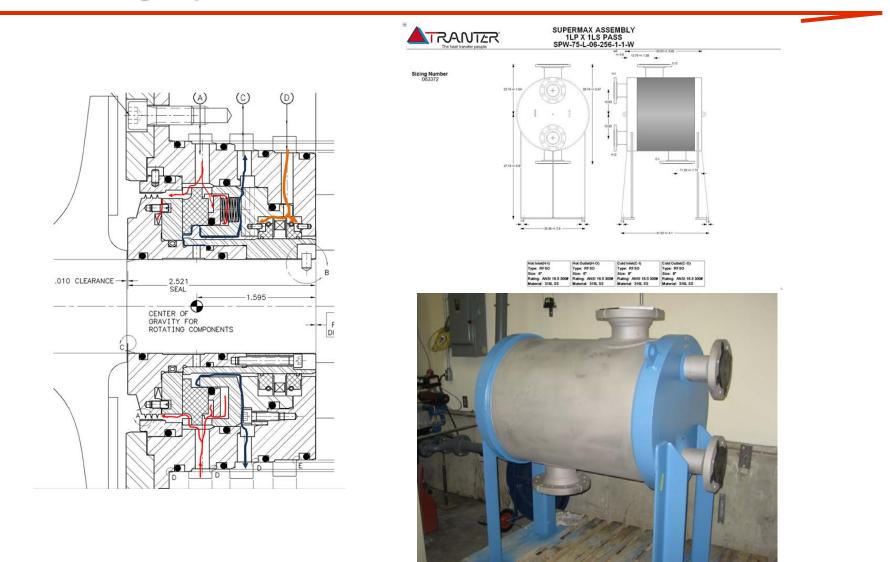
Aluminum Volute (Flow Diffuser), Shroud, LSA (Exit Vane Diffuser)and Enclosure Have Been Manufactured & Remaining Machine Parts on Order





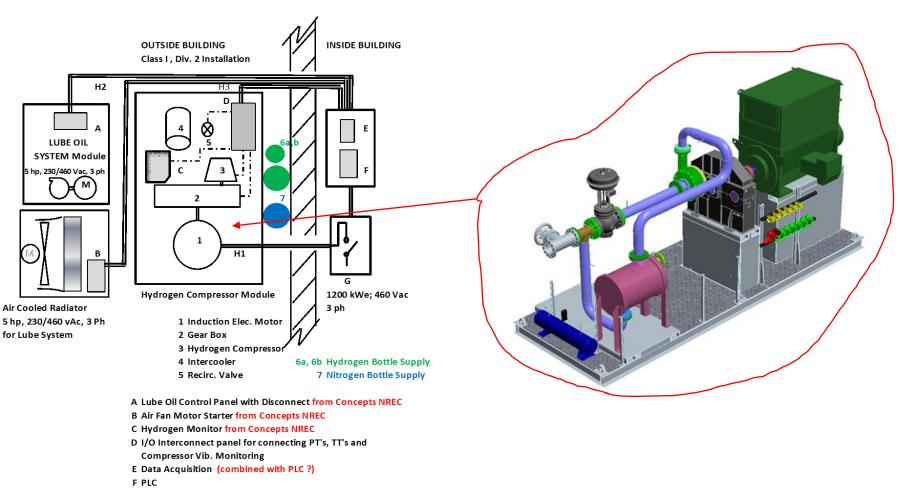
Accomplishment and Progress (5):

Flowserve High-speed Gas Shaft Seal and Tranter Intercooler Received





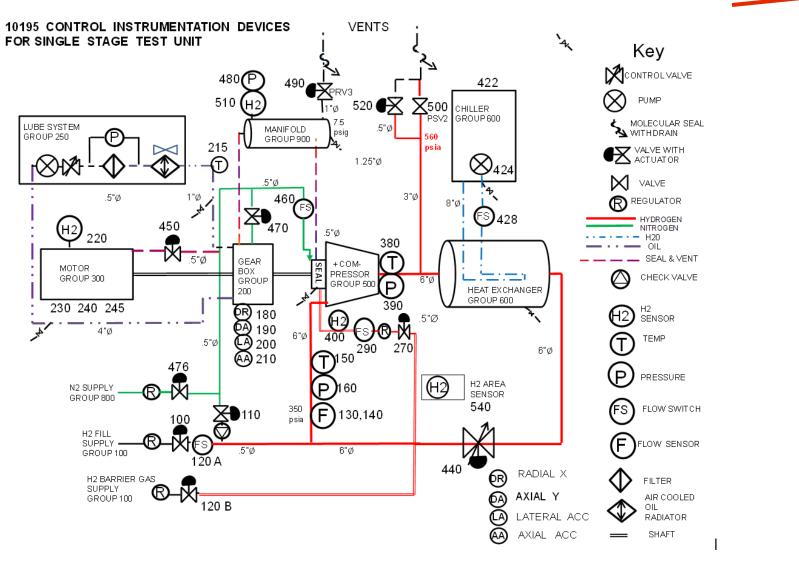
Accomplishment and Progress (6): Prototype "Lab" Test Sites Identified and Final Selection In Progress



- G Motor Disconnect and Soft Start
- H1,2,3 Electrical Conduit for controls and power wiring



Lab Prototype P&I Diagram



CONCEPTS NREC

Project Collaborations: Strengths & Responsibilities of Partners

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.

- Provides industrial gas user technical experience and gas industry specification data
- Possible near-term industrial user at the conclusion of the development program

Texas A&M University

 Provides material science expertise and coordination of materials testing with Sandia and Savannah River National labs

HyGen Industries

 Provides experience in hydrogen fueling infrastructure: pipeline and refueling station systems, has a database of customer-user engineering specifications. Assists in developing implementation plan for pipeline applications for hydrogen compressors



Technical Accomplishments and Progress

Texas A&M University Materials Selection + Summary of Testing in Progress

- Collaboration with Texas A&M (Dr. Hong Liang) and technical discussions /collegial-shared experiences with researchers at several national labs and institutions:
 - Sandia National Labs (fracture mechanics testing; Dr. Chris San Marchi)
 - Savannah River National Labs (specimen "charging" with hydrogen plus tensile testing with H2; Dr. Andrew Duncan)
 - Argonne National Labs (Dr. George Fenske)
 - Univ. of Illinois (Dr. Petros Sofronis; re: strain corrosion effects of hydrogen)
- Directed Focus of the turbomachinery design to:
 - Aluminum 7075-T6 as material design choice for its light weight, strength (i.e., comparable to titanium at <100°C and thus very suitable for centrifugal compressor applications), and compatibility with hydrogen

Using charged specimens and small punch, Texas A&M has confirmed that charged specimens of 7075-T6 are unaffected by exposure to hydrogen

- Future Work by TAMU: determine effects of several coatings on Ti Grade 2, namely:
 - Metallic hydride, tungsten, and tungsten carbide, TiO₂, CrO₃
 - Accuratus (APS Company); Alodine EC² ElectroCeramic (Henkel Corp)
 - SermaLon (Sermatech International)



Future Phase III Project Work

Phase III System Validation Testing

- Continue component procurement for the One-stage functional hydrogen compressor system (Scheduled completion: Nov.,2012)
- Assembly of the one-stage centrifugal compressor and closed-loop, lab prototype as a completely functioning compressor system (Scheduled Completion: Jan., 2013)
- Install lab prototype system and conduct aerodynamic testing and assessment of mechanical integrity of the compressor system (Scheduled Completion : March, 2013)
- Continue materials testing at Texas A&M University with hydrogen to determine effects of coatings that can be used with titanium (Scheduled Completion: Sept., 2012)
- Prepare post-Phase III plan for continuing testing of lab prototype compressor system (Scheduled completion Aug., 2012)



Project Summary

- Relevance: An advanced pipeline compressor system has been designed that meets DOE's performance goals for:
 - High reliability with 350 to 1200⁺ psig compression of 240,000 kg/day at 98% hydrogen efficiency
 - footprint 1/4 to 1/3 the size of existing industrial systems at projected cost of less than 80% of DOE's target
- Approach: Utilize state-of-the-art and acceptable engineering practices to reduce developmental risk and provide a near-term solution for the design of a viable hydrogen pipeline compressor:
 - Aerodynamic/structural analyses for acceptable stresses in materials (7075-T6 Rotor, Nitride 31 Chrome Moly Shaft, & Nitronic-50 enclosure) compatible with hydrogen
 - Industrially proven bearings, seal technology, gearing, heat exchangers, and lube system
- Tech. Accomplishments & Progress: Aerodynamic analysis and design of a cost-effective, sixstage centrifugal compressor and a one-stage full-power lab prototype have been completed; spin test of aluminum stage verifies its mechanical integrity, all commercially available compressor subsystems purchased or on order
- Technology Transfer/Collaboration: The collaborative team consists of Air Products, an industrial technical experienced user of hydrogen compressors; a materials researcher, Texas A&M; a hydrogen refueling industry consultant, HyGen; and the coordinated technical support of several National Labs and major component manufacturers.
- Proposed Future Research: Continue the procurement and assembly of the major components for the laboratory testing of a closed-loop, one-stage prototype hydrogen compressor system in Phase III; Complete materials coating testing of specimens with TAMU; Prepare Test Plan for the post-Phase III continued testing of lab prototype.



The following slides are included here to provide additional support during the question and answer period.



Project Engineering Approach Operational Design Envelope

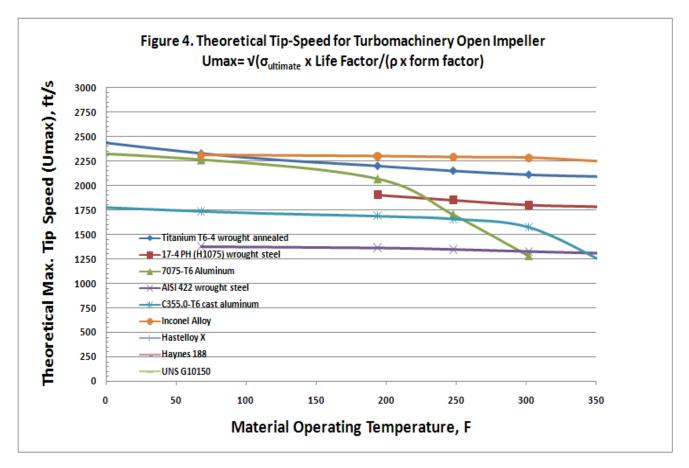
No. Compressor Stages Advanced Composites SPEED, FT/SEC Desired Pres. Range 🔶 High Strength Alloys ЦГ **Industrial Machines PRESSURE RATIO**

Design Options for Alternative Operating Conditions

CONCEPTS NREC

Design Experience Associating Material Properties with Tip Speed of 2200 ft/s with Aluminum Alloy - 2

Literature Survey (Rocketdyne Lab Tests for NASA) and reviews with materials researchers at national labs and private consultants indicate Aluminum Alloy shows no effect from hydrogen AND aluminum is an excellent structural material for high-speed impellers based on specific strength (ultimate strength/density)





FMEA Document Has Been Prepared for Compressor Subsystems Shown

Project: DOE Hydrogen Compressor - Detail

System: ARP

FMEA Working Component List		3	Compressor Stages Subsystems
ID#	Sub-Assembly / Component	3.1	Stage #1
4	3.1.1 Stage #1 S		
1	Motor Subsystem	3.1.2	Stage #1 Impeller
	Motor Shaft	3.1.3	Stage #1 Impeller Attachment
	Motor Bearings	3.1.4	Stage #1 Shaft Seal
	Motor Windings		Stage #1 Housing
	Motor Cooling		Stage #2
_	Gearbox Subsystem	3.3	Stage #3
	Low Speed (Input) Stage		Stage #4
	Input Coupling		Stage #5
	Input Shaft		
	Input Shaft Bearings	3.0	Stage #6
	Input Shaft Seal	4 Piping and Intercooling Subsystem	
	Input Gear		
	Intermediate Speed Stage	4.1	Piping
	Int. Gear (in)	4.1.1	Flanges / Seals
	Int. Shaft	4.1.2	Pipe
	Int. Bearings	4.2	Intercoolers
	Int. Gear (out)	4.2.1	Flange / Seal, Working Fluid
	High Speed (Output) Stage (2X)		Flange / Seal, Coolant
	High Speed Gears		Internal Piping
	High Speed Shaft		Coolant
	High Speed Bearings	7.2.7	
	Thrust Bearing	5	Hydrogen Containment Subsystem
	High Speed Shaft Seals		
2.4	Lubrication Subsystem	5.1	Containment Housing
2.4.1	Lubricant		HP Re-Introduction System
	Pump	5.3	LP Ventilation System
2.4.3	Filter	6	System Skid
2.4.4	Lubrication Jets	7	Controls and Instrumentation

Failure Mode Identification and Risk Ranking

 Project title:
 10195 DOE Hydrogen Compressor - Preliminary Design

 Author:
 ARP

 Date:

Risk Matrix:	
Risk Level	Description
Low	tolerable, no action required
Medium	mitigation and improvement required to reduce risk to low
High	not acceptable: mitigation and improvement required to reduce risk to low

Probability Classes:

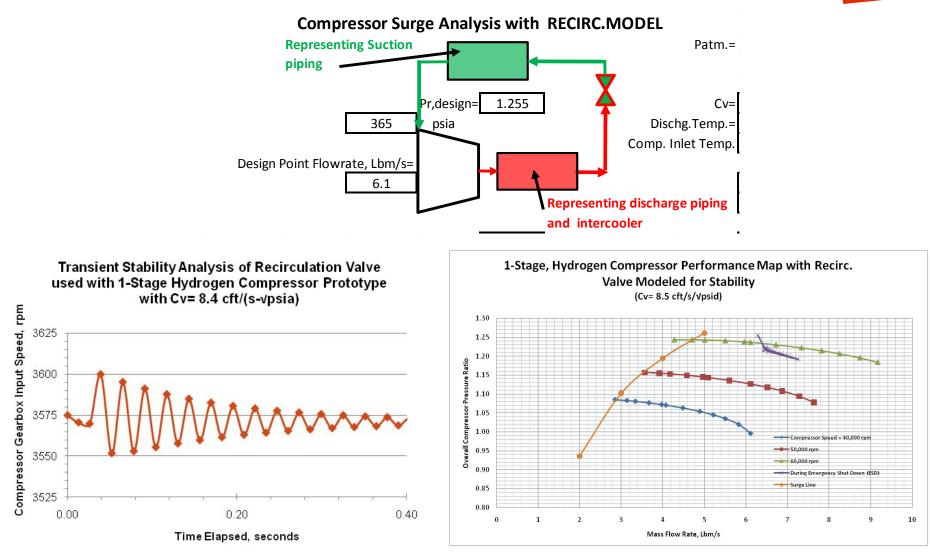
No.	Name	Description	Failure Rate (up to)
1	Very Low	Negligible event frequency	1.0E-04
2	Low	Event unlikely to occur	1.0E-03
3	Medium	Event rarely expected to occur	1.0E-02
4	High	One or several events expected to occur during the lifetime	1.0E-01
5	Very high	One or several events expected to occur each year	1.0E+00

Consequence Cla	ISSES:				
	Description of consequences (impact on)				
Class	Function	Safety	Environment	Operation	Assets
			Negligible pollution or no		Negligible
	repairable or redundant	on health	effect on environment	production (hours)	
1	system				
	Loss of redundant	Minor injuries, health		Some small loss of	Significant, but
	function, reduced	effects	effect on environment	production, less than a	repairable
2	capacity			month	
	Loss of parts of main	Significant injuries	Limited levels of	Production loss of 1	Localised damage,
	function, with significant	and/or health effects	pollution, manageable /	month. Light	repairable on site
	repairs required			intervention required to	
3				replace equipment	
	Shutdown of system	A fatality, moderate		Significant loss of	Loss of main function,
		injuries		production of 1 to 3	major repair needed by
			Serious effect on	months	removal of part of
4			environment		device
	Complete failure	Several fatalities, serious	Major pollution event,	Total loss of production	Loss of device
		injuries	with significant clean-up	for more than 3 months	
			costs / disastrous effects		
			on the environment		
5					

Risk Categories					
		Consequence			
Prob.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Low	Med	High	High	High
4	Low	Low	Med	High	High
3	Low	Low	Med	Med	High
2	Low	Low	Low	Low	Med
1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Detection Classes:			
Detection Rating	Description	Definition	
		Remote chance Design Control will detect, or Design Control will not and/or cannot detect a potential	
5	Remote / Uncertainty	cause/mechanism and subsequent failure mode; or there is no Design Control	
		Remote chance the Design Control will detect a potential cause/mechanism and subsequent failure	
4	Remote	mode	
		Low to Moderate chance the Design Control will detect a potential cause/mechanism and	
3	Low	subsequent failure mode	
		Moderately High to High chance the Design Control will detect a potential cause/mechanism and	
2	Moderately High	subsequent failure mode	
	very High/Almost	Design Controls will almost certainly detect a potential cause/mechanism and subsequent failure	
1	Certain	mode	

Recirc. Control Valve Model Algorithm for Laboratory Prototype





FEA by Concepts NREC Confirms Acceptable Rotor Stress Levels at 2100 ft/sec and Rotor Stability at 60,000 rpm

