Tri-Generation Fuel Cell Technologies for Location-Specific Applications

Project ID: AN047

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Overview

Timeline

- State date January 2014
- End date January 2015
- Percent complete 35%

Budget

- Total funding spent as of 3/31/14: \$4,267
- Total DOE Project Value: \$149,967

Barriers & Targets

- Future market behavior
- Siloed analytical capability
- Unplanned studies and analysis
- <u>Target</u>: Work with industry and other stakeholders to assess and identify infrastructure scenarios and options for both long term transportation needs and early market opportunities for hydrogen and fuel cells

Partners

- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)
- Toyota
 - Market Data / Perspective



Relevance – Objectives

- Limited hydrogen refueling infrastructure remains major barrier to FCEV commercialization
- To achieve significant carbon reductions, hydrogen must be produced renewably
- High temperature tri-generation fuel cell systems → highly effective use of biogas resources



Objectives

- Assess potential number and location of tri-generation fuel cells, producing electricity, heat, and hydrogen, in an early fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV) market scenario (circa 2015) in NY, NJ, CT, MA
 - Consider use of natural gas and anaerobic digester gas as feedstock
 - Also consider viability of the Tri-Gen units serving as a local hub for hydrogen production

Targets Addressed

Strategic siting of Tri-Gen for effective use of biogas to serve early FCEV markets



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Milestones



February 2014

• Kickoff meeting with National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

• Intermediate Briefing

o July 2014

O Draft Final Report

- o Oct 2014
- Final Report and Briefing
 - o Jan 2015



Approach

Project Overview





Approach: Alternative Vehicle Sales





Approach: Alternative Vehicle Sales



- Look at Top-50% of zip codes in terms of sales/density (red)
- 47,542 vehicles
- Determine the # of stations needed to provide 6 minute service coverage and rollout stations most effectively.

Approach: Alternative Vehicle Sales



- Recall goal is Top-50% of Sales: 47,542 vehicles
- 21 H₂ stations covers 11,368 vehicles (20% of goal)
- 51 H₂ stations covers 20,558 vehicles (40% of goal)

92 H₂ stations covers 29,150 vehicles (60% of goal) 150 H₂ stations covers 38,517 vehicles (80% of goal) 313 H₂ stations covers 53,114 vehicles (+100% of goal)



Approach: *WWTPs* & *Landfills as candidate locations*



- 451 Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs): NY (135), MA (91), NJ (86), and CT (139)
- 96 Landfills: NY (32), MA (23), NJ (13), and CT (28)



Approach: Potential Heating and Electrical Loads

<u>Data</u>

- U.S. Dept. of the Interior, USGS, and the United States Board of Geographic Names
- Locations:
 - Airports
 - Buildings
 - Churches
 - Civil
 - Hospitals
 - Locales
 - Military
 - Populated Places
 - Schools

<u>"The #'s"</u>

- NY (45,803)
- NJ (14,858)
- CT (8,858)
- MA (12,931)



Identifying heating and electrical loads for Tri-Gen systems seems encouraging & promising

Results and Progress: Best sites...market perspective



- For the 451 wastewater treatment plants and 96 landfills, respectively, we determined the 6 minute drive time service coverage .
- Based on the # of alternative vehicles covered, we ranked and obtained the <u>Top 10</u> WWTPs and <u>Landfills</u>



Results and Progress: Landfills as Central Hubs Supplying H₂



- 96 Landfills (Top 10 from a sales perspective)
- Bring back our 313 station solution, serves as our hydrogen station network
- 10 mile distance coverage from each landfill
- 9 Landfills that could serve 5 or more stations



Results and Progress: WWTPs as Central Hubs Supplying H₂



- 451 WWTPs (Top 10 from a sales perspective)
- Bring back our 313 station solution, serves as our hydrogen station network
- 10 mile distance coverage from each landfill
- 11 WWTPs that could serve 5 or more stations



Results and Progress: Potential Heating and Electrical Loads



- Recall Top Landfills identified (Market Perspective or Central Hub)
- Recall Top 51 H2 refueling stations for Tri-gen using NG
- Recall USGS "locations" data
- 400, 800, 1200, 1600, and 2000 foot radial buffer for each of the sites



Results and Progress: Potential Heating and Electrical Loads Proof of Concept

Landfills

Potential heating/elec loads:

- 400 feet = 8 sites
- 800 feet = 13 sites
- 1200 feet = 15 sites
- 1600 feet = 18 sites
- 2000 feet = 25 sites



Pennsauken Sanitary Landfill (NJ)

Pennsauken High School

<u>NG Tri-gen</u>

Potential heating/elec loads:

- 400 feet = 21 sites
- 800 feet = 76 sites
- 1200 feet = 124 sites
- 1600 feet = 215 sites
- 2000 feet = 316 sites



Glen Ridge, NJ

- Grace Presbyterian Church
- Grove Street School
- Mountainside Hospital
- Washington School
- Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church

NG fueled Tri-Gen systems likely to have a greater impact

Boston, MA

- Museum of Science Heliport
- Hayden Planetarium
- Museum of Science
- Mugar Omni Theater
- Palmer-Davis Library
- West End Branch Boston Public
 Library
- Boston Fire Department Station 4
- Charles River Park Synagogue
- Saint Josephs Catholic Church
- Massachusetts General Hospital
- Shriners Hospital for Children
- Calvin Coolidge College
- Phillips School



Collaborations

Primary Collaborator

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Secondary Collaborator

Toyota (market data and perspective)

Leveraging past and current collaborators

- DOE Biogas Tri-Gen Demonstration
 - National Fuel Cell Research Center
 - Orange County Sanitation District
 - FuelCell Energy
 - Air Products





Future Work

- Sensitivity studies:
 - Effect of vehicle sales data selection on key market distribution
 - Selection criteria
 - Service coverage
 - Proximity to infrastructure / loads
- Complete acquisition and cleanup of data
 - Will require contacting sites for additional needed information
- Complete identification of Tri-gen sites
- Complete identification of Tri-gen hubs
- Estimate hydrogen, electricity, and heat production from Tri-gen sites









Summary

- Data collected provides locational information, but lacks other information, e.g., size/capacity, seasonal variation, etc.
- Cursory analysis shows:
 - wastewater treatment plants and landfills likely not good candidate sites for onsite refueling in early FCEV market
 - wastewater treatment plants and landfills likely to be Tri-gen hubs
- Proximity to heating loads an issue for Tri-gen units not at WWTPs
- Natural gas fueled Tri-gen systems likely to have greatest impact



Acronyms

- Dept. of Energy (DOE)
- Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV)
- Landfill (LF)
- Natural Gas (NG)
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)
- Spatially and Temporally Resolved Energy and Environment Tool (STREET)
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)



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