



# Development of a Natural Gas-to-Hydrogen Fueling System

DOE Hydrogen & Fuel Cell Merit Review

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# Hydrogen Fueling Systems

## Problem Statement/Challenges

- > Overall Problem Statement
  - Making hydrogen competitive with gasoline (\$/kg or \$/vehicle mile traveled)
- > Challenges
  - Flexible & efficient fuel processors
  - Fuel purity assurance
  - Long-life, efficient, clean compressors
  - Accurate dispensing/complete fills
  - System reliability
  - Safety
  - Capital outlay & return on investment

# Proposed Solution

- > 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 5000 psig dispensing

# Project Goals and Objectives

## > Quantitative DOE Goals\*

- Cost: high-pressure hydrogen at <\$3.00/kg by 2005
- Fuel processing efficiency: 69% by 2005
- Fuel purification:
  - > PSA: 82% recovery by 2005\*\*
  - > Metal membranes: >70% recovery by 2005
- Compression Energy: 94% by 2005

## > Qualitative Goals

- Minimize infrastructure investment cost and risk
- Avoid high H<sub>2</sub> delivery costs and logistics challenges
- Provide technology transfer to industry participants and stakeholders

# Program Participants

## > Gas Technology Institute

- Program manager, fuel processing subsystem, hydrogen dispenser fill controls, system integrator

## > Working with & evaluating range of potential technologies

- Production: GTI's fuel processor, Proton electrolyzer
- Purification: FuelMaker, SeQual, Air Products, QuestAir, Hy9, others
- Compression: PDC, FuelMaker, GreenField, ANGI, others
- Storage: Lincoln Composites, Norris, Dynetek
- Dispensing & Metering: GreenField, ANGI, Emerson, OPW, others

# Plan & Approach

90%

Complete

## > Task 1: Fuel Reforming

- Increase efficiency
- Improve turndown
- Controls

70%

Complete

## > Task 4: H2 Compressor

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

Complete

## > Task 2: Fast-Fill Testing

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

70%

Complete

## > Task 5: H2 Purification

- Adsorbent, membrane strategies
- Reformer/compressor interface

80%

Complete

## > Task 3: H2 Dispenser

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

70%

Complete

## > Task 6: Design & Economics

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

# Accomplishments\*

## Fuel Processing

### > **Five Fuel Processors Built and Tested**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Gen 20 kg/day fuel processor built, tested (low pressure)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Gen 50 kg/day fuel processor built, tested (low pressure)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Gen 50 kg/day fuel processor built, in test (pressurized unit)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Gen 10 kg/day fuel processor built, tested (low pressure)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Gen 10 kg/day fuel processor built, in test (pressurized unit)

### > **System Features Tested**

- Steam reforming, CO shift catalysts
- Burner safety and temperature monitoring features
- Internal radiation materials
- Methods for internal steam generation and heat recovery
- Ethanol fuel processor tests to validate multi-fuel reforming
- Various desulfurization adsorbents for H<sub>2</sub>S & odorant removal

# Accomplishments

## Fuel Purification

- > Developed test cell for collecting accurate performance and gas quality measurements
- > Evaluated design concepts for multi-adsorbent, multi-functional PSA bed design
- > Tested ultra-compact SeQual PSA system
  - Well integrated, appliance-like device
- > Testing Air Products PSA system
- > Schedule Testing
  - New compact QuestAir PSA system
  - Hy9 Corp. ultra-thin Pd-Cu membrane
  - Pall Corp. novel membrane PBI-based membrane on metal support (USDOE project)



# 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)
  - Wide temperature range capability
- > 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 phase) and outside to fully quantify heating effects
  - Controlled tests run from -20°F to 120°F
  - Total of 96 different controlled tests run
    - > Ambient temperature ranging from -20°F to 120°F
- > H2 dispenser fill control algorithm developed and validated
  - Patent applications filed
  - Detailed PLC-based program developed (254 executable steps) and implemented on low-cost controller
  - Licensing and tech transfer discussions underway (license is for control logic – licensees use own hardware)

# Accomplishments

## Fuel Dispensing (cont)

- > Commercial hydrogen dispenser built and in test
  - Working with GreenField Compression
- > 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)
  - Will use information to help guide codes and standards efforts related to on-board vehicle storage and dispensers
    - > What is the maximum temperature profile in the wall?
    - > How does this align with material temperature limits?
    - > What should be max temperature limits for hydrogen gas?
    - > What are the implications in terms user driving range?

# Accomplishments

## Hydrogen Compression

- > Primary (<200 psig) reciprocating compressor designed & built
  - Testing was not successful
- > Secondary compressor (up to 7500 psig) based on oil-free reciprocating compressor tested (original plan)
  - Due to timing/risk issues, shifted to conventional equipment
  - Two-stage diaphragm compressor undergoing testing

## Hydrogen Storage

- > Three-bank cascade storage built (7500 psig) using conventional ASME storage containers
- > Designing three-bank canopy storage system using composite pressure vessels
  - Compare with requirements of International Fire Code
  - Lightweight composite tanks on order

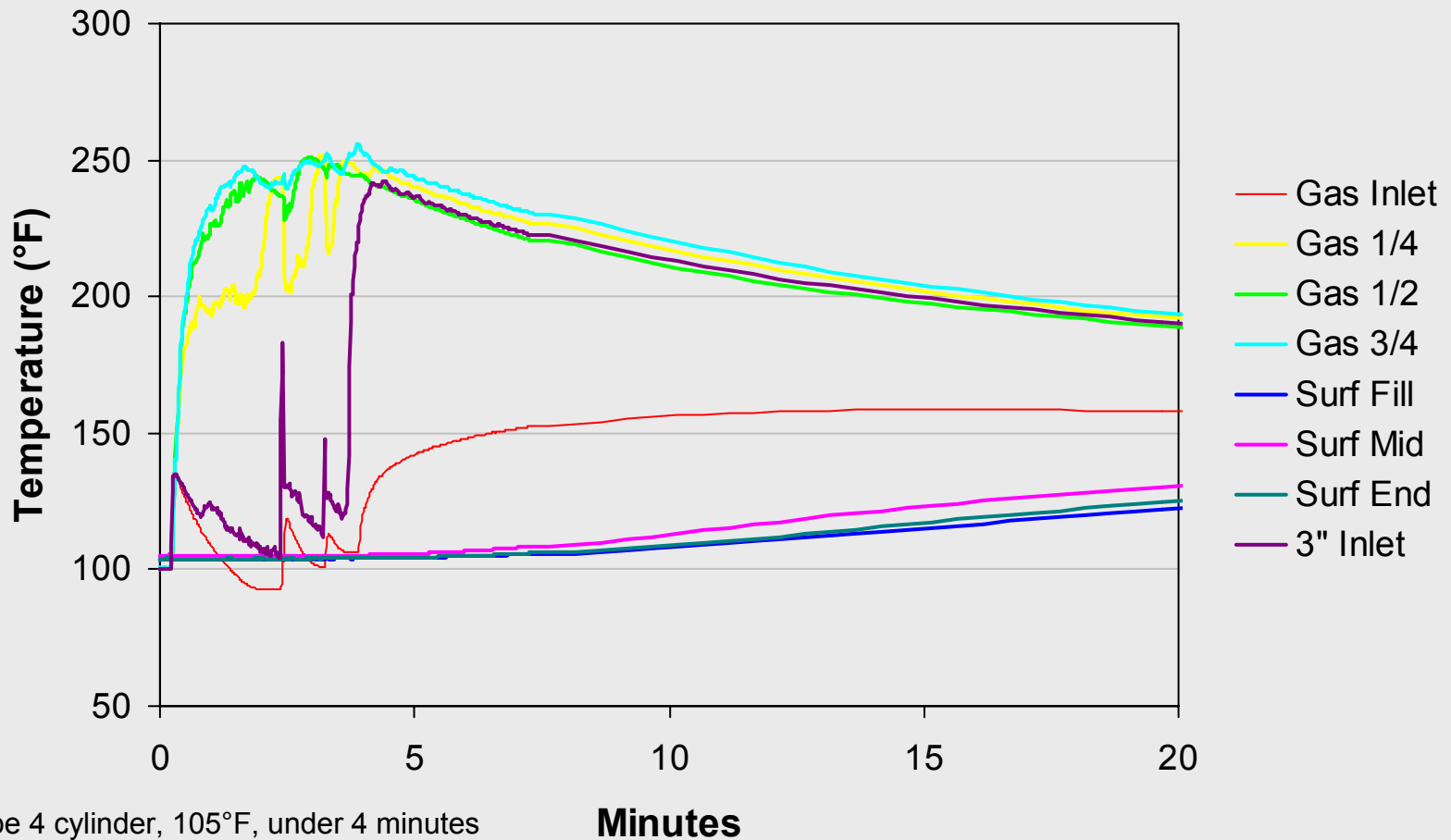
# Accomplishments (cont.)

## System Design and Economics

- > Comprehensive subsystem and integrated 50 kg/day system design report completed
- > 50 kg/day system skid constructed
- > System controls procured and programming underway
- > Comprehensive 50 kg/day system economic model developed
  - Several technical papers presented
  - Conducted additional analyses to evaluate size effects
  - Revised economic analyses will be compiled in final report
- > Developing 10-15 kg/day transportable hydrogen fueling station
  - System construction and testing is underway

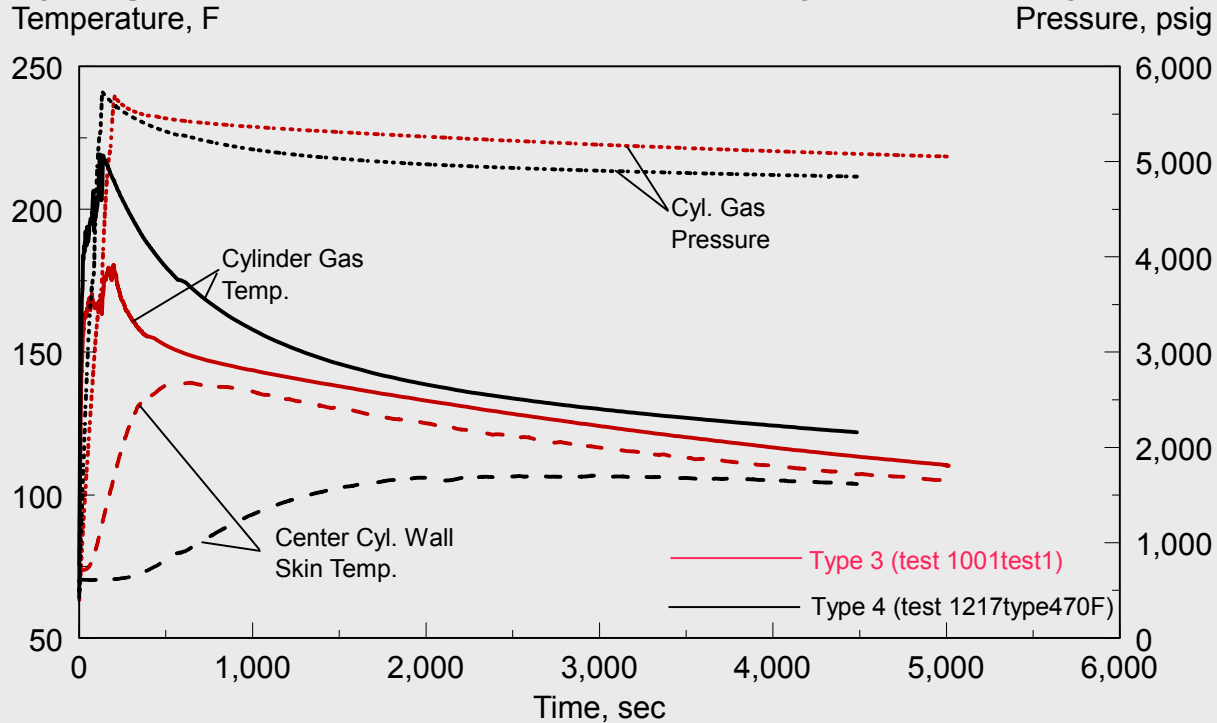
# Hydrogen Cylinder Filling

- > Highly dynamic process with temporal and spatial temperature dependencies



# ...there's more to the story

## Hydrogen Fast Fill Comparisons Between Types 3 and 4 Cylinders



Graph shows real data along with summary heat transfer model results

Actual heat transfer model results contain more details on temperature profile through the container wall

# Interactions and Collaborations

## Gas Technology Institute

- > Founding Member - National Hydrogen Association
- > Member - U.S. Fuel Cell Council
- > Secretary - SAE Fuel Cell Standards Committee
- > CSA America Joint US/Canada Automotive Technical Committee
- > International Code Council Ad Hoc Hydrogen Committee
- > International Energy Agency Advanced Motor Fuels Annex
- > U.S. TAG to ISO/TC 197 (ISO/CD 15869) and ANSI/NGV2 on hydrogen vehicle cylinder standards
- > Technology exchange with numerous companies and organizations in U.S., Canada, Japan, China, Korea, Europe
- > Presented on this work at various technical meetings
  - NHA, WHEC, others



# Next Steps

- > Complete build-up and testing
  - 50 kg/day system
  - 10-15 kg/day system
- > Continue efforts on technology development and optimization
- > Continue efforts on tech transfer, licensing, and commercialization
  - Working with partners and stakeholders on various hydrogen station development and demonstration projects
  - Looking at other fuel options (LPG, ethanol)

# Conclusions

- > Efficient, compact fuel processing feasible
  - 75 to 80% efficiency is possible
  - Units can start-up and shutdown
- > Complete fill hydrogen dispenser algorithm 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 feasible
  - Challenge competing with gasoline on \$/energy basis...need vehicle MPG benefit

# Hydrogen Safety

- > GTI has extensive hydrogen, high-pressure gas experience
  - Experienced specialized engineers & technicians
  - Use best practices for high-pressure lines and fittings
  - System design and testing conforms with fire codes
  - Real-time gas monitoring and safety systems
  - Company safety committee and training
  - Active in codes & standards development



# Contact Information

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