

# The Role of the Fuel Cell System in Sustainable Power Generation

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# Outline

- Definition of Sustainability
- Energy Demand and Supply
- Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Technologies
- Case Study: 4 kW Bio-SPK Based Fuel Cell System
- Case Study Conclusion
- Fuel Cell Industry Status and Outlook

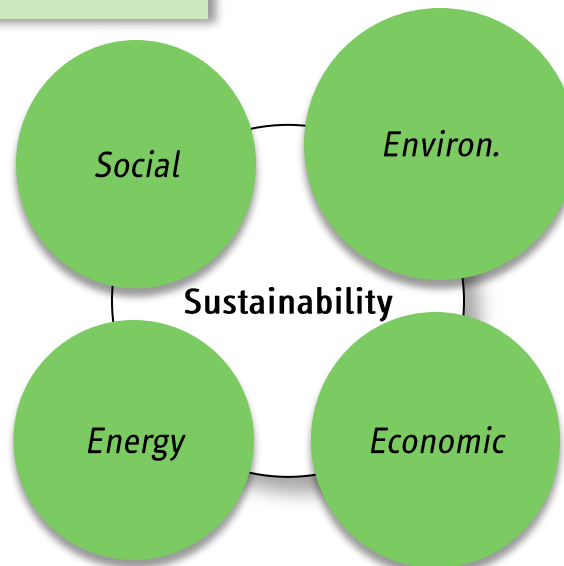
# Definition of Sustainability

..... the standard and most generally used definition of sustainability is:  
“development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

## Energy Sustainable Technologies

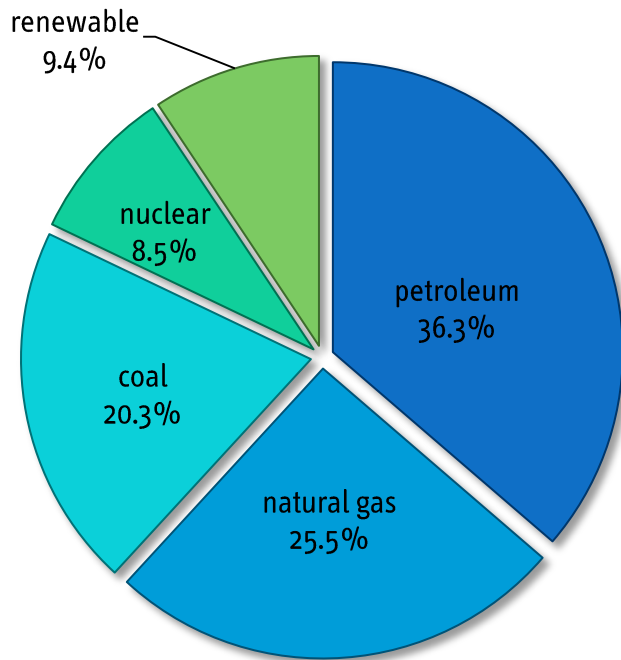
(George Crabtree, John Sarrao, 2009 in “the road to sustainability”)

- ✓ lasts a long time
- ✓ does no harm
- ✓ leaves no change

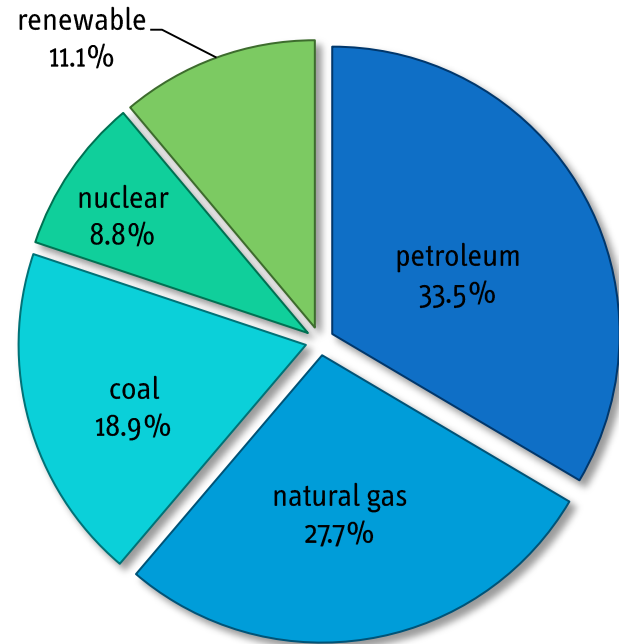


ref: hydrogen and fuel cell technologies for sustainable future, Ibrahim Dincer, 2008

# U.S. Energy Demand and Forecast



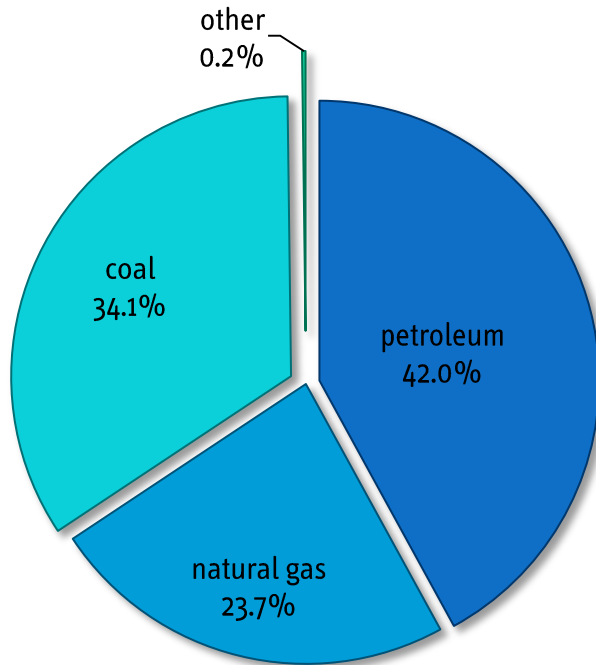
**97.2 quadrillion BTU in year 2011**  
**501.551 quadrillion BTU worldwide**



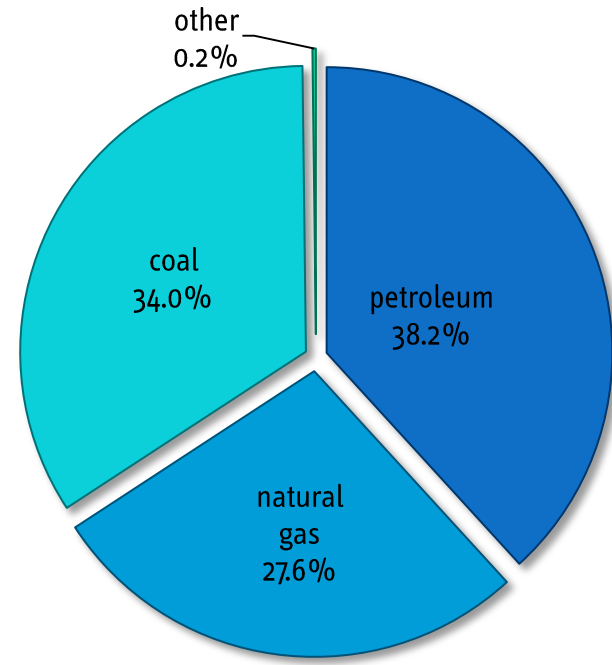
**107.64 quadrillion BTU in year 2040**

*reference: annual energy review 2011*

# CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



**2011 U.S.**  
**5.471 billion metric ton**



**2040 U.S.**  
**5.691 billion metric ton**

# Fuel Cell History

**1801** .....  
Humphry Davy demonstrates the principle of what became fuel cells.

**1839** .....  
William Grove invents the 'gas battery', the first fuel cell.

**1889** .....  
Charles Langer and Ludwig Mond develop Grove's invention and name the fuel cell.

**1959** .....  
Francis Bacon demonstrates a 5 kW alkaline fuel cell.

**1950s** .....  
General Electric invents the proton exchange membrane fuel cell.

**1960s** .....  
NASA first uses fuel cells in space missions.

**1970s** .....  
The oil crisis prompts the development of alternative energy technologies including PAFC.






**1980s** .....  
US Navy uses fuel cells in submarines.

**1990s** .....  
Large stationary fuel cells are developed for commercial and industrial locations.

**2007** .....  
Fuel cells begin to be sold commercially as APU and for stationary backup power.

**2008** .....  
Honda begins leasing the FCX Clarity fuel cell electric vehicle.

**2009** .....  
Residential fuel cell micro-CHP units become commercially available in Japan. Also thousands of portable fuel cell battery chargers are sold.


Oct 2012, Ballard 1.1 MW ClearGen fuel cell operated at Toyota Headquarter in Torrance, California



Today there are 2771+ fuel cell forklift trucks in active service

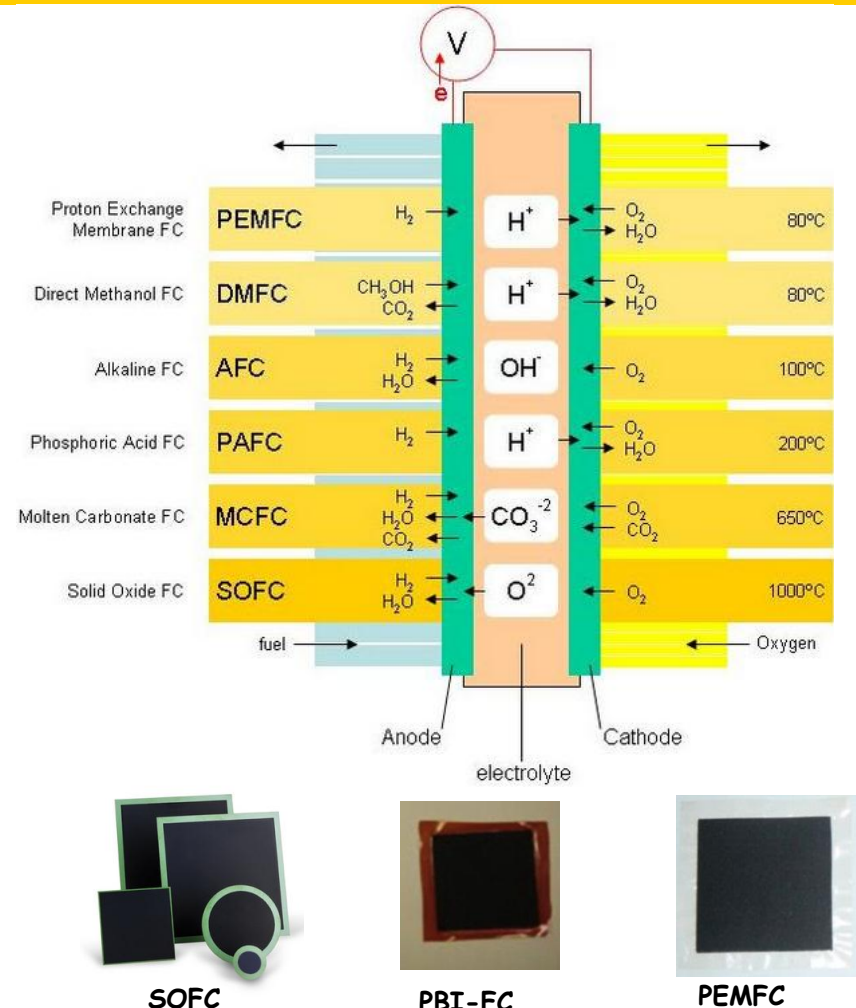


By 2012 there were 45 fuel cell buses (27 active, 10 in development, and 8 retired)



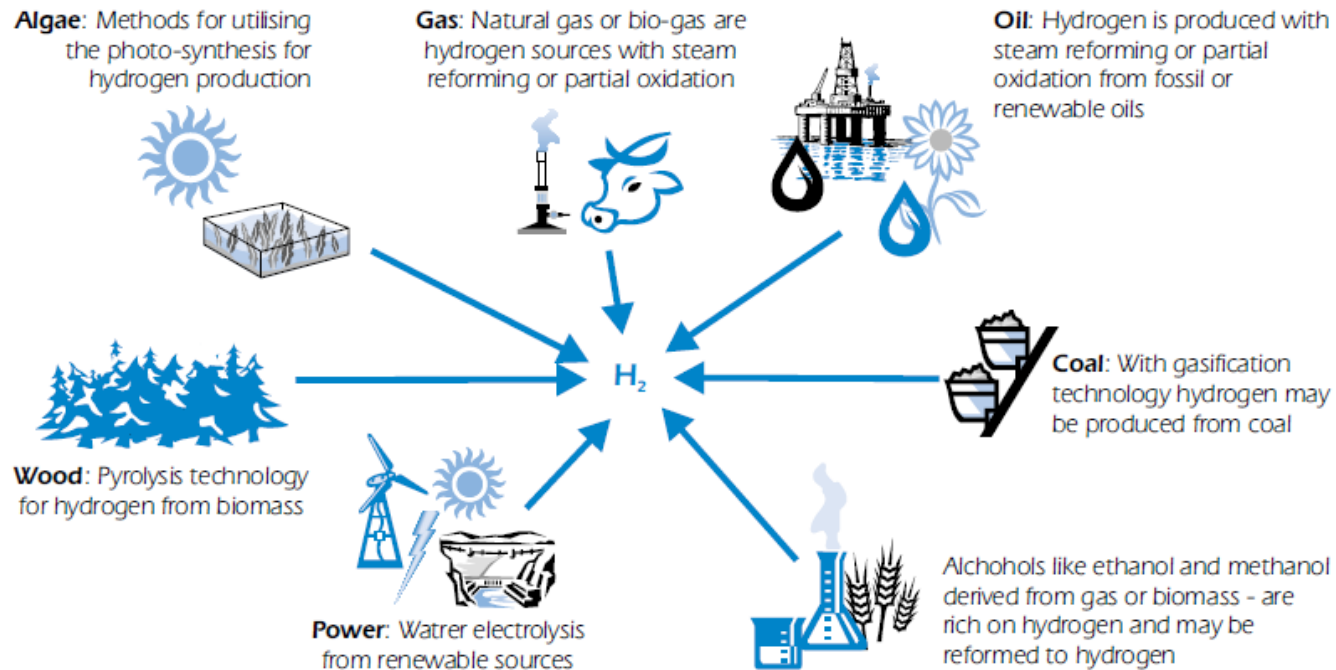
The first mass produced fuel cell vehicle, 2013

# Fuel Cell Technologies



Fuel Cell Type	Common Electrolyte	Operating Temperature	Typical Stack Size	Efficiency
Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM)	Perfluoro sulfonic acid	50-100°C 122-212° typically 80°C	< 1kW-100kW	60% transportation 35% stationary
Alkaline (AFC)	Aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide soaked in a matrix	90-100°C 194-212°F	10-100 kW	60%
Phosphoric Acid (PAFC)	Phosphoric acid soaked in a matrix	150-200°C 302-392°F	400 kW 100 kW module	40%
Molten Carbonate (MCFC)	Solution of lithium, sodium, and/or potassium carbonates, soaked in a matrix	600-700°C 1112-1292°F	300 kW-3 MW 300 kW module	45-50%
Solid Oxide (SOFC)	Yttria stabilized zirconia	700-1000°C 1202-1832°F	1 kW-2 MW	60%

# Hydrogen Sources



- fossil resources (natural gas, coal, and petroleum)
- renewable resources (biomass, bio-oil)
- water electrolysis from renewable energy sources (sunlight, wind power, hydro power )

*ref: hydrogen production and storage, R&D priorities and gaps, 2006*



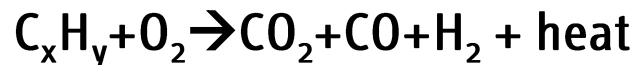
# Hydrogen Production Methods

Hydrogen can come from fossil fuels, and biomass through catalytic chemical reactions:

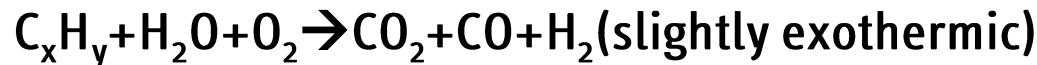
- **steam reforming**



- **partial oxidation**



- **autothermal reforming**



- **water gas shift reaction**



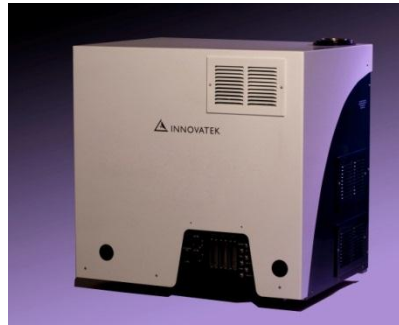
About 9 million tons hydrogen produced in US each year

95% of hydrogen produced from steam reforming of natural gas

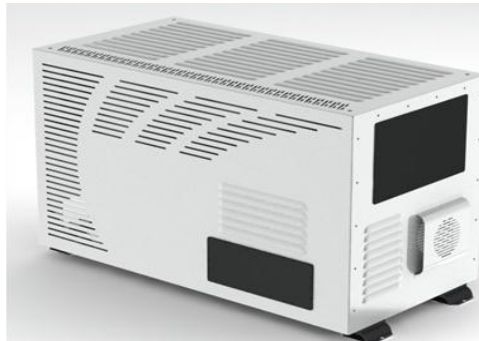
# Fuel Cell R&D Activities at InnovaTek



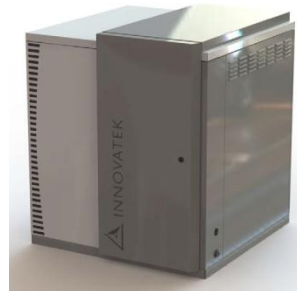
5 kW ULSD fuel processor for  
HT-PEM fuel cell distributed power  
generation, 2009



5 kW HT-PEM for  
airplane APU, 2011



4kW ethanol HT-PEM fuel cell  
light truck APU, 2010



4 kW bio-SPK/SOFC  
distributed power generator, 2013



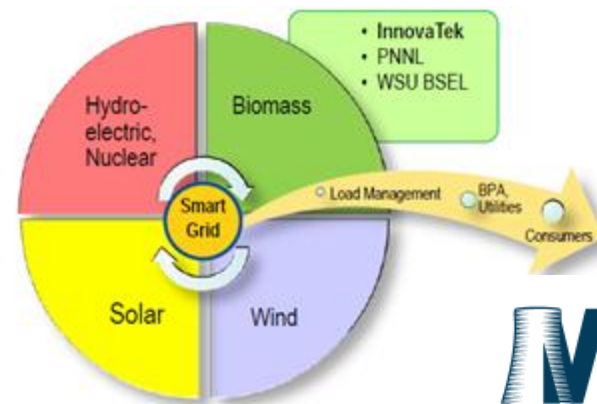
15 kW bio-SPK fuel processor  
For HT-PEM fuel cell airplane  
APU, 2012

# Case Study 4 kW Bio-SPK SOFC Fuel Cell for Distributed Power Generation

## Objective

develop and demonstrate a fuel cell distributed energy system that operates with 2<sup>nd</sup> generation bio fuels ( do not compete with food)

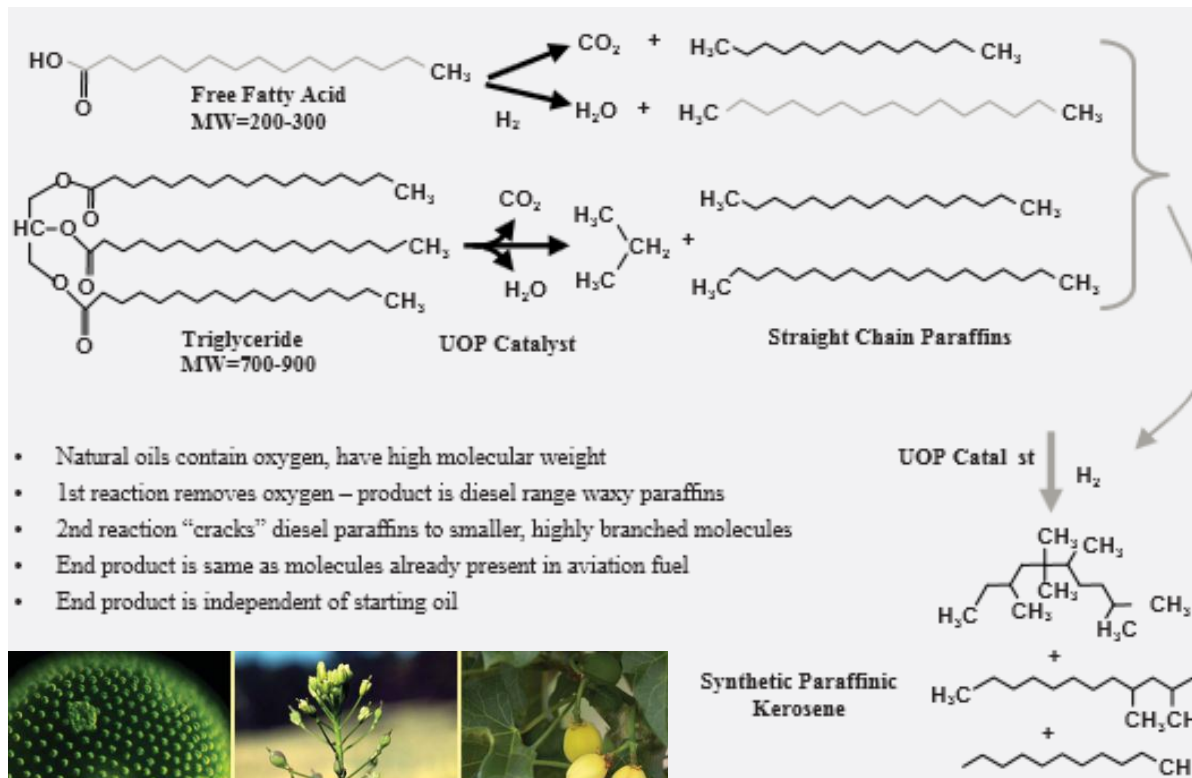
- system based upon InnovaTek's steam reforming process and SOFC
- non-food bio fuels include pyrolysis oil and bio kerosene
- demonstrate in Richland Renewable Energy Park and tied with grid



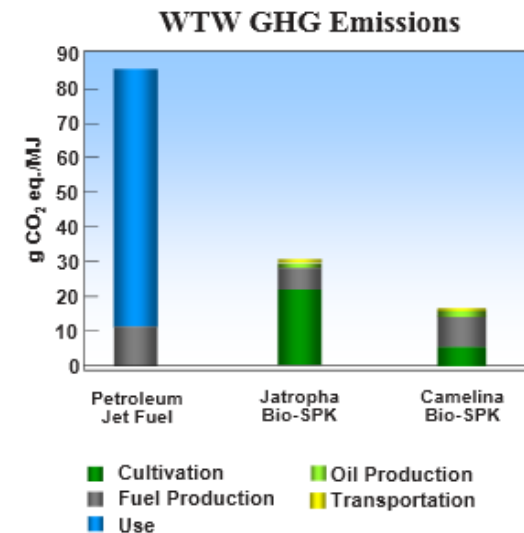
Mid-Columbia Energy Initiative:  
Meets 2020 electrical load growth needs with renewables.

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation of Bio Fuel

## Bio-SPK (Synthetic Paraffin Kerosene)

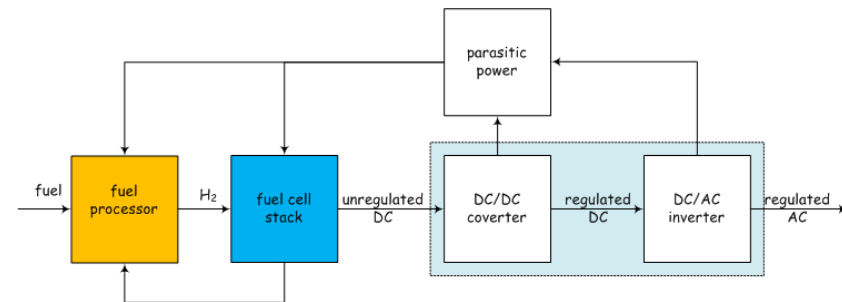
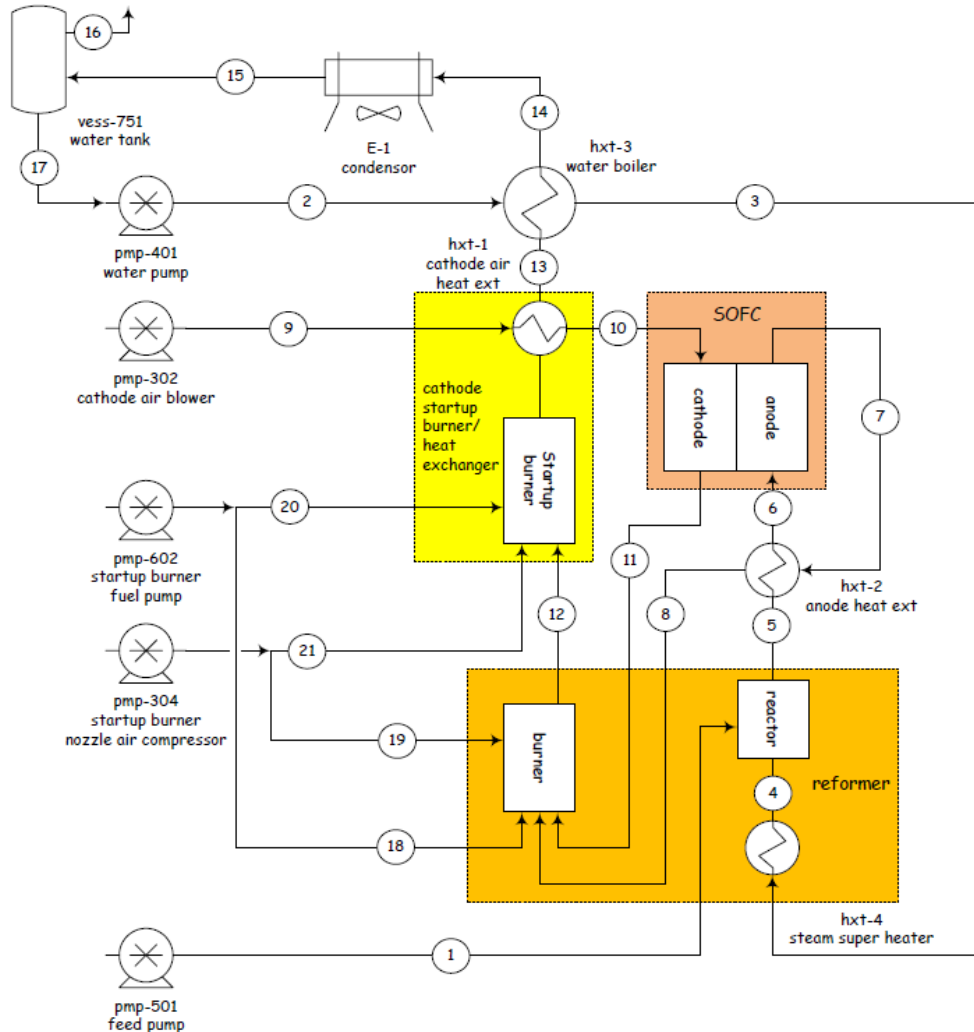


- Natural oils contain oxygen, have high molecular weight
- 1st reaction removes oxygen – product is diesel range waxy paraffins
- 2nd reaction “cracks” diesel paraffins to smaller, highly branched molecules
- End product is same as molecules already present in aviation fuel
- End product is independent of starting oil



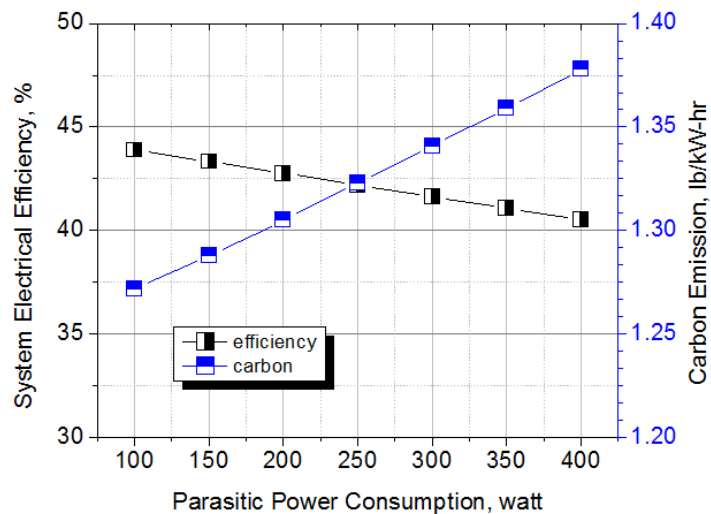
[http://www.boeing.com/commercial/environment/pdf/PAS\\_biofuel\\_Exec\\_Summary.pdf](http://www.boeing.com/commercial/environment/pdf/PAS_biofuel_Exec_Summary.pdf)

# Process Design for 4 kW Bio-SPK SOFC Fuel Cell



$$\text{total } \eta_{\text{ele}} = \eta_{\text{fps}} \times \eta_{\text{csa}} \times \eta_{\text{pe}} \times \eta_{\text{me}} \times U_{\text{csa}}$$

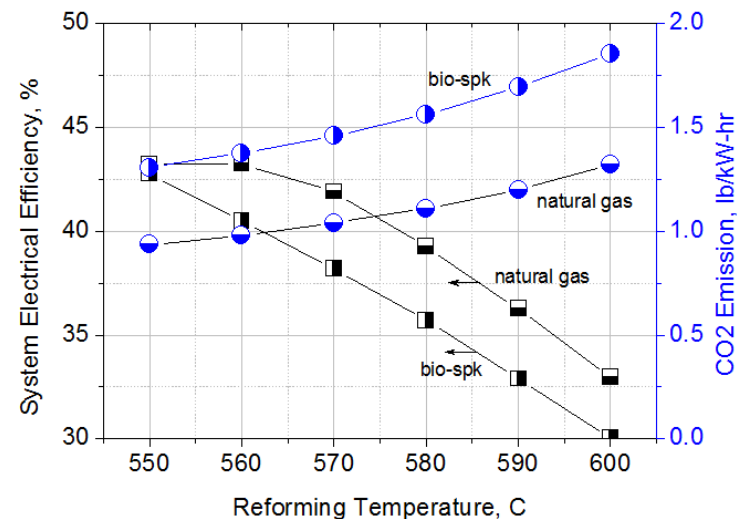
# Efficiency and Carbon Emissions



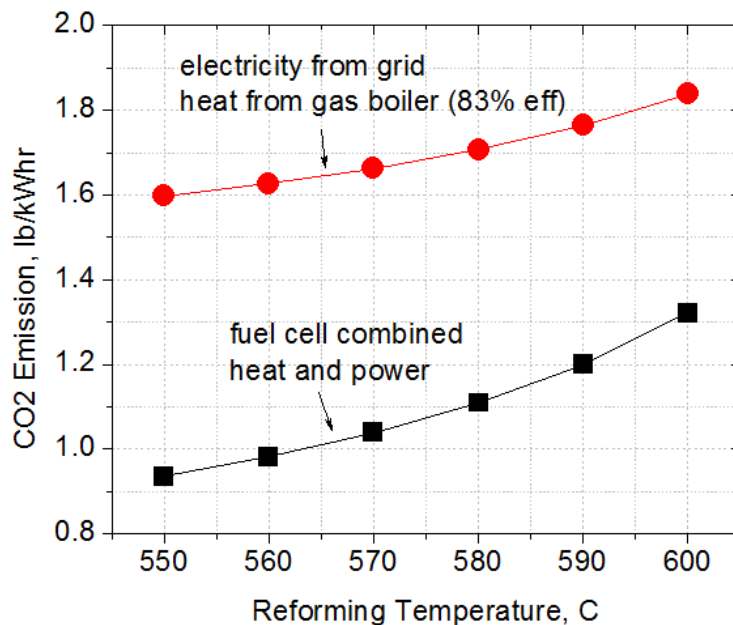
Fuel	Lbs of CO <sub>2</sub> per Million Btu	Heat Rate (Btu per kWh)	Lbs CO <sub>2</sub> per kWh
Coal			
Bituminous	205.300	10,128	2.08
Sub-bituminous	212.700	10,128	2.15
Lignite	215.400	10,128	2.18
Natural gas	117.080	10,414	1.22
Distillate Oil (No. 2)	161.386	10,414	1.68
Residual Oil (No. 6)	173.906	10,414	1.81

Last updated: June 13, 2013

<http://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.cfm?id=74&t=11>



# Fuel Cell Combined Heat and Power



reference: progress report on the large-scale stationary fuel cell demonstration project in Japan, by New Energy Foundation, April 2009, [http://ieahia.org/pdfs/Task18\\_Japan\\_Residential\\_FC\\_Report.pdf](http://ieahia.org/pdfs/Task18_Japan_Residential_FC_Report.pdf)

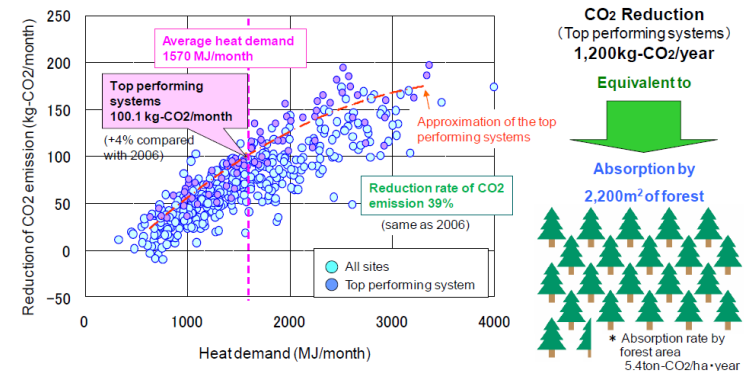


Figure 2.6.1 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction by PEFC systems

Note: Data from 456 sites, January–December 2008 (NG and LPG).

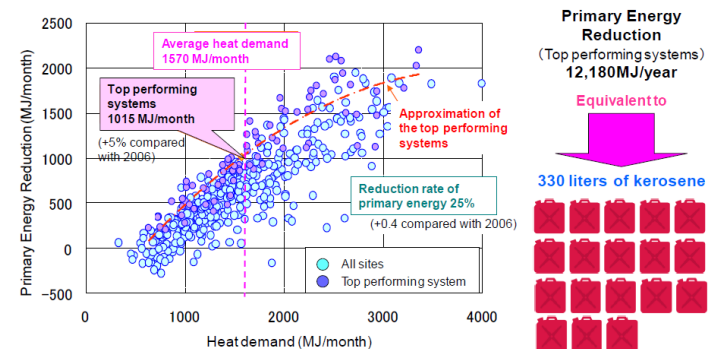


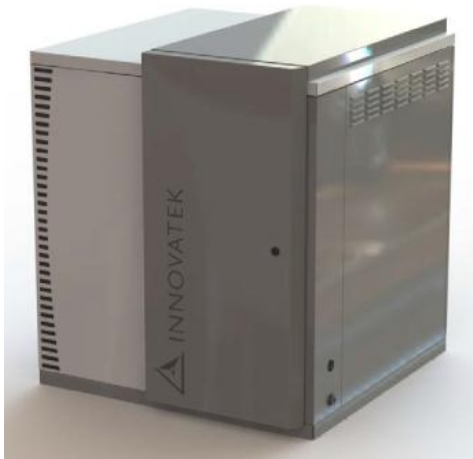
Figure 2.5.1 Energy-saving effect of PEFC systems

Note: Data from 456 sites, January–December 2008 (NG and LPG).

# Case Study: Conclusions

“The overall **environmental** benefits of stationary fuel cells depend on a complex interaction between efficiency, type of fuel supply, end-user requirements, availability of links with grid networks and the technologies with which they are being compared.....”

*reference: fuel cells for a sustainable future, Jane Powell, Michael Peters, Alan Ruddell, and Jim Haalliday, March 2004*



- The fuel cell technology is a sustainable power generation technology if hydrogen is from renewable source (biomass)
- Fuel cell system with greater electrical efficiency (40% or higher) can economically compete against other technologies if hydrogen is from fossil fuels, up to 40% CO<sub>2</sub> reduction is possible
- Fuel cell CHP system can achieve over 90% total energy efficiency, with even greater energy saving and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction



# Fuel Cell Applications and Markets



Honda FCX fuel cell car



UTC (now ClearEdge Power)  
fuel cell Bus



Bloom Energy  
ES-570 200 KW SOFC



FuelCell Energy  
DFC 300 2.8 MW MCFC



Fuel cell forklift trucks



Fuel cell portable  
battery charger



Fuel cell portable  
charger



ClearEdge Power (OR) 5 KW  
Fuel cell mCHP



Relion (WA) fuel cell for  
backup power



UltraCell (CA) 25 W  
Portable charger



Tokyo Gas 700 W  
mCHP fuel cell unit

# Fuel Cell 2012 Status

## 2012 Fuel Cell Customers






Repeat customers in blue

Adobe Systems	+ 0.4 MW
Americold	+ 0.6 MW
Apple	+ 5 MW
AT&T	+ 9.6 MW
CBS Studios	+ 4.8 MW
Coca-Cola	+0.5 MW; +56 forklifts
eBay	+ 6 MW
JMB Realty	+ 0.4 MW
Lowe's	+ 161 forklifts
Mercedes-Benz	+72 forklifts
News Corp.	+ 0.4 MW
Owens Corning	+ 0.4 MW
Procter & Gamble	+ 340 forklifts
Roger's Gardens	+ 0.015 MW
San Jose Sharks	+ 0.4 MW
Sysco	+ 524 forklifts
Walmart	+ 3.6 MW

**+ 32.1 MW**

**+ 1,131 forklifts**

## Top Fuel Cell Power Customers

1	 at&t	17.1 MW at 28 sites
2	 Walmart	10.4 MW at 26 sites
3	 ebay	6.5 MW at 2 sites
4	 Apple	5.3 MW at 2 sites
5	 KAISER PERMANENTE	5.0 MW at 7 sites
6	 Coca-Cola	3.1 MW at 4 sites
7	 COX	3.0 MW at 5 sites
8	 CBSO	2.4 MW at 2 sites
9	 Sheraton HOTEL & RESORTS	2.3 MW at 5 sites
10	 Adobe	1.6 MW at 2 sites

## Top Fuel Cell Lift Truck Customers

1	 Sysco	700+ forklifts at 7 sites
2	 Walmart	509 forklifts at 3 sites
3	 P&G	340 forklifts at 4 sites
4	 central grocers	234 forklifts at 1 site
5	 BMW	230+ forklifts at 1 site
6	 WinCo FOODS	200+ forklifts at 1 site
7	 Kroger	161 forklifts at 1 site
8	 Lowe's	161 forklifts at 1 site
9	 Wegmans	140+ forklifts at 1 site
10	 Coca-Cola	96 forklifts at 2 sites

reference: the business case for fuel cells 2012, America's partner in power, by fuel cells 2000