

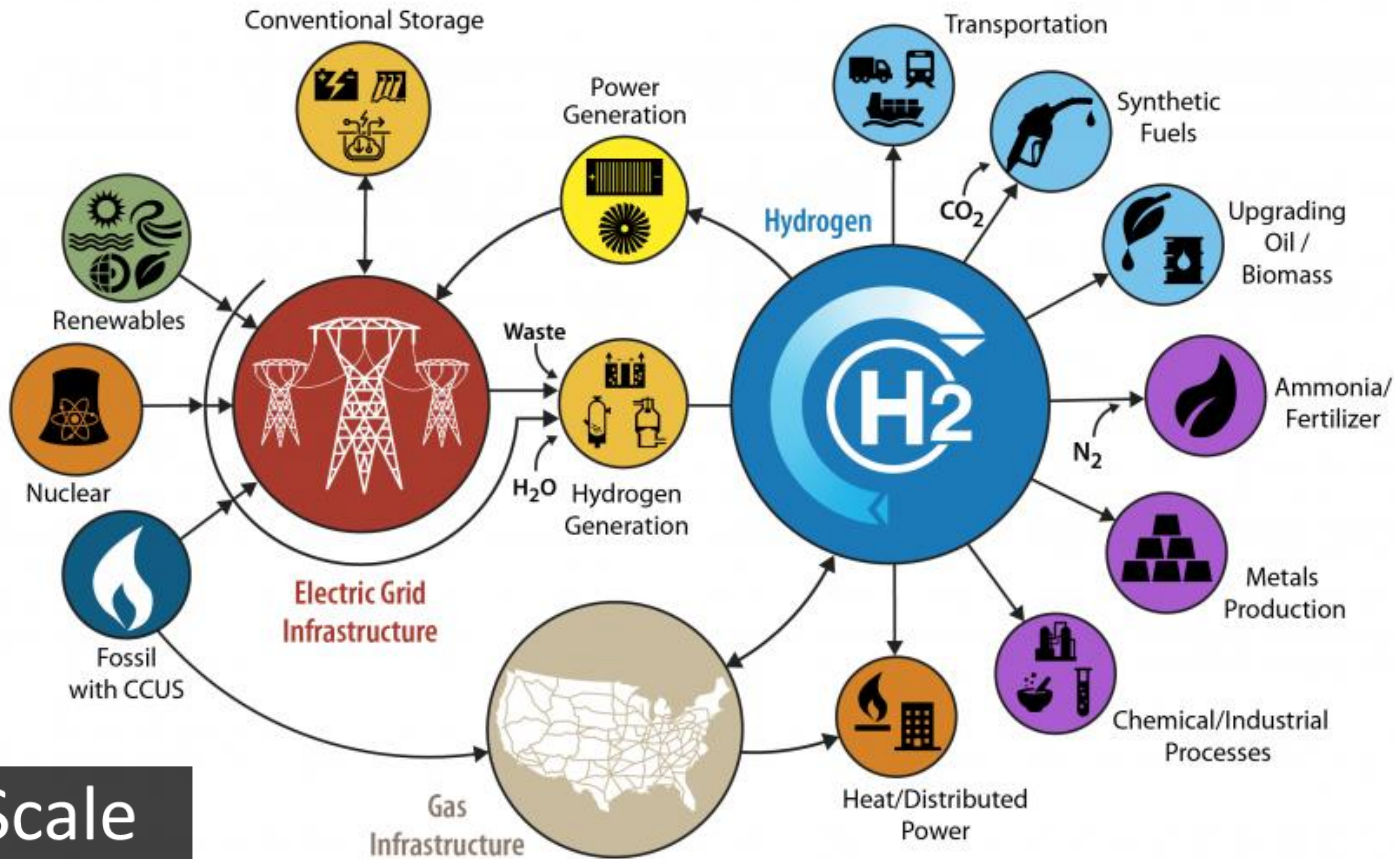


Refueling Processes

Mission Innovation Hydrogen Fuel Cell Off-Road
Equipment and Vehicles Virtual Workshop

National Renewable Energy Laboratory
9/24/2021

Mike Peters (PI), Dr. Taichi Kuroki, Daniel Leighton,
Joshua Martin, Matthew Ruple, Jeffrey Mohr, Shaun
Onorato, Sarah Mills



H₂@Scale

Hydrogen integrated with U.S. energy sectors

Power Hardware- in-the-Loop Electrolysis and Energy Storage



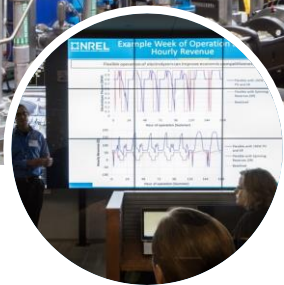
Grid Services

Dispatchable loads
(electrolyzers and
stations) for grid
services



Renewables

Transient operations
with AC and DC
power operation and
analysis



Control

Includes power
conversion, system
integration, remote,
real-time response,
simulation, demand
response, and safety



Cell/Stack

Multiple stack test
beds capable of
variable sizes and
operation conditions,
including BOP



Molecules

Gas fermentation
with hydrogen

Hydrogen Infrastructure



Life Cycle

Autonomous accelerated life cycle experiments for hydrogen station components



Benchmarking

Performance with near-term and future operating conditions



Operation

Power, energy, demand, and optimization operation experiments



Failure Investigation

Root cause investigation



Prototype

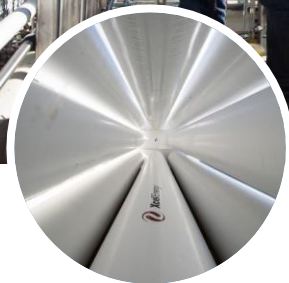
Development of emerging technology

Hydrogen Safety R&D



Integration

Integrate safety research into codes and standards



Components

Study component performance and failures from the field and in the lab



Sensors

Verify, validate, and develop prototype sensors with high accuracy and low cost



Monitoring

Study requirements for safe operation, handling, and use of hydrogen



Outreach

Connect users to safety requirements to advance safe deployment

NREL's Innovating Hydrogen Stations Project (IHS)

A research and industry partnership for an experimentally validated high flow rate fueling model and near-term hydrogen station innovations

- Multi-year effort, \$3M+ DOE and industry partnership:
 - Sponsors: DOE HFTO, Air Liquide, Honda, Shell, Toyota
- First-of-its-kind, experimental research capability for 10 kg/min, 60+ kg fueling
- Comprehensive high flow rate fueling models validated with experimental data
- Publicly available tools and data for the benefit of hydrogen station stakeholders

Three Key Aspects

Experimental Data

Computational Fluid Dynamics

**Simplified Fluid Model
H2Fills**

DOE Truck Targets

Experimental Data

- Fast fill data into representative Medium- or Heavy-Duty storage systems (multiple tanks) is not available, likely doesn't exist
- October 31, 2019: DOE released Hydrogen Class 8 Long Haul Truck Targets

Table 1. Technical System Targets: Class 8 Long-Haul Tractor-Trailers (updated 10/31/19)

Characteristic	Units	Targets for Class 8 Tractor-Trailers	
		Interim (2030)	Ultimate ⁹
Fuel Cell System Lifetime ^{1,2}	hours	25,000	30,000
Fuel Cell System Cost ^{1,3,4}	\$/kW	80	60
Fuel Cell Efficiency (peak)	%	68	72
Hydrogen Fill Rate	kg H ₂ /min	8	10
Storage System Cycle Life ⁵	cycles	5,000	5,000
Pressurized Storage System Cycle Life ⁶	cycles	11,000	11,000
Hydrogen Storage System Cost ^{4,7,8}	\$/kWh (\$/kg H ₂ stored)	9 (300)	8 (266)

Station and
Vehicle
Research

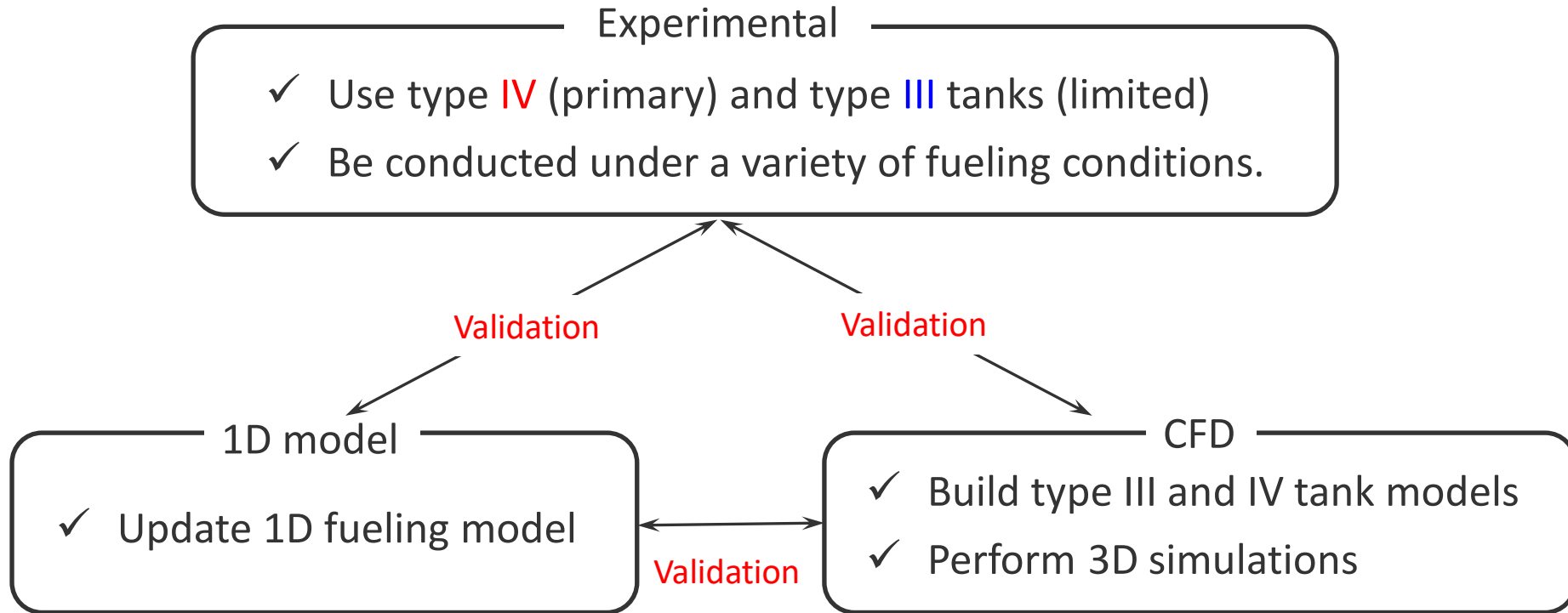
Modeling to Inform Decisions

Modeling

- Flexible, fast, easy to use modeling tools are needed to accommodate options within the M/HD market
 - Long-haul, drayage, vans, etc.
- Need for detailed 3D modeling to avoid unsafe conditions during the filling process
 - Hot spots, stratification, etc.



Approach

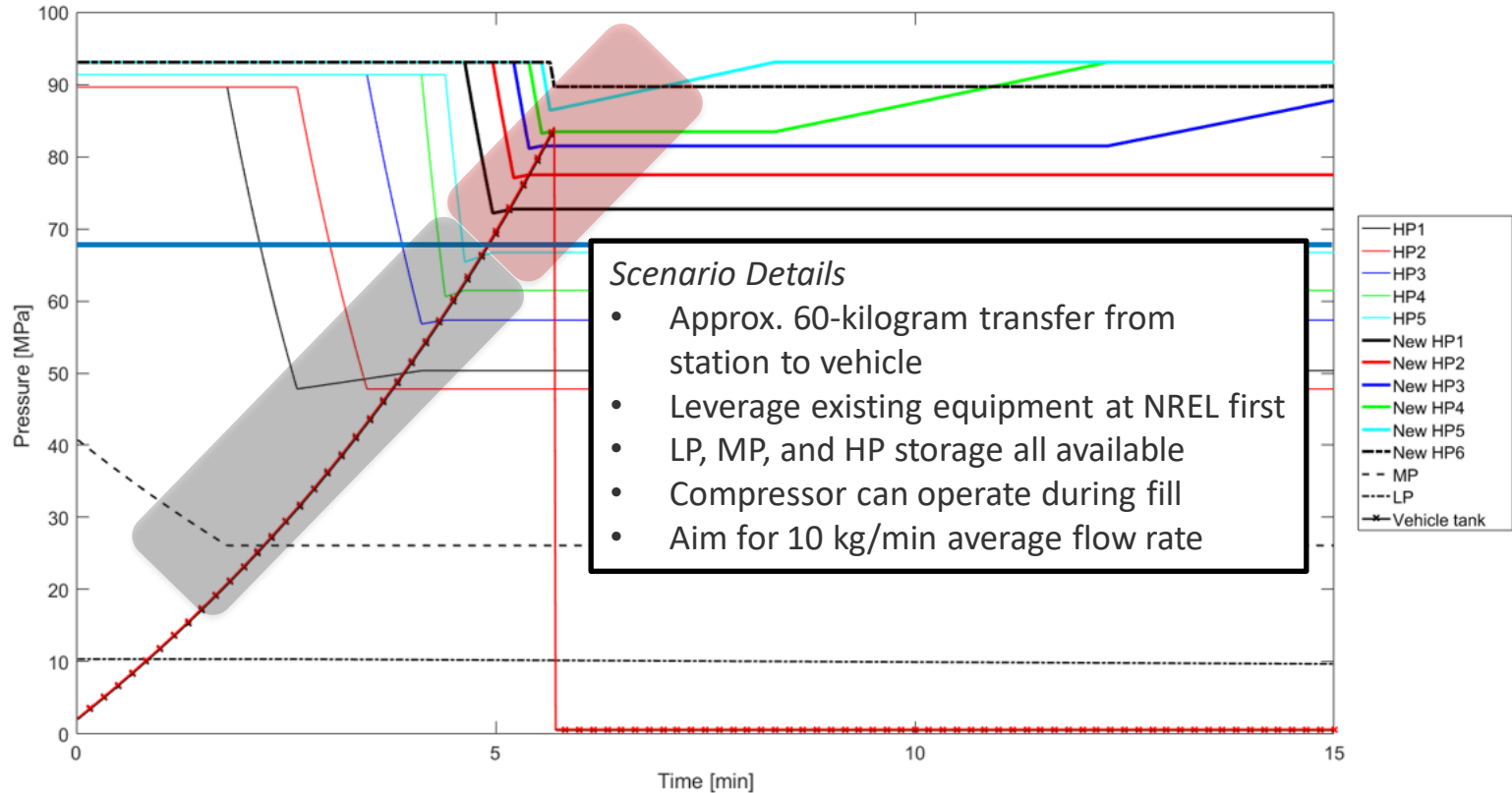


CFD simulations and experiments are conducted to make the 1D model reliable.

High-pressure Ground Storage for a Single HD Fill

*Existing vs. New

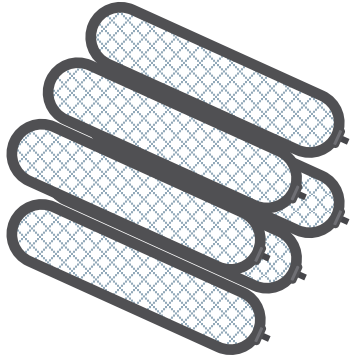
NREL Capacity Modeling



High-pressure Ground Storage for a Single HD Fill

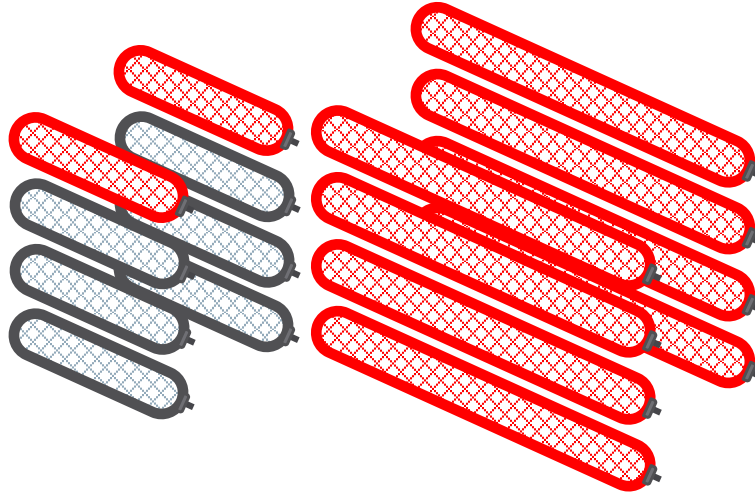
*Existing vs. **New**

MP Storage



13.5 kg each x 6
81 kilograms total

HP Storage



16 kg each x 8
128 kilograms total

32 kg each x 8
256 kilograms total

Quick Summary

- Disclaimer: there are many ways to fill a FCEV
- For a GH2 gaseous cascade setup, with a 60+ kilogram transfer at ~10 kg/min average flow rate our modeling shows that you need:
- **~80 kilograms at 40 MPa**
- **~380 kilograms at 90 MPa**

*This doesn't include
back-to-back
filling!*

Site Balance of Plant Upgrades

Experimental Data

High pressure ground storage

- Requires increase of high-pressure capacity ~300-kg + existing 90-kg hp + existing 80-kg medium-pressure

Pre-cooling system

- Modeling shows 300+ hp chiller needed for back-to-back fueling at T40
- System will leverage thermal storage for single fills

HD dispenser

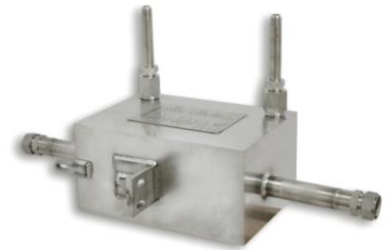
- Hard tube connection from station to vehicle with “hooks” in place if nozzle, hose, breakaway, flow meter, filter become available

BoP upgrades

- Minimum upgrades are needed to $\frac{3}{4}$ ” tubing, 1” is safer choice



60 horsepower chiller at NREL's site



VPE Microchannel Heat Exchanger

HD Vehicle Simulator

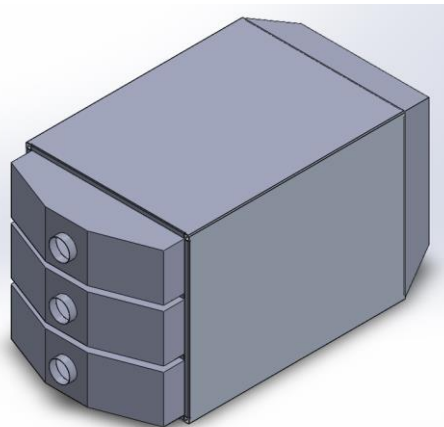
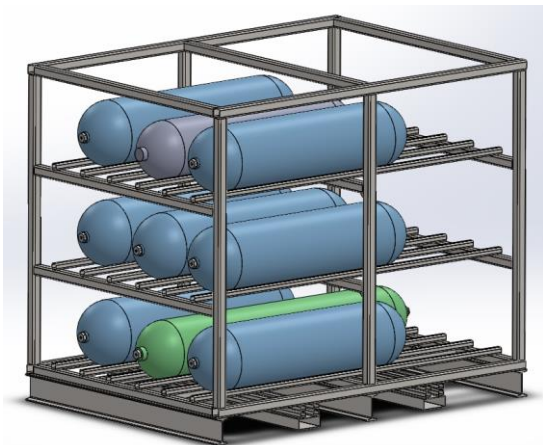
Design and Build Progress:

- 7 Type IV tanks (60+ kg fill), 2 Type III
- 9 tanks (80+ kg fill), Any configuration (HV isolation)
- Thermal chambers for ambient conditioning
- Highly instrumented tanks -> thermocouple trees

Hexagon

Worthington

Worthington



Experimental Data

Vehicle Simulator



NREL's Site Upgrades

Experimental Data

All major equipment installed, commissioning in-progress

Build Progress



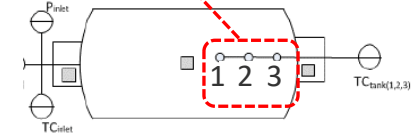
3D Modeling Update

CFD

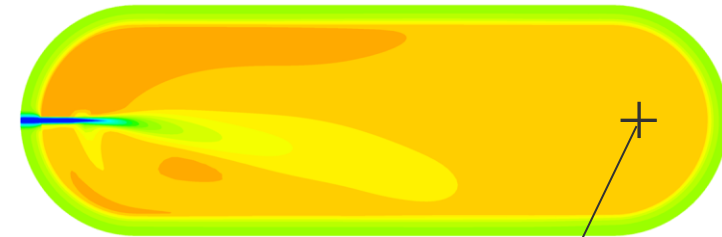
Integration with HPC

- Completed 6 full fills on NREL HPC
 - 3 different tanks modeled
 - 36 L, 116 L, 244 L
 - Two simulations per tank
- ***Validation in-progress***
 - Early results indicate CFD is matching experimental data and H2Fills closely

Thermocouples



Temp. measurement positions



Temp. evaluation position in CFD

Evaluating Hot Spots

CFD

Select scenario: evaluating stratification and severity

Slow Fill



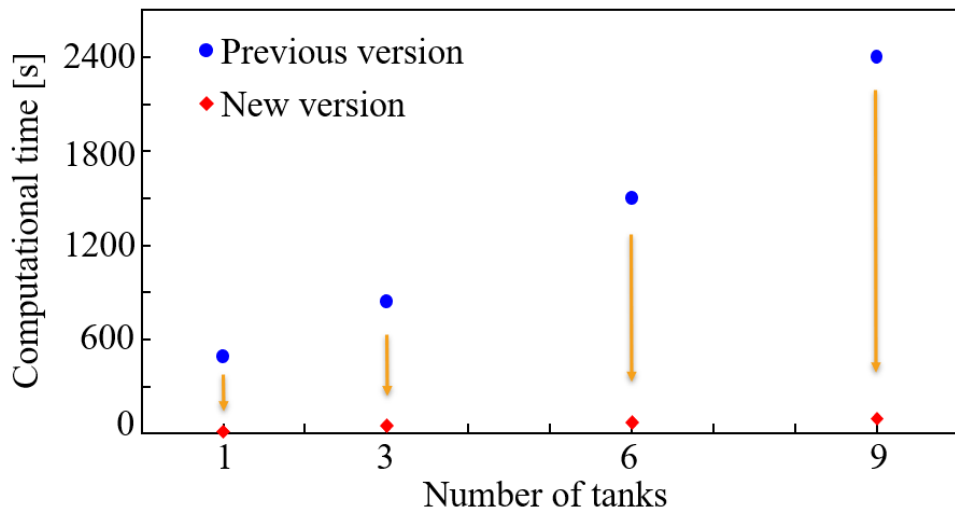
Fueling conditions

- APRR = 3.8 MPa/min
- $T_{\text{soak}} = 40.0^{\circ}\text{C}$
- $T_{\text{amb}} = 40.0^{\circ}\text{C}$
- $T_{\text{fuel_ave}} = -37.0^{\circ}\text{C}$

Making Tools Public

H2FILLS

Speed Improvements



# of tanks	Computational time [s]	
	Previous	New
1	490	12
3	840	49
6	1500	68
9	2400	95

New version is 20 to 40 times faster than the previous.

Previous Version:

- Slower computational speed
 - single tank matched real fill time
 - e.g., 8 min fill = 8 min model run

New Version:

- Significantly improved computational speed
 - single tank far faster than real time
 - e.g., 8 min fill = **12 second** model run
- Multi-tank hits very fast metrics

Continued Collaboration

- **Industry:** Air Liquide, Honda, Shell, Toyota
 - Monthly updates on progress
 - Provide feedback on technical approach
- **International Japan:** Kyushu University
 - Continued collaboration on H2Fills
- **International EU:** IHS team joined EU PRHYDE project as a technical expert
 - Received additional funding from HFTO to participate
 - Dedicated test days with NREL's hardware system, multiple tank data is of value to the group

Source: <https://prhyde.eu/>

PRHYDE is a European based project, funded by the FCH2 JU under the Horizon 2020 programme, looking at the current and future developments needed for refuelling medium and heavy duty hydrogen vehicles, predominantly road vehicles, but also other applications such as rail and maritime.

Summary

Goals:

- First-of-its-kind, experimental research capability for 10 kg/min, 60+ kg fueling
- Comprehensive high flow rate fueling models validated with experimental data
- Publicly available tools and data for the benefit of hydrogen station stakeholders

Progress:

- All major equipment installed, commissioning on-going
- A total of 6 Computational Fluid Dynamic fills have been completed on NREL's HPC
- H2Fills is in the process of being upgraded for HD applications including improvements in computational speed with multiple tank scenarios



Thank You

www.nrel.gov

This work was authored by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, operated by Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC36-08GO28308. Funding provided by U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Office. The views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the DOE or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government retains and the publisher, by accepting the article for publication, acknowledges that the U.S. Government retains a nonexclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, worldwide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this work, or allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes.

