Ultra Efficient Combined Heat, Hydrogen, and Power System

DE-EE0003679 FuelCell Energy, Inc. 10/1/2010 – 9/30/2011

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U.S. DOE Industrial Distributed Energy Portfolio Review Meeting Washington, D.C.

June 1-2, 2011



FCE Overview

- Leading fuel cell developer for over 40 years
 - MCFC, SOFC, PAFC and PEM (up to 2.8 MW size products)
 - Over 700 million kWh of clean power produced world-wide (>50 installations)
 - Renewable fuels: over two dozen sites with ADG fuel
 - Ultra-clean technology: CARB-2007 certified



Danbury, CT

- Highly innovative approach to fuel cell development
 - Internal reforming technology (45-50% electrical efficiency)
 - Fuel cell-turbine hybrid system (55-65% electrical eff.)
 - Enabling technologies for hydrogen infrastructure
 - •Co-production of renewable H₂ (60-65% eff. w/o CHP)
 - Solid state hydrogen separation and compression



Torrington, CT



Market Leadership

Markets

111 MW installed/backlog

Korea/Asia: 70 MW

California/West Coast: 33 MW

Northeast/Canada: 6 MW

Europe: 2 MW

Targeted applications

Grid Support: 70 MW

Renewable/Wastewater:21 MW

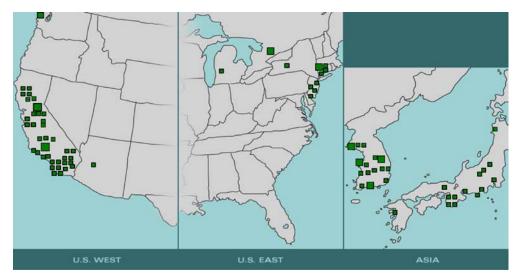
Manufacturing: 6 MW

Hotels: 2 MW

University & Hospitals: 5 MW

Government: 5 MW

Gas Pipeline: 2 MW







FuelCell Energy Products

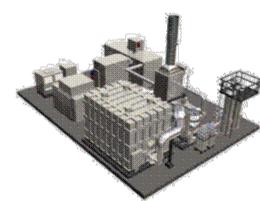


DFC300 (300 kw) Single Module Power plant









DFC1500 (1400 kw) Four Module Power plant



Stack

Building block approach provides scalability and a common cell/stack component across product lines

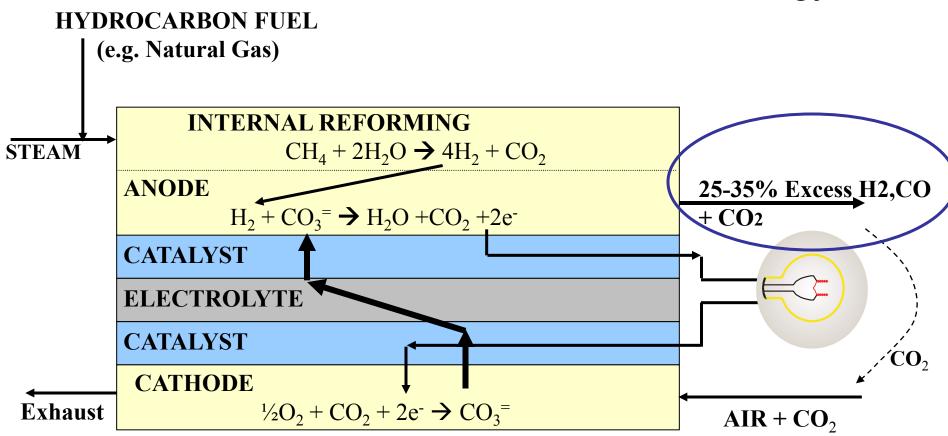




DFC3000 (2800 kw)

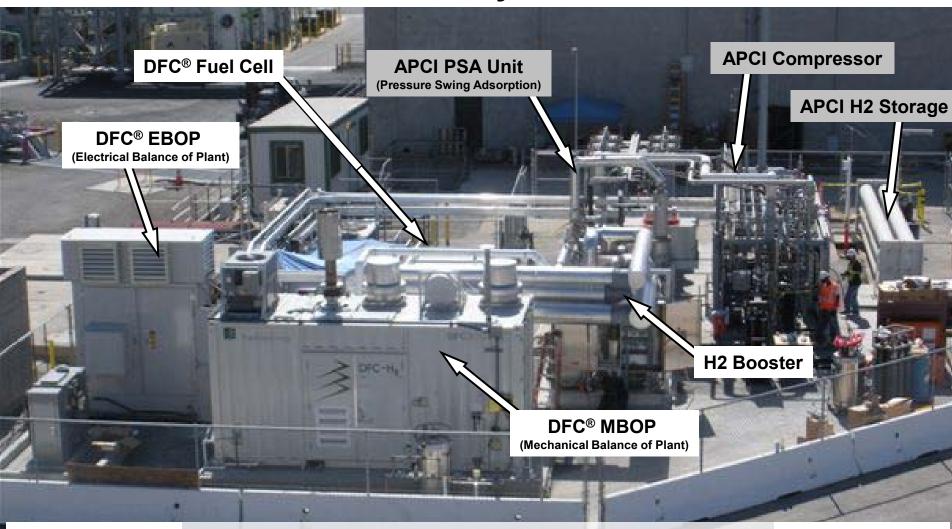
Two 4-Stack Modules

Operation – Carbonate DFC® Technology





CHHP Technology Demonstration at Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) Fountain Valley, California





Unit producing over 250 lb/day of renewable H₂ from waste water anaerobic digester gas



Project Team

- FuelCell Energy
 - Pinakin Patel
 - Fred Jahnke
 - Matt Lambrech
- ACuPowder / Abbott Furnace
 - Ed Daver
 - Krishna Patel
- ITP Program Managers
 - Bob Gemmer
 - Jerry Parker



Executive Summary

- Goal reduce gross utility costs for copper powder manufacturing by up to 25%, energy use by 50%
- Proposed solution coproduce low cost reducing gas, power and heat on site for reduction of copper powder (CHHP)

Benefits

- Ultra efficient on-site generated hydrogen and CO2 mixture replaces currently imported liquid hydrogen and liquid nitrogen and reduces purchased power
- High value co-products (H2/CO2) make process very competitive

Status

- Laboratory testing by manufacturer successful
- Commercial furnace test equipment being installed



Project Objective

- Demonstrate the use of low cost reducing gas from fuel cell to replace purchased liquid gases
- Maintain high reliability and copper product quality

Concerns

- CO2 replaces N2 currently used and potentially could change product properties
- Risks for integration with existing commercial process
- Uses emerging technology
 - High temperature fuel cell anode exhaust gas recovery
 - Returning furnace off gases to fuel cell



State of the Art

- ACuPowder purchases liquid H2 / N2 for reducing gas to produce over 2 million lbs/month of copper powder
- Power purchased from grid
- Unused H2 in furnace exhaust is vented

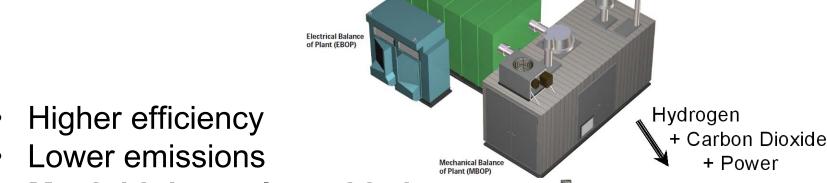


Technical Approach

- CHP to CHHP using high temperature DFC® fuel cell
- Recover and condition anode exhaust (H2+CO+CO2+H2O) to produce low cost reducing gas on-site

Fuel Cell Module

Recover furnace exhaust gases for use in fuel cell



Much higher value added with no change in product quality

FuelCell Energy

Eliminate imported gases

Technical Approach

Why believe will be successful

- Thermodynamics indicate N2 and be replace by CO2 for copper
- "Endo" gas, a mixture of CO and H2 with some CO2, was used before liquid H2 available
- Gas produced by fuel cell has H2 content similar to current reducing gas

Innovations

- Build on emerging H2 co-production technology
- Use of waste stream from fuel cell for high value reducing gas
- Return unused hydrogen and CO2 from furnace to fuel cell to increase efficiency
- Co-producing inert gas (CO2 replaces N2) as well as hydrogen
- Low reducing gas production costs (H2 separation not needed)



Transition and Deployment

Working with major supplier to industry

ACuPowder International, LLC

901 Lehigh Avenue, Union, NJ 07083 USA Phone: (908) 851-4500 Fax: (908) 851-4597



-Antimony,

- Bismuth,

Brass,

Bronze,

Copper,

Copper

Alloys,

Custom Alloys,

-Graphite,

Infiltrants,

Manganese,

– MnS+,

Nickel.

Nickel Flake,Tin and

Nickel Silver,

-Phos-Copper,

-P/M

Lubricants,

- Silicon,

Silver Flake.

- Tin Alloys...

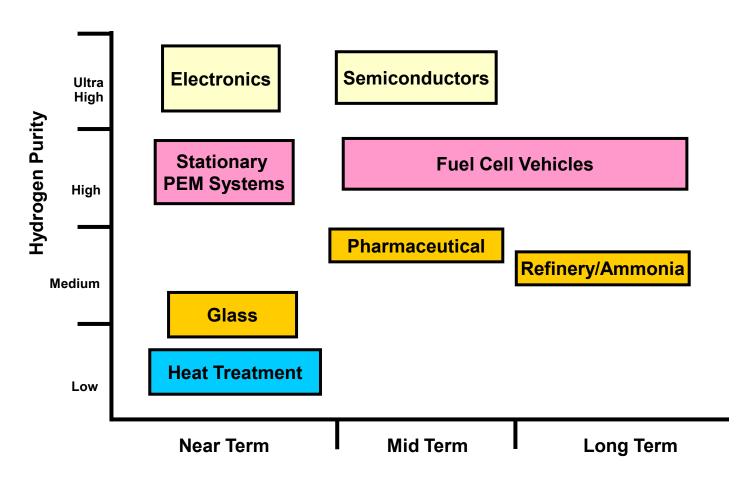


Transition and Deployment

- Perform study for selecting industry segments to improve manufacturing and energy efficiency using CHHP technology
- ACuPowder parent company can use CHHP system at other facilities
- Joint presentation / paper at MPA (Metal Processing Association) and other industry groups
- Develop business model for disruptive technology
 - Who owns
 - Value proposition
- CHHP technology scale up to megawatt size



Transition and Deployment





Potential Market Readiness

Measure of success

Project Addresses Most Important Operating Cost

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TYPICAL ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS

Operating Cost	Range (% of Total)	Guideline (% of Total)
Furnace Depreciation	5% - 15%	10%
Facility Space Costs	5% - 15%	10%
Atmosphere & Utilities	40% - 55%	50%
Operator & Maintenance Labor Costs	5% - 15%	10%
Inspection & Rework	5% - 20%	8%
Replacement Parts	10% - 15%	12%
		100%

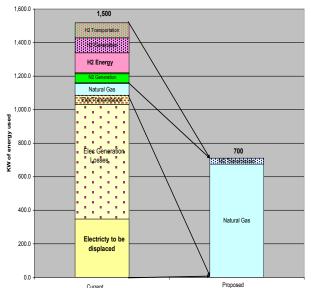


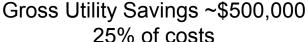
FuelCell Energy

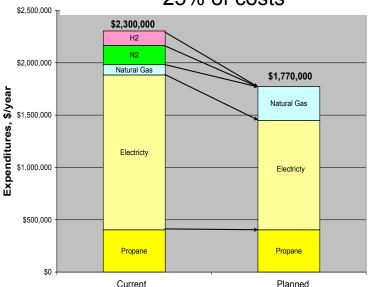
Measure of success

- Success criteria
 - Maintain product quality (match properties, satisfy customers)
 - Substantially reduce gross utility costs (up to 25%)
 - Attain ultra high efficiency (60-75% power+ reducing gas)
 - No new emissions of criteria pollutants

Societal Benefit 50% reduction in energy

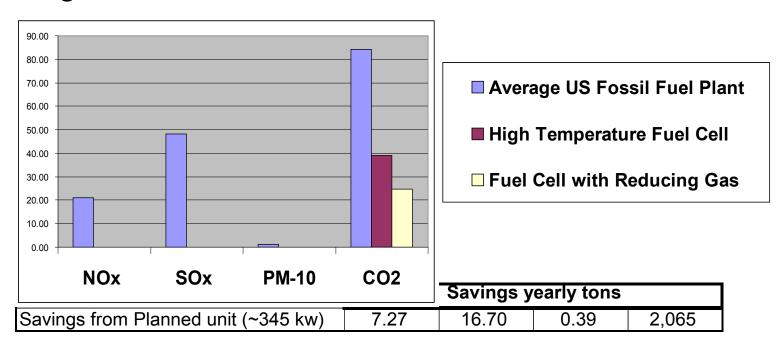






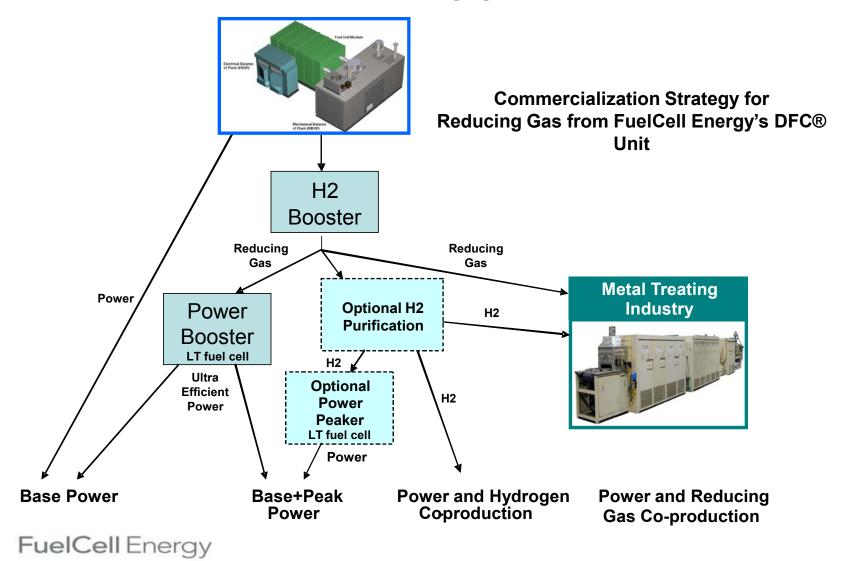
Benefits

- 25% Utility Savings (12% operating cost)
 - On-site power, low cost reducing gas, heat
 - Increased competitiveness Keeps jobs in USA
- Large emissions reductions Societal benefits



Savings for NOx and SOx 25 t/yr at 10,000 \$/t = \$250,000 emission credit

Commercialization Approach



Commercialization Approach

- Expand commercial DFC® products to include CHHP
- Use technology for multiple markets
 - Industrial H2 market (near term) (\$10 billion)
 - Clean distributed power (mid term) (>\$100 billion)
 - Backup/Load following power (future)
 - Transportation (future)
- Develop distributor system
 - H2 / Industrial Gas Companies
 - Utilities
- Develop sales options
 - equipment sales
 - over-the-fence supply contracts



Commercialization Approach Expand commercial DFC® products to include CHHP

DFC300®



DFC1500®



DFC3000[®]

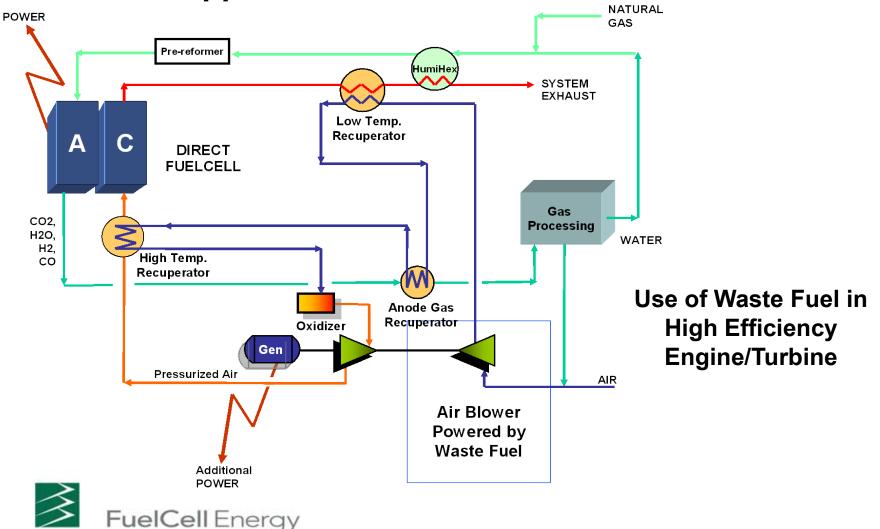


Co-	prod	luct
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Power, kW	250	1,000	2,000
Hydrogen, kg/day	125	500	1,000
Heat, mmBtu/hr	0.5	2.0	4.0
Peaker Capacity			
Peak Power (8 hrs/day), kw	500	2,000	4,000
Refueling Capacity			
Fork Lifts/FC Cars, 0.5 kg/day	300	1,200	2,400



Hybrid Power Generation with > 60% Electrical Efficiency for CHP Applications



Combined Hydrogen Heat and Power (CHHP) for Micro-Grid Applications





GRID

Fuel Cell Cars

Storage Capacity: 2.5 MWh (or larger)
Energy Storage Medium: H2 produced on-site

Peak Power Capacity: (300 lb/day ~ 2 day storage tank)
300 kw for 8 hrs/day

DFC-H2® Peaker Demonstration Project

Base Load Capacity: 300 kW (24/7, DFC® 300 unit)

Total (base+peak) Capacity: 600 kW

Potential SuperPeak of Peaker 300 kw

Potential Superpeak Capacity: 900 kW for 2 hrs

Fuel: Pipeline / Renewable Gas Mixture;

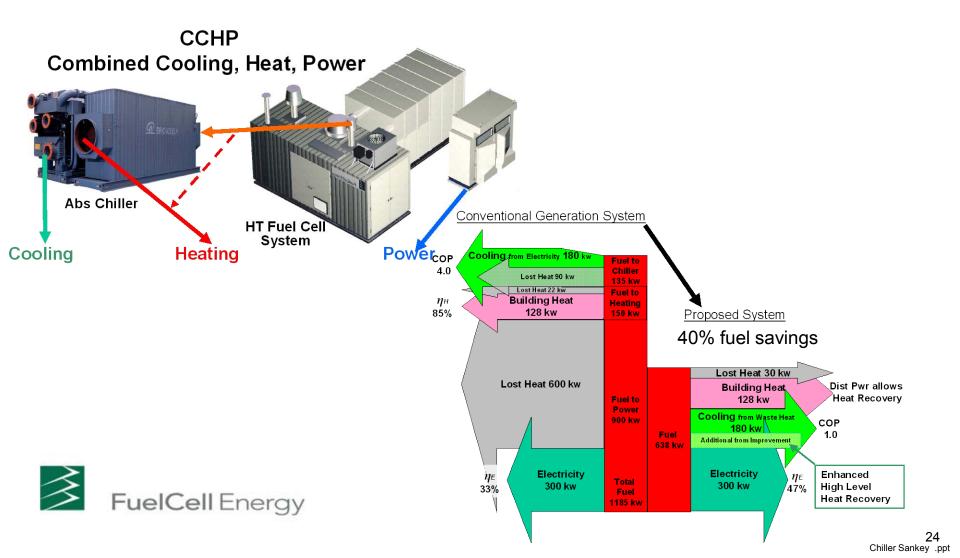
optional Biogas (ADG)

Emissions related to Peak Power: n

Emission related to Base Power: Exceeds CARB Standards



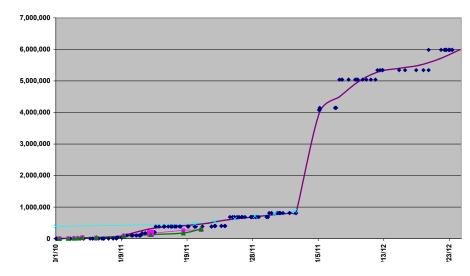
Combined Cooling Heat and Power (CCHP) Applications



Project Management and Budget

Key Milestones

- Quality testing with low cost reducing gas
 - Laboratory
 - Commercial Furnace (bottled gases)
- Economic review
- Installation
- Operation and Testing



Project Budget					
	FY11	FY12	FY13		
DOE Investment	\$508,228	\$2,275,959	-		
Cost Share	<u>\$303,611</u>	\$2,895,794	-		
Project Total	\$811,838	\$5,171,754	-		

Results and Accomplishments

- The extensive lab test performed in four months of 2011 has revealed that the properties of copper powders using conventional H-N gas mix and FCE gas mix are identical in all respects. *
- The management at ACP is highly optimistic for the completion of both phases of this CHHP project with full installation of commercial FCE in 2012.*
- Completed risk assessment and test plan for testing at larger size in the production furnace using simulated fuel cell gas.
- Completed material and energy balances for different operating scenarios. Economic analysis in progress.
- Rutgers University interested in supporting outreach with NJ State entities for the project.

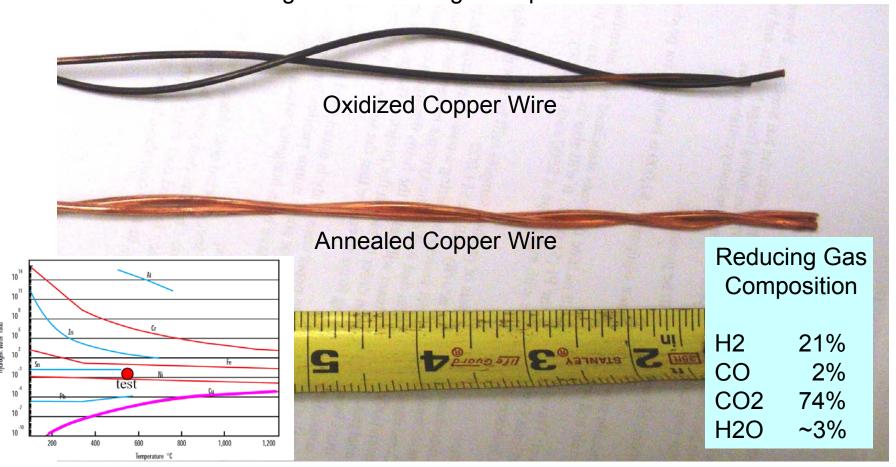
* manufacturer's (ACuPowder) statements



Results and Accomplishments

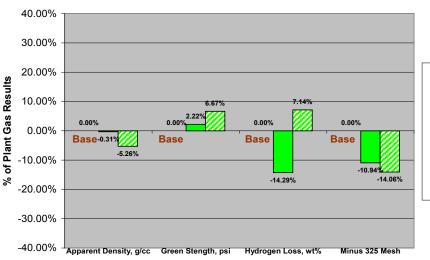
Pre-feasibility Test Done at FCE

Test of Bright Annealing of Oxidized Copper Wire using Reducing Gas from a High Temperature Fuel Cell



Laboratory Results - Successful

Moving Bed Test Results
Current Plant Gas compared to Expected Gas from Fuel Cell

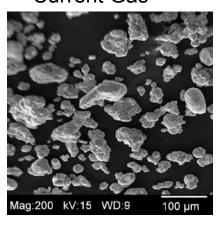


Current Gas

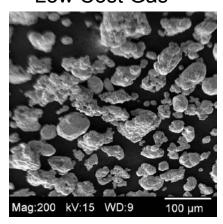
Dry Low Cost Gas

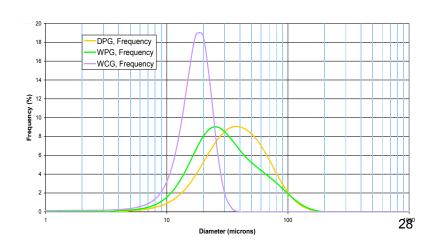
Wet Low Cost Gas Quality of copper product maintained with low cost reducing gas

Current Gas



Low Cost Gas





Results and Accomplishments



Potential Installation Locations at ACuPowder Site in Union, NJ



Path Forward

- Key Remaining Tasks
 - Commercial Furnace Test
 - Economic Validation
 - Firm up cost with site specific quotes
 - Confirm economics valid with firm costs
 - Install CHHP system
 - Operate and Test
 - Confirm and report performance and cost benefits
 - Implement Commercialization Plan





Thank you

Questions?



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