

700 bar Type IV H2 Pressure Vessel Cost Projections

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Objective

- Overview assumptions & results of latest cost analyses
- Categorize potential pathways for cost reduction
- Provide framework and reference base for workshop discussions

Outline

- System design
- Cost analysis methodology
- Cost projections
- Key opportunities for cost reduction
- Recent focus areas
 - Composites
 - BOP
 - Winding time

System Diagram

- System cost based on a single tank configuration
- Balance of tank includes:
 - Integrated in-tank valve
 - Integrated pressure regulator block

Cost Reduction Strategies:

- System simplification
- Multi-functionality
- Part standardization



Approach:

SA's DFMA[®] - Style Costing Methodology

- DFMA[®] (Design for Manufacture & Assembly) is a registered trademark of Boothroyd-Dewhurst, Inc.
 - Used by hundreds of companies world-wide
 - Basis of Ford Motor Co. design/costing method for the past 20+ years
- SA practices are a blend of:
 - "Textbook" DFMA[®], industry standards and practices, DFMA[®] software, innovation, and practicality

Estimated Cost = (Material Cost + Processing Cost + Assembly Cost) x Markup Factor



Manufacturing Flow Diagram

700 bar, Type IV Pressure Vessel Systems



*Black indicates processes assumed for production at 500k systems/year

System Bill of Materials (700 bar, 5.6kgH₂ usable, Single Vessel)

| | | Single-Tank Configuration | | | | Dual-Tank Configuration | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | 10,000 | 30,000 | 80,000 | 100,000 | 500,000 | 10,000 | 30,000 | 80,000 | 100,000 | 500,000 |
| Liner Blow Mold | \$/kWh | \$0.27 | \$0.15 | \$0.11 | \$0.10 | \$0.10 | \$0.31 | \$0.18 | \$0.14 | \$0.14 | \$0.14 |
| Cost/tank | \$/tank | \$51.38 | \$27.60 | \$20.16 | \$19.27 | \$17.84 | \$28.61 | \$16.72 | \$13.01 | \$12.67 | \$12.64 |
| Liner Annealing | \$/kWh | \$0.17 | \$0.06 | \$0.03 | \$0.04 | \$0.03 | • | \$0.07 | \$0.06 | \$0.05 | \$0.05 |
| Cost/tank | \$/tank | \$31.40 | \$11.39 | \$5.78 | \$7.74 | \$5.65 | \$22.51 | \$6.59 | \$5.36 | \$4.71 | \$4.42 |
| Fiber Winding (Wet Winding) | \$/kWh | \$11.72 | \$11.70 | \$10.86 | \$10.35 | \$10.04 | | \$11.62 | \$10.79 | \$10.28 | \$9.96 |
| Cost/tank | \$/tank | \$2,192.19 | \$2,187.45 | \$2,030.42 | \$1,934.75 | \$1,877.09 | \$1,088.37 | \$1,086.00 | \$1,009.18 | \$960.93 | \$930.97 |
| B-Stage Cure (Cure #1) | \$/kWh | \$0.09 | \$0.03 | \$0.02 | \$0.03 | \$0.02 | - | \$0.05 | \$0.04 | \$0.04 | \$0.04 |
| Cost/tank | \$/tank | \$16.59 | \$5.16 | \$4.23 | \$4.79 | , | , | \$4.92 | \$3.99 | \$3.99 | \$3.38 |
| Tank Shoulder Foam | \$/kWh | \$0.09 | \$0.07 | \$0.06 | \$0.06 | \$0.06 | | \$0.08 | \$0.07 | \$0.07 | \$0.07 |
| Cost/tank | \$/tank | \$16.00 | \$12.28 | \$11.12 | \$10.98 | | | \$7.39 | \$6.81 | \$6.74 | \$6.67 |
| Full Cure | \$/kWh | \$0.34 | \$0.06 | \$0.04 | \$0.05 | | - | \$0.08 | \$0.07 | \$0.07 | \$0.06 |
| Cost/tank | \$/tank | \$63.95 | \$12.09 | \$6.94 | \$8.79 | , | | \$7.34 | | \$6.93 | \$5.61 |
| Boss | \$/kWh | \$0.19 | \$0.15 | \$0.14 | \$0.13 | \$0.13 | - | \$0.31 | \$0.28 | \$0.27 | \$0.27 |
| Cost/tank | \$/tank | \$35.68 | \$28.90 | \$25.91 | \$25.21 | \$24.90 | | \$28.90 | \$25.91 | \$25.21 | \$24.90 |
| Hydro Test | \$/kWh | \$0.08 | \$0.05 | \$0.04 | \$0.04 | \$0.04 | | \$0.09 | \$0.09 | \$0.08 | \$0.08 |
| Cost/tank | \$/tank | \$14.92 | \$8.76 | \$7.99 | \$7.52 | \$7.52 | | \$8.76 | | \$7.52 | \$7.49 |
| He Fill & Leak Test | \$/kWh | \$0.28 | \$0.11 | \$0.09 | \$0.08 | \$0.08 | | \$0.23 | \$0.18 | \$0.16 | \$0.15 |
| Cost/tank | \$/tank | \$52.68 | \$21.17 | \$17.23 | \$14.86 | | | \$21.17 | \$17.23 | \$14.86 | \$13.60 |
| Balance of Plant (BOP) Items | \$/kWh | \$9.65 | \$6.76 | \$5.33 | \$5.01 | \$3.48 | • | \$8.82 | \$6.95 | \$6.54 | \$4.59 |
| Cost/system | \$/system | \$1,804.23 | \$1,264.37 | \$997.47 | \$935.88 | | \$2,334.70 | . , | \$1,300.24 | . , | \$857.41 |
| System Assembly | \$/kWh | \$0.06 | \$0.05 | \$0.05 | \$0.05 | \$0.05 | - | \$0.06 | \$0.06 | \$0.06 | \$0.06 |
| Cost/system | \$/system | \$10.47 | \$9.61 | \$9.50 | \$9.44 | | | \$12.00 | | \$12.00 | \$12.00 |
| Total System Cost | \$/kWh | \$22.94 | \$19.19 | \$16.78 | \$15.93 | \$14.07 | \$26.02 | \$21.58 | \$18.74 | \$17.77 | \$15.45 |
| Total System Cost | \$/system | \$4,289.49 | \$3,588.77 | \$3,136.75 | | \$2,630.22 | | \$4,035.98 | | \$3,322.66 | |
| Tank Cost | \$/kWh | \$13.24 | \$12.38 | \$11.39 | \$10.88 | \$10.54 | \$13.47 | \$12.70 | \$11.72 | \$11.16 | \$10.80 |
| Cost per Tank | \$/tank | \$2,474.80 | \$2,314.79 | \$2,129.77 | \$2,033.92 | \$1,970.27 | \$1,259.50 | \$1,187.79 | \$1,095.78 | \$1,043.57 | \$1,009.67 |

System Cost vs. Manufacturing Rate



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Cost Reduction Strategies:

- Increase production rate
- Single tank instead of multiple tanks

Status and Key Areas for Cost Reduction

500k Systems per year: \$14.07/kWh





Fiber and BOP costs dominate

Cost reductions should address:

Carbon Fiber

- Reduced CF costs (e.g. precursor or processing cost reductions)
- Improved material utilization (e.g. winding patterns)
- BOP
 - Increased component integration
 - Parts reduction
- Winding time not a large cost contributor

Carbon Fiber Production Costs

| | | 20k vehicles | 350k vehicles |
|--|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Units | per year | per year |
| Precursor Production Capacity (single large plant) | tonnes/year | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| Precursor Required for CF Production Volume | tonnes/year | 3,300 | 55,000 |
| Precursor Cost (spun PAN fibers) | \$/kg | \$6.42 | \$6.42 |
| Ratio of Precursor to CF | kg/kg | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| CF Production Volume | tonnes/year | 1,500 | 25,000 |
| Cost of Precursor per kg CF | \$/kg CF | \$14.12 | \$14.12 |
| CF Processing Cost | \$/kg CF | \$15.32 | \$11.49 |
| CF Cost (no markup) | \$/kg | \$29.44 | \$25.61 |

- Precursor production is under-sized at high CF production volume
- Precursor cost contributes ~50% of the total CF cost

Cost Reduction Strategies:

- Reduce precursor material cost (\$/kg)
- Increasing precursor to CF conversion efficiency (kg precursor/kgCF)
- Increase production volumes (economies of scale)

Composite Reduction Through Material Utilization

| Winding | Resin | CF Volume | Composite | Tank | BOP& | Total | |
|---------|-------------|------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Pattern | | Fraction | Mass | Cost | Assembly | Cost | |
| | 0 | [%] | [kg] | [\$/kWh] | [\$/kWh] | [\$/kWh] | |
| PNNL/HL | Epoxy | 60 | 106.6 | 12.06 | 3.53 | 15.59 14.86 | -4 7% |
| Toyota | Epoxy | 60 | 99.9 | 11.33 | 3.53 | 14.86 5 | |
| PNNL/HL | Vinyl Ester | 64.7 | 97.0 | 11.04 | 3.53 | 14.57 14.07 | -3.4% |
| Toyota | Vinyl Ester | 64.7 | 92.3 | 10.54 | 3.53 | 14.07 5 | |

Toyota cost reduction strategies:

- Eliminate high-angle helical windings using an alternate liner geometry with sharp transitions from cylinder to dome
- Alternate winding scheme with
 - $\circ~$ One helical layer over the entire liner
 - Concentrated hoop winding over the cylinder
 - Hoop/helical winding over cylinder and dome
- Alternate boss design with a smaller diameter boss and longer flange
- Higher strength T720 vs T700 CF (cost impact not currently modeled)

Composite Reduction Through Reduced Fiber and Manufacturing Variations

| Nominal Fill | $V_{Manufacturing}^{2} + COV_{Fiber}^{2}$ | • nt | Limited te line produ fiber COV kg of CF (Fiber varia | est samp action h s of 7% \$0.85/k ations a | _{ber} of 3.3% ples from pilot ave shown hig adding almost Wh) re expected to roduction scale | 6 |
|----------------------------|---|--------------|--|---|---|---|
| 5,000 10,000 15,000 Pre | 20,000 25,000 30,000 essure (psi) | Co • | st Reducti R&D to lo winding a manufact Lower Sat | ower CO and/or d are | V during tank during CF | |
| | Fiber | COV (mfg) | COV (fiber) | 3σ | System Cost | |
| SA Baseline | ORNL CF from PAN-MA precursor | 3.3% | 3.3% | 14.0% | \$14.57/kWh | |
| Observed COV Fiber | ORNL CF from PAN-MA precursor | 3.3% | 7.0% | 23.2% | \$15.42/kWh | |
| High COV _{Fiber} | ORNL CF from PAN-MA precursor | 3.3% | 11.6% | 36.0% | \$16.61/kWh | |
| Tank with T-700 | T-700 | 3.3% | 3.3% | 14.0% | \$16.61/kWh | |

Integrated BOP functionality and lower cost materials reduce system cost





| | Part Count | 10k sys/yr [\$/kWh] | 500k sys/yr [\$/kWh] |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Integrated In-Tank Valve | 9 (integrated into single unit) | 2.40 | 0.96 |
| Integrated Regulator | 9 (integrated into single unit) | 3.13 | 1.12 |
| Other (tubing, mount, etc.) | 15 | 4.12 | 1.40 |
| Total | 33 | 9.65 | 3.48 |

Additional BOP Adds ~\$1.50/kWh for Two-Tank Configuration

| | Single-Tank [\$/kWh] | Two-Tank [\$/kWh] |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Integrated Regulator | \$0.96 | \$1.75 |
| Integrated In-Tank Valve | \$1.12 | \$1.12 |
| Other Components (Tubing, Fittings, Mounting Frame, TPRD) | \$1.40 | \$1.72 |
| Total | \$3.48 | \$4.59 |

Cost Reduction Strategies:

- System simplification
- Single vs. multiple tanks
- Multi-functionality
- Part standardization
- Share valve among tanks
- Lower cost polymers/alloys

Increasing Winding Speed Leads to Modest Cost Reductions

- Winding is ~5.5% of system cost for current model at 26 m/min
- System cost reductions possible (~2-4%) by increasing winding speed
- One winding line can supply around 1,500 tanks per year
 - 300 production lines required for 550k systems/year
 - Reduction in # of prod. lines is compelling reason alone to increase speed
- Manufacturing floor space and labor would be the main savings from improving winding speed

Cost Reduction Strategies:

- Decrease winding time (limited savings)
- Advanced forming techniques (perhaps something radically different)



Summary

Carbon fiber

- Largest single cost item at all volumes studied (45% 62% of system cost)
- The cost of precursor and of converting the precursor to carbon fiber contribute approximately equally to the finished carbon fiber cost
- Strategies to address CF cost could include reduction in
 - Precursor cost
 - Time to convert precursor fibers to CF
 - Total precursor required
- Fiber variations must be controlled in new fiber development programs

Balance of Plant

- Further part count reduction through component integration
- Lower cost materials

Manufacturing

 Increased winding speed will not have a significant impact on system cost, but would address the significant time to manufacturing tanks

| | Summary of Cost Reduction Strategies | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| System | | System simplification to reduce part counts and reduce manufacturing cost | | | | | | | |
| Pressure Vessel | Carbon Fiber/Composite | Reduce CF precursor cost \$/kg New materials with lower \$/kg Reduce CF usage Increase strength/performance Stronger fibers Higher translation High temperature resins to allow fast fill temperature rise | | | | | | | |
| | Manufacturing | Advanced forming techniques Something radically different Fast cure and/or low cost resins Lower manufacturing COV Lower Safety Factor (demonstrate safety at lower SF) Increase production rate, market size Decrease winding time (limited savings) Multi-head winding, pre-preg, etc. | | | | | | | |
| Balance of Plant | | Multi-functional components Lower cost metals/materials-of-construction Standardized equipment Port sizes/diameters, connection type, material selection, etc. | | | | | | | |
| Refueling Infrastructure | Functionality Placement | Better utilization and lower cost if placed at station rather than placed on vehicle Sensors, pumps, electronics, heat exchangers , etc. | | | | | | | |
| | Innov. Refueling Concepts | Systems that efficiently pre-cool hydrogen Systems that can handle flow rate surge of fast filling | | | | | | | |
| 16 | PV Insulation | Avoid vacuum insulation (that require gas tight welds and/or maintenance) Develop low-k (and inexpensive) insulation Develop automated insulation lay-up techniques Load bearing vs. non-load bearing insulation | | | | | | | |

Backup Slides

System Cost Breakdown



BOP Bill of Materials

| | | S | Single-Ta | nk Conf | iguration | า | | Two-Tai | nk Confi | guration | |
|---|----------------|---------|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| Annual Manufacturing Rate | Sys/Year | 10,000 | | | | 500,000 | | 30,000 | | 100,000 | 500,000 |
| | | | _ | | | | | | | | |
| Integrated In-Tank Valve | Per Tank | \$447 | \$325 | \$261 | \$247 | \$178 | \$759 | \$563 | \$458 | \$437 | \$327 |
| TPRD (1) | Per Tank | \$31 | \$27 | \$23 | \$22 | \$16 | \$62 | \$53 | \$46 | \$44 | \$33 |
| Excess Flow Valve (1) | Per Tank | \$40 | \$32 | \$28 | \$27 | \$21 | \$80 | \$64 | \$55 | \$53 | \$41 |
| Filter (1) | Per Tank | \$27 | \$22 | \$20 | \$19 | \$16 | \$54 | \$45 | \$40 | \$39 | \$32 |
| Manual Override (1) | Per Tank | \$6 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$5 | \$12 | \$11 | \$10 | \$10 | \$10 |
| Temperature Sensor (1) | Per Tank | \$43 | \$29 | \$21 | \$20 | \$12 | \$87 | \$58 | \$42 | \$39 | \$25 |
| Auto Solenoid Valve (1) | Per Tank | \$105 | \$77 | \$64 | \$62 | \$48 | \$211 | \$154 | \$128 | \$123 | \$97 |
| Valve Body (1) | Per Tank | \$19 | \$16 | \$15 | \$15 | \$14 | \$38 | \$32 | \$30 | \$30 | \$27 |
| Insulated Leadwire Sealing Fitting (1) | Per Tank | \$29 | \$20 | \$15 | \$13 | \$8 | \$59 | \$40 | \$29 | \$27 | \$16 |
| Valve Integration and Test (1) | Per Tank | \$9 | \$8 | \$8 | \$8 | \$7 | \$18 | \$17 | \$16 | \$16 | \$15 |
| Check Valve (1) | Per System | \$44 | \$29 | \$21 | \$19 | \$11 | \$44 | \$29 | \$21 | \$19 | \$11 |
| High Pressure Transducer (1) | Per System | \$94 | \$60 | \$41 | \$37 | \$20 | \$94 | \$60 | \$41 | \$37 | \$20 |
| Integrated Pressure Regulator | Per System | \$586 | \$396 | \$327 | \$302 | \$209 | \$586 | \$396 | \$327 | \$302 | \$209 |
| Integrated Pressure Regulator Block | Per System | \$33 | \$10 | \$12 | \$11 | \$8 | \$33 | \$10 | \$12 | \$11 | \$8 |
| Pressure Regulator (1) | Per System | \$204 | \$164 | \$164 | \$153 | \$127 | \$204 | \$164 | \$164 | \$153 | \$127 |
| PRV (1) | Per System | \$92 | \$58 | \$39 | \$35 | \$18 | \$92 | \$58 | \$39 | \$35 | \$18 |
| Low Pressure Transducer (1) | Per System | \$55 | \$35 | \$24 | \$22 | \$13 | \$55 | \$35 | \$24 | \$22 | \$13 |
| Manual Defuel Valve incl. "Defuel Recep." (1) | Per System | \$87 | \$55 | \$37 | \$34 | \$17 | \$87 | \$55 | \$37 | \$34 | \$17 |
| Low Pressure Automated Shutoff Valve (1) | Per System | \$115 | \$74 | \$51 | \$47 | \$26 | \$115 | \$74 | \$51 | \$47 | \$26 |
| Other (tubing, mount, etc.) | Per System | \$770 | \$541 | \$413 | \$387 | \$262 | \$991 | \$688 | \$518 | \$485 | \$321 |
| Fuel Tank Controller (1) | Per System | \$138 | \$117 | \$101 | \$97 | \$76 | \$138 | \$117 | \$101 | \$97 | \$76 |
| Pipings/Fittings for first tank | Per System | \$91 | \$68 | \$61 | \$59 | \$51 | \$91 | \$68 | \$61 | \$59 | \$51 |
| Pipings/Fittings per additional tank | per addtl tank | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$35 | \$30 | \$27 | \$26 | \$23 |
| Plug and TPRD (1) | Per tank | \$140 | \$89 | \$59 | \$54 | \$28 | \$280 | \$177 | \$118 | \$108 | \$55 |
| Fill Receptacle (incl. IR Transmitter) (1) | Per System | \$195 | \$124 | \$83 | \$76 | \$40 | \$195 | \$124 | \$83 | \$76 | \$40 |
| Mounting Frame (1) | Per Tank | \$45 | \$29 | \$19 | \$17 | \$9 | \$91 | \$58 | \$38 | \$35 | \$18 |
| Miscellaneous | Per System | \$161 | \$114 | \$90 | \$84 | \$58 | \$161 | \$114 | \$90 | \$84 | \$58 |
| BOP Subtotal | \$/System | \$1,804 | \$1,264 | \$997 | \$936 | \$651 | \$2,335 | \$1,648 | \$1,300 | \$1,224 | \$857 |
| BOP Subtotal | \$/kWh | \$9.65 | \$6.76 | \$5.33 | \$5.01 | \$3.48 | \$12.49 | \$8.82 | \$6.95 | \$6.54 | \$4.59 |

Accomplishments & Progress: 700 bar type IV H₂ storage system cost reduction identified



*Cost at 500,000 systems per year





STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

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