



Hydrogen economy and open research issues

Prof. Dr. Daniel HISSEL
Univ. Bourgogne Franche-Comte, France

FEMTO-ST Institute, UMR CNRS 6174
FCLAB Research Federation, FR CNRS 3539

daniel.hissel@ubfc.fr



Hydrogen economy and open research issues



Motivations

Part 1 – Fuel Cell technology and Hydrogen FC Systems

Part 2 – What are the targets for a mass market ?

Part 3 – Open issues & ongoing research actions

Concluding remarks



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Motivations

Towards FC systems

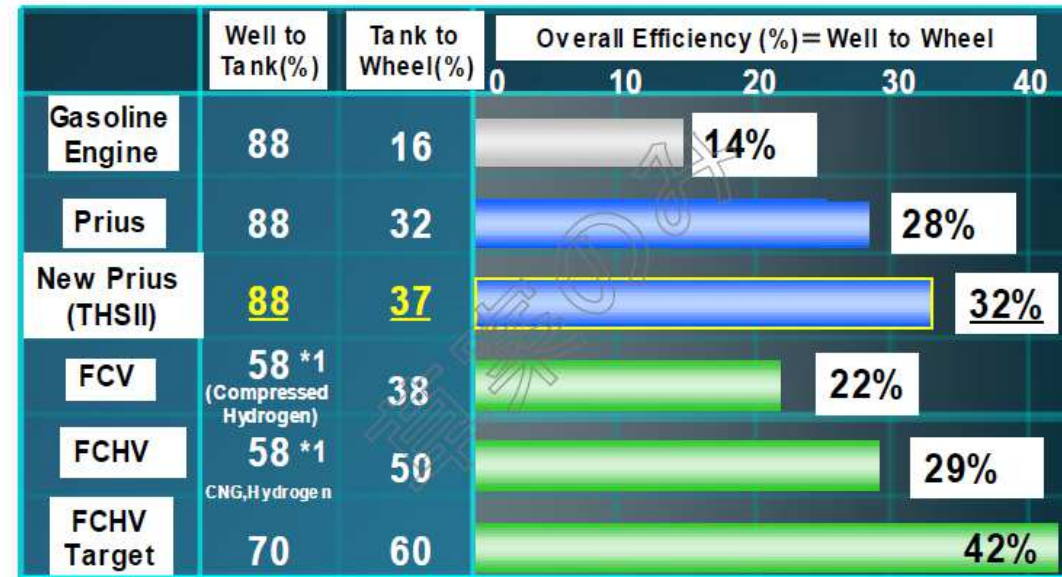
– Switching to fuel cell ? - Transportation applications

▪ Fossil fuel ICE

- Low efficiency
- Limited fossil resources

▪ First alternative: BEV or HEV

- BEV : Significant progresses have been made BUT
 - Long duration recharging operation
 - Limited autonomy of the electrical vehicle
 - Limited durability of the batteries
- HEV : reduce rather than eliminate the dependency on fossil fuels...



*1 : natural gas to hydrogen

T. Teratani, Toyota Motor Corp., Electric Propulsion Vehicles and Total Energy Management, IEEE VPPC 2012, Seoul, South Korea.

▪ Second alternative: FCV / FCHV

- High efficiency
- (Theoretical & in-situ) pollutant emissions is zero
- Fast recharging – high autonomy

⇒ **Attractive alternative**

Towards FC systems

– Switching to fuel cell ? – Stationary applications

▪ Increasing interest for the storage of electricity

- Wide use of renewables
- Intermittency of renewables

▪ First alternative: “classical” solutions

- Electrochemical batteries, flywheels
 - High cost, limited durability, limited energy density
 - ➔ moreover, limited ability to store electricity for long time
- Pumped storage
 - Large scale only at specific places

▪ Second alternative: hydrogen

- Based on the duality between electricity & hydrogen
- Ability for long duration storage
- Can be considered at a microgrid level and at a grid level
- Can be coupled to refueling of FCV fleets

⇒ **Attractive alternative**





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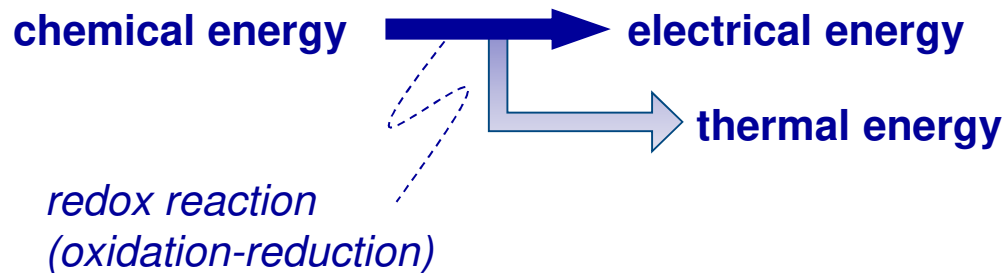
Part 1 – Fuel Cell technology and Hydrogen FC Systems

Fuel Cell technology

– Principle of a fuel cell

▪ What is a Fuel Cell?

- US Fuel Cell Council definition, modified by FC Testing and STandardisation NETwork
 - An **electrochemical device** that continuously converts the chemical energy of a fuel and an oxidant to electrical energy (DC power), heat and other reaction products. The fuel and oxidant are typically **stored outside** of the cell and transferred into the cell as the reactants are consumed.
- Main differences with "traditional" battery
 - Fuel is **supplied continuously & stored outside**
 - **Fast charging** capability
 - **Energy / Power decoupling**

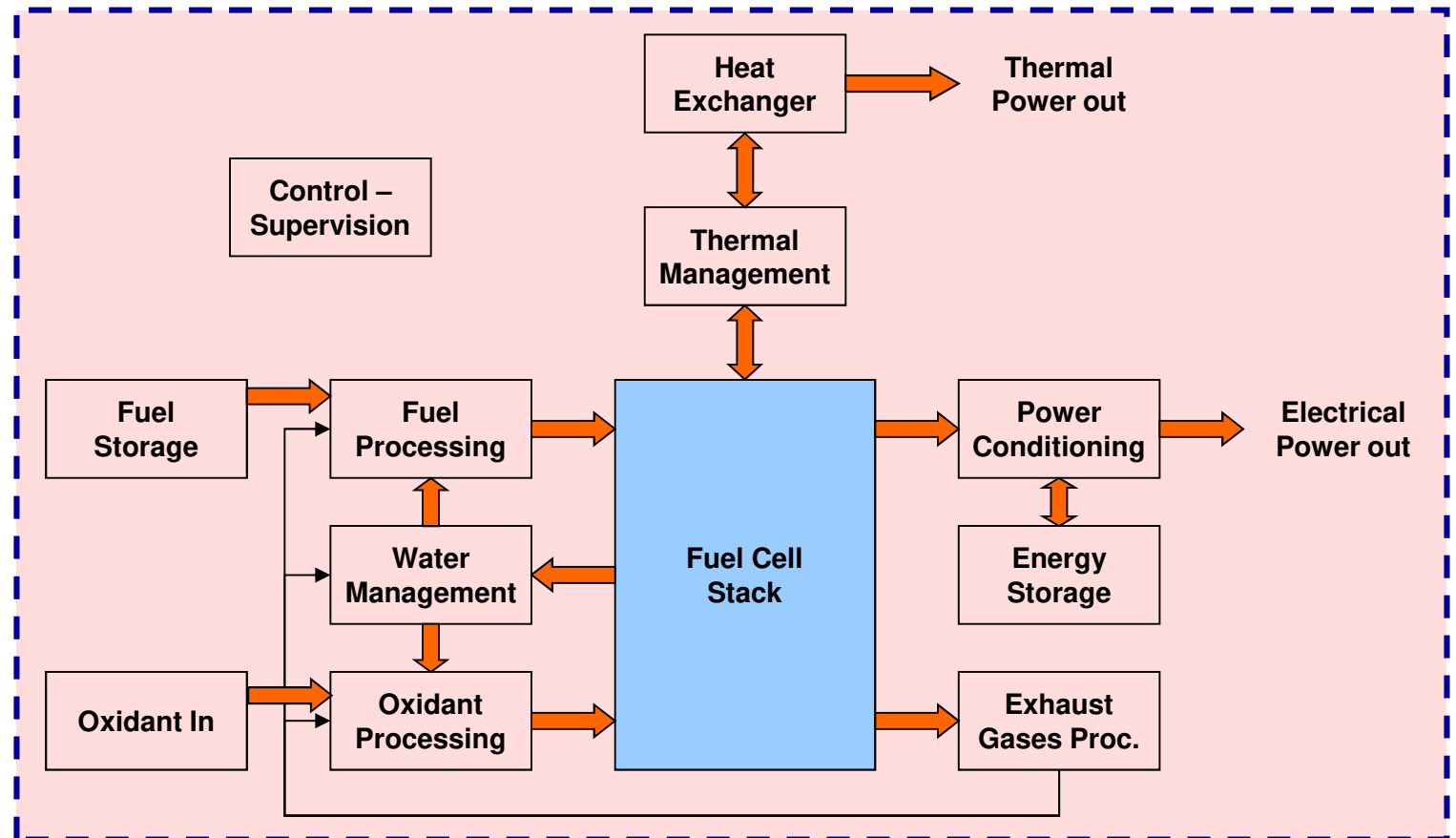


ElringKlinger PEMFC NM5

Hydrogen FC Systems

– Fuel cell stack + ancillaries + H2 storage + electrical storage

- Complex multiphysics system
- Scientific interdisciplinarity:
 - Electrochemistry, but also: electrical engineering, electronics, control, signal & data treatment, artificial intelligence, industrial computer science, mechanics, thermal science, ... & human and social sciences...



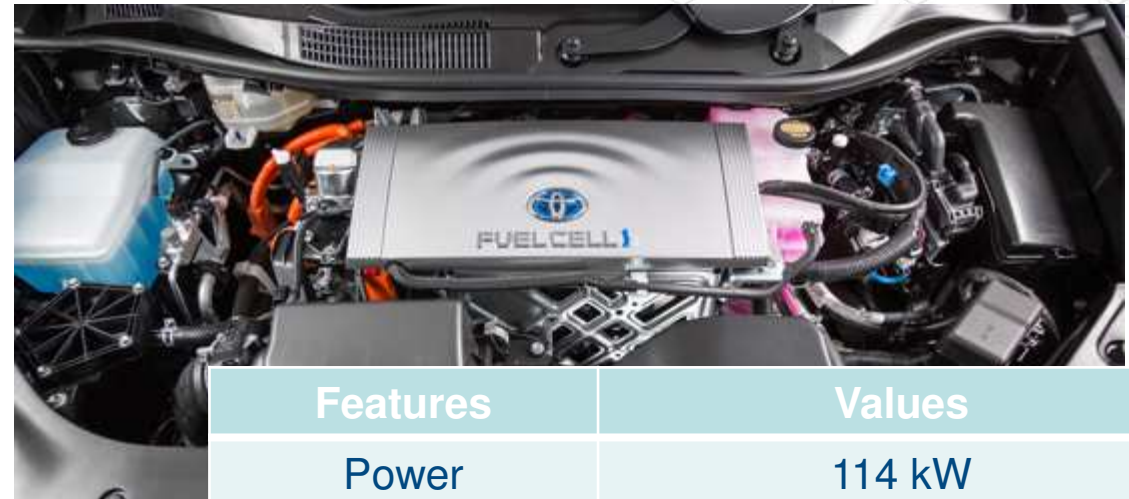


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Part 2 – What are the targets for a mass market ?

Commercial applications already exist !

– Toyota Mirai



Features	Values
Power	114 kW
Power density	2 kW/kg, 3.1 kW/l
NiMH battery	1.6 kWh
H ₂ tanks	700 bars, 10 kg
Autonomy	500 km
Price	Around \$60k (or leasing)

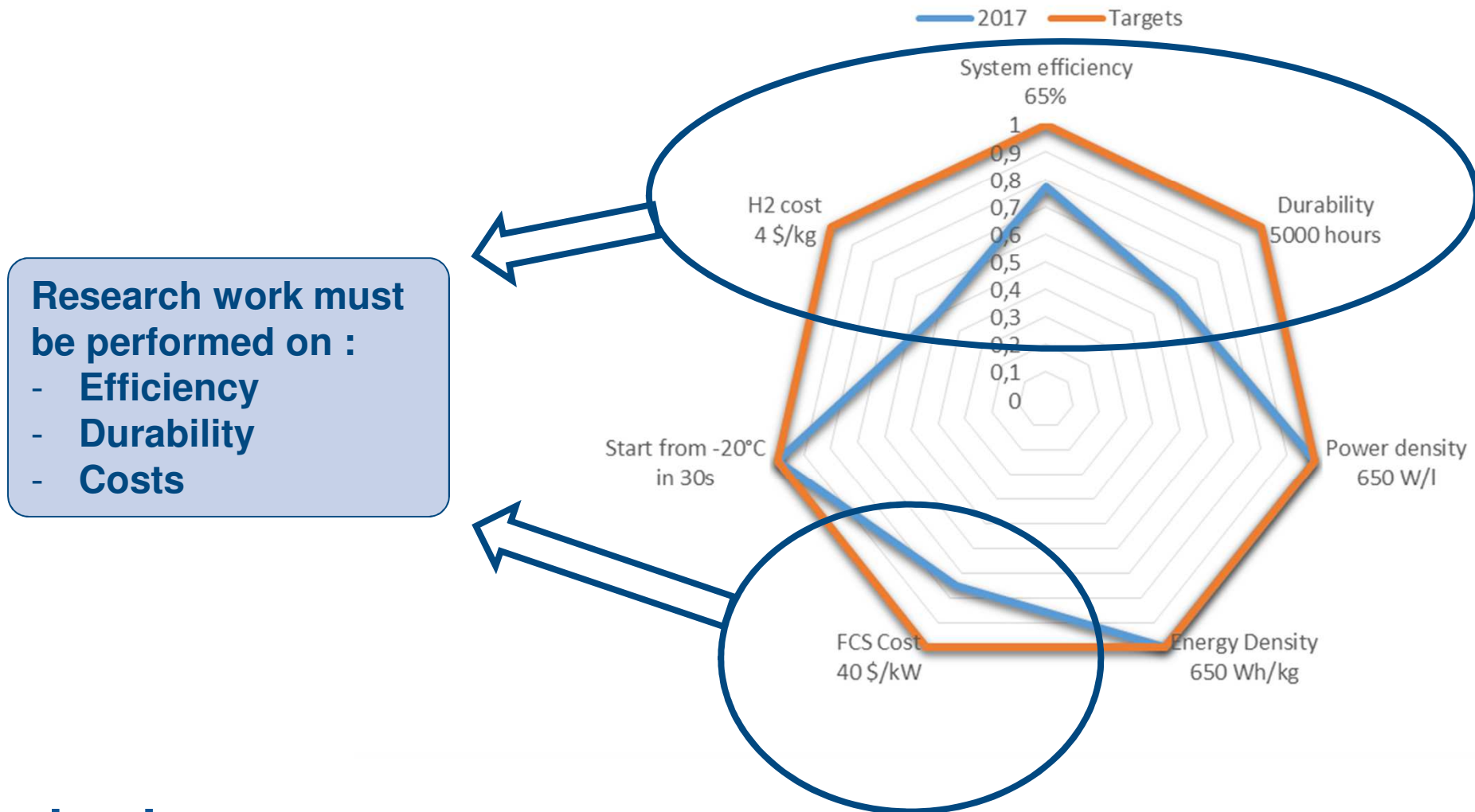
– And also residential applications



Where are we today ?

- Radar plot regarding the DOE targets

FCS status in 2017 - vehicle applications





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Part 3 – Open issues & ongoing research actions

Where are the development headings ?

– Towards enhanced performances

▪ Scientific and technological bolts

- Fuel cell system **efficiency**
 - Increase it (elec. only) from about 40-45% to about 55-65%
- Fuel cell system **durability**
 - Ex. for PEMFC systems
 - 5000 hours are required for light vehicles (2500-3000 hours obtained)
 - 30000 hours are required for trucks
 - And up to 100000 hours for stationary applications & railways



- **Cost** (whole life cycle)
 - Linked to industrial deployment



- Public **acceptance**
 - Socio-economic aspect: hydrogen-based energy is unknown
 - Strong link with public policies



- **“Green” H₂ availability**
 - Production, storage, distribution



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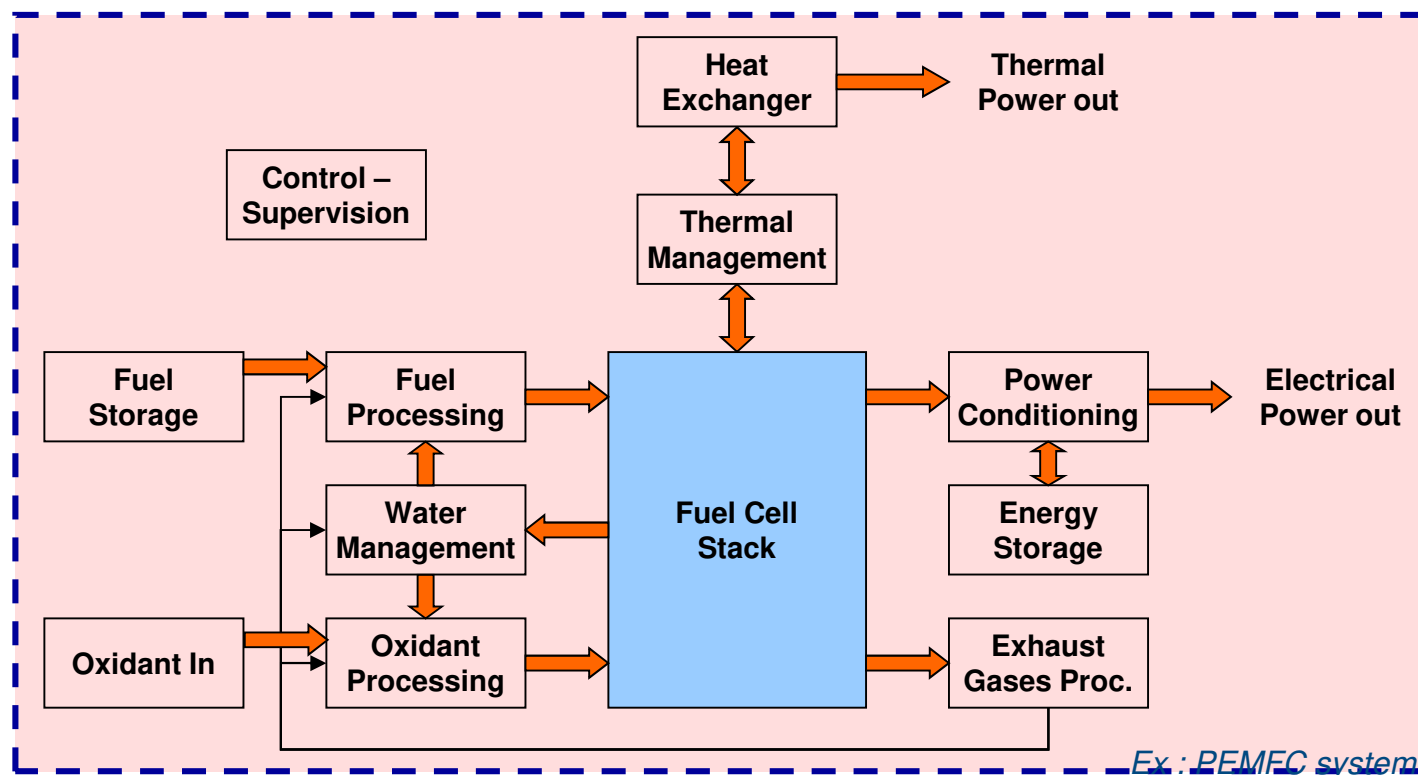
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Areas of research : efficiency

- **Efficient & dedicated ancillaries are required...**
 - Specific power converters, specific air compressor, fuel storage, ...
- **“Systemic” optimization of the architecture, taking care of all energy flows**
 - Electrical flows, thermal flows, gas flows...
 - Hybridization with batteries, ultracapacitors, ...
- **Advanced control laws**



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- **Objectives**

- Increase durability of the fuel cell stack and of the fuel cell system
- Increase efficiency of the FC system
- Increase reliability of the FC system
- Increase dynamic performances of the FC systems



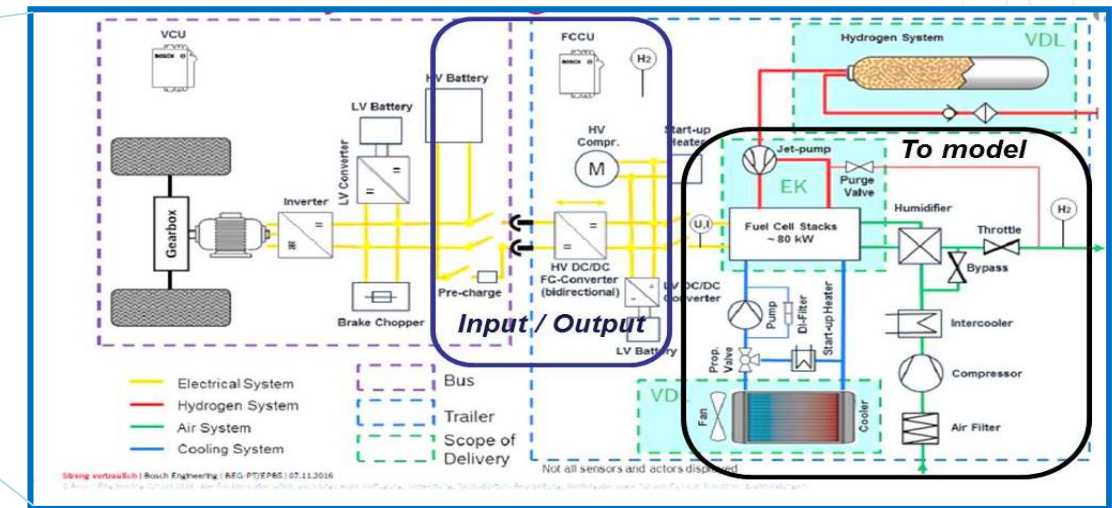
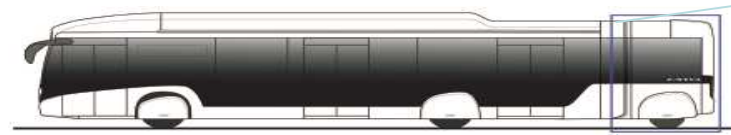
**FC STACK S.O.H.
DIAGNOSTIC / PROGNOSTIC METHODOLOGIES
ARE A KEY ISSUE !!!**

- **Constraints**

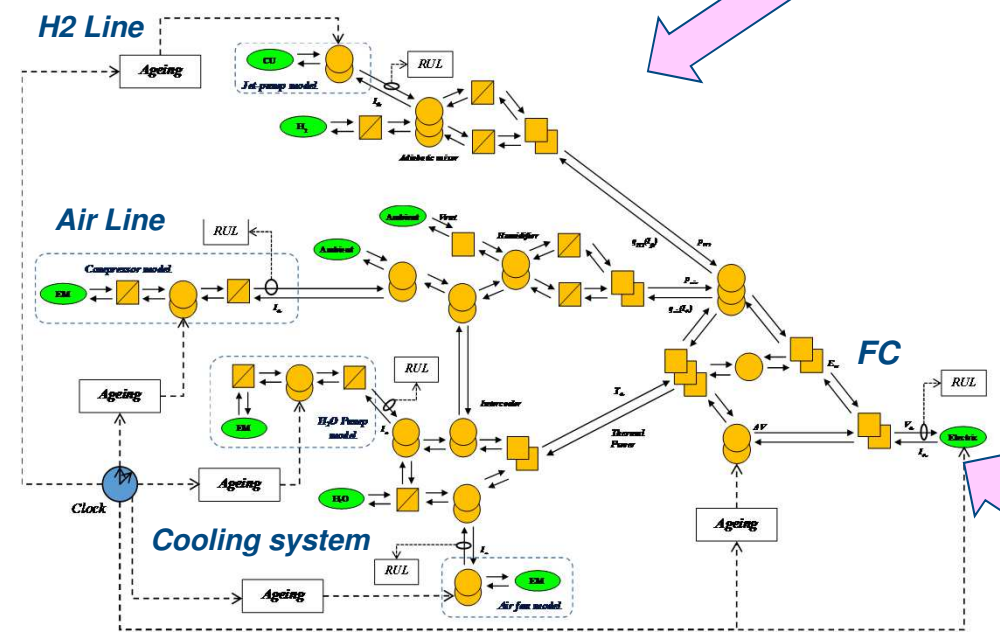
- Use of a minimal number of actual sensors
 - For complexity purpose
 - For cost purpose
 - For reliability purpose
 - For real-time control constraints

Example : on-line RUL estimation

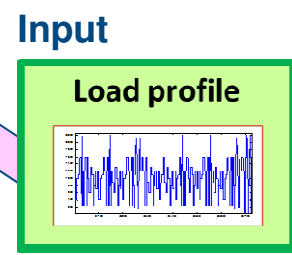
- Example : integrated diagnostic/prognostic algorithm for embedded PEM systems



Model based
prognostic algorithm



- Online estimation of :
- **Performances**
 - **Ageing** of the FC system
 - Remaining Useful Lifetime (**RUL**)



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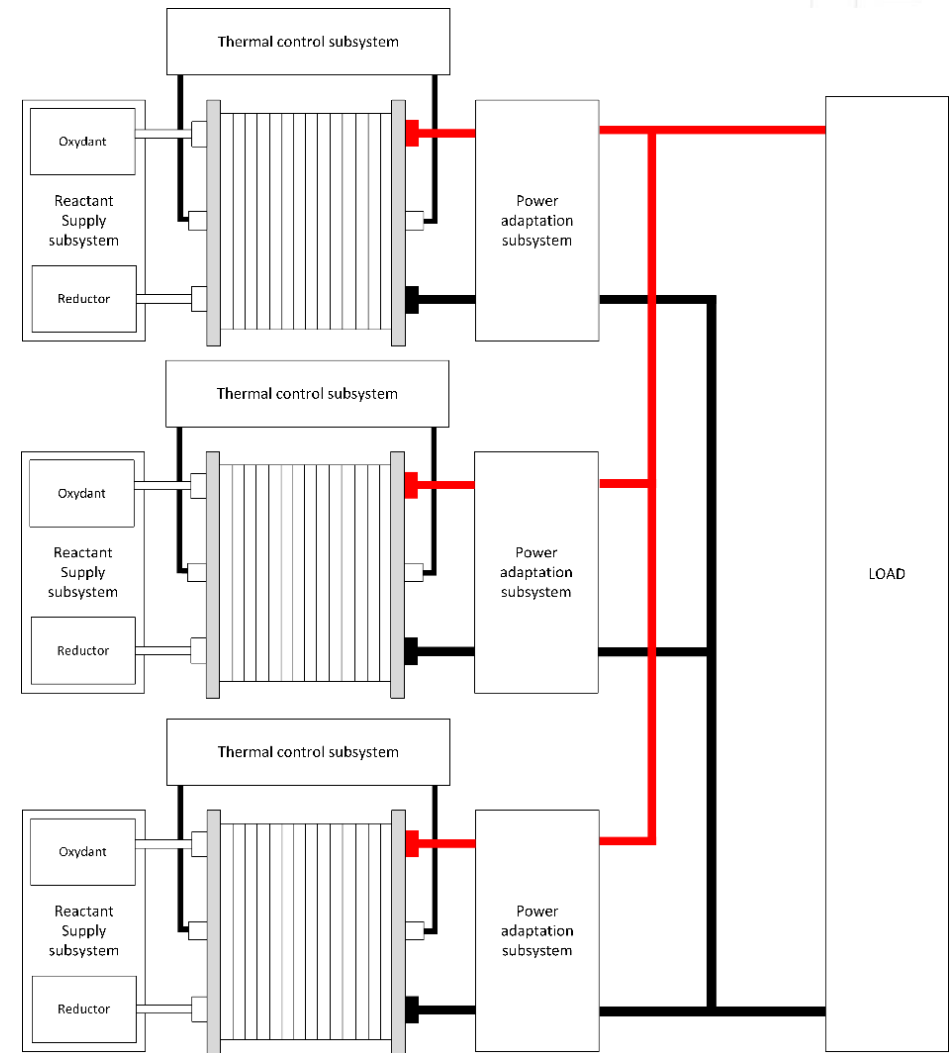
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Example : Modularity of FC systems

Interests

- Ability to manage degraded mode operation
- Better performances:
 - Maximize efficiency
 - Increased lifetime
- Simplified implementation on board
- Easy scaling-up
- Modular system
 - Same FC system can address different applications (road, trucks, rail, ...)
 - Cost reductions



[REF] N. Marx, "Multi-stack FC systems for automotive applications", Cotutelle PhD. Univ. Franche-Comte, Univ. Quebec Trois-Rivières, 2017.

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Areas of research : public acceptance

- A global framework

■ Historical approach of H2 & FC

- Diachronic and synchronic approaches

■ Public policies

- Strong involvement of governments is required (funding, taxes, ...)
- Funding for innovation & for research
- Key countries: Japan, Germany, Canada, USA, South Korea, France, ...



■ Evaluation / mitigation of risks

- Normalization / standardization
- Certification / evaluation of security issues



■ Demonstration programs

- Assessment of the technology in real world applications

■ Awareness on the technology

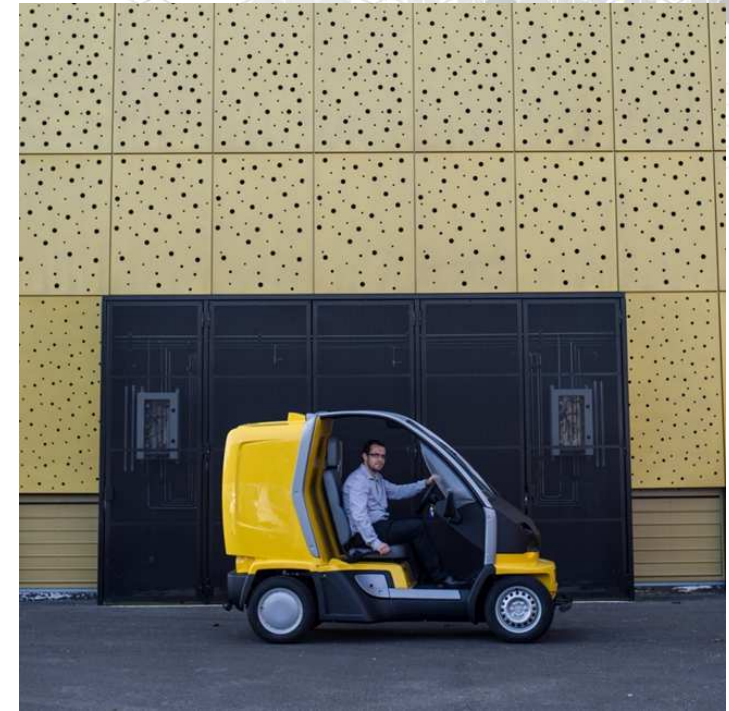
- Demonstration programs
- Teaching fuel cell from lower classes



Example : Assessment in real world

Mobypost EU project – La Poste objectives

- Economic perspectives :
 - Proof of concept for the vehicle + local production of H₂
 - Demonstration of economic viability of H₂ for captive fleets
- Energy transition :
 - Reduce CO₂ emissions and dependency to fossil fuels
 - Coupling with renewables and storage of excess production
- Social acceptance :
 - Increase postmen's security and working conditions
 - Feedback on regulatory constraints



Key numbers

- **2** demonstration territories in B-FC region
- **2** years experimental trial
- **8** European partners
- **10** FC vehicles
- **920** MM work
- **1682** postal routes covered
- **2017** (demonstration ended in...)



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Areas of developments : green H₂ availability

– Increase H₂ production from renewables

▪ Today, about 95% of H₂ is coming from fossil fuels

- steam reforming or partial oxidation of methane
- coal gasification



▪ Key issue for :

- public acceptance
- sustainable energy developments
- decentralized energy production
- coupling to biomass



– What can be done ?

- **Seasonal storage** of renewable electricity
- **Convergence** between stationary applications & mobile applications
- Developments of PEM & SO **electrolyzers**
- Developments of new materials / solutions for hydrogen storage (increase of mass storage percentage)
- **Exergetic optimization** of the whole electrolyzer / storage / fuel cell system
- Development and deployment of refueling stations

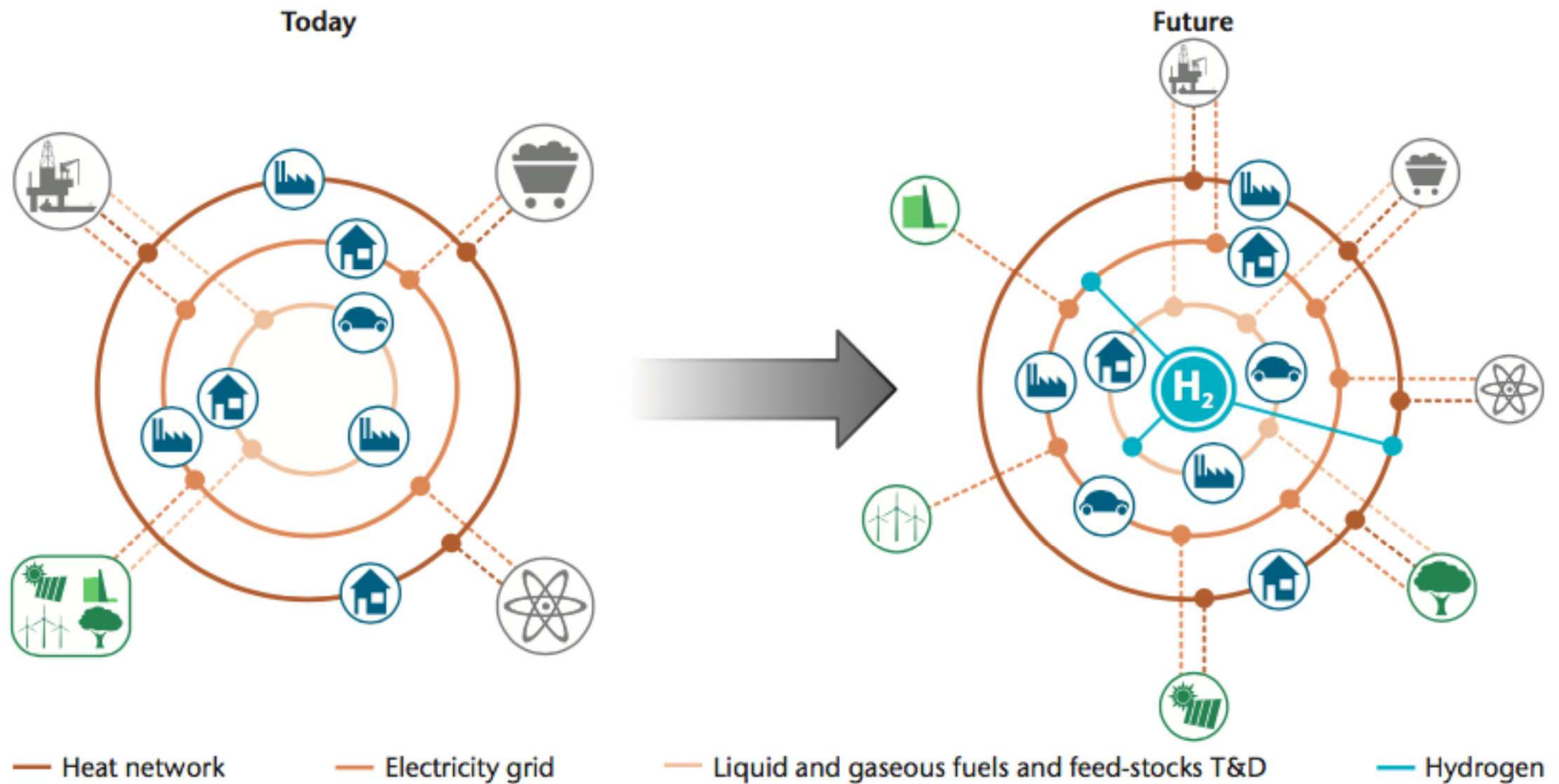


Hydrogen economy: myth or reality ?

Concluding remarks

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- H2 as the missing link of the energetic transition ?



Concluding remarks

– Reminders !

- **Always 3 point of views**

- **Engineer:** technological solutions
- **Economist:** cost and ROI constraints of the solutions
- **Consumer:** decides by him(her)self... based on the perceived value



- **Never forget the golden rule in innovation !**

Considering industrial era, in the whole history of innovation, a substitution technology can only prevail if :

1/ it provides (at least) the same level of perceived value than the former technology, at a 30% reduced price

OR

2/ it provides (at least) 30% increased perceived value, at the same price



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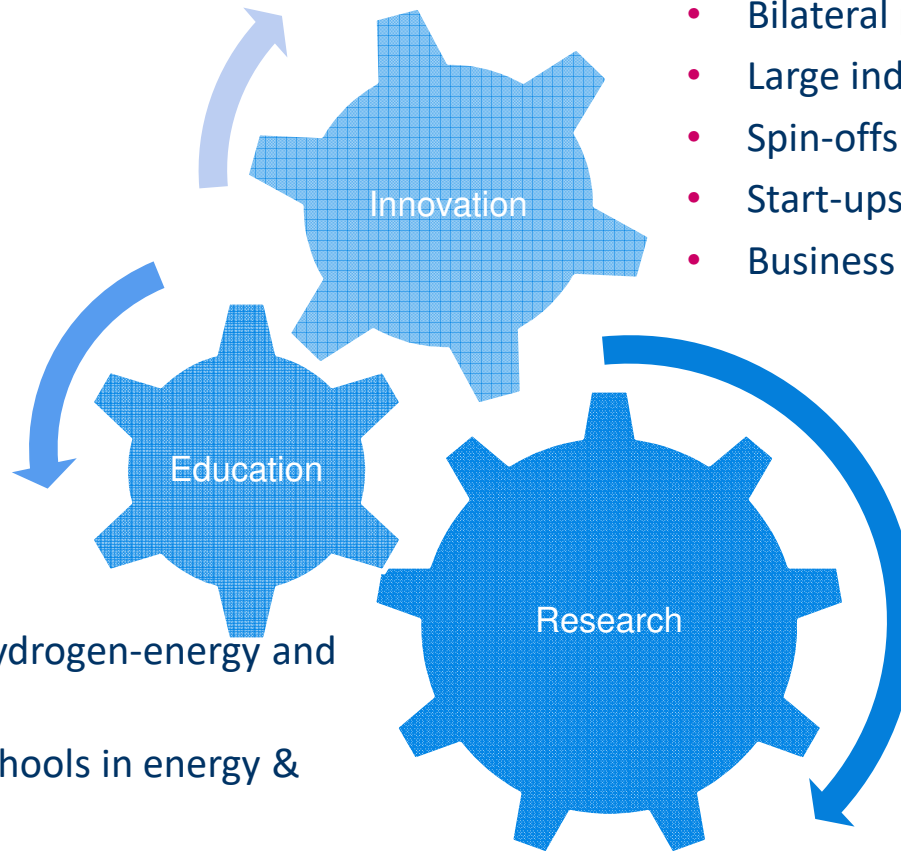
FCLAB research federation

FCLAB : Key features

- About **1200m²** of dedicated testing areas (H₂, nanoparticles, electricity, coupling to the grid) + **2000m²** of offices (for hosting up to 120 researchers)
- A single & specific unique building at UTBM campus
- **>8M€** investments in infrastructure + **>5M€** investments in test facilities
- **>50M€** including salaries & collaborative projects since 1999
- Fuel cell test benches **from 100We to 30kWe (120kWe under development)**
- Mobile FC test benches (vehicles) up to **100kWe**
- Vibrating table + climate/temperature chambers
- **Long duration tests** (24h/7d) under actual operating conditions (electrical cycling, thermal cycling, ...)



FCLAB : Key features



• Innovation

- H2&FC Expertise (tests, design, control, diagnostics, prognostics, hybridization, ...)
- Bilateral projects
- Large industrial projects
- Spin-offs
- Start-ups
- Business models

• Education

- Unique M.Eng. in hydrogen-energy and energy efficiency
- High engineering schools in energy & transport
- Bachelor & M.Sc. in energy systems
- Ph.D. programs
- Graduate School (EIPHI)

• Research

- From TRL3 to TRL7
- System-oriented (hydrogen & FC)
- Increased energy efficiency
- Durability improvement
- Socio-technical issues

Thanks to our research team !



Come & visit us on :
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