Hydrogen Economy in Champaign-Urbana, IL

ANS Annual meeting 2020

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June 10, 2020

ILLINOIS

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Hydrogen Production
3. Results

Introduction

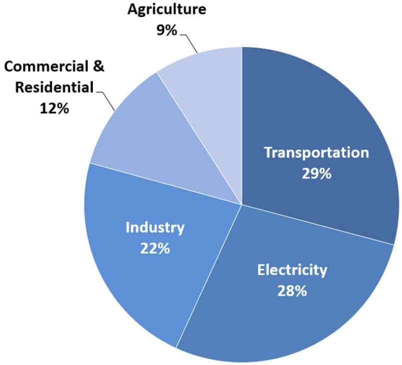

Figure: Total U.S. GHG Emissions by Economic Sector in 2017 [1].

Illinois Climate Action Plan (iCAP):

- Main goal: carbon neutrality by 2050.

Six target areas:

- Energy conservation.
- Energy generation, purchasing, and distribution.
- Transportation.
- Water and storm water.
- Waste and recycling.
- Agriculture, land use, and food.

Transportation

Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEV):

- Address global warming concerns.
- Limitation on fossil fuel supply.
- Japan, Germany, and California.
- Champaign-Urbana.

Figure: New Flyer fuel cell bus.

Energy generation

Obvious solution:

- More renewables.

New problem:

- Duck curve.
- Demand ramps.
- Over-generation.

Consequences:

- Increase in dispatchable generation.
- Decrease in non-dispatchable generation.

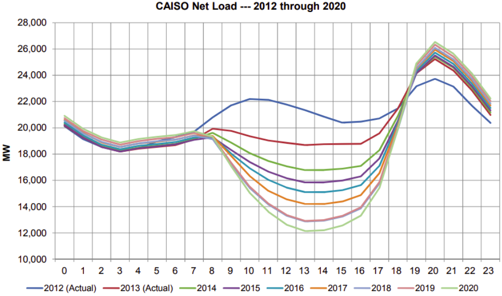

Figure: The duck curve.

A possible solution

Nuclear reactor and hydrogen:

- Energy produced with no carbon emissions.
- Produce hydrogen as main/secondary product.
- Hydrogen as fuel for the FCEV.
- Hydrogen as electricity storage.

Approach consistent with our goal of reducing carbon emissions!!

Microreactors

- Several designs are under development in the US.
- Plug-and-play reactors.
- Remote commercial applications.
- Remote military bases.

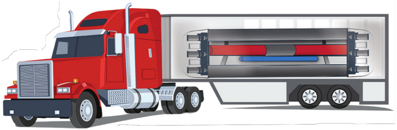

Figure: Microreactor design.

Features:

- Factory fabricated.
- Transportable.
- Self-regulating.

Objectives

1. Replace use fossil fuels by CU MTD and UIUC fleets with hydrogen.
2. Supply the hydrogen with a or a series of microreactors.
3. Analyze the likelihood of the duck curve in Champaign-Urbana.
4. Mitigate the duck curve negative effects.

Outline

Electrolysis

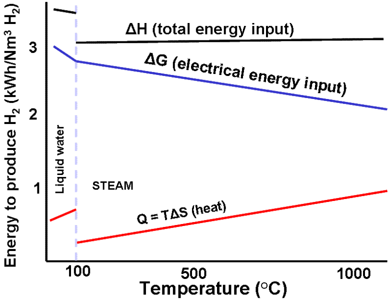

Figure: Energy consumption of an ideal electrolysis process [2].

ΔH: Required energy.
ΔG: Electrical energy.
$T\Delta S$: Thermal energy.

In low temperature electrolysis (LTE), electricity provides the thermal energy.
In high temperature electrolysis (HTE), heat source provides the thermal energy.
HTE has the advantage of decreasing the electricity requirement.

Sulfur-Iodine

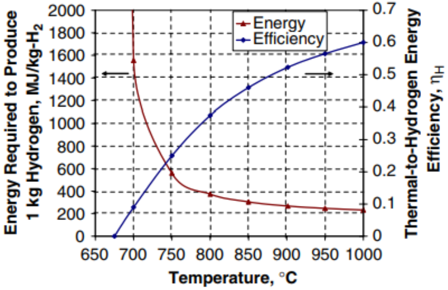

Figure: Sulfur-Iodine thermochemical cycle.

- 3 different reactions: Sulfuric acid decomposition, Bunsen reaction, and hydrogen iodide decomposition.
- Input: H_2O.
- Output: H_2 & O_2.
- Does not require electricity.
- Need of a high temperature source.

Co-generation

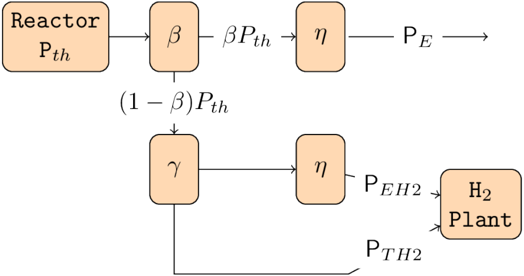

Figure: Reactor coupled to hydrogen plant diagram.

β: power fraction that is converted into electricity.
$\beta = 1$: no hydrogen is produced.
$\beta = 0$: no electricity is produced.

LTE:

- γ=1. $P_{TH2} = 0$.

SI:

- γ=0. $P_{EH2} = 0$.

Outline

Transportation: fuel demand

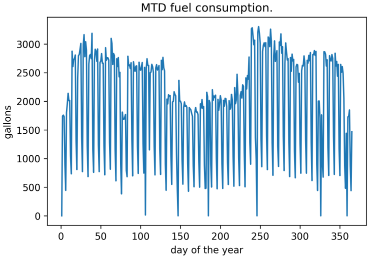

Figure: MTD fuel consumption.

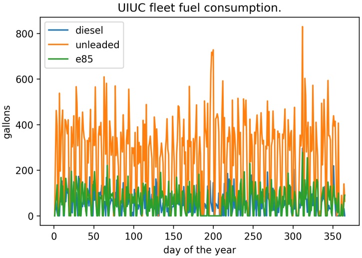

Figure: UIUC fleet fuel consumption.

Transportation: fuel demand

Table: GGE, DGE, and E85GE.

	Hydrogen
GGE	1 kg
DGE	1.13 kg
E85GE	0.78 kg

Table: Hydrogen requirements.

Total [kg/year]	943 tonnes
Average [kg/day]	2584 kg
Average [kg/h]	108 kg
Maximum in one day	4440 kg

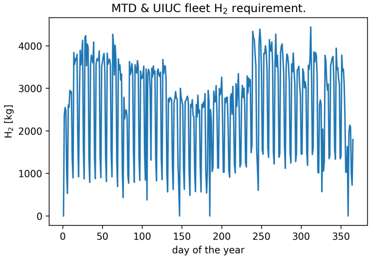

Figure: MTD and UIUC fleets hydrogen requirement.

Transportation: fuel demand

Table: Microreactor designs.

Reactor	$P[MW_t h]$	$T_o[^\circ C]$
MMR	15	640
eVinci	5	650
ST-OTTO	30	750
U-battery	10	750
Starcore	36	850

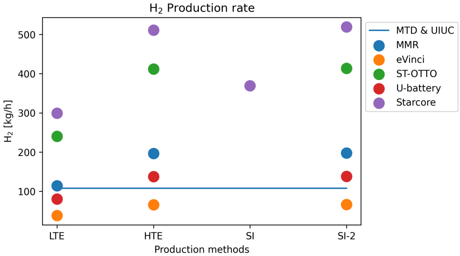

Figure: Hydrogen production rate by different microreactor designs.

Energy generation

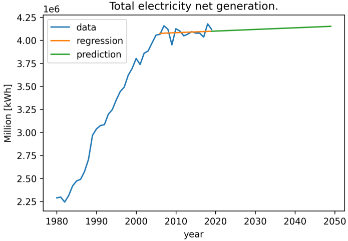

Figure: Prediction on the total electricity generation in the US for 2050.

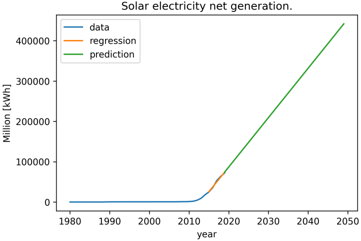

Figure: Prediction on the solar electricity generation in the US for 2050.

References I

[1] US EPA.
Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, January 2020.

[2] Hi2H2.
Highly Efficient, High Temperature, Hydrogen Production by Water Electrolysis, January 2007.