

Micro-reactor evaluation for hydrogen economy

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ILLINOIS



Outline

① Introduction

Co-generation

② Hydrogen Production Methods

Electrolysis

Sulfur-Iodine

③ Some results

Transportation

Energy generation

④ Future work

Temperature Boosting

Natural Gas Reforming

TEMOA

Electricity and Hydrogen Generation

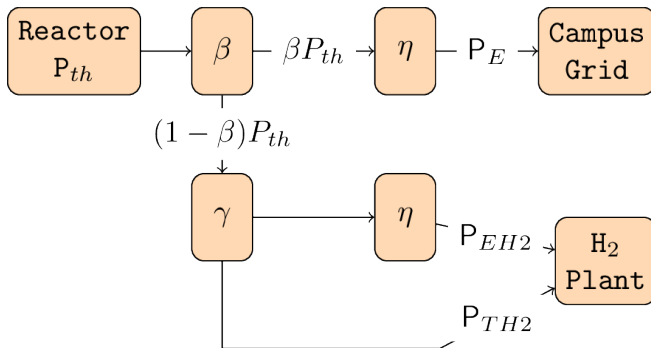


Figure: Diagram of a reactor coupled to a hydrogen plant.



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Electrolysis

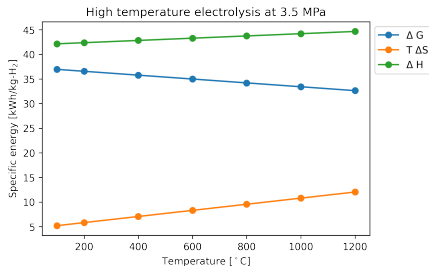


Figure: Energy required by HTE at 3.5 MPa.

$$\Delta H = \Delta G + T\Delta S$$

- ΔG : specific electrical energy
 $kWh \cdot kg_{H_2}^{-1}$
- $T\Delta S$: specific thermal energy
 $kWh \cdot kg_{H_2}^{-1}$.
- In low temperature electrolysis (LTE), electricity provides the thermal energy.
- In high temperature electrolysis (HTE), a heat source provides the thermal energy.
- HTE has the advantage of decreasing the electricity requirement.

Sulfur-Iodine

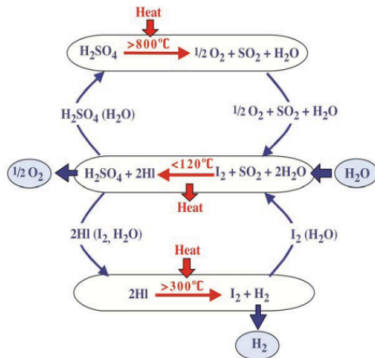


Figure: Diagram of the Sulfur-Iodine Thermochemical process.

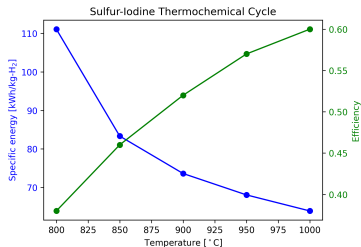


Figure: Energy required by the Sulfur-Iodine Thermochemical Cycle.

Co-generation

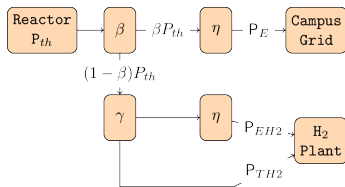


Figure: Diagram of a reactor coupled to a hydrogen plant.

Table: Energy requirements of the different H₂ production methods.

Method	γ	P_{EH2}	P_{TH2}
LTE	1	$\neq 0$	0
HTE	$0 < \gamma < 1$	$\neq 0$	$\neq 0$
SI	0	0	$\neq 0$



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Fuel demand

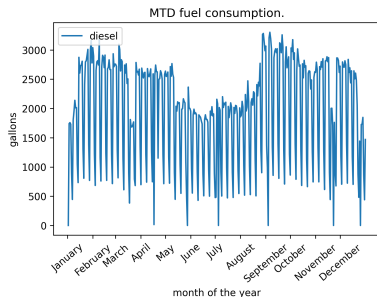


Figure: MTD fuel consumption. Data goes from July 1, 2018, until June 30, 2019 [6].

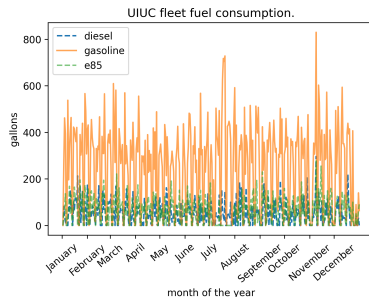


Figure: UIUC fleet fuel consumption. Data goes from January 1, 2019, until December 31, 2019 [10].



Hydrogen requirement

Table: GGE, DGE, and E85GE [8] [2].

	Hydrogen mass [kg]
GGE	1
DGE	1.13
E85GE	0.78

Table: Hydrogen requirements.

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

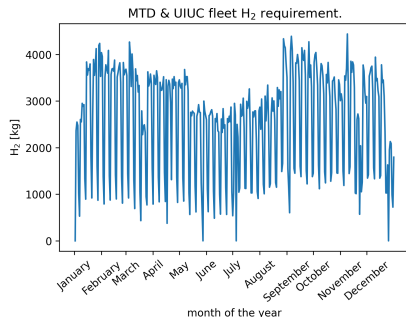


Figure: Hydrogen requirement for MTD and UIUC fleets.

Hydrogen production rate

Table: Microreactor designs.

Reactor	P[MW _{th}]	T _o [°C]
MMR [9]	15	640
eVinci [5]	5	650
ST-OTTO [4]	30	750
U-battery [3]	10	750
Starcore [7]	36	850

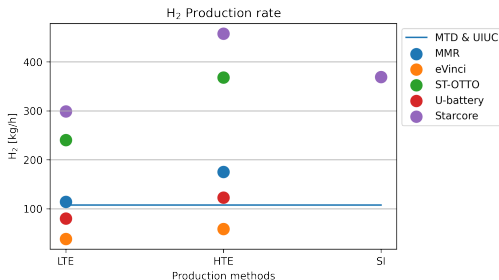


Figure: Hydrogen production rate by the different microreactor designs.



Net demand prediction

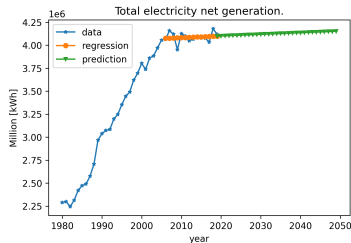


Figure: Prediction of the total electricity generation in the US for 2050. Data from [1].

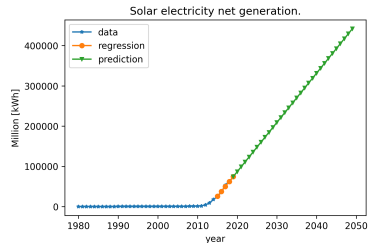


Figure: Prediction of the solar electricity generation in the US for 2050. Data from [1].

Duck curve

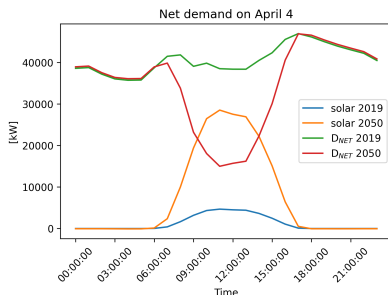


Figure: Prediction of UIUC's net demand for 2050.

- Spring: solar production is higher, total demand is low.
- Solar generation peaked on April 4, 2019.

$$D_{NET} = \text{Total demand} - \text{Solar energy}$$

- Peak demand: 46.9 MW at 5 P.M.
- Lowest demand: 15 MW at 11 A.M.
- Requires an installed capacity of 31.9 MW of dispatchable sources.

Over-generation

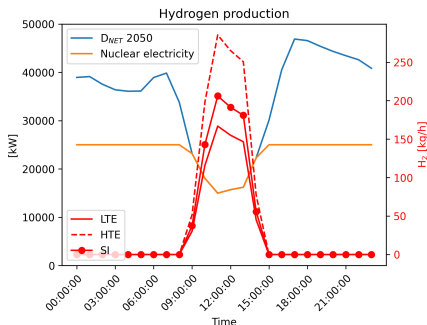


Figure: Hydrogen production with the excess of energy due to a net demand decrease.

25 MWe reactor

Low temperature electrolysis (LTE):

- $\eta = 33\%$.
- Cumulative H_2 : 660 kg.

High temperature electrolysis (HTE):

- HTGR.
- $T_o = 850^\circ\text{C}$.
- $\eta = 49.8\%$
- Cumulative H_2 : 1129 kg.

Sulfur-Iodine (SI):

- HTGR.
- $T_o = 850^\circ\text{C}$.
- $\eta = 49.8\%$
- Cumulative H_2 : 815 kg.



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HTE with Steam Temperature Boosting System

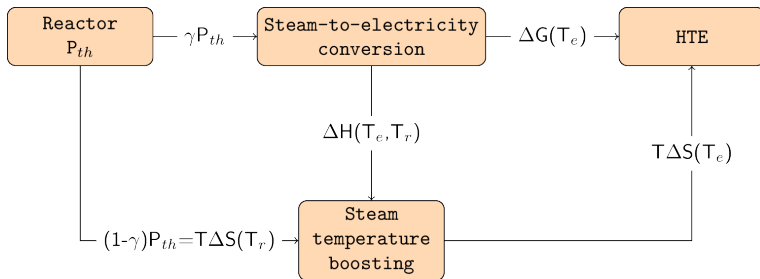


Figure: Diagram of a reactor coupled to a hydrogen plant via HTE with steam temperature boosting system.

Natural Gas Reforming

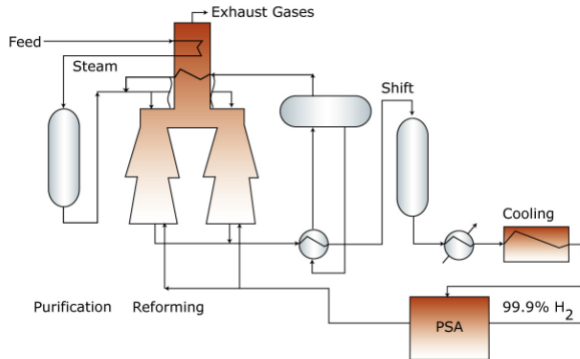


Figure: Steam methane reforming technology.

Addition of Hydrogen in Transportation to TEMOA's Model

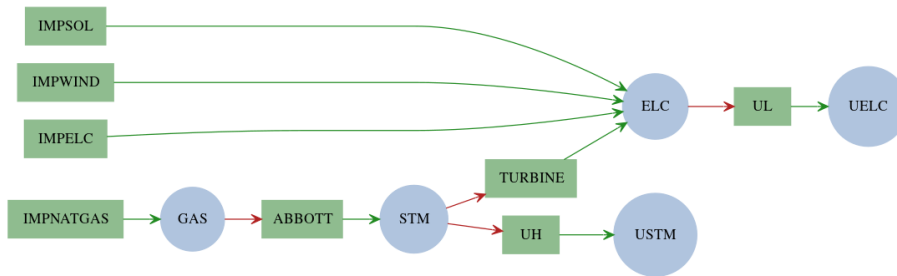


Figure: UIUC's grid model in TEMOA.

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