

# Hydrogen based Uninterruptible Power Supply

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“Hydrogen based Electrical energy system for Local Power Storage (HELPS)”

## OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- System description
- Hydrogen generation section
- Gas storage section
- Fuel Cell
- Power Electronics
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions

## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION (I)

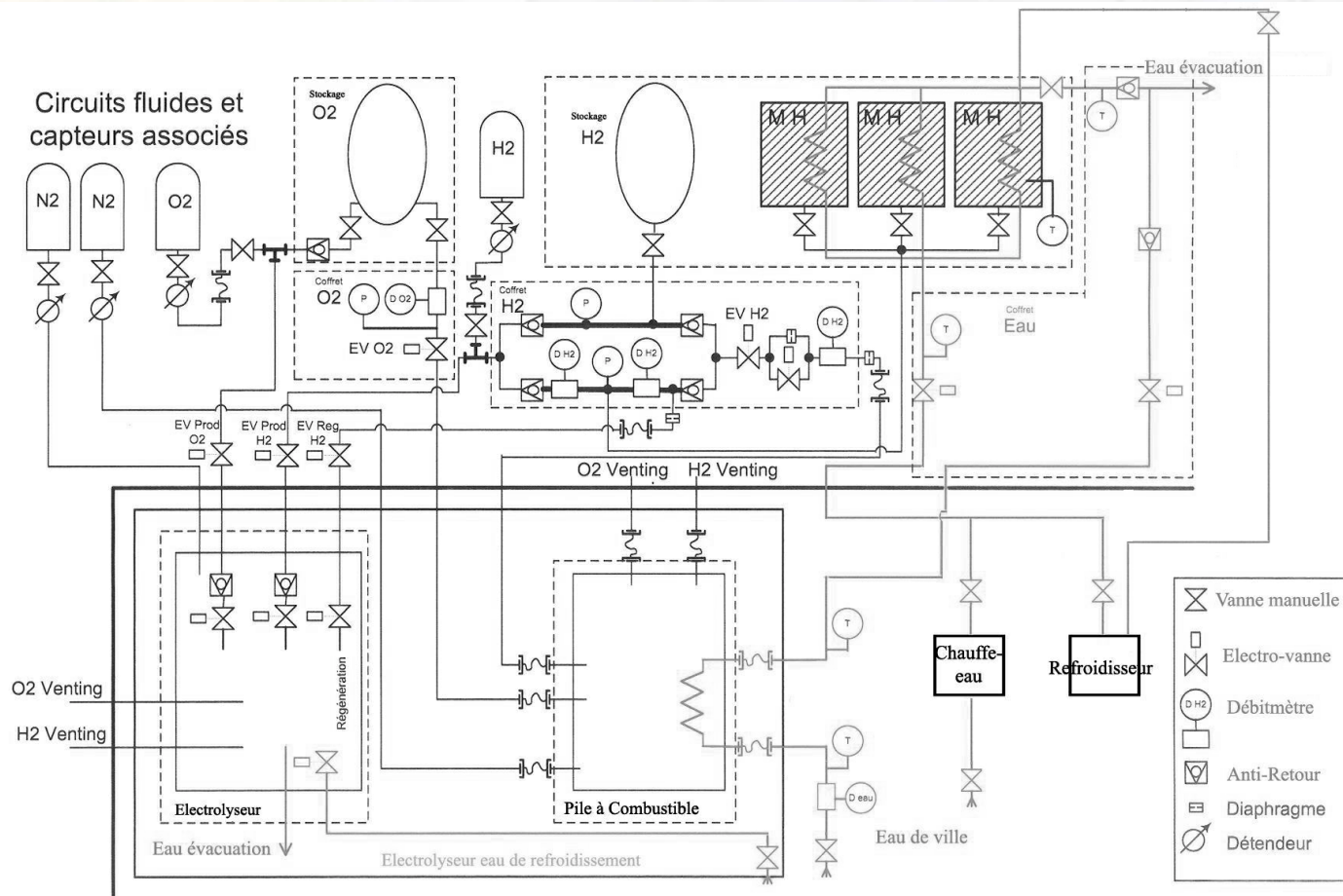
### Uninterrupted Power Supply

➤ 5 kW power supply for maximum 5 hours

- water electrolyser      0.6 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h H<sub>2</sub>
- hydrogen storage      21 Nm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>
- oxygen storage      11 Nm<sup>3</sup> O<sub>2</sub>
- PEM fuel cell      5 kW
- power electronics
- automatic control

# Hydrogen based Uninterruptible Power Supply

## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION (II)



# Hydrogen based Uninterruptible Power Supply

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## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION (III)



### HYDROGEN GENERATION (I)

- Advanced, pressurised, alkaline water electrolyser

Manufacturer: Casale Chemicals, Switzerland

Capacity: 0.05 kg/h (0.6 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h) H<sub>2</sub>

Pressure: 15 bar (g)

Hydrogen purity 99.98% v. (after purification)

< 10 ppm O<sub>2</sub>

atm. Dew point – 40 °C

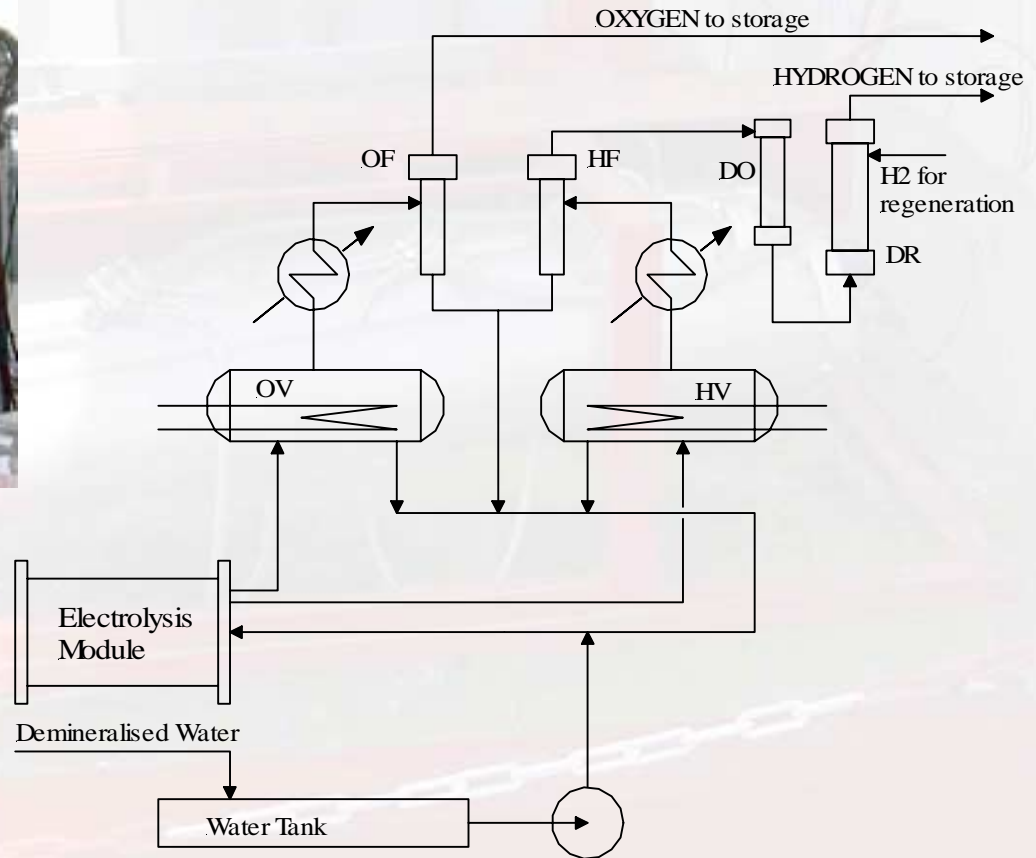
Oxygen purity: 99.6% v.

Specific power consumption:

4.5 – 5.2 kWh/Nm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub> (at 80°C / 30°C)

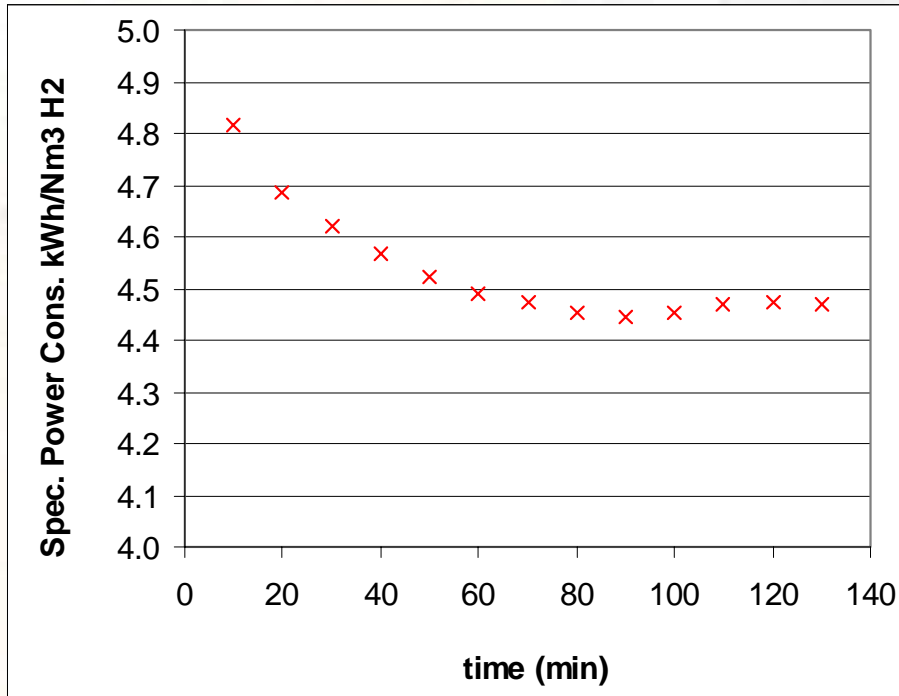
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## HYDROGEN GENERATION (II)



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## HYDROGEN GENERATION (III)





## GAS STORAGE - HYDROGEN

- Metal hydride tanks

Manufacturer:	Labtech SA, Bulgaria
Alloy:	$\text{LaMm}_{1-x}\text{Ce}_x\text{Ni}_5$
Storage capacity:	$21 \text{ Nm}^3 \text{ H}_2$
$\text{H}_2$ flow to PEMFC:	$4.1 \text{ Nm}^3/\text{h H}_2$
$\text{H}_2$ pressure to PEMFC :	3 bar (g)
Specific storage capacity:	0.6 % w.

- Conventional pressurised tank

Volume:	$0.06 \text{ m}^3$
Storage capacity:	$1 \text{ Nm}^3 \text{ H}_2$

## GAS STORAGE - OXYGEN

- High pressure, 18-cylinder stack

Volume: 0.9 m<sup>3</sup>

Capacity: 11 Nm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>



## FUEL CELL

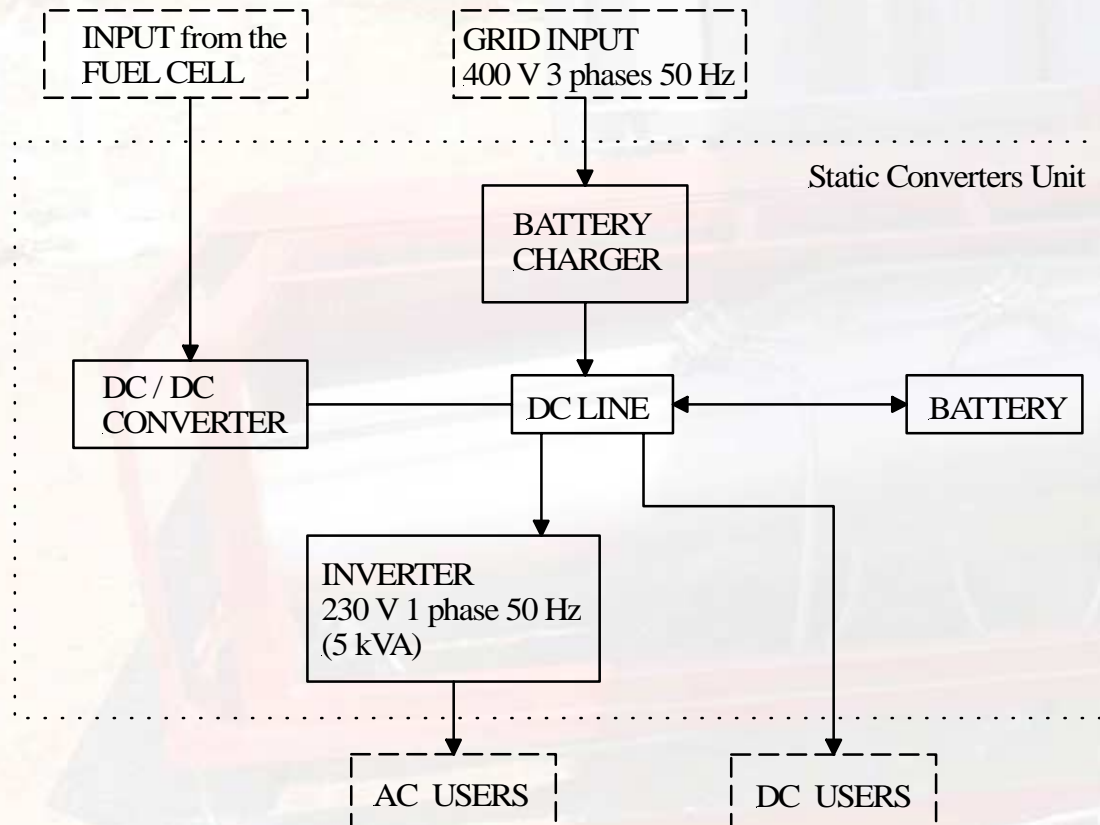
- Proton Exchange Membrane fuel cell



Manufacturer:	Helion (Technicatome)
Operation:	hydrogen/oxygen, dead-end
Electrical power output:	5 kW
Hydrogen input at full power:	4.1 Nm <sup>3</sup> /h H <sub>2</sub>
Operating pressure:	2 bar (g)

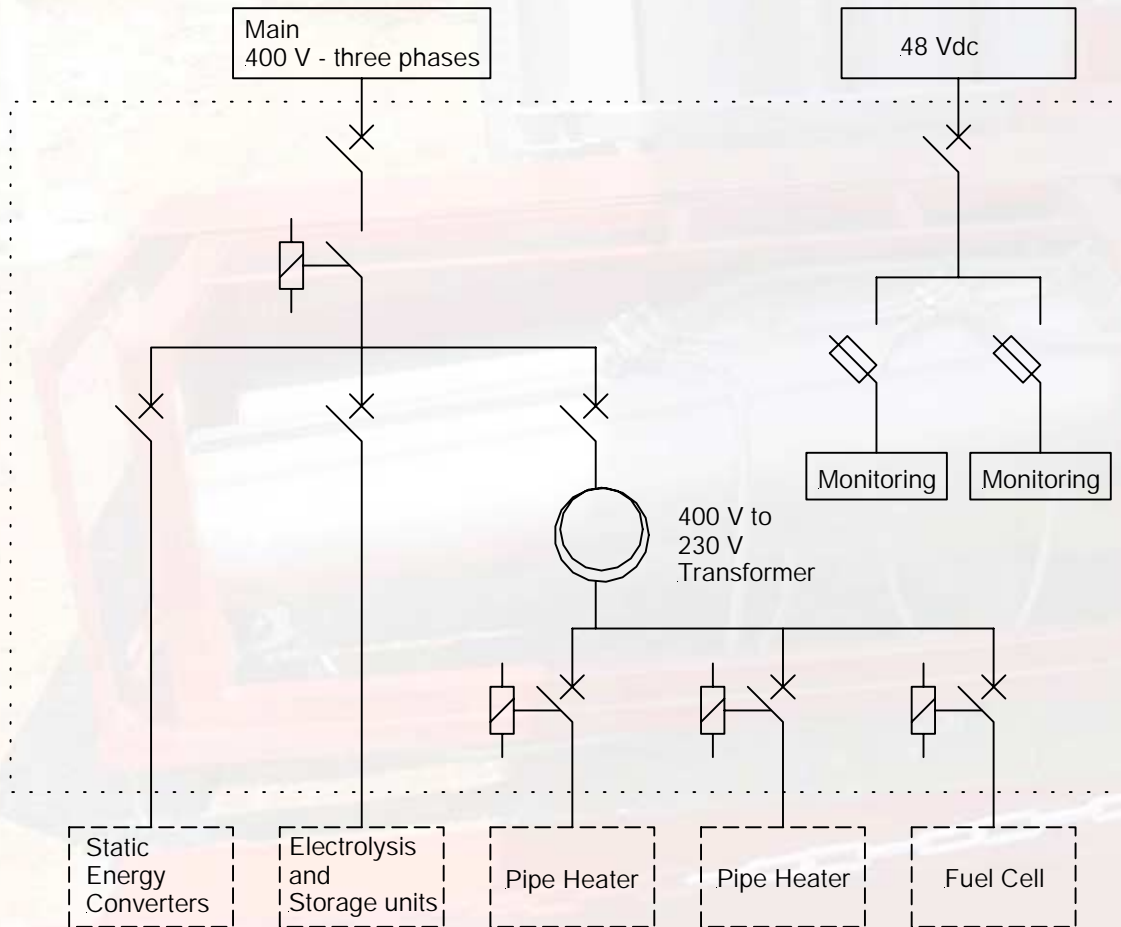
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## POWER ELECTRONICS (I)



- Static converters

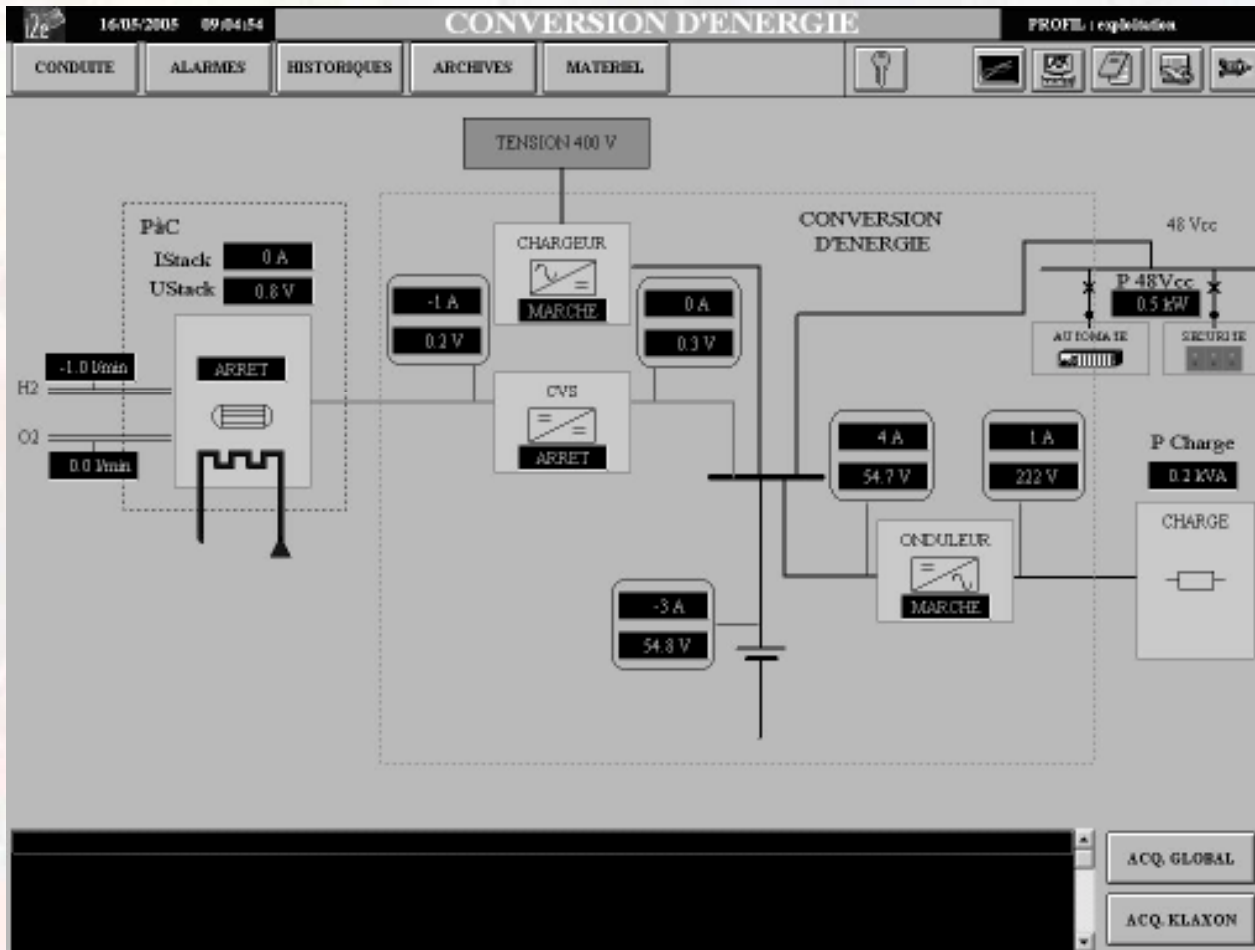
## POWER ELECTRONICS (II)



- Switch board & Monitoring unit

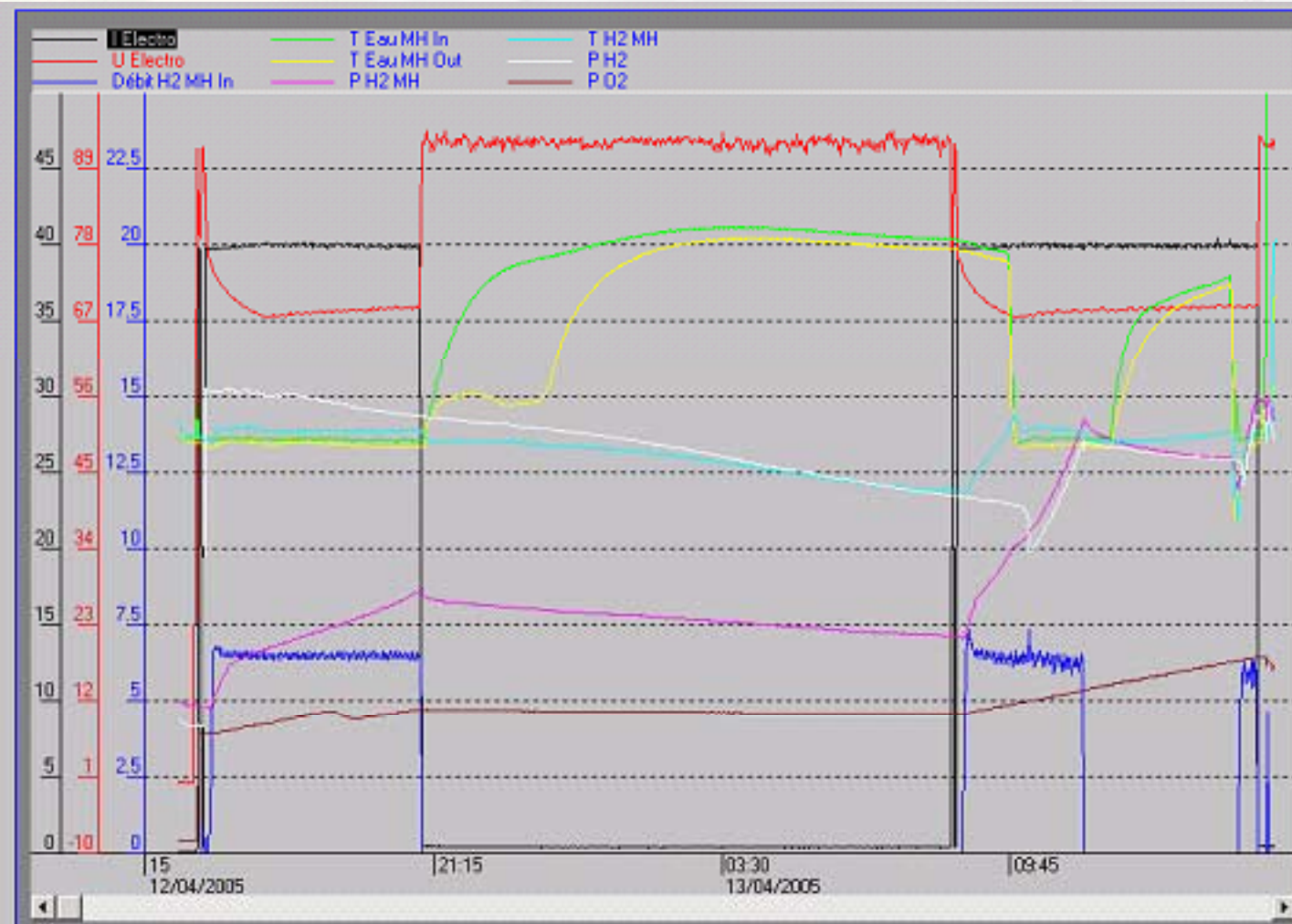
# Hydrogen based Uninterruptible Power Supply

## POWER ELECTRONICS (III)



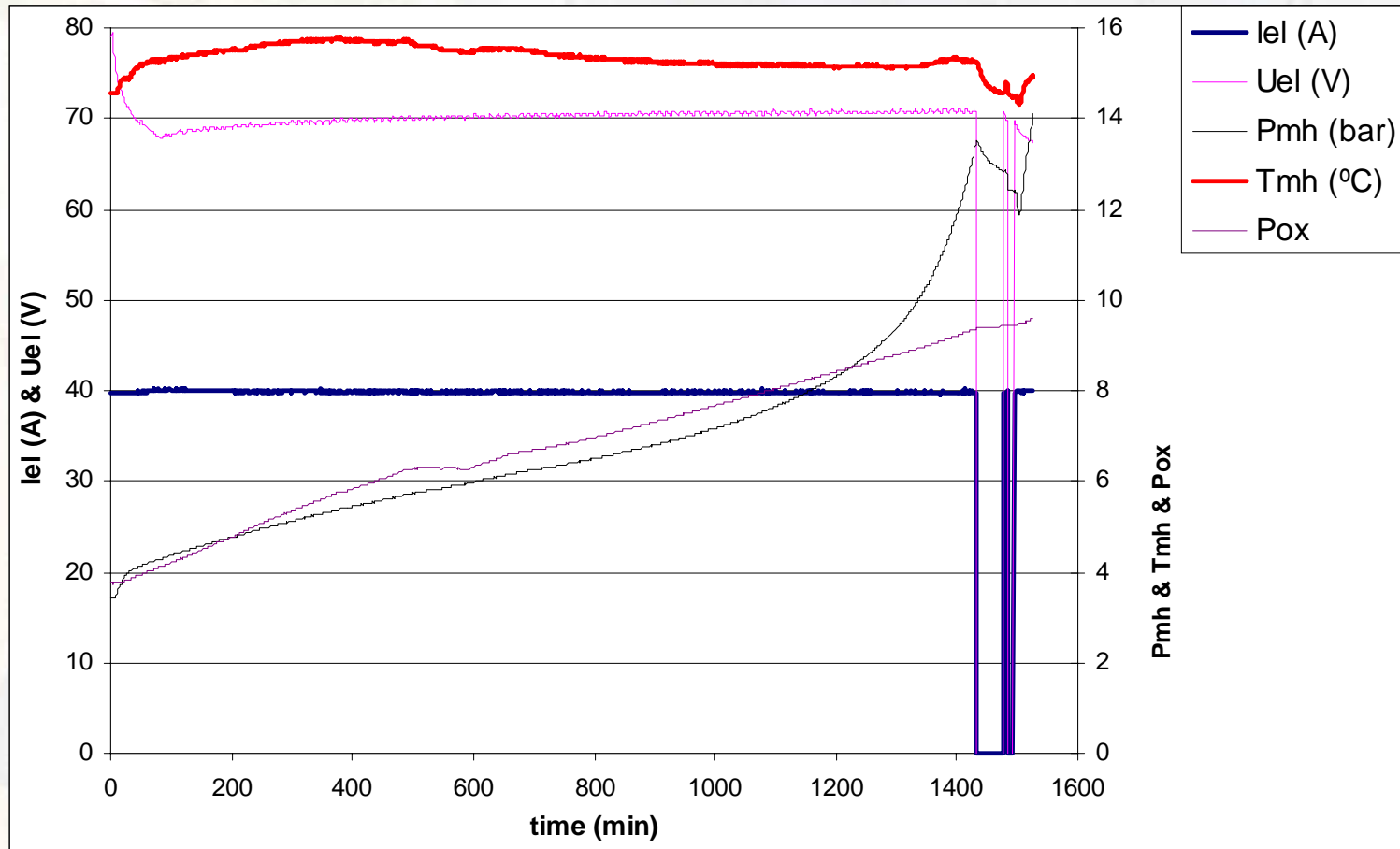
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## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (I)



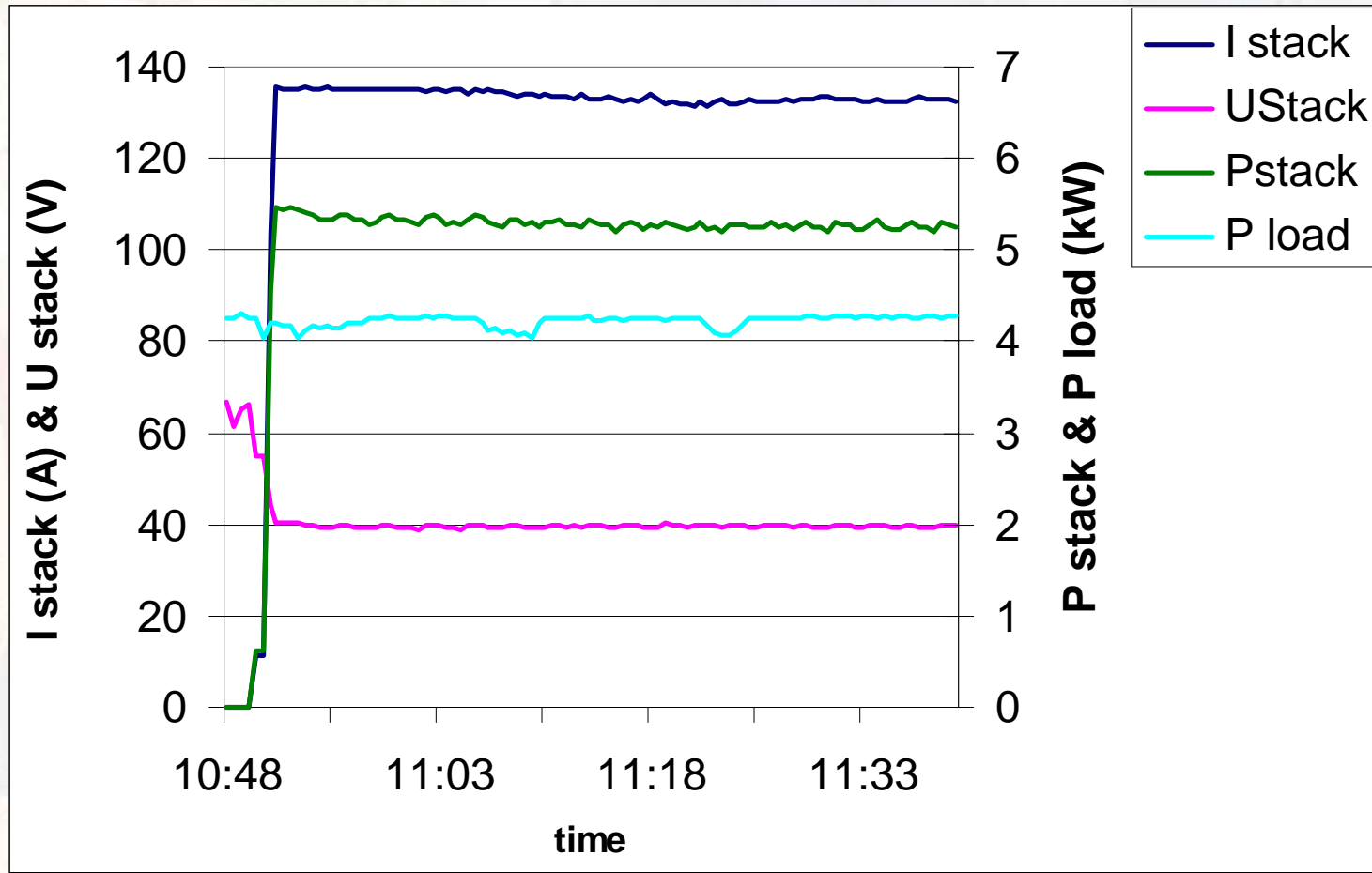
# Hydrogen based Uninterruptible Power Supply

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (II)





## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (III)



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (IV)

Overall electrical system efficiency (AC-to-AC) 26%

Electrical energy consumed by electrolyser: 94.5 kWh  
Energy stored as: 21 Nm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>  
Electrical energy produced by PEMFC: 25 kWh

	LHV	HHV
Energy content of 21 Nm <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub>	63 kWh	73.5 kWh
PEMFC electrical efficiency	40%	34%
Electrolyser efficiency	66.7%	77.8%

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (V)

#### Lessons learned:

- The integration of the pressurised electrolyser with the hydrogen and oxygen storage sections is a challenge for the designer
- The state of charge of the metal hydride tanks cannot be monitored
- More studies are necessary regarding the cycling capabilities of the metal hydride tanks under real conditions.

### CONCLUSIONS

- The Hydrogen based Uninterruptible Power Supply presented here is very reliable
- In one year, it has been subject to more cycles than expected during the 10-year lifetime assumed for such a system
- It is particularly suitable for high power and long autonomy applications