High-Temperature Anode Recycle Blower for Solid Oxide Fuel Cell

Department of Energy Award No.: DE-FE0027895

Prepared for the 19th Annual Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Project Review Meeting By Mohawk Innovative Technology, Inc.

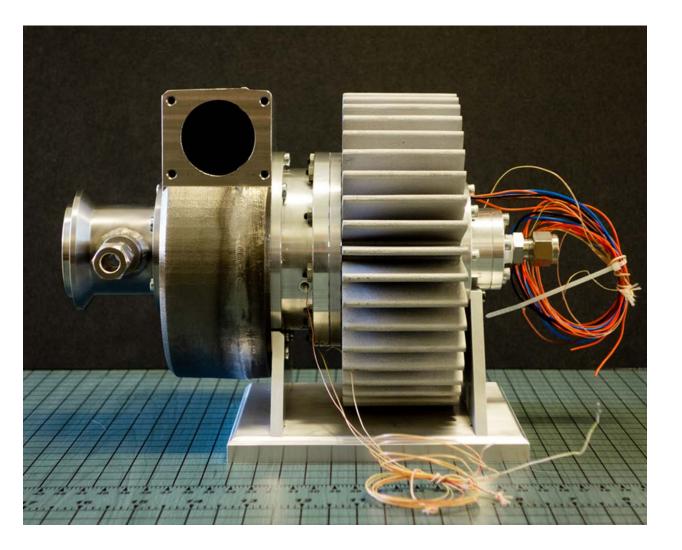




Overall Project Objectives



- To develop scalable Oil-Free High-Temperature Anode Recycle Blower (ARCB) technology for SOFC power plants
- Achieve TRL 7 by demonstrating performance and life through testing in a real SOFC power plant



Team Background



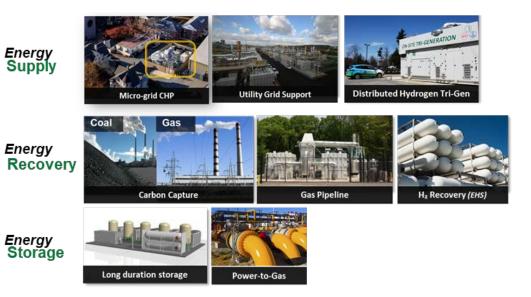


 Specializes in ultra-high speed, oil-free turbomachinery for power generation, waste heat recovery, refrigeration and energy storage, etc. Develops blowers, compressors, gas turbine engines, turbochargers, etc.





 Integrated fuel cell company that designs, manufactures, installs, operates, and services stationary fuel cell power plants. Develops technologies for energy supply, recovery and storage.



Team Background





- Hooshang Heshmat, PhD
 - Principal Investigator
- Jose Luis Cordova, PhD
 - Program Manager
 - Thermal Management
- James F. Walton II
 - Rotordynamics
- Garrett M. Davis
 - Aerodynamic Design



- Hossein Ghezel-Ayagh, PhD
 - FCE Project Manager
- Stephen Jolly
 - SOFC systems engineering
 - Operations manager
- Micah Casteel, PhD
 - Mechanical blower integration
- James Kim
 - SOFC system operations and data analysis

Project Structure



• *Phase I*—Ended on Mar 31st 2018

- Developed a 180°C Anode Recycle Blower for 100 kWe SOFC
- The prototype is complete and has been fully tested

• *Phase II*—Started on Apr 1st 2018

- The goal is to integrate four units following design for manufacturability principles
- Deliver two units for test on prototype 100 kWe SOFC demonstrator developed by FuelCell Energy, Inc. (FCE) under DOE Award DE-FE0026199



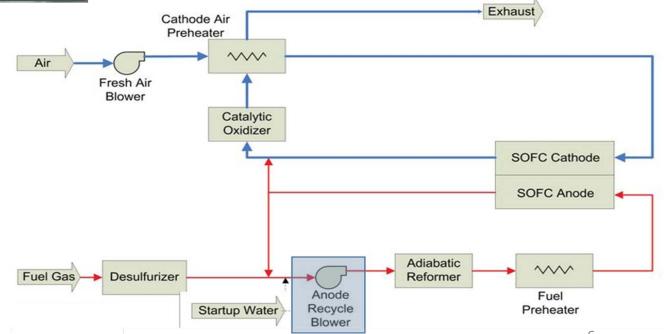


How it all fits together





- Typical SOFC stacks operate with fuel utilization in the range of 70–85%.
- Recycling anode exhaust gases improves the stack efficiency.



- The ARCB recirculates a fraction of the depleted anode exhaust to the fuel-cell inlet
- This also provides water vapor to the anode feed gas to assist methane reformation and inhibit carbon deposition

Definition of Requirements



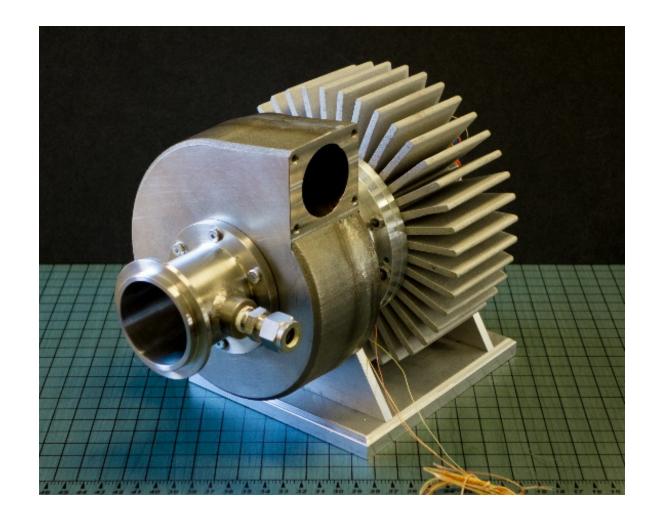
- Three main operating regimes specified by FCE:
 - Start-up transient
 - Nominal operation
 - Maximum rated
- These require a high turn-down ratio engine
 - Inlet temperature: Up to 180°C
 - Flow rate: 0.02 to 0.04 kg/sec
 - Pressure increase: < 10 kPa
 - Gas composition: variable mix, primarily consisting of water vapor, CO₂, H₂, CH₄
- Magnet and stator element must be encapsulated



Other Design Considerations



- Net power input < 1.5kW
- Oil-free foil bearing design
 - No lubricant contamination
 - Low power loss bearings
- No external cooling
- Economical design
 - Low capital cost
 - Low to no maintenance cost
 - Low operating cost



Where we left off last meeting...

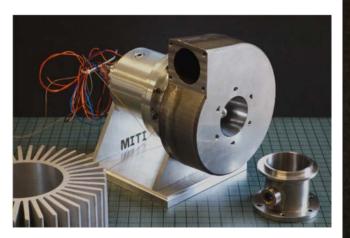


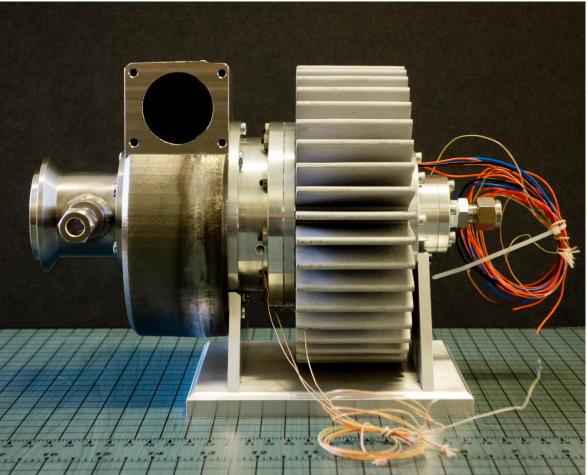
- Fabricate parts and assemble prototype blower
- Instrument prototype
 - Temperature
 - Pressure
 - Flow
 - Power
 - Monitor rotor motions
- Preliminary tests
 - Verify instrumentation operation
 - Verify motor/drive operation
 - Confirm rotor smooth operation

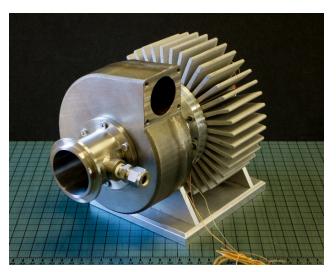


Full Assembly









Blower Testing

- Demonstrate full speed operation
 - Rotordynamic stability
 - Thermal stability
- Obtain performance maps
 - Pressure vs. flow at multiple speeds
 - Multiple inlet temperatures





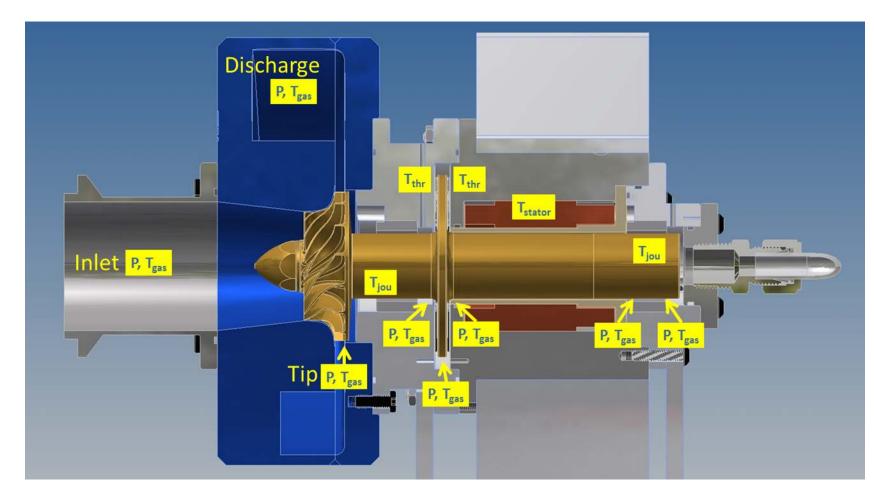
Instrumentation Schematic



LabView-based continuous monitoring

Transducer list:

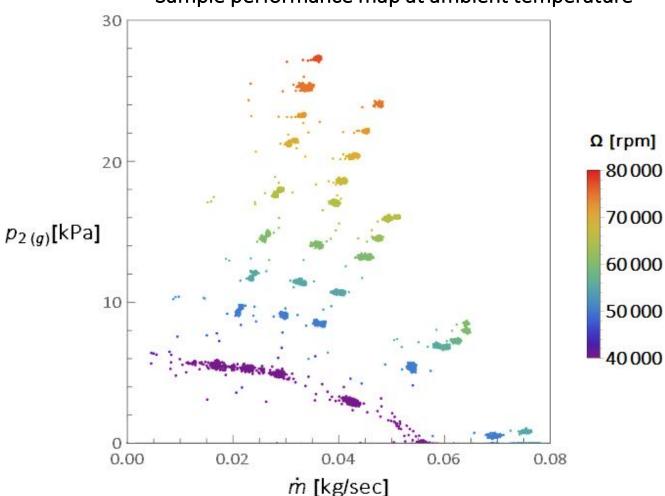
- 8 pressure transducers
- 13 thermocouples
- 4 or 5 shaft displacement probes



Performance Maps



- Pressure and flow mapping with multiple air inlet temperatures
 - 25°C, 100°C, 150°C, 180°C, 200°C
- Air (molar mass 29 kg/kmol) imposes greater demands than the anode recycle gas mixture (max molar mass 22.9 kg/kmol).
- Speed was varied from 40000 to 80000 rpm.

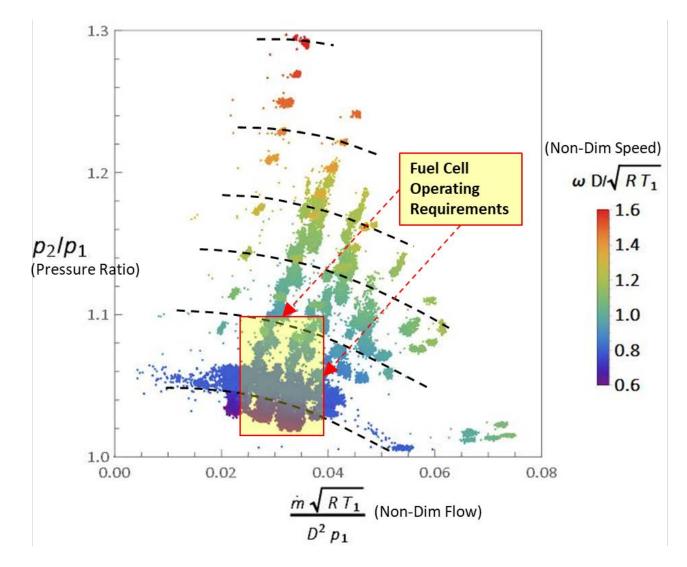


Sample performance map at ambient temperature

Non-Dimensional Performance Map



- Non-dimensional analysis used to reduce the experimental data
- Blower performance exceeds specified operating requirements



Mega-Watt Design Scalability

MOHAWK INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

- Design scalability for higher capacity SOFC applications assessed
 - MITI design capability has been demonstrated from 1kW to multi-megawatt systems
 - MITI has demonstrated oil-free blowers from 1 to 200kW
 - Scalability to high-temperature applications: 650°C (1200°F)



Recently-Developed 80 kW Oil-Free Blower by MiTi

100x Scalability Assessment



100 kW Present Design

- Type = Centrifugal
- Diameter = 55mm
- Operating speed range
 - 40krpm < N < 80krpm
 - *ṁ* ≈ 35g/s
 - CDP ≈ 100kPa
 - Power < 1.5kW
- Efficiency > 85%
- Material selection
 - Aluminum 2618

10 MW Scaled Design

- Type = Centrifugal
- Diameter = 125mm
- Operating speed range
 - N ≈ 50krpm
 - *ṁ* ≈ 35g/s
 - CDP ≈ 126kPa
 - Power ≈ 50kW
- Efficiency > 87%
- Material selection
 Stainless Steel

Technology Readiness Level (TRL)



• TRL Assessment

- <u>TRL 6</u> Prototype validated in a relevant environment
- <u>TRL 7</u> System prototype validated in an operational system
- Prototype has achieved TRL 6
- Technology will achieve TRL 7 at end of Phase II



Phase II Objectives

MOHAWK INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

- Design Improvements
 - Leverage Phase I prototype design
 - Introduce improvements identified during Phase I
 - Fully incorporate design for manufacturability and assembly methodology to redesigned units
 - Reduce part count and part cost
 - Make provisions for ease and automation or assembly
 - Goal is to facilitate eventual volume production and commercialization
- TRL 7 testing
 - Integrate multiple anode recycle blowers
 - 1 for accelerated life (at MITI)
 - 2 for installation at 200 kWe SOFC (at FCE)
 - 1 backup unit
 - Installation and parametric testing at FCE's 200 kWe SOFC
 - Approximately 1500hr testing

Commercialization Considerations

- Estimated cost *after development* for first 10 units
 - 1.5 kW: \$10k \$15k / unit
 - 50 kW: \$40k \$60k / unit
- Estimated cost after development for 100 units
 - 1.5 kW: \$6k / unit
 - 50 kW: ≈ \$20K / unit



Timeline



Project Timeline																								
Tasks	Q1					Q3			Q4			Q5			Q6			Q7			Q8			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Task 1: Project Management and Planning																								
Task 1.1: Report Preparation				Quarter	y					4											r=⇒∕	7	Finali	Report
Task 2: Definition of Requirements		CE 🔨 Kick-																						
Task 3: Design for Manufacturability	Meetin	ig Meet	ling			1	ſ															Mileston	ies	
Task 3.1: Preliminary Design	0.000																					Quarterl	y Report	:s 🛕 🗌
Task 3.2: Detailed Design					9		📫 🔷 De	tailed Des	ign Reviev	v												Main Tas	sk 💼	
Task 4: Blower Fabrication								1	I													Sub-Task	۰	ani
Task 4.1: Part Fabrication/Procurement							000															1		
Task 4.2: Assembly														Blower A	ssembly (Complete								
Task 4.3: Checkout Testing													Ð	En	l of Check	out Testi	g							
Task 4.4: Baseline Performance and Accelerated Life Testing														200										
Task 5: Installation onto FCE's test facility																	I				$ \longrightarrow $			
Task 5.1: SOFC Module Interface Preparation														22										
Task 5.2: Blower Installation																666		lowers Ins						
Task 5.3: Performance Testing																					En 🔁	d of Testing	5	
Task 5.4: Decomissioning																						•		
Task 6: Data Analysis, Teardown & Inspection																								
Task 7: Assessment of Outcome and Plan Forward																								

Questions and Discussion





Thank you for your attention!



