

# H<sub>2</sub> Carriers for long duration energy storage



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- PNNL (Mark Bowden, Kriston Brooks, Ba Tran, Kat Grubel, Jothi Kothandaraman, Abhi Karkamkar, Sam Johnson, Oliver Gutierrez, Ahmed Tbaileh, Chirag Mevawala, Shuyun Li, Vish Viswanathan, Mallik Vallem)
- LBL (Hanna Breunig, Peng Peng, Kelvin Yoro, Ji Su, Jinghua Guo, Jeff Long, Hiroyasu Furukawa)
- NREL (Tom Gennett, Noemi Leick)
- LLNL (Sneha Akhade, Brandon Wood)
- SNL (Mark Allendorf, Vitalie Stavila, Jon Snider, Matt Witman)
- ANL (Rajesh Ahluwalia, Dennis Papadias)
- University of Hawaii (Craig Jensen, McKinley Prager, Sunil Shrestha)
- University Southern California (Travis Williams, Nick Alfonso)
- Washington State University (Hongfei Lin, Zhun Dong, Shaoqu Xie)
- DOE (Zeric Hulvey, Ned Stetson, Scott Jorgenson, Kevin Ott)

- Suited to larger energy, longer storage time applications
  - Scalable – like a flow battery
  - Geographically agnostic
- Different scenarios envisaged
  - Stationary (backup power, industrial ...)
  - Mobile (bus, truck, ferry ...)
  - Used and regenerated onsite (seasonal storage)
  - Transported to and from a central regeneration facility (regional fuel depot)
- More complex - require additional equipment
  - Reactors, separators, pumps
- Can be solid or liquid
  - Sorbents or chemical compounds
  - Not simply compressed or liquid H<sub>2</sub>

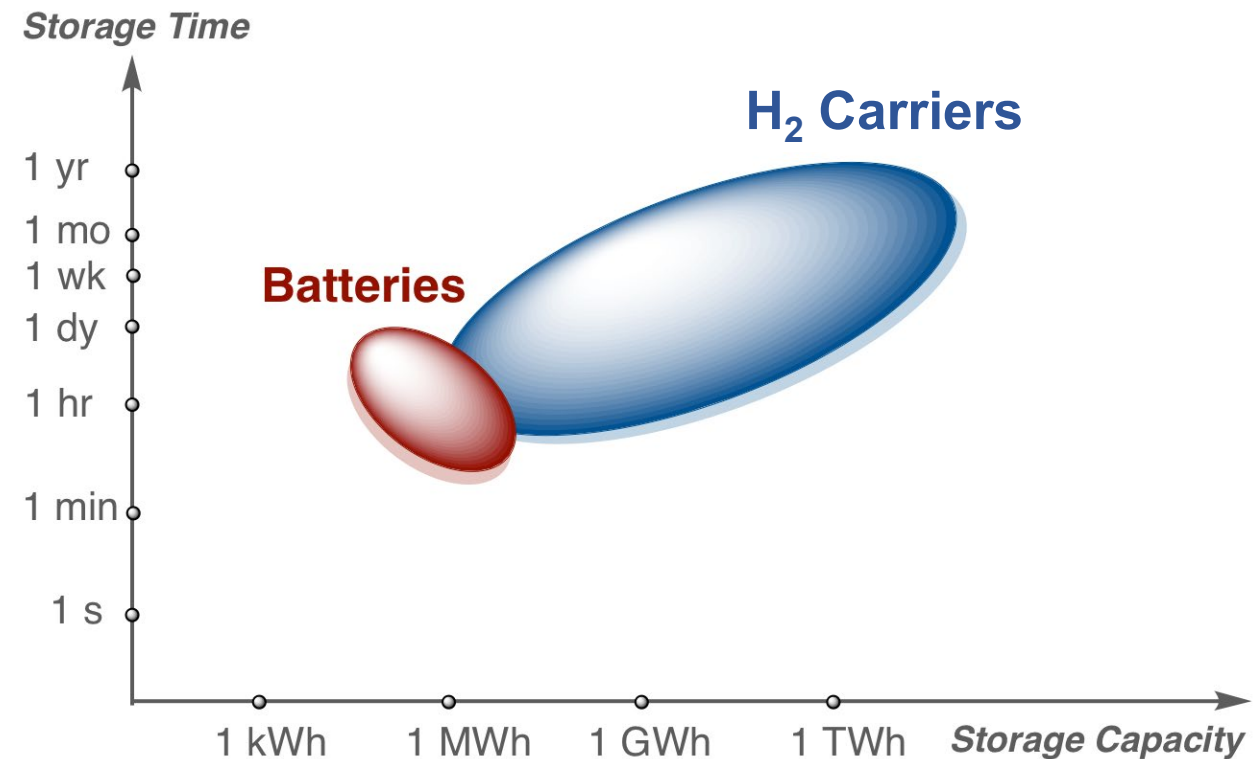
	kg H <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>3</sup>
compress H <sub>2</sub>	
250 bar	18
500 bar	30
liq H <sub>2</sub>	70
cryo comp H <sub>2</sub>	87
<b>MCH</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>NEC</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>DBT</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>128</b>
<b>EtOH/EtOAc</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>DME(aq)</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>MeOH(aq)</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>(aq)</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>KHCO<sub>2</sub>(aq)</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>LaNi<sub>5</sub></b>	<b>118</b>
<b>AlH<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>37</b>

- Advantages

- Liquids to take advantage of infrastructure
- By the numbers - generic H<sub>2</sub> carrier
- 50 kg H<sub>2</sub>/meter<sup>3</sup> (20 kWh/kg H<sub>2</sub>)
- 1 meter<sup>3</sup> ~ 1 MWh
- ambient temperature and pressure
- stability years

- Challenges

- Round trip efficiency (< 0.7 x 0.6)
- Setting general targets for multiply applications



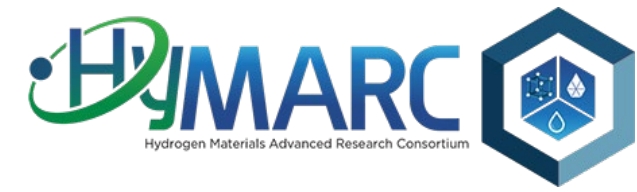
- Industrial entities

- Chiyoda - Japan
- Hydrogenious - Germany
- Hynertech – China
- HydroSil - France

- Government entities

- US Department of Energy Hydrogen Fuel Cell Technology Office – HyMARC – Hydrogen Materials Advanced Research Consortium – an Energy Materials Network

# Major R&D Challenges – TBD by experiment, computation and modeling



- Known knowns – *things we know we need to know*
  - Gravimetric and volumetric density of material
  - Thermodynamic properties of material “T1bar” (do we want T 95% conversion?)
  - Physiochemical properties (mp, bp, vp, viscosity, solubility)
  - *Energy and power requirements for use case*
  - *Storage duration and duty cycle for use case*
  - Optimum thermodynamic properties -  $\Delta H / \Delta S$  plot
  - Catalysis: reactivity and selectivity; stability – Weisz criteria
- Known unknowns – *things we know we need to know but don't know yet*
  - *Round trip efficiency – how far are we from (0.7 x 0.6)?*
  - *How big is the reactor*
  - *What are the components required for the reactor, purification*
  - *What is the OPEX and CAPEX?*
  - *What is the most expensive component?*
  - *Can we make a H<sub>2</sub> carrier without H<sub>2</sub> (electrochemical reduction)*
  - *If a catalyst is 'fast' enough – can we make it cheaper, more stable?*
  - *Buffering – start up shut down, transients – average rates and peak rates*
- Unknown knowns – *things we know we should know but are currently unaware of knowing*
  - *What are the catalysts used today?*
  - *Are the catalysts sufficient? TOF, selectivity, lifetime, \$*
- Unknown unknowns - *things we don't know that we need to know*