

Ciencia y Tecnología para la Economía del Hidrógeno

PILAS DE COMBUSTIBLE. UN SIGLO DE ESPERA. PROMESAS Y REALIDADES

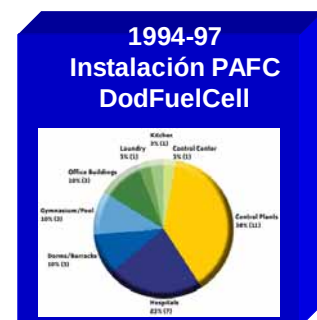
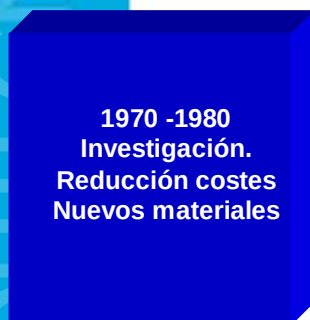
Luis Fernández Beites

INDUSTRIALES

ETSII | UPM

Dpto. Ingeniería Eléctrica

PILAS DE COMBUSTIBLE. UN SIGLO DE ESPERA. PROMESAS Y REALIDADES

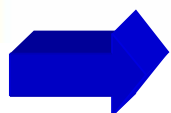


Fuel Cell Fleet Performance through January 31, 2003

847,199	Hours of Operation
142,730	MWHrs Produced
10,548	MMBtu of Thermal Delivered
66.2%	Power Plant Fleet Availability



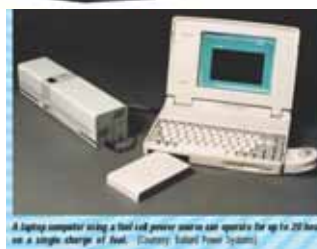
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Transporte

Cogeneración

Generación



The PureCell™ Model 200 power solution

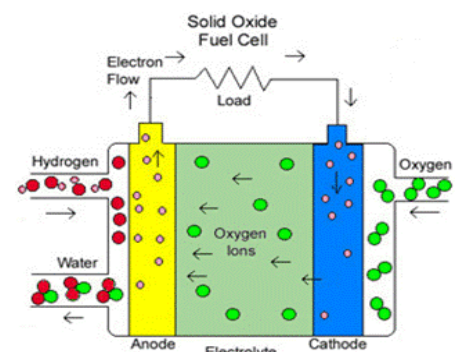
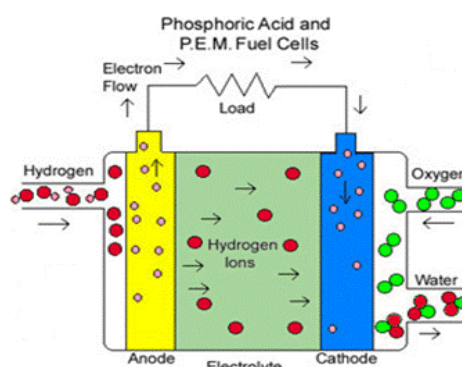
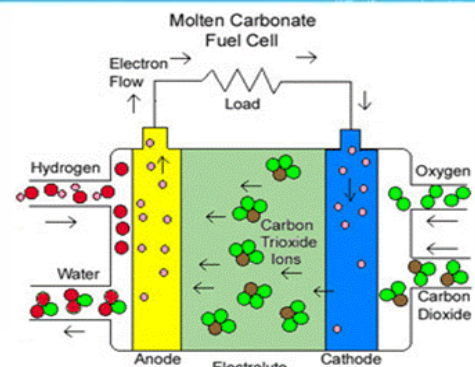
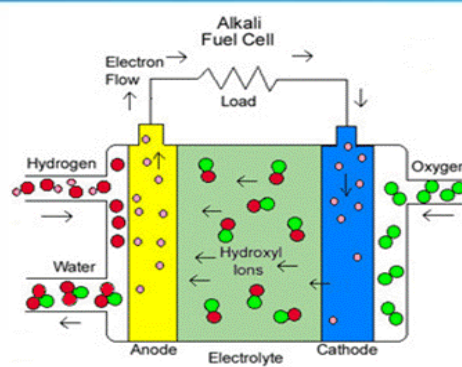
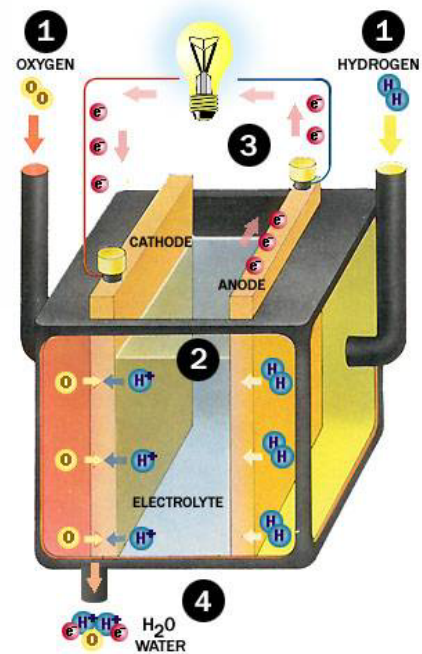
The PureCell™ system is a clean, efficient, reliable fuel cell powerplant. It produces 200 kilowatts of assured power, plus about 900,000 Btu/hr of heat for combined heat and power (CHP) applications.





PRINCIPIO DE FUNCIONAMIENTO

- 1 El hidrógeno atraviesa el ánodo. El oxígeno del aire atraviesa el cátodo.
- 2 Mediante un catalizador, en el ánodo se extraen electrones del hidrógeno. Los iones hidrógeno atraviesan el electrolito.
- 3 Los electrones no pueden atravesarlo. Viajan a través del circuito externo.
- 4 Se reintroducen a través del cátodo, uniéndose a los iones hidrógeno y el oxígeno para dar agua.

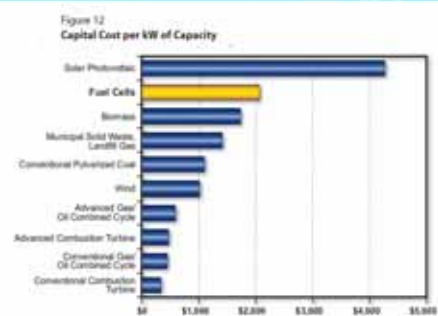
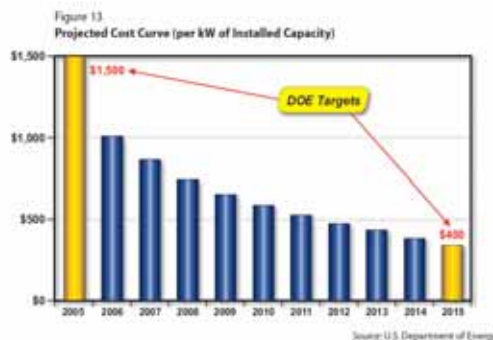




	Alcalinas (AFC)	Membrana (PEMFC)	Carbonatos Fundidos (MCFC)	Óxidos Sólidos (SOFC)	Acido Fosfórico (PAFC)
Electrolito	KOH	Polímero Sólido (Membrana)	Carbonatos de Litio y Potasio	Cerámicas conductoras oxígeno (ZrO ₂)	Acido fosfórico
Rendimiento	35-55 %	35-45 %	> 50 %	> 50 %	40 %
Combustible	Hidrógeno	Hidrógeno con CO ₂	H ₂ , CO, CH Hidrocarburos	H ₂ , CO, Metano...	H ₂ , CO ₂ , 1 % CO
Temperatura (°C)	60-120	60-100	600	600 (ITSOFC) 1000	200
Potencias típicas	< 5 kW	5- 250 kW	200 kW – MW	2 kW- MW	200 kW
Inconvenientes	Eliminar CO ₂ de fuel y aire	Catalizador caro. Sensible impurezas	Corrosión, alta T	Alta T	Catalizador caro. Prestaciones
Ventajas	Buen comportamiento. Fiabilidad	Baja temperatura, fácil arranque	Alta T	Electrolito sólido + alta T	Conocida
Aplicaciones	Militar, espacio	Vehículos, estacionaria, Micro-media	Estacionaria, Alta potencia	Cogen. Doble CC. Micro	Cogeneración



Application	Price Point for Commercial Viability
Transportation	\$50 per kW
Distributed Residential	\$300 to \$500 per kW
Distributed Commercial	\$1200 to \$3000 per kW
Stationary Grid Connected	\$1000 to \$1500 per kW
Portable/Micro	\$5,000 to \$10,000 per kW



\$/kW, \$450/troz platinum price) Produced at 500,000 Units per Year

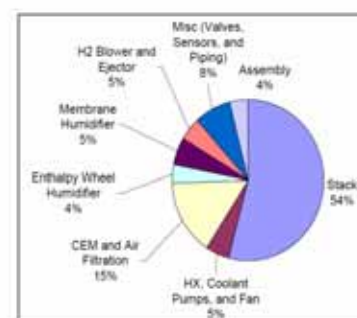
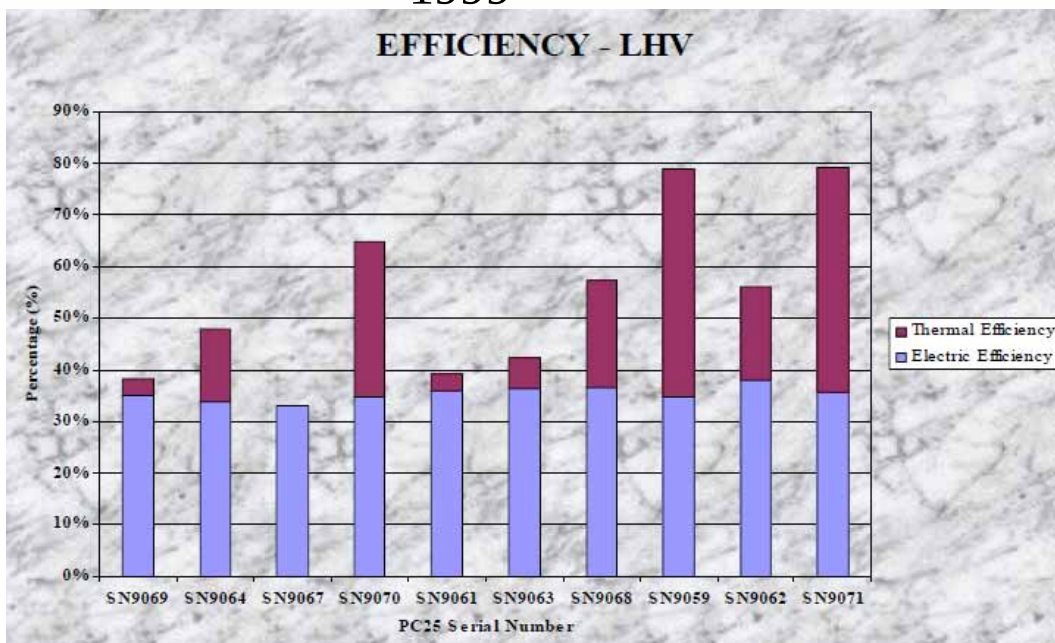


Figure 70. Breakdown in Stack and BOP Component Cost Contributions for an 80 kW Direct Hydrogen Fuel Cell System (\$88/kW, \$450/troz platinum price)



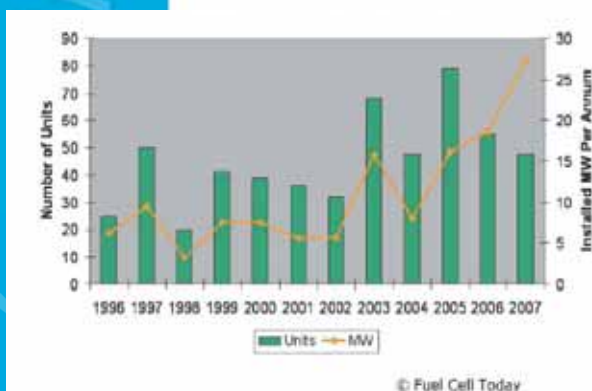
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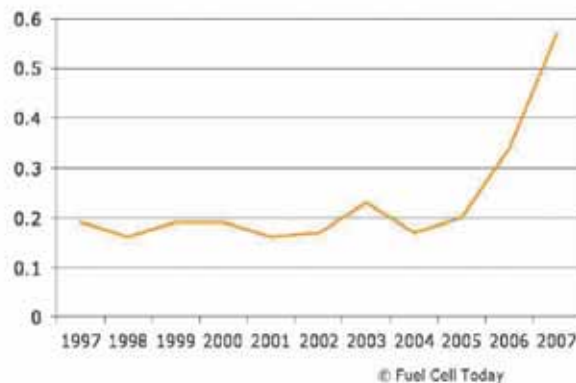
PCs ácido fosfórico del DoD



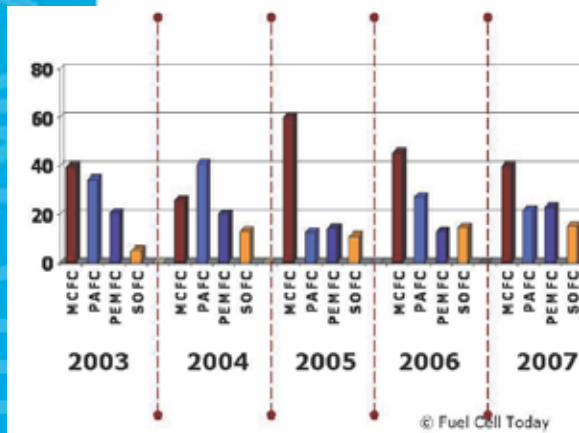
INSTALACIONES ESTACIONARIAS



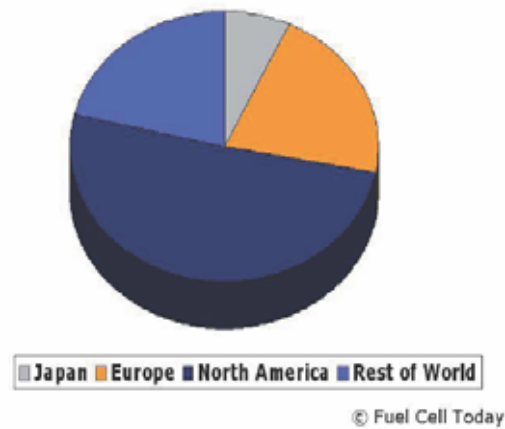
Unidades instaladas e incremento de
potencia (MW)



Relación entre unidades instaladas y
potencias (MW)



Tipo de PC. Porcentaje



Localización geográfica



Direct FuelCell®

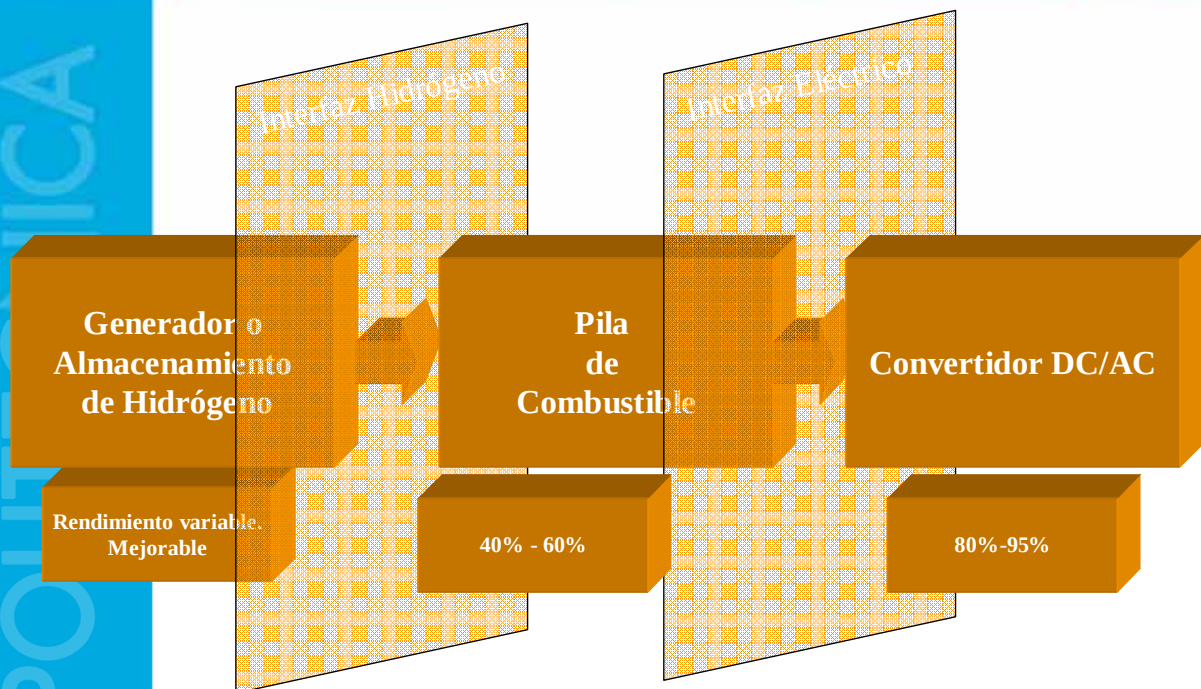
DFC3000

2400 kW 13.8kV_{AC}
2700 kVA 50 or 60 Hz

The DFC3000 is a commercial grade power plant capable of providing high quality base load electric power using natural gas or anaerobic digester gas as a fuel. The power plant consists of three subsystem sections. The DFC Modules include the assembly of electrochemical fuel cells that produce the DC power. The Electrical Balance of Plant section converts the DC power into high quality AC power. The Mechanical Balance of Plant section contains the process equipment that prepares air, fuel, and water for use in fuel cell stack modules. Each DFC3000 is covered under FCE's standard warranty.

1001-0001-00000000_00

Overall Foot Print Dimensions (without Maintenance Access)		60' X 50'
Power Output, ISO conditions		
Power @ Plant Rating, kW	2,400	
Standard Output Voltage, Volts	13,800	
Standard Frequency, Hz		
Optional Output Voltages, V	1270, 4160	
Optional Output Frequency, Hz	50	
Efficiency at Rated Output at ISO conditions		
LHV Efficiency, percent	47 ~2% ¹	
Fuel Consumption at Rated Output		
Natural gas (at 930 Btu/ft ³), scfm	1,142	
Heat Rate, BTU/kWh (LHV)	7,260	
Water Consumption at Rated Output		
Average, gallons per minute	7	
Peak during WTS backflush, gpm	30	
Water Discharge at Rated Output		
Average, gallons per minute	3.5	
Peak during WTS backflush, gpm	30	
Available Heat at Rated Power		
Exhaust Temperature, deg F	700 ± 50	
Exhaust Flow, lb/h	31,600	
Allowable Backpressure, inwc	5	
Heat Energy Available for Recovery (to 250°F), Btu/h	3,800,000	
Noise		72dB(A) at 10 feet ² 65 dB(A) option available
Emissions		
NOx, lb/MMWh	0.02	
SOx, lb/MMWh	0.001	
CO, lb/MMWh	0.10	



Rendimiento eléctrico del sistema: 18,04%

Rendimiento eléctrico justo antes del inversor: 24,17%

Rendimiento eléctrico de la pila: 33,97%

Rendimiento eléctrico del sistema: **19,957%**

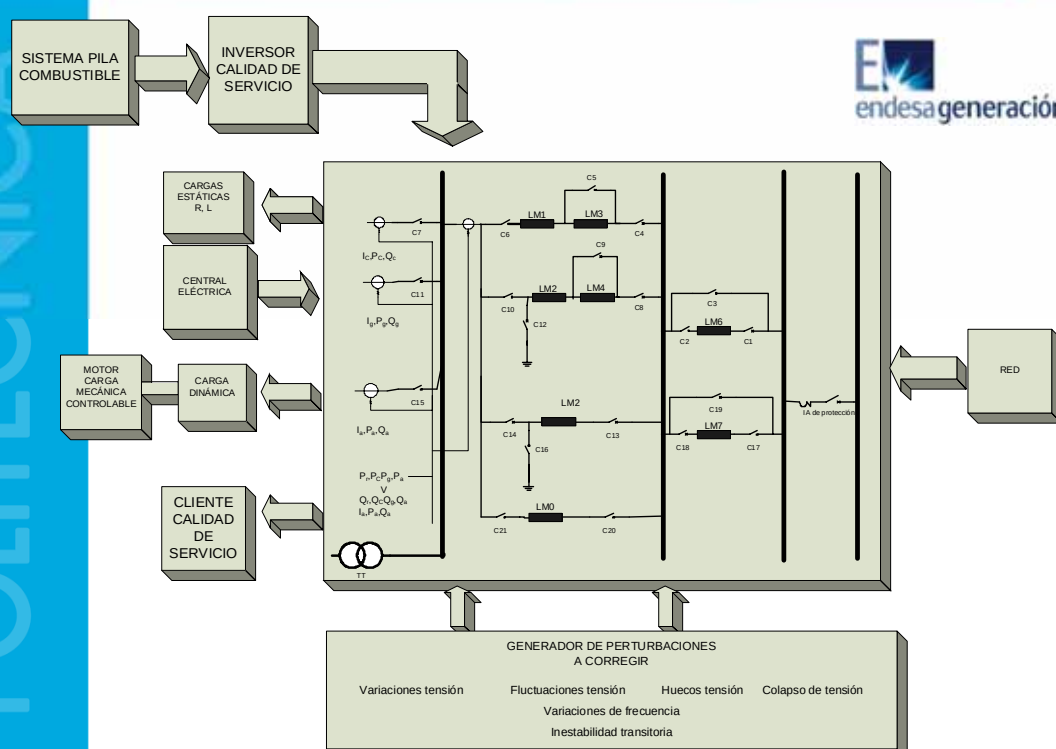
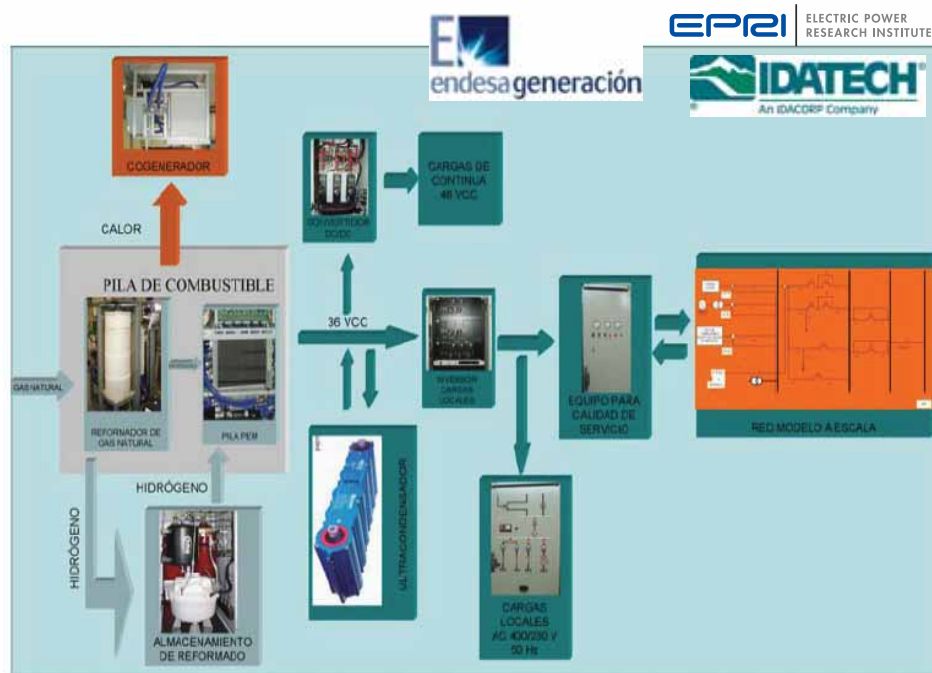
Rendimiento eléctrico justo antes del inversor: **26,4837%**

Rendimiento eléctrico de la pila: **30,63%**

Rendimiento eléctrico del sistema: **20,28%**

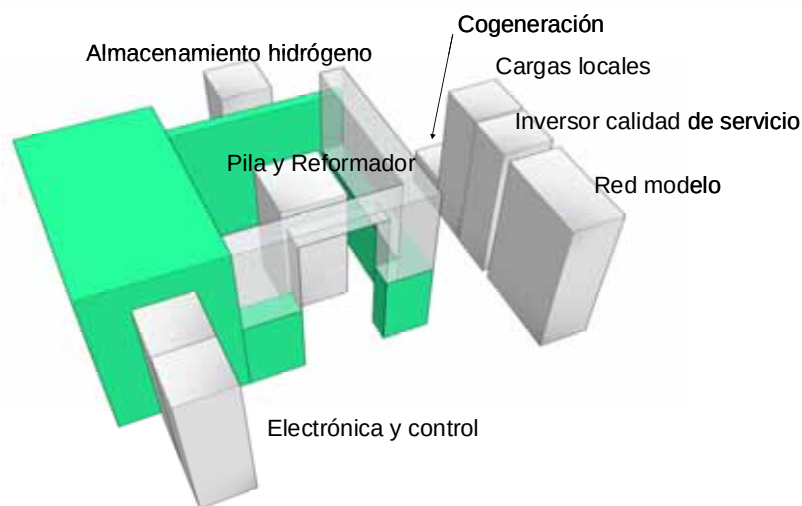
Rendimiento eléctrico justo antes del inversor: **27,38%**

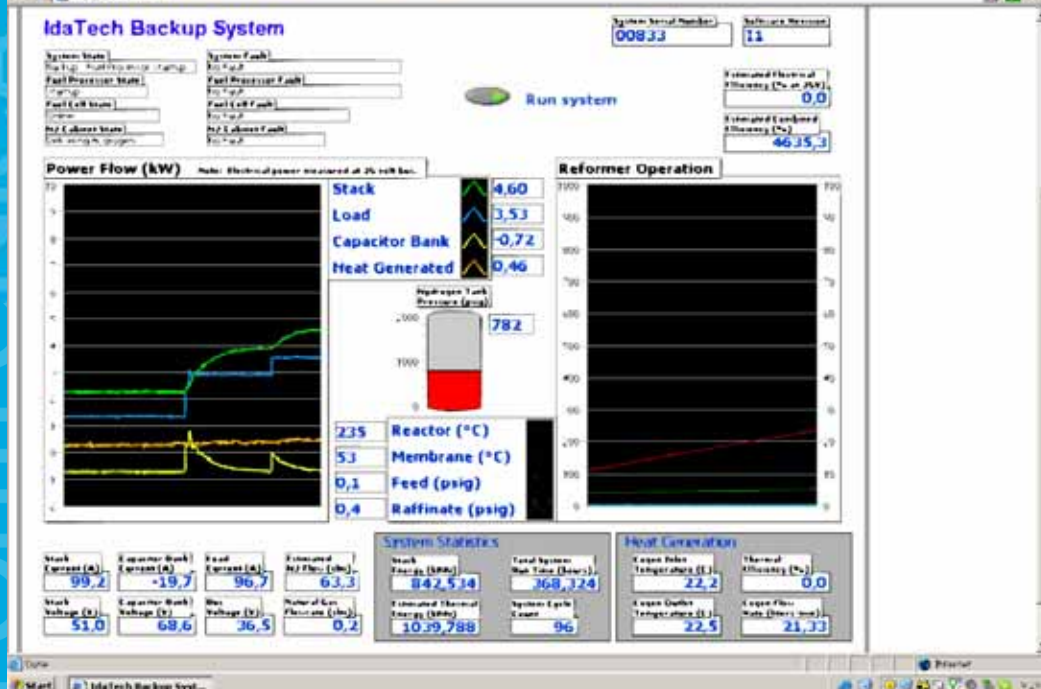
Rendimiento eléctrico de la pila: **31,60%**





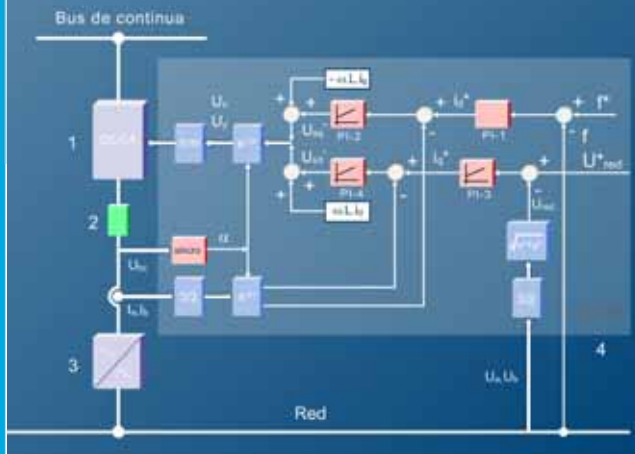
"DISEÑO DE UN SISTEMA DE PILA DE COMBUSTIBLE PEM DE 5kW PARA
GENERACIÓN DISTRIBUIDA CON MEJORA DE LA CALIDAD DE SERVICIO"







SISTEMA PARA CALIDAD DE SERVICIO



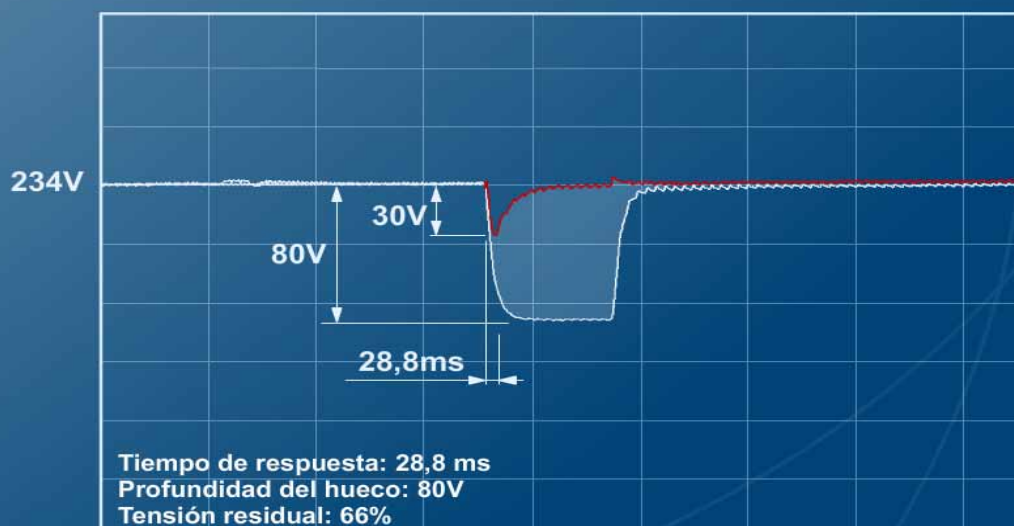
Armario de calidad de servicio



- Generación distribuida.
- Huecos de tensión.
- Variaciones de frecuencia.
- Colapso de tensión.
- Inestabilidad transitoria.
- Flicker.



RESULTADOS EN CALIDAD DE SERVICIO: Compensación de huecos de tensión





1. The NETrain

Location: Japan

Backing: East Japan Railway Company

Technical Details:

Railcar :	Single-car configuration
Dimensions (LxWxH):	200 x 28 x 40 m
Weight :	?
Maximum Speed:	100 km/hr
Fuel Cell:	PEM, 65kW x 2
Battery:	Lilon, 19kWh
Fuel Tank:	270 L/CH ₂ @ 35 MPa
Distance on 1 tank:	50 – 100 km
Main Motor:	Induction Motor, 95kW x 2

Schedule:

2006 initial testing

2007 trial runs imminent





Figure 1: Cumulative Number of Fuel Cell Vehicles

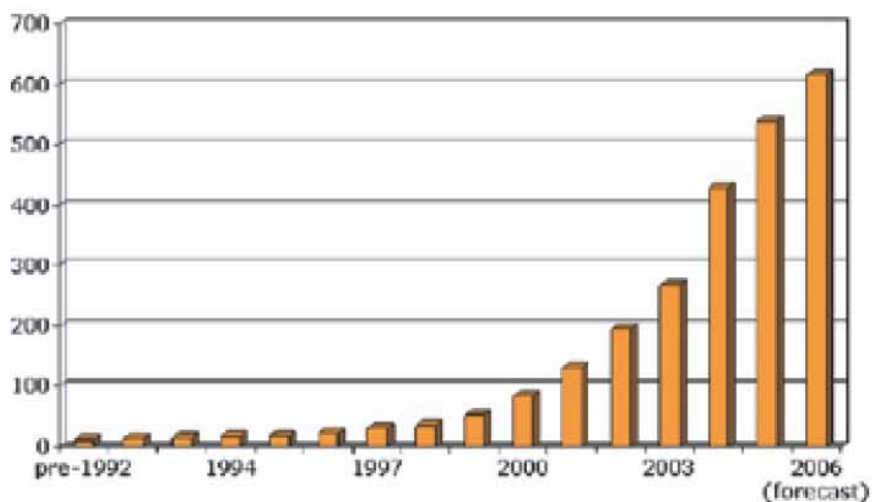


Table 1: Fuel Cell Vehicle Manufacturers' Current Timetable for Launch

Manufacturer	Year	Numbers	Notes
DaimlerChrysler (Germany)	2012		Initial launch,
	2015	10,000	Mass Market
Ford (USA)	2015		"commercial readiness"
GM (USA)	2010-2015		Commercial viability
	2025		Mass Market
Honda (Japan)	2010	12,000 (in USA)	Start production
	2020	50,000 (in USA)	
Hyundai (Korea)	2010		Road tests 2009
Toyota (Japan)	2015		Will cost US\$50,000