



*Hydrogen Energy and its storage*  
*Overview on the activity of*  
*the Laboratory of Applied Mechanics*  
*in this field of research*



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# *Contents*

Context

Hydrogen set of problems

Hydrogen storage carriers

Challenges for transportation

Research activity examples

# Context

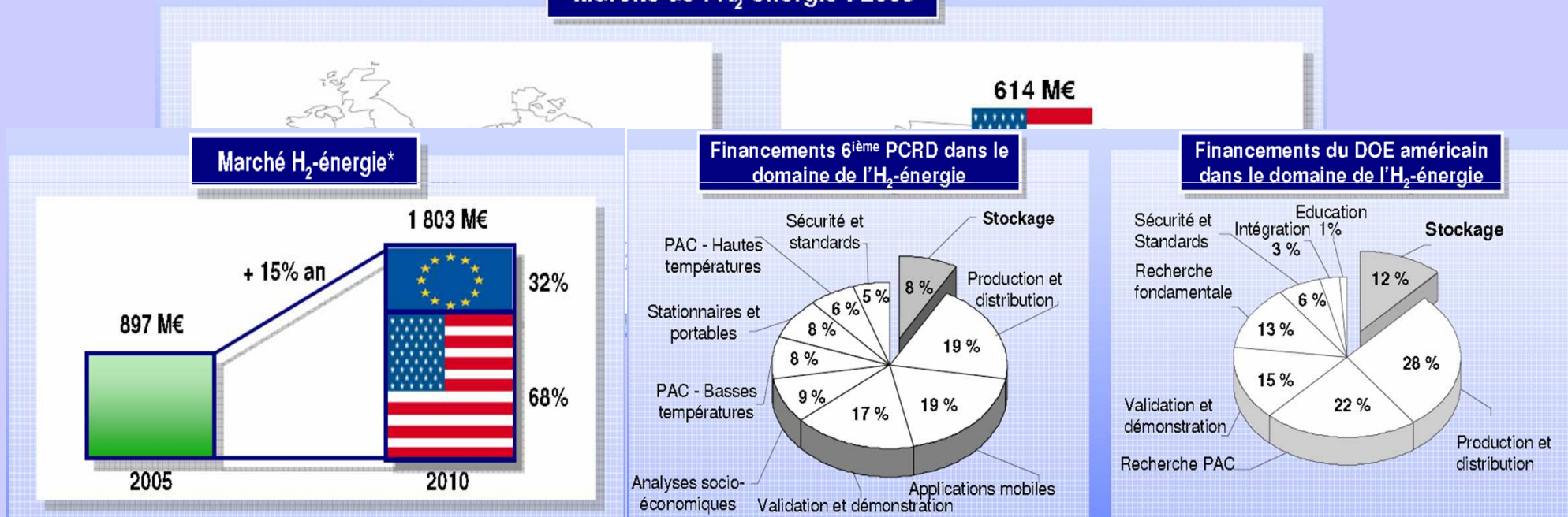
## A worrying situation???

- pollution by emission of green-house effect gas
- a scheduled collapse of fossil fuel energy
- ... renewable energy carriers

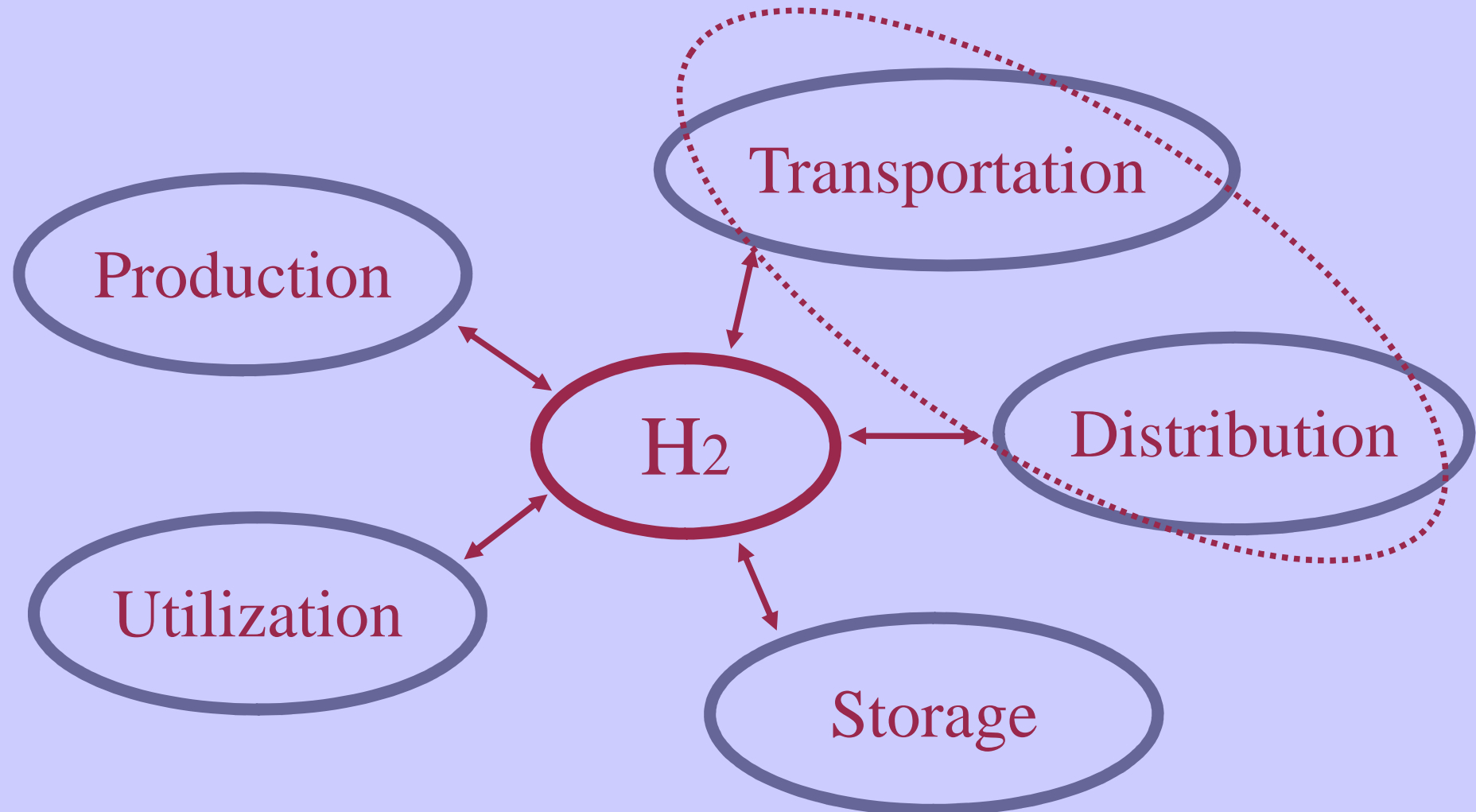


and hydrogen is a promising one!!

### Marché de l'H<sub>2</sub>-énergie : 2005



# Hydrogen set of problems



# *Hydrogen storage carriers*

Solid...

Material-based storage

Liquid...

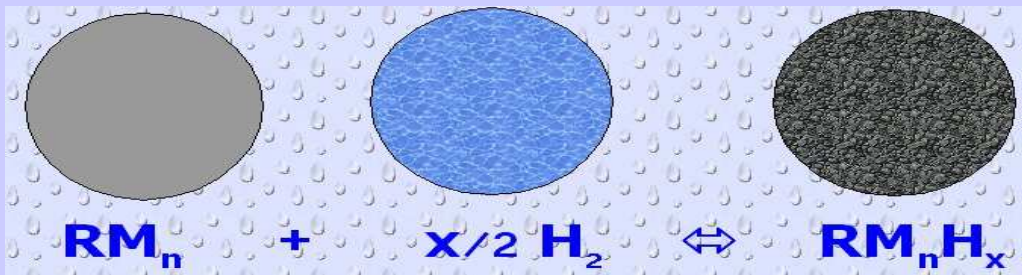
very low temperature

Gaseous...

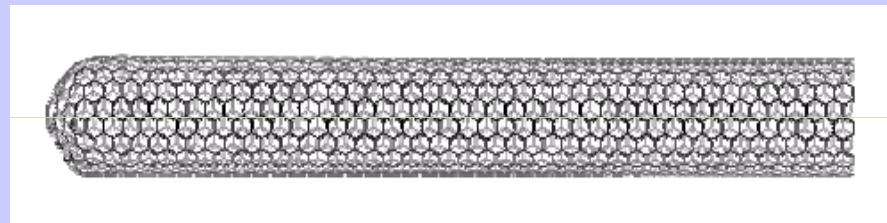
high pressure

# Materials-based hydrogen storage

Absorption: metal hydrides



Adsorption : active coal, carbon nanotubes or nanofibers



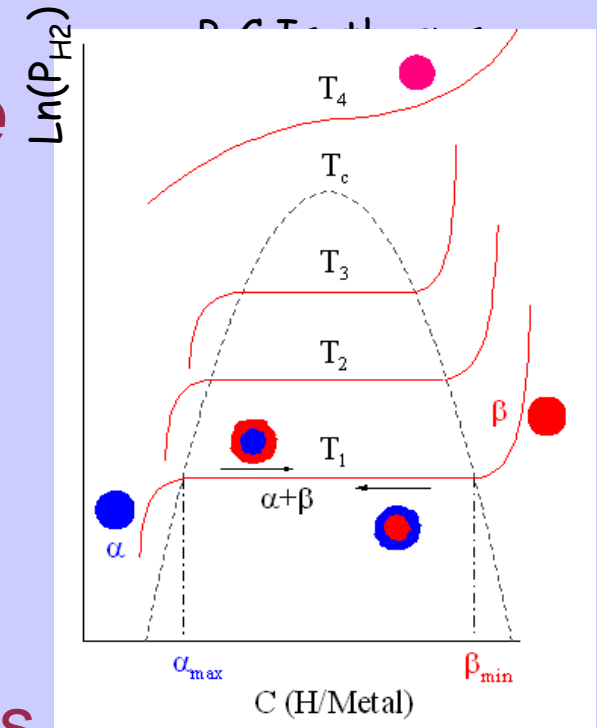
Chemical reaction:



(Sodiumhydridoborate)



(Dimethyl Propylmethane)



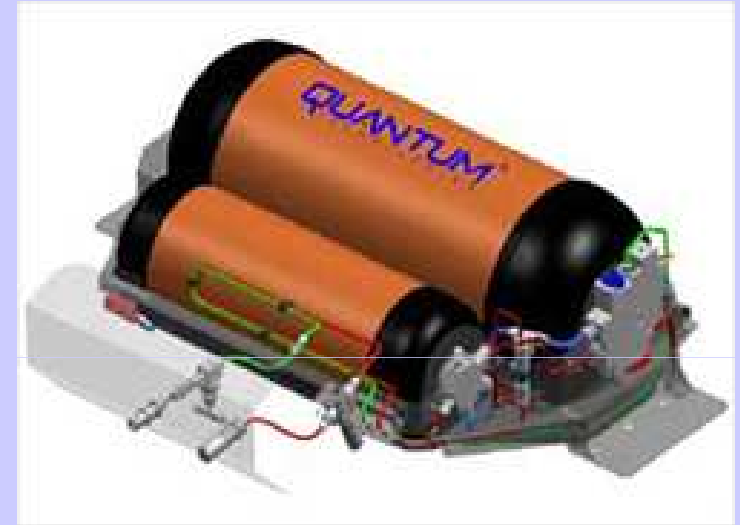
## ***Materials-based hydrogen storage***

Advantages : - safety (low pressure and temperature)  
- stability

Drawbacks : - cost (rare components, catalyst)  
- technological breakthrough  
- weight (hydrides)  
- off-board regeneration

## *Gaseous hydrogen storage*

Method : gas is compressed  
5000-10000 PSI



Advantages : - a well-known technology  
- acceptable refueling time

Drawbacks : - low volumetric density  
- HP requires specific equipments  
- 10% heating power



# Cryogenic hydrogen storage

Method : hydrogen is liquefied  
20 K

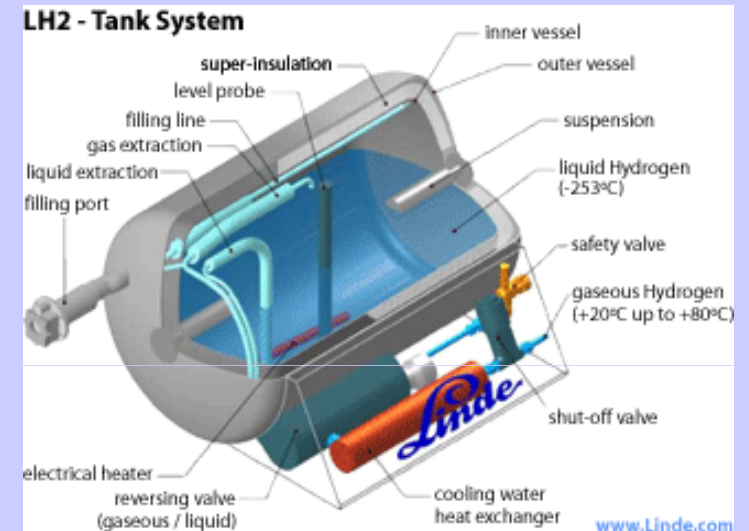
Advantages : - a good volumetric density

- refueling technology is acquired

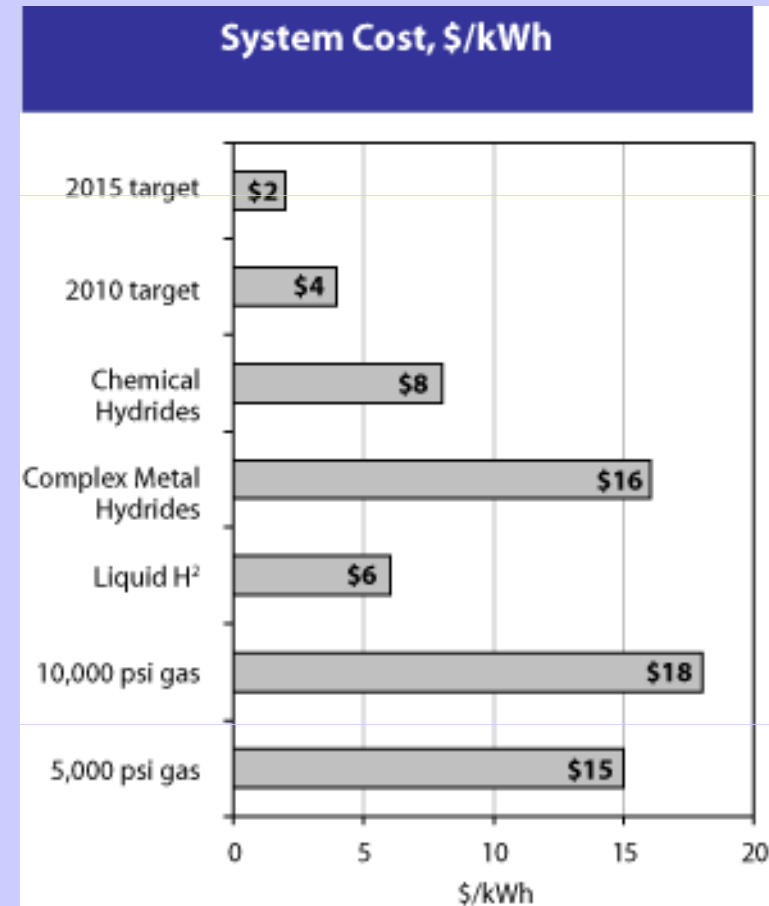
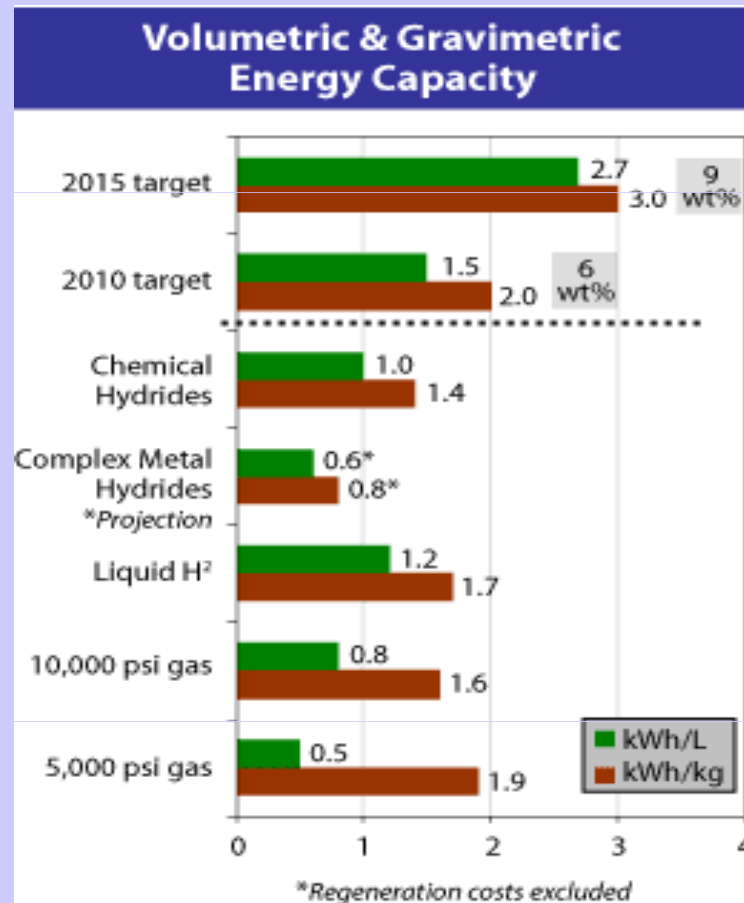
Drawbacks : - boil-off phenomenon (1%/day)

- Cryogeny requires specific equipments

- 30% heating power



# Storage carriers comparison



Unreachable target ???!

# *Hydrogen storage challenges*

For transportation... 500 km requires 5 kg H<sub>2</sub>

- Weight and volume... to be reduced
- Efficiency... to be increased
- Durability... lifetime of 1500 cycles
- Refueling time... less than three minutes
- Cost... cheaper materials and compounds
- Codes and standards... must be established
- Analysis of the full life-cycle is missing

## *Research activity examples*

Optimization of a Type III hydrogen storage vessel (1)

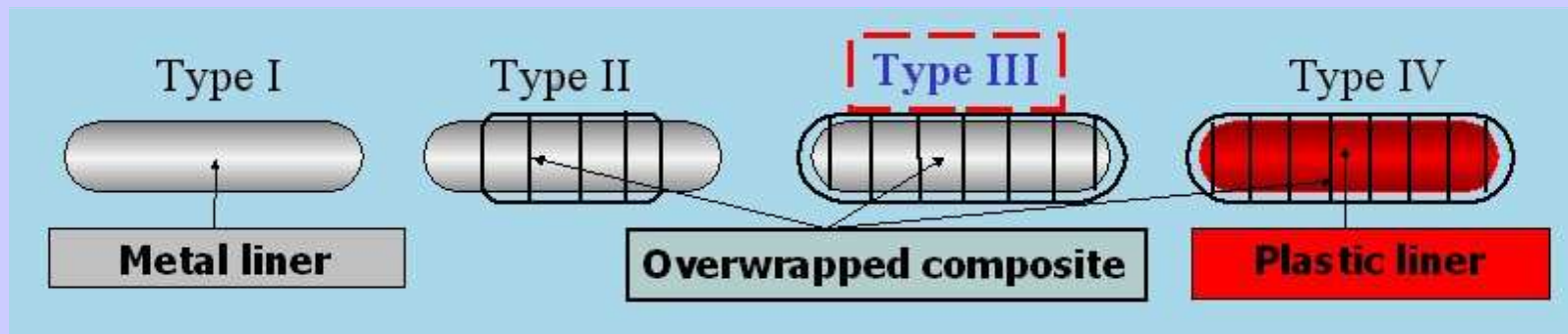
Design of a hybrid storage tank (2)

...

LMARC, Institut FEMTO ST  
P2M departement  
D. Chapelle, D. Perreux, F. Thiébaud...

# Research activity examples (1)

What is a type III hydrogen storage vessel?



Metal liner



10 cm

Samtech

Polymeric liner



5 cm

CEA/DAM

## ***Research activity examples (1)***

What is the goal?

Development of a tank reinforced by composite

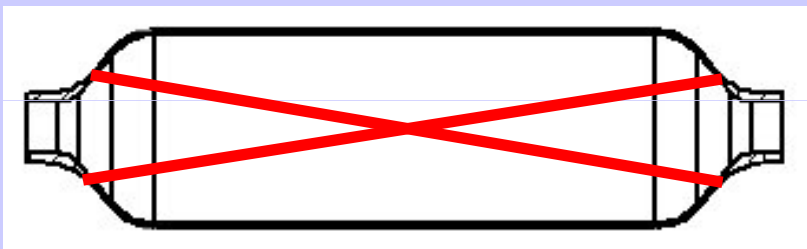
- in use pressure : 10000 PSI (70 Mpa)
  - gravimetric density : 6%
- metal liner : stainless steel or aluminium alloy
  - burst pressure : 23500-30000 PSI

# Research activity examples (1)

The industrial approach

is based on time considerations

Polar winding



The winding angle depends on the liner geometry

**AXIAL LOADING**

Circumferencial winding



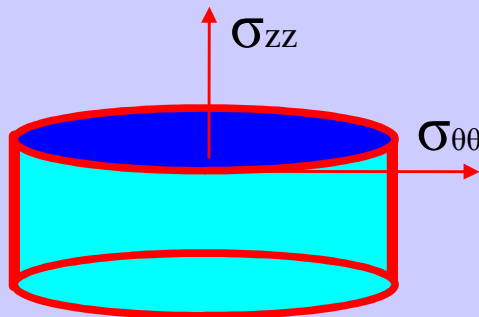
**HOOP LOADING**

# Research activity examples (1)

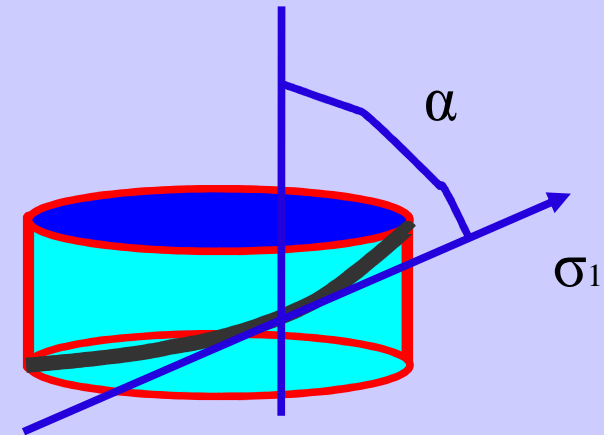
## Simple mechanical analysis

Optimal winding angle is 55°

Thin shell under internal pressure with close-end effect



Strength equilibrium:  $(\sigma_{\theta\theta} / \sigma_{zz}) = 2$   
 $\sigma_{\theta\theta} = \text{Pressure} \cdot \text{Radius} / \text{thickness}$   
 $\sigma_{zz} = \text{Pressure} \cdot \text{Radius} / (2 \cdot \text{thickness})$



$\sigma_{zz} = \sigma_1 \cos^2 \alpha$   
 $\sigma_{\theta\theta} = \sigma_1 \sin^2 \alpha$   
 It means...  $\tan^2 \alpha = 2$

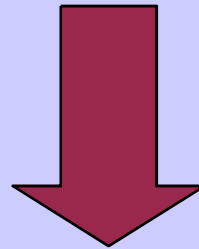


# *Research activity examples (1)*

## First objective

Develop experimental techniques

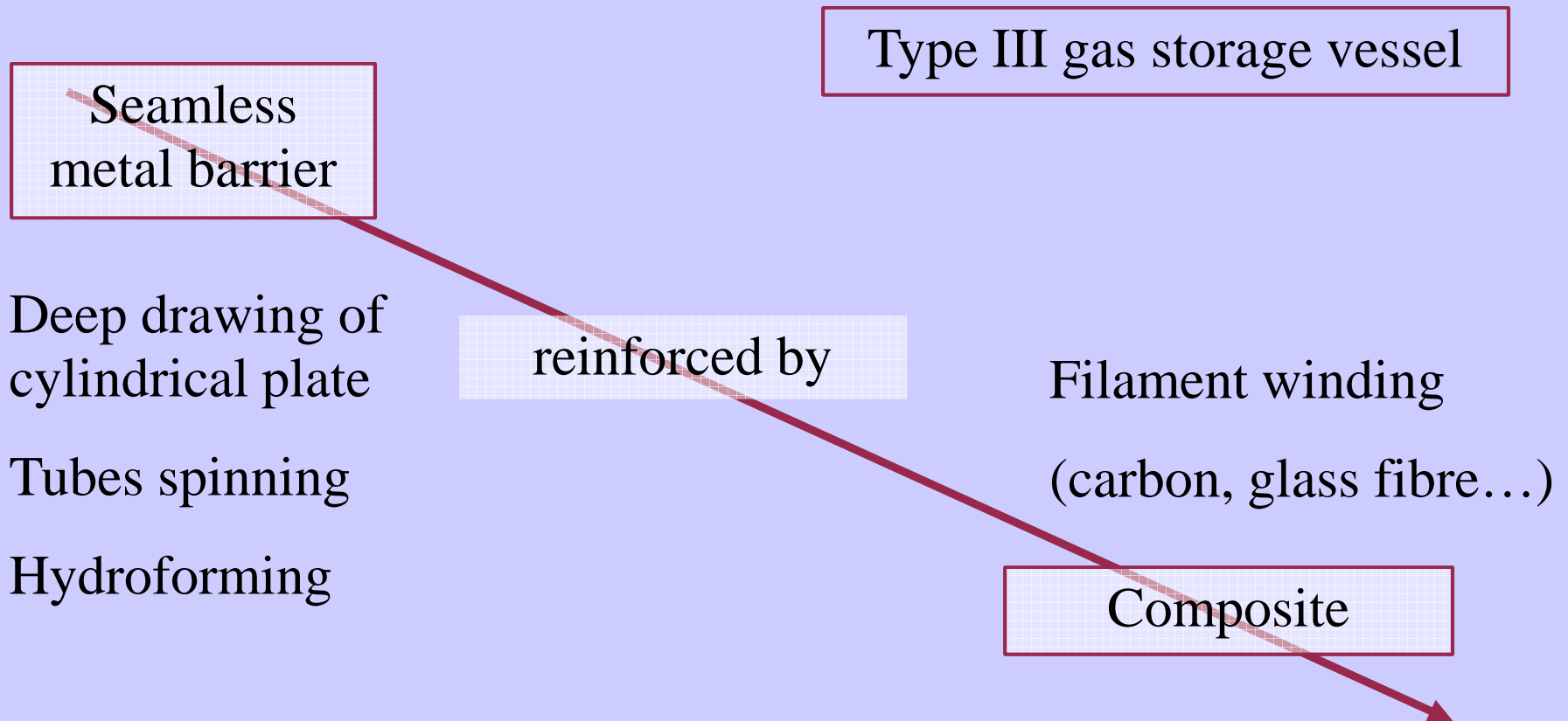
- to get Type III pressure storage vessel
- to test these prototypes under internal pressures



Comparison with numerical tools

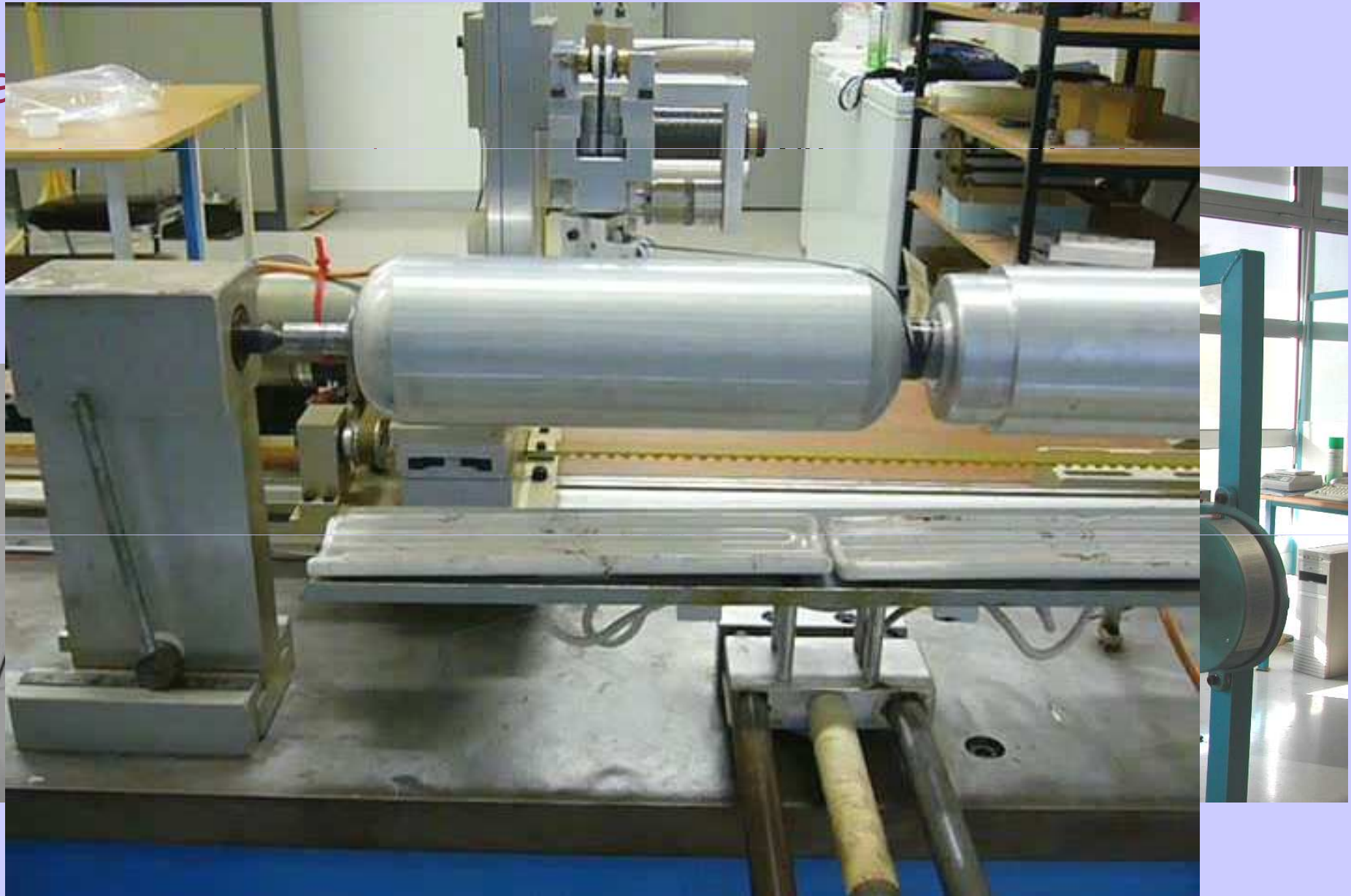
# Research activity examples (1)

## Manufacturing process (1)



# *Research activity examples (1)*

Ma

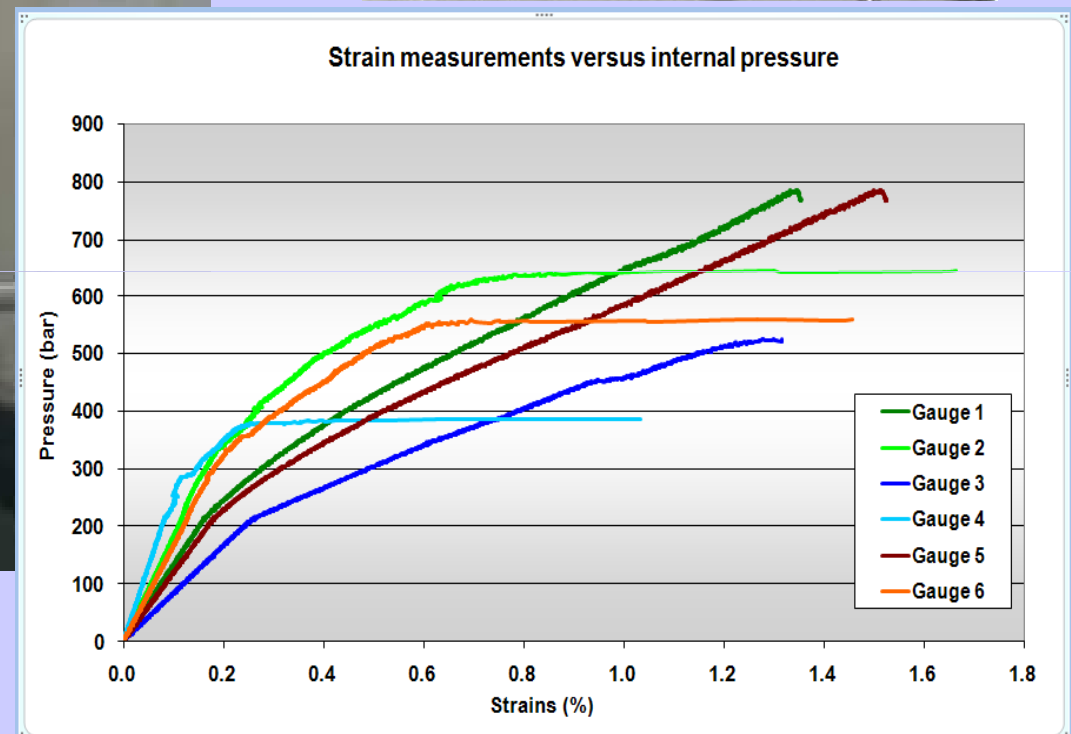
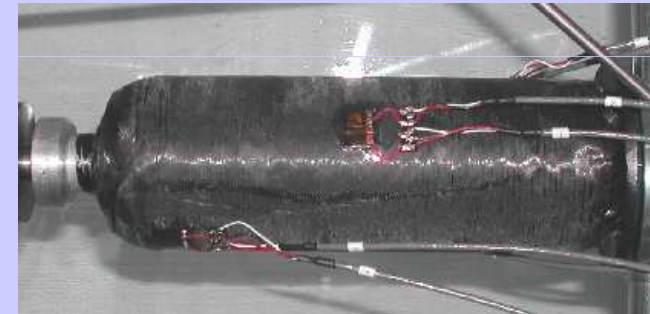


# Research activity examples (1)

## Gauges

### Some results

Axial strain	2	4	6
Hoop strain	1	3	5

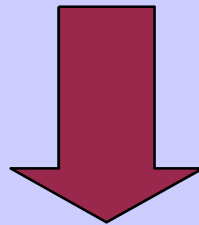


9 carbon layer composite on an aluminum liner  
 Burst pressure: 780 bars  
 Volume 0.8 litre

# *Research activity examples (1)*

## Second objective

Analytic modelling of the cylindrical section of a high pressure gas storage for thermomechanical loading

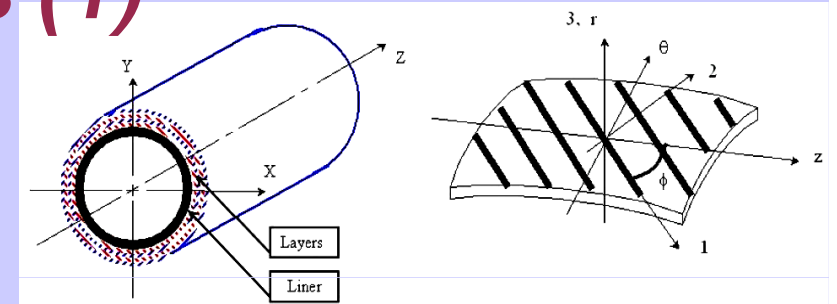


Numeric tool to design vessel structures combining a metal liner and a composite laminate (stiffness)

(Type III hydrogen storage tank)

# Research activity examples (1)

## Mechanical analysis (1)



### Structure parameters

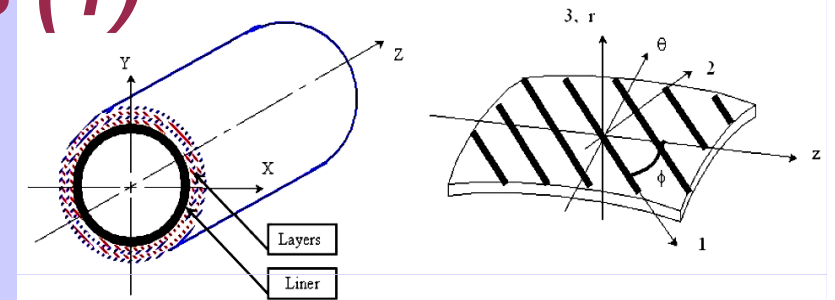
- liner inner radius  $R_0$ , thickness  $e$
- layers  $n_s$ ,  $k^{th}$  layer thickness  $ep(k)$ , the stacking sequence

### Mechanical behaviour

- liner : elastic-plastic material (von Mises)
- composite : CLT, damageable, Tsai-Wu failure

# Research activity examples (1)

## Mechanical analysis (2)



Specific displacement field:

- $u=u(r)$ ,  $v=v(r,z)$ ,  $w=w(z)$
- constant axial strain along radial direction
- no dependency of  $\varepsilon_{z\theta}$  with  $z$  coordinate

Boundaries conditions

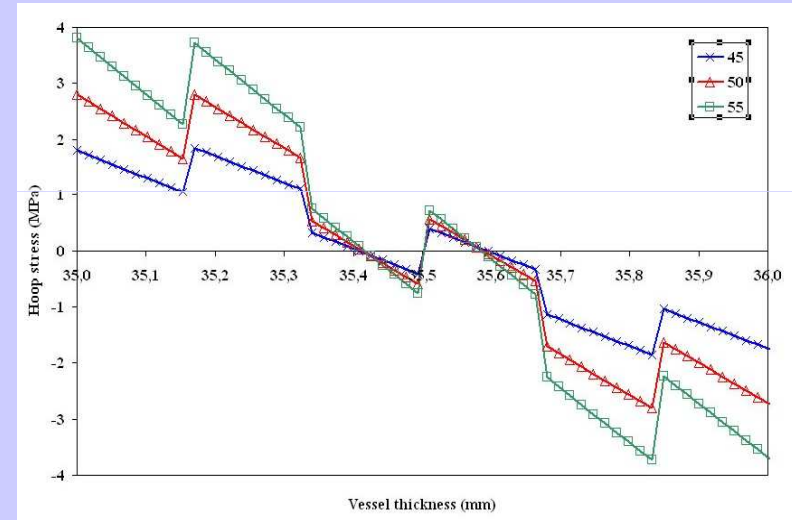
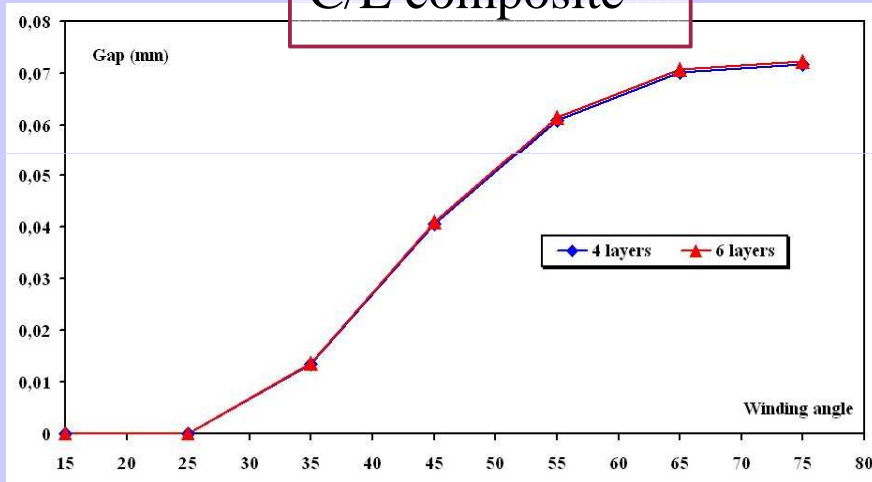
- radial displacement and stress continuity
- internal pressure with close-end effect

Linear problem

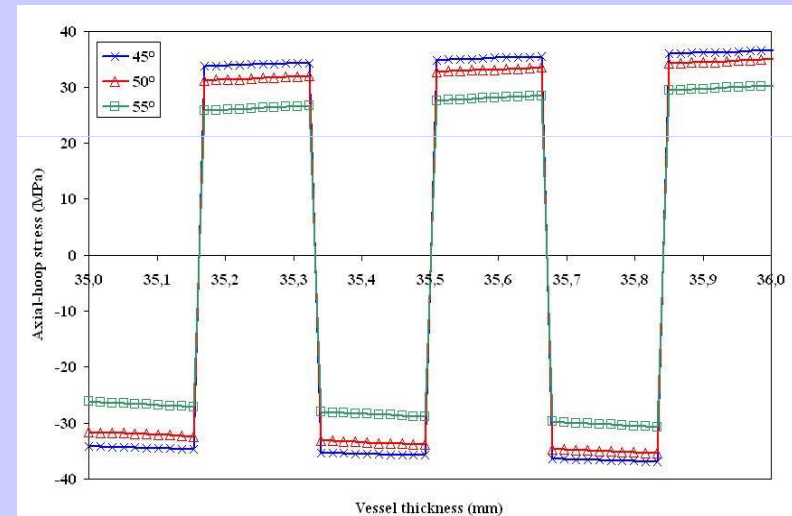
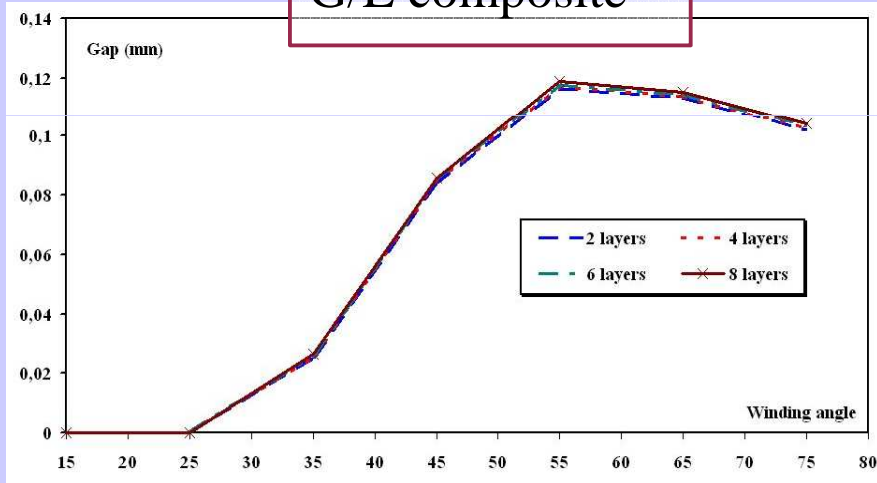
$$A.X = B$$

# Research activity examples (1)

C/E composite



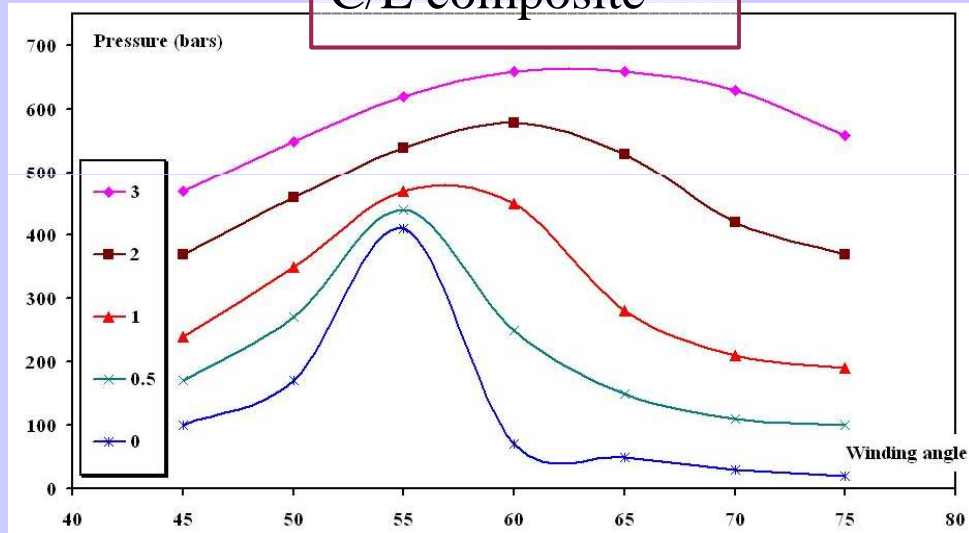
G/E composite



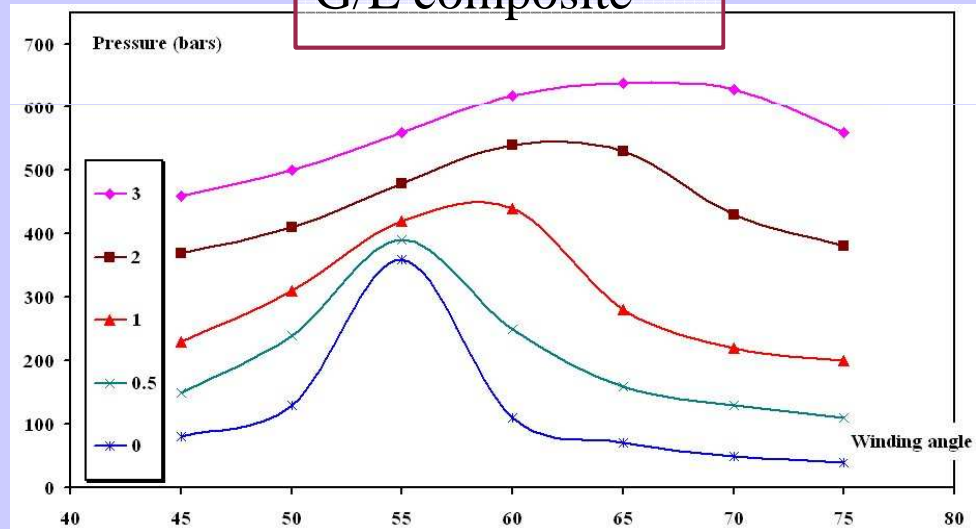


# Research activity examples (1)

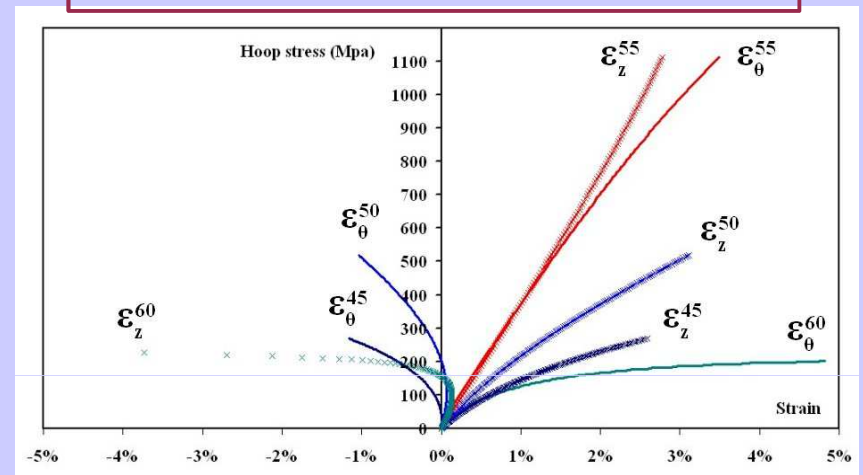
C/E composite



G/E composite



Strain-stress evolution



## Research activity examples (2)

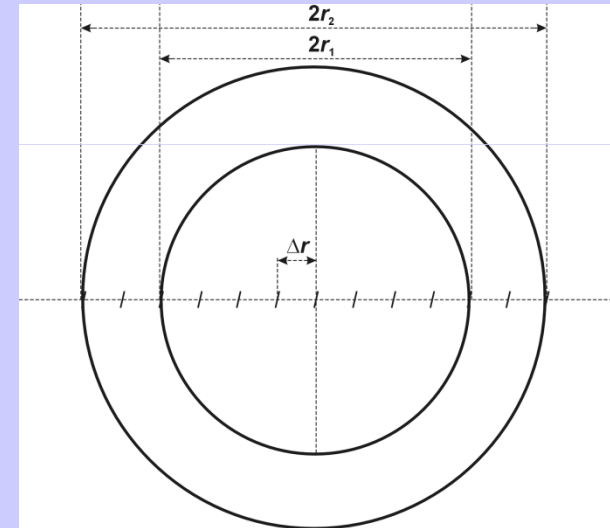
### Design of a hydride storage tank

Pr. Figiel, N.B. Selvaraj

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{g}{k} - \lambda \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = 0$$

$\theta$	Temperature, °C
$C_p$	Heat capacity, J kg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>
$h$	Heat transfer coefficient W m <sup>-2</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>
$t$	Time, sec
$\rho$	Material density
$\lambda$	Thermal conductivity
$g$	Heat sources

$$k = \frac{\rho C_P}{\lambda}$$



### Explicit resolution

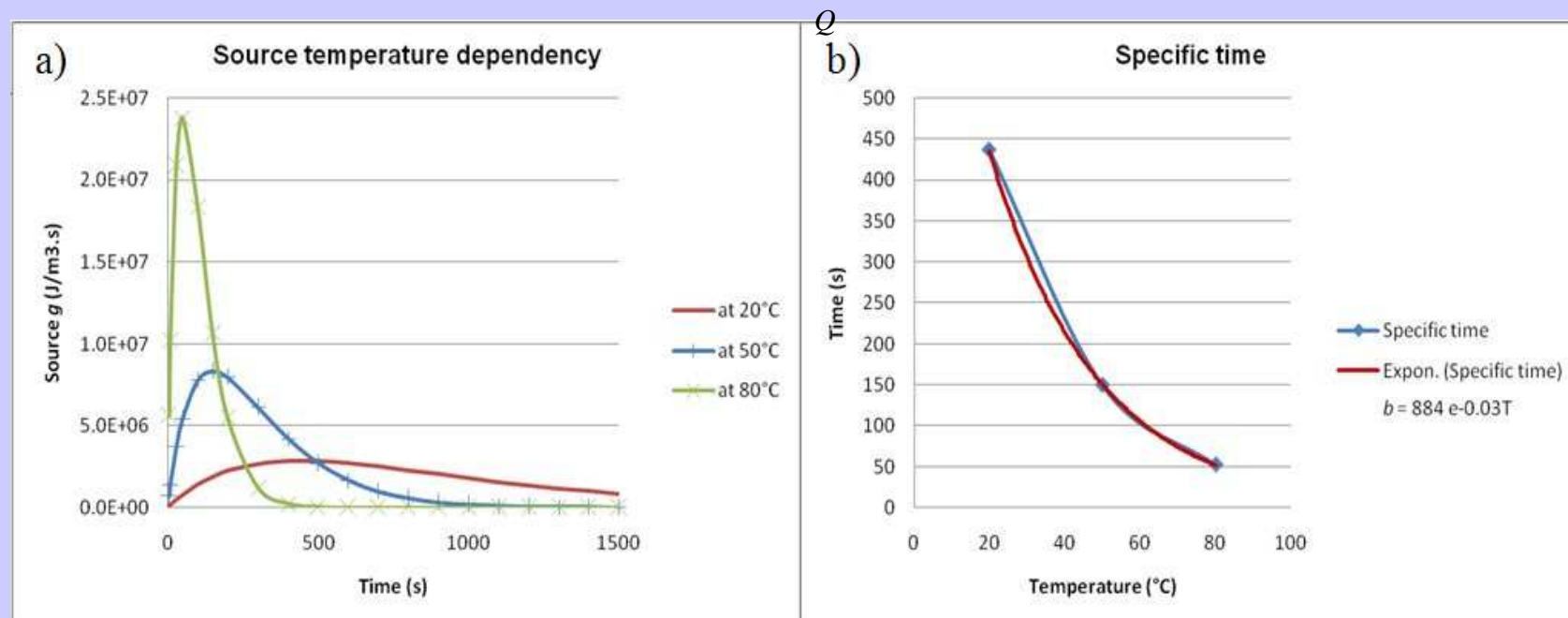
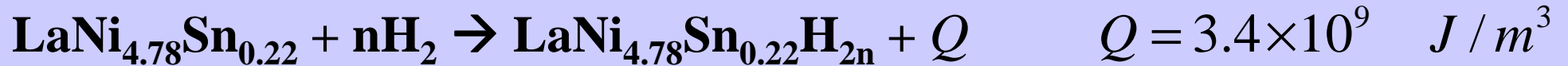
$$\theta_{i,j+1} = \frac{\Delta t}{\lambda_1 \Delta r^2} \left( \theta_{i+1,j} + \theta_{i-1,j} - 2\theta_{i,j} + \frac{\Delta r}{r_i} (\theta_{i+1,j} - \theta_{i,j}) + \Delta r^2 \frac{g}{k_1} \right) + \theta_{i,j}$$

## Research activity examples (2)

From experimental data of absorption at 20, 50 and 80°C... **LaNi<sub>4.78</sub>Sn<sub>0.22</sub>**

Heat sources are assumed under the form...

$$g = \left( \frac{Q}{b^2} \right) t \exp\left(-\frac{t}{b}\right)$$



Profiles of heat produced during absorption.

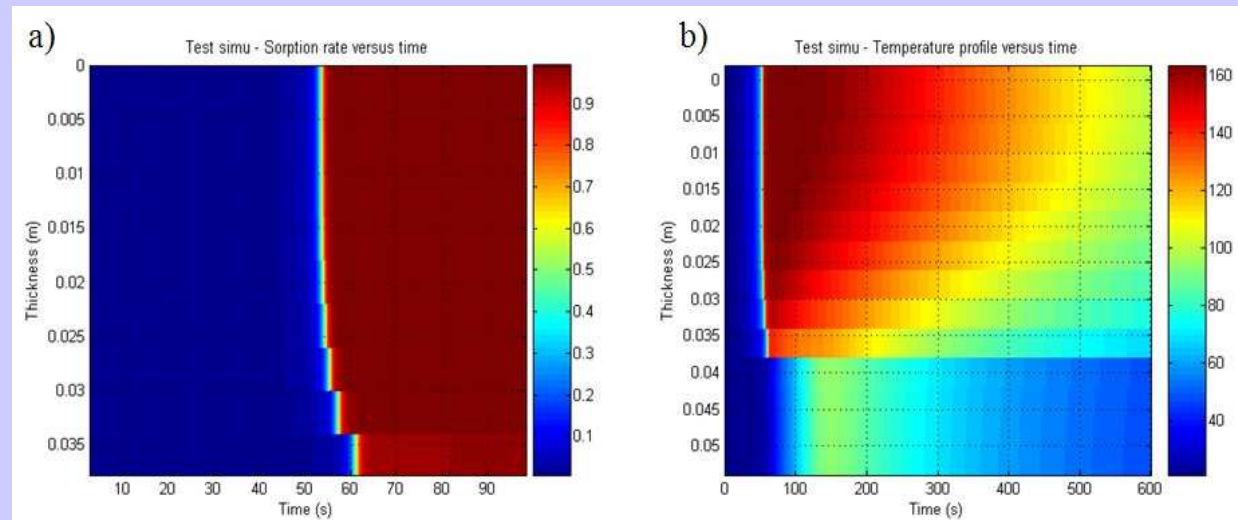
a) Temperature dependence, b) Temperature dependency of  $b$  coefficient.

## Research activity examples (2)

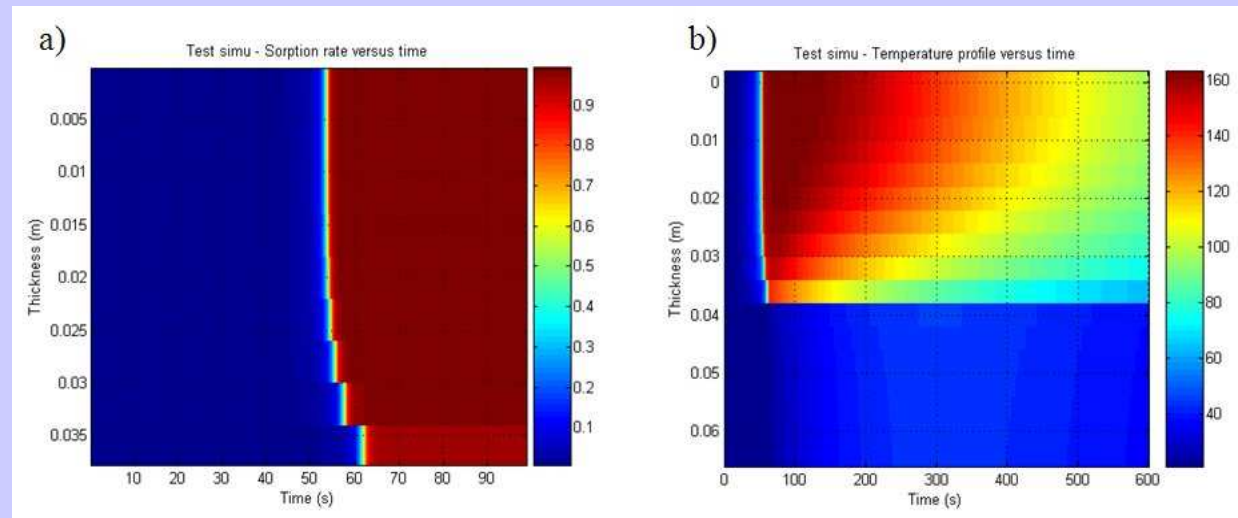
Simulation of  $\text{LaNi}_{4.78}\text{Sn}_{0.22}$  absorption for a radius bed of 40 mm and a thickness tank of T mm

a) Absorption rate versus time, b) Temperature profile versus time

T = 12 mm



T = 24 mm



## Research activity examples (2)

Experimental investigations on various geometry of tank  
Temperature measurements on the external surface



Hydride tank

Hydrogen bottle



Seivert apparatus in the LMARC

## *Research activity examples (3)*

Conception d'un réservoir hybride de stockage intégrant les technologies de stockage solide et gazeux

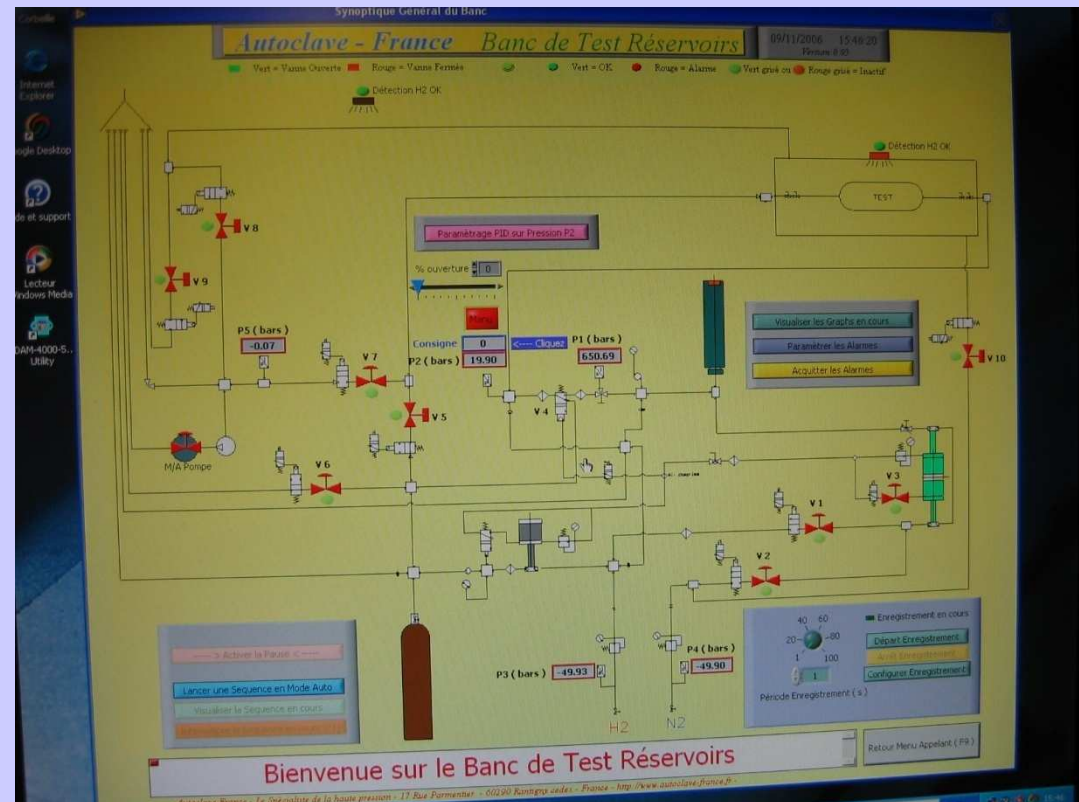
Thesis Marko Feldic, HyTrain program  
CNR Florence, M. Zoppi  
CEA Grenoble, O. Gillia

Modélisation thermodynamique et cinétiques d'absorption d'hydrogène associées aux transformations de phase

*Thesis Germain Gondor  
Pr. Christian Lexcellent*

# Original equipments

High pressure hydrogen equipment : 800 bars



## *Conclusions*

- not only one energy carrier, not only one way to store hydrogen
- many improvements (almost on materials)
- solutions for future will depend on the investments

<http://www.hydrogennow.org>

<http://www.hydrogenus.com/>

<http://www.imr.salford.ac.uk/hytrain/>

<http://www.eere.energy.gov/>

<http://www.storhy.net/>

<http://www.afh2.org>

<http://www.h2eco.org/>



Thank you for your attention!!