

FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY

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HYBRID PEMFC SYSTEM EXPERIMENTATION IN THE SAILBOAT ZERO CO₂



Fuel Cells and Hydrogen for Maritime and Harbour Applications
FCH Workshop, Venice, June 14th, 2013

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- Objectives
- System specification
- System overview
- Experimental feedback
 - Homologation process
 - Technical Assessment
 - Public acceptance
- Conclusions and future activities

General objectives (1/2)

- **Demonstrate the efficiency of combined clean energies** that power a commercial RM 1200 in place of petrol
- **raise awareness of climatic change, pollution and the importance of alternative energies** to the Mediterranean population and professional / amateur sailors
- **promote a culture based on respecting maritime environments** through the adoption of self-sustainable energies in harbors and coastal areas in place of traditional fossil fuels
- **analyse data obtained from the air**, sea and port sediments using the boats integrated onboard laboratory in order to evaluate pollution from the sea and coastline, especially pollution originating from fossil fuels

Why a sailboat?

■ Sailing in Europe:

About

- 1.4 yachting boats per 100 inhabitants in Italy
- 0.3 in Spain
- **2.2 in France**

■ Sailing in France: a dynamic market

- Maritime territory: 11 million km² (20 times France area; 2nd after USA)
- Estimation of 4 million sailors
- 20 000 new boats registered every year
- Boat fleet (sailboats 30% and yachts 70%) about 800 000 units
- France is the 1st boat constructor in Europe and 2nd in the world
- Market increase mainly through exports
- 5,500 companies and 44,000 jobs involved in the nautical area for a turnover of € 4 billion (*source FIN -2006*)

System specification : Why a sailboat?

Electrification of a commercial RM 12m sailboat

- Keeping the sailing comfort
 - Sailing category authorisation
 - Berthes for 8 people
 - Cogeneration for sanitary water
- Typical sailing cycle
 - Sailing ship propulsion (mandatory)
 - During harbour operations
 - Extra contribution during windless navigations
- Needs
 - Replace the internal combustion engine: 23 to 30 kW
 - Supply on-board ancillaries: (< 10 kW)
 - Autonomy: 5 hours
(1 hour daily cycle at maximum power)
- System architecture choice
 - Hybrid system
 - Battery propulsion for short cycles or in default case (1 hour autonomy at full power)
 - On board compressed Hydrogen storage at 35 MPa
 - Best compromise between storage space, autonomy and cylinders availability



GENERAL OVERVIEW (1/2): GLOBAL STRATEGY

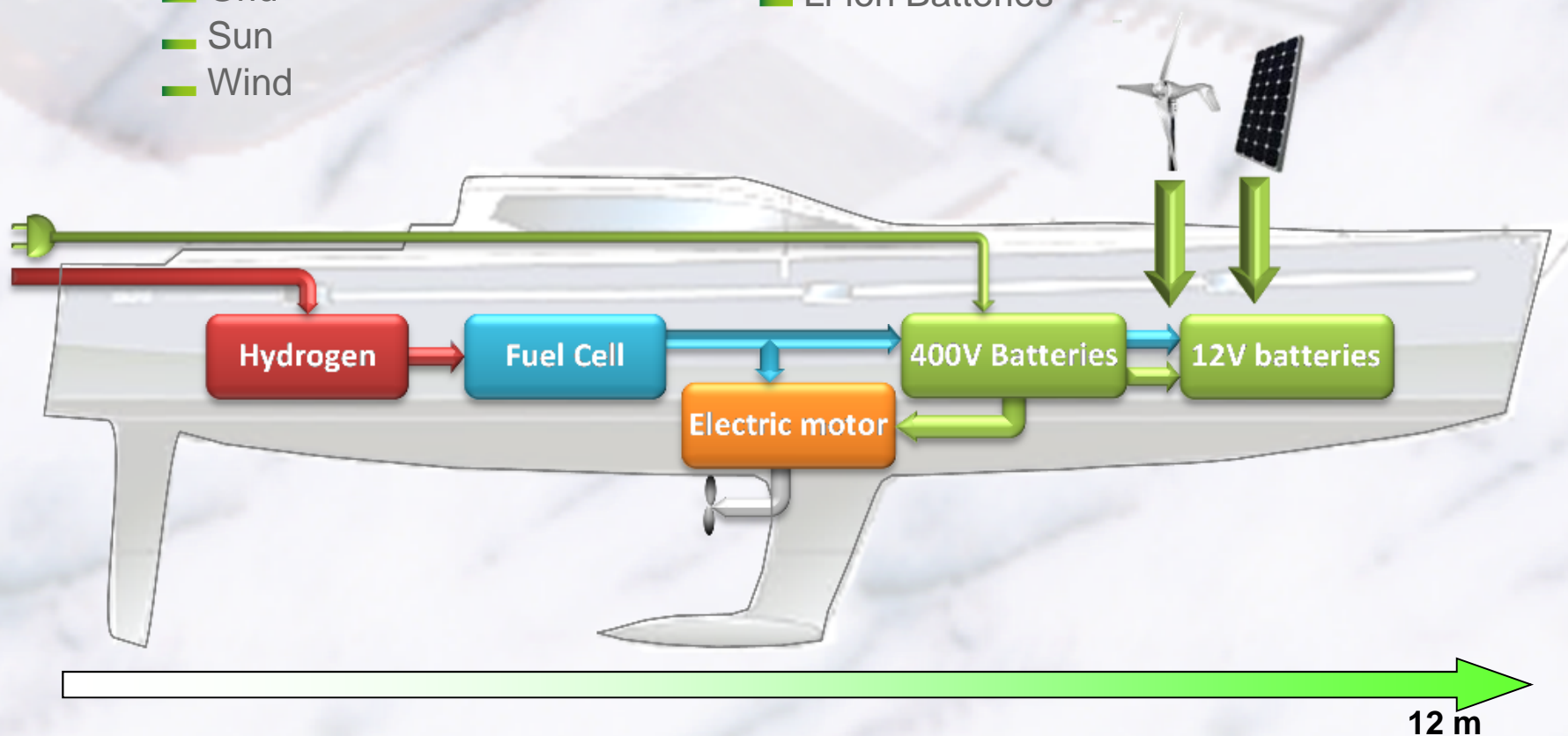
“Zero CO2” is a Plug-In Hybrid Electric Sailboat

Energy sources

- Hydrogen
- Grid
- Sun
- Wind

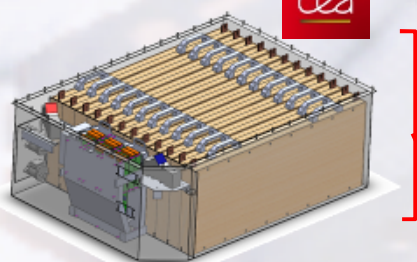
Energy converters

- PEM Fuel Cell system
- Li-ion Batteries



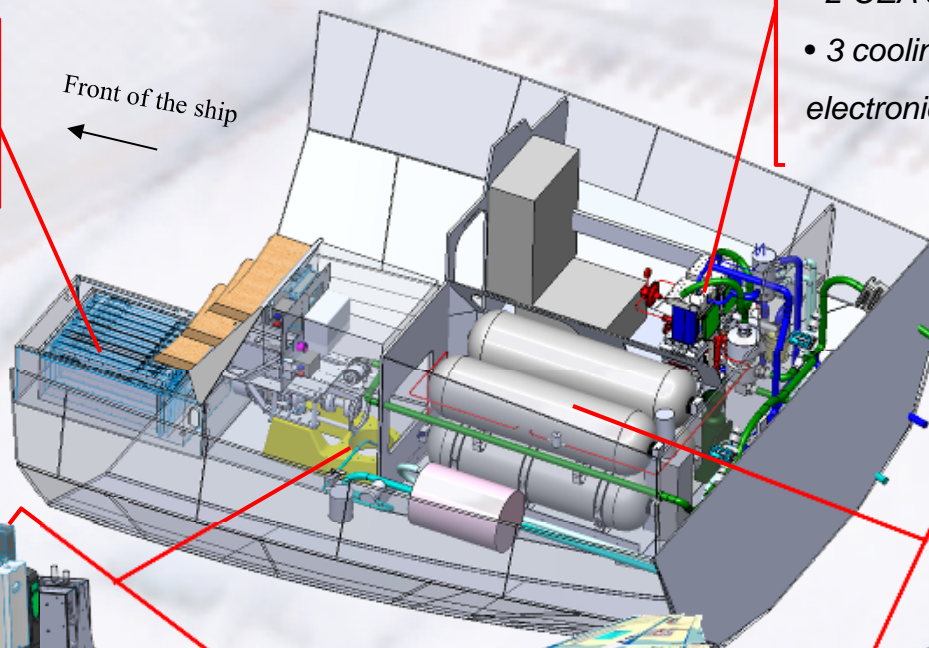
GENERAL OVERVIEW (2/2)

Batteries



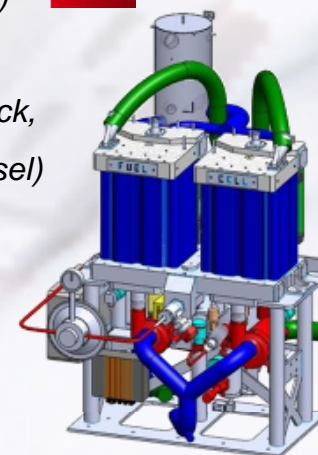
- CEA design
- LiFePO_4
- 40 Ah and 400 V
- Energy storage: 14.8 kWh

Front of the ship



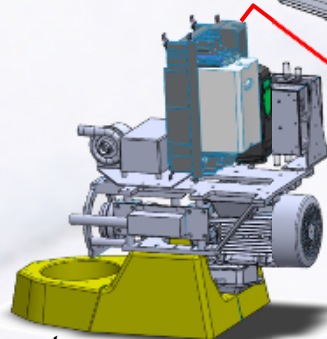
Fuel cell system

- CEA design (25 kW)
- 2 CEA stacks
- 3 cooling loops (stack, electronic, water vessel)



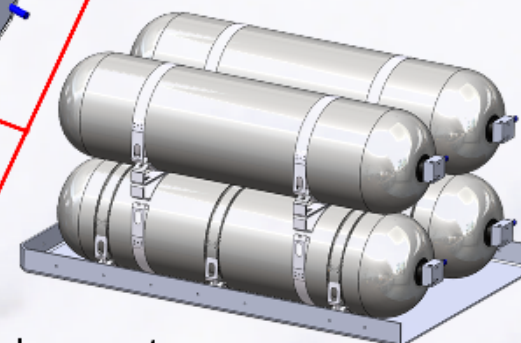
Motor

- Synchron motor
- Permanent magnets
- 23 kW (1800 r/min – 110 N.m)
- Frequency variator



Hydrogen storage

- 4 cylinders of 150 L, Type III
- Service pressure: 35 MPa
- Hydrogen mass stored: 14 kg
- Total energy stored (LHV): 500 kWh

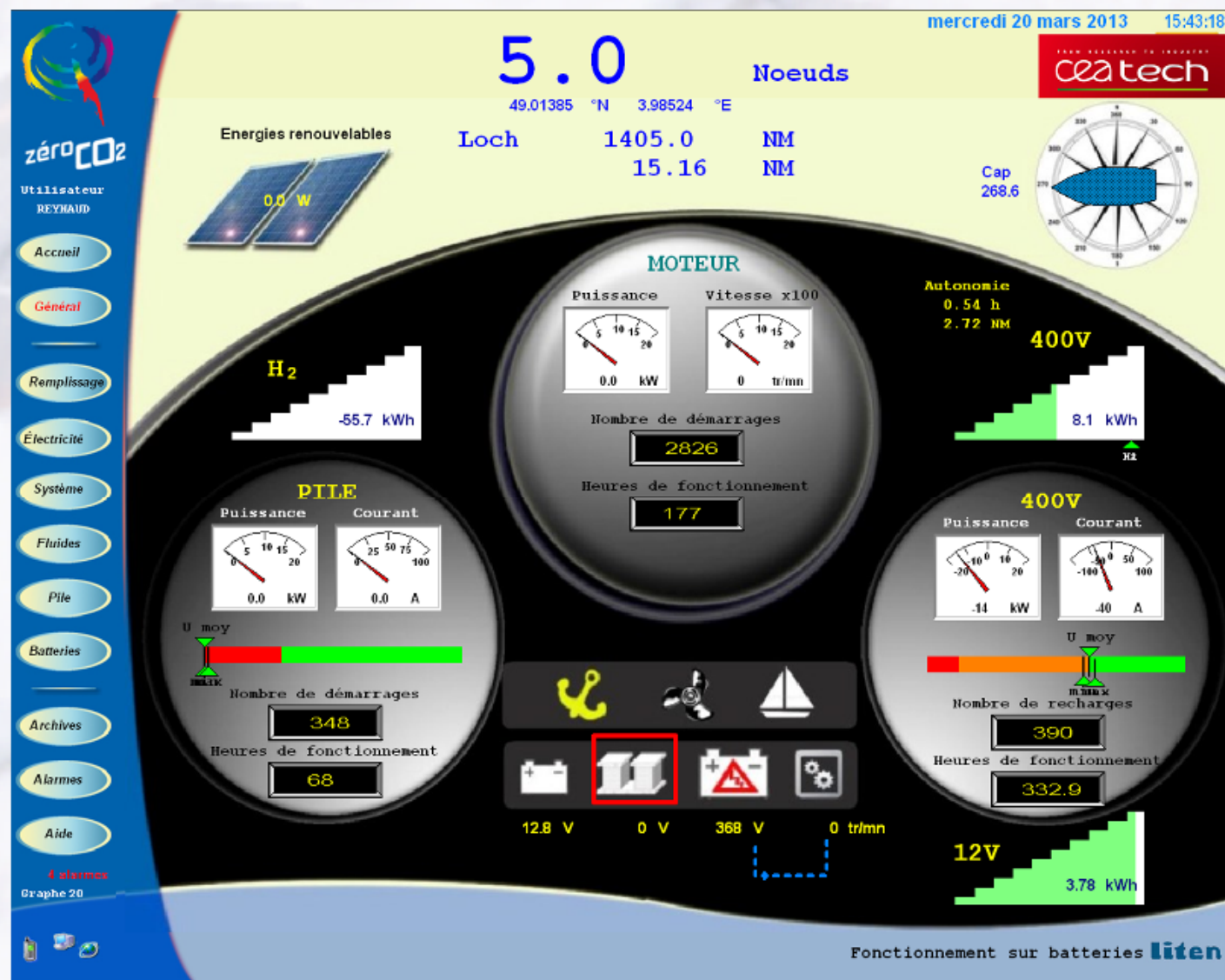


835 sensors

550 safety thresholds

Monitoring

SYSTEM OVERVIEW: CONTROL/HANDLING (1/3)



SYSTEM OVERVIEW: CONTROL/HANDLING (3/3)

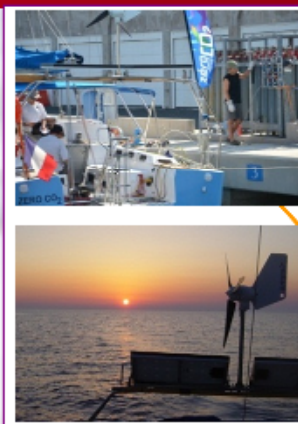
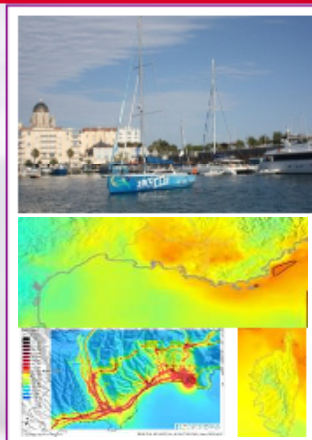
Not needed to be a FC specialist, just a good sailor!



Engine control

Start key - Batteries/FC buttons

EXPERIMENTAL FEEDBACK: KEY DATES



June – August 2011 / 2012 ... 2013

November 10

July-
September 10



April 09



June 10



April 10



December 09

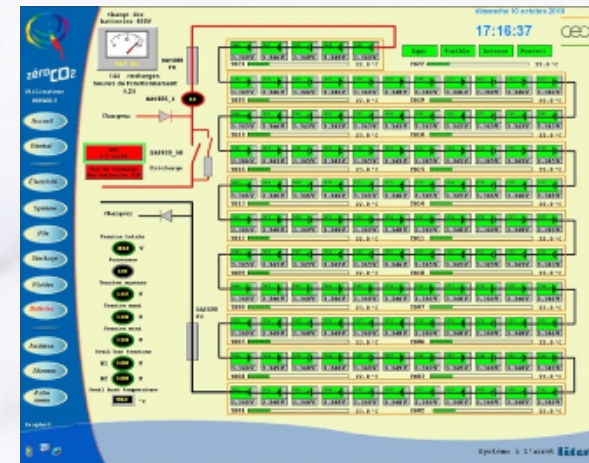
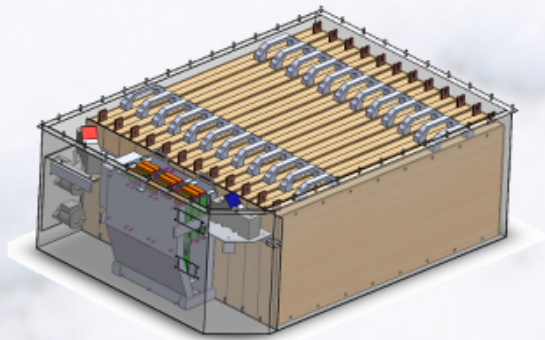


Septembres 09



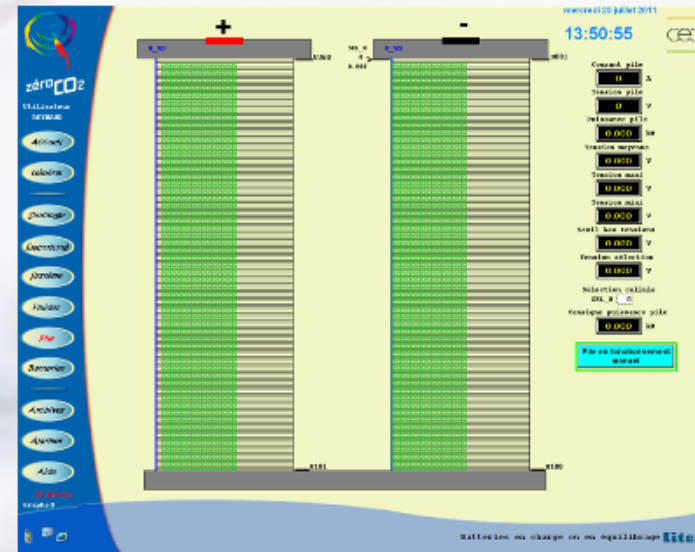
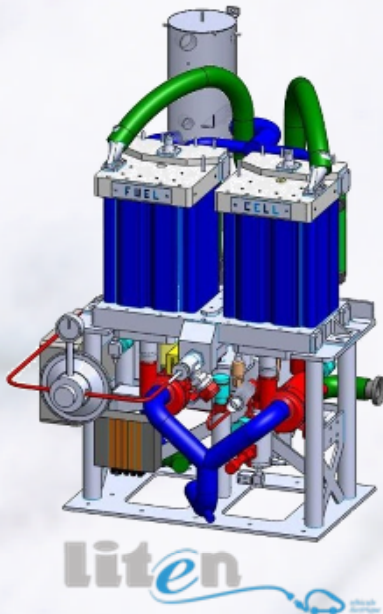
Focus on batteries

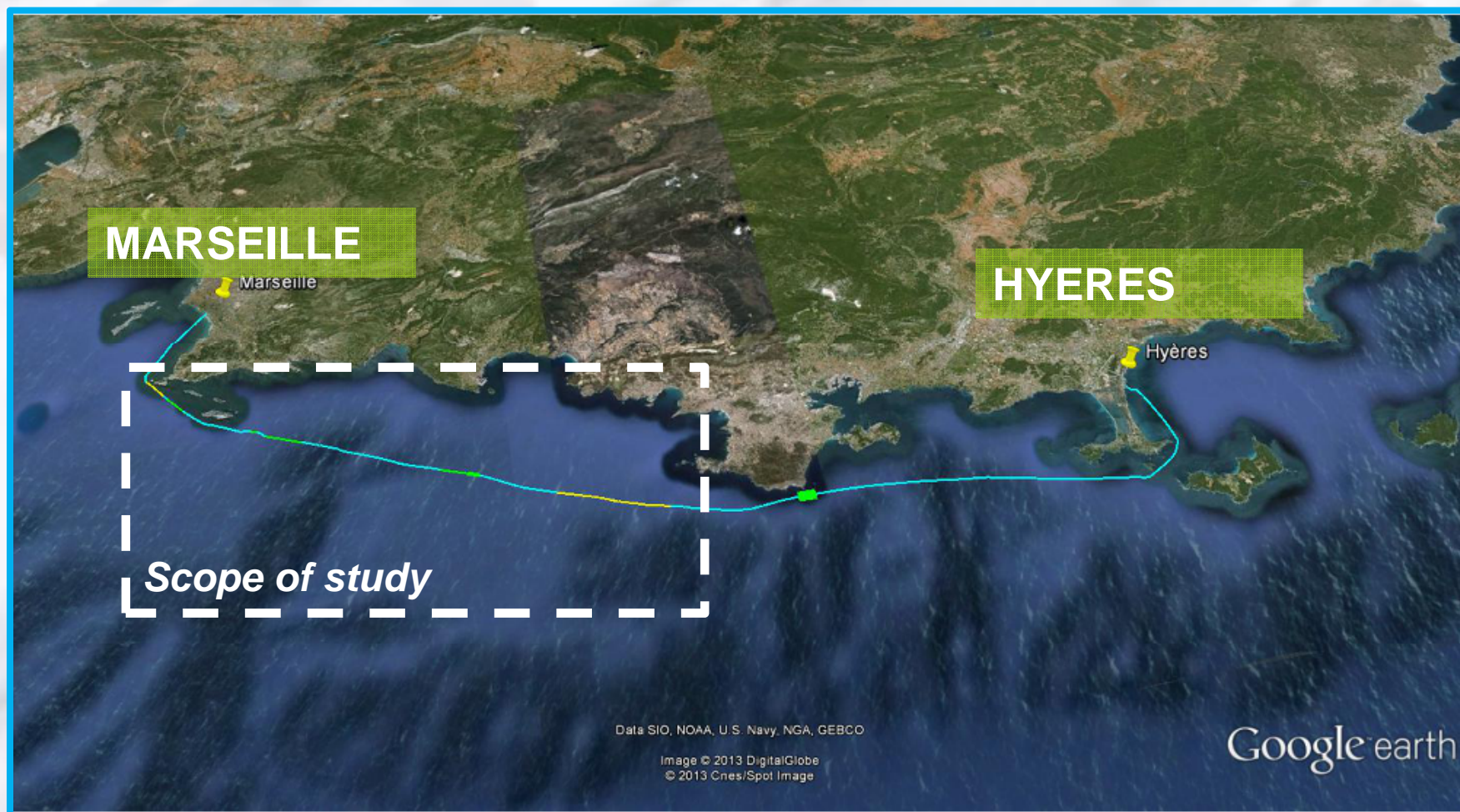
- Main functions:
 - Ensure power transients
 - Avoid delays some auxiliaries (eg air compressor)
 - Limit damage to the battery
 - Increase efficiency at low power
 - Power the motor for less than 5 kW (compare to auxiliaries power)
 - Limit cycling on / off battery
- Characteristics:
 - Lithium Iron Phosphate batteries
 - 14,8 kWh (Energy densities: 100Wh/L – 77Wh/kg)



■ Characteristics:

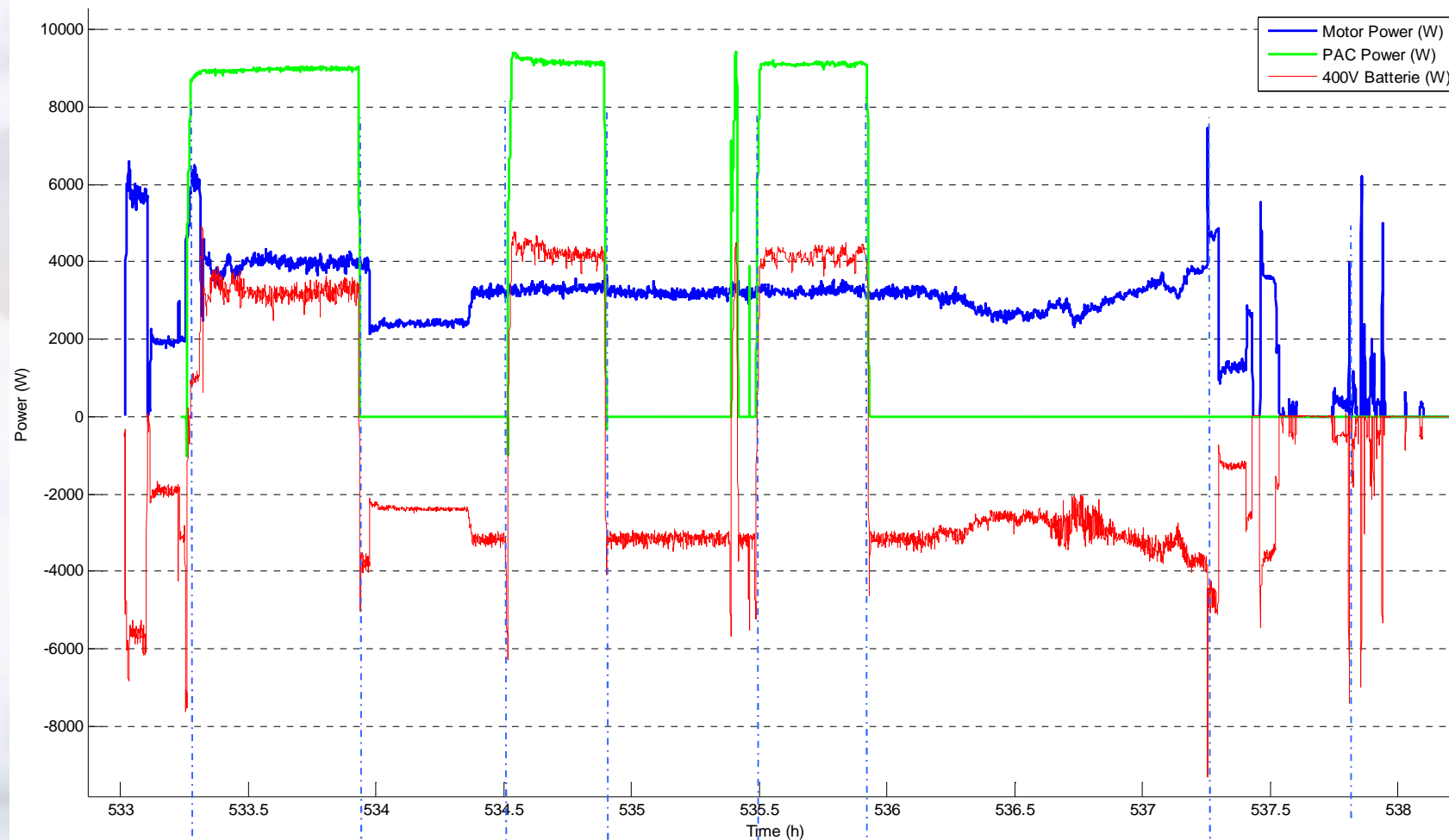
- Maximum power 30 kW (density power: 0,5kW/L – 0,8kW/kg)
- « Dead End » mode
- Technology: GENEPAC
- Architecture: 2 stacks of 180 cellules in serial





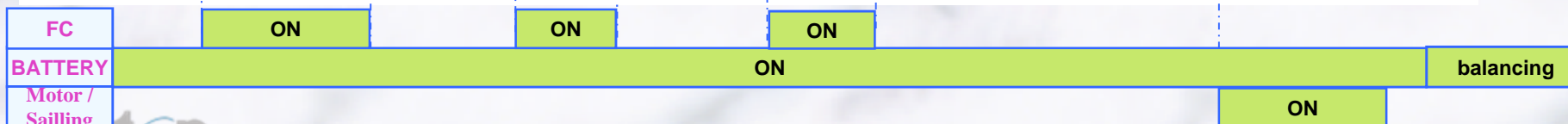
EXPERIMENTAL FEEDBACK: TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT (4)

Zero CO2 sailing, June 28th 2012

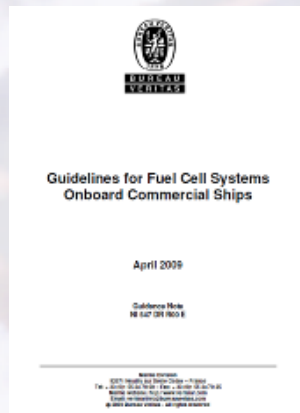


FC supply and
batteries in charge

Discharge of batteries



■ Registration of the sailboat



safety document



■ Insurance of the sailboat

- not a usual case in France
- many meetings and discussions
- visit on board



CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Zero CO₂: a demonstration model and an experimental platform



- **Fuel Cells can be part of the electric power train of boats in maritime or inland water environments (roll, pitch, saline conditions...)**

- “Zero CO₂” sailboat allows to:

- **optimizing the on board sailing ship energy**

- Specify the real « on-board facilities » needs
 - Characterize the renewable energies coupling
 - Specify the real needs for propulsion energy

- **getting an experimental hybrid system feedback**

- Develop new hybrid strategies
 - Life time system feedback

- **being an actor in standards & regulation and education**

- **following up environmental analysis**

- **Atmospheric analysis along Mediterranean coast**

- **Extend to local “green” Hydrogen production and refilling stations**

- **Open to any other proposals or collaborations!**



Acknowledgement



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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