

Fuel Cells in Aeronautical Applications

Need of dedicated Balance of Plant

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SAFRAN / MICTROTURBO

Workshop on aeronautical applications of fuel cells and hydrogen technologies - 15th & 16th September 2015

AGENDA

- Aircraft requirement for Fuel Cell System certification
- Operational conditions impact Fuel Cell System design
- Fuel Cell and Aircraft Specificities
- Application impacts Fuel Cell System design
- An example : Fuel Cell Emergency Power Unit
- SAFRAN answers
- Fuel Cell System Roadmap

AIRCRAFT REQUIREMENTS FOR FCS CERTIFICATION

→ V-type development life cycle



CS25 "Certification specification for large airplane"



ED14/DO-160G → Environmental Conditions and test Procedures for Airborne Equipment

ARP4754 → Guidelines For Development Of Civil Aircraft and Systems
ARP4761 → Guidelines and Methods for Conducting the Safety Assessment Process on Civil Airborne Systems and Equipment

S/S PDR

SS CDR

FCS qualification

DO-178 → Software considerations in airborne systems and equipment certification
DO-254 → Design assurance guidance for airborne electronic hardware

PDR

S/S CDR

FCS component qualification

MIL-STD-704-F → Aircraft Electrical Power Characteristics
AIR-1168 → Aerothermodynamic Systems Engineering and Design
AIR-2000 → Aerospace Fluid System Standards



AIR 6464 / EUROCAE ED-219 "Hydrogen Fuel Cells Aircraft analysis Fuel cell Safety Guidelines"

S/S to be validate:

- Stack
- thermal management S/S
- Reactive alimentation S/S
- C/C
- mechanical, electrical interfaces

AIRCRAFT REQUIREMENTS FOR FCS CERTIFICATION

→ Design for safety: “how making a safe O₂/H₂/e- system for aircraft?”

O₂ standard known for aeronautic → CS 25

H₂ standard to be found for H₂ storage sub-system. → SAE AIR 6464

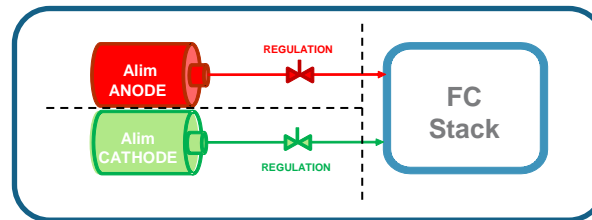
→ EN 12245 (DOT-CFFC) targeted for HP H₂(O₂) bottles ([High TRL](#))

Examples of guidelines

- Robust to single failure + uncontrolled fire on aircraft level is extremely improbable
- HP H₂/O₂ storages shall be treated similarly regarding safety analysis
- Bottle burst to be extremely improbable by combining qualification and design

Examples of risk mitigation

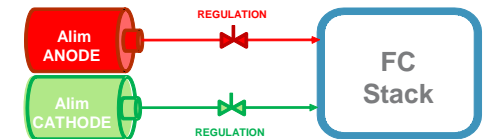
- Energetic source segregation, FCS ventilation
- Fire resistance proofness (TPRD + venting line)
- Functions of control and security have to be separated



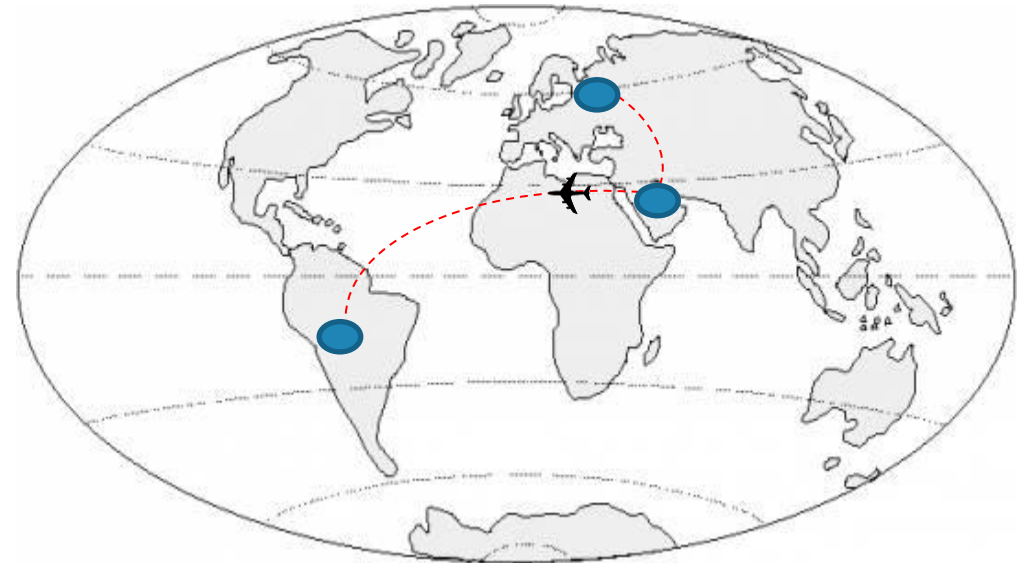
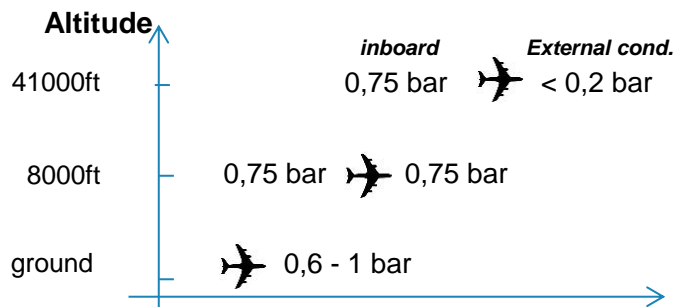
OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS IMPACT FCS DESIGN 1/2

→ Operational conditions (DO-160)

- Mechanical solicitations (vibration, shocks)
 - Shock absorber : mechanical design compliance
- Thermal environment [-55°C ; +85°C]
 - Ground survival conditions
- Pressure [0.1 ; 1.088] bar abs
 - Ground conditions
 - On-board conditions



→ Impact on structure design, alimentation design of FCS and component (gas pressure regulator, air compressor, gasket and coolant)



OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS IMPACT FCS DESIGN 2/2

→ Operational conditions (DO-160)

- Explosion proofness
 - Define a specific procedure for Hydrogen
- Fire resistant
 - Define a specific procedure for Hydrogen



→ Additional constraints

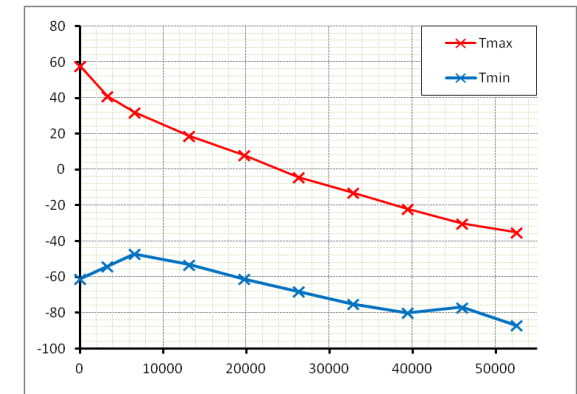
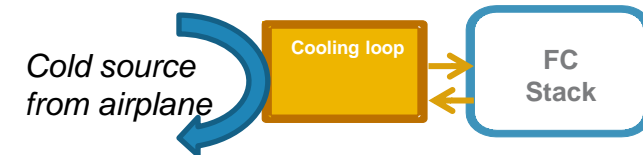
- Confined space
 - Very low leakage allowable
 - Integration of an emergency purge for Hydrogen



FUEL CELL & AIRCRAFT SPECIFICITIES 1/3

Fuel cell system location onto an aircraft

- Thermal management
 - Waste heat from depleted-air and cooling loop
 - Thermal power to evacuate depends on FCS electric performance (stack design) & operational condition (H₂ purity, temperature, pressure)
 - Design of cooling loop
 - Air cabin: limitation by ECS
 - Exterior air: external temperature variation with altitude, no control of air flow rate
 - Specific Equipment: power regulation depends on mission profile
 - Specific exchanger design vs localization
 - Compatibility coolant vs operational temperature

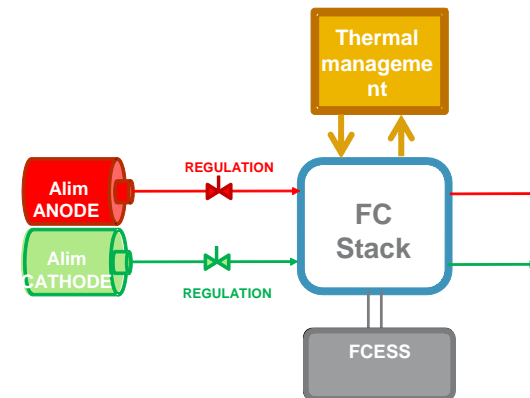


Airbus A320 Fuel Cell-Demonstrator

FUEL CELL & AIRCRAFT SPECIFICITIES 2/3

Fuel cell system location onto an aircraft

- The localization of FCS on airplane would be mainly influenced by the relative proximity between FC hardware and public
- Different options :
 - FCS near to the load
 - FCS in tail cone
 - FCS in fairing
- The issues that influence the choice
 - Availability space
 - Safety
 - Tubing, wire mass & volume
 - Rejection of waste
 - FC waste heat



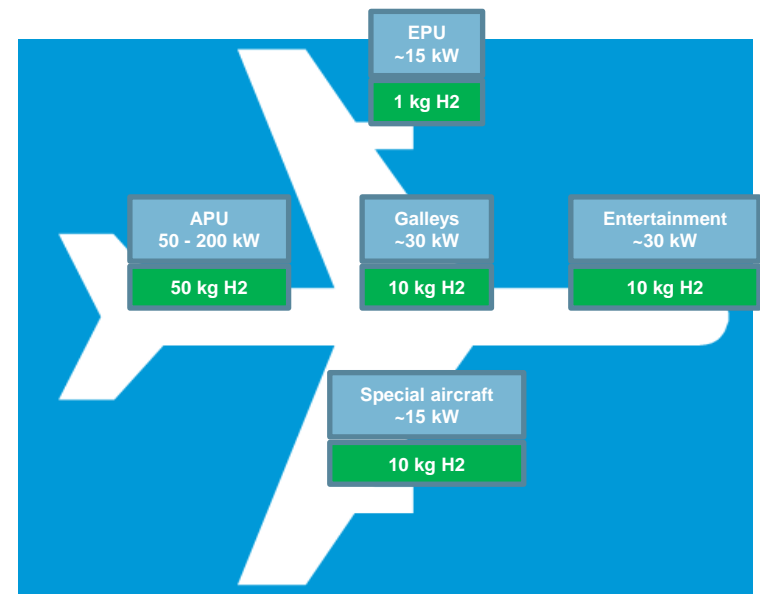
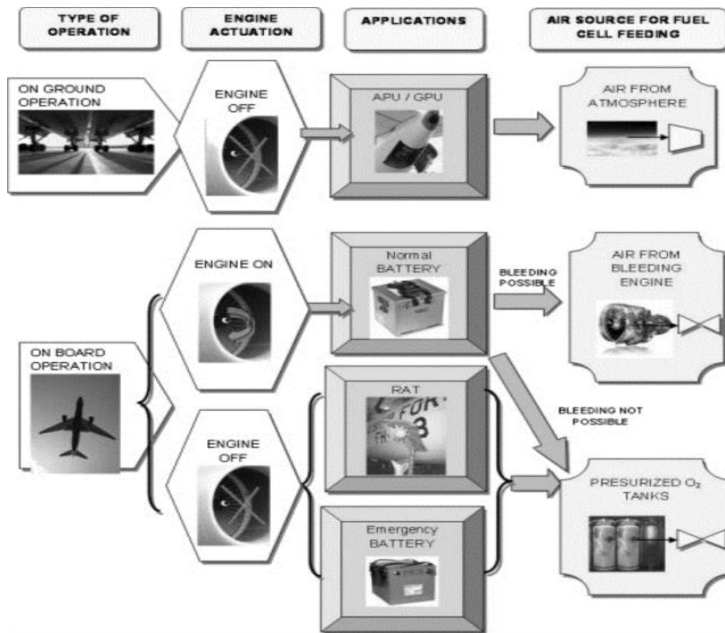
FUEL CELL & AIRCRAFT SPECIFICITIES 3/3

- Optimizations of FCS design and location vs application
- Equipment integration (design) into aircraft = certification specification
 - Safety assessment early in development phase
 - Operational environment
 - Integration requirements
- Automotive-based fuel cell system solutions could not be adapted to aeronautical environment
- Specific development
 - Energetic source segregation
 - H₂ fuel cell standards under evolution
 - System and component development needed

APPLICATION IMPACTS FCS DESIGN

→ FCS Design criteria

- Mission/cycle : long mission (compressor); short mission (O₂ tank)
- Location : air cabin, atmosphere
- Life time → fuel cell stack size, reactive purity (filtering)



J. Fuel Cell Sci. Technol. 2010;8(1):011014-011014-7. doi:10.1115/1.4002400

EXAMPLE : FUEL CELL EMERGENCY POWER UNIT

→ Stack - PEM High Temperature

- Accept non pure H₂
- No humidification system
- Facilitate thermal integration

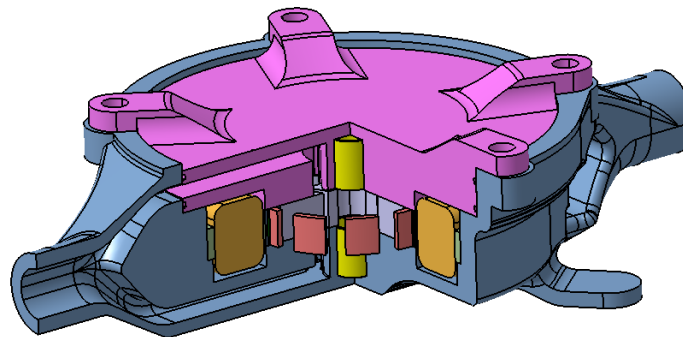
→ Solid Hydrogen Gas Generator

- Low pressure (20 bar max)
- Long life Storage
- Easier transportation
- Simplify logistic

→ Air Compressor with Air Bearings

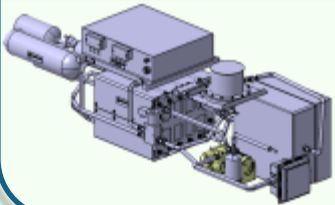
- No air pollution
- High ratio compression

→ Electrical pump



HYDROGEN POWER UNIT: SAFRAN ORGANIZATION

Aircraft Integration



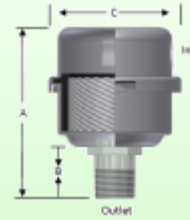
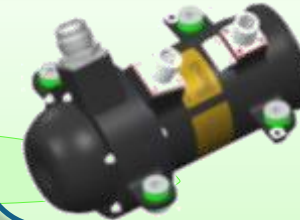
- Integration
- Safety
- Certification

Program Management SAFRAN Microturbo

PEMFC stack



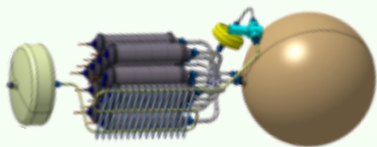
Cathode Line



Anode Line

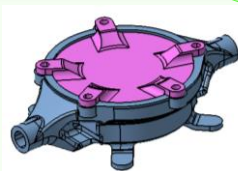


CGH2 – 350 bar



H2 solid P < 20 bar

Thermal Management



Conversion / Distribution



ECU



KEY MISSIONS, KEY TECHNOLOGIES, KEY TALENTS