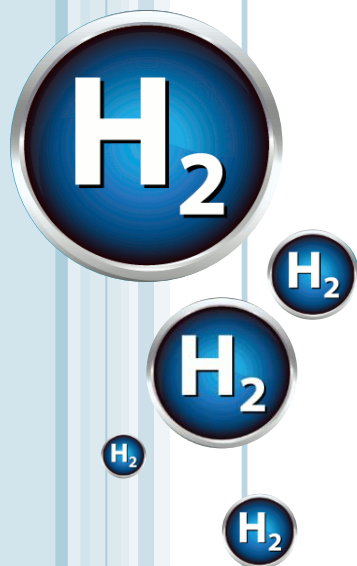


***NOVEL HIGH-PERFORMANCE BATCH
MINI REACTOR FOR HYDROGEN
PRODUCTION FROM CATALYTIC
HYDROLYSIS OF SODIUM
BOROHYDRIDE FOR PORTABLE
APPLICATIONS.***

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C. M. RANGEL, A. M. F. R. PINTO



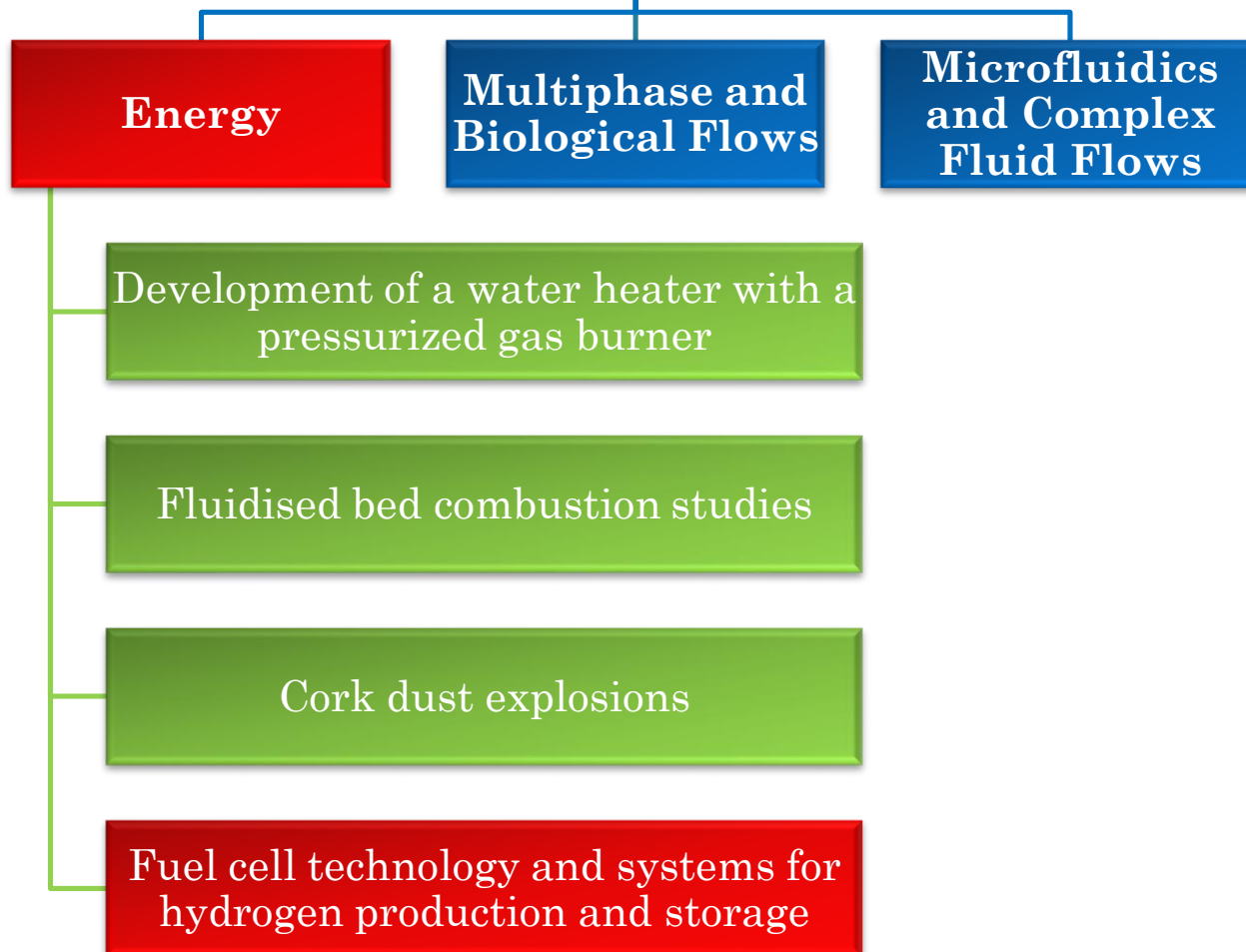


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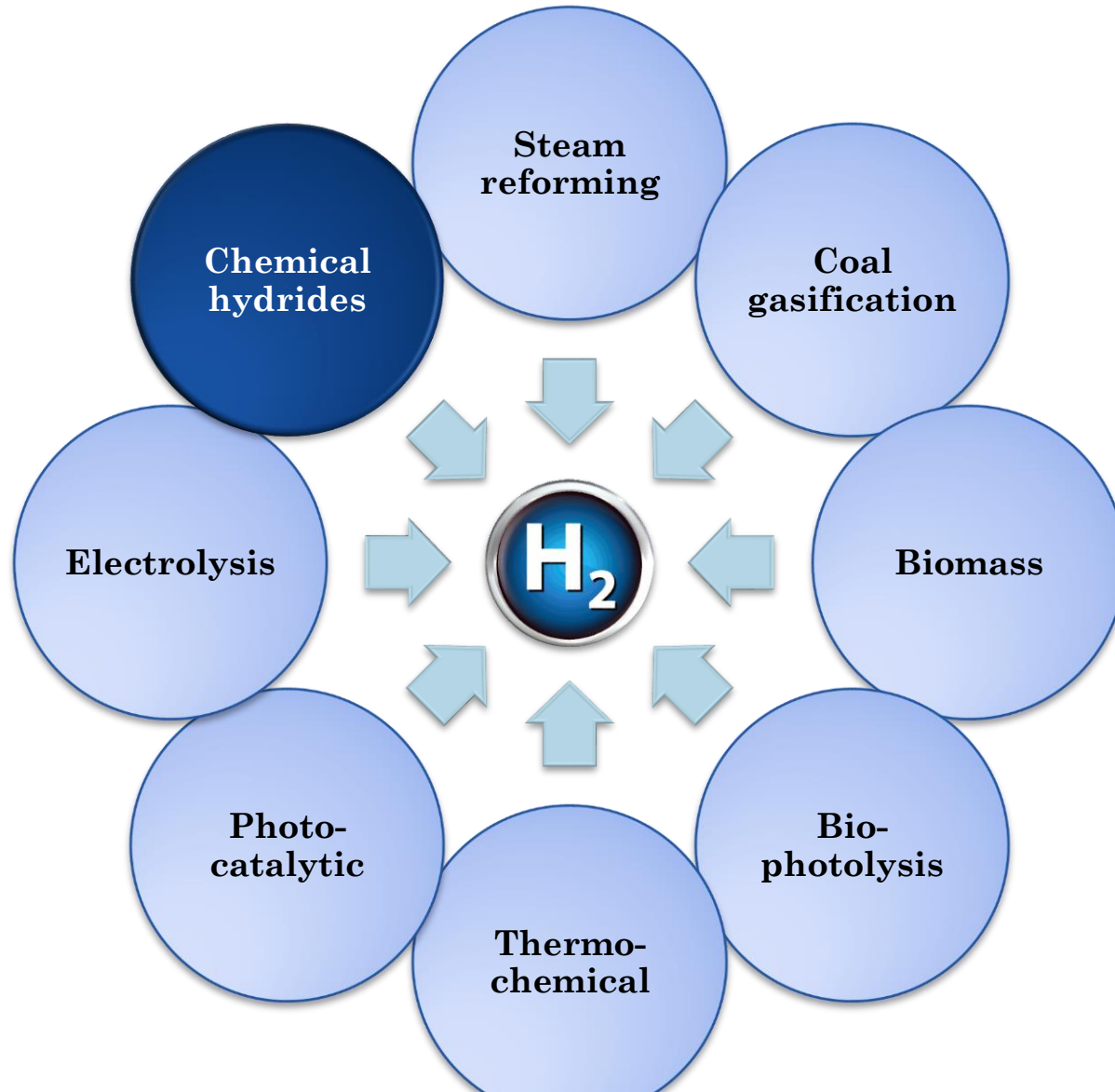


ABOUT CEFT



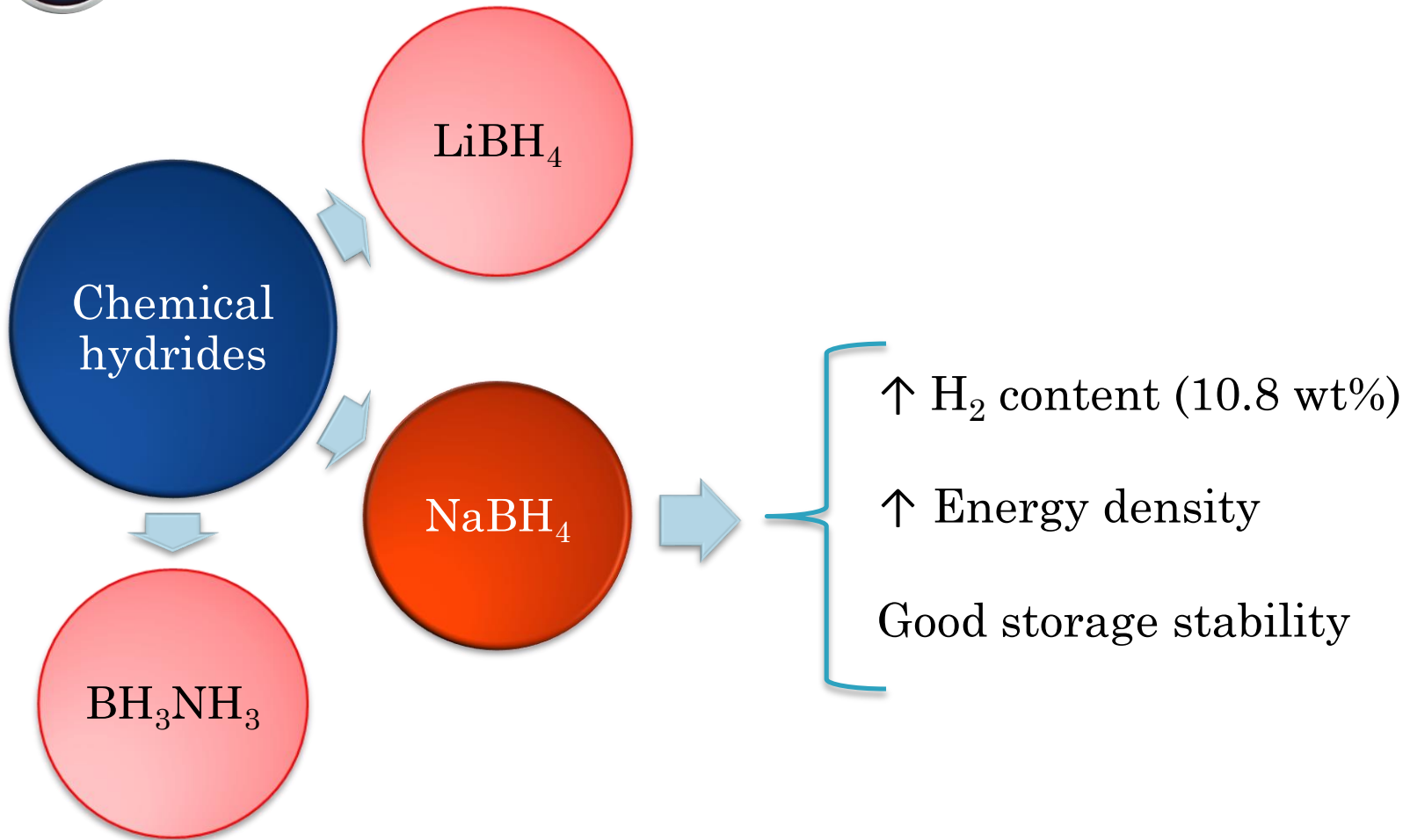


HYDROGEN PRODUCTION





HYDROGEN PRODUCTION





HYDROGEN PRODUCTION

NaBH₄ hydrolysis reaction:



- Hydration factor
- Ideal hydrolysis ($x = 0$)

- Exothermic reaction
- -210 kJ mol⁻¹

- Suitable catalyst
- Induces rapid H₂ production

- Sodium borate
- Can be recycled to NaBH₄

1940 - 1970

Discovery and first interest as H₂ generation and storage material

1970 - 2000

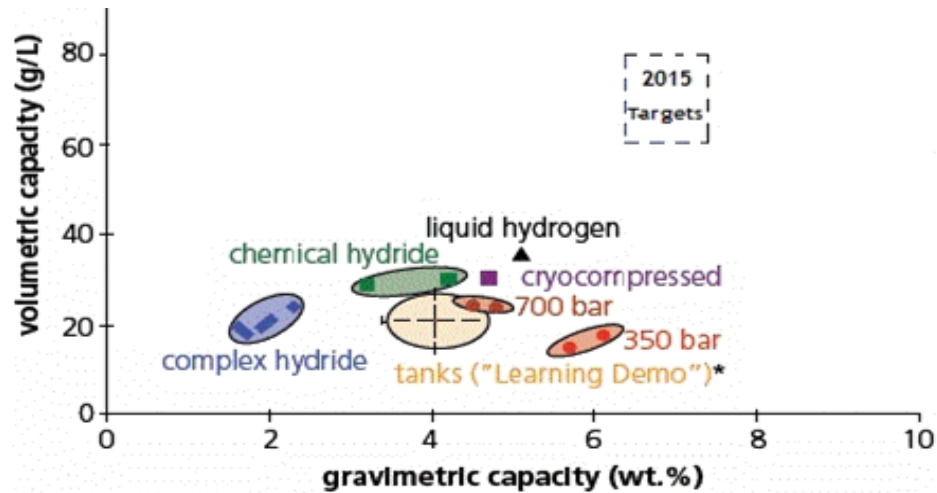
No interest as H₂ generation and storage material anymore

2000 - now

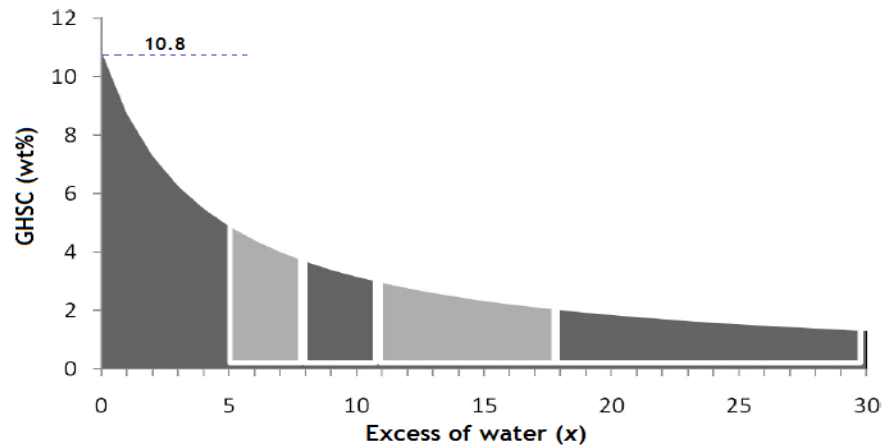
New interest



U.S. DOE TARGETS



Source: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/storage/tech_status.html



Source: U. B. Demirci *et al.*, "Sodium Borohydride Hydrolysis as Hydrogen Generator: Issues, State of the Art and Applicability Upstream from a Fuel Cell," *Fuel Cells*, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 335–350, Jun. 2010.

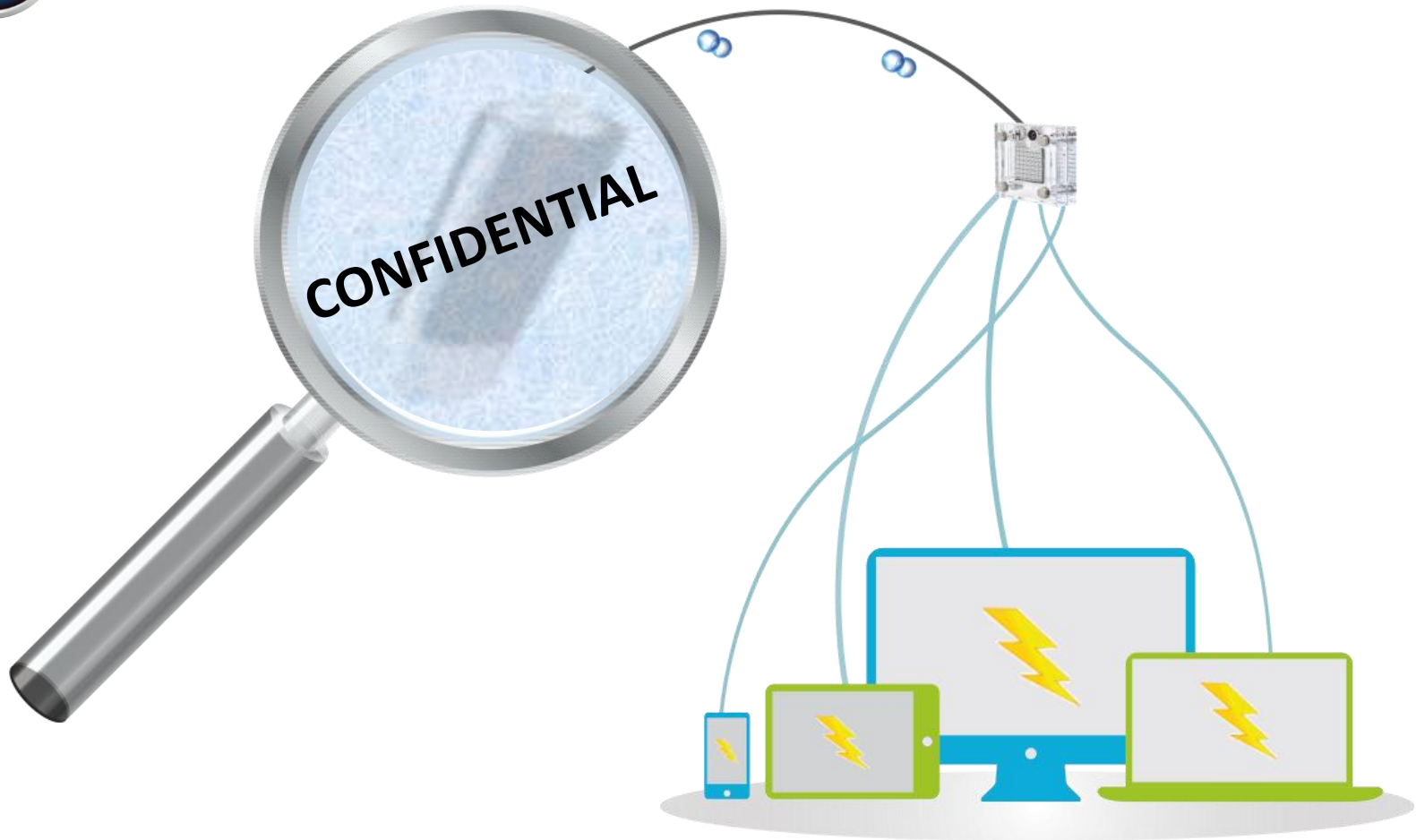


HYDROGEN: CHICKEN AND EGG PROBLEM





ENERGY VECTOR FOR PORTABLE APPLICATIONS



- Volume $\approx 9 \text{ cm}^3$
- Material: AISI 316L stainless steel

- Thickness: 5 mm
- Central ring thickness: 12 mm



ENERGY VECTOR FOR PORTABLE APPLICATIONS

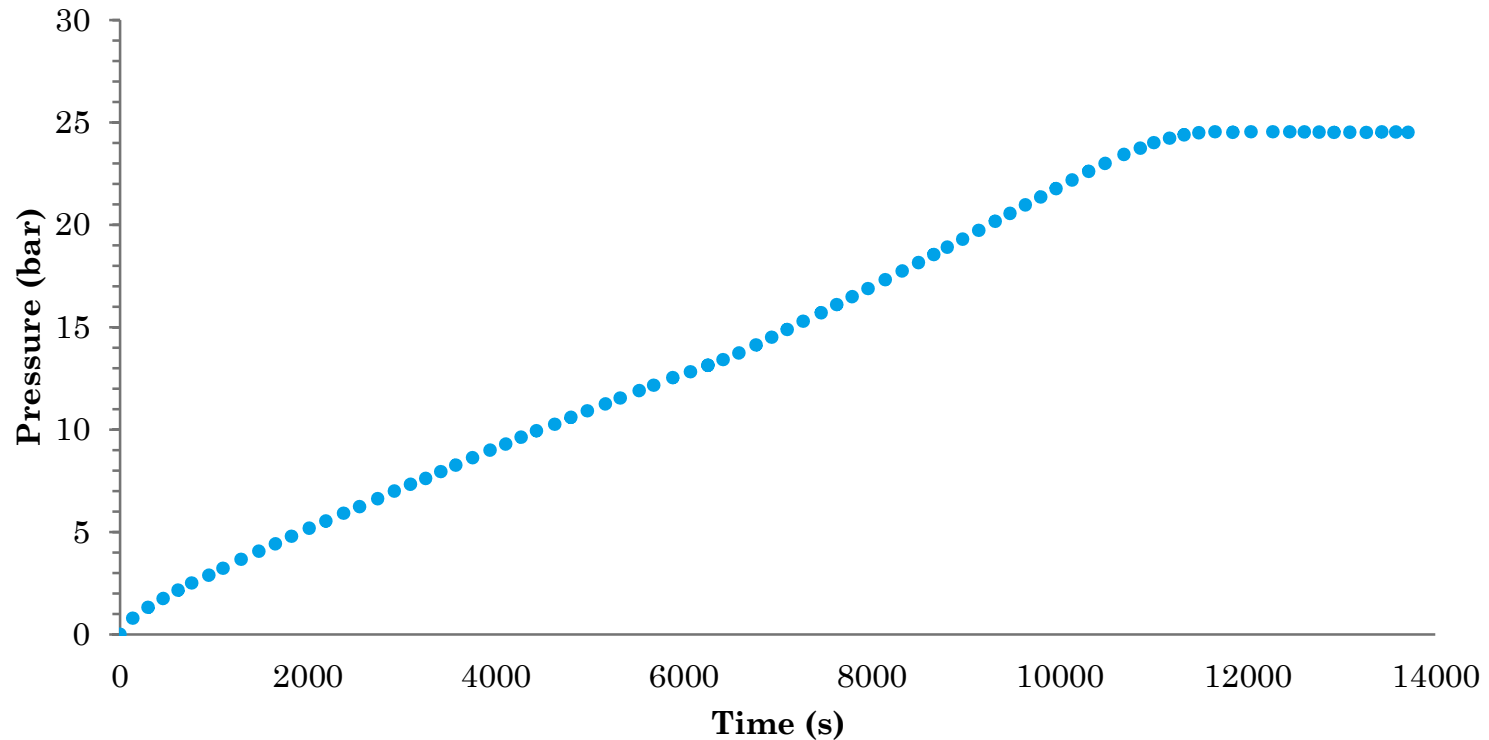
MOVIE:

“Hydrogen generation by catalytic hydrolysis of $NaBH_4$ for portable H_2 -PEMFC application on a mini reactor with an optimized geometry – How it works”



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

► Single use – Solid state

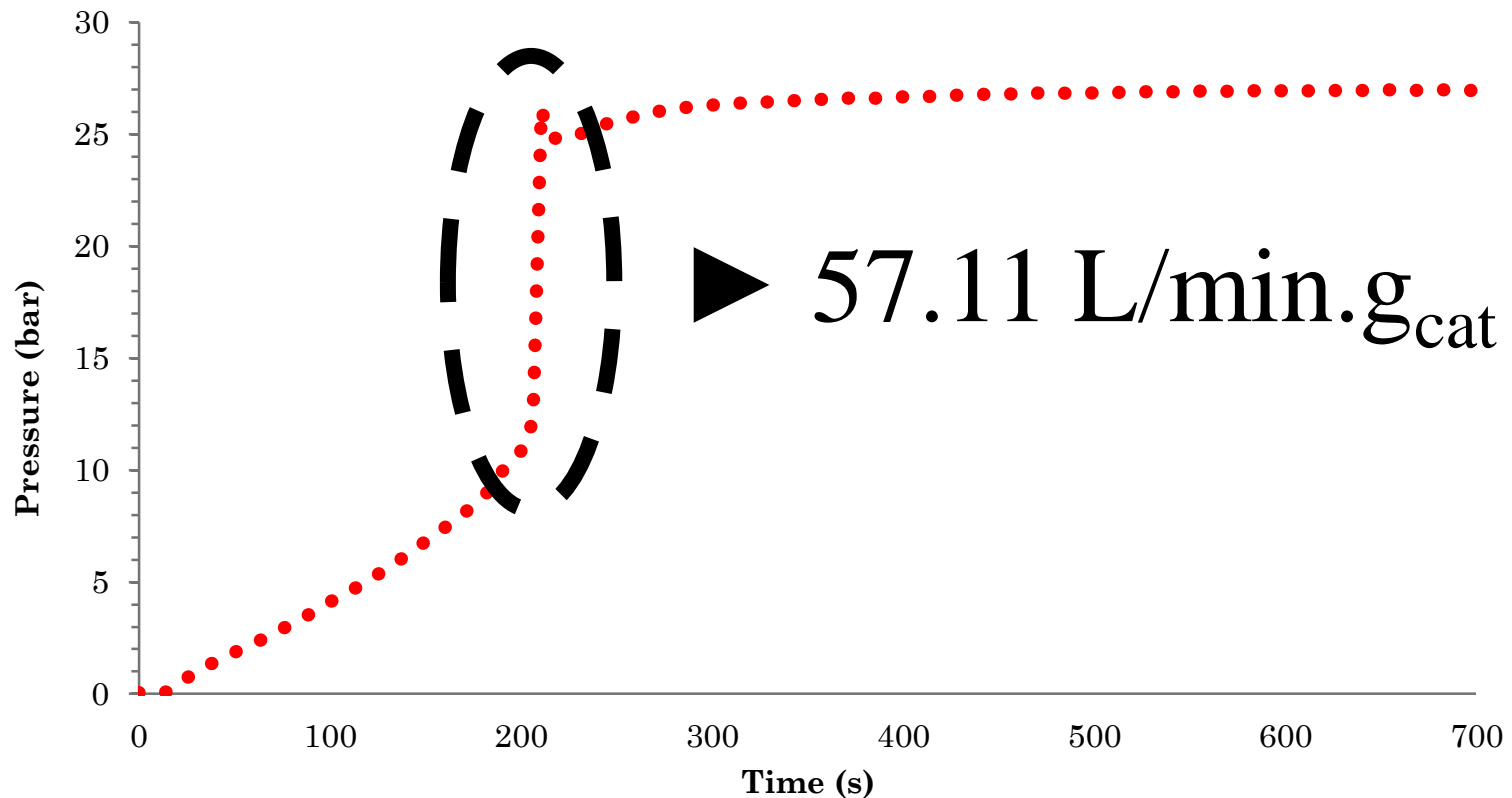


• • • x=2 | 0.056 L/min.gcat | 92.13% - Uncontrolled room temperature



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

► Single use – Solid state

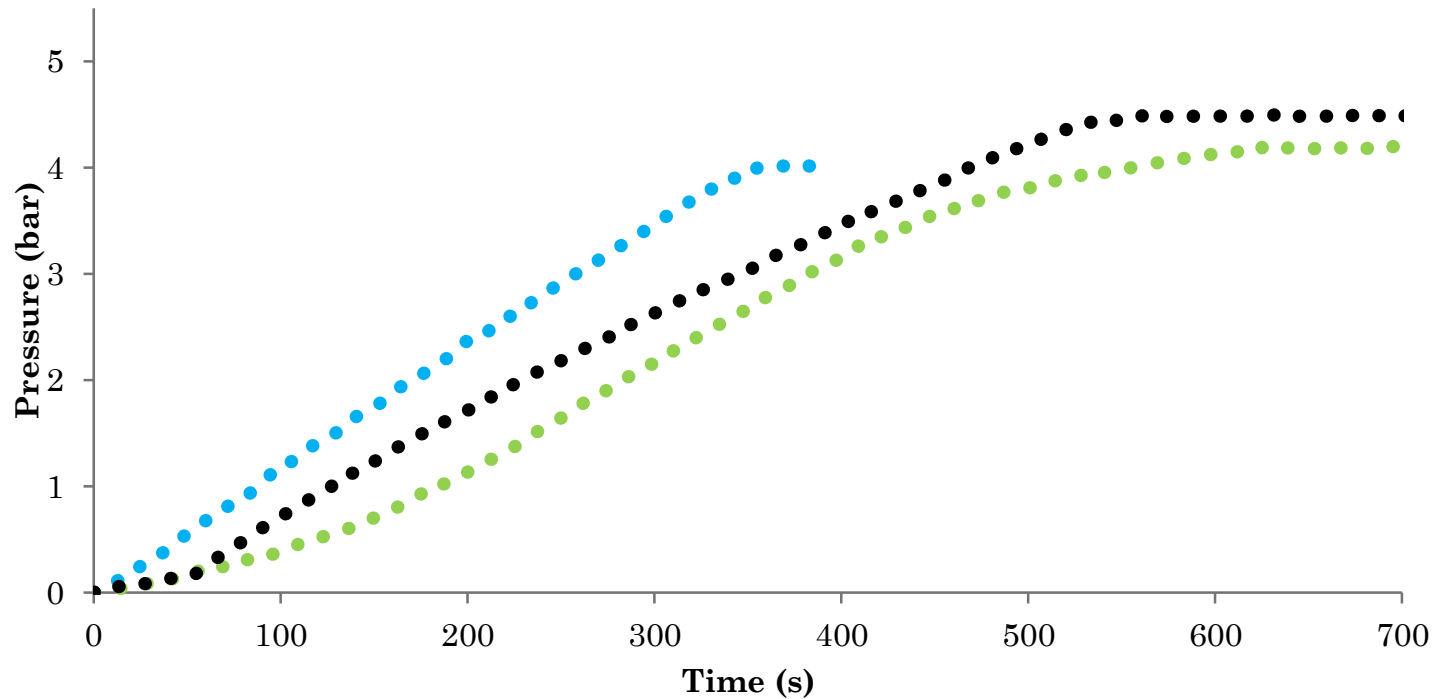


... x=2 | 1.14 L/min.g_{cat} | 91.30% - 50°C Control temperature



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

► Successive feeds – 7% NaOH

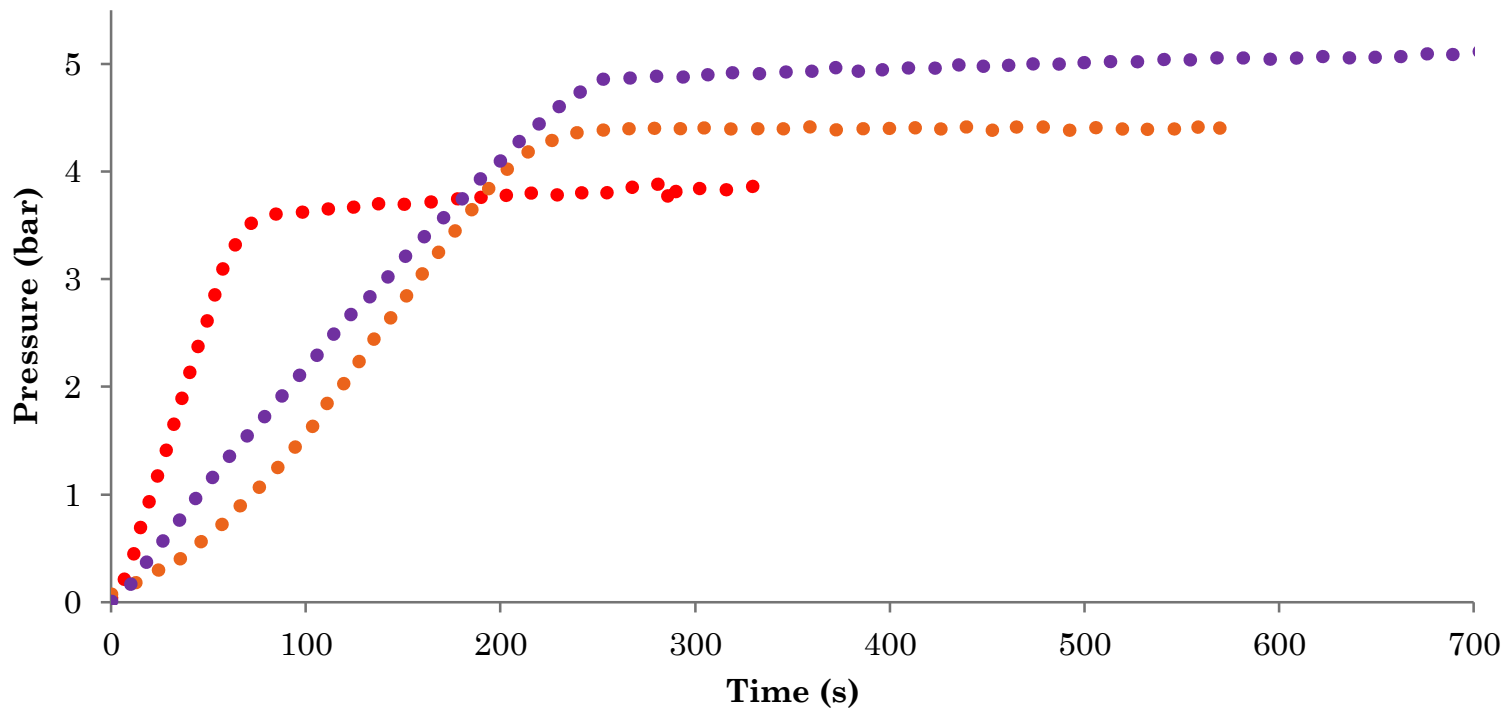


••• 1st Load | 0.9528 L/min.gcat | 89.46% - Uncontrolled room temperature



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

► Successive feeds – 7% NaOH

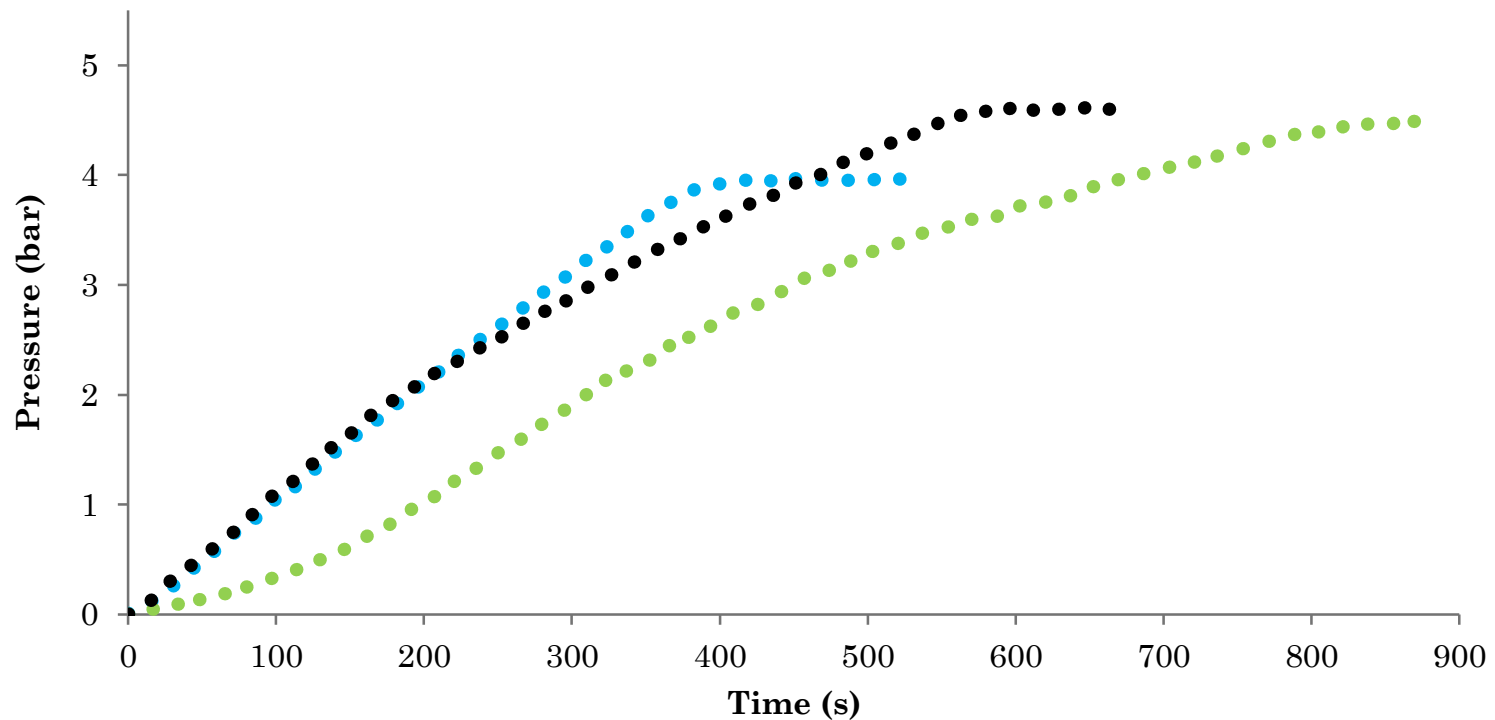


- ● ● 1st Load | 4.3726 L/min.gcat | 81.99% - 50°C Control temperature
- ● ● 7th Load | 1.6668 L/min.gcat | 85.14% - 50°C Control temperature
- ● ● 8th Load | 1.4323 L/min.gcat | 96.68% - 50°C Control temperature



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

► Successive feeds – 7% NaOH and 0.25% SDS

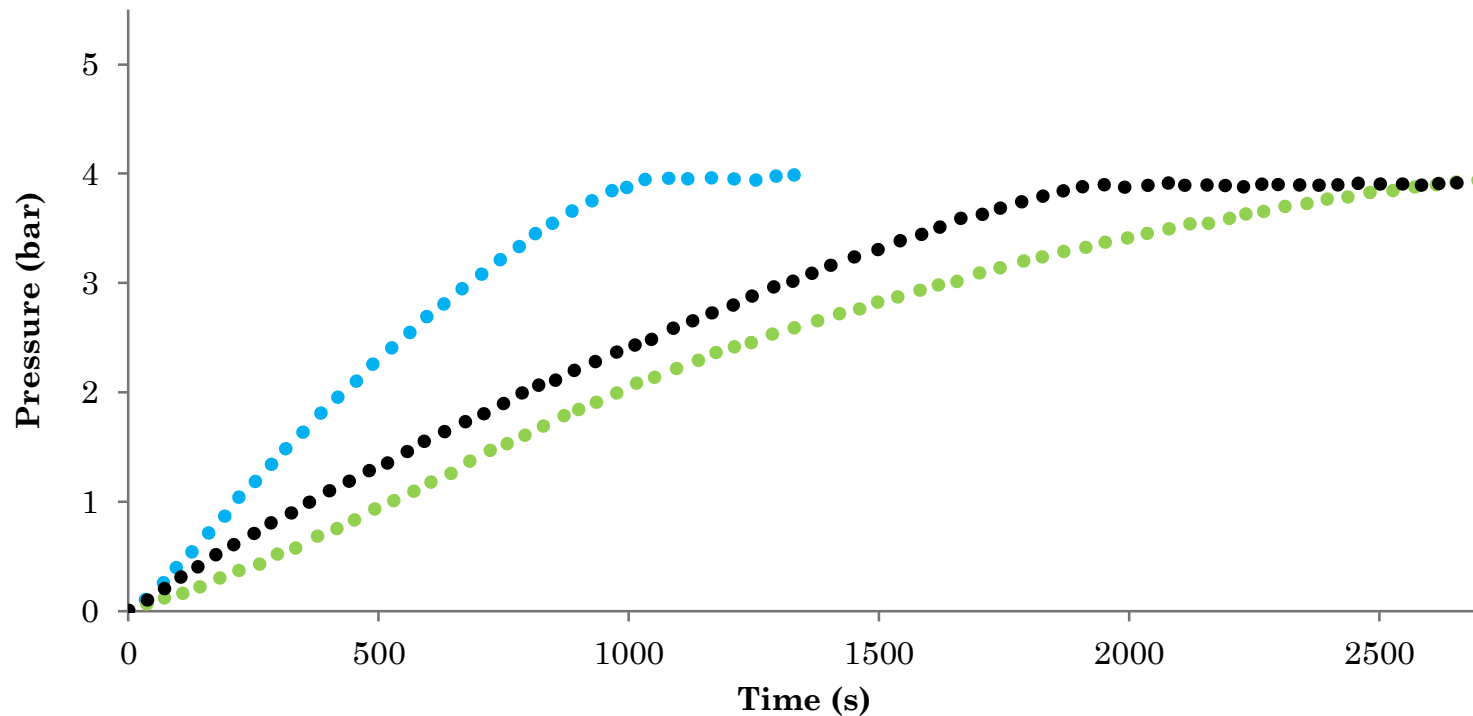


••• 1st Load | 0.8927 L/min.gcat | 87.87% - Uncontrolled room temperature



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

► Successive feeds – 20% NaOH



- 1st Load | 0.3633 L/min.gcat | 89.90% - Uncontrolled room temperature
- 7th Load | 0.1633 L/min.gcat | 87.84% - Uncontrolled room temperature
- 8th Load | 0.1679 L/min.gcat | 82.65% - Uncontrolled room temperature



CONCLUSIONS

○ Single use

- ✓ Highest HGR reported with a Ru based catalyst ($57.11 \text{ L}_{\text{H}_2} \text{ min}^{-1} \text{ g}_{\text{Cat}}^{-1}$)
- ✗ Obtained for experiments carried out at 50°C
- ✗ $\text{GHSC}_{\text{Room temperature}} = 5.8 \text{ wt\%}$

○ Successive feeds

- ✓ Efficient hydrogen generation with successive loadings of fuel
- ✗ $\text{GHSC} \approx 1.7 \text{ wt\%}$
- ✗ Stirring promotes the contact between the reactants → increase of parameters

○ Reactor geometry

- ✓ The optimized geometry exempt the addition of surfactant
- ✓ Suitable for portable applications



FUTURE WORKS & PERSPECTIVES



Research/Synthesis of a suitable catalyst for room temperature reaction



New materials that support the construction of a lighter reactor

$$r = \frac{k_r KC}{(1 + KC)}$$

Development of a kinetic model



Close the reaction loop: recycling $NaBO_2 \cdot xH_2O$



TH₂ANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION