

# **Hydrogen from Cracked Ammonia for Alkaline FUEL CELL- Rechargeable Battery Hybrids and ICE Vehicles**

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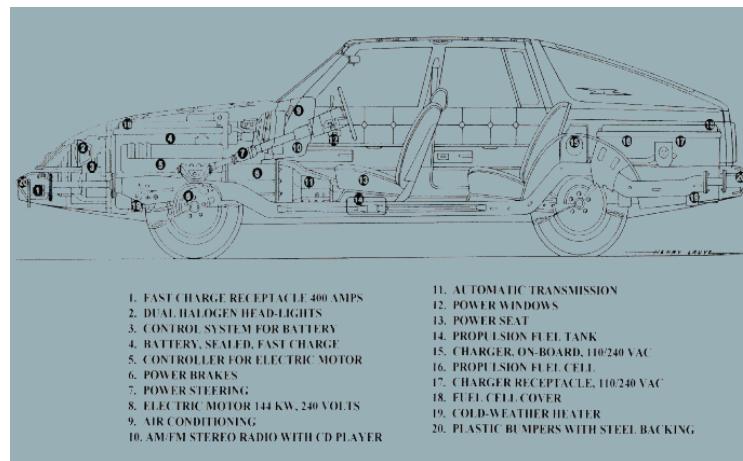
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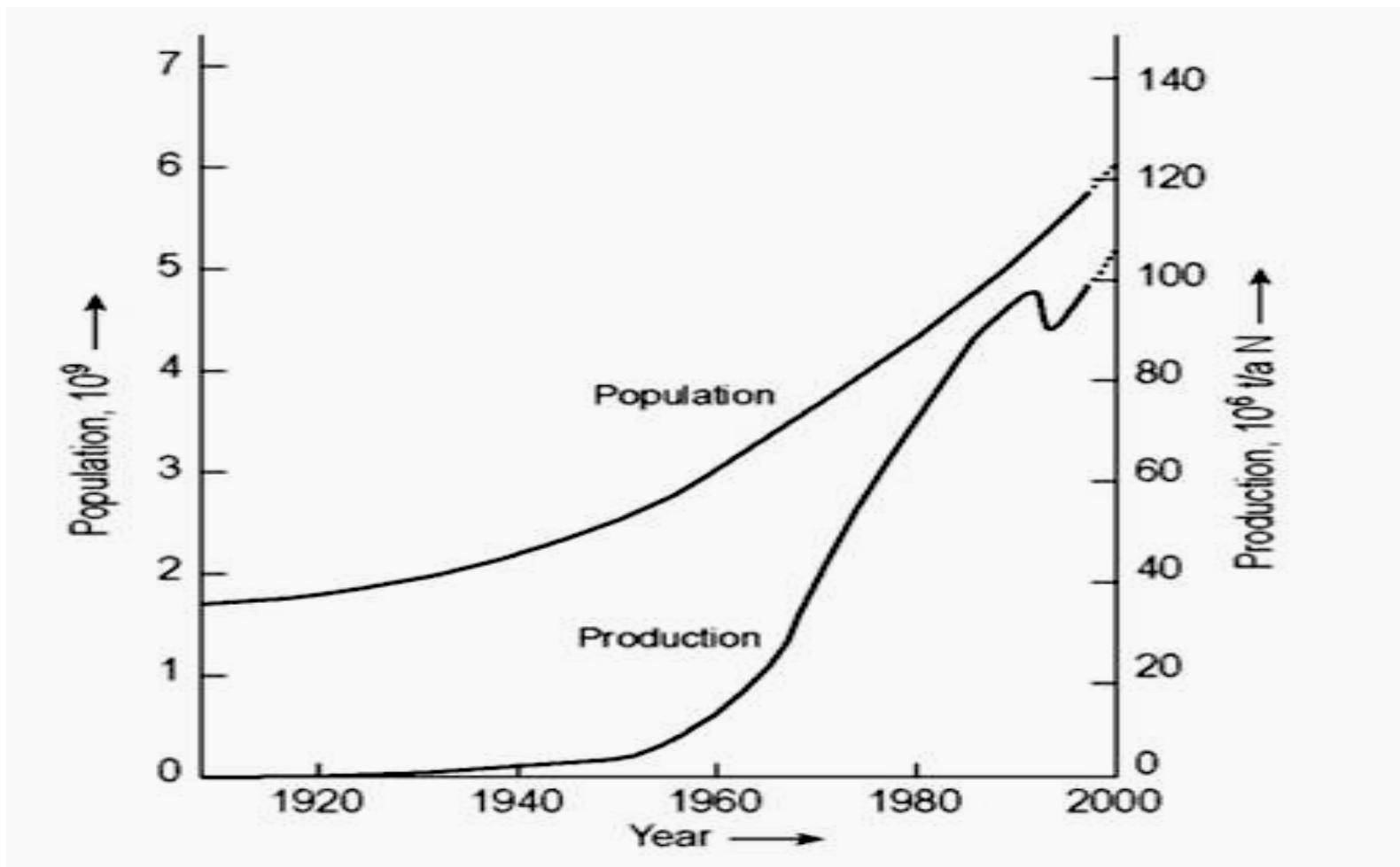
# Objectives

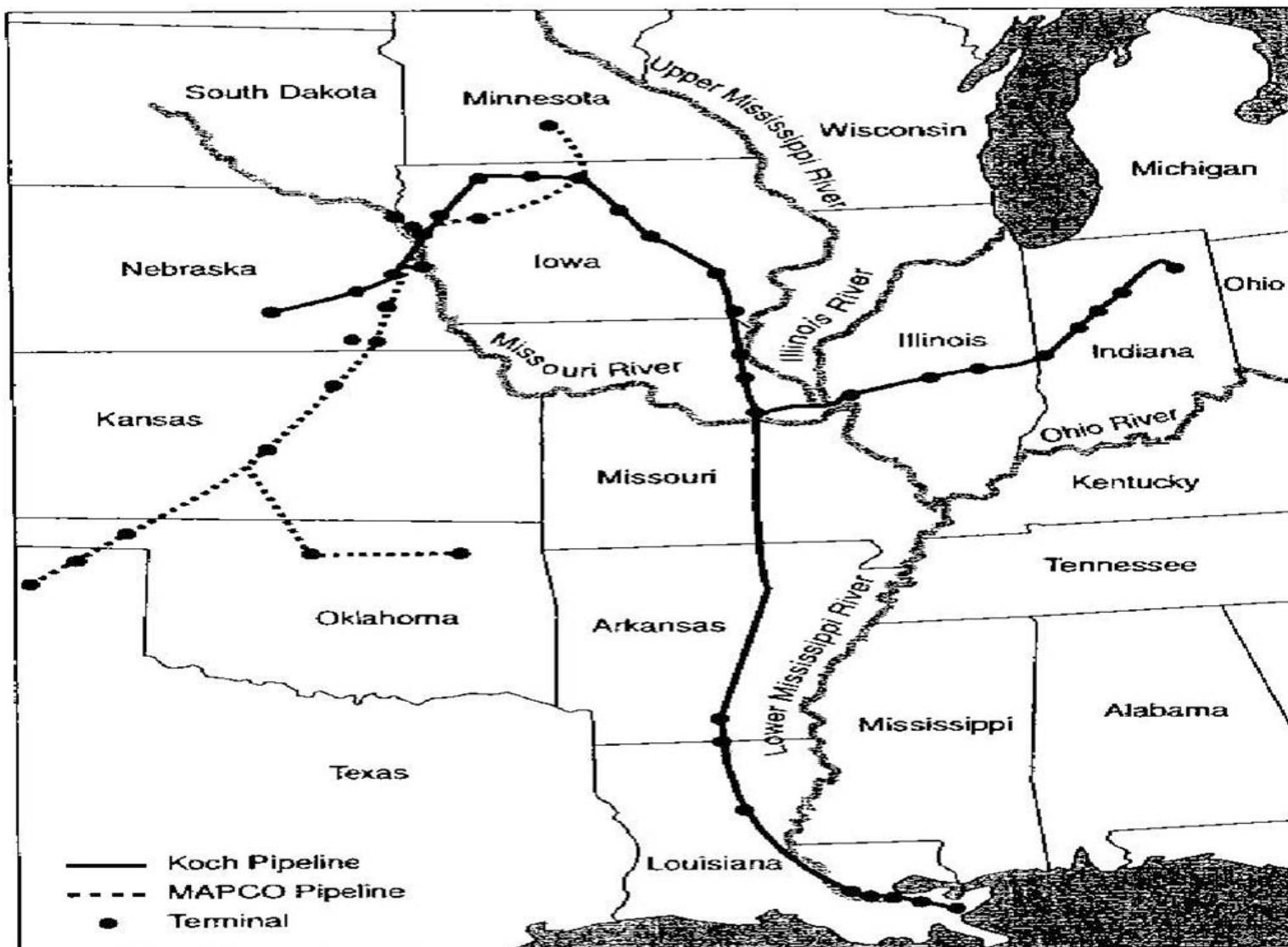
- Design of an Alkaline Fuel Cell System with circulating Electrolyte for vehicles in intermittent duty service and small units for uninterrupted hybrid power supplies.
- Development of low cost Ammonia Cracker
- Optimisation of System Performance & Life
- Cost Reductions for accessories, especially:
- Catalyst reduction, use of non-Pt catalyst

# PROBLEMS

- New Energy Technologies like Fuel Cells and Fuel Cell Hybrids need Hydrogen
- The Handling and Storage of Hydrogen is questionable, dangerous and expensive
- Ammonia as Global Hydrogen Carrier may solve the Storage and Distribution Situation
- What other H<sub>2</sub> Carriers are to consider ?
- Are renewable Energy Sources available?

# Development of ammonia production and world population





Ammonia shipped by Pipelines in the USA

# Ammonia, NH<sub>3</sub>

- Heating Values:  
Lower: 18.6 MJ/kg , Upper: 22.5 MJ/kg
- Storage as Liquid:  
Pressure: 8.6 bar at 20 ° C  
Density: 0.61 kg / cm<sup>3</sup> (11.3 MJ / Liter)
- 1 Liter NH<sub>3</sub> (lq) stores 1290 Liter H<sub>2</sub> (gas)
- 1 Mol Hydrogen corresponds to 22 Liter
- 22 Liter Hydrogen can produce 54 Ahrs.



Gas Station selling small Propane Tanks

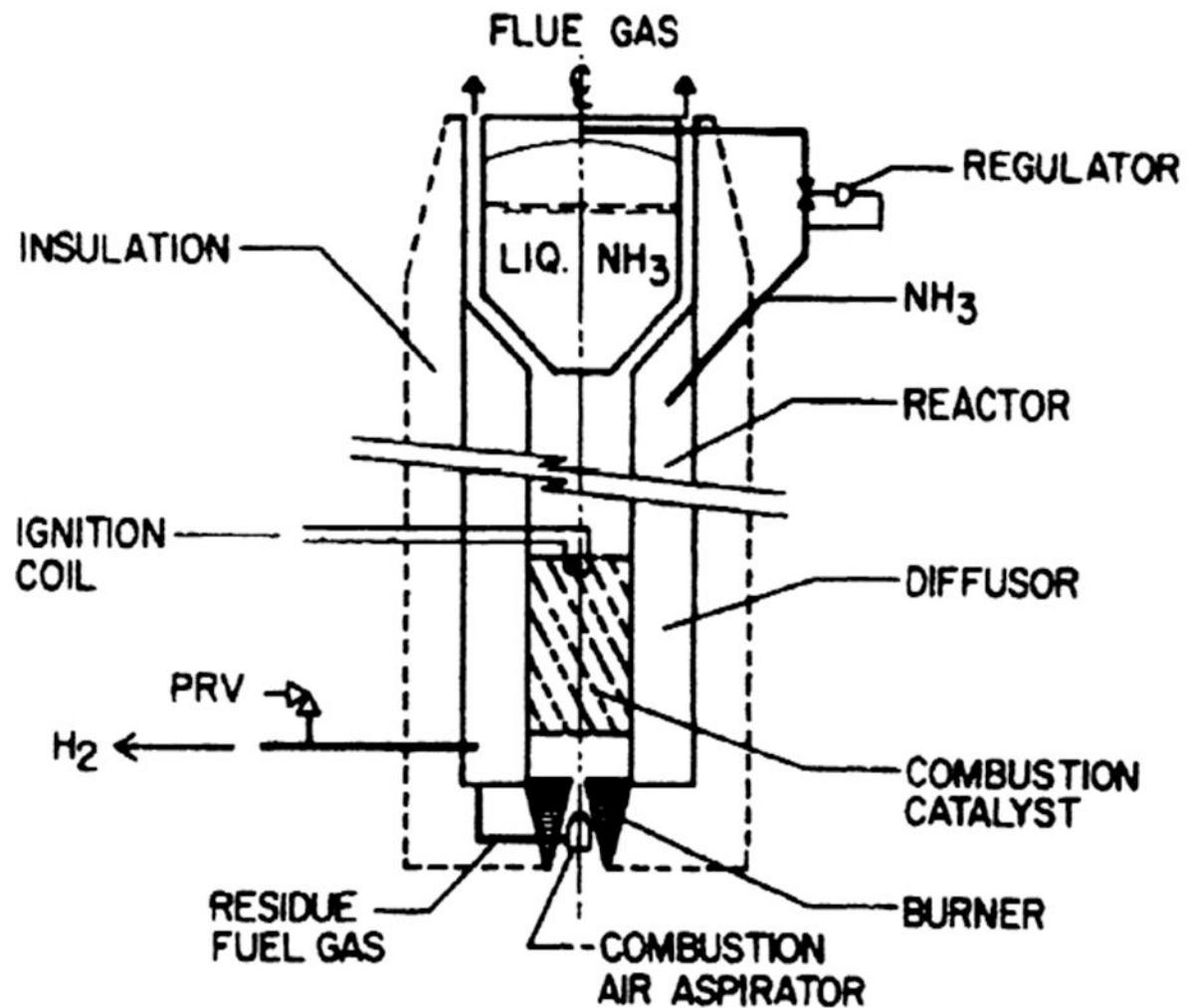
# Advantages of Ammonia

- Simple Storage as Liquid
- High Storage Density at low Pressure
- Does not burn easily, No CO<sub>2</sub> No NO<sub>x</sub>
- Easy and efficient to Crack (reform)
- Great Experience in Industry and Farming
- Biologically completely safe (e.g. spilling)
- Poisoning by Inhalation completely reversible
- Lower Cost than Hydrogen or Methanol

# Reforming Ammonia is endothermic

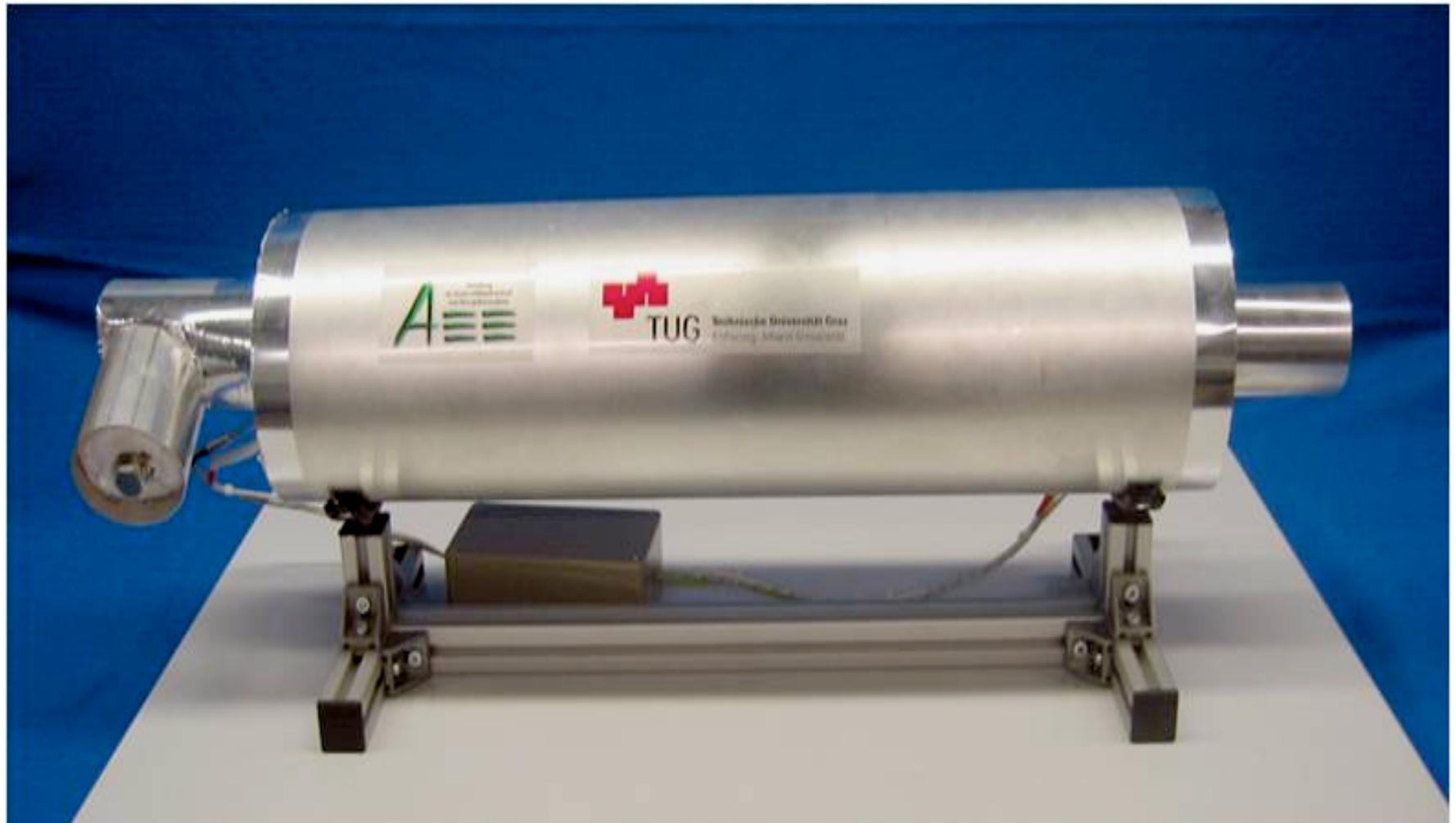
- 1 kW NH<sub>3</sub> plus Heat produces 1.15 kW H<sub>2</sub>
- Residual NH<sub>3</sub> after reforming: 100 to 300 ppm, suitable for alkaline Fuel Cells, can be cleaned by adsorption to 1 or 4 ppm for PEM Fuel Cells
- Adsorption cleaning uses only 3 % of energy and is a simple and low-cost process

Temperature of reforming determines catalyst type, efficiency and cracker construction cost

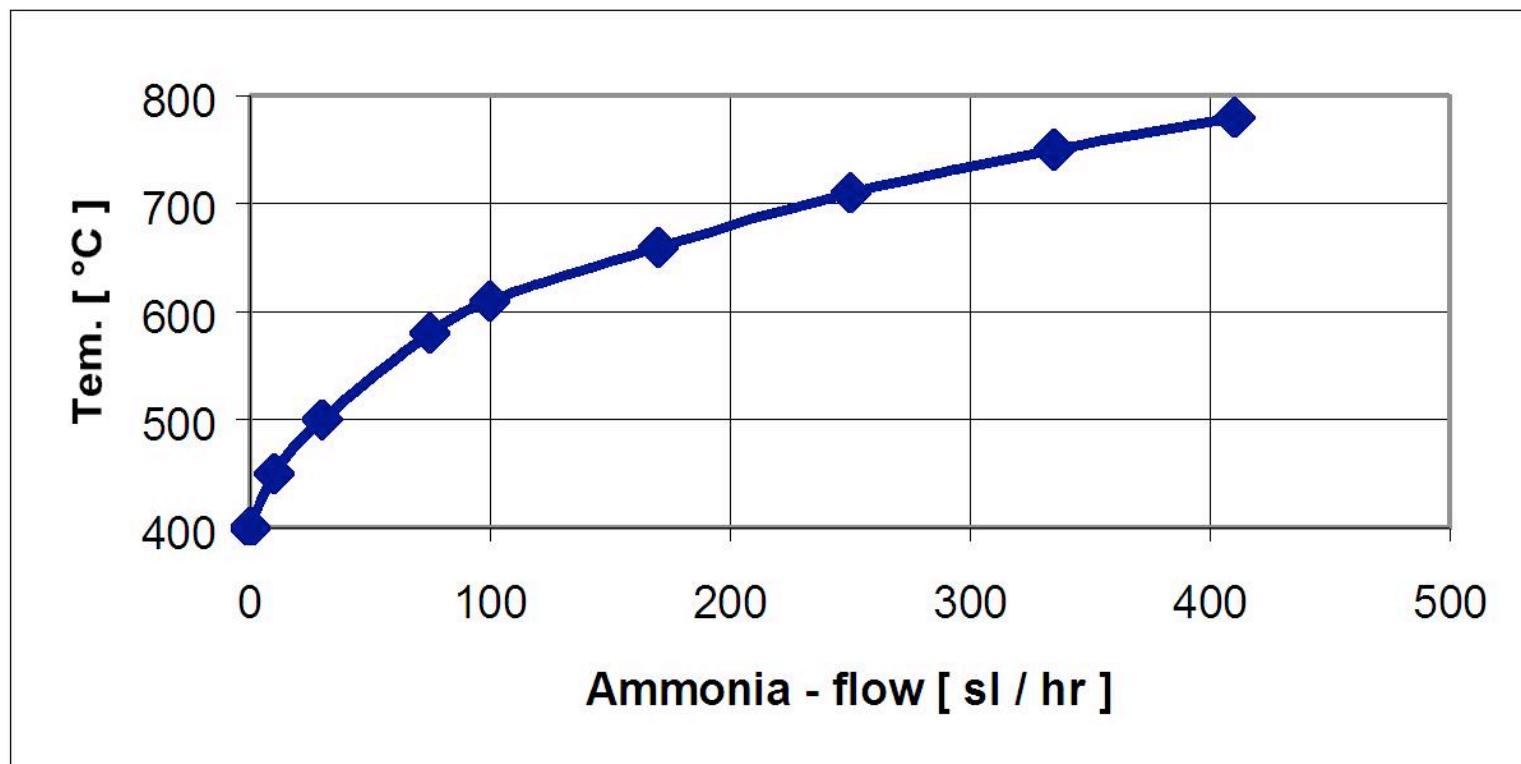


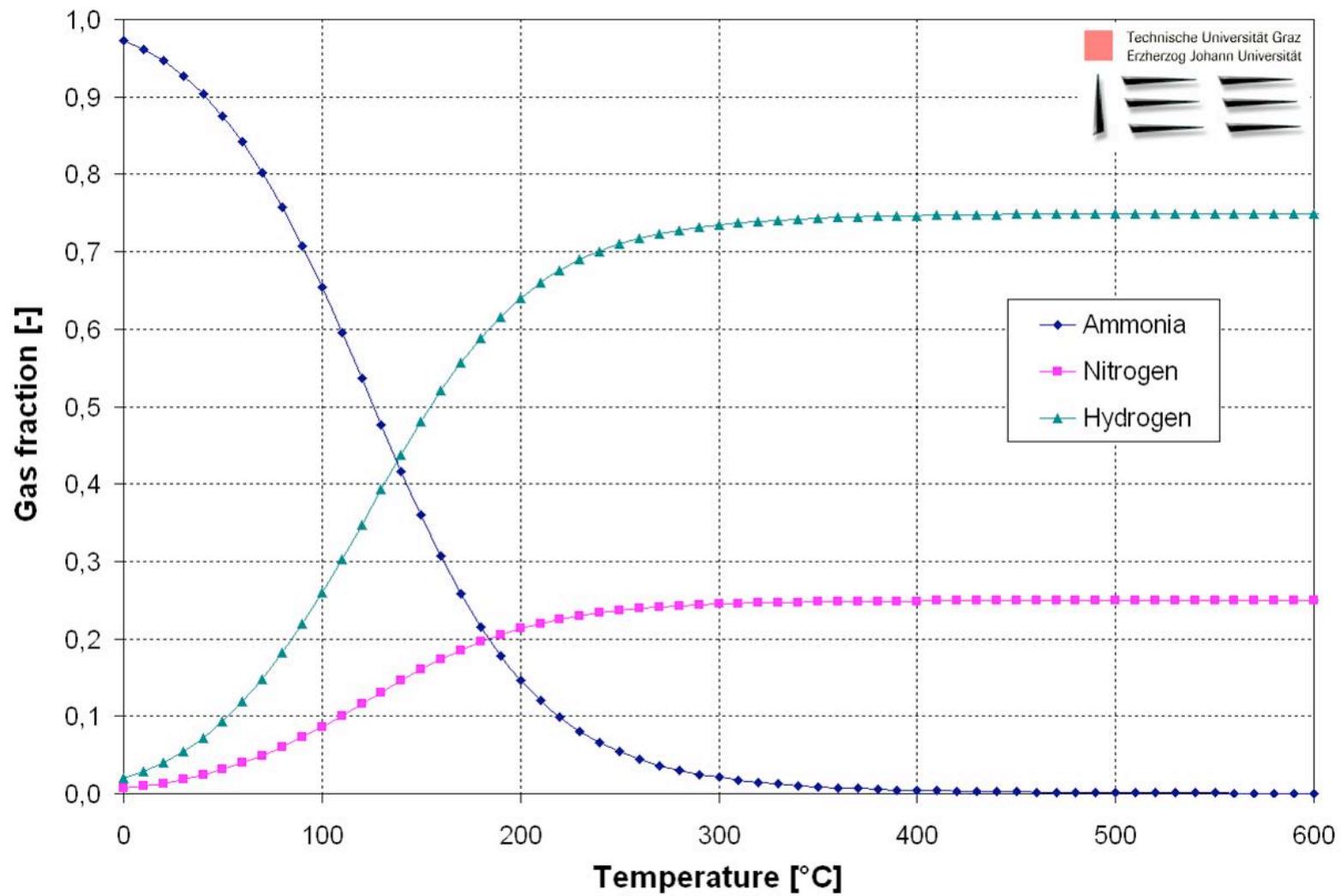
Principle of an Ammonia Cracker

# Electrically heated 3 kW Ammonia Cracker



*Cracking efficiency (> 99,99 conversion)  
with Ni-Ru - Catalyst*

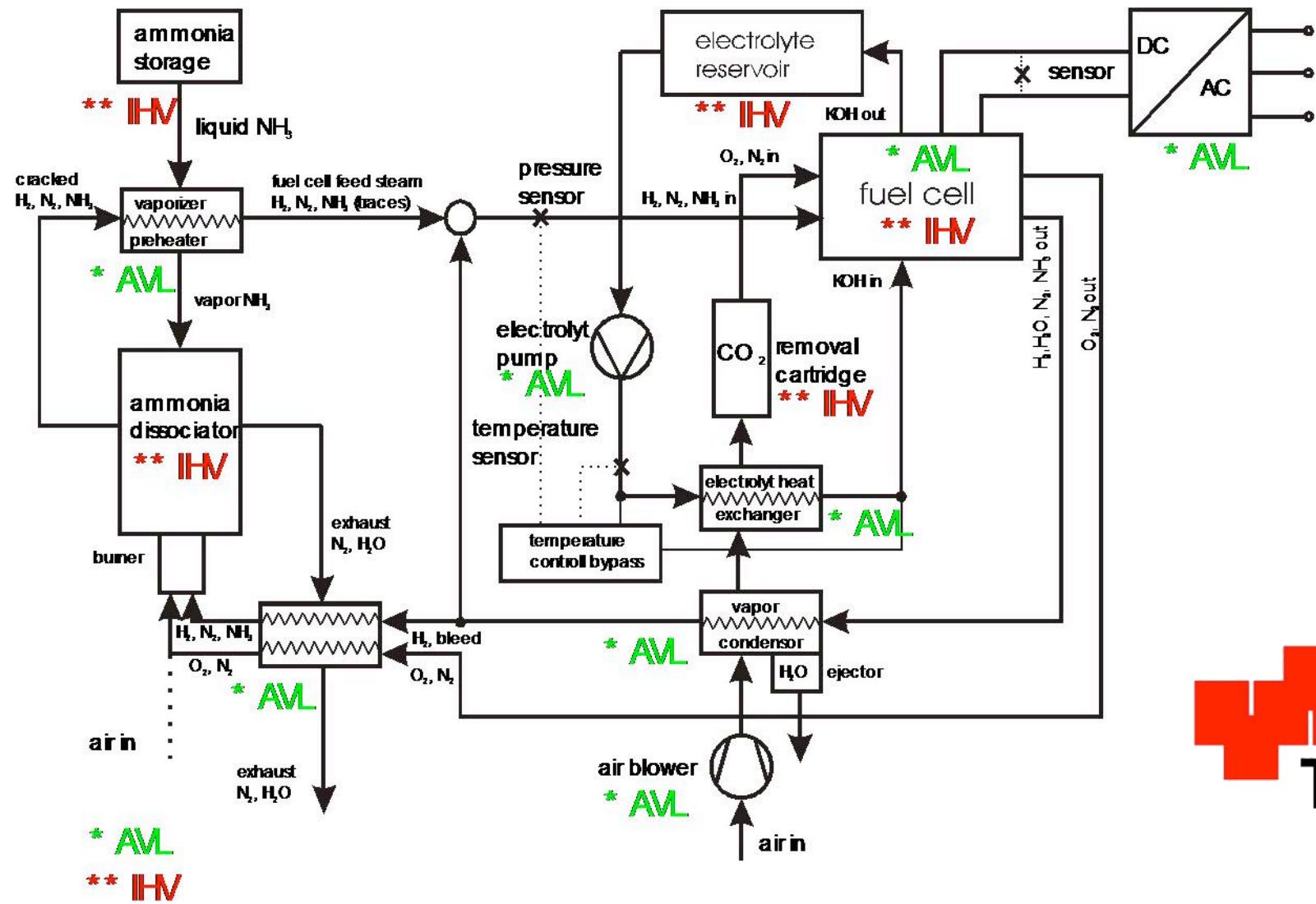




## Thermodynamic of the Ammonia Thermal Cracking Process

# Properties of the AES System

- ☺ low cost electrodes (carbon-based, plastic-bonded)
- ☺ low cost monopolar stack design, no bipolar plates
- ☺ low cost commercial tools for operating the stack
- ☺ no humidifier, no compressors, no membranes
- ☺ fuel ( $H_2$ , pure or reformed) at ambient pressure
- ☺ air at ambient pressure
- ☺ easy startup (hybrid) within minutes
- ☺ simple shutdown
- ☺ self-regulating water and thermal management
- ☺ tolerates 150ppm  $CO_2$  (air: 300ppm)



# Combination of an AFC and an NH<sub>3</sub>-Cracker

# Hybrid AFC running on NH<sub>3</sub>



**Anhydrous  
Ammonia**

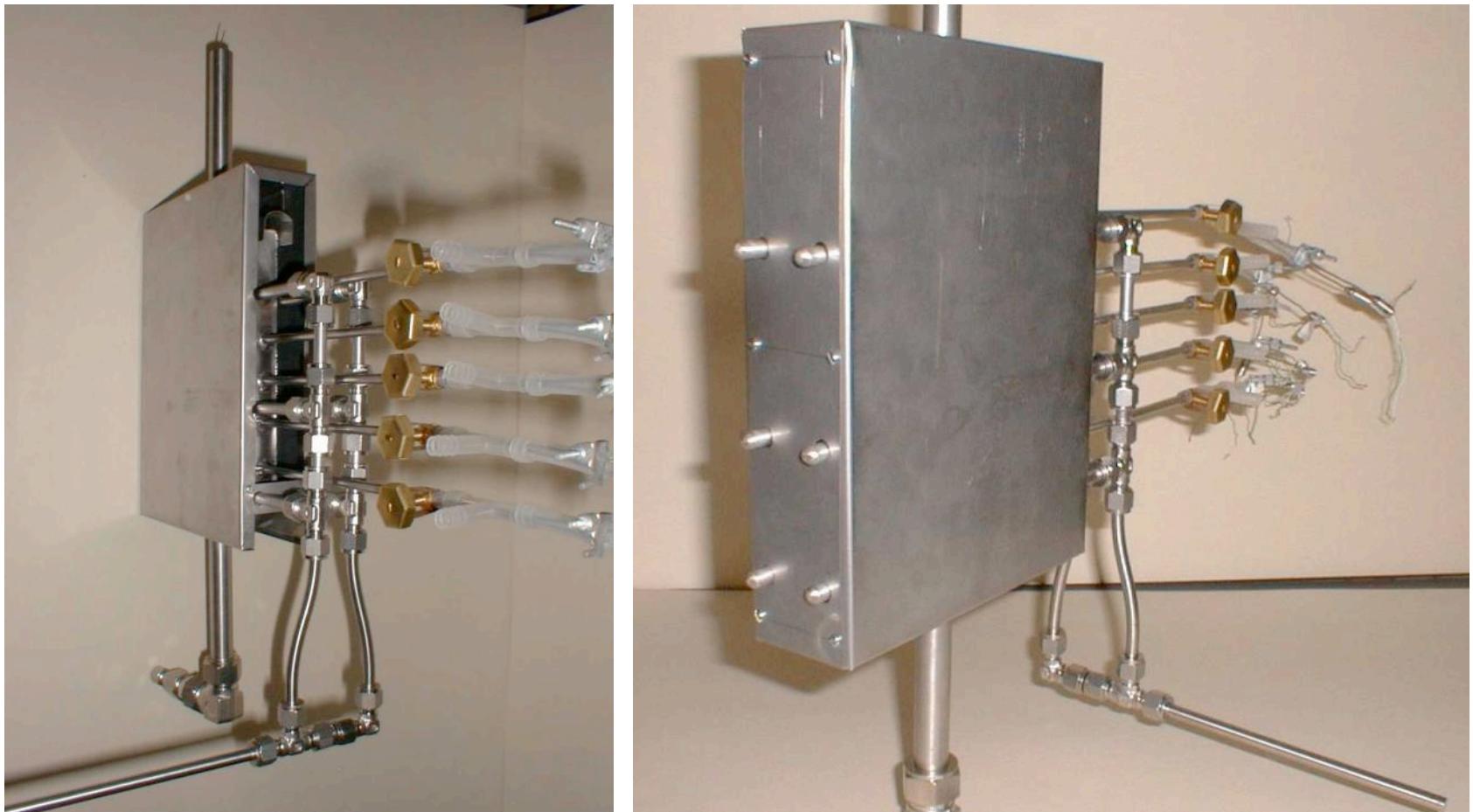
**Ammonia  
Cracker**

**Fuel Cell Module II**

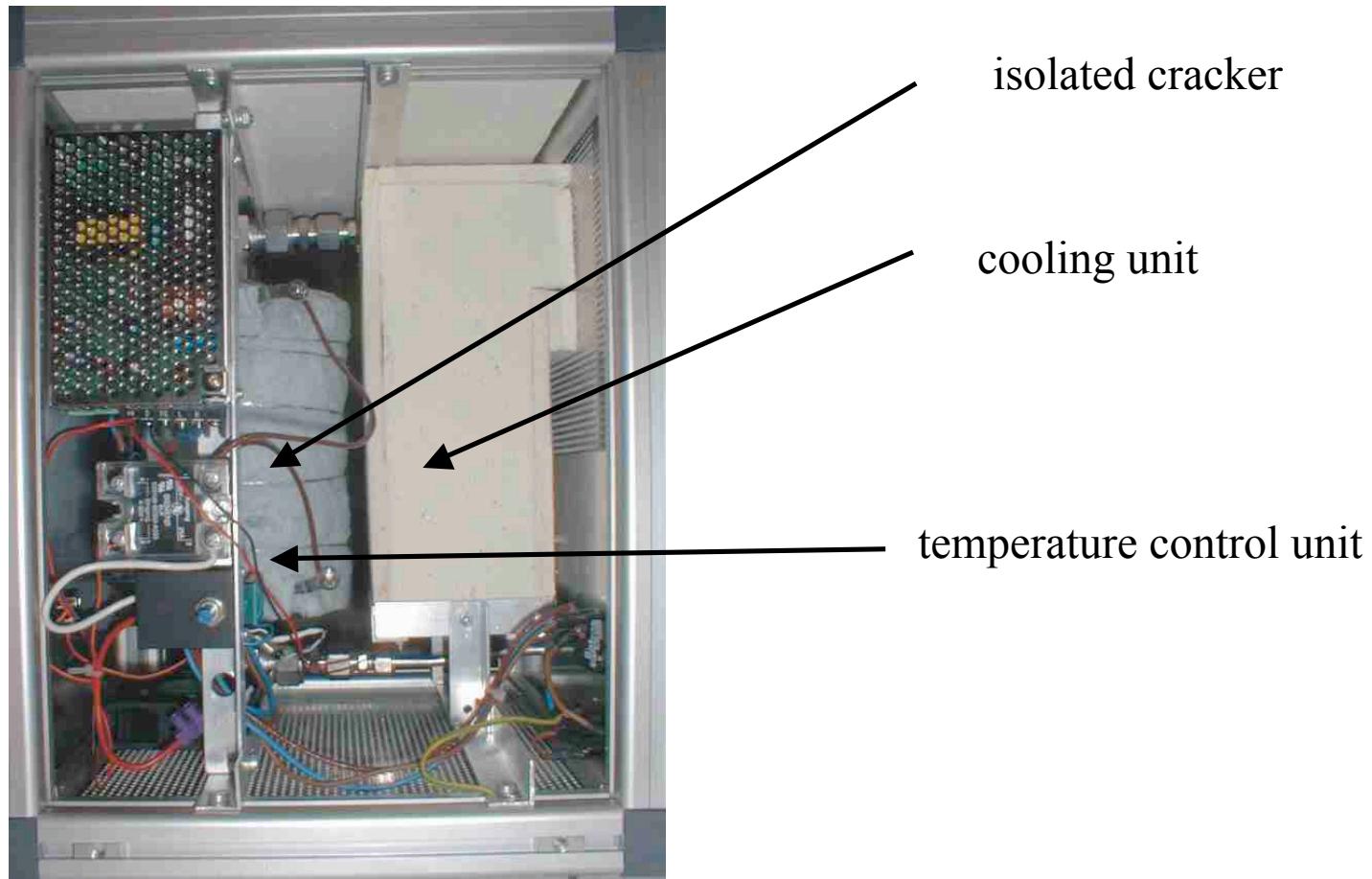
**Hybrid battery  
(lead acid)**

**Electric Motor  
and Fan**

# Cracker IV front and rear view



# Prototype II - Components



# **AMMONIA FOR SILVER VOLT ELECTRIC CAR**

**WITH 60 kW APOLLO FUEL CELL**

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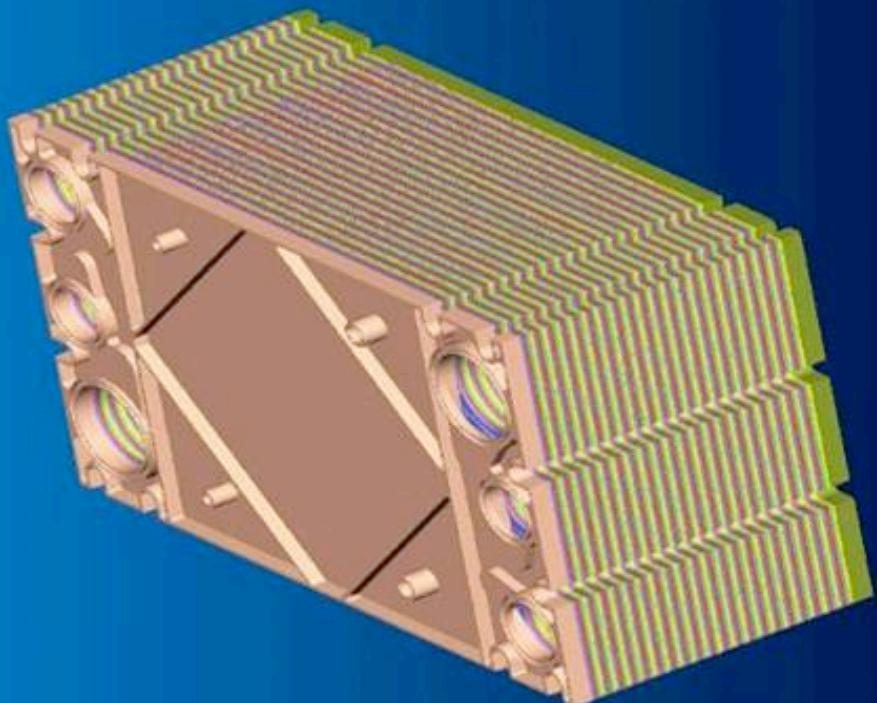
***DRIVING RANGE: 240 MILES***

**AMMONIA: 60.48 kg –80 Liters –21 Gallons**

**1 –Gallon of Ammonia weighs 5.1 –pounds**

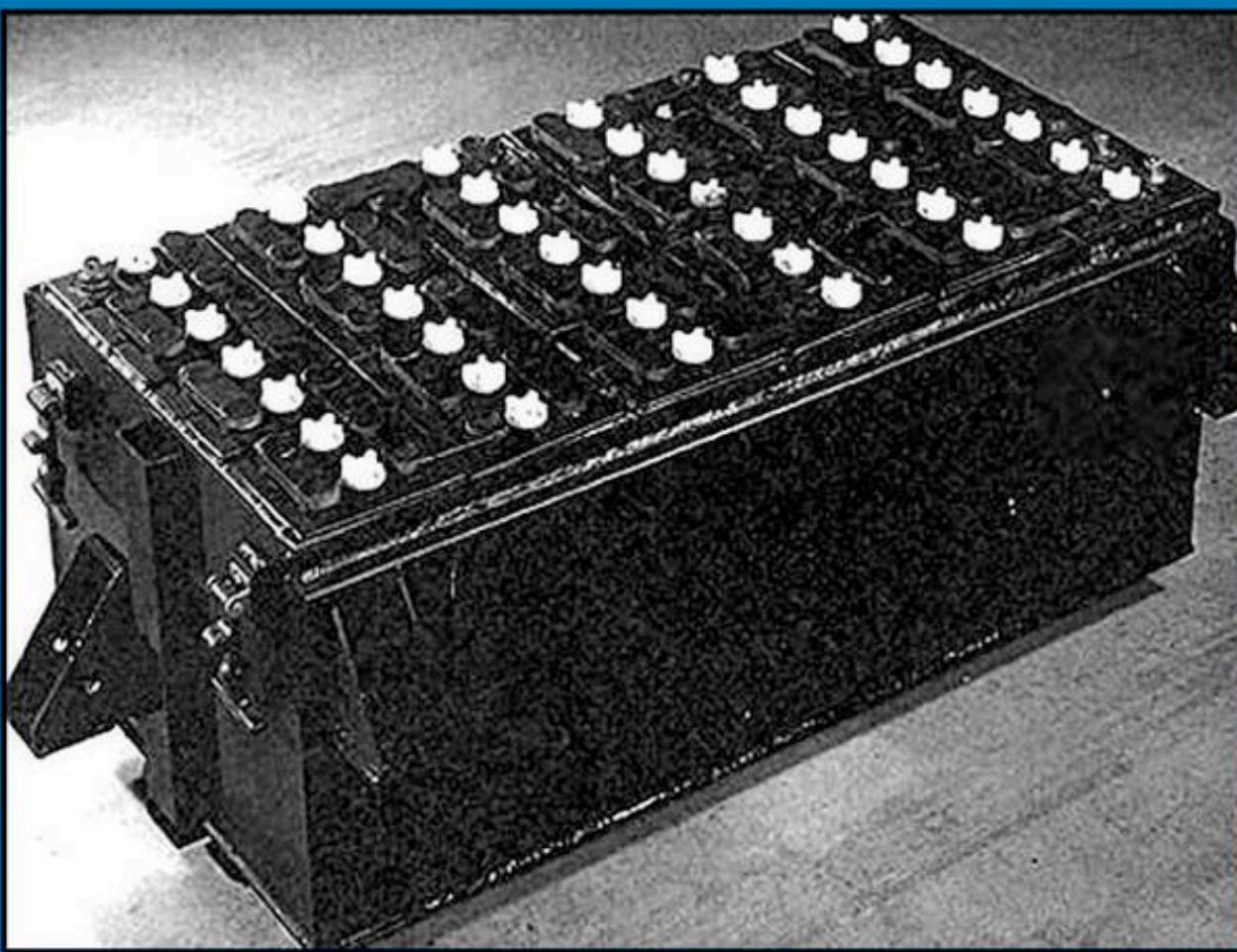
**1 –Gallon of Gasoline weighs 6.1 -pounds**

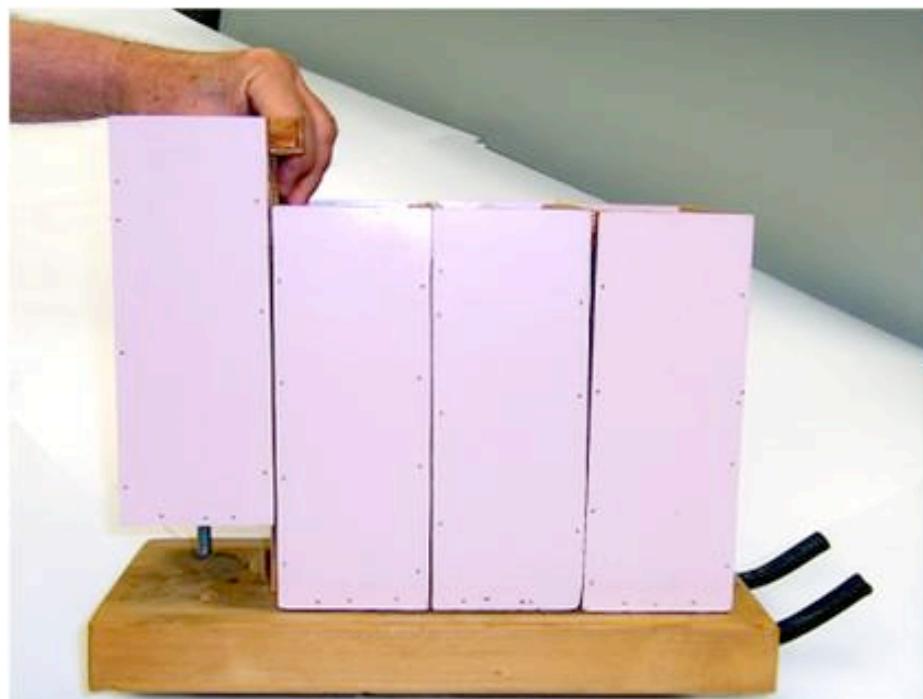
# **APOLLO FUEL CELL STACK**



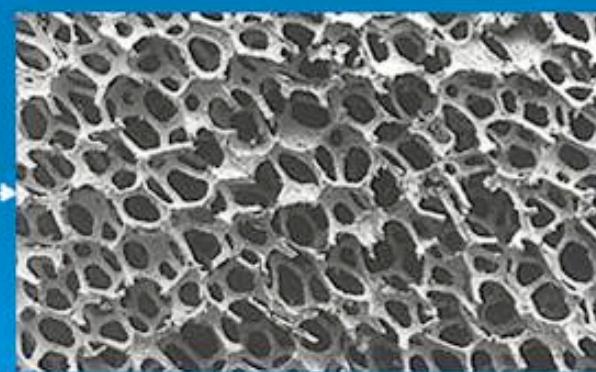
**Complete cell sub-assembly  
containing all 4 frames**

# **APOLLO™ LEAD COBALT BATTERY**





MULTI-CELLULAR  
TRI-POLAR BATTERY  
U.S. PATENT 7,037,620 B2



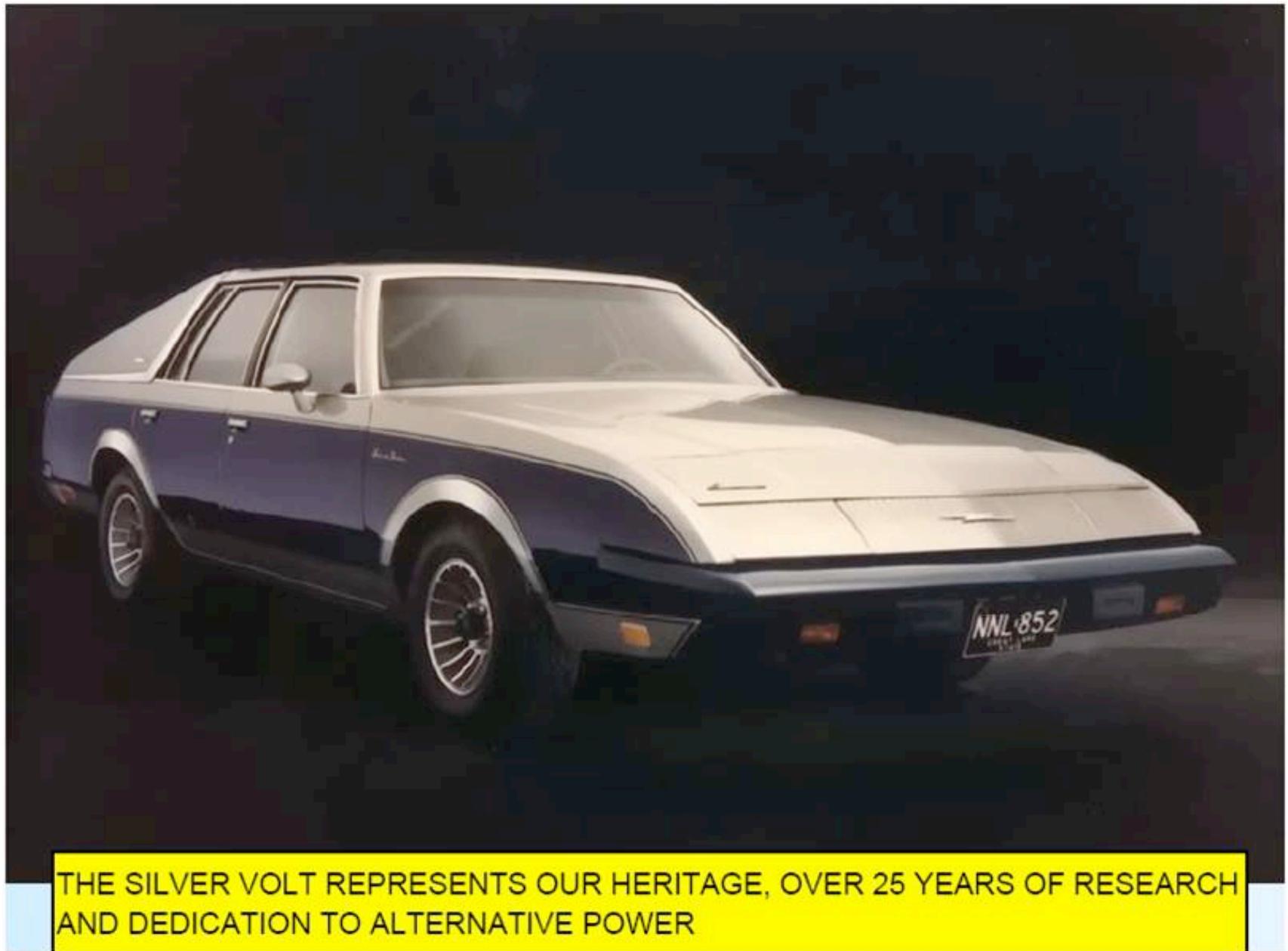
LEAD FOAM  
MAGNIFIED



LEAD FOAM GRID

WEIGHS 16% OF TRI-POLAR LEAD GRID

300% MORE POWER



THE SILVER VOLT REPRESENTS OUR HERITAGE, OVER 25 YEARS OF RESEARCH  
AND DEDICATION TO ALTERNATIVE POWER