

DEVELOPMENT & DEPLOYMENT STATUS OF STATIONARY FUEL CELLS IN KOREA

DEMOSOFC Open Workshop

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Deployment Status of MCFC Products in Korea

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Fuel Cell History in POSCO Energy



Manufacturing Facility in Pohang Annual Production: 100MW Total Area: 210,000m²

2007

- Strategic Collaboration with FCE, US
- RIST/POSCO Energy initiated SOFC R&D

2008

• Production of MCFC BOP in Pohang initiated

2011

- Production of MCFC Stack in Pohang initiated
- ISO9001 Certification

2013

- 60MW Gyounggi Green Energy in Operation
- 10MW MCFC BOP Developed

2014

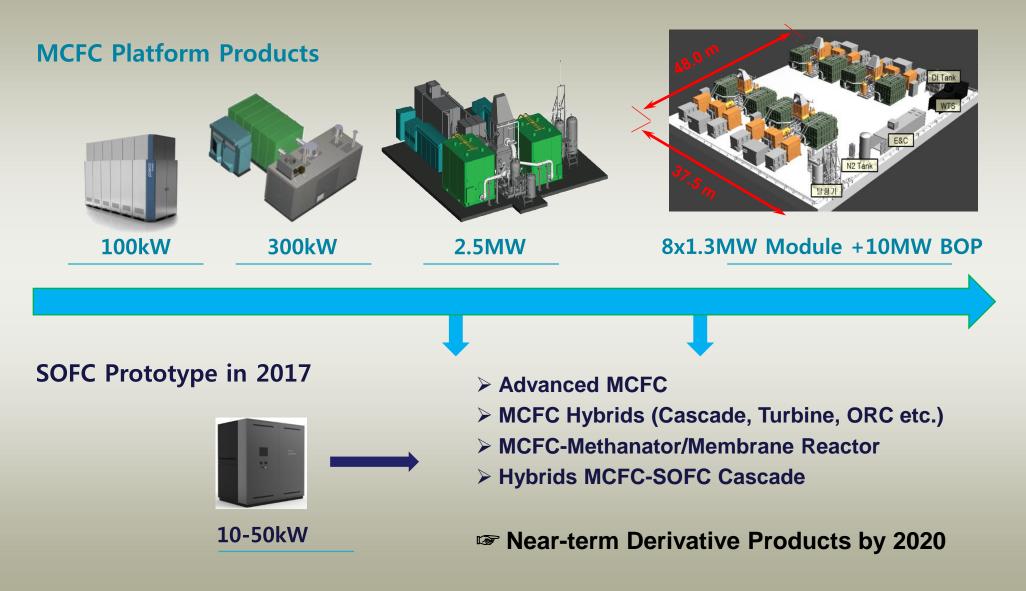
• MCFC/SOFC R&D Reorganized & Expanded

2015

 Cell production will be initiated in October, 2015 (100MW/yr)

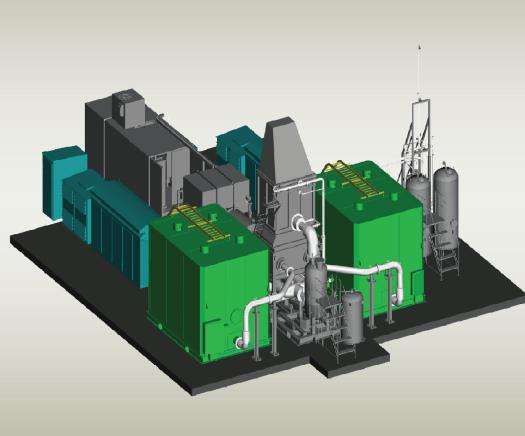


Products





2.5MW Product Specifications



2.5MW Main Products: 2 x 1.25MW Module
Each Module = 4 Stacks
Nominal Operation at 2.5-2.6MW
Max. Power Generation at 2.8MW
5 years of Useful Life

> High-Grade Heat Recovery Available

> Low-Grade Heat Recovery will be Available in 2015

Design Basis

Item	Spec.
Power Output, MW	2.5
Operating Temperture, °C	650
Elec. Efficiency (LHV), %	44~49
Available heat, MW (to 120°C)	1.10
Available heat, MW (to 50°C)	1.86



100kW/300kW Building Applications

Sub-megawatt products has been improved & diversified for niche market.

- > 100kW : 2 units in Seoul (One advanced unit being operated since Jan. 2012.)
- > 300kW : Under operation in Samchuk ('14, w/ BOG), Namdong ('10) & JAKARTA ('14)



100kW MCFC System under Operation in Korea

300kW MCFC System in Jakarta



Subsidy for Stationary Fuel Cell

FIT (Feed-in-Tariff): 2006-2011

- > 274.08 Won/KWh to >200kW scale stationary (fixed rate)
- > Total 50MW capacity deployed until 2011
- RPS (Renewable Portfolio Standard): 2012- 2024
 - Mandatory power production from new & renewables with increasing percentage: 5% in '15 to <u>10% in '22</u>
 - Obligation to utility companies generating over 500MW
 - REC (Renewable Certificate Credit) = 2 for stationary fuel cells

Public Building Regulations

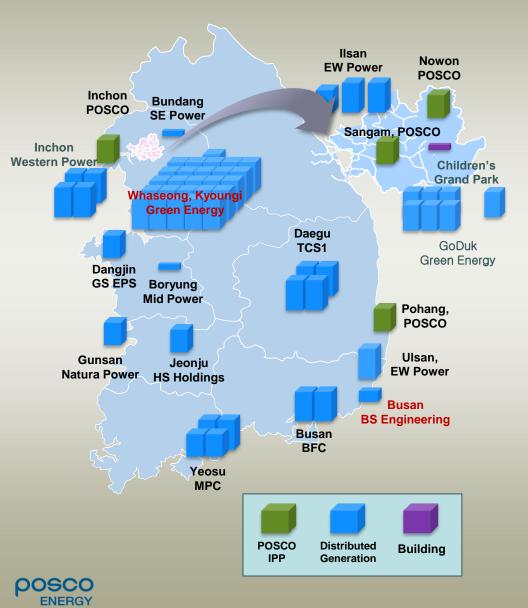
- Mandatory installation of new & renewables in the new or reconstructed buildings of over 1000m² floor area
- > >10% of expected energy consumption by new & renewables
- Heat for buildings from new & renewables (RHO: '16)

Seoul City Master-plan: Plan to substitute 1 nuclear power plant with new & renewables by 2020

- Reduction of 200 million TOE of CO2 by 2017
- Increase self-sufficiency rate of power from 2.8% to 8% by '14, and upto 20% by '20



Stationary Generation in Korea



- Total 149.5MW under operation at 25 sites (as of March 2015)
 - Distributed Power: 149.4MW at 24 sites
 - Buildings: 100kW at 1 site
 - 300kW in 3 sites

MOU Completed : 115MW at 5 sites & more

- The scale becomes larger as the demand for RPS continues to grow.
 - Largest site: 60MW at Hwaseong
 - > 20-100MW scale being planned at 9 places.

60MW MCFC Power Plant in Operation



Kyeounggi Green Energy at Hwaseong, Korea ('13.12~)

- Capacity: 58.8MW (2.8MW x 21Units)
- Installation Area: 20,000 m²
- Construction Period: '12.11~'13.12
- > Annual Production: 464GWh w/ 195,000Gcal heat



250kW MCFC Power Plant on Biogas



- Tancheon Sewage Treatment Plant in Seoul ('04~'07)
 - **Governmental Program for Demonstration of FC on Biogas**
 - Drawn Issues:
 - Impurities and impurity contents are changed with season (sulfur compounds, siloxanes, ...).
 - Caloric value of biogas continues to fluctuate.



1.2MW MCFC Power Plant on Biogas



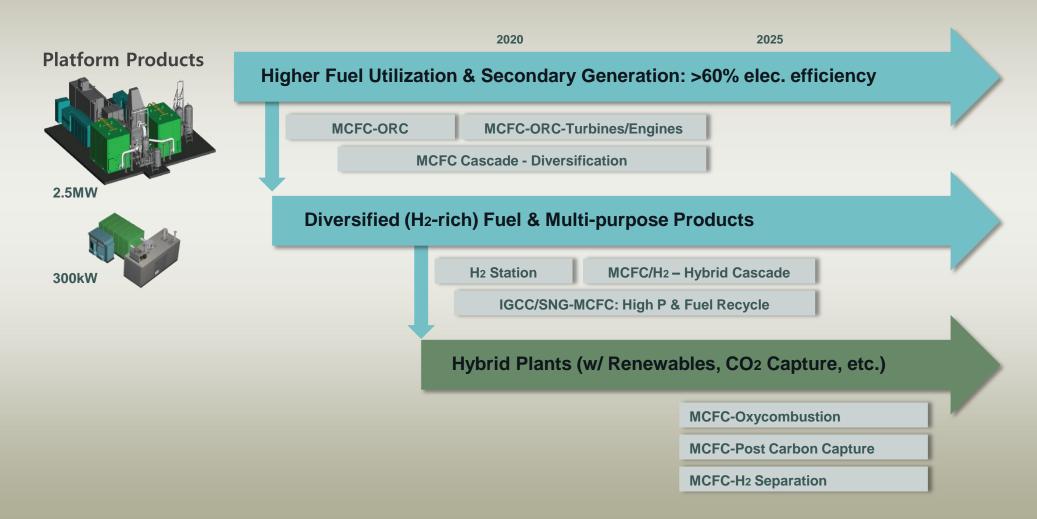
- Haeundae Sewage Treatment Plant in Busan ('10.05~)
 - Construction Period: '09.8~'10.3
 - Fuel: Biogas 80%, LNG 20%
 - Greenhouse Gas Mitigation: ~7,000 ton/yr

Period	Biogas Production (Nm³/day)	Biogas Consumption (Nm [*] /day)		
Period		Digestion Tank Heating	Fuel Cell	Incineration
~'09 (before FC)	10,000	7,000	-	3,000
'10~ (after FC)	13,000	4,000	9,000	-



Future Derivative Products

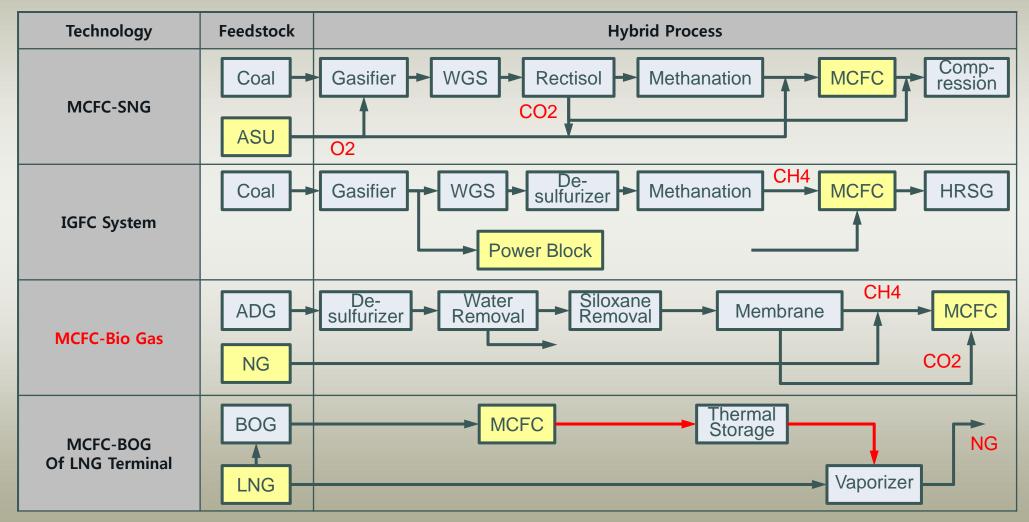
> Additional value proposition via technology convergence has been actively explored.





Applications for Diversified Fuel

Process engineering has been advanced for the variety of hydrogen-rich fuel and other feedstock.

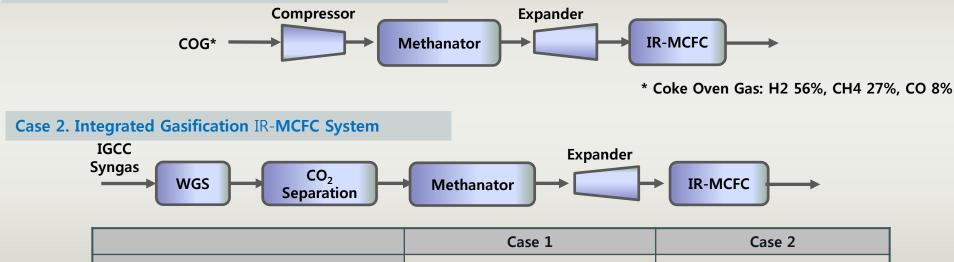




Methanator for COG & IGFC

- With methanation of H₂, electrical efficiency from the hybrid plant reaches 40~43%, which is still higher than that of conventional thermal power plants.
- Cascade operation, fuel recycle or higher pressure operation will be effective to improve electrical efficiency further (by 5-7%).

Case 1. IR-MCFC System for COG



Stack Power(AC, kW)	2,501	2,506
Comp. Power Consumption (kW)	222.1	-
Expander Power (kW)	110.7	189.2
Net Power (kW)	2,389.3	2,695.2
Fuel LHV (kW)	5,529.5	6,783.8
Electrical Efficiency (%)	43.2	39.7

X Uf : 70%, S/C ratio : 1.9 (@135mA/cm²)



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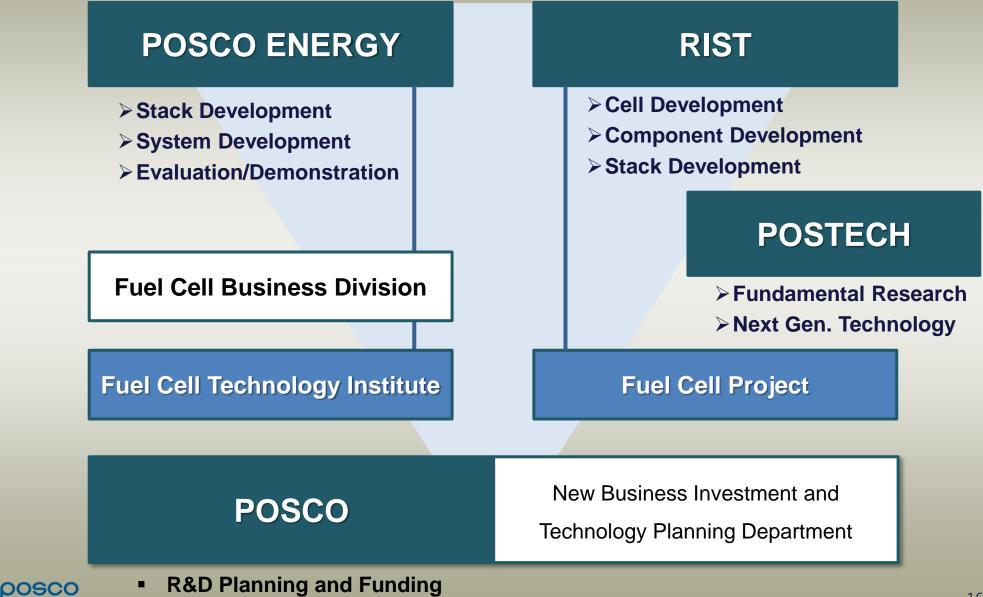
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R&D Organization for SOFC



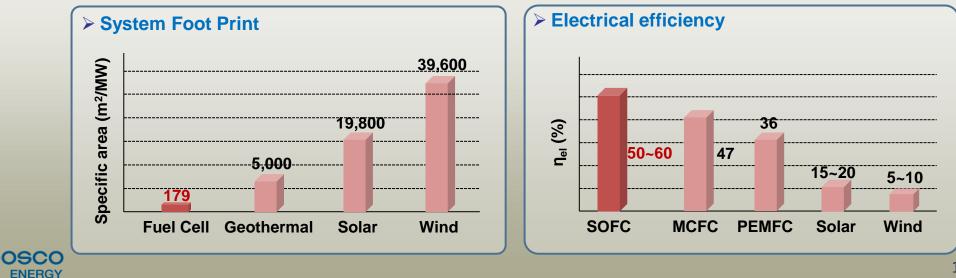
ENERGY

Market Forecast for Building Application

> 265MW for the next decade by conservative prediction



Critical requirements : System size, Electrical efficiency



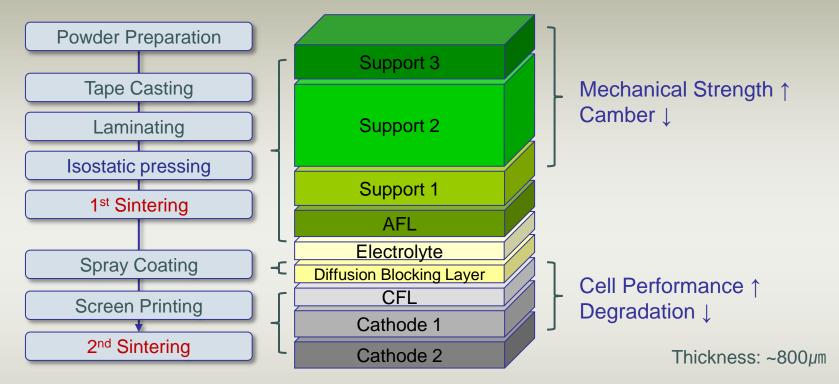
R&D Projects

- > Demonstration of 10kW SOFC System for Building Application (2014-2017): PE, RIST, KIST, ...
 - > Develop 10kW class stack and BOPs.
 - > Operate 10kW class SOFC system for 3,000h continuously to estimate economic feasibility.
- Test of 5kW SOFC Stack on Biogas (2015- 2018): RIST, KOGAS-Tech, …
 - > Develop biogas purification system for FC with economic feasibility.
 - > Evaluate the performance of SOFC stack on biogas.
 - > Optimize the system design and process for the biogas fueled SOFC.
- Development of SOFC Stack with High Reliability (2015-2019): RIST, KIST, …
 - > Development of 1kW stack unit with the degradation of <10%/20kh.
 - > Operate 3,000 h continuously with load cycles, load trips, and thermal cycles.

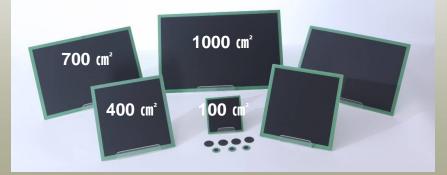


Cell Development

Structure and Fabrication Process



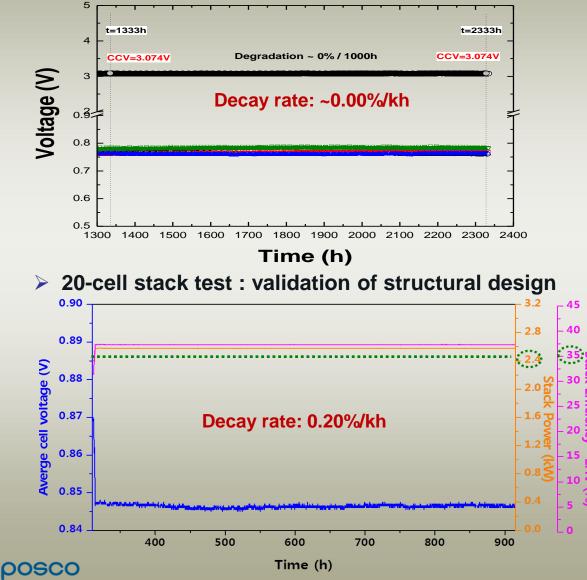
- Cell fabrication is based on tape casting & sintering processes
- Maximum size of cell, fabricated and tested, is 1,000 cm²

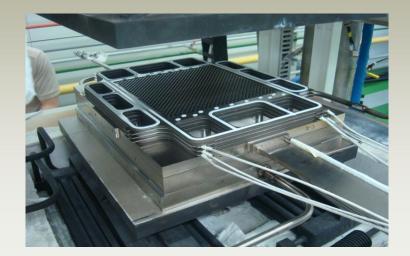




Cell and Stack Components Validation

4-cell stack test : validation of materials set

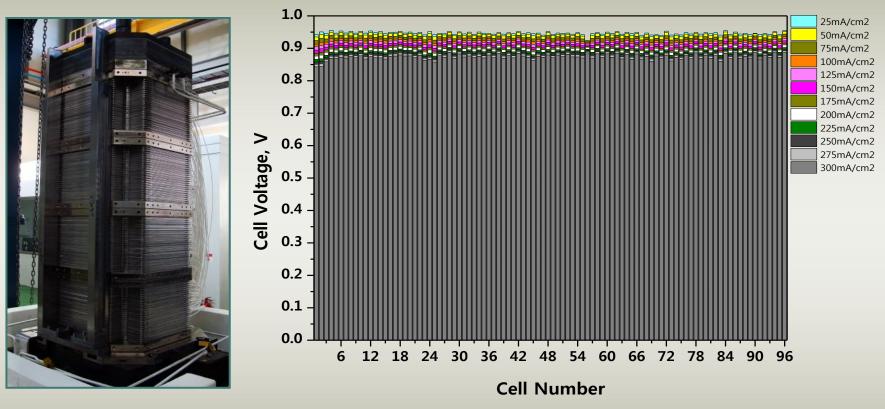






Stack Evaluation

> 10kW Class Stack



- > 25×25 cm² cells
- > 13.5kW DC@300^{mA/cm²} (Uf = 65%, Ua = 30%)
- η = 53%
- ➢ Avg. V = 0.85V
- > Thermal Cycle and Redox Cycle are still open issues.



BOP Development

Anode Recycle Blower

- Parasitic load : 485W
- Flow rate : 3.20g/s (565LPM)
- Rotation speed : 160,000 rpm
- > Operation temperature : ~550°C
- Integrated Heat Exchanger
 - 3 heat exchangers integrated in 1 body (HEX100, HEX150, HEX300)
 - Primary surface & counter flow type (Reduction of pipe length and hot box volume)

EBOP

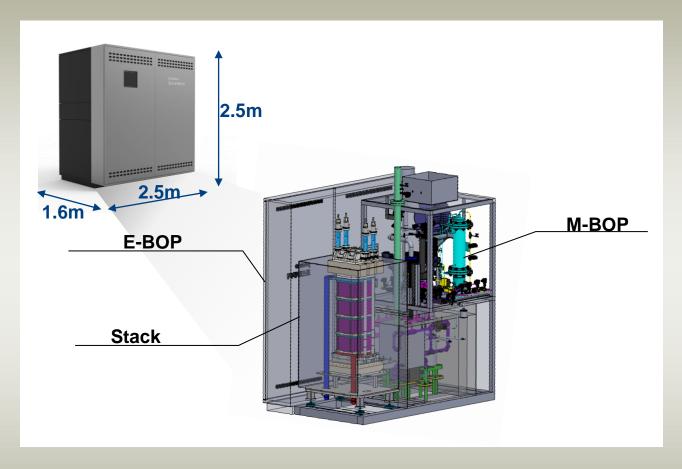
- > Conversion efficiency : 92%
- Input current ripple : 4%
- > Output current THD : 3.5%
- Pre-converter (Reformer)
 - Heat source : anode exhaust gas
 - Reforming ratio : 40%







10kW Prototype System



- Recirculation of anode-off gas for enhanced efficiency
- Compact design to meet the requirements for building application
- Unmaned operation and remote control



Summary

- Based on the governmental subsidies, such as RPS and building regulations, fuel cell market for stationary generation in Korea is expected to grow steadily.
- To accommodate growing market as well as to prepare free market for the future, POSCO Energy put an effort to develop high-efficiency products, while keep improving current MCFC products for lower cost and longer lifetime.
- Recently, large size market for diversified fuels, such as Biogas, COG, SNG, and other H2-rich fuel from chemical plants emerges fast, and engineering processes for fuel treatment are also being actively developed.
- > 10kW SOFC system for building application in Korean market is almost ready to be demonstrated.
- The quality control and reproducibility as well as the load, thermal, and redox cycle-ability of stack are still open issues for commercialization.
- Research efforts are now being focused on the diagnosis of stack operation, performance degradation studies, and cycle-ability reinforcement.

