

Experimental and simulative design of isothermal high temperature electrolyser controller for coupling with renewable energies

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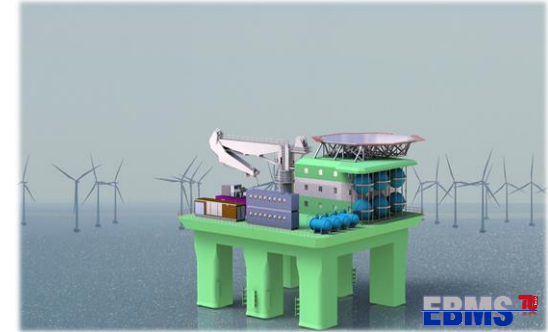
DLR-TT-ESI - Electrochemical High Temperature Processes

Agenda

- ▮ H₂MARE
- ▮ Electrolysis technologies
- ▮ Solid Oxide Electrolysis (SOEL)
- ▮ Controller development framework
- ▮ Results
- ▮ Conclusions and Outlook

H₂MARE

- ▮ EU mandates 50 % Renewable Fuels as feedstock or energy carrier by 2040¹
 - ▮ **H₂MARE** evaluates the production of H₂ and its derivatives offshore
 - ▮ Electrolysis is one of the most prominent way to achieve it
 - ▮ Production & transport of H₂ to shore has higher economic potential than HVDC²



▮ Electrolysis must operate with fluctuating energy sources

1: EU Parliament, Revision of the Renewable Energy Directive: Fit for 55 package
 2: Hydrogen and syngas-production by Solid Oxide Electrolysis in off-shore PtX-applications, M.Metten et al., EFCF 2024

Electrolysis technologies

AEL

- ▢ Single reactor size 5 MW³
- ▢ Plant size 50-150 MW⁴

PEMEL

- ▢ Plant size up to 40 MW⁵

SOEL

- ▢ Plants in the 2-4 MW range implemented⁶
- ▢ Production capacities in the GW range

	Op. Temperature / °C	Electrical efficiency ⁶ kWh/kg H ₂
AEL	70-120	50-78
PEMEL	70-120	50-83
SOEL	600-850	38-55

SOELs show high potential
for coupling with
renewable sources

AEL: Alkaline Electrolysis
 PEMEL: Proton Exchange Membrane Electrolysis
 SOEL: Solid Oxide Electrolysis
 LCOH: Levelized Cost of Hydrogen

3: hydrogen.johncockerill.com/en/products/electrolysers

4: www.longi.com/en/cases/668/

5: hydrogen.johncockerill.com/en/markets/power-to-gas/

6: <https://www.ir.pluginpower.com/press-releases/news-details/2024/Plug-Delivers-and-Commissions-over-95-MW-of-Electrolyzer-Capacity-Globally/default.aspx>

SOC System activities

High Temperature Process Group (EHT) Research and Development of Solid Oxide Cell (SOC) systems

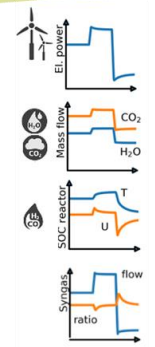
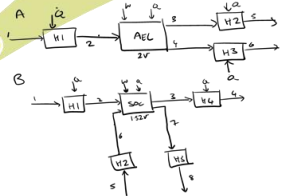
- Process engineering for bringing electrolysis (EC) and fuel cell (FC) systems into the GW range
- Linking large experiments with process system modelling
- From concept KPIs to operation strategies

Experimental reactor investigations

Transient process system simulations

Process system experiments

Process system concepting



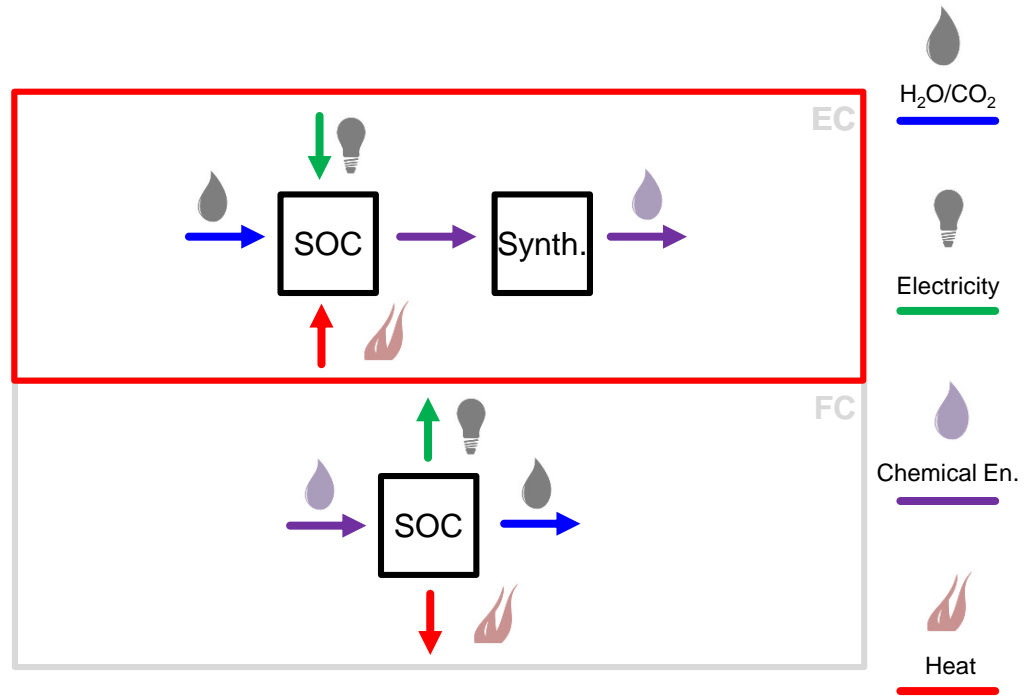
Solid Oxide Cells

Electrolysis (SOEL) → PtX for fuels

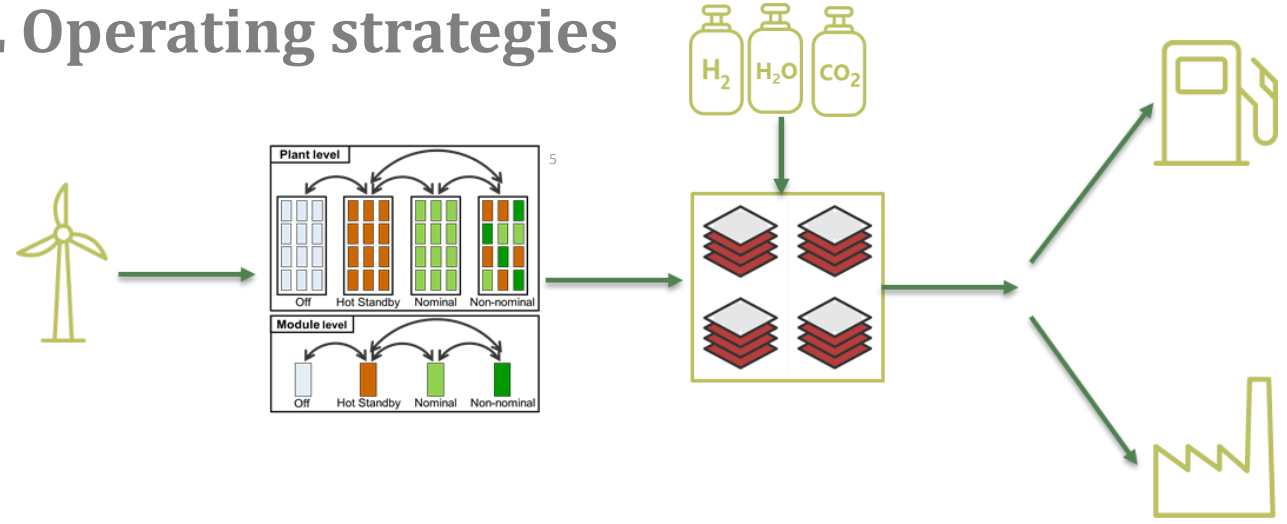
- ▮ $\eta_{LHV} > 80\%$
- ▮ H₂ from H₂O
- ▮ Syngas from H₂O+CO₂

Fuel Cell (SOFC) → Electricity production

- ▮ $\eta_{LHV} > 60\%$
- ▮ NG, LPG, Biogas, H₂



SOEL Operating strategies



- ⌞ Energy input leads to temperature rise
- ⌞ Fuel composition changes lead to to temperature decrease

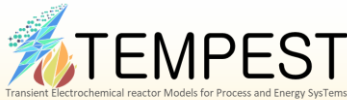
Need to minimize T gradients by developing module-level control strategies

EHT Tools



- Process system energy tool
- Python

- Assessment in system level
- Easy implementation



- Transient simulations for SOCs
- Dymola/Modelica

- Cell & Module analysis
- Many levels of detail

HORST

- Pressurized short stack test rig
- 2kW_{el} power

- Up to 8bar
- No integration needed

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- Large module test rig
- 120kW_{el} power

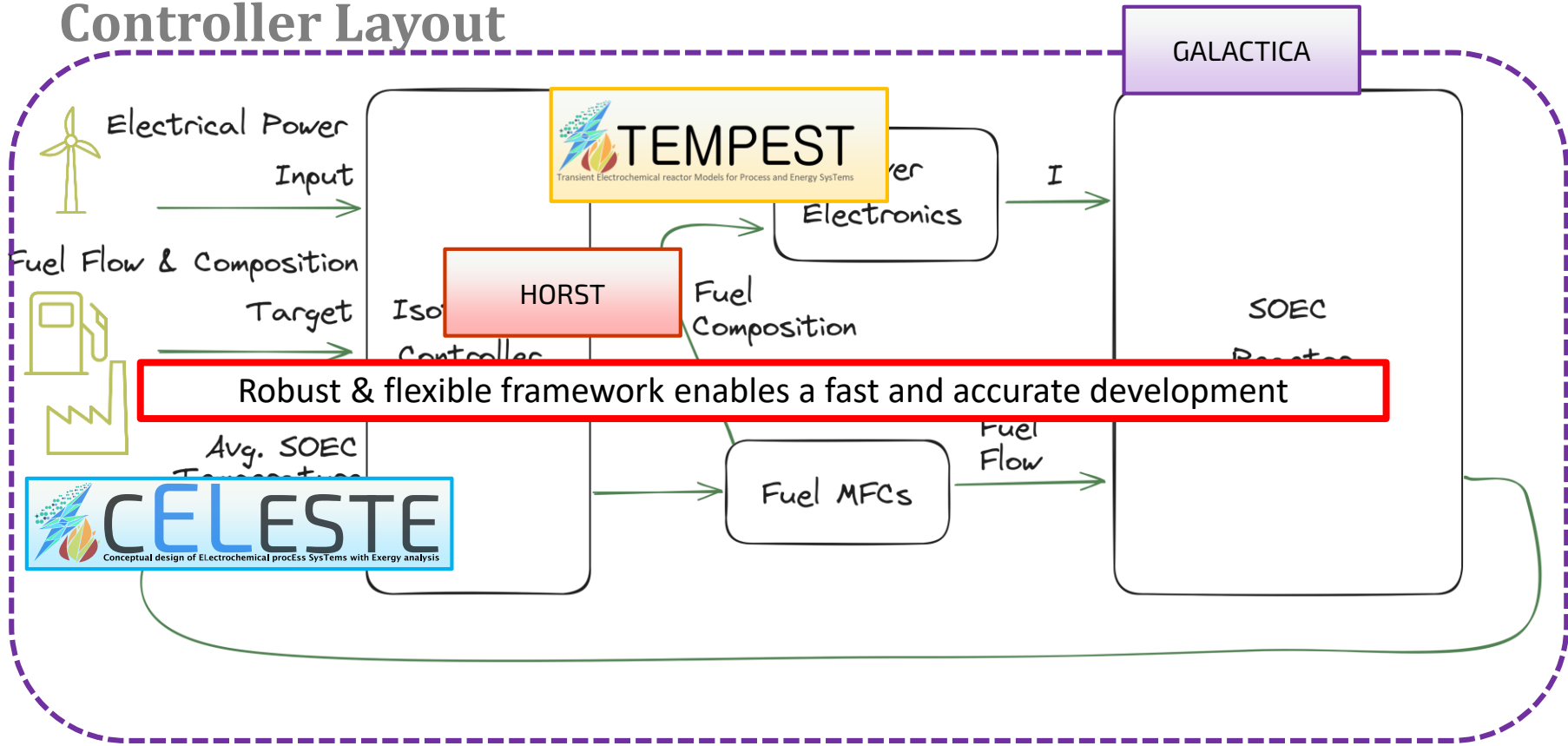
- ~2.5kg/h H₂
- Available for all modules

Combination of tools allows us to develop complex control strategies

Controller Layout

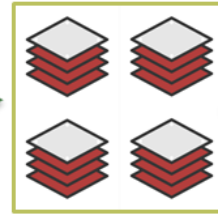
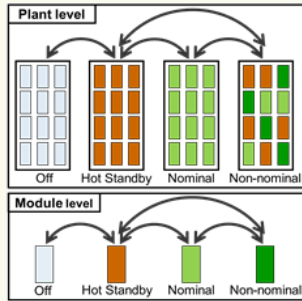
Isothermal
Controller

Controller Layout



Controller testing

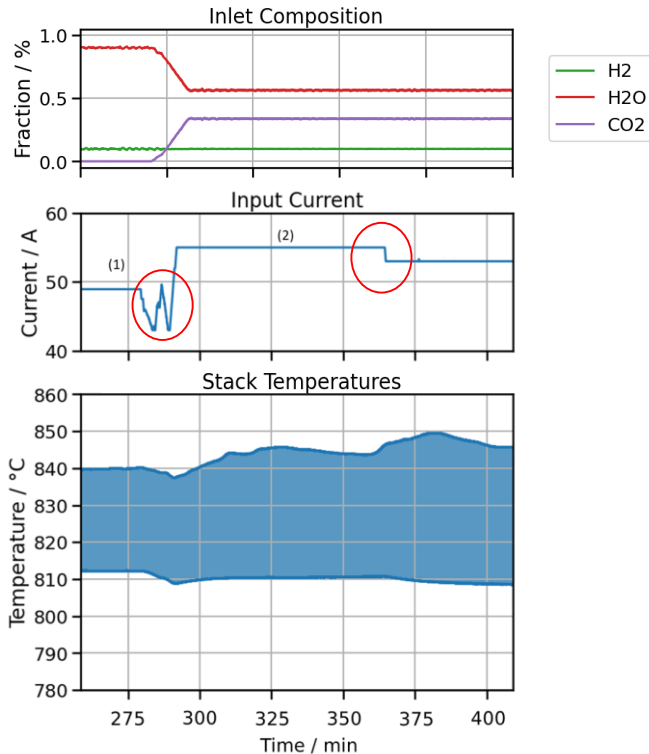
Nominal & non-nominal operation



Different downstream production



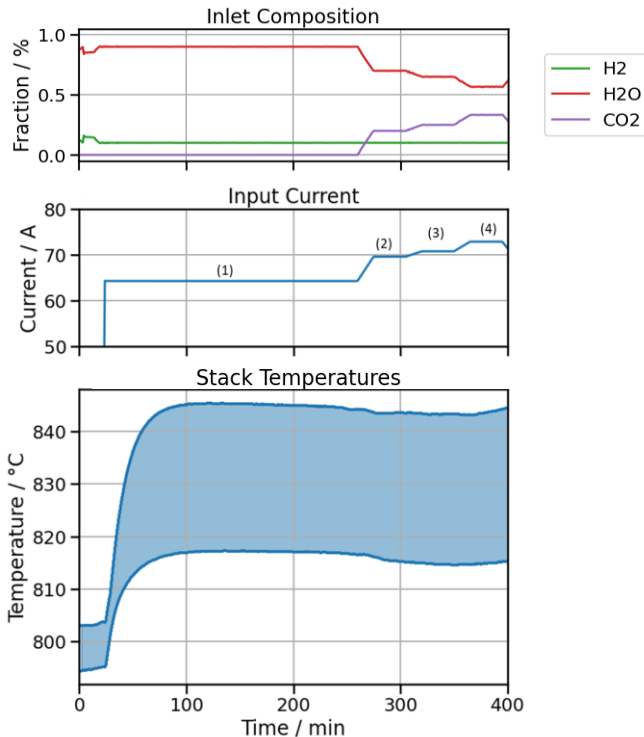
Non-nominal operating point



- └ Non-nominal operating point
- └ Transition from H₂ (1) to syngas production (2)
- └ Oscillation due to controller activation
- └ Control reaction to unexpected temperature increase

Isothermal operation is kept with expected and unexpected changes

Nominal operating point



- ▢ Nominal operating point
- ▢ Inlet composition variation for pre-determined SGR

Operation	H ₂ O-CO ₂ Inlet composition	H ₂ /CO Outlet Ratio	Application
(1) - H ₂ O-El.	90-0	N/A	H ₂ Production
(2) - Co-El.	70-20	~4	Research
(3) - Co-El.	65-25	~3	~Methanation
(4) - Co-El.	57-33	~2	Fischer Tropsch

Isothermal condition is kept for different process reactors

Conclusions & Future Outlook

Conclusions

- ▮ Validation of temperature controller developed with in-house tools
- ▮ SOEC maintained in isothermal conditions for different operating points
- ▮ Base framework for experimental investigations in transient conditions
- ▮ SOEC can be controlled to meet transient demands

Future Outlook

- ▮ Development of more advanced control methods
- ▮ Plant-level operating strategies
- ▮ Coupling with real-life wind data

Thank you!



More info here:



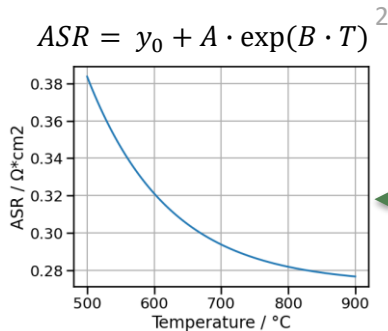
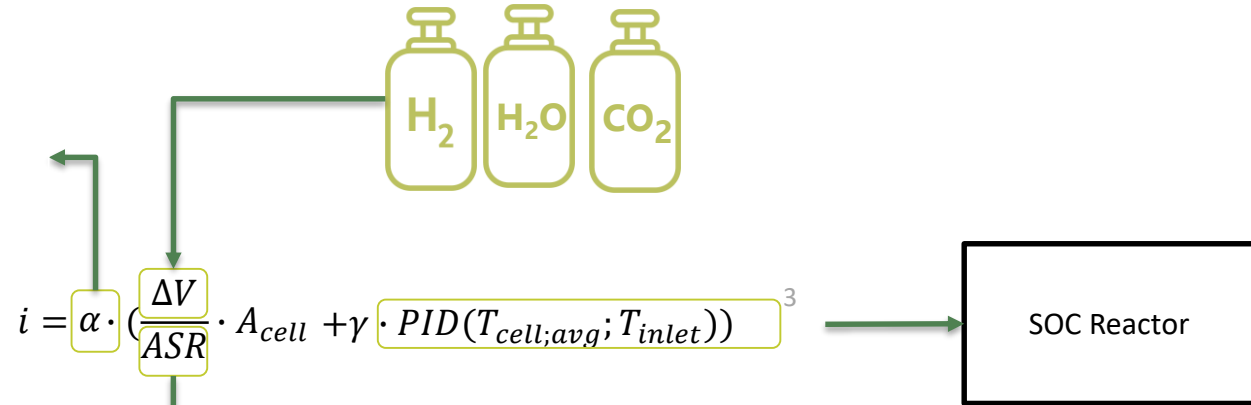
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Backup and additional information

Control Development

Methodology – Controller development

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} 1.0 \text{ if } = \text{full load} \\ 0.7 \text{ if } \neq \text{part load} \end{array} \right.$$


2 Riedel et al., 2019

3 Tomberg et al., 2022



HORST

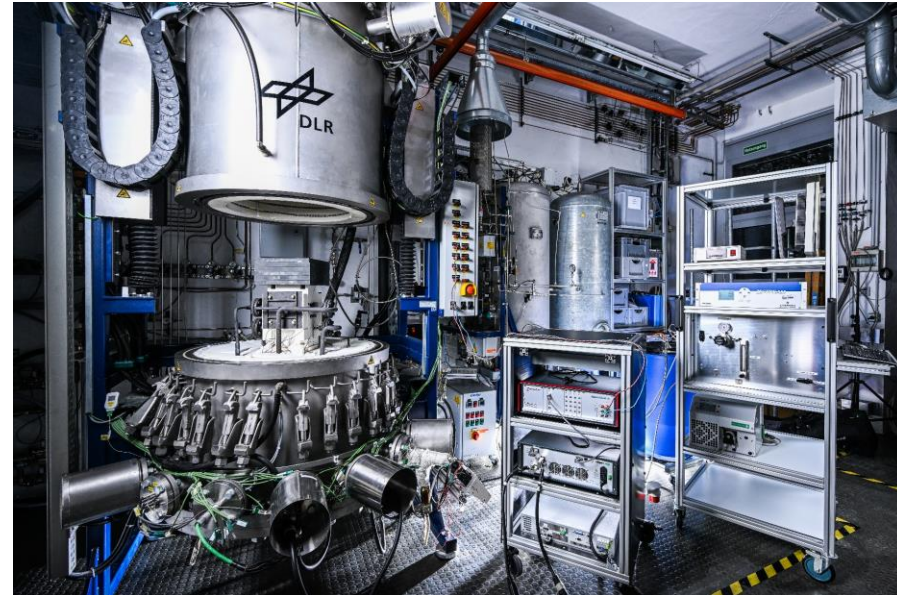
HORST: pressurized SOC short stack test rig

Technical specifications

- ▮ Pressure: 1.4 to 8 bar
- ▮ Operating temperature: 650 to 950 °C
- ▮ 0.5 kW FC; 2 kW EC

- ▮ Sensitive pressure control between gas compartments (<5 mbar)
- ▮ Fuel side: H₂, H₂O, N₂, CH₄, CO₂, CO
- ▮ Air side: air, O₂, N₂, He
- ▮ Stable steam supply up to 100 %

- ▮ *Operando* impedance measurements
- ▮ Online measuring of outlet gas composition
- ▮ Equipment for PMA available (SEM/EDX)



HORST: Pressurized short stack test bench

Technical specifications

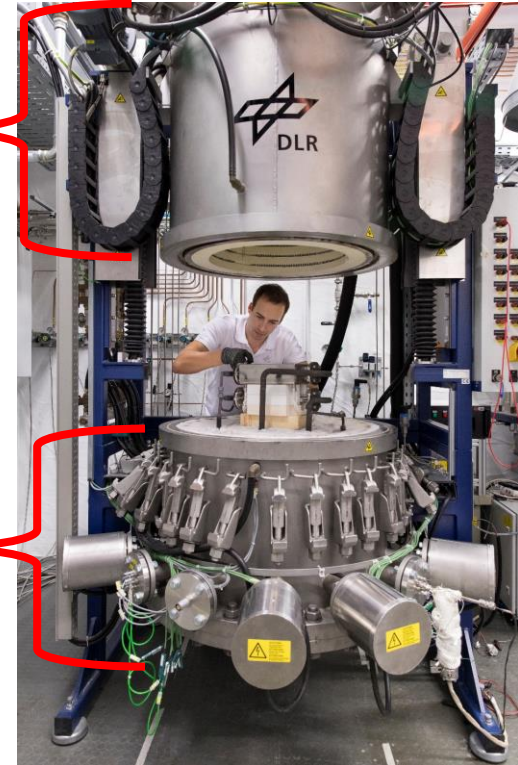
- ▮ *Operando* impedance measurements
- ▮ Online measuring of outlet gas composition
- ▮ Equipment for PMA available (REM/SEM/EDX)

Gas	Maximum capacity (slpm)
Air	140
N ₂	20
O ₂	15
5% H ₂ in N ₂	20
H ₂	20
H ₂ O	13
CH ₄	7.5
CO ₂	9
CO	2.3

Upper Oven area
movable lid

ca. 710 mm Hub

Gas pre-heater
Installed as heater coil
in the lower oven area





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Test environment for SOC reactors with multiple stacks

- ▮ 40 kW_{el} in SOFC; 120 kW_{el} in SOEC
- ▮ Co-SOEC and rSOC also possible
- ▮ Temperature range 650 – 850 °C
- ▮ H₂, H₂O, CO₂, CO, N₂, CH₄, Air
- ▮ Steam supply up to 3.5 bar
- ▮ Production capacity ca. 2.3 kg H₂/h (85A) with 720 Cells reactor
- ▮ Electrochemical impedance analysis on SOC module level
- ▮ Online exhaust gas analysis
- ▮ Operation of stack modules with different cell concepts (ESC, CSC)



GALACTICA

Gas Supply & Power Electronics

Fuel Type	Max Flow [kg/h]	Max.Flow [nlpm]	Tested Max.Flow [nlpm]	Capacity [kg]	Capacity [h]	Quality
H ₂	7.0	1400	1400	200	26	N/A
CO	34.9	500	200	218	6	2.0
CO ₂	44.1	400	350	900	20	4.5
CH ₄	4.8	120	120	19.6	3.5	3.5
N ₂	105	1500	1200	N/A	N/A	N/A
H ₂ O	50	1060	870	∞	∞	Purified
Air	500	7500	7000	∞	∞	Filtered

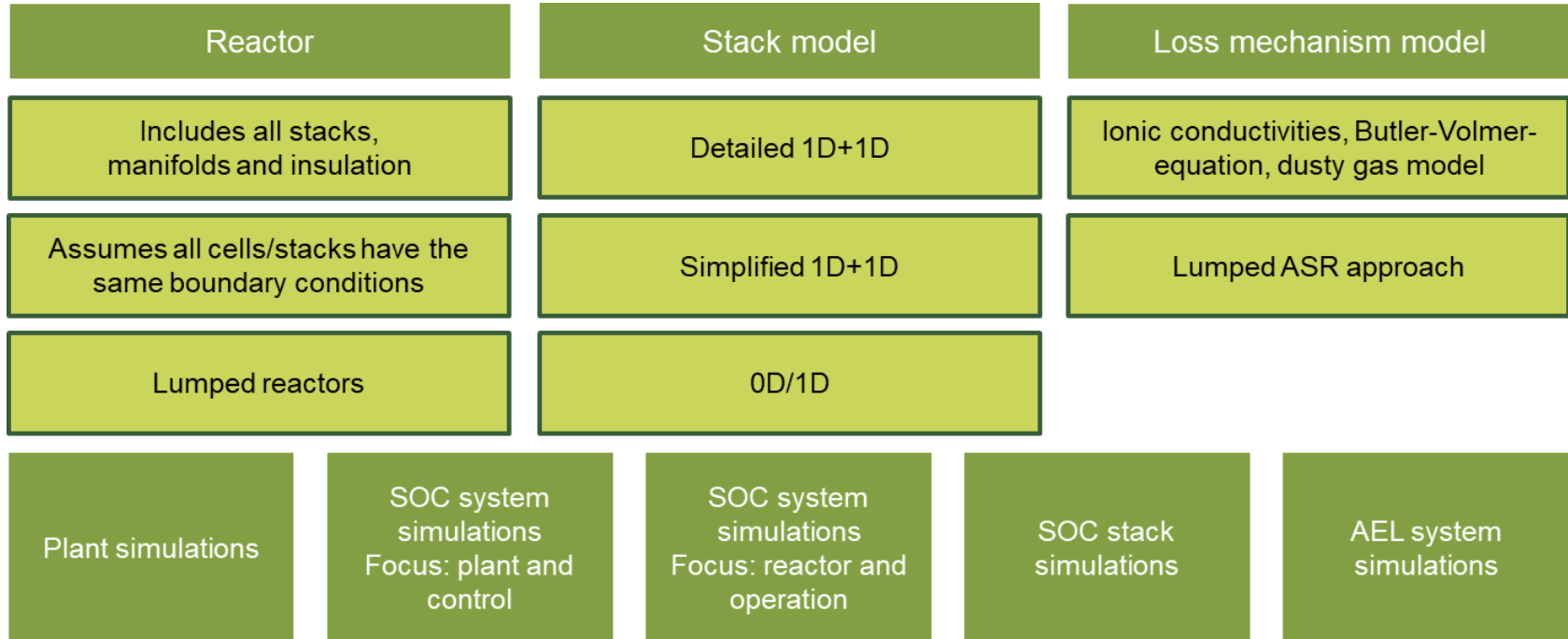
ID	Amount	Type	Max.Voltage [V]	Max.Current [A]	Max.Power [kW]
A	3	Bi-Directional	750	120	30
B	4	Bi-Directional	200	420	30
C	6	Thermal	500	150	7.2



TEMPEST

Modelling Framework TEMPEST

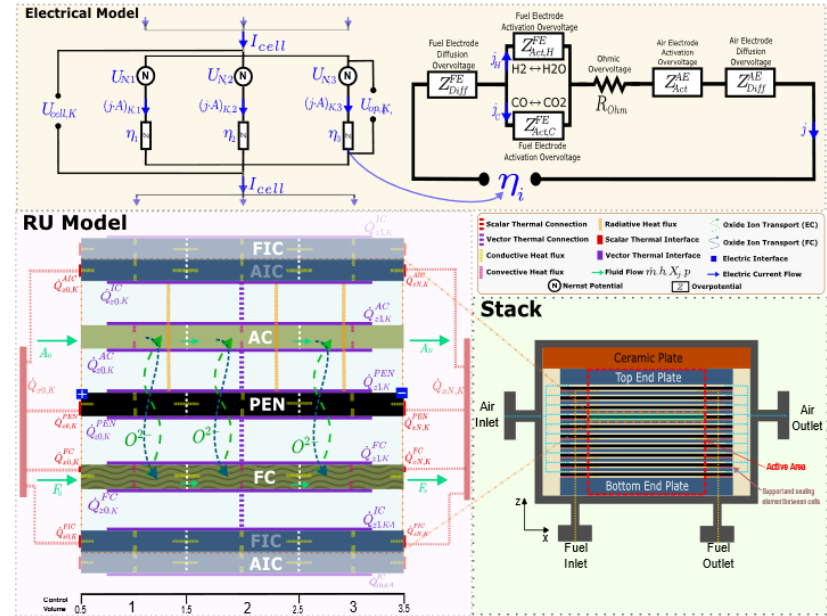
Modelling Depth and Examples



Modelling SOC Reactors

Detailed Model

- ▮ 1D+1D Transient model of SOC reactor
- ▮ Considers the main phenomena within cell
 - ▮ Heat & mass transfer, Electro- & thermo-kinetics
- ▮ Based on in-house and opensource libraries for reusable models
- ▮ Estimate behaviour with very fast solving speed
- ▮ Can include different numerical methods and accuracies (FVM, DG, flux functions ...)
- ▮ Can be adapted for different cell designs



$$\text{System of DAEs: } \begin{cases} \Delta x_i A \frac{d\bar{u}_i}{dt} = \dot{F}_{i-\frac{1}{2}} A - \dot{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}} A + \dot{S}_i \\ \dot{S} = g(\mathbf{u}, t, \alpha) \\ \dot{F} = f(\{\mathbf{u}_i\}, \beta) \end{cases}$$

Transient process system simulations

Example: Operation strategies for SOC reactors

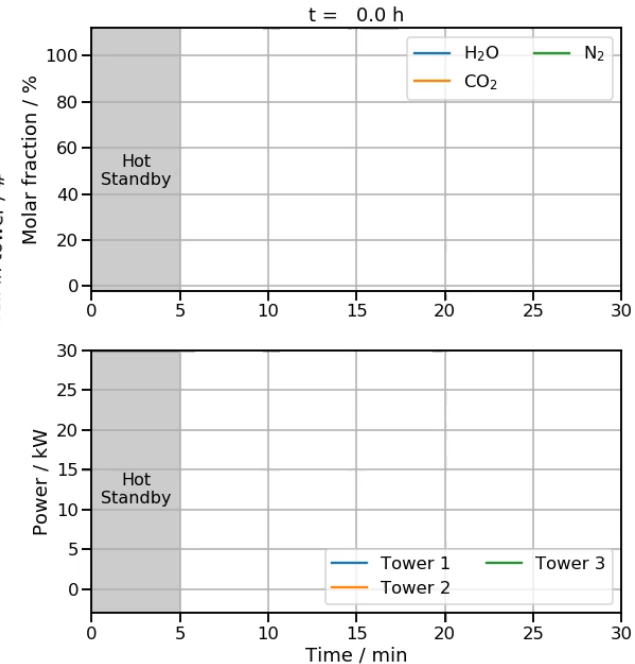
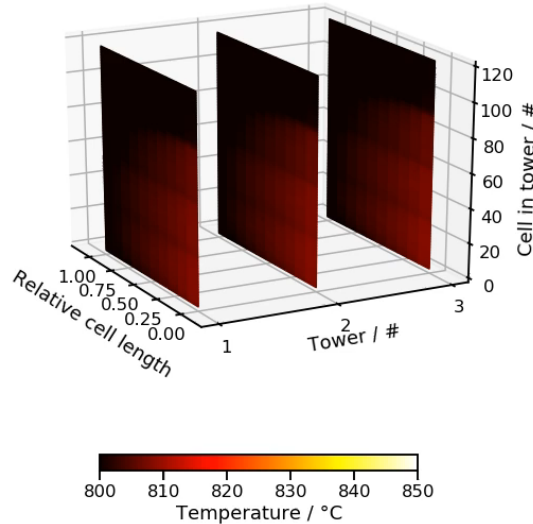
Development of operation and control strategies for
H₂O- and co-electrolysis

General goals

- Efficiency and robustness

Specific goals (examples)

- Fast and safe transients
- Reactions to incidents
- Outlet composition



TEMPEST Use Cases

SOC

- ▢ Reactor-level
 - ▢ Cell technologies + operation mode
 - ▢ SOEL/SOFC/co-electrolysis/CO₂-electrolysis
- ▢ System level
 - ▢ Operation and Control strategies
 - ▢ Interaction with BoPs (also for heat integration)
- ▢ Reactor and System
 - ▢ Safe scale-up considering thermophysical behaviour
 - ▢ Synergies with synthesis process (e.g. pressurised + recirculation)
 - ▢ Coupling with renewables
 - ▢ Powering electric drivetrains (ships, planes etc.)

AEL

- ▢ Reactor level
 - ▢ Hot spot prediction
- ▢ System level
 - ▢ Impurities management
 - ▢ Coupling with renewables
 - ▢ Thermal management
 - ▢ Field management(ships, planes etc.)



CELESTE

CELESTE

Conceptual System Design With Electrochemical Reactors

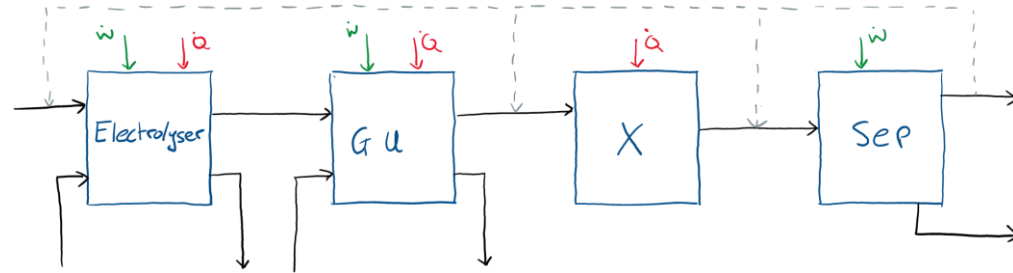
- ▮ PtX Systems have many configurations
 - ▮ Need a fast way to evaluate relevant scope

Conceptual design of Power ↔ X systems

- ▮ Create stationary process system models
- ▮ Analyse KPIs e.g. efficiency, yield, exergy

Tool: CELESTE

- ▮ Component oriented concepting framework written in Python
- ▮ Modular and integrable with other libraries



Use cases

Determine mass and energy balances

Harmful product formation study (i.e. carbon)

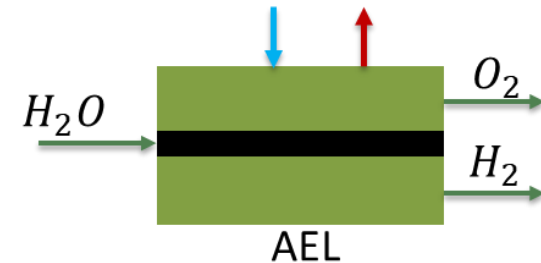
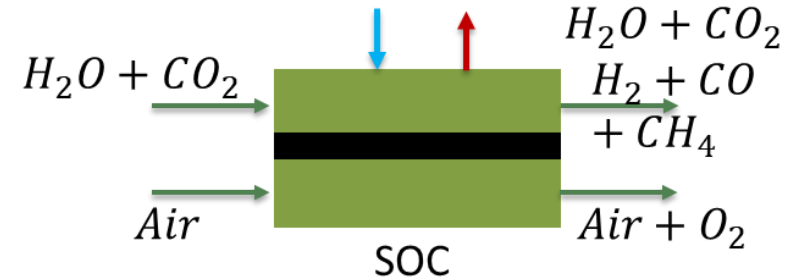
Exergy analysis

Off-gas recirculation studies

CELESTE

Stationary Electrolyser Models

- ▮ 0D Models
- ▮ Balance equations considering mass transfer and reactions + thermodynamics
- ▮ ASR model for voltage loss (experimentally derived)
- ▮ Additional models for heat losses can be added on top



System Modelling Example

Basic Concept for >100MW Plant

- ▮ Simplified model for hybrid SOC-AEL H_2 synthesis for NH_3 production
- ▮ Simplified air separation model (exergy based)
- ▮ Kinetic HB reactor model
- ▮ Optimiser used to solve inverse problem to find feed conditions to meet desired operating point

