

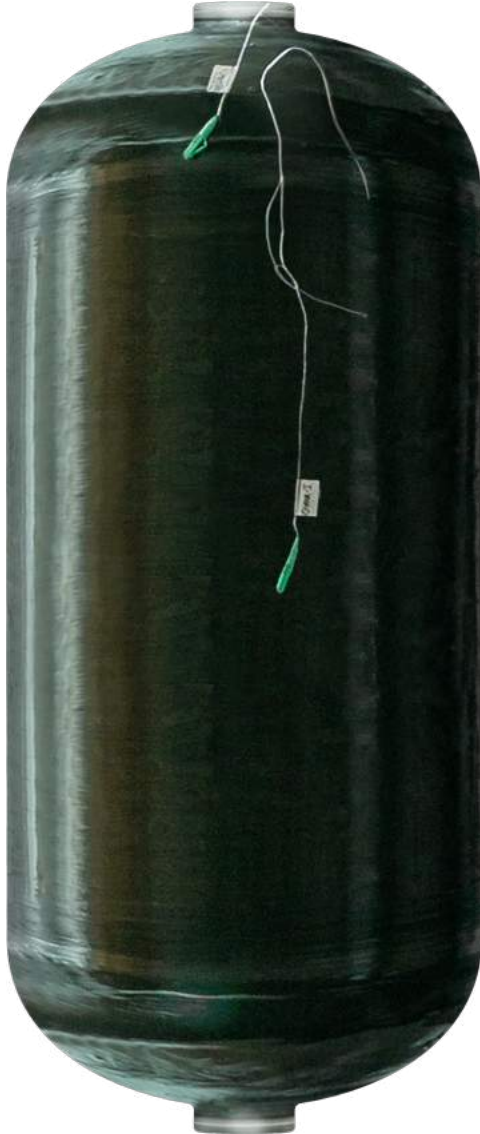


**Hydrogen Tank Demonstrator**  
*Composite Pressure Vessel for Fuel Cell E-vehicles*

**Dr. Michael Effing, AMAC GmbH**

30-11-2021

# Final Event LightVehicle 2025 Demonstrator “H2Tank”



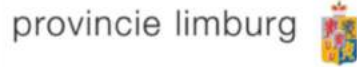
**Demonstrator “H2Tank”**

Dr. Michael Effing  
AMAC

PARTNERS



CO-FINANCING  
PARTNERS



- High demanding application for EV with Fuel Cells (FCEV)
- Extreme pressures (700 bar). Requires carbon fibers for high strength and weight reduction.
- High volume production expected in 2025.
- Excellent capabilities for production and engineering in our Region EMR.

## FCEV technology on New Hyundai

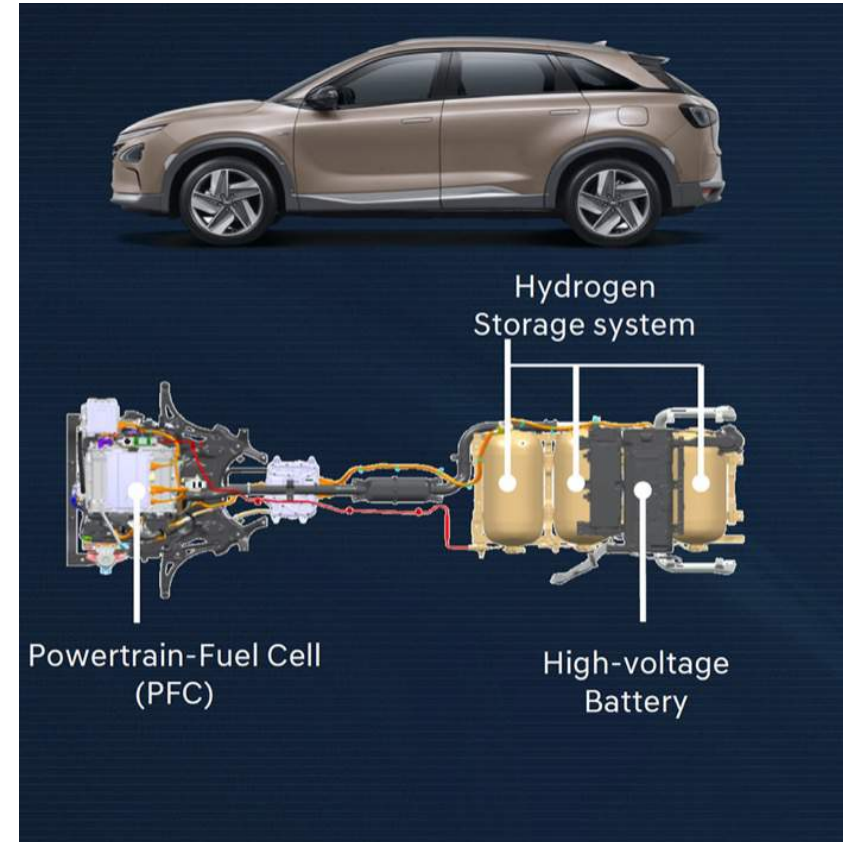


Source: Hyundai Nexo 2020 FCEV

# Final Event LightVehicle 2025 Demonstrator “H2Tank”

## Characteristics:

- Car model: Hyundai Nexo
- Hydrogen tank Type IV (700 bar)
- Lifetime: 15 years
- Number of tanks per vehicle: 3
- Volume: 52 liters
- Capacity: 2kg of Hydrogen



Source: SAE International

### Future Targets for Hydrogen Pressure Vessels

No	Parameter	Unit	State of the art		FCH 2 JU Target		
			2012	International SoA 2017	2020	2024	2030
1	CAPEX- Storage Tank	EUR/kg H2	3,000	1,000	500	400	300
2	Volumetric capacity (at tank system level)	Kg/l	0.02	0.023	0.03	0.033	0.035
3	Gravimetric capacity (at tank system level)	%	4	5	5,3	5,7	6

Source: Hydrogen Europe

The cost for the CPV has to be reduced significantly for mass production

## Objective of Demo Project

Hydrogen technologies are in the early stage of market introduction. They store hydrogen at very high pressures of 700 bars for Fuel Cell driven EV (electric vehicle) the first generation is using thermoset filament winding with standard T700 carbon fiber.

The goal of this Project is:

- To further reduce the weight by another 15% using a new higher strength carbon fiber from Mitsubishi and secondly, we like to reduce the cost by using a high filament count of 30K versus a standard of 18K.
- Today liners are made in the traditional injection blow molding Process with high volumen Production. This causes a lot of extra cost for storage and handling.

Our overall target is to demonstrate 15-20% weight saving and also lowering the cost by 20%.



## Partners



- Mitsubishi Chemical
- Key Contact: Denis Boahene
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- Main Responsibility: Material Supplier

- Plastic Omnium
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- Main Responsibility: Prototyping and Testing



# Final Event LightVehicle 2025 Demonstrator “H2Tank”

## Partners



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- 2C-Composites
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- Main Responsibility: Engineering

## Partners



- Conbility
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- Main Responsibility: Costing Study



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- Main Responsibility: Project Management

## Partners and Targeted OEMs

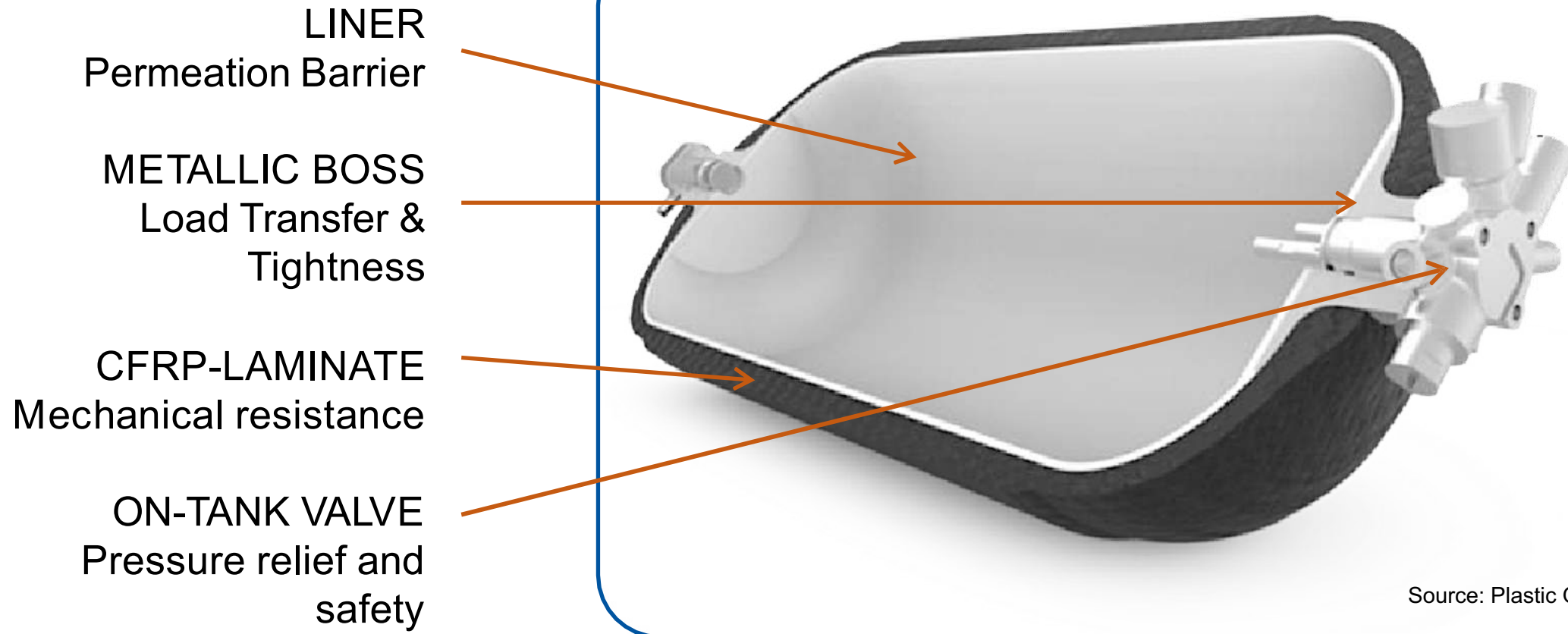
Engineering/ Cost Analysis	Raw Materials	Equipment/Tooling	Tier 1/ 2	OEM / external	Project Mgmt.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>P.O./ B</b></li> <li>• <b>2C-C/ D</b></li> <li>• <b>AMS/ B</b></li> <li>• <b>Conbility/D</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mitsubishi/ D</b></li> <li>• <b>AMS/ B</b></li> <li>• <b>P.O./B</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>P.O./ B</b></li> <li>• <b>2C- C/ D</b></li> <li>• <b>AMS/ B</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>P.O./ B</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>E.Go/ D</b></li> <li>• <b>Toyota/ B</b></li> <li>• <b>Hyundai/ D</b></li> <li>• <b>Ford/ D</b></li> <li>• <b>Daimler/ D</b></li> <li>• <b>Etc.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>AMAC/ D</b></li> </ul>

*Note: 2C-C/D= 2C- Composites/ D*

## Scope of the Project

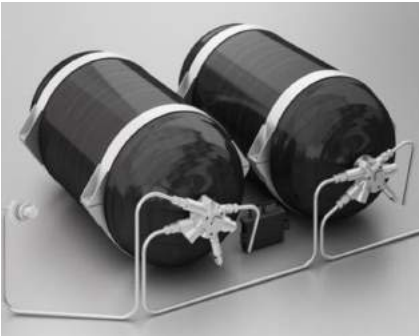
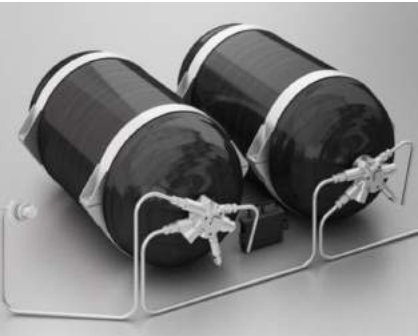
- 10 Hydrogen tanks Type IV 52 liter (as for Hyundai Nexa) will be fabricated
- 2 modifications on the liner → Blow Molding vs Rotor Molding
- Innovation in liner modification: 2 layer system by combining different materials (PE, PA)
- 2 different carbon fibers types: 18K vs the new 30K carbon fiber for cost/ performance optimisation
- Pressure Vessel (CPV) will be tested at 1050 bar, 700 bar @ 1.5 safety factor
- In addition, 2 benchmarking studies will be conducted
  - Manufacturing of the liner: Pro/ Con for Rotor Molding vs. Blow Molding
  - Winding Process: Thermoplastic tape vs Thermoset epoxy filament winding

## Composite Pressure Vessel Structure



Source: Plastic Omnium

Deliverables: 10 CPV

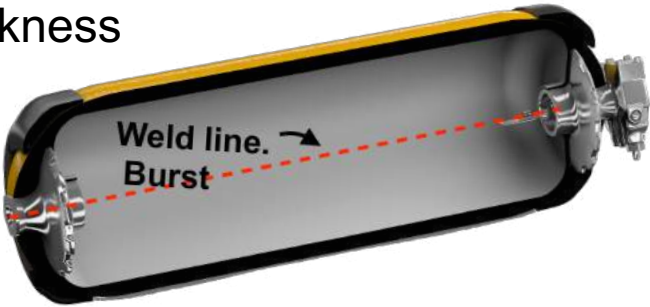


Source: Plastic Omnium

Fiber Type	With Blow Molded Liner	With Rotomolded Liner	With Rotomolded Liner (PE/PA)
CF 18 K (TRH50 18M)	2	2	1
CF 30 K New (TRH50 30M)	2	2	1
<u>Total CPV :</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

### Back-up: Liner Technology

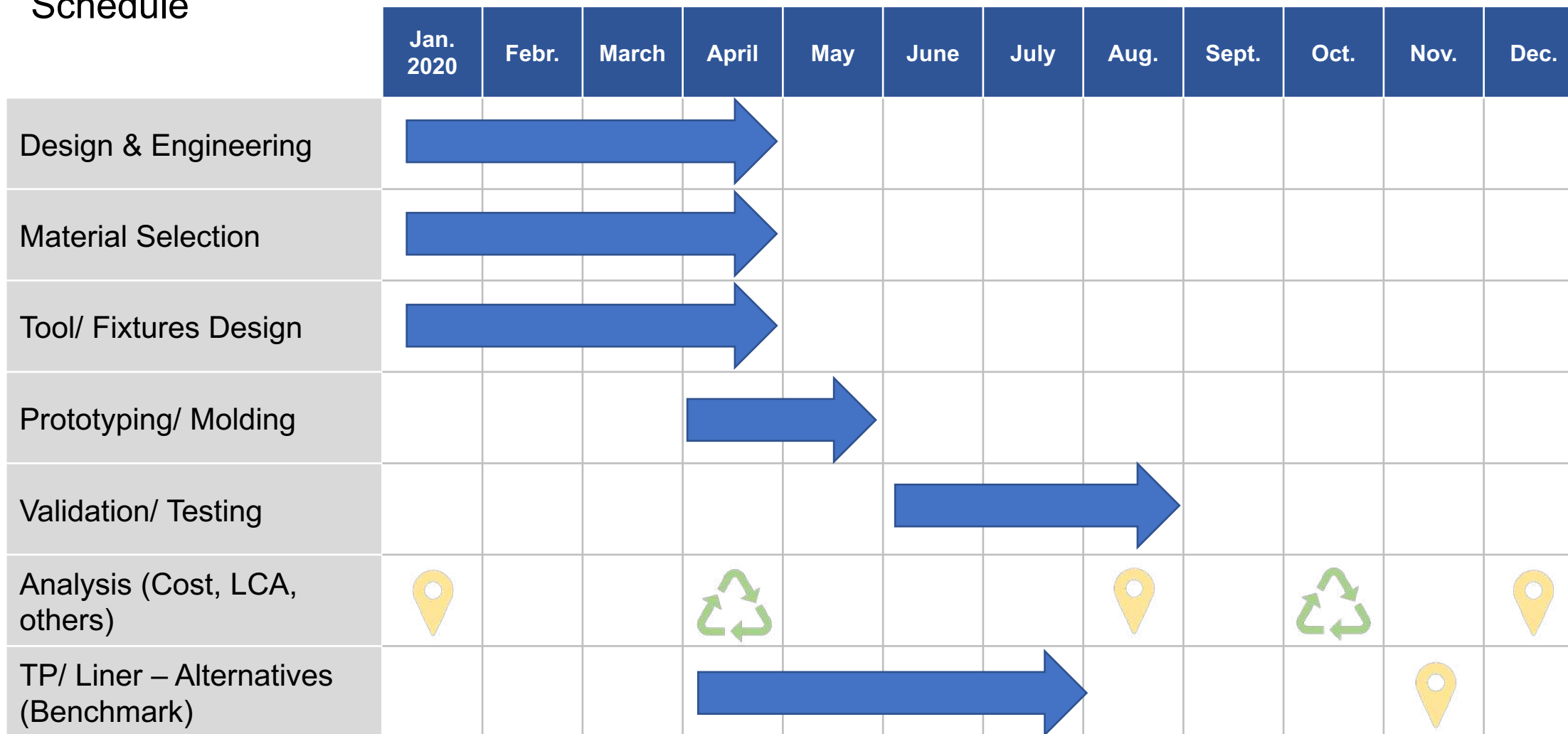
- Liner Concept Blow Molding vs Rotor Molding

Criteria	Blow Molding	Rotor Molding
Choice of Materials	PP, PE	All polymers (PP, PA, PE, combinations)
In-line vs Off-line	Separate to CPV Production. 2-3 min per liner. This Process creates stock	In line with vessel Production. 20-30 min just in time 80°C of mould. No stock
Shape (thickness)	Constant thickness (4-6 mm) <div data-bbox="889 868 1536 1172">  </div>	No burst/ Weld line Various thicknesses
Investment for tool	High	1/3 low of blow mould tool



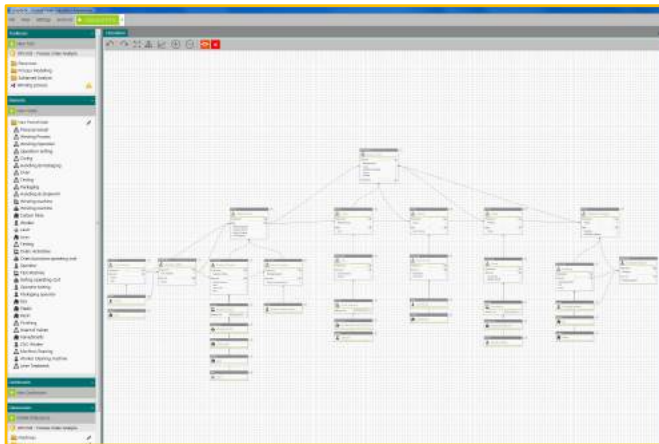
# Final Event LightVehicle 2025 Demonstrator “H2Tank”

## Schedule



## Cost & Process Modeling

- Cost modeling with OPLYSIS software tool
- OPLYSIS supports companies to evaluate, identify and implement cost-efficient lightweight production technologies.



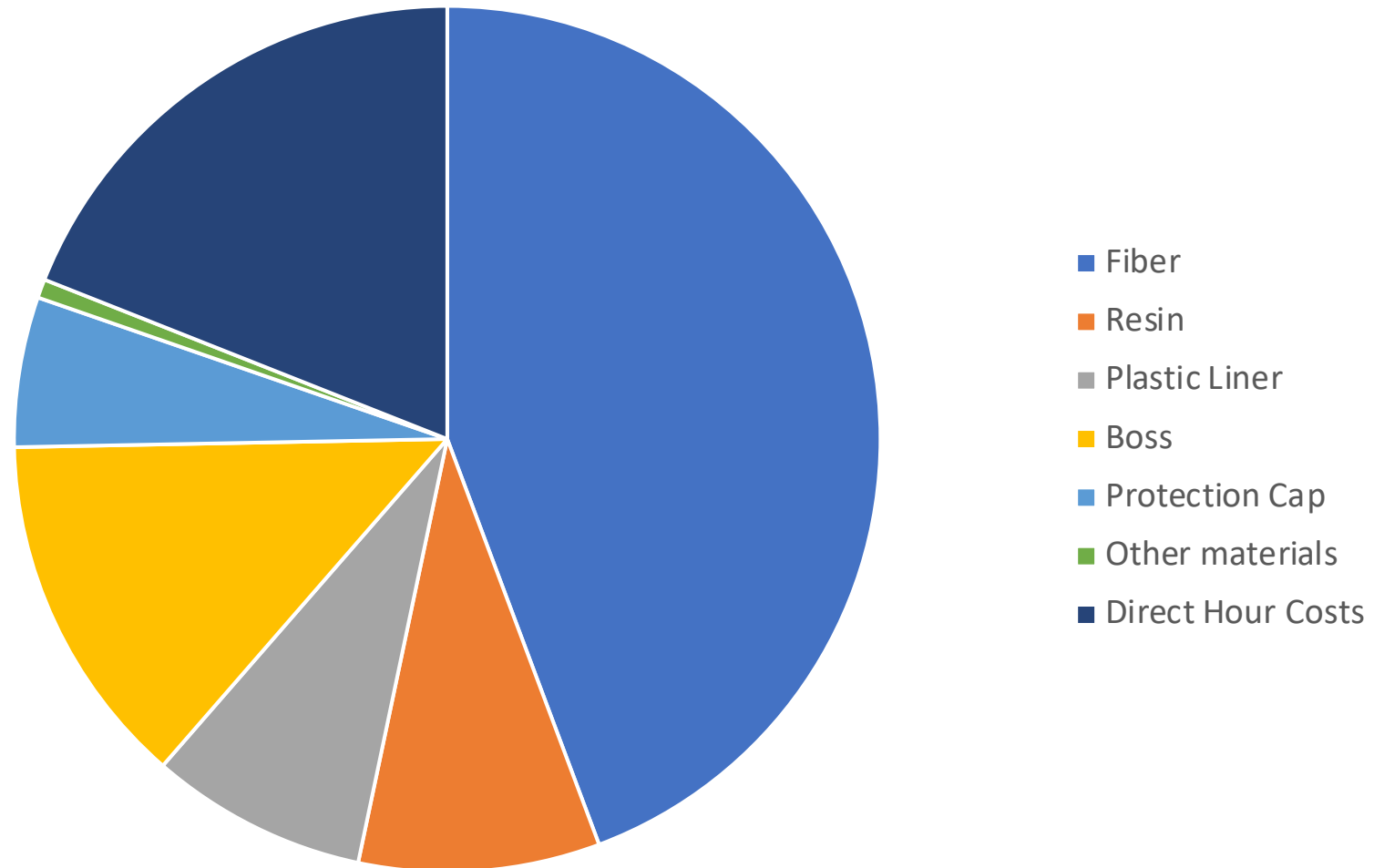
The intuitive drag & drop interface of our job costing software OPLYSIS® allows creating process chains in minutes.

Link: <http://conbility.de/geschaeftsbereiche/2-costing-software/?lang=en>

Examine your current production with a multitude of analysis functions and find hidden costs in your processes.

Simulate alternate production scenarios by varying process elements or resources within seconds and use to e.g. assess investments.

# Cost Structure Pressure Vessel



# Potentials for Pressure Vessel Development

- Optimised of the laminate
- Targeted pole cap reinforcement
- Increased throughput through the use of towpregs
- Optimised Liner and Boss

Conclusion: there is still much to do

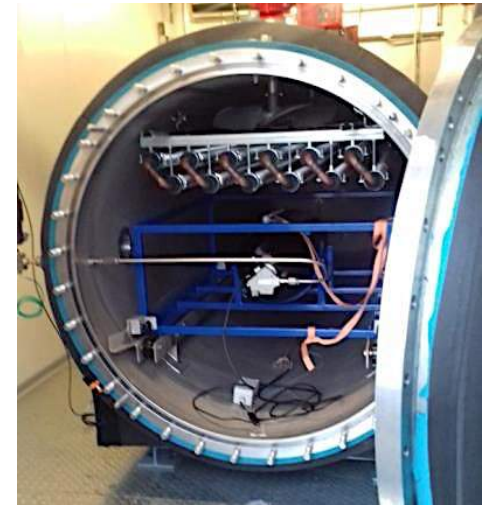
## Hydrogen Manufacturing process and testing procedure



Extrusion blow-molding  
Robotic winding



Proof tests up to 1050 bar  
Burst tests up to 2000 bar  
Extreme temp. cycling



Permeation  
Extreme temp. cycling  
Fueling / Defueling

Source: Plastic Omnium

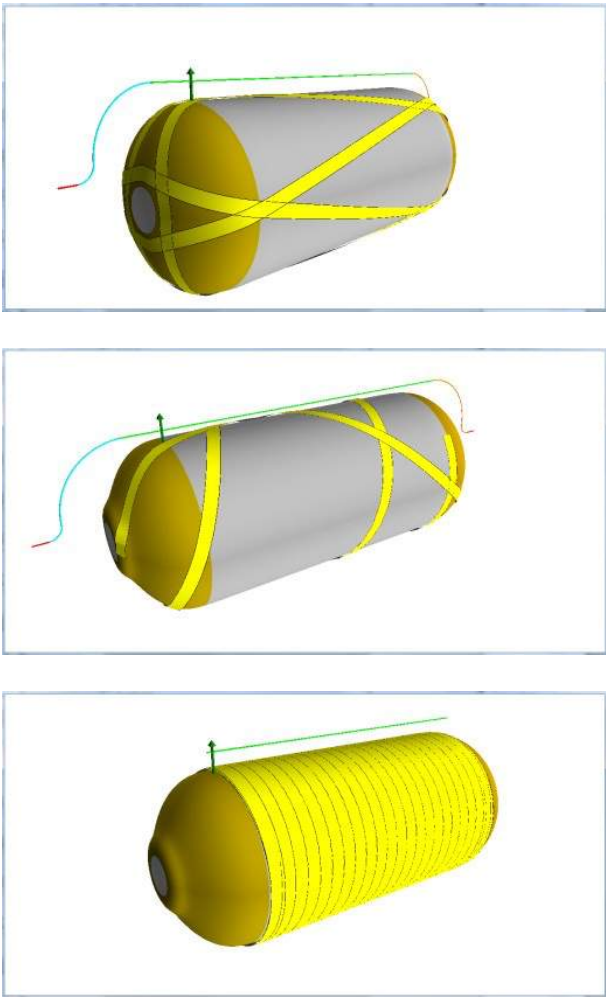


### Laminate Sequence

	Lamina	Error	Description	WA (deg)	BW (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (kg)	Time (min)	Cost (€)	OD (mm)
1	Circ		SP=0.00mm, EP=578.30mm	88.52	25.50	2.449	2.24		0.00	319.50
2	Connector		Auto Stop : Auto Stop			0.000	0.08		0.00	319.50
3	Helical		NC=43, R=+4, HP=111.00mm, TP=111.00mm	13.90	23.00	0.918	1.42		0.00	321.33
4	Helical		NC=44, R=+17, HP=111.00mm, TP=111.00mm	13.80	23.00	0.913	1.47		0.00	323.16
5	Helical		NC=74, R=+23, HP=118.50mm, TP=118.50mm	21.50	23.00	1.587	2.53		0.00	326.33
6	Helical		NC=47, R=+22, HP=111.00mm, TP=111.00mm	12.50	23.00	0.916	1.61		0.00	328.17
7	Connector		Auto Stop : Auto Stop			0.000	0.08		0.00	328.17
8	Circ		SP=576.30mm, EP=2.00mm	88.58	25.50	2.449	2.26		0.00	333.06
9	Connector		Auto Stop : Auto Stop			0.000	0.07		0.00	333.06
10	Helical		NC=43, R=-9, HP=130.16mm, TP=130.16mm	23.00	23.00	0.909	1.51		0.00	334.88
11	Helical		NC=46, R=-3, HP=114.00mm, TP=114.00mm	13.20	23.00	0.915	1.60		0.00	336.71
12	Helical		NC=47, R=+22, HP=116.00mm, TP=116.00mm	13.20	23.00	0.910	1.64		0.00	338.53
13	Helical		NC=44, R=+21, HP=132.28mm, TP=132.28mm	23.00	23.00	0.915	1.58		0.00	340.36
14	Connector		Auto Stop : Auto Stop			0.000	0.04		0.00	340.36
15	Helical		NC=41, R=-11, HP=200.66mm, TP=200.66mm	36.00	23.00	0.914	1.53		0.00	342.19
16	Connector		Auto Stop : Auto Stop			0.000	0.09		0.00	342.19
17	Circ		SP=572.30mm, EP=6.00mm	88.65	25.50	1.632	1.53		0.00	345.46
18	Connector		Auto Stop : Auto Stop			0.000	0.07		0.00	345.46
19	Helical		NC=43, R=-15, HP=162.65mm, TP=162.65mm	28.00	23.00	0.911	1.56		0.00	347.28
20	Helical		NC=38, R=-7, HP=214.42mm, TP=214.42mm	38.00	23.00	0.920	1.47		0.00	349.11

Original Mandrel			Total Thickness	22.61	mm
Headstock	Cylinder	Tailstock	Total Weight	30.94	kg
Diameter	72.00	314.60	Total Winding Time		min
Position	-94.30	578.30	Total Material Cost	€ 0.00	
	0.00	672.60			



### Estimated Burst Performance

Burst

?

✓

✗

Cylinder Radius

157.30

mm

Allowables

MPa

ksi

Circ Fiber Stress

3600.0

522.14

Helical Fiber Stress

3600.0

522.14

☐ Calculate Helical Stress

☐ Use Design Values

☐ Use Material Properties

Stress Ratio

1.00

	Bar	MPa	psi	% of Design
Helical Burst Pressure	2886.5	288.65	41865	165%
Circ Burst Pressure	1844.6	184.46	26754	105%
Circ / Hel Burst Ratio	0.64			



## Laminate optimization on 50L vessel

Burst : Dome section



Burst : Cylindrical section



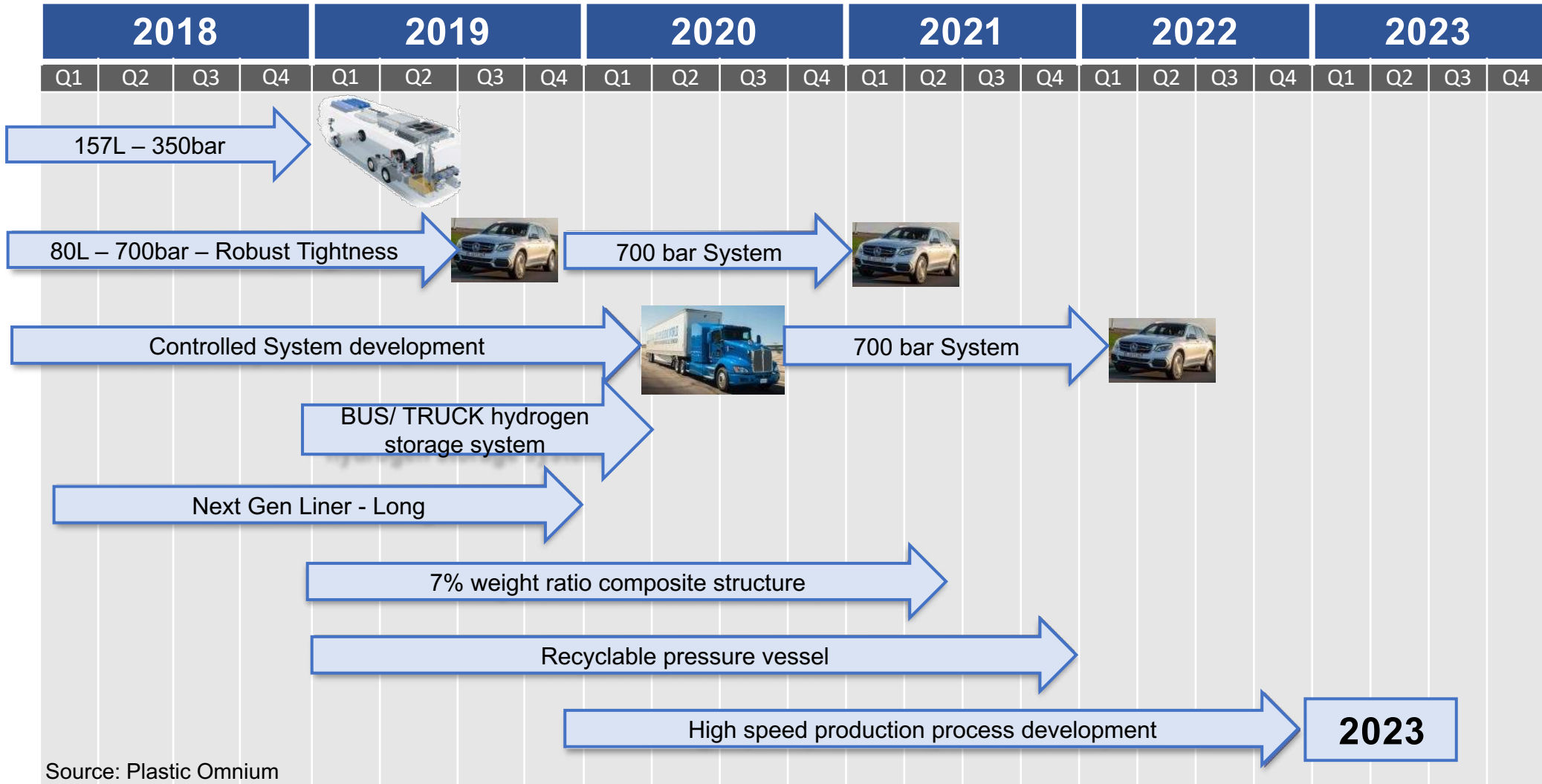
## Laminate optimization on 50L vessel

- Burst testing on 50L vessels
  - Burst 5: 1747 bar, cylindrical section



- Good burst result
- Laminate thickness is larger than expected

## Plastic Omnium Vessel technology Roadmap

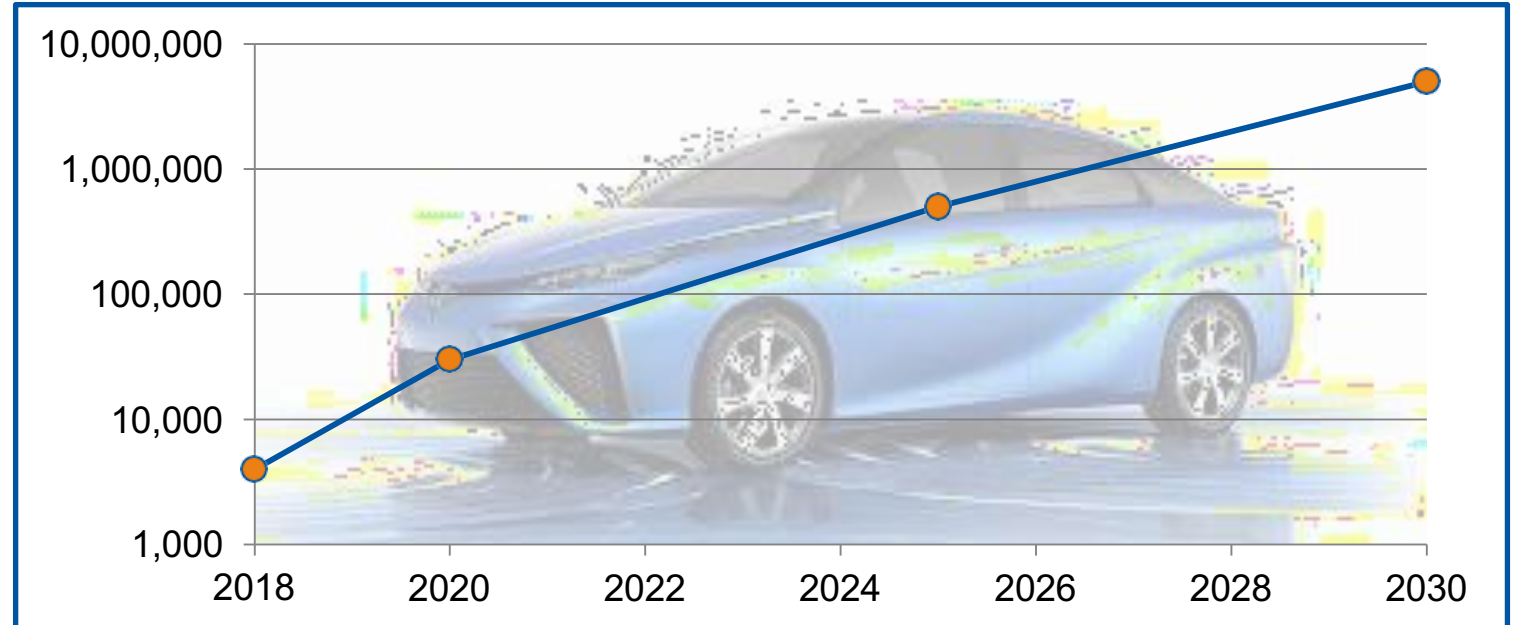


Source: Plastic Omnium



## Possible market evolution for the yearly production of FCEV's (world-wide)

- 2018:
  - Several premium cars on the roads
  - Estimated yearly production of a few thousand units, mainly by Japanese and Korean manufacturers
- 2020:
  - Start of small series for OEM pilot projects (US & EU)
  - Fast start production : China, Japan, Korea
  - Tokyo Olympics involves TOYOTA as major sponsor to promote FCEV's
- 2025:
  - EU, US and Asian car makers foresee significant increase in production and sales
  - China, Japan and Korea remain the main markets
- 2030:
  - Out of the 100 million passenger cars produced world-wide, 30% might be full-electric (BEV + FCEV) in order to meet the targets related to the reduction of CO2 emission
  - Studies by leading organizations (e.g. Hydrogen Council, Hydrogen Europe, ...) estimate that up to 5 million FCEV's might be produced every year



Main Risk: Carbon Fibre requirements for automotive applications

- $\pm 10$  kg of Carbon Fibres are required to store 1 kg of Hydrogen
- Today's FCEV's store 5 kg to 6 kg of Hydrogen
- 5.000.000 FCEV's would require around 250.000T of Carbon Fibre
- Today's annual worldwide production is only 80.000T, of which more than 60% is used for aerospace and wind power applications

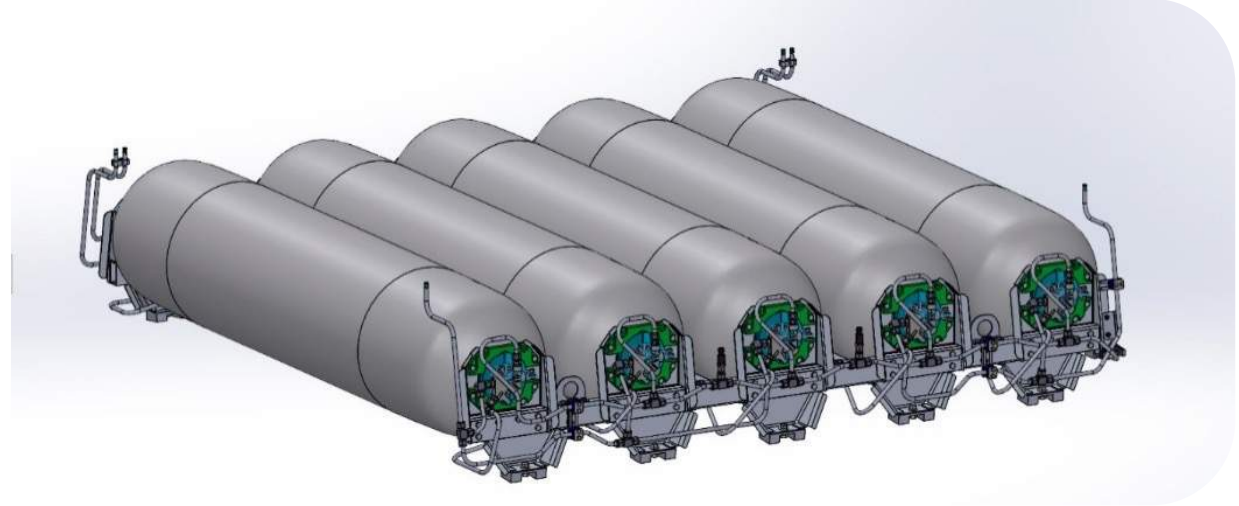
## Conclusion

- Around 9% better performance than standard fiber (e.G. T700)
- Nominal performance is 14% more than standard fiber (5600MPa vs 4900MPa) which leads to believe that further optimization is possible by adjusting the processing parameters
- Further technical validation should include:
  - Cycle testing
  - Permeation
  - Low temperature behavior of liner

## Project - Major German OEM



- Plastic Omnium will supply 6 certified tanks, system at the top of the bus
- Tanks certified in 2020
- New Facility – fully certified, in Belgium



Growing market through European funding





THANK YOU

DRINKS UNTIL 15:30 HOURS