

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	History/Background	1
1.2	Tanks and Storage	4
2	Hydrogen – Fundamentals	11
2.1	Hydrogen Phase Diagram	13
2.2	Hydrogen in Comparison with Other Fuels	14
2.3	Hydrogen Production	16
2.3.1	Reforming Processes in Combination with Fossil Fuels (Coal, Natural Gas, and Mineral Oil)	18
2.3.1.1	Steam Reforming of Natural Gas	19
2.3.1.2	Partial Oxidation and Autothermal Reforming of Hydrocarbons	20
2.3.1.3	HyPr-RING Method to Produce Hydrogen from Hydrocarbons	21
2.3.1.4	Plasma-Assisted Production of Hydrogen from Hydrocarbons	23
2.3.1.5	Coal Gasification	25
2.3.2	Water-Splitting Processes (Hydrogen from Water)	27
2.3.2.1	Electrolysis of Water with Electricity from Renewable and Nonrenewable Energy Sources (Low-Temperature Water Splitting)	27
2.3.2.2	Different Types of Electrolyzers	33
2.3.2.3	High-Temperature Water Splitting in Combination with High-Temperature Nuclear Energy and Solar Energy	42
2.3.3	Hydrogen from Biomass	45
2.3.3.1	Thermochemical Processes	47
2.3.3.2	Biological Processes	47
2.3.4	Hydrogen from Aluminum	50
2.3.5	Outlook	51
2.4	Hydrogen Storage Safety Aspects	53
2.4.1	Hydrogen Properties Related to Safety	55
2.4.2	Selected Incidents with Hydrogen	61
2.4.3	Human Health Impact	62
2.4.4	Sensors	63
2.4.5	Regulations, Codes, and Standards (RCS)	63

2.4.6	Safety Aspects in the Hydrogen Chain from Production to the User	65
2.4.6.1	Hydrogen Production	66
2.4.6.2	Hydrogen Refuelling Stations	67
2.4.6.3	Storage/Transportation (Compressed/Liquid/Metal Hydride)	68
2.4.6.4	Garage for Repairing Cars	70
2.4.7	Safety Aspects of Hydrogen Vehicles	70
2.4.8	Safe Removal of Hydrogen	73
	References	73

3 Hydrogen Application: Infrastructural Requirements 81

3.1	Transportation	81
3.2	Filling Stations	86
3.3	Distribution	87
3.4	Military	89
3.5	Portables	92
3.6	Infrastructure Requirements	93
	References	96
	Further Reading	96

4 Storage of Pure Hydrogen in Different States 97

4.1	Purification of Hydrogen	97
4.2	Compressed Hydrogen	98
4.2.1	Properties	98
4.2.2	Compression	98
4.2.2.1	Mechanical Compressors	100
4.2.2.2	Nonmechanical Compressor	101
4.2.3	Materials	106
4.2.3.1	Hydrogen Embrittlement	106
4.2.3.2	Hydrogen Attack	107
4.2.3.3	Hydrogen Permeation	107
4.2.3.4	Used Structural Materials	108
4.2.3.5	Used Materials for Sealing and Liners	109
4.2.3.6	High Pressure Metal Hydride Storage Tank	109
4.2.4	Sensors, Instrumentation	110
4.2.5	Tank Filling	110
4.2.6	Applications	111
4.2.6.1	Storage in Underground	111
4.2.6.2	Road and Rail Transportation	112
4.2.6.3	Vehicles	112
4.3	Liquid/Slush Hydrogen	114
4.3.1	Properties	114
4.3.2	Ortho Para Conversion	114
4.3.3	Liquefaction	116

4.3.3.1	Linde Process	116
4.3.3.2	Claude Process	117
4.3.3.3	Collins Process	117
4.3.3.4	Joule–Brayton Cycle	118
4.3.3.5	Magnetic Liquefaction	118
4.3.3.6	Thermoacoustic Liquefaction	120
4.3.4	Hydrogen Slush	120
4.3.5	Boil-Off	121
4.3.5.1	Zero Boil-Off Solutions	122
4.3.6	Materials	123
4.3.6.1	Tank Material	123
4.3.6.2	Insulation	123
4.3.6.3	Braze Materials	124
4.3.7	Sensors, Instrumentation	124
4.3.8	Applications	125
4.3.8.1	Storage	125
4.3.8.2	Sea Transportation	126
4.3.8.3	Road and Rail Transportation	126
4.3.8.4	Vehicles	127
4.3.8.5	Aircraft	130
4.3.8.6	Rockets	131
4.3.8.7	Solar Power Plants	131
4.4	Metal Hydrides	131
4.4.1	Classical Metal Hydrides	135
4.4.1.1	Intermetallic Hydrides (Heavy Metal Hydrides)	135
4.4.1.2	Magnesium-Based Hydrides	137
4.4.2	Light Metal Complex Hydrides	139
4.4.2.1	Alanates	139
4.4.2.2	Amides-Imides (Li_3N – Li_2NH – LiNH_2)	143
4.4.2.3	Borohydrides	146
4.4.3	Application	149
4.4.4	Outlook	163
	References	166

5 Chemical Storage 171

5.1	Introduction	171
5.2	Materials and Properties	172
5.3	Hydrogen Storage in Hydrocarbons	173
5.4	Hydrocarbons as Hydrogen Carrier	177
5.5	Application: Automotive	178
5.6	Ammonia	181
5.6.1	Properties	181
5.6.2	Application Areas of Ammonia	182
5.6.3	Production	184
5.6.3.1	Production from Nitrogen and Hydrogen	184

5.6.3.2	Production from Silicon Nitride	184
5.6.4	Methods for Storing Ammonia	185
5.6.4.1	Liquid Dry Ammonia	185
5.6.4.2	Solid-State Ammonia Storage	185
5.6.5	Use of Ammonia as Fuel in High-Temperature Fuel Cells	186
5.6.6	Hydrogen from Ammonia	187
5.6.6.1	Ammonia Electrolysis	187
5.6.6.2	Catalytic Decomposition	187
5.6.7	Hydrogen from Ammonia and Metal Hydride	189
5.6.8	Energetic Consideration	190
5.7	Borohydrides	191
5.7.1	Sodium Borohydride	191
5.7.1.1	Direct Use of Sodium Borohydride as Fuel in a PEM-Based Fuel Cell	191
5.7.1.2	Hydrogen Generation by Hydrolytic Release	192
5.7.2	Ammonia Borane	193
	References	194
6	Hydrogen Storage Options: Comparison	197
6.1	Economic Considerations/Costs	197
6.2	Safety Aspects	200
6.2.1	Safety Rules and Regulations	200
6.2.2	Safety Equipment	205
6.3	Environmental Considerations: Waste, Hazardous Materials	209
6.4	Dimension Considerations	212
6.5	Sociological Considerations	216
6.6	Comparison with Other Energy Storage System	218
	References	222
7	Novel Materials	225
7.1	Silicon and Hydropolysilane (HPS)	225
7.2	Carbon-Based Materials – General	228
7.2.1	Carbon Nanotubes (CNT), Activated Carbon (AC), Graphite Nanofibers	229
7.2.2	Other High-Surface Area Materials	233
7.2.3	Zeolites	234
7.2.4	Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs)	235
7.2.5	Covalent Organic Frameworks (COF)	236
7.3	Microspheres	239
7.3.1	Methods for Discharging	244
7.3.2	Resume	245
	References	246
	Index	249