

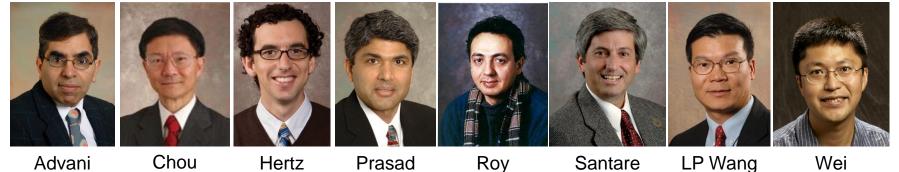
# Clean Energy and Environment Research

Mechanical Engineering University of Delaware



### ME Faculty Conducting Clean Energy and Environmental Research

#### Fuel Cells, Batteries, and Supercapacitors



#### Wind Energy



Advani



Burris



Prasad

Schwartz

#### Environment

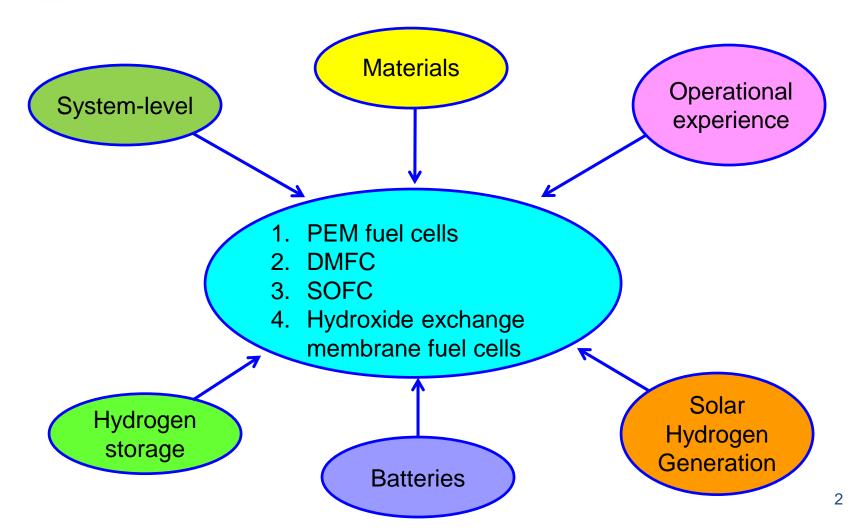


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### Center for Fuel Cell Research Director: Ajay Prasad

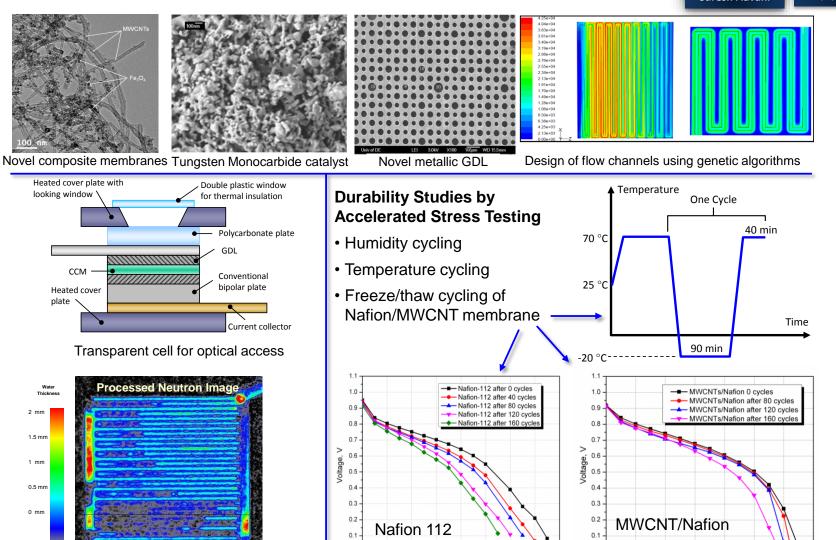




### **Novel Materials for PEM Fuel Cells**







Current Density, A/cm<sup>2</sup>

0.0

0.2

0.8

Current Density, A/cm<sup>2</sup>

0.6

1.0

1.2

1.4

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6



**Experimental Materials Characterization** 

Nano-structural models

### **Mechanics of Fuel Cell Membranes**

Bipolar Plate 20 [A] Load Frame Experimental at 3.3E-3s Gas Diffusion Mode 25°C,30%RH 16 Load Cell Elec rôvder [rue Stress [MPa] 12 45°C,50%R **PFSA Membrane** Chamber 65°C,70%RH 80°C,90%RH 0.05 0.15 0.20 0.00 0.10 True Strain Numerical in-situ models And Results [A] In-plane stress after clamping 300 Model k = 0.8  $\phi$ . -0.50 -0.60 -0.65 -0.70 -0.80 Model k = 1.0  $\phi$ d 250 Exp. Data T=25 °C Exp. Data T=45 °C [B] Maximum in-plane compressive stress after hydration Young's Modulus, E [MPa] Exp. Data T=65 °C -5.20 -5.70 -6.20 -6.75 -7.30 200 Exp. Data T=85 °C 150 [C] In-plane stress at the end of hold at high humidity 100 Aeff [D] Maximum in-plane tensile stress after dehydration 50 ds 4.20
3.00
1.80
0.50
0.75
2.00 Polymer d Matrix Water 0 0 MP 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 0.25 0.3 [E] In-plane stress at the end of hold at dry conditions Water Volume Fraction,  $\phi_w$ 

Michael Santare

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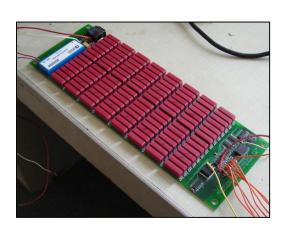
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### **UD Fuel Cell Hybrid Bus Program (2005-present)**

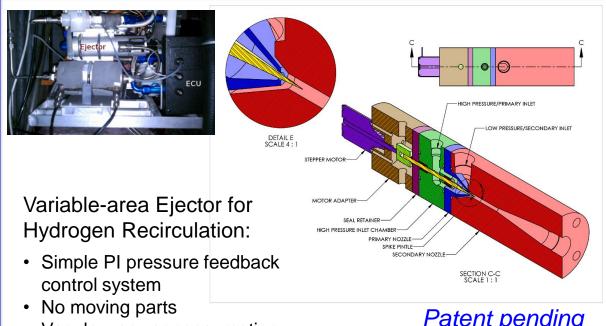
Bus #	Size	Stack	Batteries	Operation
1	22-ft	20 kW	Ni-Cad	2007
2	22-ft	40 kW	Ni-Cad	2009
3	40-ft	60 kW	Li-Ti	2014*
4	40-ft	80 kW	Li-Ti	2014*





\*Expected delivery

Cell voltage monitoring is an important diagnostic tool for fuel cell stacks and battery systems



Very low power consumption

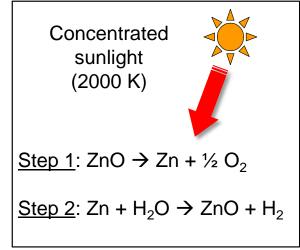
Patent pending

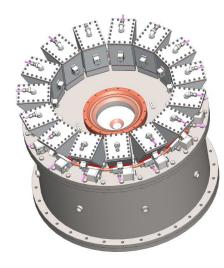


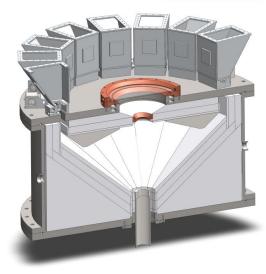
### Solar Hydrogen by Thermochemical Cycles

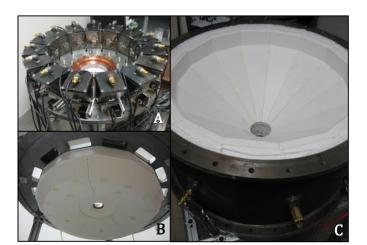






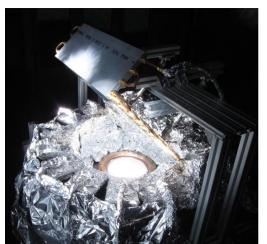






Tested at the Paul Scherrer Institute's high-flux solar simulator in Villigen, Switzerland (May 2012 and March 2013)

 10 xenon-arc lamps delivering 50kW at a peak radiative flux of 11,000 suns.

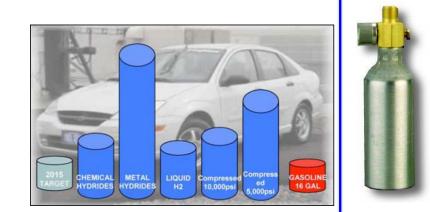


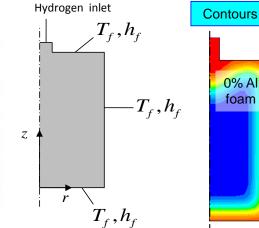


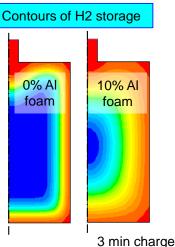
### H<sub>2</sub> Storage with Solid-State Materials

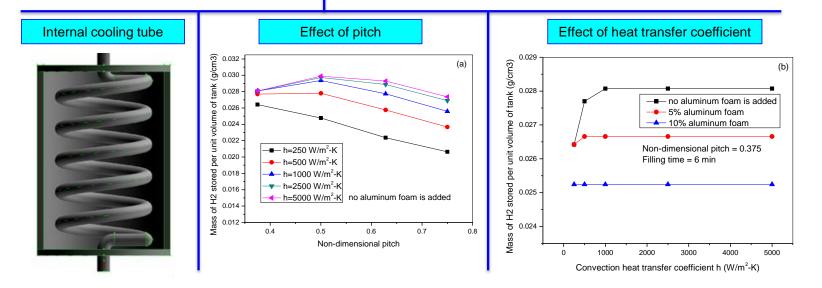
















## New Capacitive Mechanism for Energy Storage

Voltage (V)

Specific Capacitance

(mF cm<sup>-2</sup>) 0.5 32

1000

2000

3000

Cycle Number

4000

5000

A new energy storage mechanism (Charge Close-Packed Model) is proposed to interpret anomalous capacitive behavior of energy density and ionic diffusion observed in one-body, all solid-state, sandwich-structured capacitor made from reduced graphene oxide films.

RGO

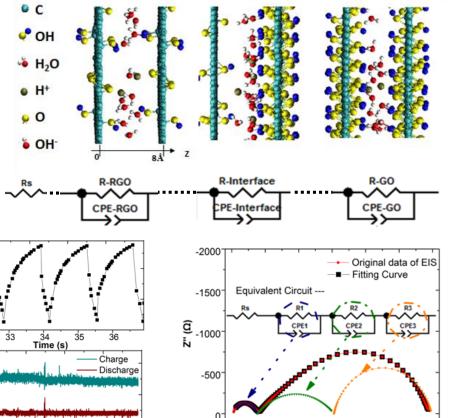
GO

RGO

**GO** intralayer

10 um

Charge Close-Packed Model on rGO/GO/rGO



500

1000

1500

Z' (Ω)

2000

2500

3000

RGO – reduced graphene oxide; GO – graphene oxide

rGO external-layer

rGO external-layer

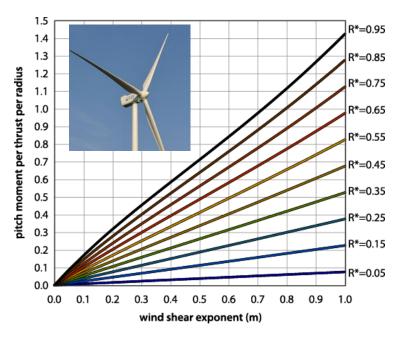


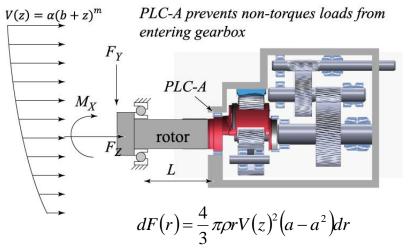
<http://www.ewea.org/fileadmin/ewea documents/do cuments/publications/factsheets/Factsheets.pdf>



### **Estimating Wind Turbine Drivetrain Loads**

- Premature gearbox failure significantly increases cost of wind power
- It is unclear how non-ideal conditions affect drivetrain loads or reliability
- Smith et al. 2005: failure rates increase with wind shear at night
- Blade element theory: determine effect of wind shear on  $mean M_x$  and bearing load





#### **Implications:**

Fatigue limit PLC-A = 184 kN (GRC standard) Smith *et al.*:  $m_{day}$  = 0.21 and  $m_{night}$  = 0.43  $V_{ave}$ =10 m/s $\rightarrow$ *F* = 81 kN, *T* = 230 kNm@22RPM

**Day:**  $M_x = 254$  kNm,  $F_{PLCA} = 52$  kN < limit **Night:**  $M_x = 527$  kNm,  $F_{PLCA} = 219$  kN > limit

There is a direct and detrimental effect of wind shear on drivetrain reliability





### **Environmental Multiphase Flows**



Approach: High-performance computing and analytical tools to understand complex multiscale fluid transport/transformation in the environment.

#### Specific applications:

- Cloud physics and warm rain formation: Effect of air turbulence on collision rates and collision efficiency of cloud droplets; impact on warm rain initiation.
- Soil contamination and soil biodiversity: Fate of nanoparticles released to the environment; how to model transport and retention of contaminants?
- Industrial processing of multiphase wastes: mixing, resuspension, sedimentation, non-Newtonian behavior, and scale-up of particle-laden flow in a controlled mixing vessel.



