

# Mass measurements of H<sub>2</sub> absorbed in metal hydrides and revised ISO16111



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## WP 3: Development and validation of traceable methods for mass measurements of hydrogen absorbed in metal hydrides

**Objective:** devoted to the development of a consistent method to assess the absorbed mass (or volume) of hydrogen in a reversible hydride tank

### **Partners:**



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*Technical contact: Benoît DELOBELLE*



FHA: Aragon Hydrogen Foundation  
*Technical contact : Rodrigo PEREZ*



CEA: Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique  
*Technical contact: Olivier GILLIA*



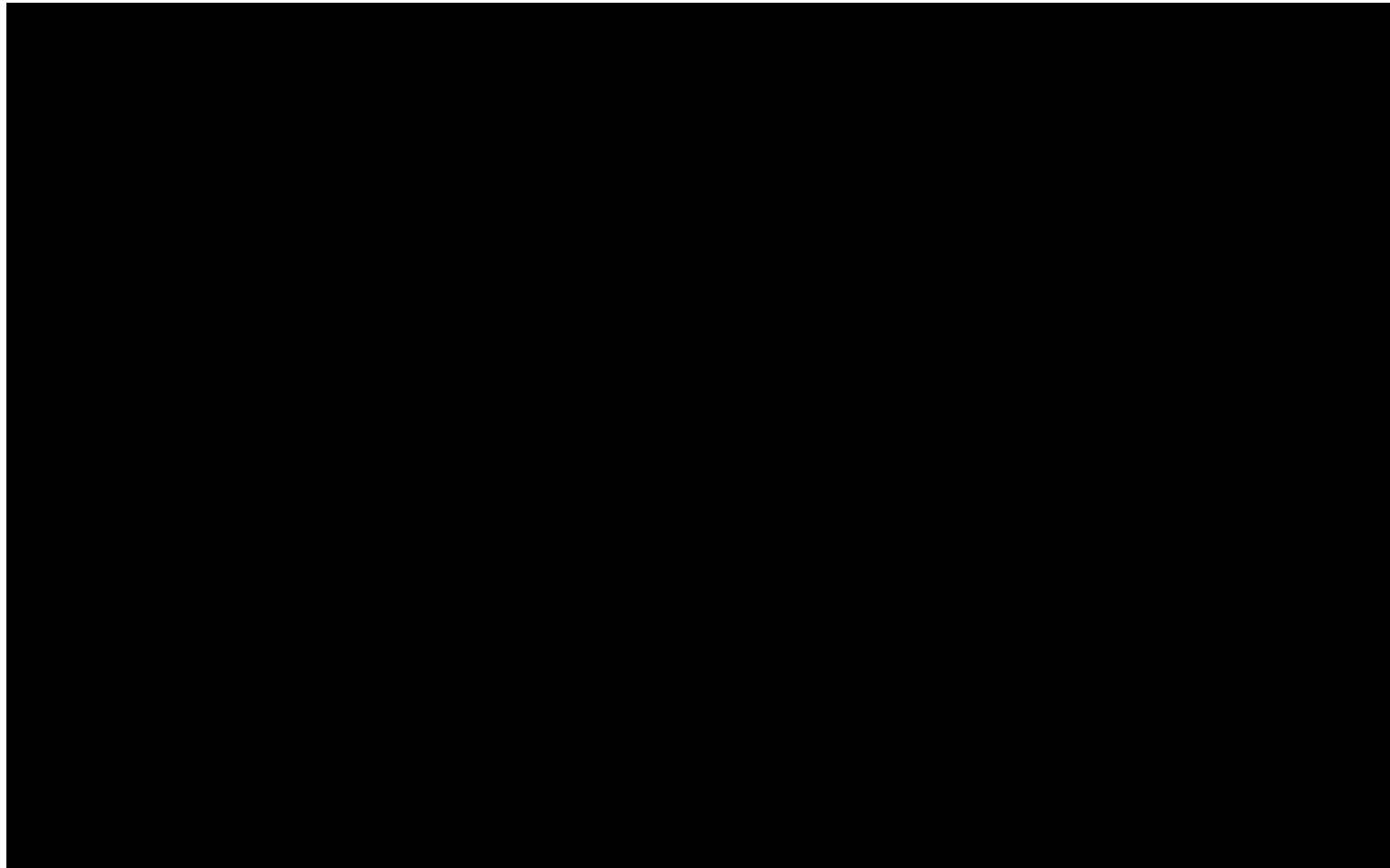
SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden  
*Technical contact: Oliver BUKER*

# Solid Storage With Metal Hydride



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## How does it work?





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# Solid Storage with Hydride

**Advantage** : Low pressure (2-5 bar at room temperature) but hydrogen mass is similar to compressed gas at 700 bar or more.

**Disadvantage** : Mass depends of the hydride.

	MHT-C20	MHT-Hycube	MHT-Magnum
Mass of H <sub>2</sub>	2g	85g	200g
Cooling/Heating system	Air	Air	Water



Magnum in bundles

# Example of applications



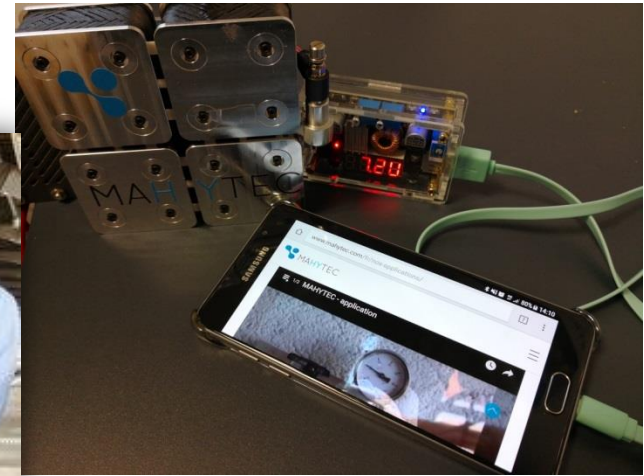
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Energy for small cars



Energy for nomadic system

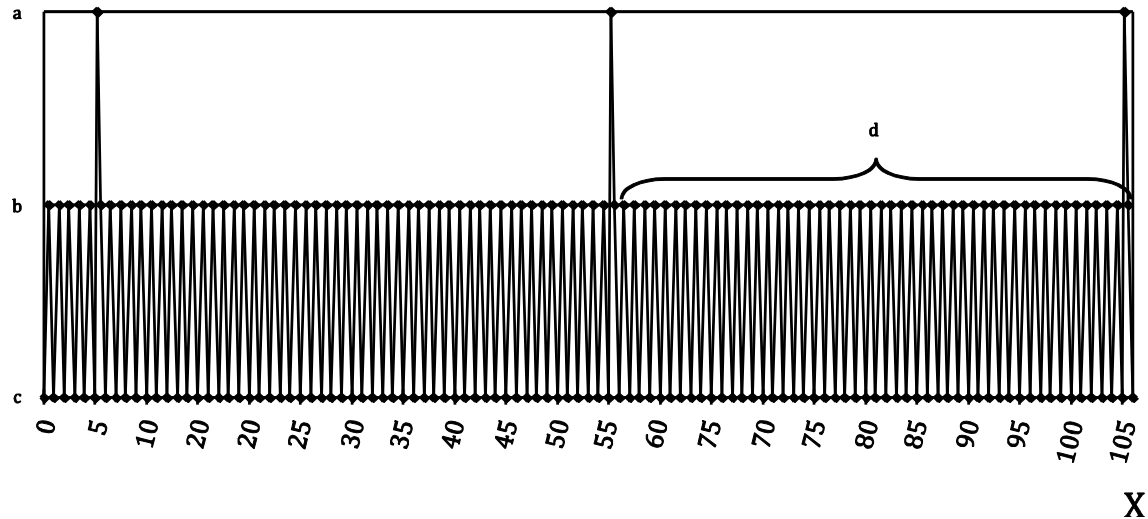


Energy « in the pocket or in the bag »

## ISO 16111 : Transportable gas storage devices — Hydrogen absorbed in reversible metal hydride

Tank Qualification and testing .

### 6.2.6. Hydrogen cycling and strain measurement test

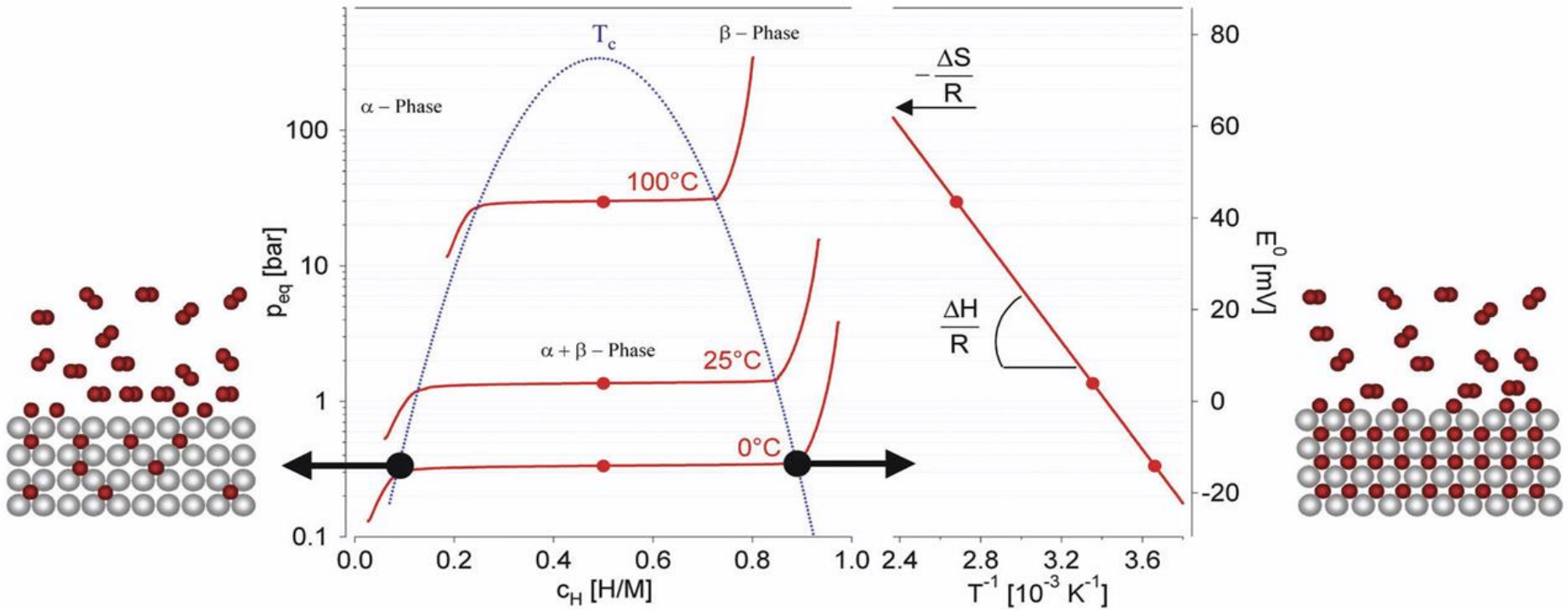


The MH assemblies shall be hydrogen charge cycled from not more than **5 % of rated capacity** to not less than **95 % of rated capacity**.

# Why the assessment of hydrogen volume/mass in hydride tanks is a challenge?



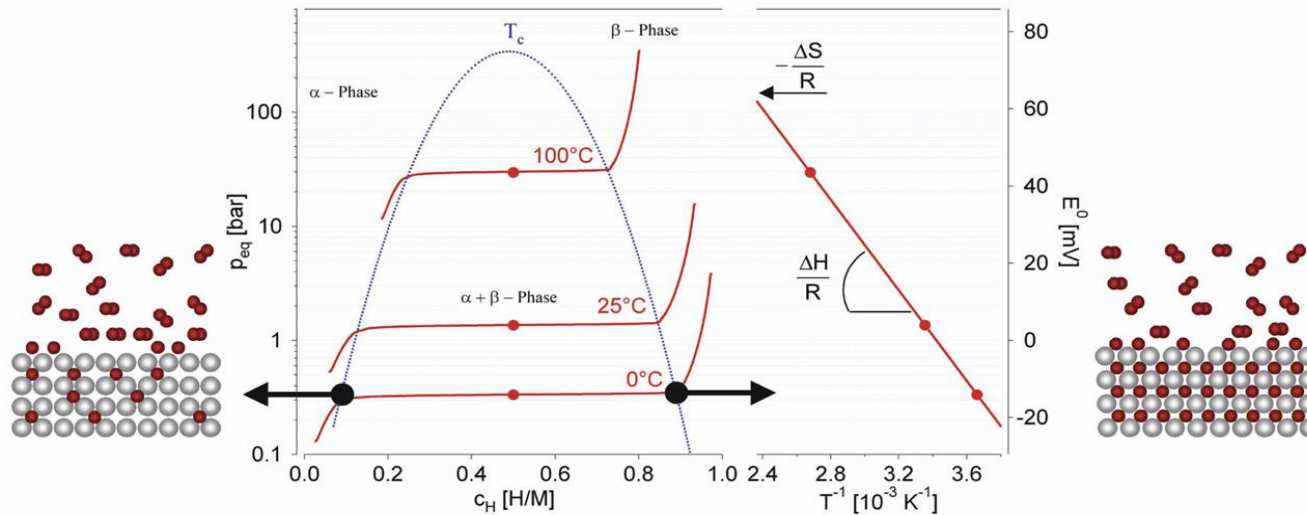
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Hydrogen absorption/desorption phenomenon in hydride  
( Ref : A.Zuttel)



# Why the assessment of hydrogen volume/mass in hydride tanks is a challenge?



No clear or univocal state equation of gas between observable variables (V,P,T)

The fine assessment of the volume or mass of hydrogen in a metal reversible hydride tank requires to know the history of loading of the tank and initial conditions



## Why the assessment of hydrogen volume/mass in hydride tanks is a challenge?



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Mass measurement (Precision Balance)

Mass =  $M_{\text{tank}} + M_{\text{hydrogen}}$  and  $M_{\text{hydrogen}}$  is about 1 or 2 % of Mass Tank -> Risk of error

Volume measurement (Flowmeter)

Pressure and temperature can change

**Need to compare the method to be confident in the assessment of hydrogen mass/volume in hydride**

## WP 3: Development and validation of traceable methods for mass measurements of hydrogen absorbed in metal hydrides



MASS TOTAL OF TANK, VALVE AND HYDRIDE	710g
MASS OF HYDRIDE	100g
MASS OF HYDROGEN STORED	1.5 g
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	5°C to 45°C
STORAGE TEMPERATURE	-10°C to 65°C
MAXIMUM PRESSURE	75 bar
MAXIMUM REFILLING PRESSURE	15 bar
ABSOLUTE WORKING PRESSURE AT 22°C	2 bar (+/- 0.5 bar)
HYDRIDE TYPE	AB5
STATE OF HYDRIDE	ACTIVATE
ACTIVATION OF HYDRIDE	11/11/2016

**Each partner got a tank  
And developed its own testing  
protocol.**

**The goal is to get PCT curves**



## Method 1: Mass measurements

To perform this test, we fill the tank with a pressure of 10 bar. We weight the tank once full with hydrogen. Under constant temperature ( $T=22^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), we measure the pressure and the mass into the tank before removing 0,1g of  $\text{H}_2$  at regular time intervals.



### Characteristics of device:

Scale: Max 750g,  $e=0.01\text{g}$ ,  $d=0.001\text{g}$

Digital pressure gauge: EM: -1...30 bar, error:  $\pm 0.2\%$

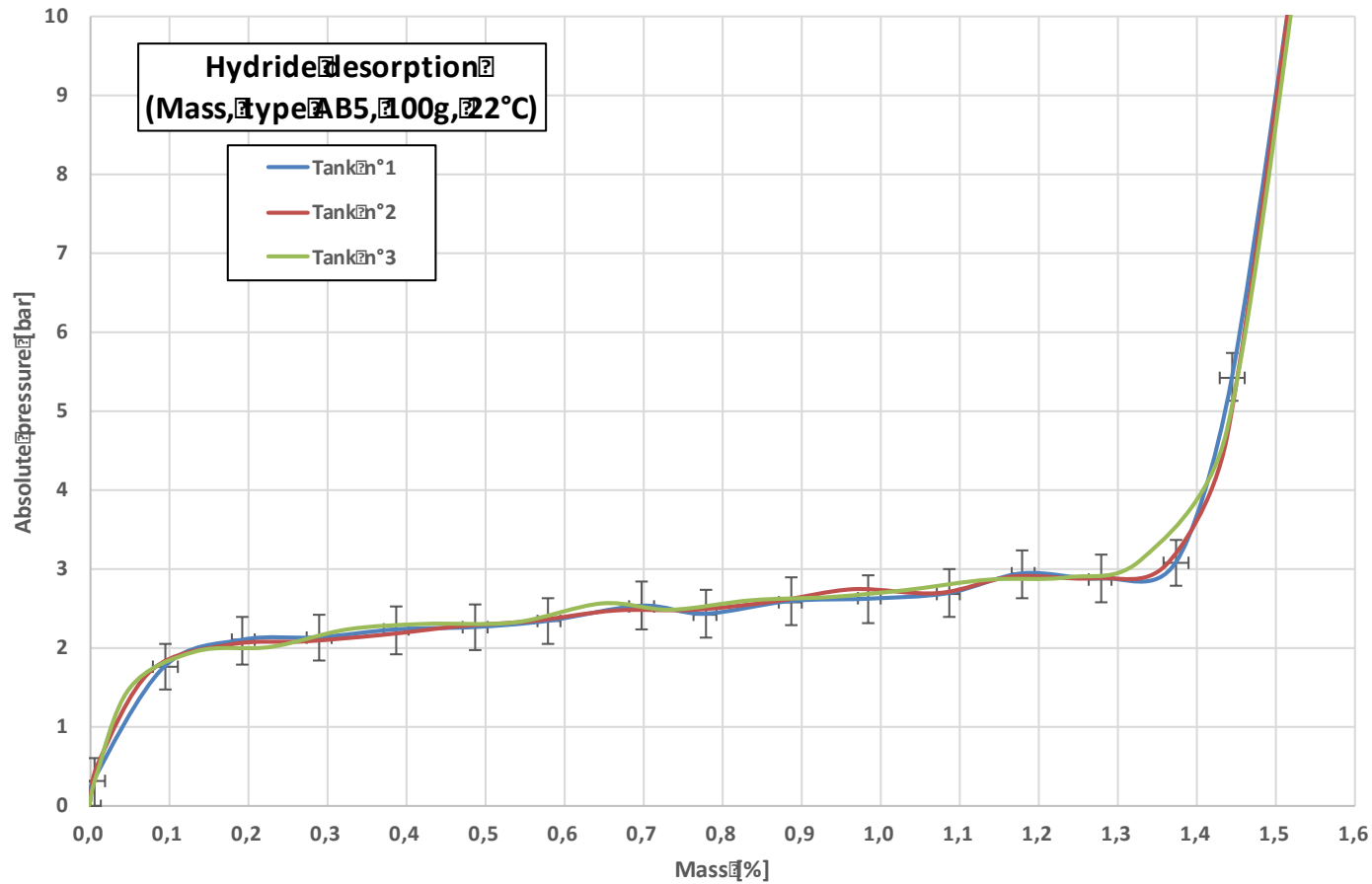
### Condition test:

Loading:  $P_{\text{loading}} = 10\text{bar}$  &  $T_{\text{loading}} = 22^{\circ}\text{C}$

Unloading:  $T_{\text{Unloading}} = 22^{\circ}\text{C}$



## Method 1: Mass measurements

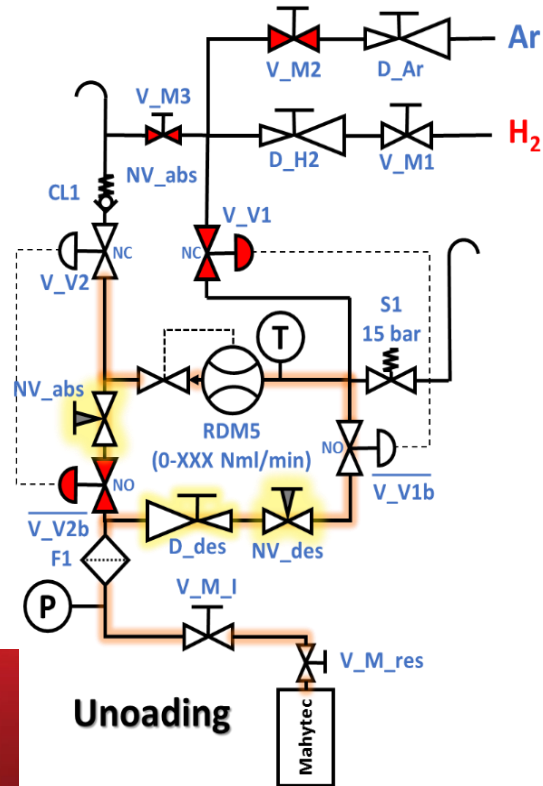
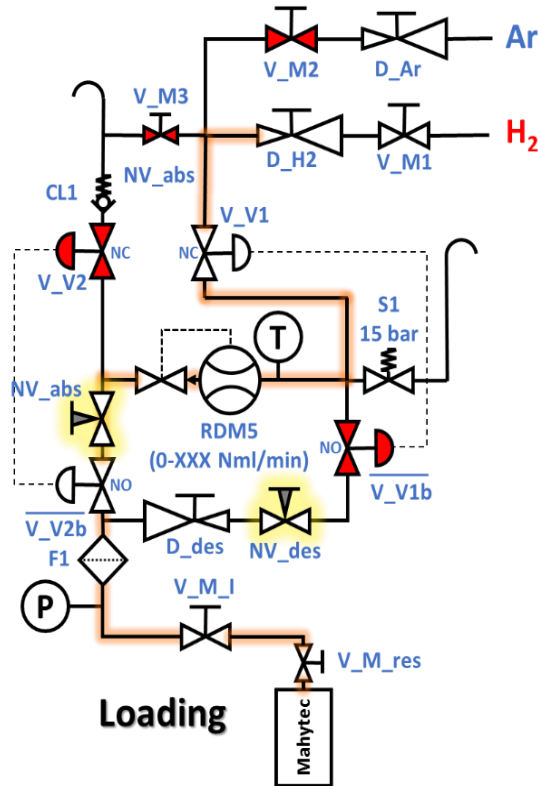


## Method 2: Flowrate measurements



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Each partner used its own P&ID



CEA test bench

## Method 2: Flowrate measurements

Each partner used its own P&ID



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FHA Testing system

## Method 2: Flowrate measurements



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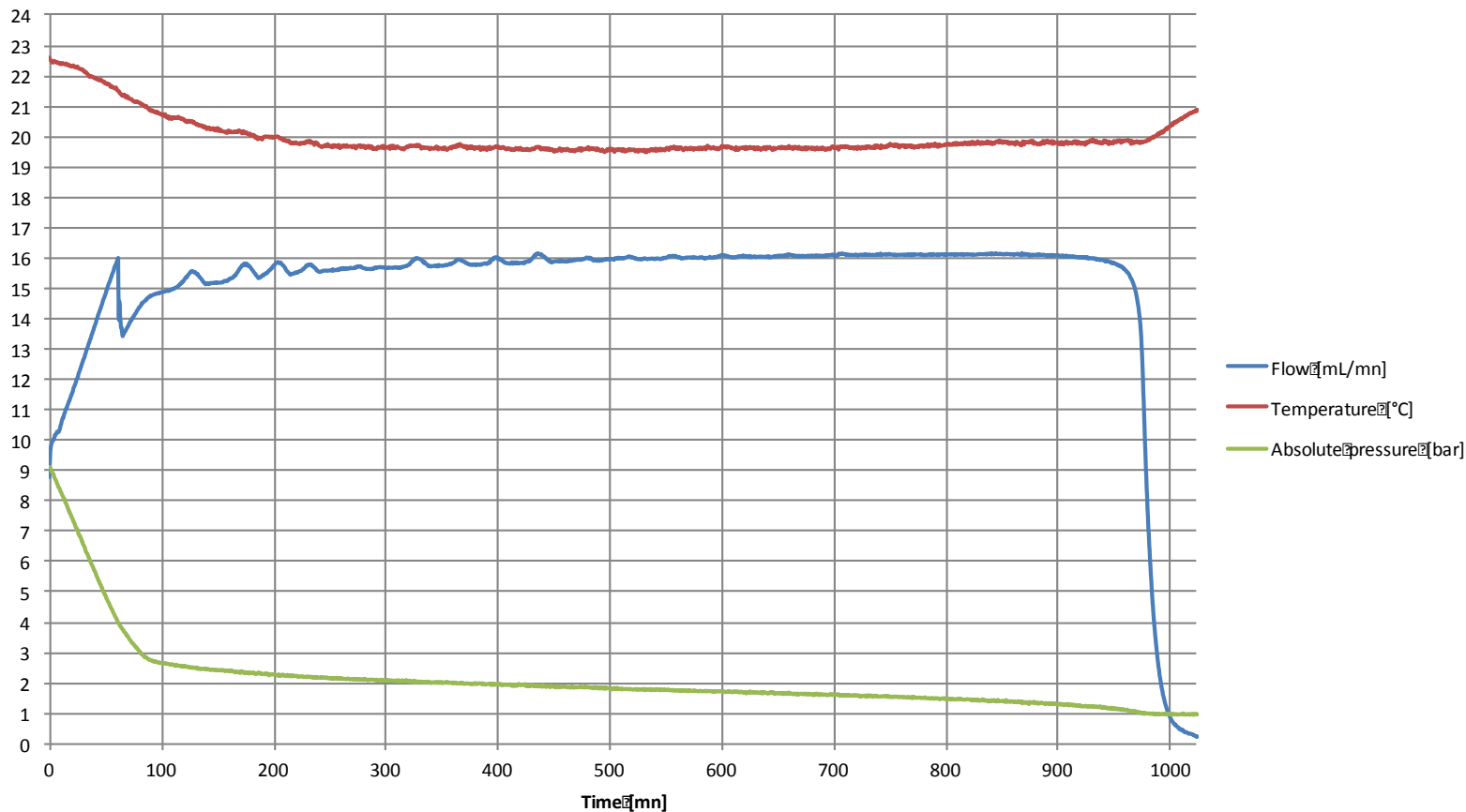
The temperature on the surface of the tank, the output pressure and the flow of hydrogen were recorded. At the output of the tank, we use a pressure regulator set at 0.45bar. The flowmeter has always the same pressure at this input.



- Thermocouple T on the tank
- Pressure sensor: 15bar max
- Output Pressure Regulator: 0 to 1bar
- Needle valve: Cv=0.004
- Flowmeter: 65NmL/mn max



## Method 2: Flowrate measurements

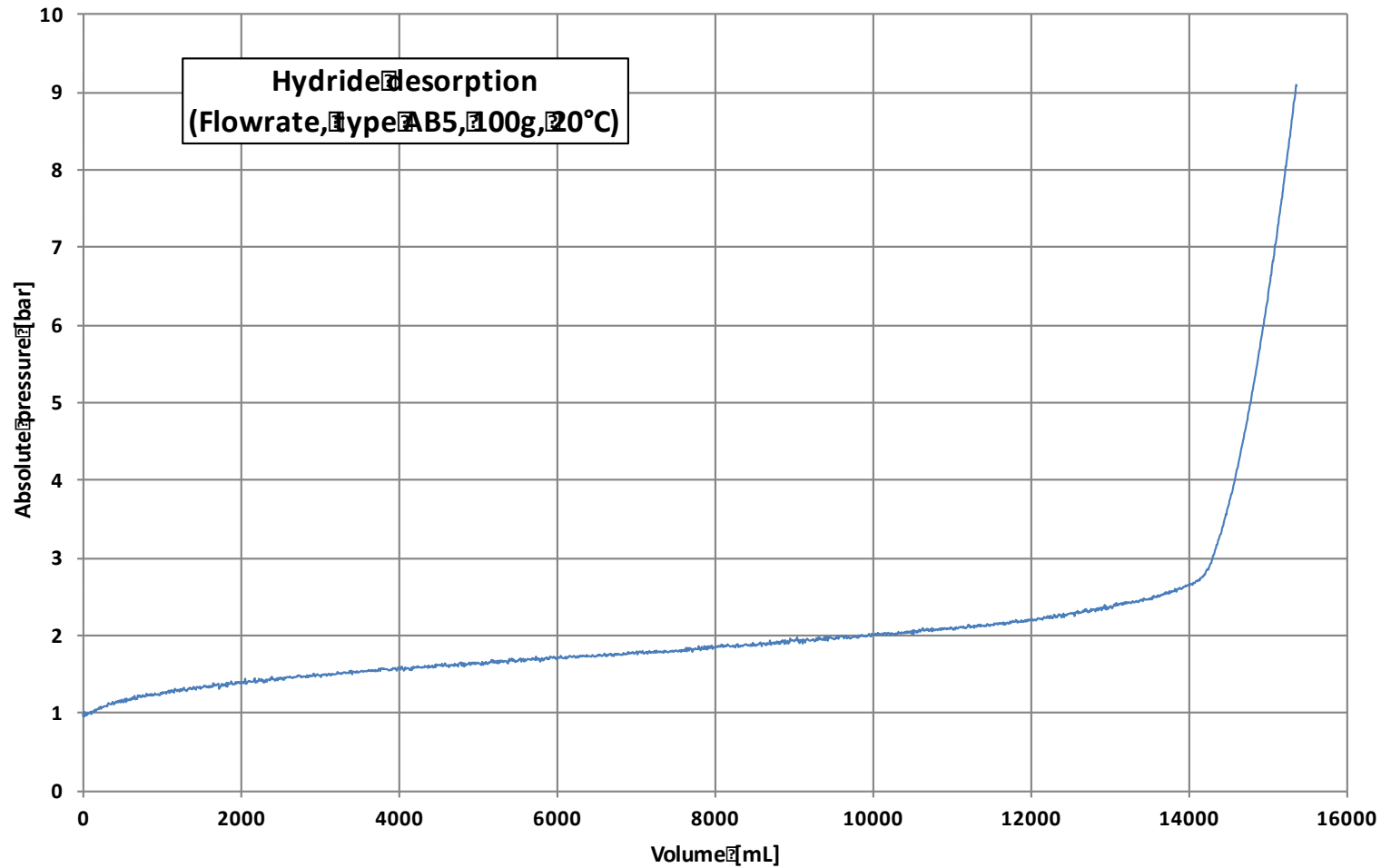


Temperature condition unstable during test



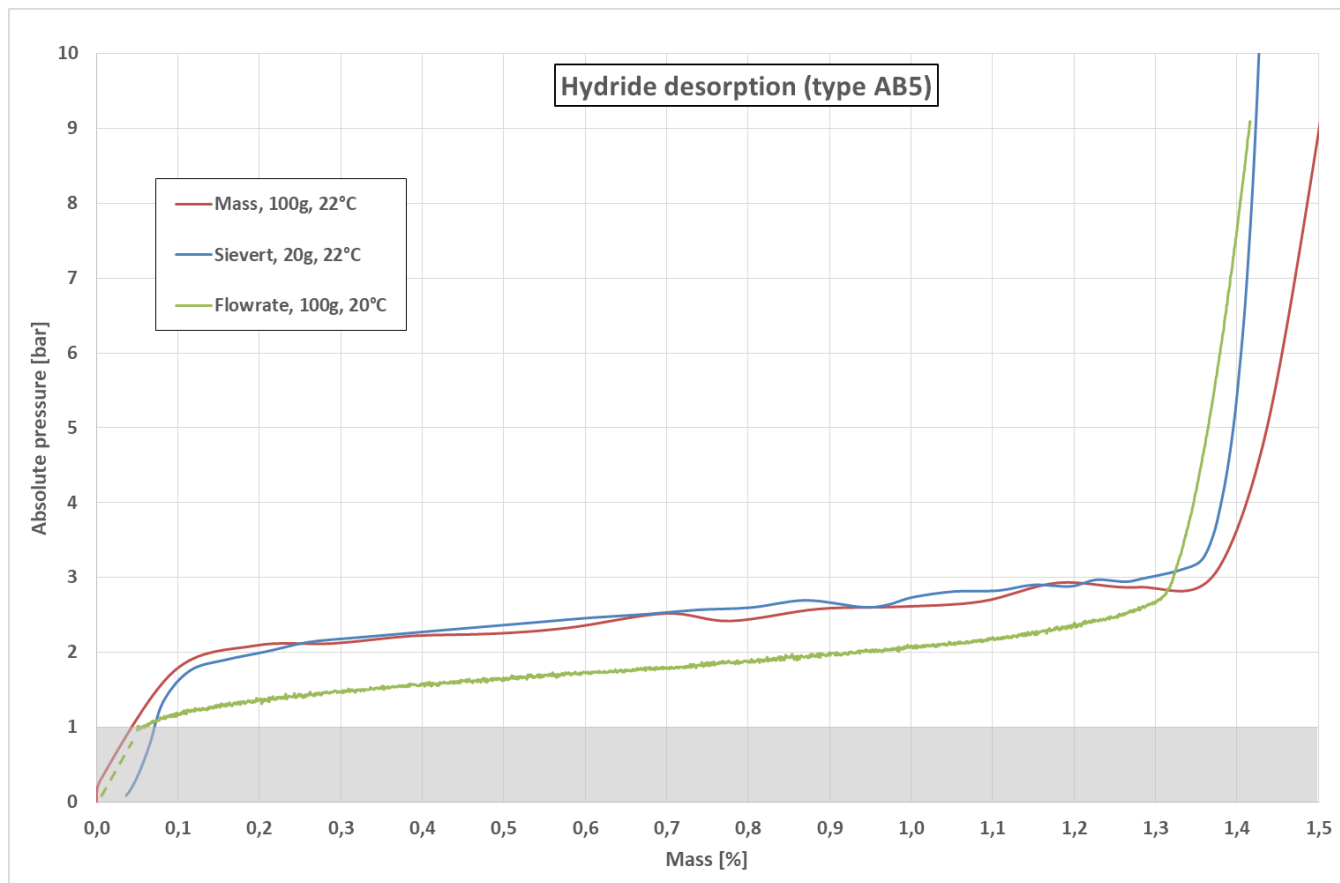


## Method 2: Flowrate measurements





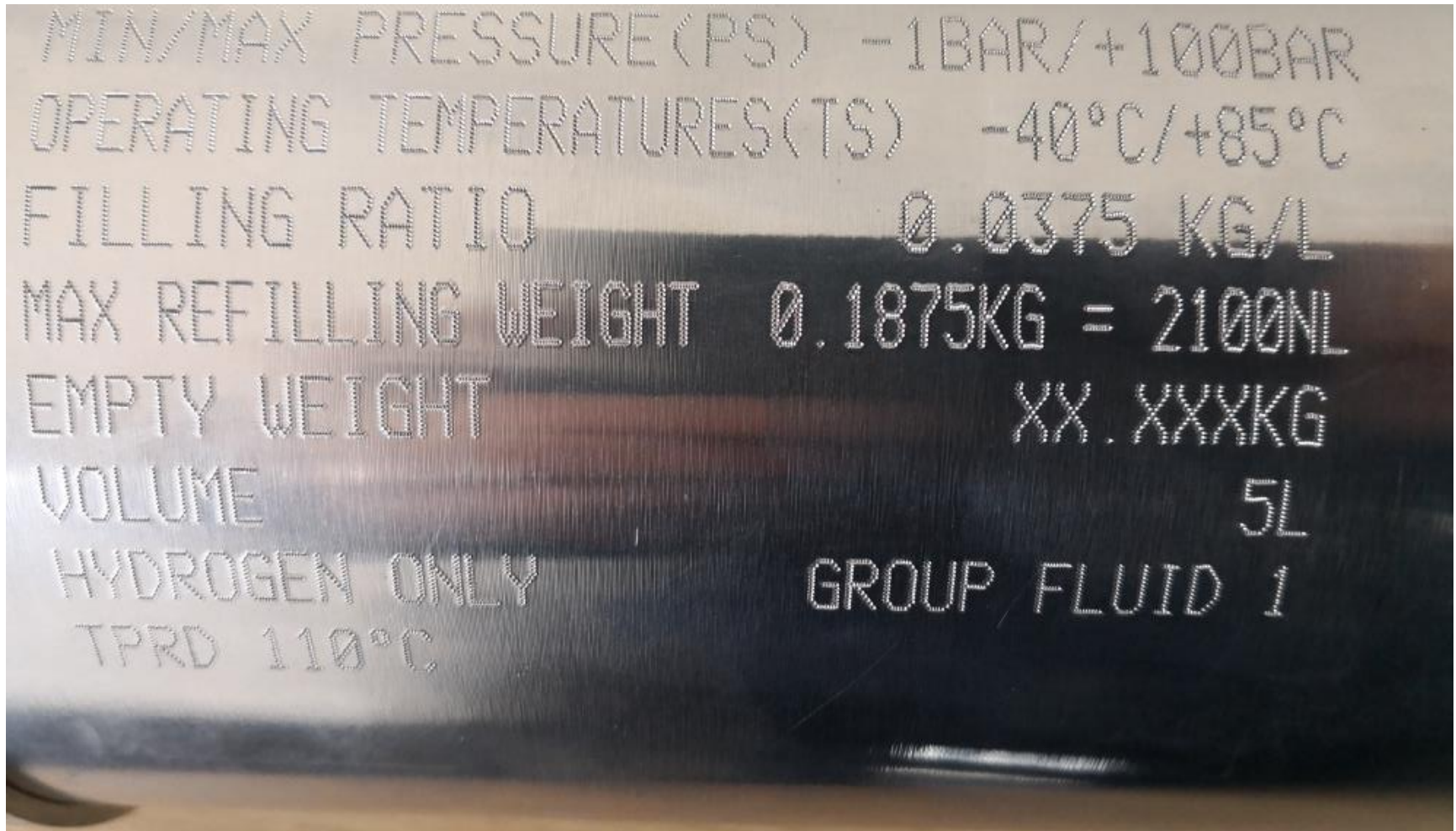
## Comparison of the method



In the ISO 16111-2018 standard a part is dedicated to :

### Documentation accompanying the product

- Charging specifications
  - The manufacturer shall provide the following information, for the initial filling and refilling of the MH assembly:
    - **method for determining when the rated capacity described has been achieved;**



**Thank you for your attention.**

# AND NOW PRACTICE TIME