

Hydrogen Fuel Switch and the Challenges it Poses

Introduction

- Climate change - Complex global challenge; main factor is our overdependence on fossil fuels [1].
- Fuel burners are used extensively within industrial settings and currently, most burners use fossil fuels to provide power [2].
- This PhD will focus on the fuel switch to hydrogen - looking at the context of paint curing for the automotive industry with Toyota as a sponsor.
- The painting process - Most energy intensive processes a vehicle undergoes in manufacturing taking up 36% of the energy used [3].
- The majority of this energy is provided in the form of natural gas, which is a cleaner fossil fuel than most [2].

The Painting Process

- When painting a car it's important to layer each coating in the correct order:
- The first coat is **electrodeposition**, which protects the car from rust, chemical and mechanical degradation. [3]
- After that the **primer** is applied to the body to ensure the colour is evenly distributed. [3]
- The **base coat** is then applied to give the car it's colour before finally having the **clear coat** applied to give it a glossy or matte finish.
- The oven has a line of inline burners all the way down the conveyors all of which use natural gas, which contribute to 41% of the plants total gas [3].

The Challenges

- Switching the burners to run on hydrogen instead of natural gas isn't as easy as simply substituting one fuel for the other.
- The first issue to consider is the **increased moisture content** the combustion of hydrogen produces. [4]
- Hydrogen temperature control** is another issue that needs to be considered. When compared with natural gas, hydrogen has a higher enthalpy of combustion leading to a higher flame temperature. [5]
- Due to the increased temperature of hydrogen combustion, there will be an increased generation of **thermal NO_x**.
- Increased NO_x for curing can discolour the paint layers as well as being hazardous to human health with **strictly controlled limits** (EN 14792:2017 dictates 1300 mg/m³ for combustion plants [6]).

Electrodeposition:
 A painting process where a car body is submerged in a charged chemical bath to create a uniform, corrosion resistant primer layer.

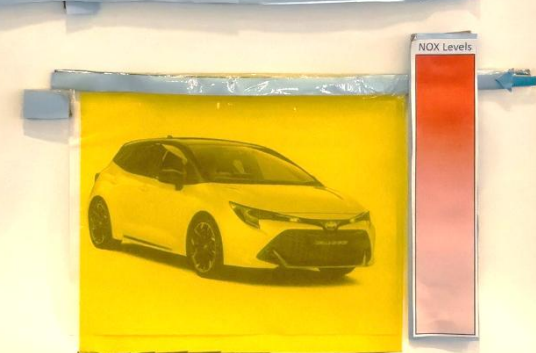
Primer Coat:
 A coating applied via automated spray to smooth out surface imperfections and provide a uniform colour for topcoat application.



Top/Clear Coat:
 The application of the basecoat and the clearcoat, which together provide the vehicle's colour and finish whilst also providing its final protective shield.

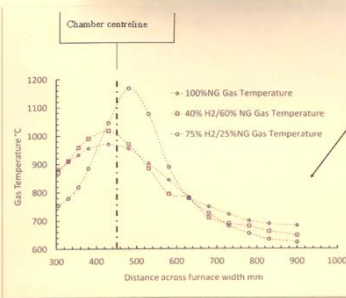
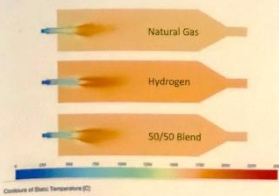
Experiments

- To ensure that the fuel switch does not impede on the process quality we have planned a set of experiments:
- The first experiment is a **flame temperature experiment** using a specific hydrogen burner.
- The next experiment will look at **how NO_x affects the colour** of each layer and in what quantities.
- The experiments will also look at the **burner flow rates** and various **gas species analysis** at the Sheffield Transitional Energy Research Centre.



Simulation Work

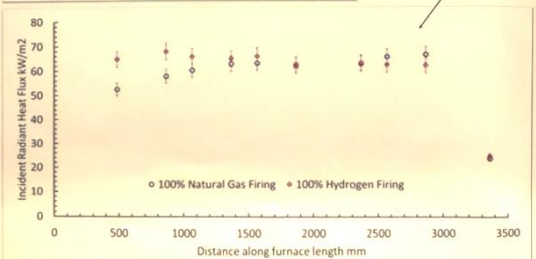
- We will also use **computational fluid dynamics** research.
- This model will simulate the changing **air flow and hydrogen burner combustion products**.
- The model will take into account the **chemical interactions, mass and momentum calculations, heat and energy**.
- This model can then determine if using hydrogen in the burners will cause **quality control issues**. [7]



Description of Figures

This graph depicts the **gas temperature across the width** of the furnace for different gas fuel blends [8]

This graph displays the **radiant heat flux across the length** of the experimental furnace. [8]



Future Research

- Toyota are looking to lead the transition to the decarbonisation. TMUK have a commitment to be carbon neutral by 2030 and carbon zero by 2040.
- The research could be applied in a much broader range of applications such as paint adherence and **NO_x limitations** in relation to hydrogen fuel applications.
- Further research could include a **life cycle analysis** of industrial sectors when green hydrogen is used or the development of new advanced **NO_x reduction techniques** to limit exposure.



[1] Council, R.A., Steiner, C. et al. and ... Climate, R. 2015. *Adapting to the impacts of Climate Change*. National Academies Press.
 [2] U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). Natural Gas and the Environment. U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). Available at: https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/natural_gas_and_the_environment.php
 [3] Piretti, M., Maccioni, R., Piretti, G., et al. 2018. *Energy Efficiency and Long-Duration Hydrogen in Automotive Industry*. Physics of Fluids, Vol. 30, No. 12, 124101. DOI: 10.1063/1.5040176
 [4] Piretti, M. Safety Aspects of Hydrogen Combustion in Hydrogen Energy Systems. International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, Vol. 43, No. 10, 5180-5190. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijhydene.2018.02.044
 [5] Mariani, G., Maccioni, R., Piretti, G., et al. 2018. *Hydrogen Combustion in a Spark-Ignition Engine Using the MIRA G4000M Test Cell*. In: 11th International Conference on Hydrogen and Fuel Cells, 2018, pp. 1-6.
 [6] *EN 14792:2017*. Available at: <https://www.iso.org/standard/68888.html>
 [7] *ANSYS Fluent 19.2*. Available at: <https://www.ansys.com/industry/automotive/industry-research-and-automotive-innovation>
 [8] *ANSYS Fluent 19.2*. Available at: <https://www.ansys.com/industry/automotive/industry-research-and-automotive-innovation>