

Sustainability, Feasibility, and Economics of a Fuel Cell-Powered Data Center

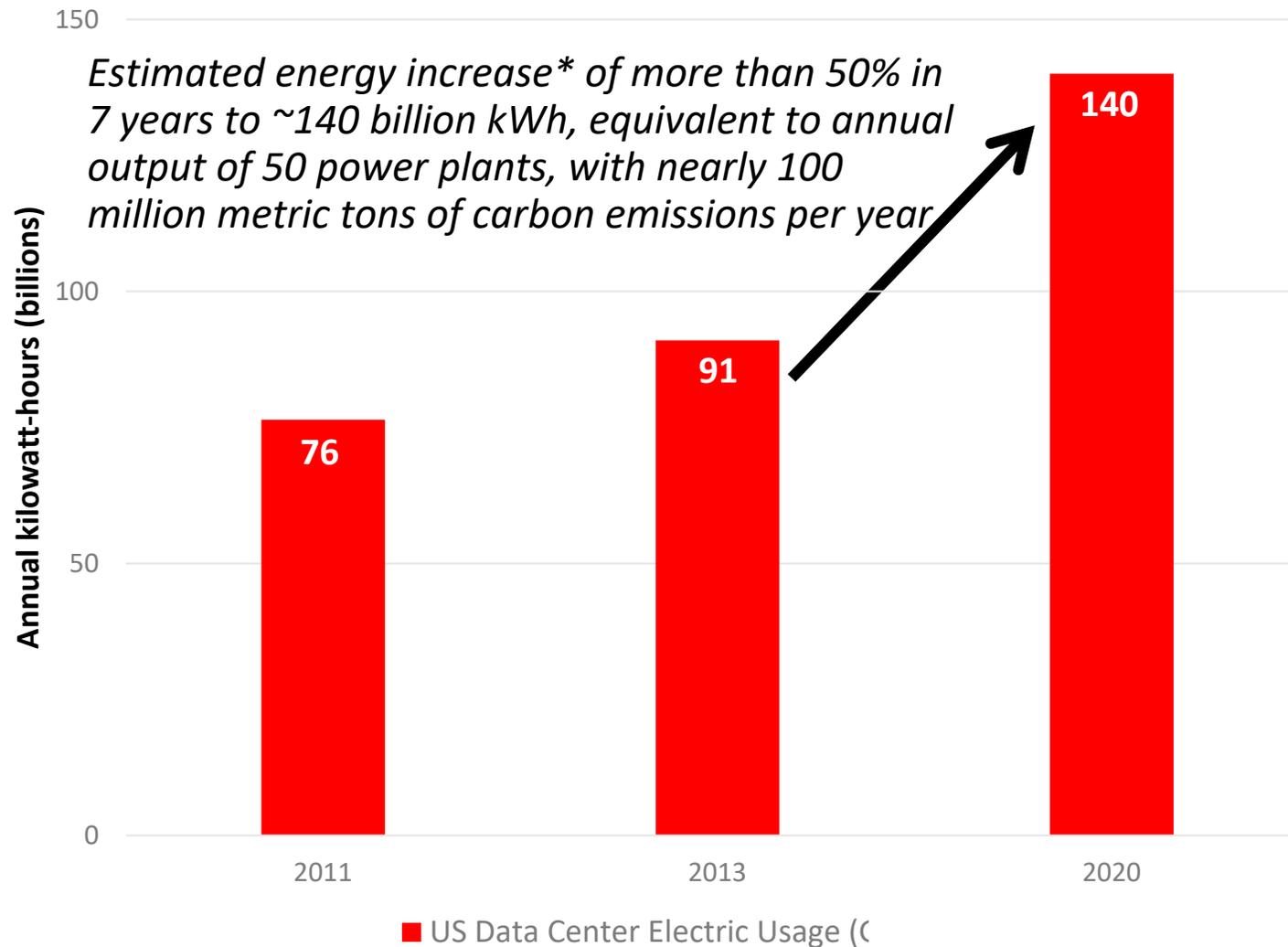
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Data Center Energy Challenge – High costs in power infrastructure, inefficiencies, and backup power required



* <http://www.nrdc.org/energy/data-center-efficiency-assessment.asp>

Carbon-Free Data Center Vision & Possible Future Energy Infrastructure – Rethink power delivery and distribution to and within data centers

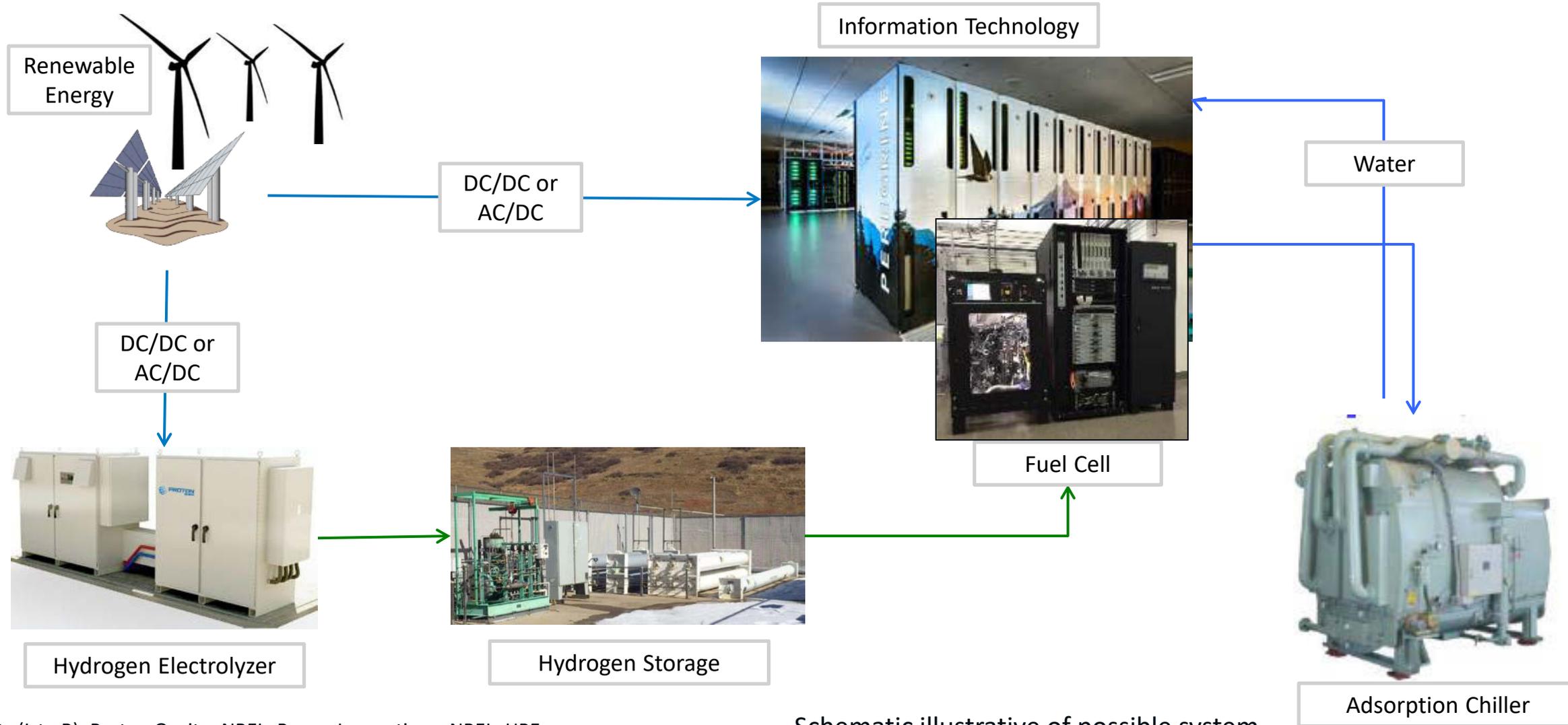


Photo credits (L to R): Proton Onsite; NREL; Power Innovations; NREL; HPE

Schematic illustrative of possible system

Modeling Objectives and Methods

HOMER Pro Microgrid Analysis Tool [DatacenterWithHydrogenStorageSA50MW.homer] 3.7.5

FILE LOAD COMPONENTS RESOURCES PROJECT SYSTEM HELP

Home Design Results Library View

Electric #1 Electric #2 Deferrable Thermal #1 Thermal #2 Hydrogen

SCHEMATIC DESIGN

Tank

DC

Electrolyzer Primary Load

22000.00 kWh/d
1088.69 kW peak

FC G1500

PV

SUGGESTIONS:

Download new HOMER Pro

HOMER PRO

Name: San Antonio Data Center With H2 Fuel C

Author: Zhiwen Ma

Description:

This model analyzes the options for providing power to a remote telecom site. The two possible sources of power are photovoltaics and 1.5 MWe wind turbines. The storage media and generation use a hydrogen storage fuel cell system.

In the hydrogen storage system, surplus renewable power goes to an electrolyzer which produces hydrogen. The hydrogen goes into a storage tank to be consumed when required by the fuel cell.

I performed a sensitivity on the wind speed and the cost of the hydrogen subsystem. Note that I linked the capital and replacement costs of the electrolyzer and hydrogen storage tank to the fuel cell capital cost. So as the fuel cell cost goes down, so does the cost of the electrolyzer and hydrogen tank.

Discount rate (%): 6.00

Inflation rate (%): 2.00

Annual capacity shortage (%): 1.00

Project lifetime (years): 25.00

Utilize hydrogen as energy storage to integrate renewable solar and wind resources for a data center

- Model Scope: The hydrogen generation, storage, and consumption equipment will be defined in a conceptual block diagram. These components and subsystems will be included in a **HOMER** model to:

- create equipment sizing (quantity and footprint)
- annual renewable generation profile (based on Quincy, WA and San Antonio, TX locations)
- annual renewable hydrogen generation profile
- annual hydrogen demand profile
- equipment cost estimates (based on current technology status, which are undersized for this full scale rollout)

- Model Results

- Verified required capacity, load, and hydrogen storage.
- Generated electricity and hydrogen generation profile.
- Sized equipment.
- Estimated electric and capital cost.

Partner Scenarios - System Modeling (in progress)

Scenarios

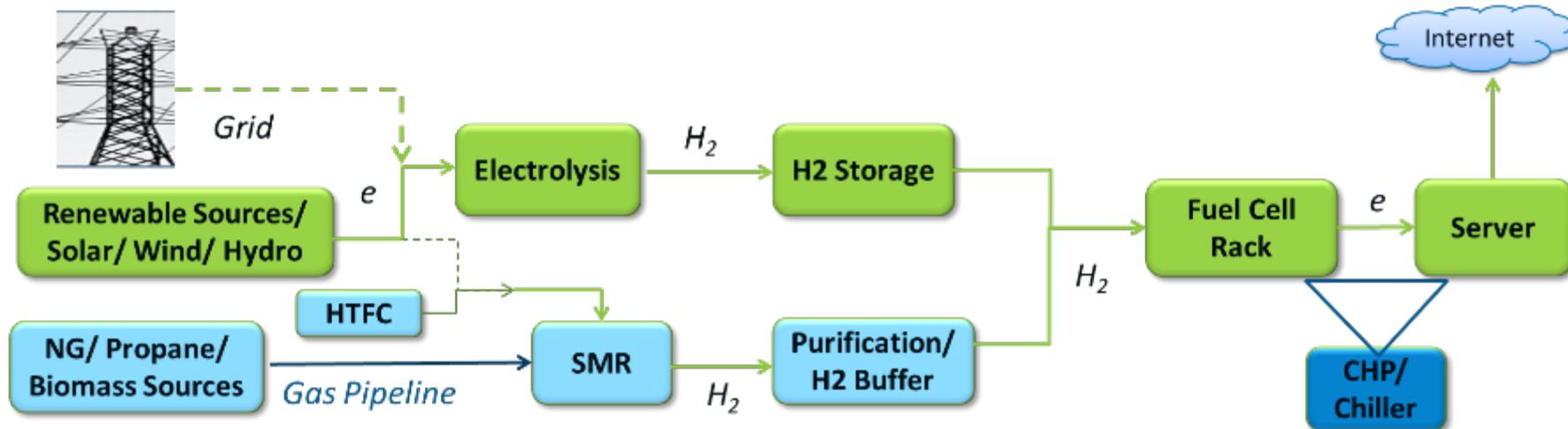
- Two Suggested Locations
- Energy Sources
 - 100% renewable (PV and wind)
 - Natural gas to hydrogen
 - Grid independent and grid dependent

Sizing

- Renewable generation name plate
- Renewable generation output estimate
- Electrolysis name plate
- Hydrogen production estimate
- Hydrogen storage
- Equipment footprint
- 50 MW 24/7 demand

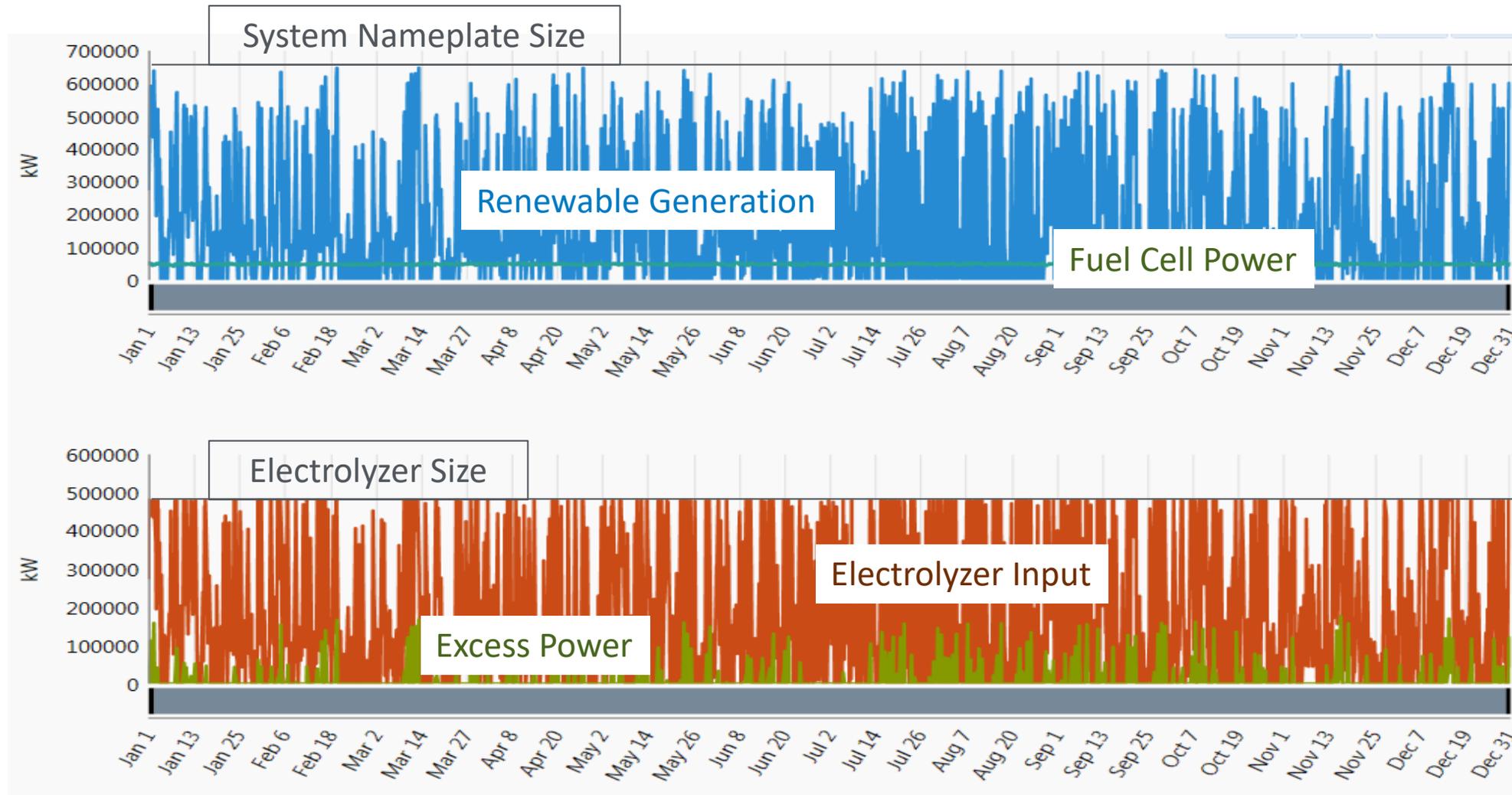
Economics

- Renewable generation and hydrogen infrastructure
- Data center total cost of ownership
- Capital costs
- Operation and maintenance costs
- Cost estimates include current and projected



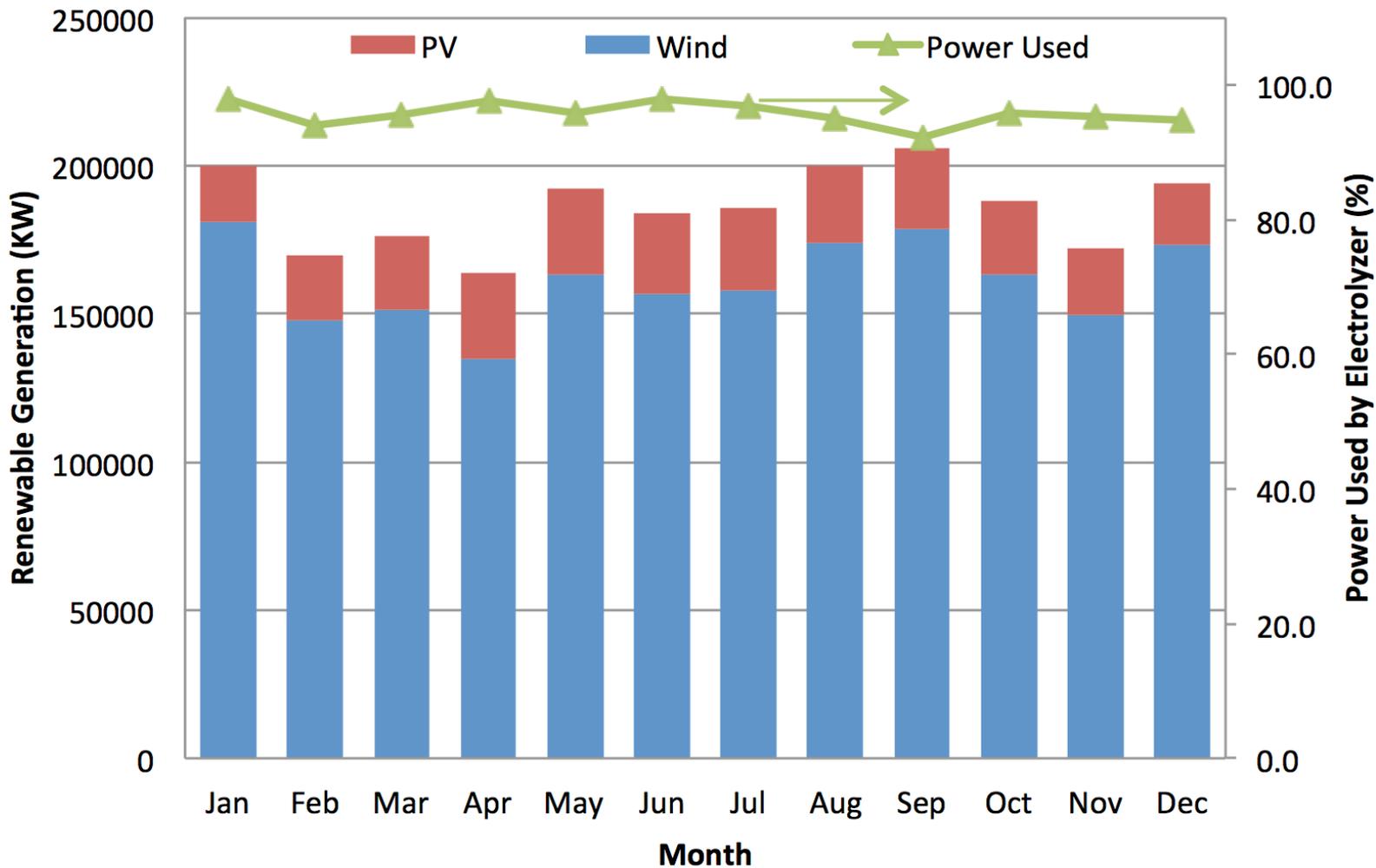
Installed Components	Current Cost (2016)	Projected Cost (2030?)	Reference Source
Wind (\$/kW)	1,397	1,200	NREL report TP53045
Solar (\$/kW)	1,500	1,000	GTM Research and DOE SunShot
Fuel cell (\$/kW)	300 (eff. 50%)	50 (eff. 50%)	Industry and DOE Goal
Electrolyzer (\$/kW)	1200 (eff. 65%, 25 yrs continuous)	800 (eff. 75%, 25 yrs)	NREL report TP53045 and internal discussion
Storage (\$/kg)	500 (10 yrs)	7 (20 yrs) Cavern	Refer to DOE MYRDD and TP53045

Annual Renewable Generation, Fuel Cell, Electrolyzer and Excess Power Estimate Scenario 1 Quincy WA



- Generation does peak at nameplate capacity
- FC Power constant for Data Center demand
- Electrolyzer size limited to 480 MW, which results in small amounts of excess renewable generation (< #%)

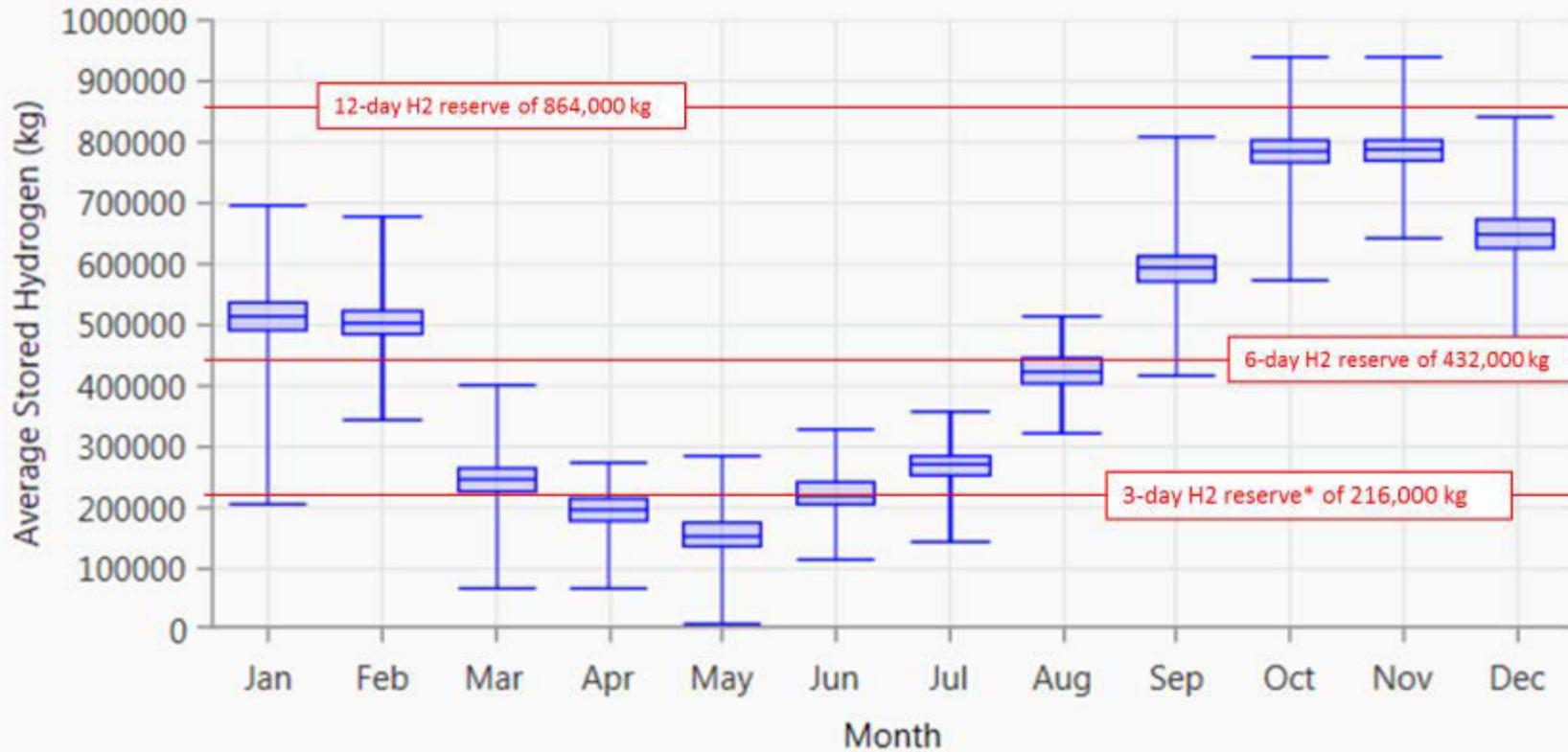
Renewable Hydrogen Production Modeling



- ~33% renewable generation capacity factor (location specific)
- Electrolyzer follows variable renewable generation
- Nameplate size to ensure sufficient storage during low or no renewable generation
- Example – 100% renewable, WA location has 635 MW generation (525 MW is wind) and 250 MW of electrolysis
- Smaller systems for other intermediate scenarios

Renewable Hydrogen Storage Modeling (Quincy, WA site)

Stored Hydrogen Monthly Averages



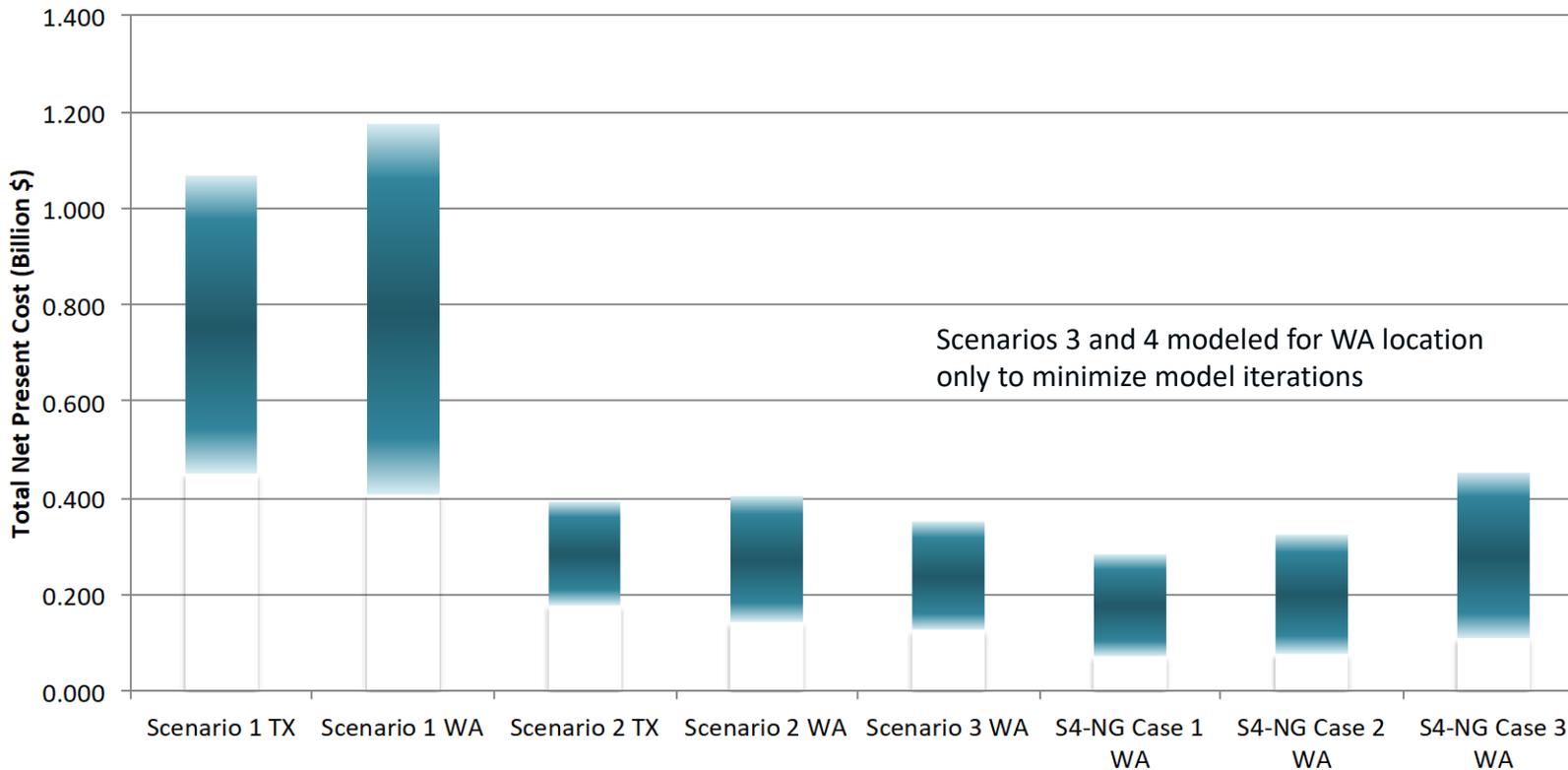
- Hydrogen storage for minimum 3 day reserve (216,000 kg)
- 50 MW, 24/7 demand = 72,000 kg H₂/day (~50% efficient fuel cell)
- Some months hydrogen production is less than demand (e.g., February to April in WA)
- System footprint and hydrogen storage is largest for 100% renewable scenarios (e.g., ~650 acres in WA)

Multiple System Scenarios Modeled

		Facility power to racks?	24/7/365 operation of FCs?
Scenario 1	Wind/PV to H2 to powering IT	No	Yes
Scenario 2	Wind/PV to H2 to powering IT Wind/PV to directly powering IT	Yes	No
Scenario 3	Wind/PV to H2 to powering IT Wind/PV to directly powering IT Grid power	Yes	No
Scenario 4, Case 1	Natural gas with SMR to H2 Grid power	No	Yes
Scenario 4, Case 2	Natural gas with SMR to H2 High temp FC for power	No	Yes
Scenario 4, Case 3	Natural gas with SMR to H2 High temp FC for power Wind/PV to H2 to powering IT	No	Yes

System Economic Estimates (excludes data center costs)

System Net Present Cost* Estimates (15 years of life)



Long-Term
Vision



Near-Term
Options

- *High estimates based on current costs and low estimates based on projected costs
- Lower capital cost does not necessarily result in lower total cost of ownership

Modeled scenarios

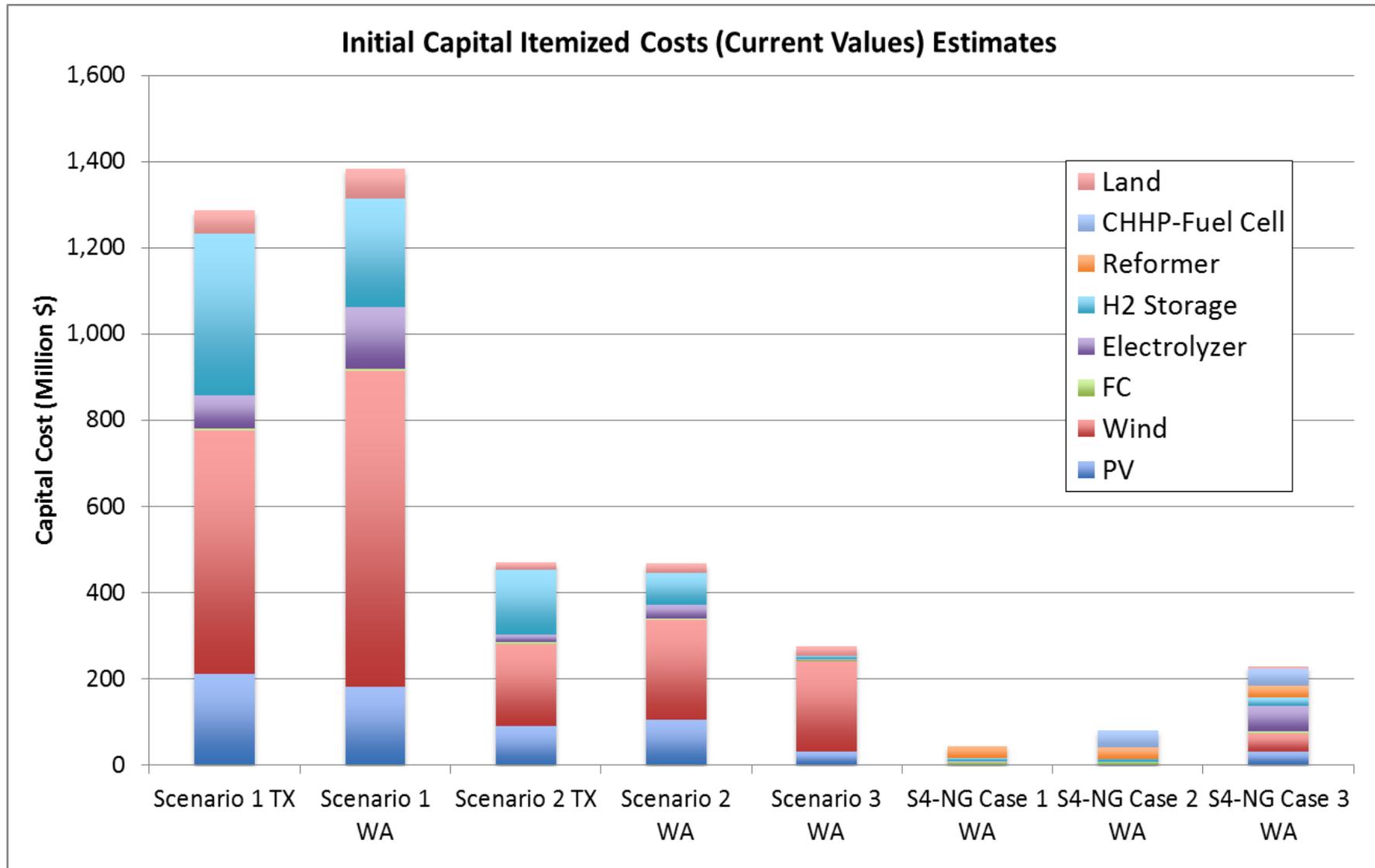
Scenario 1: Grid-independent, renewable generation to hydrogen directly to fuel cell power in server racks.

Scenario 2: Grid-independent, renewable generation to hydrogen production to fuel cell power and to supply power to servers in rack.

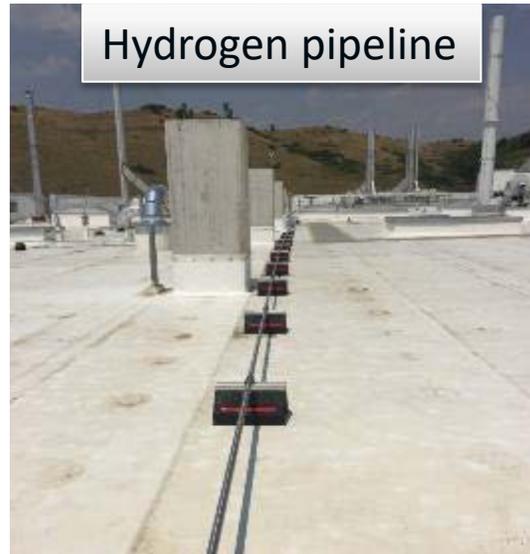
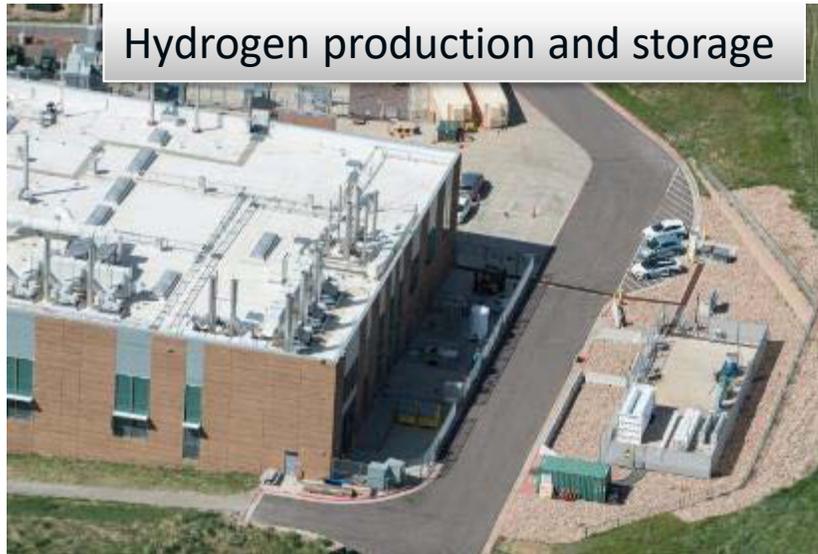
Scenario 3: Grid-tied, renewable and fuel cell power supply.

Scenario 4: Three cases: Reforming natural gas hybrid with grid and renewable to produce hydrogen to supply fuel cells to power server racks.

Modeling – Economic Results Summary



Hardware Proof-of-Concept at NREL



Proof-of-concept of the integrated system for verification of safe operation in data center

- A collaboration among industry and national lab to demonstrate the fuel cell power supply and electric control system.
- Integrated fuel-cell IT rack at NREL's Energy Systems Integration Lab; completing safe operation verification

Summary

Holistic System Vision

- Conceptual models for size, performance, and economic estimates
- Economically viable near-term option includes natural gas
- Lowest up-front costs may not be lowest total cost of ownership options

Product Acceleration

- Verify proof-of-concept in a functional data center
- Identify codes and standards for hydrogen fuel cells in data centers
- Automotive fuel cell in a new application => increase quantity and decrease cost
- Partners include product developers and end users

What's Next

- Identify systematic solutions for challenges
- Refine and define system
- Improve estimates
- Validate system and install at scale
- Develop code and standard complying data center.
- Synergize hydrogen infrastructure with fuel cell racks.

With the sustained drop of the cost for renewable power, long-term renewable hydrogen to supply fuel cells for powering a data center can realize both decarbonization and economic returns.

Questions?

Thank you

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