Fuel Cell Flammability

Fuel Cartridge Assessment

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Federal Aviation Administration

BACKGROUND

- Fuel cells are an alternate power source used in lieu of or in conjunction with batteries to power electronic equipment.
- Fuel cells use a hydrocarbon fuel source to generate electrical power, with water as the byproduct
- Fuel sources range from highly flammable to relatively inert



FUEL CELLS

 Definition: An electrochemical cell in which the energy of a reaction between a fuel, such as liquid hydrogen, and an oxidant, such as liquid oxygen, is converted directly and continuously into electrical energy

FAA Concerns

- In-flight use and operation
- Carry on luggage
- Checked luggage
- Bulk Shipment



Micro Fuel Cell Fuels

Methanol

- Methanol is oxidized directly in the Direct Methanol Fuel Cell (DMFC) system.
- Reformed methanol fuel cells (RMFC) produce hydrogen "on demand" and consume the hydrogen immediately within the fuel cell.

• Formic Acid

- Fuel (formic acid) concentration: < 85% wt (Not Flammable).
- Formic acid is oxidized directly in the Formic Acid Fuel.



Micro Fuel Cell Fuels

• Borohydride

- Direct liquid Borohydride (Class 8) is oxidized directly in the Direct Borohydride Fuel Cell (DBFC) system.
- Indirect Borohydride (Class 8 or 4.3) produce hydrogen "on demand" and consume the hydrogen immediately within the fuel cell.

Butane

 A Butane or a Butane/Propane mix is oxidized directly by a solid oxide fuel cell system.

Hydrogen Stored in Metal Hydrides

- Hydrogen gas is chemically stored in metal powder under low pressure.
- Hydrogen is produced "on demand" and consumed immediately within the fuel cell.



FUEL CELL CARTRIDGE FLAMMABILITY TESTS

- The fuel cell industry has made available a number of different types of fuel cell refill cartridges. These are not complete fuel cells, but contain the fuel used to power the cells
- Tests were conducted in the same 64 cubic foot test chamber used to test lithium batteries and the same low level alcohol fire exposure.



64 CUBIC FOOT TEST CHAMBER





Medis 24/7 Power Pack

- This is a complete fuel cell

• Fuel Type:

- Sodium/potassium borohydride
- Potassium hydroxide
- Water

Shipping Class

Class 8

Plastic enclosure



MEDIS FUEL CELL



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MEDIS FLAMMABILITY RESULTS

- Plastic case is flammable
- Unit vented some material which added to the fire
- No explosion or rapid burning
- Easily extinguished with Halon 1211



ULTRACELL





- Ultracell
 - Fuel cartridge
- 250 CC
 - 67% methanol
 - 33% water
- Shipping Class
 - Class 3

Metal fuel enclosure, plastic mounting



ULTRACELL FLAMMABILITY RESULTS

- The contents vented through end fitting after approximately 3.5 minutes of fire exposure
- The vented material was flammable, burned with a reddish flame.
- Plastic parts flammable.
- Easily extinguished with Halon 1211



Protonex C720 Fuel Cartridge





- Protonex C720
 - Fuel Cartridge
- Fuel Type
 - Sodium Borohydride
 - Sodium Hydroxide
- Shipping Class
 - Class 8
- Plastic enclosure



PROTONEX FLAMMABILITY RESULTS

- Vented non-flammable fumes
- Plastic case was penetrated
- At 7:00, small flame visible on side of unit
- Fume buildup extinguished the alcohol fire at 11:00 minutes
- At 12:00, small flame self extinguished
- White paste oozed from cracked plastic case
- 15:00 No visible flames at test termination



JADOO POWER SYSTEMS TYPE C5



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- Jadoo Power Systems, Type C5
 - Fuel cartridge
- Fuel Type
 - Hydrogen in a metal hydride
- Shipping Class
 - Class 2.1
- Metal enclosure



JADOO FLAMMABILITY RESULTS

- At 9:30, vented gas from end cap fitting
 - Relatively large reddish blow torch type flame
 - Flame gradually diminished in pressure and size
- At 15:00 test was terminated
- Halon 1211 easily extinguished remaining flame
- Metal enclosure not penetrated except at end fitting



TEKION





- Tekion Inc.
 - Fuel Cartridge
- Fuel Type
 - Formic Acid
- Shipping Class
 - Class 8
- Plastic enclosure



TEKION FLAMMABILITY RESULTS

- At 1:00, sprayed liquid from the fill port, 2-3' stream
- Liquid did not ignite
- Plastic case deformed, but did not burn
- Case was not penetrated except at the fill port



ANGSTROM



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- Angstrom Softank
 - Fuel cartridge
- Fuel Type
 - Hydrogen in a metal matrix
- Shipping Class
 - Class 2.1
- Plastic enclosure



ANGSTROM FLAMMABILITY RESULTS

- At 1:30, edges glowed red
- Red glow continued for 4 minutes
- Plastic case charred but did not burn with an open flame



LILLIPUTIAN SYSTEMS





- Butane
 - Fuel cartridge
- Fuel Type
 - Butane
- Shipping Class
 - Class 2.1
- Plastic enclosure



LILLIPUTIAN FLAMMABILITY TEST RESULTS

- At 0:45, contents of container released and ignited
- Entire test enclosure filled with fire
- Fire duration: 20 seconds



Millennium Cell

• Fuel Type

- Loose chemical mixture
- Sodium Hydroxide / Sodium Borohydride

Shipping Class

- Class 8

• Enclosure

- Placed in 2" metal pipe cap



Millennium Cell Flammability Results

- 0:32, Ignited with small flame on surface
- 12:00, flame momentarily extinguished with halon 1211
- 15:00 material reignited, pipe cap extremely hot
- Material allowed to self extinguish, pipe cap cooled after 2 hours



Interim Conclusions

- All of the technologies present some fire hazard
- The flammable liquids and gases are easily controlled by normally available hand held fire extinguishers
- The corrosives (class 8) are flammable solids that are not easily ignited
 - However, once ignited, difficult to extinguish and require specialized metals extinguishers



Additional Work

- Flammability tests will be conducted on the different technologies as production units become available:
 - Individual units
 - Bulk shipments
 - Fuel cells in use powering electronic equipment
 - Fuel cells charging batteries

