



Radical Re-Envisioning of Data Centers with Row-Integrated Fuel Cells

November 7, 2019

Fuel Cell Seminar, Long Beach, California

G. Saur¹, S. Hammond¹, J. Kurtz¹(Presenter), T. Cader²,
D. Thoss³, S. Ecker³, R. L. Mount⁴, R. S. Mount⁴, C.
Skidmore⁴

¹ National Renewable Energy Laboratory

² Hewlett Packard Enterprise

³ Daimler AG

⁴ Power Innovations

Connecting Renewables & Data Centers at NREL



Renewables

Renewable electricity
(direct and region
specific simulation)



Production

Hydrogen production
via electrolysis in grid
connect, grid service,
and direct renewable
operation modes



Storage

Gaseous storage
>300 kg



Distribution

Hydrogen pipeline
traverses ESIF from
north end (hydrogen
production,
compression, and
storage) to data
center



Data Center

Fully integrated and
operational (~May
2019)

Partner-Driven Proof of Concept

Long-Term Vision Research

Industry Partners & NREL

Industry Partners

System concepts, scenarios, economics

Integrated FC/IT rack proof-of-concept

Business plan, customers, & products



Meg Whitman
15 hrs · 49

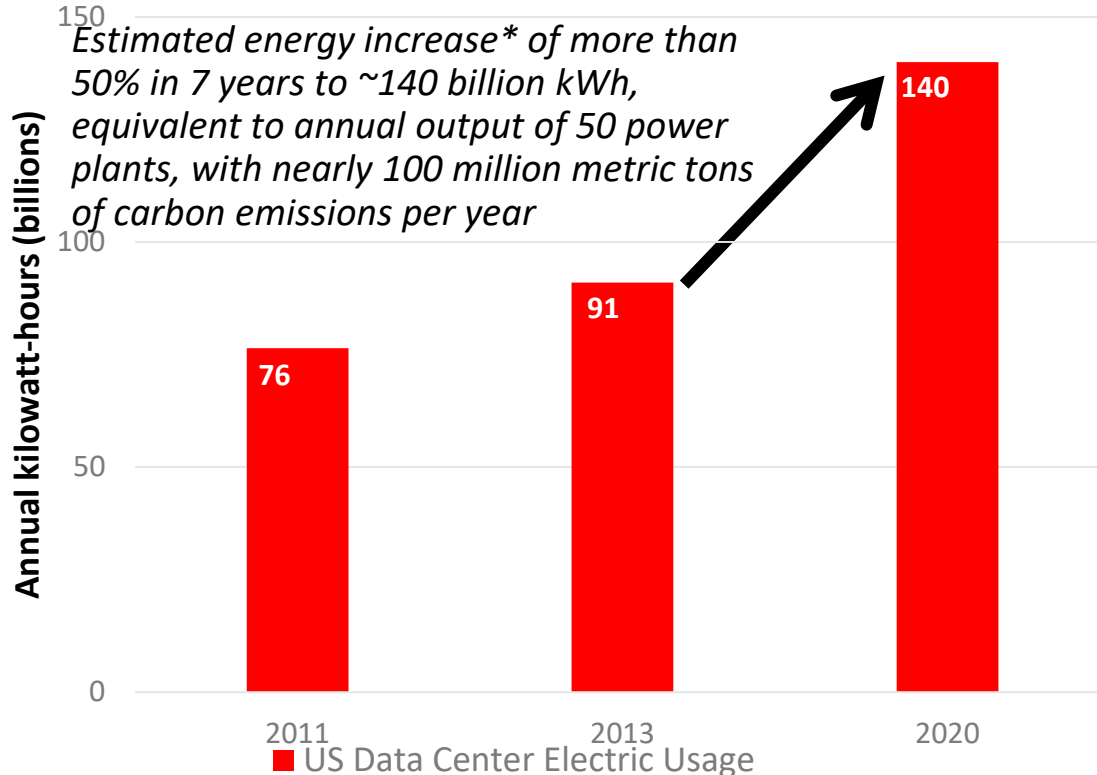
I'm honored to have been a guest at National Renewable Energy Laboratory Partner Week, speaking with other organizations about the role and importance of innovation. As the demands placed on data centers increases, putting strain on the availability of power and its cost, there is a growing need for more sustainable solutions. Thanks to our continued partnership, Hewlett Packard Enterprise and National Renewable Energy Laboratory are pioneering the use of hydrogen fuel cells to create carbon free data centers with better power delivery, availability, and resiliency.



- **HPE**
- **Daimler**
- **Power Innovations**
- **NREL**

Data Center Energy Challenge –

High costs in power infrastructure, inefficiencies, and backup power required

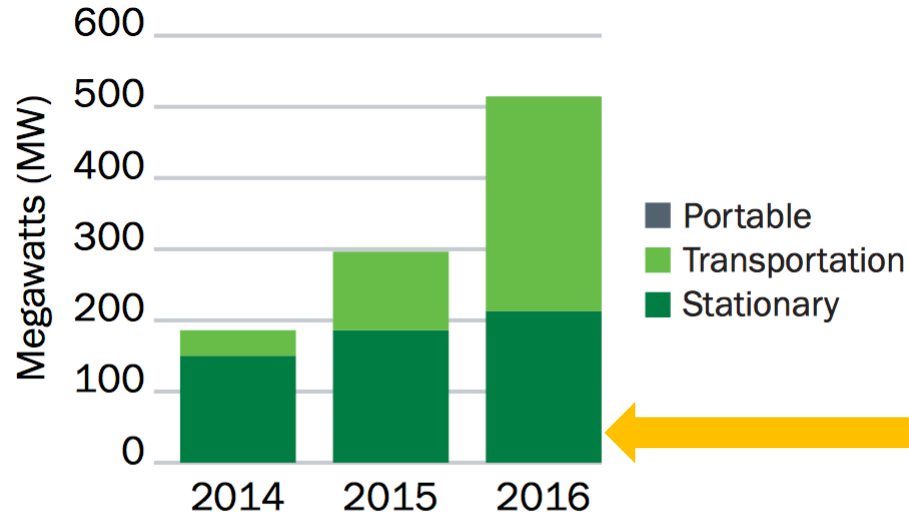


Data center electricity use would be 3.5% of total U.S. electricity use in 2020 according to projections.

Annual Energy Outlook 2019
Table: Electricity Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Emissions
Case: Reference case

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

Carbon-Free Data Center Scale Comparison – Megawatts Shipped



Just one large data center is ~25% of worldwide stationary shipments (MW) in 2016

Figure 2: Megawatts of Fuel Cells Shipped Worldwide by Application

Source: U.S. Department of Energy

Fuel Cell Technologies Office, E4 Tech

https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/10/f37/fcto_2016_market_report.pdf

Carbon-Free Data Center Vision

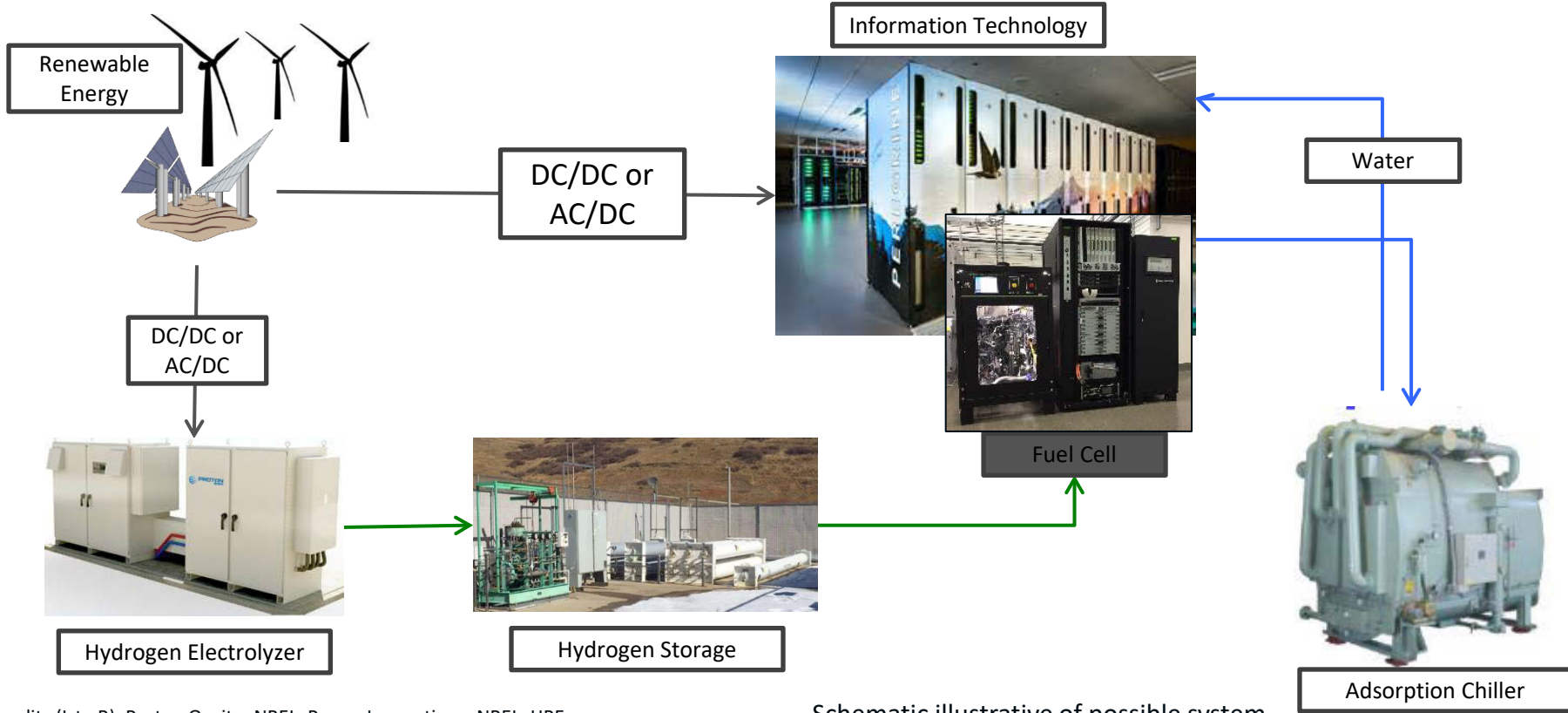
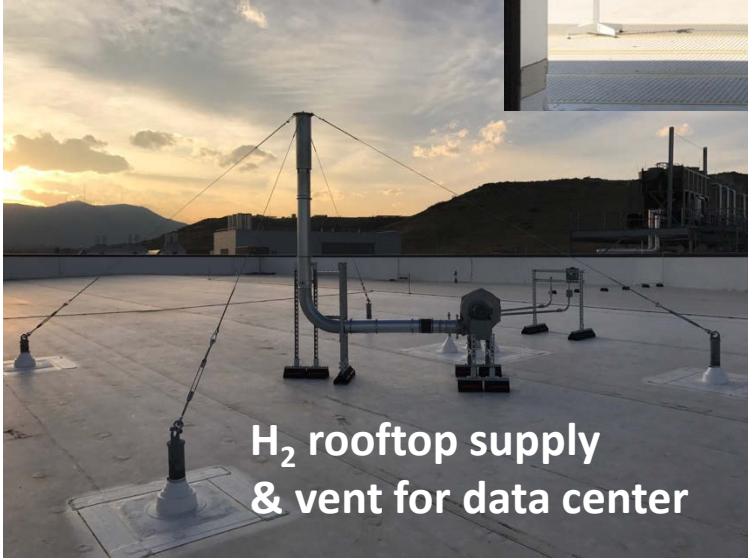
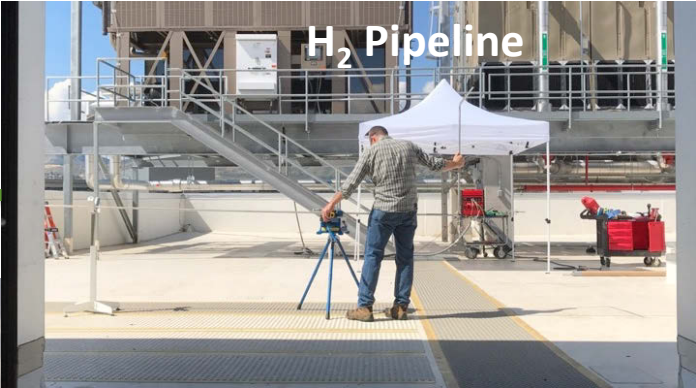


Photo credits (L to R): Proton Onsite; NREL; Power Innovations; NREL; HPE

Schematic illustrative of possible system

Pipeline Connecting Hydrogen and the Data Center



Hydrogen in NREL's Data Center

Advantages

- **Potential to lower up-front capital costs**
 - *Eliminate traditional power distribution and conversion*
 - *Negate need for back-up generators and traditional UPS*
 - *Reduce expensive copper wiring*
- **Reduce and re-use thermal load**
 - *Reduce power electronic heat loads*
 - *PEM FC connected to water loop*



FC System Components

Monitoring & System Control

70kW Fuel Cell*

*250 kW system in development at Power Innovations

Exhaust
(Water Vapor)

Control Systems

EPO/EMO

Heat Exchanger Interconnect
(70kW of Heat / Cooling Capability)



Demonstration Results and Lessons Learned

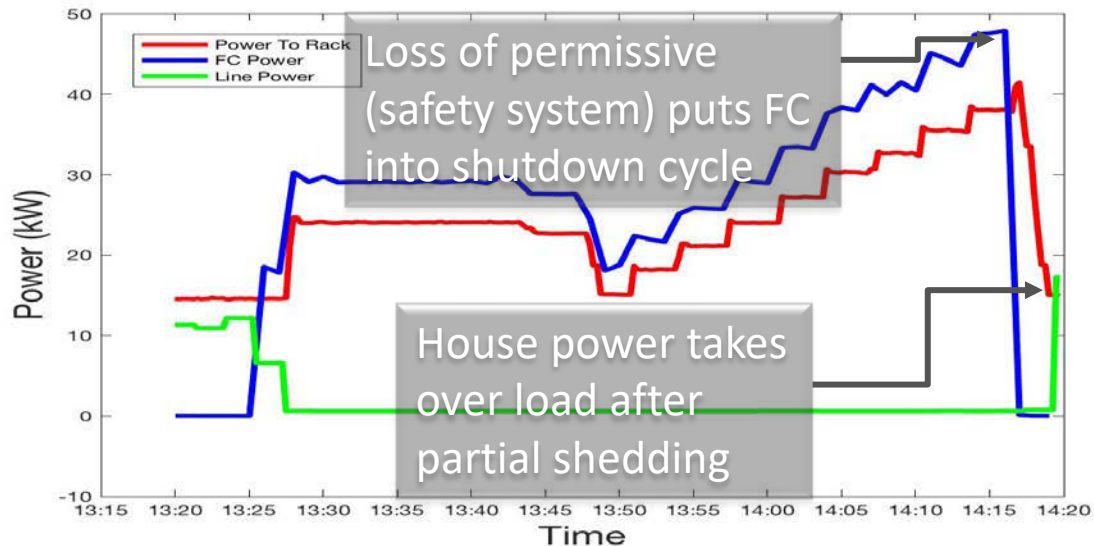
System shake-out and testing began May 2019

Test Matrix

- Performance data of the system in different situations
- Range of back-up and primary power scenarios
- Demonstrate automotive fuel cell in stationary application

Test name	Test Time (hr)
High power	6
Transient	6
Low power	4
<i>Ramp (Results follow)</i>	2
Start/stop	6
Soak Test I - Weekend	5
Soak Test II - 2 week	5
Endurance Test I - Low Power	18
Endurance Test II - High Power	18

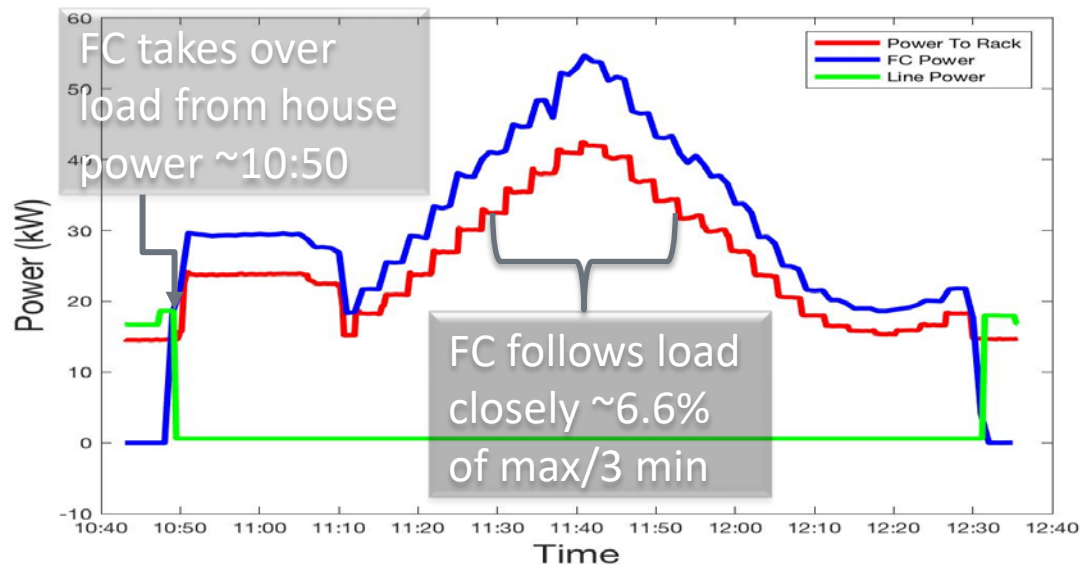
Lessons Learned 1



Wireless safety system not likely solution going forward; wired systems more reliable

- Unexpected loss of permission to run fuel cell
 - System handled unexpected scenario well
 - Battery took over as load was shed
 - House power (future: redundant fuel cell) took over load
- Wireless remote watchdog causing problems
 - RF interference in data center causing wireless systems to intermittently time-out
 - Moved antenna outside; resolved for now

Lessons Learned 2



Successful Ramp Test

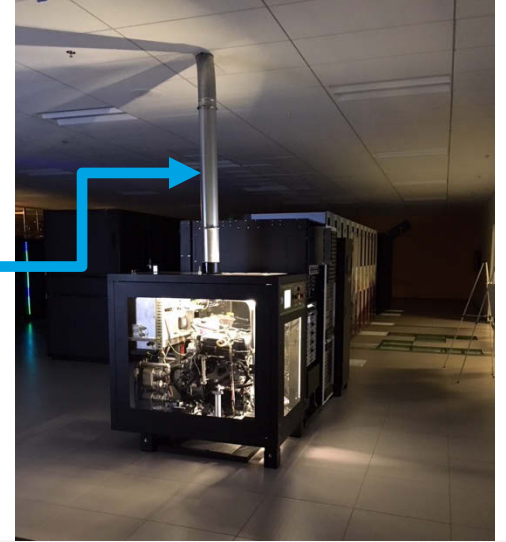
- Next up: Shake-out of other test protocols

- Fuel cell provides power for system
 - IT rack, battery, auxiliary equipment
- PEM fuel cell can ramp closely to load
 - Allow smaller battery subsystems than typical UPS
- IT load maintained 10 kW–40 kW for duration of test
 - System switched seamlessly between house line power and FC system with no impact to load on IT rack
 - Load ramped ~6.6% of max every 3 min

Main takeaways:

- The first steps to scale-up to large data centers (20 MW+, 24/7 operation), while a challenge, are currently being tested
- Safety systems need to provide branch isolation and failure management for paralleled fuel cell systems

Exhaust vent now insulated to reduce condensation/water back flow problem; alternate condensate systems installed*



Two demonstrations being tested, a 70-kW system at NREL and a 250-kW system at Power Innovations.

- Testing and shake-out providing valuable data
- Systems have been safe even in unexpected events
- Learning new ways to improve system dynamics and support systems

* Water recovery can be an important consideration. Future improvement could be separating the negative safety pressure fan from the water exhaust.

Benefits of Fuel Cell-Powered Data Center

- Savings from grid independent operation
 - On-site generation with behind the meter electricity price
 - Avoid demand charges
 - FC electric power directly used by computer for low power usage effectiveness (PUE)
 - Stable load and controlled environment favor higher fuel cell efficiency and longer service life.
- Energy savings:
 - Overall efficiency with heat recovery to drive chiller for building heating and equipment cooling needs
 - Data center of low cost and small footprint by FC racks
 - No H₂ distribution cost needed as H₂ is consumed locally
- Increase fuel cell production and accelerate its deployment.

Summary

Holistic 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
- Will continue to work closely with DOE in detailing improvements for stationary H2 FC for data centers.

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.

Acknowledgements also to the following for support of the project:

K. Regimbal,¹ D. Sickinger,¹ R. Fraley,¹ O. Smith,¹ M. Mann,¹ M. Ruple,¹ S. Gilleon,¹ J. Izquierdo,² J. Ladra,³ P. Muench,³ D. Papageorgopoulos,⁴ N. Stetson⁴

¹ National Renewable Energy Laboratory

² Hewlett Packard Enterprise

³ Daimler AG

⁴ U.S. Department of Energy

Thank You

www.nrel.gov

NREL/PR-5400-75401

This work was authored in part by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, operated by Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC36-08GO28308. Funding provided by U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fuel Cell Technologies Office. The views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the DOE or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government retains and the publisher, by accepting the article for publication, acknowledges that the U.S. Government retains a nonexclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, worldwide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this work, or allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes.

