

IPRO 310

Conversion of a Commercial-Grade Riding Lawnmower to Hydrogen Fuel

Presenter: Steffany Evanoff, Team Leader

Teaching Assistant: Kris Kiszynski, Graduate Student

Advisors: Dr. Said Al-Hallaj and Dr. Francisco Ruiz

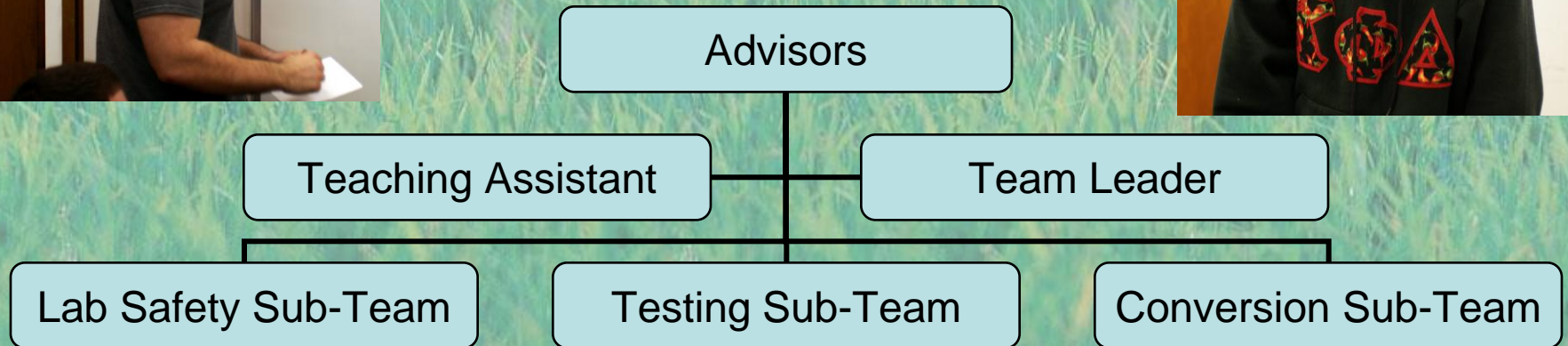
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IPRO Team

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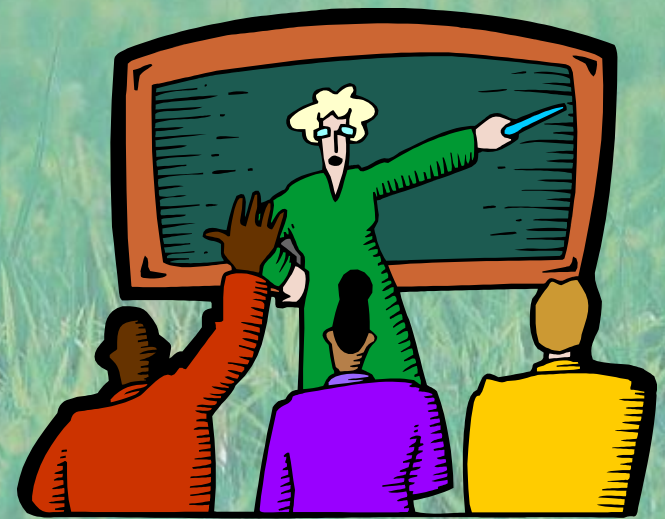


Team Structure



Presentation Outline

- Project Introduction
- General Hydrogen Safety
- Testing Methods and Results
- Conversion Methodology
- Conversion Costs
- Further Study and Actions



Project Overview



I P R O

Presenter:
Preeti Abraham
Conversion Team

Purpose

- The Chicago Park District charged the group with finding an alternative fuel source for their lawnmowers that satisfied the following criteria:
 - Reduced emissions
 - Was as or slightly less powerful than a typical lawnmower
 - Was economically feasible



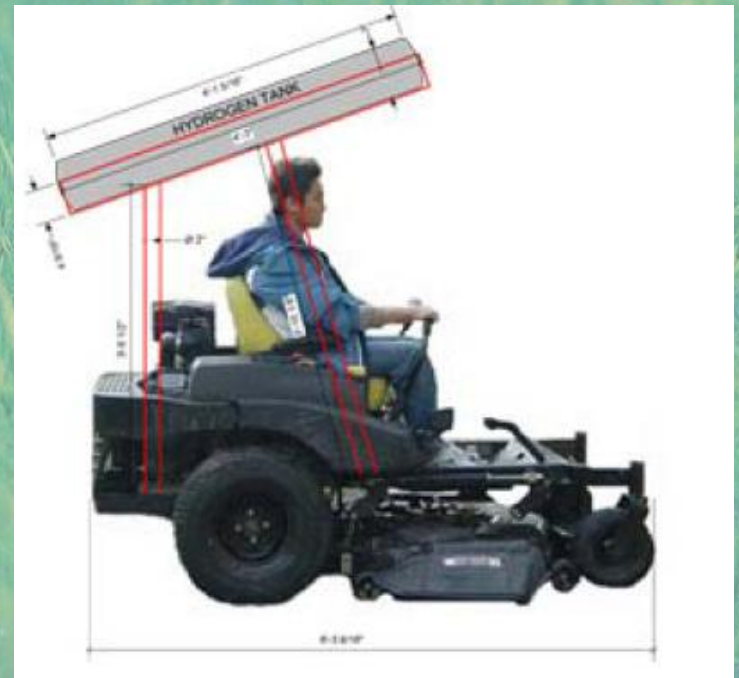
IPRO Objectives

- Perform benchmark testing
- Research and development of hydrogen safety guidelines
- Design a tank mounting system
- Develop a detailed conversion methodology
- Perform engine conversion
- Retest converted engine
- Assemble prototype lawnmower



Contributions from Previous Team

- Estimated thermodynamic model
- Performed preliminary testing
- Located vendors for parts
- Proposed hydrogen delivery system
- Suggested mounting structure



Hydrogen Safety



Presenter:
Joel Fenner
Lab Safety Team Leader

Safety Codes

- NASA (National Aeronautical and Space Administration)
- OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)
- ICC (International Code Council)
- NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)



General Hydrogen Safety

- 4.7% by volume (LFL) in air to pose combustion hazard
 - Most standards recommend 25% of LFL, i.e. 1% hydrogen by volume in air



- Involved personnel and tank must be grounded



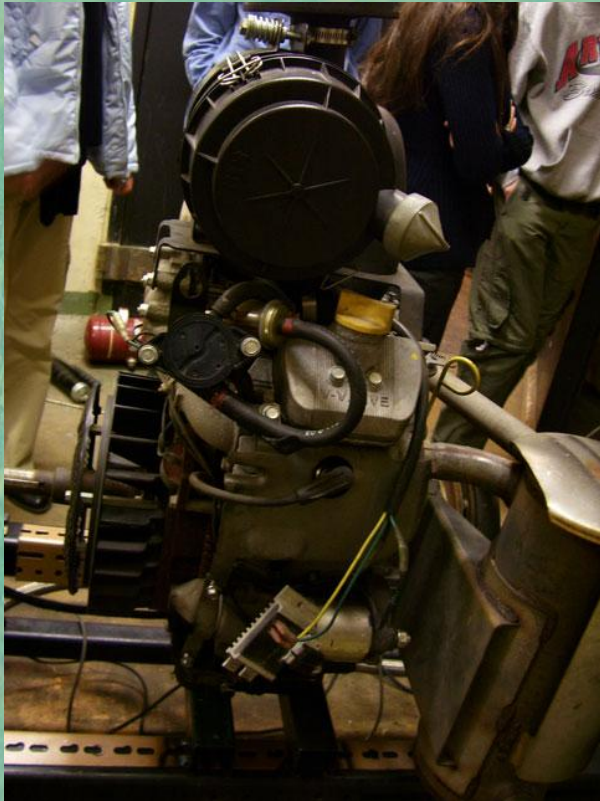
- Monitor tank material for embrittlement

General Hydrogen Safety

- Hydrogen quantity in lab controlled
- Welded fittings preferred over mechanical fittings
- Slight leakage unavoidable through seals and fittings
- Hydrogen detector triggered at 1% v/v
 - Must cause visual and audible warnings
 - Must enable ventilation system and cut off heat sources
- In case of emergency, cut off hydrogen supply



Testing Methods



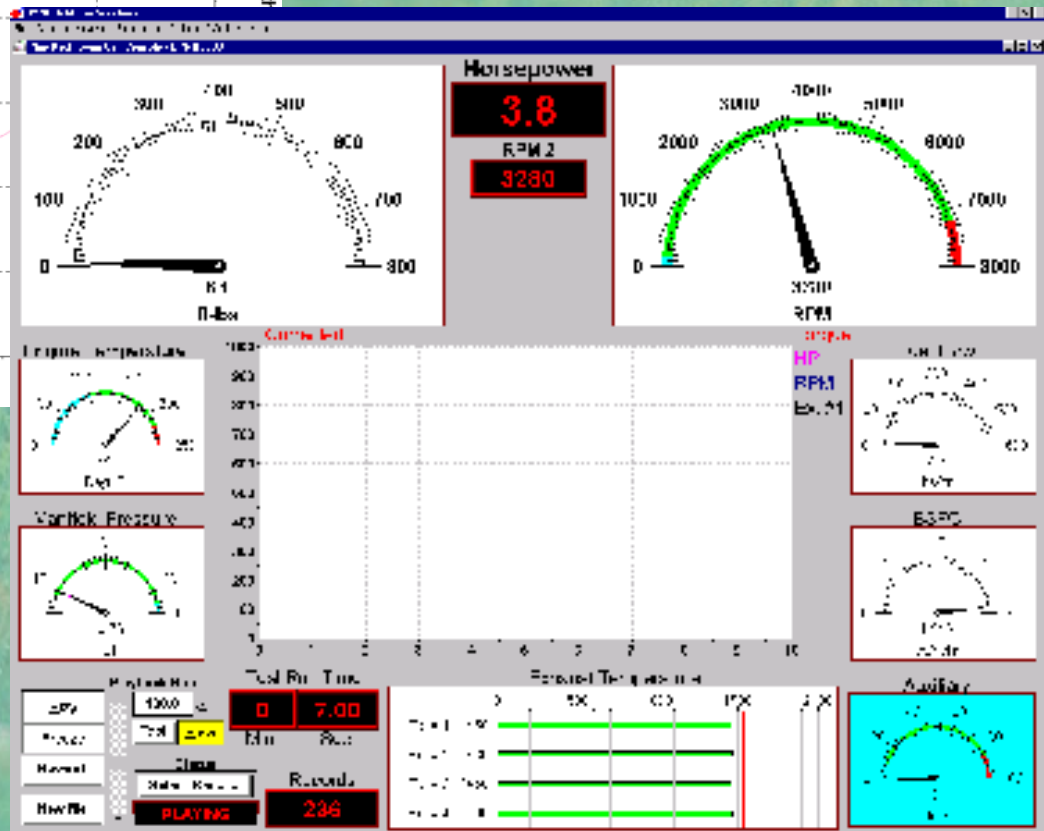
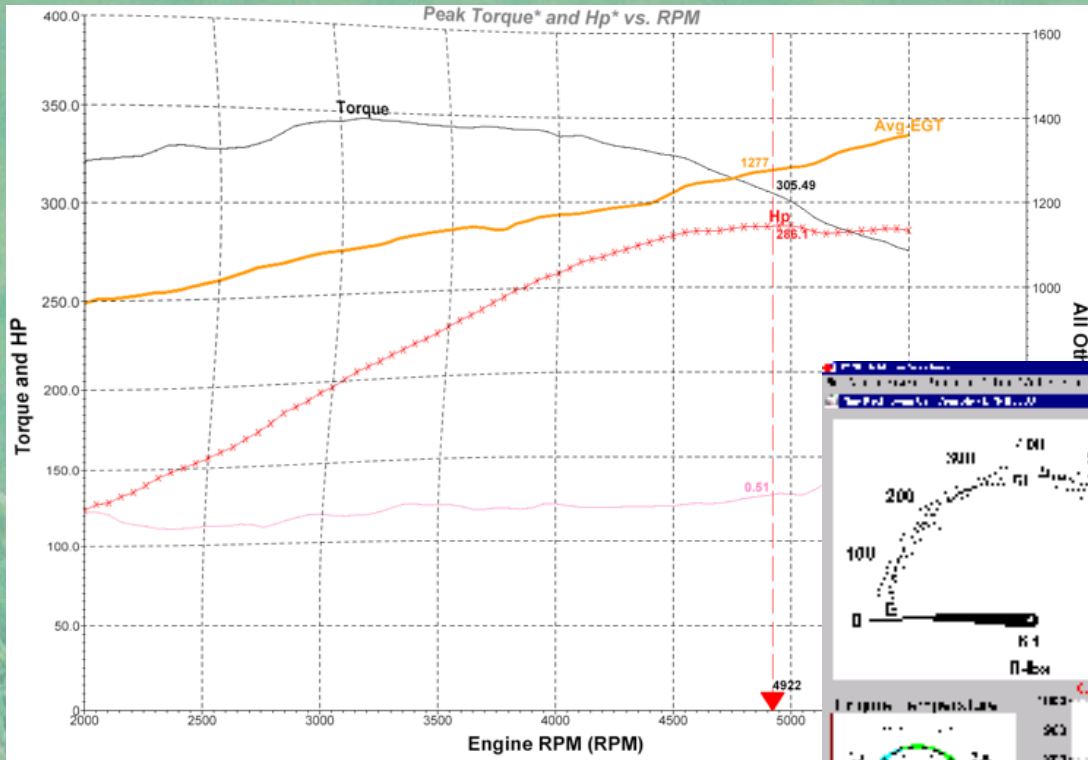
Presenter:
Nate Gates
Testing Team Leader

Progress To Date

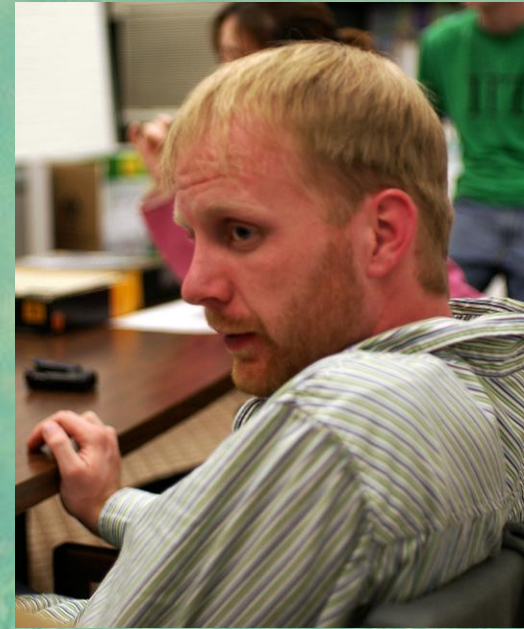
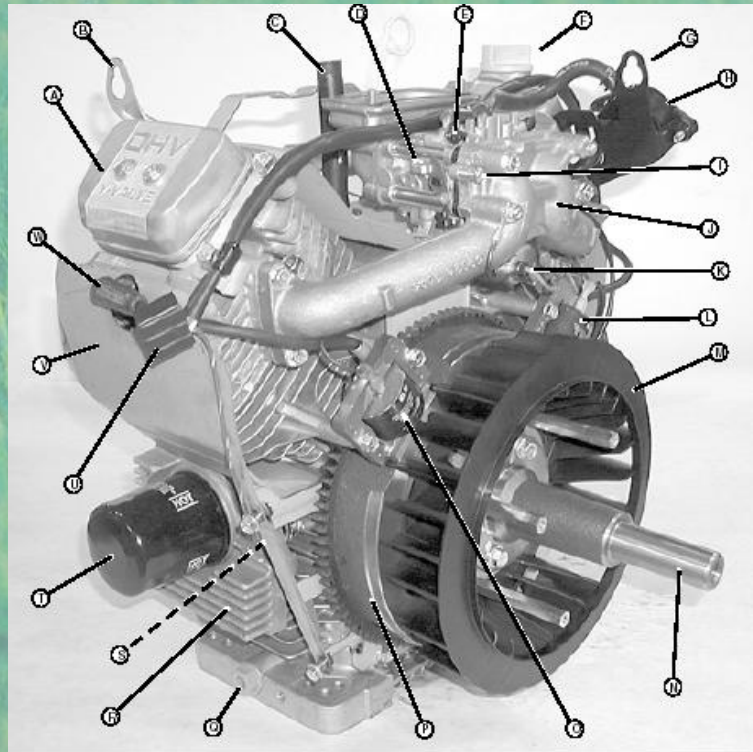
- Refurbished laboratory and testing equipment
- Mounted and started engine
- Prepared laboratory and procedure for benchmark testing



Engine Mapping



Conversion Methodology



Presenter:
Dan Taulbee
Conversion Team Leader

Thermodynamic Model

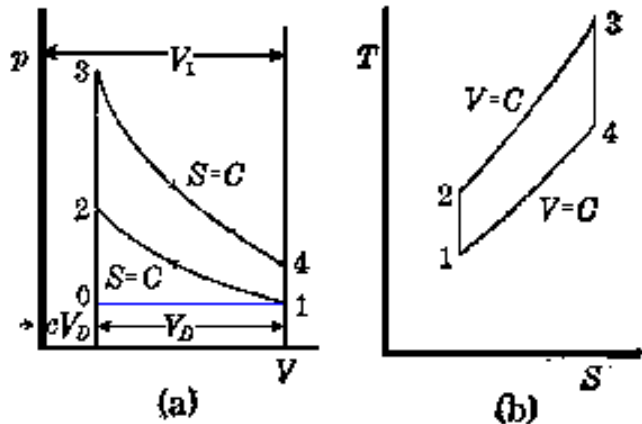


FIG. 1 IDEAL OTTO CYCLE.

Intake cycle

Air and fuel are brought into the engine.

Compression cycle

The air fuel mixture is compressed in the cylinder

Ignition cycle

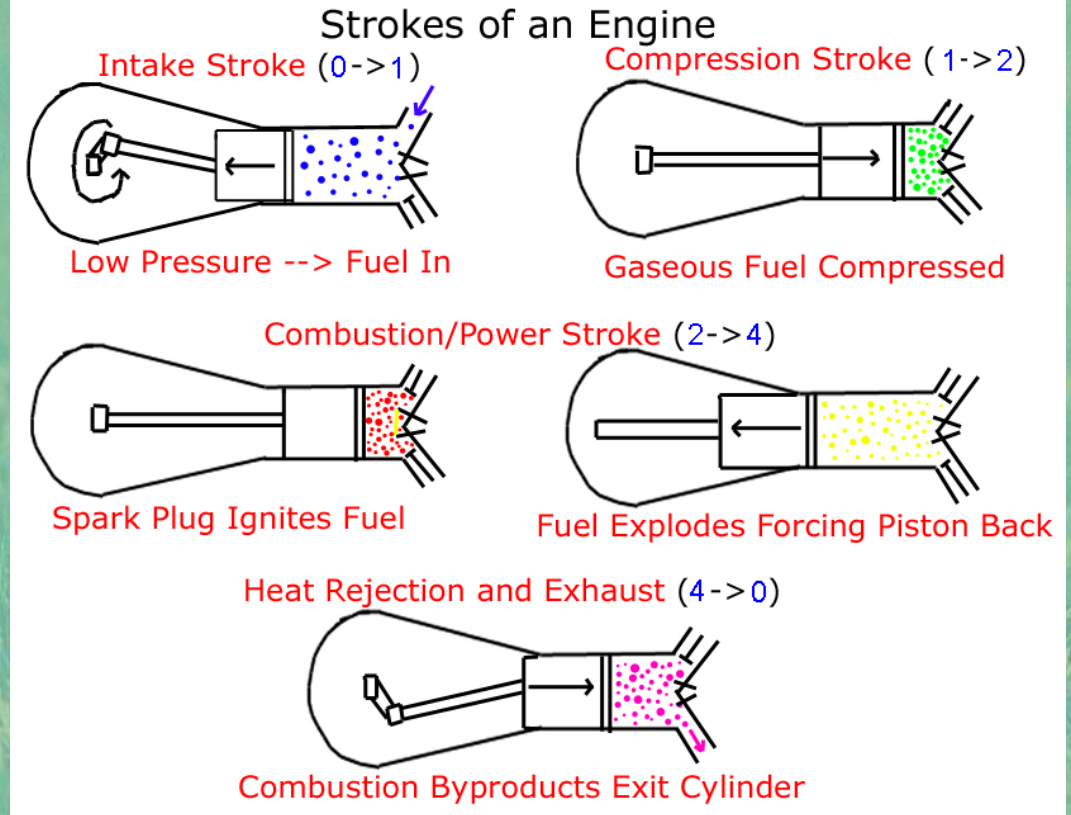
The air fuel mixture is ignited and burnt raising the pressure in the cylinder

Expansion cycle

The burnt air fuel mixture is expanded moving the engine cylinder

Exhaust cycle

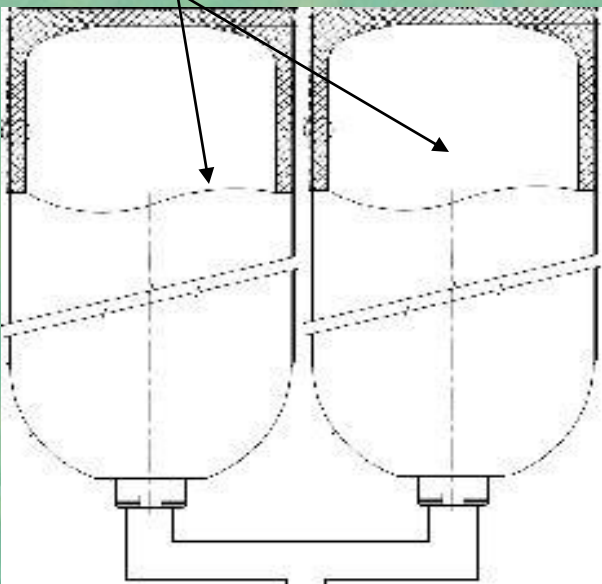
The burnt gases are exhausted.



An analysis of the Otto Cycle as an approximation of the real engine yielded 23-27hp for the gasoline-powered engine and 20-25hp for the hydrogen-powered engine.

The Hydrogen System

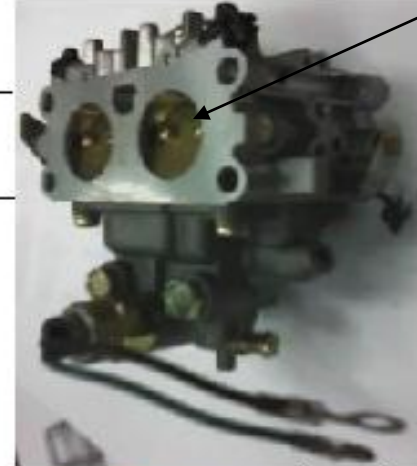
Hydrogen Tanks



Air Filter



Carburetor



Venturi



Load Adjustment Elbow



High Pressure Regulator



Motor

Wheels



12V Solenoid



Low Pressure Regulator

Proposed Mounting System



Conversion Costs

- Conversion necessities:
 - Tubing and hosing from Swagelok
 - Fuel delivery system from AcmeCarb
 - Composite hydrogen tanks from Luxfer
 - Hydrogen from Mittler (IIT's supplier)
- Prototype Conversion Cost: \$2,677.94
- Cost of Hydrogen: \$0.30/liter
- Total Cost with 6 hours of runtime for testing: \$3,937.94
- Cost increase of 27%

Swagelok



Conclusions and Further Study



Presenter:
Jason Neale
Lab Safety Team

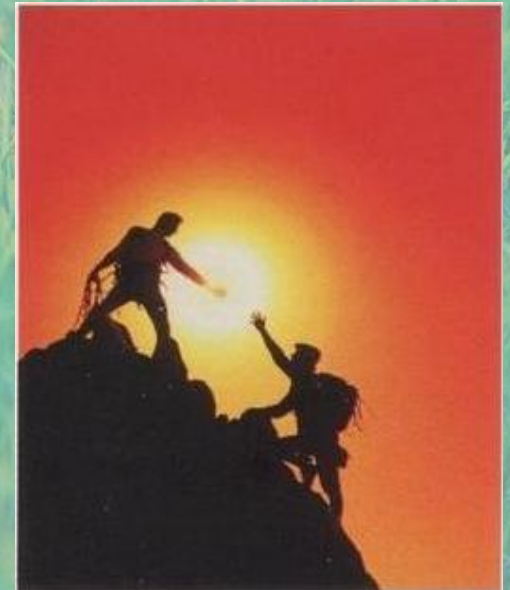
Further Study and Action

- Perform the conversion
- Perform complete cost to benefit analysis
- Test hydrogen engine for comparison
- Work to reduce conversion costs and increase performance
- Investigate alternative fuels – fuel cells, ethanol, etc



Conclusions

- Accomplishments
 - Overhauled testing equipment and laboratory
 - Developed procedure and ordered all parts for conversion
 - Documented safe handling and usage of hydrogen
- Knowledge Base



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Questions?