

Stationary fuel cell power systems

Verify the durability and reliability of low cost PEM fuel cell stack components. ...

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Stationary fuel-cell applications (or stationary fuel-cell power systems) are applications for fuel cells that are either connected to the electric grid (distributed generation) to provide supplemental power and as emergency power system for critical areas, or installed as a grid-independent generator for on-site service.

In 2012 more than 45700 fuel-cell systems were shipped all over the world -- in residential homes, hospitals, nursing homes, hotels, office buildings, schools, utility power plants.[1]

Micro combined heat and power, "mCHP" or "micro cogeneration" is a so-called distributed energy resource (DER). The installation is usually less than 5 kWe in a house or small business. Instead of burning fuel to merely heat space or water, some of the energy is converted to electricity in addition to heat. This electricity can be used within the home or business or, if permitted by the grid management, sold back into the electric power grid.

Delta-ee consultants stated in 2013 that with 64% of global sales the fuel cell micro-combined heat and power passed the conventional systems in sales in 2012.[2] In 2012, over 20000 units were sold in Japan as part of the Ene Farm project. With a Lifetime of around 60,000 hours. For PEM fuel cell units, which shut down at night, this equates to an estimated lifetime of between ten and fifteen years.[3] For a price of \$22,600 before installation.[4] For 2013 a state subsidy for 50000 units is in place.[5]

Emergency power systems are a type of fuel cell system, which may include lighting, generators and other apparatus, to provide backup resources in a crisis or when regular systems fail. They find uses in a wide variety of settings from residential homes to hospitals, scientific laboratories, data centers,[6] telecommunication[7] equipment and modern naval ships.

An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) provides emergency power and, depending on the topology, provide line regulation as well to connected equipment by supplying power from a separate source when utility power is not available. It differs from an auxiliary power supply or standby generator, which does not provide instant protection from a momentary power interruption.

Stationary fuel cell applications is a classification in FC hydrogen codes and standards and fuel cell codes and standards. The other main standards are Portable fuel cell applications and Fuel cell vehicle.

Stationary fuel cells generate electricity through an electrochemical reaction, not combustion, providing clean,



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efficient, and reliable off-grid power to homes, businesses, telecommunications networks, utilities, and others.

Many companies around the country are adopting fuel cells for primary and backup power including: Adobe, Apple, AT& T, CBS, Coca-Cola, Cox Communications, Delmarva Power, eBay, Google, Honda, Microsoft, Target and Walmart, among others. According to FCHEA's tracking and surveys, as of January 2020 there are more than 550 megawatts (MW) of stationary fuel cells installed in the United States providing clean, reliable, distributed power to customers across the country.

Stationary fuel cells are quiet and have very low emissions, so they can be to be installed nearly anywhere. These systems provide power on-site directly to customers, without the efficiency losses of long-range grid transmission.

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