

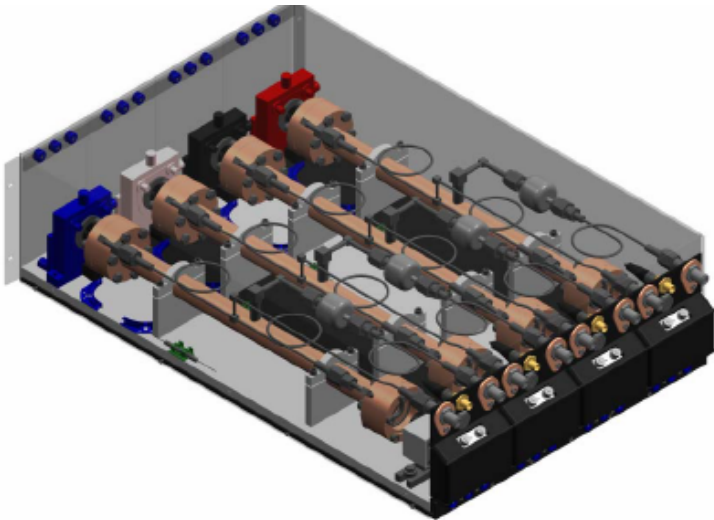
Overview

- **Analyzer Instrument at point of use**
 - **Continuous Wave Cavity Ring-Down Spectroscopy (CW CRDS) - up to four contaminants with one device**
 - **Field and lab measurement techniques**
- **Gather sample in field at point of use for in-lab analysis**
 - **Concentrate contaminants to increase analyzer sensitivity**
 - **Collect concentrated samples for lab analysis**
- **HEMS – Analyzer Instrument at point of use**
 - **Describe how Pd-alloy microchannel membrane works to enhance contaminant concentration by 150 to 700 fold**
 - **Data demonstrating performance using residual gas MS analysis**
- **Outstanding issues, challenges**
- **Plans going forward/Conclusions**

Technology for Measuring Contaminants Possibly at Distribution Site

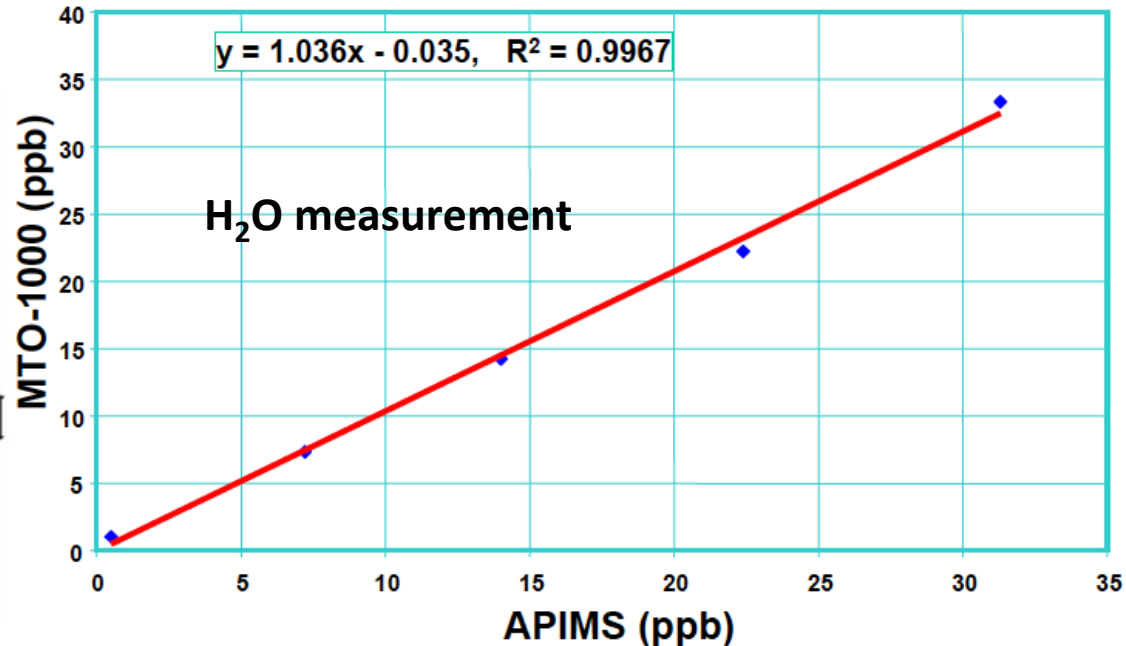
- Continuous Wave Cavity Ring-Down Spectroscopy (CW CRDS) can measure up to four specific contaminants in same device with ppm-ppt sensitivity
 - Tiger Optics Prismatic 2 multi species analyzer can measure 4 species
 - Picarro Instruments similar idea
 - Others

Multiple Channels

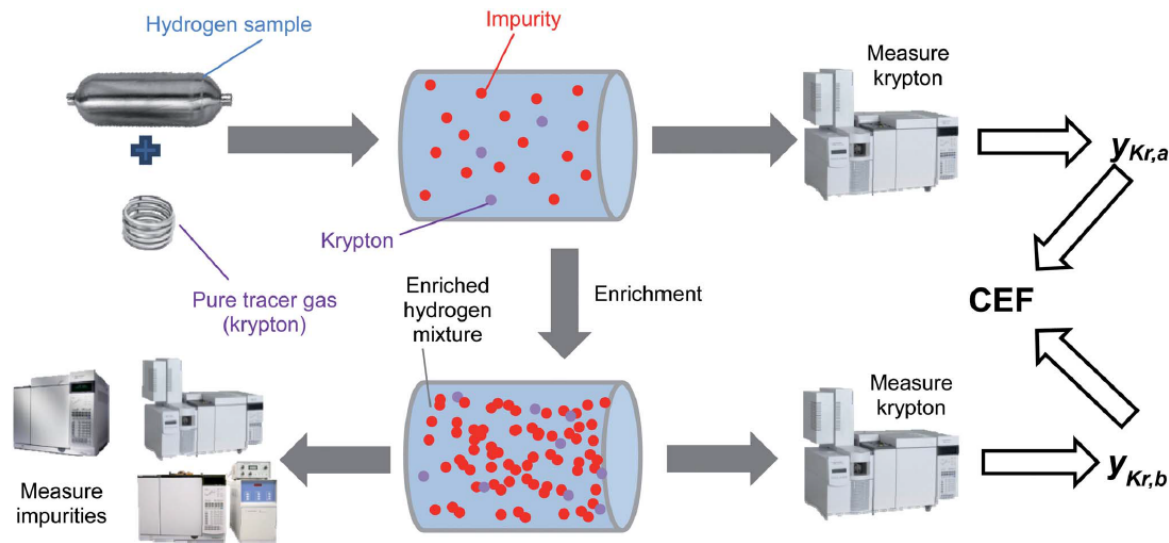


Low Detection Limit

MTO-1000 vs. APIMS

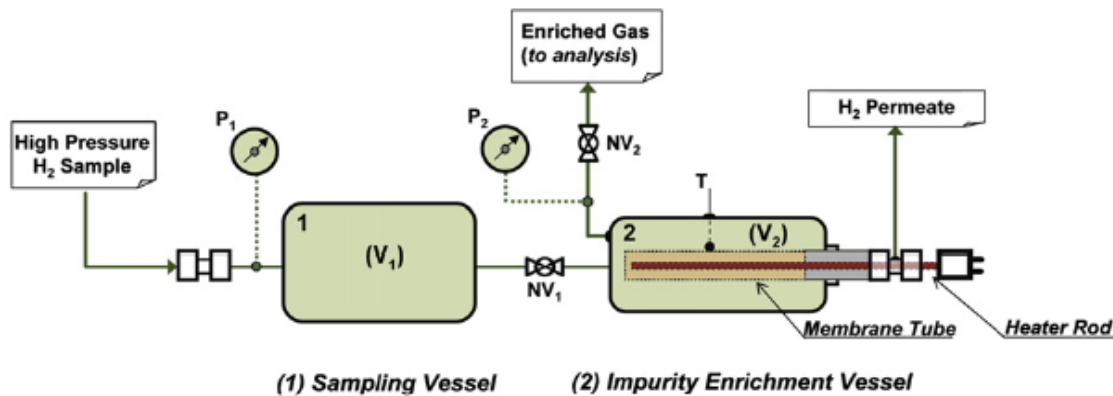


Lab Analysis of Impurities in H₂ Through Enrichment with Pd Membrane



National Physics Lab UK, Arul Murugan* and Andrew S. Brown, Royal Society of Chemistry, March 6, 2014

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of the tracer enrichment method.



Argonne National Lab
D. Papadias, S.H.D. Lee, S. Ahmed, International Journal of Hydrogen Energy 35 (201) 12480-12490

Fig. 1 – Schematic of the gas sampling and impurity enrichment device (GSIED).

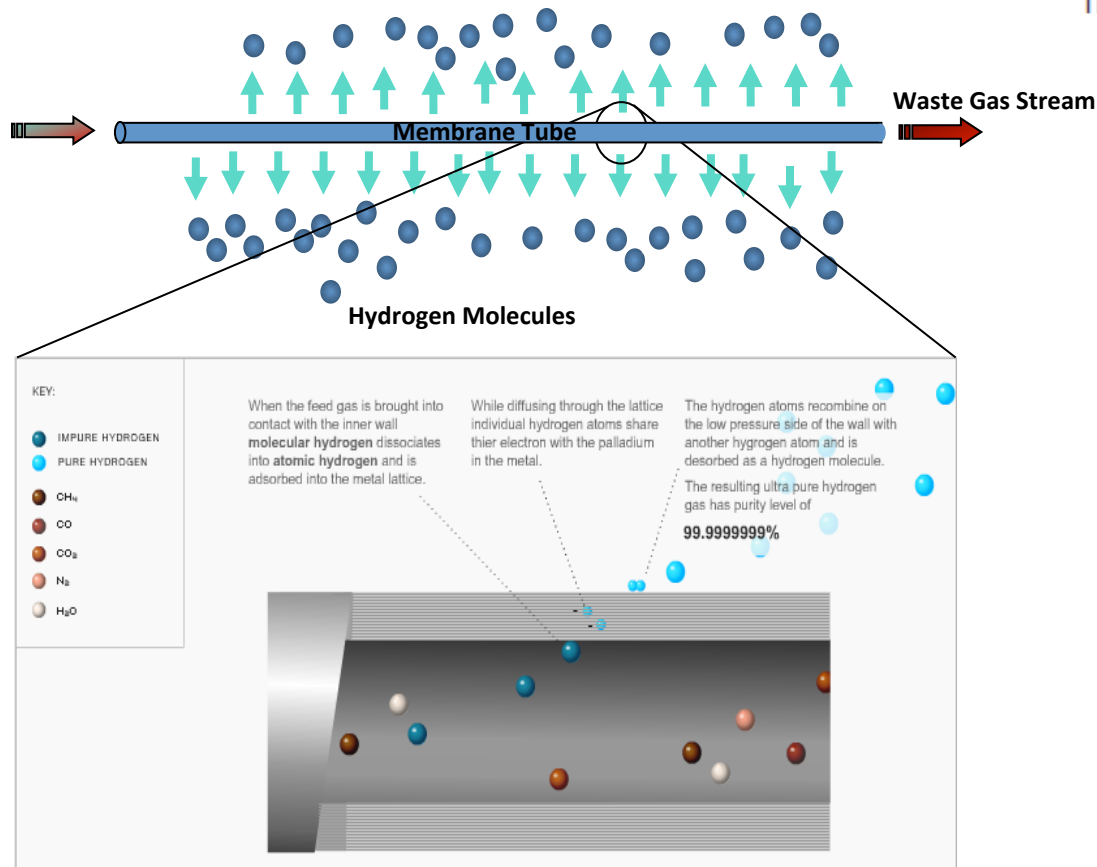
Laboratory Analytical methods used on enriched samples: GC-PDHID, GC-MS, GC-SCD

P&E has Developed Novel Technology Platforms

- **Based on:**
 - Microchannel tube-in-tube technology
 - Palladium alloy micro-channel membranes for separation of H₂
 - Inside-out flow configuration
 - Robotic Manufacturing and Assembly
- **Mission: “Enable the Hydrogen Economy and promote energy efficiency through the application of micro-channel technology”**



How Palladium Micro-channel Works



- Palladium (Pd) separators work by dissolving H₂ into a Pd membrane as H atoms.
- Pressure across the membrane 'pushes' the H atoms through the membrane where they recombine. No other gas can pass through Pd.
- Pd separators operate at between 380 and 410 °C.

Hydrogen Contamination Detection (HCD) for the FCEV market

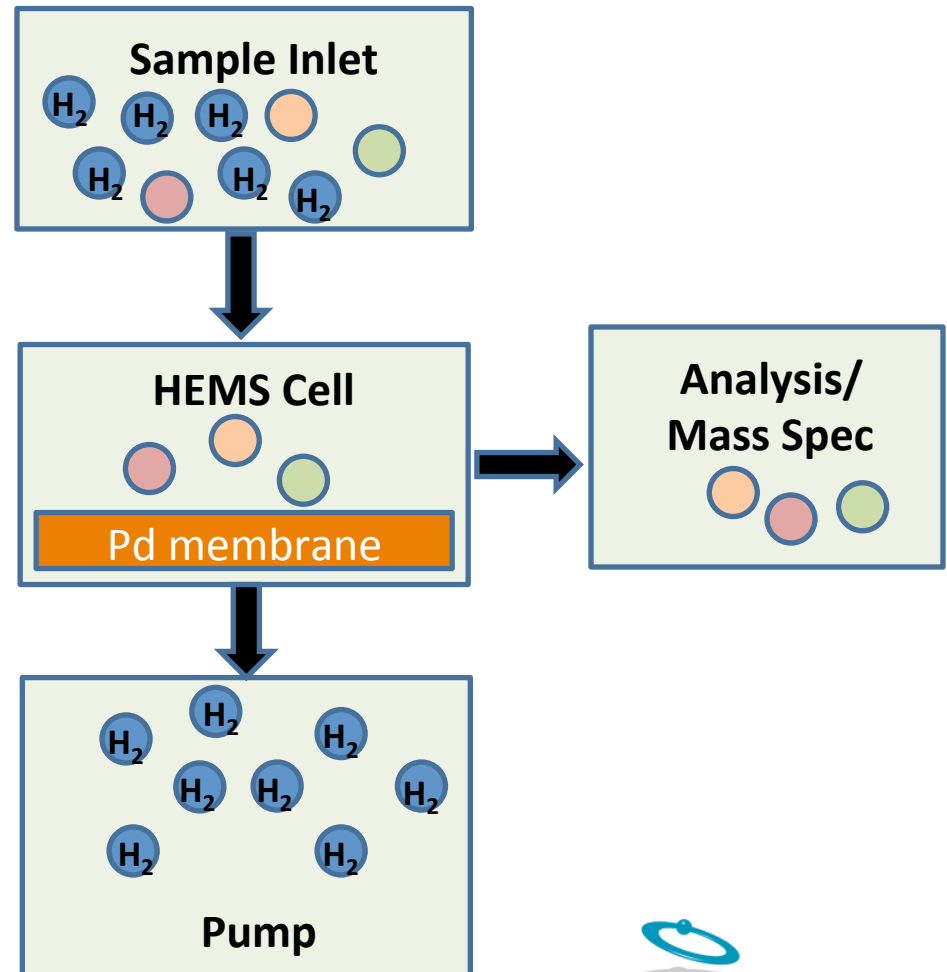
- Need an analyzer which can ensure hydrogen quality at point of use, verify compliance with the standards at hydrogen filling dispenser
- Protect vehicle's FC from contaminant caused degradation
- Analyzer economically viable
 - Drive Cost of analysis low
 - Limited or no use of consumables
 - “Push button”, simple to operate
 - At dispenser, no need for operator



P&E's Hydrogen Elimination Mass Spectrometer (HEMS) Analyzer

HEMS: Principle of operation

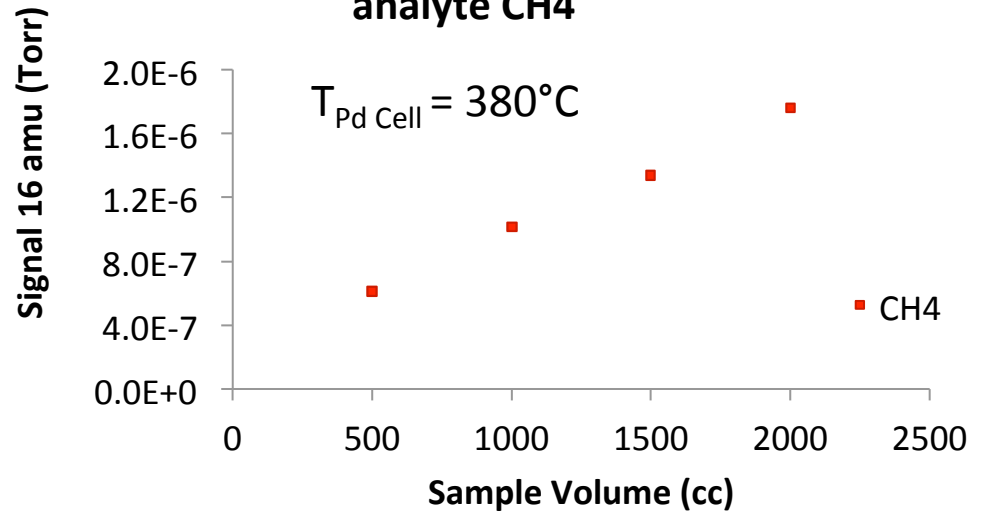
- HEMS Concentrates Impurities in Hydrogen using Pd-Alloy μ channel Membrane and Performs Analysis in Field
 - By increasing the concentrations of impurities it is possible to use lower cost analysis with higher sensitivity
 - All surfaces are protected with coatings
 - Impurities are measured with a quadrupole MS
 - An additional method of separation has been implemented to resolve isobaric interferences



HEMS Concentrates Impurities in Hydrogen from 150 to 700 times

- HEMS concentration and sensitivity depends on sample volume
- The concentration effect can be increased by larger sample volume of gas
 - 500cc is normally used
 - The volume of gas collected is monitored using a mass flow meter and is accurate within 2%
- Palladium cell operates at 380°C
 - This maximizes hydrogen flow rate through the palladium membrane, while minimizing reactivity of the species at the palladium interface

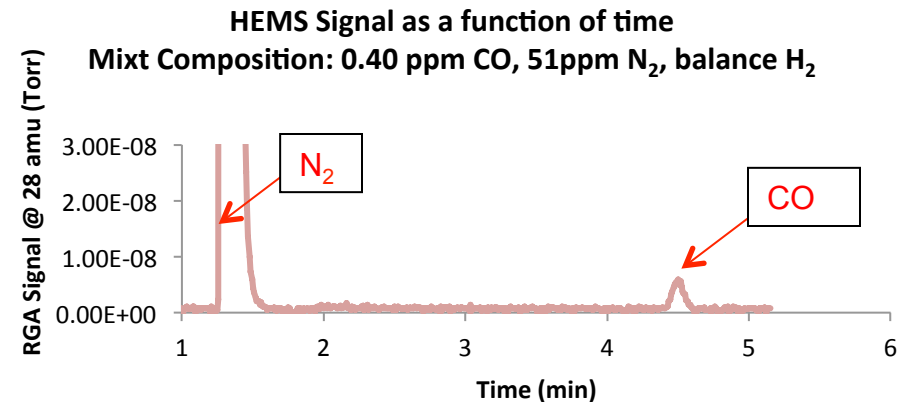
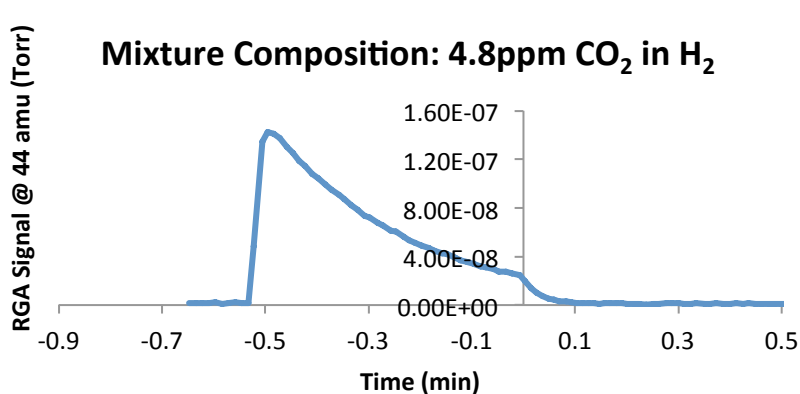
Effect of sample size on HEMS signal for analyte CH4



- The volume of the palladium cell (where the impurities are collected) is approximately 3 cc
- Data demonstrates ability to increase concentration of contaminant and thus sensitivity by increasing sampled volume

Analysis Approach Includes Separation of Overlapping Mass Peaks

- The species concentrated with HEMS are detected by a Quadrupole MS
 - Species are introduced directly into the MS vacuum chamber
 - A restricted flow orifice limits the maximum signal observed, to meet the dynamic range of the Mass Spec's Faraday cup
- Some species require an additional method of separation in time since they have the same mass within the mass resolution of the detector
 - This is done using additional Pd membranes, without the need of additional consumables making this technology ideally suited for deployment at point of use

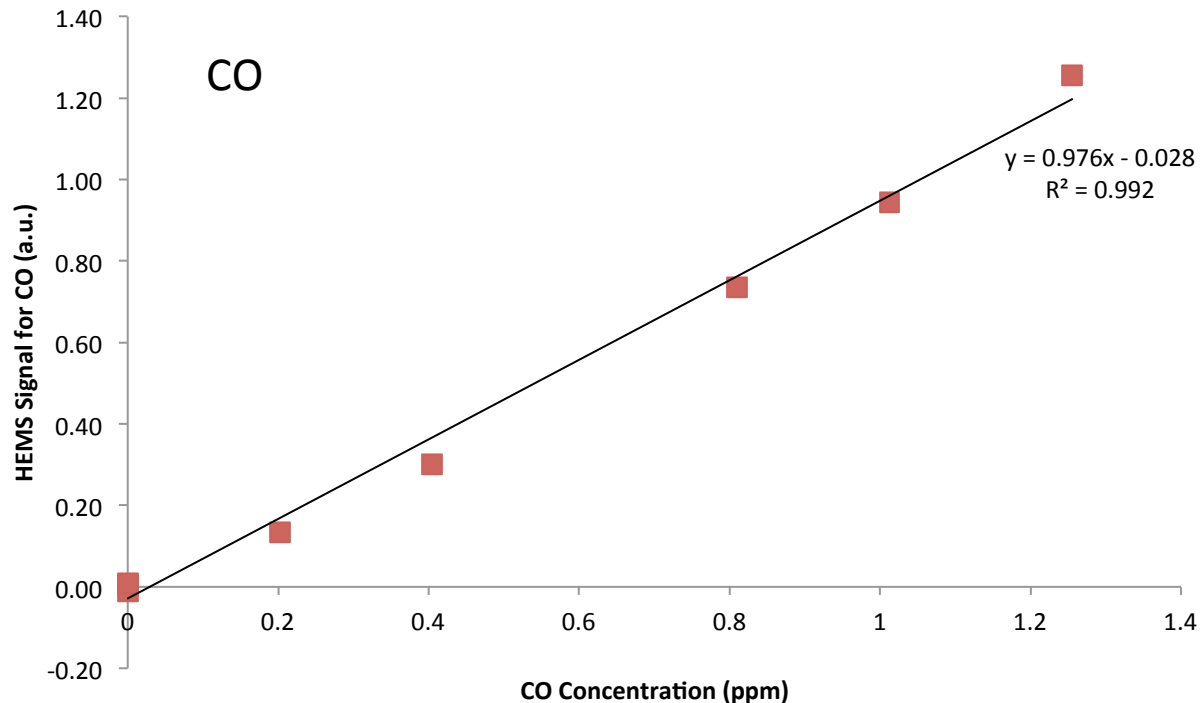


At $t < 0$ direct injection of impurities in quadrupole vacuum chamber

At $t > 0$ Additional method of separation

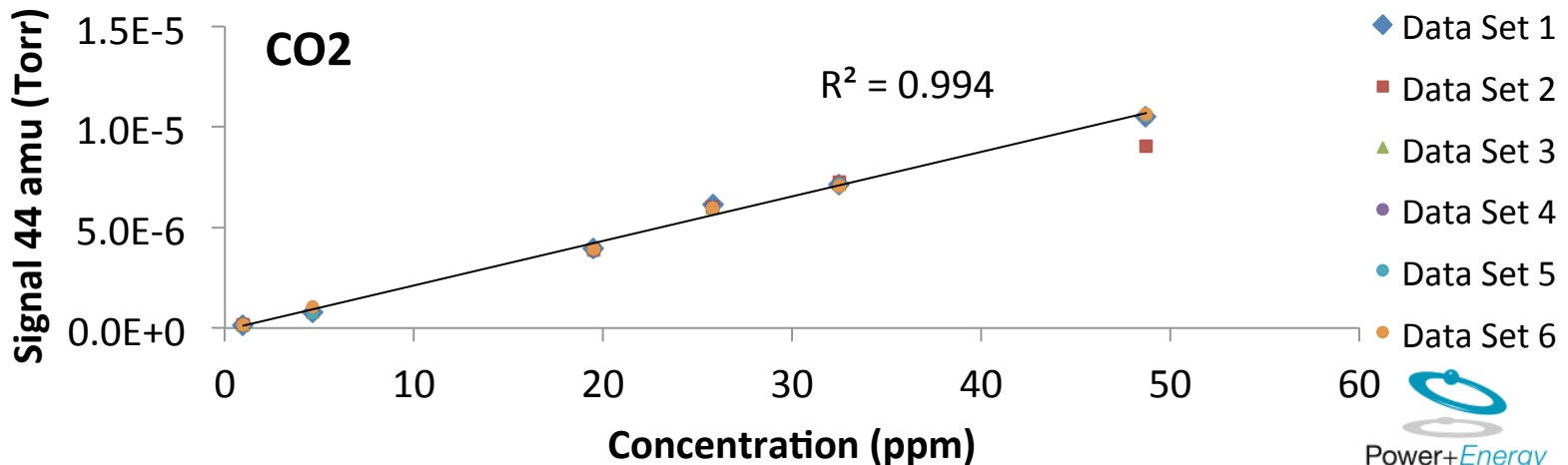
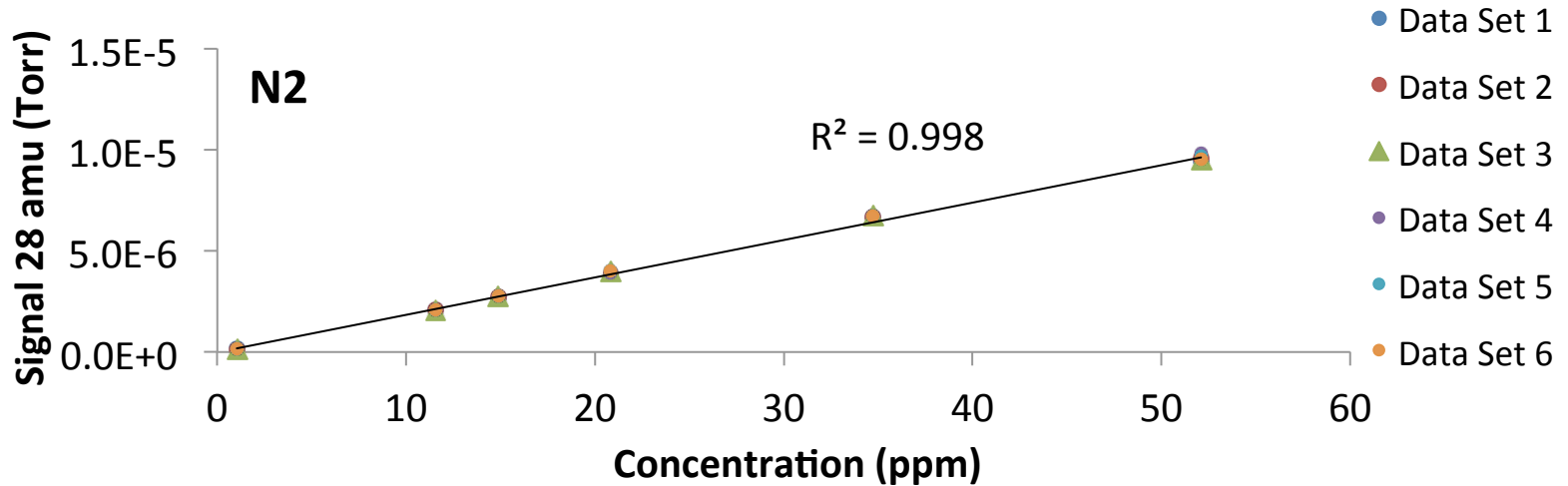
Signal Response for CO

HEMS Analysis for CO in presence of 51 ppm of N₂



Demonstrated capability to separate species with same mass and do concentration measurement of each independently

Signal response : N₂ and CO₂



HEMS: Summary of Analytical Results

Analyte	Acceptable limit from the standard SAE-J2719 (ppm)	Range of concentrations analyzed (ppm)	R ² of calibration	RMSEC (*)	RSD (*)
N ₂	100	1-50	0.998	2.8%	1.8%
CO ₂	2	1-50	0.994	10.6%	4.8%
CO	0.2	0.2-1.2	0.992	4.7%	**
CH ₄	2 (for THC)	1-50	0.992	8.7%	3.1%

- * Values are reported at 1 σ
- ** Only one data set collected
- H₂S and NH₃ analysis in progress

Current State of HEMS Technology

- HEMS is new, novel analytical system, continuously improving
- Prototypes in customer hands, improvement opportunities identified
- Commercial device deliveries, includes improvements, in August 2014
- P&E participating in an industry wide round robin test run by NPL-UK
- P&E willing to lend HEMS-M to potential users to evaluate and test its performance in exchange for data and learnings
- Would like to partner with stakeholders, users and potential joint R&D groups to ensure interface issues with all are addressed
- Cost of species specific contamination detection with current device:
 - Assuming 3 year depreciation, 30 cars/day ~\$2.00 /vehicle; 100 cars/day ~\$0.60/vehicle, 300 cars/day ~\$0.20/vehicle
 - See pathway to reduce this by 80% longer term

Outstanding Opportunities

- **Cost of species specific contamination can be reduced up to 80%:**
 - Wireless communication of analyte data to FCEV's memory
 - Potential to build data base of contaminants specific to source of H₂ and FCEV
 - Identify those that are critical, and those that are not depending on H₂ source
 - Future HEMS generation to focus on data driven specific targets
- **Significantly reduce cost of species specific analysis**
 - Use Hydrogen Elimination as a front end to concentrate species, but add different, lower cost analyzer for the species, such as MEMS or electrochemical for specific analytes, or....
 - Stretch potential to cut cost of analysis by ~ 80%
- **Just measuring total contaminant level left in separator and alarm only if it exceeds a predetermined amount**
 - Potential to reduce cost of analysis to less than \$0.10/vehicle
- **Looking to partner to explore these options**

Conclusions

- **The results demonstrate HEMS' analytical figures of merit to enable validating compliance with hydrogen purity standard SAE-J2719 and ISO 14687 for the analytes selected during the tests**
- **Demonstration of H₂S and NH₃ analyte performance in progress**
- **No fundamental issues identified, feasibility demonstrated**
- **HEMS at dispenser doing real time analysis (~8-10 minutes)**
- **Opportunity to substantially reduce cost of analysis by reducing cost of analyzer**
- **Reliable, low cost, automated analyzer at dispenser is available**

Thanks for Listening and Asking Questions