



Hydrogen Fueled Vehicle Global Technical Regulation (GTR) and Research & Development

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Overview

- Global Technical Regulation (GTR) goals and safety requirements
- GTR elements
- Research and Development efforts
- NHTSA R&D update



Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations

- US/NHTSA participates in international harmonization activities under the United Nations World Forum for the Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29) and the 1998 Global Agreement
 - 30 contracting parties, including: Canada, China, the EC, India, Japan, and South Africa.
 - Global Technical Regulations (GTRs) under the 1998 Agreement is guided by three governing principles:
 - Data-driven & science-based
 - Performance-based
 - Transparent

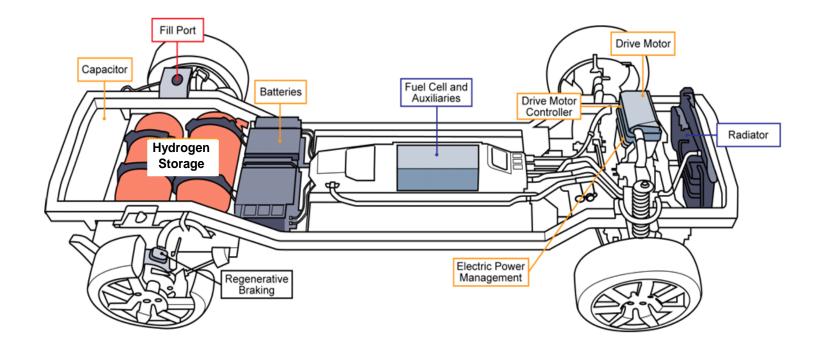


Hydrogen Fueled Vehicle GTR Objectives

- Attains equivalent levels of safety as those for conventional gasoline powered vehicles
- Performance based (not design specific)
- Data driven and science-based
- Objectively measurable compliance



Example of a Fuel Cell Vehicle





GTR Elements

- 1. High pressure fuel container system
- 2. Fuel system at vehicle level: in-use and postcrash hydrogen leakage limits
- 3. Electrical integrity of high voltage system: inuse and post-crash
- Type approval components

GTR - Requirements

High pressure fuel container system

- Verification Test for Performance Durability: sequential hydraulic cycling tests
- Verification Test for Expected On-Road Performance: sequential pneumatic/hydraulic cycling tests
- Verification Test for Service Terminating Performance: *fire test*

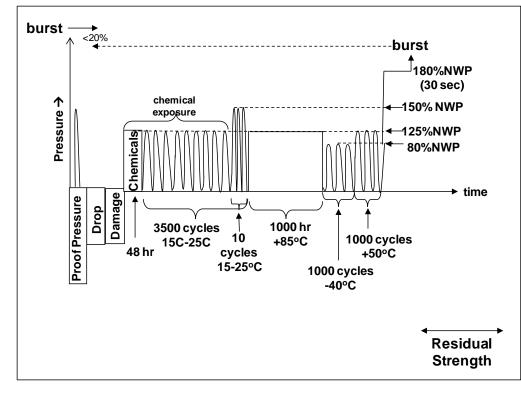
Fuel system integrity

- In-use: fuel leakage mitigation
- post crash: maximum allowable leakage limit

Electrical Safety

High voltage safety for in-use and post crash

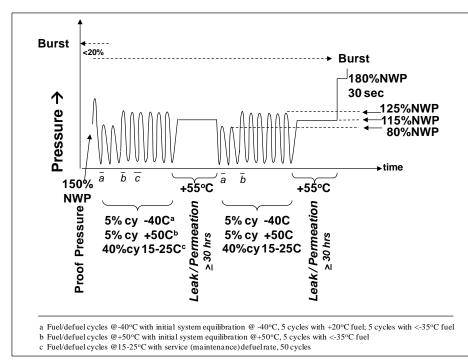
Verification Test for Performance Durability Sequential hydraulic cycling tests



•Proof pressure test

- •Drop (impact) test
- •Surface damage
- •Chemical exposure and ambient
- temperature pressure cycling tests
- •High temperature static pressure test
- •Extreme temperature pressure cycling
- •Residual proof pressure test
- •Residual strength burst test

Verification Test for On-Road Performance Sequential pneumatic/hydraulic cycling tests

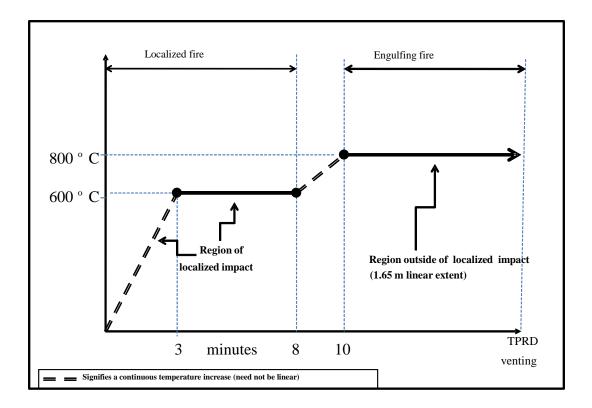


Proof pressure test
Ambient and extreme temperature gas pressure cycling test (pneumatic)
Extreme temperature static gas pressure leak/permeation test (pneumatic)
Residual proof test
Residual strength burst test (hydraulic)



Fire Test

Combined localized and engulfing fire



Research & Development Activities

- US DOE/SAE and vehicle manufacturers: cumulative hydraulic and pneumatic cycling tests
- Japan: hydrogen fire behavior, vehicle fire research, vehicle post crash with surrogate fuel research and test report
- Hysafe: analysis on permeation
- Transport Canada and NHTSA: research on localized fire and mitigation technologies
- MHTSA: research on container, hydrogen leakage in vehicle, vehicle crash test and post crash electrical safety



Research & Development Activities

Additional R&D on fuel container at NHTSA:

- Cumulative Life Cycle Testing of Hydrogen containers
 - Upper and lower extreme temperature for cycling complete
 - Leak/permeation hold time -2011
 - Pneumatic cycle count 2011
- End-of-Life testing of aged CNG containers residual strength testing of 10 – 15 year old cylinders - 2012
- Joint DOE, NREL, CVEF on the effort to enforce removal of defective and expired containers from service by education and outreach programs - 2013



Conclusion

- GTR has made significant progress by the contribution of experts and R&D efforts and has been a good instrument in leveraging resources for R&D and data sharing
- Additional R&D still needed
 - Fire test, cycling tests, whole vehicle level safety tests
- Giving the technology is still emerging, continuing cooperation on R&D is necessary and encouraged
 - Refine the GTR requirements/test procedures
 - R&D for new technologies and materials



谢谢您!