California Energy Commission DOCKETED 12-HYD-01 TN # 66608 AUG 13 2012

## SAE J2601- Worldwide Hydrogen Fueling Protocol: Status, Standardization & Implementation

### Jesse Schneider, SAE Fuel Cell Interface Group Chair



## **Presentation Outline**

### What is J2601?

### In-field TIR J2601 Experience

### SAE J2601 Standard Overview

### Data Confirmation Plan



### Fueling Fundamentals An optimal fueling protocol will ...

- fuel all hydrogen storage systems <u>quickly</u> to a <u>high state of charge</u> (SOC)
- never violate the storage system operating limits of 85°C internal tank temperature (<u>don't overheat</u>) or 100% SOC (<u>don't overfill</u>)



# What is SAE J2601?



## Hydrogen Fueling Protocol History and Path Forward

CaFCP I/O Guideline 2002	OEM Fueling "Rev A" 2007	SAE J2799 "70MPa Coupling & IrDA" 2007	SAE TIR "L.D. H2 Fueling" Guideline 2010
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SAE J2601 Light Duty H2 Fueling and Communications Standard 2013

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## **J2601 Fueling and Intellectual Property**

- Prior Art existed on hydrogen fueling with communications and density targeted fueling, for example. This was documented in an NHA paper "Optimizing Hydrogen Vehicle Fueling" in 2005 from Daimler/Ford/GM/ Honda/Hyundai/Toyota/Linde/Hydrogenics/HCI/ GTI/ NAC (J. Schneider, F. Lynch, J. Ward, S. Mathison, et al)
- The table-based approach utilized in SAE TIR J2601 uses "Look up tables which stop the fueling at a set target pressure (for non- and with communications). This is *not* patentable as it originated from TIR J2601 **Optimizing Hydrogen** document in 2010. Vehicle Fueling



## **J2601-Editions & Timeline**

- J2601 Light Duty Vehicle Fueling Protocols, Communications Currently Released (TIR) Guideline/ 2013 Standard
- J2601-2 (HD) hydrogen vehicle fueling guideline for 350 bar bus and heavy duty vehicles (>10kg): 2013 Guideline
- J2601-3 (FL) hydrogen vehicle fueling standard for 250 and 350 bar forklifts with small fuel tanks : 2013 Standard
  - J2601 Chair: <u>Jesse.Schneider@bmw.de</u>
  - J2601-2 Sponsor: <u>NBouwkamp@cafcp.org</u>
  - J2601-3 Sponsor: <u>Boyd.Hydrogen@gmail.com</u>



# SAE TIR J2601 Light Duty



# **J2601 LD Fueling Protocol**

#### **Technical Goals for Compressed Hydrogen Fueling**

- Maintain the safety limits of storage system.
  - Max. Temperature: 85° C / Max. Pressure: 87.5 MPa (70 MPa NWP)
- Achieve target desired customer attributes.
  - <u>Fueling Time:</u> 3-5 minutes Ramp Rate (Type A Station, longer for other types)
  - <u>Typical State of Charge Range</u>: 90% to 100% (density based on NWP at 15° C)

#### **Options for Compressed Hydrogen Fueling Protocol**

Vehicle to station interface strategies

- <u>Communication</u>: vehicle transmits tank parameters through wireless interface
- <u>Non-communication</u>: vehicle provides tank pressure only
- Station key control factors
  - <u>Pre-cooling of hydrogen</u>: station conditions H<sub>2</sub> temperature prior to dispensing
  - <u>Hydrogen delivery rate</u>: station provides fill rate per mass or pressure vs. time
  - <u>Fill termination</u>: station determines end pressure and/or density that meets goals



# SAE TIR J2601 LD Summary

After 8 years, the guideline TIR J2601 was released in March 2010

#### What is SAE TIR J2601?

 First World-Wide Light Duty Hydrogen Vehicle Fueling Protocol 35 & 70MPa: Created by Math Modeling, Confirmed by Real OEM System Testing

#### What does it cover?

- Light Duty Hydrogen Vehicle Fueling (1-10kg@70MPa, 1-7kg@35MPa)
  - Dispenser Protocol for with & without communications
- Defines Safety Limits and Performance Targets.
- Table-Based Approach
- Enables "Same as Today" fueling,< <u>300 mile range in 3 minutes</u> fueling time with Type 'A' Dispenser, < 7 kg hydrogen</p>

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# LD Fueling Dispenser Types

TIR J2601 defines fueling station dispenser type by capability to dispense hydrogen fuel at a specific nozzle "pre-cooled temperature". Note: There is a direct relation between pre-cooling and fueling speed.

- Type "A"- Dispenser has -40° C pre-cooling (70 & 35 MPa)
- Type "B"- Dispenser has -20°C pre-cooling (70 & 35 MPa)
- Type "C"- Dispenser has 0°C pre-cooling (35 MPa only)
- Type "D"- Dispenser has *no* pre-cooling (35 MPa only)



#### J2601 Fueling Tables: 70MPa with < 7kg Storage Capacity\* Type A (-40°C) Type B (-20°C)



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\*Note: Cool Down Times may add a minute

## **Hydrogen Dispenser Validation**

#### **SAE J2601**

- L.D.V. H2 Limits & Targets
- Non-Communication
- Communications



# **CSA 4.3** (or equivalent) H<sub>2</sub> Dispenser Fueling Test - Test Procedure - Testing Device (H.D.T.A.)



\*Shown CaFCP Station Test Apparatus

# SAE J2601 HD & FL Guideline Drafts

Wasserstell

# J2601-2 HD Bus Fueling

HD fueling assumptions (draft)

- Total vehicle tank capacity: >10kg
- 35 MPa
- Performance based
- Maximum fueling rate
- Option A: up to 3.6 kg/min (60g/s)
- Option B: up to 7 kg/min (120g/s)
- Communication between vehicle and station suppliers
- LD vehicles cannot fill at "Option B" HD dispenser

#### <Heavy Duty Vehicle / Track>





## **J2601-3 Fork Lift Fueling**

#### Draft

### **Option 1: Fill to Service Pressure**



### **Option 2: Fill to Target Pressure**







# In-field TIR J2601 LD Experience



# **TIR J2601 LD Experience**

### **Positive:**

- Safe Fueling (no overheating with correct tables)
- Communications Fueling very robust, repeatable (high SOC)
- Good performance with proper pre-cooling
- World Wide Acceptance of Guideline

#### "Room for Improvement"

- Pre-cooling Issue to meet "cool down window"(15s)
- Issue to meet tolerences on ramp rate, temperatures
- "Too-strict": Potential for shutdown with out-of-tolerence
- No Station met 100% of requirements (closest in EU)

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## SAE J2601 LD Standardization



## SAE J2601 Standard Timeline



Input & Coordination w/Organizations (CEP, HySuT, CaFCP)

# **Fueling Dispenser Types**

J2601 Standard defines fueling station dispenser type by capability to dispense hydrogen fuel at a specific nozzle "pre-cooled temperature". Note: There is a direct relation between pre-cooling and fueling speed.



Pre-cooling Categories

## **Pressure Coridore Tolerences\***



\*Proposal is based on input from JARI/ Opel Presentations

# **Data Confirmation**

Wasserstoff

### **Confirmation of Look-Up Tables** SAE J2601 Validation Testing

Purpose:

- Experimentally confirm the 35 and 70 MPa fueling targets included in the SAE J2601 look-up tables
- Experimentally confirm the tests utilize representative fueling storage

Scope of Work examines three distinct areas of interest:

- 1. Confirm Real World Experience to meet Original Tables from TIR
- 2. Over-temperature fueling
  - Testing with hot-soak conditions on Type 4 tanks
- 3. Over-density fueling
  - Testing with cold-soak and cooling from driving on Type 3 tanks
- 4. Target SoC fueling

- Testing with "normal" conditions on all tanks to confirm noncommunication SoC
- 5. Optional MC Fueling Confirmation



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## Conclusion

- J2601 L.D. to be published in 2013 based on simulation and validation data
  - *"Field Data Lessons Learned" tolerances to be used in updated fueling tables to allow for a commercial infrastructure*

Additional Features to J2601: for fueling:

- $\rightarrow$  IrDA Data Communications (from J2799)
- → Optional Alternative Methods
- J2601-2 HD Guideline publishing in 2013 (Standard 2014)
- J2601-3 FL Standard publishing in 2013





### IrDA Communications Infrared Data

- Available Technology
- Transparent to customer
- Vehicle tank info for Temp. Comp.
- 10%+ Better Fueling Density
- IrDA is being taken from J2799





# SAE TIR J2601 LD

- Published Guideline : Technical Information Report (TIR): Light Duty Vehicle H2 Fueling for 35 & 70MPa
- Fueling protocol created from fueling actual OEM tanks tested under extreme conditions
- Provides guidance for hydrogen fueling within reasonable time without exceeding temperature and pressure limits
- Provides pressure targets to achieve a reasonable state of charge (SOC) under diverse ambient temperature(s)
- Validated with CSA 4.3 device



#### J2601 Fueling Tables: 35MPa Non-Communication



#### Type A (-40°C)

#### Type C (0°C)



#### Type B (-20°C)



#### Type D (no pre-cooling)



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# SAE J2601 Standard Goals

- Realistic Tolerences and Sensor Locations
  - New Catagories for Precooling
  - Define "fall back"procedures for APRR
- New Type of Dispenser Pre-cooling
- IrDA Integration (potential for Alt-Fueling identification)
- Interperolation between tables
- Simulation Needed to update tables
- Optional "Alt" Alternative Fueling with confirmation (TBC):
  - MC Method
    - Variable Pressure Ramp Rate

