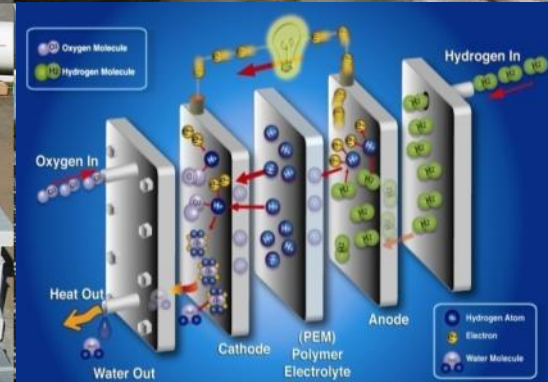


Fuel Cell Technologies Program Overview

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



IEA HIA Hydrogen Safety Stakeholder
Workshop

Bethesda, Maryland

10/2/2012

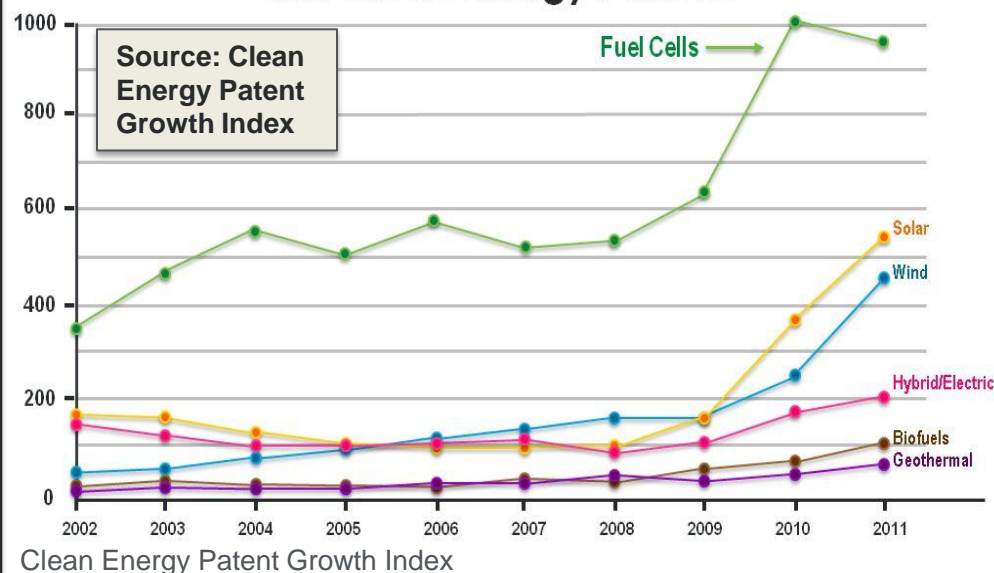
Dr. Sunita Satyapal

U.S. Department of Energy
Fuel Cell Technologies Program
Program Manager

Overview

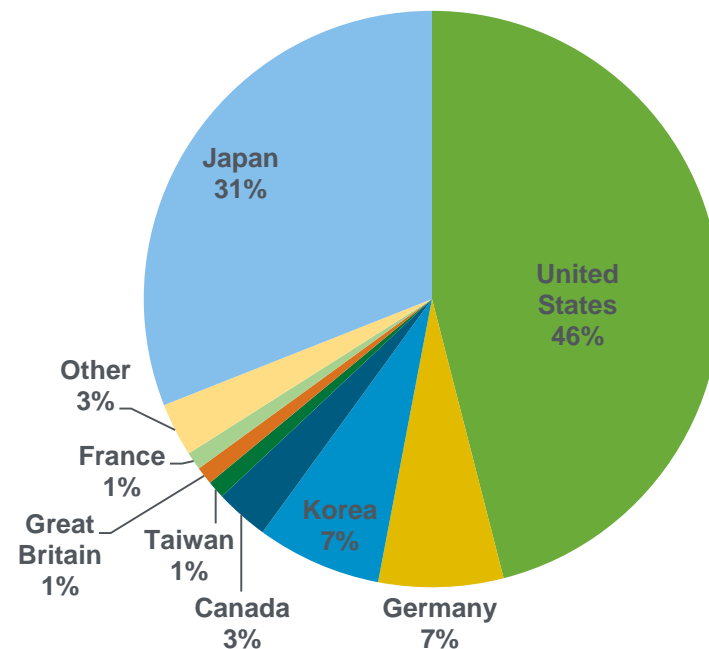
Fuel Cells – An Emerging Global Industry

U.S. Clean Energy Patents



Top 10 companies: GM, Honda, Samsung, Toyota, UTC Power, Nissan, Ballard, Plug Power, Panasonic, Delphi Technologies

Fuel Cell Patents Geographic Distribution 2002-2011



Clean Energy Patent Growth Index^[1] shows that fuel cell patents lead in the clean energy field with over 950 fuel cell patents issued in 2011.

- Nearly double the second place holder, solar, which has ~540 patents.

[1] <http://cepgi.typepad.com/files/cepgi-4th-quarter-2011-1.pdf>

Worldwide Investment & Interest Are *Strong and Growing*

Interest in fuel cells and hydrogen is global, with more than \$1 billion in public investment in RD&D annually, and 17 members of the International Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy (IPHE).

Activity by Key Global Players



Germany: >\$1.2 Billion in funding ('07 – '16); projected demand for 1,000 hydrogen stations; >22,000 small fuel cells shipped.



Japan: ~\$1.0 Billion in funding ('08 – '12); plans for 2 million FCEVs and 1000 H₂ stations by 2025; 100 stations by 2015; 15,000 residential fuel cells deployed



European Union: >\$1.2 Billion in funding ('08–'13)



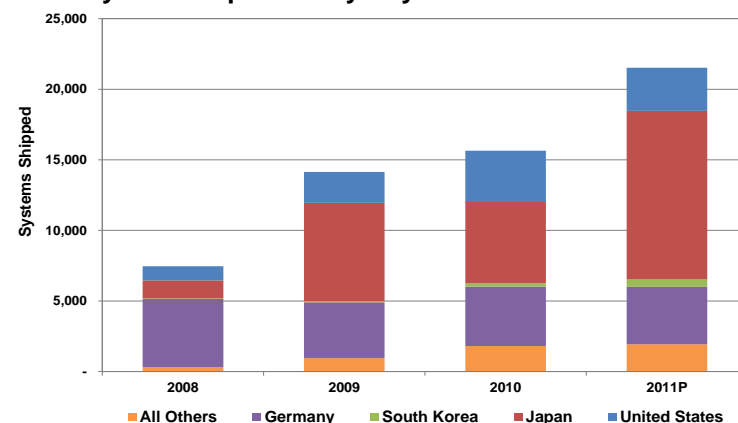
South Korea: ~\$590 M ('04-'11); plans to produce 20% of world shipments and create 560,000 jobs in Korea



China: Thousands of small units deployed; 70 FCEVs, buses, 100 FC shuttles at World Expo and Olympics

Many of the world's major automakers are planning commercialization of FCEVs in the 2012 – 2015 timeframe, including Toyota, Honda, GM, Daimler, Hyundai-Kia.

System Shipments by Key Countries: 2008-2011



Fuel cell and hydrogen markets continue to grow

- >20,000 systems shipped in 2011 (>35% increase from 2010)
- >55 Mtons produced in 2011 and >70Mtons projected for 2016

Widespread market penetration could create:

- 180,000 new jobs in the US by 2020
- 675,000 jobs by 2035

Projected Global Market Revenues over the next 10-20 Years

Stationary Power	Portable Power	Transportation
\$14-\$31B/yr	\$11B/yr	\$18-\$97B/yr

The world's leading automakers have committed to develop FCEVs. Germany and Japan have announced plans to expand the hydrogen infrastructure.

Major Auto Manufacturers' Activities and Plans for FCEVs

Toyota	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2010-2013: U.S. demo fleet of 100 vehicles• 2015: Target for large-scale commercialization• "FCHV-adv" can achieve 431-mile range and 68 mpgge
Honda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clarity FCX named "World Green Car of the Year"; EPA certified 72mpgge; leasing up to 200 vehicles• 2015: Target for large-scale commercialization
Daimler	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small-series production of FCEVs began in 2009• Plans for tens of thousands of FCEVs per year in 2015 – 2017 and hundreds of thousands a few years after• In partnership with Linde to develop fueling stations.• Recently moved up commercialization plans to 2014
General Motors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 115 vehicles in demonstration fleet• 2012: Technology readiness goal for FC powertrain• 2015: Target for commercialization
Hyundai-Kia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2012-2013: 2000 FCEVs/year• 2015: 10,000 FCEVs/year• "Borrego" FCEV has achieved >340-mile range.
Volkswagen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expanded demo fleet to 24 FCEVs in CA• Recently reconfirmed commitment to FCEVs
SAIC (China)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partnering with GM to build 10 fuel cell vehicles in 2010
Ford	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alan Mulally, CEO, sees 2015 as the date that fuel cell cars will go on sale.
BMW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BMW and GM plan to collaborate on the development of fuel cell technology



H₂Mobility - evaluate the commercialization of H₂ infrastructure and FCEVs

- Public-private partnership between NOW and 9 industry stakeholders including:
 - Daimler, Linde, OMV, Shell, Total, Vattenfall, EnBW, Air Liquide, Air Products
- FCEV commercialization by 2015.
- \$40€ investment to ensure 50 hydrogen station by 2015.



UKH₂Mobility will evaluate anticipated FCEV roll-out in 2014/2015

- 13 industry partners including:
 - Air Liquide, Air Products, Daimler, Hyundai, ITM Power, Johnson Matthew, Nissan, Scottish & Southern Energy, Tata Motors, The BOC Group, Toyota, Vauxhall Motors
- Government investment of £400 million to support development, demonstration, and deployment.



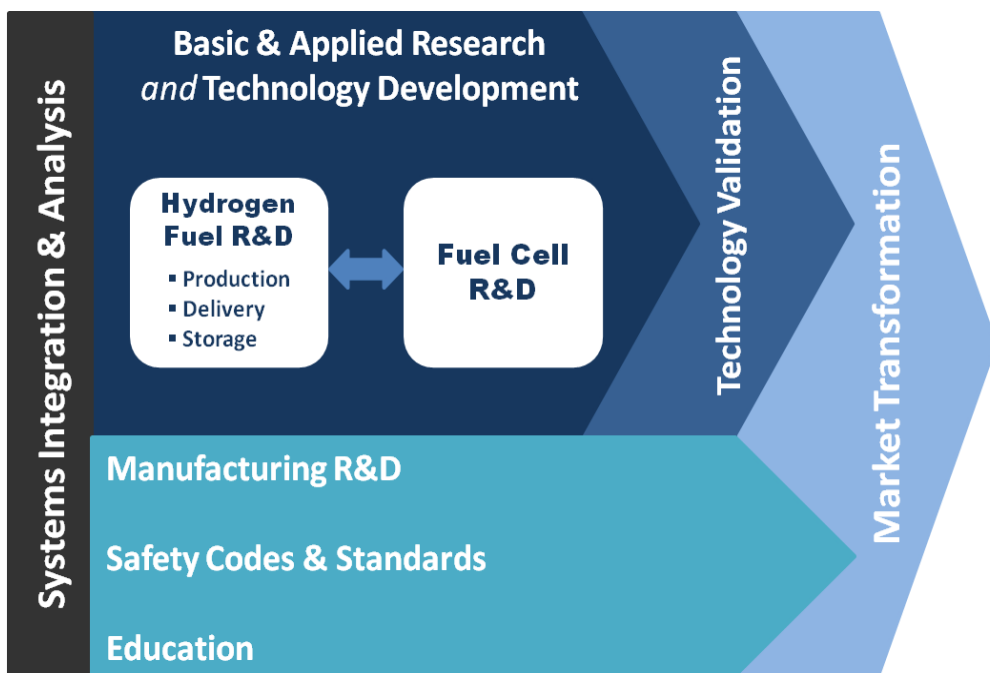
13 companies and Ministry of Transport announce plan to commercialize FCEVs by 2015

- 100 refueling stations in 4 metropolitan areas and connecting highways planned, 1,000 station in 2020, and 5,000 stations in 2030.

Based on publicly available information during 2011

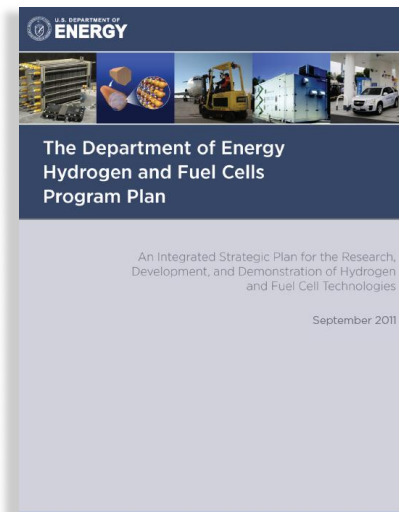
DOE Program Structure

The Program is an integrated effort, structured to address all the key challenges and obstacles facing widespread commercialization.



WIDESPREAD COMMERCIALIZATION ACROSS ALL SECTORS

- Transportation
- Stationary Power
- Auxiliary Power
- Backup Power
- Portable Power



**Update to the Hydrogen
Posture Plan (2006)**

*Released
September 2011*

*Nearly 300 projects currently funded
at companies, national labs, and universities/institutes
More than \$1B DOE funds spent from FY 2007 to FY 2011*

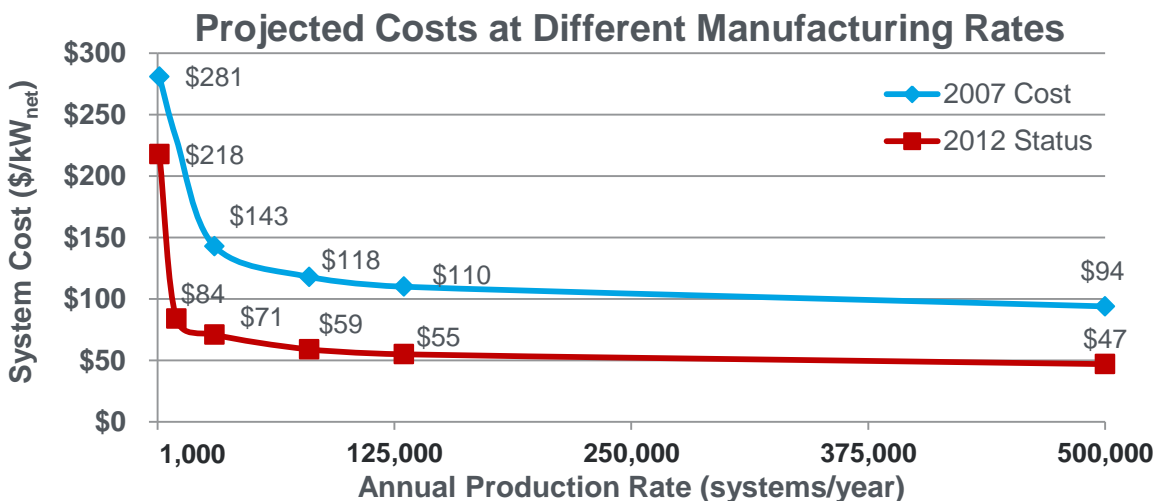
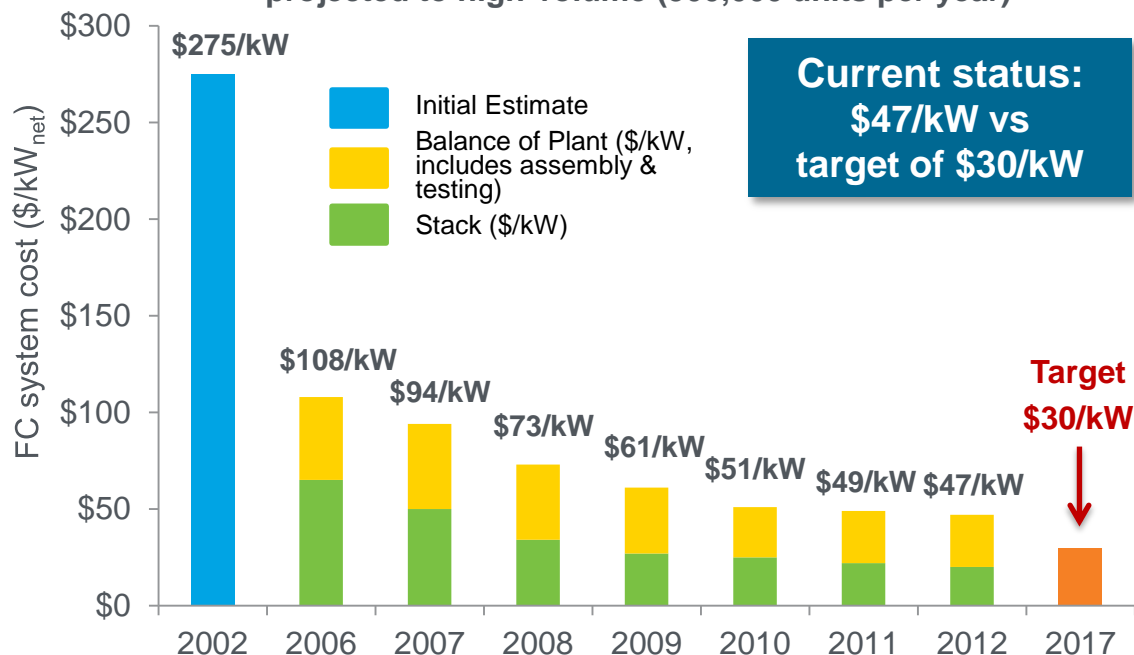
Projected high-volume cost of fuel cells has been reduced to \$47/kW (2012)*

• More than 35% reduction since 2008

• More than 80% reduction since 2002

*Based on projection to high-volume manufacturing (500,000 units/year). The projected cost status is based on an analysis of state-of-the-art components that have been developed and demonstrated through the DOE Program at the laboratory scale. Additional efforts would be needed for integration of components into a complete automotive system that meets durability requirements in real-world conditions.

Projected Transportation Fuel Cell System Cost
-projected to high-volume (500,000 units per year)-



The revised hydrogen threshold cost is a key driver in the assessment of Hydrogen Production and Delivery R&D priorities.

Projected High-Volume Cost of Hydrogen Production¹ (Delivered²)—Status

Distributed Production (near term)



Electrolysis

Feedstock variability: \$0.03 - \$0.08 per kWh



Bio-Derived Liquids

Feedstock variability: \$1.00 - \$3.00 per gallon ethanol



Natural Gas Reforming³

Feedstock variability: \$4.00 - \$10.00 per MMBtu

Central Production (longer term)



Electrolysis

Feedstock variability: \$0.03 - \$0.08 per kWh

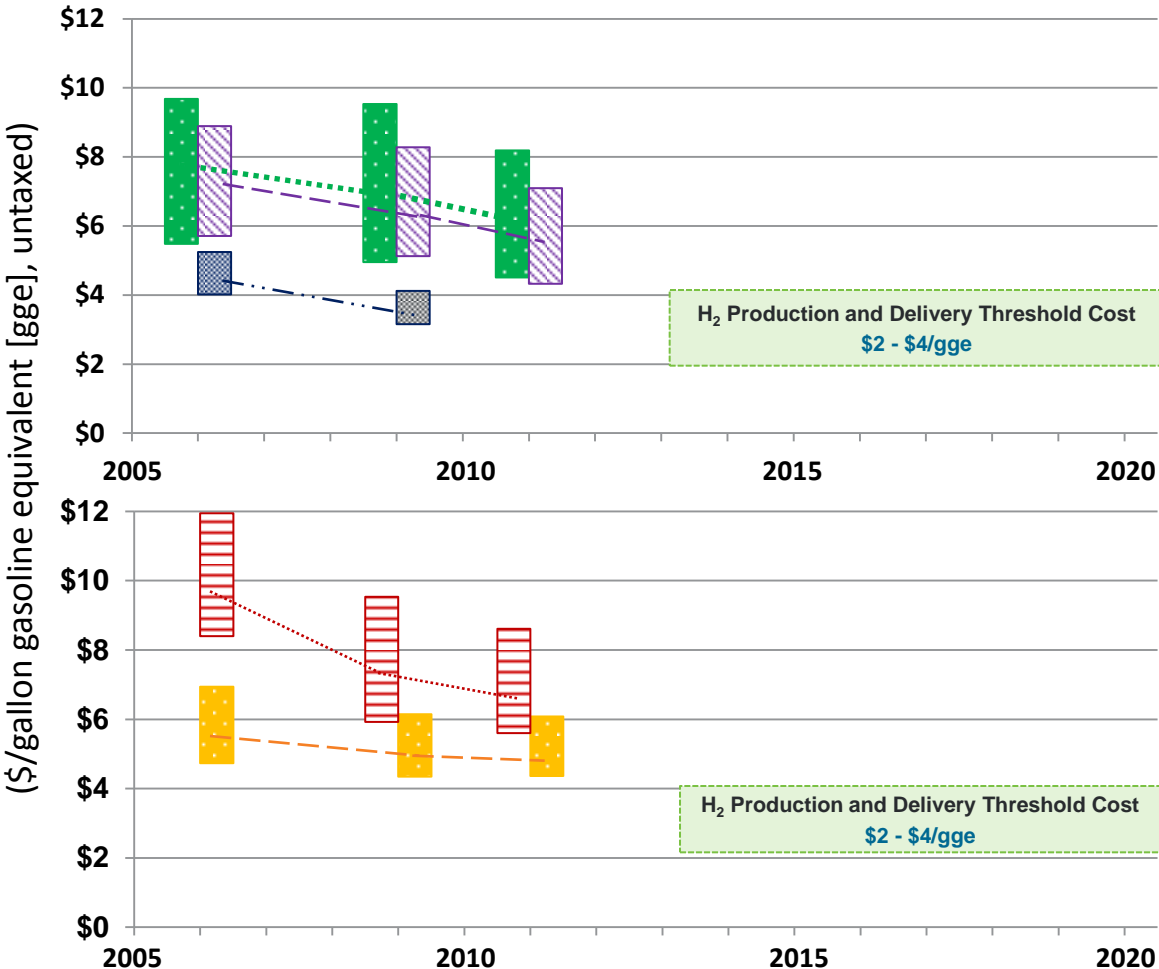


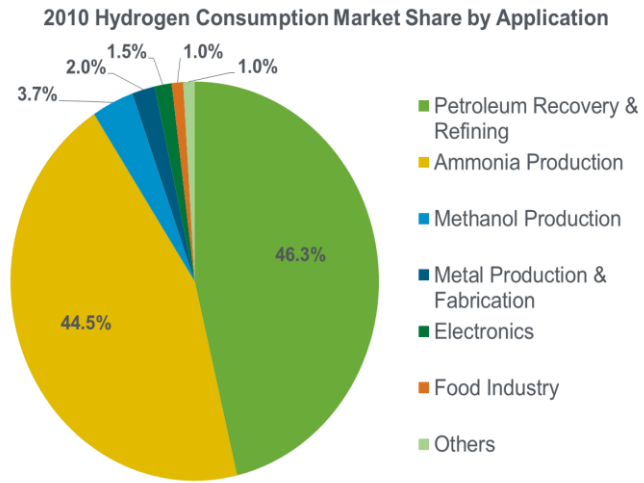
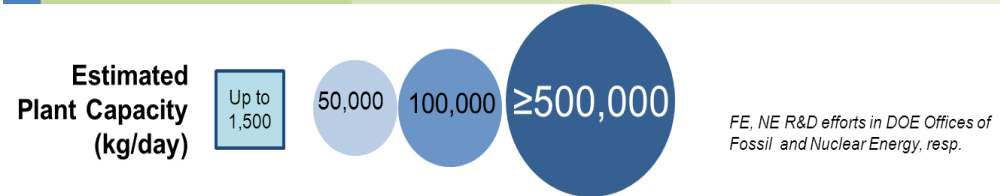
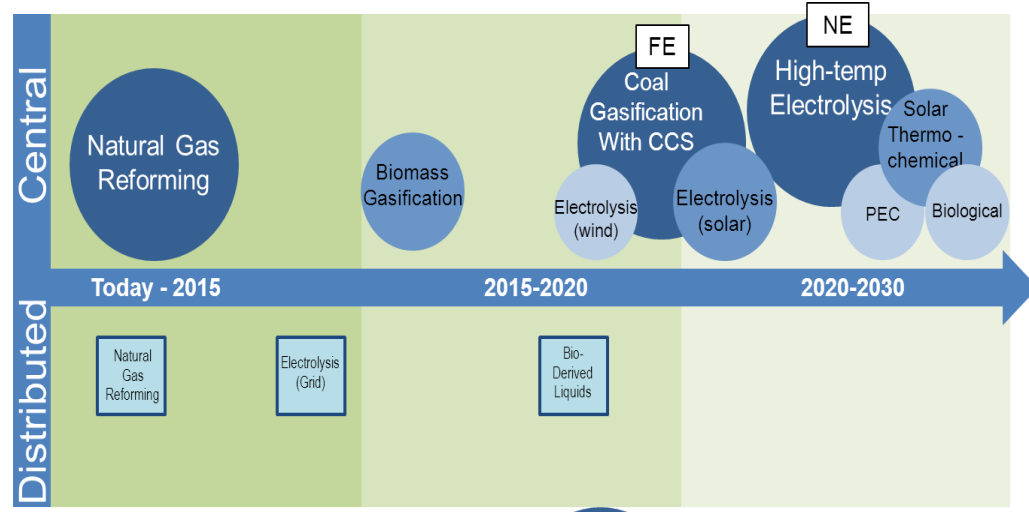
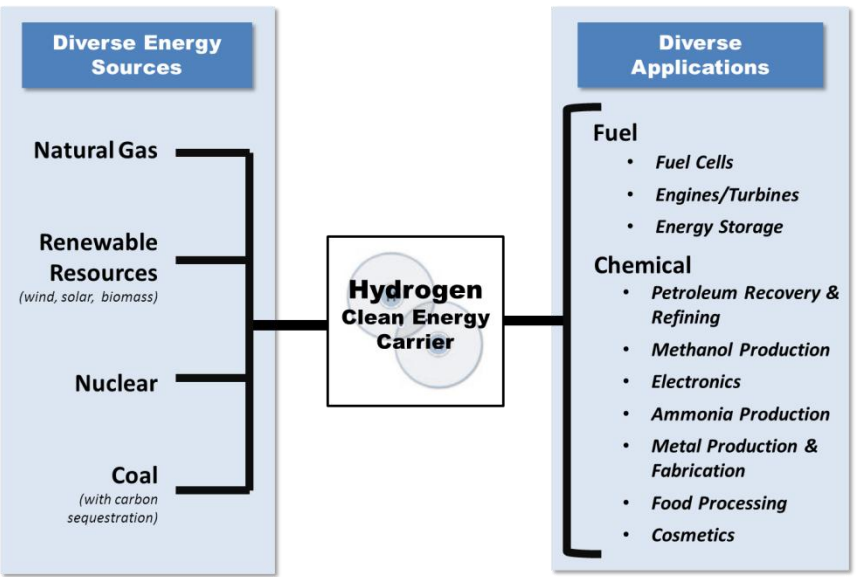
Biomass Gasification

Feedstock variability: \$40- \$120 per dry short ton

Notes:

[1] Cost ranges for each pathway are shown in 2007\$ based on high-volume projections from H2A analyses, reflecting variability in major feedstock pricing and a bounded range for capital cost estimates.
[2] Costs include total cost of production and delivery (dispensed, untaxed). Forecourt compression, storage and dispensing added an additional \$1.82 for distributed technologies, \$2.61 was added as the price of delivery to central technologies. All delivery costs were based on the Hydrogen Pathways Technical Report (NREL, 2009).
[3] Analysis of projected costs for natural gas reforming indicated that the threshold cost can be achieved with current technologies or with incremental improvements made by industry. FCTP funding of natural gas reforming projects was completed in 2008.





HTAC Subcommittee: H₂ Production Expert Panel
Review underway to provide recommendations to DOE

Two Main Options for Low-cost Early Infrastructure

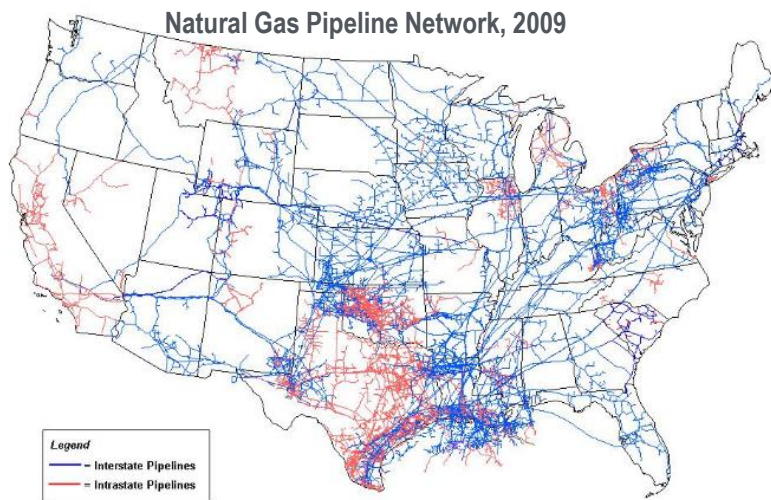
1. Hydrogen delivered from central site

- Low-volume stations (~200-300 kg/day) would cost <\$1M and provide hydrogen for \$7/gge (e.g., high-pressure tube trailers, with pathway to \$5/gge at 400–500 kg/day- comparable to ~\$2.10/gallon gasoline untaxed)

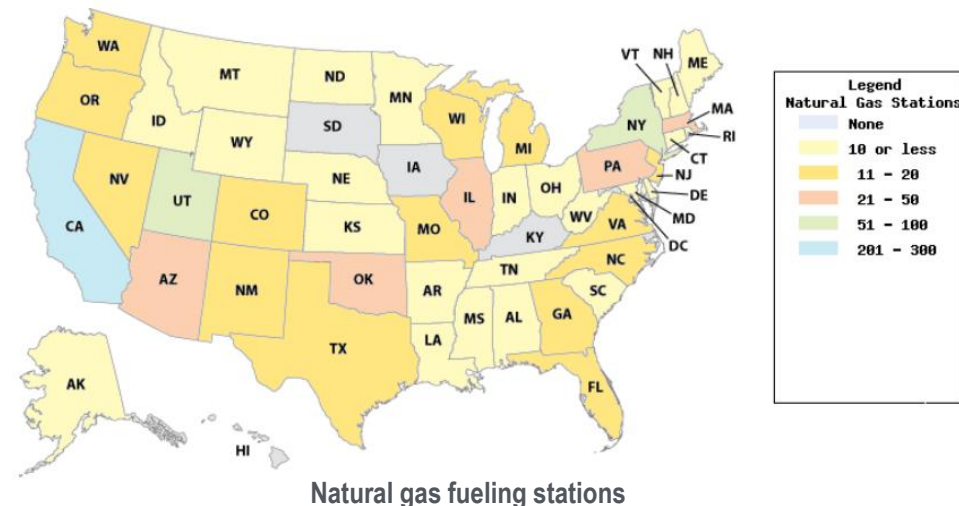
2. Distributed production (e.g. natural gas, electrolysis)

Other options

1. Co-produce H₂, heat and power (tri-gen) with natural gas or biogas
2. Hydrogen from waste (industrial, wastewater, landfills)

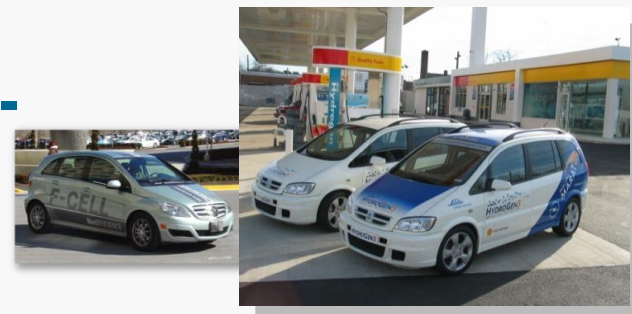


Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil & Gas, Natural Gas Division, Gas Transportation Information System



Completed **world's largest** single FCEV & H₂ Demonstration to date (50-50 DOE-Industry cost share)

- >180 fuel cell vehicles and 25 hydrogen stations
- 3.6 million miles traveled; 500,000 trips
 - ~152,000 kg of hydrogen produced or dispensed; >33,000 refuelings



	Status		Project Target
Durability	~2,500		2,000
Range	196 – 254*		250*
Efficiency	53 – 59%		60%
Refueling Rate	0.77 kg/min		1 kg/min
	Status (NG Reforming)	Status (Electrolysis)	Ultimate Target
H ₂ Cost at Station	\$7.70 - \$10.30/kg	\$10.00 - \$12.90/kg	\$2.00 - \$4.00/kg

Air Products	UTC Power	Daimler
Hyundai	GM	BP
Chevron	Ford	KIA

Demonstrated **world's first Tri-generation station**

Anaerobic digestion of municipal wastewater (Orange County Sanitation District)

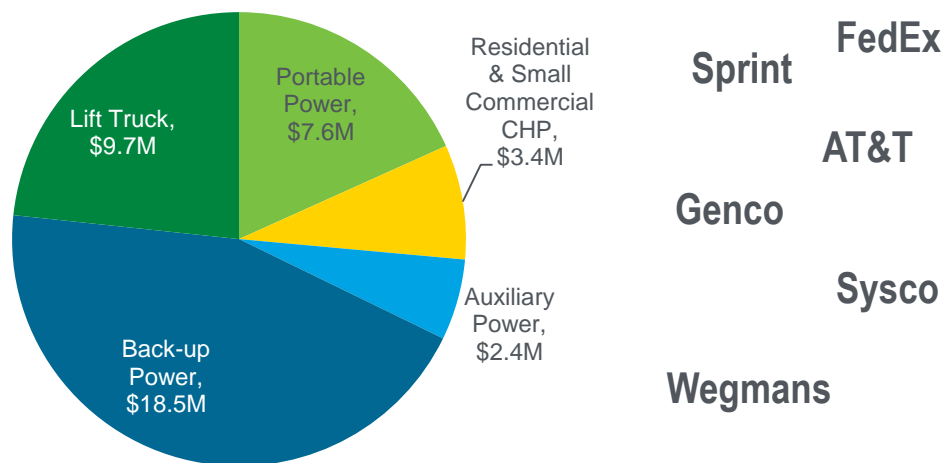
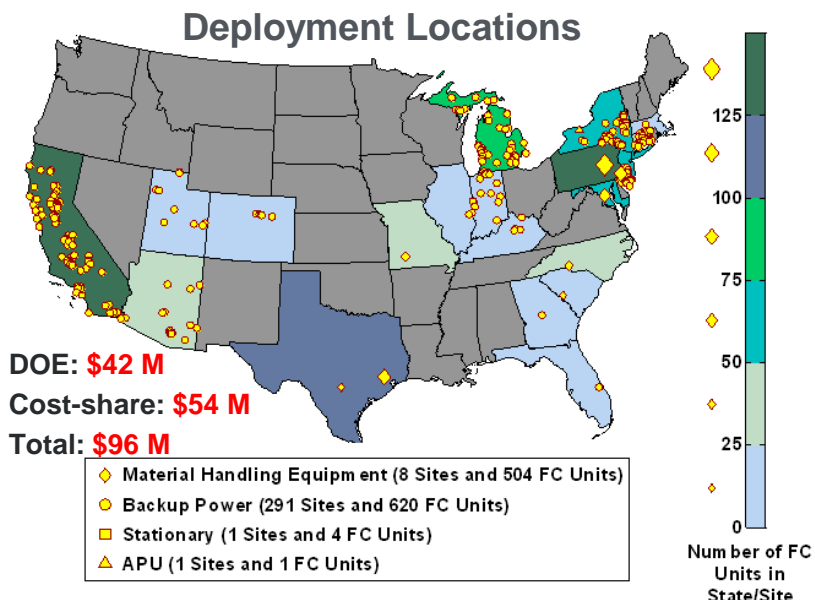
- Produces 100 kg/day H₂; generates ~ 250 kW; 54% efficiency co-producing H₂ and electricity
- Nearly 1 million kWh of operation
- >4,000 kg H₂ produced (Air Products, FuelCell Energy)

Demonstrated H₂ for Energy Storage (NREL)

- Showed PEM and alkaline electrolyzers provide grid frequency regulation, 4X faster than 'control' with no electrolyzers
- Achieved 5,500 hrs of variable electrolyzer stack operation to determine effects of wind AC power on stack degradation

Market Transformation: Addressing Market Barriers

Deployments help ensure continued technology utilization growth and catalyze market penetration while providing data and lessons learned.



ARRA Deployment Status

Fuel Cell Application	Operational Fuel Cells	Total Fuel Cells Planned
Backup Power	668	539
Material Handling	504	504
Stationary	0	6
APU	0	3
Total	1,172	> 1,000

Coca Cola
Whole Foods
Kimberly-Clark

NREL ARRA Data Collection Snapshot

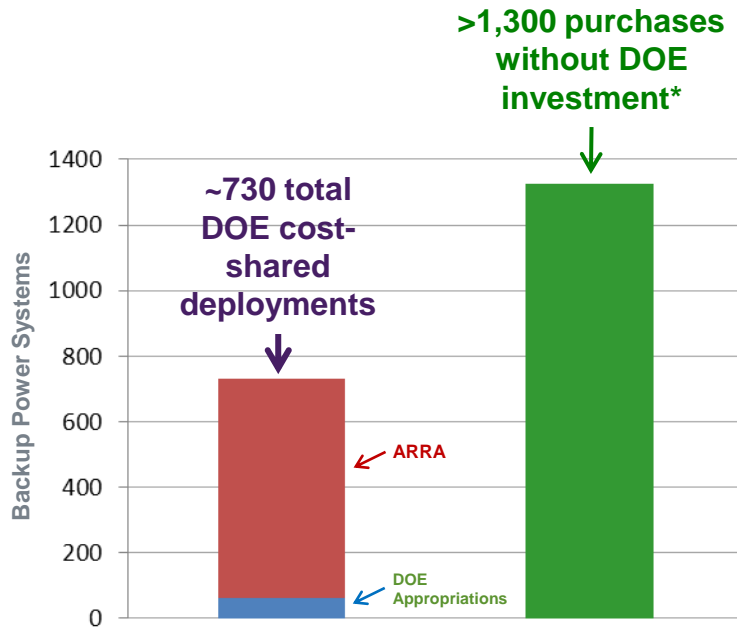
ARRA Material Handling Equipment Data	As of 12/31/2011
Hydrogen Dispensed	99,650 kg
Hydrogen Fills	>148,250
Hours Accumulated	>959,880 hrs

MORE THAN 3,500 ADDITIONAL FUEL CELL LIFT TRUCKS PLANNED OR INSTALLED with NO DOE funding

Market Transformation- Early Market Deployment Summary

Early market deployments of approximately 1,400 fuel cells have led to more than 5,000 additional purchases by industry—with no further DOE funding.

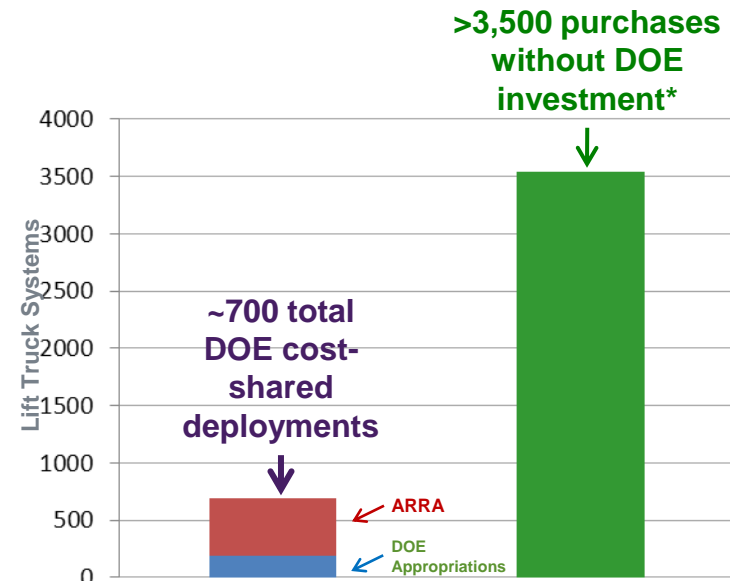
Backup Power Units



Leveraging DOE funds:

DOE deployments led to almost 2X additional purchases by industry.

Lift Truck Deployments



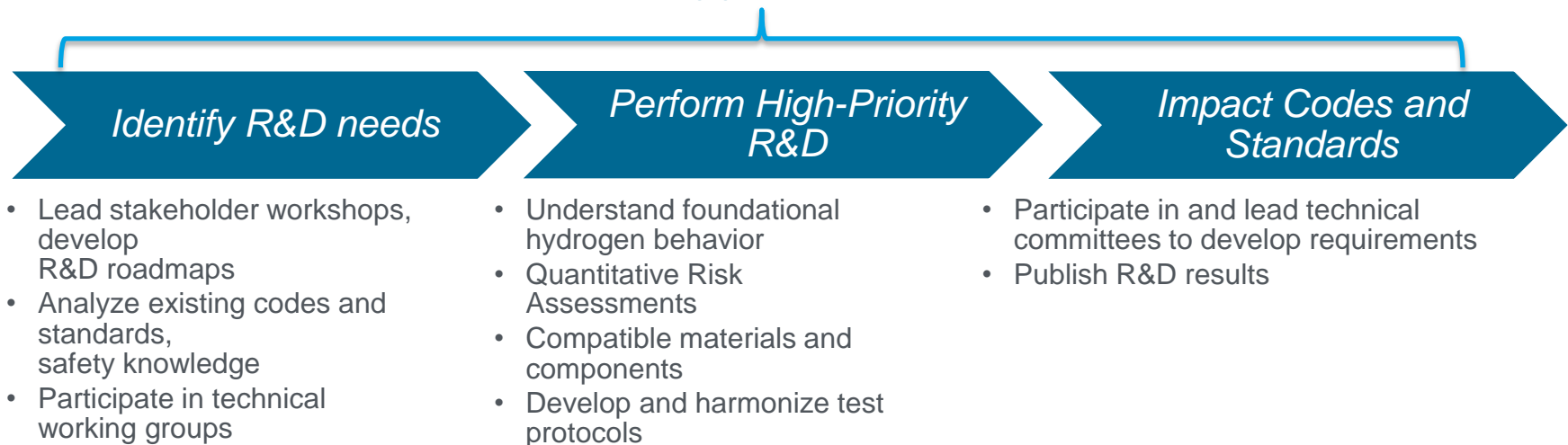
Leveraging DOE funds:

DOE deployments led to >5X additional purchases by industry.

Recovery Act and Market Transformation Activities – Government as “Catalyst” for market success of emerging technologies

Goals: Support the widespread commercialization of hydrogen and fuel cells by facilitating development of regulations, codes, and standards (C&S), and by developing and implementing practices to ensure the safe use of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies

Approach



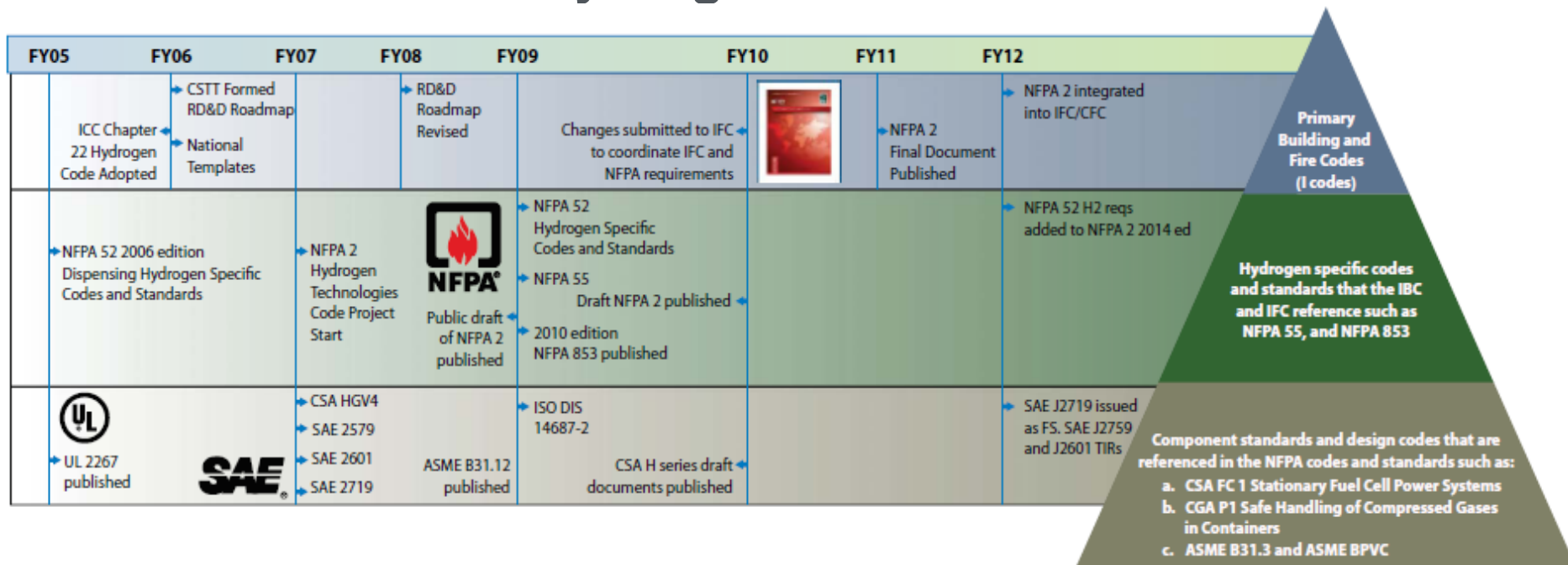
Harmonize Internationally

Global Technical Regulations (GTR Phase 1-SAE J2578, SAE J2579)
International Standards Development Organizations(e.g., ISO, IEC)
International Partnerships and Agreements (IPHE, IEA)

Key challenges include:

- Need to synchronize codes and standards development with technology deployment needs
- Lack of coordination of R&D with codes and standards development cycle and revision schedule
- Need to harmonize C&S domestically and internationally
- Need to standardize the permitting process for H₂ infrastructure
- Lack of sufficient hydrogen safety information (e.g., best practices and frequency data)

Timeline of Hydrogen Codes and Standards

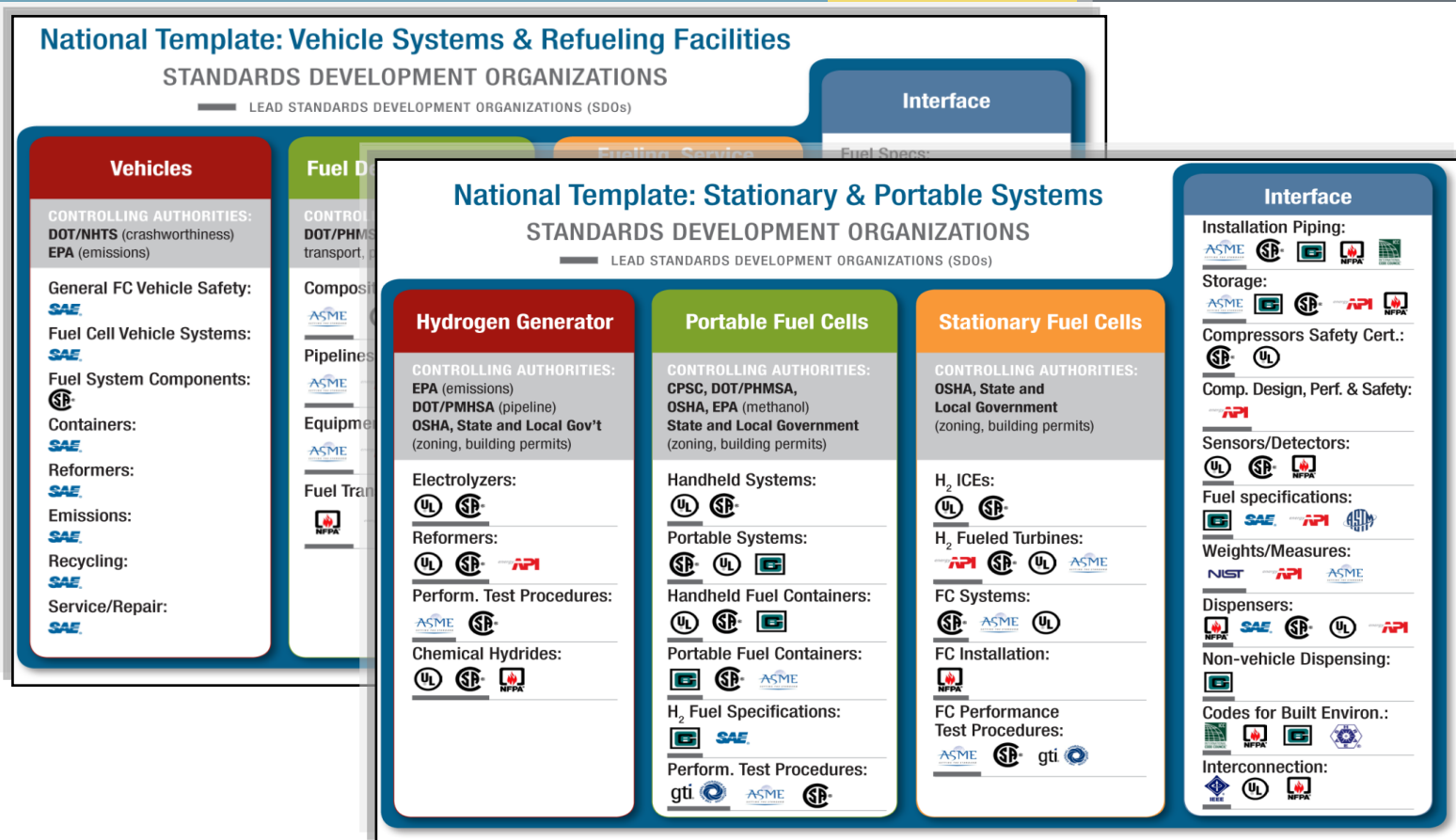


Examples of Accomplishments:

- Provided technical data and incorporated a risk-informed approach that enabled NFPA2 to update bulk gas storage separation distances
- Implemented a science-based approach to develop an ISO standard for hydrogen fuel quality (standard approved).
- Completed R&D to enable Test Method for Evaluating Materials Compatibility standard.
- Demonstrated >50,000 cycles of metals tanks for forklift applications
- Launched international round robin testing of Type IV tanks

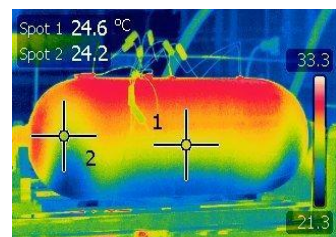
The United States will use the GTR as the technical underpinning for the development of the U.S. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS). Submitted to the U.N. ECE WP29 Dec. 2011, Target Acceptance Dec. 2012

U.S. codes and standards development coordination



- National template developed to delineate and coordinate critical roles of standards and model code development organizations

Fast-Fill Model Validation (SNL, China):



Motivation

- A variety fill models exist, some proprietary
- A generalized, validated model provides a comparative standard
- Current data may be inadequate to fully validate a model

Experimental Approach

- Current Standards (SAE 2579, GTR, EIHP)
- Perform hydrogen filling experiments at specified and relevant pressure ramp rate while the following measurements are made:
 - The transient gas pressure in the tank
 - The total enthalpy of hydrogen entering the tank
 - The transient mass flow rate of hydrogen entering the tank
 - The final uniform temperature and pressure in the tank after fill
 - The transient mass-averaged gas temperature in the tank

Fuel Quality (LANL):



ISO TC 197 Working Group 12

- FDIS Draft Submitted in Nov 2011
- Fuel Quality Technical Report in draft (*Target – Dec 2012*)

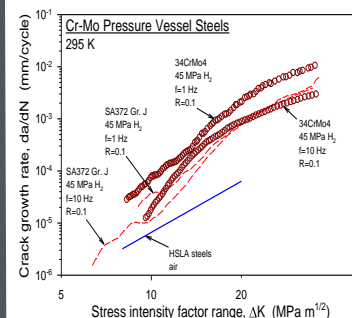
SAE J2719

- Hydrogen Quality Guidelines for Fuel Cell Vehicles (Published Sept 2011)

ASTM (D7653-10)

- Determination of Trace Gaseous Contaminants in Hydrogen Fuel by Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy

Materials Compatability (SNL, Japan):



- Completion of standards through committee leadership and data evaluation
 - CSA HPIT1 completed Sept. 2011
 - CSA CHMC1 (Part 1) published early 2012
 - SAE J2579 progress reported at ICHS conference Sept. 2011
 - ASME KD-10
- I²CNER - Sandia Participation with U. of Illinois and Kyushu University
 - Leverage 40+ years in H₂ Effects on structural materials at SNL
- Evaluate effects of load-cycle frequency on fatigue crack growth rates for 7XXX aluminum alloys in high-pressure H₂
 - Results presented at ASME PVP conference July 2011

Sensors (NREL, LANL, LLNL, & EC):



- Working group participation on national and international sensor test standards
 - ISO
 - UL
 - FM
- International Collaboration (NREL/JRC-IET) MOU
 - Oxygen dependence
 - Assess improvements/degradations MEMs sensor
 - Team expanded to include Univ. of Quebec
 - Hydrogen detection via oxygen displacement

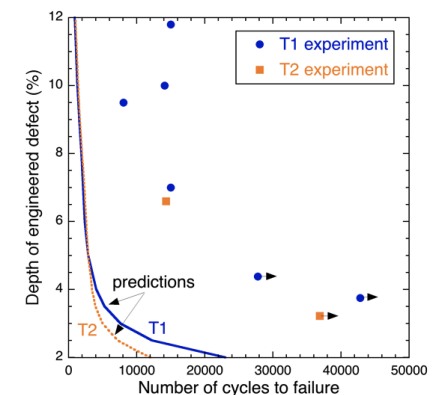
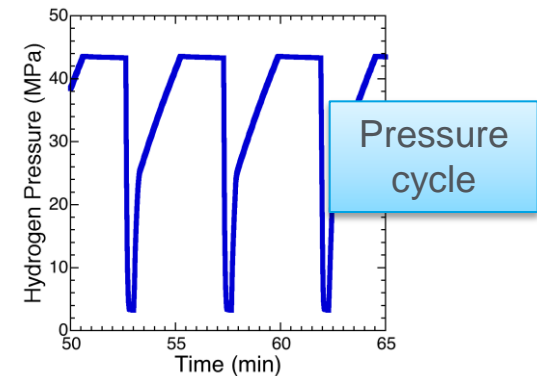
Full-scale pressure vessel testing support CSA HPIT1 standard development

- Engineered defects used to evaluate defect tolerance
- Vessels cycled to failure or up to 50,000 cycles
- Cycle-life compared to ASME design calculations for hydrogen pressure vessels
- Materials testing in gaseous hydrogen also performed
- All observed failures were leak-before-break
- Cycle-life calculations (with engineered defects) are conservative by factor of 4 or more
- Results used to justify design requirements in CSA HPIT1 standard



Proposed design requirements

- Quench and tempered Cr-Mo steels
- S_u (ultimate strength) ≤ 890 MPa
- hoop stress $\leq 0.4 S_u$



The screenshot displays two overlapping web pages from the U.S. Department of Energy's Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Program. The top page is the 'Hydrogen Safety Bibliographic Database', featuring a search bar, navigation links (Home, About, DOE Participants, International, Library, News/Events), and a sidebar with categories like Hydrogen Production, Delivery, Storage, Manufacturing, and Fuel Cells. The bottom page is the 'Introduction to Hydrogen for Code Officials', which includes a 'Welcome!' message, a search bar for 'H2BestPractices', and sections on 'What is a best practice?', 'What is H2BestPractices.org?', 'Best Practices', 'Website features', and 'A word about safety'.

H₂ SAFETY Snapshot
Vol. 2, Issue 2, July 2011

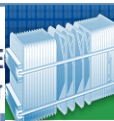
IDENTIFYING SAFETY VULNERABILITIES

What Is It?
Identification of Safety Vulnerabilities (ISV) is an organized effort to analyze the significance associated with a process or (i.e., a hazard analysis). De hazard analysis will help you to eliminate those risks.

Why Do I Need It?
Hazard analysis can shine a light on facility design problems that cause unsafe hydrogen operations and property damage, injury, and death.

Exciting New Training Opportunity!

Hydrogen E Training for



H₂ Incident Reporting and Lessons Learned

About H2Incidents | Advanced Search

New! Lessons Learned Corner

As concerns about energy security grow, people are becoming more aware of the need for alternative fuels. Hydrogen is becoming a viable alternative to gasoline. E85, which is a mix of 15% ethanol and 85% gasoline, is a certain part of the vehicle demonstration program. Hydrogen fuel cells for on-site power generation are also being developed.

Close Find Records

- Settings
- Libraries (2)
- Commercial Facility (19)
- Fuel Cells Station (10)
- Hydrogen Delivery Vehicle/Trailer (14)
- Power Plant (13)
- Nuclear Processing/Refueling Facility (10)
- Hydrogen (8)
- Hydrogen Incidents (1)
- Chemical Plant (6)
- Batteries/Charging Station (1)
- Hydrogen Production Facility (1)
- Government Facility (4)
- City Street (3)
- Residential/Work Facility (2)
- Passenger Vehicle (2)
- Power Mill (1)
- Factory Room (1)
- Compressor Station (1)
- Research (1)
- Find All Options

Welcome to the new Lessons Learned Corner! Key themes from the H2Incidents database will be presented here and general safety event records will be highlighted to illustrate the relevant lessons learned. Please let us know what you think and what themes you would like to see highlighted in this safety knowledge corner. Our first topic is Management of Change.

Management of Change

Management of change (MOC) is the process used to review all proposed changes to equipment, procedures, materials, personnel, and process operations before they are implemented to determine their effects on safety vulnerabilities. For example, standard operating procedures generally describe the acceptable operating ranges of process parameters (e.g., flow rates, concentrations, pH ranges, temperatures, pressures). A knowledgeable person should evaluate any proposed parameter changes to ensure safe operation. Operators should be made aware of changes and trained to respond with the appropriate actions if a parameter falls outside its acceptable range (e.g., notify supervisors, change process settings, shut down process).

Management of change is usually interpreted as relating to permanent changes, but temporary changes (e.g., abnormal situations, deviations from standard operating conditions, untrained personnel filling in during an expected absence) have been contributing factors in many catastrophic events over the years and should be managed as they were permanent changes. Sometimes changes occur that are unplanned, but they should still be systematically managed and controlled to avoid problems. It is critical that an unexpected change be recognized by alert operators and resulting safety vulnerabilities be communicated to all affected personnel immediately.

Lessons have been learned from a variety of safety events caused by MOC deficiencies. The events highlighted below resulted from changes in equipment, procedures, materials, personnel, and process operations that were not managed well. Had the organizations involved followed a basic change control methodology, they might have been able to prevent the incidents from occurring in the first place. Best practices for managing change are described in H2BestPractices.

Changes in Equipment

If a certain piece of equipment is modified or removed from a facility, it is important to evaluate the impacts of that change on the remaining equipment in the facility. For example, see Battery Room Explosion.

Changes in Procedures

It is important to anticipate all potential consequences of a change in procedures, whether the change involves modifying a procedure or omitting some steps. For example, Hydrogen Refueling Tubes Ruptured during Startup from High Pressure Generated by Residual Water Flushing to Steam.

Changes in Materials

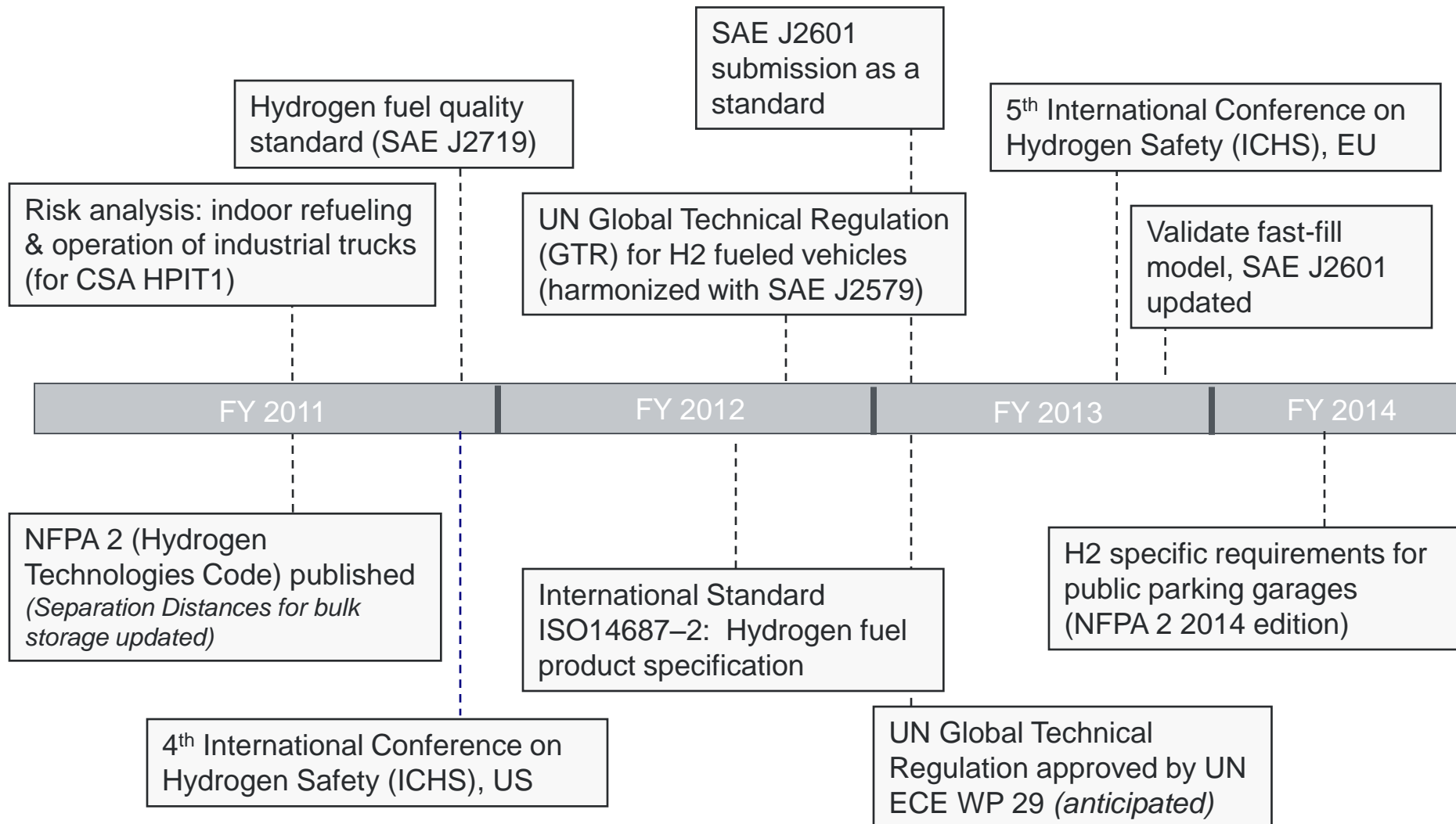
www.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/codes/

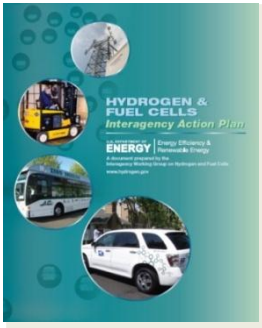
Developed training material for first responders, code officials.

**Educated > 23,000 to-date
(online & in-person)**

- 206 Lessons Learned events in "H2Incidents.org"
- Approximately 750 entries in the Hydrogen Safety Bibliographic Database

Roadmap Milestones - Examples



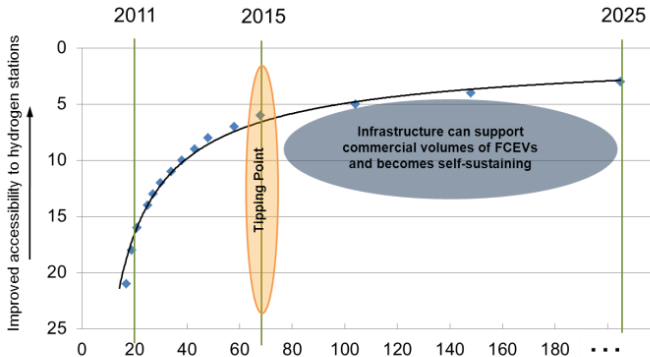
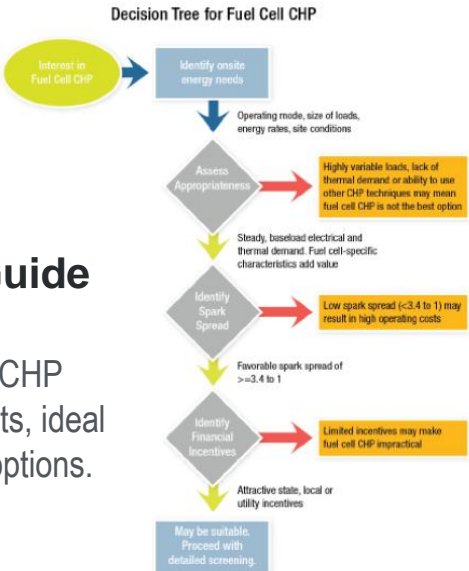


Developed Interagency Action Plan with 10 Federal Agencies (Interagency Working Group)

December 2011

Developed Procurement Guide (ORNL)

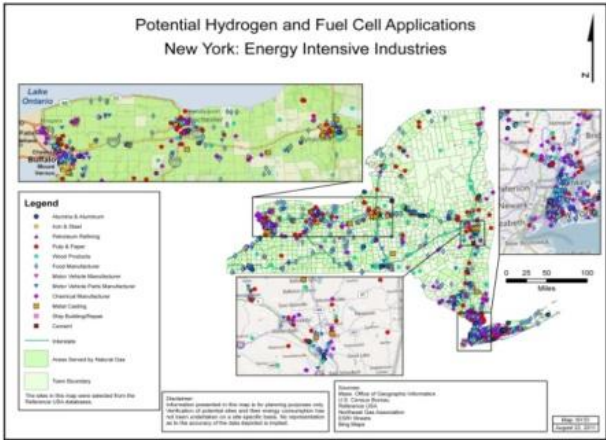
Provides guidance on CHP technology – its benefits, ideal usage, and financing options.



California (CaFCP)

Identified infrastructure requirements for commercial FCEV launch (“tipping point” is 68 stations)

Published States Report (Joel M. Rinebold, et al, Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology (CCAT))



Identified numerous opportunities for fuel cells for different applications. >1.8 GW opportunity identified.



Developed Roadmaps for Northeastern States (CCAT)

Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Initiatives at the State Level

Several states—including California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Ohio, New York, and South Carolina—have major hydrogen and fuel cell programs underway.

California

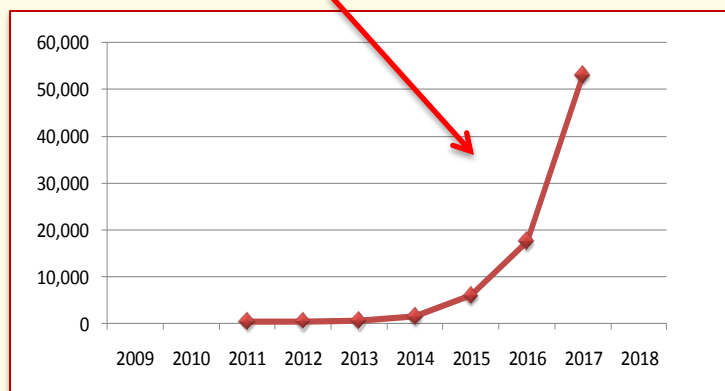
FCEVs and Fuel Cell Buses

- > 450 vehicles in operation since 1999 — ~200 currently operating
- ~ 4.3 million miles driven
- > 1 million passengers on fuel cell buses

Investment in Hydrogen Stations

- 20 stations — including planned/funded
- ~\$34M invested (C.A.R.B. and C.E.C.) — with ~\$23M industry cost share
- ~\$18M planned for future solicitations

Industry's Plans for FCEV Sales in CA (based on 2010 survey of automakers)

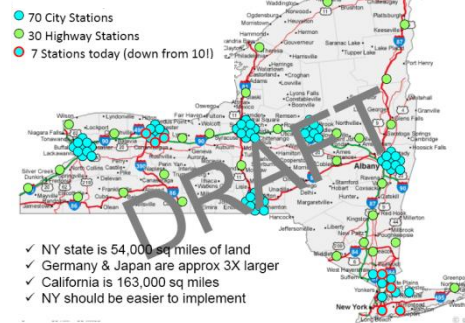


New York

Plans 100 hydrogen stations (70 city, 30 highway) by 2020 to support minimum of 50,000 FCEVs — plan starts in 2015 with 1500 vehicles and 20 stations

- **Industry Investment:** Six auto companies plan total investment of nearly \$3.0 Billion
- **State Investment:** NY developing plans to provide \$50M to support infrastructure rollout while leveraging >\$165M in Federal vehicle incentives for initial FCEV commercial deployment

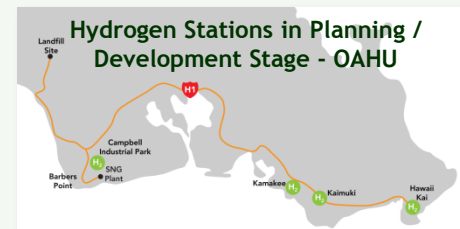
New York's 100-station Plan



Hawaii

Agreement signed by 12 stakeholders—including GM, utilities, hydrogen providers, DOD, DOE—to establish hydrogen as a major part of the solution to Hawaii's energy challenges.

- **15 GM FCEVs** currently in demonstrations with military
- **Renewable hydrogen** (from geothermal and wind energy) will be used for buses
- Goals include **20-25 stations** on Oahu by 2015 to support annual sales of up to **5,000 FCEVs** in early years.



**Published more than 40 news articles so far in 2012
(including blogs, progress alerts, and DOE FCT news
alerts)**

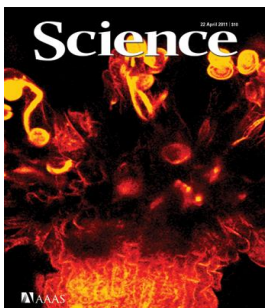
Communication and Outreach Activities include:

- Webinar Series:
 - 2012 Student Design Contest Winners
 - Storage Vessels for Fuel Cell Forklifts
 - Fuel Cells for Portable Power
 - BNL's Low-Platinum Electrocatalysts for FCEVs)
- News Items:
 - New Energy Department Report Shows Strong Growth in the Fuel Cell Market in 2011
 - DOE Issues "State of the States: Fuel Cells in America 2012"
- Monthly Newsletter

Blogs and Social Media:

- Winners of Hydrogen Student Design Contest Turn Urban Waste into Energy
- Multiple DOE-EERE Facebook and Twitter posts

Progress in low and zero Pt catalysts highlighted in Science



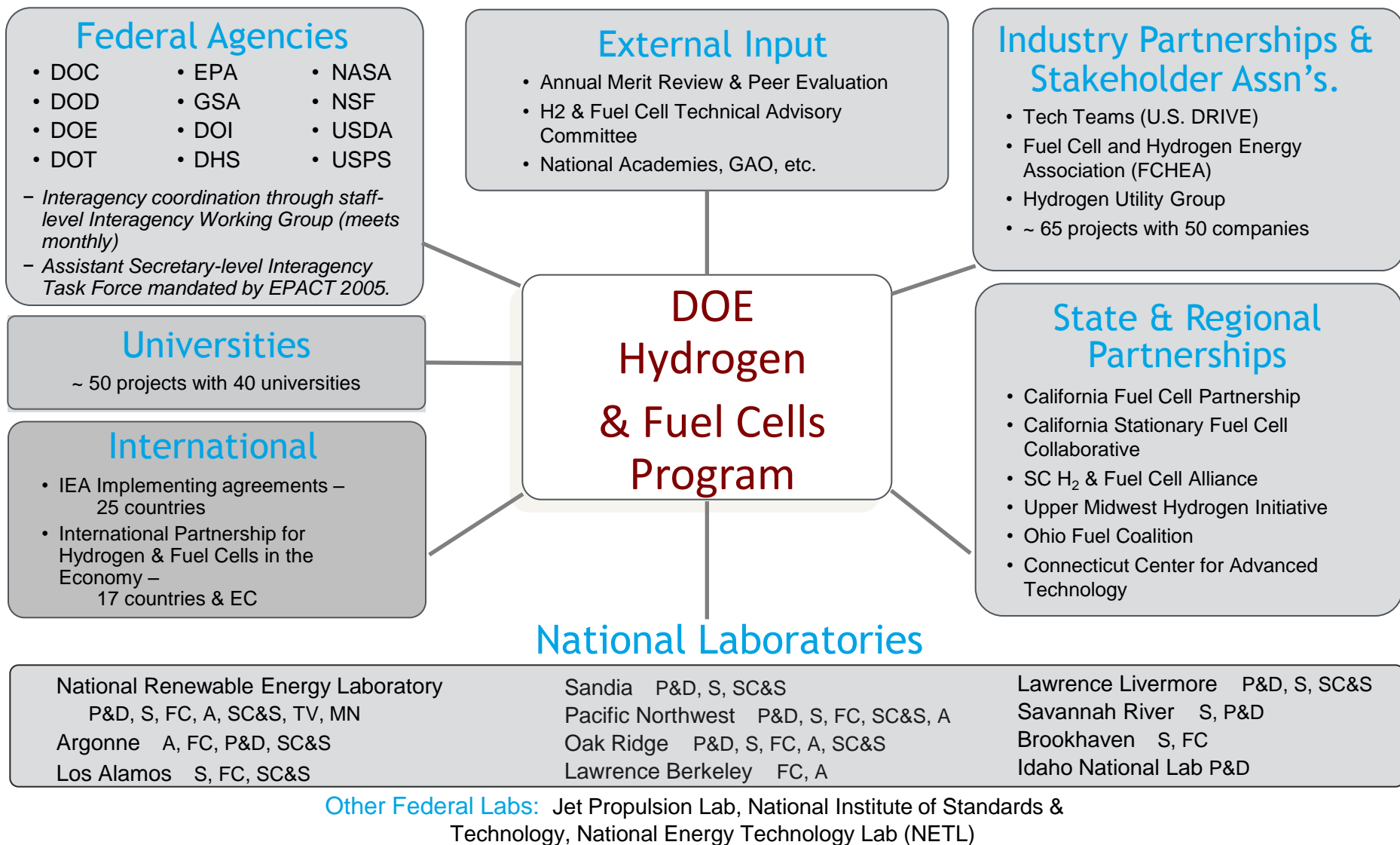
Hydrogen power lights at the 2011 Golden Globes



"These technologies are part of a broad portfolio that will create new American jobs, reduce carbon pollution, and increase our competitiveness in today's global clean energy economy."



Hydrogen fuel cells providing critical backup power



P&D = Production & Delivery; S = Storage; FC = Fuel Cells; A = Analysis; SC&S = Safety, Codes & Standards; TV = Technology Validation, MN = Manufacturing



International Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy

- **Representatives from 17 member countries & the European Commission**
- **Facilitates international collaboration on RD&D and education**
- **Provides a forum for advancing policies and common codes and standards**
- **Guided by four priorities:**
 1. Accelerating market penetration and early adoption of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies and their supporting infrastructure
 2. Policy and regulatory actions to support widespread deployment
 3. Raising the profile with policy-makers and public
 4. Monitoring technology developments

Recent Activities:

- Published a brochure on the status of research and commercialization of H₂ and FCs.
- IPHE Infrastructure Workshop (Sacramento, 2010)
- Published Demonstration and Deployment Map
- Published Communiqué on the opportunities associated with using hydrogen and fuel cell technologies
- Fuel Cell Cost Analysis Comparison Published

Website: <http://www.iphe.net>

International Energy Agency – Implementing Agreements



Advanced Fuel Cells Implementing Agreement: 19 member countries currently implementing six annexes

Hydrogen Implementing Agreement: 21 member countries, plus the European Commission currently implementing nine tasks

Other Collaborations

Joint Technology Initiative (JTI); MOUs (NEDO-AIST-LANL, Hiroshima U-LANL); Bi-lateral agreements, strong international collaboration on safety

Continue to promote and strengthen R&D activities

- Hydrogen, fuel cells, safety, codes and standards, etc.

Conduct strategic, selective demonstrations of innovative technologies

- Technology validation – solicitation planned

Continue to conduct key analysis to guide RD&D and path forward

- Life cycle cost; economic & environmental analyses, etc.

Leverage activities to maximize impact

- U.S. and global partnerships

Safety, codes & standards is critical across the entire Program.

Professor Thomas Jaramillo (Stanford) received a 2012 Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists & Engineers (PECASE). PECASE is the highest honor bestowed by the U.S. government on outstanding scientists and engineers who are early in their independent research careers. Jaramillo is the first ever EERE awardee.

Dr. Adam Weber (LBNL) and Professor Vijay Ramani (IIT) honored as Energy Technology Division Supramaniam Srinivasan Young Investigator Award from The Electrochemical Society in Seattle.

Professor Scott Samuelsen (UC Irvine) named a White House Champion of Change for his work as Director of the Advanced Power and Energy Program and the National Fuel Cell Research Center.

Dr. Fernando Garzon (LANL) was elected President of the National Electrochemical Society (ECS).

Dr. Radoslav Adzic (BNL) honored as 2012 Inventor of the Year by the NY Intellectual Property Law Association.



Other Presidential Awardees:

- **Professor Susan Kauzlarich** – UC Davis, a 2009 recipient of the ***Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring***—and a partner of the Chemical Hydrogen Storage Center of Excellence
- **Dr. Jason Graetz** – Brookhaven National Laboratory, a 2009 recipient of the ***Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers***—and a partner of the Metal Hydride Center of Excellence
- **Dr. Craig Brown** – NIST, a 2009 recipient of the ***Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers***—and a Partner of the Hydrogen Sorption Center of Excellence

Thank You

Sunita.Satyapal@ee.doe.gov

To add additional information on data and
deployments, please email:

fuelcelldatacenter@ee.doe.gov

fuelcelldeployments@ee.doe.gov

hydrogenandfuelcells.energy.gov