

## Study context

Hydrogen is seen as part of the decarbonized future since it can be produced e.g., by electrolysis powered by renewable energy during off-peak power demand. Once produced, it is aimed to be transported via several ways, among which, a dedicated H<sub>2</sub> pipeline (European Hydrogen Backbone) or blended into natural gas (NG) pipelines up to approximately 20% by volume.

### Objective

Ensure safe operation of the entire H<sub>2</sub> value chain infrastructure (electrolyzer, transport, gas turbine) → real-time monitoring of H<sub>2</sub> concentration in NG and in air.

### Challenge

Develop H<sub>2</sub> sensors that will work in presence of NG or air (leak detection) with the best possible performance.

## Purpose & method

### Why MOS sensor ?

Comparative study of different detection technologies such as : acoustic, optical, electrochemical, catharometric, work function, catalytic and **resistive (MOS sensor)** [1-4]

- **Advantages:** H<sub>2</sub> sensitivity and stability in oxidant environment (air), inexpensive technology, easy to produce.
- **Disadvantages:** tradeoff needed in reductor environment (e.g. diluted in natural gas) among H<sub>2</sub> sensitivity AND selectivity AND response/recovery time parameters.

### What performance is needed ?

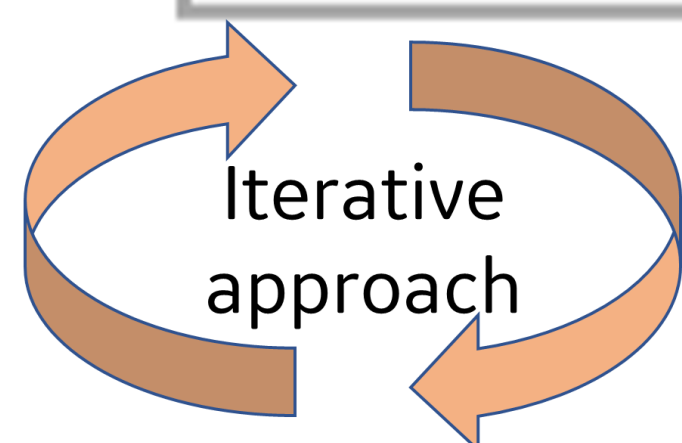
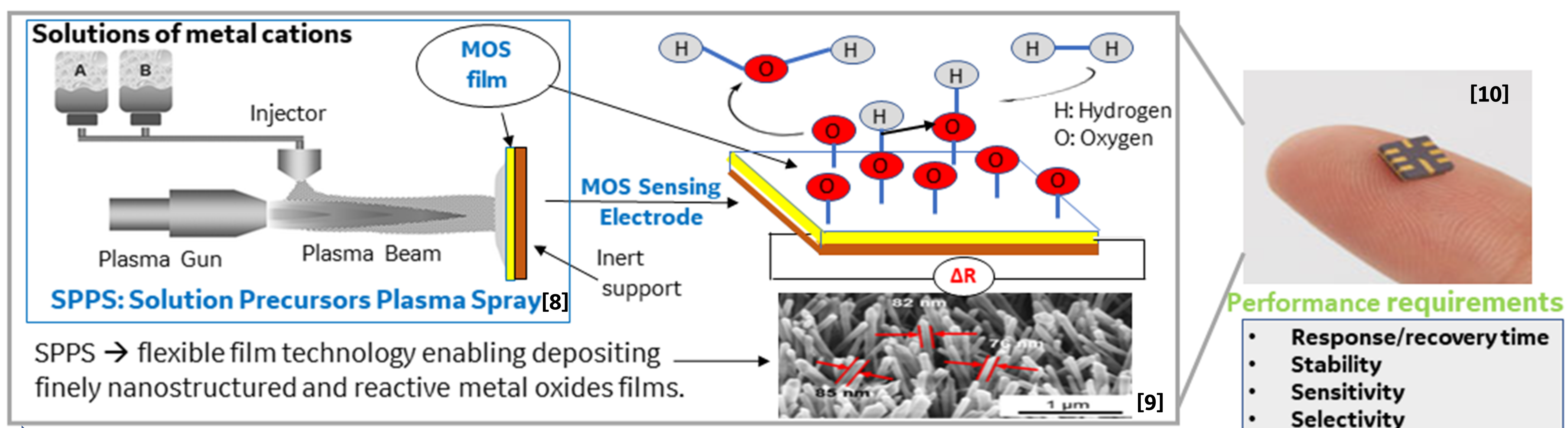
Response and recovery time ~1sec, limit of detection ~200ppm, selectivity.

### How ?

Sensor performance depends on material properties [4-7] ...

- Physico-chemical properties: electronic, molecular affinity, electrochemical, etc.
- Microstructure: morphology, thickness, porosity, etc.

... which depend on manufacturing process

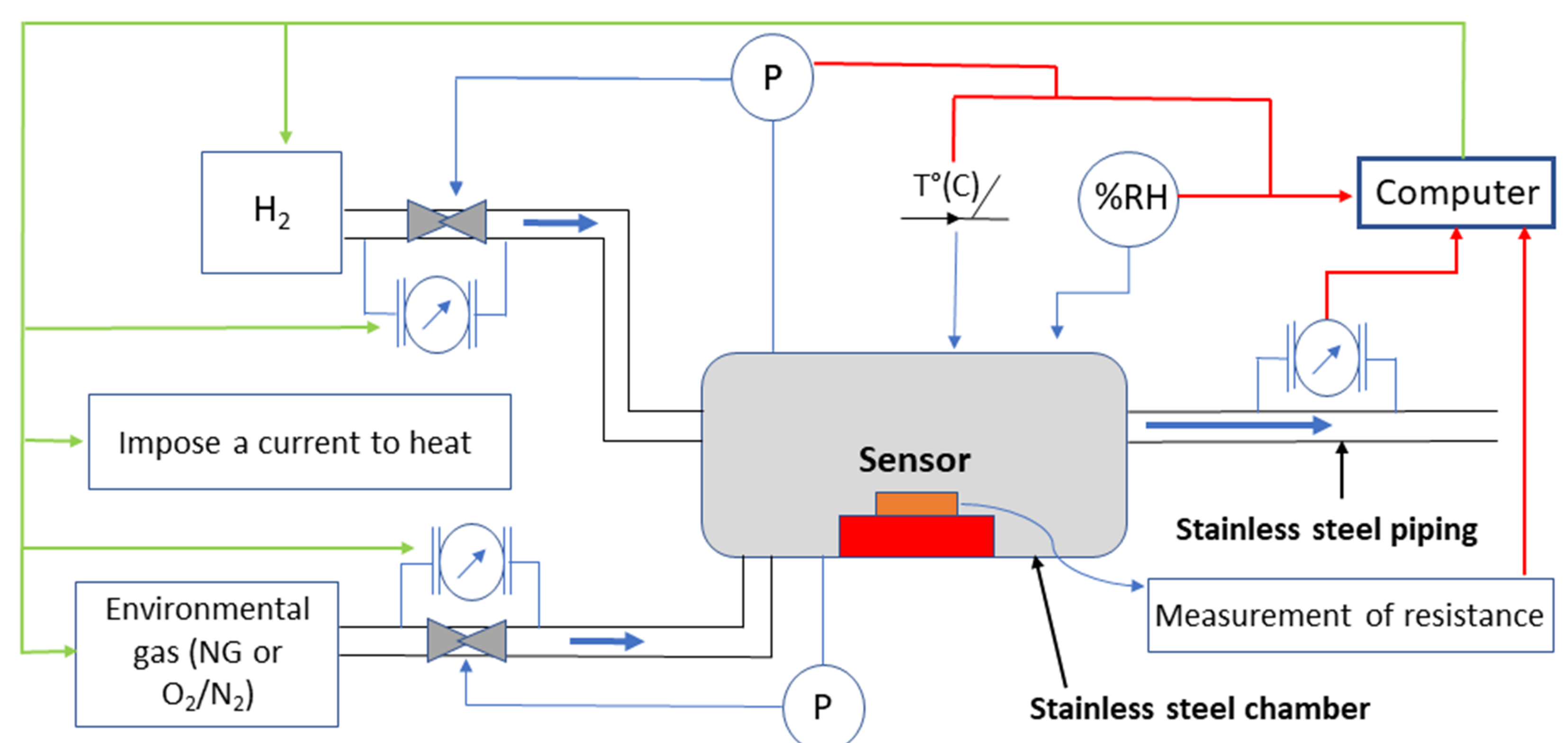


## Sensor performance characterization

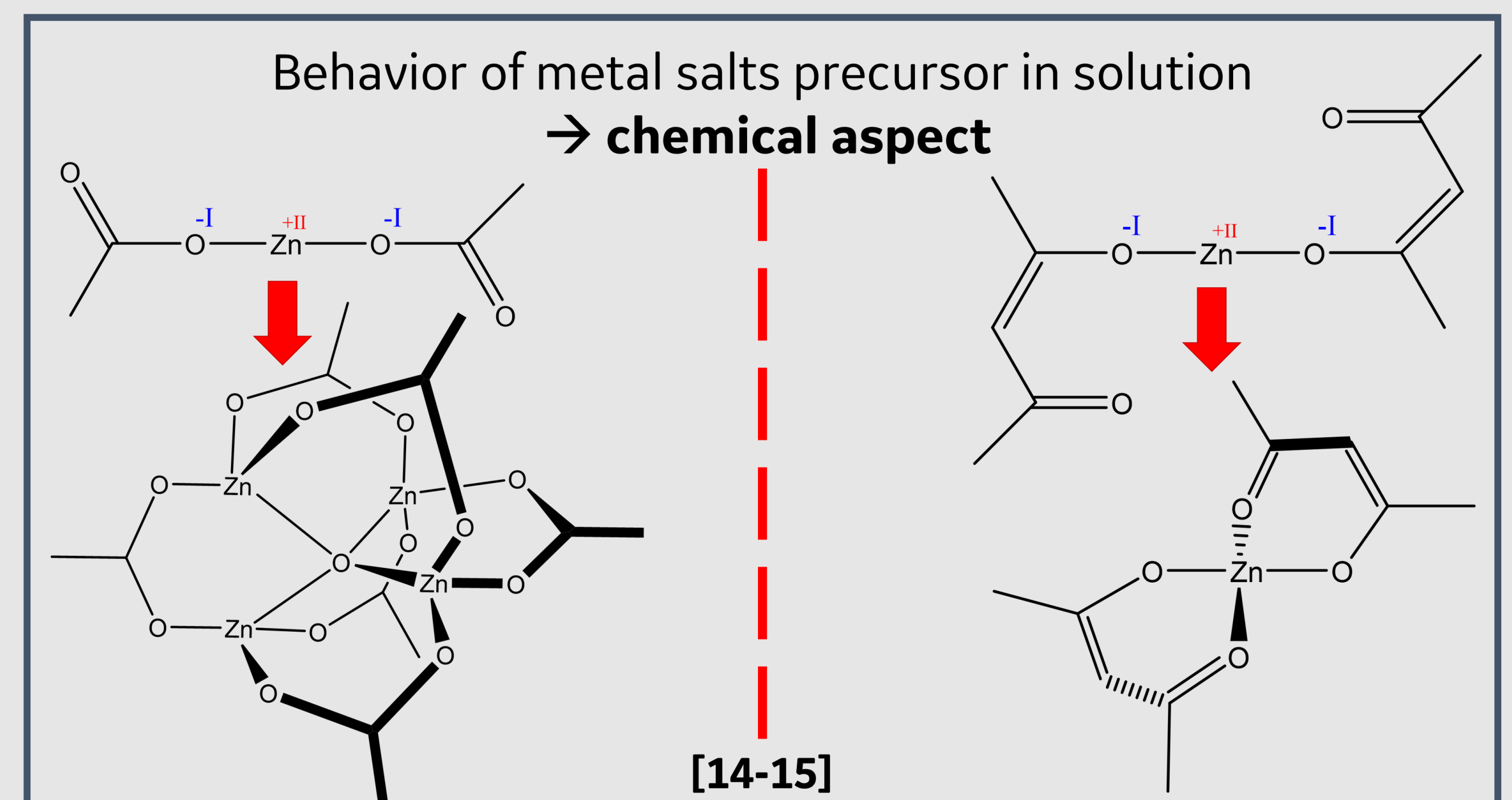
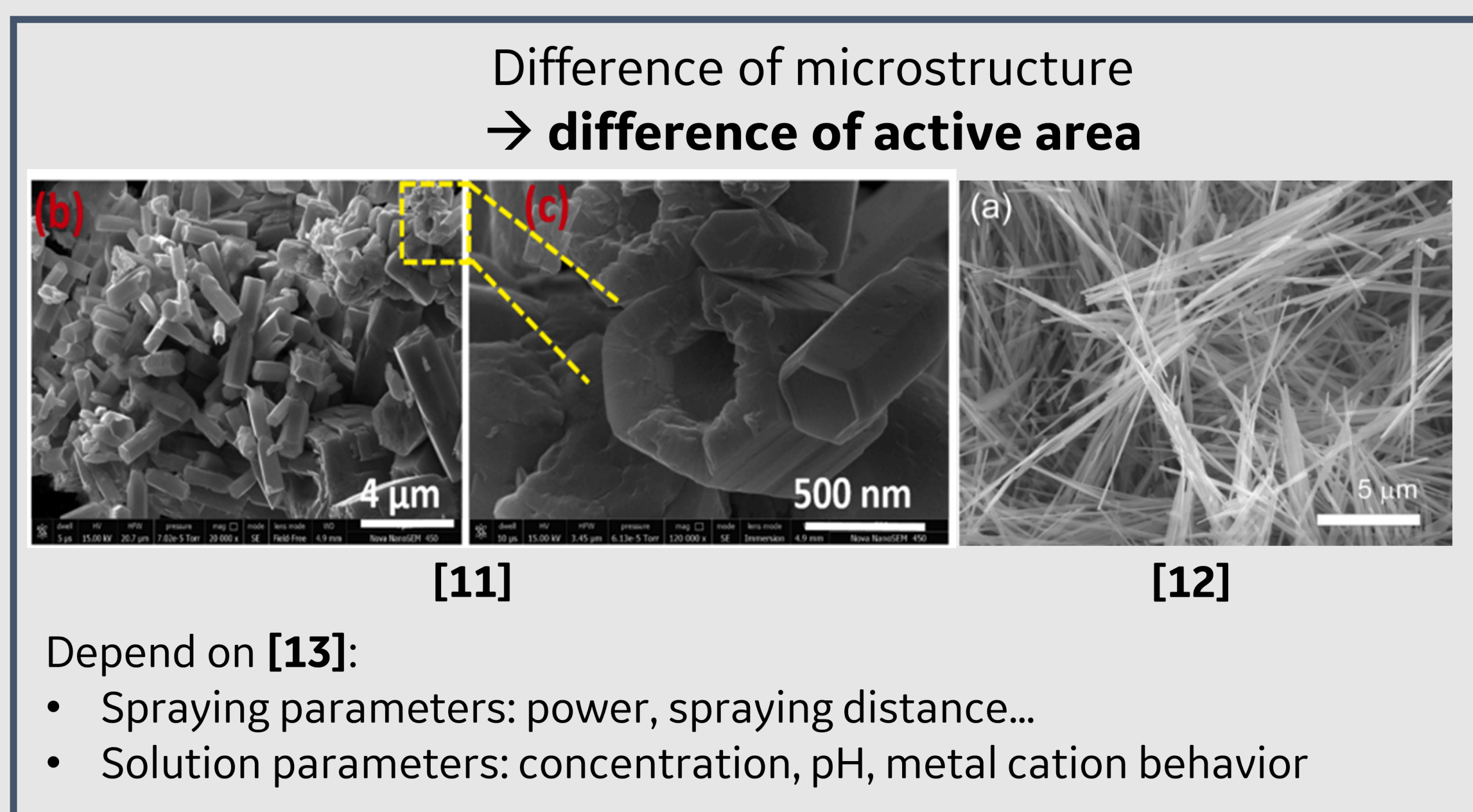
### Development and design of a new tailor-made test bench

The aim is to characterize sensor performances in different environments (gas, temperature, pressure, humidity)

- Design of a specific test bench allowing to:
  - ❖ Perform measurements at different gas concentrations in order to evaluate
    - Sensitivity
    - Selectivity
    - Detection limits
  - ❖ Determine the optimum and minimum operating temperatures
  - ❖ Evaluate the impact of pressure on the measurement
  - ❖ Evaluate the impact of humidity on the measurement
  - ❖ Evaluate measurement stability, repeatability, response and recovery times
- Develop a multi-parameter control interface.



## Materials deep dive



## References

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