



OBOGS Chemical Challenge Test Stand: New DOD Test Capability Announcement

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DISCLAIMERS

- The opinions expressed in this brief are those of the presenter and do not represent an official position of the US Government
- I have no financial relationships to disclose



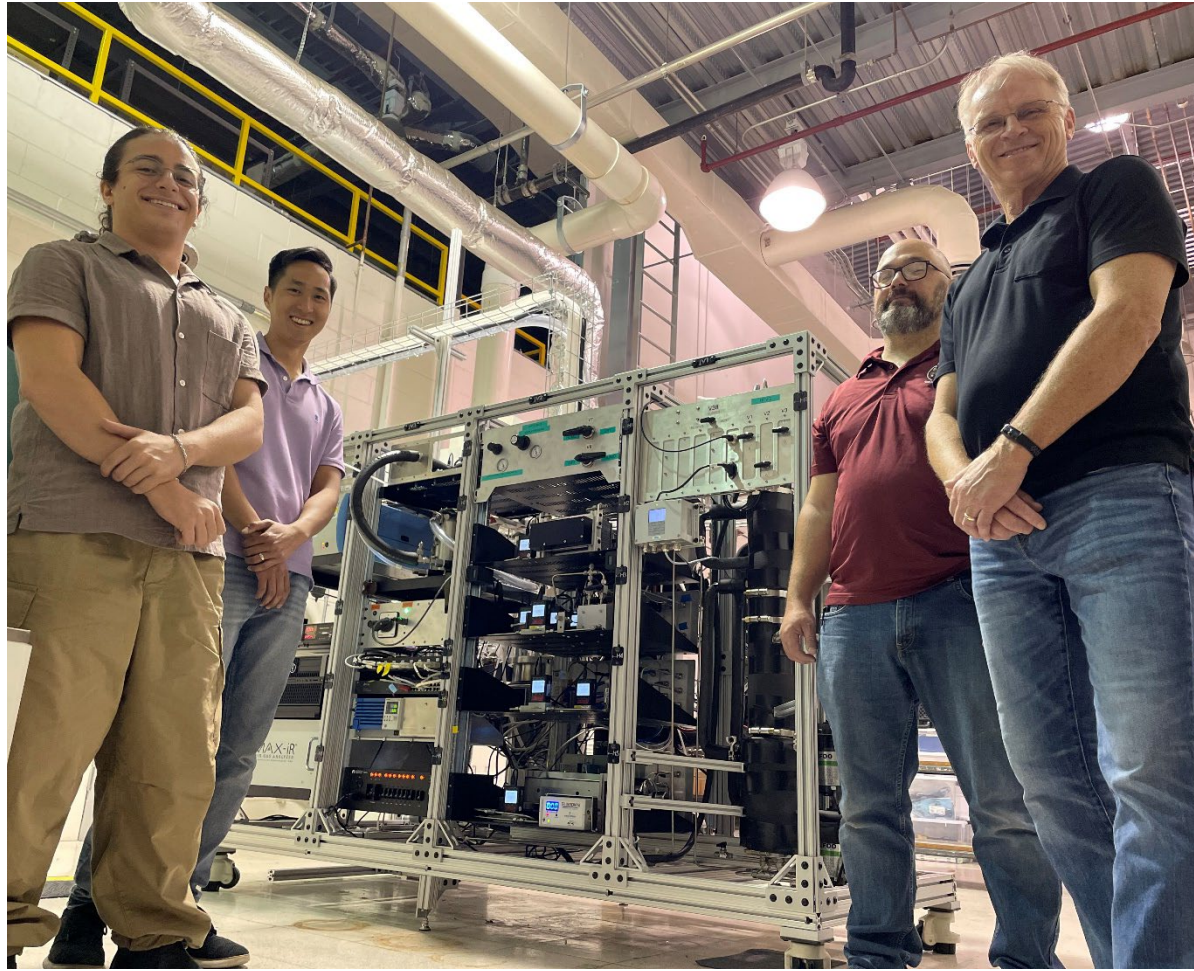


DOD Test Capability Announcement

- Works with a running OBOGS concentrator in the test stand, dry or humid conditions
- Generate sustained chemical vapors at MIL-STD-3050A Inlet Maximum concentration levels at room temperature and OBOGS inlet pressures
- Detect chemical vapors at MIL-STD-3050A Outlet Maximum concentration levels under high oxygen background conditions and pressure pulses
- Check concentrators submitted as part of engineering investigations for trace chemicals
- Generate and detect chemical vapors at multiple pressures
- Generate and detect ozone
- Separate sieve test unit for assessing chemical protectiveness of new sieve materials or chemicals not currently listed in MIL-STD-3050A (i.e., not previously tested in OBOGS)

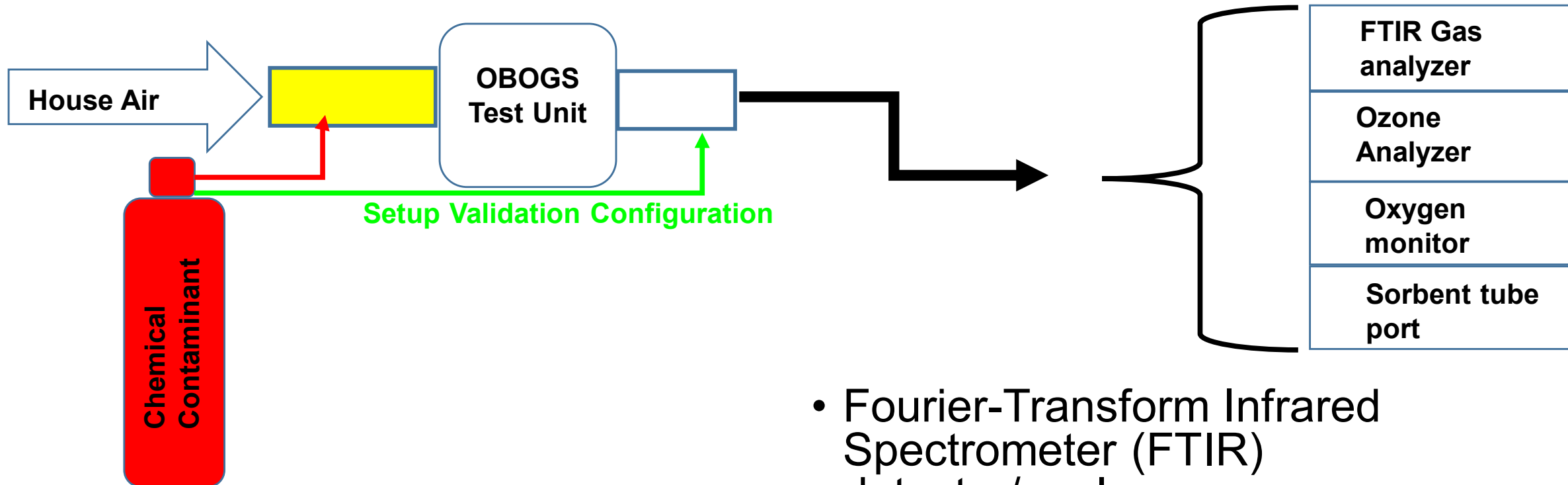


OBOGS Chemical Challenge Test Stand





Test Rig Capability Overview



- High-flow vapor generation system
- Low-flow vapor generation system
- Ozone generation system
- Gas cylinder dilution system

- Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectrometer (FTIR) detector/analyzer
- Ozone analyzer
- Auxiliary port (sorbent tube, Photo-ionization Detector (PID), other chemical monitor or capture device)

NOTE: Use slide show to view this chart

Small suggestions for improvement

This chart illustrates DoDI 5000.85, Major Capability Acquisition model; tailoring to individual program circumstances is essential.

Major Capabilities Acquisition (Pre-Tailoring) Acquisition & Procurement Milestones, Phases and Decision Points

See the Adaptive Acquisition Framework for other approaches to acquiring capability.

Ver. 2.1
October 21, 2022

Milestone & Phase Information Requirements
Statutory information requirements are shown in dark red bold italics. Regulatory and best practice information requirements are shown in blue bold. For a complete list of statutory and regulatory information requirements see the AAFID tool.

These decision points, milestones and phases are standard elements of the Defense Acquisition System; however, MDAs, with PM input, have full latitude to tailor programs in the most effective and efficient structure possible, unless constrained by statute

Program Oversight & Review

Key Phase Activities

Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)

Acquisition Intelligence

Contracting

Major Products

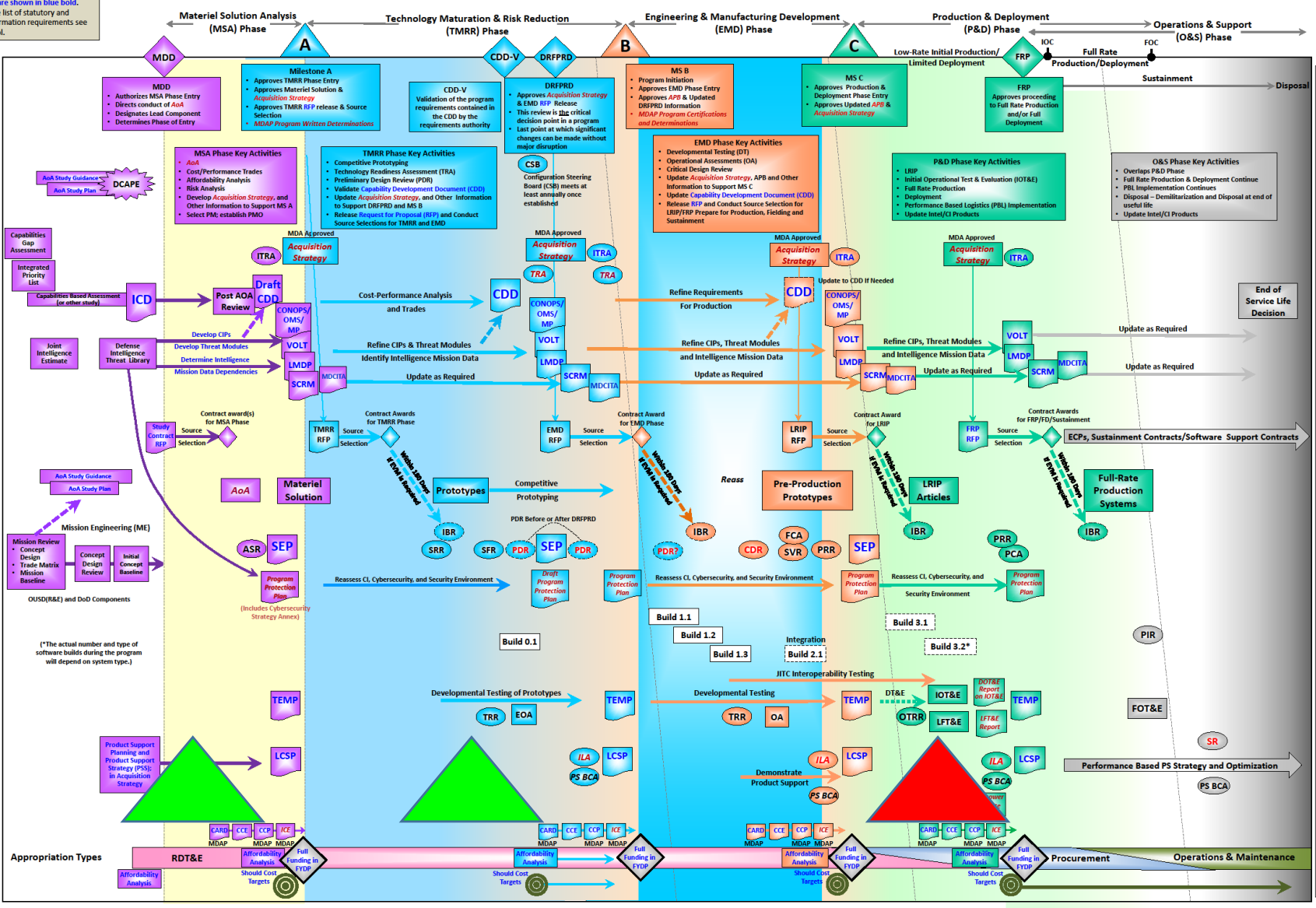
Engineering

Software

Test and Evaluation

Product Support Management

Financial Management



Acronyms & Abbreviations

- ACAT – Acquisition Category
- AA – Analysis of Alternatives
- APB – Acquisition Program Baseline
- ASR – Alternative Systems Review
- CARD – Cost Analysis Requirements Description
- CEE – Component Cost Estimate
- CCP – Component Cost Position
- CDD – Capability Development Document
- CDD-V – Capability Development Document Validation
- CDR – Critical Design Review
- CI – Counterintelligence
- CIPs – Critical Intelligence Parameters
- CONOPS/OMs/MP – Concept of Operations/Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile
- CSB – Configuration Steering Board
- DCAPE – Director, Cost Assessment & Program Evaluation
- DRFPRD – Development Request for Proposal Release Decision
- DT&E – Developmental Test & Evaluation
- DoDI – Department of Defense Instruction
- DOT&E – Director of Operational Test & Evaluation
- ECS – Engineering Change Proposals
- EMD – Engineering & Manufacturing Development
- ECA – Early Operational Assessment
- EVM – Earned Value Management
- FCA – Functional Configuration Audit
- FD – Full Deployment
- FC – Full Operational Capability
- FOT&E – Follow-on Operational Test & Evaluation
- FRP – Full-Rate Production
- FRP/ED – Full-Rate Production / Full Deployment Decision Review
- FYDP – Future Years Defense Program
- IBR – Integrated Baseline Review
- ICD – Initial Capabilities Document
- ICE – Independent Cost Estimate
- ILA – Independent Logistics Assessment
- IOC – Initial Operational Capability
- IOT&E – Initial Operational Test & Evaluation
- ISR – In-Service Review
- ITRA – Independent Technology Risk Assessment (MDA/DAU Only)
- JIE – Joint Intelligence Estimate
- JITC – Joint Interoperability Test Command
- JROC – Joint Requirements Oversight Council
- LCCE – Life Cycle Cost Estimate
- LCS – Life Cycle Support Plan
- LFT&E – Live Fire Test & Evaluation
- LMDP – Life Cycle Mission Data Plan
- LRI – Low-Rate Initial Production
- MDA – Milestone Decision Authority
- MDAP – Major Defense Acquisition Program
- MDCTIA – Multi-Discipline Counterintelligence Threat Assessment
- MDD – Materiel Development Decision
- MS – Milestone
- MSA – Materiel Solution Analysis
- OA – Operational Assessment
- OTRR – Operational Test Readiness Review
- PBL – Performance-Based Life-Cycle Product Support, Performance-Based Logistics
- PCA – Physical Configuration Audit
- PDR – Preliminary Design Review
- PIB – Post Implementation Review
- PM – Program Manager
- PMO – Program Management Office
- PPBE – Planning, Programming, Budgeting & Execution
- PRR – Production Readiness Review
- PSS – Product Support Strategy
- PS BCA – PS Business Case Analysis
- RT&E – Research, Development, Test & Evaluation
- RFP – Request for Proposal
- SCRM – Supply Chain Risk Management
- SEP – Systems Engineering Plan
- SRR – System Requirements Review
- SVE – System Verification Review
- TEMP – Test & Evaluation Master Plan
- TMRR – Tech Maturation & Risk Reduction
- TRA – Technology Readiness Assessment
- TRR – Test Readiness Review
- VOLT – Validated Online Lifecycle Threat

For a more detailed PPBE reference see the DAU Financial Management Platinum Card





MIL-STD-3050A Standard Test Method Target Chemicals

MIL-STD-3050A Table IV	INLET AIR CONTAMINANT	OUTLET AIR CONTAMINANT	Room Temp. State	Representative compound(s)	Comments
Acrolein	0.1 ppmv	0.05 ppmv	liquid	acetone, acrolein	
Aldehydes	1 ppmv	0.2 ppmv	liquid or gas	acetaldehyde, propanal	
Aromatics	10 ppmv	0.1 ppmv	liquid	toluene, xylenes	
Carbon Dioxide	5000 ppmv	500 ppmv	gas	carbon dioxide	
Carbon Monoxide	50 ppmv/250 ppmv (Navy)	10 ppmv	gas	carbon monoxide	
Cobalt	0.1 mg/m ³	0.025 mg/m ³	solid	N/A	
Ethanol	1000 ppmv	500 ppmv	liquid	ethanol	
Fluorine (as HF)	0.1 ppmv	0.05 ppmv	liquid	HF	recommend separate filter testing
Halogenated Solvents	2 ppmv	0.2 ppmv	liquid or gas	dichloromethane, trichloroethylene	
Hydrogen Peroxide	1 ppmv	0.5 ppmv	liquid solution	hydrogen peroxide	material incompatible with zeolites
Methyl Alcohol	200 ppmv	100 ppmv	liquid	methyl alcohol	
Methyl Bromide	20 ppmv	1 ppmv	gas	methyl bromide	
Nickel	0.5 mg/m ³	0.125 mg/m ³	solid	N/A	
Nitrogen Oxides	5 ppmv	0.1 ppmv	gas	nitrogen dioxide	
Oil Breakdown Products	1 ppmv	0.1 ppmv	particles	N/A	
Oil and Particulate Matter	2 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³	particles	N/A	
Ozone	0.1 ppmv	0.05 ppmv	gas	ozone	
Sub-micron particles	0.5 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³	particles	N/A	
Total hydrocarbons	250 ppmv	25 ppmv	liquid or gas	n-heptane, n-octane	
Unsaturated hydrocarbons (alkenes, alkynes)	2 ppmv	0.2 ppmv	liquid or gas	ethylene, propyne	
Vapor Phase Water	≤ 95% non-condensing	-4° F dew point	liquid	N/A	

ppm : parts per million by volume



Challenges Addressed

- ✓ Low target concentrations
 - Difficult to hold consistent vapor concentration
 - Signal-to-noise ratios in detection equipment
- ✓ Low vapor pressures in some target chemicals
 - COTS vapor generation insufficient
 - Maintain vapors at room temperature to avoid condensation during testing
- ✓ High oxygen concentrations can reduce sensitivity of industrial gas analyzers
 - O₂ raises the limit of detection during testing with running OBOGS
- ✓ Pressure pulses from running OBOGS
 - Less stable baselines
 - Reduced signal-to-noise ratio

Vapor Generation Method for Each Target



MIL-STD-3050 Chemical Designation	Chemical Species	Maximum Allowable Inlet Conc. (ppmv)	Maximum Allowable Outlet Conc. (ppmv)	Vapor Generator Method
Substitute for acrolein	Acetone	0.1	0.05	Gas Dilution
Explicitly Identified	Carbon Dioxide	5000	500	Gas Dilution
Explicitly Identified	Carbon Monoxide	50	10	Gas Dilution
Explicitly Identified	Ethanol	1000	500	HFVG
Explicitly Identified	Methanol	200	100	HFVG
Explicitly Identified	Methyl Bromide	20	1	Gas Dilution
Explicitly Identified	Ozone	0.1	0.05	Ozone Generator
Chemical Class: Aldehydes	Acetaldehyde	1	0.2	Gas Dilution
Chemical Class: Aromatics	Toluene	10	0.1	LFVG
	m-Xylene	10	0.1	HFVG
Chemical Class: Halogenated Solvents	Dichloromethane	2	0.2	Gas Dilution
	Trichloroethylene	2	0.2	LFVG
Chemical Class: Nitrogen Oxides	Nitrogen Dioxide	5	0.1	Gas Dilution
	Nitrous Oxide	5	0.1	Gas Dilution
Chemical Class: Total Remaining Hydrocarbons	n-Octane	250	25	HFVG
Chemical Class: Unsaturated Hydrocarbons (alkenes, alkynes)	Ethylene	2	0.2	Gas Dilution
	Propyne	2	0.2	Gas Dilution

ppm : parts per million by volume



Gas Dilution System OBOGS Inlet Concentrations

Bleed Air Temperature Set Point (°C)		50		
Humidity Set Point ([g/m ³])		8.1		
Bleed Air Pressure (PSIG)		50		
Chemical	Goal Concentration (ppm)	Measured and Corrected Concentration (ppm)	Difference from Goal (%)	Product Oxygen (%)
Acetone	0.1	0.088±0.002	12.8	92.82
Propyne	2	1.83±0.01†	9.0	93.18
Nitrous Oxide	5	4.483±0.001	10.9	93.65
Ethylene	2	1.750±0.003†	13.3	93.70
Carbon Monoxide	50	46.8±0.6†	6.7	93.84
Acetaldehyde	1	0.93±0.01	7.6	94.11
Nitrogen Dioxide*	5	4.91±0.01	1.8	92.56
Dichloromethane	2	1.943±0.003	2.9	93.85
Methyl Bromide	20	19.10±0.02†	4.6	94.74
Carbon Dioxide	5000	4885.4±1.4†	2.3	94.21

† Denotes calibration curve applied.

* Denotes that a chemical was run under dry, not humid, conditions.



Gas Dilution System OBOGS Outlet Concentrations

Bleed Air Temperature Set Point (°C)		50	
Humidity Set Point ([g/m ³])		8.1	
Bleed Air Pressure (PSIG)		50	
Chemical	Goal Concentration (ppm)	Measured and Corrected Concentration (ppm)	Difference from Goal (%)
Acetone	0.05	0.050±0.003	0.6
Propyne	0.2	0.197±0.010 [†]	1.3
Nitrous Oxide	0.1	0.1001±0.0004 [†]	0.09
Ethylene	0.2	0.200±0.005 [†]	0.18
Carbon Monoxide	10	8.86±0.92 [†]	12.0
Acetaldehyde	0.2	0.206±0.008	2.8
Nitrogen Dioxide*	0.1	0.0918±0.0007	8.6
Dichloromethane	0.2	0.223±0.004	10.7
Methyl Bromide	1	0.93±0.02 [†]	7.7
Carbon Dioxide	500	523.3±3.6	4.5

[†] Denotes calibration curve applied.

* Denotes that a chemical was run under dry, not humid, conditions.

Low-Flow Vapor Generation System OBOGS Inlet Concentrations



Bleed Air Temperature Set Point (°C)		50		
Humidity Set Point ([g/m ³])		8.1		
Bleed Air Pressure (PSIG)		50		
Chemical	Goal Concentration (ppm)	Measured Concentration (ppm)	Difference from Goal %	Product Oxygen %
Trichloroethylene	2	2.301±0.001†	13.4	93.82
Toluene	10	9.533±0.015	4.8	93.40

† Denotes calibration curve applied.



Low-Flow Vapor Generation System OBOGS Outlet Concentrations

Bleed Air Temperature Set Point (°C)		50	
Humidity Set Point ([g/m ³])		8	
Bleed Air Pressure (PSIG)		50	
Chemical	Goal Concentration (ppm)	Measured Concentration (ppm)	Difference from Goal %
Trichloroethylene	0.2	0.200±0.002 [†]	0.2
Toluene	0.1	0.097±0.006	3.1

[†] Denotes calibration curve applied.

High-Flow Vapor Generation System OBOGS Inlet Concentrations

Bleed Air Temperature Set Point (°C)		50		
Humidity Set Point ([g/m ³])		8.1		
Bleed Air Pressure (PSIG)		50		
Chemical	Goal Concentration (ppm)	Measured Concentration (ppm)	Difference from Goal %	Product Oxygen %
Methanol	200	219.7±0.1†	9.4	93.92
Ethanol	1000	866.58±0.15†	14.3	94.41
n-Octane	250	255.4±0.2†	2.1	94.70
m-Xylene	10	10.69±0.01	6.7	93.44

† Denotes calibration curve applied.





High-Flow Vapor Generation System OBOGS Outlet Concentrations

Bleed Air Temperature Set Point (°C)		50	
Humidity Set Point ([g/m ³])		8.1	
Bleed Air Pressure (PSIG)		50	
Chemical	Goal Concentration (ppm)	Measured Concentration (ppm)	Difference from Goal %
Methanol	100	104.00±0.04†	3.9
Ethanol	500	465.02±0.24†	7.3
n-Octane	25	25.18±0.01†	0.7
m-Xylene	0.1	0.109±0.003	8.2

† Denotes calibration curve applied.



Ozone Generation System OBOGS In/Outlet Concentrations

Bleed Air Temperature Set Point (°C)	50		
Humidity Set Point ([g/m ³])	8.1		
Bleed Air Pressure (PSIG)	50		
Product Verification Test*			
Goal Concentration (ppb)	Measured Concentration (ppb)	Difference (BA-Prod) %	Difference from Goal %
50	BA – 54.57±0.12 Prod – 50.18±0.11	8.4	BA – 8.7 Prod – 0.4
Ozone Generation Bleed Air Test			
Goal Concentration (ppb)	Measured Concentration (ppb)	% Difference from Goal	Product Oxygen %
100	109.55±0.14	9.1	93.34

BA : Bleed Air

Prod: Product Air

ppb: parts per billion



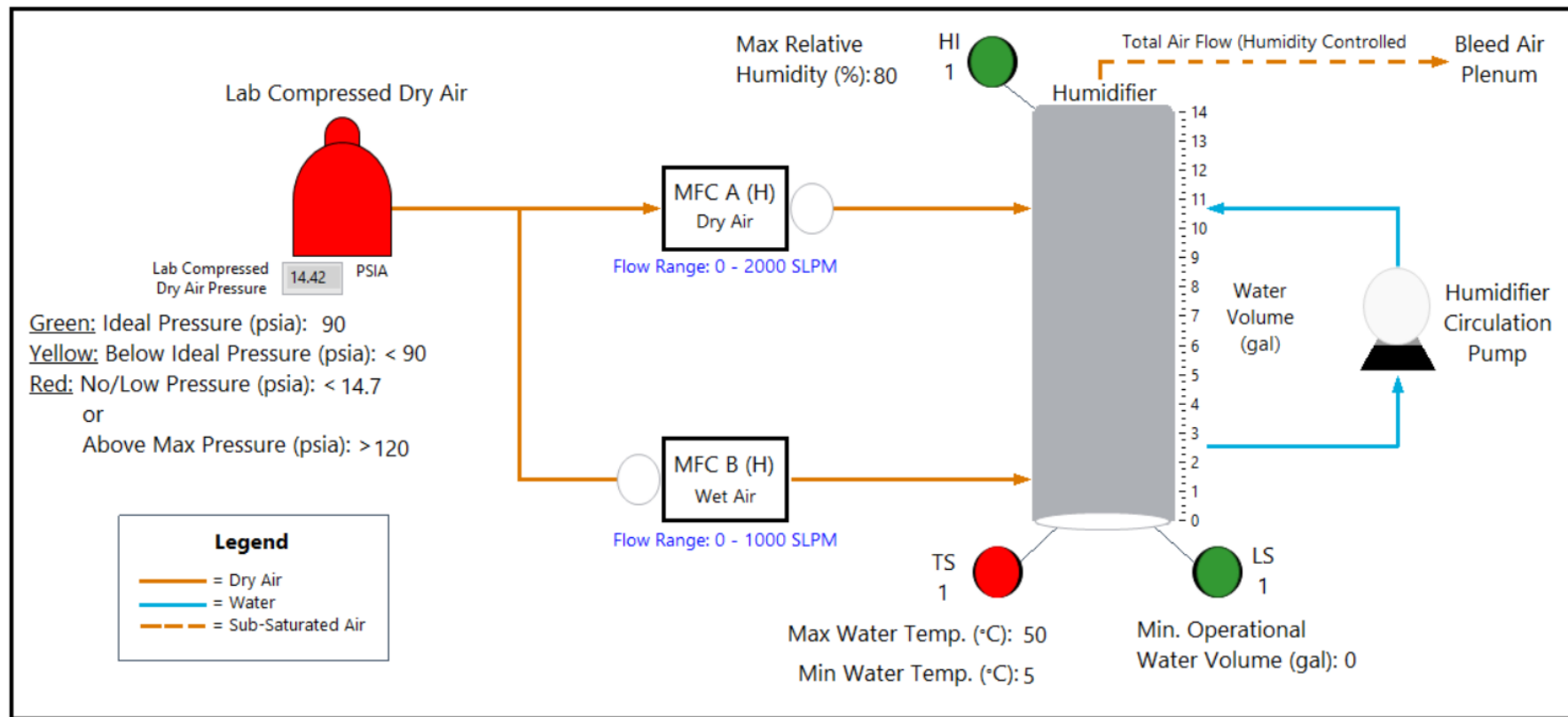
A Look at the Control Software Design and Graphical User Interface (GUI)

Notifications Tab on GUI

Humidifier

- MFC Mass Flow
- Water Level
- Water Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Lab Compressed Air

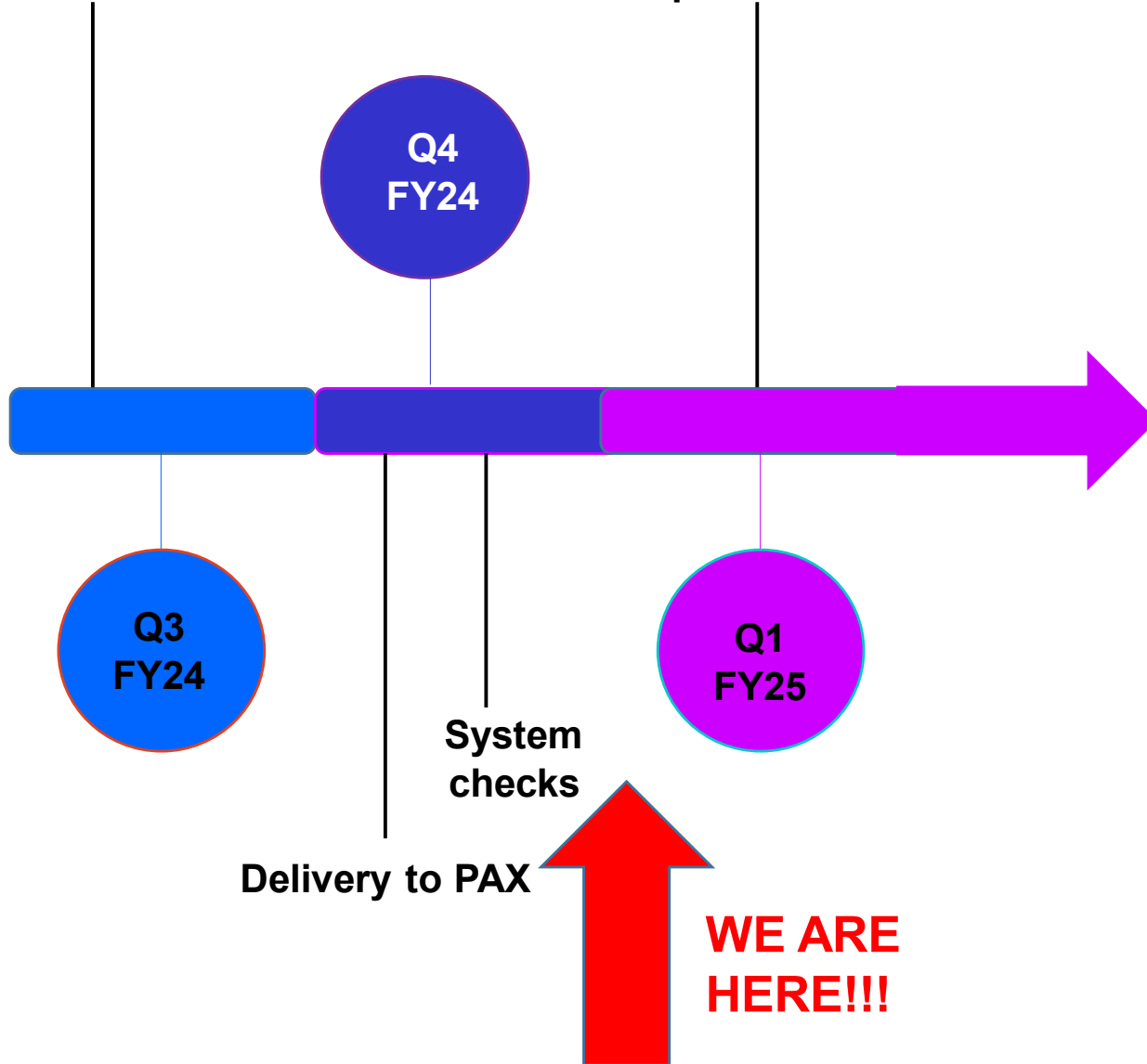
Humidifier subsystem page





Completion of validation testing against all target chemicals

PAX team familiarization and experimental work





Bottom Line In Back (BLIB)

- OBOGS Chemical Challenge Test Stand is complete and installed at NAS Patuxent River
- FY 25 efforts will focus on finalizing a standardized test method and test cost determination
- Interested parties should contact Dr. Eller for assistance with tours or for testing/R&D discussions



Our most sincere thanks to

- Asymmetric Operations Sector Applied Chemistry and Physics at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory
- NAWCAD Aeromedical and Life Support Division
- Naval Undergraduate Flight Training Systems Program Office
- NAWCAD Human Systems Engineering Department

- OSCG 2024 attendees

Questions?

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Distribution A

Backup Slide

