

The European Network of Excellence for Hydrogen Safety

Guidance for using hydrogen in confined spaces Results from InsHyde

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Frankfurt Airport, 20 Nov 2008



Use of hydrogen in confined spaces

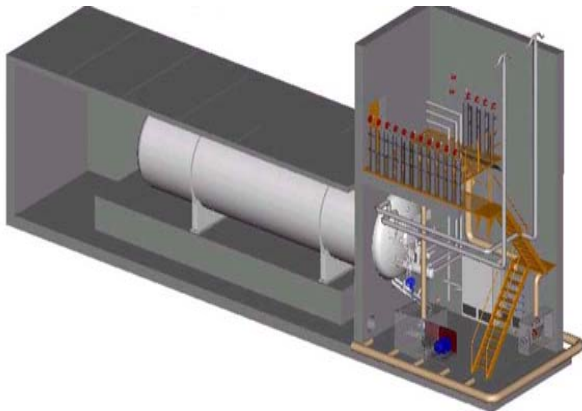
Spaces containing parts where hydrogen can accumulate



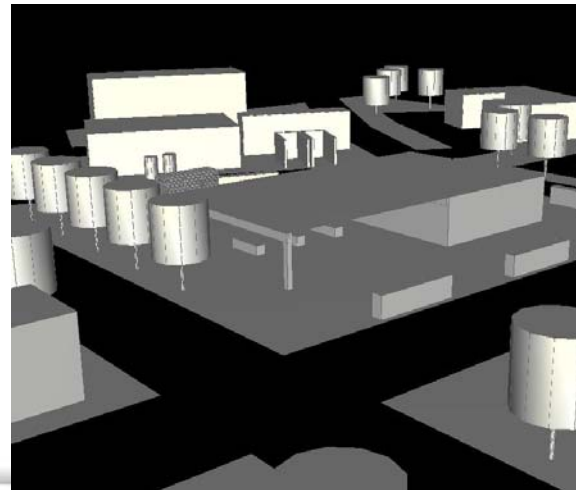
garage



Electrolyser



Underground storage



Refuelling station



InsHyde IP



Internal project within HYSAFE NoE

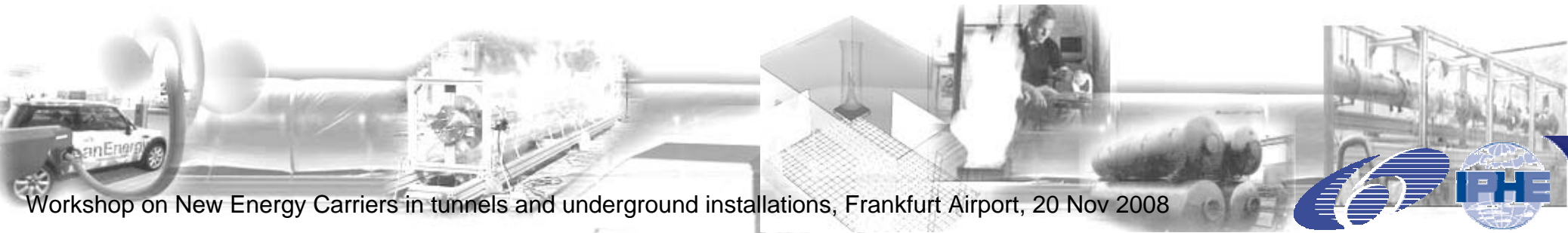
- <http://www.hysafe.net/InsHyde>

Scope

- To investigate realistic small-medium indoor leaks and provide recommendations for the safe use/storage of indoor hydrogen systems

Participation/Duration

- Nearly all HYSAFE participants
- 3 years

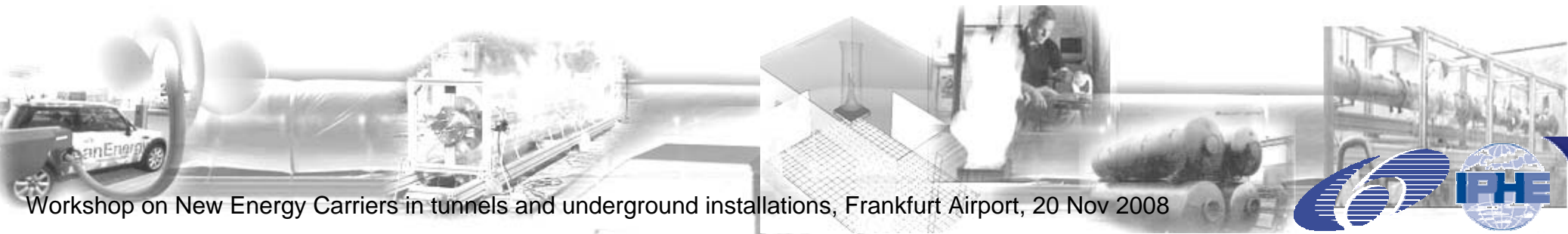


InsHyde structure



Work packages:

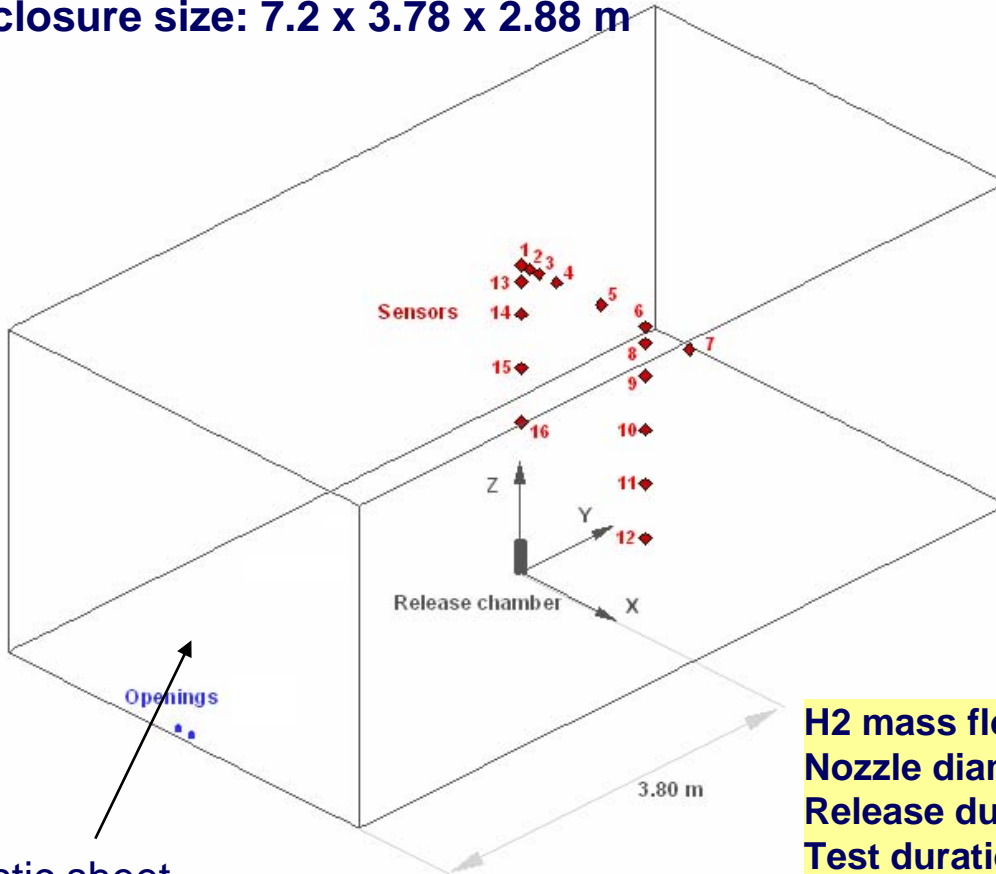
1. Review
2. Gas Detection experiments (public D54, see website)
3. Theoretical study of permeation
4. Dispersion experiments (see refs 1-3, [ICHS-2](#))
5. Explosion experiments (see refs 4-5, ICHS-2)
6. Ignition
7. CFD modelling (see refs 2,6, ICHS-2)
8. Scaling methodology
9. Recommendations (**D113 public by Dec 2008**)
10. Dissemination (ICHS-2, [ICHS-3](#), ...)



H2 dispersion test INERIS-6C (ref 1)

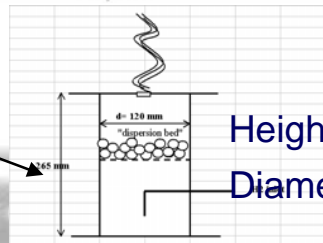


Enclosure size: 7.2 x 3.78 x 2.88 m



Plastic sheet

Release chamber



H2 mass flow rate: 1 g/s
Nozzle diameter: 20 mm
Release duration: 240 s
Test duration: 5400 s
Ambient temperature: 10 °C
Target concentration: 3.53%

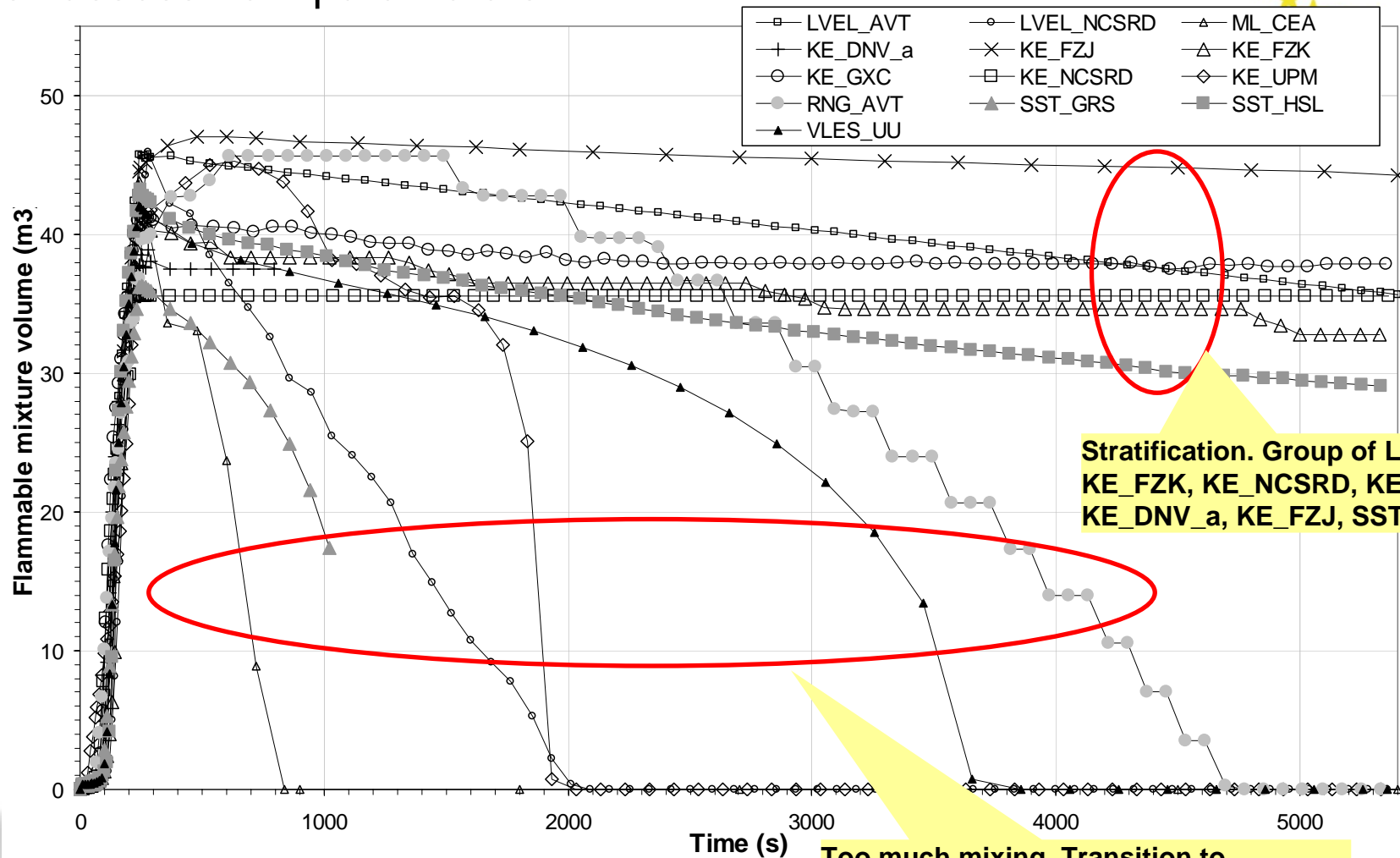
Sensor	X (cm)	Y (cm)	Z (cm)
1	0	0	283
4	40	0	283
6	140	0	283
7	1.84	0	283
8	140	0	268
9	140	0	238
10	140	0	188
11	140	0	138
12	140	0	88
13	0	0	268
14	0	0	238
16	0	0	138



Blind CFD modelling of INERIS-6C (ref 2)



Risk assessment parameters

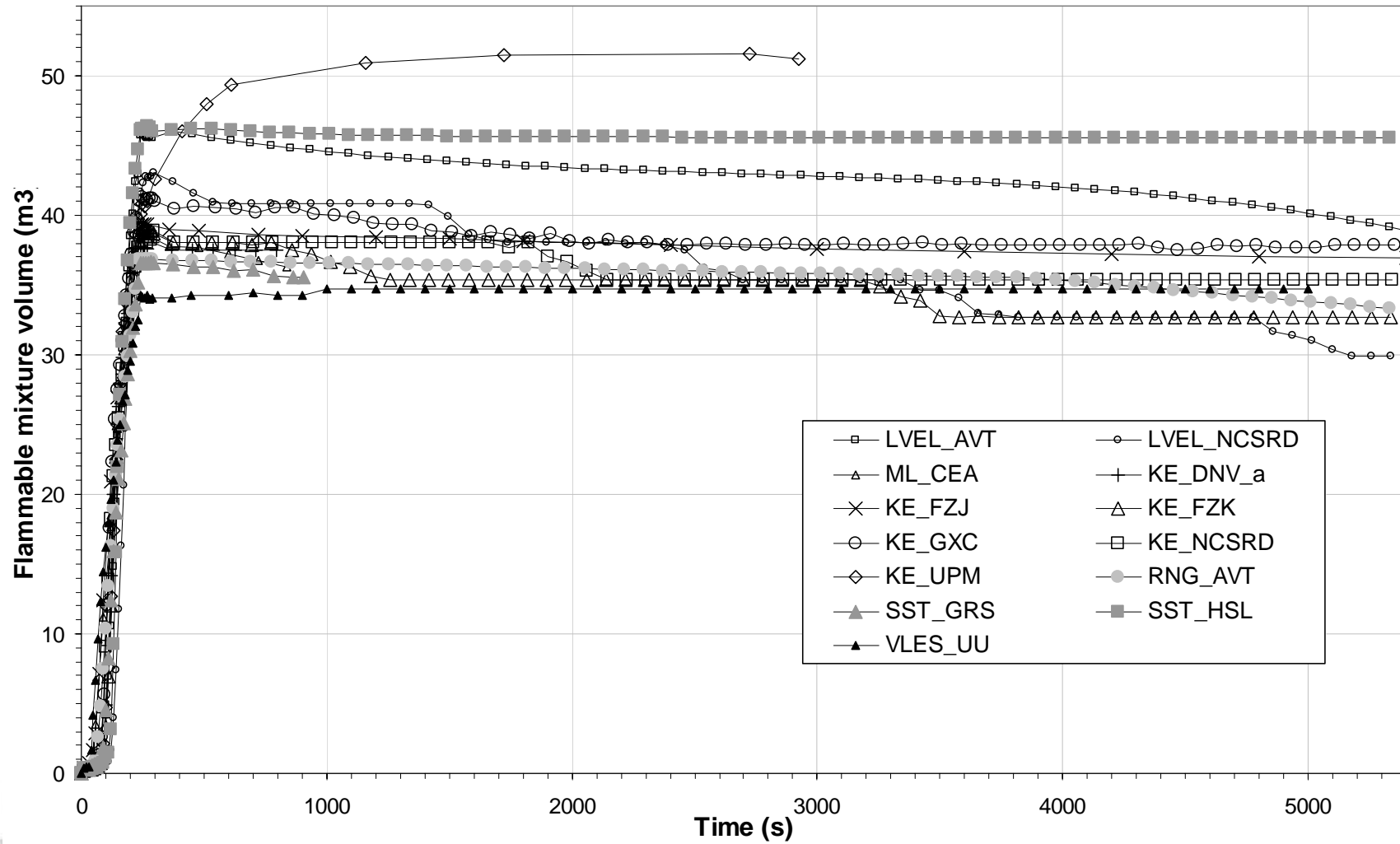


Stratification. Group of LVEL_AVT, KE_FZK, KE_NCSR, KE_GXC, KE_DNV_a, KE_FZJ, SST_HSL

Too much mixing. Transition to homogeneous conditions. Group of LVEL_NCSR, ML_CEA, KE_UPM, RNG_AVT, SST_GRS, VLES_UU

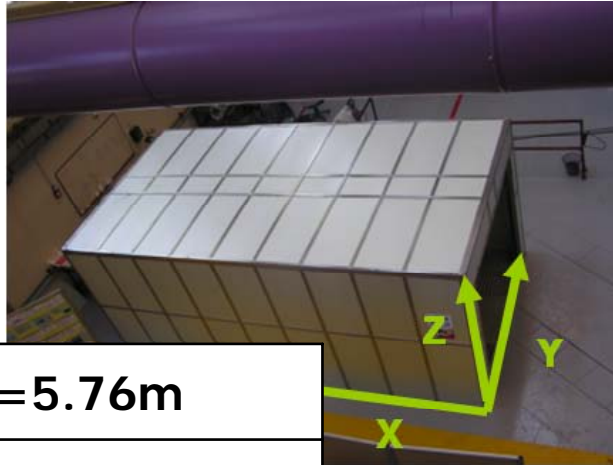
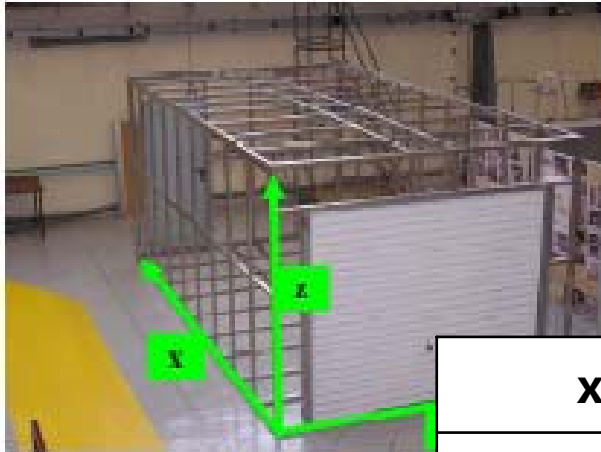


Post CFD modelling of INERIS-6C (ref 2)



He dispersion tests by CEA (ref 3)

Garage facility at CEA

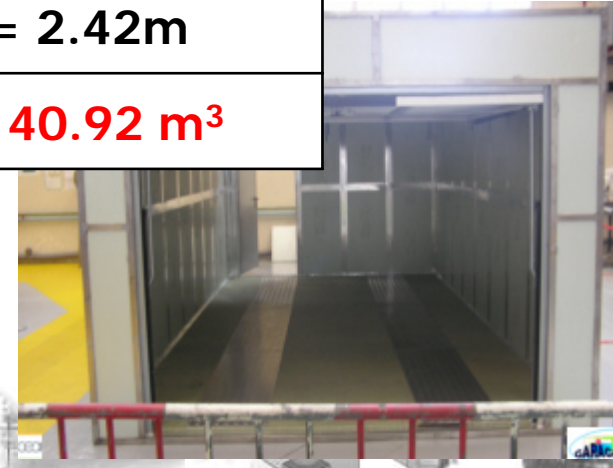


$$x_i = 5.76\text{m}$$

$$y_i = 2.96\text{m}$$

$$z_i = 2.42\text{m}$$

$$V_i = 40.92\text{ m}^3$$



✓ Stainless steel skeleton

✓ Replaceable wall modules

✓ Commercial tilting door in the front side (not completely sealed)

✓ Technical access door in the back (sealed)

✓ Laser based measurements possible

He dispersion tests by CEA (ref 3)

Test matrix (free volume - no ventilation)



	GAR FV nV-TEST1	GAR FV nV-TEST2	GAR FV nV-TEST3	GAR FV nV TEST4	GAR FV nV-TEST5
Volumetric flow rate – STP (NL.min ⁻¹)	668	66.8	668	18	18
Helium mass flow rate (g.s ⁻¹)	1.99	0.2	1.99	0.05	0.05
Release diameter (mm)	20.7	20.7	20.7	5	30
Release duration (s)	121	300	500	3740	3740
Release Direction	Upward	Upward	Upward	Upward	Upward
Release Type	Continue	Continue	Continue	Continue	Continue
Release period – if pulsed	-	-	-	-	-
x release (m)	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88
y release (m)	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
z release (m)	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Garage temperature T _{moy} (°C)	20	20	20	20	20
Released volume – STP (Nm ³)	1.35	0.33	5.57	1.12	1.12
Released volume - T _{moy} (m ³)	1.45	0.36	5.97	1.2	1.2
Released mass (g)	240	60	994	200	200
Concentration T _{moy} (%)	3.5	0.9	14.5	2.9	2.9
Exit velocity - 20°C (m.s ⁻¹)	35.50	3.55	35.50	16.40	0.46
Re ₀ - 20°C	6150	615	6150	686	114
Ri ₀ - 20°C	9.9E-04	9.9E-02	9.9E-04	1.1E-03	8.7E+00
	turbulent jet	laminar jet-plume transition	turbulent jet	laminar jet	Laminar plume



H2 explosion tests by FZK (refs 4,5)

Explosion tests facility at FZK



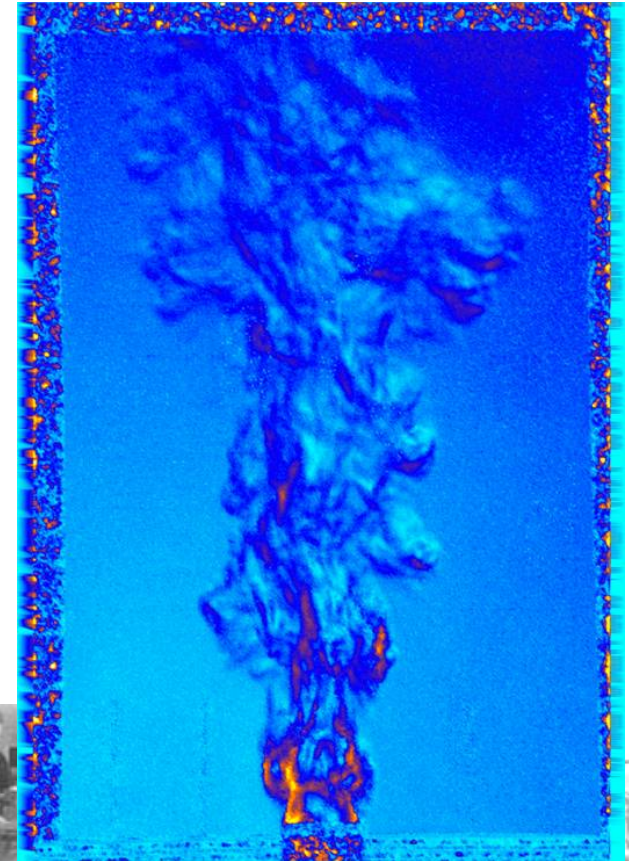
Confinement

Sound speed measurements:

- Concentration
- Gas velocity

Injection

BOS visualization. Test w/o ignition.
Flat enclosure. No obstruction.



H2 explosion tests by FZK (refs 4,5)

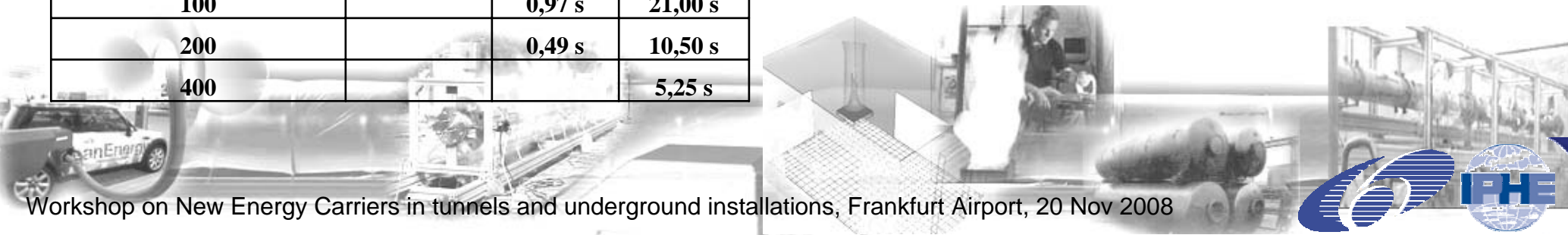


Explosion tests matrix

Release duration (s) for H ₂ Inventory: 1g			
Exit velocity; m/s	Nozzle d= 100mm	Nozzle d= 21mm	Nozzle d= 4mm
0,2	7,13 s		
1	1,43 s		
5	0,29 s	6,47 s	
100		0,32 s	7,00 s
200		0,16 s	3,50 s
400			1,75 s

Release duration (s) for H ₂ Inventory: 3g			
Exit velocity; m/s	Nozzle d= 100mm	Nozzle d= 21mm	Nozzle d= 4mm
0,2	21,39 s		
1	4,28 s		
5	0,86 s	19,40 s	
100		0,97 s	21,00 s
200		0,49 s	10,50 s
400			5,25 s

Release duration (s) for H ₂ Inventory: 10g			
Exit velocity; m/s	Nozzle d= 100mm	Nozzle d= 21mm	Nozzle d= 4mm
0,2	71,30 s		
1	14,26 s		
5	2,85 s	64,67 s	
100		3,23 s	70,00 s
200		1,62 s	35,00 s
400			17,50 s



H2 explosion tests by FZK (refs 4,5)



Some results:

- Undisturbed free jet
 - a maximum overpressure of 11.1 mbar at distance 0.403 m from the ignition source
- Hydrogen accumulation in a hood
 - a maximum overpressure of 53.2 mbar at the highest position inside the hood at a distance of 0.78 m from the ignition
- Grid net layer structures for flame acceleration
 - a maximum overpressure of 9176 mbar at distance 0.345 m from the ignition
 - a maximum overpressure of 410 mbar at distance 1.945 m from the ignition



InsHyde/ Document D113



Title:

- Guidance for using hydrogen in confined spaces - Results from InsHyde (90 pp.)

Scope

- To provide general guidance on the use of h2 in confined spaces
- To summarize results obtained during InsHyde

Concerned public

- Research, industry and general public

Contributions

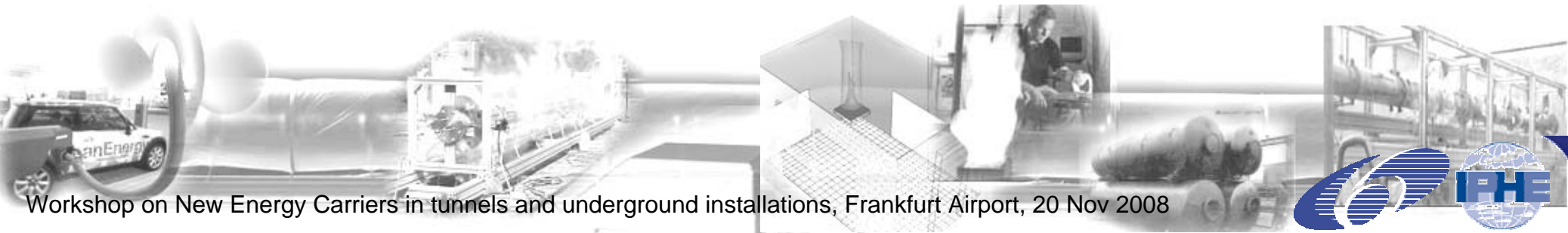
- Coordination: NCSR D and INERIS
- Authors (alphabetically): BMW, BRE, FH-ICT, FZJ, FZK, GEXCON, HSL, INASMET, INERIS JRC, KI, NCSR D, STATOIL/HYDRO, UNIPI, UU
- Reviewers: VOLVO, AVT





Document structure

1. Introduction
2. Risk control measures when using hydrogen indoors
3. Hydrogen behaviour in accidental situations
4. Risk assessment recommendations
5. Experiences from HYSAFE members



InsHyde/ D113 structure

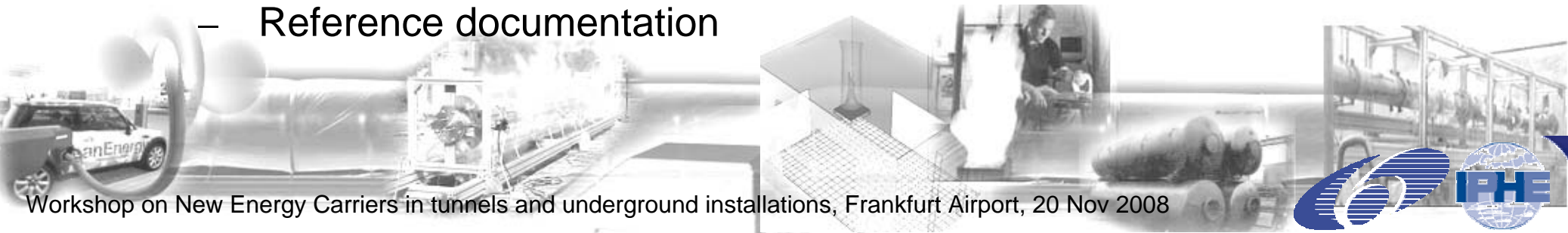


1. Introduction

- Scope
- Hydrogen basic properties
- Confined spaces and hydrogen systems
- Reference documentation

2. Risk control measures when using hydrogen indoors

- Fuel supply and storage arrangement
- Detection
- Ventilation and exhaust
- Fire and explosion safety
- Commissioning, inspections, training and worker protection
- Reference documentation



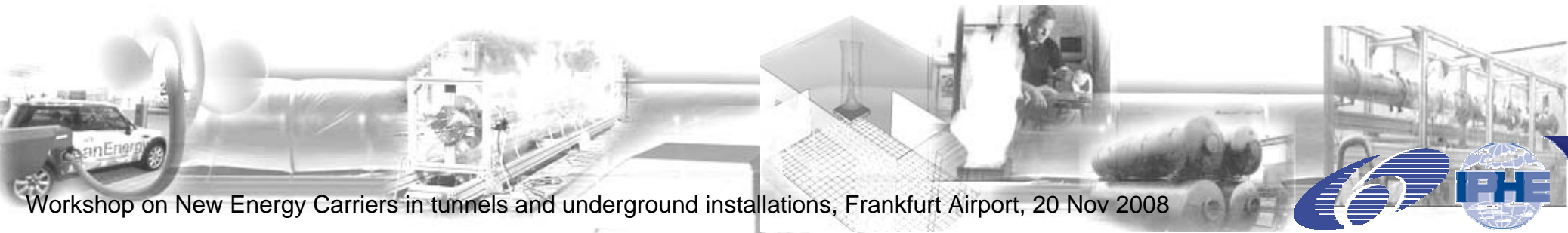


3. Hydrogen behaviour in accidental situations

- Hydrogen release and dispersion
- Hydrogen ignition
- Hydrogen explosion
- Hydrogen fire
- Reference documentation

4. Risk assessment recommendations

- Risk assessment methodology
- Consequence assessment
- Reference documentation



InsHyde/ D113



5. Experiences from HYSAFE members

- Schematic for the assessment and prevention of explosive risks
- Safety assessment for hydrogen laboratory at Forschungszentrum Juelich, Germany
- Safety assessment for Statoil/Hydro 15 bar electrolyser
- BMW (H2 research centre – 250 bar CGH2 and LH2)
- Safety assessment of the PEMFC test laboratory at INASMET-Tecnalia, Spain
- Safety assessment for explosion risks at Fraunhofer Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Laboratory
- Safety assessment for hydrogen facilities at University of Pisa, Italy
- Safety assessment for the Safety Vessel A1 on the hydrogen test site HYKA at Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, Germany
- Safety assessment for dispersion and explosion testing at INERIS, France
- Safety assessment for the “Globus” facility at Russian Research Center Kurchatov Institute Moscow, Russia
- HSL Risk assessment



Future work



Further pre-normative work is needed:

- To be funded by JTI +...
- To be jointly undertaken by research + industry + regulatory bodies
- To increase our understanding on hydrogen behaviour in confined spaces
- In order to formulate the requirements (at EC and global level) for permitting the use of hydrogen vehicles (cars and commercial vehicles) in confined spaces

Thank you!!



References



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3. S. Gupta, J. Brinster, E. Studer, I. Tkatschenko, Hydrogen related risks within a private garage: Concentration measurements in a realistic full scale experimental facility, ICCHS-2, 2007
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6. Papanikolaou E.A. and Venetsanos A.G., CFD simulations of hydrogen release and dispersion inside the storage room of a hydrogen refuelling station using the ADREA-HF code, ICCHS-2, 2007

