

Fuel cells and hydrogen

Joint undertaking

HyIndoor

(Contract number 278534)

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Project overview

- Pre-normative research on safe indoor use of fuel cells and hydrogen systems
- 3 years
- 3.6 M€ budget – 1.5 M€ FCH contribution
- Partnership: Industry: FC and Gas companies, Testing laboratories, Research Institute, Leading actors in RCS development, innovation & project management consultancy



Project achievements

1 - Project goals, milestones

- Develop the **knowledge base** required to be able to predict H2 behavior indoor and consequences in case of early or late ignition
- Define **improved criteria for allowing hydrogen and FCsystems indoors**
- Issue a **safety guideline**
 - Sizing of enclosure openings or forced ventilation in function of H2 release parameters
 - Sizing of the vent area for deflagration mitigation in relation to the accumulated inventory and obstruction in the enclosure
- **Disseminate the project outputs** through H2 safety community and industrials

Experimental and modeling results
Jan 2013 => June 2014

Recommendations for RCS – Sept
2014

Guideline published on
www.hyindoor.eu – August 2014

Advanced Research Workshop
Sept 2013 – Bruxelles - TBC
Dissemination Workshop
Dec 2014 - TBD

Project achievements

2 – Questions addressed

How to design openings to avoid wind effect?

What leak orientation will give the highest concentrations?

What leak diameter will give the highest concentrations?



How could turbulence generated by ventilation or leaks affect the outcome of a deflagration?



What sensor technology should be used?

Where should the vents be located?

Where should the sensors be located?

Project achievements

3 – Questions addressed

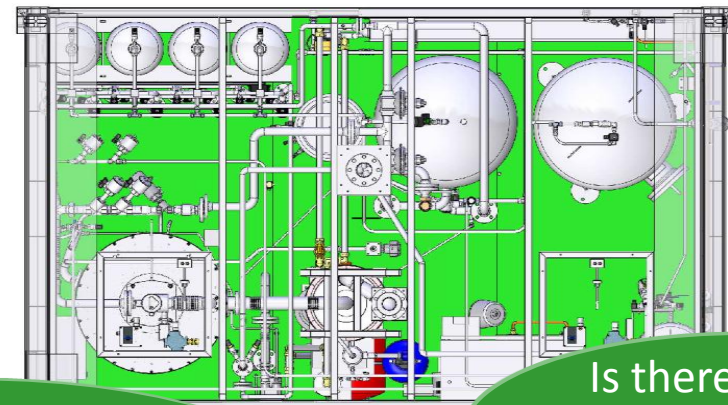
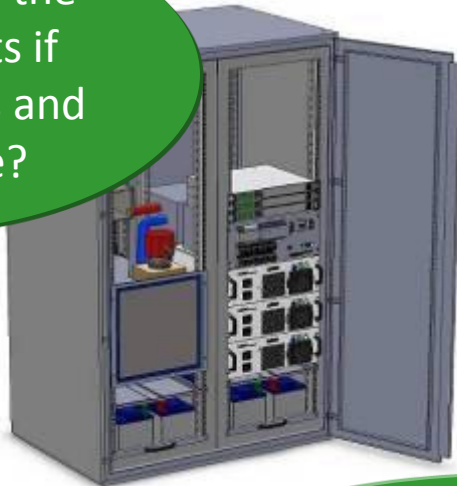
How large must the warehouse be to consider leaks as being outdoors?



Is there a risk of H₂ accumulation under the ceiling?

What consequences could there be if a low concentration of H₂ accumulates at the ceiling?

What would be the external effects if H₂ accumulates and ignites inside?



Is there a risk of flame extinction and re-ignition?

What is the acceptable configuration for obstacles?

Project achievements

4 – Phenomena to be understood

DISPERSION

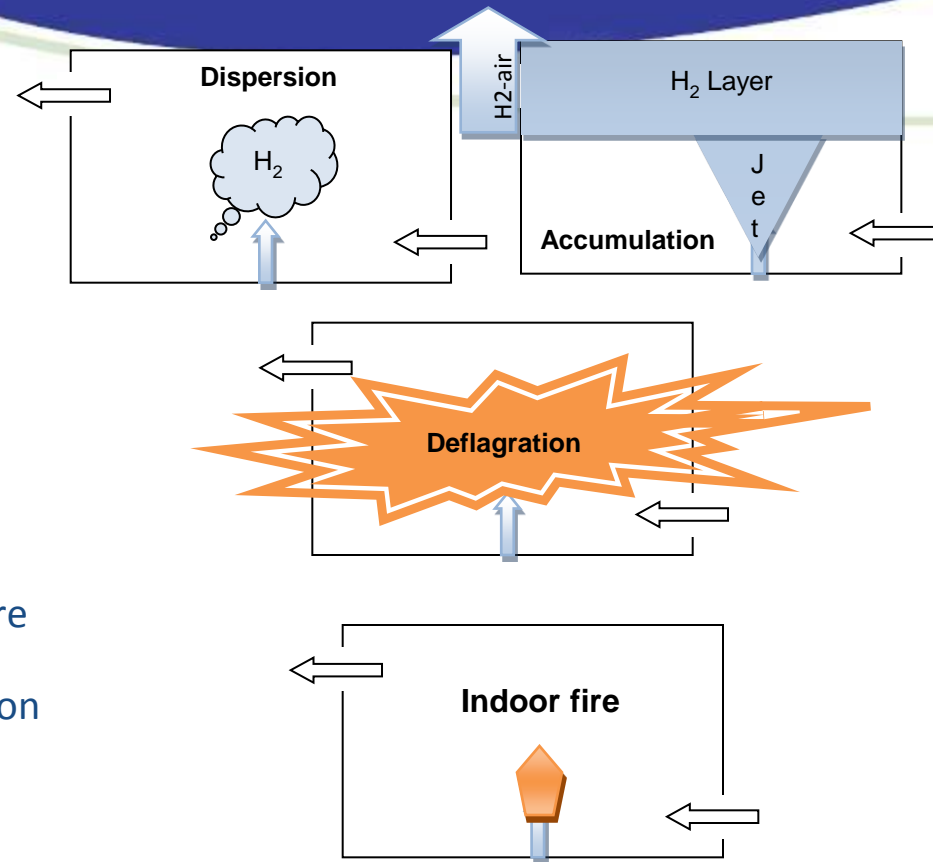
- Identify characteristic regimes of hydrogen dispersion
- Characterize and quantify the dynamics of the dispersion phenomena

DEFLAGRATION

- Hydrogen-air deflagrations including deflagrations of localised and stratified, turbulent and lean mixtures
- Inertial vent covers

FLAME

- Specific hazards for initial unsteady stage of fire development
- Self-extinction of enclosure fire and deflagration potential following extinction
- Under-ventilated and well-ventilated fires and associated thermal effects and hazards to life and property



Project achievements

5 – Planned experiments (1/3)

- Test facility CEA:
 - Unignited releases: He concentration, flow through passive vents
 - Helium sensors: 15 in the 1 m³ box and 27 in the 40 m³ garage set-up.
 - 3D velocity components PIV measures
 - Lasers
 - Cameras



Project achievements

5 – Planned experiments (2/3)

- Test facility HSL:

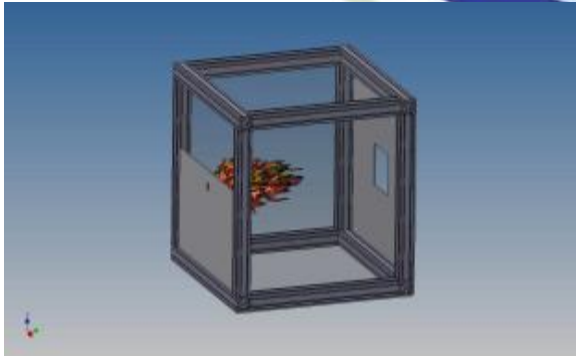
- Unignited releases (sub-sonic and choked) : measure concentration and temperature profiles and flow through passive vents
 - Up to 27 experiments
- Vented deflagrations (well-mixed and stratified) : measure internal and external explosion pressures, video record of vented external explosion
 - Up to 18 experiments
- Internal jet-fires (focussing on underventilated cases): measure oxygen concentration profiles and radiometer measurements, video record of flame
 - Up to 12 experiments



Project achievements

5 – Planned experiments (3/3)

Test facility KIT:



Venting system

Intermediate ceiling

Test chamber

Ground floor

- EXPLOSION test (150 tests) to assess influence of:
- Vent size and lean H₂ mixture
 - H₂ homogeneous layers
 - Non uniform H₂ distribution
 - Pressure release
 - Number of vents
 - Vent cover inertia
 - Obstruction

- FLAME test (50 tests) to assess influence of:
- Vent size and H₂ flow-rate
 - Number of vents

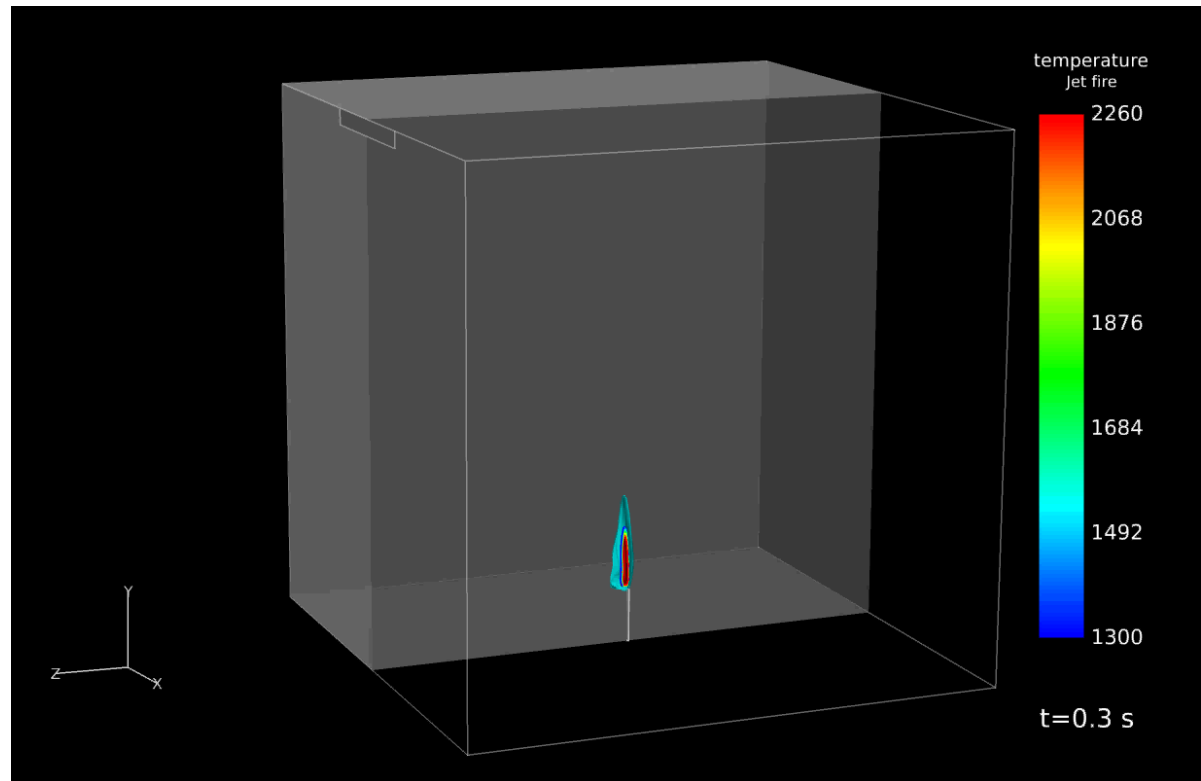
Project achievements

7 – Flame modeling indoor (UU)

Project objectives: CFD validation, engineering models development

Pre-test simulations of KIT experiments on 1 g/s, flame in a 1 m³ enclosure with 1 vent:

- flame extinction starts at 25 s and O₂ concentration is 0 after 30 s
- Outside thermal effects through vent at max 2 meters from the enclosure
- **Yet thorough validation against experiments is needed!**

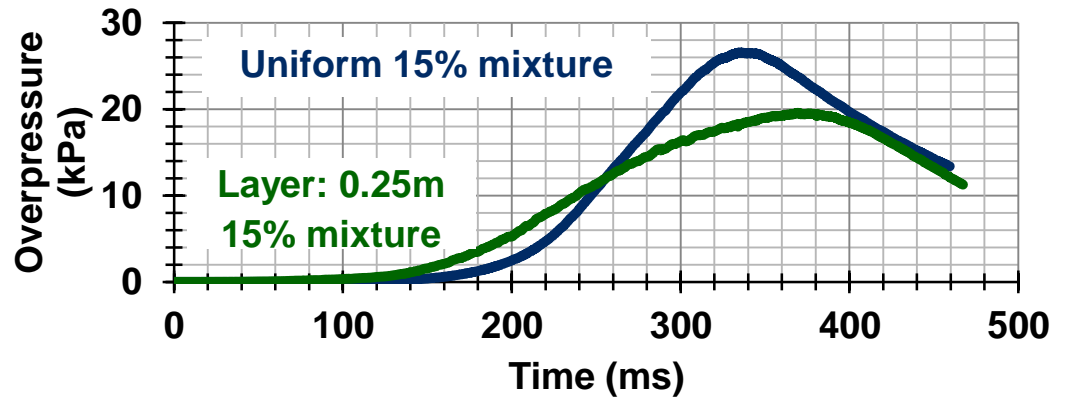


Project achievements

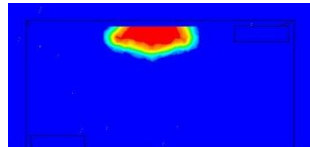
8 – Deflagration modelling (UU)

Pre-test simulations of HSL experiments on combustion of layered lean H₂-air mixtures:

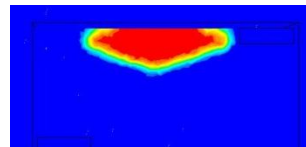
- Faster initial combustion due to wider flame area in a layer
- Slowing down later due to flame area decrease under ceiling
- Lower peak pressure due to smaller combustible H₂ mass



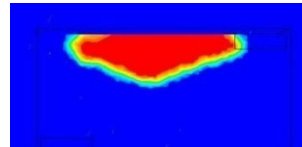
Layered →



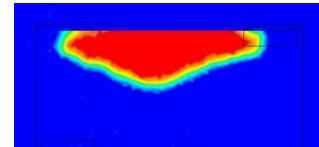
t=100 ms



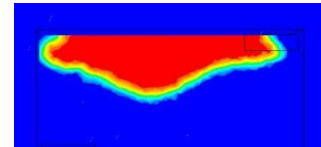
t=200 ms



t=250 ms

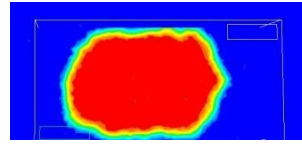
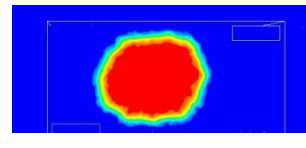
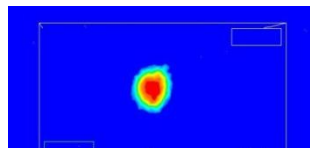


t=300 ms



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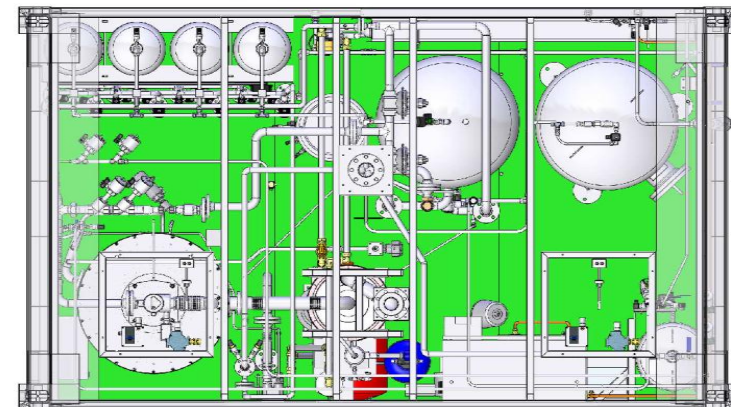
Uniform →



Project achievements

8 – How progress will be measured

- Sizing of openings and vents of typical early application using available knowledge
 - Will be redone at the end of the project, based on new research knowledge to measure improvement on hazards and associated risks assessment capability
- Publications, dissemination events



Alignment to MAIP 1 – prenormative research on safety

- Generic knowledge will be issued and will address the following objectives
 - Early markets
 - “ In order to pave the way for a widespread acceptance of fuel cells in early applications pre-normative research will aim to **develop methodologies and procedures** for **safe indoor use of fuel cells** [...] and compatibility with electrical and building codes.”
 - Cross cutting issues
 - “Developing European and international standards that provide the technical requirements to achieve safety and build confidence as well as **guiding authorities and other stakeholders** in their application.”
 - Transport & Refuelling Infrastructure
 - “ Pre-normative research will complement the RTD in this application area. In particular [...] safety of hydrogen **[material handling] vehicles especially in confined spaces.**”

- Translation of scientific results into international norms. Possible influence on:

Document #	Description	Active	Published
ISO/TR 15916	Basic considerations for the safety of hydrogen systems	√ Ed 2	
ISO/DIS 20100	Gaseous hydrogen — Fuelling stations (supersedes ISO/TS 20100)	√ Ed 1	
IEC/NP 62282-4-101	Fuel cell technologies – Part 4-101: Fuel cell systems for forklift applications – Safety	√ Ed 1	
IECCDV 62282-5-1	Fuel cell technologies - Part 5-1: Portable fuel cell power systems – Safety	√ Ed 2	
IEC 62282-3-100 :2012	Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-100: Stationary fuel cell power systems – Safety (Revision of IEC 62282-3-1)		√ Ed 1
IEC 62282-3-300:2012	Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-3: Stationary fuel cell power systems – Installation		√ Ed 1
IEC 60079-10-1	Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-1: Clarification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres	√ Ed 1	√ Ed 2

Enhancing cooperation and future perspectives

1 – Needs and opportunities for the future

- Sharing through IA Hysafe
 - Sharing of knowledge gaps priorities with the research community outside the project
- International activities through IEA HIA Task 31
 - Sharing results through IEA HIA task 31 meetings
- Opportunities to share knowledge gaps priorities, experimental data results, and model evaluation with the following projects:
 - Work of Sandia National Lab on NFPA 2 improvement

Thank you for your attention

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