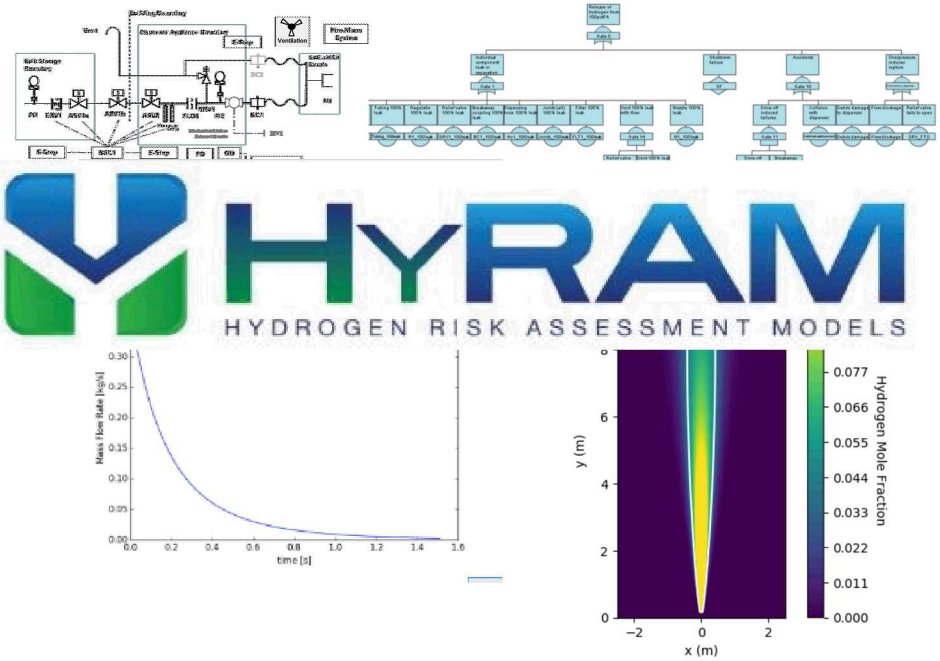
SAND2018-13966PE

Hydrogen Risk Assessment Models (HyRAM) Overview



Brian Ehrhart

Sandia National Laboratories

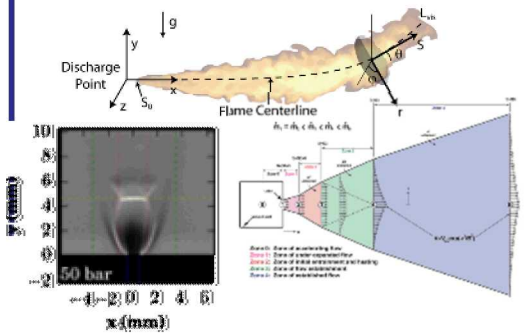
Nikola HazOps Meeting
December 12-13, 2018

SAND2018-XXXX PE

Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

Sandia approach: *Coordinated activities* to enable consistent, rigorous, and accepted safety analysis

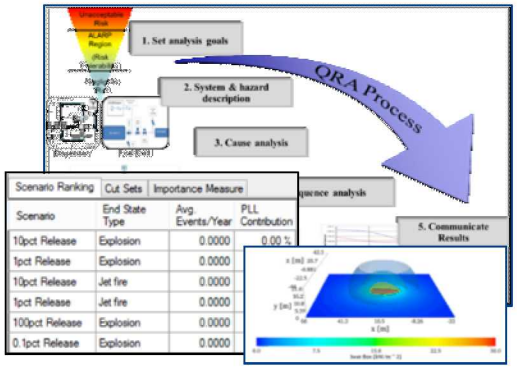
Behavior R&D



Develop and validate scientific models

to accurately predict hazards and harm from liquid releases, flames, etc.

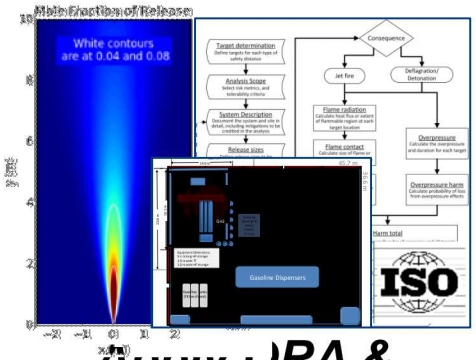
Risk R&D



Develop integrated methods and algorithms

for enabling consistent, traceable and rigorous QRA

Application in SCS

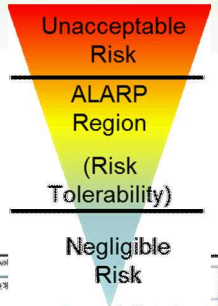


Apply QRA & behavior models to real problems

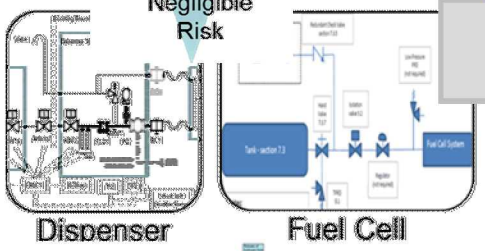
in hydrogen infrastructure and emerging technology

HyRAM
HYDROGEN RISK ASSESSMENT MODELS

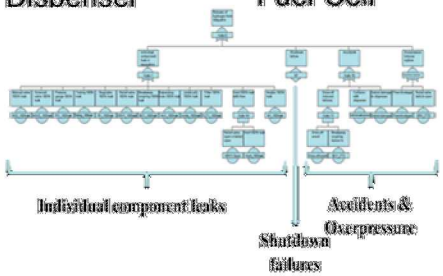
Building a Scientific Platform for Hyd n QRA



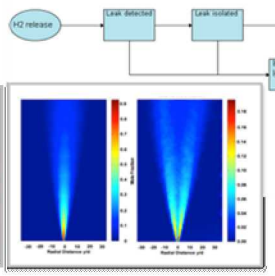
1. Set analysis goal



3.



4. Co



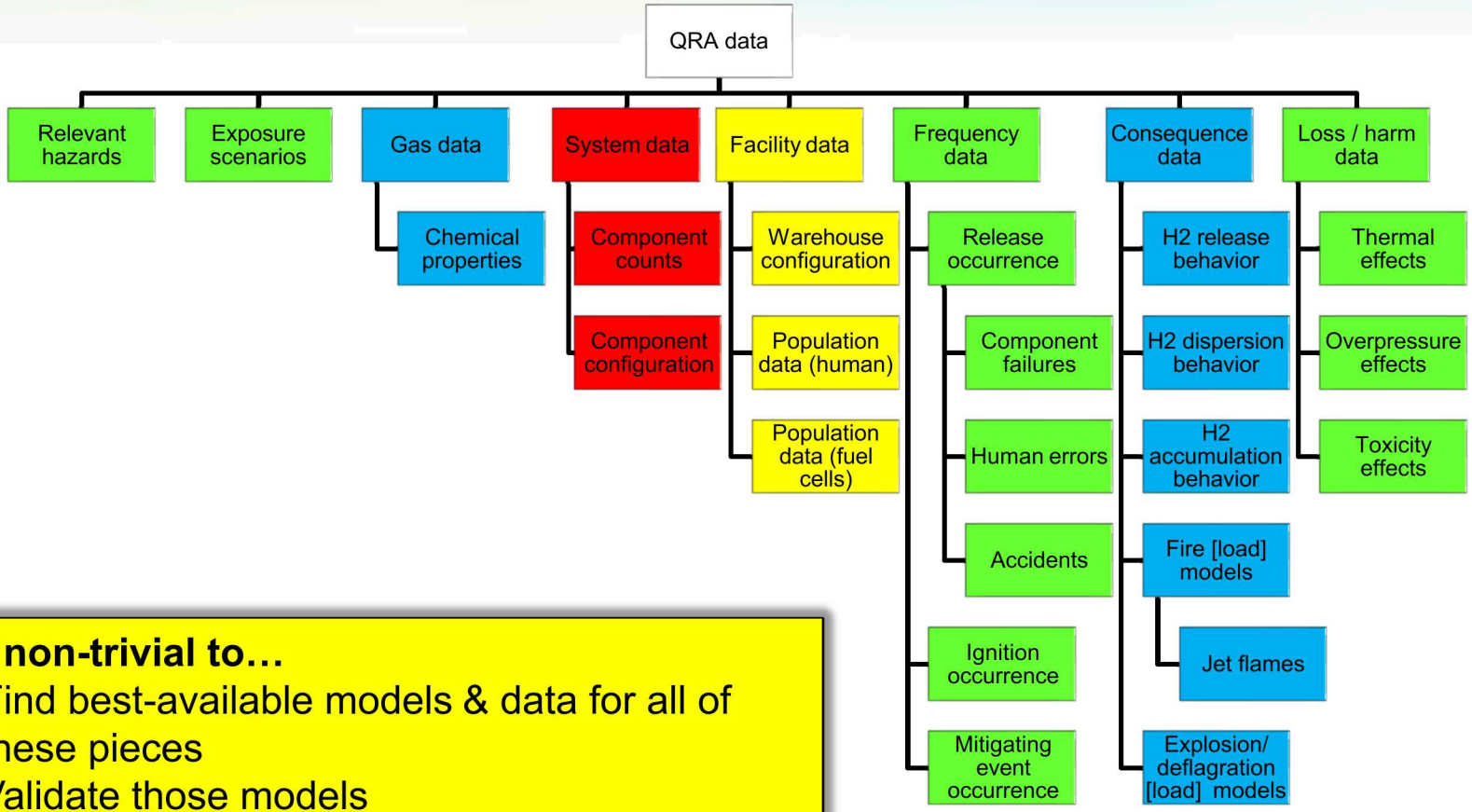


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	3.0
al movers, hand	3.1
ccupations	13.5

QRA Process

Challenge: A quality QRA incorporates a large body of information from different areas



It is non-trivial to…

- Find best-available models & data for all of these pieces
- Validate those models
- And combine those all into a single framework

HyRAM: Making hydrogen safety science accessible through integrated tools

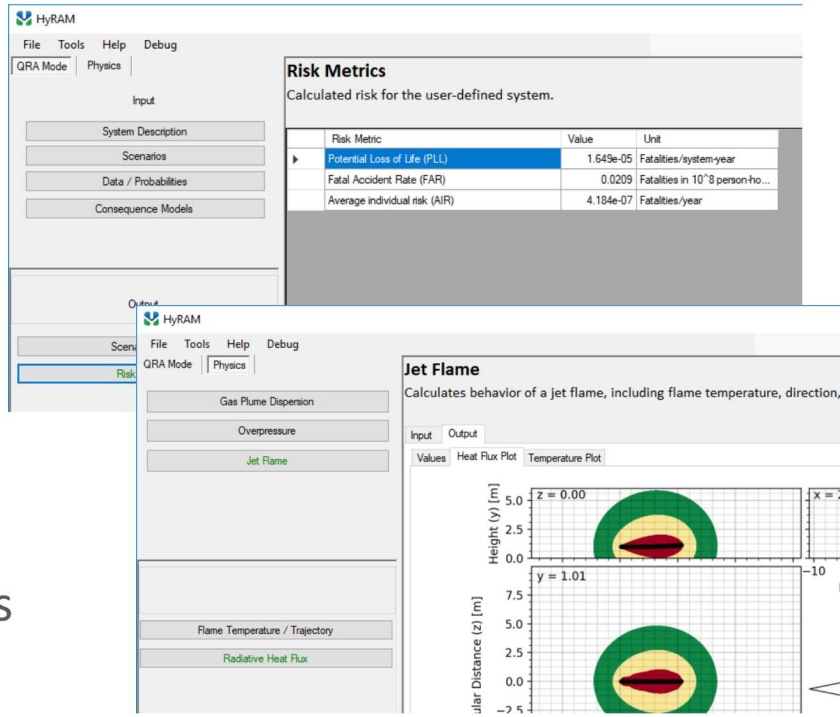
First-of-its-kind integration platform for state-of-the-art hydrogen safety models & data - **built to put the R&D into the hands of industry safety experts**

Core functionality:

- Quantitative risk assessment (QRA) methodology
- Frequency & probability data for hydrogen component failures
- Fast-running models of hydrogen gas and flame behaviors

Key features:

- GUI & Mathematics Middleware
- Documented approach, models, algorithms
- Flexible and expandable framework; supported by active R&D



Current release is version 1.1.1.1341

Major Elements of HyRAM Software: Physics Mode

Physics models

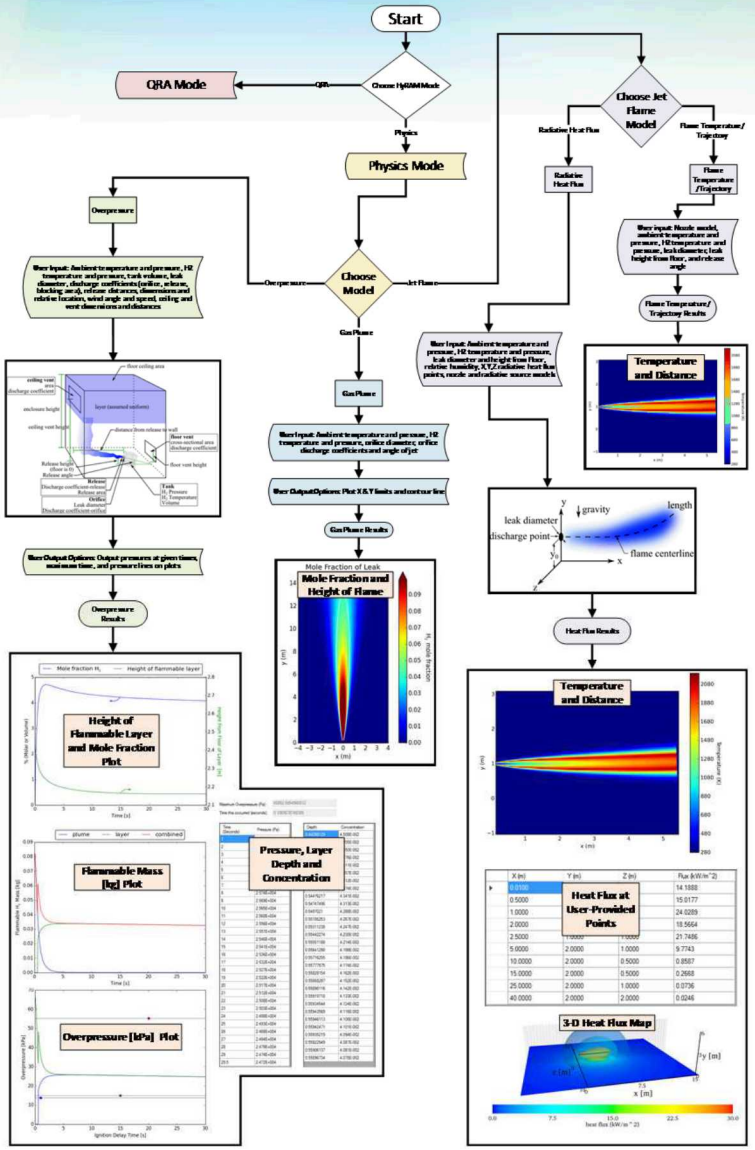
- Properties of Hydrogen
- Unignited releases: Orifice flow; Notional nozzles; Gas jet/plume; Accumulation in enclosures
- Ignited releases: Jet flames; overpressures in enclosures

Software Language

- Python for Modules
- C# for GUI

Documentation

- Algorithm report (SAND2017-2998)
- User guide (SAND2018-0749)



Major Elements of HyRAM Software: QRA Mode

QRA Methodology

- Risk metrics calculations: FAR, PLL, AIR
- Scenario models & frequency
- Release frequency
- Harm models

Generic Freq. & Prob. data

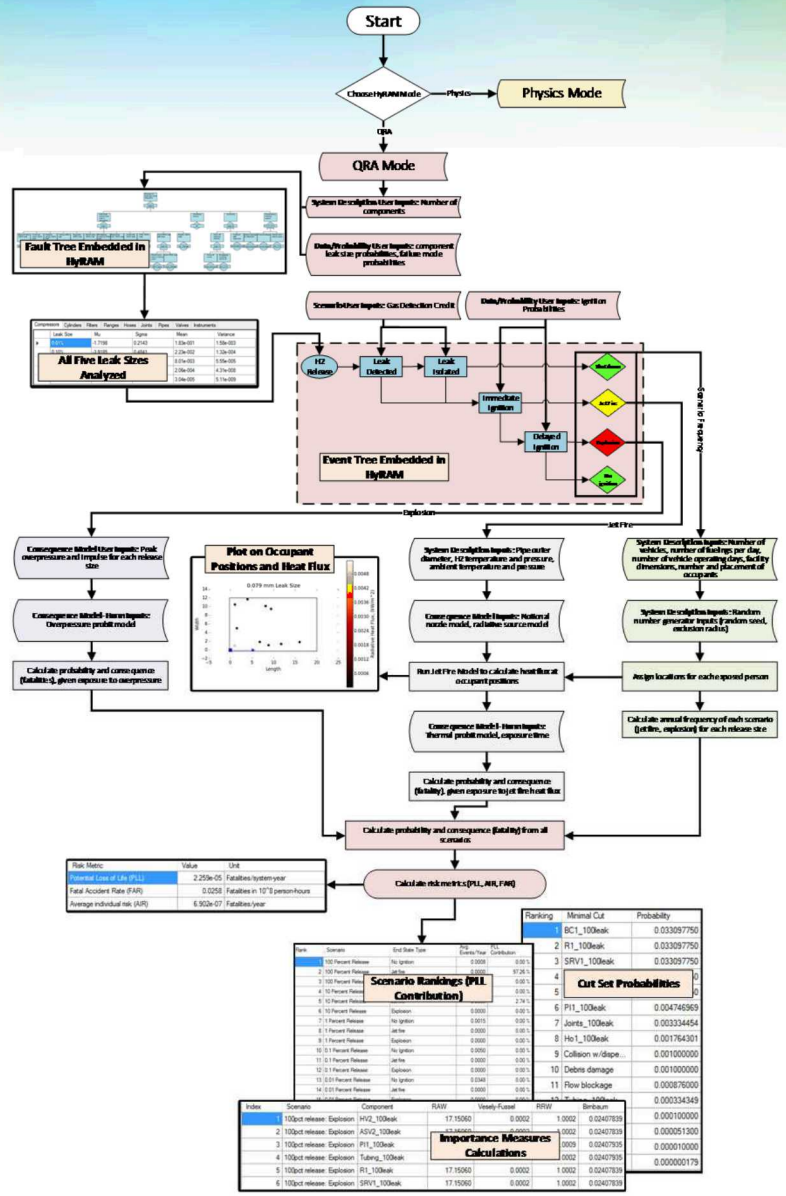
- Ignition probabilities
- Component leak frequencies (9 types)

Software Language

- C# for GUI and QRA (planned conversion of QRA to Python)
- Python for Physics Modules

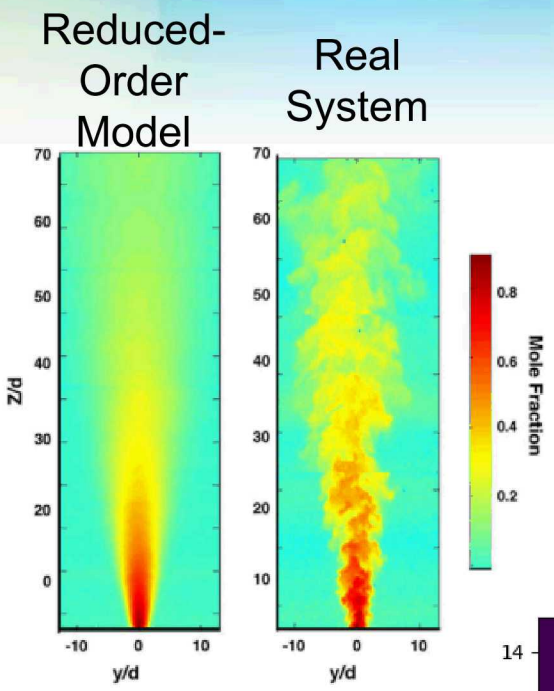
Documentation

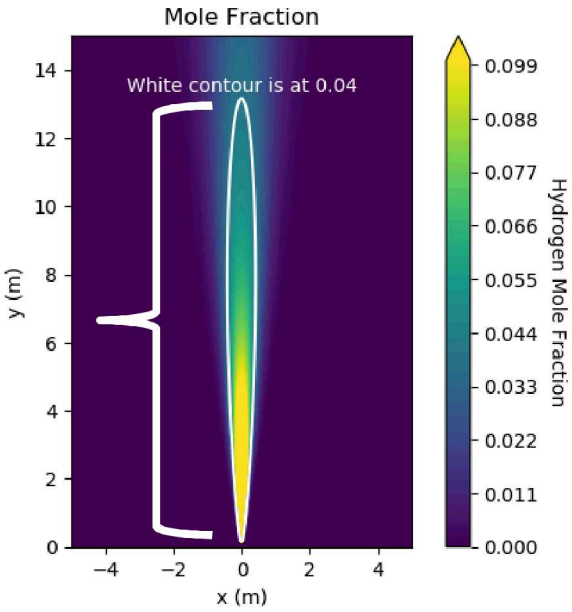
- Algorithm report (SAND2017-2998)
- User guide (SAND2018-0749)



Benefits of Reduced-Order Models

- Short run-time
- Modeling expert not required
- Useful for quantification
  - If a hydrogen leak occurs, how far away does the hazard get?
- Useful for comparisons
  - What is the effect on safety is a system size is reduced?





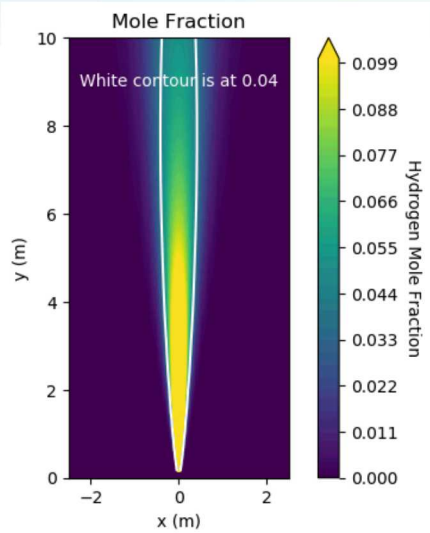
Summary

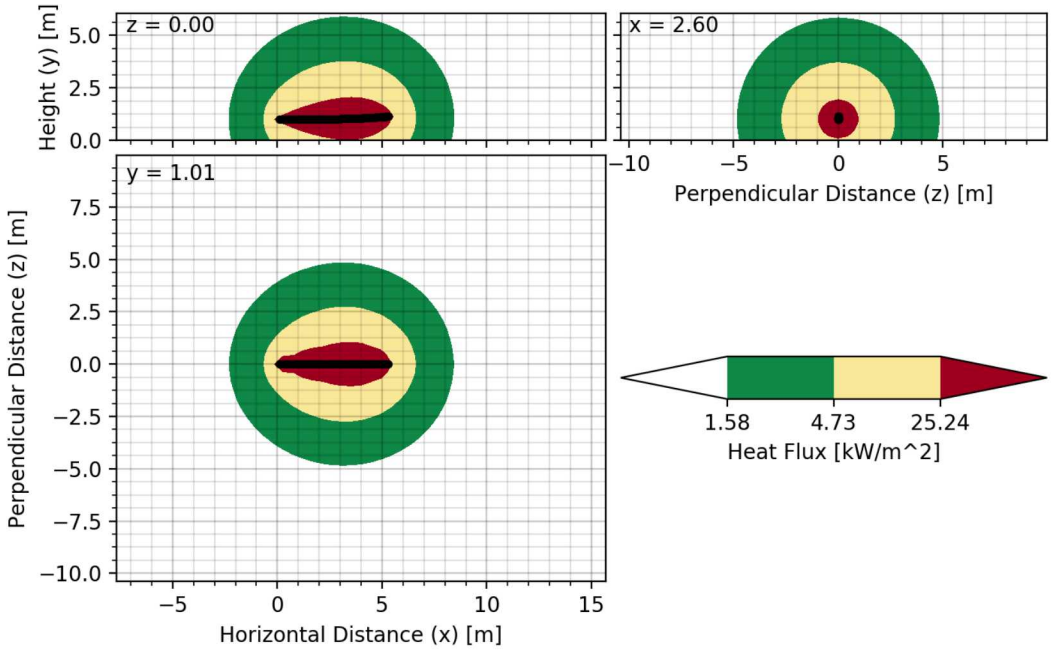
- **HyRAM is an integration platform built to enable hydrogen safety** for state-of-the-art H_2 safety models – enables consistent industry-led QRA and consequence analysis with documented, referenceable, validated models

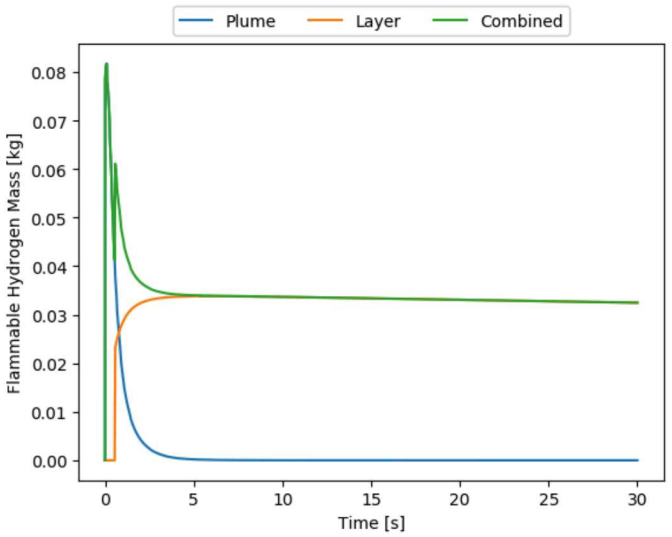
- **Demonstrated Impact:** Enabling the deployment of refueling stations by developing science-based, risk-informed codes & standards
  - Analyses for NFPA 2 and ISO TR-19880-1
  - Benchmarked results (SAND2014-3416): Survey of proposed H2 stations show that changes to NFPA 2 gaseous separation distance requirements increased station siting options by 20%.

Potential Use-Cases: H2FIRST Reference Station for Urban Sites

- Different analyses for different hazards
  - Air Intakes: flammable concentration
  - Exposed people: jet fire heat flux (QRA)
  - Leak in enclosure: accumulation







Potentially Useful Data

- Leak frequencies
  - Leak size, type of equipment
  - Especially cryogenic
  - Electrolysis equipment
- Measured overpressure events
  - Partially or fully confined

LIVE DEMO

Engineering Toolkit

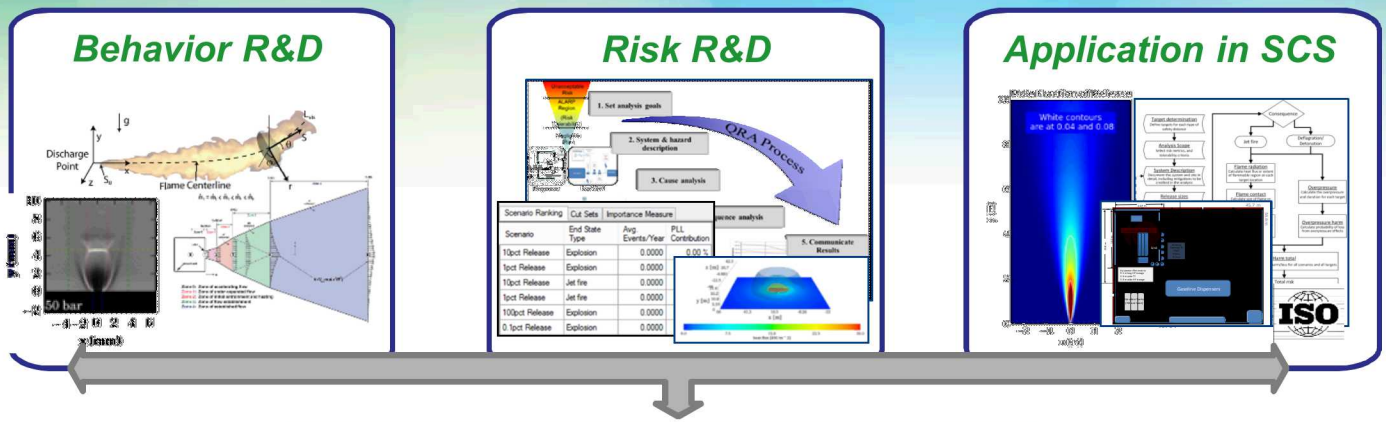
- Temperature, Pressure, and Density
  - 298 K, 900 bar
- Tank Mass
  - 298 K, 900 bar, 120 L
- Mass Flow Rate
  - Steady: 298 K, 900 bar, 120 L, 0.003 m
  - Blowdown: 298 K, 900 bar, 0.003 m
- TNT Mass Equivalence
  - 1 kg, 100% yield, 144,000 kJ/kg

Physics Mode

- Gas Plume Dispersion
  - Defaults
  - Show sideways jet:
    - Change radians to 0, change X to (0, 20) and Y to (-5, 5)
- Overpressure/Accumulation
  - Defaults
  - Show difference in accumulation/hazard with smaller capacity
    - Change tank volume to 0.001 cubic meter
- Jet Flame
  - Defaults
  - Show difference in heat flux hazard with smaller leak
    - Change leak diameter to 0.356 mm (1/10 of default)

QRA Mode

- Inputs
  - Defaults
  - Occupants: Xmin to 10 (from 1), Ymin to 6 (from 1)
    - Effect of increasing setback distance
    - AIR default: 4.184e-7, reduced: 9.712e-8
- Outputs
  - PLL contribution
  - Plots
  - Risk Metrics



HyRAM
HYDROGEN RISK ASSESSMENT MODELS

Thank you!

Brian Ehrhart

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bdehrha@sandia.gov

https://hyram.sandia.gov

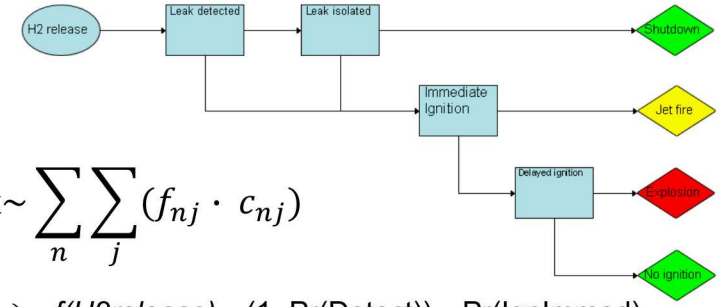
Research supported by DOE Fuel Cell Technologies Office (DOE EERE/FCTO)

Backup Slides

R&D provides science-based tools: Examples of *Scenario & Probability* models

Accident sequences

- Hazards considered: Thermal effects (jet fire), overpressure (explosion/deflagration)



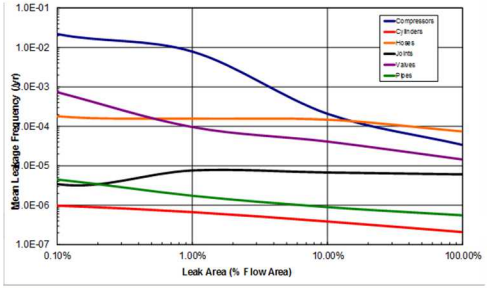
$$\text{Risk} \sim \sum_n \sum_j (f_{nj} \cdot c_{nj})$$

$$f(\text{JetFire}) = f(\text{H2release}) * (1 - \Pr(\text{Detect})) * \Pr(\text{IgnImmed})$$

Release frequency

- Expected annual leak freq. for each component type -- Data developed from limited H2 data combined w/ data from other industries.

$$f(H2release) = \sum_{i=9\ comps} n_i * E(f(Leak)_i) + E(Pr(accidents)) * n_{demands}$$



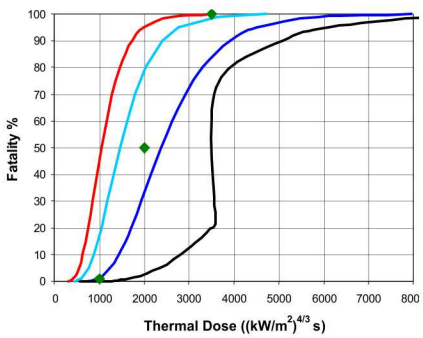
Ignition probability

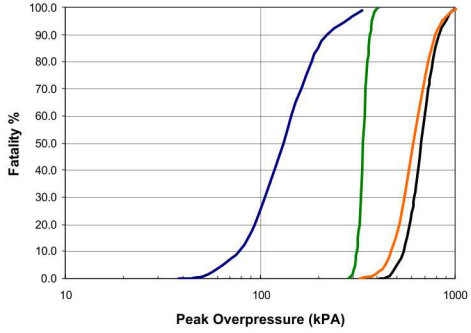
- Extrapolated from methane ignition probabilities
- Flow rate calculated using *Release Characteristics* module

Hydrogen Release Rate (kg/s)	Immediate Ignition Probability	Delayed Ignition Probability
<0.125	0.008	0.004
0.125 – 6.25	0.053	0.027
>6.25	0.23	0.12

Harm models

- Probability of fatality from exposure to heat flux and overpressures – multiple options

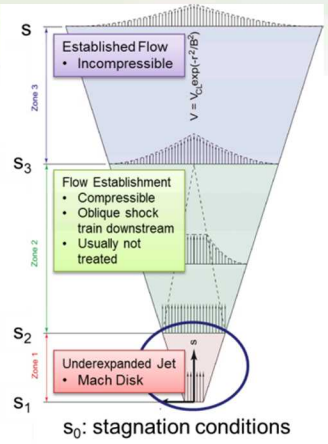


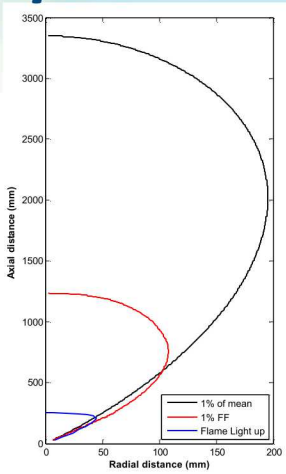


R&D provides science-based tools:
Examples of *Behavior & Consequence models*

Release Characteristics

- Prediction of hydrogen jet plumes (concentration boundaries)
- Prediction of hydrogen jet flames
- Simplified models of hydrogen sources (choked flow, notional nozzles, etc)



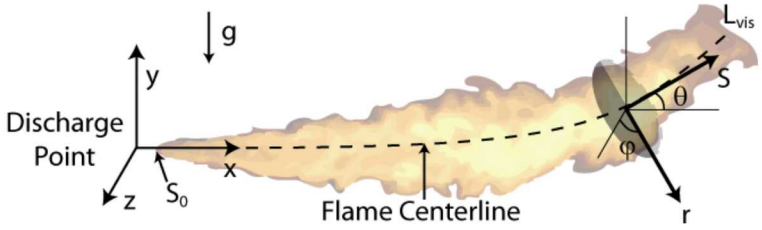


Ignition/Flame Light-up

- Prediction of ignition (flammability factor concept)
- Identification of light-up boundaries
- Prediction of sustained flame

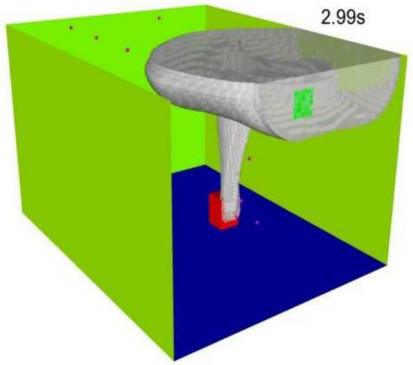
Flame Radiation

- Flame integral model, effects of buoyancy
- Multi-source models significantly improve heat flux prediction
- Surface reflection can be a major potential heat flux contributor



Deflagration within Enclosures

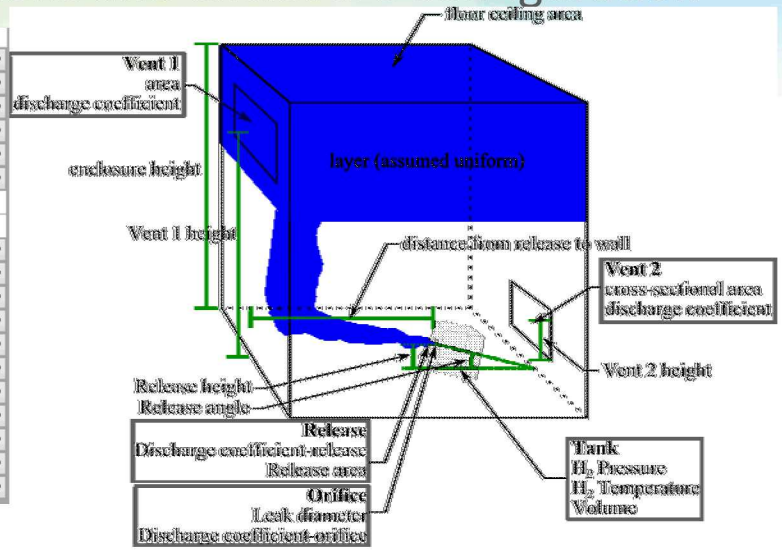
- Overpressure associated with deflagration
- Quantitative role of ventilation



Overpressure & layer modules

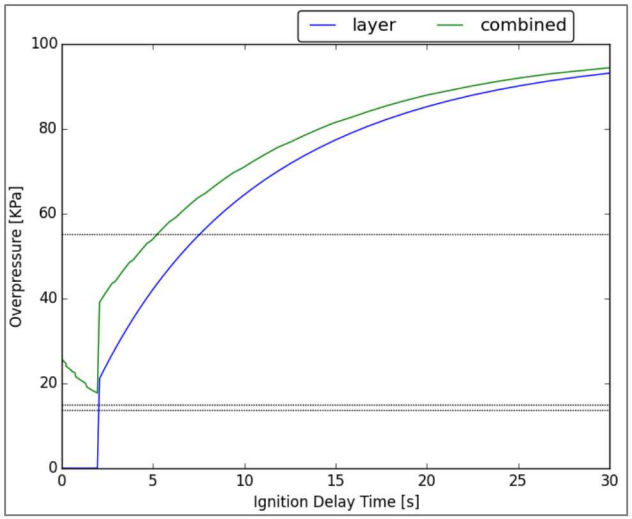
Input: Release conditions and enclosure configuration

Variable	Value	Unit
Ambient Pressure	101325	Pa
Ambient Temperature	288.15	Kelvin
H2 Tank Pressure	70	MPa
H2 Tank Temperature	287.8	Kelvin
H2 Tank Volume	0.00363	CubicMeter
Leak Diameter	0.1	Centimeter
Discharge Coefficient-Orifice	0.61	...
Discharge Coefficient-Release	1	...
Release Area	0.01716	SqMeters
Release Height	0.2495	Meter
Enclosure Height	2.72	Meter
Floor/Ceiling Area	16.72216	SqMeters
Distance from Release to Wall	2.1255	Meter
Vent 1 Cross-Sectional Area	0.090792027688...	SqMeters
Vent 1 Vent Height from Floor	2.42	Meter
Vent 2 Cross-Sectional Area	0.00762	SqMeters
Vent 2 Height from Floor	0.044	Meter
Vent Volumetric Flow Rate	0	CubicMeters...
Angle of Release (0=Horz.)	0	Degrees



- Enables calculation of consequences inside of enclosures.
- Insight into enclosure design, effectiveness of mitigations

Output: Overpressure (ignited) & Height of accumulated layer (unignited)

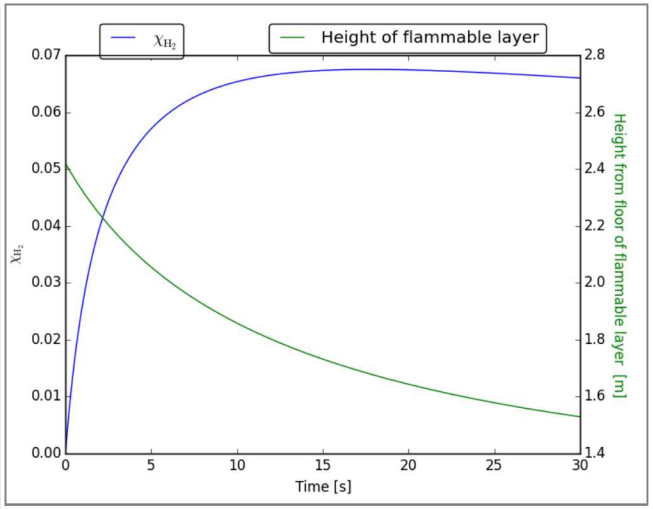


Maximum pressure (Pa): 94418.2835711473

Time this occurred (seconds): 30

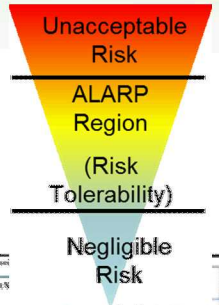
Time	Pressure
1	2.089E+004
2	2.670E+004
3	4.446E+004
4	4.957E+004
5	5.409E+004
6	5.841E+004
7	6.210E+004
8	6.528E+004
9	6.849E+004
10	7.105E+004
11	7.365E+004
12	7.595E+004
13	7.788E+004
14	7.982E+004
15	8.155E+004

Depth	Concentration
0.39711803	2.622E-002
0.47903418	3.974E-002
0.54935446	4.791E-002
0.61057559	5.331E-002
0.66450595	5.707E-002
0.71242342	5.979E-002
0.75545507	6.181E-002
0.79417555	6.332E-002
0.82938139	6.447E-002
0.86156604	6.535E-002
0.89098494	6.601E-002
0.91810608	6.651E-002
0.94312791	6.688E-002
0.96641626	6.714E-002
0.98800216	6.733E-002

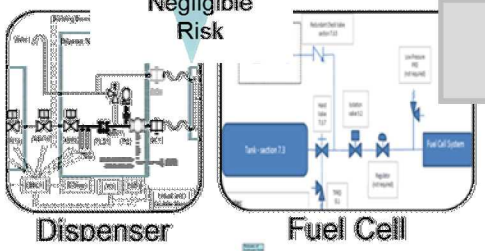


Building a scientific platform for hydrogen QRA

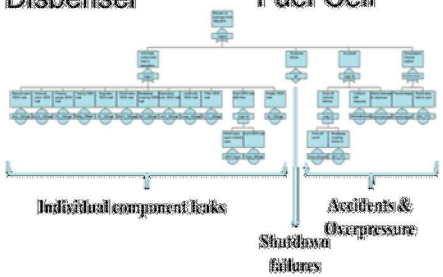
Adding more flexibility for users



1. Set analysis goals

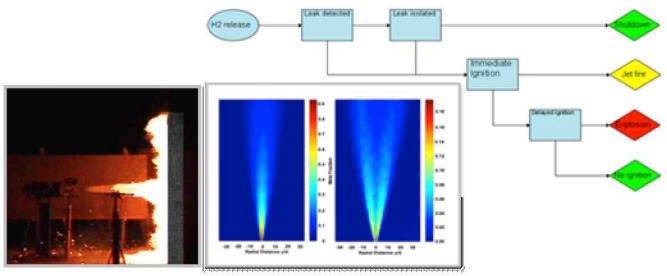


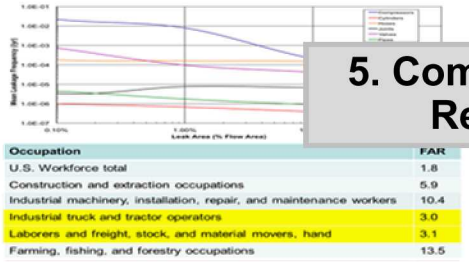
2. System & hazard description



3. Cause analysis

4. Consequence analysis





Occupation	FAR
U.S. Workforce total	1.8
Construction and extraction occupations	5.9
Industrial machinery, installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.4
Industrial truck and tractor operators	3.0
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	3.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13.5

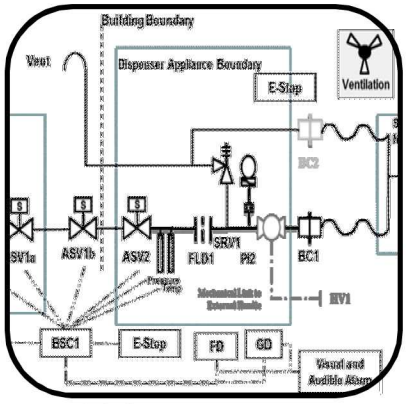
5. Communicate Results

User-specific – Elicit from range of stakeholders.

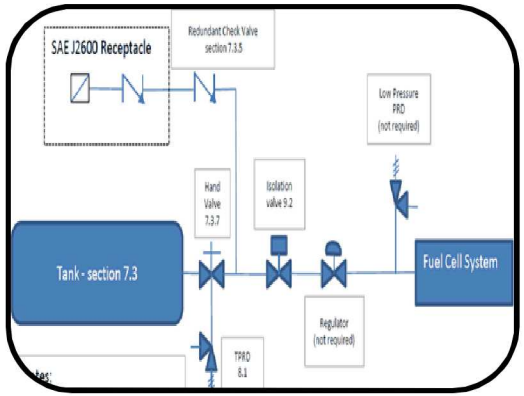
User-neutral – Establish science & engineering basis (with user input)

Current HyRAM QRA Analysis

- Focused on a gaseous hydrogen dispenser fueling forklifts located in a warehouse
- Analysis can be altered for generic fueling stations, but applicability is limited beyond that scope



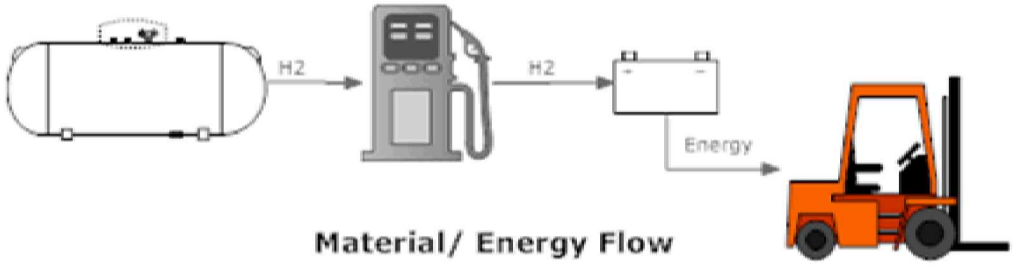
Dispenser



Fuel Cell



Vehicle

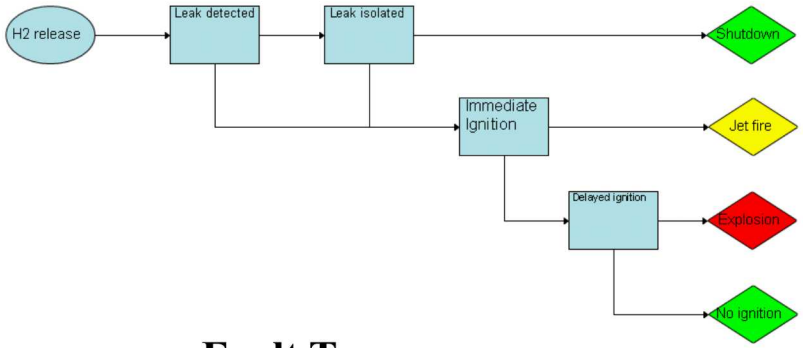


Greater Fidelity and Flexibility of QRA Models

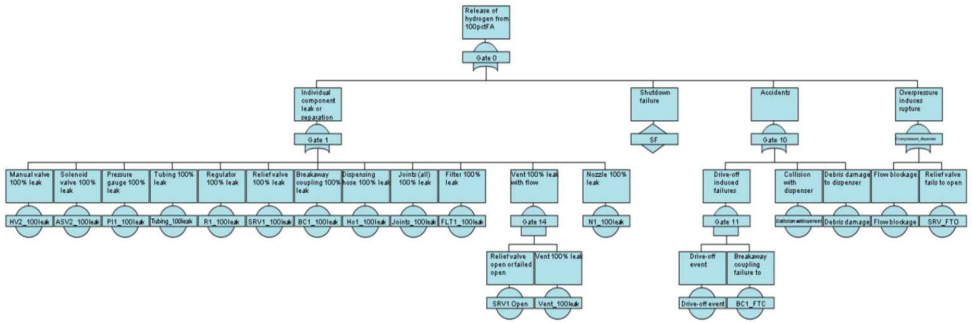
Objective: Expand HyRAM QRA beyond fueling stations

- **Customization of event and fault trees**
- Perform risk assessment and **calculate risk results in an efficient** manner
- Applicable for new hydrogen industries **beyond fueling stations**
- Underlying physics-based analysis would remain the same

Event Sequence Diagram

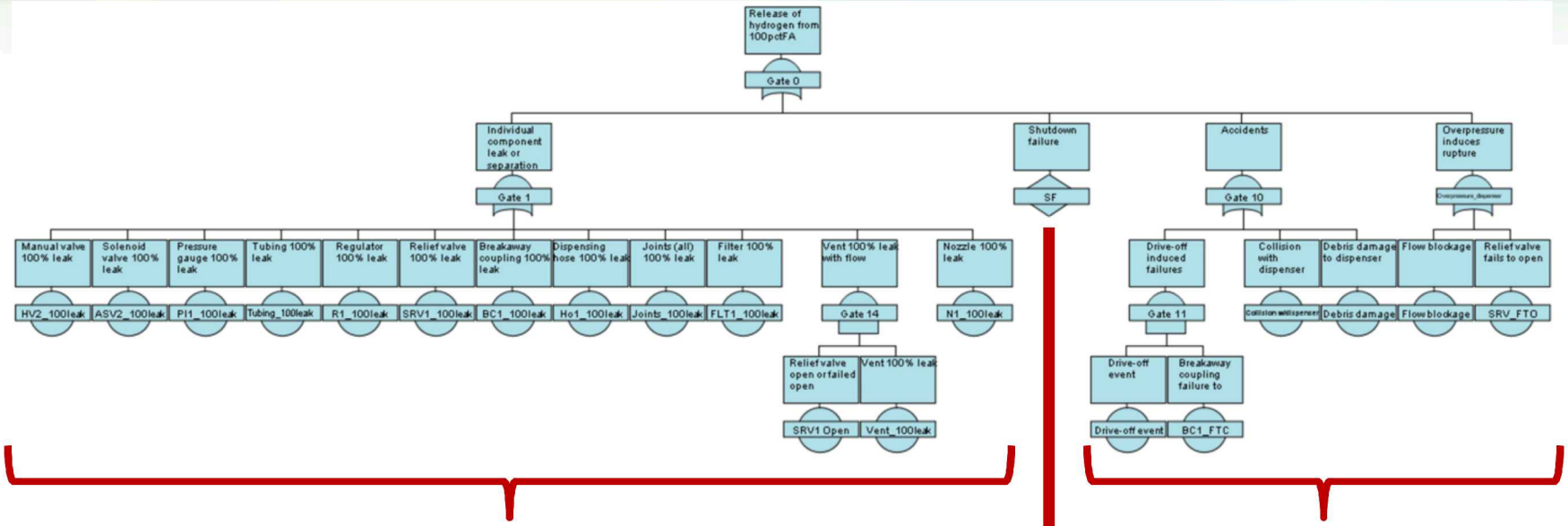


Fault Trees



Customization of scenario will lead to broader application of HyRAM and hydrogen QRA

Fault Tree Customization



Individual component leaks
Add/delete components

Accidents
Add/delete failure modes for components & scenarios

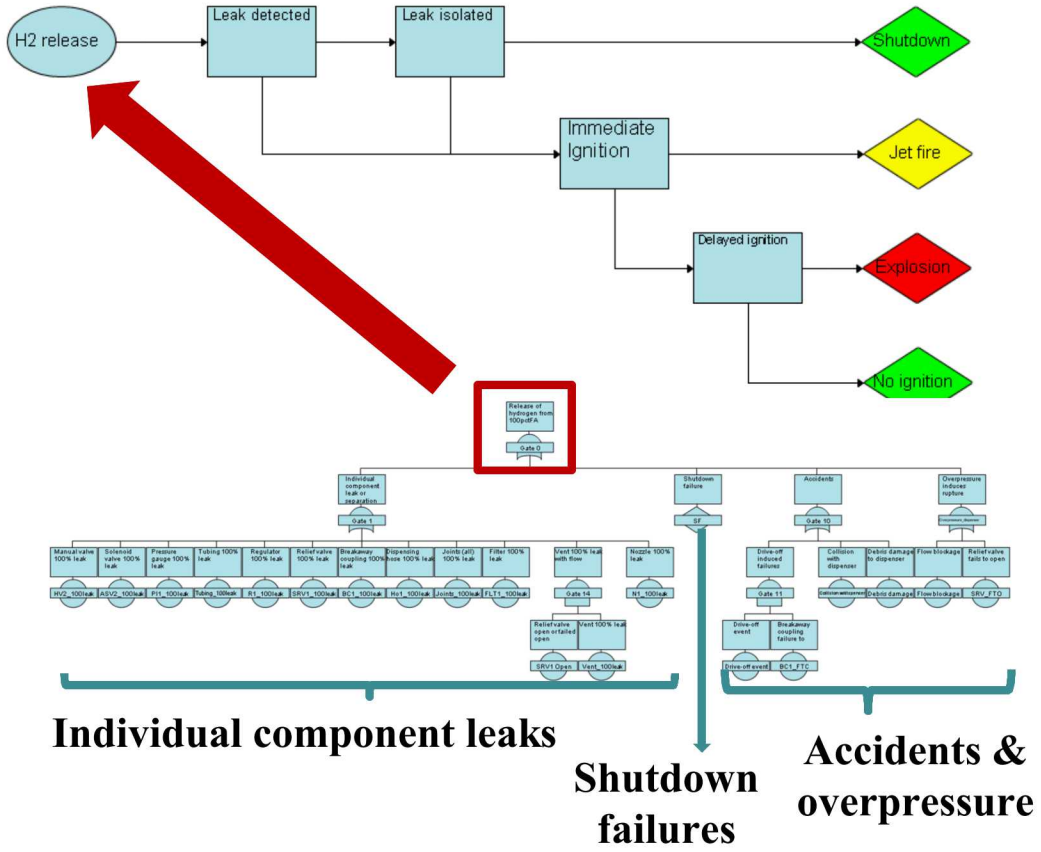
Shutdown failures
Add/delete failure modes for components & scenarios

Event Tree and Resulting Calculations

- Fault tree will feed into the overall event tree
- Resulting QRA results will remain the same:
  - Average Individual Risk (AIR): **Fatalities/year**
  - Fatal Accident Rate (FAR): **Fatalities in 10^8 person-hours**
  - Potential Loss of Life (PLL): **Fatalities/system-year**

	Risk Metric	Value	Unit
▶	Potential Loss of Life (PLL)	2.146e-05	Fatalities/system-year
	Fatal Accident Rate (FAR)	0.0245	Fatalities in 10^8 person-ho...
	Average individual risk (AIR)	6.556e-07	Fatalities/year

$$Risk \propto \sum_{i,j,k} P(\text{Release}_i) P(\text{Ignition}_j | \text{Release}_i) P(\text{Hazard}_k | \text{Ignition}_j \cap \text{Release}_i) P(\text{Harm} | \text{Hazard}_k)$$



Incorporation of Alternative Fuels

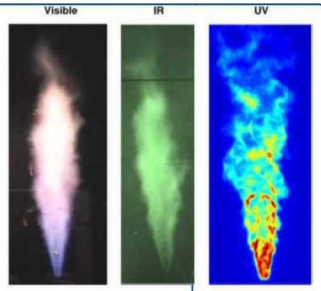
- QRA **beyond hydrogen**
- Customization of the components, failure modes and accidents, will allow for the risk analysis of alternative fuels (LNG, propane) ***with the addition of the appropriate physics/behavior models***
- Component release frequencies, failure frequencies, accident frequencies, ignition probabilities and gas detection probabilities would all have to be calculated

Elements of Quality QRA

- **Repeatability**
  - Defined objectives and scope
  - Clear definitions of failure modes, consequences, criteria, models, and data
  - Document the system, assumptions
- **Validity & Verifiability**
  - Data, models, system, and analysis must be sufficiently documented for a peer reviewer to evaluate assumptions, completeness, etc.
  - Use experimentally validated models (as available) and published models and data
- **Comparability**
  - Necessitates flexible modeling tools, documentation of methodology
- **Completeness**
  - Ability to update models as knowledge improves
  - Ensure that the analyzed system matches the system as built and operated

Hydrogen Behavior studies are at the foundation of HyRAM's consequence modeling capabilities

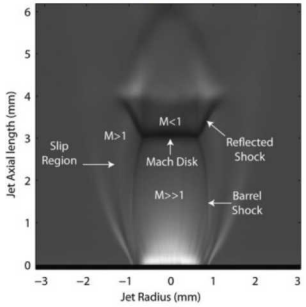
Radiative properties of H2 flames quantified

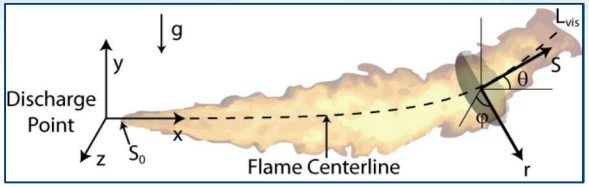




Barrier walls for risk reduction

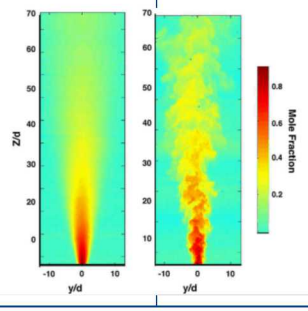
Ignition of under-expanded H2 jets





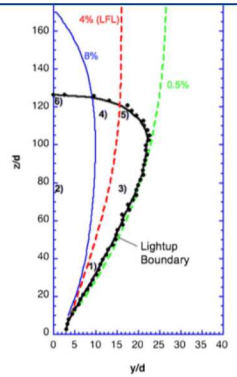
Buoyant jet flame model with multi-source radiation

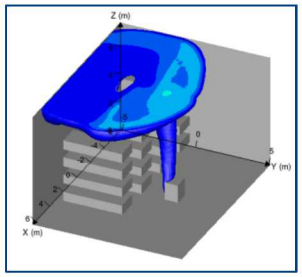
2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017



Advanced laser diagnostics applied to turbulent H2 combustion

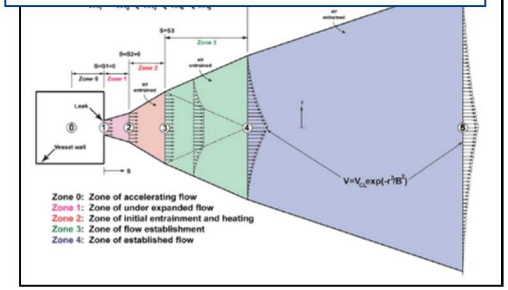
Ignition limits of turbulent H2 flows



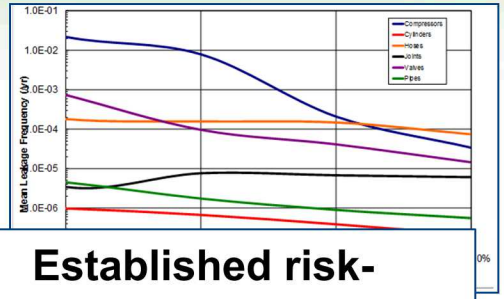


Experiment and simulation of indoor H2 releases

Laboratory-scale characterization of LH2 plumes and jets

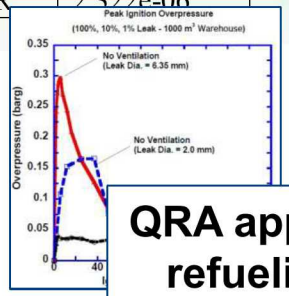


Quantitative Risk Assessment is enabling infrastructure deployment



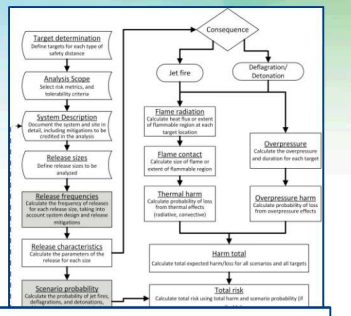
Established risk-informed processes for separation distances

PLL	5.084e-04
FAR	0.1161
AIR	2.322e-06



QRA applied to indoor refueling to inform code revision

Performance-based system layout demonstrated



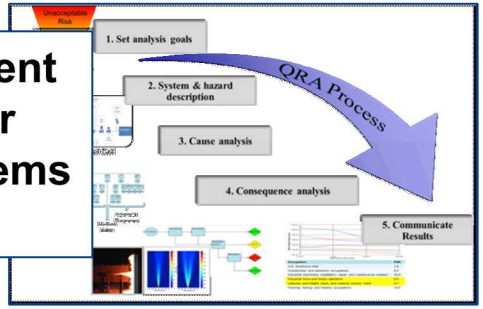
ISO TC197 WG24 incorporating QRA and behavior modeling

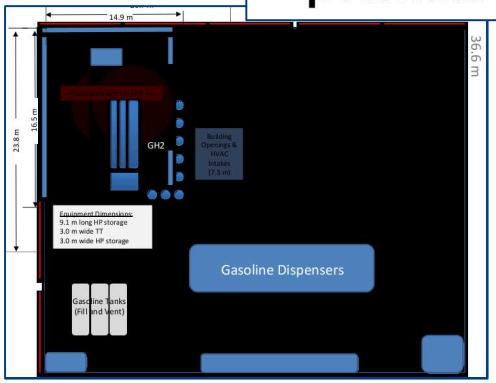
2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

QRA-informed separation distances in NFPA 2

20% station penetration potential due to QRA

Risk assessment proposed for hydrogen systems at ICHS





HyRAM
HYDROGEN RISK ASSESSMENT MODELS

Scenario Ranking	Cut Sets	Importance Measure		
Scenario	End State Type	Avg. Events/Year	PLL Contrib	
10pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.	
1pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.	
10pct R				
1pct R				
100pct				
0.1pct				

Public release of HyRAM R&D tool