

European Hydrogen Safety Panel (EHSP) Clean Hydrogen JU Webinar "Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) for hydrogen safety analysis ", 07 December 2022

CFD for modelling of hydrogen releases and dispersion

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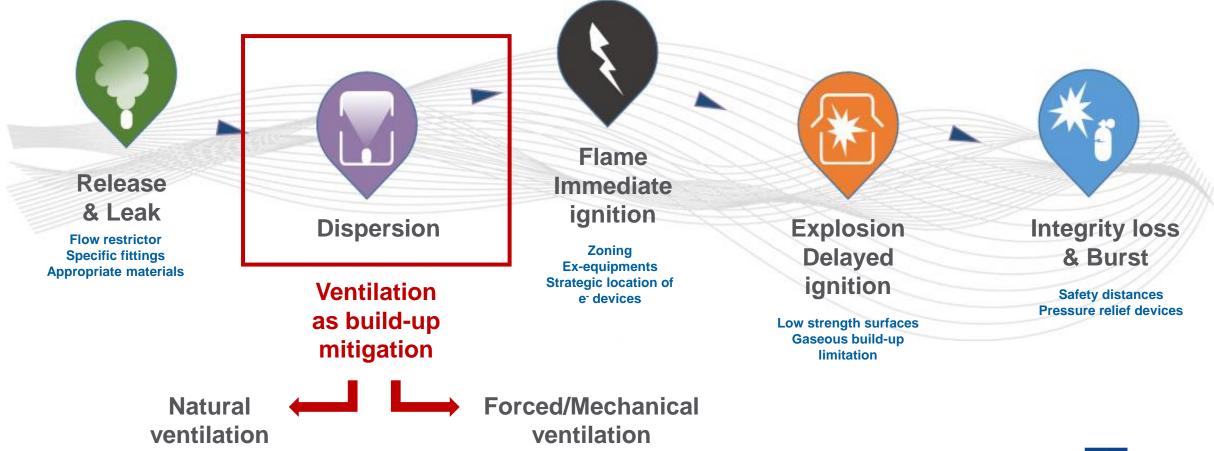






Accidental kindling chain

Manage hazards to provide safe applications





Natural ventilation

Simulation validation vs exp measurements for H2

1m³ enclosure (release D= 27.2 mm, h=8cm)

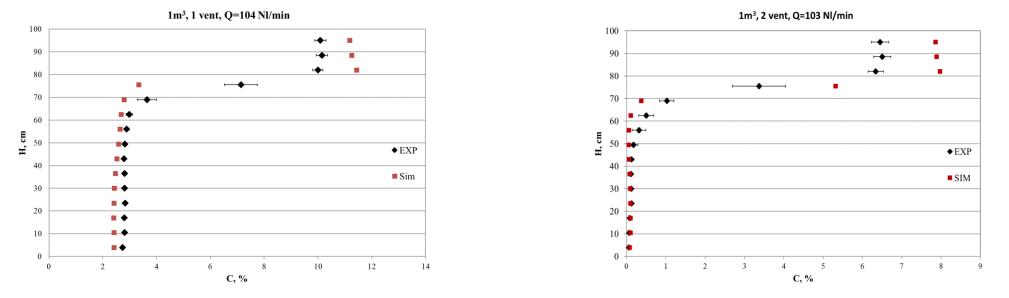
• **1 opening** (h=180 mm, w=960 mm)

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Partnership

• **2 openings** (h=180 mm, w=960 mm)

→ the computational time (k- ε model) is reasonable (~1 day to achieve a steady state)



→ CFD results in good agreement with the exp measurements (exp error is of 3%)



15 Sensors

6.5 cm

95 cm

Injection

1 8 cm

Natural ventilation

Simulation validation vs exp measurements for H2

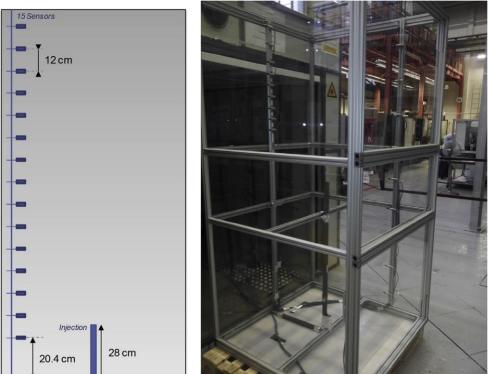
2m³ enclosure (release D= 27.2 mm, h=28cm)

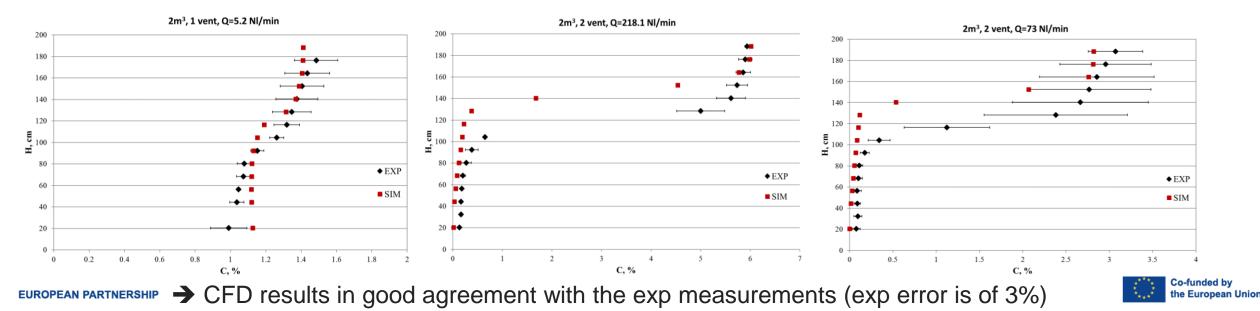
• **1 opening** (h=190 mm, w=900 mm)

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- 2 openings (h=190 mm, w=900 mm)
- → the computational time (k- ε model) is reasonable (~1 day to achieve a steady state)





Forced/Mechanical ventilation

Simulation validation vs exp measurements for He

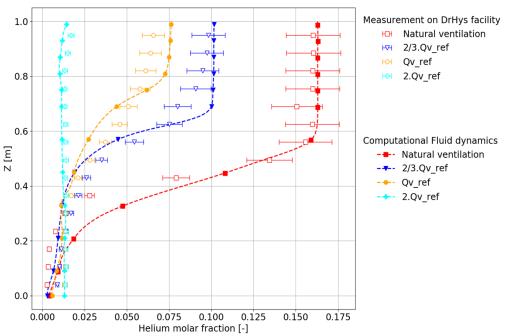
1m³ enclosure (release D=4-18 mm, h=8cm)

• opening

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- Ventilation: circular (D=16 cm)
- Bottom free: rectangular (h=15 cm, w=30cm)
- Ventilation: 0-300 m³/h
- \rightarrow the computational time (k- ϵ and k-omega models) is reasonable (several days to achieve a steady state)



Good agreement for He concentration between measurements and CFD results

- In terms of concentration

point

Connection to mechanical ventilation

Helium sensors

Helium releasing

system

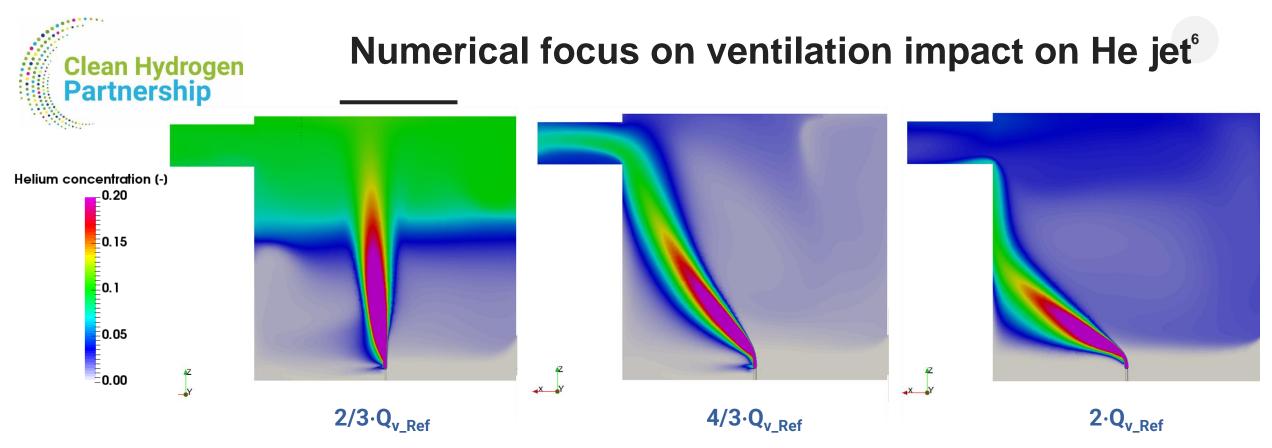
In terms of distribution behavior

⇒ Additional numerical calculations were performed to better understand transition behaviour



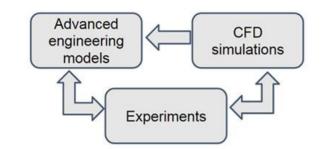
Opening

for inner fresh air



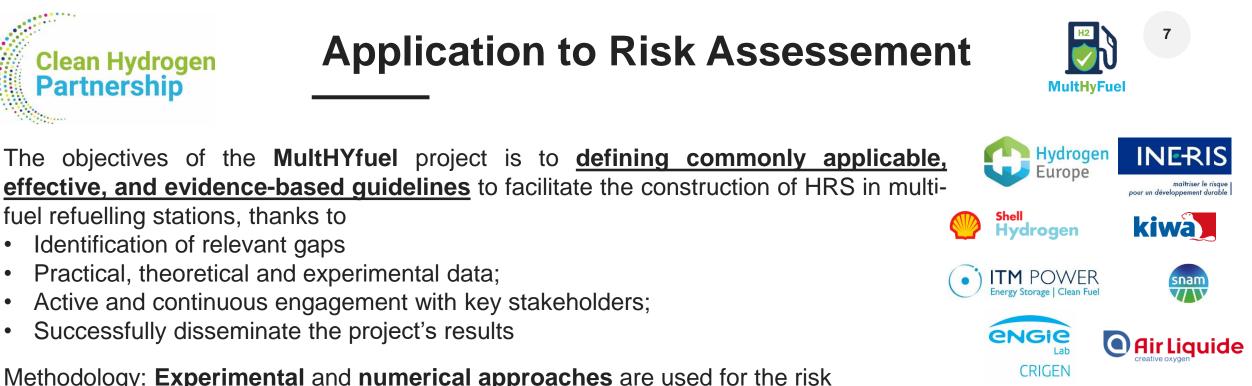
According to ventilation, the jet seems directly oriented in the outlet flow, induced by the ventilation, without mixing with the other parts of the enclosure...

In this configuration can not be computed by 1-D distribution and hard to be measured measurements



 \Rightarrow More investigations are in progress in order to better define this behaviour (e.g. other Q_v , other Q_r ...)





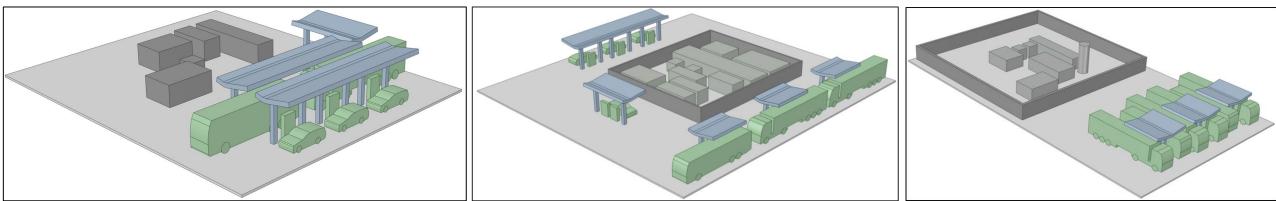
BESPOKE RESEARCH AND

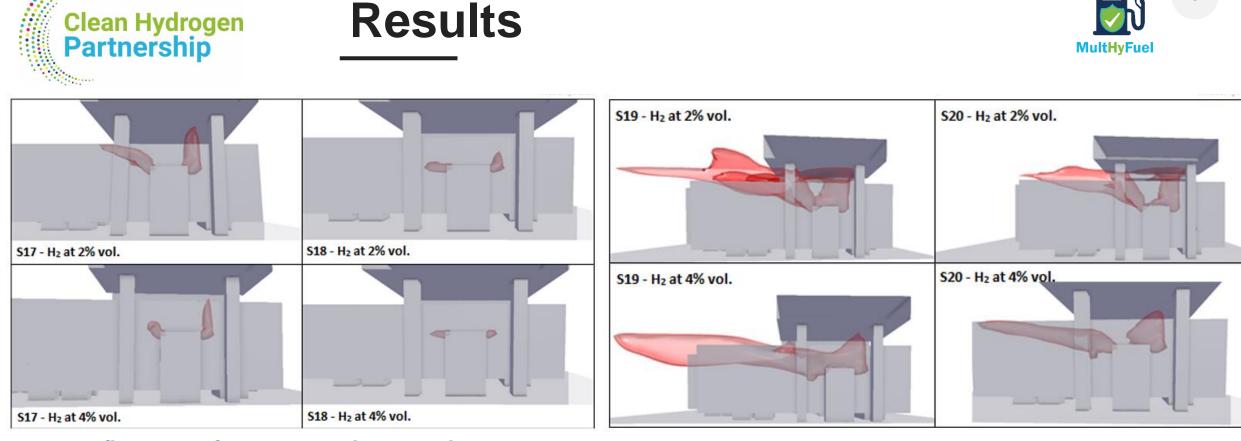
CONSULTANCY FROM

HSE

Methodology: **Experimental** and **numerical approaches** are used for the risk assessment

- 0D/1D correlations for the build-up dispersion
- 3D CFD, to capture the full stratification, impact of obstacles and forced ventilation





flow rate of 1.5 g/s, wind F1.5 and D5

flow rate of 14.8 g/s, wind F1.5 and D5

CFD results demonstrates that the wind condition as well as the ambient geometry has a strong impact on the results, hence for the realistic scenario, where the associated safety distance must be precisely evaluated a CFD approach can be used to reduce the conservative 1D results



Conclusion & Recommendations

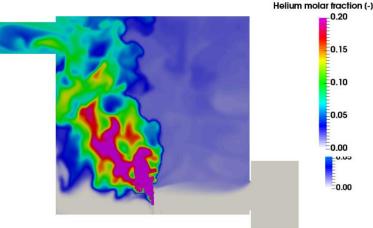


Conclusion for CFD

- Appropriate CFD approach can be used for modeling of natural, mechanical ventilations
- Good agreement were shown between CFD & experiments
- CFD approach can be used to
 - develop & validate simple models
 - preparer experiments
 - perform detailed/refined risk assessment

Recommendations for CFD

- Special attention should be paid to
 - the turbulence model
 - the mesh
 - CPU time/accuracy trade-off
- · Validate CFD against experimental results in similar conditions







Keep in touch/Thank you

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For further information https://www.clean-hydrogen.europa.eu/



