

Dissemination Conference of HyTunnel-CS project "PNR for safety of hydrogen driven vehicles and transport through tunnels and similar confined spaces" 14-15 July 2022, Brussels

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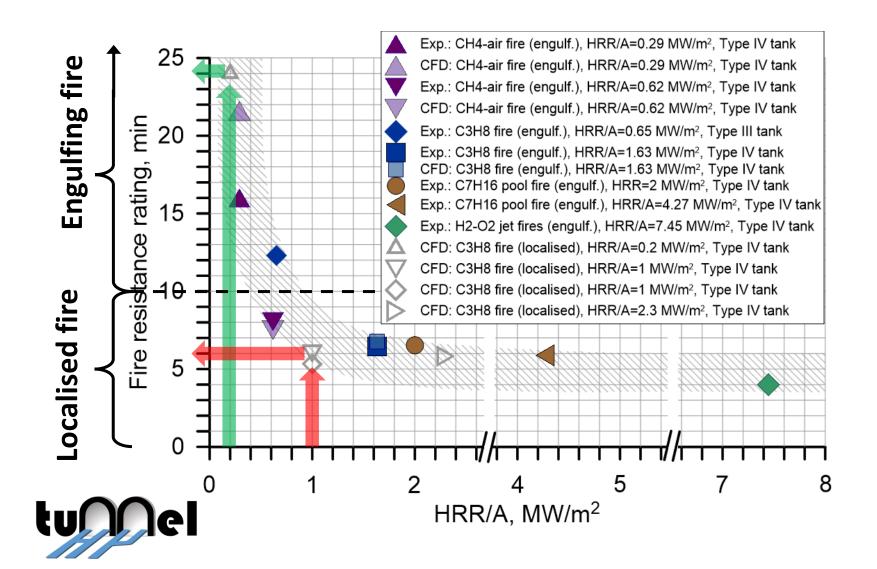
Heat release rate, fire resistance rating and contribution of hydrogen released through TPRD to vehicle fire

Kashkarov S., Makarov D., Molkov V.

Abbreviations and definitions

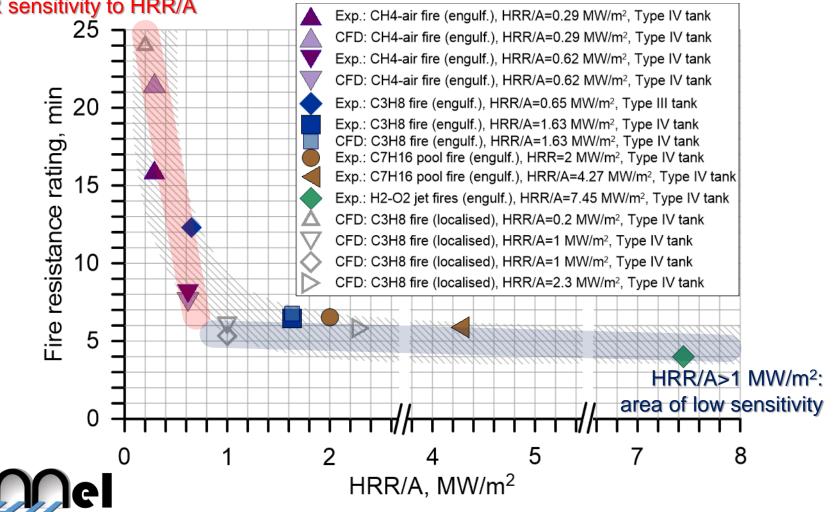
- FRR Fire resistance rating: time from burner ignition until tank's rupture in a fire (without TPRD/failed TPRD or localised fire far from TPRD) [min]
- HRR Total heat release rate of a fire source [MW]
- HRR/A Specific HRR: total HRR produced by a fire source of the area A [MW/m²]
- LNB Leak-no-burst safety technology, producing hydrogen micro-leaks from the tank in the event of a fire and releasing hydrogen safely
- TPRD Thermally activated pressure relief device.

Fire resistance vs fire HRR/A How can the fire test protocol be "cheated"?



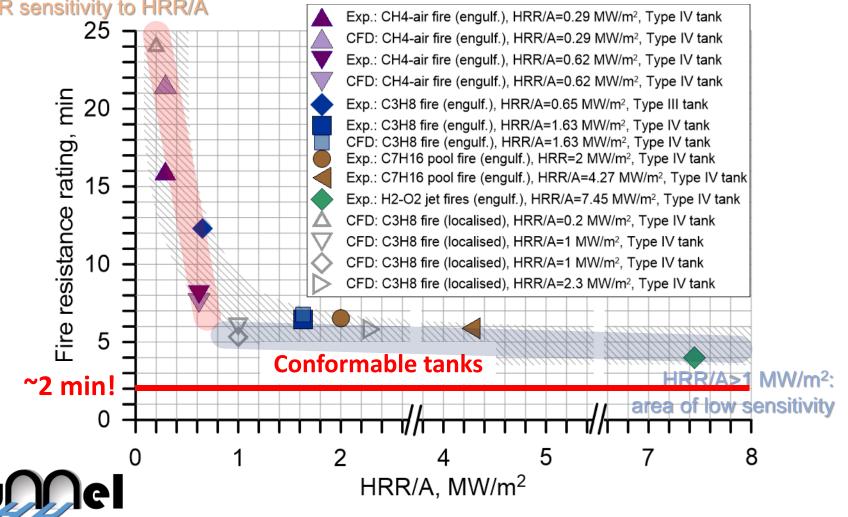
Fire resistance vs fire HRR/A High and low FRR sensitivity

HRR/A<1 MW/m²: area of high FRR sensitivity to HRR/A

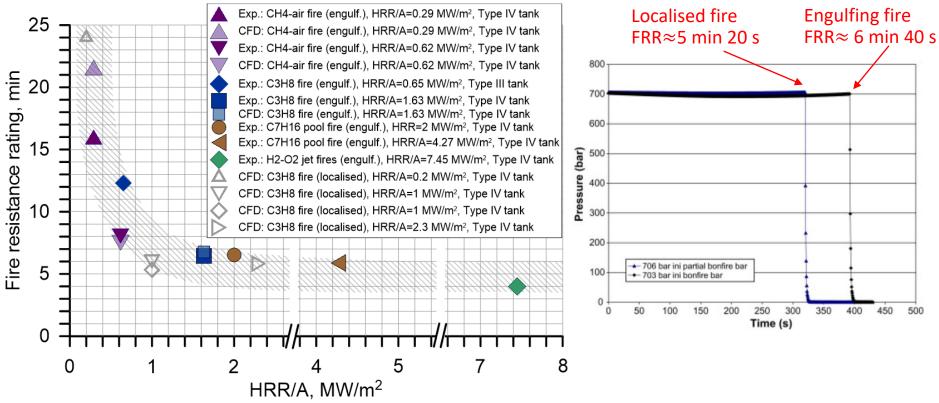


Fire resistance vs fire HRR/A FRR is mush shorter for conformable tanks!

HRR/A<1 MW/m²: area of high FRR sensitivity to HRR/A



Fire resistance vs fire HRR/A Liquid fuel fires and their HRR/A



References:

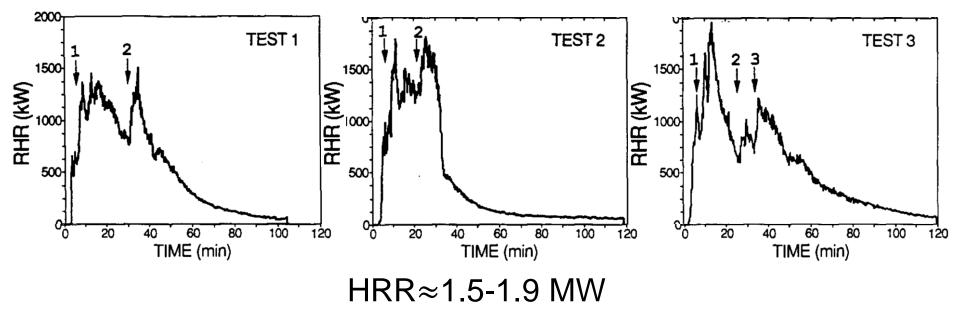
- Heselden, Proceedings of the 2nd International Symposium on Aerodynamics and Ventilation of Vehicle Tunnels, Cambridge, UK, 23-25.03.1976
- H. Ingason, Y.Z. Li, Fire Safety Journal, 91, 2017, 399–406
- Baalisampang, T., Abbassi, R., Garaniya, V., Khan, F., Dadashzadeh, M., 2018. Review and analysis of fire and explosion accidents in maritime transportation. Ocean Eng.
- H. Ignason and Y. Z. Li. Spilled liquid fires in tunnels, FSJ, 2017.
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Heat release rates (HRRs) in vehicle fires



HRR in vehicle fires Example#1 – HRR per one passenger car

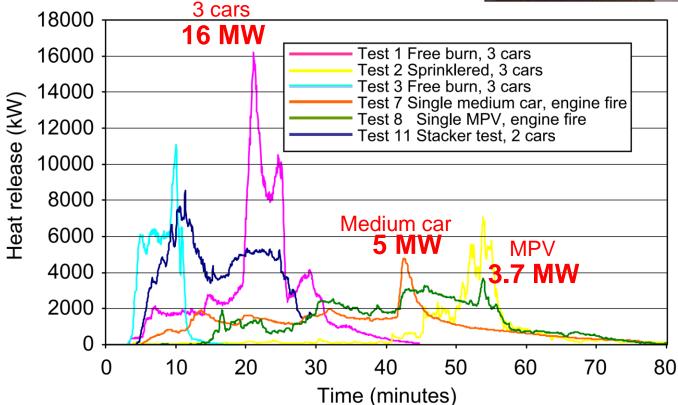
Test no.	Car model	Mass before test without fuel (kg)
1	Ford Taunus 1.6	990
2	Datsun 160J Sedan	918
3	Datsun 180B Sedan	1102



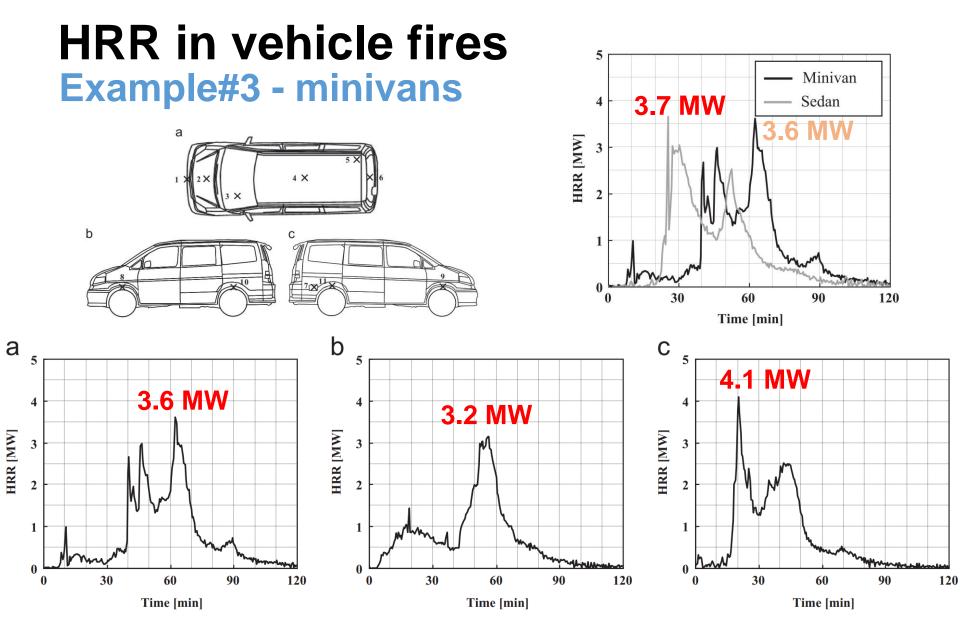
Reference: Mangs, J., Keski-Rahkonen, O., 1994. Characterization of the Fire Behaviour of a Burning Passenger Car. Part I: Car Fire Experiments. Fire Safety Journal 23, 17–35.

HRR in vehicle fires Example#2 – multiple cars



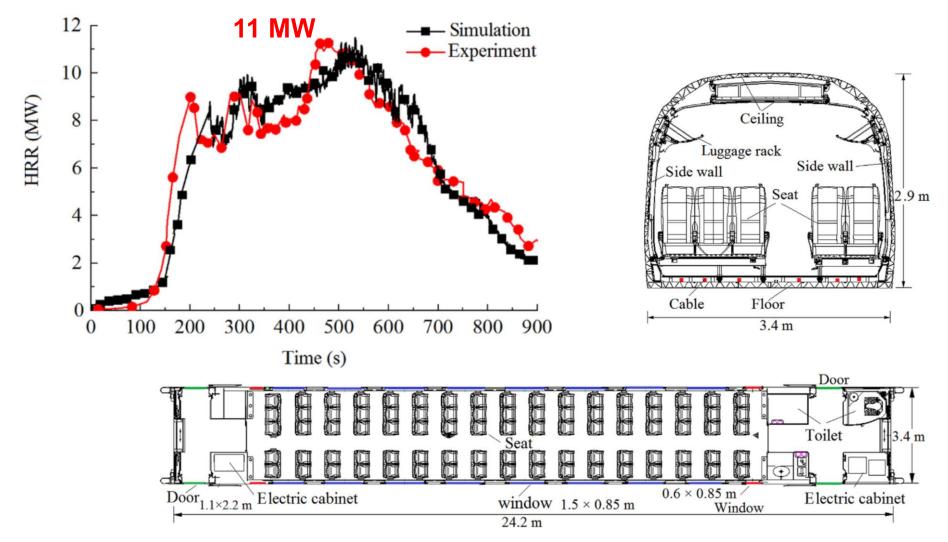


Reference: Merci B., Shipp M., 2013. Smoke and heat control for fires in large car parks: Lessons learnt from research?. Fire Safety Journal.



Reference: Okamoto, K., Otake, T., Miyamoto, H., Honma, M., Watanabe, N., 2013. Burning behavior of minivan passenger cars. Fire Safety Journal 62, 272–280.

HRR in vehicle fires Example#4 - train



Reference: Zhou, Y., Wang, H., Bi, H., Liu, X., Gou, Q., 2020. Heat release rate of high-speed train fire in railway tunnels. Tunnelling and Underground Space Technology 105.

Hydrogen release contribution to the total vehicle fire HRR

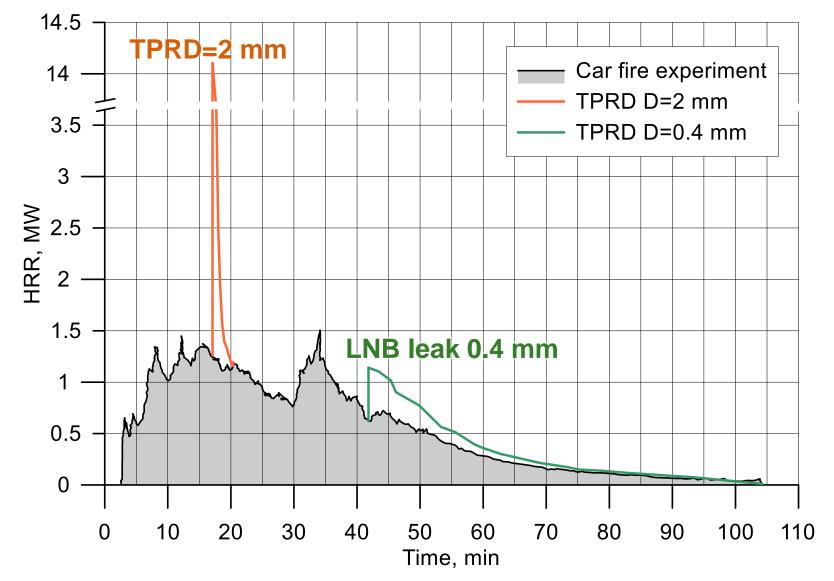


TPRD orifice sizes Hydrogen releases and HRRs

- Using experimental data from tests with micro LNB tanks at CEA, the estimated maximum orifice size equivalent to the cumulative size of the leaks is D=0.4 mm
- Used orifice sizes:
 - **D=2 mm**
 - **D=0.4 mm**

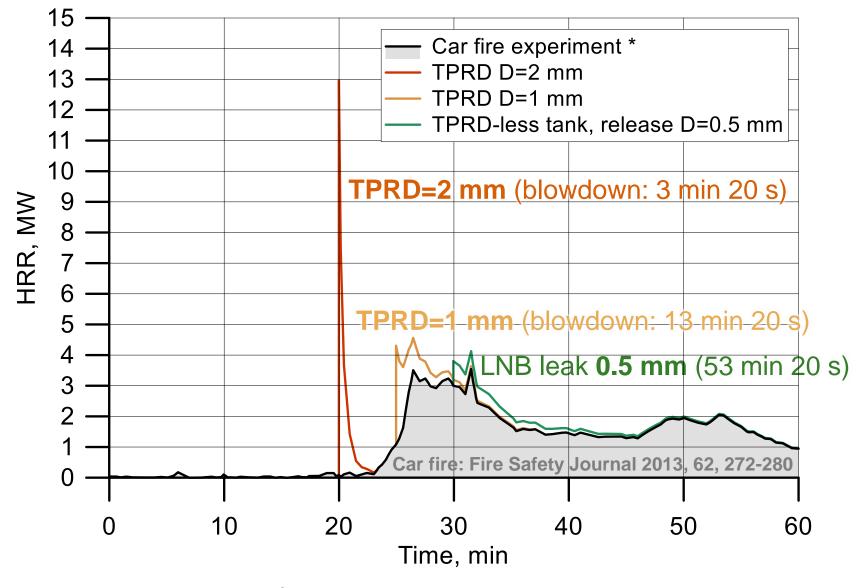


H2 release contribution to car fire HRR



Release from 62.4 L and 70 MPa tank

H2 release contribution to car fire HRR



Release from 62.4 L and 70 MPa tank

Conclusions

- The reduction of TPRD orifice size to below 0.5 mm and the use of explosion free in a fire tanks practically does not increase the contribution of the jet fire's HRR to the overall vehicle HRR
- This is unlike an ordinary TPRD orifice size, e.g. 2 mm, which increase HRR as much as 4-5 times (depending on a vehicle)
- GTR#13 fire test protocol should be updated, so that both, localised and engulfing portions include the gasoline/diesel fires – equivalent HRR/A
- Self-venting tanks should be introduced explicitly in GTR#13





Acknowledgements

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AND HYDROGEN JOINT

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The EU Framework Programm

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