

HyRAM V1.0 User Guide

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March, 2016

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Abbreviations

AIR	Average Individual Risk
CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamics
ESD	Event Sequence Diagram
FAR	Fatal Accident Rate
FCTO	Fuel Cell Technologies Office
FT	Fault Tree
HyRAM	Hydrogen Risk Assessment Models
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
P&ID	Piping and Instrumentation Diagram
PLL	Potential Loss of Life
QRA	Quantitative Risk Assessment

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. What is HyRAM?

Hydrogen Risk Assessment Models (HyRAM) is a prototype software toolkit that integrates data and methods relevant to assessing the safety of hydrogen fueling and storage infrastructure. The HyRAM toolkit integrates deterministic and probabilistic models for quantifying accident scenarios, predicting physical effects, and characterizing the impact of hydrogen hazards, including thermal effects from jet fires and thermal pressure effects from deflagration. HyRAM version 1.0 incorporates generic probabilities for equipment failures for nine types of components, and probabilistic models for the impact of heat flux on humans and structures, with computationally and experimentally validated models of various aspects of gaseous hydrogen release and flame physics.

HyRAM is a software prototype being developed by Sandia National Laboratories for the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's Fuel Cell Technologies Office (FCTO).

1.2. Purpose of this Guide

This document provides an example of how to use HyRAM to conduct analysis of a fueling facility. This document will guide users through the software and how to enter and edit certain inputs that are specific to the user-defined facility. Description of the methodology and models contained in HyRAM is provided in [1].

This User's Guide is intended to capture the main features of HyRAM version 1.0 (any HyRAM version numbered as 1.0.X.XXX). This user guide was created with HyRAM 1.0.1.798. Due to ongoing software development activities, newer versions of HyRAM may have differences from this guide.

1.3. Requirements

HyRAM is a research software tool under active development at Sandia National Laboratories for the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's Fuel Cell Technologies Office. HyRAM 1.0 is available as a free executable download from hram.sandia.gov. After download users must also request a free product registration key via email.

HyRAM was designed to be installed on any 32-or-64-bit Intel-compatible computer with more than 4GB/RAM and 4GB free persistent storage (hard drive space), running Microsoft Windows 98 or later.

The intended users are experienced safety professionals and researchers who are familiar with the modeling assumptions, limitations, and interpretation of QRA and consequence models.

1.4. HyRAM License Terms

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2. BASIC FUNCTIONS

2.1. Save/Load Workspace

The Save/Load Workspace can be found in the **File** menu at the top left corner of the program window. The Save Workspace button functions as a “Save As” button. To save a workspace and the resulting data, click the Save Workspace option. To load a workspace that has been previously saved, click the Load Workspace option.

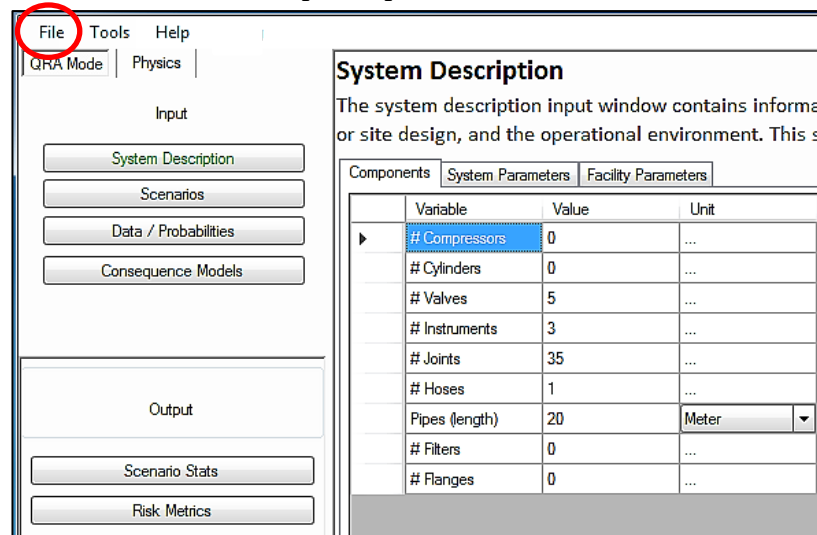


Figure 1 - Save/Load Workspace

2.2. Changing Units

HYRAM contains a built-in unit conversion function. For variables with a unit, the unit must be selected before inputting a value. If a value is entered before a unit, when a different unit is selected, the software will convert the entered value into the new value corresponding to the selected unit. To change units for a variable, find the drop down bar in the unit column, click on the **arrow** next to the bar; this will reveal a **list of possible units**. Click on a new unit to select it.

2.2.1. Engineering Toolkit

The user can also utilize the Engineering Toolkit under **Tools** to determine some parameters of a given system. Other tabs are available under **Tools** as will be discussed in the following sections.

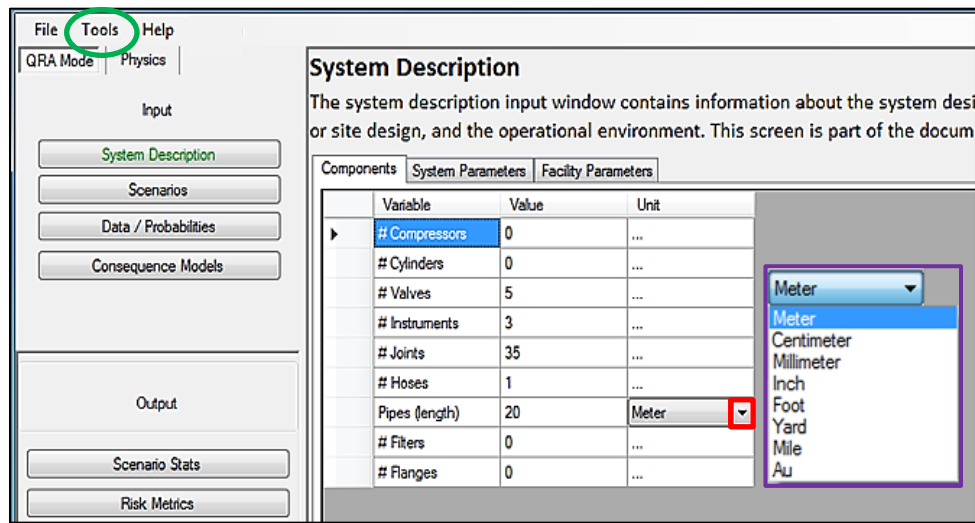


Figure 2 - Changing Units

The Engineering Toolkit has three tabs to determine various quantities: Temperature, Pressure and Density; Tank Mass; and Mass Flow Rate. In the Temperature, Pressure and Density tab the user enters two known quantities to determine an unknown quantity. When the user selects which parameter to **Calculate**, the parameter will be “grayed out” and no value can be entered in the corresponding box. In the following example, the density is chosen under **Calculate**.... The temperature is 300 K and the pressure is 250 bar. With these two values entered, the **Calculate Density** button can be clicked to determine the density; in this case, the calculated density is 0.0175 g/cm^3 .

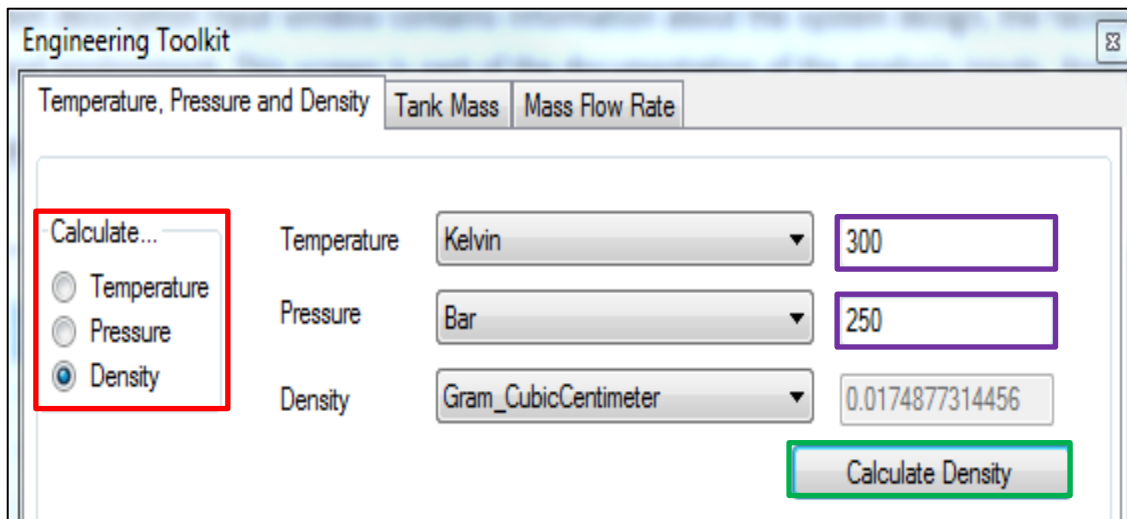
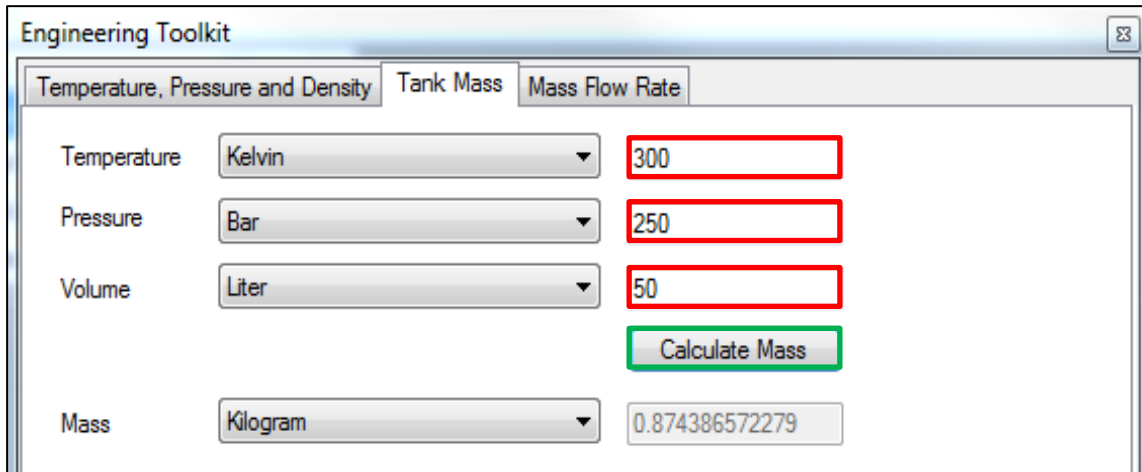


Figure 3 - Example calculation for Temperature, Pressure and Density tab.

The Tank Mass tab determines the mass of hydrogen inside a given tank. The user supplies inputs for the **Temperature**, **Pressure**, and **Volume**. In the example below, the temperature is 300 K, the pressure is 250 bar and the volume is 50 L. Once all the inputs are provided, the user can click **Calculate Mass**; in this example the calculated mass is 0.874 kg.



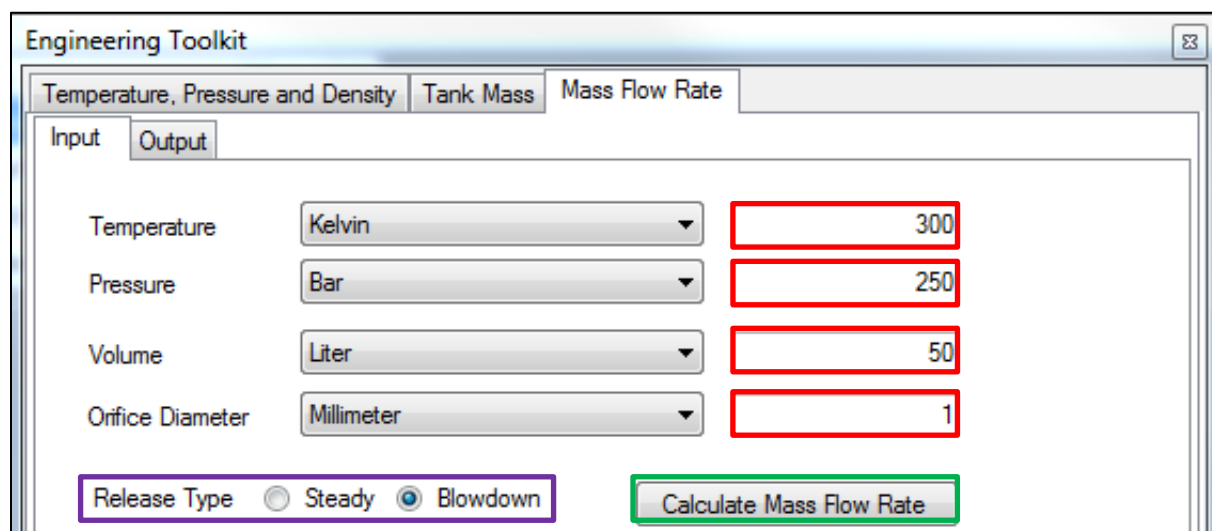
The screenshot shows the 'Engineering Toolkit' window with the 'Tank Mass' tab selected. The 'Temperature, Pressure and Density' tab is also visible. The inputs are as follows:

Parameter	Unit	Value
Temperature	Kelvin	300
Pressure	Bar	250
Volume	Liter	50
Mass	Kilogram	0.874386572279

The 'Calculate Mass' button is highlighted in green.

Figure 4 - Example calculation for hydrogen mass in Tank Mass tab.

The Mass Flow Rate tab is used to determine mass flow rates for either a steady or blowdown type of release. In addition to inputting the **Temperature**, **Pressure** and **Volume** as shown in Figure 4, the user also inputs the **Orifice Diameter** (i.e., the release diameter). The user must also select the **Release Type** before clicking the **Calculate Mass Flow Rate** button. In the following example, the orifice diameter is 1 mm and the release type is a blowdown, in addition to the values provided in Figure 4.



The screenshot shows the 'Engineering Toolkit' window with the 'Mass Flow Rate' tab selected. The 'Input' and 'Output' tabs are also visible. The inputs are as follows:

Parameter	Unit	Value
Temperature	Kelvin	300
Pressure	Bar	250
Volume	Liter	50
Orifice Diameter	Millimeter	1
Release Type	Steady / Blowdown	Blowdown

The 'Calculate Mass Flow Rate' button is highlighted in green.

Figure 5 - Example Input for Mass Flow Rate tab.

When the user clicks **Calculate Mass Flow Rate** button, the screen will change to the output tab. The Output tab is shown below, with the **Time to Empty (seconds)** equal to 480.8 seconds. The user may also select to save an image of the plot by clicking **Save Plot**.

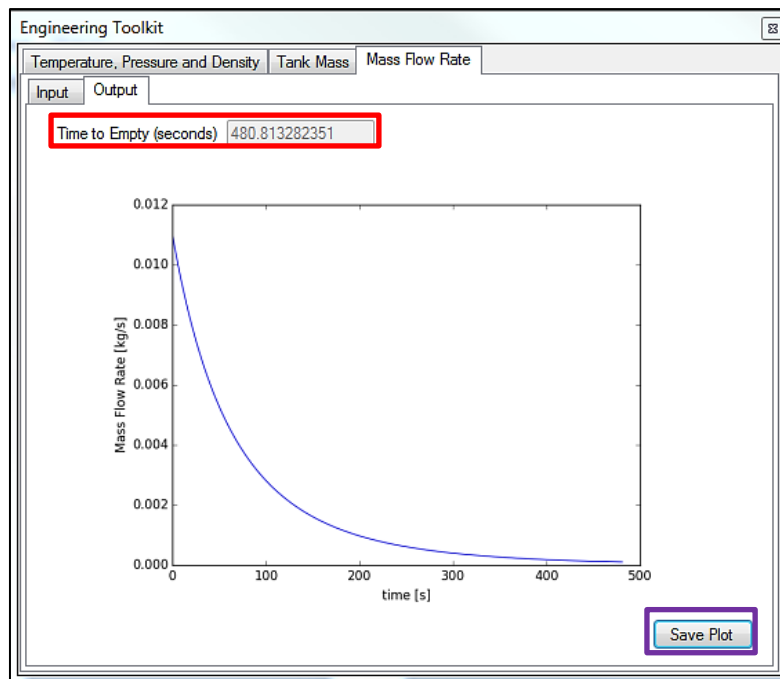


Figure 6 - Mass Flow Rate Output tab.

2.2.2. Reset All Defaults and Inputs to Zero

Warning: This feature is not yet active (in HyRAM version 1.0.1.798).

2.2.3. QRA Master Input Editor

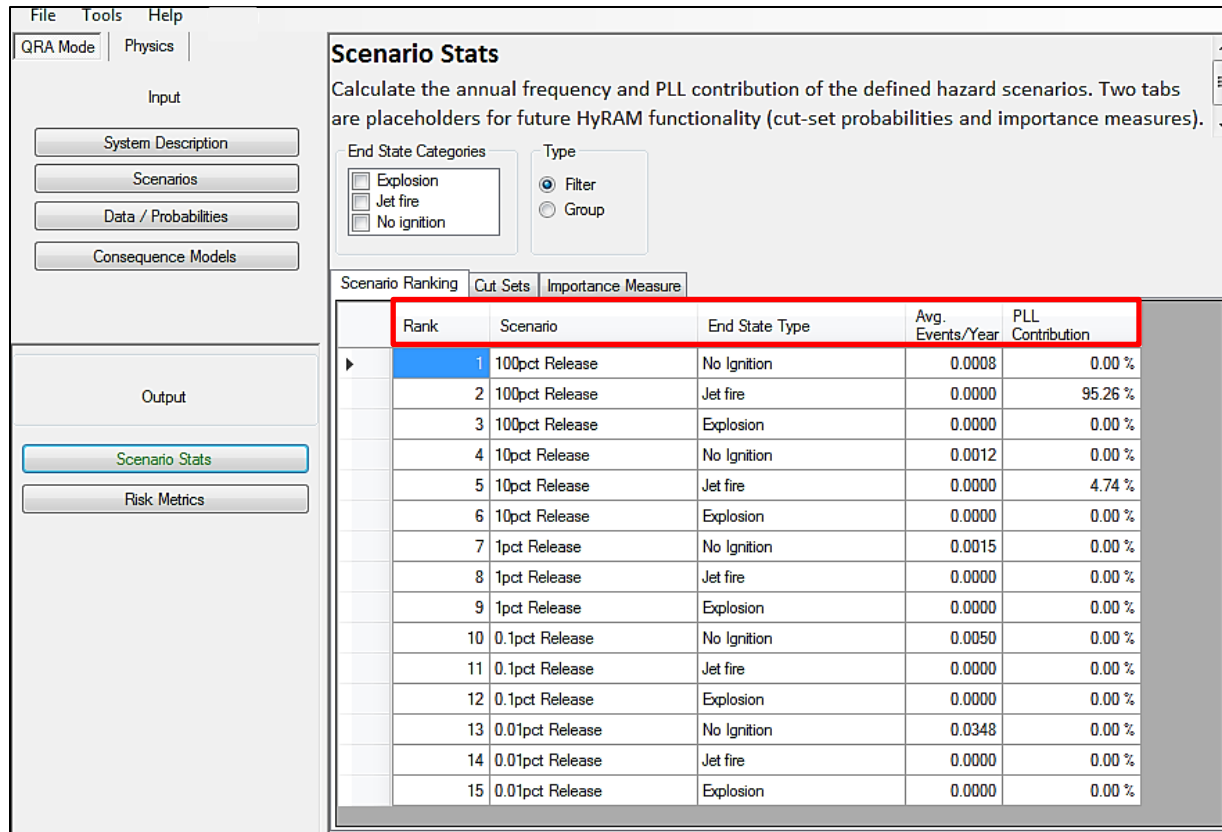
Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) Master Input Editor tab provides the user with a quick view of the System Description inputs. The user can edit any of the values in this window and the changes will be reflected in the System Description tabs. Refer to Section 4.1 for further information on these tabs and variables.

Note: Because the System Description tab is a “loaded” window, the user will have to move away from this tab for the changes to be visible. For example, after changing inputs in the QRA Master Input Editor, close the window, click on the Scenarios tab, and then go back to System Description tab to see the changes made in the QRA Master Input Editor.

2.3. Sorting

All inputs are pre-organized. To change the rank or sorting of a column, click on the **title box** of the column. This will change the rank to numerical or alphabetical depending on the column input. Clicking the title box again will reverse the sort order.

Note: Sorting is not enabled for all columns.



Scenario Stats
Calculate the annual frequency and PLL contribution of the defined hazard scenarios. Two tabs are placeholders for future HyRAM functionality (cut-set probabilities and importance measures).

End State Categories: ☐ Explosion ☐ Jet fire ☐ No ignition

Type: ☒ Filter ☐ Group

Scenario Ranking | Cut Sets | Importance Measure

Rank	Scenario	End State Type	Avg. Events/Year	PLL Contribution
1	100pct Release	No Ignition	0.0008	0.00 %
2	100pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	95.26 %
3	100pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
4	10pct Release	No Ignition	0.0012	0.00 %
5	10pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	4.74 %
6	10pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
7	1pct Release	No Ignition	0.0015	0.00 %
8	1pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
9	1pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
10	0.1pct Release	No Ignition	0.0050	0.00 %
11	0.1pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
12	0.1pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
13	0.01pct Release	No Ignition	0.0348	0.00 %
14	0.01pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
15	0.01pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %

Figure 7 - Sorting

2.4. Copying Tables to Paste into Other Programs

HyRAM tables may be copied into external programs such as Microsoft Word and Excel. To do so, select all of the cells of the table and press Ctrl+C. Tables may be pasted into external programs using Ctrl+V or pasting options defined by the external program.

3. GENERIC INDOOR FUELING SYSTEM EXAMPLE

For this document, the inputs are based off of a generic indoor fueling system that was designed with the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) requirements for hydrogen systems (NFPA 2) and industry practices. The example installation is based off of the generic indoor fueling system further documented in [1] and [3].

The system is a hydrogen dispenser located within a warehouse facility. The facility is a free-standing industrial frame structure. Interior dimensions are: 100 m (length) × 100 m (width) × 7.62 m (height). There are 50 employees in the warehouse at any time. Personnel each work 2,000 hours per year. In this example, most workers are located within 50 m of the dispenser due to building design. The vehicle fleet contains 150 vehicles that are operated 24 hours/day and 350 days/year. Each vehicle holds 1 kg of hydrogen and is refueled once per day.

The dispenser delivers gaseous hydrogen at 35 MPa. The dispenser operates for up to 5 minutes per fueling event, and the internal hydrogen temperature is 15°C. All piping in the storage system has an outer diameter (OD) of 3/8", wall thickness of 0.065", and the material is ASTM A269 seamless 316 stainless steel piping. The orifice diameter within the piping is 3.25 mm. The facility temperature is 15°C and pressure is atmospheric (0.101325 MPa). Figure 8 contains the Piping and Instrumentation Diagram (P&ID) for the generic dispenser. The part count only includes components inside the building and on the main process line: one hose, 20 m of piping, five valves (ASV2, HV1, BC1, SRV1, and N1), three instruments, and 35 joints. The system also contains additional components (not pictured; within the Dispenser Appliance Boundary): two cylinders, two valves, two instruments, eight joints, 10 m of piping, and three filters.

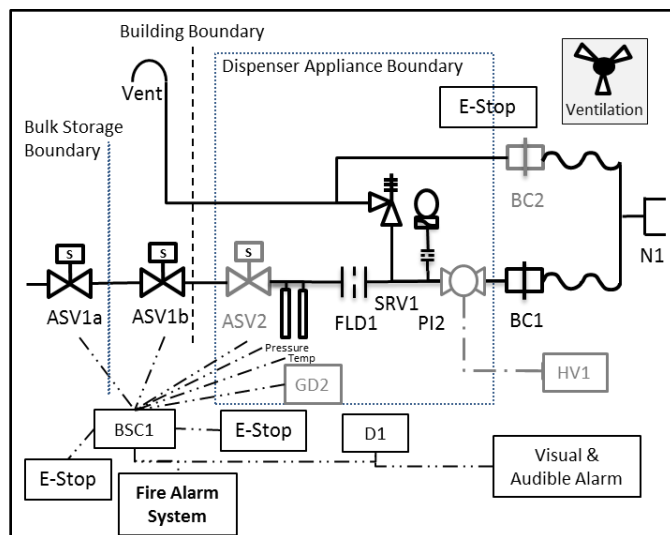
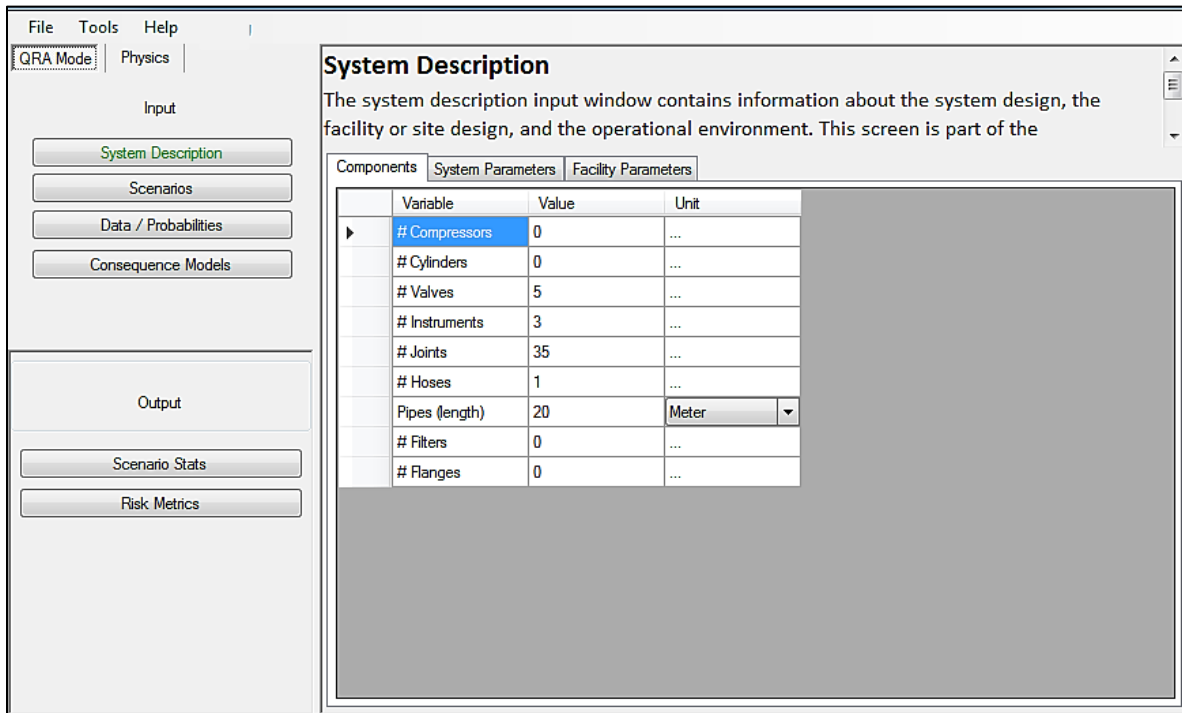


Figure 8 - P&ID for the generic dispenser used in this example [3].

4. QRA MODE – INPUT

4.1. System Description

The System Description window contains three tabs (Components, System Parameters, and Facility Parameters) which enable the user to input design specifications for the system.



System Description

The system description input window contains information about the system design, the facility or site design, and the operational environment. This screen is part of the

Components | System Parameters | Facility Parameters

Variable	Value	Unit
# Compressors	0	...
# Cylinders	0	...
# Valves	5	...
# Instruments	3	...
# Joints	35	...
# Hoses	1	...
Pipes (length)	20	Meter
# Filters	0	...
# Flanges	0	...

Figure 9 - System Description window

4.1.1. Components

The Components tab contains user input for nine types of components commonly seen in hydrogen applications. The user should refer to a P&ID for the proper number of components. Based on the preceding example, the Components **input** would be:

Components			
System Parameters		Facility Parameters	
	Variable	Value	Unit
▶	# Compressors	0	...
	# Cylinders	2	...
	# Valves	7	...
	# Instruments	5	...
	# Joints	43	...
	# Hoses	1	...
	Pipes (length)	30	Meter ▼
	# Filters	3	...
	# Flanges	0	...

Figure 10 - Components input window

4.1.2. System Parameters

The System Parameters tab contains Piping and Vehicle input. This information can be found in the P&ID and the description of the facility.

4.1.2.1. Piping

The Piping tab contains inputs for pipe dimensions of the system and the operating conditions (both internal to the system and in the surrounding external environment). This information is used in calculations for release sizes and characteristics. Based on the preceding example, the Piping tab **input** would be:

Components		System Parameters		Facility Parameters	
Piping		Vehicles			
	Variable	Value	Unit		
▶	Pipe Outer Diameter	0.375	Inch	▼	
	Pipe Wall Thickness	0.065	Inch	▼	
	Hydrogen Temperature	15	Celsius	▼	
	Hydrogen Pressure	35	MPa	▼	
	Ambient Temperature	15	Celsius	▼	
	Ambient Pressure	0.101325	MPa	▼	

Figure 11 - Piping input

4.1.2.2. Vehicles

The Vehicles tab contains inputs that establish the use conditions of the station. Users input the number of vehicles (# Vehicles), the number of times a vehicle is fueled per day (nFuelingsPerVehicleDay), and the number of operating days of the vehicles (nVehicleOperatingDays). HyRAM calculates the annual demands as the product of those three inputs. Based on the preceding example, Vehicles **input** would be:

Components			
System Parameters			
Facility Parameters			
Piping			
Vehicles			
	Variable	Value	Unit
▶	# Vehicles	150	...
	nFuelingsPerVehicleDay	1	...
	nVehicleOperatingDays	350	...
	Annual demands (calculated)	52500	...

Figure 12 - Vehicles input

Note: The annual number of demands is used in the calculation of the frequency of releases from elements contained in the Fault Tree (FT). If a FT is not used, the user should input 0 for one of the inputs.

4.1.3. Facility Parameters

The Facility Parameters tab contains Facility, Occupants, and Enclosure tabs.

4.1.3.1. Facility

Warning: This input is not yet used in any calculations (in HyRAM version 1.0.1.798). User input is for documentation only.

The Facility tab contains measurements for the entire facility. Based on the preceding example, Facility **input** would be:

Facility		Occupants	Enclosure
	Variable	Value	Unit
▶	Length	100	Meter ▼
	Width	100	Meter ▼
	Height	7.62	Meter ▼

Figure 13 - Facility input

4.1.3.2. Occupants

The Occupants tab contains input details for number of persons on site (e.g., exposed employees) and a function to randomly distribute workers based on a uniform or normal distribution, or define a specific location using the deterministic distribution. These distributions are used to determine personnel locations (i.e., the distance from the system for use in harm calculations).

Several scenarios can be defined for personnel. For each scenario, the user defines the Number of Targets (i.e., the number of personnel) and provides a description of the scenario in the Description field. If the user selects a Uniform or Normal distribution, the user will need to enter values for Location Distribution Parameter A and Location Distribution Parameter B. If the user selects the Deterministic distribution, only a value for Location Distribution Parameter A is required. The units (Location Parameter Unit) correspond to the distribution parameters. The Exposed Hours Per Year for a single target is also assigned by the user. If the user chooses to delete a row in the Occupants tab, click on the [arrow](#) (see Figure 14) next to the row to highlight the entire row, and then click the Delete button on the keyboard.

When selecting the Normal distribution, Location Distribution Parameter A corresponds to the mean (μ) and Location Distribution Parameter B corresponds to the standard deviation (σ). For the Uniform distribution, Location Distribution Parameter A and Location Distribution Parameter B correspond to the minimum (a) and maximum (b) value, respectively. Deterministic distribution corresponds to a constant value for the location and is entered in Location Distribution Parameter A. Distributions are applied with respect to the hydrogen system; that is, the hydrogen system is regarded as the central location.

Worker positions relative to the storage system could be randomly assigned by sampling from a normal distribution. For the example case [3], the 50 workers are assumed to be within 50 m of the storage system. The authors translate this assumption into a normal distribution centered at the dispenser ($\mu = 0$ m) and a standard deviation of $50/3 = 16.67$ m ($\mu = 0$ m, $\sigma = 16.67$ m). The

authors recommend using the shortest dispenser-to-wall distance and dividing by three since three standard deviations account for 99.7% of the possible positions.

Based on the preceding example, the Occupants tab **input** would be:

Facility	Occupants	Enclosure					
	Number of Targets	Description	Location Distribution Type	Location Distribution Parameter A	Location Distribution Parameter B	Location Parameter Unit	Exposed Hours Per Year
▶	50	Occupants in the warehouse	Normal	0	16.67	Meter	2000
*							

Figure 14 - Example input for Occupants tab

4.1.3.3. Enclosure

Warning: This input is not yet used in any calculations (in HyRAM version 1.0.1.798). User input is for documentation only.

The Enclosure tab contains information about an enclosure in the system that may exist in the system, such as a storage container being used to transport and hold the dispensing system. The user can choose to include/exclude the enclosure in the calculation by checking/unchecking the **Use and Define Enclosure** check box.

The following **input** is based on a standard ISO container. The container holds the dispensing system and measures 12 m (length) × 2.5 m (width) × 3 m (height). There is one ceiling vent, measuring 0.1 m². The ceiling vent is located 2.5 m above the ground. There is one floor vent, measuring 0.1 m². The floor vent is located 0.05 m above the ground. A release from the dispensing system measures 1 m high and occurs 1.5 m from the nearest wall. The Wind Velocity represents the mechanical venting speed and is set to 0 m/s for the ceiling and floor vents.

Facility	Occupants	Enclosure
☒ Use and define enclosure		
Enclosure definition		
☒ Include ceiling vent ☒ Include floor vent		
Enclosure Ceiling Vent Floor Vent		
	Variable	Value Unit
	Height	3 Meter
	Area (floor and ceiling)	60 SqMeters
	Height of release	1 Meter
	Distance from release to wall (perpendicular)	1.5 Meter

Figure 15 - Enclosure input

The user may also choose to include a ceiling vent (Figure 16) and/or a floor vent (Figure 17) for the enclosure by checking/unchecking the respective check boxes.

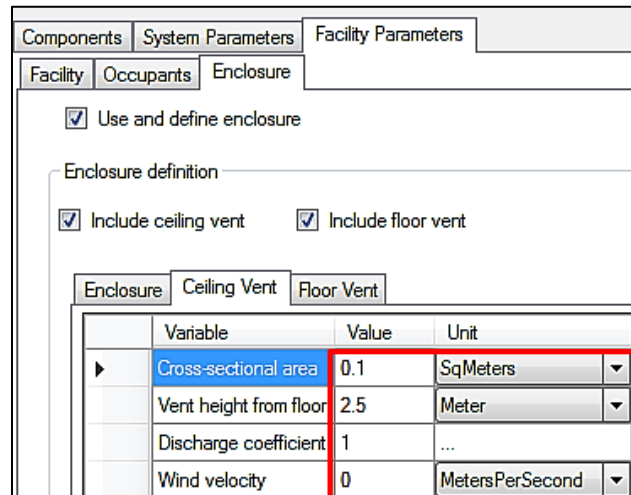


Figure 16 shows the 'Ceiling Vent' input screen. The 'Enclosure' tab is selected, and the 'Ceiling Vent' sub-tab is active. The 'Use and define enclosure' checkbox is checked. Under 'Enclosure definition', both 'Include ceiling vent' and 'Include floor vent' are checked. The table below shows the input values for the ceiling vent, with a red box highlighting the 'Cross-sectional area', 'Vent height from floor', and 'Wind velocity' rows.

Variable	Value	Unit
Cross-sectional area	0.1	SqMeters
Vent height from floor	2.5	Meter
Discharge coefficient	1	...
Wind velocity	0	MetersPerSecond

Figure 16 - Ceiling Vent input

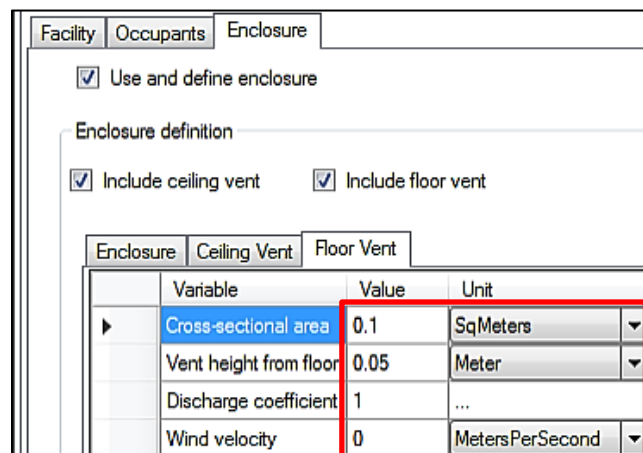


Figure 17 shows the 'Floor Vent' input screen. The 'Enclosure' tab is selected, and the 'Floor Vent' sub-tab is active. The 'Use and define enclosure' checkbox is checked. Under 'Enclosure definition', both 'Include ceiling vent' and 'Include floor vent' are checked. The table below shows the input values for the floor vent, with a red box highlighting the 'Cross-sectional area', 'Vent height from floor', and 'Wind velocity' rows.

Variable	Value	Unit
Cross-sectional area	0.1	SqMeters
Vent height from floor	0.05	Meter
Discharge coefficient	1	...
Wind velocity	0	MetersPerSecond

Figure 17 - Floor Vent input

Note: The variables in the Enclosure tab and the Overpressure tab in Physics Mode are not yet linked (in HyRAM version 1.0.1.798). In a future version of HyRAM the inputs on these two screens will share a variable set.

Note: The Ceiling Vent and Floor Vent are modeled such that they are on the walls *near* the ceiling and floor. In other words, the vents are not embedded in the ceiling and floor but in the side walls.

4.2. Scenarios

The Scenarios window contains Event Sequence Diagrams (ESDs), which model the hydrogen release scenarios and Fault Trees which model causes of hydrogen releases.

Note: The ESDs and FTs cannot be modified in HyRAM 1.0 – modifiable ESDs and FTs will be introduced in HyRAM 2.0.

4.2.1. Event Sequence Diagrams

The Event Sequence Diagrams tab illustrates the scenarios that could occur after a hydrogen release, depending on the success of detection/isolation and the time of ignition.

There are three possible outcomes that may result if a hydrogen release is not detected and isolated: jet fires, explosions, and unignited releases. If hydrogen is not ignited (either due to successful detection/isolation of the release or due to lack of ignition), there are no risk-significant consequences. When a high-pressure release of hydrogen is immediately ignited near the source, the result is a classic turbulent-jet flame. If hydrogen is not immediately ignited, hydrogen can accumulate. If the accumulated hydrogen is subsequently ignited (delayed ignition), the result is an explosion.

The Event Sequence Diagram coded in HyRAM models these scenarios. The user may **input** a value (between 0.0 and 1.0) for gas and flame detection credit (the probability of successful release detection and isolation before ignition). This value is the probability associated with the ESD event *yes/true* (upper branch) for a single node “Leak detected and isolated” (illustrated as two nodes in Figure 18, but treated as a single node in the HyRAM logic). If the user has separate probabilities for leak (release) detected and leak (release) isolated, simply multiply the two probabilities together and enter this product into the gas detection credit **input**.

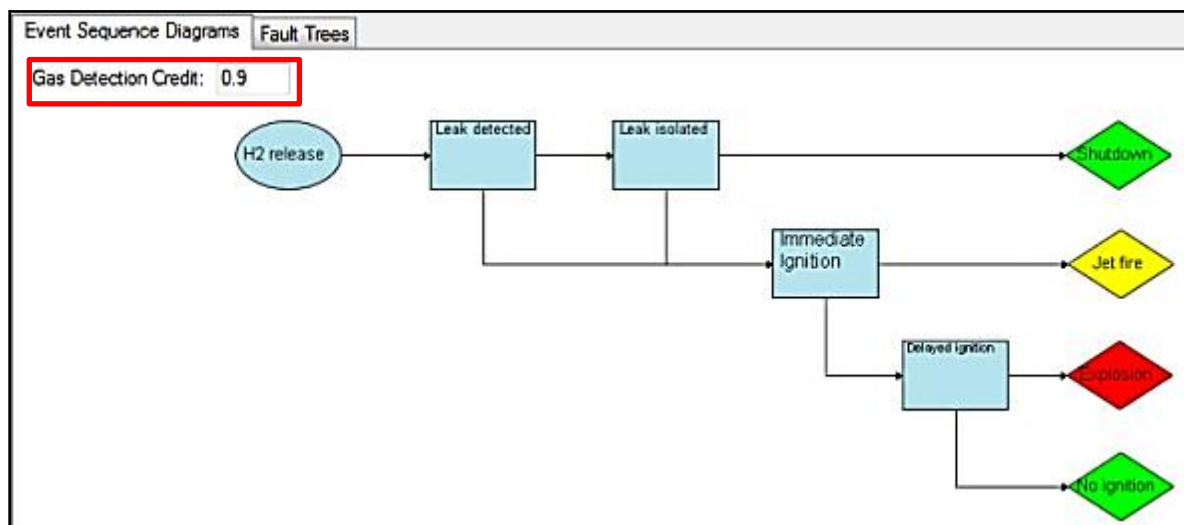


Figure 18 - Event Sequence Diagram showing the scenarios coded in HyRAM.

4.2.2. Fault Trees

The top event probability from these FTs ($5.5\text{e-}9$ failures/demand) is hard-coded into HyRAM: this value is multiplied by the annual number of demands from Section 4.1.2.2, and the resulting product is added to the frequency of 100% releases. To remove the FT from the calculation, the user should enter 0 in one of the inputs in Section 4.1.2.2. The model images contained on this tab are used only to illustrate the future concept of the FT feature for HyRAM 2.0.

4.3. Data/Probabilities

The Data/Probabilities window contains the data for Component Leaks, Component Failures, and Ignition Probabilities.

4.3.1. Component Leaks

The Component Leaks tab contains assumptions about the frequency of leaks of five size categories for nine types of components used in hydrogen systems. The size categories are percentages (0.01%, 0.1%, 1%, 10%, and 100%) of the pipe area which is calculated from the user input described in Section 4.1.2.1.

HyRAM contains default values for the leak frequency from each type of component. These frequencies were assembled from generic data from offshore oil, process chemical, and nuclear power industries and documented in [4]. The values in HyRAM are encoded as parameters of a lognormal distribution (*mu* and *sigma*). HyRAM automatically calculates the mean and variance from a given *mu* and *sigma*. Users may modify a component's leak probabilities by entering new values for *mu* and *sigma*.

The default Component Leaks for Compressors is:

Component Leaks						
Compressors		Cylinders		Filters	Flanges	Hoses
		Joints		Pipes	Valves	Instruments
	Leak Size	Mu	Sigma	Mean	Variance	
►	0.01%	-1.7198	0.2143	1.83e-001	1.58e-003	
	0.10%	-3.9185	0.4841	2.23e-002	1.32e-004	
	1.00%	-5.1394	0.7898	8.01e-003	5.55e-005	
	10.00%	-8.8408	0.8381	2.06e-004	4.31e-008	
	100.00%	-11.3365	1.3689	3.04e-005	5.11e-009	

Figure 19 - Component Leak frequencies input for Compressors

4.3.2. Component Failures

Warning: This input is not yet used in any calculations (in HyRAM version 1.0.1.798). User input is for documentation only.

The Component Failures tab will contain generic hydrogen data about the likelihood of (non-leak) failure mechanisms of specific components, and about the likelihood of different accident-related events such as drive-offs.

Component Leaks Component Failures Ignition Probabilities					
Component Failures					
	Component	Failure Mode	Distribution Type	Parameter A	Parameter B
▶	Nozzle	Pop-off	Beta	0.5	610415.5
	BC	Failure to close	Beta	0.5	5031
	PRV	Premature open	Beta	4.5	310288.5
	PRV	Failure to open	LogNormal	-11.7359368859313	0.667849415603714
	HV	FTC (human error)	ExpectedValue	0.001	
	ASV	Failure to close	ExpectedValue	0.002	
	ASV	Common cause ...	ExpectedValue	0.0001276595744...	
	Nozzle	Failure to close	ExpectedValue	0.002	
Accidents					
	Accident	Distribution Type	Parameter A	Parameter B	
▶	Driveoff	Beta	31.5	610384.5	
	Overpressure during fueling	Beta	3.5	310289.5	

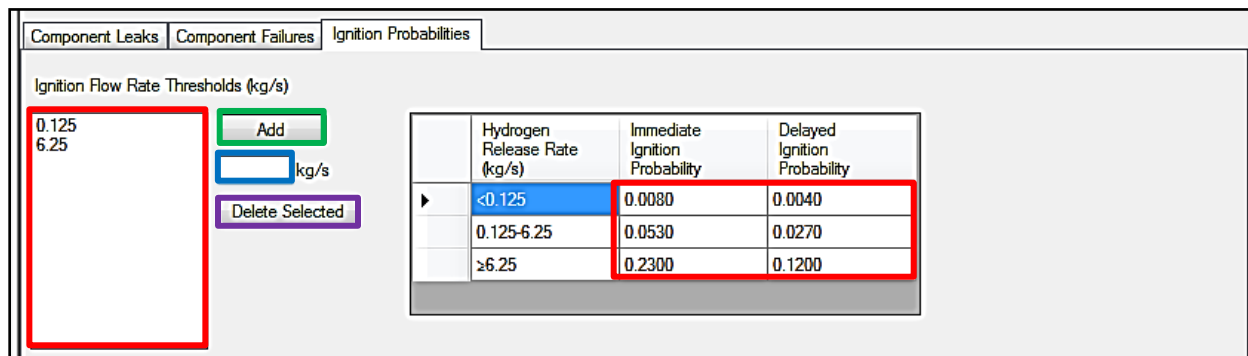
Figure 20 - Component Failures input window concept

4.3.3. Ignition Probabilities

The Ignition Probabilities tab contains ignition probabilities associated with different release flow rate thresholds. The probabilities are associated with two ignition event classes: either that the gas ignites immediately (leading to a jet fire) or ignites with a delay (leading to an explosion).

The default input is based on published values for probabilities of hydrogen ignition cited in [4]. Users may **input** different values for immediate and/or delayed ignition probabilities for any of the defined release rates. Users may also add new release rate categories and remove the current categories.

To add a new Ignition Flow Rate Threshold, enter the value in the **kg/s box** and click the **Add** button. The addition of a new release rate requires the new input of ignition probabilities. To delete an Ignition Flow Rate Threshold, click on the value you want to delete in the Ignition Flow Rate Threshold box and click the **Delete Selected** button.



Ignition Flow Rate Thresholds (kg/s)

0.125
6.25

Add

kg/s

Delete Selected

Hydrogen Release Rate (kg/s)	Immediate Ignition Probability	Delayed Ignition Probability
<0.125	0.0080	0.0040
0.125-6.25	0.0530	0.0270
≥6.25	0.2300	0.1200

Figure 21 - Ignition Probabilities input

4.4. Consequence Models

The Consequence Models window contains a selection of models used to calculate the physical effects of ignited releases and the probability of harm from a known physical effect.

4.4.1. Physical Consequence Models

The Physical Consequence Models tab contains the Notional Nozzle Model, Flame Radiation Model, and Overpressure Model.

The default selections for physical effect models are the Birch2 notional nozzle model, Houf/Schefer (straight flame) flame radiation model, and Bauwens/Ekoto overpressure model. The default options can be changed by selecting another option from the dropdown menu. Description of the different physical consequence models can be found in [1].

Warning: Only the Birch2 Notional Nozzle Model is active in QRA mode in HyRAM version 1.0.1.798. Selecting one of the other notional nozzle models will generate an error message when the user attempts to calculate the Scenario Stats and Risk Metrics.

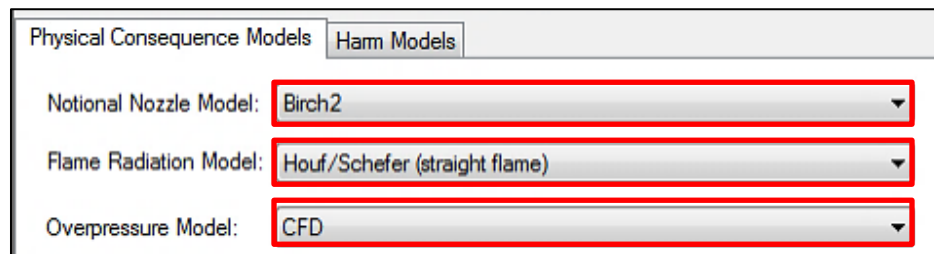


Figure 22 - Physical Consequence Models input

The Overpressure Model has two options: Bauwens/Ekoto and Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD). The CFD model requires an **input** of peak overpressure (P_s ; the default units are Pa) and impulse (always in Pa/sec) for the five release (leak) size categories.

Warning: Bauwens/Ekoto Overpressure Model is not active in QRA mode in HyRAM version 1.0.1.798. It will soon be linked to the overpressure model in physics mode.

Physical Consequence Models **Harm Models**

Notional Nozzle Model: Birch2

Flame Radiation Model: Houf/Schefer (straight flame)

Overpressure Model: CFD

CFD-Specific Input

Units: Pa

Variable	0.01% Leak	0.1% Leak	1.0% Leak	10% Leak	100% Leak
Peak Overpressure(P_s)	2500.0000	2500.0000	5000.0000	16000.0000	30000.0000
Impulse	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Figure 23 - Physical Consequence CFD model input

4.4.2. Harm Models

The Harm Models tab contains the Thermal Probit Model and the Overpressure Probit Model. Users may select the preferred probit models by clicking the drop-down next to the model name.

Physical Consequence Models **Harm Models**

Thermal Probit

Thermal Probit Model: Eisenberg

Thermal Exposure Time: 60.0000 Second

Overpressure Probit Model: Collapse

Figure 24 - Harm model selection window

5. QRA MODE – OUTPUT

5.1. Scenario Stats

The Scenario Stats window is divided into three sections: Scenario Ranking, Cut Sets, and Importance Measures.

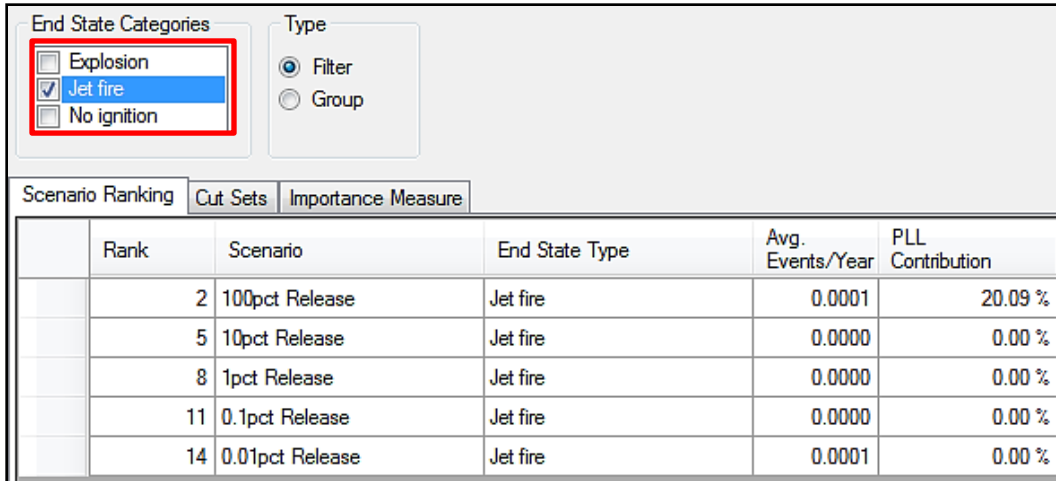
5.1.1. Scenario Ranking

The Scenario Ranking tab contains the end state types, frequencies, and potential loss of life (PLL) contribution for all release sizes. By default, the results are sorted by release size. These results can be sorted by any of the headings by clicking on the heading name (we recommend sorting by Avg. Events/Year or by PLL). Based on the preceding example, the Scenario Ranking output would be:

Scenario Ranking					
		Cut Sets	Importance Measure		
	Rank	Scenario	End State Type	Avg. Events/Year	PLL Contribution
▶	1	100pct Release	No Ignition	0.0217	0.00 %
	2	100pct Release	Jet fire	0.0001	99.60 %
	3	100pct Release	Explosion	0.0001	0.00 %
	4	10pct Release	No Ignition	0.0223	0.00 %
	5	10pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.40 %
	6	10pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
	7	1pct Release	No Ignition	0.0452	0.00 %
	8	1pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
	9	1pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
	10	0.1pct Release	No Ignition	0.0550	0.00 %
	11	0.1pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
	12	0.1pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
	13	0.01pct Release	No Ignition	0.1616	0.00 %
	14	0.01pct Release	Jet fire	0.0001	0.00 %
	15	0.01pct Release	Explosion	0.0001	0.00 %

Figure 25 - Scenario Ranking Output

The filter option allows users to view the Scenario results tab for an individual end state type. To filter the results, click which end state type(s) you would like to have isolated in the **End State Categories** box. The grouping option is not currently enabled.



The screenshot shows the 'End State Categories' section with three checkboxes: 'Explosion' (unchecked), 'Jet fire' (checked), and 'No ignition' (unchecked). The 'Type' section has 'Filter' selected and 'Group' unselected. Below this is the 'Scenario Ranking' tab, which displays a table of results.

	Rank	Scenario	End State Type	Avg. Events/Year	PLL Contribution
	2	100pct Release	Jet fire	0.0001	20.09 %
	5	10pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
	8	1pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
	11	0.1pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
	14	0.01pct Release	Jet fire	0.0001	0.00 %

Figure 26 - Scenario results filtered to show only jet fire end states

5.1.2. Cut Sets

The Cut Sets tab is currently inactive – no results are generated in version 1.0.1.798. The same output is displayed regardless of user-defined inputs or the system being modeled by the user.

5.1.3. Importance Measure

The Importance Measure tab is currently inactive only – no results are generated in version 1.0.1.798. The same output is displayed regardless of user-defined inputs or the system being modeled by the user.

5.2. Risk Metrics

The Risk Metrics window contains the results of the calculated risk in terms of Potential Loss of Life (PLL), Fatal Accident Rate (FAR), and Average Individual Risk (AIR). Details of the risk metric calculations can be found in [1].

Based on preceding example, the Risk Metric output would be:

	Risk Metric	Value	Unit
►	Potential Loss of Life (PLL)	1.339e-03	Fatalities/system-year
	Fatal Accident Rate (FAR)	0.3057	Fatalities in 10 ⁸ person-hours
	Average individual risk (AIR)	6.114e-06	Fatalities/year

Figure 27 - Risk Metrics Output

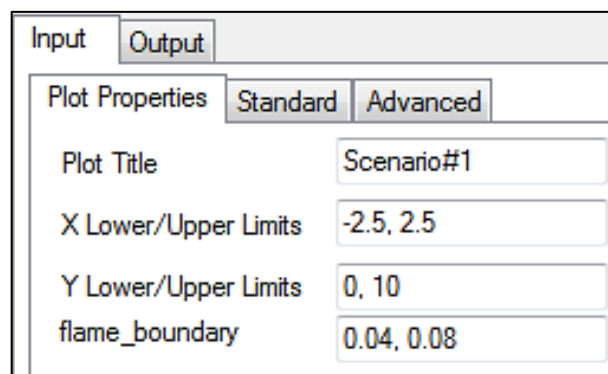
6. PHYSICS MODE

6.1. Gas Plume Dispersion

The Gas Plume Dispersion window contains variables that calculate the characteristics of a gaseous hydrogen plume. Before clicking the Calculate button located at the bottom right of the window, the user should input values in the Plot Properties, Standard and Advanced tabs.

6.1.1. Plot Properties

The Plot Properties tab contains the characteristics of the output plot for the gaseous hydrogen plume.



The image shows a software window with two tabs: 'Input' and 'Output'. The 'Input' tab is active and contains a sub-tabbed interface with 'Plot Properties', 'Standard', and 'Advanced'. The 'Plot Properties' sub-tab is selected, showing four input fields:

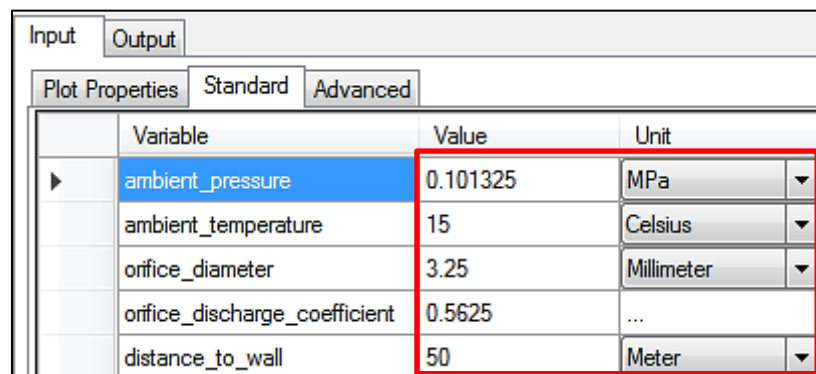
Field	Value
Plot Title	Scenario#1
X Lower/Upper Limits	-2.5, 2.5
Y Lower/Upper Limits	0, 10
flame_boundary	0.04, 0.08

Figure 28 - Plot Properties input

6.1.2. Standard

The Standard input tab contains the standard physical variables that will affect the gaseous hydrogen plume.

The orifice diameter (diameter of the release) is 3.25 mm. Based on the preceding example, the Standard **input** would be:



The image shows the 'Standard' sub-tab of the 'Input' window. It displays a table of physical variables with their values and units. A red box highlights the 'orifice_diameter' row, which has a value of 3.25 and a unit of Millimeter.

Variable	Value	Unit
ambient_pressure	0.101325	MPa
ambient_temperature	15	Celsius
orifice_diameter	3.25	Millimeter
orifice_discharge_coefficient	0.5625	...
distance_to_wall	50	Meter

Figure 29 - Standard input

6.1.3. Advanced

The Advanced tab contains the advanced physical variables that will affect the gaseous hydrogen plume.

Based on the preceding example, the Advanced **input** would be:

Input		Output	
Plot Properties		Standard	
		Advanced	
	Variable	Value	Unit
▶	H2_pressure	35	MPa
	H2_temperature	15	Celsius
	Source_Gas_MW	2.016	...
	co_volume_constant	0.0076921	Kilogram_Cu...
	enclosure_height	7.62	Meter
	angle_of_jet	90	Degrees

Figure 30 - Advanced input

To generate the Output plot, click the Calculate button located at the bottom right of the window.

Note: Variable co_volume_constant and Source_Gas_MW should not be changed. These constants are valid for hydrogen and are only included as placeholders for future versions where gases other than hydrogen are to be simulated.

6.1.4. Gas Plume Dispersion Output

Based on the preceding example, the Gas Plume Dispersion Output would be:

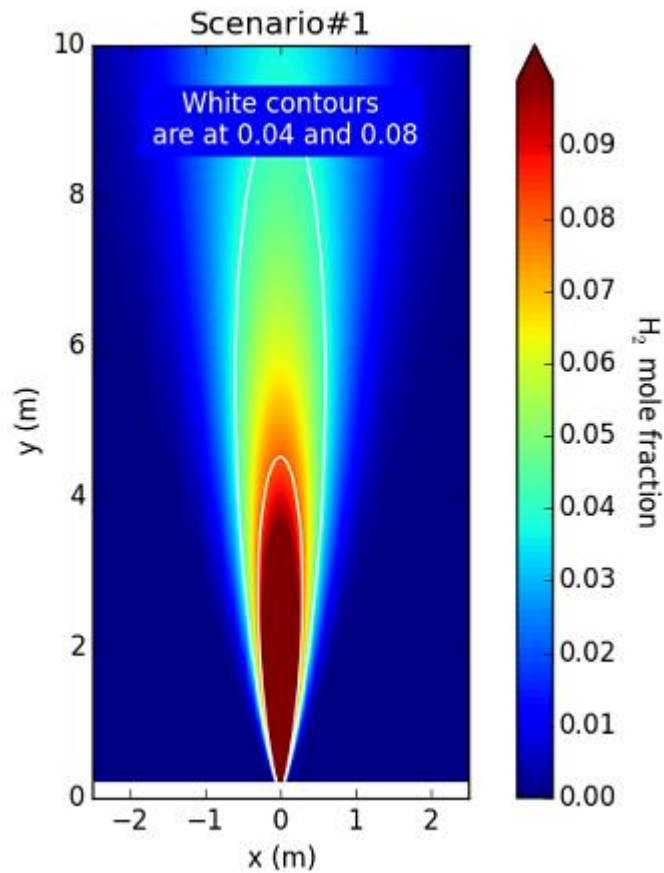


Figure 31 - Gas Plume Dispersion output

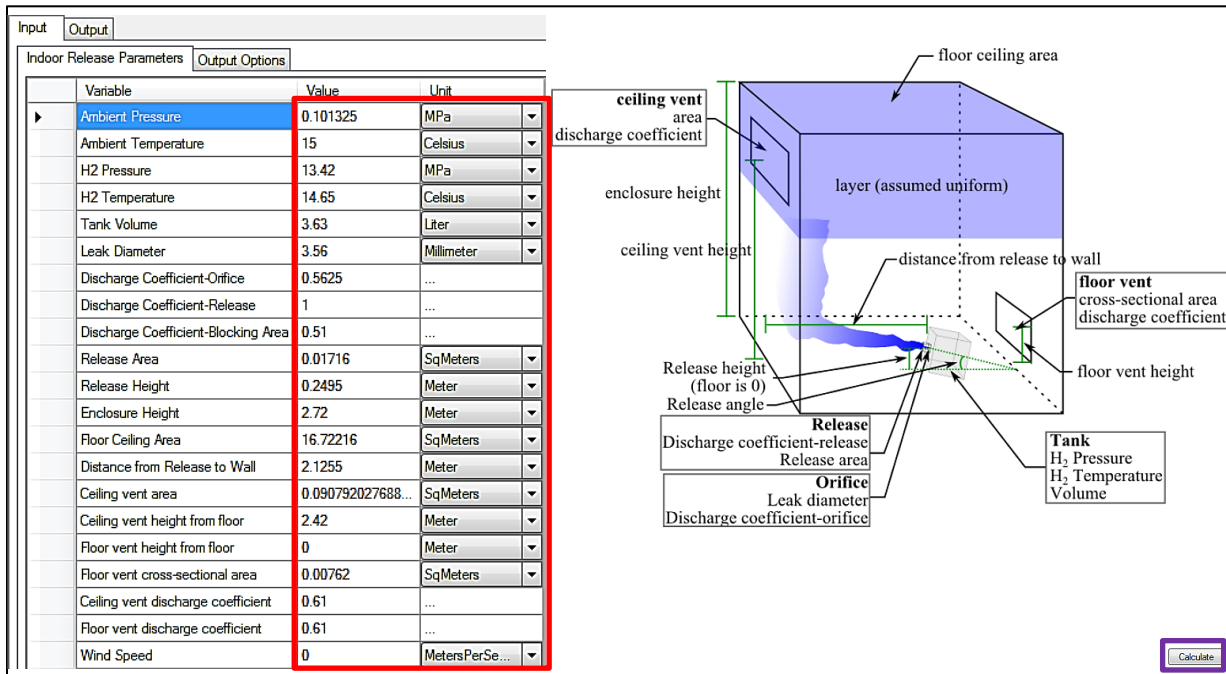
If the user wishes to save the output, click the Save Plot button located at the bottom right of the window.

6.2. Overpressure

6.2.1. Indoor Release Parameters

The Indoor Release Parameters tab contains measurements to calculate the overpressure of the storage system following an indoor release. The default window for the Indoor Release Parameters tab is shown below. A general sketch is provided to the right of the variable inputs to help the user visualize the enclosure and identify the variables related to the enclosure and the release.

Once the user has entered all **inputs** and selected the desired Output Options (see Section 6.2.2), then the user clicks the **Calculate** button to produce the Overpressure Output.



Variable	Value	Unit
Ambient Pressure	0.101325	MPa
Ambient Temperature	15	Celsius
H2 Pressure	13.42	MPa
H2 Temperature	14.65	Celsius
Tank Volume	3.63	Liter
Leak Diameter	3.56	Millimeter
Discharge Coefficient-Orifice	0.5625	...
Discharge Coefficient-Release	1	...
Discharge Coefficient-Blocking Area	0.51	...
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
Ceiling vent area	0.090792027688...	SqMeters
Ceiling vent height from floor	2.42	Meter
Floor vent height from floor	0	Meter
Floor vent cross-sectional area	0.00762	SqMeters
Ceiling vent discharge coefficient	0.61	...
Floor vent discharge coefficient	0.61	...
Wind Speed	0	MetersPerSe...

Diagram Labels:

- ceiling vent area
- discharge coefficient
- enclosure height
- ceiling vent height
- distance from release to wall
- floor vent cross-sectional area
- discharge coefficient
- floor vent height
- Release height (floor is 0)
- Release angle
- Release
- Discharge coefficient-release
- Release area
- Orifice
- Leak diameter
- Discharge coefficient-orifice
- Tank
- H₂ Pressure
- H₂ Temperature
- Volume
- floor ceiling area
- layer (assumed uniform)

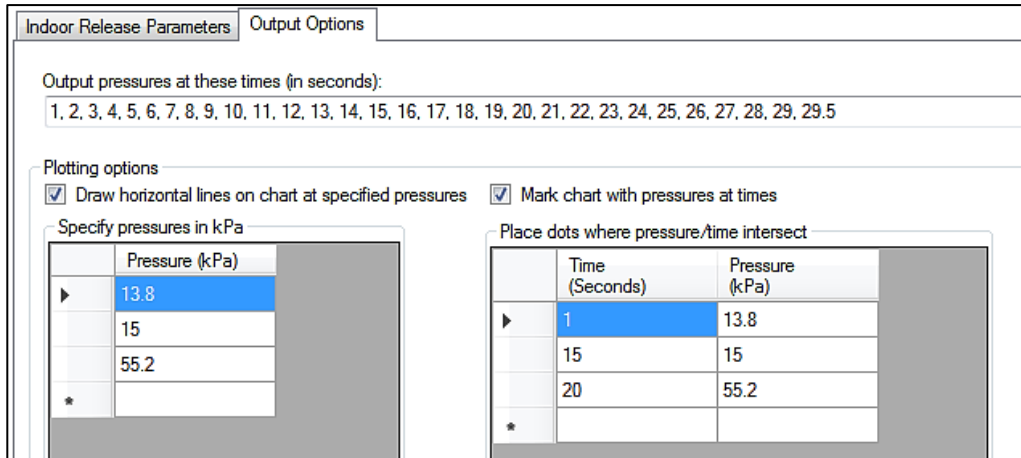
Calculate

Figure 32 - Indoor Release Parameters input

6.2.2. Output Options

The Output Options tab allows the user to specify times for calculating pressure (less than 30 seconds), specify pressures to be drawn across the plot with a horizontal line, and place dots where pressure and time intersect.

Note: User must return to the Indoor Release Parameters tab and click **Calculate** in Figure 32 to produce the Output.



Indoor Release Parameters Output Options

Output pressures at these times (in seconds):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 29.5

Plotting options

☒ Draw horizontal lines on chart at specified pressures ☒ Mark chart with pressures at times

Specify pressures in kPa

	Pressure (kPa)
▶	13.8
	15
	55.2
*	

Place dots where pressure/time intersect

	Time (Seconds)	Pressure (kPa)
▶	1	13.8
	15	15
	20	55.2
*		

Figure 33 - Output Options input

6.2.3. Overpressure Output

The Output tab contains a Pressure plot, Layer plot, and data table for those plots.

Based on the default inputs, the Pressure plot would be:

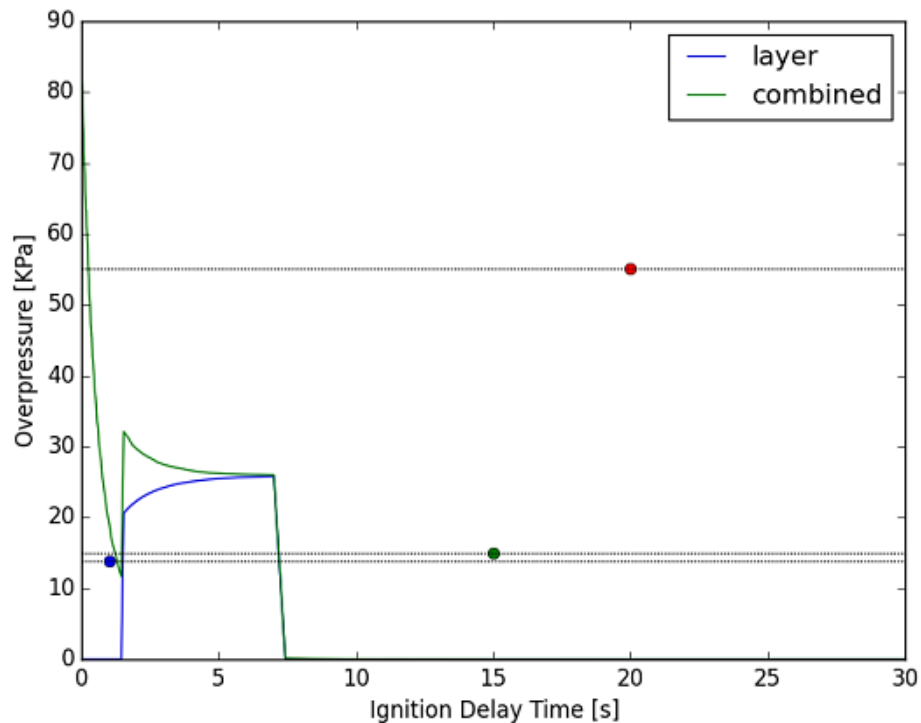


Figure 34 - Overpressure Output Pressure Plot

In the Overpressure plot, the layer plot represents the overpressure that would develop if the layer were ignited. The combined plot represents the overpressure that would develop if the layer plus the gas plume were to be ignited. The pressures specified in Section 6.2.2 (13.8 kPa, 15 kPa, and 55.2 kPa) are also shown on this plot.

If the user wishes to save the output, click the Save Plot button located at the bottom right of the window.

Based on the default inputs, the Layer plot would be:

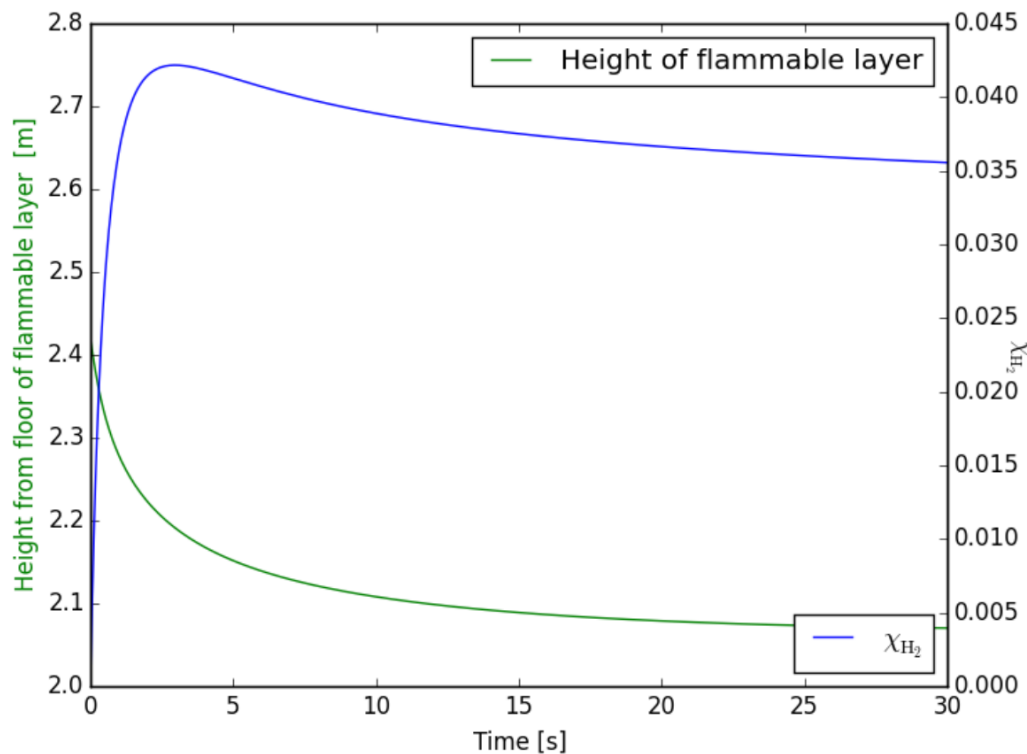


Figure 35 - Overpressure Output Layer Plot

The Height of flammable layer represents the height of the hydrogen layer that develops above the floor. At 30 seconds, the hydrogen layer height is about 2.1 m above the floor and extends to the top of the enclosure. The hydrogen mole fraction of this layer is represented by χ_{H_2} . At 30 seconds, the hydrogen mole fraction is about 0.035. It is assumed that at any point in space within the hydrogen layer, the hydrogen mole fraction is represented by χ_{H_2} ; i.e., the hydrogen mole fraction from 2.1 m to 2.72 m (height of enclosure) is 0.035 at 30 seconds.

Furthermore, in the Pressure plot (Figure 34), overpressure is non-zero from about 2 seconds to 7 seconds. Comparing this time range to the Layer plot above, we see that the hydrogen mole fraction is greater than or equal to the lower flammable limit of hydrogen ($\chi_{H_2} = 0.04$) in this timeframe.

If the user wishes to save the output, click the Save Plot button located at the bottom right of the window.

Note: HyRAM (version 1.0.1.798) incorrectly list the hydrogen layer as the Height of flammable layer. The hydrogen layer can only be regarded as the flammable layer when the mole fraction is between 0.04 and 0.75. This label will be corrected in subsequent versions.

Based on the default inputs, the Data tab would output:

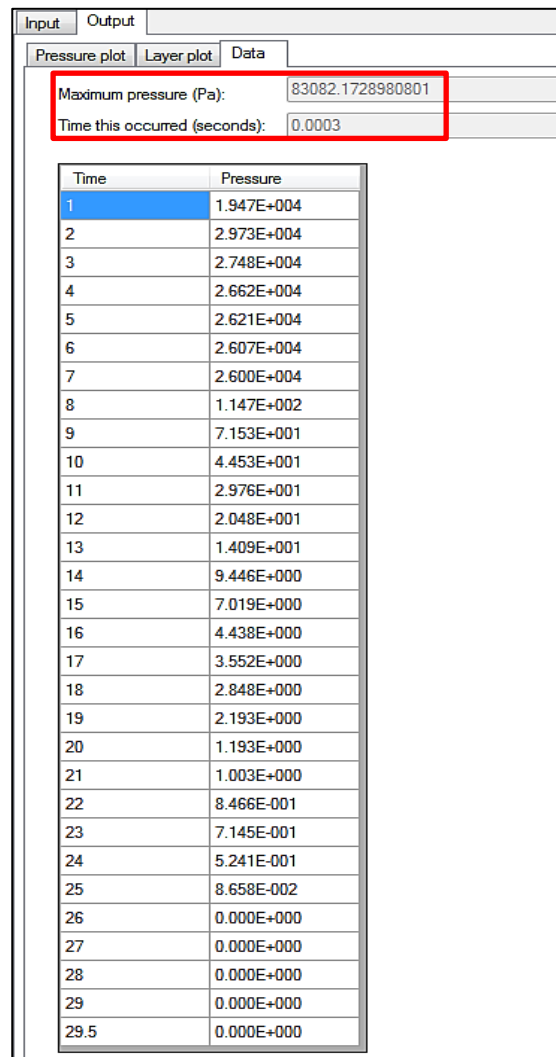


Figure 36 - Overpressure Output Data.

The units for Time and Pressure are seconds and kPa, respectively. The pressure data in the table represents the overpressure of the combined plot in Figure 34. In addition to the tabulated data, the **Maximum pressure (Pa)** and **Time this occurred (seconds)** are also provided in the Data tab.

6.3. Jet Flame

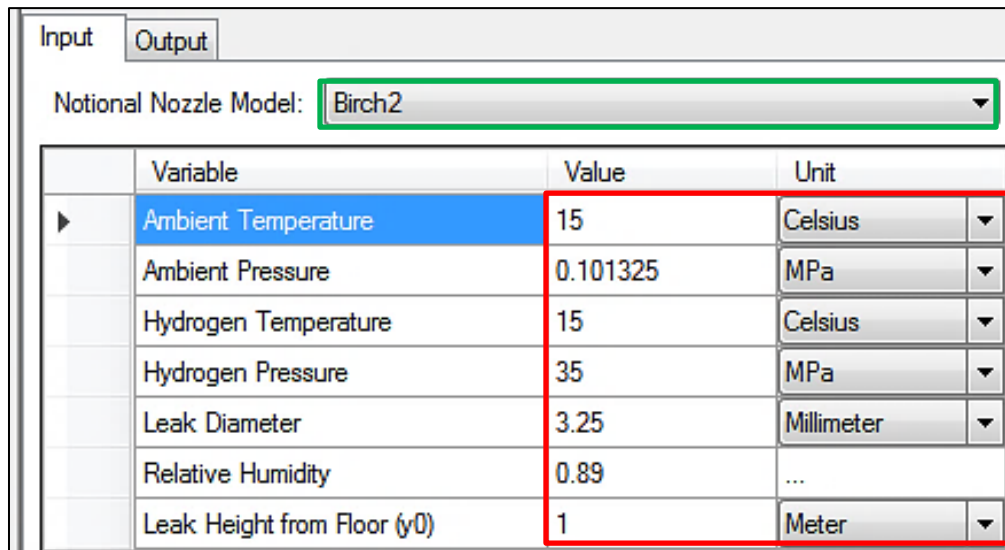
Jet Flame contains two windows: Flame Temperature/Trajectory and Radiative Heat Flux.

6.3.1. Flame Temperature/Trajectory

The Flame Temperature/Trajectory window contains the variables that calculate behavior of a jet flame, including flame temperature, direction, and heat flux.

The hydrogen system is located in a warehouse that has a relative humidity of 0.89. The flame and trajectory results are based on the [Notional Nozzle Model Birch2](#).

The **input** window would look like the following:



	Variable	Value	Unit
▶	Ambient Temperature	15	Celsius
	Ambient Pressure	0.101325	MPa
	Hydrogen Temperature	15	Celsius
	Hydrogen Pressure	35	MPa
	Leak Diameter	3.25	Millimeter
	Relative Humidity	0.89	...
	Leak Height from Floor (y0)	1	Meter

Figure 37 - Flame Temperature / Trajectory input

To generate the Output plot, click the Calculate button located at the bottom right of the window.

Based on the preceding example/input, the Flame Temperature/Trajectory output would be:

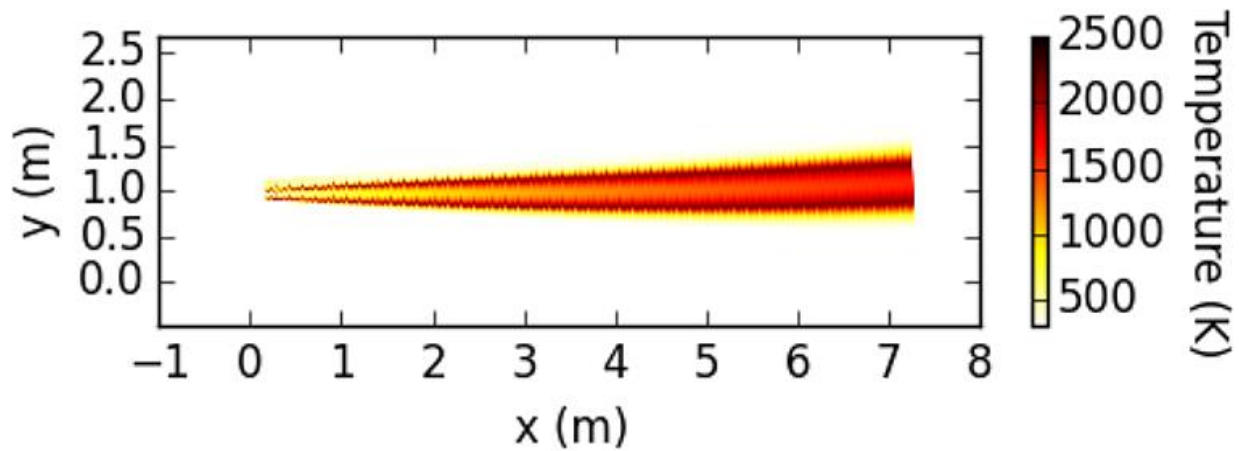


Figure 38 - Flame Temperature / Trajectory output

If the user wishes to save the output, click the Save Plot button located at the bottom right of the window.

6.3.2. Radiative Heat Flux

The Radiative Heat Flux window contains the variables that calculate the heat flux plot.

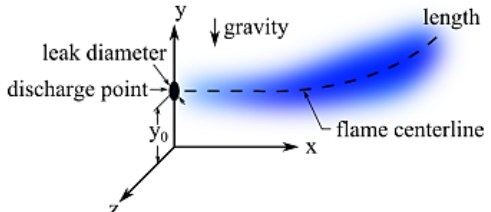
The user specifies the coordinates where the radiative heat flux is calculated by entering values in **X Radiative Heat Flux Points (m)**, **Y Radiative Heat Flux Points (m)**, and **Z Radiative Heat Flux Points (m)**. For reference, a general sketch of the jet flame is provided to the right of the variable inputs to help the user visualize the coordinate system with respect to the flame and identify the variables related to the jet flame. The user also specifies the desired radiative heat flux **Contour Levels (kW/m²)** corresponding to desired harm criteria to be plotted.

Based on the preceding example, the Radiative Heat Flux **input** would be:

Notional Nozzle Model: Birch2

Radiation Source Methodology: Multiple radiation sources, integrated

Variable	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	15	Celsius
Ambient Pressure	0.101325	MPa
Hydrogen Temperature	15	Celsius
Hydrogen Pressure	35	MPa
Leak Diameter	3.25	Millimeter
Relative Humidity	0.89	...
Leak Height from Floor (y0)	1	Meter



X Radiative Heat Flux Points (m): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 10 elements

Y Radiative Heat Flux Points (m): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 10 elements

Z Radiative Heat Flux Points (m): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 10 elements

Contour Levels (kW/m²): 1.577, 4.732, 25.237 Calculate

Figure 39 - Radiative Heat Flux input

Based on the preceding example, the Radiative Heat Flux output would be:

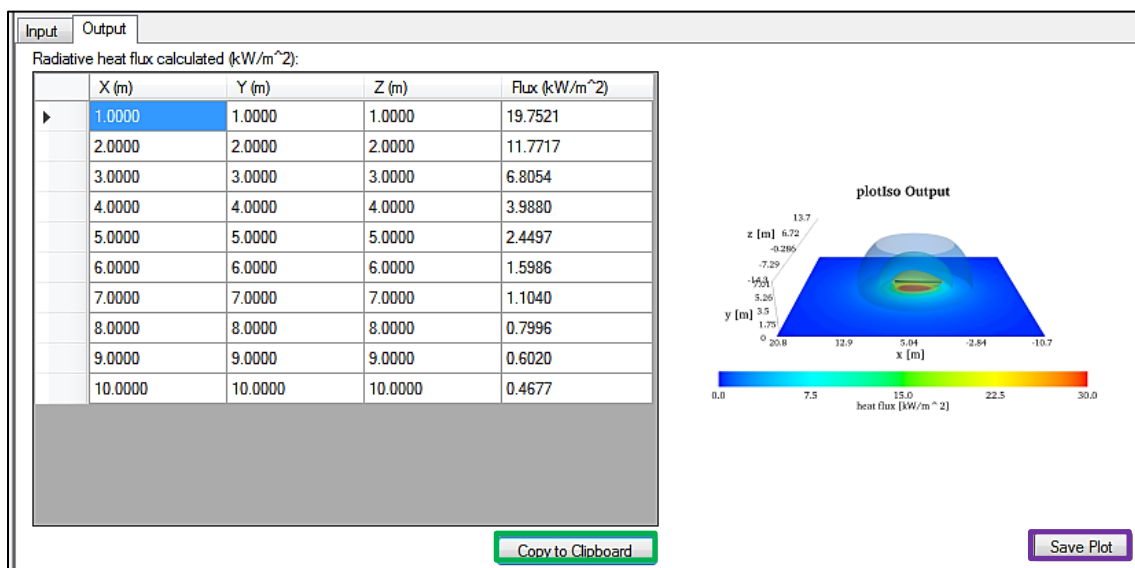


Figure 40 - Radiative Heat Flux output

The table provides the radiative heat flux calculated at the user specified positions (see Figure 39). By clicking the Copy to Clipboard button, the table is copied and can be pasted into another program, such as Microsoft Excel.

The “plotIso Output” is a visual representation of the radiative heat flux. The image shows a plot of the 3-D isometric surfaces at which radiative heat flux is greater than or equal to the user specified contour levels (see Figure 39). If the user wishes to save the output, click the [Save Plot](#) button located at the bottom right of the window.

7. SUMMARY OF HyRAM INPUT AND OUTPUT

7.1. QRA Mode Input

7.1.1. System Description Input

The System Description window contains information about the system itself, such as the components, system parameters, and facility parameters. All inputs from System Description tab are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 - Summary of System Description Input

HyRAM Input Screen	HyRAM Input Parameter	Example User Input Values
Components	Compressors	1
	Cylinders	3
	Valves	34
	Instruments	11
	Joints	10
	Hoses	2
	Pipes (length in meters)	3
	Filters	3
	Flanges	0
System Parameters- Piping	Pipe OD	1.7145 cm
	Pipe wall thickness	0.23114 cm
	Hydrogen Temperature	15°C
	Hydrogen Pressure	1034 bar
	Ambient Temperature	15°C
	Ambient Pressure	1.01325 bar
System Parameters - Vehicles	Number of Vehicles	50
	# Fuelings Per Vehicle Day	1
	Vehicle Operating Days	360
	Annual demands (calculated from categories above)	18,000
Facility Parameters- Facility	Length	100 m
	Width	100 m
	Height	7.62 m
Occupants	Number of Targets	50 occupants in the warehouse
	Location Distribution Type	Normal
	Location Distribution Parameter A	0 m
	Location Distribution Parameter B	16.67 m
	Exposed Hours Per Year	2000

7.1.2. Scenarios

The Scenarios window contains different scenarios and outcomes displayed as event sequence diagrams and fault trees. In the current version of HyRAM, these defaults cannot be modified.

7.1.3. Data/Probabilities

The Data/Probabilities window contains the probability of occurrence of the events (e.g., component leaks, component failures, and ignition). Users may modify the ignition probabilities

and the component leak frequencies. Note that the component leak frequency values are modified by changing the mu and sigma values from which the mean and variance are calculated.

Table 2 - Summary of component leak frequency data.

Component	Leak size	Mu	Sigma	Mean (Calculated)	Variance (Calculated)
Compressors	0.01%	-1.72	0.21	1.83e-1	1.58e-3
	0.1%	-3.92	0.48	2.23e-2	1.32e-4
	1%	-5.14	0.79	8.01e-3	5.55e-5
	10%	-8.84	0.84	2.06e-4	4.31e-8
	100%	-11.34	1.37	3.04e-5	5.11e-9
Cylinders	0.01%	-13.84	0.62	1.18e-6	6.46e-13
	0.1%	-14.00	0.61	9.98e-7	4.43e-13
	1%	-14.40	0.62	6.80e-7	2.19e-13
	10%	-14.96	0.63	3.90e-7	7.36e-14
	100%	-15.60	0.67	2.09e-7	2.47e-14
Filters	0.01%	-5.25	1.98	3.77e-2	7.18e-2
	0.1%	-5.29	1.52	1.60e-2	2.30e-3
	1%	-5.34	1.48	1.44e-2	1.64e-3
	10%	-5.38	0.89	6.87e-3	5.67e-5
	100%	-5.43	0.95	6.94e-3	7.16e-5
Flanges	0.01%	-3.92	1.66	7.86e-2	9.13e-2
	0.1%	-6.12	1.25	4.82e-3	8.84e-5
	1%	-8.33	2.20	2.72e-3	9.41e-4
	10%	-10.54	0.83	3.74e-5	1.41e-9
	100%	-12.75	1.83	1.55e-5	6.53e-9
Hoses	0.01%	-6.81	0.27	1.15e-3	9.82e-8
	0.1%	-8.64	0.55	2.06e-4	1.51e-8
	1%	-8.77	0.54	1.79e-4	1.11e-8
	10%	-8.89	0.55	1.60e-4	8.92e-9
	100%	-9.86	0.85	7.47e-5	5.82e-9
Joints	0.01%	-9.57	0.16	7.05e-5	1.35e-10
	0.1%	-12.83	0.76	3.56e-6	9.84e-12
	1%	-11.87	0.48	7.80e-6	1.54e-11
	10%	-12.02	0.53	6.96e-6	1.57e-11
	100%	-12.15	0.57	6.21e-6	1.45e-11
Pipes	0.01%	-11.86	0.66	8.78e-6	4.16e-11
	0.1%	-12.53	0.69	4.57e-6	1.26e-11
	1%	-13.87	1.13	1.80e-6	8.27e-12
	10%	-14.58	1.16	9.12e-7	2.33e-12
	100%	-15.73	1.71	6.43e-7	7.39e-12
Valves	0.01%	-5.18	0.17	5.71e-3	9.90e-7
	0.1%	-7.27	0.40	7.50e-4	9.67e-8
	1%	-9.68	0.96	9.92e-5	1.49e-8

	10%	-10.32	0.68	4.13e-5	9.86e-10
	100%	-12.00	1.33	1.49e-5	1.09e-9
Instruments	0.01%	-7.32	0.68	8.31e-4	4.00e-7
	0.1%	-8.50	0.79	2.78e-4	6.80e-8
	1%	-9.06	0.90	1.73e-4	3.68e-8
	10%	-9.17	1.07	1.84e-4	7.18e-8
	100%	-10.20	1.48	1.11e-4	9.85e-8

Table 3 - Summary of ignition probabilities

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	0.230	0.120

7.1.4. Consequence Models

The Consequence Models window contains selectors for the different models used to calculate physical effects of ignited releases and the probability of harm from a known physical effect. All inputs from the Consequence Models tab are listed in Table 4.

Table 4 - Summary Consequence Models Input

HyRAM Input Screen	HyRAM Input Parameter	Example User Input Values
Consequence Models - Physical Consequence	Notional Nozzle	Birch2
	Flame Radiation Model	Ekoto/Houf (curved flame)
	Overpressure Model	CFD P _s = [0,0,0,0,0] Impulse = [0,0,0,0,0]
Model Parameters - Harm	Thermal Probit	Tsao
	Thermal Exposure	60 s
	Overpressure Probit	Lung Eisenberg

7.2. QRA Mode Output

7.2.1. Risk Metrics

The Risk Metrics window calculates risk in terms of FAR, PLL, and AIR, shown in Table 5.

Table 5 - Summary Risk Metric

Risk metric	Value	Unit
Potential Loss of Life (PLL)	1.339e-03	Fatalities/system-year
Fatal Accident Rate (FAR)/100M exposed hours	0.3057	Fatalities in 10 ⁸ person-hours
Average individual risk (AIR)	6.114e-06	Fatalities/year

7.2.2. Scenario Stats

The Scenario Stats window displays the probabilities of risk scenarios and calculates frequencies of accident scenarios, cut-set probabilities, and importance measures shown in Table 6. (Only scenario ranking is active in current version. Cut sets and important measures are placeholders for future versions).

Table 6 - Summary Scenario Stats

Rank	Scenario	End State Type	Avg. Events/Year	PLL Contribution
1	100pct Release	No Ignition	0.0217	0.00 %
2	100pct Release	Jet fire	0.0001	99.60 %
3	100pct Release	Explosion	0.0001	0.00 %
4	10pct Release	No Ignition	0.0223	0.00 %
5	10pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.40 %
6	10pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
7	1pct Release	No Ignition	0.0452	0.00 %
8	1pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
9	1pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
10	0.1pct Release	No Ignition	0.0550	0.00 %
11	0.1pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
12	0.1pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %
13	0.01pct Release	No Ignition	0.1616	0.00 %
14	0.01pct Release	Jet fire	0.0000	0.00 %
15	0.01pct Release	Explosion	0.0000	0.00 %

7.3. Physics Input

7.3.1. Gas Plume Dispersion Input

The Gas Plume Dispersion tab uses the inputs in Table 7 to determine the dispersion of hydrogen from a release.

Table 7 - Summary of Gas Plume Dispersion input

HyRAM Input Parameter	Example input value
X Lower/Upper Limits	-2.5, 2.5
Y Lower/Upper Limits	0, 10
Flame Boundary Contours	0.04, 0.08
Ambient Pressure	0.101325 MPa
Ambient Temperature	15°C
Orifice Diameter	3.25 mm
Orifice Discharge	0.5625
Distance to wall	50 m
Hydrogen Pressure	35 MPa
Hydrogen Temperature	15°C
Enclosure Height	7.62 m
Angle of Jet	90°

7.3.2. Overpressure Input

The Overpressure tab calculates overpressure and layering (accumulation) behavior for gaseous hydrogen in an enclosure.

Table 8 - Summary of Overpressure input

HyRAM Input Parameter	Example Input Value
Ambient Pressure	0.101325 MPa
Ambient Temperature	15°C
H2 Pressure	13.42 MPa
H2 Temperature	14.65°C
Tank Volume	3.63 L
Leak Diameter	3.56 mm
Discharge Coefficient-Orifice	0.5625
Discharge Coefficient-Release	1
Discharge Coefficient-Blocking Area	0.51
Release Area	0.01716 m ²

Release Height	0.2495 m
Enclosure Height	2.72 m
Floor Ceiling Area	16.72216 m ²
Distance from Release to Wall	2.1255 m
Ceiling vent area	0.090792 m ²
Ceiling vent height from floor	2.42 m
Floor vent height from floor	0 m
Floor vent cross-sectional area	0.00762 m ²
Ceiling vent discharge coefficient	0.61
Floor vent discharge coefficient	0.61
Wind speed	0 m/s

7.3.3. Jet Flame Input

The Jet Flame tab calculates the behavior of a jet flame, including flame temperature, direction and heat flux.

Table 9 - Summary of Jet Flame inputs

HyRAM Input Parameter	Example input value
Notional Nozzle Model	Birch2
Radiation Source Methodology	Multiple radiation sources, integrated
Ambient Temperature	15°C
Ambient Pressure	0.101325 MPa
Hydrogen Temperature	15°C
Hydrogen Pressure	35 MPa
Leak Diameter	3.25 mm
Relative Humidity	0.89
Leak Height from Ground	1 m
X radiative heat flux points (m) (Flame centerline)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Y radiative heat flux points (m) (Vertical)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Z radiative heat flux points (m) (Perpendicular to flame)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10

7.4. Physics Mode Outputs

7.4.1. Gas Plume Dispersion Output Window

The Gas Plume Dispersion Output is provided in Figure 41 below. Figure 41 shows the hydrogen mole fraction of the gas plume propagating from the release.

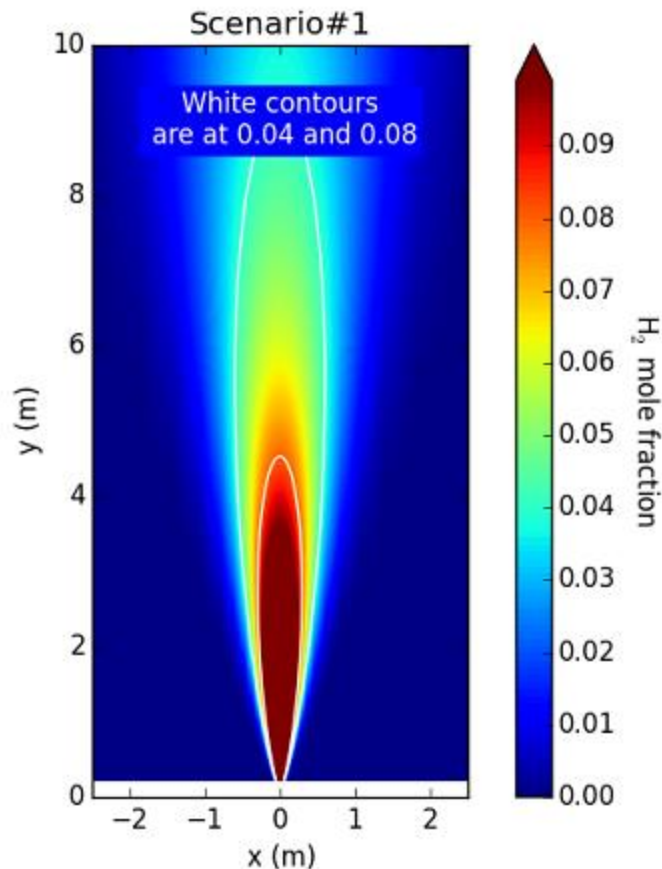


Figure 41 - Gas Plume Dispersion output

7.4.2. Overpressure Output Windows

The Overpressure Output windows are shown in Figure 42 and Figure 43. The Overpressure Output data is provided in Table 10. In Figure 42, the layer overpressure plot and combined (layer plus gas plume dispersing from release location) overpressure plot are a function of the ignition delay time. Figure 43 shows the height from the floor of the hydrogen layer and the uniform hydrogen mole fraction of that layer over time.

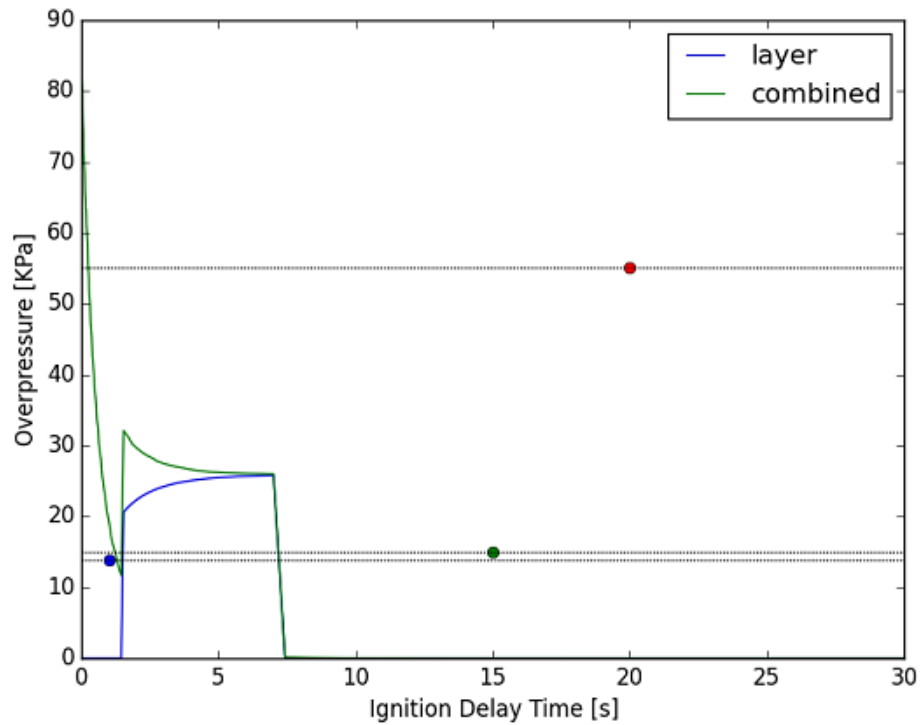


Figure 42 - Overpressure Output Pressure plot

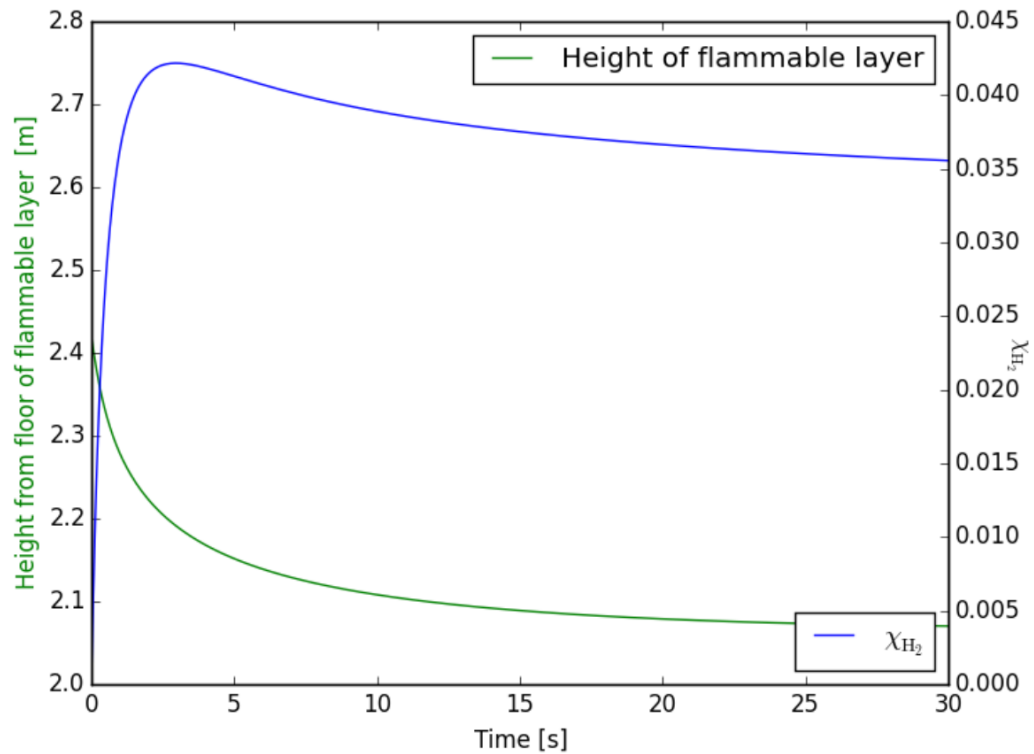


Figure 43 - Overpressure Output Layer plot

Table 10 - Overpressure Output data

Time (seconds)	Overpressure (kPa)
1	1.947e+04
2	2.973e+04
3	2.748e+04
4	2.662e+04
5	2.621e+04
6	2.607e+04
7	2.600e+04
8	1.147e+02
9	7.153e+01
10	4.453e+01
11	2.976e+01
12	2.048e+01
13	1.409e+01
14	9.446e+00
15	7.019e+00
16	4.438e+00
17	3.552e+00
18	2.848e+00
19	2.193e+00
20	1.193e+00
21	1.003e+00
22	8.466e-01
23	7.145e-01
24	5.241e-01
25	8.658e-02
26	0.000e+00
27	0.000e+00
28	0.000e+00
29	0.000e+00
29.5	0.000e+00

7.4.3. Jet Flame Output Windows

Flame Temperature/Trajectory outputs Figure 44 illustrating the flame temperature (K) at position (x, y):

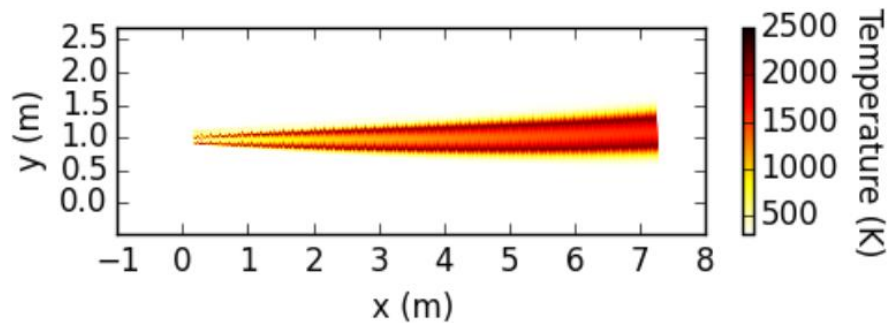


Figure 44 - Summary Flame Temperature / Trajectory output

Radiative Heat Flux outputs radiative heat flux (kW/m^2) at position [X, Y, Z] and Figure 45 illustrating three dimensional contours of where the radiative heat flux reaches three specific values: 1.577 kW/m^2 (no harm for long exposures) 4.732 kW/m^2 , (pain after 20 seconds; possible first degree burn) and 25.237 kW/m^2 (100% lethality from a 60 second exposure):

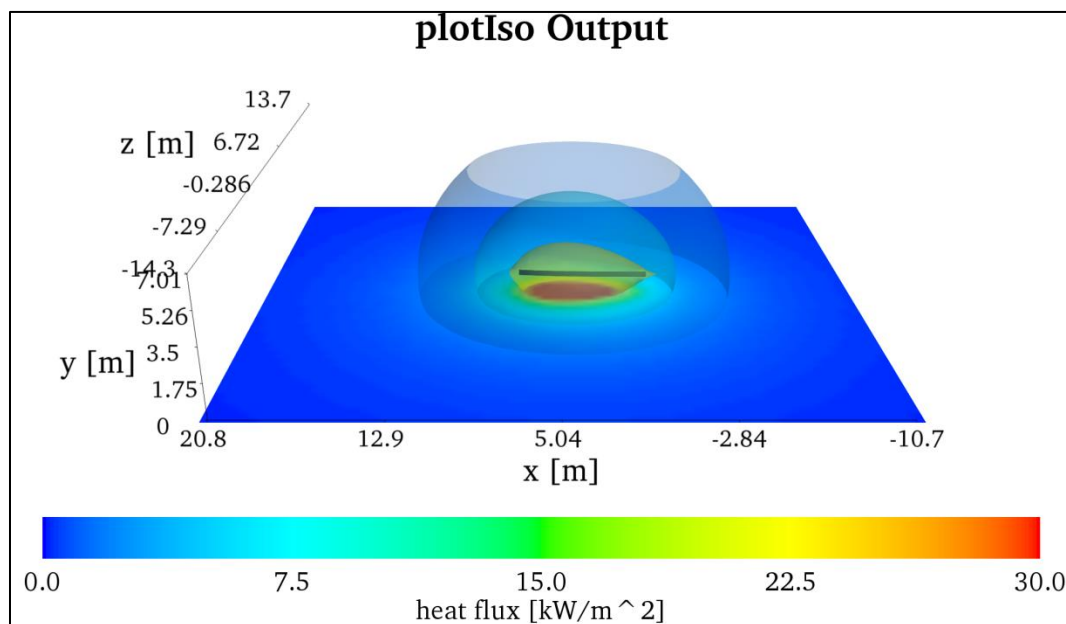


Figure 45 - Summary of Radiative Heat Flux output

Table 11 - Summary of Radiative Heat Flux data

X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)	Flux (kW/m²)
1	1	1	20.1951
2	2	2	11.8862
3	3	3	6.8602
4	4	4	4.0163
5	5	5	2.4640
6	6	6	1.6060
7	7	7	1.1080
8	8	8	0.8020
9	9	9	0.6035
10	10	10	0.4686

8. REFERENCES

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