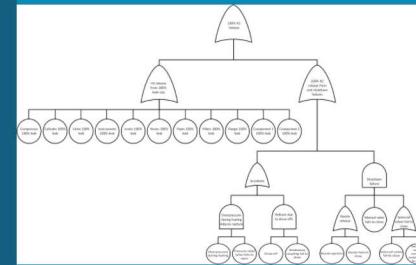
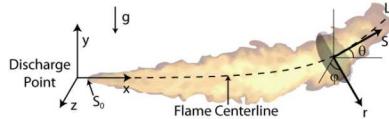


# Overview and Development of Alternative Fuels Risk Assessment Models (AltRAM)



PRESENTED BY

Brian Ehrhart

Project Team: Myra Blaylock, Alice Muna



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# Introduction to Risk Assessment

**Risk** takes both **likelihood** and **consequence** into account

**Likelihood** measures how often or how probable an event is

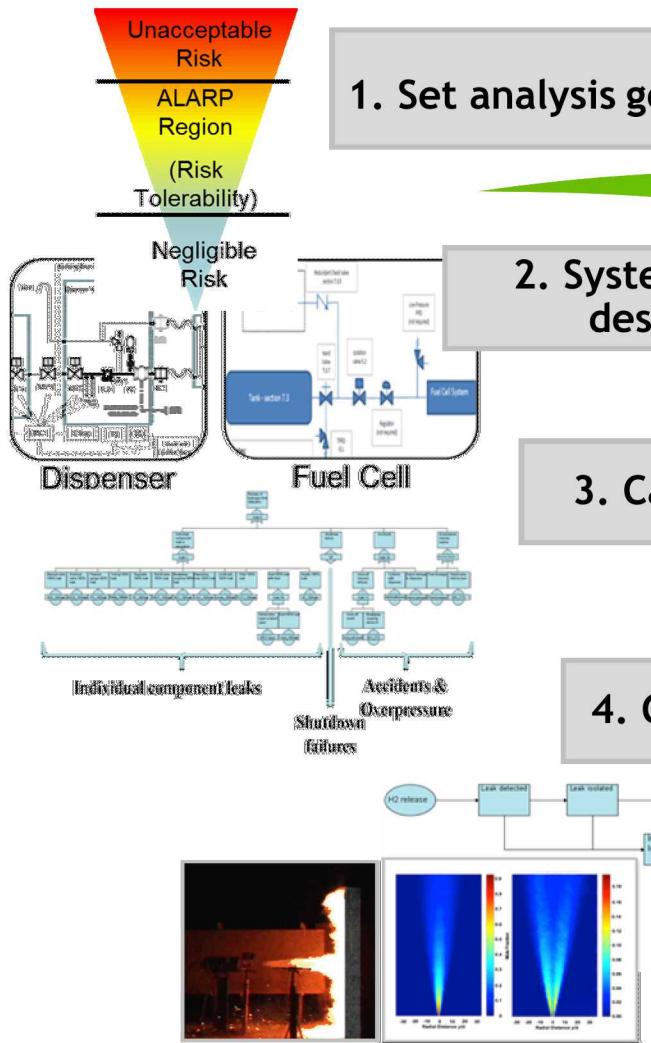
- Frequency (events per year)
- Probability

**Consequence** measures the effects of some event occurring

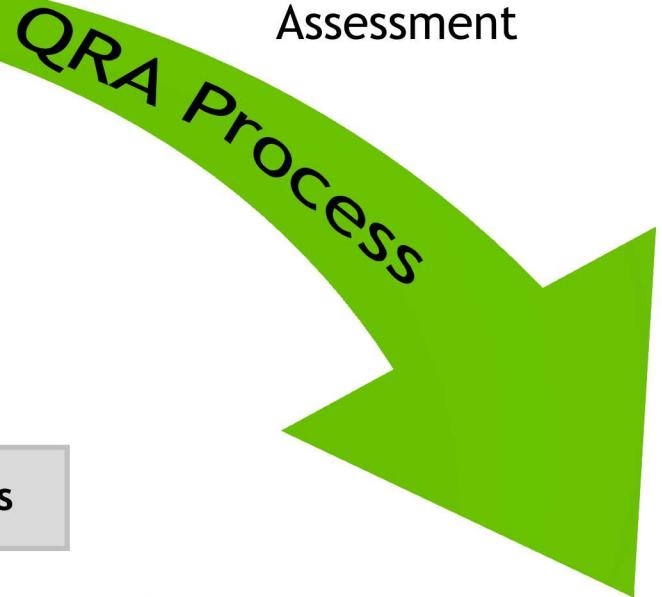
- Heat flux or overpressure
- Fatalities/injuries
- Economic losses

So the event with the highest risk may not be the most or least likely, and it may not be the worst or best case outcome

- Instead, some combination of the two

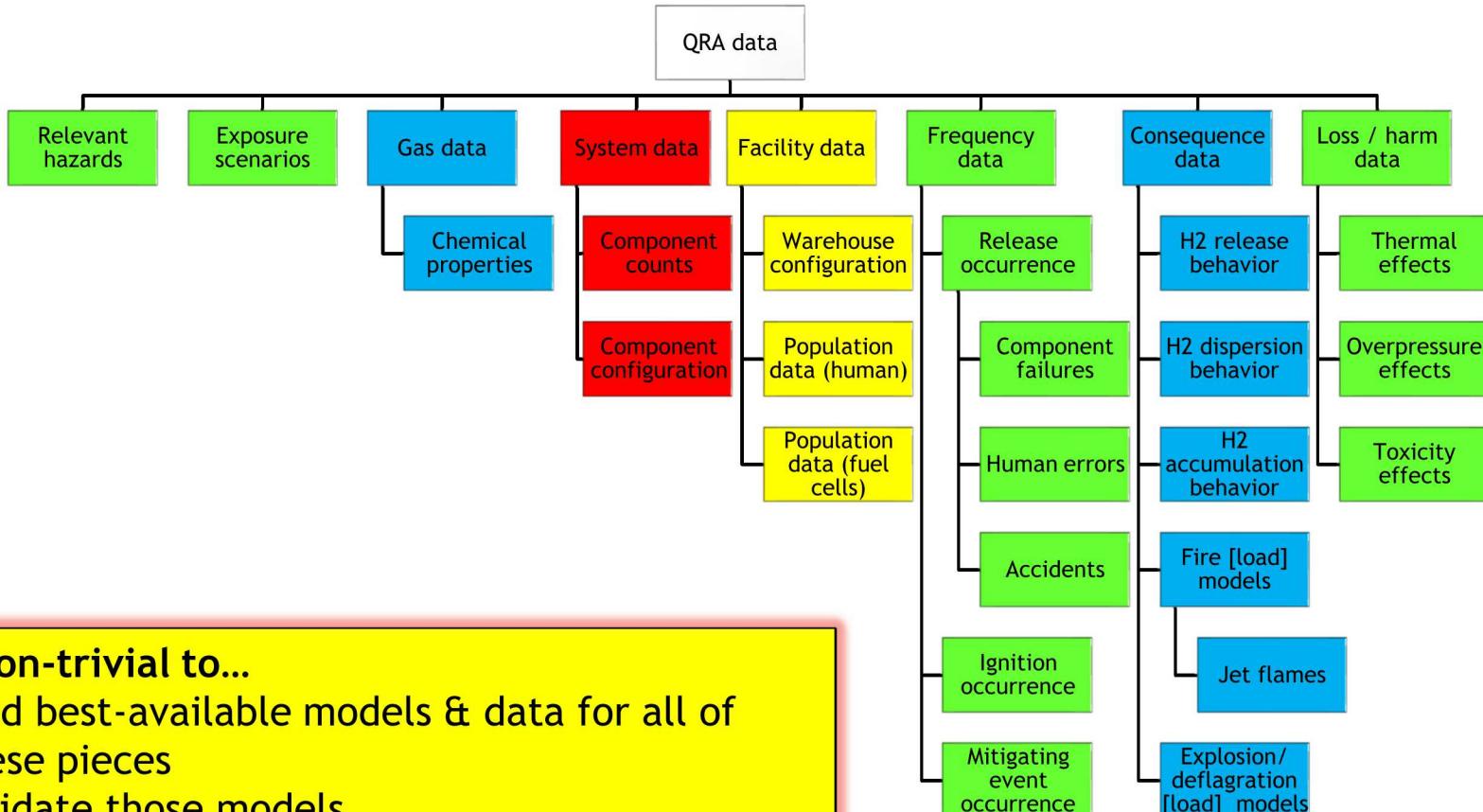


QRA:  
Quantitative Risk  
Assessment



Occupation	FAR
U.S. Workforce total	1.6
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	13.6

# 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



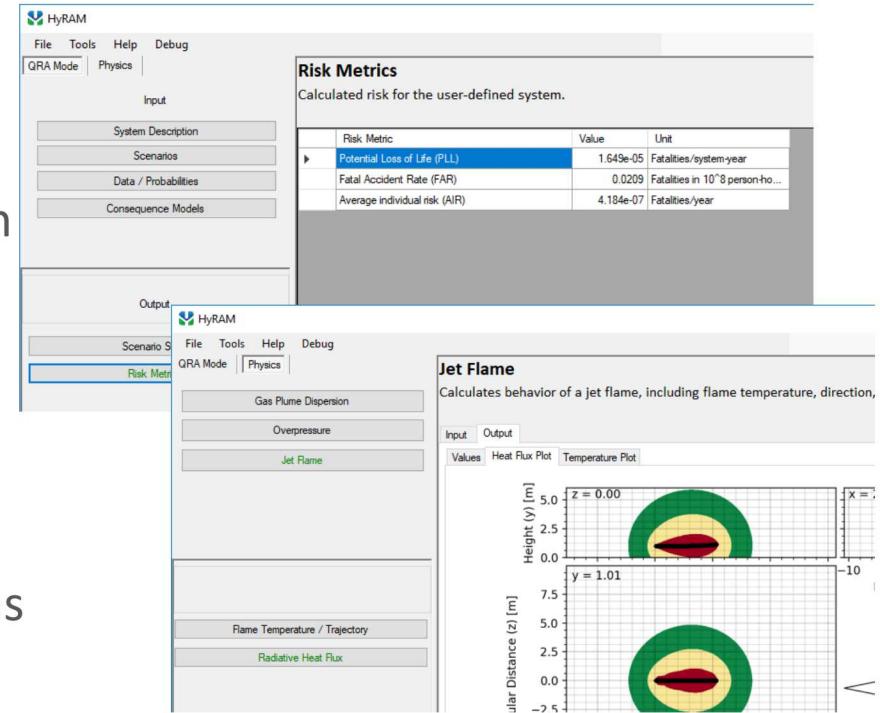
**First-of-its-kind integration platform for state-of-the-art hydrogen safety models & data - built to put the R&D into the hands of industry safety experts**

## 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



# 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

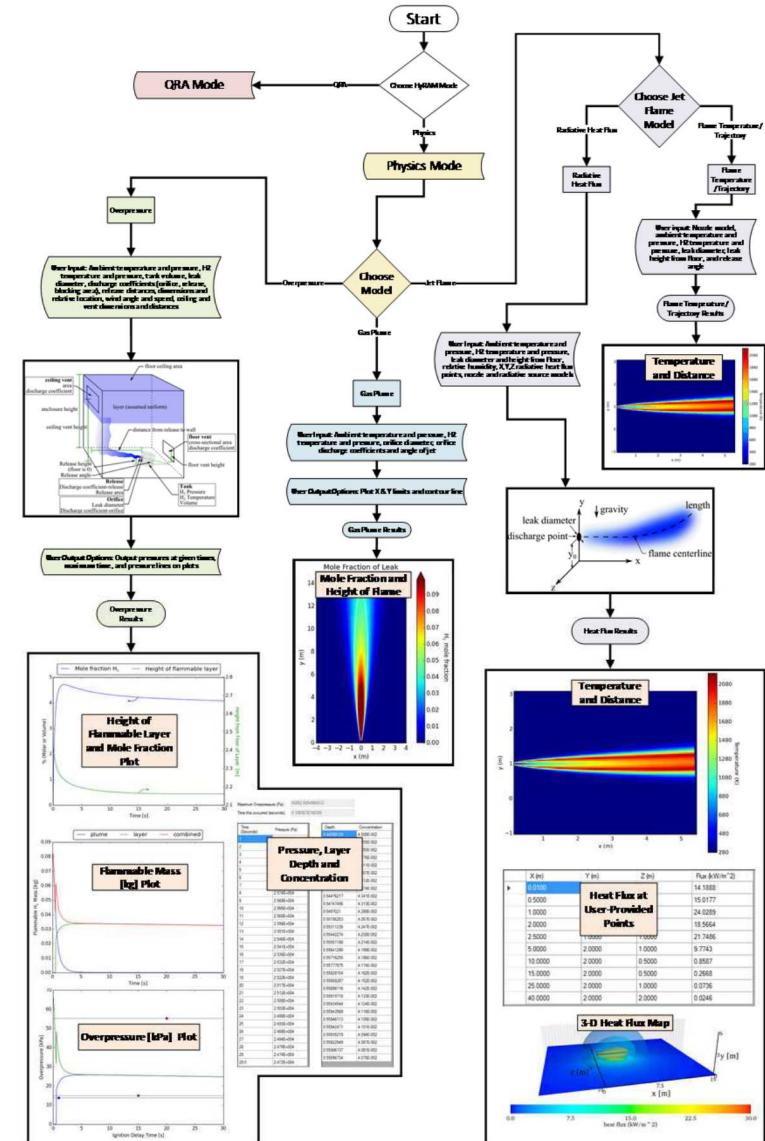
Python for Modules

C# for GUI

# Documentation

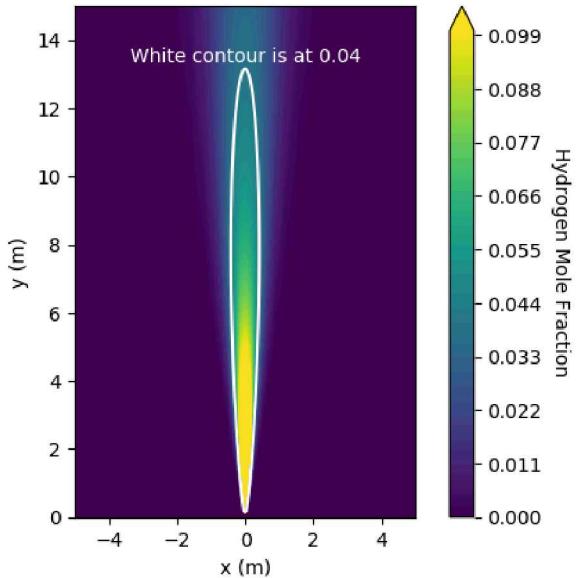
Algorithm report (SAND2017-2998)

User guide (SAND2018-0749)

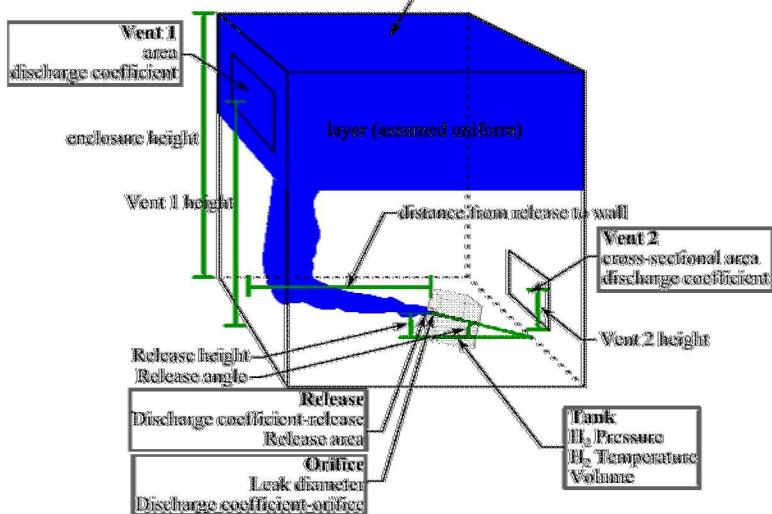


# HyRAM Physics Models

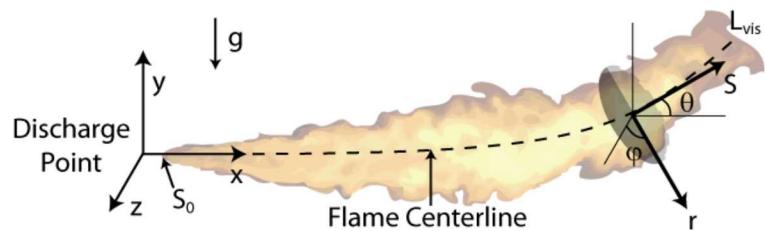
## Un-ignited Jet Plume



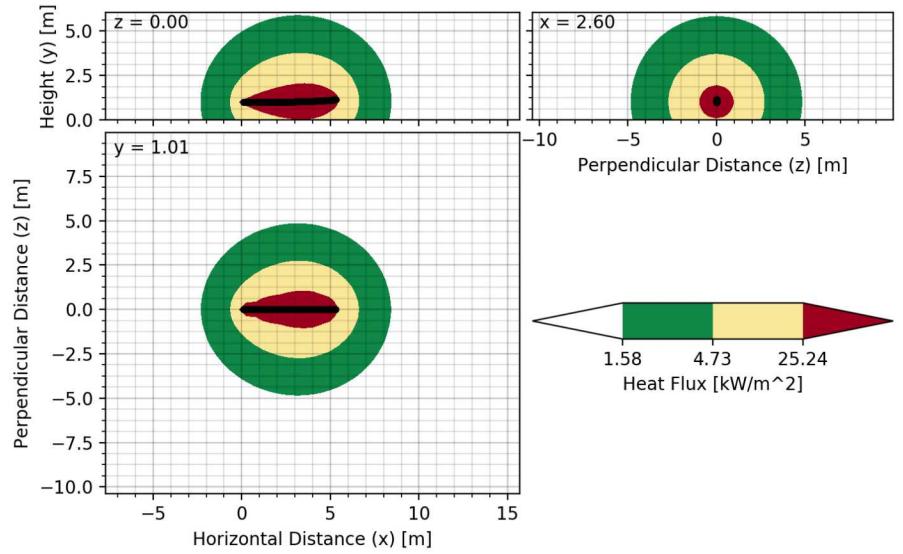
## Accumulation in Enclosure



## Jet Flame Temperature



## Jet Flame Heat Flux



## Benefits of Reduced-Order Models

Short run-time

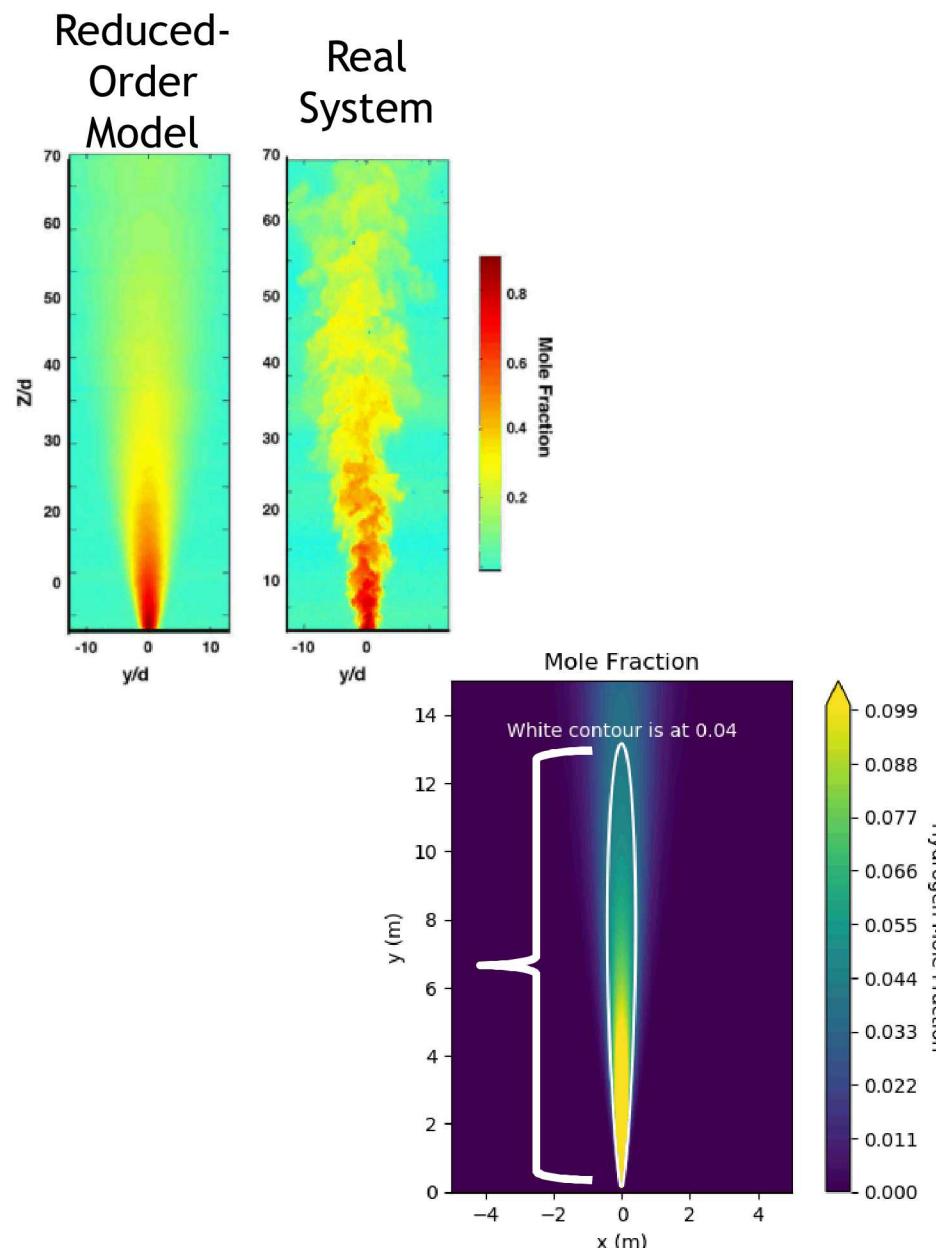
Modeling expert not required

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?

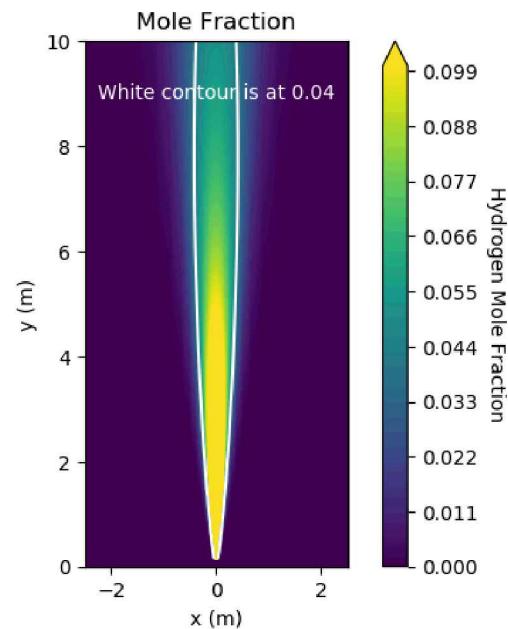
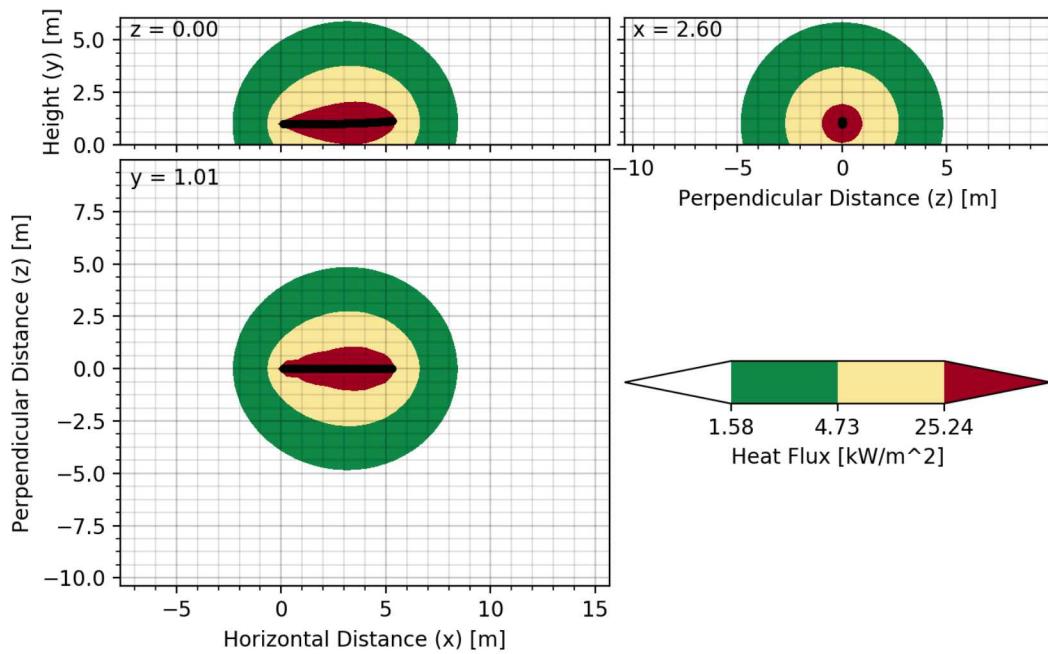


## 9 Example Physics Calculations

How far away is a safe distance from a jet flame?

How far away does a flammable concentration of gas reach?

What gets farther: a smaller leak from a high pressure system, or a larger leak from a lower pressure system?



## 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

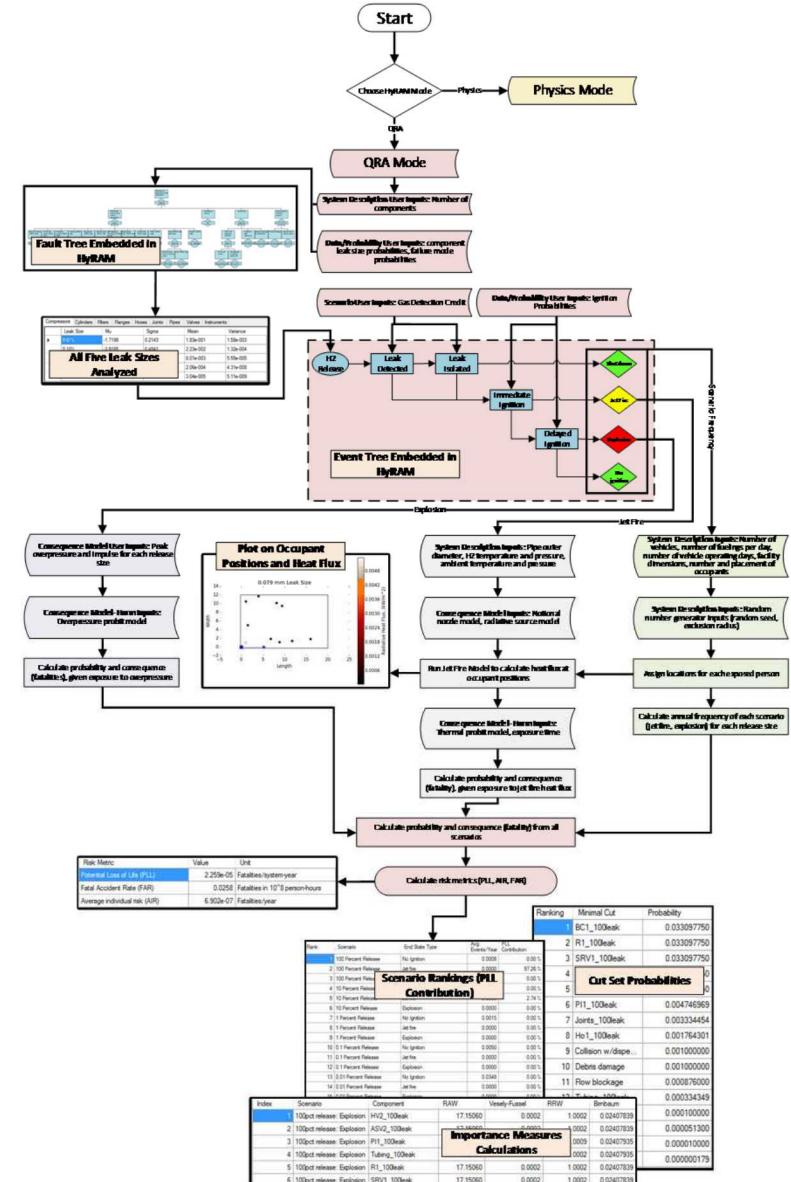
Python for Modules

C# for GUI

## Documentation

Algorithm report (SAND2017-2998)

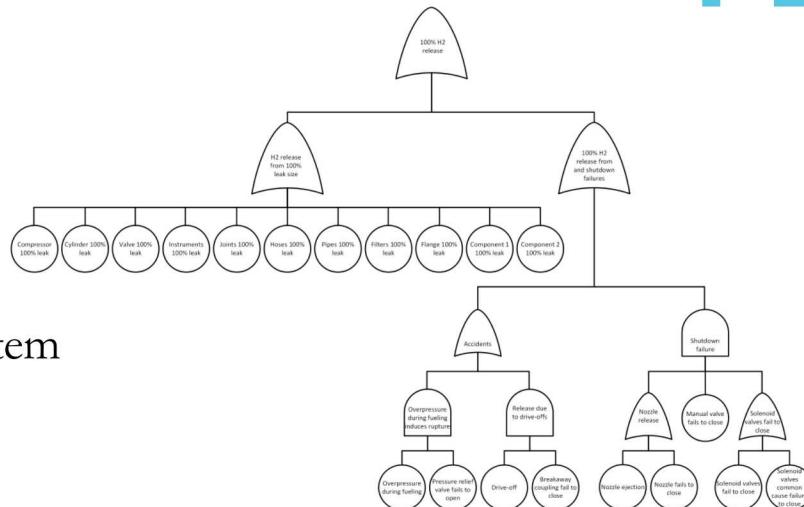
User guide (SAND2018-0749)



# HyRAM QRA Analysis

## Fault Trees

- Calculate frequency of different size leaks
- Considers random leaks from equipment in system
- Considers fueling dispenser leak



## Event sequence diagram

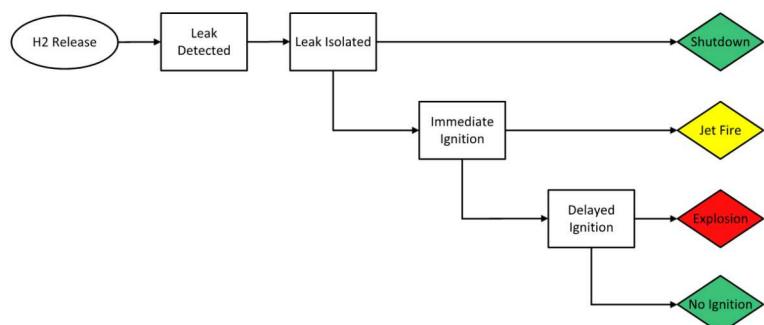
- Considers probability of outcome for each leak size
- Probability of ignition

## Consequence

- For ignited releases, calculates harm (fatalities) for each ignited release

## Overall Risk

- Combines all of the above to overall risk metric



## Example QRA Calculation

What has a lower risk, a system with welded pipe or fittings?

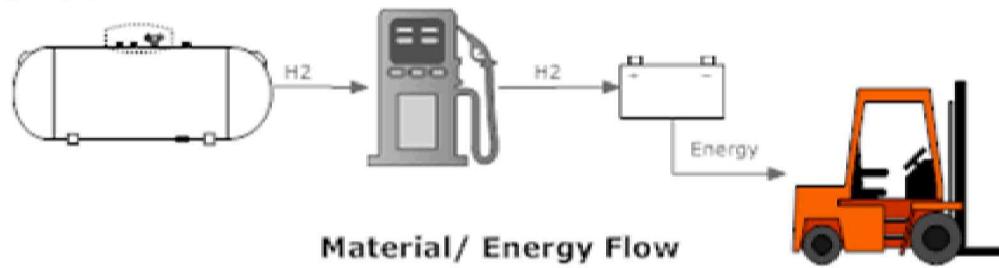
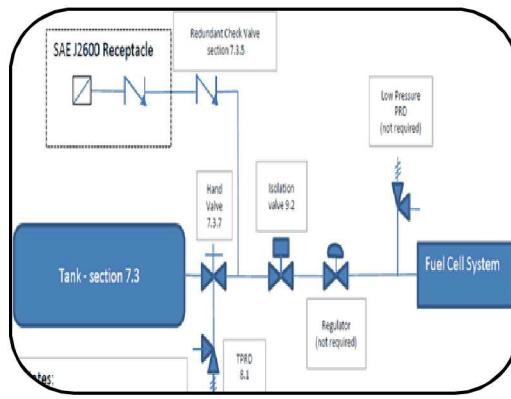
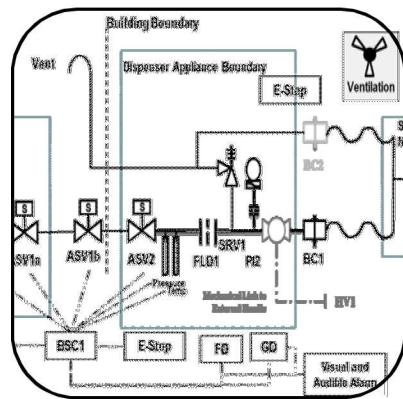
What has a lower risk, fewer people closer to the system, or more people further away from the system?

What system component is driving overall risk?

What is the setback distance away from the system to achieve overall risk below a threshold?

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

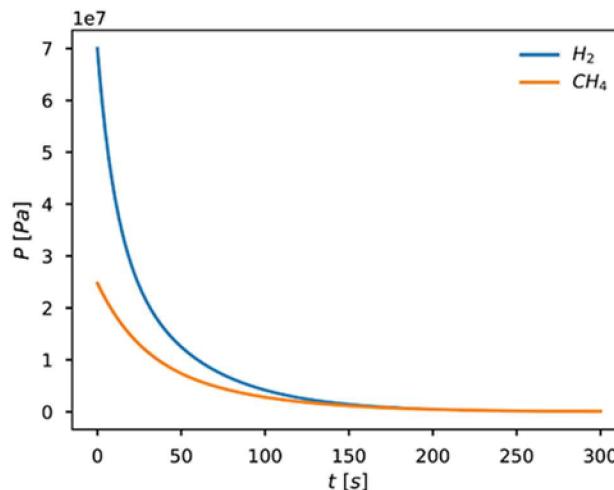




## Analysis beyond hydrogen

Customization of the components, failure modes and accidents, will allow for the risk analysis of alternative fuels (CNG, 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



# Current Status of Alternative Fuels Risk Assessment Models (AltRAM)

## Gas plume:

- Implemented in code, not yet validated
- Will be validated Summer 2019

## Cold plume:

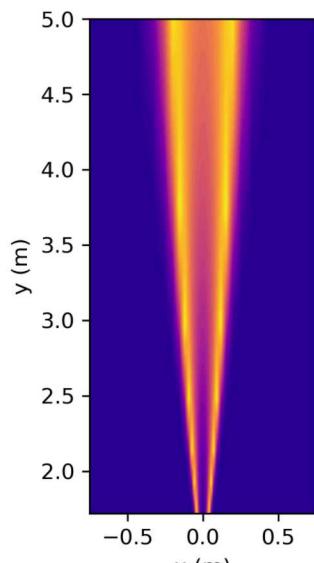
- Implemented and validated

## Jet fire:

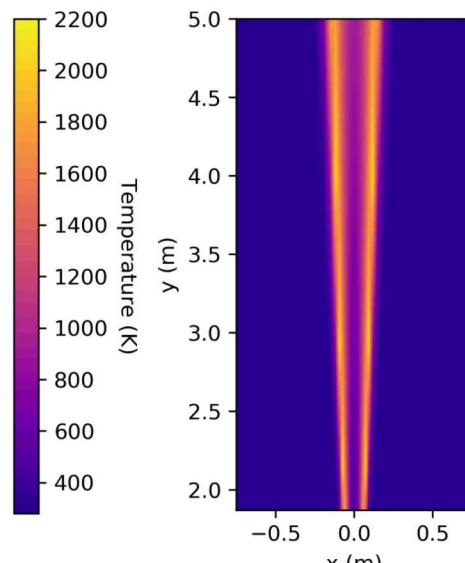
- Implemented in code, not yet validated
- Will be validated Summer 2019

All models still need to be implemented in GUI

Physics models need to be incorporated with QRA models



Hydrogen



Natural Gas

Temperature (K)

## Selection of Base QRA Scenario

Can be extended beyond base scenario, but more difficult

Possible scenarios:

- Vehicle in repair garage
- Vehicle in parking structure
- Forklifts in warehouse
- Refueling station (indoor or outdoor)

**Which scenario should be the focus first? We want to hear from you!**

Brian Ehrhart [bdehrha@sandia.gov](mailto:bdehrha@sandia.gov)

## Example Necessary Information for Base Scenario



**Depending on specified base scenario, need some specific information for QRA**

Number of components

- Valves
- Dispensers
- Length of tubing
- Compressors
- Sensors
- Tanks/cylinders

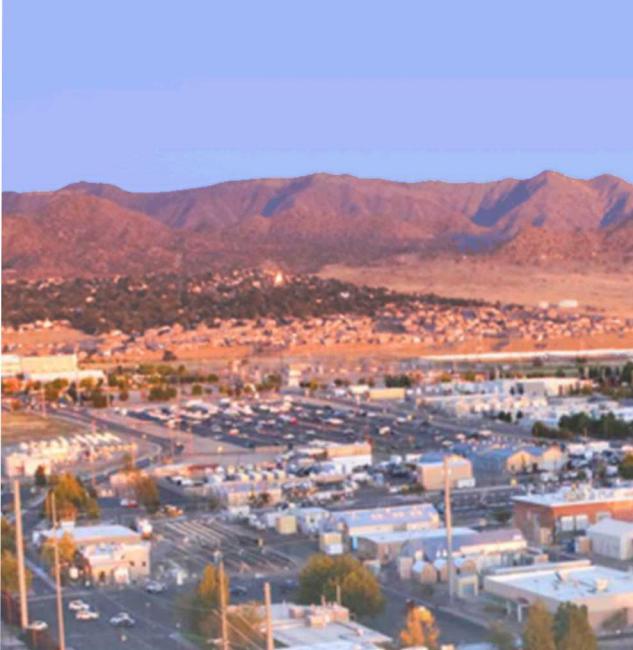
Condition of natural gas in system

- Temperature
- Pressure

Pipe size

- Diameter
- Wall thickness

**Will depend on specific base scenario selected**



Thank you!

Questions? Feedback?

Brian Ehrhart [bdehrha@sandia.gov](mailto:bdehrha@sandia.gov)