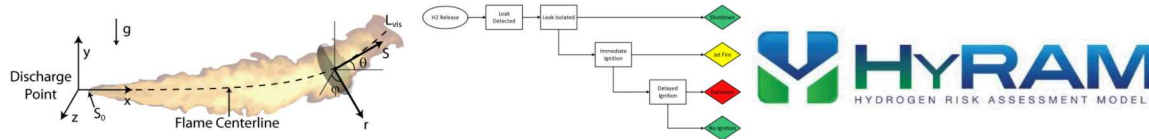
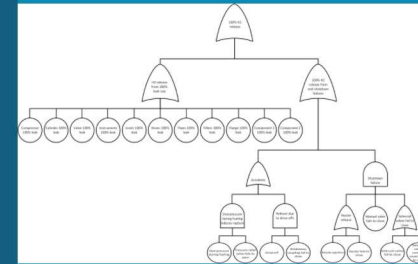


Recent Developments for the Hydrogen Risk Assessment Models (HyRAM) Toolkit



PRESENTED BY

Brian Ehrhart

Chris LaFleur, Ethan Hecht, Myra Blaylock

Hydrogen Safety Panel Meeting

October 16-17, 2019 - Sacramento, CA



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SAND2019-XXXX C

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

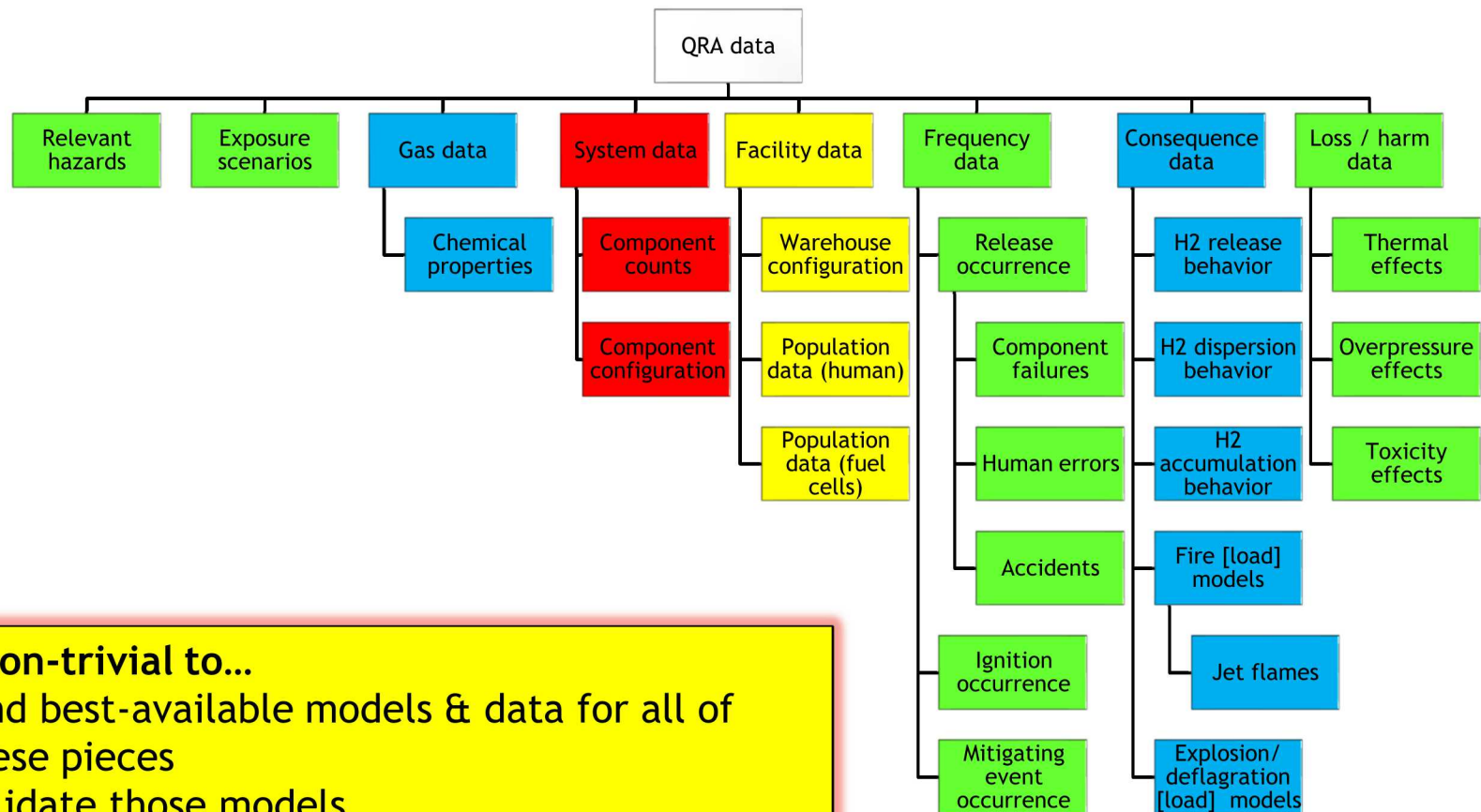
Consequence measures the effects of some event occurring

- 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

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

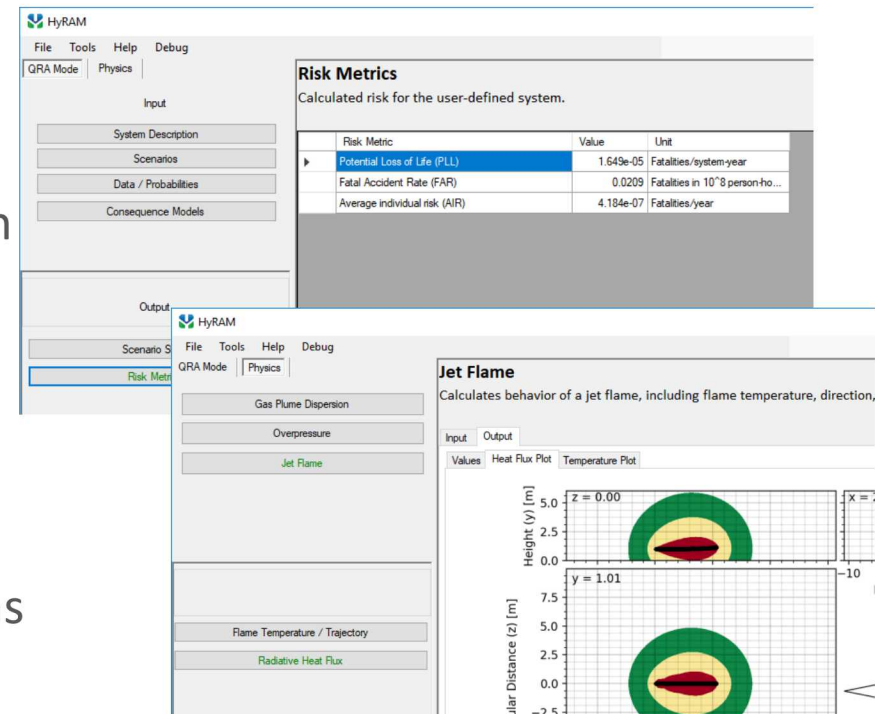
First-of-its-kind integration platform for state-of-the-art hydrogen safety models & data - built to put the R&D into the hands of industry safety experts

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

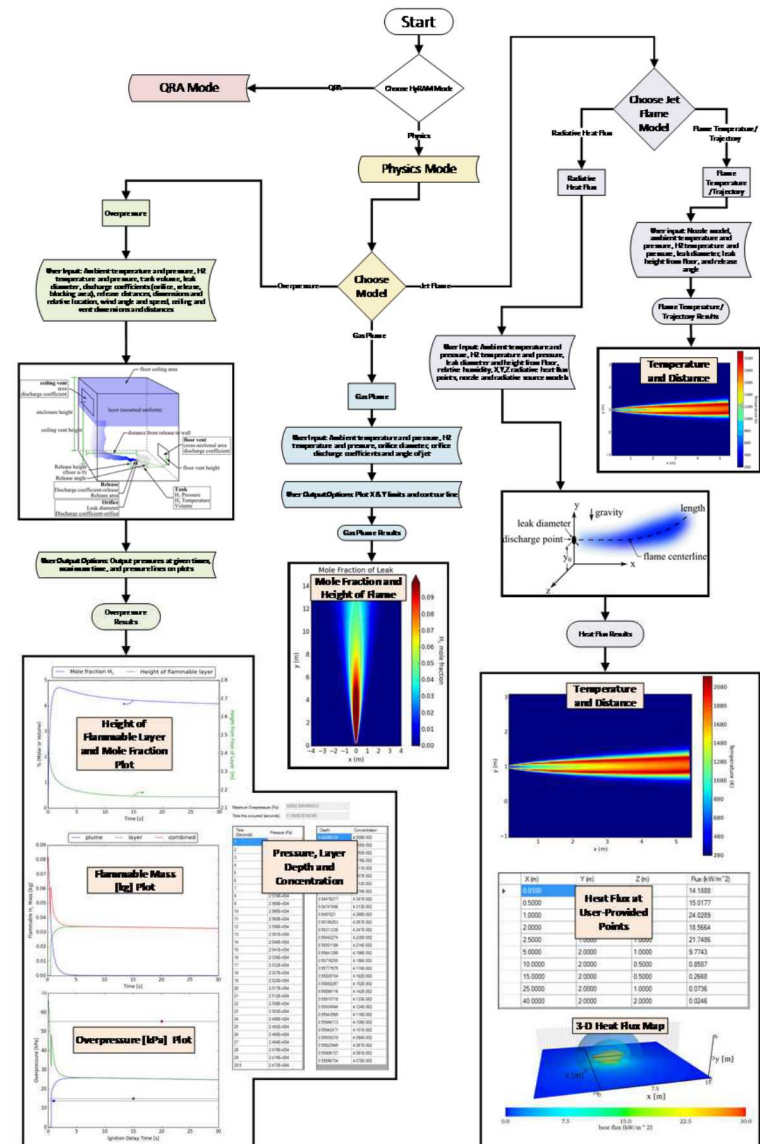
Python for Modules

C# for GUI

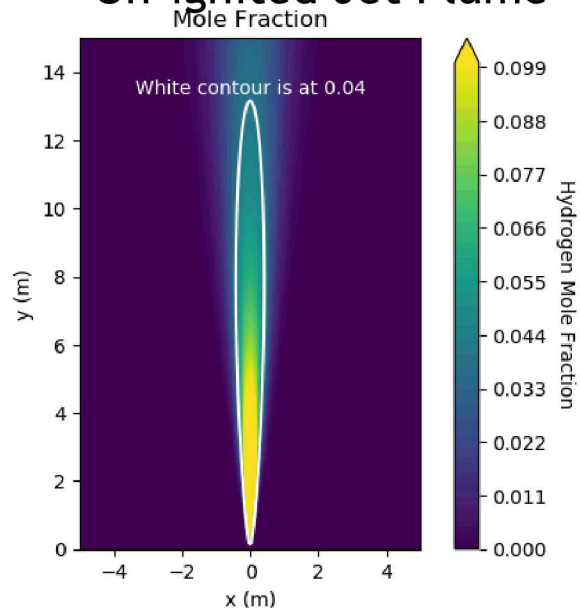
Documentation

Algorithm report (SAND2017-2998)

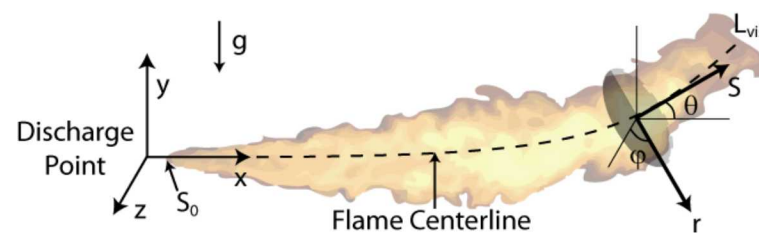
User guide (SAND2018-0749)



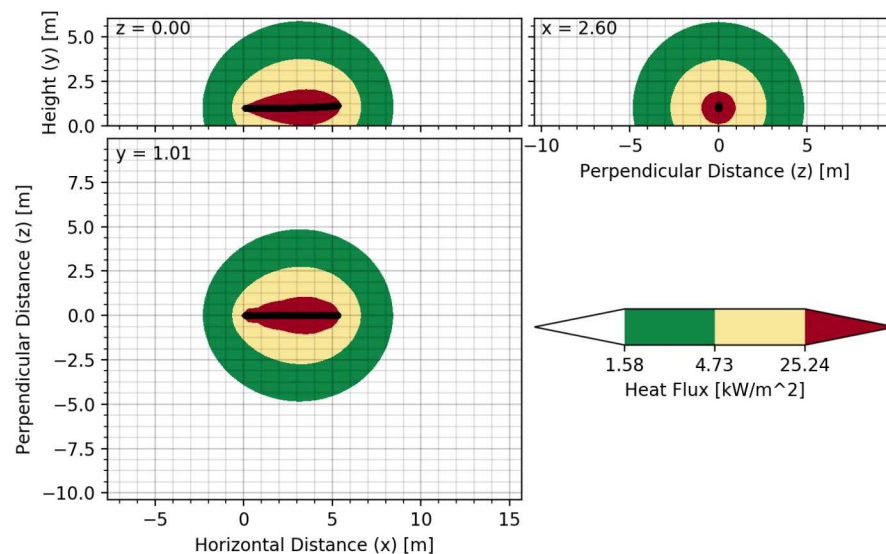
Un-ignited Jet Plume



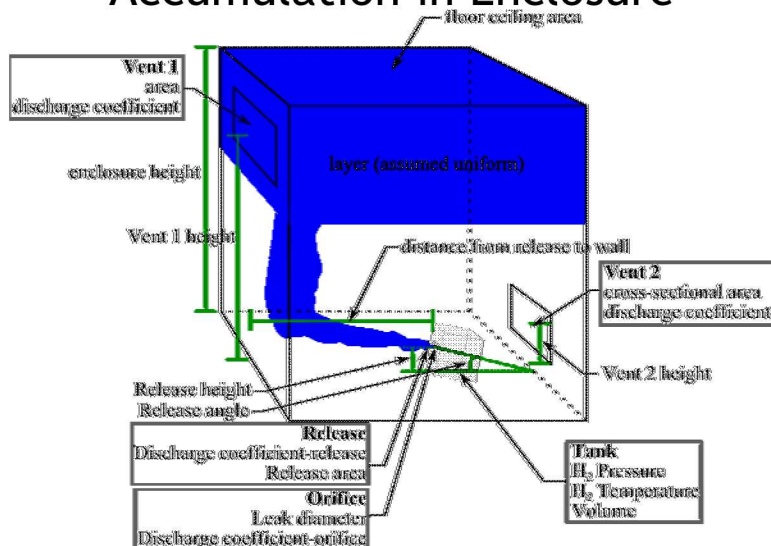
Jet Flame Temperature



Jet Flame Heat Flux



Accumulation in Enclosure



Short run-time

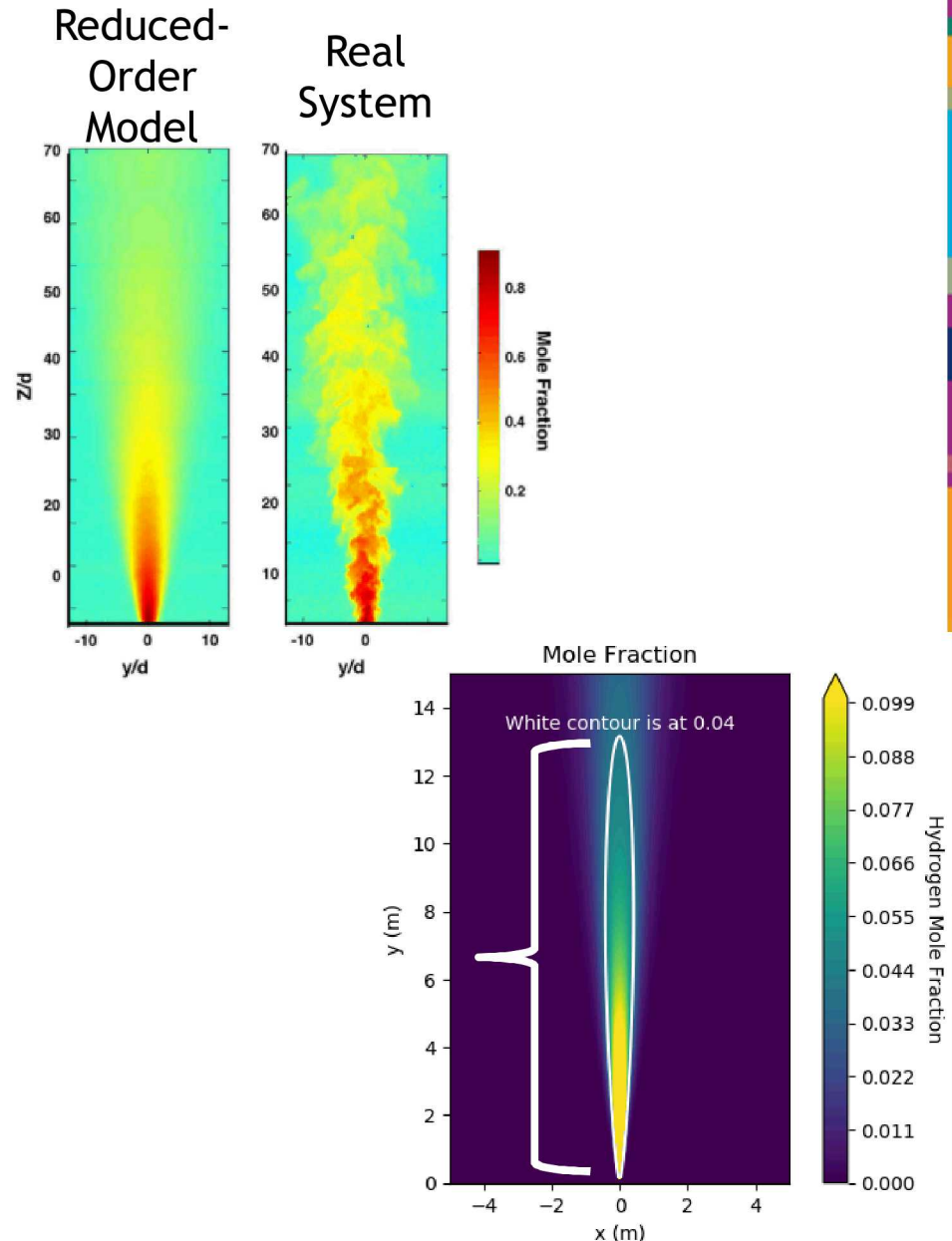
Modeling expert not required

Useful for quantification

- If a hydrogen leak occurs, how far away does the hazard get?

Useful for comparisons

- What is the effect on safety if a system size is reduced?



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

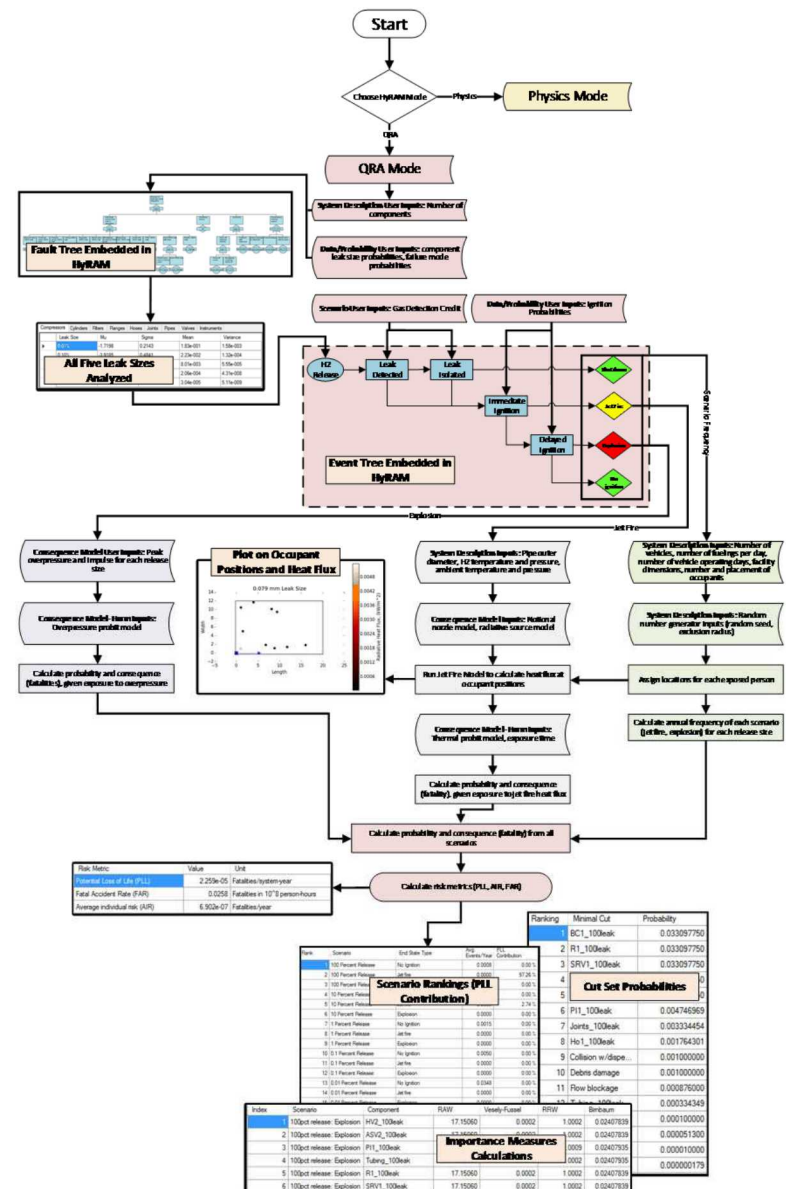
Python for Modules

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Documentation

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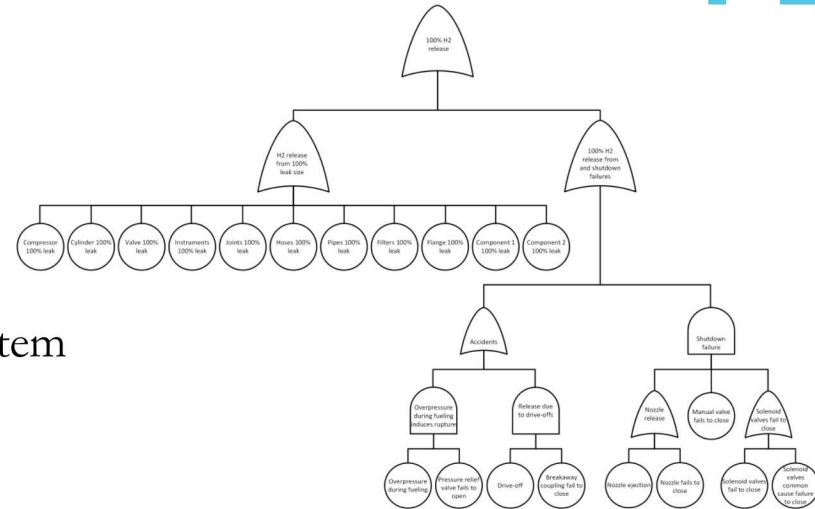
User guide (SAND2018-0749)



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

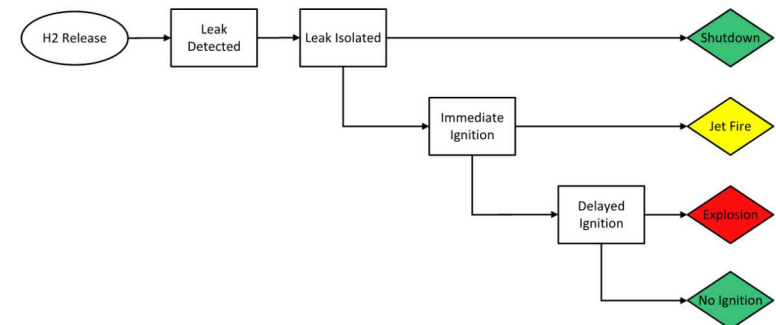
- Considers probability of outcome for each leak size
- Probability of ignition

Consequence

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

Overall Risk

- Combines all of the above to overall risk metric



HyRAM 2.0.0 released July 2019

Open Source

- Windows-only installer available for GUI (<http://hram.sandia.gov/>)
- Source code available on GitHub (<https://github.com/sandialabs/hram>)

Open source code allows for the community to **verify/correct** model implementation

- Community can also **add new models**/functionality (subject to review)

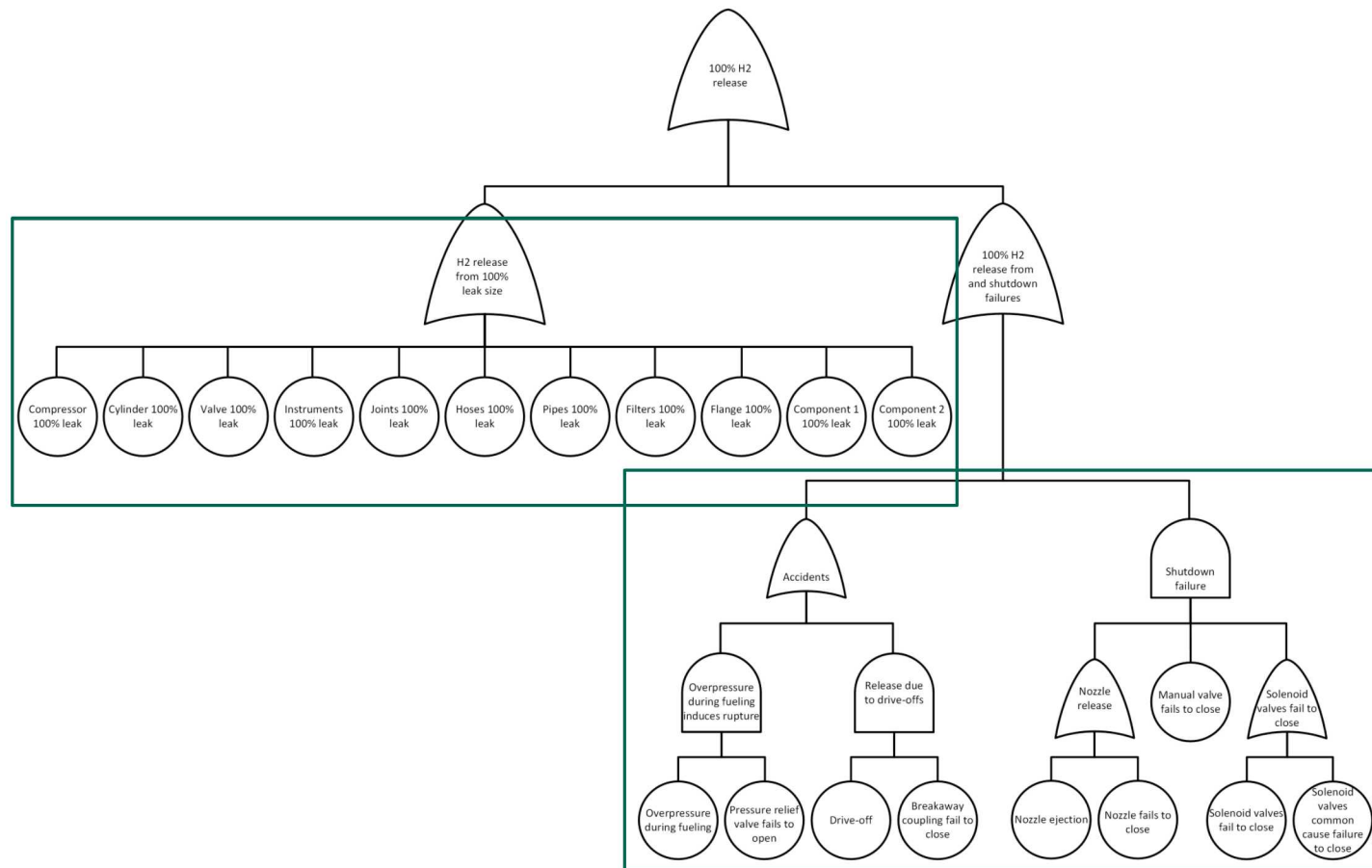


GitHub

Override fault tree results for any leak size

- Ability to use **custom external fault trees**

Customizable inputs for dispenser fault tree

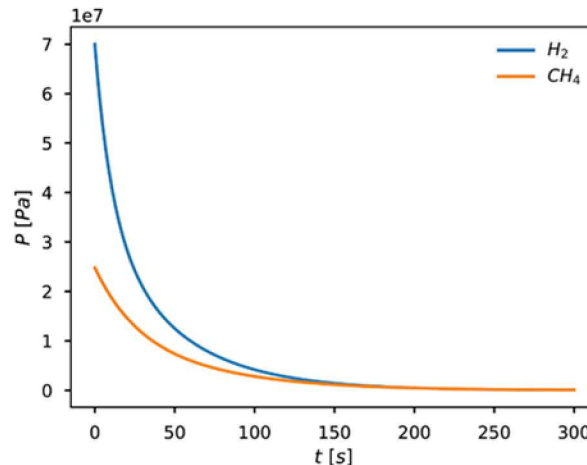


Analysis **beyond gaseous hydrogen**

Liquid Hydrogen (**LH2**) to be incorporated **next year**

Customization of 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 all have to be calculated





Thank you!

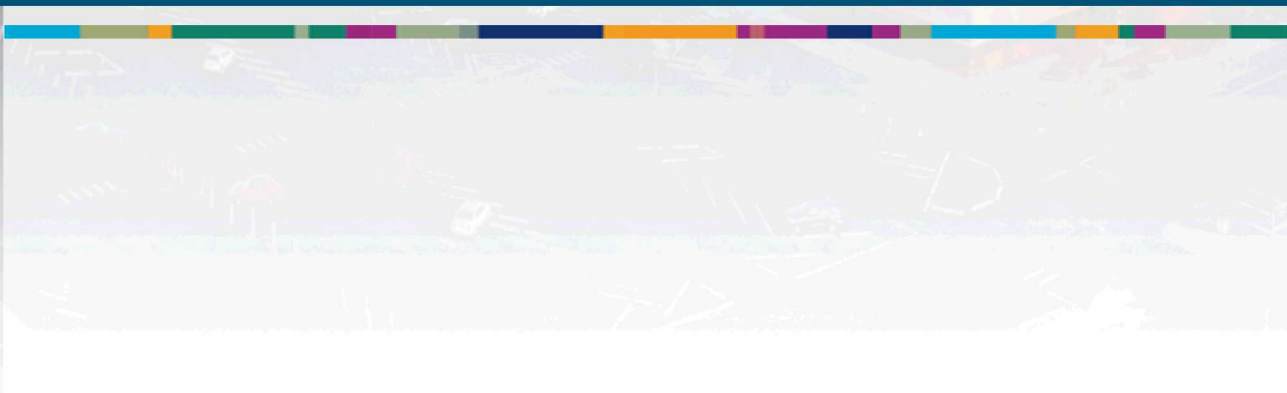
Questions? Feedback?

Brian Ehrhart bdehrha@sandia.gov

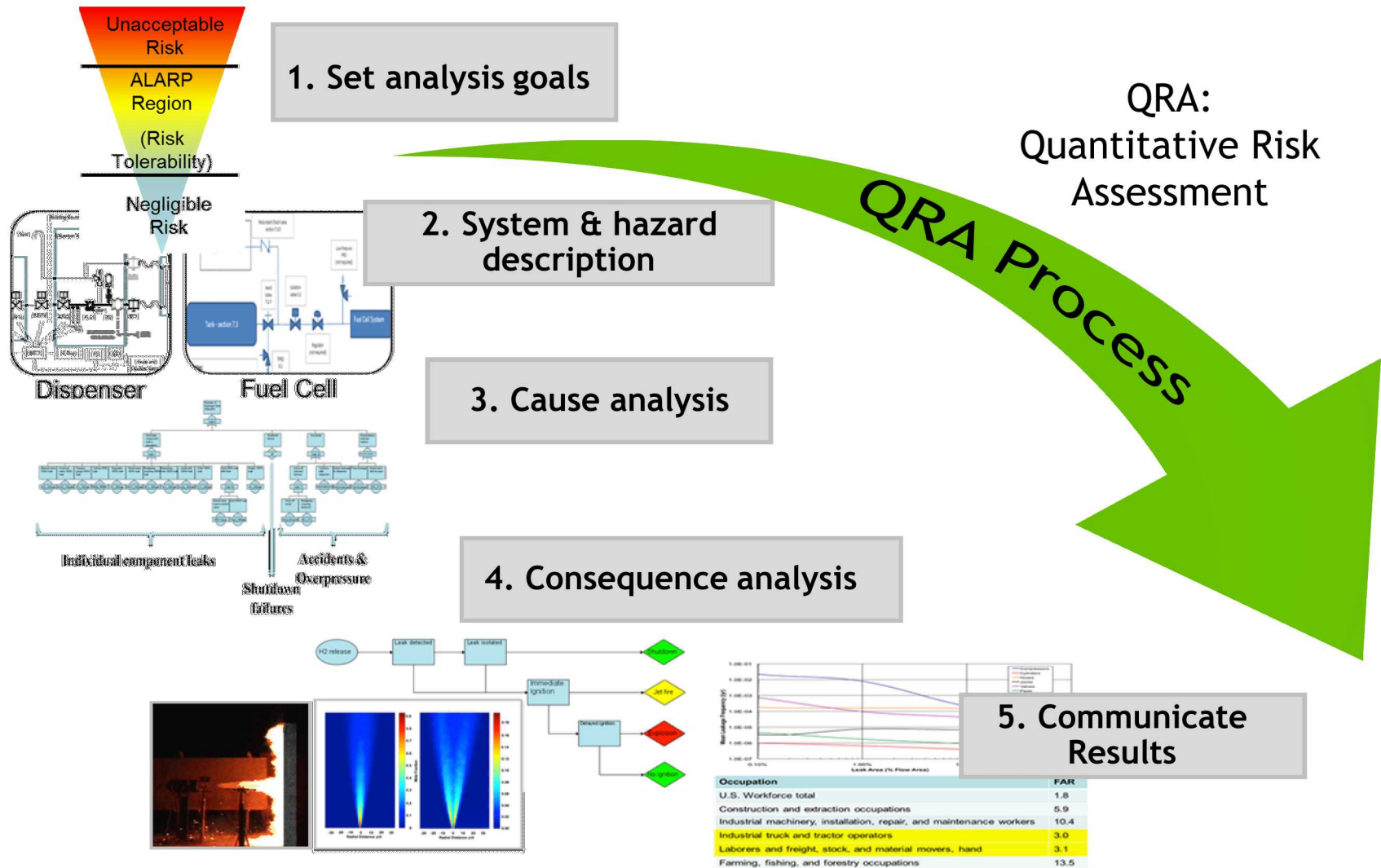
<http://hram.sandia.gov/>



Technical Backup Slides

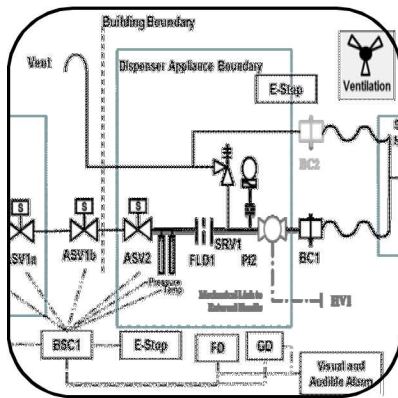


Building a Scientific Platform for Alternative Fuels QRA

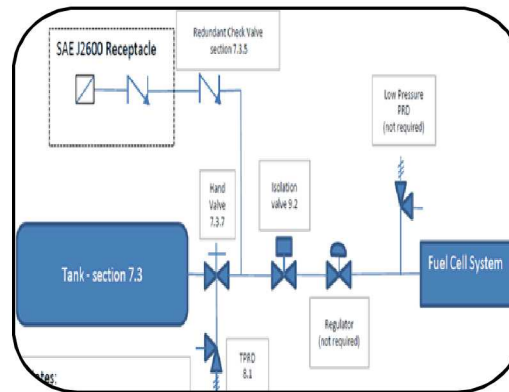


Focused on a gaseous hydrogen dispenser fueling forklifts located in a warehouse

Analysis can be altered for generic fueling stations, but applicability is limited beyond that scope



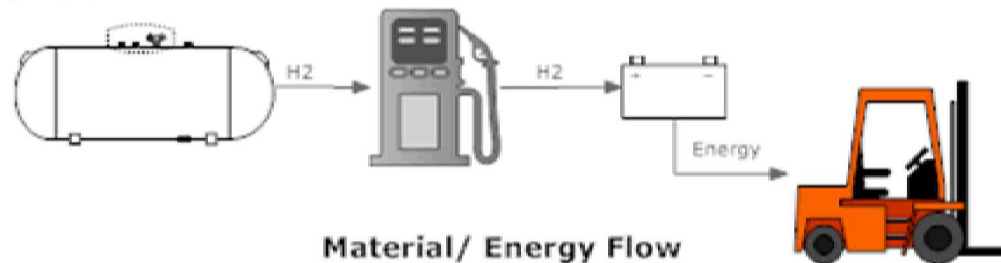
Dispenser



Fuel Cell



Vehicle

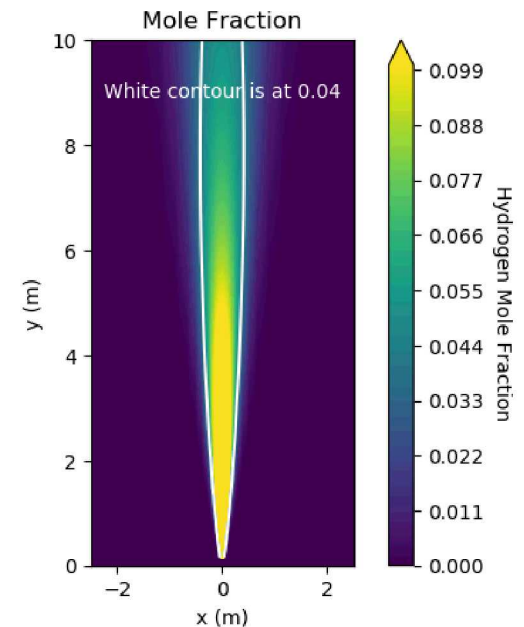
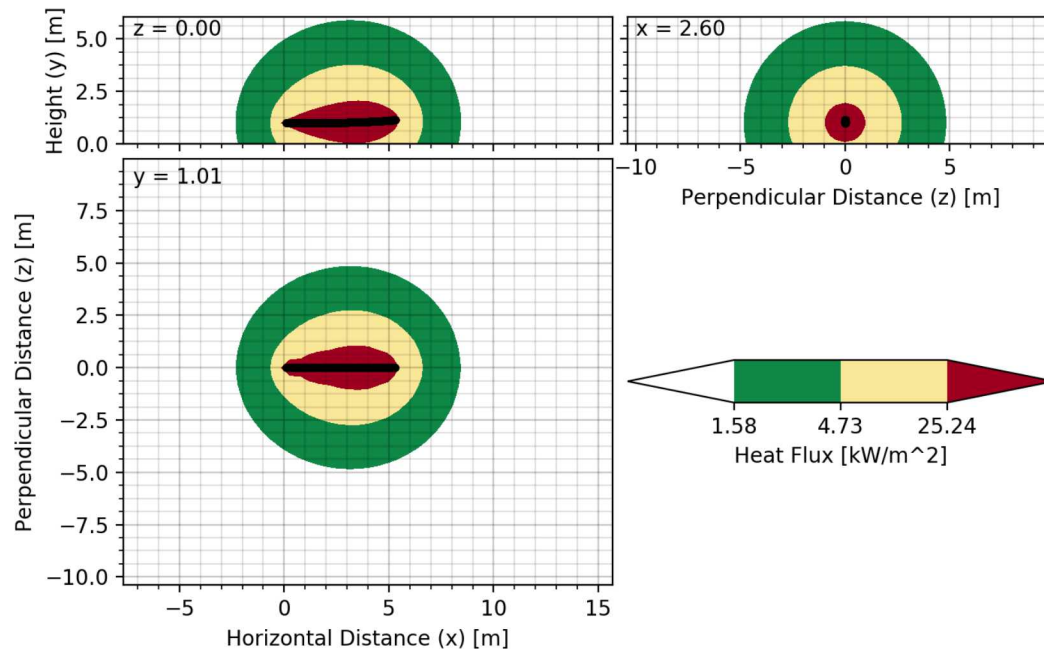


Material/ Energy Flow

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?





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?

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

