

Results of the HySafe CFD Validation Benchmark SBEPV5

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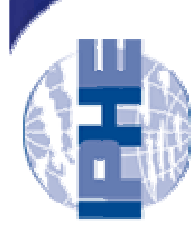
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SBEPV5 Benchmark description

HySafe



1.20m × 0.90m × 0.20m

- Dispersion experiments in 2003
- Partial to full confinement
- Internal structures
- DNV and GexCon (HySafe partners) & Statoil
- Sub-set of results shared with HySafe

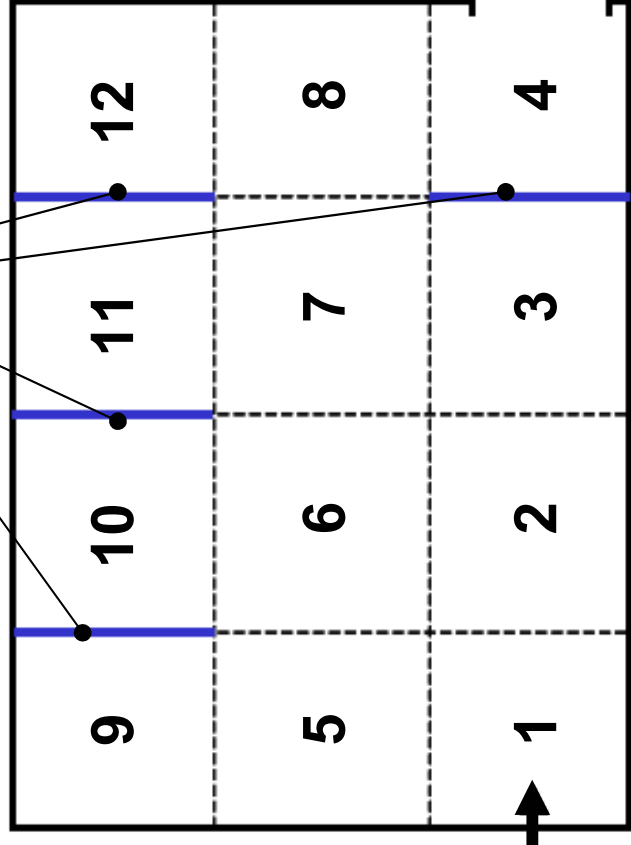


D27 - Experiment description

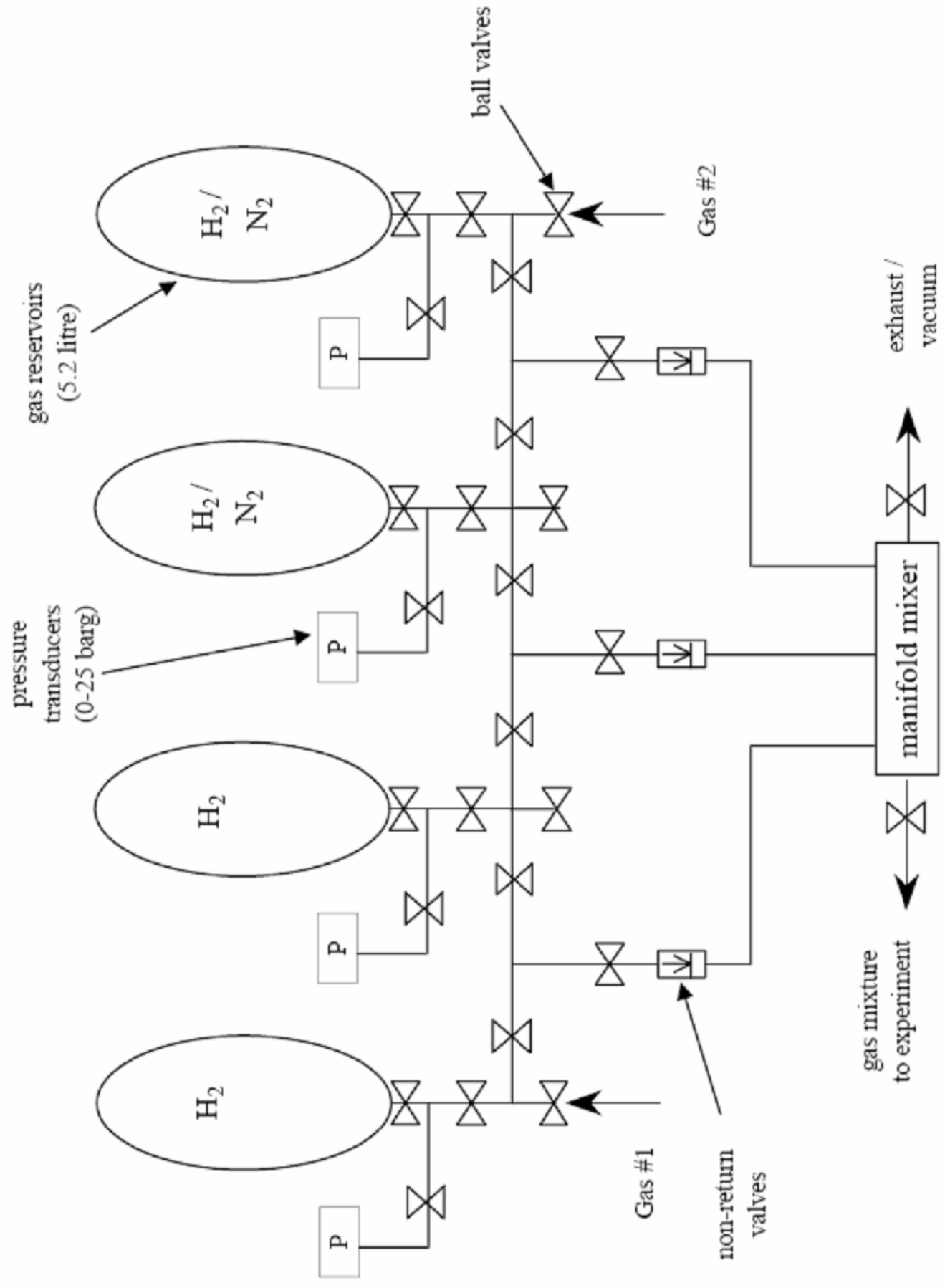


- H₂ concentration measurement (12 Oldham sensors type OLCT20D)
- Central sensor location in each compartment close to the rear wall
- Hydrogen release period: 60 s
- Nozzle diameter: 12 mm
- Exit velocity: 10.17 m/s
- Release rate: 1.15 l/s

baffle plates



Gas preparation



Sensor OLDHAM OLCT 20D



- Catharometre (thermal conductivity) type for H₂
- 0-100% vol H₂
- Accuracy 1% vol H₂
- -20 to 50 C; 10 to 95% RH
- IP66



Simulations

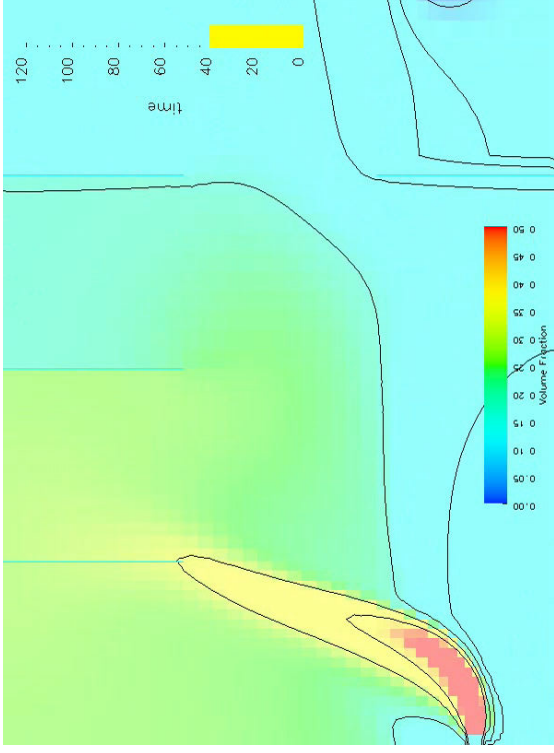


CODE (Partner)	N cells	Min-max cell dim	Turbulence model	CPU time
ADREA (NCSRD)	141.466	12 mm	standard k-ε	
FLACS (GexCon)	38.318	11 mm	-	64 h
KFX (DNV)	15.444	11-30 mm	standard k-ε	
FLACS (DNV)	15.444	15 mm	-	
FLUENT (UPM)	71.561		standard k-ε	48 h
FLUENT (UU)	261.506	1,3 mm	LES	
CFX (HSE/HSL)		0,5-2 mm	SST	
GASFLOW (FZK)	23.100	15 mm	k-ε	

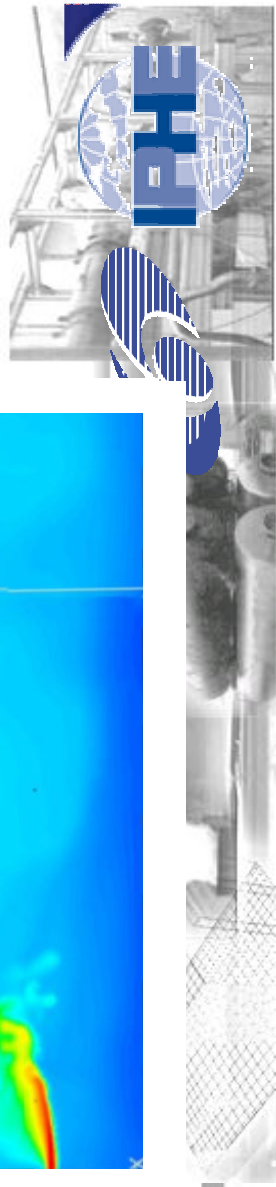
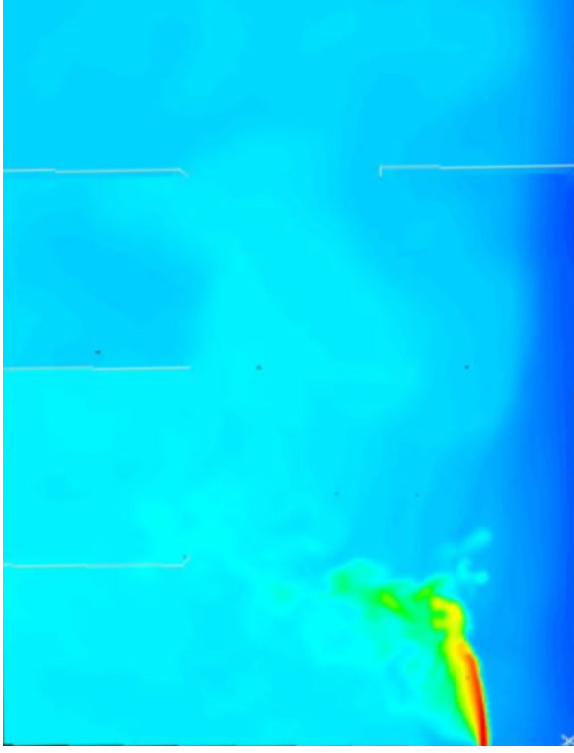


Some movies...

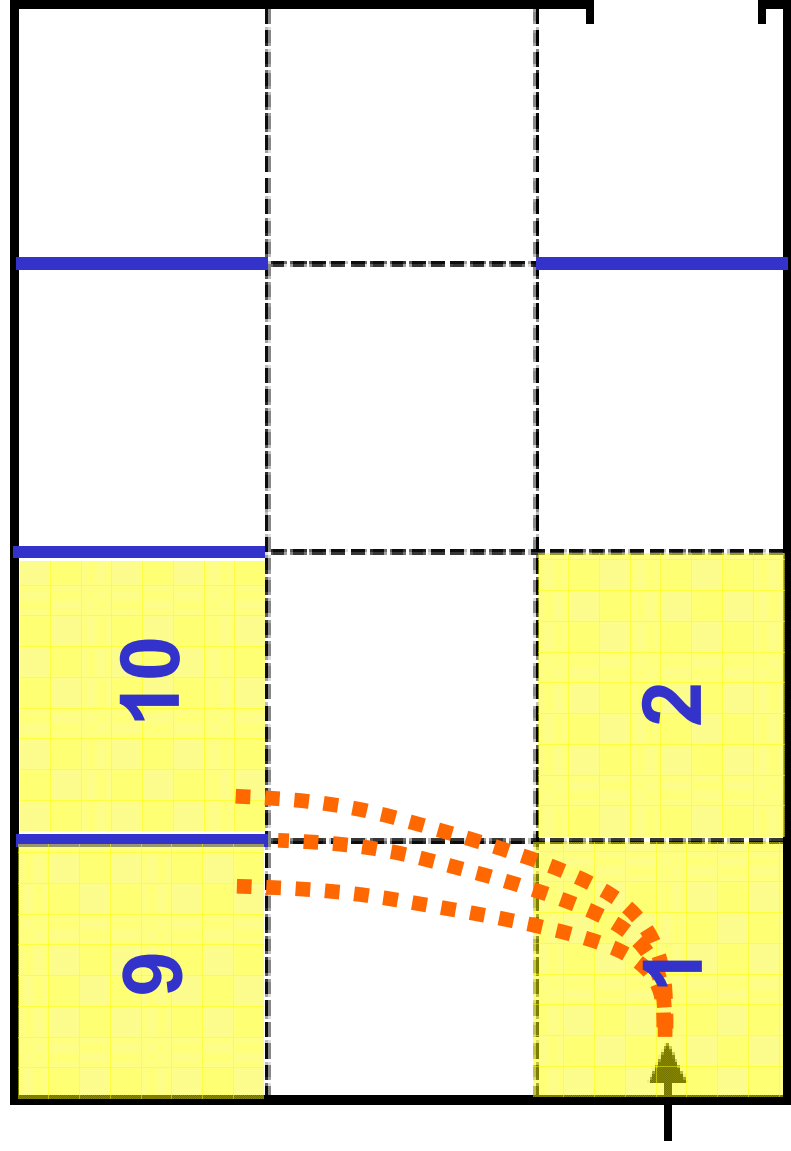
[GASFLOW \(FZK\) kε](#)



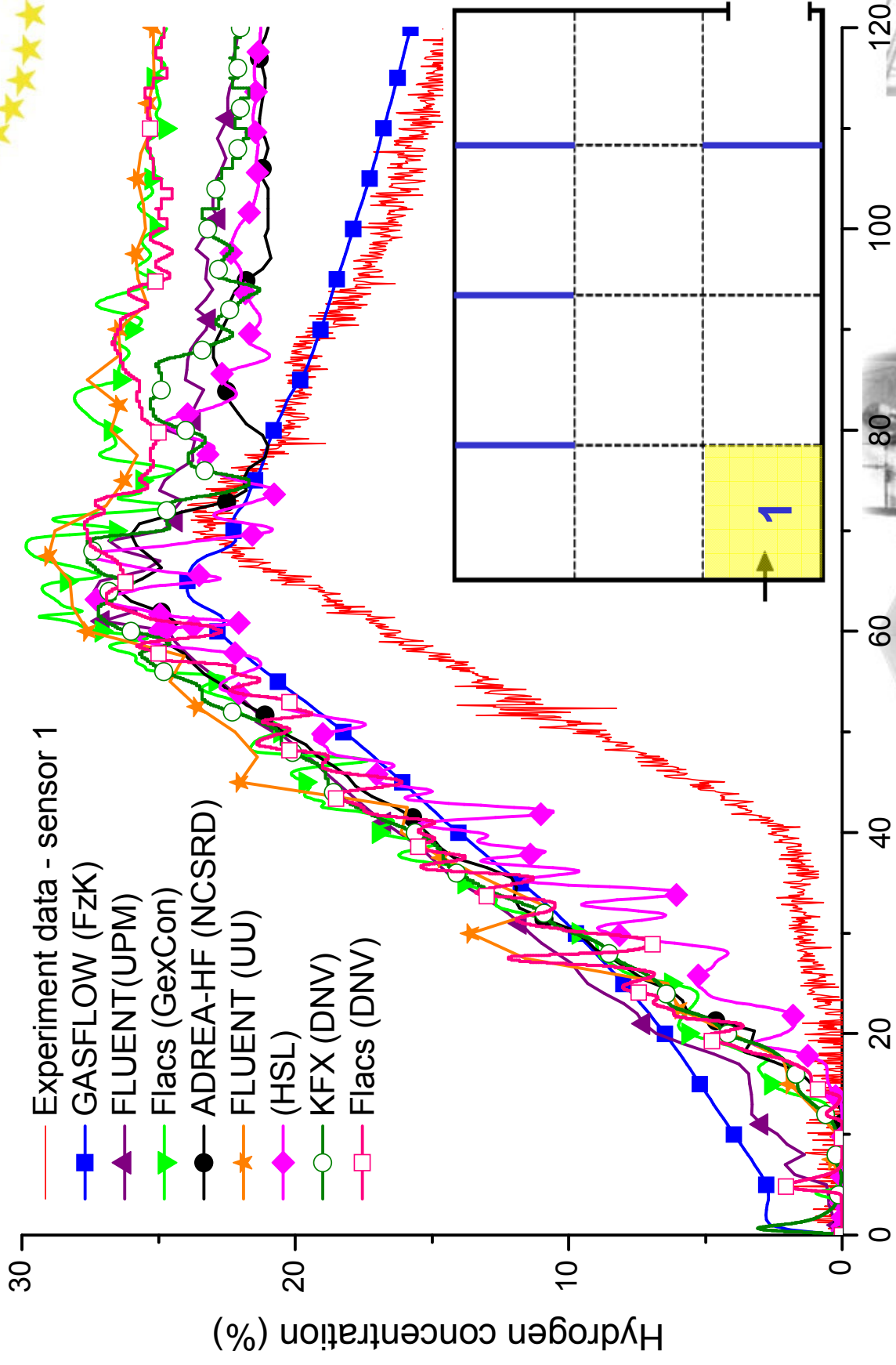
[Fluent \(UU\) LES](#)



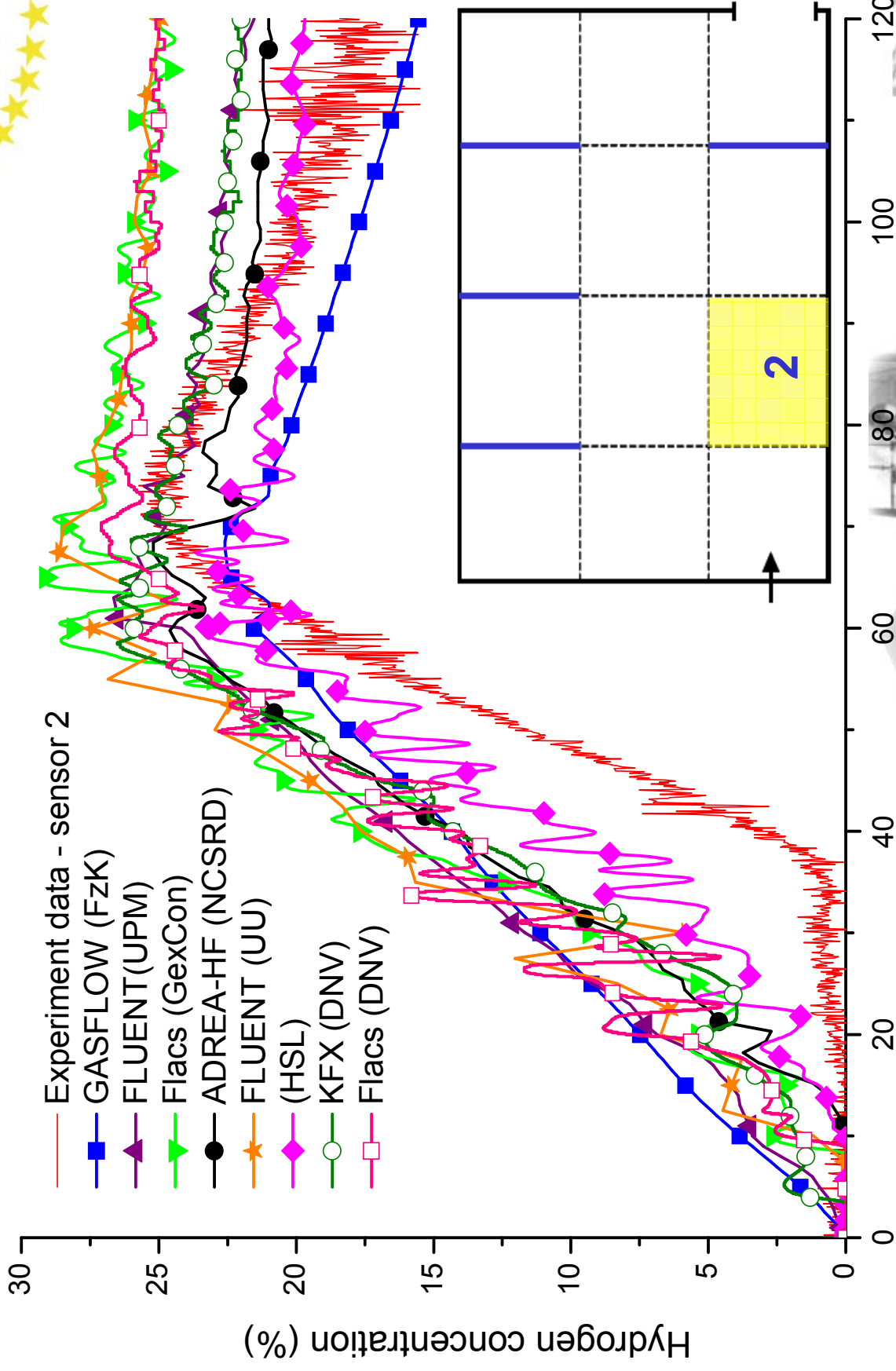
Comparison of Results at the sensitive sensor locations



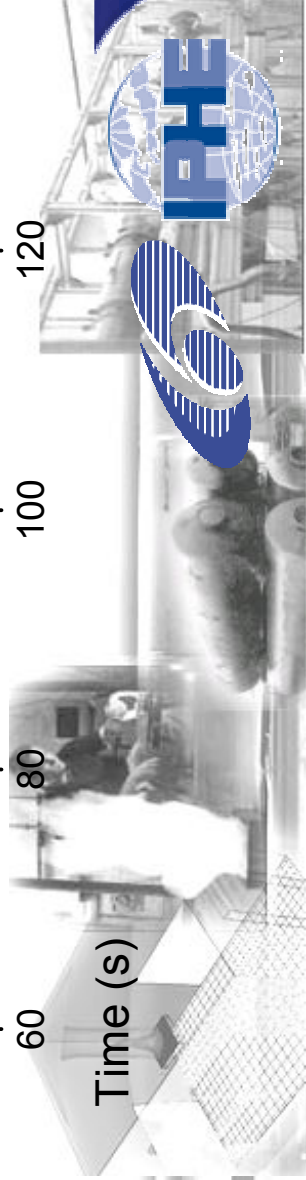
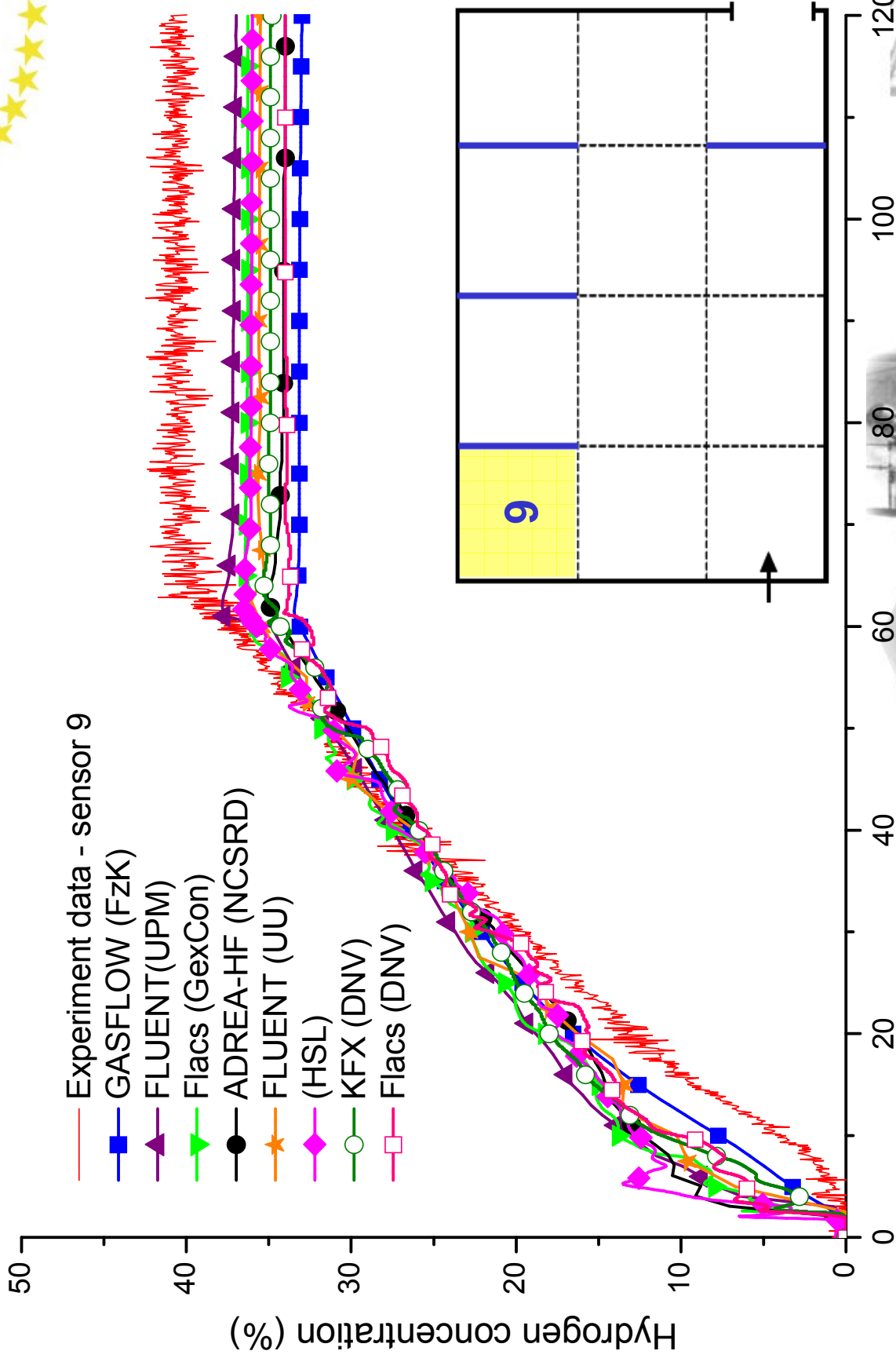
Results at Sensor 1



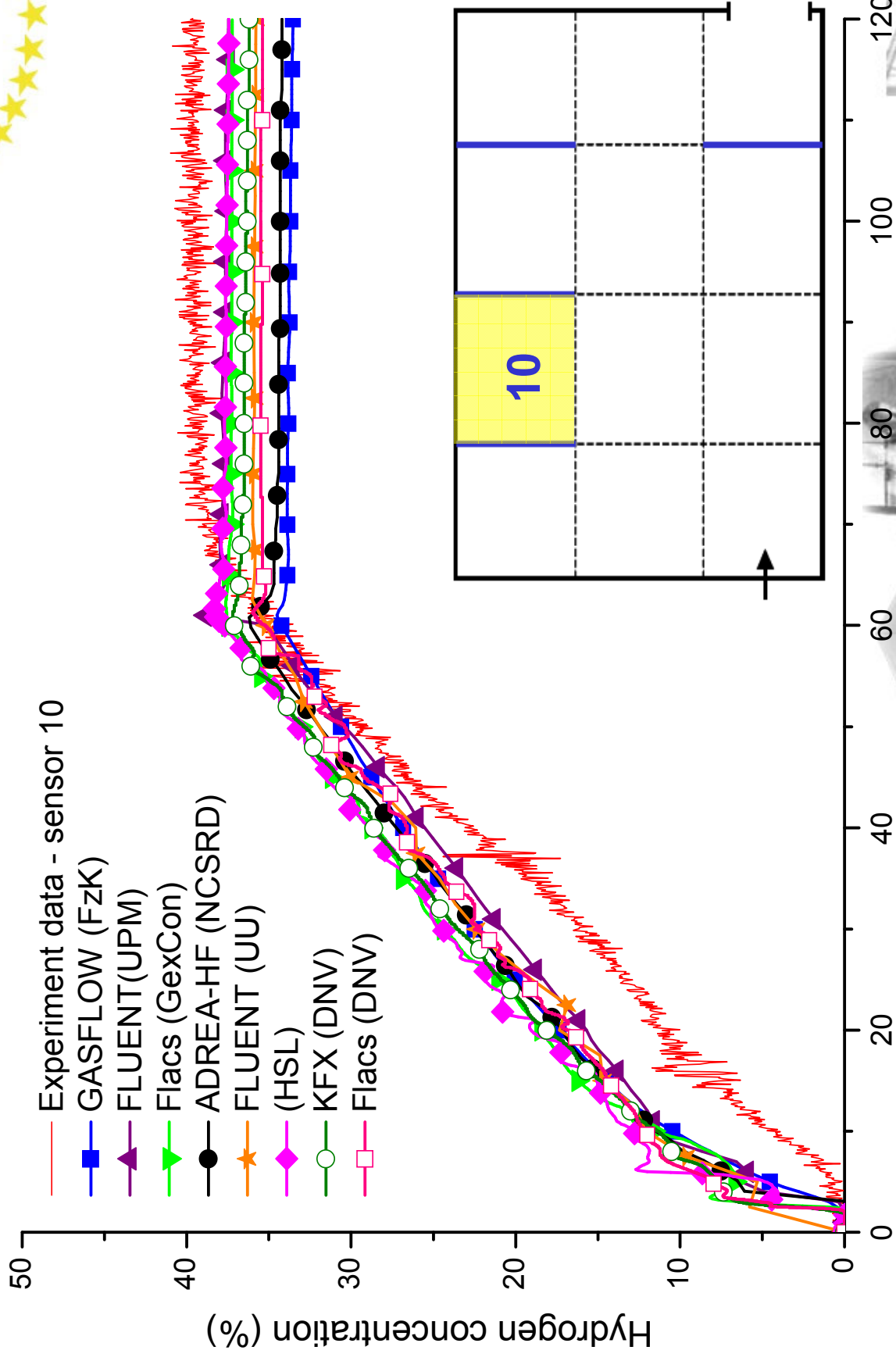
Results at Sensor 2



Results at Sensor 9



Results at Sensor 10



Parametric Study (GASFLOW)

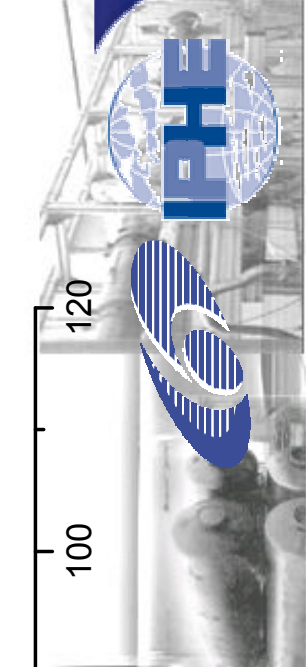
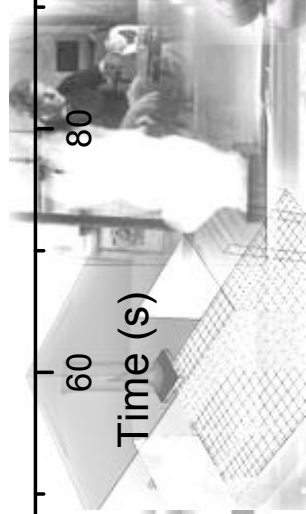
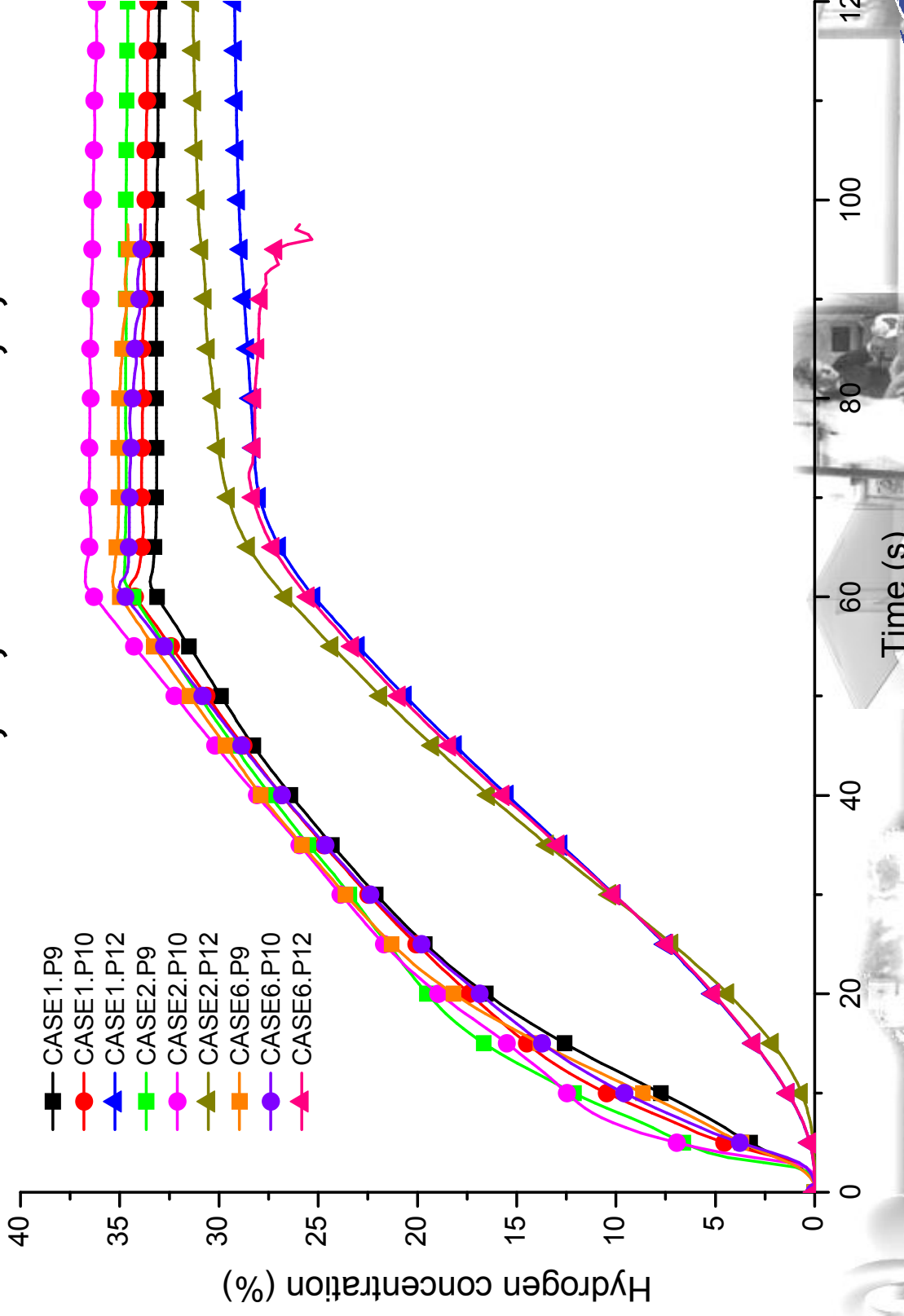


Case	Inflow H2-T (° C)	Turb. Schmidt	Heat Transfer	Mesh	Comments and Effects
1 Ref.	20	0.85	No	Coarse 55x42x10 = 23100	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uses GASFLOW default values 2. Steady State #9 & #10 between 33% & 34%, respectively. 3. #10 slightly higher than #9 in contrast with data.
2	20	1.50	No	Coarse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increases #9 to 35%, & #10 to 36% 2. #10 slightly higher than #9 in contrast with data.
3	0	0.85	No	Coarse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increases #9 to 34%, & #10 to 35% 2. #10 slightly higher than #9 in contrast with data.
4	0	1.00	No	Coarse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increases #9 to 35%, & #10 to 36% 2. #10 slightly higher than #9 in contrast with data.
5	0	0.85	Yes	Coarse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increases #9 to 34%, & #10 to 36% 2. #10 slightly higher than #9 in contrast with data.
6	20	0.85	No	Fine 80x63x15 = 75600	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Same as reference Case 1 with finer spatial resolution 2. Steady State #9 & #10 between 35% & 34%, respectively. 3. #9 slightly higher than #10 in agreement with data.

Parametric Study (GASFLOW)



Sensor 9,10,12 –case 1,2,6



Conclusions

of the parametric study

- **H2 Inflow Temperature** between 0° and 20° C
→ positive, but small effect
- 2 x **turbulent Schmidt Number** → positive, but small effect
- Including **structural heat transfer** → a positive, but small effect.
- Increasing **mesh resolution** by 50% in all dimensions
→ higher hydrogen concentration for measurement position #9 than position #10



Conclusions



Simple but relevant dispersion H2 dispersion experiment, well instrumented besides some sensor failures and unknown characteristics modeled by 8 expert groups with 5 different CFD packages

- **CFD results** show only **small scatter**
- may be **explained** by different settings and model assumptions
- Some deviation compared to experimental data might be attributed to unknown sensor performance
- $k-\epsilon$ and LES produce similar results
- Further attention should be paid to the source and jet modeling



Further information

→ www.hysafe.net



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Safety of Hydrogen as an Energy Carrier

The EC funded Network of Excellence (NoE) HySafe¹) contributes to the safe transition to a more sustainable development in Europe by facilitating the safe introduction of hydrogen technologies and applications.

HySafe is one of the first IPHE recognised projects and currently the only one dedicated to safety aspects.

The HySafe network will bring together competencies and experience from various research and industrial fields (automotive, gas and oil, chemical and nuclear). Much effort has been concentrated on the hydrogen safety issues relevant to the nuclear industry during the past 20 years, including comprehensive safety studies and the development of innovative mitigation techniques. At the same time industry and research dealing with today's fossil energy carriers are now confronting issues associated with everyday use of the technology by the general public.

Synthesis, integration, and harmonisation of these efforts is expected to break new ground in the field of hydrogen safety and contribute to the increase of public acceptability of hydrogen as an energy carrier.

The consortium consists of 25 partners including

- research organizations,
- governmental agencies,
- universities,
- industry

from 12 countries:
Germany (5 partners), France (3), Norway (3), UK (3), Netherlands (2), Spain (2), Denmark, Greece, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Russia and Canada.

The Advisory Council includes a balanced representation of partners, distinguished scientists outside the network, and representatives from industry and authorities

Integration of > 100 researches and doctoral students

Project duration: 5 years

*)A research project supported by the European Commission under the 6th Framework Programme and contributing to the implementation of the Key Action "Integrating and strengthening the ERA" within the Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development
Contract n°: SES6-CT-2004-502630
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The network is contributing to the implementation of the Key Action "Integrating and strengthening the ERA" within the Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development.

Thanks to all HySafe colleagues...

... and thank you for your attention.

