
Ignition of Hydrogen Jet Fires from High Pressure Storage

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L., Weiser, V. Sachsenheimer, K., Ehrhardt,
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ICHS-5

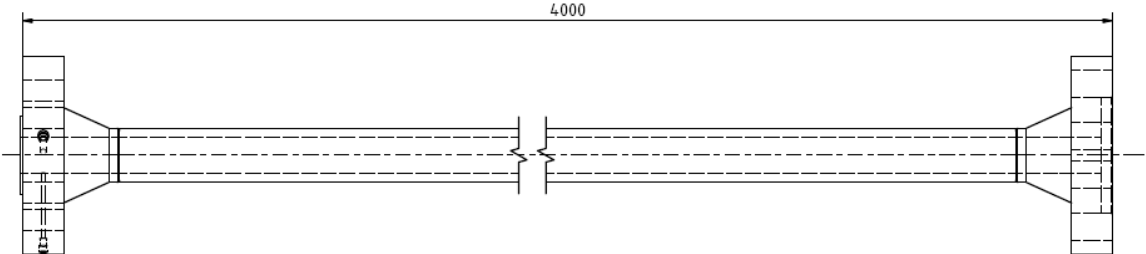
09.09.2013

European Commission, Bruxelles, B

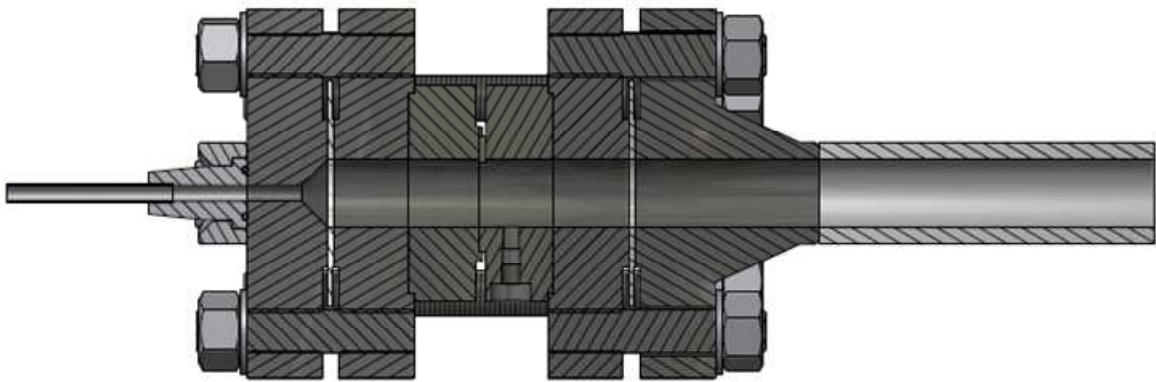
Outline

- **Description of release setup & behaviour**
- **Induction of spontaneous ignition**
- **Investigation of the combustion regime**
- **Conclusion**

Storage Pipe / Release Configuration



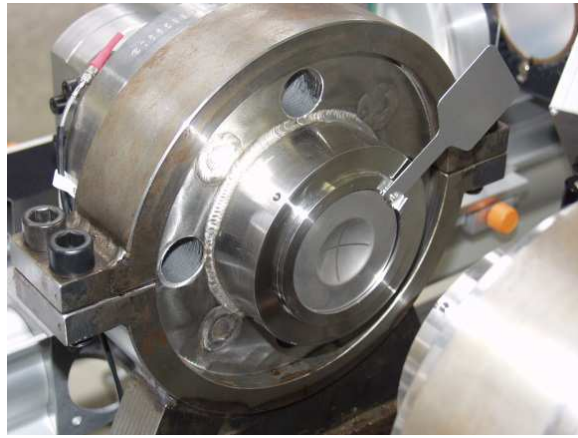
$l = 4\text{m}$ $d_i = 40.3\text{mm}$; $V \sim 5\text{l}$



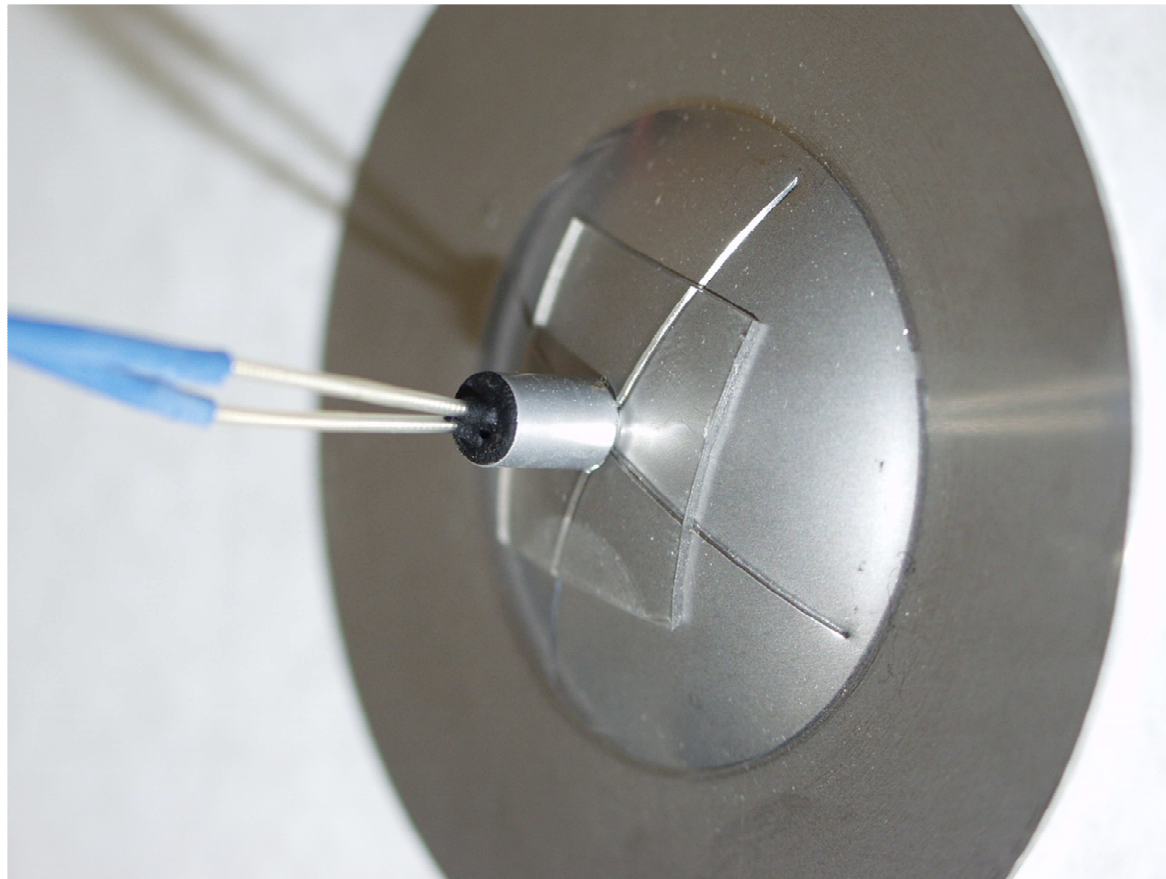
Reflection contour inclination 45° (Nozzle)

Release tube $d_i = 10\text{mm}$

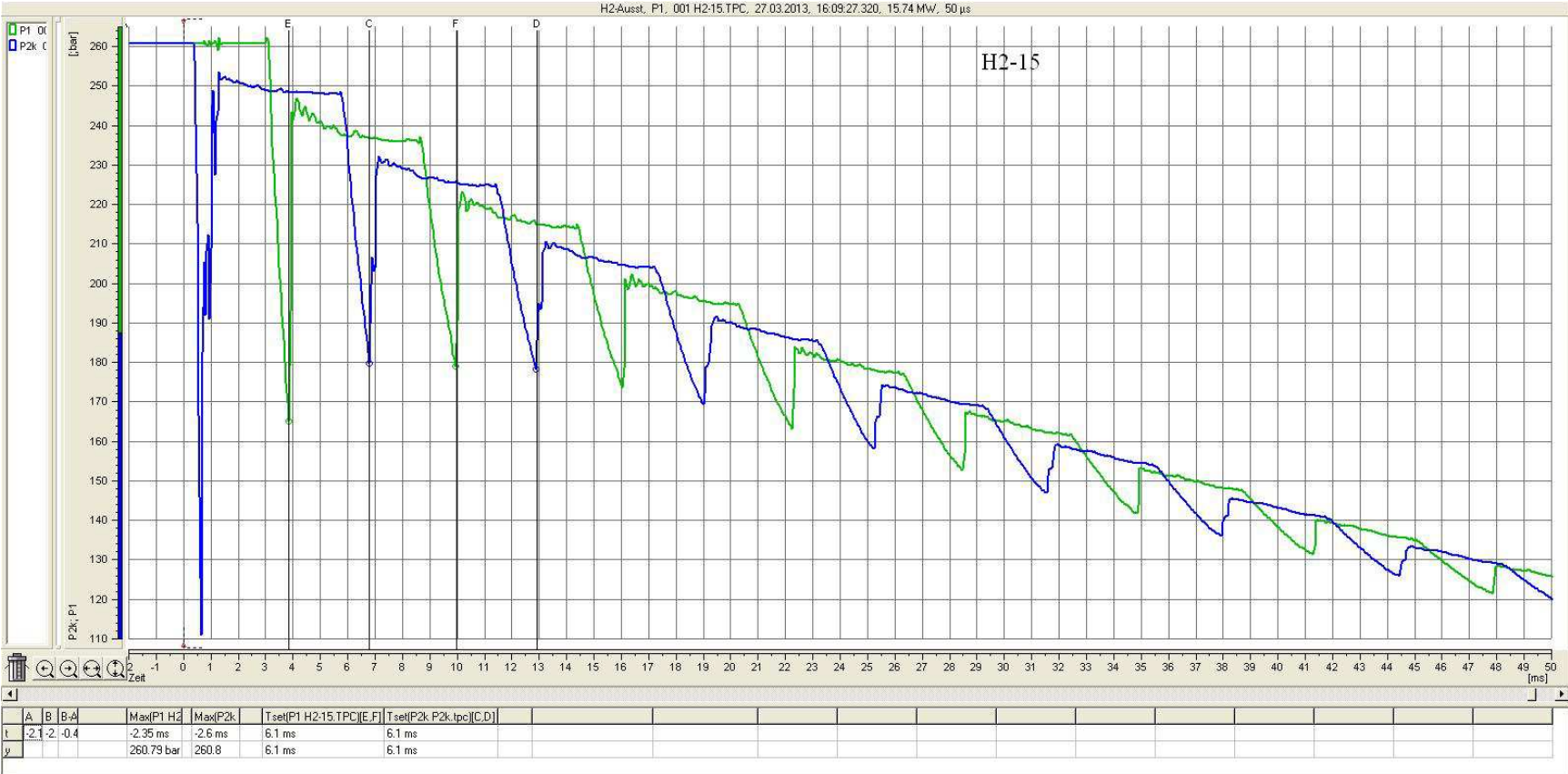
Rupture disk



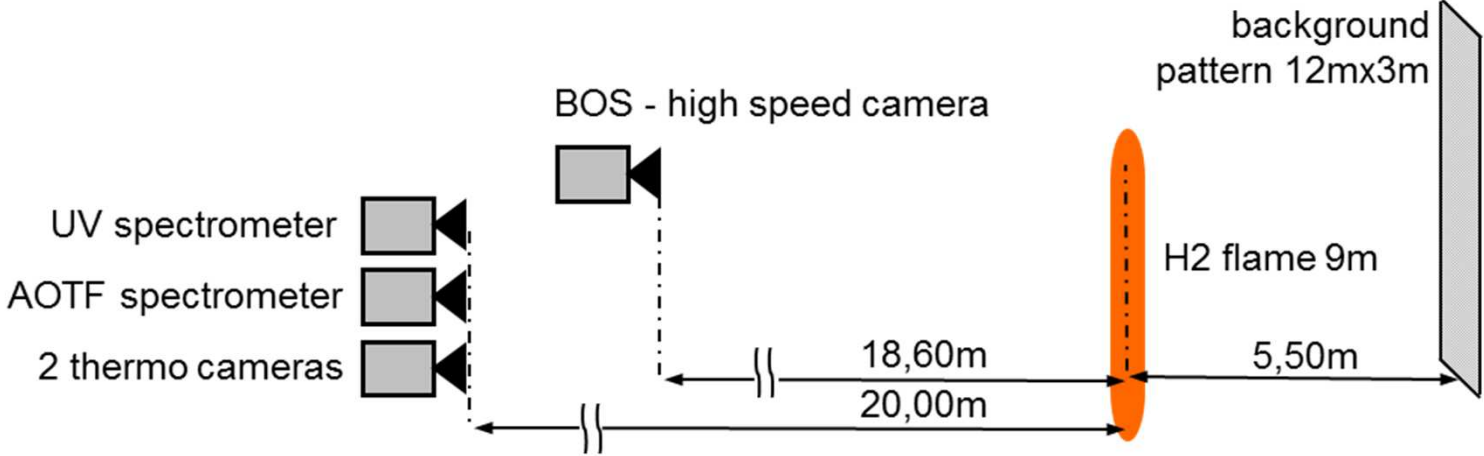
Rupture Disk Arrangement with Microdetonator



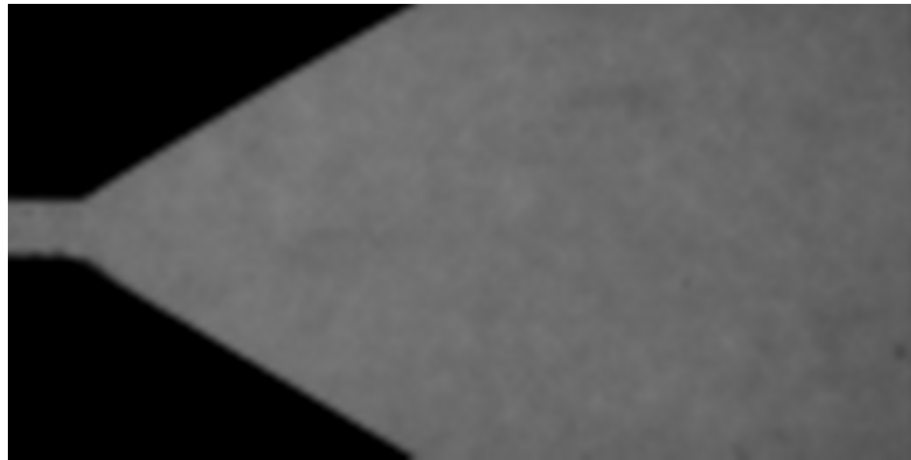
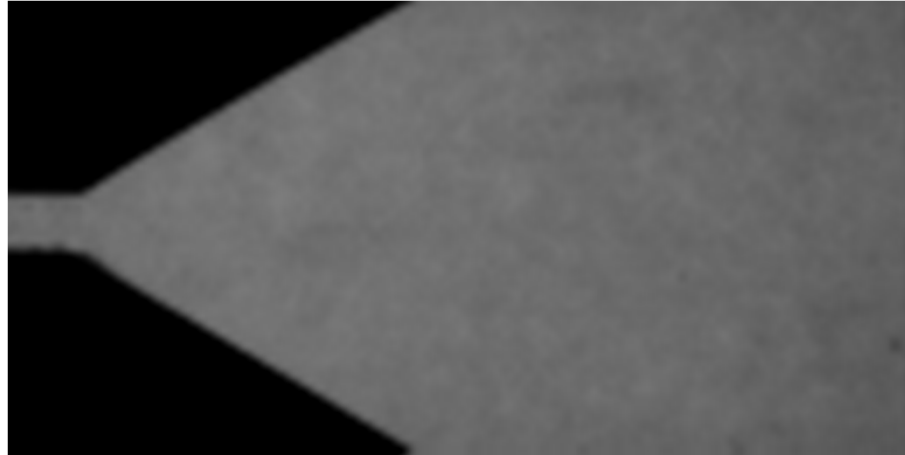
Pipe pressure decay




High pressure H₂ release setup at Fh-ICT rocket test stand



Spontaneous Ignition in the nozzle



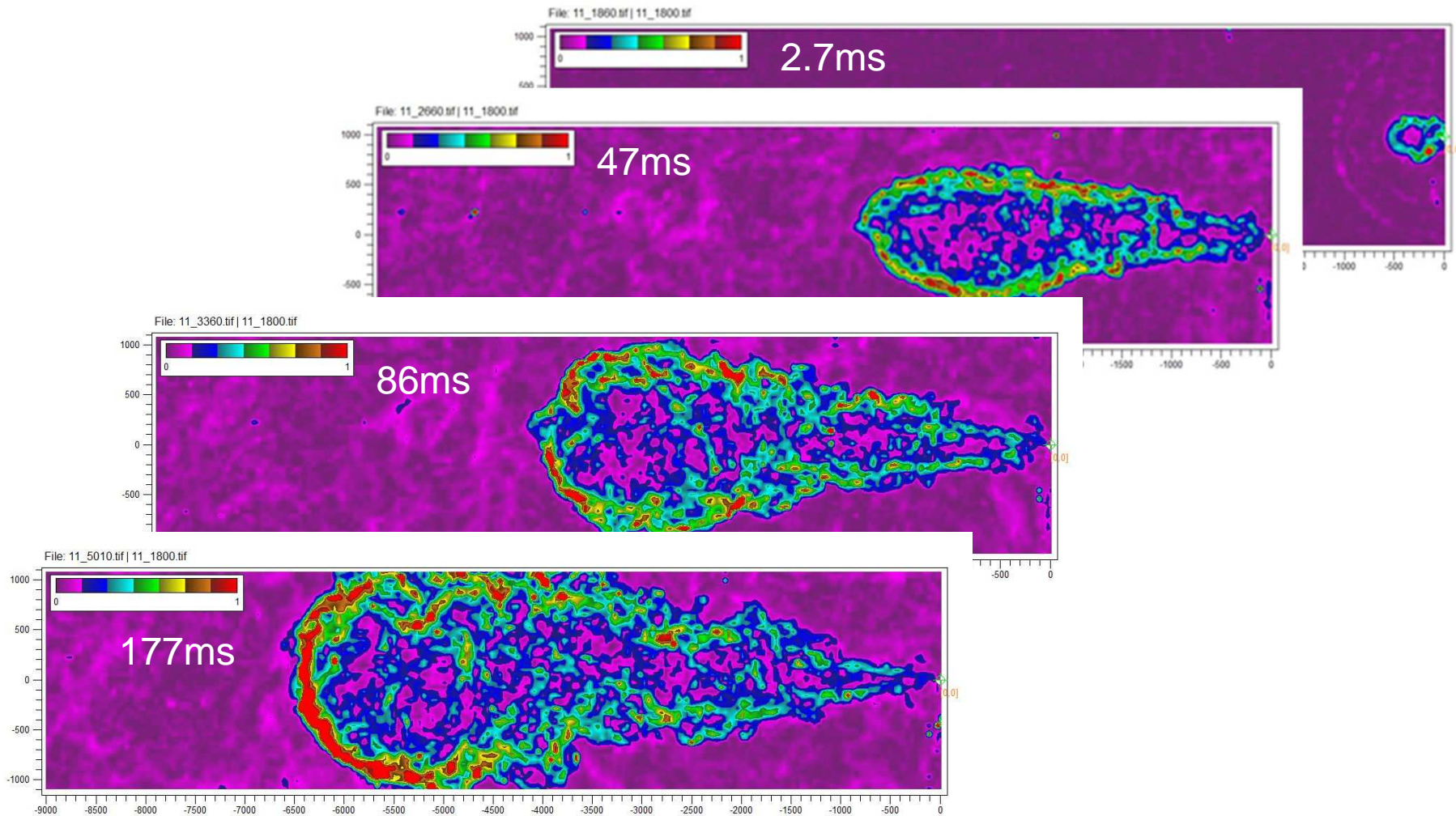
Real video of 260bar release experiment



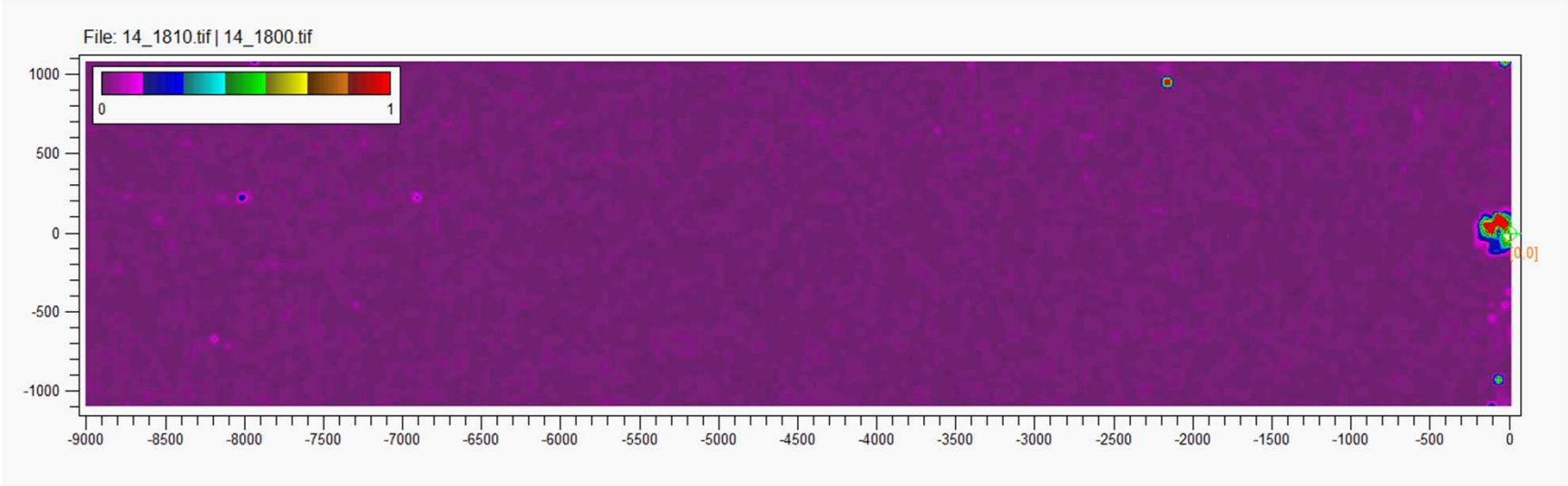
Versuch H2 07
H2 Hochdruckausströmung

HD Video
Auslösedruck 260bar
Ausströmrrohr 10mm Durchmesser/ 100mm Länge

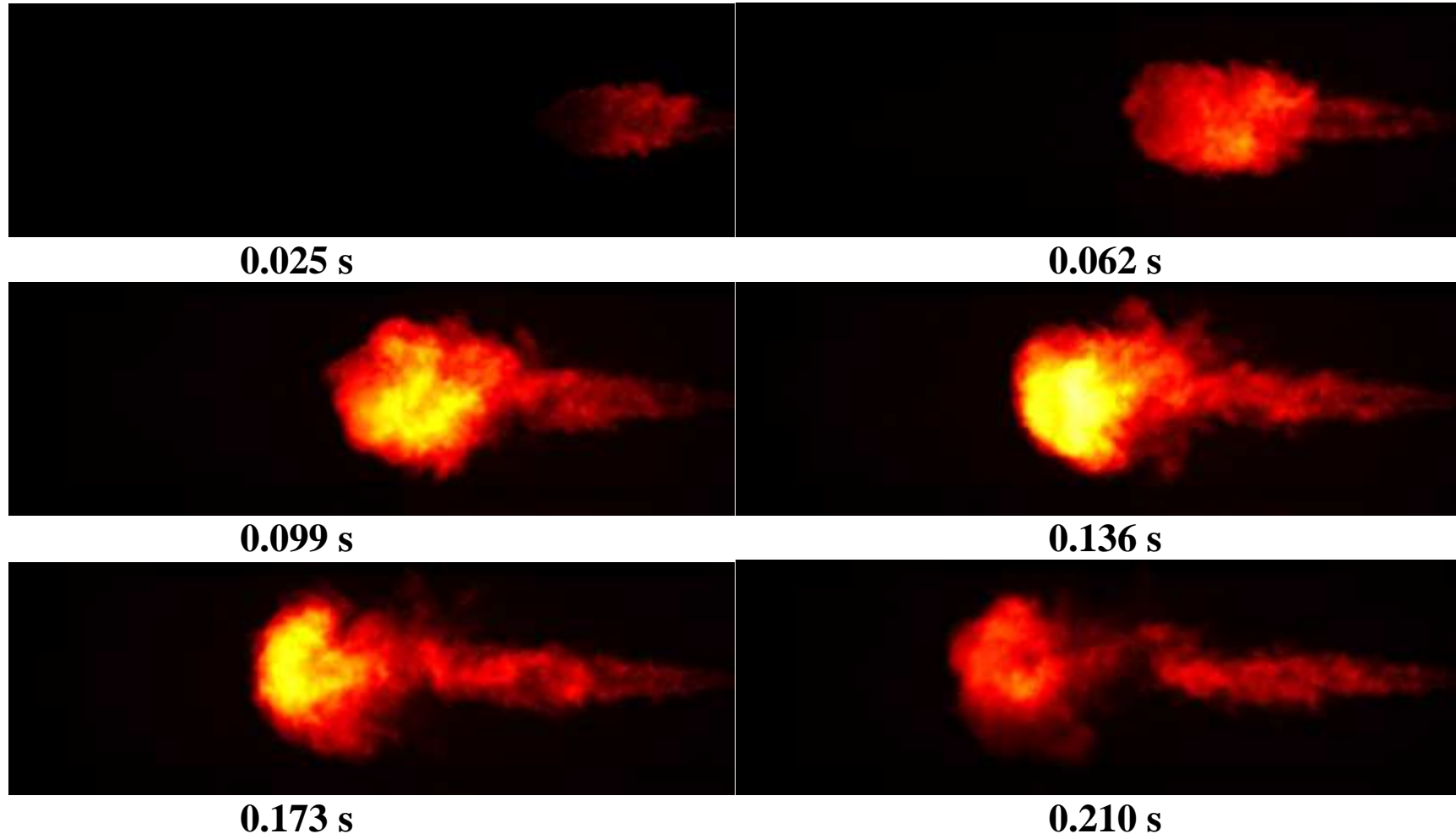
BOS images from different stages of the flame jet deployment which make the structures clearly visible



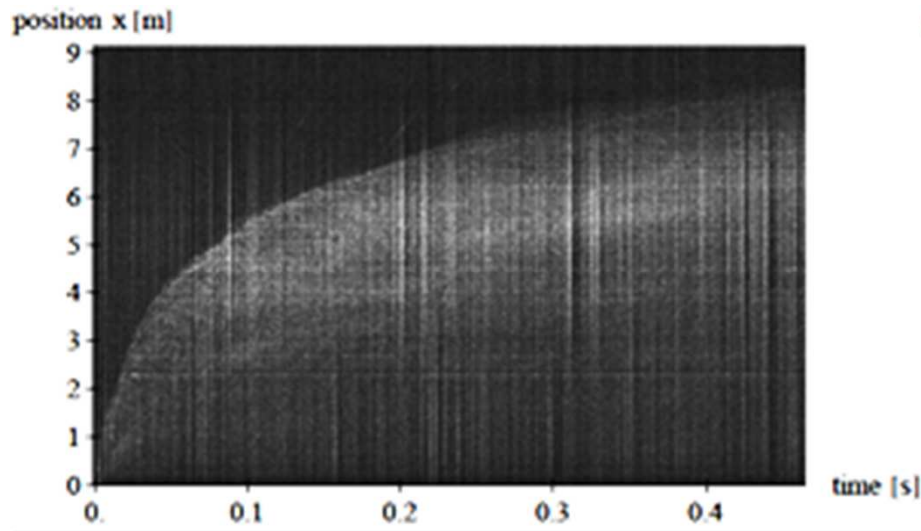
BOS Visualisation of Flame Propagation



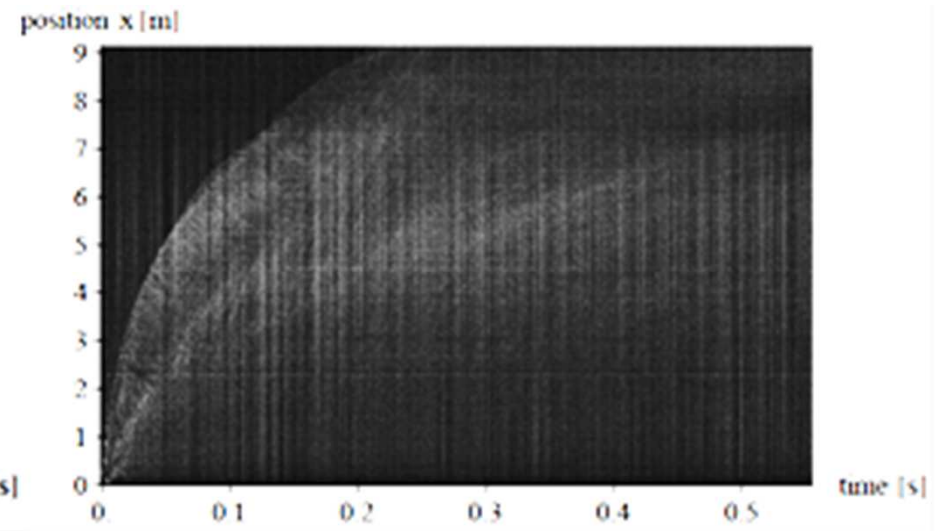
IR images at different stages from the opening of the flame jet



Visualization of flame head: 1-D contraction from different images

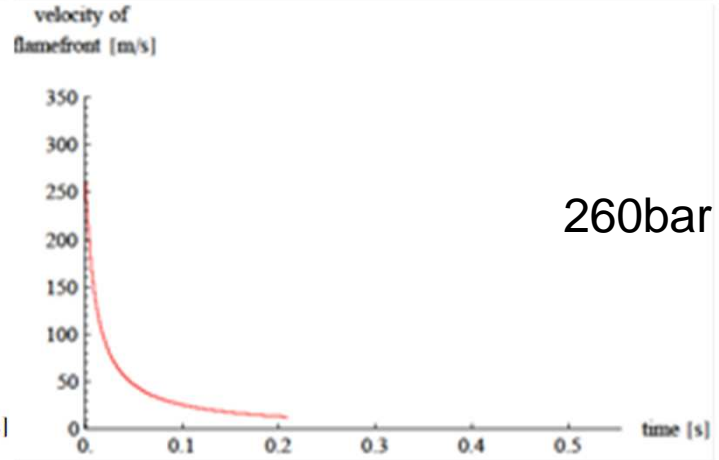
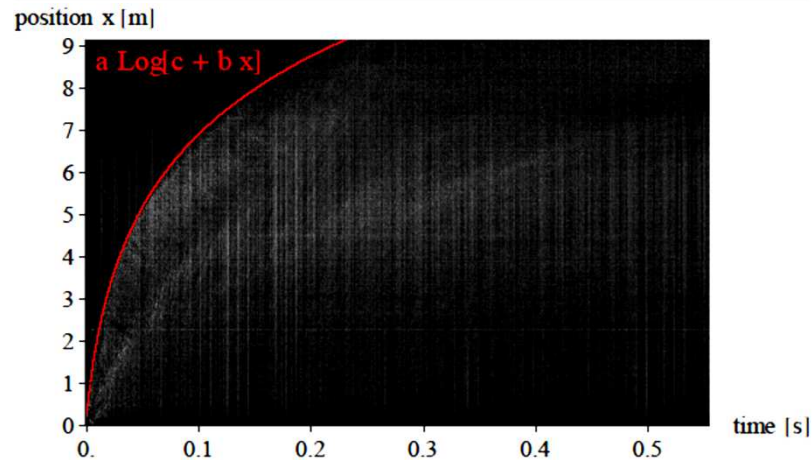
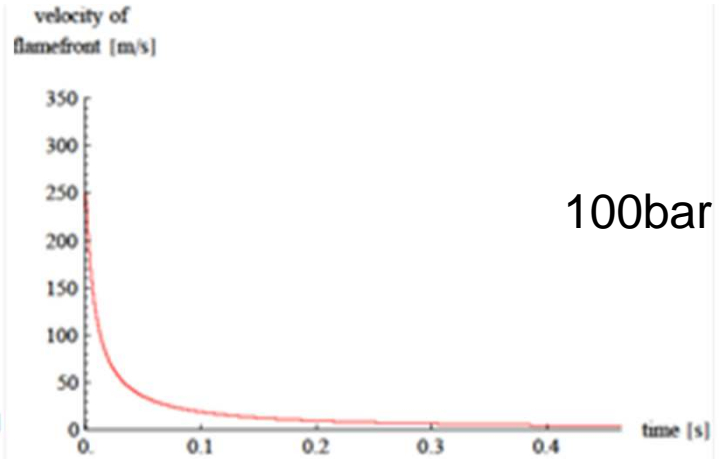
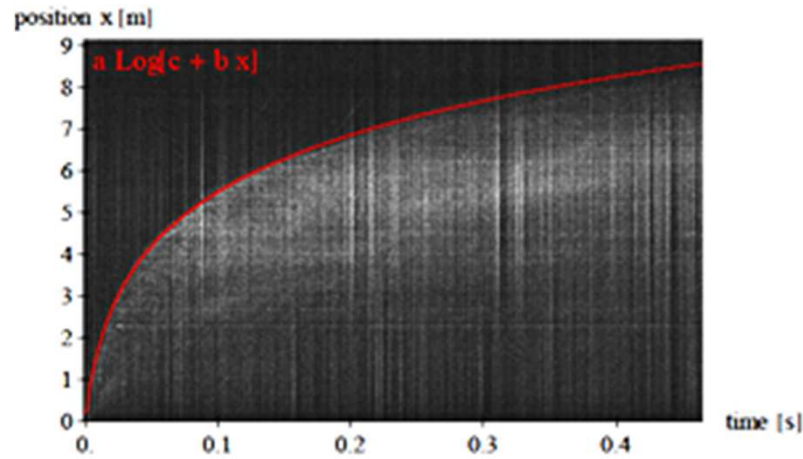


100 bar initial pressure

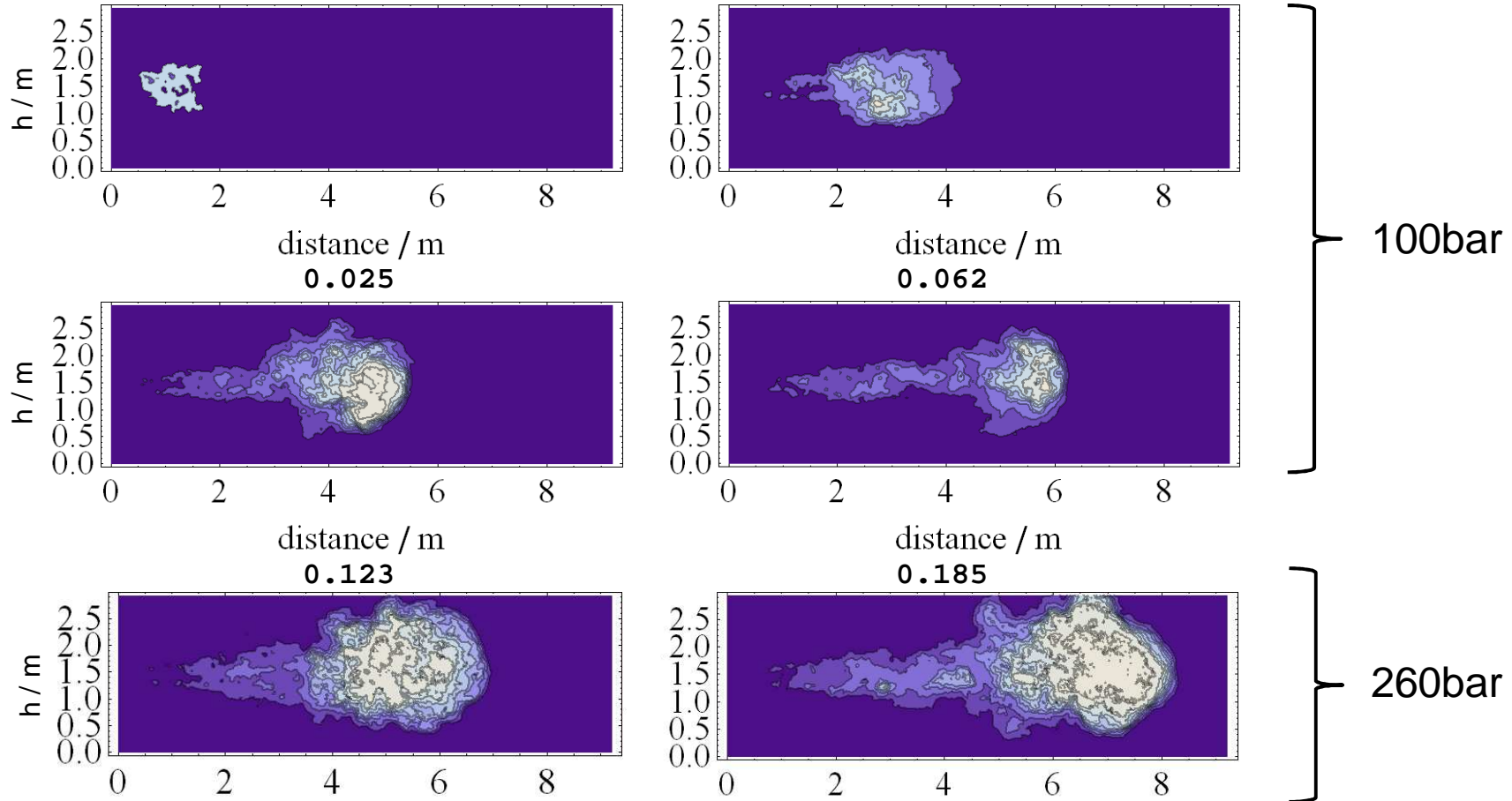


260 bar initial pressure

Flame jet head profile decelerated movement by a drag / transient velocity

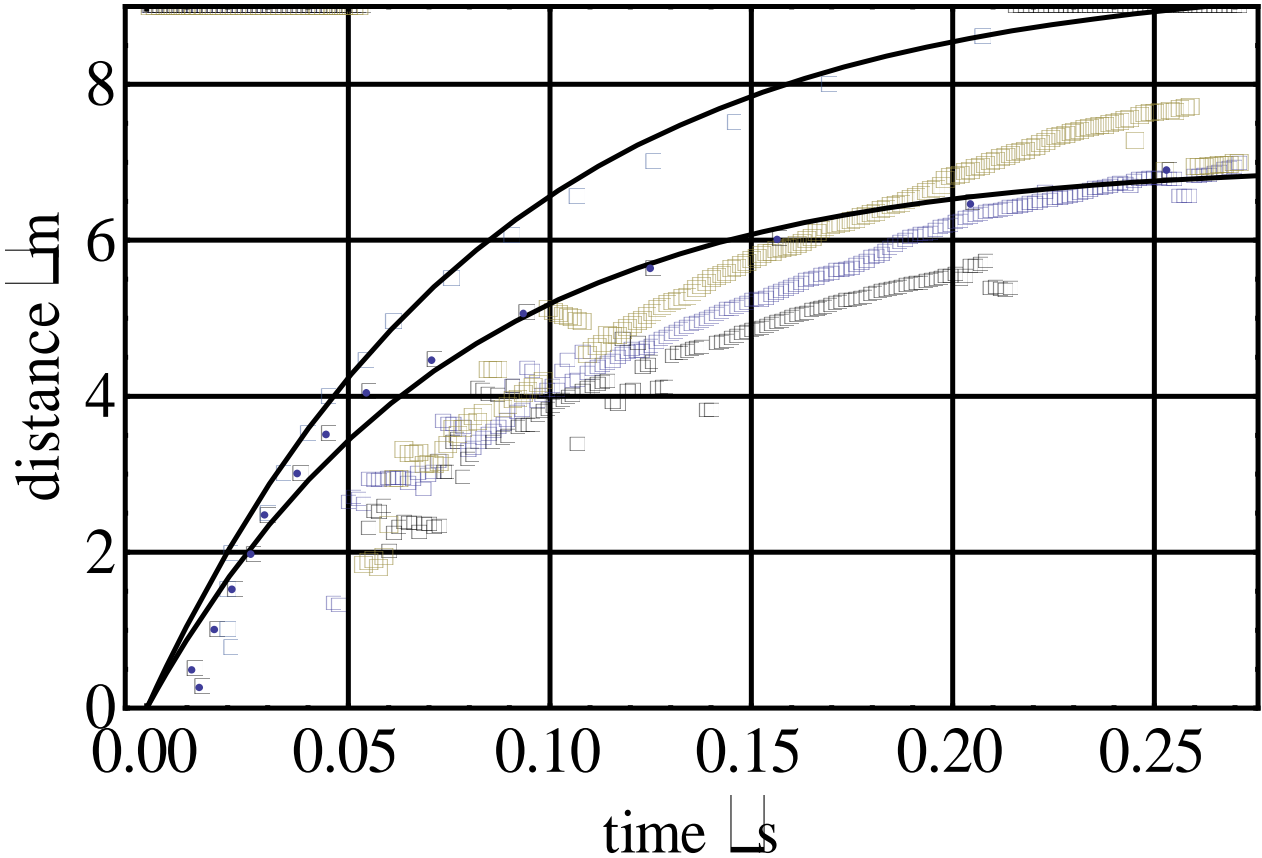


Contour plots of IR images at different stages from the opening of the flame jet



→ Bright zone of flame head fully deployed @260bar

The position of the centroid of the bright zone vs. time moves similar to the advanced fronts of the jet heads



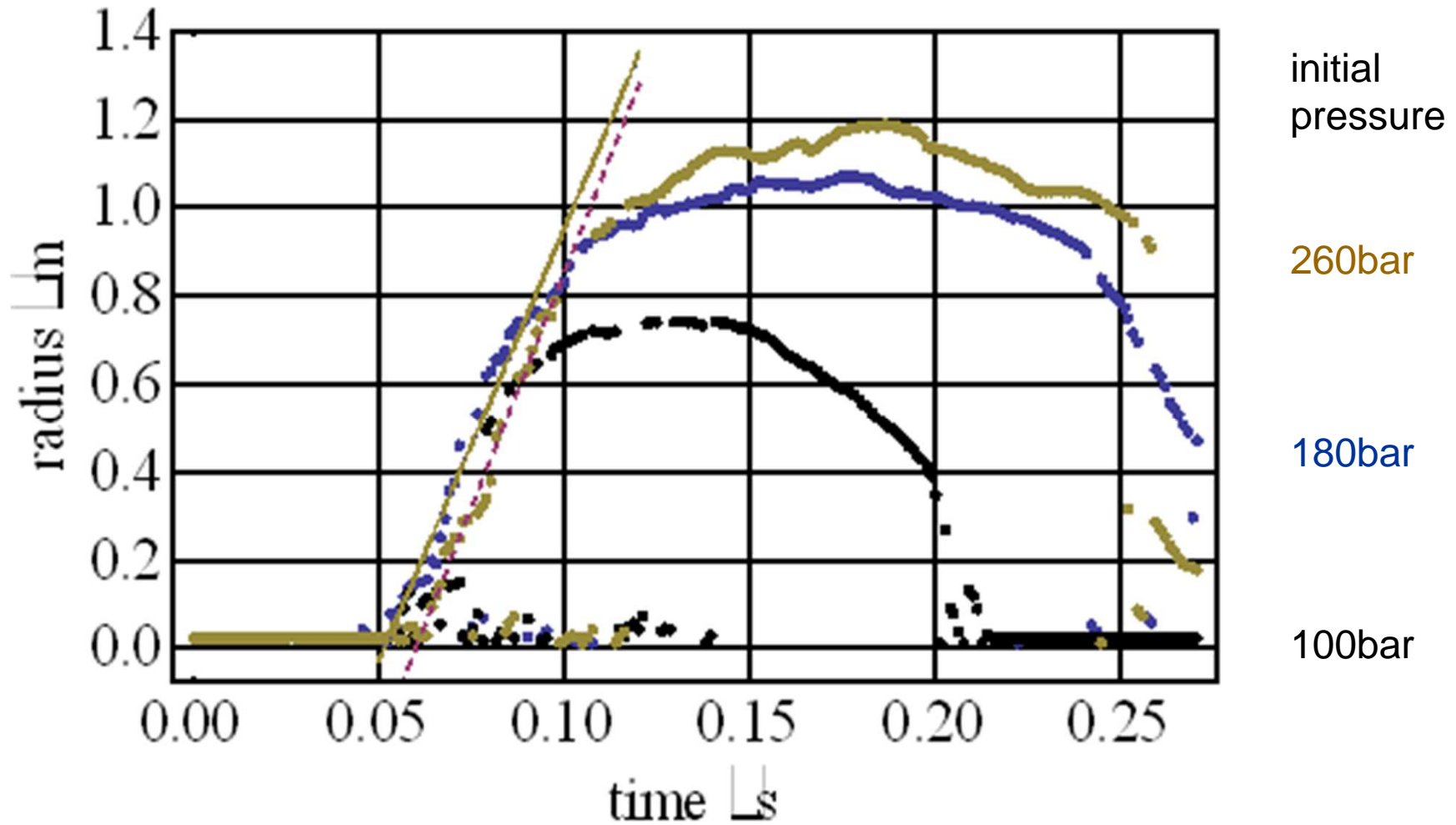
Dense plot markers:
Centroid

Sparse plot markers:
Front of head

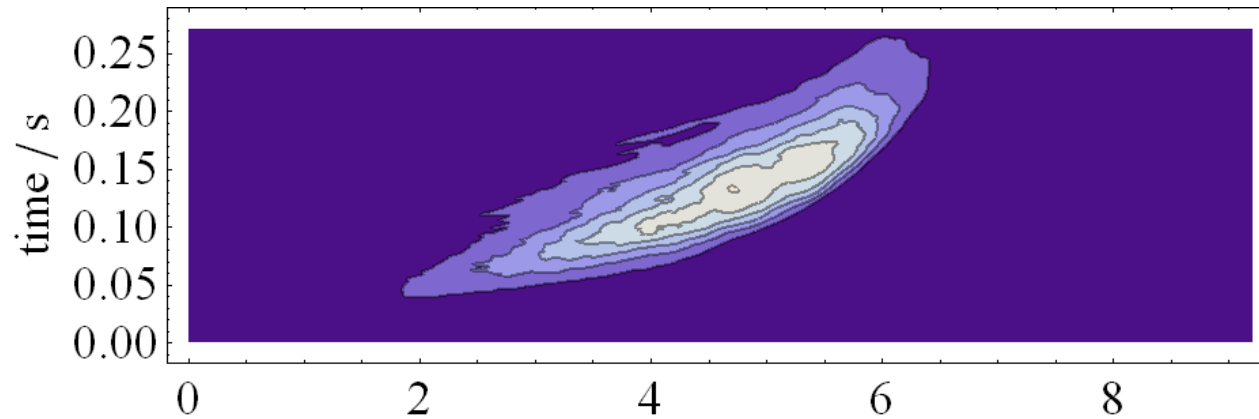
Solid lines:
Calculated curves

Higher distances =
Higher pressures

Equivalent radii for the deployment of the bright zone with linear rise of radii

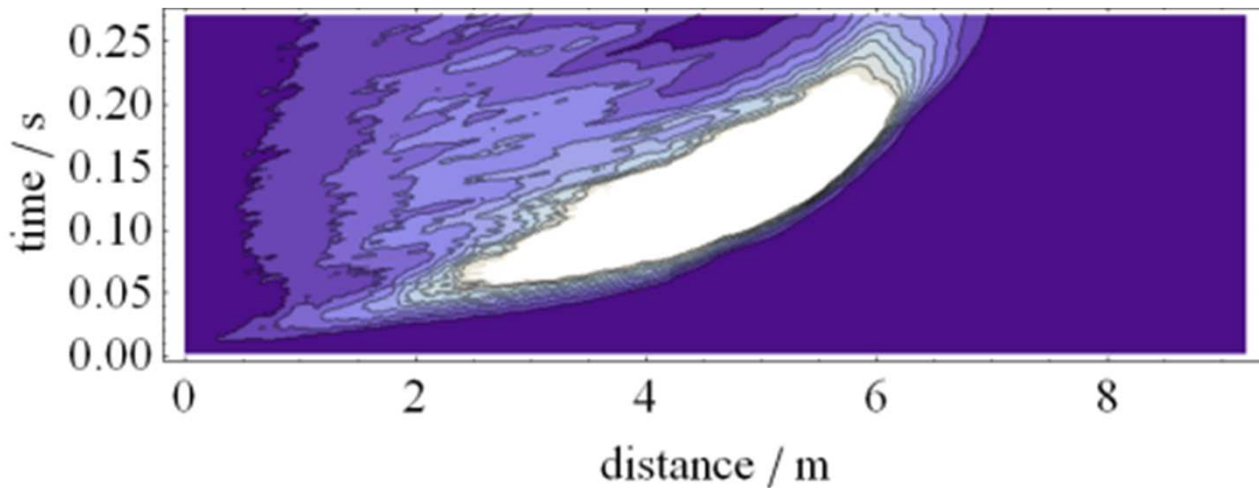


Contracted images in direction of the height (100 bar) full scale & cut-off at half scale



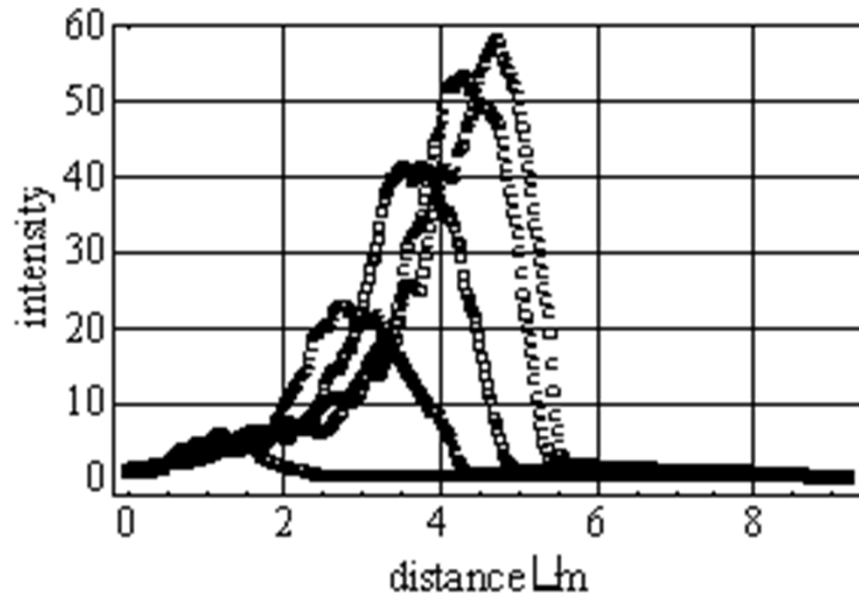
Contour Plot:

Full scale

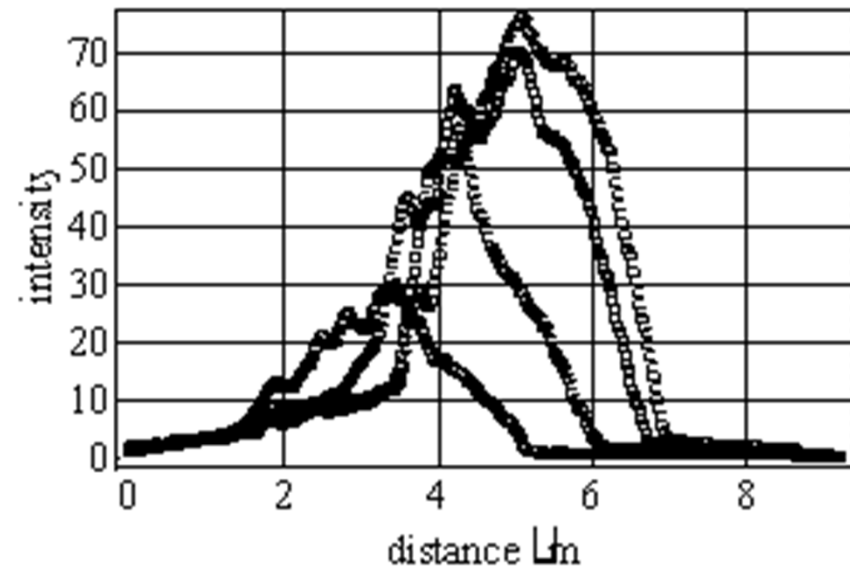


Half scale

Selected slices of the contracted images from 0.025s to 0.123s

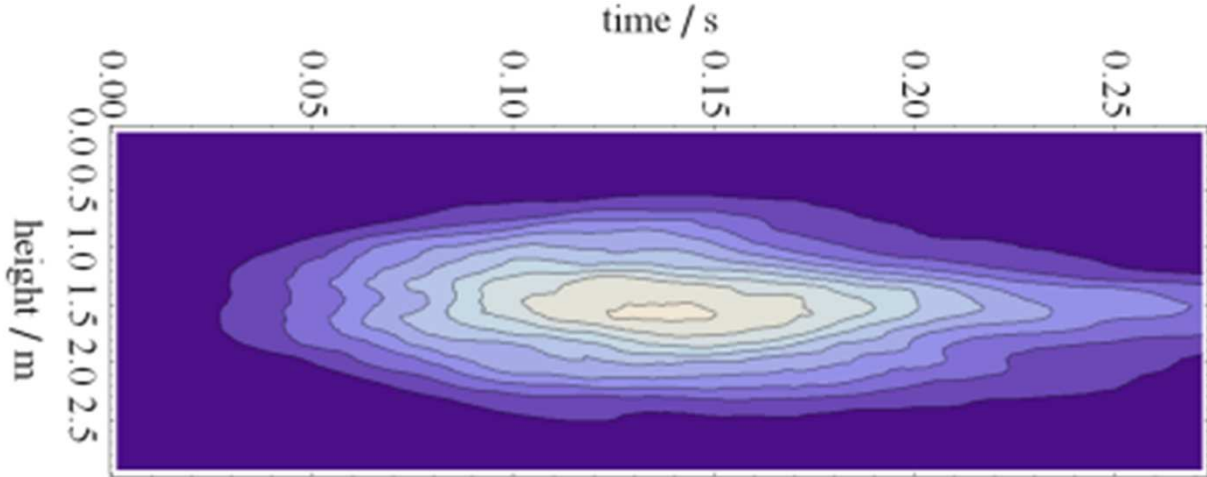


100bar initial pressure



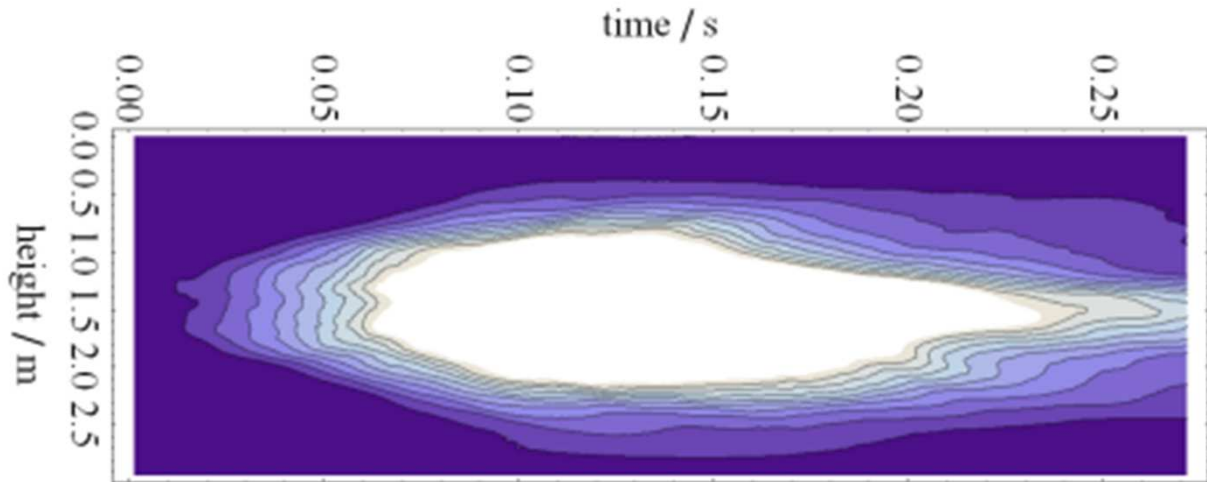
260bar initial pressure

Contracted images in direction of the jet propagation corresponding to the height of it



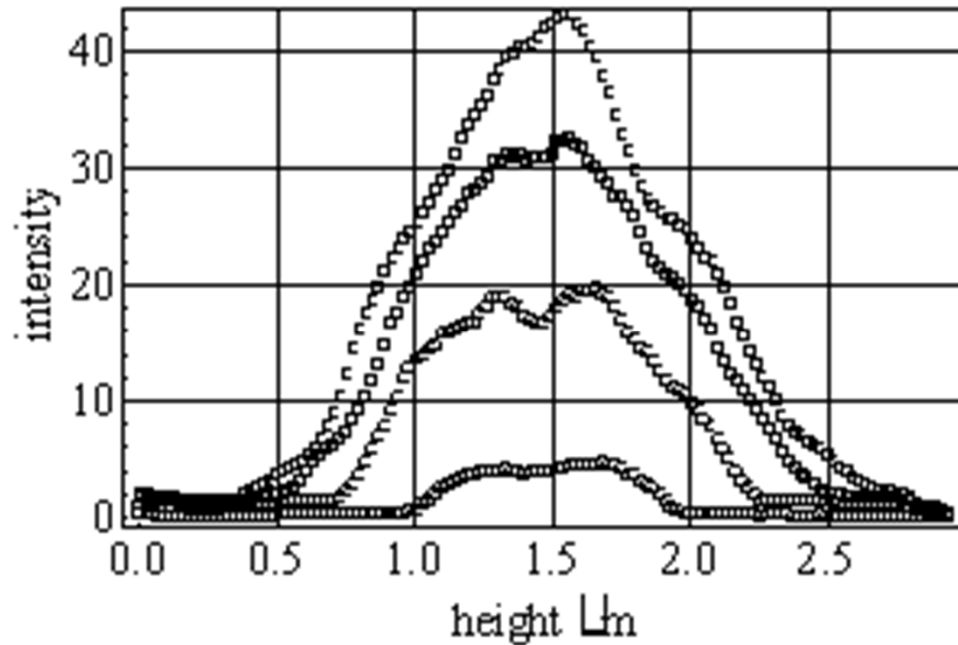
Contour Plot:

Full scale

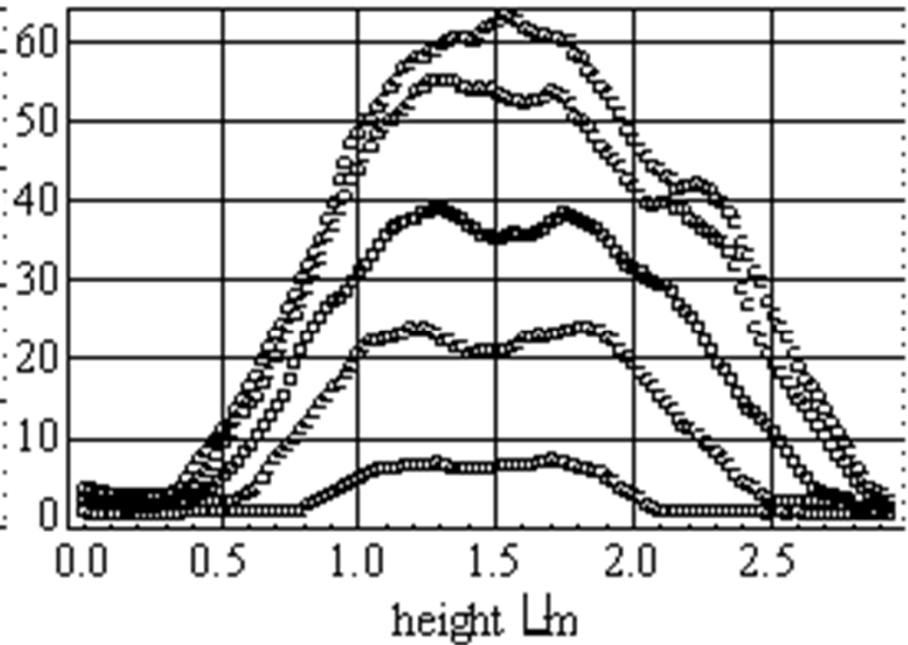


Half scale

Selected slices of the contracted images in direction of the jet propagation from 0.025s to 0.123s



100bar initial pressure



260bar initial pressure

Conclusions

- Openings of high pressure tanks with a low volume related to the gas flow rate form **transient** hydrogen jets.
 - The jet starts burning close to the opening at the outer shell and **changes to a volume reaction** forming a bright zone.
 - Approximation by an expanding sphere **like a spherical gas explosion**.
 - The centroid of the bright zone **moves parallel to the jet head**.
 - Move downstream to **nearly rest**
 - Deceleration with a **nearly constant drag coefficient**
 - Separation from the jet cone at the end.
 - Apparent flame velocity was found to be **close to 20m/s**.
 - **Emission of radiation dominated by this combustion regime**
- Radiation estimation discussed in separate paper based on these results on the jet shapes
- Presented by S. Knapp on Wednesday: **Fires Session / Paper ID #104**

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**Thank
you
for
your
attention!**

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