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# CostFX - Full-scale explosions of gaseous hydrogen jets in congestion

With reference to earlier hydrocarbon tests

Rob Crewe 19 March 2024

#### Overview

- Objectives of the experimental part of the CostFXII JIP
- Comments on earlier experiments with natural gas
- Videos of large scale hydrogen experiments
  - Free jets
  - Quiescent homogenous mixture into pipework congestion
  - Gas jets into congestion that mimics pipework and hydrogen storage possibilities



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# Objectives of experimental programme



### **Objectives**

- Primary objective of the experiments:
  - To provide data to support modelling activities on hydrocarbon explosion loading
  - To provide empirical data on the explosion characteristics of hydrogen for realistic releases

#### Hydrocarbons (natural gas)

- To provide data on explosion loading generated by realistic releases in semi-confined and irregularly congested regions
  - (help understand the temporal and spatial variation of explosion loading)
- To measure the response of representative pipework structures to the explosions

#### • Hydrogen

- To provide data on the conditions that can lead to deflagration to detonation transition (DDT)
  - Realistic high pressure hydrogen jets
  - Quiescent homogenous mixtures at well-defined concentrations

# Natural gas experiments



#### **Experimental Arrangement**

Containers and barrels

#### Representative pipework

Chamber dimensions 12m x 8m x 8m high (768 m3)

Congestion blocks

## Achieving High Explosion Loads

- Variation in release location and mass release rates
  - High pressure natural gas jets of 0.33 to 0.65 kg/s
- Initial release configurations based on experimental judgement
  - Overpressures were too low
  - Significant proportions of the gas cloud were at poorly reactive concentrations
- Conducted CFD analysis as programme progressed (with assistance from Equinor)
  - Achieved significantly higher pressures









# **IGNITED01**



T+: +339.653 ms Cam: Phantom v.8001 AcqRes: 1280 x 504 Rate: 5100 Exp: 18 μs

# **IGNITED05**

![](_page_12_Picture_1.jpeg)

T+: +247.142 ms Cam: Phantom v.8031 AcqRes: 1728 x 600 Rate: 3000 Exp: 10 μs

# **IGNITED05**

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

Recirculated 2022.07.20 Steel Drum 1 136m Ign. Loc E Barrel C فلفلف فلقلف Barrel D Steel Drum 2 Release Point 6 RE 1 1 1 Barrel B 54n 20m to chamber + 4.5m inside rig 129m

![](_page_14_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_3.jpeg)

Barrel A

![](_page_14_Picture_4.jpeg)

Figure E11. Throw distances from test RECIRCUATED 01. Plan and photos of barrels/drums

Figure E14. Throw distances from test RECIRCULATED 01. Movement of steel drums

#### **Experimental Summary**

- Provided data to allow the ability of CFD modelling to predict:
  - Accumulation of natural gas from transient releases.
  - Temporal and spatial variations in explosion loading.
- Information of structural response also gained
  - Strain and pressure data
  - Allows assessment of structural modelling

# Hydrogen experiments

## **Overview of Test Programme**

- Free jet (no congestion) 3 experiments at different mass release rates
- Quiescent homogeneous tests 5 experiments
  - Each test had a specific concentration
  - Determining the concentration that could lead to DDT within the selected congested region
- Congested realistic releases 34 experiments
  - Three types of congestion
  - Partial confinement by wall on one side for one of these congested regions
  - Variation in mass release rates, release location and ignition location
  - Mass release rates 0.2 kg/s to 2.0 kg/s

#### Free Jet Release

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

Resolution : 1024x512 Frame rate : 20000fps

#### **Jet Flame Behaviour**

- Flame was luminous
- Previous work has shown that flame length correlates with energy release rate
  - Hydrocarbons and hydrogen
  - CostFX follows the same correlation
- Pressure generated by ignition of the jet No DDT

![](_page_19_Figure_6.jpeg)

#### Lattice Congestion

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

## **Quiescent Tests**

- Used lattice congestion
- Concentration range tested 21 to 30% hydrogen

![](_page_21_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### No DDT

![](_page_22_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### DDT

![](_page_23_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Axial Release – Lattice with Wall

![](_page_24_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **Vessel Storage Array Congestion**

![](_page_25_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Sparse configuration

#### **Dense configuration**

![](_page_25_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### Wider Spacing in Storage Array

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

T+: -2.277 ms Cam: Phantom Flex4K (v.4001) AcqRes: 2048 x 504 Rate: 4100 Exp: 150 µs

![](_page_26_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### **Closer Spacing with Additional Cylinders**

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Explosion consequences

![](_page_28_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **Explosion consequences**

![](_page_29_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Life-sized Mannequin

![](_page_30_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Metal Drum 1/3<sup>rd</sup> Full with Water

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Debris

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

## Summary

#### Experiments

Series of natural gas tests to assess variation in drag loading Hydrogen free-jets Quiescent homogeneous hydrogen mixtures in one type of congestion Hydrogen jet releases into 3 congested regions

#### Findings

Validation data for variation of drag loading on pipework

Understanding of conditions that can lead to DDT with hydrogen

Data for model assessment (for the deflagration part only)

![](_page_33_Picture_8.jpeg)