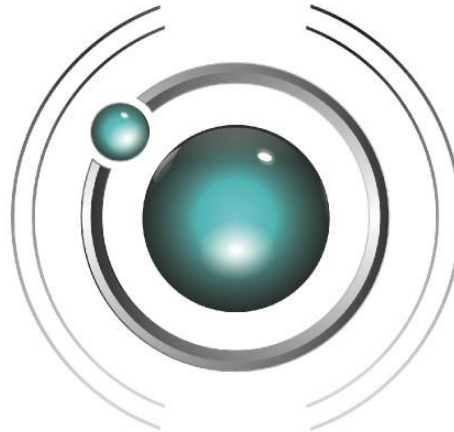


3rd Pilot Training Session, 06 -10 June 2016,
ENSOSP, Aix-en-Provence, France



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Strategies and Intervention tactics -
FC stationary installations

Franck Verbecke, AREVA Energy Storage



Agenda

- Hydrogen behavior and properties
- Fuel Cell and hydrogen stationary applications
- Basic safety design
- Hazard identification and typical scenarios
- Example of deployment of a hydrogen-based green public building in France
- Example of a hydrogen-based energy storage system: MYRTE platform (Corsica)

Hydrogen behaviour and properties



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Hydrogen properties

- Low density: a safety attribute

Combustibles	Density	Stagnation
Hydrogen	0.07	No
Methane	0.65	No
Propane	1.88	Yes
Gasoline (vapors)	4.4	Yes

Outdoor, no stagnation

Indoor, risk of accumulation

- Low activation energy - **at high concentration**

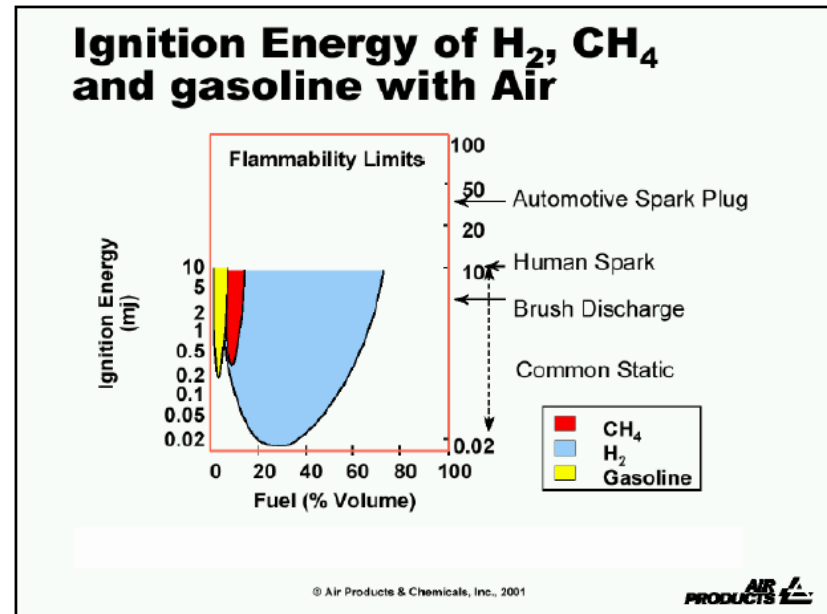
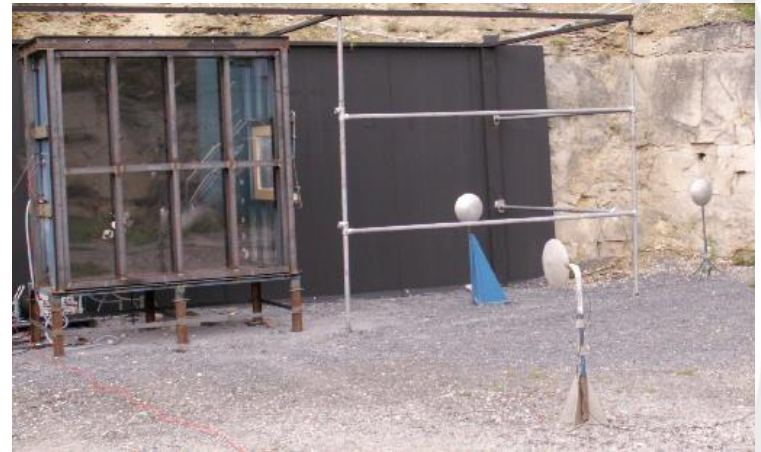


Figure 1: Flammability Limits vs. Ignition Energy of H₂, CH₄, and Gasoline in Air

Combustion characteristics in confined geometry

● A large flammability range

Combustibles	LFL % vol in air	UFL % vol in air
Hydrogen	4.0	75.0
Methane	5.3	17.0
Propane	1.7	10.9
Gasoline (vapors)	1.0	6.0



● Deflagration of homogeneous mixture:

7,3 % H₂



16,5 % H₂



10,5 % H₂

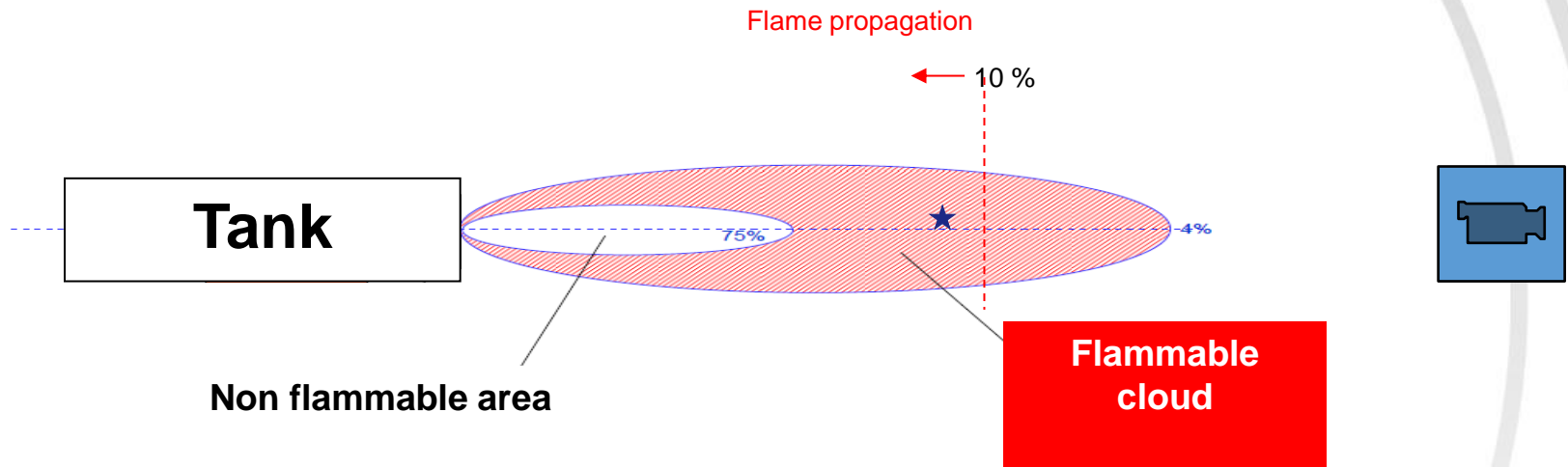


28.7 % H₂



Insignificant pressure effects for combustion of lean H₂-air mixtures (<10 % H₂ in air)

Ignition of hydrogen jets

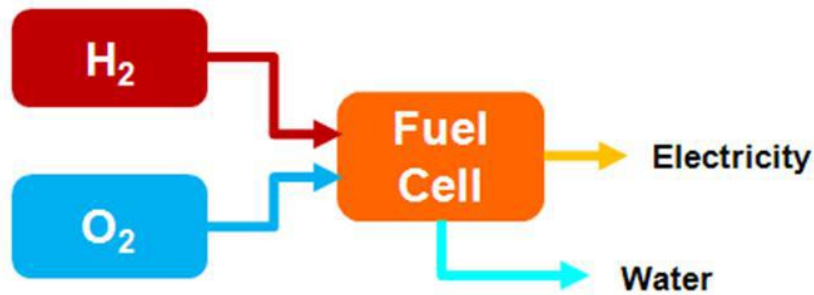


Ignition of a hydrogen jet may produce pressure effects in surroundings

More experiments required to adjust classical blast model to better estimate overpressure effects

Fuel Cell and hydrogen stationary applications

Back up system coupled with a data center



Power capacity	16 - 80 kW (20 - 100 kVA) up to 6 systems in parallel
Startup time	Instantaneous
Autonomy (example)	80 kW at full load with 9 standard H2 cylinders: 1 hour 25 min



Example of hydrogen generator : 10-20 Nm³ H₂ / h HP PEM Electrolyser



Production flow rates	10-20 Nm ³ H ₂ / h 5-10 Nm ³ O ₂ / h
Working pressure (without additional mechanical compression)	35 barg
Specific consumption	5,0 kWh/Nm ³
Operating Range	10 .. 100 %
H ₂ dewpoint	< - 70°C
O ₂ in H ₂	< 5 ppmv
O ₂ dewpoint	< - 70°C
H ₂ in O ₂	< 5 ppmv

- ▶ Increased capacity
- ▶ Lowering specific consumption through power conversion higher efficiency and system optimization
- ▶ Extended operating range (RES coupling) at high pressure 35 barg
- ▶ Fabrication costs breakdown through design to cost conception
- ▶ Optimized footprint (SKID integration)
- ▶ Optional low consumption purification

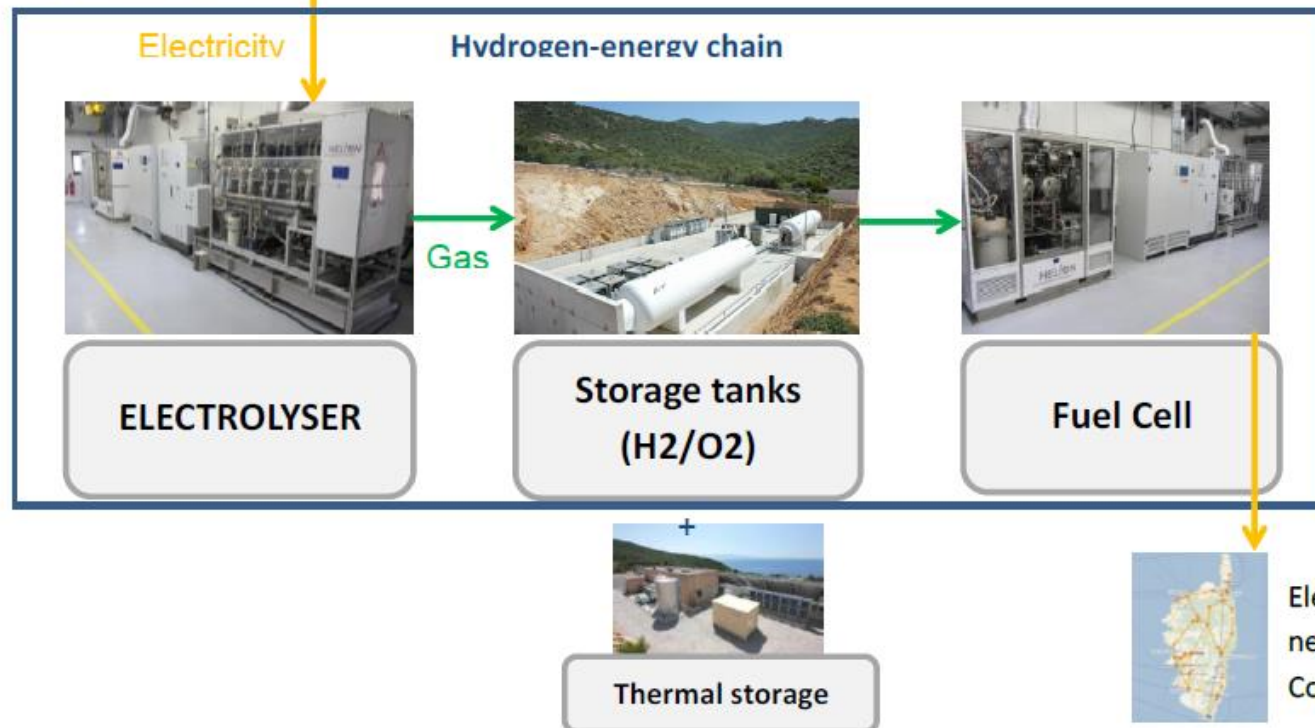


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Hydrogen-based energy storage system



Photovoltaic
panels
560 kWc



Integrated hydrogen storage solution



- Increased building autonomy when coupled with RES
- Cogeneration: electricity + heat (water temperature 70-90°C)
- A backup solution
- Modularity:
from 50 kW to several MW
- Electrical energy stored: > 2 MWh
- Thermal energy available:
up to 2.5 MW_{th}/h /day @ 70-90°C

Basic safety design

CE certification for FCH stationary installations

- CE certification required for commercialisation of FCH systems throughout Europe
- Mainly five directives to be compliant with:
 - Machinery Directive - 2006/42/CE
 - Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) - 97/23/CE
 - Low Voltage Directive - 2006/95/CE
 - Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive - 2004/108/EC
 - ATEX directive



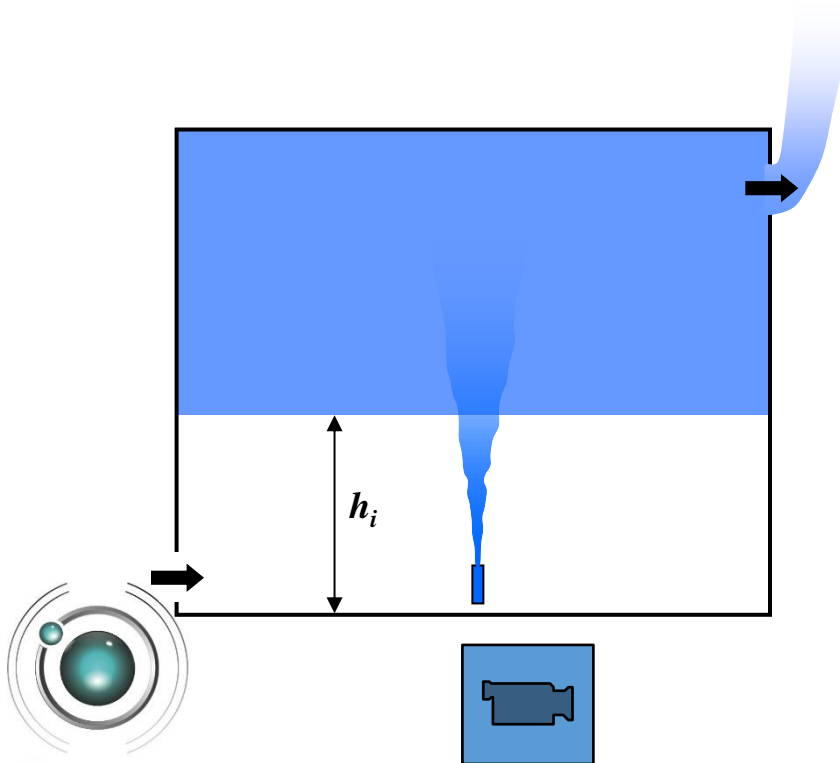
Overall safety strategy

- Safety taken into conception stage :
 - Gas leak prevention
 - Prevention of H₂ accumulation in containment
 - Reduction/limitation of ignition sources (e.g. EX zone)
 - Overpressure process prevention
- Secured installation:
 - Rules of installation
 - Limited access to authorized and trained employees
- Ensure an instantaneous and automatic continuous :
 - Instantaneous measure of process parameters
 - In case of deviation above the defined threshold, the system stops automatically to reach a safe state
- Maintaining the system in safe operational conditions:
 - Periodic maintenance and inspections



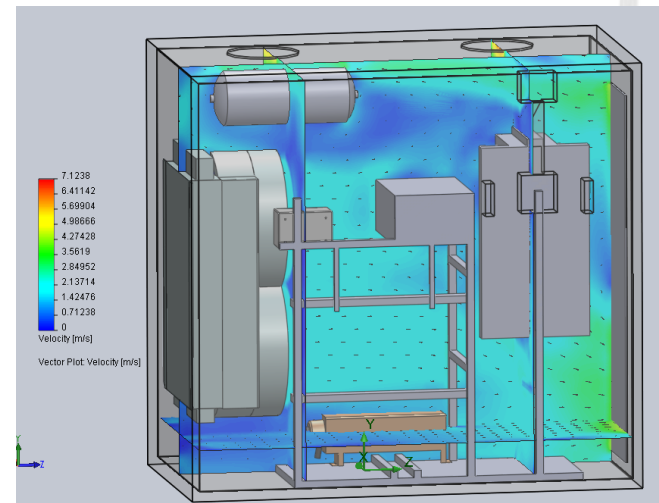
Avoiding hydrogen accumulation in containers/enclosures

● Natural ventilation



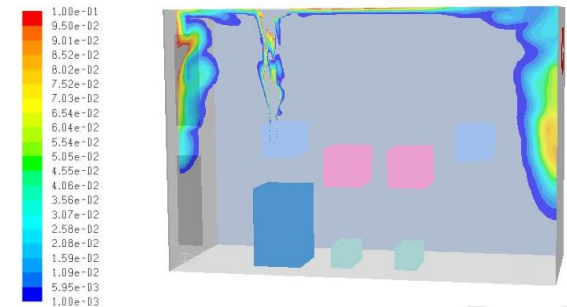
● Mechanical ventilation

- Activated at max speed if H₂ is detected above 0,4-1 % H₂ in air (vol.)

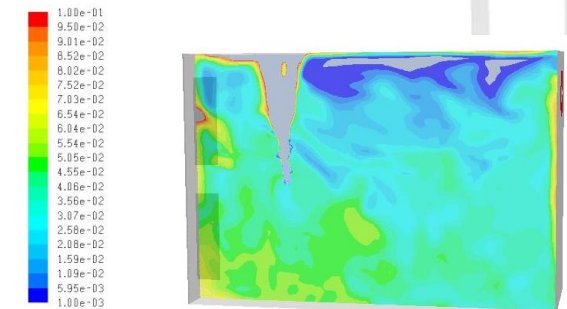


Containment issues

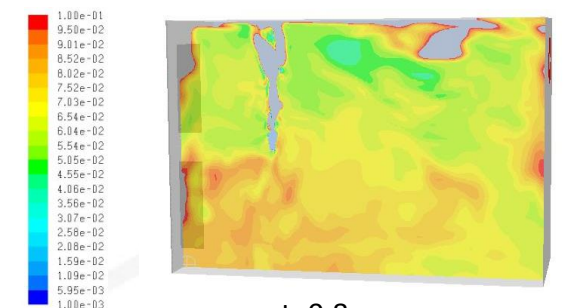
- Context:
 - If failure of high-pressure pipes, fittings or components in confined and obstructed enclosures, may lead to the rapid formation of a turbulent flammable hydrogen-air mixture
 - If ignited, risk from deflagration and DDT
- **Challenges: minimize the amount of H_2 potentially releasable in the container**
 - Passive safety barriers such as
 - Restrictors, excess flow valves, etc.
 - Instrumented safety barriers
 - Dedicated safety control command
 - Fast response time
 - High reliability components to achieve SIL classification (Safety Integrity Level)



t=0.1 s



t=0.4 s



t=0.8 s

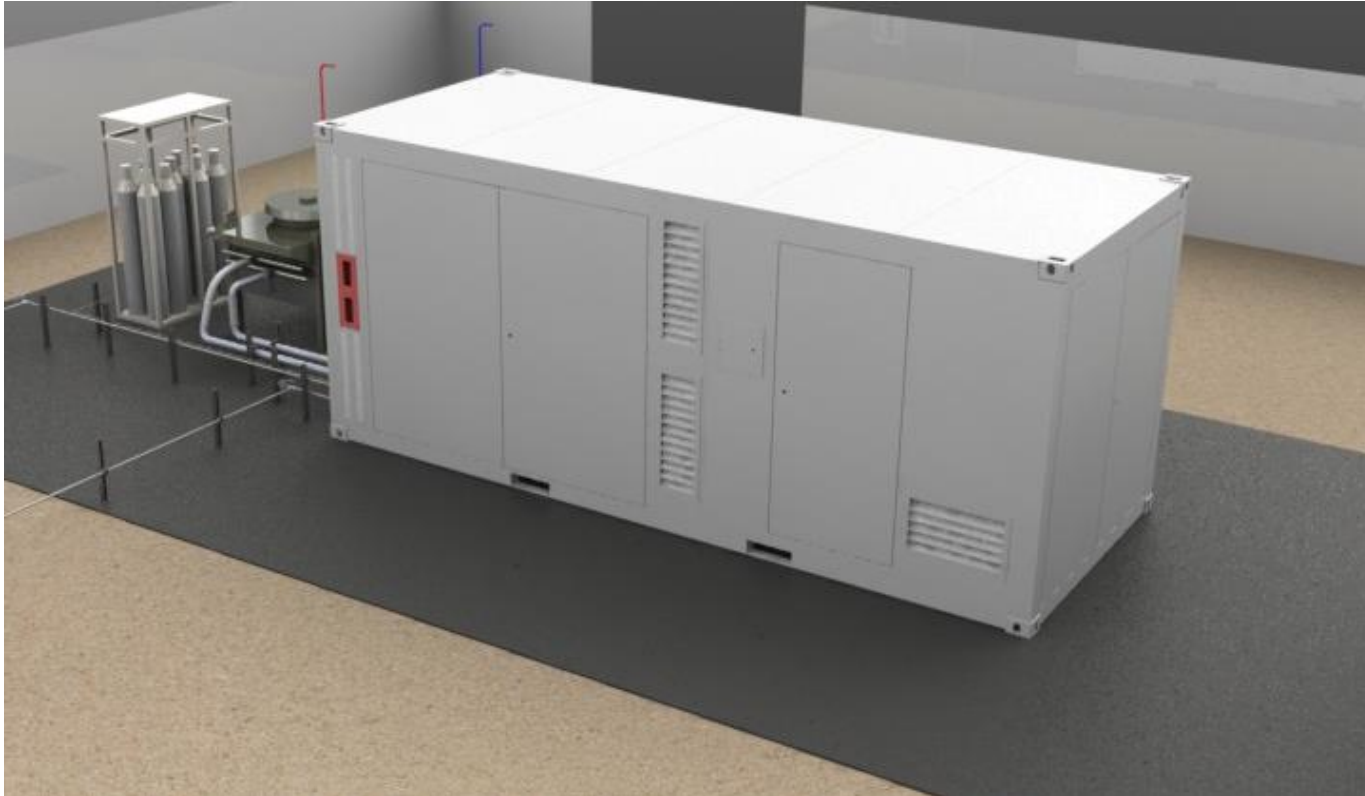


Example of automatic sequence in case of hydrogen leak detection in a container

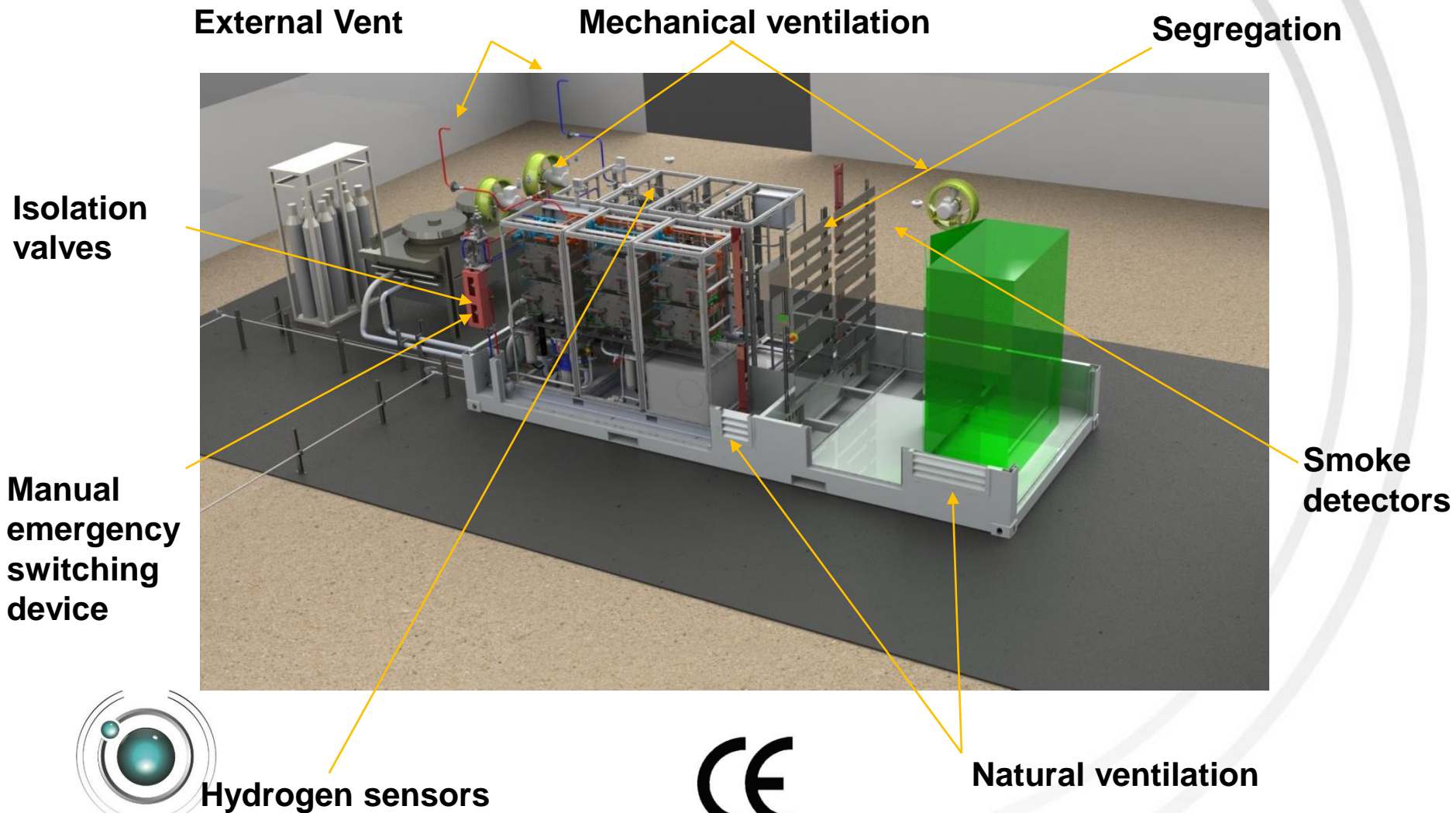
- Automatic activation of several safety barriers :
 - Detection of P drop in the hydrogen line
 - Detection Delta P between the hydrogen and air/oxygen lines e.g. for electrolyzers, fuel cell systems
 - Hydrogen detection in enclosure/container
- Typical safety sequence :
 - Process, power conditioning stopped
 - Mitigation of the leak by isolating the hydrogen storage
 - Activation of the mechanical ventilation of the container
 - Major safety event triggered transmitted to the plant manager, project and safety managers and safety intervention teams



Example of safety devices for a FCH system



Example of safety devices for a FC system



Hazard identification and typical scenarios

Hazardous phenomena for FC stationary application

Hazardous phenomena for electrolyzers

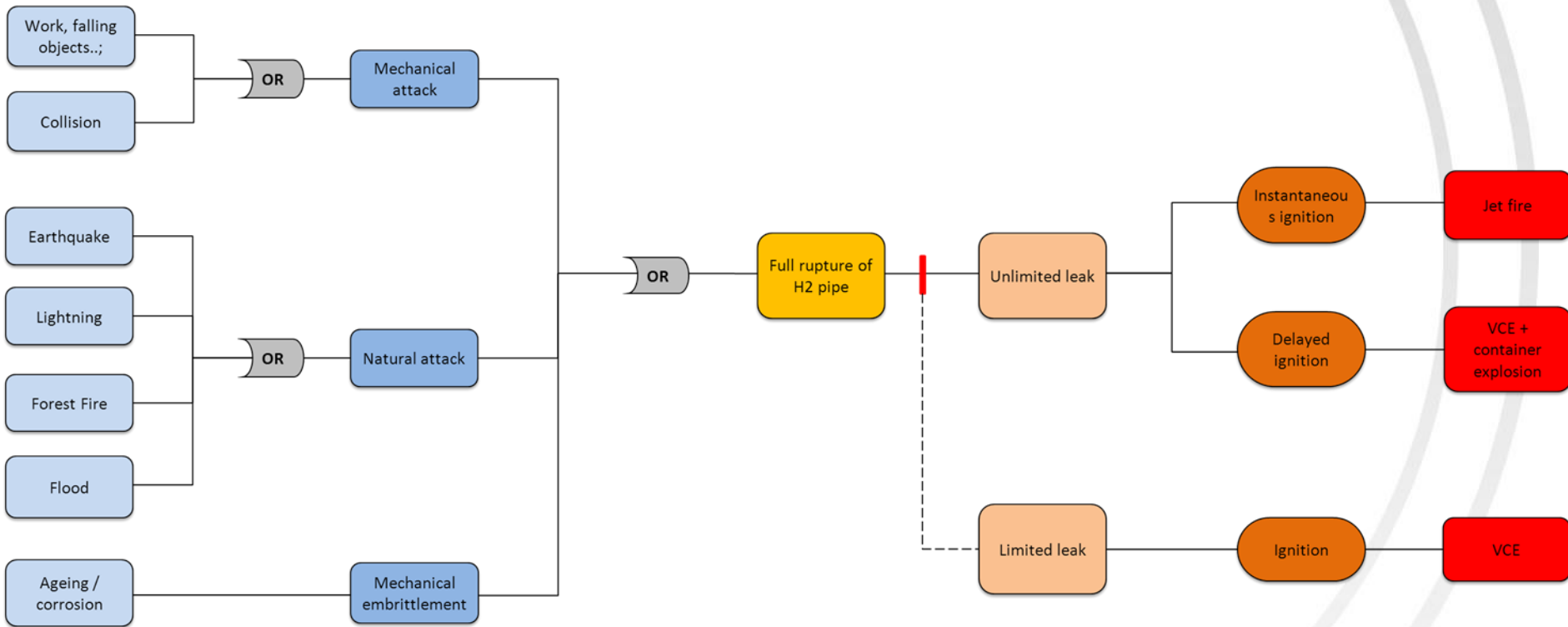
Products	Equipment of hazards	Potential hazard
Hydrogen	Container	Container explosion Jet fire
Hydrogen	Gas separators (electrolyser systems)	Burst
Hydrogen	Pipes	UVCE VCE Jet Fire
Electricity	Cable/cabinets	Electrocution

Hazardous phenomena for FC systems

Products	Equipment of hazards	Potential of Hazard
Hydrogen	Container	Container explosion Jet fire
Hydrogen	Pipes	UVCE VCE Jet Fire
Electricity	Cable	Electrocution



Typical scenario inside a container



Hydrogen accumulation followed by container explosion

Hazardous phenomena	Volume, m ³	Free volume 70%	Significant lethal effects – Domino effects 200 mbar (m)	Lethal effects 140 mbar (m)	Irreversible effects 50 mbar (m)	Indirect effects : broken glass 20 mbar (m)
Explosion of container 10 feet L x l x H (m): 3 x 2.4 x 2.4	17	12	14	17	40	80
Explosion container 20 feet L x l x H (m): 6 x 2.4 x 2.4	34	24	17	21	51	102
Explosion container 40 feet L x l x H (m): 12 x 2.4 x 2.4	68	48	22	27	64	128



Example of deployment of a hydrogen-based green public building in France

Hydrogen-based energy storage system: installation in a public building

- Context:
 - Increase of population by a factor 10 in summer
 - End line location on the electrical grid network
- Deploying hydrogen-based energy storage solution coupled with photovoltaic panels to:
 - Insure the green production of electrical and thermal energy
 - Ensure the partial energy autonomy of the buildings
 - Backup system in case of power cut
 - Decrease the energy bill of the city while promoting sustainable development
 - Develop a reliable and safe solution



The first Greenergy Box™ in a Kid Leisure Centre (Public Building)

Integrated hydrogen storage solution : the Green Energy Box™



- Increased building autonomy when coupled with RES
- Cogeneration: electricity + heat (water temperature 70-90°C)
- A backup solution
- Modularity:
from 50 kW to several MW
- Electrical energy stored:
> 2 MWh
- Thermal energy available:
up to 2.5 MW_{th}/h /day @ 70-90°C

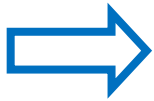


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Challenges

1. No hydrogen-related installation rules in Public Building Codes



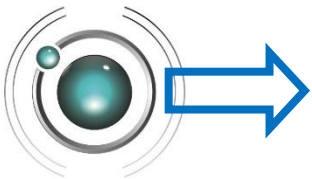
Define the rules for the first installation of a hydrogen-energy storage system

2. Hydrogen safety and public acceptance



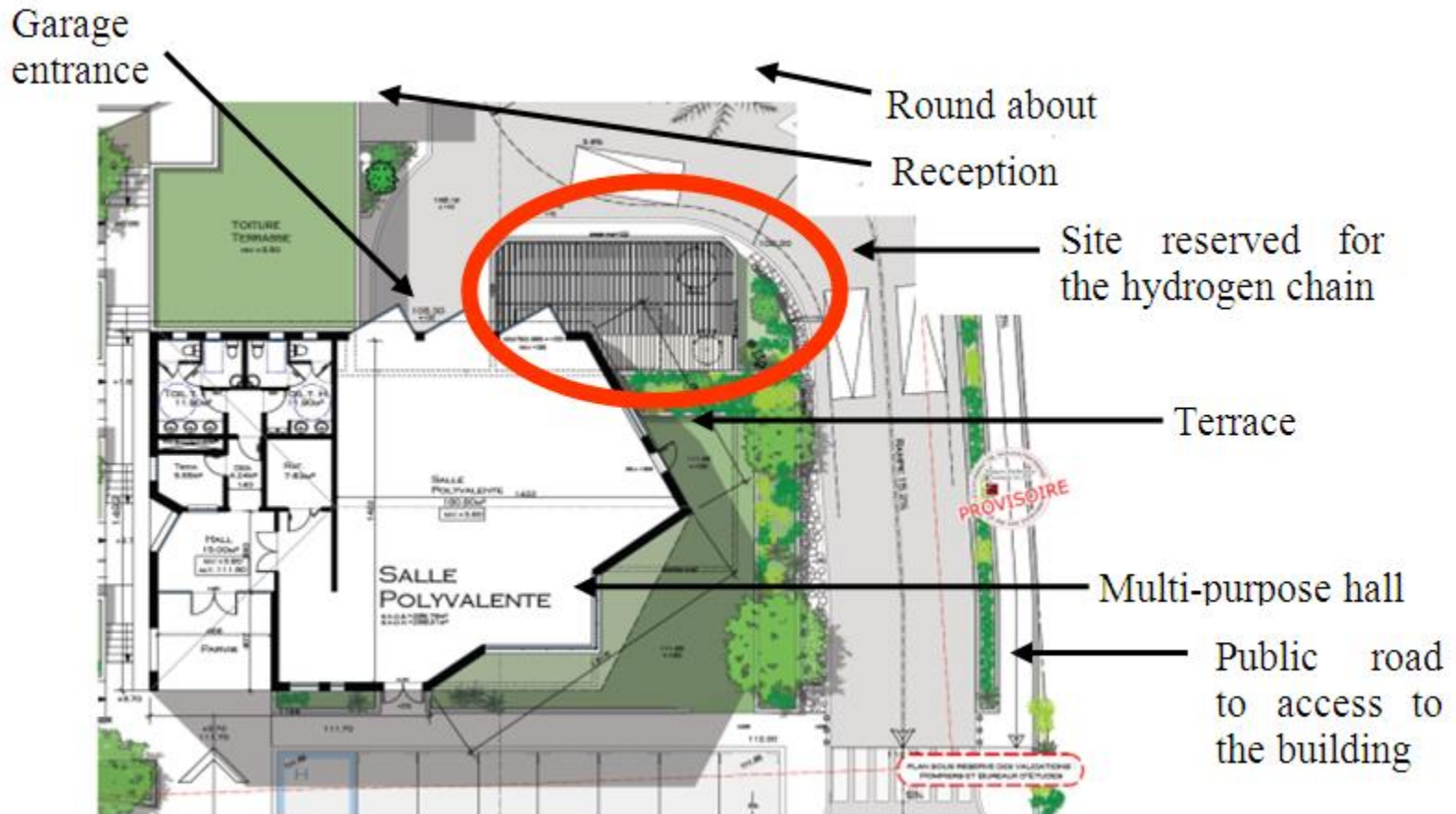
Convince the population that the Greenergy Box™ is a safe hydrogen solution

3. Designated installation location with limited surface



Offer a solution respecting the client's constraints

Site allocated for the hydrogen chain

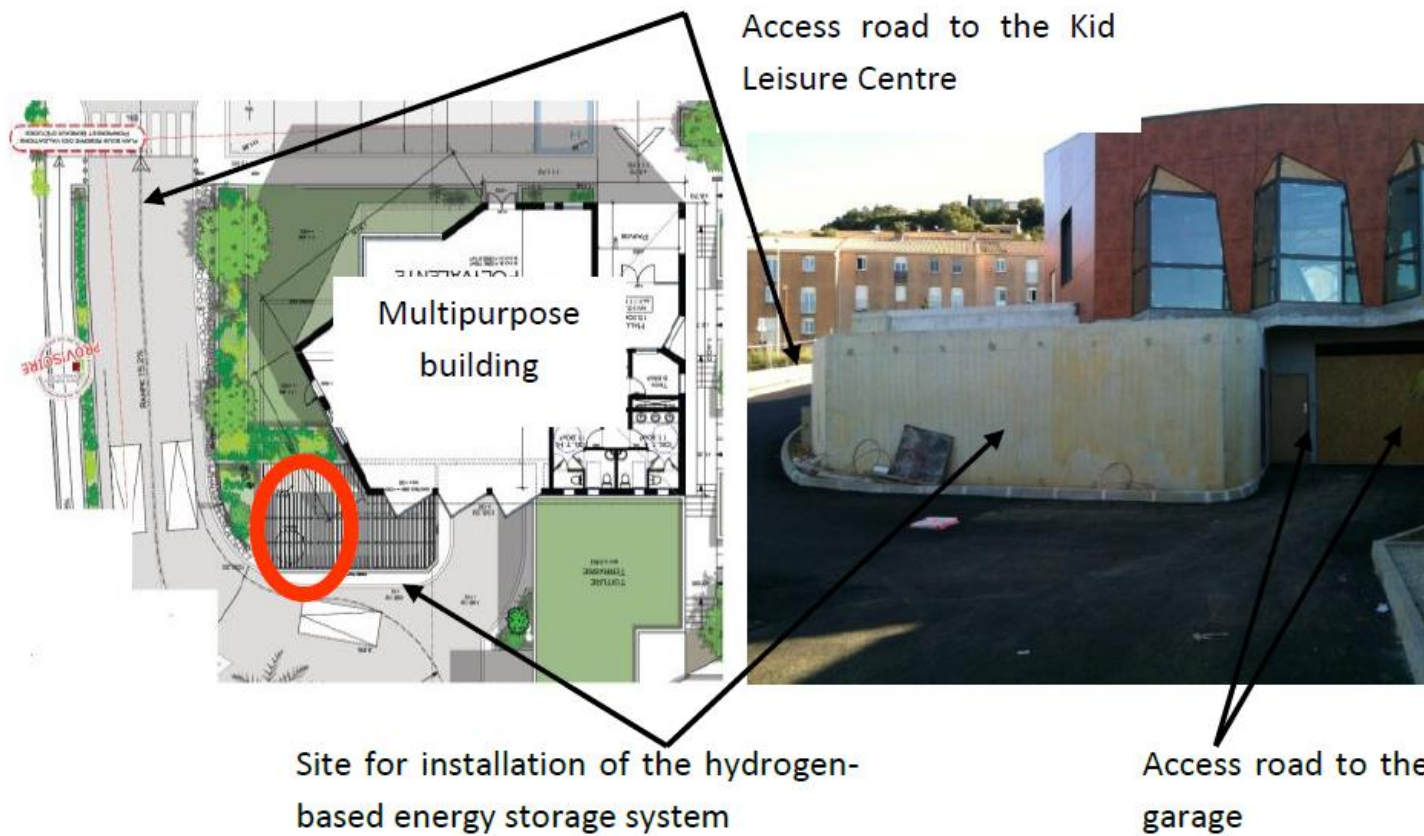


Hydrogen-based energy storage system: installation in a public building



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Hydrogen-based energy storage system: installation in a public building



French Public Building Regulation

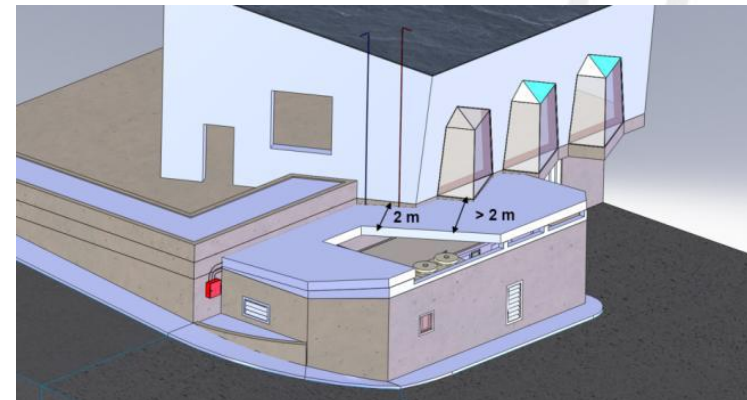
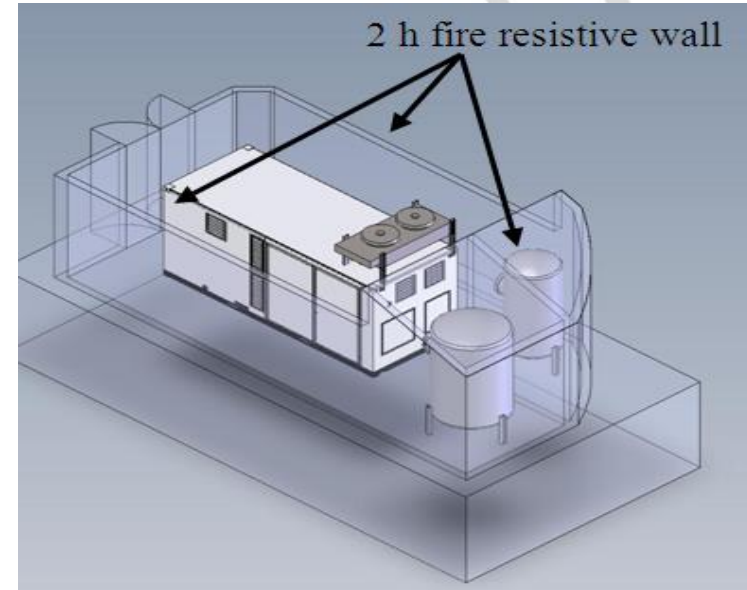
- In France, a local Safety Commission checks the conformity of architectural plans of a new building with Public Building Code
 - No competent to authorize the installation of a hydrogen system
 - Authorization delivered by a National Public Building Safety Commission
- Analogy with cogeneration system in Public Building Code
 - Greenergy Box™ similar to a cogeneration module system
 - Installation guidelines defined for combustion heating systems
 - Prescriptive approach

Installation location	Total power of the system (heat + electricity)		
	<30 kW	>30 kW & < 70 kW	>70 kW
Inside			
Outside			
Terrace			



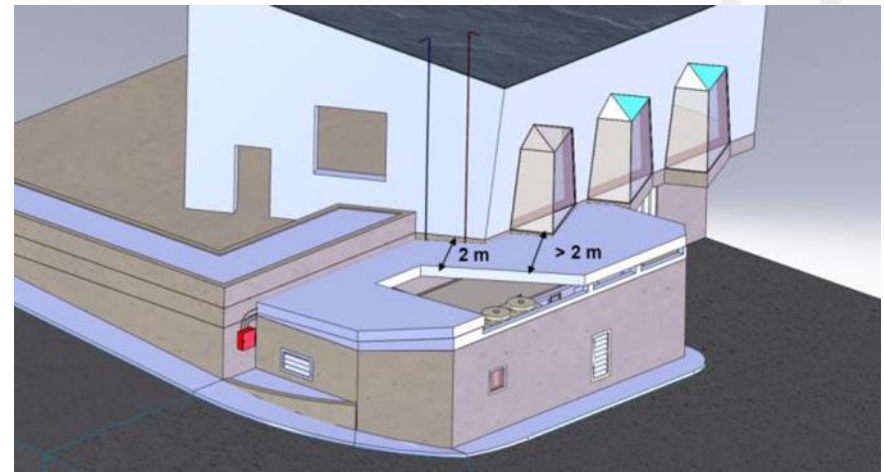
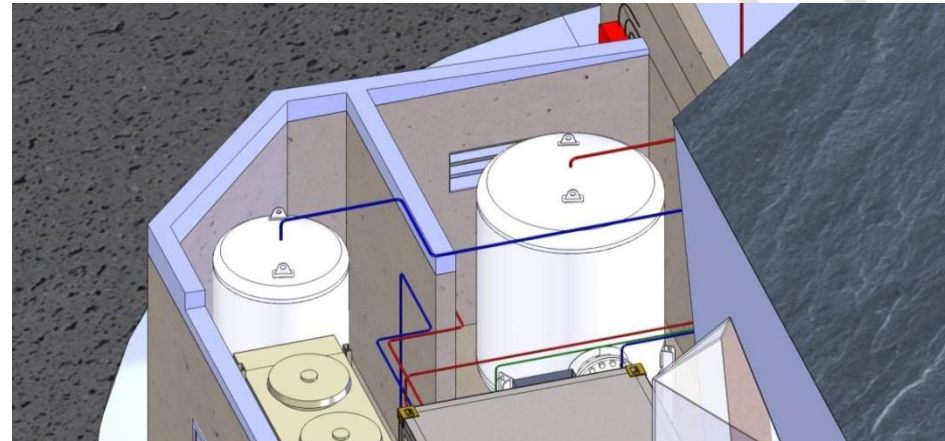
Solution of implantation

- System installation :
 - Non flammable system envelop
 - Inaccessible to public or made inaccessible by the use of a wall or a fence of at least 2 m high
 - 10 m distance from highway, private property limit or other buildings. **IF NOT**, protective wall of fire resistance of 2 hours and of 2m minimum height
 - 2h fire resistant canopy to protect the system and the storage and/or the façade of the multi-purpose from thermal effects in case of fire



Solution of implantation

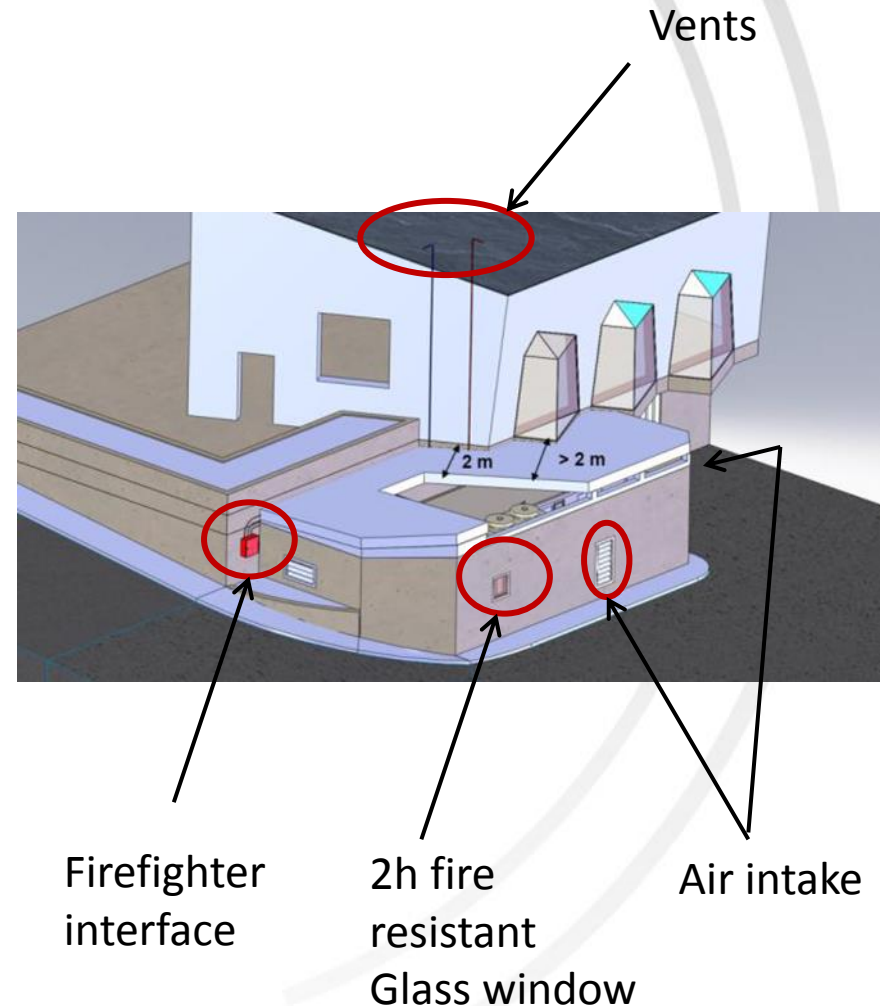
- Storage installation :
 - Zone inaccessible to public and surrounded by a protective wall of fire resistance of 2 hours and of minimum height of 2 m
 - Storage tanks separated by a 2 h fire resistance wall
 - 2h fire resistant canopy above the storage tanks
 - PED certification for the tanks
 - Manual safety valve for each tank
 - Electro-valve close to each tank
 - In case of power cut or activation of a safety function, both the storage tank and the Greenergy Box are isolated by the electro-valves



Solution of implantation

Emergency safety devices

- An "Emergency Discharge Device" of the tanks, positioned outside of the technical premise in a protected access, enables to discharge the storage tanks in about 10 minutes through the vent
- Several emergency shut-down bottoms located enables to:
 - isolate the gas supply at the tank and the container,
 - disconnect the Greenergy Box™ from the electrical grid up to the electrical cabinet,
 - which implies the depressurization of the system through the vents installed on the roof of the building.
 - Residual amount of hydrogen will subsist in the process.



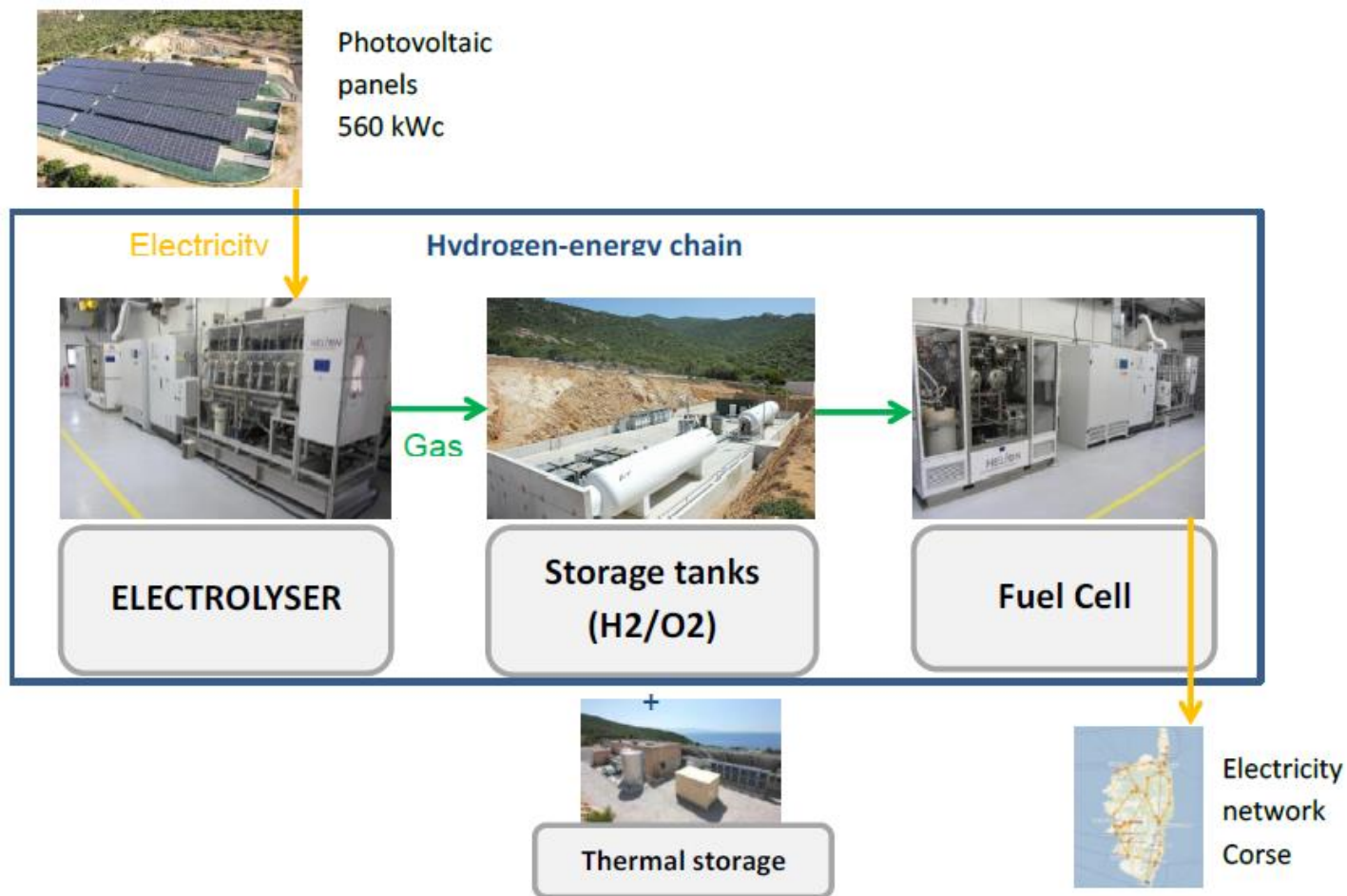
Example of a hydrogen-based energy storage system: MYRTE platform (Corsica)

Indoor process system installation

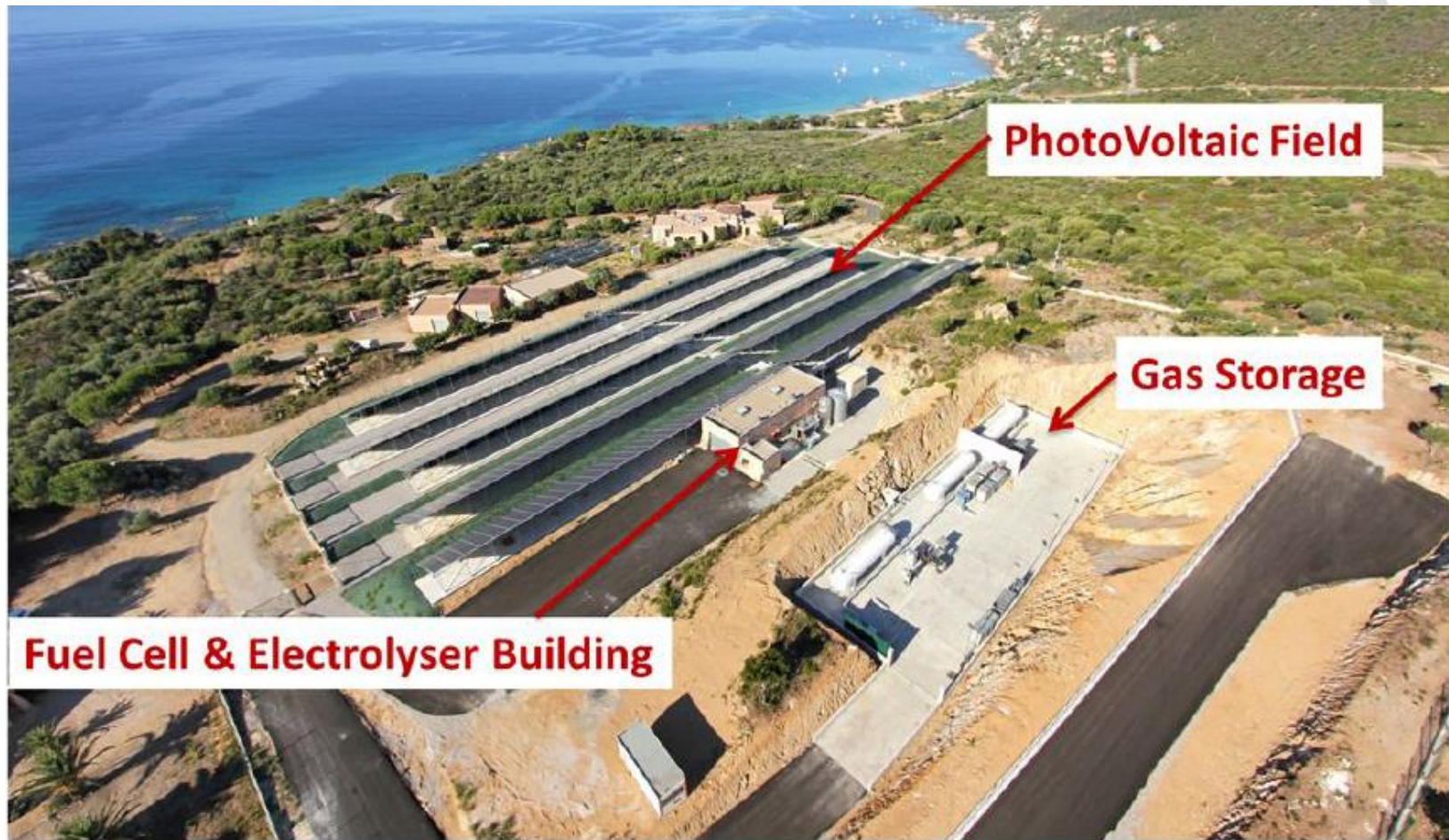
- High building with large openings for natural ventilation
 - Sizing for limiting H₂ accidental leaks
- Leak and fire detection
 - H₂ detectors
 - ΔP
 - Thermal camera
- Reduction of electrical sources
 - ATEX components (H₂, smoke detectors)
 - Electrical switch off at low H₂ concentration
- Emergency discharge bottom
- Safety distances or fire resistance wall



Example of hydrogen-based energy storage system: MYRTE platform



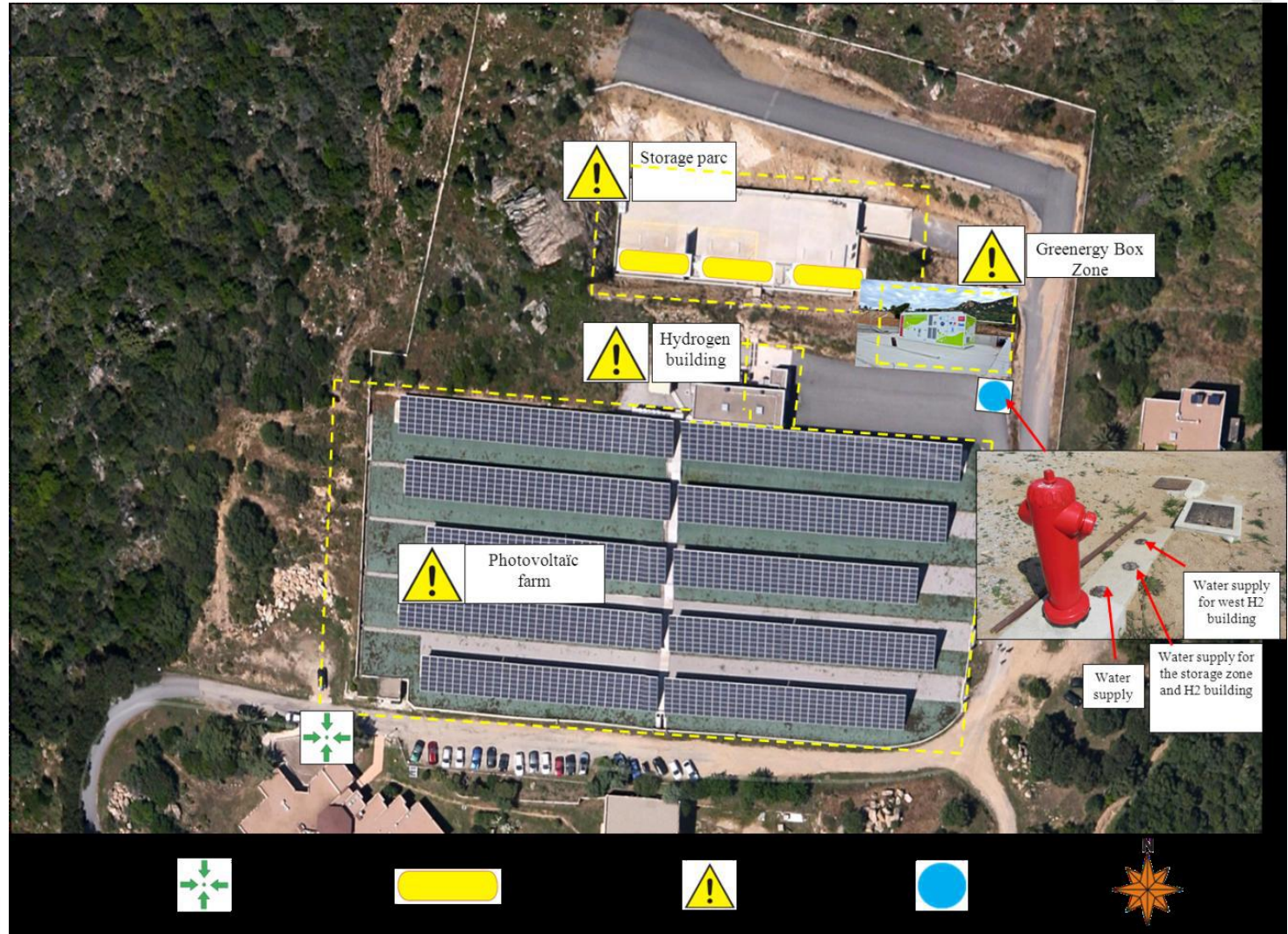
Hydrogen-based energy storage system: MYRTE platform (Corsica)



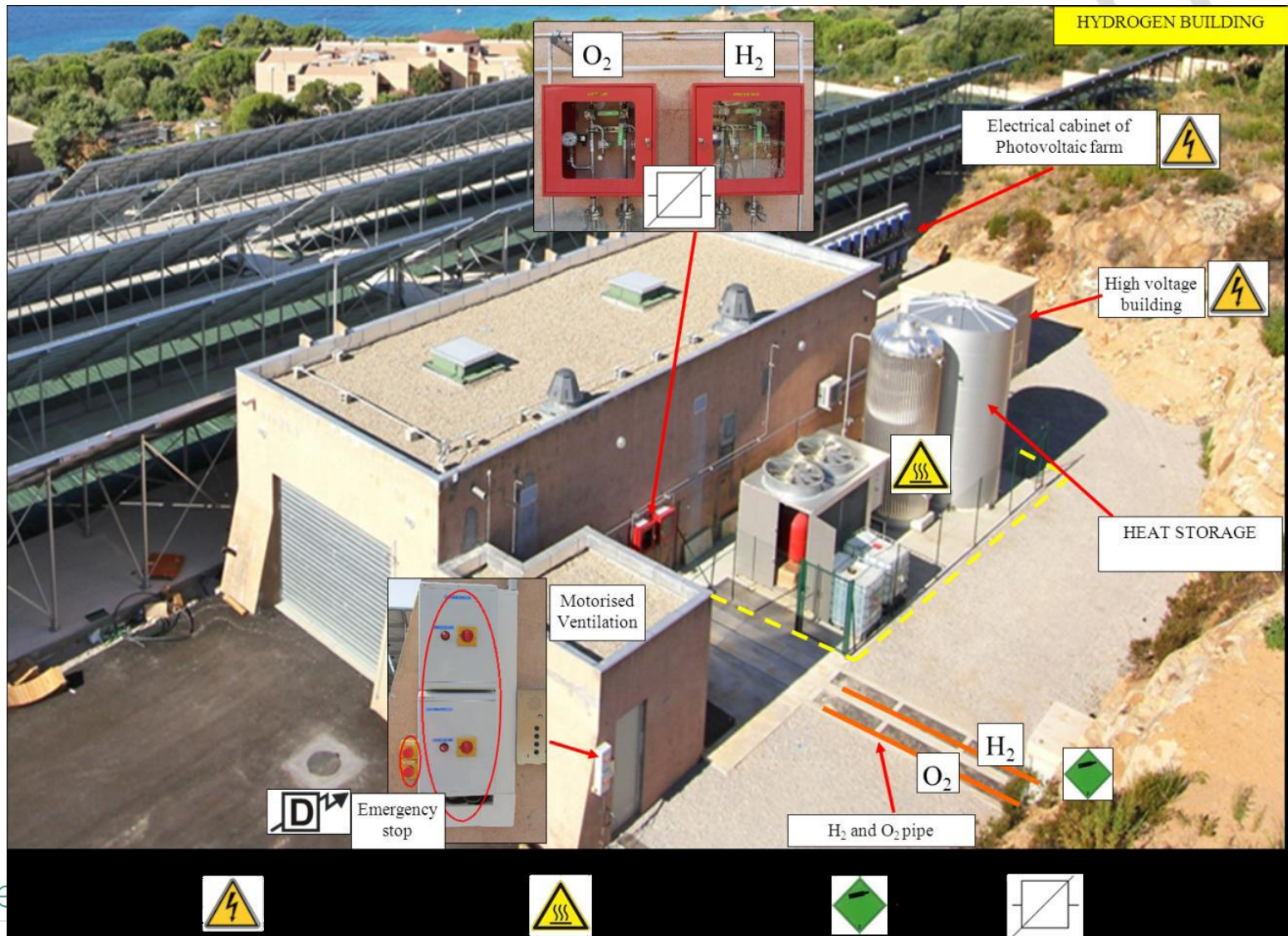
Hydrogen-based energy storage system: MYRTE platform



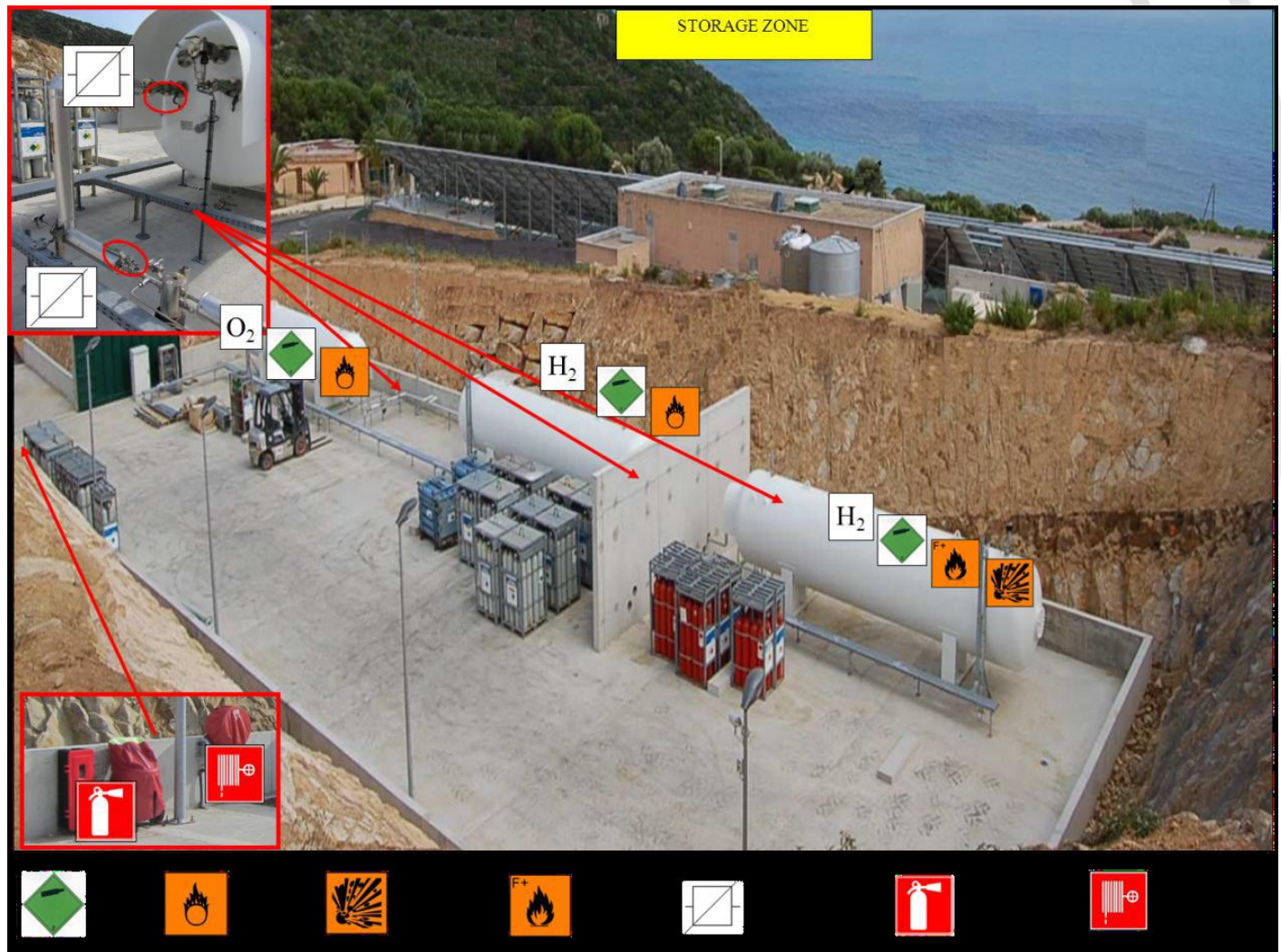
Hydrogen-based energy storage system: MYRTE platform



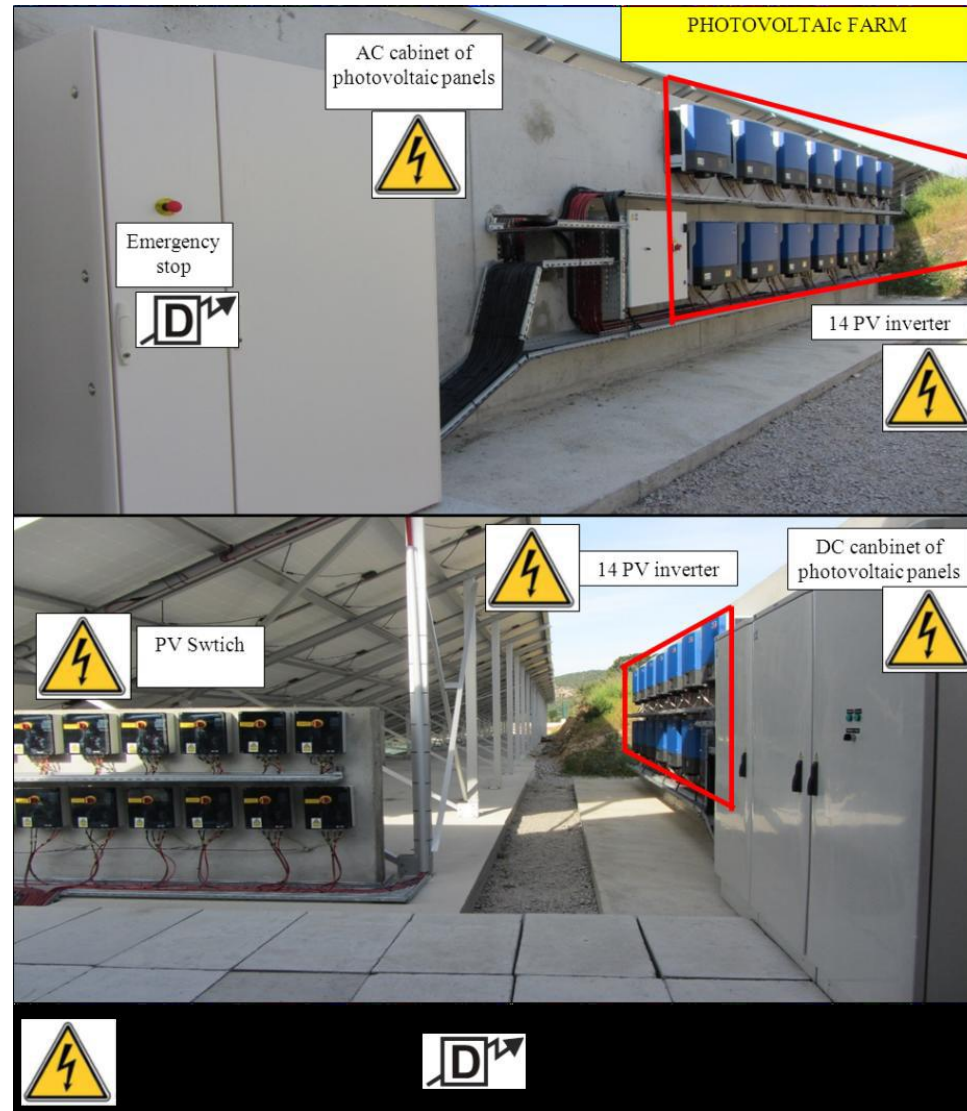
Hydrogen-based energy storage system: MYRTE platform



Hydrogen-based energy storage system: MYRTE platform



Hydrogen-based energy storage system: MYRTE platform





Thank you for your attention

<http://www.hyresponse.eu/>

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