

NEC in tunnels

**A methodology for evaluating
associated risks**

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A range of solutions, a range of risks



Hydrogen (FCV)



Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for Vehicles

Electrical cars (HEV, PHEV, EV, FCV)



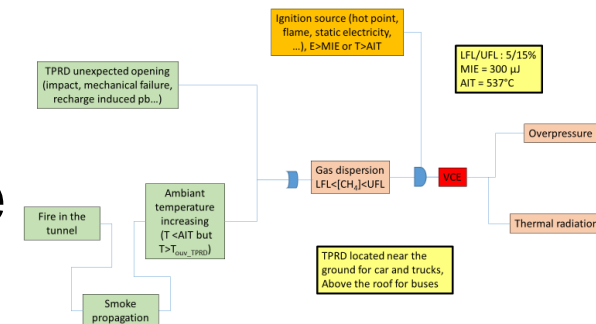
NEC as a primary risk, NEC as a secondary risk



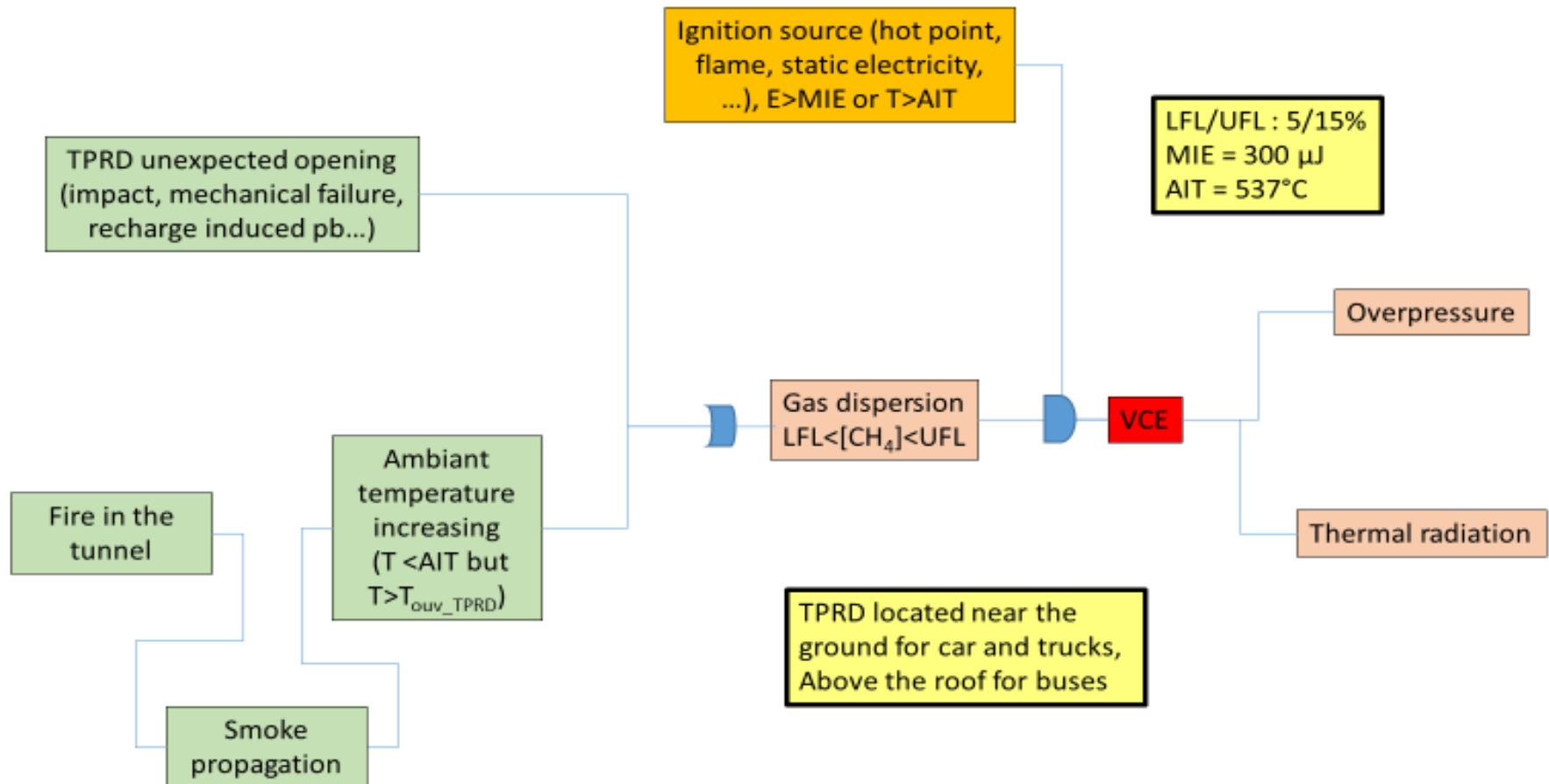
NEC to be considered in two situations

- NEC vehicles can be a source
- NEC vehicles in the tunnel behind a fire and can induce additional consequences

Sequence is highlighted using bow-tie approach



NEC as a primary risk, NEC as a secondary risk





One main question

What are the additional risks for users induced by NEC in tunnels?



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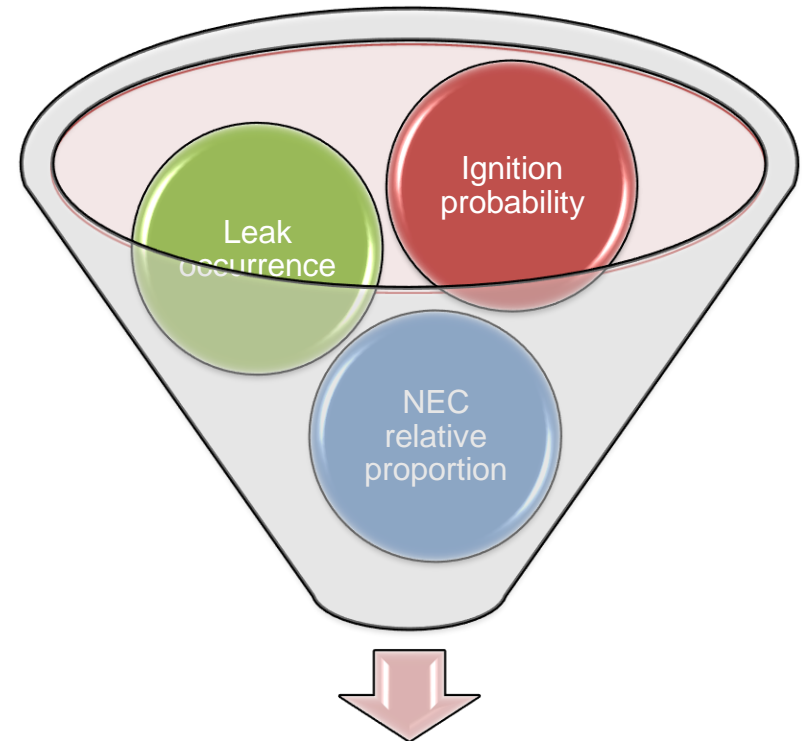
Probability of an event

No representative feedback

- Strong hypothesis required
- Evolving technologies

Computed occurrence rates
to be compared
with existing ones (eg: VCE)

$$\tau_{UVCE} = P_{non_inf_ouverture} \cdot \tau_{type_veh} \cdot P_{inflammation_nuage} \cdot \tau_{penetration} \cdot (\tau_{accident} \cdot P_{ouv_sur_choc} + \tau_{d_remp})$$



Phenomena occurrence
rate

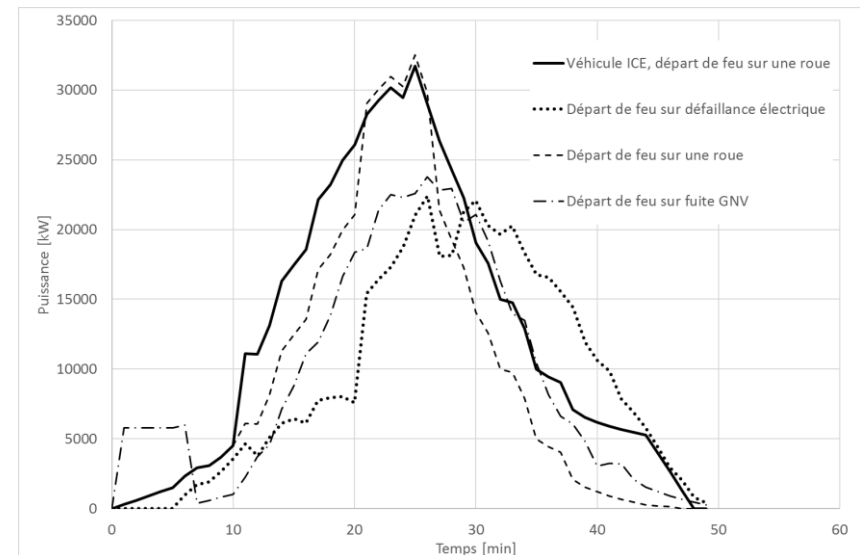
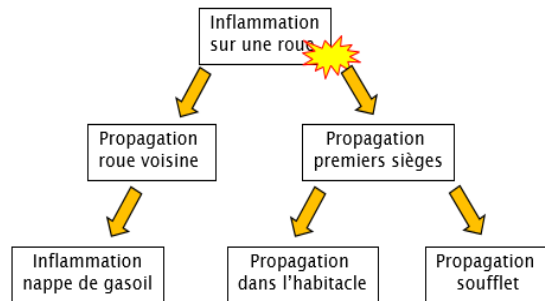
Consequence assessment: fire

HRR to be computed considering NEC specific characteristics

- Fire kinetic
- HRR peak value

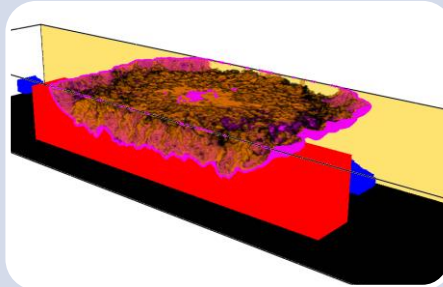
Toxic emissions

- HF production rate for EV

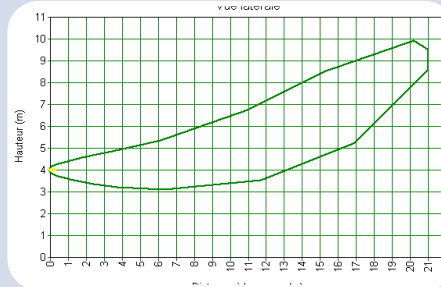


Example: The predicted GNC bus HRR curve

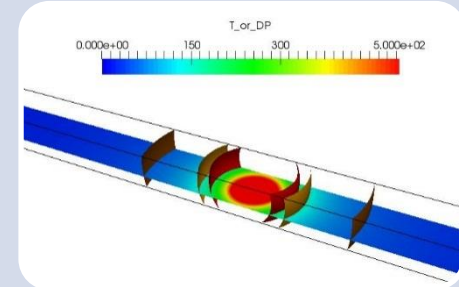
Consequence assessment: 3 new phenomena



Jet Fire
CFD to consider
the jet fire and
wall interaction

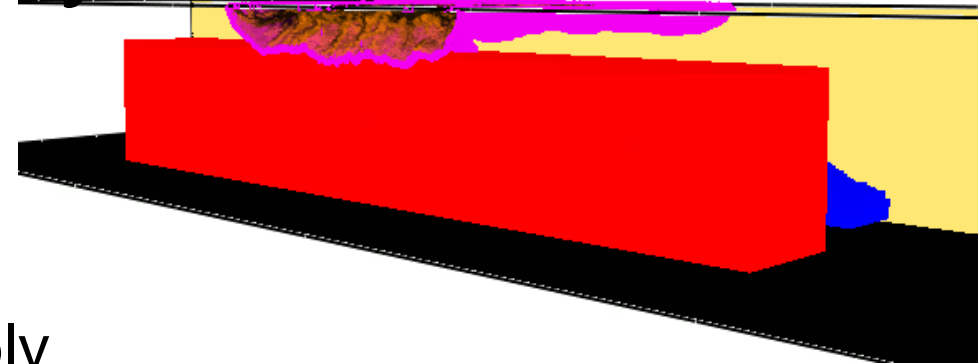


VCE
Dispersion
model coupled
with multi-
energy to
assess pressure
consequences



Tank burst
3D wave
propagation
model to
consider tunnel
geometry

NEC as a primary risk

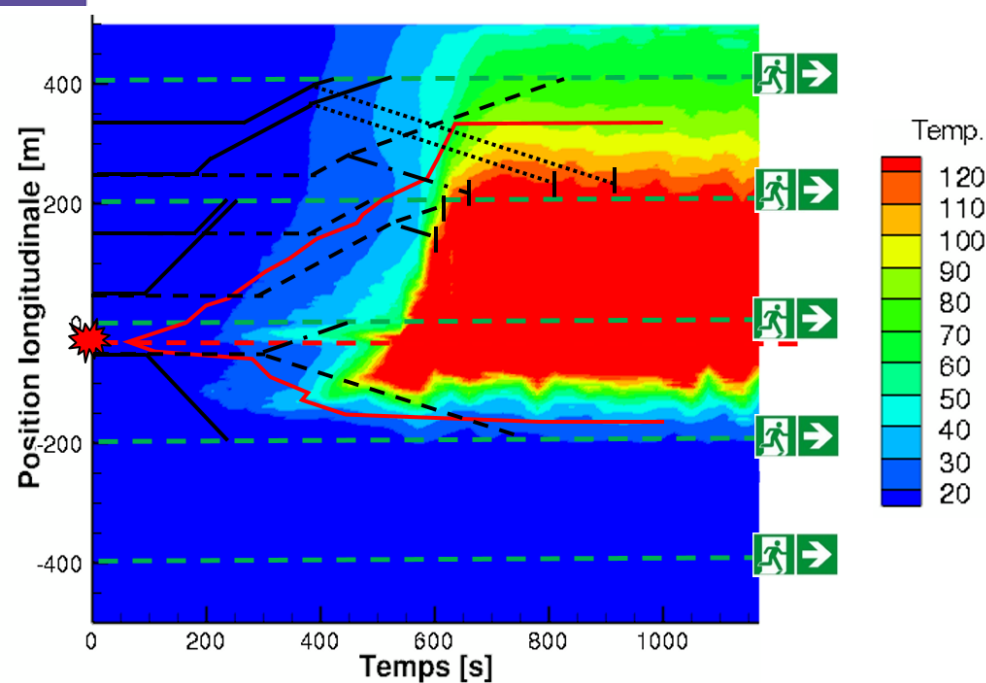


Consequences vary considerably

- Jet fire following collision on cars, buses or trucks
 - Cars or trucks : negligible increase of impact area compared to typical fire
 - Particular kinetic phenomena - vehicle passengers may be concerned
 - Bus passengers ... natural gas radiation and hydrogen depending on the orientation of the release
- VCE on cars, buses or trucks
 - 50 m for lethal threshold, each side of the vehicle, for hydrogen vehicles
 - 25 m for lethal threshold, each side of the vehicle, for CNG vehicles
- Tank burst
 - CNG & Hydrogen: significant consequences due to the subsequent VCE
 - LNG : huge consequences due to the BLEVE

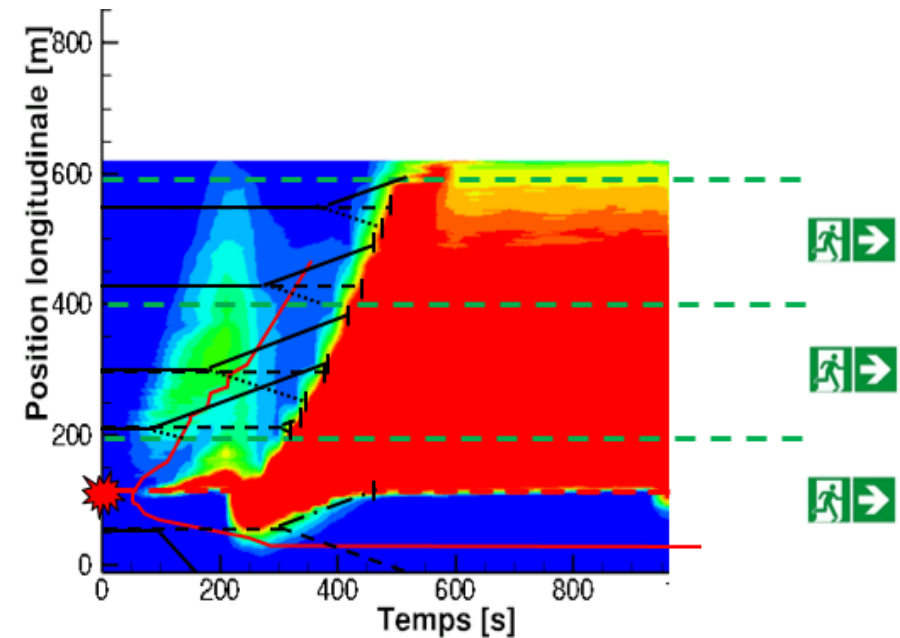
NEC as a secondary risk

100 MW fire in a congested tunnel



➔ Up to 50+15 additional deaths

200 MW fire in a congested tunnel



➔ No additional deaths



Results in a nutshell and perspectives

- NEC in tunnels lead to new risks, mainly
 - For the NEC vehicle itself, the VCE case following a leak without fire on the NEC vehicle
 - up to 15 to 30 people exposed to lethal effect, bus passengers to be added
 - occurrence rate between $1,56 \times 10^{-3}$ (NEC : 2%) and 7.82×10^{-2} for 10^8 ttveh.km (NEC : 100%)
 - In case of a distant fire in the tunnel with a NEC bus in the queue
 - Up to 65 to 80 people exposed to lethal effect, including the 50 bus passengers
 - a maximum occurrence rate about 2.0×10^{-4} / 10^8 ttveh.km
- Communication to manufacturers and stakeholders so they consider this specific risk in the development process
- Evolution in terms of risk acceptability

Thank you for your attention



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