

Bundesministerium
Klimaschutz, Umwelt,
Energie, Mobilität,
Innovation und Technologie

Bundesministerium
Arbeit und Wirtschaft



HyTrain – Research Project

HyCentA Research GmbH, Graz 02.07.2024

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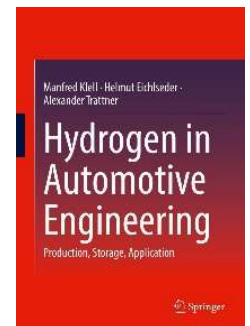


Austria's research center for hydrogen technologies



Non-university research organization at
Graz University of Technology (TUG)

- **90+ researchers** from mechanical engineering, physics, chemistry, process engineering, electrical engineering
- More than **70 funding projects and 500+ industrial projects** successfully completed
- More than **19 years of expertise** State-of-the-art testing & refueling infrastructure
- Teaching at TU Graz
- International network



Research along the Entire Value Chain

The three distinguished technological areas and one cross-cutting area are closely linked and essential parts of the entire value chain research.

RESEARCH AREAS HYCENTA



Areas include **all steps** along the **value chain**, from production to distribution and followed by applications

HyCentA K1 COMET Centre

Area 1

Electrolysis and Power-to-X

Material research, new electrolysis technologies, alternative processes (from materials to industrial applications)

Area 2

Green Energy and Industry

Storage and distribution (gas storage, hydrides etc.), electrochemical compression, stationary fuel cells, safety

Area 3

Green Mobility

Fuel cell research on materials, cell, stack and system; optimisation of entire powertrain system including hydrogen storage

Area 4

Circularity and System Optimisation

Measurement and testing technologies, controls, diagnostics, modelling and simulation “digital twin”



Overview



Project Operator
rail operation



Consortium Leadership
systemic H₂ competence



Head of Research
technical H₂ competence



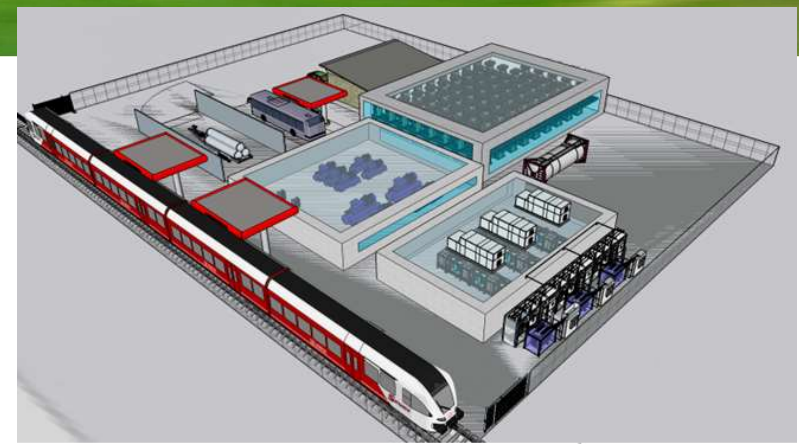
Project Partner
rail competence



Project Partner
network coordination



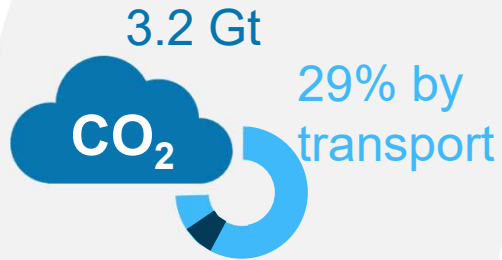
This project is supported with the funds from the Climate and Energy Fund and implemented in the framework of the RTI-initiative "Flagship region Energy".



**VORZEIGEREGION
ENERGIE**



Emissions and Rail Network in the EU



→ one of the most environmentally friendly forms of mobility



58% electrified
(130,000 km)

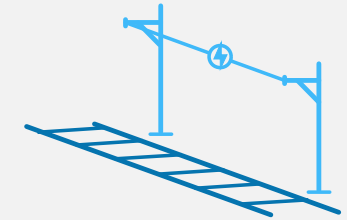
References: [eea](#), [statista](#)

Benchmark



Alternatives

Electrification of Regional Railways



substantial costs and resources

→ other zero-emission technologies as suitable alternatives

case-by-case decision analysis





Objectives



- Layout of production site



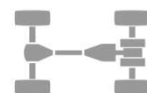
- Hydrogen refueling configuration



- Hydrogen refueling protocol



- Safety topics



- Different powertrains



- Optimization operation strategy



- Optimization Train efficiency → powertrain + auxiliaries



- Degradation of PEMFC



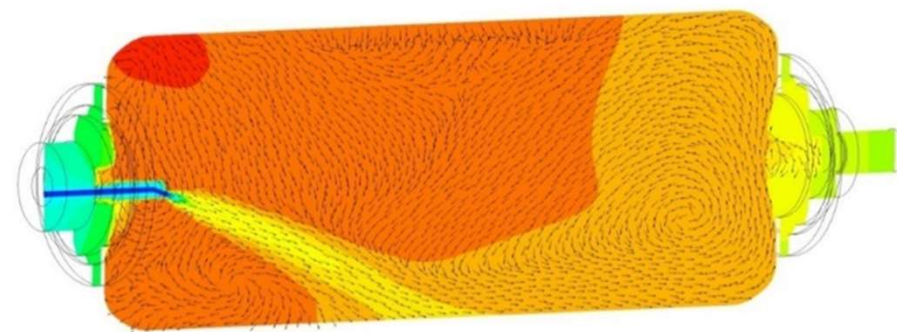
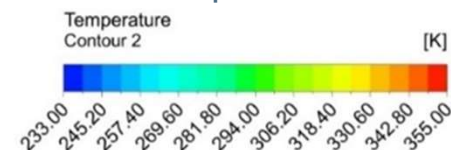
Refueling

Optimal refueling depends on:

- Ambient conditions
- Pressure in cylinder at refueling start
- Tank Type → max. temperature, max. pressure, ...
 - Tank Type 4 usually needs Cold-Fill
 - Tank Type 3 usually no Cold-Fill
- Configuration Hydrogen Storage System
 - Tank position → vertical or horizontal → different distribution of temperature and gas
 - Tank size → Volume / Area ratio
- Configuration of Infrastructure

Distribution of Temperature – Horizontal Refueling

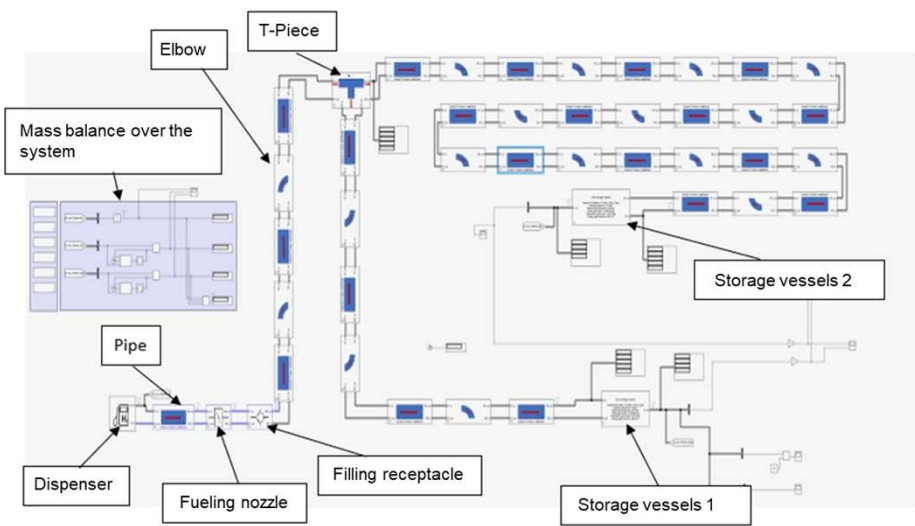
Standard cylinder
Max. Temperature: 349 K



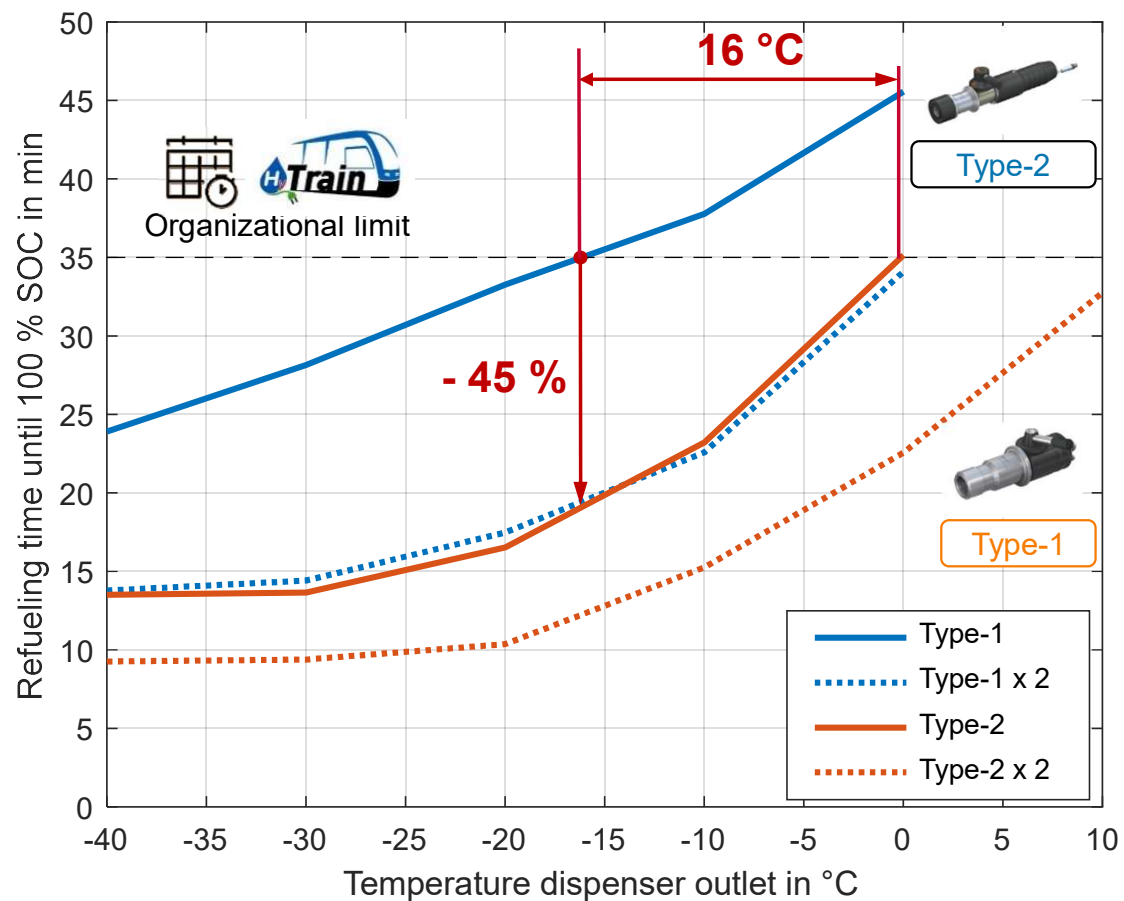
**Strong dependency on several parameters →
for rail application a optimization is possible**



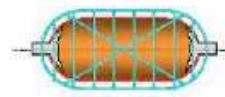
Refueling



- 0D-Simulation model of the complete HSS
- Including all limits for refueling



Type IV



$p_0 = 10 \text{ bar}$

$T_u = 30 \text{ °C}$



Safety & Regulations

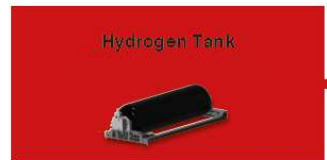
FC-Drivetrain and according hazards

Fire Hazard

- H2 flame difficult to detect
- Secondary fire

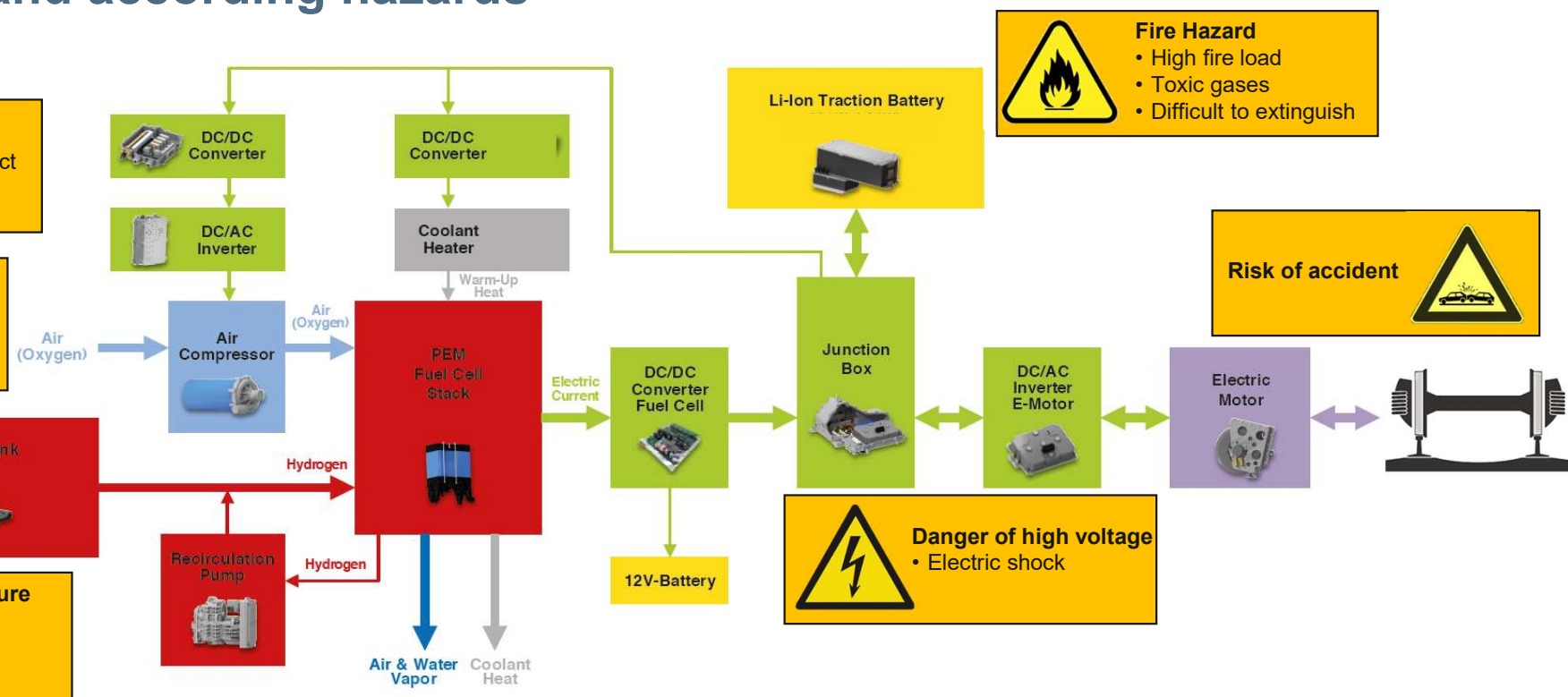
Explosion Hazard

- Wide ignition limit



Danger of high pressure

- Overpressure
- Pressure surges
- Splitter



Fire Hazard

- High fire load
- Toxic gases
- Difficult to extinguish

Risk of accident

Danger of high voltage

- Electric shock



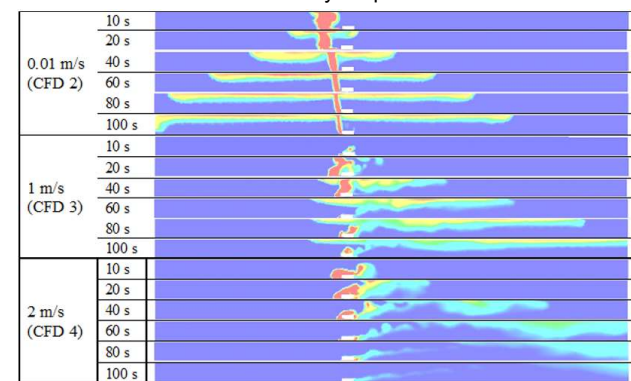
Safety & Regulations

Hydrogen leakage:

- **Unignited release of hydrogen**
 - Suffocation due to oxygen depletion
 - Pressure peaking phenomenon & formation of ignitable cloud with oxygen
- **Ignited release of hydrogen**
 - Jet-Fire & Heat burns
 - Flames spreading to other components, vehicles, infrastructure
- **Explosion of hydrogen (deflagration, detonation)**



Source: HyResponse

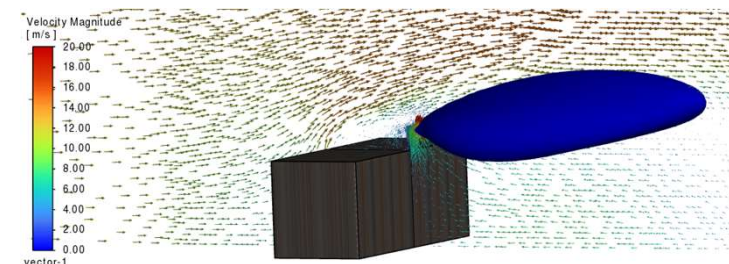


Tunnel safety - H₂-Cloud propagation

- Accumulates on the ceiling
- Prevention of formation of flammable mixture

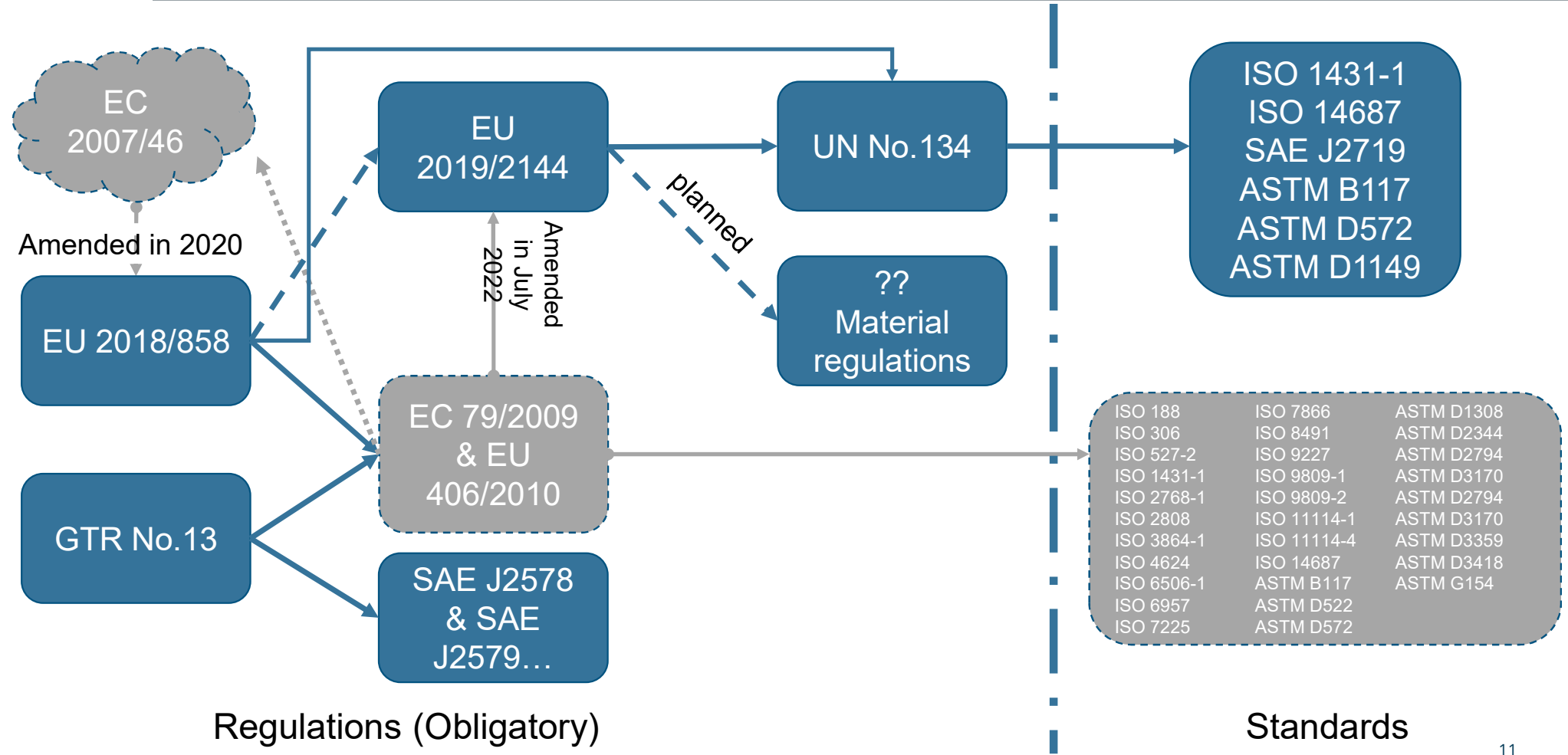
Infrastructure safety - H₂-distribution

- H₂-Propagation and H₂ distribution in container
- H₂-Propagation and explosion limit outside container








Safety & Regulations



Refueling

 No standard refueling protocol for railway sector

 Optimization for specific boundary conditions possible


 Cold-fill requirements depend on HSS configuration


Benchmark




Alternatives

Safety

Special safety measures for H₂ handling necessary 

No specific H₂ regulations for railroad available 

Adaptions to existing regulations and new regulations necessary 

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