



# Novel Insulation Concepts for Large Scale Liquefied Hydrogen Storages

Robert Eberwein



# The Markets for LH2

Mobile energy intensive applications



Daimler Truck AG

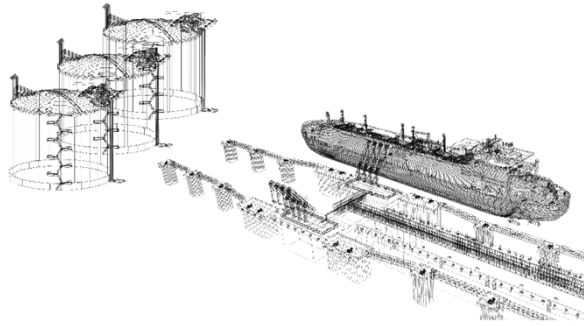


NORLED



Airbus

Large-scale transport which requires also storage



Adobe Stock 617871536; 640219726

Large-scale and long-term storage



Adobe Stock 135344948; 651330108

# State of the Art and Expected Size

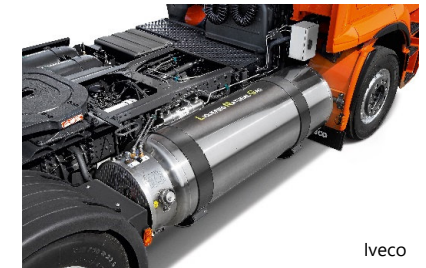


Kawasaki Hystra



Kawasaki Hystra

		LH2 Industry	LNG Industry
Ship tank	In application	1.250 m <sup>3</sup>	65.000 m <sup>3</sup>
	In design	40.000 m <sup>3</sup>	
Storage tank	In application	5.000 m <sup>3</sup>	180.000 m <sup>3</sup>
	In design or construction	40.000 m <sup>3</sup>	220.000 m <sup>3</sup>



Iveco



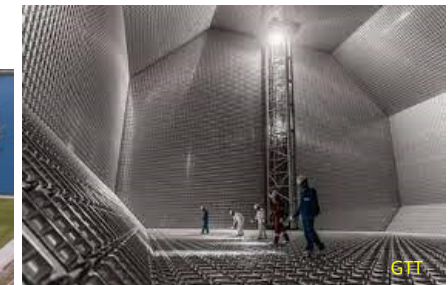
DB



+ Two times the volume of an LNG tank is required to store the same amount of energy with LH2 +



TGE



GTI

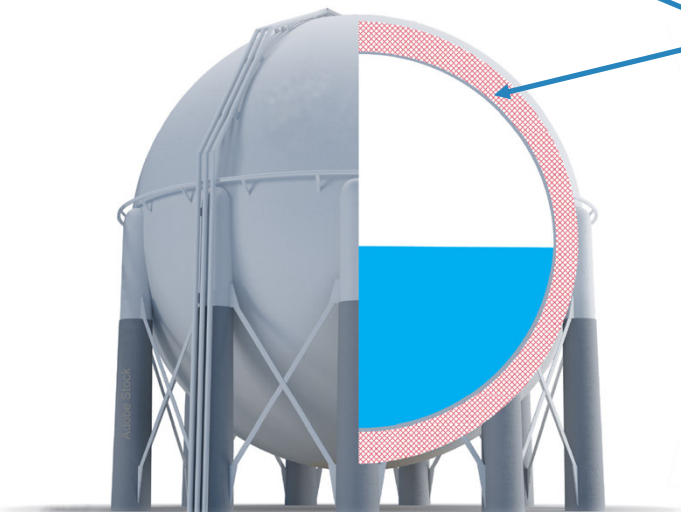


# State of the Art Storage Technology

Small-scale tank

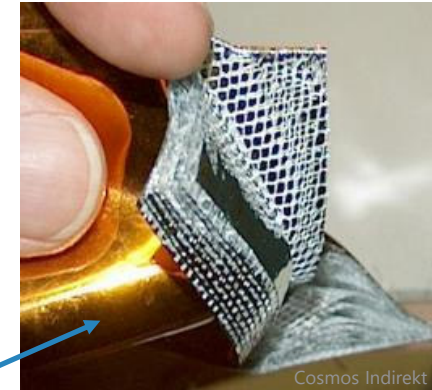


Large-scale tank

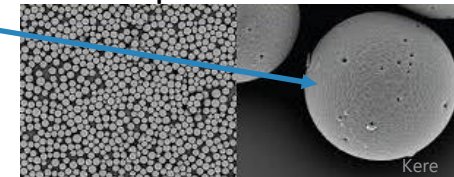


**Double wall** + **Vacuum** + **Fill material**

MLI



Microspheres

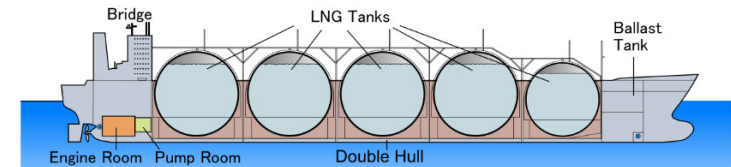


Perlites

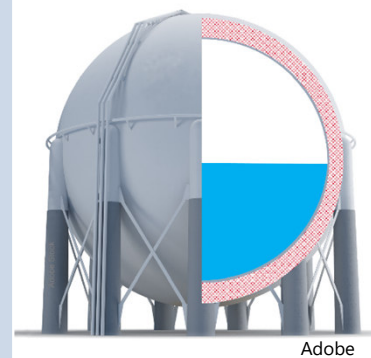
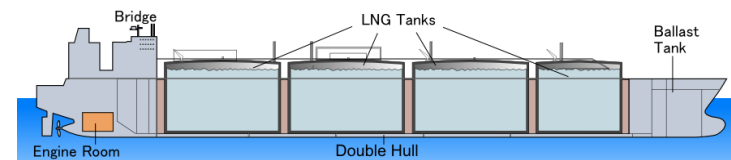


# State of the Art Evaluation

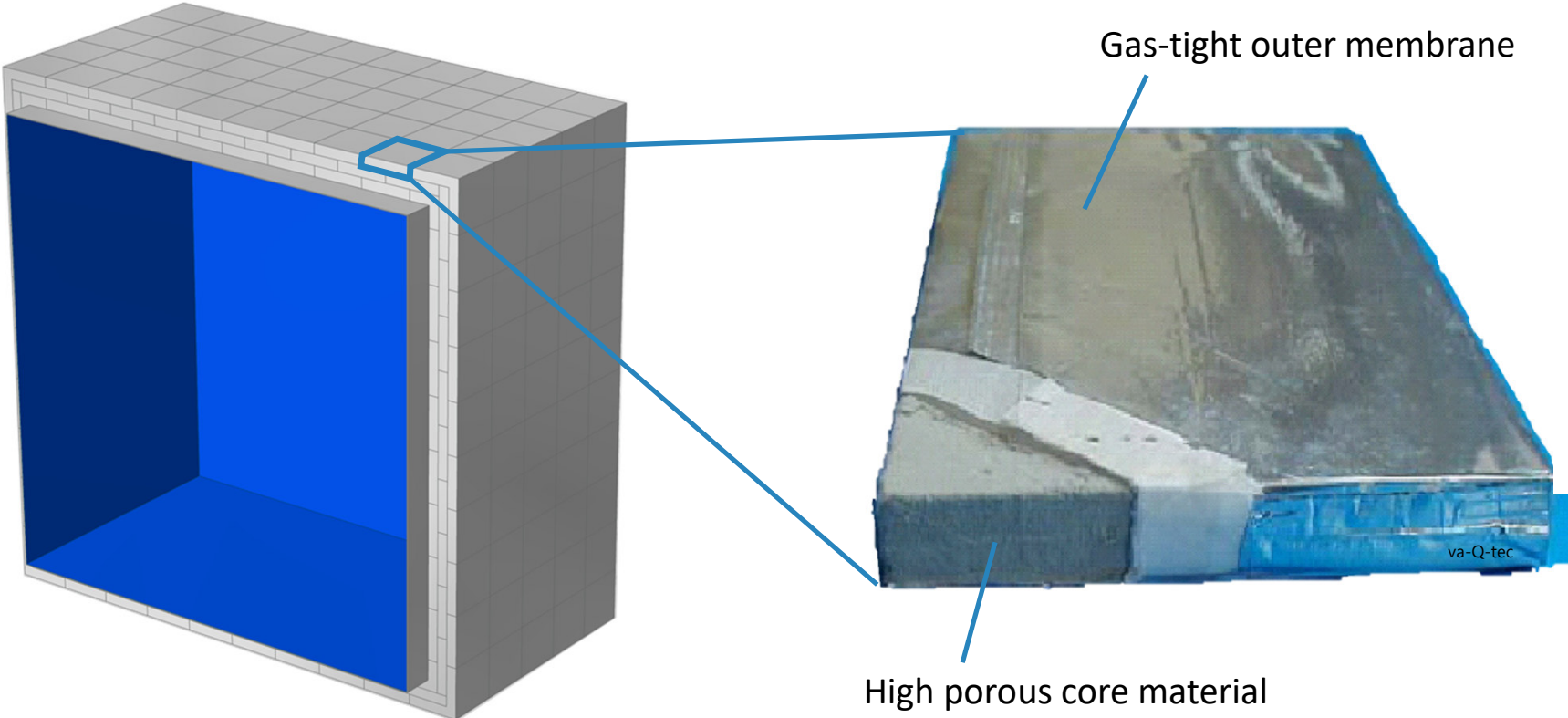
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Lowest surface / volume ratio</li> <li>✓ proved manufacturability and process chain</li> <li>✓ In use since &gt; 50 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low useable volume compared to prismatic shapes</li> <li>❖ Process chain within production:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Difficult for automation and parallelization of processes</li> <li>❖ High manpower fluctuations</li> <li>❖ Quality assurance is limited</li> <li>❖ Time intensive (&gt;36 Month)</li> </ul> </li> <li>❖ In case of an insulation failure:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Non multi-failure tolerance</li> <li>❖ Payload is lost</li> <li>❖ Long service time</li> </ul> </li> <li>❖ Due to 2 pressure vessels, upscaling is not directly associated with a reduced material demand</li> </ul>



+100% ↓ payload



# Tank Insulated by Vacuum Insulation Panels (VIP)



# VIP Advantages

## Insulation

- ✓ Industrial manufacturing in an industrial environment,
- ✓ Excellent quality control during the manufacturing process,
- ✓ Automation of manufacturing and quality control,
- ✓ Lower vacuum requirements of VIP (1 to  $10^2$  Pa) than e.g. MLIs ( $10^{-5}$ Pa),

## Tank

- ✓ Parallelization of tank constructions.
- ✓ Flexibility in the selection of the tank shape due to the inherent stability of the insulation,
- ✓ Reduction of construction time and increase of plannability,
- ✓ Improved planning of manpower requirements during tank installation,
- ✓ Increased fault tolerance of the entire insulation system due to the high number of partial insulation elements (VIPs).



picture alliance/dpa, dpa-Zentrum/bild



# Technology Readiness Level (TRL) of VIP applications



Building industry (TRL9)



Transport of:

- Covid vaccines (TRL9)
- Human organs (TRL9)
- Large goods (TRL6)





# Barriers and Scope

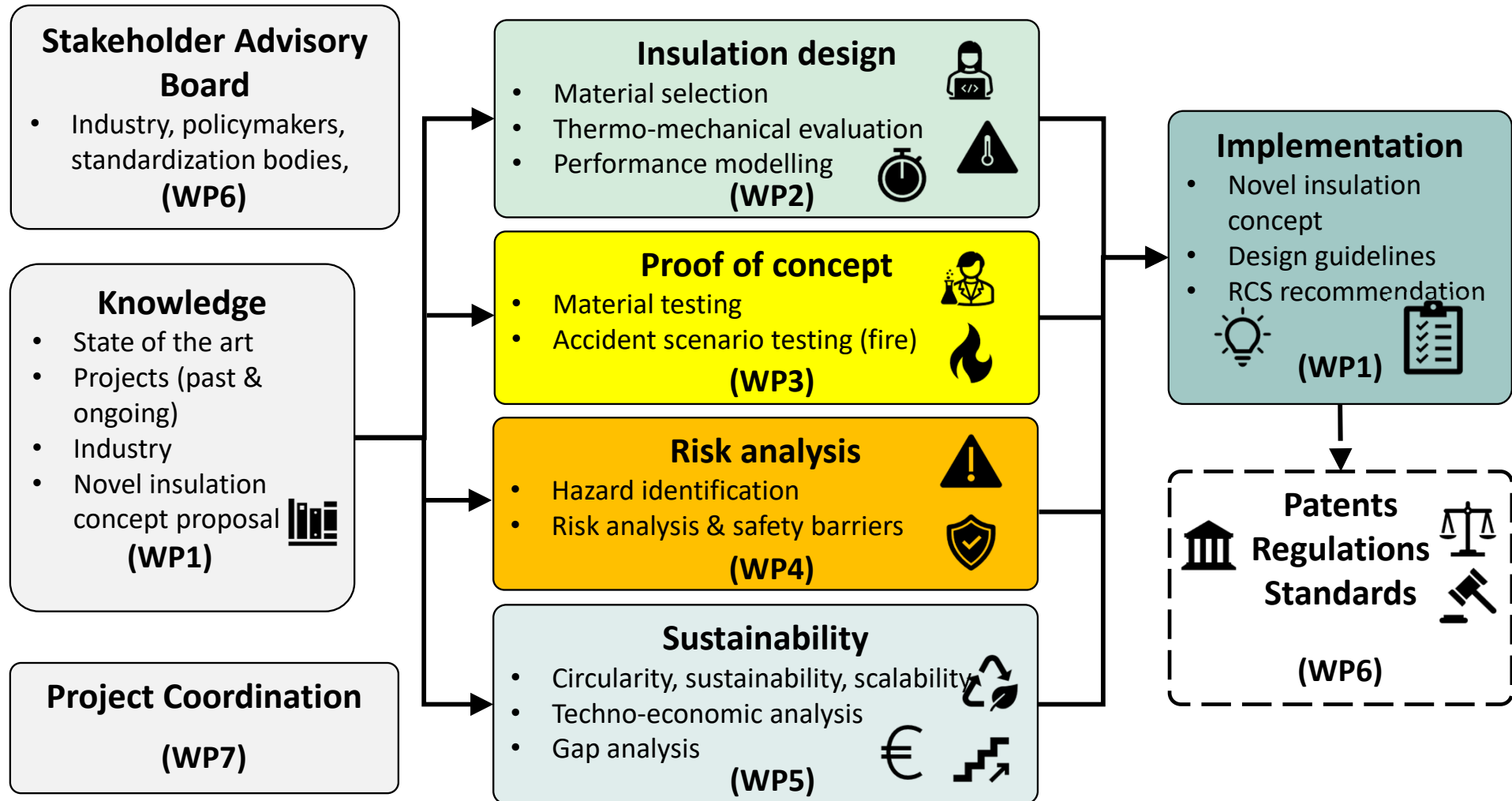
Recent construction principles for VIP's don't fulfill the requirements:

- Temperature resistent up to  $-253^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,
  - Long-life performance,
- Handling of thermal displacements,
  - Safety?



Need for research and new design principles to apply VIP's on LH2 storages with capacities of  $40.000\text{ m}^3$  to  $200.000\text{ m}^3$  LH2

# Project Structure



# New Technics, New Scale, New Risks?

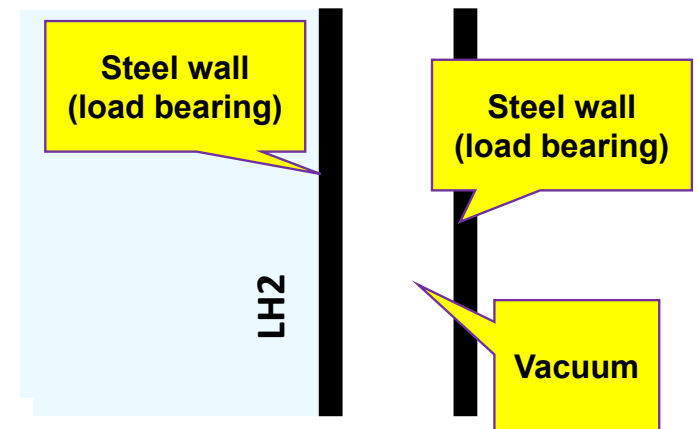
## Reference schemes

### CONVENTIONAL SYSTEM

SHAPE: Spherical tank

SIZE: 4'700 m<sup>3</sup> (approx. D=22m)

INSULATION SYSTEM: vacuum gap

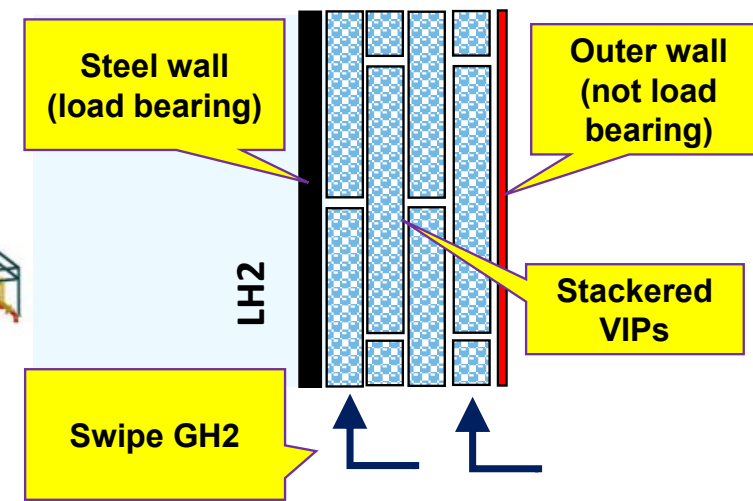
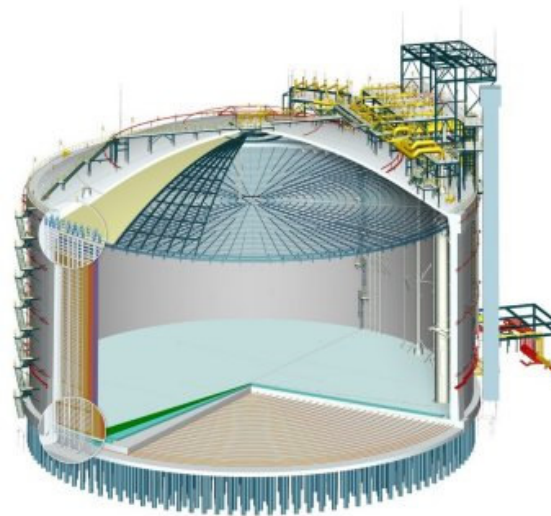


### “NOVEL” SYSTEMS

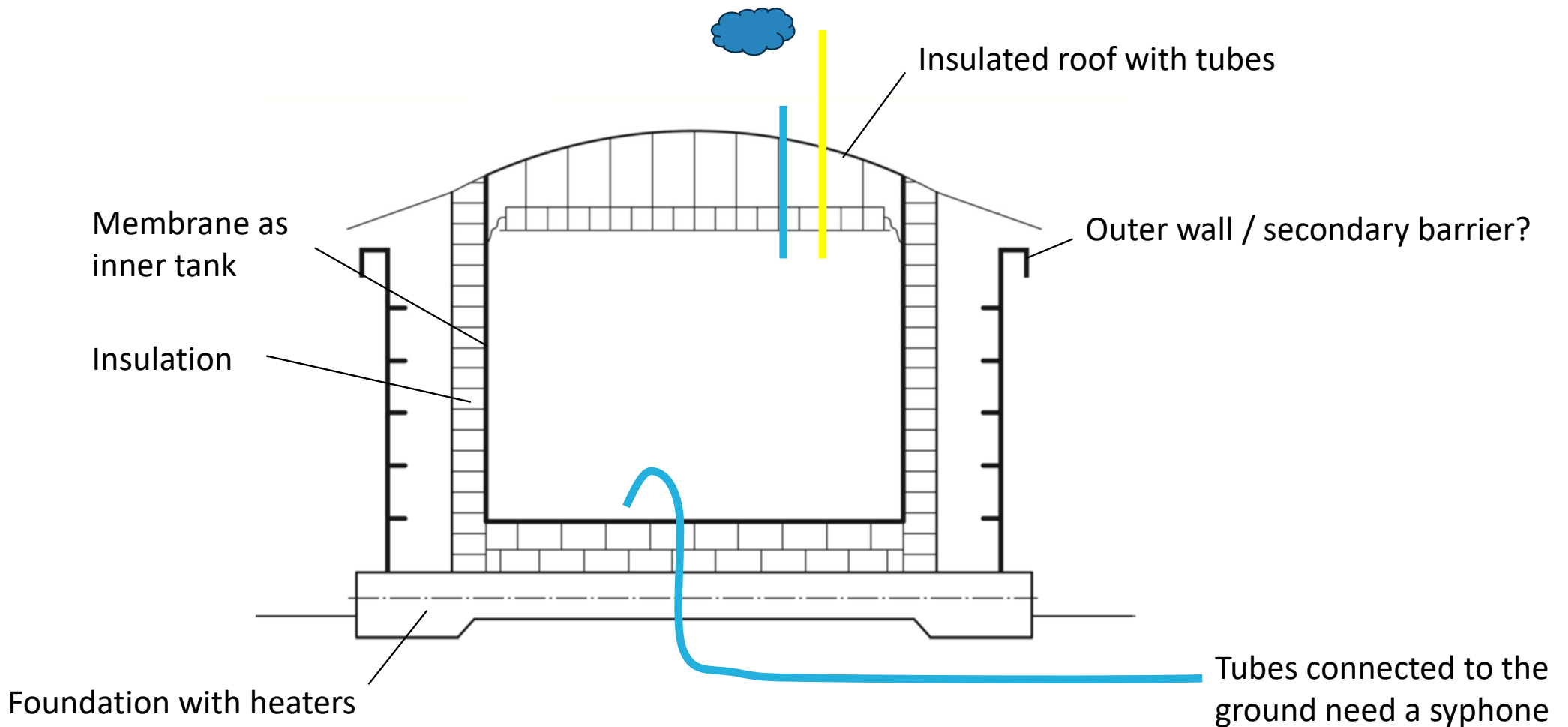
SHAPE: Cylindrical vertical axis

SIZE: 200'000 m<sup>3</sup> (D=75m, H=60m)

INSULATION SYSTEM: stackered VIPs



# LH2 Tank Design Oriented to EN 14620





# Safety Questions

## Wall + Insulation

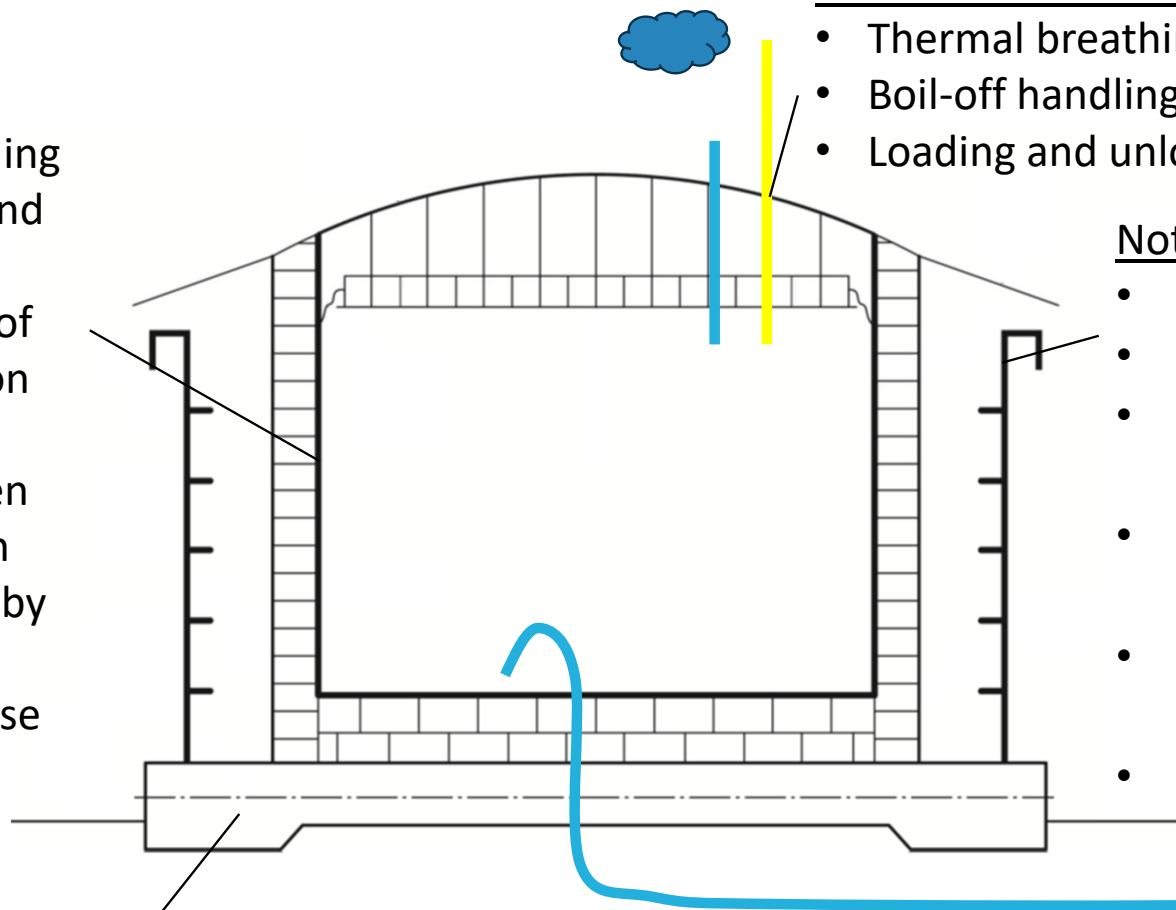
- Thermal breathing while loading and unloading
- Consequences of partial insulation degradation
- Liquefied oxygen (LOX) formation
- Contamination by dust or animals
- Behaviour in case of a fire

## Insulated roof with tubes

- Thermal breathing
- Boil-off handling
- Loading and unloading procedures

## Not insulated outer walls behavior:

- Thermal shocks
- Boil-off handling
- By weather conditions (water, wind, sun, moisture, air)
- Contaminations by dust, animals (Birds, insects)
- Mechanical damage by animals or humans
- Fires



Consequences of a heaters damage

Behaviour of tubes connected to the insulation

# Thank you for your attention



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