

# Thermo-Mechanical Behaviour of Polymeric Foam Insulation for Liquid Hydrogen Storage



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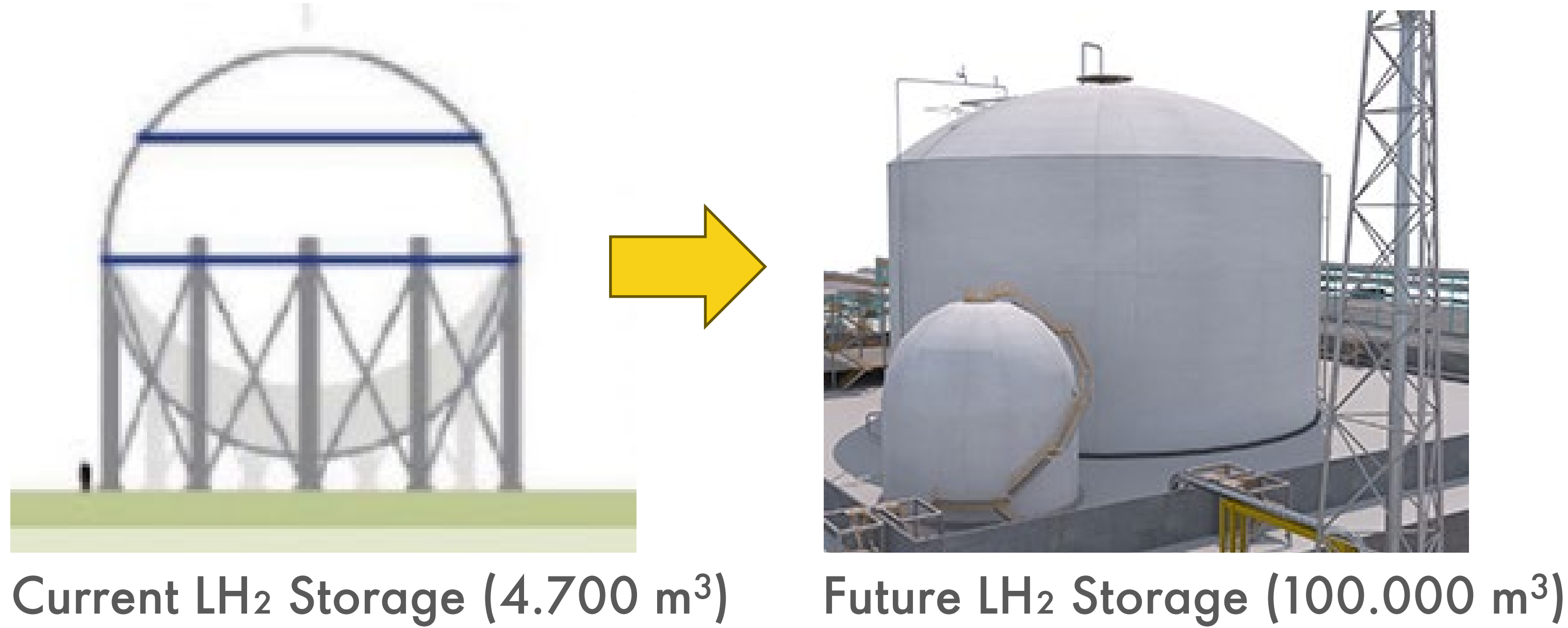


## Why Liquid Hydrogen?

- High volumetric energy density
- Essential for large-scale storage and transport

Simanullang (2025) [2]

Kawasaki Heavy Industries (2025) [4]



## LH<sub>2</sub> Storage Tanks

- Cryogenic temperatures (20 K)
- Heat ingress → boil-off losses
- Complex geometry and constraints

## Vacuum Insulation Challenges

- High complexity and capital cost
- Scalability brings challenging

## Polymeric Foam Insulation

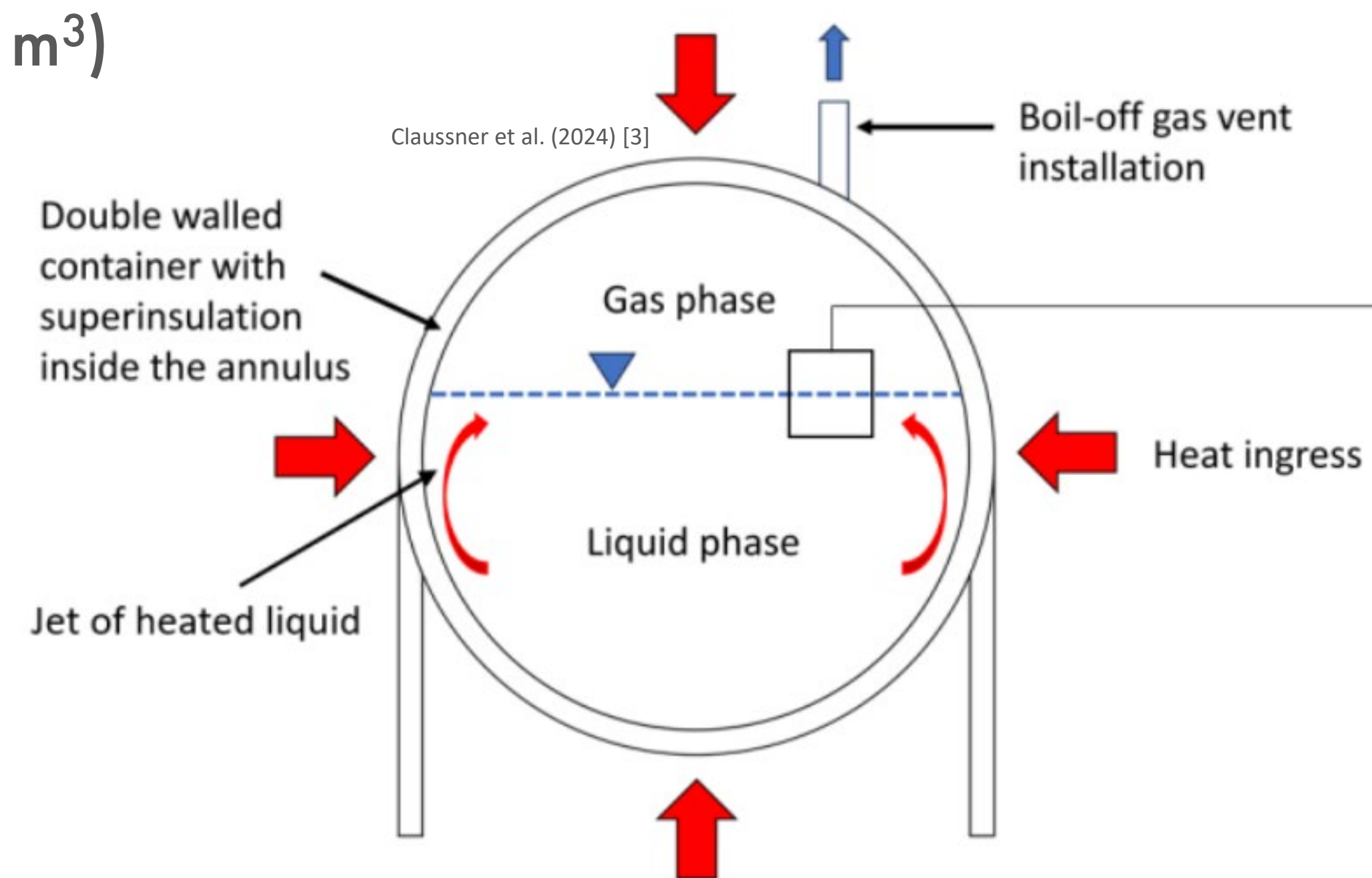
- Enables scalable flat-bottom tank
- Lower system complexity and cost
- Thermal contraction stresses
- Ageing / Moisture sensitivity



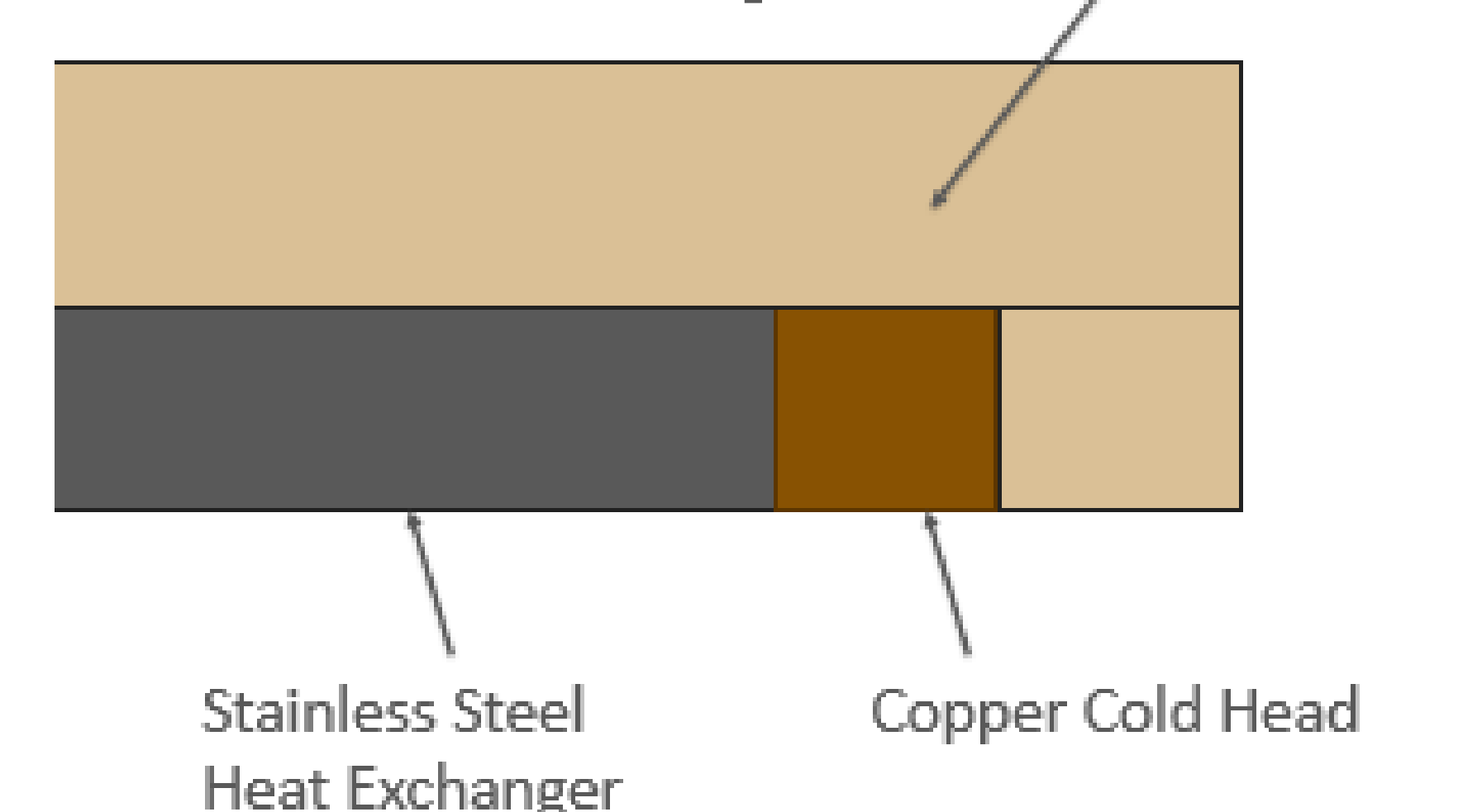
Fesmire et al. (2022) [1]

## Thermal-Mechanical Behaviour of Foam

- Gas conduction dominates at moderate temperatures
- Solid conduction dominates at cryogenic temperatures
- Strong dependence on temperature and density
- Foam stiffens at low temperatures
- Reduced ductility at low T → brittle behaviour
- Local defects dominate failure



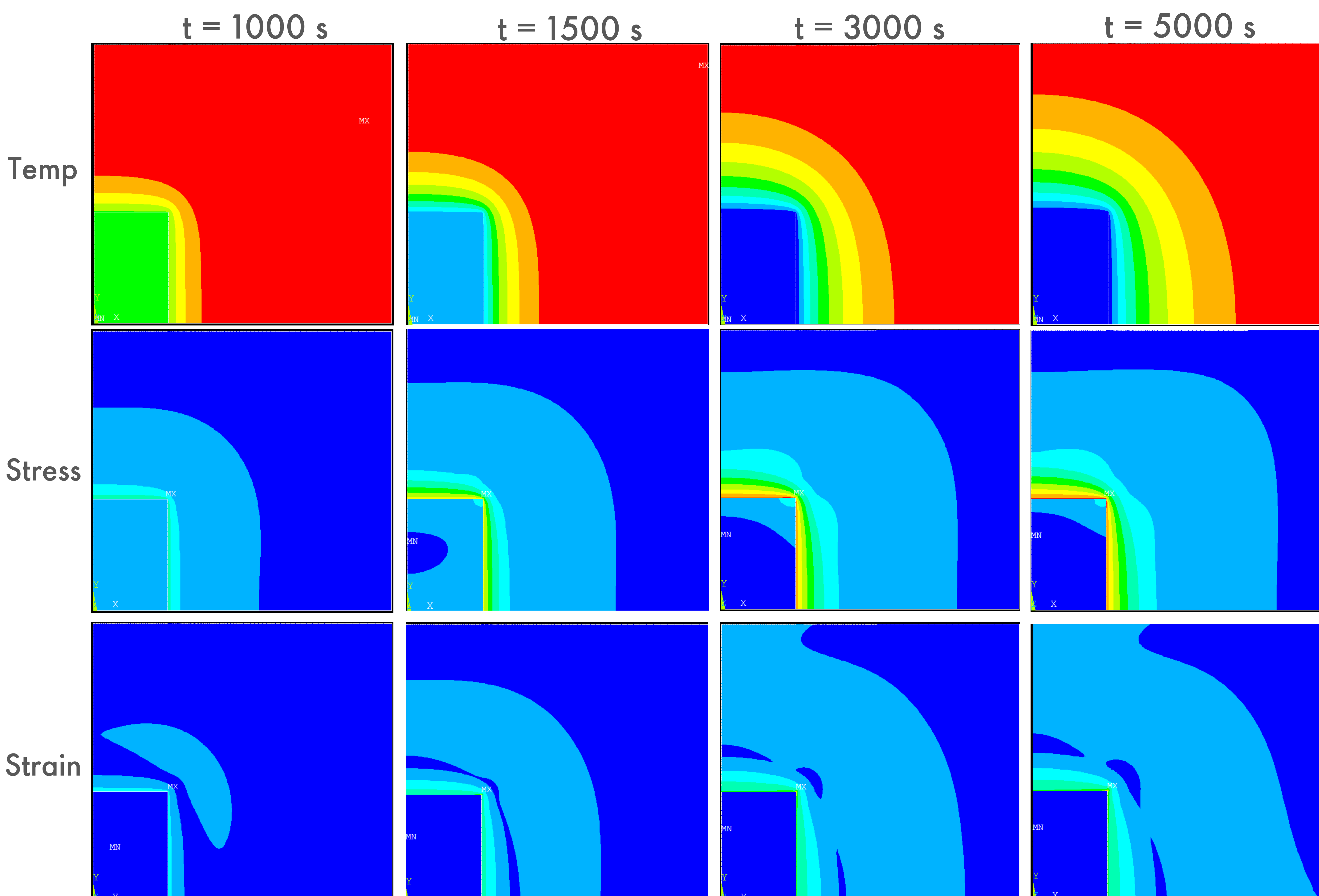
## Model Setup



## Modelling Approach and Results

Objective: Predict stress and strain development during cryogenic cool-down with a thermo-mechanical FEM model (ANSYS)

Validation Strategy: Exact foam failure criteria at cryogenic temp remains uncertain, therefore, stress and strain are evaluated as functions of temperature for comparison with experimental behaviour



## Key Findings

- Stress and strain fields do not directly follow the temperature contours
- Foam-metal interface acts as the dominant stress concentration zone
- Constrained thermal contraction alone generates significant local stress

## Next Steps

- Rounded corner geometry: investigate stress concentration effect
- Refined boundary conditions and extending the model
- Glass transition and plasticity incorporation
- Sensitivity analysis



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## References:

1. J. Fesmire, A. Swanger, J. Jacobson, and W. Notardonato, "Energy efficient large-scale storage of liquid hydrogen," in IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, vol. 1240, no. 1, 2022, p. 012088. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/1240/1/012088>
2. M. Simanullang, "Liquid hydrogen storage and insulation materials for liquid hydrogen storage tanks: Trends and challenges," International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, vol. 140, pp. 881–888, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360319925016052>
3. L. M. Claussner, F. Ustolin, and G. E. Scarponi, "Design and operation of liquid hydrogen storage tanks," Chemical Engineering Transactions, vol. 111, pp. 31–36, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.3303/CET24111006>
4. Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. (2025). Kawasaki delivers spherical liquefied hydrogen storage tank for the world's first 160,000 m<sup>3</sup>-class LH<sub>2</sub> tank project. News release, August 7, 2025. [https://global.kawasaki.com/en/corp/newsroom/news/detail/?f=20250807\\_3407](https://global.kawasaki.com/en/corp/newsroom/news/detail/?f=20250807_3407)