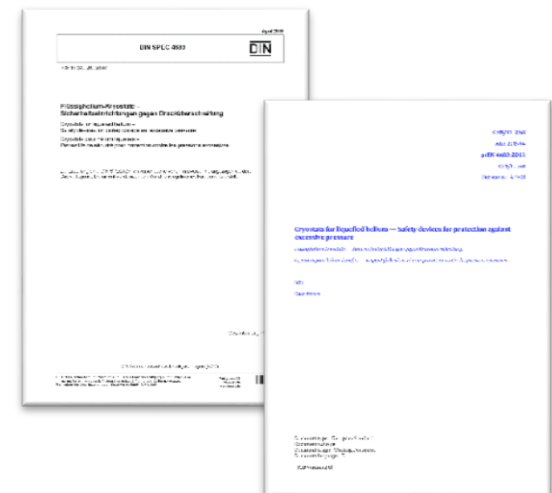
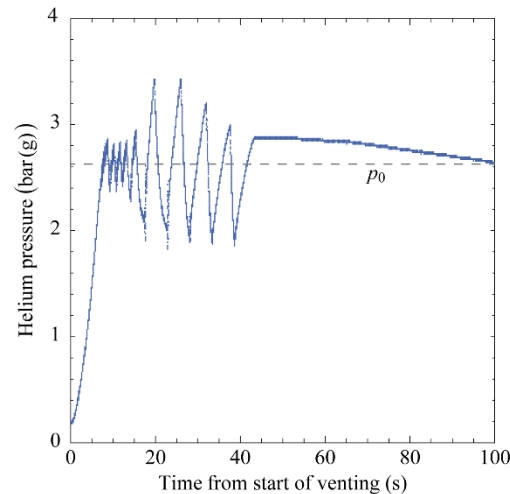


Research activities on cryogenic safety

Steffen Grohmann, Carolin Heidt, Andre Henriques (CERN), Christina Weber
European Cryogenics Days, CERN, June 9-10, 2016

INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL PHYSICS (ITEP)
INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL THERMODYNAMICS AND REFRIGERATION (ITTK)



Outline

- Safety of pressure equipment – What is special in Cryogenics?
- Review of national standardization project (2010 – 2015)
- Current research activities (2015 – 2017)
- Future plans (2016 – 2019)

Safety of pressure equipment

WHAT IS SPECIAL IN CRYOGENICS?

Safety of cryogenic pressure equipment

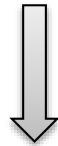
- Cryogenic installations usually contain **pressure vessels**, subject to the European PED 2014/68/EU $\{PS > 0.5 \text{ bar(g)}\}$
 - **Storage containers** [static, transportable, (non-)vacuum insulated]:
Dedicated standards, such as EN 13458, EN 13648, etc.
 - **LHe cryostats**: No dedicated safety design standard/rule
- **LHe cryostat conditions not covered** by other standards:
 - Necessity of staging multiple safety levels
 - Large stored energies, loss of insulating vacuum
 - Inlet piping pressure drops (3 % rule) and heat loads (0.6 m rule)
 - Thermal acoustic oscillations
 - Two-phase flow
 - ...

What is special in LHe cryostats?

■ Process dynamics

- Heat loads during system failure up to $\dot{q} \approx 40 \text{ kW/m}^2$

- Very low latent heat of helium $\rightarrow \frac{\Delta h_v}{L \text{ liquid}} \Big|_{1\text{bar}}$ (He : N₂ : H₂O) = 1 : 62 : 835



- Nearly instantaneous evaporation
- Pressure gradients in the range of (bar/s)



Quench test of a sc. solenoid (KATRIN)

What is special in LHe cryostats?

Common pressure equipment	Liquid helium cryostats
• Cryogenic storage containers	• Sc. magnet cryostats, RF cavities
• Protection against disruptive failure ➤ Extreme and rare failure scenarios	• Protection against disruptive failure ➤ Extreme and rare failure scenarios
	+ Protection against operation failure ➤ Expected and frequent failure scenarios (quenches) ➤ Need of staging safety levels!
	• Large number <i>papers</i> , individual <i>reports</i> and <i>experience</i> • BUT no systematic guideline
• Standardized task (limited complexity)	• Complex design task

Examples of typical safety units

LN2 storage tank (≈ 50.000 L)

- Set pressure $p_0 = 17$ bar(g)
- **Two** safety valves $1/2''$ ($d_0 = 7$ mm)
- **Shuttle** valve



Source: Air Liquide



Liquid helium cryostat (≈ 500 L)

- Safety valve DN25 at $p_0 = 2$ bar(g)
- **Two** rupture disks DN65 at $p_0 = 3$ bar(g)
- Quench gas line DN100



Source:
KATRIN

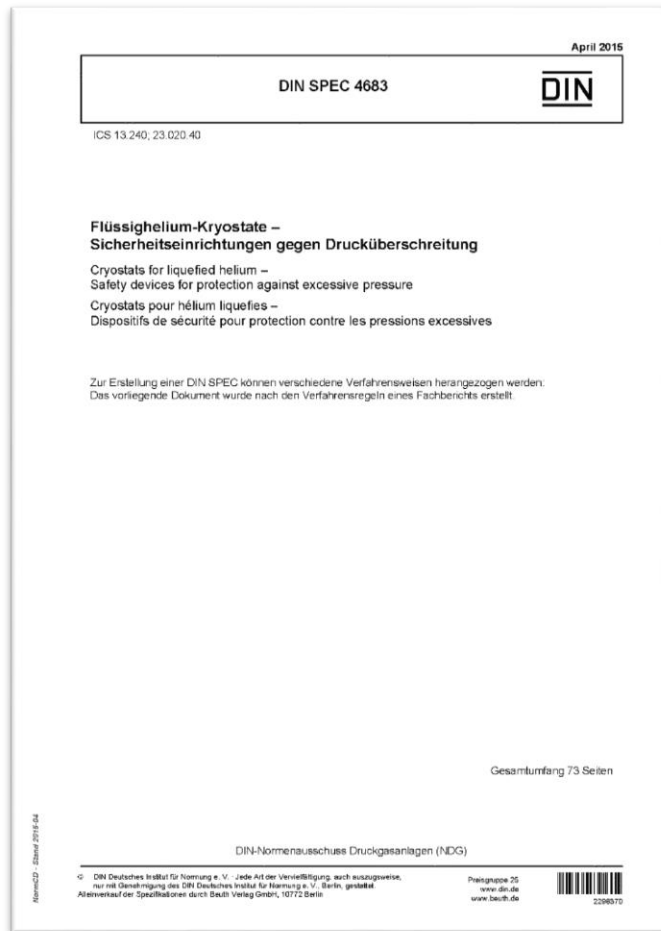
Safety of liquid helium cryostats

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION PROJECT (2010 – 2015)

Contributions

Industry	
Blum, Lars	Linde Kryotechnik AG
Otte, Wolfgang	Air Liquide Deutschland GmbH
Reinhardt, Matthias	Herose GmbH
Schulenberg, Olaf	Goetze KG Armaturen
Universities and Research Centers	
Grohmann, Steffen	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
Haberstroh, Christoph	Technical University Dresden
Heidt, Carolin	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
Raccanelli, Andrea	Research Center Jülich GmbH
Schröder, Claus	GSI Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung mbH
Süßer, Manfred	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
Organization	
Lau, Markus	German Institute for Standardization (DIN)

■ Publication (04/2015)



■ Contents

■ 7 chapters, 73 pages



- (1) Hazard analysis, risk assessment and safety concept
- (2) Scenarios of pressure increase
- (3) Dimensioning of safety relief devices
- (4) Design and operation of safety relief devices and safety units
- (5) Release of the working fluid
- (6) Commissioning and maintenance
- (7) Materials for safety relief devices

Safety of liquid helium cryostats

CURRENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

(2015 – 2017)

New test facility (PICARD)

■ PICARD



■ Features

- Vacuum jacket PN10
- Venting with air or nitrogen
- Venting diameters 1...40 mm
- Neck-cooled radiation shield
- Optional MLI tests
- $V = 110$ L inner vessel, PN16
- Set pressures up to $p_0 = 12$ bar(g)
- He flow rates up to 4 kg/s
- Fluids He, N₂, ...
- Max. DAQ sampling rate 1 kHz
- 30 sensors (18 TVO)



KIT – CERN collaboration

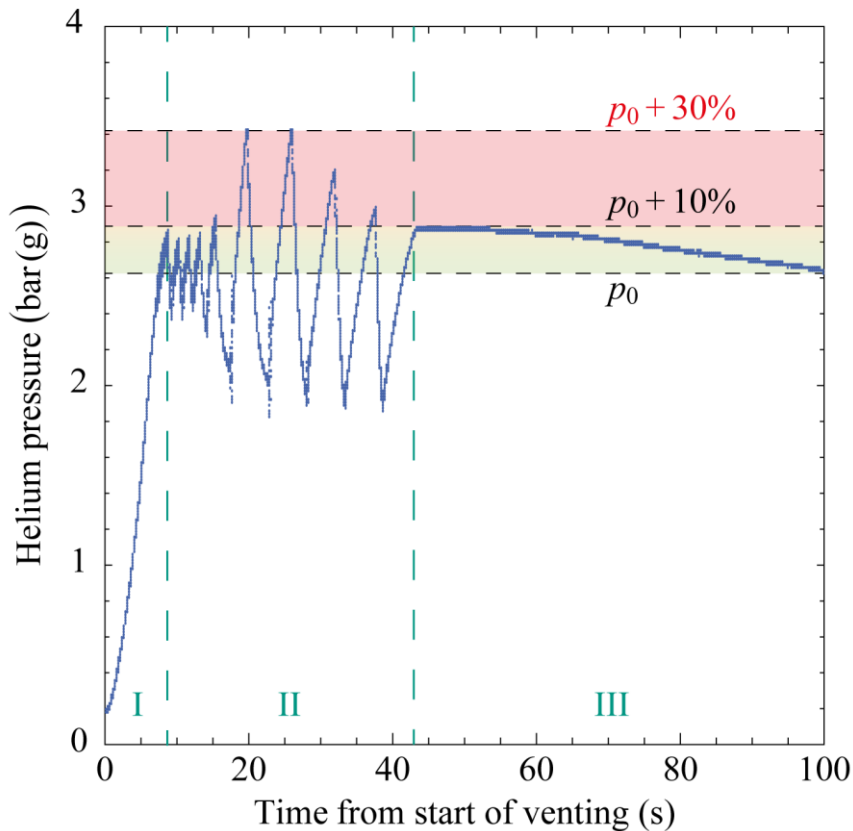
- Schedule 09/2015 – 03/2017
- Experimental program
 - 1) Relief flow rates for **breaking insulating vacuum** (without and with MLI)
 - 2) Expansion in **two-phase region** → model validation/development → determination of flow coefficients
 - 3) Measurements with relief point close to the **critical point**
- Objectives
 - Validation and further development of CERN's **Kryolize[®] software**
 - Development of **dynamic models** for heat loads and flow rates
- All results will be jointly published



First experimental results

■ Example

Venting with N₂ through 12.5 mm orifice, 28% initial helium level, set pressure $p_0 = 2.6$ bar(g)

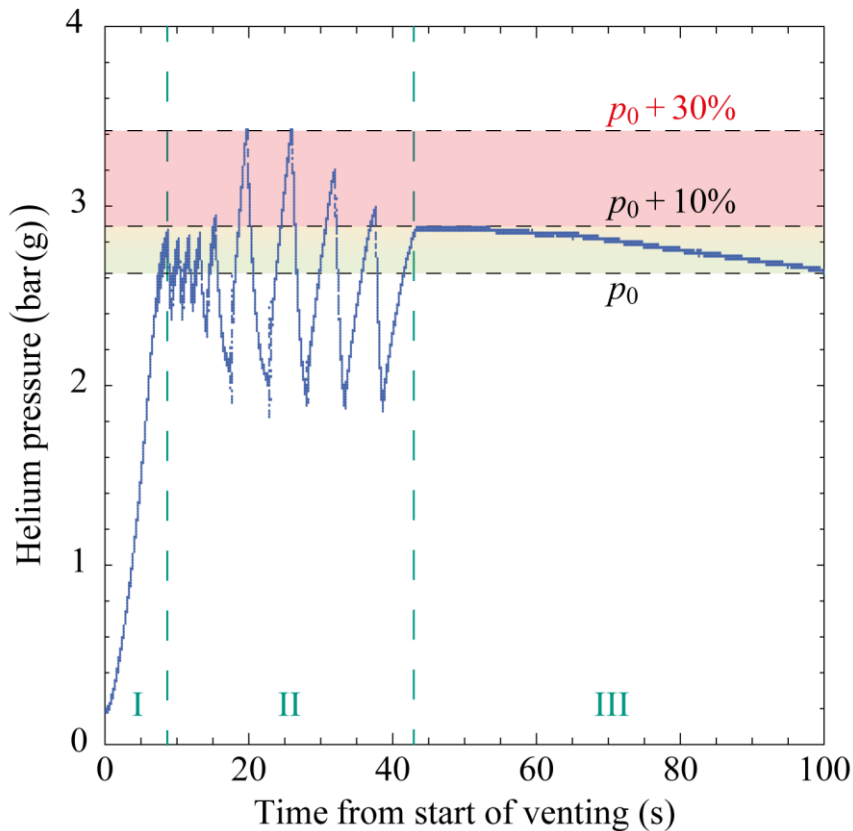


- I – isochoric pressure increase;
 - II – chattering and pumping;
 - III – relief of rest gas (simmering)
- Permissible pressure **exceeded!**
 - **Oversized valve** (25%), but next smaller valve would be **too small**
 - Correctly sized valve → **small incident** → oversized valve
 - **General risk** of chattering/pumping?

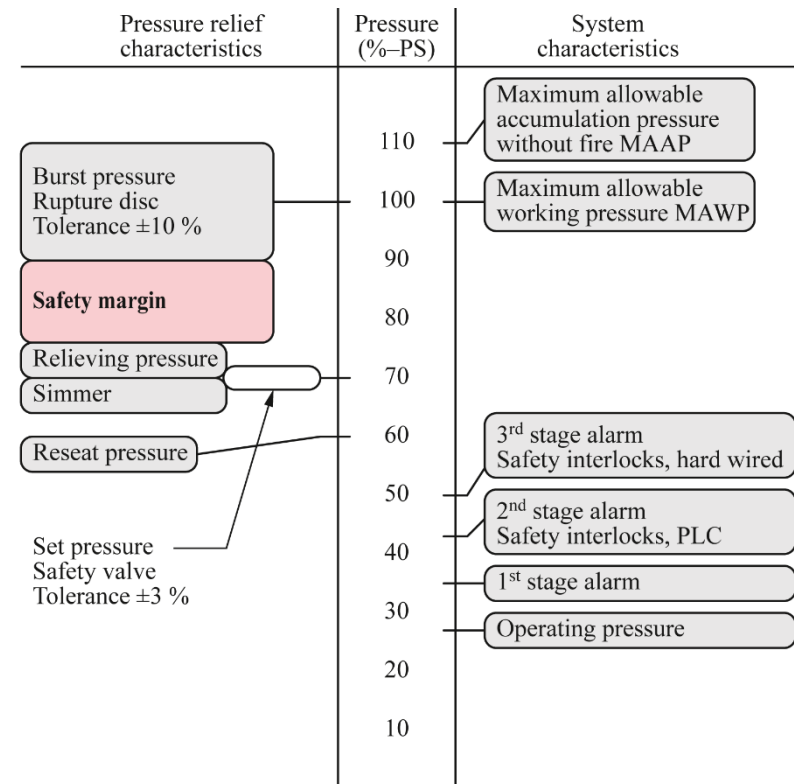
First experimental results

Example

Venting with N₂ through 12.5 mm orifice, 28% initial helium level, set pressure 2.6 bar(g)



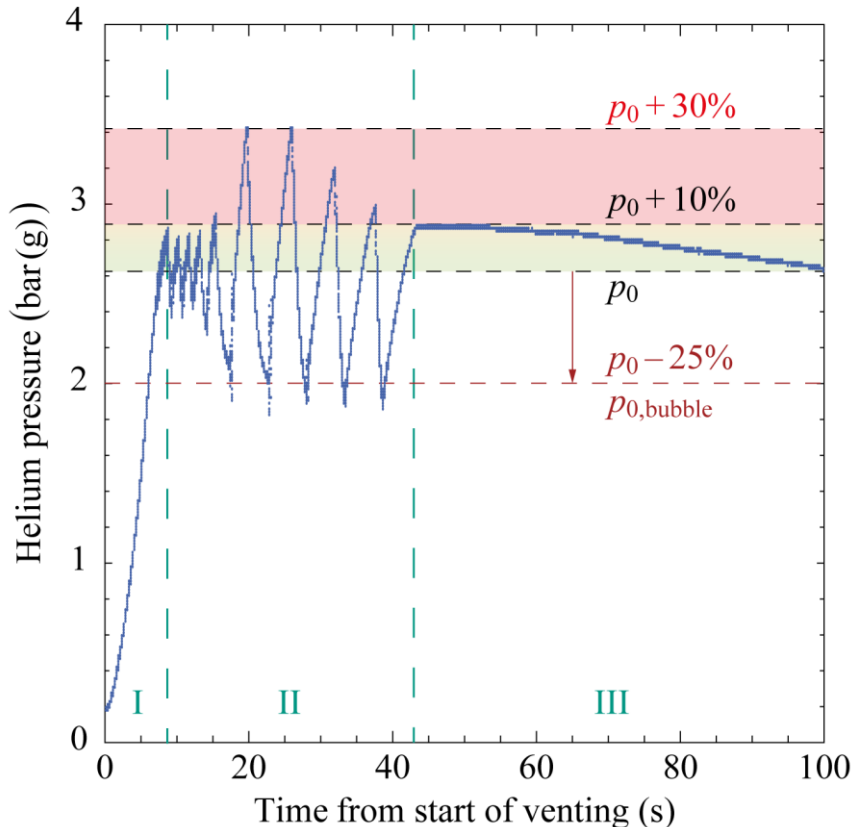
➤ Risk for staged safety levels



First experimental results

■ Example

Venting with N₂ through 12.5 mm orifice,
28% initial helium level, set pressure 2.6 bar(g)



- **Different procedures to qualify the set pressure p_0**
 - Pop action (full lift safety valves)
 - Initial audible discharge
 - Start to leak pressure (?)
 - Bubble test
- Large effect on valve performance
- Helium **leak** → **flow** between *bubble test* and *initial audible discharge*

Safety relief devices

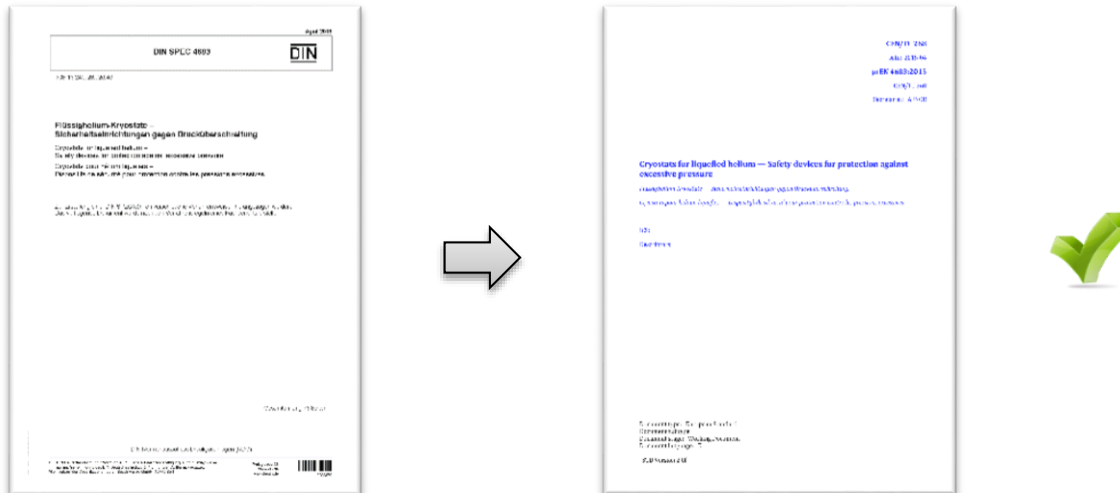
- Focus on **cryogenic performance** of safety relief valves
 - 1) Measurement of **leak rates** between set pressure procedures “*bubble test*” and “*initial audible discharge*” (Bachelor thesis)
 - 2) Experiments and modelling of **two-phase flow** → determination of **discharge coefficients** (Ph.D. thesis)
 - 3) Investigation of **stability criteria** in cooperation with CSE – Center of Safety Excellence



Safety of liquid helium cryostats
FUTURE PLANS
(2016 – 2019)

European standardization project

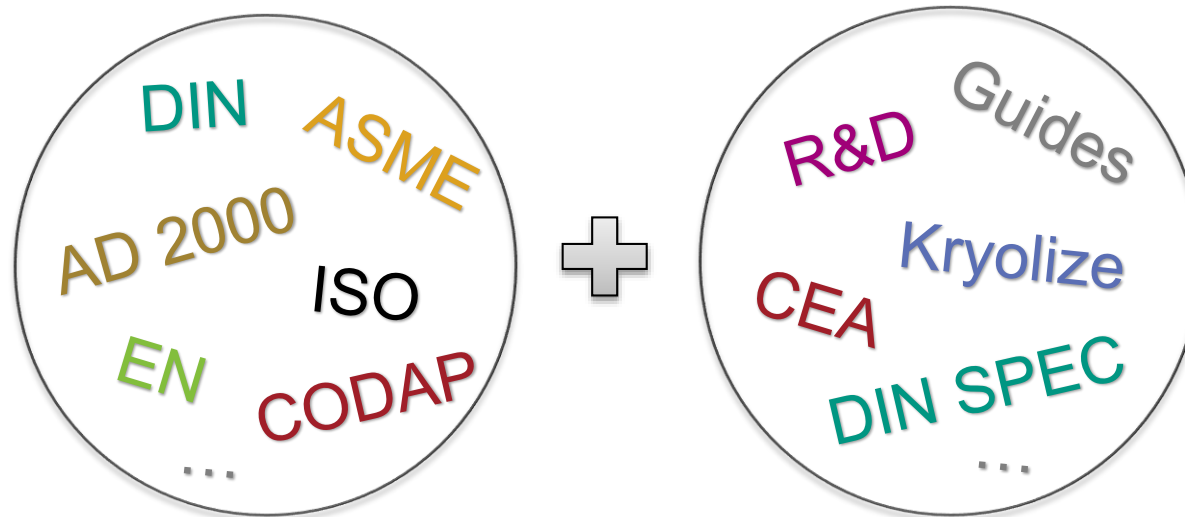
- Satellite meeting at European Cryogenics Days 2015 (Grenoble)
 - Agreement to advance a **European standardization process**
- Translation of **DIN SPEC 4683** and **CEA documents**



- Inconsistent **nomenclature** in different standards!
- **Different definitions of set pressure** in ISO 4126 (2013), API 520 (2014) and ASME PTC 25 (2014)

European standardization project

- Organization of **new working group** at **CEN TC/268** by DIN



**Participants
welcome!**

Aim

First International Standard on safety of LHe cryostats

Horizon 2020 project proposal

■ AMICI

Accelerator and Magnet Infrastructure for Cooperation and Innovation

- Aim: Knowledge transfer
- Coordination: CEA Saclay
- Participation: 10 European research labs

WP5.3: Harmonization – Cryogenic safety procedures

- KIT, CEA, CERN
- Link to new WG at CEN TC/268

Cryogenic safety seminar at CERN

- Date: **Sep 21-22, 2016**
- Aim: Share knowledge and the challenges linked to cryogenic safety
- Topics:
 - a) European standardization activities
 - b) Pressure relief and heat load experiments
 - c) Research & development
 - d) Rules & regulations
 - e) Safety in large/medium scale projects
 - f) Risk assessment methodologies
 - g) Knowledge transfer



Register @:

<https://indico.cern.ch/e/CryoSafety>

Thank you for your attention!