

Commissioning of the Cryogenic Safety Test Facility PICARD

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Motivation



- Dimensioning of cryogenic safety relief devices
 - Hazardous incidents e.g. venting of insulating vacuum with atmospheric air
- Existing models and standards (e.g. DIN EN 13648) do not consider **process dynamics** $\rightarrow \dot{q} = \text{const.}$ [1]
 - Oversizing of safety valves
 - Implications on spending, space and helium leakage
- Dynamic model links all time-dependent sub-processes [2]
 - ODE system based on thermodynamic and fluid mechanic principles
 - Contains some simplifications
 - Experiments for validation and extension of model → fit parameters

^[1] Lehmann, W., Zahn, G., Safety aspects for LHe cryostats and LHe transport containers, 1987 Proc. Int. Cryog. Eng. Conf. 7 569-579

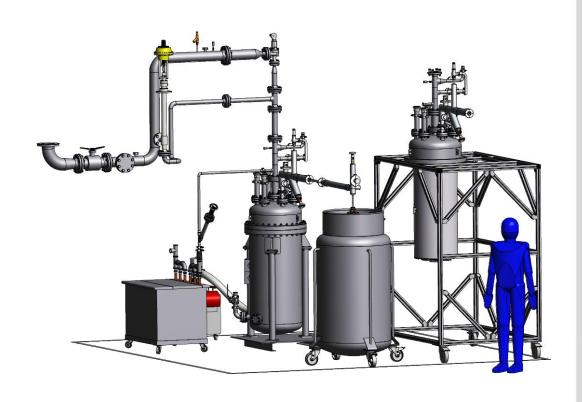
^[2] Heidt, C., Grohmann, S., Süßer, M., Modeling the Pressure Increase in Liquid Helium Cryostats after Failure of the Insulating Vacuum, 2014 AIP Conf. Proc. 1573 1574-1580

Outline



- Purpose & Operating Range of PICARD
- Design & Construction
 - Test Setup
 - Instrumentation

Status & Outlook



Purpose & Operating Range



- Test facility PICARD: Pressure Increase in Cryostats and
 Analysis of Relief Devices
 - Cryogenic liquid volume: 100 liters
 - Nominal design pressure: 16 bar(g)
 - Helium discharge mass flow rates: up to about 4 kg/s
- Broad range of experiments with cryogenic fluids
 - Heat flux and flow rate measurements under various conditions
 - Studies on the impact of two-phase flow
 - Measurement of flow coefficients of safety devices at 4...300 K

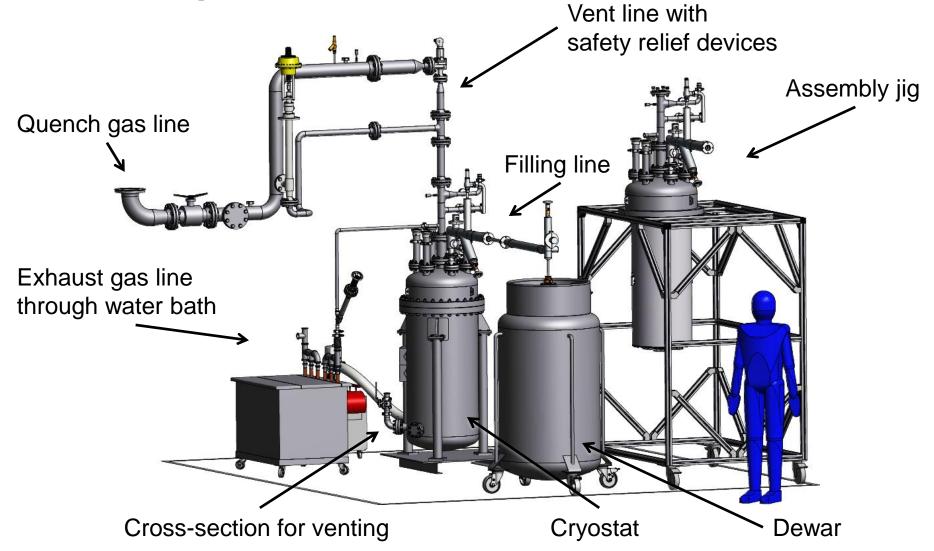
Purpose & Operating Range

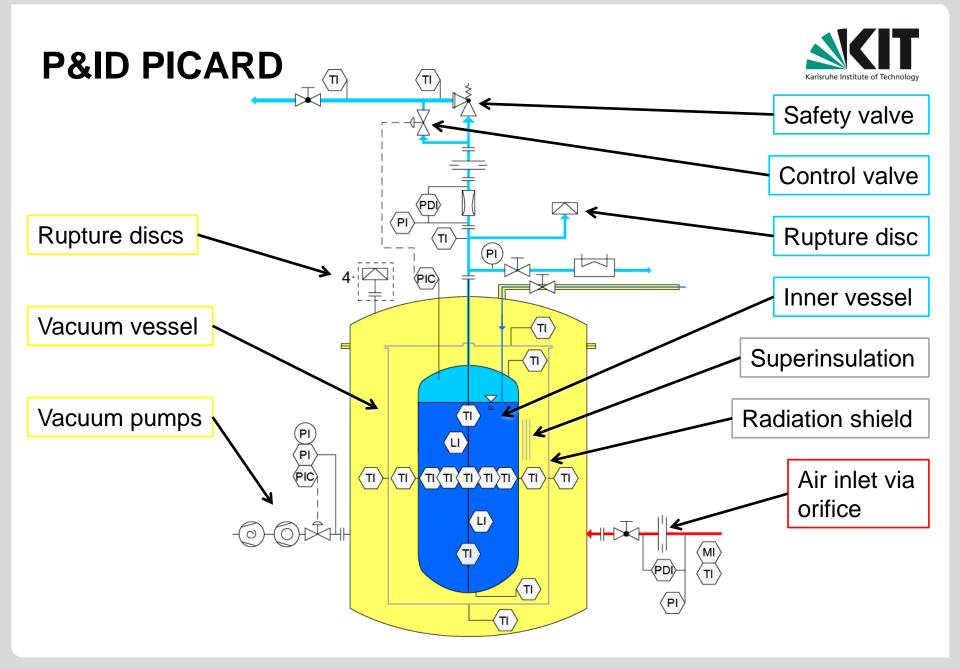


Variation of	Range
Venting diameter	140 mm
Insulation	030 layers of superinsulation, with/without radiation shield
Liquid level	2080%
Set relief pressure	212 bar(g)
Cryogenic fluid	Helium, nitrogen, neon, argon
Venting fluid	Air, nitrogen
Safety relief device	Safety valve, rupture disc, control valve
Heating	With/without simulating the quench of a sc magnet
Relief mass flow	Single-phase, two-phase
Discharge coefficient	At 4300 K

Test Setup PICARD

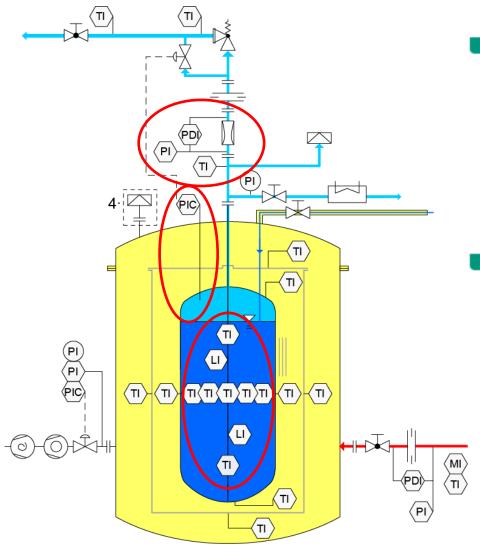






Discharge Mass Flow Measurement



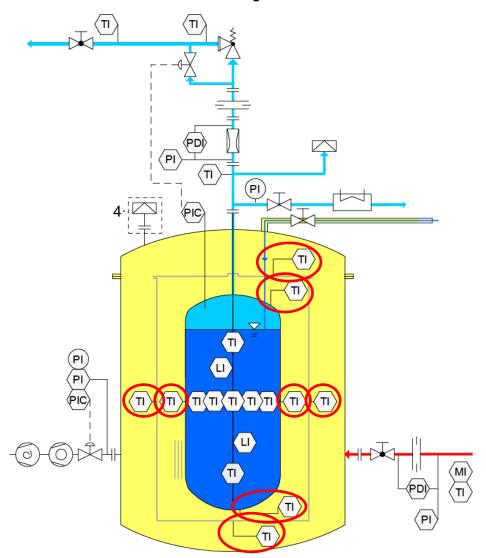


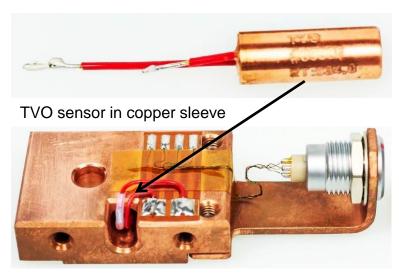
- Challenges:
 - Fast changes
 - Low inlet pressure losses
 - Possible two-phase flow (outlet)
- Two measurement principles:
 - Venturi tube measurement
 - DIN EN ISO 5167-4
 - Changes of mass
 - Measurement of $T(\tau)$, $p(\tau)$

 - Measurement uncertainty ~ 20 %

Surface Temperature Measurement





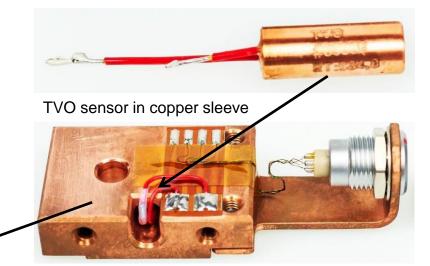


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Surface Temperature Measurement





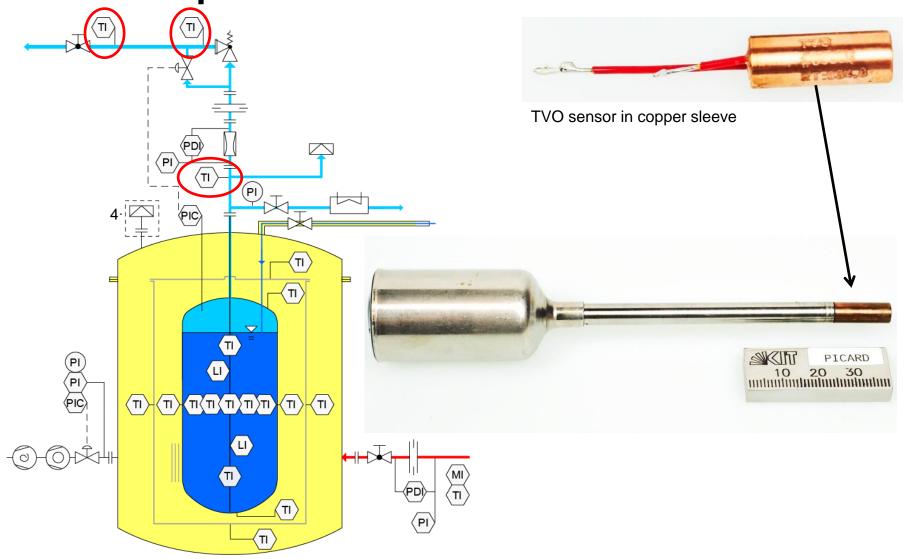




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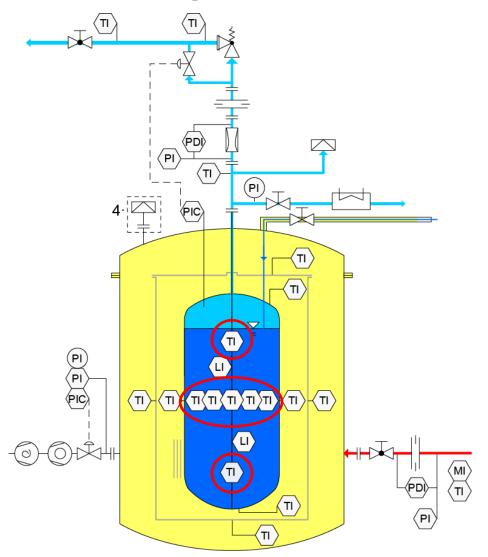
Flow Temperature Measurement

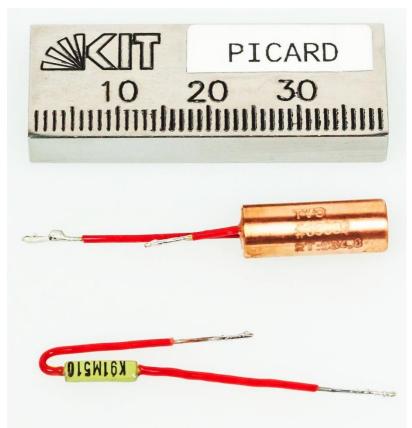




Fast Temperature Measurement



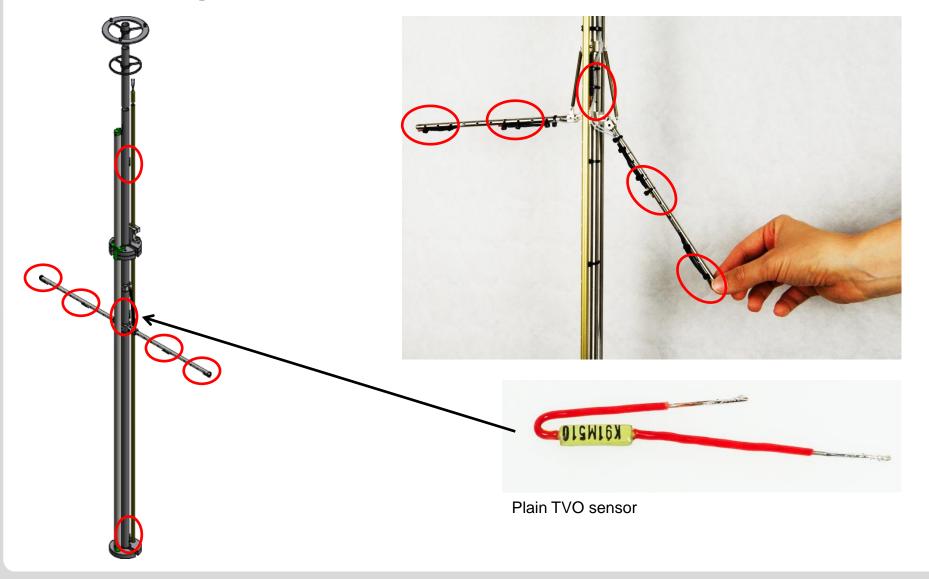




Plain TVO sensor

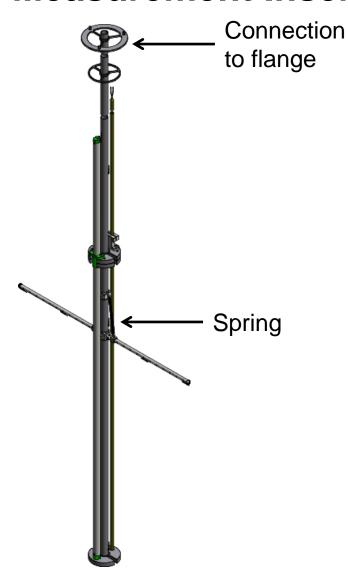
Fast Temperature Measurement

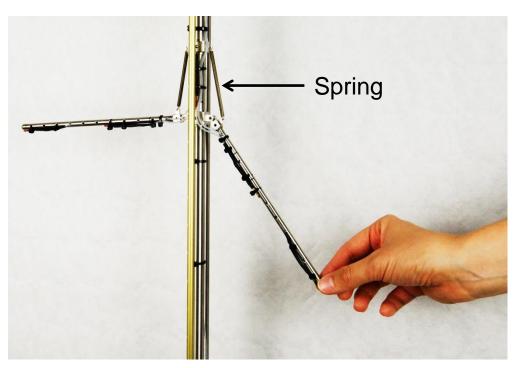




Measurement Insert







Level Measurement





Status & Outlook



- Leak tests:
 - $\leq 10^{-6} \text{ mbar} \cdot l \cdot s^{-1} \checkmark$
- Pressure tests:
 - $p \ge 16 \text{ bar(g)}$ for inner vessel components
- **√**
- $p \ge 10 \text{ bar(g)}$ for vacuum vessel components
- $p \ge 1.5 \text{ bar(g)}$ for vacuum pumping components



Status & Outlook



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 - $p \ge 10 \text{ bar(g) for vacuum}$ vessel components
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- Further commissioning:
 - 07/2015: Approval by notified body
 - 08/2015: First cooldown
 - 10/2015: First venting experiments
 - 11/2015: First two-phase flow experiments in collaboration with CERN

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Thank you for your attention!



