



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 17527:2022

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Kriostati za helij - Zaščita pred prekoračitvijo tlaka

Helium cryostats - Protection against excessive pressure

Helium Kryostate - Schutz gegen Drucküberschreitung

Cryostats pour hélium - Protections contre les surpressions

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 17527:2021**

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23.020.40 Proti mrazu odporne posode (kriogenske posode) Cryogenic vessels

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Helium cryostats - Protection against excessive pressure

Cryostats pour hélium - Protection contre les
surpressions

Helium Kryostate - Schutz gegen Drucküberschreitung

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Contents	Page
European foreword	6
Introduction	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions.....	8
4 Symbols	14
5 Process flow-charts	18
5.1 Process flow-chart concerning risk assessment and protection concepts	18
5.2 Process flow-chart concerning scenario-specific dimensioning of helium circuit PRD	20
6 Risk assessment	21
6.1 General information on risk assessment	21
6.2 Sources of excessive pressure rise relevant for dimensioning	21
6.2.1 Loss of insulating vacuum	21
6.2.2 Loss of beamline vacuum	21
6.2.3 Quench of superconducting device	21
6.2.4 Leak of cryogenic fluid	22
6.2.5 Dielectric breakdown.....	22
6.2.6 Entrapment of cryogenic fluid.....	22
6.3 Sources of excessive pressure rise to be mitigated	22
6.3.1 Thermal acoustic oscillation.....	22
6.3.2 Cryopumping	23
6.3.3 Power failure	23
6.3.4 Pressure surge	23
6.3.5 Freezing.....	23
6.3.6 Backflow.....	23
6.3.7 Other sources of excessive pressure.....	23
6.3.8 Earthquake.....	24
6.3.9 Fire	24
6.4 Combined scenarios.....	24
6.5 Risk assessment before ordering.....	24
6.6 Risk assessment in the design phase.....	25
7 Protection concepts	25
7.1 General.....	25
7.2 Single-stage protection concept	25
7.3 Multi-stage protection concepts.....	26
7.3.1 General.....	26
7.3.2 Pressure protection of high-pressure helium cryostats.....	27
7.3.3 Pressure protection of low-pressure helium cryostats	27
7.3.4 Pressure protection of sub-atmospheric helium cryostats.....	28
7.3.5 Pressure protection of He-II cryostats	28
7.3.6 Pressure protection of ultra-low temperature refrigerator systems.....	28
8 Dimensioning of pressure relief devices.....	28

8.1	Method for the dimensioning of pressure relief devices	28
8.2	Calculation of the minimum discharge area	29
8.3	Calculation of the fluid state properties at relieving conditions.....	29
8.3.1	Calculation of the relieving pressure	29
8.3.2	Calculation of the specific volume	30
8.4	Calculation of the relieving mass flow rate	32
8.4.1	General	32
8.4.2	Loss of insulating vacuum	33
8.4.3	Loss of beamline vacuum	33
8.4.4	Quench of a superconducting device.....	34
8.4.5	Leak of cryogenic fluid.....	37
8.4.6	Dielectric breakdown.....	38
8.4.7	Calculation of the specific enthalpy change	38
8.5	Calculation of the mass flux	39
8.5.1	General	39
8.5.2	Influence of upstream pipework.....	41
8.5.3	Influence of downstream pipework.....	42
8.6	Calculation of the discharge coefficient.....	42
8.6.1	General	42
8.6.2	Adaption of the discharge coefficient of PRV.....	43
8.7	Transfer line systems.....	43
8.8	Dimensioning of vacuum vessel PRD.....	43
9	Pressure relief devices	44
9.1	General	44
9.2	Pressure relief valves.....	44
9.3	Bursting discs.....	45
9.4	Combinations of pressure relief valves and bursting discs.....	45
9.5	Magnetic pressure relief devices	45
9.6	Pressure relief devices for insulating vacuum vessels	45
9.7	Mechanical supports for pressure relief devices.....	45
9.8	Materials for pressure relief devices.....	46
10	Substance release	46
10.1	General	46
10.2	Discharge lines and discharge systems	46
11	Operating, maintenance and inspection instructions.....	46
11.1	General	46
11.2	Specific instructions to be included in the operating, maintenance and inspection instructions.....	47
Annex A (informative)	Thermodynamic characteristics of helium.....	48
A.1	Basics	48
A.2	Process path during relieving	49
Annex B (informative)	Additional information on risk assessment.....	52
B.1	Loss of insulating vacuum	52
B.2	Loss of beamline vacuum.....	54
B.3	Quench of superconducting device	54
B.3.1	General	54
B.3.2	Main cooling scenarios	56

EN 17527:2021 (E)

B.4	Leak of cryogenic fluid	57
B.4.1	General	57
B.4.2	Leak-before-break behaviour	57
B.4.3	Material characteristics	57
B.4.4	Thermo-mechanical stress	58
B.5	Dielectric breakdown	58
B.6	Thermal acoustic oscillation	59
B.7	Cryopumping	61
B.8	Qualitative risk assessment	61
B.8.1	General	61
B.8.2	Probability level	64
B.8.3	Severity level	65
B.8.4	Criticality matrix	65
B.8.5	HAZOP table	67
Annex C (informative)	Protection concepts	68
C.1	Single-stage protection concept	68
C.2	Multi-stage protection concepts	69
C.2.1	General	69
C.2.2	Pressure protection of superconducting magnet systems	69
C.2.3	Pressure protection of superconducting radiofrequency cavities	71
C.2.4	Pressure protection of sub-atmospheric helium systems	72
C.2.5	Pressure protection of He-II systems	73
C.2.6	Pressure protection of ultra-low temperature refrigerator systems	74
Annex D (informative)	Dimensioning of pressure relief devices	76
D.1	Equivalence between EN ISO 4126-7:2013/A1:2016/EN ISO 21013-3:2016 and D.276	
D.2	Case-specific model for the dimensioning of pressure relief devices	80
D.2.1	General	80
D.2.2	Calculation of the minimum discharge area	80
D.2.3	Determination of the fluid velocity	80
D.2.4	Calculation of the discharge function	81
D.3	Influence of upstream pipework	83
D.4	Coefficient of discharge	85
D.5	Exemplary calculations of the minimum flow area	85
D.5.1	Example 1 - Vertical He-I magnet cryostat	85
D.5.2	Example 1 with the influence of downstream pipework	91
D.5.3	Example 2 - Superfluid He-II cryostat protected by two PRD in series - Subcritical relief	92

D.5.4	Example 3 – Superfluid He-II cryostat protected by two PRD in series – Supercritical relief	99
	Annex E (informative) Types of pressure relief devices	106
E.1	Application standards.....	106
E.2	Product standards.....	107
E.2.1	Purpose, prerequisites	107
E.2.2	Full-lift pressure relief valves.....	109
E.2.3	Standard pressure relief valves.....	110
E.2.4	Proportional pressure relief valves.....	110
E.2.5	Pilot-operated pressure relief valves.....	110
E.2.6	Controlled pressure relief valves with an additional pneumatic load.....	111
E.2.7	PRV with magnetic actuation	111
E.2.8	Specific cryogenic PRV features	112
E.3	Bursting discs.....	113
E.3.1	Functional characteristics.....	113
E.3.2	Metal bursting discs.....	113
E.3.3	Graphite bursting discs.....	114
E.3.4	Long-term behaviour	114
E.3.5	Leak rates.....	115
E.4	Pressure relief valve / bursting disc combinations	115
E.5	Pressure relief devices for vacuum vessels.....	116
	Bibliography	117

EN 17527:2021 (E)

European foreword

This document (EN 17527:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 268 “Cryogenic vessels and specific hydrogen technologies applications”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2022.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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Introduction

Helium cryostats, other than cryogenic vessels used for storage of cryogenic liquids covered by EN ISO 21009-2 and EN 13458, include additional specific components such as superconducting magnets and cavities, electrical heaters, heat exchangers, bellows, circulation pumps and internal control valves. These components imply additional risks for sudden excessive pressure rise, which strongly influences the design of pressure relief systems and is not covered by existing standards. Helium cryostats are characterized by a variety of complex and individual design solutions, often exploiting small design margins for cutting-edge performance. Therefore, a common and specific technical solution for the protection against excessive pressure rise cannot be standardized. Rather, the approach on how to obtain the state-of-the-art protection can be standardized and therefore is covered by this document, specifying the procedure and minimum requirements for the various aspects in the main part of the document. Additional information, example solutions and exemplary measures are provided in the extensive Annex, which mirrors the structure of the main part.

This document covers the typical sources that can lead to excessive pressure rise in helium cryostats and the conditions, which are relevant for the protection against excessive pressure rise during system failures, in order to harmonize risk assessments and design best practices. The document uses common SI-based units.

The user of this document can refer to CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations Part 3, which deals with the use of verbal forms for the formulation of provisions.

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EN 17527:2021 (E)

1 Scope

This document specifies the minimum requirements for the protection of helium cryostats against excessive pressure rise, including the specific risks associated with cryostats for superconducting magnets and cryostats for superconducting radio-frequency cavities, coldboxes of helium refrigerators and liquefiers as well as helium distribution systems including valve boxes. It includes information on risk assessment, protection concepts, dimensioning of pressure relief devices, types of pressure relief devices, substance release and operation of helium cryostats.

In order to fulfil the aim of this document, the characteristics of pressure relief devices are taken into account.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 13445-2, *Unfired pressure vessels - Part 2: Materials*

EN 13445-3, *Unfired pressure vessels - Part 3: Design*

EN ISO 4126-1:2013, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure - Part 1: Safety valves (ISO 4126-1:2013)*

EN ISO 4126-3:2020, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure - Part 3: Safety valves and bursting disc safety devices in combination (ISO 4126-3:2020)*

EN ISO 4126-6:2014, *Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure - Part 6: Application, selection and installation of bursting disc safety devices (ISO 4126-6:2014)*

EN ISO 21013-3:2016, *Cryogenic vessels - Pressure-relief accessories for cryogenic service - Part 3: Sizing and capacity determination (ISO 21013-3:2016)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

relevant national third party

inspection body authorized by national regulations

3.2**back pressure** p_b

pressure existing at the outlet of a pressure relief device during discharge as a result of the pressure in the downstream system

Note 1 to entry: The back pressure is the sum of the superimposed and built-up back pressures.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-1:2013, 3.11, modified]

3.3**bath cooling**

cooling method in which the object to be cooled is submerged in a vessel filled with a liquid cooling medium

Note 1 to entry: The enthalpy of evaporation is used for cooling, with the phase change providing a nearly constant cooling temperature.

3.4**blowdown** Δp_{reseat}

difference between set and reseating pressure

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-1:2013, 3.15]

3.5**build up back pressure** Δp_{bb}

pressure existing at the outlet of a pressure relief device caused by flow through the device and the downstream system

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-1:2013, 3.12, modified]

3.6**bursting pressure** p_{burst}

value of the differential pressure between the upstream side and the downstream side of the bursting disc when it bursts

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-2:2019, 3.10]

3.7**chattering**

unstable discharge of a pressure relief valve characterised by high frequency opening and closing

3.8**coincident temperature**

temperature of the bursting disc associated with a bursting pressure

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-2:2019, 3.14, modified]

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EN 17527:2021 (E)**3.9****coldbox**

cryostat of a helium refrigerator or liquefier, where the cooling power and the low temperatures are being generated

3.10**cryogenic fluid**

fluid with a normal boiling point below 120 K respectively $-153\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

3.11**cryogenics**

subject of technologies, procedures and equipment for temperatures below 120 K

3.12**cryostat**

vacuum-insulated device for the operation of components at cryogenic temperatures using cryogenic fluids

Note 1 to entry: A cryostat is considered as an assembly.

3.13**current lead**

electrical connection between an ambient temperature power supply unit and a low temperature superconducting magnet for charging, operating and discharging the magnet

Note 1 to entry: In larger systems, current leads are actively cooled due to the high thermal conduction and the large temperature gradient. The current lead consists of e.g. a copper part as electrical conductor and a heat exchanger for cooling.

3.14**dewar**

vacuum-insulated storage and transport container for cryogenic fluids

3.15**driven mode**

<superconducting magnet> operation of a magnet by a power supply unit, where the magnet is always connected to the power supply unit or, in the event of quench, to an external protective circuit or a discharge resistor

3.16**full-lift pressure relief valve****PRV**

PRV that opens instantaneously within 5 % of the pressure increase up to the design limited lift

Note 1 to entry: The proportion of the lift up to the instantaneous opening (proportional range) may not exceed 20 % of the total lift.

3.17**helium guard**

barrier gas volume to avoid atmospheric gas leaks into sub-atmospheric helium systems

3.18**leak rate**

pV throughput of a specific fluid which flows through a leak under specific conditions

Note 1 to entry: In vacuum technology and cryogenics, a leak rate is commonly expressed in the unit mbar l/s.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 20484:2017, 4.3.5]

3.19**maximum allowable pressure**

p_s

maximum gauge pressure for which the equipment is designed, as specified by the manufacturer

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-1:2013, 3.6, modified]

3.20**maximum credible incident****MCI**

worst incident within the realm of possibility that has a propensity to cause significant damage

Note 1 to entry: The MCI is the design basis for the dimensioning of the primary pressure relief device (PRD).

3.21**multi-layer insulation****MLI**

very effective thermal insulation method used in cryogenics, which significantly reduces the heat transport caused by thermal radiation

Note 1 to entry: MLI consists of multiple layers of highly reflective films enclosing the cryogenic components. MLI is used along with vacuum insulation.

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3.22**nominal operating pressure**

$p_{operate}$

pressure expected during nominal operation

3.23**overpressure**

Δp_{over}

pressure increase over the set pressure

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-1:2013, 3.7]

3.24**performance tolerance**

Δp_{burst}

range of pressure between the specified minimum bursting pressure and the specified maximum bursting pressure, or the range of pressure in positive and negative percentages or quantities which is related to the specified bursting pressure

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-2:2019, 3.15]

EN 17527:2021 (E)**3.25****persistent mode**

<superconducting magnet> magnet operation without connection to a power supply unit, where the power supply unit is disconnected after charging the magnet and the superconducting magnet operates in short-circuit mode

3.26**pV throughput**

rate at which a volume of gas at specified pressure passes a given cross-section of the system

Note 1 to entry: The pV throughput is expressed in mbar l/s.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 20484:2017, 4.2.3, modified]

3.27**quench**

<superconducting magnet> spontaneous transition of a superconductor from the superconducting state to the normal conducting state

3.28**relieving pressure**

p_0

pressure used for the sizing of pressure relief devices

Note 1 to entry: For a pressure relief valve the relieving pressure is greater than or equal to the set pressure plus overpressure.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-1:2013, 3.10, modified]

3.29**reseating pressure**

p_{reseat}

value of the inlet static pressure at which the disc re-establishes contact with the seat or at which the lift becomes zero

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-1:2013, 3.8, modified]

3.30**set pressure**

p_{set}

predetermined gauge pressure at which the pressure relief valve commences to open

Note 1 to entry: It is the gauge pressure measured at the valve inlet at which the pressure forces tending to open the valve for the specific service conditions are in equilibrium with the forces retaining the valve disc on its seat.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-1:2013, 3.5, modified]

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3.31**specified bursting pressure** $p_{burst,sp}$

bursting pressure quoted with a fixed coincident temperature when defining the bursting disc requirements, used in conjunction with a performance tolerance

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-2:2019, 3.11, modified]

3.32**specified maximum bursting pressure** $p_{burst,max}$

maximum pressure quoted with a fixed coincident temperature when defining the bursting disc requirements (used in conjunction with minimum bursting pressure)

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-2:2019, 3.12, modified]

3.33**specified minimum bursting pressure** $p_{burst,min}$

minimum pressure quoted with a fixed coincident temperature when defining the bursting disc requirements (used in conjunction with maximum bursting pressure)

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-2:2019, 3.13, modified]

3.34**superconducting magnet**

magnet whose coils are cooled to a temperature at which the conductor becomes superconducting, effectively removing electrical resistance

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3.35**superimposed back pressure** p_{bs}

initial pressure existing at the outlet of a pressure relief device in the absence of flow at the time when the device is required to operate

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4126-1:2013, 3.13, modified]

3.36**test pressure** p_{test}

pressure to which the equipment is subjected for test purposes

[SOURCE: EN 764-1:2015+A1:2016]

3.37**thermal acoustic oscillation**

resonant gas oscillation building up spontaneously within a connecting tube between high and low temperature levels