

Helium Recycling



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Overview

- Background into UoNs requirements
- Economics of the project
- Technical considerations
- Pitfalls, and issues



Background: Helium dependence

- The University consumes about 80,000 l of helium per year.
- Most of this is from MRI and physics research
- Our 3 'NMR' Sites. Each consume about 2-3000 l.
- Currently recycle ca 50,000 to a liquifier in physics. Currently only from MRI and Physics labs but back pressures is an issue.



Background: The Problem

- In 2012 the supply issue became critical. It has since 'got better' (then worse then better again).
- Costs increased.
- The charging landscape has become uncertain
- The supply has been put 'at risk' a number of times.



Background: The risks

- Some equipment have tight fill windows. Ideal time to fill <--> quench point.
- Volatile prices are difficult to cope with when grants are over 3-5 years.
- Supply issues.



Solutions

- Working with Procurement we flagged up the supply chain risk for the University as a whole. The primary aim was to manage the risk to fluctuations on the open market.
- The aim was to coordinate all our helium recycling across the University building on existing resources.
- Physics at the time were also considering increasing the efficiency of plant



Economics and payback

- Pick a number!
- 11.5% compounded costs: >10 years payback
- 20% compounded costs: ~ 8 Years payback
- Nobody cares on payback outside of 5 years



Proposal

- It cannot be made on 'payback' arguments
- You must use risk arguments – potential loss of income and margin.



Grant income at risk

- Research at risk - Calculated as a reduced capacity to do research due to reduced instrumentation.

	Research Dependent on Superconducting Magnets/Liquid Helium	
	Annual Grant Income	Annual Margin
Annual losses due to supply disruption	£ 2.8	£ 0.6
Total Losses Over Initial Project Lifetime (5 years)	£ 14.1	£ 3.0

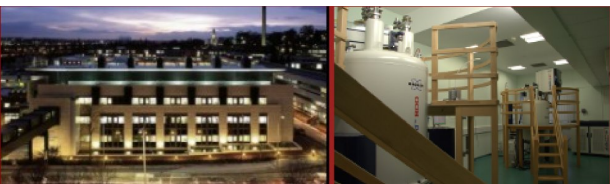
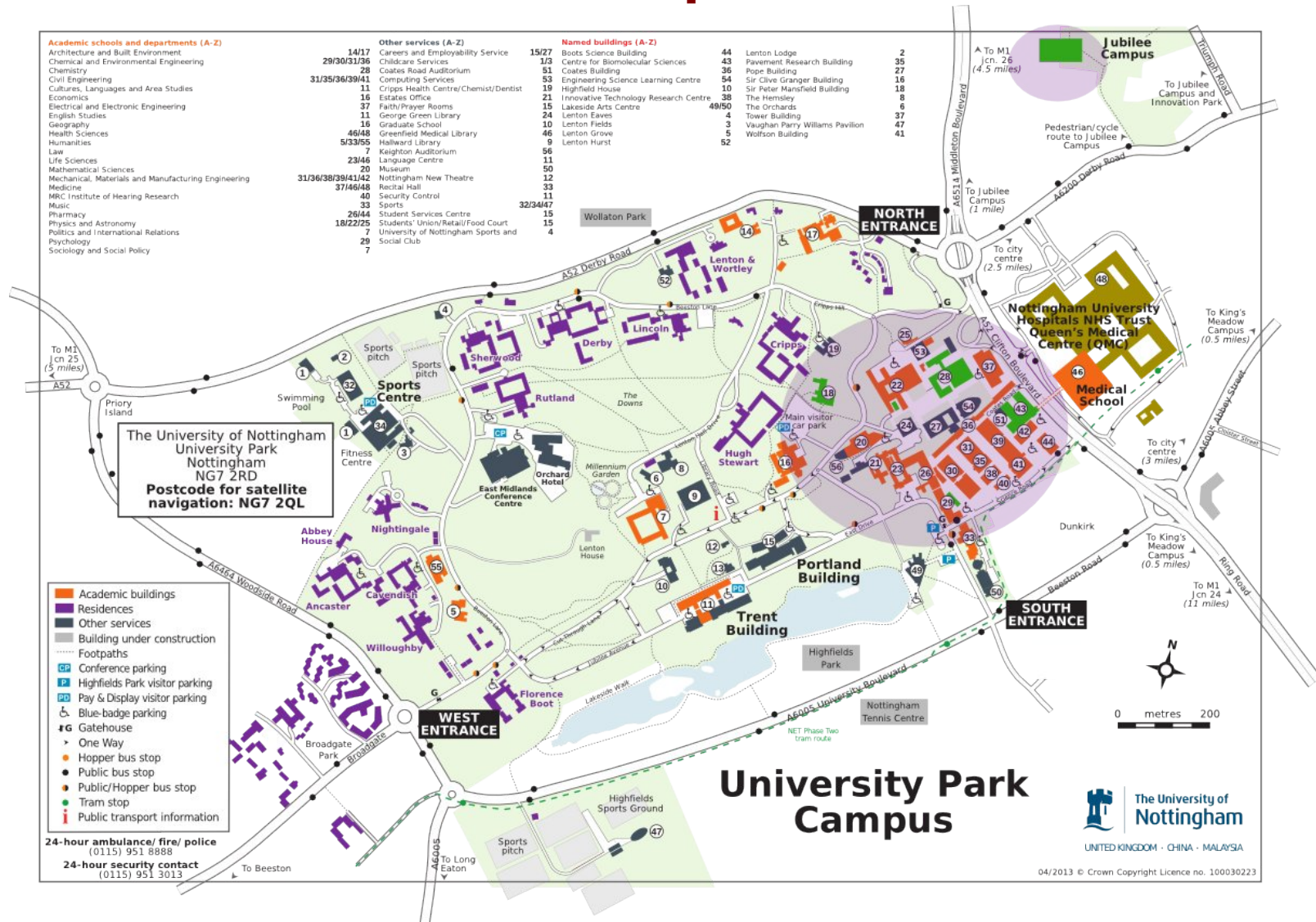


Requirements

- Collect Helium gas from the majority of sites
- Aim to get high levels of recovery - Capture fill and general boil off.
- Ok return is 80%, good return 90%



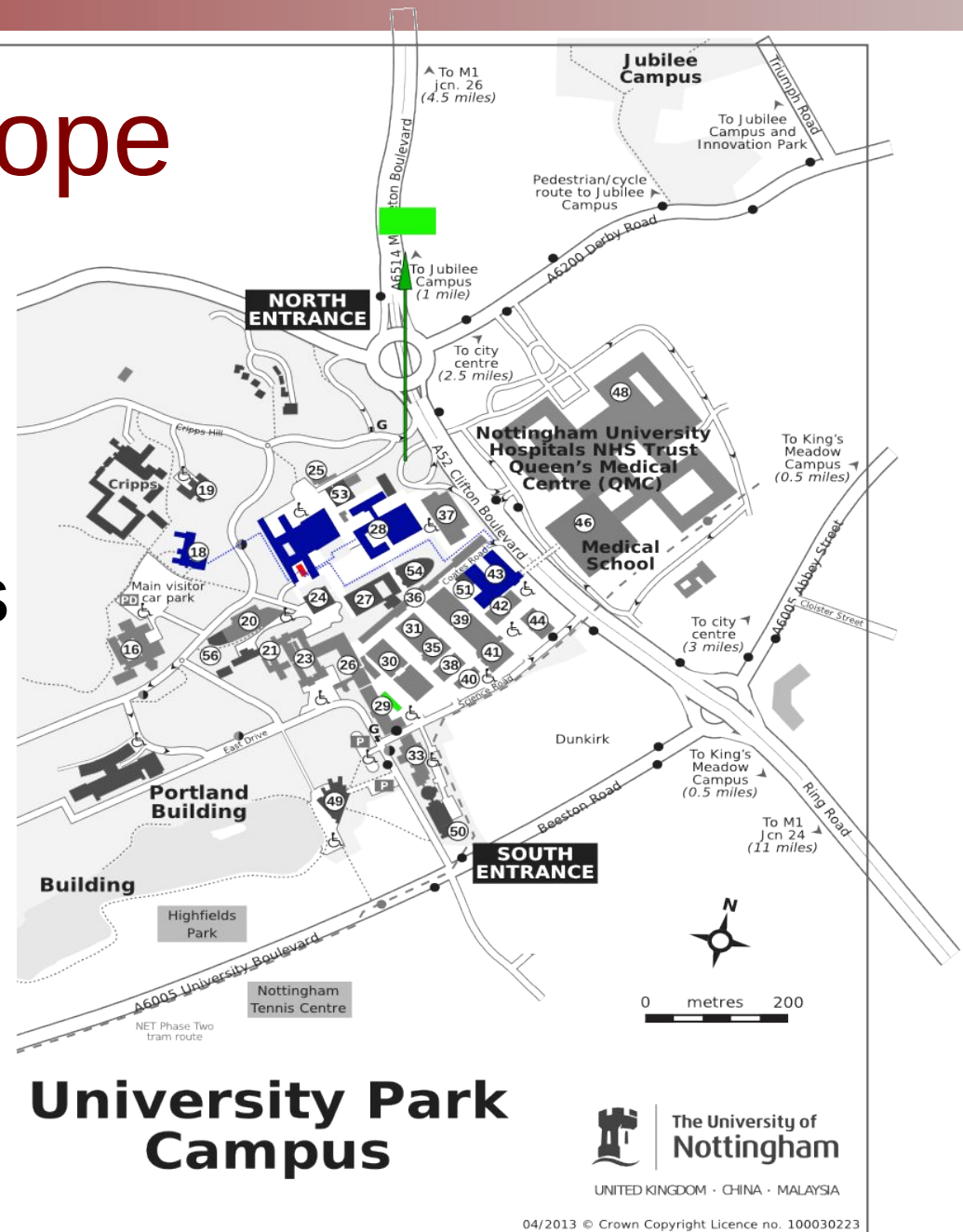
Scope



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Scope

- 6 Sites using helium
- 1 liquifier (**Red**)
- 4 sites using pipelines (**Blue**)
- 2 using remote gas collection (**Green**)



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Budget

- About £40k (2012) per site.
- Includes about £1000 per magnet to couple up.
- Then you need a liquifier.



Technical Considerations

- Back pressures and gas volumes
- Pipeline or Gas collection



Gas Volumes - Back of envelope numbers

- **400 MHz**

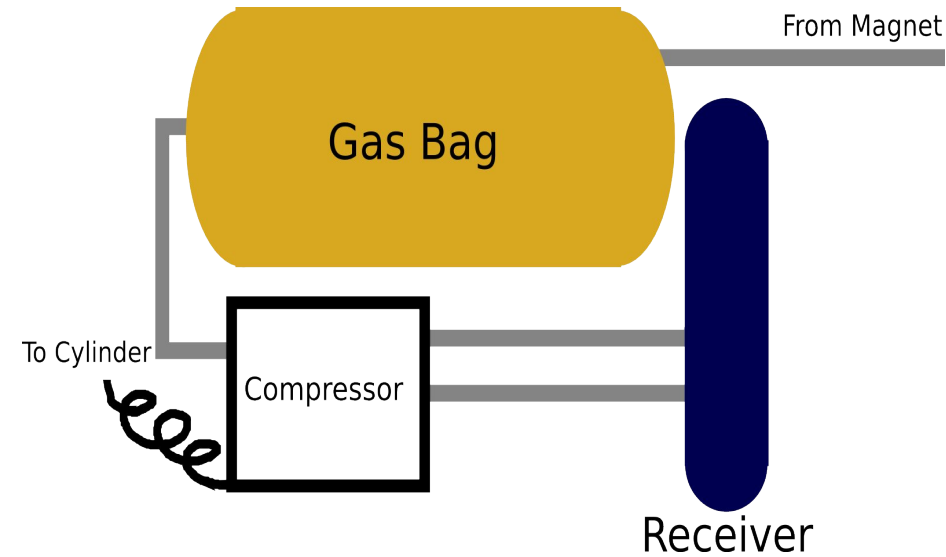
- Fill: 40 l He 100 days
- 0.3 m³ per day (0.01 m³/h)
- Fill time: ca 20min
- Fill Loss: 20% = 6 m³ (18 m³/h)
- BP: 20-30 mbar

- **800 MHz**

- Fill: 180 l He 50 days
- 2.1 m³ per day (0.04 m³/h)
- Fill time: ca 40 min
- Fill Loss: 20% = 27 m³ (40 m³/h)
- BP: 100 mbar



Technical Options: Collection

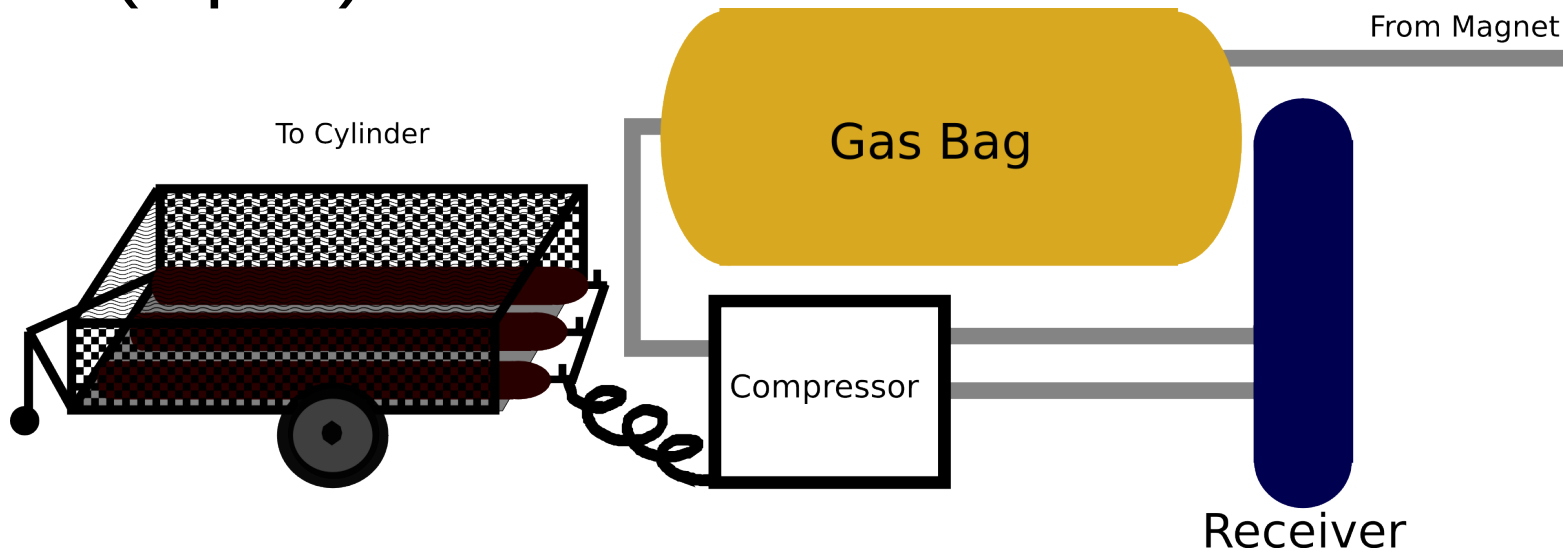


- ***Gas Bag Holds ca 6 m³***
- ***Compresses cylinders to ca 200 Bar***
- ***Solenoid valves on inlet close on over inflation***



Trailer

- Capacity of 5 x 10m³
- 65 l (liquid)
- Could use 6 cylinders at 300 Bar = 120 l (liquid)
- Pressure vessel regulations
- ADR regulations
- Breakaway Hose



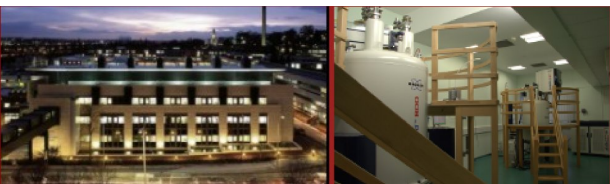
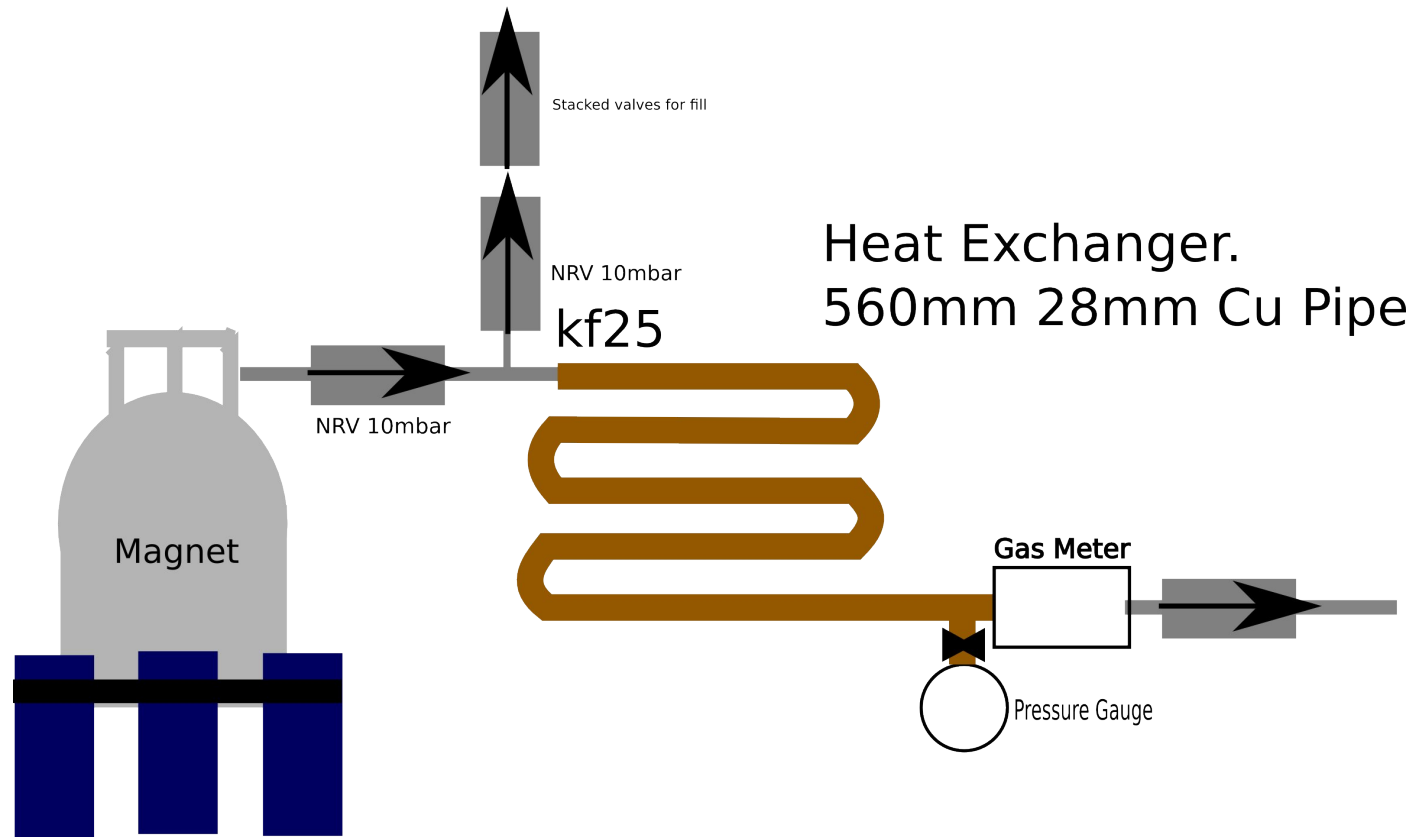
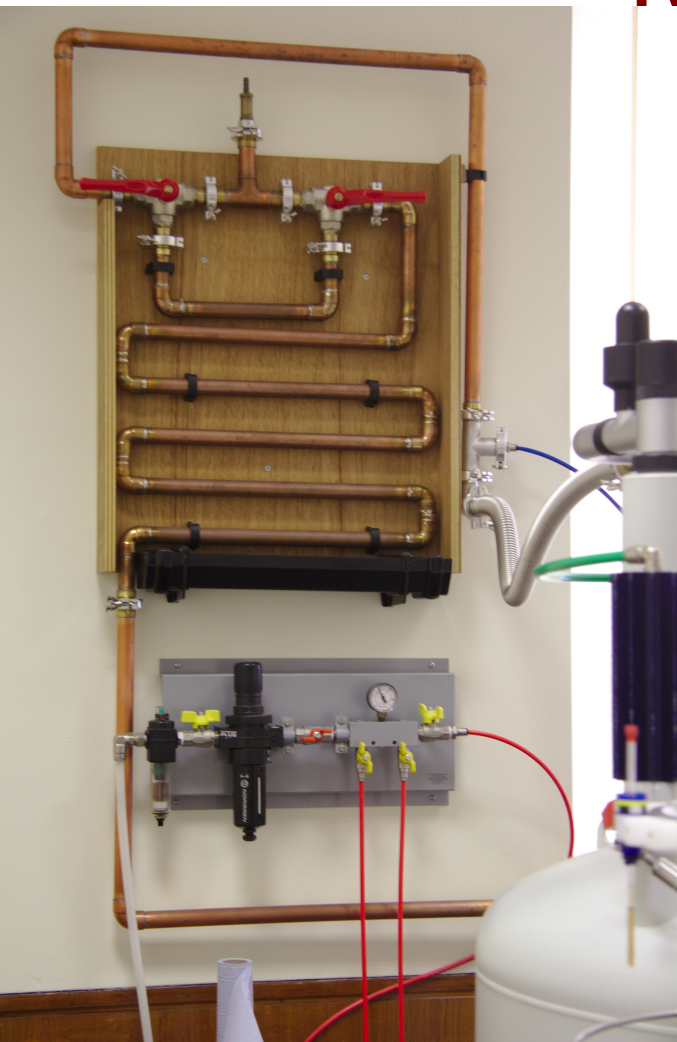
Pipeline



- 63mm PE pipe
- Solenoid valves on input.
- Blower 3-phase
- Need annual static pressure test



Magnet coupling



Technical Options: Pipeline or Collection

Pipeline

- ✗ Installation and routing.
- ✓ Ongoing maintenance.
- ✗ Tracing future faults - leaks!
- ✓ no cost increase at high flow.

Collection

- ✗ Site planning, space noise.
- ✗ Ongoing maintenance.
- ✗ Attended operation.
- ✓ Routing issues and distance to recovery.
- ✗ For high flow cost increases.



State so far

- Run some tests with fills on 400 system upto gas bag.
- All pipe lines have been installed. Gas bag and blowers being installed over the next month...



Pitfalls, barriers and 'issues'

- Cost.
- Time - who leads the project.
- Single point of failure - cooperation with other Universities.
- Co-ordination across multiple schools departments, and external consultants.
- Responsibility with-out authority - (Most risk so most motivated)



Other Advantages

- Recycling a non-renewable resource.
- Closer co-operation between all helium users.
 - Reduced costs on deliveries.
- Improved helium planning - local source of helium.
- Ability to use gas or liquid.
- Small reserve of helium.



Acknowledgements

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