



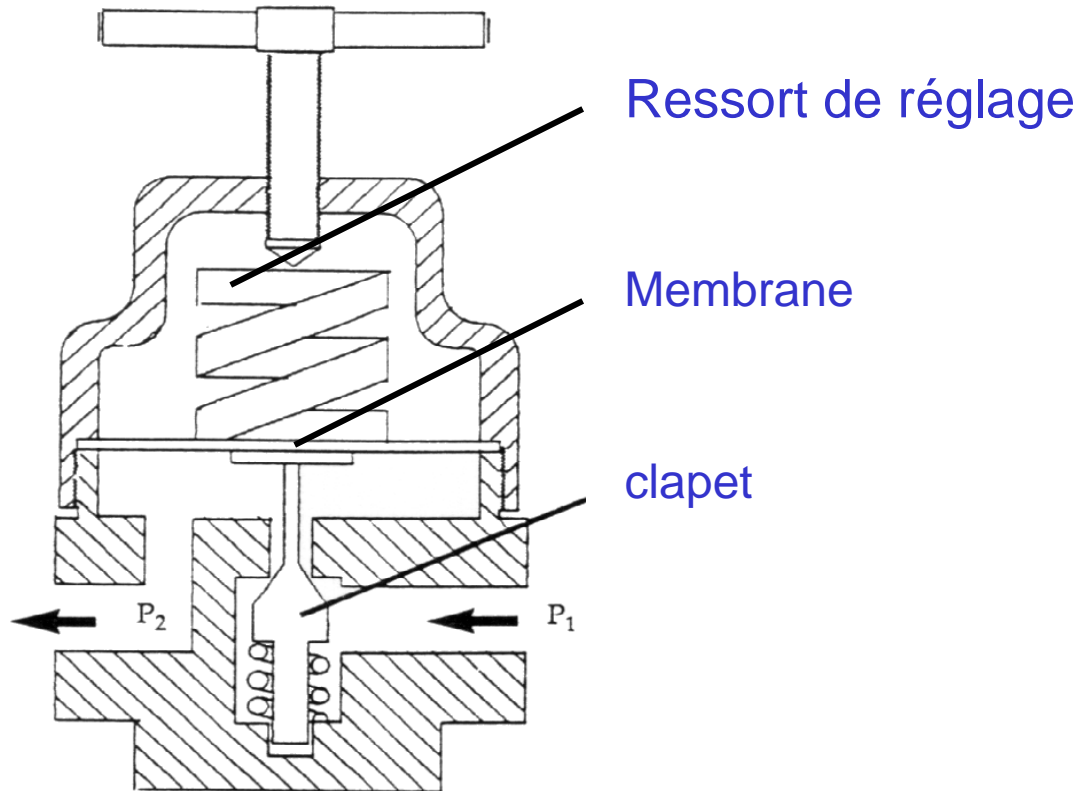
Le fonctionnement du détenteur



La fonction de régulation



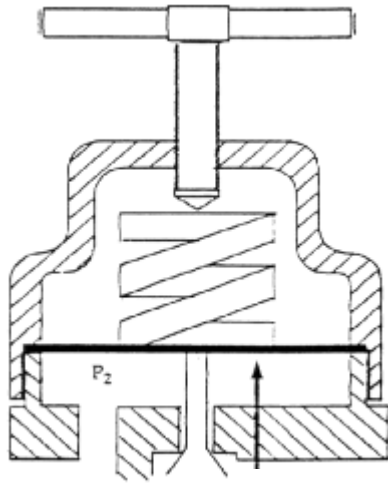
Principaux composants du détendeur



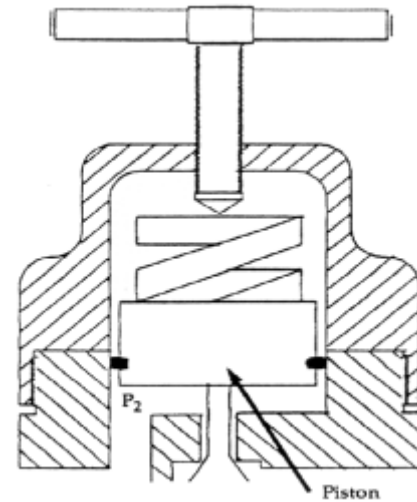
Type de régulateur à pression



caractéristiques



Membrane

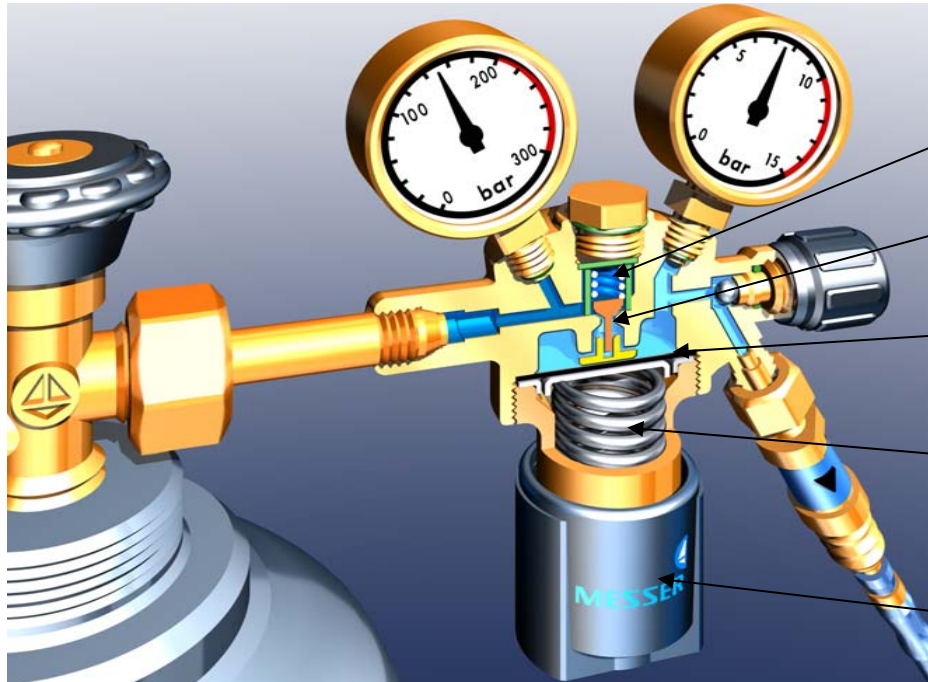


Piston

Fonctionnement du détendeur



Régulateur simple étage



Ressort de
clapet
clapet

membrane

Ressort de
poussée

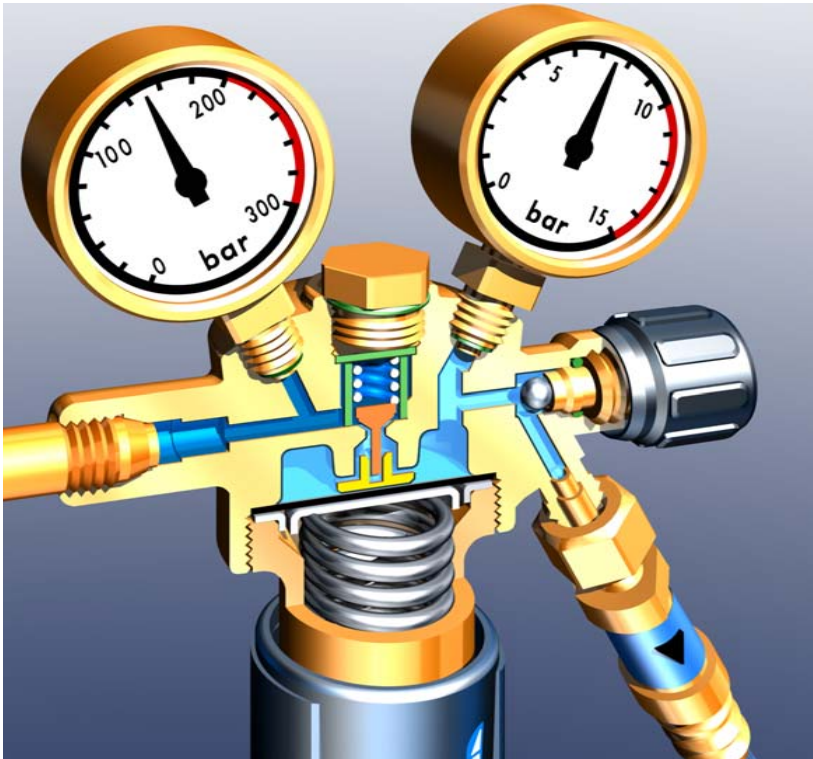
Volant de réglage

**Toujours détendre le ressort
lors du branchement !!**

La fonction de régulation



Les forces en présence.....



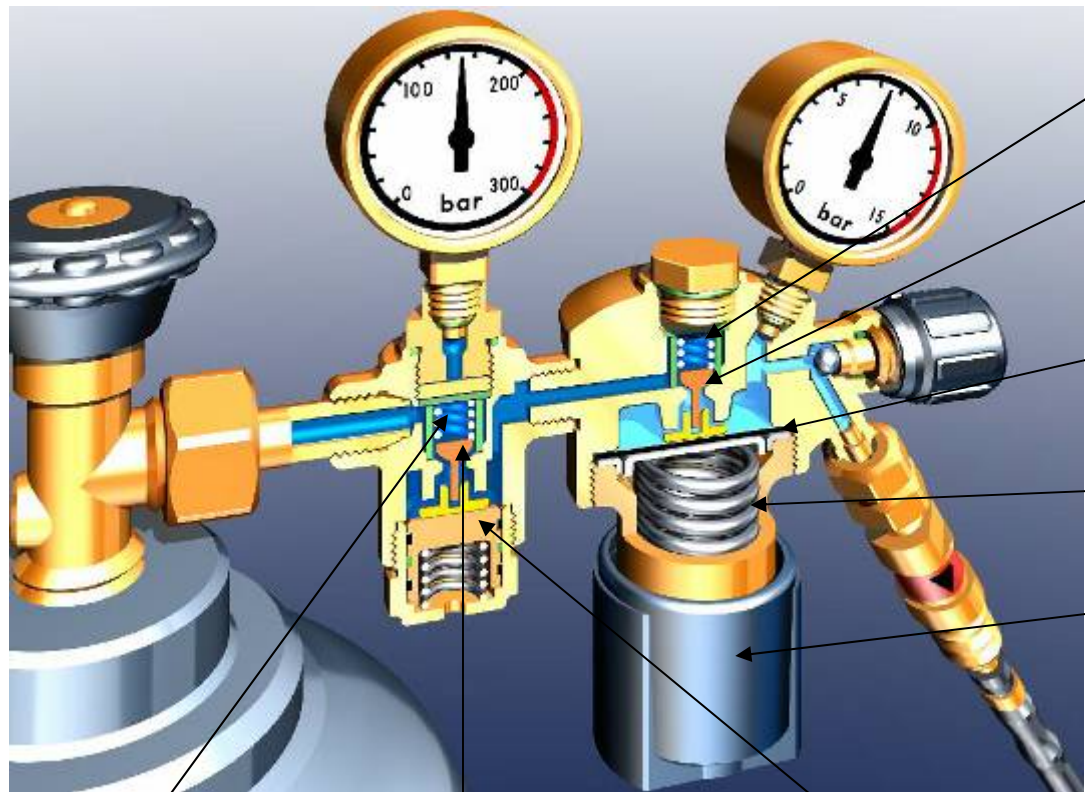
$$\begin{aligned} & F \text{ ressort} \\ & + \\ & P_1 \times A \text{ clapet} \\ & + \\ & P_2 \times A \text{ Membrane} \\ & = \\ & F \text{ Ressort} \\ & + \\ & P_2 \times A \text{ clapet} \end{aligned}$$



La fonction de régulation



Régulateur bi-étagé



- Ressort clapet clapet
- Membrane
- Ressort
- Molette réglage

- Ressort clapet
- clapet
- Piston avec précontrainte



La fonction régulation



Différents types de détentes





Leak detection



Leak detection



Example

A bicycle tyre lost 1 bar pressure over a period of 175 days (1/2 year).



What is the leak rate?

Leak detection



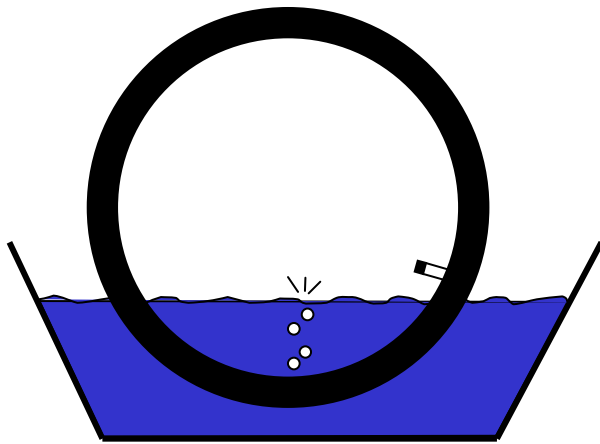
Example

Wanted:

- Q_L = Leak rate in mbar l/sec

Given:

- P_1 = Pressure at beginning of test in mbar
- P_2 = Pressure at end of test in mbar
- ΔP = Differential pressure ($P_1 - P_2$)
- V = Volume of inner tube in liters: 1,5 l
- t = duration: 175 days = $1,5 \times 10^7$ sec.



$$Q_L = \frac{\Delta P \times V}{t} = \frac{1.000 \times 1,5}{1,5 \times 10^7} = \underline{\underline{1,0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mbar l/sec}}}$$



Leak detection



Leak diameter	Leak rate [mbar l/sec]
1,0 cm	10^4 (10.000)
1,0 mm	10^2
0,1 mm	10^0 (=1)
0,01 mm	10^{-2}
1,0 μm	10^{-4} (0,0001)
0,1 μm	10^{-6}
0,01 μm	10^{-8}
1 nm	10^{-10}
1,0 Angström	10^{-12}

At a differential pressure of 1 bar

Leak detection



Leak rate mbar l/s He	Loss l/year*
1×10^{-1}	3.150
1×10^{-2}	315
1×10^{-3}	31,5
1×10^{-4}	3,15
1×10^{-5}	0,315
1×10^{-6}	0,0315
1×10^{-7}	0,00315
1×10^{-8}	0,000315
1×10^{-9}	0,0000315
1×10^{-10}	0,00000315

* At a differential pressure of 1 bar

Definition



- The required tightness is normally defined as a maximum allowed leak rate.
- Types:
 - pressure drop at pressurized systems
 - pressure increase at vacuum systems



Definition



The leak rate is 1 mbar.l/sec if the pressure in a system with a volume of 1 liter decreases by 1 mbar per second or in a vacuum recipient increases by 1 mbar per second.

At a differential pressure of 1 bar



Test methods



Method	mbar.l/sec
Soap water	$< 10^{-4}$
Pressure drop (ΔP)	$< 10^{-5}$
Helium leak test sniffing method	$< 10^{-6}$
Helium leak test vacuum method	$< 10^{-12}$

At a differential pressure of 1 bar



Pressure test



Sniffing method



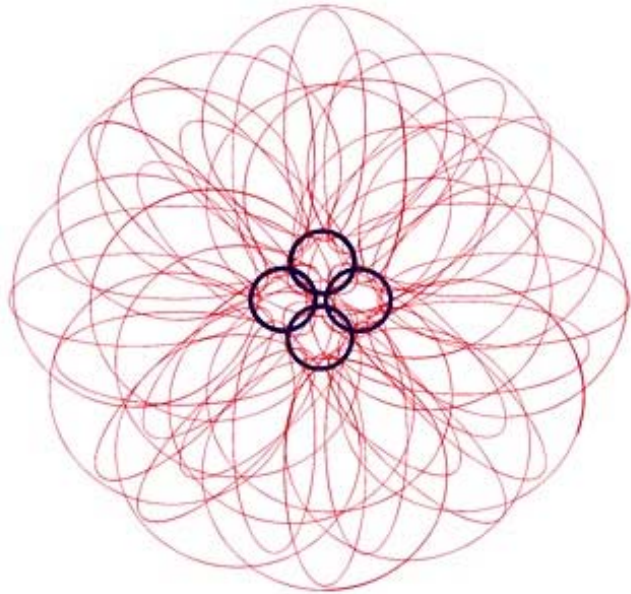
Vakuüm method



Leak detection



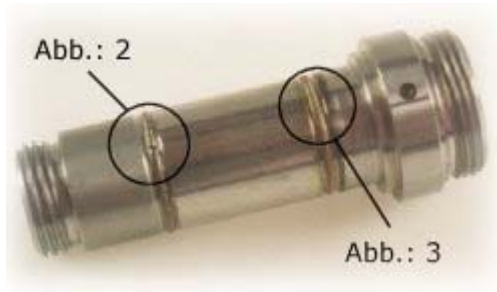
Why Helium as a test gas?



- Helium has the second smallest atom (mass 4)
- Very low percentage in air (5 ppm)
- Inert (no reaction with other materials or chemicals)
- Good to detect by analysis
- Easy to handle
- Quick spread (lighter than air)



Leak examples



- Separable connections
- Permanent connections
- In the material
- Permeation





Purging of Gas Supply Systems



Purging



Gas properties

Purging?

- Corrosive
- Flammable
- Oxidizing
- Self-igniting
- Toxic
- Gas quality
- Security
- Lifetime components & material



Gas quality

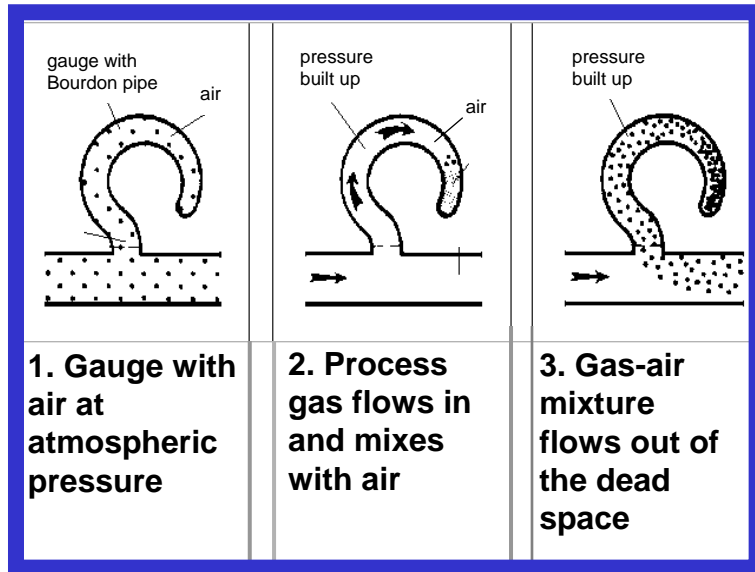
N₂ 5.0

Purging



Methods

- Flush purging
- Pressure build-up
- Vacuum purging
- Vacuum & pressure build-up



Purging



Methods

With process gas

- Inert gases
- Flammable/ Oxidizing gases



With a separate purge gas

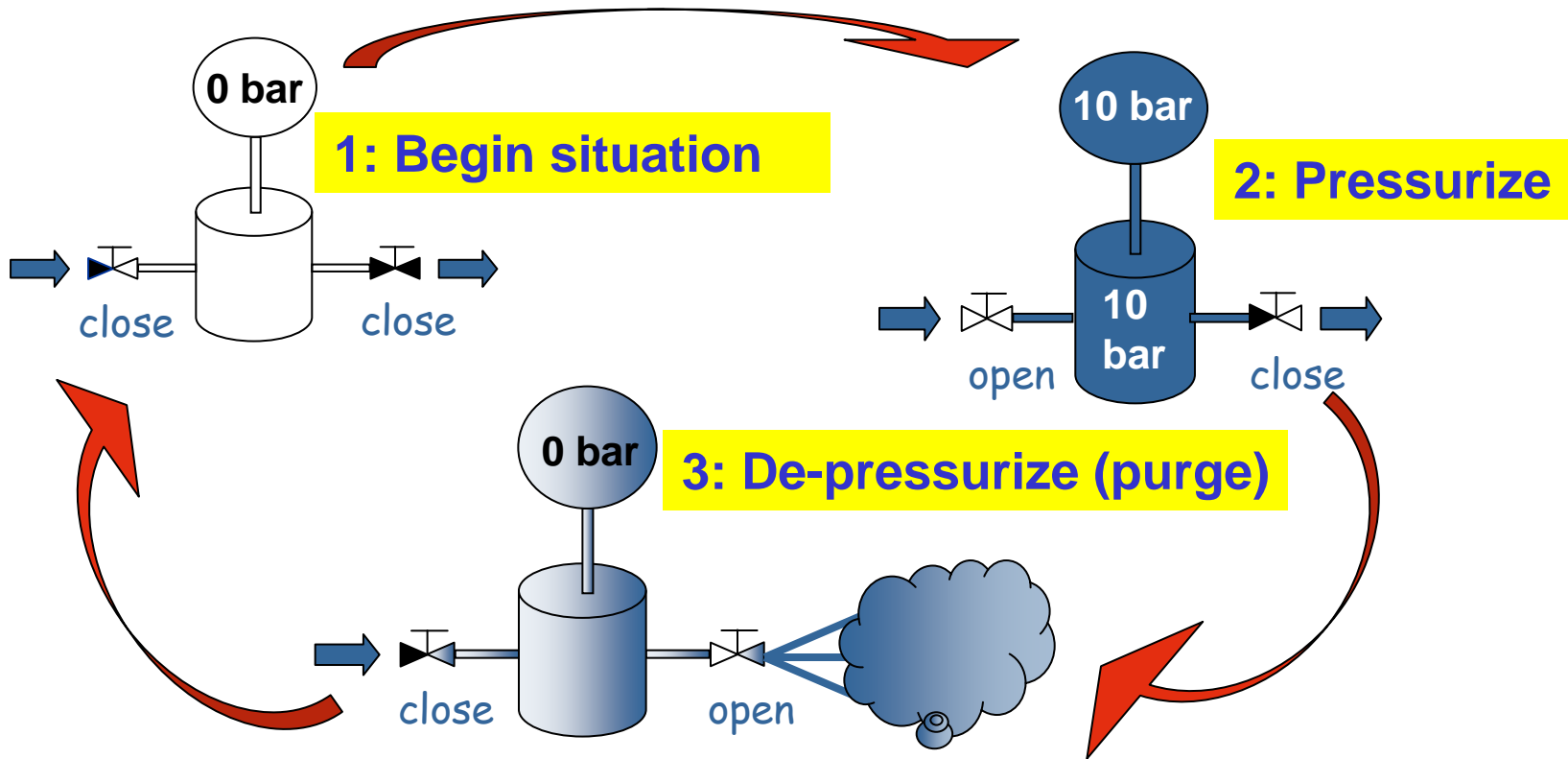
- Corrosive gases
- Toxic gases
- Self igniting gases
- High quality gas mixtures



Purging



Pressure built up



Purging



Purging with 10 bar purge gas

Cycle	Air		Gas	Impurities	Quality
	%	vpm			
0	100%	-	0%	-	-
1	10%	-	90%	-	-
2	1%	-	99%	-	-
3	0,1%	1.000	99,9%	1.000	3.0
4	0,01%	100	99,99%	100	4.0
5	0,001%	10	99,999%	10	5.0
6	0,0001%	1	99,9999%	1	6.0
7	0,00001%	0	99,99999%	0	7.0

Mix ratio 1:10 per cycle

Purging



Purging with 200 bar

Cycle	Air		High purity gas 5.0		
	%	vpm	Gas	Impurities	Quality
			%	vpm	
0	100%	-	0%	-	-
1	0,5%	-	99,5%	5.000	2,5
2	0,0025%	-	99,9975%	25	4,7
3	0,00001%	-	99,999990%	0,1	7.0

Mix ratio 200:1 purge / process gas to air

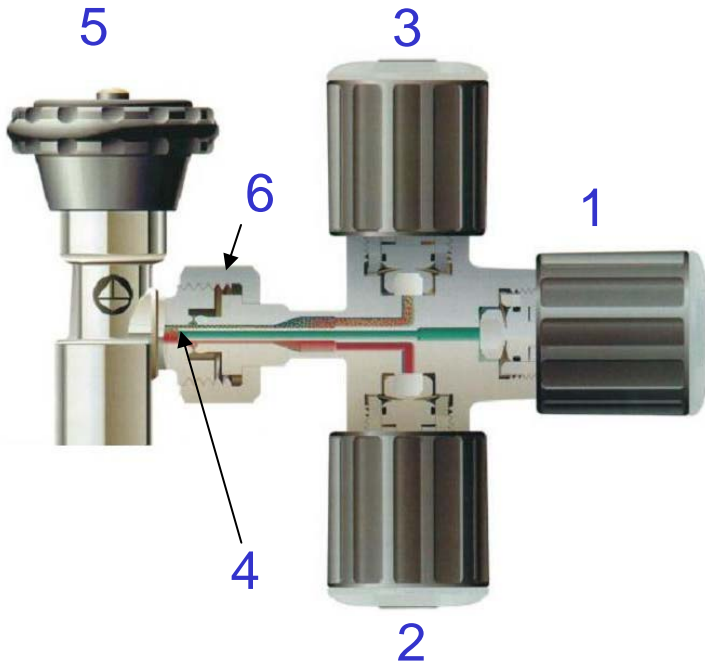
Purging



Example

SBE-3-way-purge block

- 1 Purge gas
- 2 Process gas
- 3 Waste gas
- 4 Capillary tube
- 5 Cylinder valve
- 6 Cylinder connection



Purging



Scheme Purging

