

# MicroBooNE Tank Insulation

## Introduction

The liquid Argon tank proposed for the MicroBooNE neutrino experiment is a single shell stainless cylinder without vacuum insulation.

The thermal insulation will be provided at the outside of the tank

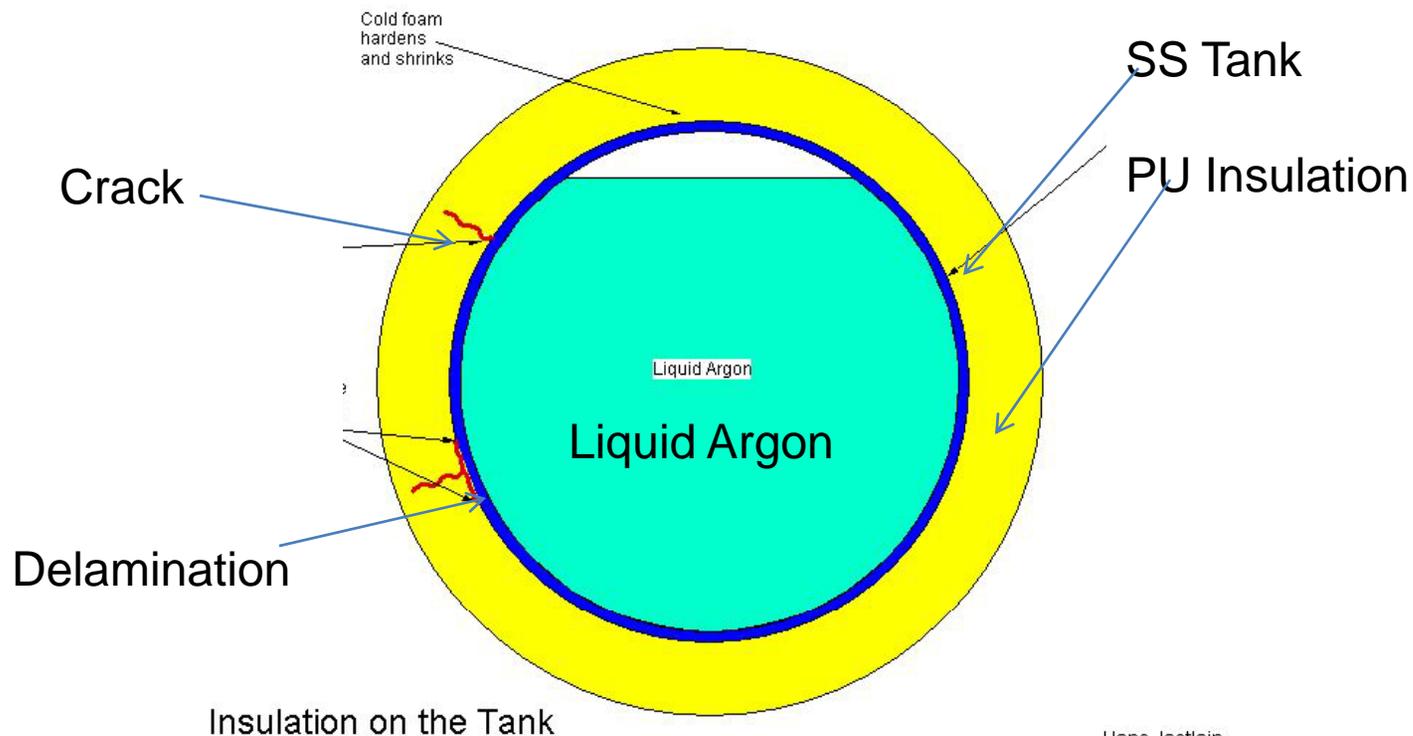
We plan to use blown-in-place **Polyurethane foam** insulation.

# Properties of Urethane Foam

- good seal against water vapor and air infiltration
- easily adaptable to complex surfaces  
(supports, pipe connections, flanges)
- uses minimal space
- widely used commercially
- fast and inexpensive commercial installation

## Concerns, mostly relating to thermal contraction stresses:

- will the foam crack on cool-down?
- will the foam separate from the tank surface in a progressive failure mode?
- will radial cracks form on the tank surface and propagate radially outward?



# The Cracking Mechanism

On Cooldown, foam shrinks by about 0.95 % while steel shrinks only 0.3 %.

The foam is bonded to the steel (or looped around it) and ends up under tension.

We have made two types of measurement:

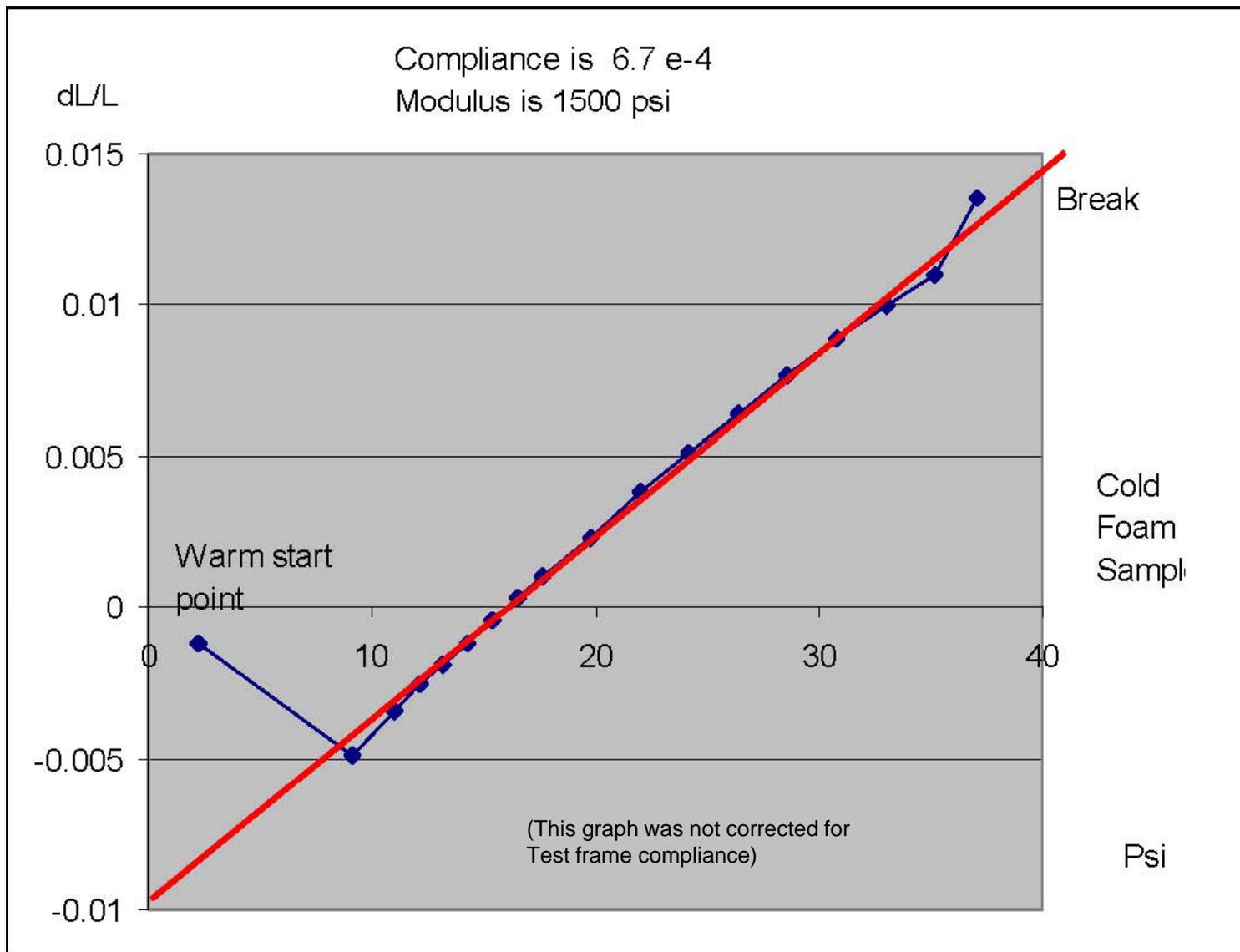
- a. We made many samples of foam on SS, and cold shocked them multiple times -- no cracking or delamination was observed.
- b. To measure a safety factor against cracking, we have measured thermal contraction, cold foam modulus, and tensile strength, on several foam samples. We find a safety factor of about 2 against cracking.

# Cold Test Stand



## Some of the Samples:





## Additional Safeguards against Cracking

We intend to install three layers of fiberglass mesh:

- one in direct contact with the SS vessel
- a second one after the first layer of foam ( a 1.5" lift) is installed.
- a third layer will be installed on the surface before the mastic is applied (as per Mfr recommendations)

## **Foam Flammability Results from the Fermilab Fire Protection Engineer, Dr. James Priest:**

The foam works well .

In a vertical position it would not support combustion when the flame was removed in three 20 sec intervals and then in a continuous burn.

It also does not drip or produce flaming drips. I

n the horizontal I it also does not burn when a flame is removed.

If a source was in contact it will burn and you can see producing a flame several cm from the surface which could ignite other material.

It does produce a lot of thick smoke.

The cotton pad collecting the smoke produced a 4.1 PH.

We need to test with the coating to make sure the coating is not worse than leaving the foam exposed.

I will write a formal report when we test the coating.

## Note:

Dr. Priest is charged by the Fermilab Director to recommend approval or disapproval for installations, based on their flammability.

## Other Considerations are:

- we need a water vapor barrier to use on the outer surface to prevent ice formation inside the foam
- fire protection
- protection from physical damage.

These are shared with industrial insulated tanks and have well-known solutions:

The Childers CP-35 is a water soluble mastic with very low permeability and a good fire rating

The Polyurethane foam has been tested by the Fermilab fire protection engineer and found acceptable. It didn't burn:

## Results from Coating Tests performed

by the Fermilab Fire Protection Engineer, Dr. James Priest :

“I tested the attached vapor product for Terry Tope on their foam. It worked very well. “

“I tested the PU Foam with the Foster Vapor Mastic. It did very well.

I have a CD on my test for you.

I did notice on particular oddity. I could get the Foster mastic to burn on the edge sometimes but not to propagate and would self extinguish. It seemed to be more a film burning on the surface and not the mastic itself and it only happened on the edge in a few places.”

# Commercial Installation

The installation job will be bid.  
So far we have worked with one  
commercial installer:

Innovative Insulation Solutions,  
Elk Grove Village, Illinois  
[Foam@gotfoaminsulation.com](mailto:Foam@gotfoaminsulation.com)



# Foam Installation

