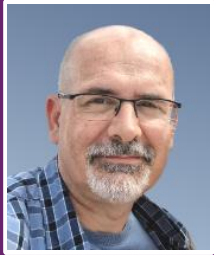




Durham Practical Course



Presented by:

Dr Mark J Raine

m.j.raine@durham.ac.uk

Chief Experimental Officer
Physics Department, Durham University
Superconductivity Group (DUSG)

and Prof. Damian P. Hampshire

January 2025



OVERVIEW

1.  **Course Team Members**
and other business
2.  **RISK & COSHH Forms**
3.  **Responsibility**
4.  **In the Event of Fire**
5.  **Staying Safe in the Laboratory**
6.  **Using Liquid Nitrogen**

Course Leader

Prof. Damian Hampshire



Course Demonstrators

Computational

Prof. Rifa El-Khozondar



Charles Haddon



Yahya Nasir



Experimental

Dr. Mark J. Raine



Daniel Scobbie



Rollo Hudson



Emma Gillard



Lunch Break

Today lunch is 13:00 to 14:00 hrs
One of the course team will show you the
way to the Palatine Centre.



Cathedral Tour

4

Tomorrow starting 18:30 hrs

Meet inside the Cathedral's main entrance
near the font

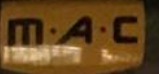


CDT Dinner - Uno Momento Italian Restaurant

5



UNO MOMENTO
Cafe and Restaurant



Tomorrow evening at 20:00 hrs

One of the course team will show you the way to the restaurant.

Meal choices form



- The risks for the practical tasks are contained in the course **RISK Assessment** and **COSHH forms** and **you all should have read** those forms.

- At coffee this morning you must all **sign** the H&S form to say you have read and understood the **RISK** and **COSHH** assessments.



Durham University Inspiring the extraordinary

Icy Durham Practical Course: 6th - 8th January 2025 – Risk Assessment.

Description of event: (to include enough information to establish the foreseeable hazards) <i>CDT practical workshop consisting of lectures, hands-on practical sessions, and on-site coffee and lunch breaks. There is expected to be a maximum of 30 students, 5 lecturers, and 6 laboratory demonstrators.</i> The practical workshop sessions include: 1. The mounting of a high temperature superconducting (HTS) sample to a brass sample platform using Pb-Sn solder. 2. Attaching the mounted sample to the measurement probe. 3. Positioning the measurement probe into the iron core magnet apparatus. 4. Electrically connecting the power and control cabling from the data acquisition instrumentation setup to the measurement probe. 5. Cooling and maintaining the test temperature of -196 °C using liquid nitrogen in the sample Dewar. 6. Using a bespoke LabView data acquisition program to measure the critical current of the HTS sample at -196 °C and at different applied magnetic fields up to 0.7 T. 7. Once the measurements are completed, the above process is then reversed, ready for the next practical session. The project will include the use of: 1. Soldering at temperatures up to 250 °C using lead-tin solder, solder flux, filtered fume extractor and a hot plate. 2. The solvent isopropanol to clean surfaces and solder flux from soldered parts. 3. Cryogenic liquids (nitrogen @ -196 °C) 4. High magnetic fields up to 0.7 T using an iron core electromagnet. 5. High current (low voltage – 10 V max) power supply (up to 120 A) 6. Computer and instrumentation equipment such as multimeters.	Location(s): (where will the activity or task take place?) Lectures and briefings: The Sir James Knott library (Ph132). Practical sessions: In the Superconductivity Group's laboratories, Ph 42, 44, 48, and 72. Coffee and lunch breaks: In the Bransdon room (Ph221).	Date: From: 06/01/2025 To: 08/01/2025
Most significant risk(s): 1. Medical emergencies. 2. Hot burns from soldering equipment. 3. Cold burns from cryogenic liquids. 4. Asphyxiation from cryogenic liquid boil-off gas.	Required equipment: (including PPE, tools, chemicals etc.) See the course booklet, "Step-by-step: Critical Current Measurements on High Temperature Superconducting Tapes" page 4 of 12 for a full list of required equipment and personal protective equipment.	

Health and Safety Service Form F2 (V2.0 October 2019) 1



Durham University Responsible Safety ... together we can stay safe & healthy.

COSHH Assessment Form [02]

Name of Substance:	LIQUID NITROGEN	Reference:	CAS No 7727-37-9	
1. Eliminating the hazardous substances: Is it possible to avoid the need to use the hazardous substance and safely dispose of existing quantities?	Yes	No		
2. Substitution: Is it possible to use a less harmful substance to do the work?	Yes	No		
Before beginning work on the COSHH assessment process ensure you have a copy of the latest Manufacturers Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the substance. MSDS's are available from suppliers and manufacturers of products.				
3. Describe the activity or work process. Note: Include how long the task will take, how often it will be repeated and how much of the substance is used.	TRANSFERRING or DECANTING Description of use: Liquid nitrogen (-196 °C) is used to cool high-temperature superconducting samples below their transition temperatures. Process and exposure duration: The process consists of a trained person decanting from a 200 L liquid nitrogen Dewar into a 4 L hand-held plastic laboratory Dewar (this should take no more than 1.5 minutes) for either direct use at that location or manual transport to another nearby location by a course attendee from which it is then poured into the final sample Dewar. This process might need to be repeated multiple times. Substance amount and handling: When decanting from the 200 L Dewar into a smaller laboratory Dewar, no more than 4 L of liquid nitrogen will be transferred in one continuous period. INITIAL WARNINGS: Do not use liquid cryogenics unless you have been adequately trained and you feel competent to do so. Always wear personal protective equipment and employ all good practices at all times.	How long? Explicit exposure to cold liquid <3 min	How often? As often as required	How much? <4 L at a time.
Location of work:	Laboratory			
Persons at risk:	Employees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Students <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable persons <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Health and Safety Service Forms F4 V1.4



DUSG CDT Practical Course 6th to 8th January 2025
RISK & COSHH Assessments

By signing this form, I confirm that I have read the RISK and COSHH assessments, I understand the risks and hazards, and I will follow all safety procedures.

	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
Lab 42	Armitage, Lucy		
	Bader, Amro		
	Beggan, Sean		
	Bundschuh, Noé		
	Butterworth, Leon		
	Christon, Conor		
Lab 44	Daniels, Freddie		
	Edmunds, Ethan		
	Edwards, Charles		
	Elliot, Ryan		
	Hashemi, Bardia		
	Kosimov, Dalir		
	McCabe, Ruairi		
	McGlothlen, Greg		

COSHH:
Care Of Substances Hazardous to Health

RESPONSIBILITY

ALWAYS REMEMBER:

- You are ***responsible*** for your ***own safety***, and also for the ***safety of those around you.***
- You must take **reasonable care** for the health and safety ***of anyone who may be affected by what you do or fail to do.***



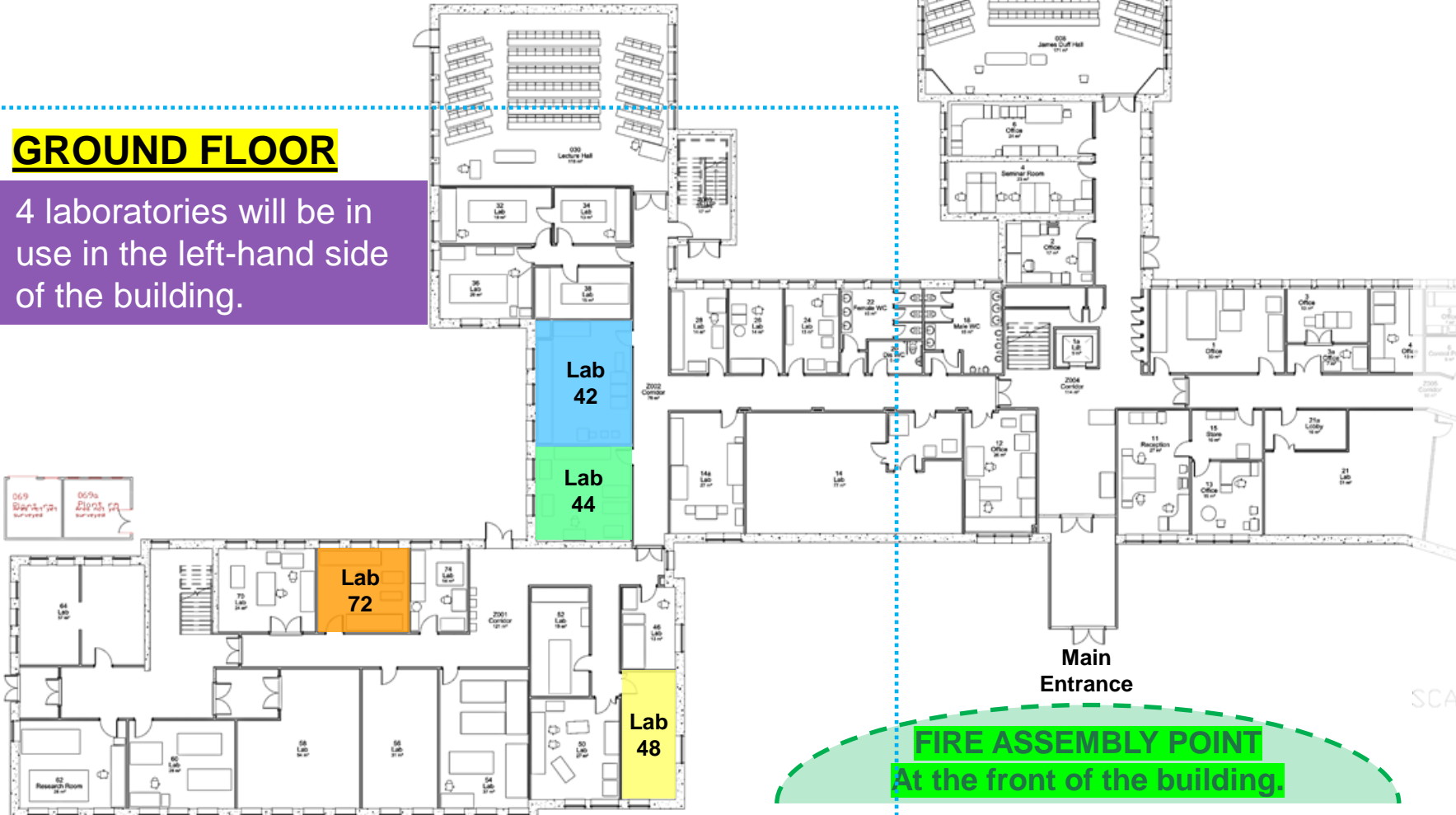


**IN THE
EVENT OF
FIRE!**

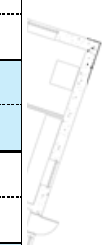
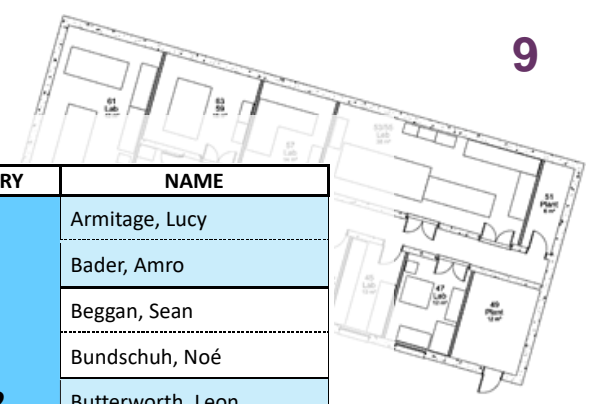
In the Event of a Fire

Demonstrators will guide you to the **Fire Assembly Point**

GROUND FLOOR
 4 laboratories will be in use in the left-hand side of the building.



LABORATORY	NAME
Lab 42	Armitage, Lucy
	Bader, Amro
	Beggan, Sean
	Bundschuh, Noé
	Butterworth, Leon
	Christon, Conor
	Daniels, Freddie
	Edmunds, Ethan
Lab 44	Reddy, Sanjana
	Edwards, Charles
	Elliot, Ryan
	Hashemi, Bardia
Lab 48	Kosimov, Dalir
	McCabe, Ruairi
	McGlothlen, Greg
	Oxley, Matthew
	Pinto, Emir
	Robertson, Oliver
Lab 72	Rolph, Brodie
	Saputtil, Ryan
	Shih, Lin
	Stuart Parry, Chris
Lab 72	Verheul, Elsa
	Warner, Matthew
	Watts, Felix



ACTIONS to be TAKEN

1. If you discover a fire...

- a) Sound the alarm using the nearest **Break Glass Call Point**.
- a) Leave the building via the nearest **EXIT**.
- b) Move to the **Fire Assembly Point**.
- c) Let a Demonstrator know where the fire is.

2. If you hear the fire alarm...

- a) Leave the building via the nearest **EXIT**.
- b) Move to the **Fire Assembly Point**.

Course Demonstrators will guide you to the **Fire Assembly Point**

GROUND FLOOR

for laboratories



Break Glass Call Points



EXIT 1

EXIT 2

FIRE ASSEMBLY POINT



In the Event of a Fire

1st FLOOR

for lectures

In the event of fire

DO NOT use the lift

Use the stairs



Break Glass Call Points

Head downstairs to EXIT 1

EXIT 1

Or head downstairs to MAIN EXIT

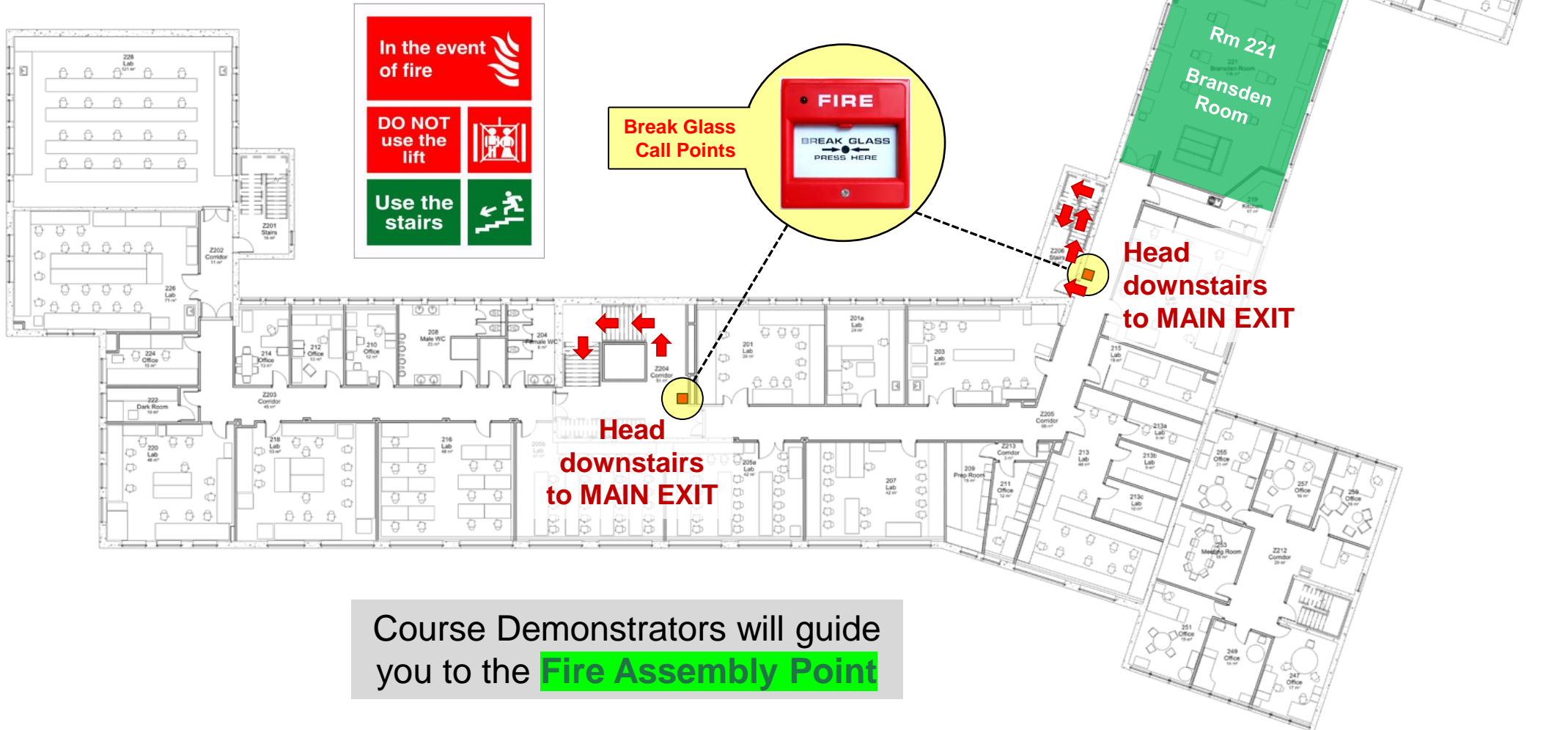
Course Demonstrators will guide you to the **Fire Assembly Point**



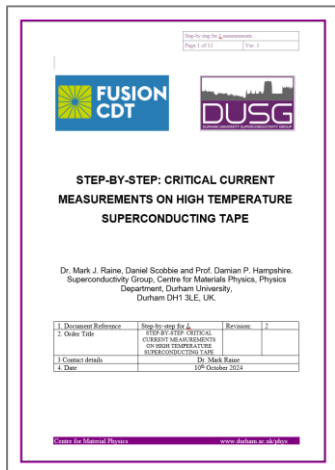
In the Event of a Fire

2nd FLOOR

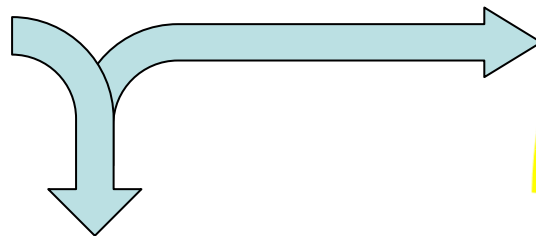
for breaks



Course Demonstrators will guide you to the **Fire Assembly Point**



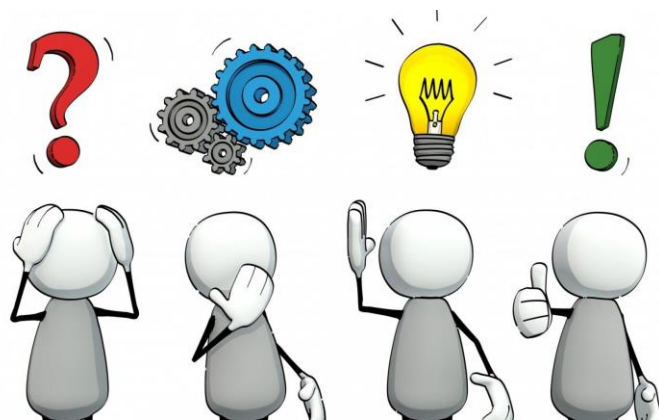
Carefully follow the **step-by-step** for the practical work in the laboratory.



Dispose of contaminated items in yellow waste bins provided.



Think about what you are going to do before doing it and discuss it with other members of your team.



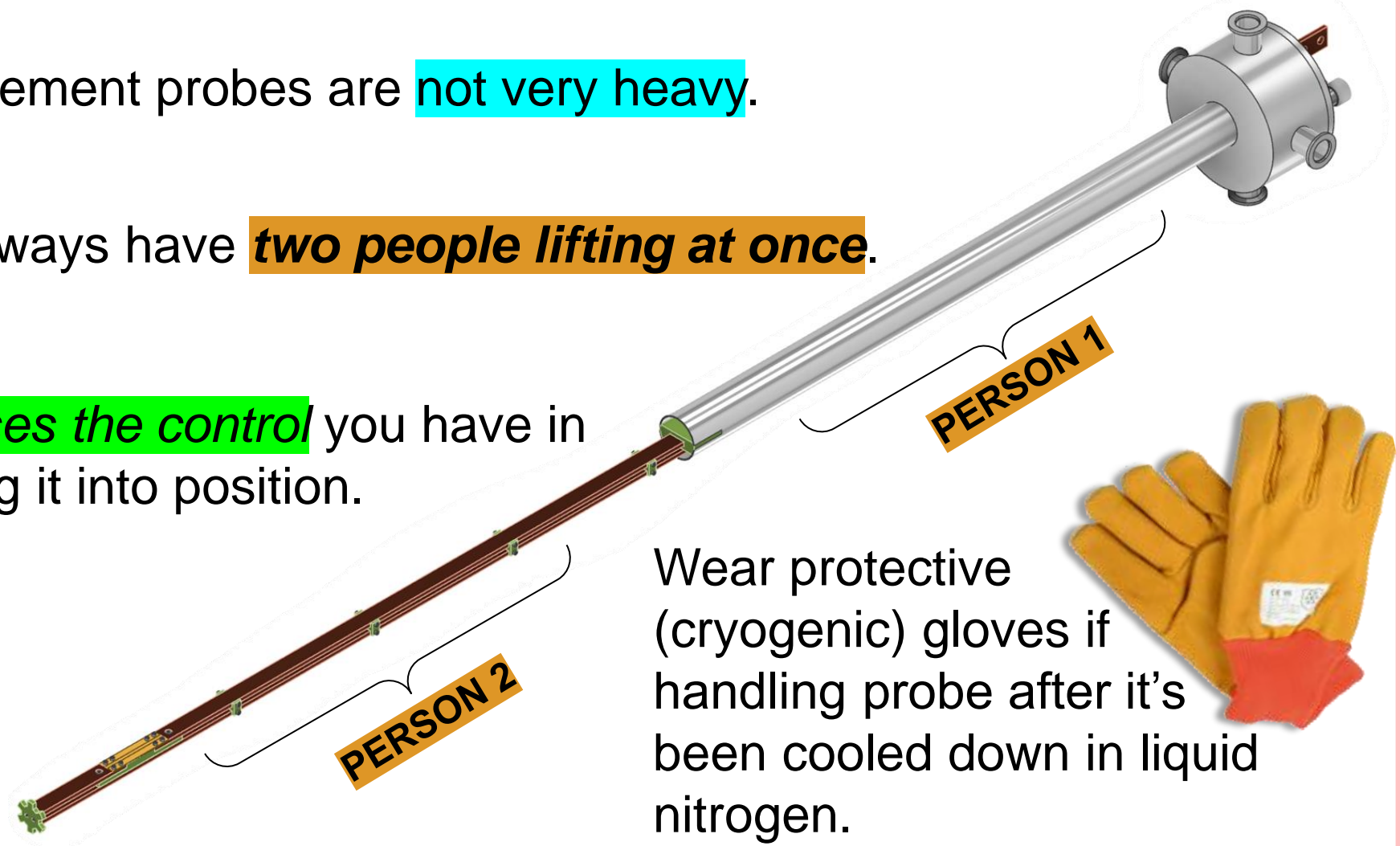
If in doubt, ask a Demonstrator.

Positioning the Measurement Probe in the Magnet Dewar

The measurement probes are **not very heavy**.

However, always have **two people lifting at once**.

This **increases the control** you have in manoeuvring it into position.



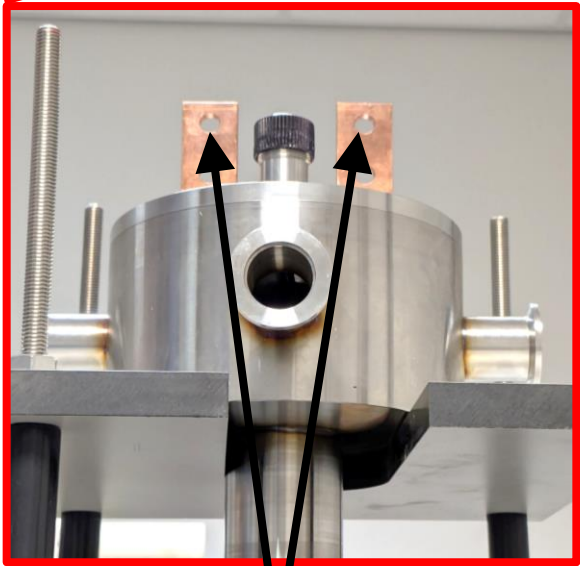
Wear protective (cryogenic) gloves if handling probe after it's been cooled down in liquid nitrogen.

Staying Safe in the Laboratory

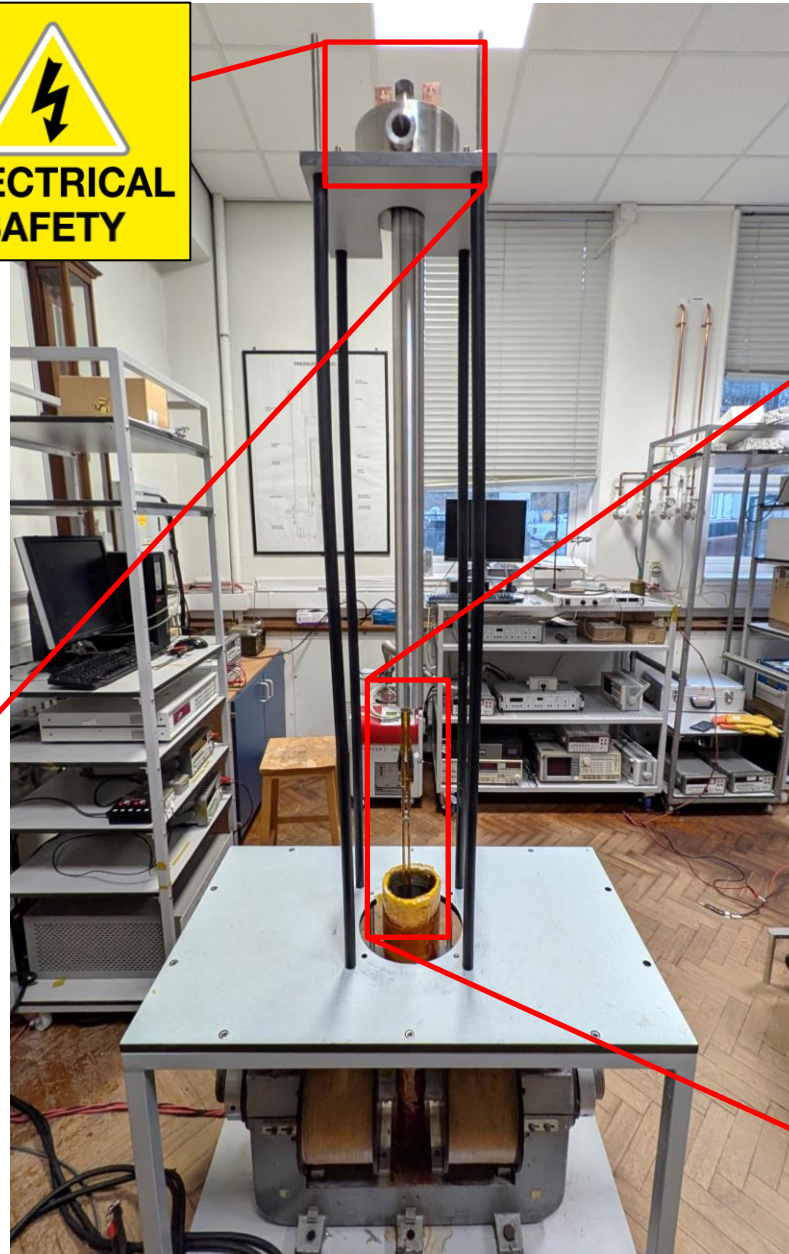
WARNING
HIGH CURRENTS



Once set up,
DO NOT TOUCH
the **bus bars**




Once set up,
DO NOT TOUCH
the bus bar
terminals



**WARNING
HIGH
MAGNETIC
FIELDS**

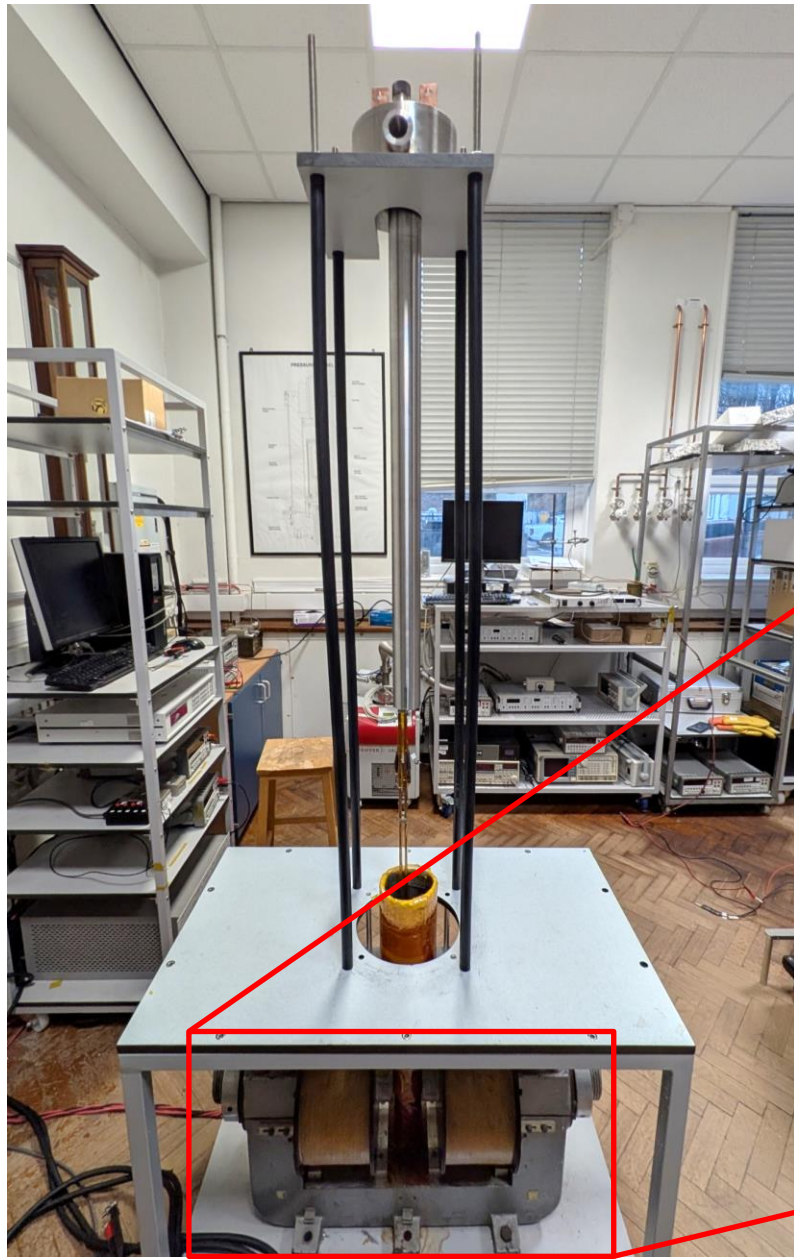
 **No
pacemakers**

 **No mobile
phones**

Iron core magnet up to 0.7 T



Speak with
Dr. Raine if
you have
any medical
implants.



Using Liquid Nitrogen



Using Liquid Nitrogen



Danger
Liquid
Nitrogen



Danger
Liquid
Nitrogen

- Liquid Nitrogen (LN₂) has a temperature of **-196°C** at atmospheric pressure.
- It can cause **severe frostbite and/or eye damage** upon contact.
- Objects might become ***brittle upon contact and shatter***.
- During vaporisation, it expands by a factor of 700 and **can displace the oxygen in the air** with the **possibility of causing asphyxiation**.
- It should always be *used in well ventilated spaces*.

Using Liquid Nitrogen

Correct Clothing and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



FULL
FACE MASK



CLOSED
SHOES

- Must wear a **full face visor**.
- Wear **long sleeve tops** and **long trousers** (**no bare legs**).
- Wear **fully enclosed shoes**. **No open-toes, canvas shoes or sandals**.
- Wear the supplied **cryogenic safety gloves**.



Using Liquid Nitrogen

General Safe Use

- Wear appropriate **PPE**.
- Use only in *well ventilated and low traffic areas*.
- *Avoid breathing LN₂ vapors.*
- Carry containers away from body and face.
- *Do not leave open containers unattended.*
- Leave to ventilate in a corner on completion (*do not throw on floor or pour down sink*)



If in doubt, ask a **Demonstrator!**

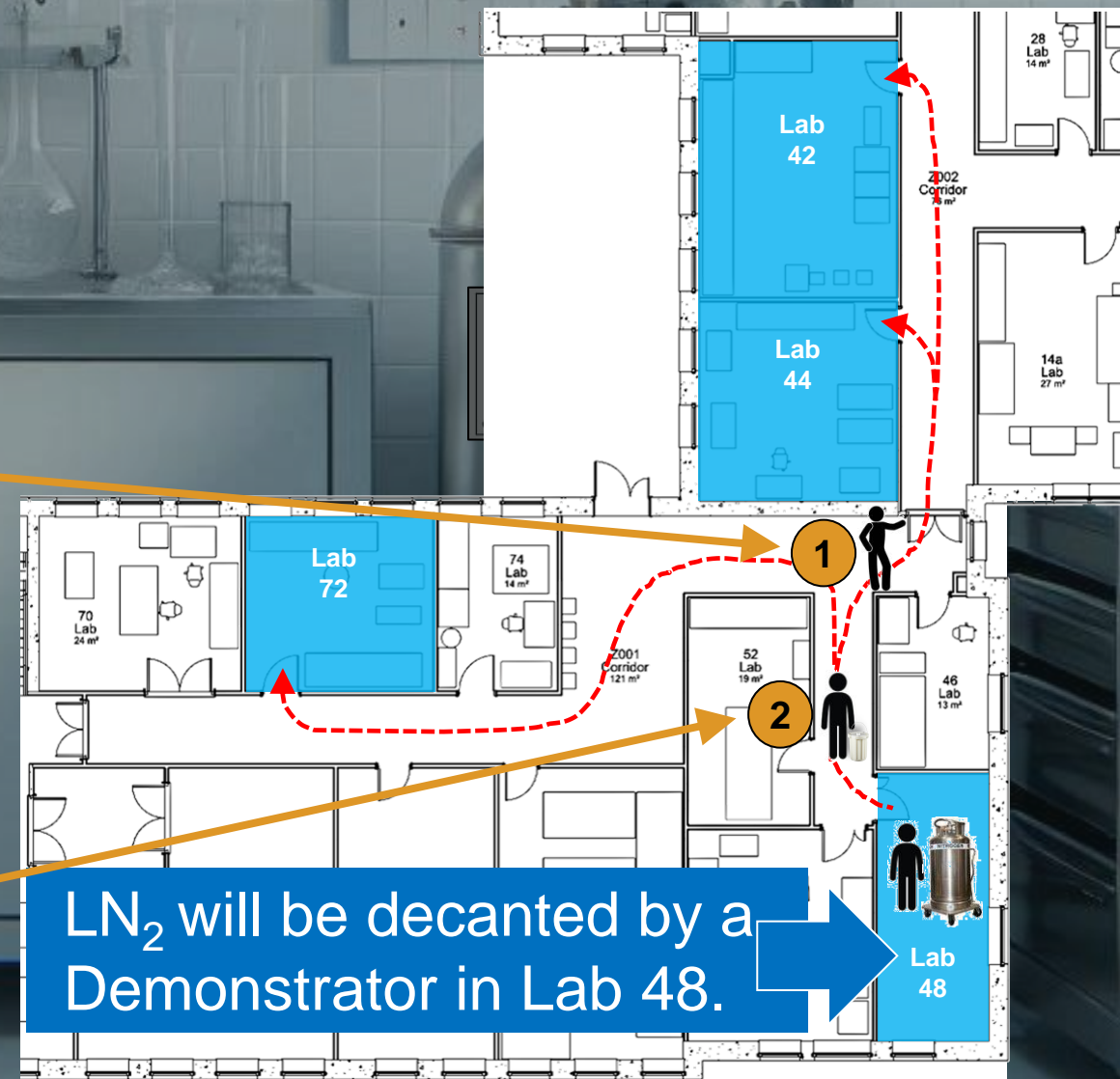
Procedure for Collecting Liquid Nitrogen

Laboratory partners will work in pairs to collect LN₂ from a Demonstrator in Lab 48

Two people for each collection:

Person [1]: is there to *make sure the corridors are safe*, and to *open doors, clearing a safe path for Person [2]*.

Person [2]: wears full PPE and will collect a full 4 L plastic Dewar from Lab 48.



A Quiet Place

If you need a quiet space, we have a multi-use EDI room where you can go.

Room **PH119C** (1st floor) – ask a demonstrator.



CONCLUSIONS

1. The course team has assessed the risks associated with you being in this building and working in the laboratories:
 - These risks are contained in the course **RISK** and **COSHH** assessments.
 - Make sure you **follow all guidance**.
 - **Be vigilant**.
 - **Think about** the **safety** of what you're doing **before doing it!**
2. You also have a **responsibility** to help manage your health and safety and of those around you.
3. Follow a **common sense** approach to keeping yourself and your workplace safe.



Thank You

Chief Experimental Officer
Physics Department, Durham University
Superconductivity Group (DUSG)

Presented by:

Dr Mark J Raine

m.j.raine@durham.ac.uk

and Prof. Damian P. Hampshire

