



Pressure and Temperature Measurement

# SF<sub>6</sub> Emission Monitoring:

## State-of-the-Art SF<sub>6</sub> Tracking

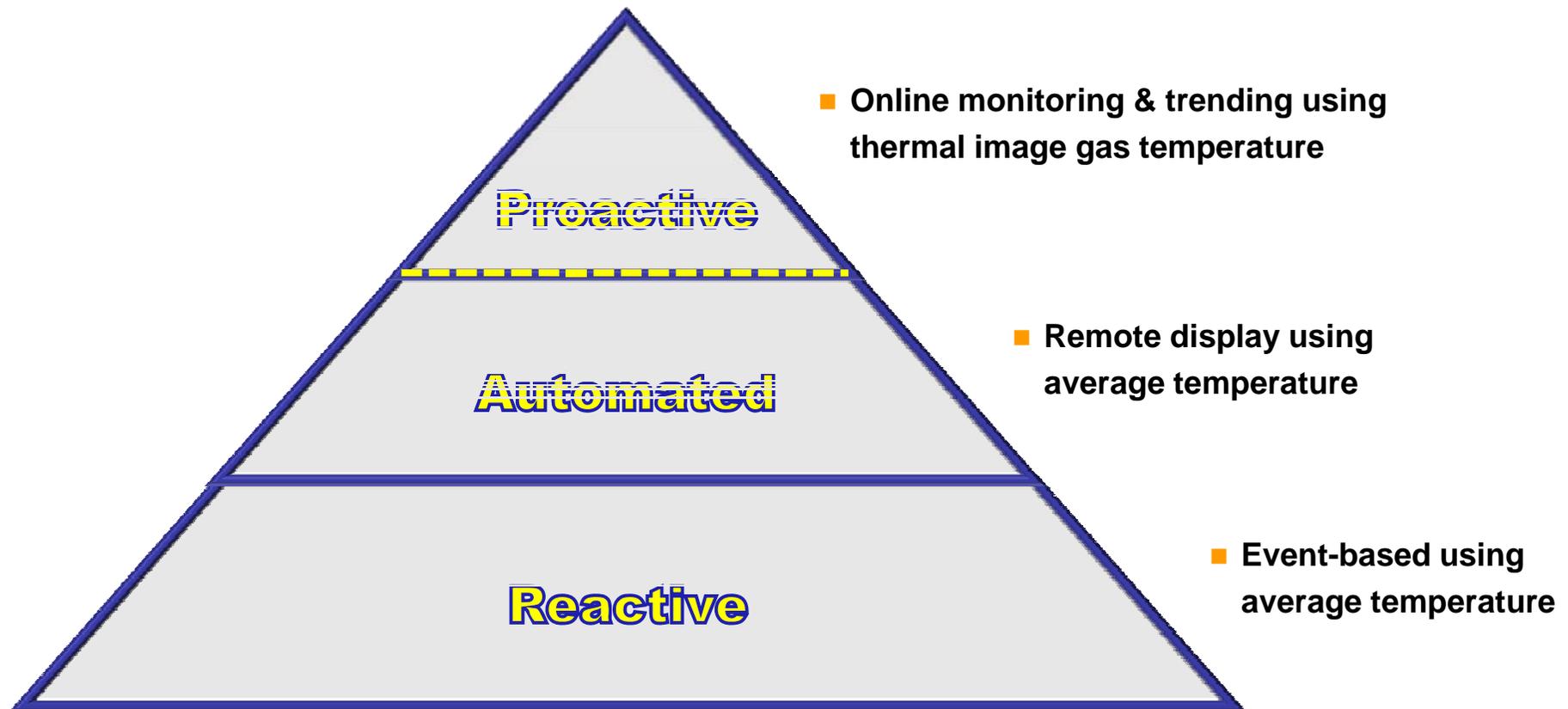
Ron Hoffman, Strategic Account Manager

EPA Workshop: Phoenix, AZ

February 4, 2009

[www.wika.com/sf6](http://www.wika.com/sf6)

# The SF<sub>6</sub> Emission Monitoring Pyramid



## Emission Monitoring - Reactive

# Overview Reactive Monitoring

- Infrared Camera
- Leak Locators
- Mass Balance (Inventories)
- Flow Measurement
- Temperature Compensated Pressure (Density)

For details, please speak with vendors of these products. We have omitted them due to time constraints.



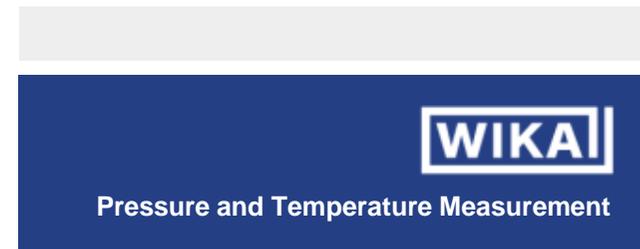
# Temperature-Compensated Pressure



- **Measured** *at the tank or inside the control cabinet*
- **When measured:** *Constantly, only need to manually take the reading whenever desired*
- **Cost**
  - *No material costs (hermetically sealed & temperature-compensated monitor/indicator needed)*
  - *Ongoing personnel/misc. costs*
- **Pros/Cons**
  - *Instruments already required for SF<sub>6</sub>-insulated breakers*
  - *Can use Leakage Calculation program to quantify emissions*
  - *Low/no investment cost*
  - **Dials typically with temperature-compensated pressure, not density (conversion by hand or automatic via software)**

## Emission Monitoring - Reactive

# Temperature-Compensated Pressure



Initial Pressure (Compensated) : 90.1 PSI  
Actual Pressure (Compensated) : 88.6 PSI  
Initial Gas Mass 100 % : 11.520 kg  
Tank Volume : 0.240 m<sup>3</sup>

Difference : 0.75 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Lost SF<sub>6</sub> Mass : 0.75 kg/m<sup>3</sup> · 0.240 m<sup>3</sup>  
Lost SF<sub>6</sub> Mass : 0.180 kg

**SF<sub>6</sub>-gas**

What is known ?  
 pressure  
 density

language  
 german  
 english

Theorie by  
 Döring  
 Bier

absolute pressures

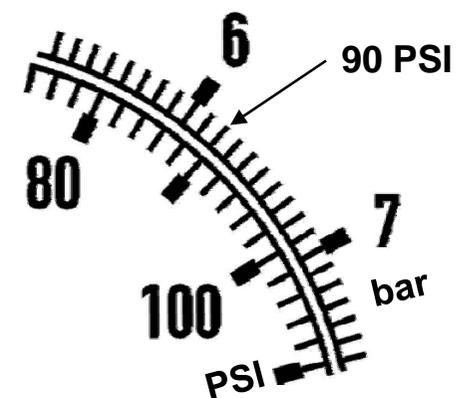
	temperature [°C]	pressure [bar]	density [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	spec. vol. [m <sup>3</sup> /kg]
kompenstation point :	20,0	6,112	47,25	0,0212
fluidisation :	-27,0			
lower values :	-20,0	4,801	-1,311	[bar] 2,546
upper values :	60,0	7,347	1,235	

Calculate  Cancel <Esc>

After 3 Years, the conclusion is:

1.6 % in 3 Years is a loss of 0.53 % of the gas mass per year

⇒ Tank lost 60 gr. / yr. or 2.116 oz/yr



## Emission Monitoring - Reactive



Pressure and Temperature Measurement

# Temperature-Compensated Pressure

**P0078 SF6 Gas Leakage Calculator**

File Language Help

SF6-Gas Leakage Calculation

Filling pressure (at 20°C)  psi  Absolute pressure

Unit filling pressure

Density at filling pressure  g/l

Nameplate capacity  kg

Tank volume known  Yes  No

Tank volume  l

Date / Time

	Measurement 1	Measurement 2
Date / Time	<input type="text" value="01.21.06 10:33 AM"/>	<input type="text" value="01.21.09 10:33 AM"/>
Pressure	<input type="text" value="90.1"/> psi	<input type="text" value="88.6"/> psi
Unit pressure	<input type="text" value="psi"/>	<input type="text" value="psi"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Absolute pressure	<input type="checkbox"/> Absolute pressure
Density	<input type="text" value="48.0024"/> g/l	<input type="text" value="47.2330"/> g/l
Emitted gas mass	<input type="text" value="184.6541"/> g	<input type="text" value="g"/>
Mass-flow	<input type="text" value="61.4952"/> g/yr	<input type="text" value="g/yr"/>
Leakage rate	<input type="text" value="0.53"/> %/yr	

Basis data

Substation

Substation manufacturer

Type of switch

Customer ID-code

Inspector

Date

Measurement ID-code

# Summary Reactive Monitoring

- All processes are time-intensive, requiring regular time investment
  - Data has to be measured and information calculated
  - More frequent measurements require additional time commitment
- Up-front investment cost varies depending on the solution
- Not designed to notify of small leaks early-on for proactive maintenance

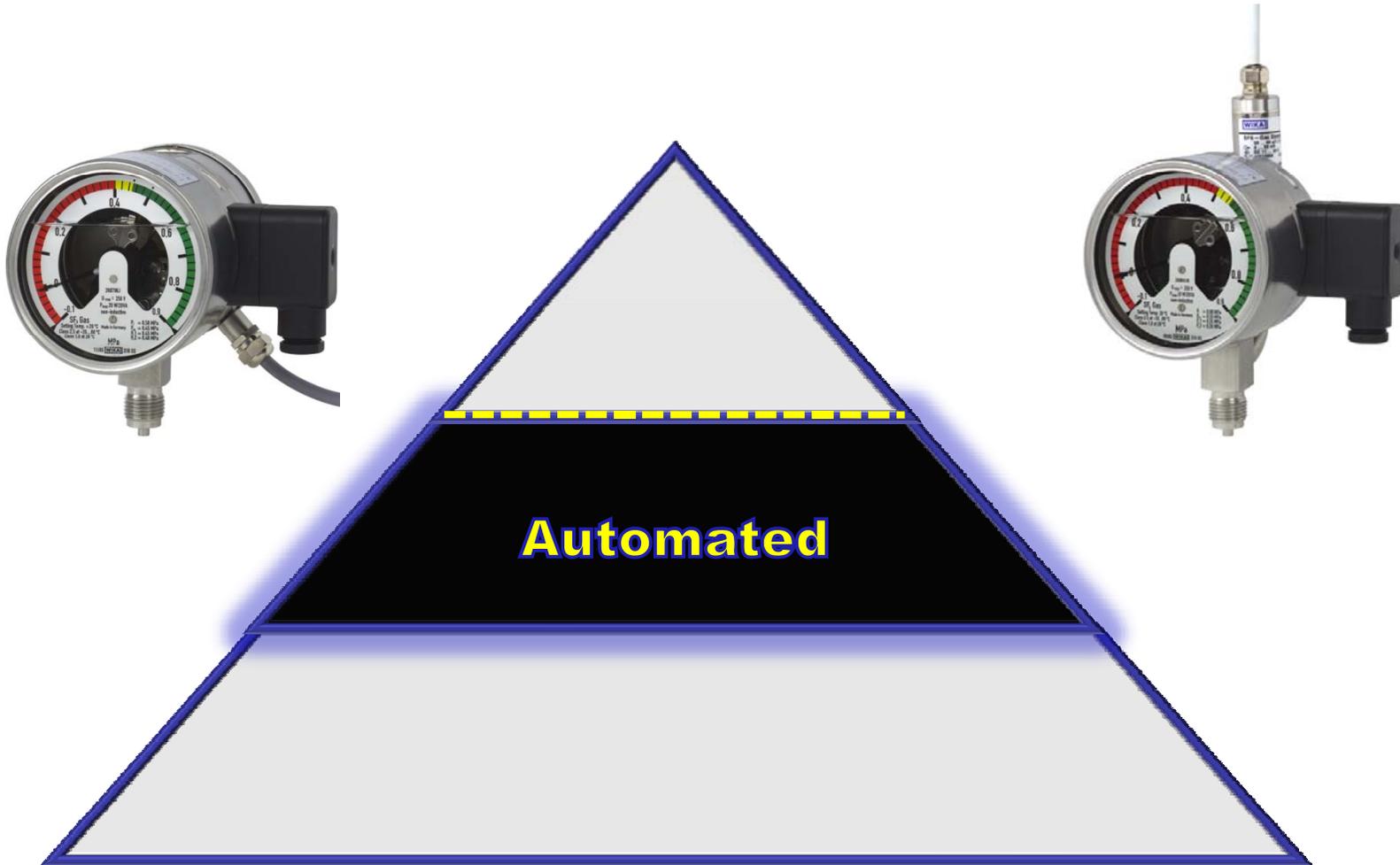
NOTE: Case study “Costs of Reactive Monitoring” available at [www.wika.com/sf6](http://www.wika.com/sf6) in the “Gas Management For the Smart Grid” archived presentation

## The SF<sub>6</sub> Emission Monitoring Pyramid

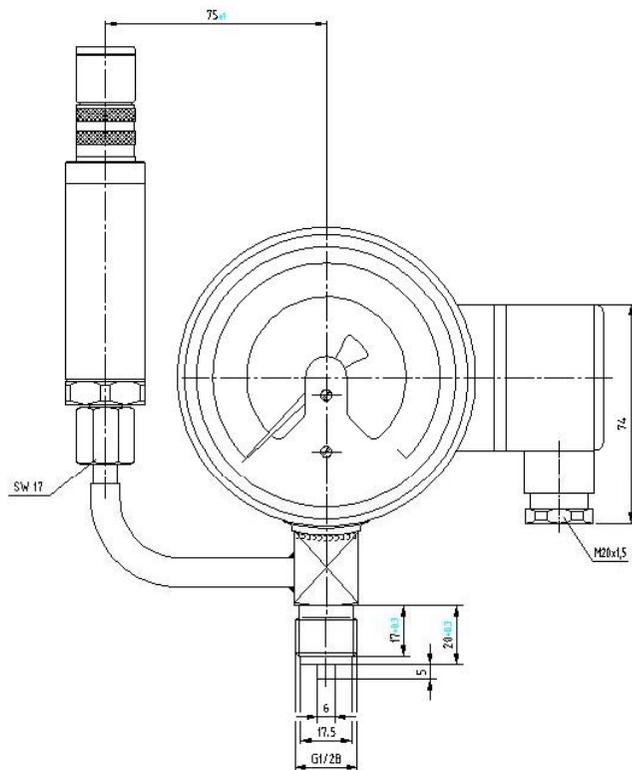
# Emission Monitoring Solutions - Automated



Pressure and Temperature Measurement



# Emission Monitoring Solutions - Automated



- Measured *at the tank with remote signal (density)*
- Communicated *away from the tank*
- Analysis *of the raw signal is done manually*
- When measured: **Constantly**
- Cost (New & Retrofit)
  - *Low, only change of spec needed for instrument*
- +
- *infrastructure changes (wiring/piping/communication)*
- Pros/Cons
  - Information is sent remotely
  - Better maintenance planning
  - Emission reduction potential through knowledge of actual grid situation
  - **Quantifying emissions requires personal analysis or custom software**
  - **Change of engineering spec needed**

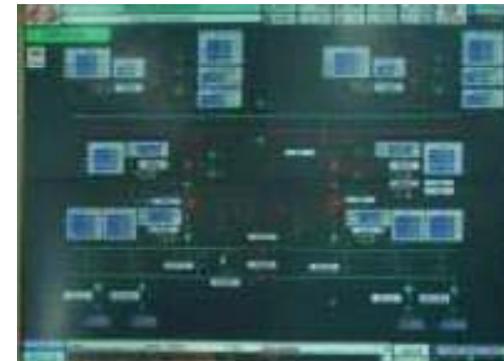
## Emission Monitoring – Automated

# Automated Emission Monitoring - Illustration



**WIKAI**

Pressure and Temperature Measurement



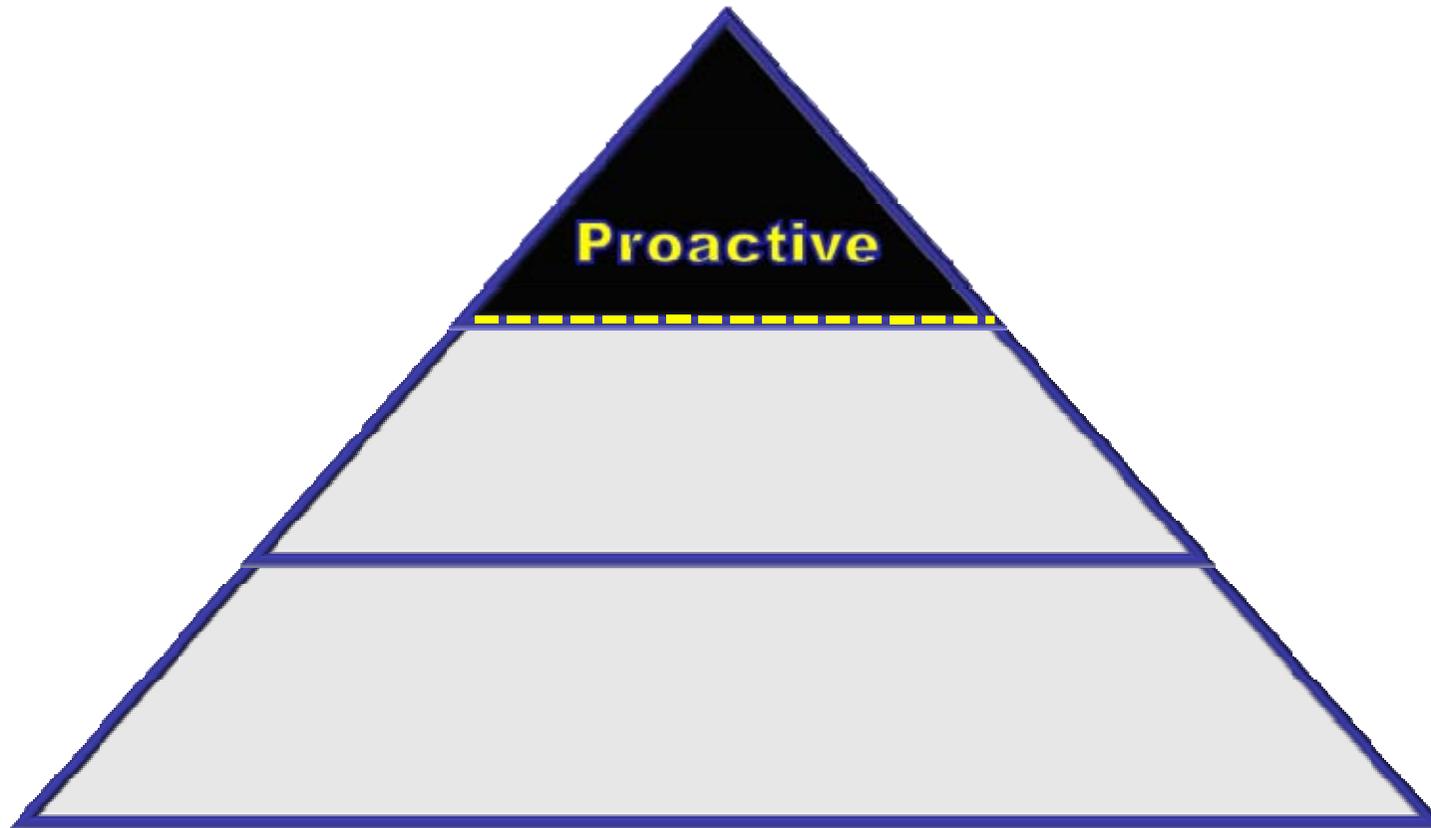
SF6 GAS Density		[kg.f/cm <sup>2</sup> ]
CB	Section	5.62
Main Bus	Section	5.06
상부ES	Section	5.29
하부DS/ES	Section	5.11

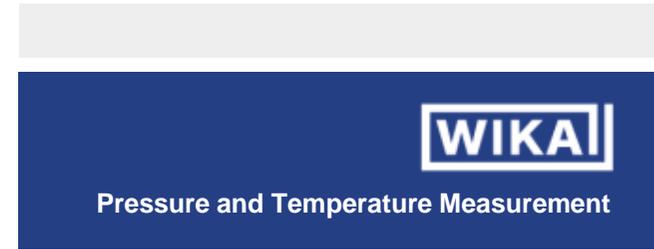
State-of-the-Art Emission Tracking

# Proactive Monitoring using a SF<sub>6</sub> Gas Management System



Pressure and Temperature Measurement

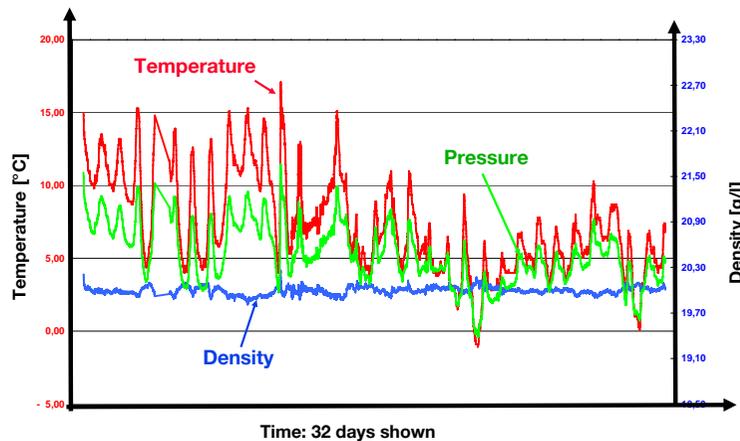




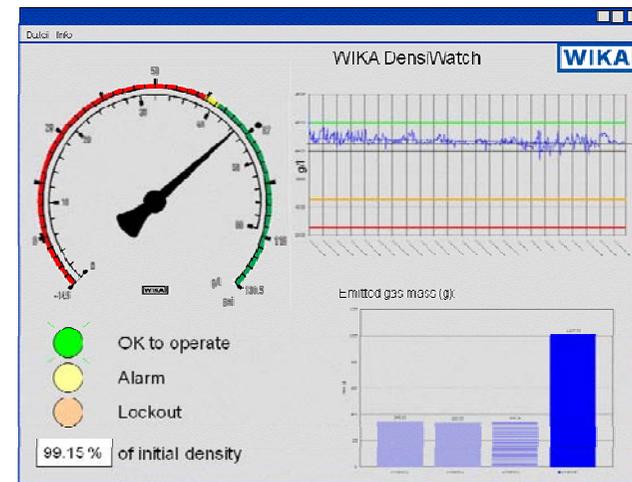
## What is a Gas Management System?

- A GMS has core components that operate according to the “MCA-principle”
  - Measurement at the tank (including thermal image of the gas temperature)
  - Communication away from the tank to a remote location
  - Data acquisition and Analysis tools to display real time information

Raw data



Analyzed data

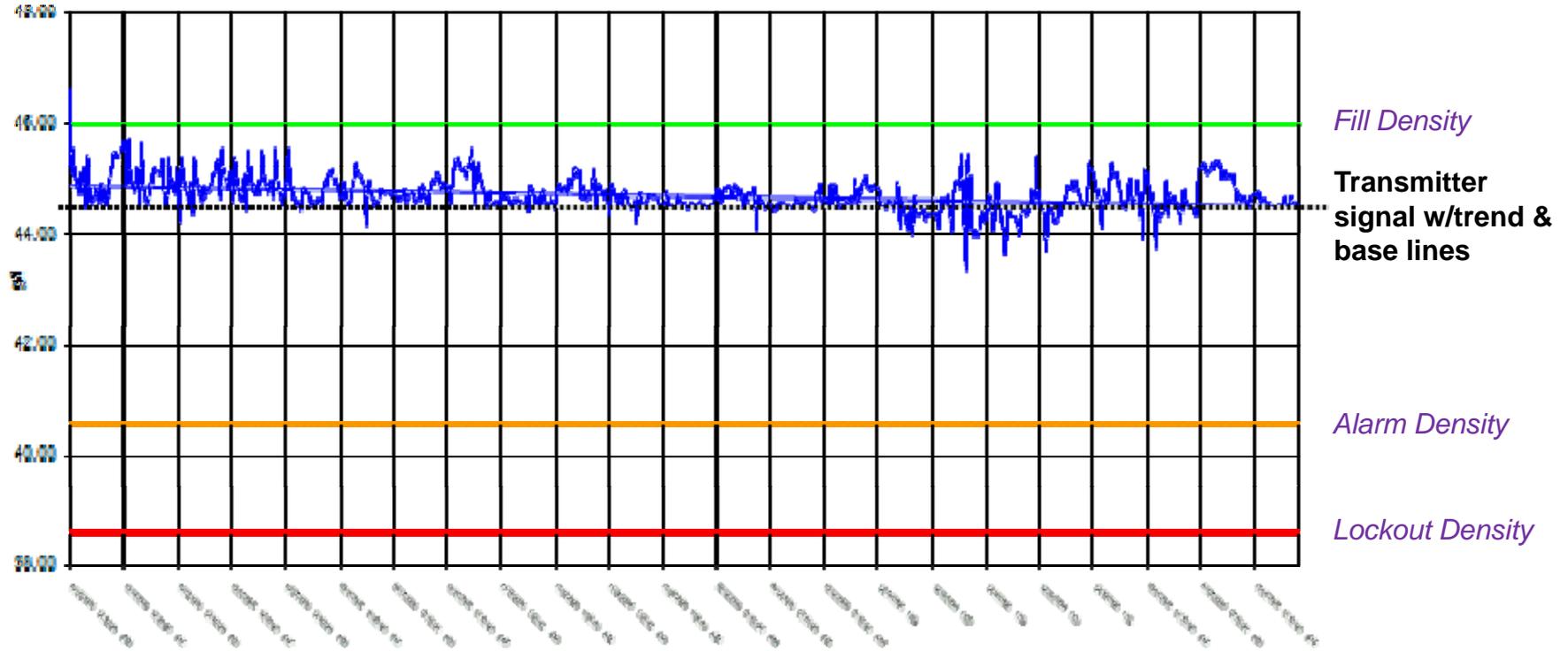


# State-of-the-Art Emission Tracking

## Gas Management Live



Pressure and Temperature Measurement



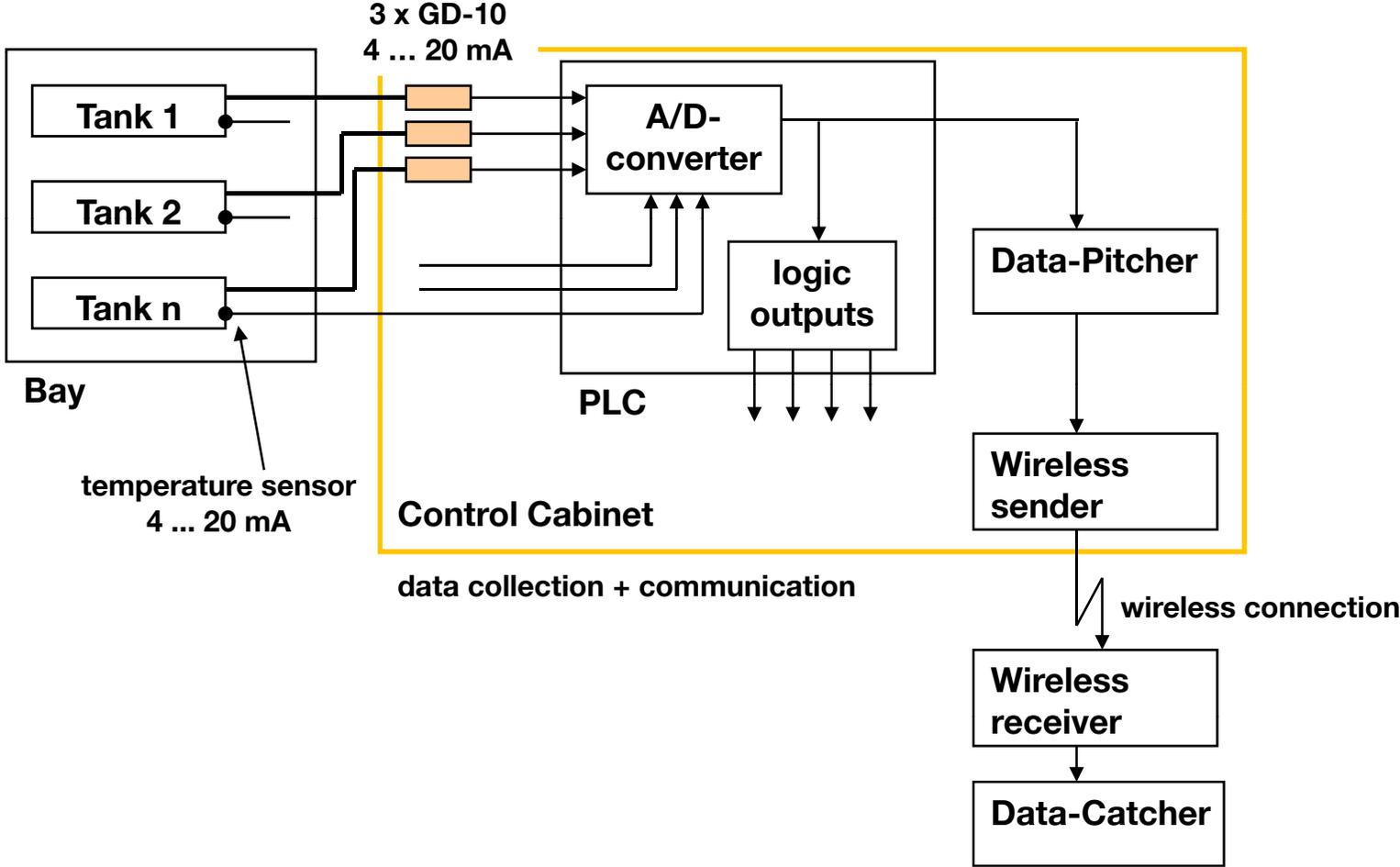
NOTE: mount transmitter directly on the tank for best results

State-of-the-Art Emission Tracking



Pressure and Temperature Measurement

# Sample Layout of Wireless GMS



# SF<sub>6</sub> Gas Management System

- **Measured** *at the tank with remote signals (density & thermal tank temperature)*
- **Communicated** *away from the tank*
- **Analysis** *of raw signals minimizes any temperature disbalance (i.e. cabinet heaters) & calculates emission trends*
- When measured: **Constantly**
- Cost (new & retrofit):
  - **Change of spec needed for instrument + scope of GMS Communication & Analysis (including possible wiring/piping/communication infrastructure)**
- Pros/Cons
  - Proactive grid maintenance possible
  - Emission reduction potential through knowledge of actual grid situation
  - External influences compensated via software
  - Fully customizable for retrofit or new installations (including wireless communication)
  - **Change of engineering spec needed**
  - **Long-term, value added mindset needed**

# The SF<sub>6</sub> Emission Monitoring Pyramid



Pressure and Temperature Measurement

## Reaching the Summit

