

**Identifying SF₆ Emissions from
High Voltage Electrical
Equipment:
*SF₆ Leak Monitoring Systems***

July 26, 2007

Jerome Blackman

***U.S. EPA's SF₆ Emission Reduction
Partnership for Electric Power Systems***

George Davet and Tim Dunn

Solon Manufacturing Company

***Ron Hoffman and Thomas
Heckler***

WIKA

Live Meeting Housekeeping Items

- Please mute your phone
 - No mute button? Enter *6 on your keypad to mute, *7 to un-mute
- Full Screen mode (F5)
- Q&A session at end of presentation
 - Interactive panels – bottom of console, enter a question or ask!

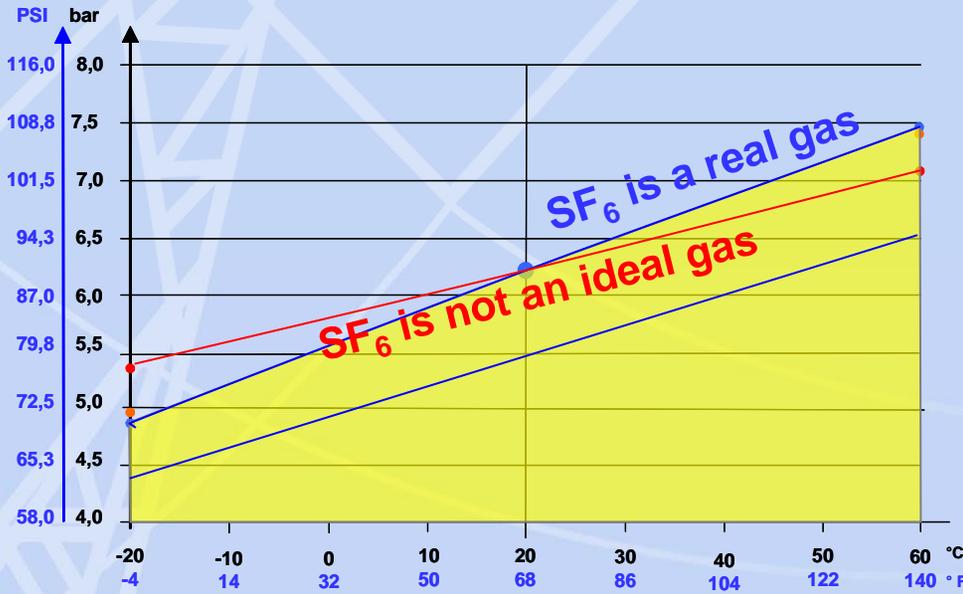
Agenda

- Importance of Monitoring Equipment for SF₆ Gas Leaks
- SF₆ Gas Behavior and Common Challenges
- Monitoring Systems - Instrumentation
 - Current industry technology options
 - Advanced technology options
- Questions and Discussion

Importance of Equipment Monitoring

- Research indicates about 7 - 10% of circuit breaker populations may be leaking. Why are SF₆ gas leaks a problem for a utility?
 - Can lead to operational inefficiencies and safety hazards
 - Require an unnecessary cost incurred by your company to replace the lost gas
 - Contribute to global warming
- Accurate leak measurement for SF₆ emission reduction projects
- Remember, only one component of a full SF₆ emission abatement strategy (handling losses and equipment losses)

Measuring Leaks: SF₆ Gas Behavior



Ideal Gas Law :

$$p_1 = p_0 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{273,15 \text{ °C}} \cdot \varrho_1\right)$$

Real Gas Law (Virial Equation)

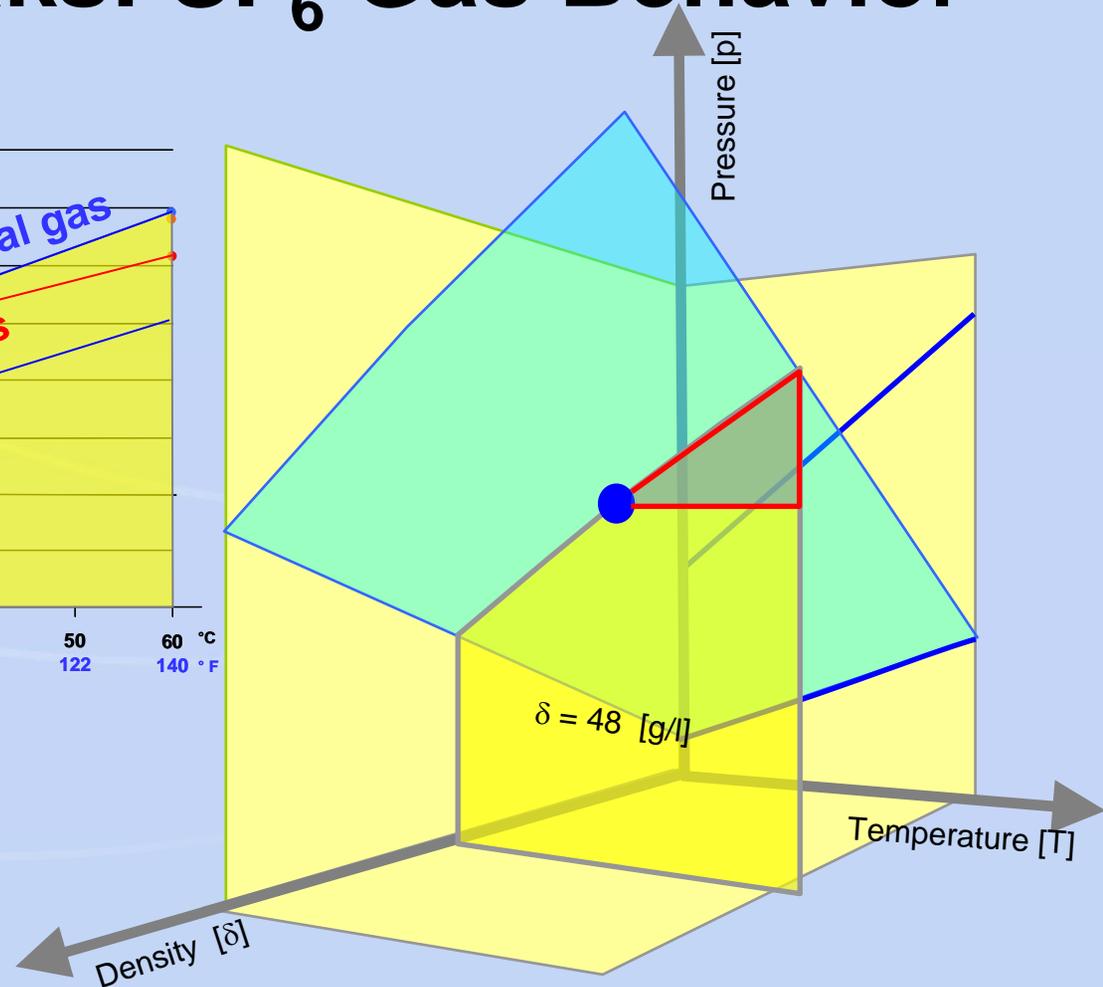
$$p = \rho \cdot R \cdot T \cdot (1 + B_{(T)} \cdot \rho + C_{(T)} \cdot \rho^2)$$

with

$$B_{(T)} = B_0 + \frac{B_1}{T} + \frac{B_3}{T^3} + \frac{B_5}{T^5}$$

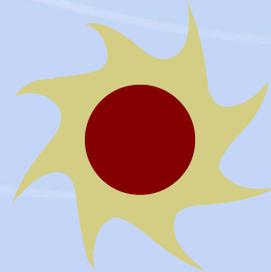
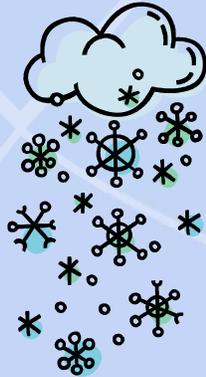
$$C_{(T)} = C_0 + C_1 \cdot T + C_2 \cdot T^2$$

$B_{(T)}, C_{(T)}$ are correction factors



Precise compensation at different density levels requires compensating for different slopes

Common Challenges



WHAT IS THE PRESSURE?

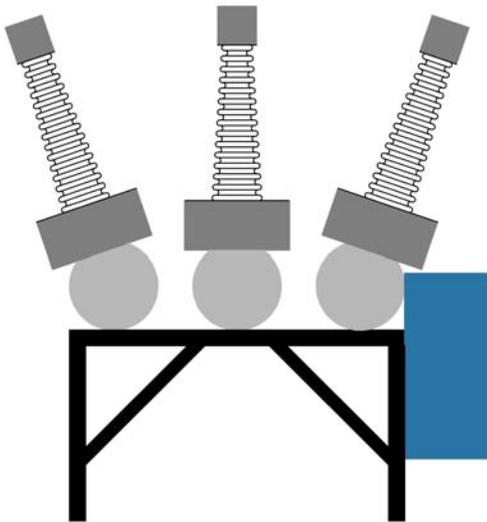
- Many methods to accurately measure
- Altitude / Barometric pressure may effect

WHAT IS THE TEMP?

- Sun
- Shade
- Rain
- Wind
- Snow
- Gradients

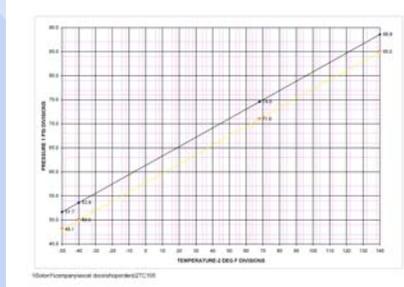
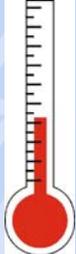
WHAT ARE THE INPUTS?

- Gas input must be controlled
- Manual intervention



Current Technology

Current Technology Monitoring Systems



GAUGE/THERMOMETER/CHART

- Low cost
- Requires manual interpretation
- Prone to error
- Not recommended



REMOTE TEMPERATURE SENSOR

- Body location not important
- Temperature sensor follows gas
- Flexible installation options
- Adds cost

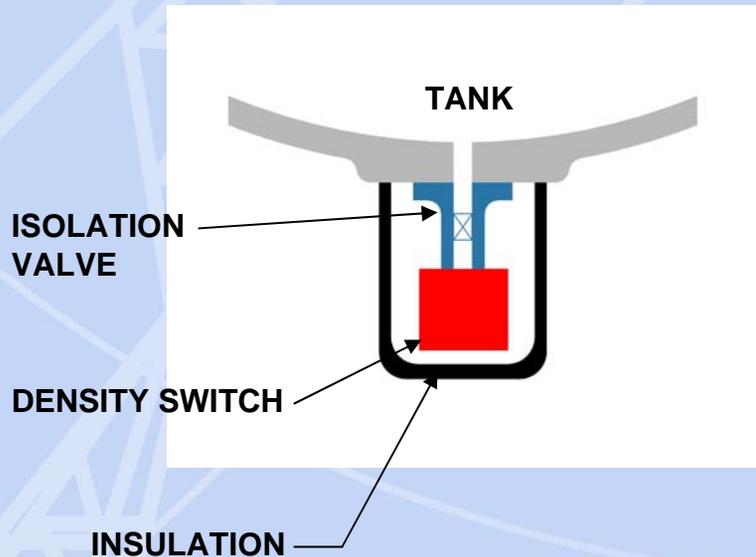


INTRINSIC

- Location is important
- More compact
- Simple / less cost
- Same performance as remote when applied properly



Current Industry Practices



BETTER APPLICATION

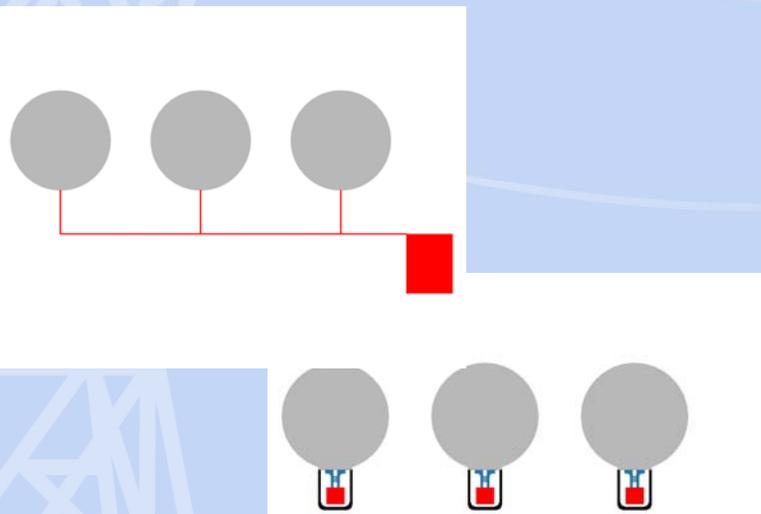
- Improved gas systems
- Monitor installation improvements

SETTINGS CLOSER TO FILL PRESSURE

- Faster notification of leaks
- Current devices are now available with lower deadbands, less contact bounce, & more accuracy
- More sensitive to installation

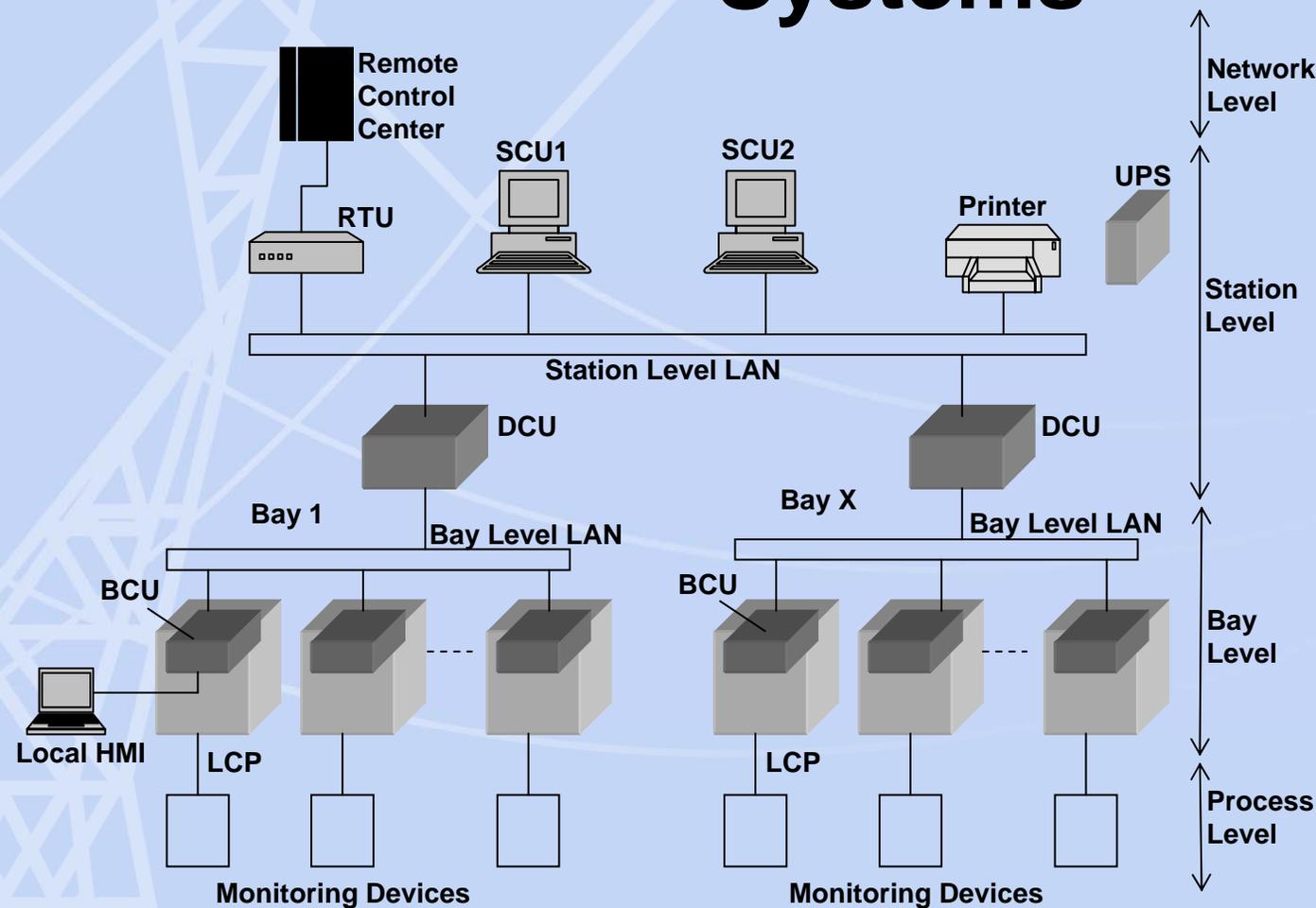
ISOLATE TANKS

- Eliminate connections
- 1/3 gas loss with each leak
- Able to use intrinsic device to lower \$



Advanced Technology

Advanced Technology Monitoring Systems



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

BCU: Bay Control Unit
 DCU: Data Communication Unit
 HMI: Human Machine Interface
 UPS: Uninterruptible Power Supply
 LAN: Local Area Network

LCP: Local Control Panel
 RTU: Remote Terminal Unit
 UPS: Uninterruptible Power Supply



Speaker: Ron Hoffman, WIKA

Advanced Technology



Compartment : 3 (Breaker)
 Emission Rate_{Nom.} : 0.5 % / Year
 Emission Rate_{Act.} : -0.53 % / Year
 Volume : 0.240 m³
 Mass_{Nominal} : 11.520 kg
 Mass_{Actual} : 11.340 kg
 Emission Mass : 0.18 kg
 Last Inspection : 27.07.2006
 Date : 27.07.2007
 Status : **Pre-Warning**

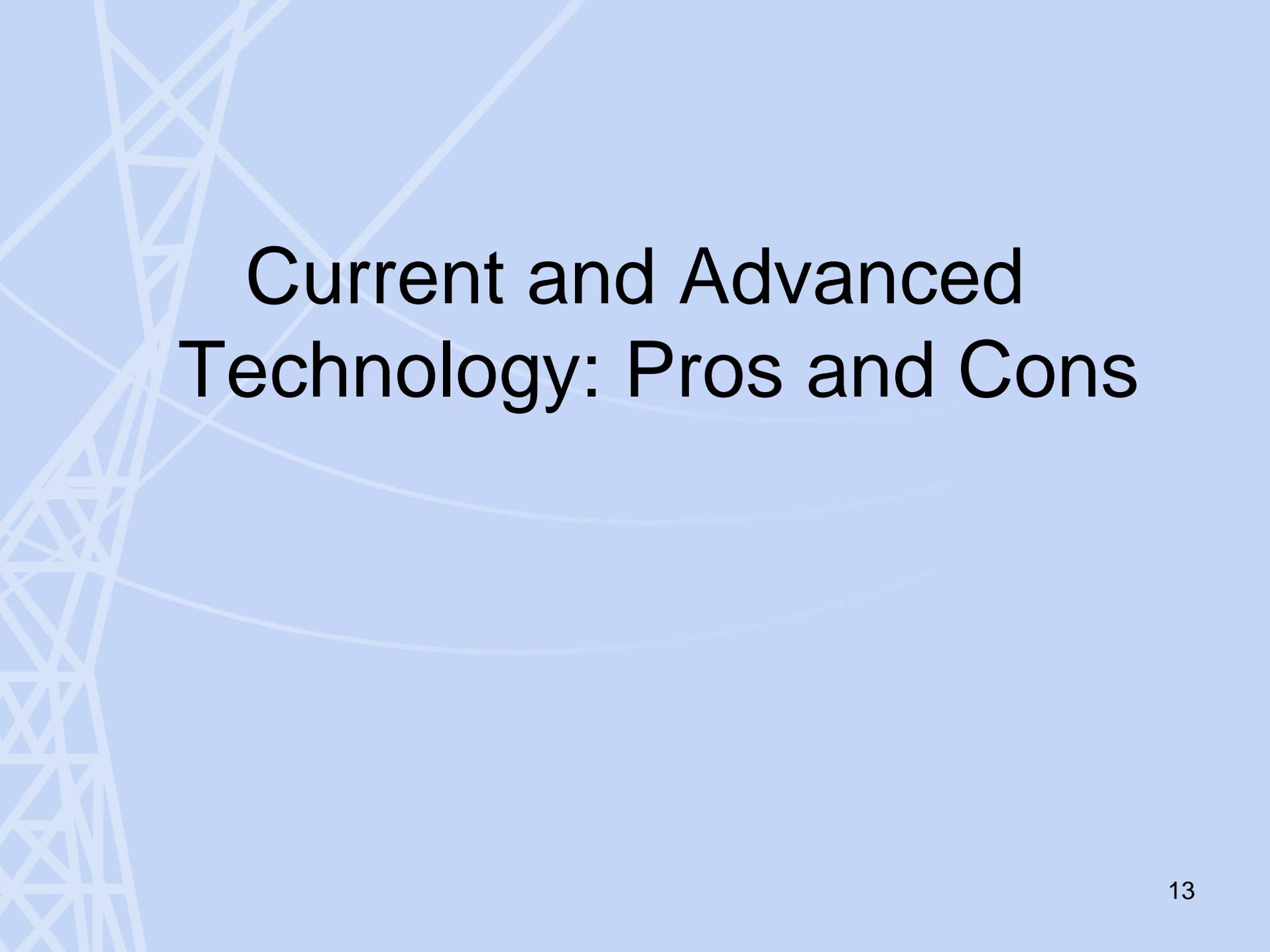
Gas Pressure
Density

Emission Data

- Tank 1
- Tank 2
- Tank 3



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



Current and Advanced Technology: Pros and Cons

Current Technology: Pros and Cons

Advantages in confirming...

- Safe operating condition of a breaker
- Filling process of a breaker
- Actual density in a tank

Disadvantages in design...

- Low emission rate confirmation
- Early leak detection
- High accuracy compensation

Advanced Technology: Pros and Cons

Advantages in performance features:

- Confirm emissions from gas tanks and can detect leaks early
- Observe current conditions/ operational safety anywhere (web interface)

Disadvantages:

- Current cost
- Availability
- Suitability for gas circuit breakers versus gas insulated substations

Thank you.

Questions, Discussion, Feedback