Paris Session 2022



MV HEAT RISE FACTORS FOR C4-FN MIXTURES IN NORTH AMERICA

A3 PS2: Decarbonization of T&D equipment

Q9: There are conflicting reports on temperature rise performance of SF6 alternatives. Can specialists shed some light on the various influential factors and how they are controlled?

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MV HEAT RISE FACTORS FOR C4-FN MIXTURES IN NORTH AMERICA

APPLICATION AND DESIGN

Requirements for MV gas insulated switchgear in North America

- → Compactness
- → Customization
- → Environmental exposure
- → <2bar

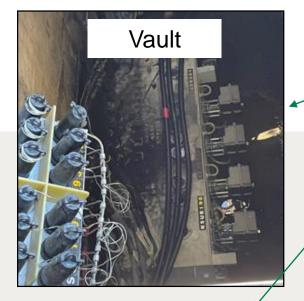
Design variables

- → Heat dissipation
- → Conductor size, materials and shape
- → Contact resistance
- → Gas media

Limits of temperature and temperature rise

→ Based on IEEE C37.74-2014, Table 5 or IEC 62271-111

Group Discussion Meeting





Environmental requirements may change greatly for different applications



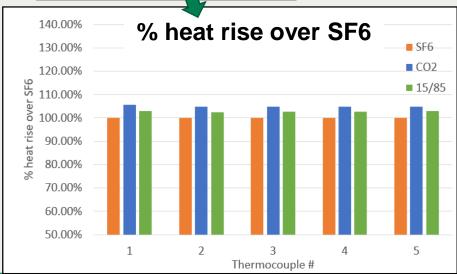
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TEST 1: SIMPLE BUSBAR

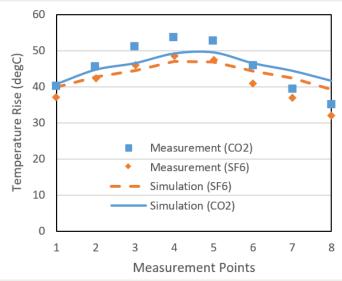
- 630A, single and three-phase system
- 3 gases: **SF6**, **CO**₂ and **15/85 C4-FN/CO**₂ mix
- 1.7bar absolute





TEST 2: ROTARY SWITCH

- 630A
- 2 gases: SF6 and CO₂
- 1.7bar absolute





- CFD performed for all arrangements.
- Analysis and test data were compared.
- Values correlate with gas properties.

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CONCLUSIONS

Gas media effects

- → Pure CO₂ perform the worst with a 5 to 10% temperature increase higher than SF6 for the same configuration and pressure.
- → C4-FN mixed with CO₂ at 15/85 mol ratio it's a middle ground, with temperature rise between 2 to 5% for the same configuration and pressure.

Design impact

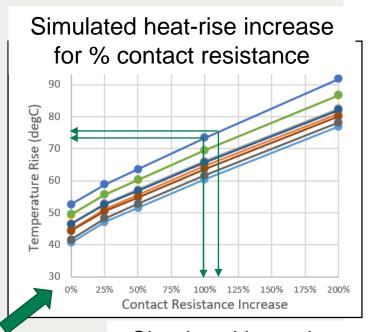
→ Compared to other design parameters, heat-rise may require minor changes.

Simulated values

→ Heat-rise was successfully calculated for changes in the contact resistance and for higher current.

Summary

- Gas alternatives register higher temperatures for same pressure than SF6.
- CFD and heat-rise test show a ~10% error.
- Impact depends on design margins of previous SF6 gear.



Simulated heat-rise increase for 1000A

