

Paris Session 2022



Functionally Graded Materials (FGM) Application for Next Generation SF₆ Alternative GIS

SC B3 Substations and electrical installations
PS2/Q_PS2.2

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1. Question and our contribution

< Question >

Q PS2.2: Much development has taken place to reduce SF₆ impact on the environment from utility application for electrical insulating and interrupting equipment. What are likely to be the enduring initiatives to prevent SF₆ gas leaks and find a possible alternative to SF₆ for GIS applications?

< Answer >

- The **permittivity (ϵ) functionally graded materials(ϵ -FGM)** insulating spacer for 245kV class GIS was developed which could reduce the GIS and GIL diameter by **30%** from the conventional one.
- In the case of **SF₆ alternative gas such as natural gas (dry air)**, by applying **ϵ -FGM** technology to GIS insulation spacer, it is possible to suppress the increase of insulation gap distance and gas pressure, and upsizing of equipment. In particular, it is expected to contribute to **the replacement of narrow-area substations** (Indoor, underground, mountain, offshore, etc.) that require the same scale.

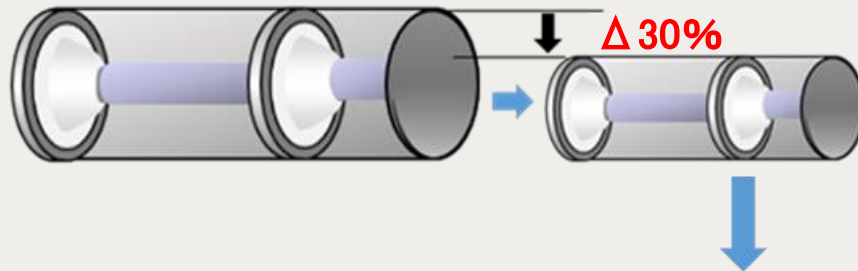
2. Introduction

R & D has been conducted to downsize insulating spacers with a **30% smaller** diameter using the **permittivity (ϵ) functionally graded materials (ϵ -FGM).**

Concept

Conventional GIS, GIL

Target



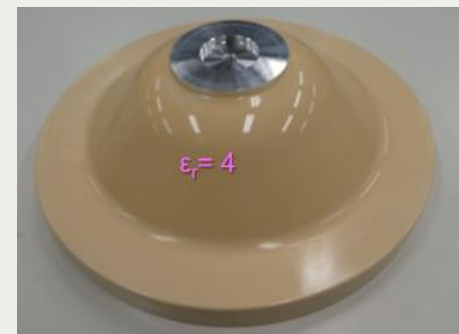
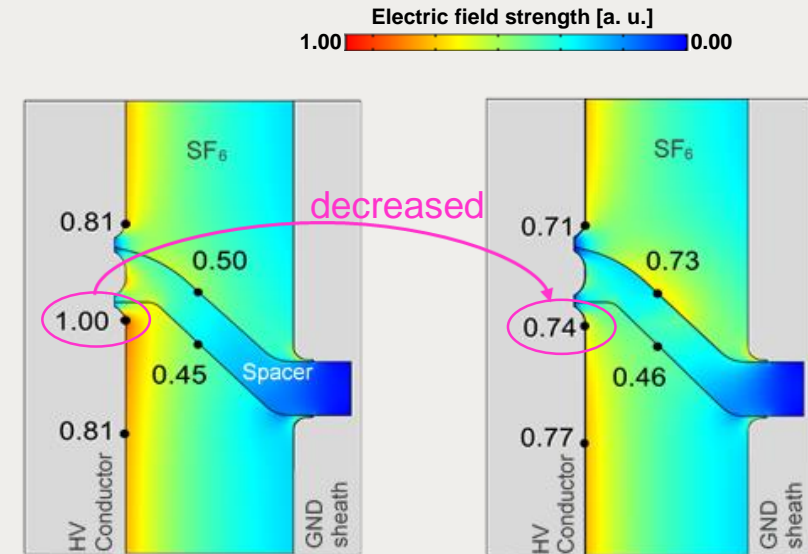
30% reduction actual size spacer of 245kV class GIS



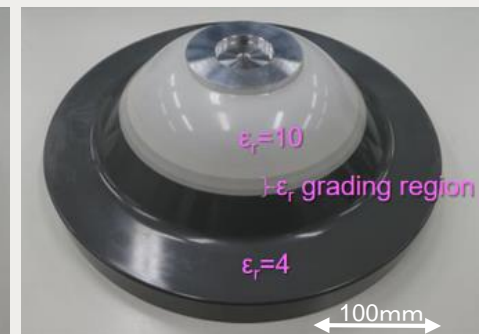
Group Discussion Meeting

3. Details of the study

Calculated electric field distribution and fabricated actual size (245kV class GIS) cone-type spacer.

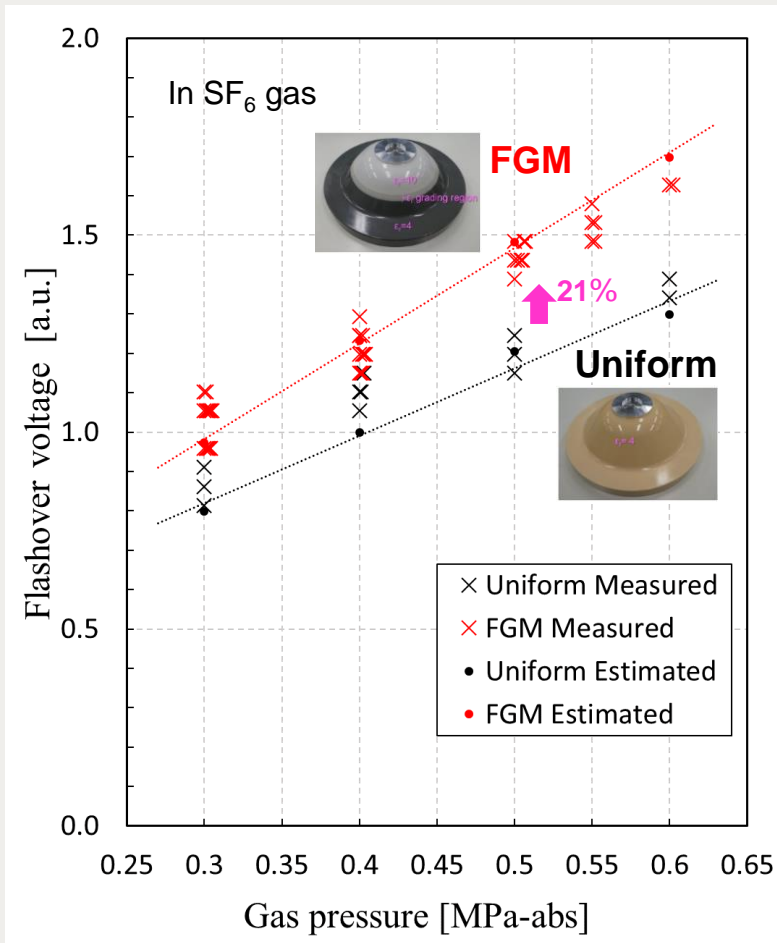


Uniform



FGM

The FOV of the FGM spacer increased more than that of the uniform spacer with $\epsilon_r=4$ under a negative standard LI voltage in SF₆ gas, and the average FOV was improved by 21% at 0.5 MPa-abs.



4. Conclusion

In the case of SF₆ alternative gas such as natural gas (dry air), by applying ϵ -FGM technology to GIS insulation spacer, it is possible to suppress the increase of insulation gap distance and gas pressure, and upsizing of equipment. In particular, it is expected to contribute to the replacement of narrow-area substations (Indoor, underground, mountain, offshore, etc.) that require the same scale.

In the case of using SF₆ gas, the consumption can be reduced by further downsizing of the GIS.



Example of a narrow GIS substation

Thank you for your attention !