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ENGINEERING GROWTH PIONEERING EXCELLENCE



(A TE-Connectivity - RPG Enterprises JV)



Thermal Validation of Air Break Disconnect

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Introduction

- **Disconnectors** : Off load switch
 - Provide electrical & visible isolation of a system.
 - **Major contributor** to **personal safety** in normal day to day operations & during maintenance.
 - **Types:**
- **Ratings:**
 - i. Medium Voltage
 - ii. High Voltage
 - iii. Extra High Voltage



Pantograph



Double Break



Centre Break

Isolator Model analyzed:

33kV Double Break

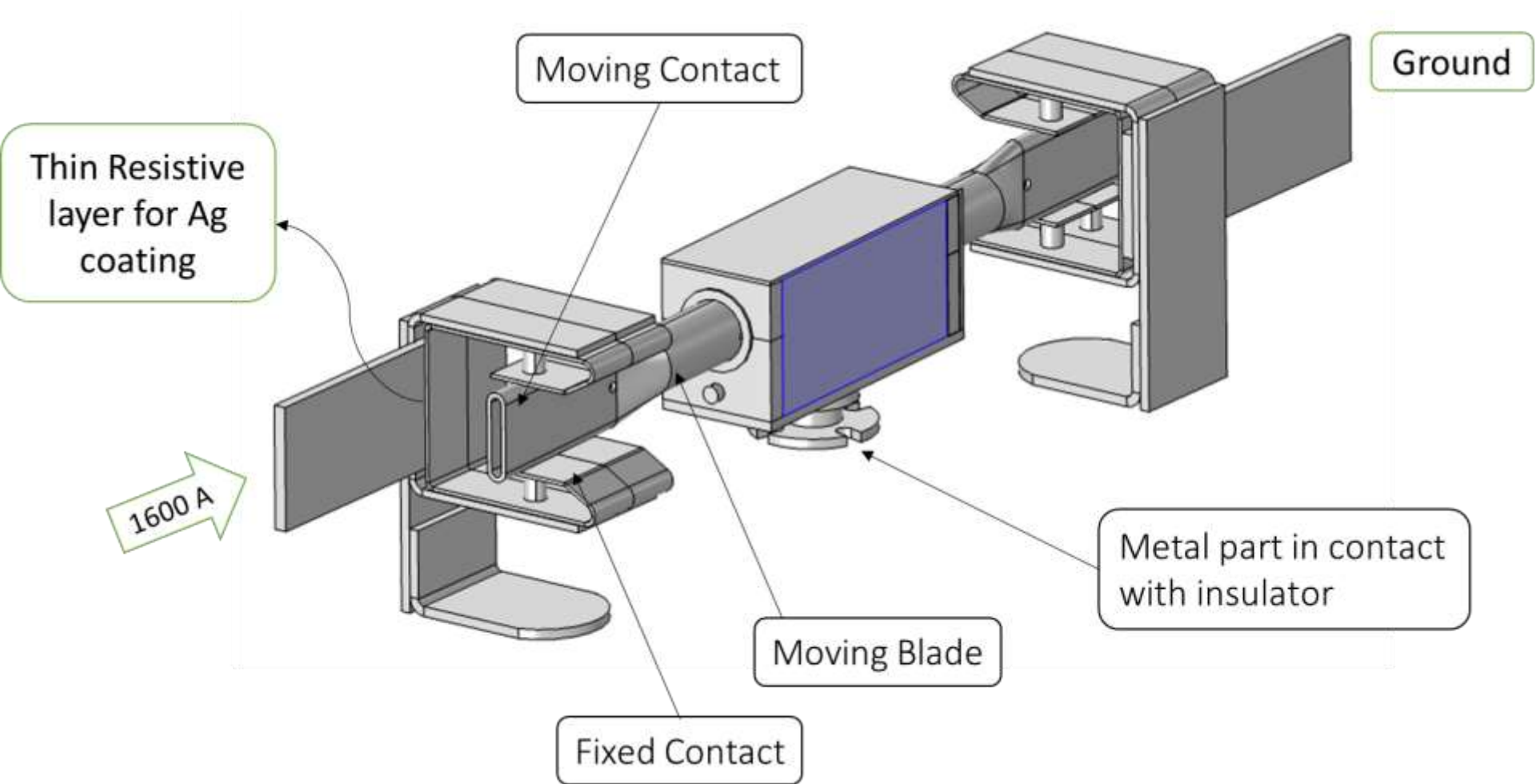
Purpose & Scope

- ❖ Continuous current flow (service condition)
- ❖ Ohmic losses & eddy current losses.
- ❖ Temp Rise in the system.
- ❖ Thermal aspect important in design.
- ❖ Design according to IEC acceptance criteria.
- ❖ Reliable Design- Performance & Cost optimized end product
- ❖ Testing- Time consuming/Expensive
- ❖ Wide range of products

Problem Definition

- To carry out **temperature rise analysis** of the disconnecter as per IEC 62271-1:2017

Disconnecter Model



Disconnecter Model

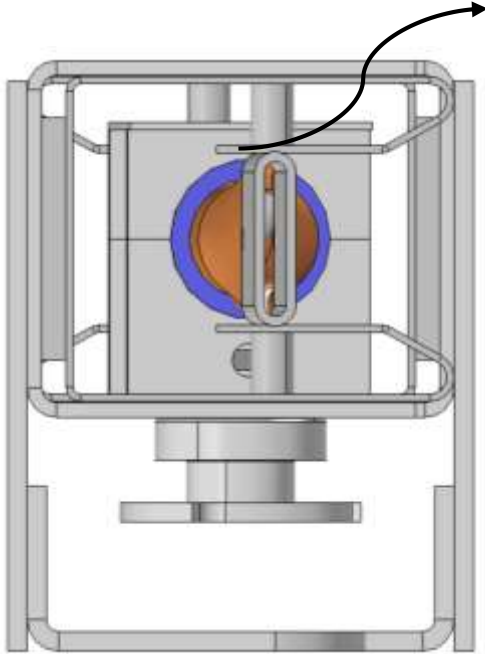
- ❖ Multiphysics: Electromagnetic Heating
- ❖ Model: Union Model
- ❖ Solver: Frequency Stationery
- ❖ Frequency = 50Hz

Electromagnetic Heating	Heat equation
$Q = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} (J \cdot E + i\omega B \cdot H)$	$K \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right) = -Q$

Ohmic loss

Eddy current loss

Contact Modelling



- ❖ Constriction Conductance Model – Gap Conductance
- ❖ Thermal Friction – Electromagnetic losses
- ❖ 1. Main Contact modelling:
 - ❖ Thermal Resistive Layer for Ag coated surfaces.
 - ❖ Spring Contact Pressure of 70kPa
- ❖ 2. Bolted Connection modelling:
 - ❖ No additional coating/layer
 - ❖ Contact pressure of 80kPa for bolted connections
- ❖ Contact Resistance value.
- ❖ Surface Roughness:
 - Ag Plated 0.98 μ m
 - Aluminium 1.5 μ m

- ❖ Hardware : Excluded for ease of computation
- ❖ Heat transfer coefficient : natural convection
- ❖ Ambient Temperature: 30° C

Horizontal cylinder (in air)

$$h = 1.32 \left(\frac{\Delta T}{D} \right)^{0.25} \text{ W/m}^2/\text{°C} \quad [D = \text{diameter}]$$

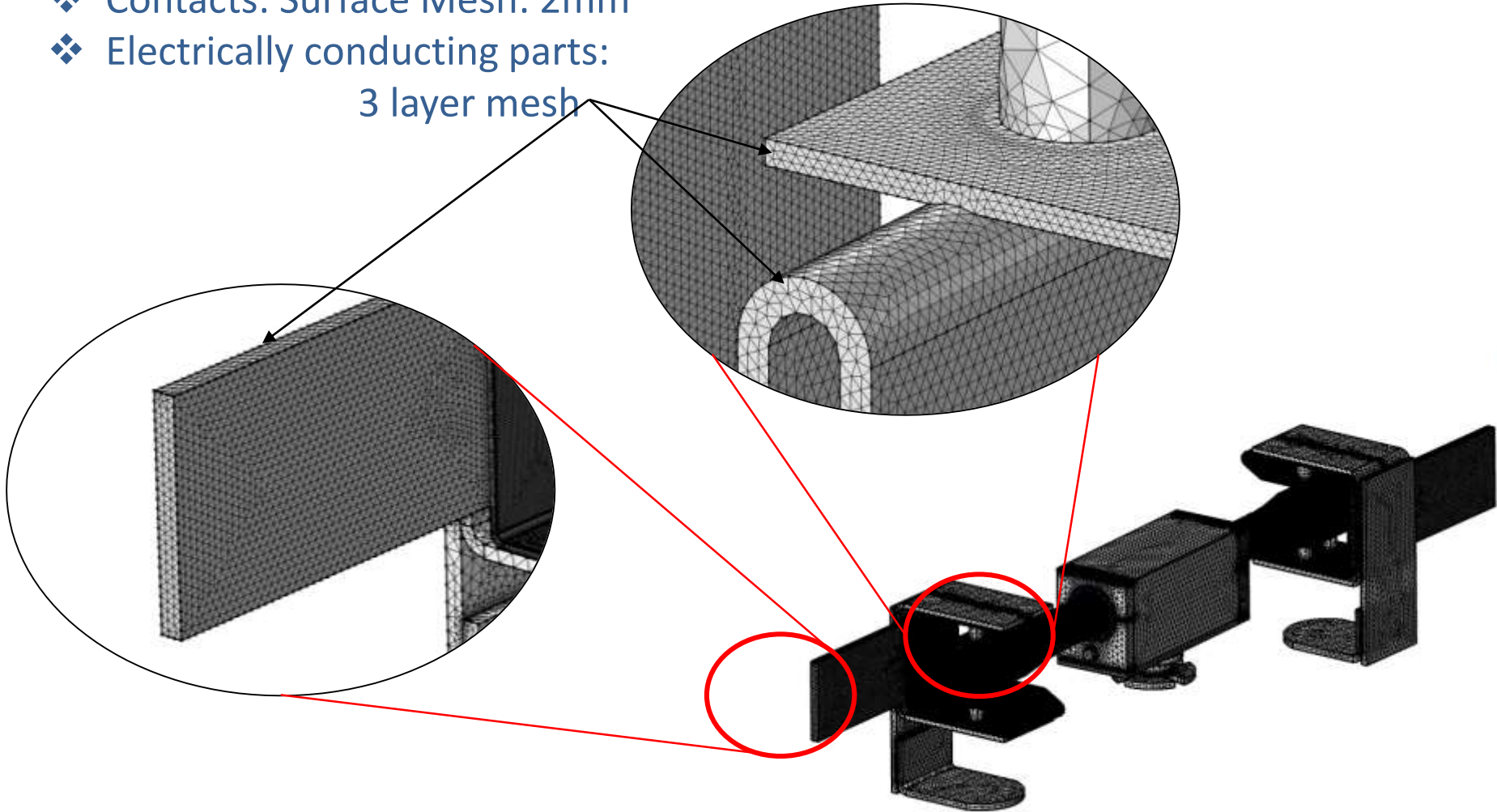
Vertical plates and cylinders in air

$$h = 1.37 \left(\frac{\Delta T}{L} \right)^{0.25} \text{ W/m}^2/\text{°C} \quad [L = \text{plate length}]$$

Part	Value (W/m ² K)
Cylindrical (Rod)	4(Outer Surface) 3.5(Inner Surface)
Vertical & Horizontal Flats	4

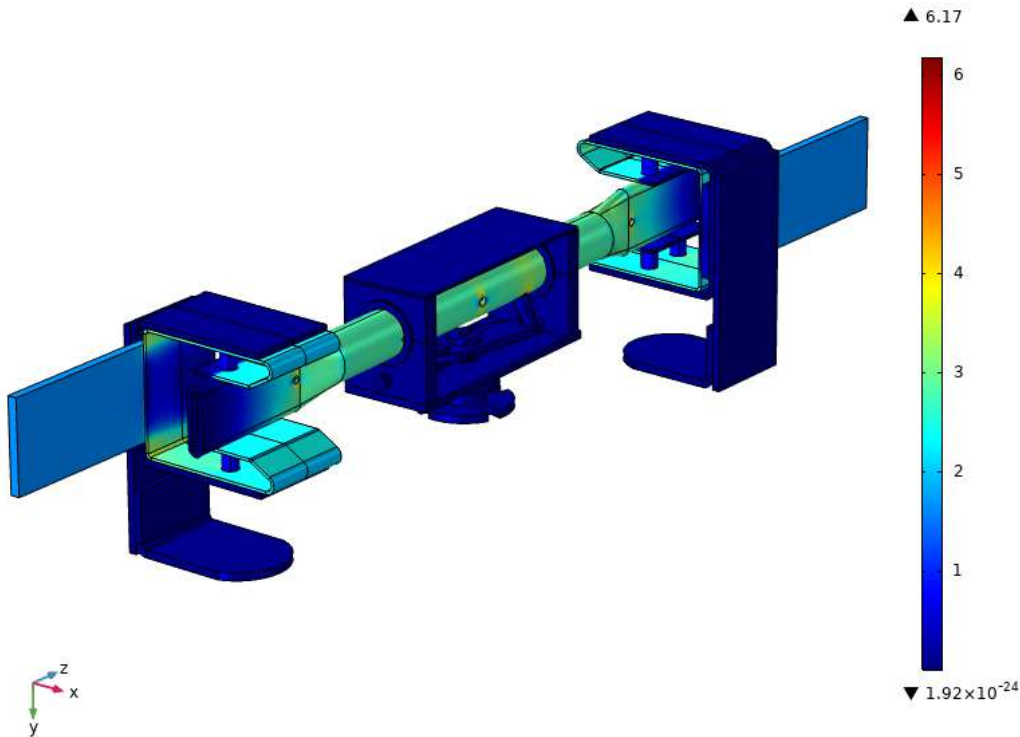
Meshing

- ❖ Contacts: Surface Mesh: 2mm
- ❖ Electrically conducting parts:
3 layer mesh



Results – Current Density

Surface: Current density norm (A/mm²)

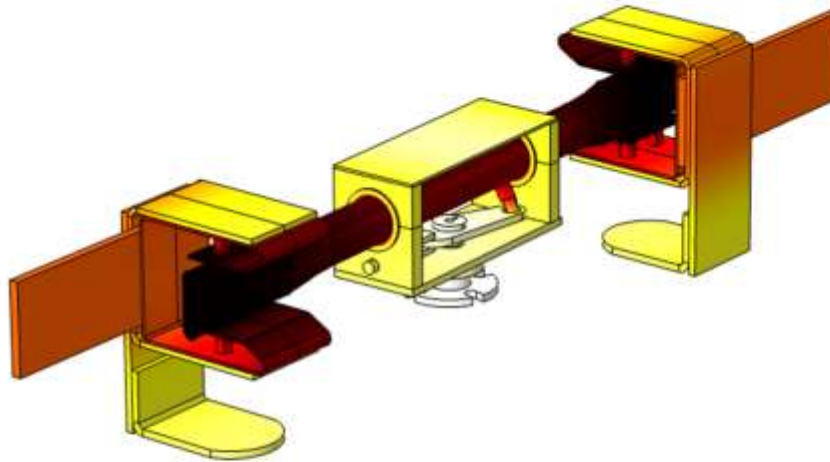


Discussion

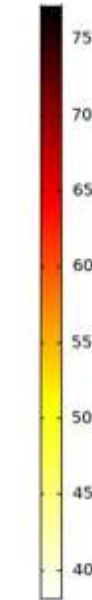
- ❖ Maximum current density is seen near the main contact (localized).
- ❖ The current density of copper and aluminum parts found to be in reasonable limits.
- ❖ Induced current density : Negligible in all 3 directions
- ❖ Hence eddy current losses are negligible at 50Hz for isolator model.

Results – Temperature Profile

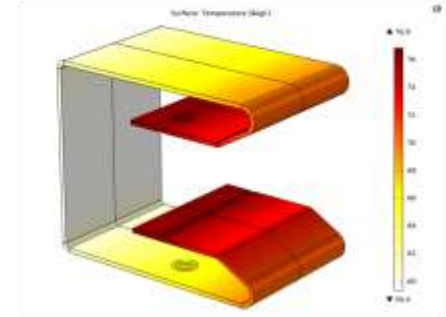
Surface: Temperature (degC) Surface: Upside temperature (degC) Surface: Downside temperature (degC)



▲ 77.2



▼ 38.1



Surface: Temperature (degC)



▲ 77.2



▼ 68.6

Part	Sim Rise ° C	Exp Rise °C	Variation %
Fingers	47	48.3	2
Moving Contact	47.2	48.4	2.5
Terminal Pad	31.2	37.6	17
Metal part in contact with insulator	8.1	7.4	-9

❖ Hotspots observed at main contacts.

Conclusion & Future Scope

- Simulation results are verified with test results @ ERDA, Vadodara.
- Thermal stability is analyzed and is certified with the threshold limit stated in IEC 62271-102:2017.
- Verified methodology & analysis can be extrapolated to
 - Identify failure points if any at design stage
 - Improve product performance
 - Reduce number of test iterations
 - Reduce design & testing cost
 - Develop reliable design.

Q&A