EXPERIENCE WITH INFRARED LEAK DETECTION OF FPL SWITCHGEAR

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Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) is a "greenhouse gas" that is used extensively in power industry equipment. With age equipment leaks. Traditional leak detection methods have not been adequate.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is interested in controlling the release of SF₆. On April 13, 1999, FPL joined an "SF₆ EMISSIONS REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP" with the EPA.

The partnership requires that FPL:

Maintain ACCURATE INVENTORY Of SF6

MONITOR and REDUCE the OVERALL LEAK RATE

Implement SF₆ RECYCLING

Tightly MANAGE the Use of SF6

Yearly reporting of SF₆ EMISSIONS

GREEN HOUSE GASES WORK LIKE A GREENHOUSE

SUNLIGHT

GLASS IS TRANSPARENT
TO SHORT-WAVE
RADIATION EMITTED BY
THE SUN BUT OPAQUE TO
LONG-WAVE RE-RADIATED
RADIATION, INFRARED
(HEAT LIGHT)

SUN

SUNLIGHT

SF₆ ABSORBS INFRARED & TRAPS HEAT (HEAT LIGHT)

RE-RADIATED
INFRARED

GREENHOUSE

RE-RADIATED
INFRARED

GREENHOUSE GAS

CURRENT SITUATION:

PARTNERS MUST DEAL WITH TWO FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES

- · HOW TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGE & DOCUMENT SF₆ USE
- HOW TO EFFECTIVELY DETECT AND HANDLE SF₆ LEAKS

ANALYSIS:

ECONOMIC DECISION MODELS WERE DEVELOPED TO DETERMINE:

SHOULD WE INVEST IN LEAK DETECTION EQUIPMENT & PERFORM THE SERVICE INTERNALLY, OR "OUTSOURCE"?

A FIVE YEAR PRESENT WORTH ANALYSIS REVEALED SIGNIFICANT ADVANTAGES IN "OUTSOURCING"

ANALYSIS:

A MANAGEMENT INTERACTION DIAGRAM WAS FIRST DEVELOPED TO AID IN DEFINING STRUCTURE, PROCEDURES, AND BID SPECIFICATIONS

CORPORATE PHILOSOPHY WAS THEN AGREED TO ACROSS ALL AFFECTED DEPARTMENTS



Inventories all incoming SF 6
Purchases
Reclaimed
Inventories all issues of SF 6



MANAGEMENT INTERACTION

GAS MANAGEMENT "CONTRACTOR"

Fill new breakers
Reprocess SF 6 during maintenance
Remove, reprocess, & reclaim SF 6 gas during decommissioning
Test & certify processed gas for return to stores
Perform administrative tracking

STATIONS

Schedules contractor through env.:

Normal maintenance

New installations (filling & leak detect)

Emergency response

Develops annual leak detection strategy

Develops annual repair strategy

Tops off leaking breakers

POWER SYSTEMS ENVIRONMENTAL.

Administers SF $_6$ contractors Coordinates overall SF $_6$ management Handles "emergency response" Compiles annual SF $_6$ analysis

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT SYS.

Track & quantify movement of SF $_6$ gas:

In-service inventory of SF₆

Purchased SF₆

Issued SF_6

Sold SF

Inventory transfers of SF₆

Reprocessed SF₆

Stored SF₆ inventory

LEAK DETECTION CONTRACTOR

Checks for leaks on new breaker installations Performs routine leak detection services

CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

One point contact for the EPA-MOU Prepares "Emissions Inventory Form" Prepares first year MOU requirements

CORPORATE PHILOSOPHY:

- · ALL NEW BREAKERS WILL BE LEAK CHECKED
- THE EXISTING SF₆ POPULATION WOULD BE LEAK CHECKED
- · EQUIPMENT NEEDING PERIODIC TOPPING-OFF WILL BE LEAK CHECKED
- · PERMANENT FIXES ARE PREFERRED OVER TEMPORARY REPAIRS (EPOXIES, ETC.)
- · GAS IMAGING TECHNOLOGY WILL BE USED

ANALYSIS:

TRADITIONAL METHODS SUCH AS SNOOPING, SNIFFING, ETC., WOULD NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE RESULTS ACROSS THE POPULATION OF INTEREST AND WITHIN THE TARGETED TIME WINDOW

BACK-SCATTER ABSORPTION GAS IMAGING (BAGI) COULD MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS

ANALYSIS:

BACK-SCATTER ABSORPTION GAS IMAGING (BAGI)
WAS ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED BY LAWRENCE
LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY FOR THE NAVY

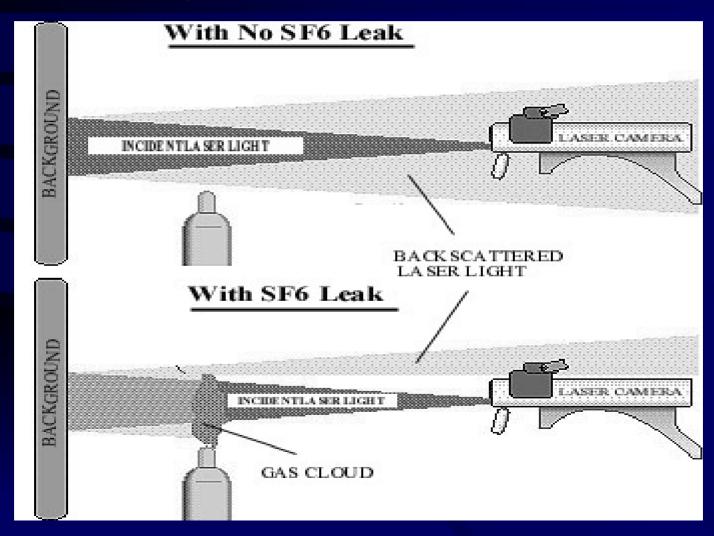
DURING INITIAL SURVEILLANCE OF DISABLED MARINE VESSELS THE NAVY NEEDED TO KNOW IF THE ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT WAS SAFE; THIS NEED DROVE THE DEVELOPMENT OF BAGI

THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN PATENTED UNDER BAGI TECHNOLOGY (US PATENT #4.555.627)

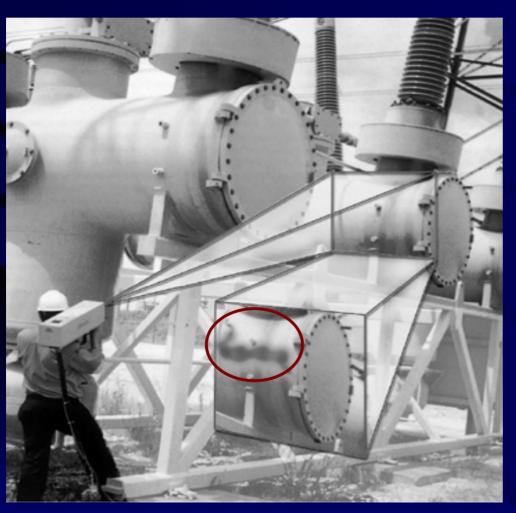
HOW IT WORKS:

THE SYSTEM USES AN INFRARED LASER TO ILLUMINATE AN OBJECT. A CAMERA TUNED TO FILTER OUT ALL BUT THE BACK-SCATTERED INFRARED LIGHT (REFLECTED LIGHT) PRODUCES A VIDEO IMAGE OF THE SPECIMEN. INFRARED IS ABSORBED BY SF₆ AND PRODUCES A DARK IMAGE AT THE LOCATION OF ANY SF₆ GAS CLOUD.

HOW IT WORKS:



FIELD RESULTS:



Performance limits:

- Range is 20 to 30 meters
- Must be a "reflective" or "back-scattering" surface
- Excessive background SF₆ may obscure the leak
- "Best results" obtained with leak as close as possible & incident "beam perpendicular to SF₆ plume"

FIELD RESULTS:

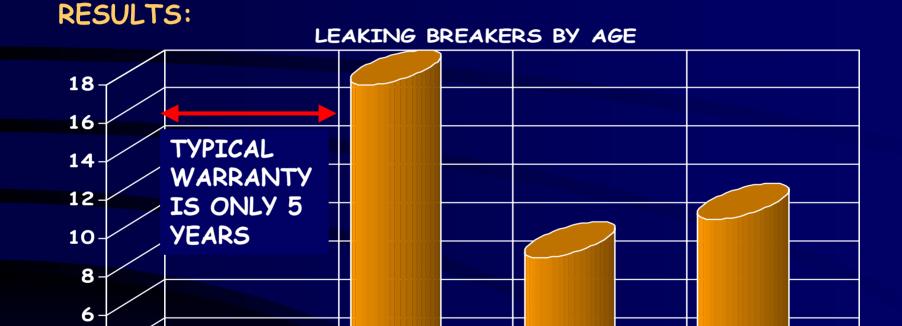


Current machines:

- Use CO₂ laser power & a video imaging camera
- The base unit & camera are bulky but research is being done to reduce its size

RESULTS:

- · IN APPROXIMATELY 4 MONTHS THE "LEAK DETECTION CONTRACTOR" HAD COMPLETED LEAK DETECTION OF 460 SF₆ BREAKERS
- 9% (40 BREAKERS) OF THE BREAKER POPULATION WERE FOUND WITH DETECTABLE LEAKS
- 15% OF THE LEAKS WERE MINOR (LOOSE FITTINGS, ETC.) AND WERE CORRECTED ON SITE BY THE "LEAK DETECTION CONTRACTOR"
- 85% OF THE LEAKS WERE SIGNIFICANT AND HAD TO BE REFERRED TO "OPERATIONS" FOR SCHEDULED REPAIRS
- · 5% OF THE LEAKING BREAKERS WERE IN WARRANTY



6 TO 10 YRS 11 TO 15 YRS 16 YRS & ON

4

2

0 TO 5 YRS

RESULTS:





RESULTS:

WHERE WERE THE LEAKS FOUND??

- 62% WERE FOUND AROUND FITTINGS, PIPING CONNECTIONS, & GAGE CONNECTIONS
- 16% WERE FOUND AROUND ACCESS
 GASKETS
- 12% WERE FOUND ON BUSHING SEALS
- 5% WERE FOUND AROUND DRIVE RODS
- 5% WERE FOUND AT WELDS

CONCLUSIONS:

- "OUTSOURCING" LEAK DETECTION HAS BEEN ADVANTAGEOUS IN COST AND SPEED OF PROJECT COMPLETION
- · INFRARED LEAK DETECTION ALLOWS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SF₆ LEAKS WHILE EQUIPMENT IS STILL IN-SERVICE
- INFRARED LEAK DETECTION CAN NOT TELL VOLUME OF LEAKING GAS, BUT IT CAN IDENTIFY WHERE THE LEAKS ARE & OFTEN IDENTIFIES LEAKS UNDETECTABLE WITH OTHER TECHNIQUES
- THE "PARTNERSHIP" HELPED TO FOCUS EFFORTS ON CREATING A STRUCTURE & PROCESSES THAT ASSURE LONG TERM CONTROL AND CONTINUED REDUCTION OF SF₆ LEAKS