

# Breakdown Characteristics of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> Mixtures in Test Chamber and 25.8kV GIS

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**Abstract**—: SF<sub>6</sub> gas has excellent dielectric strength, but it causes global warming about 23900 times more than CO<sub>2</sub> gas which is the main cause of global warming. This shows necessity of the environment friendly dielectric gas which can replace SF<sub>6</sub> gas. We made the test chamber which simulated inner of the gas insulation switchgear (GIS) and 25.8kV GIS of 3 phase unity bundle operation tank type. The breakdown characteristics are carried out experiment with using impulse, the power frequency and partial discharge (PD) test. In this paper, shows breakdown characteristics of mixed rates and total pressure of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixture under the ac voltage and standard lighting impulse voltage. In the result, it was observed that dielectric strength is increased by increasing content of SF<sub>6</sub> gas and increasing pressure of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures. The PD inception voltages have hardly any effect on mixed rate of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in 25.8kV GIS.

**Index Terms**— SF<sub>6</sub>, CF<sub>4</sub>, GIS, impulse withstand voltage, power frequency withstand voltage

## . INTRODUCTION

SF<sub>6</sub> gas possesses excellent dielectric properties and high degree of chemical stability. SF<sub>6</sub> gas has used the wide range of application in the field of high voltage insulation, such as gas-insulated switchgear and gas insulating transmission line[1]. According to Kyoto protocol (2005.2), despite its many important advantages, SF<sub>6</sub> gas made an issue of environmental influence. No single gas meets all the require property imposed by recent demands on power system, and this mixtures seems to be an appropriate alternative. Environmental point of view, intensive investigations have been focus on the breakdown characteristics of mixed gas which were made of SF<sub>6</sub> gas and buffer gas, such as N<sub>2</sub> gas or CO<sub>2</sub> gas[2][3].

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PFCs (Perfluoro carbons) gases that are one of several substitute gas possess many advantages such as non-flammable, non-toxic and relative strong dielectric characteristics. There are CF<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>, and C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>6</sub> among PFC gases. PFCs gases are apt to adsorb on the surface of electrode and insulator because activation energy is very high, and it is electronegative gas that number of electrons decreases with the time by inelastic collision. Because PFCs gases have high dielectric strength, PFCs are promised as substitute gas of electric power application. But it is difficult to carry out the experiment used SF<sub>6</sub> / PFCs mixtures because of various restriction and expense. Among PFCs, CF<sub>4</sub> have good electron attachment properties for electron energies higher than 2.5eV. It has a much lower critical temperature and much higher critical pressure than other fluorocarbons. Also CF<sub>4</sub> gas has much lower GWP (Global Warming Potential) than SF<sub>6</sub> or other PFCs gases.

In this paper, we want to provide the basic data on the characteristics of the breakdown characteristics of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures under ac voltage and standard lighting impulse voltage. In addition, PD (partial discharge) characteristics of 25.8kV GIS carried out under ac voltage.

## . EXPERIMENTAL

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of the experimental setup. In order to simulate the uniform condition inside 25.8kV GIS, arrangement of gap between spheres was chosen. As decreasing ratio which divide sphere-sphere gap by diameter of sphere, the field becomes homogeneous[4]. The diameter of sphere is 12.5mm and the material of sphere is stainless steel. The experiments were carried out with gap separations of 1mm.

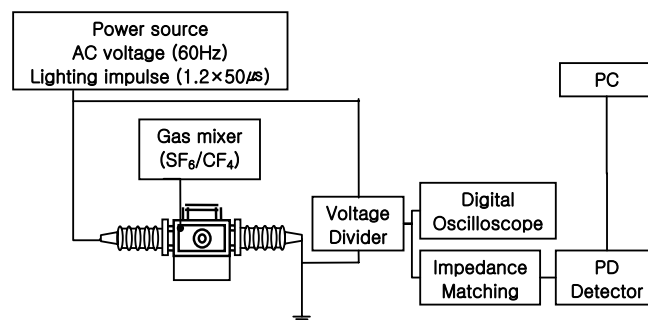
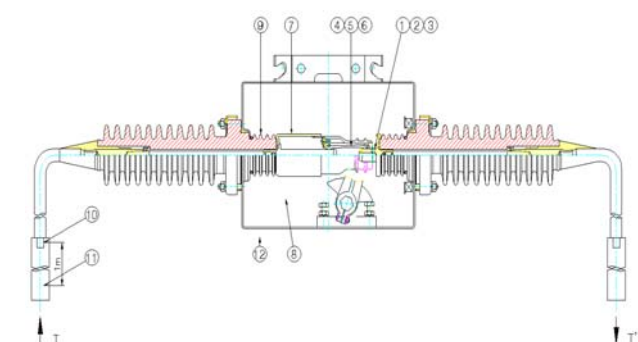


Fig. 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental



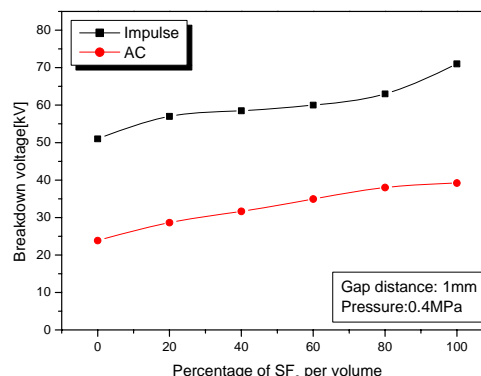
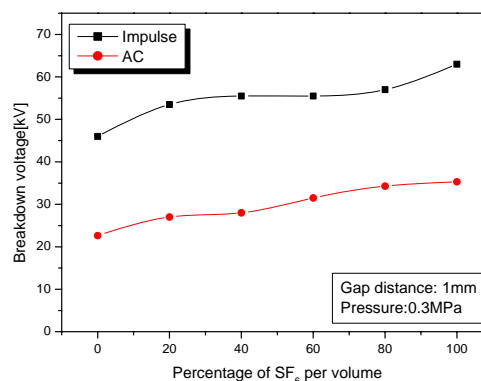
Fig. 2. Photograph of the 25.8kV GIS



Part 1,2,3	Fixed contact conductor A,B, C-phase
Part 4,5,6	Moving contact conductor a, b, c-phase
Part 7	Fixing shaft housing
Part 8	Inside of a tank
Part 9	Bushing surface of B-phase
Part 10	Lead wire
Part 11	1m point at Lead-in Cable
Part 12	Outside temperature

Fig. 3. Cross section of the 25.8kV GIS

Figure 2 shows the picture of 25.8kV GIS. The 25.8kV GIS which were made of 3 phase unity bundle operation have good electrical, mechanical quality and each of parts was simple and strong. The materials of bushing have good characteristics under electrical switching impulse. Figure 3 shows the section of 25.8kV GIS. The test of 25.8kV GIS were carried out according to IEC60694. The pressures of gas are limited to the maximum pressure of 0.4MPa in test chamber and 0.05MPa in 25.8kV GIS. Before filling with the gas, the test chamber and 25.8kV GIS was evacuated at  $10^{-2}$  torr by vacuum pump (pumping speed: 120L/min, the max degree of a vacuum:  $10^{-3}$  torr). For accurate mixing rate, gas mixer was used (gas: SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub>, error:  $\pm 2\%$ , flow meter: 5L/min). SF<sub>6</sub> (99.99% purity) gas and CF<sub>4</sub> (99.9% purity) gas were connected the chamber


 Fig. 4. Breakdown voltage as a function of SF<sub>6</sub> in SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures of 0.4MPa

 Fig. 5. Breakdown voltage as a function of SF<sub>6</sub> in SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures of 0.3MPa

and GIS via gas mixer, and the pressure of the gas were controlled by the regulators. The ac voltage generated the high voltage ac transformer (frequency: 60Hz). The analog peak voltmeter built in the panel of the high voltage ac transformer was used for monitoring the breakdown characteristics. The standard lighting impulse voltage ( $1.2\mu s \times 50\mu s$ ) of positive polarity was applied using a Marx generator (maximum voltage: 300kV). The voltage divider (max charging voltage: 600kV, high/low voltage resistance: 8.1k $\Omega$ /75 $\Omega$ ) were used for measuring high voltage. The PD test carried out in 25.8kV GIS under the shielding room. The 25.8kV GIS was made for actual experiment which was used the SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixture substituting for pure SF<sub>6</sub> gas.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. The characteristics of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures in test chamber

The breakdown voltages as content of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures are shown in figure 4, 5, 6, and 7 for four different pressures. Each standard lighting impulse voltage and ac voltage experiment was carried out 10 times per test. The

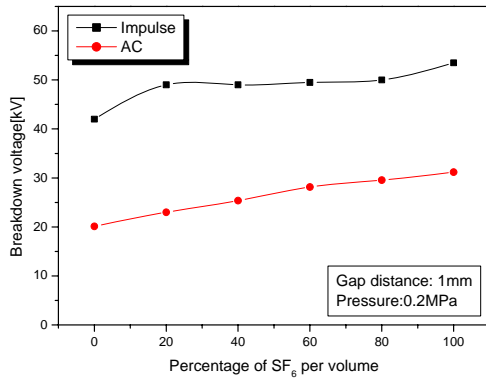


Fig. 6. Breakdown voltage as a function of SF<sub>6</sub> in SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures of 0.2MPa

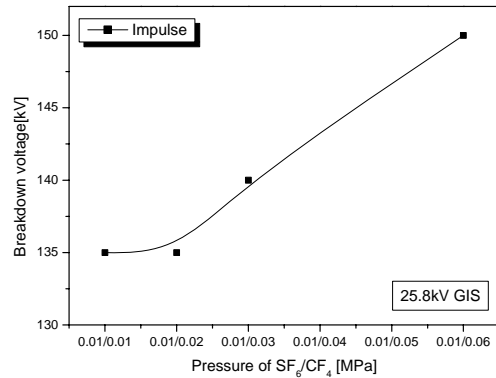


Fig. 8. Breakdown voltage as add CF<sub>4</sub> gas to SF<sub>6</sub> gas in 25.8kV GIS

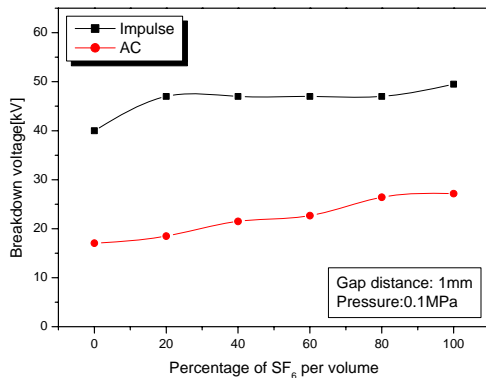


Fig. 7. Breakdown voltage as a function of SF<sub>6</sub> in SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures of 0.1MPa

breakdown voltages of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures were showed a dramatic increase within 20% content of SF<sub>6</sub> gas under standard lighting impulse voltage. And it was observed gradual increment of breakdown voltages when the contents of SF<sub>6</sub> gas were increased above 20%. The SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures have breakdown voltage that increase linearly with the percentage of SF<sub>6</sub> content under ac voltage. The impulse breakdown voltages are higher than ac breakdown voltage. It is suggested that the time for the establishment of space charge within the gap was insufficient[5].

SF<sub>6</sub> gas attaches the electron which has the energy of 0.1eV with an energy range of 0.05eV. The formed negative ions are

Table. Breakdown voltage as a pressure of pure SF<sub>6</sub> and CF<sub>4</sub> gas in 25.8kV GIS

	SF <sub>6</sub> (0.03MPa)	CF <sub>4</sub> (0.12MPa)	CF <sub>4</sub> (0.2MPa)	Standard (25.8kV GIS)
AC	60kV OK	57kV	63kV	60kV
Impulse	150kV OK	80kV	105kV	150kV

heavy compared to the free electrons. Therefore the ions do not accumulate sufficient energy to lead to ionization under a given electric field. CF<sub>4</sub> gas has high electronegative property for higher electron energies (typically ≥ 2.5eV). CF<sub>4</sub> gas has low property than SF<sub>6</sub> gas. It was possible that there is not much electron that has energy more than 2.5eV when electrons collide against the neutral molecule.

*B. The characteristics of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures in the 25.8kV GIS*

The basic dielectric strength test of pure SF<sub>6</sub> and CF<sub>4</sub> gas were executed by the impulse withstands voltage and power frequency withstand voltage test in 25.8kV GIS. Table 1 shows result of pure SF<sub>6</sub> and CF<sub>4</sub> gas. As a result of experiment, SF<sub>6</sub> gas (0.03 MPa) satisfied standard voltage of 25.8kV GIS in power frequency withstand voltage test and impulse withstand voltage test. The CF<sub>4</sub> gas showed low property compared with SF<sub>6</sub> gas when power frequency and impulse withstand voltage test were experiment same condition. CF<sub>4</sub> gas (0.2 MPa) has similar breakdown voltage of SF<sub>6</sub> gas (0.03 MPa) in power frequency withstand voltage test. However, property of impulse withstand voltage test did not satisfied 150kV that is standard of impulse withstand voltage. Figure 8 shows the breakdown voltage of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures as add CF<sub>4</sub> gas to SF<sub>6</sub> gas (0.1MPa). All SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures which have SF<sub>6</sub> gas of 0.01MPa satisfied the standard of 25.8kV GIS in power frequency withstand voltage test. Mixed gas of SF<sub>6</sub> (0.01MPa) and CF<sub>4</sub> (0.01~0.06MPa) show more good dielectric characteristics than pure CF<sub>4</sub> gas (0.2MPa) in impulse and power frequency withstand voltage test. According as increase the pressure of CF<sub>4</sub> gas in SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixture under impulse withstand voltage test, total pressure of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures increases and could confirm that dielectric strength improved. It is suggested that mean free path was shorted as increase the pressure. The SF<sub>6</sub> (0.01MPa) /CF<sub>4</sub> (0.06MPa) mixture satisfied both standard of ac voltage test and standard of impulse test. The breakdown characteristics of CF<sub>4</sub> gas improved significantly with the addition of a small percentage

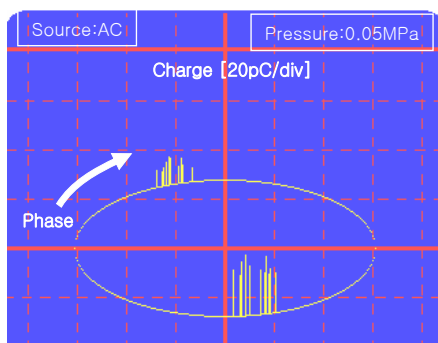


Fig. 9. PD graph in 25.8kV GIS under ac voltage

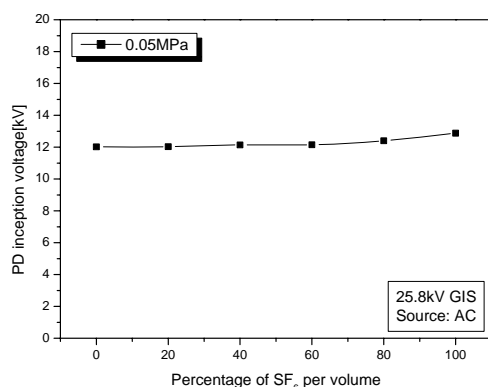


Fig. 10. PD inception voltage as a function of SF<sub>6</sub> in SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures in 25.8kV GIS

of SF<sub>6</sub> gas.

#### C. PD test of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures in the 25.8kV GIS

The PD test was analyzed for different contents of SF<sub>6</sub> gas on SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures. Figure 9 shows the PD graph in 25.8kV GIS under ac voltage and the figure 10 shows the PD inception voltages at the total gas pressure 0.05MPa under ac voltage. The level of PD inception voltage is 20pC. The PD inception voltages test showed the similar voltage as increase the content of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixture. It is possible that the characteristics of PD inception voltage was influenced pressure of mixed gas or shape of electrode than content of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in uniform field at low pressure[6].

#### . CONCLUSION

We investigate the dielectric characteristics of SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures in 25.8kV GIS and test chamber, the results can be summarized as follows.

- 1) Under standard lighting impulse voltage, the SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures showed a dramatic increase of breakdown voltage within 20% content of SF<sub>6</sub> gas.

- 2) The SF<sub>6</sub>/CF<sub>4</sub> mixtures have breakdown voltage that varies linearly with the percentage of SF<sub>6</sub> content under ac voltage.
- 3) In the 25.8kV GIS, the mixed gas of SF<sub>6</sub> (0.01MPa) and CF<sub>4</sub> (0.01~0.06MPa) show better insulation characteristics a pure CF<sub>4</sub> gas (0.2MPa) in impulse and ac voltage test.
- 4) The PD inception voltages in 25.8kV GIS are almost same as increase contents of SF<sub>6</sub> gas under AC voltage.

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