

Trace moisture measurement in SF₆

Vocabulary:

Dielectric medium: A dielectric medium is a substance that is a poor conductor of electricity. If the voltage across a dielectric medium becomes too great, the medium will begin to conduct current.

Arc: During the opening of current carrying contacts in a circuit breaker, the medium in between opening contacts become highly ionized through which the interrupting current gets a low resistive path and continues to flow through this path even if the contacts are physically separated. During the flow of current from one contact to another, the path becomes so heated that it glows: this is called an arc.

A circuit breaker is an automatically operated electrical switch designed to protect an electrical circuit from damage caused by an overcurrent, an overload or a short circuit. According to their arc quenching media the following dielectric media are used: air, oil, vacuum and SF₆.

SF₆ gas

SF₆ gas, Sulfur Hexafluoride, has excellent insulation properties. SF₆ also has high electronegativity, meaning that it can absorb free electrons. When a free electron collides with the SF₆ gas molecule, it is then absorbed and forms a negative ion.

Negative ions are much heavier than free electrons and therefore the overall mobility of the charged particles in the SF₆ gas is low.

The mobility of charged particles is majorly responsible for conducting current through a gas.

SF₆ is used as a gaseous dielectric medium in the

electrical industry due to these properties (for example for high voltage circuit breakers and switchgear).

The oldest type of circuit breaker is the oil circuit breaker. When an arc is drawn under oil the arc vaporizes the oil and creates a large bubble of hydrogen that surrounds the arc. The oil surrounding the bubble conducts the heat away from the arc and thus also contributes to the deionization and extinction of the arc.

The major disadvantage of the oil circuit breaker is the flammability of the oil and the maintenance

(changing and purifying the oil).

On top of the points already mentioned, the major advantages of SF₆ gas is that is an excellent arc extinguishing medium, it has superior arc quenching capabilities and it can regenerate after an arcing.

SF₆ gas is a green house gas. It is necessary to mitigate and control the emissions of the decomposition products from SF₆ destruction processes because most of them (S₂F₁₀, SF₄ and HF) are highly reactive, corrosive and toxic, and a few of them are also potent Green house gases.

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Why the need to measure trace moisture?

In order to ensure the insulation properties of SF₆ gas, it is critical to measure the trace moisture within the SF₆ gas.

Under the spark condition, the final toxic products of SF₆ decomposition in the presence of water vapor are hydrogen fluoride (HF) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) or sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄).

As seen from the formula below, it is crucial to keep the number of water particles (relative humidity) within the gas extremely low.

Although the SF₆ gas injected is dry and done sealed under high pressure, due to the big difference between the air chamber inside and outside with the water vapor partial

pressure, water molecules still have a strong invasive ability.

Especially after running for a long time, the gas relative humidity of high-voltage electrical equipment should be checked.



What solution can Rotronic offer?

The heart of the latest humidity measurement products are the Rotronic capacitive humidity sensor, HygroMer IN-1, respectively the low dew point sensor HygroMer LDP-1. Both sen-

sors, with the best long term stability on the market are ideal for the monitoring trace moisture in SF₆ gas.



All products with this logo contain an AirChip3000.

AirChip3000 advantages:

- Relative humidity, temperature and dew point outputs
- Can store 2'000 points
- Sensor self-test function



HF 5 Wall mount transmitter

Rotronic products:

Probes:

- **HC2-LDP102-M**
-40...85°C,
-70...85°Cd
Ø15mm,
±0.2°Cd (-50...20°Cd) and
±0.2K...
- **HC2-LDP102-EX**
ATEX II 1/2 G Ex ia IIC T5 Ga/
Gb
ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ia IIIC T80°C
Da/Db IP66

Transmitters:

- **HF5 series**
For interchangeable probes,
2 or 3/4 wire configuration,
Various analogue and digital
outputs,
All psychrometric calculations
available...
- **HF520-EX**
ATEX II 2(1) G Ex eb mb [ia
Ga] IIC T5 Gb
ATEX II 2(1) D Ex tb [ia Ga]
IIIC T80°C Db

Handheld:

- **HP23-A**
For interchangeable probes,
2 probes,
All psychrometric calculations
available...

Measurement/flow cell:

- **LDP-FCSB1**
Flow: 0.8l/min
- **LDP-MCS**



Low Dew Point Probe

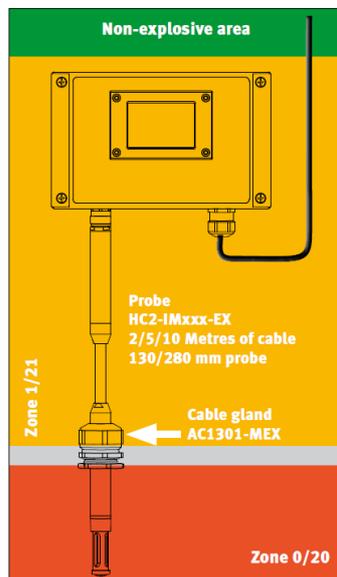
Customer benefits:



Calibration:

The HC2-LDP102-M probe, together with HW4 offers all users the possibility to calibrate and adjust the device should drift occur. If the user has no capacity to adjust the probe in house, then the probe can be sent off to a local laboratory instead of having to send the probe back to the factory, which will reduce down time of the probe.

Cable probe for flexible installation



Screw-in cable probe for pressure pipe or low dew point

