

BRAZILIAN ARC FLASH LABORATORY

PETROBRAS Infrastructure Project

Dr. Márcio Bottaro

Project Leader







THE BRAZILIAN ARC FLASH LABORATORY PROJECT

- Petrobras Research and Development Program (2011)
 - •Brazilian Laboratories for Arc Flash and Flash Fire
 - •IEE/USP High Current Tests Laboratory













THE BRAZILIAN ARC FLASH LABORATORY PROJECT

- Petrobras Research and Development Program (2012)
 - •IEE/USP team visiting Kinectrics with Westex/Ideal support
 - ·Dr. Márcio Bottaro
 - ·Eng. Jorge Nicolau Rufca, MsC
 - ·Dr. Hélio Eiji Sueta
 - with Westex/Ideal support
 - ·Maria do Carmo Chies
 - ·Josh Moody









THE BRAZILIAN ARC FLASH LABORATORY PROJECT

- Petrobras Research and Development Program (2012-2013)
 - •IEE/USP team and Petrobras Project Details and Submission
 - •Dr. Márcio Bottaro (project Leader from IEE/USP)
 - ·Maria Elizabeth Guimarães (Technical Support from Petrobras)
 - •Flavio Ribeiro (project Manager from Petrobras)







THE BRAZILIAN ARC FLASH LABORATORY PROJECT

•Project Team (feb - 2014)

- Márcio Bottaro
- •Ivan Bueno Raposo
- •Eduardo Chinen
- Marcus Eduardo Piffer Amaral
- Rogerio Masaro
- Maurício Landi
- Luis Eduardo Caires
- Jesiel Rodrigues
- Danilo Cabral Rosendo

- •Ildo Luiz Sauer
- Helio Eiji Sueta
- Araibe da Cruz Jorge
- Francisco Kameyama
- Jorge Nicolau Rufca
- •Fernanda C. S. Soares
- Vlamir Viana
- Josemir Coelho dos Santos
- Celso Pereira Braz







THE BRAZILIAN ARC FLASH LABORATORY PROJECT

Petrobras Research and Development Program

- Brazilian Laboratories for Arc Flash and Flash Fire
- •IEE/USP High Current Tests Laboratory
 - •Equipment: R\$ 740,000.00
 - •Infrastructure: R\$160,000.00
 - Professional support (2): R\$214,000.00
 - •Contracted Services: R\$ 370,000.00







THE BRAZILIAN ARC FLASH LABORATORY PROJECT

Petrobras Research and Development Program

- Brazilian Laboratories for Arc Flash and Flash Fire
- •IEE/USP High Current Tests Laboratory
 - •Total Budget R\$ 1,484,000.00
 - •First Part R\$ 1,000,000.00 (on the go)
 - •Second Part R\$ 442,000.00 (2015)







TECHNICAL STANDARDS

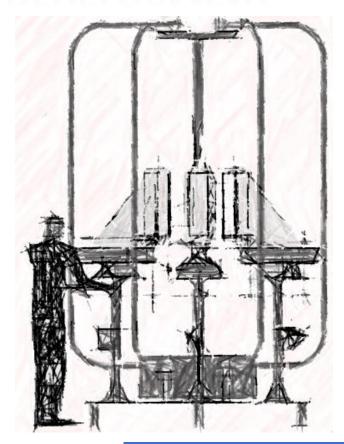
- •ASTM F 1958, 1959, 2621 and IEC 61482-1-1, IEC 61482 1-2
 - Fabrics
 - Garments
- •ASTM F 2178
 - Face Shields
- **•ASTM F 2675**
 - Hand Protection (gloves)
- •ASTM F 1891 and ASTM F 2733
 - Rainwear







Mechanical Drawings

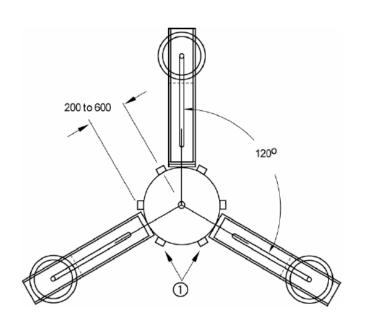




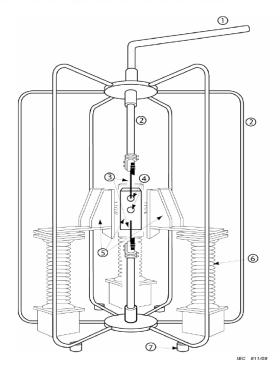




Test Apparatus - Fabrics



IEC 801/0



•

5 Panel

2 Bus

6 Insulating star

3 Ele

7 Insulate



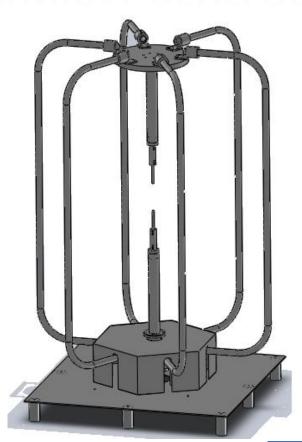
4 Sensor







Arc Flash Bus

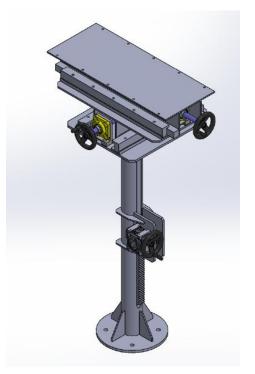


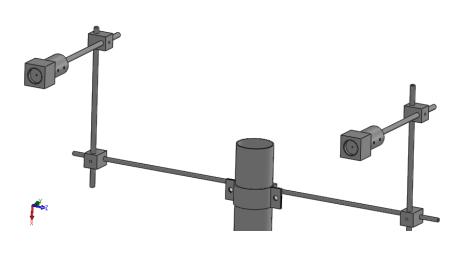






Support and external calorimeters











•Test apparatus:

Panel Details - Fabrics

Dimensions in millimetres

S

HEC 803/09

Key

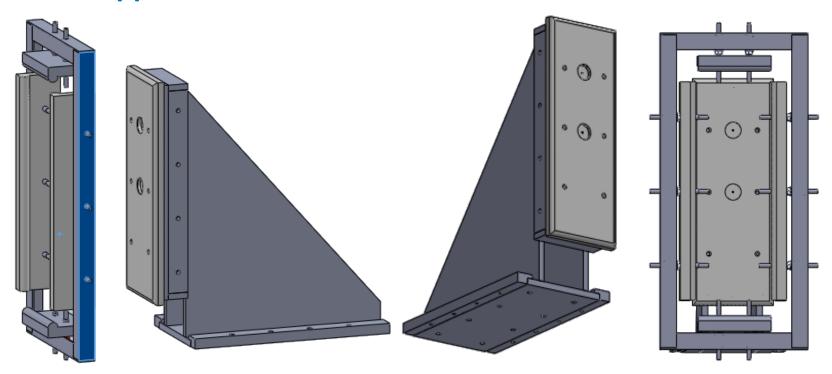
- Monitoring sensor 3 Elect
- 2 Sensor 4 Movable two-sensor panel mounted in insulating stand
- 5 Slide system provided by user shall include method to maintain alignment and locking device







•Test apparatus: Panel Details - Fabrics

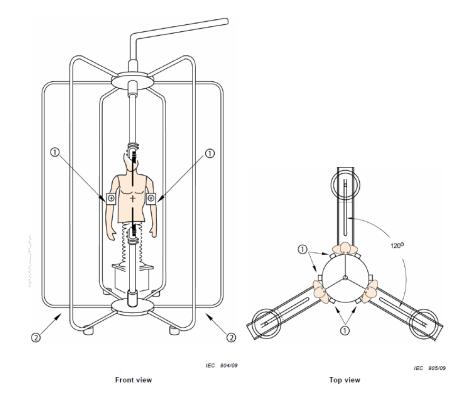








- Test apparatus
 - Garments
 - Face Shields

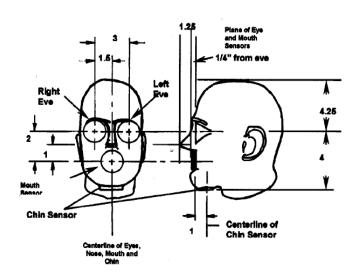


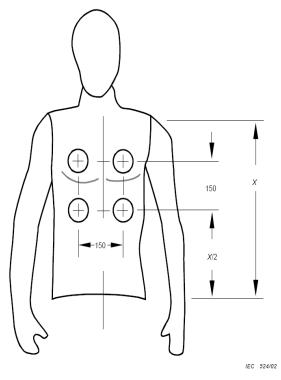






- Test apparatus
 - Garments
 - Face Shields





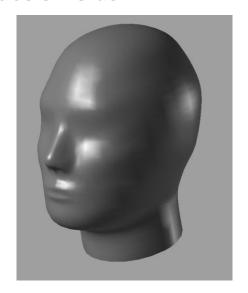
Dimensions in millimetres







- Test apparatus
 - Garments
 - Face Shields





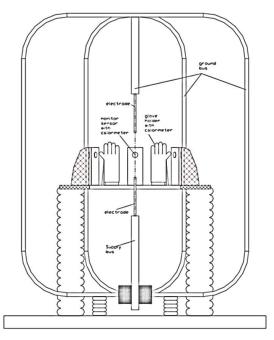


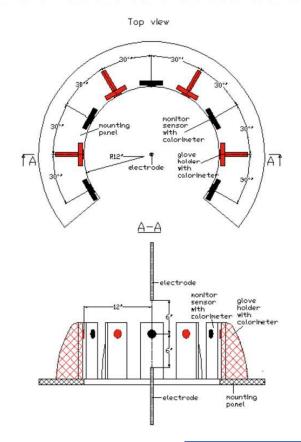




Test apparatus

•Gloves





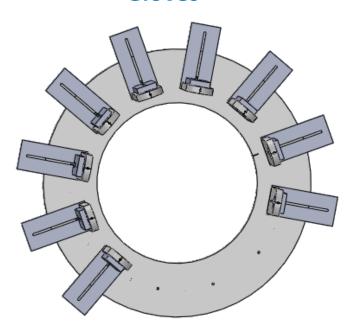


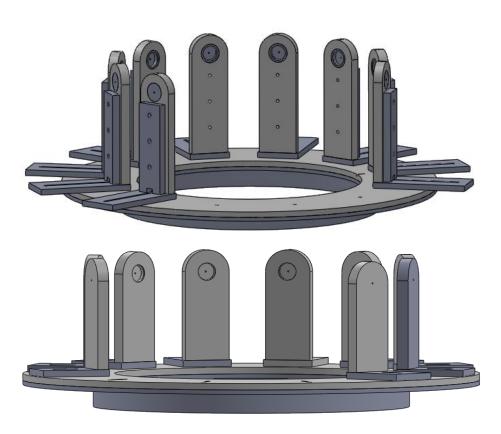




Test apparatus

Gloves



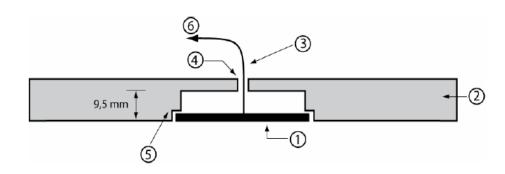








Calorimetric Sensors

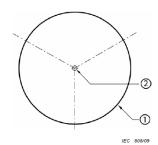


IEC 810/09

Key

- 1 Electrical grade copper disk of 18 g , \varnothing 40 mm, 1,6 mm thick, (pinned in place)
- 2 Insulation board, minimum thickness ~1,3 cm
- 3 Type K (NiCr NiAl) or Type J (Fe - CuNi) thermocouple

- Hole of 3,2 mm diameter
- Ledge, 1,6 mm × 1,6 mm
- 6 Signal to data acquisition

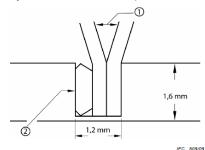


Sensor of electrical grade copper, of 40 mm diameter

Thermocouple location

The central hole shall have a diameter of 1,2 mm and a depth of 1,3 mm.

Figure 7a - Installation of the thermocouple in the calorimeter



Separate thermocouple wires

Position a thermocouple with total outer diameter of 0,254 mm. The plug shall be pressed into the hole such as to fill it up completely. The separation point of the thermocouple wires shall be at the surface of the copper disk, as shown in the drawing.

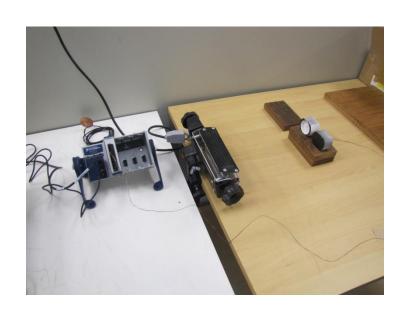
Figure 7b - Thermocouple wire installation - Hole detail and method of securing thermocouple

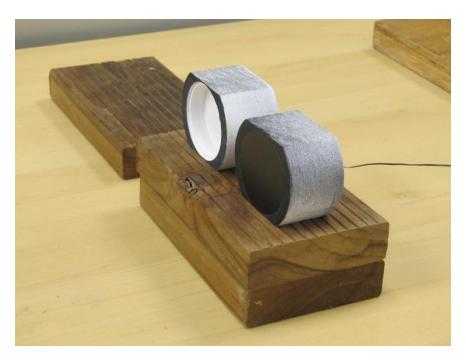






Calorimetric Sensors





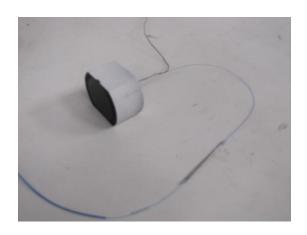






•Calorimetric Sensors – New Sensor purposes

Fiber Bragg Grating



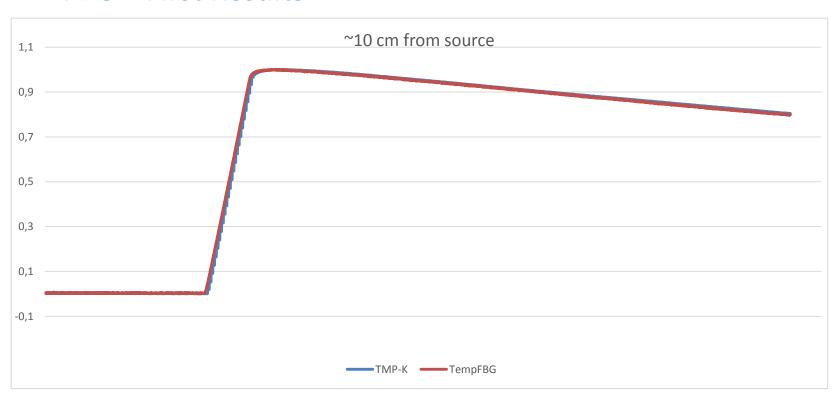








•FBG - First Results

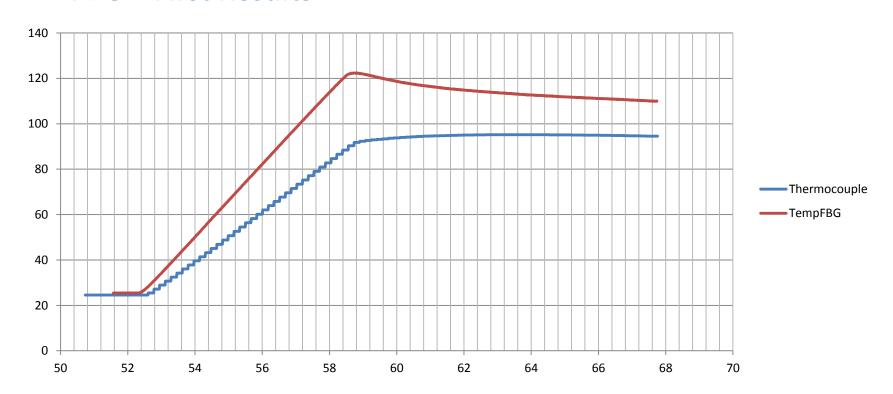








•FBG – First Results

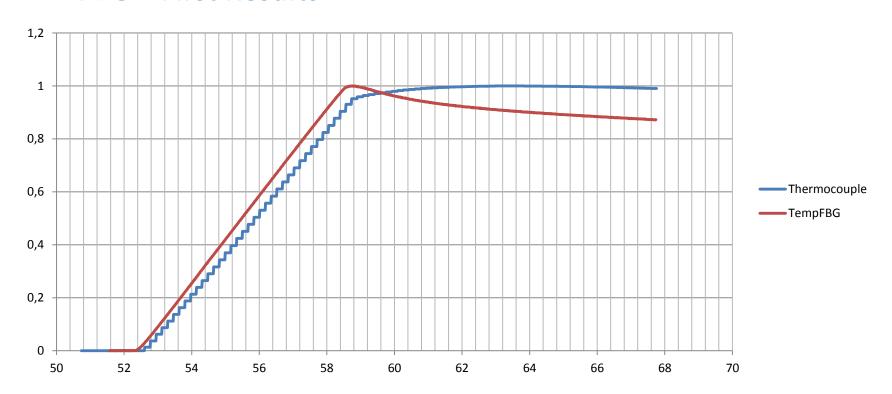








•FBG – First Results









•FBG – Advantages

- Electromagnetic Immunity
- Sensor distances (thermocouple limited up to 30 m)
- Multiple sensor in the same fiber bus (flash fire too)
- Time response under evaluation
- Corrosion and water resistant

•FBG – Disadvantages

- Mechanical strength
- Cost

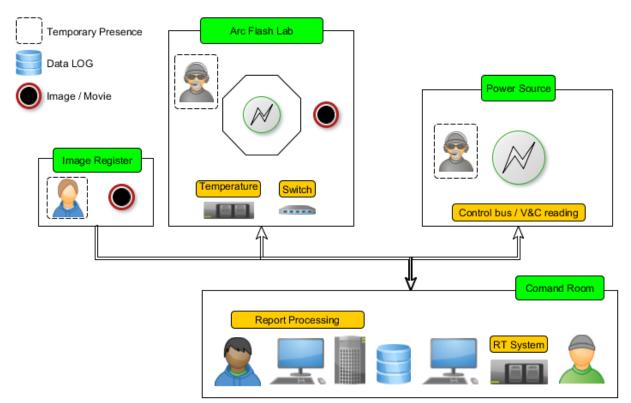








Arc Flash Control and Measurement System









Real Time/FPGA Control and Measuring System



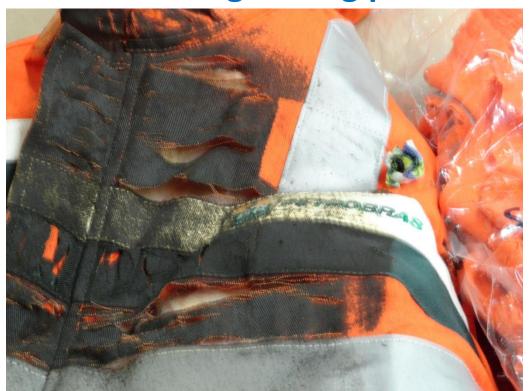








Image and Movie registering process









- Automatic report process
 - •Project System: Under Development. Objective is to be integrated with Control and Measuring System used during tests to allow reports to be available in the same day of tests.







- Evaluation Software
 - •All data processing is established by American and International Standards
 - •Calculations are based on temperature to Energy Conversion and Comparisons with Stoll Curve
 - Requirement: Perform ATPV, EBT, HAF







LABORATORY ISSUES

•Tests for Fabrics and Garments – Brazilian Regulations and investigation processes;







LABORATORY ISSUES

 Development and research – New products, new areas, Test enhancement and development (IEC / CB32);



