

Advanced test methods for full-scale ice tests of DC insulators strings intended for ± 350 kV

A. Dernfalk¹

J. Lundengård¹

E. Petersson¹

I. Gutman¹

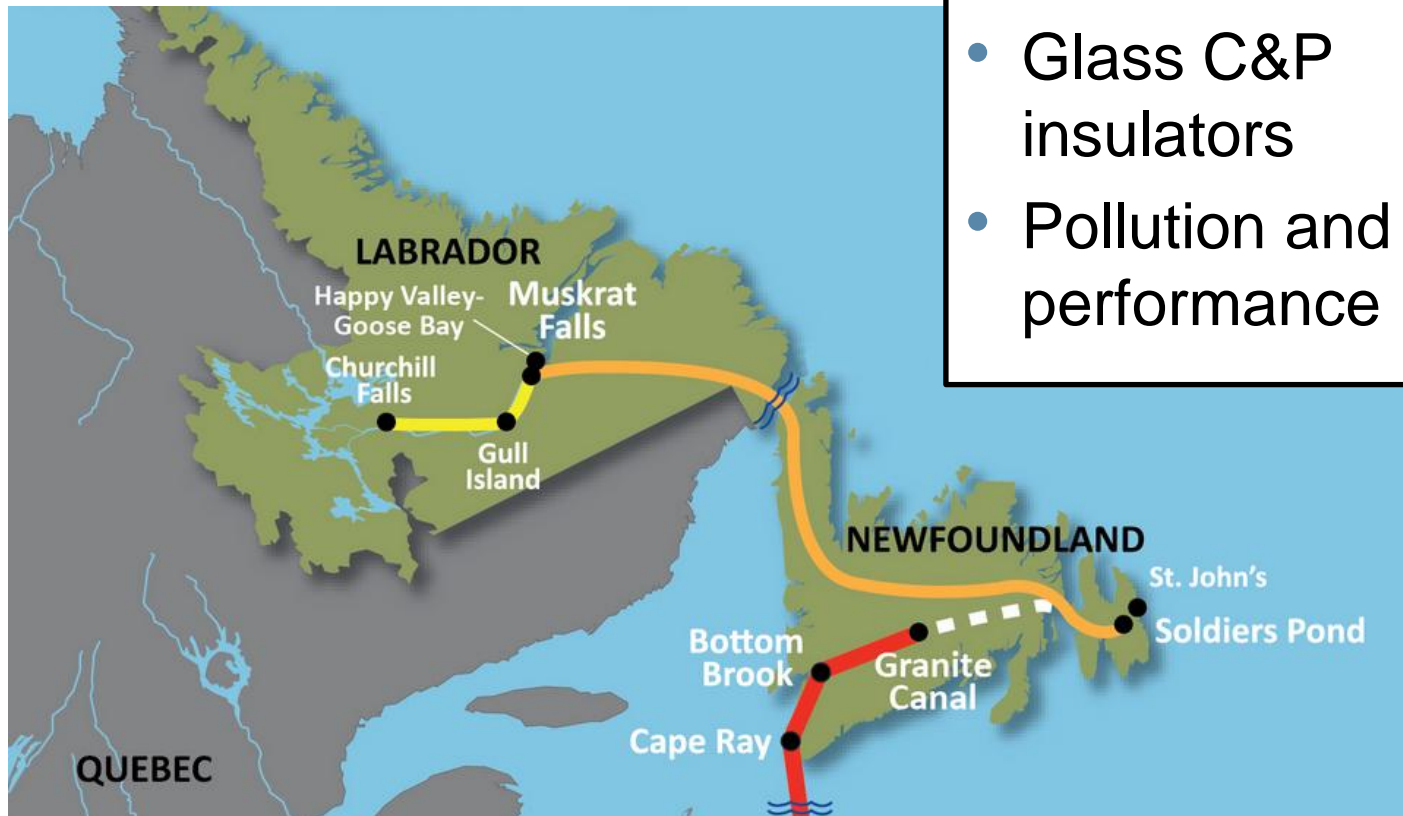
K. Tucker²

S. Banerjee³

¹ STRI (Sweden), ² Nalcor (Canada), ³ Kinetrics (Canada)

Background

- ± 350 kVDC OHL
- Glass C&P insulators
- Pollution and ice performance



Verification of insulator design

Laboratory full scale withstand voltage tests

- Pollution & Rime ice
- Pollution & Glaze ice
- Pollution & Glaze ice – accreted under voltage

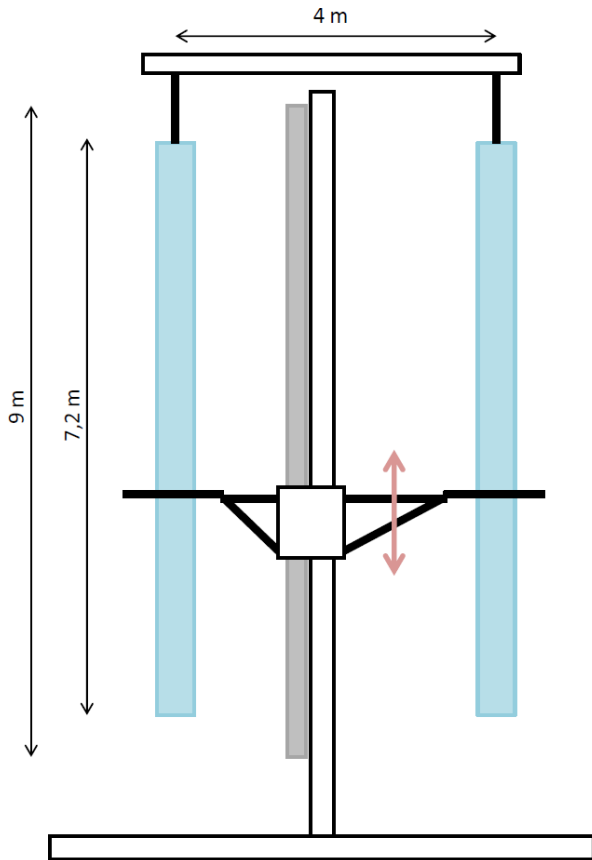
Different severities (pollution and ice)

Pollution

- IEC 61245, dipping
- SDD: 0,05-0,15 mg/cm²
- NSDD: 0,1 mg/cm²
- Dried before mounted



Ice accretion setup



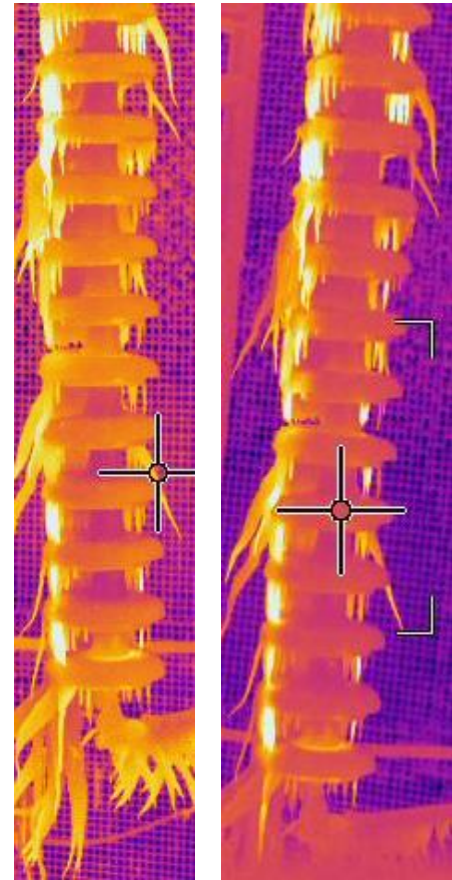
Ice accretion

- Fixed ambient temperature (-7 – - 8 °C)
 - Low water temperature
 - Limited amount of water
 - Variable sweeping interval/speed
 - Types of nozzles
 - Distance from nozzles
-
- Preserve pollution!

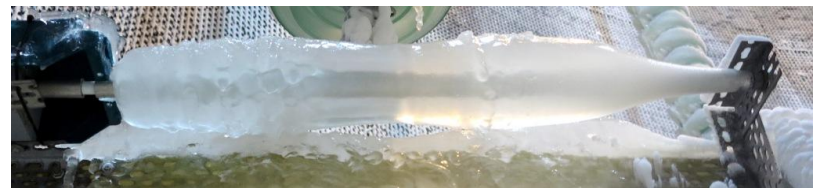
Characterization

Measured parameters

- Test hall temperature
- Applied water conductivity
- Ice density
- Melting ice water conductivity (at voltage test)
- Melted ice water volume
- DC test voltage
- Leakage current
- Ice temperature (IR)



Example ice accretion – no voltage



Example ice accretion – @ 361 kVDC



Withstand voltage test

- Melting regime (sun-rise service case)
- Maximum service voltage (361 kVDC)
- 4 parallel test objects
- Acceptance criteria acc. to IEC



Summary

Verification of pollution and ice performance of full scale 350 kV HVDC glass strings under three service cases:

- Pollution and rime ice
- Pollution and glaze ice
- Pollution and glaze ice accreted under voltage