

# Hunting Mighty Milliwatts

The next technology step enables monitoring of these elusive elements, with their potentially catastrophic energy, BEFORE they can cause a major power failure

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## Headlines We Might Avoid

### Electrical fire causes outages, delays at L

By Thomas C. Palmer Jr.  
STAFF

An electrical fire caused power outages in portions of Termini-

"It was isolated. Edison feeder that our sub-Bos' w

### The show goes on after electrical fire quashed

By Louise French  
STAFF

The show almost did not go on last night at the Opera House

Two hours before the Opera Company presented its season premiere, Puccini's "Madama Butterfly," power that had been lost earlier in the day was restored, per-

Opera House's stage door - exploded and burst into flames, spewing billows of smoke into the theater and causing a nine-hour power outage in four buildings along Mason Street.

The fire department battled the electrical blaze with foam for more than two hours and was able to prevent it from spreading to adjacent buildings.

when the explosion occurred. No one was injured. Ever the theater filled with smoke, however, a few DCB staffers fled to the Lafayette Hotel, where they pondered whether opening night would indeed take place.

Unsuspecting patrons looking to purchase tickets for the evening's performance were also surprised when they were told that the ticket

working in the area for two days to repair a collapsed sewer line

Executive director of the Water and Sewer Department, said the explosion and the work undertaken by his crew, however, were unrelated. "The only involvement we had in it," he said, "is that the explosion also blew the cover off one of our manholes and we were asked to be a part of the inspection. No one

### Man dies, 1 injured in Garden explosion

By Matthew Brelis  
STAFF

An electrician was electrocuted and another critically injured when a power line fell on them early yesterday. The incident caused a 2,400-volt power outage that lasted for several hours. The power was restored after workers shot through the line, which they v

Massive Switch and Data Center Power Outage

Power Outage Knocks Wikipedia Offline

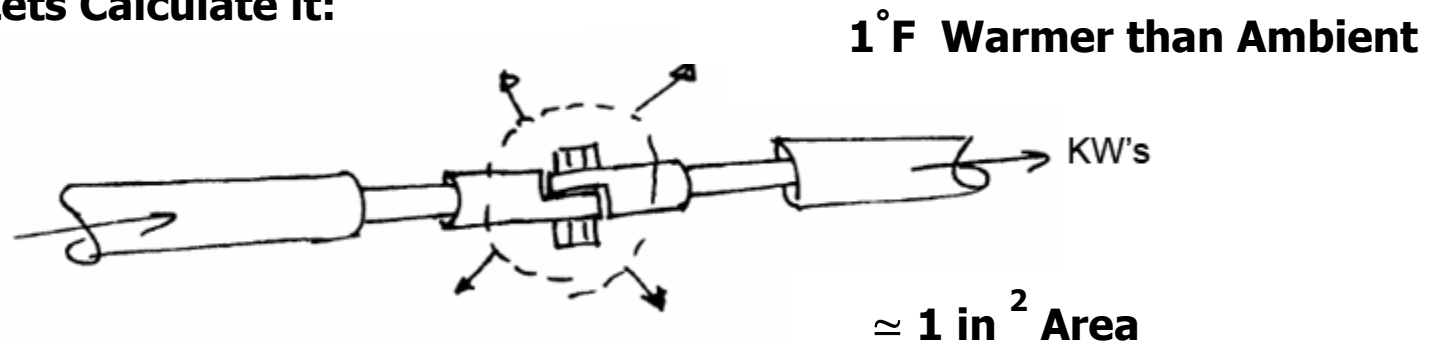
Power Outage Knocks LiveJournal Blogs Offline

## What is a Mighty Milliwatt (MmW)?

- Small amounts of resistive energy losses converted to heat from electrical circuit elements in high power electrical systems, usually at connections, manifested as temperature rise above ambient.
- 0.001 Watt in resistive energy lost by circuits using kiloWatts to megaWatts of power, or less than 0.0001% of the energy transmitted.

# What is a Mighty Milliwatt (MmW)?

Lets Calculate it:



$$q = h_r \times A \times (T - T_A)$$

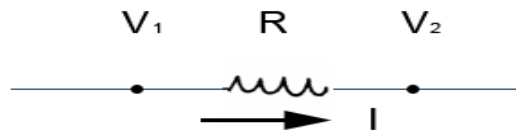
$$= 1 \times \frac{1}{144} \times 1 = .007 \text{ Btu/hr Ft}^2$$

Convert to Watts    .007 ÷ 3.4 = .002 Watts

= 2 Milliwatts

## What Creates a Mighty Milliwatt ?

Resistance and Current! → the Manywatts



V = Voltage Volts  
R = Resistance Ω  
I = Current Amps

$$P = I^2 \times R = \text{Heat Dissipated as MmW}$$

Calculate R for 2MmW (1°F Rise)

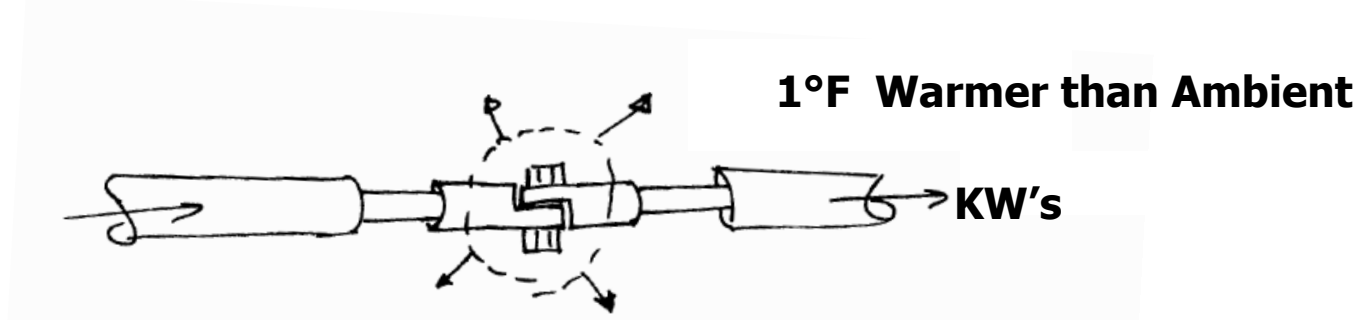
For 100 Amp Cable

$$P = .002 = I^2 R = (100)^2 R$$

$$R = \frac{.002}{(100)^2} = \frac{.002}{10,000} = .0000002 \Omega$$

$$\frac{2}{10,000,000}$$

## What Can a Mighty Milliwatt Do?



Suppose the connection loosens with time and oxidation to  $R \rightarrow I \Omega$  ?

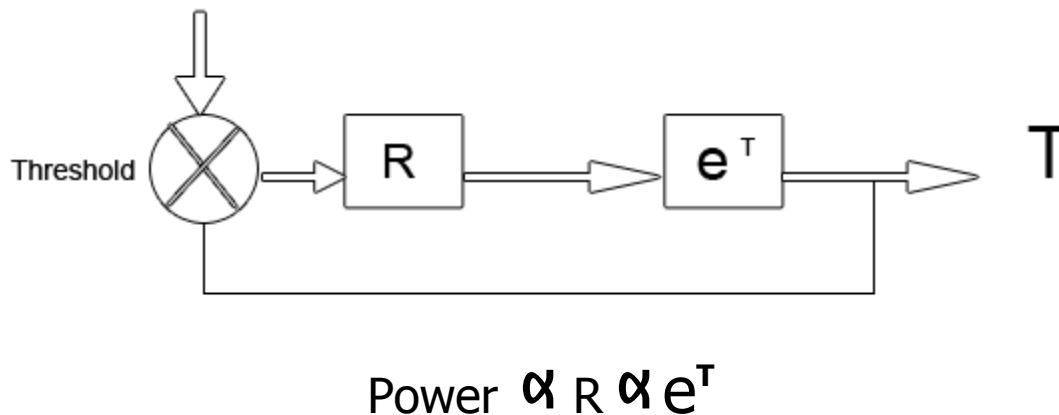
For 100 Amp Circuit

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= I^2 R = (100)^2 (1) = 10,000 \text{ w} \\ &= 10 \text{ kw} \end{aligned}$$

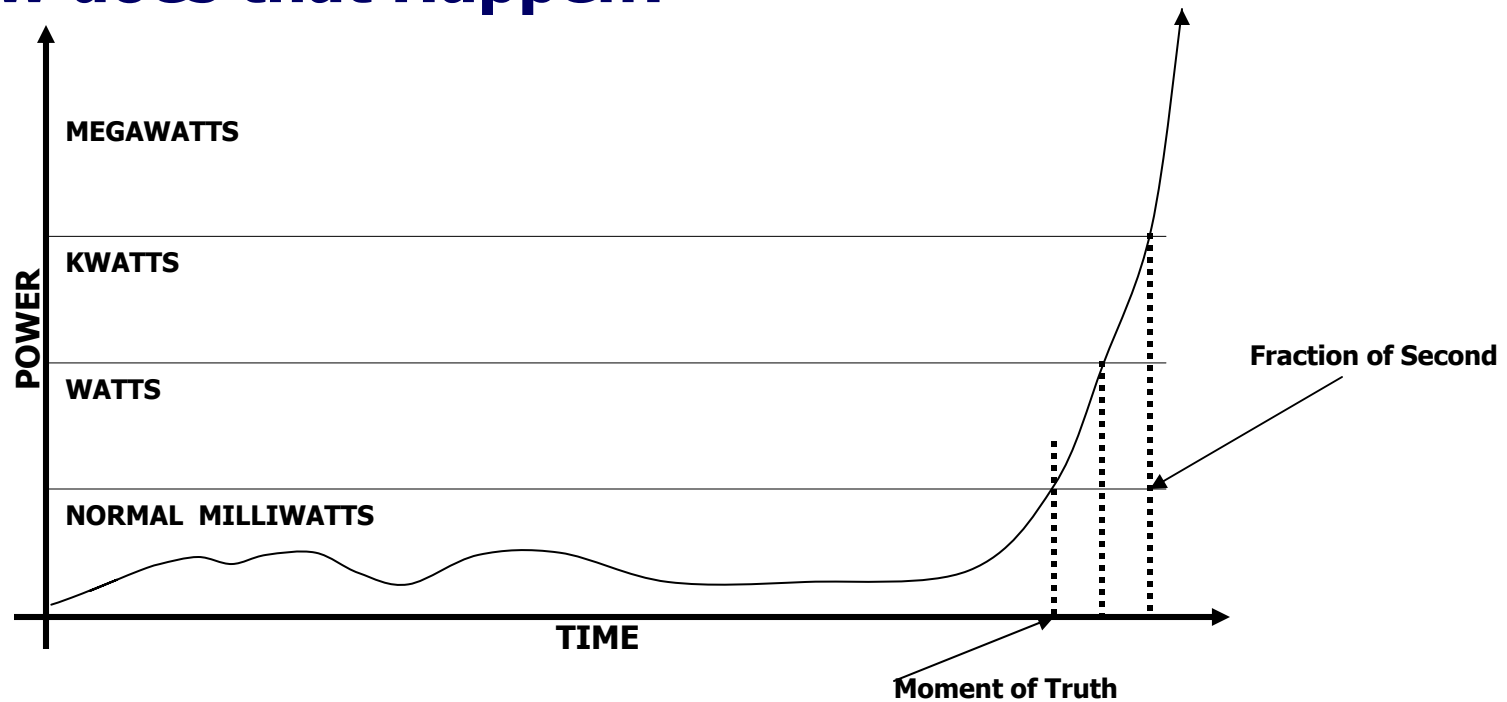
Mighty MilliWatt turns into 10 kW, enough energy to melt 1 ounce of copper in 0.6 seconds  
-> Catastrophic Failure

## How does that Happen?

When the Resistive Loss exceeds a threshold value, the temperature increase causes rapid and irreversible increase in R, triggering positive feedback system that leads to Complete Failure of the connection.



## How does that Happen?



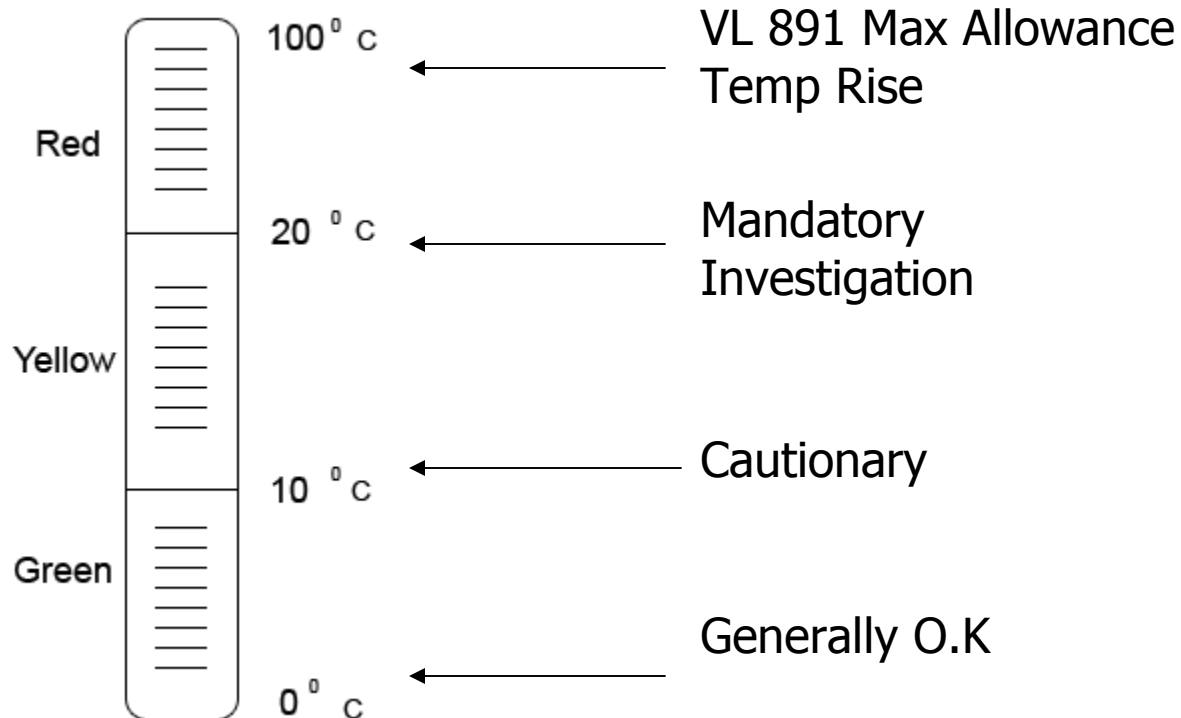
If the cause of the resistive loss is not corrected at a safe threshold, there is a risk that the runaway positive feed back will occur.



## How do we find Mighty MilliWatts?

- The resistive energy is lost approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  by radiation and  $\frac{1}{2}$  by convection to the local environment.
- The radiation component is detectable by infrared radiation methods of sufficient sensitivity and reliability as temperature rise above ambient.

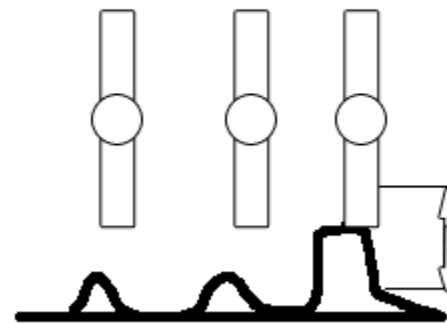
## How hot is too hot?



Best general method is setting alarm limits on temperature rise above ambient.

## Improvements in detection?

Mighty MilliWatts are lone creatures - they don't normally bunch together



any Lurking  
Mighty Milliwatt !

Detection by exception is very effective, since it is very unlikely to have 2 or more faults that appear simultaneously. Also effective is temperature rate of change threshold.

## Continuous monitoring is required

$$\Delta T \propto P \propto I^2 R$$

Temperature rise is very sensitive to load.

Factor of 3 in Load changes  $\Delta T$  by factor of 10

- Scheduled scans will not be at the peak load for all locations.
- Scheduled scans will not detect the “moment of truth”.
- Scheduled scans will not provide rate-of-change data.

## Requirements for Continuous Monitoring

- A. Small, simple, reliable IR sensors inherently measuring temperature rise above ambient.
  - a. Can be placed at a safe distance inside cabinets.
  - b. Negligible metallic cross-section.
  - c. Self-powered
- B. Local signal conditioning outside of electrical panels.
- C. Wired or wireless data transmission to monitoring computer.
- D. Appropriate software

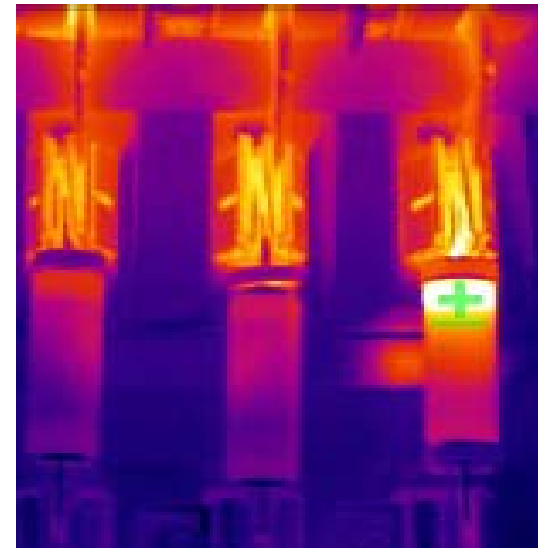
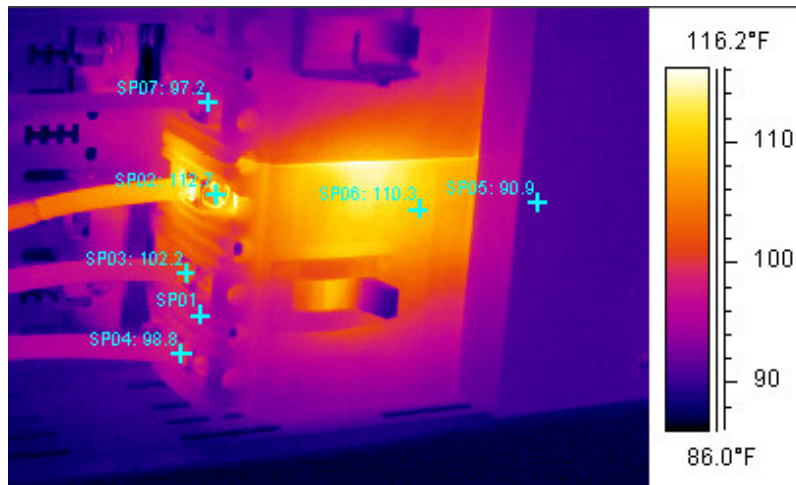
# Technology Step # 1

## Non switch off periodic inspection

### The "Joe" Factor



**TECHNOLOGY STEP # 2**  
**Infrared Thermal Imaging**  
**No switch off**  
**No human intervention**



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**BUT – not the “Perfect” solution.**

- Periodic – 1 or 2 days out of 365 = reliant on a large degree of luck
- Need the problem to have developed to a point where detectable, but not to point of failure
- Inspection is **OUTSIDE** the enclosure, thus not actually inspecting the equipment.
- Can only inspect equipment immediately adjacent to the enclosure wall

# Technology Step # 3

## Thermal "Windows"

### Mesh/ screen or Crystal



## Technology Step # 4

# The Infrared Thermocouple



**FOV 1:1 & 3:1 housing**



**FOV 1:1 & 3:1 housing**

## Sensor for Continuous Monitoring



**Infrared**

**No power required**

**Ultra reliability**

**Low cost**

**Lifetime calibration**

**Non-contact**

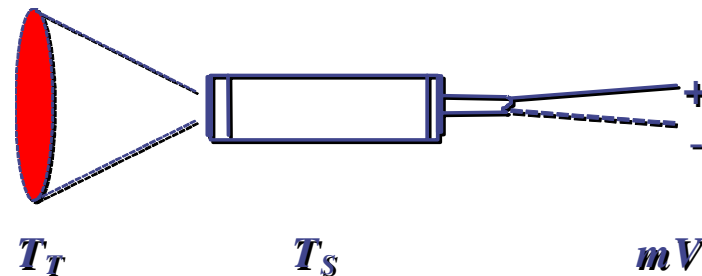
**Accurate**

**Small**

**Plastic bodied**

**Fit & Forget**

## Self-powered intrinsically safe sensor

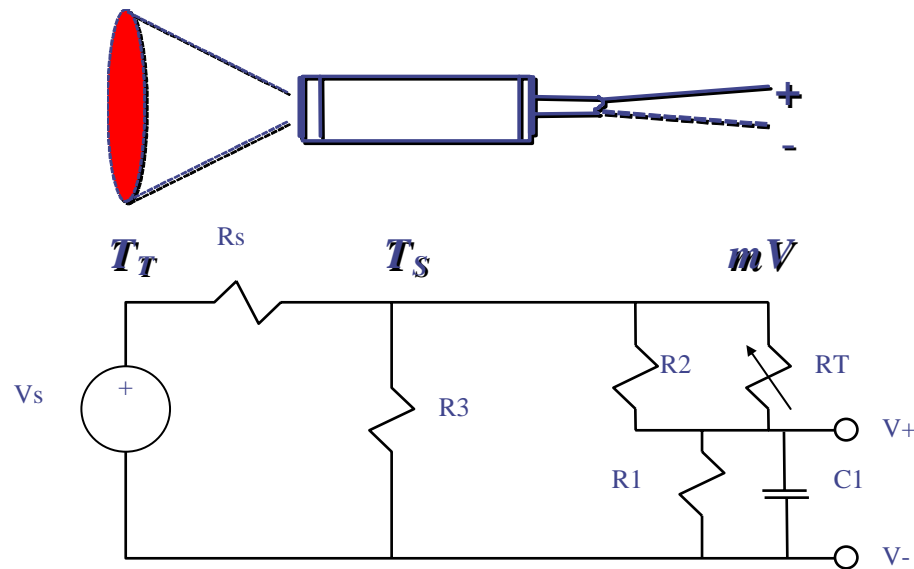


$$\begin{aligned} mV &= c (T_T - T_s) \\ &= c (T_T - T_A) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{When } T_s = T_A$$

Inherently measures the rise above ambient with only the assumption that the sensor body is at the same temperature as the local ambient.

## Self-powered intrinsically safe sensor



Drift-free passive electronic components, maintains accuracy over long periods in harsh environments, MBTF  $\sim 1000$  yrs.

- Sensor provides non-linear mV output
- Data acquisition cards available which both linearise and “condition” the signal
- Making it suitable for “noisy” electrical environments
- Sensors enable a variety of predictive systems

- Stand alone – proprietary software
- Alarm relay to existing BMS
- Protocol conversion to virtually any protocol
- New data acquisition cards which provide output protocol in Modbus, Profibus, BACnet, DeviceNET – utilise existing bus cable

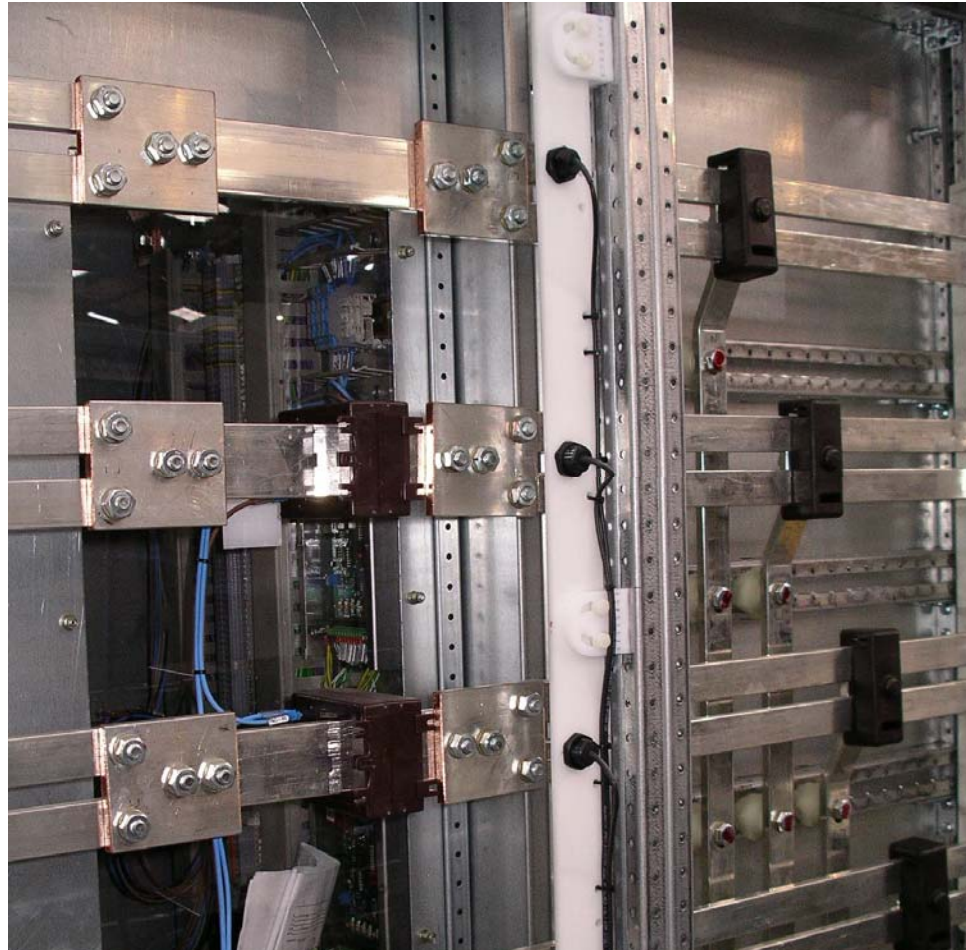


- Can be designed into new installations
- or
- Retro-fitted to existing installations at next suitable shutdown

## What is normally monitored ?

- Basically, what do you periodically thermally image?
- Critical joints & connections i.e. ACB's, MCCB's, PDU's, shipping breaks, bus bar sections (not every joint)
- Key word is critical

**Monitoring shipping joints on PDU, utilising the plastic bracket system**





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Cable sensors



## SUMMARY:

- New ExerTherm IR technology has provided the **NEXT TECHNOLOGY STEP**
- Continuous 24/7 thermal monitoring, Inside the enclosure to **Predict** failures **BEFORE** they happen

Why take a  
**Snapshot**

when you can now have the

**Whole Picture ?**

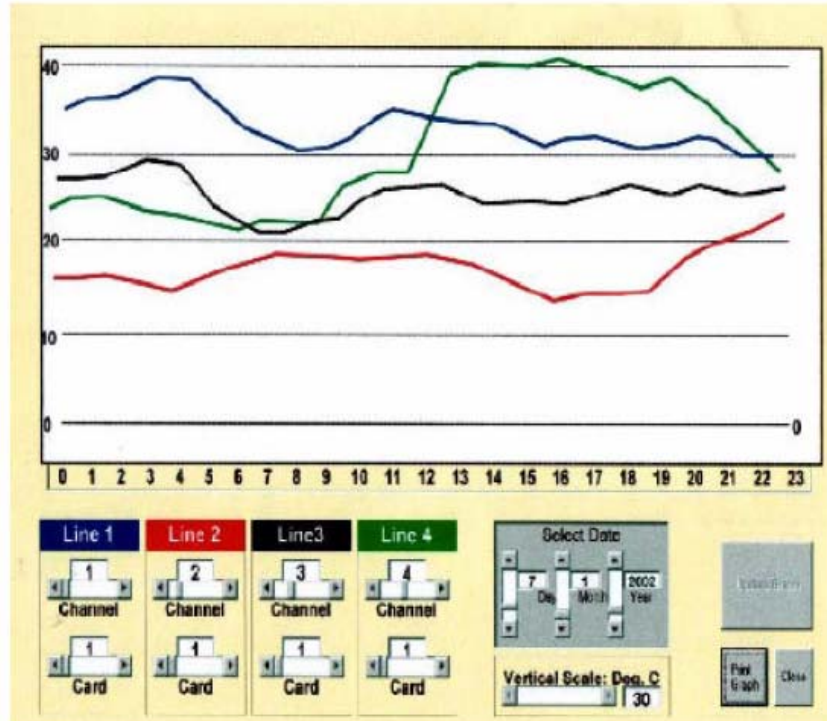
## Wireless Transmission of data

- ExerTherm System used with M2M transfers monitoring data to almost any location in the world
- Data transfer via network, internet, wireless, cell phone
- State of the art M2M communication
- One central location monitors key equipment at all your sites, un-manned, off-shore, tankers, large processing plant - even inter-continental!
- No unnecessary engineers' visits
- Fully integrates with BMS/Bus Systems





## Interface for Continuous Monitoring



The sensors constantly measure the temperature of key components in relation to ambient, feeding back signals to PC. The automatic data logging gives instant on-screen trend graphs. Two separate alarm levels per sensor automatically activate if your preset temperature levels are exceeded. Clear screen displays show which sensor triggered alarm, easily locating potential problem component before it fails.

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