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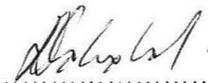


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CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. SUPPORTING CLAUSES.....	4
2.1 SCOPE	4
2.1.1 Purpose	4
2.1.2 Applicability.....	4
2.2 NORMATIVE/INFORMATIVE REFERENCES.....	4
2.2.1 Normative	4
2.2.2 Informative.....	4
2.3 DEFINITIONS.....	4
2.3.1 Classification	5
2.4 ABBREVIATIONS.....	5
2.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	5
2.6 PROCESS FOR MONITORING.....	5
2.7 RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS.....	6
3. SIZING OF DC SYSTEMS FOR SUBSTATION APPLICATION STANDARD	6
3.1 GENERAL.....	6
3.2 LOAD CLASSIFICATION	6
3.2.1 Continuous loads.....	6
3.2.2 Non-continuous loads.....	6
3.2.3 Momentary loads	6
3.2.4 Other considerations	7
3.3 SELECTING A SUITABLE CELL TYPE.....	8
3.4 DETERMINING THE BATTERY SIZE	8
3.4.1 General.....	8
3.4.2 Load input voltage window	8
3.4.3 Duty cycle diagram	10
3.4.4 Cell performance data	10
3.4.5 Temperature de-rating factors.....	11
3.4.6 Design margin	11
3.4.7 Ageing factor	12
3.4.7.1 Calculated capacities	12
3.5 BATTERY SIZING EXAMPLES	12
3.5.1 Nickel cadmium battery application design.....	12
3.5.2 Lead acid battery application design.....	16
3.6 BATTERY CHARGER SIZING	20
4. AUTHORISATION.....	21
5. REVISIONS	21
6. DEVELOPMENT TEAM	21
7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	22
APPENDIX A : IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	23
8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED FOR ALL DOCUMENTS.....	23
8.1 GUIDELINES.....	23
8.2 CRITICAL POINTS.....	23
8.2.2 When will new stock be available? Comment: Not applicable.....	23
8.3 IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME	23
8.4 BUYERS GUIDE AND POWER OFFICE.....	24
8.5 CAP / LAP PRE-QUALIFICATION PROCESS RELATED IMPACTS	24
8.6 TRAINING OR COMMUNICATION.....	24

CONTROLLED DISCLOSURE

8.7 SPECIAL TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, SOFTWARE	25
8.8 FINANCES.....	25
APPENDIX B : KT FACTORS FOR NICKEL CADMIUM CELLS.....	26
APPENDIX C : TEMPERATURE DERATING FACTORS FOR NICKEL CADMIUM CELLS	27
APPENDIX D : KT FACTORS FOR FCP RANGE LEAD ACID CELLS AT 25°C.....	28
APPENDIX E : RT FACTORS FOR FCP RANGE LEAD ACID CELLS AT 25°C	29
APPENDIX F : TEMPERATURE CORRECTION FACTORS FOR FCP RANGE LEAD ACID CELLS	30

FIGURES

Figure 1: Diagram for the DC system	13
Figure 2: Load profile for a reclose operation	13
Figure 3: Load profile for the substation loads	14
Figure 4: Load profile for the substation loads	17

TABLES

Table 1: Voltage ranges and typical no. of cells used in Distribution	9
Table 2: Temperature de-rating factors for 5h discharge rate	11
Table 3: Different loads at the substation	13
Table 4: Different loads at the substation	14
Table 5: Uncorrected capacity when using Vantage cells	15
Table 6: Uncorrected capacity when using L-range cells	15
Table 7: Different loads at the substation	16
Table 8: Kt and Rt values for the FCP range of lead acid cells to 1.75V/cell.....	17
Table 9: Uncorrected capacity for FCP cells when using Kt factors	18
Table 10: Number of positive plates required when using FCP cells	18
Table 11: Temperature corrected capacity for FCP cells when using Kt factors	19
Table 12: Required no. of positive plates after temperature correction	19

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document contains information regarding the Sizing of DC Systems for Substation Applications Standard.

2. SUPPORTING CLAUSES

2.1 SCOPE

The purpose of the standard is to identify the various influencing factors and procedure that needs to be followed when sizing a DC system consisting of a battery and battery charger for substation applications

2.1.1 Purpose

None

2.1.2 Applicability

This document shall apply throughout Eskom Holdings Limited Divisions.

2.2 NORMATIVE/INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

Parties using this document shall apply the most recent edition of the documents listed in the following paragraphs.

2.2.1 Normative

- [1] Alcad, Technical manuals for Nickel Cadmium Cells
- [2] Cell Services CD, Ver 2.0, Oct. 2000: Eskom National Contract
- [3] IEEE Std 485-1997: IEEE recommended practice for sizing lead-acid batteries for stationary applications.
- [4] IEEE Std 1115-2000: IEEE recommended practice for sizing nickel-cadmium batteries for stationary applications

2.2.2 Informative

- [5] IEEE Std 946TM-2004: IEEE Recommended Practice for the Design of DC Auxiliary Power Systems for Generating Stations.
- [6] DSP_34-1299: Rev 0, Specification for the minimum reliability and capacity requirements of essential.
- [7] DC power supplies for various equipment at Distribution sites

2.3 DEFINITIONS

Definition	Description
Available capacity	The capacity for a given discharge time and end-of-discharge voltage that can be withdrawn from a cell under specified operating conditions

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Definition	Description
Battery duty cycle	The different loads a battery is expected to supply for specified time periods. This is sometimes also referred to as the load profile
Float operation	Normal operation where the battery charger keeps the battery in a fully charged state by supplying a small trickle charge to overcome the self discharge of the battery due to its internal resistance.
Period	An interval of time in the battery duty cycle over which the load is assumed to be constant for cell sizing calculations
Rated capacity (lead acid)	The capacity assigned to a lead acid cell by its manufacturer for a given discharge rate (constant discharge current over given discharge time), at a specified electrolyte temperature and specific gravity, to a given end-of-discharge voltage
Rated capacity (nickel-cadmium)	The capacity assigned to a nickel-cadmium cell by its manufacturer for a given discharge rate (constant discharge current over given discharge time), at a specified electrolyte temperature, to a given end-of-discharge voltage
Vented battery	A battery in which the products of electrolysis and evaporation are allowed to escape freely to the atmosphere. These batteries are commonly referred to as "flooded" batteries

2.3.1 Classification

- a. **Controlled Disclosure:** Controlled Disclosure to External Parties (either enforced by law, or discretionary).

2.4 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AC	Alternating current
Ah	Ampere hour
C5	Rated battery capacity at the 5 hour discharge rate.
C10	Rated battery capacity at the 10 hour discharge rate
DC	Direct Current
RTU	Remote terminal unit
VRLA	Valve regulated lead acid
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply

2.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

None

2.6 PROCESS FOR MONITORING

None

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2.7 RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

None

3. SIZING OF DC SYSTEMS FOR SUBSTATION APPLICATION STANDARD

3.1 GENERAL

- a. The first starting point in determining battery size is to determine what loads are required to be powered from the battery when the following conditions occur:
- b. The load on the DC system exceeds the maximum output of the battery charger;
- c. The battery charger output is interrupted;
- d. AC power or mains supply is lost.
- e. The most severe conditions, in terms of battery load and duration, should be used to determine the installation's battery size.

3.2 LOAD CLASSIFICATION

The different loads that are supplied from the battery can be classified depending on the period that they occupy within the duty cycle. Loads can be classified as been continuous, non-continuous and momentary.

3.2.1 Continuous loads

- Continuous loads are energized throughout the duty cycle.
- These loads are normally collectively referred to as the DC drain or standing load of the substation.
- Typical continuous loads within the substation are protection schemes, RTU's, telecommunications equipment and the battery charger alarm cards.

3.2.2 Non-continuous loads

- Non-continuous loads are energized only during a portion of the duty cycle.
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- These loads may come on at any time within the duty cycle and may be on for a set length of time. They may also be removed automatically or by operator action, or continue to the end of the duty cycle.
- Typical non-continuous loads within the substation are emergency lights and spring rewind motors.

3.2.3 Momentary loads

- a. Momentary loads can occur one or more times during the duty cycle, but their duration at any instance does not exceed 1 min.

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- b. Momentary loads may sometimes exist for only a fraction of a second, in which case it will be considered to last a full minute when including it on the duty cycle diagram.
- c. When several momentary loads occur within the same 1 min period and a discrete sequence cannot be established, the load for the 1 min period shall then be assumed to be the sum of all momentary loads occurring within that minute. If a discrete sequence can be established, the load for the period shall be assumed to be the maximum load at any instant. The above approach will result in a conservatively sized battery.

3.2.4 Other considerations

- a. In addition to the above, loads may also be classified as been constant power, constant resistance or constant current.
- b. When the load is energized from the battery, the battery voltage decreases at a rate which is determined by the battery internal resistance and the load applied to the battery.
- c. For constant power loads, the current increases as the voltage decreases. Inverters (DC-AC) and converters (DC-DC) are typical constant power devices, which are internally regulated to maintain a constant output voltage as the input voltage decreases, resulting in an increase in input current. For loads that are located far from the battery, the voltage drop along the connecting cable must also be taken into consideration.
- d. A conservative method of converting watts to amperes is to assume a constant current for the entire load duration as being the maximum current that the load will draw at the minimum input voltage level (see equations 1 and 2).

$$I_{\max} = \frac{P}{V_{\min \text{ load}}} \quad 1)$$

$$V_{\min \text{ load}} = V_{\min \text{ batt}} - \Delta V_{\text{cable}} \quad 2)$$

Where:

I_{\max} is the discharge current at the end of the discharge period [A];

P is the discharge load [W];

$V_{\min \text{ load}}$ [V];

$V_{\min \text{ batt}}$ is the minimum battery voltage [V];

ΔV_{cable} is the cable voltage drop

- e. In the case of constant resistance loads, the current decreases with decreasing voltage. DC motor starting, DC lights and contactors are usually constant resistance loads. A constant resistance load may be conservatively estimated as a constant current load as follows:

$$I_{\max} = \frac{V_{OC}}{R_{AVG}} \quad 3)$$

or

$$I_{\max} = \frac{W_R}{V_{OC}} \quad 4)$$

Where:

V_{OC} is the battery open circuit voltage [V];

R_{AVG} is the average resistance [Ω]; W_R is the rated power value [W].

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- f. For constant current loads, the current is approximately constant as the voltage decreases.
- g. Running DC motors can be approximated as constant current loads.

3.3 SELECTING A SUITABLE CELL TYPE

- a. This section summarizes some important factors that must be considered in selecting a cell type for a particular application. Various cell designs have different charge, discharge and aging characteristics. Vendor literature may be consulted for a discussion on offered cell characteristics.
- b. Below is a list of factors that should be considered when selecting a battery type:
 - Physical characteristics, e.g. weight, dimensions, terminals, etc.
 - Planned installation life and expected cell life;
 - Frequency and depth of discharge;
 - Environmental conditions like ambient temperature variations, corrosive atmosphere, pollution, etc.;
 - Charging characteristics;
 - Maintenance requirements;
 - Ventilation requirements;
 - Seismic requirements i.e. shock and vibration;
 - Cell orientation requirements.

3.4 DETERMINING THE BATTERY SIZE

3.4.1 General

- a. The size of the battery refers to the number of cells, connected in series or parallel, and the rated capacity of the cells which are determined by the maximum system voltage, the minimum system voltage, correction factors and the required battery duty cycle. A battery consists of a series connection of cells (sometimes also referred to as battery string) and therefore the battery voltage is the individual cell voltage multiplied by the number of cells. The total ampere-hour capacity of the battery consisting of one series connected string of cells is the same as the ampere-hour capacity of a single cell.
- b. If cells of sufficiently large capacity are not available, then two or more battery strings are connected in parallel to obtain the required capacity. In such a case the total ampere-hour capacity of the resultant battery is the sum of the ampere-hour capacities of the individual battery strings. Paralleling battery strings is not recommended and the battery manufacturer should be consulted on limitations of maximum number of battery strings that may be paralleled.
- c. In the following sections the application information required to size a battery successfully for a particular installation is discussed.

3.4.2 Load input voltage window

- a. The load input voltage window determines the minimum and maximum voltage that may be applied to the load input terminals without damaging the load. This is the voltage range over which the battery must support the load for the entire duty cycle.

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- b. It should be noted that the use of the widest possible voltage window, within the confines of individual load requirements, will result in the most economical battery size. Furthermore, the use of the largest number of cells allows the lowest minimum cell voltage and therefore the smallest size cell for the duty cycle.
- c. The maximum load input voltage normally determines the maximum number of cells used for the battery. The number of cells is calculated as follows:

$$N_{cells} = \frac{V_{max\ load}}{V_{cell}} \quad 5)$$

Where:

Ncells is the number of cells;

Vmax load is the maximum load input voltage [V];

Vcell is the maximum cell voltage to satisfactory charge the cell [V].

- d. In order to charge the battery at a voltage that is higher than the maximum load input voltage, a load voltage regulator (dropping diodes) may be used. This regulator normally consists of diodes that are connected in such a way that will provide the most economical amount of voltage dropping stages to keep the load input voltage within the specified (safe operating) range.
- e. The number of cells is used to determine the minimum cell voltage by using the following formula:

$$V_{min} = \frac{V_{min\ batt}}{N_{cells}} \quad 6)$$

Where:

Vmin is the minimum cell voltage [V];

Vmin batt is the minimum battery voltage [V];

Ncells is the number of cells.

- f. NOTE: The minimum battery voltage = Minimum load input voltage + cable voltage drop
- g. The specified load input voltage window for equipment used in Distribution substations is Vnominal ± 20%. Table 1 shows the implications on voltages used and the resulting number of cells.

Table 1: Voltage ranges and typical no. of cells used in Distribution

VNOM	VMIN	VMAX	Lead acid batteries			Nickel cadmium cells		
			No. of cells	V MIN cell	VMAX cell	No. of cells	VMIN cell	VMAX cell
12	9.6	14.4	6	1.60	2.40	10	0.96	1.44
24	19.2	28.8	12	1.60	2.40	20	0.96	1.44
36	28.8	43.2	18	1.60	2.40	30	0.96	1.44
50	38.4	57.6	24	1.60	2.40	38	1.01	1.52
110	88	132	52	1.69	2.54	85	1.04	1.55

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220	176	264	104	1.69	2.54	170	1.04	1.55
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3.4.3 Duty cycle diagram

- The duty cycle diagram is a visual aid for analysing the battery duty cycle and is sometimes also referred to as the load profile. In order to prepare the duty cycle diagram, a list indicating all expected loads and their anticipated inception and shutdown times is required. Loads shown on the duty cycle diagram may be grouped into defined loads and random loads.
- Defined loads are loads whose inception and shutdown times are known and they are plotted on the duty cycle diagram as they would occur. In the case where the inception time is known but the shutdown time is unknown or indefinite, it is assumed that the load will continue through the remainder of the duty cycle.
- Random loads can occur at random and therefore they are shown at the most critical time of the duty cycle in order to cover for the worst case load on the battery. To determine the most critical time, the battery should be sized without the random load(s) and the control section of the duty cycle must be identified. Then the random load(s) should be superimposed on the end of the controlling section.

3.4.4 Cell performance data

- Cell performance data indicates the amount of constant current that the cell can deliver over a predetermined period, at a specified temperature, to a specified final voltage. The final voltage is also referred to the end-of-discharge voltage. This data is normally in tabular form or in graphical format.
- For lead acid cells, two terms are used to express the capacity rating factor of a given cell type. The one term, Rt, is the number of amperes that each positive plate can supply for t minutes, at a specified temperature, to a specified minimum cell voltage. The other term, Kt, is the ratio of rated ampere-hour capacity to the amperes that the cell can or must supply over a period to a given minimum cell voltage.
- For nickel cadmium batteries, the Kt term is used in sizing calculations. For stationary applications, as used in substations, data based on prolonged float charging should be used in calculations. To calculate the Kt factor from discharge data for prolonged float charging, the rated capacity of the cell is divided by the discharge current for the specified time and end-of-discharge voltage.

$$K_t = \frac{C_{rated}}{I_{disc}} \quad 7)$$

Where:

Crated is the rated capacity [Ah];

Idisc is the discharge current [A].

- The following formula is used for discharge data derived from constant current charging:

$$K_t = \frac{C_{rated}}{(I_{disc} \times F_{float})} \quad 8)$$

Where:

Crated is the rated capacity [Ah];

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I_{disc} is the discharge current [A];

F_{float} is the float correction factor.

It is important to note that Kt factors differ for different cell types.

- e. To calculate a Kt factor for a time not indicated in the discharge table, interpolation can be used. Interpolation must only be performed on the Kt factors, as interpolation of current values will yield incorrect results. The formula for interpolation is as follows:

$$K_t = K_{t_2} - \frac{(K_{t_2} - K_{t_1}) \times (t_2 - t)}{(t_2 - t_1)} \quad 9)$$

3.4.5 Temperature de-rating factors

- a. The operating temperature of a cell affects its available capacity. The standard temperatures for stating cell capacity is 25°C and 20°C for lead acid – and nickel cadmium batteries respectively. If the lowest expected electrolyte temperature is below the standard, it is necessary to select a cell large enough to have the required capacity available at the lowest expected temperature. For electrolyte temperatures higher than the standard temperature, there is a small increase in available capacity. Although the capacity of a cell slightly increases for electrolyte temperatures higher than the standard temperature, it is normal practice to select a cell size to match the required capacity at the standard temperature. The resulting increase in available capacity as a result of the higher electrolyte temperature is regarded as being part of the design margin. The temperature de-rating factor is also influenced by the discharge rate.
- b. The formula for interpolation on the temperature factor graph is as follows:
- c. Table 2 shows the temperature de-rating factors for the Vantage and L-range nickel cadmium cells.

Table 2: Temperature de-rating factors for 5h discharge rate

Temperature [°C]	Vantage Cells	L-range Cells
0	1.08	1.1
5	1.05	1.05
10	1.03	1.03
15	1.01	1
≥ 20	1.00	1

3.4.6 Design margin

- a. To allow for unforeseen circumstances, like growth in load, less-than-optimum operating conditions, etc. a design margin is included in the sizing calculations. A method to provide for the design margin is to add a certain percentage to the calculated cell size. The recharge efficiency of the battery may also be included in the design margin, because in order to ensure that a battery are recharged within a specified recharge time you need to ensure that the selected battery type complies, otherwise you need to make provision in the design margin.
- b. The calculated cell size is seldom equal to commercially (of-the-shelf) available cell capacities. In such cases the next higher capacity cell is selected. The additional capacity obtained can be considered as part of the design margin.

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3.4.7 Ageing factor

- a. The capacities of both lead acid and nickel cadmium batteries decrease gradually over the life of the battery due to various factors, including operating temperature, electrolyte specific gravity, depth and frequency of discharge, amongst others.
- b. An ageing factor of 1.25 is used, meaning that the battery is sized to carry the loads until its capacity has reached 80% of its rated capacity.

3.4.7.1 Calculated capacities

- a. The uncorrected capacity (CUC) can be calculated by using the following formula:

$$C_{UC} = (I_{SD} \times K_{ta}) + (I_{EL} \times K_{tb}) + (I_{SR} \times K_{tc}) \quad 10)$$

Where:

CUC is the uncorrected capacity [Ah]

ISD is the standing drain current [A]

IEL is the emergency lights current [A]

ISR is the spring rewind current [A]

Kta is the Kt factor for the standing drain duration / total standby time [h]

Ktb is the Kt factor for the emergency lights standby time [h]

Ktc is the Kt factor for the spring rewind standby time [h]

- b. The corrected capacity is calculated by taking the design margin, effects of temperature and aging into consideration. The following formula can be used to calculate the corrected capacity (CC):

$$C_C = C_{UC} \times T_F \times D_F \times A_F \quad 11)$$

Where:

CC is the corrected capacity [Ah]

CUC is the uncorrected capacity [Ah]

TF is the temperature factor

DF is the design margin

AF is the ageing factor

3.5 BATTERY SIZING EXAMPLES

In this section the battery sizing procedure will be applied to two applications. The first application will involve the use of nickel cadmium batteries and the other the use of lead acid batteries.

3.5.1 Nickel cadmium battery application design

In this example, the substation is equipped with a supervisory and a telecommunication system. The substation has four outgoing feeders with a breaker on each. Each 3 phase breaker has a single

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spring rewind motor. The substation is located within a radius of 200 km from the nearest DC TSS and accordance with the requirements of DSP_34-1299: Rev 0, Specification for the minimum reliability and capacity requirements of essential DC power supplies for various equipment at Distribution sites, a standby time of 12 hrs is required. The block diagram is shown in Figure 1.

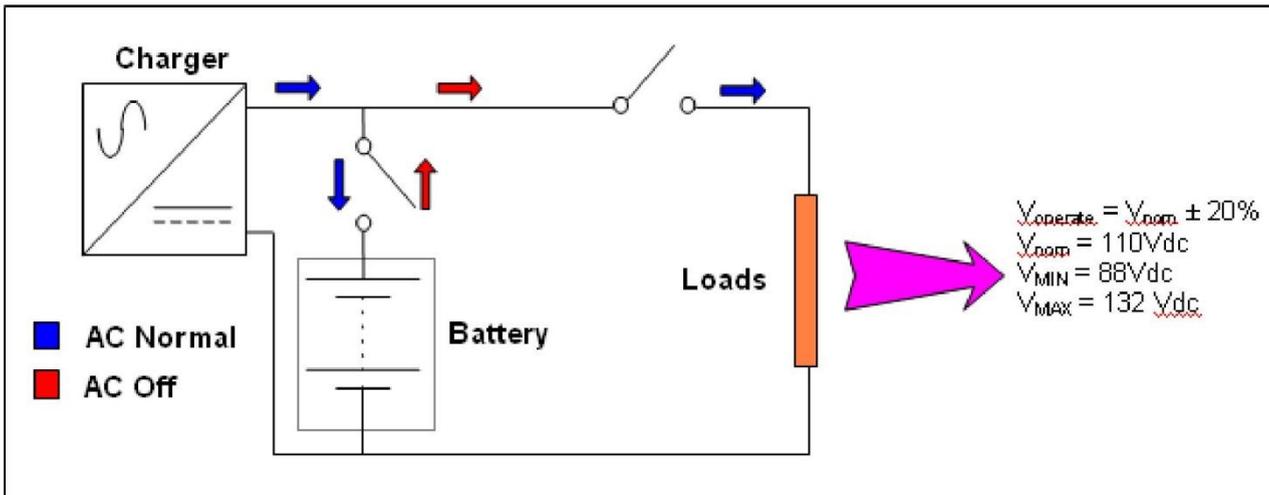


Figure 1: Diagram for the DC system

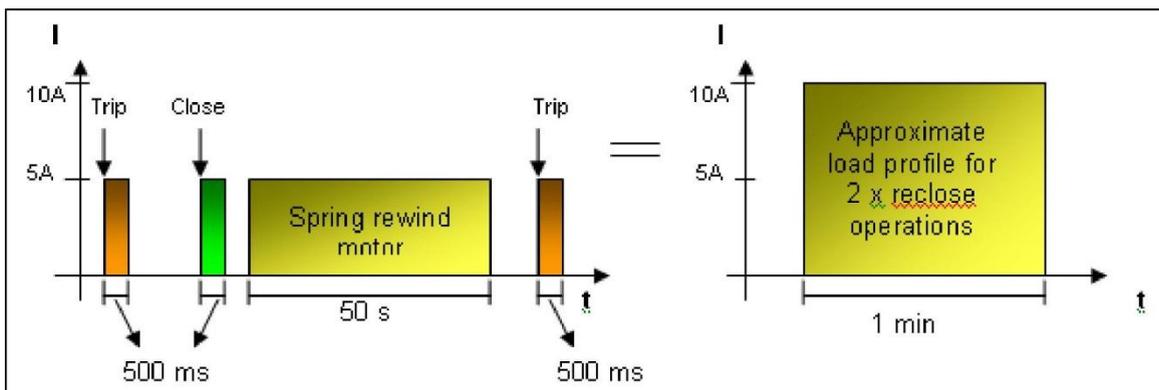


Figure 2: Load profile for a reclose operation

In order to approximate the load profile due to breaker operation, the auto-reclose protection philosophy and spring rewind motors ratings are required. The reclosing action load profile was approximated by using the requirements for 50% of the number of spring rewind motors as specified in DSP_34-1299: Rev 0, Specification for the minimum reliability and capacity requirements of essential DC power supplies for various equipment at Distribution sites. It is assumed that both spring rewind motors are activated at the same time, hence the higher current of 10A (2 x 5A) as shown in Figure 2. The different load details are shown in Table 3 with the load profile indicated in Figure 3.

Table 3: Different loads at the substation

Load	Current [A]	Duration [min]	Load type
Protection schemes	1	720	Continuous
Supervisory equipment	0.6	720	Continuous
Telecoms' equipment	0.2	720	Continuous

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Spring rewind motors	10	1	Random
Emergency lights	0.5	240	Random
Other (Battery charger alarm card)	0.3	720	Continuous
ITOTAL(Continuous) = 2.1 A for 720 min			

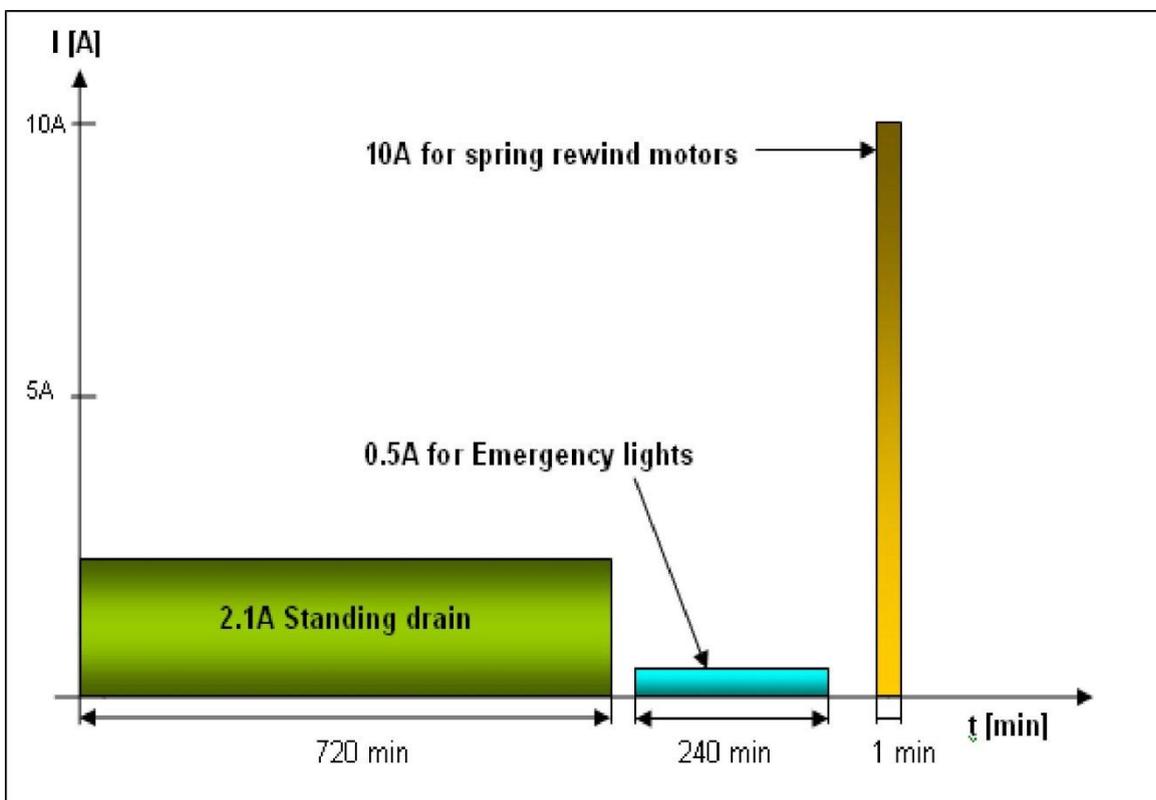


Figure 3: Load profile for the substation loads

- The nominal DC voltage is 110V which means that the selected number of nickel cadmium cells is 85 as indicated in Table 1. Use the discharge data where the end-of-discharge voltage is 1.00V per cell.
- The Kt factors are calculated using equations 6 and 8 and the discharge performance data to an end-of-discharge voltage is 1.00V per cell. This data is displayed in;

Table 4: Different loads at the substation

Time	Time [min]	Kt (VN)	Kt (L range)	
Seconds	1	0.02	0.31	
	10	0.17	0.38	
	30	0.50	0.45	
	60	1	0.49	
	5	5	0.66	0.95

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Minutes	10	10	0.73	1.07
	30	30	1.00	1.33
	45	45	1.16	1.48
	60	60	1.31	1.64
	90	90	1.70	1.97
Hours	2	120	2.11	2.32
	3	180	3.08	3.14
	4	240	4	4.07
	5	300	5	5.00
	8	480	8	7.86
	10	600	10	10
	11	660	11	11
	24	1440	24	24
Days	2	2880	48	48
	4	5760	96	96
	6	8640	144	144
	8	11520	192	192
	10	14400	240	240
	12	17280	288	288

- c. The uncorrected capacity is calculated per cycle by using equation (10):
- d. The uncorrected capacities for the Vantage and L-range cells are respectively shown in Table 5 and Table 6.

Table 5: Uncorrected capacity when using Vantage cells

Load	Current [A] (1)	Duration [min]	Kt (2)	Uncorrected Capacity [Ah] (1) x (2)
ITOTAL (Continuous)	2.1	720	12	25.2
Spring rewind motors	10	1	0.49	4.9
Emergency lights	0.5	240	4	2
TOTAL				32.1

Table 6: Uncorrected capacity when using L-range cells

Load	Current [A] (1)	Duration [min]	Kt (2)	Uncorrected Capacity [Ah] (1) x (2)
ITOTAL(Continuous)	2.1	720	12	25.20
Spring rewind motors	10	1	0.79	7.87
Emergency lights	0.5	240	4.07	2.04

- e. To calculate the corrected capacity, the design margin, temperature de-rating factor and aging factor need to be taken into account.

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f. Let's assume for this example that the lowest expected temperature is 10°C. For substation applications, we will use the temperature de-rating factor applicable for the 5 hour discharge rate. Therefore the selected temperature de-rating factors (from Table 2) for Vantage and L-range cells are 3%.

g. By using equation (11), the corrected capacity can be calculated as follows:

i. Using Vantage cells:

$$\begin{aligned} C_C &= C_{UC} \times T_F \times D_F \times A_F \\ &= 32,1 \times 1,03 \times 1,20 \times 1,25 \\ &= 49,59 \text{ Ah} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore use VN 71

ii. Using L-range

$$\begin{aligned} C_C &= C_{UC} \times T_F \times D_F \times A_F \\ &= 35,11 \times 1,03 \times 1,20 \times 1,25 \\ &= 54,24 \text{ Ah} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore use L60P cells.

3.5.2 Lead acid battery application design

The same substation details as for the previous example in 3.5.1 has been used with the load profile details as shown in Table 7 and displayed in graphical format in Figure 4.

Table 7: Different loads at the substation

Load	Current [A]	Duration [min]	Load type
Protection schemes	5.0	720	Continuous
Supervisory equipment	1.0	720	Continuous
Telecoms' equipment	2.0	720	Continuous
Spring rewind motors	10	5	Random
Emergency lights	0.5	240	Random
Other (Battery charger alarm card)	0.3	720	Continuous
ITOTAL(Continuous) = 8.3A for 720 min			

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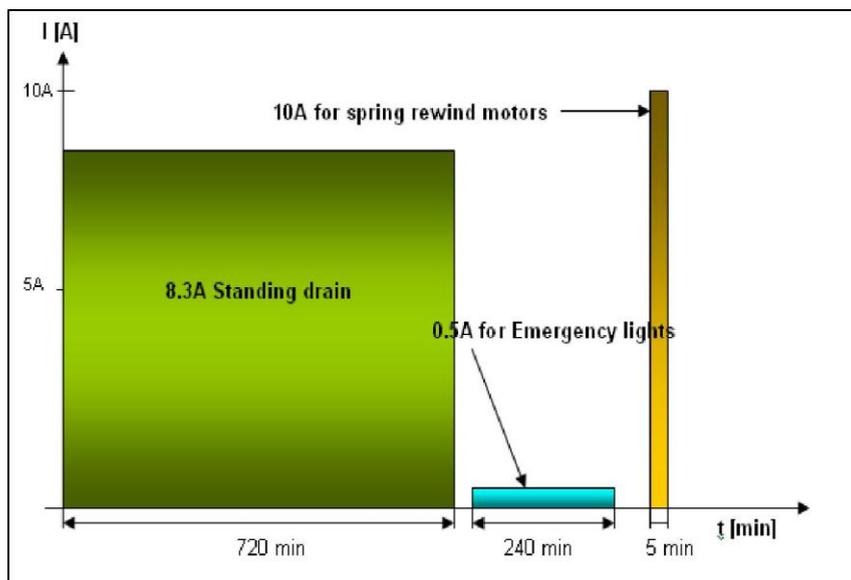


Figure 4: Load profile for the substation loads

The nominal DC voltage is 110V which means that the selected number of lead acid cells is 52 as indicated in Table 1. Use the discharge data where the end-of-discharge voltage is 1.75V per cell for the FCP range of cells.

The Kt and Rt factors are calculated from the discharge performance data for FCP lead acid cells to an end-of-discharge voltage of 1.75V per cell. This data is displayed in Table 8.

Table 8: Kt and Rt values for the FCP range of lead acid cells to 1.75V/cell

Time				Kt	Rt
Minutes	5	Minutes	5	0.91	35.30
	10		10	1.01	31.60
	15		15	1.16	27.50
	20		20	1.29	24.90
	30		30	1.47	21.75
	45		45	1.69	18.90
	60		60	2.00	16.00
	Hours		2	120	3.17
3		180	4.18	7.65	
5		300	5.98	5.35	
6		360	6.81	4.70	
8		480	8.53	3.75	
10		600	10.00	3.20	
12		720	12.00	2.67	
14		840	14.00	2.29	
18		1080	18.00	1.78	
24		1440	24.00	1.33	
Days	2	2880	48.00	0.67	
	5	7200	120.00	0.27	
	10	14400	240.00	0.13	

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- a. The uncorrected capacity is calculated per cycle by using equation (10):
- b. Interpolation of K_t factors, given in Table 8, gives us the K_t factor for 240 min

$$K_t = K_{t_2} - \frac{(K_{t_2} - K_{t_1}) \times (t_2 - t)}{(t_2 - t_1)}$$

$$= 5,98 - \frac{(5,98 - 4,18) \times (300 - 240)}{(300 - 180)}$$

$$= 5,08$$

- c. The uncorrected capacity for the FCP cells is respectively shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Uncorrected capacity for FCP cells when using K_t factors

Load	Current [A] (1)	Duration [min]	K_t (2)	Uncorrected Capacity [Ah] (1) x (2)
I_{TOTAL} (Continuous)	8.3	720	12	99.6
Spring rewind motors	10	5	0.91	9.1
Emergency lights	0.5	240	5.08	2.54
TOTAL				111.24

From the calculated K_t , R_t can be calculated by using the following formula

$$R_t = \frac{C_t}{K_t}$$

$$= \frac{32}{5,08}$$

$$= 6,30$$

Where:

C_t is the rated capacity per positive plate = 32 Ah for FCP range of cells.

The required number of positive plates is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Number of positive plates required when using FCP cells

Load	Current [A] (1)	Duration [min]	R_t [A/+plate] (2)	Uncorrected no. of + plates (1) / (2)
I_{TOTAL} (Continuous)	8.3	720	2.67	3.11
Spring rewind motors	10	5	35.30	0.28
Emergency lights	0.5	240	6.30	0.08
TOTAL				3.47

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- d. To calculate the corrected capacity, the design margin, temperature de-rating factor and aging factor need to be taken into account.
- e. Let's assume for this example that the lowest expected temperature is 10°C. For substation applications, we will use the temperature de-rating factors as per Annex E for the different discharge rates. The effect of temperature correction is indicated in Table 11 and Table 12.

Table 11: Temperature corrected capacity for FCP cells when using Kt factors

Load	Uncorrected Capacities from Table 6 (1)	Temp. De-rating Factor (2)	Temp. Multiplying Factor TF (3) = [1- (2)]+1	Temperature corrected Capacity [Ah] (1) x (3)
ITOTAL(Continuous)	99.6	0.90	1.10	109.56
Spring rewind motors	9.10	0.88	1.12	10.19
Emergency lights	2.54	0.88	1.12	2.84
Temperature corrected total capacity				122.59

Table 12: Required no. of positive plates after temperature correction

Load	Uncorrected no. of + plates from Table 7 (1)	Temp. De-rating Factor (2)	Temp. Multiplying Factor TF (3) = [1	No. of + plates (1) x (3)
ITOTAL(Continuous)	3.11	0.90	1.10	3.42
Spring rewind motors	0.28	0.88	1.12	0.31
Emergency lights	0.08	0.88	1.12	0.10
TOTAL				3.83

- f. By using equation 11), the corrected capacity can be calculated as follows:

Please note: TF is unity in the equation as it has been already been compensated for above.
Using FCP cells:

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_C &= C_{UC} \times T_F \times D_F \times A_F \\
 &= 122.59 \times 1,0 \times 1,20 \times 1,25 \\
 &= 183,89 \text{ Ah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore use FCP13 cells with a capacity of 192Ah.

- g. The required number of positive plates the following equation may be used:

Please note: TF is unity in the equation as it has been already been compensated for above

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Using FCP cells:

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= TP_n \times T_F \times D_F \times A_F \\ &= 3.83 \times 1,0 \times 1,20 \times 1,25 \\ &= 5,75 \end{aligned}$$

Where:

P_n is the required number of positive plates after correction for design margin and ageing.

TP_n is the required number of positive plates after temperature correction.

- h. Therefore 6 positive plates is required, which implies using a FCP cell with 13 ($[6 \times 2] + 1$) plates in total. This relates back to the FCP13 cell as calculated previously.

3.6 BATTERY CHARGER SIZING

The current rating of the battery chargers shall be subject to the connected load and the standby capacity required for the site.

In the following sections two methods of battery charger sizing will be evaluated and the recommended method indicated.

Traditional method

- a. The traditional method is relatively simple and easy to use. The method only takes the standing drain (continuous loading), battery rated capacity and the required recharge time into consideration as indicated in equation (12) below. Other important parameters like the non-continuous loads and the battery's recharge efficiency are not taken into consideration. Due to the fact that the corrected battery capacity is not exactly equal to the available battery capacities, the next highest available battery capacity is selected. One may thus argue that this extra capacity over and above the corrected capacity is making up for the recharge efficiency, but this cannot be bargained on since each substation will have a different amount of extra capacity. In some instances this extra capacity will be very small.

$$I_{ch} = I_{lc} + \frac{(0.8 \times C_{rt})}{T} \dots\dots\dots 12)$$

Where:

I_{ch} : Battery charger rated current.

I_{lc} : DC standing (continuous) load current, including future load growth.

0.8 : Fraction of rated capacity to which the batteries should be recharged within the period, T.

C_{rt} : Rated capacity of battery in Ah.

T : Time in which the battery must be recharged, to 80% of C_{rt} . This period is taken as 10h

IEEE method

The method that is recommended to be used is the IEEE method in accordance with IEEE Std 946TM-2004: IEEE Recommended Practice for the Design of DC Auxiliary Power Systems for Generating Stations. In this method the non-continuous load and the battery's recharge efficiency (battery losses) are taken into consideration. The calculated corrected capacity required by the substation and not the selected rated capacity, as in the traditional method, is used as a determining factor in calculating the battery charger rating. This implies that the battery will be recharged to as close as possible to the calculated corrected capacity which is required to meet the substation load

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profile. The amount of charge delivered to the battery depends on the electrolyte temperature, battery state-of-charge as well as the battery charger voltage and the available current to recharge the battery. By including equation (15) as part of the decision making process, it is ensured that the battery charger will be able to provide current to non-continuous loads without discharging the battery under normal conditions.

$$I1 = I_{lc} + \frac{(1.1 \times Q)}{T} \dots\dots\dots(13)$$

$$I2 = I_{lc} + I_{ln} \dots\dots\dots(14)$$

Where:

I1 : The minimum required battery charger output current

I2 : The minimum battery charger output current that will supply the maximum operational load

ILC : DC load current, including future load growth

I_{lc} : The largest combination of non-continuous load that is most likely to be connected to the bus at the same time.

1.1 : A constant to compensate for battery losses, this is 1 divided by recharge efficiency. The different types of batteries have different recharge efficiencies which can be obtained from the manufacturer’s data.

Q : The ampere-hours drained from the battery during the substation duty cycle. This means you use the capacity drained during the discharge and not the rated capacity of the battery.

T : Time period in which the battery must be recharged. This time period is selected as 10h.

I3 : The recommended battery charger output current, i.e. the larger one of I1 and I2

4. AUTHORISATION

This document has been seen and accepted by:

Name	Designation
Document Approved by TDAC ROD 16 July 2013	

5. REVISIONS

Date	Rev.	Compiler	Remarks
November 2012	0.1		Draft Document for review created from 34-478
December 2013	1		Final Document Authorised for publication

6. DEVELOPMENT TEAM

The following people were involved in the development of this document:

- None

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7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- None

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APPENDIX A: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(Normative)

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED FOR ALL DOCUMENTS.

8.1 GUIDELINES

- a. All comments must be completed.
- b. Motivate why items are N/A (not applicable)
- c. Indicate actions to be taken, persons or organisations responsible for actions and deadline for action.
- d. Change control committees to discuss the impact assessment, and if necessary give feedback to the compiler of any omissions or errors.

8.2 CRITICAL POINTS

- a. Importance of this document. E.g. is implementation required due to safety deficiencies, statutory requirements, technology changes, document revisions, improved service quality, improved service performance, and optimised costs.
 - Comment: Shows the standardized approach to design and sizing of DC systems at substations.
- b. If the document to be released impacts on statutory or legal compliance - this need to be very clearly stated and so highlighted.
 - Comment: Not applicable.
- c. Impact on stock holding and depletion of existing stock prior to switch over. Comment: Not applicable.

8.2.2 When will new stock be available? Comment: Not applicable.

- a. Has the interchange ability of the product or item been verified - i.e. when it fails is a straight swop possible with a competitor's product?
 - Comment: Not applicable.
- b. Identify and provide details of other critical (items required for the successful implementation of this document) points to be considered in the implementation of this document.
 - Comment: Not applicable.
- c. Provide details of any comments made by the Regions regarding the implementation of this document.
 - Comment: Paul Gerber from the Central region indicated an error in the revision table. This was corrected.

8.3 IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME

- a. Time period for implementation of requirements.
 - Comment: As soon as the standard is approved.
- b. Deadline for changeover to new item and personnel to be informed of DX wide change-over.

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- Comment: As soon as the standard is approved.

8.4 BUYERS GUIDE AND POWER OFFICE

a. Does the Buyers Guide or Buyers List need updating?

- Comment: Not applicable.

b. What Buyer's Guides or items have been created?

- Comment: Not applicable.

c. List all assembly drawing changes that have been revised in conjunction with this document.

- Comment: Not applicable.

d. If the implementation of this document requires assessment by CAP, provide details under 5

e. Which Power Office packages have been created, modified or removed?

- Comment: Not applicable.

8.5 CAP / LAP PRE-QUALIFICATION PROCESS RELATED IMPACTS

a. Is an ad-hoc re-evaluation of all currently accepted suppliers required as a result of implementation of this document?

- Comment: Not applicable.

b. If NO, provide motivation for issuing this specification before Acceptance Cycle Expiry date.
Comment: Not applicable.

c. Are ALL suppliers (currently accepted per LAP), aware of the nature of changes contained in this document?

- Comment: Not applicable.

d. Is implementation of the provisions of this document required during the current supplier qualification period?

- Comment: Not applicable.

e. If Yes to 3.4, what date has been set for all currently accepted suppliers to comply fully?

- Comment: Not applicable.

f. If Yes to 3.4, have all currently accepted suppliers been sent a prior formal notification informing them of Eskom's expectations, including the implementation date deadline?

- Comment: Not applicable.

g. Can the changes made, potentially impact upon the purchase price of the material/equipment?

- Comment: Not applicable.

h. Material group(s) affected by specification: (Refer to Pre-Qualification invitation schedule for list of material groups)

- Comment: Not applicable.

8.6 TRAINING OR COMMUNICATION

a. Is training required?

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- Comment: Yes
- b. State the level of training required to implement this document. (E.g. awareness training, practical / on job, module, etc.)
 - Comment: Practical and on-job training
- c. State designations of personnel that will require training.
 - Comment: DC Technology engineers and all staff involved with the design of DC systems.
- d. Is the training material available? Identify person responsible for the development of training material.
 - Comment: Yes – in development
- e. If applicable, provide details of training that will take place. (E.G. sponsor, costs, trainer, schedule of training, course material availability, training in erection / use of new equipment, maintenance training, etc.).
 - Comment: In the regions.
- f. Was Technical Training Section consulted w.r.t module development process?
 - Comment: No
- g. State communications channels to be used to inform target audience.
 - Comment: Normal change control process.

8.7 SPECIAL TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, SOFTWARE

- a. What special tools, equipment, software, etc. will need to be purchased by the Region to effectively implement?
 - Comment: Not applicable.
- b. Are there stock numbers available for the new equipment?
 - Comment: Not applicable.
- c. What will be the costs of these special tools, equipment, software?

8.8 FINANCES

- a. What total costs would the Regions be required to incur in implementing this document? Identify all cost activities associated with implementation, e.g. labour, training, tooling, stock, obsolescence
 - Comment:
- b. No cost implications
- c. Impact assessment completed by: Name: Thomas Jacobs
- d. Designation: _DC & Auxiliary Supplies Specialist

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APPENDIX B: KT FACTORS FOR NICKEL CADMIUM CELLS

(Informative)

End-of-discharge Voltage [V]		1.00V	1.05V	1.10V	1.14V	1.00V	1.02V	1.05V	1.10V	1.14V	
Time	Time [min]	Kt Factors for Vantage Cells (Medium Perf)				Kt Factors for L-range Cells (Low Perf)					
Seconds	1	0.02	0.31	0.36	0.45	0.53	0.54	0.57	0.63	0.76	0.92
	10	0.17	0.38	0.46	0.57	0.69	0.65	0.69	0.76	0.92	1.09
	30	0.5	0.45	0.53	0.67	0.83	0.73	0.75	0.83	1.00	1.20
	60	1	0.49	0.60	0.76	0.96	0.79	0.84	0.93	1.13	1.37
Minutes	5	5	0.66	0.81	1.05	1.29	0.95	1.02	1.13	1.36	1.68
	10	10	0.73	0.94	1.23	1.51	1.07	1.14	1.25	1.43	1.91
	30	30	1	1.23	1.51	1.95	1.33	1.37	1.44	1.58	2.14
	45	45	1.16	1.36	1.67	2.16	1.49	1.53	1.59	1.71	2.31
	60	60	1.31	1.48	1.82	2.35	1.64	1.69	1.73	1.83	2.48
	90	90	1.7	1.86	2.29	2.96	1.97	2.04	2.11	2.18	2.84
Hours	2	120	2.11	2.29	2.67	3.33	2.32	2.36	2.41	2.52	3.13
	3	180	3.08	3.20	3.48	4.00	3.14	3.14	3.24	3.24	3.79
	4	240	4	4.10	4.24	4.67	4.07	4.07	4.12	4.24	4.65
	5	300	5	5	5	5.33	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.24	5.50
	8	480	8	8	8	8	7.86	7.86	7.86	8.46	8.46
	10	600	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
	11	660	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	12	720	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Days	24	1440	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	2	2880	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
	4	5760	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
	6	8640	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
	8	11520	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
	10	14400	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
12	17280	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	

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APPENDIX C: TEMPERATURE DERATING FACTORS FOR NICKEL CADMIUM CELLS

(Informative)

Temperature [°C]	De-rating factors			
	L-range cells		Vantage cells	
	1h rate	5h rate	30min rate	5h rate
0	0.8	0.900	0.850	0.925
5	0.85	0.950	0.913	0.950
10	0.9	0.970	0.963	0.975
15	0.95	1.000	0.975	0.988
20	1	1.000	1.000	1.000

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APPENDIX D: KT FACTORS FOR FCP RANGE LEAD ACID CELLS AT 25°C

(Informative)

End-of-discharge voltage [V]		1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	
Minutes	5	5	0.60	0.65	0.71	0.91	1.01	1.32
	10	10	0.73	0.79	0.93	1.01	1.16	1.37
	15	15	0.80	0.91	1.01	1.16	1.29	1.42
	20	20	0.96	1.02	1.12	1.29	1.42	1.60
	30	30	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.47	1.72	1.90
	45	45	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.69	2.00	2.59
	60	60	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.34	2.87
Hours	2	120	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.40	3.68
	3	180	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.51
	5	300	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98	6.15
	6	360	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	7.03
	8	480	8.53	8.53	8.53	8.53	8.53	8.53
	10	600	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	12	720	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
	14	840	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Days	18	1080	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
	24	1440	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
	2	2880	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Days	5	7200	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
	10	14400	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00

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APPENDIX E: RT FACTORS FOR FCP RANGE LEAD ACID CELLS AT 25°C

(Informative)

End-of-discharge voltage [V]		1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	
Minutes	5	53.50	49.50	45.10	35.30	31.80	24.20	
	10	44.00	40.50	34.50	31.60	27.60	23.30	
	15	40.00	35.00	31.60	27.50	24.80	22.50	
	20	33.50	31.50	28.50	24.90	22.50	20.00	
	30	24.80	24.80	24.80	21.75	18.65	16.85	
	45	20.40	20.40	20.40	18.90	16.00	12.35	
Hours	60	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	13.65	11.15	
	2	120	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	9.40	8.70
	3	180	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.10
	5	300	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.20
	6	360	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.55
	8	480	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
	10	600	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
	12	720	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67
	14	840	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
	18	1080	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
Days	24	1440	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
	2	2880	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
	5	7200	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
	10	14400	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13

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APPENDIX F: TEMPERATURE CORRECTION FACTORS FOR FCP RANGE LEAD ACID CELLS

(Informative)

Discharge Rate (Duration)	Temperature correction factor to be applied to 25°C at:								
	0°C	5°C	10°C	15°C	20°C	25°C	30°C	35°C	40°C
3 s to 4.9 m	0.73	0.80	0.86	0.91	0.96	1	1.03	1.05	1.07
5 m to 59 m	0.77	0.83	0.88	0.93	0.96	1	1.03	1.05	1.06
1 h to 24 h	0.84	0.88	0.90	0.94	0.97	1	1.02	1.03	1.04

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