

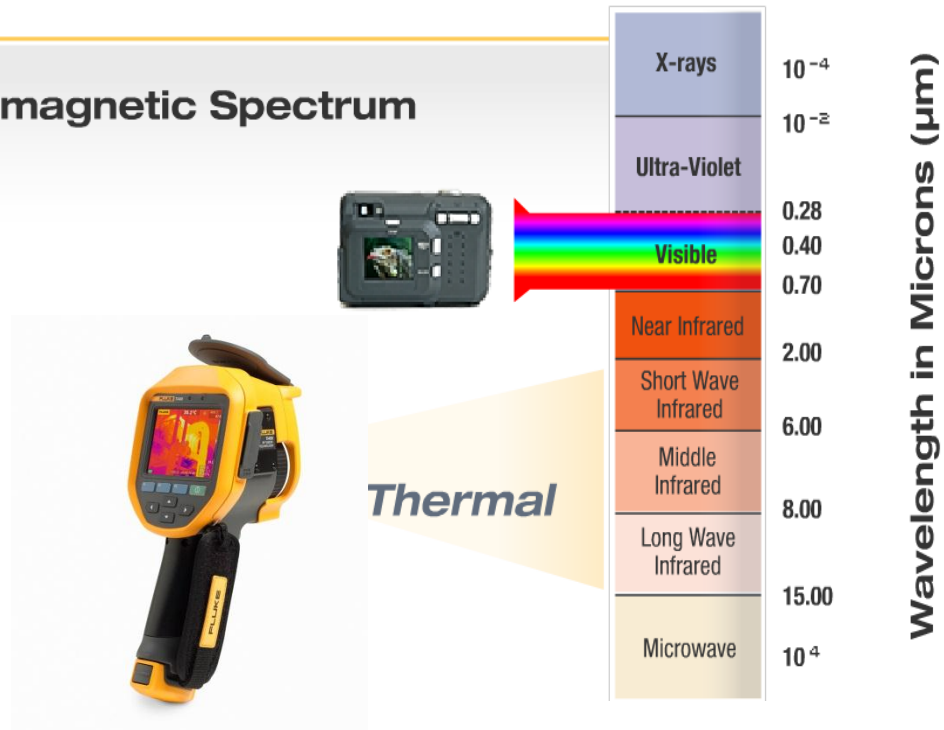
**Electrical equipment**  
***Qualitative inspection***

**with Thermal Imagers**

# The electromagnetic spectrum

## Thermography Introduction

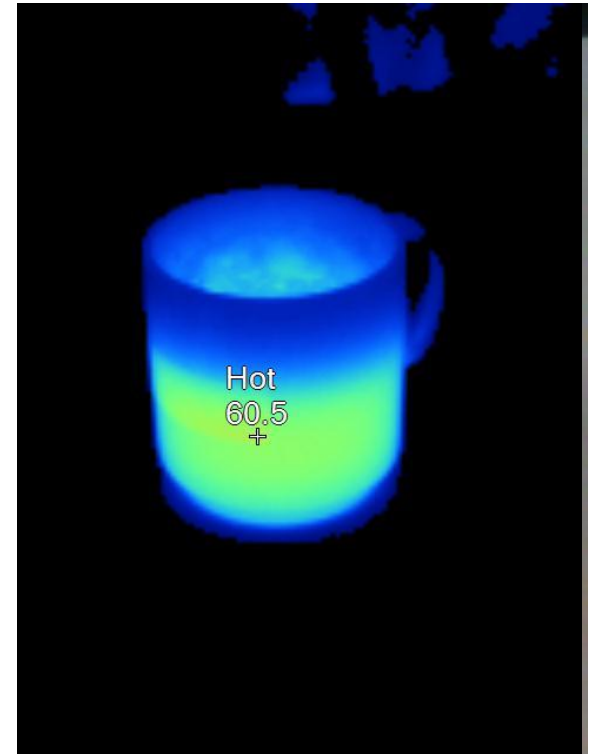
### The Electromagnetic Spectrum



# What is infrared radiation ?

- Infrared cannot be seen (but can be sensed by our skin)
- Everything emits infrared radiation
- A camera converts the “infrared image” to a visible picture
- Infrared allows you to “see” things that you normally can’t.

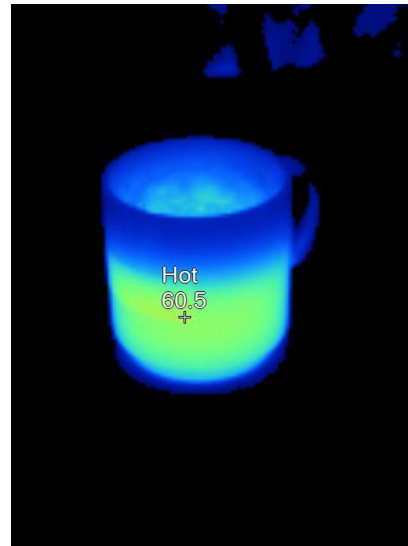
Visual Image



Same image in IR

# Radiation and Temperature

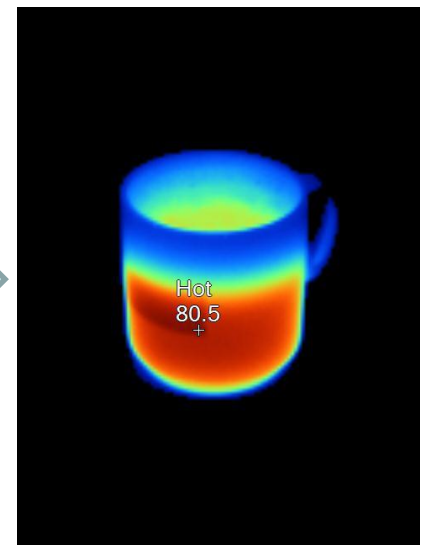
- Visual image is *reflected* ,thermal image is ***emitted!***
- Radiation increases with temperature



30 seconds in a  
microwave and

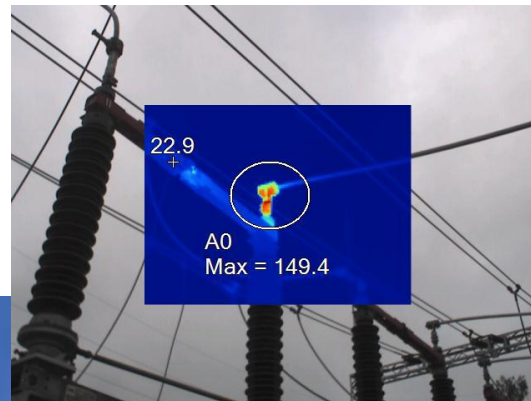
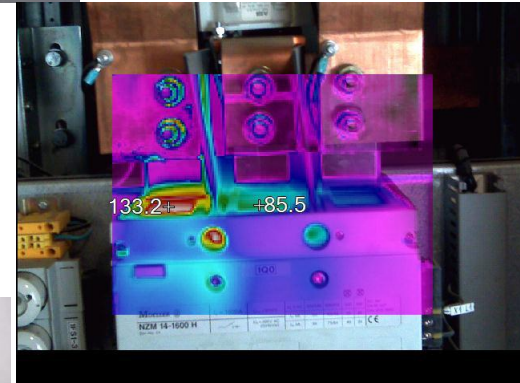


New image  
new information



# Important to know:

- **We are only measuring the SURFACE:** Plexiglas covers need be removed, doors need to be open
- **Emissivity:** shiny surfaces will be hotter than their apparent temperature
- **Wind can also affect the measurement (Wind chill factor):** so you should take into account convective cooling in or outdoors



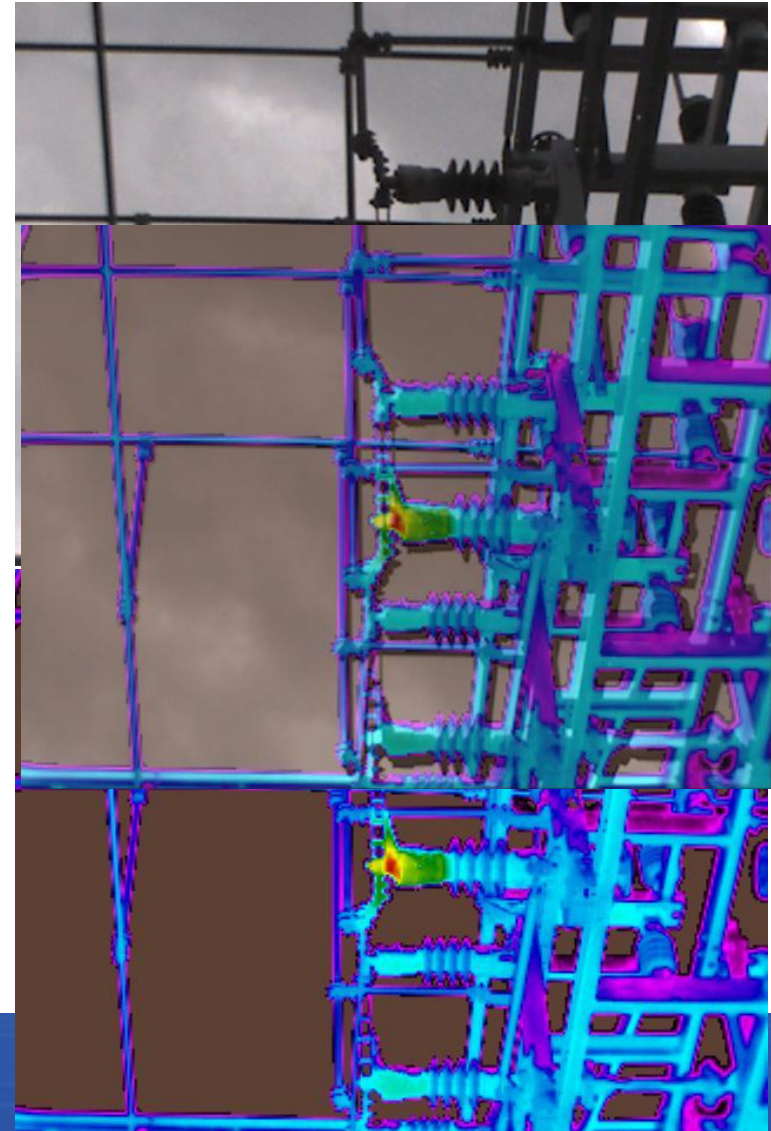
# Benefits of using IR technology

- Measurements are:
  - Non-contact from safe distance
  - Obtained without disturbing production
  - Very sensitive to problem characteristics
  - Detect defects before significant problem
  - Can scan large areas quickly
  - Identifies specific locations

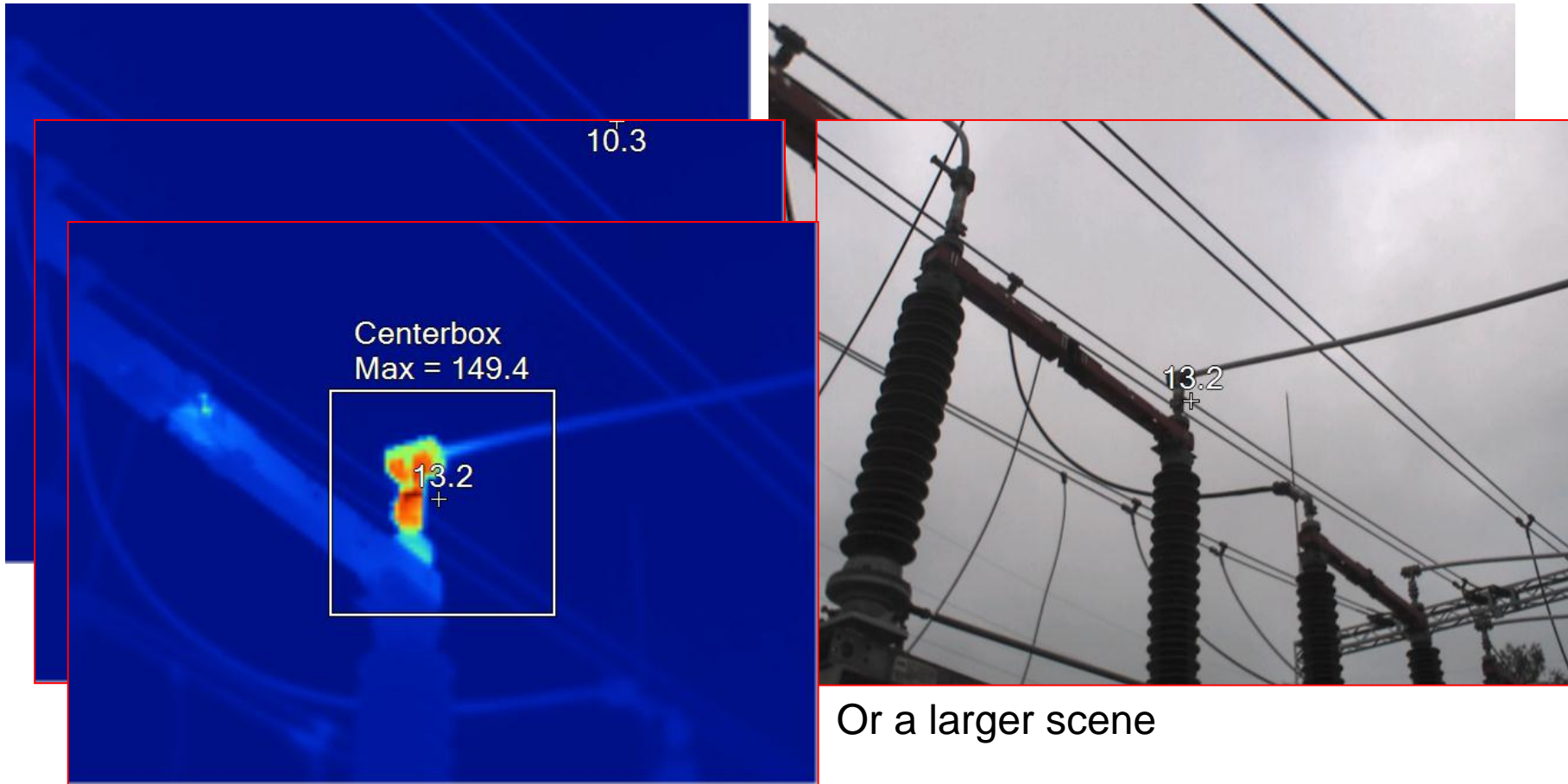


# Limitations of using IR technology

- Good ***Qualitative Measurements*** mean:
  - Safe distance- if needed use a tele lens to obtain the desired resolution
  - Inspected equipment should have enough load- minimum 40% of nominal load
  - In the case of faulty connections, the load has a very big influence on the fault's temperature.
  - Be aware that the temperature of the fault is also affected by the wind- avoid inspections if the wind speed is above 8 m/s (about 16mph or 29km/h)



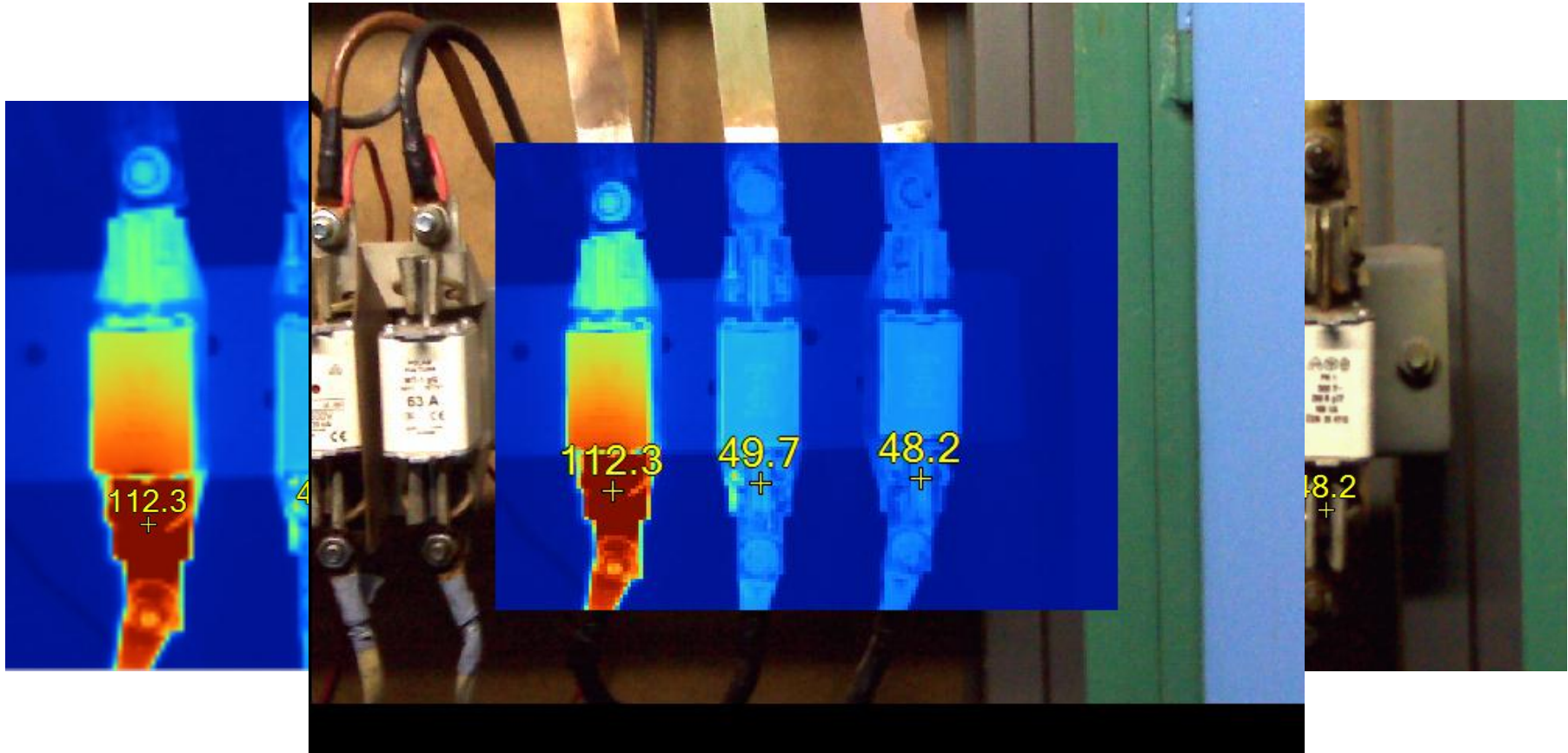
# Presentation modes



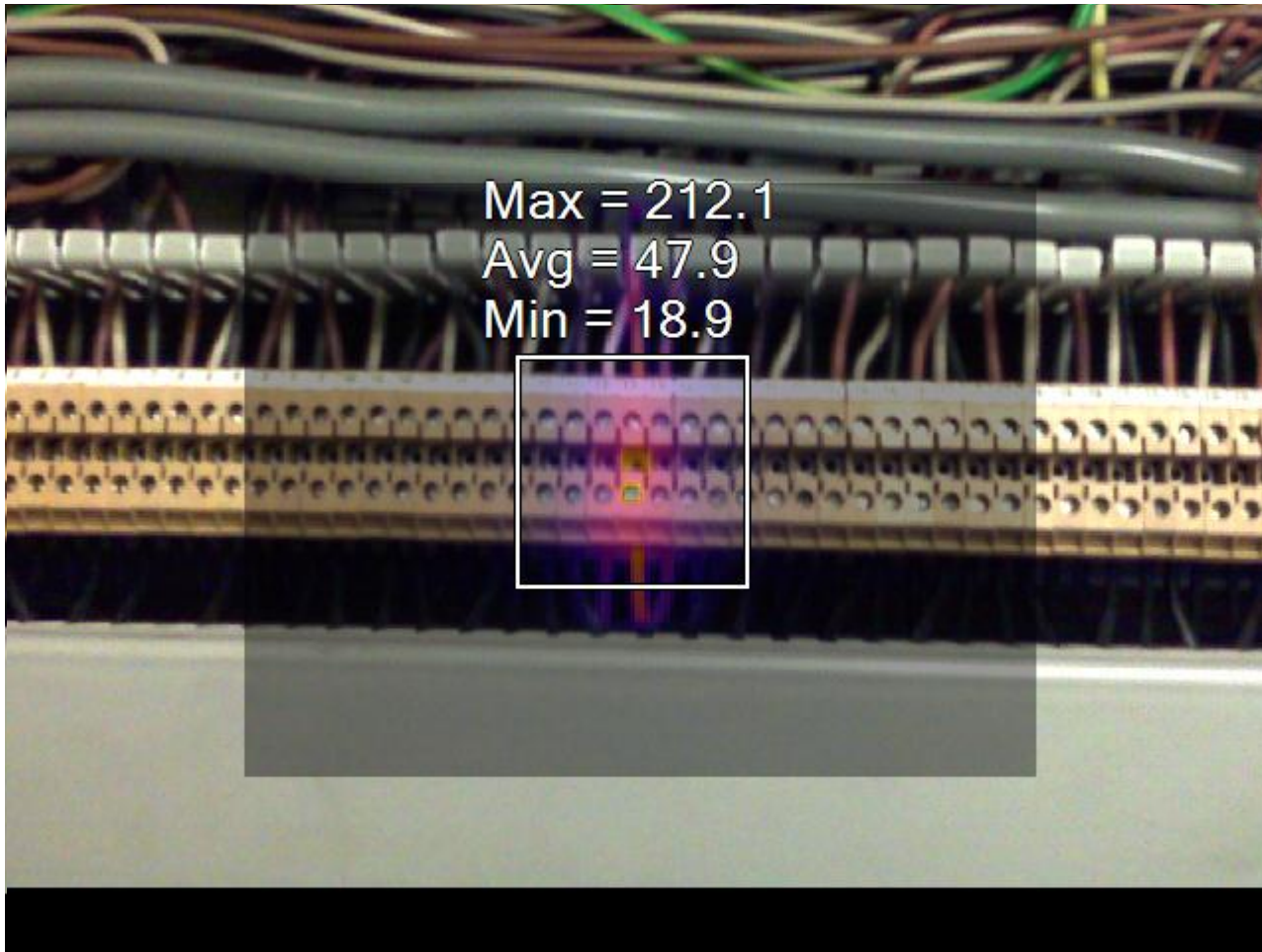
Or a larger scene

Center box

# Presentation modes



# New Installations



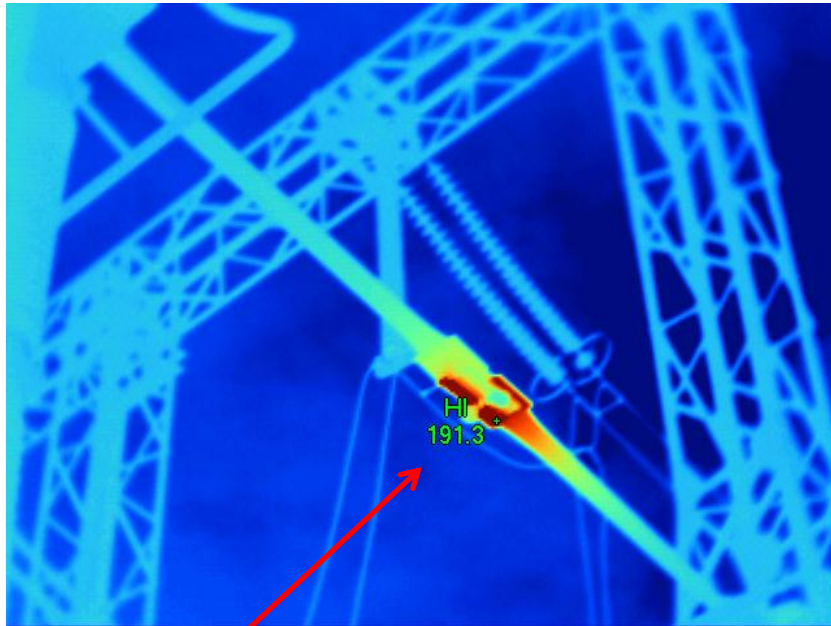
**A perfect installation?**

**A hot connection!**

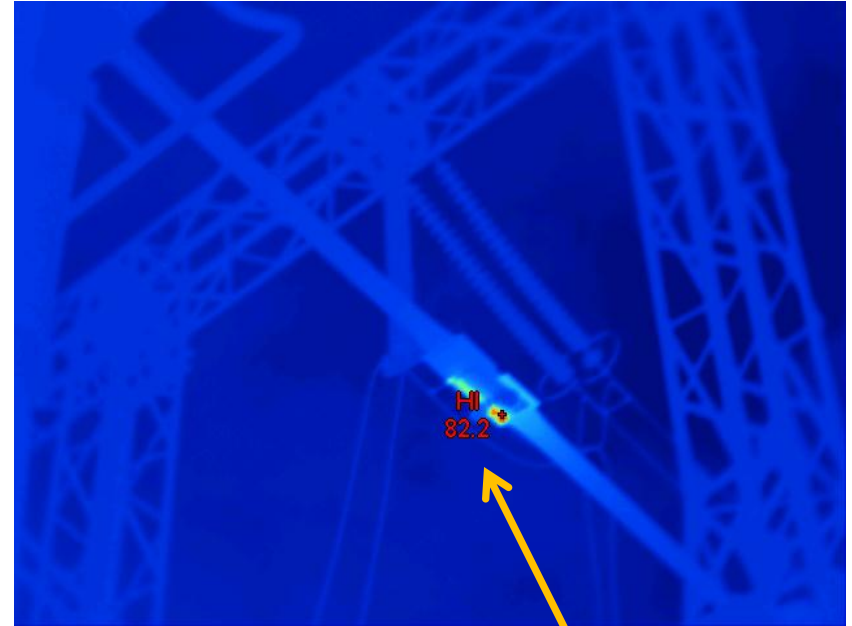
**A VERY hot connection!**

**OK, it is clear which cable !**

# After repair

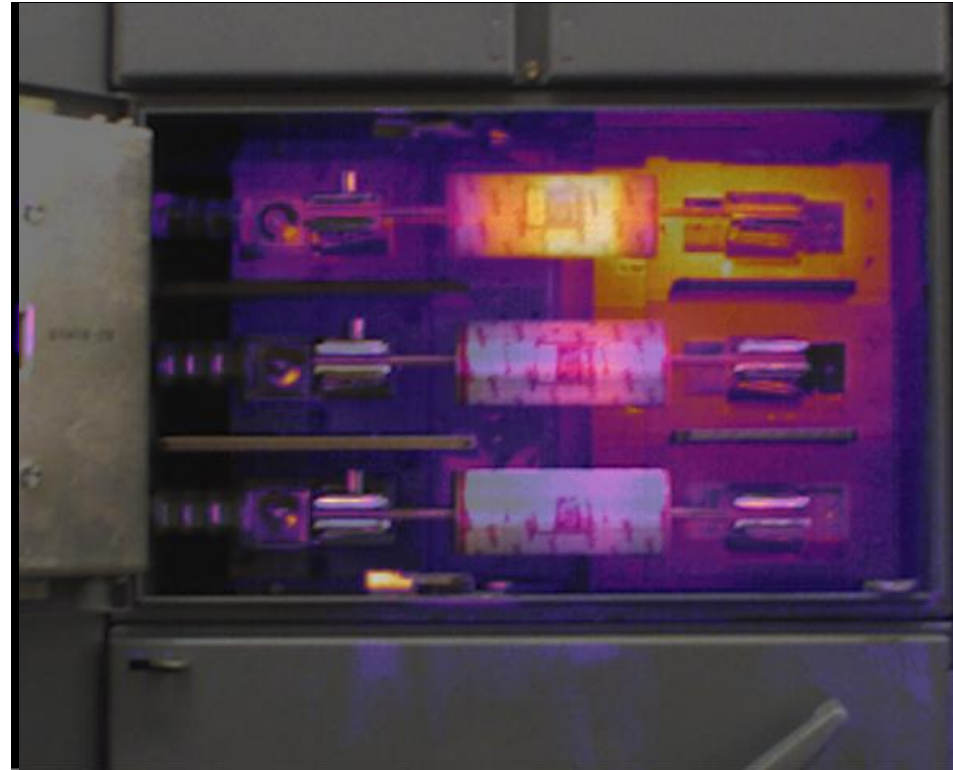


Before repair



After repair.  
Better but still showing  
overtemperature

# Voice annotations



## ***Knife connections and fuses***

Voice recording a comment up to 60 sec with description of problem, current load, suggested repair priority, etc. will make your report easier and more reliable !

# Preparing the report

EN English (United States) US ? Help

Analysis Annotations Voice Annotation Reference Images Comments

[00:00/00:09]

Import...  
Export...  
Delete

Full Infrared Blending Level Full Visible

Image Info Marker Data Graph IR-PhotoNotes™

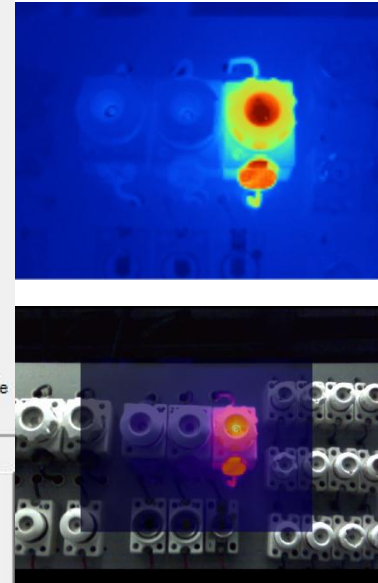
Visible light reference image

OK Cancel Apply Help

17:48  
2013-02-07

## *Pump fuses*

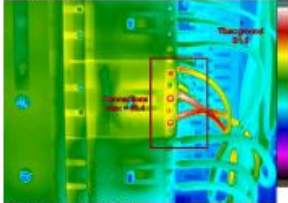
Unbalance?  
Bad  
connection?



# Multipage reports

## THERMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

### HVAC panel



#### HVAC system.is2

3/31/2006 12:06:57 PM

If the load increases or the ventilation stops working the cable will get a temperature of more than a 100 C. If both things happen then the temperature can be as high as 130 C or worse depending on the actual cable insulation.

There is an obvious risk of short circuit under the approaching hot season.

Clean and tighten connection, if possible before next scheduled maintenance, check insulation before the hot season and keep under weekly control.

#### Image Info

Image Time

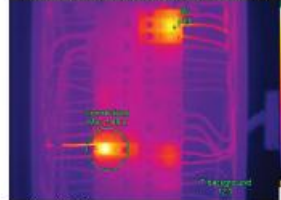
#### Main Image Annotations

Identification

Ti Advanced training

## THERMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

### Cables and terminals in the lightning pa



#### cabinet.is2

1/4/2006 10:22:10 AM

Due to the low load, the actual temperature does not show the insulation on the cables. But because during the winter period the load will increase we recommend to tighten the connections and control the cables' insulation at the next scheduled maintenance, within 30 days.

#### Image Info

Image Time

#### Main Image Annotations

Identification

Ambient conditions

Working Conditions:

Analysis

Classification

Priority

Interval

recommended action

Ti Advanced training

## THERMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

### Table Of Contents

cabinet.is2

Fuses.is2

HVAC system.is2

Ti Advanced training

**FLUKE**

Fluke

www.fluke.se

## ELECTRICAL SURVEY

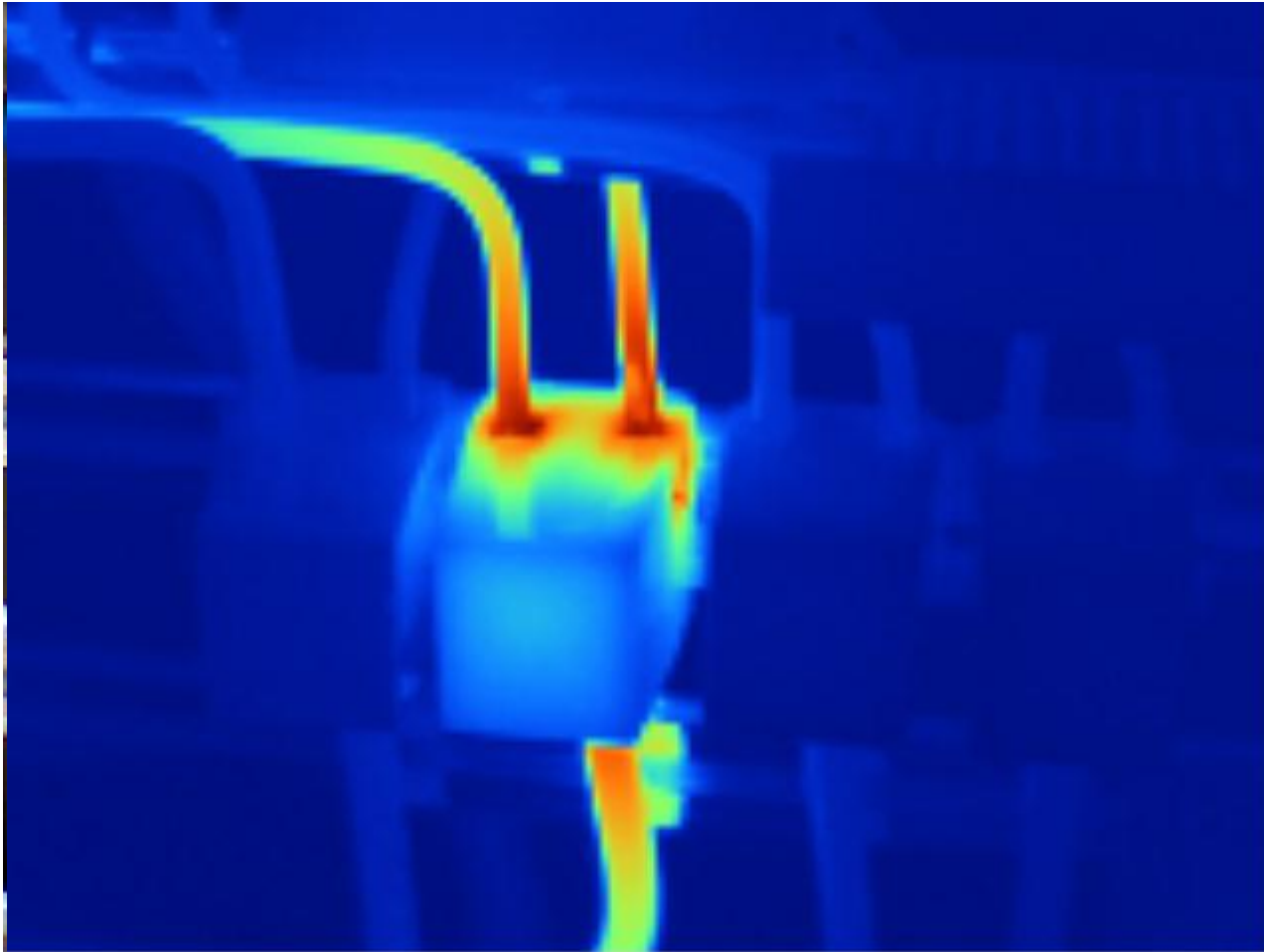
### Thermographic inspection report



Prepared for:

Fluke Sverige AB  
Fartgatan 33  
S-16451 Kista

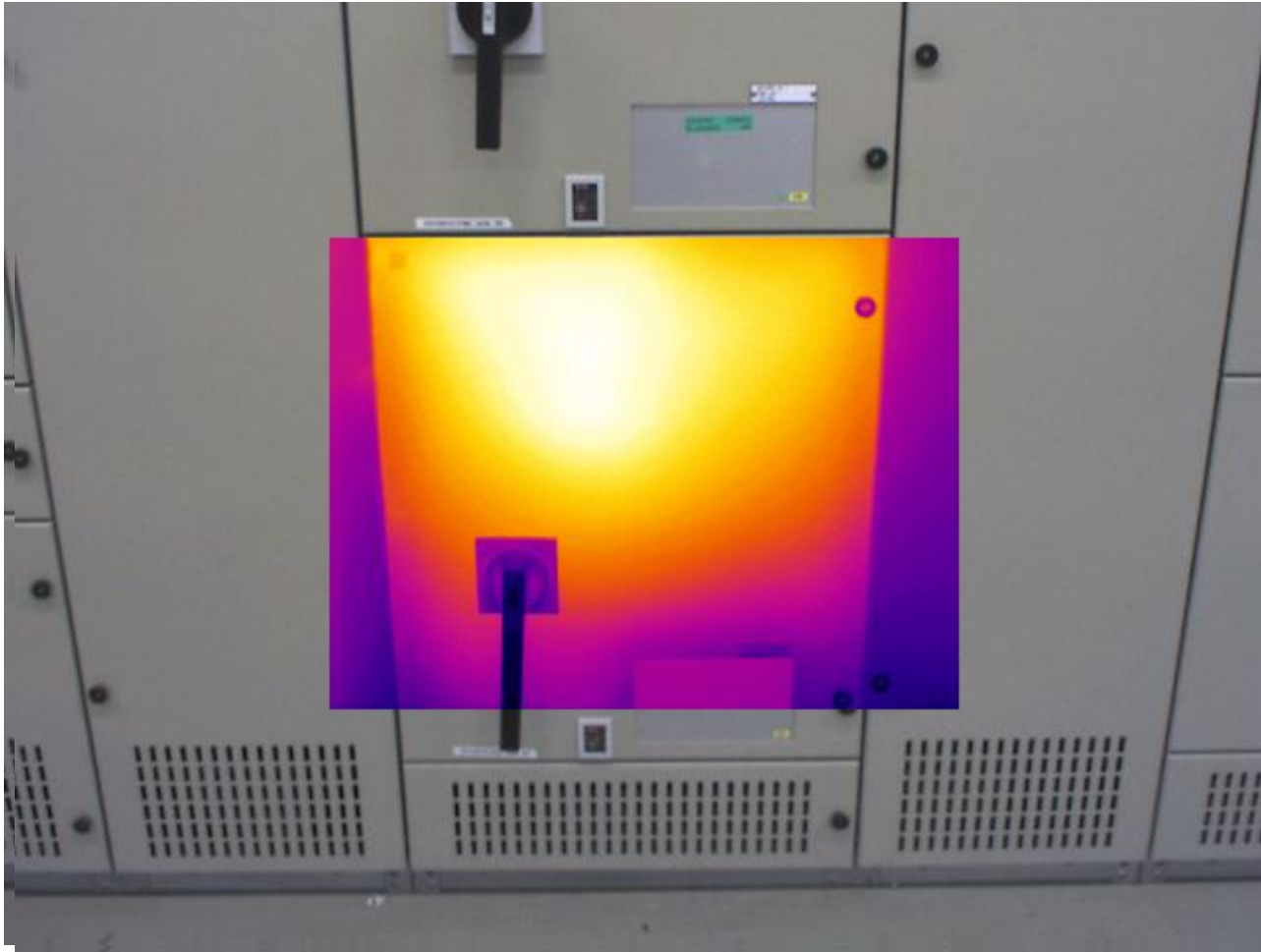
# Plexiglas covers



Note how the temperature decreases with the distance to the connection ! This is a clear thermal signature of a

**Connection defect!**

# Hidden defects



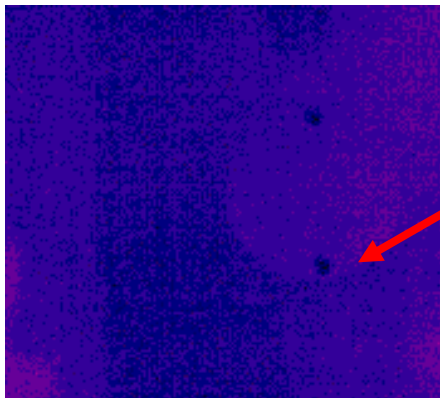
- Open enclosure doors, when possible.
- Be sure to comply with existing safety regulations when working around active panels.

# Fluke IR Window solution

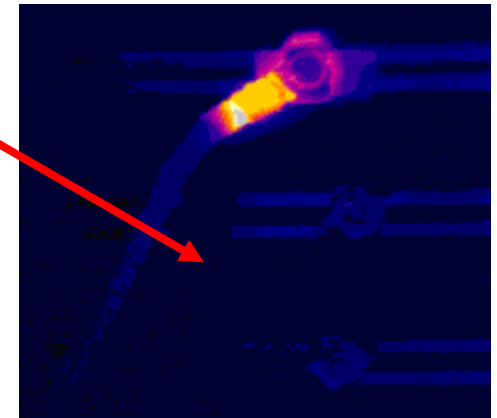
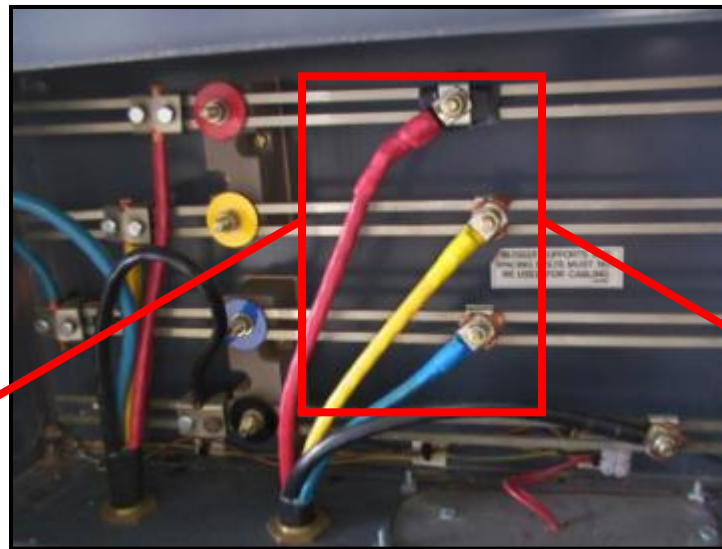


- **Rugged**
  - Blast resistant & outdoor certified for Europe, US and Canada
  - 50kA Arc flash tested
- **Ease of Use**
  - Image with ANY camera, ANY voltage, ANY location
  - Easy, quick release cover with magnet
- **Superior Image Quality**
  - Crystal clear CLIRVU optic for maximum IR transmission
  - No moisture degradation

# Simple & Safe method



**Glass window**



**IR- window**

# IR Windows installed in metal-clad switchgear



# Benefits of IR Windows

- **SAFETY**

Minimize the risk of arc flash and serious injury

- **SPEED**

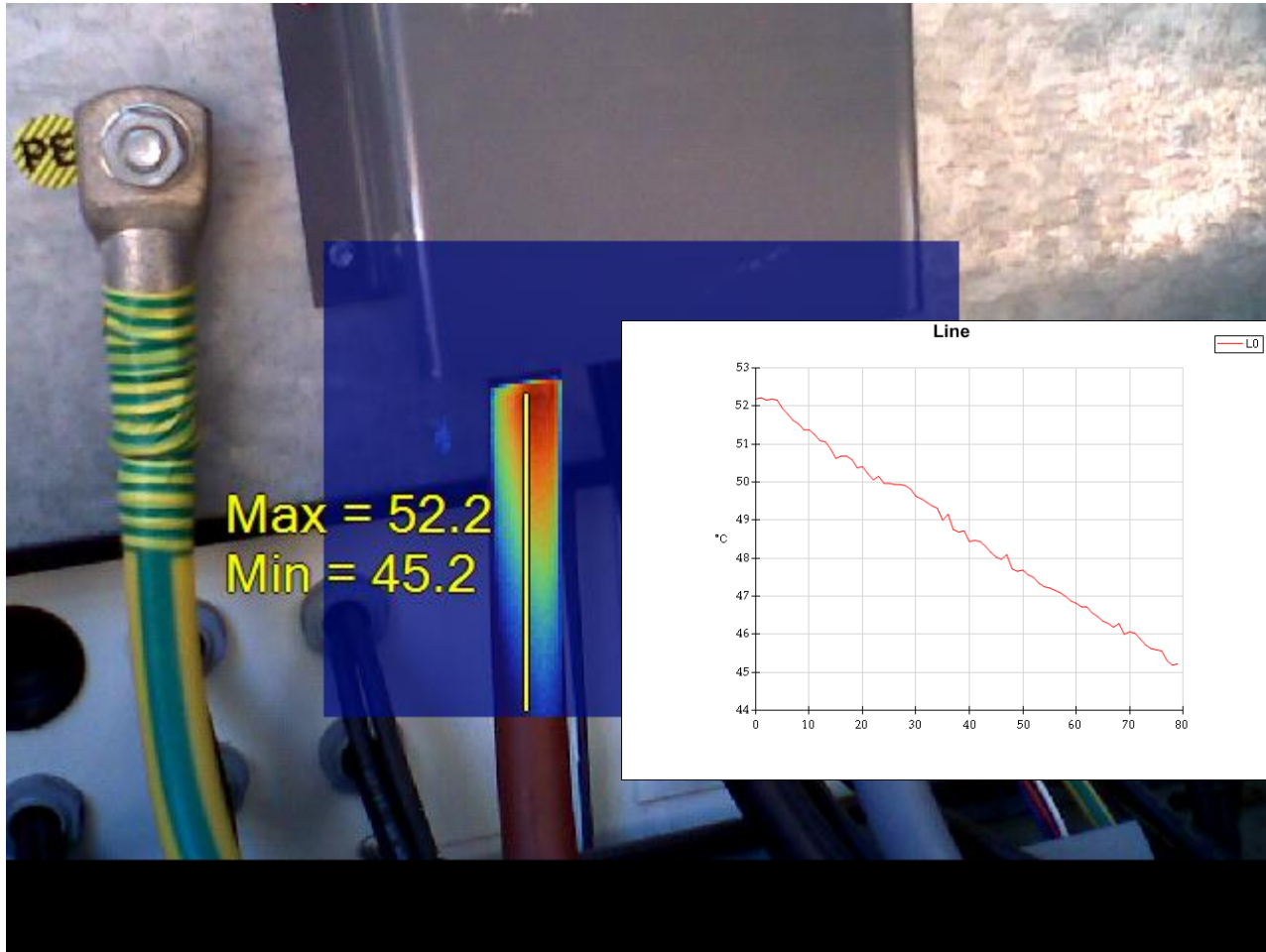
No shutdown, no isolation, no cabinet opening or panel removal

- **EFFICIENCY**

Survey carried out at full load, no electrician required to accompany thermographer

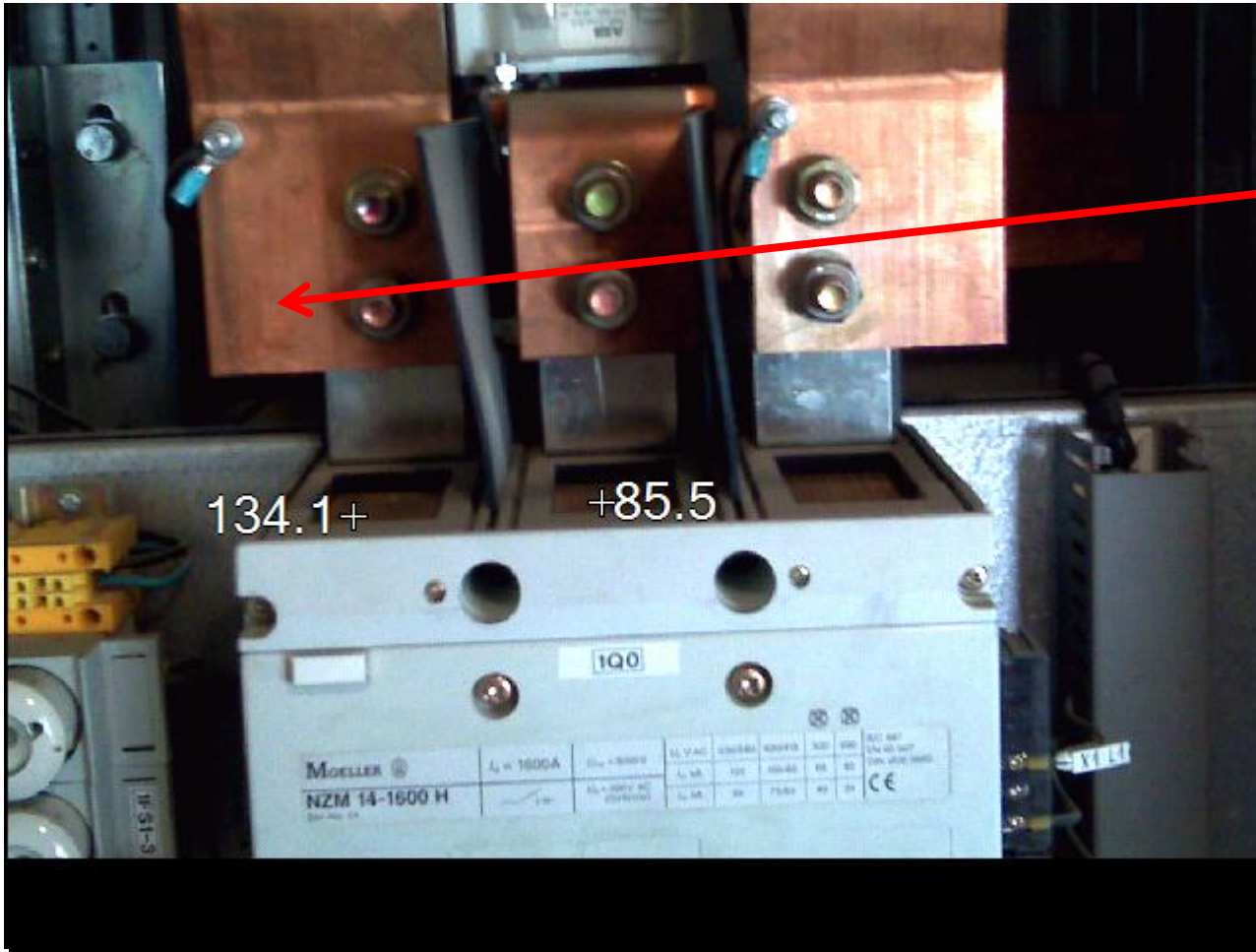


# Temperature gradients in cables



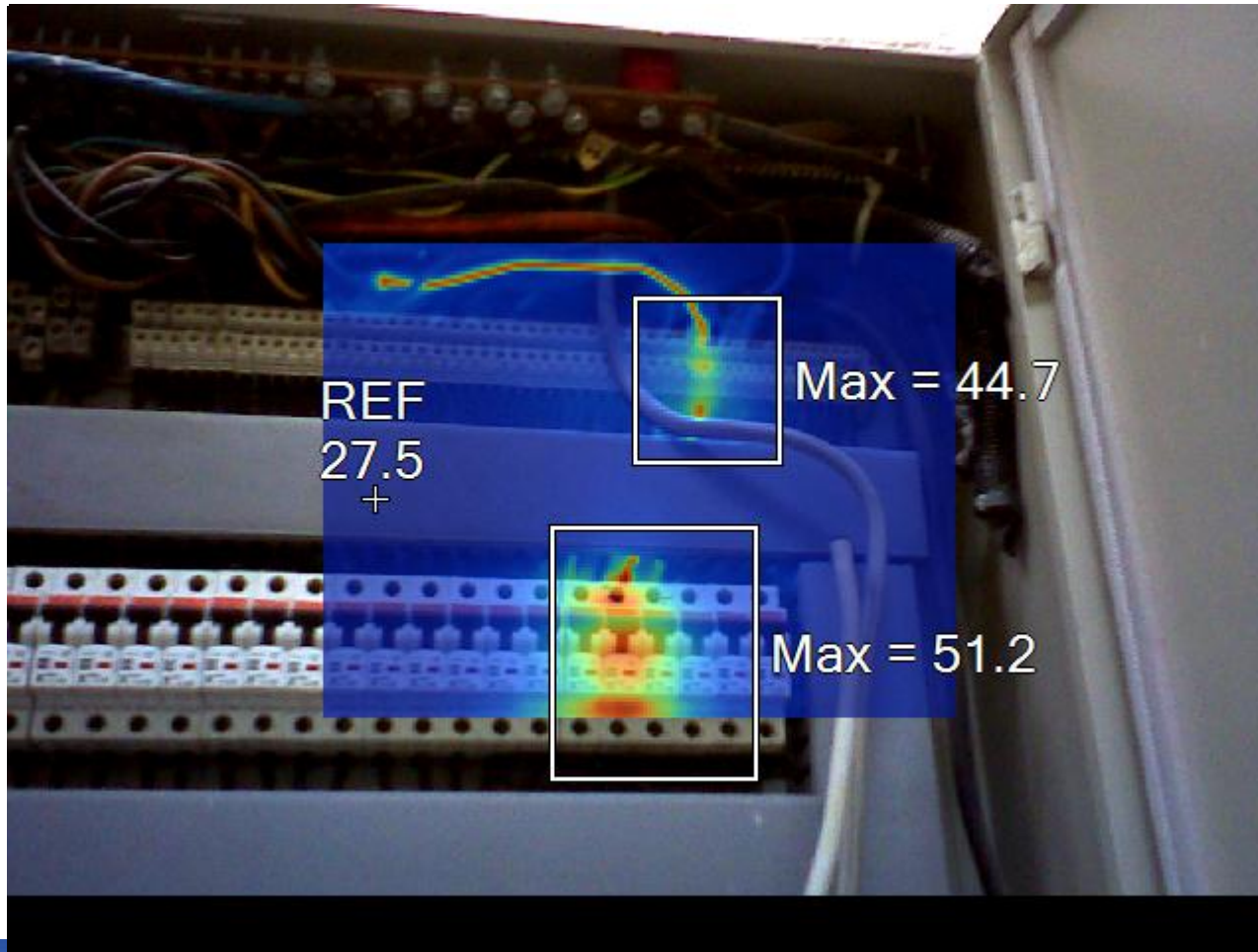
Profile gradient

# Reflective metal bars



Copper bus bars with hot connection on phase L1.

# Inspecting with low loads



Fluke 381 clamp meter with flexible current probe and wireless technology

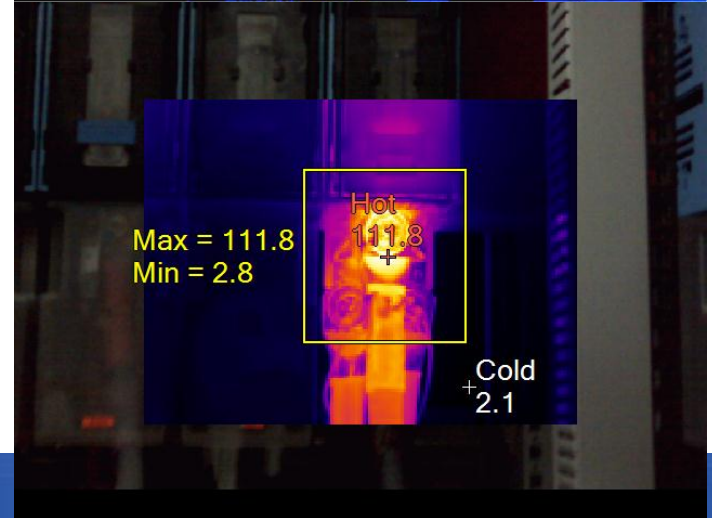
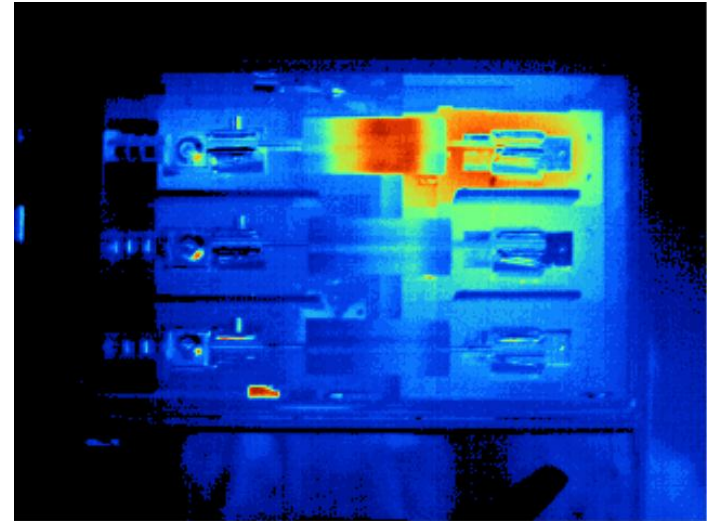
# Qualitative vs. Quantitative

## Qualitative

- You don't need to know the temperature to see there is a problem
- No need to adjust emissivity
- Very intuitive
- Easy to see variations from the norm

## Quantitative

- Requires radiometric (temperature reading)
- Ability to compare to established limits
- Track even slight variations
- Must measure under known conditions (loading, atmospheric)



# Other applications : automotive industry

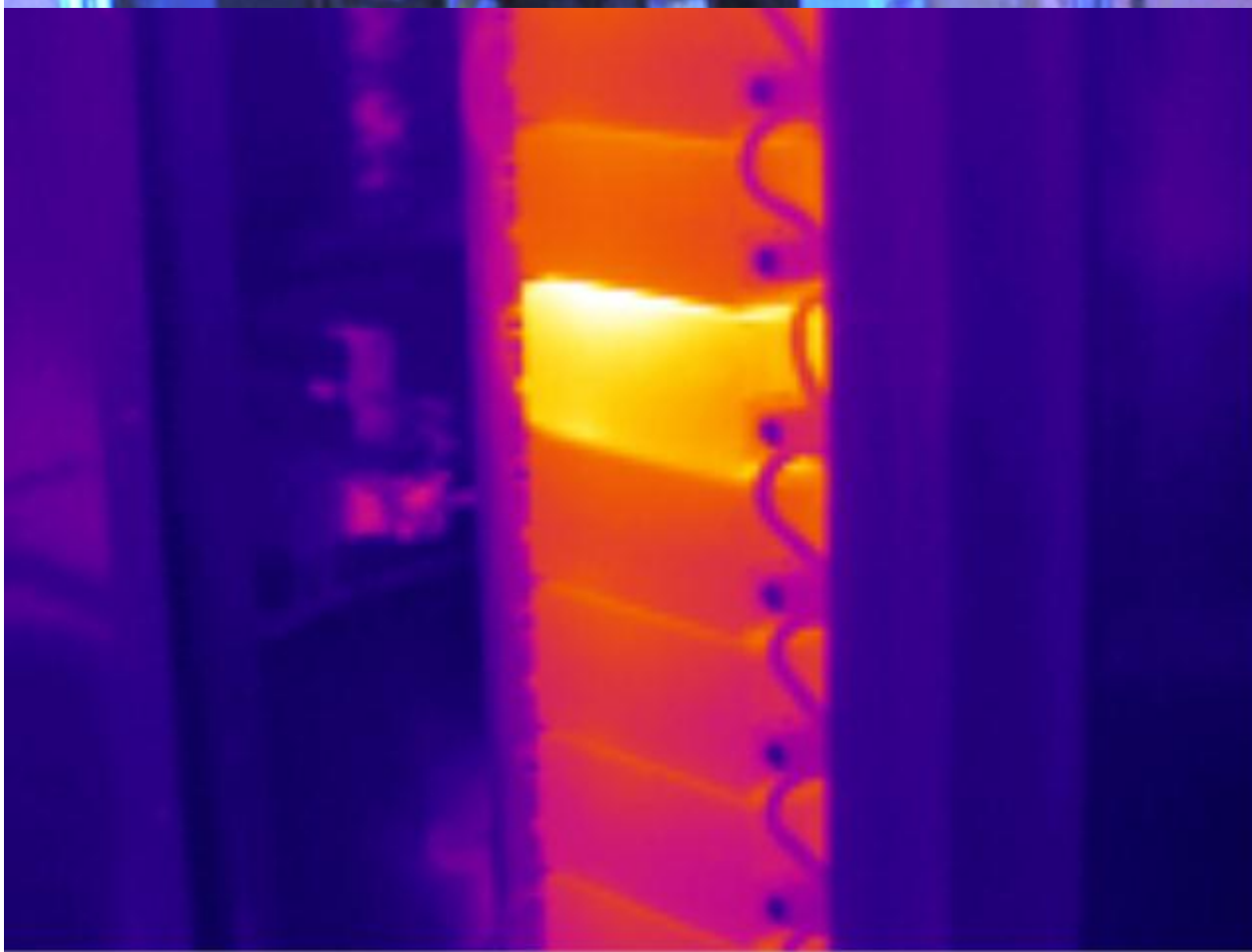


Auto industry

Rear window heater

Heated seat

# Other applications : Railway and trains



Railway:  
Heaters

Trains  
Hot capacitor

# Other: Solar panels

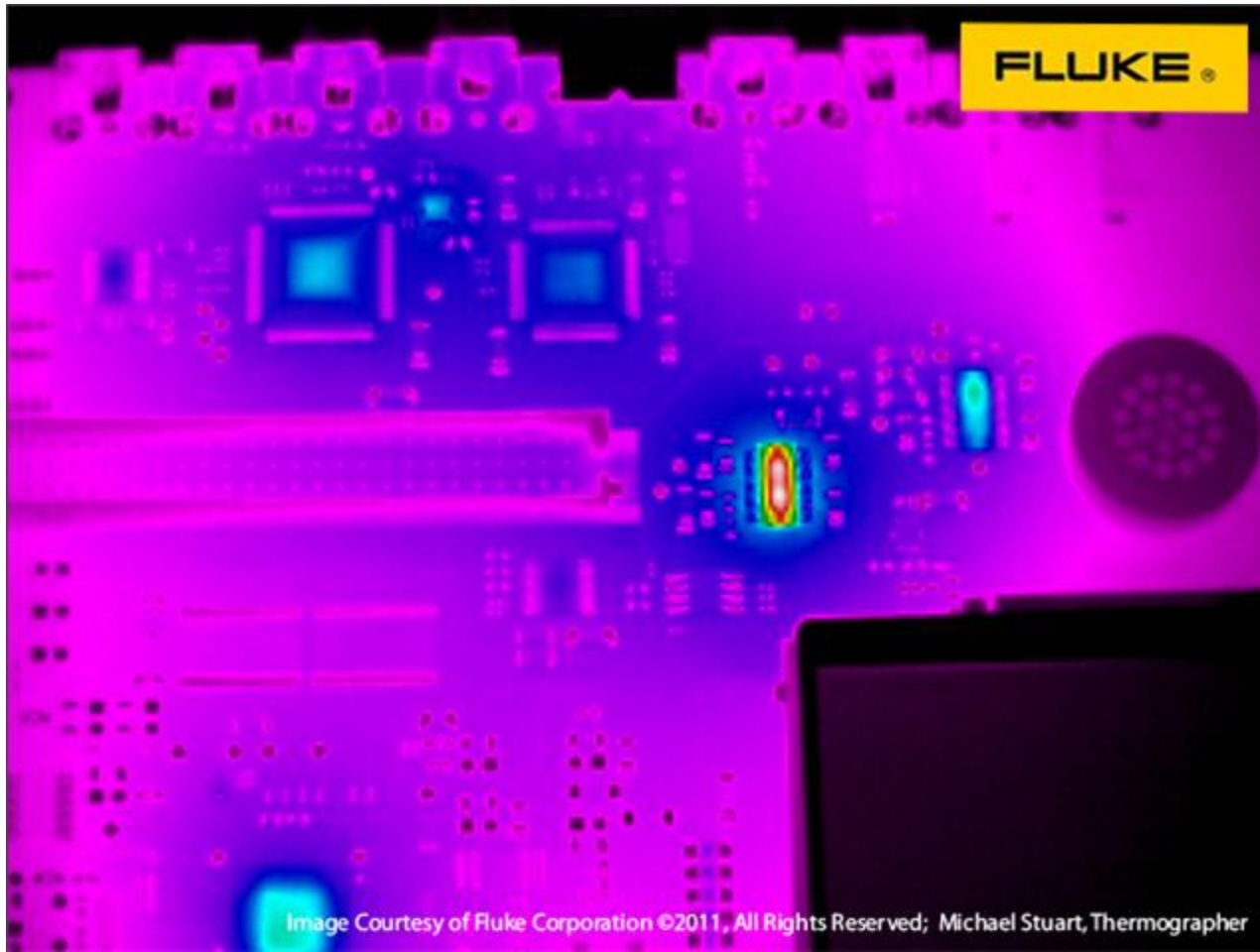


Solar panels:

Installation in private home

Cells too hot to be working properly

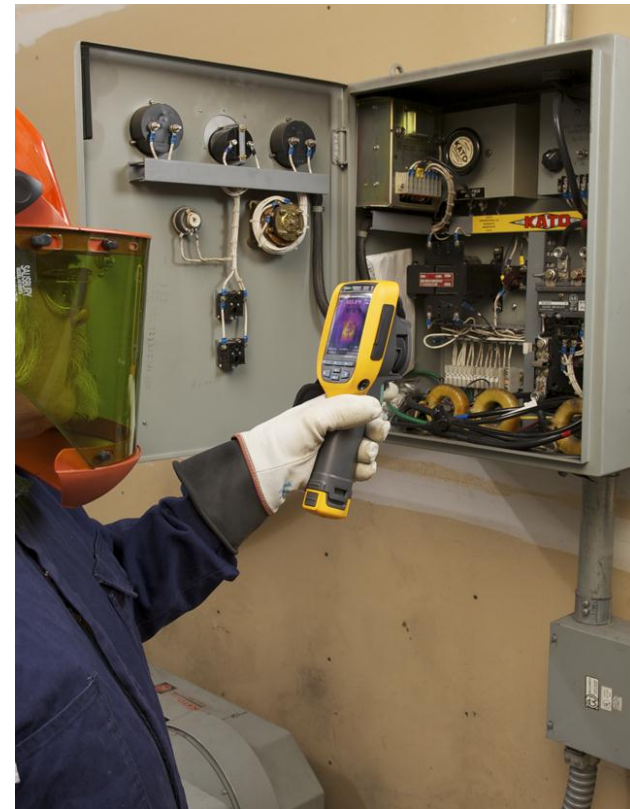
# Other applications: electronics



Electronic Industry

# When to inspect

- When to make the inspections?
  - ❑ Finding defects in newly installed equipment brings many advantages:
    - Avoids future problems like unplanned power shortages, short circuits and eventually fires
    - Increases equipment life time
    - Can be easily repaired while equipment is on warranty
  - ❑ Inspecting after repair is one of the best ways to improve maintenance efficiency
    - Validate repair work
    - Test and improve repair procedures



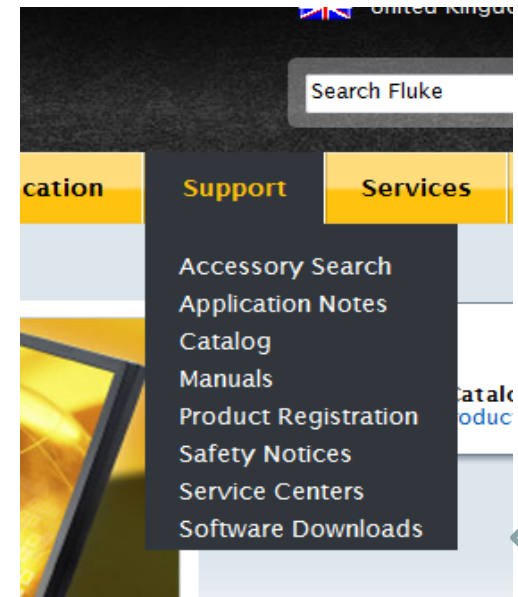
# What to avoid

- When should you avoid making inspections?
  - ❑ With lower loads than 40% of the nominal load. The problems, hot connections etc. might be difficult to identify because Load has a big impact on the defects temperature.
  - ❑ In outdoor inspection when the wind is blowing Moderate to Fresh breeze (~ 8 m/s~29 km/h~16mph) because heat losses by convection can make identification of defects difficult



# Next step

- **Download** for free our Analysis and report software **SmartView** from our website *Support/Software downloads*
- **Contact us** directly or your Fluke distributor and ask for a demonstration of our Thermal imaging cameras  
*About us/Contact us*



# Thank you!

