

IMPROVEMENT OF SURVIVABILITY OF A POWER PLANT'S DIRECT CURRENT AUXILIARY POWER SYSTEM UNDER ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (HEMP)

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ABSTRACT

High Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (HEMP) is a challenging agent aimed to destroy the most critical types of electronic equipment in the most important components of national infrastructure. The article addresses the issue of improvement of a power plant's direct current auxiliary power systems (DCAPS) survivability under HEMP impact, and suggests certain simple measures and affordable technical means that ensure significant improvement of DCAPS's resistance to HEMP.

Keywords: Power Plant; Electromagnetic Pulse; HEMP; Direct Current Auxiliary Power System.

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1. INTRODUCTION

HEMPs, as well as special high-power sources of pulse electromagnetic emission, are the most up-to-date and effective means to destroy the electronics of power systems, communications, water supply systems and other critical parts of national infrastructure facilities, without direct damage to the population [1, 2]. Thus, this kind of weapon is deemed to be the most promising and is in rapid evolution in all developed countries.

A direct current auxiliary power system (DCAPS) represents an important power plant's system, the lack of which makes it impossible for other systems to operate. A DCAPS of each power plant's block usually consists of two powerful high-capacity accumulator batteries, two powerful battery chargers (BC), DC switchboards (or DC cabinets). The DC distribution system is very branchy and contains many long non-shielded cables spread over a vast territory. In case of HEMP impact, this cable system will act as a huge antenna that absorbs the energy from the vast area and brings it directly to very sensitive digital systems of the power plant's management, control, protection, signaling and communication systems. However, those are not the only devices that need to be protected from HEMP. The DCAPS itself, with its electronic BC, also requires protection. Modern BC are equipped with micro-electronic and more often a microprocessor-based system of control that is very sensitive to HEMP. Thus, they need to be protected in the first turn.

2. IMPROVEMENT OF PROTECTING LEVEL OF A BC CABINET

Powerful BC, intended for currents of several hundreds of Amps, are designed as metal cabinets consisting of 2-3 compartments that are usually located close to each other. Figure 1 shows three BC for 300 A (one serves as a backup). Each of them is designed as a 2-compartment metal cabinet. A well-designed metal cabinet provides good protection to internal electronic equipment from HEMP. Do usual cabinets of usual BCs feature the same qualities? Definitely, they don't! Figure 1 shows “weaknesses” of these cabinets. These include: open top (1) intended to improve ventilation and cooling; the panel of digital programming and measuring unit (2); ventilation grid at the bottom of the cabinet's door (3) and the open bottom of the cabinet (4). In addition to that, attention should be paid to the rubber seals running along the doors' perimeter and the lack of closed flooring inside the cabinet, which is necessary for power and control cables entering.



Figure 1: Design of power plant's BC. The figures indicate the “weaknesses” of cabinets that allow unobstructed access of HEMP inside the cabinet.

All these weaknesses allow unobstructed access of electromagnetic emission (including HEMP) into the internal part of the BC cabinets. Thus, the measures intended to improve survivability of DCAPS should first deal with improvement of the cabinets' design.

The ventilation grid 2 should be substituted by a special panel of honeycomb structure, based on “waveguides-below-cutoff” (Fig. 2) consisting of a set of small diameter metal pipes with the pipe's length to diameter ratio of 4:1.

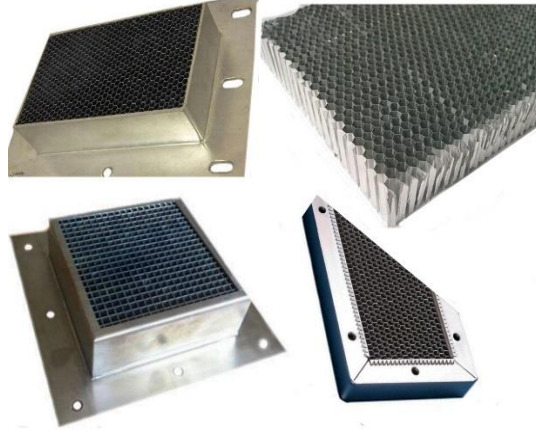


Figure 2: Honeycomb ventilation panels protecting from electromagnetic emission.

A ventilation panel such as this will allow the air flow in, but will not allow the electromagnetic emission inside the cabinet. These panels should cover other parts of the cabinet which are open for ventilation purposes (1 and 4).

A metal frame, projecting height wise above the screen and keys of the unit 2, should be welded around the open panel of the programming and measuring unit (2), located on the external surface of the cabinet's door. This frame should be equipped with a steel 3-4 mm thick or aluminum (4-6 mm) small door. However, steel would be preferable. A seal designed as a conductive rubber cord should be glued to the door's edges contacting the frame.



Figure 3: Seals made of a conductive rubber cord to be installed on HEMPs protected cabinet doors.

All other seals made of non-conductive rubber running along the perimeter of each cabinet's door should be replaced by the above mentioned seals (made of conductive rubber).

The floor surface, free of cables, should be covered with a conductive metalized fabric (Fig. 4) laid on a supporting metal grid.



Figure 4: Conductive metalized fabric to cover open parts of the cabinet’s floor.

3. IMPROVEMENT OF DCAPS’s ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT

In order to improve DCAPS's resilience, some other elements were incorporated into it (Fig. 5), i.e.:

- varistor blocks with high energy dissipating capacity R1 - R7, installed on AC and DC current bus bars;
- varistor blocks with medium energy dissipating capacity R8 - R23, installed in BC cabinets and accumulator batteries’ terminals to limit the voltage pulse amplitude applied to DCAPS equipment;
- Chokes L1 - L8 that limit the amplitude of current pulse, which can flow in DCAPS equipment circuits under HEMP impact;
- Special elements of the grounding system L9 – L10, R24-R25, K1 – K2.

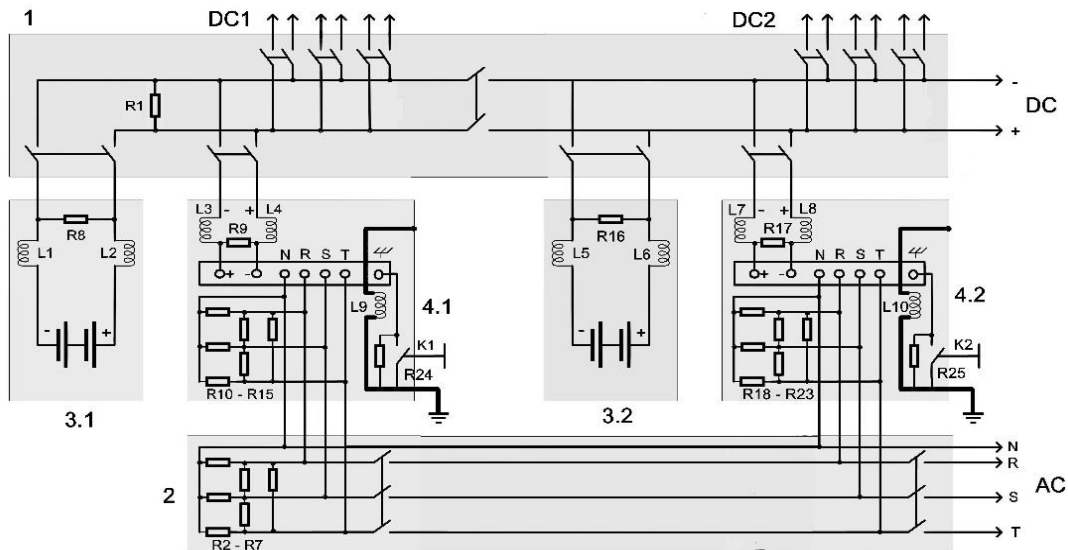


Figure 5: General electric circuit diagram of HEMP protected DCAPS. 1 – DC switchboard (DC1, DC2); 2 – AC switchboard; 3 – accumulator batteries; 4 – BC.

4. PROTECTION ELEMENTS FOR DCAPS

It is recommended to use high energy varistor blocs manufactured by EPCOS, Semi code, Dean Technology, Inc., **Dongguan Uchi Electronics Co.**, etc., built in standard enclosures with

maximum dimensions of 135mm x 118mm x 27mm, see Fig. 6. Such varistor blocks are capable of single current pulses of 8/20ms with amplitude up to 100 kA and dissipating energy of 2kJ – 3kJ, or even up to 10kJ. Pulse response time is 15 ns – 25 ns, according to the manufacturer's data (generally, real time response is more). Varistors of this type should be oversized (by nominal voltage) as they are designed to ensure protection against HEMP high-voltage pulse, rather than against surge transient overvoltage normally presented in the system. For example, for DCAPS with nominal voltage of 250VDC, such varistors can have 420VDC activation voltage (residual voltage or clamping voltage is 840V).



Figure 6: Varistor blocks with high dissipated energy and pulse currents Up to 100 kA.

Upon HEMP impact, a residual voltage of 840V does not damage the wire and power cables insulation, as they are designed to withstand much higher pulse voltages of several kilovolts. On the other hand, such a big safety factor ensures reliable and damage-free varistor operation within the long period.

As medium dissipated energy varistors, it is also recommended to use varistor blocks made by the above mentioned manufacturers or little fuse Company, see Fig. 7. Such varistors, designed for installation inside the BC cabinet or directly on the battery block buses, are tolerable to single pulse currents up to 30 kA – 40 kA, have lower dissipated pulse energy (300J – 500J), smaller maximum size (usually, 60 mm x 55 mm x 14 mm), and lower redundant operating voltage, e.g. 320VDC (clamping voltage is 650V).



Figure 7: Varistor Blocks with medium energy dissipating capacity and pulse currents Up to 40 kA.

High-power chokes L1 - L8 suitable for use in DCAPS as HEMP filters are manufactured by the American company CWS, see Fig. 8, Table 1.



Figure 8: High power cored HCS series choke for currents up to 1,000 a manufactured by CWS Company under special technology using special material.

Table 1: Key parameters of powerful HCS Series chokes with a core

Choke Type	Max. Continuous Current, A	Inductance at Current 300A, μ H	Resistance (Impedance)			Dimensions, mm
			DC, $m\Omega$	1 MHz, $k\Omega$	1 GHz, $M\Omega$	
HCS-631M-450A	450	249	4.5	1.56	1.56	393 x 118 x 97
HCS-301M-1000A	1000	244	4.5	1.53	1.53	431 x 228 x 101

The chokes are connected into the cut of power DC cables exiting the BC through the open part of the BC flooring. When arranging the chokes and varistor blocks in the BC cabinets, they should be located on the cabinet’s floor so that they are covered with a conductive fabric separating the protected area of the cabinet from external space. It is advisable to arrange a special metal compartment on the BC floor to accommodate the chokes and varistor blocks. Cables “free” from induced HEMP should enter the inner part of the cabinet.

Control cables of alarm and signal circuits that enter and exit the BC cabinets shall be protected by detachable ferrite filters, Fig. 9. These filters should be located directly at the point of the cables’ entry into the cabinet.

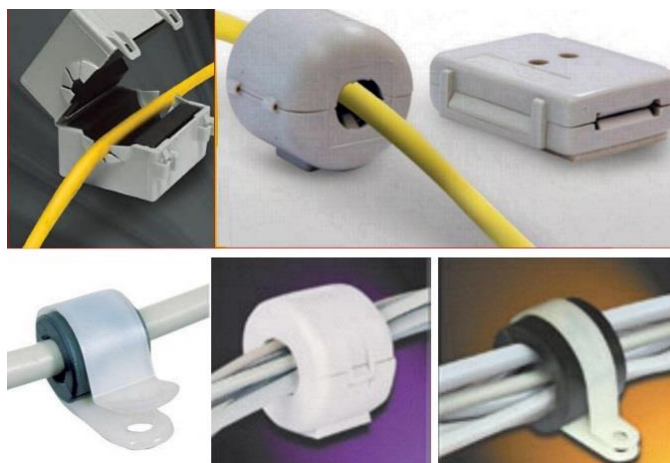


Figure 9: Ferrite HEMP filters installed on control cables without cutting them.

The features of ferrite filters, as well as recommendation on their use, are provided in [3].

Components of cabinet's grounding system and internal "ground" of BC: L9 – L10, R24-R25, K1 – K2 are intended to realize a so called "special floating ground", the detailed description of which is provided in [4].

5. SPARE MODULES

In order to improve survivability of DCAPS, it is very important to ensure availability of spare elements, modules or spare BC (as shown in Fig. 1) in addition to the above mentioned measures and technical facilities. Moreover, spare BC should have a well-protected (using the above mentioned equipment) cabinet and should be completely disconnected from all external circuits and external cables. The truth, however, is that it is rather expensive to have a powerful spare BC on each unit of a power plant. Storing of spare electronic elements and electronic blocks (printed circuit boards) of BC in a special closed container will be more affordable for mass use. Additionally, the printed circuit boards should be placed into conductive plastic packages (Fig. 10), whereas the packages should be placed into aluminum containers with a close fitting cover (Fig. 11). The containers, with spare electronic components, should be stored close to the BC, rather than in a remote warehouse.



Figure 10: Protective conductive plastic packages to store spare printed circuit boards of BC.



Figure 11: Protective aluminum containers to store spare electronic elements and modules of BC.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The simple measures and affordable technical facilities described in the article result in significant improvement of survivability of a very important power plant's system – DCAPS

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under HEMP impact, and reduce the risk of complete “loss” of a block or even a power plant in the case of impact.

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