

(LS), *(LS), ()

Impact and Fatigue Analysis of Superposed Leaf Spring in Electric Power Switch

W. J. Park(ElectroTechnology R & D Center, LSIS), K. Y. Ahn(ElectroTechnology R & D Center, LSIS),
K. Y. Jeong(Mechanical Eng. Dept., Kongju National University)

ABSTRACT

The automatic load transfer switch (ALTS), a kind of electric power switch, typically automatically transfers electrical loads from a normal electrical power source to an emergency electrical power source upon reduction or loss of normal power source voltage. It can also automatically re-transfer the load to the normal power source when the normal voltage has been restored within acceptable limits. The transfer operation of ALTS is accomplished by a spring-driven linkage mechanism. In order to control or delay the transfer switching time, the ALTS studied in this paper uses the superposed leaf springs, which are subjected to impact loadings in contacting with electrical contacts. Therefore, to confirm whether the springs has enough mechanical endurance in ALTS, we build a finite element model of the superposed leaf springs using LS-DYNA and perform the impact and fatigue analysis.

Key Words : Automatic load transfer switch () : ALTS), Leaf spring (), F. E. Model ()

1.

가 , ALTS (automatic load transfer switch; ALTS) 22.9 kV-Y 가 , 가 가 (SF6) 가 3 가 24 ms 가 ms 가 ALTS 가 ALTS Fig. 1 가

PAM-CRASH

(2,3)

LS-DYNA,

ALTS

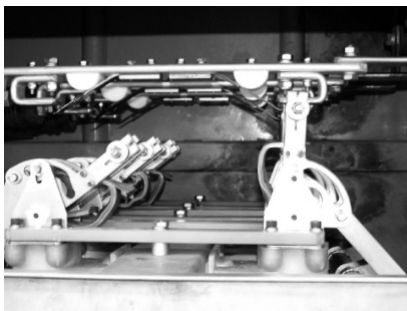
(leaf spring)

VPG

(4)

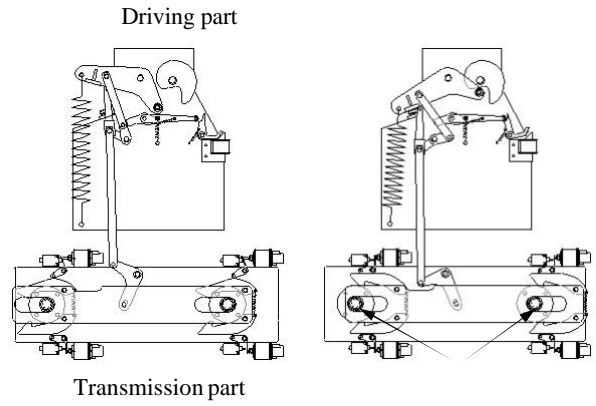


(a) Front panel

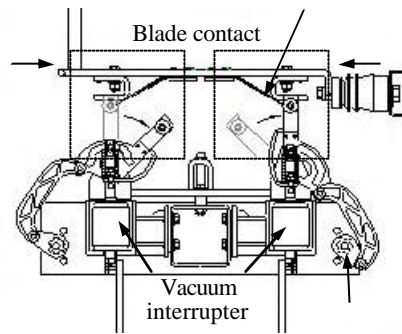


(b) Switch mechanism part

Fig. 1 ALTS(Automatic Load Transfer Switch)



(a) Driving and transmission parts of driving mechanism



(b) Transfer switching part

Fig. 2 Structure and operation of ALTS

2. ALTS

ALTS 1 2

(driving mechanism) Fig. 2 (a)

(driving part)

(transfer switching part)

(transmission part) . Fig. 2 (b)

(vacuum interrupter; VI)

(blade contact)

ALTS

가

3.

Fig. 3 3

, Fig. 3 3

3

가

1

Fig. 4 1, 2 3

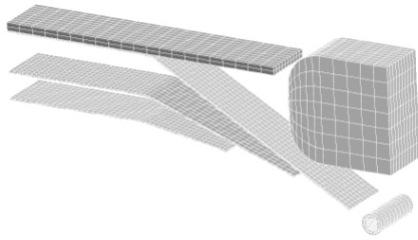
,3 가

. 4

가

VPG

FULL TIME ANALYSIS FOR PLATESPRING



4.

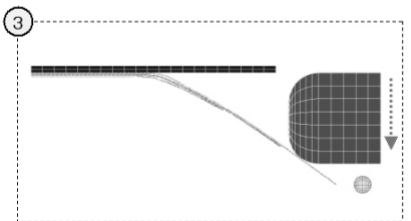
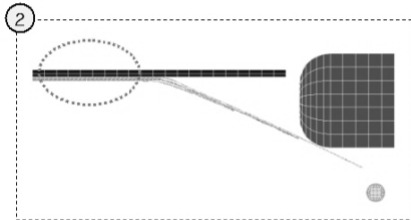
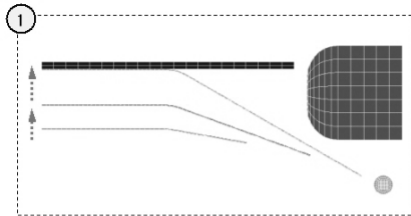
4.1

3

1

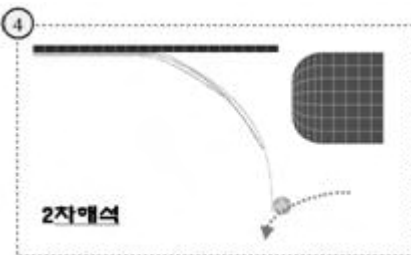
3

Fig. 3 F. E. Model of 3-superposed leaf spring part



1차애석

(a) Assembly process



2차애석

(b) ALTS operation

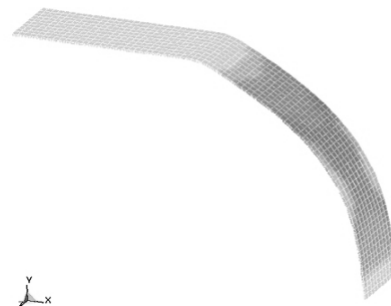
Fig. 4 Considering assembly process and ALTS operation

Fig. 5(a)

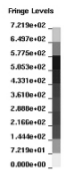
5(b), (c)

, Fig.

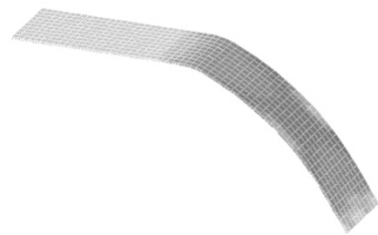
FULL TIME ANALYSIS FOR PLATESPRING
 Time = 0.025114
 Contours of Effective Stress (v-m)
 min=0, at element 1
 max=721.509, at element 1829



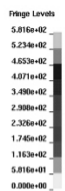
(a) Upper leaf spring

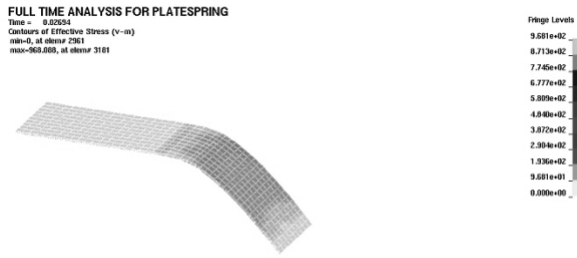


FULL TIME ANALYSIS FOR PLATESPRING
 Time = 0.025144
 Contours of Effective Stress (v-m)
 min=0, at element 1701
 max=581.587, at element 2501



(b) Middle leaf spring





(c) Bottom leaf spring

Fig. 5 Stress distributions of each leaf spring

가

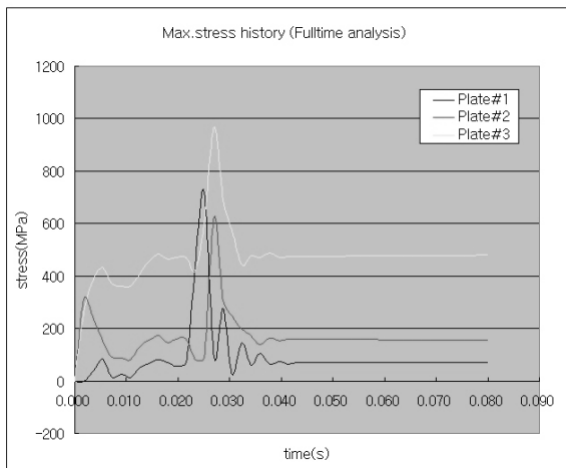


Fig. 6 Stress distribution in each leaf spring

Fig. 6

가
(amplitude)

0.6

가

4.2

가

VPG

LS-DYNA

VPG

VPG

Fig. 7

가

가

가

가

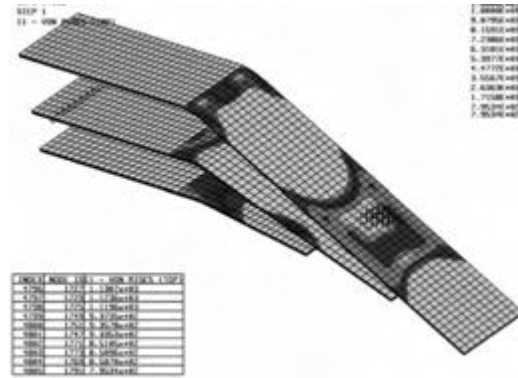


Fig. 7 Life-cycle results of fatigue analysis

5.

가

3

1. Willis, H. L., 1997, *Power Distribution Planning Reference Book*, Marcel Dekker, Inc.
2. "LS-DYNA Keyword User's manual," Livermore Software Technology Corporation, 2001
3. "Pam-Crash User's manual," ESI software, 2001
4. "Eta/VPGTM User's manual," a Mechanical System Simulation Software, 2004.