



# ROAD PATROL TRAINING FOR EXCELLENCE

2023  
Slovenia



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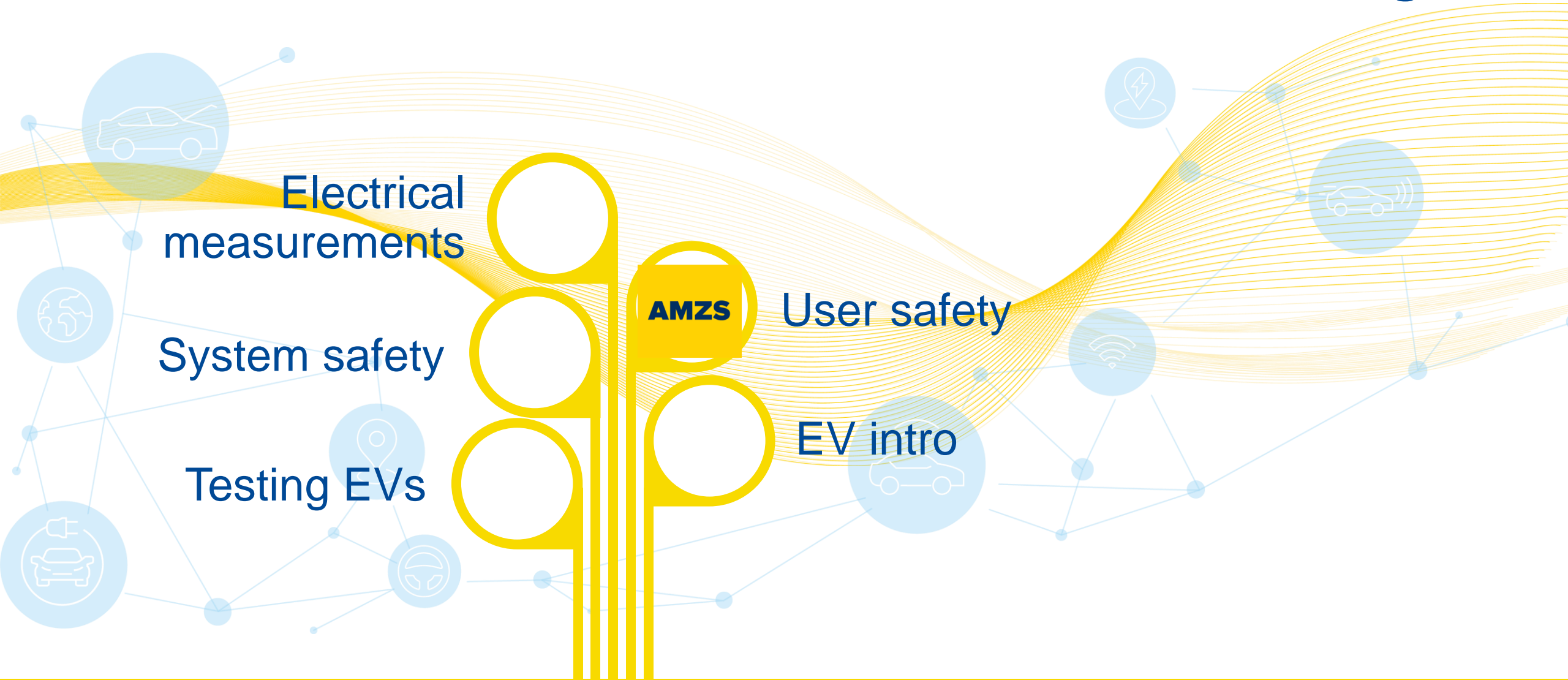
# ELECTRICAL SAFETY AND ELECTRIC CARS

## COMPANY PROFILE

- Established in 1957
- Tradition in test and measuring equipment manufacturing
- Own R&D and manufacturing
- Programs:
  - Electrical installation safety (+EVSE)
  - High voltage Insulation / Continuity / Earth
  - Machines / Appliances / Switchgear safety
  - Power quality analysis
  - Supportive programs (Multimeters, Lab equipment,...)



# Agenda



# Electrical measurements

## CONCEPTS AND BASICS

- Introduction
- Voltage and current
- Insulation
- Continuity

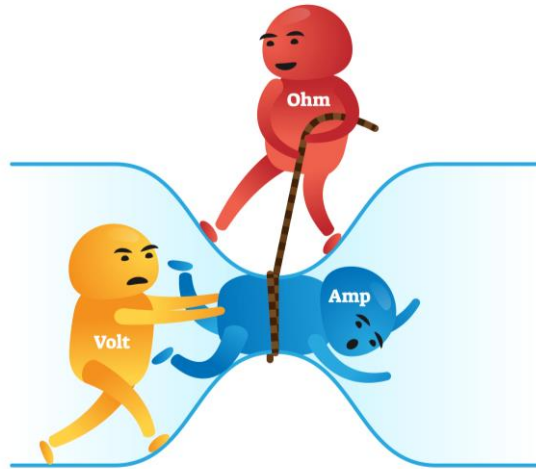


## Introduction to Electrical Safety Measurements

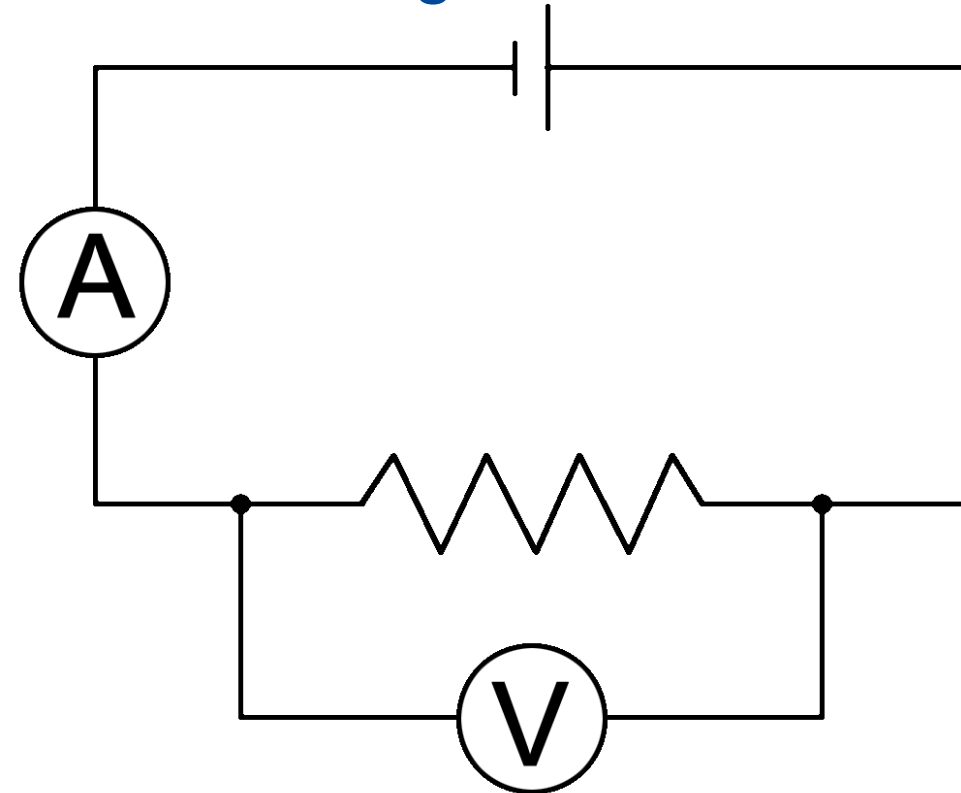
- Protection from damage from electricity:
  - Electric shock
  - Overheating and fire
  - Arc flash
- Means of protection:
  - Preventing contact
  - Preventing the presence of dangerous voltage
  - Automatic trip-out
- Electrical testing
  - Insulation
  - Equipotential bonding

## Voltage and current measurements

- The Ohm's law



- Measuring circuit



## INSULATION RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT

- ✓ Measurement of high resistance.
- ✓ On passive tested sample use high DC voltage.
- ✓ On active tested sample use special methods.
- ✓ Diagnostic factor PI, DAR and DD.



## CONTINUITY MEASUREMENT

- ✓ Low resistance measurement.
- ✓ Use high test current to achieve high accuracy and repeatability.
- ✓ Resistance of test leads must be compensated.
- ✓ 2-wire method vs. 4-wire method.



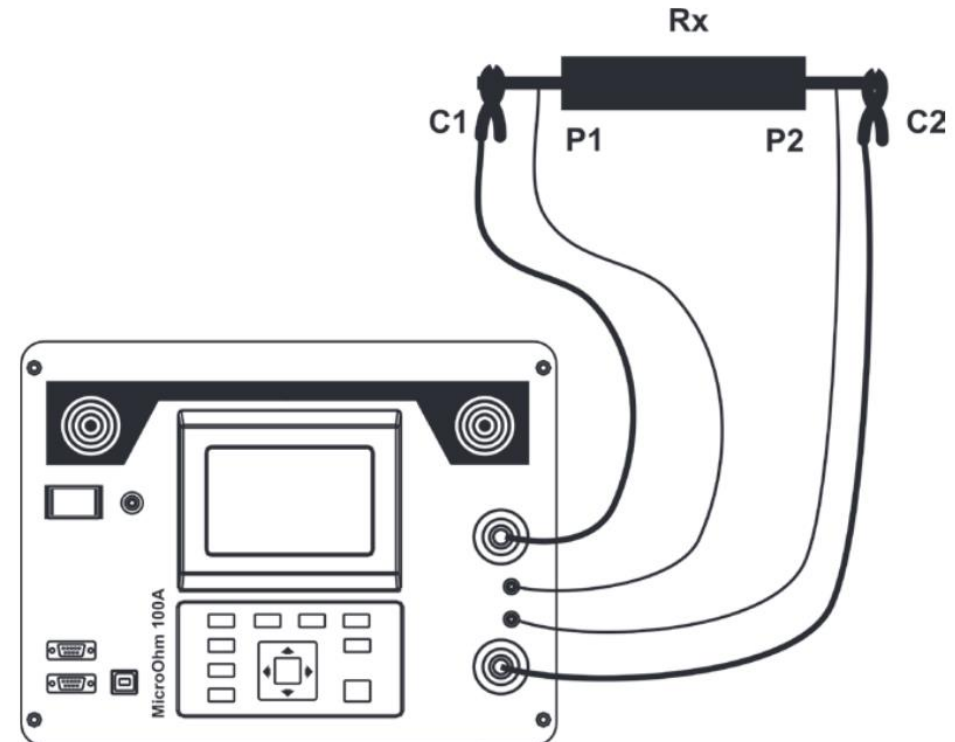


# Voltage and current measurements

## 2-wire method



## 4-wire method



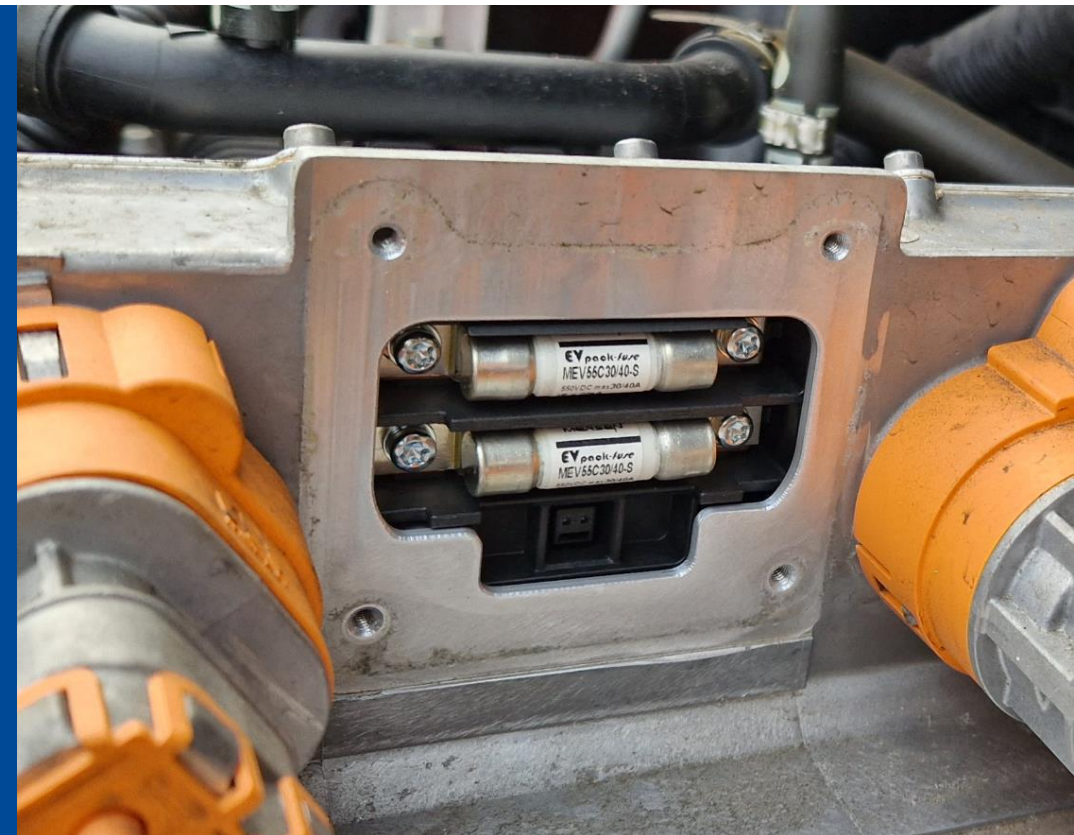
## Automatic trip-out protection



- ✓ Fuses
- ✓ Residual current device
- ✓ Surge protection devices
- ✓ Coordination in the system
- ✓ Selection

## FUSES

- ✓ Break contact by melting a thin wire in a glass housing.
- ✓ Insulating material can be air, silicate or other.
- ✓ Selection by break current and time delay.



# User safety

## During measurements

- Safe work procedures
- Safety gear
- Selecting the measuring instrument
- Measurement categories



## Safety categories

- Protection against faults in the measured system.
- Levels depend on distance from the local supply and nominal voltage.
- CAT I – devices with special chargers, signal level
- CAT II – house sockets
- CAT III – installation and distribution boards
- CAT IV – directly at the local supply



## Safety principles

- Work with electric supply disconnected, and prevent reconnection.
- **Where this is not possible:**
- Identify voltage levels, available energy, arc potential, ...
- Select appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

## Safety principles

### 5 golden rules for safe work on electrical installation:

- Disconnect the supply.
- Prevent supply reconnection.
- Lock-out and tag-out.
- Test no voltage state.
- Connect to ground and isolate.





## Arc Flash Features

- Arc flash is the light and heat caused by a discharge through the air.
- Dangerous for 2<sup>nd</sup> degree burns at  $>3 \text{ J/cm}^2$  or  $>1,2 \text{ cal/cm}^2$  for 1s.
- DC voltage above 400V is particularly risky.
- Select PPE by **Incident Energy** or **Boundaries calculation** method.



# Arc Flash Safety Gear



Arc Rated Faceshield & Balaclava



Arc Flash Hood



Arc-Rated PPE – Equipment		Electrical WORKPLACE SAFETY Hazard
Hearing Protection		
Ear Plug Type	Probability of Ignition	
Dual design combat		10% at 10.7 cal/cm <sup>2</sup>
Yellow foam		>50 cal/cm <sup>2</sup> (does melt)
Red foam		10% at 6.7 cal/cm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Best Practice</b>		>50 cal/cm <sup>2</sup> (no melting)

Required inside AFB NFPA 70E 130.7 (C)(5) Muffs may be acceptable if arc-tested

## PPE Category 0\* or N/A

\*Applies to NFPA 70E 2012 and later

## PPE Category 1

# 1

1.2 – 4 cal/cm<sup>2</sup>  
Minimum

## PPE Category 2

# 2

4.1 – 8 cal/cm<sup>2</sup>  
Minimum

## PPE Category 3

# 3

8.1 – 25 cal/cm<sup>2</sup>  
Minimum

## PPE Category 4

# 4

25.1 – 40 cal/cm<sup>2</sup>  
Minimum

Untreated natural fiber Shirt (long sleeve) Pants (long) Safety Glasses, Hearing Protection Leather & voltage-rated gloves (as needed)	
Arc-rated long sleeve shirt Arc-rated pants or coverall Arc-rated face shield with hard hat Safety glasses & hearing protection Leather & voltage-rated gloves (as needed) Leather footwear	
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## Arc Flash Personal Protection Work Procedure

- ✓ One hand rule!
- ✓ Stand out of the line of fire.
- ✓ Turn head away.
- ✓ Take a deep breath and hold it.
- ✓ Do not reach across door.



### Warning

Arc Flash and Shock Hazard Present  
Appropriate Electrical PPE Required

# EV intro

## EV Types

Hybrid electric vehicle (HEV)



- Mild Hybrid
- Full Hybrid
- Plug in Hybrid (PHEV)



Battery electric vehicle (BEV)



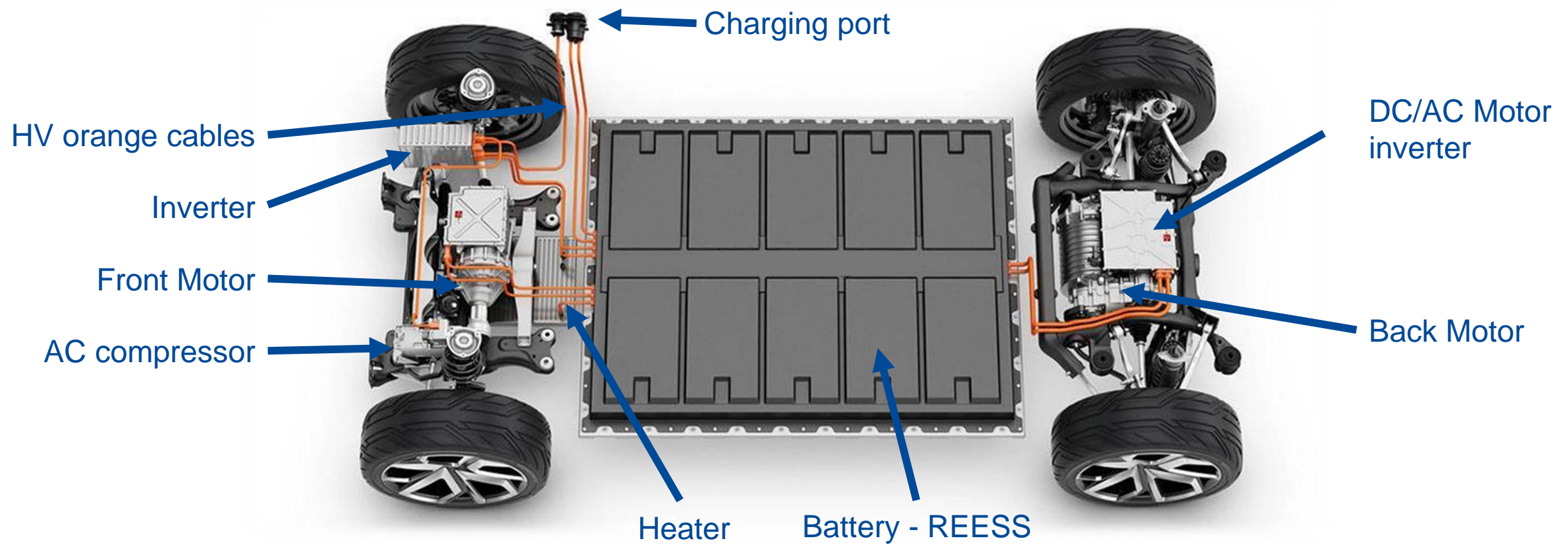
Range extender (REx)



Fuel cell vehicle (FCV)



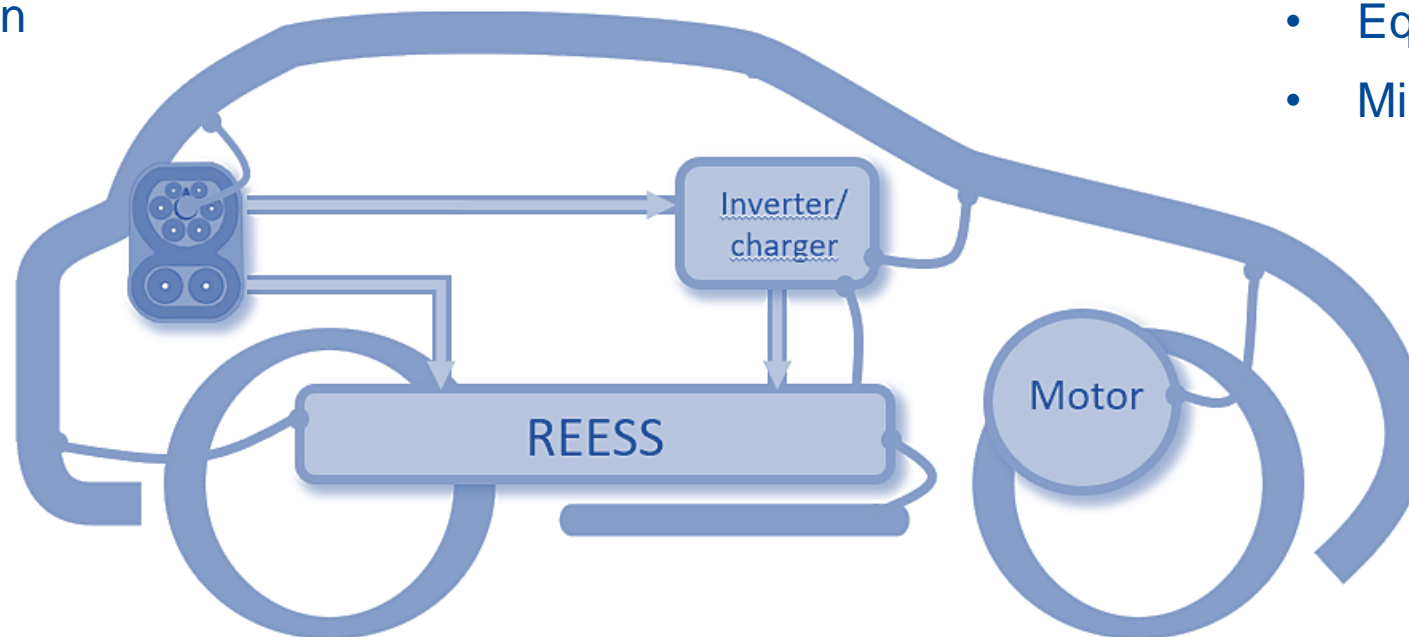
## EV HV Components



## Electrical safety of electric vehicles

## Insulation

- Standard insulation
- R100 method



## Bonding

- Equipotential bonding
- MicroOhm measurement

# Standards for EV

## Standards for EV Safety

- **UN ECE R 100** - Part II: Safety requirements with respect to the Rechargeable Electrical Energy Storage System (REESS), of road vehicles
- **ISO 6469-3:2018** - Electrically propelled road vehicles — Safety specifications — Part 3: Electrical safety
- **ISO 6469-4:2018** - Electrically propelled road vehicles — Safety specifications — Part 4: Post crash electrical safety
- **SAE J2344:2010** - Guidelines for Electric Vehicle Safety

Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the electric power train



UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

**ISO  
6469-3**

Fourth edition  
2021-10

**Electrically propelled road vehicles —  
Safety specifications —**

**Part 3:  
Electrical safety**

*Véhicules routiers électriques — Spécifications de sécurité —  
Partie 3: Sécurité électrique*



# Standards for EV

## Standards for EV – Classes and Markings

Voltage classes	DC [V]	AC [V]
A	$0 < U < 60$	$0 < U < 30$
B	$60 < U < 1500$	$30 < U < 1000$

### Marking on class B components

On protective barriers and enclosures



Figure 1 — ISO 7010-W012 - Warning; Electricity

On cables and harness - Orange colour



# Standards for EV

## Equipotential bonding

Resistance between two exposed conductive parts

$$R_{\max} = 100 \text{ m}\Omega$$

- Test current should be at least 200 mA
- Resolution at least 0,01  $\Omega$
- At least 5 s measurement
- Lower test time and current may be used if accuracy is sufficient
- 4-wire method for cancelling the contact resistance



# Standards for EV

## Insulation resistance

Methods for insulation testing:

- With internal DC source (standard Insulation)
- With vehicle DC source (R100 method)

Insulation resistance between a high voltage bus and the electrical chassis should be minimum of:

**100  $\Omega/V$  for DC buses**

**500  $\Omega/V$  for AC buses**

On the charging coupler:

**$R_{\min} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$**





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# THANK YOU