



New Kassel-Calden Airport

Optimized LED Installation



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New Kassel-Calden Airport

Topics

- The Kassel-Calden Airport project
- Used technology concepts
- The implementation in practice
- The energy benefits in total compared to a standard installation
- The lifetime benefits and
- Technology and cost estimation for the increase of work safety by implementation of the Safety Extra Low Voltage (SELV) standard.

The Kassel-Calden Airport Project

Regional Airport Kassel-Calden:

- IATA-Code: KSF
- ICAO-CODE: EDVK

Opening date:

- 04 April 2013

Runway details:

- length: 2.500 m
- width: 45 m
- orientation: 09 / 27
- ILS CAT I (09) and CAT III/b (27) operation

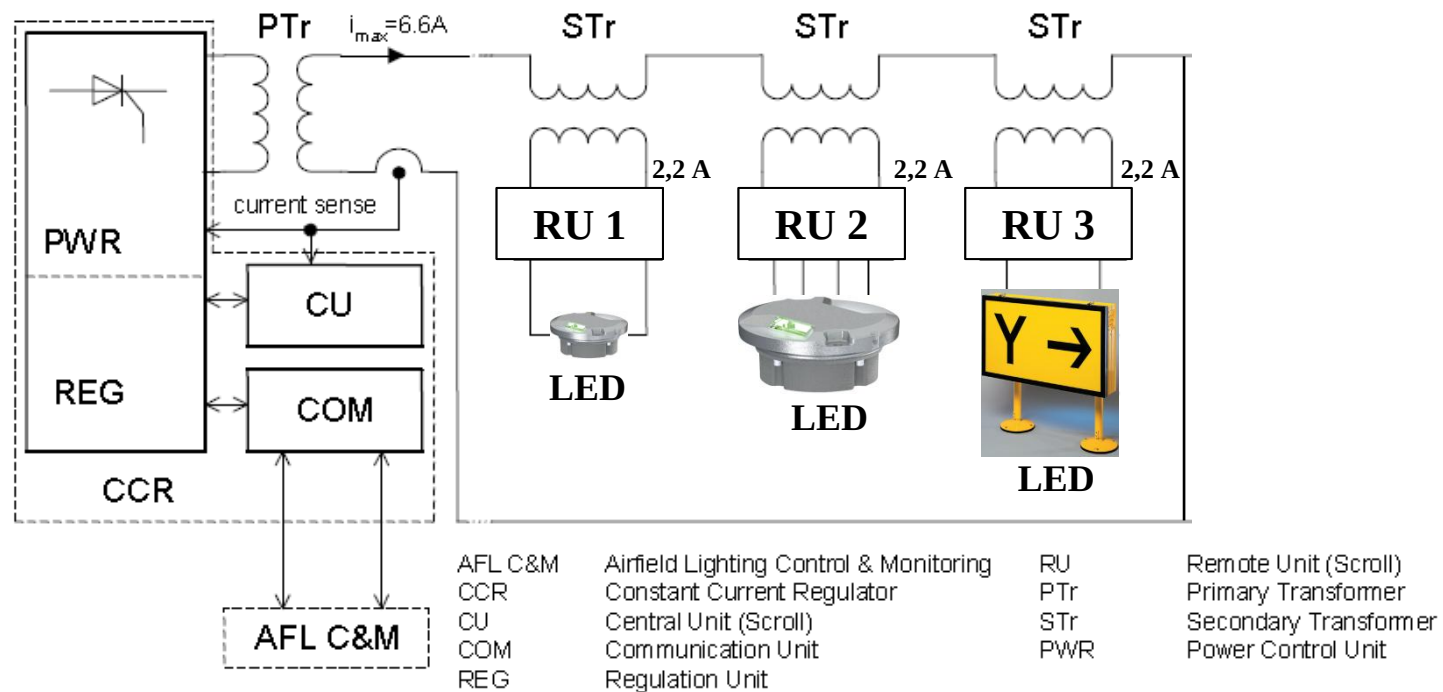
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➤ Halogen Lights (6.6A)	708
➤ LED Lights (2.2 A)	981
➤ LED-Flash Lights (35 VAC)	44
➤ Single Lamp Control Units	781
➤ Primary Cable	147 km (91 miles)
➤ Secondary Cable (2,5 mm ² ; AWG 13)	59 km (37 miles)
➤ CCRs	52
➤ Total Power for all Circuits	181 kW
➤ LED Circuits only	91 kW

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Used technology concepts

Construction details airfield lighting

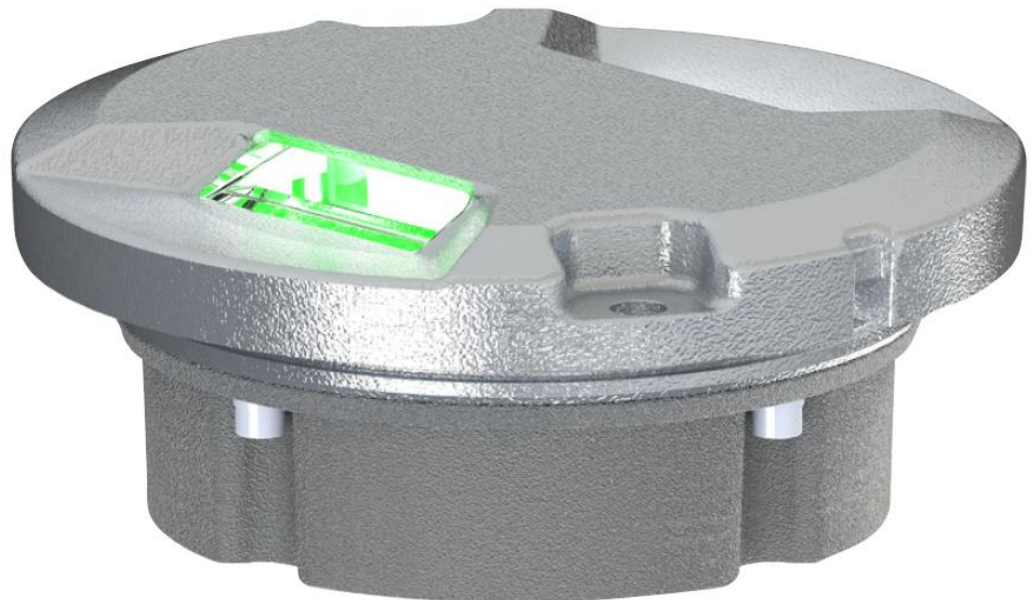


LED Taxiway Light Fixture

Light fixture constructed for both secondary current systems

Automatically adapting electronic for

- 6.6 A or
- 2.2 A use



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LED Approach Sequence Flash Light



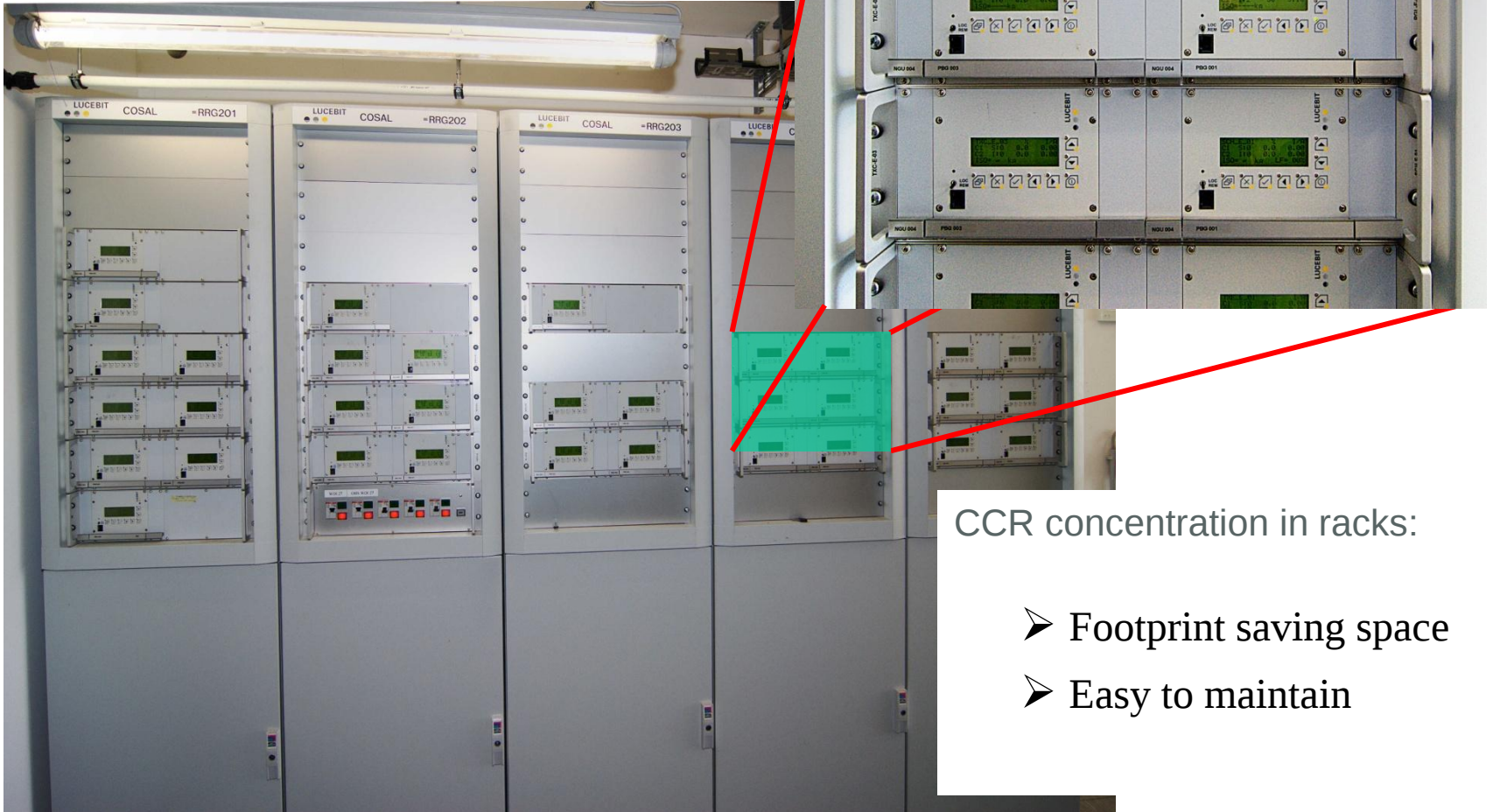
Light fixture constructed for
max. 100'000 cd peak intensity

Light fixture are powered with
SELV 35 VAC

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Power station

Construction details CCR cabinet



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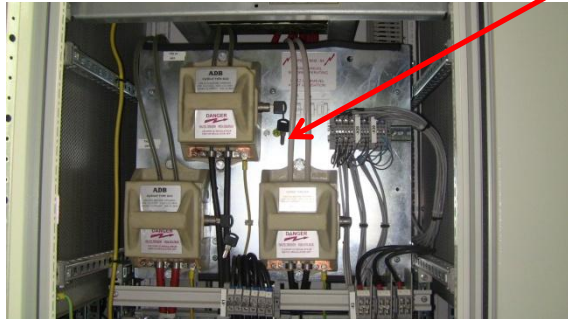
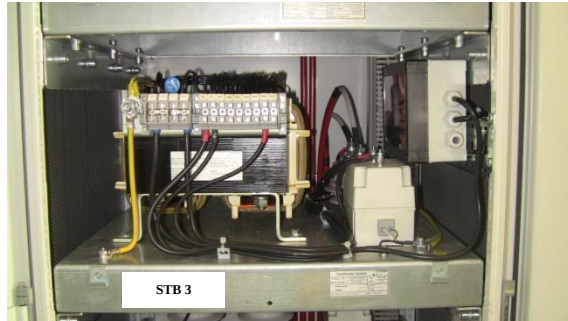
Construction CCR transformer



- **Primary transformer cabinets:**
 - Footprint saving
 - Easy to maintain
 - Clear separation between high (transformer) and low (CCR) voltage

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Construction details transformer rack



- Max. three levels of transformer's
- Cut Out (secondary circuit)
 - Disconnection secondary cable
 - Grounding
 - Transformer
 - Secondary cable
- Result
 - Clear separation between transformer level and secondary circuit

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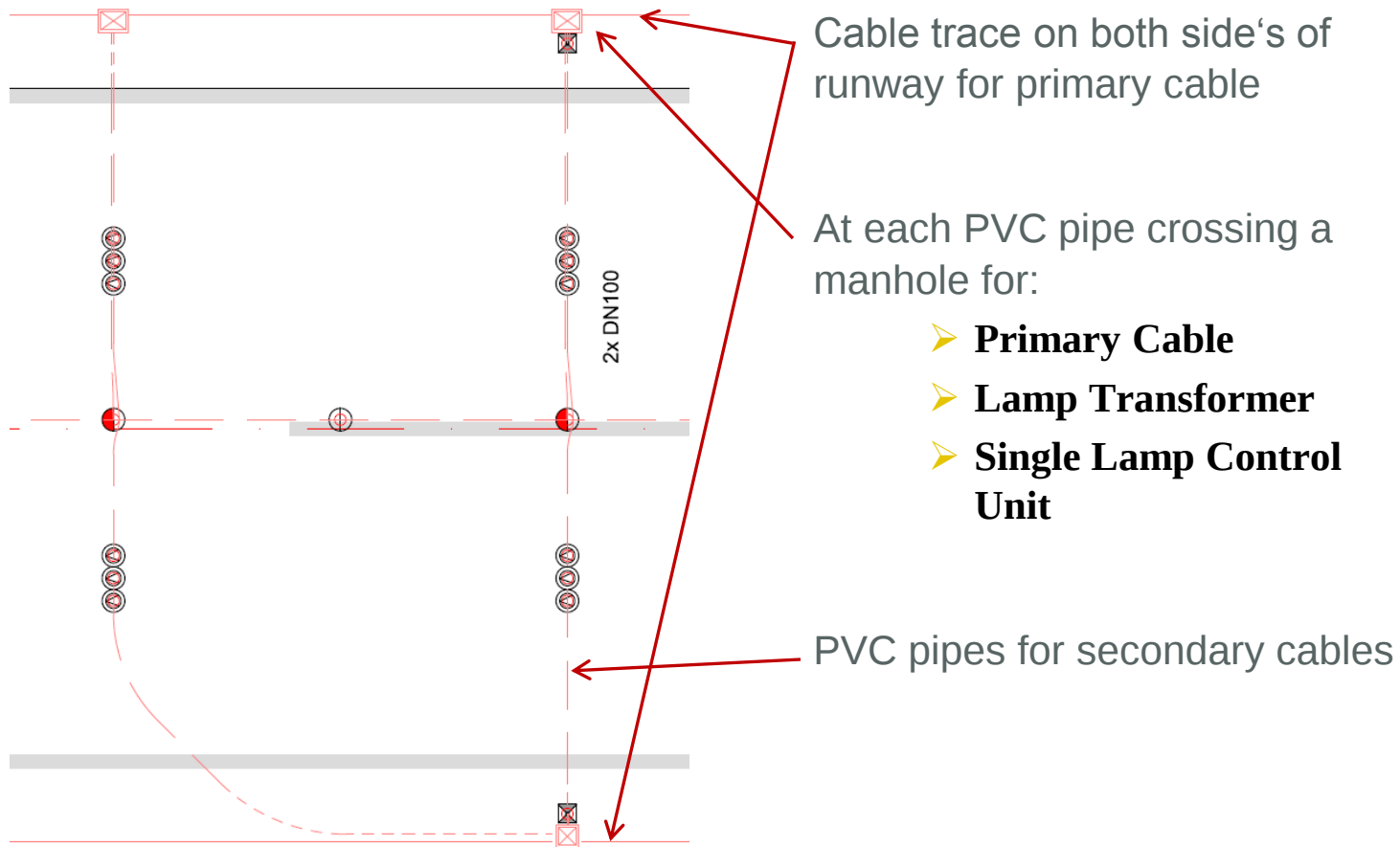
Construction details cabling



- All cabling is done under the elevated floor level
- each room has a fire separation
- Result
 - Clear room concept

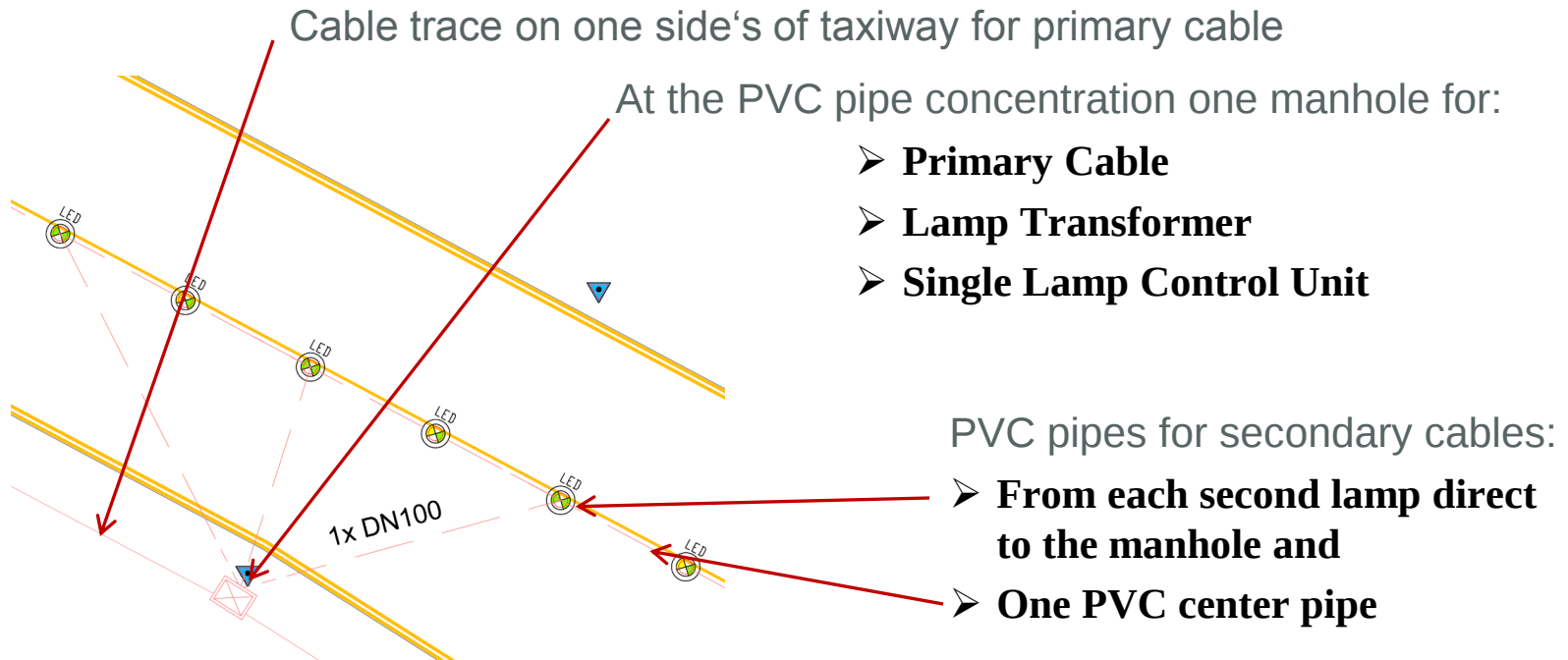
Field installation

runway system



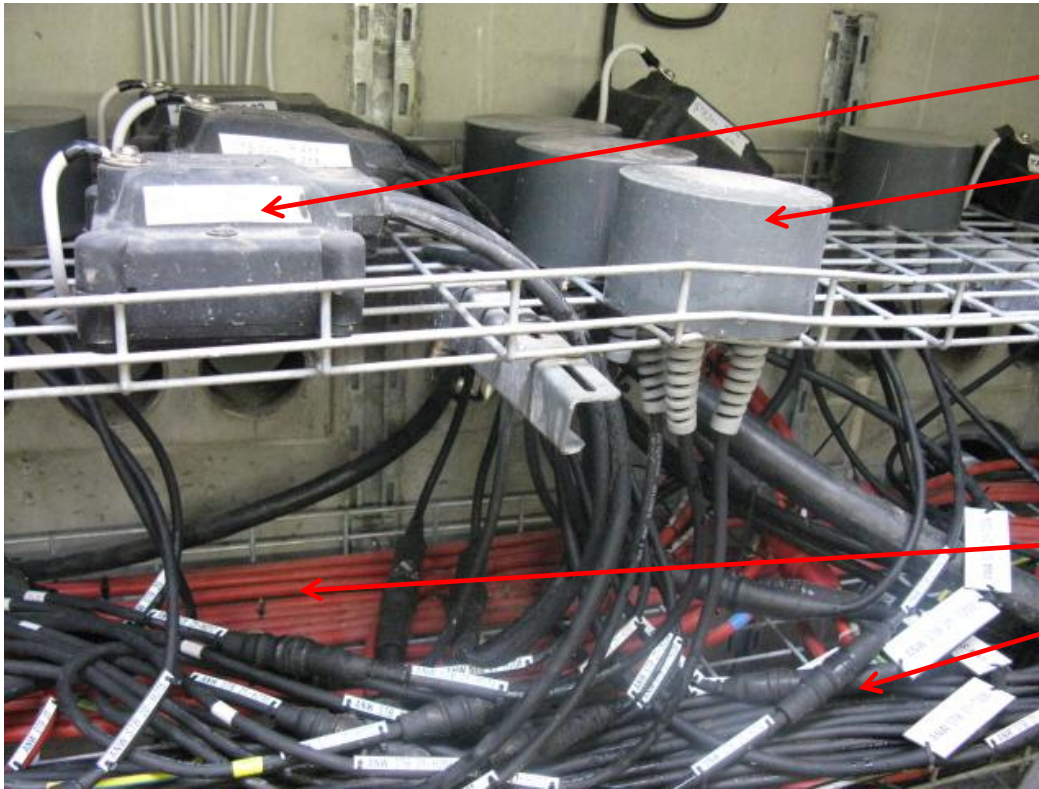
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Taxiway system



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Manhole installation



➤ First level

➤ Lamp transformers

➤ Single Lamp Control Units

➤ Second level

➤ Primary cable

➤ Secondary cable

What are the reasons to go for a new LED circuit design

Technical Background

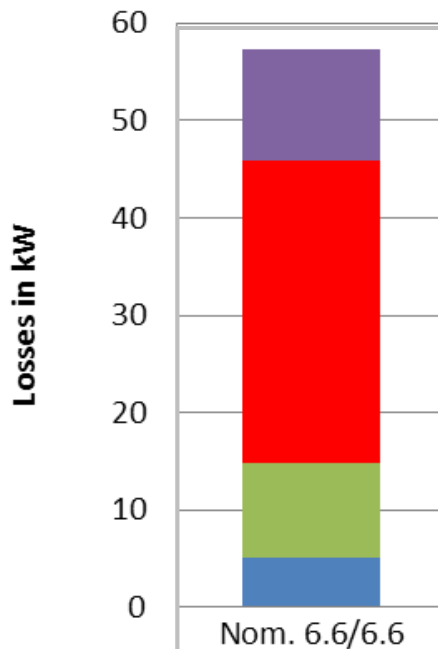
Objectives for a new LED circuit design

The aim of the system design is to get the best balance in between

- **Energy saving**
- **Reduction of maintenance**
 - **Life time of the installations**
 - **Minimum of different spare parts**
- **High grade of work safety**

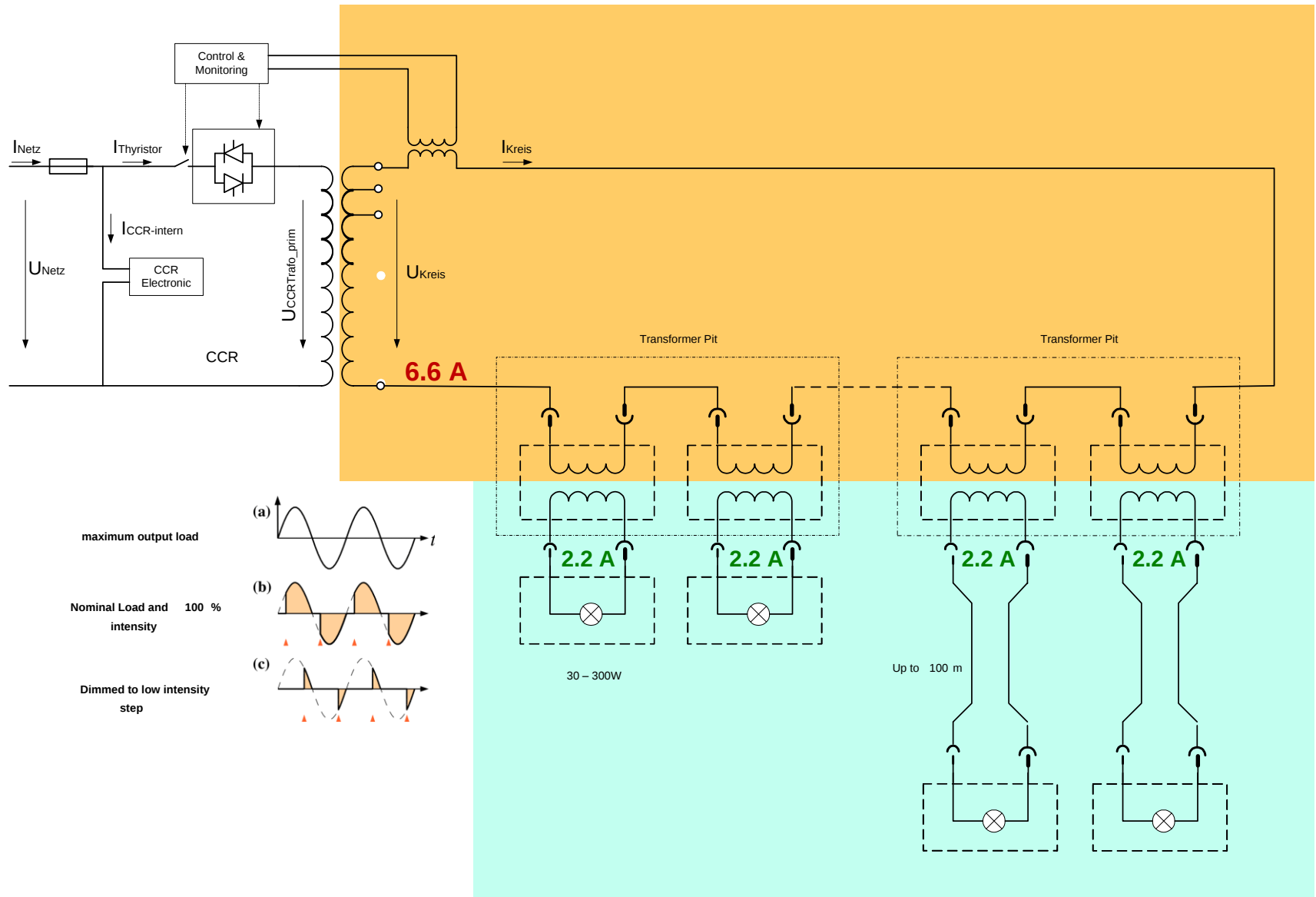
Where are the losses in the LED circuits?

Losses in the LED Circuits at Nominal Power



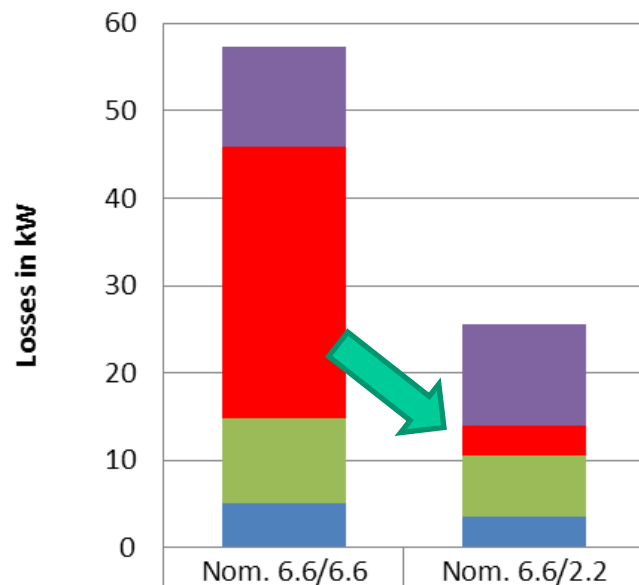
- The total losses at nominal power are ~57 kW
- The losses on the secondary cable forms with 31 kW (54%) the major portion.
- To reduce that losses it was decided to reduce the secondary current to 2.2 A

Principle design of the 6.6 / 2.2 series circuit



The savings in losses for the 2,2 A on the secondary

**Losses in the LED Circuits
at Nominal Power**

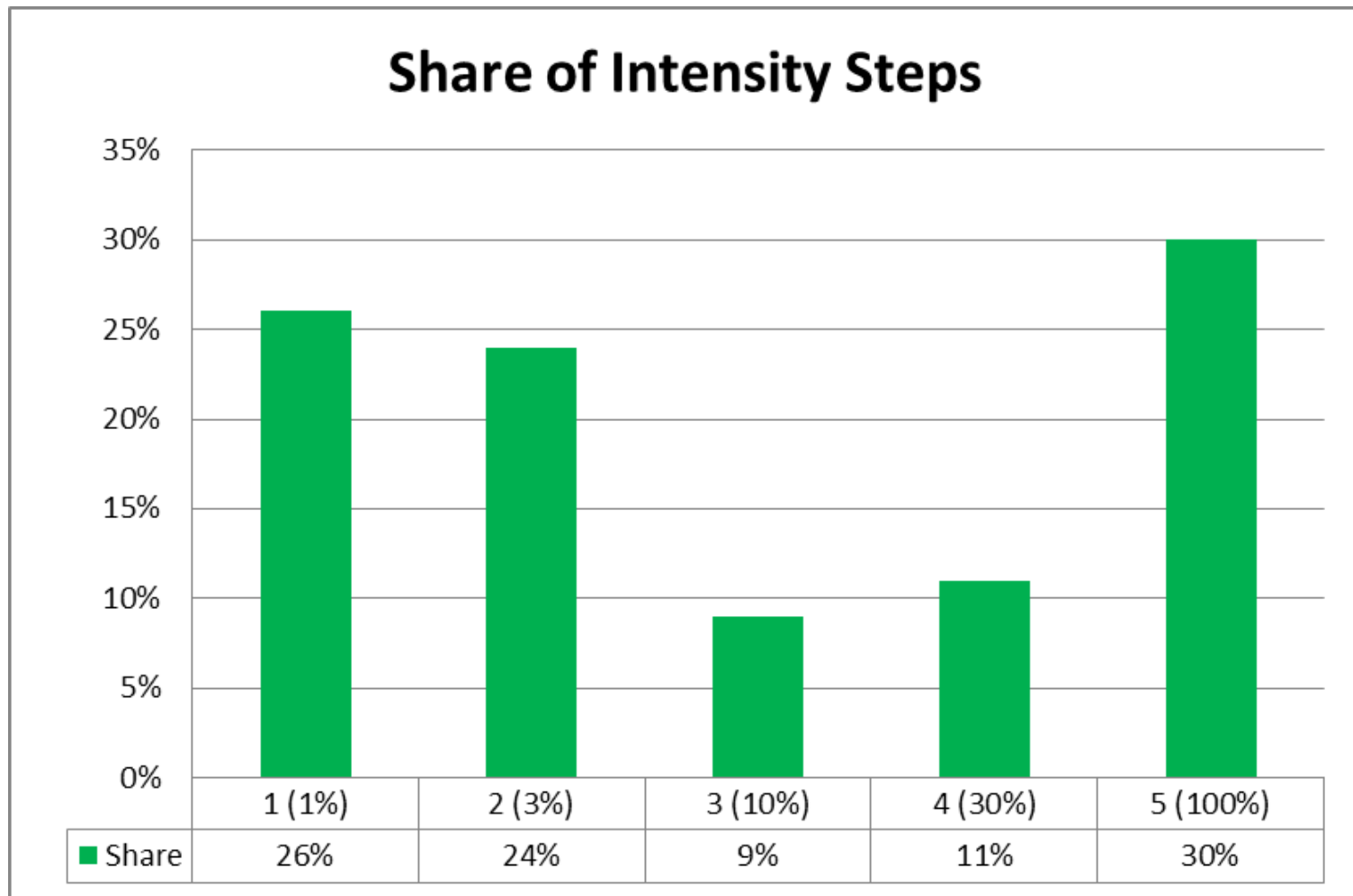


Prim Cable	11,5	11,5
Sec Cable	31,1	3,5
Lamp Transformer	9,8	6,9
CCR	5	3,6

- The 2,2 A secondary current decrease the losses on the sec. cable about 89%
- The savings losses are in total ~55% at nominal power
- The interesting question:
What are the actual effective savings and how much the change of primary current could add?

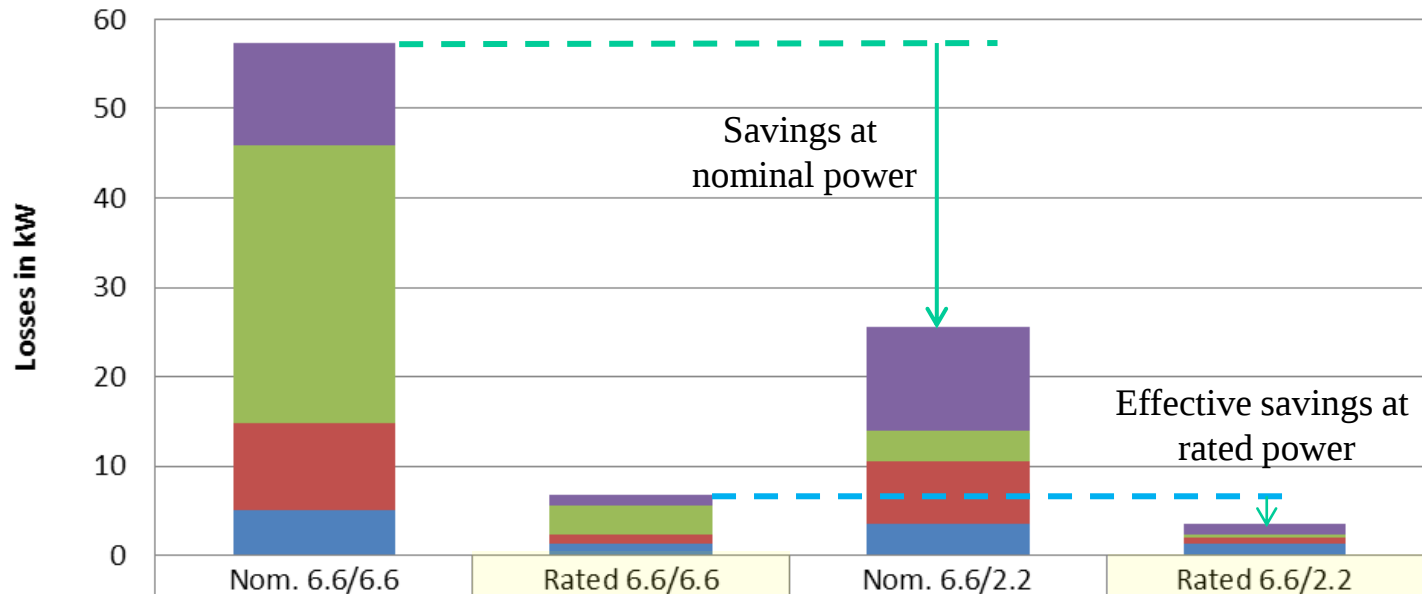
What is the share of the intensity steps in the AGL?

Statistically share for a midsize CAT III Airport in Germany



What are finally the effective savings?

Losses in the LED Circuits at Nominal and Rated Power

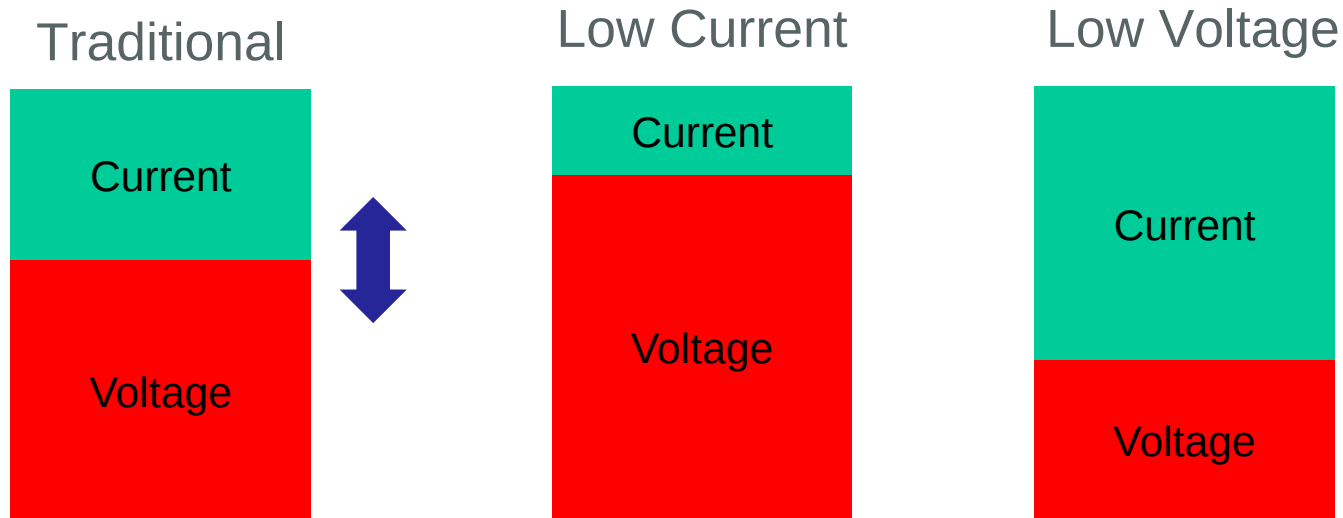


■ Prim Cable	11,5	1,2	11,5	1,2
■ Sec Cable	31,1	3,2	3,5	0,4
■ Lamp Transformer	9,8	1	6,9	0,7
■ CCR	5	1,4	3,6	1,3

As the diagram shows the effective losses are just 1/10 of the calculated nominal losses!

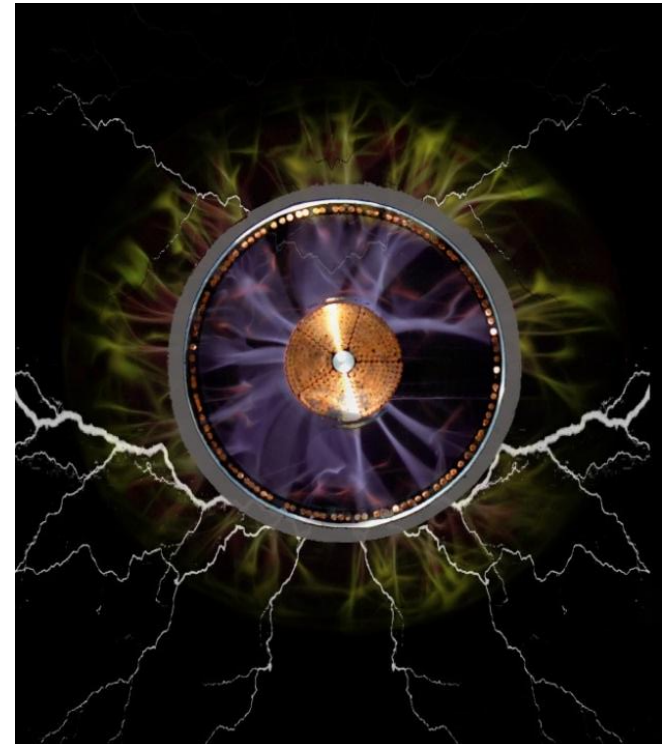
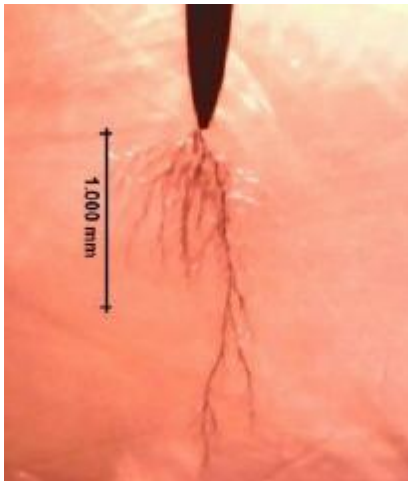
What happened if we reduce the primary current?

- Could there be any disadvantages to go for the additional saving by reducing the primary current?
- Decreasing the current automatically requires an increase of the voltage.



What is the effect of the voltage to the installation?

- Voltage results an electrical field that stresses the insulation material
- Particular in areas with a high concentration of the electrical field the aging of material results a “treeing” with micro discharges

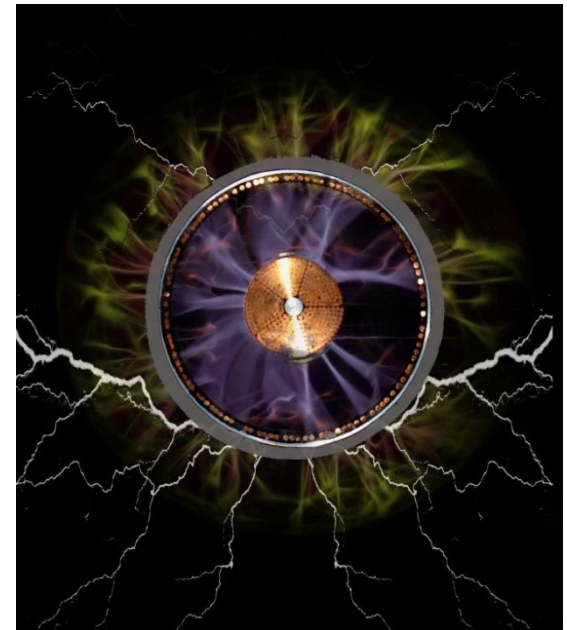
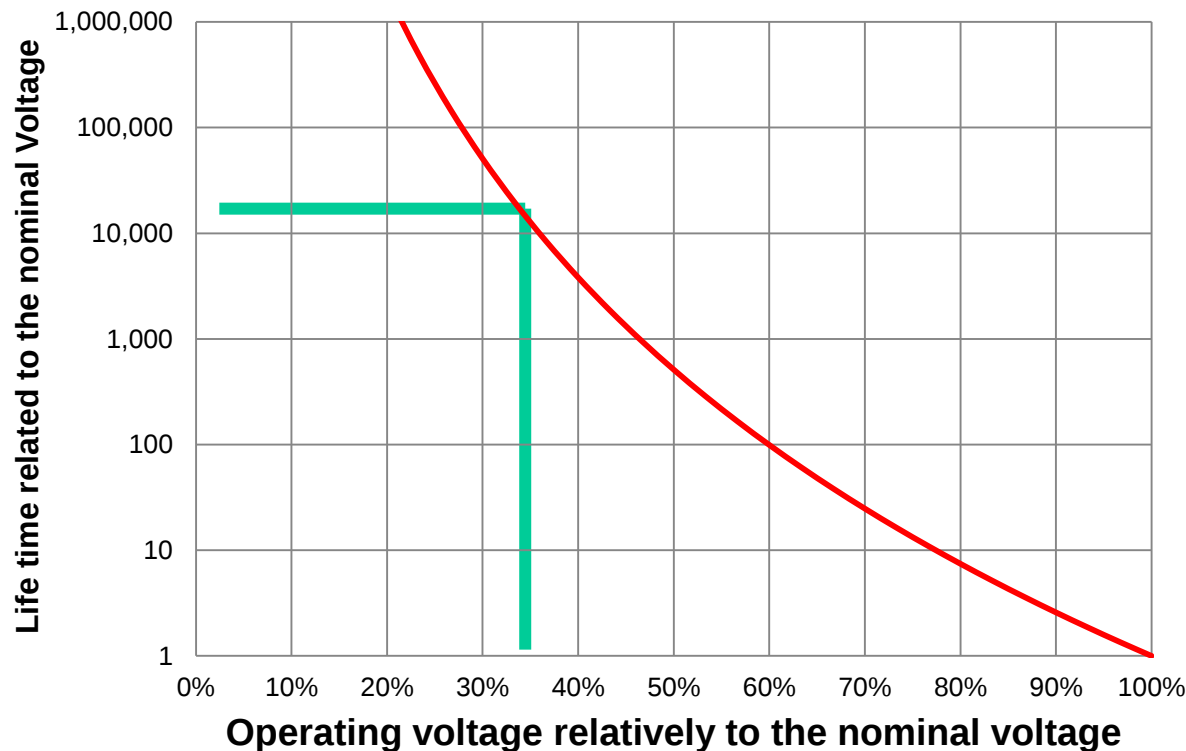


What is the effect to the life time of the installation?

- The literature gives an empirical life time law

$$\text{Life time} \sim 1/U^n \quad (n=9 \dots 11) *$$

Life Time depending on the Voltage

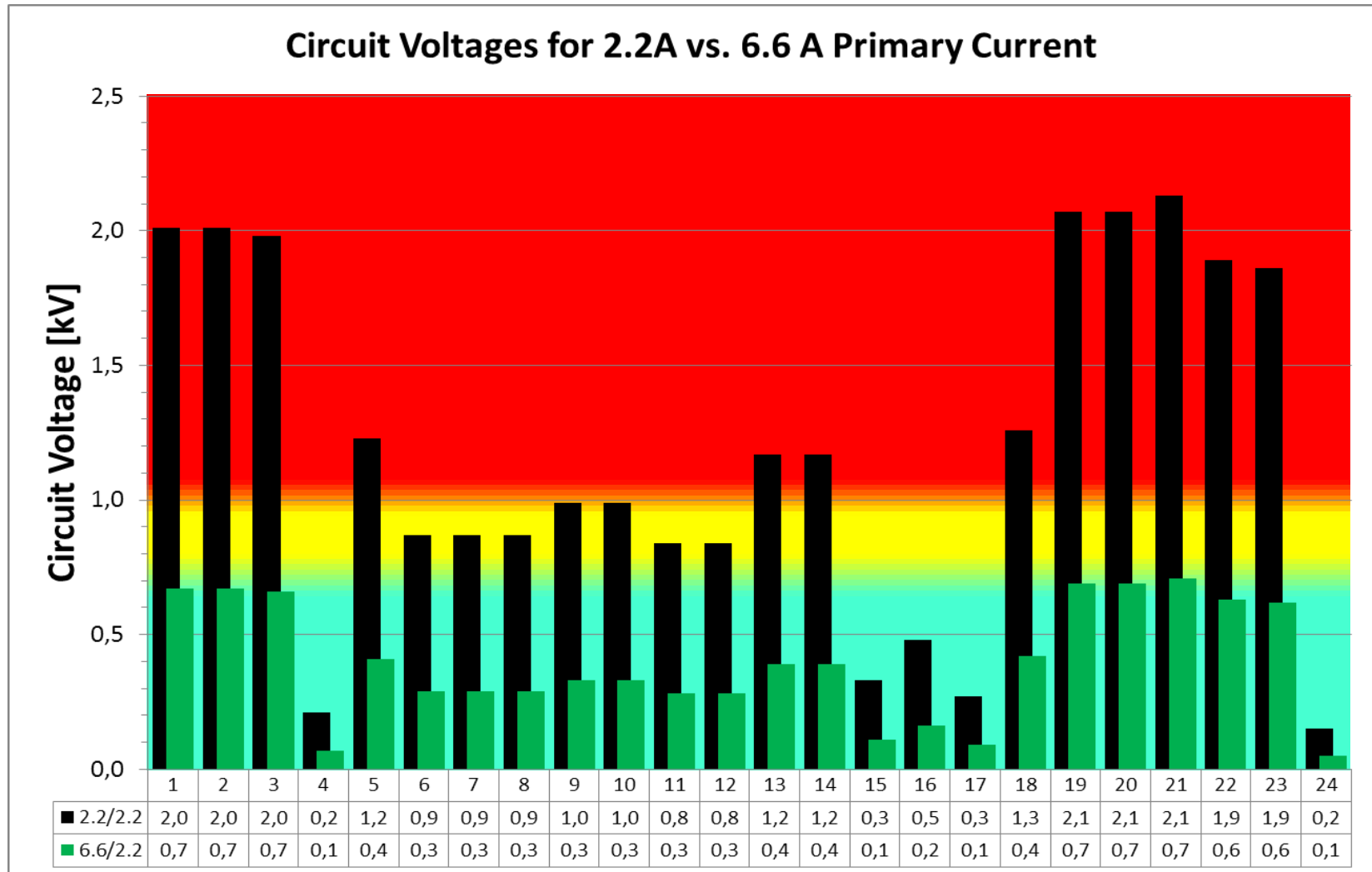


Lower voltage compared to lower current?

- Reducing the circuit voltage provides
 - “Ever” lasting installations
(particular for joints, connectors, transformers)
 - Higher grade of work safety with circuits less than 1000 V
 - Best support of SELV-Installations
- Reducing the primary current
 - 1,1 kW additional effective savings on the whole AGL

The current situation at Kassel-Calden?

- The black columns are the theoretical 2,2A low current circuits



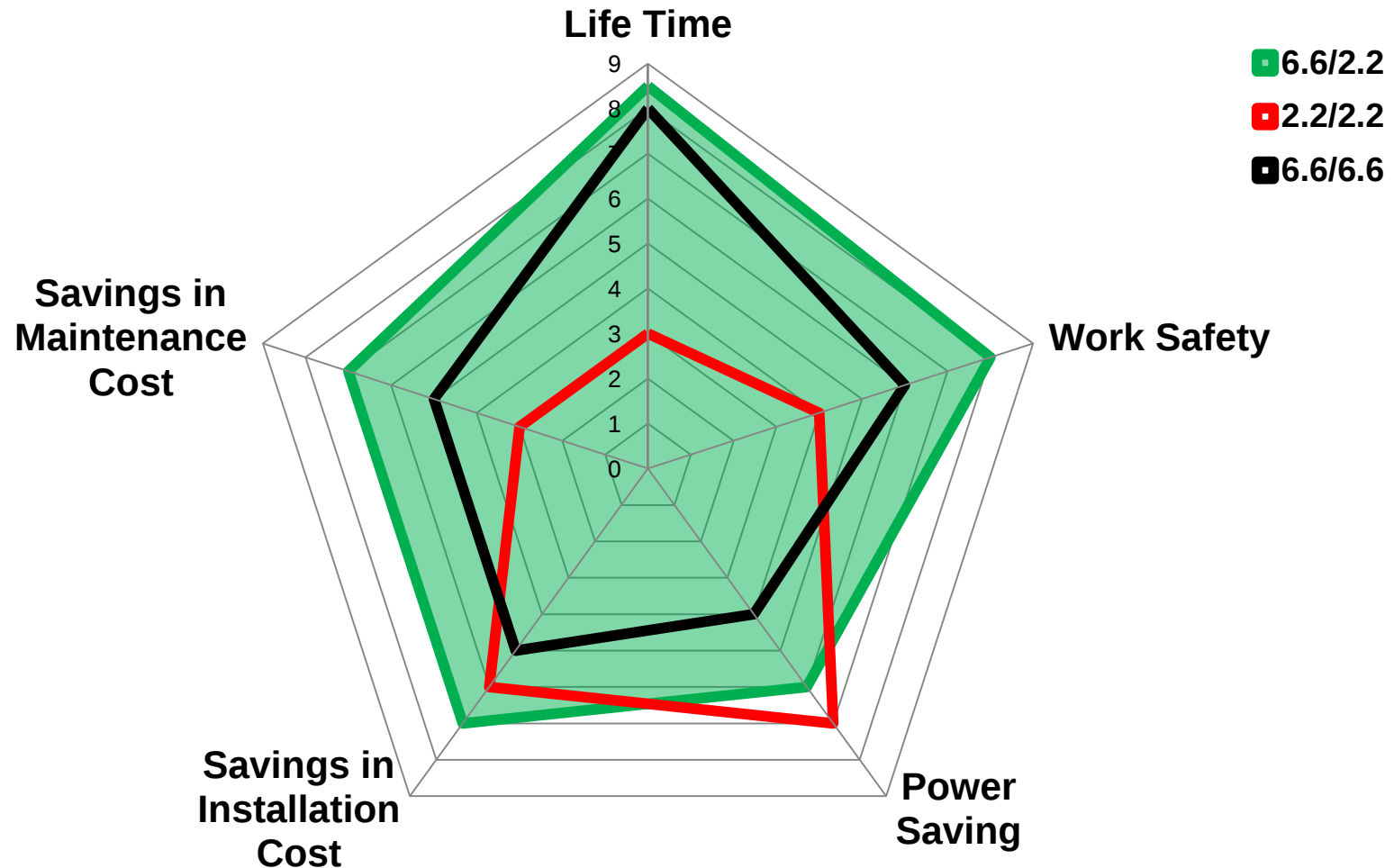
Personal safety aspects

- The new 6.6 A / 2.2 A transformers installed at Kassel-Calden Airport fulfills already the proposed new IEC 62870 about the SELV supply for the LED-lights.
- All LED circuits are below 700 VAC and does not require high voltage certifications.
- The LED sequence flash light is powered with 35 VAC according to SELV.

Conclusion

- Energy optimized installations will not consider automatically safety and life time aspects.
- To stay on the 6,6 A and choose for the lower voltage brings best benefits for installation life time and work safety
- The change to the SELV supply provides the first time real work safety on the airport.
- To change to 2,2 A on the secondary minimize the major losses.
- Automatically adapting light fixtures allow to operate mixed installations

What installation provides the best ?



Considering all aspects the 6.6 A / 2.2 A installation provides the optimum in energy, life time and safety.

FLUGHAFEN
KASSEL-CALDEN



Questions?

Thank you for your
attention.