

TURTLE HUB ELECTRIC GRID TRAINING



INTRO

- This is theory
- Practical training on-playa (Thursday of build week)
- Ask questions! No rush!
- Still confused? Write down slide #

INTRO

- Wide range of experience, from actual electricians to complete newbies
- Mostly the goal is just to learn practical stuff
 - How to connect, operate, and troubleshoot our grid
- There is very little actual physics and math here:
 - Volts, Watts, and Amps
 - $\text{Watts} = \text{Volts} \times \text{Amps}$



WHAT'S THIS?



GENERATOR

- Closed frame
- 120V
- 2200 Watts
- (Available up to about 5000 watts)



WHAT'S THIS?



GENERATOR

- Open frame
- 120V
- 13,000 Watts



FOOD FORT BACKUP



WHAT'S THIS?



GENERATOR

- Three Phase (we'll get back to that...)
- 120 - 240 - 480 Volt
- 56,000 Watts
 - (available up to about 500,000)





What's all this about Volts and Watts?

WATTS VS VOLTS

- VOLTS is like water pressure.
- Standardized household: 120V
- All household devices in US use 120V
- They just “sip” or “gulp” depending on how much power they need
- Battery: 1.5V
- USB: 5.1V
- European house: 240V

WATTS VS VOLTS

- WATTS: measures power.
 - “Gallons per minute”
 - Single LED: 0.02 watts
 - Household light: 2 - 10 watts
 - Refrigerator: ~300 watts
 - One horse: 746 watts
 - Window AC: 1000-1500
 - Our sound system: 1000
 - Hair dryer: 1500
 - RV: 4000

HOW MANY WATTS?

- Most things say on them!



Add up all
the watts
that your
things
need to
determine
how big a
generator
you get!



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE?



16awg
10
amps
\$20



12awg
15
amps
\$50



6awg
50
amps
\$500



2awg
200
amps
\$1500

WIRE GAUGE

- The thicker the wire, the more current it can carry (measured in amps)
- Thinness is measured in awg. The higher the thinner.



SO WHAT ARE AMPS?

- $\text{AMPS} = \text{WATTS} \div \text{VOLTS}$
- $\text{WATTS} = ?$
- $\text{WATTS} = \text{AMPS} \times \text{VOLTS}$
- Determines wire size. Thicker wire carries more amps.
- Household wiring, outlets, and breakers can handle 15 or 20 AMPS

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE?



16awg
10
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12awg
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amps
\$50



6awg
50
amps
\$500



2awg
200
amps
\$1500

Will cause severe injury or death.

Turn off power supplying this equipment before working inside.

267P916H01 R3

What does a BREAKER protect?



LISTED

CLASS CTL
PANELBOARD

No. HS 597566

POW-R-LINE
PRL1a
Panelboard

900P04

Will cause severe injury or death.
Turn off power supplying this equipment before working inside.

267P916H01 R3



A BREAKER protects WIRES



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Panelboard

900P04

UL LISTED
CLASS CTL
PANELBOARD
No. HS 597566

Will cause severe
injury or death.
Turn off power
supplying this
equipment before
working inside.
267P916H01 R3

A BREAKER protects downstream WIRES

Will cause severe injury or death.
Turn off power supplying this equipment before working inside.
267P916H01 R3

POW-R-LINE
PRL1a
Panelboard
900P04

UL LISTED
CLASS CTL
PANELBOARD
No. HS 597566

It keeps them from burning up from too many AMPS

Will cause severe injury or death.
Turn off power supplying this equipment before working inside.
267P916H01 R3

UL LISTED CLASS CTL PANELBOARD
No. HS 597566

POW-R-LINE
PRL1a
Panelboard
900P04

It does not care if someone is getting shocked.

POW-R-LINE
PRL1a
Panelboard
900P04

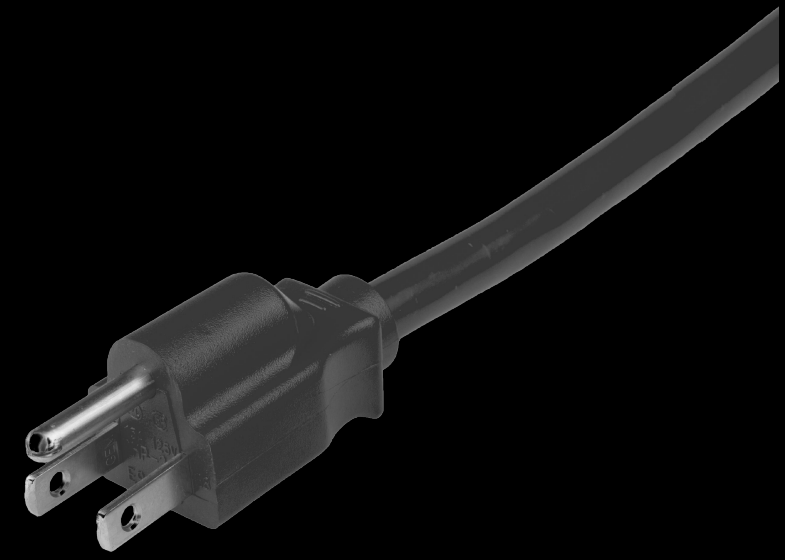
UL LISTED
CLASS CTL
PANELBOARD
No. HS 597566

Will cause severe injury or death.
Turn off power supplying this equipment before working inside.
267P916H01 R3

Unless that would draw too many amps.

More about safety coming up soon.

WHY ARE THERE FIVE WIRES COMING OUT OF THIS?



HOUSEHOLD 120V AC

- Copper = Ground
- Black = Hot
- White = Neutral

Hot is where the electricity "comes from".
Neutral is where it "goes back"

THREE PHASE POWER

- Green = Ground
- Black, Red, and Blue = Hot
- White = Neutral



THREE PHASE POWER



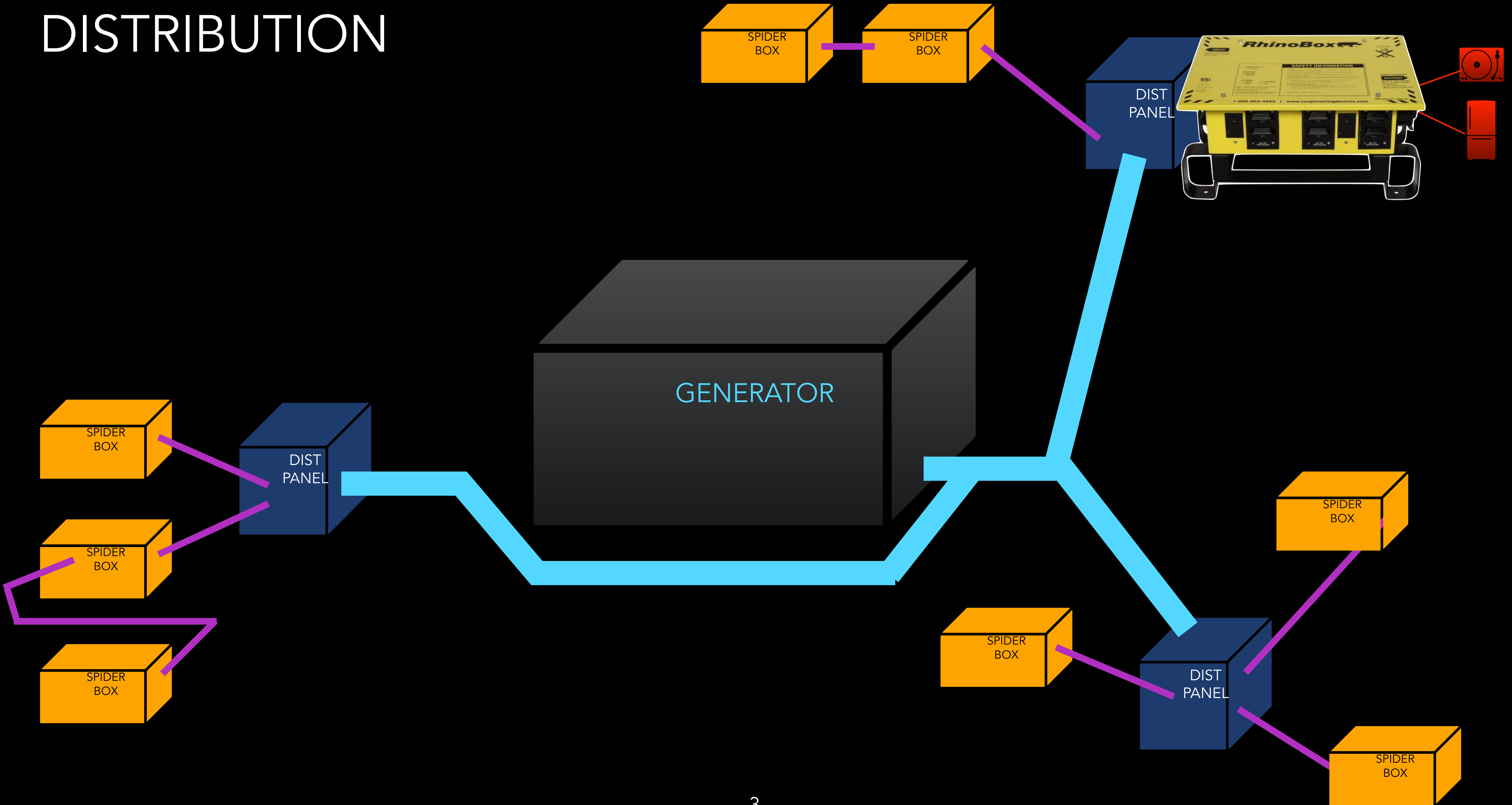
- Black + white = 120V
- Red + white = 120V
- Blue + white = 120 V
- Any two hots = 208 V



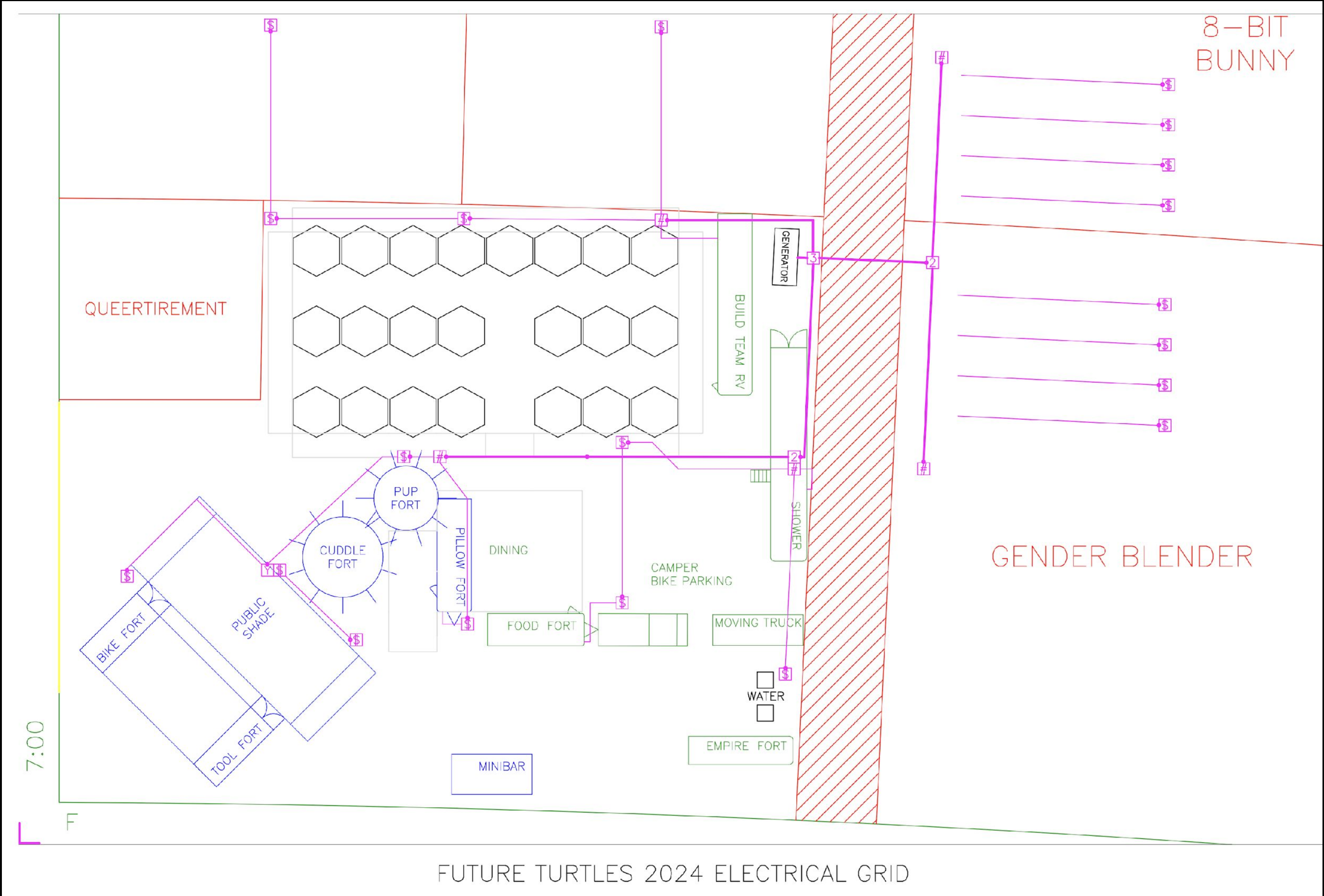
THREE TIMES THE FUN!



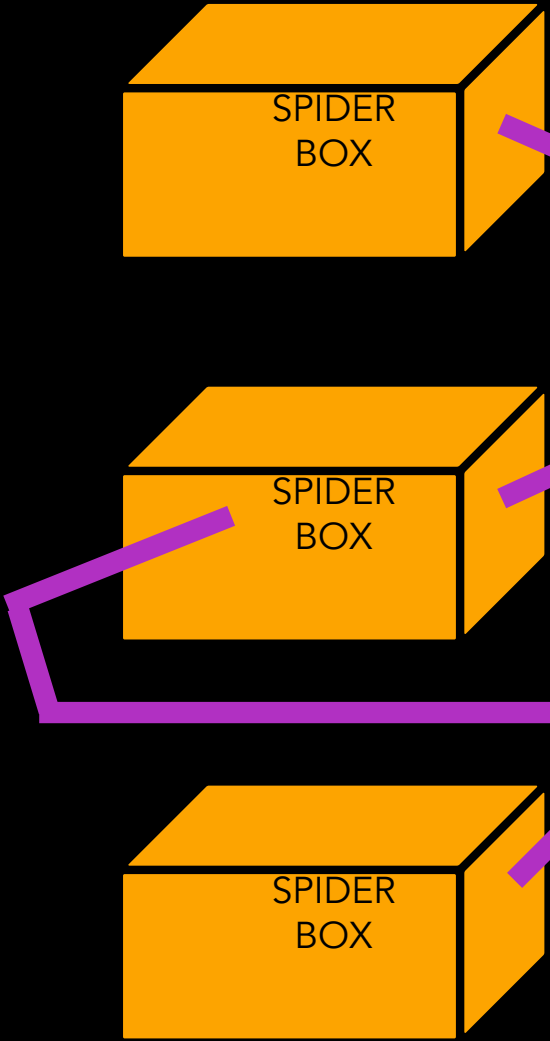
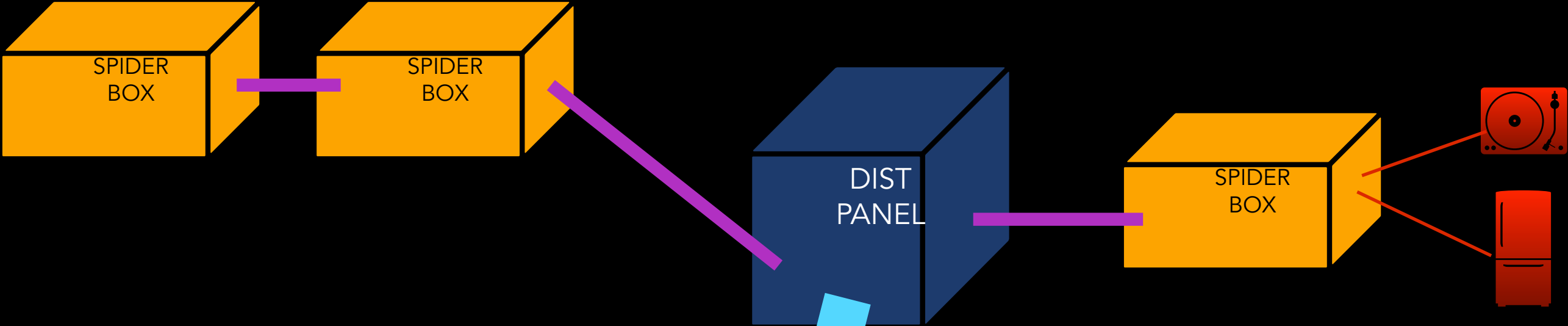
DISTRIBUTION



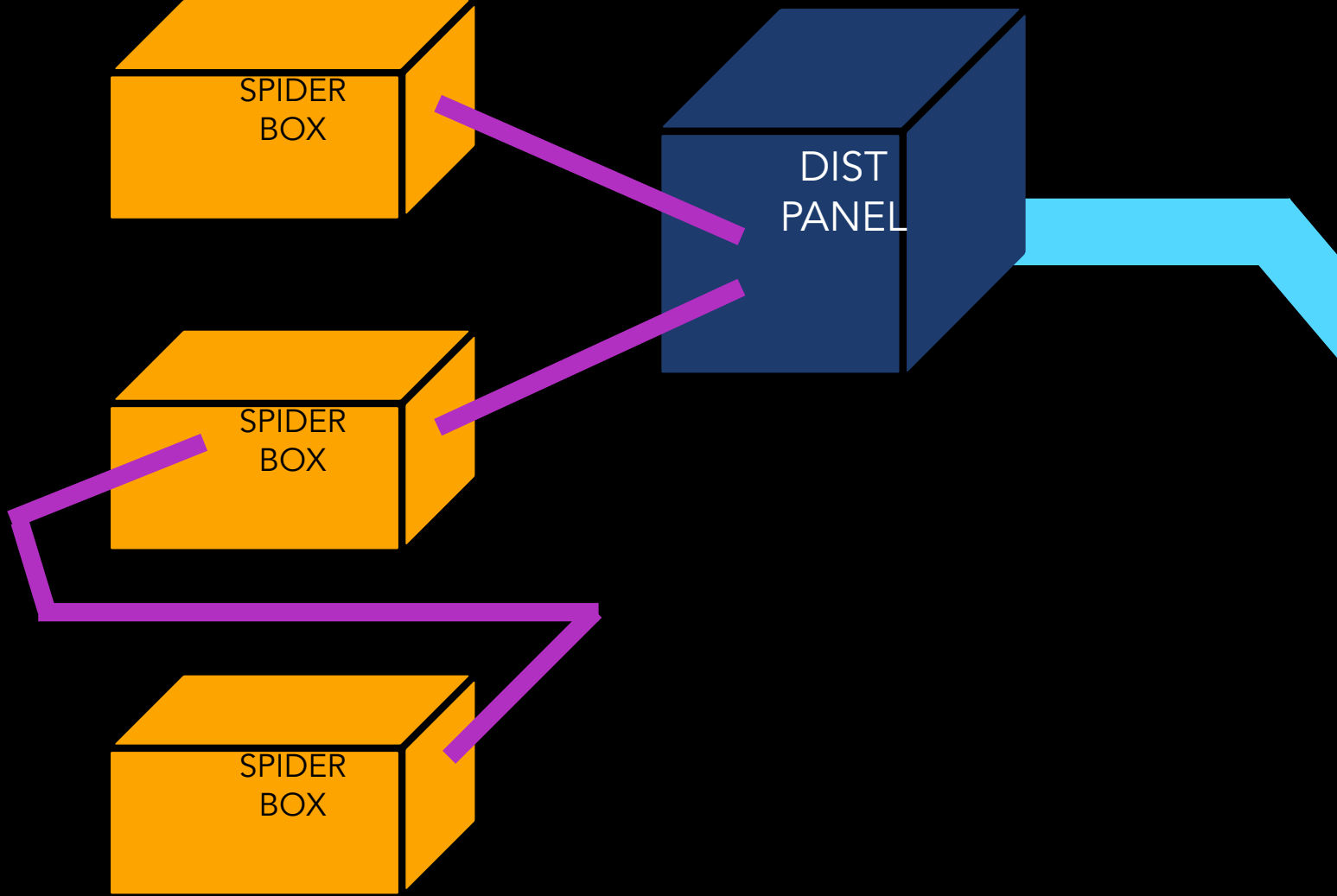
DISTRIBUTION



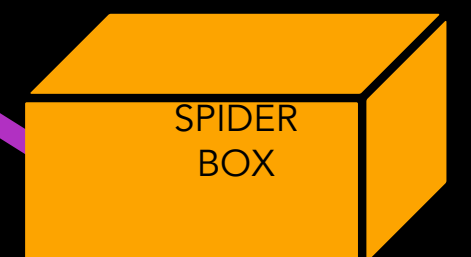
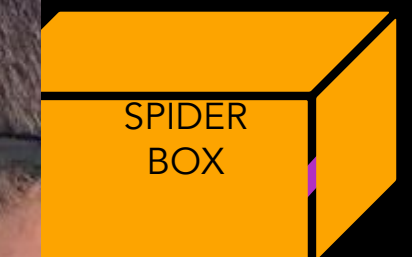
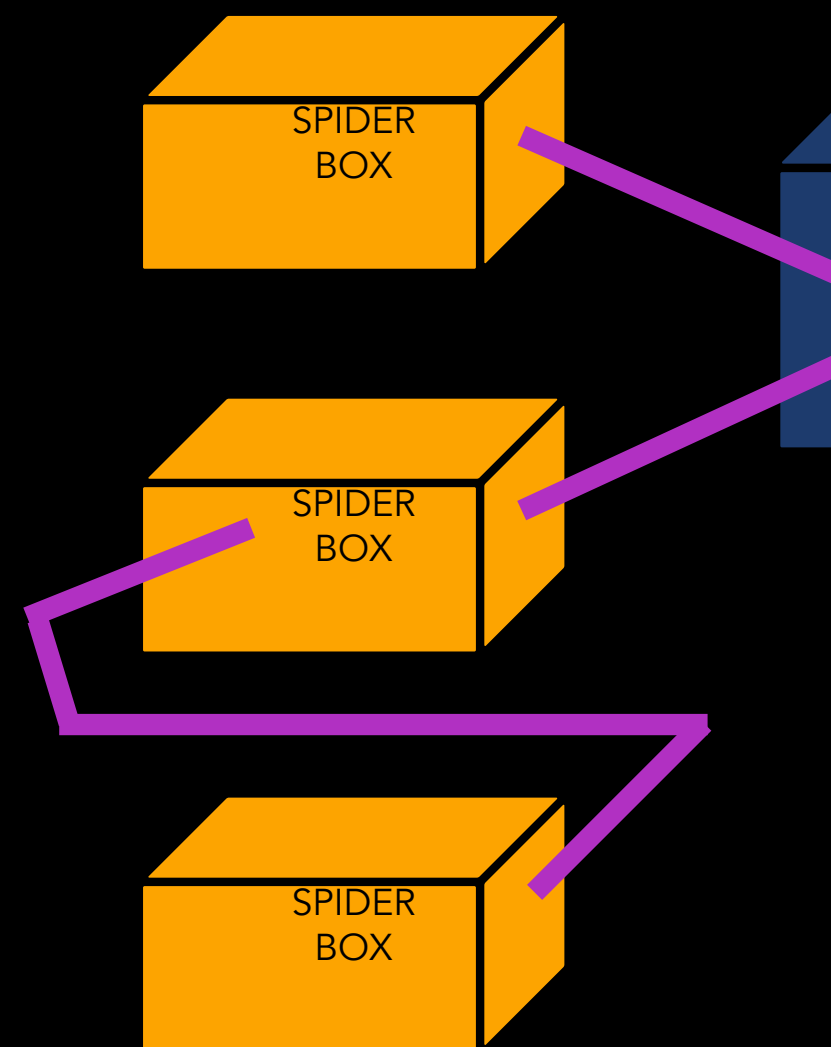
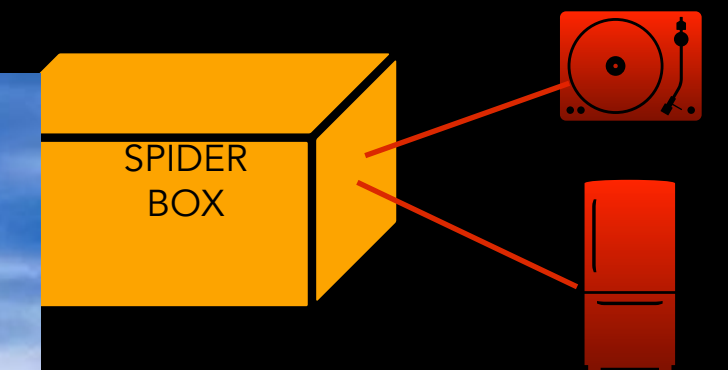
DISTRIBUTION



5 WIRE BANDED CABLE

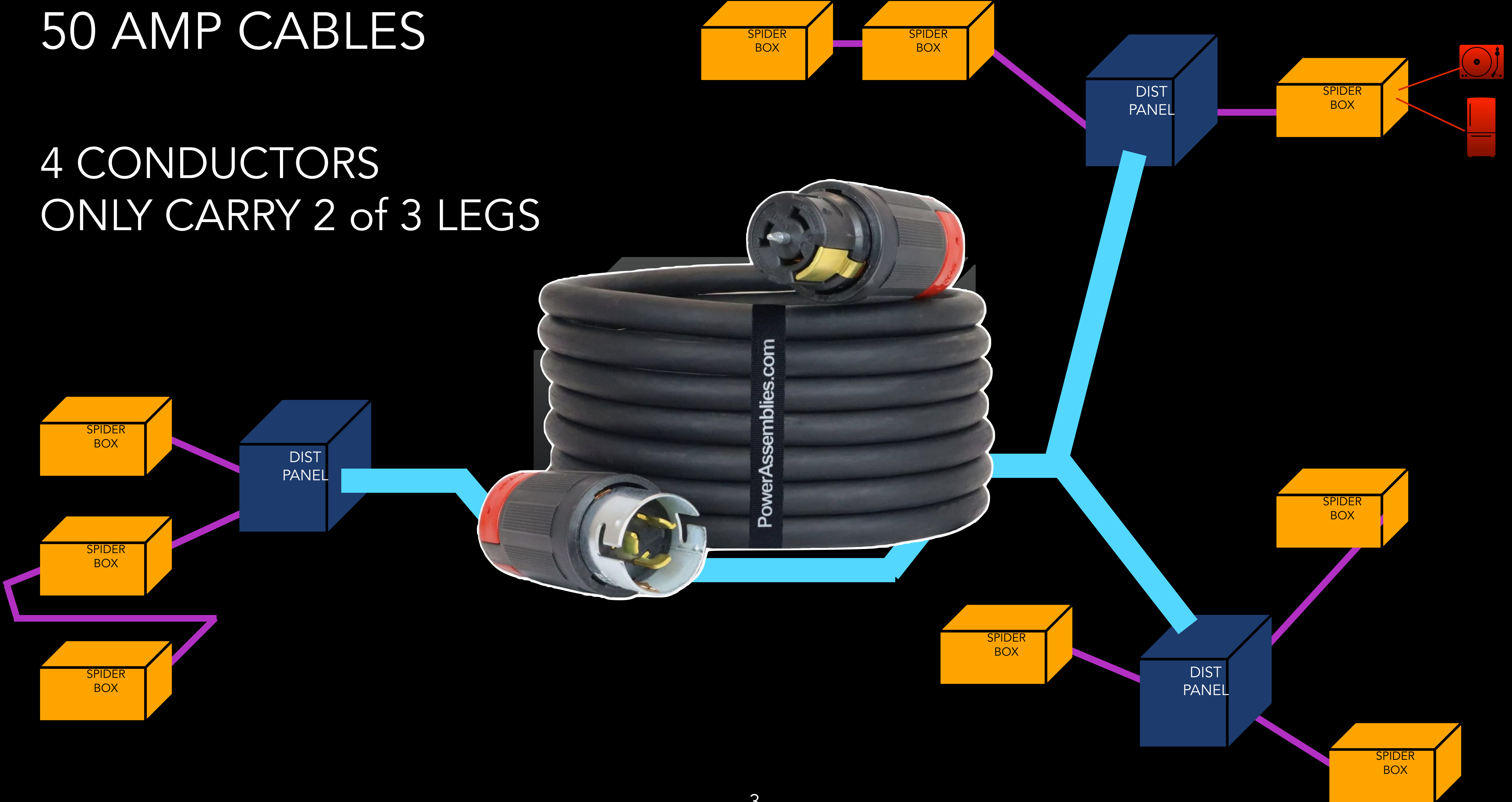


DISTRIBUTION PANEL

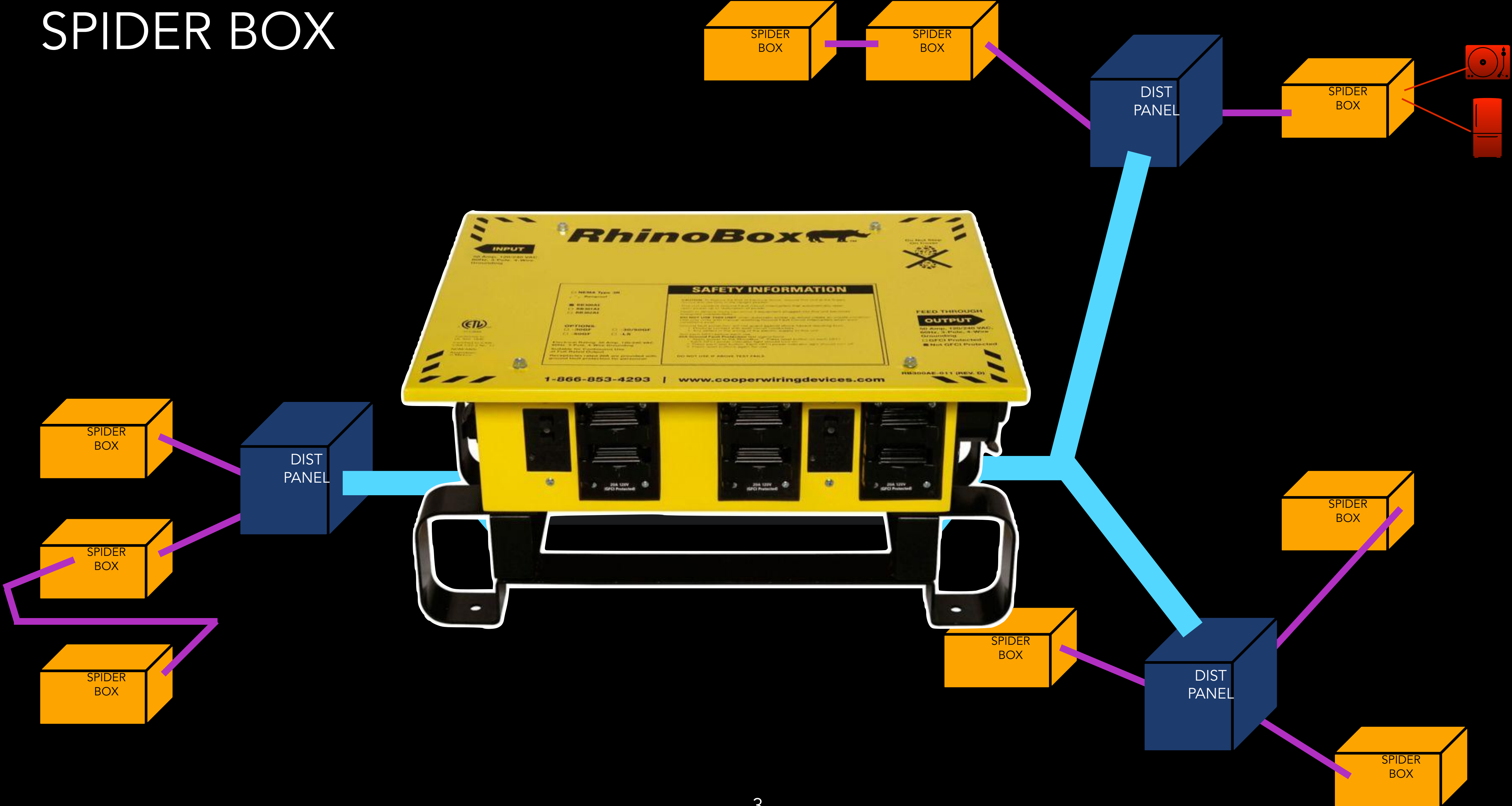


50 AMP CABLES

4 CONDUCTORS
ONLY CARRY 2 of 3 LEGS



SPIDER BOX

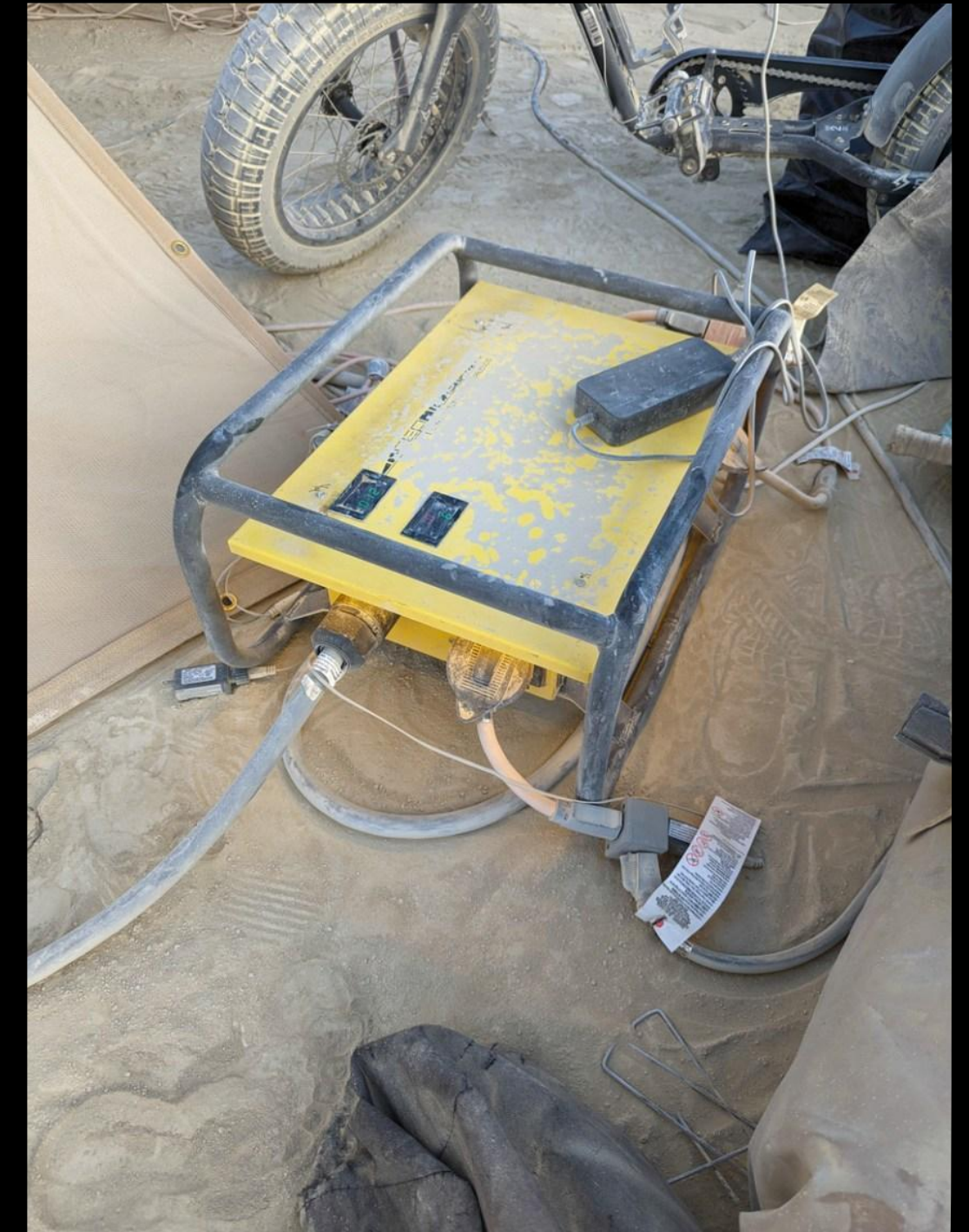


SPIDER BOX



WHAT KEEPS US SAFE?

- Breakers
 - Protects the wires downstream from heat/fire
 - Short Protection
 - What is a short? Why are shorts so bad?
 - Overload Protection
- GFCIs
 - Measure return current. Not enough? Someone is being electrocuted
- Keeping shit out of water



OH NO! SOME BREAKER FLIPPED!

- Instantly re-flips?
 - Short!
- Reflips after a minute?
 - Overload!
- Main breaker at the generator?
 - Turn off ALL distros, flip generator on, then bring up one distro at a time.
- Breaker at a distro?
 - Turn off all branches (power to spider boxes), flip distro on, then bring up one spider box at a time
- Breaker at a spider box?
 - Turn off all breakers on the spider box, turn on spider box, then turn on breakers one at a time

MYSTERY!

- Everything was running fine.
- We turn off the generator to check the oil.
- Ten minutes later, we turn it on again.
- The main breaker on the generator flips right off

ANYTHING WITH A MOTOR

STARTUP POWER CAN BE
MANY TIMES MORE THAN
RUNNING POWER

(AC, PUMP, MOTOR, FRIDGE)



COMMON PLAYA PROBLEMS

- Generator is not tuned to 120, or too much voltage drop at the ends of the network
- GFCI itself is faulty
- Overload because of heavy load (AC, heater, motor, stove, fridge)
 - Sometimes this is a fan or motor clogged with playa dust



MEASUREMENT AND TEST TOOLS

- outlet tester
- multimeter - for volts only



MEASUREMENT AND TEST TOOLS

- clamp meter
 - works on banded cables
 - doesn't work on 50A or extension cords (why not)?
 - but there is a tool to make it work on a regular outlet
- generator SOMETIMES has meters built in
- distribution panels SOMETIMES have meters built-in



SAFETY

- Wear boots with rubber soles
- You may think you know the path of least resistance, but electricity always knows!



SAFETY

- Don't let your knees touch the ground



SAFETY

- Use socketboxes for all outdoor connections (plug into extension cord, power outlet, etc)



SAFETY

- “Anti Murder Screwdriver”
- When you’ve got the generator turned off for maintenance, put a screwdriver through the lock latch of the control panel.
- If you see that screwdriver there, do not turn on the generator and murder your fellow electrician.



HIGH CURRENT -> ARC DANGER

ARCING

Don't plug and
unplug anything
that is powered
on

ESPECIALLY
banded cable or
50 amp cables!
Jeez!



SAFETY

- Flip breakers off before plugging or unplugging anything more than household current
- Low loads can be plugged and unplugged while hot
- Motors, ACs, etc may spark
- 50 amp / 200 amp plugs are not designed to be safe to plug and unplug while hot



SAFETY

- Don't be LoveBurn
- Don't use household extension cords - only outdoor rated, 12awg or lower
- Don't plug extension cords into extension cords (this is a camper problem usually)



SAFETY

- Assume the ground is wet. Look at everything you see with that in mind



SAFETY

- Don't coil excess high amp cables
- That will make a magnet
- Make a figure 8 instead



THREE PHASE LOAD BALANCING

- Each distribution box splits up 3 legs into 2 legs per 50A circuit
- Each spider box takes splits up 2 legs among all outlets
- Measure load on each phase (in amps)
 - clamp meter
- Log that in a book
- Move load from highest leg to other legs until they are closer together
 - usually by moving a spider box from one outlet on the distribution panel to another outlet



DAILY GENERATOR MAINTENANCE

- Morning and evening:
 - Fuel level (turn off generator before running out of fuel!!!!)
 - Load balancing
- Morning only:
 - with generator off:
 - oil check
 - Coolant overflow tank, add water as needed
 - Remove air filter, bang out dust, replace if it has been a dusty day
 - Turn generator back on (ideally one distro at a time)
 - Blow radiator out with leaf blower or air compressor

"IT DOESN'T WORK" DIAGNOSES

- Is the generator on?
- Work your way back from the load
- Testing tools
- Multimeter
- Plug in diagnostic

WHERE DOES DIESEL FUEL COME FROM

- BRC Petrol and other backup plans



OUR RV AS EMERGENCY BACKUP

- Mainly for health and safety. We can run lighting and maybe audio if we have a party, but no ACs
- Might keep reefer running
- Has a single 50 amp outlet in one of the bays
- RV generator would have to be running

FOOD FORT GENERATOR BACKUP

- This is the big open-frame generator that we use to run the walk in fridge from Reno to playa
- But we don't have any way to add fuel



ON PLAYA

- Build team
- In-person training and certification
- Guidelines to your campers about permitted / non-permitted use and what to expect from the power system