

# **Electrical Maintenance Workshop**

## **Transformer Maintenance & Testing**

**Thursday, November 6, 2003**



**Progress Energy**

# Transformer Maintenance & Testing

## Purpose

- This presentation provides an overview of the major considerations associated with Transformer Maintenance and Testing.
- Barker Edwards will provide the information for Transformer Maintenance & Testing.
- Kate Brady will provide the information for Transformer Oil Testing.

# Transformer Maintenance

## Things to know!

Things you should know about keeping your transformer healthy!



# Transformer Maintenance

## Agenda

- Types of transformers
- Yearly checks
- Testing of transformers
- Vacuum pressure device
- Pressure relief device
- Sudden pressure relay
- Gaskets
- Paints

# Transformer Maintenance

## Types of transformers

- **Dry type transformers**
  - ◆ **Varnished coils**



# Transformer Maintenance

## Types of transformers

- **Dry type transformers**
  - ◆ **Cast coils**



# Transformer Maintenance

## Type of transformers

- **Oil filled transformers**
  - ◆ **Sealed tank**





# Transformer Maintenance

## Type of transformers

- **Oil filled transformers**
  - ◆ **Conservator system**

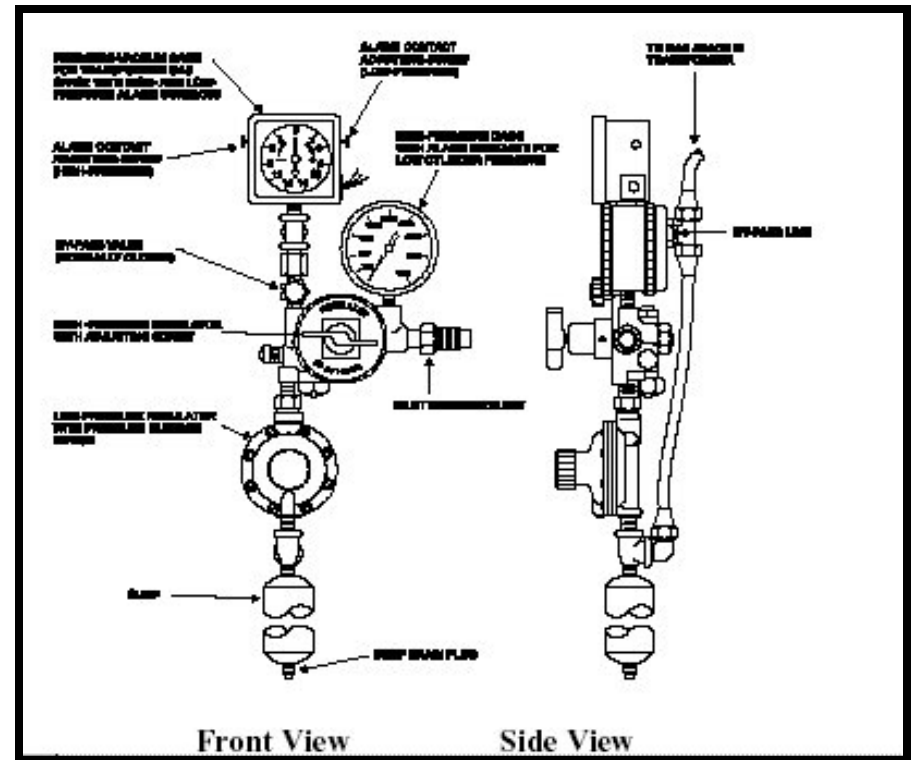




# Transformer Maintenance

## Type of transformers

- Oil filled transformers
  - ◆ Nitrogen blanket



Pressure regulator for Nitrogen Blanket transformer

# Transformer Maintenance

## Yearly transformer checks

- **Check vacuum pressure gauge for pressure reading.**
- **Check oil level.**
- **Check temperature maximum and minimum.**
- **Check for leaks.**
- **Check paint condition.**
- **Check transformer top and radiators for foreign material.**
- **Check radiator condition.**
- **Check fans and cooling systems.**

# Transformer Maintenance

## Testing of transformers

- Megger test



**600 megohms or better to ground is a good bench mark.**

# Transformer Maintenance

## Testing of transformers

- **Power factor test or “Doble” test**
  - ◆ Readings should be .5% or less on newer equipment.
  - ◆ Readings should be 1% or less on older equipment that has been in service for a number of years.
  - ◆ Padmount transformers will usually run .7% to 1%.

# Transformer Maintenance

## Testing of transformers

- Infrared test
  - ◆ This equipment checks for hot connections and hot spots.
  - ◆ Can be used to check how the cooling is working on transformers.

# Transformer Maintenance

## Testing of transformers

- TTR test - Transformer Turns Ratio test



**3 phase TTR set**



**Single phase TTR set**

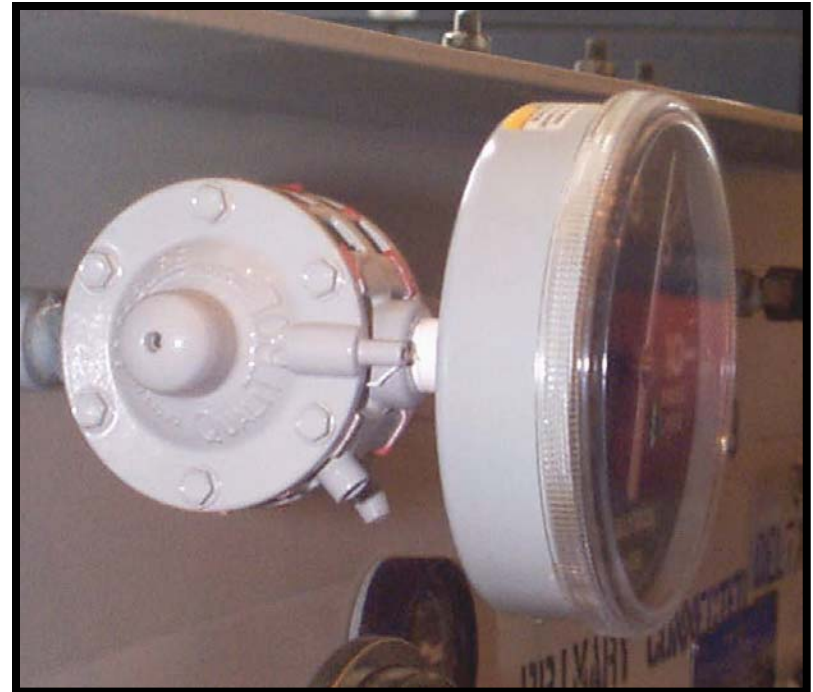
- Readings should not deviate more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% from the calculated value.

# Transformer Maintenance

## Vacuum pressure devices

- Vacuum pressure devices

**Used to control the amount of positive and negative pressure a transformer tank has on it.**





# Transformer Maintenance

## Pressure relief devices

- Pressure relief devices

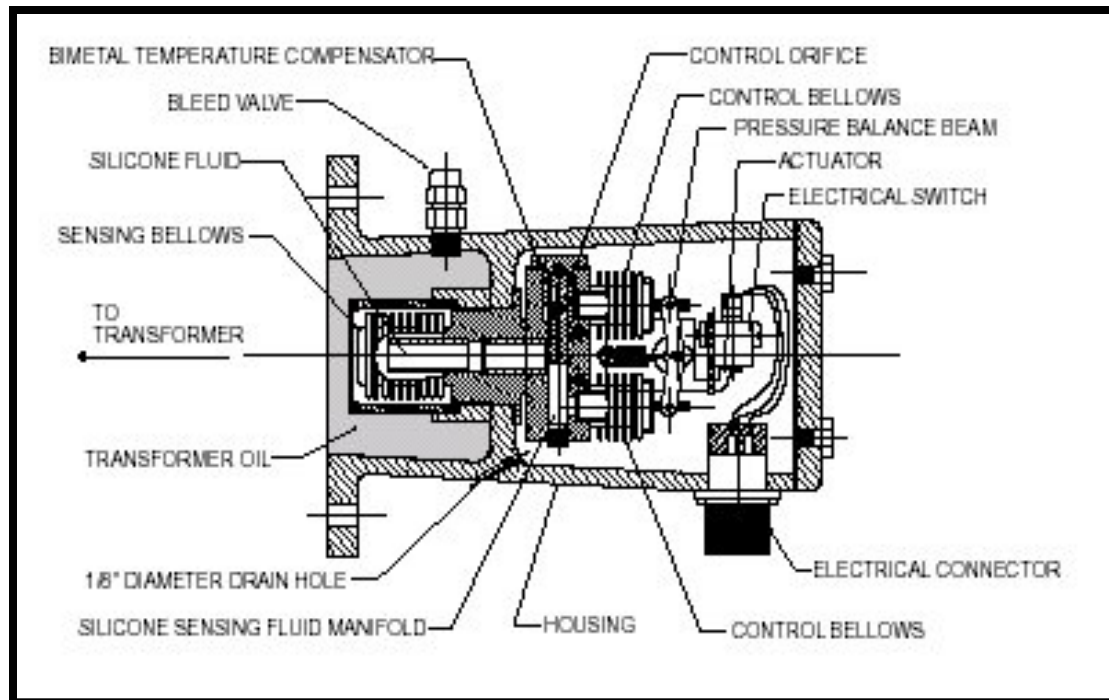


Used to relieve pressure build up in the transformer.

# Transformer Maintenance

## Sudden pressure relay

- Sudden pressure relay



**This device detects a sudden rise in pressure in the transformer.**

# Transformer Maintenance

## Gaskets

- Gaskets shall be 1.33 times the height of groove and .75 times the width of the groove.
- Types of gasket material:
  - ◆ Cork / Corkprene
  - ◆ Nitrile / Buna N Rubber
  - ◆ Viton Rubber

# Transformer Maintenance

## Paint

- Types
  - ◆ Acrylic enamel
  - ◆ Epoxy base

# Break

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Agenda

- **Transformer oil**
- **Oil sampling**
- **Oil quality**
- **Dissolved gas analysis**
- **Cellulose insulation**
- **Oil processing**



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Transformer oil



- **Silicon based oil**
- **Mineral oil**
- **Synthetic oils**
- **Ester / vegetable oils**



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Oil sampling

**A Test is Only as Good as the Sample!**

**Start with good, clean syringes!**



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Proper oil sampling



- **Do Not use small sampling port on side of drain valve.**

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Proper oil sampling



- Flush drain valve, tubing, and syringe.

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Proper oil sampling – (continued)

- **Do not pull back on the syringe barrel – apply slight resistance and allow fluid pressure to fill syringe.**



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Proper oil sampling – (continued)

- Filled syringe should have no bubbles, but some may form later – do not release these!





# Transformer Oil Testing

## Proper oil sampling – (continued)

- **Excellent Sampling Guidelines available on Doble Engineering website**
  - ◆ **[www.Doble.com](http://www.Doble.com)**
  - ◆ **Click on “Laboratory Services”**
  - ◆ **Sampling Guides:**
    - ◆ *Dielectric Liquids*
    - ◆ *Dissolved Gas Analysis*



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# Transformer Oil Testing

## Oil quality

- **Interfacial tension**
- **Acidity**
- **Moisture**
- **Dielectric**
- **Power factor**
- **Color**

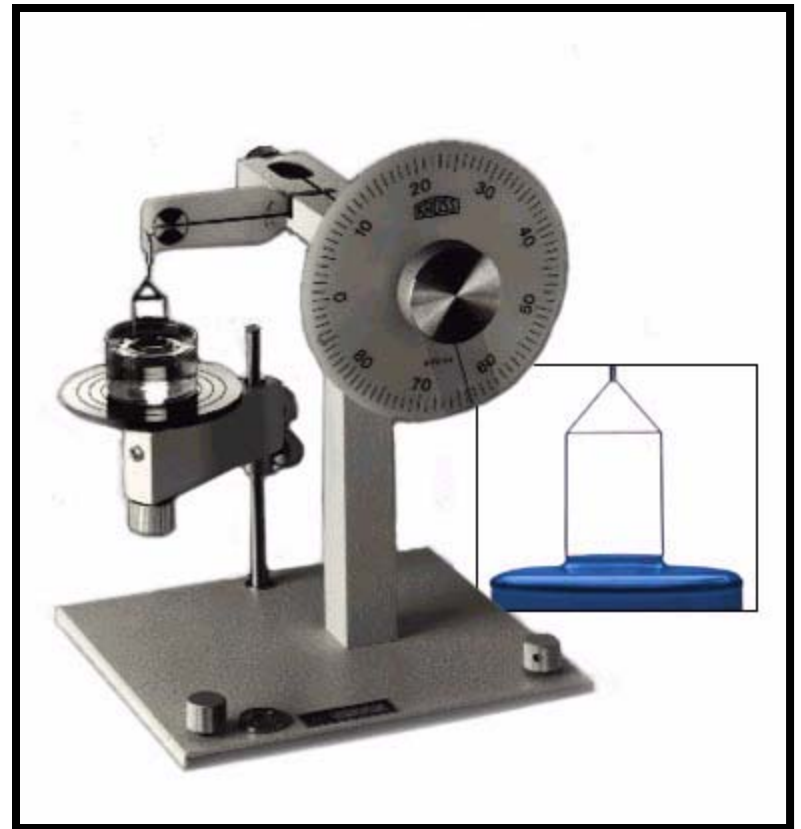




# Transformer Oil Testing

## Interfacial Tension - IFT

- Measure of contamination
- Decreasing IFT = Increasing Contamination
- Can be corrected



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Acidity

- Measure of oxidation
- Creates acidic compounds
- Build-up of compounds forms sludge
- Affects dielectric and cooling
- Can be corrected

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Moisture

- Decreases dielectric
- Decreases IFT
- Degrades cellulose
- Failure risk
- Can be corrected



# Transformer Oil Testing

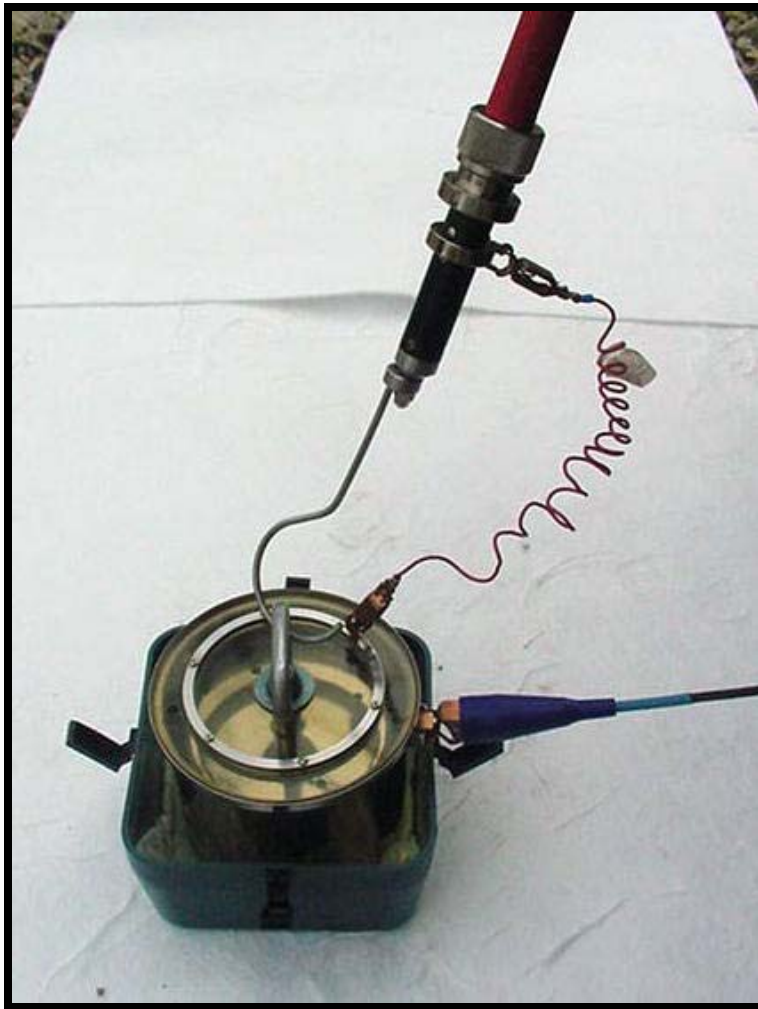
## Dielectric breakdown

- Voltage at which the oil begins to conduct
- Is reduced by moisture and contaminants
- Two ASTM test methods:
  - ◆ D-877
  - ◆ D-1816
- Can be corrected



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Power factor



- **Indication of contamination and/or deterioration**
  - ◆ moisture
  - ◆ carbon
  - ◆ varnish
  - ◆ soaps
  - ◆ other conducting matter

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Color

- Higher Number ↗ Darker Oil
- Darker Oil ↗ More Contamination, Deterioration
- Oil with Number of 5 is almost black





# Transformer Oil Testing

## Dissolved gas analysis



- DGA is the “blood test” for a transformer



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Dissolved gas analysis

- **Partial discharge (Corona - “electrical rust”)**
  - ◆ Hydrogen  $H_2$
- **High temperature heating**
  - ◆ Methane  $CH_4$ , Ethane  $C_2H_6$ , Ethylene  $C_2H_4$
- **Arcing**
  - ◆ Acetylene  $C_2H_2$
- **Cellulose involved**
  - ◆ Carbon monoxide  $CO$ , and Carbon Dioxide  $CO_2$

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Cellulose insulation

- The Life of the Transformer is directly related to the condition of the cellulose
  - ◆ Paper – windings, leads, shields
  - ◆ Pressboard – spacers, blocks, oil flows, tubes
  - ◆ Particle boards – supports
  - ◆ Laminates – structures, supports
  - ◆ Wood - structure

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Paper

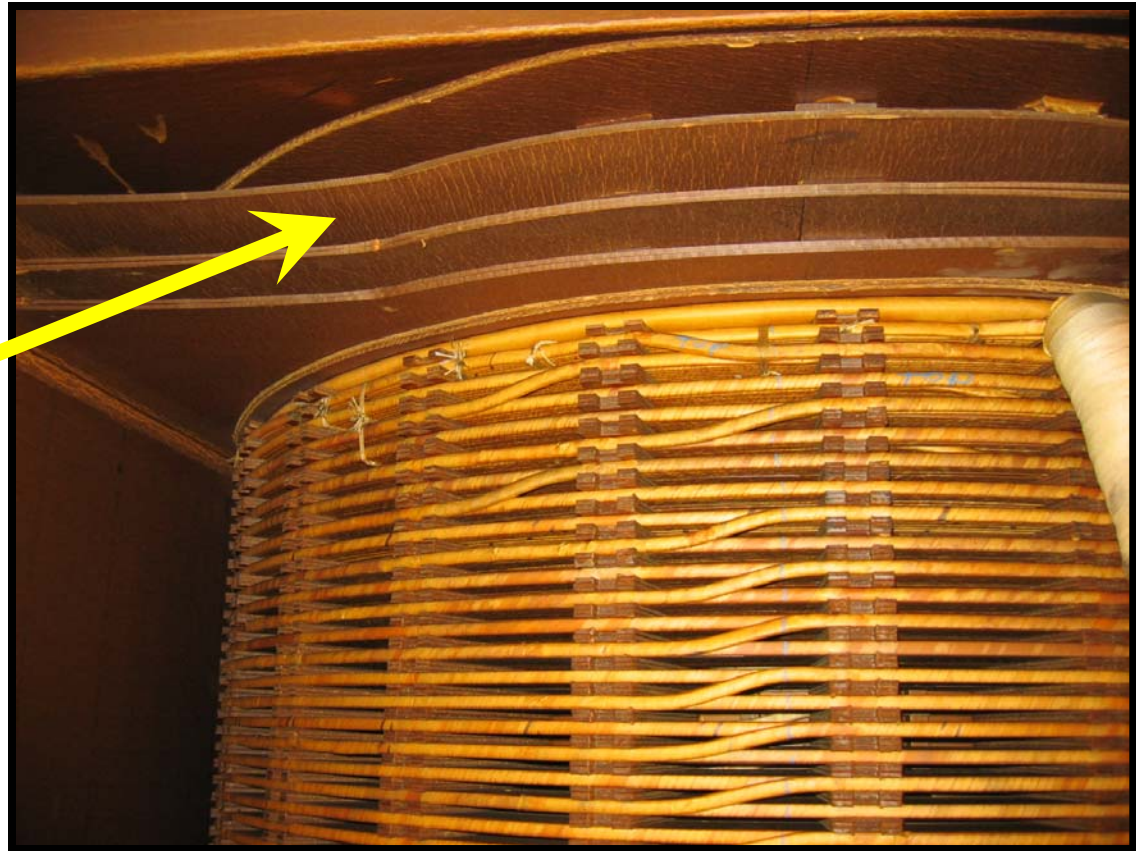
- Many layers of paper on this flux shield



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Pressboard

- **Pressboard Sheets for directing oil flow**



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Paper and pressboard



- **Paper wrapped windings**

- **Pressboard spacers**



# Transformer Oil Testing

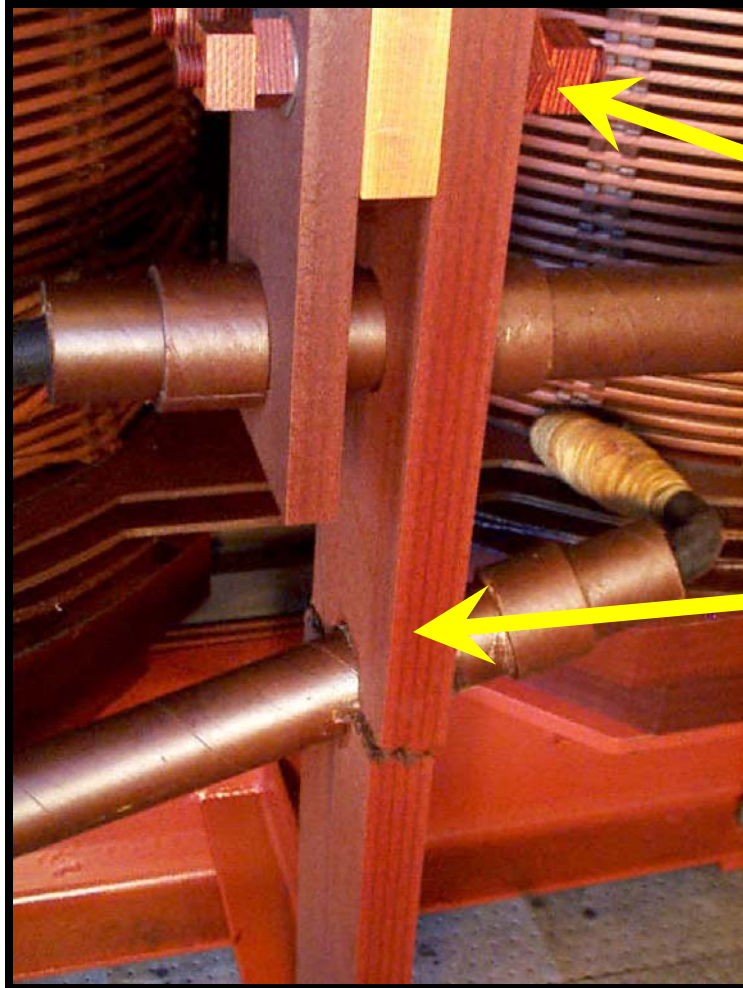
## Particle board



- **Particle Board Lead Support that flashed over**

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Laminates



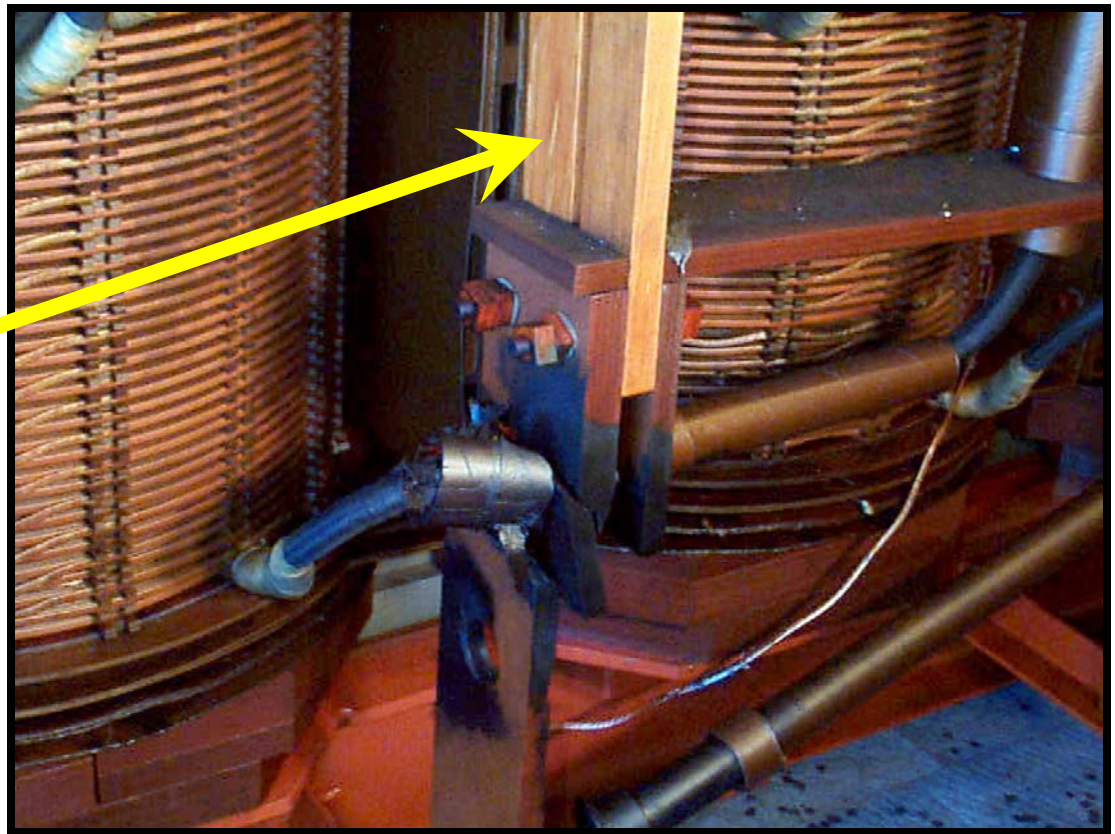
- **Laminate Nuts**
- **Laminate lead support structure members**



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Wood

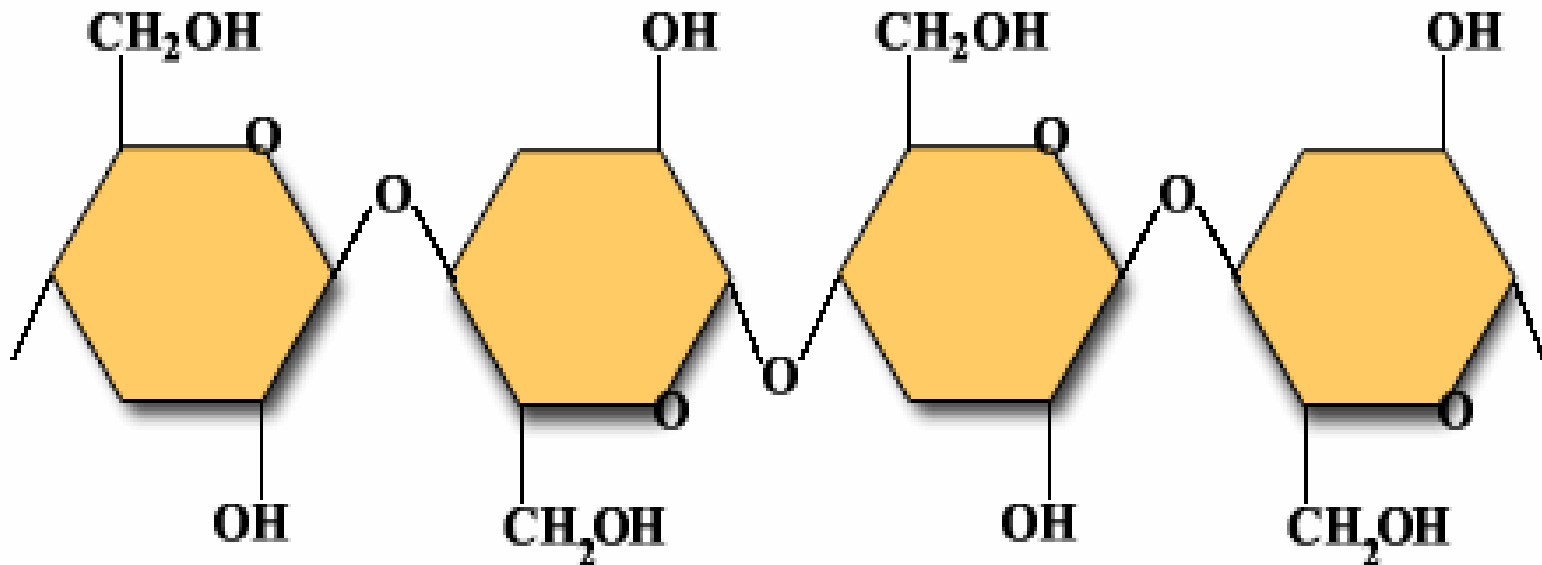
- **Birch  
Structure  
Support  
Members**



# Transformer Oil Testing

## The Cellulose Polymer Chain

The life of a transformer is directly related to the condition of this polymer chain.



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Degree of polymerization

- Measure of mechanical strength
- New paper = 1000 – 1400
- Age increases      ↑      DP decreases
- Industry accepted “End of Life” of cellulose insulation is about 200
- Estimated DP from Furan test

# Transformer Oil Testing

## What degrades the cellulose?

- Primary sources
  - ◆ Heat
  - ◆ Moisture
  - ◆ Oxygen
- Secondary sources
  - ◆ Acids from oil oxidation

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Why is this important?

- Reduced dielectric strength
  - ◆ Unable to withstand voltage stress from system transients
- Reduced mechanical strength
  - ◆ Unable to withstand mechanical stress from system faults

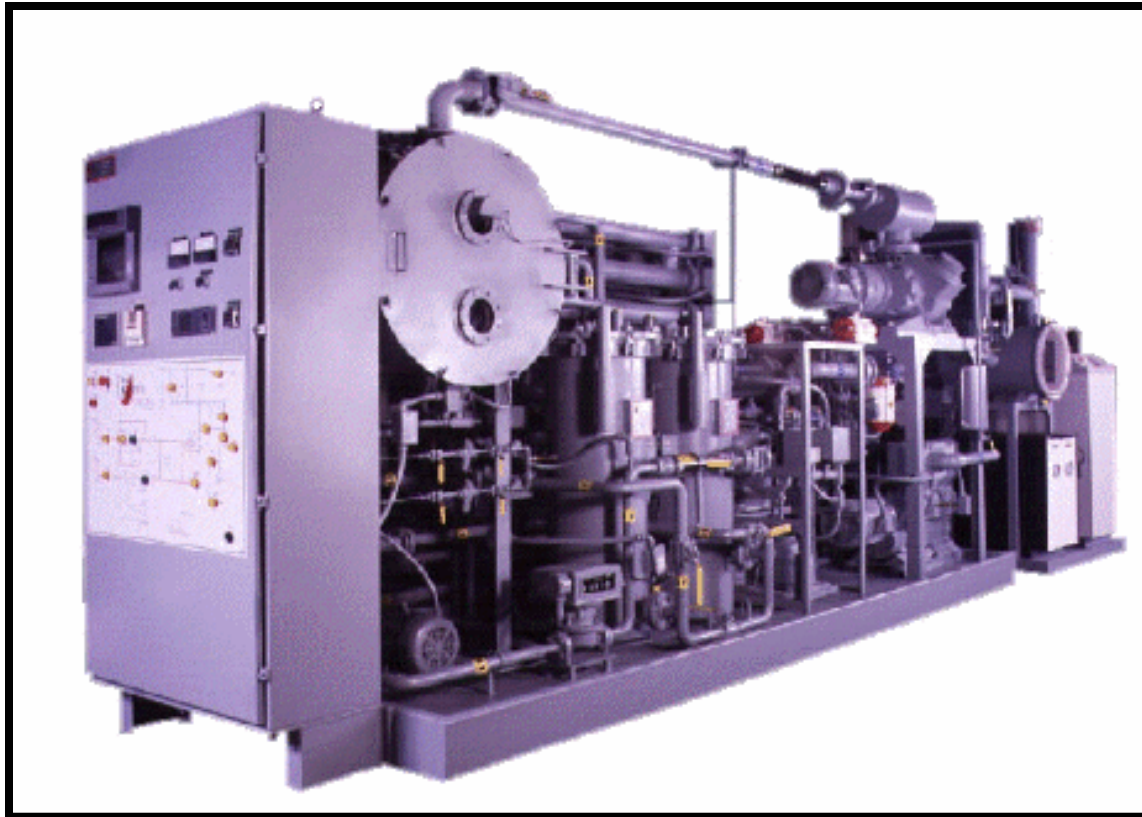
# Transformer Oil Testing

## What can we do about it?

- Keep the Transformer Healthy!
  - ◆ Do not overheat
  - ◆ Keep moisture and oxygen out
- If the Transformer is Sick, Get Help!
  - ◆ Investigate abnormal DGA results
  - ◆ Process or replace the oil
  - ◆ De-hydrate
  - ◆ Hot oil flush

# Transformer Oil Testing

## Transformer oil processing





# Transformer Oil Testing

## What processes?

- De-gas
- Dehydrate
- Hot oil flush
- Reclaim oil



# Transformer Oil Testing

## Other maintenance options

- Upgrades to oil preservation system
  - ◆ Bladders
  - ◆ De-hydrating breathers
  - ◆ N2 blanket
- On-line monitoring systems
  - ◆ Gas and moisture
  - ◆ Bushing monitors

# Avoid Premature Failure!

