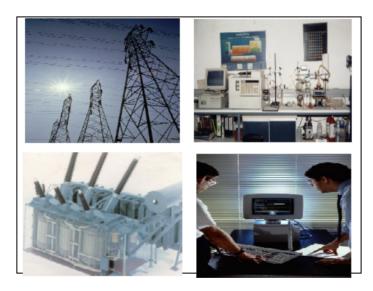
Transformer Chemistry Services[TCS]

THE LEADER IN CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Specialists in Testing, Diagnostic for the Electrical Power Industry



PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE THROUGH TRANSFORMER OIL ANALYSIS

INCREASING YOUR PROFITS AND PRODUCTIVITY

Overview

TCS. is an independent laboratory and consulting firm that specializes in diagnostic testing of insulating materials used in high-voltage electrical equipment.

Established in 1992 as the first commercial laboratory to offer gas-in-oil

and Furanic analysis in South Africa.







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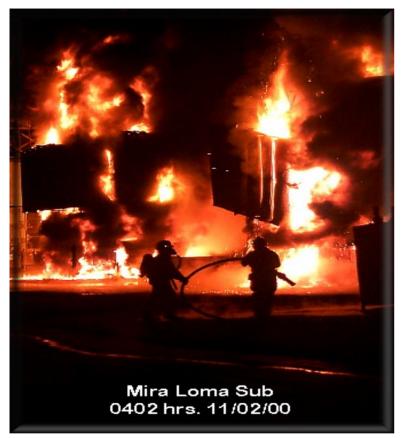
TCS

Chemical Reactor



That just happens to Transform Electricity

TRANSFORMERS DO FAIL





In the event of failure, the force applied to the structure may approximate 360 PSI due to the steep wave front and high velocity, representing a loading sufficient to distort the container or shear the holding bolts and possibly cause a transformer oil fire.

TRANSFORMER FAILURE MODE

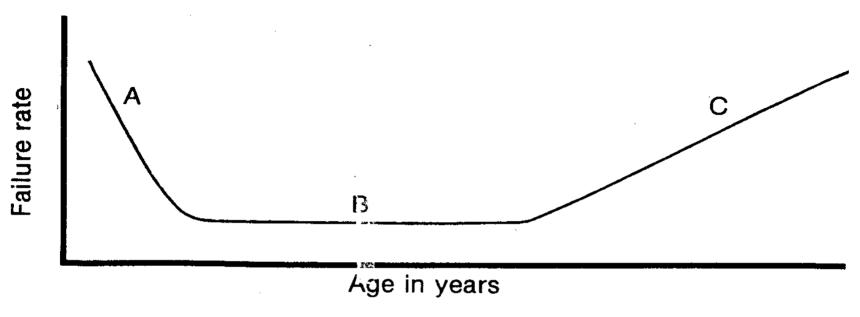


Figure 1.76 - Transformer failure rate "Bathtub Curve": (A) is failures due to infant mortality; (B) is constant failure rate (random); and (C) is failures due to aging. (R. Sahu, "Using Transformer Failure Data to Set Spare Equipment Inventories"-1980).

Importance of Transformer Maintenance

Modern Transformers

The increased stress require more frequent and improved Condition Monitoring



1,500 KVA 1945

The fault free operation of power transformers is of major economic/safety importance to power utilities and industrial consumers of electricity.



1,500 KVA 1970

The application of Dissolved Gas

Analysis(DGA)

The insulating oil is capable of dissolving gases in the event of developing faults in

the transformer

These gases are extracted from the oil →

Analysed by the sophisticated technique of Gas Chromatography.



Diagnosis methods are utilised to diagnose the type and severity of the fault occurring in the transformer.

Dissolved Gas (DGA)

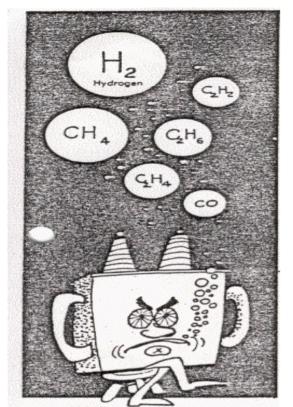
Universal accepted method of choice to locate incipient thermal and electrical faults

DGA methodology and applicability have evolved significantly since its inception 30 years ago.

There are various interpretation Codes for diagnosis

The interpretation should be left to a specialist and his advice and recommendations should be followed.

The incorrect diagnosis can lead to costly Transformer failure



in Transformer Oil

CORONA IN TRANSFORMER OIL HYDROGEN — 86.0% of

 HYDROGEN (KEY GAS)
 —
 86.0% of Combustibles

 Methane
 —
 13.0% of Combustibles

 Carbon Monoxide
 —
 0.2% of Combustibles

 Ethane
 —
 0.5% of Combustibles

 Ethylene
 —
 0.2% of Combustibles

0.1% of

Combustibles

Sapref Petroleum Refinery

Voltage: 6.6 kV

Diagnosis: Partial Discharge(Corona)

Condition Code 4

Findings The core of the transformer was found to be delaminating due to corrosion caused by high humidity (73 ppm water in oil)

Savings: R Hundred
Thousand range
possible R Million
range if the
Transformer failed

with Fire

Rating: 1250 KVA

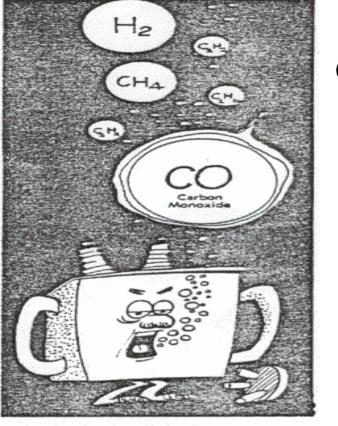






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Acetylene



Tongatt-Huletts Refinery

6.6 kV 1000 KVA

Conduction and Ionisation(Partial discharge)
Cellulosic Degradation-impending insulation failure





OYE (17, 17) Cellulose

OVERHEATED CELLULOSE CARBON 92.0% 0 MONOXIDE (KEY GAS) Combustibles 6.7% o Hydrogen Combustibles 1.2% 0 Methane Combustibles 0.01% 0 Ethane Combustibles 0.01% 0 Ethylene Combustibles 0.01% 0 Acetylene

Combustibles

TCS

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OVERHEATING OF TRANSFORMER OIL

UMGENI WATER

Voltage: 11/6.6 kV Rating 5000 KVA

of Transformer Oil

TCS

Analysis/Diagnosis:

Condition Code 4

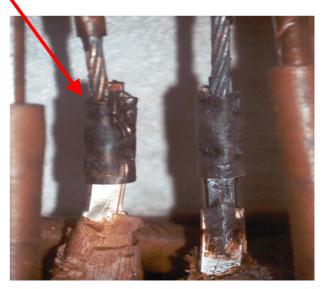
The DGA indicated a Thermal Fault 300-700 Deg C

Findings: Various Copper to Aluminium (bi-metal) connection's were found burned



The transformer was repaired at the Manufacturer cost, i.e First year warranty





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ARCING IN TRANSFORMER OIL Hydrogen — 60.0% of Combustibles (KEY GAS) Combustibles Methane — 5.0% of Combustibles Ethane — 1.6% of Combustibles Ethylene — 3.3% of Combustibles

Ha in Transformer Oil

NORDBERG SMELTER

FURNACE 10 TON

Voltage: 11 kV/5250v

Rating: 3000 KVA

The DGA analysis indicated a Discharge of High Energy(Arcing)

Condition Code 4

Note: The Electrical tests-Meghom Meter(Insulation Resistance) passed

Caution: In the event of a unit trip conduct a DGA before Reenergising







Voltage: 400/275 kV Rating: 400MVA

Diagnosis: The Dissolved Gas Analysis indicated a Thermal Fault Of High Temperature>700 DegC Note: Calculated time to Buchholz

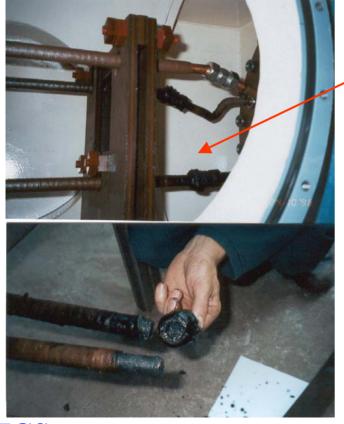
activation: 2 years

Findings: The core of this shell form transformer was found to delaminating



Savings: R Million Range The Distribution losses had the transformer failed would have been catastrophic(50% of KZN affected)





HILLSIDE ALUMINIUM Interconnector

Voltage: 132 kV Rating:90.8/93.5MVA

Analysis/Diagnosis: The Interconnected system Tripped on Buchholz 6 months after energising. The manufacturer suspected a Corona Fault on the cable housing The DGA analysis indicated a Thermal Fault(300-700 degC) in the Bottom Chamber. CONDITION Code 4

Findings: Burnt connections in the Bottom Chamber due to non-conforming quality control during installation

Savings: By accurately diagnosing the fault type and location the manufacturer saved significant time and equipment to effect repairs. The smelter saved minimum down time on production

The savings achieved were in R Millions Range

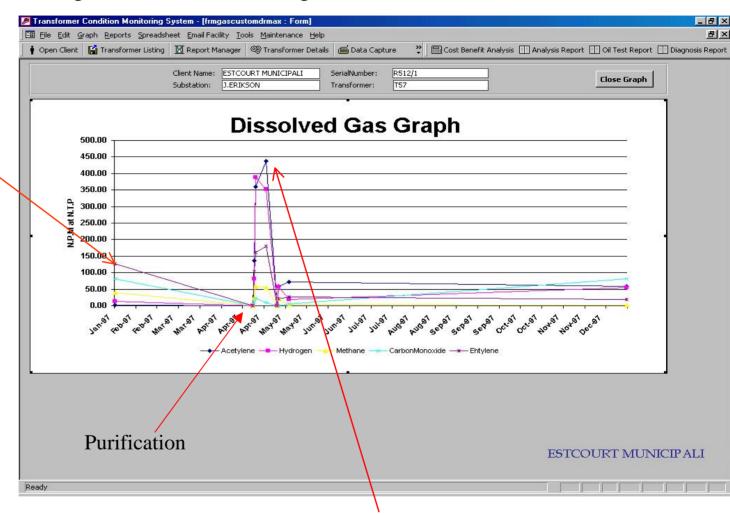
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ESTCOURT TLC

Voltage: 33/11/6.6 kV Rating: 15 MVA

Analysis/Diagnosis

The DGA analysis at 21/07/1997 indicated a Thermal Fault The maintenance contractor recommended Power-on oil purification. i.e highly dangerous and irresponsible as further damage is likely, with additional costs to the transformer owner

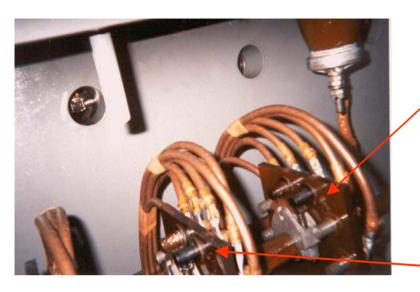


The DGA analysis 30/04/1997 indicated a Discharge of High Energy(Arcing)

The transformer was having Power-On oil purification at the time of the Buchholz Alarm

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ESTCOURT TLC



Voltage: 33/11/6.6 kV Rating: 15 MVA

Analysis/Diagnosis

Discharge of High Energy due to failed Off-load Tap changer

Findings

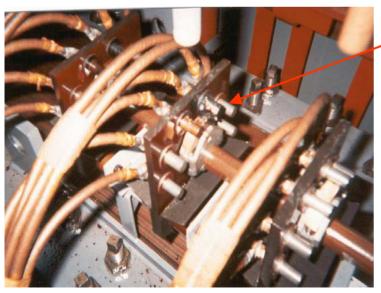
All phases had burning

The inner contact ring of the center phase had failed.

Note: The center phase of the tap changer was directly below the pipe from the conservator tank. i.e. Flow of oil was over this point

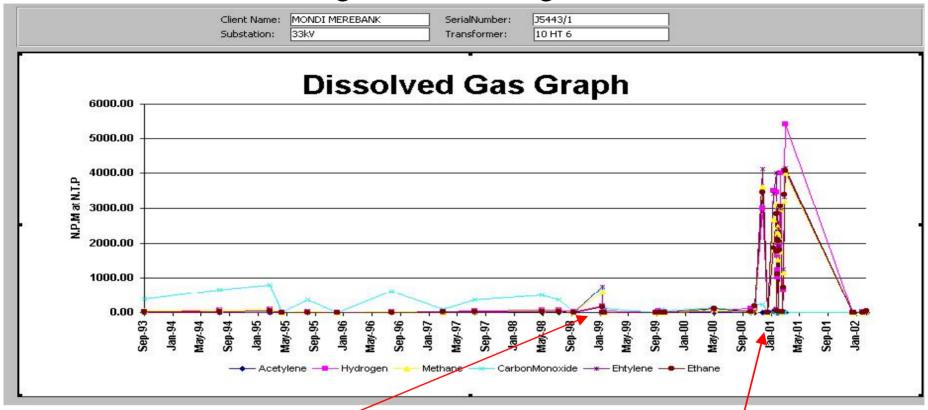


The transformer was repaired on site and returned to service



Case Study 3 Faults: Mondi Merebank

Voltage: 33kV Rating: 30 MVA



Unit Trip 11/01/1999

DGA: Thermal Fault High

Temperature

Sent to works facility for repairs

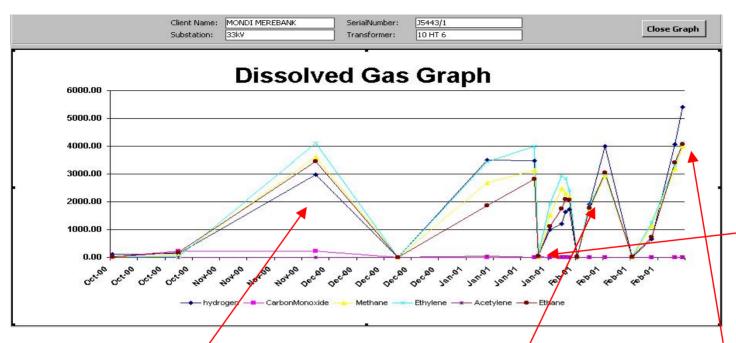
DGA: 27/11/2000 Indicates

Thermal Fault

CONDITION CODE 4

See DGA graph range





Purification To Degas

Burnt CT



Burning HT



Burnt Internal



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BURNT CURRENT Transformer









The oil was sampled to monitor the internal condition following energizing after repairs of a previous fault.

The DGA analysis indicated a Thermal Fault in the main tank.

Findings:

The center and outside connections were burnt due to bad contact between the copper bar and the bushing stud. Closer inspection shows that stud/hole diameter of the copper bar was oversized so that only the points of the connection nut were making contact. This reduced the area of contact required for normal current flow conditions.



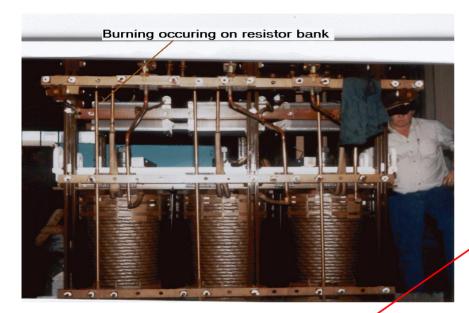




Transformer sent to Works Facility

Burnt connection found Within the windings. Note: Windings removed at Repair facility

Hillside Aluminum





ANALYSIS/DIAGNOSIS

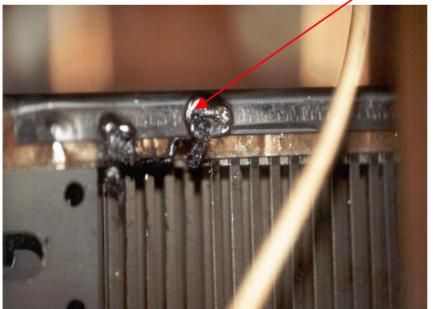
THERMAL FAULT OF OF HIGH

TEMPERATURE RANGE>700 Deg C

IEC 599: GAS PRODUCTION RATES

CONDITION 4 - Ethylene(C2H4)-Significant

FINDINGS: Burning on the Resistor



CAUSES: Fourth Harmonic being amplified causing the transformer to be subjected to 10 times its rated current(milli seconds) i.e Design Fault System

SAVINGS IN THE MILLION RANGE

or in the Billion Range due the knock on effect