

Maintenance Inspection Windows on Transformers

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Abstract:

Everyone knows that Thomas Alva Edison invented the lightbulb but who invented the transformer – perhaps the most important electrical machine ever developed? In 1885 the ZBD model alternating-current transformer was invented by three Hungarian engineers: Károly Zipernowsky, Ottó Bláthy and Miksa Déri (ZBD comes from the initials of their names) working at the Ganz Works in the then Austro-Hungarian Empire. Transformers are everywhere feeding various voltages into our homes and businesses. When a transformer fails in a commercial or industrial environment, that failure can disrupt a significant portion of your facility operations.



Figure 1 The First Transformer circa 1885.

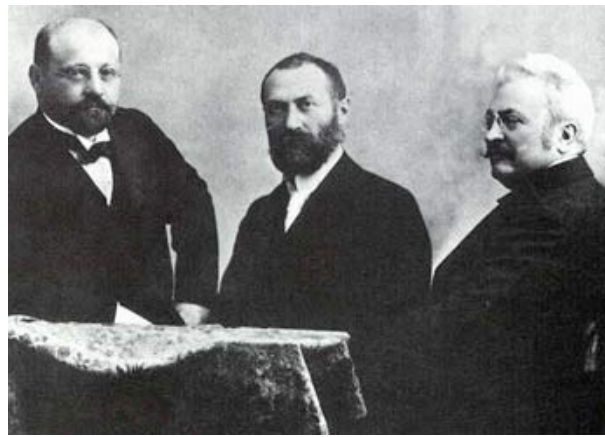


Figure 2 Miksa Déri, Ottó Bláthy and Károly Zipernowsky

When we help clients through a Criticality Assessment of their infrastructure assets, main transformers with power ratings of 500 KVA and above usually rank very high in the Risk Priority Number tables. With their high cost of replacement, long lead times of typically 12 weeks or more, high in/out swap costs and with many modes of failure impossible to repair onsite, transformers can become a weak link for reliability in your electrical distribution system. While an electrical distribution system that has been designed for redundancy, such as Main-Tie-Main configurations with each transformer loaded at less than 50% of nameplate capacity, can alleviate the impact of a failure, this is not the only consideration. Large amounts of fault energy are available making some failure modes potentially hazardous to personnel and many transformers are oil filled making flammability and environmental impacts additional considerations. It is much better to come up with ways to detect problems and prevent failures in the first place. A transformer failure can easily add up to tens of thousands of dollars in repair and downtime costs.

Fortunately, there are many types of Condition Based Maintenance (CBM) technologies that can be employed to attempt to catch the early warning signs of impending failure on transformers. Infrared inspection can detect loose connections, weak crimps and cable creepage due to thermal cycling. Contact ultrasound (structure borne ultrasound) can detect loose windings and other mechanical issues. Airborne ultrasound can detect arcing, tracking and corona all of which emit high frequency signals in the ultrasound spectrum above 20 kHz. Ultraviolet (UV) cameras can be used to confirm the exact location of a corona event. Visual inspection can detect airborne contaminants, water ingress and pest ingress. Many electricians have been “surprised” by a snake, spider or rodent who are attracted to the warm, dry innards of transformer terminal chambers.



Figure 3 Pests and their predators can be attracted to warm, dry spaces inside transformers

On oil filled transformers, periodic oil analysis can detect paper degradation, oil degradation, leaks and excessive acidity (insulation breakdown). Dissolved gas analysis of oil can further detect signs of thermal faults and partial discharge activity inside the transformer chamber. Finally, Transient Earth Voltage (TEV) detection, another form of partial discharge event, can find hidden defects inside the insulating components of a transformer.

Most of these CBM techniques require the equipment to be energized and operating under normal load conditions to provide useful quantitative data. Of course, this creates some safety considerations that must be accounted for especially under the scrutiny of new guidelines embedded in the NFPA 70E 2018 edition.

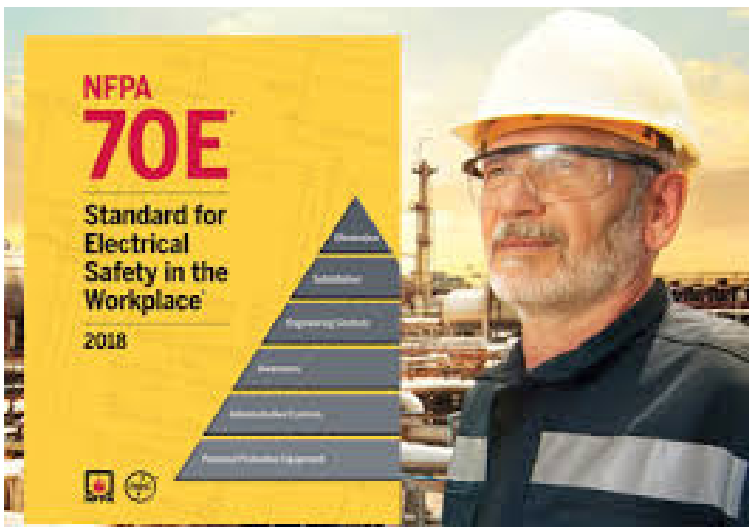


Figure 4 The NFPA 70E was significantly revised in the 2018 edition

If any of these inspection tasks require opening the doors or covers of the transformer, then there is an elevated risk of an arc flash or electrocution and the personnel involved, besides being qualified workers, must wear an appropriate level of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in accordance with the Arc Flash incident energy available. At the transformer, this arc flash risk can be significant and a barrier to performing the inspection and data collection tasks altogether. Furthermore, the Hierarchy of Control concept embedded in the NFPA 70E mandates that other alternatives to open panel work be deployed if possible and practical including “Substitution” of non-hazardous for hazardous tasks. Fortunately, there are practical

solutions that exist for virtually all these inspection types that “substitute” safer methods of data collection via a safety-by-design approach and the use of Electrical Maintenance Safety Devices (EMSD).



Figure 5 Infrared Scanning is applicable on all electrical assets including Motor Control Centers but typically requires extensive PPE if done “open panel”

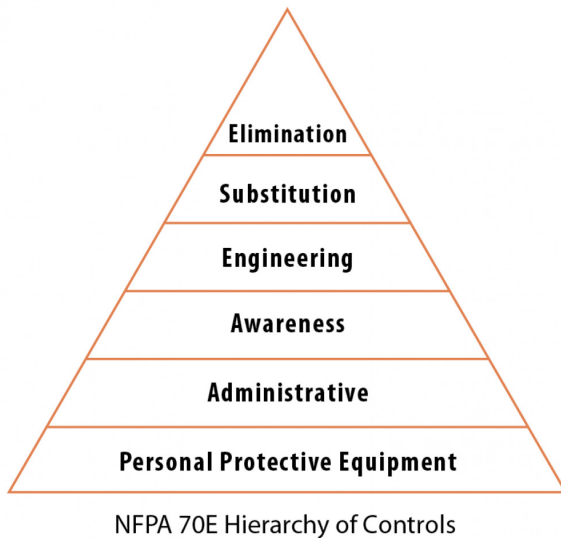


Figure 6 The Hierarchy of Control dictates that Open Panel work and PPE should be used only as a last resort.

Maintenance Inspections Solutions, like those available from IRISS INC., can be installed on virtually any transformer and allow users to perform visual, infrared and ultraviolet inspections through a single device. Large format CAP Series rectangular windows mean that a single unit can be used for the LV connections and another for the HV connections on a transformer. Furthermore, these windows on the HV side can be fitted with ultrasound sensors that allow the user to listen into the cable compartment of the equipment via an adapter cable to a handheld ultrasound detector. While manipulating the cover of these types of windows, the equipment stays in a closed and guarded condition and the technician does not violate the restricted approach boundary so, per NFPA 70E Table 130.5 (C), they do not need to wear any special PPE as there is no increased likelihood of an Arc Flash occurrence.



Figure 7 An IRISS Maintenance Inspection window for visual, Infrared, Ultraviolet and Ultrasound inspections installed on medium voltage switchgear; no special PPE is required to use the EMSD

Oil sampling ports can also be brought outside of the transformer cable compartment with several vendors offering retrofit kits that permit safe sampling as well as providing an optional external pressure gauge and nitrogen insert to relieve vacuum. Of course, contact ultrasound and PD (TEV) detection are performed on the external skin of the equipment in a closed condition and so no special Electrical Maintenance Safety Device (EMSD) is normally required for that type of inspection.



Figure 8 A safer oil sampling method retrofitted to an existing transformer allows energized sample collection; the sampling cabinet is lockable to prevent unauthorized access. (Courtesy SDMyers)

The optimum frequency of different inspection techniques is a function of the criticality of the assets in question. Following a cross functional team Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) approach, each facility should attempt to classify their assets based on replacement cost, lead time, average repair cost, Mean Time to Repair (MTTR), potential safety impacts of failure, potential environmental impacts of failure and cost of downtime for the asset. Assets are then classified as Critical to the operation of the facility, Important to the operation of the facility or as Support assets with limited impact to the facility based on an agreed upon point system.

The following table provides a normal recommendation for inspection frequency for the different CBM technologies based on transformer asset criticality.

Asset (Transformer) Criticality	Infrared	Visual	Airborne Ultrasound	Structure Borne Ultrasound	TEV Partial Discharge	Oil Sampling
Critical	Monthly	Monthly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Semi-Annual
Important	Quarterly	Quarterly	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual	Annual
Support	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Bi-Annual

Table 1 Inspection Frequency Recommendation by Asset Criticality and Technology

It is imperative that data be collected and trended over time. For many of these measured parameters, a baseline can be set for “normal” operation shortly after the transformer goes into service.

Assessments of asset health can only be made by collecting data at regular intervals and comparing long term trends. Again, the key parameters being collected for each inspection type are as follows:

Infrared

- temperature at booted connections
- temperature at crimped connections
- temperature at bolted connections
- oil tank temperature scan (for hot and cold spots indicating possible problems)
- Load Tap Changer tank temperature differential to main tank

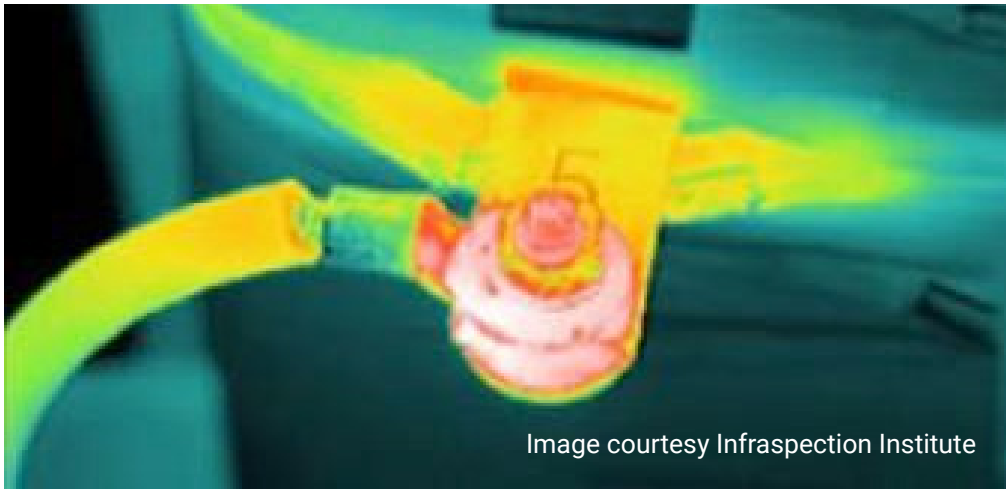


Figure 9 Thermal image show hot transformer tap due to loose cable connection

Visual

- dust ingress, water ingress, pest ingress
- water stains from previously standing water
- corrosion
- visual signs of Partial Discharge (if detected by other CBM techniques)
- fan operation
- oil leakage
- soiled bushings

Airborne Ultrasound

- decibel values at pre-determined test points
- analysis of waveform (Time and Frequency domain analysis) to determine nature of PD



Figure 10 Ultrasound software picking up Arcing fault

Structure Borne Ultrasound

- decibel values at defined test points
- waveform analysis for fault type determination

TEV (Partial Discharge)

- decibel values at pre-determined test points
- Phase Resolved Partial Discharge plots (comparative analysis for trends)

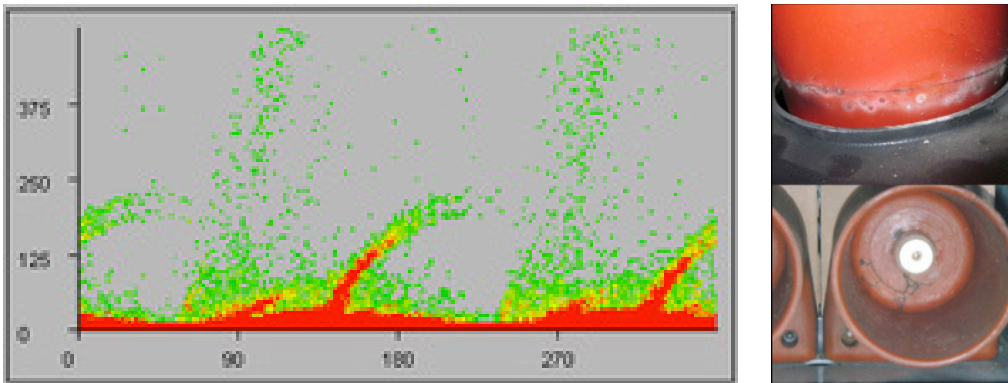


Figure 11 Phase Resolved Partial Discharge plot and Surface Tracking on insulator (Courtesy IPEC Ltd.)

Oil Sampling

- oil pressure (gauge reading)
- oil temperature (gauge reading)
- oil quality (acidity, moisture content, dielectric properties)
- dissolved gas levels (ppm) including atmospheric gases, oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons and hydrogen

To summarize, the use of EMSD like Maintenance Inspection Windows and external Oil Sampling ports on transformers can take the danger out of the CBM data collection tasks and eliminate the need for energized open panel work. With the risks eliminated, the inspection becomes possible with a single technician with no cumbersome arc flash PPE required – meaning the data collection can be done much more efficiently as well. With increased inspection frequency, the potential problems that lead to unexpected failures of transformers can be detected earlier and preventative intervention can be initiated. Not only does this ensure compliance with NFPA 70E guidelines, but it also makes economic sense to monitor and protect your critical transformer assets. Experience has shown that transformer protection by fuses alone is not adequate to prevent fires in the event of a short circuit. The key is to prevent the possible causes of a short circuit by detecting the early warning signs with CBM techniques.

With greater amounts of data being collected on your transformer health, this can create new challenges in how to record and trend the data in meaningful ways. A future article will address the use of Intelligent Asset Tags to help with this challenge.



Figure 12 Custom replacement dry transformer panel-front with built in Maintenance Inspection Window



Figure 13 One large format Maintenance Inspection window is fitted on the LV side and another on the HV side of an Oil-Filled Pad Mount transformer allowing for inspection of all the internal connections

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