



Diagnostic Measurements on Instrument Transformers

Examples and Case Studies

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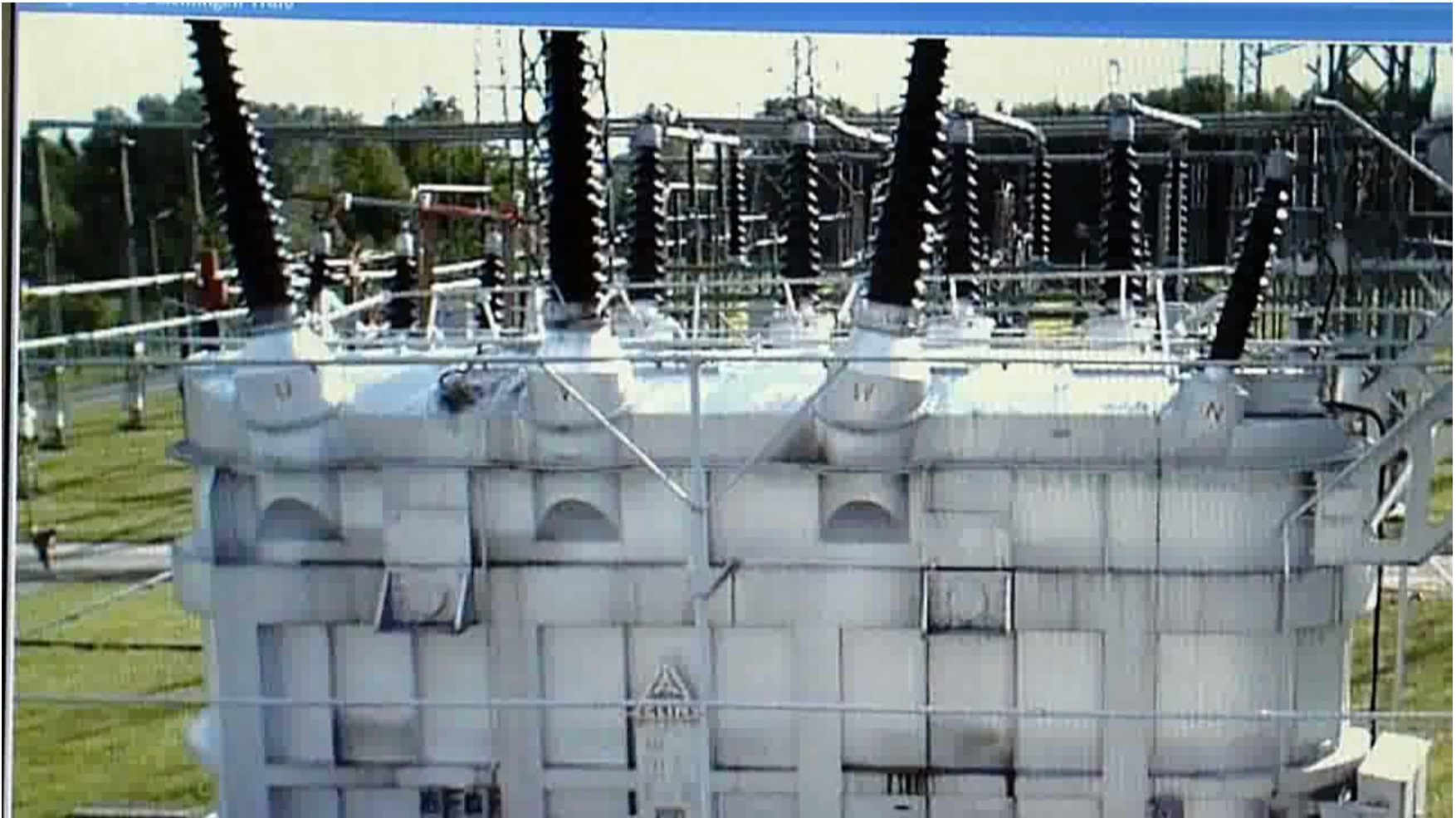
Faults on Instrument Transformers



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Electrical Measurement Methods for Instrument Transformers

Measurement Method	Application	Indicated by	FRT*
Oil Diagnosis (Water Content, Breakdown Voltage , DGA ...)	Routine Test	Periodical Tests e.g. every 7 years	FRT
Tan-Delta / PF	Insulation Diagnosis, Ageing, Moisture	Karl-Fischer Titration, DGA	FRT
Dielectric Response	Insulation Diagnosis, Ageing, Moisture	Karl-Fischer Titration, DGA	FRT
Partial Discharge Measurement	Diagnosis of the Insulation, Partial Discharges	DGA	T
Ratio VT / CVT	Accuracy	After Outage, Oil Values	FRT
Ratio CT	Accuracy	Wrong Current Readings	FRT
Excitation Current VT	Core Faults, Shorted Turns	After Outage, Oil Values	FT
Excitation Current CT	Knee Point Voltage	Malfunction of the Protection	FRT

*F=Fingerprint, R=Routine, T=Troubleshooting

Diagnostic Measurements on Instrument Transformers – Examples and Case Studies

- **Insulation Diagnosis with Dielectric Response Measurements**
- Partial Discharge Measurements

Insulation in a Current Transformer



Insulation in a Voltage Transformer



Determination of the Water Content in the Cellulose of Instrument Transformers with Dielectric Response Measurements

- Insulation of instrument transformers is different from power transformers:
 - No oil ducts
 - High content of paper in the oil-paper insulation→ different settings of the geometry is necessary!

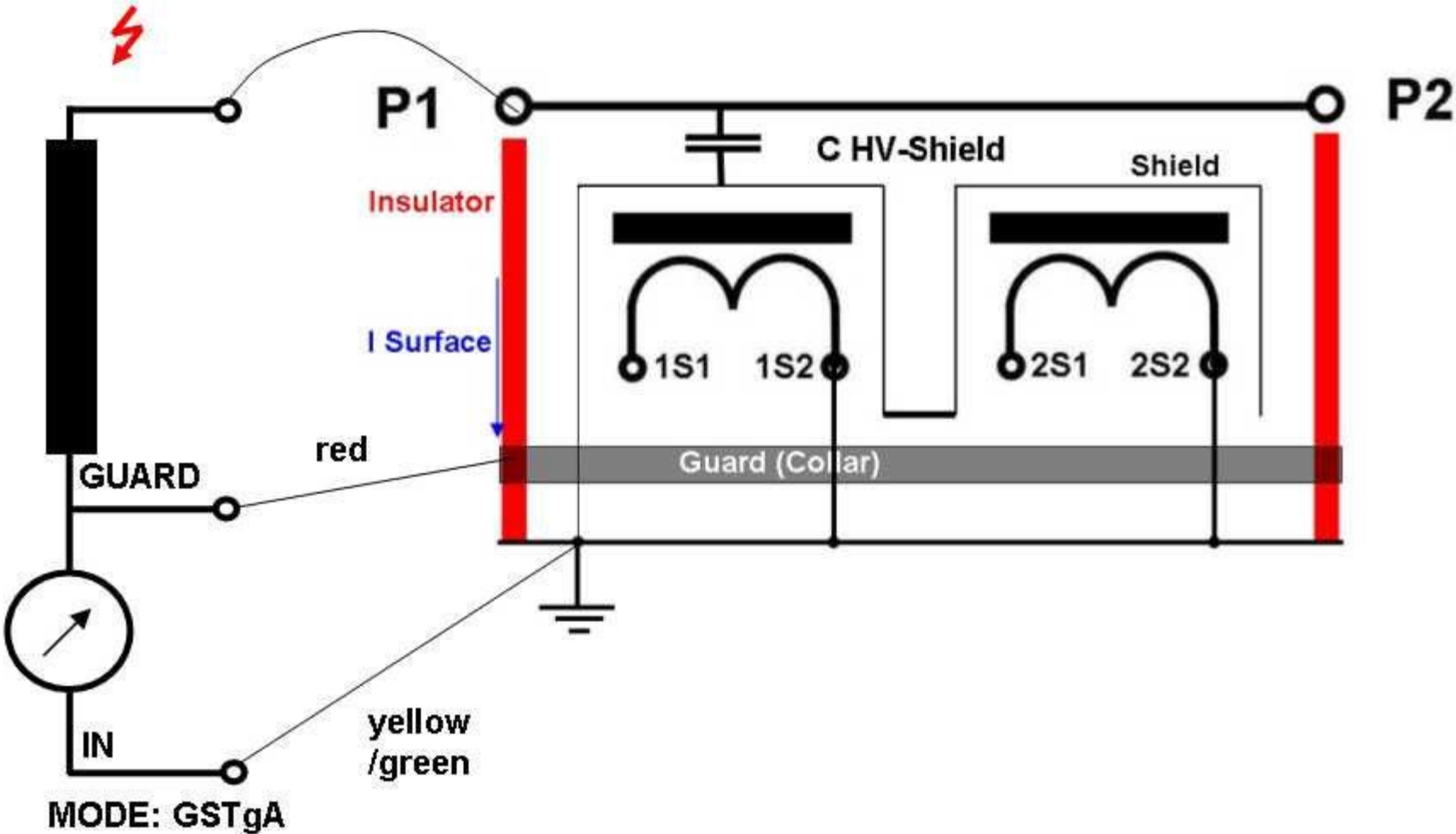
Power Transformer:

- Barriers: 15 % - 45 %
- Spacers: 14 % - 25 %

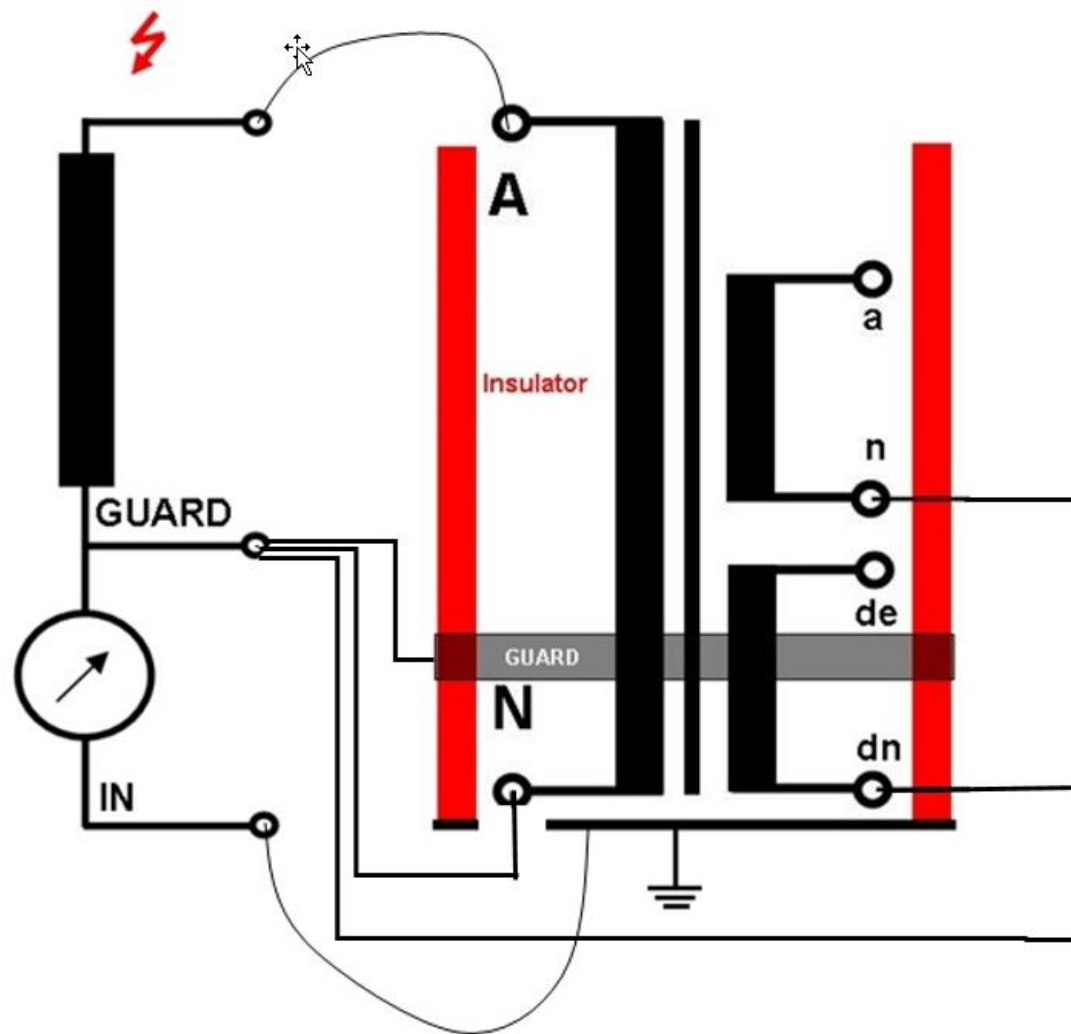
Instrument Transformer:

- Barriers: 70 % - 100 %
- Spacers: 15 % - 50 %

Measurement Current Transformer

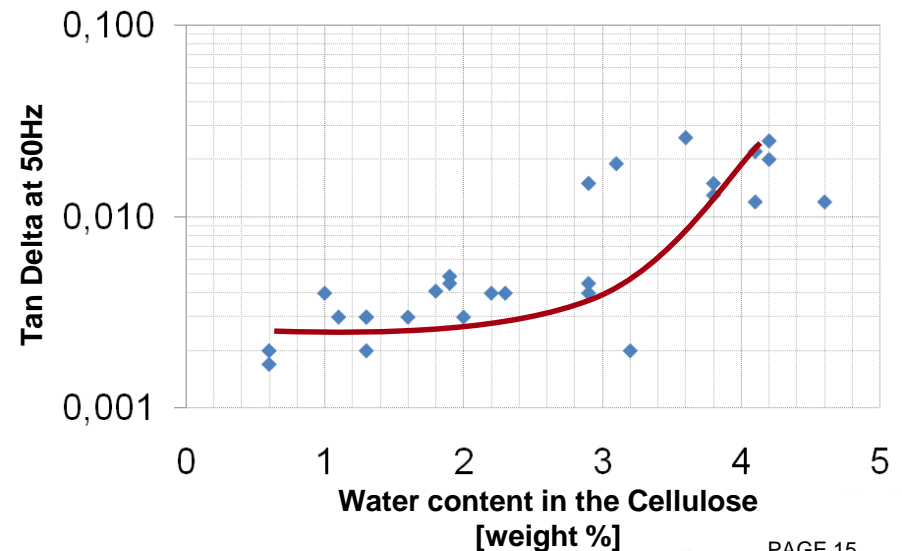
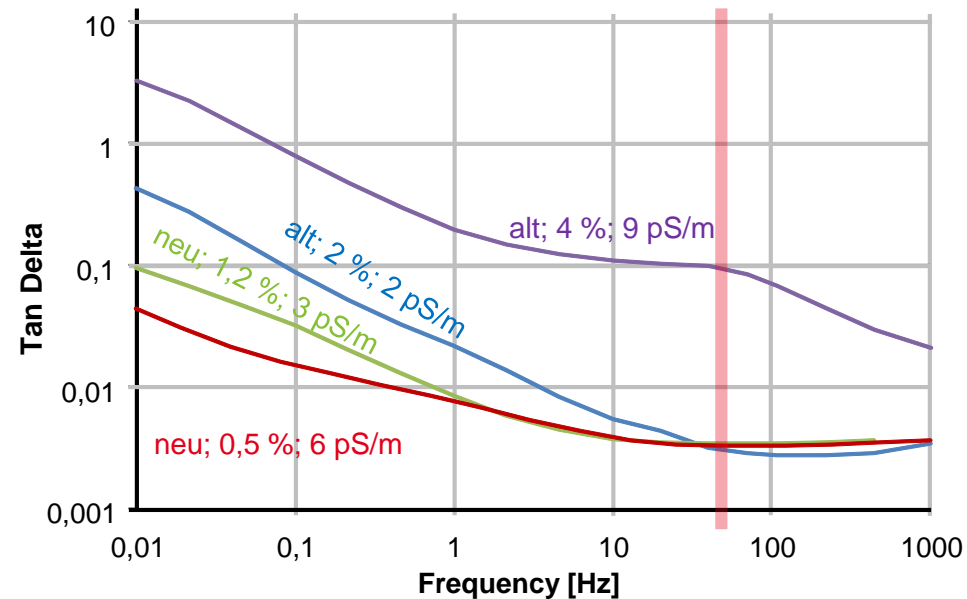


Measurement Voltage Transformers



Tan Delta at Power Frequency

- $\tan(\delta)$ at power frequency is only indicating highly aged insulation respectively high water contents
- $\tan(\delta)$ is dependent on the temperature
- $\tan(\delta)$ at power frequency is not an effective tool for the assessment of the insulation

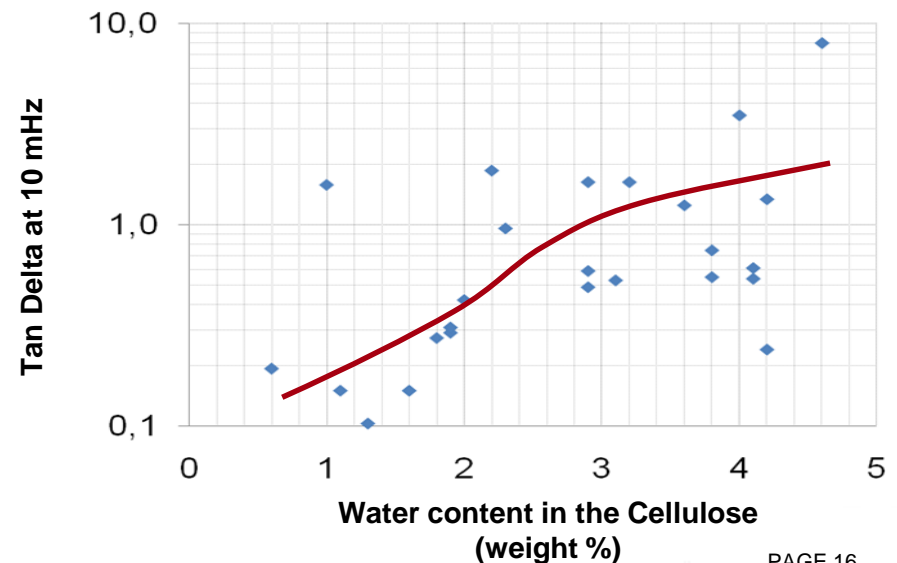
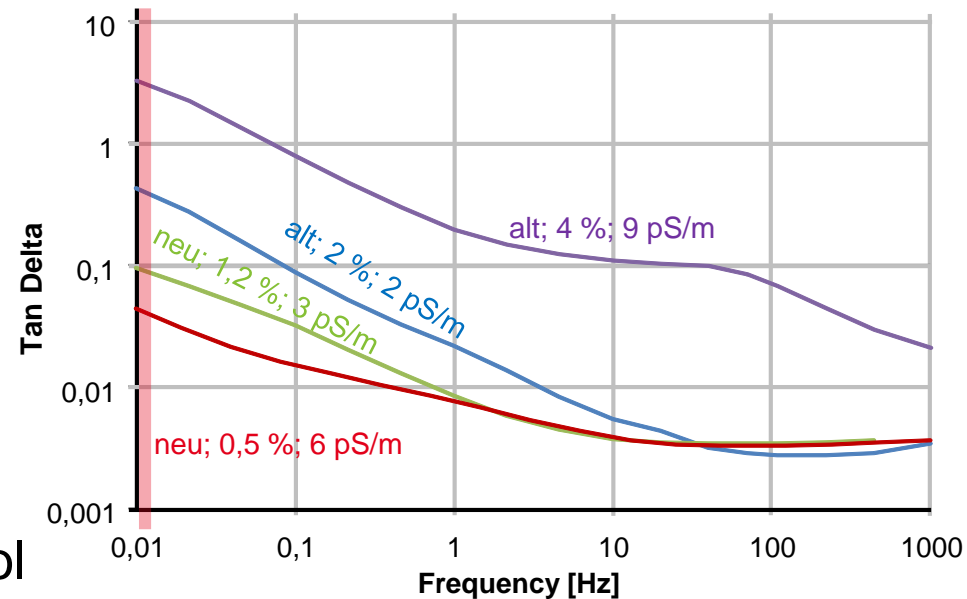


Tan Delta at 10 mHz

- $\tan(\delta)$ at 10 mHz is strongly dependent on ageing and moisture
 - $\tan(\delta)$ is dependent on the temperature
- $\tan(\delta)$ at 10 mHz is a good tool for the insulation assessment

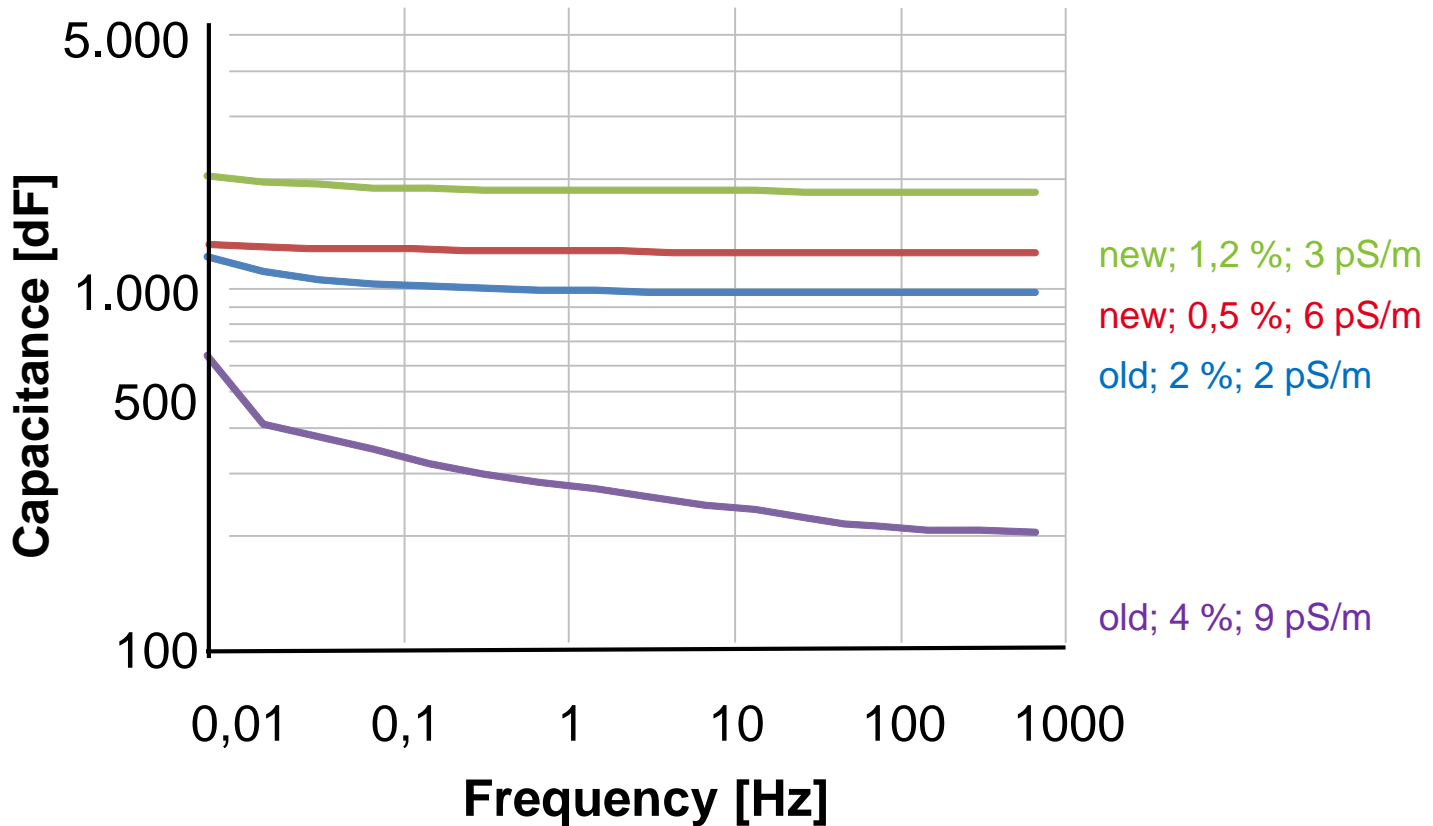
Drawback:

Dependency on the temperature



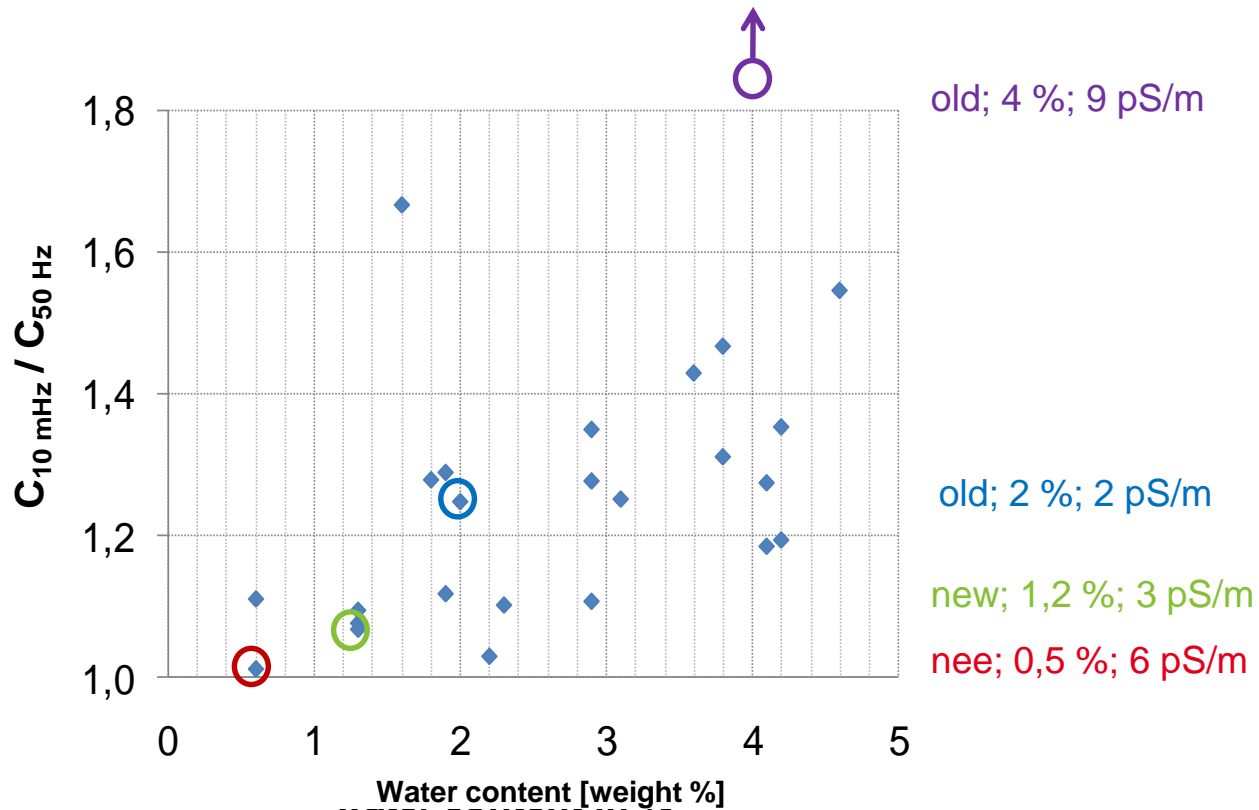
Capacitance over Frequency

Capacitance is constant for dry instrument transformers, for wet IT's it is increased at lower frequencies

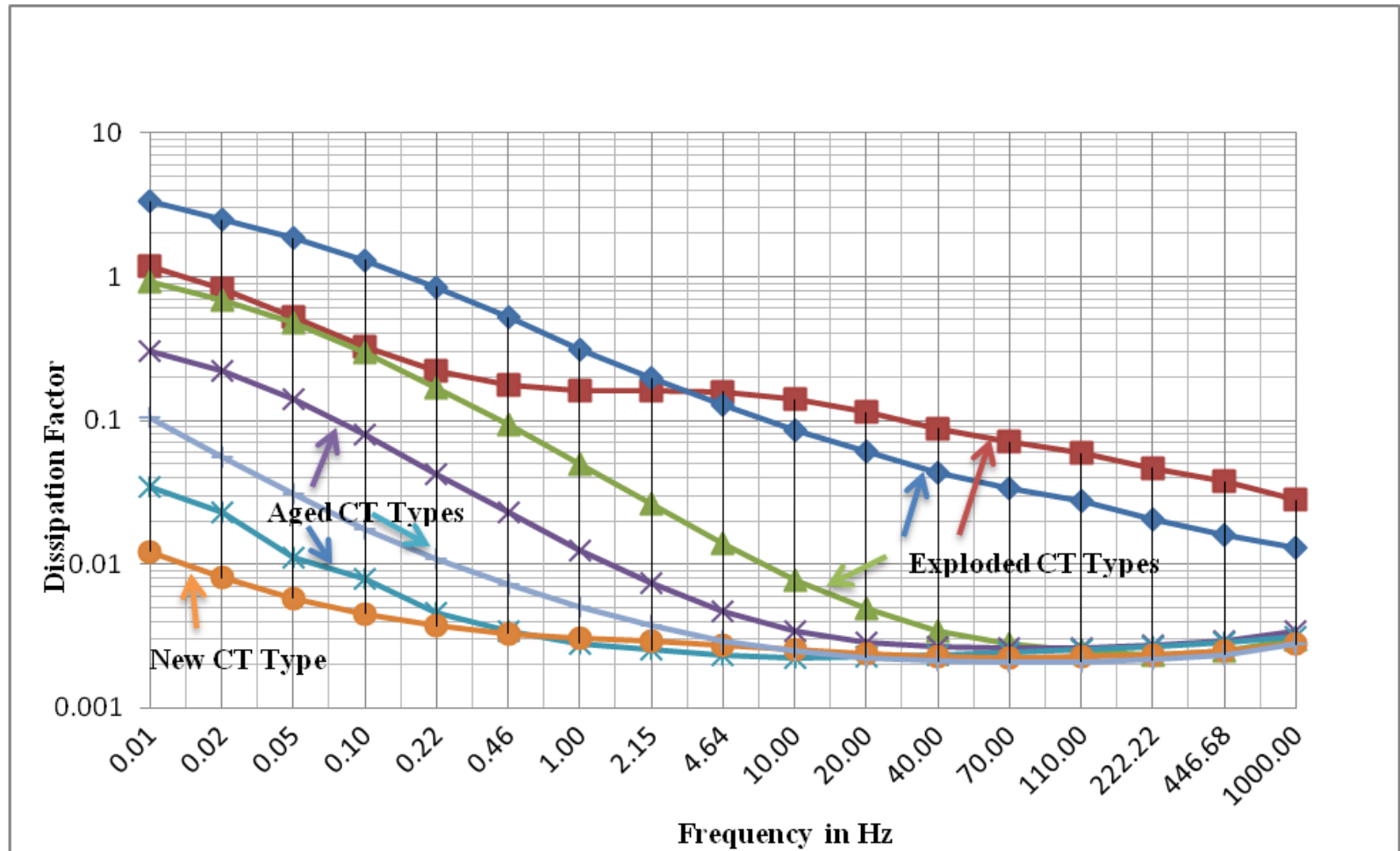


Capacitance over Frequency

- Capacitance is constant for dry IT's, for wet IT's not
- $C_{10\text{mHz}}/C_{50\text{Hz}}$ is independent on the temperature



Tan Delta Curves of different CTs



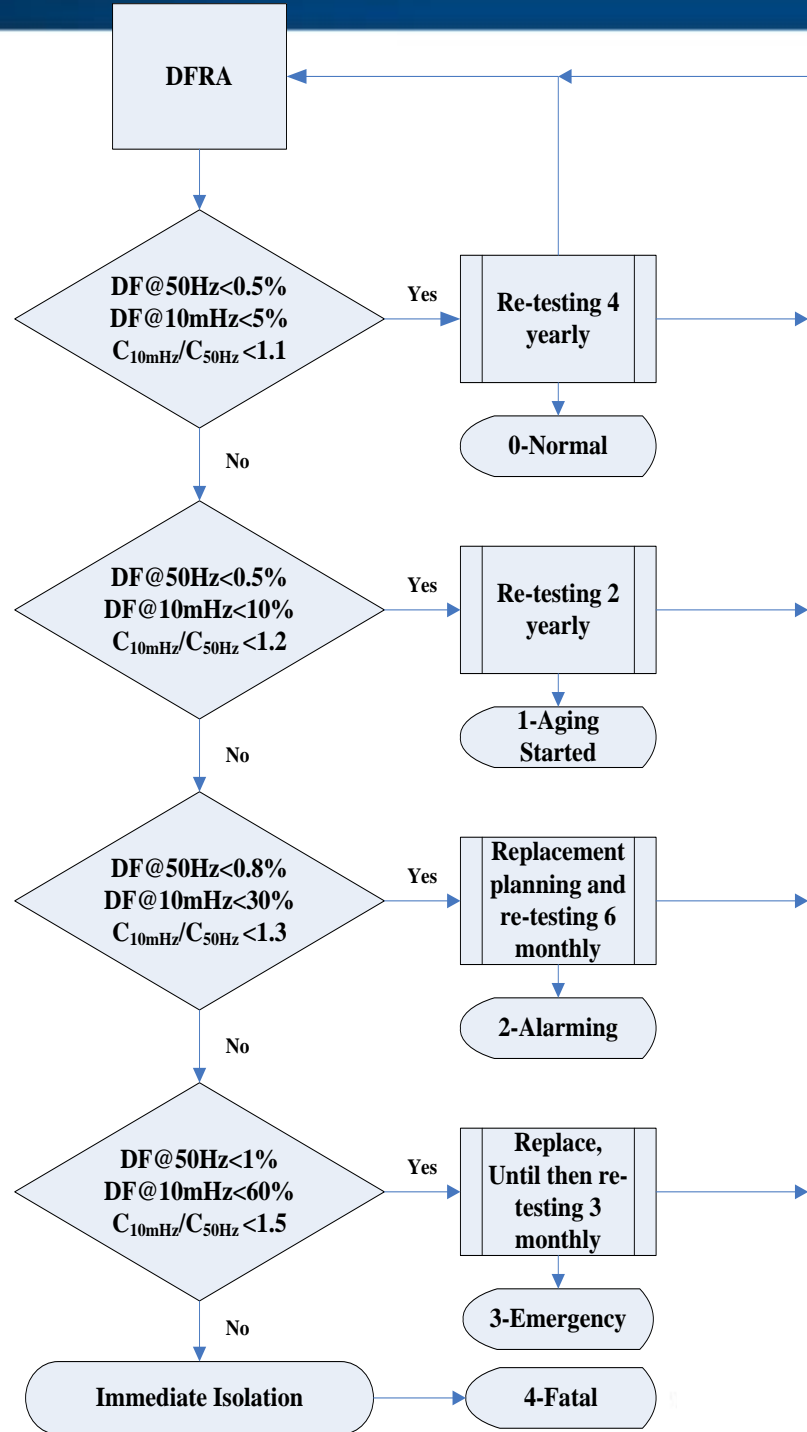
Source: Pradeep Nandasena, CEPED Kuala Lumpur 2015

Capacitance Ratio

CT Group	Average Ratio of Capacitance at 10mHz to Capacitance at 50Hz
New CTs	1.02
New CTs	1.05
Aged CTs	1.05
Sister CTs of failed CT type	2.28

Source: Pradeep Nandasena, CEPED Kuala Lumpur 2015

Decision Tree



Source: Pradeep Nandasena,
CEPED Kuala Lumpur 2015



Diagnostic Measurements on Instrument Transformers – Examples and Case Studies

- Insulation Diagnosis with Dielectric Response Measurements
- **Partial Discharge Measurements**

HV Transformer with Coupling Capacitor, Quadripole and PD Instrument



Generation of the 150Hz Test Voltage with CPC100 + TR7



PD Measurement on 10kV Instrument Transformers

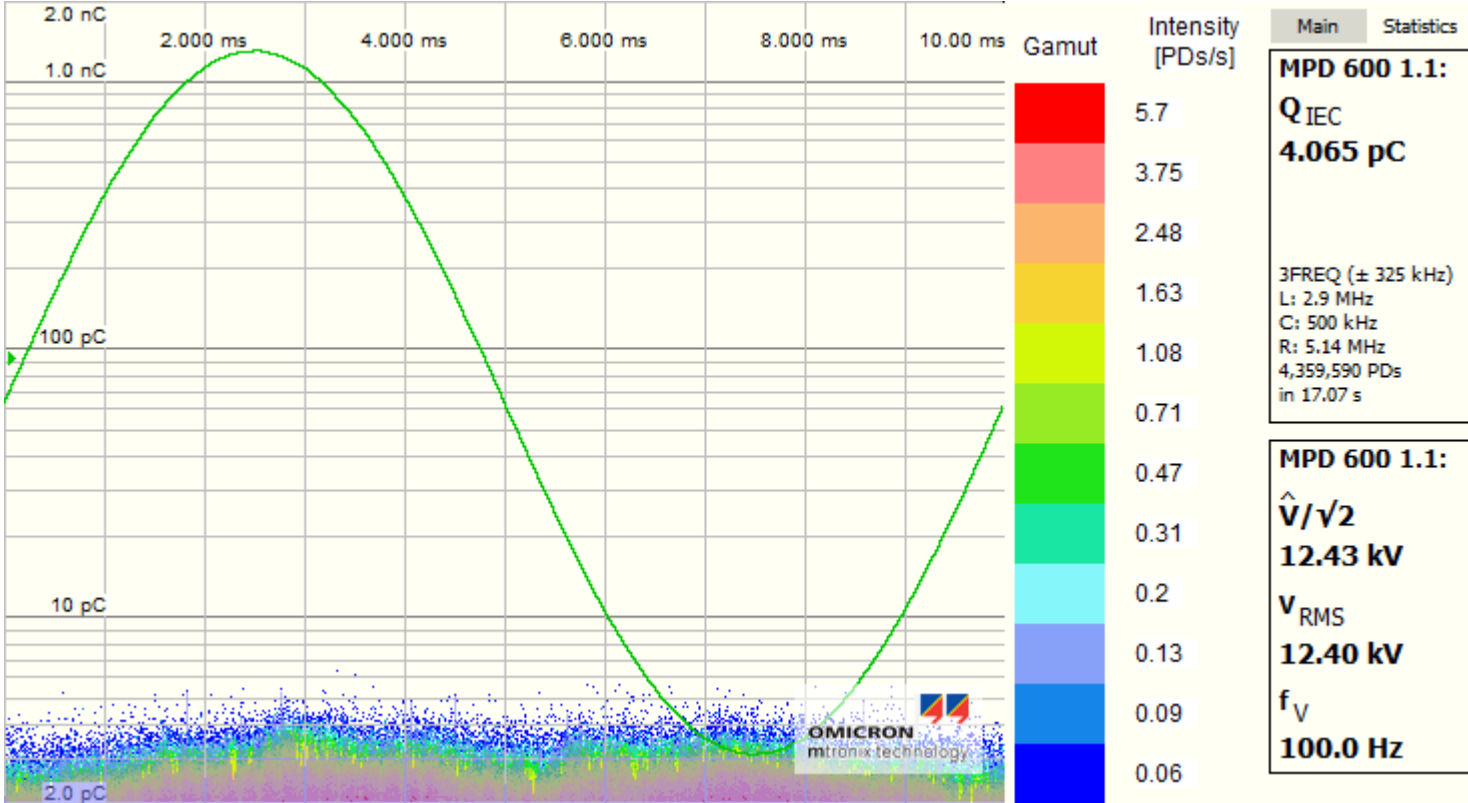


VT



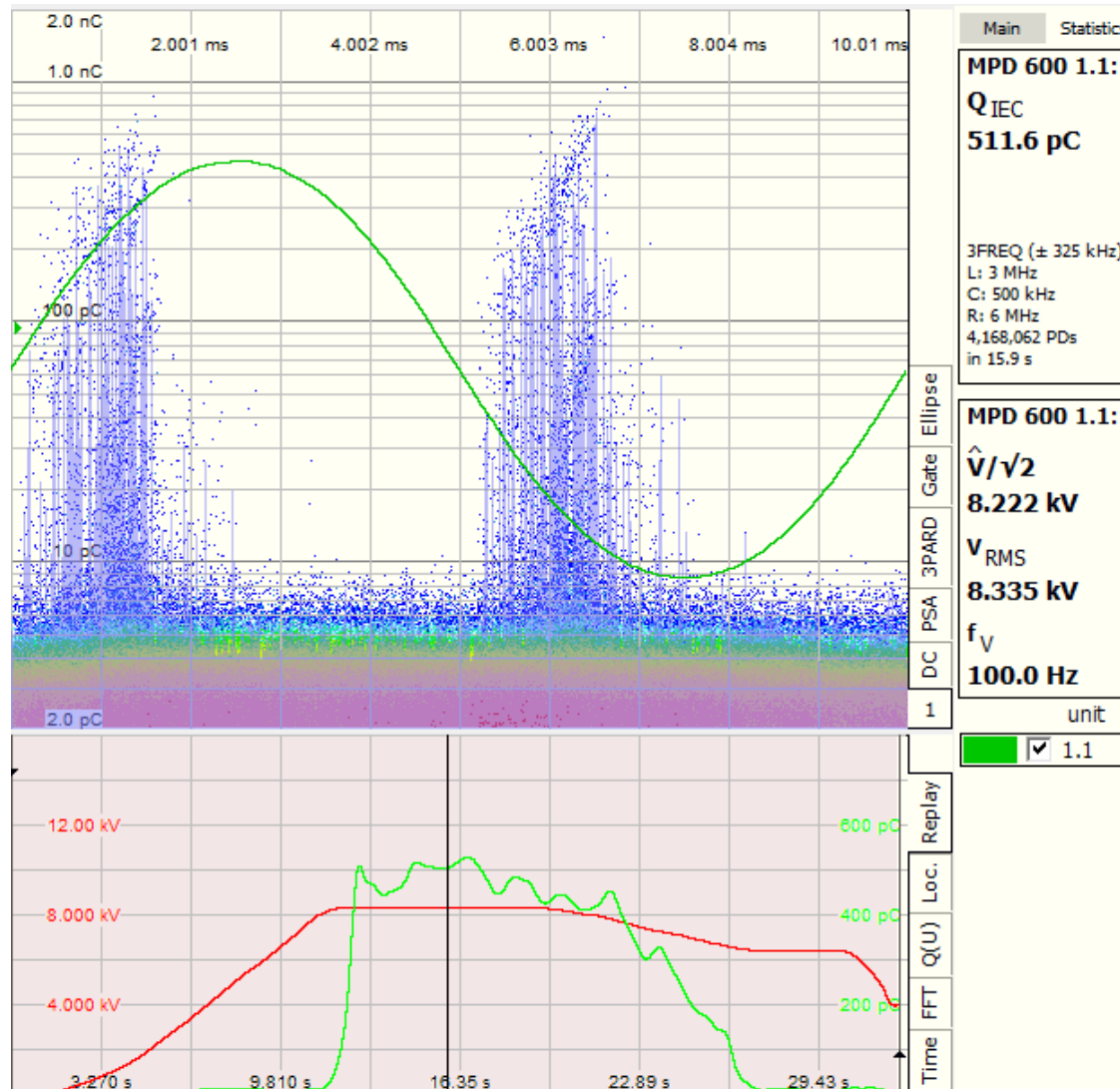
CT's

Good CT with PD < 10pC at 12kV



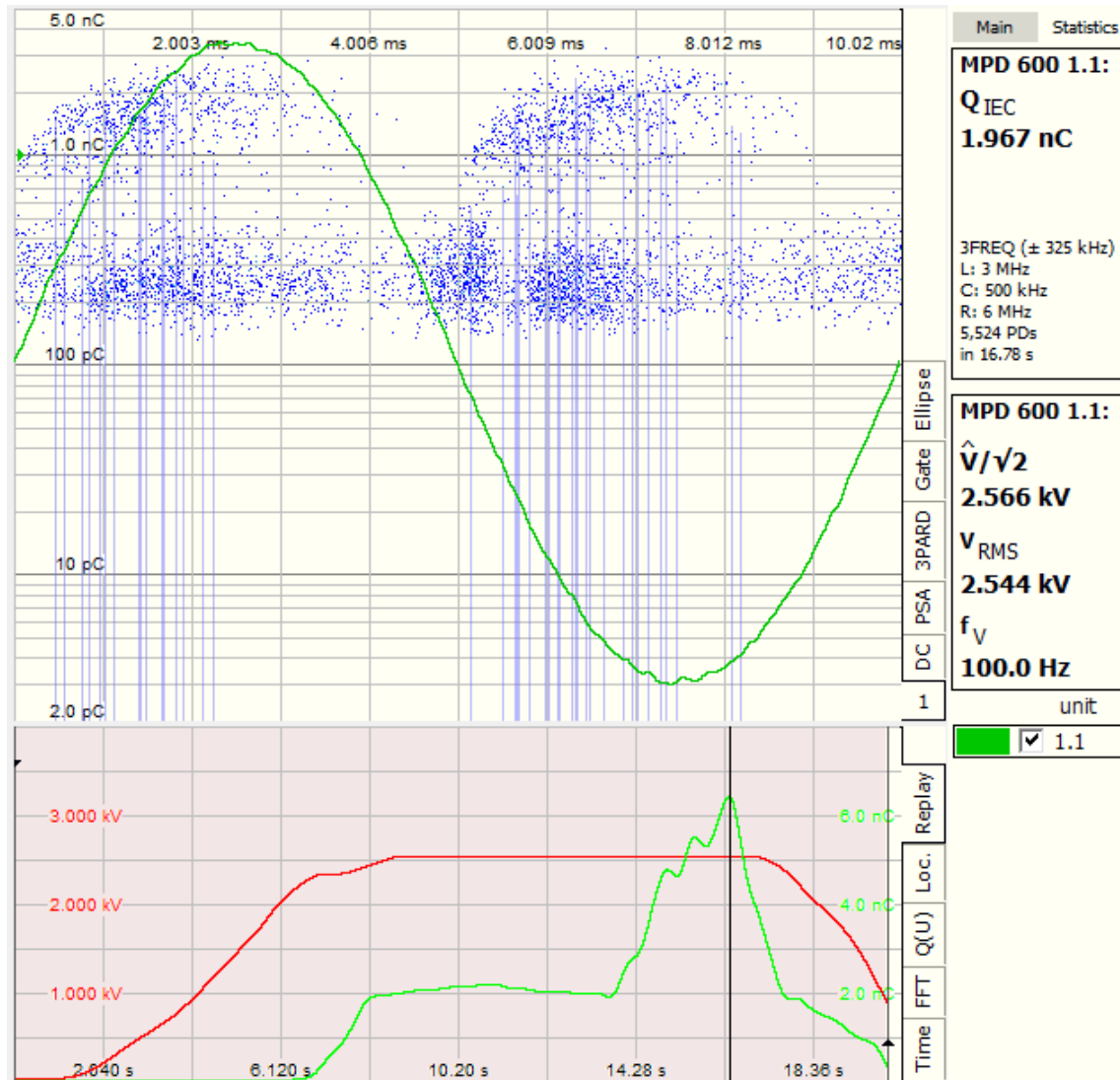
PD on a Voltage Transformer

PD > 500pC at 8kV



PD on a Voltage Transformer

TE = 2nC at 2.5kV!



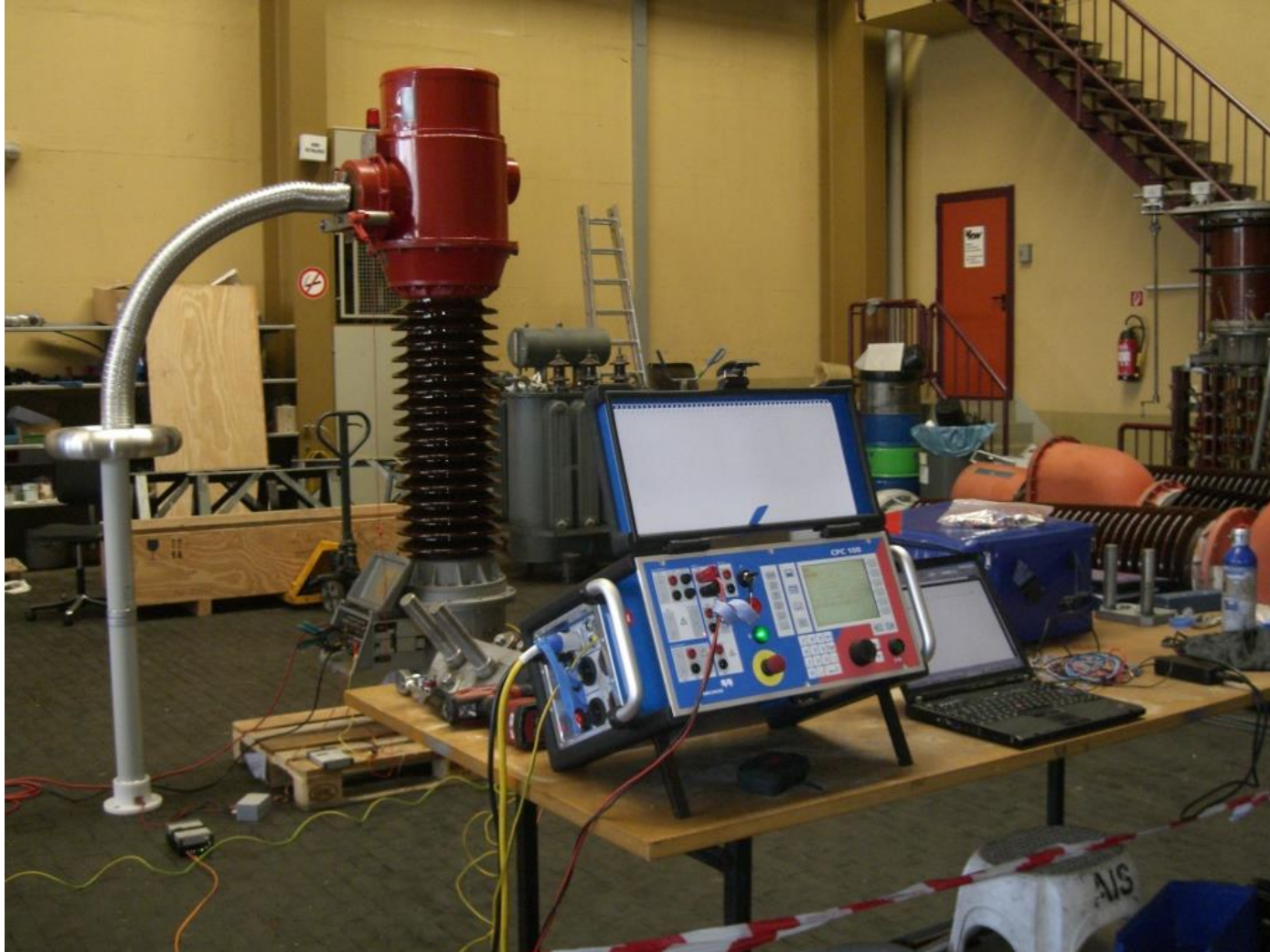
PD Measurement on 24kV Voltage Transformers (\approx 30 years old)



PD Measurement on 24kV Voltage Transformers (≈ 30 years old)

24kV Voltage Transformers				Limits acc. to IEC 60689		
VT's	pC			Test Voltage	kV	pC
	30kV	24kV	16kV			
1	130	<1	<1	Um = 24kV	24kV	50
2	240	150	60	1,2 x Um/Sqrt(3)	16kV	20
3	600	330	42			
4	126	<1	<1			
5	242	236	78			
6	<1	<1	<1			
7	181	164	51			

High H₂ and C₂H₂ Values on a 123kV IT



High H₂ and C₂H₂ Values on a 123kV IT

H ₂	CO	CO ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₂	C ₂ H ₄	C ₂ H ₆
264	113	660	39	133	27	21

H ₂	CO	CO ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₂ H ₄	C ₂ H ₂
300	300	900	30	50	10	2

limits for sealed instrument transformers – IEC 60599

High H_2 and C_2H_2 Values on a 123kV IT

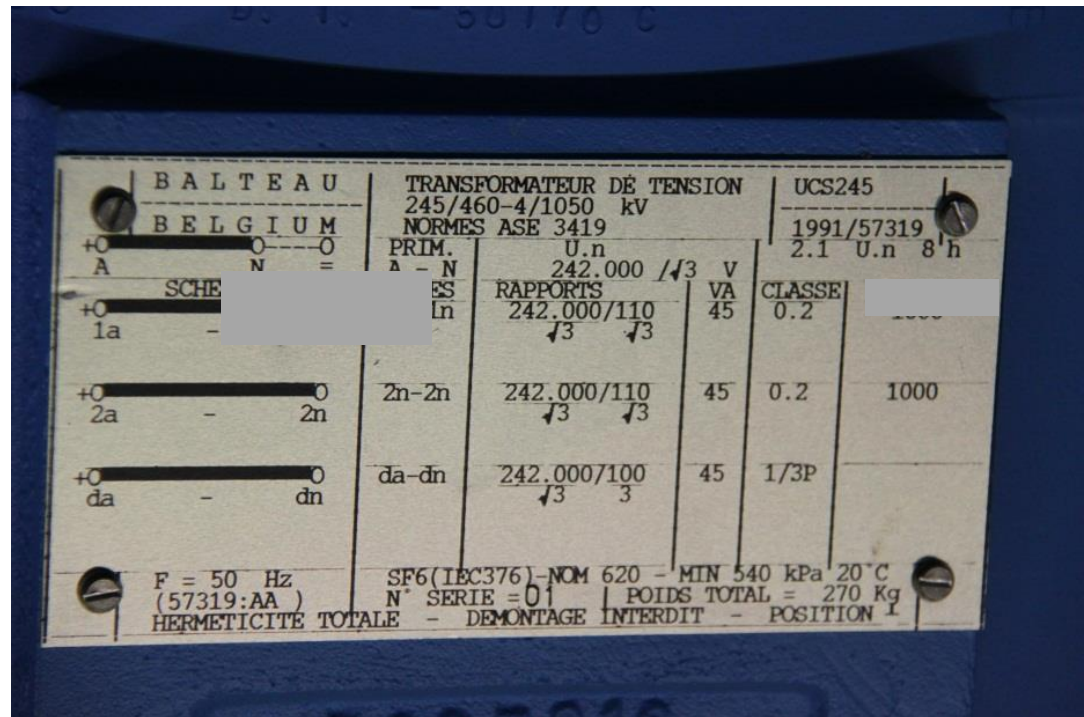


PD Measurements on GIS Voltage Transformers



Technical Assessment

Test Voltage: $1.2 \times U_m / \sqrt{3} = 1.2 \times 242 / \sqrt{3} = 170 \text{ kV}$



Technical Assessment

Calculation of the test current

Voltage Transformer Data

Primary voltage	U_{Prim}	242 [kV]
Sekundary voltage	U_{Sec}	0,11 [kV]
Maximum operation voltage	U_m	245 [kV]
Operation voltage	U	230 [kV]

Calculation of the Capacitances

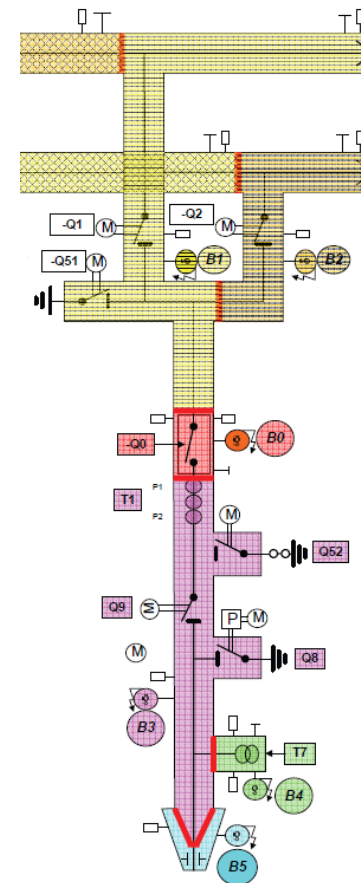
Capacitance of the busbar -B3	C_{GIS}	600 [pF]
Capacitance of the voltage transformer	C_{TP}	300 [pF]
Capacitance of the HV SF6 - outdoor bushing	C_{Trav}	400 [pF]
Capciance of the coupling capacitor 300 kV	C_{Condo}	300 [pF]
Total capacitance	C_{tot}	1600 [pF]

Test Data

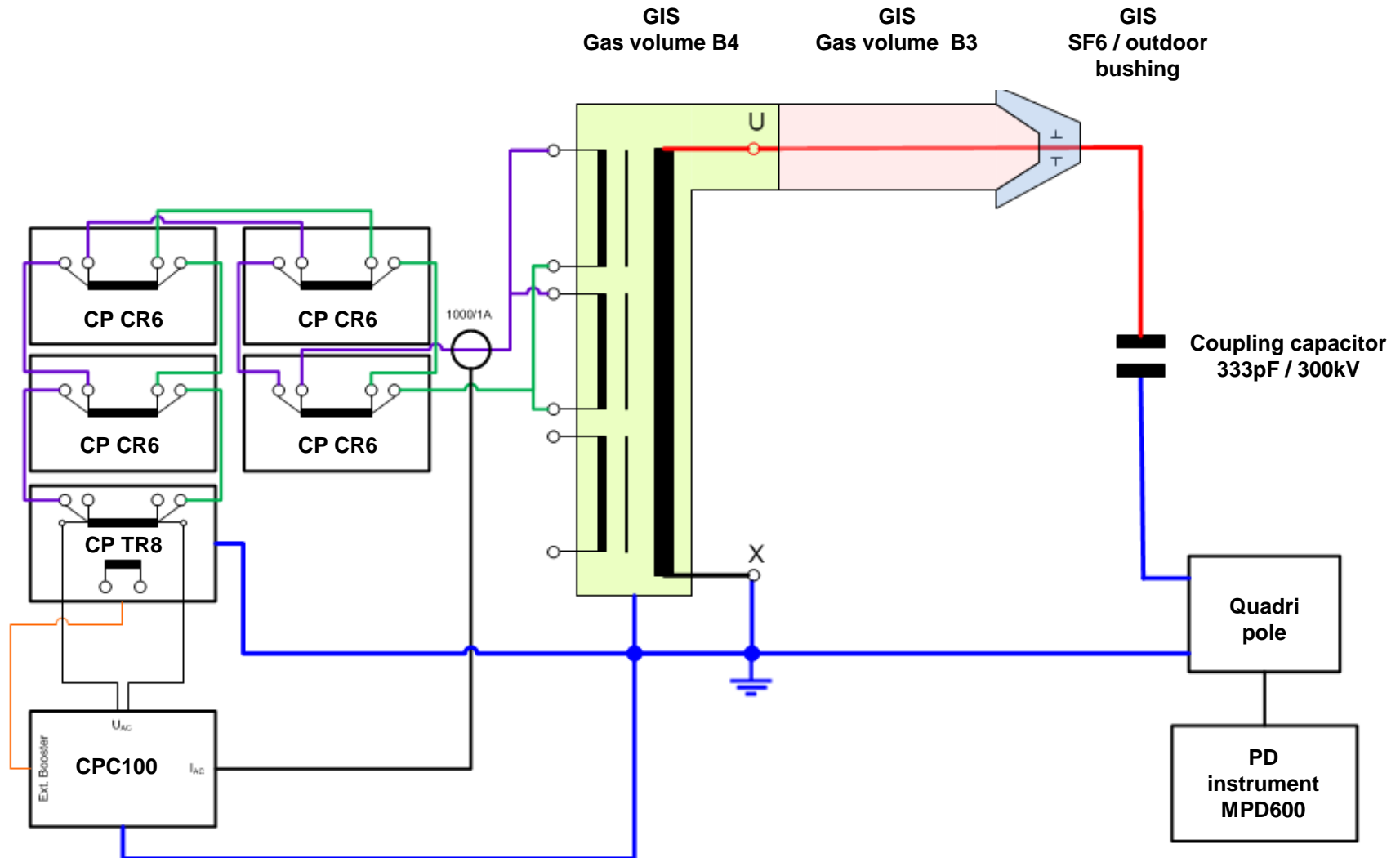
Test voltage	$1.2 * U_m / \sqrt{3}$	170 [kV]
Test frequency	f	60 [Hz]

Calculation of the Test Current

Primary current (245kV)	I_{Prim}	0,103 [A]
Secondary current (110V)	I_{Sec}	226 [A]
Needed test power = 75V * 226A	S	17 [kVA]



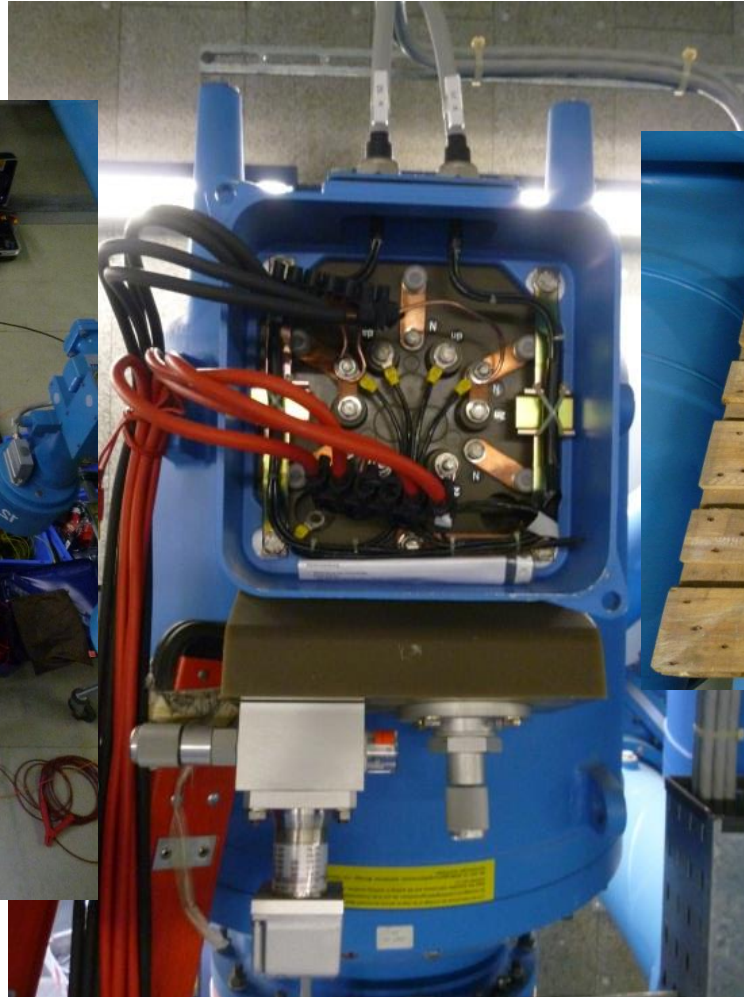
Test Setup



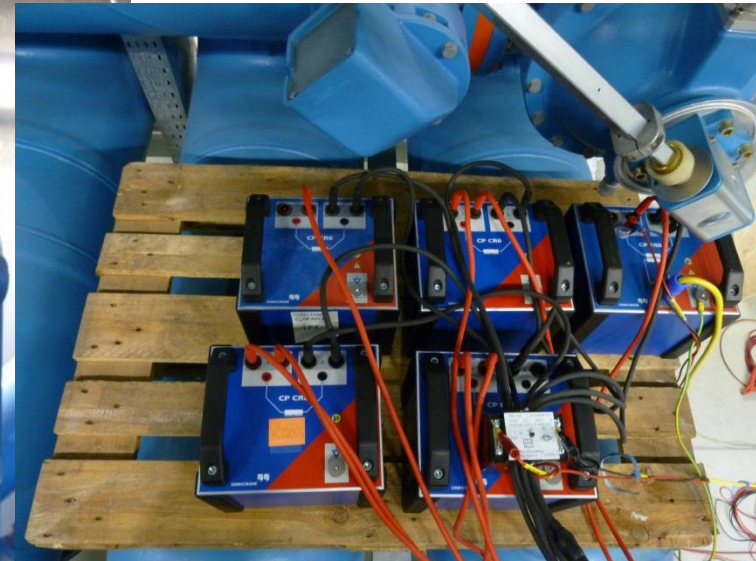
Setup - 110V Side



CPC100 (Source)



Secondary terminals



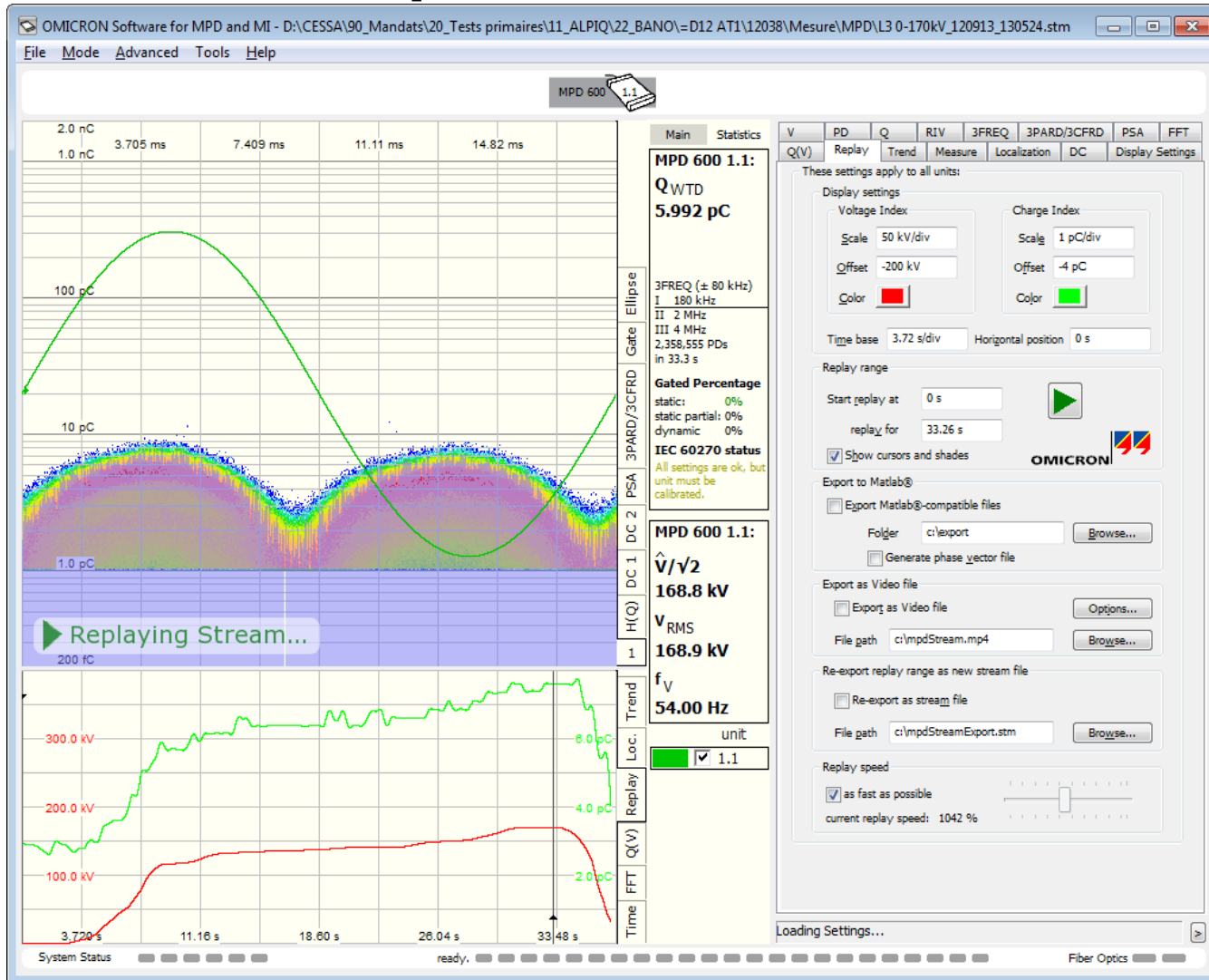
Matching transformer and compensation reactors

Setup 242kV Side

Coupling Capacitor
333pF 300kV
with Quadripole
and MDD600



PD Level < 6pC at 170kV





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Questions and Remarks?