ADT 2012



ON-POWER DEHYDRATION OF TRANSFORMERS

FOR VERY HEAVY WORKING CONDITIONS
ON POWER RECOVERY OF DIELECTRIC STRENGTH
LIFE EXTENSION OF TRANFORMER
REMOTE PROCESS CONTROL AND MONITORING
EASY CHECK OF FUNCTION VIA YOUR HANDY

ON-LINE DIELECTRIC SCREENING

EASY VERIFICATION BY LAB RESULTS

PLUG & PLAY INSTALLATION
MINIMUM SUPERVISION AND/OR MAINTENANCE

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Drying of transformers

The presence of moisture in the transformer, to whatever degree, actually harms the insulation which will be permanently damaged. Drying methods can substantially reduce that deterioration.

The **ADT** is intended for mobile and preventative use on transformers with more than 2 - 2.5% water content in the cellulose and with particle contamination. The **quick restoration of safe dielectric conditions**, **life-extending features and remote control** also forms part of this concept. The system can be installed regardless of the size of the transformer.

Main features of ADT 2012

- □ Easy and safe installation and commissioning: all procedures are computer controlled to avoid any human lapses and errors
- □ No disconnection of the transformer under treatment, normally not even during installation of dehydrator (Plug & Play design)
- □ No air venting after installation: hydraulical interconections to a transformer oil filling are set under vacuum and subsequently rinsed by oil
- Moisture and particles content can be reduced to the level of a new transformer
- Quick restoration of dielectric strength of oil
- No impact on the insulating oil properties and DGA
- □ Direct check of dehydration efficiency based on amount of removed water: calculated as the product of difference input-otput water content in oil (2 x humidity sensors) x precise volumetric reading of oil throughflow
- □ Easy control of function by SMS via your handy
- Remote monitoring & control of drying process: all relevant data are recorded and displayed (printed) as easy comprehensive diagrams
- □ Calculation of actual value of dielectic strength (Ud-value) of oil during the whole dehydration
- □ Easy verification of simulated Ud-values by lab reading(s) by means of Verification diagram
- □ Easy and safely replacement of adsorbent cartridges and filters without a potential oil spill: the oil is removed before replacement and forced back to the oil filling of transformer

HOW MUCH MOISTURE IS "TOO MUCH MOISTURE"?

Moisture enters the transformer either through external contamination, or is generated internally by the oxidation (ageing) of insulants. In either case, practically all the water present in the transformer (over 98%) is contained in solid insulants because the cellulose is very hydroscopic.

Figure 1 shows the equilibrium relationship between the water content in the oil Cw (ppm) and cellulose Cp (weight %) at different operational temperatures.

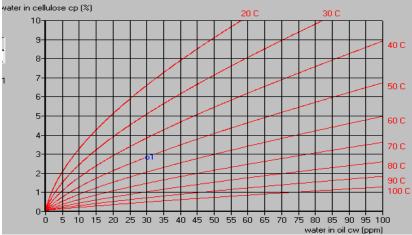


Fig.1 Moisture equilibrium chart (Nielsen Chart)

Example: 10MVA Transformer, 700 kg cellulose, 6000 kg oil

Sampling temperature 50C, Cw = 30 ppm of water in the oil \rightarrow Cp = 2.9% weight percent of water in the cellulose

Total amount of water in the cellulose: $700 \times 0.029 = 20.3 \text{ kg}$ Total amount of water in the oil : $6000 \times 0.000030 = 0.18 \text{ kg}$

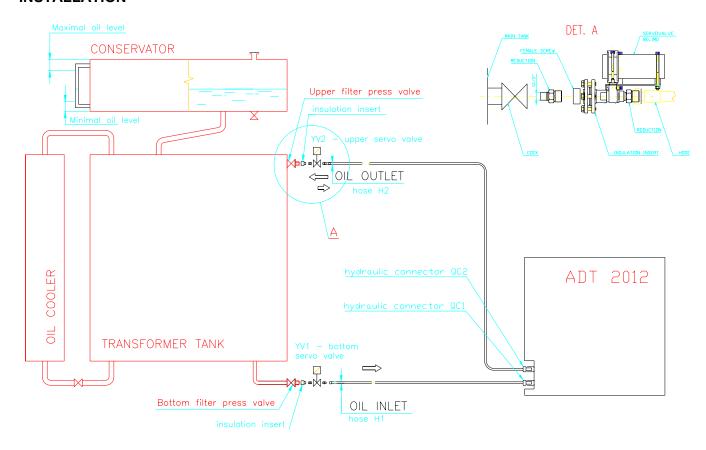
If one wishes to reduce the moisture to an acceptable 2% boundary then: $700 \times (0.029 - 0.02) = 6.3 \text{ kg}$ water must be removed from the transformer.

The effect of moisture on the transformer is summarized in Table 1.

Cp (weight % in paper)	Transformer condition
0.5	new or highly dried
2.0	acceptable condition
3.3	paper starts to deteriorate
4.5	flashover possible at 90C
7.0	flashover possible at 50C
8.0	who knows?

In order to avoid the deterioration of solid insulants, the moisture content should be kept under 2%. If the moisture level is suspected to exceed 2%, the transformer must be dehydrated as a matter of preventive maintenance. For basic information about moisture impact in the dielectric behaviour of a transformer. See www.ars-altmann.com/TRACONAL or / News.

INSTALLATION



The ADT can be connected to all types of transformers (i.e. open as well as sealed units). It should be located in close proximity to the transformer.

All treatment utilities (hydraulic circuits, input/output filters, control circuits etc.) are installed in the moisture tight and internal air-conditioned box.

For detailed information See ADT Operational Manual 2013.

SPECIFICATION

Power supply voltage 230 VAC (or on request) Power supply frequency 50 Hz (or on request)

Power consumption: 250 W

Oil throughput 10 m³ per day

Outlet water content 1 ppm

Water adsorption capacity 8.3 kg (three columns)

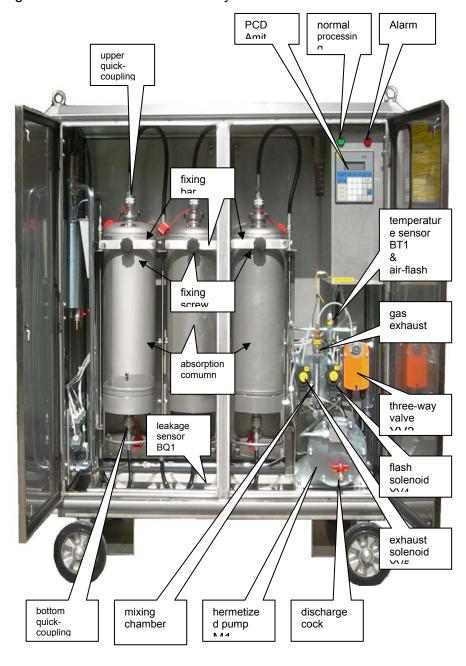
Outlet filtering grade 1 μ m Dry weight (without oil) 250kg Operating weight (oil filled) 275 kg

Dimensions: 770 x 1550 x 1350 (mm)

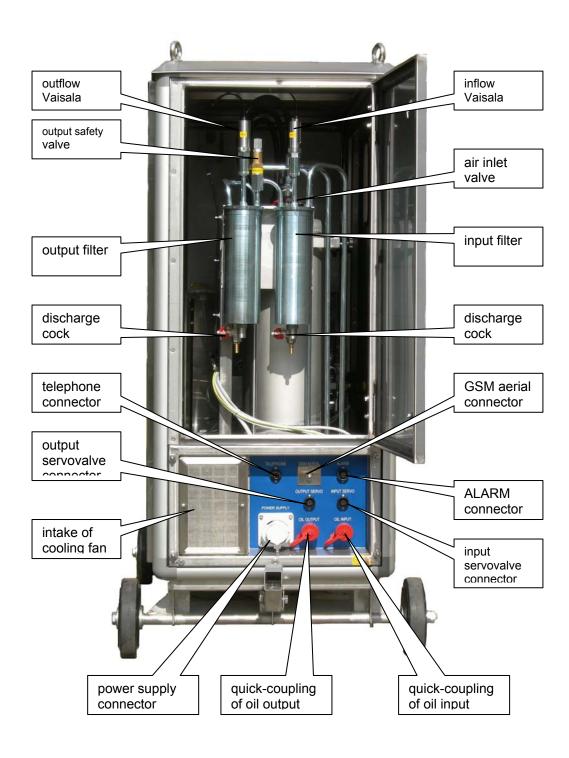
Hydraulical connection 2 x flexible 1/2" hose, quick couplings

Communication: faxmodem, GSM modem, LAN link, SMS, Internet

Moisture reading: 2 x Vaisala humidity sensor



Internal layout of main components in ADT (open front doors)



Layout of main components on the left side of ADT dehydrator

Integrated hydraulic, electric and communication interconnections

PARAMETRIC REMOTE CONTROL

Regardless of how efficient any method of \underline{oil} dehydration might be - the first law for the dehydration of $\underline{transformers}$ is :

water removal from the cellulose materials of a transformer has to be safe and effective

Any <u>on-line</u> <u>transformer dehydration</u> is ultimately governed by the slow diffusion of moisture from the cellulose into the oil and this process can be accelerated only by a significant increase of its temperature. But, be carefull:

high transformer temperature \rightarrow high water content in oil \rightarrow high separation rate which simultaneously means

 \rightarrow <u>low dielectric strength of oil</u> \rightarrow <u>low immediate reliability of transformer</u>

PCD1
on - line Process Control

Parameters
a measured
data

PGU connector

Laptop computer

telephone, GSM
modem or LAN link

PC - IBM Compatible

Printer

Printer

In order to avoid the lowering of the immediate reliability of the transformer, it is necessary to tune at least two antagonistic criteria in the whole process of dehydration

- max. separating efficiency of dehydrator (max. water removal rate)
- dielectric strength of oil has to be maintained or improved

To achieve these targets the ADT can be programmed directly (manually) via the terminal of PCD or alternatively by the PC or lap-top.

This way offers remote monitoring and optimalization of dehydration by strictly controlling warming-up of the transformer.

The figure on the left shows the structure of dehydrator control systems and both connections between PCD1 and lap-top or remote PC.

The software for communication between the PCD1 and both computers - remote user PC and lap-top is provided by ARS.

The easy check of ADT-function can be performed by your handy anywhere and anytime: via SMS.

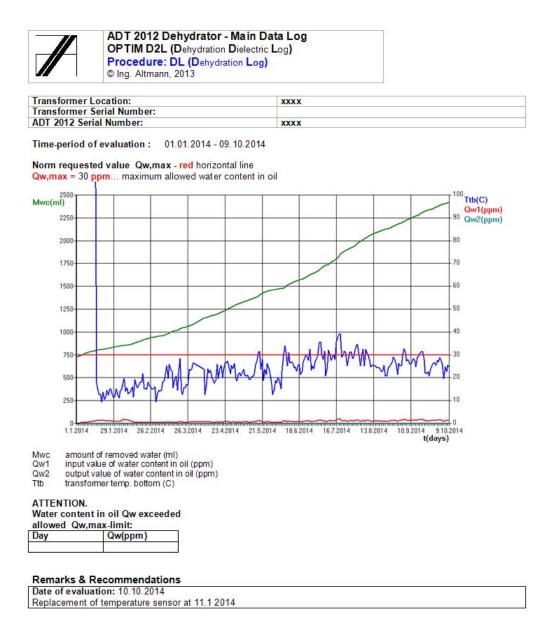
. The advanced evaluation of the effectivity of transformer dehydration

For a better understanding of the long-term trends of dehydration effectivity of the ADT and a change of the dielectric behaviour of the transformer within the treatment two new procedures are used:

- the DL (Dehydration Log)
- the DSL (Dielectric Strength Log)

Both procedures can be started by clicking on the DL or the DSL buttons in the Main window.

and by clicking on the OK button, the final, printable output of the DL procedure is shown



A new kind of assesment can be used now for the on-line diagnostic of dielectric behaviour of the transformer

DSL - Dielectric Strength Log

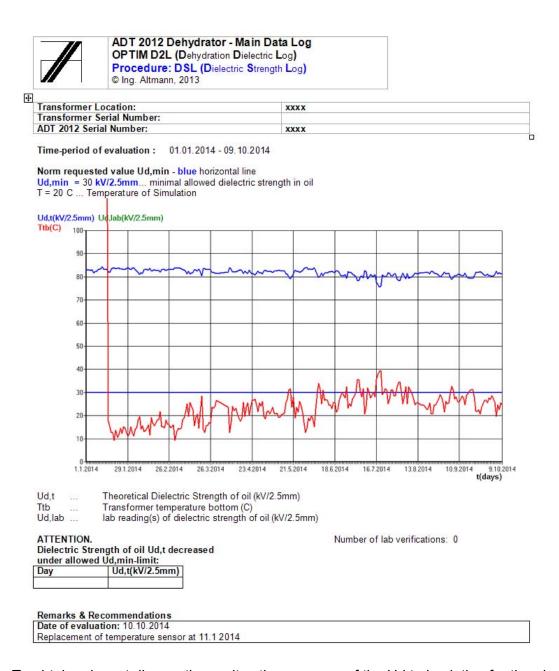
This absolutely new approach enables the DSL online to calculate the theoretical (maximum attainable) value of the dielectric strength of oil (the Ud,t –value) on the basis of the direct measuring of the water content in the oil (the Qw1-value).

And the following steps are similar as before:

- o requested time-range of data (Data File, Start, End)
- Transformer Location, Transformer S/N and VS-06 S/N
- Minimum allowable dielectric strength of the oil (Ud,min)

these can be directly and easily entered from the keyboard.

The DSL procedure enables a substantially more detailed insight into dielectric behaviour of a given transformer especially the "contardictory" change of the dielectric strength versus the temperature of the transformer.



To obtain relevant diagnostic results, the accuracy of the Ud,t-simulation for the given time-period must always be correspondingly verified:

o by the quantitative comparison of the Ud,t-value and the Ud,lab-value at the same time.

This means that the simulated Ud,t-value has to be compared with the Ud,lab- value at the same sampling time (the time when the oil for the lab Ud-reading has been sampled at the transformer).

The final result of the DSL-procedure is the quantitative verification by means of the Verification Table and the Verification Diagram.

Contacts

Producer:

ARS - ALTMANN RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Machova 142, 344 01 Domazlice

Czech Republic

tel.: + 420 379 788 391, + 420 379 738 778

fax.: + 420 379 738 775 handy: + 420 602 362 157 e-mail: <u>altmann@iol.cz</u>

www.ars-altmann.com

OUR PARTNERS

Fa. Andreas Henghuber

ARS - Altmann Systems Eggenfeldener Str. 59 D – 84326 Falkenberg Germany

Tel. +49(0) 8727 7180 Fax.. +49(0) 8727 96 9827 mob: +49(0) 171 547 5391 e-mail: Ahenghuber@t-

online.de

Boston Home Inc. Industrial Supply

168 Apo St., Sta. Mesa Heights Quezon City, Philippines Tel +632 4123726 Fax +632 4150130 Responsible person: Bernard

Tiongson

MTC Power Technology Ltd.

Kallipoleos and Ifigenias I, Office 501, Amaral 30 Nicosia 1055, CYPRUS, EU Email: sales@mtcpowertec.eu Fax: +357 (22) 752009 Haris Al Afaq LLC.

P.O. Box No. 8141 Dubai , U.A.E. Contact person : R.Chakravorty

Tel No: 009714-2719624/625 Fax No: 009714-2719285 handy No: 0097150-5259448 e-mail: ranadhir@haris.com

Wuhan HengCheng Eletricpower Tech. Co.Ltd.

802 Room 5 Building Wuhan, Hubei 430074 P.R.of China

Responsible person: Yan Jie Tel.:+86-27-87496061 Fax.:+86-27-59715145 Handy:+86-13909241723 Web site:www.hchco.cn

E-mail:

hcgive wh vi01@163.com.cn

VH Ingeniería

Ing. Luiggi 719- Bahia Blanca Bahia Blanca – Buenos Aires CPA (B8000JUO) Argentina Contact person: Victor Vercellino

tel.: 54-291-4525662 handy: 54-291-154622310

E-mail:

victor.vercellino@gmail.com

STEVO Electric BVBA

Hamsesteenweg 22/6 3971 Leopoldsburg Heppen Contact person: Stefaan

VOLKAERT

Tel.: +32 11 341001 Fax.: +32 11 347977 Mob.: +32475823954

<u>Stefaan.volkaert@stevoelectri</u> <u>c.be</u> <u>www.stevoelectric.be</u>

METRACO Energy Ltd

38 Addington Street

Ramsgate CT11 9JQ England Mülheimer Str. 1

56220 Bassenheim Germany

Tel: + 49 172 1966 077 Germany Tel: + 33 6 07 53 47 36 France

skype: metracoenergy

email: <u>bs@metraco-energy.com</u>
Web: <u>www.metraco-energy.com</u>

CTR Manufacturing Industries Limited

403B, Turf Estate, Shakti Mills Lane, Mahalaxmi (West) MUMBAI 400011,

INDIA

Contact person: Mr. D.S.Jain

e-mail: powerquality@ctr.in TEL: 91.22.24920454