

Transformer OLTC Fault gas Detection & Monitoring



integrated



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 **PowerView**
Testing & Monitoring Equipment

Pioneering the future of power testing and monitoring

OLTC Fault Gas Monitoring



Multi Fault gas detection

Detection of Hydrogen, Methane, Acetylene, Ethane, Ethylene for fault detection and classification plus moisture



Easy installation and powerful software for data analysis

Less than 1 hour installation, ultra long-range wireless communication and most advanced software



Description

The OLTC Fault gas monitoring is a early fault detection and monitoring unit which is designed for natural breathing On load tap changer to prevent serious faults in the earlier stage, plan outage and repair and evaluate asset condition. It is capable of monitoring hydrogen gas generation, methane generation, ethane and ethylene moisture and complete gas pressure.



Gasses formation

Gases in oil are created by breaking the molecular bonds of oil molecules caused by electrical stress, partial discharges, hot spots, oxidation, decomposition of insulation, etc.).

Molecules of insulating oil in high voltage equipment break down under the influence of the thermal and electrical stresses to produce gases.

In OLTC Hydrogen (H_2) is generated by partial discharges, arcing and also in normal service caused by stress from electrical field, Acetylene (C_2H_2) is generated by arcing. Methane (CH_4) is generated at higher temperatures though generation starts at relatively low temperature (approx. $150^\circ C$). Ethylene, (C_2H_4) is generated by higher temperatures ($300^\circ C$ and higher). Ethane (C_2H_6) is also generated by higher temperatures ($300^\circ C$ and higher).

In non vacuum type Acetylene and hydrogen are normally generated between switching operations but Methane, ethane and Ethylene are generally indicating thermal fault. In the arcing spot the center temperature can reach thousand degrees Celsius. The oil molecules on this spot are totally degraded. After finishing of the arcing molecules are regrouped and hydrogen and acetylene are the byproduct. Few millimeters from the plasma arch the temperature reduces. This relation between the gases is fairly constant as long as the gases are generated by the arcs only. If there is another source of thermal fault gases, such as an overheated contact, the relation will change and a fault can be detected in an early stage before any severe faults occur.

Gas generation in Vacuum types is extremely small compared to non-vacuum types due to the fact that the main gassing source, the arc, is isolated in the vacuum interrupters. Only sparking from commutating contacts and heating from transition resistors and, for some types, also change-over selectors produces gases. This makes also faults such as arcing and high PD-levels possible to detect. Overheating will also be possible to detect at an earlier stage.

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Ultra long wireless communication And low power consumption

Wireless communication at ultra long range of several tenths of kilometers



Measurement Technology

Generally, fault gases are normally present in some levels in OLTC (due to arcing). Increased gas generation above limit thresholds is generally related to oil is imposed to excessive electrical and thermal stress (due to evolving fault). As the fault generation accelerates more gasses are released. Some small portion of the gases gets dissolved in the oil (depending on the oil solubility coefficient).

There complete installation can be completed in couple of hours without any permanent modifications of the OLTC tank.

After the mechanical installation, the system can be easily integrated in a central monitoring. The sensor can be powered from network or batteries which should be replaced every 5 years. The monitoring is completely wireless and no cable installations are necessary for power supply or data communication.

The system was designed to operate at extremely cold and warm environments and is shock and vibration resistant.