

Differences Approaches for the Acquisition of Reliability Statistics

JANINE JAGERS*, STEFAN TENBOHLEN
*** Eskom Research & Innovation, South Africa**
University of Stuttgart, Germany

SUMMARY

Transformers are an integral part of power systems and their reliable operation directly impacts that of the whole network. Internationally, utilities are aligning their strategic directives to meet the necessary requirements for reliable power system operation. Statistics about failures of power transformers constitute an important basis for asset management of a fleet of transformers. Periodic review of these statistics becomes necessary where they can be used to influence transformer design and technology, maintenance and condition monitoring practices with changing system loading, operation and network configuration. This paper provides the process of statistical data acquisition and evaluation based on two methodologies of studies used in Germany and South Africa, emphasising the importance of proper data collection and analyses. It also demonstrates the level of insight a detailed failure study can provide into the performance of a large transformer fleet. The work of CIGRÉ working group A2.37: Transformer Reliability Survey is also discussed.

KEYWORDS

Failure, reliability

1. RELIABILITY EVALUATION IN GERMANY

In Germany, official statistics (FNN statistics, formerly VDN) are compiled that present the analysis of disturbances from participating utilities in the country [1, 2]. All disturbances are recorded in a standardized way, a proven procedure that has been used for many years in Germany. The main objective of this survey is the systematic collection of data on the availability and disturbances of the electrical power supply. The reliability of supply can objectively be “measured” by means of appropriate parameters. This enables utilities to compare their own figures with the national figures. The data can be evaluated according to the definitions of the UNIPEDE [3]. Thus comparable conclusions regarding the international availability can be drawn by means of parameters, such as interruption frequency, supply unavailability and interruption duration.

1.1 DATA ACQUISITION

To make it easier to evaluate the statistics normally no words or texts are used for the data collection. The statistics uses exactly defined index lists or figures for automatic data processing. The acquisition of data is supported by dedicated software which supports the complete and errorless input of indices by a plausibility check. The data is transferred by secure internet connection [2].

In 2004 the statistics was adapted according to the new requirements of a liberalized energy market. In order to get reliable and comparable data the objective was to reduce the room for interpretation of

* : Eskom Research and Innovation, South Africa (email: janine.jagers@eskom.co.za)

some figures. The index lists were modified, and furthermore the amount of collected data was reduced to achieve a higher acceptance of the utilities to participate and deliver data. The main aim of the statistics is now the compilation of information about disturbances and not failures. The main figures therefore are frequency, duration and extent of interruptions.

The parameters are classified in different groups:

1. Organizational information: identification of network operator, failure event, etc.
2. Network description: voltage level, earthing of neutral, type (overhead line/cable)
3. Data on outage occurrences: date and time of occurrence, occasion, type of failure (e.g. earth fault, short circuit)
4. Data on failure location: type of equipment, mode of failure (e.g. automatic or manual tripping, autoreclosure, malfunction of protection device)
5. Data on supply interruptions: begin and end of interruption, interrupted active power flow, energy not delivered
6. Furthermore quantitative network data, such as number of substations, transformers, switchgear, circuits, are collected in order to calculate relative figures.

The data collected in the FNN disturbance and availability statistics give the answer to a lot of questions, but there are numerous technical problems left that require even more data. Especially the definition and use of modern asset management procedures causes a wide and varied number of questions which often can not be answered by the FNN-statistics or by any statistics at all. It is not possible to extend the standardized disturbance descriptions without an unjustifiable waste of time and money. Therefore detailed statistics about the failure location in the respective equipment, failure cause or mode and repair activities are not included. The individual requirements are difficult to agree and normally these data are strictly confidential.

1.2 RELIABILITY OF POWER TRANSFORMERS

In 2004 the disturbance statistics recorded about 50 % of the length of the medium and high voltage grid and about 60 % in the area of highest voltage (220 kV and 380 kV) [3]. In terms of numbers 3894 pieces of 110 kV transformers and 499 pieces of 220 and 380 kV transformers are included. In table 1 the disturbance rates of these transformers are shown. Most of the disturbances are not connected with a failure of the transformer. The failure rate is 0.31 % for the 110 kV units and 0.64% for the 220 kV and 380 kV units.

Table 1: Disturbance rates of transformers in 2004 [3]

Description	Without supply interruption	With supply interruption
110 kV without failure	0.77 %	0.65 %
110 kV with failure	0.2 %	0.11 %
110 kV percentage of all disturbances	9.5 %	14.4 %
220/380 kV without failure	6.4 %	-
220/380 kV with failure	0.64 %	-
220/380 kV percentage of all disturbances	6.3 %	-

2. RELIABILITY EVALUATION IN A SOUTH AFRICAN UTILITY

In 1997 a study was conducted that classified transformer failures occurring in the period 1985 to 1995 into the most prominent failure modes [4]. In 2006 this investigation was extended for units failing in the period 1996 to 2006 and was based on failure study of known generator step-up (GSU), transmission and distribution transformer failures. The results of this investigation are presented and

discussed in terms of performance with age, failure locations, causes and failure modes [5, 6, 7 & 8]. Performance with age included evaluation of the hazard function, probability density function and survival function. According to [9] studies of this nature provide a more realistic failure model.

2.1 DATA ACQUISITION & CLASSIFICATION

The approach taken was similar to that of the first international survey on reliability of power transformers [10]. In the first instance, the terminology associated with failure were defined in [8] and included terms such as failure, failure with forced outage, failure with scheduled outage, failure rate, failure location, failure cause and failure mode.

Failure was further classified into three levels of severity as severe, intermediate and minor failures. Severe failures are those failures which necessitated the removal of the transformer for repair or replacement. Intermediate failures are those which were possible to repair onsite, but usually required intrusive work on the transformer itself. Minor failures typically cover trip events which occurred as a result of the failure of secondary plant on a transformer and not affecting a transformer's major components. The classification of failures was to a large extent based on a standard failure reporting form developed by CIGRÉ [11], in which information was grouped into three categories giving the equipment description, operational history and description of failure. Failure cause and failure mode classification were based on predetermined classifiers provided in [11]. This methodology enabled the detailed analysis and classification of more than 200 failures in $\pm 10,000$ unit-years, for variously rated transformers, over the period 1996 to 2006.

2.2 PERFORMANCE WITH AGE

The nature of the failure rate with age is given by the hazard function, and provides useful information regarding equipment life distribution. Periods that could be identified from the hazard function are higher failure rates in early life that could be associated with design or manufacturing problems, constant or low failure rates representing normal life and increasing failure rates after a certain age which can be associated with end of life wear out failures.

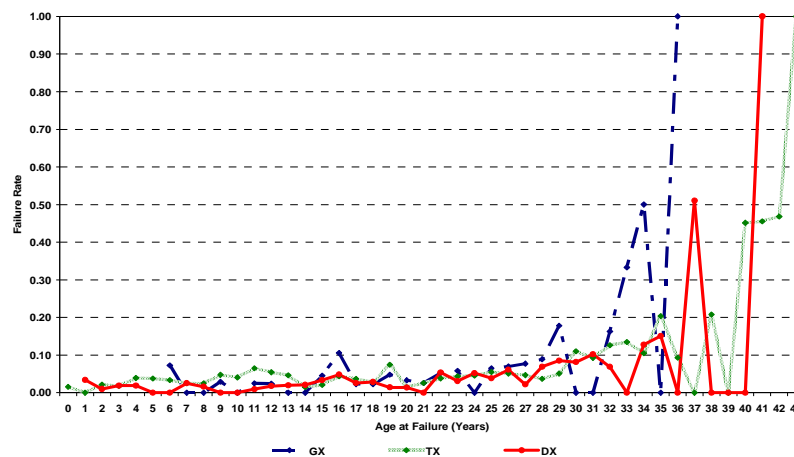


Figure 1: Hazard function for GSU, transmission and distribution transformers

2.3 FAILURE LOCATIONS

For the group of GSU transformers, failures originating in the transformer insulation are the largest contributors, followed by the windings and winding exit leads, as shown in

Figure 2.

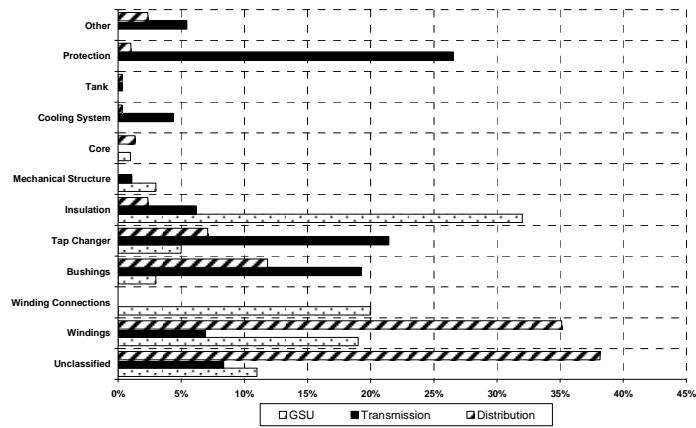


Figure 2: Failure locations in GSU, transmission and distribution transformers

2.4 FAILURE CAUSES

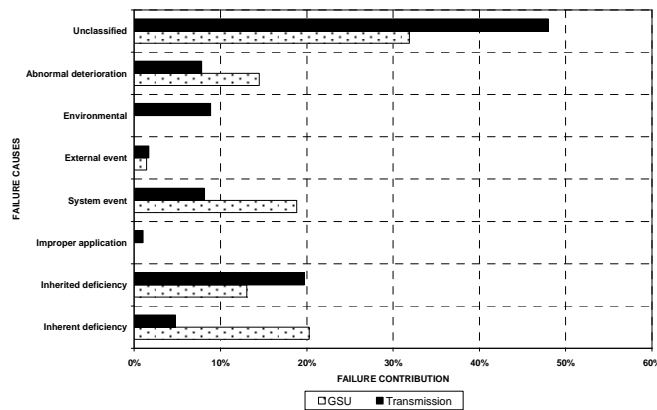


Figure 3: Failure cause distribution of GSU and transmission transformers

Failures due to inherent deficiencies make up most of the GSU failures (Figure 3), followed by inherited deficiencies, system events and abnormal deterioration. Inherent deficiencies such as inadequate design were observed after 13 to 32 years in service where the areas of inherent weakness include the transformer insulation, windings and winding exit leads. A major contributing cause to the failure of older units from 25 years onward, as suggested by the hazard function in Figure 1, is the wear out and general ageing of components. The fact that GSU transformers are running at full load most of their operating time further increases the aging process. Operating conditions are detailed with the design specification, thus the ability to withstand these stresses should be built into the design. Abnormal deterioration, or accelerated ageing was evident in a few units in the age group 13 to 22 years, with most of the failures resulting in inter-turn short circuits due to insulation degradation.

2.5 FAILURE MODES

Thermal mode failures are the most prominent among GSU transformers occurring after 14 - 36 years in service, as shown in Figure 4. Most of these failures develop as localised hotspots in winding exit leads and winding turn insulation due to inadequate design.

Mechanical mode failures involve distortion and loosening or displacement of windings under the impact of through faults. Manufacturing deficiencies with the effect of electromagnetic forces within the transformer have resulted in tearing of the turn-to-turn insulation. Dielectric mode failures occurred after 13 years and involved insulation breakdown leading to flashovers between windings, near the exit leads, and core to ground insulation.

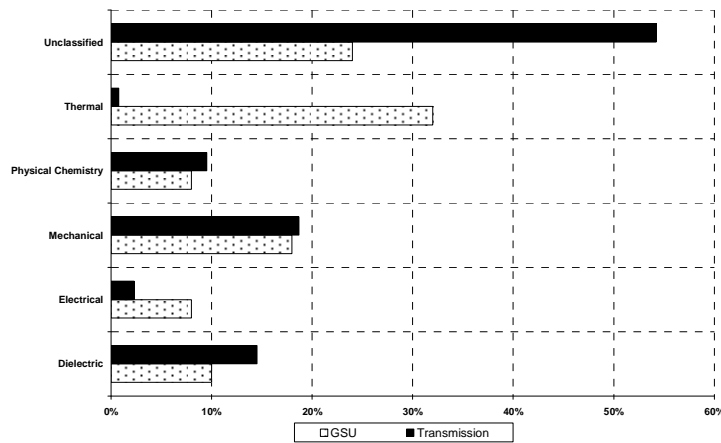


Figure 4: Failure mode distribution for GSU and transmission transformers

3. WORK OF CIGRÉ WORKING GROUP A2.37: TRANSFORMER RELIABILITY SURVEY

In 1983, CIGRE WG 12.05 published a report summarizing the results of their analysis of transformers up to 20 years of age that failed in the period 1968 to 1978 [10]. The authors reported of difficulties to compile and analyse the data of the survey due to incomplete or incompatible responses. Ten years later, WG 12.14 tried to upgrade this survey but was unsuccessful due to similar reasons. In the 2000's Study Committee A2 started a new WG based on the work done in SC A3 on reliability surveys. The work of SC A3 was stopped due to the new international context where the restriction to data access was becoming problematic. SC A2 also started an AG on Reliability and a paper on that subject was presented at the CIGRE 2006 session [9]. The 1983 survey, in which 13 countries from 3 different continents took part, is still considered as the only existing international survey on transformer reliability. Since then many countries have published reliability surveys locally with some being published annually. However, this knowledge is not shared amongst the international community where most benefit can be drawn.

The aim of this working group would be to prepare a brochure describing international transformer reliability survey practices. A new survey will not be conducted but data and information already in the public domain and usually available only locally, will be presented in a comprehensive manner. The differences in contexts like failure definition, transformer usage and transformer specification that may influence survey results will be discussed and best practices identified.

Specifically, the WG will:

7. Review all existing national surveys and study different practices (data collection, compilation, etc.)
8. Discuss the differences and identify best practices
9. Compile and present the information available in these national survey reports
10. Make recommendations to improve the situation

Finally, where applicable, the brochure should include recommendations to improve the compatibility of the data compiled in the different countries and propose a uniform way of collecting, compiling and presenting data.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In this contribution two approaches are presented to collect and evaluate data power transformer failure data.

In Germany, official statistics are compiled that present the analysis of disturbances from participating utilities in the country. All disturbances are recorded in a standardized way. The main objective of this

survey is the systematic collection of data on the availability and disturbances of the electrical power supply. The main figures include frequency, duration and extent of interruptions. Detailed statistics about the failure location in the respective equipment, failure cause or mode and repair activities are not included. Therefore the benefit from these statistics regarding asset management is very limited.

In contrast to this an internal utility failure statistic of a South African utility shows the big advantages of a statistic dedicated to the performance of the individual equipment. Transformer failure data is analysed and interpreted for various groups of transformers in terms of the failure causes, modes and locations, as well as its performance with age given by the hazard rate, survival rate and probability of failure to determine an onset of unreliability in transformer life, as recommended in international guidelines. Thus valuable information for asset management can be achieved.

In order to get compatible and comparable failure statistics failure definitions, data acquisition and interpretation must be standardized between utilities. This is the aim of the CIGRÉ working group A2.37.

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