



Transformer Protection

Transformer Protection Outline

- Fuses
- Protection Example
- Overcurrent Protection
- Differential Relaying
 - Current Matching
 - Phase Shift Compensation
 - Tap Changing Under Load
 - Magnetizing Inrush
 - Overexcitation
 - Connection Examples
 - Ground Differential
- Sudden-Pressure Relays (63)





Power Transformer Failure Statistics

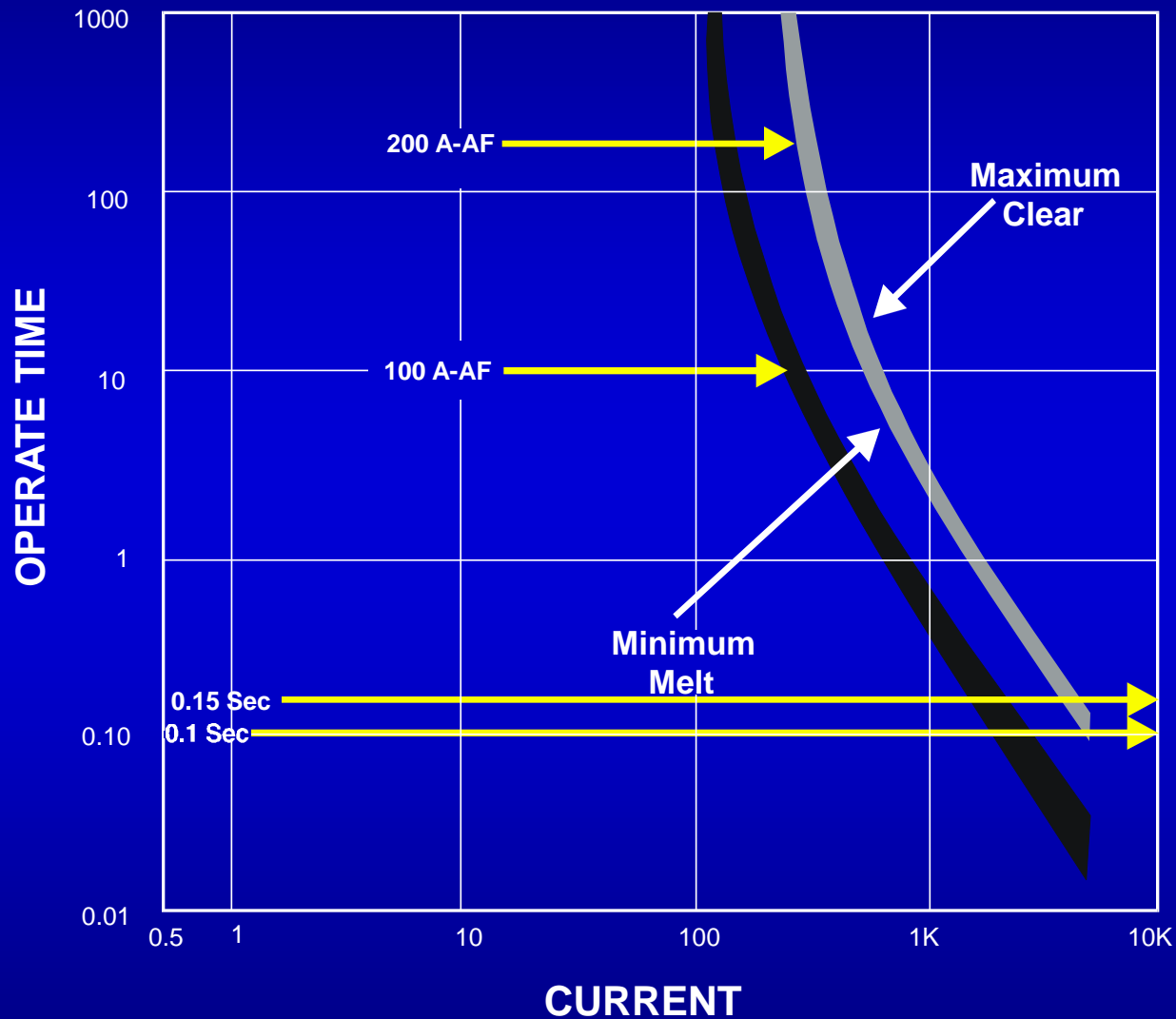
1955 - 2002 (3,112 failures)

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Winding failures | = 31% |
| Tap changer failures | = 26% |
| Bushing failures | = 12% |
| Cooling equipment failures | = 3% |
| Auxiliary equipment failures | = 3% |
| Core failures | = 1% |
| Leads failures | = 1% |
| Other failures | = 23% |

Transformer Fusing

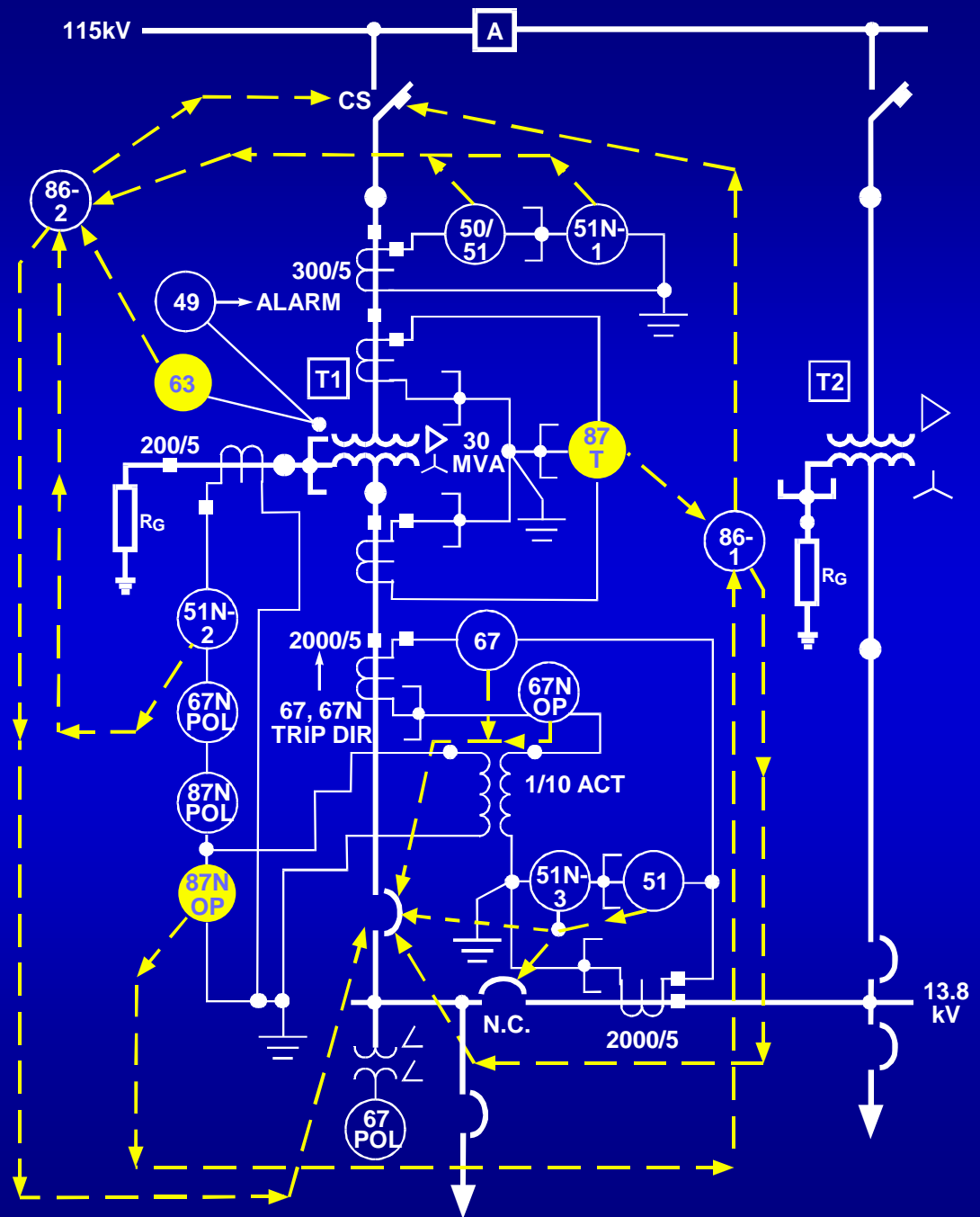
- Normally used at 10MVA and below
- Reference transformer damage curves IEEE C37.91
- Selected to fit below damage curve
- Fuses must be coordinated with relays
- Economical

Fuse Characteristics



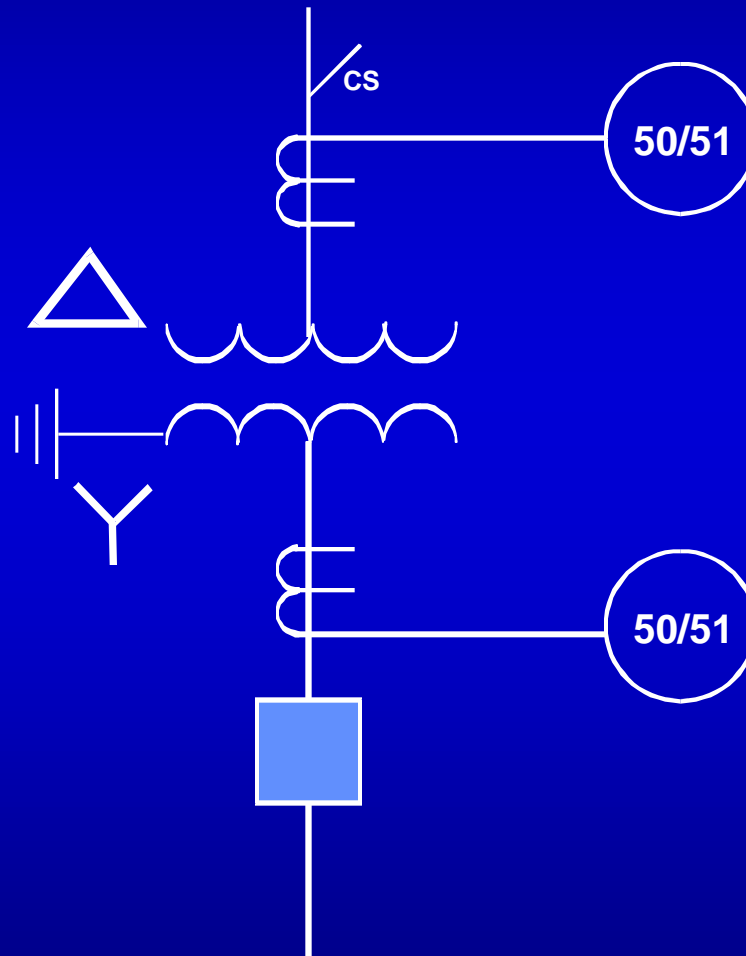
Example: Large Industrial Load

XX Primary Protection



Transformer Overcurrent Protection

High side overcurrent will not see low side ground faults.



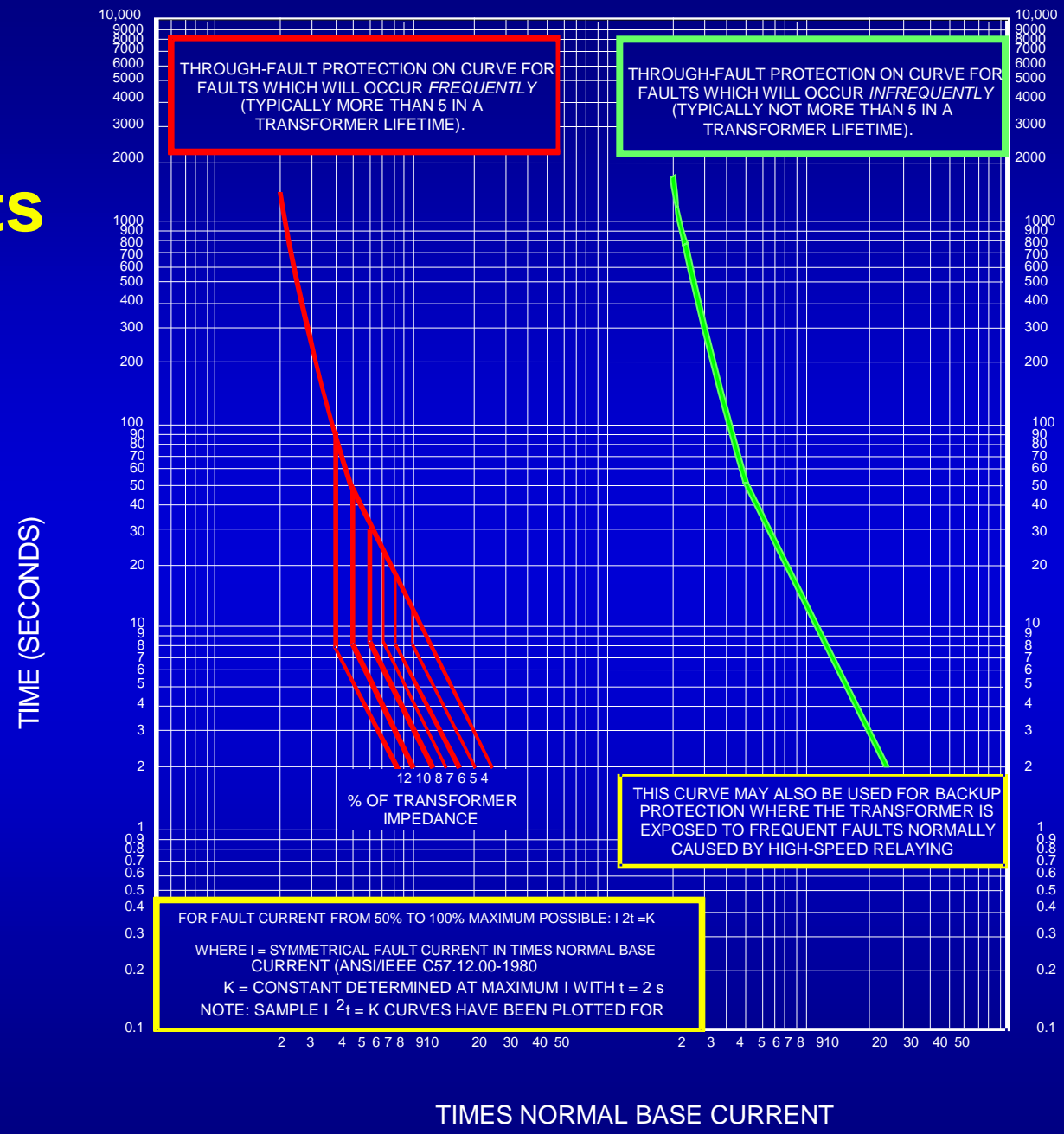
High Side Overcurrent

- Coordinate with upstream devices
- Backup transformer differential / sudden pressure
- Thermal overload
- Set above Inrush, 2-8 X Load

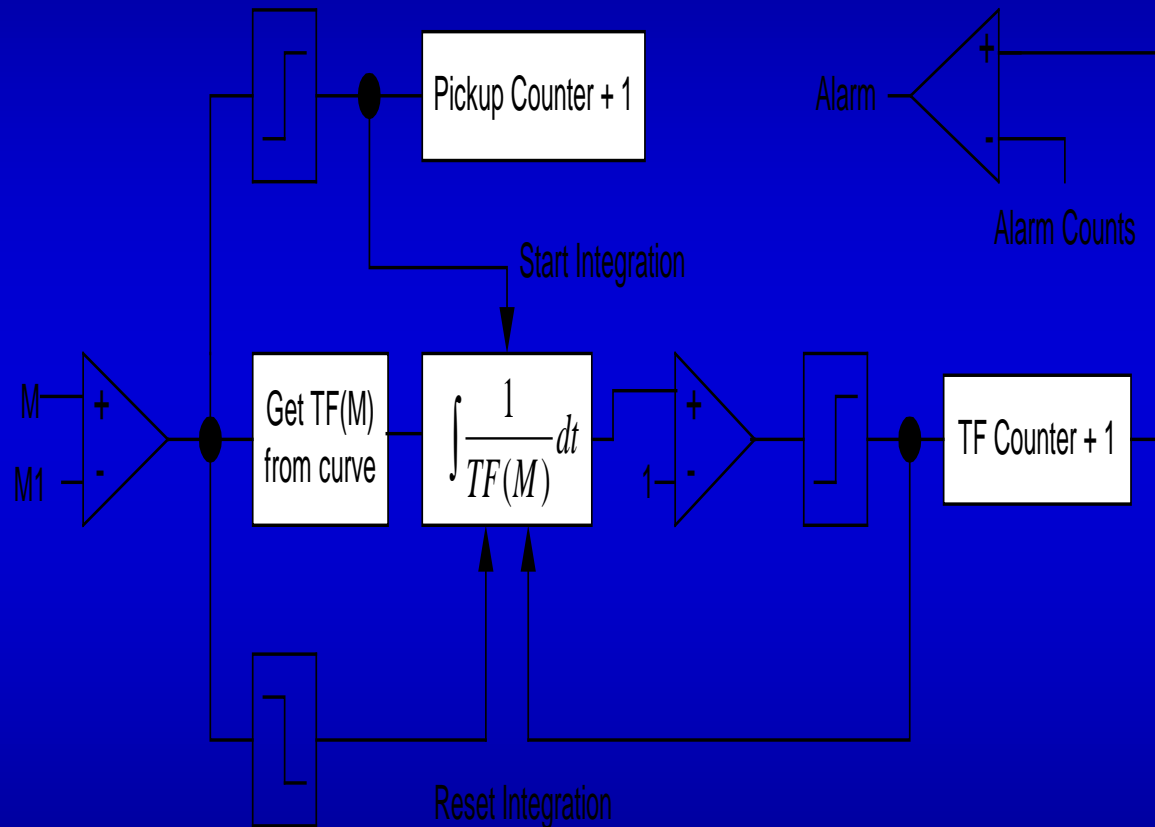
Low Side Overcurrent

- **Coordinate with downstream devices (radial)**
- **Bus backup scheme**
- **Thermal overload**

“Frequent” and “Infrequent” Operating Limits



Transformer Monitor (51TF)



Transformer Monitor (51TF)

Transformer Monitor (51TF)

51TF Element

Mode
Enabled

Base Current (Secondary A)
3.250

Alarm Count
5

Curve 1

Threshold
2.50

N Constant
1.00

K Constant
125.00

Curve 2

Threshold
4.50

N Constant
2.00

K Constant
50.00

Curve 3

Threshold
6.00

N Constant
3.00

K Constant
30.00

Transformer Monitor Characteristic Curve

The graph displays a characteristic curve on a log-log scale. The y-axis represents Time (Sec) from 10^{-4} to 10^2 . The x-axis represents Multiple of Base Current (xBase) from 10^0 to 10^1 . The curve starts at approximately 100 seconds for 1x base current, drops to about 30 seconds at 2.5x base current (Threshold 1), then to about 10 seconds at 4.5x base current (Threshold 2), and finally to about 0.3 seconds at 6x base current (Threshold 3). Beyond 6x base current, the curve continues to decrease linearly on the log-log scale.

| Multiple of Base Current (xBase) | Time (Sec) |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1.0 | 100 |
| 2.5 | 30 |
| 4.5 | 10 |
| 6.0 | 0.3 |
| 10.0 | 0.003 |

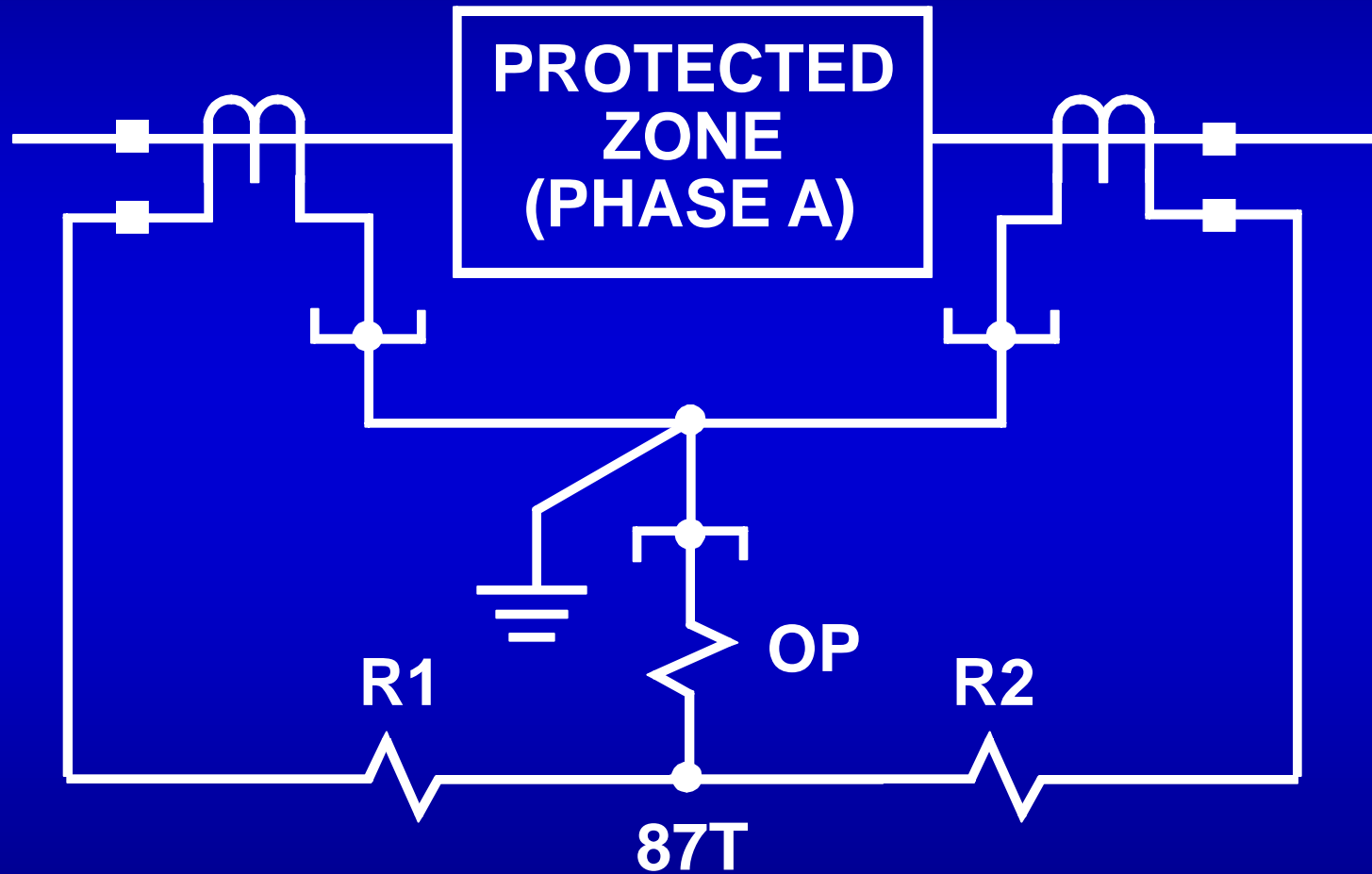
P0059-24



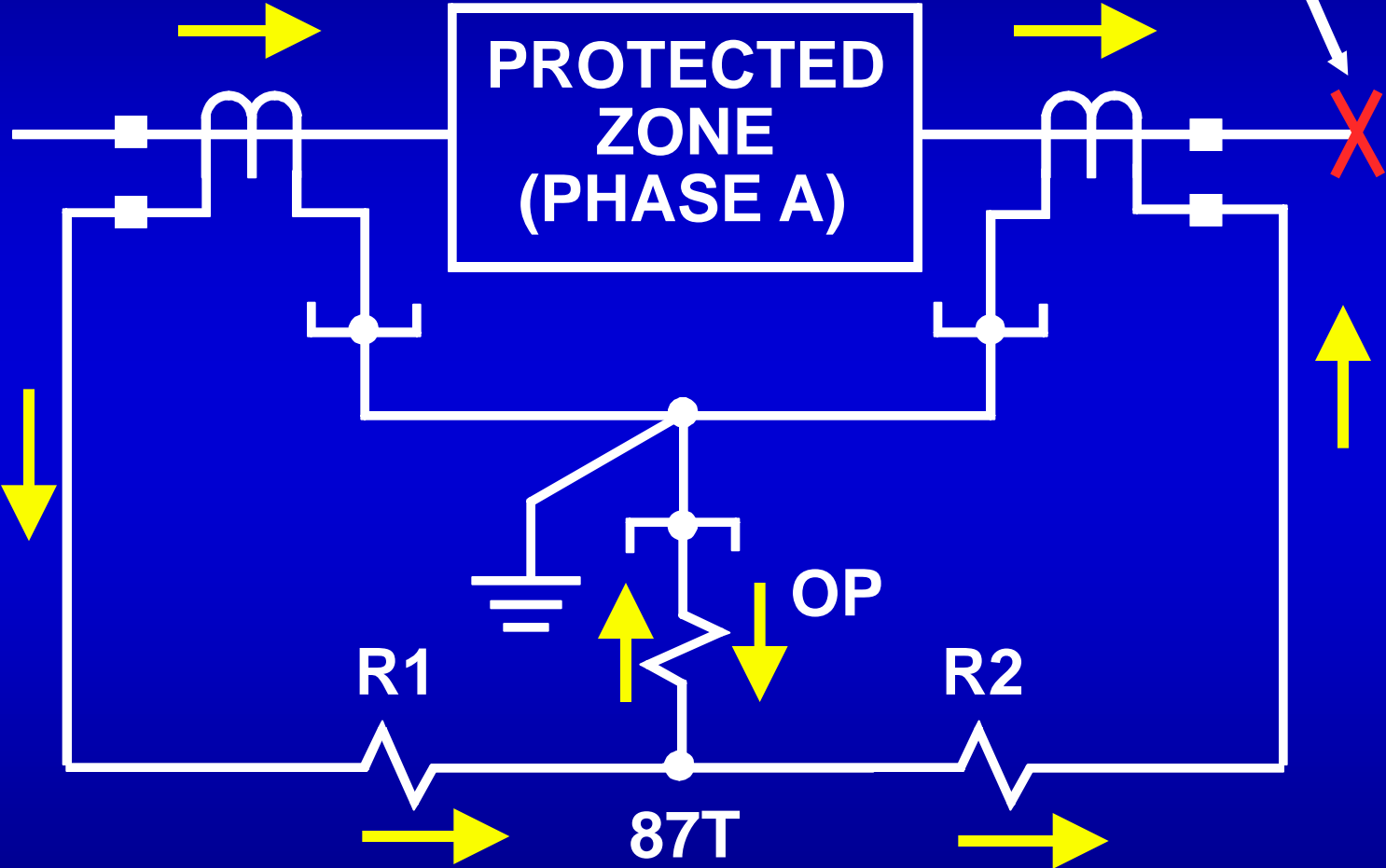
Transformer Differential Relays

- **Faster**
- **More sensitive**
- **Eliminates single phasing problem**
- **More selective**

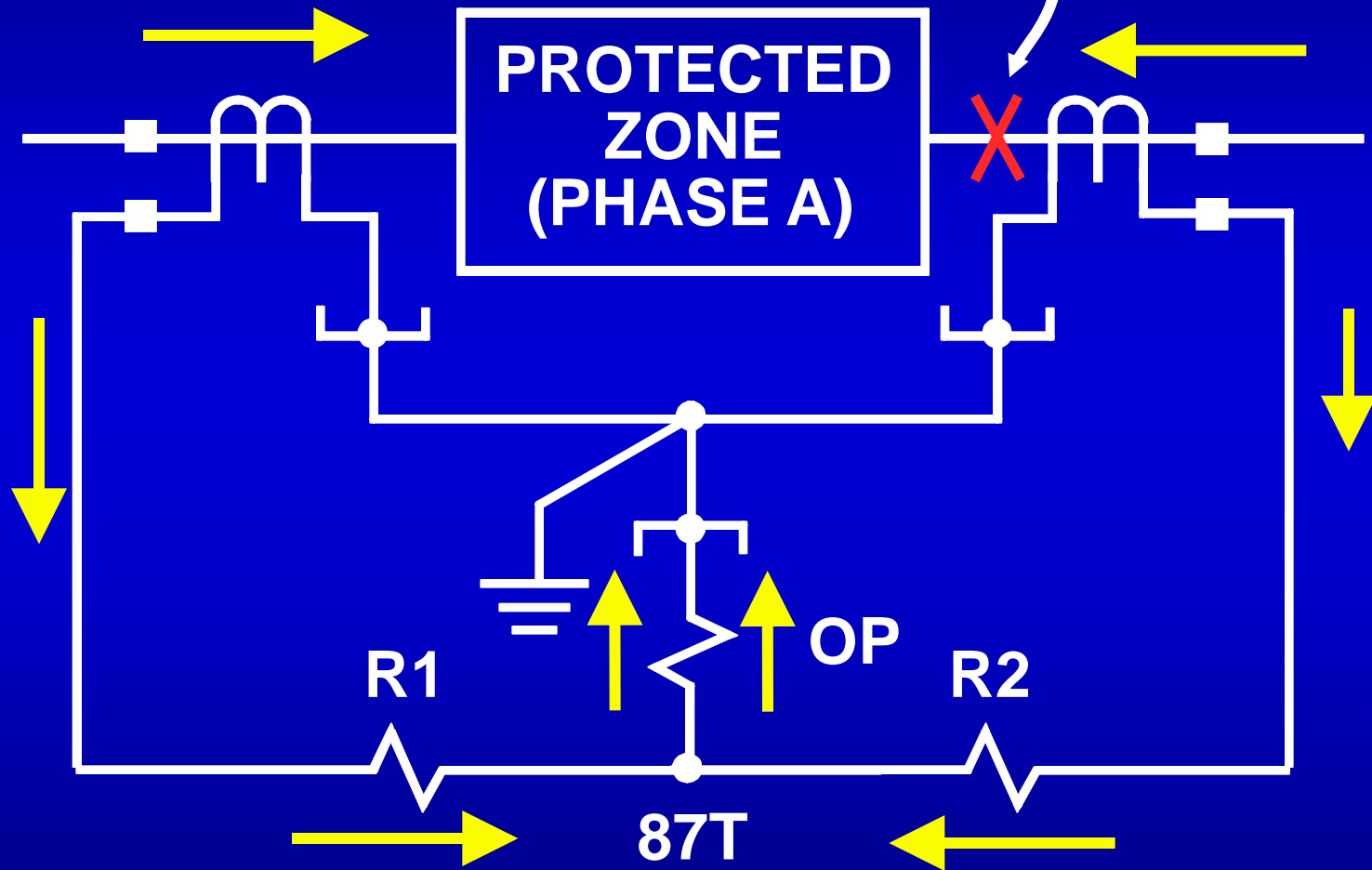
Percentage Differential



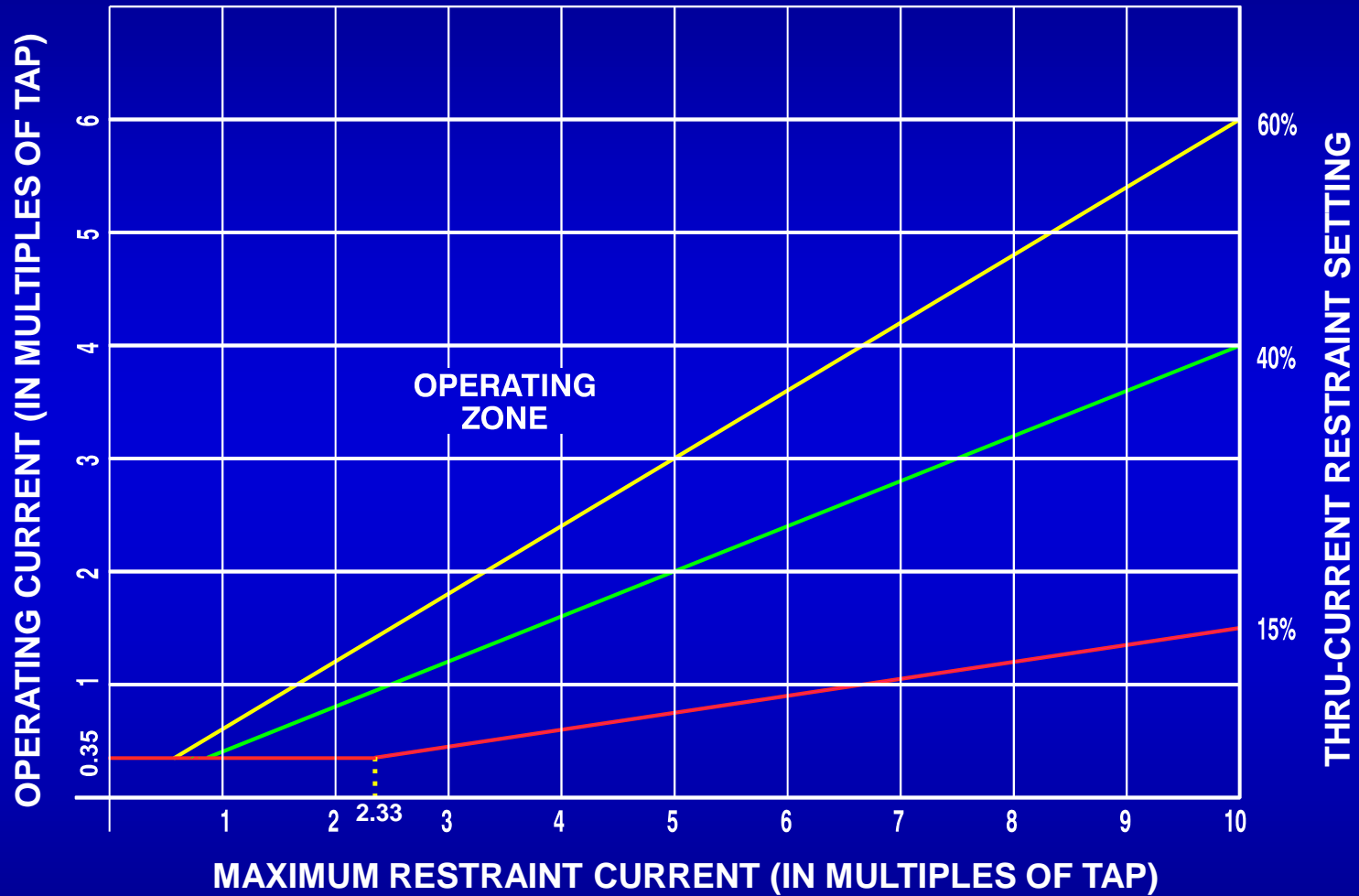
External Fault



Internal Fault



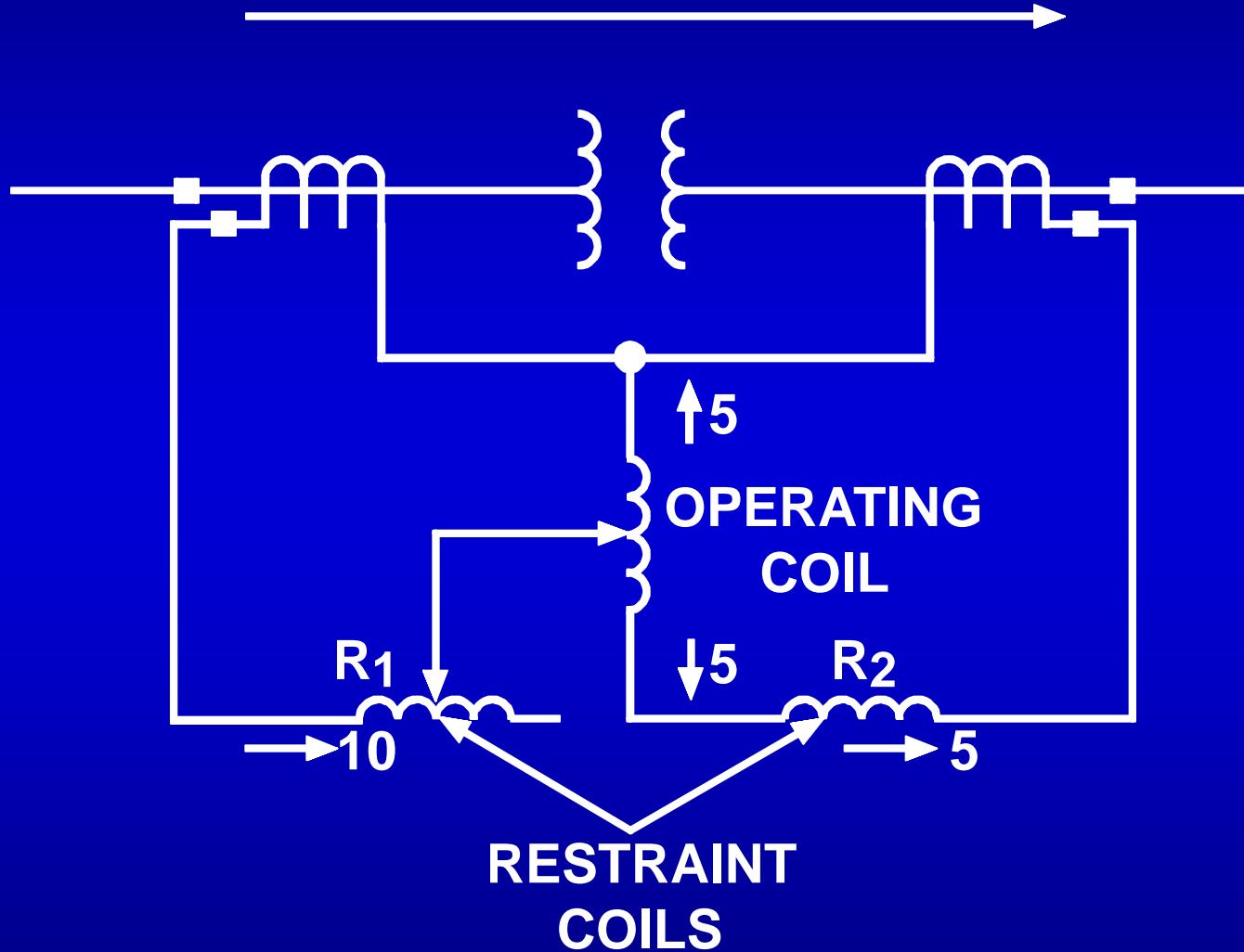
Percentage Differential Characteristic



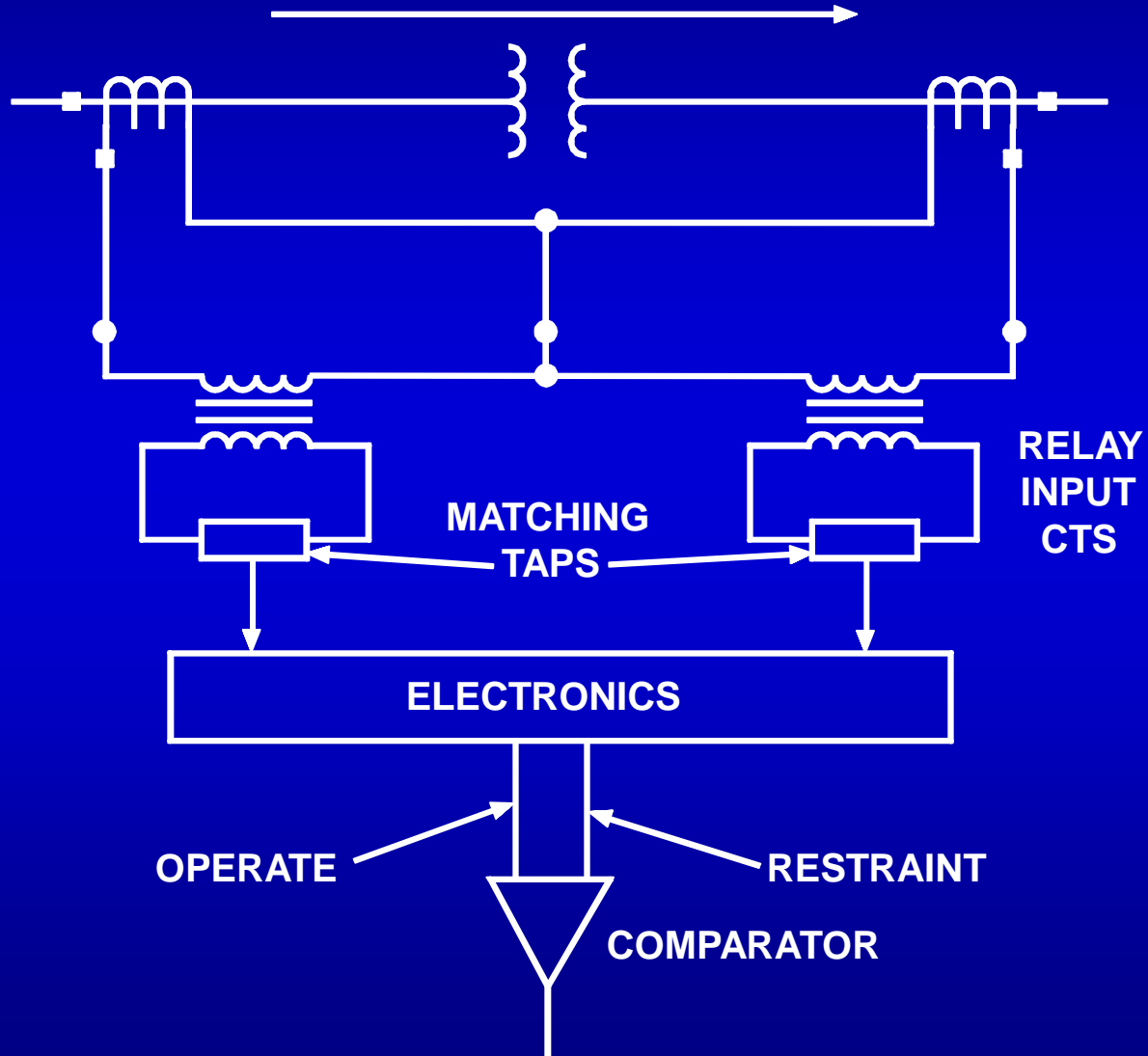
Transformer Differential Limitations

- Unequal secondary currents, because of the different turns ratios of the power transformer windings and the CTs
- Phase shift of wye-delta banks
- Tap changing under load
- Magnetizing inrush

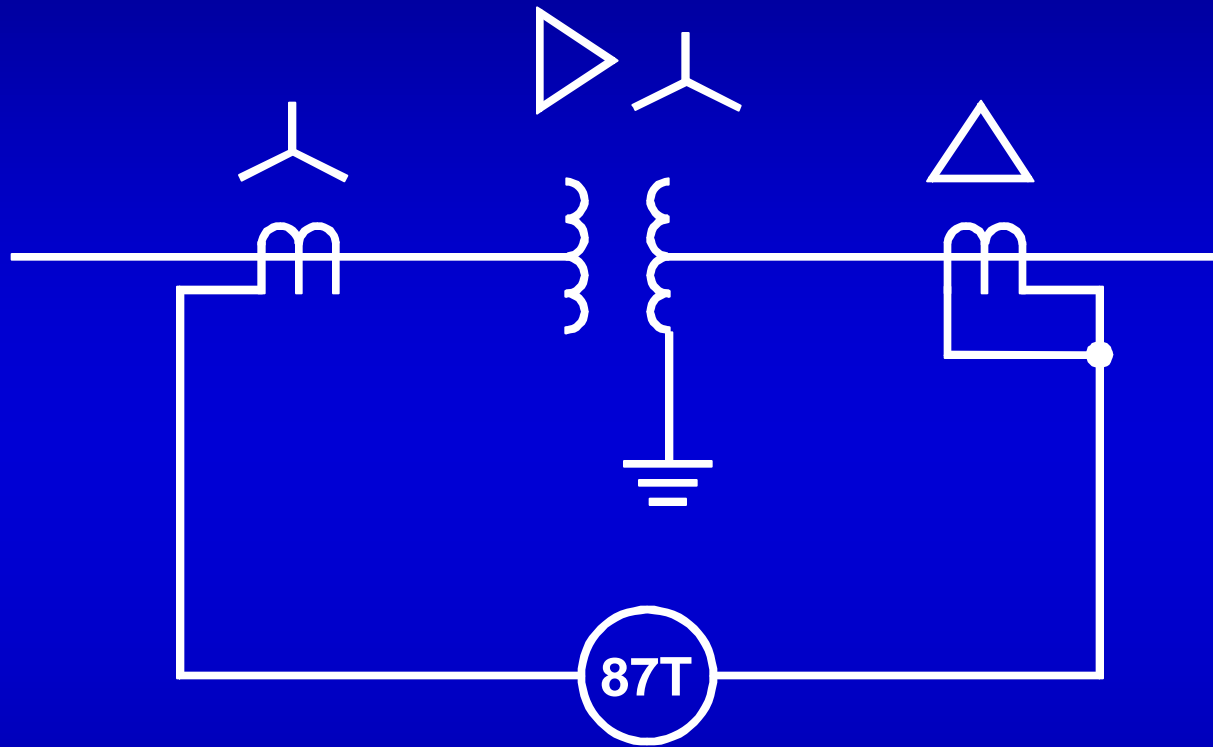
Current Matching



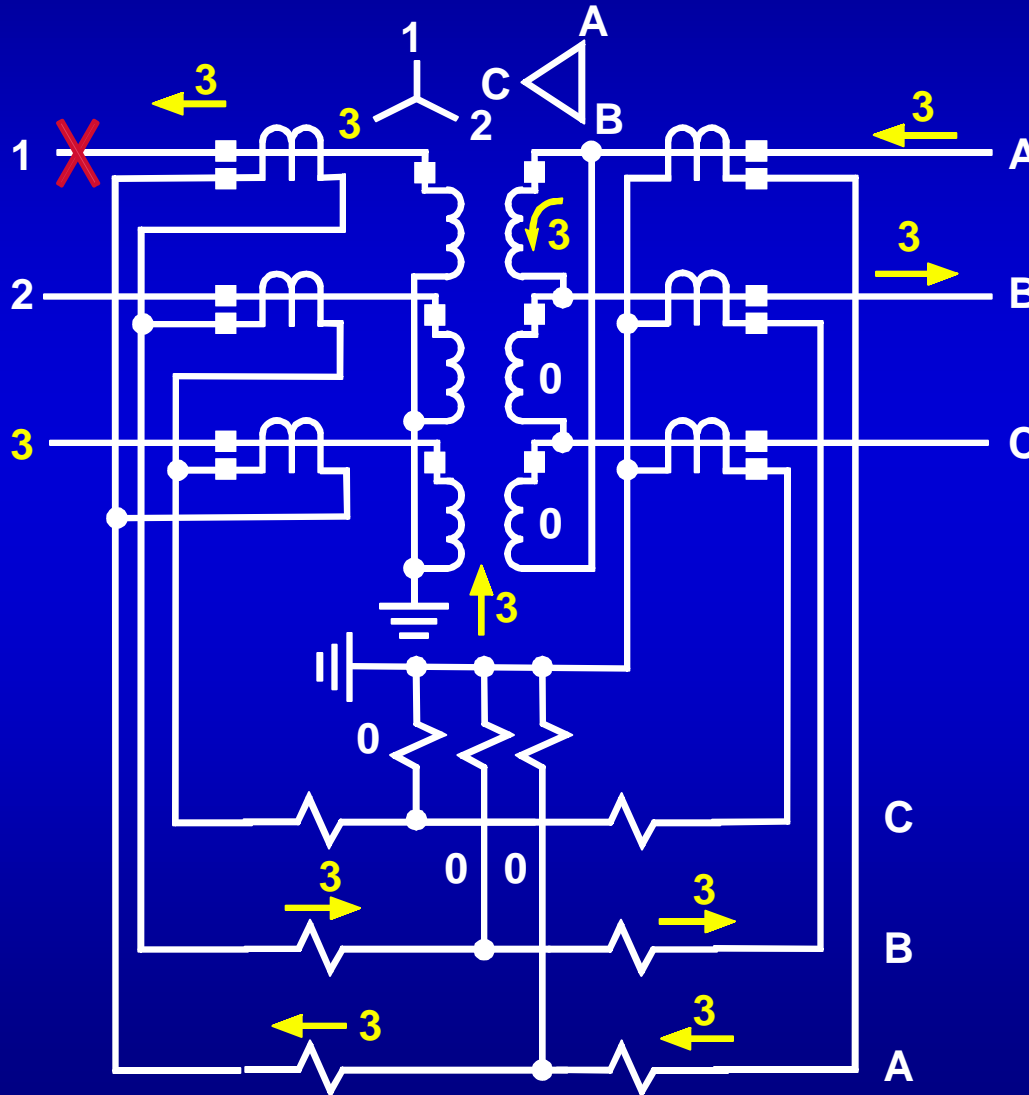
Current Matching



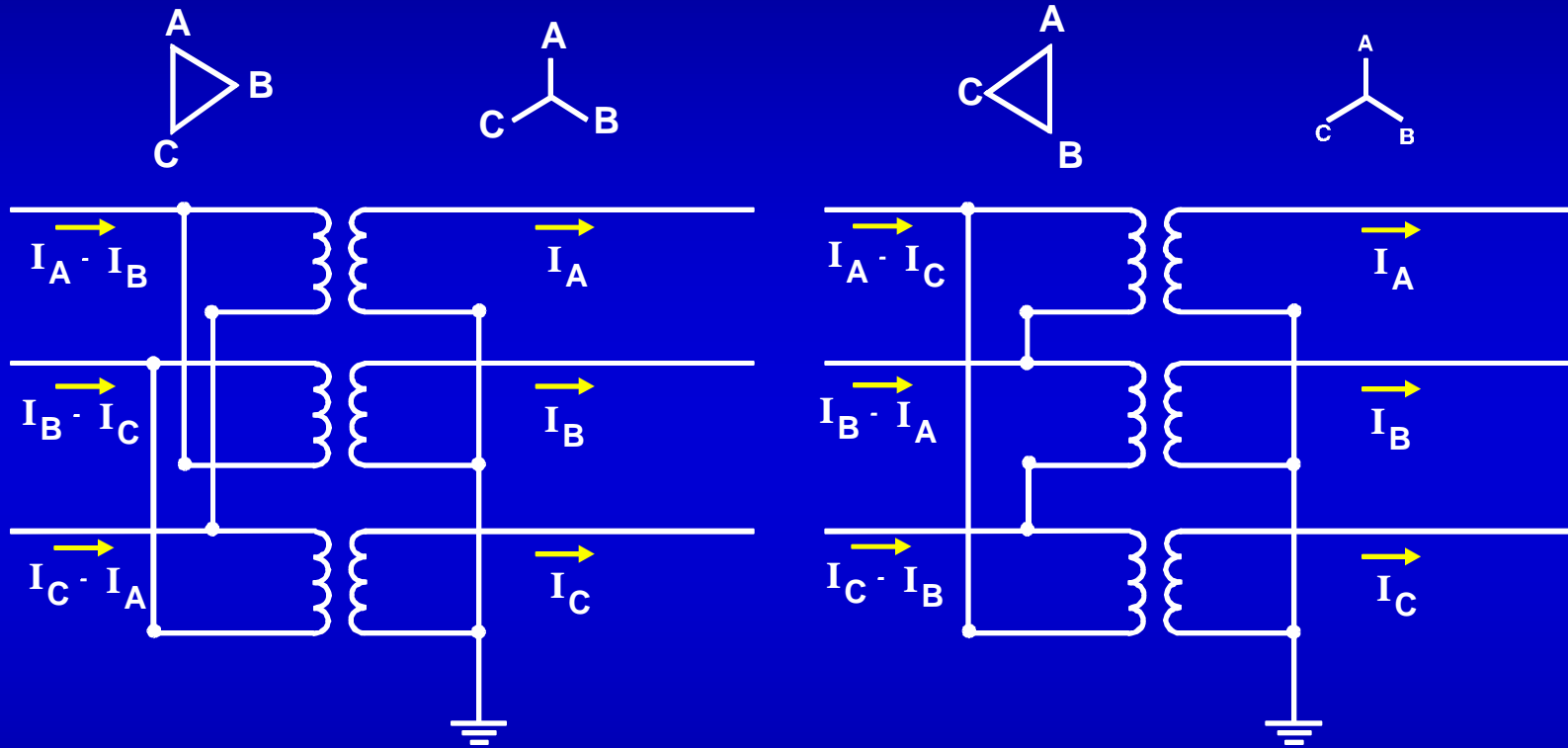
Phase Shift Compensation



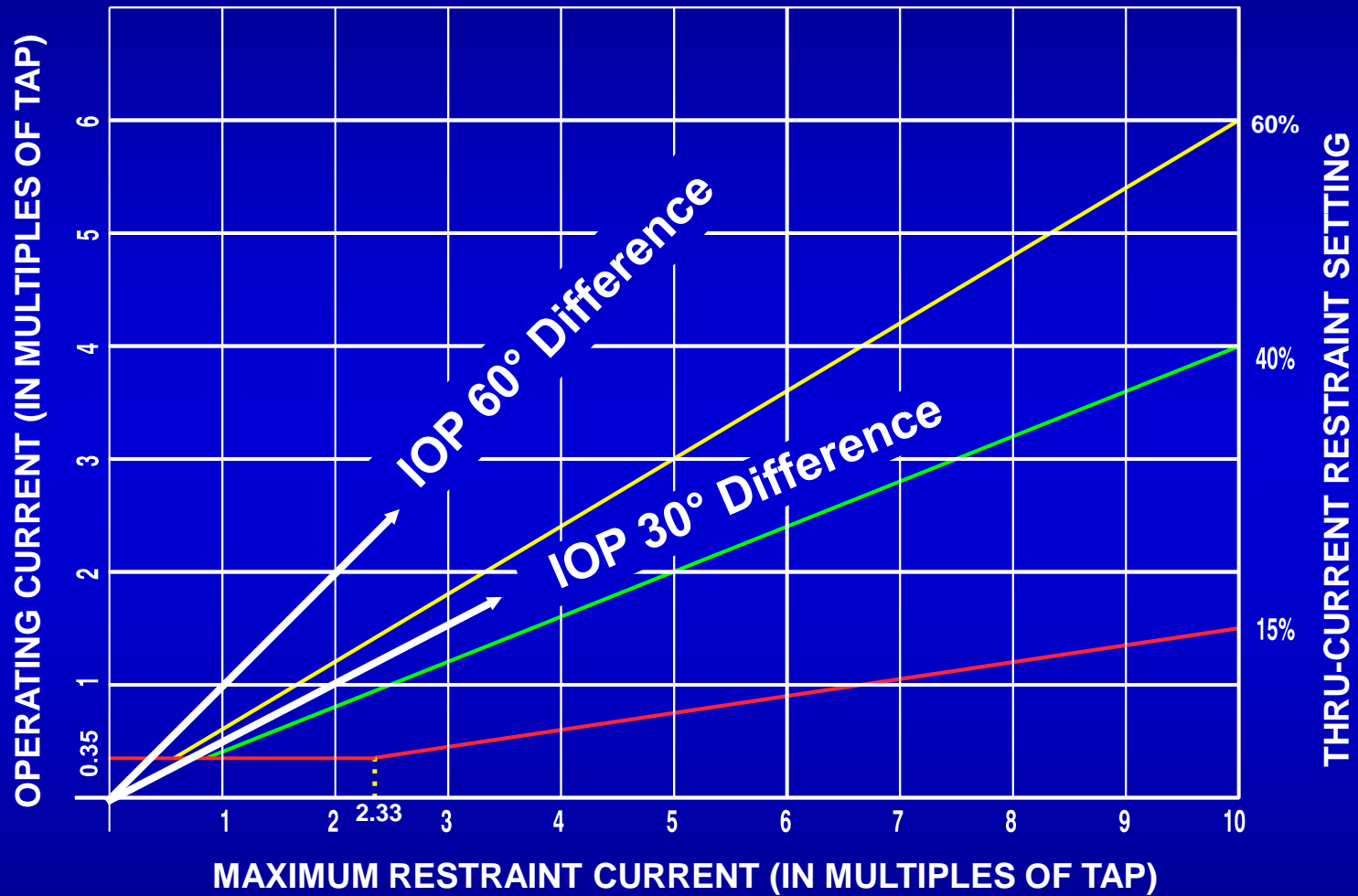
Phase Shift Compensation / Zero Sequence Trap



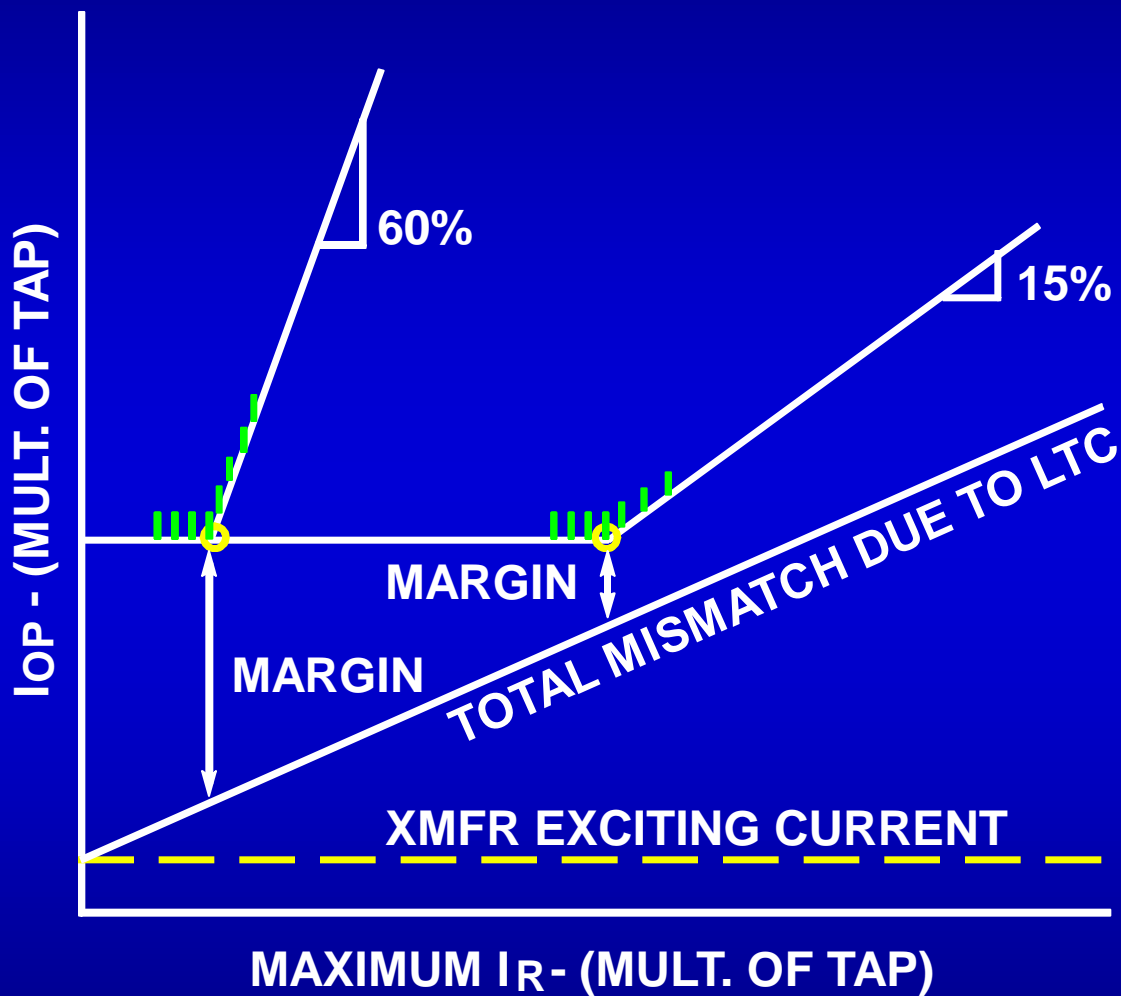
Two Kinds of Delta Connections



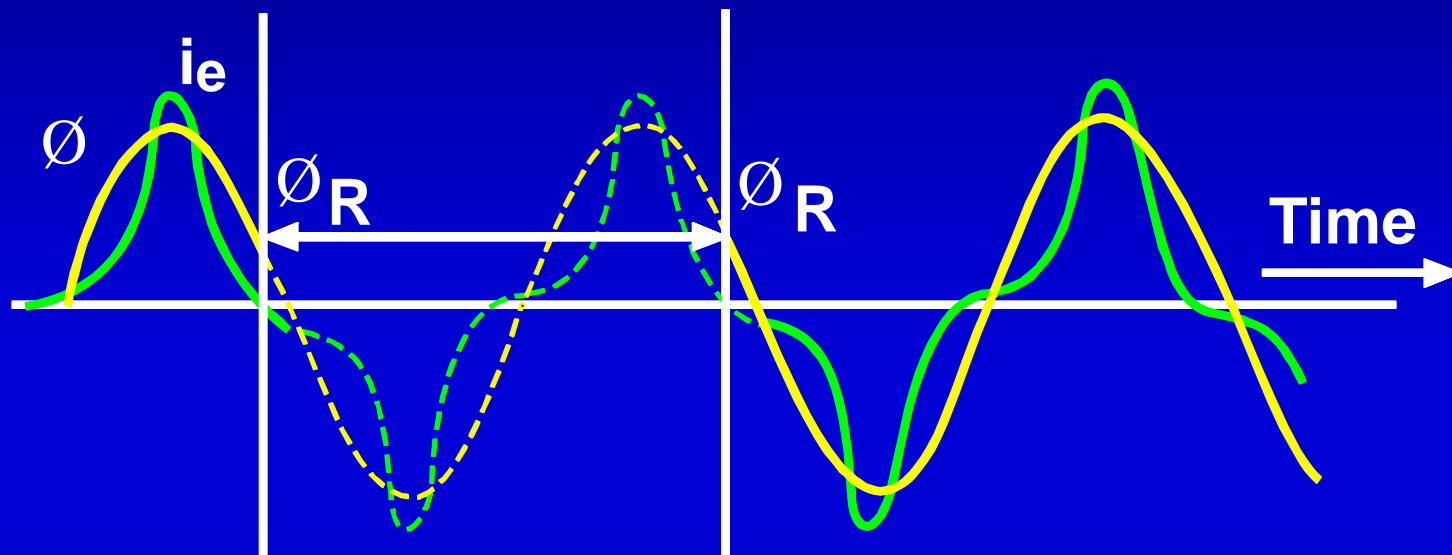
Percentage Differential Characteristic



Tap Changing Under Load



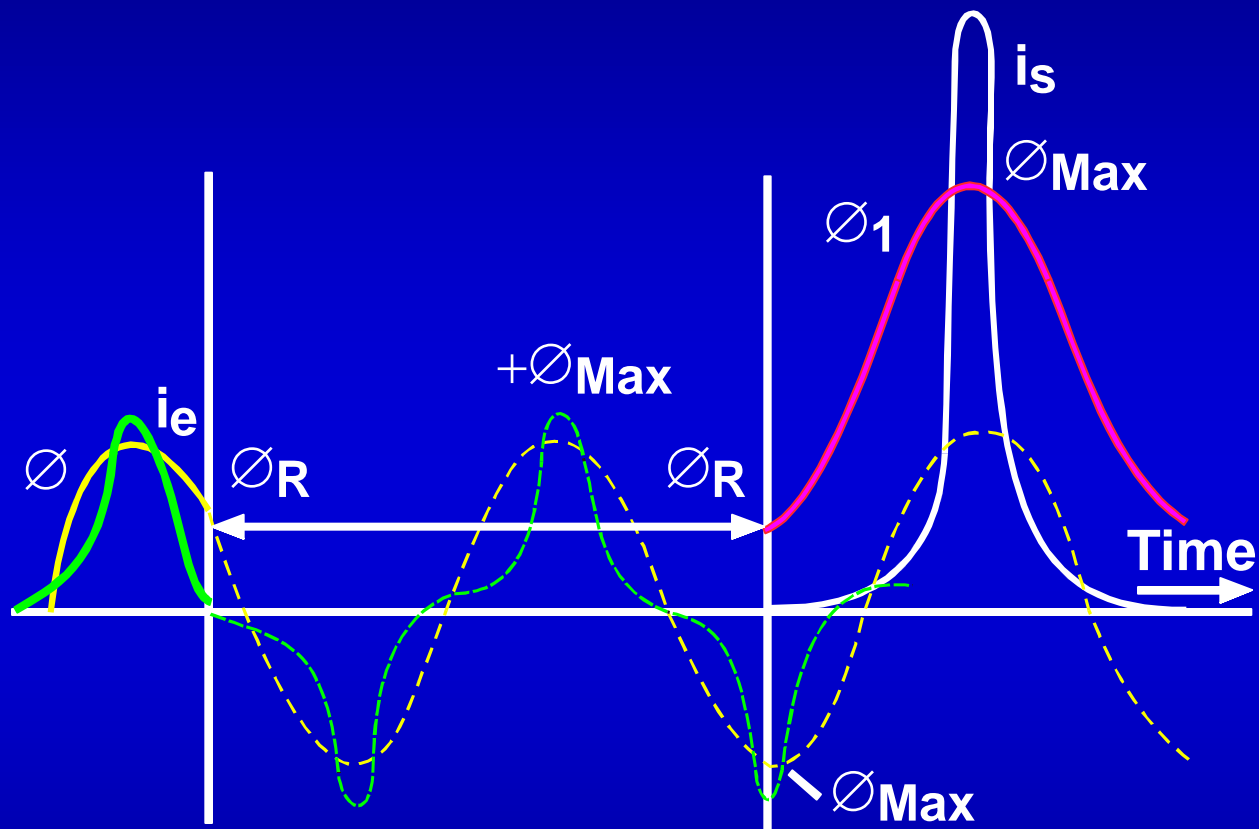
Magnetizing Inrush



**Transformer
Deenergized
at This Point**

**Transformer
Reenergized
at This Point**

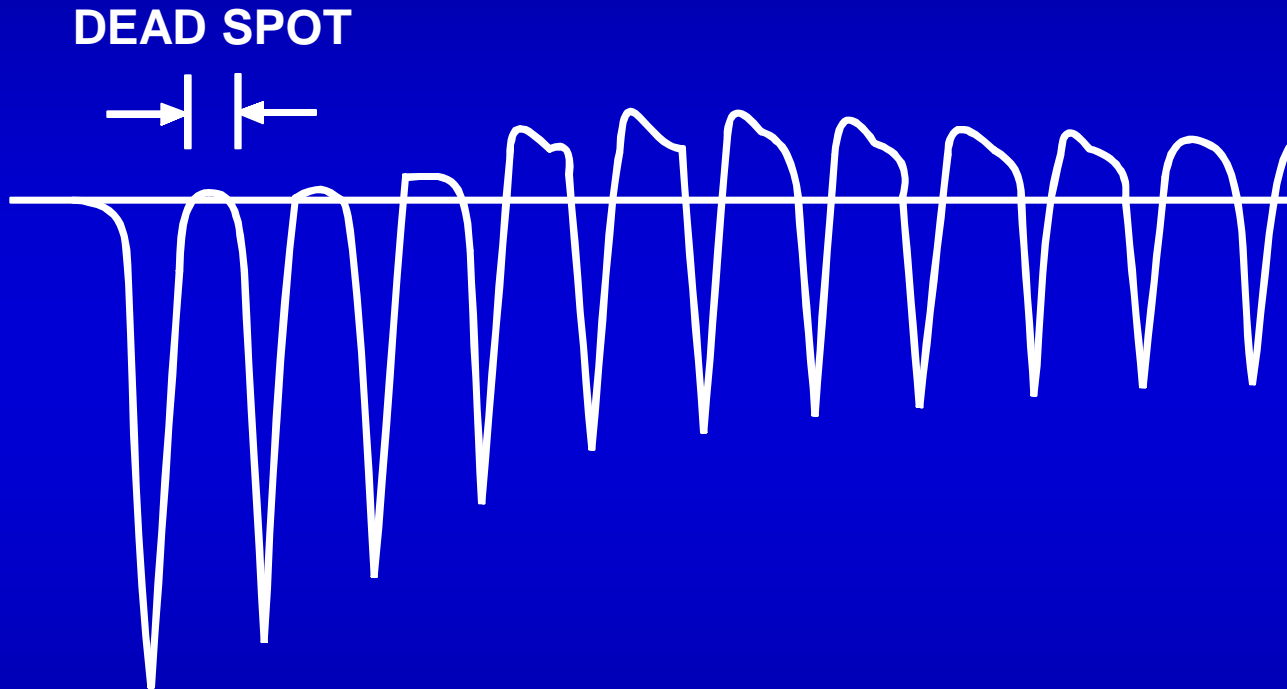
Magnetizing Inrush



Transformer
Deenergized
at This Point

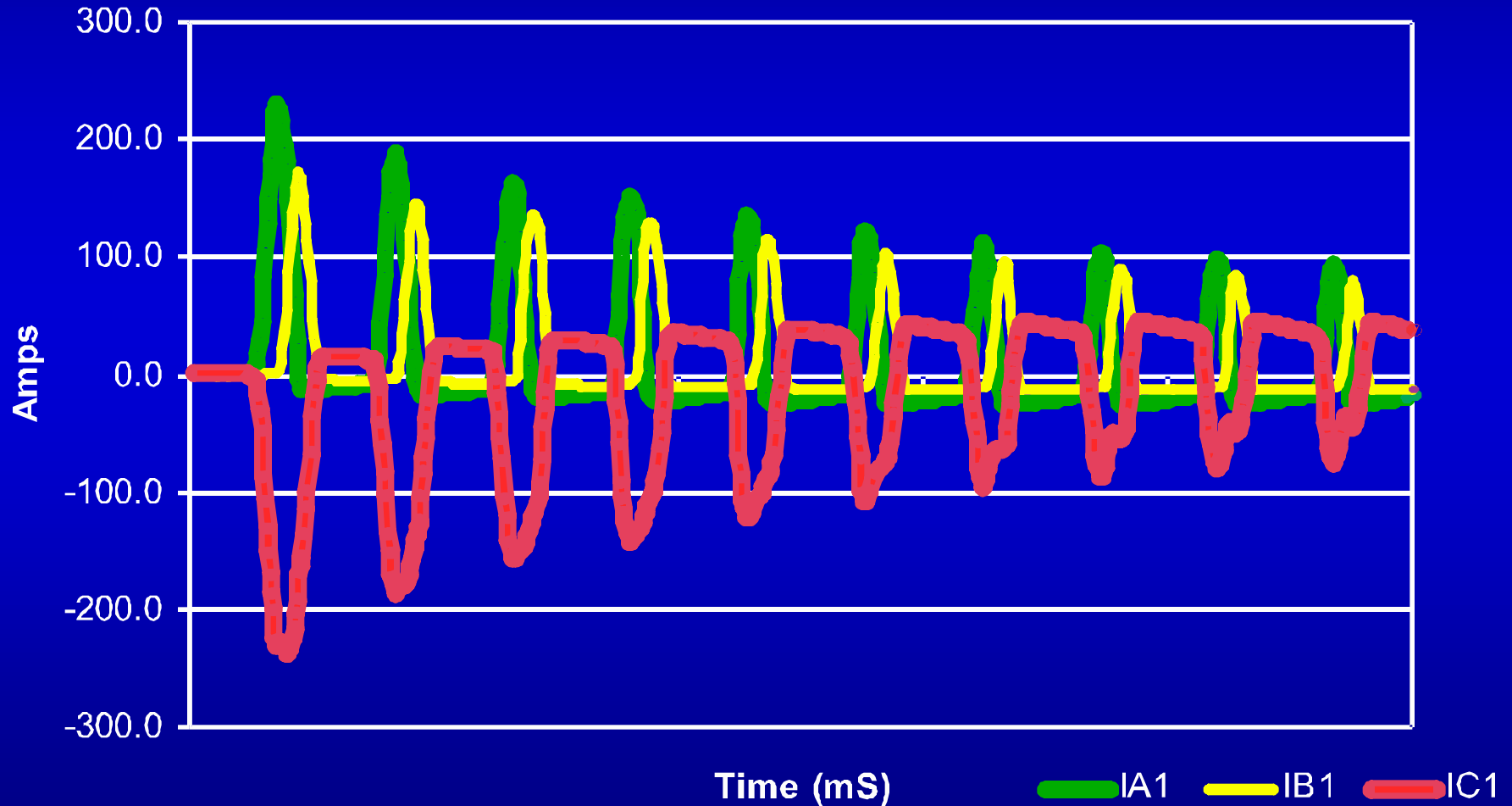
Transformer
Reenergized
at This Point

Inrush Waveform



Unbalanced Inrush

Transformer Energization
Circuit 1 Currents vs Time



Differential Setting Review

- If the transformer connection is a delta-wye the angles of the two currents will not be 180 degrees apart, and must be compensated by 30 degrees
- To compensate with the CT connection, reverse the connection; for delta-wye transformers connect the CT's wye-delta
- Digital relays can be connected wye-wye and set the compensation inside the relay

Differential Setting Review

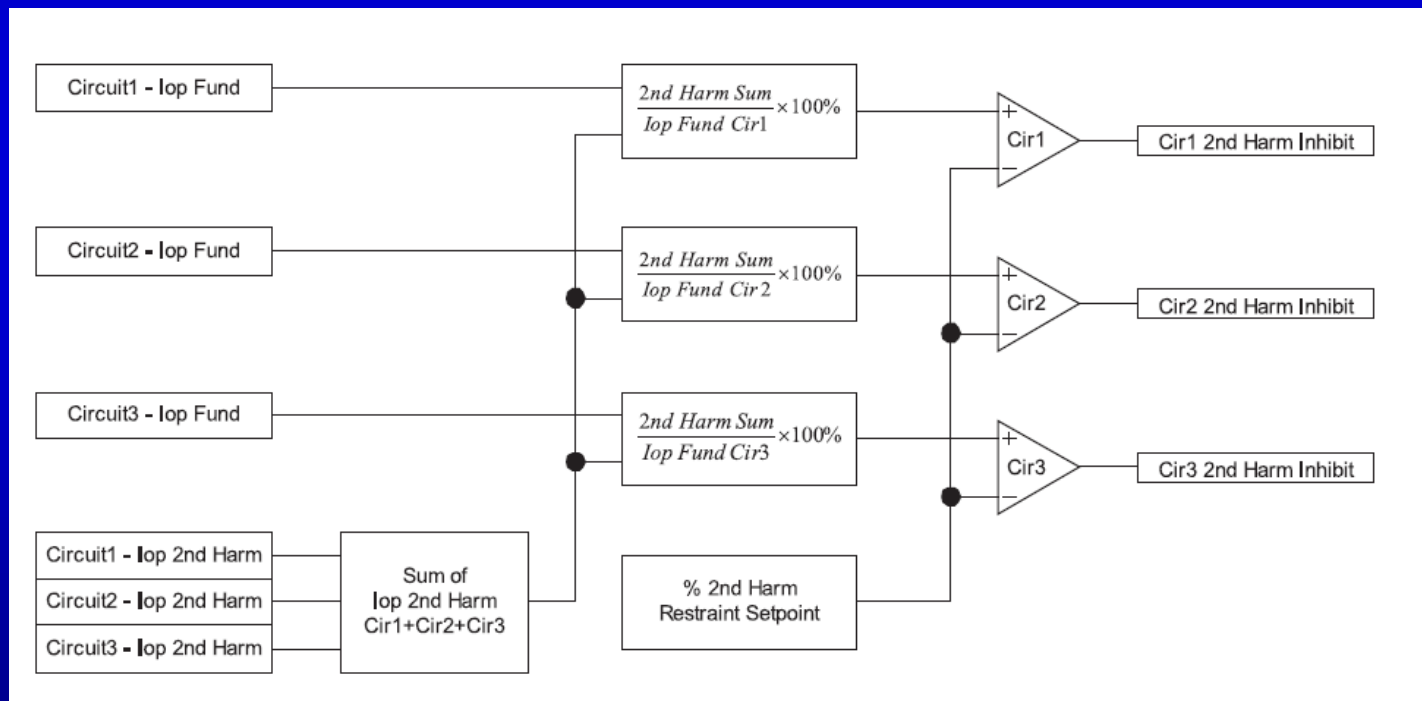
Ratio of taps=Ratio of currents

Differential Setting Review

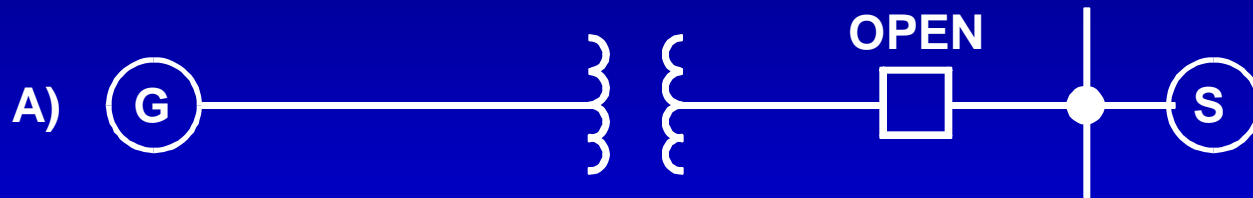
- **Set slope low for low mismatch and high quality CTs**
- **Increase slope setting for tap changer transformers, poor quality CTs or poorly matched CTs**
- **Use of transient monitor to detect the effect of CT saturation during through-fault => enhance security**

Differential Setting Review

- Use of 2nd harmonic sharing for 2nd harmonic inhibit => Superior method to enhance security

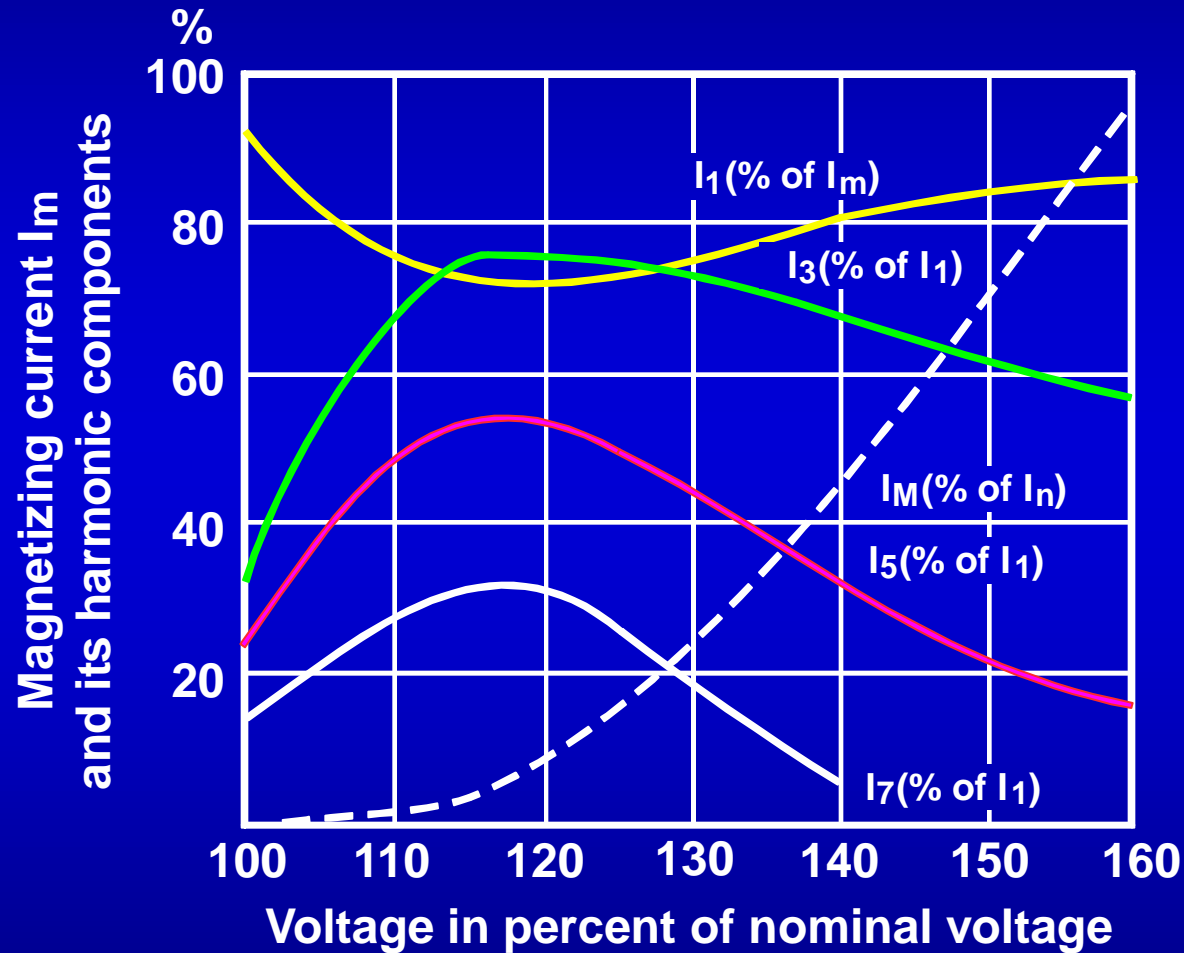


Overexcitation

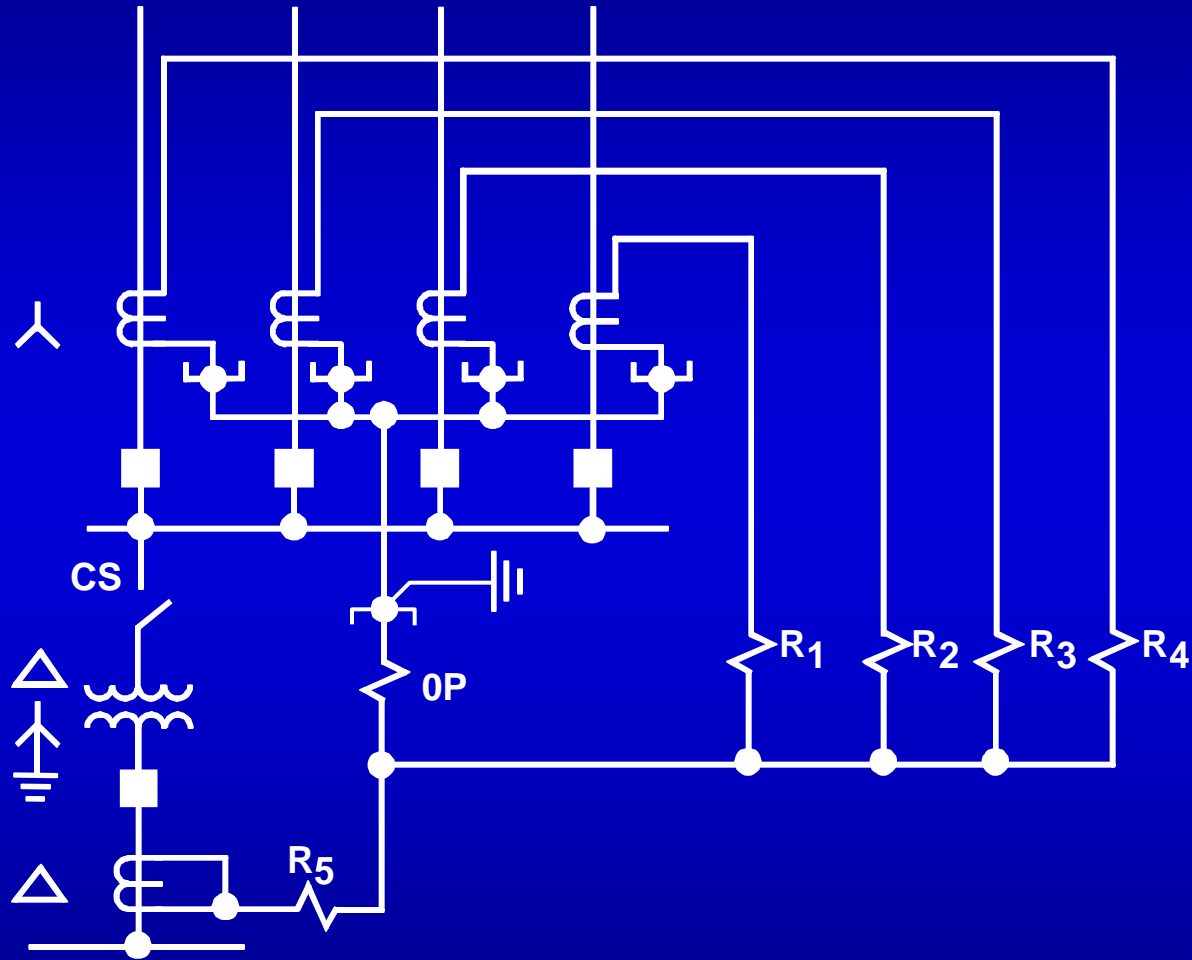


S - POWER SYSTEM

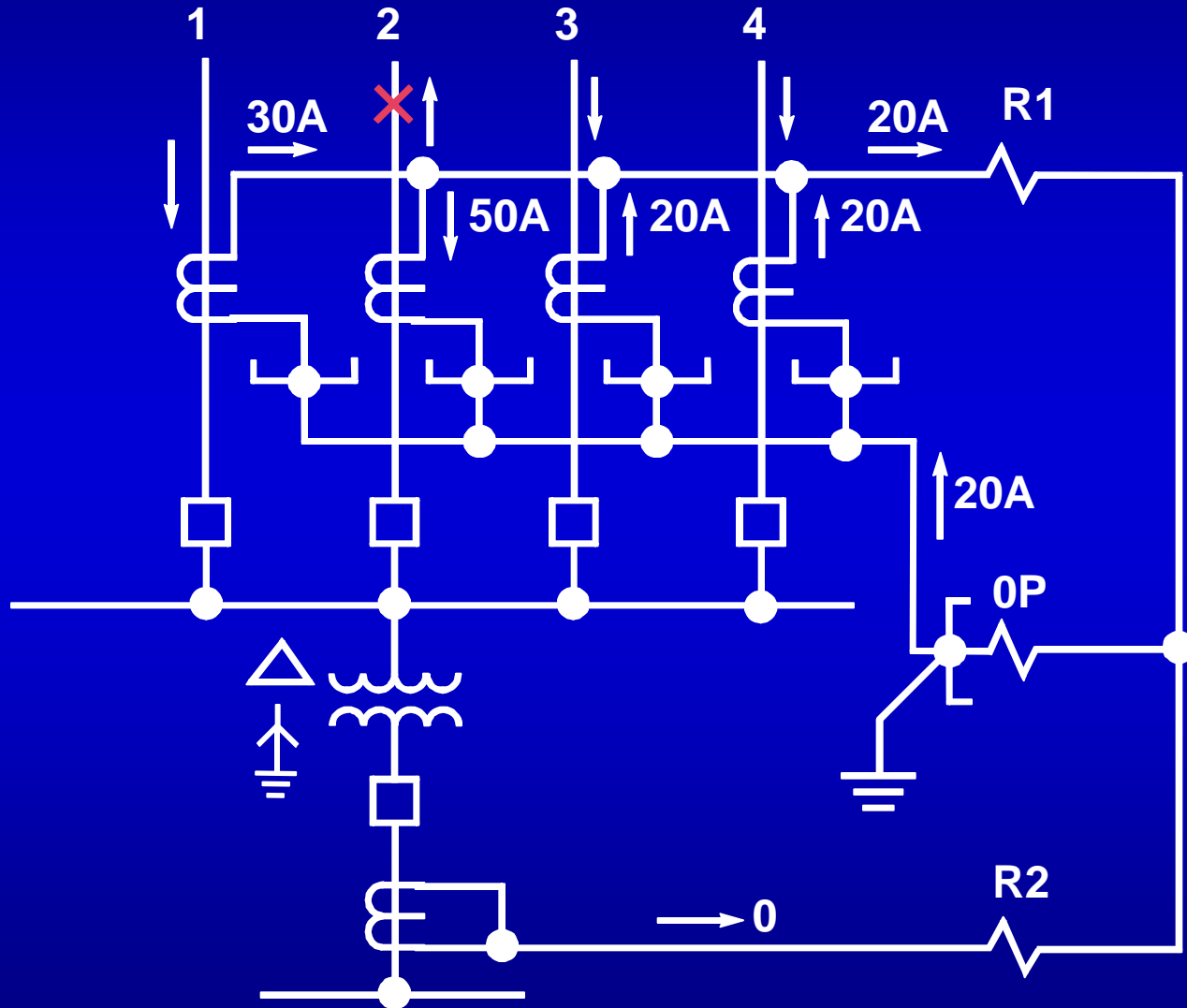
Relay restrains over the voltage range of 104-138% of rated excitation



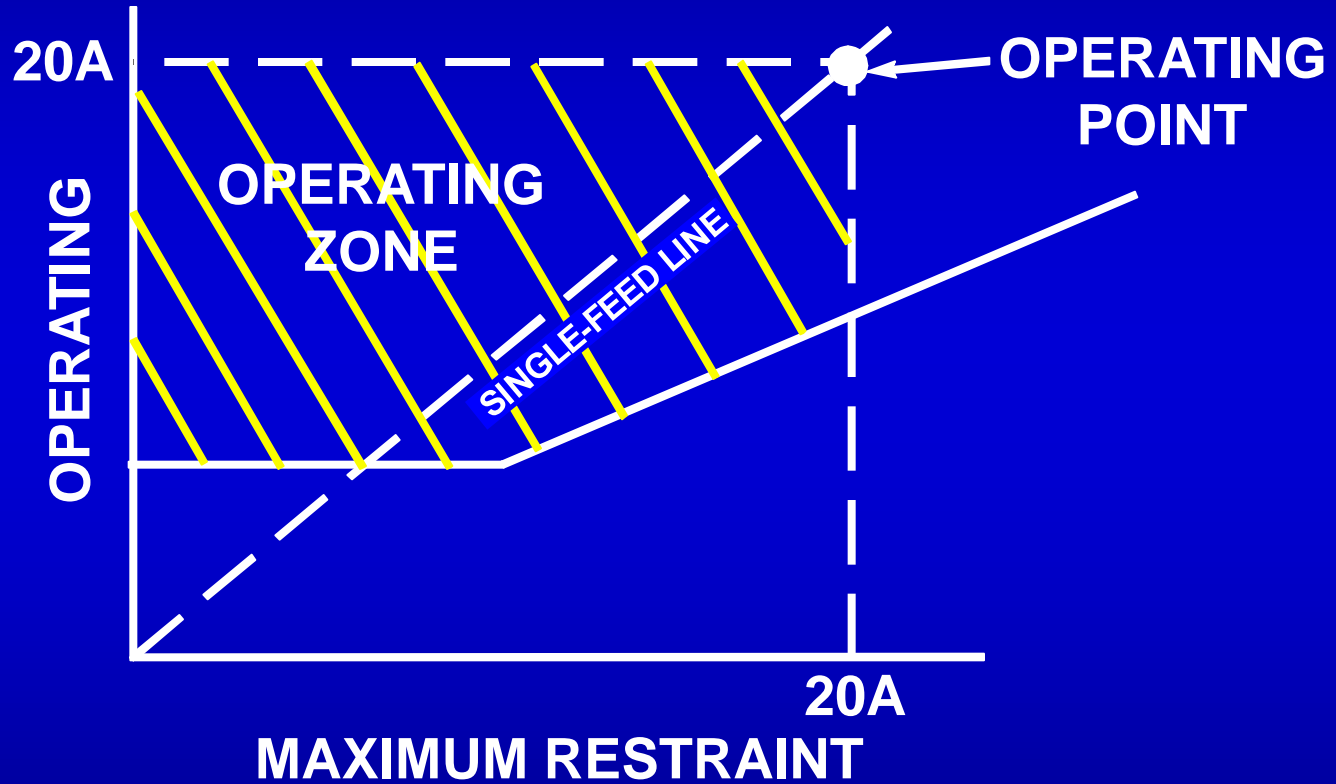
Bus/Transformer Application



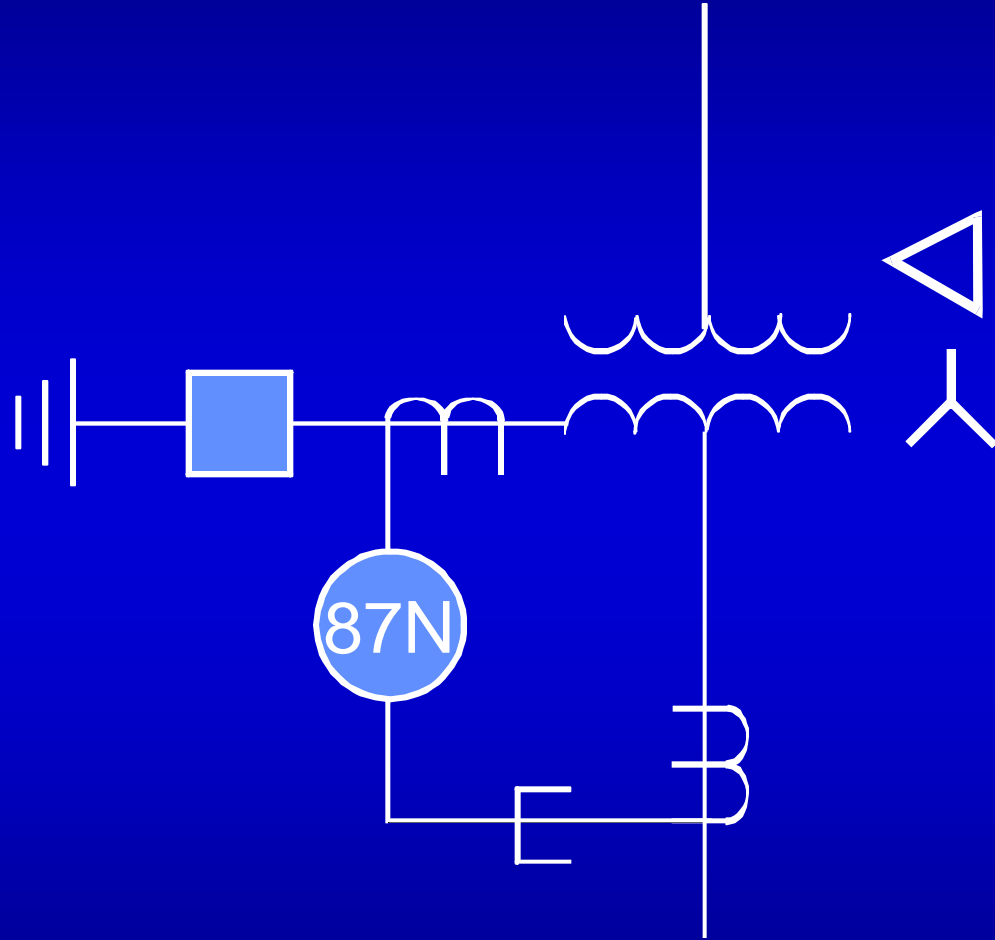
Bus/Transformer Application



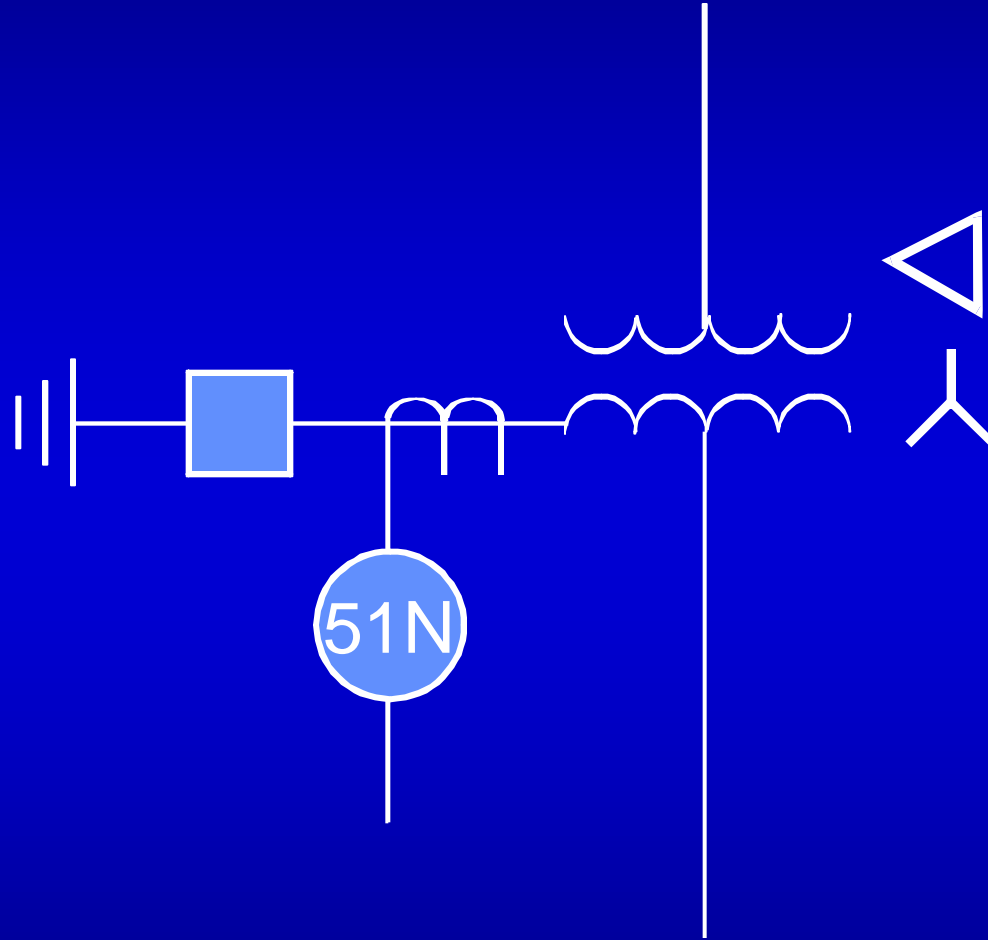
CT Error Produces Incorrect Operation



Ground Differential



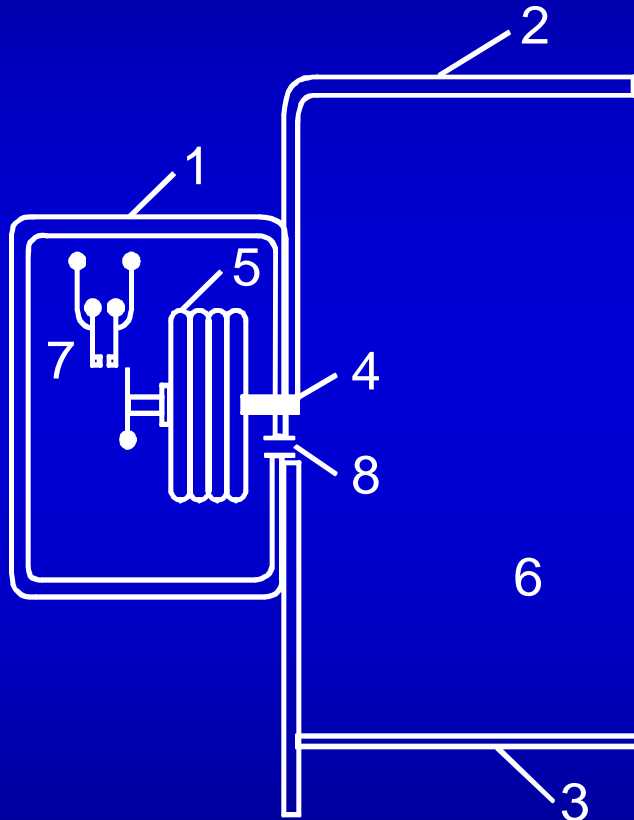
Neutral Overcurrent



Sudden Pressure Protection

- Operates on rate of change in gas or oil pressure
- Detects incipient low magnitude faults
- Protects for faults differential may not see
- Backs up differential for high magnitude internal faults
- Users are split between using sudden pressure for trip or alarm

Sudden Pressure Relay Mounted in Gas Space



1 SUDDEN PRESSURE RELAY

2 TRANSFORMER TANK

3 INSULATING OIL LEVEL

4 MAIN PORT

5 BELLOWS

6 GAS CUSHION

7 SNAP SWITCH

8 EQUALIZER PORT

Thank You

