Summer Training Report

ON

Protections used for Transformers

Submitted for successful completion of training at IFFCO, Phulpur Unit

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Contents of Report

1.) Introduction to IFFCO, Phulpur Unit

2.) Transformer Protection

2.1) General Introduction

1) Air Natural Cooling
2) Oil Natural Air Natural (ONAN)
3) Oil Natural Air Forced (ONAF)
4) Oil Forced Air Forced (OFAF)

2.2) Types of Faults

1. Differential Protection (Restrained Merz Prize)
2. Restricted Earth fault Protection
3. Protection against Magnetizing Inrush current
4. Overcurrent Protection
5. Overheating Protection
   a. OTI (Oil Temperature Indicator)
   b. WTI (Winding Temperature Indicator) HV and LV
6. Buchholz Relay
7. MOG (Magnetic Oil Gauge) (Oil Level Indicator)
8. Oil Pressure Relief devices (PRV)

3.) Conclusion

1.) Introduction to IFFCO, Phulpur Unit:

IFFCO, the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, is a premier cooperative society that has been at the forefront of India's agricultural revolution since its inception in 1967. As one of the world's largest and most successful cooperative organizations, IFFCO has played a pivotal role in empowering farmers and enhancing agricultural productivity across the country.

One of IFFCO's flagship production units, located in Phulpur, Uttar Pradesh, has been a vital contributor to the nation's agricultural sector. Phulpur Unit stands as a testament to IFFCO's commitment to excellence and sustainability in the field of fertilizers. Since its establishment, the unit has consistently produced high-quality fertilizers, serving the needs of millions of farmers and bolstering India's food security.

This report aims to provide an insight into the operations and significance of IFFCO's Phulpur Unit. It will delve into the unit's production processes, its impact on the local community and economy, and the innovative measures undertaken to promote eco-friendly and efficient agricultural practices.

Through this comprehensive analysis, we will gain a deeper understanding of IFFCO's Phulpur Unit's pivotal role in supporting the nation's agriculture and its efforts towards fostering a prosperous and sustainable future for farmers and the agricultural sector as a whole.

2.) Transformer protection:

2.1) General introduction:

A transformer is a static electrical device that plays a crucial role in efficiently transferring electrical power from one electrical circuit to another while maintaining a constant frequency. Its primary function is to transform voltage, current, and impedance from the primary side to the secondary side. This capability allows for voltage to be either stepped up or stepped down as per the requirements of different electrical systems. Moreover, transformers are essential for electrical isolation between circuits and achieve magnetic coupling for effective energy transfer.

Transformers come in various ratings, which include voltage transformation and power ratings. As the rating of a transformer increases, it necessitates higher levels of protection and cooling to ensure optimal performance and reliability. The cooling process is vital to managing the heat generated during the power transfer, preventing overheating and potential damage.

Several cooling methods are employed in transformers, depending on their rating and application:

2.1.1.) Air Natural Cooling:

This type of cooling is typically utilized for low-rating transformers. It relies on the surrounding air to dissipate the heat generated during operation.

2.1.2.) Oil Natural Air Natural (ONAN):

In this method, the transformer's core and windings are immersed in oil, which acts as a cooling medium. The heat is dissipated into the surrounding air through natural convection.

2.1.3.) Oil Natural Air Forced (ONAF):

ONAF cooling combines the natural cooling effect of the oil with forced air circulation. Fans or blowers are employed to enhance the cooling process, improving the transformer's efficiency.

2.1.4.) Oil Forced Air Forced (OFAF):

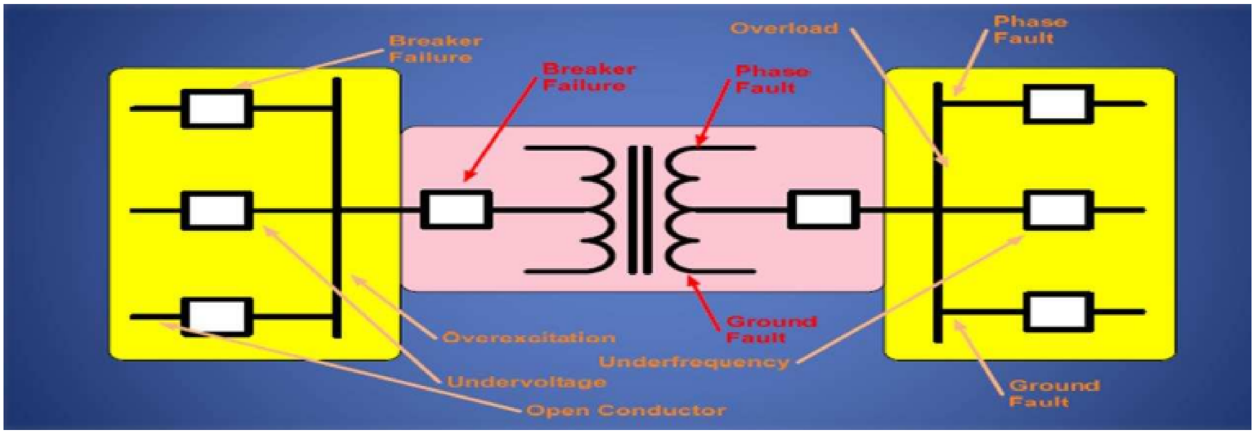
OFAF cooling involves the use of pumps to circulate oil through the transformer, and fans are utilized to force air over the cooling surfaces. This method is highly effective for high-power transformers.

The selection of cooling methods depends on the transformer's power rating, size, and intended application. Power transformers, such as those used in power generating stations, often employ ONAF or OFAF cooling techniques, as they handle high power ratings and demand robust cooling systems.

Real-life examples of transformers in power generation include Generator Transformers (GT) and Station Transformers (ST). Each generating unit in a power plant is associated with a Generator Transformer, responsible for stepping up the generated electrical power to higher voltages for efficient transmission across long distances. Station Transformers, on the other hand, are responsible for further voltage transformation and distribution within the power plant and its associated infrastructure.

In conclusion, transformers play a vital role in electrical power transmission and distribution. They enable voltage transformation, electrical isolation, and efficient energy transfer while requiring appropriate cooling and protection mechanisms to ensure reliable and safe operation, especially in high-power applications like power generation. The choice of cooling method depends on the transformer's rating, and in power plants, high-power transformers are used to handle substantial electrical loads effectively.

There can be a number of faults which can occur in a power transformer which is the reason behind protecting it. The various types of faults that can occur in a transformer are shown in the following figure.



2.2) Types of Faults:

The protection schemes that are used for the transformers and their details are mentioned below:

2.2.1) Differential Protection (Restrained Merz Prize):

Differential protection is a crucial unit protection scheme used to safeguard electrical equipment, such as transformers, against internal faults. Transformer differential protection, in particular, differs from other protection schemes due to the transformer's transformation ratio and the specific vector group or type of winding configuration on its primary and secondary sides. To ensure effective differential protection, it becomes essential to accurately calculate the current transformer (CT) ratio to be used on both sides of the transformer and implement appropriate CT connections.

The transformer's transformation ratio refers to the relationship between the voltages on its primary and secondary windings. This ratio plays a pivotal role in determining the sensitivity and accuracy of the differential protection scheme. Additionally, the vector group of the transformer, which represents the relative angular displacement between primary and secondary windings, is a critical factor that impacts the protection scheme's design.

To achieve reliable differential protection using electromagnetic relays, it is necessary to carefully calculate and configure the CT ratios and connections. On the star (wye) side of the transformer, CTs need to be connected in a delta configuration. Conversely, on the delta side of the transformer, CTs must be connected in a star (wye) configuration. This specific connection scheme is known as the Restrained Merz Prize Protection Scheme, which ensures balanced currents under normal operating conditions.

In this protection scheme, when the transformer operates normally, the currents in the primary and secondary windings remain balanced, resulting in a negligible current difference across the CTs. However, during an internal fault, such as a winding short circuit, an unbalanced current arises, leading to a substantial current difference. This differential current is detected by the protection relay, prompting it to initiate a trip signal and isolate the transformer from the system, thus preventing further damage.

Real-life examples of the importance of differential protection in transformers can be seen in power substations or industrial installations. For instance, a power substation might employ a high-capacity transformer to step up or step down voltage for efficient transmission and distribution. In such cases, a differential protection scheme becomes vital to safeguard the transformer against faults, ensuring the continuous and reliable supply of electricity.

In conclusion, transformer differential protection is a specialized unit protection scheme designed to safeguard transformers from internal faults. The protection scheme's uniqueness stems from considering the transformer's transformation ratio and the specific vector group or winding configuration. The Restrained Merz Prize Protection Scheme's careful calculation and implementation of CT ratios and connections ensure accurate and effective fault detection, thereby enhancing the transformer's reliability and longevity in critical electrical systems. This scheme is explained in the following figure:

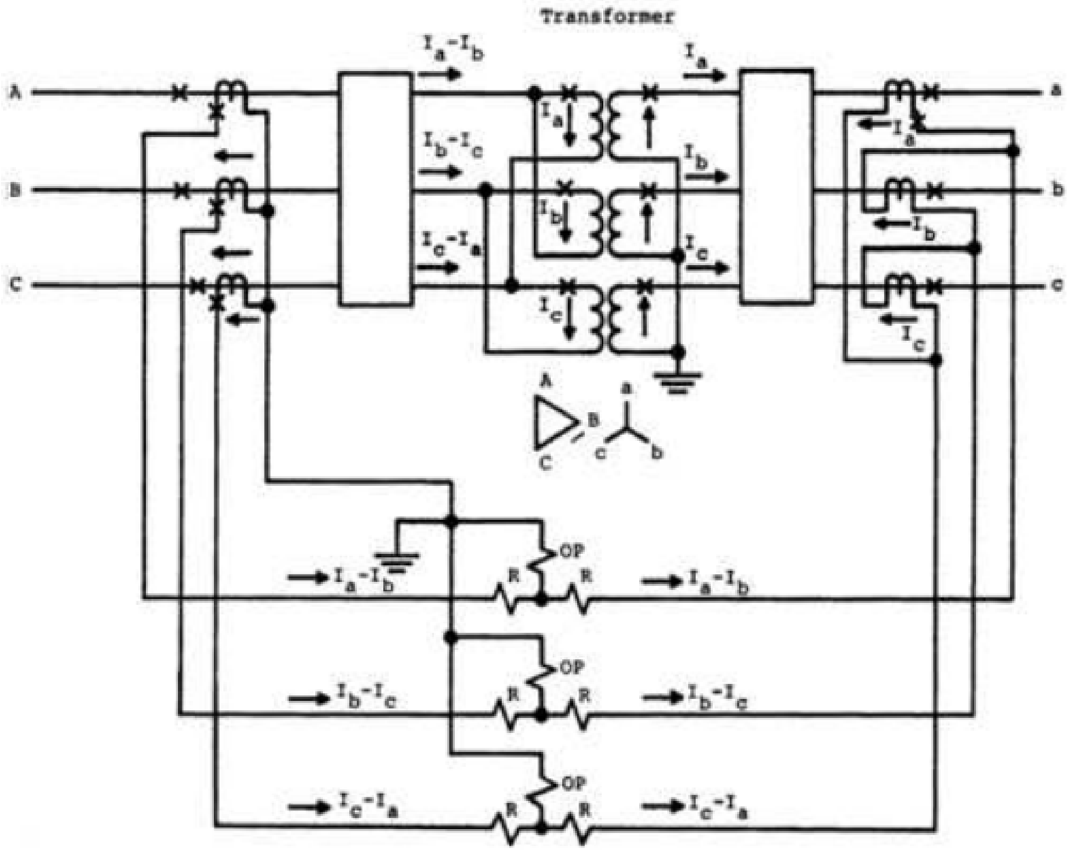


Figure: Differential Protection (Merz Prize Restrained)

2.2.2) Restricted Earth Fault Protection :

To safeguard electrical systems, particularly transformers, from ground faults, Restricted Earth Fault (REF) protection is employed. This protection scheme is essential for detecting and isolating ground faults at an early stage to prevent any catastrophic damage to the system.

In a transformer system, the CTs (current transformers) in each phase or line are connected separately on both the primary and secondary sides. The CTs on each side are then interconnected in parallel and linked to their respective neutrals. This setup enables the comparison of the unbalanced current flow in the system, helping to detect any ground faults effectively.

During normal system operation, the currents in the primary and secondary windings of the transformer are balanced. In the absence of ground faults, the currents flowing in each phase are equal, and the sum of these currents is zero at the neutral point. However, in the event of a ground fault, an unbalanced current is induced due to the fault current returning to the ground through the fault path. This unbalanced current flows through the CTs and produces a residual current, which indicates the presence of a ground fault.

By continuously monitoring the residual current, the Restricted Earth Fault protection system can detect even small ground faults and initiate protective measures to isolate the faulty section of the system. This prevents the fault from escalating and causing further damage to the transformer or other connected equipment.

Real-life examples of the importance of Restricted Earth Fault protection can be found in power distribution networks and industrial installations. In a power distribution network, multiple transformers may be interconnected to supply electricity to various consumers. In such cases, the REF protection ensures that any ground fault occurring in any part of the network is promptly detected and isolated, preventing widespread power outages and ensuring a reliable power supply.

In conclusion, Restricted Earth Fault protection is a crucial component in safeguarding transformer systems against ground faults. Its specific setup, with CTs connected separately on both sides of the transformer and linked to their neutrals, enables the detection of unbalanced currents caused by ground faults. By continuously monitoring residual currents, this protection scheme allows for early

fault detection and swift isolation, thereby maintaining the system's integrity and ensuring a safe and uninterrupted power supply.
The protection scheme is as shown in the figure.

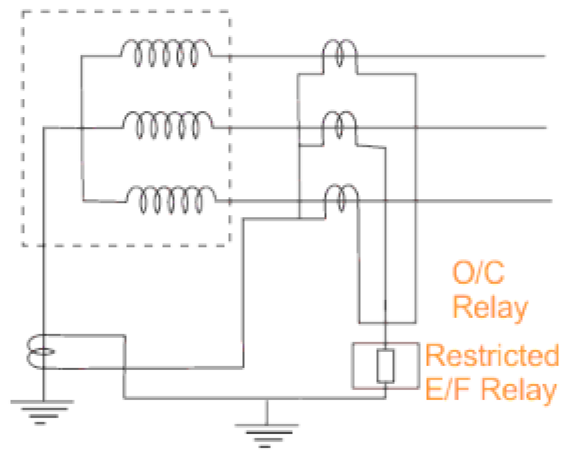


Figure: Transformer's each side Restricted Earth fault Protection

2.2.3) Protection against Magnetizing Inrush current :

When an unloaded transformer is energized, it experiences a significant initial magnetizing current, which can be several times higher than its rated current. This initial magnetizing current is referred to as the magnetizing inrush current. The presence of such high inrush currents poses a challenge for the differential protection scheme, as it may mistakenly interpret the inrush current as an internal fault within the transformer.

The differential protection scheme operates based on the principle of comparing the current entering the transformer's primary winding with the current leaving its secondary winding. However, during magnetizing inrush, the current flows only through the primary winding, making the protection scheme detect it as an internal fault, potentially leading to unnecessary tripping of the transformer.

To address this issue and distinguish between magnetizing inrush current and an actual fault, the harmonic restraint feature is incorporated in the high-speed biased differential protection scheme. The key idea behind this approach is to identify the second harmonic content present in the inrush current, which is typically more pronounced than in a fault current.

By analyzing the harmonic content, the protection scheme can differentiate between inrush current and a fault current. The scheme filters out the harmonics from the differential current, rectifies them, and then adds them to the percentage restraint, allowing the protection scheme to consider the harmonic component and avoid false tripping during inrush conditions.

To implement this protection scheme effectively, a common practice is to bypass the differential protection of the transformer during its startup phase when the magnetizing inrush current is expected. Once the transformer stabilizes and the inrush current diminishes, the differential protection is activated, providing reliable and accurate protection against actual internal faults.

Real-life examples of transformer applications that benefit from this protection scheme can be found in power substations and distribution networks. When power is restored after an outage, the unloaded transformers experience inrush currents during startup. By using harmonic restraint in the differential protection, false tripping is minimized, ensuring smooth power restoration without unnecessary interruptions.

In conclusion, the high-speed biased differential protection scheme with harmonic restraint is a sophisticated method employed to overcome the challenges posed by magnetizing inrush currents in unloaded transformers. By identifying the second harmonic content, the scheme can accurately distinguish between inrush current and actual internal faults. This protection scheme improves the overall reliability and performance of transformers in critical power systems and minimizes unnecessary tripping during startup, providing enhanced protection for the equipment and ensuring uninterrupted power supply to consumers.

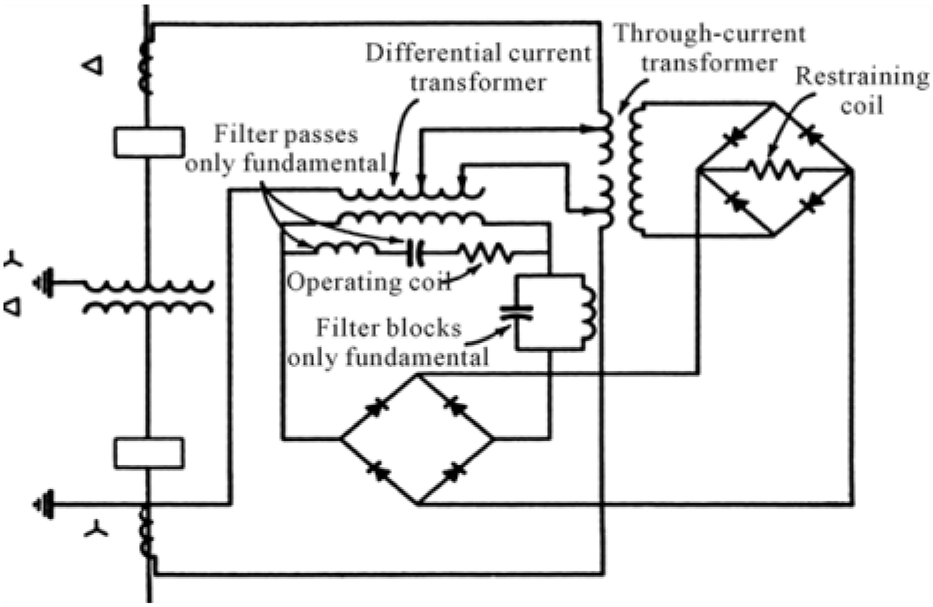


Figure: Harmonic Restraint relay

2.2.4) Overcurrent Protection:

Overcurrent protection plays a crucial role in safeguarding transformers with ratings ranging from 100 KVA to 5 MVA. In addition to the overcurrent feature, an earth fault tripping element is also provided to enhance the protection scheme. These relays serve as primary protection for transformers that are not equipped with differential protection, which is a more sophisticated but expensive protection scheme.

The overcurrent relays are primarily responsible for detecting abnormal currents that exceed the normal operating levels in the transformer. These abnormal currents may result from overloading conditions or faults within the transformer or its associated circuits. By promptly detecting such abnormal currents, the overcurrent protection ensures that appropriate measures are taken to prevent damage to the transformer and the connected equipment.

Moreover, in cases where differential protection is employed as the primary protection for the transformer, overcurrent relays serve as backup protection. This means that if the differential protection fails to detect an internal fault, the overcurrent relay acts as a secondary layer of protection, providing an additional safety net to protect the transformer.

For smaller transformers, where the installation of differential protection may be impractical due to cost constraints or other limitations, the combined overcurrent and earth fault protection provides an effective solution. This protection scheme effectively caters to both overload and fault protection requirements, ensuring the transformer's reliability and longevity.

To ensure optimal performance, an extremely inverse relay characteristic is desirable for this type of protection scheme. An extremely inverse relay characteristic means that the relay's tripping time is inversely proportional to the square of the current magnitude. This allows the relay to operate quickly and accurately during severe overcurrent or fault conditions, minimizing potential damage to the transformer.

Real-life examples of transformers using overcurrent and earth fault protection can be found in various applications, such as distribution transformers in electrical substations and industrial installations. For instance, a distribution transformer supplying power to a residential area might utilize this protection scheme to promptly detect and isolate any faults that occur within the transformer or the distribution network. Similarly, smaller transformers used in industrial facilities could benefit from this protection to ensure efficient and safe operations.

In conclusion, overcurrent and earth fault protection are essential components in safeguarding transformers within a specific rating range. These relays serve as primary protection for transformers without differential protection and act as backup protection when differential protection is used as the primary layer. The combination of overcurrent and earth fault protection is a cost-effective solution for smaller transformers, providing both overload and fault protection. To optimize their performance, an extremely inverse relay characteristic is favored, enabling swift and accurate operation during abnormal current conditions. These protection schemes contribute significantly to the overall reliability and safety of transformers in various real-world applications.

2.2.5) Overheating Protection:

The rating of a transformer depends upon the temperature rise above an assumed maximum ambient temperature. Sustained overload is not allowed if the ambient temperature is equal to the assumed ambient temperature.

At lower ambient temperature, some overloading is permissible. The overloading will depend on ambient temperature prevailing at the time of operation. The maximum safe overloading is that which does not overheat the winding. The maximum allowed temperature is 95 °C.

The protection of overload depends on the winding temperature which is usually measured using temperature sensors. Temperature measurement of the Windings and Oil is done for protection against Overheating of transformers.

For this scheme two temperature indicators namely OTI (Oil Temperature Indicator) and WTI (Winding Temperature Indicator) are used.

2.2.5.1) OTI (Oil Temperature Indicator):

Liquid-immersed transformers and reactors use oil as both an insulating medium and a cooling agent. The oil's temperature rises in response to the transformer's load. The primary factor contributing to this temperature increase is the resistance in the transformer windings. As the current passing through the windings increases, the temperature of both the winding and the oil rises correspondingly.

The cooling of the winding is achieved by the oil, which absorbs the heat and gets heated in the process.

Monitoring and controlling the oil temperature is of utmost importance because the lifetime of the transformer depends on the condition of the insulating materials surrounding the windings. Typically, these insulating materials consist of some form of paper material, and their aging process accelerates at higher temperatures. To ensure the longevity and reliability of the transformer, it becomes crucial to continuously check and regulate the oil temperature. This is achieved using Oil Temperature Indicators (OTIs), which are specialized devices designed to measure the oil temperature accurately and provide a clear and visible temperature indication.

Moreover, OTIs offer additional functionalities, such as initiating or stopping cooling equipment, generating alarm signals, and triggering trip signals in case of extreme temperature conditions. These features help in maintaining the transformer within its safe operating temperature range and provide an early warning system in the event of any temperature anomalies.

In real-life applications, all transformers larger than 2 MVA (Mega Volt-Ampere) are equipped with at least one OTI. These OTIs are essential components of the transformer's monitoring and protection system. They continuously monitor the oil temperature, allowing the operators and maintenance personnel to take appropriate actions to prevent overheating and ensure the transformer's optimal performance.

For example, consider a power substation that supplies electricity to a city. The power transformers installed in the substation are critical components, and their proper functioning is vital for a stable power supply. To ensure the reliability and safety of these transformers, OTIs are installed, constantly providing real-time information about the oil temperature. If the temperature rises to a level that could potentially harm the transformer's insulating materials, the OTI triggers an alarm or a trip signal, prompting the operators to take necessary measures to cool down the transformer and avoid any damage.

In conclusion, oil temperature indicators play a crucial role in liquid-immersed distribution transformers, power transformers, and reactors. They enable accurate monitoring of the oil temperature, allowing operators to maintain the transformers within their safe operating limits. By preventing excessive heating of the insulating materials, OTIs contribute significantly to extending the lifespan and ensuring the reliable performance of the transformers in various industrial and power distribution applications.

Figure: Oil Temperature Indicator (OTI)

2.2.5.2) WTI (Winding Temperature Indicator) HV and LV:

The Winding Temperature Indicator (WTI) is a device used to measure the temperatures of both the Low Voltage (LV) and High Voltage (HV) windings in a transformer. The fundamental operating principle of the WTI is similar to that of the OTI, which measures the oil temperature in the transformer. However, there is a key difference in how the WTI operates.

In the case of the WTI, a sensing bulb pocket is located on the top cover of the transformer, and this pocket is equipped with a heater coil that surrounds it. Unlike the OTI, which directly measures the oil temperature, the WTI indirectly measures the winding temperature. The current flowing through the transformer winding is used to heat the heater coil surrounding the sensing bulb. As the load on the transformer increases, the current passing through the winding also increases, resulting in a corresponding increase in temperature. This elevated temperature is sensed by the sensing bulb due to the heater coil's proximity, which leads to a temperature indication.

The operation of the WTI relies on the fact that it is challenging to directly measure the temperature inside a transformer winding. Therefore, by using the current passing through the winding to heat the sensing bulb, the WTI can indirectly assess the winding's temperature.

Once the WTI provides the temperature indication, the rest of its working principle aligns with that of the oil temperature indicator. The temperature readings from the WTI allow the operators and maintenance personnel to monitor the winding conditions accurately. In case the winding temperature reaches a critical level due to increased load or other factors, appropriate actions can be taken to prevent overheating and potential damage to the transformer.

Real-life examples of WTI usage can be found in power substations, industrial facilities, and large-scale power plants. For instance, consider a power substation responsible for transmitting electricity to various industrial units. The transformers in this substation are crucial components that need constant monitoring. By employing WTI devices, the operators can monitor the winding temperatures and ensure that the transformers are operating within their safe temperature limits. If the WTI indicates a temperature rise beyond acceptable levels, the necessary corrective measures can be taken promptly to prevent any adverse effects on the transformer's performance and longevity.

In conclusion, the Winding Temperature Indicator is an essential device that measures the temperatures of the LV and HV windings in transformers. By utilizing the current passing through the windings to heat the sensing bulb, the WTI indirectly assesses the winding temperature. This information allows operators to monitor the transformer's health and take preventive actions in case of temperature anomalies. WTI devices play a crucial role in maintaining the reliability and efficiency of transformers in various real-world applications.

Figure: Winding Temperature Indicator (WTI)

2.2.6) Buchholz Relay :

A Buchholz relay is an essential gas and oil actuated device installed in the pipework connecting the top of the transformer main tank to the conservator. Its primary function is to detect abnormal conditions within the transformer's tank and provide an alarm or trip signal when necessary. In normal operating conditions, the relay is completely filled with oil.

The operation of the Buchholz relay involves the displacement of floats by the accumulation of gas or the movement of a flap due to an oil surge. When gas is produced within the transformer, or there is a sudden surge of oil, the floats or the flap in the relay are triggered, initiating the relay's operation. This occurrence is particularly crucial because the presence of gas or a significant oil surge may indicate potential internal faults or abnormal conditions within the transformer.

The Buchholz relay is an indispensable safety feature, and it is commonly found in almost all large oil-filled transformers. It serves as an early warning system, allowing operators to take prompt action in case of any anomalies that could potentially lead to severe damage or malfunctioning of the transformer.

The Buchholz relay is capable of detecting various critical situations, including:

1. Gas produced within the transformer: The presence of gas may indicate internal arcing or partial discharges, which are potential sources of electrical faults and hazards.

2. An oil surge from the tank to the conservator: This could be caused by sudden temperature changes or a sudden fault, indicating a possible malfunction in the transformer.

3. A complete loss of oil from the conservator (very low oil level): A drop in oil level indicates a leakage or loss of insulating oil, which can result in decreased cooling efficiency and reduced insulation protection.

When the Buchholz relay sends an alarm or trip signal, it is vital to collect and analyze the information before returning the transformer to service. The gas collection can be done at the relay itself or at ground level, depending on the availability of suitable arrangements. However, performing the gas collection at ground level is generally considered safer and more convenient, as it minimizes the risk to personnel working with the transformer.

Real-life examples of Buchholz relay usage can be found in power substations, industrial plants, and large-scale power generation facilities. For instance, consider a power substation that supplies electricity to a distribution network. The transformers in this substation are critical components, and their reliable operation is crucial for the power supply. By incorporating Buchholz relays in these transformers, any abnormal conditions, such as gas accumulation or oil surges, can be detected early on, allowing maintenance personnel to investigate and resolve issues before they escalate into major faults or failures.

In conclusion, the Buchholz relay is an indispensable safety device installed in oil-filled transformers. It plays a crucial role in detecting abnormal conditions and potential faults, providing an early warning system to prevent serious transformer damage or hazardous situations. Proper analysis and action based on the relay's signals help ensure the safe and reliable operation of transformers in various real-world applications.

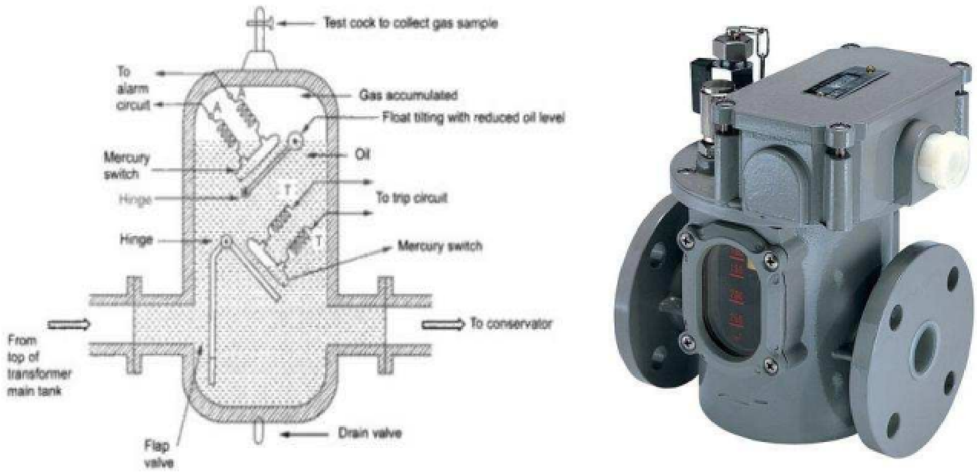


Figure: Buchholz Relay

2.2.7) MOG (Magnetic Oil Gauge) (Oil Level Indicator):

A Magnetic Oil Level Indicator, also known as a Magnetic Oil Gauge, is a device used to indicate the level of oil in the conservator tank of a transformer. This instrument employs a float, a bevel gear arrangement, and a dial to provide a visual representation of the oil level in the tank. The dial typically features a scale that ranges from empty to full, with intermediate divisions such as 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 to provide more precise readings.

The functioning of the Magnetic Oil Level Indicator involves a mercury switch and a bevel gear fixed with a pointer. As the pointer rotates, the alignment of the mercury switch changes in accordance with the pointer's angle of rotation. This allows for the accurate indication of the oil level in the conservator tank.

The device consists of a float, which can be of ball or drum type, attached to a sufficiently long float arm. On one side of the float arm, a unit of the bevel gear is fitted, while the other unit of the bevel gear is magnetically coupled with the pointer and mercury switch arrangement. The bevel gear arrangement is positioned inside the conservator tank of the transformer, while the dial, pointer, and mercury switch are placed outside the conservator tank.

The magnetic oil level indicator is a crucial tool in transformer operation, as it ensures that a minimum oil level is maintained in the conservator tank, even during extreme temperature conditions. Adequate oil level is vital for efficient cooling and insulation in the transformer, contributing to its safe and reliable functioning.

Real-life examples of magnetic oil level indicators can be found in various power transformers used in electrical substations, industrial facilities, and power generation plants. For instance, consider a high-capacity power transformer in a distribution substation. It is crucial for the substation operators to monitor the oil level inside the transformer conservator tank regularly. The magnetic oil level indicator allows them to assess the oil level at a glance and take appropriate measures, such as refilling the oil, to maintain optimal transformer performance.

In conclusion, the Magnetic Oil Level Indicator is a critical device used to indicate the oil level in the conservator tank of a transformer. Its float and bevel gear arrangement, along with the dial and mercury switch, enable accurate oil level readings. By ensuring the proper oil level, this indicator contributes to the efficient cooling and insulation of the transformer, thereby supporting its safe and reliable operation in various real-world applications.

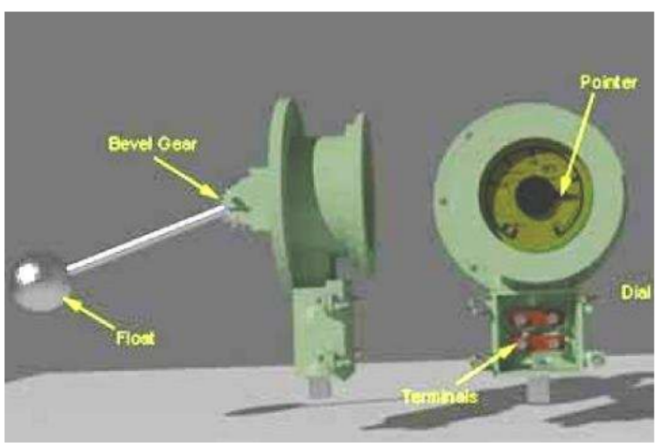


Figure: Magnetic Oil Gauge (MOG)

2.2.8) Oil Pressure Relief Devices (PRV):

All oil-filled cooling type transformers are susceptible to internal pressure build-up due to the heating of the liquid within the tank during normal operation. To prevent damage caused by excessive pressure, these transformers are equipped with one or more safety valves. These safety valves are designed with a diaphragm that ruptures when the internal pressure exceeds a certain limit. The safety valve is precisely calibrated to respond to the maximum allowed pressure, ensuring that any overpressure resulting from internal faults can be promptly relieved through the valves. This prevents potential catastrophic consequences, such as tank deformation or rupture and the release of hot oil, which could lead to fire hazards.

The installation of safety valves is a crucial safety measure in oil-filled transformers. These valves act as a safety mechanism to protect the transformer and surrounding equipment, as well as ensuring the safety of personnel working nearby. By allowing excess pressure to be released in a controlled manner, the safety valves prevent potential damage that could result from pressure build-up during fault conditions.

To maximize their effectiveness, safety valves are strategically mounted in close proximity to the points where a failure is most likely to occur. This positioning ensures that any internal pressure exceeding the allowed limit is promptly detected and relieved, minimizing the risk of damage. The operating pressure of the safety valves is carefully set to be lower than the maximum allowed pressure in the transformer tank, but higher than any potential pressure peaks that may occur during normal transformer operation.

Real-life examples of safety valves in transformers can be found in various power distribution substations and industrial facilities where oil-filled transformers are used. For instance, consider a large power distribution substation supplying electricity to a residential area. The oil-filled transformers installed in the substation are equipped with safety valves to protect against internal pressure build-up. In the event of an internal fault, such as an electrical fault within the transformer, the safety valves would act swiftly to release excess pressure and prevent potential damage to the transformer and other equipment in the vicinity.

In summary, safety valves are essential components in oil-filled cooling type transformers, providing a crucial safety mechanism to alleviate internal pressure build-up. The use of calibrated safety valves ensures that any overpressure caused by faults is promptly relieved, safeguarding the transformer and surrounding infrastructure from potential damage. Strategic positioning of these safety valves and careful setting of their operating pressure contribute to the overall safety and reliability of transformers in various real-world applications.

Figure: Pressure Relief Valve (PRV)

3.) Conclusion:

This report focused extensively on the study of protection schemes dedicated to safeguarding transformers in a plant. The main objective was to understand the essential protective measures required for maintaining the reliability and redundancy of the transformer protection system.

Throughout the study, various protective schemes were examined in detail, encompassing different types of faults that could potentially affect transformers. These protective schemes were carefully designed to ensure the healthy operation of the plant and to prevent any damages to critical transformer components.

To achieve the desired protection level, redundant protective measures were incorporated to act as backup protection. This redundancy ensured that the transformers were effectively shielded from potential faults, even in the case of a primary protective scheme failure.

The implementation of these protective schemes involved the use of specialized relays, which were connected to the transformer circuits through current transformers (CTs) and potential transformers (PTs) or capacitive voltage transformers (CVTs). These relays played a crucial role in detecting abnormal conditions and initiating timely protective actions to mitigate the impact of faults.

Considering the criticality of transformers in a plant, it was emphasized that utmost attention must be given to the reliability and accuracy of the protective schemes. The successful implementation of these protective measures contributes significantly to the safe and continuous operation of the transformers, ensuring uninterrupted power supply to consumers.

In conclusion, this report thoroughly investigated the protection of transformers in a plant. It highlighted the significance of redundant protective schemes, the role of specialized relays, and the importance of maintaining the reliability and redundancy of the protection system. With a robust and comprehensive protection strategy in place, potential damage to transformers and associated equipment can be effectively avoided, enhancing the overall reliability and efficiency of the plant.

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