
streamer electric
TRANSEC
CL4
ONLINE MOISTURE
MONITORING & DRYING
SOLUTIONS
FOR OIL INSULATED
TRANSFORMERS
BROCHURE 2024

TRANSEC CL4

THE COMPACT & MOVABLE VERSION

- 4 CYLINDERS TO ABSORB MOISTURE
- MOVABLE VERSION OF TRANSEC
- IP 56 ENCLOSED UNIT
- LIGHTER CYLINDERS – 25 KG EACH SATURATED WEIGHT
- DAYLIGHT VISIBLE LED INDICATOR LIGHTS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIT STATUS

THE ISSUE: MOISTURE IS THREATENING THE TRANSFORMER

Moisture is one of the primary causes of failures for power transformers and one of the main degradation factors for the insulation paper. It, therefore, increases the risks of operation failures and shortens the life expectancy of the asset.

Unfortunately, moisture can appear in a transformer from several sources, which are external or internal and it has a complex dynamic between the oil and paper within the transformer. The use of silica gel breathers, sealed tanks or nitrogen blankets can avoid all or at least the most of moisture from the atmosphere to affect the transformer. However, when the transformer is energised, the production of water inside the insulation is a natural and inevitable occurrence over time due to the depolymerisation of the cellulose paper.

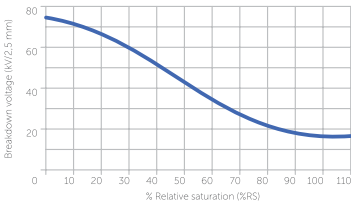

Figure 1. Dependency between breakdown voltage and water content in insulating liquid*

EFFECT ON SAFETY

As shown in figure 1, the higher the relative water saturation, the lower the oil's breakdown voltage (BDV). As water migrates between the solid and liquid insulation in a transformer with changes in load and, therefore, temperature so does the relative water saturation in oil.

Peaks of relative saturation are usually observed during transformer state changes (high to low temperature or reverse). Moisture reduction is, therefore, a pivotal effort to be made to increase safety, especially for transformers with quick and frequent load changes.

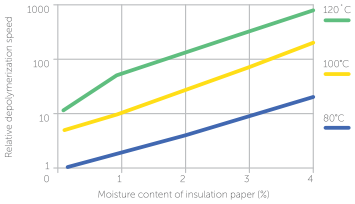

Figure 2. Cellulose depolymerisation speed dependence on moisture content in insulation paper for different temperatures**

EFFECT ON TRANSFORMER LIFE EXPECTANCY

The insulation paper's mechanical strength is defined by the degree of polymerisation, also called DP, representing the average length of cellulose chains in the paper. A new transformer typically has a DP between 1200 and 1000 while the end of transformer life is considered when the DP falls to 200. This degradation cannot be stopped, but its speed will depend on the water content in the paper (see figure 2).

In CIGRE brochure D1.01.10 (2007), "Fallou showed that the rate of degradation of the paper at an initial value of 4% water content was 20 times greater than that at 0.5 % water content."

Moisture is having a significant effect on the speed of paper degradation and therefore on its life expectancy.

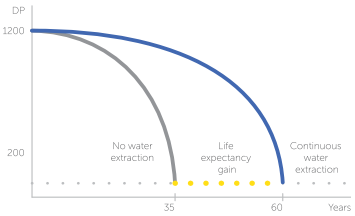

Figure 3. Benefit of continuous online drying system

Maintaining a low level of moisture in a transformer provides significant benefits in terms of operations and risk as it carries a constant high insulation level. It is therefore possible to load the transformer at a higher level and to make this load vary without risk of damaging the transformer.

Also, it has consequent financial benefits since it elongates the asset's life by slowing down the paper degradation. This degradation creates particles or even sludges. Finally, moisture is also responsible for the creation of acids in the oil. Hence keeping a low level of moisture will lower the maintenance costs.

* CIGRE Moisture measurement and assessment in transformer insulation — evaluation of chemical methods and capacitive moisture sensors, page 10

** CIGRE Moisture measurement and assessment in transformer insulation — evaluation of chemical processes and capacitive moisture sensors, page 14

ONLY CONTINUOUS FILTRATION IS EFFICIENT IN REMOVING MOISTURE FROM A TRANSFORMER

As moisture is created continuously and as it is one of the primary concern for the transformer safety and life expectancy, it seems counter-intuitive to apply a temporary solution for this ongoing problem.

Also it is essential to note that more than 98% of the water in a transformer is in the paper, while a meagre amount is dissolved in oil. The diffusion time of water from paper to oil is prolonged. This is why punctual filtrations are not solving the moisture issue.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Oil filtration</th><th>LFH or similar method</th><th>Online drying system</th></tr>
<tr><td>Solution type</td><td>Temporary</td><td>Temporary</td><td>Continuous</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transformer live during process</td><td>Up to user risk assessment (oil flow >500l per hour)</td><td>No</td><td rowspan="8">Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dries oil</td><td>Yes</td><td rowspan="4">Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dries paper</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>Improves Breakdown voltage</td><td>Temporarily (months)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Extend life expectancy</td><td rowspan="3">No</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dissolved Gasses level maintained</td><td rowspan="2">No</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operator free process</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cost</td><td>$</td><td>$$$</td><td>$</td></tr>
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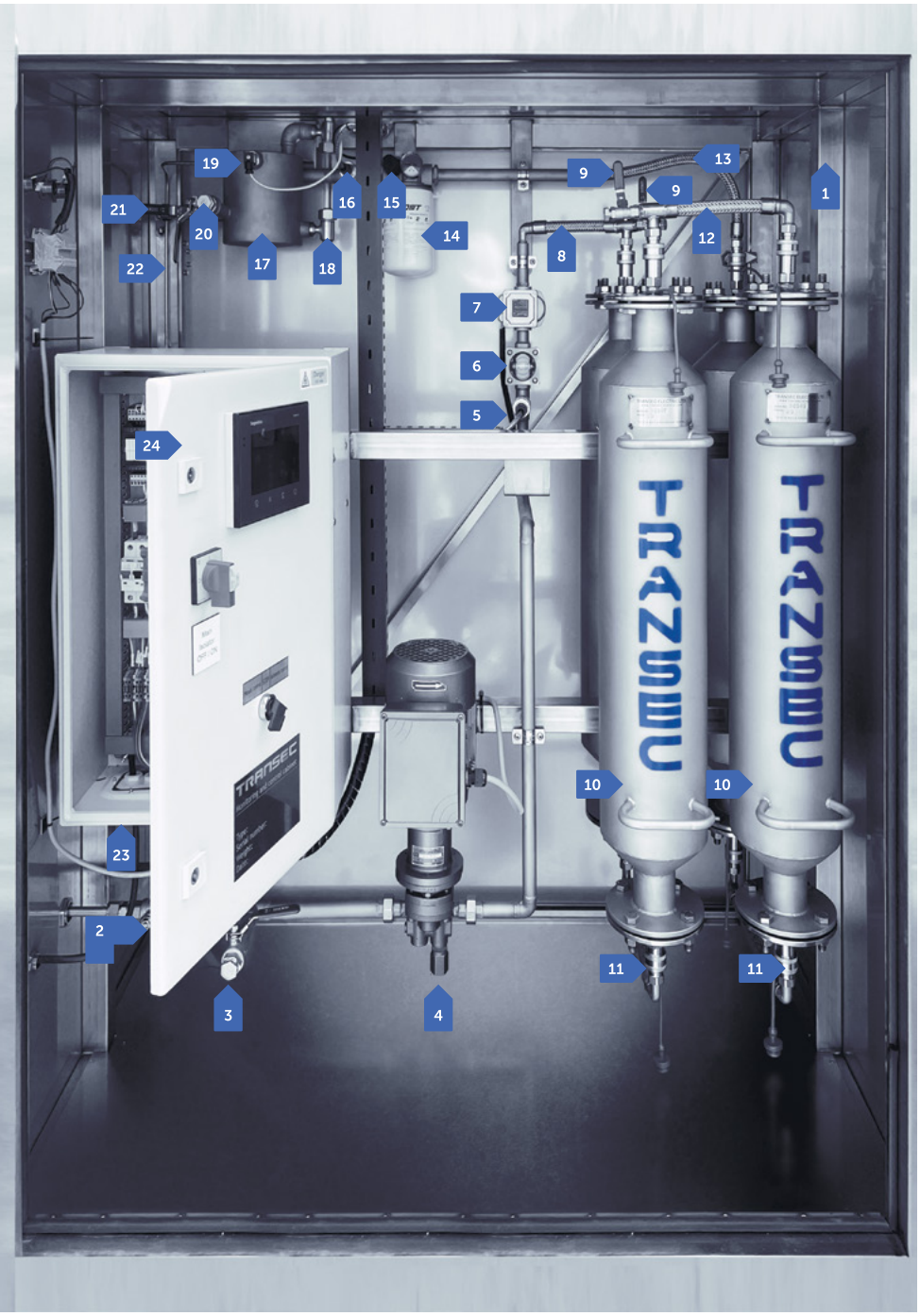
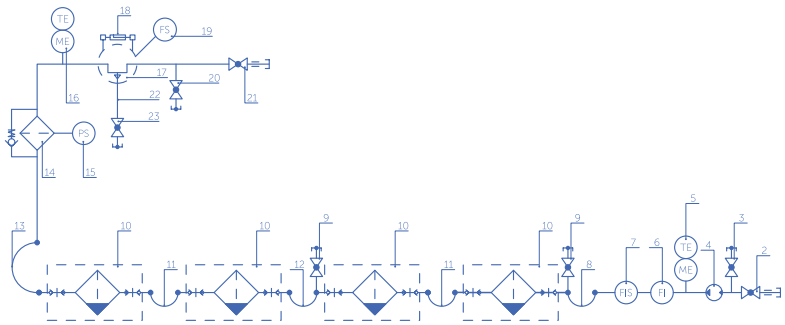
TRANSEC CL4 ONLINE DRYING SYSTEM





PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

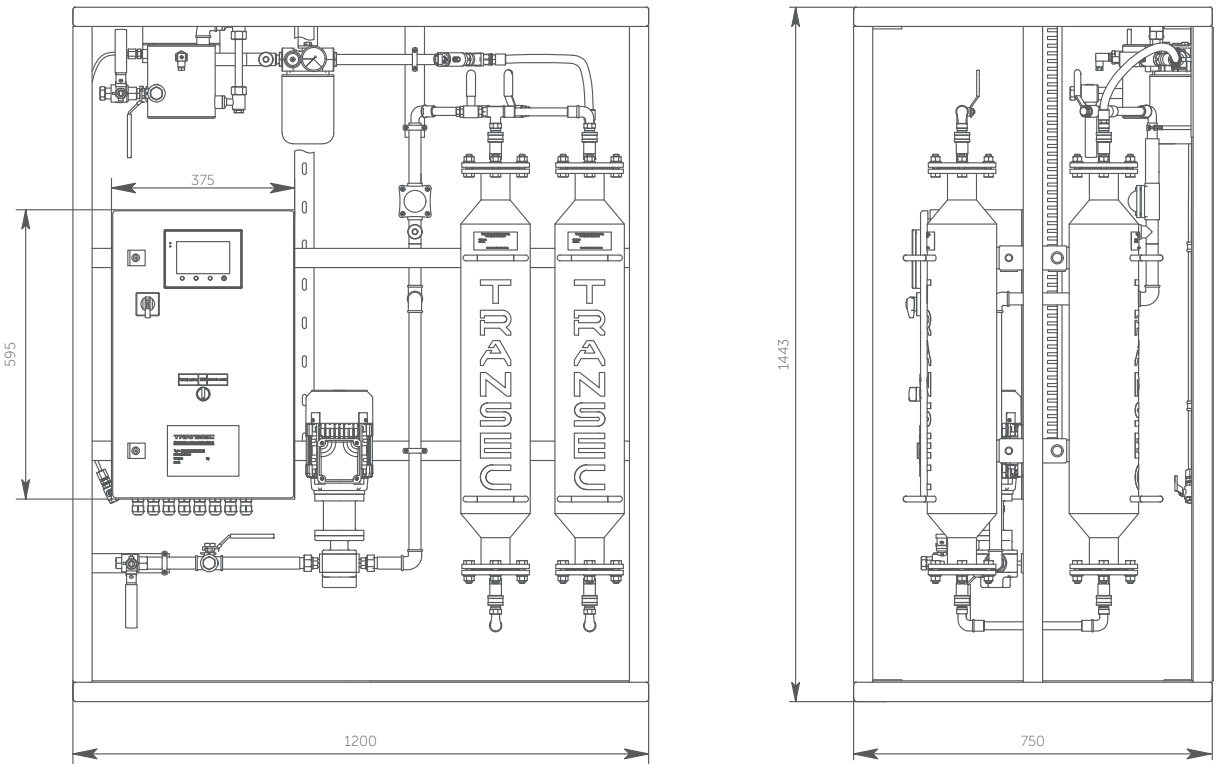
Oil from the transformer tank through inlet ball valve 2 enters the unit. Pump 4 pushes the oil through the pipelines into cylinders 10. While the oil flows through the cylinder, the adsorption process takes place, moisture is adsorbed by zeolite. The oil is returned to the main tank of the transformer through outlet filter 14, deaerator 17 and outlet ball valve 21.

1. External enclosure
2. Inlet ball valve
3. Inlet sampling valve
4. Pump
5. Inlet moisture and temperature sensor
6. Flow indicator
7. Flow meter
8. Top interconnection pipeline between cylinder and sensor
9. Air bleed valve on the first cylinder and air bleed valve between second and third cylinders
10. Cylinders
11. Bottom interconnection pipelines between cylinders
12. Top interconnection pipeline between cylinders
13. Top interconnection pipeline between cylinder and outlet filter
14. Outlet filter
15. Particle filter sensor
16. Outlet moisture and temperature sensor
17. Deaerator
18. Glass gauge
19. Float switch
20. Outlet sampling valve
21. Outlet ball valve
22. Bleed pipe
23. Deaerator air bleed valve
24. WSi monitoring and control cabinet (MCC)

TRANSEC CL4 ONLINE DRYING SYSTEM

CL4 WSi technical data	
Parameter	CL4
Water extraction capacity before cylinder change	6.5 litres
Flow rate with TC500 pump	300 to 600 litres per hour
Particle filter	10 microns on inlet & outlet. Optionally the unit can be fitted with an additional 3 microns pre-filter. Optionally the unit can be fitted with an additional 5 microns pre-filter for heavily sludged transformers.
Material	Stainless steel 304 Grade
Oil temperature range	0°C to 105°C
Acceptable environment condition	-40°C to +60°C
Altitude	up to 2000 m
Protection class of the unit enclosure	IP56
Power Supply	230 VAC 50Hz or 110VAC 60Hz (powered through VFD)
Pump Midland TC500 Power	250 W
Number of cylinders	4
Oil drying adsorbent	zeolite with 3 Angstrom bead size
Monitoring	WSi only
Size	1443 x 1200 x 750
Installation weight	350 kg
Installation time	5 to 6 hours with 2 people
Manufacturing test	Cyclic 3 bar pressure at 60°C for 24 hours
Enclosure	304 Grade Stainless steel
Fixation	Self-standing

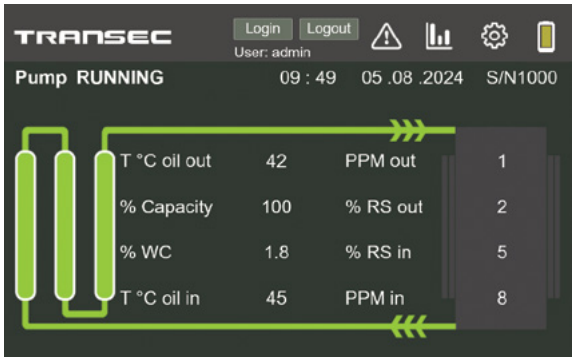
CL4 WSi



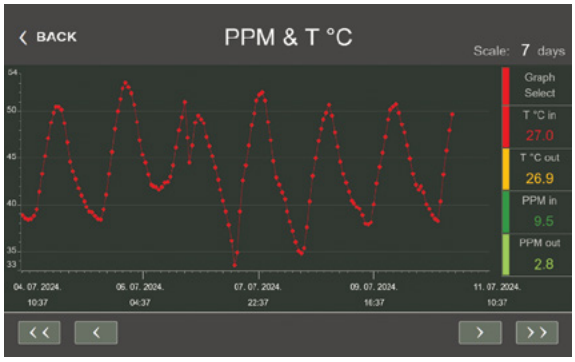
CONTINUOUS MOISTURE ASSESSMENT WITH THE TRANSEC MONITORING

MONITORING CABINET WSi

The WSi TRANSEC monitoring cabinet provides continuous monitoring of the temperature and the moisture dissolved in the oil entering and exiting the TRANSEC and allows to take action on it. The pump can be stopped under certain conditions. Also, other analyses are provided which will help to better understand the current moisture situation of the transformer and to take action.



WSi main screen



PPM and temperature trend

Monitoring cabinet WSi technical data	
Parameter	WSi
Local display	Oil temperature IN&OUT, PPM Moisture IN&OUT, Relative Saturation IN&OUT, Water content in paper, Pump and sensor status or alarm, Settings, Reports, trends, Cylinder saturation level, Total water volume extracted
Data logging	Temperature IN&OUT, PPM IN&OUT, Relative saturation IN&OUT, Oil flow (l/h), Water content in paper, Cylinder Saturation, Alarms
Alarms	Sensor in error, Sensor out error, Low oil flow (l/h) alarm, Oil leakage alarm, Filter saturated alarm, Deaerator full alarm, Oil T°C high alarm, Oil T°C low alarm, End of drying by %WC low alarm, %WC high alarm, Capacity low alarm, %RS high alarm, No SD card detected alarm, SD card R/W protection alarm, CSV write procedure error
Cylinders saturation	Calculated based on PPM and oil flow
Sensors	2x high accuracy moisture and temperature sensors
Remote control	Alarm settings, Pump stop & restart conditions
Communication	Via 3G/4G network or Ethernet: TCP (Webvisu, FTP, OPC UA Server, Modbus TCP), SD card

PRODUCT SELECTION GUIDE
CL4i

TRANSEC UNIT	TR. CL.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.i
Amount of Cylinders	4 cylinders (6.5 litres of water extraction)	4							
Monitoring	Monitoring with local display; PPM, Temp & %RS; Alarms; Analytics; Cylinder Saturation; automation		W						
Pump type	Midland TC500 300 to 600 litres per hour			T					
Mounting	Enclosed in Stainless Steel IP55. Self Standing.				3				
Pump/Power Supply	Midland TC500 1 phase 50Hz 230VAC					5			
	Midland TC500 3 phases 60Hz 110VAC (powered through VFD)					8			
Oil inside cylinders	Un-inhibited napthynic oil IEC 60296						U		
	Inhibited napthynic oil IEC 60296						I		
	Other (please specify)						O		
Filters	1x standard filter: outlet 10 microns							0	
Version									i

COMMUNICATION OPTION	
TR.MT.RTGS.00.WW	GSM Router (2G,3G and 4G(LTE)
TR.MT.GTW.61850	IEC 61850 Gateway added in Monitoring cabinet (MODBUS TCP Converting to IEC - TCP ETHERNET)
TR.MT.CONV.FO	Fiber optic converter
The addition of several gateway & router in one cabinet might require a cabinet redesign to be quoted additionally	
ACCESSORIES	
TR.AC.NCYL.04.0i	4 new cylinders short i Version for CL4
TR.AC.IKIT.00.WW	Installation kit: 2x Male Stud Couplings, 1x Reducing tee, 1x Brass stud coupling, 3m copper tube, 1x Non return valve, 2x 2m tube SS 15mm cold annealed
TR.AC.IKIT.05.WW	Installation kit with flexible pipes stainless steel braided 2x5m
TR.AC.IKIT.07.WW	Installation kit with flexible pipes stainless steel braided 2x7m
TR.AC.IKIT.13.WW	Installation kit with flexible pipes stainless steel braided 2x13m
TR.AC.FLAN.15.WW	Flanges for installlation DN15
TR.AC.FLAN.25.WW	Flanges for installlation DN25
TR.AC.FLAN.50.WW	Flanges for installlation DN50
TR.AC.FLAN.00.WW	Flanges for installlation (size to be specify)
TR.AC.LEAK.00.WW	Leak tray & sensor*
TR.AC.GGAU.00.WW	Glass Gauge on dearator with level switch*
TR.AC.SLSV.0i.23	1x inflow controllable solenoid valves *
* only available for the WSi version	
SERVICES	
TR.SR.REGE.x3.WW	Regeneration of 3 cylinders (EXW UK)
TR.SR.SINS.00.WW	Installation Supervision price per pers per day
TR.SR.INSP.00.WW	Transformer inspection price per pers per day
TR.SR.MONI.UP.WW	Service for Monitoring box installation
TR.SR.MODI.00.WW	Product modification service (to be defined on case by case)

MORE THAN 3000 UNITS INSTALLED

Nuclear power	
	
UK	EDF ENERGY
Nuclear power plant	80 units in operation

Wind power	
	
UK	NNG
Wind farm offshore generation	6 units in operation

Hydroelectric generation	
	
Argentina	SALTO GRANDE
Hydroelectric power plant	20 units in operation

Power generation waste to energy	
	
Texas (USA)	COVANTA
Power Generation Waste to Energy	1 unit

Electricity generation	
	
Zambia	ZESCO
Kafue gorge hydroelectric power station	11 units in operation

Metal industry	
	
UAE	EGA
50 units in operation	

Transmission	
	
Cambodia	EDC TRANSMISSION
9 units in operation	

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