Influence of various liquids on the electrical device cooling performance

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces that the mineral oil is traditionally used in liquid immersed transformers to act as a coolant. These transformer liquids can improve and Better biodegradability. To analyse the warm exhibition of a mineral hydrocarbon transformer oil. Under liquid natural cooling modes and using the other oils compared to the cooling modes and also with reverse liquid flow and the reverse flow of liquids compared with the other oils. These under cooled liquids can use the viscosity that can causes the lower inlet flow rate to develop the specific tested conditions, caused less uniform oil flow within the pass and higher hot spot temperature. In this it was found that the under both cooling modes such as under liquid directed mode and under natural cooling modes- the mineral oil based transformer and the gas- to-liquid based transformer oil behaves almost comparable. In this we will use the zig-zag disc type model for winding. These transformer can have the advantages such as improved fire safety and the better biodegradable materials, which can be used to utilize the transformer operators. The hot spot temperature can be defined as the hottest temperature in the transformer structure of winding. As of late option trans-previous fluids, for example, ester based fluids and gas-to-fluid based oils, developed as choices in power transformers com-pared to mineral oils.

KEYWORDS: *Transformer, mineral oil, gas-to-liquid oil, synthetic ester, velocimetry, hot spot temperature, Heat transfer*.

INTRODUCTION:

This transformer can be characterized as the most sizzling temperature in the trans-previous winding structure which causes the severest paper ageing. In circle type control transformers, fluid is coursed through cooling channels inside the transformer twisting to transport heat from inside the twisting to the outside cooling medium. The warm and physical properties of the fluid, for example, thickness (σ), kinematic consistency (v), warm conductivity (k_c), and explicit warmth (C_p), impact its cooling execution. Cooling execution is described by first the warmth exchange coefficient, which is a nearby cooling variable, and second by fluid stream dissemination inside the winding, which is a worldwide cooling factor. Under Liquid Directed (OD or KD) cooling modes, the stream conveyance is influenced by pass channel Reynold number (Re).Mineral oils are generally utilized as the protecting and cooling media in power transformers. As of late option trans-previous fluids, for example, ester based fluids and gas-to-fluid based oils, developed as choices in power transformers com-pared to mineral oils. Ester based fluids are biodegradable and have high glimmer and flame focuses. A correlation was made for the warm execution of a 50 MVA, 141 kV/13 kV.

It was accounted for that under KNAN cooling mode an expansion in the HST by 12 °C was seen in the low voltage winding when loaded up with normal ester contrasted with when loaded up with mineral oil. The effect of mineral oils and ester put together fluids with respect to transformer winding temperatures was explore. It was seen that when utilizing ester fluid the stream speeds inside spiral cooling channels were lower, contrasted with when utilizing mineral oil, which was the detailed purpose behind the expansion in the winding temperatures. A 15 MVA, single stage, 154 kV/22.9 kV transformer was loaded up with mineral oil. Temperature rise tests were led and an expansion of close to 16 °C in recorded HST was seen in the low voltage twisting in the wake of retro filling utilizing normal ester. In spite of the fact that it was demonstrated that ester filled transformer would have a similar expected life notwithstanding it works at higher HST contrasted with the normal life when the transformer is loaded up with mineral oil. A model for a 66 MVA, 225/26.4 kV transformer was considered both tentatively and numerically with 3D CFD recreations under ON cooling routine. Better forecast exactness was accomplished while a 3D area elite just to the wrapping structure and defining up the limit conditions from trial estimations of winding channel oil stream and gulf temperature. In oil stream estimations were led utilizing optical techniques under OD cooling modes with .tests con-ducted under pass delta Reynold numbers from 667 to 4000. The winding geometries were 6 plates/pass and both spiral and vertical cooling conduits were 6 mm each. It was shown that 2D CFD expectations over-assessed plate temperatures while 3D CFD forecasts coordinated well with temperature measurements. In another examination, it was discovered that higher channel stream rate and higher delta oil temperature caused higher deviations from exploratory estimations.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

Therefore, numerical simulation have been used to study the aging effect on mineral oil cooling capacity and the oil aging effect on its viscosity and its physicochemical properties. A few elective fluids were utilized by to contrasts their warm liquid conduct and a mineral oil by methods for a few parameters, for example, temperature, stream rate, liquids speed, convective warmth exchange coefficient (h) and the cooling measure (P). Another thermal behaviour of several distribution transformers has been numerically modelled. Analysis of heat transfer and oil flow in power transformers at natural convection of cooling oil was carried out using CFD simulation results. Within the experiment, cooling capability was evaluated with the ONAN and also the ODAN flow. For ODAN flow, the most cooling capability was increased twenty.1% over ONAN flow, confirming that the prediction and also the analysis of radiator cooling performance may be applied to style improvement of cooling mode for oil-filled power electrical device applications

$$Red=2eVd/v$$

$$Ri*Red=g\,beta(Tp-Tm)4e^2/v*Vd$$

In addition, the flow velocity, the Reynolds number and the dimensionless number RiRe will be represented in the middle of each channel in order to distinguish the flow regime and the heat transfer type in the model. The flow velocity is defined as a uniformly distributed velocity and which provide the same flow through a flat section for an internal flow. The Reynolds number and the dimensionless number are calculated using the expressions. That the prediction and the evaluation of radiator cooling performance can be applied to design optimization occurs.

COMPARISON UNDER DIRECTED COOLING MODES :

Under OD/KD cooling modes, liquid is forced to circulate within the winding using a pump. Washers within the winding structure force the liquid to flow in a zig-zag fashion. Accordingly, liquid flow distribution is influenced by dimension- less numbers such as the Re number and geometrical based dimensionless numbers α, β, and γ. Since the Re is defined as

$$Re = (Dh \times Vin)/v$$

only v and Vin affect the Re for fixed winding geometry. Higher v causes lower Re resulting in more uniform liquid flow distribution within the winding radial cooling ducts. The uniformity of liquid flow distribution is indicative to the fairsha. To examine the impact of the inspecting recurrence on the proposed technique, inspecting recurrence is changed from 250 kHz to 2 MHz what's more, acquired outcomes are displayed. The deficiency area exactness mostly relies upon the voyaging wave crest entry time figuring. In this work, parabola best fit addition method is utilized which can give the great exactness notwithstanding for low examining recurrence. The technique is additionally checked with 0.5%, 1% and, 2% irregular clamour and results are exhibited in and observed to be commotion has no reasonable impact on the deficiency area exactness.

Three different The transformer cooling performance measurements are conducted near the end of a radial cooling duct in the direction of flow and the laser sheet was positioned 15 mm in the z-direction farther from the winding model wall near the camera. The camera field of view is 2 cm. More detailed descriptions of the PIV system and oil flow measurement in radial cooling duct are presented profile in typical transformer operating conditions. Using the PIV system, the maximum velocity shape is extracted from the PIV image. This approximation is acceptable within 10% comparison accuracy both experimentally, by comparing summations of volumetric flow rates in the third pass radial cooling ducts to that measured by a flow meter at the inlet of the winding model, and by comparing to CFD simulations in our previous publication liquids were used. Firstly, a mineral hydrocar- bon based transformer oil (MO). Secondly, a gas to liquid hydrocarbon based transformer oil (GTL). The third liquid was a synthetic ester based transformer liquid (SE). Table I summarizes the values of key thermal parameters of the liquids at three different operating temperatures. The system is filled with liquid using a liquid tank connected to the experimental setup. Air can leave the experimental setup through both bleeds above the winding model and the radiator.

EXISTING METHODS:

A)Establishing the winding methods:

By observing the flow rates distribution for different inlet velocities (Fig. 2.a) it was found that adding an obstacle below the secondary winding increases in a regular manner the flow rates in its coolant channels, mainly due to the constriction above the obstacle which forces the oil to find the first channels to the exit. B)Down to earth Implementation Challenges. The flow of oil inside of such a system is very complex and re-circulations may appear which impose the fluid to favour certain paths before exiting the transformer. This will lead to a different distribution of internal temperatures that will be influenced more by a non-uniform heating of the active parts and the various cooling channels. On the other hand, the length and narrowness of some channels do not facilitate the flow of a relatively viscous fluid whose thermos physical properties vary with temperature. The analysis of the Sir Joshua Reynolds range and also the dimensionless range Ri Re within the channels has shown that the flow regime forever| is usually is often} laminal which the warmth transfer is sort of always by mixed convection.

B). Better solution for the cooling of the Transformer Liquids:

In order to find the best solution for cooling the transformer when it is subjected to a steady state (nominal) operating. A parametric analysis was performed in each case to better understand the structure of the flow and the temperature distribution inside the transformer. The Despite greater power generated by the primary winding, the secondary winding has a larger flux density due to a surface and a smaller volume. Thus, in all cases the hot spots were located on the surfaces of the secondary winding, inside the channels 2b, 3 and 4. The analysis of the oil flow and volume flow within the channel shows that channel three is usually most popular. This is helped firstly thermally by greater flux density and a release of heat on both sides, and secondly dynamically by its width and its proximity to the inlet. This higher distribution lowers the temperature of the oil during this channel and so its combining temperature and its most temperature. The use of an obstacle placed near the entrance in the transformer helps direct the flow of oil and better cool its active parts in a manner acceptable with lower costs and a does not affect the performance of the transformer. The comparative study between different cases shows the choice of oil velocity of 1.2 ms-1 imposed on entry is optimal to reduce the maximum temperatures below the limit of 98°C by spending less energy, while other cases requires a higher inlet velocity.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS:

Experimental investigation and comparison of the thermal performance of different transformer liquids were conducted under both OD/KD and ON/KN cooling modes. A disc type zig-zag winding model was used and inlet liquid velocity was controlled and set to desired values. Three liquids were com- pared which are a mineral hydrocarbon based transformer oil (MO), a gas to liquid hydrocarbon based transformer oil (GTL), and a synthetic ester based transformer liquid (SE). Under both OD/KD and ON/KN cooling modes, MO and GTL gave similar liquid flow distributions within the winding model and very close temperature profiles. Under OD/KD cooling modes, SE showed more resistance to the liquid reverse flow phenomenon and gave more uniform liquid flow distribution. Nonetheless, SE caused higher pressure losses within the winding model. Under ON/KN cooling modes and in a retro filling perspective, SE increased the *HST* compared to MO under the conducted testing conditions and winding model geometries.

CONCLUSION:

This paper has introduced comparison of the thermal performance of different transformer liquids were conducted under both OD/KD and ON/KN cooling modes. A disc type zig-zag winding model was used and inlet liquid velocity was controlled and set to desired values. Three liquids were com- pared which are a mineral hydrocarbon based transformer oil (MO), a gas to liquid hydrocarbon based transformer oil (GTL), and a synthetic ester based transformer liquid (SE). Under both OD/KD and ON/KN cooling modes:

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