

JÕUTRAFOD

Osa 7: Õlitäitega jõutrafode koormusjuhend

Power transformers

Part 7: Loading guide for oil-immersed power transformers

(IEC 60076-7:2005)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 7: Loading guide for oil-immersed power transformers

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International Standard IEC 60076-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 14: Power transformers.

This standard cancels and replaces IEC 60354 published in 1991. This first edition constitutes a technical revision of the material given in IEC 60354. Details of the changes are given in the introduction.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
14/512/FDIS	14/520/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

IEC 60076 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Power transformers*:

- Part 1: General
- Part 2: Temperature rise
- Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air
- Part 4: Guide to the lightning impulse and switching impulse testing – Power transformers and reactors
- Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit
- Part 7: Loading guide for oil-immersed power transformers
- Part 8: Application guide
- Part 10: Determination of sound levels
- Part 11: Dry-type transformers

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60076 provides guidance for the specification and loading of power transformers from the point of view of operating temperatures and thermal ageing. It provides recommendations for loading above the nameplate rating and guidance for the planner to choose appropriate rated quantities and loading conditions for new installations.

IEC 60076-2 is the basis for contractual agreements and it contains the requirements and tests relating to temperature-rise figures for oil-immersed transformers during continuous rated loading. It should be noted that IEC 60076-2 refers to the average winding temperature rise while this part of IEC 60076 refers mainly to the hot-spot temperature and the stated values are provided only for guidance.

This part of IEC 60076 gives mathematical models for judging the consequence of different loadings, with different temperatures of the cooling medium, and with transient or cyclical variation with time. The models provide for the calculation of operating temperatures in the transformer, particularly the temperature of the hottest part of the winding. This hot-spot temperature is, in turn, used for evaluation of a relative value for the rate of thermal ageing and the percentage of life consumed in a particular time period. The modelling refers to small transformers, here called distribution transformers and to power transformers.

A major change from IEC 60354:1991 is the increased use of fibre optic temperature sensors in transformers. This has radically increased the possibilities of obtaining a proper thermal modelling of power transformers, especially at step changes in the load current. These possibilities have also yielded some differences between the "oil exponent x " and the "winding exponent y " used in this part of IEC 60076 and in IEC 60076-2:1993, for power transformers:

- $x = 0,9$ in IEC 60076-2, and $x = 0,8$ in this part of IEC 60076 at ON cooling.
- $y = 1,6$ in IEC 60076-2, and $y = 1,3$ in this part of IEC 60076 at ON and OF-cooling.

For distribution transformers, the same x and y values are used in this part of IEC 60076 as in IEC 60076-2.

This part of IEC 60076 further presents recommendations for limitations of permissible loading according to the results of temperature calculations or measurements. These recommendations refer to different types of loading duty – continuous loading, normal cyclic undisturbed loading or temporary emergency loading. The recommendations refer to distribution transformers, to medium power transformers and to large power transformers.

Clauses 1 to 7 contain definitions, common background information and specific limitations for the operation of different categories of transformers.

Clause 8 contains the determination of temperatures, presents the mathematical models used to estimate the hot-spot temperature in steady state and transient conditions.

Clause 9 contains a short description of the influence of the tap position.

Application examples are given in Annexes B, C and E.

POWER TRANSFORMERS –

Part 7: Loading guide for oil-immersed power transformers

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60076 is applicable to oil-immersed transformers. It describes the effect of operation under various ambient temperatures and load conditions on transformer life.

NOTE For furnace transformers, the manufacturer should be consulted in view of the peculiar loading profile.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60076-2:1993, *Power transformers – Part 2: Temperature rise*

IEC 60076-4:2002, *Power transformers – Part 4: Guide to the lightning impulse and switching impulse testing – Power transformers and reactors*

IEC 60076-5:2000, *Power transformers – Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

distribution transformer

power transformer with a maximum rating of 2 500 kVA three-phase or 833 kVA single-phase

3.2

medium power transformer

power transformer with a maximum rating of 100 MVA three-phase or 33,3 MVA single-phase

3.3

large power transformer

power transformer exceeding the limits specified in 3.2

3.4

cyclic loading

loading with cyclic variations (the duration of the cycle usually being 24 h) which is regarded in terms of the accumulated amount of ageing that occurs during the cycle. The cyclic loading may either be a normal loading or a long-time emergency loading