

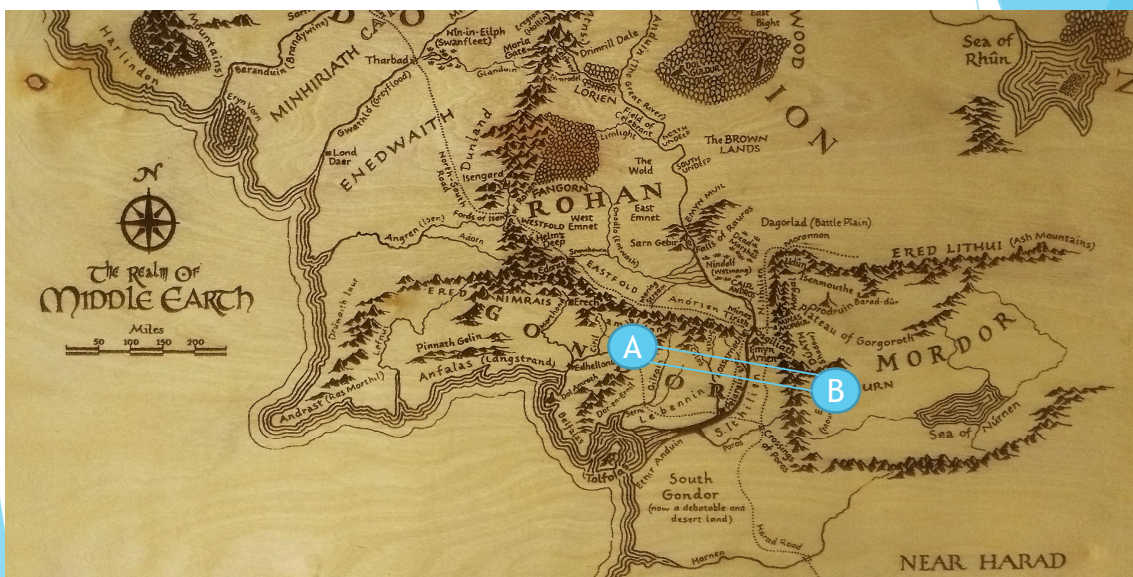
THAT IS ONE HOT TRANSFORMER!

Logan Clarke
APEX Summit 2019



1

Why do we want to run transformers hard



2

If transformers get too hot they fail



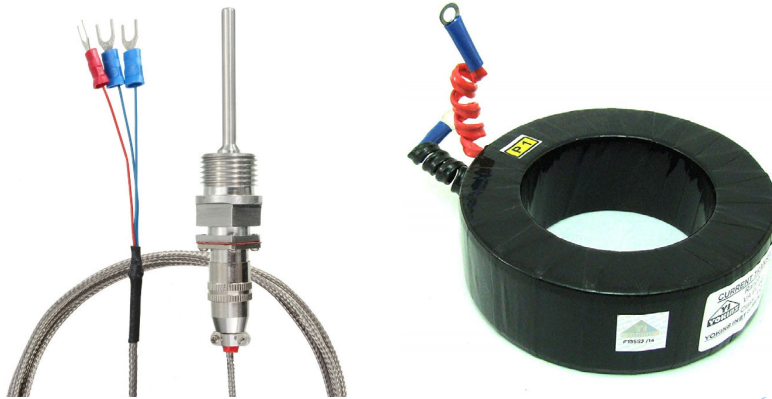
3

How transformer cool themselves down



4

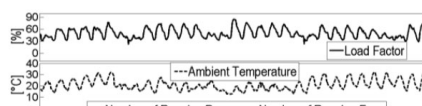
How can we measure a transformers temperature?



5

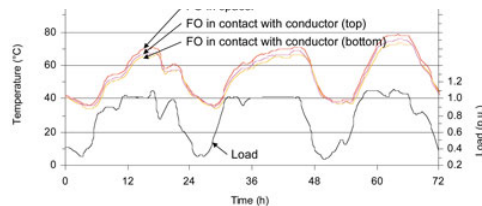
How devices do the calculations

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dT_{DS}}{dT} &= \mu_n(T_0) \left(\frac{1}{T_0}\right)^{-n} (-nT^{-n-1}) C_{cs}(W/L) (V_{GS} - V_{TH}(T_0)) V_{DS} \\ &+ \mu_n(T_0) \left(\frac{1}{T_0}\right)^{-n} (-nT^{-n-1}) C_{cs}(W/L) k T V_{DS} + \mu_n(T_0) (T/T_0)^{-n} C_{cs}(W/L) k V_{DS} \end{aligned}$$



BLACK MAGIC

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \left(\frac{nT_0}{T}\right) \mu_n(T_0) C_{cs}(W/L) \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^{-n} k V_{DS} \\ &= \mu_n(T_0) C_{cs}(W/L) \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^{-n} V_{DS} \left[\left(\frac{n}{T}\right) (V_{GS} - V_{TH}(T_0)) - n\kappa + \kappa + \left(\frac{nT_0}{T}\right) \kappa \right] \\ &= \mu_n(T_0) C_{cs}(W/L) \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^{-n} V_{DS} \left[\left(-\frac{n}{T}\right) (V_{GS} - V_{TH}(T_0)) + \left\{ -n + 1 + \left(\frac{nT_0}{T}\right) \right\} \kappa \right] \\ &= \mu_n(T_0) C_{cs}(W/L) \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^{-n} V_{DS} \left[1 - n + \left(\frac{nT_0}{T}\right) \kappa - \frac{n}{T} (V_{GS} - V_{TH}(T_0)) \right] \end{aligned}$$



6

What was done back in the past



7

Henderson Substation - Ashridge 852



8

Mangere Substation - SEL2414



9

Almost full redundancy

- ▶ Power supplies
- ▶ Cables
- ▶ Devices
- ▶ Oil probes
- ▶ Transformer CT's



10

Questions

