Network Transformer Primary Bushing Research – Field and Lab Testing





T. Campbell, I. Roumeliotis, V. Patel, & <u>Y. Wen</u>, Con Edison A. Bologna, N. Hampton, J. Litten, <u>J. Perkel</u>, & J. Potvin, EPRI J. Groeger, Mantis Associates, Inc.

Spring 2025 ICC Meeting, Subcommittee B, May 19, 2025 – Louisville, KY



Importance of the Bushing

Withstand electrical stresses (electrical insulation)

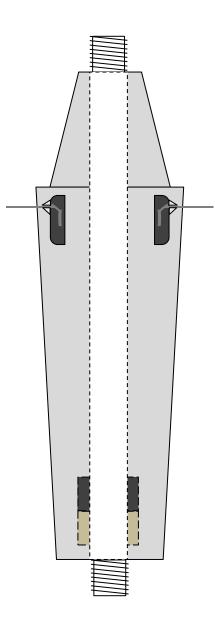
Operate across a wide temperature range (thermal stability)

Survive oil immersion (oil compatibility)

Maintain mechanical integrity (installation forces and pressure boundary)

Provide a pressure seal (oil and headspace gas)

Integrate a weld flange



Bushings Research





Failure Analysis

Analyze field failures to determine potential causes

Field Testing

Explore possibility of field assessments of in-service bushings



Lab Test Setup

Develop HV test setup for screening new bushings



On-Site Tests

Perform screening tests on available stock of new bushings

Background

<u>^</u>	Con Edison distribution system uses 28,500 3-Phase network transformers & protectors	13, 27 & 33 kV primary voltages Each network transformer uses three MV welded epoxy bushings to connect to 600 A separable connectors
	Failure rates for these bushings have been increasing over the last several years	Feeder open auto Premature Equipment replacement
	Con Edison engaged EPRI to conduct investigation into:	Root cause(s) of bushing failures (manufacturing, aging, etc.) Potential design improvements Field assessment methods for identifying potential "bad" bushings
-	Quality assurance and inspection with existing bushing manufacturer	Failed sample review Review of testing procedure

Network Transformer Overview

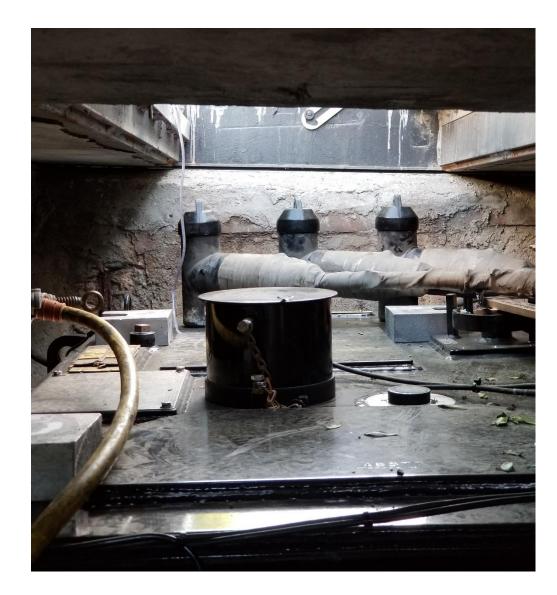
- Approximately 29,000 transformers
- Primary voltages 13, 27
 & 33 kV
- Sizes ranging from 500, 1000, 2500 kVA
- Fully welded tank and bushings
- Predominantly installed under sidewalks & street vaults



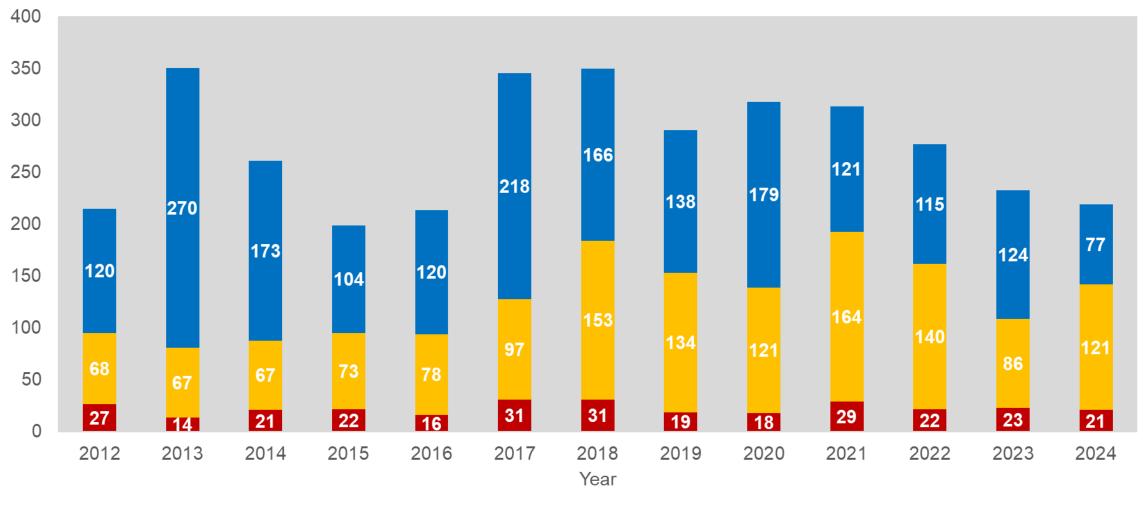


Primary Bushings

- Epoxy Bushing
- Steel Flange welded to tank
- Aluminum electrode
- 13 and 27 kV
- 600 A
- 150 and 200 BIL



Transformer Removals by Mode of Failure

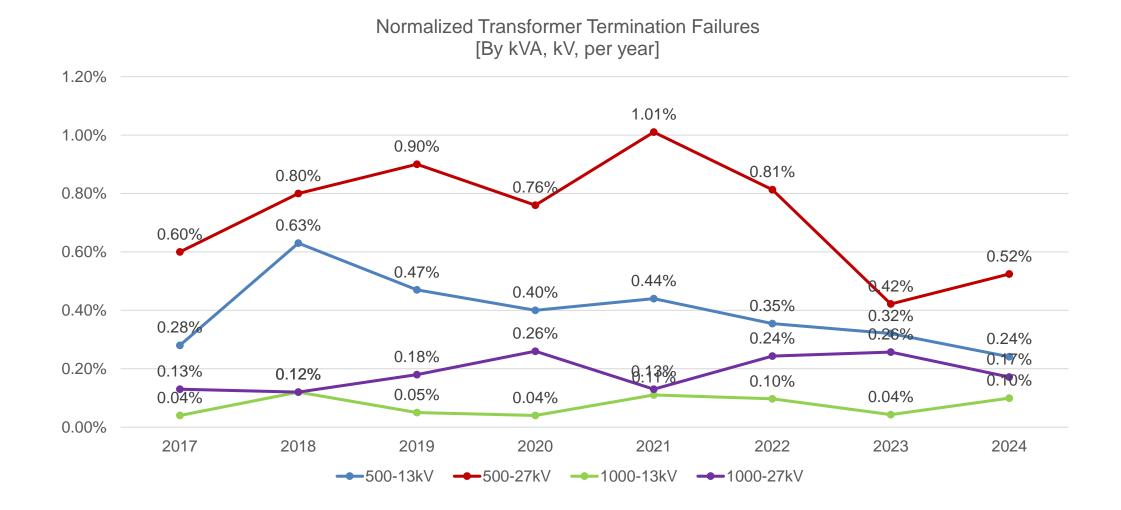


Internal Termination Leaking

Termination Population Trends

		Count of Transformer Termination Failures [YTD]								
	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	4 kV	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
500 kVA	13 kV	11	17	33	22	19	27	20	19	15
	27 kV	53	59	87	91	82	112	90	49	64
	13 kV	6	12	17	4	5	10	15	7	18
1000 kVA	27 kV	3	2	5	9	8	5	9	8	7
	33 kV	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	13 kV	0	1	3	1	3	2	0	0	2
2500 kVA	27 kV	1	3	2	5	3	4	1	1	4
	33 kV	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Totals	74	96	149	133	121	161	135	85	111

Termination Population Trends



Objectives

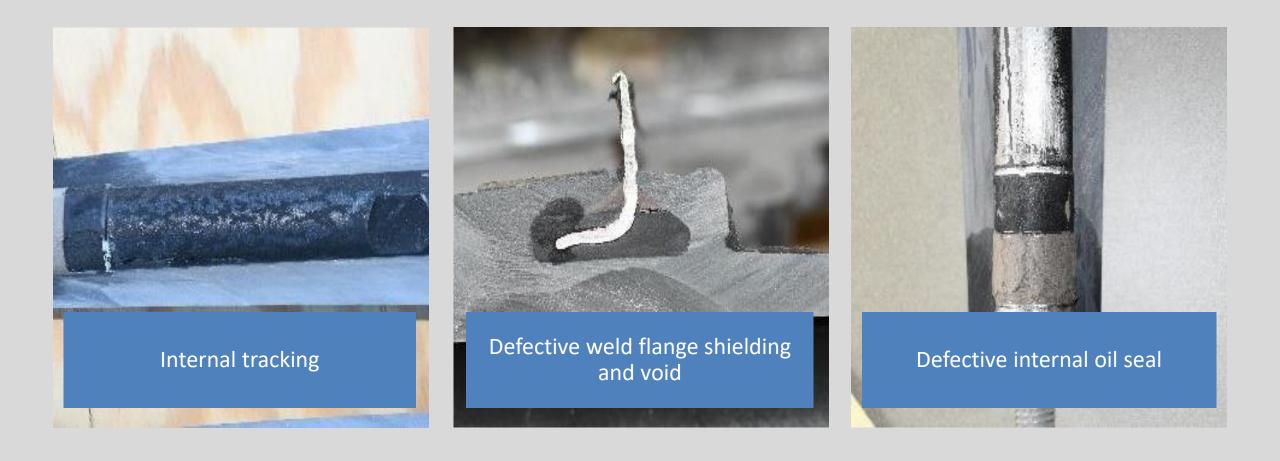
- Analyze / determine the root cause of additional failed bushings and associated cable accessories
- Develop and execute a test approach to investigate the longterm performance of medium voltage epoxy bushings
- Identify and assess the effectiveness of online PD methodologies by performing field inspections to assess the ability to identify healthy and degraded bushings
- Potential review of new / alternate bushing designs



5. Epoxy Detached



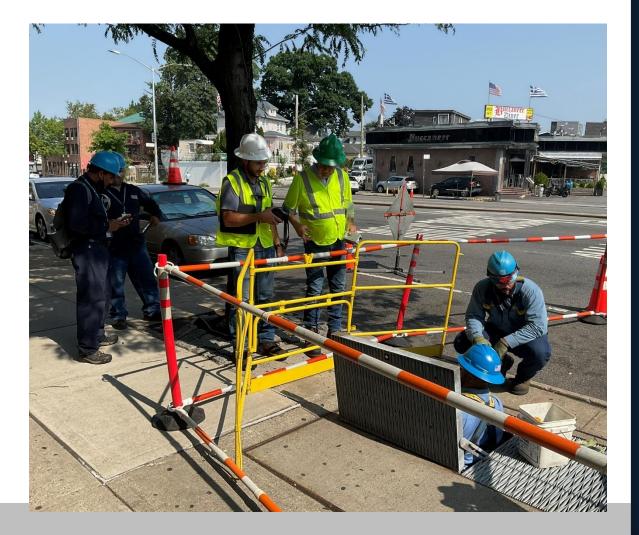
Quality defects that can lead to failure

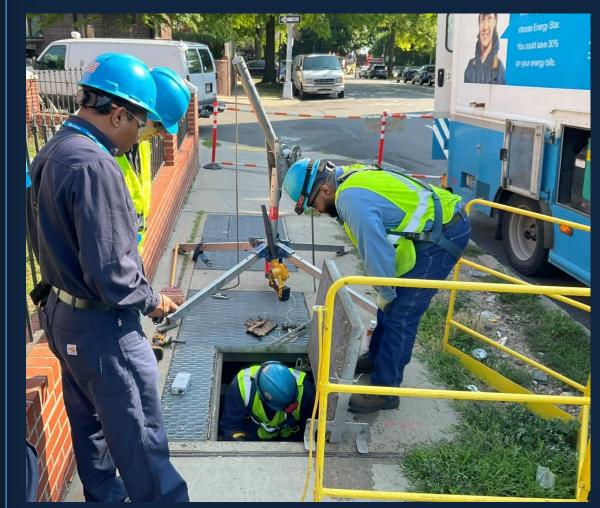


Field Testing

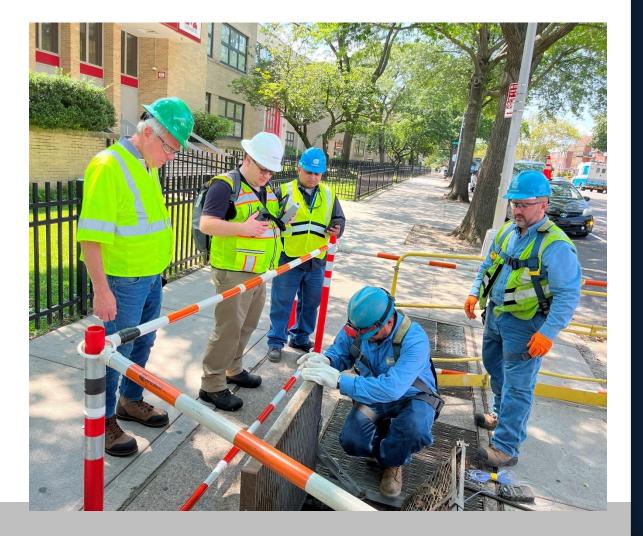
Queens, NY

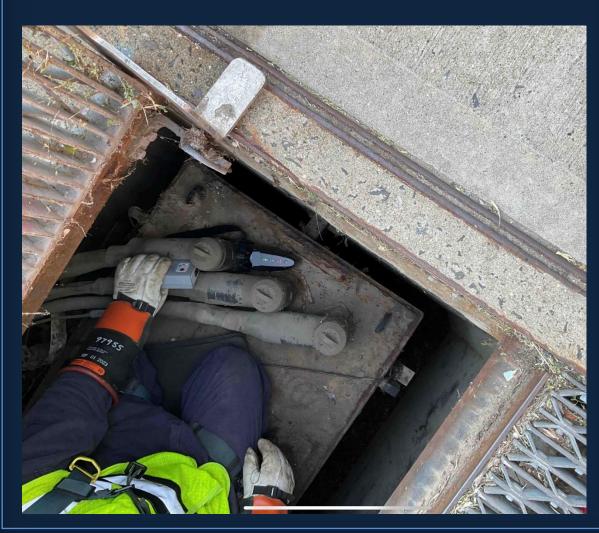
Field Sites





Field Sites

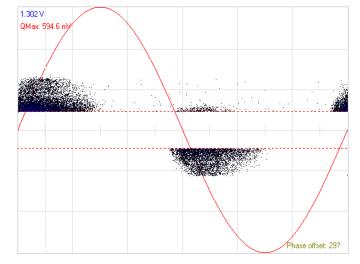


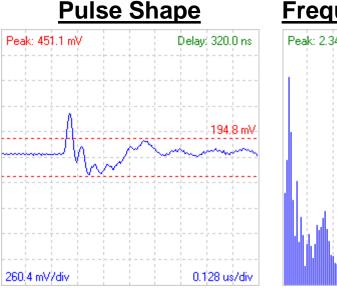


Data Analysis

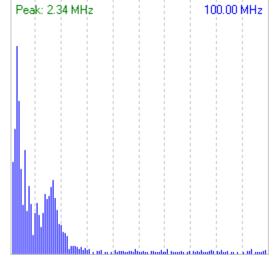
- Explore potential analysis routes using companion software tools
 - Manual waveform analysis possible via PCbased tool
 - Software-based post-test filtering allows for elimination of unwanted pulse shapes
- Heuristics used for analysis
 - 1. Phase-resolved PD pattern
 - 2. Pulse shape
 - **3.** Frequency distribution (FFT) of each pulse

PRPD Pattern

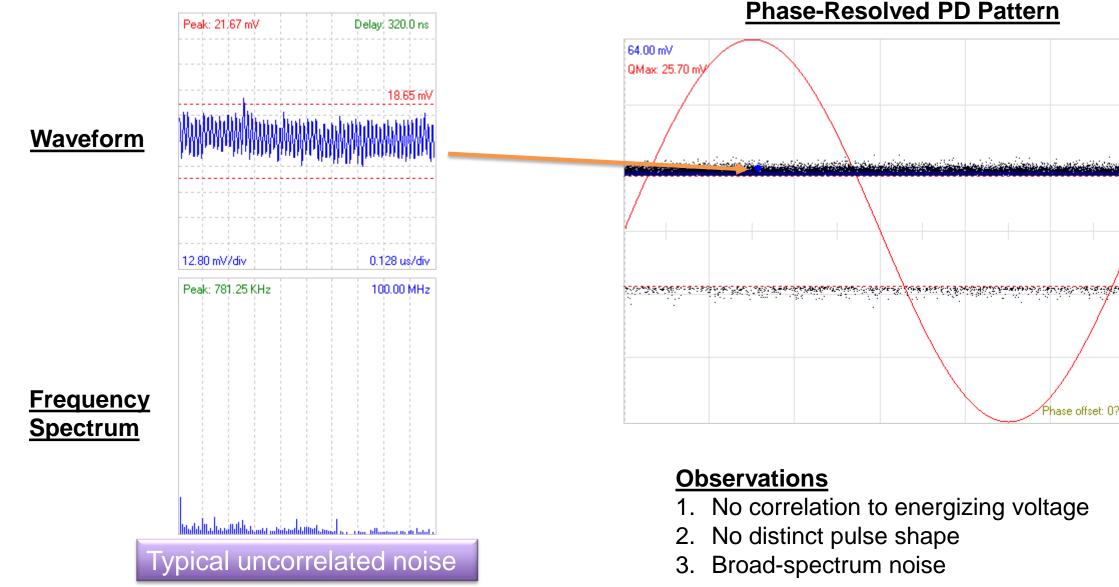




Frequency Distribution



Example – Loc 1 Phase A



९ २४ २४ वर्ष स्थानस

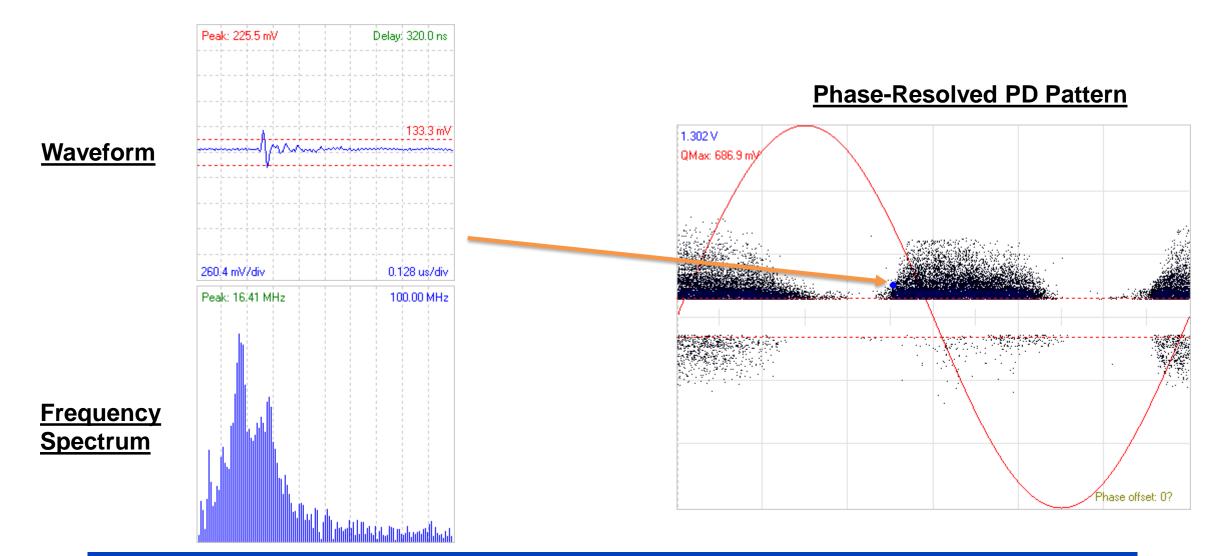
Example – Loc 3 Phase C

Phase-Resolved PD Pattern Peak: 451.1 mV Delay: 320.0 ns 1.302 V QMax: 686.9 m³ 133.3 mV **Waveform** 260.4 mV/div 0.128 us/div Peak: 1.56 MHz 100.00 MHz **Frequency** hase offset: 0? <u>Spectrum</u> **Observations** 1. Correlated to energizing voltage

- 2. Distinct pulse shape
- 3. Concentrated spectrum

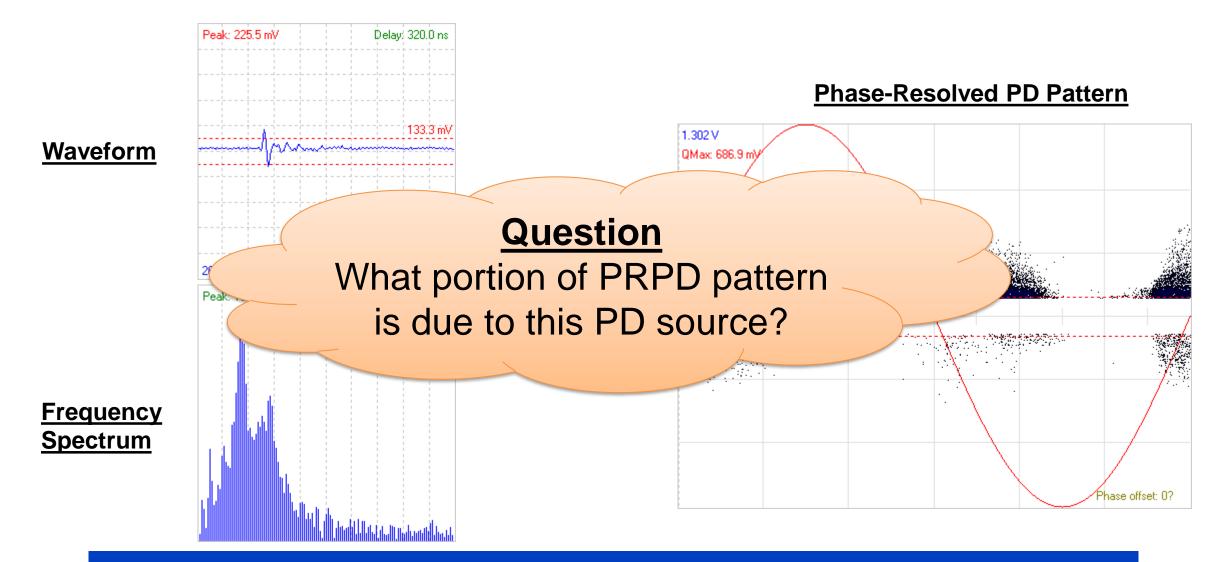
Frequency content provides indication of distance to PD source

Example Loc 3 Phase C – Closer Look

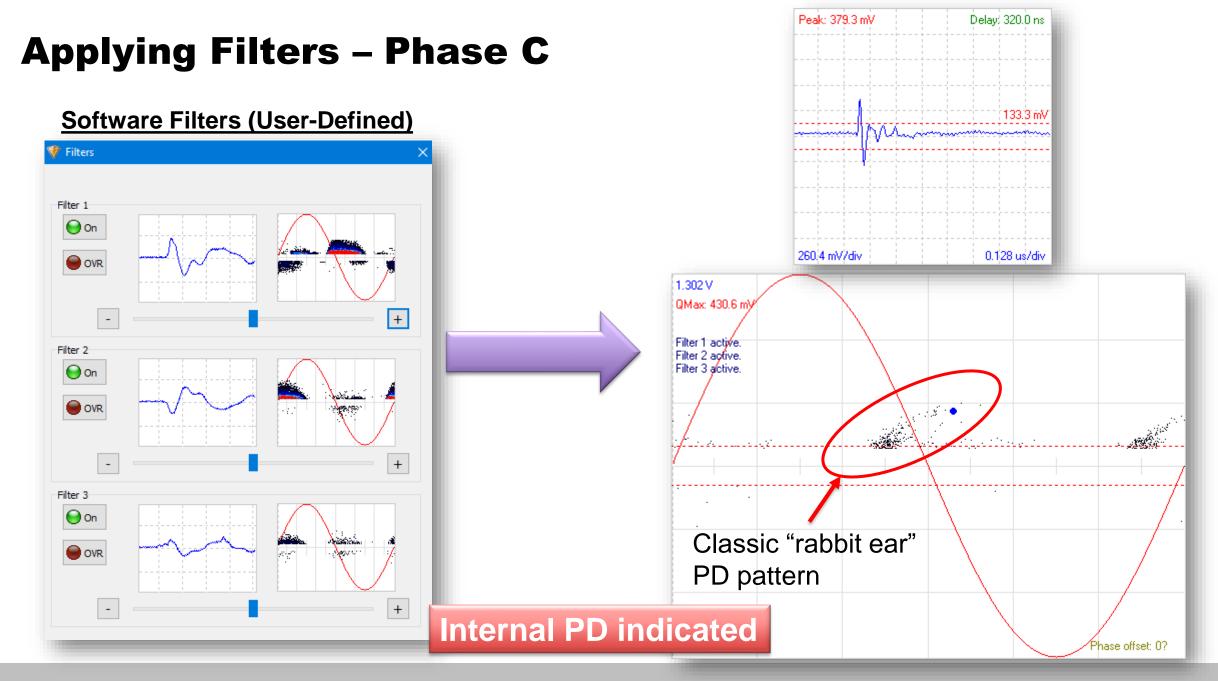


Smaller pulse height compared to other pulses but includes high frequency components

Example Loc 3 Phase C – Closer Look



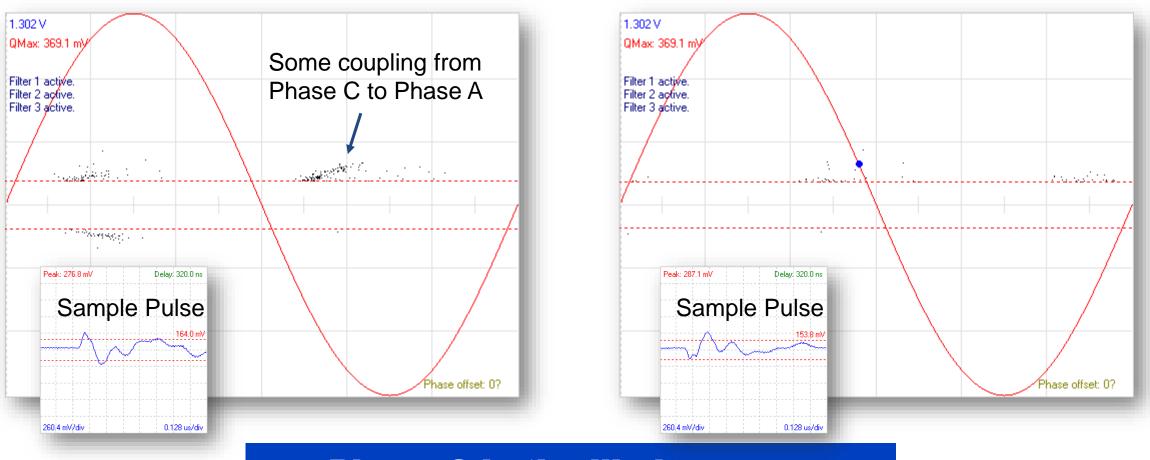
Smaller pulse height compared to other pulses but includes high frequency components



Phase Localization - Apply Filters to Phases A & B

Phase A

Phase B



Phase C is the likely source

PD Assessment – Post Analysis

Loc	Transformer Manufacturing Date	Transformer Installation Date	Age (at time of test) [Years]	Initial PD Assessment	Comment
1	5/16/2023	7/18/2023	< 1	No PD Detected	
2	9/27/2000	1/19/2001	22	PD Detected	Same signal on all phases
3	8/13/2002	12/24/2002	21	PD Detected	Phase C
4	3/21/2001	3/5/2001	22	No PD Detected	
5	5/25/2006	6/15/2006	17	No PD Detected	
6	1/7/2008	2/5/2008	15	No PD Detected	
7			< 1	No PD Detected	

No PD Detected

Data was examined for similar waveshapes to those bushings where PD was detected, none were observed in these units

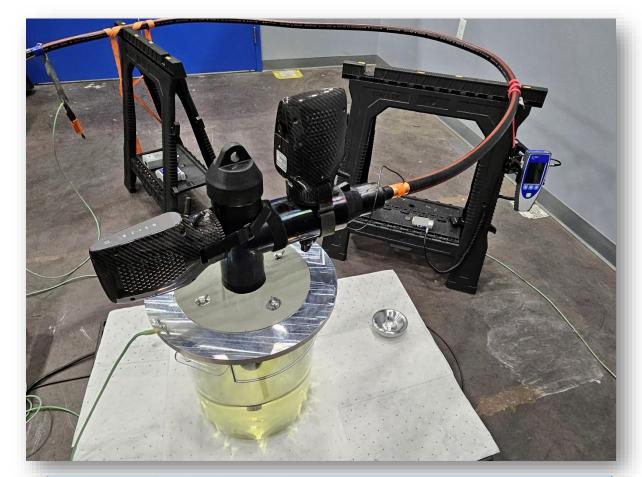
Screening Tests

Astoria Yard

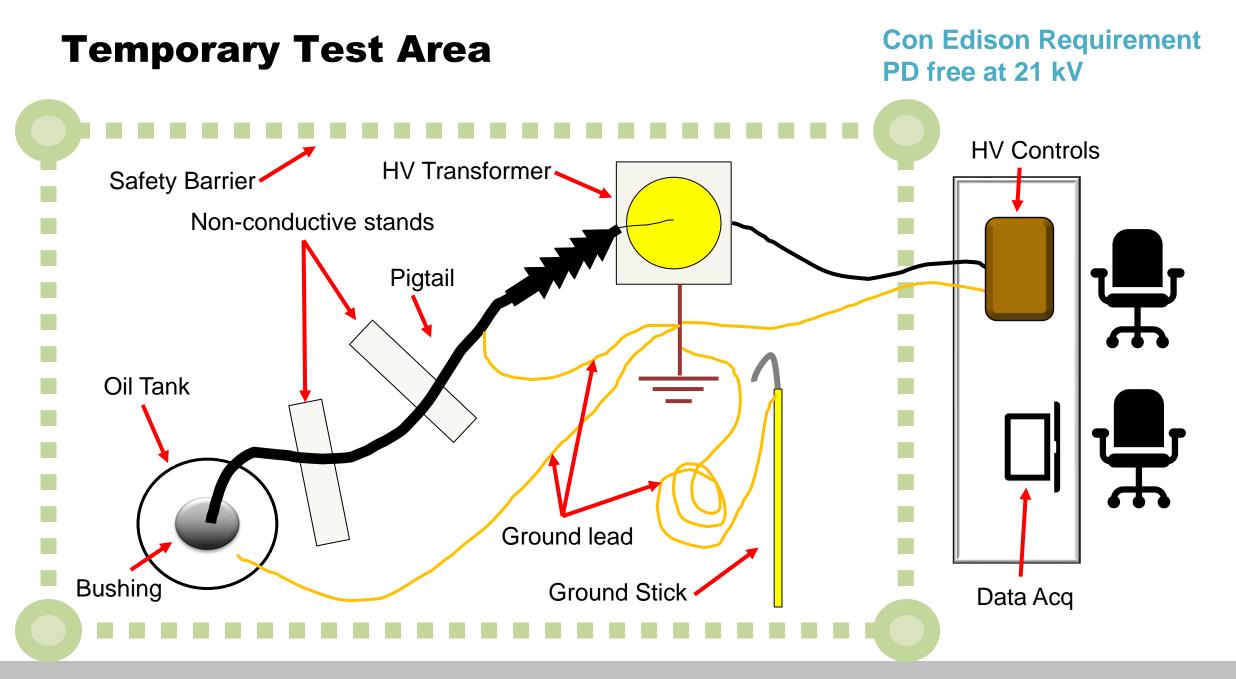
On Site Screening Tests

Screen new bushings using partial discharge to select candidates for laboratory aging test

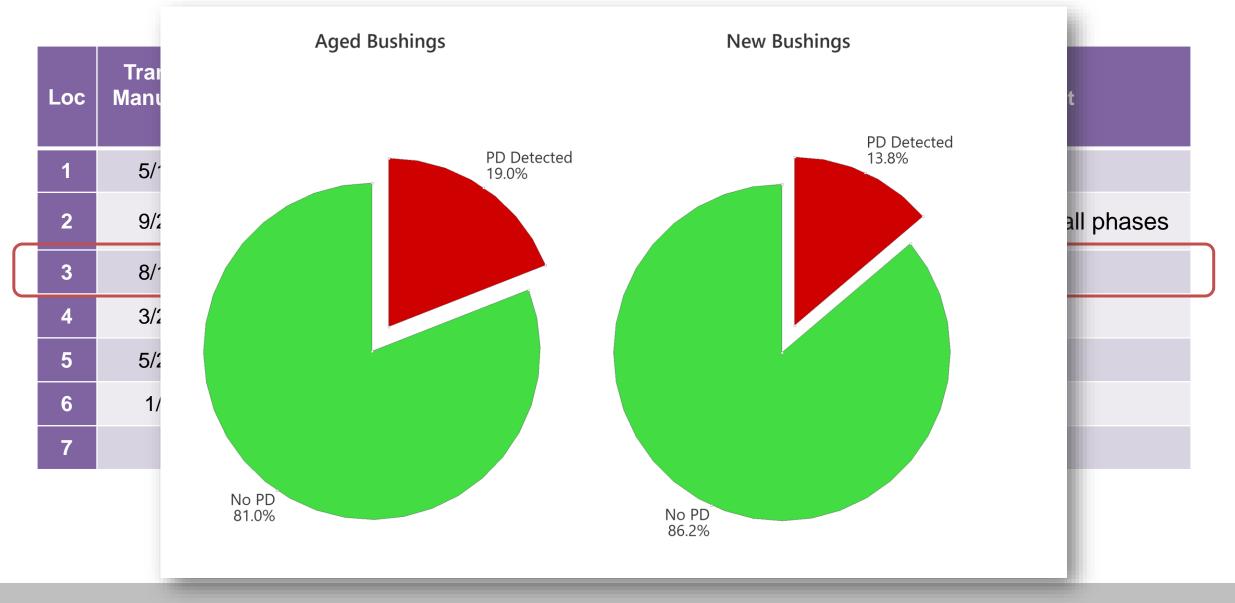




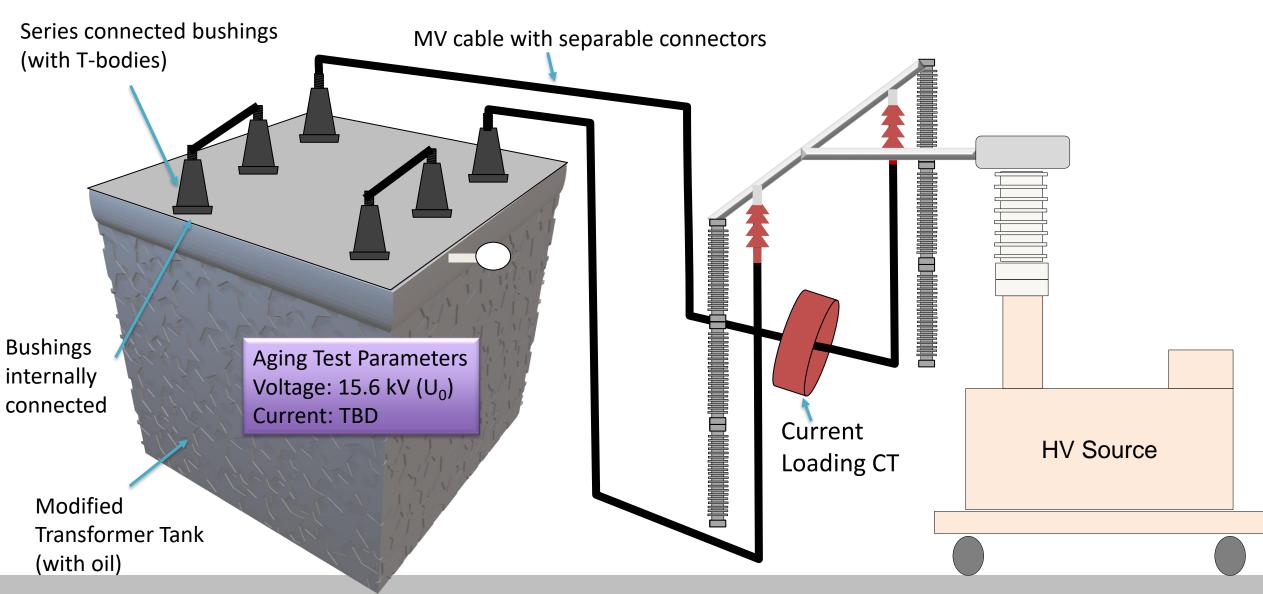
Tested >35 new bushings Evaluating multiple manufacturers 3 PD detection instruments



PD Assessment – Post Analysis



Bushing Endurance Test Setup



Next Steps

- Endurance testing of new bushings
 - New samples with and without PD
- Additional field tests
 - Revisit selected locations
 - Additional locations
- Exploring new transformer bushing designs
 - Screening tests
 - Aging test

Questions?