BRITISH STANDARD

BS IEC 60076-8 : 1997
IEC 60076-8 : 1997

Power transformers — Application guide

ICS 29.180

British Standards

National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim IEC 60076-8 : 1997 and implements it as the UK national standard. It supersedes BS 5953-1 : 1980 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PEL/14, Power transformers, which has the responsibility to:

– aid enquirers to understand the text;

– present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;

– monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

From 1 January 1997, all IEC publications have the number 60000 added to the old number. For instance, IEC 27-1 has been renumbered as IEC 60027-1. For a period of time during the change over from one numbering system to the other, publications may contain identifiers from both systems.

Cross-references

Attention is drawn to the fact that CEN and CENELEC Standards normally include an annex which lists normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications. The British Standards which implement these international or European publications may be found in the BSI Standards Catalogue under the section entitled 'International Standards Correspondence Index', or by using the 'Find' facility of the BSI Standards Electronic Catalogue.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the IEC title page, pages 2 to 84, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Electrotechnical Sector Board, was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 15 February 1998

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Text affected

ISBN 0 580 29190 1

NORME INTERNATIONALE

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

CEI
IEC
60076-8

Première édition
First edition
1997-10

Transformateurs de puissance – Guide d'application

Power transformers – Application guide

Numéro de référence
Reference number
CEI/IEC 60076-8:1997

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

POWER TRANSFORMERS –
APPLICATION GUIDE

FOREWORD

1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.
6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60076-8 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 14: Power transformers.

This first edition of IEC 60076-8 cancels and replaces IEC 60606 published in 1978. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
14/260/FDIS	14/297/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.

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

Part 1: 1993, General
Part 2: 1993, Temperature rise
Part 3: 1980, Insulation levels and dielectric tests
Part 5: 1976, Ability to withstand short circuit
Part 8: 1997, Application guide

Annex A is for information only.

POWER TRANSFORMERS – APPLICATION GUIDE

1 General

1.1 *Scope and object*

This Standard applies to power transformers complying with the series of publications IEC 60076.

It is intended to provide information to users about:

- certain fundamental service characteristics of different transformer connections and magnetic circuit designs, with particular reference to zero-sequence phenomena;
- system fault currents in transformers with YNynd and similar connections;
- parallel operation of transformers, calculation of voltage drop or rise under load, and calculation of load loss for three-winding load combinations;
- selection of rated quantities and tapping quantities at the time of purchase, based on prospective loading cases;
- application of transformers of conventional design to convertor loading;
- measuring technique and accuracy in loss measurement.

Part of the information is of a general nature and applicable to all sizes of power transformers. Several chapters, however, deal with aspects and problems which are of the interest only for the specification and utilization of large high-voltage units.

The recommendations are not mandatory and do not in themselves constitute specification requirements.

Information concerning loadability of power transformers is given in IEC 60354, for oil-immersed transformers, and IEC 60905, for dry-type transformers.

Guidance for impulse testing of power transformers is given in IEC 60722.

1.2 *Normative references*

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60050(421):1990, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 421: Power transformers and reactors*

IEC 60076: *Power transformers*

IEC 60076-1:1993, *Power transformers – Part 1: General*

IEC 60076-3:1980, *Power transformers – Part 3: Insulation levels and dielectric tests*

IEC 60289:1988, *Reactors*

IEC 60354:1991, *Loading guide for oil-immersed power transformers*

IEC 60722:1982, *Guide to the lightning impulse and switching impulse testing of power transformers and reactors*

IEC 60905:1987, *Loading guide for dry-type power transformers*

IEC 60909:1988, *Short-circuit current calculation in three-phase a.c. systems*

IEC 60909-1:1991, *Short-circuit current calculation in three-phase a.c. systems – Part 1: Factors for the calculation of short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems according to IEC 60909 (1988)*

IEC 60909-2:1992, *Electrical equipment – Data for short-circuit current calculations in accordance with IEC 60909 (1988)*

IEC 61378-1: 1997, *Convertor transformers – Part 1: Transformers for industrial applications*

ISO 9001: 1994, *Quality systems – Model for quality assurance in design, development, production, installation and servicing*

2 Characteristic properties of different three-phase winding combinations and magnetic circuit designs

This chapter is an overview of the subject. Additional information is given in clause 4 on zero-sequence properties.

2.1 *Y-, D-, and Z-connected windings*

There are two principal three-phase connections of transformer windings: star (Y-connection) and delta (D-connection). For special purposes, particularly in small power transformers, another connection named zigzag or Z is also used. Historically, several other schemes have been in use (such as "truncated delta", "extended delta", "T-connection", "V-connection", etc.). While such connections are used in transformers for special applications, they no longer appear in common power transmission systems.

2.1.1 *Advantages of a Y-connected winding*

This type of winding:

- is more economical for a high-voltage winding;
- has a neutral point available;
- permits direct earthing or earthing through an impedance;
- permits reduced insulation level of the neutral (graded insulation);
- permits the winding taps and tapchanger to be located at the neutral end of each phase;
- permits single-phase loading with neutral current (see 2.2 and 4.8).

2.1.2 *Advantages of a D-connected winding*

This type of winding:

– is more economical for a high-current, low-voltage winding;

– in combination with a star-connected winding, reduces the zero-sequence impedance in that winding.

2.1.3 *Advantages of a Z-connected winding*

This type of winding:

– permits neutral current loading with inherently low zero-sequence impedance. (It is used for earthing transformers to create an artificial neutral terminal of a system);

– reduces voltage unbalance in systems where the load is not equally distributed between the phases.

2.2 *Characteristic properties of combinations of winding connections*

The notation of winding connections for the whole transformer follows the conventions in IEC 60076-1, clause 6.

This subclause is a summary of the neutral current behaviour in different winding combinations. Such conditions are referred to as having "zero-sequence components" of current and voltage. This concept is dealt with further in clauses 4 and 5.

The statements are also valid for three-phase banks of single-phase transformers connected together externally.

2.2.1 *YNyn and YNauto*

Zero-sequence current may be transformed between the windings under ampere-turn balance, meeting low short-circuit impedance in the transformer. System transformers with such connections may in addition be provided with delta equalizer winding (see 4.7.2 and 4.8).

2.2.2 *YNy and Yyn*

Zero-sequence current in the winding with earthed neutral does not have balancing ampere-turns in the opposite winding, where the neutral is not connected to earth. It therefore constitutes a magnetizing current for the iron core and is controlled by a zero-sequence magnetizing impedance. This impedance is high or very high, depending on the design of the magnetic circuit (see 2.3). The symmetry of the phase-to-neutral voltages will be affected and there may be limitations for the allowable zero-sequence current caused by stray-flux heating (see 4.8).

2.2.3 *YNd, Dyn, YNyd (loadable tertiary) or YNy + d (non-loadable delta equalizer winding)*

Zero-sequence current in the star winding with earthed neutral causes compensating circulating current to flow in the delta winding. The impedance is low, approximately equal to the positive-sequence short-circuit impedance between the windings.

If there are two star windings with earthed neutrals (including the case of auto-connection with common neutral), there is a three-winding loading case for zero-sequence current. This is dealt with in 4.3.2 and 4.7.2, and in clause 5.

2.2.4 *Yzn or ZNy*

Zero-sequence current in the zigzag winding produces an inherent ampere-turn balance between the two halves of the winding on each limb, and provides a low short-circuit impedance.

2.2.5 *Three-phase banks of large single-phase units – use of delta connected tertiary windings*

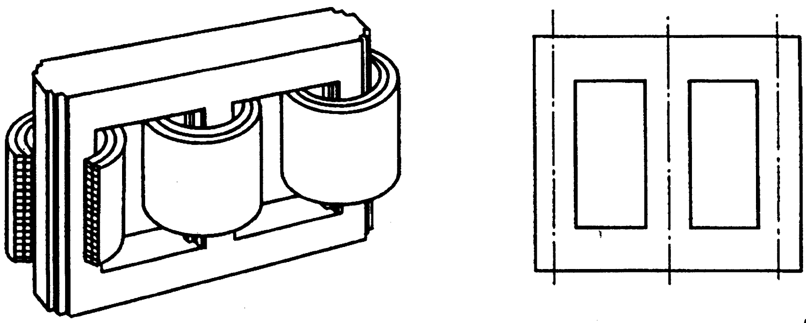
In some countries, transformers for high-voltage system interconnection are traditionally made as banks of single-phase units. The cost, mass, and loss of such a bank is larger than for a corresponding three-phase transformer (as long as it can be made). The advantage of the bank concept is the relatively low cost of providing a spare fourth unit as a strategic reserve. It may also be that a corresponding three-phase unit would exceed the transport mass limitation.

The three single-phase transformers provide independent magnetic circuits, representing high magnetizing impedance for a zero-sequence voltage component.

It may be necessary to provide a delta equalizer winding function in the bank, or there may be a need for auxiliary power at relatively low-voltage from a tertiary winding. This can be achieved by external busbar connection from unit to unit in the station. The external connection represents an additional risk of earth fault or short circuit on the combined tertiary winding of the bank.

2.3 *Different magnetic circuit designs*

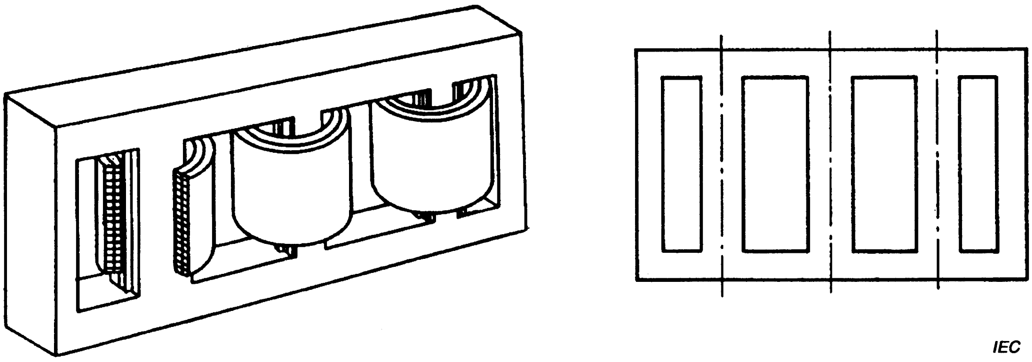
The most common magnetic circuit design for a three-phase transformer is the three-limb core-form (see figure 1). Three parallel, vertical limbs are connected at the top and bottom by horizontal yokes.



IEC 1119/97

Figure 1 – Three-limb, core-form magnetic circuit

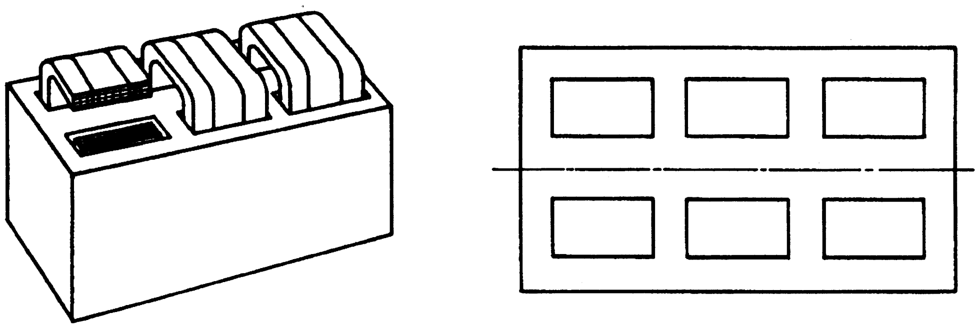
The five-limb, core-form magnetic circuit (see figure 2) has three limbs with windings and two unwound side limbs of lesser cross-section. The yokes connecting all five limbs also have a reduced cross-section in comparison with the wound limbs.



IEC 1120/97

Figure 2 – Five-limb, core-form magnetic circuit

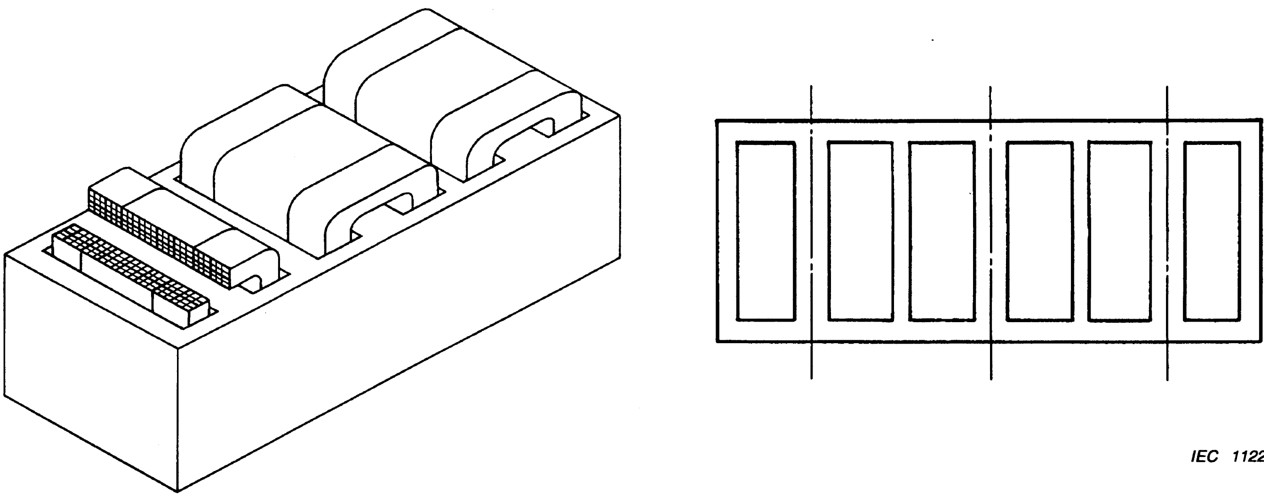
The conventional shell-form three-phase design has a frame with the three wound limbs horizontal and having a common centre line (see figure 3). The core-steel limbs inside the windings have an essentially rectangular cross-section and the adjoining parts of the magnetic circuit surround the windings like a shell.



IEC 1121/97

Figure 3 – Three-phase conventional shell-form magnetic circuit

A new three-phase shell-form magnetic circuit is the seven-limb core, in which the wound limbs are oriented in a different way (see figure 4).



IEC 1122/97

Figure 4 – Three-phase seven-limb shell-form magnetic circuit