

Intelligent Expert System for Diagnosing Faults and Assessing Quality of Power Transformer Insulation Oil by DGA Method

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Abstract: Accurate assessment of oil and fault diagnostics electrical power transformer insulation for lifelong endurance are the key issues addressed in this research. The durability of a transformer is significantly determined by the quality of its insulation oil, which deteriorates over time due to temperature fluctuations and moisture content. Protecting transformers from potential failure through the early and precise diagnosis of faults and efficient assessment of oil quality during the actual conduct of the operation can avoid sizeable economic losses. The ANFIS Expert System that uses intelligent software plays an important role. The dissolved gas analysis (DGA) in oil is reliable for diagnosing faults and assessing insulation oil quality in transformers. Transformer power plant protection teams often suffer sudden breakdowns that lead to massive damage and huge financial losses. The oil in transformers must be appropriately treated to circumvent such failures. In this research, an ANFIS Expert System was used to diagnose faults and assess insulation oil status and quality in power transformers. by the Rogers ratio method depending on the DGA in oil a suitable treatment was identified .The graphical user interface from the MATLAB environment was used and proven effective for fault diagnosis and oil quality evaluation. The training algorithm can assess oil quality according to the specifications of the IEEE standard C57-104 and the IEC standard 60599.

Keywords: Expert system, fault diagnosis, insulation oil, Rogers method, IEC method

1. Introduction

Electricity has become an important part of human life. At present, it is difficult to imagine life without electricity. Electricity has become a basic need for people, agriculture, and industry; hence, it has a strong impact on the economy of any country. A suitable method for accurate fault diagnostics and assessing the oil quality of electrical power transformers are needed to ensure long-term protection[1]. The longevity of a transformer is determined by its insulating quality. Generally, insulation deteriorates over time due to fluctuations in temperature, moisture, oxygen, and other environmental factors. Diagnosis of faults and oil quality assessment are important steps in protecting transformers from operational failures. Power transformers are exceptionally expensive, and damage to the insulation system often causes high economic loss [1]. In the past, several methods were adopted to diagnose faults and assess oil quality in transformers; different standards with approved specifications were developed, including the IEEE standard C57-104 and the IEC standard 60599 [2][3]. Most of the assessment and diagnosis methods were based on dissolved gas analysis (DGA). Despite many efforts, efficient and precise methods for determining the nature of faults and the subsequent rectification mechanisms that can attain superior performance.

Electrical transformer oils possess a dual function: insulation and cooling. The superior insulation and cooling capacity of electrical transformer oils that enables the transformer to withstand severely elevated changes in temperature over an extended period of operation protects transformers from faults[4]. However, high electrical pressure, temperature, and harsh environmental conditions produce hydrocarbons (gases) in transformer oils, negatively affecting their function [4]. Therefore, preventive maintenance schedules for

fault diagnosis and quality assessment of transformer oils are obligatory [5]. Several methods have been developed for fault diagnosis. Methods for assessing oil quality, on the other hand, are another topic. The various types of incipient faults in transformers are arcing, corona discharge, low energy sparking, severe overloading, and overheating. These are some of the mechanisms that can result in the chemical decomposition of the insulating material, as well as in the formation of various combustible and non-combustible gases, such as methane (CH₄), ethane (C₂H₆), ethylene (C₂H₄), acetylene (C₂H₂), and hydrogen (H₂). Decomposition generates gaseous products that can be dissolved in mineral oil [4]. DGA, a popular conventional method for assessing the condition of an oil-filled transformer, involves the analysis of the gases dissolved in the insulating medium. This method is widely used by electric companies and has received worldwide recognition because of its reliability in detecting incipient faults in power transformers. However, the DGA method provides results based on empirical evidence; hence, the approach does not offer a mathematical description. In response, several soft computing techniques based on DGA have been proposed to enhance the diagnosis capabilities and effectiveness of the existing DGA method [5].

Determined the concentrations of gases based on the DGA in power transformer oil. The Rogers and IEC ratio methods were used to develop an intelligent expert system for precise diagnosis and simultaneous assessment. In this paper, an intelligent expert system that uses artificial neural networks and fuzzy logic system (ANFIS) was used to diagnose faults and assess the separation quality of oil in power transformers based on DGA and the standard specifications of the IEC standard 60599 and IEEE standard C57-104. The user interface was designed using the MATLAB program to ensure that the gas values can be entered and users can choose the diagnosis they want through the system. The program was tested using 30 samples of transformer oil, and the results showed that through diagnosis and evaluation, the appropriate treatment for the oil process could be determined [6].

2. Dissolved Gas Analysis

The DGA in oil involves taking a transformer oil sample to determine the concentration and ratio of gases in the sample. These gases are formed by the following factors: high temperatures, partial discharge, arcing, and corona. These factors lead to the decomposition of the oil hydrocarbons (compounds of carbon and hydrogen). These gases are classified into two types: combustible gas and non-combustible gas. Combustible gases include carbon monoxide (Co), hydrogen (H₂), methane (CH₄), acetylene (C₂H₂), ethylene (C₂H₄), and ethane (C₂H₆). Non-combustible gases include oxygen (O₂), nitrogen (N₂), and carbon dioxide (Co₂). When these gases are present in the oil sample, they exist at different rates and are generated. Some of the gases vary in ratio from time to time, depending on the changes in temperature and the age of the transformers [7]. The disadvantage of the method needed more dissolved gases. It takes time to find faults.

2.1. DGA Ratio Methods

2.1.1 Rogers Ratio Method

In this method, four ratios are accounted for: CH₄/H₂, C₂H₂/CH₄, C₂H₄/C₂H₆, and C₂H₂/C₂H₄. Diagnosis of faults is accomplished via a simple coding scheme based on ranges presented in Table 1. Ratios are coded to identify 12 types of faults in transformers, as shown in Table 2 [8].

Table 1. Rogers Ratio Code

Gas Ratio	Ranges	Code
CH ₄ /H ₂	< 0.1	5
	0.1- 1	0
	1--3	1
	> 3	2
C ₂ H ₆ /CH ₄	< 1	0
	> 1	1
	< 1	0

C2H4/C2H6	1-3	1
	> 3	2
C2H2/C2H4	< 0.5	0
	0.5-3	1
	> 3	2

Table 2. Fault Types According to Rogers Ratio Method

No.	CH4/H2	C2H6/CH4	C2H4/C2H6	C2H2/C2H4	Fault type
1	0	0	0	0	No fault
2	1-2	0	0	0	<150 °C thermal fault
3	1-2	1	0	0	150–200 °C thermal fault
4	0	1	0	0	200–300 °C thermal fault
5	0	0	1	0	General conductor overheating
6	1	0	1	0	Winding circulating currents
7	1	0	2	0	Core and tank circulating currents overheated joints
8	5	0	0	0	Partial discharge
9	5	0	0	1-2	Partial discharge with tracking
10	0	0	0	1	Flashover without power follow- through
11	0	0	1-2	1-2	Arc with power follow- through
12	0	0	2	2	Continuous sparking to floating potential

2.1.2 IEC Ratio Method

In the IEC ratio method, the objective is to create three ratios (C2H2/C2H4, CH4/H2, and C2H4/C2H6) to compare the result of this method and that of the Rogers method. In this method, the ratio, C2H6/CH4, was excluded because it indicates a limited temperature range of decomposition. The coding of the three gas ratios is presented in Table 3. The nine fault types are shown in Table 4 [9].

Table 3. IEC Code Ratio

IEC The ratio of characteristic gases	$\frac{C2H2}{C2H4}$	$\frac{CH4}{H2}$	$\frac{C2H4}{C2H6}$
< 0.1	0	1	0
0.1-1	1	0	0
1-3	1	2	1
> 3	2	2	2

Table 4. Fault Types According to the IEC Ratio method

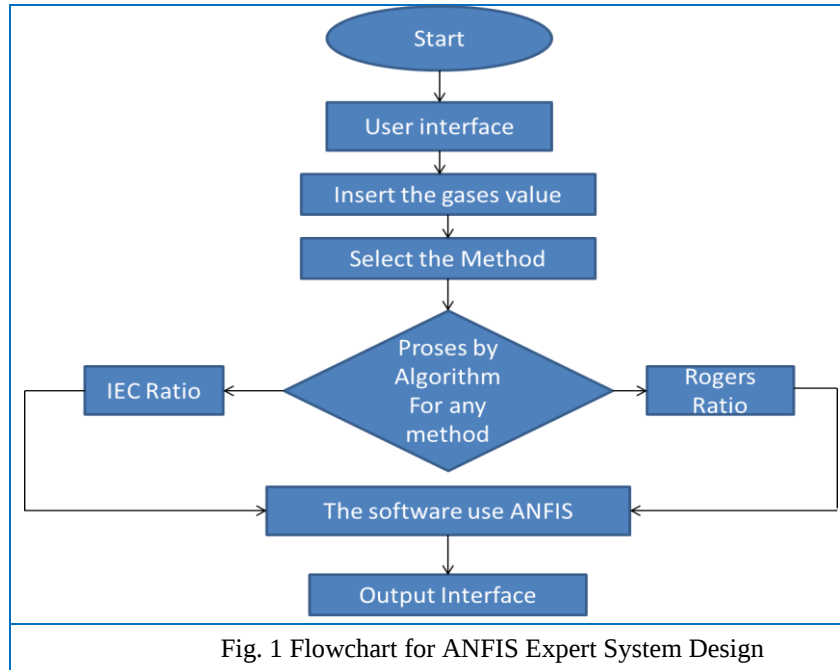
Case No.	$\frac{C_2H_2}{C_2H_4}$	$\frac{CH_4}{H_2}$	$\frac{C_2H_4}{C_2H_6}$	Characteristic fault
0	0	0	0	No fault
1	0 But not significant	1	0	Partial discharges of low energy density
2	1	1	0	Partial discharges of low energy density
3	1-2	0	1-2	Discharges of low energy
4	1	0	2	Discharges of High Energy
5	0	0	1	Thermal fault of low Temperature <150 °C
6	0	2	0	Thermal fault of low Temperature <150 °C–300 °C
7	0	2	1	The thermal fault of medium temperature range 300 °C–700 °C
8	0	2	2	Thermal fault of high temperature >700 °C

3. ANFIS Expert System

Expert systems fall under the artificial intelligence category of computer applications. Designing an expert system needs a knowledge engineer – an individual who studies how human experts make decisions and translates the findings into rules that a computer can understand. ANFIS, derived from the term adaptive network-based fuzzy inference engine, was first proposed. This system was designed to allow if-then rules and membership functions to be constructed based on the historical data of established metrics. The system was also designed with an adaptive nature for automatic tuning purposes [10].

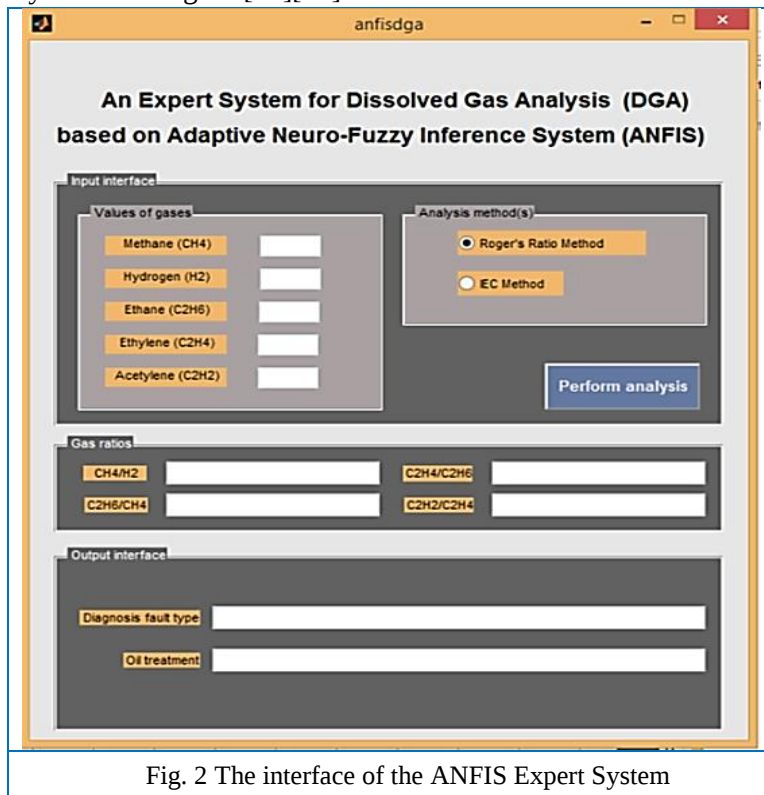
3.1. Design ANFIS Expert System

The expert system was designed according to the flowchart shown in Fig. 1. The design provides an interface where the user can input gas values derived from analyzing samples of transformer oil through dissolved gas ratios. Subsequently, the user can choose the method used in the analysis process. The system then uses ANFIS to process the data.



3.2. Design of the ANFIS Expert System Interface

The user interface of the ANFIS expert system was designed using GUI access provided in the MATLAB environment. As depicted in Fig. 2, the user input interface allows the following items to be entered: gas values, analysis methods (Rogers ratio method or IEC ratio method), gas ratios, fault type diagnosis, and assessment of the quality of insulating oil [11][12].



3.3. ANFIS Models

Fuzzy inference is formulating the mapping from a given input to an output using fuzzy logic. The mapping is then used as a basis for making decisions. The fuzzy inference process involves membership functions, logical operations, and if-then rules. Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) maps the input characteristics to input membership functions in rules to output membership function to single-value output. The shape of membership functions depends on the parameters [13][14]. ANFIS chooses the parameters of membership functions automatically during the learning phase to match the system's output with the target output. Hence, ANFIS can be used to model a system where input/output data are available for modeling, but no predetermined model exists. Parameters of membership functions could be defined to fit the membership functions of the input/output data, as depicted in Fig. 3.

ANFIS was tested using 180 training samples. In ANFIS, the diagnosis of each crisp value of the gas ratio is represented by a trapezoidal membership function (Fig. 4). The set of fuzzy rules relates the input variables to the output. The fuzzy inference engine in the ANFIS network uses an if-then rule-based system, given by IF antecedent and Then Consequent, a fuzzy rule set of 12 rules for Rogers Ratio Method based ANFIS and a fuzzy rule set of 9 rules for IEC Ratio Method based ANFIS.

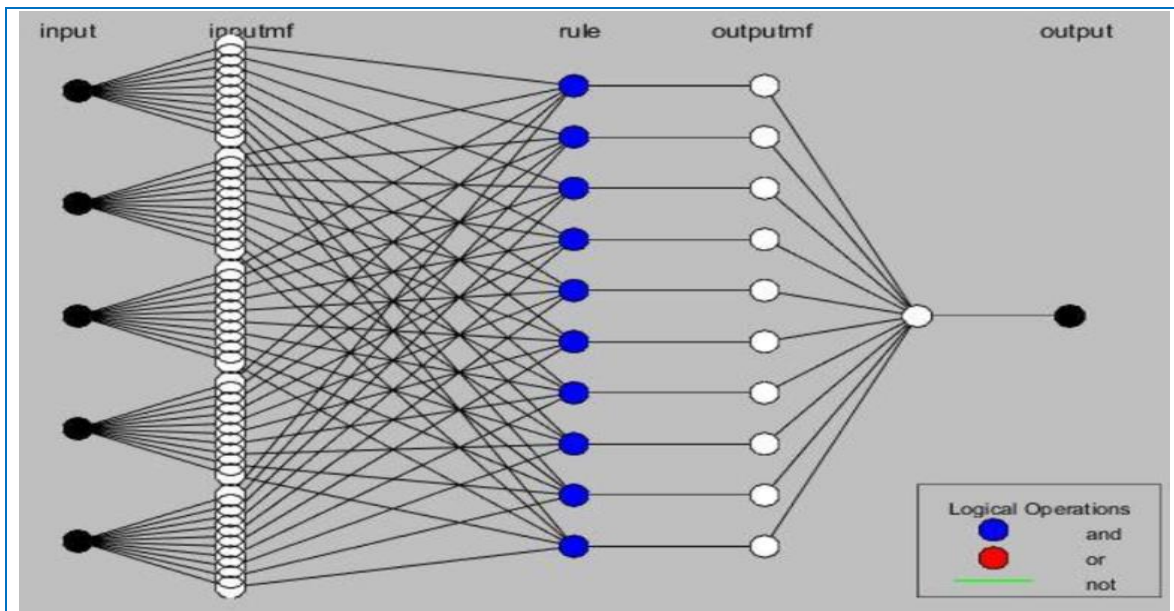


Fig. 3 ANFIS structure

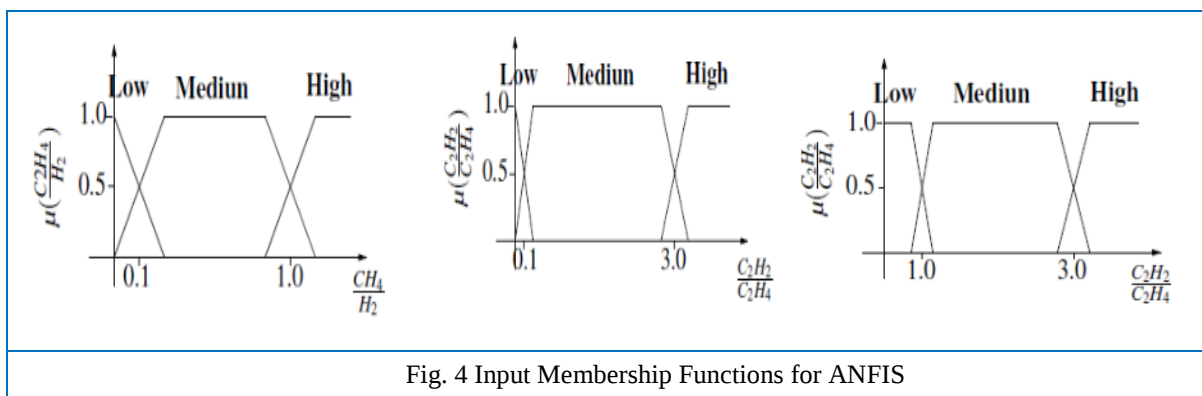
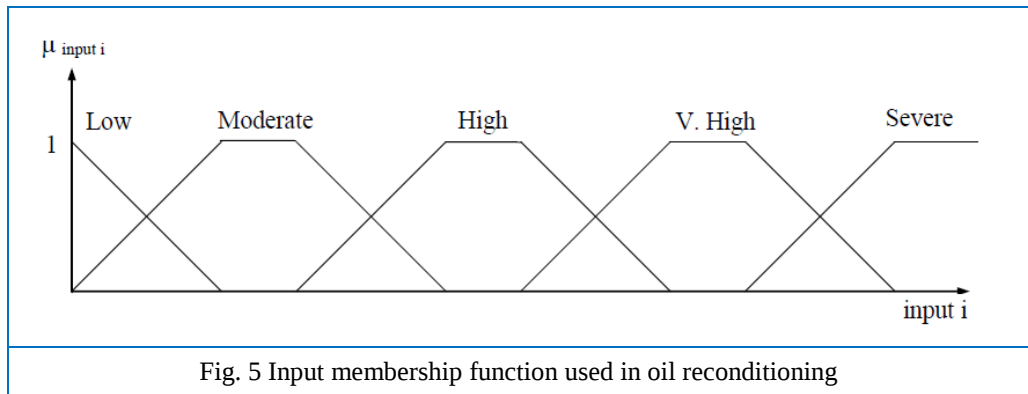
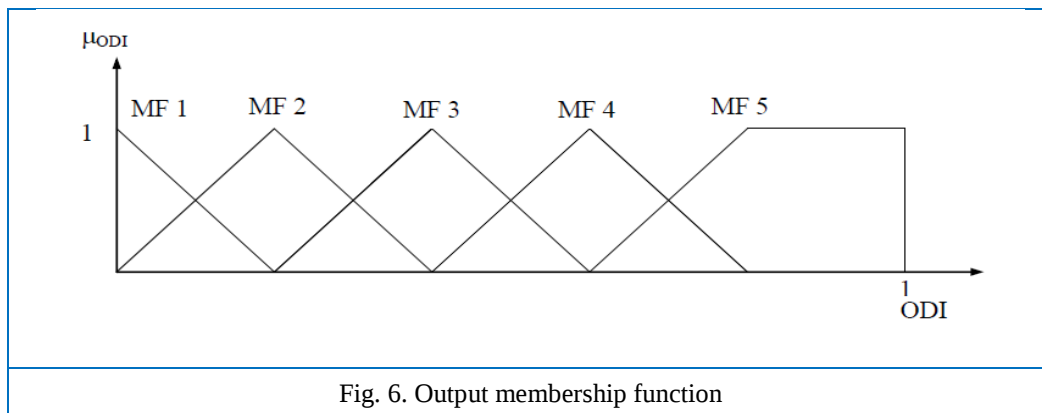


Fig. 4 Input Membership Functions for ANFIS

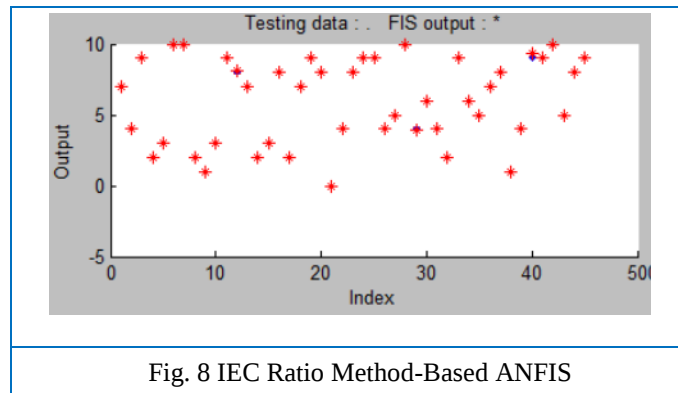
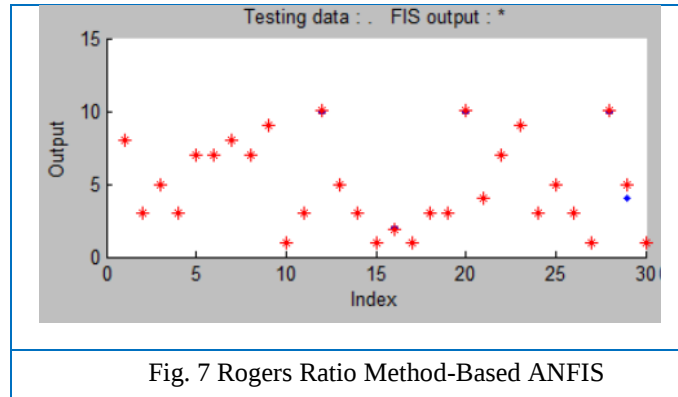
To assess the quality of transformer oil, the input variable TCG uses a different set of terms (Low, Moderate, High, V. High, and Severe). The input membership functions and the different sets of terms are shown in Fig.5.



Only one output variable is assigned to transformer oil quality. This is called the oil degradation index (ODI). ODI value is computed for each input. The input membership functions are designed to give a constant output over a substantial range. The membership of each input variable varies over a definite range, uniformly on both sides (trapezoidal). This is an extremely useful property for monitoring normal changes due to operation and aging. Another significant feature of the ODI value is its correlation with the specific reconditioning procedures for transformer oil. The output membership functions are shown in Fig. 6.



MF 1= Good Oil, MF 2 = Single Filtering and Degassing, MF 3 = Double Filtering and Degassing, MF 4 = Reclamation, and MF 5 = Don't Use the Oil. The ANFIS responses obtained from the tested set are shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The FIS output clearly shows that the proposed method can be effectively used for diagnosing incipient faults of power transformers.



3.Results and Discussion

A sampling of power transformer oils was performed at the sites where these transformers have been located for more than 15 years. The 30 samples used for detecting DGA in oil and the results of the analysis are presented in Table 5. Insertion of the data ratios of gas-derived samples from Table 5 to the expert system interface was tested in each case. As summarized in Table 6, the results are good and in agreement with the specifications of approved standards for diagnosing faults and assessing the quality of insulating oils.

Table 5. Value of gases in ppm data input to ANFIS Expert System

NO	CH ₄	H ₂	C ₂ H ₆	C ₂ H ₄	C ₂ H ₂
1	47	191	43	15	0.0001
2	200	50	300	200	50
3	245	36	144	332	0.0001
4	187	86	136	363	0.0001
5	24	10	372	24	0.0001
6	7	17	13	3	0
7	42	206	16	82	221
8	999	769	234	1599	31
9	50	1000	40	30	10
10	107	127	11	154	224
11	9739	2004	2750	5114	0
12	144	60	67	449	9
13	3	4	2	1	0
14	53	65	41	95	14
15	79	33	30	215	5

16	370	1249	56	606	1371
17	1053	507	297	1440	17
18	77	57	19	21	0
19	10	160	3	1	1
20	770	199	217	1508	72
21	695	416	74	867	0
22	27	10	49	4	1
23	940	1450	211	322	61
24	1.7	2.35	0.6	1.2	0.1
25	96	240	20	8	5
26	4000	960	1290	1560	6
27	73	980	58	12	0
28	1500	280	1200	150	40
29	8517	2844	10196	4422	39
30	4	8	350	24	2

Table 6. Results of diagnosing faults and assessing the quality of insulating oil

NO.	FAULT TYPE		Oil Treatment
	Rogers Ratio	IEC Ratio	
1	Normal deterioration	No-Fault	Single filtering & degassing
2	Overheating – 150–200 °C	Unidentifiable	Single filtering & degassing
3	Unidentifiable	The thermal fault of medium Temperature 300–700 °C	Double filtering & degassing
4	Winding Circulating Currents	The thermal fault of medium Temperature 300–700 °C	Double filtering & degassing
5	Overheating – 150–200 °C	The thermal fault of low temperature – 150–300 °C	Single filtering & degassing
6	Overheating – 200–300 °C	No-Fault	Good Oil
7	The arc with Power Follow-Through	Discharges of High Energy	Double filtering & degassing
8	Core and Tank Circulating Currents	The thermal fault of High Temperature – above 700 °C	Reclamation
9	Partial discharge	Partial Discharges of High Energy Density	Double filtering & degassing
10	The arc with Power Follow-Through	Discharges of High Energy	Double filtering & degassing
11	Unidentifiable	The thermal fault of medium Temperature 300–700 °C	Do Not use
12	Core and Tank Circulating Currents	The thermal fault of High Temperature – above 700 °C	Double filtering & degassing
13	Flashover without Power Follow-Through	Unidentifiable	Good Oil
14	General Conductor Overheating	Discharges of Low Energy	Single filtering & degassing
15	Core and Tank Circulating Currents	The thermal fault of High Temperature – above 700 °C	Single filtering & degassing
16	The arc with Power Follow-Through	Discharges of High Energy	Reclamation
17	Core and Tank Circulating Currents	The thermal fault of High Temperature – above 700 °C	Reclamation
18	Winding Circulating Currents	The thermal fault of medium Temperature 300–700 °C	Single filtering & degassing

19	Partial Discharge with Tracking	Partial Discharges of High Energy Density	Single filtering & degassing
20	Unidentifiable	The thermal fault of High Temperature – above 700 °C	Reclamation
21	Core and Tank Circulating Currents, overheated joints	The thermal fault of High Temperature – above 700 °C	Double filtering & degassing
22	Overheating – 150–200 °C	Unidentifiable	Good Oil
23	General Conductor Overheating	Discharges of Low Energy	Reclamation
24	General Conductor Overheating	The thermal fault of low temperature – below 150 °C	Good Oil
25	Flashover without Power Follow-Through	Unidentifiable	Single filtering & degassing
26	Unidentifiable	The thermal fault of medium Temperature 300–700 °C	Do Not use
27	Partial discharge	Partial Discharges of Low Energy Density	Double filtering & degassing
28	Slight Overheating - below 150 °C	Unidentifiable	Reclamation
29	Overheating – 150–200 °C	Thermal fault of low temperature – 150–300 °C	Do Not use
30	Unidentifiable	No Fault	Single filtering & degassing

The results obtained through the ANFIS Expert System suggest that identifying the status of transformer oil while in service is an important and necessary maintenance step to ensure the long-term functioning of the transformer oil. As presented in Table 6, the results of the test are satisfactory. Results observed before identifying faults are accurate statements of the type of fault and the assessment of the quality of the oil, which are guides in providing treatment. In some cases, faults that could not be diagnosed by the Rogers ratio method were diagnosed successfully using the IEC ratio method and vice versa.

4. Conclusion

Introduced a simple but accurate ANFIS Expert System to identify the type of fault and assess the quality of insulating oil in power transformers. The DGA in oil, the reliable method, was used for fault diagnosis and insulation oil quality evaluation. The Rogers ratio and the IEC ratio methods using DGA in oil were used where the software employed ANFIS through the MATLAB program. The expert system was found reliable for diagnosing faults and assessing the quality of insulating oil. The results are satisfactory based on their adherence to the specifications of the IEEE standard C57-104 and the IEC standard 60599. Thus, the software results can be used by maintenance teams to rectify the occurrence of sudden faults that result in power disruption and economic loss. The nature of faults was accurately and efficiently detected, and the oil replacement was determined as the output.

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