Breakdown and Partial Discharge Characteristics of Transformer Board and Insulating Paper Materials in Liquid Nitrogen

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Introduction

Typical insulating materials used in superconducting devices have excellent performance at cryogenic temperatures but at **high costs**:

- Fiber reinforced plastic (FRP)
- Polyimide (PI) and polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)
- Polypropylene laminated paper (PPLP)

Possible alternative **cost-saving** materials:

- Transformer boards (cellulose) impregnated with LN₂
- Insulating papers (cellulose, cotton) impregnated with LN₂

Investigated sheet materials:

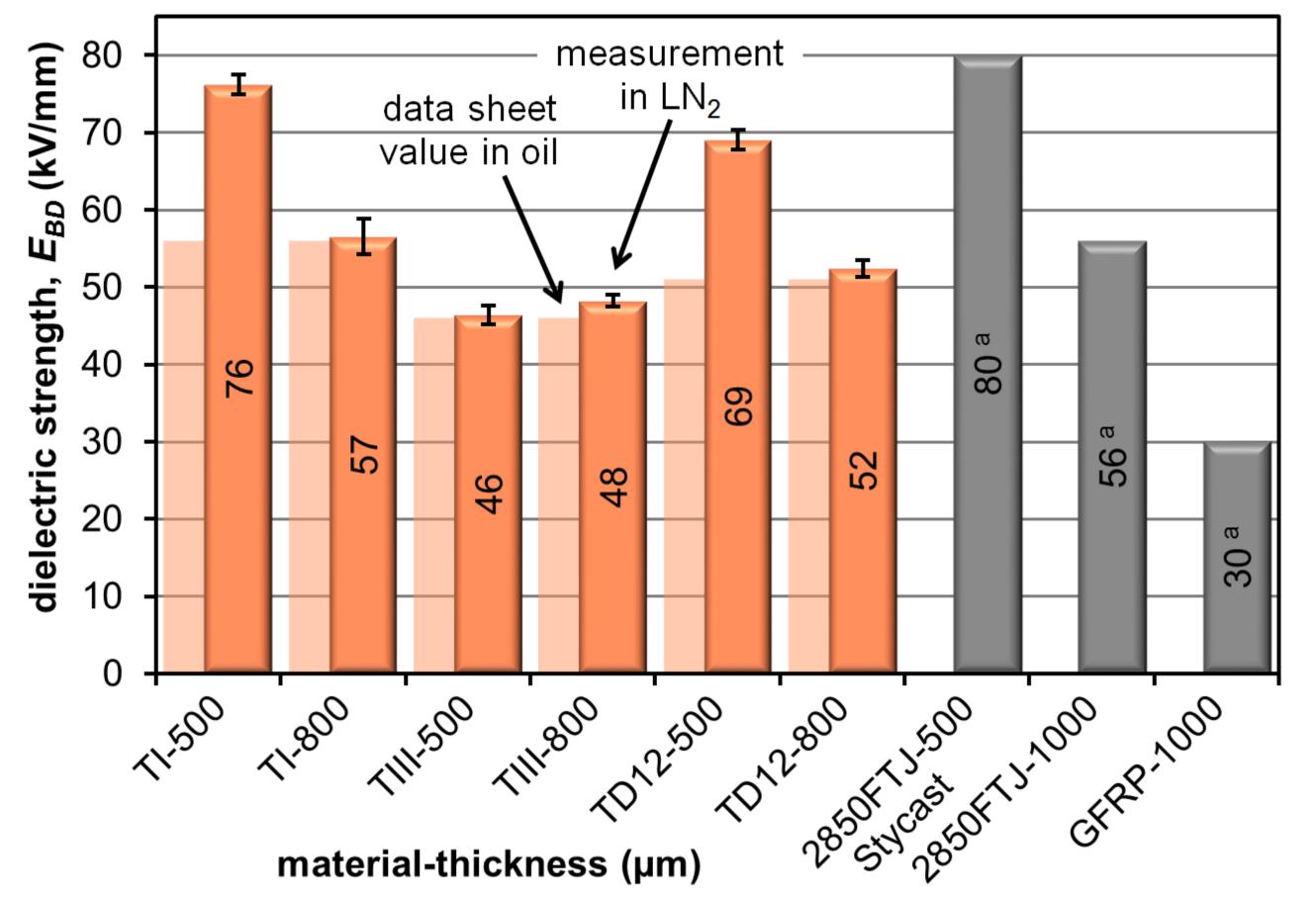
Thickness Density Dielectric strength

Transformer Board Materials

Technology

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Name	Material	d (µm)	(g/cm ³)	<i>E_{BD}</i> (kV/mm)
Transformer board materials				
TI	cellulose, calendered	500, 800	1.2	56 ^a
TIII	cellulose, shapeable	500, 800	0.9	46 ^a
TD12	lower purity cellulose, calendered	500, 800	1.15	51 ^a
Insulating paper materials				
Grade 3	cotton (50%), cellulose (50%)	130	1.0	75 ^a / 75 ^e
Grade 4	cotton	130	1.1	75 ^a / 83 ^e
Grade K	cellulose	130	1.1	70 a / 78 e
PPLP	PP (50%), cellulose (50%)	125	0.91	110 ^b / 108 ^e
Synthetic insulating sheets				
PI	Kapton [®] HN	125	1.42	154 °

 PI
 Kapton® HN
 125
 1.42
 154 °

 PTFE
 Teflon® FEP
 125
 2.15
 70–260 d

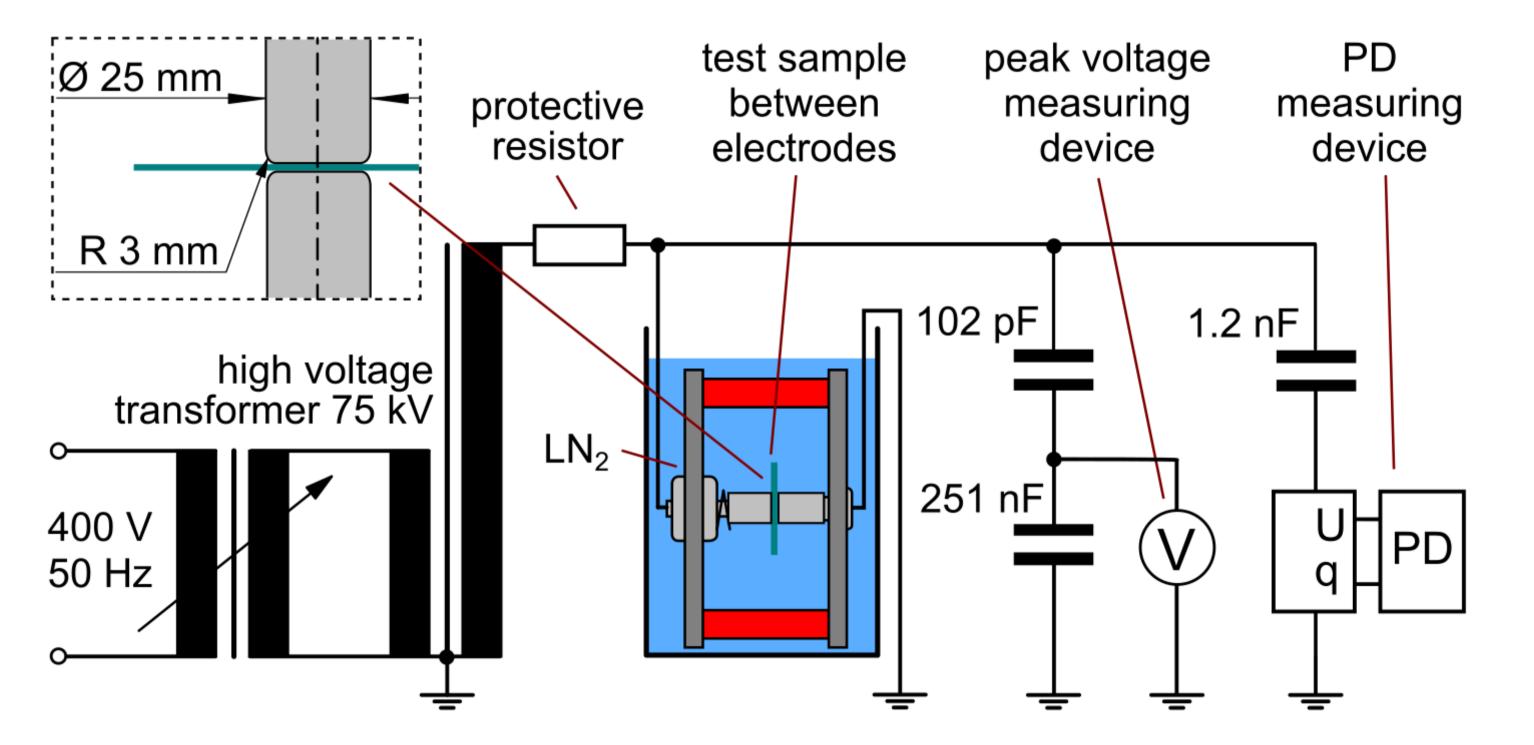
^a data sheet values, impregnated with mineral oil, at 23 °C

^b data sheet value, impregnated with the synthetic oil dodecylbenzene (DDB), at 90 °C

^c data sheet value, in air, at 23 °C

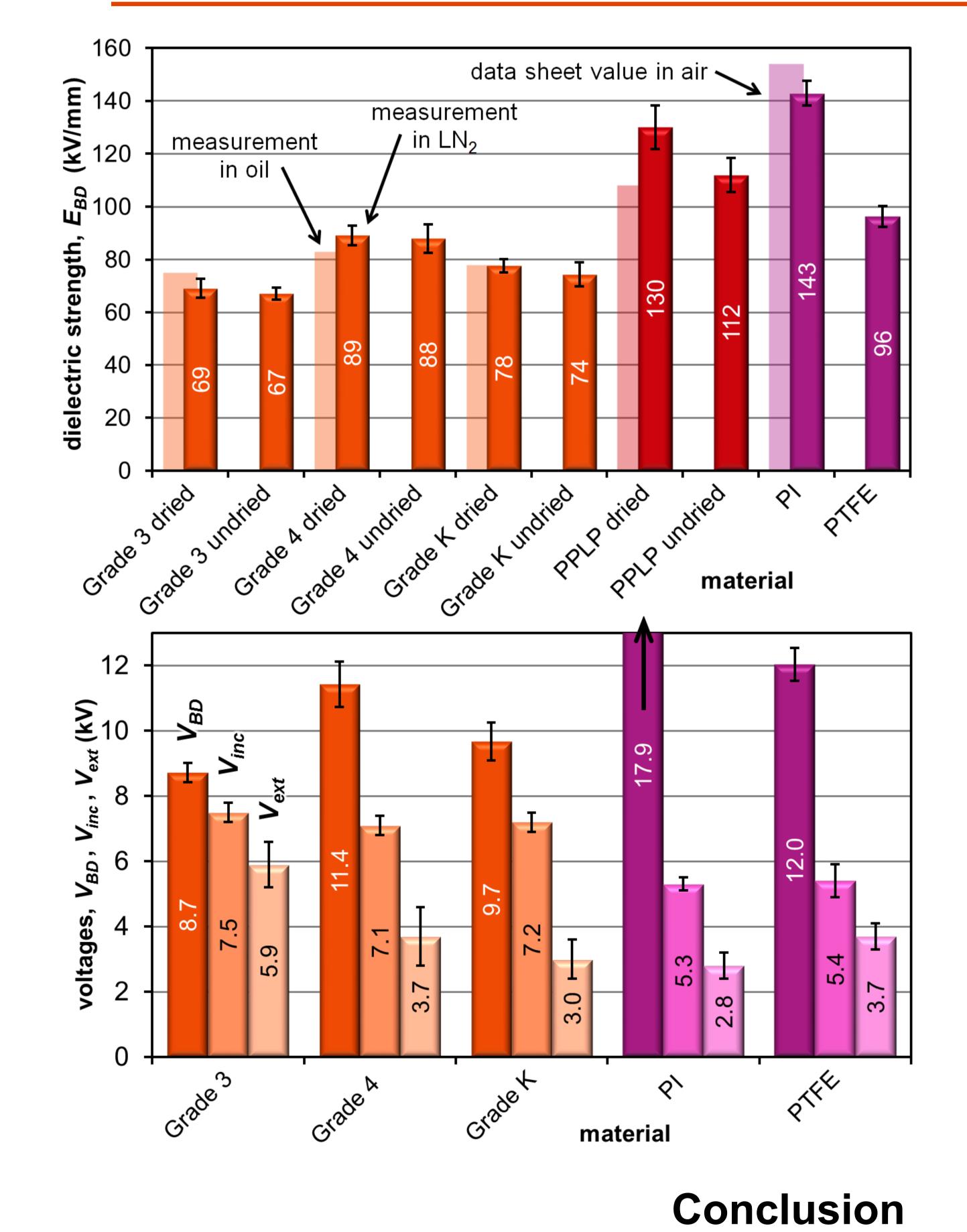
^d data sheet value, 70 kV/mm for 25 μm film, 260 kV/mm for 500 μm film, in air, at 23 °C ^e own measurement, impregnated with Shell Diala S2 ZU-I, at 23 °C

Experimental Setup



^a J. Hong; J. II Heo; S. Nam; H. Kang (2014): Analysis on the Dielectric Characteristics of Solid Insulation Materials in LN₂ for Development of High Voltage Magnet Applications. IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. 24 (3)

Insulating Papers



Drying and impregnation process

- Undried specimen stored at 30 %rh, 24 °C, > one week
- Drying of paper materials at 115°C, < 0.75 mbar, > 16 h
- Impregnation in LN₂ at normal pressure directly after drying

Measurement of AC breakdown (BD) voltage V_{BD}

- Slew rate of applied voltage: 0.5 kV/s to 1.0 kV/s
 - \rightarrow BDs occur between 10 s and 20 s after start of the test.
- Calculation of dielectric strength using thickness d: $E_{BD} = V_{BD} / d$

Measurement of AC inception V_{inc} and extinction voltage V_{ext} of partial discharges (PDs)

Slew rate of applied voltage: 200 V/s
Criterion: apparent charge over / under 5 pC for 60 s

General

- 10 samples (100 mm × 100 mm) of each material type
- Calculation of arithmetic mean and standard deviation
- All results given as peak value divided by square root of two

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This work was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF, project number 03FH023I2). Weidmann Electrical Technology AG, Tervakoski Films Group and DuPont have provided the material.

BD performance of transformer board materials in LN₂

- comparable to the performance of oil-impregnated materials
- comparable to epoxy and better than FRP materials

BD performance of conventional insulating papers in LN₂

- comparable to the performance of oil-impregnated paper
- independent of the degree of dryness
- reaching 60% to 70% of PI and PPLP performance

PD performance of conventional insulating papers in LN₂

• comparable or better than PI and PTFE due to smaller ε_r

Promising characteristics of board and paper materials!







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