

# **CESC's Perspective on Best O&M Practices for Distribution Transformers and its adoption in Kota and Bharatpur**

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## **DTRs in CESC Network**

**Current Population: 8273 Nos. (2857 MVA)**

**Demand served by the DTRs: 1700 MVA**

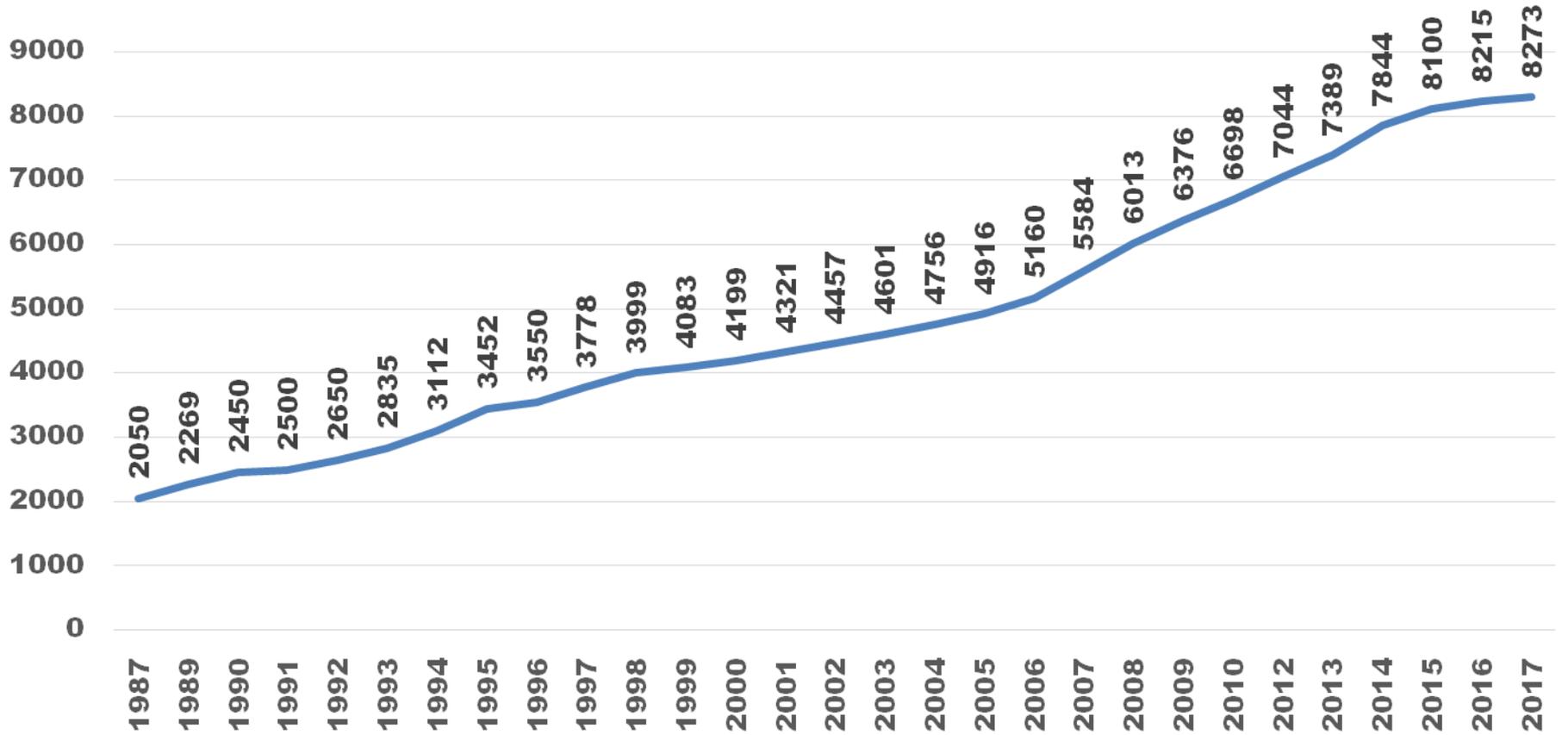
**315 KVA DTR: 4634 Nos. (56%), - '03**

**400 KVA DTR: 3201 Nos. (39%), '03 - '14**

**500 KVA DTR: 63 Nos. (0.75%), since '2014**

**Dry Type DTR: 1854 Nos. (22%)**

# Growth of Population



## **Failure of DTR in last 3 FYs**

**DTR Failed in `16-17: 34 Nos. (0.41%)**

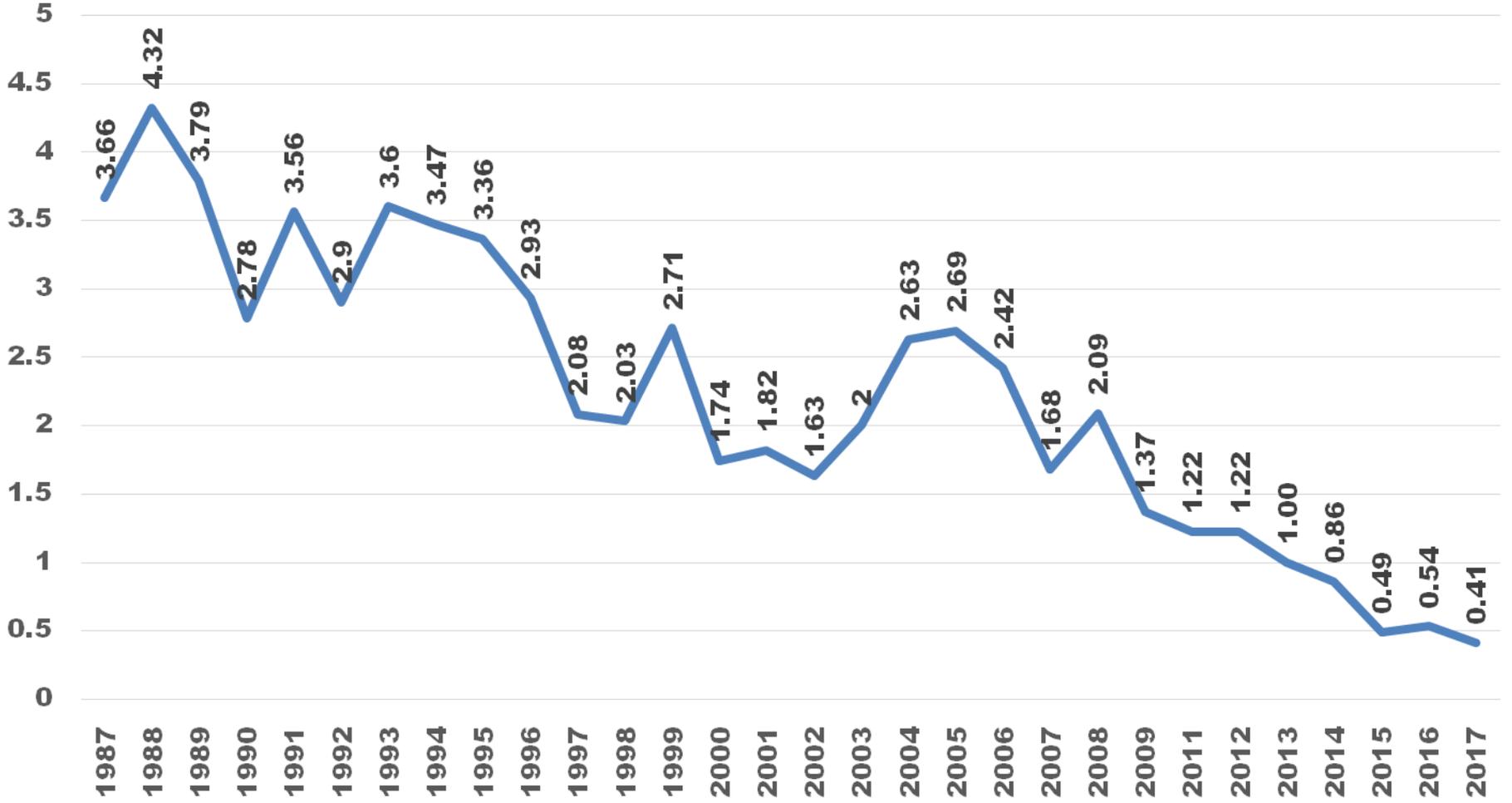
**DTR Failed in `15-16: 44 Nos. (0.54%)**

**DTR Failed in `14-15: 40 Nos. (0.49%)**

**Over a population base of 8000<sup>+</sup>**

**Definition of failure: DTR with fault in winding and needs winding replacement.**

# Failure of DTR Over Years



## **Practices Followed**

**Procuring DTR only from the Suppliers of proven quality and under 5-Yrs warranty.**

**Standardised and Functional Requirement based Specification. Drawings are provided to the OEMs; instead of taking the same from them for approval.**

**Procuring/Installation of only Cu-wound DTR.**

**All DTRs are protected through HRC fuse on both LT and HT side.**

## **Practices Followed (Contd.)**

**DTRs with cable box termination are only used in all outdoor installation; thus avoiding possibility of external short circuit.**

**Procuring only Dry type DTR; thus no failure due to oil pilferage. Oil type DTRs, in network, are provided with welded m.s. guard over their drain valves.**

**Inspection and Testing of all new DTR through an exhaustive checklist.**

## **Practices Followed (Contd.)**

**Each new DTR is tested by calibrated equipment of our own, on reaching the same at stock points.**

**DTR of each batch of supply is subjected to Loss Measurement and tested for Temperature Rise Test.**

**DTRs, on random selection, are tested for S.C. Test at CPRI/ERDA on regular basis.**

## **Practices Followed (Contd.)**

**DTR repairing process in CESC is also quality-centric – no partial winding repair, critically reviewed scope of repair-work, similar stringent acceptance criteria as that of new DTR and 3-years warranty period.**

**Each failed DTR is brought back to our workshop for thorough investigation/assessing probable cause of failure (RCA) – has strengthened FRS**

**Each DTR is now fitted with a small metering kiosk and metered - facilitating load monitoring and control.**

## **Practices Followed (Contd.)**

**Visual inspection and on-line monitoring of each DTR is carried out as per set regime. Thermo-graphic scanning and PD monitoring is done during on-line monitoring.**

**Corrective maintenance work (CBM) is done based on the outcome.**

**In-house developed MIS, named DTLMS to archiving and operate all stages of Life Cycle of DTR starting from Procurement to Disposal.**

## Conclusion

**So .....**

**We need to take multifarious measures, for enhancing operational reliability and service life of the DTR, starting from continual change in specification and product improvisation, procurement / repair from the proven vendors, rigorous acceptance test and condition-based maintenance and all through a strong database management system.**

# Thank You