



ESSIAL

WP5: Transformers Manufacturing

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Tasks of EREA within ESSIAL

Proof of Concept (WP4 / WP5)

- Evaluating laser-, metallurgical and thermal treatments on GO (Grain Oriented) cores in transformers

Tasks in WP4:

- Building reduced size transformers
- Measurements (only for verification)

Tasks in WP5:

- Building industrial scale transformers
- Measurements



Comparison method treated <-> not treated material

Based on earlier experiences:

Large variations can be present in the quality (losses) of electrical steel

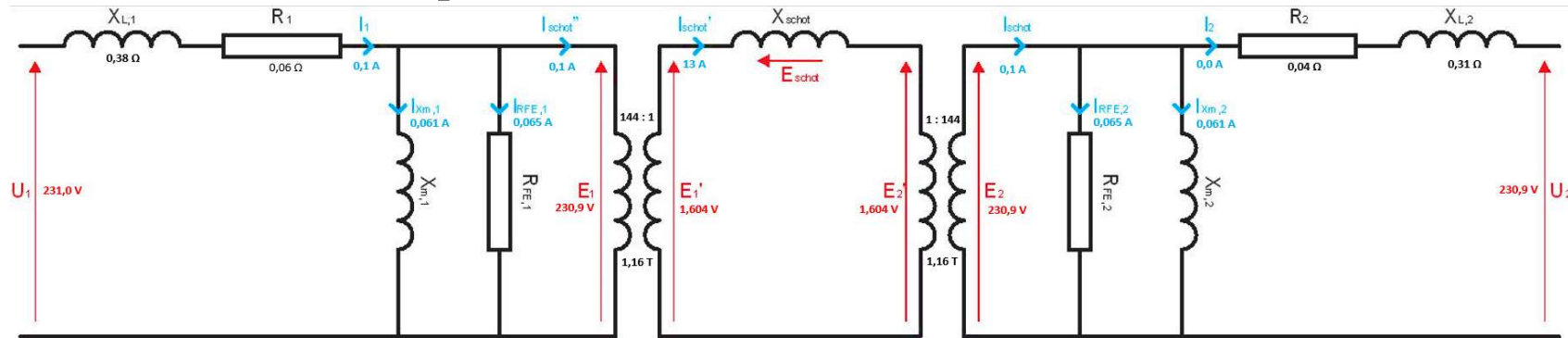
To avoid errors in Essential measurements:

same sheets before and after laser treatment

→ No influence of tolerances on the base material

Calculation

Based on equivalent circuit



Results

KLANT: ESSIAL project

INGEGEVEN WAARDEN

SPANNING PRIMAIR (V) : 231

SPANNING SECUNDAIR (V) : 231

STROOM SECUNDAIR (A) : 100

VERMOGEN (VA) : 23100

OMGEVINGSTEMP (°C) : 20

IJZER KWALITEIT (W/kg) : 1,1

PAKDIKTE : 65

KOELFACTOR : 0,22425

SCHOT : NEE

EERSTE WINDING : SECUNDAIR

FREQUENTIE (Hz) : 50

OPWARMING (°C) : 24,7

INDUCTIE (Gs) : 11570

BLIKFORMAAT : UI 400

VULFACTOR : 96%

SCHERM : Nee

ALGEMENE GEGEVENS

INDUCTIE (Gs) : 11297

KOPERVERLIES (Tomg) (W) : 228,5

LEEGLOOPVERMOGEN K (VA) : 41,3

LEEGLOOPVERMOGEN W(VA) : 38,0

RENDEMENT (%) : 96,21%

SPOELDIKTE 1 (mm) : 69,5

WIKKELBREEDTE PR (mm) : 170 ?

KOELOPPERVLAK (dm³) : 55

KOPERVERLIES (Warm) (W) : 276,31

LEEGLOOPVERMOGEN K (W) : 30,22

IJZERLIES (Warm) (W) : 28,25

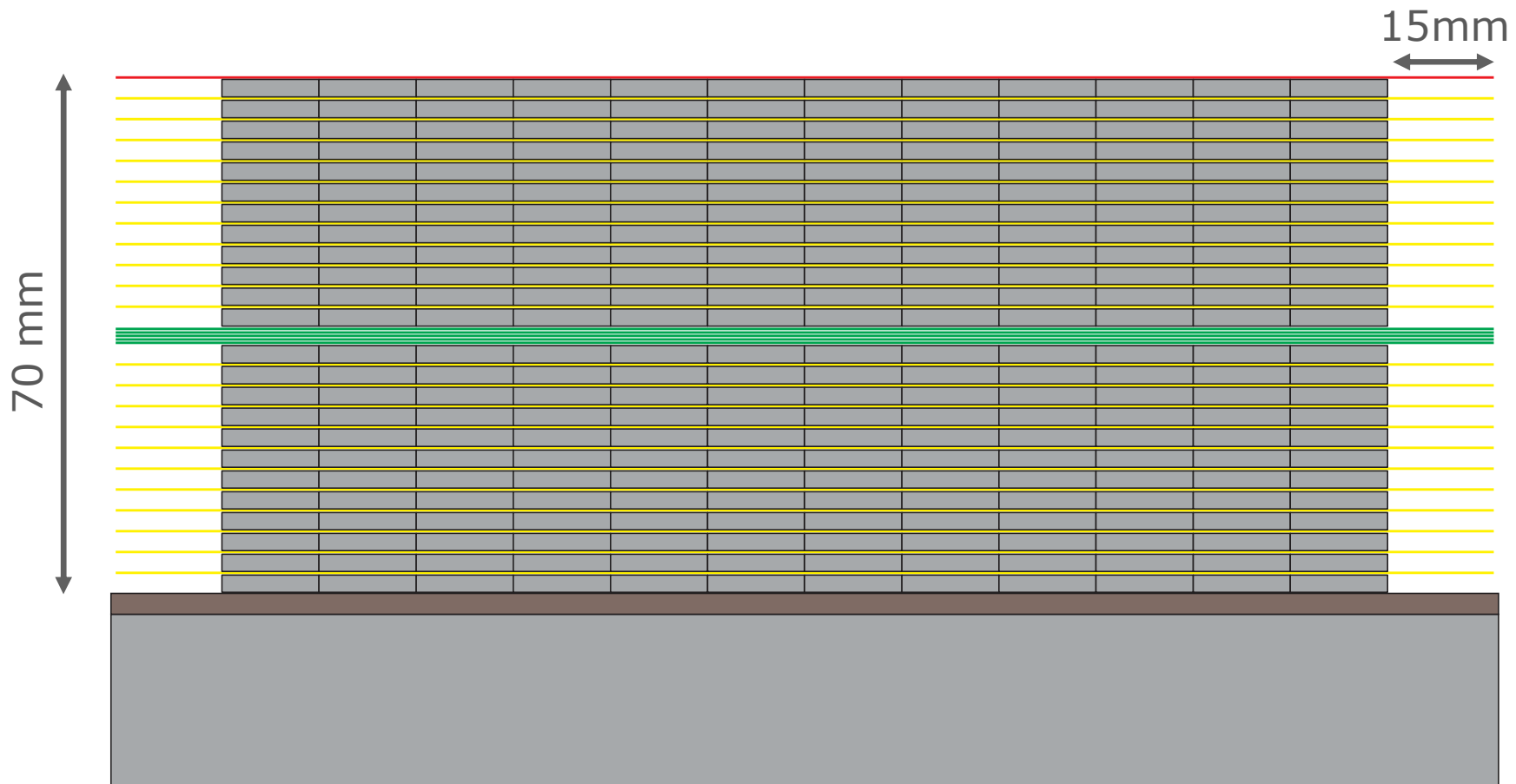
COSFI : 1,00

SPOELDIKTE 2 (mm) : 34,2

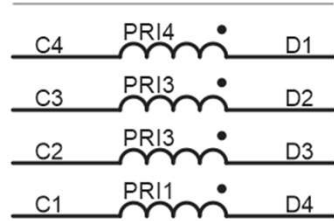
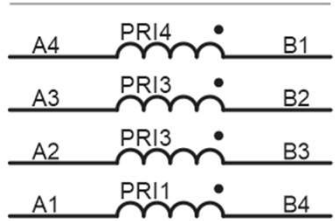
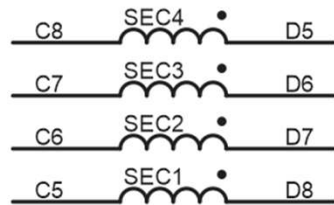
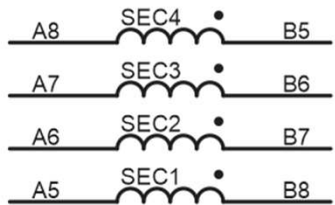
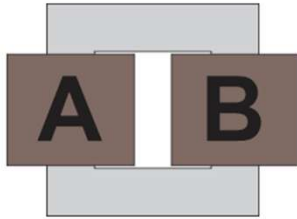
WIKKELBREEDTE SEC (mm) : 170 ?

50 Hz Industrial scale (WP5)

Current density	: 1,45 A/mm ²
Cu losses PCu	: 275W
Wire section	: 14mm x 2,5mm
Amount of turns	: 144
	12 layers
	12 turns/layer



Properties of the WP5 transformer



Core

Core

Connector configuration

(WP5_1ACT50_A)

PRI4°	PRI3°	PRI2°	PRI1°	SEC4°	SEC3°	SEC2°	SEC1°
B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8

PRI4°	PRI3°	PRI2°	PRI1°	SEC4°	SEC3°	SEC2°	SEC1°
D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8

PRI1	PRI2	PRI3	PRI4	SEC1	SEC2	SEC3	SEC4
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8

PRI1	PRI2	PRI3	PRI4	SEC1	SEC2	SEC3	SEC4
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8

ESSIAL WP5 transformer vs commercial transformer

320x380x415 mm



**Commercial Transformer
(20 kVA)**

600x350x390 mm

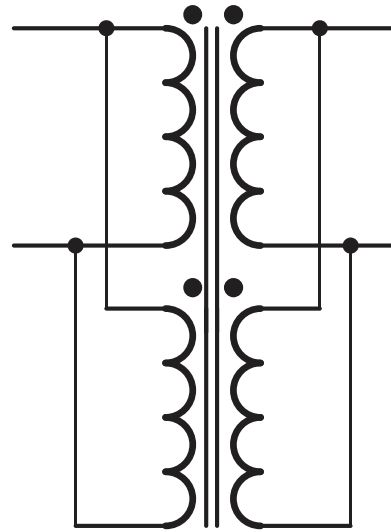
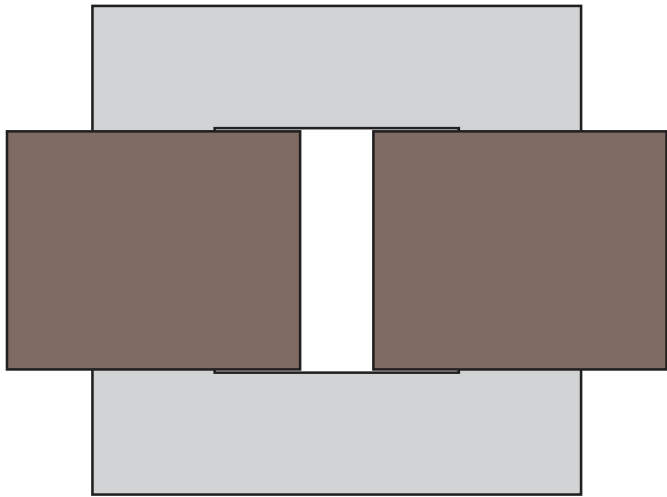


**ESSIAL WP5_1ACT50_B
(22 kVA)**

- Realistic model of a 22kVA monophas transformer**
- More connectors for flexibility
 - Rectangular core vs square core

Step 2: Construction of the transformer

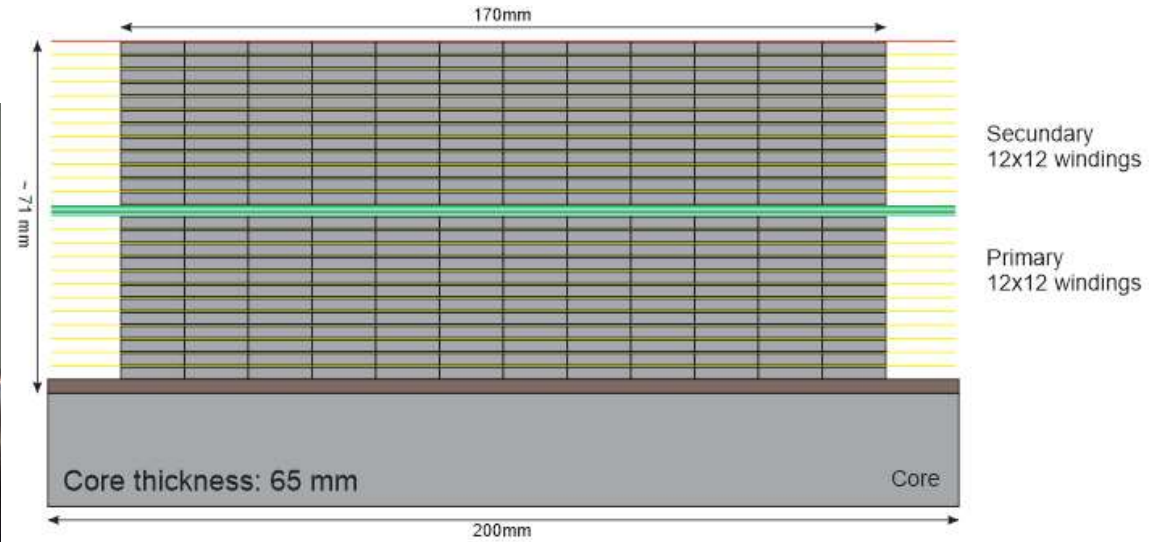
Rectangular core with two identical coils



2 coils (each: $\frac{1}{2}$ primary and $\frac{1}{2}$ secondary)

Placed in series or parallel (or combination)

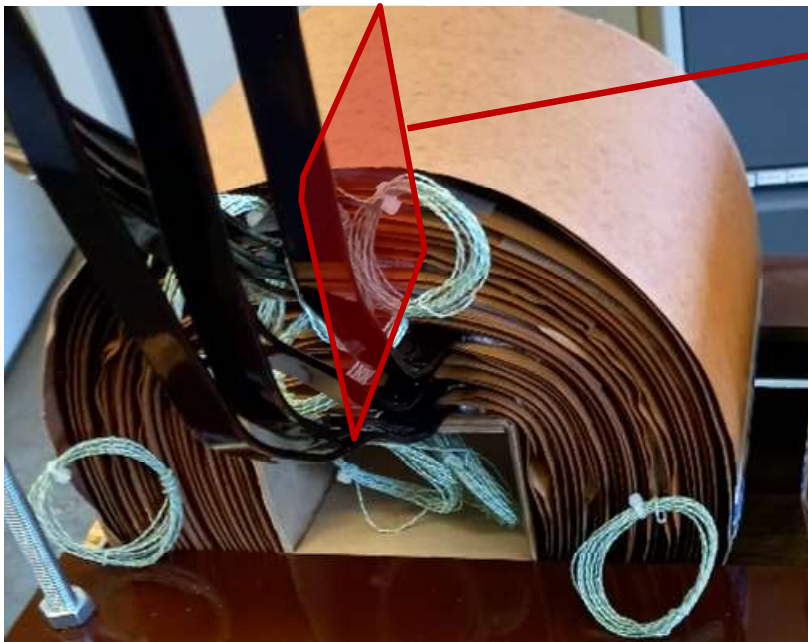
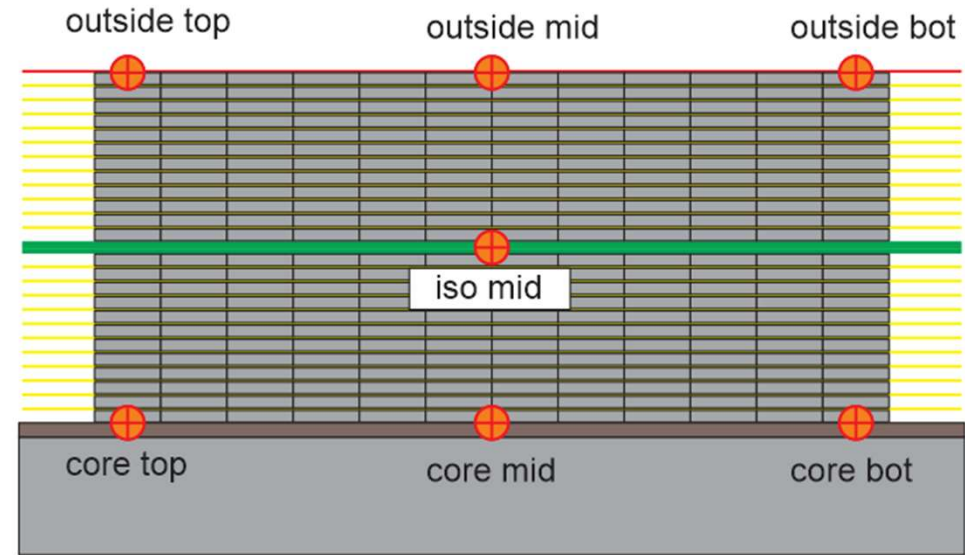
Winding of the coils



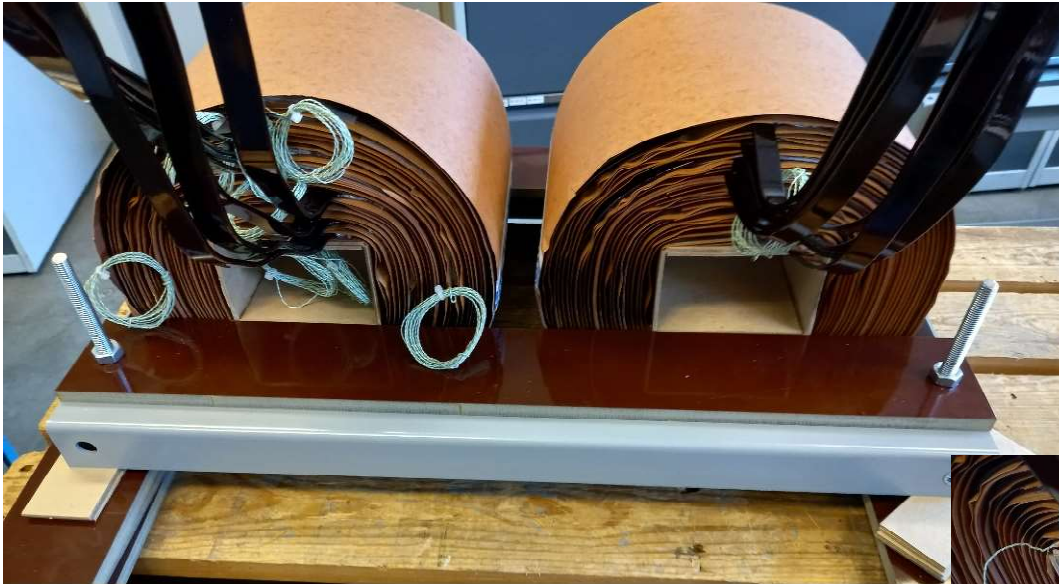
Thermocouples

Amount of thermocouples

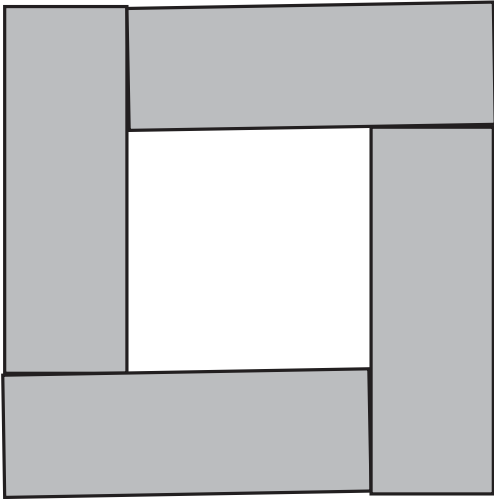
- Front: 7
- Left : 1
- Right: 1



Assembling the core

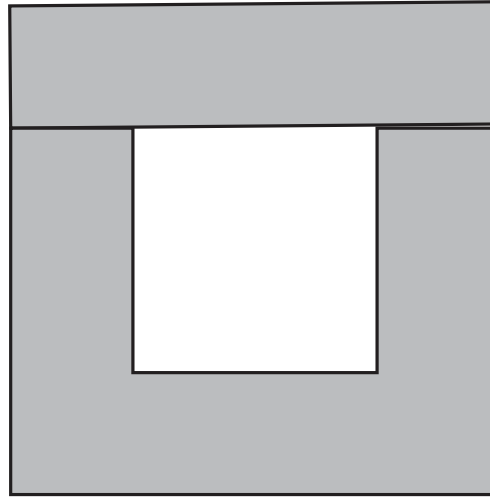


Assembling the core



Essial stacking

more degrees of freedom



Traditional stacking (UI-core)

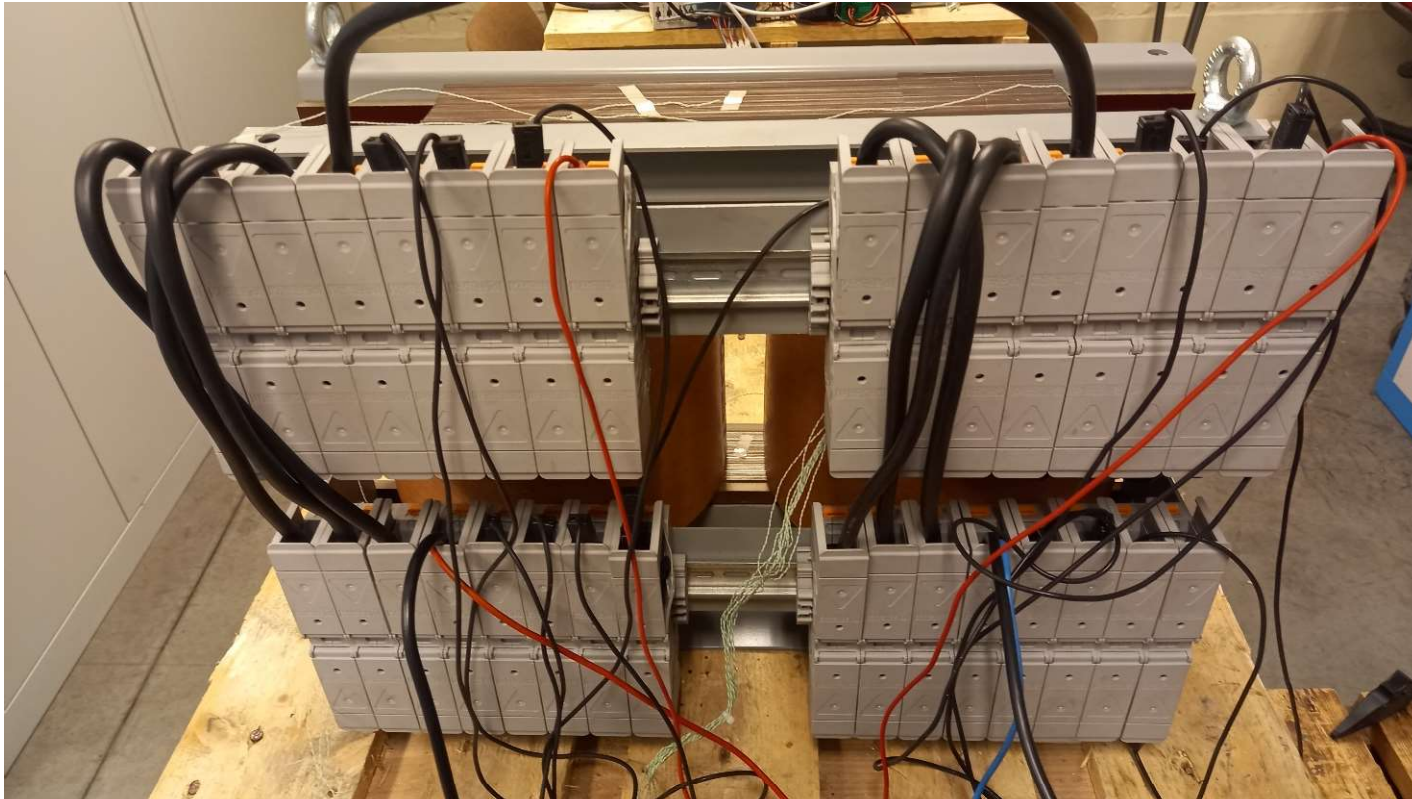
less degrees of freedom
→ easier to manage

- **Advantage Essial stacking:**
 - All flux in rolling direction
- **Disadvantage Essial stacking:**
 - More effort required to avoid air gaps

Finishing the transformer



Measurement WP5 transformers



Primary:

4-wire measurement
16mm² wiring

Secondary:

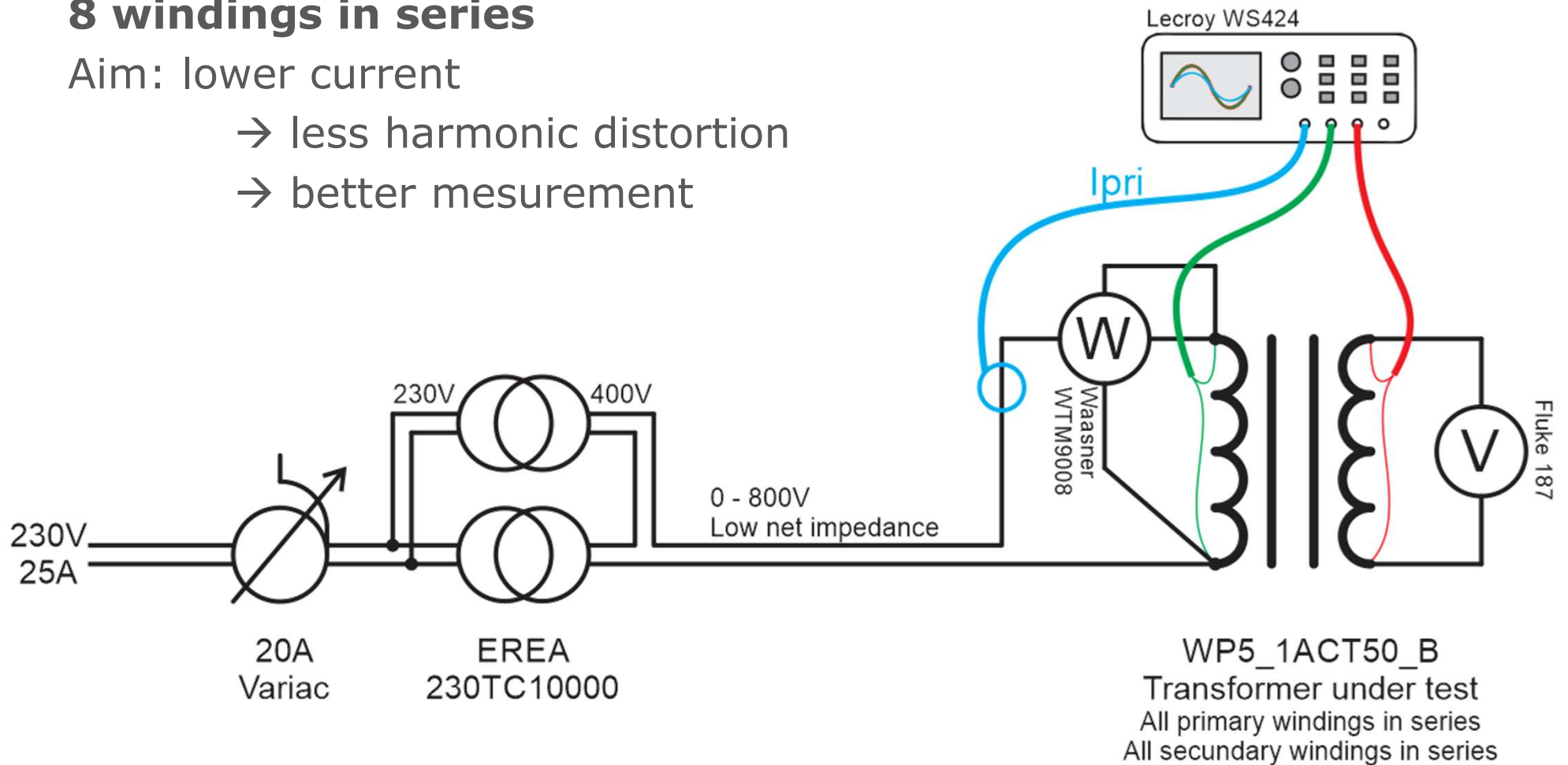
Simple 1,5mm² wiring
Only voltage meting

Measurement setup

8 windings in series

Aim: lower current

- less harmonic distortion
- better measurement

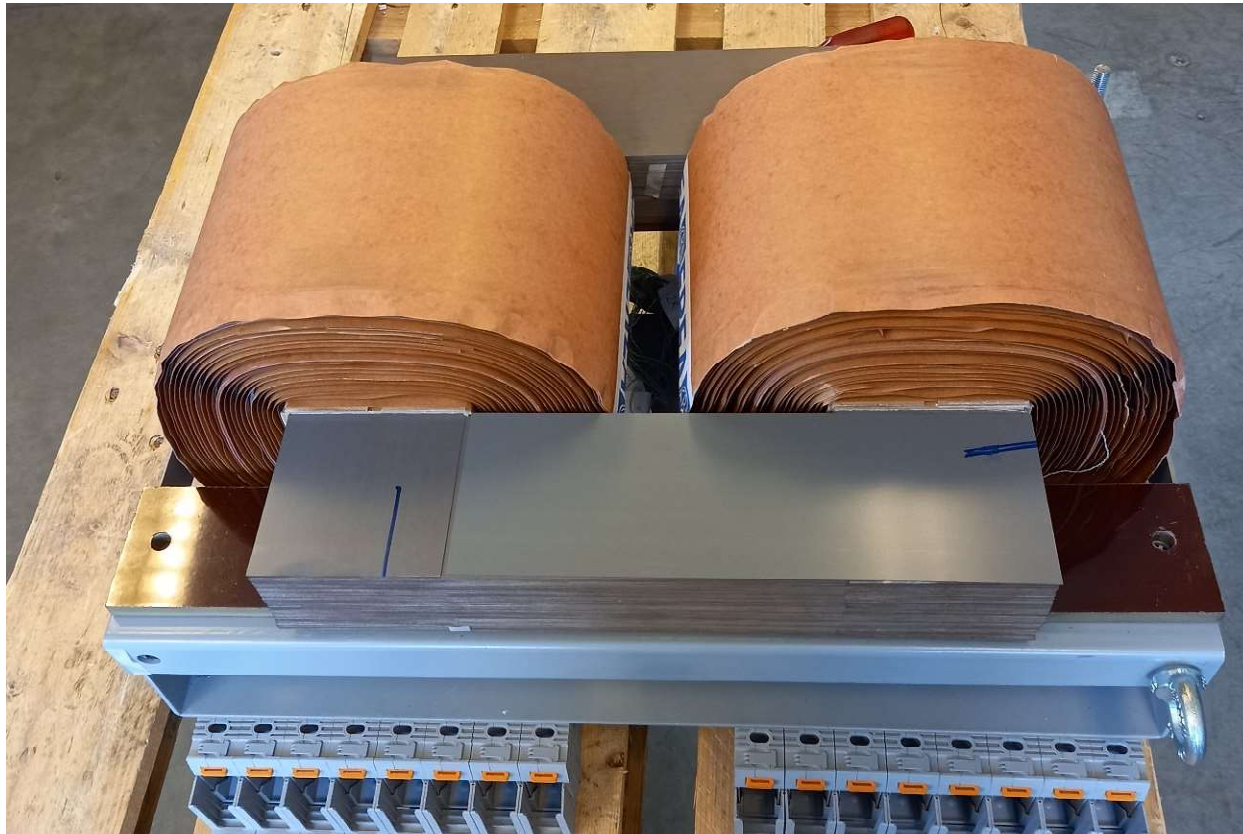


Step 3: Disassembly



Step 4: Reassembly en re-measurement

(after laser treatment and eventually coating)





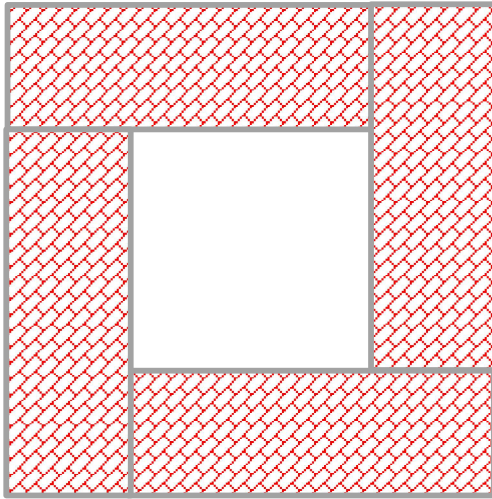
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Results of the laser treatment

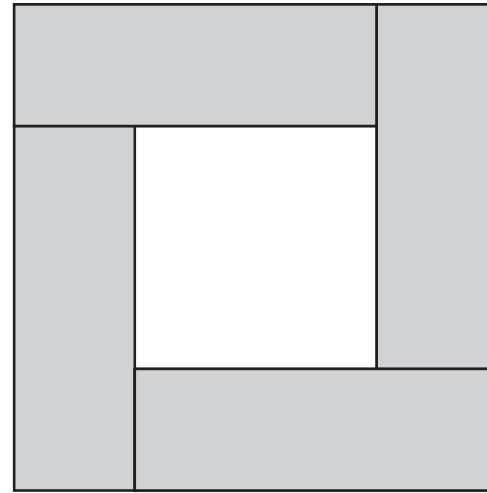


WP5_1ACT50_A – laser pattern



Recoated after laser treatment

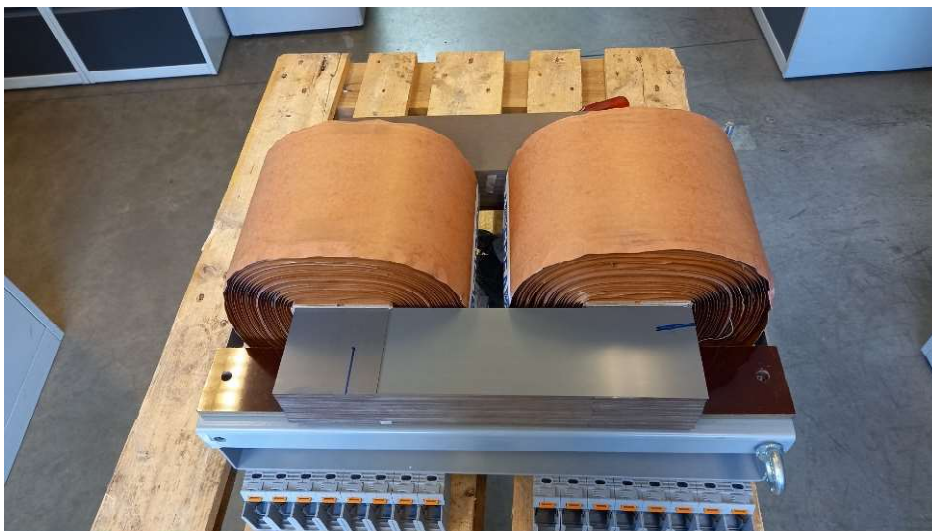


Front

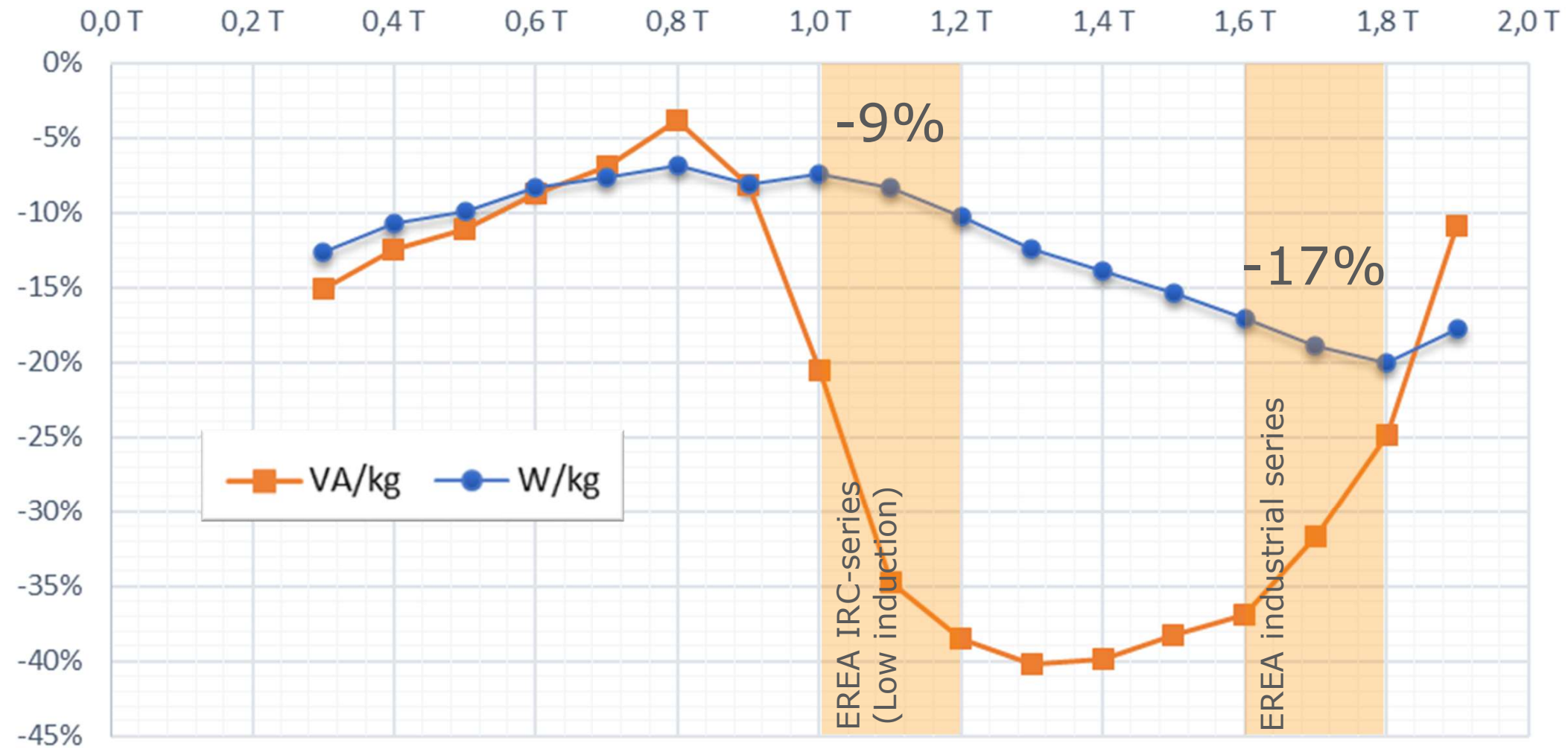


Rear

-  Untreated zone
-  Treated zone (LASER CONFIGURATION 1)

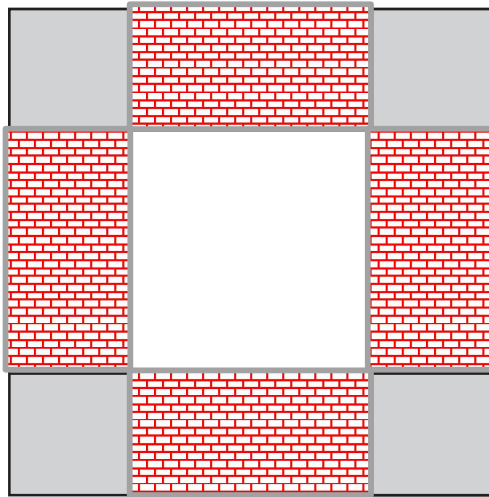


WP5_1ACT50_A - results

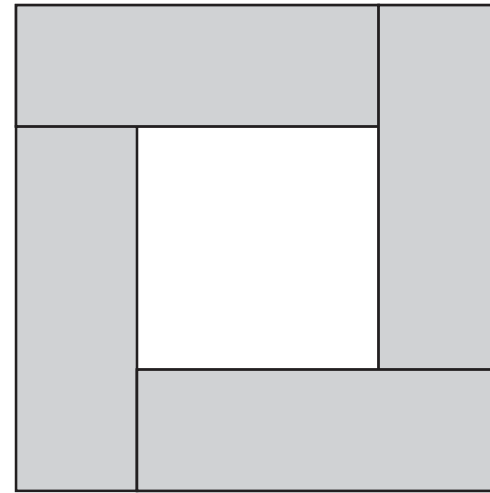


WP5_1ACT50_B – laser pattern (1st treatment)

Not recoated after laser treatment



Front



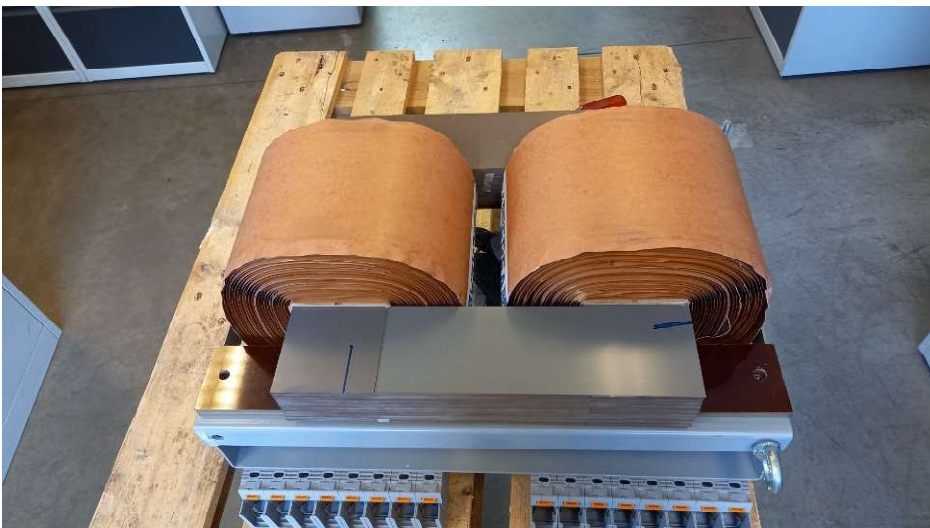
Rear



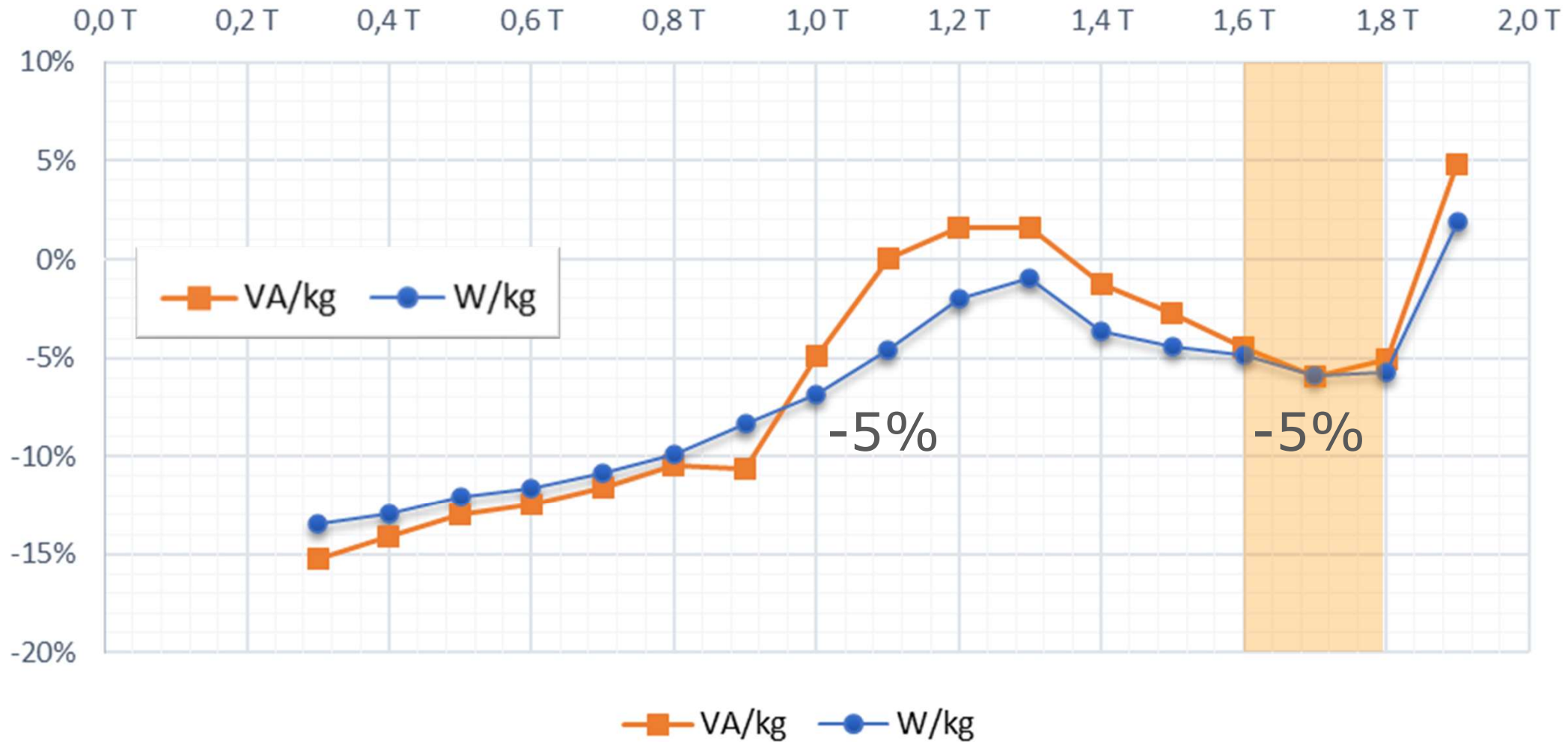
Untreated zone



Treated zone (LASER CONFIGURATION 2)

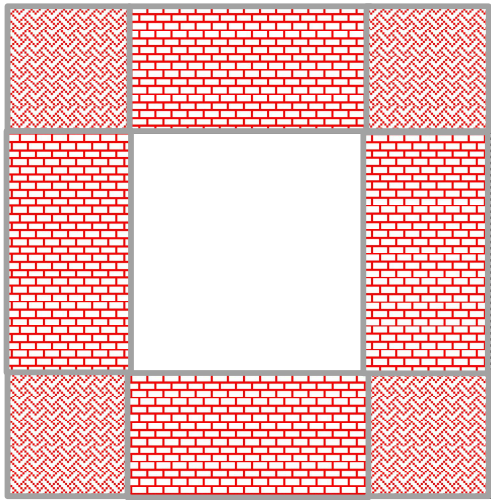


WP5_1ACT50_B - results (1st treatment)

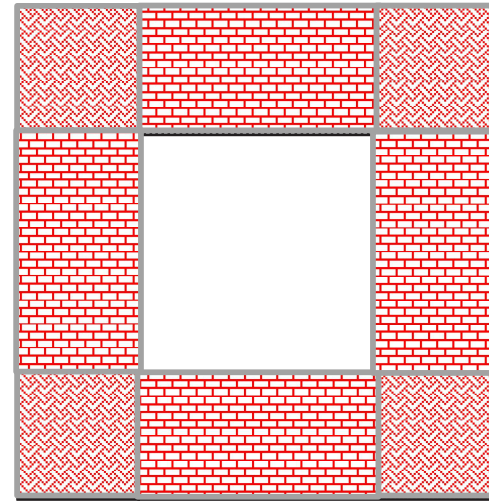


WP5_1ACT50_B – laser pattern (2nd treatment)

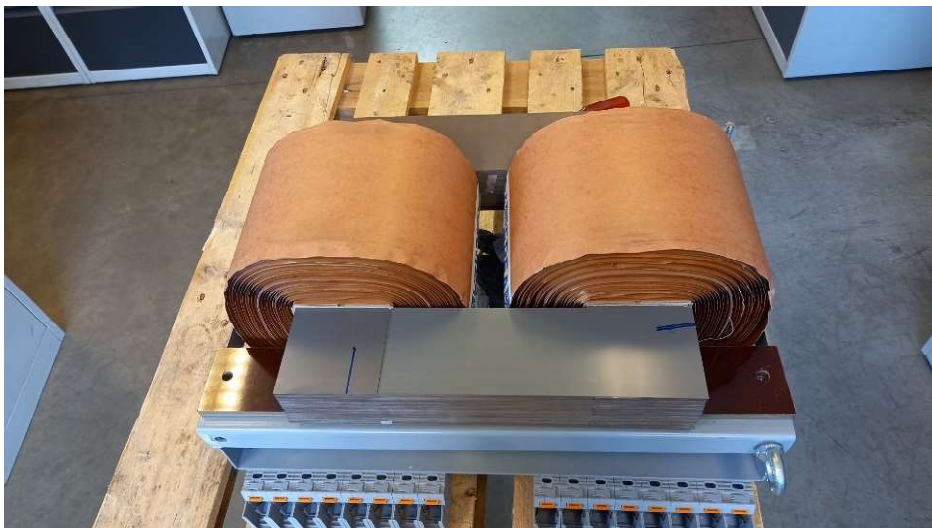
Not recoated after laser treatment



Front



Rear

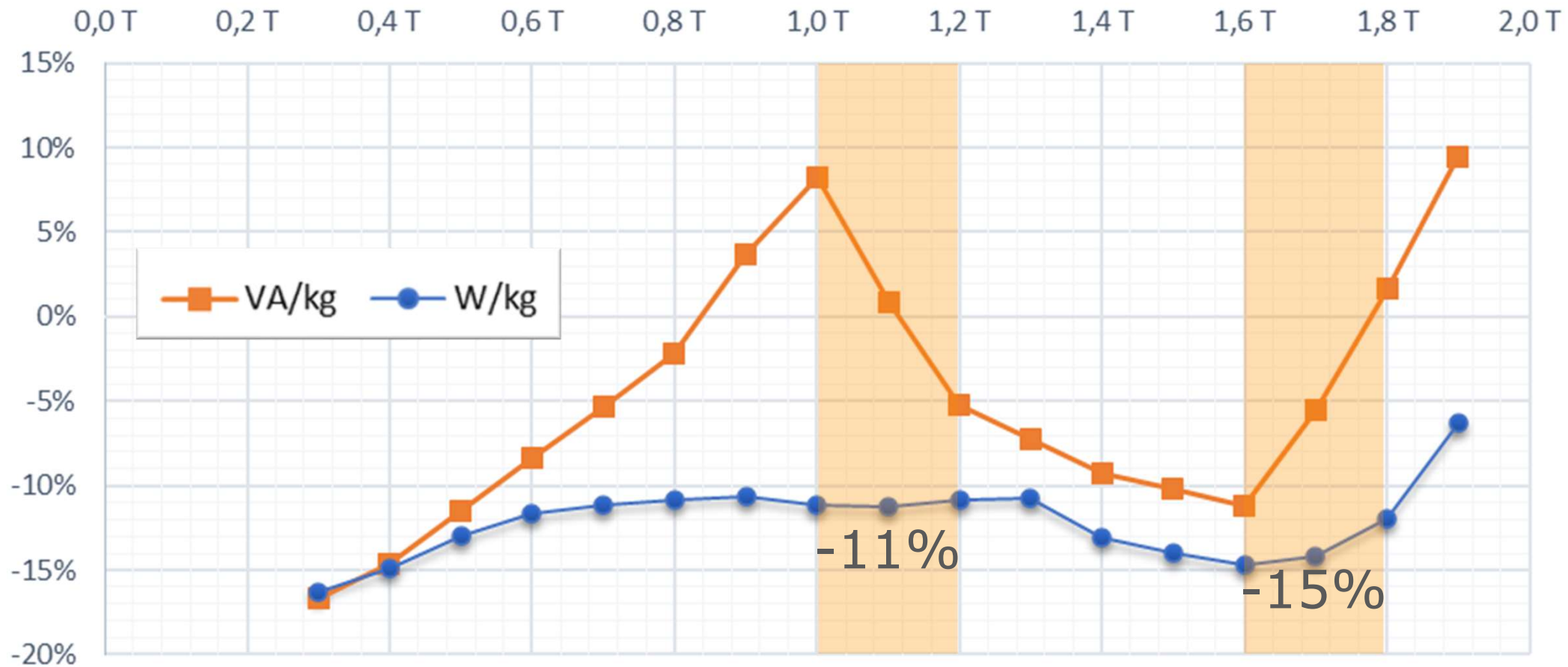


Treated zone (LASER CONFIGURATION 2)

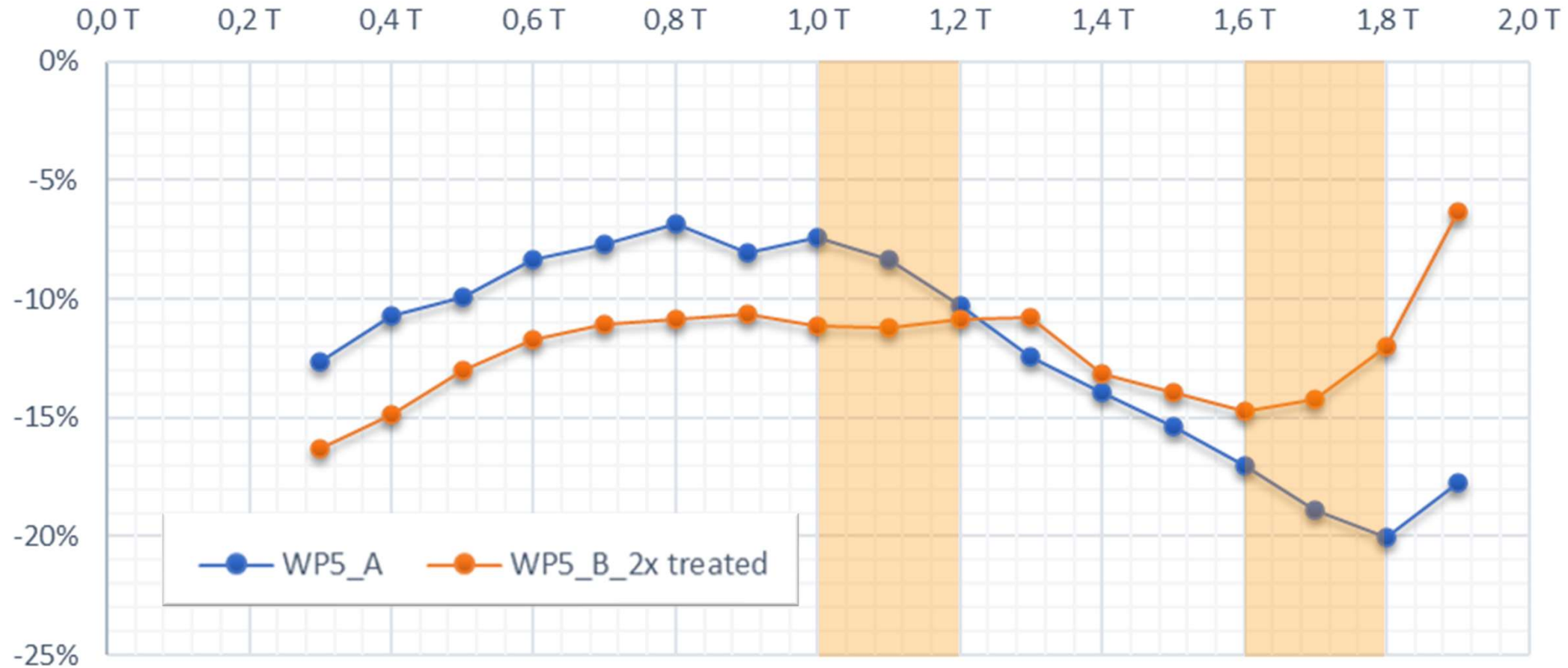


Treated zone (LASER CONFIGURATION 3)

WP5_1ACT50_B – results (2nd treatment)



Comparison WP5_A vs WP5_B



Conclusion

Specific active losses (W/kg)

- 1T-range → 8-11% improvement
- 1,6T-range → 15-19% improvement



Most important parameter for ROI

Specific apparent power (VA/kg)

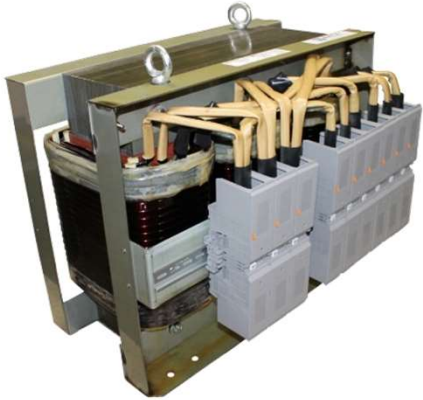
Large variation depending on coating

VA/kg has almost no impact on ROI



→ **Results WP5 similar to WP4**

Conclusion (feasibility payback period)



Example:

SPT100000 – 100kVA 3-phase transformer

$P_0 = 400 \text{ W} \rightarrow$ saving after laser (-15%) : $\Delta P_0 = 60 \text{ W}$

Maximum additional cost for 3-year payback period (24/7 operation)

2021: € 250 margin for laser treatment (25% of cost untreated core)

2022: € 350 margin for laser treatment (35% of cost untreated core)

2023: ???



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Thank you for your attention!

**ESSIAL FINAL PROJECT
INFODAY**

Monday, 11 July 2022 – UniLaSalle, Amiens (France)