

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNIVERSAL TRANSFORMER HOUSING OF THE UNIT TRANSFORMER SUBSTATION 6-10 / 0.4 KV

Dmitry Vladimirovich Malugin¹, Maksim Vladimirovich Borodin^{2,}, Roman Pavlovich Belikov³, Yulia Lyusievna Mikhaylova⁴, and Zumejra Munirovna Shakurova⁵*

¹Head of the Livensky district electrical networks of the Rosseti Center Orelenergo branch, Livny, Russia

²Ph.D. (Engineering), Associate Professor, Head of the Department of electric power supply, FSBEI HE Oryol state agrarian university named after N. I. Parakhin, Oryol, Russia

³Ph.D. (Engineering), Associate Professor of the chair of electric power supply, FSBEI HE Oryol state agrarian university named after N. I. Parakhin, Oryol, Russia

⁴Ph.D. (Philology), Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Linguistics and Humanities, FSBEI HE Oryol state agrarian university named after N. I. Parakhin, Oryol, Russia

⁵Ph.D., Associate Professor of the Department "Power Supply of Industrial Enterprises" of Kazan State Power Engineering University, Kazan, Russia

Abstract. The company group of the PJSC "ROSSETI" pays great attention to reducing occupational hazard at the facilities of the power grid complex. The analysis of the accidents in the branch of PJSC "IGDC of the Center"– "Orelenergo" revealed that transformer housings installed at the mast-type transformer substations 6-10 / 0.4 kV can't fully provide the required safety level as they can be slightly raised even without using a special tool, and therefore one can stick his hands or some objects to the current-carrying parts of the transformer substation. According to the statistics of the damages at the mast-type transformer substations 6-10 / 0.4 kV various small animals and birds can enter the electrical installation through small slits between the housing and the transformer, which will lead to different emergency situations. To prevent the aforementioned negative consequences, a universal transformer housing was developed for a mast-type unit transformer substation (UTS) 6-10 / 0.4 kV. The offered design of the housing is universal, since it can be used for the transformers of various capacities; for its manufacture tools and materials with different characteristics can be used. At the same time, the installation of the developed housing will allow power grid companies to reduce occupational hazard, reduce the undersupply of electricity and increase the reliability of power supply to the agricultural consumers. The technical solution presented in the article can be applied for the mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV in the post-Soviet countries.

1 Introduction

The scientific work of the authors [1-4] indicates that the level of industrial injuries is one of the most important problems in the electric power industry. In the works of the authors [5-9] it is indicated that significant funding is allocated to the power grid companies for the implementation of programs aimed at reducing occupational hazard of the personnel at the facilities of the power grid complex. Reducing the level of injuries in the power grid organizations allows to save lives, decreasing the undersupply of electricity and increasing the reliability of electricity supply to consumers.

It should be noted that Russia and a number of post-Soviet countries continues use mast-type unit transformer substations (UTS) 6-10 / 0.4 kV. The operation of this type of UTS is characterized by rather a low safety level due to the fact that there is no

universally designed transformer housing to protect the personnel of the power grid companies, as well as third parties and animals from getting to the current-carrying parts of the UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV.

In general, the company group of the PJSC "ROSSETI" and PJSC "IGDC of the Center" in particular, pay great attention to the issues of reducing occupational hazard at the serviced facilities. At present, a large number of programs and organizational and administrative documents have been developed in Russia that regulates this work. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the statistics on the accidents of the third-party injuries remains disappointing.

2 Theoretical research

In the course of the analysis of accidents in the branch of PJSC "IGDC of the Center"–"Orelenergo", the authors

* Corresponding author: maksimka-borodin@yandex.ru

revealed that the transformer housings installed at the mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV (Figure 1) do not fully provide the required safety level as they can be raised without using a special tool, one can stick his hands and all kinds of objects to the current-carrying parts of the UTS.

At the same time, according to the statistics of the damages at the mast-type UTS, small animals and birds penetrate into these electrical installations through rather large slits between the housing and the transformer, which leads to the emergencies.



Fig. 1. Photo of the transformer housing installed at the 6-10 / 0.4 kV mast-type UTS of the branch of “IGDC of the Center” – “Orelenergo”.

The restoration of the UTS after birds or other small animals’ penetration to the current-carrying parts of the UTS is of great importance for the power grid companies, since a significant amount of time is spent on it. repair work and the power grid company does get profit from the sale of its services [10-14].

At the same time, the consumers are disconnected during the repair work and the power grid company does get profit from the sale of its services [10-14].

When developing a new transformer housing for the existing mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV, the following requirements must be taken into account:

- the developed housing, when changing its geometric dimensions, should be suitable for the UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV of different power levels, i.e. housing versatility;
- the installation of the transformer housing at the UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV should take little time to minimize the service disconnect time;
- the possibility to produce the housing by the personnel of the district electrical networks;
- the possibility of quick fitting-up at the installation site;
- the design of the housing must be vandal-proof, enclosed and reliable.

The installation of new housings on the existing mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV will allow the power grid companies to reduce the number of occupational hazard

and reduce the service disconnect, which in its turn will lead to an increase in the power supply reliability.

3 Practical implementation

To solve the abovementioned problem, a new universal housing was developed, which makes it possible to exclude penetration to the current-carrying parts of the mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV. A sketch of the developed housing construction is shown in Figure 2.

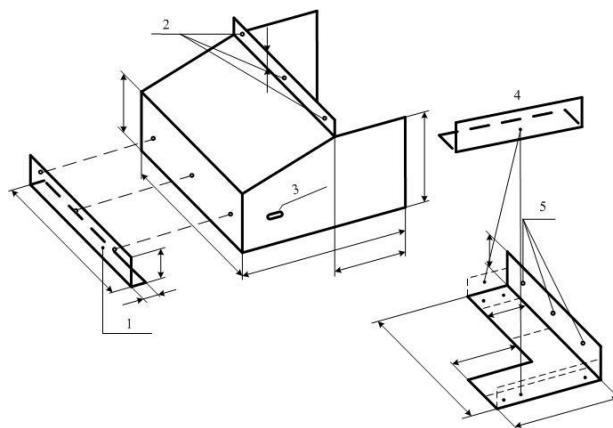


Fig. 2. The sketch of the construction of a universal transformer housing for the mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV (1 – Angle bar (inserted inside the housing and fastened with rivets); 2 - Bores for attaching the housing to the UTS (screws, bolts, nuts inside); 3 – Bores for fastening (adjusted at the place of installation); 4 – Angle bar for fastening (made during the manufacture of the housing on-the-site from the already-curved angle); 5 – Bores for the screws (bolts) fastening the housing to the UTS body (drilled when installing the housing at the installation site)).

Before manufacturing the transformer housing construction, the employees of the power grid company draw up a sketch. To do this, the workers go to the mast-type UTS and make the necessary measurements, then transfer them to the sketch. Further, according to this sketch, the components are manufactured and the housing is fitted. The drawn sketch simplifies the measurement process and eliminates errors of possible low engineering qualifications of the workers. The manufacturing of the housing takes little time and does not require special skills of the personnel.

The universal housing is mounted on the transformer substation using rivets and a riveter. The use of rivets makes the housing vandal-proof. The housing is attached to the UTS body with the help of screws or bolts with the nuts inside.

The absence of the fundamental difficulties in the manufacturing of the housing allows it to be produced by the employees of the district power station without the involvement of third-party organizations. To implement the housing shown in Figure 2, necessary for its manufacturing materials and equipment are selected. The necessary materials are: sheet steel 1-2mm; paint – paint primer GF; enamel paint (corporate colors); self-tapping screws; rivets; a plastic sign "Stop. High voltage" and a sign "death's-head", electrodes. The tools and devices

are: tin snips; angle grinder; compressor with spray gun; bench work tools; a wrench set; a riveter; a bending machine (if available); a welding machine.

All the necessary materials and equipment for the manufacturing of the developed housing of the mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV are presented without names and characteristics. These equipment and materials of various brands and with different characteristics can be used in the manufacturing and installation of the developed housing. The mentioned above indicates that the manufacturing of the developed transformer housing of the mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV is universal.

On the basis of the sketch presented in Figure 2, "rough" and "final" versions of the mast-type transformer housing UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV were manufactured and mounted. They are presented in Figure 3 and 4 respectively.



Fig. 3. Photo of a "rough" version of the mast-type transformer housing of the UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV.



Fig. 4. Photo of the "final" version of the mast-type transformer housing of the UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV.

In the photo shown in Figure 4, a plate (bottom) of the housing is visible on top of the transformer, which also allows preventing various elements from penetrating into the transformer from under the housing and making it safer and more enclosed.

The developed universal mast-type transformer housing of the UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV was accepted by the branch of "IDGC of the Center" – "Orelergo" as a rationalization proposal and will be applied in the company.

4 Conclusions

The technical solution presented in the article can be applied for the mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV at all standard UTSS. The proposed design of the housing is universal, since it can be used for the transformers of various capacities. The manufacturing of a universal housing allows to use materials and tools with different characteristics.

The developed sketch of the housing construction for the mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV makes it possible to simplify significantly the measurement process and eliminate errors of possible low engineering qualifications of the employees of the power station.

The developed transformer housing for the mast-type UTS 6-10 / 0.4 kV allows to reduce the possibility of penetration of the third parties, birds and small animals to the terminals of the transformer, which, in its turn, gives the right to consider it an important technical improvement with a sufficient level of reliability and usefulness.

The introduction of the presented technical solution will allow power grid companies to reduce the risk of injuries for the third parties, save lives both of the personnel and third parties, as well as reduce the shortage of electricity and improve the reliability of the power supply to the consumers.

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