2010 AEC-NRC Bilateral Technical Meeting

345kV Startup Transformer Failure (June 12 2009 Mannshan NPP)

Department of Nuclear Generation

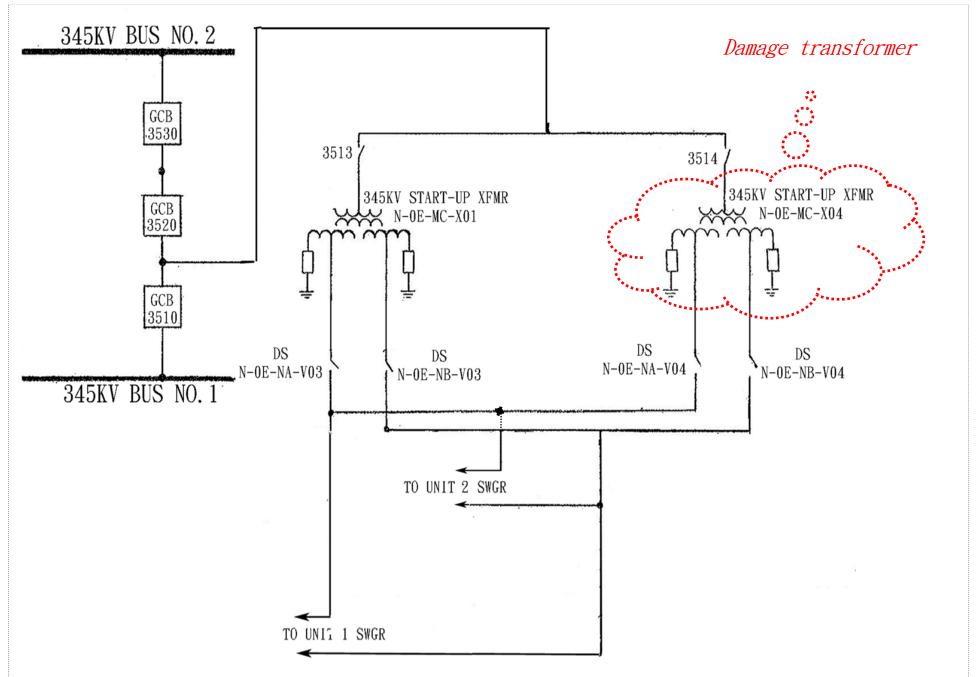
Taiwan Power Company

April 2010

Outline

- Description of 345kV Startup

 Transformer Failure
- Corrective Actions



345kV Starup Transformer



Description of 345kV Startup Transformer Failure

1. The chronological summary of the event on June 12 2009

- 15:13 <u>Differential Relay</u> and <u>Sudden-pressure Relay</u> alarm of the startup transformer MC-X04 actuated in the control room.

 345kV startup transformer's breakers automatically tripped, the transformer caught on fire, the sprinkler fire suppression water system was actuated.
- 15:15 &15:18 Station fire brigade and outside fire fighting department were there sequentially.
- 15:26 Operators reduced power of unit 1 and 2 to 90% & 94% rated load respectively.
- 15:48 the fire was completely put out within 35 minutes after the fire broke out.



The 345kV startup transformer on fire



The 345kV startup transformer on fire



External of the damage 345kV startup transformer after the fire

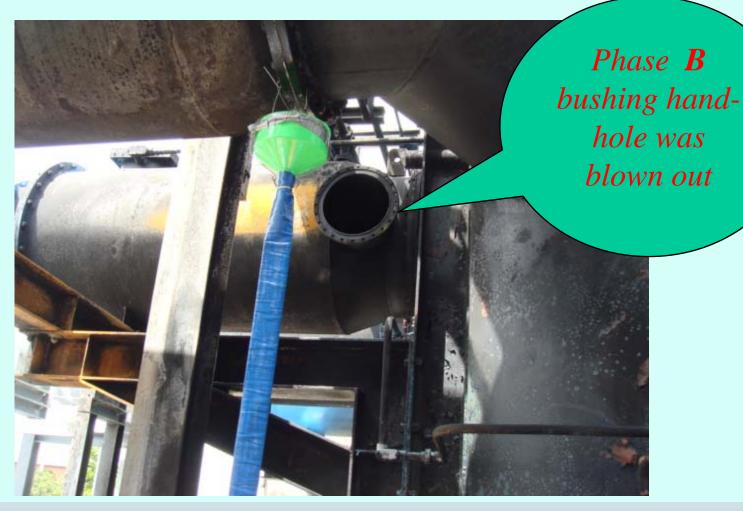


Description of the 345kV Startup Transformer Failure

2. Root cause investigation

- After inspection on the startup transformer, a small corroded perforation was found on its phase B bushing.
- Water intruded into the bushing body via the small corroded perforation caused the bushing faulted.
- The bushing fault was initiated by internal corona phenomenon.
- Sudden instantaneous high oil pressure actuated pressure relief device and blew out the bushing hand hole, High temperature oil gas got ignited upon its contact with oxygen in the air.

Phase B bushing hand-hole was blown out





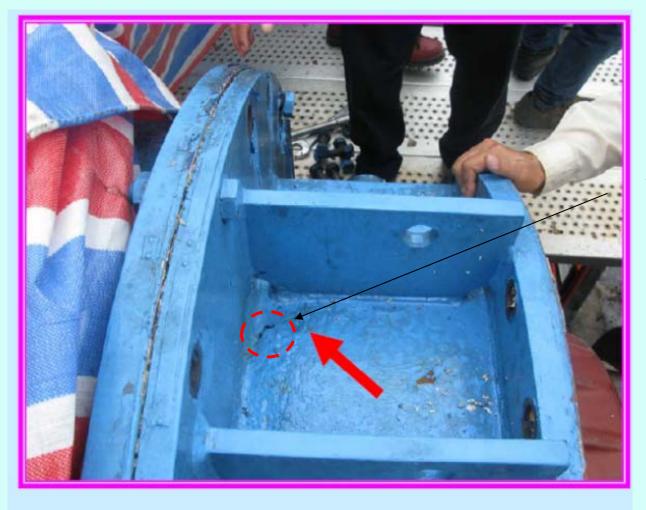
BUSHING



Corroded perforation

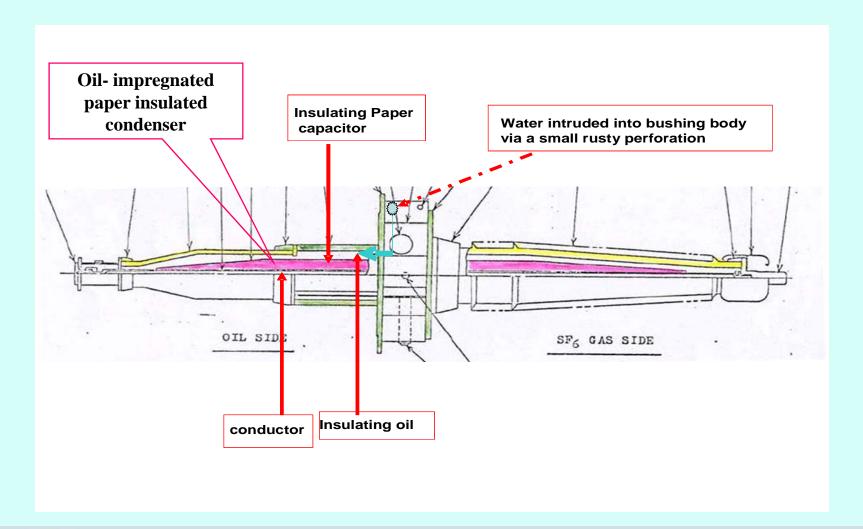
close to the welding

Location of corroded perforation



corroded perforation location





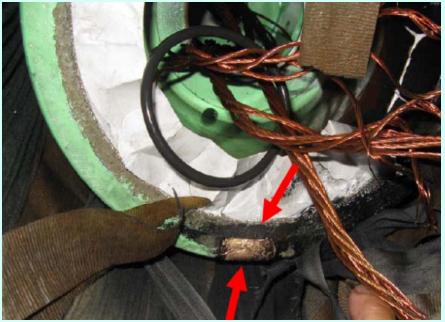
Flashover Spot (Bushing oil)



Flashover spot on capacitor paper layers

flashover spot (phase B bushing connection)





Flashover point

Corrective Actions

- 1.Inspecting all the HV bushings of similar design to check if rusty corrosions existed.
- 2.Improving the drain path on the HV bushing expansion chamber structure to avoid accumulating rainwater.
- 3.A revised procedure has been worked out and V&V tested for measuring the power factor of the HV bushing properly.
- 4. Evaluating the feasibility to install Partial Discharge(PD) monitor or on-line power factor monitoring equipment.

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Thank You