

DTR

Dynamic Transformer Rating – Alexander Kristensen, Nortrafo Group



Norsk
Transformator



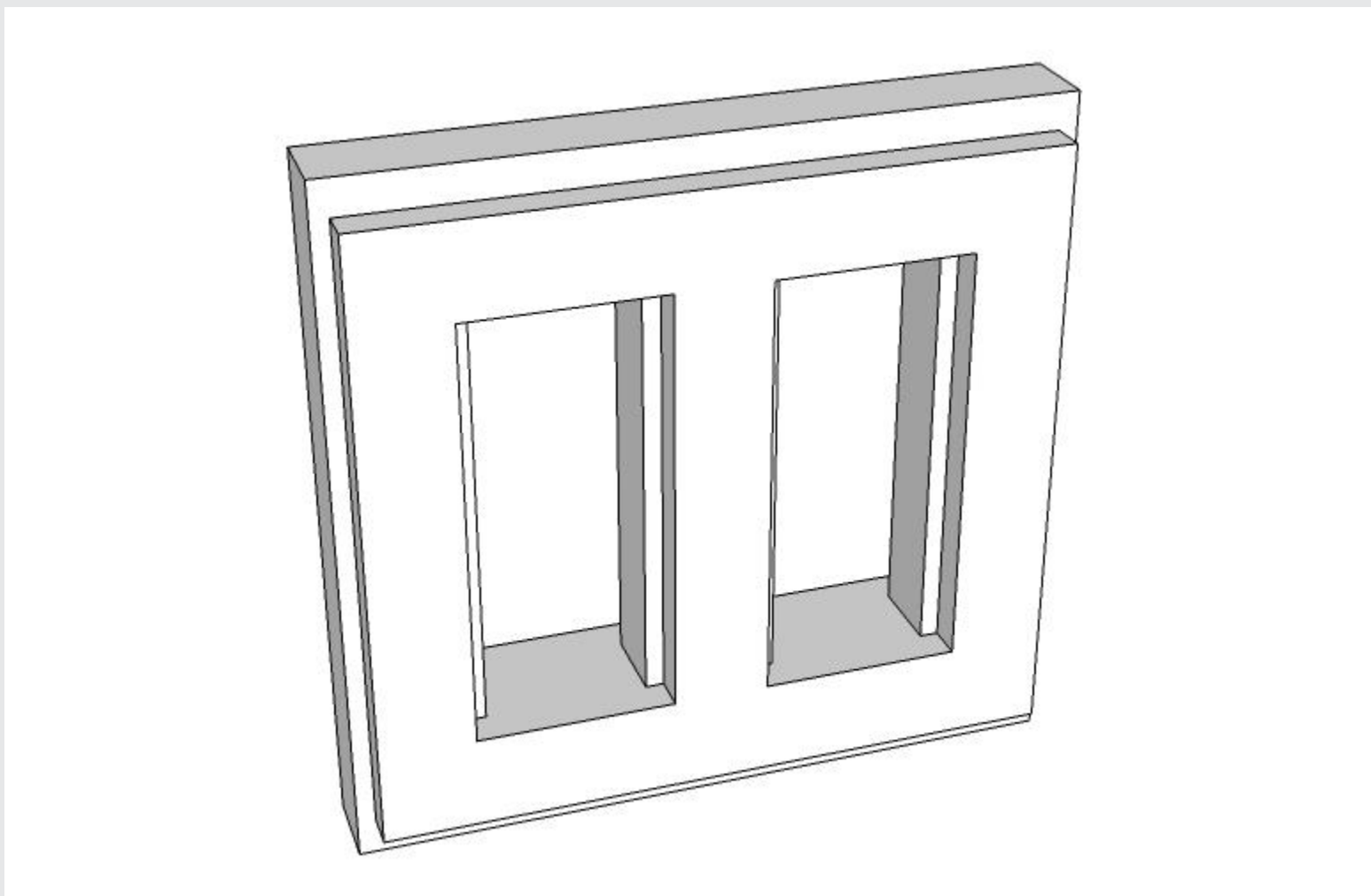
NextGrid
Summit | 2025

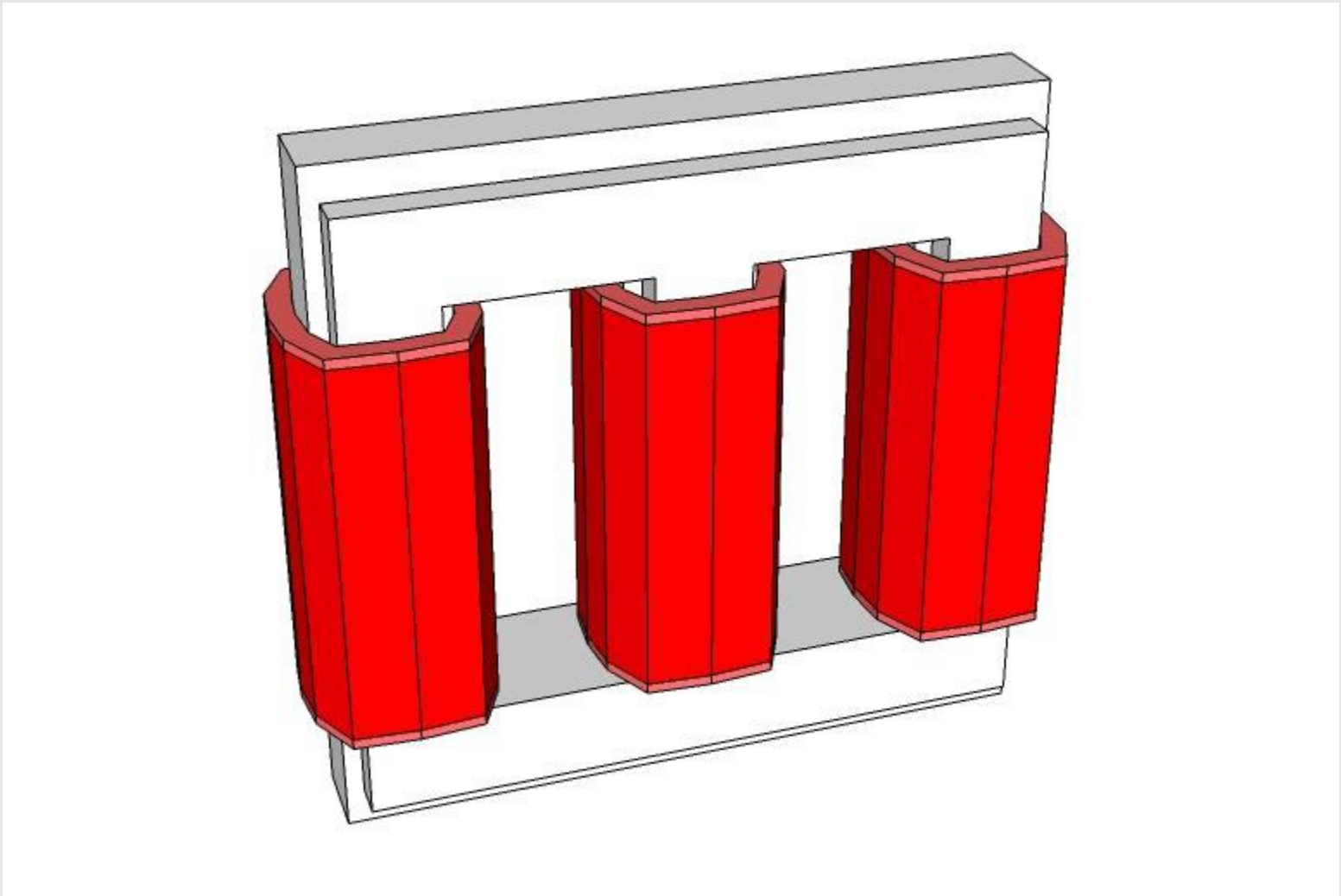
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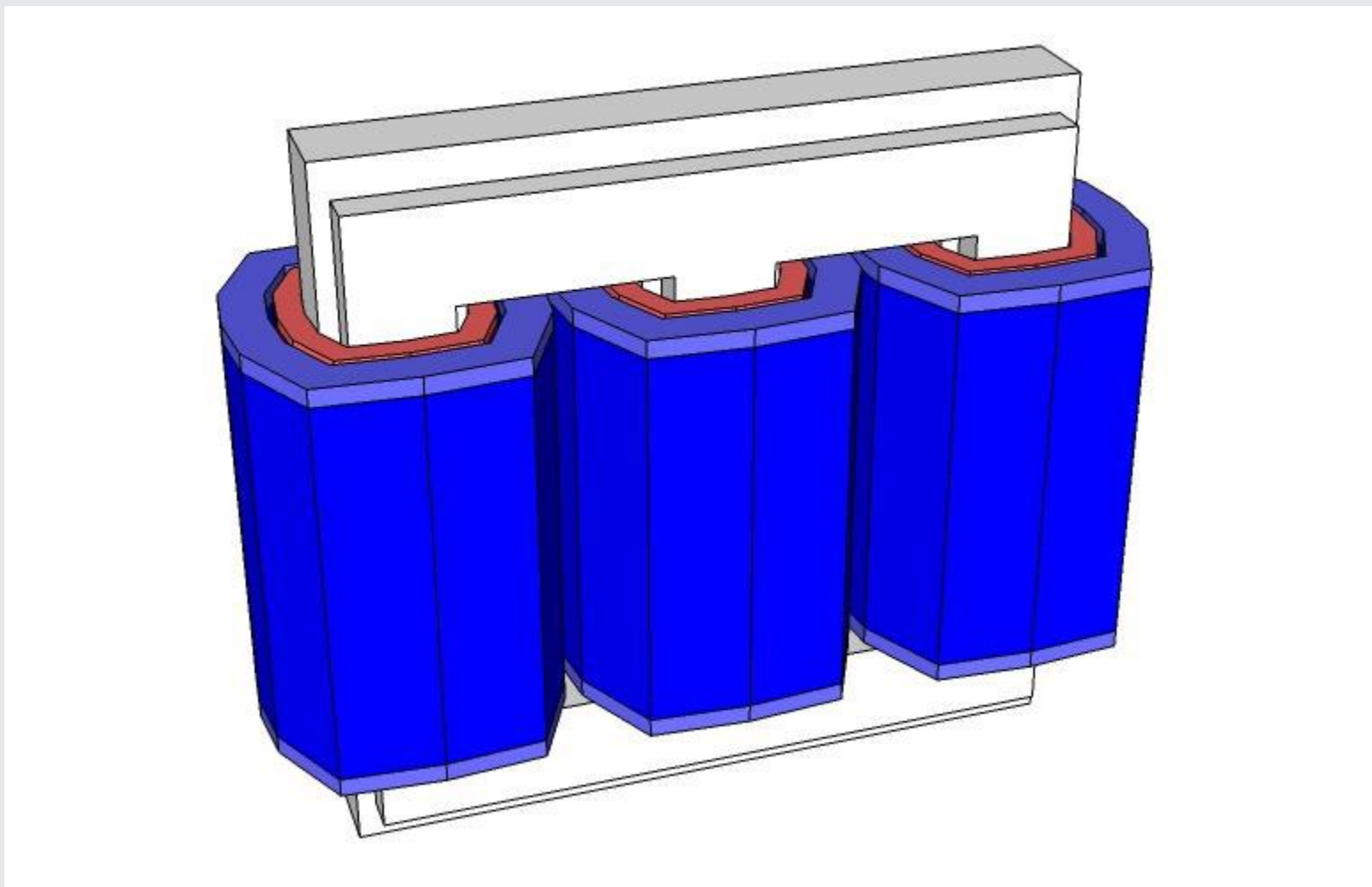
Development of a model for overload capacity and lifetime based on top-oil measurements using Sensor Docking.

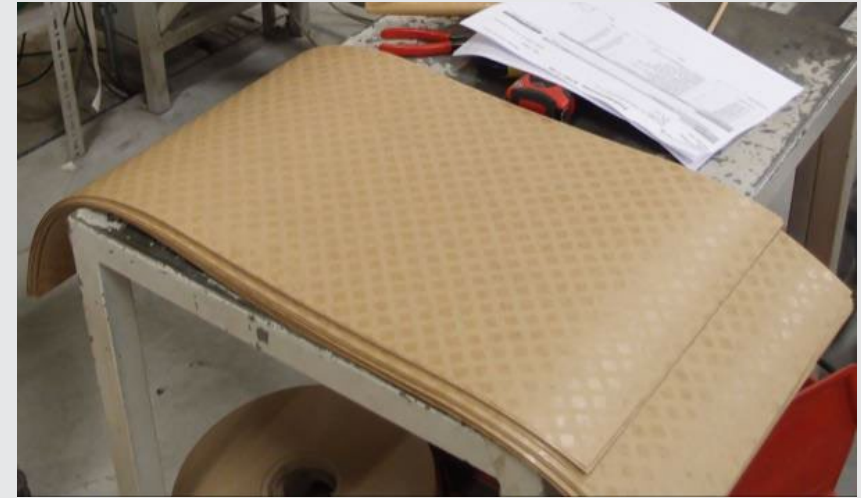
- Goal: Develop a model and a tool for Dynamic Transformer Rating (DTR) of distribution transformers based on EcoSmart Sensor Docking and its measurements of top-oil temperature.











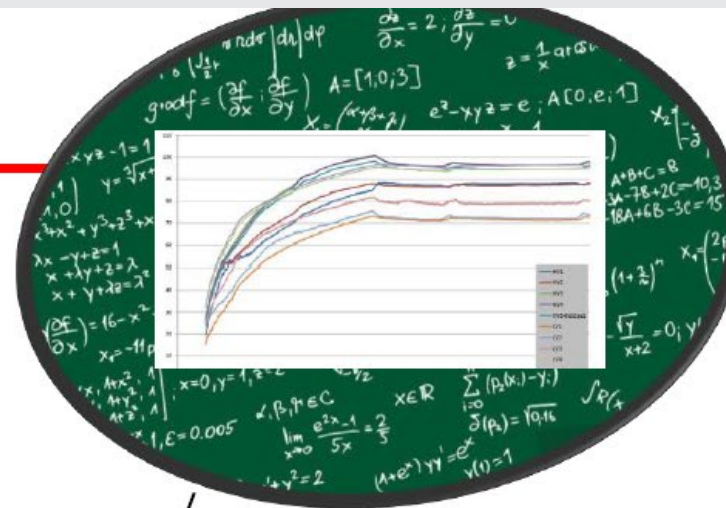


EcoSmart Sensor Docking

Pressure

Oil level

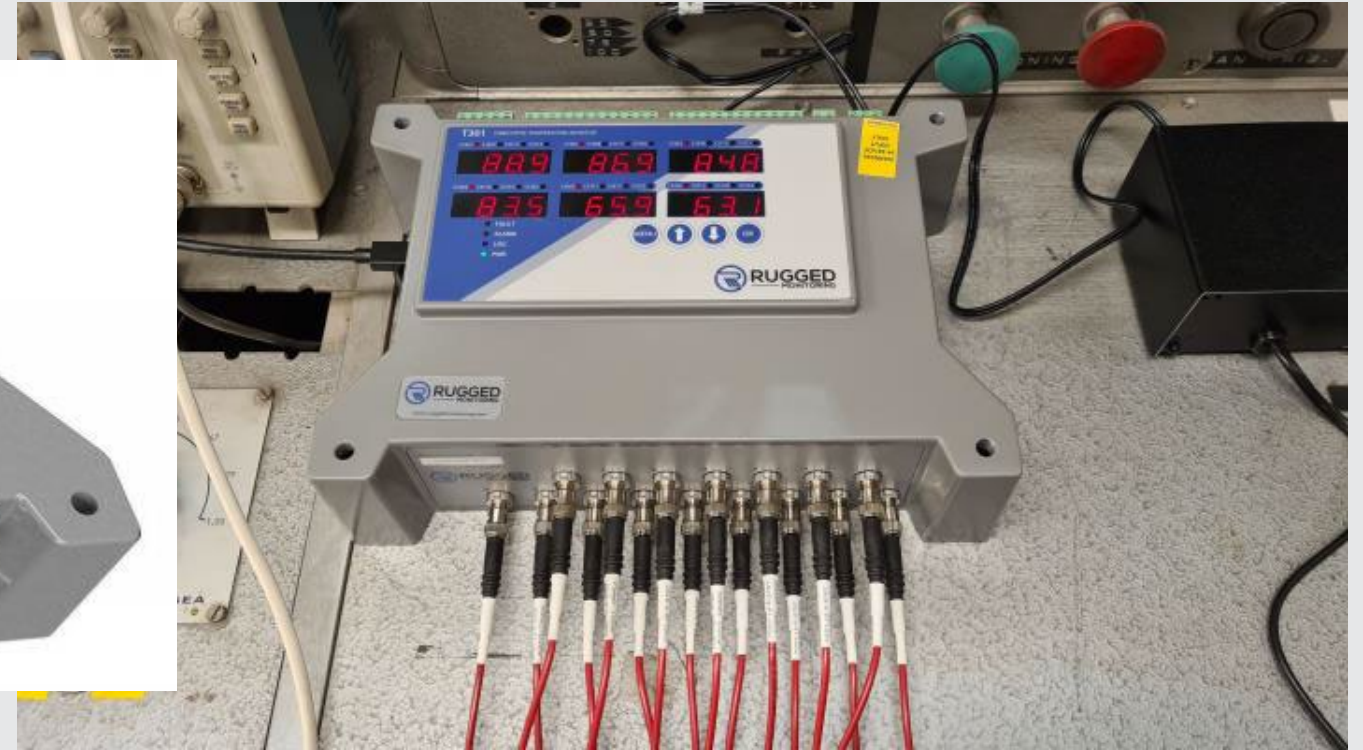
Temperature



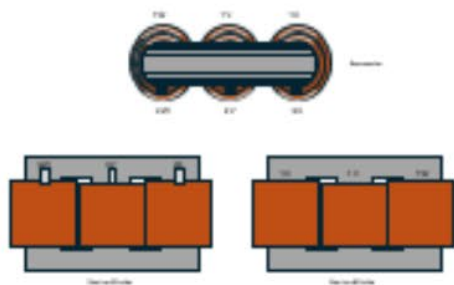
NextGrid is aiming to develop a mathematical model where the Sensor Docking is used to predict hotspot temperatures, and thereby, in real time, inform the DSO about possible dynamic overrating.

Sensor Docking





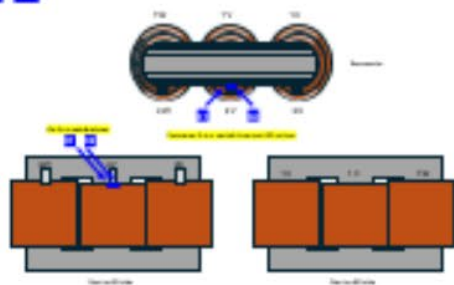
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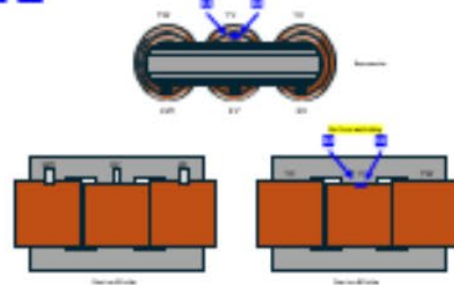
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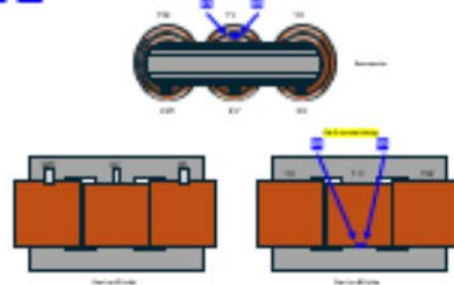
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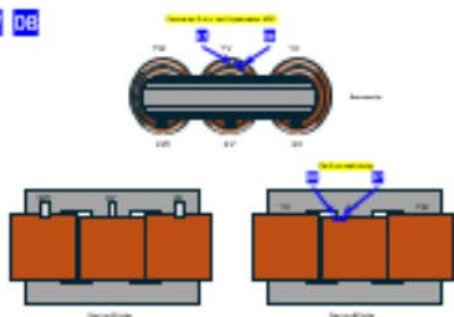
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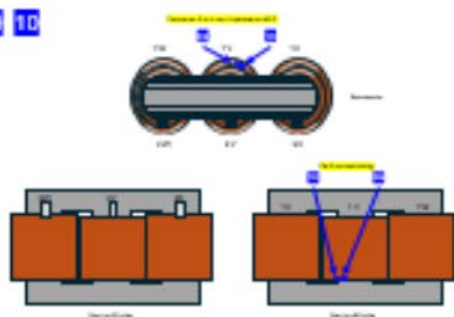
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10

6

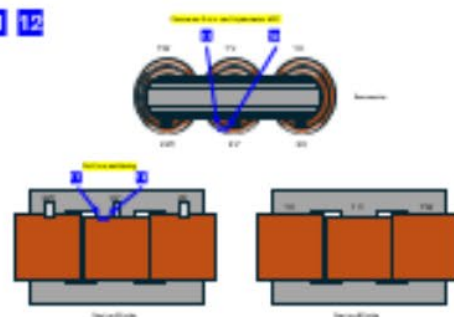
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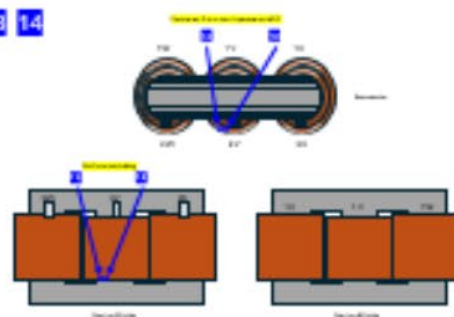
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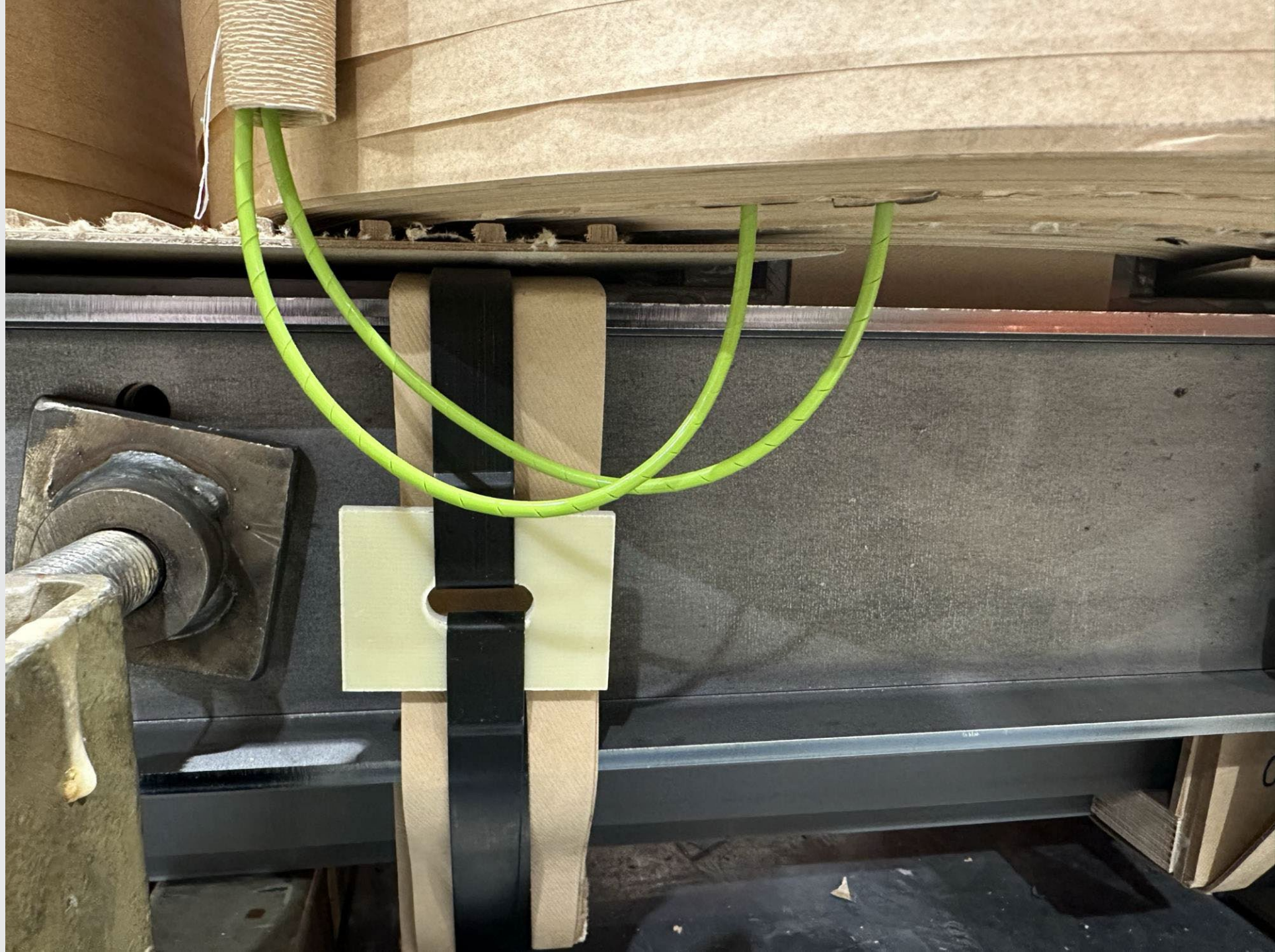
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13 14



13

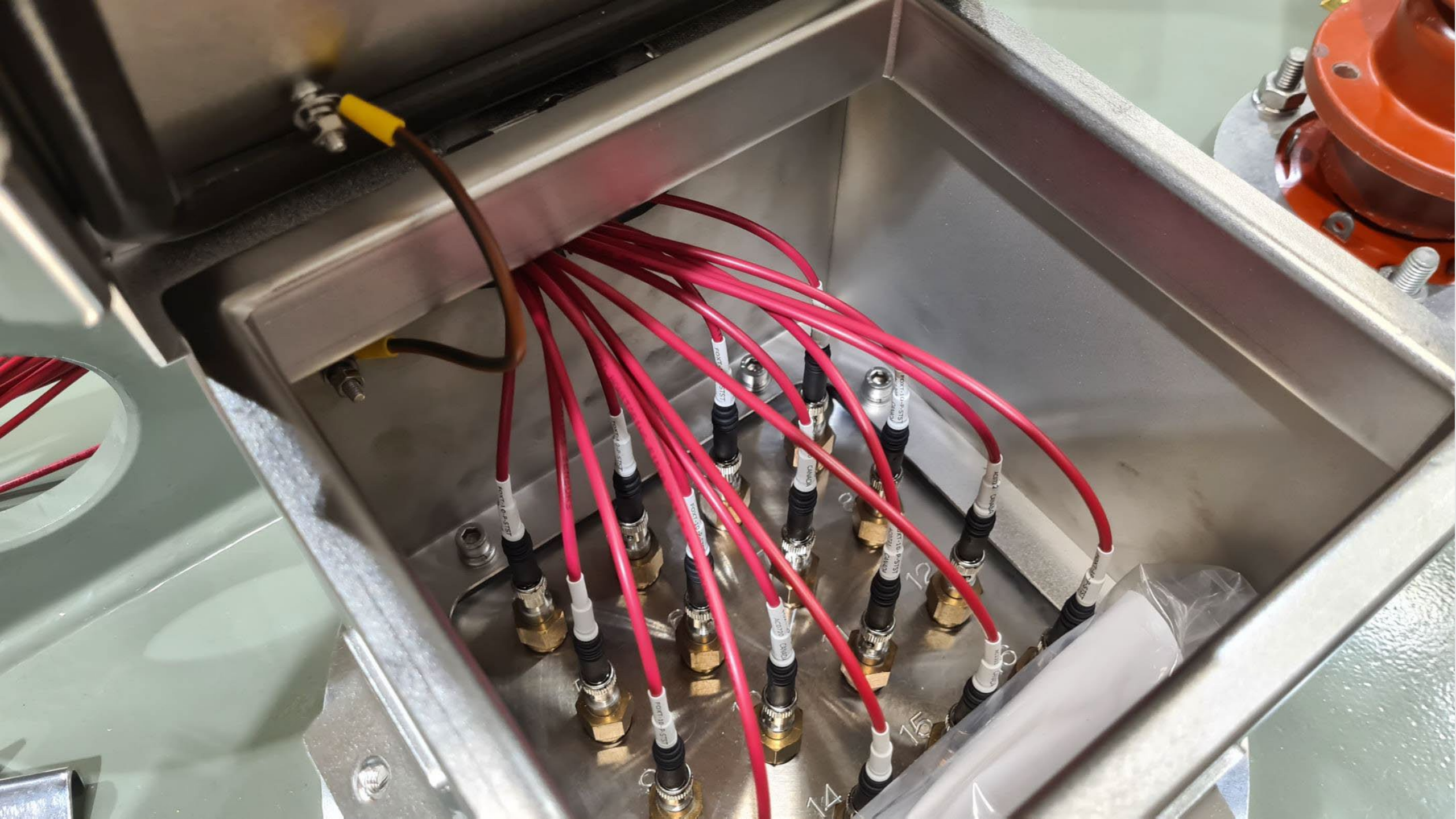


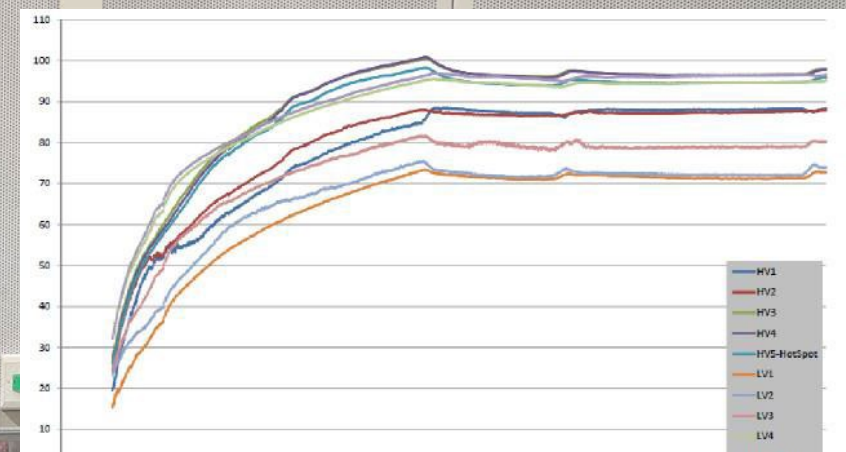
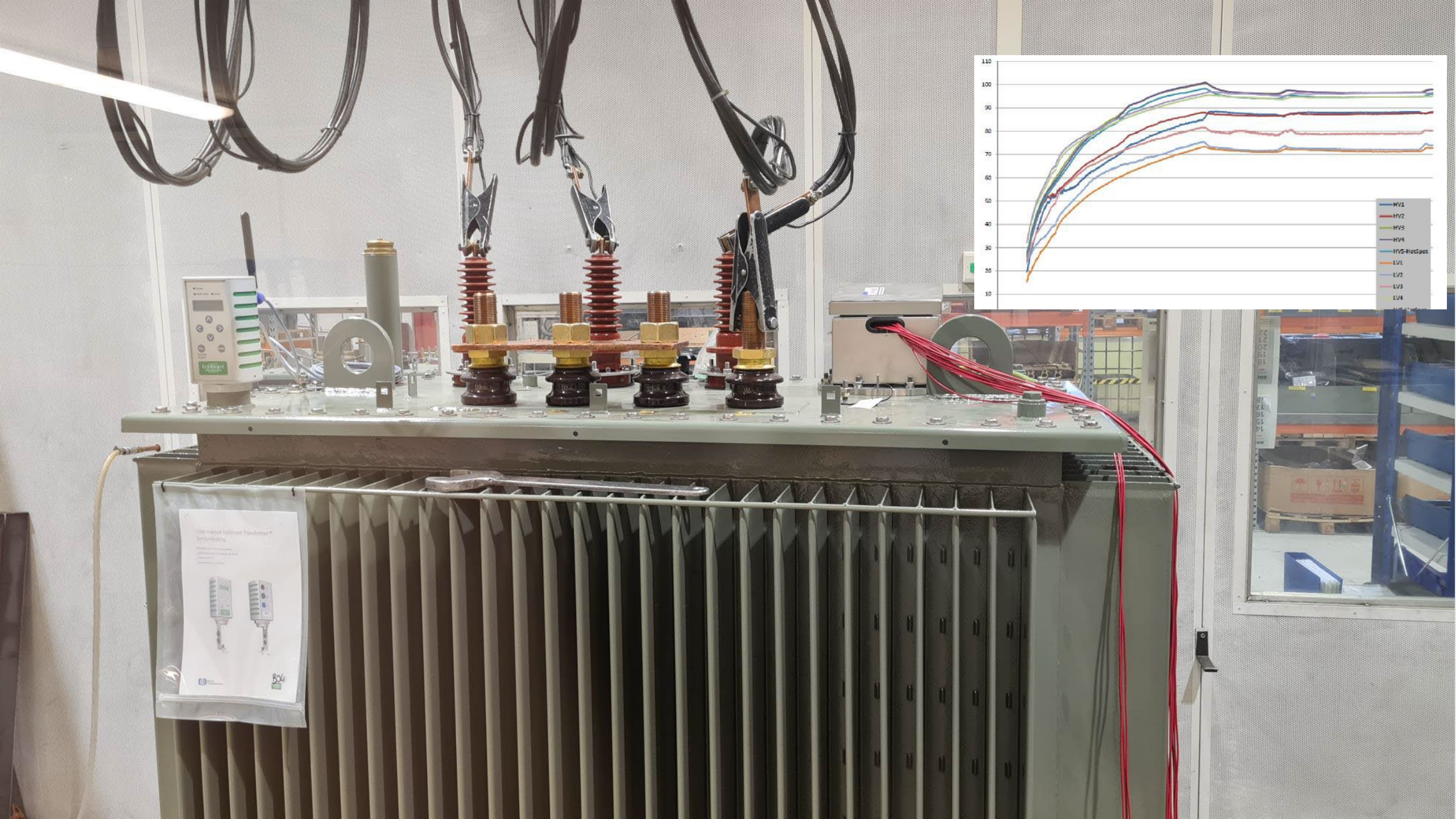








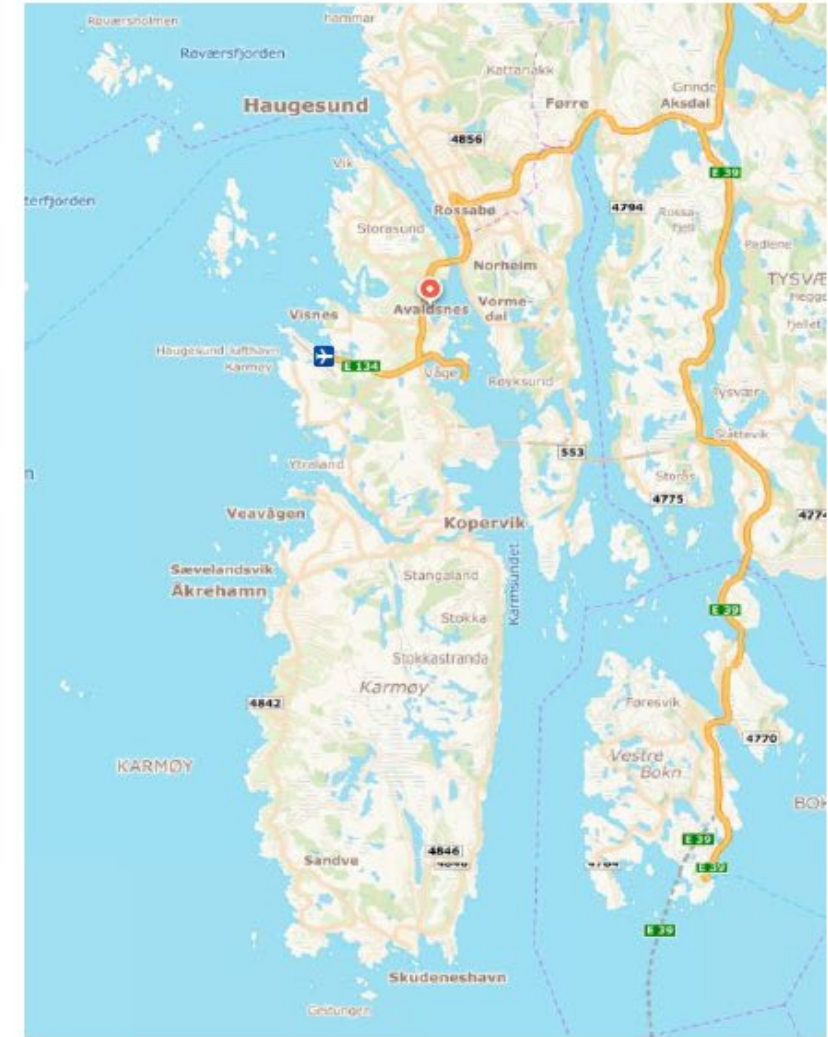




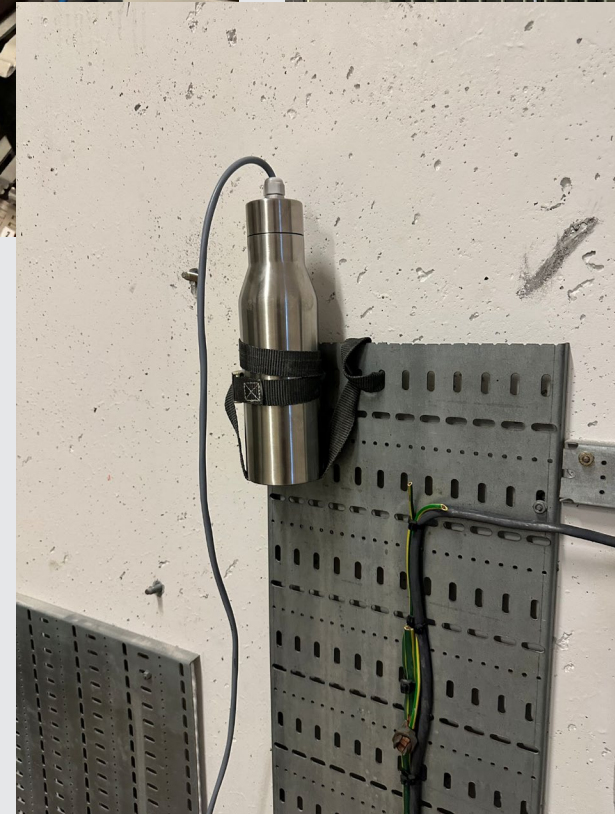
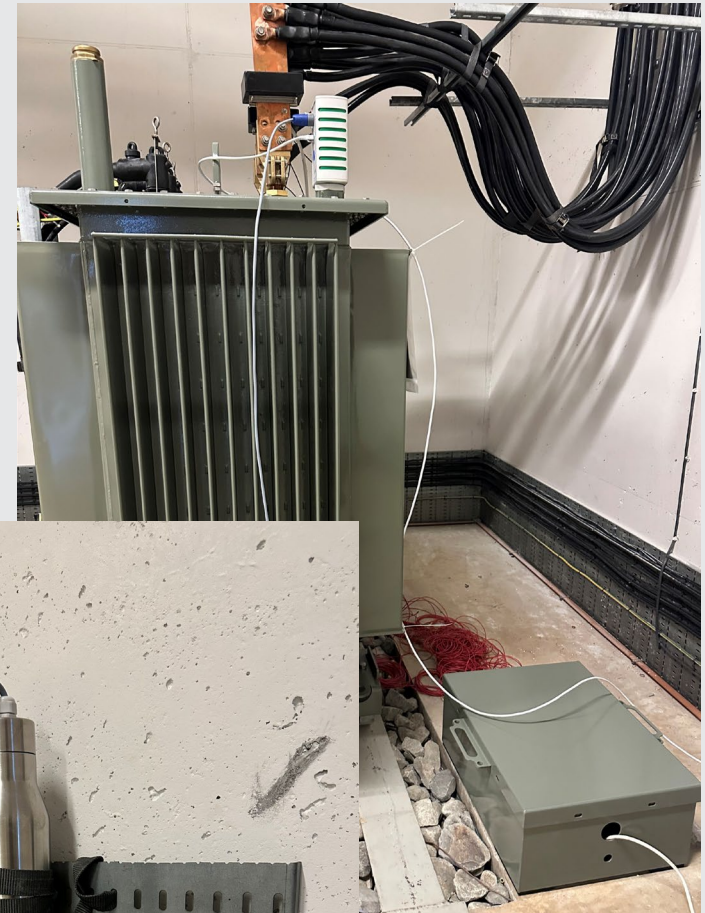
- Pilot customer: Fagne AS
- 1250 kVA, 22 +2-4x2,5% / 0,415 kV, Dyn11
- Sensors from Heimdall Power and SafeBase supplying load data in the area
- Industry area: high peaks, low average load
- Sintef will develop the mathematical models

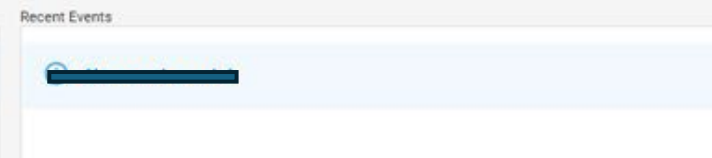








Fagne

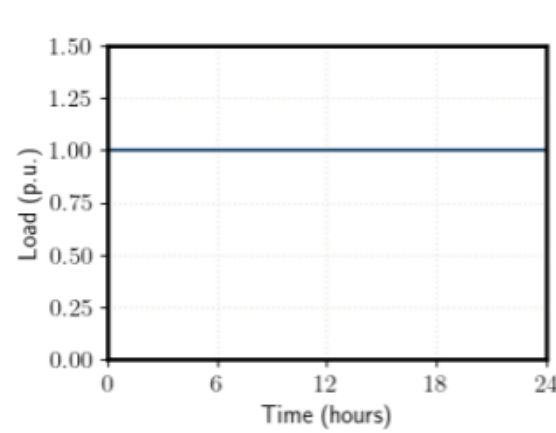


Bøvågen, Karmøy

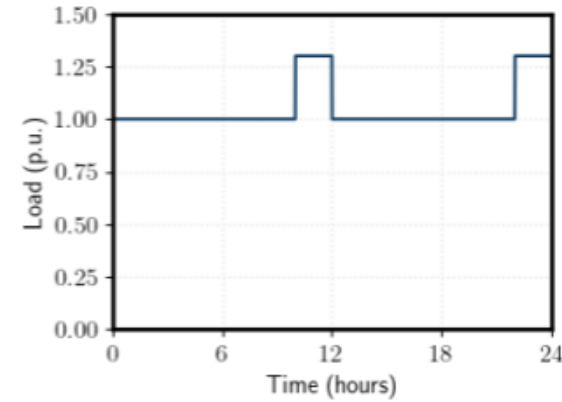




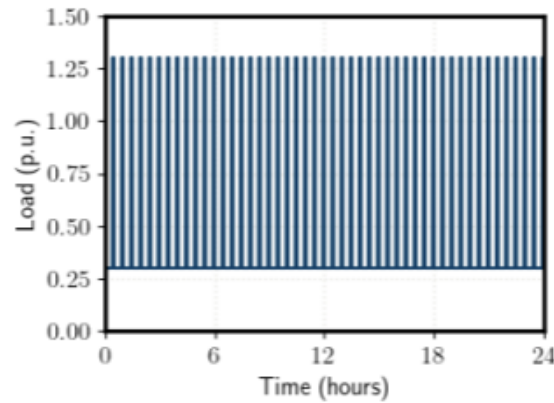
Installations	Alerts	Events							
Status	Organization	Site	Installation	Uptime	Product	Industry	Region	Fw Ver	Oil Lvl
  	Nortrafo	Test	Fagne-enhet, kommunikasjonstest	8d	AA116			NTES 2.0.02	
  				10d	AA116			NTES 2.0.02	Normal



(a) Constant load at rated load.

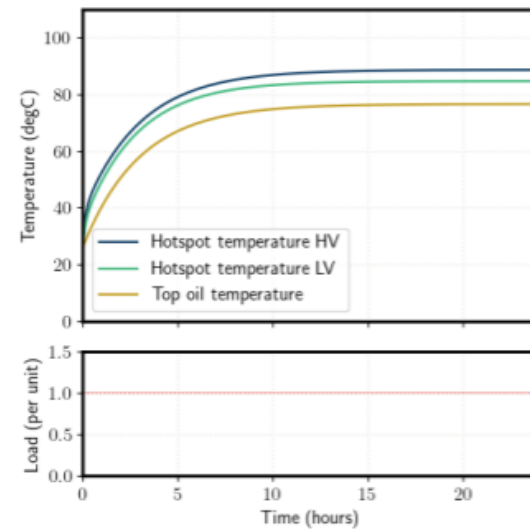


(b) Pattern A: Relatively slow variations with 2 hours at 1.3 p.u. load per 12 hours.

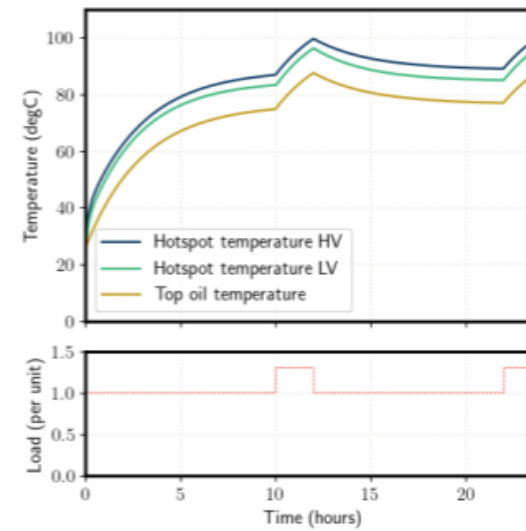


(c) Pattern B: Fast variations, similar to e.g. charging patterns, with 5 minutes at 1.3 p.u. load and 25 minutes at 0.3 p.u. load.

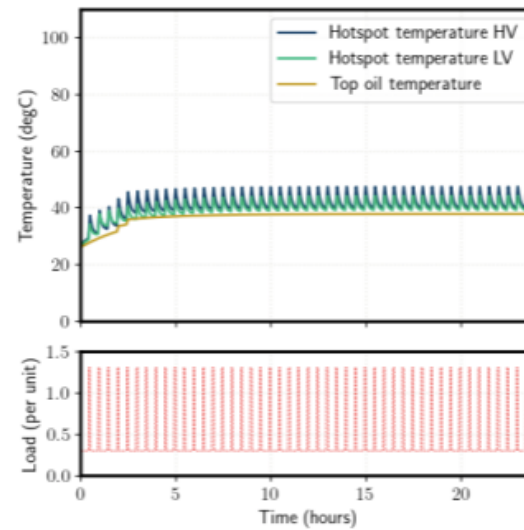
Figure 1: Plots of the first 24 hours of the load scenarios that have been investigated.



(a) Constant load



(b) Pattern A, rapid variations



(c) Pattern B, rapid variations

It is clear that having a high average load, i.e. the constant load and Pattern A, gives [.] much more significant ageing than having a low average load with very frequent overloading, i.e. Pattern B.

Scenario	Dry	Dry +5%	Dry -5%	Wet (1 wt%)
Constant load	637	534	732	382
Pattern A	529	422	637	292
Pattern B	997	996	998	991

Table 5: *DP*-value after one year of ageing for the different conditions.

Work still to be done...

“Can we use today’s DTR (Dynamic Transformer Rating) model for power transformers also for distribution transformers based on top-oil temperature, or does a new model need to be developed?”