

# Stator Insulation Aging and Design for Reliability

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**William Chen**



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# Insulation Stresses and Machine Service Life

## - Mechanical

Cracking  
Tension  
Vibration



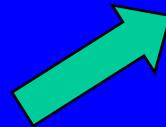
## - Electrical

PD  
Overvoltage  
Tracking



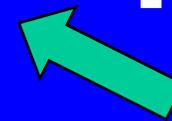
## - Thermal

Oxidation  
Hydrolysis



## - Chemical

Gas, Acids  
Radiation



**not easy to predict**

**not easy to test**

**Service Proof Methods**

# Motor Efficiency & Service Life vs. Insulation Design

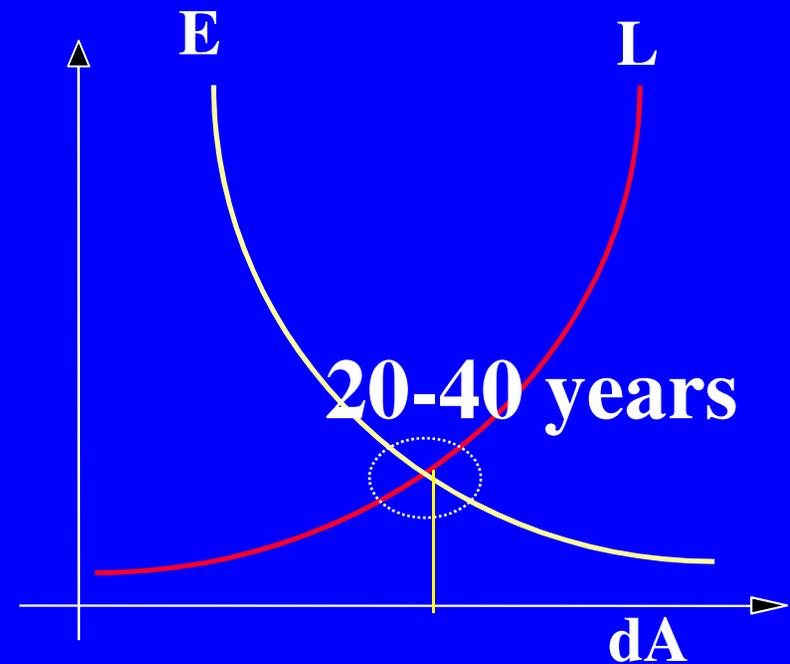
## - Design Quality

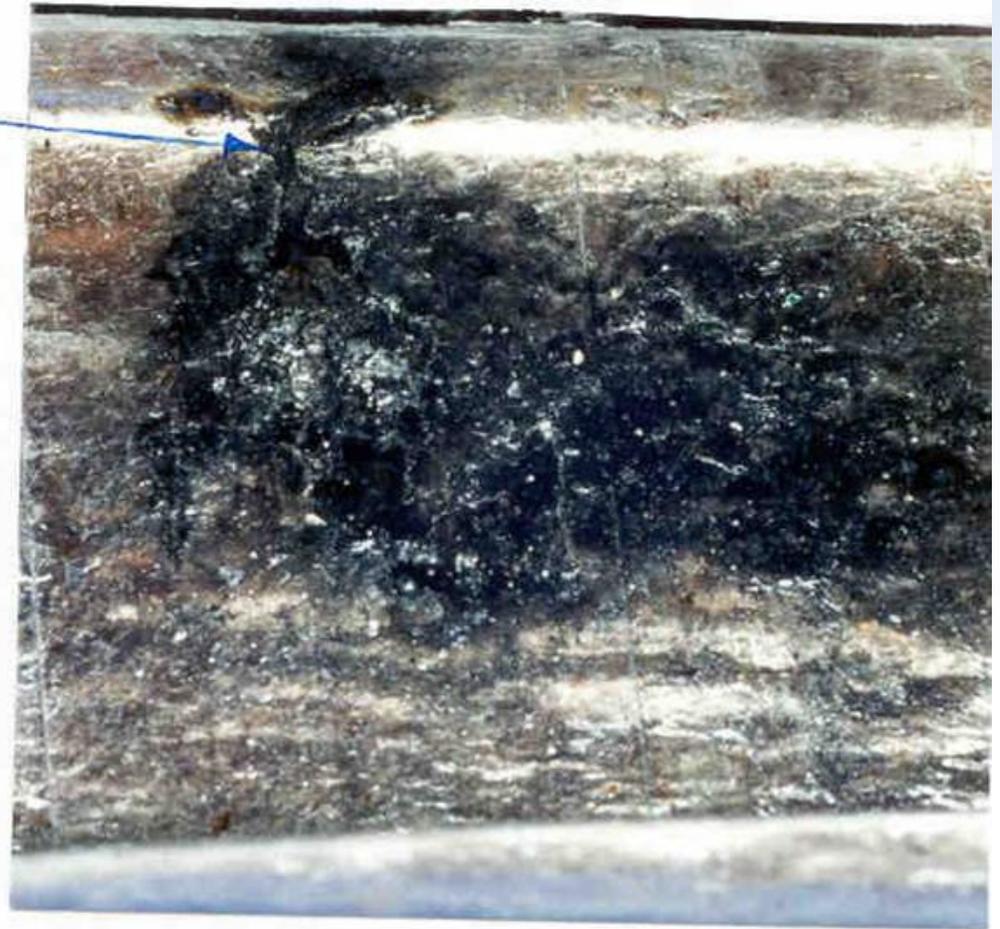
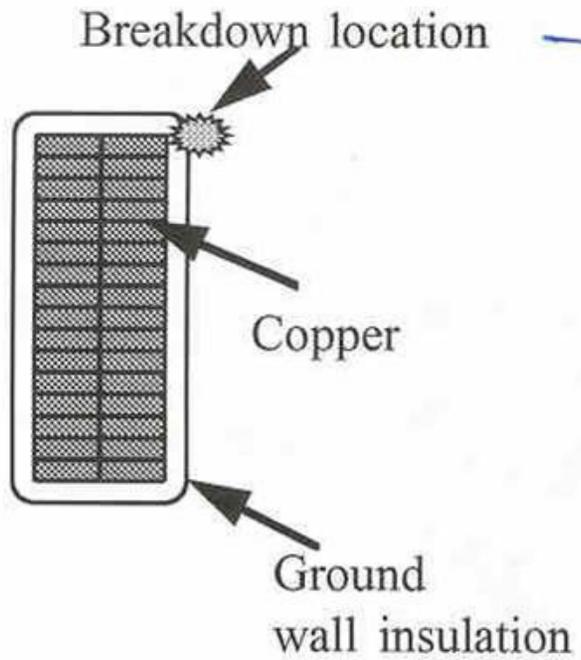
$$Q = \frac{A_c}{A_s}$$

$A_c$ : total copper cross section

$A_s$ : total slot cross section

$dA = A_s - A_c$  Insulation filling



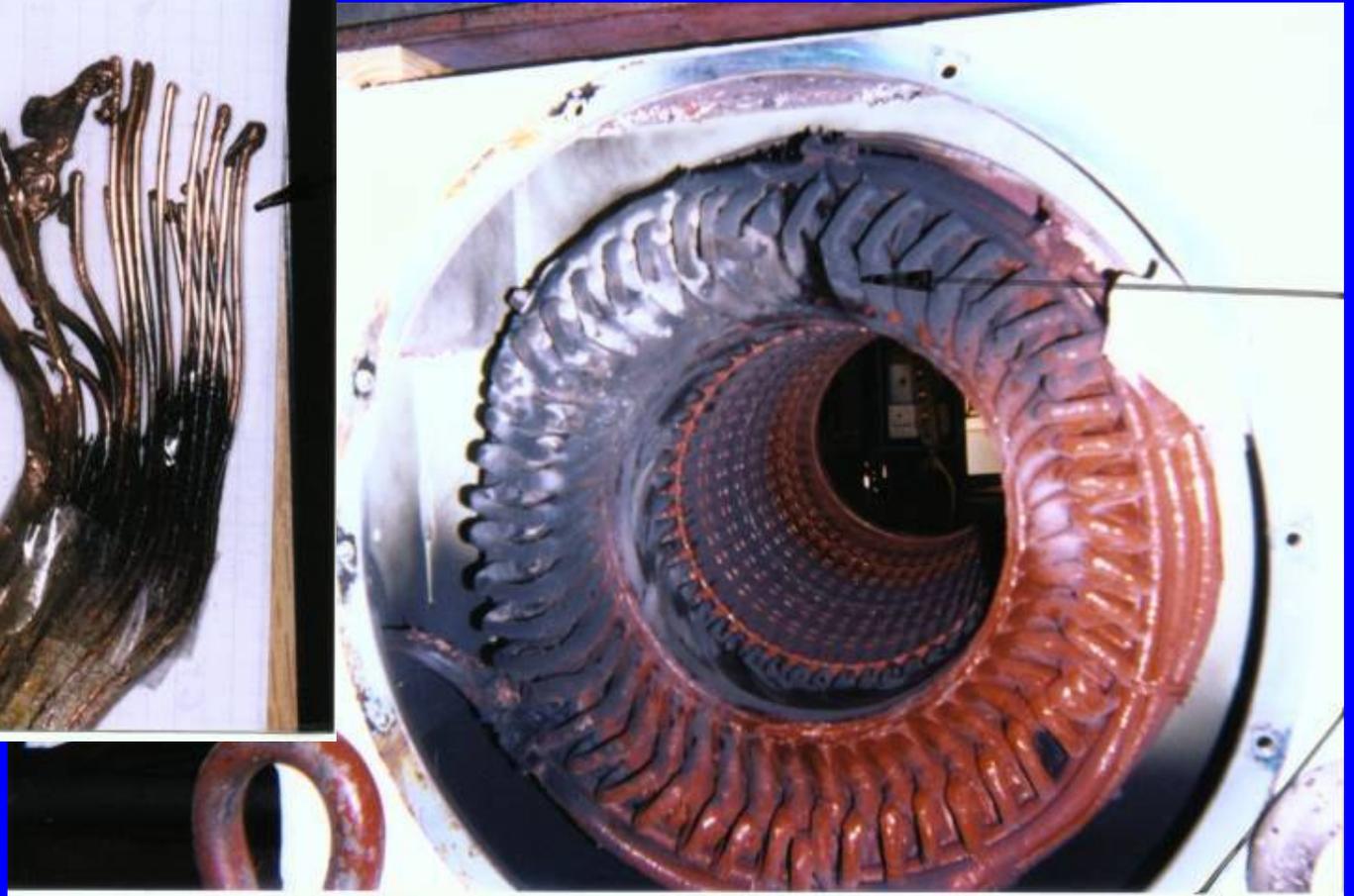


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# Turn To Turn Failure



## Poor Design



**Surface PD damages due to poor stress grading system**

# Design/Manufacture for Reliability to Minimize the Winding Aging Processes

- Electrical
- Thermal
- Mechanical (Vibration, Movement)
- Environment (Contamination: oil, dirt, water, chemical, salt, radiation....)
- Manufacturing Process Issues
- VFD operation



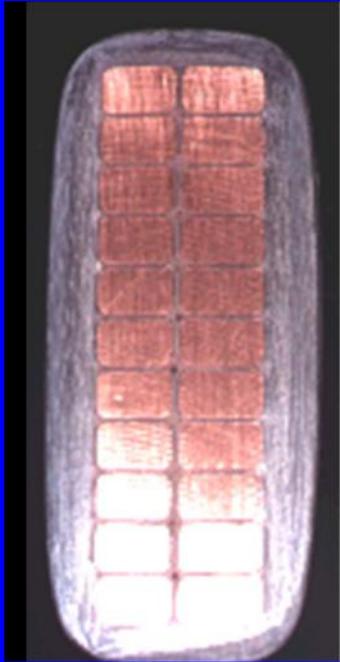
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# Basic Insulation Components in Large Form Wound Motor Stator Windings

## COIL INSULATION



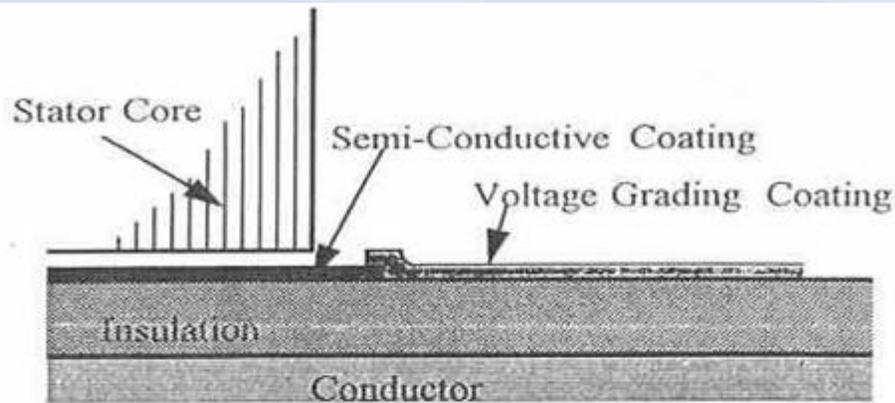
**Strand/Turn  
Insulation**



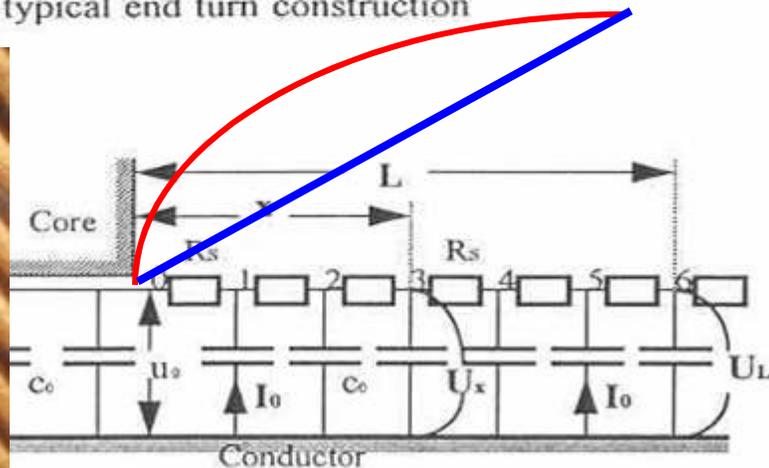
**Dedicated Turn  
Insulation**

- **Strand Insulation**  
Daglass, Enamel, Kapton, Mica tape
- **Turn Insulation**  
Mica tape, or same as strand insulation
- **Ground Wall Insul.**  
Mica tape
- **Stress Grading System**  
Conducting coating;  
Semi-conducting coating

# High Voltage Coil Voltage Stress Grading System



a) typical end turn construction



equivalent circuit of typical end turn

## Function

To smooth the voltage distribution along the coil endturn (from HV to GND)

## Design Considerations

- Non-Linear V-I characters for grading coating
- Compatible between conducting/grading layers;
- Proper design of the length and overlapping between two layers;
- Solid electrical contacts between two layers
- Mechanical fatigue stress

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# Insulation Materials Systems

## Vacuum Pressure Impregnation (VPI)

- Mica tapes with low binder resin content (6-10%)
- Solventless VPI resin (Epoxy or Polyester)

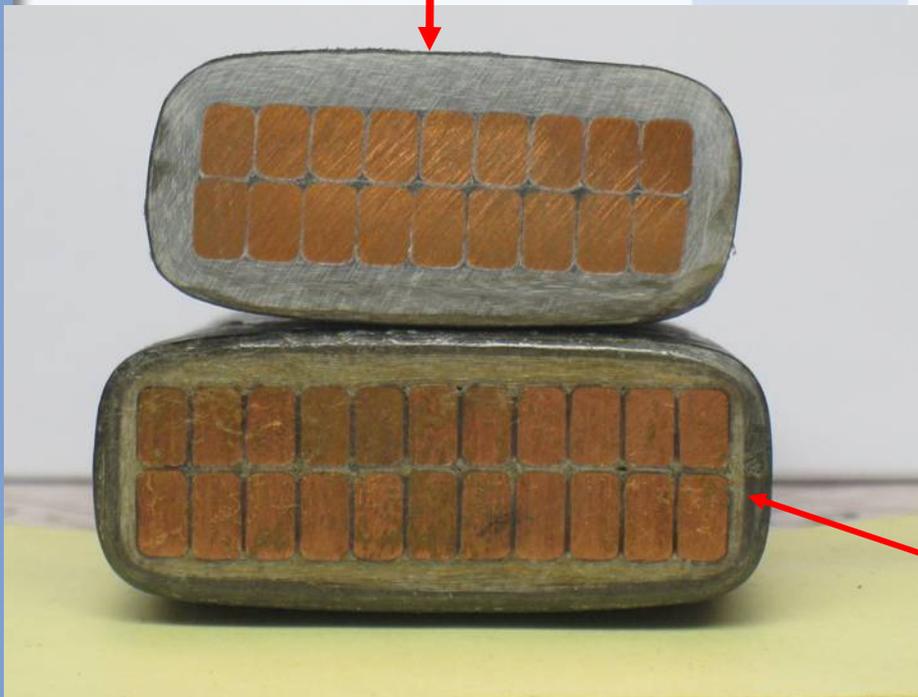
## Resin-Rich RR

- Mica tapes with high binder resin content (37 -45%)

TABLE 2: Advantages and disadvantages of RR and VPI coil manufacturing techniques

	RR	VPI
advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high dielectric strength (= absence of voids in the pressed slot part)</li> <li>• control of the flexibility in the end-turn region</li> <li>• complete electrical testing of the coils is possible before assembling them</li> <li>• low capital investment</li> <li>• easy to service (easily removable)</li> <li>• negligible expenditure for resin control measurements, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sealing of the complete stator, good thermal and electrical coupling between the coil and the core</li> <li>• with large numbers: lower costs as compared to RR-t</li> </ul>
disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increased number of process steps</li> <li>• with RR-W:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- discontinuous insulation</li> <li>- lower surge voltage strength</li> <li>- longer overhang at higher voltages                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ larger frame sizes</li> </ul> </li> <li>- no automation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• with RR-t:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high cost compared to VPI for large numbers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removal of coils after impregnation is difficult</li> <li>• high capital investment</li> <li>• final electrical testing of the individual coils is not possible before assembling and impregnating them</li> <li>• sophisticated laboratory tests (resin quality control)</li> </ul>

**Good VPI'ed Coil**



**Poor VPI'ed Coil**

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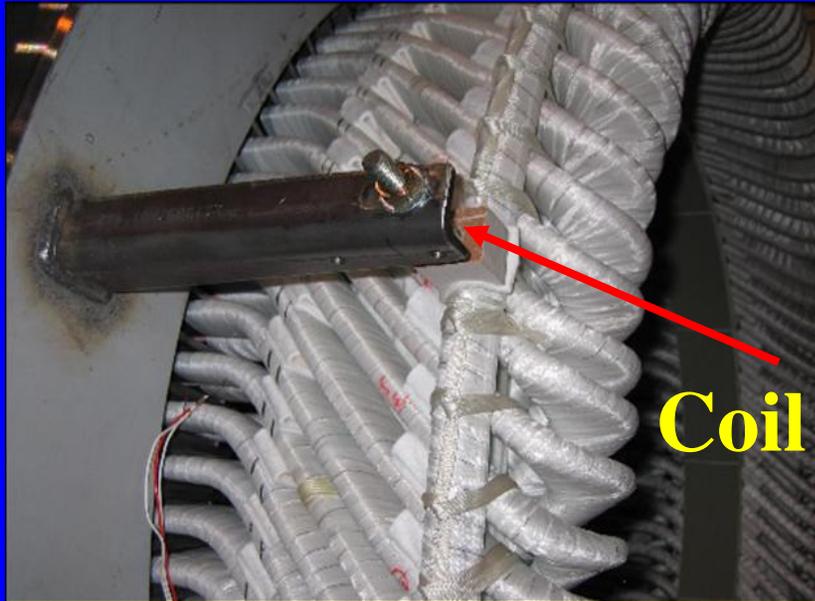


# Basic Insulation Components in Large Form Wound Motor Stator Windings

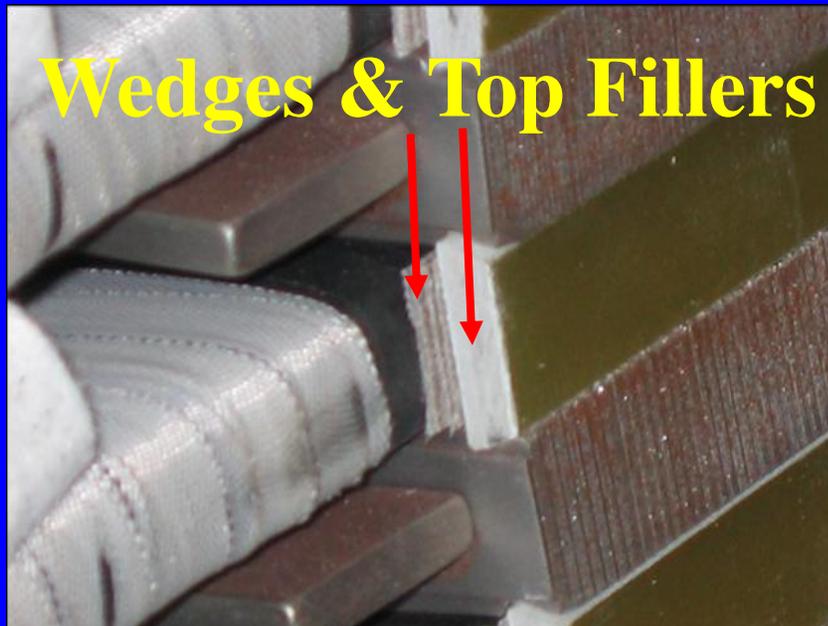
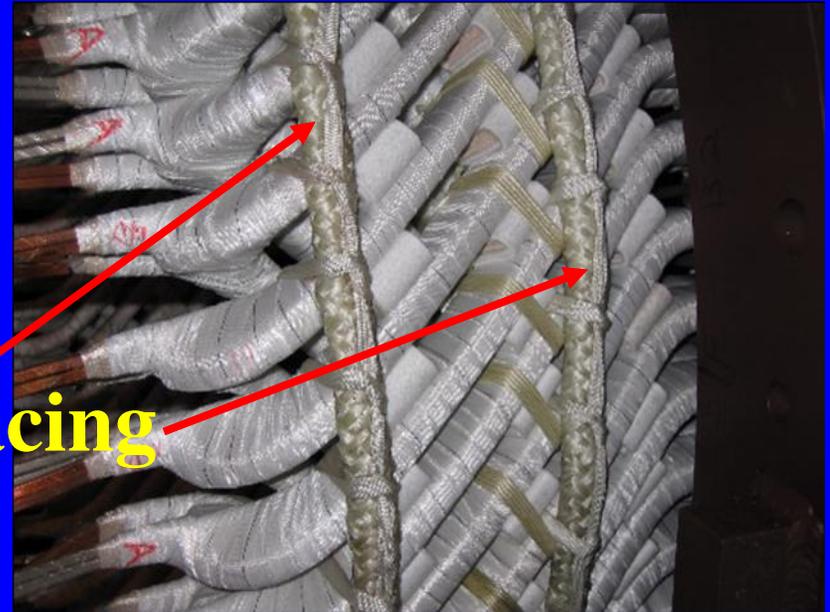
## WINDING INSULATION



- Coil lead joints insulation  
Mica Tape
- Main lead (cable) insulation  
Silicon Rubber
- Leads & cable spacers  
Felt & Micarta



**Coil Bracing**



**Wedges & Top Fillers**



**Side Fillers**

# Design Limits of Winding Insulation Allowance

- Strand Insulation: Withstand 120 V AC test voltage;
- Turn Insulation: Based on actual winding electrical design and operating voltage stress at Surge Voltage Condition:  
NEMA std./IEEE std. 522:  
    Typical: 2 p.u.  
    Severe: 3.5 p.u.
- Ground Wall Insulation:  
    Typical: 50 – 70 Volts/Mil (single side)  
    Some designs: 100 Volts/Mil

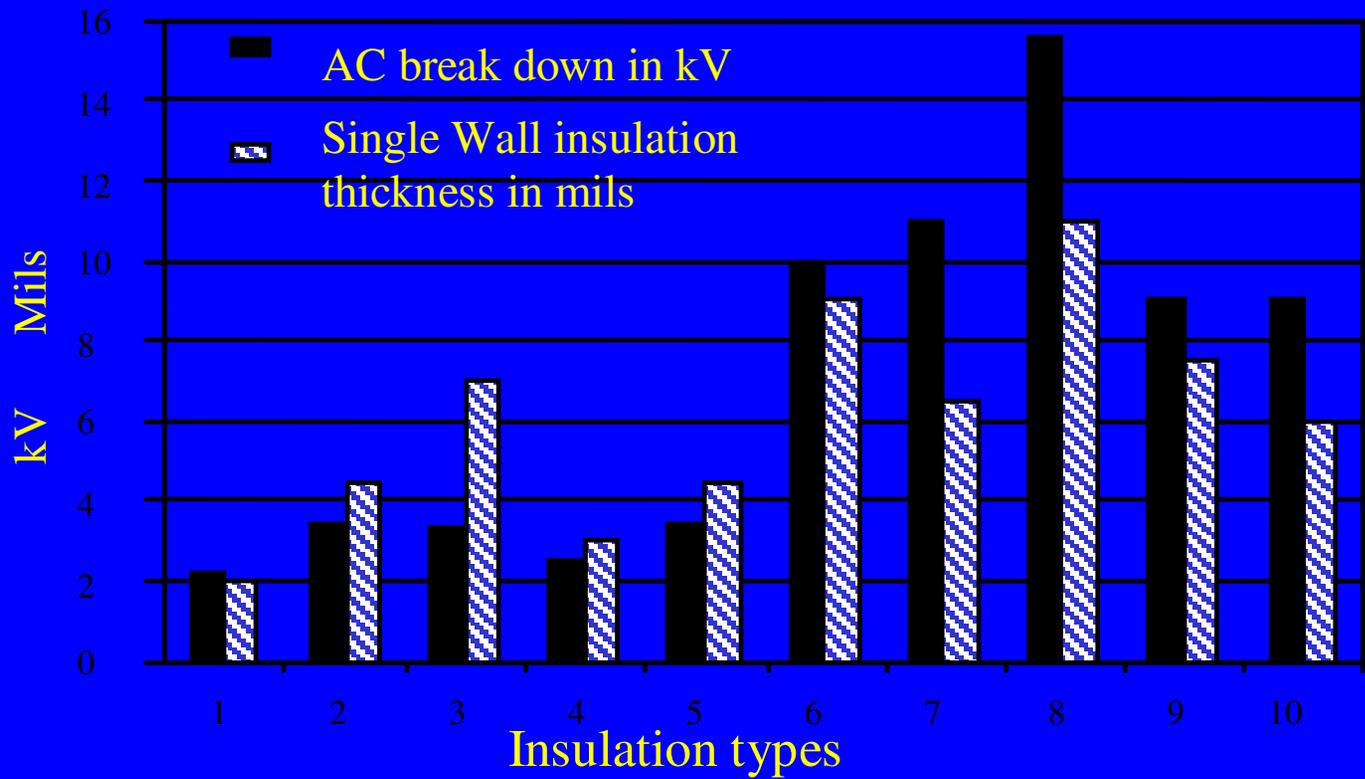
**Mfg Process and Material Dependent**



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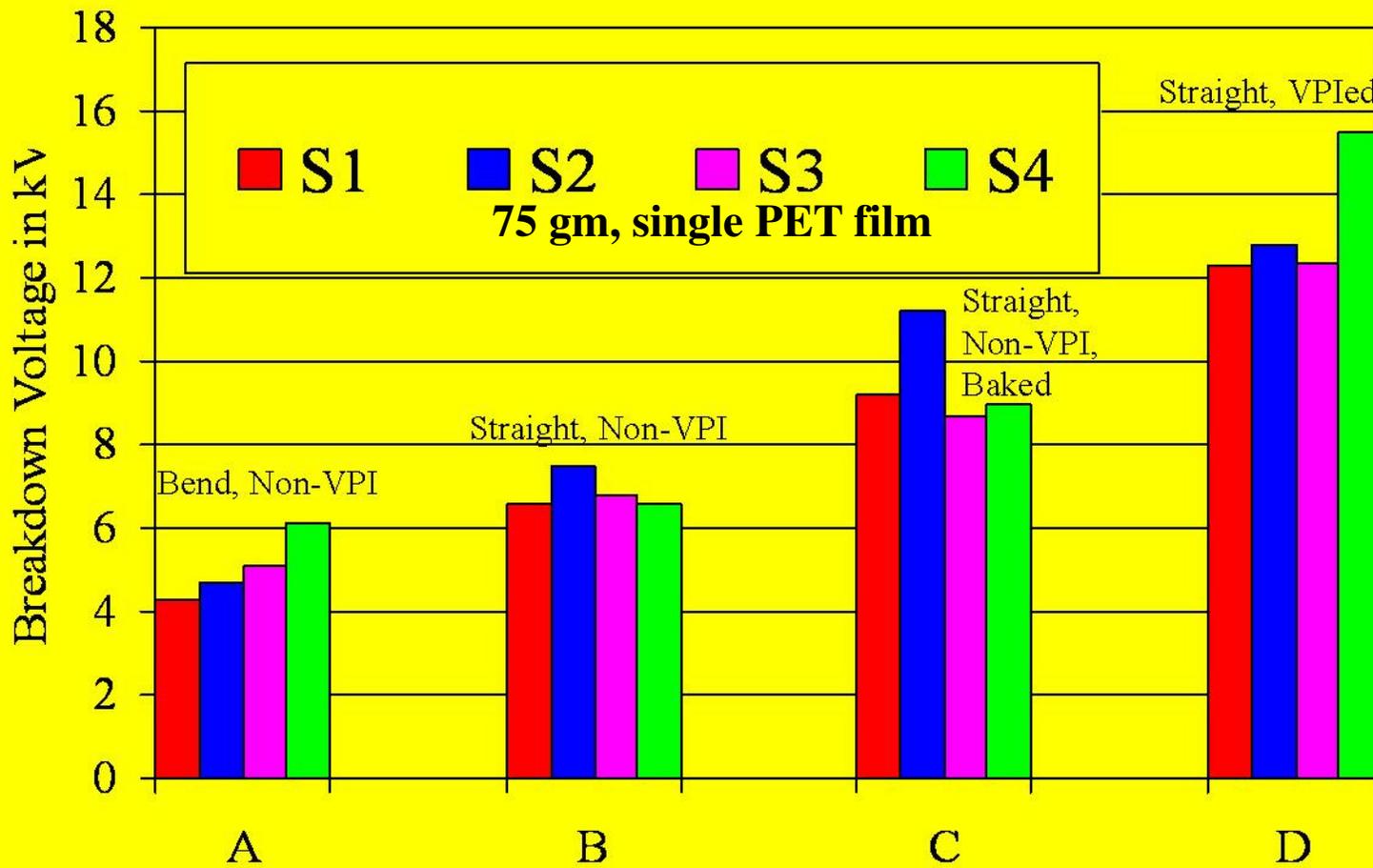
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1. Heavy film enamel
2. SDG & heavy film enamel
3. DDG & heavy film enamel
4. Single layer half lapped Kapton
5. Single layer half lapped mica tape
6. Double layer of edge lapped mica tape
7. Single layer edge lapped mica tape over heavy film enamel
8. Double layer edge lapped mica tape over heavy film enamel
9. Single layer half lapped mica tape over single layer half lapped Kapton
10. Double layer half lapped Kapton

AC breakdown strength in kV and single wall insulation thickness in mils for different turn insulation systems



*Comparison of AC breakdown voltage of mica taped wires tested at various conditions (4 suppliers)*

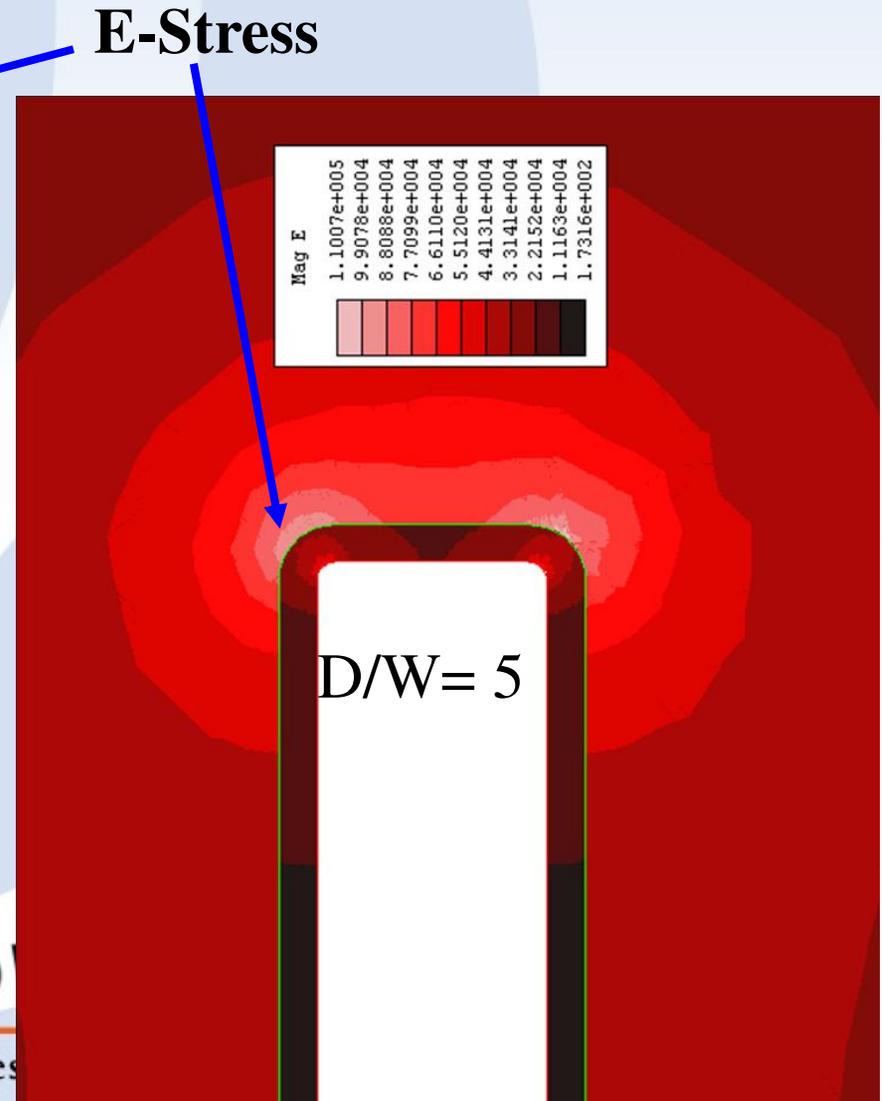
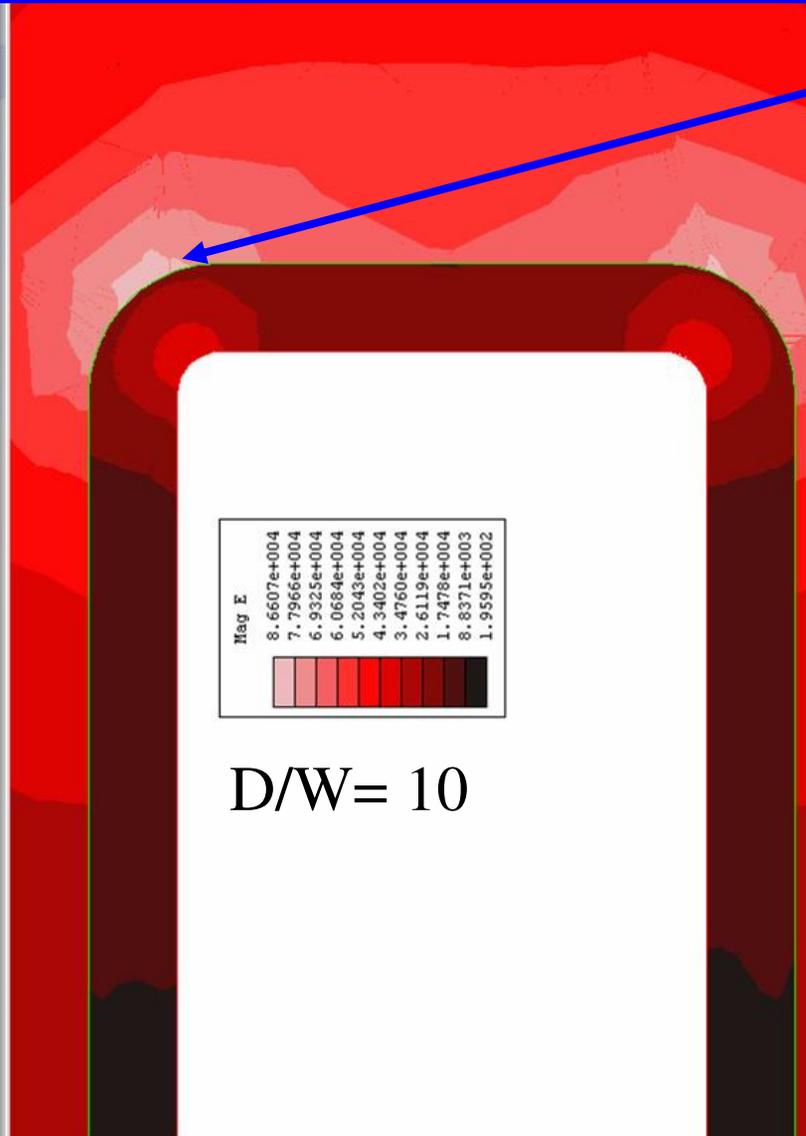


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# Effect of Coil Shape Design (Aspect Ratio) on the Insulation Stress



# Various Insulation Qualification Tests

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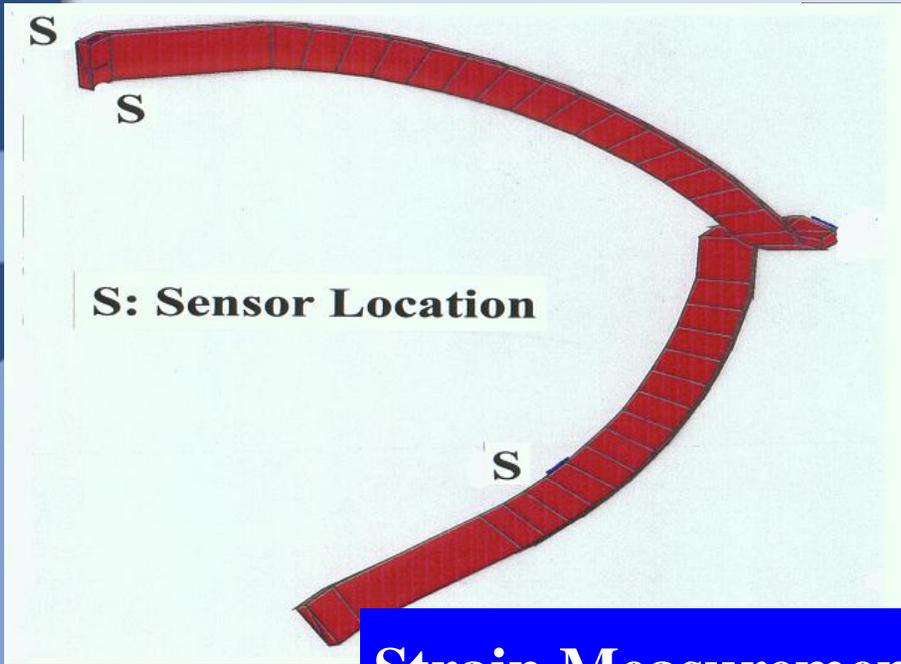
- IEEE 275 & 429 (new 1776) for thermal classification.
- IEEE 1043 & 1553 for high voltage (> 4 kV) endurance.
- IEEE 1310 for thermal cycling.
- IEEE 1434 for PD (partial discharge).
- Thermal and voltage endurance.
- Darkness test for stress grading materials.
- Water immersion test for moisture resistance.
- IEEE 286 for power factors tip-up test.
- IEC 60034-18-41,42 for inverter drive application.
- Other IEC standards.



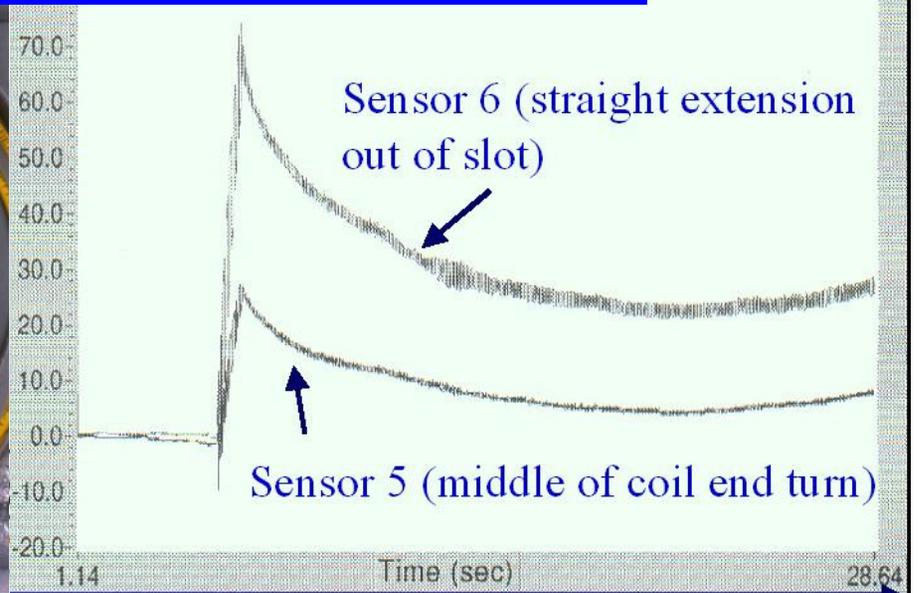
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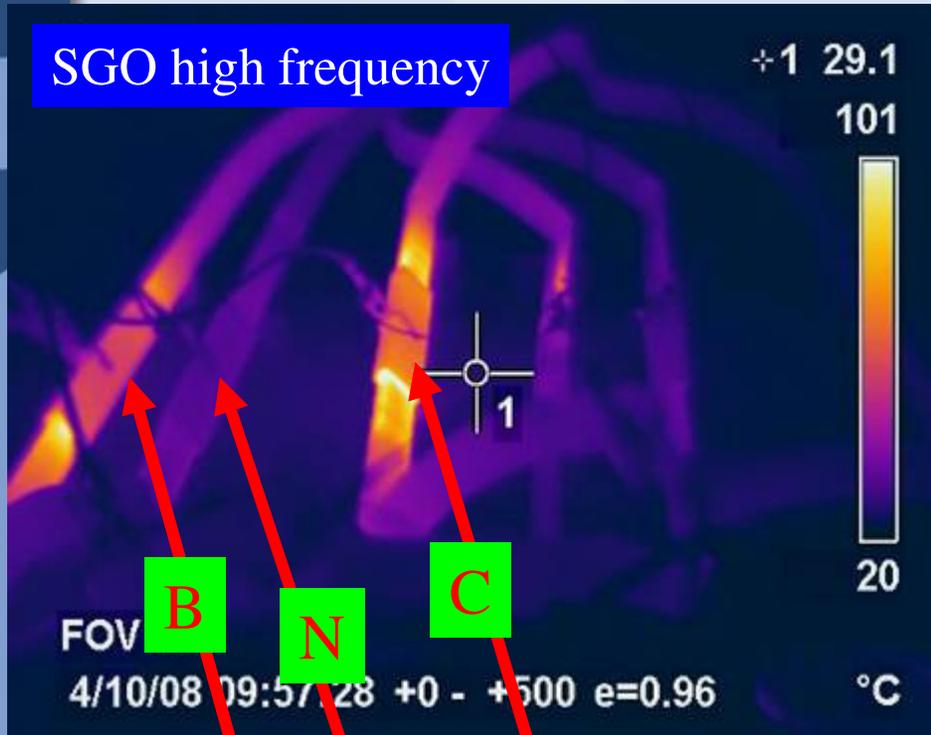




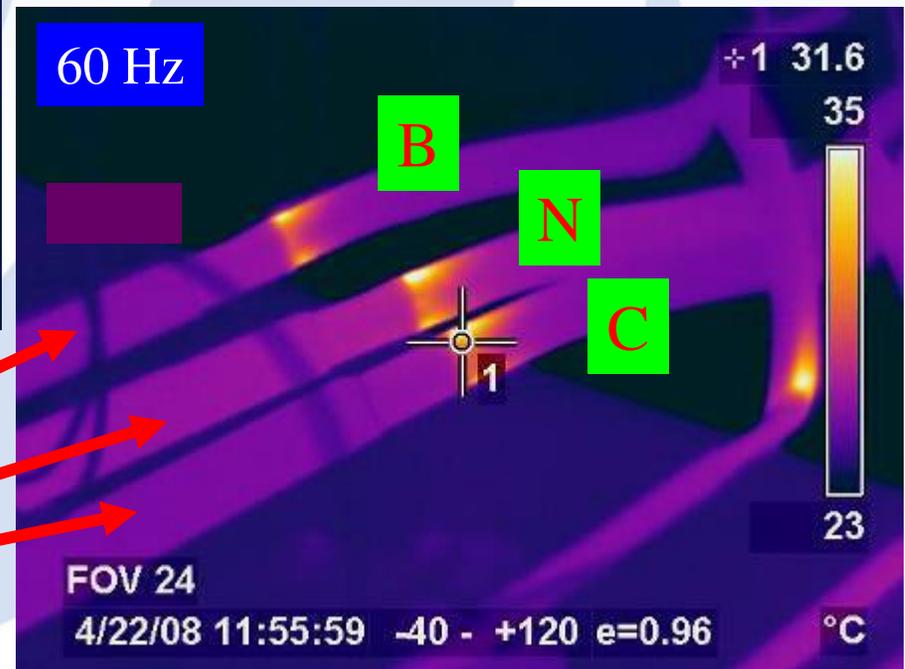
**Strain Measurement at 3 phases S. C. fault**



# Thermography of Stress Control System Evaluation



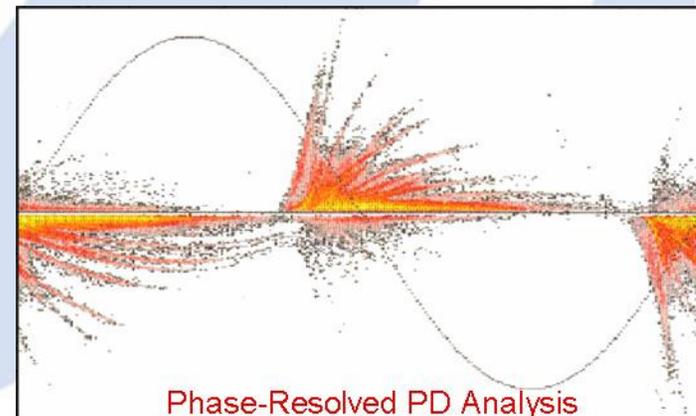
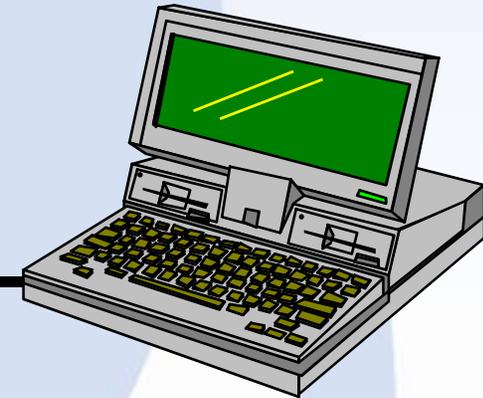
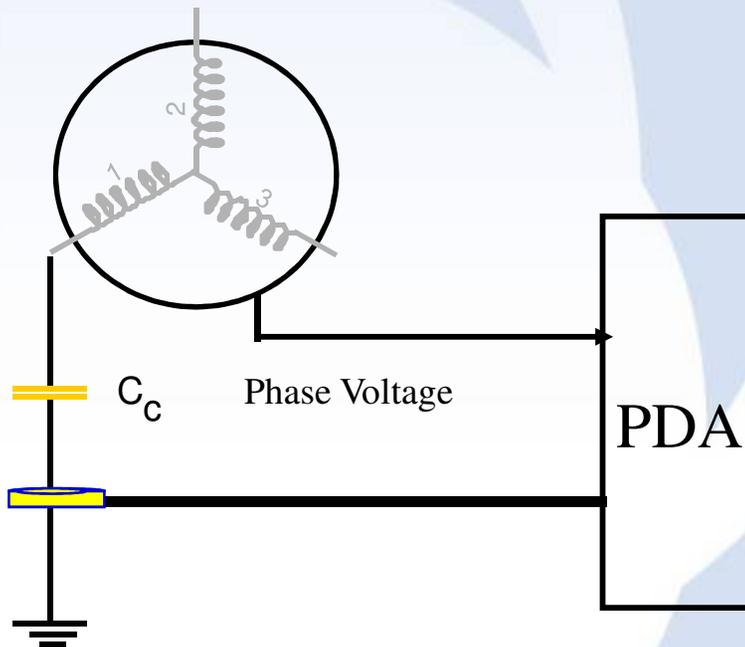
Same Peak voltage = 20.1 kV



Grounding plates

# Partial Discharge Analysis

## 6 kV and above machines



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# Conclusion

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**Advanced Materials/Designs and  
Manufacturing Technologies  
Help  
to Improve the Stator Winding  
Insulation Quality and Service Life**



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# Questions?

# Comments?



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