

# 一种油纸绝缘中甲醇的新型检测方法研究

彭磊<sup>1</sup>, 付强<sup>1</sup>, 林木松<sup>1</sup>, 李智<sup>1</sup>, 刘羽中<sup>1</sup>, 陈琛<sup>2</sup>, 李胜利<sup>2</sup>

1. 广东电网有限责任公司电力科学研究院, 广州, 510080

华中科技大学, 武汉, 430074

## An Improved Method of Detection and Concentration of Methanol in Oil-paper Insulation

PENG Lei<sup>1</sup>, FU Qiang<sup>1</sup>, LIN Musong<sup>1</sup>, LI Zhi<sup>1</sup>, LIU Yuzhong<sup>1</sup>, CHEN Chen<sup>2</sup>, LI Shengli<sup>2</sup>

1. Electric Power Research Institute of Guangdong Power Grid Co. Ltd., Guangzhou 510080

2. Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, 430074

**摘要:** 本文提出了一种检测变压器油纸中甲醇浓度的改进方法。以乙腈为萃取剂, 用气相色谱-质谱法检测甲醇, 线性相关系数达到 0.99, 变压器油中甲醇的最低检测浓度可低至 5.57 μg/L。为研究甲醇浓度与绝缘纸老化程度的关系, 设计了油纸绝缘模拟系统。实验表明, 甲醇浓度的对数与聚合度之间存在线性关系, 线性相关系数大于 0.94, 表明变压器油中甲醇浓度的对数与绝缘纸聚合度存在一定的关联规律。

**关键词:** 变压器绝缘; 老化; 甲醇; 检测

**ABSTRACT:** This paper presents an improved method for detecting methanol and the concentration of methanol in transformer oil-paper. Acetonitrile is used as an extractant, and methanol is detected by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. Experiments show a linear correlation coefficient of this method that reaches 0.99 and the minimum detected concentration of methanol in transformer oil can be as low as 5.57 μg/L. In order to investigate the relationship between the methanol concentration and the degree of aging of insulating paper, the oil-paper insulation simulation system is designed. The experiment shows that there is a linear relationship between the logarithm of methanol concentration and the degree of polymerization, the linear correlation coefficient is greater than 0.94. An actual oil sample from a transformer is used to show that the method can be used to further study the methanol concentration.

**KEY WORD:** power transformer insulation, degradation, aging, compounds

## 0 前言

变压器寿命主要受限于其油纸绝缘系统(绝缘纸和变压器油)的寿命<sup>[1~2]</sup>。在变压器实际运行中, 由于温度、湿度、酸度等的影响, 绝缘纸和变压器油会逐渐分解<sup>[3~4]</sup>, 生成各种低分子产物, 包括低分子烃、CO、CO<sub>2</sub>、过氧化物等<sup>[5,6]</sup>。目前研究者们已开发了几种诊断技术来检查变压器油纸绝缘系统的状况, 例如聚合度(DP)、碳氧化物、糠醛和甲醇<sup>[7~10]</sup>。

甲醇与糠醛一样, 只能通过绝缘纸老化产生, 甲醇与纤维素 1,4-β-糖苷键断裂的数量有一定的关系<sup>[11,12]</sup>。Schaut 和 Jalbert<sup>[13,14]</sup>发现变压器油中甲醇的浓度与老化程度有一定的相关性。Laurichesse<sup>[15]</sup>还指出甲醇出现在绝缘纸降解的

第一阶段(DP>900)。与糠醛相比, 甲醇作为绝缘纸老化程度的指标具有明显优势。本文提出用甲醇浓度来诊断绝缘纸的老化程度。

目前甲醇检测方法包括气相色谱(GC)<sup>[16,17]</sup>、顶空气相色谱-质谱(HS-GC-MS)<sup>[18,19]</sup>、气相色谱-质谱(GC-MS)和分光光度法<sup>[20]</sup>。由于实际油样中甲醇浓度往往只有 100-400 μg/L 甚至更低, 本文采用 GC-MS 测定甲醇浓度。传统方法使用水作为萃取剂, 但水可能会损坏 GC-MS。改进方法采用乙腈作为新型萃取剂, 解决了甲醇浓度低和变压器油成分复杂的问题。

## 1 试验方法

### 1.1 油纸绝缘系统

实验油纸绝缘仿真系统是根据实际变压器油纸绝缘系统设计的。将绝缘纸（标准牛皮纸，型号：JZGDL-075）缠绕在铜棒上，然后放入装有变压器油（型号：克拉玛依25#）的密闭容器中。绝缘纸和变压器油在80°C脱水。在实际变压器运行中，绝缘纸老化主要受温度影响。因此，本实验其他条件不变，仅改变温度加速老化。在实际操作中，温度在60°C以下。这些器件被放置在80、90、100和110°C。

## 1.2 试验方法

(1) 萃取：变压器油样品中的甲醇在实验室温度下用乙腈萃取。将2 mL乙腈加入6 mL变压器油中，提取变压器油中的甲醇（乙腈：油的体积比=1:3），样品振摇90 s，静置30分钟。最后，将1 mL上层乙腈溶液放入GC-MS进样瓶中。需要注意的是，由于甲醇和乙腈均具有挥发性，提取后应尽快对样品进行检测。

(2) 实验条件：所有分析均在Agilent 7890B GC和5977B MSD上进行，色谱柱类型为安捷伦DB-5 MS。GC-MS的实验条件包括：初始温度为35°C 4 min，然后以10°C/min升至100°C。进样口温度180°C，恒流模式，柱流速1.5 mL/min，分流比10:1，离子源温度230°C。进样量为1 μL，采用SIM模式，选取15、29、31、32四种荷质比。图1显示了溶解在乙腈中的甲醇的色谱图，甲醇在1.51分钟处达到峰值。

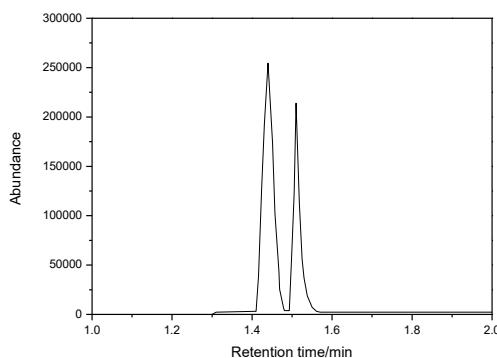


图1. 乙腈中甲醇的典型色谱图

## 2 实验结果

### 2.1 标准曲线

以乙腈为溶剂制备甲醇标准液，浓度为

0-500 mg/L 和 0-500 μg/L，样品置于进样瓶中，GC-MS 检测。每个样品重复测试3次，平均响应值如图2和图3。

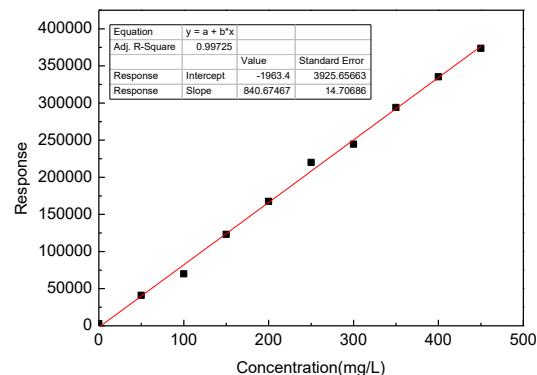


图2. 0-500 mg/L 甲醇的标准曲线

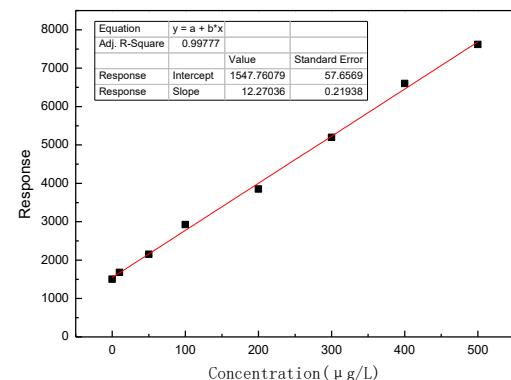


图3. 0-500 μg/L 甲醇的标准曲线

由上图可知，该方法的线性相关系数可达0.99，乙腈中甲醇的最低检测浓度为10 μg/L。与GC法相比，检测限更低，并且与HS-GC-MS方法相比，重现性更好，样品更易于储存。

### 2.2 萃取率实验

油样分别制备甲醇浓度为0、100、200、300、400、500 μg/L，按1.2步骤提取测定。每个实验重复3次，取平均值见表1。

表1. 甲醇提取率

原始浓度 (μg/L)	提取浓度 (μg/L)	萃取率
0	0.00	
100	187.68	62.56%
200	343.50	57.25%
300	548.73	60.97%
400	682.56	56.88%
500	924.90	61.66%

由表 1 可见, 当油样: 甲醇的体积比为 3:1 时, 平均提取率约为 59.86%。考虑提取率和体积比, 变压器油中甲醇的最低检测浓度约为 5.57  $\mu\text{g/L}$ 。以下实验中使用平均提取率来计算变压器油中甲醇的浓度。

### 2.3 甲醇浓度

油样取自油纸绝缘模拟系统, 甲醇采用乙腈提取。同时, 取绝缘纸检测 DP<sup>[21]</sup>。得到了绝缘纸老化过程中甲醇浓度的变化规律。不同温度下甲醇浓度与老化时间的关系如图 4 所示, 不同温度下 DP 与老化时间的关系如图 5。

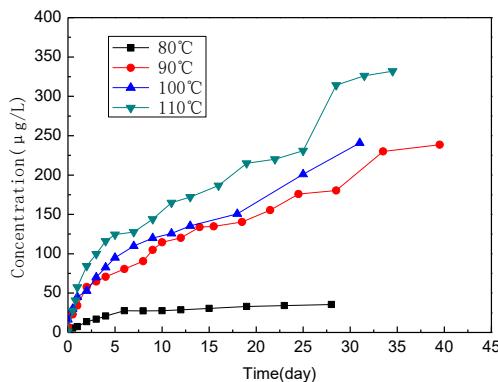


图 4 甲醇与老化时间之间的关系

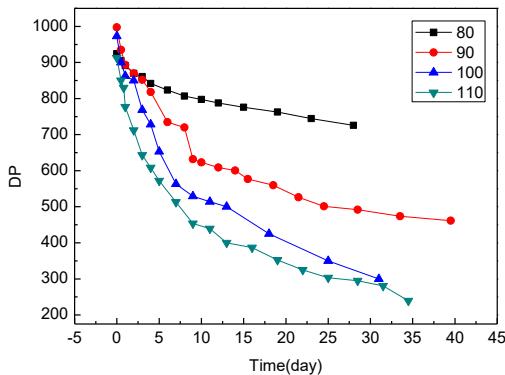


图 5 DP 与老化时间的关系

从上图可以看出, 与糠醛不同, 甲醇浓度在老化初期显著增加。根据这些数据, 我们采用了一种新的拟合方法, 将甲醇浓度的对数与 DP 进行比较, 得到如下关系式。

根据参考文献和实验结果, 在 DP=820 处对数据进行分割, 将甲醇与 DP 的关系划分为老化初期和老化后期。甲醇浓度的对数与聚合度呈线性关系, 线性相关系数大于 0.94。由于受不同油纸比、酸度、湿度等因素的影响, 估计实际油纸绝缘系统老化的早期和晚期可能在 DP=800-900

进行分段。甲醇在老化初期迅速增加, 在中后期缓慢增长。

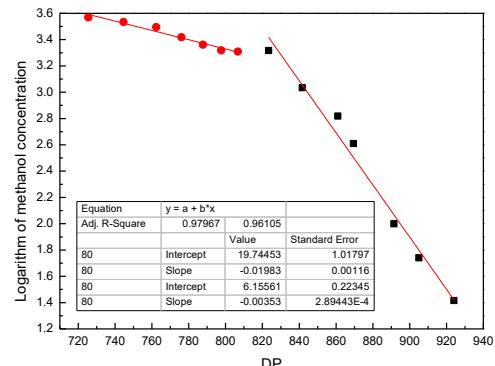


图 6 80° C 时甲醇浓度与 DP 之间的关系

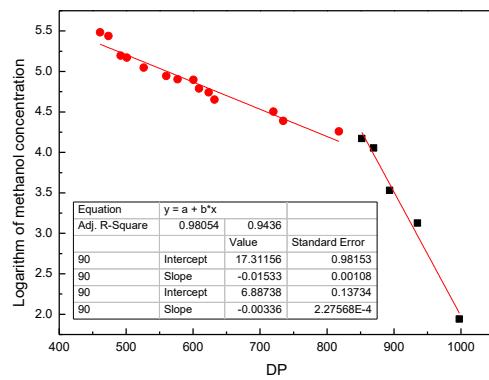


图 7 90° C 时甲醇浓度与 DP 之间的关系

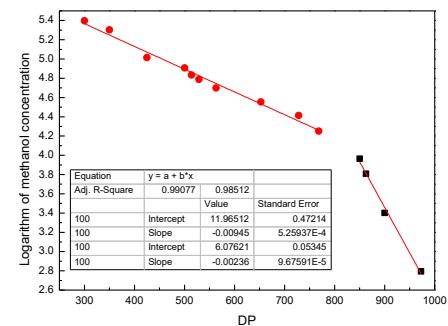


图 8 100°C 时甲醇浓度与 DP 之间的关系

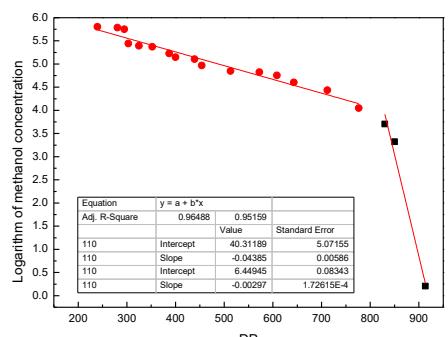


图 9 110°C 时甲醇浓度与 DP 之间的关系

## 2.4 实际油样

为确定该方法是否适用于实际油样，取实际变压器油进行检测，数据见表 2。

表 2 实际变压器油样品甲醇浓度

运行年限/ 年	油温 (°C)	甲醇浓度(μg/L)
3	43	9.91
15.5	38.2	161.60
15.5	38.3	178.22
15	46.3	210.02
16.5	51.5	320.98

实验表明，用乙腈从变压器油中提取甲醇并用 GC-MS 检测是可行的，变压器油中甲醇的浓度与老化时间和温度有一定的关系。经过十多年的运行，变压器油中甲醇浓度大于 100 μg/L。由于实际变压器温度低等影响甲醇生产的条件，需要进一步研究。

## 3 结论

为研究绝缘纸老化过程中甲醇浓度的变化，设计了油纸绝缘模拟系统，设计了一种以乙腈为萃取剂的甲醇检测新方法。该方法的线性相关系数可达 0.99，变压器油中甲醇的最低检测浓度可降至 5.57 μg/L。在实验室条件下，甲醇与 DP 的关系分为老化初期和老化后期。甲醇浓度的对数与聚合度呈线性关系，线性相关系数大于 0.94。将进一步研究其他条件对甲醇浓度的影响，并跟踪实际变压器中的甲醇浓度。

## 参 考 文 献：

- [1] E. M. Rodriguez-Celis et al, "Understanding ethanol versus methanol formation from insulating paper in power transformers," *Cellulose*, vol. 22, no. 5, pp. 3225–3236, 2015.
- [2] T. A. Prevost, "Thermally upgraded insulation in transformers," *Electrical Insulation Conference and Electrical Manufacturing Expo*, 2005, Proceedings. IEEE, 2005.
- [3] R. Setnescu et al, "Thermal lifetime of cellulose insulation material evaluated by an activation energy based method," *Cellulose*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 823–833, 2014.
- [4] A. Abu-Siada, S. P. Lai, and S. Islam, "Remnant life estimation of power transformer using oil UV-Vis spectral response," *Power Systems Conference and Exposition*, 2009, pp. 1–5.
- [5] G. Ueta et al, "Study on degradation causing components of various characteristics of transformer insulating oil," *IEEE Transactions on Dielectrics & Electrical Insulation*, vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 2216–2224, 2013.
- [6] N. A. Bakar, A. Abu-Siada, and S. Islam, "A Review on Chemical Diagnosis Techniques for Transformer Paper Insulation Degradation," *Power Engineering Conference*. IEEE, 2014, pp. 1–6.
- [7] F. Task, "Furanic Compounds Analysis: A Tool for Predictive Maintenance of Oil-Filled Electrical Equipment," *Electra*, vol. 175, pp. 9–12, 1997.
- [8] D. H. Shroff, and A. W. Stannett, "A review of paper aging in power transformers," *Generation Transmission & Distribution Iee Proceedings C*, vol. 132, no. 6, pp. 312–319, 1985.
- [9] L. E. Lundgaard et al, "Aging of Oil-Impregnated Paper in Power Transformers," *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 230–239, 2004.
- [10] S. Tang, G. Peng, and Z. Zhong, "Quantitative spectral analysis of dissolved gas in transformer oil based on the method of optimal directions," *2016 35th Chinese Control Conference (CCC)*. IEEE, 2016, pp 4425–4429.
- [11] J. Jalbert et al, "Identification of a chemical indicator of the rupture of 1,4-B-glycosidic bonds of cellulose in an oil-impregnated insulating paper system," *Cellulose*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 295–309, 2007.
- [12] L. Peng et al, "Indirect detection of DP for insulating paper based on methanol content in transformer oil by spectroscopic approach," *IEEE Transactions on Dielectrics and Electrical Insulation*, vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 90–94, 2019.
- [13] A. Schaut, S. Autru, and S. Eeckhoudt, "Applicability of methanol as new marker for paper degradation in power transformers," *IEEE Transactions on Dielectrics and Electrical Insulation*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 533–540, 2011.
- [14] J. Jalbert et al, "Methanol: a novel approach to power transformer asset management," *IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 514–520, 2012.
- [15] D. Laurichesse et al, "Ageing diagnosis of MV/LV distribution transformers via chemical indicators in oil," *Electrical Insulation Conference (EIC)*. IEEE, 2013, pp. 464–468.
- [16] M. C. Bruzzoniti et al, "GC Methods for the Determination of Methanol and Ethanol in Insulating Mineral Oils as Markers of Cellulose Degradation in Power Transformers," *Chromatographia*, vol. 77, no. 15–16, pp. 1081–1089, 2014.
- [17] S. Y. Matharage, Q. Liu, and Z. D. Wang, "Aging assessment of kraft paper insulation through methanol in oil measurement," *IEEE Transactions on Dielectrics & Electrical Insulation*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 1589–1596, 2016.
- [18] S. Y. Matharage et al, "Ageing assessment of transformer paper insulation through detection of

- methanol in oil," Properties and Applications of Dielectric Materials. IEEE, 2015, pp. 392–395.
- [19] S. Y. Matharage et al, "Methanol detection in transformer oils using gas chromatography and ion trap mass spectrometer," IEEE, International Conference on Dielectric Liquids. IEEE, 2014, pp. 1–4.
- [20] X. L. Zhou, "Method of Using Spectrophotometry to Measure Trace Methanol in Circulating Water," Yunnan Chemical Technology, vol. 37, no. 4, pp. 15–18, 2010.
- [21] B. S. Institution, "Measurement of the average viscometric degree of polymerization of new and aged cellulosic electrically insulating materials," 2012.

收稿日期: 2021-09-14

作者简介:

彭磊 (1989), 男, 高级工程师, 博士, 研究方向为电工绝缘材料性能评测及设备状态诊断、新型电工绝缘材料开发与应用, 13657209328@163.com;

付强 (1972), 男, 正高级工程师, 硕士, 研究方向为电网固体绝缘材料技术;

林木松 (1968), 男, 正高级工程师, 硕士, 研究方向为电网固体绝缘材料技术