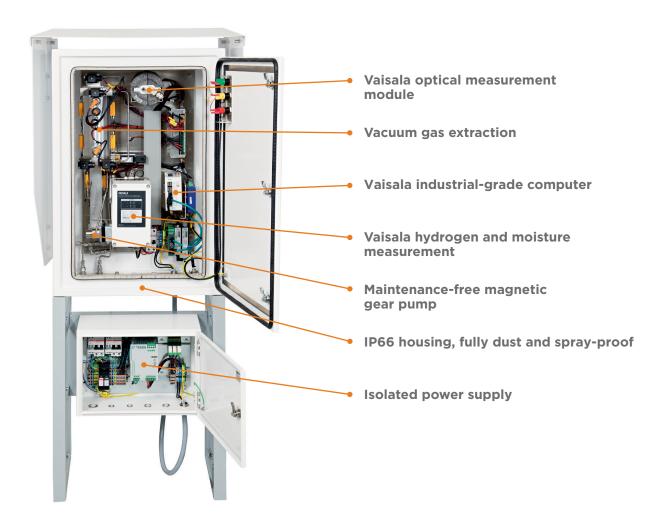


OPT100 Optimus™ DGA Monitor

For power transformers



Patented Vaisala measurement technology

- Optical IR sensors designed and manufactured in Vaisala cleanrooms
- Spectral scanning provides selective gas measurement
- Vacuum gas extraction independent of oil temperature and pressure
- Autocalibration eliminates longterm drift – no need to recalibrate
- Total gas pressure measurement the most reliable method for detecting air leaks

Robust design - made to last

- Hermetically sealed structure tolerates vacuum and pressure changes
- Stainless steel and aluminum components and piping used in contact with oil
- No consumables required no regular maintenance needed
- Magnetic drive gear pump and high quality valves provide enhanced durability

Simplified installation and operation

- Install and commission in as little as 2 hours
- Continuous operation with approximately 1-hour output interval – no data averaging needed
- Clear browser-based interface easily view and share data, change settings, and more
- Self-diagnostics with automatic self-recovery after disturbances



Prevent transformer failure

There is nothing worse than an unplanned outage. Lost revenue. Incalculable damage to your reputation and brand. All of it avoidable. Over 50 percent of serious power transformer faults can be detected with the right online monitoring tools, meaning that severe failures can be prevented.

But monitors are not made equal. That's why we created the Vaisala Optimus™ DGA Monitor. With real-time, trouble-free fault gas monitoring. No false alarms, no maintenance and no consumables required.

Made with the ultimate safety and reliability in mind, ready for the most demanding operating environments. Optimus[™] is the culmination of decades of experience, extensive research, and listening to real-life customer needs.

Dependable data - no false alarms

The IR sensor is based on Vaisala core measurement technology and components manufactured in our own cleanroom. Vacuum gas extraction means no data fluctuation due to oil temperature or pressure, while hermetically sealed and protected optics prevent sensor contamination. Moisture

is measured directly in the oil with our capacitive thin-film polymer HUMICAP® sensor – used for transformer monitoring for over 20 years. Hydrogen is also measured directly in the oil with the same solid-state sensor used in Vaisala MHT410.

Air leak detection using total gas pressure

Air leaks accelerate the aging of transformers. Using a new, groundbreaking method, Vaisala Optimus[™] DGA Monitor measures the total dissolved gas pressure of the sampled oil volume and detects any air leaks on sealed transformers. In case of an air leak into the transformer's tank, majority of the dissolved gases are nitrogen and oxygen, and the proportion of fault gases in the pressure value is negligible. The pressure trend of the dissolved gasses gives a reliable indication of a leak, as nitrogen is the dominant component, and it is not formed or consumed in reactions inside the transformer.

DGA diagnostics with Duval Triangles

The publicly available and commonly used dissolved gas analysis method for transformer fault diagnostics purposes, Duval Triangles (IEC 60599, Annex B),

is available as an optional feature. User interface displays the progression of data points from the past year overlaid on top of Duval Triangles number 1, 4, and 5. Data point selection is automatically performed by the DGA monitor based on reliability and gas concentration criteria.

Robust construction

Stainless steel pipes, IP66-rated and temperature-controlled housing, as well as a magnetic drive gear pump and valves mean superb performance and durability – from the arctic to the tropics. What's more, there are no consumables to service or replace.

Smooth and smart design

The web-based user interface completely eliminates the need for additional software. The monitor can be installed in less than 2 hours: connect oil, power, and data – and you're set. It can be connected to an existing control and monitoring system using digital communication and relays, or used as a standalone monitoring device. And in case of a disturbance such as a power outage, self-diagnostics allow for automatic self-recovery.

Technical data

Measurement specification

Parameter	Range	Accuracy 1) 2)	Repeatability 2)
Methane (CH ₄)	0 10 000 ppm _v	±4 ppm or ±5 % of reading	10 ppm or 5 % of reading
Ethane (C ₂ H ₆)	0 10 000 ppm _v	±10 ppm or ±5 % of reading	10 ppm or 5 % of reading ³⁾
Ethylene (C ₂ H ₄)	0 10 000 ppm _v	±4 ppm or ±5 % of reading	10 ppm or 5 % of reading
Acetylene (C ₂ H ₂)	0 5000 ppm _v	±0.5 ppm or ±5 % of reading	1 ppm or 5 % of reading
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0 10 000 ppm _v	±4 ppm or ±5 % of reading	10 ppm or 5 % of reading
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	0 10 000 ppm _v	±4 ppm or ±5 % of reading	10 ppm or 5 % of reading
Hydrogen (H ₂)	0 5000 ppm _v	±15 ppm or ±10 % of reading	15 ppm or 10 % of reading
Moisture ⁴⁾ (H ₂ O)	0 100 ppm _w ⁵⁾	±2 ppm ⁶⁾ or ±10 % of reading	Included in accuracy
Total gas pressure	0 2000 hPa	±10 hPa or ±2 % of reading	10 hPa or 5 % of reading

- 1) Accuracy specified is the accuracy of the sensors during calibration gas measurements.
 2) Whichever is greater.
 3. Repeatability of ethane measurement is specified with averaging of five measurements.
 4) Measured as relative saturation (%RS).
 5) Upper range limited to saturation.
 6) Calculated ppm value is based on average solubility of mineral oils.

Measurement operation

Response time (T63) Warm-up time until first measurement data available Initialization time to full One measurement cycle 1) Two measurement cycles Two days
measurement data available
Initialization time to full Two days
accuracy
Data storage At least 10 years
Expected operating life > 15 years

Three cycles for ethane and hydrogen.

Field performance

Parameter	Typical variance to laboratory DGA ¹⁾
Acetylene (C ₂ H ₂)	±1 ppm or ±10 % of reading
Hydrogen (H ₂)	±15 ppm or ±15 % of reading
Other measured gases	±10 ppm or ±10 % of reading
Moisture (H ₂ O)	±2 ppm or ±10 % of reading

Compared with gas chromatography result from an oil sample considering also laboratory uncertainty. Performance of the gas-in-oil measurement may also be affected by oil properties and other chemical compounds dissolved in oil.

Calculated parameters

Total dissolved combustible gases (TDCG)	Combined total of $\rm H_2,$ CO, $\rm CH_4,$ $\rm C_2H_6,$ $\rm C_2H_4,$ and $\rm C_2H_2$
24 h average	Available for single gases, moisture, TDCG, and total gas pressure
Rate of change (ROC)	Available for single gases and TDCG for 24 h, 7 d, and 30 d periods
Gas ratios ¹⁾	Available ratios: • CH ₄ /H ₂ • C ₂ H ₂ /C ₂ H ₄ • C ₂ H ₂ /CH ₄ • C ₂ H ₆ /C ₂ H ₂ • C ₂ H ₄ /C ₂ H ₆ • CO ₂ /CO

¹⁾ Calculated from 24 h average values. See standard IEC 60599.

Operating environment

Transformer oil type	Mineral oil
Required minimum fire point ¹⁾ of transformer oil	+125 °C (+257 °F)
Transformer oil pressure at oil inlet	Max. 2 bar _{abs} continuous Burst pressure 20 bar _{abs}
Transformer oil temperature at oil inlet	Max. +100 °C (+212 °F)
Ambient humidity range	0 100 %RH, condensing
Ambient temperature range in operation	-40 +55 °C (-40 +131 °F)
Storage temperature range	-40 +60 °C (-40 +140 °F)
IP rating	IP66

The fire point [of transformer oil] is normally approximately 10 °C [18 °F] higher than the closed flash point. See, for example, Heathcote, Martin J. The J & P Transformer Book. 13th ed. Elsevier, 2007.

Power supply

Operating voltage	OPTPSU1: 100 240 V AC, 50 60 Hz, ±10 % OPTPSU2: 110 220 V DC, ±10 %
Overvoltage category	III
Maximum power consumption	500 W
Typical power consumption at +25 °C (+77 °F)	100 W

Outputs

RS-485 interface

Supported protocols	Modbus RTU, DNP3 (optional feature)
Galvanic isolation	2 kV RMS, 1 min
Ethernet interface	
Supported protocols	Modbus TCP, HTTP, HTTPS, DNP3 (optional feature), IEC 61850 (optional feature)
Galvanic isolation	4 kV AC (50 Hz, 1 min)
Relay outputs	
Number of relays	3 pcs, normally open (NO) or normally closed (NC), user selectable
Trigger type	Gas alert with user selectable limits
Max. switching current	6 A (at 250 V AC) 2 A (at 24 V DC) 0.2 A (at 250 V DC)
Auxiliary device interface	
Maximum power	48 W
Voltage output	24 V DC
User interface	
Interface type	Web based user interface, can be operated with standard web browsers

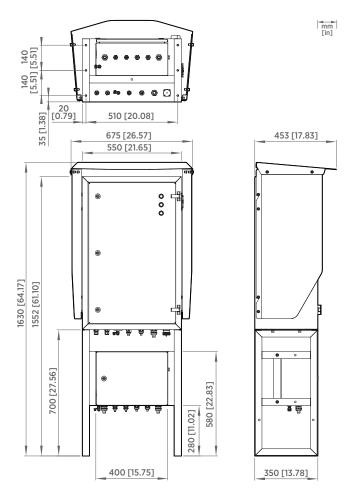
Mechanical specifications

Oil fitting	Stainless steel Swagelok® fitting for 10 mm (0.39 in) outer diameter tubing. See list of accessories for adapters available from Vaisala.
Max. length of oil pipe to transformer	Max. 10 m (33 ft) with 7 mm (0.28 in) inner diameter tubing Max. 5 m (16 ft) with 4 mm (0.15 in) inner diameter tubing
Material	Marine aluminum (EN AW-5754), stainless steel AISI 316

¹⁾ Bigger pipe volume will increase response time

Compliance

EU directives and regulations	EMC Directive (2014/30/EU) Low Voltage Directive (2014/35/EU)
	OPT100 is specifically designed to be installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from the RoHS directive (2011/65/EU) scope.
EMC immunity	EN 61326-1, industrial environment IEC 61000-6-5, class 4
EMC emissions	FCC 47 CFR 15, section 15.107, class A ISED ICES-003, section 5(a)(i), class A
Safety	IEC/EN/UL/CSA 61010-1
Environmental	ISO 6270-1:2017, constant humidity condensation atmosphere, C5-M ISO 9227:2017, salt fog, C5-M IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1:2016, pollution degree 4 (outdoor), 3 (industrial area), 2 (device internal)
Compliance marks	CE, China RoHS, EAC, RCM



Dimensions with Ground Mounting Set

You can count on Vaisala

Vaisala has created measurement devices for 80 years. Our instruments and systems are used in over 150 countries in industries where failure is not an option, including airports, pharmaceuticals, and power generation. Over 10,000 companies in safety and quality-critical sectors rely on Vaisala.

Vaisala sensors are used in the harshest places on Earth – Arctic, maritime, and tropical environments – and even on Mars.

Power transformer monitoring that works

Vaisala Optimus[™] DGA Monitor delivers out-of-the-box performance, eliminates false alarms, and gives you the best long-term stable measurements for the key fault gases used in transformer diagnostics.

