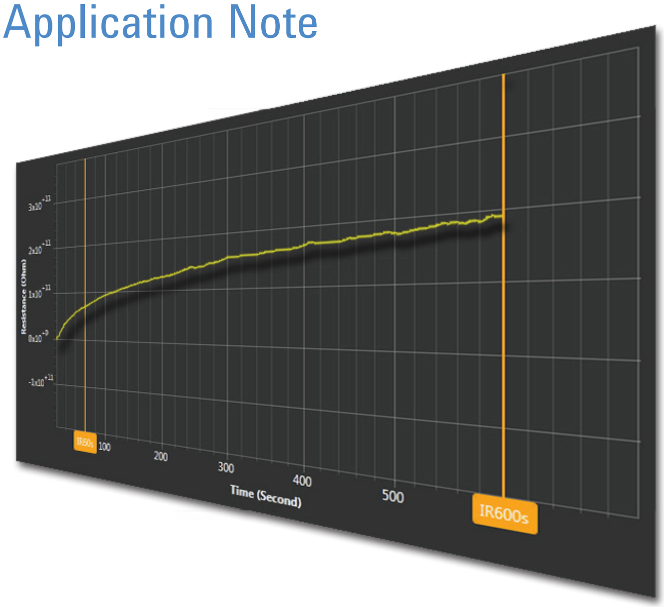
Preventive Maintenance Test with Insulation Resistance Test

Application Note



Introduction

Preventive maintenance is a predetermined task performed based on a schedule and its objective is to keep equipment in good condition to avoid breakdowns.

Insulation resistance testing is commonly performed as part of electrical testing in a preventive maintenance program for rotating machines, cables, switches, transformers, and electrical machinery where insulating integrity is needed. Insulation resistance testing in the preventive maintenance program helps identify potential electrical issues to reduce unpredictable, premature equipment repairs and replacement costs.

With properly scheduled monitoring and data collection, this testing can be very useful in analyzing and predicting the current and future behavior of equipment. Early problem detection helps avoid major repairs, resulting in cost savings when compared to a run-to-failure maintenance practice. Preventive maintenance has the added benefit of allowing time to order any necessary parts and schedule appropriate resources.

This application note describes the insulation resistance testing method used for preventive maintenance activities.

What is Insulation Resistance Testing?

Insulation resistance testing is carried out by applying a constant voltage to the equipment under test while measuring the any flowing current. High DC voltages are used causing a small current to flow through the insulator surface. The total current consists of three components: capacitance charging current, absorption current, and leakage current (refer to Figure 1.)

- Capacitance charging current is relatively high upon start-up and drop exponentially within a few seconds to a few ten seconds. It is normally negligible when the reading is taken.
- Absorption current decays at a decreasing rate. It may require up to a few minutes to reach zero depending on the insulation materials.
- Leakage current is constant over time.

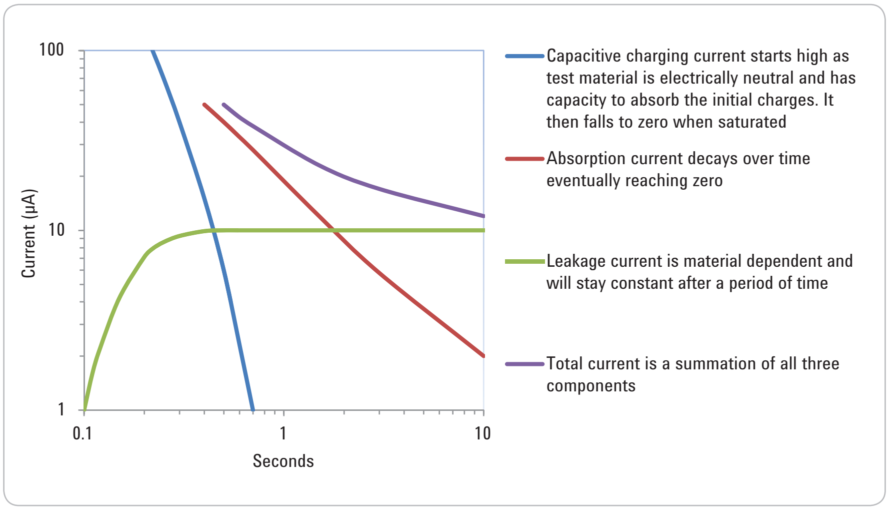


Figure 1. Components of test current

How Insulation Resistance Testing Helps in Preventive Maintenance

For an effective test, results should be regularly recorded over a period of time and compared with earlier recorded values taken when the equipment was new and in good condition. The trend of the readings over a period of time helps identify the presence of anomalies. Insulation resistance values that are consistent over time indicate that the equipment's insulation properties are good. If the resistance values are decreasing, it indicates that potential issues can occur sometime in the future and more thorough preventive maintenance should be scheduled soon.

Factors That Affect the Insulation Resistance

The factors that commonly affect the insulation resistance are:

- Surface condition: For example oil or carbon dust on the equipment's surface that can lower the insulation resistance.
- Moisture: If the equipment's surface temperature is at, or below, the dew point of the ambient air, a film of moisture forms on its surface lowering the equipment's resistance value.
- Temperature: The insulation resistance value may vary inversely with the change of the temperature. Its influence on readings can be mitigated by performing preventive maintenance testing at the same temperature each time. If the temperature cannot be controlled, normalizing to a base temperature such as 40 °C is recommended. This is commonly done using the estimation, "Every 10 °C increase in temperature halves the insulation resistance, while a 10 °C reduction doubles the resistance". As different materials may have different degrees of resistance change due to temperature, for more precise temperature correction, the measurement reading should be multiplied with the temperature correction factor at the corresponding temperature.

What Needs to be Considered When Testing?

There are three types of tests for measuring insulation resistance:

- Spot reading
- Time-resistance
- Step voltage

Each test applies its own methodology that focuses on a specific insulating property of the devices being tested. Users need to choose the one that best fits the test requirements.

Spot test

A test voltage is applied for a fixed period of time, normally 60 seconds or less, and the reading is collected at the end of the test. A curve is plotted based on the history of the readings. Observation of the trend is taken over a period of time, normally over years or months. Temperature and humidity variations may affect the readings and have to be compensated for if necessary.

This test is suitable for a device with a small or negligible capacitance effect, for example a short wiring run.

Time-resistance test

Successive readings are taken at a specific time, typically every few minutes, and difference in readings compared. Good insulation will show a continual increase in the resistance value. If the reading is stagnant and it does not increase as expected, the insulation may be weak and service may be needed. Moist and contaminated insulation may lower resistance readings since they will increase the leakage current during testing. The temperature influence on this test is negligible as long as there is no significant temperature change in the device under test.

This test is suitable for the predictive and preventive maintenance of rotating machines.

The polarization index (PI) and dielectric absorption ratio (DAR) are commonly used to quantify the time-resistance test result.

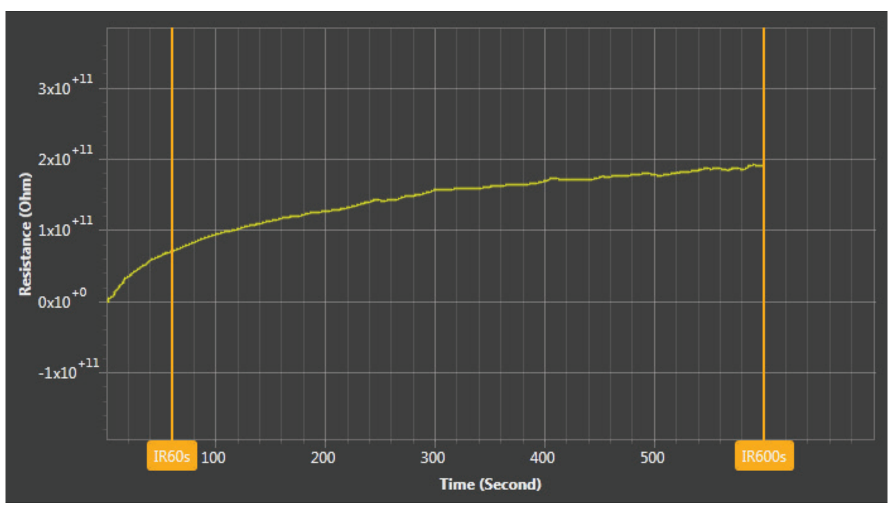


Figure 2. Curve plot of a time-resistance test made on a motor winding, using test software. Good insulation shows a continual increase in resistance, in inverse exponential trend

Time-resistance test *(Continued)*

Polarization index (PI)

The polarization index is defined as the ratio of the 10 minute resistance value to the 1 minute resistance value. The interpretation of the value is shown in Table 1. The IEEE Std 43-2000 recommends the minimum value of PI for AC and DC rotating machinery in thermal class A be 1.5, and the minimum PI value for class B, F, and H equipment is 2.0.

NOTE: Some new insulation systems have a faster response to the insulation test. They usually start with test result at GΩ range yielding a PI between 1 and 2. In these cases, the PI calculation may be disregard. According to the IEEE Std 43-2000, if the 1 minute insulation resistance is above 5 GΩ, the calculated PI may not be meaningful.

Dielectric absorption ratio (DAR)

Dielectric absorption ratio is referred to the ratio of the 60 second resistance value to the 30 second resistance value. The interpretation of the value is shown in Table 1.

DAR is suitable for devices with insulation materials in which the absorption current decreases quickly.

Table 1. PI and DAR test result interpretation

Insulation condition	PI value	DAR value
Insufficient	< 2	< 1.25
OK	2 to 4	< 1.6
Excellent	> 4	> 1.6

Step voltage test

Different voltage levels are applied in steps to the device under test. The recommended ratio of the test voltage is 1:5. The test at each step is same length, usually 60 seconds, and goes from low to high. This test is normally used at test voltages lower than the rated voltage of the equipment. The rapid increase of the test voltage level creates additional stress on the insulation and causes the weak point to fail, subsequently leading to a lower resistance value.

This test is particularly useful when the rated voltage of the equipment is higher than the available test voltage generated by the insulation resistance tester.

Test voltage selection

As the insulation resistance test consists of the high DC voltage, the appropriate test voltage has to be selected to avoid over stressing the insulation, which may lead to insulation failure. The test voltage applied to the equipment should be based on the manufacturer's recommendations and may vary according to international standards. If the test voltage is not specified, industrial standards and practices may be applied. The guideline for rotating machinery shown in Table 2 may be adopted in the absence of manufacturer data.

Table 2. Guidelines for DC voltage to be applied during insulation resistance test (extracted from IEEE Std 43-2000)

Winding rated voltage (V)[1]	Insulation resistance test direct voltage (V)
< 1000	500
1000 – 2500	500 – 1000
2501 – 5000	1000 – 2500
5001 – 12000	2500 – 5000
> 12000	5000 – 10000

1. *Rated line-to-line voltage for three-phase AC machines, line-to-ground voltage for single-phase machines, and rated direct voltage for DC machines or field windings.*

Determination of minimum insulation resistance

The IEEE Std 43-2000 indicates that the minimum insulation resistance for AC and DC machine stator windings and rotor windings can be determined by:

$$R_m = kV + 1$$

Where,

R_m is the recommended minimum insulation resistance in MΩ at 40 °C of the entire machine winding, and
kV is the rated machine terminal-to-terminal voltage in kV

Safety consideration

As insulation resistance testing involves the application of high DC voltages, the following safety precautions should be taken:

- Make sure that the device under test is discharged.
- Conduct the test at the de-energized condition to ensure that no test voltage other than that from the insulation resistance tester is applied.
- Restrict personal access when high voltage testing is being conducted.
- Use of personal protective equipment (e.g. protective gloves) where applicable.
- Ensure suitable test leads are used and that they are in good condition. Using unsuitable test leads not only contributes to errors in readings, they may be hazardous.

After the test, make sure the device is fully discharged. This can be done by shorting the terminal with a suitable resistor. A minimum discharge time of four times the applied voltage duration is recommended. Some insulation resistance testers may have the built in self discharge circuit to ensure a safe discharge after the test. Testers with this feature ensure devices are safely discharged after every test.

Planning for a Maintenance Program

When planning for a maintenance program, equipment that needs maintenance needs to be identified, and priorities set accordingly. A motor or machine that supports the whole line should be a high priority. The frequency of checks to be conducted should also be defined. The frequency can be varied from unit to unit depending on the criticalness of the unit in the environment. Past history will be a good guide for determining when the next maintenance activities will be needed.

The maintenance record should cover the following:

1. Date of the test
2. Test voltage and current
3. Test time
4. Insulation resistance value
5. Temperature of winding/equipment
6. Identification of the equipment/device under test
7. Parts or equipment that were included in the test
8. Relative humidity

As with every preventive maintenance program, record keeping and plotting of consecutive readings can identify trends and enable you to predict and plan for the next action.

Conclusion

Periodic testing is the best approach for preventive maintenance of electrical equipment and charting result values helps in monitoring the trend of the insulation resistance, which helps predict the future need for action. Test instruments like the Agilent Technologies U1450A and U1460A Series insulation resistance testers support spot reading test and PI/DAR test that are essential in insulation resistance testing. In addition to those test functions, by connecting the Agilent U1117A IR-to-*Bluetooth*® adapter or Agilent U1173B IR-USB connectivity cable to either the U1450A or U1460A series insulation resistance tester, maintenance reports can be generated using the Agilent Handheld Meter Logger Software. Alternatively, measurement results can be transmitted via the *Bluetooth* adapter when connected to smart devices with Agilent Insulation Tester application; running on either the iOS or Android platform. This helps reduce data transfer errors and report processing time, hence achieving higher productivity.

Reference

IEEE Std 43-2000(R2006) – IEEE Recommended Practice for Testing Insulation Resistance of Rotating Machinery

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