

- Presentation in 2021
- For more detail, please refer to this paper

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Resonance at the Front of Lightning Impulse Voltage Waveforms Caused by the Load Capacitor

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Chuansheng Li^{id}, and Jiafu Wang^{id}, *Member, IEEE*



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Content

- 1. Motivation of this research**
- 2. Circuit analysis and simulation**
- 3. Experimental verification**
- 4. Conclusion**

1. Motivation

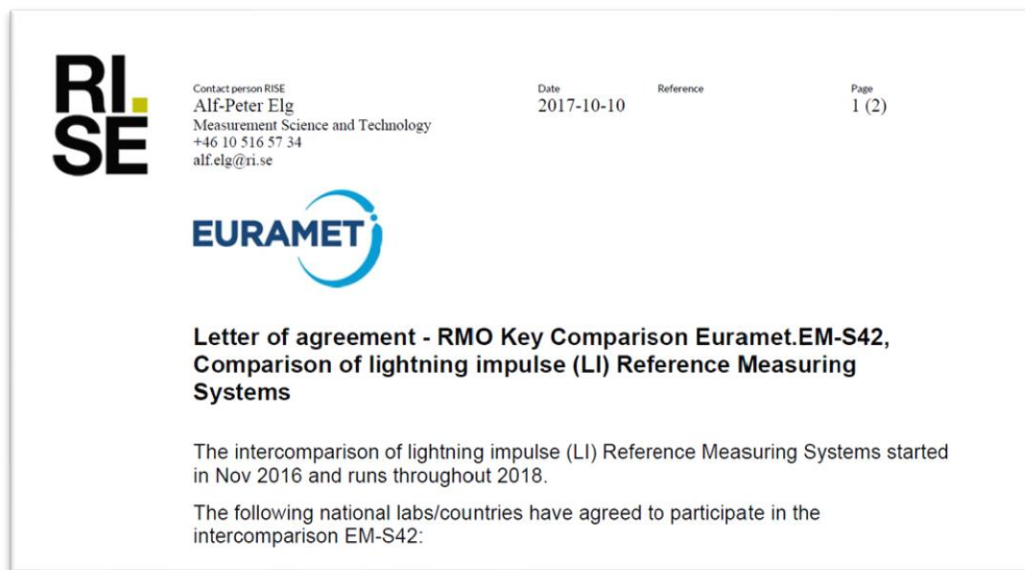


Table 2-1. Comparison participants

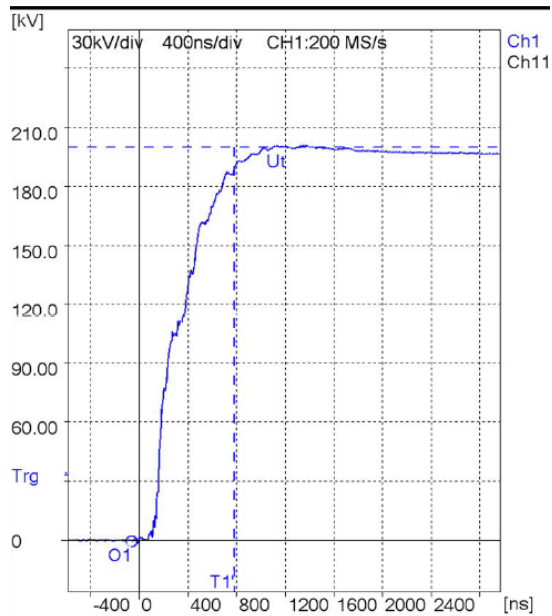
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6	Italy	Istituto Nazionale di Ricerca Metrologica	INRIM	NMI	EURAMET	Dr. Paolo Roccato p.roccato@inrim.it
7	Turkey	TÜBİTAK National Metrology Institute	TUBITAK	NMI	EURAMET	Dr. Ahmet Merev ahmet.merev@tubitak.gov.tr
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11	Argentina	Instituto de alta tensión y transmisión de energía	IATTE	Other ²	SIM	Prof. Ricardo Diaz rdiaz@herrera.unt.edu.ar
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13	Russia	Russian Research Institute for Metrological Service	VNIIMS	DI	COOMET	Tatiana Dubrovskaya dubrovskaya_ta@vniims.ru

¹ Participation authorized by NMIJ AIST (Japanese NMI)

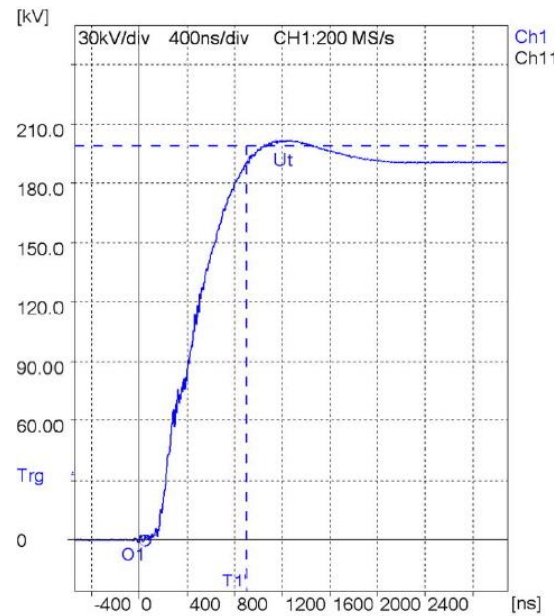
² Participation authorized by INTI (Argentinian NMI)

1. Motivation

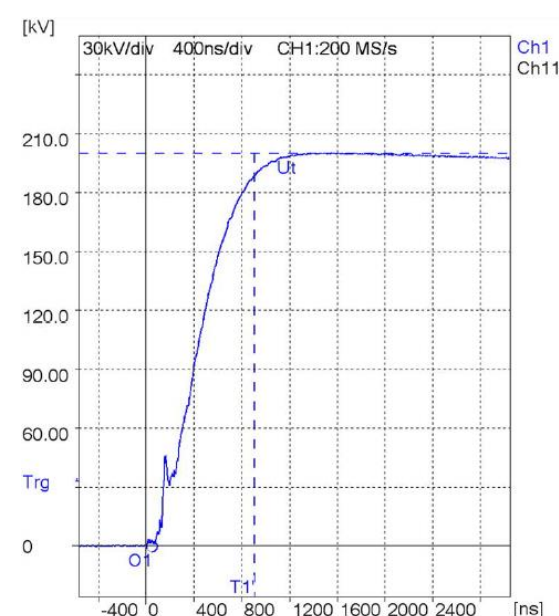
TRMS recorded waveforms in different laboratories



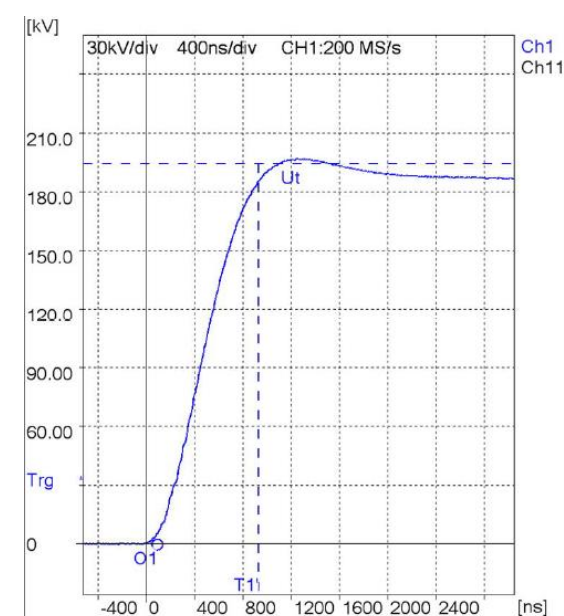
Lab A



Lab B



Lab C



Lab D

- J. Hällström, A-P. Elg, J. Havunen and F. Garnacho, Final REPORT of Comparison of lightning impulse (LI) reference measuring systems.

Content

1. Motivation of this research
2. **Circuit analysis and simulation**
3. **Experimental verification**
4. **Conclusion**

2. Circuit analysis and simulation

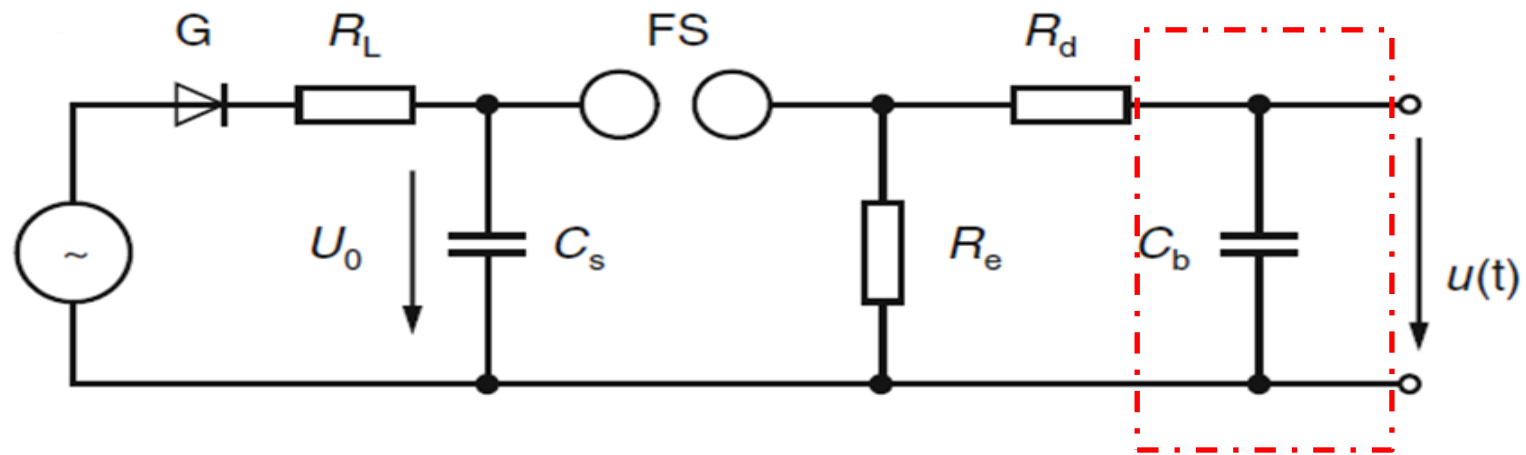


Fig. 1 Single-stage basic circuits for the generation of LI voltage waveform

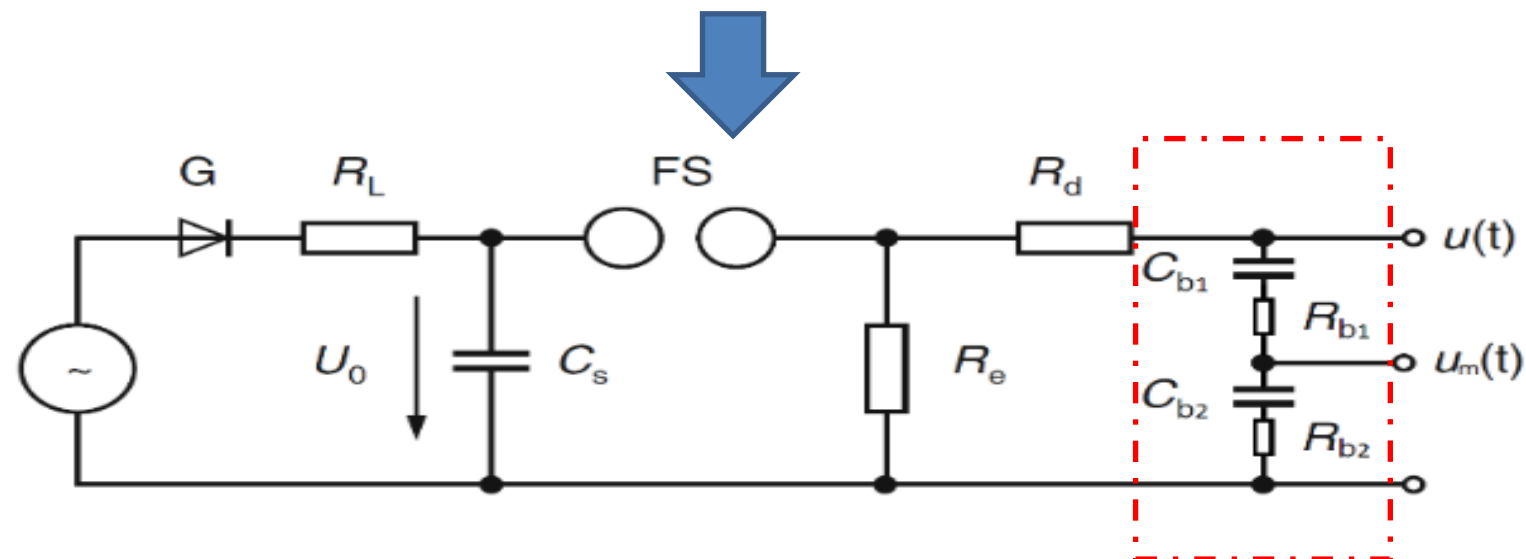


Fig. 2 circuits for the generation of LI voltage with damped capacitive divider as the load capacitor

2. Circuit analysis and simulation

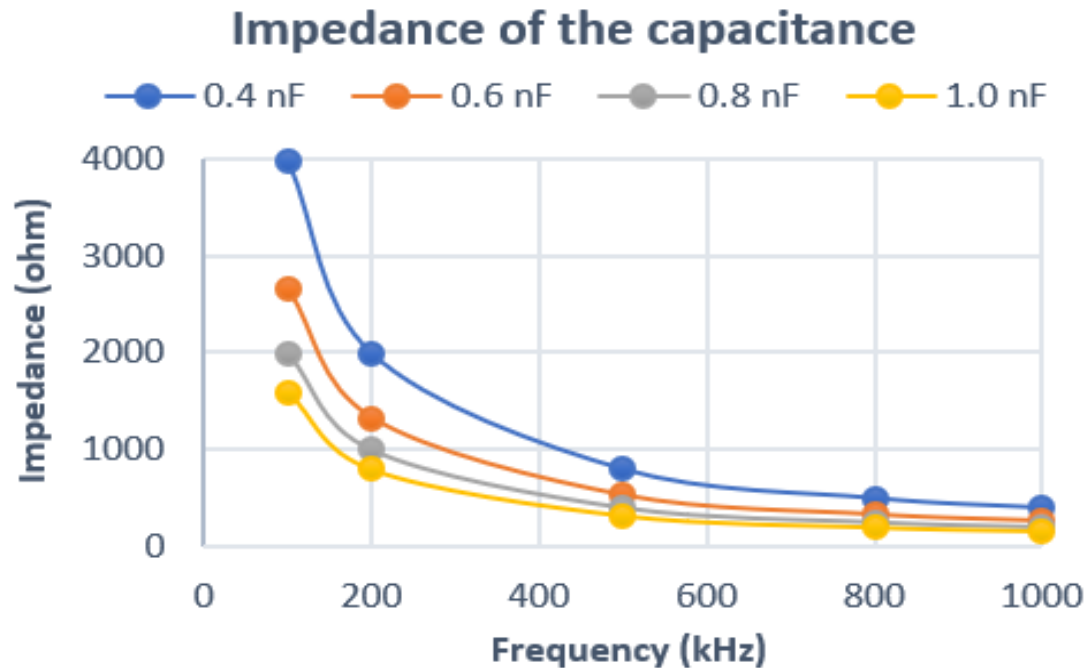
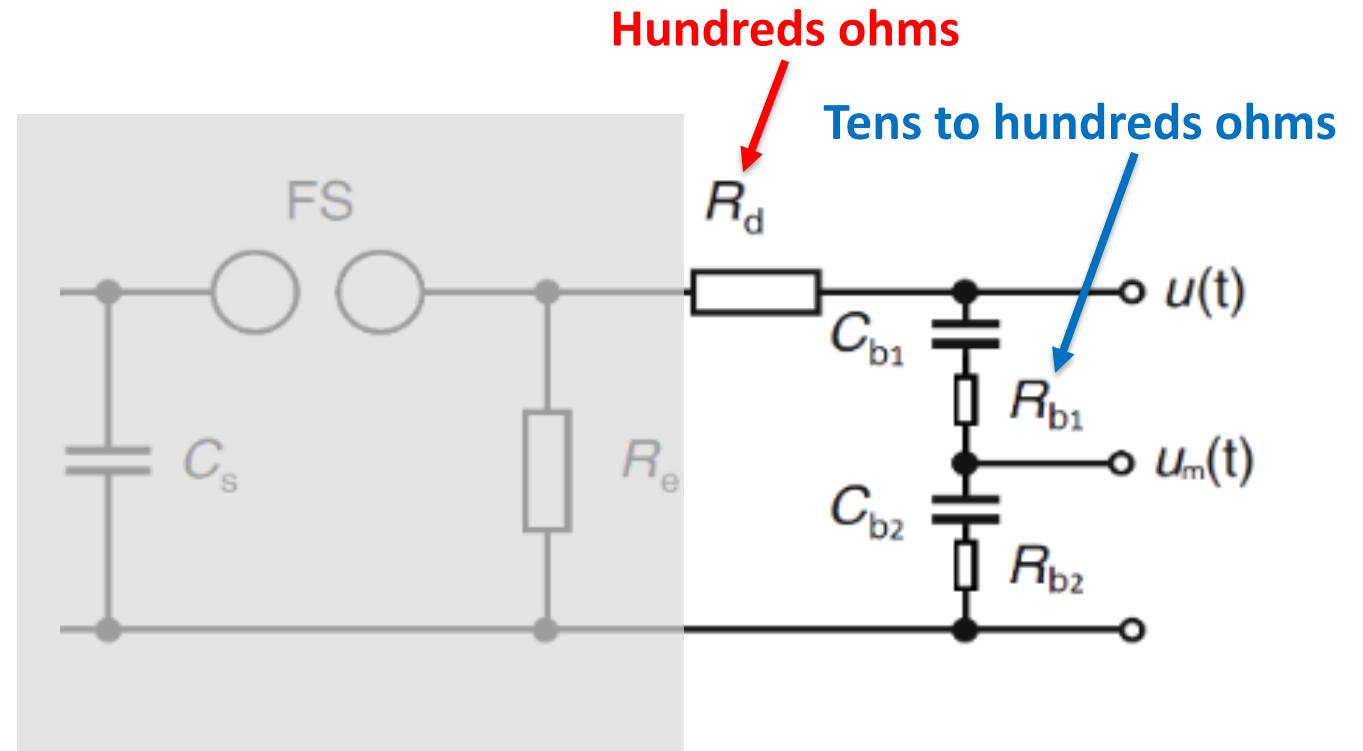


Fig. 3 Impedance of the capacitors at different frequency



Damped capacitive divider is usually designed as,

$$R_{b1} \times C_{b1} \approx (100 \sim 200) \Omega \cdot \text{nF} \quad (1)$$

2. Circuit analysis and simulation

Theoretical calculation:

$$\frac{U_s}{U_0} = \frac{R_b}{R_b + R_d} \quad (2)$$

Simulated result: $R_b = 150 \Omega$, $R_d = 350 \Omega$

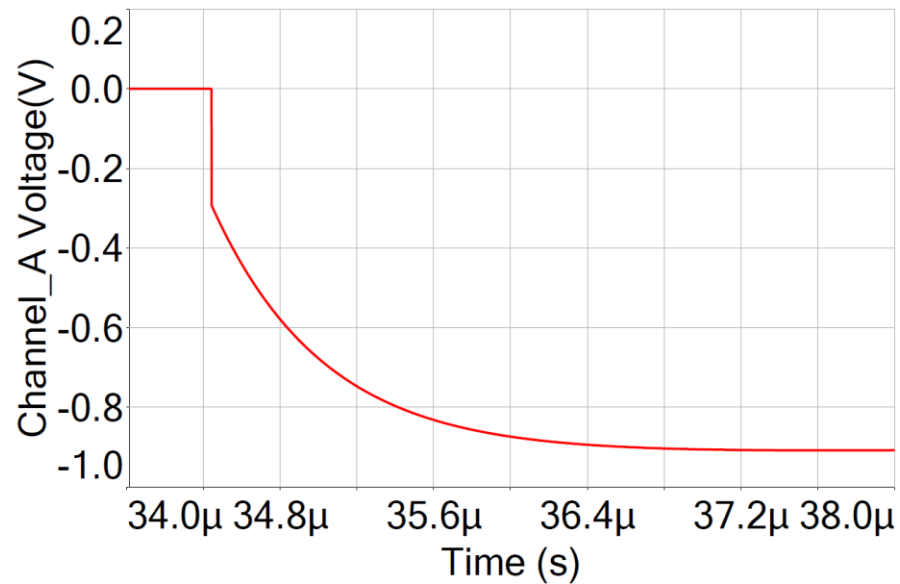


Fig 5(a) no inductances were considered in the circuit

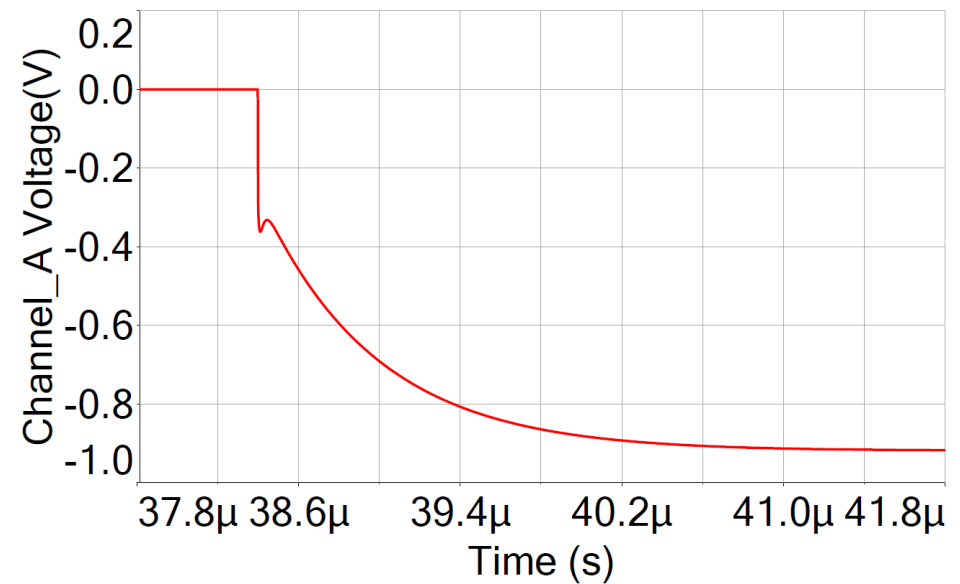


Fig5(b) inductances were added to the circuit

Content

1. Motivation of this research
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3. **Experimental verification**
4. Conclusion

3. Voltage step experiments

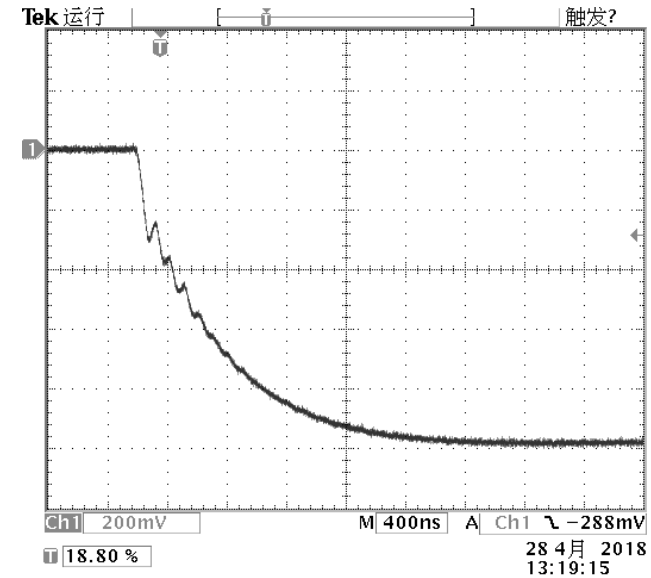
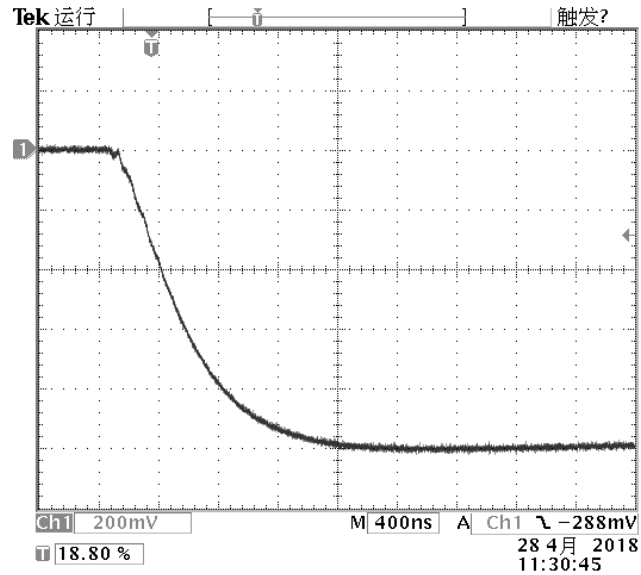


Fig. 6. recorded LI waveform, when the resistor in series with the capacitor is (a) 0, (b) 150 Ω .

R_b (Ω)	70	150	400
Calculated Ratio	16%	29%	51%
Simulated Ratio with inductance	22%	35%	55%
Simulated Ratio with no inductance	18%	30%	52%
Measured Ratio	18%	27%	47%

3. Difference on two measuring systems

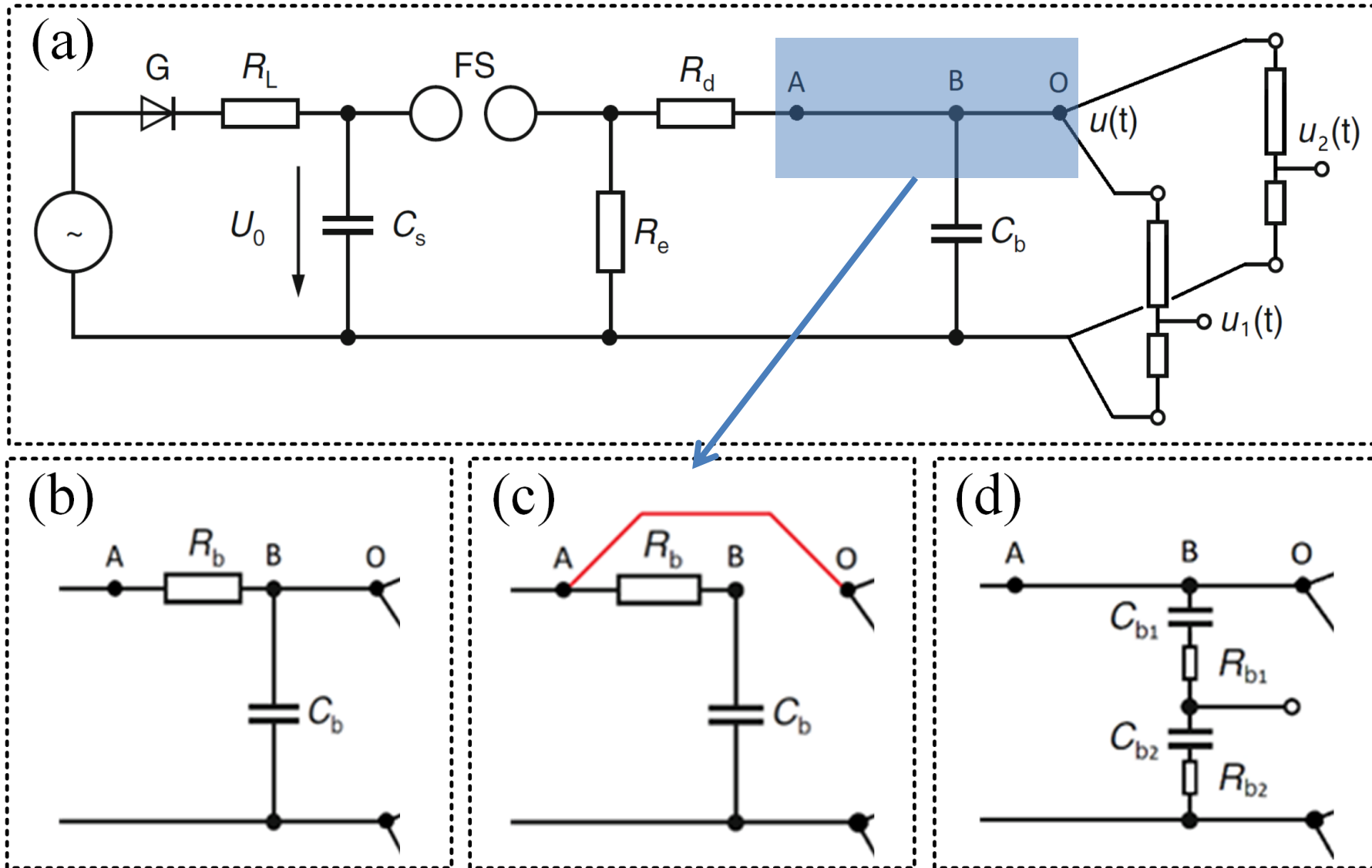


Fig. 7. experiment setup for verifying the difference between two reference measuring systems at difference LI waveform.

3. Difference on two measuring systems

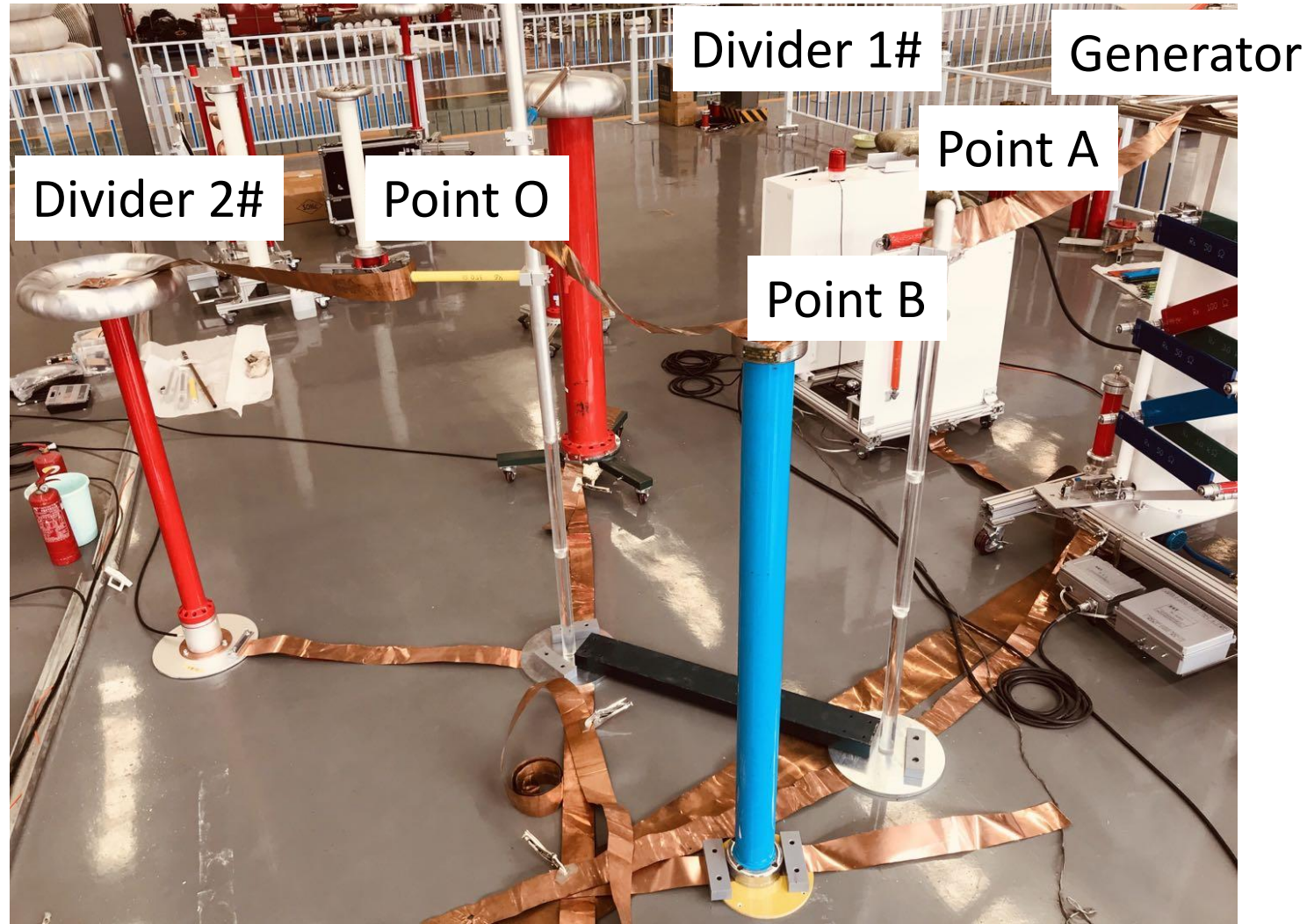


Fig. 8. Photo of the experiment setup in the laboratory

3. Step Response experiments

Table III. Step response parameters of dividers with different length cables

Divider	Cable	T_{α} (ns)	T_N (ns)	t_s (ns)	β_{rs} (%)
D700v2	30 m RG214	8	10	120	15.0
D700v2	10 m RG214	5	6	80	18.3
D600v1	10 m RG214	22	26	60	40.4

Table IV. Errors of parameters by convolving the ideal lightning impulse waveform with step response of the dividers

Divider	Cable	Nominal T_1 (μs)	U_t error (%)	T_1 error (%)	T_2 error (%)
D700v2	30 m RG214	0.84	-0.0	2.7	0.4
		1.20	0.1	2.2	0.3
		1.56	0.1	1.9	0.2
D700v2	10 m RG214	0.84	-0.0	1.4	0.1
		1.20	0.0	1.2	0.1
		1.56	0.1	1.1	0.0
D600v1	10 m RG214	0.84	-0.0	0.4	-0.0
		1.20	0.0	0.5	-0.1
		1.56	0.1	0.5	-0.1

3. Lightning impulse voltage experiments

Table V. Divider D700v2 connected with 10 m RG214

Connection	Test NO.	R_d (Ω)	R_b (Ω)	waveform (μ s)	ΔU_t (%)	ΔT_1 (%)	ΔT_2 (%)
Fig. 7(a)	1	116	0	0.91/51	0.1	1.5	-0.2
	2	164	0	1.26/52	0.3	0.7	-0.3
	3	208	0	1.60/53	0.2	0.3	-0.3
Fig. 7(b)	4	116+206	0	2.34/55	0.2	0.2	-0.3
Fig. 7(c)	5	59	105	0.87/52	0.1	2.3	-0.2
	6	116	206	1.51/54	0.2	0.8	-0.2
Fig. 7(d)	7	208	0	0.83/51	-0.2	1.2	0.0

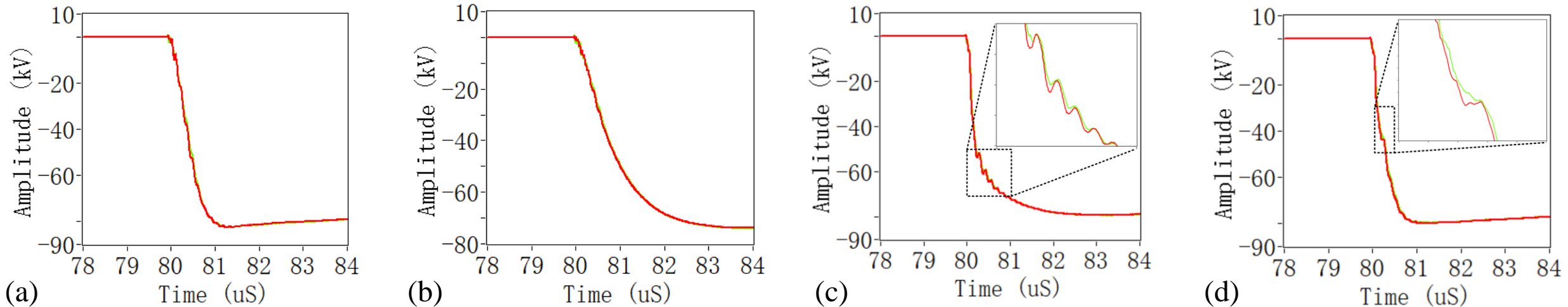
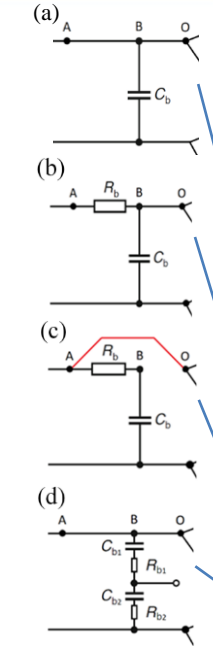


Fig. 9. recorded waveforms of the two system in (a) test 1, (b) test 4, (c) test 6, and (d) test 7

3. Lightning impulse voltage experiments

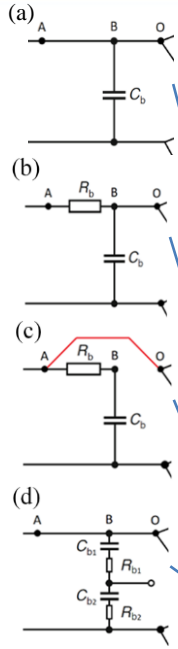


Table V. Divider D700v2 connected with 10 m RG214

Connection	Test NO.	R_d (Ω)	R_b (Ω)	waveform (μs)	ΔU_t (%)	ΔT_1 (%)	ΔT_2 (%)
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	3	208	0	1.60/53	0.2	0.3	-0.3
Fig. 7(b)	4	116+206	0	2.34/55	0.2	0.2	-0.3
Fig. 7(c)	5	59	105	0.87/52	0.1	2.3	-0.2
	6	116	206	1.51/54	0.2	0.8	-0.2
Fig. 7(d)	7	208	0	0.83/51	-0.2	1.2	0.0

Table VI. Divider D700v2 connected with 30 m RG214

Connection	Test NO.	R_d (Ω)	R_b (Ω)	waveform (μs)	ΔU_t (%)	ΔT_1 (%)	ΔT_2 (%)
Fig. 7(a)	11	116	0	0.93/51	-0.4	3.8	-0.1
	12	164	0	1.26/52	-0.6	3.8	0.3
	13	208	0	1.61/53	-0.5	1.7	0.0
Fig. 7(b)	14	116+206	0	2.33/55	-0.4	1.4	0.0
Fig. 7(c)	15	59	206	0.89/53	-0.6	-2.6	0.1
	16	116	206	1.50/54	-0.5	3.0	0.1
Fig. 7(d)	17	285	0	0.99/51	-0.4	3.1	0.0

4. Conclusion

- Resistors in the damped capacitive divider has been proved to be responsible for the voltage step and oscillation on the front of lightning impulse voltage.
- The waveform parameters measured by two resistive reference standard systems were influenced by the shape of the waveform and also the oscillation on the front. It could introduce another component to the uncertainty of the result during comparison test.
- It is recommended to use impulse capacitor with low equivalent series resistance instead of damped capacitive divider as the load capacitor. This would eliminate this common cause of oscillation on the front of lightning impulse voltage waveform.
- Please contact for any discussion, zhaowei@nim.ac.cn

- Self Introduction
 - *Future collaboration and calibration, wzhao@vsl.nl*
- Preparation for LI comparison campaign in October 2022
 - Tuning the LI generator to generate smooth LI waveforms
 - Tuning the damping resistor of TU Delft for the 3500 kV

Self Introduction

- 2014 to 2022, NIM China, Built reference system in HV area



Impulse energy



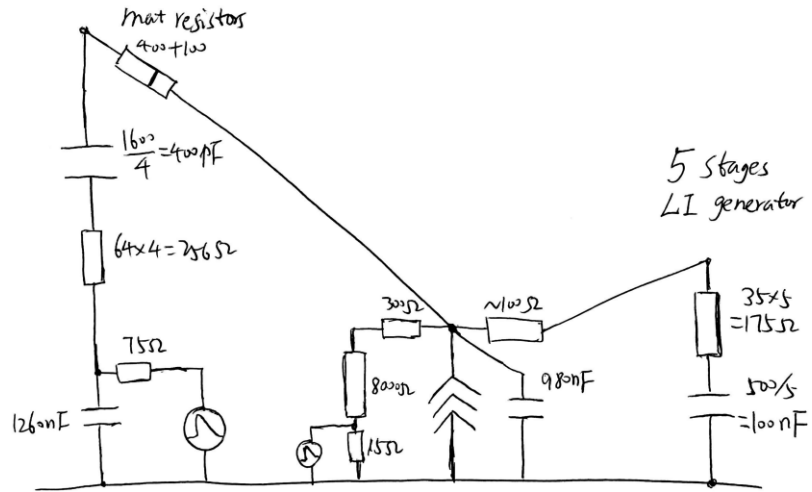
Lightning Impulse voltage



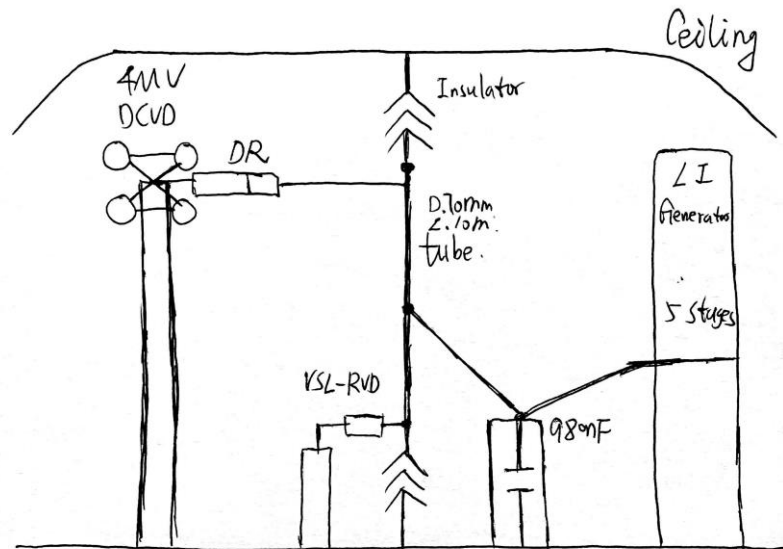
Load loss measurement

- **2022 to now, VSL Netherlands, Power and Energy metrology**

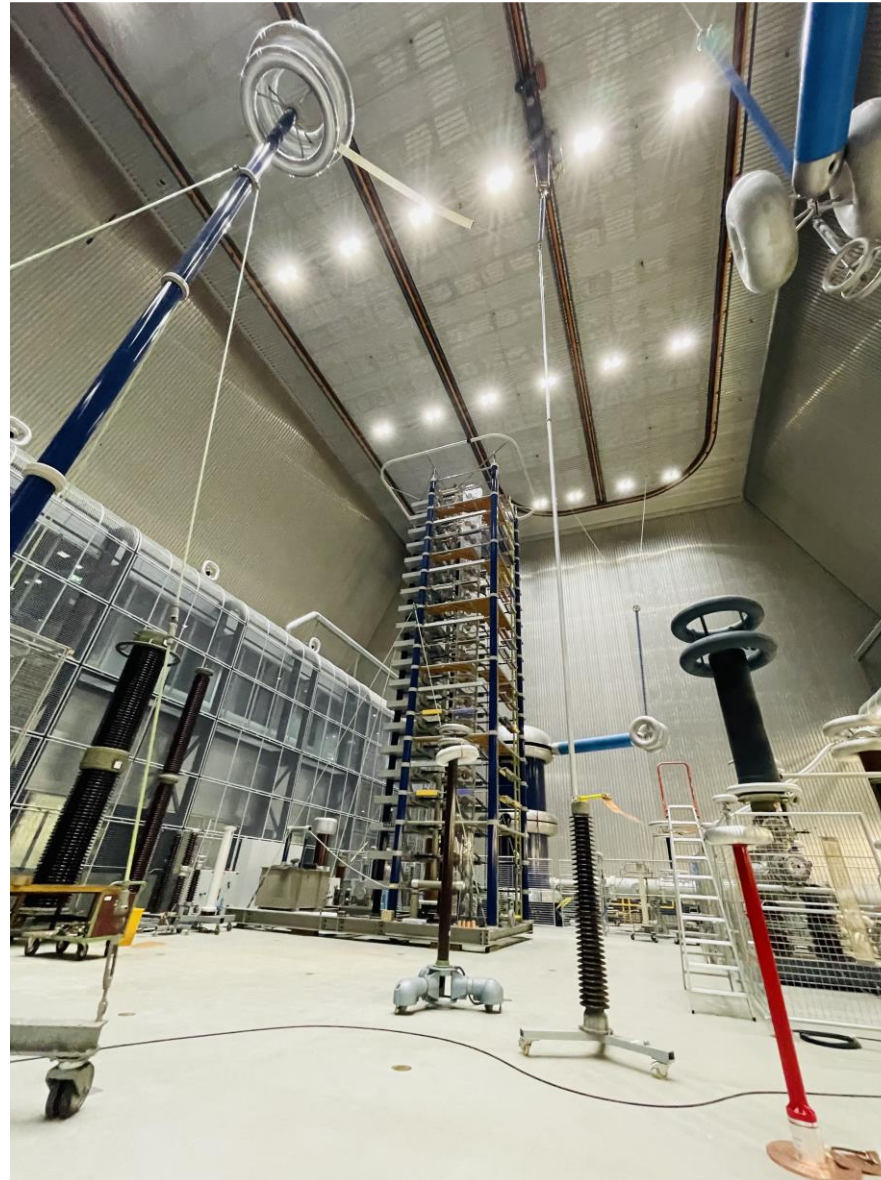
Check and Improve the waveform of the LI generation



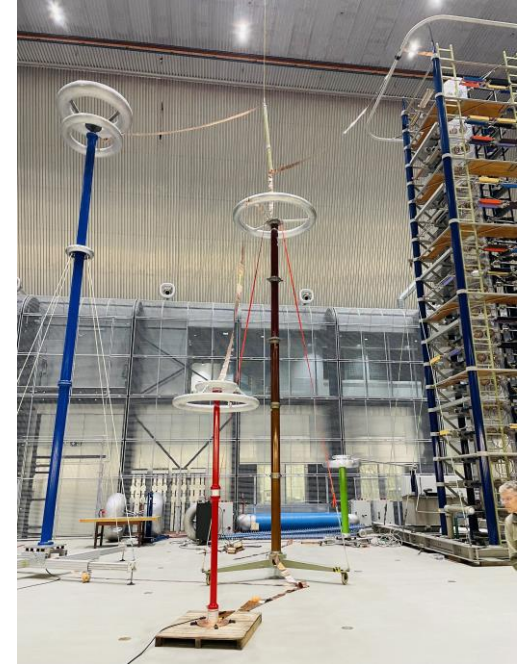
Triangle loop



Rectangular loop



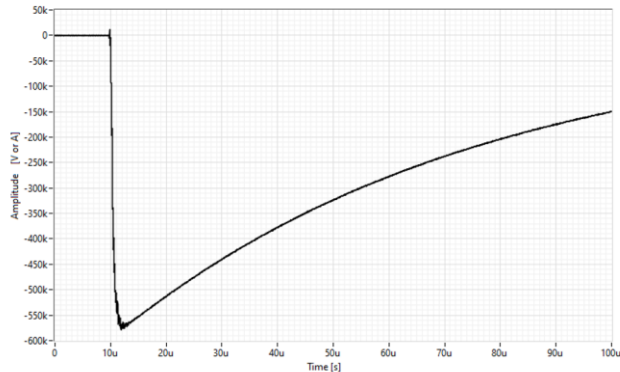
VSL 1200 kV LI system



VSL 600 kV LI system



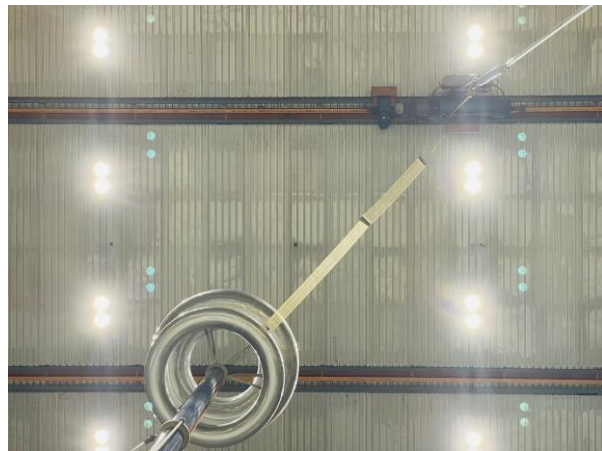
Tuning the 4000 kV DCVD of TUD



smooth LI waveform

STD					DUT					Error of DUT			
Record ID	Ut(kV)	T1(us)	T2(us)	b'(%)	Record ID	Ut(kV)	T1(us)	T2(us)	b'(%)	dUt(%)	dT1(%)	dT2(%)	db'(%)
13	270.6	1.444	47.93		263.6	1.176	47.69			-2.6	-18.6	-0.5	
15	272.2	1.312	47.51		264.9	1.094	47.30			-2.7	-16.6	-0.4	
18	267.0	1.055	48.94		50	259.2	2.450	50.61		-2.9	132.2	3.4	
20	270.6	0.519	47.88		51	262.9	2.270	50.07		-2.8	337.4	4.6	
23	274.8	0.768	46.97		54	268.5	1.161	47.00		-2.3	51.2	0.1	
25	270.2	1.301	48.18		56	262.9	1.454	48.34		-2.7	11.8	0.3	
27	271.2	1.354	47.91		58	264.2	1.259	47.85		-2.6	-7.0	-0.1	
30	270.5	1.348	48.08		60	263.8	1.324	48.03		-2.5	-1.8	-0.1	
32	276.7	1.050	47.35		62	268.5	1.124	46.55		-3.0	7.0	-1.7	
35	274.4	1.209	47.84		65	265.4	1.235	47.25		-3.3	2.2	-1.2	
37	364.1	1.223	47.88		67	351.2	1.251	47.62		-3.5	2.3	-0.5	
38	454.3	1.260	48.07		68	438.6	1.265	47.70		-3.5	0.4	-0.8	
39	544.5	1.265	48.19		69	525.7	1.268	47.81		-3.5	0.2	-0.8	

- Triangular setup and Trial test
- Short-circuit DR
- Damping resistor 200+100+1000
- Remove 980nF capacitor from load capacitor
- Change DR to 400+200
- Add 980nF Capacitor as load capacitor
- Change DR to 400
- Change DR to 400+100
- Change to Rectangular setup and trial test
- Change front resistor and try different voltages



Tuning the damping resistor

STD					DUT					Error of DUT				Error of DUT				
Record ID	Ut(kV)	T1(us)	T2(us)	b'(%)	Record ID	Ut(kV)	T1(us)	T2(us)	b'(%)	dUt(%)	dT1(%)	dT2(%)	db'(%)	dUt(%)	dT1(%)	dT2(%)	db'(%)	
71	-401.3	1.252	47.70		99	-386.1	1.020	47.35		-3.8	-18.5	-0.7		-3.5	0.1	-0.7		
72	-401.1	1.254	47.72		100	-385.9	1.022	47.38		-3.8	-18.5	-0.7		-3.5	-0.1	-0.7		
73	-401.0	1.253	47.72		101	-385.9	1.021	47.38		-3.8	-18.5	-0.7		-3.5	0.6	-0.7		
74	-401.0	1.253	47.73		102	-386.0	1.023	47.37		-3.7	-18.3	-0.7		-3.5	0.5	-0.8		
75	-401.0	1.250	47.76		103	-386.0	1.021	47.38		-3.8	-18.3	-0.8		-3.5	-0.5	-0.7		
76	-572.2	1.274	48.02		104	-551.6	1.055	47.48		-3.6	-17.2	-1.1		-3.5	-0.1	-0.8		
77	-571.9	1.274	48.00		105	-551.3	1.052	47.50		-3.6	-17.4	-1.0		-3.6	2.4	-0.5		
78	-572.0	1.274	48.01		106	-551.2	1.051	47.49		-3.6	-17.5	-1.1		-3.6	2.5	-0.6		
79	-571.9	1.273	48.02		107	-551.3	1.052	47.51		-3.6	-17.4	-1.1		-3.5	2.4	-0.6		
80	-571.7	1.275	48.02		108	-551.2	1.054	47.50		-3.6	-17.4	-1.1		-3.5	2.6	-0.6		
82	400.7	1.262	47.70		109	385.9	1.041	47.45		-3.7	-17.5	-0.5		-3.6	2.1	-0.6		
83	400.7	1.260	47.69		110	385.9	1.039	47.43		-3.7	-17.6	-0.6		-3.6	2.4	-0.5		
84	400.8	1.266	47.69		111	386.0	1.045	47.41		-3.7	-17.4	-0.6		-3.7	2.2	-0.7		
85	400.6	1.259	47.68		112	386.0	1.043	47.42		-3.7	-17.2	-0.6		-3.7	2.1	-0.6		
86	400.8	1.265	47.69		113	386.1	1.048	47.41		-3.7	-17.2	-0.6		-3.7	2.4	-0.7		
87	400.8	1.261	47.69		114	386.1	1.040	47.44		-3.7	-17.2	-0.6		-3.7	2.4	-0.6		
88	572.3	1.294	48.00		115	551.2	1.070	47.76		-3.7	-17.5	-0.5		-3.6	2.6	-0.7		
89	571.8	1.295	48.03		116	551.2	1.073	47.72		-3.6	-17.1	-0.7		-3.6	0.1	-1.0		
90	571.5	1.293	48.06		117	551.3	1.073	47.72		-3.5	-17.0	-0.7		-3.6	1.0	-1.0		
91	571.4	1.294	48.09		118	551.1	1.071	47.71		-3.5	-17.3	-0.8		-3.4	0.7	-0.9		
92	571.1	1.292	48.09		119	551.0	1.072	47.72		-3.5	-17.3	-0.8		-3.6	0.4	-1.0		
															-3.6	0.6	-1.1	
															-3.6	0.6	-0.9	
															-3.6	0.7	-1.0	

T1 measurement improved

Remove DR from DCVD

Before tuning

After tuning