

Polarization and Depolarization Current Measurement of Polymer Added with Nano-particles of Silicon Oxide For HV Insulation

N. A. M. Jamail^{a,b*}, M. A. M. Piah^b, N. A. Muhamad^b, R. A. Zainir^b, N.F. Kasri^b, Q. E. Kamarudin^c

^aFaculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

^bFaculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 UTM Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia

^cFaculty of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

*Corresponding author: norakmal@uthm.edu.my

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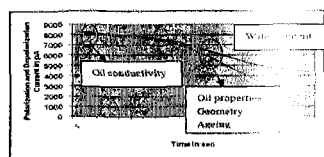
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Graphical abstract



Abstract

Polymer nanocomposites materials have recently emerged as a dielectric and for electrical insulation. Polyethylene has long been used as extruded cable and HV insulation. Currently, this material has received significant attention because of its ability to enhance electrical insulation properties by addition of nano-filler. Polarization and Depolarization Current (PDC) measurement is an efficient and effective diagnostic technique based on time domain measurement for evaluating and condition monitoring of polymer nanocomposite for HV insulation. Electrical conduction for polymer nanocomposites has been used widely as a tool to monitor the dielectric behaviour. This paper focuses on application of Polarization and Depolarization Current (PDC) testing method to evaluate and determine the performance of LLDPE nanocomposite for high voltage insulating material. The experiment was conducted to find PDC pattern of the material when added with nano-filler (silicon oxide) as well as to find its conductivity values at different percentage of nano-filler. PDC values and DC conductivity exhibits significant reduction with addition of nano-filler at different %wt of concentration. This was due to the decrease of initiation probability of short circuit treeing in the insulation. The PDC result shows that addition with certain percentage of nano-filler into the LLDPE based material could improve HV insulation properties of the material.

Keywords: LLDPE nanocomposite; polarization current; depolarization current; DC conductivity

Abstrak

Bahan-bahan Polimer nanokomposit baru-baru ini muncul sebagai dielektrik dan penebat elektrik. Polyethylene telah lama digunakan sebagai kabel utama dan penebatan HV. Pada masa ini, bahan ini telah mendapat perhatian penting kerana keupayaannya untuk meningkatkan sifat-sifat penebat elektrik dengan penambahan pengisi nano itu. Polarisasi dan depolarization semasa pengukuran (PDC) adalah satu teknik diagnostik yang cekap dan berkesan berdasarkan masa ukuran domain untuk menilai dan memantau keadaan nanokomposit polimer untuk penebatan HV. Pengaliran elektrik untuk polimer nanokomposit telah digunakan secara meluas sebagai alat untuk memantau tingkah laku dielektrik. Kertas kerja ini memberi tumpuan terhadap aplikasi polarisasi dan depolarization semasa kaedah ujian (PDC) untuk menilai dan menentukan prestasi komposit nano LLDPE untuk bahan penebat voltan tinggi. Eksperimen telah dijalankan untuk mencari corak PDC bahan yang apabila ditambah dengan nano-pengisi (silikon oksida) serta untuk mencari nilai-nilai kekonduksian pada peratusan yang berbeza nano pengisi. Nilai PDC dan DC kekonduksian mempamerkan pengurangan ketara dengan penambahan nano pengisi yang berbeza pada % wt. Ini adalah disebabkan oleh penurunan kebarangkalian permulaan litar pintas pokok dalam penebat. Keputusan PDC menunjukkan bahawa dengan penambahan bahan sampingan dengan peratusan tertentu nano pengisi ke dalam bahan berasaskan LLDPE boleh meningkatkan ciri-ciri penebat HV bahan.

Kata kunci: Komposit nano LLDPE; polarisasi semasa; depolarization semasa; kekonduksian DC

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The oriented structure of polymers has been extensively investigated owing to its enhancement in many properties. Polymer composites are important commercial materials with

various applications. As known, polymers filled with nanoscale fillers are recognized as polymer nanocomposites. Apparently, with addition of nanoscale fillers into polymers, robust materials can potentially be produced due to the synergistic effects (cooperating for enhanced effects) arising from the blending

process[1]. Nano-silicone oxide (SiO₂) with huge surface area is widely used in polyolefin composites. Its application is now mainly focused on the improvement of mechanical and electrical properties [2-4]. Among all non-destructive monitoring techniques, the Polarization and Depolarization Current (PDC) measurement is gaining popularity due to its ability to assess the conductivity of HV insulations within the initial periods after a DC step voltage application. PDC analysis can easily identify whether the cause of insulation failure is due to conduction such as degradation or ageing process caused by temperature effects. The dielectric properties of an insulating material change with moisture, ageing and contamination[5]. The PDC patterns of mineral oil, biodegradable oil and paper as transformers insulation have been studied by many researchers such as [5-7]. But until now, there are no investigations on PDC done for LLDPE/NR nanocomposite as a new insulation. Study on the PDC pattern of polymer nanocomposite is required as an increasing number of power utilities nowadays choose polymer nanocomposite as a new insulation due to its unique properties. This paper studied the PDC pattern of LLDPE-NR at different percentage amount of SiO₂. In this paper, PDC technique is used to monitor the conductivity variations due to its polarization and depolarization current values. Different types of nano-filler give different variations.

2.0 SAMPLE AND MATERIAL PREPARATION

LLDPE used in this study is a commercial linear low density polyethylene from Titan Chemical, Malaysia. It has a density of 0.918 g/cm³, a melt index of 0.25g/min. Nanoparticle of silicon oxide is made from China with a particle size of about <50nm was used as filler. This nano scale filler has a nearly spherical shape with a specific surface area of about 100 m²/g. The filler was dried before use. Natural rubber grade SMR CV 60 supplied by Taiko Plantations Sdn Bhd was used for blending and mixing with LLDPE and nano-filler. Polyethylene nanocomposites were prepared by melt mixing at 165^o C using a Brabender type model 835201.041 mixer with chamber size of 50 cm³. The mixer has a high shear force and the screw speed was controlled at 35 rpm with the mixing time of 2 minutes. The polymer nanocomposites were finally prepared into square shape of 10 cm x 10 cm with the thickness of 3 mm by hot melt pressing at 1 tone pressure at 170^o C for 10 minutes. Four types of polyethylene nanocomposite square shaped with a dimension of 10 cm x 10 cm were prepared with concentrations of nano-filler of 0, 1, 3, 5 and 7 wt %, respectively. All the preparation for the test sample and material are shows in Table 1.

Table 1 Compound formulations and designation

Test Sample	Constituents composition %wt			Designation
	LLDPE	Natural Rubber (SMR CV 60)	Nanofiller	
unfilled LLDPE	100	0	0	A
LLDPE + Natural Rubber	80	20	0	A0
LLDPE + Natural Rubber + SiO ₂	80	20	1	A1
	80	20	3	A3
	80	20	5	A5
	80	20	7	A7

3.0 PDC THEORY AND CONCEPT

3.1 Insulation Conductivity Concept

By examination of the PDC curves, parameters such as conductivity and moisture content in the insulation can be estimated. Figure 1 shows example of PDC curve in dB plot. The figure shows the oil conductivity, oil properties, geometry, ageing and water content influence on the PDC-Curve[8]. Based on the figure the conductivity of the insulation can be measured from the front tail of the PDC curve. Value of conductivity affects the polarization current mainly in a time range $t < 100s$. Higher conductivity leads to a higher current value.

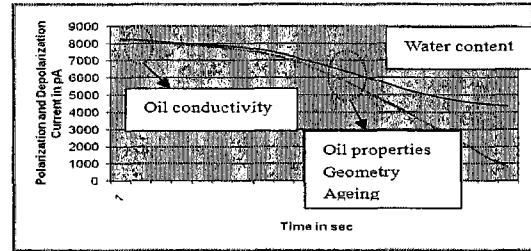


Figure 1 Oil conductivity, oil properties, geometry, ageing and water content influence on the PDC-Curves [8]

The estimation of the conductivity for HV insulation under polarization and depolarization test result can be expressed from the PDC value [5, 6, 9-11]. The test object can be a single dielectric material or an arrangement of several dielectric materials in series or in parallel. For more than one dielectric material, σ , ϵ_r and $f(t)$ represent the composite conductivity, relative permittivity and dielectric response function of this heterogeneous test object respectively. Assuming that the test object is totally discharged and that a step voltage is applied with the following characteristics [6]:

$$U(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ U_0 & 0 \leq t \leq t_c \\ 0 & t > t_c \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

This will give zero current for times before $t = 0$, and so-called polarization currents for times $0 \leq t \leq t_c$. The polarization current is built up in two parts, one part is related to the conductivity of the test object and the other is related to the activation of the different polarization processes within the test object. The polarization (charging) current through the object can thus be expressed as [5, 6, 9-11]:

$$i_p(t) = c_o u_o \left[\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_r} + f(t) \right] \quad (2)$$

Once the step voltage is replaced by a short circuit, a depolarization current is built up. The magnitude of the depolarization current is expressed as [5, 6, 9-11]:

$$i_d(t) = c_o u_o [f(t) - f(t + t_c)] \quad (3)$$

where t is the time during which the voltage has been applied to the test object.

From the measurements of polarization and depolarization currents, it is possible to estimate the dc conductivity σ , of the test object. If the test object is charged for a sufficiently long time so

that $f(t + t_c) \cong 0$, equation (2) and equation (3) can be combined to express the dc conductivity of the composite dielectric as [5, 6, 9-11]

$$\sigma \approx \frac{\epsilon_0}{c_0 u_0} [i_p(t) - i_d(t)] \quad (4)$$

3.2 PDC Measurement Technique

The polarization currents measurement is performed by applying a dc voltage step on the dielectric materials and depolarization current is measured by removing the dc voltage source incorporating with a switch which turn on to short circuit at the under tested objects. The dc voltage applied was 1000V for about 10,000 seconds for polarization and depolarization time. The principles of PDC measurement is shown in Figure 2.

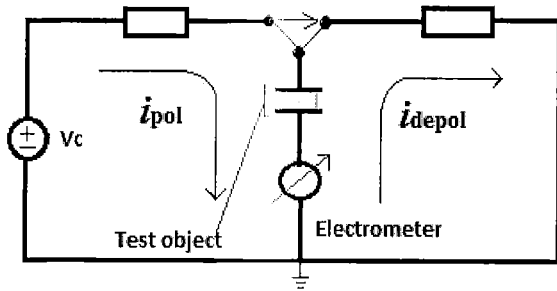


Figure 2 Principle of test arrangement for PDC measurement

4.0 PDC MEASUREMENT RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Polarization and Depolarization Current Analysis

The results for polarization and depolarization currents measured for samples A and A0 are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. As seen in the figures, A0 has lower polarization and depolarization current values than sample A. It found that the compound of 80% LLDPE and 20% natural rubber can improve the resistivity of the material.

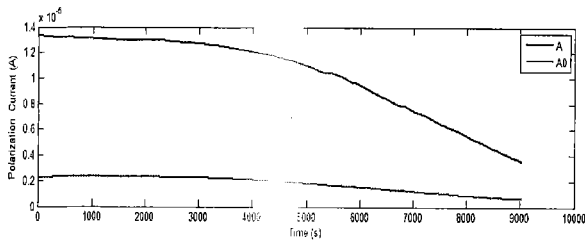


Figure 3 Polarization current values for sample A and A0

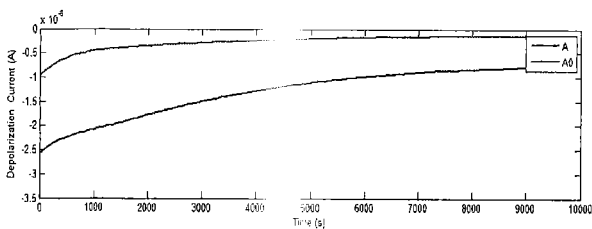


Figure 4 Depolarization current values for sample A and A0

The results for polarization and depolarization currents measured for samples A1-A5 are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6. Based on the plotted graph, sample A5 has the lowest polarization and depolarization current value. This also means that this sample has the lower conductivity level compared with the others group A samples. Sample A5 that contained 5 wt% of SiO₂, shows the higher resistivity based on the lowest polarization current recorded. It is found that the amount of 5 %wt of SiO₂ will give the optimum composition for LLDPE-NR polymer in order to increase the resistivity of the material. The interaction between the matrix and the fillers is related to the chemical properties of the filler surface and the interfacial area between the matrix and the fillers.

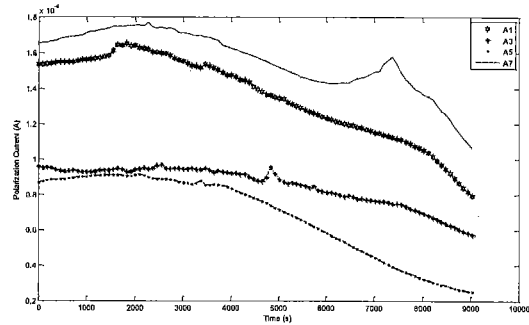


Figure 5 Polarization current values for sample A1, A3, A5 and A7

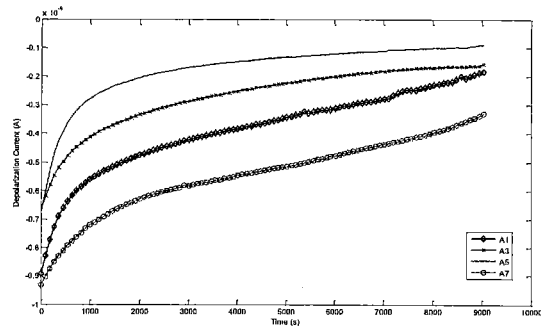


Figure 6 Depolarization current values for sample A1, A3, A5 and A7

4.2 Conductivity Variation Analysis

Polarization and depolarization current measurement enables estimation to be made on the condition (moisture and ageing) of insulation with different conductivities. From Equation (4), it proves that conductivity of the insulation is influenced by polarization and depolarization current values. Figure 7 shows the conductivity variations for unfilled LLDPE and LLDPE-NR samples. Based on the plotted graph, LLDPE-NR sample has lower conductivity as compared with pure LLDPE sample.

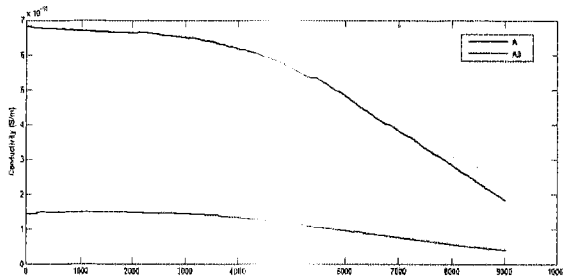


Figure 7 Conductivity variations for A and A0

Figure 8 shows the conductivity variations for LLDPE-NR/SiO₂ samples at different amount of nano-filler. As seen in the figure, the conductivity of LLDPE-NR/SiO₂ is decreased as the percentage adding SiO₂ nano-filler increased from 1 %wt to 5 %wt. However, when the percentage of nano-filler was further increased to 7% wt, the conductivity becomes higher than the sample with 3 %wt and 5 %wt. Sample with amount of 5 %wt SiO₂ nano-filler becomes the best sample as it has a lowest conductivity compared to others in the same group.

The higher value of conductivity of A7 as compared to A5 indicates that the SiO₂ nano-filler more than 5 %wt has reversed the improvement on the dielectric properties of LLDPE. This is because the filler will agglomerate in both composite samples. Those observed in the sample are clearly larger size of filler for higher %wt of nano-filler. Addition of SiO₂ 5 %wt as filler will do more improvement of dielectric properties and lower conductivity level as compared to other composition. The properties of SiO₂ nano-filler as dielectric filler tends to improve the dielectric properties as a good insulator.

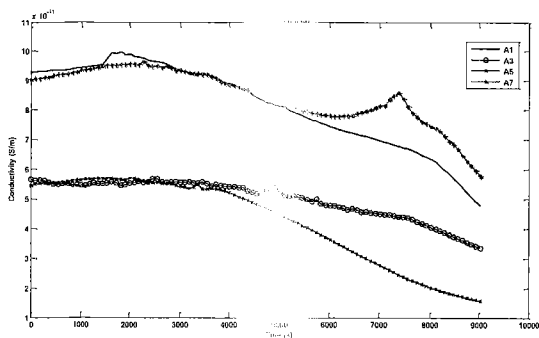


Figure 8 Conductivity variations for sample LLDPE-NR/SiO₂ at different amount of nanofiller

5.0 CONCLUSION

Different types of nano-filler and percentage of concentration will give different values of polarization and depolarization current values. It can be observed, changes in insulation polarization and depolarization current values tend to affect the

value of conductivity. From the results, it can be concluded that adding nano particles into LLDPE nanocomposite can reduce the PDC values. However, different amount of nano-fillers will give different results. By reducing the conductivity to the lowest value, it can be known that a small amount of nano-fillers is separated inside the dielectric with a certain wide distance, which can be known as 'extra traps' for the dielectric, and therefore improve the insulation property. However, if more nano particles added into the LLDPE, for example 5% wt has showed a better insulation property than the pure sample with the higher conductivity compared to the samples of 1% and 3% wt. This is because that some of the nano-fillers are too closed to each other, and each nano particle has an interaction zone around it that resulting some overlap of interaction zones. For higher contents of nano-filler, the probability of interaction zones overlap is getting higher, and therefore, the nano particles may aligned together which helps the charges moving across the dielectric. The results from PDC measurements can be used to determine the insulating condition properties of LLDPE nanocomposite. Higher values of polarization and depolarization currents contribute to higher conductivity of the materials. The trends of the conductivity variation were found to be dependent on the polarization and depolarization currents values.

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