

Impulsive Breakdown of Mineral Oil and Natural and Synthetic Ester Liquids When Containing Varying Levels of Moisture

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Abstract— This paper reports and discusses the results of impulse breakdown study of different insulating liquids under highly divergent electric field conditions. Samples of a natural ester (Envirotemp FR3), a synthetic ester (MIDEL 7131) and a naphthenic mineral oil (Shell Diala S4 ZX) at different levels of relative humidity were exposed to HV impulses with a nominal 7 μ s rise time and 150kV peak voltage of both positive and negative polarity. A strong dependence of the breakdown voltage and time to breakdown of the investigated dielectric liquids was observed with respect to the polarity of the applied HV impulses. It was shown that the FR3 natural ester liquid has a higher dielectric strength when exposed to positive impulse than when under negative impulse stress. The opposite breakdown behaviour was observed for the synthetic ester MIDEL 7131 and the naphthenic oil Shell Diala S4 ZX which exhibited lower breakdown voltage under positive energisation as compared with the negative energisation. The breakdown voltage and pre-breakdown time obtained in the present tests of the naphthenic oil, Shell Diala S4 ZX lie between that of the ester liquids irrespective of impulse polarity. It has been established that no statistically significant variations exist in the breakdown parameters (breakdown voltage and time to breakdown) of the studied dielectric liquids as their relative humidity is increased under either impulse polarity. The obtained results will help in coordination of practical applications of low environmental impact dielectric fluids in power and pulsed power systems and components.

Index Terms—Dielectric breakdown, dielectric liquids, divergent electric field, ester liquids, impulse breakdown, oil insulation, relative humidity

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent decades there has been a paradigm shift in the attitudes towards the environmental impact of industrial, commercial and domestic operations. Statutes [1] have placed a responsibility on industry to reduce the environmental impacts of its operations. This has resulted in the power and,

latterly, the pulsed power industry searching for methods to mitigate environmental impact. One such area is the use of naphthenic based insulating fluids within large electrical machines; such as power transformers and pulsed power systems. The power industry has already taken steps to mitigate possible environmental impacts resulting from the use of non-biodegradable liquid dielectrics. Currently, natural and synthetic ester fluids which have high biodegradability and low toxicity are used instead of conventional naphthenic mineral oil in some distribution and power transformers, [2, 3, 4]. These ester insulating fluids have been shown to offer a comparable electrical and thermal performance to conventional mineral oils for most insulating applications in the power industry, [5, 6]. Studies [11, 12] also demonstrated a comparable AC breakdown performance for ester fluids and conventional naphthenic liquids. It is known that such AC breakdown tests can be used to identify only the influence of contaminants such as water and particulates on the breakdown voltage, but not the intrinsic properties of the fluid, [13, 14].

Almost universally a reduction is observed in the AC breakdown voltage of the conventional naphthenic insulation oils, seen to manifest at ~20% relative humidity. The reduction in breakdown strength increases with the moisture content.

It was shown that the AC breakdown strength of ester liquids is less sensitive to their water content, which can seriously impact the breakdown strength of naphthenic mineral oils, [8, 9]. In [8] it is shown that moisture content has a larger effect on the AC breakdown strength of mineral oil (measured at power frequency) as compared with both natural and synthetic esters. When the relative humidity was increased from ~10% to ~30%, the naphthenic oil experienced a ~30% reduction in AC breakdown voltage, whereas the breakdown voltage of the two ester fluids did not show statistically significant changes with a similar increase in their relative humidity.

In [9], it was found that the AC breakdown voltage of a mineral oil at ~35% RH dropped to ~65% of that of the dry oil. Paper [10] provides the AC breakdown voltage for conventional mineral oil and Envirotemp FR3 natural ester fluid as a function of their absolute water content (as compared with dry liquids): the breakdown voltage of the mineral oil was reduced by ~80% at 100 ppm moisture content, but the

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breakdown voltage of the natural ester reduces by only ~40% at ~530 ppm moisture content.

Additional performance benefits that ester fluids offer as compared to traditional naphthenic oils include an improved safety profile due to their higher flash and fire points [7].

The principle application of ester fluids to date has been as the liquid insulating medium within power and distribution transformers, [2, 3], where these liquids are stressed with AC voltages at power frequency. Such applications drove extensive experimentation to characterise the breakdown behaviour of ester liquids under conventional (50/60 Hz) AC stresses. However, recent developments in HVDC power transmission technology, and requirements to use environmentally friendly liquids in pulsed power machines, dictate that detailed information on the breakdown behaviour of natural and synthetic esters is required, not only in the case of AC energisation, but also when stressed with HVDC or HV impulses, [15, 16].

For example, in order to ascertain more complete information on the characteristic breakdown behaviours of a dielectric liquid, impulse breakdown experimentation is also required, [17, 18]. However, the results obtained for impulse experimentation are heavily influenced by electrode geometry, inter-electrode spacing, applied voltage level and rate of rise of voltage, so direct comparison between published results is not always possible.

In [19] it was discussed, and experimentally demonstrated, how such factors can influence the dielectric behaviour of insulating liquid when under impulse stress. Breakdown characteristics of Envirotemp FR3 natural ester, MIDEL 7131 synthetic ester and a naphthenic mineral oil, Gemini X, were obtained using four differing impulse test methodologies: the “rising voltage” test with one and three breakdown events, [17]; “up and down” test, [20]; and “multi-level” test, [21]. The largest difference between obtained breakdown voltages, V_{bk} , of the tested fluids was registered using the “rising voltage” method with three breakdown events: ~19% and ~20% reduction in V_{bk} for MIDEL 7131 and Envirotemp FR3 liquids as compared with mineral oil, Gemini X. The minimum difference in V_{bk} values was obtained using the “up and down” method; ~4% and ~10% reduction for the MIDEL 7131 and Envirotemp FR3 liquids respectively, as compared with Gemini X oil.

The authors of [22] did not find a statistically significant difference in the breakdown voltages of Envirotemp FR3 and MIDEL 7131 ester liquids under lightning impulse stress for both polarities. Moreover, for positive energisation [22] reports the same breakdown voltage for all three tested liquids; the ester fluids and the mineral oil. However, in the case of the negative lightning impulses, the breakdown voltage of both esters is lower than that of the mineral oil by ~26%.

It is reported that the difference in the impulsive breakdown performance of natural ester liquid and mineral oil depends on the field utilisation factor, η which provides a measure of field non-uniformity in the gap being the ratio of the average field in the gap to the maximum field at the point electrode. In [39] breakdown voltage of Envirotemp FR3 natural ester and Nytro

Lyra X mineral oil are reported as a function of η . The breakdown tests described in [39] were conducted in accordance with ASTM D3300 standard using negative lightning impulses. It was shown that for η in the range of ~ (0.08 – 0.4), there is no statistically significant difference in the breakdown voltages of FR3 ester liquid and Nytro Lyra X mineral oil. However, for η ~ (0.04 – 0.07) and smaller, the breakdown voltage of the ester liquid is significantly lower than that of the mineral oil, for example for η ~ 0.02 this difference in the breakdown voltages is ~ 43%.

Breakdown voltage of insulating liquids is reported as a function of electrode spacing in [23] under positive and negative polarity of lightning impulses. For positive impulses no discernible difference exists between $V_{50\%}$ breakdown voltages (breakdown voltage for 50% breakdown probability) of MIDEL 7131, Envirotemp FR3 and Gemini X insulating liquids at 25 mm electrode spacing. However, for longer distances $V_{50\%}$ of the mineral oil is greater than that of the esters; for 75 mm gap distance this difference is ~ 33% (both esters at this distance have the same $V_{50\%}$). In the case of negative energisation [22] reported similar values of $V_{50\%}$ for for both esters but, akin to positive energisation, the mineral oil demonstrated ~31% greater $V_{50\%}$ than that registered to the ester fluids.

Similar functional dependency of $V_{50\%}$ for a rape-seed oil and traditional unidentified mineral oil is reported in [26] where negative $V_{50\%}$ of mineral oil is ~55% higher than that for natural ester when the inter-electrode gap is 20 mm; with this difference seen to reduce to ~10% at 10 mm spacing.

As discussed above, moisture content is shown to exert influence over the AC breakdown properties of an insulating fluid, [8, 9, 37, 38]. However, these works do not consider how the divergence of the applied electric field may affect the AC breakdown voltage; with most tests conducted using either sphere-sphere, [8, 37], or electrodes profiled according to the ASTM D1816 standard, [38]. Consequently, differences in the breakdown behaviour arising from increased field non-uniformity (field enhancement in the vicinity of the sharp HV electrode), will not be interpretable. Therefore, it is important to conduct an experimental study which will facilitate categorisation of the behaviours of dielectric fluids when in an elevated state of relative humidity, and exposed to highly divergent electric field conditions.

Neither the lightning impulse testing method in the ASTM D3300 standard, nor other impulsive breakdown test methods (as discussed in [19]), require the provision of data on time to breakdown. However, information on time to breakdown is of great importance to pulsed power operators; given that the insulating medium within pulsed power systems could be highly overstressed for short time intervals. Therefore, data on the breakdown voltage and the time to breakdown in an overstressed impulsive regime is critical for selection and coordination of liquid dielectrics in pulsed power components and systems.

The work presented starts to address this gap in knowledge by investigating the impulsive breakdown voltage and the time to breakdown of two ester liquids and a mineral oil in three

discrete states of relative moisture content. These states were: the level of relative humidity as provided by their manufactures; the ambient relative humidity of the laboratory environment and an elevated relative humidity $\sim 70\%$.

Samples of natural ester Envirotemp FR3 (Cargill Ltd, USA), synthetic ester MIDEL 7131 (M&I Materials Ltd, UK) and mineral oil Diala S4 ZX (Shell Ltd) in each of the three states of relative humidity were exposed to high voltage impulses with a nominal rise time of $\sim 7 \mu\text{s}$ and fall time to the half of the peak voltage of $\sim 170 \mu\text{s}$ of both positive and negative polarity. The breakdown tests were conducted in a needle-sphere electrode configuration. The breakdown voltage, V_{bk} , and time to breakdown, t_{bk} , were obtained in an overstressed regime, i.e. each applied HV impulse resulted in breakdown of the insulating liquid. All breakdown events were registered on the rising slope or around the peak of each applied HV impulse. Both V_{bk} and t_{bk} were measured for all three liquids, in order to compare the performance of the ester fluids with that of conventional mineral oil in an impulsive overstressed regime, in a highly divergent electric field with $\eta \sim 0.01$

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Liquids Selected for Investigation

The key nominal characteristics of the liquids selected for this study obtained from [43, 44, 45] are summarised in Table 1.

As can be seen from Table 1, both ester fluids demonstrate the increased ability to accommodate moisture due to the much higher water saturation limit of these fluids. This attribute may offer potential improvements in operational performance of ester fluids in comparison to naphthenic oils in conditions with elevated humidity given the sensitivity of breakdown voltages of mineral oils to their relative humidity, [8, 9].

TABLE I. Key parameters of examined dielectric fluids (adapted from [43,44,45])

	Shell Diala S4 ZX	MIDEL 7131	Enivrottemp FR3
Composition	Mix of hydrocarbons	Pentaerythritol tetra ester	Plant based ester
Degree of biodegradability	Non	Highly	Highly
Oxidisation	Mildly susceptible	Non-susceptible	Susceptible
Water Saturation	70ppm	2600ppm	1100ppm
Flash Point	191°C	260°C	316-330°C
Permittivity	2.2	3.2	3.2
Dielectric strength (AC power frequency)	60 kV	75 kV	56 kV

The breakdown behaviour of these liquids was examined under three different levels of relative humidity. The ‘As Received’ condition (lowest %RH) relates to liquid samples

taken from newly opened containers in the condition as provided by the manufacturer. In the case of the ‘Ambient RH’ condition the liquids were exposed to the ambient laboratory conditions so the relative humidity of liquid reached an equilibrium with RH of ambient atmospheric air. Liquids in the ‘Elevated RH’ were kept within a sealed chamber containing a water mist generated by an ultrasonic humidifier until they reached equilibrium.

TABLE II. Moisture levels used in the tests

Liquid	As Received		Ambient RH		Elevated RH	
	RH	ppm	RH	ppm	RH	ppm
Shell Diala	21%	~ 15	35%	~ 25	70%	~ 49
Midel 7131	13%	~ 325	34%	~ 884	72%	~ 1872
FR3	9%	~ 99	34%	~ 374	73%	~ 803

The relative humidity of the liquid samples was measured using a humidity and temperature probe, Omniport 20. Using the reference values of water saturation given in Table 1, the absolute moisture content values were obtained for all tested liquids for the three RH states. Both, measured RH values and calculated moisture content values for the tested liquids are given in Table 2.

B. High Voltage Test Bed

The voltage impulse used for the breakdown measurements was generated with a Marx-type pulsed power generator. A high voltage direct current power supply (Glassman, USA) was used to charge a five-stage air insulated inverting Marx generator through a series configured protection resistor stack. A charging DC voltage of 30 kV was used in all tests, allowing production of HV impulses with a peak nominal amplitude of 150 kV. Impulses of both polarities were used in the present work. Triggering of the impulse generator was achieved through a pneumatic process in which closing of the spark switches occurred as a result of a reducing the pressure within the spark column.

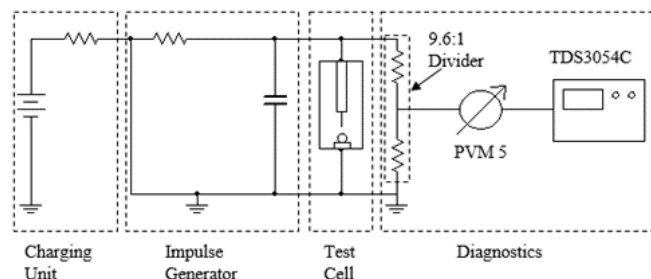


Fig. 1. Experimental setup. The Marx generator is represented as a lumped RC circuit.

The output terminals of the impulse generator were connected to wave shaping resistors to achieve a $\sim 7 \mu\text{s}$ nominal rise time and a $\sim 170 \mu\text{s}$ nominal fall time. To measure the HV wave-forms during the breakdown tests a HV divider was

connected in parallel with the test cell. This custom built divider, a CuSO_4 water solution filled column, was coupled to a commercial HV probe, NorthStar PVM5, with a nominal bandwidth of 80 MHz. All experimental voltage signals were captured and recorded using a Tektronix TDS3054C digitising oscilloscope (500 MHz, 5 Gs/s). The schematic diagram of the HV test system is given in Figure 1.

The test cell used within all the breakdown tests was manufactured from glass reinforced Nylon and has a total volume of ~ 150 ml. A gramophone needle with a nominal tip radius of ~ 35 μm was used as the HV electrode, and a 12.7 mm diameter spherical mild steel ball bearing was used as a ground electrode. A fixed 0.8 cm inter-electrode gap distance was used in the tests.

The Laplacian electric field distribution in this needle-sphere electrode configuration was modelled using QuickField electrostatic field solver software. Figure 2 shows the magnitude of the electric field along a virtual straight line between the tip of the needle electrode and the pole of the grounded sphere, the applied voltage in this example is $V_{app} = 150$ kV. The Laplacian field magnitude reduces from its maximum value, E_{max} , at the tip of the needle ($d = 0$ cm), to its minimum value at ~ 0.5 cm away from the HV needle, and then increases slightly at the surface of the grounded spherical electrode, ($d = 0.8$ cm).

E_{max} governs the breakdown initiation processes at the tip of the HV electrode. It should be emphasised that the maximum field at the needle electrode strongly depends upon the tip radius; however, this radius is known only approximately, and the tip of the needle electrode is subjected to erosion by spark discharges during the breakdown tests. Also, this electrostatic field modelling does not take into account any potential space charge effects due to the finite electrical conductivity of the insulating liquid(s), which may result in a noticeable reduction of E_{max} . Nevertheless, this electrostatic analysis provides an analytical evaluation of the Laplacian field distribution in the gap and demonstrates that the maximum field at the tip of the needle electrode is two orders of magnitude higher than the field in the middle of the gap.

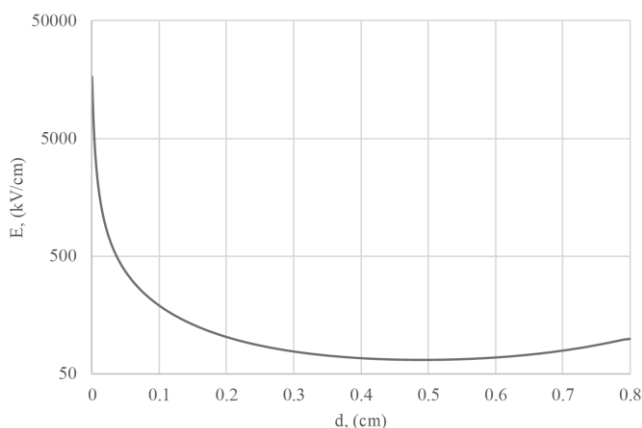


Fig.2. The magnitude of the electric field along the path between the tip of the HV needle (0 cm) and the pole of the grounded electrode (0.8 cm), the applied voltage is 150 kV.

The field distribution in the gap was obtained for different applied voltages using QuickField software, thus an equation linking E_{max} and V_{bk} was established:

$$E_{max}(\text{kV/cm}) \approx 110.3 \cdot V_{bk}(\text{kV}) \quad (1)$$

E_{max} , given by Eq.(1), was compared with the maximum field values calculated using the analytical expression from [27], which is a strong function of the tip radius. It was found that the QuickField model provides E_{max} values $\sim 20\%$ greater than the analytical expression, [27], for the same nominal radius of the tip of the needle electrode. Although the field magnitude at the tip of the practical needle electrodes used in the breakdown tests is known only approximately, the obtained E_{max} values can be used in the estimation of the field utilisation factor. In order to enable this analysis the “average” breakdown field, E_{av} , which is used for characterisation of the field non-uniformity, should be calculated. E_{av} is obtained by dividing the breakdown voltage by the inter-electrode distance, [46]:

$$E_{av} = V_{bk}/d, \quad (2)$$

where $d = 0.8$ cm. E_{av} has the same order of magnitude as the field in the middle of the gap, obtained through modelling of the electrostatic field distribution. Thus, using Eqs. (1) and (2), the field utilisation factor for the present electrode topology can be obtained:

$$\eta = E_{av}/E_{max} \approx 0.01 \quad (3)$$

C. Test Procedure

Extensive published research currently exists which defines the breakdown behaviour of ester dielectric liquids when exposed to lightning impulse voltages (1.2/50 μs), [19-26], following the breakdown procedure(s) in the power industry standards. However, in the case of practical pulsed power systems and apparatuses, dielectric liquids are stressed with other wave-shapes. To increase understanding of the breakdown parameters exhibited by different insulating liquids in pulsed power regimes, this work moves away from the commonly used lightning voltage wave-shape and test procedures with the aim to obtain the breakdown behaviour of the ester fluids and the mineral oil in the overstressed regime. This regime facilitates each breakdown event on a rising slope of HV impulse thus provides a direct link between breakdown voltage and time delay to breakdown, V_{bk} and t_{bk} .

Once the test cell had been filled with the liquid of interest the test cell was placed under vacuum for 30 min to remove possible gas bubbles before a sequence of breakdown tests were performed.

Eleven breakdown events were observed in each fresh sample; with the first breakdown logged creating a dataset of “first breakdown events” for each of the test liquids. Then, the breakdown voltage and time associated with the next 10 breakdown events were recorded. After the 11 registered breakdown events both the HV needle and ground spherical electrodes were replaced and a fresh liquid sample was

introduced into the test cell. In total, 3 new samples of each liquid in each RH state were examined. This resulted in a dataset of 33 individual breakdown events for a given liquid and state of relative humidity. This was then separated into two discrete datasets; initial breakdown events ($n=3$) and those proceeding the initial event ($n=30$).

D. Wave-form Treatment and Statistical Analysis

The experimentally obtained voltage wave-forms contain distortions at the early stages of the HV impulse. Such distortions resulting from parasitic inductances and capacitive coupling may reduce the accuracy of measurement of the breakdown parameters. To mitigate this, it was assumed that the output waveform of the Marx generator prior to breakdown was independent of the liquid filling the test cell and could be described by the function:

$$V(t) = V_0(1 - \exp(-t/\tau)) \quad (4)$$

where V_0 and τ are fitting constants. It was found that all of the experimental waveforms could be fitted to this function with $V_0 = 140 \pm 2$ kV and $\tau = 1.35 \cdot 10^{-6} \pm 3.2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ s with goodness of fit coefficients $R^2 \sim (0.98-1)$; achieved using Origin Pro graphing software. Examples of the experimental breakdown waveforms and corresponding fit lines obtained using (1), are shown in Fig. 3 experimental breakdown wave-forms and corresponding fit lines obtained using Eq. (1), for are shown in Fig. 3.

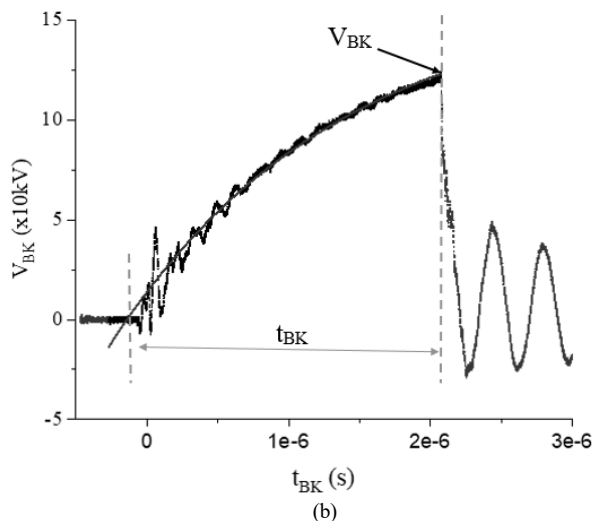
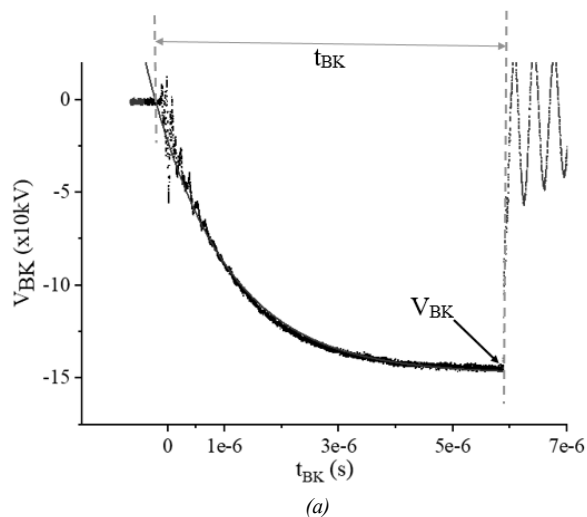


Fig. 3. Experimental negative (a) and positive (b) breakdown voltage wave-forms; fitting lines obtained by Eq. (1).

Breakdown voltage (V_{bk}) was obtained from the point on the fitted curve at which the collapse of the voltage signal occurs. The time to breakdown (t_{bk}) was taken from the zero-crossing point of the exponential fit curve to the point when the signal is observed to collapse. To ensure comparability between all datasets obtained during experimentation the aforementioned fitting procedure was applied using identical exponential growth curve to all experimental waveforms to acquire the desired breakdown parameters (V_{bk} & t_{bk}).

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. Positive HV impulses

The breakdown voltage and time to breakdown, V_{bk} and t_{bk} , obtained experimentally by stressing liquid samples with HV impulses of positive polarity, can be assumed to be normally distributed as all datasets subjected to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) normality test demonstrated p -values, ranging from 0.28 to ~ 1 .

Figure 4 shows the cumulative probability function (CPF) plots of the breakdown voltage and time to breakdown in the case of natural ester Envirotemp FR3 liquid in “Ambient RH” state. The CPF for the normal distribution (grey lines) was fitted to the percentiles calculated using the experimental breakdown data (open circles). The fitting procedure was implemented using Origin Pro graphing software. The upper and lower 95% confidence intervals are also shown. As all data sets were normally distributed, the mean values, standard deviations, percentiles and corresponding confidence intervals could be obtained. The values of the 5th, 10th, 50th and 95th percentiles of the breakdown voltage ($V_{5\%}$, $V_{10\%}$, $V_{50\%}$, and $V_{95\%}$) and time to breakdown ($t_{5\%}$, $t_{10\%}$, $t_{50\%}$, and $t_{95\%}$) are shown in Figure 4. Figure 4(a) also shows the corresponding values of the average breakdown field, E_{av} , obtained using Equation (2).

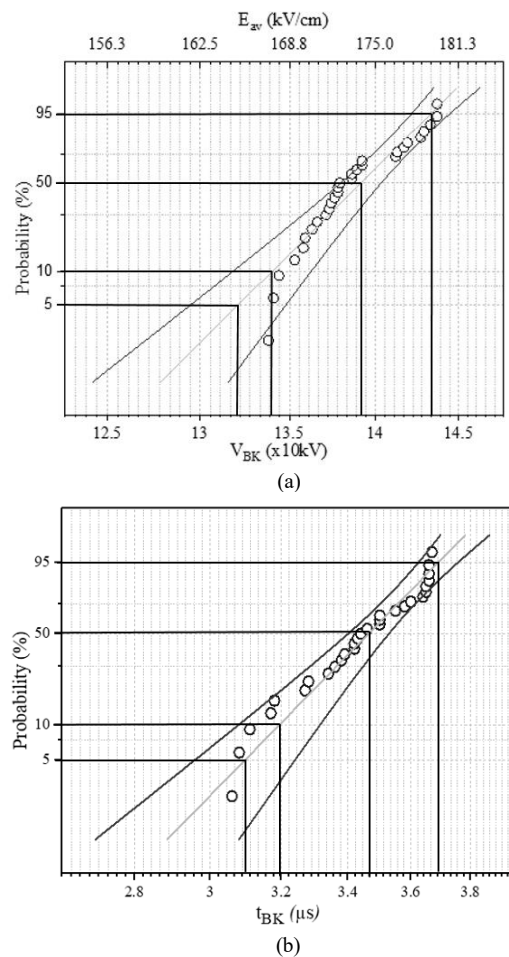


Fig. 4. Probability plots for Envirotemp FR3: CPF's for positive breakdown voltage, (a); and delay time to breakdown, (b). Experimental percentiles are shown as open circles, grey lines show reference CPF's, dark horizontal lines denote 5th, 10th, 50th and 95th percentiles and dark vertical lines corresponding values of $V_{5\%}$, $V_{10\%}$, $V_{50\%}$, and $V_{95\%}$, and $t_{5\%}$, $t_{10\%}$, $t_{50\%}$, and $t_{95\%}$.

It was shown that there is no statistically significant difference between the values of $V_{50\%}$ and $t_{50\%}$ obtained using the corresponding CPFs, and the mean values of V_{bk} and t_{bk} calculated by division of the sum of the measured values by the number of measurements, $\Sigma V_{bk}/n$ or $\Sigma t_{bk}/n$. Thus, mean values for the breakdown voltage and time to breakdown were used to characterise the breakdown behaviour of the insulating liquids.

Figure 5 shows the mean breakdown voltage, the average breakdown field, E_{av} , obtained by Equation (2), and the mean time to breakdown for all tested liquids, for the case of HV impulses with positive polarity. Analysis of the results shown in Figure 5 demonstrate that breakdown voltages registered for Envirotemp FR3 are ~ 1.7 and ~ 1.4 times greater than that of the synthetic ester and mineral oil respectively.

If first breakdown events are not taken into account, the synthetic ester MIDEI 7131 exhibited the lowest positive breakdown voltages amongst the tested liquids. However, when only the initial breakdowns of the synthetic ester samples are considered, it is evident that, when in the low and medium states of relative humidity, V_{bk} for MIDEI 7131 is statistically similar to that of mineral oil.

Figure 5a shows no statistically significant variation in breakdown voltage as relative moisture content is changed in

all tested liquids (overlapping 95% confidence error bars for all levels of relative humidity are observed in Figure 5a).

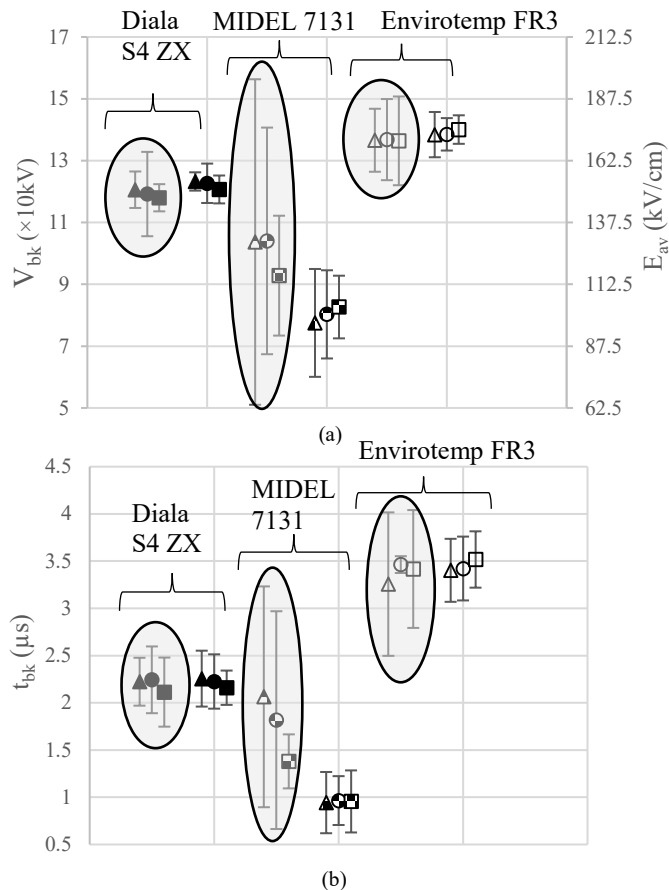


Fig. 5. Breakdown voltage and average breakdown field (a), and time to breakdown (b) for positive HV impulses. Δ : 'As Received' condition, \circ : 'Ambient RH' and \square : 'Elevated RH'. Open shapes, Envirotemp FR3; solid shapes, Shell Diala S4 ZX; patterned shapes, MIDEI 7131. Circled areas denote 'first breakdown'. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

When examining t_{bk} (Figure 5(b)), as all breakdown events occurred on the rising edge of the waveform, the trends observed are closely correlated with the breakdown voltage measurements.

In the case of Diala S4 ZX and Envirotemp FR3 dielectric liquids, there is no statistically significant difference in the time to breakdown obtained for first breakdown events in fresh liquid samples and further 10 breakdown events. However, the time to breakdown registered for first breakdown events in MIDEI 7131 ester liquid is longer than the time to breakdown obtained for the next 10 breakdown events in this dielectric liquid. Also, as with breakdown voltage, there exists no statistically significant variation in t_{bk} for a given dielectric fluid as the relative moisture content of the fluid is increased.

The sensitivity of the AC breakdown voltage of mineral oils to their moisture content is well documented: a two-fold decrease in the AC breakdown voltage was reported in [8, 9] when the RH of the oil was increased from $<10\%$ RH to 30 - 40% RH. The AC breakdown voltages of the ester liquids, MIDEI 7131 and Envirotemp FR3, demonstrated an

approximate two-fold decrease when their RH values were increased from 10% to 40-50%, [5]. The rate of rise of the AC voltage in [5, 9] was 0.5 kV/s, thus the pre-breakdown time was as long as tens of seconds.

In the present work, the time to breakdown was significantly shorter, less than 10 μ s in all cases. No statistically significant influence of the moisture content on the breakdown voltage and pre-breakdown time was obtained under such impulsive breakdown conditions. Further investigation is required to elucidate the exact mechanism(s) of breakdown in the case of long (tens of seconds) AC stress and short, μ s, impulsive stress; different processes such as global Joule heating and the resultant formation of gas cavities, and the propagation of fast ionisation fronts through the liquid bulk, could play various roles in these energisation regimes.

The obtained values of $V_{5\%}$, $V_{10\%}$, $V_{50\%}$, and $V_{95\%}$, and of $t_{5\%}$, $t_{10\%}$, $t_{50\%}$, and $t_{95\%}$ for all these liquids are shown in Figure 6. These calculated values can be compared with the experimental breakdown voltage and time to breakdown values in the estimation of potential risks in insulation coordination based on statistical analysis. Figure 6(a) also shows the corresponding values of the average breakdown field obtained by Equation (2).

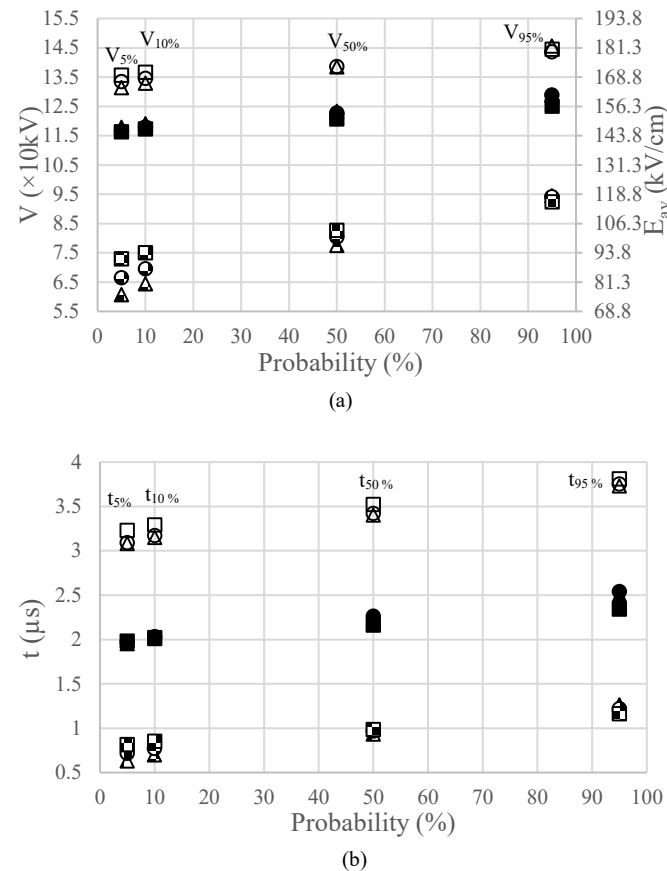


Fig. 6. $V_{5\%}$, $V_{10\%}$, $V_{50\%}$, and $V_{95\%}$ (a) and $t_{5\%}$, $t_{10\%}$, $t_{50\%}$, and $t_{95\%}$ (b) for positive energisation. Δ : 'As Received' condition, \circ : 'Ambient RH' and \square : 'Elevated RH'. Open shapes represent FR3, solid shapes detail Shell Diala S4 ZX and patterned MIDEL 7131. Values of E_{av} obtained by Equation (2) are given in (a).

B. Negative HV impulses

The breakdown voltage and time to breakdown datasets obtained for negative HV impulses were all normally distributed, based on the results of the KS normality test. Figure 7 shows the mean breakdown voltage, the average breakdown field, E_{av} , obtained by Equation (2), and the mean time to breakdown for all tested liquids, in the case of HV impulses of negative polarity.

It was found that the synthetic ester MIDEL 7131 exhibits significantly higher values of V_{bk} in all examined states of relative humidity; with recorded values, on average, $\sim 23\%$ and $\sim 10\%$ higher than that of the natural ester Envirotemp FR3 and mineral oil Shell Diala S4 ZX respectively. No statistically significant difference in negative breakdown voltages and time to breakdown was registered for first breakdown events and for following 10 breakdowns in all tested liquids.

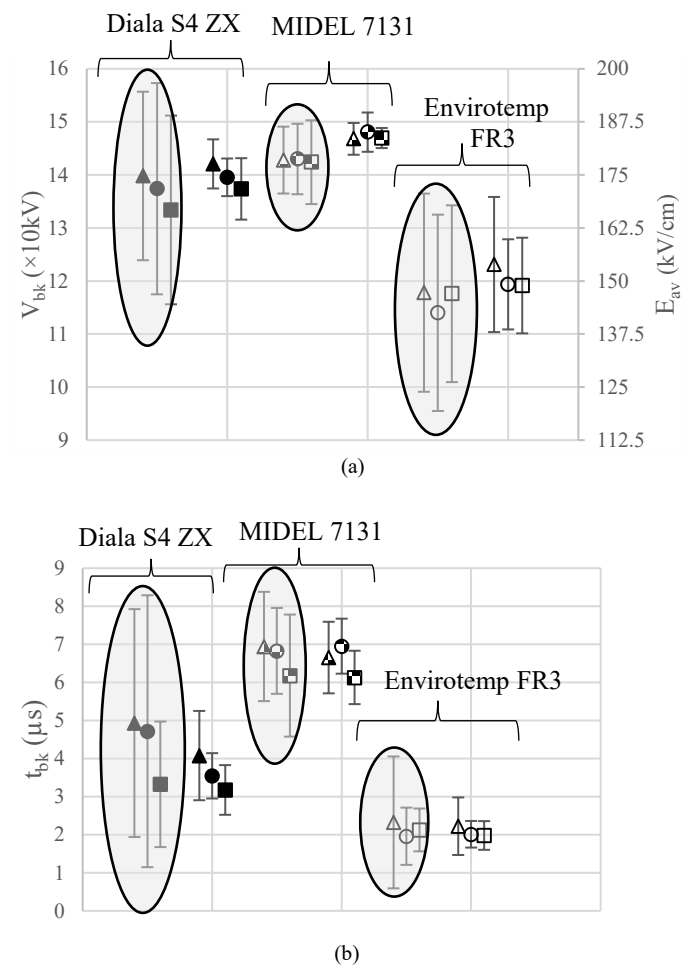


Fig. 7. Breakdown voltage (a) and time to breakdown (b) for negative HV impulses. Δ : 'As Received' condition, \circ : 'Ambient RH' and \square : 'Elevated RH'. Open shapes, EnvirotempFR3; solid shapes, Shell Diala S4 ZX, patterned shapes MIDEL 7131. Circled areas denote 'first breakdowns'. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

However, when measuring the breakdown voltage of the synthetic ester MIDEL 7131, the breakdown events consistently occurred when the voltage reached its maximum value, on the peak plateau of the voltage wave-form, or occasionally even on the initial phase of the falling edge of the

impulse. Consequently, the breakdown voltage may show minimum variation for such breakdown events. In this case the time delay to breakdown can be a more indicative parameter than the breakdown voltage in the understanding of the breakdown performance of the dielectric fluid. It was shown that the synthetic ester MIDEI 7131 exhibits significantly longer times to breakdown, t_{bk} , as compared with other tested liquids used in this work: $\sim 210\%$ and $\sim 93\%$ longer than that of the natural ester FR3 and mineral oil Shell Diala S4 ZX respectively when in the highest state of relative humidity (Elevated RH).

The negative breakdown voltage and time to breakdown of Shell Diala S4 ZX liquid demonstrate an apparent decrease with increasing moisture content. However, as 95% confidence intervals for breakdown voltages and time to breakdown are overlapping, this reduction cannot be seen as being statistically significant.

The obtained values of the 5th, 10th, 50th and 95th percentiles of the negative breakdown voltage ($V_{5\%}$, $V_{10\%}$, $V_{50\%}$, and $V_{95\%}$), and of the time to breakdown ($t_{5\%}$, $t_{10\%}$, $t_{50\%}$, and $t_{95\%}$) obtained by fitting the normal distribution to the experimental data sets are shown in Figure 8. Figure 8(a) also shows the corresponding values of the average breakdown field obtained by Equation (2).

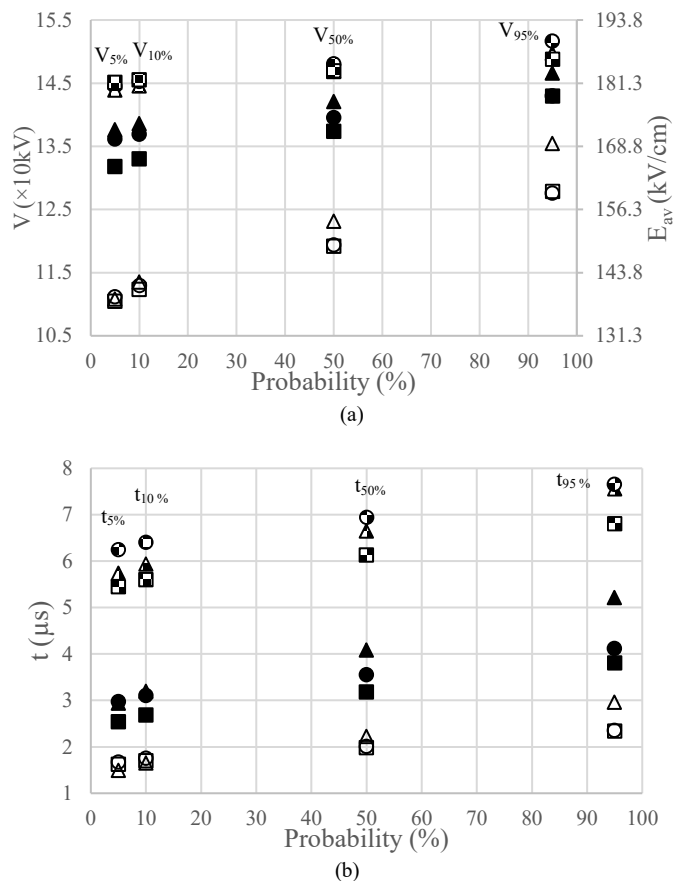


Fig. 8. $V_{5\%}$, $V_{10\%}$, $V_{50\%}$, and $V_{95\%}$ (a) and $t_{5\%}$, $t_{10\%}$, $t_{50\%}$, and $t_{95\%}$ (b) for negative energisation Δ : 'As Received' condition, \circ : 'Ambient RH' and \square : 'Elevated RH'. Open shapes represent FR3, solid shapes detail Shell Diala S4 ZX and patterned MIDEI 7131. Values of E_{av} obtained by Equation (2) are given in (a).

These values show behaviour similar to that of the mean values of the breakdown voltage and time to breakdown obtained for all tested liquids and presented in Figure 7.

C. Discussion of Experimental Findings

Statistical analysis of the obtained breakdown data demonstrates that no statically significant variation in breakdown voltage and time to breakdown for the dielectric fluids examined exists as relative moisture content is increased.

When evaluating how the polarity of the HV impulses affects the breakdown characteristics of the tested insulating liquids, it was established that a statistically significant sensitivity to the polarity of the applied HV impulses exists. The obtained results demonstrate that the ester liquids exhibit conflicting behaviour for a given polarity of the applied HV impulses.

When exposed to a positive HV tip the natural ester Envirotemp FR3 demonstrated the highest breakdown voltage and longest time to breakdown, above those for the mineral oil and the natural ester for all humidity levels, Figure 5. The synthetic ester MIDEI 7131 performed similarly to the mineral oil Shell Diala S4 ZX when only first breakdown events were taken into account, and worse when the further 10 breakdown events in each sample were considered.

Under negative energisation, inverse results to those of the positive energisation tests were observed under the present experimental conditions, for the natural ester Envirotemp FR3. This liquid demonstrated higher positive breakdown voltage and longer time to breakdown as compared with V_{bk} and t_{bk} obtained for negative impulses (for both cases, first breakdown events and 10 following breakdown events). The synthetic ester MIDEI 7131 demonstrated better dielectric performance under negative energisation than both the natural ester Envirotemp FR3 and mineral oil Shell Diala S4 ZX, Figure 7.

The dielectric behaviour of both the synthetic ester and mineral oil obtained in this work is typical of that described in literature; with positive breakdown voltage higher than negative breakdown voltage [19], [28-30]. This is not the case for the natural ester; with positive breakdown voltage for Envirotemp FR3 being, on average, up to $\sim 18\%$ higher (Elevated RH) than when under negative impulse stress. [41] reports similar results to those observed within this experimental work under lightning impulses for the Envirotemp FR3 liquid with a higher impulse breakdown strength being observed for positive polarities. However, the electrode systems considered were designed to model transformer winding systems and included layers of paper insulation.

Breakdown behaviour where the positive breakdown voltage was greater than or equal to the negative breakdown voltage has been reported in literature, [31-36]. These behaviours are commonly observed in well-defined high purity liquids. In general, the liquids that exhibit this behaviour either contain halogen atoms or can attach electrons due to the presence of delocalised π orbitals in their molecular structure. This allows the removal of energetic electrons from the system leading to the formation of negative ions with a low mobility as compared with electronic mobility, [31, 35, 36]. In [31] the authors suggest that the difference in the development of space charge in the gap when more mobile electrons are replaced by less mobile negative ions causes the breakdown strength under

negative energisation to approach that under positive energisation.

Given that one of the advantages of ester fluids is their reduced environmental impact it is unlikely that any halogen atoms have been added to the molecular structure of the ester used in Envirotemp FR3. Therefore, additional information relating to the specific composition of the natural ester is required. In [42] a brief description is given for the formula used to manufacture Envirotemp FR3, however no clear details are given as to the specific additives used just an acknowledgement of their presence and concentration (5%vol).

In the current work the stress applied to the gap is significantly different to the normally used lightning impulse with a considerably slower rise time of 7 μ s. The possible differences in the development of space charge in the system with this higher value of rise time may be the cause of the anomalous behaviour of Envirotemp FR3 under positive HV impulses. Further research is being undertaken to examine the behaviour of breakdown under overstressed conditions with lower impulse rise times.

It is evident that there is a strong correlation between the time delay to breakdown and breakdown voltage for all investigated dielectric fluids when exposed to HV impulses of positive polarity; resulting from the breakdowns occurring on the rising edge of the wave-form due to the overstressing of the gap. When examining the time to breakdown recorded during negative polarity experimentation, as with the positive data, V_{bk} and t_{bk} have a strong correlation. However, the variation between the breakdown voltage of the synthetic ester and mineral oil is much lower than the differences in delay time; $\sim 7\%$ and $\sim 95\%$ respectively for the liquids when in the Elevated RH state. This is arising as the breakdown of the natural ester is occurring near the peak of the wave-form and in certain cases on the falling edge.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on analysis of the obtained experimental results it has been established that the investigated natural ester Envirotemp FR3 and synthetic ester MIDEL 7131 offer impulsive breakdown performance comparable to that of the mineral oil Shell Diala S4 ZX for the experimental conditions used. It was found that the natural ester outperforms both the synthetic ester and mineral oil under positive energisation but exhibited the lowest dielectric strength when exposed to negative voltage impulses. The mechanism behind this atypical behaviour cannot be explained at this point and additional research is being undertaken.

The water content of the investigated dielectric fluids has been shown to have no statistically significant influence over the breakdown behaviours in the experimental conditions used in the present paper. Further investigation is required to establish exact breakdown mechanism(s), which will help to explain the obtained dependencies: for example, the role of fast ionisation waves (streamers), Joule heating and formation of gas cavities, development of space charge and field redistribution should be studied and analysed.

From the experimental results obtained, and analysis undertaken, it is evident that the studied ester dielectric fluids

offer comparable, at times superior, dielectric performance to the investigated naphthenic oil. However, further research is required in order to fully understand the phenomenon which determine the electrical breakdown dynamics of these non-conventional insulating liquids.

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