

( )

Kerr Pockels :

## Discrete Measurement of Perturbed Electric Field and Sensors Allocation in Optical Voltage Transducers

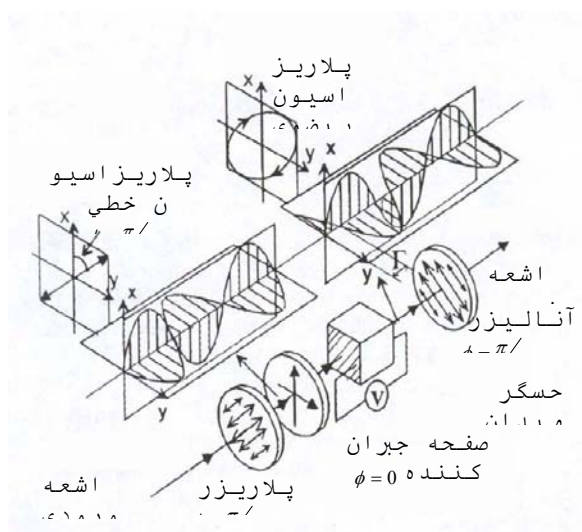
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### Abstract

This paper demonstrates a method for obtaining accurate voltage from discrete field sensors; named quadrature method. In using this method, a few number of field sensors is sufficient and it is shown that it can be a tool for measuring electric field and designing voltage transducers. This method would not require a special insulation or electric shielding that is required in most conventional voltage transducer technologies of today. Simulation results show the good accuracy of the method.

**Key words:** Optical voltage transducer, Pockels effect, Kerr effect, Polarization.

( )  
[ ]



kHz

IEC

of SID

$$\bar{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \bar{E} \quad (1)$$

$$\chi_e \quad \epsilon_0 \quad (OVT)^{(1)}$$

$\chi_e$   
 $\chi_e$

OVT

( )

$$\bar{P} = \epsilon_1 (\chi^1 \bar{E} + \chi^2 \bar{E}^2 + \chi^3 \bar{E}^3 + \dots) \quad (2)$$

$$\chi^3 \quad \chi^2 \quad \chi^1$$

1- Optical Voltage Transformer - OVT

b a  $\Gamma_{ab}$   $\chi^3$   
 x Kerr Kerr  
 ( ) a

$V_b = -\int_0^b E_x(x) dx$  ( )  
 Pockels Pockels  
 Kerr [ ]

x x  $E_x(x)$   
 $\theta = k^2 \frac{\pi E^2}{d}$  ( )  
 $V_b = -\int_0^b E_x(x) dx \approx -\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i E_x(x_i)$  ( )  
 $E_{kerr}$  k d

x  $E_x(x_i)$   $\alpha_i$   
 N  $x_i$   
 ( )

OVT  $I_f = I_0 \cos^2(\theta)$  ( )  
 $\theta$   $I_f$   $I_0$   
 [ ]  
 Kerr

[ ] quadrature  
 x  $E_x^{ump}(x)$   
 $E = \frac{V}{d + \frac{2\epsilon d_g}{\epsilon_g}}$  ( )

$E_x(x)$  d V  
 $\epsilon_g$   $d_g$  Kerr  
 [ ] Kerr  $\epsilon$

$E_x(x) = \rho(x) E_x^{ump}(x)$  ( )  
 $\alpha_i = \beta_i / E_x^{ump}(x_i)$  ( )

$V_{ab} = -\int_{\Gamma_{ab}} \vec{E} \cdot dl$  ( )

OVT  $\alpha_i$  ( )  
 OVT : ( )  
 OVT  
 OVT ( )

$$V_b = -\int_0^b E_x^{unp}(x) \rho(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^N \beta_i \rho(x_i) \quad ( )$$

$$\rho(x) = 1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{2N-1}$$

$$m_0 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \dots + \beta_N$$

$$m_1 = \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_N x_N$$

⋮

$$m_{2N-1} = \beta_1 x_1^{2N-1} + \beta_2 x_2^{2N-1} + \dots + \beta_N x_N^{2N-1}$$

( - ) mm  
 mm  
 OVT d l  
 ( - )

$$m_k$$

$$E_x^{unp} ( - ) ( - )$$

$$m_k = \int_0^b E_x^{unp}(x) x^k dx \quad ( )$$

$$N \quad x_i \quad \alpha_i \quad E_x^{unp} \quad ( )$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N C_k m_{k+l} = 0 \quad ( )$$

$x_i$   $\alpha_i$  ( ) OVT  
 $N=1,2,3,4$

$$l = 0,1,2,\dots,N-1 \quad C_N = 1$$

| N | i | $\alpha_i$ | $X_i(m)$ |
|---|---|------------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 2.2441     | 1.0393   |
|   | 2 | 0.9519     | 1.6146   |
| 2 | 1 | 1.0097     | 0.4134   |
|   | 2 | 0.5163     | 1.7915   |
| 3 | 1 | 0.9341     | 1.0158   |
|   | 2 | 0.5442     | 0.2198   |
| 4 | 1 | 0.3268     | 1.8695   |
|   | 2 | 0.6617     | 1.3625   |
|   | 3 | 0.6718     | 0.6593   |
|   | 4 | 0.3408     | 0.1359   |

( ) a,b

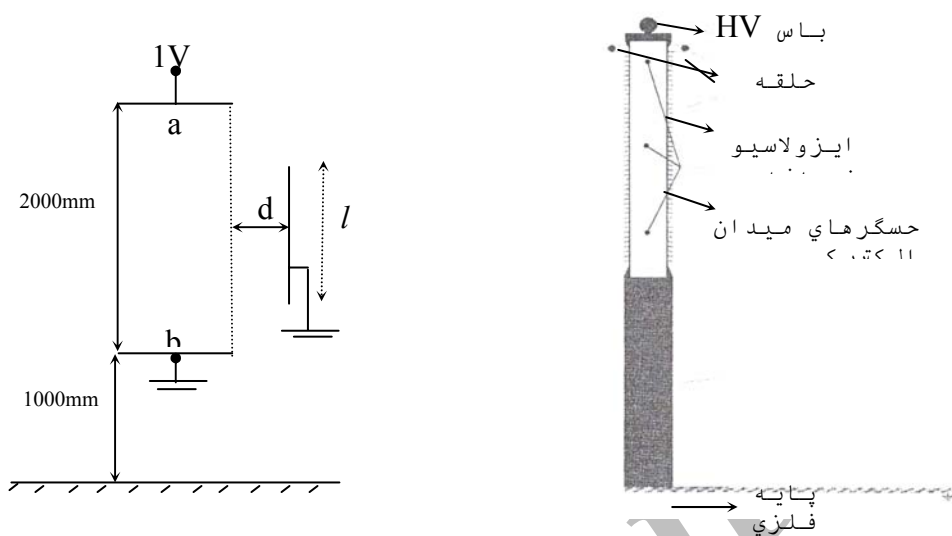
$$P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^N C_k x^k = 0 \quad ( )$$

$$\beta_i ( ) \quad x_i$$

$$\alpha_i ( ) \quad \beta_i$$

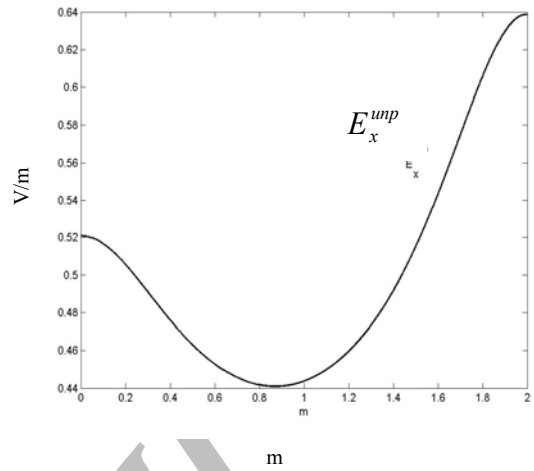
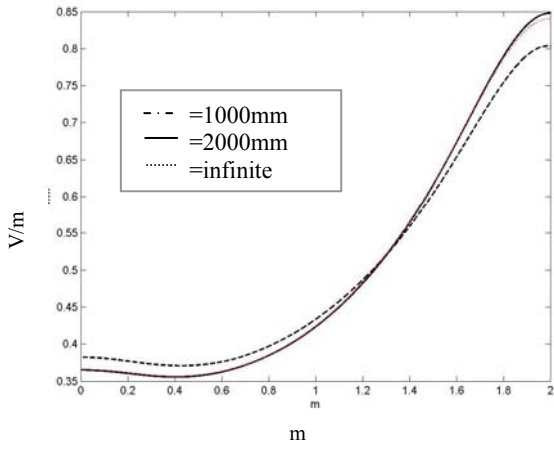
$x_i$

[ ]



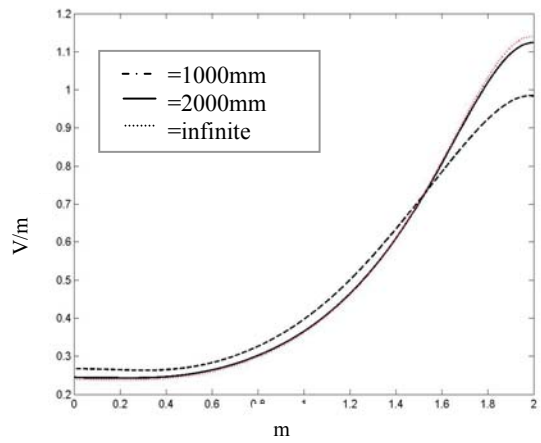
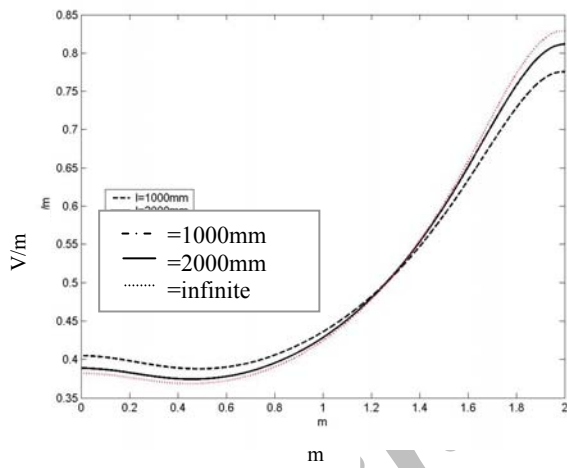
| D(mm)  | l (mm)   | N=1     | N=2   | N=3    | N=4    |
|--------|----------|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| D=1500 | 1000     | -0.19%  | -0.1% | 0.02%  | 0.00%  |
|        | 2000     | -0.99%  | 0.24% | 0.02%  | 0.02%  |
|        | infinite | -1.76%  | 0.39% | 0.02%  | 0.02%  |
| D=1000 | 1000     | -0.53%  | 0.23% | 0.00%  | -0.01% |
|        | 2000     | -2.06%  | 0.52% | -0.02% | 0.00%  |
|        | Infinite | -2.89%  | 0.63% | 0.02%  | 0.02%  |
| D=800  | 1000     | -0.83%  | 0.33% | -0.02% | -0.01% |
|        | 2000     | -2.94%  | 0.74% | -0.04% | 0.00%  |
|        | infinite | -2.73%  | 0.79% | -0.07% | 0.01%  |
| D=500  | 1000     | -2.13%  | 0.77% | -0.12% | -0.01% |
|        | 2000     | -5.87%  | 1.36% | -0.04% | 0.01%  |
|        | infinite | -6.82%  | 1.58% | -0.02% | -0.05% |
| D=200  | 1000     | -7.25%  | 2.43% | -0.66% | 0.11%  |
|        | 2000     | -14.6%  | 3.09% | 0.03%  | -0.07% |
|        | infinite | -15.24% | 3.15% | 0.08%  | -0.08% |

$E_x^{unp}$  ( - ) ( - )  
 $d = \text{mm}$   $d = \text{mm}$   $E_x$   
 $l = \text{mm}$   $d = \text{mm}$   $d = \text{mm}$   $d = \text{mm}$   $d = \text{mm}$   
 $l = \text{mm}$   $l = \text{mm}$   
 $d = \text{mm}$  OVT ( )  
 $l = \text{V/m}$  )  $l = \text{V/m}$   $l = \text{V/m}$  OVT  
 ( )



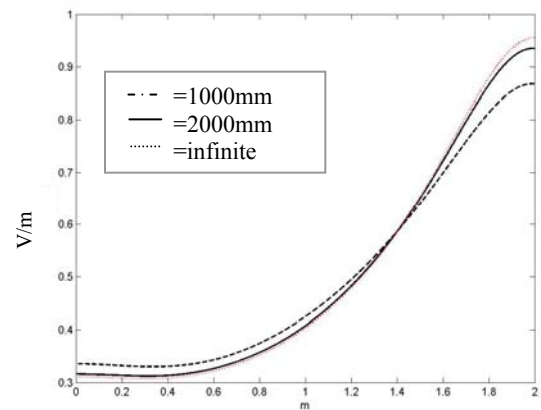
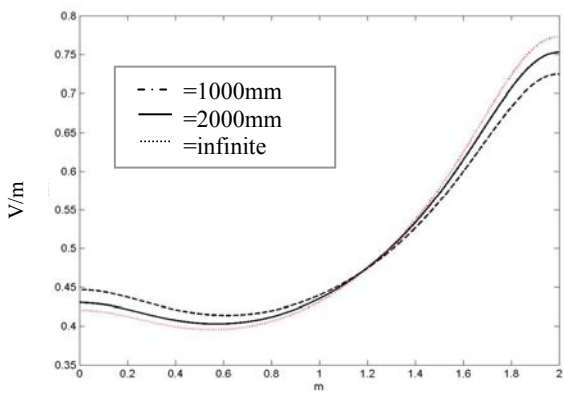
$d=$  mm  $E_x$  - -  
 $l$   $l=$  mm  $l=$  mm

$E_x^{unp}$  - -



$d=$  mm  $E_x$  - -  
 $l$   $l=$  mm  $l=$  mm

$d=$  mm  $E_x$  - -  
 $l$   $l=$  mm  $l=$  mm



$d=$  mm  $E_x$  - -  
 $l$   $l=$  mm  $l=$  mm

$u=$  mm  $E_x$  - -  
 $l$   $l=$  mm  $l=$  mm

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