

工學碩士 學位論文

ZnO

**A Study on the Electrical Characteristics of ZnO Blocks
by a Multiple-lightning Impulse Current**

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2001年 2月

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本 論 文 李 鐘 赫 工 學 碩 士 學 位 論 文 認 准

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**A Study on the Electrical Characteristics of ZnO Blocks
by a Multiple-lightning Impulse Current**

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Abstract

This thesis deals with the changes of the electrical characteristics of ZnO blocks by the application of a single and a multiple-lightning impulse current.

Lightning arresters are the best protective device on electrical power systems against transient overvoltages caused by lightning impulse current and switching operation. Until these days, lightning arresters are estimated only by a single-lightning impulse current in its performance test. However, a multiple-lightning impulse currents are a general feature of natural lightning-ground flashes. It is therefore necessary for lightning arresters to be estimated by applying

not only a single-lightning impulse current but also a multiple-lightning impulse current.

In this study, ZnO blocks of 6 [kV], 5 [kA] used in power distribution system have been estimated repeatedly until 200 times by a single and a multiple-lightning impulse current of 8/20 [μ s], 5 [kA].

The multiple-lightning impulse current generator which can produce quadruple 8/20 [μ s], 5 [kA] with discrete time between 30 120 [ms] is designed and fabricated. The total energy applied to the ZnO blocks at each pulse is about 1,200 [J].

In experiment, various parameters such as leakage current components, reference voltage, and surface temperature of ZnO blocks are measured with the number of applied impulse current. Also, micro-structure changes of ZnO blocks after applying the single and the multiple-lightning impulse current of 200 times are compared.

From the experimental results, the peak value of the leakage current and the surface temperature of ZnO blocks are increased continuously with the number of applied impulse current, but no significant changes in the RMS value of the leakage current and in the reference voltage are observed.

Also, it is confirmed that the type of ZnO blocks are more vulnerable in deterioration or damage to the multiple-lightning impulse current.

1

가 . 가
가 .

(雷)

(Lightning Arrester)

[1] [6]

-
가 (ZnO)

(arc)

(follow current)

1930 (SiC)가 SiC 가

40 SiC

가

(air gap)

1970

(ZnO) ZnO 가 ,

1980 가

ZnO

SiC

[6] [111]

가 ,

가

ZnO

ZnO

가,

가 , 가

2

1

가

가

98 44.6 [%], 99 23.2 [%]

1.

Table 1. Statistical reports on major failure causes
in power distribution lines

(:)

	42(50)	17(22)	19(43)	0(11)	0(0)	5(4)	83(130)
I/S	6	26	2	0	0	0	34
COS	9	14	4	1	1	1	30
G/S	7	8	6	11	0	1	33
R/C	5	4	4	1	5	0	19
	62	49	37	3	0	8	159
	131	118	72	16	6	15	358
(%)	36.6 (32)	33.0 (26.8)	20.1 (25.7)	4.5 (7.9)	1.6 (2.1)	4.2 (5.5)	100

1. 99 36.6%가 , 32.1%가

2. () 98

가 50

[%]가

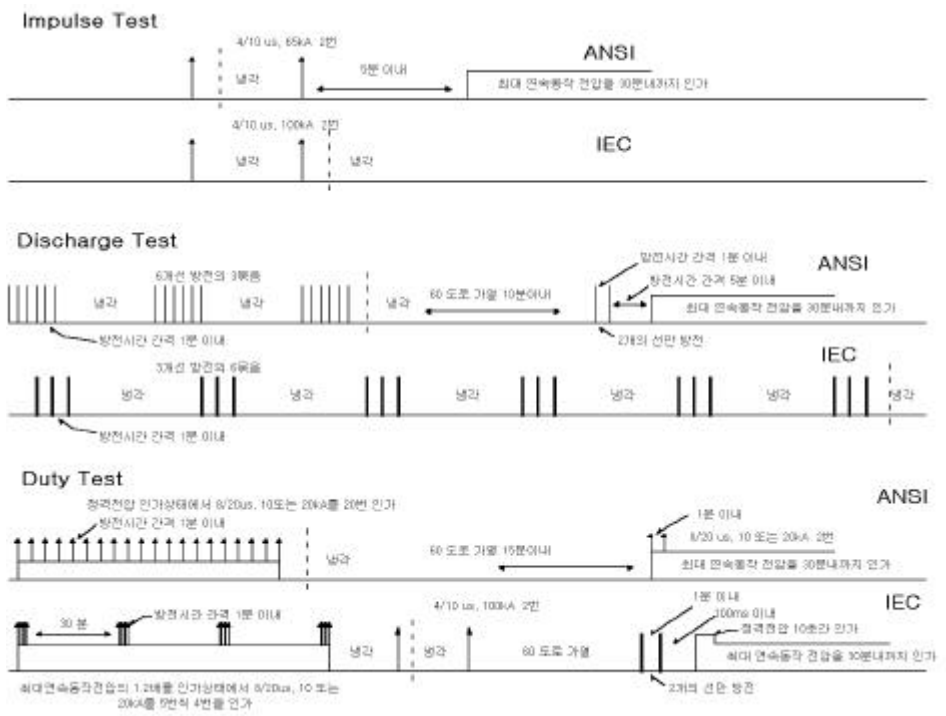
가

[11] [14]

가

가 . KSC 4609, ES 153-261, ANSI
 /IEEE C62.41, IEC 60099-4가 ,
 4/10 [μ s] 8/20 [μ s] (50 60
 [sec]) 가 .^{[15] [17]} 1.1
 가

[18]



1.1

Fig. 1.1 Comparison of the standards for lightning arrester test

1 4 ,

가

가 가 .

1.2 1.3 .

가 가

(30 [kV/cm])

(50 [μs] 50 [m]) (stepped leader)가

가 가 가

(channel) (attachment process)

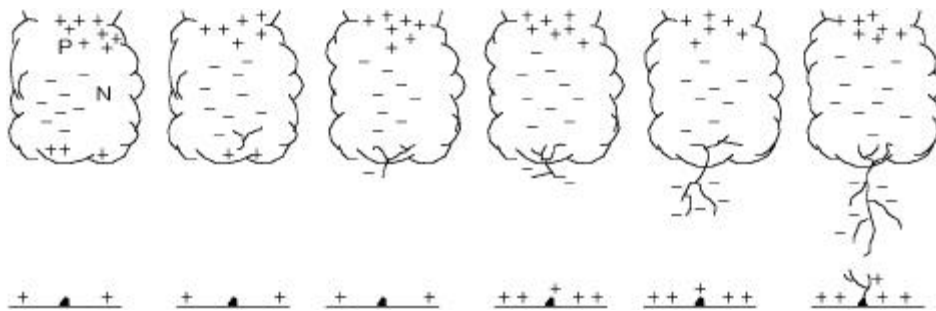
(return stroke current, 70[μs]) .

가 가

, (dart leader) 2, 3

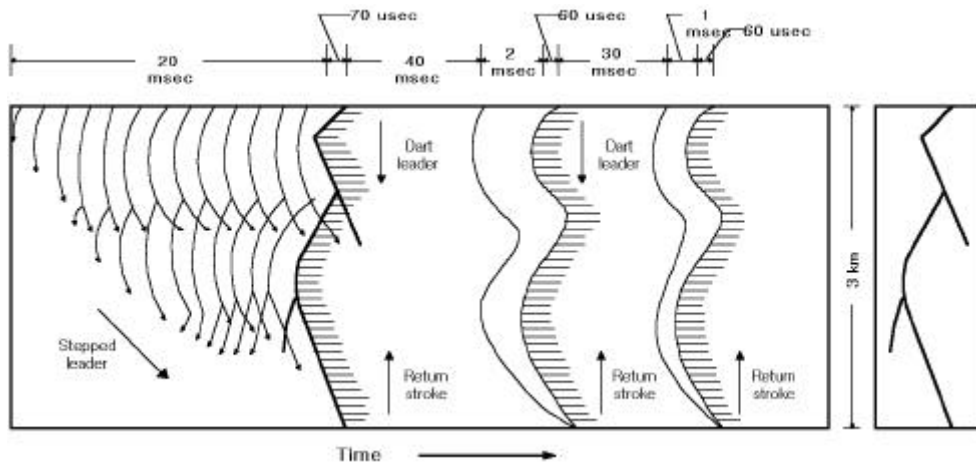
. 40 80 [ms]

30 40 [ms] 3 4 .^[19]



1.2

Fig. 1.2 Growth progress of a return stroke



1.3

Fig. 1.3 Progress of lightning discharge

가 가

(18 [kV], 5 [kA])

(8/20 [μ s], 5 [kA]) 30 40 [ms] 가 4

(8/20 [μ s], 5 [kA] \times 4) 1 가

ZnO

ZnO

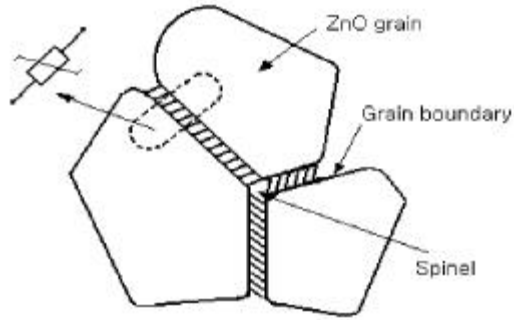
가

가

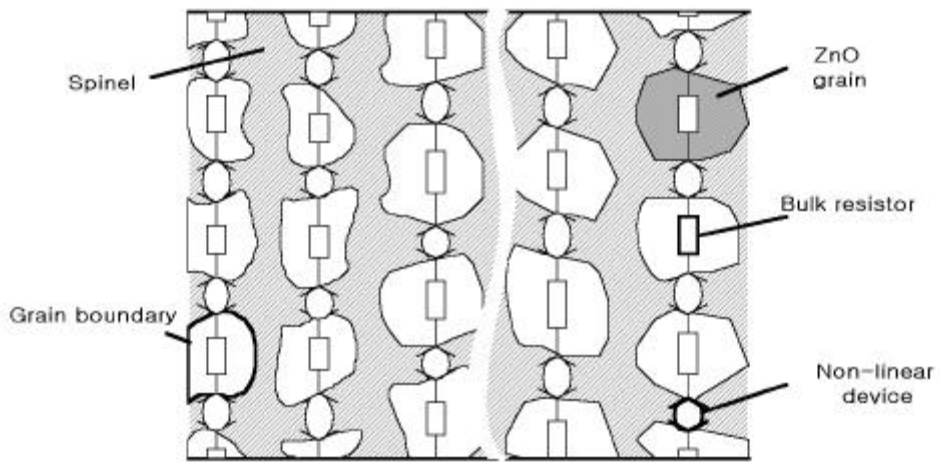
.

2.1 ZnO

ZnO
 , ZnO 가
 . ZnO
 ppm [%] 가 . ZnO
 zinc, bismuth, cadmium, boron, aluminum, antimony, cobalt,
 manganese, barium, titanium, silicon ,
 ZnO 95
 97 [%] . , ,
 가 ZnO .
 ZnO ZnO (grain),
 (grain boundary), (spinel) 3가 2.1
 (a) (b) . ZnO (grain) 10
 20 [μm] n 가
 . (spinel) ZnO
 가 ZnO ,
 . ZnO
 (grain boundary) 100 []
 Bi₂O₃ ZnO
 가 [20] [23]



(a)



(b)

2.1 ZnO

Fig. 2.1 Structure of a ZnO block

ZnO

. 2.1 (b)

가 , (2.1)

가 , ZnO 가
 가 .

$$V_b = n v_b \quad [V] \quad (2.1)$$

$$V_b = \text{ZnO}$$

$$n =$$

$$v_b =$$

ZnO

가

가 가

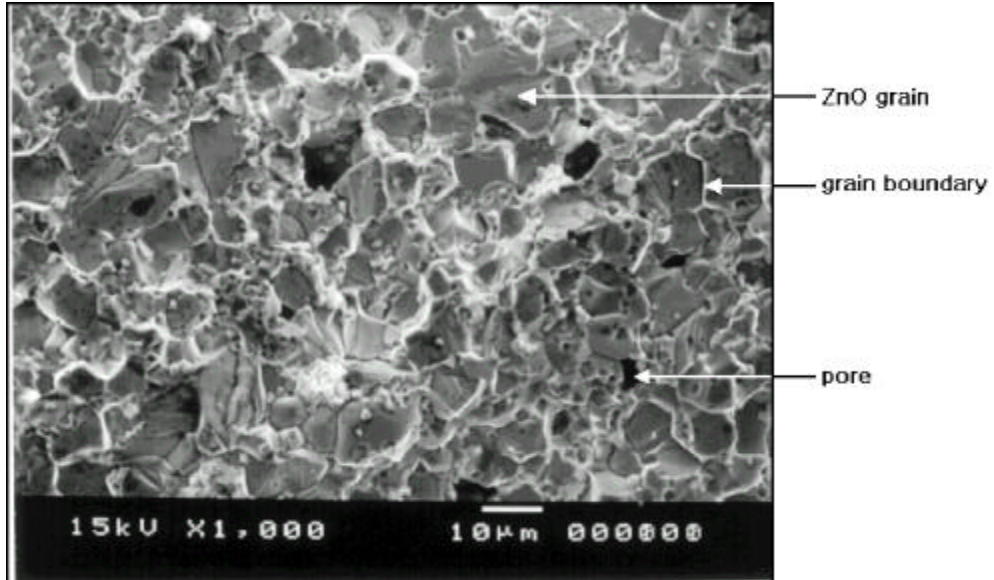
가 . 2.1 (a)

3 4 [V]

가 , ZnO .

가 .

가 .



2.2 ZnO

Fig. 2.2 Micro-structure of a ZnO block

2.2 ZnO (SEM)

ZnO (grain)

가 10 [μm]

(grain boundary) ZnO , ZnO

(pore) .

ZnO

가

ZnO

가 . ZnO 가

(depletion layer) .

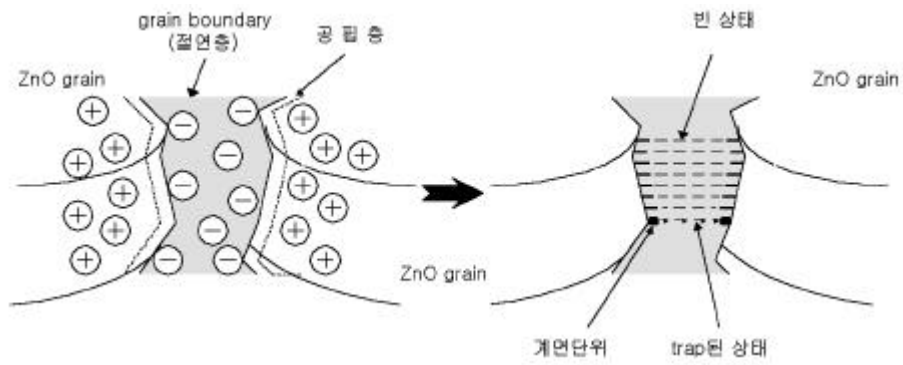
(ionized defects)

2.3

(double schottky barrier)

bias

[24]



2.3 ZnO

Fig. 2.3 Energy-band model of a ZnO block

, ZnO - (E-J) 2.4

(Prebreakdown region) ZnO 가

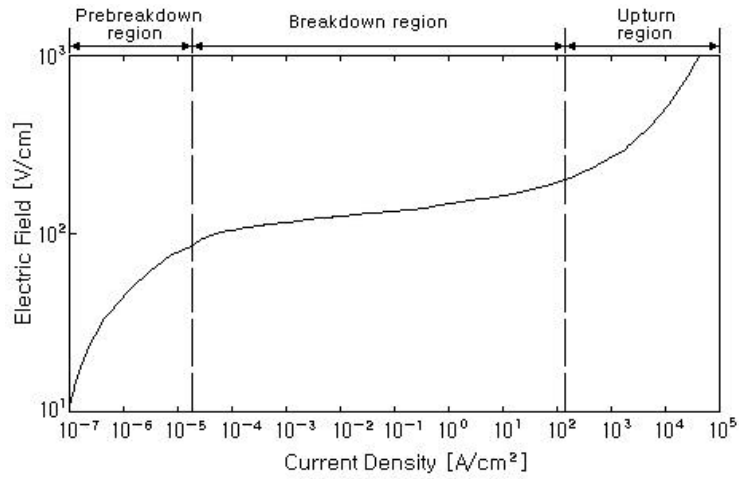
ZnO

가 가

가

(Upturn region) ZnO 가

, ZnO



2.4 ZnO -

Fig. 2.4 E-J characteristics of a ZnO block

ZnO 가 (Breakdown region)
 . 0.1 [mA] 100 [A]
 . (2.2)
 1 , ZnO 25 60
 가 .

$$J = kE \quad [A/cm^2] \quad (2.2)$$

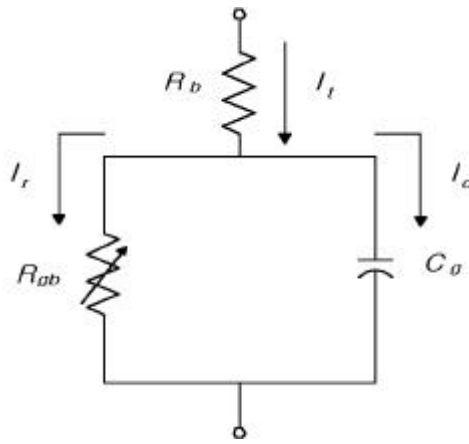
$$J = ZnO$$

$$E = ZnO \quad 가$$

$$k =$$

$$=$$

2.5 ZnO 가 ,
 R_b ZnO ,
 R_{gb} C_g ZnO



2.5 ZnO 가

Fig. 2.5 Electrical equivalent circuit of a ZnO block

2.5 I_t, I_r, I_c , ,
 , ZnO 가

가 가

ZnO

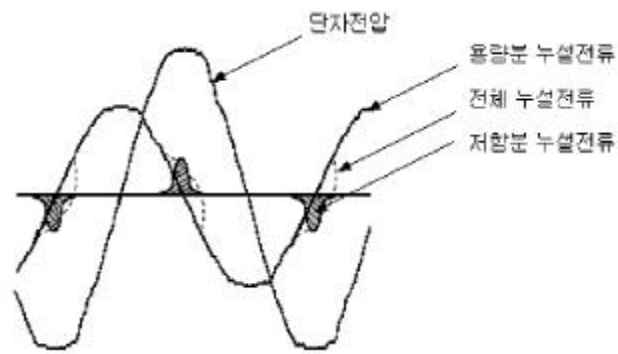
2.6

가

/2

가

[25] [28]



2.6

Fig. 2.6 Example of a leakage current waveform

2.2

ZnO 가

ZnO

가

가

가

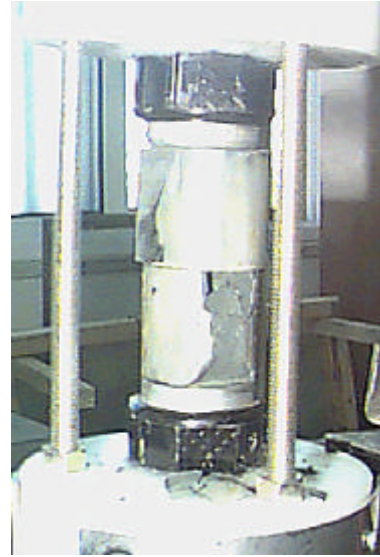
가 가

(2.3)

가



(a)



(b)

2.7 ZnO

Fig. 2.7 Photograph of the damaged ZnO block

ZnO ,

2.7 (a) (b) .

ZnO

,

가

가

(pin - hall)

, 가

가

가 가 가
가 가 가

3

ZnO

가

, ,
,

[29],[30]

(18 [kV], 5 [kA])

ZnO

2

2. ZnO

Table 2. Electrical characteristics of the ZnO block

		6 [kV] rms
		5 [kA] rms
	AC 7.2	8.64 [kV] rms (1mA)
	DC 8.6	10.12 [kV] (1mA)

3.1

ZnO

3.1

가

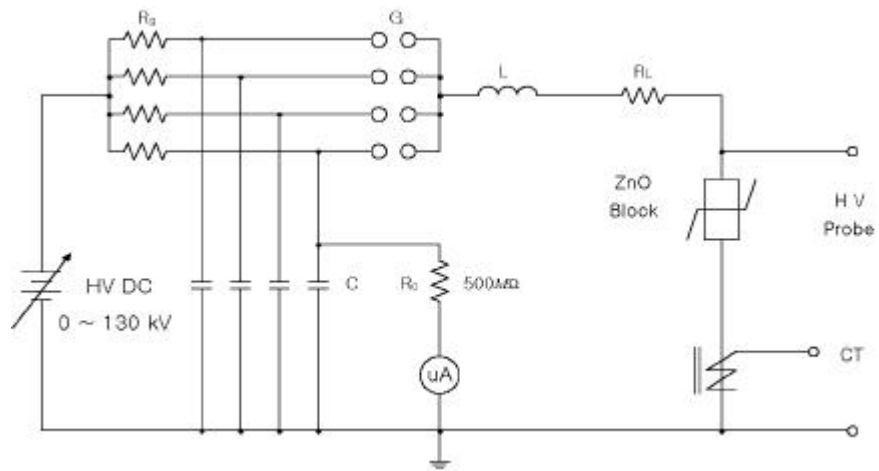
(130 [kV], 2.1 [mA]), 4

(100 [kV], 0.5

[μ F])

8

(100 [mm])



3.1

Fig. 3.1 Configuration of the experimental apparatus and measurement system

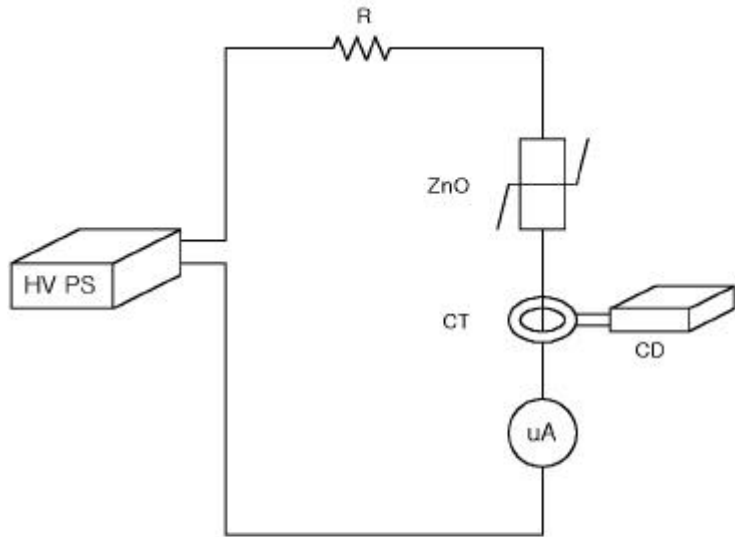
(500 [MΩ]) (0
 3000 [μA]) ZnO
 (Stangenes. CT 3-0.01, 50 [kA]_{max})
 , ZnO 1000 : 1 (Tek. P6015A,
 75 [MHz], 40 [kV]_{max})

3.2

가

ZnO

(HV PS DC/AC, 40 [kV] 5 [mA]),
 (R), (CT)



- R : 전류 제한용 저항
- ZnO : 피뢰기 소자
- HV PS : 고전압 인가전원 (AC, DC 40kV-5mA)
- CT : 관통형 고주파 변류기
- uA : 적류 전류계
- CD : 전체 누설전류 검출회로

3.2

Fig. 3.2 Configuration of the measurement system for leakage currents

(PIC BASIC)

3.3

3

3

()

,

LCD

3

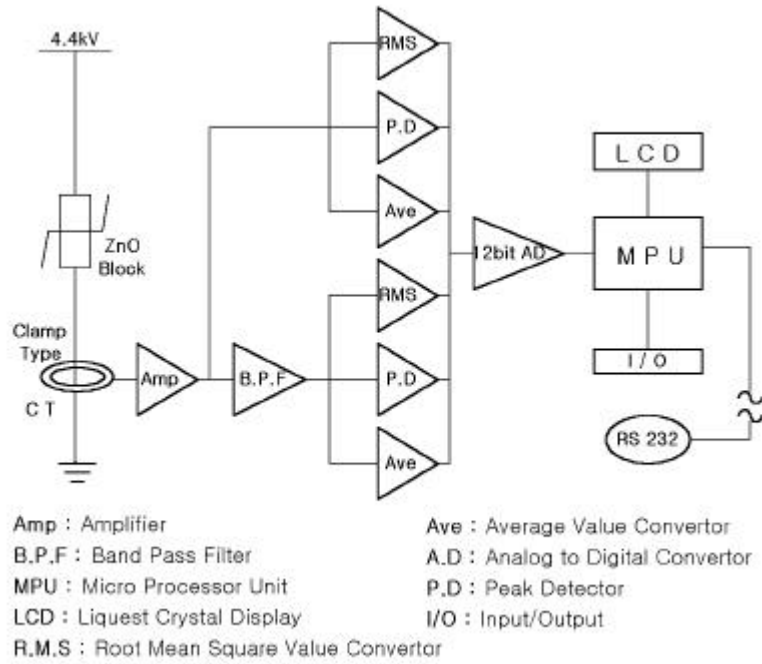
가 180 [Hz]

ZnO

3

0.7 [μ A]

2862 [μ A]

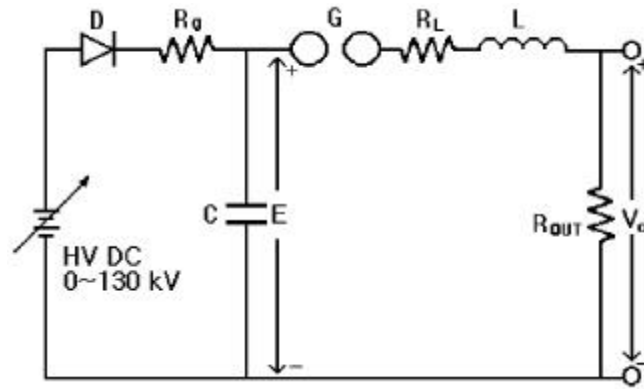


3.3

Fig. 3.3 measurement circuit for leakage currents

3.2

R, L, C ,
 가 3.4 . (130 [kV], 2.1 [mA])
 가 R_c 4
 C C E가 , 4
 G L · R_s + R_o C
 R_o [31] [33]



3.4 가

Fig. 3.4 Equivalent circuit of a lightning impulse current generator

3.4 가 G (3.1)

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + (R_L + R_{OUT})i + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i dt = E \quad (3.1)$$

$$t = 0 \quad R_L + R_{OUT} = R \quad , \quad i = 0$$

$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$i = \frac{E}{R} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \{ \epsilon^{-(\alpha - \beta)t} - \epsilon^{-(\alpha + \beta)t} \} \quad (3.2)$$

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$i = \frac{E}{R} \cdot 2\alpha t \cdot \varepsilon^{-\alpha t} \quad (3.3)$$

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$i = \frac{E}{R} \cdot \frac{2\alpha}{\omega} \cdot \varepsilon^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega t \quad (3.4)$$

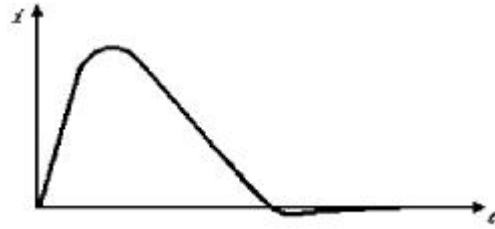
$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4L^2} - \frac{1}{LC}}, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2}}$$

3.5 (a)

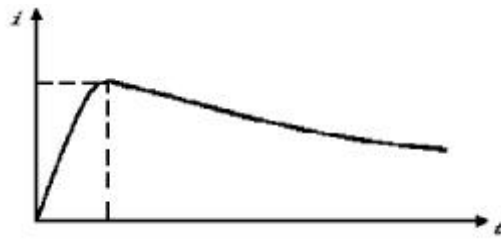
가

3.5 (b)

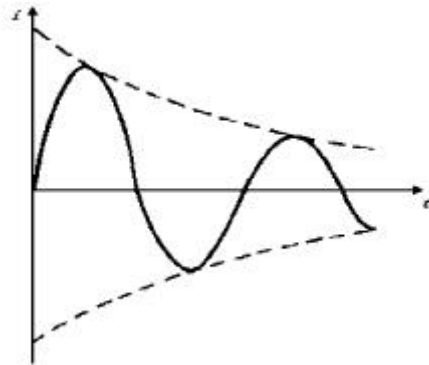
3.5 (c)



(a)



(b)

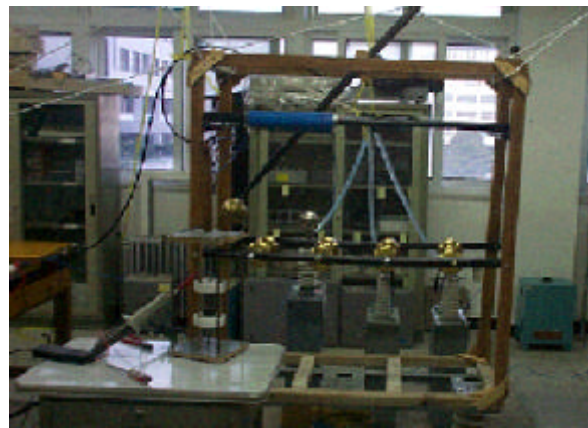


(c)

3.5

Fig. 3.5 Impulse current waveforms

, R_L L , R_{OUT} L .



3.6

Fig. 3.6 Photograph of the multiple-lightning impulse current generator

8/20 [μ s], 5 [kA] , 70 [kV]

. 3.6
3

3.

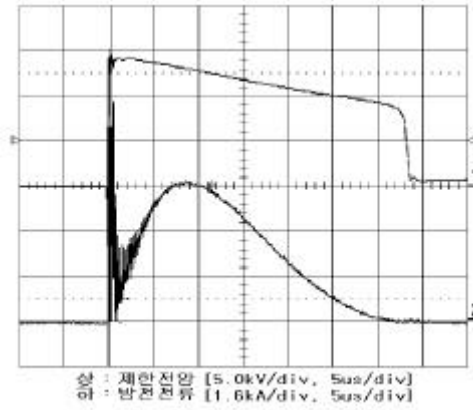
Table 3. Specification of the multiple-lightning impulse current generator

(R_g)		(CT)	tr : 100[ns] Max : 50[kA] peak
(G)	100[mm]	(R_0)	500[MΩ]
(L)	4 32[uH]	(C)	100[kV], 0.5[μF]
(R_L)	10[]	가 $(HVDC)$	130[kV], 2.1[mA]

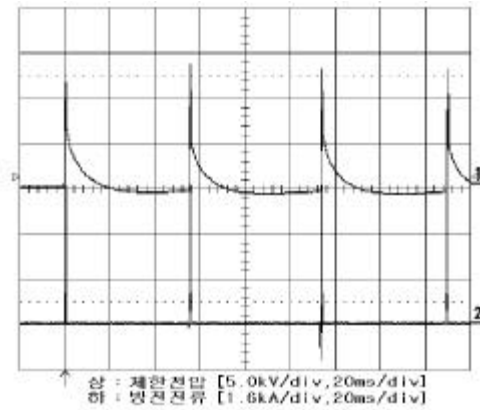
3.7 (a) (b)

ZnO 가

3.7 (a) 5 [μs] 4 ,
1 ZnO
가 3.7 (a)
8/20 [μs]
3.7 (b) 20 [ms] 1
4
55 [ms] 가 ZnO 가 .



(a)



(b)

3.7

Fig. 3.7 Typical waveforms produced by the multiple - lightning impulse current generator

3.3

가 ZnO
 가 , 1
 40 가 1
 가 30 [ms]
 120 [ms]가 4
 10 가 1
 ZnO 가
 가 가
 가 ZnO 가 (3.5)

[34],[35]

$$E = \int v i dt \quad [W] \quad (3.5)$$

$$v =$$

$$i =$$

ZnO 1
 1200 [J] 가 가
 ZnO
 200 (50)

가 .

가

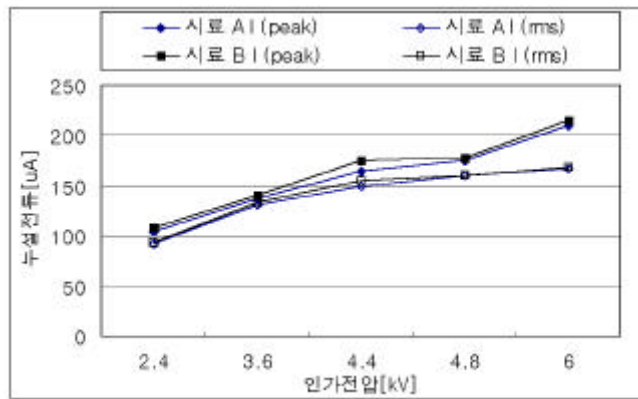
	가	(4.4 [kV])	(6 [kV])	가 1
[mA]		.	.	
ZnO				(glass
coating)			4	
		.		
		(SEM)		
ZnO			.	

4

4.1

ZnO 1 6 [kV] ,
 4.4 [kV] . IEC
 ZnO 40 [%], 60 [%], 80 [%],
 100 [%] 2.4 [kV], 3.6 [kV], 4.8 [kV], 6 [kV] 4.4
 [kV] .

4.1 A B ZnO
 ZnO



4.1

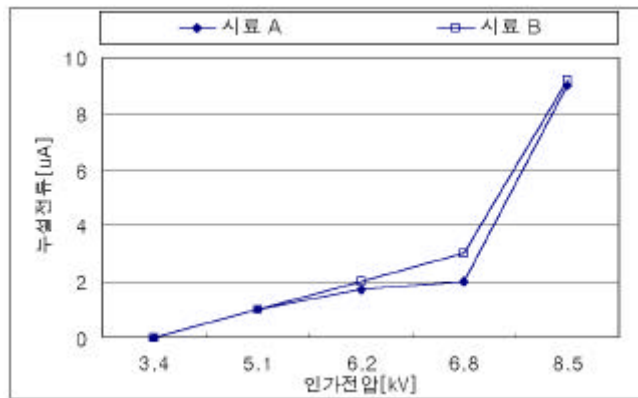
Fig. 4.1 Changes of leakage current to A.C. applied voltage

4.1 가 가
 가 , ZnO 4.4 [kV]
 165 175 [μ A] , 150 155 [μ A]

4.2

가

가
 ZnO

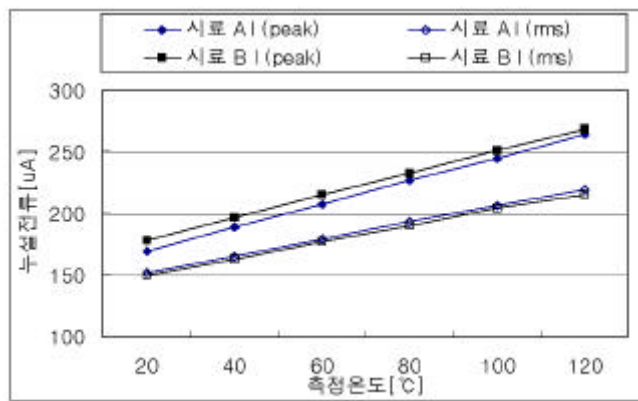


4.2

Fig. 4.2 Changes of leakage current to D.C. applied voltage

ZnO 가
 가 , ZnO
 . ZnO 가 4.4 [kV]

가 , 20 [] 120 []
 5 4.3 가
 가



4.3

Fig. 4.3 Changes of leakage current to ambient temperatures

4.2

가

A B ZnO

가 , (4.4 [kV])

ZnO

200 (50) 가 AC, DC

4.4 (a), (b) A, B 가 가

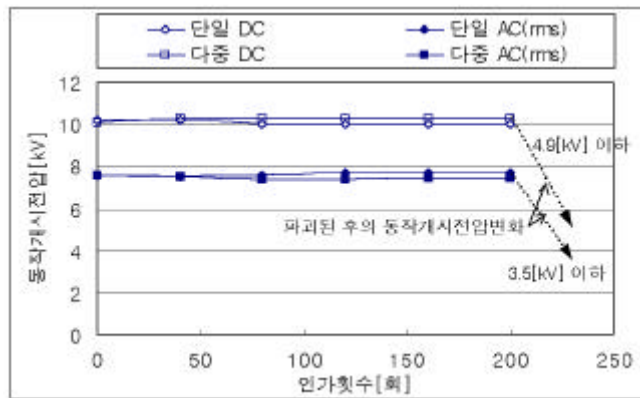
가 ZnO

(pin-hall)
[kV], AC 3.5 [kV]

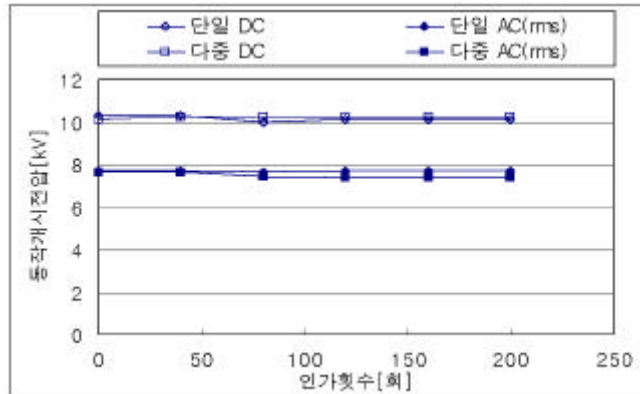
4.4 (a)

DC 4.88
가 가

[36]



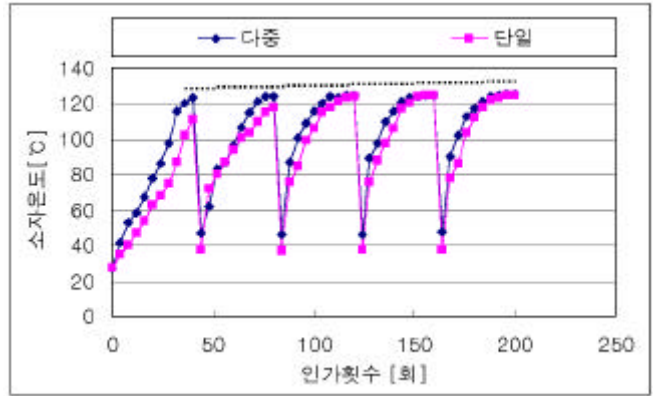
(a) A



(b) B

4.4

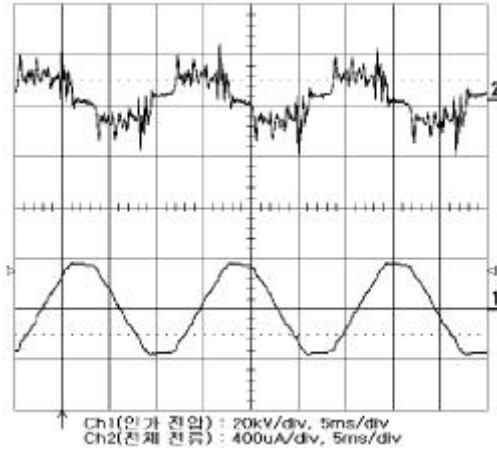
Fig. 4.4 Changes of reference voltages



4.5 ZnO

Fig 4.5 Changes of surface temperature of the ZnO blocks

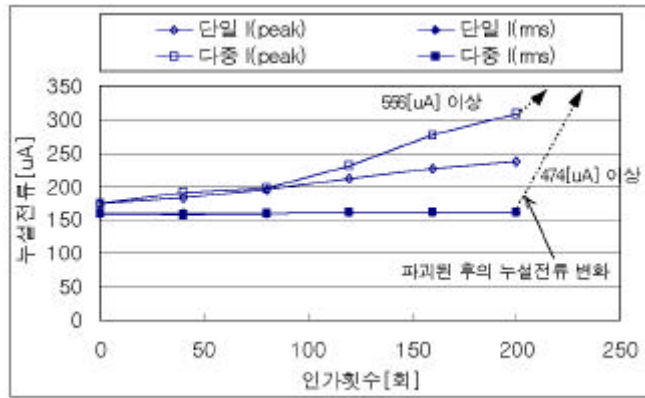
ZnO 가
가 가
, 124 127 [°C]
. ZnO
가 가
가 (4.4[kV])
ZnO 가 ,
. ZnO 4.6
가 90 °



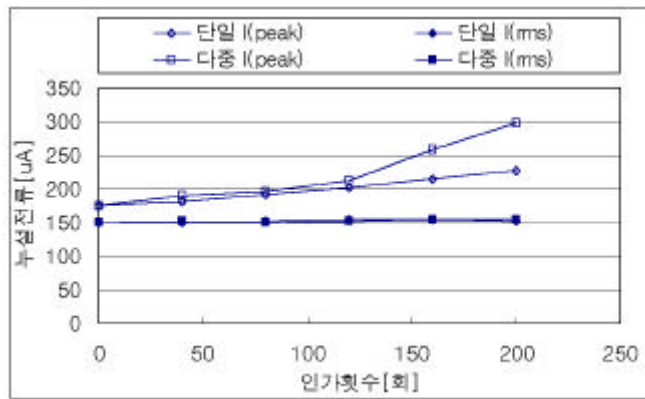
4.6

Fig. 4.6 Typical waveform of a leakage current

4.7 (a) (b) A B ZnO
 1 1 200 가 4
 50 (200 가)
 가 , .



(a) A



(b) B

4.7

Fig. 4.7 Changes of leakage currents

2 ZnO

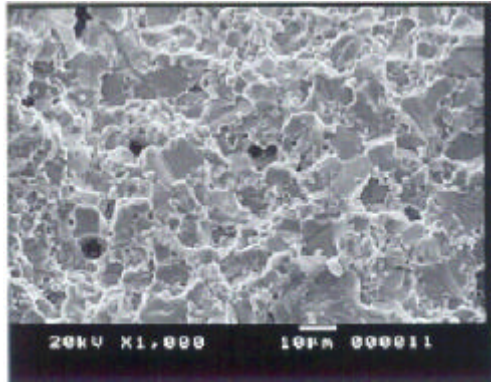
가

가 , A , B
200 가 가 가
가 가 .
ZnO 가
가 4.7 (a) 가
.
가 ZnO 가
2.1 (b) ZnO .
가 ZnO
가 가 , 가 . ,
.
가 .
가 가
,
1/2 (8.33 [ms])
.
가 가
,
ZnO 가
,
가
.
가 가 ,
가 가
ZnO 가 가 [ms]

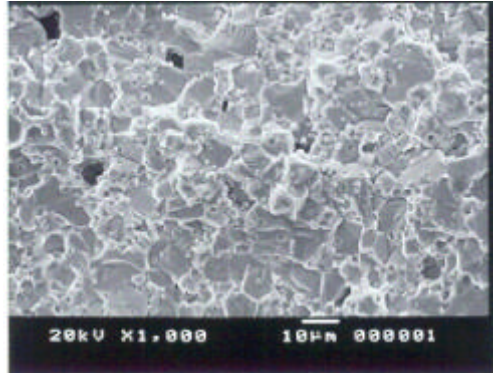
가 가 ,
 가 가
 가 [37]

4.3

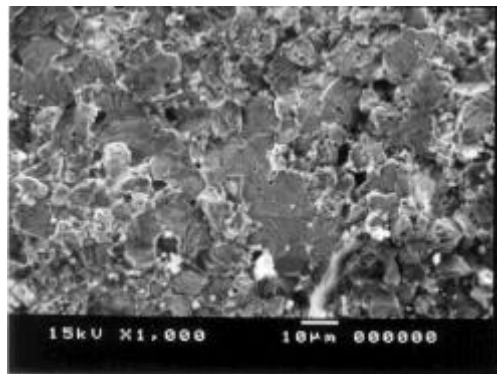
가 ZnO
 2가 200
 가 ZnO
 (SEM)
 가 ZnO
 4.8 (a) (b)
 가 10[μm]
 가 ZnO
 가



(a)



(b)



(c)

4.8 ZnO

Fig. 4.8 Changes of a micro-structure of ZnO blocks

4.8 (a) (b) ,
 12 17 [μm]

ZnO 가 . 가
 가 12.7 [μm] ,
 가 13.6 [μm]
 가 .
 ZnO 4.7
 (c) . 4.8 (c) ZnO
 20 [μm] 가
 가 .

5

1 4
,
가 가 .
ZnO 가
가 , ZnO ,

1. ZnO 가 가
ZnO 가 ,
가 가 .

2. 1 가 4 가
가 ZnO 가
, 가 가
가 가
ZnO 가 , 가
가 가
가 가

3. 2가 가 , ZnO
가
가 .

ZnO

가

가가

가

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