

工學碩士 學位論文

Transient Impedance Characteristics of Grounding Rods

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Transient Impedance Characteristics of Grounding Rods

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Abstract

This thesis deals with the correlation of the transient impedance and its parameters with the stationary resistance of grounding systems to a square pulse current and a lightning impulse current.

In experiment, the grounding system consists of a single grounding rod(10[mm], 1[m]) and/or a triple-grounding rods of equilateral triangles with 5[m] spacing for operation.

To analyze the transient impedance characteristics of the grounding system, a pulse generator which can produce square wave of a 30[ns] rise-time and a 20[μ s] pulse duration is designed and fabricated.

Also, impulse current tests using the standard 8/20[μ s] wave specified in IEC 61000-4-5 were carried out on the grounding system to simulate the transient characteristics in an actual field condition such as a grounding system for power distribution lines.

The injected current in the grounding system and the developed potential were recorded, and the time variation of the transient impedance were calculated as the ratio of the potential rising to the injected current at each time.

The experimental results showed that the transient impedance reaches its maximum value very fast (around 250[ns]) and consecutively is returned to the value of the stationary impedance.

The transient impedance and the effective surge impedance Z_s which defines economic protection level were quite higher than the stationary resistance. The grounding impedance is decreased by the application of the triple-rods grounding system, and its effect is decreased as the frequency of the current is increased due to the inductance of the grounding leads.

It is therefore important to minimize the inductance of the grounding rods and leads to obtain the lowest grounding impedance and the lowest potential rising in a grounding system.

[2]

가

가

가가

가

가

1.2

가

가

가

0

가

가

가

가

가,

가

, 3

가 ,

가

ANSI/IEEE IEC

가 ,

가

가

2

2.1

2.1(a)

가

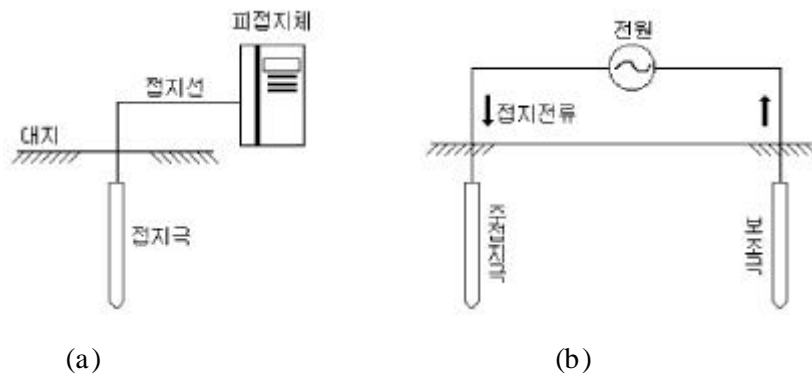
I [A]가

가

V [V]

V/I []

[3]



2.1

Fig. 2.1 Configuration of a grounding systems

2.1(b)

가 , 2

2.1.1

가

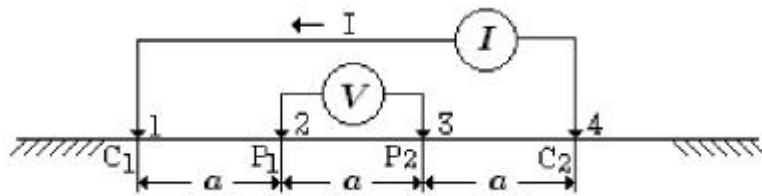
[4].[5]

1915 Frank Wenner

4

2.2

가



2.2 4

Fig. 2.2 Configuration of a four-point method

[· m]

I [A]가

r [m]

$$V = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi r} \quad [V] \quad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & 2.2 & C_1, P_1, P_2, C_2 & 1 \quad 4 \\
 1 & & I & 2 & (2.3)
 \end{array}$$

$$V_{21} = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi a} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 1 & & I & 3 & \text{가}
 \end{array}$$

$$V_{31} = \frac{\rho I}{4\pi a} \quad (2.4)$$

$$2 \quad 3$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi a} - \frac{\rho I}{4\pi a} = \frac{\rho I}{4\pi a} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 4 & & I & 2 \quad 3 \\
 -I & , & & .
 \end{array}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\rho I}{4\pi a} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 2 \quad 3 & & V_1 & V_2 & , & (2.5) \\
 (2.6) & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

Sundberg

Hummel

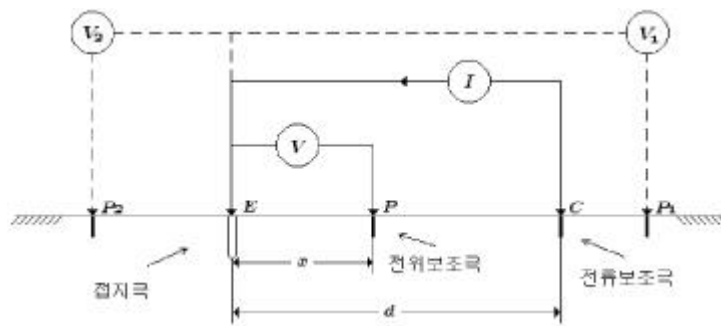
가

2.1.2

가

2.3

[6],[7]



2.3

Fig. 2.3 Configuration of a fall-of-potential method

E , C, P

E

P $E-P$ $V[V]$

$I[A]$ $V/I = R [\]$

2

가

가

[7],[8]

$I[A]$ 가 E C

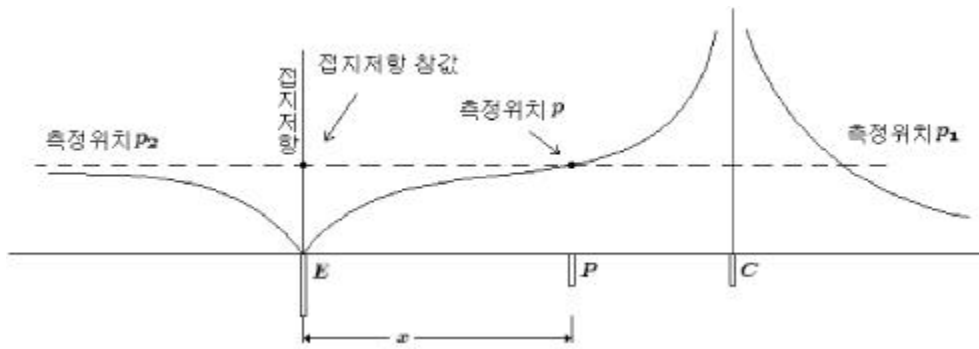
가

가

2.4

E P

x



2.4 x

Fig. 2.4 Variation of grounding resistance for various spacing x

P
 E C 가
 E C 가
 p E C 가
 가 p 가
 $0.5[]$
 E C E P
 p 가 가
 E C
 P p_2 p^2
 E

2.2

가 [kHz] , 가

I [A]가 ,
가 V [V]가 .
 $V/I = Z$ []

가

가 .
가 ,

가 .
가
가 가

[9], [10]

2.2.1

$R-L-C$

가

,

가

.

가

가

.

,

.

.

가

.

가

2.5

,

R

dwright

(2.10)

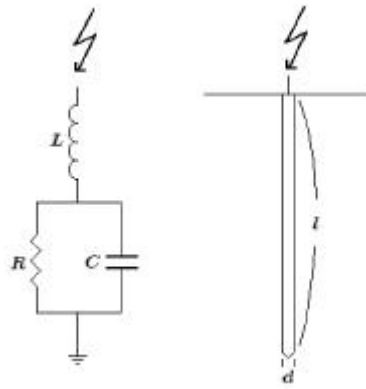
^[(11)].

$$R = \frac{\rho}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot l} \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{8 \cdot l}{d} \right) - 1 \right) [\Omega] \quad (2.10)$$

$$; \quad = \quad [\Omega \cdot m]$$

$$l = \quad [m]$$

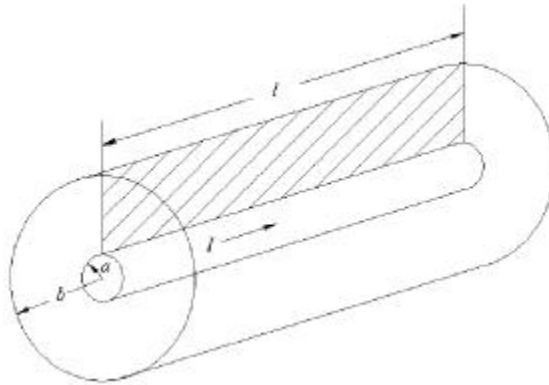
$$d = \quad [m]$$



2.5 가

Fig. 2.5 Equivalent circuit of a grounding rod

L 2.6



2.6

Fig. 2.6 Inductance of the grounding rod

2.6 a [m] I [A]가 가
 r [m]
 (2.11) .

$$H = \frac{I}{2\pi r} a_\phi [A/m] \quad (2.11)$$

, $a_\phi =$

B ,

$$B = \mu H = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} a_\phi [T] \quad (2.12)$$

a [m] b [m] ,

$$\Phi = \int_S B \cdot dS = \int_0^l \int_a^b \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} a_\phi \cdot d_r d_z a_\phi = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} [Wb] \quad (2.13)$$

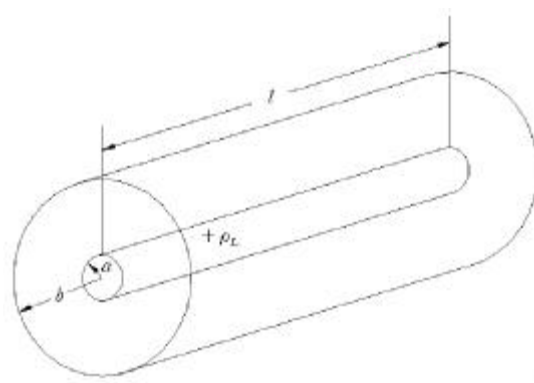
L .

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} [H] \quad (2.14)$$

$$L = 2 \cdot l \cdot \ln \left(\frac{4 \cdot l}{d} \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ [H]} \quad (2.15)$$

$$L = 2 \cdot l \cdot \ln \left(\frac{4 \cdot l}{d} \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ [H]} \quad (2.15)$$

2.7



2.7

Fig. 2.7 Capacitance of the grounding rod

$$C = \frac{2 \cdot l}{\rho_L} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{4 \cdot l}{d} \right) \text{ [F]} \quad (2.16)$$

$$E = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon r} a_r \text{ [V/m]} \quad (2.16)$$

, $a_r =$

$$V = - \int E \cdot dL = - \int_a^b \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon r} dr = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\epsilon} \cdot \ln \frac{b}{a} \text{ [V]} \quad (2.17)$$

$$Q = \rho_L \cdot l \text{ [C]}$$

$$V = \frac{Q/l}{2\pi\epsilon} \cdot \ln \frac{b}{a} \text{ [V]} \quad (2.18)$$

$$a[\text{m}] \quad b[\text{m}] \quad C$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon l}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} \text{ [F]} \quad (2.19)$$

$$2l[\text{m}] \quad \epsilon_r, \quad d[\text{m}] \quad C \quad (2.20) \quad [12]$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_r \cdot l}{18 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{4 \cdot l}{d} \right)} \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ [F]} \quad (2.20)$$

; $\epsilon_r =$

(2.10), (2.15), (2.20)

가

$R-L-C$

, 가

^[8]

가 0.2 0.5[μs]

, 1[μs]

가

가

R

C

RC

ϵ_r

9

[ns]

20 40[]

20 30[m]

1[μs]

가

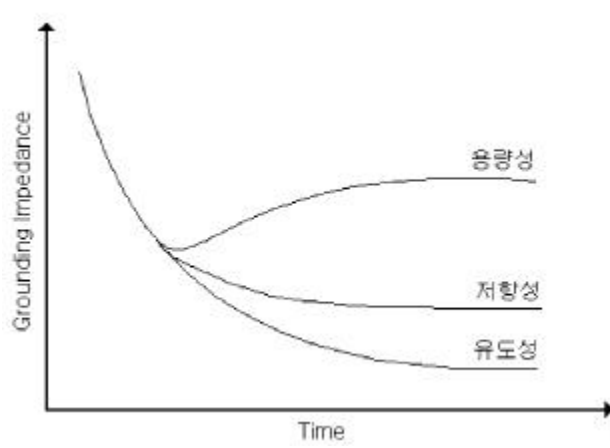
가

R

L

L/R

가
 가
 2.8
 R-L-C
 ,
 ,
 가
 가
 가



2.8

Fig. 2.8 Transient characteristics of a grounding impedance

2.2.2

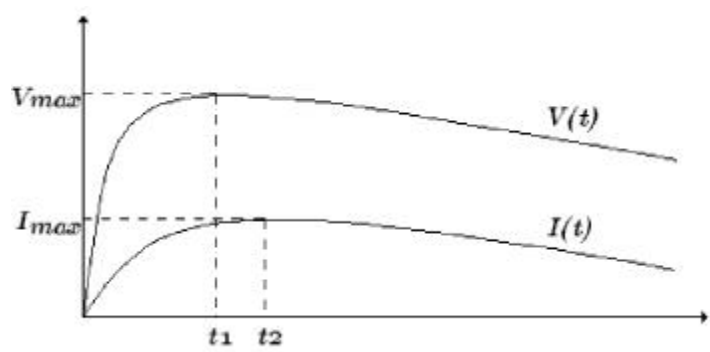
가 ,

. Z

[13]

$$Z(t) = \frac{V(t)}{I(t)} \quad (2.21)$$

가 2.9



2.9

Fig. 2.9 Definition of impedance parameters

$$Z_1 = \max(Z(t)) \quad (2.22)$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{V(t_1)}{I(t_1)} \quad (2.23)$$

$$Z_3 = \frac{V(t_1)}{I(t_2)} \quad (2.24)$$

$$Z_4 = \frac{V(t_2)}{I(t_2)} \quad (2.25)$$

; $Z_1 =$

$Z_2 =$,

$Z_3 =$

$Z_4 =$ 가

가 .

$$Z_1 > Z_2 > Z_3 > Z_4 > R \quad (2.26)$$

Z_3 (effective surge impedance)

가

3

3.1

가

가

가

가

8/20[μ s]

가

3.1.1

가 가

가

가

가

가

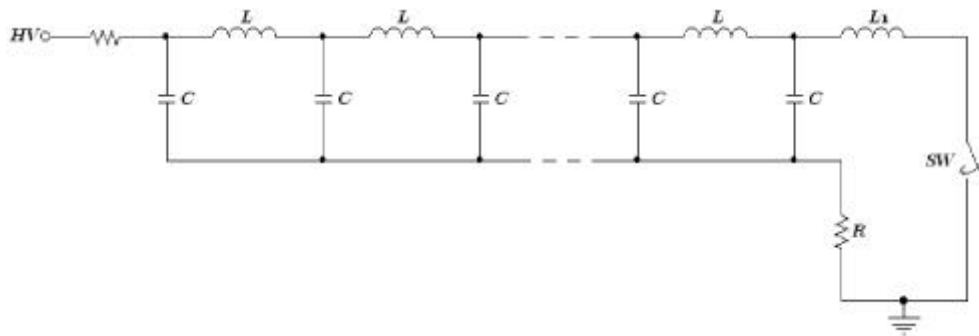
[8]

L

C

3.1 N C L , R

[14] [16]



3.1

Fig. 3.1 Circuit of a pulse forming network

; $N =$

$Z =$ $(Z = \sqrt{L/C})$

$V_0 =$

$R =$

$L =$

$C =$

$$\tau \doteq 2N\sqrt{LC} \tag{3.1}$$

(3.2) ,

(3.2a) 가 1/2

(3.3) .

$$V = \frac{R}{Z+R} V_0 \quad (3.2)$$

$$V = \frac{V_0}{2} \quad (3.2a)$$

$$I = \frac{V_0}{Z+R} \quad (3.3)$$

(R=Z) N R , C L Z .

$$C = \frac{\tau}{2NZ} \quad (R = Z) \quad (3.4)$$

$$L = \frac{\tau Z}{2N} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\tau_r \doteq \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{L_1 C} - \frac{R^2}{4L_1^2}}} \quad (3.6)$$

1 L₁

$$(3.6) \quad 1 \quad R, L_i, C$$

3.2

$$3.3(a) \quad \tau \text{가 } 20[\mu s] \quad \text{가 } 50[\],$$

$$30[ns] \quad \tau \text{가 } 20[\mu s]$$

$$8.2[\mu H] \quad L \quad 3.3[nF] \quad C \quad 61$$

$$\text{가 } 200[V] \quad \text{가 } 1/2$$

$$100[V] \quad , \quad 2[A] \text{가}$$

$$30[ns] \quad L_i \quad 1[\mu H]$$

$$N \quad 61$$

$$50[\] \quad L \quad C \quad \text{가}$$

$$N \approx \tau / \tau_r$$

$$\text{가} \quad L \quad C$$

$$\text{가}$$

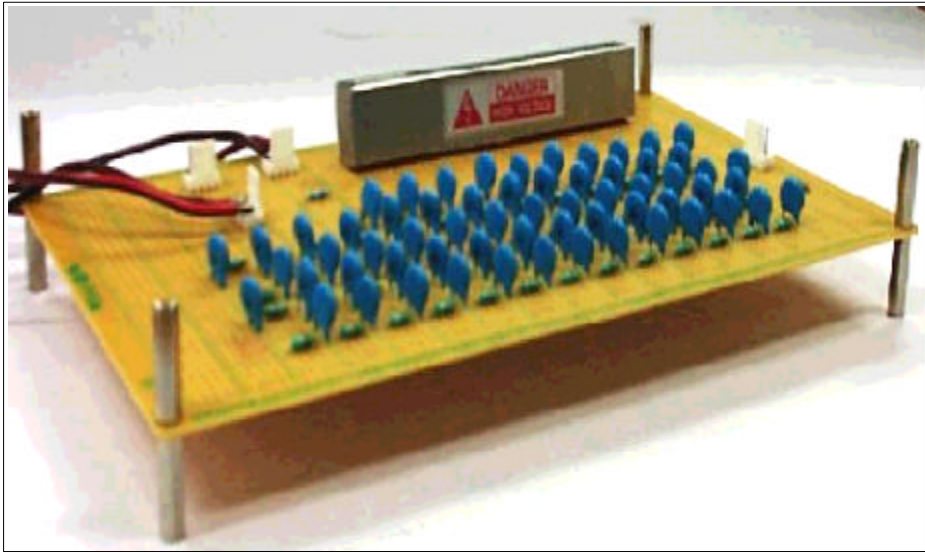
$$L \quad C$$

$$3.3(b) \quad N$$

$$, \quad L_i \quad L \quad C$$

$$\text{가} \quad 30[ns] \quad 20[\mu s]$$

가



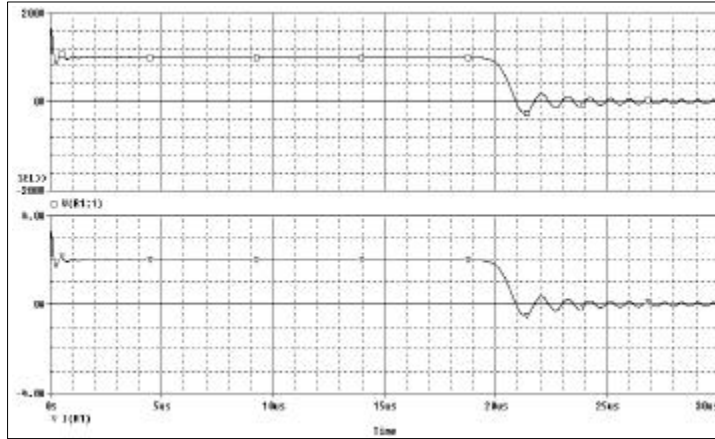
(a)



(b)

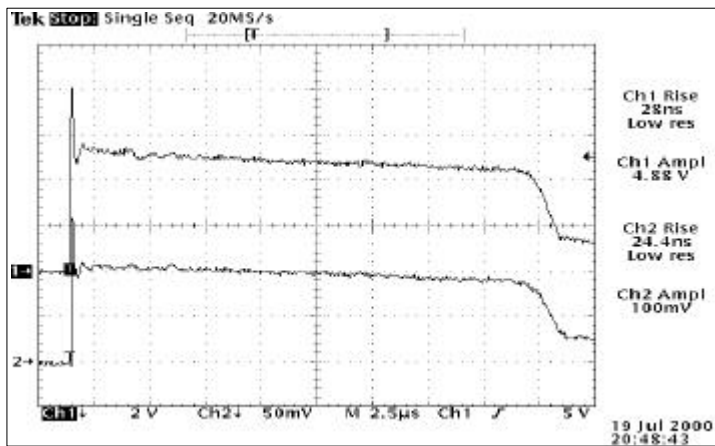
3.2

Fig. 3.2 Photograph and block-diagram of the square pulse current generator



:

(a)



: [2V/div, 2.5µs/div]

: [50mA/div, 2.5µs/div]

(b)

3.3

Fig. 3.3 Simulation results and output waveforms of the square pulse current generator

3.1.2

ANSI/IEEE std. 4- 1978, ANSI C62.1- 1984,
IEC 61000-4-5 (PSURGE 4010, HAE-
FELY)

가 가 8/20[μs] 1.2/50[μs]
[17]
1.2/50[μs] (3.7)
, 8/20[μs] (3.8) [18] [20]

$$V(t) = A V_p \left\{ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_1}\right) \right\} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_2}\right) [V] \quad (3.7)$$

$$; \tau_1 = 0.4074[\mu s]$$

$$\tau_2 = 68.22[\mu s]$$

$$A = 1.037$$

$$V_p =$$

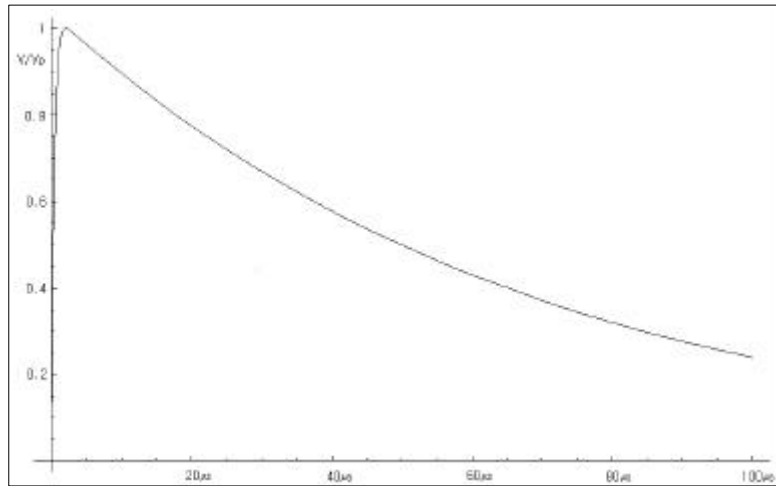
$$I(t) = A I_p t^3 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) [A] \quad (3.8)$$

$$; \tau = 3.911[\mu s]$$

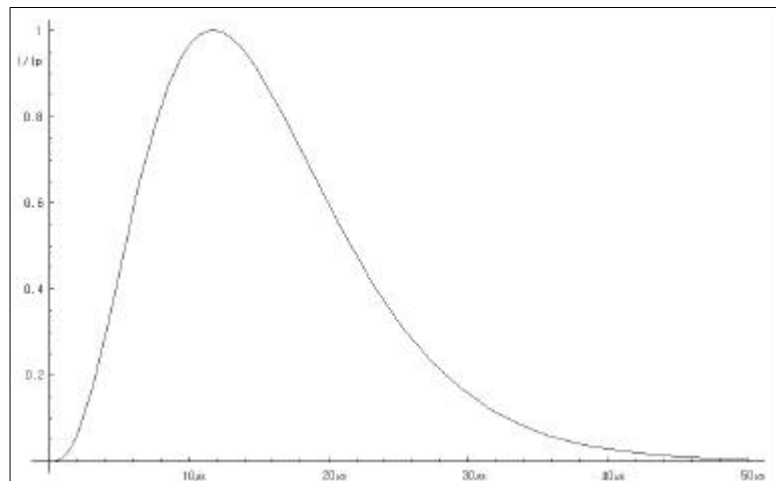
$$A = 0.01243 [\mu s^{-3}]$$

$$I_p =$$

34



(a) 1.2/50[μs]



(b) 8/20[μs]

34

Fig. 3.4 Waveforms of the lightning impulse voltage and current

3.2

3.1

3.1

Table 3.1 Specification of the experiment apparatus

	(61) $t_r : 30[\text{ns}], t_f : 20[\mu\text{s}]$	
	PSurge 4010 4.2[kV _{max}], 2.1[kA _{max}]	HAEFELY
	A6302 DC 50[MHz]	Tektronix
	P6114B DC 400[MHz]	Tektronix
	P6015 DC 75[MHz]	Tektronix
	DC 0 1500[V] 1300[mA _{max}]	Bellnix
	Earth Hitester 2.5[%]	Hioki
	TDS380 400[MHz], 2	Tektronix

가

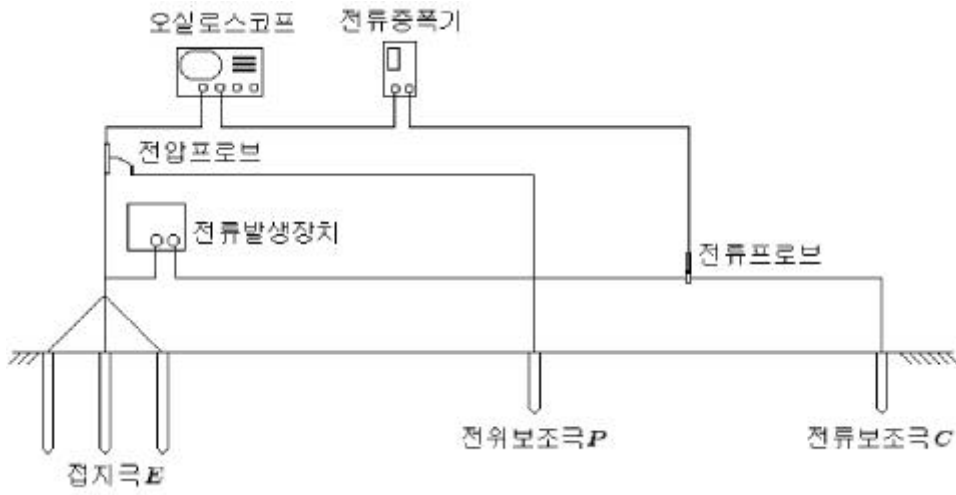
E

20[m]

C

P

[21]



3.6

Fig 3.6 Transient impedance measuring system

가

가

3.7

5 50[m]

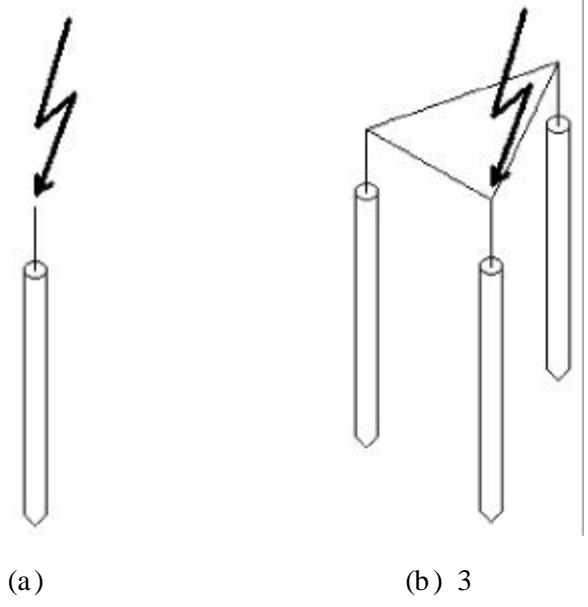
10[mm], 1[m] 3

5[m]

가

[22]

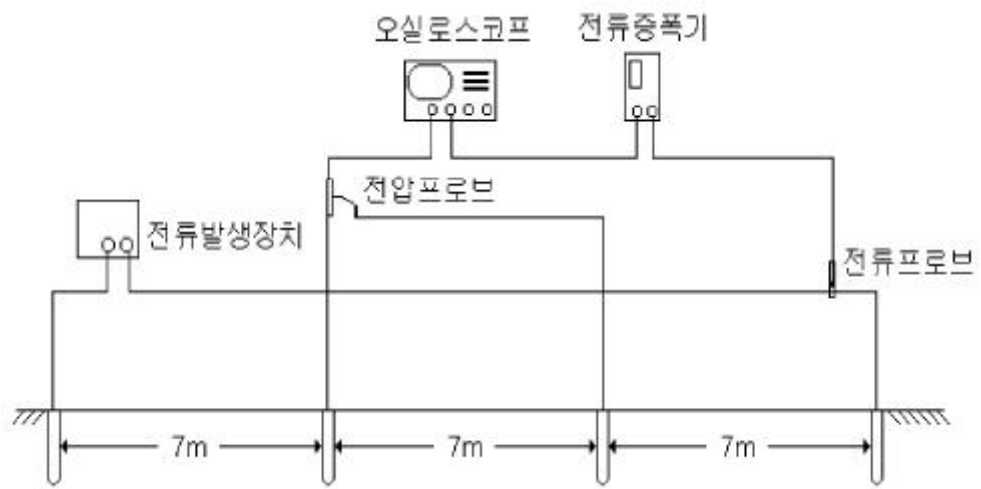
0.75[m]



3.7

Fig. 3.7 Configuration of the ground electrodes

3.8 Wenner 4
, 7[m] , 575[Hz]
2 가 11.9[· m]



3.8

Fig. 3.8 Ground resistivity measuring system

4

4.1

4.1

Table 4.1 Stationary resistance of the grounding systems

	[Ω]
	10.8
3	4.4

3 40.7[%]

. 3

, 1/3

가

40[%]

[23]

4.1

4.1

(PFN; Pulse Forming Network)

30[ns], 20[μs], 2[A]

가

4.1 , 3 가

250[ns]

1.2[μs]

4.2

3

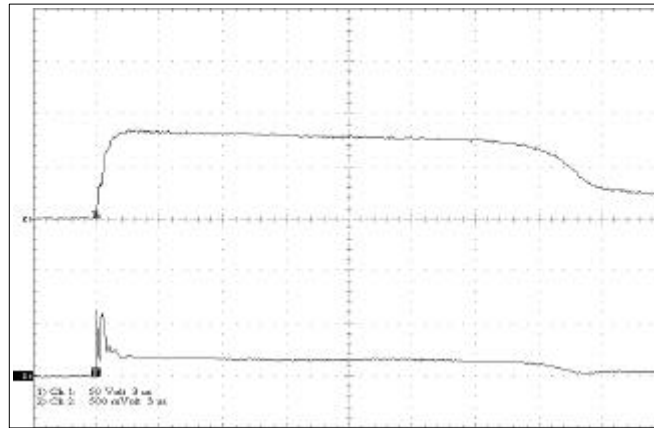
4.2

Table 4.2 Potential rising to the square pulse current

				[%] (3 /)
[V]		63.2	50.4	79.7
		15.0	5.6	37.3
(/ [%])		421.3	900.0	

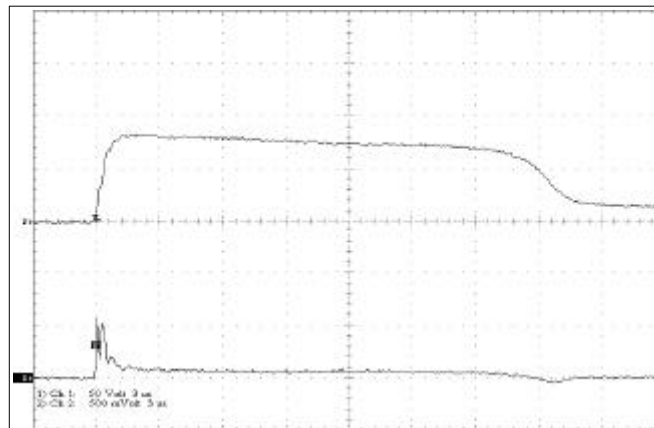
421.3[%]

, 3



: 가 [1A/ div, 3 μ s/ div]
 : [50V/ div, 3 μ s/ div]

(a)

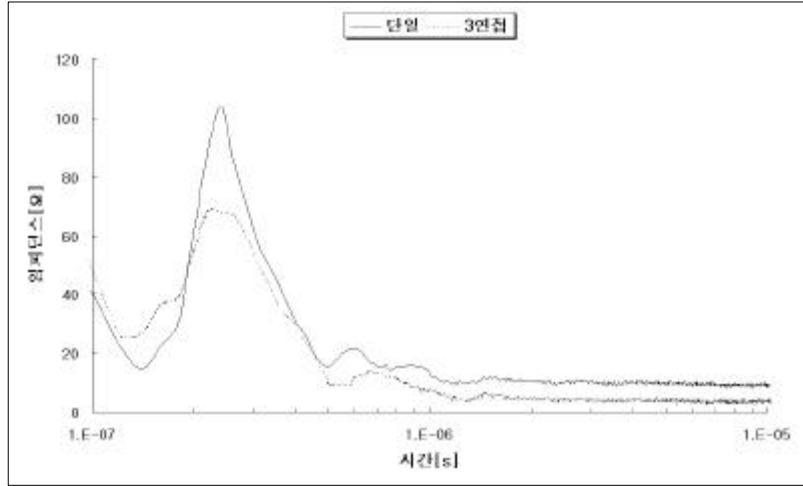


: 가 [1A/ div, 3 μ s/ div]
 : [50V/ div, 3 μ s/ div]

(b) 3

4.1

Fig. 4.1 Response waveforms to the square pulse current



4.2

Fig. 4.2 Transient impedance to the square pulse current

4.3

4.3

Table 4.3 Impedance to the square pulse current

				[%]
		3		(3 /)
[]		103.9	68.3	65.7
		10.8	4.4	40.7
(/ [%])		962.0	1552.3	

962.0[%]
, 3
1552.3[%]
, 3
40.7[%]
59.3[%]가
, 3
65.7[%]
34.3[%]가
, 3
3

4.2

, 3 , ,

.

4.3 $8/20[\mu s]$, 3

, 가

L , C

, 가

가 5[m] 50[m]

4.4 .

가 5[m] 50[m]

가 가

가 .

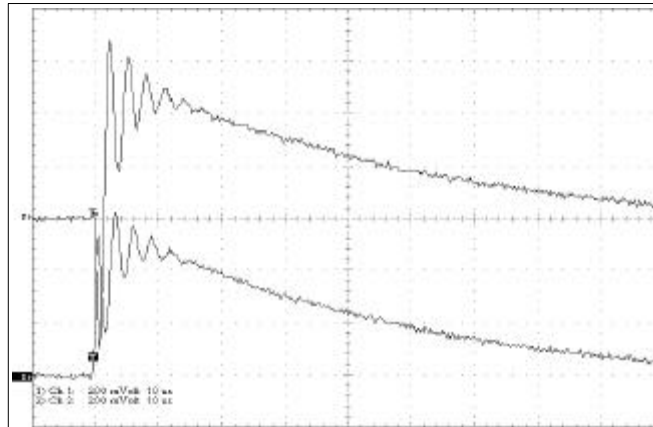
4.5

, $Z_1 > Z_2 > Z_3 > Z_4$

3

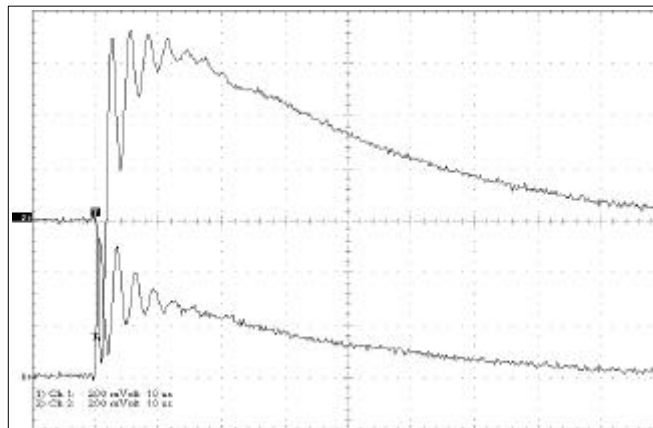
가 가

가 .



: 가 [15A/ div, 10 μ s/ div]
 : [200V/ div, 10 μ s/ div]

(a)

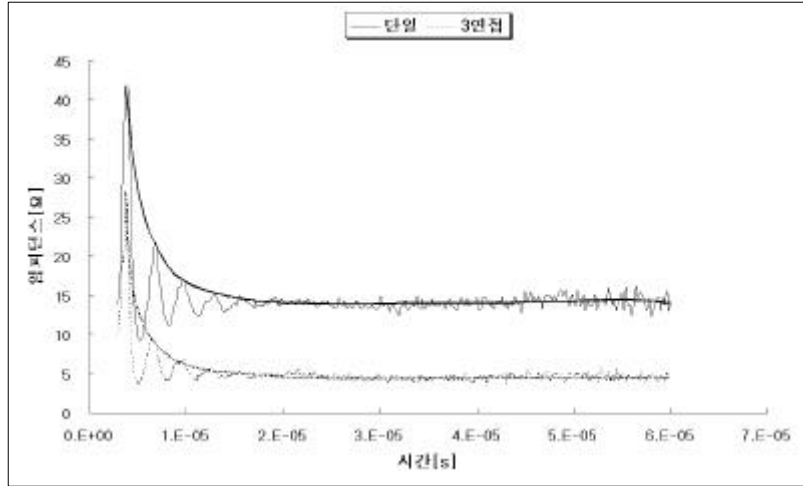


: 가 [17A/ div, 10 μ s/ div]
 : [200V/ div, 10 μ s/ div]

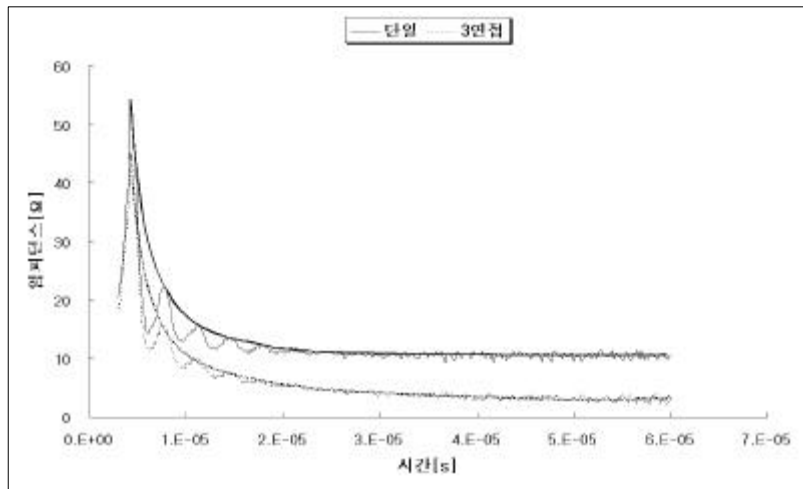
(b) 3

4.3

Fig. 4.3 Response waveforms to the lightning impulse current



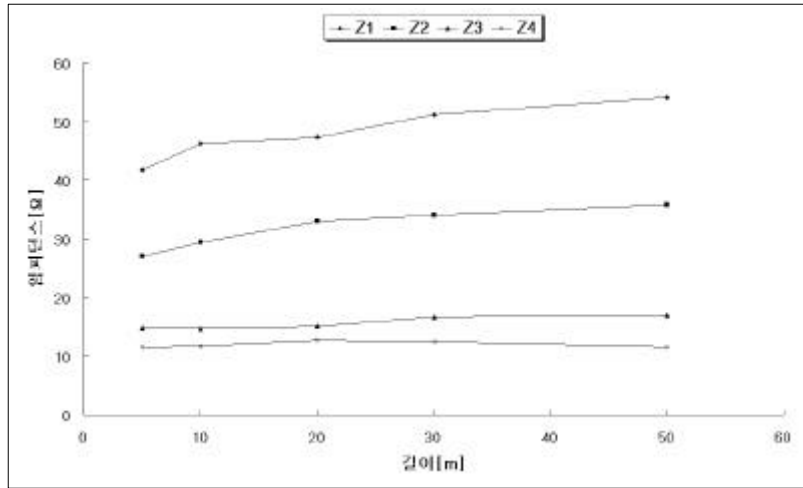
(a) 5[m]



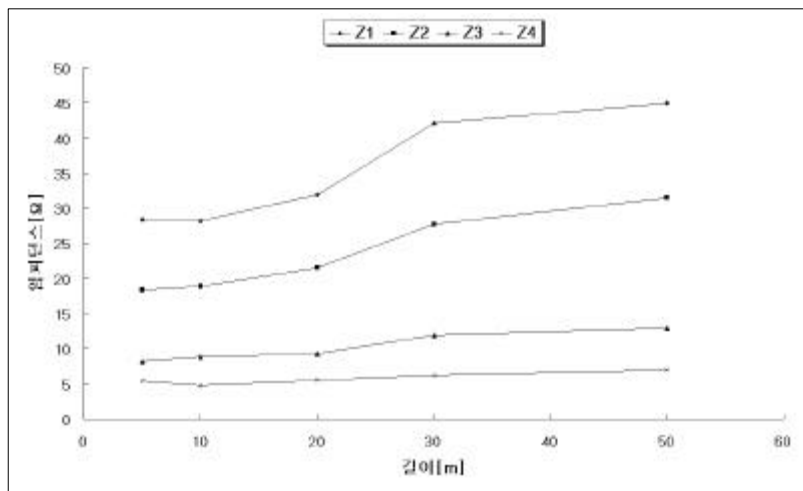
(b) 50[m]

4.4

Fig. 4.4 Transient impedance to the lightning impulse current



(a)



(b) 3

4.5

Fig. 4.5 Changes of the impedance parameters with the length of grounding leads

4.4 ,
 Z_3 138.0[%] 3
 Z_3 186.4[%]
 Z_1
387.0[%], 3
643.2[%]
4.5 가 가 .
 Z_3 5[m] 50[m]
가 5[m] 3
 Z_3 Z_3 55.0[%] 45.0[%]가
가 50[m] 3
 Z_3 Z_3 76.3[%] 23.7[%]가
가 가
가가
가

5

3 , 가

1)

(PFN; pulse forming network)

30[ns], 20[μs]

2)

3

962.0[%], 1552.3[%]

3)

3

Z_3

138.0[%], 186.4[%],

Z_1

387.0[%], 643.2[%]

4)

3

가

가 34.3[%],

가

Z_3 가 45.0[%]

59.3[%]

가

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