



Advanced PD Testing

Let's explore TF Map Technology

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JOIN US FOR PD ACADEMY 2025

November, 24th-28th
Bologna, Italy

MORE INFO





**Engineering expertise and advanced diagnostics
to ensure that all people globally have
reliable, safe & secure energy in a
sustainable world**

**BUILT ON OVER A CENTURY OF INNOVATION AND EXPERTISE.
FOR THE NEXT CENTURY.**

100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY

The timeline is presented as a horizontal line with circular markers for each year from 1920 to 2021. Key milestones and products are highlighted with images and text boxes.

- 1920:** Doble Safety Portable Telephone
- 1922-1923:** Type A & B testers
- 1928:** Power factor test set
- 1934:** First Doble Client Conference
- 1934:** First Doble survey of electric insulating mineral oils
- 1936:** Frank Doble forms special oil committee
- 1949:** Type HI power factor test set
- 1965:** Morgan Schetter established in Montreal, Canada
- 1972:** TR-1 circuit breaker motion analyzer
- 1978:** Doble acquires Judice Controls Corporation
- 1982:** Type FDT35 series
- 1987:** TR3800 circuit breaker analysis
- 1989:** AM100 circuit breaker monitor
- 1990:** Doble Test Assistant (DTA) software
- 1993:** M4000 high voltage apparatus tester
- 1994:** AMS-570 on-line dissolved hydrogen monitor
- 2000:** Fi series
- 2000:** Intelligent Diagnostic Devices (IDD)
- 2001:** Doble Power Test opens in the UK
- 2003:** Calista™ dissolved hydrogen & water monitor
- 2005:** Mykes™ portable dissolved gas analyzer
- 2007:** ESCO Technologies, Inc. acquires Doble Engineering Company
- 2011:** cobe-APMS™ asset risk management system
- 2012:** Winable Solutions joins the Doble team
- 2013:** M7100 high voltage asset analyzer
- 2014:** Condition monitoring system
- 2016:** Transient Cyber Asset (TCA) program
- 2017:** ENOSERV joins the Doble team
- 2017:** Morgan Schetter and Vanguard Instruments join the Doble team
- 2017:** NRG Systems joins Doble's Utility Solutions Group
- 2018:** Manta Test Systems joins the Doble team
- 2021:** Xtensible joins the Doble team
- 2021:** ALTANOVA joins the Doble team
- 2021:** PHENIX TECHNOLOGIES joins the Doble team
- 2021:** P8 Series
- 2021:** NRGSystems

OUR SOLUTIONS



Electrical Test Equipment

Essential for day-to-day maintenance tests of electrical assets. Useful in specific phases of the asset lifecycle:

- Procure
- Operate
- Maintain
- Decommission.

Professional Services

Diversified offer according to the electrical asset lifecycle:

- Installation and commissioning
- Diagnostic test
- Data analysis
- Consultancy
- Training.

Monitoring Systems

Shift from a time-based maintenance to a condition-based maintenance.

Focus on predictive maintenance and shift in focus from electric asset value cost to network outage costs.

Strong evolution of digitalization trend in the power industry.



Webinar Summary



What is a PD ?

Basic Diagnostic Technique

PD Acquisition and Post-processing Analysis

- Definition*
- Fundamental concepts*
- PD pulse acquisition parameters*
- PRPD pattern*
- TF Map*
- Streaming window*
- PD signal flow*
- SID method*
- Denoising technique*
- PD phenomena trending*
- Practical example*



What is a PD?

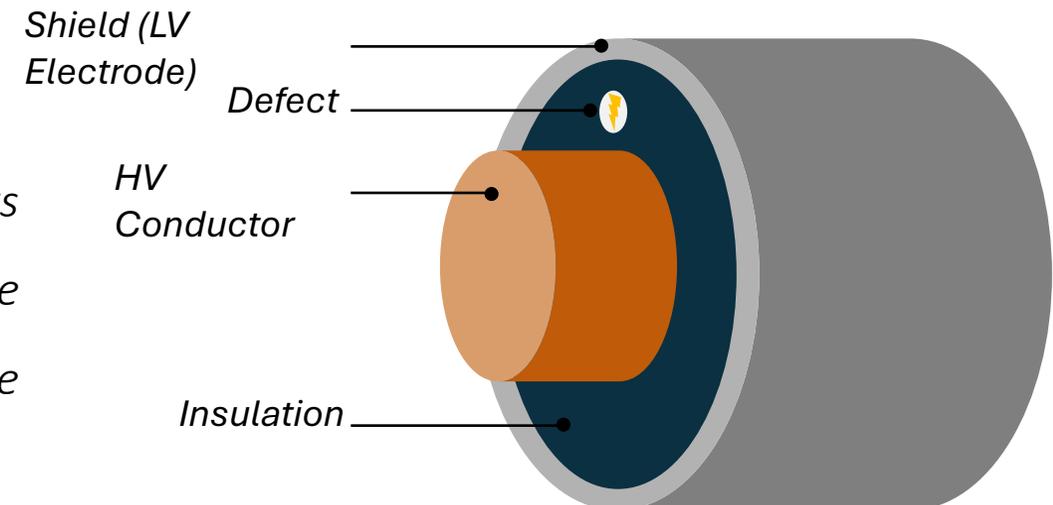


Partial Discharge (PD)

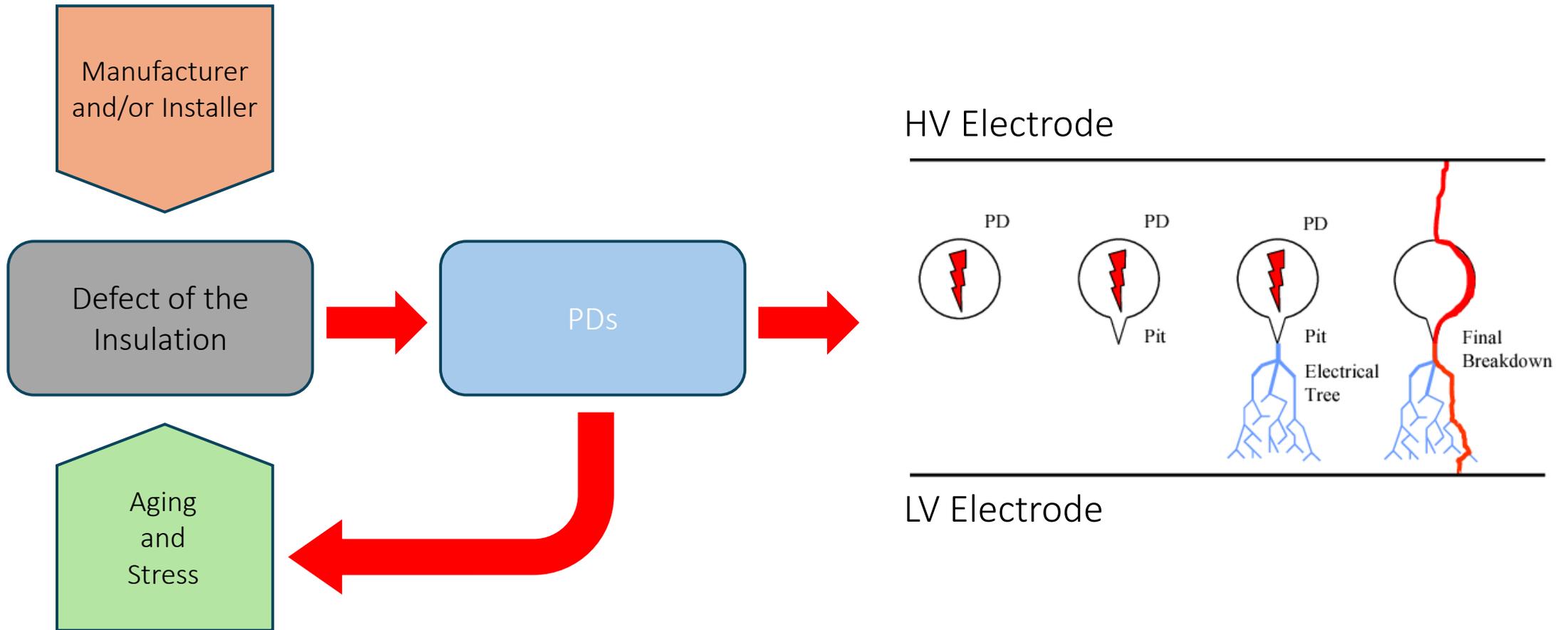
IEC: *“Localized electrical discharge that only partially bridges the insulation between conductors, and which can or can not occur adjacent to a conductor.”*

Partial Discharge Pulse

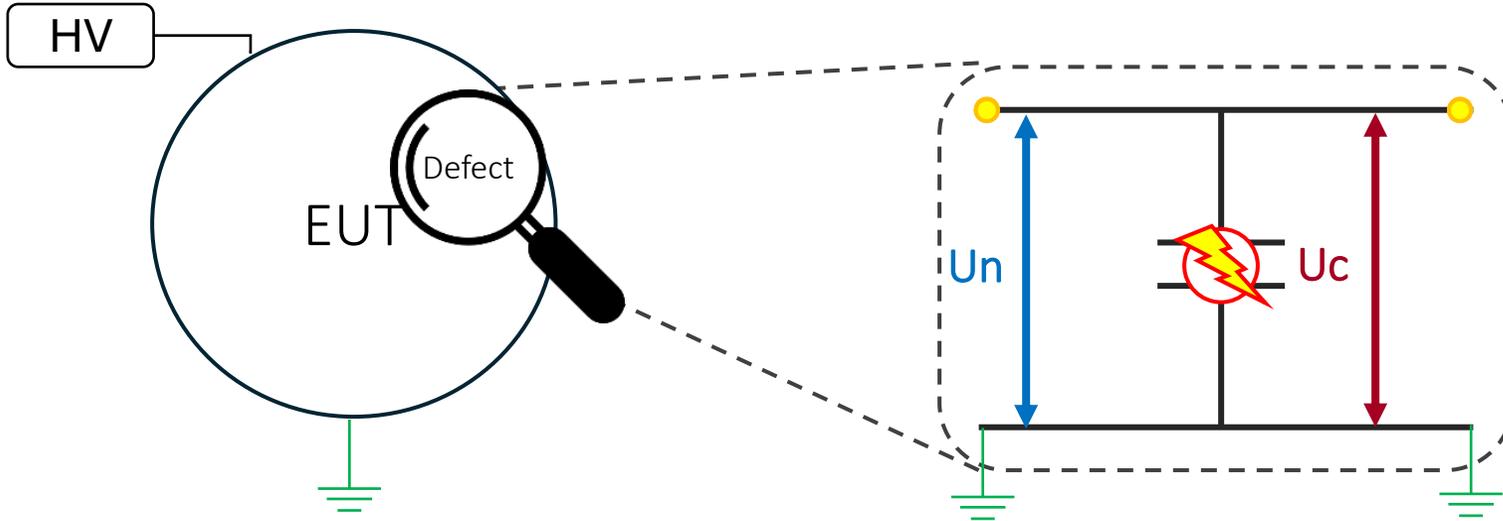
IEEE: *“An high frequency current or voltage pulse that results from a partial discharge. In a shielded power cable the pulse propagates away from the PD source in both directions along the cable.”*



Definition



Fundamental Concept



The defect inside the insulation can be modelled as a capacitor, with the dielectric composed of the gas molecule inside the defect itself.

On a fundamental level, a PD can be seen as the breaking of said capacitor's dielectric.

- When a PD occurs, the energy stored in the capacitor is released and its voltage drops (U_c).
- This will create an imbalance between the voltage applied between the two electrodes (U_n) and the voltage of the capacitor.
- To re-establish the balance, charges will flow “through” the capacitor to the ground potential, thus recharging it.

The principle behind the measurement of PD is to detect the electro-magnetic field produced by the flow of charges through the use of appropriate sensors and elaborate it to return information on the original phenomenon.

PD Pulse Acquisition Parameters



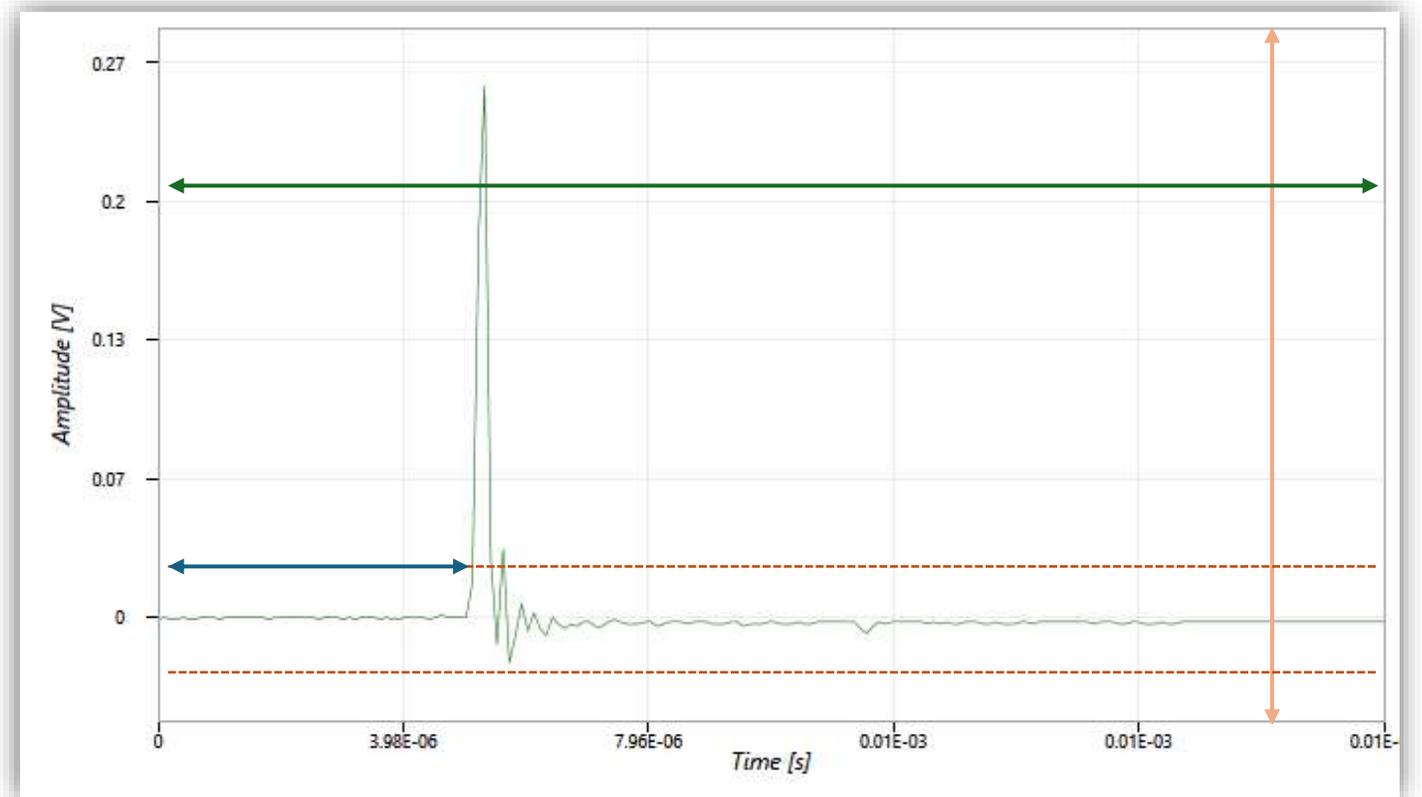
The PD pulse is detected by the PD sensor and recorded by the PD acquisition unit, normally as a voltage signal.

Full Scale: Maximum amplitude recorded by the acquisition unit;

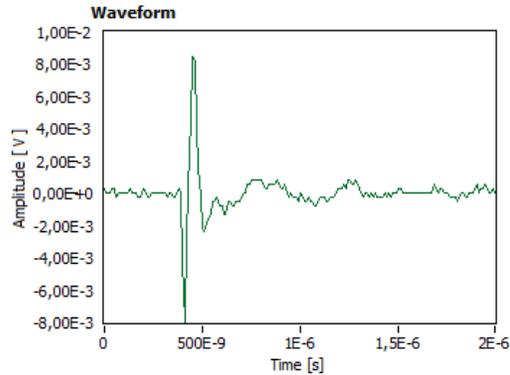
Trigger level: minimum signal amplitude detected by the acquisition unit;

Timelength: total length of the acquisition windows [μs];

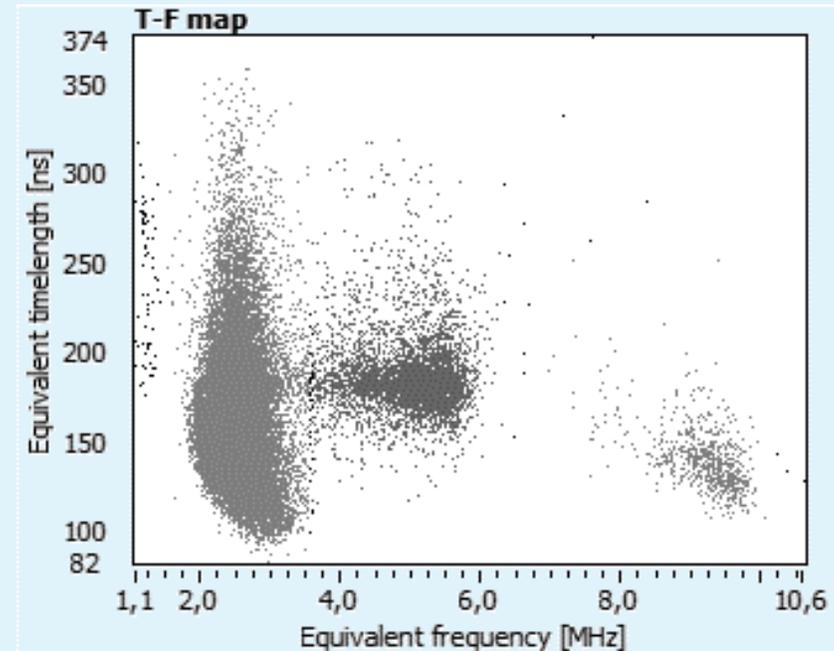
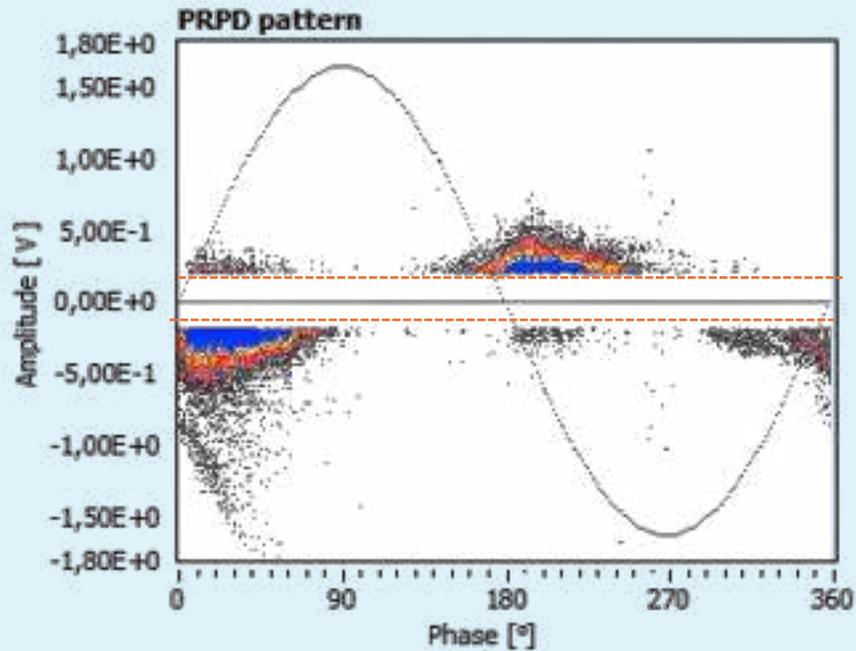
Pre-trigger: timelength recorded before the peak [%];



PD Pulse Acquisition Parameters



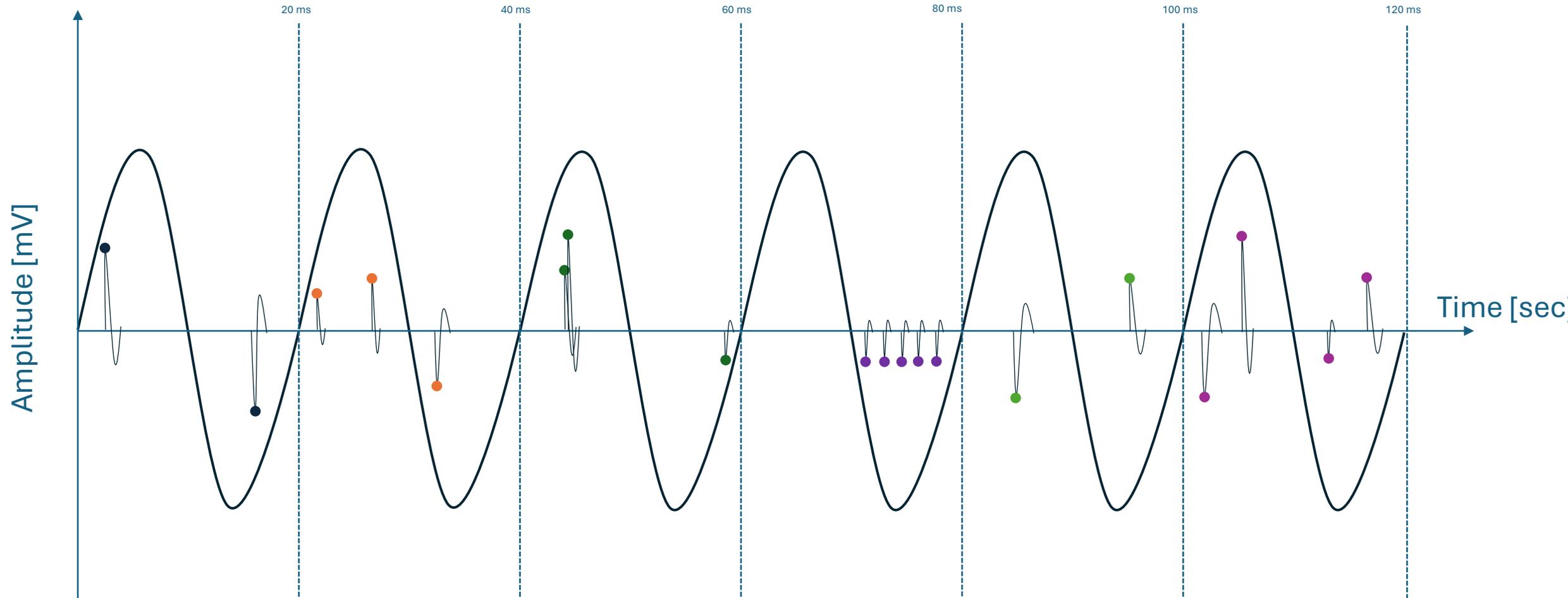
The Algorithm studies the pulse waveform to produce two extremely useful tools for the identification of the type and severity of each phenomenon: the “PRPD Pattern” and the “T-F Map”.



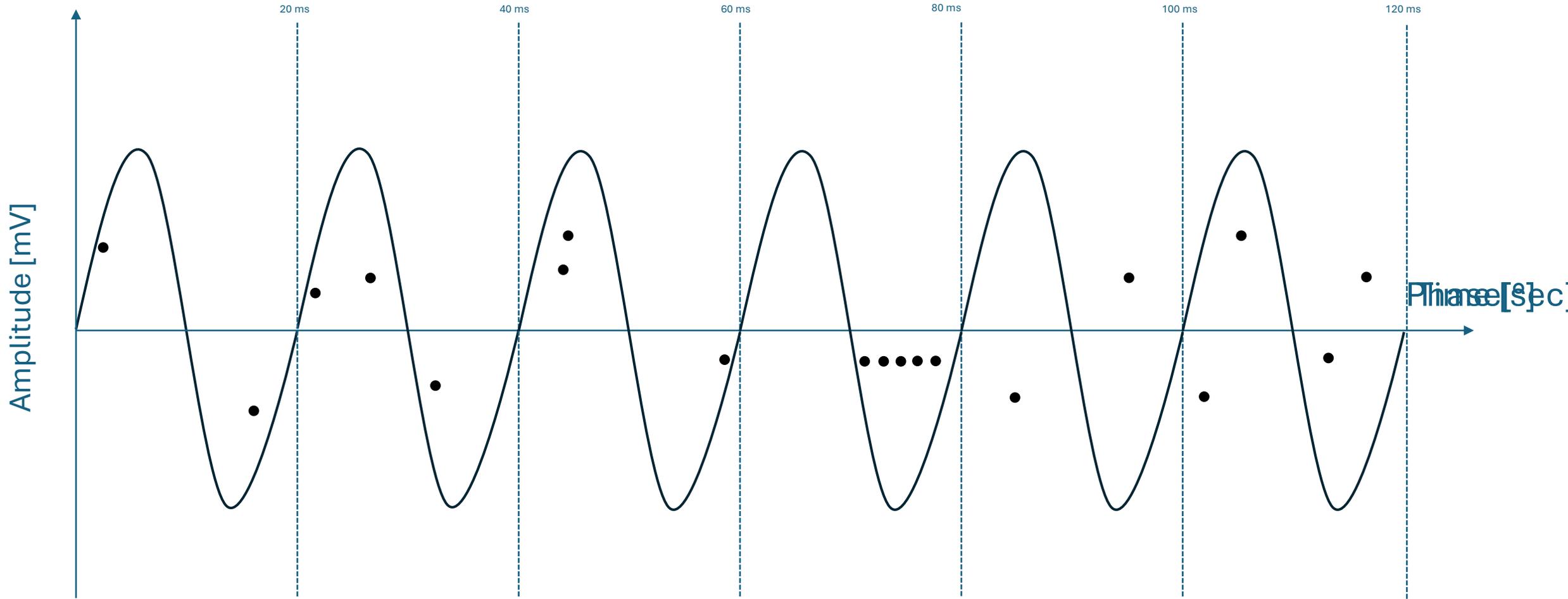
Basic Diagnostic Technique



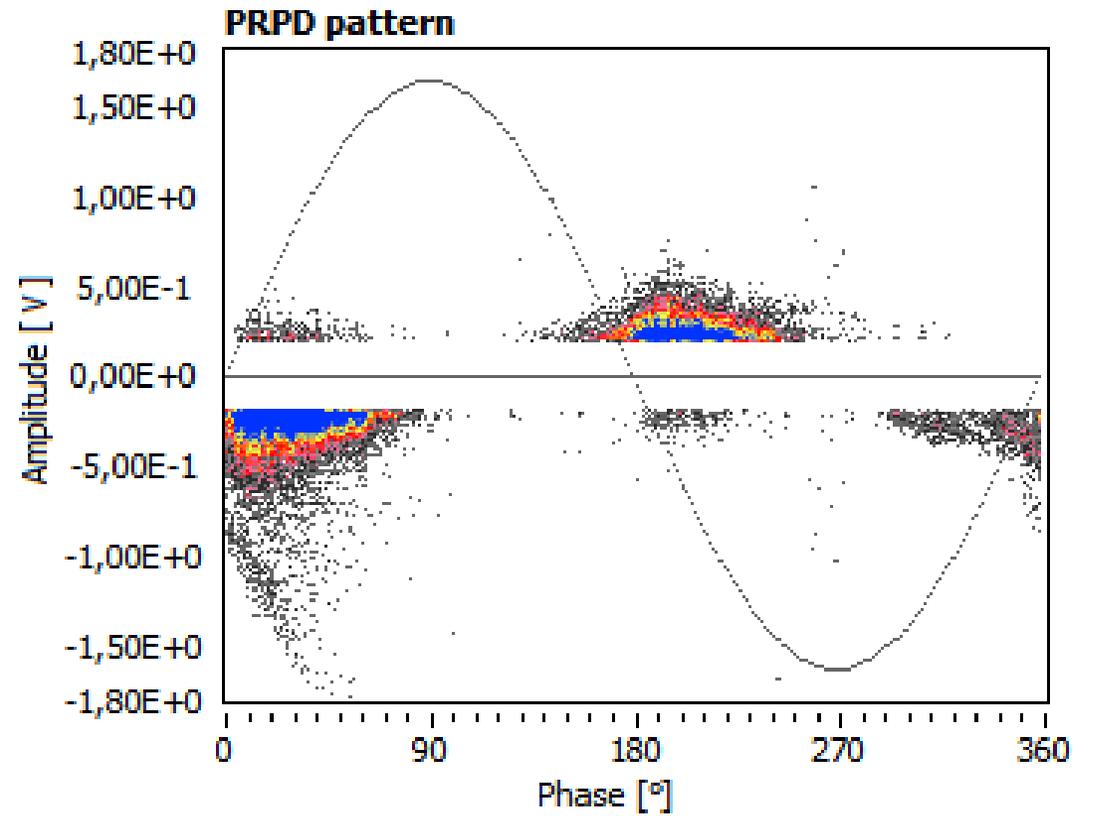
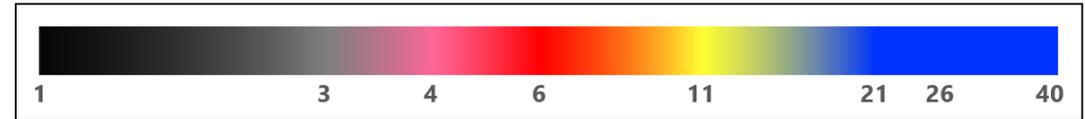
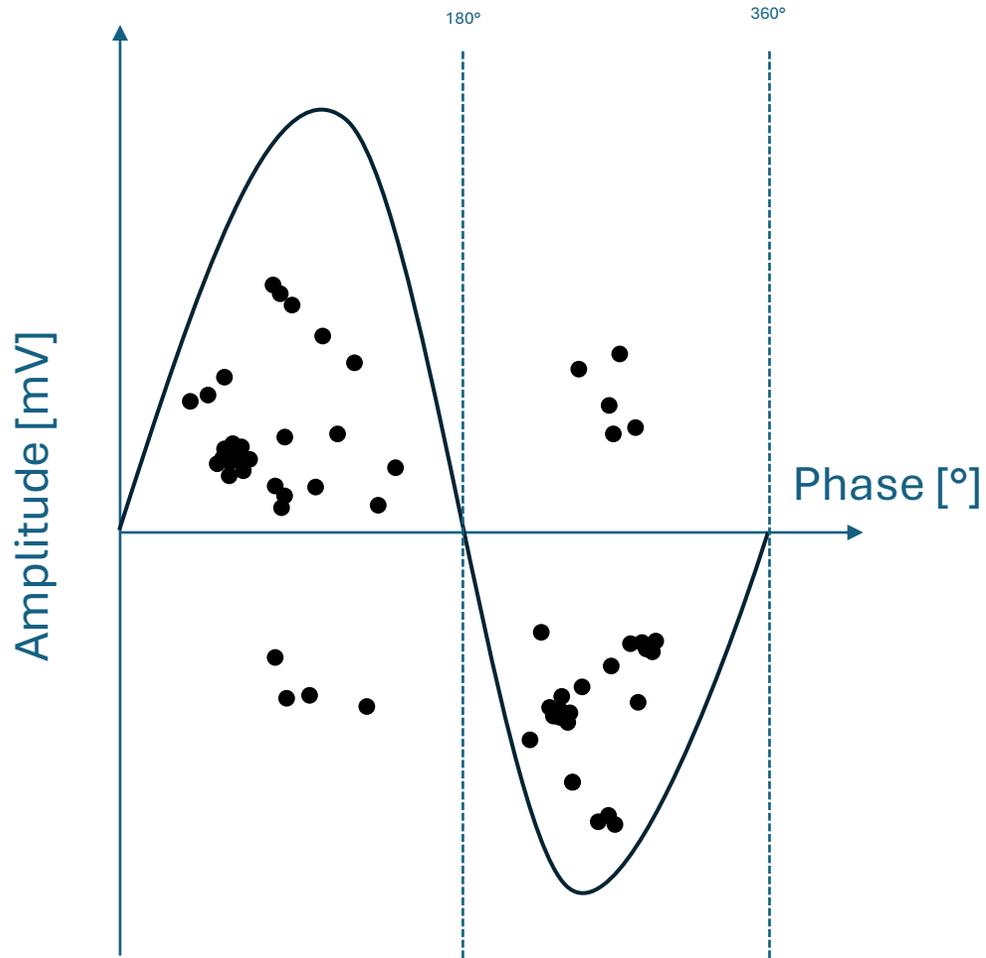
PRPD Pattern



PRPD Pattern



PRPD Pattern

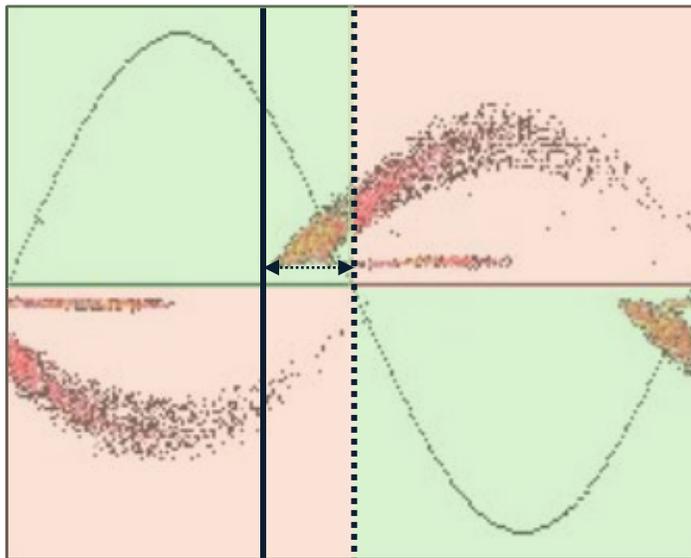


PRPD Pattern

After enough pulses are plotted on the graph, a “Pattern” will appear.

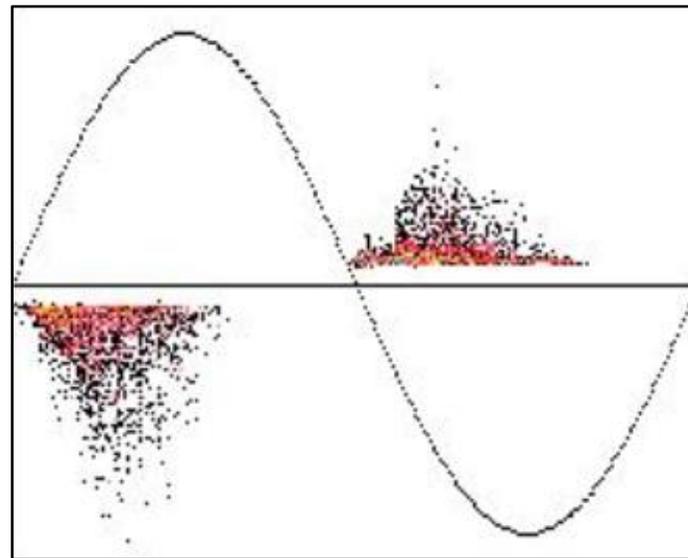
The shape of the pattern and its position on the graph are the main indicators of the type and origin of the Partial Discharge phenomenon.

Internal Discharge



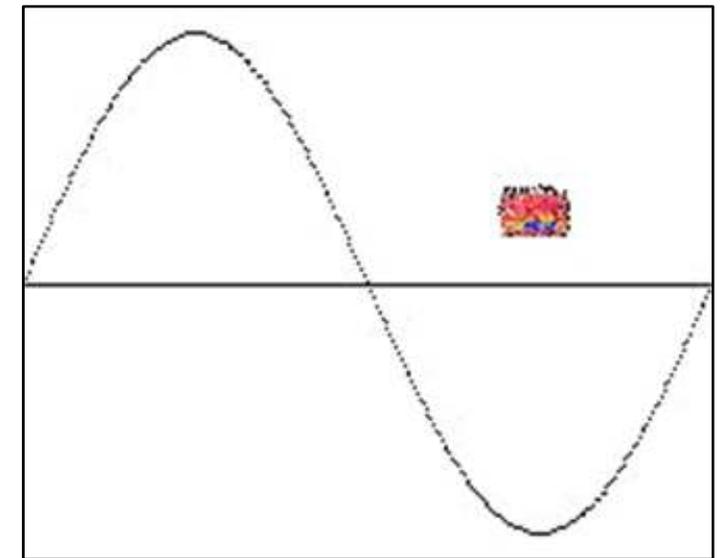
Phase Angle [ϑ]

Surface Discharge



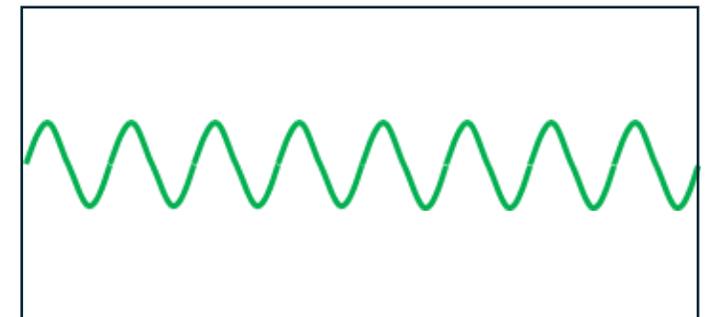
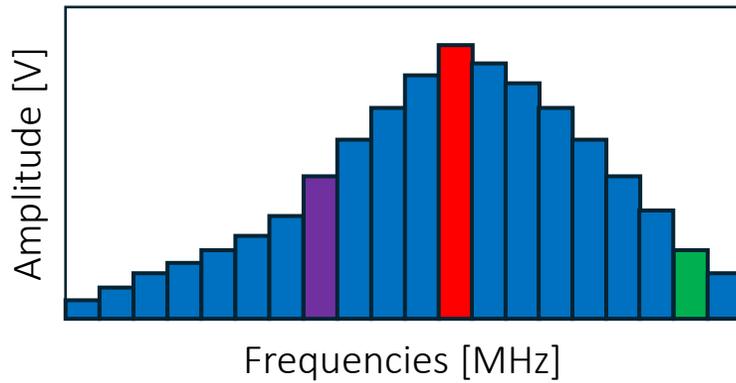
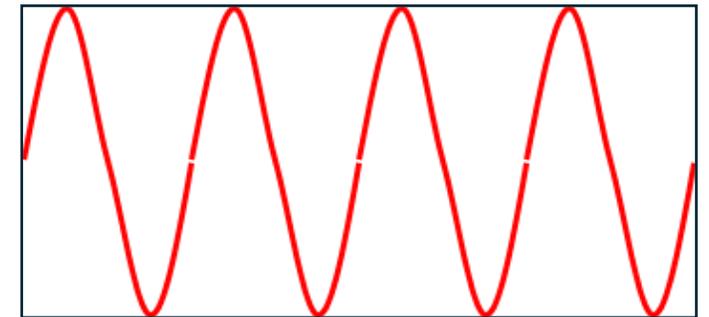
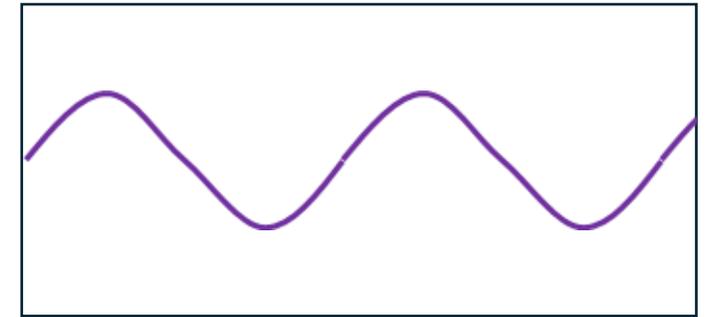
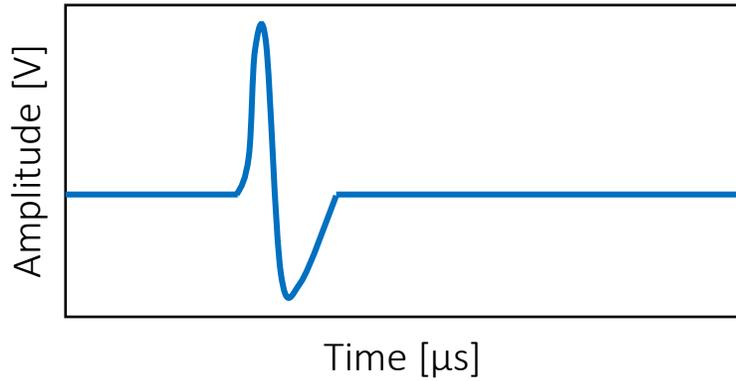
Phase Angle [ϑ]

Corona Discharge



Phase Angle [ϑ]

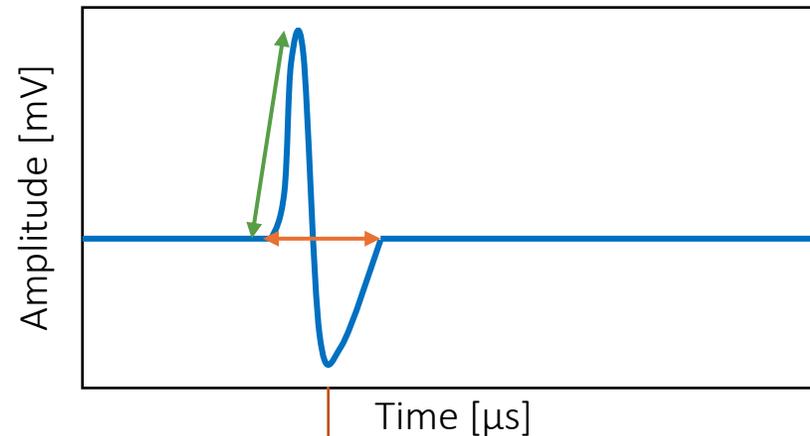
T-F Map



T-F Map

Through the Pulse Waveform and its Spectrum, the Techimp algorithm calculates two numerical values called “**Equivalent Time**” and “**Equivalent Frequency**”.

$$F = \sqrt{\int_0^{\infty} f^2 |\tilde{S}(f)|^2 df}$$

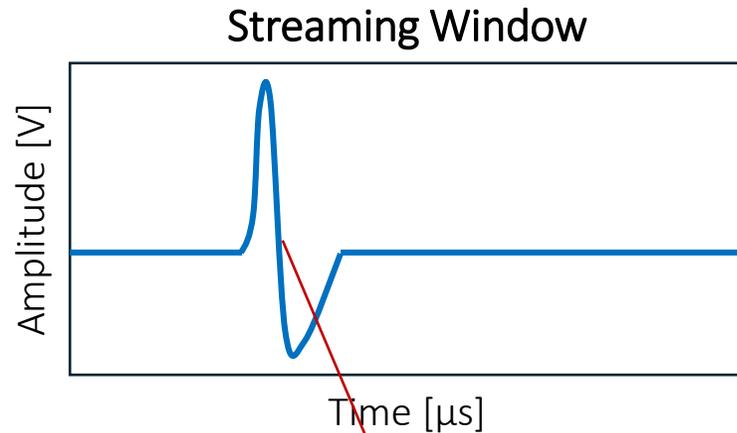


It is possible to think of the Equivalent Frequency as an indication of how “steep” its rising edge is.

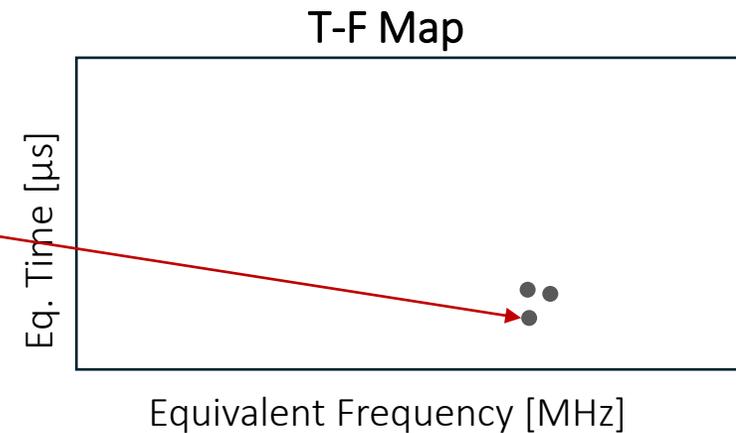
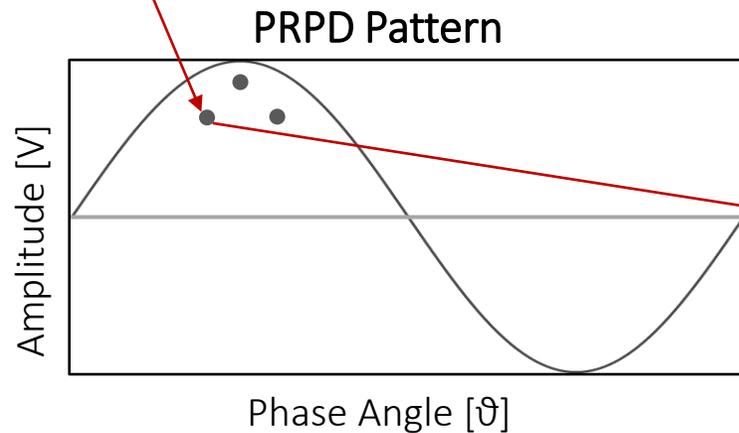
$$T = \sqrt{\int_0^L (t-t_0)^2 \tilde{s}(t)^2 dt}$$

It is possible to think of the Equivalent Time as an indication of how “narrow” the waveform is.

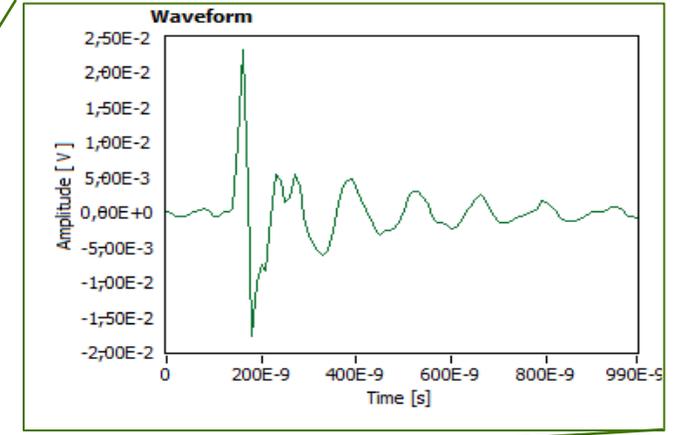
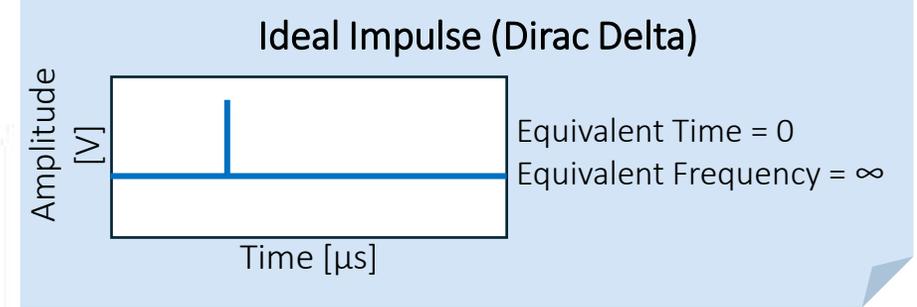
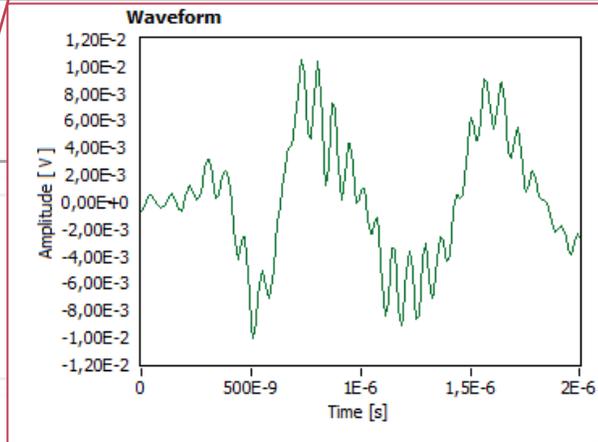
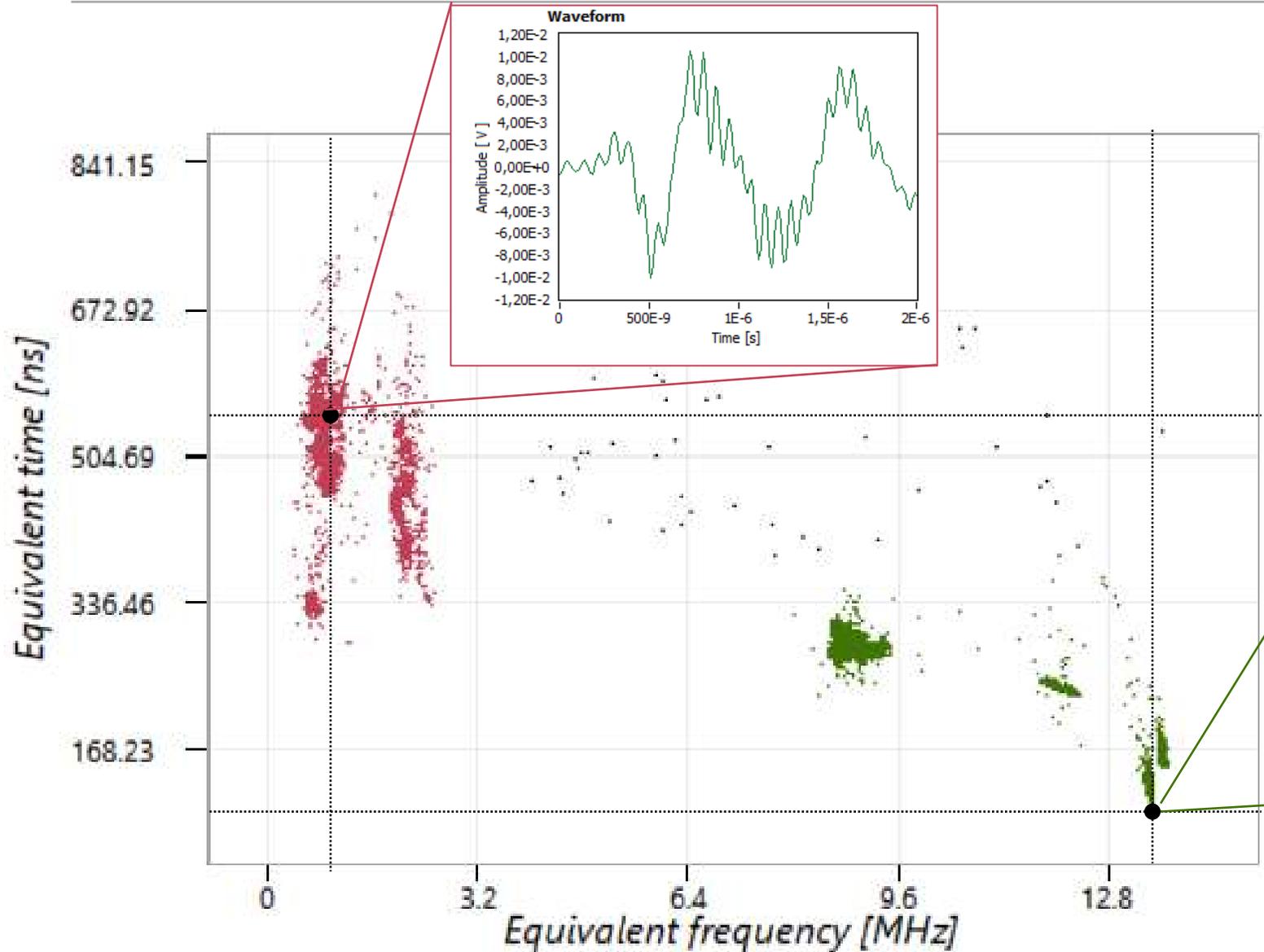
T-F Map



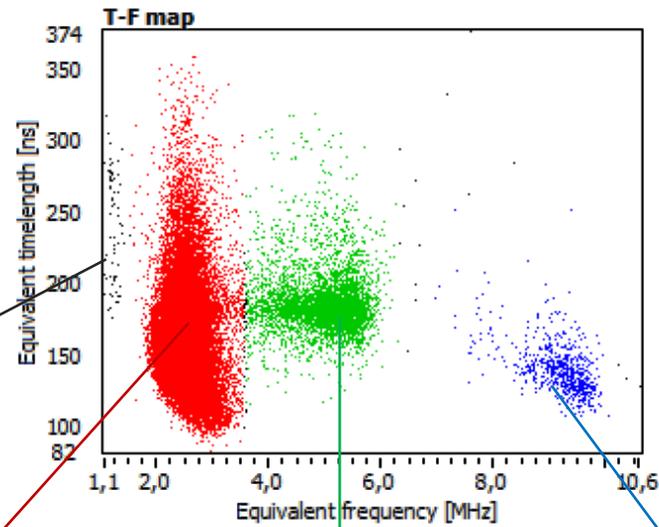
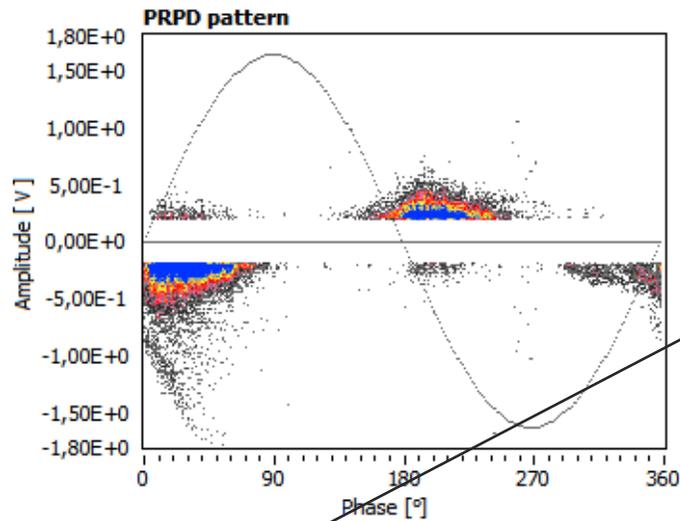
To sum up: to each PD pulse recorded by the system it is associated a point on the PRPD Pattern and a point on the T-F Map.



Streaming Window



T-F Map

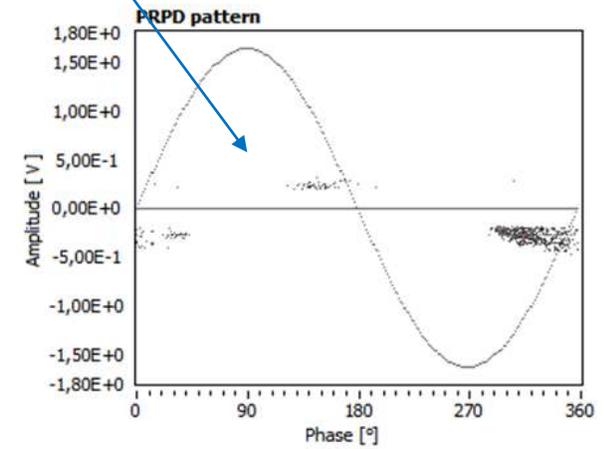
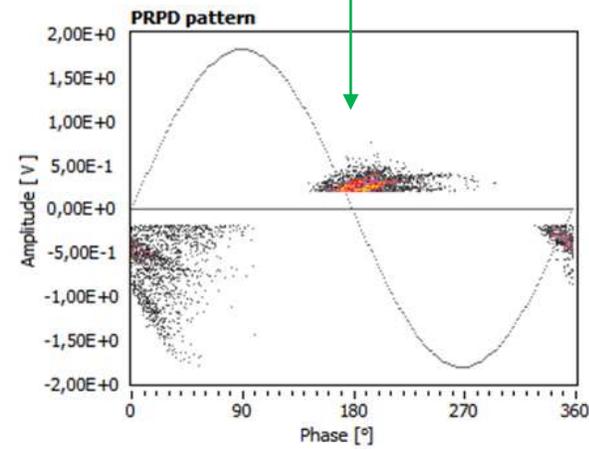
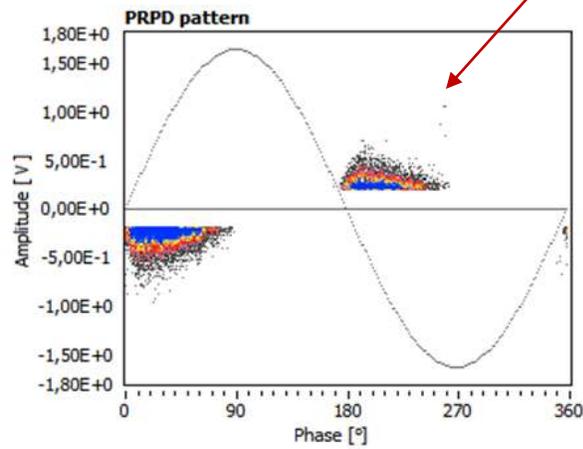
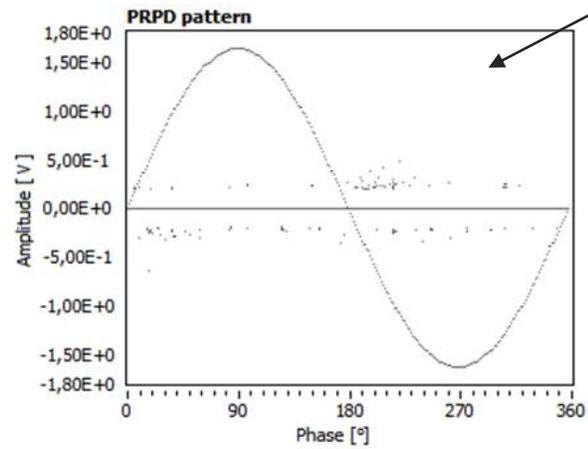


External Noise

Slot Discharges

Embedded Delaminations

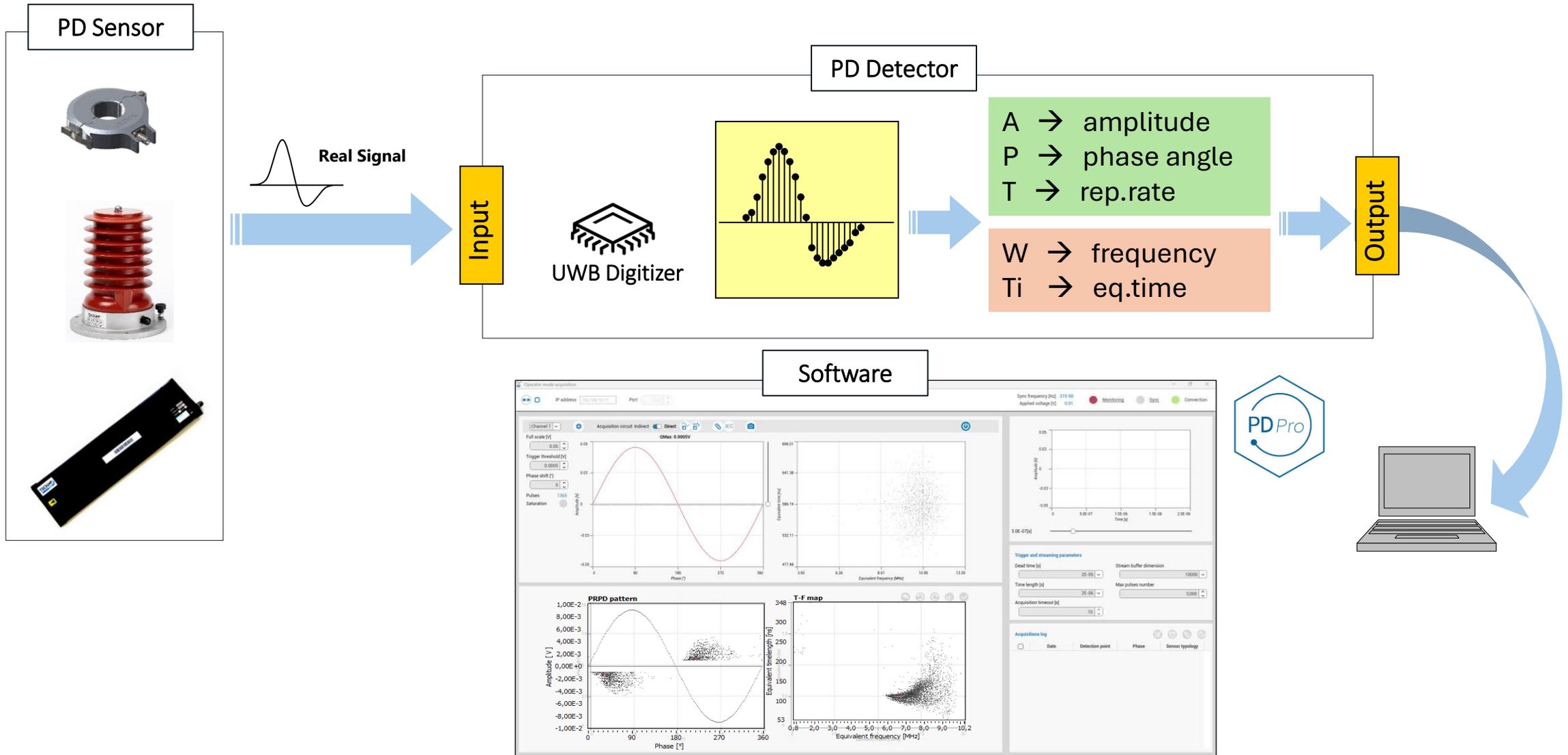
Cross-Talk



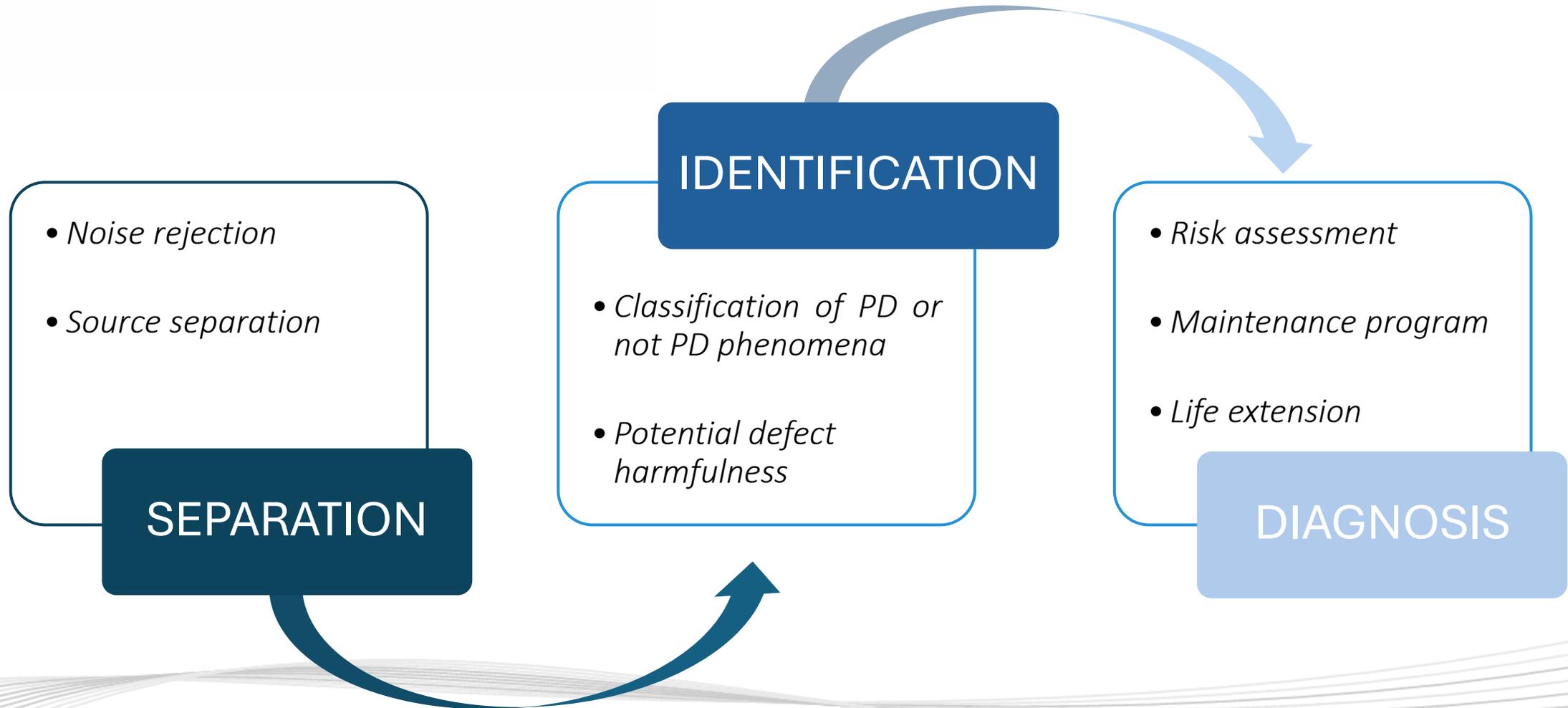


PD Acquisition and Post-processing analysis

PD signal flow

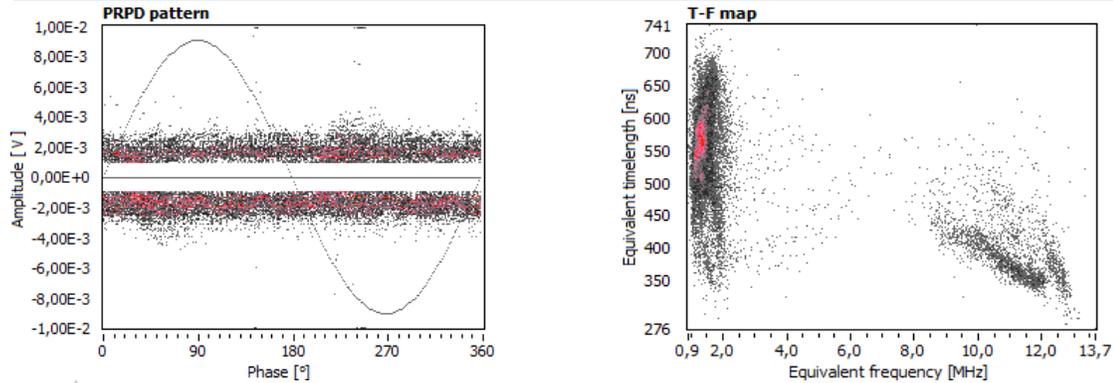


S I D Method



Denoising Technique

BEFORE

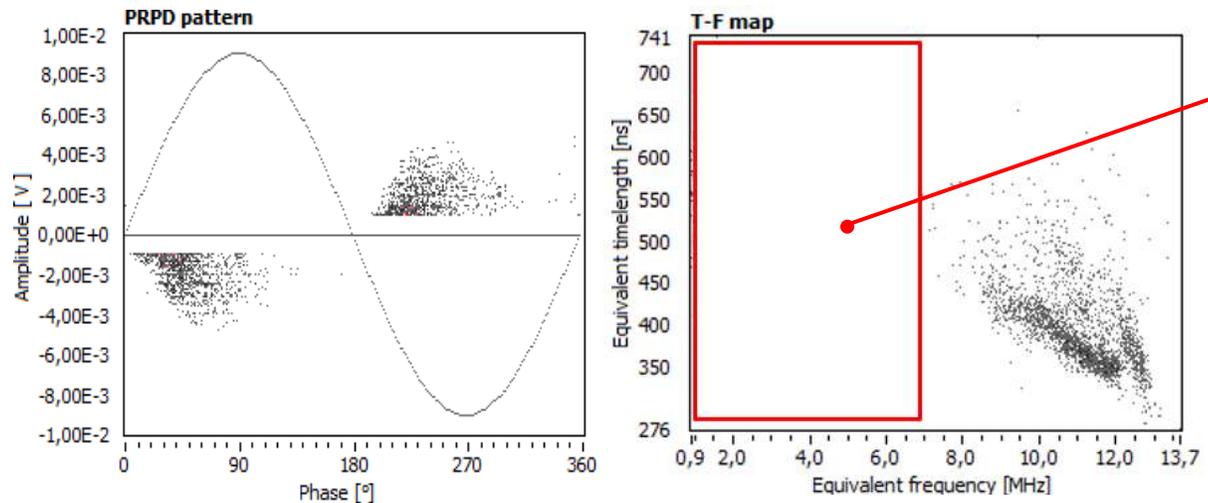


When performing PD testing, due to the complex electrical system involved, background/exciter noise and external disturbances may affect the readings of amplitude and repetition rate, leading to a decrease of the S/N.

HW & SW Filters



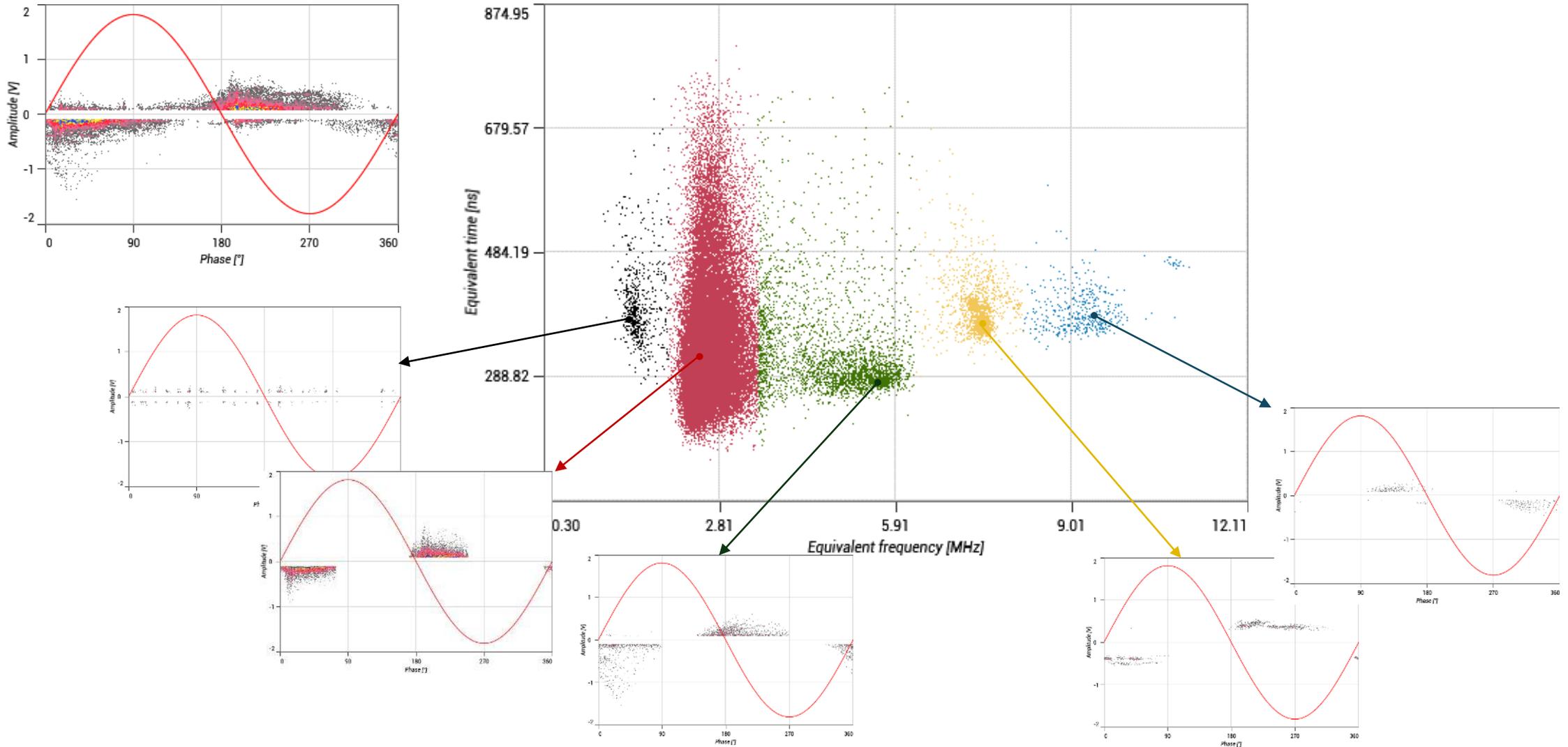
AFTER



Software filters

S I D Method

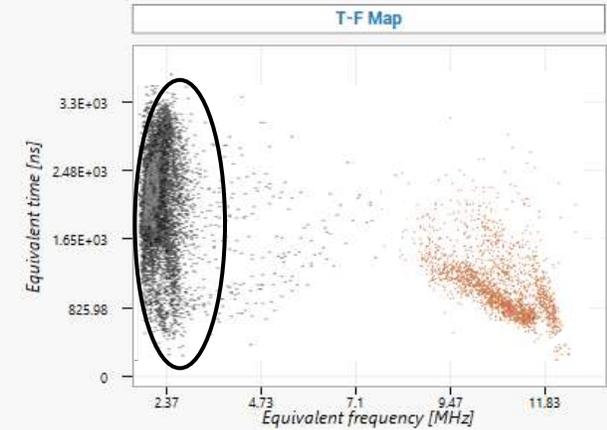
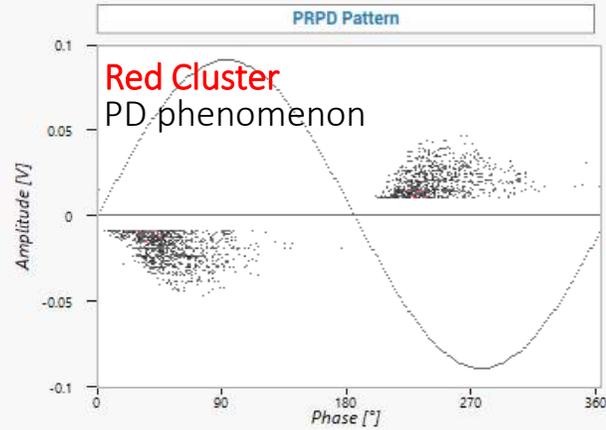
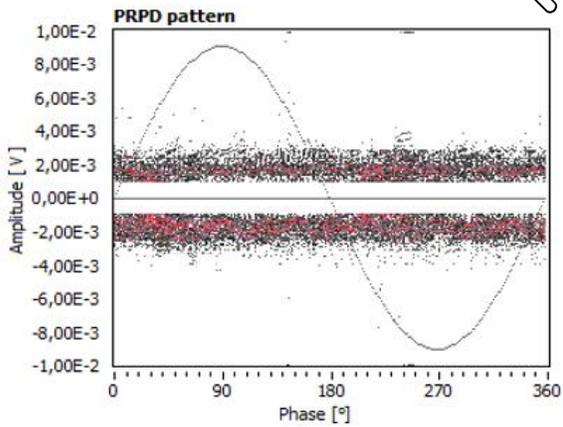
1 Separation



S I D Method

2 Identification

Black Cluster
Background Noise



Corona discharges	0%
Surface discharges	0%
Internal discharges	100%
Noise	0%
Not identified as PD in the asset	0%
Likelihood	100%

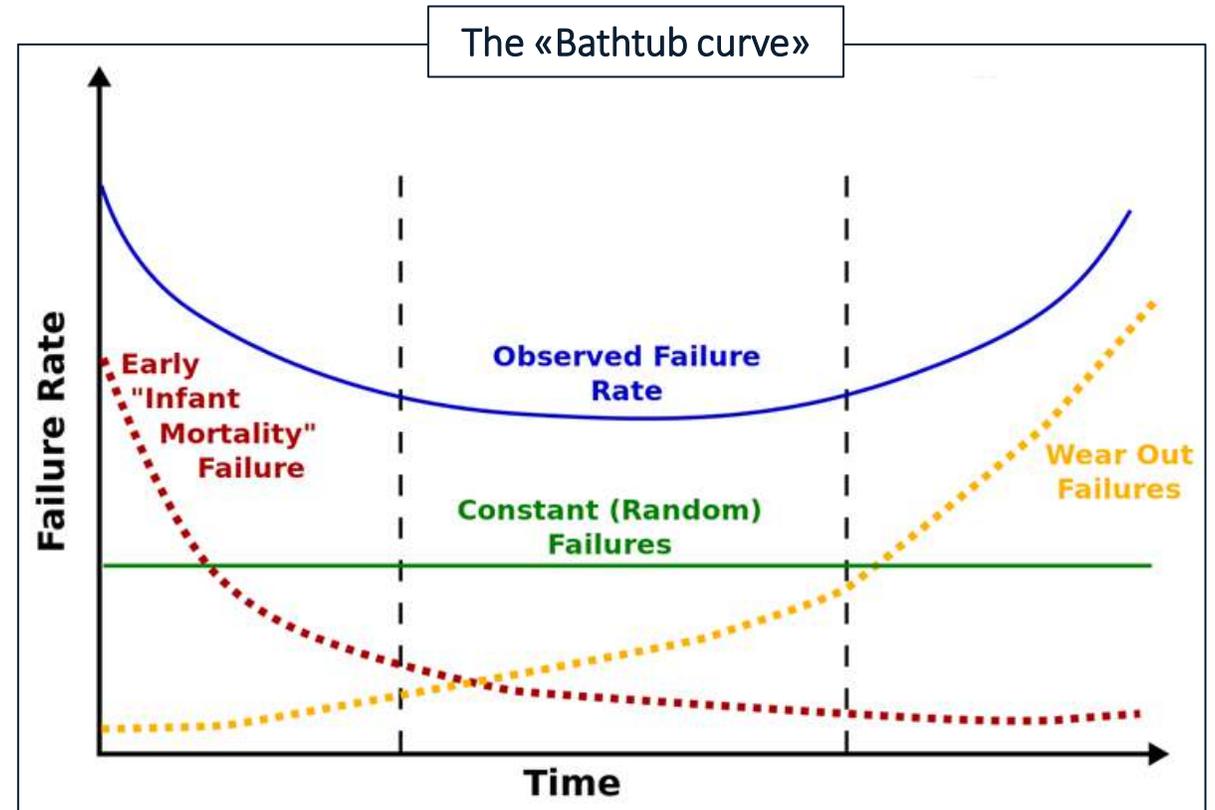
Diagnostic indexes		
Positive	Parameter	Negative
0.0359	QMax [V]	0.0383
0.0266	QMax95% [V]	0.0258
0.0158	QMean [V]	0.0141
0.0063	QMin [V]	0.0055
0.0174	Alpha [V]	0.0155
2.7466	Beta	2.4010
2075	N	2787
3.5	N/s [1/s]	4.7
0.1	Nw	0.1
129.4	Max phase [°]	178.6
0.0	Mean phase [°]	0.0
-12.7	Min phase [°]	-9.8

S I D Method

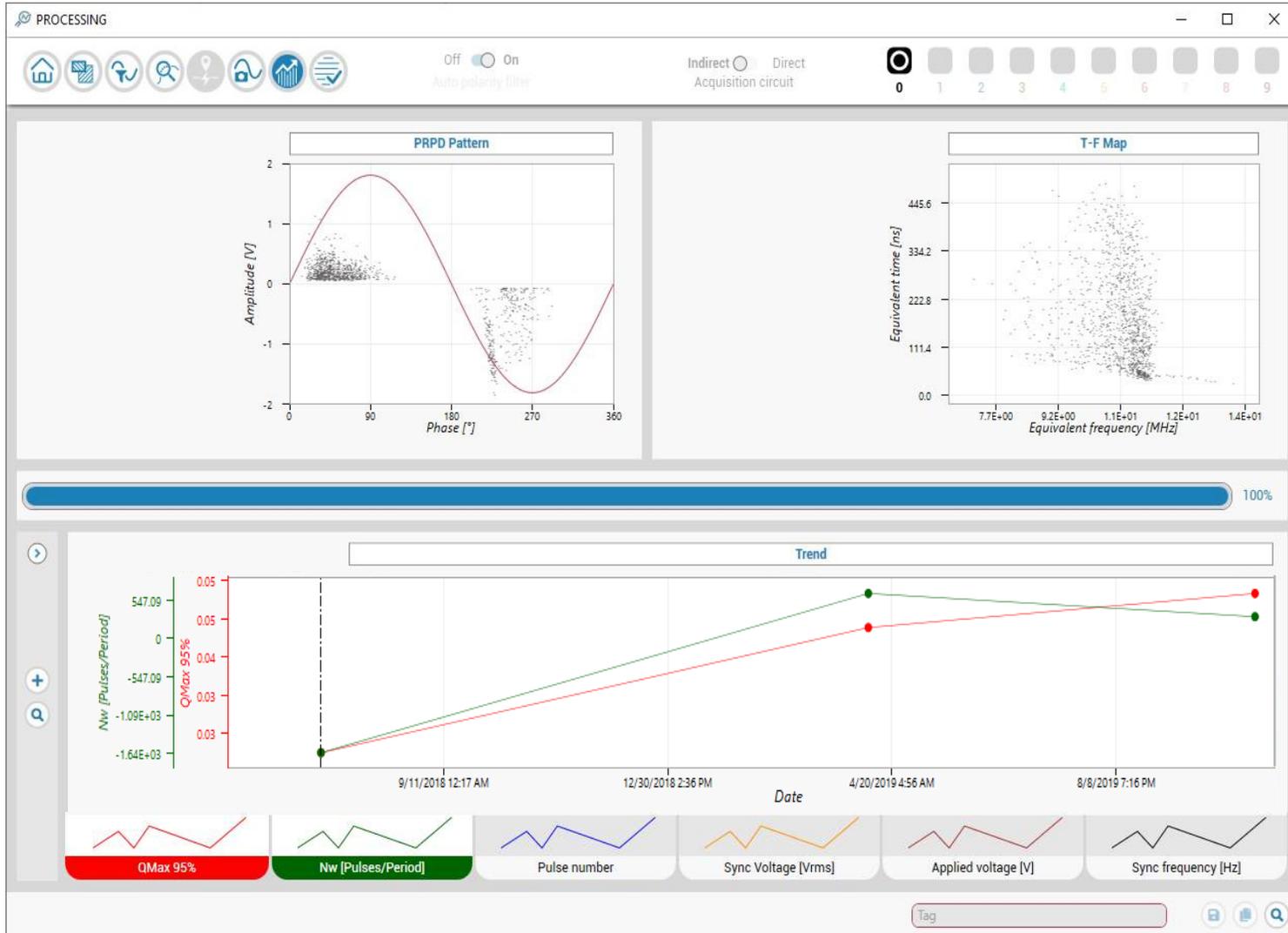
3 Diagnosis

PD test are a fundamental tool for more informed **asset management**:

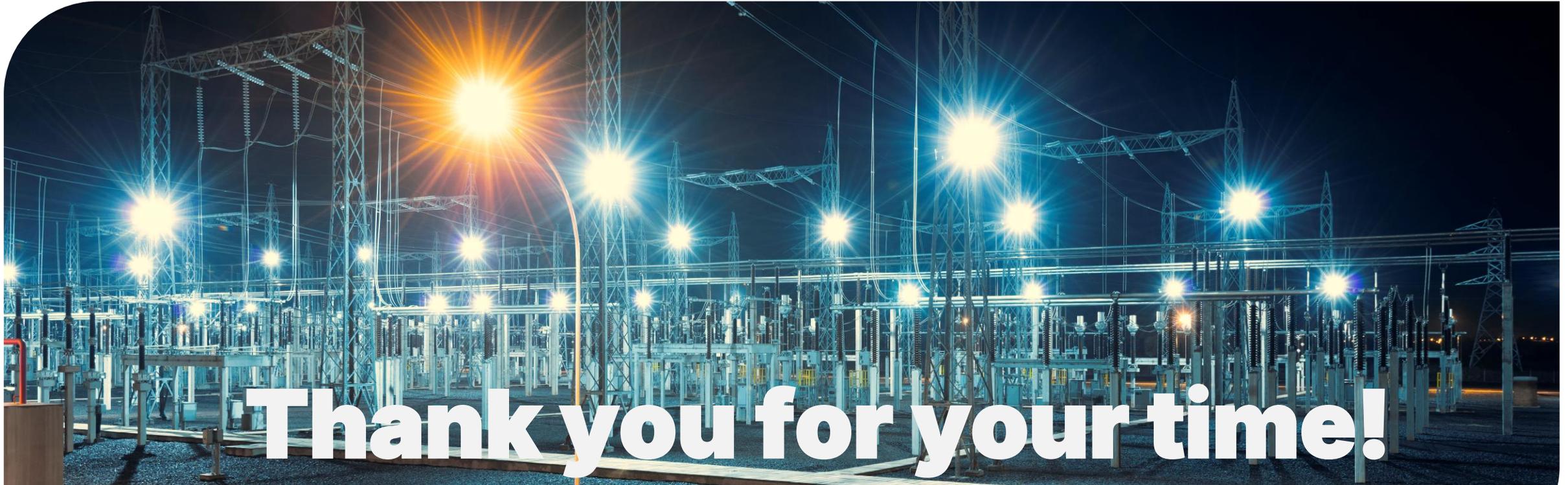
- Reducing the risk of failure
- Providing a risk quantification
- Creating an index for the fleet health



PD phenomena trending



As the identification of a PD phenomenon, the PD evolution over the time plays a key role for a correct diagnosis and can be evaluated in terms of amplitude and repetition rate of the detected phenomenon.



Thank you for your time!

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