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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.

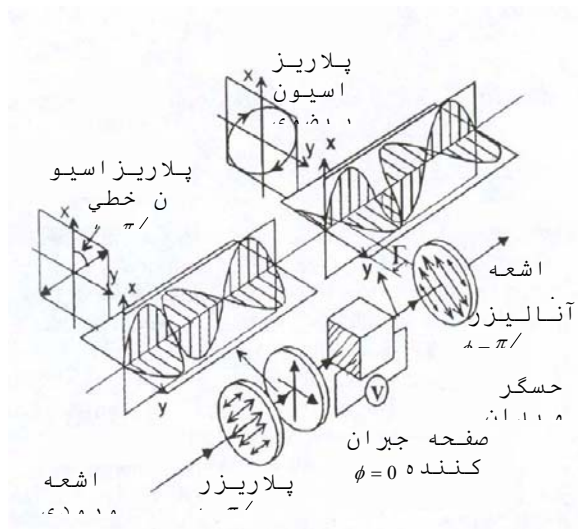
Key words: Optical voltage transducer, Pockels effect, Kerr effect, Polarization.

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kHz

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IEC



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$$\bar{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \bar{E}$$

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(OVT)⁽¹⁾

χ_e

ϵ_0

χ_e

χ_e

OVT

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

χ^3

χ^2

χ^1

$$V_b = -\int_0^b E_x(x) dx \quad (1)$$

$$V_b = -\int_0^b E_x(x) dx \approx -\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i E_x(x_i) \quad (2)$$

$$E_x(x) = \rho(x) E_x^{ump}(x) \quad (3)$$

$$\alpha_i = \beta_i / E_x^{ump}(x_i) \quad (4)$$

$$V_{ab} = -\int_{\Gamma_{ab}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad (5)$$

$$I_f = I_0 \cos^2(\theta) \quad (6)$$

$$E = \frac{V}{d + \frac{2\varepsilon d_g}{\varepsilon_g}} \quad (7)$$

$$\theta = k^2 \frac{\pi E^2}{d} \quad (8)$$

$$E_{kerr} = k E \quad (9)$$

$$I_f = I_0 \cos^2(\theta) \quad (10)$$

$$E = \frac{V}{d + \frac{2\varepsilon d_g}{\varepsilon_g}} \quad (11)$$

$$E_x(x) = \rho(x) E_x^{ump}(x) \quad (12)$$

$$\alpha_i = \beta_i / E_x^{ump}(x_i) \quad (13)$$

$$V_{ab} = -\int_{\Gamma_{ab}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad (14)$$

OVT α_i ()

OVT : ()

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

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

mm

mm

(-)

OVT d l

(-)

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

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

$$\vdots$$

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

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V

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

E_x

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

:

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N

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

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$x_i \alpha_i$ () OVT

N=1,2,3,4

N

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

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

N	i	α_i	$X_i(m)$
1	1	2.2441	1.0393
2	1	0.9519	1.6146
	2	1.0097	0.4134
3	1	0.5163	1.7915
	2	0.9341	1.0158
	3	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

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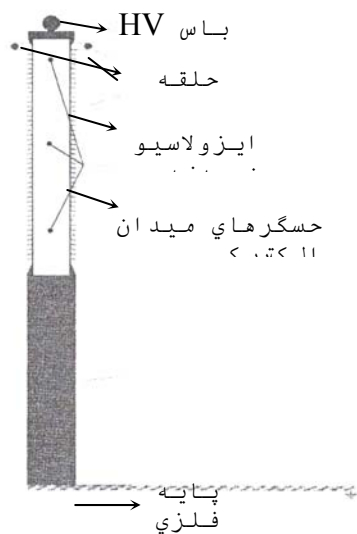
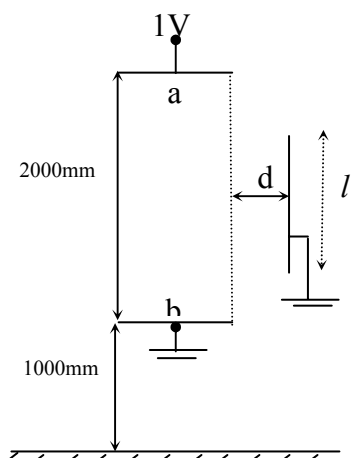
$$P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^N C_k x^k = 0$$

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β_i () x_i

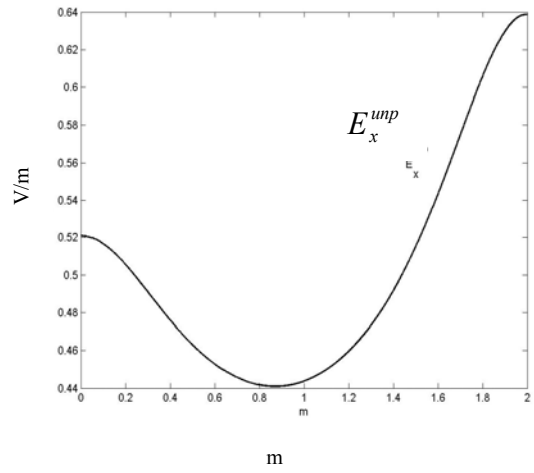
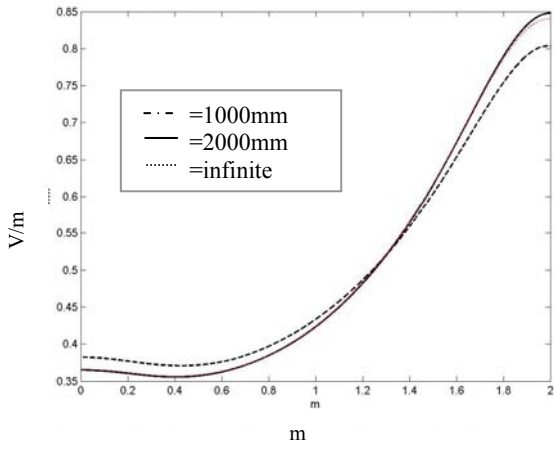
α_i () β_i

x_i



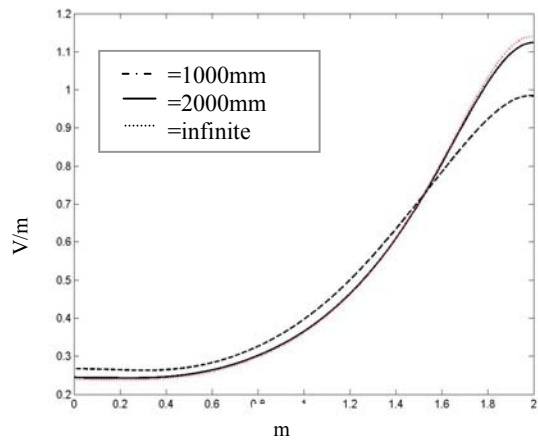
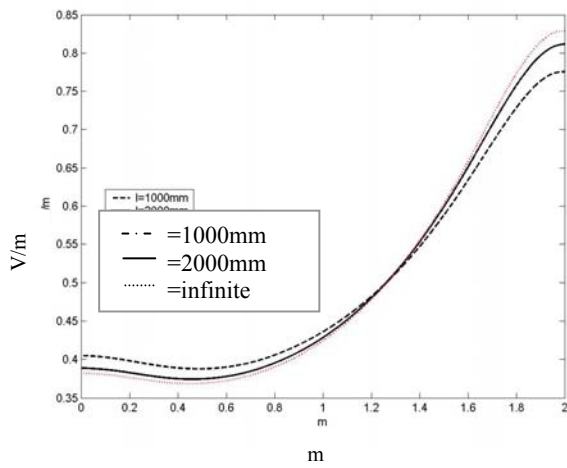
D(mm)	l (mm)	N=1	N=2	N=3	N=4
D=1500	1000	-0.19%	-0.1%	0.02%	0.00%
	2000	-0.99%	0.24%	0.02%	0.02%
	infinite	-1.76%	0.39%	0.02%	0.02%
D=1000	1000	-0.53%	0.23%	0.00%	-0.01%
	2000	-2.06%	0.52%	-0.02%	0.00%
	Infinite	-2.89%	0.63%	0.02%	0.02%
D=800	1000	-0.83%	0.33%	-0.02%	-0.01%
	2000	-2.94%	0.74%	-0.04%	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
 $l = \text{mm}$ $d = \text{mm}$ $d = \text{mm}$ $d = \text{mm}$
 $l = \text{mm}$
 $d = \text{mm}$ OVT ()
 $l = \text{V/m}$) $l = \text{V/m}$ $l = \text{V/m}$ OVT
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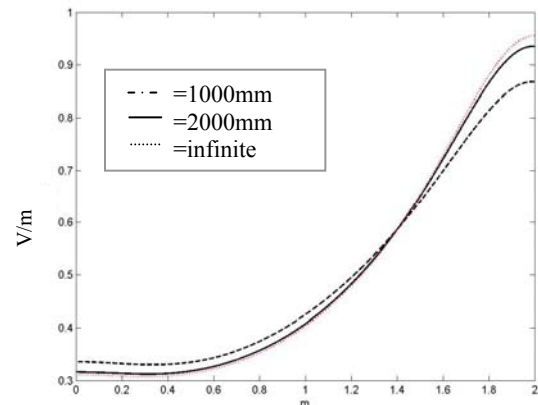
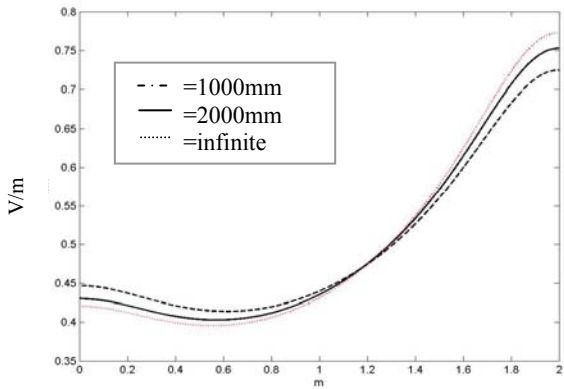
$d = 1000 \text{ mm}$ E_x $l = 2000 \text{ mm}$ $l = \infty$

E_x^{unp} $l = 1000 \text{ mm}$ $l = 2000 \text{ mm}$



$d = 1000 \text{ mm}$ E_x $l = 1000 \text{ mm}$ $l = \infty$

$d = 1000 \text{ mm}$ E_x^{unp} $l = 1000 \text{ mm}$ $l = 2000 \text{ mm}$



$d = 1000 \text{ mm}$ E_x $l = 2000 \text{ mm}$ $l = \infty$

$d = 1000 \text{ mm}$ E_x^{unp} $l = 2000 \text{ mm}$ $l = \infty$

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