

# Waveform Capture On-Site

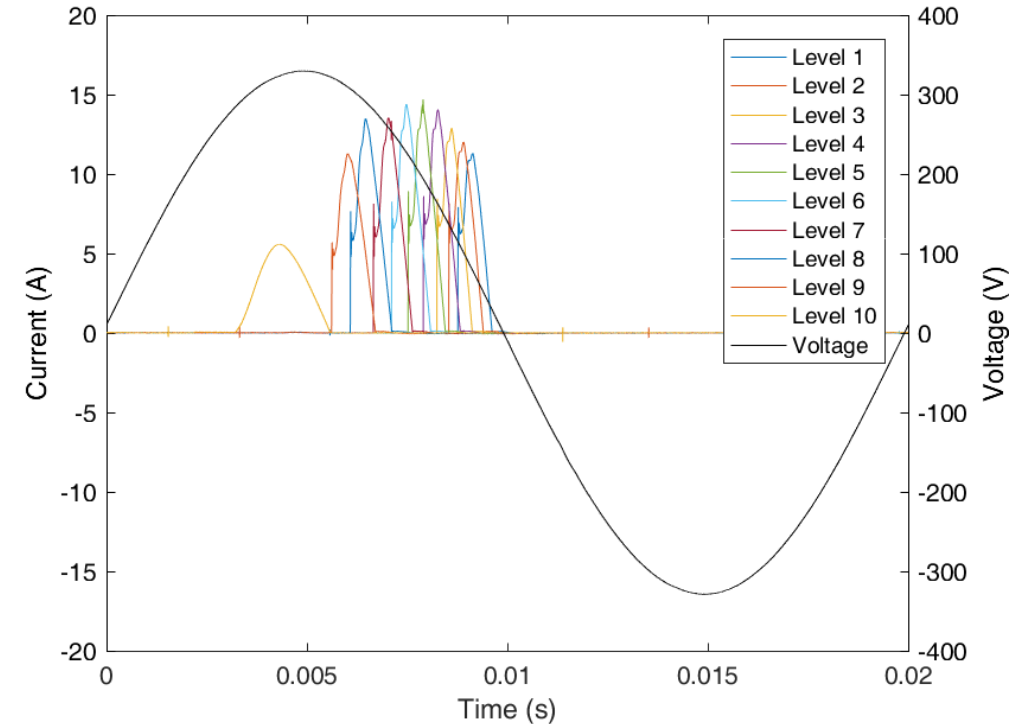
Tom Hartman

# Introduction

- ▶ Static meter misreadings
- ▶ Impulsive current drawn from the net
  - Standalone commercial off the shelf equipment
- ▶ Characterizing the currents
- ▶ Time domain EMI measurements
  - Analyzing noisy waveforms
  - Identifying their fundamental parameters
- ▶ On-site scenarios (EV chargers)
  - Coexist in superposition with other components
- ▶ Realistic waveforms
- ▶ Used for new standardized type-testing

# Waveform Characterization

- ▶ High  $di/dt$  and phase shift
- ▶ Saturation of the current sensing element
- ▶ Identify the critical parameters
  - $di/dt$
  - Rise time
  - Fall time
  - Phase
  - Frequency
  - Energy (duration of pulse)
  - Superpositions
- ▶ Capture of impulsive interferences
  - High resolution (high dynamic range)
  - High sample rate (high frequency)





# On-site Measurements

- ▶ Smart meter manufacturer
- ▶ Other products
  - Evaluate EV and PV facilities
  - Not possible to evaluate the PV installation yet
- ▶ Measurements
  - Time and frequency domain
  - Employ APD and other triggering techniques
  - Preliminary measurements
  - 10 days measurements will be done in the future



# On-site Measurements (23rd February)

- ▶ UPC, NPL, UT
- ▶ DC charging station (50 kW)
- ▶ Charging management done by car
  - Not possible to control it
- ▶ 2 cars
- ▶ Unknown devices connected at the same network



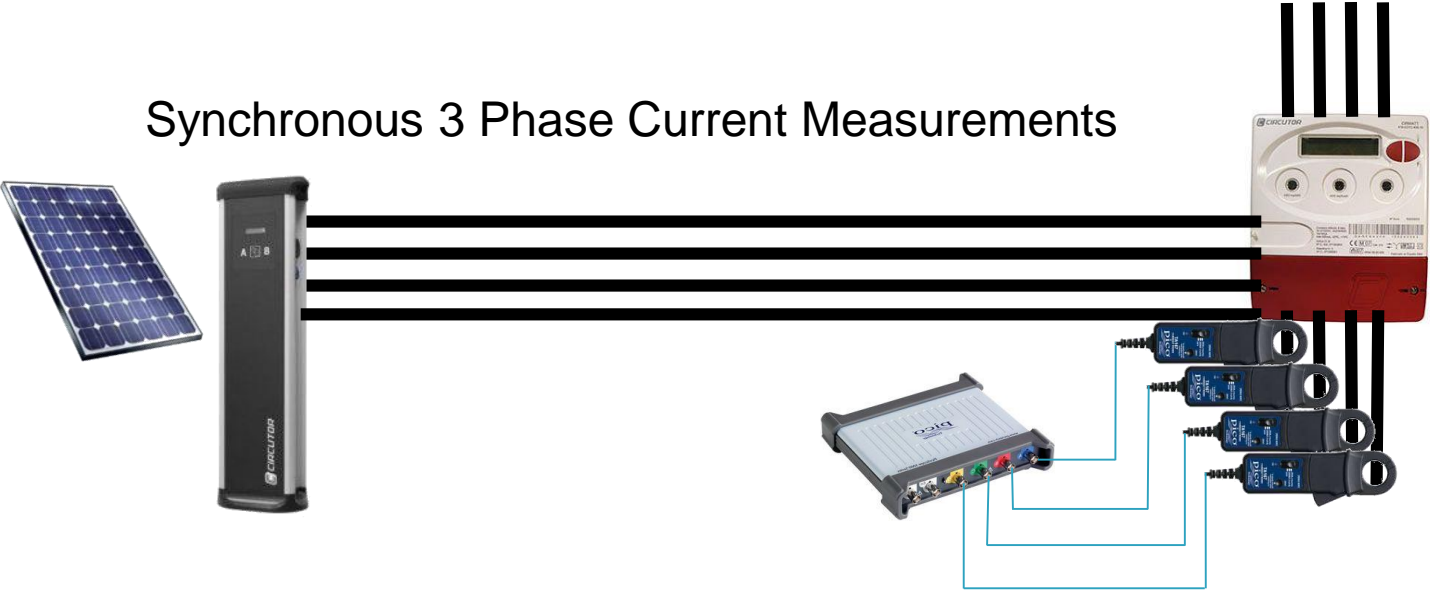
Reference	Car type	Charging State	sample rate	Dwell time
M1	Type 1	No Charging	500 kSa/s	200 ms
M2	Type 1	Charging	500 kSa/s	200 ms
M3	Type 2	Charging	500 kSa/s	200 ms
M4	Type 1	Charging	62.5 MSa/s	30 ms



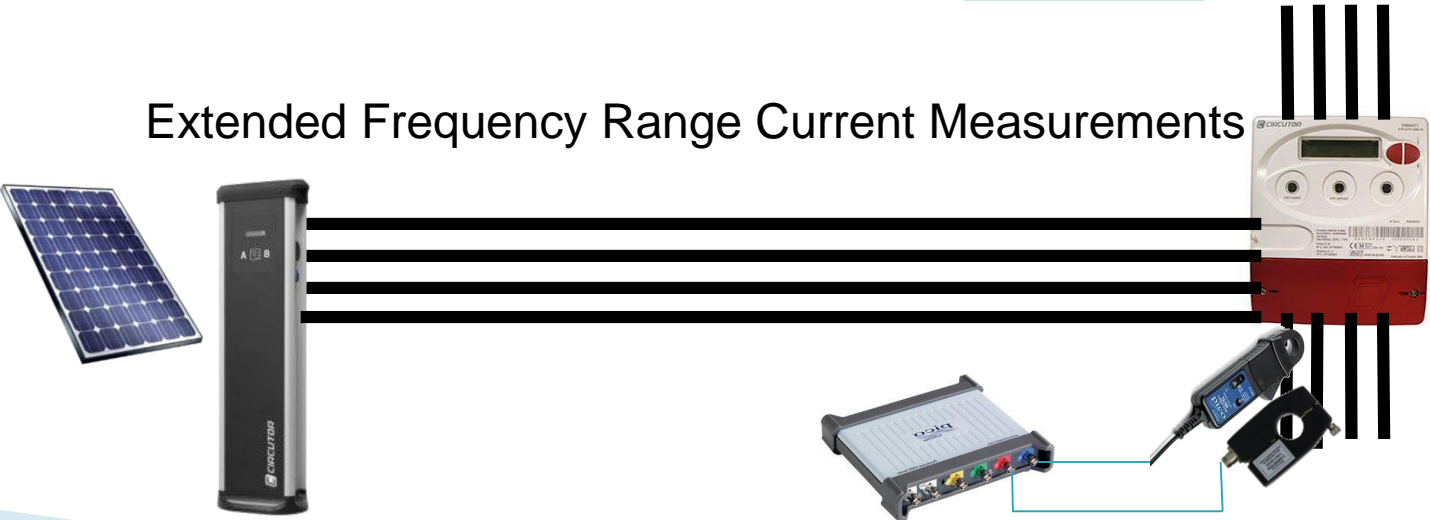


# On-site Measurements

Synchronous 3 Phase Current Measurements

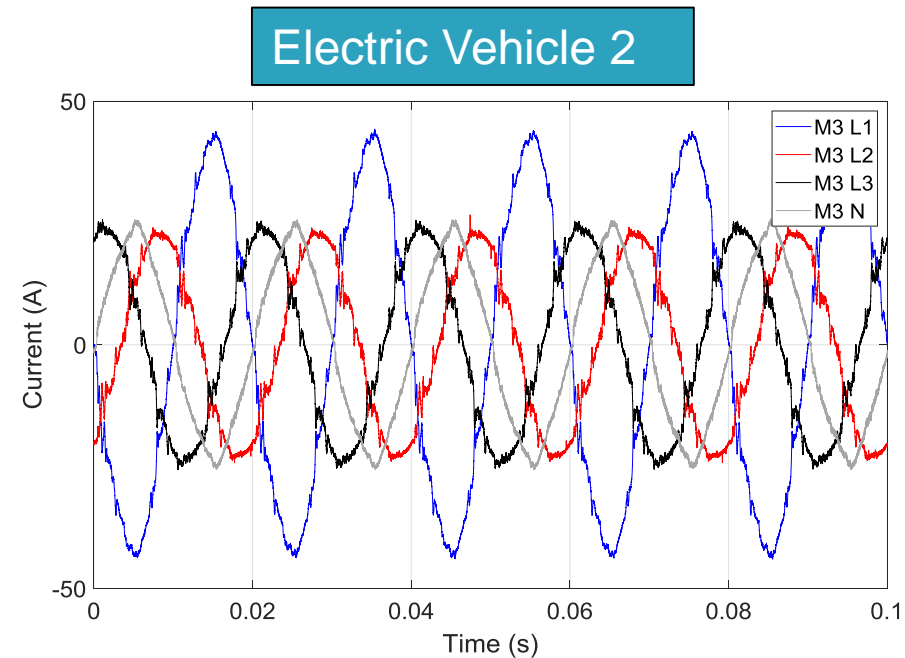
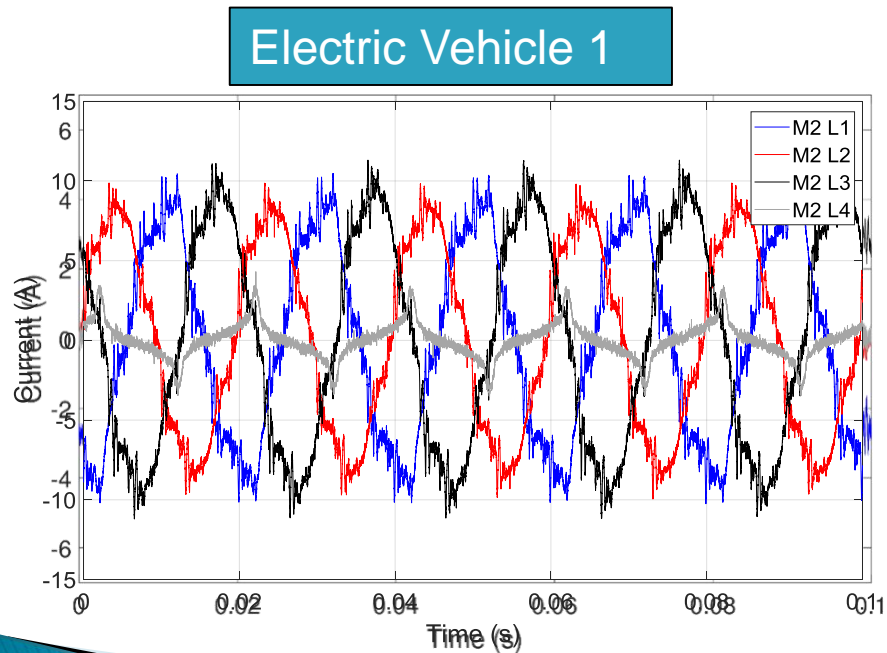


Extended Frequency Range Current Measurements



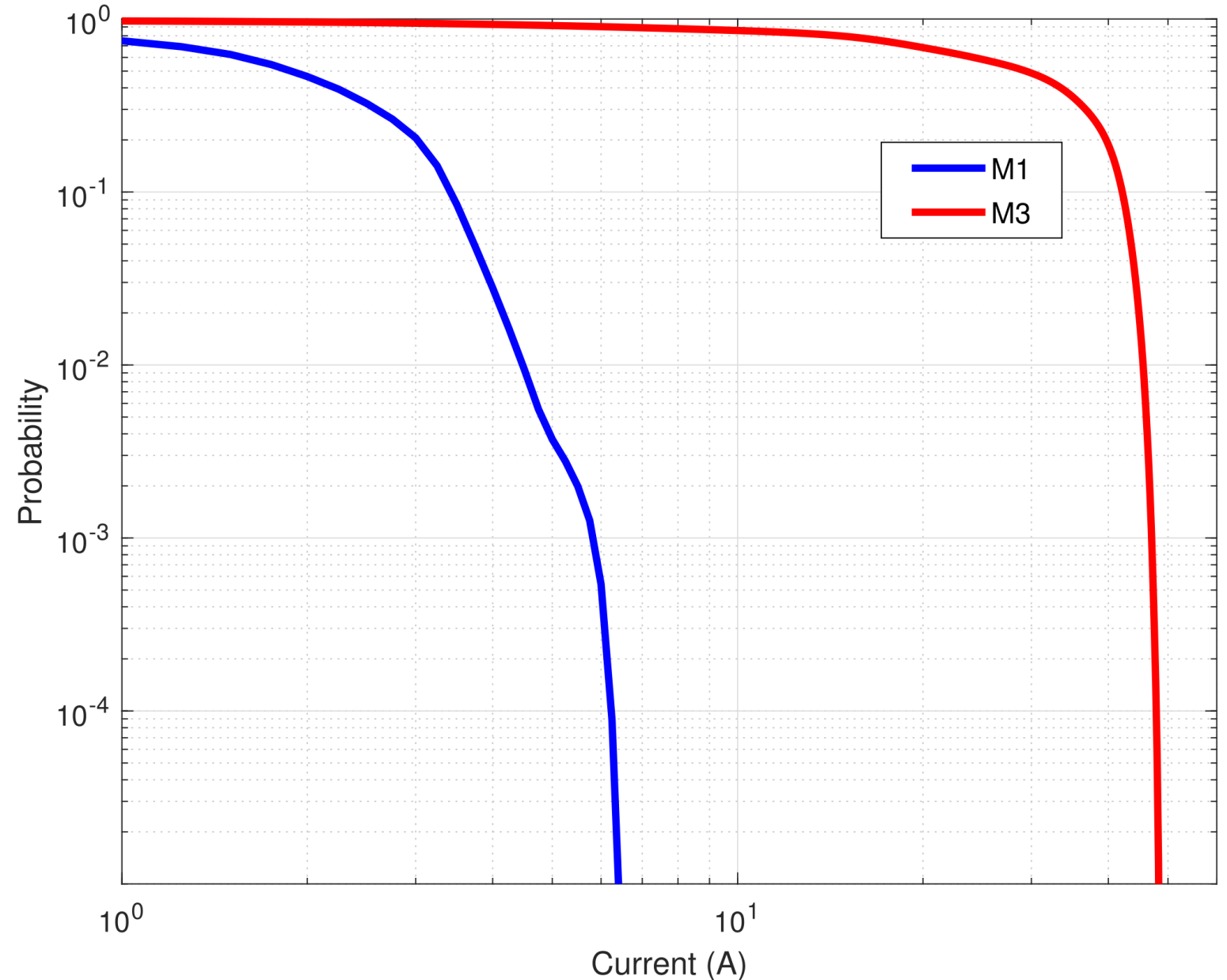
# Results

- ▶ Vehicle 1 not charging -> charging
- ▶ Same contribution from unknown devices
- ▶ Impulsive current is still observable
- ▶ Impulsive noise could saturate the sensing coil easier
- ▶ Vehicle 2 charging
- ▶ 2 hours after previous results



# Results

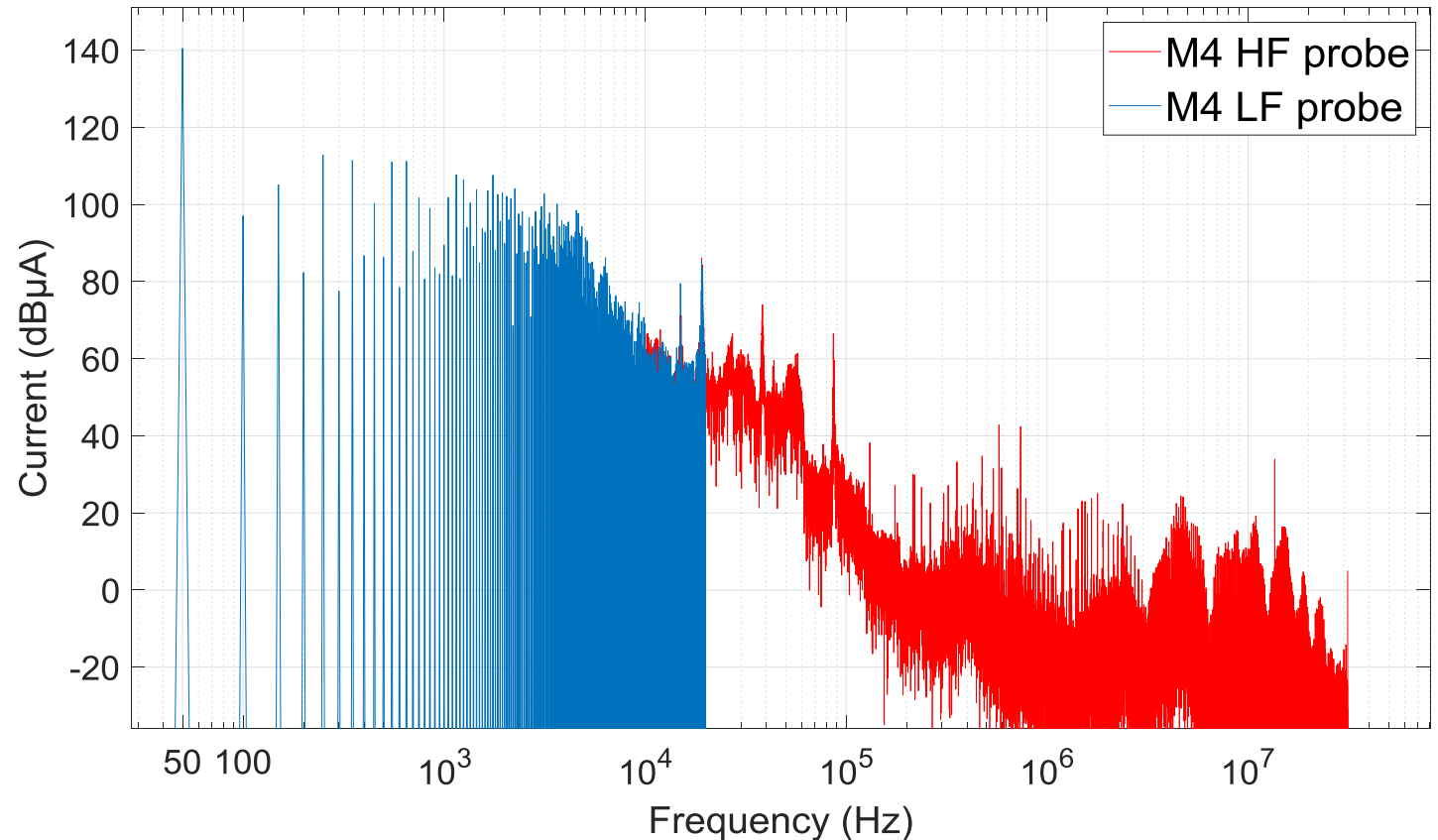
- ▶ Identify impulsive currents
- ▶ No charging (M1):
  - Heavy tailed distribution
- ▶ Charging (M3):
  - Gaussian distribution





# Results

- ▶ Frequency range extension
  - Synchronous measurement
- ▶ Using LF and HF probes
  - Picoscope TA167 (DC – 20 kHz)
  - 9123-1N RF (10 kHz – 500 MHz)
- ▶ Overlap to confirm capability
- ▶ Measurements up to 30 MHz
- ▶ Identify impulsive currents more accurately



# Conclusion

- ▶ Measurement technique
- ▶ TEMPS
- ▶ Synchronous on-site measurements
  - 3 Phases (L1, L2, and L3) and Neutral (N)
- ▶ Reproducible measurements
- ▶ Amplitude Probability Distribution
- ▶ Characterization impulsive currents
- ▶ Identification
  
- ▶ Frequency range extension
- ▶ Better accuracy over a bigger range

# Next Steps

- ▶ Measurement campaign
  - Scheduled next month
- ▶ Big data set with waveforms
- ▶ Automatic identification
- ▶ Empirical Mode Decomposition

# Demo



# End of the Presentation

➡➡ Time for questions

# CIRCUTOR measurements

*Future relationship within MeterEMI*

- ▶ **10 days** measurements (next month)
- ▶ Including **PV installation**
- ▶ Possibility to send **static meters** to the partners
- ▶ Contact person: **Alfonso Collado** (stakeholder list)
- ▶ Keep going being a collaborator of the project



Thank CIRCUTOR  
for the extremely  
good hospitality!