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論文要旨 (博士)

論文題目	マイクロ及びナノコンポジット絶縁材料のトリーイング破壊特性とその画像による解析
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(要旨 1,200 字程度)

本論文はマイクロおよびナノフィラーを添加したコンポジット絶縁材料における電気トリーイング破壊現象とその画像による解析を研究したものである。供試々料はシリカ充填エポキシ樹脂マイクロコンポジットと酸化マグネシウム (MgO) 充填低密度ポリエチレン (LDPE) ナノコンポジットである。

マイクロフィラー充填材料のトリーイング破壊に関して、エポキシ樹脂中の水分とフィラー濃度がトリー進展に与える影響、ならびに、球状シリカの存在並びにフィラー粒子と樹脂の接着性がトリーの分岐数および成長率に与える影響を調査した。また、高吸湿または高湿度下でのトリー特性より、試料の吸湿性と水分拡散性がトリー特性に与える影響を議論し、高水分濃度下においてもフィラーはトリー進展を抑制することを明らかにした。また、浸漬試料と高湿度下における試料の吸湿特性は異なるが、試料中の水分含有量が飽和状態の時は吸湿方法がトリーの進展に与える影響は少ないことがわかった。

試料中のフィラー濃度と水分含有量がトリー成長におけるフラクタル次元に及ぼす影響を検討した。また、フラクタル次元が等しい場合の、フィラー濃度がラクナリティに及ぼすおける影響も検討した。その結果、トリーを発生させた試料および発生させていない試料の両方においてフィラーの充填によりフラクタル次元は増加することがわかった。これは試料内の複雑さがトリー構造の複雑さを導いていたためと考えられ、フィラー濃度が増加するとともにトリーの局所分岐数が増加し、フラクタル次元も増加することがわかった。また、ラクナリティは不均一さをもつコンポジット材料のトリー成長構造を定量化するための有益な手法になり得ることも示した。

近年、高分子ナノコンポジット材料は、電子工学、非線形光学、磁気学など幅広い分野で大きな可能性を持っており、多くの研究者たちの注目を浴びている。これらナノコンポジットの絶縁材料として適用を検討するため、本論文では、MgO/LDPE ナノコンポジット材料の電気トリー破壊特性を検討した。その結果、MgO 濃度が増加すると共に、トリー開始電圧、対極への橋絡時間、破壊時間および破壊遅れ時間が増加し、トリー橋絡中の内部フラッシュオーバー率は減少した。フィラーは、トリー進展を防ぐための物理的な障壁として作用し、結果としてより高い破壊強度をもたらすと考えられた。また、

模擬トリーを用いた実験から、トリー管直径が小さい場合、部分放電開始電圧の値はナノフィラーの存在により高くなることが分かった。トリー管直径が拡大した場合、フィラーの有無による部分放電開始電圧の差は小さくなり、その直径が約 $250\mu\text{m}$ に達すれば、部分放電開始電圧はフィラーの有無に関わらず同じになった。このように MgO ナノフィラーがトリーの発生、進展およびトリー径の拡大を抑制することが確認された。

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Doctor's Dissertation

Title	Treeing Breakdown of Micro- and Nano- composite Electrical Insulating Materials and Its Analysis with Image
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This dissertation describes experimental studies of treeing breakdown in micro- and nano-composite electrical insulating material. Silica reinforced epoxy resin and magnesium oxide (MgO) added low-density polyethylene (LDPE) are employed as micro- and nano- composites material, respectively. It describes electrical tree growth in epoxy resin and explores the effect of moisture and filler concentration on the resultant tree growth characteristics. It explores the way in which the number of branch points on the tree structure (and hence the growth rate) is influenced by the presence of the spherical shaped silica filler particles and the quality of the adhesion between the filler particles and resin matrix. And it clarifies moisture effect on treeing characteristics not only in the form of water but also high humidity. In addition, the moisture absorption and diffusion properties of the specimens used are discussed as well.

As results, filler particle would create an obstruction to the tree propagation even if the specimens were moisturized. Although the moisture absorption of specimen dipped into water would be faster than that of exposed to humid environment, both of these conditions brought the similar effect to the treeing phenomena. Moisture would weaken the interface between filler and resin leading to the easier splitting of the interface. The moisture could hardly be absorbed into the filler compared to the resin. It is shown by the higher value of diffusion coefficient of without filler specimen than with filler. The immersing time of 20 h is appropriate to achieve 40 % in moisture content at the needle tip.

The existence of filler and moisture may affect the fractal parameters of the tree growing through the composite material. Thus, the influence of filler concentration, as well as moisture content, on the fractal dimension of trees is discussed. The influence of filler concentrations, at identical fractal dimension, on the fractal lacunarity of trees is also discussed.

As results, the introduction of filler raised the fractal dimension due to the increase in number of tree branches. Fractal dimension of the tree and apparent fractal dimension of composite material showed a linear

relationship, suggesting that the complexity of specimen structure is followed by the complexity of tree structure. As a complement of the complexity characterization by fractal dimension, lacunarity can be a useful tool to quantify the heterogeneous structures of tree growth in composite materials.

In recent years, polymer nanocomposite materials have been attracted special attention of many researchers due to their tremendous potential for a wide variety of application such as in electronics, non-linear optics, magnetic etc. However, the application as insulating materials is still a few. Thus, in this dissertation a nano-composite material of MgO added LDPE was subjected to electrical treeing breakdown investigations.

As results, the tree inception voltage, corresponding to the applied voltage increased with increasing MgO contents. The time to bridging where the tree bridges the counter electrode from the initiation, time to breakdown, and time-lag to breakdown increased with that. The internal flashover rate in the tree channel decreased with increasing MgO contents. Since the applied voltages were not exactly the same, its change was suspected to contribute the results as well. However, after re-do the experiment by using identical tree inception voltage, it is confirmed that in spite of different applied voltage MgO filler itself excels to suppress the tree sizes.

Furthermore, the higher filler concentration, the higher voltages are required to break down the specimens. It is considered that filler would act as physical barriers to prevent the extension of trees, resulting in higher electric strength.

On the basis of microscope inspection, it is considered that the higher AC voltage above their inception is applied, the higher tendency of the intrinsic breakdown phenomenon to change from the “visual” to be “not visual” aspect.

At the low diameter of simulated tree channel, the partial discharge inception voltage (PDIV) value of the specimens with nano-filler was larger than that without nano-filler. However if we enlarged the diameter, the increment in PDIV were getting smaller and finally the same when it reached of about 250 μm of diameter.