

Transmission cable fault detector based on waveform reconstruction

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Abstract: In order to improve the accuracy of cable fault position location at a low cost and make the testing results intuitive, a cable fault detector based on waveform reconstruction is designed. In this detector, the cable fault position is located based on the time-domain pulse reflection (TDR) principle. A pulse waveform is injected in the tested cable, and a high-speed comparator with changeable reference voltages is used to binarize the test pulse waveform to a binary sequence on a certain voltage. Through scanning the reference voltage in a full voltage range, multi-sequences are acquired to reconstruct the pulse waveform transmission in the cable, and then the pulse attenuation feature, electrical open circuit fault, electrical short circuit fault, and the fault position of the cable are diagnosed. Experimental results show that the designed cable fault detector can determine the fault type and its position of the cable being tested, and the testing results are intuitive.

Key words: cable fault test; waveform reconstruction; fault position location; time-domain pulse reflection

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-7985.2013.01.010

Cable testing and fault finding disciplines are well employed in the telecommunication and electrical power utility industry for a good quality of signal transmission service to telephone subscribers and a stable electrical energy supply to domestic and industrial consumers. Traditional cable fault detection methods^[1], such as the electric bridge method, the sound playback method, the capacitance and resistance test method, are always time-consuming, labor-intensive and complex to use and they are also of low precision in fault location. In recent years, scientists have introduced some new methods to improve the test accuracy on cable fault diagnosis and its

positioning technology such as the frequency-domain reflection (FDR) method^[2] and the time-domain pulse reflection (TDR) method^[3-12]. TDR is instrumental in the development of test and measurement calibration for transmission cable characterization and reconstruction in domestic and industrial applications. In these methods, expensive instruments such as the high-frequency oscilloscope^[5] or the vector network analyzer^[9] are necessary.

In order to improve the precision of cable fault position location at a low cost and make the testing results intuitive, a cable fault detector based on the time-domain multi-pulse reflection method is introduced in this paper. This detector uses a cheap high-speed comparator^[8] and a FPGA chip to sample and reconstruct the pulse waveform transmitted in the tested cable. By analyzing the reconstructed waveform, the cable fault type and its location can be achieved, and different properties of the tested cables can also be found by comparing the reflected pulse waveform.

1 Test Mechanism

1.1 Cable fault distance test mechanism

Pair cables always have an open circuit fault or a short circuit fault. While an electric pulse is loaded on a proximal endpoint of pair cables, the pulse begins to transmit on it, as shown in Fig. 1. If the two cables are electrical open circuit or electrical short circuit at a point L_0 away from the local place, the pulse will reflect at the cable fault position. If the cable fault is open circuit, the reflected pulse will keep its polarity (see Fig. 1(a)). When the cable fault is short circuit, the negative polarity reflected pulse (see Fig. 1(b)) will be received. The time T_1 between transmitting the original pulse and receiving the first reflected pulse is proportional to the distance between the cable fault position and its proximal endpoint. If the electric pulse propagation velocity v is a constant, L_0 can be calculated as

$$L_0 = T_1 \frac{v}{2} \quad (1)$$

Also a new reflected pulse will occur on the proximal endpoint, and so on. Under the ideal conditions, the pulse will transmit on the cable forever. So several reflected pulses can be received at the proximal endpoint. But

Received 2012-09-27.

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Foundation items: The National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 61240032), the Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province (No. BK2012560), the College Scientific and Technological Achievements Transformation Promotion Project of Jiangsu Province (No. JH-05), the Science and Technology Support Program of Jiangsu Province (No. BE2012740).

Citation: Wu Jianfeng, Yu Zhongzhou, Li Jianqing, et al. Transmission cable fault detector based on waveform reconstruction [J]. Journal of Southeast University (English Edition), 2013, 29(1): 48 – 51. [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-7985.2013.01.010]

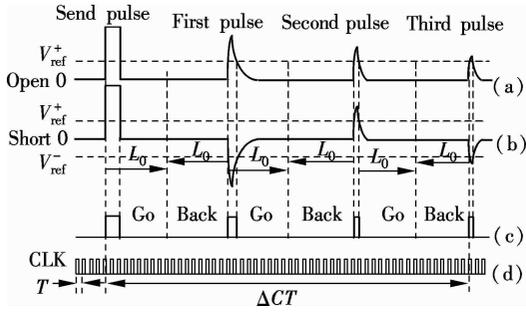


Fig. 1 Time-domain pulse reflection mechanism. (a) Open circuit waveform; (b) Short circuit waveform; (c) Binary signal; (d) Clock signal

in the real case, the pulse will attenuate and distort, and the pulse waveform on the cables with a short circuit will attenuate and distort more rapidly than the one on the open circuit cables. So only several reflected pulses will be received. Also attenuation and distortion of pulses have some relationship with the properties of the tested cables.

If N pulse waveforms are received in the test process, L_0 can be calculated as

$$L_0 = \Delta CT \frac{v}{2(N-1)} \quad (2)$$

where T is the clock cycle; ΔC is the count value from the original pulse to the last pulse; v is the propagation velocity of the pulse.

From Eq. (2), we know that different T corresponds to different resolutions. When the maximum count value is fixed, the smaller the T value, the higher the precision and the smaller the measured range.

1.2 Pulse waveform reconstruction method (PWRM)

A high-speed comparator is specially designed to binarize the test pulse waveform (see Figs. 1(a) and (b)) to a binary sequence (see Fig. 1(c)) at a certain reference voltage. The negative input port of the high-speed comparator is connected to the reference voltage, and the positive input port is connected to the tested cable port. For different reference voltages, their binary sequence data are different. By changing the reference voltage from high to low, we can obtain some binary sequences (see Fig. 2 (a)).

Let i denote the i -th reference voltage level and j denote the j -th time interval. All the lattices in Fig. 1 are indexed with i and j . The voltage at the test port can be denoted as V_{ij} . If all the binary sequences are aligned at every clock, we can obtain a new data sequence by adding the same clock binary data together as

$$V_j = \sum_{i=0}^L V_{ij} \quad (3)$$

With the new data sequence, we can obtain a broken-line waveform as shown in Fig. 2(b). It can well represent the original waveform. A better waveform can be ob-

tained by curve fitting, as shown in Fig. 2(c).

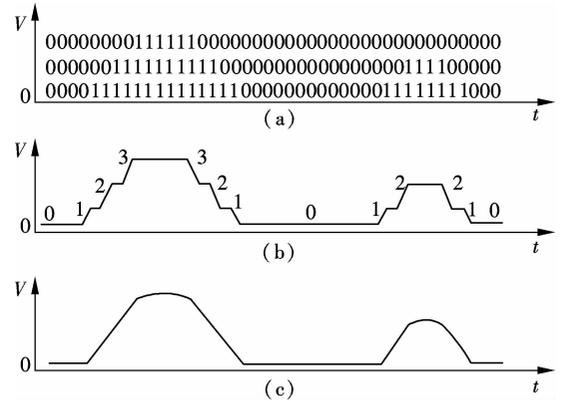


Fig. 2 Reconstructing schematic of pulse waveform. (a) Binary sequences; (b) Broken-line waveform; (c) Curve fitting waveform

2 System Function Structure of the Detector

The system function structure of the cable fault detector is shown in Fig. 3. An Altera Cyclone III EP3C10E144C8N chip is implemented in our cable fault detector, and its fastest T is 2 ns. In the FPGA chip, an embedded NIOS software core is designed as a center processor; a PWM wave module is designed to generate amplitude adjustable reference voltage for the high-speed comparator; and a shift register module with 2048 D-Triggers is designed to collect the binary sequence signal from the high-speed comparator. If more D-Triggers are used, more waveforms data are recorded, and the data processing time is longer. To meet the requirements of different test ranges and test accuracy, 200 MHz and 500 MHz clock frequencies are implemented in the FPGA chip by a phase-lock loop. In the detector, a SDRAM memory chip is used to store the detection signal collected by the shift register module. An LCD monitor is used to display the reconstruction waveform and the waveform analysis results. A UART interface is used for the data communication between the cable fault detector and the host computer.

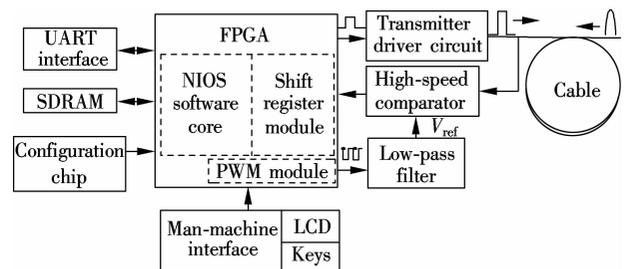


Fig. 3 System function structure of the cable fault detector

3 Experimental Results and Discussion

3.1 Open circuit experiment

Pair net cables with a length of 14.0 m are tested. One endpoint is connected to the test detector, and the other endpoint keeps the electrical circuit open. In the test, the

clock cycle is 2 ns; the propagation velocity is 2.0×10^8 m/s and the stimulated pulse width is 30 ns. By scanning the reference voltage from +1.0 to +4.0 V, 18 groups of bit binary sequences are acquired. With the PWRM, the pulse waveform is reconstructed as shown in Fig. 4(a).

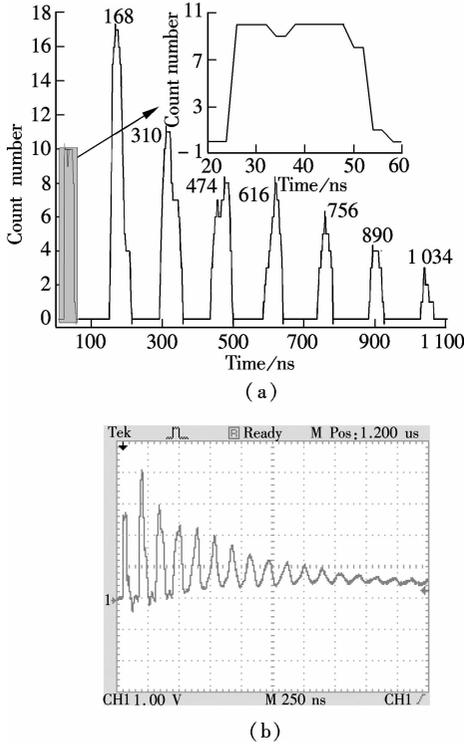


Fig. 4 Electrical open cable test results. (a) Proposed detector; (b) TDS1012 oscilloscope

A TDS1012 oscilloscope gives a reference test pulse waveform for comparison (see Fig. 4(b)). In Fig. 4, the first pulse is the stimulated pulse and other pulses are reflected pulses for the electrical open circuit. Since the reference voltage is between +1.0 V and +4.0 V, the waveform under +1.0 V is removed. From Fig. 4, multi reflected pulses with amplitudes gradually attenuating can be found. By comparing the amplitude attenuation of reflected pulses, we can know the aging properties of the net cable. From this reconstructed waveform, we know that the net cable is electrical open. From the test data, the peak time of reflected pulses are shown in the first line in Tab. 1.

Tab. 1 Electrical open test results of 14.0 m ns

Order	T_1	T_2	T_3	T_4	T_5	T_6	T_7	T_8
T_p	26	168	310	474	616	756	890	1 034
ΔT_p	142	142	164	142	140	134	144	
ΔT_{PC}	138.0	145.7	145.3	146.5	143.0	142.0	141.8	

3.1.1 Multi pulse peak time difference method (MPPTM)

From Fig. 4, eight pulses ($N=8$) are found; the peak time of the first pulse is 26 ns and the peak time of the last pulse is 1 034 ns, so $\Delta T=1 008$ ns and $T=2$ ns, $V=200$ m/ μ s. From Eq. (2), $L_0=14.4$ m. The test error is 2.9%.

3.1.2 Single pulse peak time difference method (SPPTDM)

From Fig. 4, the peak time difference values of the pulses are shown as the second line in Tab. 1. From Eq. (1), the average cable length using SPPTDM is 14.2 m and its test error is 1.4%.

3.1.3 Pulse waveform gravity center method (PWGCM)

From the test data of Fig. 4, we can calculate every gravity center time of each pulse waveform. Then the time difference values of every gravity center of the pulses are shown in the third line in Tab. 1. From Eq. (1), the average cable length using PWGCM is 14.32 m, and its test error is 2.2%.

3.2 Short circuit experiment

A pair cable of one net cable with a length of 100.0 m is tested. One endpoint is connected to the test detector, and the other endpoint remains electrical short. In this test, the clock cycle is 5 ns and the stimulated pulse width is 50 ns. By scanning the reference voltage from -1.5 V to +4.0 V, 28 groups of bit binary sequences are acquired. With the PWRM, the pulse waveform is reconstructed as shown in Fig. 5(a). Also, a TDS1012 oscilloscope gives a reference test pulse waveform for comparison as shown in Fig. 5(b).

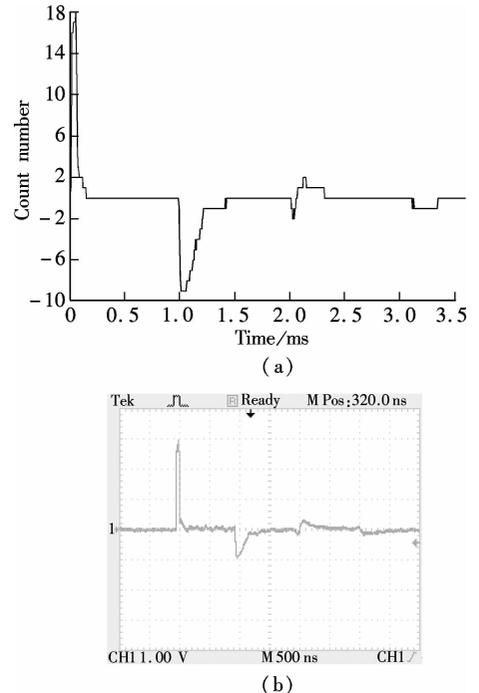


Fig. 5 Short circuit cable test results. (a) Proposed detector; (b) TDS1012 oscilloscope

As shown in Figs. 5(a) and (b), the reflected pulse waveforms attenuate and distort rapidly. Only two negative reflected pulses and one positive reflected pulse can be used. The following pulse waveform is difficult to use since there is too much noise in it. From this pulse waveform, we know that the cable is electrical short circuit. By analysis, the forefront of the pulse waveform is suit-

able for testing the short circuit cable. The electrical short circuit test results are shown in Tab. 2. The average length of the cable is 103.5 m and the best result is 99.0 m.

Tab. 2 Short circuit test results of 100.0 m ns

Order	T_1	T_2	T_3	T_4
T_p	15	1 005	2 075	3 120
ΔT_p	990	1 070	1 045	

4 Conclusion

A cable fault detector based on the time-domain multi-pulses reflection method is introduced. The detector can reconstruct the pulse waveform in the cable fault test. With the reconstructed pulse waveform, the fault type and its location on the tested cable can be achieved. From the experimental results, it can be seen that the SPPTDM and PWGCM have better effects on locating the electrical open position of the cable, and the forefront of every pulse waveform is suitable for the testing of the short circuit cable.

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一种具有波形复现功能的电缆故障测试仪

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摘要: 为了以较低成本提高电缆故障点的定位精度, 并且使测试结果更加直观, 设计了一种具有波形复现功能的电缆故障测试仪, 该测试仪采用时域脉冲反射原理进行电缆故障点定位. 测试时, 首先将电磁脉冲加载到待测电缆, 依据相应高速比较器的参考电压将测试脉冲波形二值化获得单次测试位流数据, 然后将参考电压由高到低逐次扫描所得位流数据依次排列, 重构并复现测试脉冲波形, 进而可以得到电缆脉冲衰减特性、短路故障、断路故障及故障位置的诊断. 实验测试结果表明, 该测试仪能够有效测定电缆的故障类型和位置, 测试结果直观.

关键词: 电缆故障检测; 波形重构; 故障点定位; 时域脉冲反射

中图分类号: TP216