

Frequently Asked Questions on the SURETECH HV/PT2 and HV/PA

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1 What are the operating distances of HV/PT2

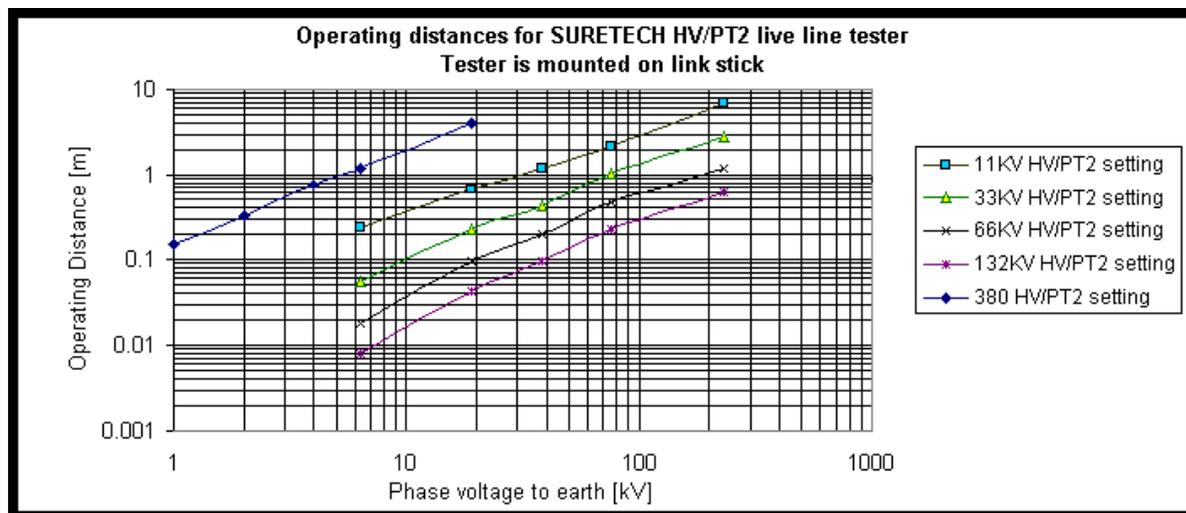
1.1.1 Sensor operating distance (table)

Phase Volts (to earth) [Volts]	Line Voltage (line to line) [Volts]	HV/PT2 Operating Distance [milli-meters]				
		With Handle (at HV/PT2 setting given here)				
		380V	11kV	33kV	66kV	132kV
110	190	20				
220	380	40				
303	525	60				
635	1 100	140	25			
1 905	3 300	300	90			
3 811	6 600	600	170	30		
6 351	11 000	1000	240	50	20	8
12 702	22 000	2000	460	150	50	20
19 053	33 000	3000	600	240	100	50
38 105	66 000		1200	400	240	110
76 210	132 000		2400	1000	450	220

2 Can the HV/PT2 be used to measure voltage

2.1 YES, reasonably accurately:

When the user deploys the HV/PT2 on a handle or telescopic link stick, then the distances shown in the table above are relevant. This same information is conveyed in a graph as follows:



To measure voltage, the user would set the HV/PT2 on a known setting, then measure the distance at which the instrument operates (LED and buzzer just turning ON), draw a horizontal line to intersect with the appropriate graph (switch setting on the HV/PT2), and then note the phase voltage on the bottom horizontal axis. This process can and should be repeated at various HV/PT2 instrument settings to establish better accuracy.

3 Varying results that exist in the situation of rainy, humid or dry conditions.

Under humid or wet conditions, corona discharge can occur even at medium voltages. Corona discharge creates short impulses often less than one micro second, and spaced apart by tens of micro seconds. The result is high frequency energy that is available to be coupled into the proximity sensor. Due to the capacitive coupling of proximity sensors, the coupling to this high frequency energy is much stronger than at 50Hz, so spurious triggering results in some proximity testers leading to uncertainty in operating distance. This is fundamental to the consistency of operating distance with proximity sensors, which has led to much uncertainty with users of these devices. Guided by ESKOM in 1995-1997 we embarked on the development of a fundamentally new way of sensing to filter out the effects of corona discharge. The consistency of operating distance which the HV/PT2 exhibits is very good even under varying conditions. Our HV/PT2 was approved by ESKOM in June 1998, and we understand that it is the only ESKOM approved proximity tester. (As a by-product of this new technology that we developed has come a range of highly accurate sensors - see our website <http://www.suretech.co.za> , and many more products will be developed in the years to come.)

4 The situation where different lines and different voltages are present

The use of the proximity sensor on a link stick on *VARIOUS* voltage settings, enables the user to assess the *ACTUAL VOLTAGE* on the line. This is particularly important when a line has for example just been tripped, and the user needs to establish the following: whether *THIS* particular line as been tripped, and if so whether the line is receiving a *BACKFED* voltage OR, whether the line is subject to an *INDUCED VOLTAGE* from an adjacent line, OR has no appreciable voltage on it. The induced voltage could be lower, but *CAN STILL BE LETHAL*. It is advisable to cross-check by assessing the actual voltage level. This is achieved by observing the operating distance graphs in the HV/PT2 User Manual or brochure.

5 Directional characteristics of the sensor

When used in the hand, HV/PT2 has a Cosine response characteristic. When used at the end of a link stick, the user should be aware of the electric field pattern for most effective results. For advanced users we offer a training course in the nature of electric fields, and how they are affected in the measuring process.

6 The situation where the tester is being used either in the hand, OR at the end of a link stick

For the higher voltages, a link stick deployed HV/PT2 can return more accurate assessment of voltage on a particular line. By doing measurements close to the line using a link stick (rather than hand use), enables the user to establish (by measuring the electric field NEAR the conductor) much more accurately what the voltage is on THAT particular line.

7 For strict adherence to IEC 61243-1 for Voltage detectors

A link stick adapter probe spacer is available for direct conformance to the standard. To use the tester as an extension to the standard, the user should consult the factory

8 Comments on flashover due to the small distance required for detection of 132kV of 250mm

The Occupational Health and Safety-Act requires the larger distance, but this is for absolute minimum OPERATOR WORKING CLEARANCE. The working clearance at the end of the link stick, is the link stick length itself, (assuming the link stick has been approved, tested and is clean etc.) The HV/PT2 can even be placed onto the 132kV line without damage to itself or danger to the operator, so long as the link stick is safe. It is however not good practice to place the HV/PT2 onto the HV line, as the field can be extremely high at the conductor, and subjecting the tester to localised discharge which can degrade the box insulation (see User Manual for further information). This is however not dangerous to the operator. Correct use is to move the HV/PT2 nearer and further away from the line about 250mm distance on the correct voltage setting. The tester should beep around that operating distance.

9 Notes on picking up and leaving the SURETECH HV/PT2 on a table

9.1 *General considerations of electric fields in buildings*

- Stray electric fields from the 220Vac (or 110Vac) mains will couple with all items in a room; these items include humans as well as furniture such as tables, chairs, floors, walls etc.
- Each of these items will be capacitively coupled to the mains live conductors depending on where the mains cable is relative to a given item
- Mains generated electric fields will be present from mains socket outlets and lighting. If there is an electrical appliance connected to the plug, then the cable connecting the appliance to the mains will also contribute to generating the electric field that capacitively couples to the item.
- Now each of the above mentioned items itself will have electrical properties including a capacitive dielectric constant that will act to channel more or less of the electric field
- For example the dielectric material of a plastic table will channel the electric field through it at a factor of 5 times greater than that of air (assuming the relative permittivity of the plastic table is 5)
- If the table is wood, then perhaps there is water content in the wood which will tend to reduce the electric field, or possibly make the entire table top at the same potential, which may or may not be at earth potential
- Depending on the electrical properties of the table legs, they could either connect the table top to the floor (which is probably at earth potential, but not always)
- Remember that a magnetic field is not the same as an electric field. The magnetic field is set up from the presence of a current, and an electric field is set up from the presence of a voltage

9.2 *Examples of various users placing the SURETECH HV/PT2 on a table top*

9.2.1 **Example 1 (Insulated table legs, earthed user)**

- If the table legs are insulated from earth (eg. dry wood, or non-conducting plastic) then there will not be a discharge path from the table top to earth, and the table top could easily be at a potential of a hundred volts or more above earth, if an electric cable was close by
- Now if a user at earth potential (bare feet) holds a SURETECH HV/PT2 near to the table, then the HV/PT2 will detect the presence of this voltage and it will beep
- All the user needs to do is touch the table with his other hand and thereby equalise the table top voltage to his body, then the HV/PT2 will stop beeping
- In this case the user is earthed and the table top is live

9.2.2 **Example 2 (Earthed table legs, insulated user)**

- Assume a table is conductive and is resting on (electrically connected to) earth, then any capacitively coupled current from stray electric fields (from mains cables) will be coupled to earth
- This will result in the table being at earth potential (ie. zero volts) and it will conduct any small stray capacitively coupled currents to earth
- Then lets assume the HV/PT2 operator is wearing rubber soled (electrically insulated) shoes, and thereby making the user electrically insulated from earth
- Lets also assume that the user is near a mains cable, such as a light in the ceiling or cable connected to an electrical appliance. The appliance does not even have to be ON, and there still will be an electric field from the live trailing cable
- This electric field will capacitively couple to the user, thereby making him / her live at a voltage depending on the capacitive coupling distance, and insulation properties of the user's shoes, as well as the mains voltage
- Now when the user brings the HV/PT2 near to the table top, the tester will most probably beep just before it touches the table
- Again the tester is doing what it is supposed to do, by detecting a voltage difference between the user and the table top
- In this case the user is live and the table top is earthed

9.2.3 **Example 3 (Earthed table and earthed user)**

- Assume a conductive table top, and a user that are BOTH connected to earth, with electric cables far away
- An approaching HV/PT2 will not beep because the table and the operator are at the same potential

- The HV/PT2 again behaves correctly

9.2.4 Example 4 (Different users at the same table)

- Assume one operator is at the one end of the table, and another operator is at the other end of the table
- Various combinations of table electrical properties, shoe properties of both users, and where the electric cables in the environment couple their electric field, will determine whether the user AND / OR the table top will be live OR at zero volts, and whether the users are live or at zero volts
- Whenever there is a potential difference between a user and the table, the tester will beep just before (and perhaps after) the tester touches the table

9.2.5 Example 5 (Picking up and leaving the HV/PT2 on the table)

- When the HV/PT2 is left resting on the table without the user holding it, it will take up the same potential as the table and it will stop beeping as the user moves away
- If a user approaches an HV/PT2 that is resting on the table top, just before he touches it, the tester will beep if there is a voltage difference between the user and the table top

9.3 Conclusion and Recommendations

- We all live in and around stray electric fields in our homes, which are set up by electric cables carried through walls, cables to appliances and lighting
- The SURETECH HV/PT2 is very sensitive to these electric fields. It is electric fields that the HV/PT2 has been designed to detect. The electric field contains all of the information of the voltage on the conductor that causes the electric field.
- Even for low voltages (tens of volts), the HV/PT2 can detect these voltages when it is held very close.
- When an HV/PT2 is placed on a table or any other surface and beeps, then the tester is doing what it is supposed to do, by detecting a difference in voltage between the user of the instrument, and the table (or other surface)
- Users of HV/PT2 should not jump to the conclusion that the tester is faulty if it behaves differently with different users; they are probably occupying different space in the room and therefore are at a different voltage; and they may have different characteristics of shoe insulation from each other

10 Table of some possible uses of SURETECH HV/PT2 indicating Appropriate useage and Inappropriate usage of the tester:

The table indicates some typical uses of HV/PT2. The table is by no means exhaustive, and is meant to be a guide:

Scenario	Test	Appropriate use of HV/PT2	Inappropriate use of HV/PT2
3 phase 11kV, (or 380V etc) cable buried in ground	Cable armouring	If an earth on some part of the power system is removed (or stolen), then remaining cable armouring could easily become live and dangerous. Under these circumstances the armouring could become live and dangerous. HV/PT2 will pick up any voltage on the armouring of the cable. HV/PT2 operating distance will give an indication of the voltage.	DON'T EXPECT TO SEE WHETHER A CABLE IS LIVE THROUGH THE ARMOURING!!!! Under normal circumstances, the armouring will be earthed and will also kill the electric field generated by the conductors in the cable
3 phase 11kV (or 380V etc) cable, phases exposed, separated but insulated	Individual phases	HV/PT2 used with SURETECH handle (11kV or 50Kv) will provide an estimate of voltage on each phase. User should be able to differentiate between a back-feed voltage versus induced voltage, both of which could be lethal	Can use HV/PT2 hand-held, but operator's hand should never encroach closer than the safe operating distance
220V live / neutral / earth Cab-tyre cable	Test outside cable to see whether cable is energised	HV/PT2 will operate at about 30mm hand held	Don't hold a live insulated cable in one hand TOO CLOSE THE POINT OF MEASUREMENT, and the other hand holding the HV/PT2 tester. The operators hand that is holding the cable will kill the electric field, thereby de-sensitising HV/PT2
220V live only	Test through insulation	HV/PT2 will operate at about 100mm hand-held	Don't hold a live insulated cable in one hand TOO CLOSE THE POINT OF MEASUREMENT, and the other hand holding the HV/PT2 tester. The operators hand that is holding the cable will kill the electric field, thereby de-sensitising HV/PT2
Telkom line running on shared service poles under ESKOM / Municipal MV line	Test TELKOM cable screen nearby to MV line	Only skilled technicians who have been specially trained should be allowed to operate on or near live MV equipment, closer than the safe approach distances specified by ESKOM. The HV/PT2 (or preferably HV/PT2) can be used by a skilled technician.	Close proximity to the MV line should be avoided as the electric field of the MV line could predominate, depending on the exact geometry of the situation

Telkom line running on shared service poles under ESKOM / Municipal MV line	Test TELKOM cable screen FAR AWAY from MV line, e.g. inside TELKOM junction box	It should be standard practice for technicians to test for HV whenever they open a junction box. A hand-held HV/PT2 can be used, to determine whether a MV line has fouled with the Telkom line SOMEWHERE ELSE in the system. If a high voltage is present in the junction box, then a more accurate assessment of voltage should be made with the HV/PT2 on a SURETECH handle.	DON'T EXPECT TO SEE WHETHER HV IS PRESENT WITHIN A JUNCTION BOX THROUGH THE STEEL DOOR!!!! Under normal circumstances, the door and junction box will be earthed and will eliminate any electric field generated by HV conductors inside the junction box.
Telkom line running NEARBY ESKOM / Municipal overhead MV line	Test TELKOM cable screen NEARBY the MV line	HV/PT2 can be used hand-held or with SURETECH handle.	Close proximity to the MV line should be avoided as the electric field of the MV line could predominate, depending on the exact geometry of the situation
Telkom line running NEARBY ESKOM / Municipal overhead MV line	Test TELKOM cable screen FAR AWAY from MV line, e.g. inside TELKOM junction box	It should be standard practice for technicians to test for HV whenever they open a junction box. A hand-held HV/PT2 can be used, to determine whether a MV line has fouled with the Telkom line SOMEWHERE ELSE in the system. If a high voltage is present in the junction box, then a more accurate assessment of voltage should be made with the HV/PT2 on a SURETECH handle.	DON'T EXPECT TO SEE WHETHER HV IS PRESENT WITHIN A JUNCTION BOX THROUGH THE STEEL DOOR!!!! Under normal circumstances, the door and junction box will be earthed and will eliminate any electric field generated by HV conductors inside the junction box.
LV bundled cable	LV bundled cable is not screened, and so voltage present on each phase can be tested	With HV/PT2 close to the individual phase, through the insulation, testing can be done to determine whether voltage is present on each phase.	Far-field DIMINISHES RAPIDLY with distance due to 3 phases cancelling each other, so only very close proximity testing can be done (about 5 mm)
MV bundled cable	MV bundled cable is screened and the screen is normally earthed.	A test near the earth screen will establish whether the screen itself has been earthed, and as such this a good test to make with HV/PT2. The other useful test to make with HV/PT2 is at the end of the bundled cable, where it is terminated.	There should normally never be any electric field around a MV bundled cable even when the cable is energised, so HV/PT2 should not be used

11 How do cheaper testers such as pen / screwdriver / Neon testers compare with HV/PT2 or HV/PA?

There are major differences between HV/PA and HV/PT2 versus a Neon type electric field testers. The main similarity between HV/PA and HV/PT2 versus Neon tester is they both operate using capacitive coupling. Neon testers often come in the shape of a pen or screwdriver. The user then points the pen / screwdriver at the HV source in order to make it light up. There are some MAJOR DEFICIENCIES in Neon type testers, and so a price comparison between them is not sensible.

11.1 Where does the energy come from to light the sensing light – Battery-less Neon testers?

- HV/PA and HV/PT2 testers extract the energy to light the LED and sound the buzzer from the internal battery.
- Neon type testers without batteries extract the ENERGY TO LIGHT THE SENSOR LAMP, DIRECTLY FROM THE HV SOURCE!!!
- This means that the user has to approach much closer to the HV source with a battery-less Neon tester to extract enough energy from the HV source to power the Neon lamp.
- For voltages higher than about 400Vac (and even in some LV circumstances) battery-less Neon testers are simply downright DANGEROUS, as they interfere so severely with the electric field, they actually place the user's life in DANGER.
- Battery-less Neon testers should NEVER BE USED ON MV AND HV SYSTEMS. The user places his life at risk if he does this.
- Users may get away with them for some LV applications, but never MV or HV!!

11.2 Battery powered voltage testers?

- For pen / screwdriver type testers (that use an internal battery), the use of these pen / screwdriver shaped instruments often rely on the insulation of the instrument to prevent flashover or electrocution of the user.
 - The user may even be tempted to touch the voltage source by thinking it is insulated!!
 - The level of insulation on these testers is simply not adequate for use in MV and HV applications (ie. Above 1000Vac), and will result in extremely dangerous operating conditions.
- When introducing a pen / screwdriver type instrument into an MV or HV electric field, the electric field is altered by sharpening the field at the pointed end of the pen / screwdriver
 - If the user brings the pen / screwdriver closer to the MV or HV equipment, the electric field is greatly increased as the user shortens the distance to source.
 - As the pen / screwdriver instrument sharpens the electric field, this can cause dangerous electric field gradients even if contact is not made; breakdown in MV / HV insulation could occur, resulting in lethal conditions.
 - With HV/PA or HV/PT2 the sensor plates are designed to be flat and low profile, to minimise the creation of sharp points and high electric field gradients
- Distance of operation indicates the voltage
 - Using pen / screwdriver type testers, the user with his pointed pen actually DISTORTS THE ELECTRIC FIELD, which is dangerous and diminishes the possibility of measuring the voltage on MV and HV.
 - With HV/PA and HV/PT2 the field is not distorted when used with a SURETECH handle or link stick; so then the user is able to return consistent and SAFE sampling of the source.
 - With a little understanding, the HV/PT2 can actually measure the MV or HV voltage in an extremely safe manner.
- The HV/PA and HV/PT2 instruments use a SURETECH proprietary sensing circuitry that is linear, AND extremely sensitive, AND have built-in circuits to protect the instruments against even the highest voltages used on the planet (760kVac)
 - The importance of linear sensing means that the HV/PA and HV/PT2 actually FILTER OUT frequency components above about 400 Hz, such as from switching transients, corona discharge and partial discharge; this interference is eliminated while the 50 / 60 Hz components are properly measured and detected.
 - This topology results in HV/PA and HV/PT2 being MUCH MORE STABLE in MV and HV applications than instruments that have not implemented this technology

- We feel sure that pen / screwdriver type instruments do NOT use linear sensing but rather threshold detectors, and would offer FAR LESS CERTAINTY in measurement, resulting in much less deterministic or safe detection.
- Battery compartment
 - The HV/PA and HV/PT2 are extremely robust, and can suffer high levels of rough treatment without damage. The battery compartment has built in battery support on the shoulder of the battery, which makes it IMPOSSIBLE FOR BATTERY TERMINALS TO BECOME DISTORTED FROM AN INSTRUMENT BEING DROPPED. This simple design attribute on such an important part of the instrument ensures HV/PA battery remains ready for action even after a fall or being dropped.
 - We are not aware of other SAFETY Testers that have this level of SAFETY design built into the instrument's battery compartment.
- Sensitivity of sensing circuits
 - Great care in the design of HV/PA and HV/PT2 has been taken to ensure the front ends are consistent and ultra-sensitive; resulting in users being able to know what voltages or electric fields they are dealing with far away from the HV source.
 - If the user approaches an MV or HV source, the HV/PA will switch itself ON and alert the user WELL OUTSIDE THE SAFE APPROACH DISTANCE FOR MV OR HV EQUIPMENT.
 - If the user continues to advance toward the MV or HV source, the HV/PA increases it's beep & flash rate and will reach it's screaming pitch of 20Hz BEFORE THE SAFE APPROACH DISTANCE IS ENTERED!!!
 - This level of design detail has not been achieved with pen / screwdriver type testers. To get adequate levels of sensitivity and consistency from cheap instruments would be a tremendous challenge.
- HV/PA is ON all of the time, it does not have an ON/OFF switch
 - HV/PA has two receivers, one to switch the instrument ON and the other to measure. Most pen / screwdriver type voltage sensors with batteries, are required to be switched on by the user.
 - If the HV/PA is worn on the wrist when approaching or operating near live equipment, the HV/PA provides the best opportunity for a user to be alerted.
 - The HV/PA is effectively ON and ready for use at all times, without the user needing to remember to switch it ON.
 - The HV/PA can be worn on the wrist and with it's non-pointed, flat profile does not alter or cause MV or HV electric fields to increase or become distorted.
- For pen / screwdriver type testers that have a simple light without a buzzer, would result in much lower safety levels due to a dual feedback to the user (light & audible).
- Self test is an important aspect, which is built into the HV/PT2, and for the ultimate test a Reference Generator is available to ensure the user has built-in SAFETY at hand.

11.3 Conclusion: Do you want SAFETY or do you want PRICE?

- The HV/PA and HV/PT2 are value engineered SAFETY Test instruments
- HV/PA and HV/PT2 testers are designed and manufactured for SAFETY FIRST
- Don't let accountants convince electrical professionals what will be SAFE ENOUGH! They may need to account in a different way!
- PRICE cannot substitute SAFETY!