



Designation: D1169 – 11

# Standard Test Method for Specific Resistance (Resistivity) of Electrical Insulating Liquids<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1169; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of specific resistance (resistivity) applied to new electrical insulating liquids, as well as to liquids in service, or subsequent to service, in cables, transformers, circuit breakers, and other electrical apparatus.

1.2 This test method covers a procedure for making referee tests with dc potential.

1.3 When it is desired to make routine determinations requiring less accuracy, certain modifications to this test method are permitted as described in Sections 19 – 26.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. See 17.6 for a specific warning statement.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

**D150 Test Methods for AC Loss Characteristics and Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) of Solid Electrical Insulation**

**D257 Test Methods for DC Resistance or Conductance of Insulating Materials**

**D923 Practices for Sampling Electrical Insulating Liquids**

**D924 Test Method for Dissipation Factor (or Power Factor) and Relative Permittivity (Dielectric Constant) of Electrical Insulating Liquids**

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *specific resistance (resistivity),  $n$* —the ratio of the dc potential gradient in volts per centimetre paralleling the current flow within the specimen, to the current density in amperes per square centimetre at a given instant of time and under prescribed conditions. This is numerically equal to the resistance between opposite faces of a centimetre cube of the liquid. The units are ohm-centimetres.

## 4. Significance and Use

4.1 The resistivity of a liquid is a measure of its electrical insulating properties under conditions comparable to those of the test. High resistivity reflects low content of free ions and ion-forming particles, and normally indicates a low concentration of conductive contaminants.

## 5. General Considerations

5.1 Theory and measuring equipment pertaining to this method shall be in accordance with Test Methods D257.

5.2 Where both ac loss characteristic (dissipation factor or power factor) and resistivity measurements are to be made consecutively on the same specimen, make the ac measurement before applying the dc potential to the specimen, and short circuit the cell electrodes for 1 min immediately prior to making the resistivity measurements.

5.3 Make referee tests for resistivity in an atmosphere of less than 50 % relative humidity. For repeatable results make these tests under carefully controlled atmospheric conditions.

5.4 Aside from the adverse influence of contamination on results of the resistivity test, there are other factors that can contribute to variations in the test results as follows:

5.4.1 The use of an instrument not having an adequate range for accurately measuring the current flowing in the circuit. (See Section 6 for two types of recommended instruments.)

5.4.2 When the time of electrification is not exactly the same for every test. Upon the application of voltage, the current flow through the specimen decreases asymptotically

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

toward a limiting value. Variation in the time of electrification can result in appreciable variation in the test results.

5.4.3 Undue length of time required for the test specimen in the cell to attain the desired test temperature. This is one of the main sources of erroneous results. For optimum results, attain the test temperature within 20 min.

5.4.4 Fluctuations in the test voltage (see 6.1.4).

6. Instrumentation

6.1 Instrumentation listed in Test Methods D257 is suitable, with the exception of the Voltage Rate-of-Change Method. However, in order to obtain the greatest precision when making this test, use the voltage-current method with the following instruments:

6.1.1 Voltmeter, having an accuracy of 2 % or better, operated in the upper one third of its scale range for measuring the voltage supply.

6.1.2 Current-Measuring Device—Any type of instrument having adequate sensitivity and precision and with a suitable range for measurement of the wide spread of currents encountered when making this test on new or used liquids will be satisfactory. For currents greater than  $10^{-9}$  A an Ayrton shunt and galvanometer, an appropriate electrometer or picoammeter having a sensitivity of 50 pA ( $50 \times 10^{-12}$  A) per division has been found convenient and satisfactory. The galvanometer deflection shall be not less than 20 divisions for the applicable Ayrton shunt ratio. For currents less than  $10^{-9}$  A an electronic picoammeter has been found suitable. In using this instrument the multiplier selected shall be such as to give at least one-half full-scale deflection on the indicating instrument.

6.1.3 Time-Measuring Device, accurate to 0.5 s, for measuring the time of electrification.

6.1.4 Batteries or other stable direct-voltage supplies are recommended for the steady voltage source.

NOTE 1—Rectified high-frequency power supplies cannot be used because the high frequency ripple in these supplies can cause the ac component of current to equal or exceed the dc current being measured. The ac component of current is equal to  $2\pi$  times the product of the ripple voltage, the ripple frequency, and the capacitance of the test cell in farads (where  $\pi = 3.14$ ). If the capacitance of the test cell is 100 pF ( $10^{-10}$ F), the ripple frequency is 100 kHz, and the ripple voltage is 5 mV (0.001 % of a 500 V test voltage), the alternating component of current is  $3.14 \times 10^{-7}$  amperes. The meter would be unreadable under these conditions.

7. Test Circuit

7.1 A schematic diagram of the test circuit is shown in Fig. 1.

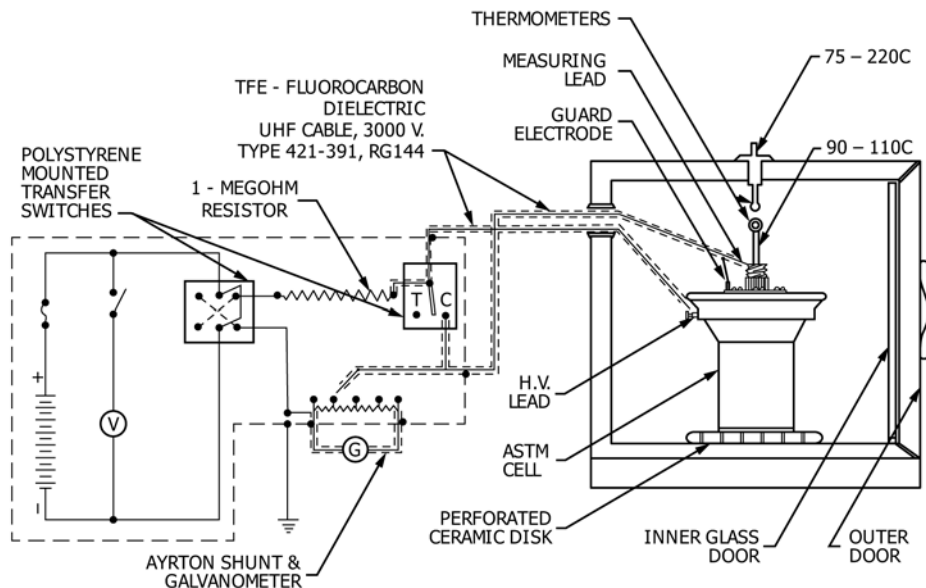
7.2 Construct the circuitry so that leakage is minimal. To this end, mount the transfer switches on polystyrene or TFE-fluorocarbon insulation of sufficient thickness to minimize possible leakage. Make all soldered connections with low-thermal-emf solder using a soldering flux of resin and alcohol.

NOTE 2—The use of ordinary solder and flux can result in spurious thermal emf's that will cause erroneous indications.

7.3 Completely shield the test circuit. Make connections to the current-measuring instrument with shielded leads. TFE-fluorocarbon-insulated shielded leads are recommended for connecting the high-voltage electrode and measuring electrode of the test cell to the test circuit.

8. Sampling

8.1 Sample liquids for use in this test in accordance with Practices D923. When possible, obtain samples for testing through a closed system. If exposed to atmospheric conditions, take the sample when the relative humidity is 50 % or less. Some liquids, in certain applications, require special handling



NOTE 1—For measurements of current less than  $10^{-9}$  A replace galvanometer and shunt with picoammeter.

NOTE 2—With the S.P.D.T. switch on C terminal the galvanometer may be calibrated while the electrodes of the test cell are short-circuited.

FIG. 1 Circuit Diagram and Connections with Complete Shielding for Measuring Specific Resistance (Resistivity) of Electrical Insulating Liquids

and processes in the sampling, and these will be found in the governing procedures. Consult such procedures before samples are taken.

8.2 Take a sufficient quantity of sample for this test for at least three separate resistivity determinations.

## 9. Galvanometer Calibration and Sensitivity

9.1 When a dc galvanometer is used to measure the current, it shall first be calibrated to ensure that it is properly balanced, that is, that the deflections on either side of zero are equal when the galvanometer is energized with “direct” and “reverse” polarities of the test potential.

NOTE 3—Throughout this test method the terms “direct polarity” and “reverse polarity” are used to indicate when the positive and negative potential leads, respectively, are connected to the outer electrode of the test cell.

9.2 The galvanometer sensitivity,  $G_s$ , in amperes per division, is used in computing the resistivity and is derived from the following equation:

$$G_s = (E/R) \times (S/D)$$

where:

- $E$  = test voltage, V,
- $R$  = calibrating resistor,  $\Omega$ ,
- $S$  = shunt multiplying factor (ratio of galvanometer current to total current), and
- $D$  = galvanometer deflection, in divisions.

## 10. Test Cells

10.1 The design of test cells that conform to the general requirements given in the Annex are considered suitable for use in making these tests.

10.2 A two-electrode cell suitable for making routine tests is shown in Fig. A1.1. A brief description of this cell is given in the Annex.

10.3 Because the configuration of the electrodes of these test cells is such that their effective area and the distance between them are difficult to measure, each test cell constant,  $K$ , can be derived from the following equation:

$$K = 3.6\pi C = 11.3C$$

where:

- $K$  = test cell constant, cm, and
- $C$  = capacitance, pF, of the electrode system with air as the dielectric. (For methods of measuring  $C$ , see Test Methods **D150**).

## 11. Test Chamber

11.1 When the tests are to be made above room temperature but below 300°C, use a forced-draft, thermostatically controlled oven that conforms to the requirements of Section 17 as the test chamber. For tests at room temperature the unenergized oven can be conveniently used as the test chamber.

11.2 Provide the test chamber with an opening in the wall through which two lengths of TFE-fluorocarbon-insulated shielded cable will pass to make electrical connection from the measuring equipment and voltage source, respectively, to the

test cell. Use a perforated ceramic plate or disk to insulate the test cell from the metal flooring of the oven if the flooring is not insulated from the oven.

11.3 Provide a safety interlock on the door of the test chamber so that the electrical circuit supplying voltage to the test cell will be broken when the door is opened.

11.4 A cross-sectional view of the test chamber with a three-electrode test cell in place and with test cables connected is shown in Fig. 1.

## 12. Test Temperature

12.1 The temperature at which a referee test is made shall be mutually agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller. Resistivity measurements are made at many different temperatures. For acceptance tests, it is generally made at a temperature of 100°C, while for routine testing, it is usually made at room temperature, 85, or 100°C. In some research investigations, tests may be made at considerably higher temperatures, while in other cases, particularly for tests on cable oils in service, tests may be made over a range of temperatures.

## 13. Test Voltage

13.1 The average electrical stress to which the specimen is subjected shall be not less than 200 V/mm (5 V/mil) nor more than 1200 V/mm (30 V/mil). The upper limit has been set with the purpose of avoiding possible ionization if higher stresses were permitted. For acceptance testing, the stress and time of electrification should be mutually agreed upon by the purchaser and the seller. The time of electrification in general usage is 1 min.

NOTE 4—The dc volume resistivity of new oil, particularly at room temperature, has been shown to be a function of both electrical stress and electrode spacing. The resistivity has been found to have a maximum value when the applied electrical stress is about 50 V/mil; electrical stresses either below or above this critical value yield lower values of volume resistivity.<sup>3,4</sup>

## 14. Conditioning

14.1 Store the sample in its original sealed container and shield it from light. Some liquids, such as oils of petroleum origin, undergo changes when exposed to sunlight. Allow the sealed container to stand undisturbed, in the room in which the test is to be made, for a sufficient period of time to permit the sample to attain room temperature before it is opened.

## 15. Storing Test Cell

15.1 Clean and dry the test cell, when not in use, in accordance with Section 16. Store it in a dust-free cabinet until it is to be used again, at which time clean and dry as directed by Section 16.

<sup>3</sup> Gänger, B., and Maier, G., “The Resistivity of Insulating Oil in a Direct Voltage Field,” *Brown-Boveri Review*, Vol 56, October 1969, pp. 525–533.

<sup>4</sup> Harrison, N. L., “Resistivity of Transformer Oil at Low and Medium Field Strengths,” *Proceedings IEEE, IEEEA*, Vol 115, May 1968, pp. 736–741.