TIME DEPENDENT TRANSMISSION LOSSES IN NATIONAL NETWORK

A Dissertation submitted to the

Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Moratuwa
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Degree of Master of Science

by



Supervised by: Professor Ranjit Perera

UNIVERSITY OF MORATEUIA, SIN LANKA MORATUWA

Department of Electrical Engineering University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka 621.3°08" 621.3(043)

HT

November 2008

University of Moratuwa



92957

DECLARATION

The work submitted in this dissertation is the result of my own investigation, except where otherwise stated.

It has not already been accepted for any degree, and is also not being concurrently submitted for any other degree.

UOM Verified Signature

P.A.N.Shantha 2008/11/24

I endorse the declaration by the candidate oratuwa, Sri Lanka.

UOM Verified Signature ww.lib.mrt.ac.lk

Prof. Ranjit Perera



ABSTRACT

Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) has the responsibility of Transmission and most of the Generation and Distribution of electric power in Sri Lanka. Today, total technical and non technical losses (Energy losses) are around 15.67%. It is a large loss compared with losses in developed countries. Losses will also affect electricity tariff. At the end, it affects domestic, commercial and industrial consumers as well as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. Transmission losses are very important to future planning and design of the National Network. Losses should be minimized as much as possible.

'As Ceylon Electricity Board has not yet investigated time dependent transmission losses in National Electric Network accurately, this study focused on the following,

- Study thirty minutes time interval transmission losses in National Network for a day.
- Transmission network is modelled and simulated using MATLAB programme and calculation of power flow and transmission losses.
- Analysis of the simulated results.

Simulation results show that peak loss is recorded at 19.30 p.m. and amounting to 3.17% of total generation. Day minimum is recorded at 3.30 a.m. and minimum loss is 1.52% of total generation. Any time in between 0.00 a.m. to 24.00 midnight, Transmission losses vary from 1.52 % to 3.17 %.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks are due first to my supervisor, Professor Ranjit Perera, for his great insights, perspectives and guidance.

I also thank Mr. R.J. Gunawardena-Additional General Manager (Transmission), Mr. T.D. Hadagama-Deputy General Manager (System Control Branch), Mr. J. Nanthakumar-Chief Engineer (Operation Audit), Mr. L. Weerasinghe-Chief Engineer (System Operations), Mr. T. Senavirathna- Electrical Engineer (System Control), Dr. L.D.L. Perera-Electrical Engineer (Transmission Planning) and Dr. A.M.D.R. Samarakoon-Chief Engineer (Generation Planning) for facilitation me with the necessary data and information

Lastly, I should thank many individuals, friends and colleagues who have not been mentioned here personally in making this educational process a success. May be I could not have made it without your support.



CONTENTS

De	claration	i	
Abstract		ii	
Ac	knowledgement	iii	
Lis	List of Figures		
Lis	List of Tables		
1.	Introduction		
	1.1 Background	1	
	1.2 Motivation	2	
	1.3 Objective	2	
	1.4 Scope of work	2	
2	National Generation, Transmission and Distribution System		
	2.1 Ceylon Electricity Board	3	
	2.2 Generation	3	
	2.3 Transmission	4	
	2.4 Distribution	5	
	2.5 Transmission losses	6	
	2.6 Total system losses Electronic Theses & Dissertations	8	
3	Theoretical Development www.lib.mrt.ac.lk		
	3.1 Electrical characteristics of transmission lines	10	
	3.1.1 Overhead lines	10	
	3.1.2 Underground cables	11	
	3.2 Performance equations of the transmission tines	12	
	3.2.1 Equivalent circuit of a transmission line	14	
	3.2.2 Nominal π equivalent circuit	15	
	3.3 Transformers	15	
	3.3.1 Representation of two-winding transformers	15	
	3.3.2 Equivalent π circuit representation	19	
	3.4 Three winding transformers	21	
	3.5 Power flow analysis	23	
	3.5.1 Nonlinear power flow	24	
	3.5.2 Selection of solution method	24	
	3.5.3 Newton Raphson (N-R) method	24	

	3.6 Line flow equations	26
	3.7 MATLAB	27
4	Methodology	
	4.1 Assumptions for load flow calculation	28
	4.2 Modelling national transmission network	29
	4.3 Simulation Procedure	30
5	Result and Analysis	
	5.1 Results of load flow study	33
	5.2 Active power generation, consumption and losses	37
	5.3 Reactive power generation, consumption and losses	37
	5.4 Evaluation of energy loss	39
6	Conclusion and Recommendation	
	6.1 Conclusion and discussion	41
Do	afaranas	43



Ann	exes
-----	------

Annex 1	National Transmission Network	44
Annex 2	Data of Transmission Lines and Under Ground Cables	45
Annex 3	Data of Existing Transformers (Two Winding)	47
Annex 4	Data of Existing Transformers (Three Winding)	49
Annex 5	Data of Generators	50
Annex 6	Location of Existing, Committed and Candidate Power Stations	52
Annex 7	Reservoir Systems in Kelani and Walawe river basins	53
Annex 8	Reservoir Systems in Mahaweli river basins	54
Annex 9	CEB Distribution Regions	55
Annex 10	MATLAB Programme for Load Flow Analysis	56
Annex 11	Bus Data input file	62
Annex 12	Line Data input file	63
Annex 13	Thirty Minutes P,Q Loads	64
Annex 14	Thirty Minutes Active and Reactive Power Generation	84

Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

List of Figures

Figure 2.1	Map of national transmission system	7
Figure 2.2	System losses form 1978 to 2007	8
Figure 3.1	Current and voltage relationship of a distributed parameter lines	12
Figure 3.2	Equivalent circuit of a transmission line	14
Figure 3.3	Basic equivalent circuit of a two winding transformer	16
Figure 3.4	Per unit equivalent circuit	18
Figure 3.5	Standard equivalent circuit for a transformer	18
Figure 3.6	Transformer representation with ONR	20
Figure 3.7	Three winding transformer	21
Figure 3.8	Three winding transformer equivalent circuit	22
Figure 3.9	Equivalent circuit of a transmission link for evaluating line flows	27
Figure 4.1	Selected bus bars of the transmission network Lanka.	28
Figure 5.1	Transmission losses as a percentage Dissertations	35
Figure 5.2	Transmission losses (MW)	35
Figure 5.3	Active power generation, Consumption and losses	36
Figure 5.1	Transmission losses with and without transformer resistance	36
Figure 5.4	Reactive power generation, consumption and losses	38

List of Tables

Table 2.1	CEB transmission Voltage levels and allowable tolerances	5
Table 2.2	Total System Losses from 1978 to 2007	8
Table 2.3	Forecast Energy Losses	9
Table 4.1	Line data	29
Table 4.2	Bus data	29
Table 4.3	MATLAB functions	30
Table 5.1	Results of thirty minutes Load flow analysis	34

