



PROBABILISTIC APPROACH TO FIX THE OVERHEAD LINE POWER TRANSFER LIMITS, WITH EFFECTIVE WIND COOLING

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
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Abstract

Open distribution line access and economic uncertainties are the reasons why many utilities are operating their lines at much higher loads than they were initially designed for. Because of this, the effects of higher operating temperatures on the safety and reliability of overheads lines were studied in this dissertation.

It is observed that overloading of conductor usually occur during peak hours in according to the average daily load pattern of Sri Lanka. During this time conductor temperature reaches to its maximum. However, conductor temperature may not increase due to the cooling effect on availability of wind. The over temperature causes reduction of the tensile strength of the conductor.

The work has been identified in significant areas where improved analytical methods are relevant. Several such methods have been created and their impact is discussed in this report.

As such, present conductor ratings are studied in accordance to IEC standard [7] and IEEE standard [5, 6]. Wind data at four different sites have been collected and are used for the analysis. Current variations of three different sites are taken for the study.

The probability of over temperature could be determined by applying Rayleigh distribution and cumulative frequency distribution respectively when the wind speed is below 1m/s and the current rating is more than 202A. At the second stage, sag at maximum temperature has been calculated for each span. Finally,. Economical optimizations of losses are analyzed.

In the first part, allowable loss of strength of Aluminium is analyzed through a probabilistic approach. Accordingly, it is observed that strength of Aluminium is not



ever reduced below 90% of its original strength during the conductor lifetime of 50 years. This reduction of strength is negligible. Therefore, effective wind speed can be taken as 1m/s.

In the second part, sag variations were analyzed for each span which is presently used in CEB against maximum allowable temperature (90°C) in the absence of wind speed. It is observed that ground clearance is not violated when it is operated at maximum allowable temperature (90°C).

Finally, under this method costs and benefits are evaluated with increase of losses against investment incurred in strengthening of the , CEB network. Net present value is analyzed considering present value of expenses (increase of losses of existing system) and present value of savings (investment incurred in strengthening of the CEB network). Net present value is positive for load patterns of Omara, Ratmalwala and Kudagammana. Therefore those projects are financially viable.

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.

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Date: 28th January 2010



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CONTENTS

Declaration		i
Abstract		ii
Acknowledgement		iv
Contents		v
List of Figures		viii
List of Tables		ix
Abbreviations		x
1	Introduction.....	1
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Objective	1
	1.3 Scope of work	2
	1.4 Determination of maximum permissible conductor temperature	2
2	Problem Statement.....	3
3	Maximum admissible loss of tensile strength.....	5
	3.1 Units and identification of letters symbols.....	5
	3.2 Current carrying capacity of ACSR Racocon conductors	7
	3.2.1 Steady state heat balance equation.....	7
	3.2.2 Forced convection heat loss	7
	3.2.3 Natural convection	8
	3.2.4 Radiated heat loss rate.....	8
	3.2.5 Rate of solar heat gain.....	9
	3.2.6 Conductor electrical resistance	9
	3.2 Equations for air properties, solar angles, and solar heat flux	10
	3.3.1 Dynamic viscosity of air	10
	3.3.2 Air density	10
	3.3.3 Thermal conductivity of air.....	10
	3.3.4 Altitude of the sun.....	11
	3.3.5 Azimuth of the sun.....	12
	3.3.6 Total heat flux received by a surface at sea level.....	13
	3.3.7 Total heat flux elevation correction factor	15



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.

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3.4	Sample calculations.....	15
3.4.1	Steady state thermal rating.....	15
3.4.2	Problem statement.....	15
3.4.3	Convection heat loss.....	16
3.4.4	Radiated heat loss.....	17
3.4.5	Solar heat gain.....	18
3.4.6	Steady state thermal rating.....	18
3.5	Input data.....	19
3.5.1	Wind and ambient temperature.....	19
3.5.2	Air density, viscosity and conductivity.....	20
3.5.3	Emissivity and absorptivity.....	20
3.5.4	Solar heat gain.....	20
4	Probabilistic Approach to Allow for Maximum Admissible Loss of Tensile Strength.....	21
4.1	Probability of over temperature.....	21
4.1.1	Rayleigh probability distribution.....	21
4.1.2	Cumulative frequency.....	21
4.2	Calculation of probability of wind speed by applying Rayleigh distribution.....	22
4.3	Calculation of probability of over current.....	24
4.4	Probability of over temperature up to 87°C.....	27
4.5	Method of line tension calculation.....	28
5	Appropriate Ground Clearance.....	30
5.1	Introduction.....	30
5.2	Sag and tension.....	30
5.2.1	Equivalent span.....	30
5.2.2	Selection of tension.....	31
5.2.3	Sag and tension formula.....	31
5.2.4	Design criteria.....	32
5.3	Sample calculations.....	33
5.4	Clearance from the ground.....	37
5.5	Maximum sag for ACSR Racocon conductor.....	37

6	Economical Optimization of Losses	39
	6.1 Energy losses due to increase of CCC	39
	6.2 Present value of losses	41
	6.3 Estimated cost of reconstruction	41
	6.3.1 Present value of savings	42
	6.4 Economic viability of the project	42
8	Conclusions	44
	List of references	46
	Annex A.....	48
	Annex B.....	49
	Annex C.....	52



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List of Figures	Page Number
Chapter 4	
Figure 4.1 Actual frequency vs. wind speed at Narakkalliya	22
Figure 4.2 Probability density vs. wind speed at Narakkalliya	23
Figure 4.3 Cumulative frequency vs. wind speed (m/s) at Narakkalliya	23
Figure 4.4 Average current vs. time (24 hrs).....	25
Figure 4.5 Actual frequency vs. average current.....	25
Figure 4.6 Probability density vs. average current	26
Figure 4.7 Cumulative frequency vs. average current.....	26
Figure 4.8 Loss of strength of Aluminium type A1 as a function of temperature.....	28



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List of Tables**Page Number****Chapter 3**

Table 3.1	Units and identification of letter symbols	5
Table 3.2	Viscosity, density and thermal conductivity of air.....	11
Table 3.3	Solar azimuth constant, C (in degree), is function of the “hour angle”, ω , and solar azimuth variable, X	12
Table 3.4	Solar altitude, H_c , and azimuth, Z_{\odot} at various latitudes for an annual peak solar heat input	13
Table 3.5	Coefficient for equation (3.19).....	14
Table 3.6	Total heat flux received by a surface at sea level normal to the sun’s rays.....	14
Table 3.7	Solar heat multiplying factors, K_{solar} for high altitudes.....	15
Table 3.8	Equivalent combination of wind speed and direction for equal convective cooling.....	19

Chapter 4

Table 4.1	Rayleigh probability distribution for wind speed below 1m/s	24
Table 4.2	Voltage level, avg. current and multiplication factor.....	24
Table 4.3	Probability distribution for load more than 202A	27
Table 4.4	Conductor tension for various temperatures as a percentage of available UTS.....	29

Chapter 5

Table 5.1	Pole spacing chart.....	33
Table 5.2	Maximum allowable sag for each pole.....	37
Table 5.3	Conductor sag for each span vs. conductor temperature.....	37

Chapter 6

Table 6.1	Loss difference vs. each distance at Hambantota Gonnoruwa line	40
Table 6.2	Present value of expenses (losses).....	41
Table 6.3	Present value of savings	42
Table 6.4	Present value of extra cost of losses.....	42
Table 6.5	Present value of constructing a new line	43
Table 6.6	Net present value of each project	43

Abbreviations

ACSR	Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced
Avg.	Average
CCC	Current Carrying Capacity
cdf	cumulative density function
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
CIGRE	International Council on Large Electrical Systems
EDT	Everyday Tension
EDS	Everyday Stress
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
HGSS	Hambantota Grid Sub Station
LKR.	Sri Lankan Rupees
Max.	Maximum
Min.	Minimum
pdf	probability density function
PVF	Present Value Factor
UTS	Ultimate Tensile Strength

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