



Benha University

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Postgraduate (Pre-master) Course

Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Power

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Chapter 2:

Transmission Line Models and Calculations

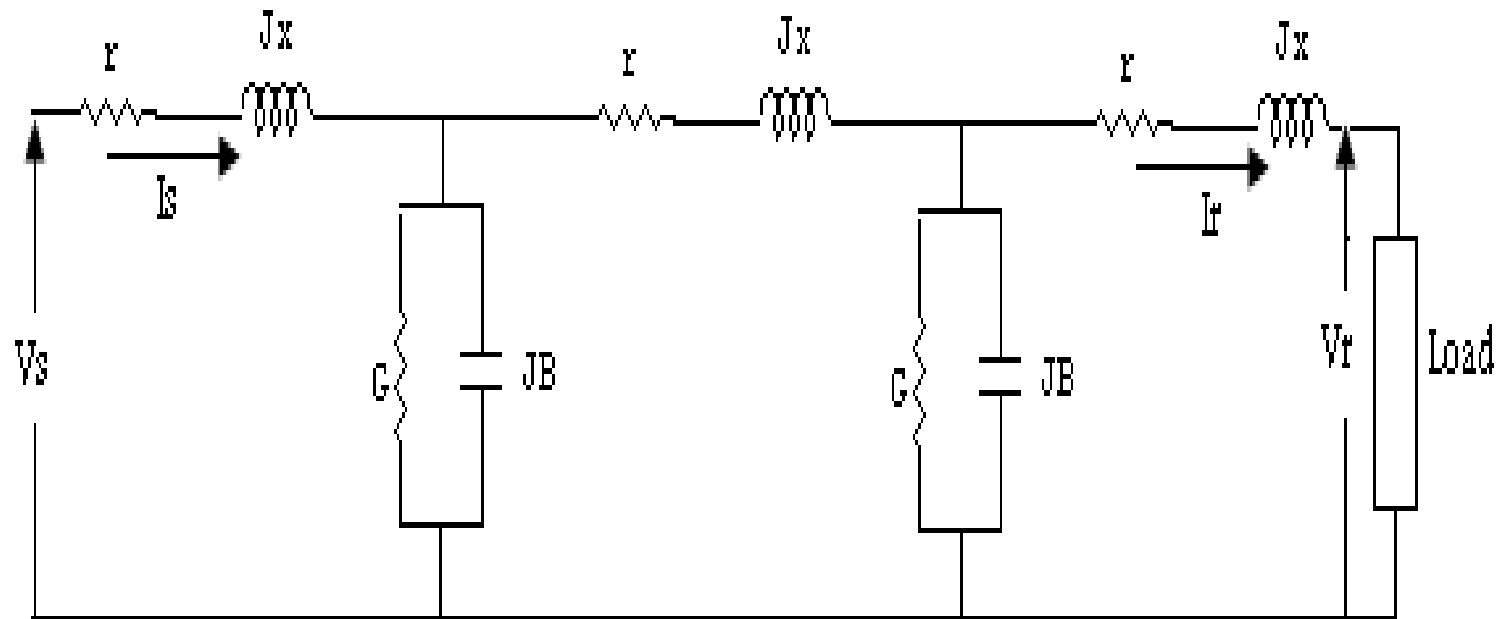
- Classification of transmission lines according to line length:
 - Short transmission line ≤ 80 Km
 - Medium transmission line 80 : 240 Km
 - Long transmission line ≥ 240 Km

Chapter 2:

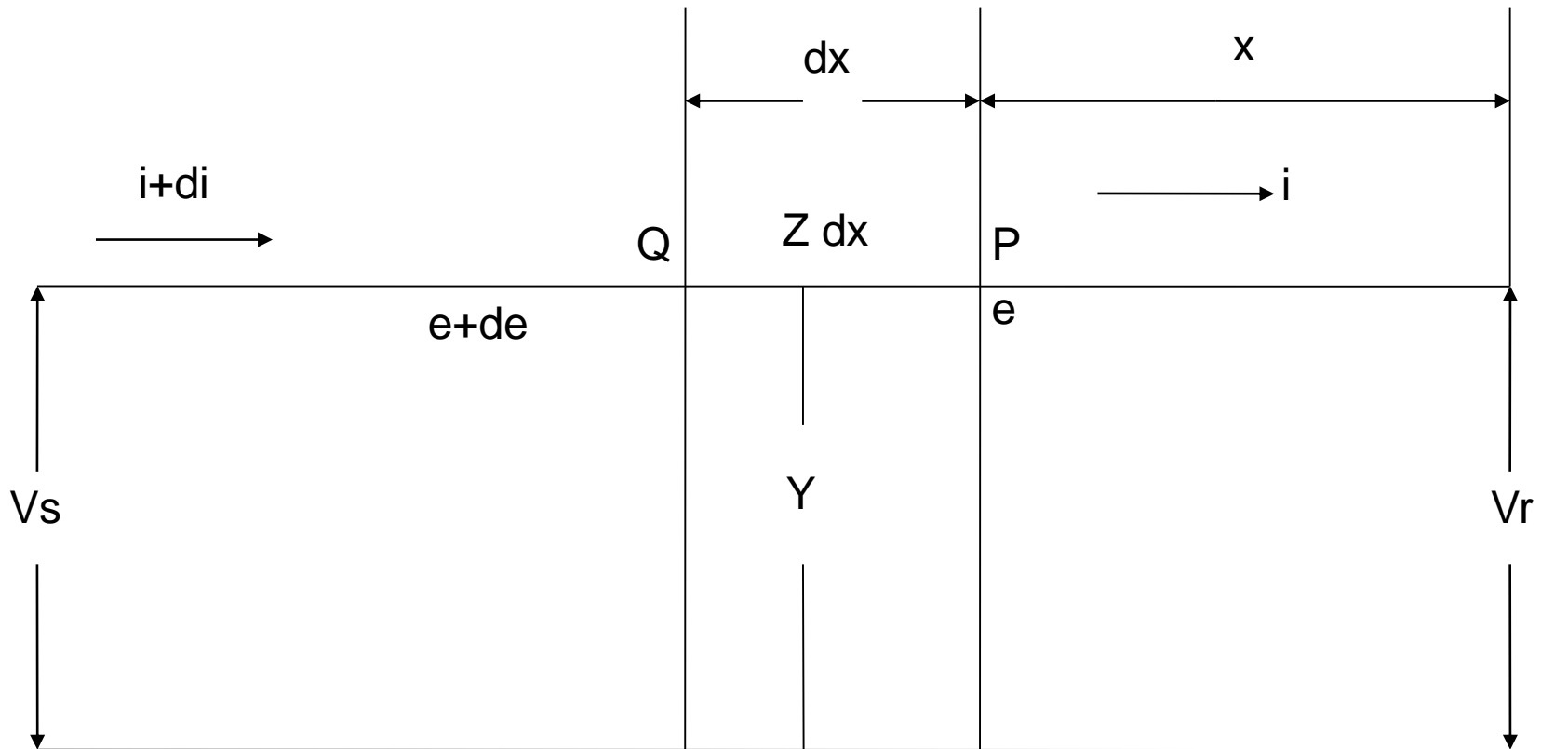
Transmission Line Models and Calculations

- Classification of transmission lines according to line length:
 - Short transmission line ≤ 80 Km
 - Medium transmission line 80 : 240 Km
 - Long transmission line ≥ 240 Km

Long Transmission Line Representation



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$$e + de = e + iz dx$$

$$\frac{de}{dx} = iz$$

also, i + di = i + ey dx

$$\frac{di}{dx} = ey$$

$$\frac{d^2 e}{dx^2} = \frac{di}{dx} z$$

$$= eyz = \alpha^2 e$$

Continue

Where α : Propagation const. = \sqrt{zy}

also,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2 i}{dx^2} &= \frac{de}{dx} y \\ &= izy \\ &= i\alpha^2\end{aligned}$$

solving the two second order differential equations yields,

$$e = A \cosh \alpha x + B \sinh \alpha x$$

$$i = C \cosh \alpha x + D \sinh \alpha x$$

Continue

Using the receiving end condition yields,

$$e = V_r \cosh \alpha x + I_r Z_o \sinh \alpha x$$

$$i = \frac{V_r}{Z_o} \sinh \alpha x + I_r \cosh \alpha x$$

Hence,

$$e_s = V_r \cosh \alpha x + I_r \frac{Z}{\theta} \sinh \alpha x$$

$$i_s = V_r \frac{Y}{\theta} \sinh \alpha x + I_r \cosh \alpha x$$

Continue

Hence,

$$A = \cosh \theta$$

$$B = Z \frac{\sinh \theta}{\theta}$$

$$C = Y \frac{\sinh \theta}{\theta}$$

$$D = \cosh \theta$$

$$V_s = A V_r + B I_r$$

$$I_s = C V_r + D I_r$$

In matrix form,

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_s \\ I_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_r \\ I_r \end{bmatrix}$$

Medium T.L Solution by nominal π -Method

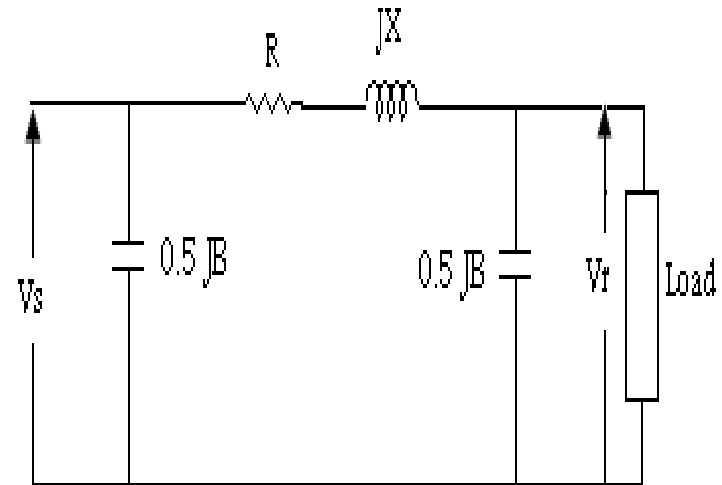
$$V_s = V_r + I_l Z$$

$$I_l = V_r \frac{Y}{2} + I_r$$

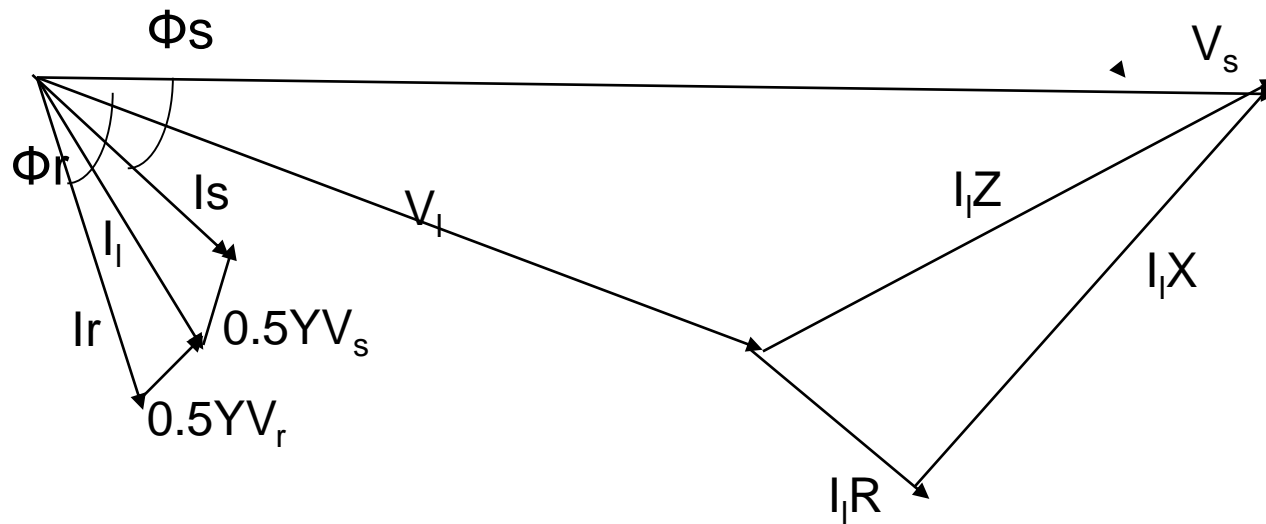
$$V_s = V_r + \left(V_r \frac{Y}{2} + I_r \right) Z$$

$$V_s = \left(1 + \frac{YZ}{2} \right) V_r + Z I_r$$

$$I_s = I_l + V_s \frac{Y}{2}$$



Continue



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$$I_s = V_r \frac{Y}{2} + I_r + \frac{Y}{2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{YZ}{2} \right) V_r + Z I_r \right]$$

$$= Y \left(1 + \frac{YZ}{4} \right) V_r + \left(1 + \frac{YZ}{2} \right) I_r$$

$$A = D = 1 + \frac{ZY}{2}$$

$$B = Z$$

$$C = Y \left(1 + \frac{YZ}{4} \right)$$

Medium T.L Solution by Nominal T-Method

$$V_s = V_c + I_s \frac{Z}{2}$$

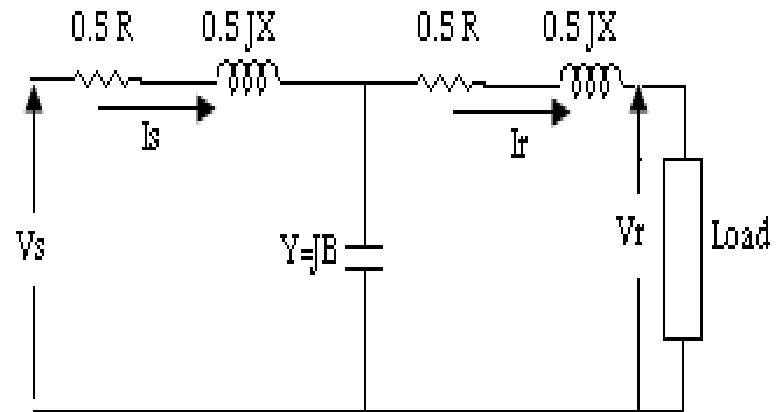
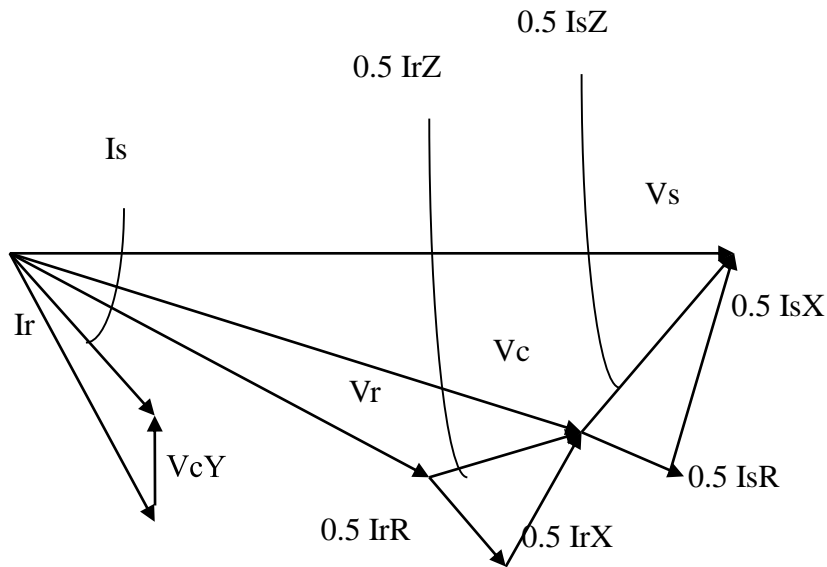
$$V_c = V_r + I_r \frac{Z}{2}$$

$$I_s = I_c + I_r$$

$$= V_c Y + I_r$$

$$I_s = (V_r + I_r \frac{Z}{2}) y + I_r$$

Continue



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$$I_s = YV_r + \left(1 + \frac{YZ}{2}\right)I_r$$

$$V_s = V_r + I_r \frac{Z}{2} + \frac{Z}{2} \left[YV_r + \left(1 + \frac{YZ}{2}\right)I_r \right]$$

$$V_s = \left(1 + \frac{YZ}{2}\right)V_r + \left(1 + \frac{YZ}{4}\right)ZI_r$$

$$A = D = 1 + \frac{YZ}{2} \qquad B = Z \left(1 + \frac{YZ}{4}\right) \qquad C = Y$$

Short Transmission Line Representation

$$A = D = 1 + \frac{YZ}{2} + \frac{(YZ)^2}{24} + \dots$$

$$B = Z \left[1 + \frac{YZ}{6} + \frac{(YZ)^2}{120} + \dots \right]$$

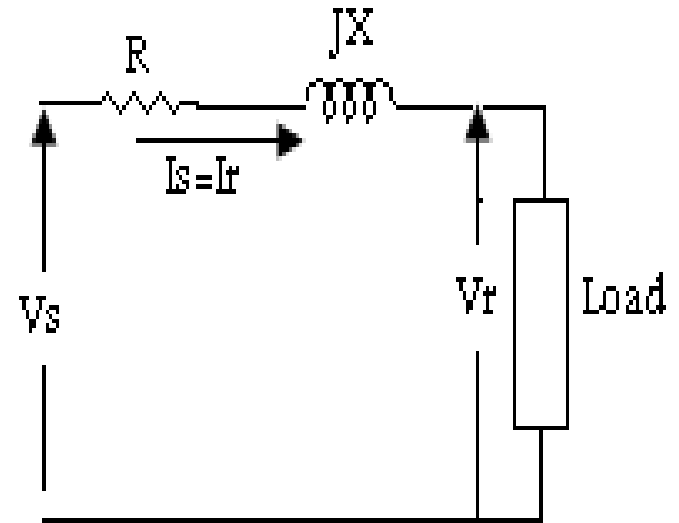
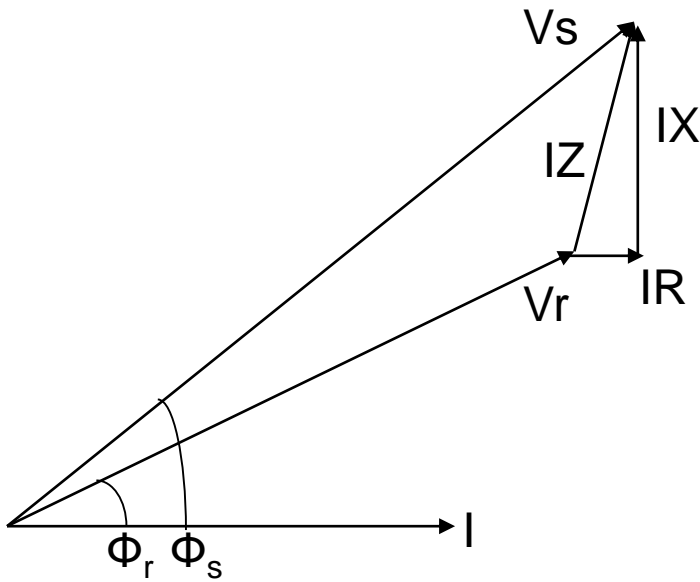
$$C = Y \left[1 + \frac{YZ}{6} + \frac{(YZ)^2}{120} + \dots \right]$$

$C = 0$ Because $y = 0$

also, $A = D = 1$, and $B = Z$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_s \\ I_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_r \\ I_r \end{bmatrix}$$

Continue



Notes

$$P_r = 3V_r I \cos\varphi_r$$

$$I = I_r = I_s$$

$$P_s = 3V_s I \cos\varphi_s$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_r}{P_s} = \frac{V_r \cos\varphi_r}{V_s \cos\varphi_s}$$



With Our Best Wishes
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