

**REAL TIME DYNAMIC THERMAL RATING METHOD
TO UPRATE THE AMPACITY OF OVERHEAD
TRANSMISSION LINES IN SRI LANKA**

Rishanthi Sinniah

(159322G)

Degree of Master of Science

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

April 2018

**REAL TIME DYNAMIC THERMAL RATING METHOD
TO UPRATE THE AMPACITY OF OVERHEAD
TRANSMISSION LINES IN SRI LANKA**

Rishanthi Sinniah

(159322G)

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
Master of Science

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa
Sri Lanka

April 2018

DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any University or institution to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

.....

Date:

S.Rishanthi

I endorse the declaration by the candidate:

Signature of the supervisor:

.....

Date:

Dr.Asanka Rodrigo

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to thank my supervisor of this research, Dr.Asanka Rodrigo, for his guidance and encouragement throughout the project period. His inputs and experience have been valuable during the project phases and his continuous support helps me to finish this research successfully.

Also, I would be thankful to the Head of the Department, Electrical Engineering, Prof. Sisil P. Kumarawadu for organising the postgraduate course.

I would also like to thank Dr.J. V. Upuli P. Jayatunga, who is the course coordinator of the MSc Electrical Engineering programme for organising research progress reviews.

Lastly, I would like to thank my husband Mr.G. Kishokumar and my parents for supporting me to finish MSc Electrical Engineering successfully.

S.Rishanthi

ABSTRACT

Real time dynamic thermal rating (RTTR) is a smart-grid technology, which allows to utilize the overhead line conductors by increasing the current carrying capacity of the line based on real time weather data. Traditionally, Static thermal rating (STR) calculates current rating based on ‘Worst case weather conditions’, which is used in Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) as well as most of the utilities around the world. These assumptions may reduce the actual line capacity whenever real weather conditions are less stressful.

The optimal current carrying capacity(CCC) of a line is primary determined by the critical span along the line route. Therebefore the sag of the line has been analysed in detailed to identify the critical span with help of PLSCADD Software. Then, the real time weather data have been applied and RTTR values for interested transmission lines has been calculated.

In this research, current rating using real time weather cases have been calculated for selected transmission lines in Sri Lanka and compared the results with static thermal rating methods. A software based RTTR model was also developed in VBA platform in order to calculate the real time CCC. This software interface can be used to analyse entire transmission network of Sri Lanka to calculate weather based current ratings.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objective	3
1.3 Benefits of RTTR method.....	3
CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Static Thermal Rating	4
2.2 Real-Time Dynamic Thermal Rating.....	5
2.3 Current carrying capacity of a conductor.....	5
2.4 Heat balance equation	5
2.4.1 Convective heat loss (Q_c).....	6
2.4.2 Radiated heat loss (Q_r).....	7
2.4.3 Solar heat gain (Q_c).....	7
2.5 Wind Span.....	8
2.6 Weight span	8
2.7 Conductor Properties	9
2.8 Creep.....	10
CHAPTER 3. METHODOLOGY	11
3.1 Methodology diagram.....	12
3.2 Selection of transmission lines.....	13
3.3 Collect conductor data	16
3.4 Design data.....	16
3.4.1 Tower types.....	17
3.4.2 Basic span	17
3.4.3 Wind span	18
3.4.4 Weight span	18
3.4.5 Clearances	19
3.4.6 Safety factors	21
3.4.7 Wind pressure	21
3.5 Identify critical span	22
3.6 Weather data	23

3.7 Selecting weather stations	23
3.8 Collecting weather data.....	26
3.9 Solar intensity	29
3.10 Calculating real time thermal rating.....	30
CHAPTER 4. EFFECT OF WEATHER PARAMETERS TO THE CONDUCTOR CURRENT CARRYING CAPACITY	35
4.1 Solar Intensity	35
4.2 Ambient Temperature	40
4.3 Wind Speed.....	46
4.4 Wind Direction.....	50
CHAPTER 5. PLS CADD DESIGN.....	58
5.1 Survey points	58
5.2 Feature codes	59
5.3 Criteria files	60
5.4 Structure file.....	61
5.5 Conductor Data	62
5.6 Wind span and weight span limits	63
5.7 Tower Spotting.....	64
5.8 Stringing.....	64
5.9 Final design of PLS CADD	66
5.10 Identify critical span of the selected sections.....	67
5.11 Increase the conductor temperature without violating electrical clearance	68
CHAPTER 6. SOFTWARE BASED RTTR INTERFACE.....	70
CHAPTER 7. OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	74
CHAPTER 8. CONCLUSION.....	79
REFERENCES	81
APPENDIX A.....	82

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 – Illustration of conductor cooling and heating methods.....	6
Figure 2.2 – wind span and weight span.....	9
Figure 2.3 – ACSR conductors.....	9
Figure 3.1 – Methodology Diagram.....	12
Figure 3.2 – The map of Sri Lanka Transmission network showing selected five transmission lines.....	13
Figure 3.3 – Illustration of variation in critical span according to weather variation.....	22
Figure 3.4 – Weather stations near Embilipitiya-Matara 132 kV transmission line.....	23
Figure 3.5 – Weather stations near Puttalam-Maho 132 kV transmission line.....	24
Figure 3.6 – Weather stations selection criteria.....	25
Figure 3.7 – Hourly weather data of a weather station in www.accuweather.com	27
Figure 3.8 – Ambient temperature with time of a weather station in www.accuweather.com	27
Figure 3.9 – Variation of Ambient temperature of Ratnapura weather station.....	28
Figure 3.10 – Variation of wind speed of Pinnawala weather station.....	29
Figure 3.11 – Solar intensity variation with time.....	30
Figure 3.12 – CCC of a section of Ratnapura-Balangoda transmission line.....	31
Figure 3.13 – CCC of all sections of Ratnapura – Balangoda line as at 19th, 20th December, 2017.....	32
Figure 3.14 – Hourly calculated value of RTTR for Ratnapura-Balangoda transmission line.....	33
Figure 3.15 – RTTR and STR values of Ratnapura-Balangoda 132 kV transmission line as at 19th, 20th December, 2017.....	34
Figure 4.1 – CCC with solar intensity of ACSR Lynx conductor.....	38
Figure 4.2 – CCC with solar intensity of ACSR Zebra conductor.....	40
Figure 4.3 – CCC with ambient temperature of ACSR Lynx conductor.....	43

Figure 4.4 – CCC with ambient temperature of ACSR Zebra conductor.....	45
Figure 4.5 – CCC with wind velocity of ACSR Lynx conductor.....	48
Figure 4.6 – CCC with wind velocity of ACSR Zebra conductor.....	50
Figure 4.7 – CCC with wind angle of ACSR Lynx conductor.....	53
Figure 4.8 – CCC with wind angle of ACSR Zebra conductor.....	55
Figure 4.9 – CCC of ACSR Lynx conductor with weather parameters.....	56
Figure 4.10 – CCC of ACSR Zebra conductor with weather parameters.....	57
Figure 5.1 – Survey points in PLSCADD software.....	59
Figure 5.2 – Feature code in PLSCADD software.....	60
Figure 5.3 – weather criteria in PLSCADD software.....	61
Figure 5.4 – Structure data in PLSCADD software.....	62
Figure 5.5 – Conductor data in PLSCADD software.....	63
Figure 5.6 – Allowable wind span and weight span of TD1 tower in PLSCADD software.....	64
Figure 5.7 – Section modify in PLSCADD Software.....	65
Figure 5.8 – Profile view of Bolawatta-New Chilaw line in PLSCADD Software....	66
Figure 5.9 – Plan view of Puttalam-Maho line in PLSCADD Software.....	66
Figure 5.10 – 3D view of Bolawatta-New Chilaw line in PLSCADD Software.....	67
Figure 5.11 – Identify the critical span in PLSCADD software.....	68
Figure 5.12 – Identify safest conductor temperature in PLSCADD software.....	69
Figure 6.1 – Window 1 of VBA Software.....	70
Figure 6.2 - Window 1 of VBA Software.....	71
Figure 6.3 - Window 3 of VBA Software.....	72
Figure 7.1 – RTTR Vs STR of Puttalam-Maho line.....	74
Figure 7.2 – RTTR Vs STR of Embilipitiya-Matara line.....	75
Figure 7.3 – RTTR Vs STR of Ratnapura-Balangoda line.....	76

Figure 7.4 – RTTR Vs STR of Bolawatte-New Chilaw line.....77

Figure 7.5 – RTTR Vs STR of Vavuniya-Kilinochchi line.....78

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 – Transmission line data of selected transmission lines.....	14
Table 3.2 – Basis for the selection of transmission lines.....	15
Table 3.3 – Conductor data.....	16
Table 3.4 – Types of towers used in transmission lines.....	17
Table 3.5 – Basic spans of 132 kV and 220 kV.....	17
Table 3.6 – Wind span of all types of 132 kV and 220 kV towers.....	18
Table 3.7 – Weight span of all types of 132 kV and 220 kV towers.....	18
Table 3.8 – Minimum clearance	19
Table 3.9 – Safety factors	21
Table 3.10 – Peak wind pressure	21
Table 3.11 – Nearest weather stations of the sections of Puttalam-Maho 132 kV transmission line.....	26
Table 3.12 – Nearest weather stations of the sections of Vavuniya-Kilinochchi 132 kV transmission line.....	26

LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS

CCC	-	Current Carrying Capacity
RTTR	-	Real-time thermal rating
STR	-	Static Thermal Rating
ACSR	-	Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced
CEB	-	Ceylon Electricity Board
HTLS	-	High Temperature Low Sag
UTM	-	Universal Transverse Mercator
GL	-	Ground Level
VBA	-	Visual Basic for Application
GP	-	Ground Points
BP	-	Bend Points