

## بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

 $\infty\infty\infty$ 

تم رفع هذه الرسالة بواسطة / حسام الدين محمد مغربي

بقسم التوثيق الإلكتروني بمركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات دون أدنى مسئولية عن محتوى هذه الرسالة.

AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

Since 1992

Propries 1992

ملاحظات: لا يوجد





## INCREASING TRANSMITTED POWER WITH COST MITIGATION VIA MODIFIED EHV POWER LINES IN EGYPTIAN GRID

# By **Ahmed Taleb Mohamed Mohamed Shebl**

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

**Electrical Power and Machines Engineering** 

## INCREASING TRANSMITTED POWER WITH COST MITIGATION VIA MODIFIED EHV POWER LINES IN EGYPTIAN GRID

# By **Ahmed Taleb Mohamed Mohamed Shebl**

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

**Electrical Power and Machines Engineering** 

Under the Supervision of

**Professor Emeritus** 

#### Ahab M. K. Elmorshedy

Electrical Power and Machines Department Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt. Associate Professor

#### **Ahmed Mohamed Emma**

Electrical Power and Machines Department Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt.

**Associate Professor** 

#### **Mohamed Mahmoud Sammy**

Electrical Engineering Department Faculty of Engineering, Beni Suef University, Beni Suef, Egypt.

## INCREASING TRANSMITTED POWER WITH COST MITIGATION VIA MODIFIED EHV POWER LINES IN EGYPTIAN GRID

# By Ahmed Taleb Mohamed Mohamed Shebl

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

**Electrical Power and Machines Engineering** 

Approved by the Examining Committee

**Prof. Dr. Ahab M. K. Elmorshedy** Thesis Main Advisor

Assoc. Prof. Ahmed Mohamed Emma Thesis Advisor

Assoc. Prof. Mohamed Mahmoud Sammy Thesis Advisor

Faculty of Engineering, Beni Suef University

**Prof. Dr. El Sayed Tag Eldin**Internal Examiner

**Prof. Dr. Mazen Abdel-Salam** External Examiner

Faculty of Engineering, Assiut University

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2022 **Engineer's Name:** Ahmed Taleb Mohamed Mohamed

**Date of Birth:** 26/01/1994 **Nationality:** Egyptian

**E-mail:** ahmedtaleb@cu.edu.eg

**Phone:** 01092456667

Address:CairoRegistration Date:1/10/2018Awarding Date:..../2022

**Degree:** (Master of Science)

**Department:** Electrical Power and Machines Engineering

**Supervisors:** 

Prof. Ahab M. K. Elmorshedy Assoc.

Prof. Ahmed Mohamed Emma

Assoc. Prof. Mohamed Mahmoud Sammy

**Examiners:** 

Prof. Dr. Ahab M. K. Elmorshedy (Thesis main advisor)
Assoc. Prof. Ahmed Mohamed Emma (Thesis advisor)
Assoc. Prof. Mohamed Mahmoud Sammy (Thesis advisor)

Faculty of Engineering, Beni Suef University

Prof. Dr. El Sayed Tag Eldin (Internal examiner)
Prof. Dr. Mazen Abdel-Salam (External examiner)

Faculty of Engineering, Assiut University

#### **Title of Thesis:**

INCREASING TRANSMITTED POWER WITH COST MITIGATION VIA MODIFIED EHV POWER LINES IN EGYPTIAN GRID

#### **Key Words:**

Charge Simulation Method; Hybrid Power Lines; Electric Fields; Egypt Electric Grid; Cost.

#### **Summary:**

Our thesis introduces suggested solutions and alternatives for increasing the transmission capacity of the existing lines with the optimum cost. This requires to evaluate the electric field profiles between and closed to submitted hybrid and HVDC power lines in Egyptian grid and the cost of the different proposed alternatives. Four alternatives will be patterned and modeled. Numerical technique will be applied to estimate the field profiles beside and among the presented lines. The technique is the charge simulation method (CSM) for electric field estimation. The simulations and analysis will be performed using a computer program performed by attractive packages such as MATLAB.



### **Disclaimer**

I hereby declare that this thesis is my own original work and that no part of it has been submitted for a degree qualification at any other university or institute.

I further declare that I have appropriately acknowledged all sources used and have cited them in the references section.

Name: Ahmed Taleb Mohamed Mohamed Date: .../.../2022

Signature:

### **Acknowledgments**

All praise is due to almighty ALLAH who bestowed success on me and gave me the guidance of several people who advise, assist and help me throughout the completion of this thesis.

I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to my supervisors, Prof. Ahab M. K. Elmorshedy, A. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Emma and A. Prof. Dr. Mohamed Mahmoud Sammy for their guidance and help throughout the accomplishment of this work.

I would like to thank A. Prof. Dr. Mohamed for his valuable time in guidance and reviewing the work with valuable comments and edits. I would like to thank A. Prof. Dr. Ahmed for his countless effort and time to get this work. They gave me lots of their time and knowledge.

Finally, I would like to thank my mother and father. Without their sacrifices and support, I could not achieve any valuable thing in this life. Special thanks to my wife for her support and encouragement. Thanks to my brothers. Thanks to everyone try to help me.

Ahmed Taleb Mohamed Mohamed

## **Table of Contents**

List of	Tables.		v
List of	Figures		vii
List of	Abbrev	iations	viii
List of	Symbol	s	xi
Abstra	ct		xiii
CHAP	ΓER 1:	Introduction	1
1.1	Altern	ating Current Transmission Lines Upgrading Alternatives	1
1.2	-	will the transformation from HVAC line to HVDC operation be im-	
	1.2.1	More Economical Power Transmission.	
	1.2.2	Power System Dynamic Response	3
	1.2.3	System Reliability Facilities	
	1.2.4	Emergency Rating	3
	1.2.5	Transmission Line Losses	3
1.3	Conve	ersion Configurations Alternatives	3
1.4	Thesis	S Scope	5
1.5		Objectives	
1.6	Thesis	s Contents and Outlines	6
CHAP	ΓER 2:	Historical Background and Literature Review	7
2.1		uction	
2.2	Capac	ity Upgrade of Transmission Lines	7
	2.2.1	Transformation from HVAC to Hybrid and HVDC Networks	7
2.3	Field I	Profiles Under Proposed Hybrid and HVDC Power Lines	8
	2.3.1	Analysis of Electric Fields	9
2.4	The Po	oint of Economic Vision	9
CHAP'	ΓER 3:	Methodology	11
3.1		uction	
	3.1.1	The First Proposed Configuration	11
	3.1.2	The Second Proposed Configuration	11
	3.1.3	The Third Proposed Configuration	11
	3.1.4	The Fourth Proposed Configuration	11
3.2	Transı	mitted Power Capacity Calculation	12
	3.2.1	Conductor Voltage	16
	3.2.2	Conductor Resistance	16
	3.2.3	Conductor Current	19
3.3	Electri	ic Field Calculation Method	
	3.3.1	Fundamentals	23

	3.3.2	Basic Principles of Charge Simulation Method	25
	3.3.3	Simulation Details	
3.4	Cost C	Calculation	
	3.4.1	DC Converter Terminals Cost	
	3.4.2	Transmission Lines Cost	
	3.4.3	Energy Losses Cost	
CHAP'	ΓER <b>4</b> •	Results and Discussions	35
4.1		vable Transmission Capacity	
4.2		ic Field For Different Scenarios.	
1,2	4.2.1	Scenario One: Impact of Changing Circuit Phase Sequence on	51
	7.2.1	Electric the Field for the Present 500 kV Line	37
	4.2.2	Scenario Two: Impact of Changing Conductors' Heights of the	
	7.2.2	First Suggested Configuration on the Electric Field Profile at Ground	l
		66 6	39
	4.2.3	Scenario Three: Impact of Changing Conductors' Heights of the	
	7.2.3	Second Suggested Configuration on the Electric Field Profile at	
		Ground Level	39
	4.2.4	Scenario Four: Impact of Changing Conductors' Heights of the	
	1,2,1	Third Suggested Configuration on the Electric Field Profile at	
		Ground Level	. 41
	4.2.5	Scenario Five: Impact of Changing Conductors' Heights of the	1
	1.2.5	Fourth Suggested Configuration on the Electric Field Profile at	
		Ground Level	44
4.3	Cost C	Comparison	
	0000		
CHAP.	ΓER 5:	Conclusions and Recommendations for Future Work	49
5.1	Summ	ary	49
5.2	Recon	nmendations for Future Work	50
Doforos			<b>5</b> 1

## **List of Tables**

Table 3.1	Core magnetization effect on AC resistance.	19
Table 3.2	The density, viscosity and thermal conductivity of air are all fac-	
	tors to consider	21
Table 3.3	At various latitudes, altitude, $H_c$ , and azimuth, $Z_c$ , in degrees of sun.	. 23
Table 3.4	At sea level, total heat absorbed by the surface normal to the sun's	
	beams.	23
Table 3.5	Parameter of transmitted power for AC and DC transmission	23
Table 3.6	Power percentage increase of $P_{Delivered}$ , when compared with that	
	of new configurations.	24
Table 3.7	DC converter terminals cost for different configurations	28
Table 3.8	Required tower modifications for different configurations	29
Table 3.9	Breakdown cost of configuration 2 modifications	31
Table 4.1	Increments in conveyed power rate over various distances with	
	each kind of AC update scenarios.	35
Table 4.2	Reduction of ROW and electric field.	

# **List of Figures**

Figure 1.1	Capacity increase vs. cost for different line up-rating alternatives [1]	2
Figure 1.2	Alternative hybrid and double-circuit conversion configurations [1].	4
Figure 1.3	The existing line with double AC circuits of 500 kV	
Figure 3.1	Four power line configurations are suggested for existing 500 kV AC double circuit line in the Egypt Electric Utility [1]	12
Figure 3.2	The existing line with double AC circuits of 500 kV of Fig. 3.1	
	with added phase spaces and heights above ground elevation	13
Figure 3.3	The first suggested hybrid configuration.	13
Figure 3.4	The second suggested hybrid configuration.	14
Figure 3.5	The third suggested HVDC configuration.	14
Figure 3.6	The fourth suggested HVDC configuration.	15
Figure 3.7	Skin effect factor [65].	18
Figure 3.8	Imaginary charges for field computation by Charge Simulation Method in homogeneous dielectric.	25
Figure 4.1	Increases in conveyed power rate over various distances with each kind of AC update scenarios.	36
Figure 4.2	Decrease in conveyed power rate over various distances with each kind of AC update due to ohmic losses	36
Figure 4.3	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power line of Fig. 3.2 with different conductors' heights and phase sequence (ABC-ABC).	37
Figure 4.4	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power line of Fig. 3.2 with different conductors' heights and phase sequence (ACB-ABC)	38
Figure 4.5	Reduction percentage of electric field due to Phase sequence reversal.	
Figure 4.6	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power line of Fig. 3.3 with different values of conductors' heights, poles arrangement (P0N) and phase sequence (ABC)	
Figure 4.7	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power line of Fig. 3.3 with different values of conductors' heights, poles arrangement (NOP) and phase sequence (ABC)	
Figure 4.8	Reduction percentage of electric field due to poles reversal	
	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power line of Fig. 3.4 with different values of conductors' heights, poles	
Figure 4.10	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power line of Fig. 3.4 with different values of conductors' heights, pole	
TT' 4.4.4	arrangement (NP) and phase sequence (ABC)	
Figure 4.11	Reduction percentage of electric field due to poles reversal	42

Figure 4.12	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power	
	line of Fig. 3.5 with different values of conductors' heights, poles	
	arrangement (PN-PN).	43
Figure 4.13	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power	
	line of Fig. 3.5 with different values of conductors' heights, poles	
	arrangement (NP-PN).	43
Figure 4.14	Reduction percentage of electric field due to poles reversal	44
Figure 4.15	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power	
	line of Fig. 3.6 with different values of conductors' heights, poles	
	arrangement of (PPP-NNN)	45
Figure 4.16	Field profiles at a height of 1 m above the ground plane for power	
	line of Fig. 3.6 with different values of conductors' heights, poles	
	arrangement of (PNP-NPN)	45
Figure 4.17	Reduction percentage of electric field due to poles rearrangement	46
Figure 4.18	Comparison of cost for proposed configurations and baseline con-	
	figuration.	47
Figure 4.19	Cost breakdown comparison of various configurations	

## List of Abbreviations

2-D Two Dimension

3-D Three Dimension

ACSR Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced

ACSS Aluminum Conductor Steel Supported

AFUDC Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

AWG American Wire Gauge

BEM Boundary Element Method

CSM Charge Simulation Method

DWT Discrete Wavelet Transform

EHVDC Extra High Voltage Direct Current

EMTP Electromagnetic Transients Program

FACTS Flexible AC Transmission Systems

FDM Finite Difference Method

FEM Finite Element Method

FERC Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

FLA Full Load Adjustment

HB-MMC Half-Bridge Multi-Level Converter

HTLS High Temperature Low Sag

HVDC High Voltage Direct Current

INCIRP International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection

IOES Integrated Optical Electric Field

KSA Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

MCM Monte Carlo Method

MISO Midcontinent Independent System Operator

MLPG Meshless Local Petory-Galerkin

MTEP Midcontinent Transmission Expansion Plan

OHL Overhead Line

PEA Rovincial Electricity Authority

PSCAD Power System Computer-Aided Design

PSO Practical Swarm Optimization

RES Renewable Energy Source

RMS Root Mean Square

ROW Right of Way

SCSM Surface Charge Simulation Method

SER Shielding Failure Rate

SFFOR Shielding Failure Flashover Rate

SVM Supper Vector Machine

T&D Transmission and Distribution

TEP Transmission Expansion Planning

TT Time-Time

UHV Ultra-High Voltage

UHVDC Ultra-High Voltage Direct Current

WECC Western Electricity Coordinating Council

## **List of Symbols**

### Greek

α temperature coefficient

 $\epsilon$  emissivity

 $\mu_f$  absolute viscosity

 $\omega$  angular frequency

 $\phi$  power factor angle

 $\rho_f$  density of air

 $\theta$  phase shift angle

 $T_{\theta}$  operating temperature

### Latin

**D** conductor diameter

*E* energy losses cost

f frequency

 $F_n$  future value or accumulated amount

 $I_{ac}$  ac current per conductor

 $I_c$  conductor current

 $I_{dc}$  dc current per conductor

 $k_f$  thermal conductivity of air

N number of charges

*n* number of years from today

 $n_b$  number of bundles

 $n_{ckt}$  number of circuits

 $n_p$  number of phases/poles

P present value or one-time investment today

 $P_{ac}$  ac power per conductor

 $P_{c.l}$  converter power losses