

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





HANAA ALY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرونيله



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



HANAA ALY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكترونى والميكروفيلم

## جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



HANAA ALY





# IMPACT OF CORONA RING ON THE ELECTRIC FIELD DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH VOLTAGE POLYMERIC INSULATORS

## By Esraa Aziz Mohamed Hammad

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** 

# IMPACT OF CORONA RING ON THE ELECTRIC FIELD DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH VOLTAGE POLYMERIC INSULATORS

#### By

#### Esraa Aziz Mohamed Hammad

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

Prof. Dr. Osama E. Gouda

Professor of High Voltage Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University

# IMPACT OF CORONA RING ON THE ELECTRIC FIELD DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH VOLTAGE POLYMERIC INSULATORS

By

#### Esraa Aziz Mohamed Hammad

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. Osama E. Gouda Thesis Main Advisor

Faculty of Engineering - Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Ahdab. M. K. Elmorshedy Internal Examiner

Faculty of Engineering - Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Zaki Ezz-Eldin Mabrouk Matter External Examiner

Professor of Electrical Power Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, El Azhar University

**Date of Birth:** 11 / 2 / 1995 **Nationality:** Egyptian

E-mail: Yess.anaess@gmail.com

**Phone:** 01067393701

**Address:** Giza

**Registration Date:** 1 /10 /2018 **Awarding Date:** ..../2022 **Degree:** Master of science

**Department:** Electrical Power and Machines Engineering

**Supervisors:** 

Prof. Dr. Osama E. Gouda

**Examiners:** 

Prof. Dr. Osama E. Gouda (Thesis Main Advisor)
Prof. Dr. Ahdab. M. K. Elmorshedy (Internal Examiner)
Prof. Dr. Zaki Ezz-Eldin Mabrouk Matter (External Examiner)

Professor of Electrical Power Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, El Azhar University

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

## IMPACT OF CORONA RING ON THE ELECTRIC FIELD DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH VOLTAGE POLYMERIC INSULATORS

#### **Key Words:**

Corona ring; electric field; electric potential; pollution on insulator surface; water drops.

#### **Summary:**

The study included optimize the grading ring to reduce the electric field on 220 kV polymer suspension insulator in electrostatic physics by COMSOL Multi-Physics Program after drawing it on Auto CAD 2D programme finally reached to the optimum case of electric field when it was clean, then pollution was added to show effect of pollution on electric field distribution, the pollution was water drops with different shapes or cases, also conductivity studied to prove no changing on electric field in electrostatic physics. Therefore, the optimum case was changed after adding pollution on insulator surface to prove the pollution is effect on the electric field distribution then shown the optimum three cases when it was polluted.



### 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 hat in the references section	ave appropriately acknowledged all sources used and have cited them  i.
Name:	Date:/(it's the date that you handover the thesis)
Signature:	

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

All thanks and praise is due to Allah for giving me the strength and knowledge to complete this work. Without his will and help, nothing could or would be accomplished.

I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Osama E. Gouda for his support and mentorship during my graduate studies. His outstanding knowledge and creative thinking have inspired me to resolve various sophisticated problems that arouse throughout this work.

My deepest gratitude goes to all my family members for their support during the completion of this thesis.

### **Table of Contents**

	I	<b>P</b> age
Disc	claimer	.i
<b>AC</b> l	KNOWLEDGMENTS	ii
List	of Tables	V
	of Figures	
	nenclature	
	tract	
	APTER1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 1.2	Overview Motivation for the Research	.1
1.2		
	Organization of the thesis.	
	APTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1	Introduction	
2.2	Insulator voltage and Electric Field Distribution	
2.3	Effect of Corona Ring on the Field Distribution Across The Insulators	
2.4	Experimental Studies on Insulator Strings with and without Corona Ring	
2.5	Potential Distribution and Electric Field Study along Insulators under Dry and	
2.	Clean Conditions	.11
2.6	Potential Distribution and Electric Field Study along Insulators under Wet	10
OTT	Contaminated and Water Droplets Conditions	
	APTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1	Introduction	
3.2	Numerical Methods	
3.3	COMSOL Multiphysics Software	
3.4	Insulator Modeling	
3.5	The Focus of Attention of Corona Ring Influence of Electric Field	
3.6	Corona rings	
3.7	Water droplets	
3.8	Material Properties of the Insulator under Study	
3.9	Boundary Conditions	
3.10	Meshing of Model Used in the Study	
3.11	Equation Used in the Analysis	
CH	APTER 4: CORONA RING DESIGN AND OPTIMAZATION OF IT	
	PARAMETERS	.27
4.1	Introduction	
4.2	Corona Ring Design for 220 kV silicone rubber long rod Insulators	27
4.3	Modelling of the long rod silicone rubber insulator	28
4.4	Electric field on sheath and shed on the insulator surface	.30
4.5	Electric field distribution around sheds with and without corona ring	32
4.6	Effect of Corona Ring Height (H) on the Electric Field of the insulator under Study	35
4.7	Effect of Corona Ring Radius (R)on the Maximum Electric Field of the Insulate	
	Under Study	
4.8	Discussion of the Obtained Results	50

Chap	oter 5: Impact of Water Droplets on the Behaviour of Electric Field of	•
	Insulator Surface	<b>51</b>
5.1	Introduction	51
5.2	Hydrophobicity of non-ceramic insulator	.51
<b>5.3</b>	Behavior of water droplets on insulator surface and corona discharge	.52
<b>5.4</b>	Simulation of water droplets on the insulator surface	.53
5.5	Electric potential distribution along insulator's surface	54
<b>5.6</b>	Electric field distribution along the insulator surface	.54
5.6.1	Electric field distribution on clean insulator surface	
<b>5.6.2.</b>	Electric field distribution on insulator surface under pollution conditions	
5.6.2.1	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	
5.6.2.2	Effect of water droplets on the electric field of insulator surface	.56
5.6.2.3		
	(uniform pollution)	.57
5.6.2.4	1	
	insulator surface	<b>58</b>
5.6.2.5	`	
	pollution)	<b>58</b>
5.6.2.6	Electric field distribution on dry insulator surface without corona	
	ring	60
5.6.2.7	Electric field on insulator surface without corona ring and water	
	drops	
5.7	Effect of Water Droplets Conductivity on Insulator Surface Electric Field	
5.8	Optimum cases after adding pollution for the three optimum cases	
5.9	Conclusion	
Chap	ter 6: Conclusions and Recommendations for future work	68
6.1	Introduction	
6.2	Conclusions	
6.3	Recommendations for future work	.69
REF	ERENCES	.70

### **List of Tables**

Pa	age
Table 3.1: components of suspension insulator 220 kV	22
Table 3.2: Data used in the calculations	23
Table 3.3: Materials properties	24
Table 4.1: Dimensions of the suspension insulator units used in the studies	29
Table 4.2: Values of electric field for corona ring design R=80 mm, Variable r and variable	35
Table 4.3: Values of electric field for corona ring design R=100 mm, Variable r and variable	.37
Table 4.4: Values of electric field for corona ring design R=120 mm, Variable r and variable	.38
Table 4.5: Values of electric field for corona ring design R=140 mm, Variable r and variable H	.40
Table 4.6: Values of the electric field on the insulator surface for corona ring design	
R=160 mm, Variable r and variable H	.41
Table 4.7: Values of the electric field on the insulator surface for constant corona ring	
height H=50 mm, variable r and variable R	.43
Table 4.8: Values of the electric field on the insulator surface for constant corona ring	
height H=70 mm, variable r and variable R	.44
Table 4.9: Values of the maximum electric field on the insulator surface for constant	
corona ring height H=90 mm, variable r and variable R	46
Table 4.10: Values of the maximum electric field on the insulator surface for constant	
corona ring height H=110 mm, variable r and variable R	47
Table 4.11: Values of the maximum electric field on the insulator surface for constant	
corona ring height H=130 mm, variable r and variable R	49
Table 5.1: Illustrated the values of the electrical properties used in the simulation	53

## **List of Figures**

	Page
Figure 2.1: The electric field distributions along insulator surface	5
Figure 2.2: Comparison of maximum electric field for system with and without corona ring at hi	gh10
Figure 3.1: 2D Axial-symmetric modeling of the suspension insulator type, 220 kV	19
Figure 3.2: Insulator under study and its accessories	21
Figure 3.3: 3D corona ring module on insulator	23
Figure 3.4: Water droplets on insulator surface	23
Figure 3.5: Extremely fine meshes for the used model	25
Figure 4.1(a): 3D & 2D corona ring module on insulator	28
Figure 4.1(b): 2D corona ring module on insulator in COMSOL software	
Figure 4.2: Dimensions detail for long rod silicone rubber insulator	28
Figure 4.3: Model polymeric insulator components [124]	33
Figure 4.4.a: E-filed on shed on the insulator surface	31
Figure 4.4.b: E-filed on sheath on the insulator surface	31
Figure 4.5.a: Electric field distribution along insulator surface, under dry and clean conditions	
and with corona ring at the energized end	33
Figure 4.5.b: Electric field distribution along insulator surface, under dry and clean conditions	
and without corona ring	33
Figure 4.5.c: Cut line 2D from silicone beginning up to 500 mm	33
Figure 4.5.d: Cut line 2D from silicone beginning up to 3500 mm	33
Figure 4.6: Comparison of the electric-field along the insulator with and without ring	34
Figure 4.7 (a): Equipotential lines along the insulator surface	34
Figure 4.7 (b): Equipotential lines along the insulator surface	34
Figure 4.8.a: Effect of H and corona ring variations with constant corona ring radius	
at R=80 mm on the electric field of insulator surface	35
Figure 4.8.b: Maximum electric field 80-20-130 in R=80 mm	36
Figure 4.8.c: Minimum electric field 80-40-130 in R=80 mm	36
Figure 4.9.a Effect of H and corona ring variations with constant corona ring radius	
at R=100 mm on the electric field of insulator surface	36
Figure 4.9.b: Maximum electric field 100-20-130 in R=100 mm	37
Figure 4.9.c: Minimum electric field 100-40-110 in R=100 mm	37
Figure 4.10.a: Effect of H and corona ring variations with constant corona ring	
radius at R=120 mm on the electric field of insulator surface	38
Figure 4.10.b: Maximum electric field 120-20-130 in R=120 mm	39
Figure 4.10.c: Minimum electric field 120-40-110 in R=120 mm	39
Figure 4.11.a: Effect of H and corona ring variations with constant corona ring	
radius at R=140 mm on the electric field of insulator surface	39
Figure 4.11.b: Maximum electric field 140-20-130 in R=140 mm	40
Figure 4.11.c: Minimum electric field 140-40-90 in R=140 mm	40

	Page
Figure 4.12.a: Effect of H and corona ring variations with constant corona ring	
radius at R=160 on the electric field of insulator surface	41
Figure 4.12.b: Maximum electric field 160-20-130 in R=160 mm	42
Figure 4.12.c: Minimum electric field 160-40-70 in R=160 mm	
Figure 4.13.a: Effect of corona ring and corona ring variations with constant	
corona ring height at H=50 mm on the electric field of insulator surface	12
Figure 4.13.b: Maximum electric field 160-20-50 in H=50 mm	
Figure 4.13.c: Minimum electric field 140-40-50 in H=50 mm	
Figure 4.14.a: Effect of corona ring and corona ring variations with constant corona ring height at Hemmon the electric field of insulator surface	
Figure 4.14.b: Maximum electric field 160-20-70 in H=70 mm	
Figure 4.14.c: Minimum electric field 160-40-70 in H=70 mm.	
Figure 4.15.a: Effect of corona ring and corona ring variations with constant corona ring height at H-mm on the electric field of insulator surface	
Figure 4.15.b: Maximum electric field 160-20-90 in H=90 mm	
Figure 4.15.c: Minimum electric field 140-40-90 in H=90 mm	
Figure 4.16.a: Effect of corona ring and corona ring variations with constant corona ring height at H	
mm on the electric field of insulator surface	47
Figure 4.16.b: Maximum electric field 80-20-110 in H=110 mm	48
Figure 4.16.c: Minimum electric field 140-40-110 in H=110 mm	48
Figure 4.17.a: Effect of corona ring and corona ring variations with constant corona ring height at H	
mm on the electric field of insulator surface	
Figure 4.17.b: Maximum electric field 80-20-130 in H=130 mm	49
Figure 4.17.c: Minimum electric field 160-40-130 in H=130 mm	49
Figure 5.1: Definition of contact angle	
Figures 5.2: Water droplets hemispherical shape on the insulator surface (a) non-uniform sizes and	
(b)In uniform sizes	54
Figure 5.3: Electric field contours along insulator surface	55
Figure 5.4: contour shows intensified E-filed on water drops, (a) one water drop	
and (b) two water drops	56
Figure 5.5: Effect of one water drop and two water drops on the Electric field of the insulator,	
(a) one water drop and (b) two water drops	.56
Figure 5.6.a: Electric field distributions on insulator surface with water drops with 5 mm distance	
between each two water drops. The number of drops was 241 water drops	57
Figure 5.6.b: Effect of water on Electric field distributions on insulator surface	.57
Figure 5.7: Electric field distributions on insulator surface with 10 mm distance between each two w	
drops. The number of drops was 121 water drops	
Figure 5.8: Electric field distributions on insulator surface with changing the size of water drops about	
262 water droplets on the first 500 mm from the insulator after metal	.59
Figure 5.9: Combine four cases [few water drops, more water drops,	<b>CO</b>
different sizes of water drops and clean insulator]	00
Figure 5.10: Electric field distributions on insulator surface Without corona ring without water	60
droplets	
Figure 5.11: Electric field on insulator surface without corona ring with water droplets	01

Figure 5.12: Comparing E-field between insulator without ring once with water drops and anot	her is
without	
Figure 5.13 Electric field distribution on insulator surface with conductivity value 5.5 S/m, is	
4.75kV/cm, no differential in electric field insulator surface	62
Figure 5.14: Electric field distribution on insulator surface with conductivity value 5.5 e-2 S/m	n, is 4.75
kV/cm, no differential of electric field insulator surface	63
Figure 5.15: Electric field distribution on insulator surface with conductivity value 5.5 e-4 S/m	n, is 4.75
kV/cm, no differential in electric field insulator surface	63
Figure 5.16: Electric field distribution on insulator surface with conductivity value 5.5 e-6 S/m	n, is 4.75
kV/cm, no different in electric field insulator surface	63
Figure 5.17: E-field with different conductivity in electrostatic domain	64
Figure 5.18: Electric field distribution of third optimum case in clean condition [140-40-70]	65
Figure 5.19: The Three cases of optimize E-field without pollution	65
Figure 5.20: Electric field distribution of first optimum case in pollution condition [160-40-70]	]65
Figure 5.21 Electric field distribution of third optimum case in pollution condition [140-40-70]	]66
Figure 5.22: The three cases of optimize E-field with pollution	66