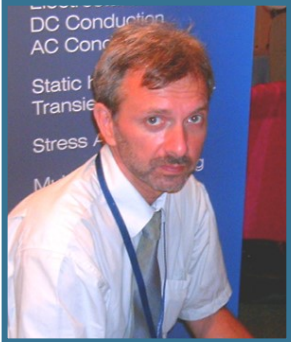




Power transmission lines simulation with QuickField. Part 2



Vladimir Podnos,
Director of Marketing and Support,
Tera Analysis Ltd.

Introduction



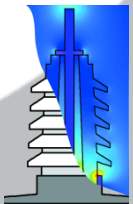
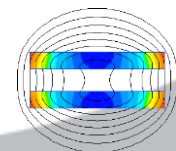
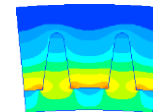
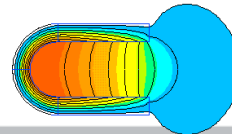
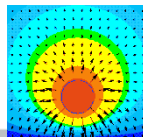
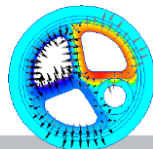
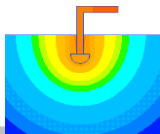
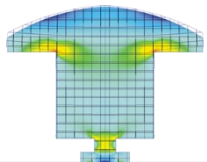
Alexander Lyubimtsev
Support Engineer
Tera Analysis Ltd.

Live demonstration



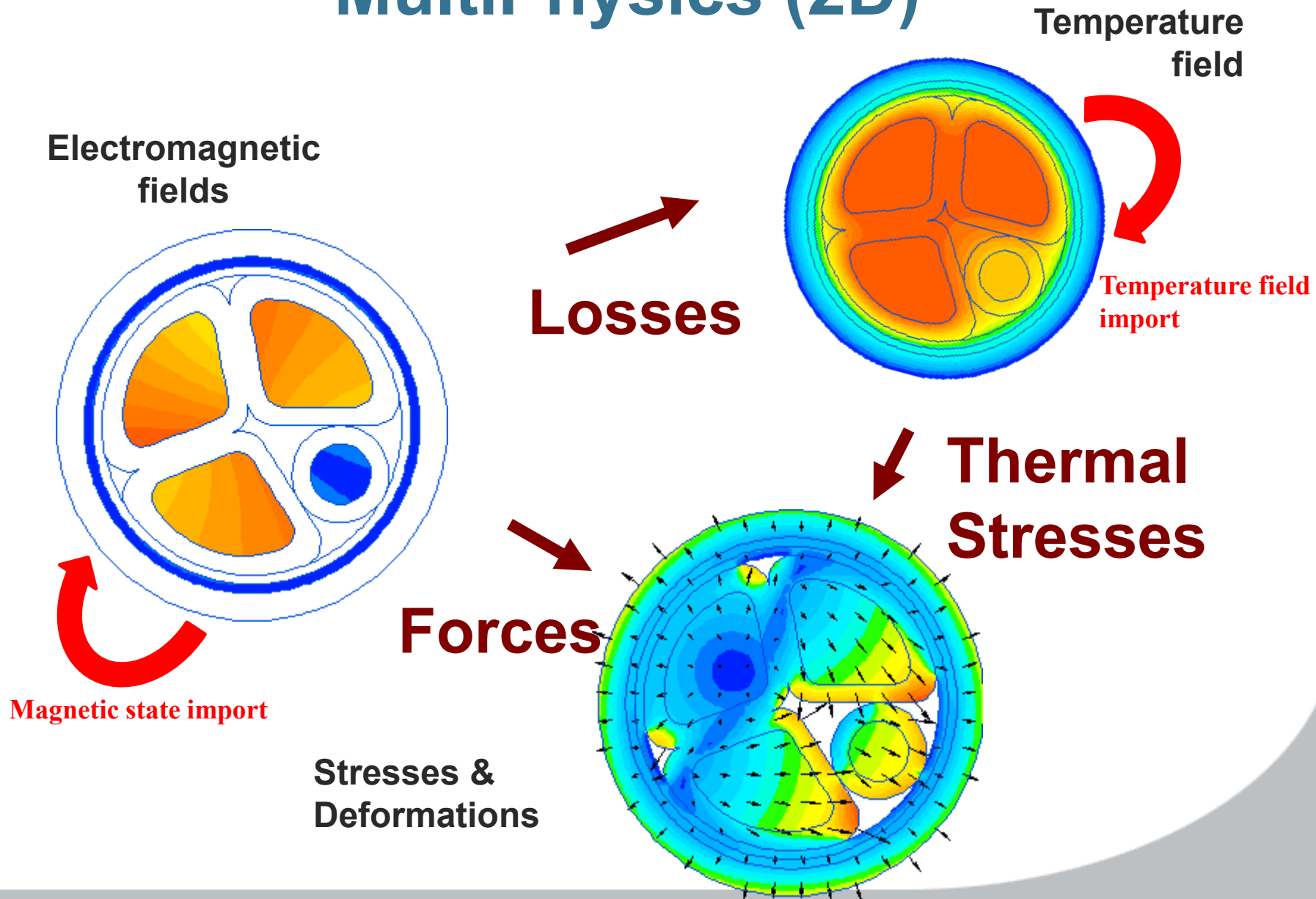
QuickField Analysis Options

Magnetic analysis suite	
Magnetic Problems	Magnetostatics
	AC Magnetics
	Transient Magnetic
Electric analysis suite	
Electric Problems	Electrostatics (2D,3D) and DC Conduction (2D,3D)
	AC Conduction
	Transient Electric field
Thermostructural analysis suite	
Thermal and mechanical problems	Steady-State Heat transfer (2D,3D)
	Transient Heat transfer
	Stress analysis





MultiPhysics (2D)





MultiPhysics (2D)

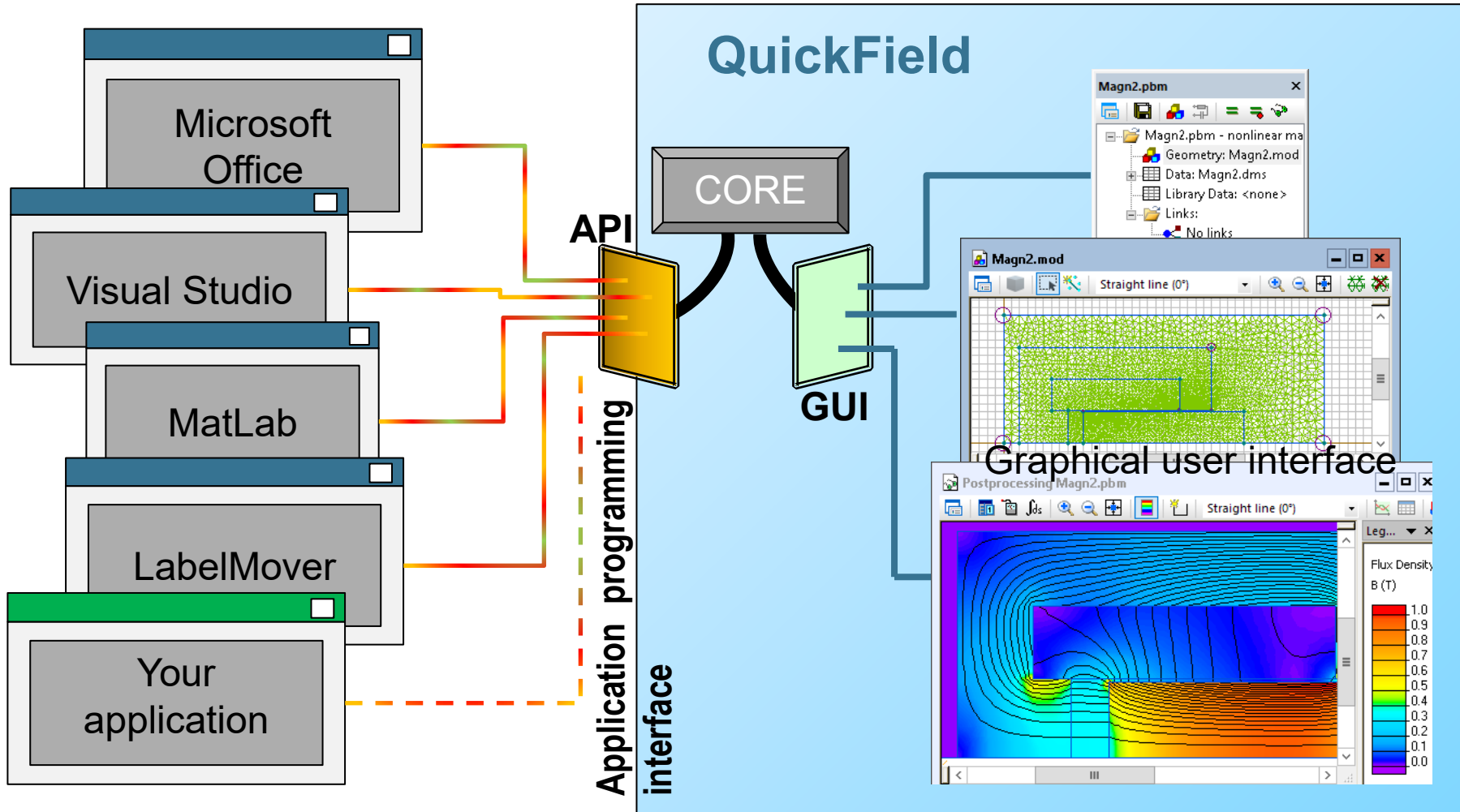
Source problem

----> | *Transferred data* | ---->

Destination problem

Source:	Destination: DC magnetics	AC magnetics	Transient magnetics	Static heat transfer	Transient heat transfer	Stress Analysis
DC magnetics	Magnetic permeability	Magnetic permeability	Initial magnetic field			Force
AC magnetics				Joule heat	Joule heat	Force
Transient magnetics			Initial magnetic field	Joule heat	Joule heat	Force
Electrostatics						Force
DC conduction				Joule heat	Joule heat	
AC conduction				Joule heat	Joule heat	Force
Transient electric						
Static heat transfer		Temperature			Initial temperatures	Temperature
Transient heat transfer		Temperature			Initial temperatures	Temperature
Stress Analysis						

Open object interface





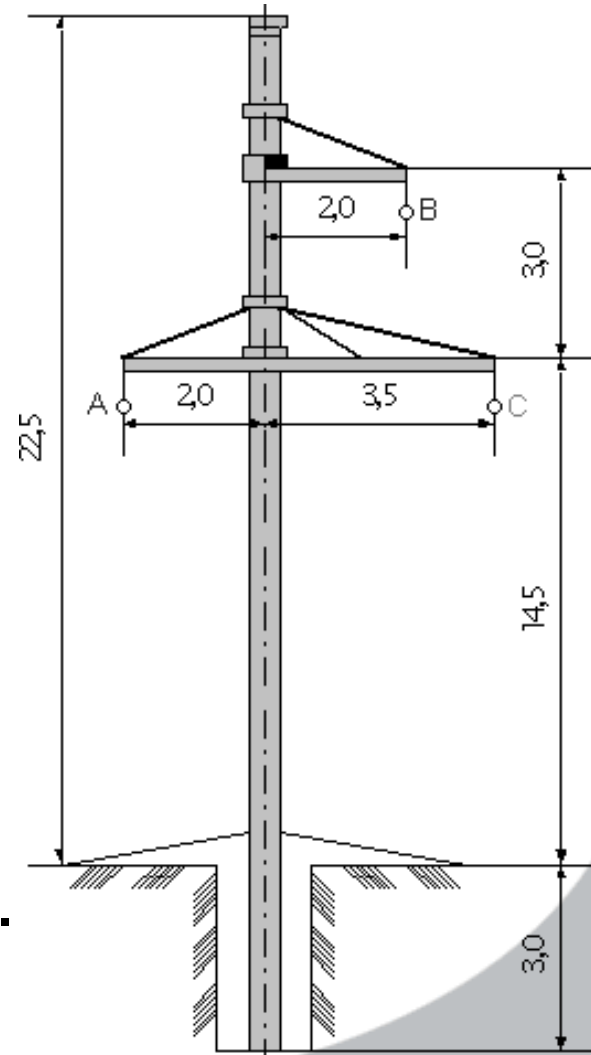
QuickField Difference





Power transmission lines simulation with QuickField. Part 1

1. Parallel wires capacitance.
2. Transmission line capacitance.
3. Fiber-optic cable and electric transmission line.
4. Parallel wires inductance.
5. Transmission line transposition.
6. Phase-to-phase fault.
7. Disc insulator. Heating.
8. Disc insulator. Mechanical stress.





Power transmission lines simulation with QuickField. Part 2



Alexander Lyubimtsev
Support Engineer
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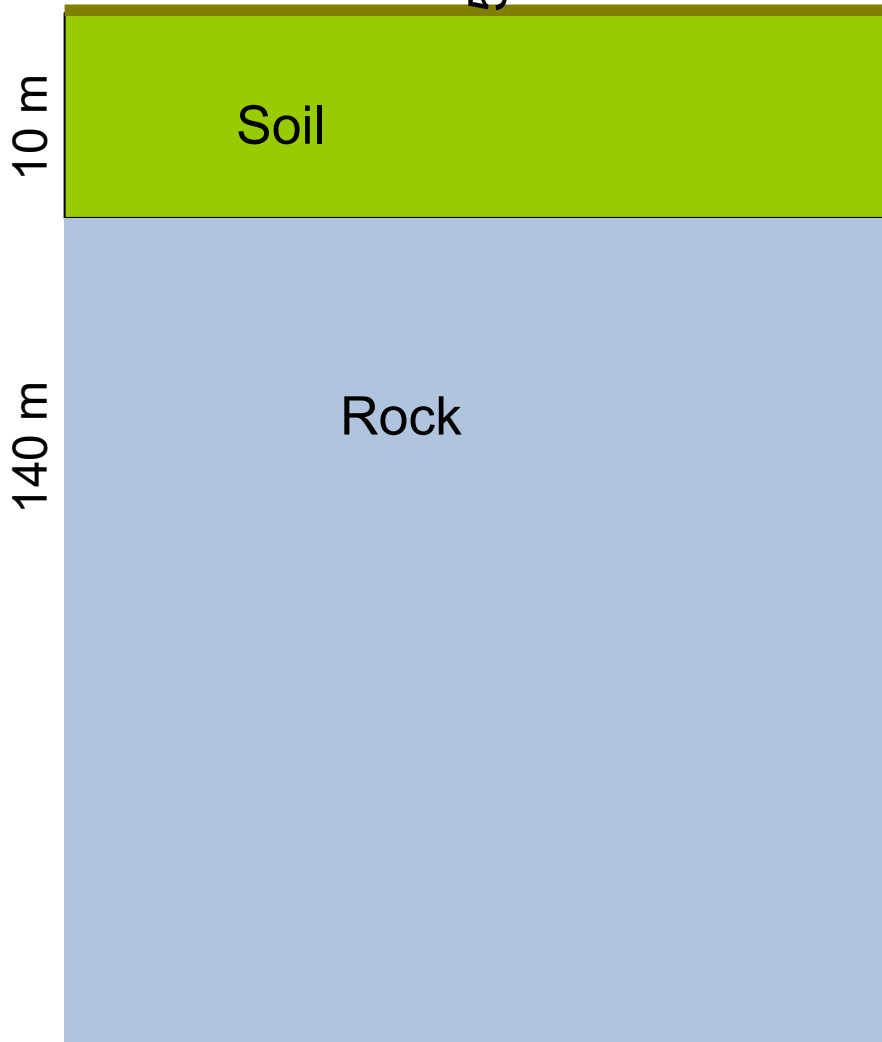
1. Single-wire earth return (SWER)
2. Faraday cage
3. Transmission line electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
4. Grading ring
5. High frequency line trap



Single-wire earth return (SWER)

Conductor $I = 10 \text{ A}$

5 m



Problem specification:

Power line current $I = 10 \text{ A}$

AC frequency $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$

Line length $L = 10 \text{ km}$.

Soil conductivity 1 mS/m

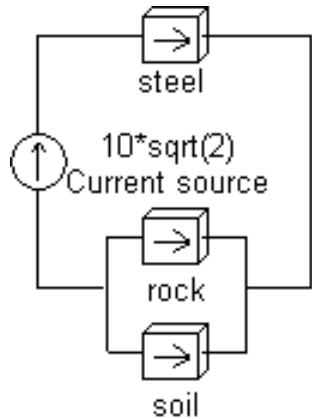
Rock conductivity 0.1 mS/m .

Task:

Determine the distribution of the reverse current density in the ground.



Single-wire earth return (SWER)



rock

⊕ I Current $I = 5.8333 \text{ A}$

⊕ V Voltage $V = 6944.4 \text{ V}$

soil

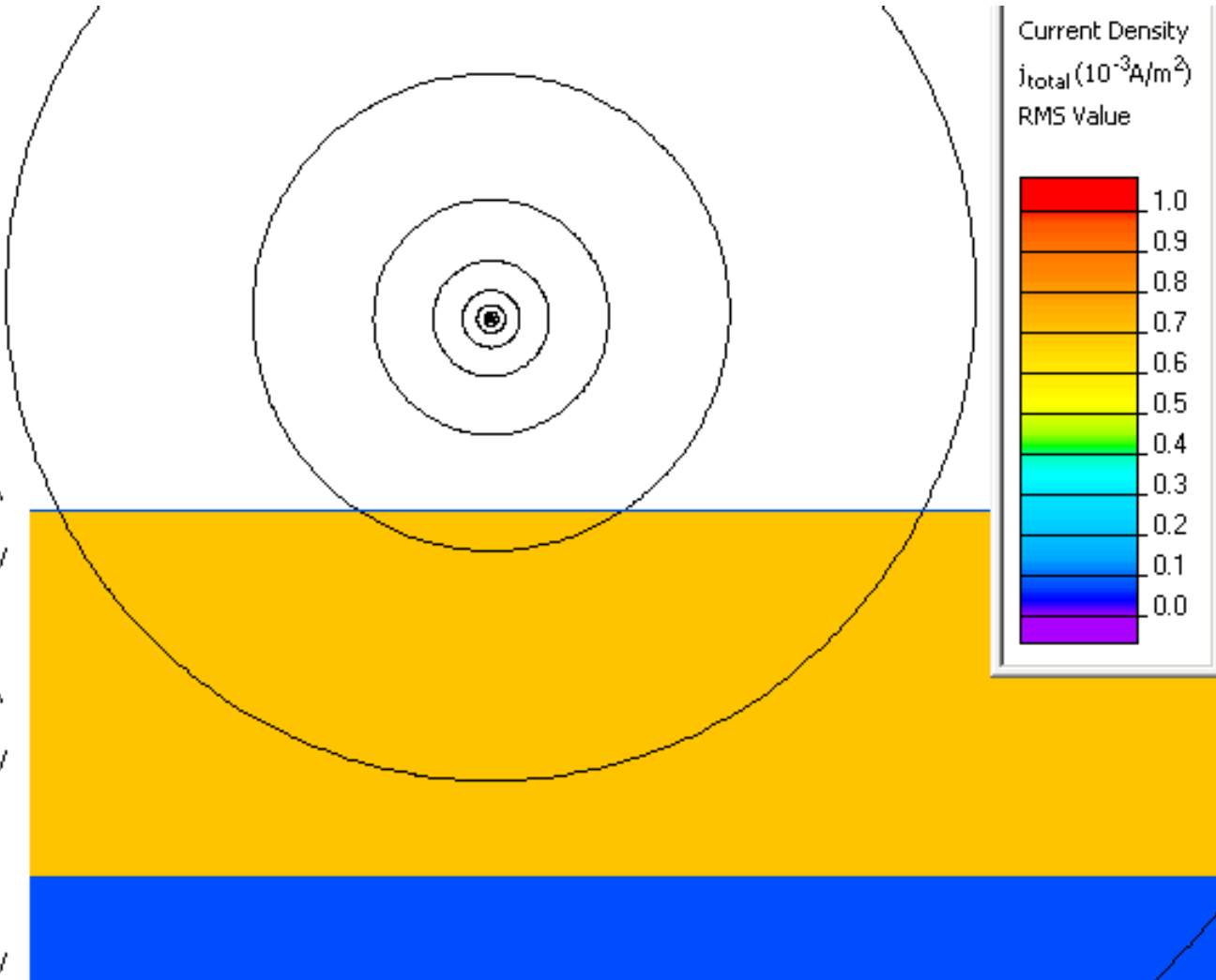
⊕ I Current $I = 4.1667 \text{ A}$

⊕ V Voltage $V = 6944.4 \text{ V}$

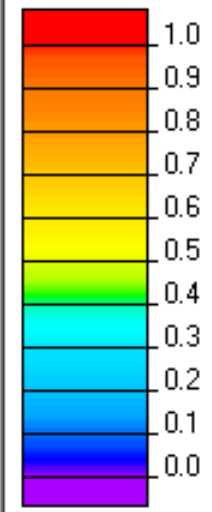
steel

⊕ I Current $I = 10 \text{ A}$

⊕ V Voltage $V = 845.87 \text{ V}$



Current Density
 $j_{\text{total}} (10^{-3} \text{ A/m}^2)$
RMS Value





Faraday cage

HV conductor

Faraday cage

10 m

2.5 m

Protected area

Problem specification:

Relative permittivity of air: 1

Transmission line electric potential HV = 330 kV (RMS, line voltage).

Task:

Calculate the electric field stress distribution under the Faraday cage and compare the electric stress at the height 2 m with the safe level 10 kV/m.



Transmission line electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)



Problem specification:

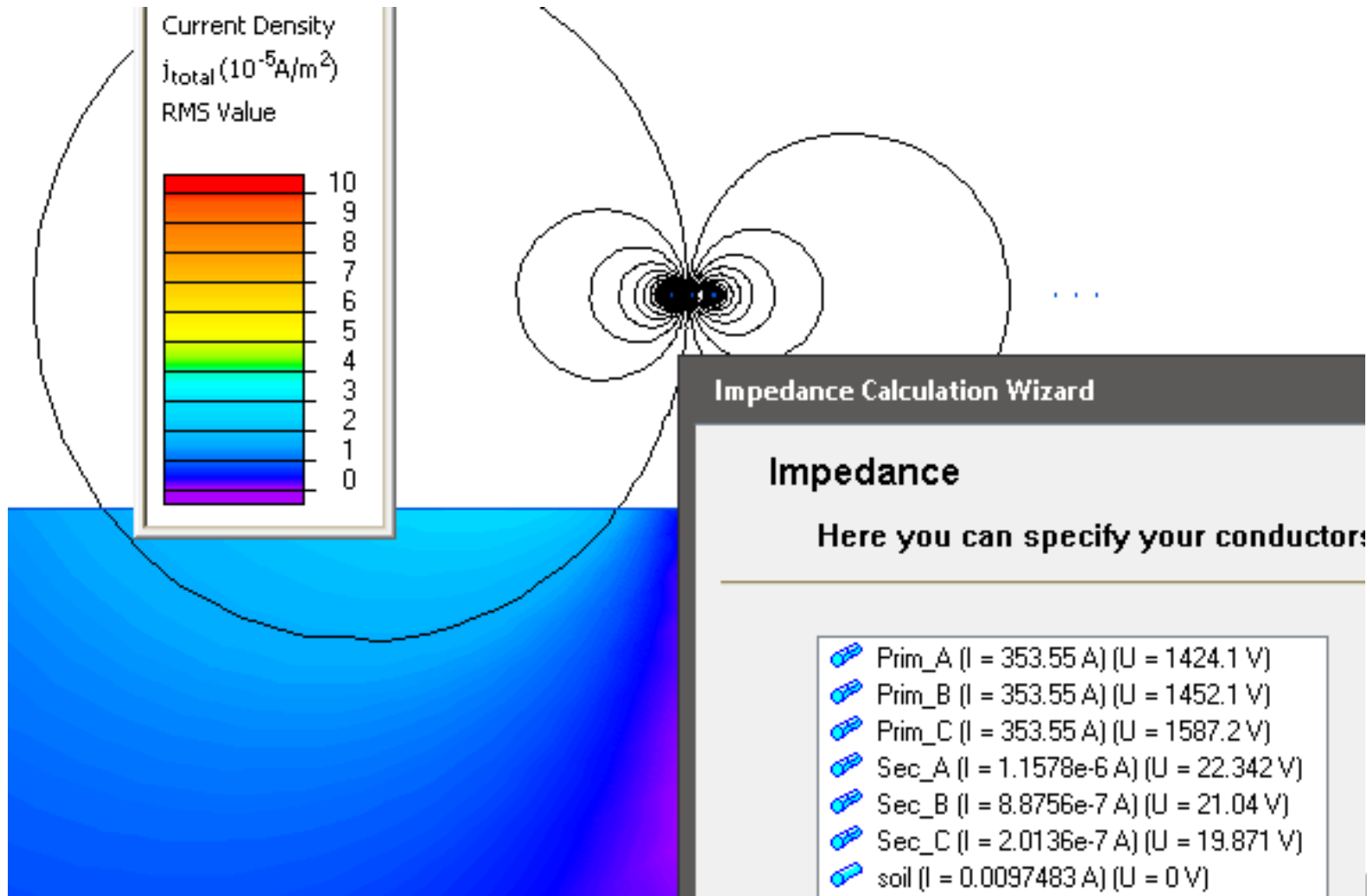
Copper electrical conductivity
60 MS/m
Soil electrical conductivity:
0.02 S/m

Task:

Find the induced voltages
in the right transmission
line per 10 km of its length.

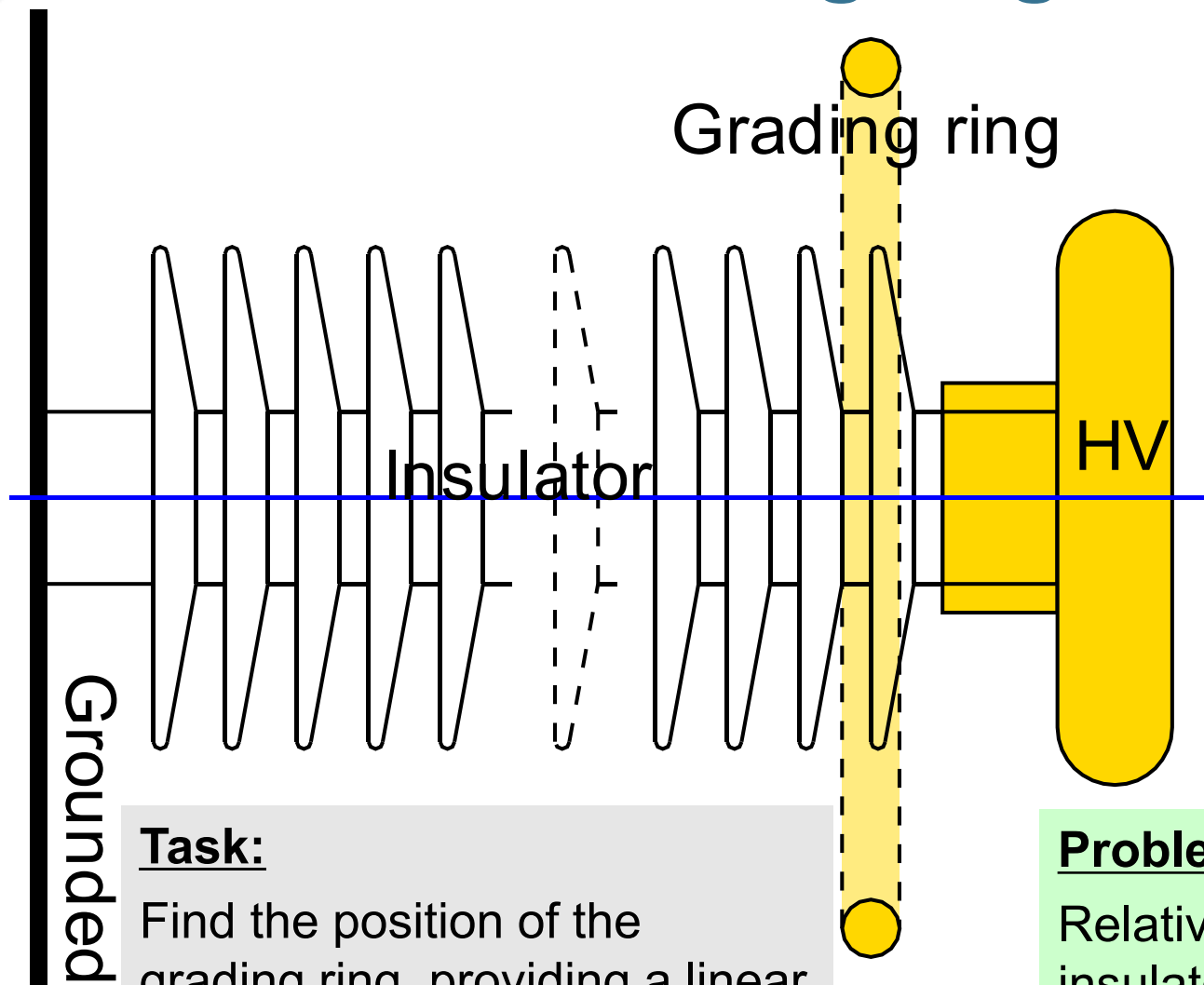


Transmission line electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)





Grading ring



Task:

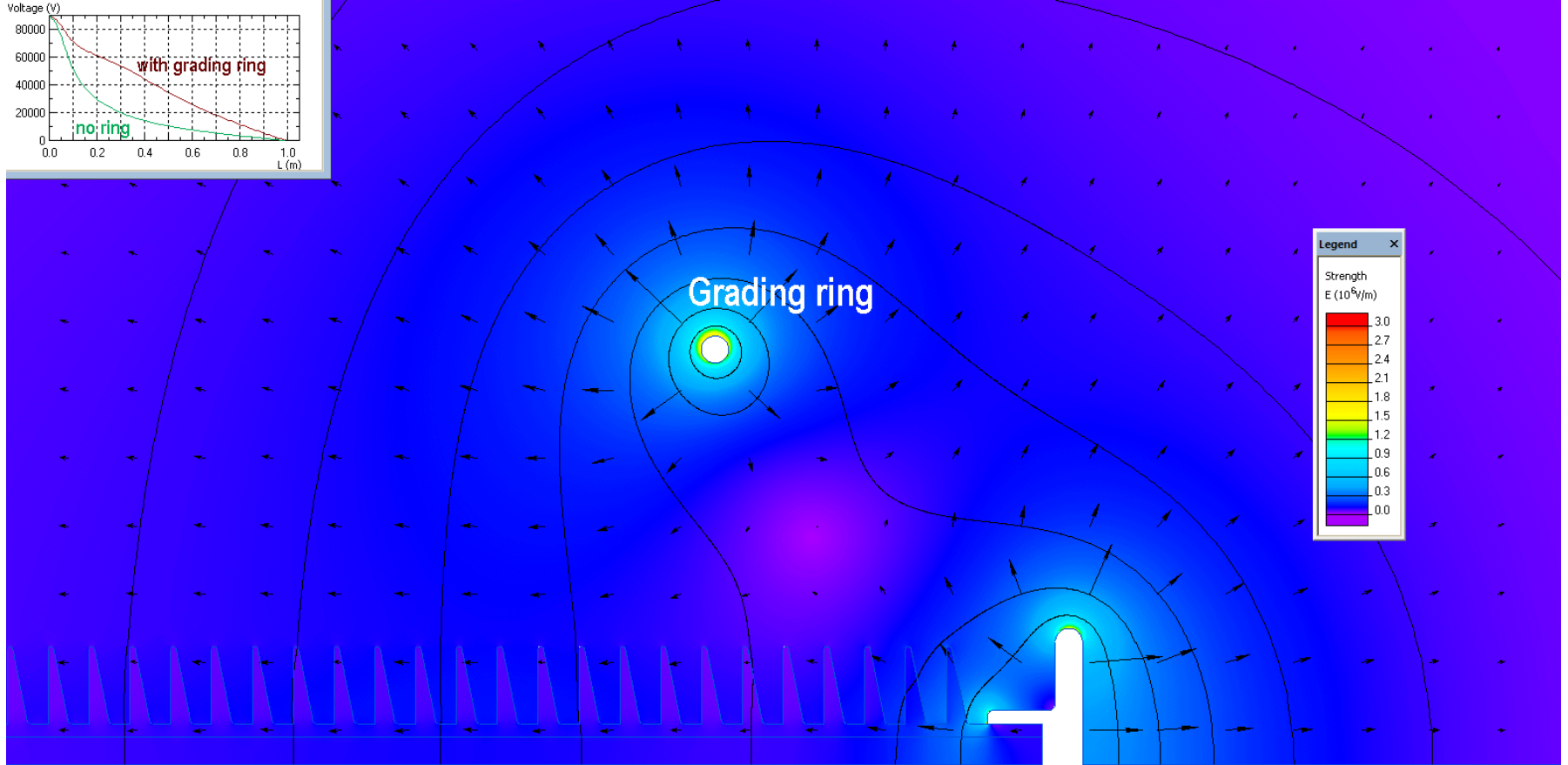
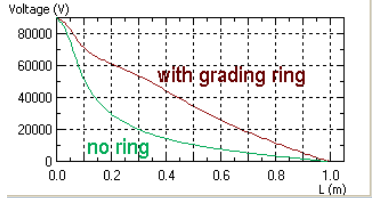
Find the position of the grading ring, providing a linear distribution of potential along the insulator central axis.

Problem specification:

Relative permittivity of insulator $\epsilon = 2$;
High voltage = 110 kV.

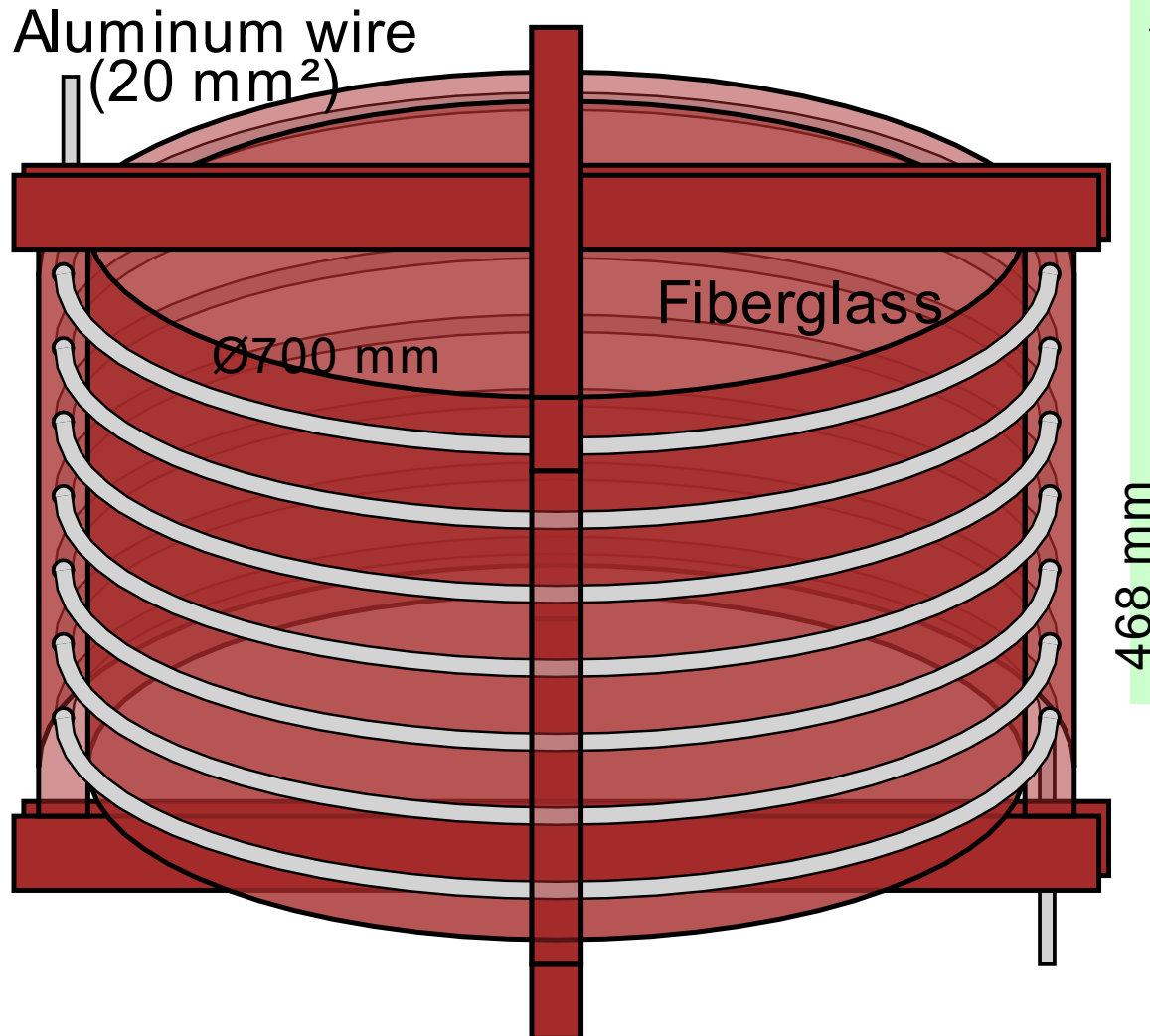


Grading ring





High frequency line trap



Problem specification:

Current (peak value) 12 kA,
AC frequency = 50 Hz

Aluminum Young's modulus
 $E = 70 \text{ GPa}$;
Poisson's ratio $\nu = 0.34$;

Fiberglass
Young's modulus
 $E = 20 \text{ GPa}$;
Poisson's ratio $\nu = 0.11$;

Task:

Calculate
inductance, forces,
mechanical stress