

Doctoral Thesis

**Investigation of Lightning Trip-out on
150 kV Transmission Line in West
Sumatra in Indonesia**

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インドネシア西スマトラの150kV送電線雷トリップ
アウトに関する研究

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Table of Contents

Table of contents	i
Abstract	iv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Research background	2
1.2 Problem statement	3
1.3 Research objectives	4
1.4 Novelty	7
1.5 Thesis Outline	7
References	9
2 Literature Review	12
2.1 Overview	14
2.2 Lightning parameter	14
2.2.1 Keraunic level and isokeraunic maps	14
2.2.2 Ground flash density	16
2.2.3 Lightning incidence to overhead lines	17
2.2.4 Probability distribution of stroke amplitudes	18
2.2.5 Effective radius of shield wire and phase conductors	19
2.2.6 Reduction of shield wire surge impedance	22
2.3 Tower-footing resistance	24
2.4 Response of transmission tower to a lightning flash	25
2.4.1 Computation of tower surge impedance	25

2.4.2	Computation of coupling factor for phase conductors	26
2.4.3	Computation of tower top voltage	27
2.4.4	Computation of cross arm voltages.....	28
2.4.5	Computation of insulator surge voltage.....	28
2.4.6	Comparison of insulator voltage	29
2.4.7	Reflection from adjacent towers	30
2.5	Direct lightning strokes to overhead power transmission lines .	31
2.5.1	Shielding Failure	32
2.5.2	Back-flashover	33
2.6	Arcing horn.....	33
	References.....	35
3	Investigation Results.....	40
3.1	Overview	41
3.2	Transmission line under study	41
3.2.1	Line configuration.....	41
3.2.2	Tower-footing resistance.....	47
3.3	Factor influencing lightning trip-outs.....	49
3.3.1	Lightning activity	49
3.3.2	Tower-footing resistance.....	51
3.3.3	Span length	53
3.3.4	Altitude of towers	54
3.3.5	Height difference of tower tops	55
3.3.6	Length of an arcing horn gap	57
3.4	Location of flashover	58
	References.....	69
4	Analysis.....	71
4.1	Overview	72
4.2	Line model and lightning incidence to transmission line	72

4.3	Method of calculation of critical current	73
4.4	Method of analysis	74
4.4.1	A simplified two point method	77
4.4.2	Basic of method	77
4.4.3	A calculation for a double circuit.....	79
	References	90
5	Results and Discussion	92
5.1	Overview	94
5.2	Trip-out rates	94
5.3	Proposal for decrease of trip-out rates.....	98
5.4	A numerical example for double circuit	100
5.4.1	Calculation of the back-flashover rate	100
5.4.2	Back-flashover rate	100
5.5	Effect of line parameter.....	104
5.5.1	Tower-footing resistance.....	104
5.5.2	Span length	104
5.5.3	Altitude of towers	104
5.5.4	Height difference of towers top	105
5.5.5	Length of an arcing horn gap	105
5.6	Location of flashover.....	105
	References	107
6	Conclusion	109
6.1	Conclusion	110
6.2	Recomendation.....	111
	Acknowledgement	112
	Research Activity	114

Abstract

The lightning performance on the 150 kV transmission line in West Sumatra in Indonesia is presented. It is shown that main cause of the trip-outs is lightning, 66% of all trip-outs. Main conclusions are as follow:

The trip-out rates calculated by taking account of the reduction of the tower-footing resistance due to the ionizing effect agree well with the observed ones. This indicates the importance of the impulse resistance in the analysis of the lightning performance of the line.

The trip-out rate at the lower arm is high for the cases of the average grounding resistance of 33.3 ohms, and the rates at the upper arm are high for the cases of the average grounding resistance of 5.6 ohms. Such trend can be simulated by the IEEE method using the impulse resistance.

The trend that trip-out ratio becomes high with the increase of the span length is significant after improvement of the tower-footing resistance. However, the trend is weak before improvement of the tower-footing resistance. This is because in the case of the high tower-footing resistance the flashover occurs before the arrival of the wave reflected from the adjacent towers due to the high potential rise of the tower. Therefore, the degree of the influence of the span length on the trip-out ratio is dependent on the tower-footing resistance.

The local lightning activity significantly affects the trip-out rate. The high rate of lightning trip-out before and after the improvement of the tower-footing

resistance is seen in circuit I. This is due to the placement of circuit I on the north side from No. 1 to 37 towers and on the east side from No. 38 to No. 140 towers. In this area, the thunderstorm often approaches the line from the northeast.

The trip-out rate of the line under study can be reduced to less than half of the present rate, 22 flashover/100 km-year, if the tower-footing resistance at all towers is set to less than 10 Ω and the length of an arcing horn gap is set to longer than 1.2 m.

