

Dedication

To my Family
Teachers
and Friends

Acknowledgment

I would like to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor **Prof. Salih Elhadi** and **Mahmoud Ahmed** for sincere encouragement at the early stages of project and patient guidance throughout

My appreciation extends to my family, teachers and friends for the material and moral support without which this work would not have been accomplished.

ABSTRACT

RELIABILITY DESIGN OF STEEL

TRANSMISSION LINE

A reliability design method for statically determinate steel transmission lines towers and poles is presented. The method is in a Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) format. The nominal load and resistance values for design are obtained from the mean values of probability distribution functions describing wind speed, radial ice thickness and yield stress. The load and resistance involving the coefficient of variation of the above variables and a target reliability index. Several cases demonstrate that use of the equations results in steel line having an actual reliability index nearly equal to the target reliability index.

Current design of steel transmission line was investigated through reviews of the International Electrical Safety Code (IESC) and Design of Steel Transmission line structures. Load models and analysis procedures which are significantly better than current methods are discussed.

Probability of failure calculations by the methods of numerical integration and the design point method are discussed. The mathematical relationship between probability of failure and the reliability index is explained.

The analysis and design by computer program, using reliability method gives more safety and economical results.

ملخص البحث

رؤية جديدة لتصميم إنشاءات خطوط نقل القدرة الكهربائية بطريقة الوثوقية

تقدم هذه الدراسة طريقة لتصميم خطوط نقل الكهرباء الحديدية (أبراج خطوط النقل) بالطريقة الوثوقية بصورة أكثر سلامة وأماناً واقتصاداً.

في هذه الطريقة يكون عامل الحمل والمقاومة هما المشكل لبنية التصميم:

في التصميم تم استعمال القيمة الأسمية للحمل والمقاومة اللتان تم إيجادهما من القيمة المتوسطة لدالة التوزيع الاحتمالي والتي تصف سرعة الرياح وسمك الثلوج ومعامل جهد الإنهيار.

تم استخدام معامل التغير في المتغيرات أعلاه ومؤشر الوثوقية (قرينة الوثوقية) المحدد في الحمل والمقاومة في عدد من الحالات المدروسة أوضحت إن نتائج المعادلات التي تم تطبيقها في خطوط نقل الكهرباء الحديدية ذات مؤشر وثوقية حقيقي يقارب جداً مؤشر الوثوقية المحدد (المستهدف).

تصميم خط النقل الحديدي الذي بين أيدينا تم تحقيقه علي ضوء كود السلامة العالمي للكهرباء وبناء خطوط النقل الحديدية تمت دراسة نماذج الحمل وطريقة التحليل والتي وجدت أحسن من طرق التصميم العادية في التصميم وطريقة التحليل وذلك بصورة ملموسة.

تمت دراسة احتمال الإنهيار بطريقة الوثوقية وطريقة تصميم النقطة كذلك تم توضيح العلاقة واطهار نواتج الدراسة بشكل أوضح بين احتمال الإنهيار ومؤشر الوثوقية لهازوفرلند في الدراسة.

وقد أوصت الدراسة باستخدام طريقة الوثوقية في التحليل للحمولات والمتانة لتصميم خطوط نقل الطاقة وهي بهذا تكون أوسع استخداماً لمراعاتها عوامل الحمولات والبيئة المختلفة في التصميم ليكون التصميم أكثر أماناً واقتصادية وتم إعطاء النتائج في جداول في كل مرحلة من مراحل الحل في الفصل الخامس والسادس وتمت المقارنة من حيث معقولية الحل مع كودات أخرى ونتائج أخرى وتم تدوين ذلك عبر رسومات توضيحية وكذلك إعطاء قيم احتمالية الانهيار ومقارنتها مع جداول سلاس وكانت مطابقة للحل لاعطاء احتمالية الانهيار وقرينة الوثوقية.

List of content

Subject	P. No
Dedication	I
Acknowledgment	II
Abstract	III
ملخص البحث	IV
List of notation	V
List of symbols	VI
List of table	
List of figure	

Importance of the study	XXI
The project objective	XXI
Research Methodology	

Chapter One **The Reliability Design**

1.1 The Concept of the Structural design	1
1.2 Energy and the Electric Utility	2
1.3 Motivation	3
1.4 Steel Transmission line, poles, and latticed Structures	4
1.5 Basic Concepts:	4
1.6 Definition of Design:	6
1.7 Limit States:	7
1.8 Load and Resistance Factor Design:	8
1.9 State of the Art of Stress Analysis	13
1.10 Wind Data	14
1.11 Velocity and Pressure:	17
1.12 Literature Review of Methods for Load Modeling	20
1.12.1 Wind Load	20
1.13 Ice Factors	24
1.14 Conversion of Wind Speed to Wind Force:	25
1.15 Ice and Dead Loads	29

Chapter Two **Analysis and Design of Transmission Tower**

2.1 Pole and Tower Analysis Literature Review:	31
2.2 Probability Distributions:	31
2.3 Other Loads	37
2.4 Structure Material	39
2.4.1 Yield Stress	39
2.4.2 Modulus of Elasticity	41
2.4.3 Probability Distributions:	42
2.5 Structure Geometry and Details:	43

2.5.1 Loads	46
2.5.2 Geometric Configurations	46
2.6 Methods of describing variability:	47
2.7 Method design ultimate loading	51
2.8 Computer Program	53
2.9 Some informations	54
2.10 the tower under line	55
2.11 Linear Analysis	57
2.12 More Correct Nonlinear Analysis	60
2.12.1 P- Delta Effects	60

Chapter Three

The researche proplem

The towers under considertation (the case study)

3-1 Introduction	64
3-2 Loading Combinations	66
3-3 Intact Loading Cases	66
3-4 Broken Wire (or other longitudinal) Loading	66
3-5 Intact Loading Cases	67
3-6 Minimum Vertical, Maximum transverse	67
3-7 Combination of Vertical Loads	68
3-8 Uplift and Uplift/Down Loads	70
3-9 Oblique Wind Loads	70
3-10 Transmission Tower Loading assumptions for design	71
(International and Sudanese Experience) and Actual cases	
3-11 Wind load items	72
3-12 Warring Spheres of Wind Area	76
3-13 Vertical loads	77
3-14 Longitudinal load	78

Chapter Four

Analysis and Design of the Research

4.1 Deterministic Study	99
4.2 Normal Design Practice	100
4.3 Buckling	102
4.4 Optimization	102
4.5 Deflection	102
4.6 Bending Moment	103
4.7 The Lowermost Panel	103
4.8 Failure Mechanism	103
4.9 Example of Member Tower Deterministic Design	105
4.10 Design of Redundant	110

Chapter Five

Proposed Analyses and design by Reliability

5.1 Proposed Analyses and design by Reliability	135
5.2 Strength (MOE) limit state	136
5.3 The process of proposed design of show	136
5.4 Reliability Design for Redundant Member and Reliability Index () (Bending Case)	139
5.4.1 Live Load:	140
5.5 Calculation of probability of failure:	141
5.6 Probability of failure of system:	142
5.7 Limit state Function:	144
5.8 Determine corresponding design point:	146
5.9 Reduced factor:	147
5.10 Check Up:	148
5.11 Extension of Model Design Proposed for Poles and towers:	149
5.12 presentation of Results and Developing the Equation and	150
Comparison with Other Codes	
5.13 Overtiring Limit State:	153
5.14 Wind Load And MOE Reduction Factors:	160
5.15 British standard Codes:	163
5.16 Overturning and sliding factor adaptation:	165

Chapter Six

Discussions and Conclusions

6.1 Discussions	176
6.3 Conclusions	181
6.2 Recommendations	182
References	183
Appendices	

List of Tables

Name table	P. No
Table (2.1) Mild Yield stress in webs of rolled shapes	40

Table (2.2) Mild test F_y Adjusted to Give static F_y	40
Table (2.3) Static Yield stress Values	40
Table (2.4) Modulus of elasticity of structural steel	41
Table (3.1) Self Wight the Tower Part	73
Table (3.2) Self Wight the Tower Part	73
Table (3.3) Self Wight the Tower Part	74
Table (4.1): Result and comparison (LRFD) with area assumed and area obtained and its safety an max com stress and deflection	111
Table (4.2): Result and comparison of (PF) and (β) index with target (β) and its safe and economical situation	134
Table (5.2) Cases Considered for finding ϕ For dead load and Strength limit and ϕ	135
Table (5.3) cases considered for finding ϕ (wind load) for strength limit state and ϕ index	137
Table (5.4) Cases use to selecting MOE reduction factor ϕ and Beta actual	140
Table (5.5) data of factors and α_R, α_Q	142
Table (5.6) condition of loading design	147
Table (5.7): Result and comparison between α_i, β target and β index and reduction factor (ϕ) and ϕ i factors for Our Equation	149
Table (5.8) reliability index ϕ and corresponding probability	151
Table (5.9)Data Test information for wind speed and ice thickness statistics	151
Table (5. 10)Result of equation of (LRFD) for causes (β) index for steel pole	152
Table (5.11) result of using the equation obtained in design of pole by (LRFD)	152
Table (5.12) classification of distinct according to wind acceleration	153
Table (5.13) Result of application of equation (6.50) to steel tower	

Conversion Table

1 ft	= 0.3048 m
1 ksi	= 6.895×10^6 N/m ²
1 kip/ft	= 14.59×10^6 N/m ²
1 ksi	= 6.895N/mm ² (MPa)
1 kip.in	= 0.133 kN.m
1 kip	= 4.448 kN.m
Kip / square inch (ksi)	=0.895 megancwton/square meter
Kip / square inch (ksi)	= 0.0895 Newtin / square mm
Kip / square foot	=47.88 KN/square meter
Moments	
Foot kip	= 1.356 KN.m
Inch kip	= 0.113 KN.m
ZEBR (Electric Unit):	

controller KS0066 or equivalent 4.5 V for three controller
or 3.3V single power input controller

List of Figures

Name figure	Page. No
Figure (1.1). Comparison of deterministic design and design Including variance.	4
Figure (1 2)	5
Figure (1 3) Structural reliability diagram for load effects Q and resistance R model	8
Figure (1.4) b Load and resistance factor design format	9
Figure (1.5)	10
Figure (1.6) Schematic diagram of the transformation of load effects	11
Figure (1.7a) wood pole reliability model for constant strength R and Variable stress Q	13
Figure (1. 7b) steel towers reliability model for constant strength R and Variable stress Q	13
Figure (1. 8) Typical anemometer output, note that if this wind speed record were read only every hour, the peak wind gust	15
Figure (1. 9) drag coefficient vs. Reynolds number for circular cross section	18
Figure (1.10) probable ratio of maximum wind speed averaged over t seconds, U_t to Maximum wind speed Averaged over one hour, U_{3600} (43)	19
Figure (1.11) probable ratio of maximum wind speed averaged over t seconds, U_t to Maximum wind speed Averaged over one hour, U_{3600} (43)	20
Figure (1. 12) power law description of wind speed variation with height.	22
Figure (1. 13) Definition of horizontal and vertical spans	24
Figure (1. 14) Drag Coefficient Chart for circular section	26
Figure (2.1) Cumulative distribution function (cdf) and probability distribution function (pdf) for a random variable x	35
Figure (2.2) Example of normal gumbel type 1, and Gumble type 1.1 distributions wind speed v (mph). the mean wind speed = 45 mph the standard deviation = 9 mph	36
Figure (2. 3) example of gumpel type distributions	38
Figure (2. 4) possible of distribution type	44
Figure (2.5) steel towers reliability model for constant strength R and Variable stress Q	51
Figure (2. 6): Structural reliability diagram for load effects and resistance	53
Figure (2. 7): The nonlinear behavior of transmission poles or tower due to P-delta and large deflection effects.	60

Figure (2.8): results (a) load versus Deflection Response; (b) Member Force versus Event	62
Figure (3.1)	76
Figure (3.2) maximum stress location for a	78
Figure (3.3) Formulas for pole section properties.	79
Figure (3.4) Model of Simplified Tower	81
Figure (4.1) maximum stress location for a homogeneous linearly tapered steel pole and towers	104
Figure (4.2) tower vertical loads	105
Figure (4.3) Equivalent Column in wind ward for the tower	108
Figure (4.4)	110
Figure (5.1)	121
Figure (5.3): Variation in Resistance Factor with target reliability	143
Figure (5.4): Comparison With other code provisions	148

LIST OF SYMBOLS

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
A	area;
a	constant;
b	constant;
c	constant representing an analysis;
C	
D	drag coefficient;
COV	coefficient of variation;
cdf	cumulative distribution function;
C_1	constant;
C_2	constant;
D	diameter;
D_n	nominal dead load;
D_m	mean dead load;
d_g	diameter at pole groundline;
d_t	diameter at pole tip;
d_x	diameter at location x;
E	modulus of elasticity;
E_I	flexural stiffness;
E_m	mean modulus of elasticity;
e_k	k^{th} value of modulus of elasticity;
F_D	drag force;
$F_x(x)(\text{cdf})$	cumulative distribution function value at point x;
$F_x^{-1}([0,1])$	inverse cdf function;
$f_x(x)$	probability density function value at point x;
g	a function;
H	horizontal load;
h	a distance or length;
I	ice thickness;
I_m	mean ice thickness;

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
lb	pound;
Wt/ft	weight per foot;
ft-lb	foot- pound;
mph	miles per hour;
sec	second;
hr	hour;
psf	pounds per square foot;
pcf	pounds per cubic foot;
in.	inch;
ft	foot.
W_R	reference wind speed;
W_m	mean wind speed;
W_{mh}	hourly average wind speed;
W_n	nominal wind load;
W_x	wind speed at height x;
W_k	k^{th} value of wind speed;
W_1	wind load on pole;
W_2	weight of pole;
X	a random variable;
\bar{X}	the vector (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) ;
X_d	design value of X ;
X_{nom}	nominal value of X ;
X_o	roughness length;
X	distance;
X_R	reference height;
y	deflection;
α_s	span factor;
α_i	M/EI at node i (chapter 3, Appendix C);
α_i	sensitivity factor (Chapter 4);
β	reliability index ;

Symbol**Definition**

σ_N	standard deviation;
σ_i	standard deviation of the equivalent normal distribution for variable I;
γ	load factor;
γ_D	dead load factor;
P_{r_m}	mean wind pressure;
P_r	pressure;
P_2	exponent describing MOR residual variation;
P	power law exponent;
pdf	probability density function;
Q	stress (load effects);
Q_m	mean value of load effects;
R	resistance, modulus of rupture;
R_e	Reynold's number;
R_m	mean value of resistance;
R_n	nominal resistance;
r_k	k^{th} value of modulus of rupture;
S	section modulus;
S_d	setting depth;
U_f	fastest-mile wind speed;
U_m	fastest-minute wind speed;
U_x	mode of random variable x;
V_E	COV of Modulus of elasticity
V_I	COV of ice thickness;
V_p	COV of wind pressure;
V_Q	COV of load effects;
V_R	COV of resistance, COV of modulus of rupture;
V_W	COV of wind speed;
V_x	COV of random variable X;
W	Wind speed;

List of Abbreviations (Notations)

NQDIS	Number of dead load distribution
Q mean	Mean of Q load
Q cov	Coefficient of Variation of Q load
Q LCDF	CDF at lower limit of Q load
Q HCDF	CDF at upper limit of Q load
NPDIS	Type of wind load distribution
Rp mean	Mean of land
RPCOV	Coefficient of variation of load
RPLOCDF	Cdf at lower limit of P load
RP HSDF	Cdf at upper limit of load
NDIVQ	Number of divisions between lower and upper of Q load
NMSDIS	Number of type of material strength (MOR) distention
RMSMN	Mean of material strength (MOR)
RMSCV	Coefficient of variation of material strength
SPI	Location opf parameter material strength
RSSLCDF	Cdf at lower limit materials strength
RSSHCDF	Cdf at upper limit of material strength (MOR)
QSTDV	Standard deviation of Q load
RDSTDV	Standard deviation of P load
RMSSTD	Standard deviation of material shingle (MOR)
RMESTD	Standard deviation of material s
Q1(I)	Discrete values quantized Q distribute a takes values from 1 to ND/VQ
PQ load (I)	Probability area associated with discrete values of quantized Q distribute I take values from to NDIVQ
PJ (J)	Discrete values of quantized planning takes value from 1 to NDIVP
P load (J)	Probability area associated with discreet values of quantized P distribute J takes values from 1 to NDIVP
NST	Number of Spans
B	Width Of Column
D	Depth of column
Mom	Moment
Dh	Area due to more
BH	Area sector due to vertical deflection
Moment	Second moment due to deflection
PFQ	Probability of failure freshen to more limit state
PFE	Probability of failure freshen more limit stale
EC	Modules of Elasticity in compression

Other Electrical Notations	
NESC	National Electrical Safety Code
OHGW	Overhead Ground Wire
GSW	Galvanized Steel Wire
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
ACSR	Aluminum Conductors Steel Reinforced
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers

Forwarding

Importance of the study:

The transmission line structures which carry conductors of electric current has an important part of the overall engineering efforts to solve energy problems especially in distribution field.

The purpose of this research is to provide a formal mathematical solutions and beside that our country Sudan is a huge country that have far distances between electricity production distances and distribution area, cities, industrial areas, therefore, thousands kilometers of transmission lines will be expected to take place in Sudan over the next score of years.

A growing percentage of that net work is being constructed of steel towers and poles.

The project objective

1. Study the design parameters covering the design (loads, resistance) to concepts of reliability.
2. Study the mathematical of structural analysis of steel transmission line towers.
3. Study methods of calculations the probability of failure including computer program.
4. Determination of the probability based values for parameters covering the design (new proposed method).

The project objective was stated as:

“The objective of this project is to apply a probability-based approach to the analysis/design of steel transmission structures. This approach will be used to predict structural performance of the transmission line system. While the complete development of a probability-based design method for steel transmission structures is very complex, practical and useful results can be obtained through a reasonable level of effort which is aimed at assessing the ‘feasibility of application of the probability-based methodology. In addition, the much needed quantification of certain material resistance aspects of the problem of design of steel transmission structures will be accomplished.

Research methodology

This study presents a proposed reliability design methodology for statically determinate and indeterminate, steel transmission structures. Objectives considered in developing the methodology are described below.

The first step was to identify the loads acting on a pole, or tower to quantify the resistance offered by the structure, and to identify the various load and resistance factors that might be used in the LRFD equations. Loads are the consequence of physical phenomena such as gravity, wind, and snow and it was necessary to establish the probability distributions which describe these variables. Likewise, the probability distributions for yield stress and modulus of elasticity were determined. Finally, structural geometry and details were examined to see how they affect the resistance. This is the content of Chapter 2.

The second step was to develop an appropriate stress analysis method for steel transmission tower line. The assumptions made for both linear and nonlinear analyses are enumerated. Results for an example pole structure analyzed considering both linear and nonlinear behavior are given, and the results are compared.

The third step was to determine the current design methodology for steel poles and tower terms of the load, resistance and analysis concepts presented in Chapters and . This entailed reviewing recent editions of the National Electrical Safety.

Discussions of wind data, fluid mechanics equations for velocity and pressure, wind variation with height, and various wind load factors are also given.