

# **TYPES OF CONDUCTORS**



**-Dr. Pranjal Saxena**

(Assistant Professor)

B.Tech, M.Tech, PhD

[techinsight08@gmail.com](mailto:techinsight08@gmail.com)



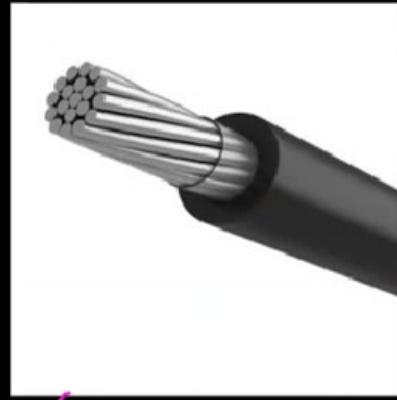
## # Types of conductors



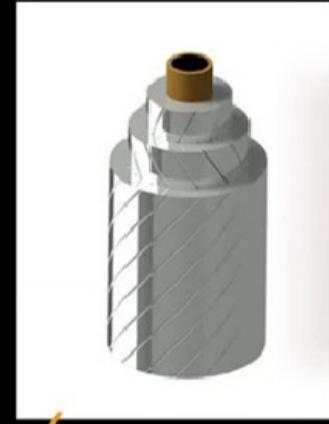
Solid conductor



Hollow conductor



Stranded conductor



Composite conductor



Bundle conductor

## # Solid Conductor

- \* Cheapest
- \* Constructed from single piece of metal
- \* Rigid → less flexible → can't bend easily
  - more likely to break
- \* Large skin and proximity effect
- \* Ideal for structured wiring in Building



## # Hollow Conductor

\* Diameter of Hollow conductor is large compared to solid conductor for same current capacity. (Amperage)



\* Effects

- Corona ↓
- Skin and Proximity ↓
- Inductance ↓

\* Easy to cool

\* Use in bus-bar/ bus-duct at substations.

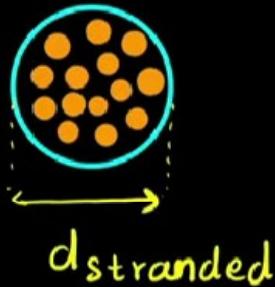


## # Stranded conductor

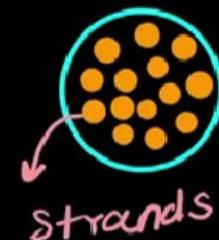
\* Use where flexibility required

\* Consist of subconductors → touch each other

\* For same current capacity



$$d_{\text{solid}} < d_{\text{stranded}}$$

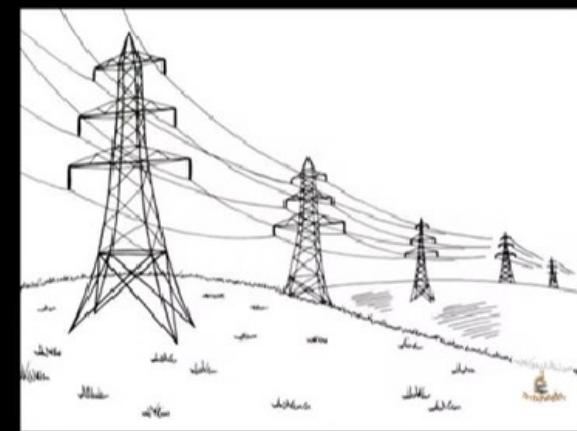
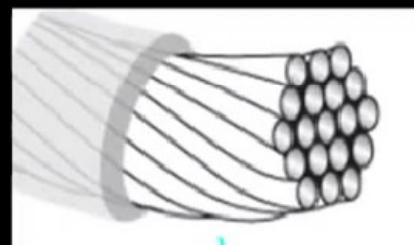


Stranded conductor

\* Effect → skin effect ↓

Proximity Effect ↓

\* Used in Transmission line



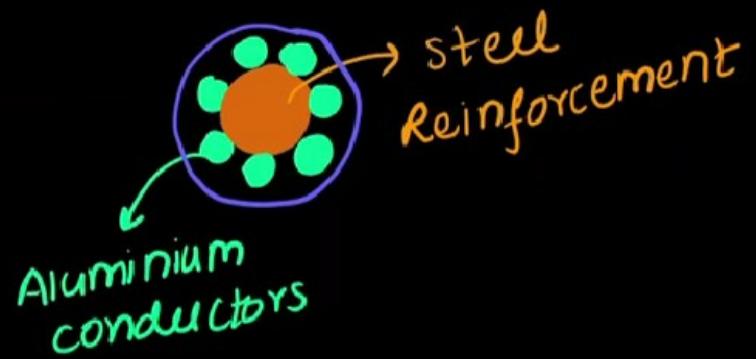
## # Composite Conductor

\* Sub category of stranded conductor.

\* Consist of two or more strands of different metal



Aluminium - steel (ACSR) → 1266 A, 100°C (capacity)

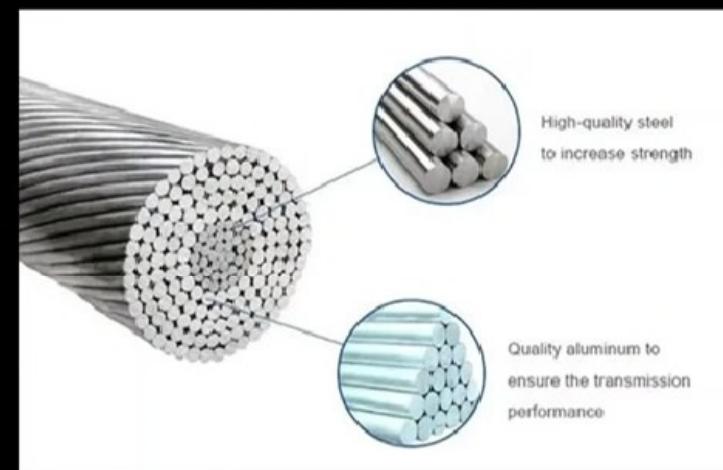


\* New Trends → composite core

conductors



ACCC → 2376 A, 200°C (capacity)  
(Aluminium conductor composite core)



# BUNDLE CONDUCTORS



-Dr. Pranjal Saxena

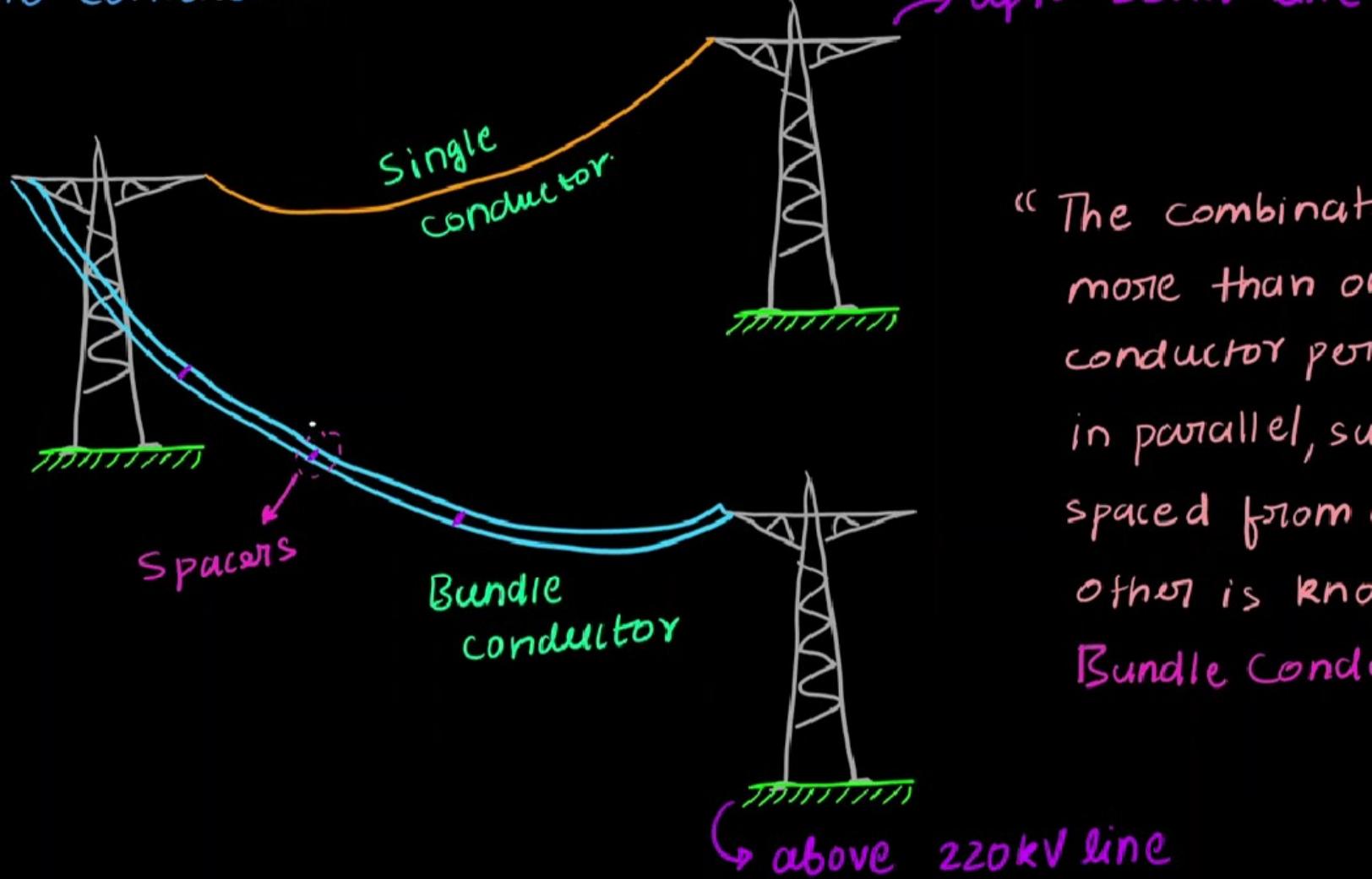
(Assistant Professor)

B.Tech, M.Tech, PhD

[techinsight08@gmail.com](mailto:techinsight08@gmail.com)

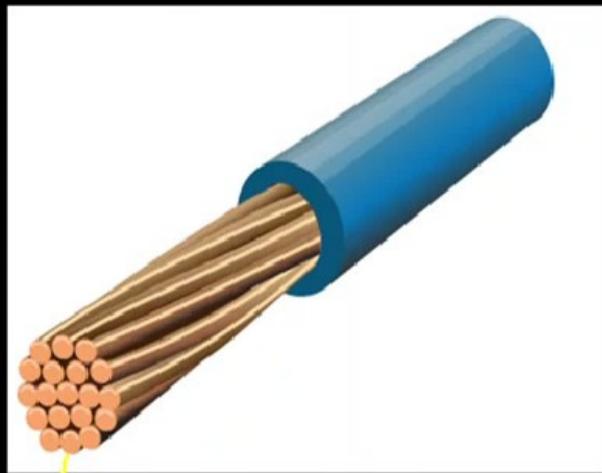


## # Bundle Conductor



"The combination of more than one conductor per phase in parallel, suitably spaced from each other is known as Bundle conductor"

# Stranded Vs Bundle

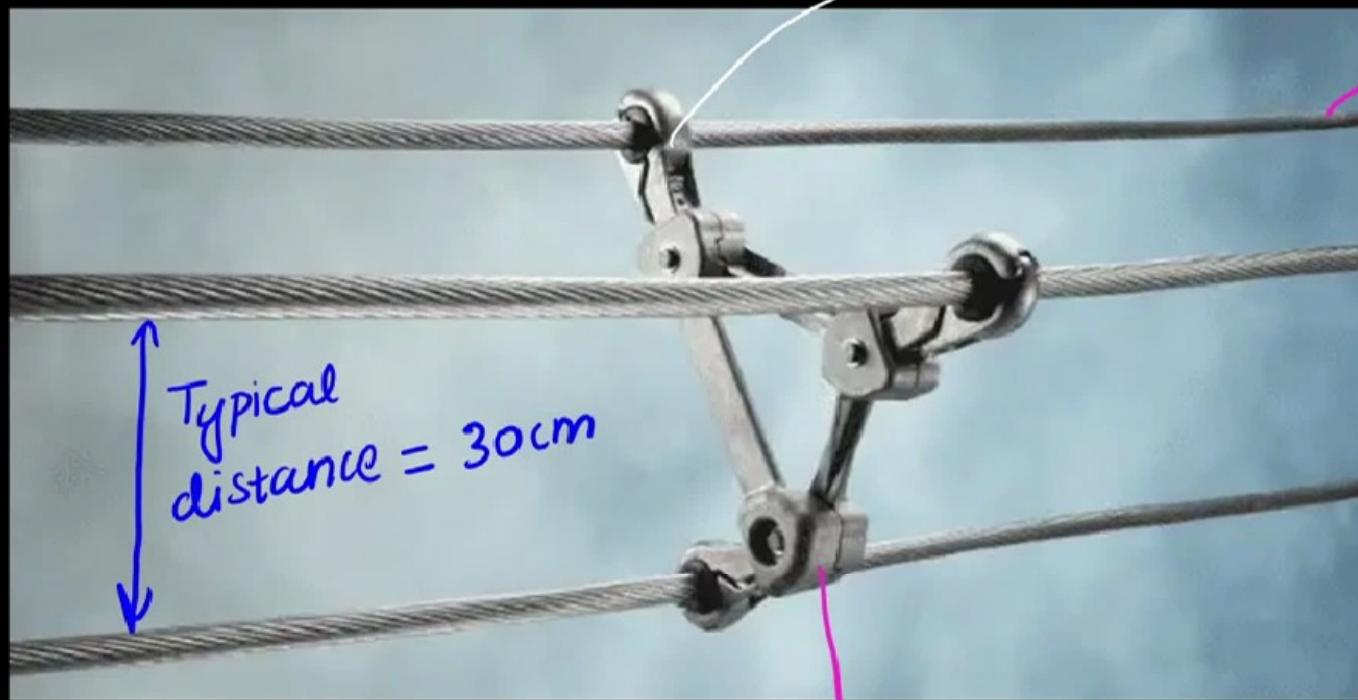


strands  
touch  
each other



stranded  
conductors  
Don't touch  
each other

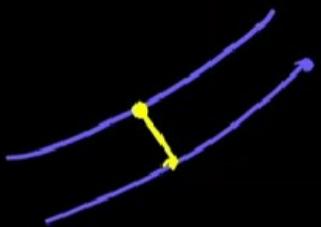
# Spacers



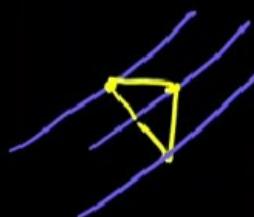
Damp out vibrations ← spacers

→ used to keep subconductors apart

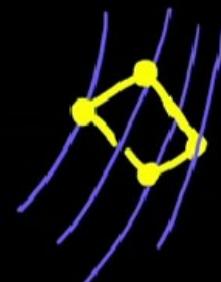
# # TYPES OF BUNDLE CONDUCTORS



2-Bundle  
conductors



3-Bundle  
conductors



4-Bundle  
conductors



2  
Bundle  
conductor

3  
Bundle  
conductor



4  
Bundle  
conductor



#Rule of Thumb:

Bundle cond

- ↳ 2 → 220 kV line\*
- ↳ 4 → 400kV line\*

\*Violation is expected

## # Main Advantage



Bundle conductor

Increases →

GMR

- $L \downarrow$
- $C \uparrow$
- Ampacity  $\uparrow$
- Corona loss  $\downarrow$
- Surge Impedance  
Loading  $\uparrow$
- surge impedance  $\downarrow$
- Cooling  $\uparrow$