

# TYPES OF CONDUCTORS



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## # Types of conductors



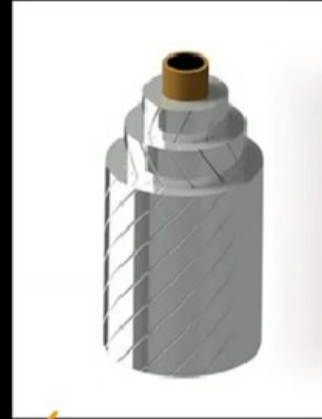
Solid  
conductor



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. (Ampacity)



\* Effects

- Corona ↓
- Skin and Proximity ↓
- Inductance ↓

\* Easy to cool

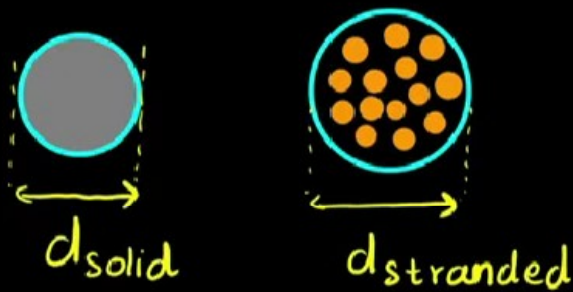
\* Use in bus-bar / bus-duct at substations.





## # Stranded Conductor

- \* Use where flexibility required
- \* Consist of subconductor  $\rightarrow$  touch each other
- \* For same current capacity

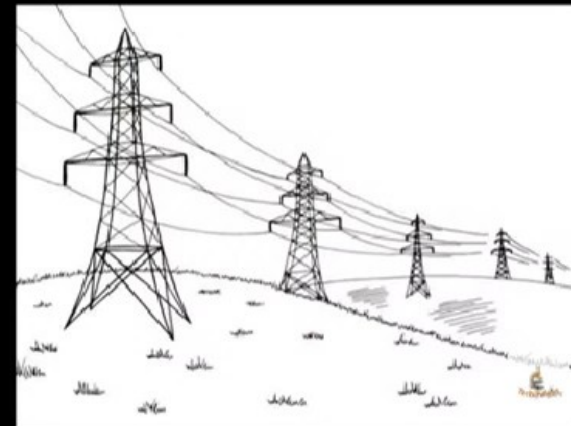
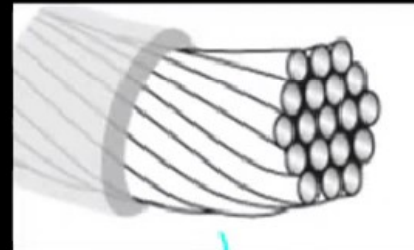


$$d_{solid} < d_{stranded}$$

- \* Effect  $\rightarrow$  Skin effect  $\downarrow$   
                     $\rightarrow$  Proximity Effect  $\downarrow$
- \* Used in Transmission line

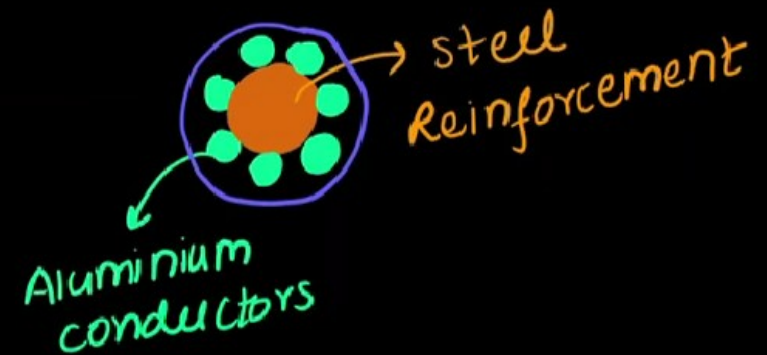


Stranded conductor



## # Composite Conductor

- \* Sub category of stranded conductor.
- \* Consist of two or more strands of different metal

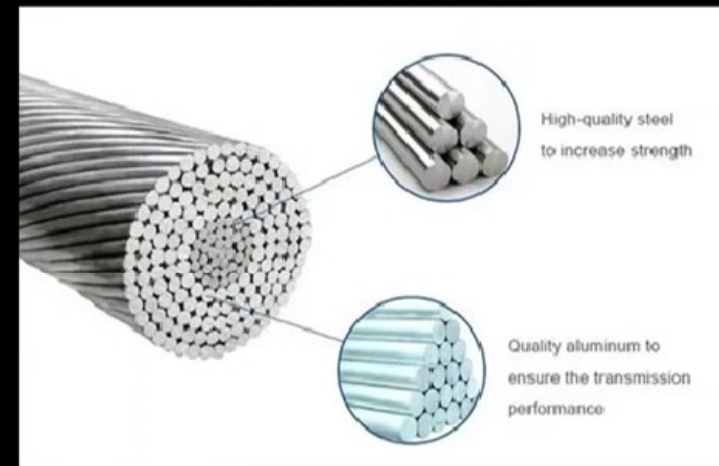


Aluminium-steel (ACSR)  $\rightarrow$  1266 A, 100°C  
(capacity)

- \* New Trends  $\rightarrow$  composite core conductors



ACCC  $\rightarrow$  2376 A, 200°C  
(Aluminium conductor composite core) (capacity)



# BUNDLE CONDUCTORS



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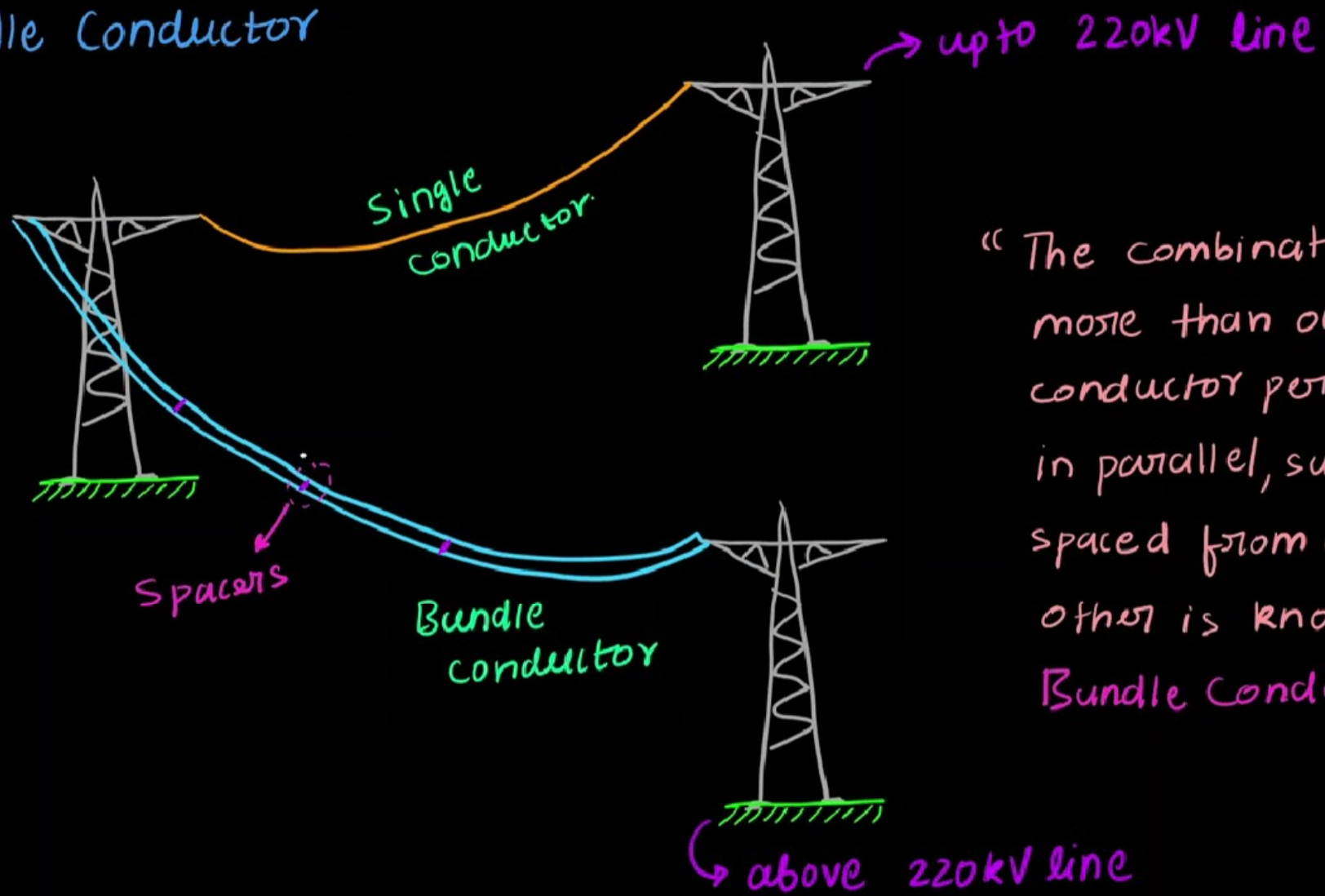
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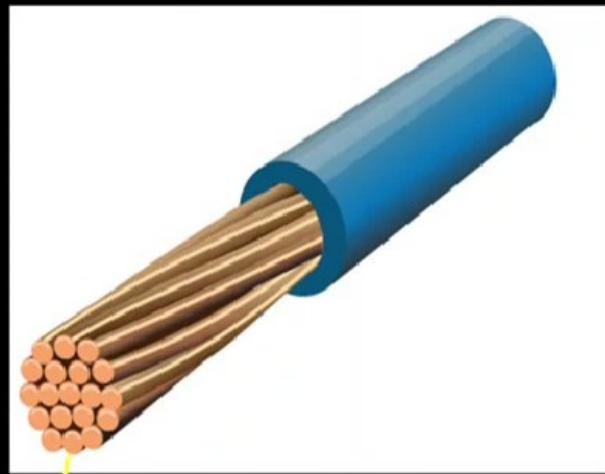
## # Bundle Conductor



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



# Stranded vs Bundle

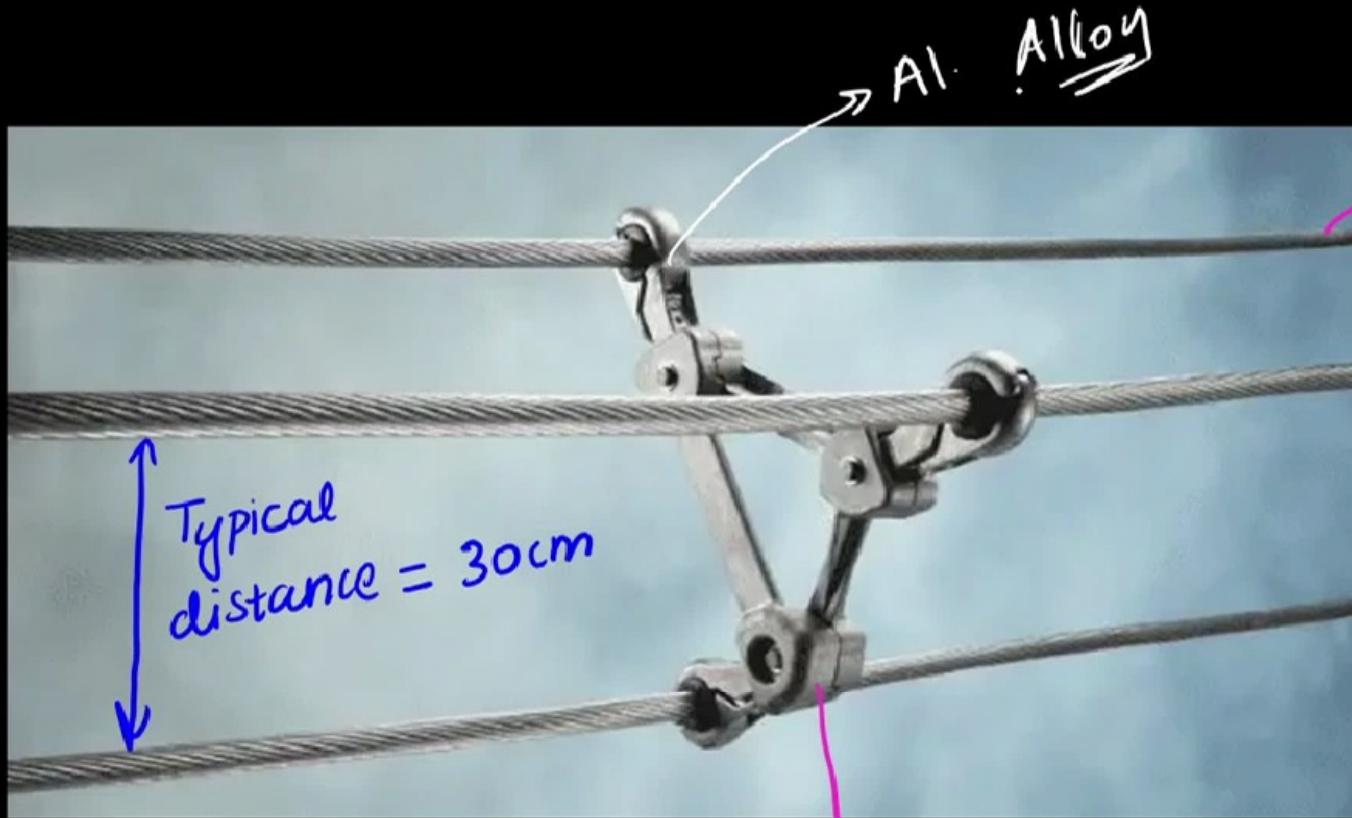


strands  
strands touch  
each other



Stranded  
Conductors  
Subconductors  
Don't touch  
each other

# # Spacers

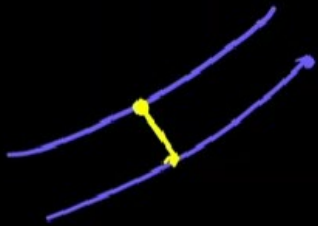


Damp out vibrations ← spacers

used to keep subconductors apart



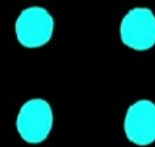
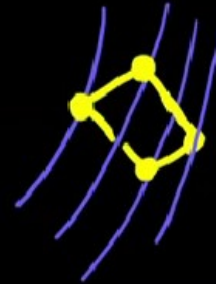
# # TYPES OF BUNDLE CONDUCTORS



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 → 400 kV 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  $\uparrow$