



Electrical and mechanical study of a medium-voltage overhead distribution line

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Abstract

The Benin Sustainable and Secure Access to Electrical Energy Project (PADSBEE), initiated by the Government of Benin, aims to develop sustainable access to electricity through the construction of new lines to extend distribution networks. The construction of overhead distribution lines requires perfect knowledge and application of the climatic, electrical and geometric constraints to which they are subject. Our work thus consists in designing a software package for the electrical and mechanical dimensioning of medium-voltage overhead lines, with its application to the 3 km long 20 kV overhead line in the town of Come, in the Mono department. Based on the characteristics of the conductor to be used, the current criteria and the maximum permissible voltage drop, the electrical dimensioning allowed us to determine an Almelec conductor with a cross-section of 75.5 mm² and composite insulators with a 490 mm creepage distance. From a mechanical point of view, verification of clearances to obstacles led to the selection of reinforced concrete supports 12 m in line and at a standstill, and 13 m at an angle. Wind and conductor loads on the supports led to the selection of Class A supports with a force of 300 daN in alignment, a Class A support with a force of 800 daN at an angle, and Class C supports with a force of 2000 daN at a stop. Reinforcements are of the sheet-vault type in alignment, horizontal stirrup in angle and single cross-member anchorage in stop.

Keywords: Medium voltage; power line; dimensioning; software; reinforced concrete.

Introduction

The provision of energy services is essential for the social and economic well-being of populations. In developing countries, the situation of access to electricity remains highly contrasted between urban and rural areas. With a national electricity access rate of 30.39%, 5.70% in rural areas and 57.36% in urban areas, Benin shows in 2020 a growing imbalance between the rapid development of urban areas and the socio-economic situation of rural areas¹. Mindful of this situation, the Beninese government has decided to sand up the Benin Sustainable and Secure Access to Electrical Energy Project (PADSBEE). The main objective of this project is to develop sustainable access to quality electricity for domestic, commercial and industrial use, in compliance with safety, environmental and social standards. Through the implementation of this project, Benin aims to achieve a national coverage rate of 75% by 2025, including 50% in rural areas and 90% in urban areas, and to ensure that the voltage plan is maintained at all nodes². The distribution component of this project involves the construction of new lines for the Reinforcement, Densification and Upgrading (RDMN) of the distribution network for which Beninese Electric Power Company (SBEE) is the concessionaire. Generally speaking, the construction of overhead lines for medium-voltage distribution networks varies according to the location, energy requirements

and construction assumptions. Consideration of the elements involved and the severity of the electrical, geometrical and climatic constraints to which overhead lines are subjected are important factors in the choice of the various components that make them up³. For this reason, it is essential to carry out a good electrical and mechanical study of medium-sized overhead distribution lines in order to guarantee quality service at an affordable price.

A great deal of work has already been done on the electrical and mechanical design of overhead medium-voltage distribution lines⁴. Notably in the sub-region, such as in Burkina-Faso for the construction of the 33 kV inter-urban PA-DEDOUGOU power link, for the construction of the 15 kV Bobo-Dioulasso power distribution line⁵, for studies to supply MV/LV substations in the city of OUAGADOUGOU or for the construction of a 20 kV line in the Maourey housing estate^{4,7}. In Togo, with the design of a software package for electrical and mechanical calculations of overhead distribution lines; and even in Benin, with the construction of 33 kV HTA power lines in the north^{8,9}. However, the mechanical calculation method for supports and fittings does not correspond to that developed by standard NFC 11-201 (which defines the construction rules for overhead power lines in medium-voltage distribution networks¹⁰). The NFC 11-201 standard takes account of stresses

along the axes of the line elements. What's more, these various projects were carried out under different constraints (electrical, climatic and geometric). For this reason, the technical specifications for the PADBSEE project recommend the use of the NFC 11-201 standard. The present work involves an electrical and mechanical study of overhead medium-voltage distribution lines.

Materials and Methods

Materials: In order to carry out this study we used: VBA Excel; Matlab.

Methods: Method used for the electrical dimensioning of a medium-voltage overhead line: The electrical sizing of a medium-voltage overhead line involves determining the conductor characteristics (material, cross-section) and the insulator characteristics.

Sizing the electrical conductor: Choice of material: The choice of material for the electrical study of conductors is essential. Line losses depend on the type of conductor. For the same transmission distance, line losses and voltage drop are greater when the resistivity of the conductor used is higher. On the other hand, influencing the cross-section of these conductors can help reduce resistance; however, this is not economical, as the larger the conductor cross-section used, the greater the weight of the conductor and the greater the need for oversized insulators and supports, which exaggerates the cost of line construction. Conductors must therefore be carefully selected to optimize construction costs, operating costs and line losses¹¹. Electrical conductors must: Have good electrical conductivity; Have good tensile strength; Be economical; Have good surface hardness; Be lightweight; Good corrosion resistance. Table-1 shows the advantages and disadvantages of the most commonly used materials.

Table-1: Advantages and disadvantages of materials⁶.

Materials	Advantages	Disadvantages
Steel	Withstands attraction (Good mechanical strength). Good price	Very poor resistivity
Copper	Good resistivity. Good mechanical strength.	High price
Aluminum	Good resistivity Acceptable price	Does not withstand attraction (poor mechanical strength) Low breaking load Used for small doors

From analysis of Table-1 above, we can deduce that copper is an ideal material because of its good resistivity and mechanical strength. In addition, it has a high current density, with a fairly high current-carrying capacity of copper per unit cross-section¹².

However, due to its high cost and unavailability, it is rarely used. For these reasons, the use of aluminum is prioritized. Aluminum has an economic advantage in terms of price and ease of processing. To increase its hardness and mechanical strength, aluminum is treated and combined with other materials. The result is hard-drawn aluminum, annealed aluminum and alloyed aluminum (almelec). Table-2: below shows the characteristics of the various materials used to select the conductor to be used.

Table-2: Characteristics of different materials³.

Materials	Hard drawn aluminum	Almélec	Annealed aluminum
Resistivity at 20°C (10 ⁻⁸ Ωm)	2.825	3.26	2.92
Stress at break (MPa)	160-180	315-325	59-97
Elongation at break	1 %	3 %	~ 20 %
Maximum temperature (°C)	75	75	250

Determining conductor cross-section: To determine the conductor cross-section, we evaluated the power absorbed on the network using the power balance in order to determine the conductor cross-section according to three criteria: Rated operating current I_n ; I_{cc} short-circuit current criterion; Voltage drop criterion.

Determination of the power absorbed on the network P_m

$$P_m = P_u (1 + \alpha)^n \quad (1)$$

Rated current criterion

$$I_n = \frac{P_m}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot \cos \varphi} \quad (2)$$

$$I_{ad} = K \cdot S^{0.62} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{with } I_n \leq I_{ad} \quad (4)$$

Short-circuit current criterion :

$$I_{cc} = \frac{U_n}{Z_{eq} \cdot \sqrt{3}} \quad (5)$$

$$I_{cc \max} = \frac{S \cdot a}{\sqrt{t_{cc}}} \quad (6)$$

$$I_{cc} \leq I_{cc \max} \quad (7)$$

Voltage drop criterion:

$$\frac{\Delta U}{U} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot I (R \cos \varphi + X \sin \varphi)}{U} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{with: } \frac{\Delta U}{U} \leq 5\% \quad (9)$$

P_u : power used on the grid [kW] ; U_n : nominal line voltage [kV] ; S : conductor cross-section [mm²] ; K : coefficient depending on the nature of the conductor material; $\cos \varphi$: power

factor; Z_{eq} : equivalent impedance of all impedances through which the short-circuit current flows [Ω]; U_n : nominal mains voltage; S : cable cross-section [mm^2]; t_{cc} : short-circuit time, often taken to be 1s; a : factor depending on the nature of the conductor¹²; $a = 105.3$ for copper, $a = 55.07$ for aluminium, $a = 61.98$ for almelec.

Table-3: K factor¹³.

K	Copper	Almelec	Alu-Steel
	21	17.1	16.4

Insulator sizing: Insulator sizing depends on the type of material, the installation area, the leakage length and/or the number of plates.

Choice of material: The insulator must: Have good mechanical strength; Have good insulation resistance; Be economical; Be lightweight; have good corrosion resistance. The choice of material was based on an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the three (03) materials used to manufacture insulators, as shown in Table-4 below.

Table-4: Advantages and disadvantages of each isolator¹³.

Materials	Advantages	Disadvantages
Ceramic	Can withstand high mechanical stress	High cost
Glass	Low cost. Easy to observe defects. Can withstand sudden temperature changes.	Heavy and difficult to handle. Can only withstand low mechanical stress.
Composite	Light weight. High mechanical strength suitable for heavily polluted areas. Medium cost.	Invisible aging.

Determining the minimum creepage distance: The creepage distance of an insulator is the most important parameter determining its electrical performance. It represents the distance measured across the surface of the insulating material. The creepage distance depends on the weather conditions on site.

The minimum creepage distance L_f is determined by the following formula:

$$L_f = 1.1 \times U_M \times \phi \quad (10)$$

With: U_M : Highest voltage allowed by the equipment [kV]; ϕ : bypass voltage [cm/kV].

Method used for the mechanical dimensioning of a medium-voltage overhead line: The mechanical design of overhead medium-voltage distribution lines involves determining the

mechanical characteristics of conductors, the size of supports and the choice of fittings.

Determining conductor characteristics: The mechanical calculation of conductors involves studying variations in mechanical stress and determining conductor deflections.

Determining the conductor's final mechanical stress: We determined the conductor's final mechanical stress t_f from the change-of-state equation presented by the following expression:

$$t_f^3 + t_f^2 \left[\frac{E \times a_{eq}^2 \times m_i^2 \times w^2}{24 \times t_i^2} + E \times a (\theta_f - \theta_i) - t_i \right] = \frac{E \times m_f^2 \times a_{eq}^2 \times w^2}{24} \quad (11)$$

With: θ : temperature; t : mechanical tension; a_{eq} : equivalent span; m : overload coefficient; a : coefficient of linear expansion; w : specific weight of conductor; E : modulus of elasticity.

The final mechanical stress of the conductor is that of the most restrictive climatic assumption not exceeding $\frac{1}{k_1}$ of the

conductor breaking load⁴. This tension is used to determine the support gauge.

Determining the support template: Choice of substrate type: Supports must have the following properties: High mechanical strength to support conductor and wind loads; Low purchase and maintenance costs; Long service life; - Easy maintenance of conductors. The choice of supports was made between wood, concrete and mandal.

Table-5: Characteristics of substrate types¹⁴.

Nature	Advantages	Disadvantages
Wood	Substantially lower overall line cost than concrete or steel supports; Lighter than concrete or mandal equivalents; Easier to handle than other supports; Easy to climb.	Susceptible to termite attack; Susceptible to severe splitting, depending on wood type and origin; Normally require guying or bracing at corners and stops; Likely to catch fire in the event of fire or insulation failure.
Concrete	Aesthetics; Long service life; Maintenance-free once installed; They are self-supporting (no shoring or bracing required); Better local content (cement, iron, labor, etc.); Very high	Largely disadvantaged compared to wood or steel structures in terms of transport, handling and erection, due to their high mass and fragility; Problems associated with their manufacture (absence of material resistance

Nature	Advantages	Disadvantages
	mechanical strength.	tests during construction; careless selection and mixing of materials; insufficient drying period, etc.).
Mandal	Long service life, Use of long spans; Easy to transport and erect; Low maintenance; Self-supporting.	No local content; Requires reinforced concrete foundations; More expensive than other types of support; Subject to corrosion.

Determining the resulting support force: The resulting stress on the support represents the forces applied to the power line support, i.e.: The forces due to the conductors; Wind load on the support and on the fittings (armatures and insulators). The resultant R on the support is determined by the formula below:

$$R = F_f + \frac{|H| + Z_H + \frac{|I| + Z_I}{\tau}}{\eta} \quad (12)$$

Where:

$$I = n \cdot \left[V \left(\frac{a_j}{2} - \frac{a_i}{2} \cdot \cos \beta \right) \right] \sin \frac{\beta}{2} + [(T_i - T_j)] \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \quad (13)$$

$$H = n \cdot \left[V \cdot \left(\frac{a_i}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \beta + \frac{a_j}{2} \right) \right] \cdot \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + [(T_i + T_j)] \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \quad (14)$$

$$Z_H = r \cdot V_V \cdot \cos^2 w' \quad (15)$$

$$Z_I = r \cdot V_V \cdot \sin^2 w' \quad (16)$$

With : flat-rate force (for fittings, the following flat-rate values are used: $F_{ferrures} = 15 \text{ daN at } 180 \text{ Pa, } 25 \text{ daN at } 480 \text{ Pa, } 30 \text{ daN at } 585 \text{ Pa and } 35 \text{ daN at } 640 \text{ Pa}$); HandI : conductor forces on the support's axes of inertia; Z_H and Z_I : wind components on the support; τ : coefficient of the transverse force of the support; η : derating coefficient taking into account the offset of the bearing point of the forces due to the conductors in relation to the standardized reference, which is 0.25m below the top of the support; a_i : smallest span; a_j : largest span; V : wind load on conductor; β : staking angle; V_V : conventional wind force; r : wind pressure correction coefficient according to the hypothesis considered $\left(= \frac{P_h}{P} \right)$; P_h : wind pressure in the hypothesis considered; P : Wind pressure for assumption A in normal wind zone; w' : angle of the wind direction on the support with its axis of great inertia.

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$$w' = \frac{\pi}{2} - \Omega + \frac{\beta}{2} \quad (17)$$

Ω : orientation angle: angle made by the support's axis of great inertia with the bisector of the staking angle (0° in stop; 90° in alignment; β in angle¹⁵).

We look for the support with the force immediately greater than the calculated force.

Minimum conductor attachment height: The minimum conductor attachment height H depends on the ground clearance G , the conductor deflection f and the installation height h_0 . It is determined by the following formula:

$$H = G + f_m + h_0 \quad (18)$$

With G : ground clearance; f_m : maximum deflection; h_0 : installation height. This value is used to select the total height of the support.

Determining the arming gauge: The choice of armament depends on the function of the support, the span of the line or the distance between conductors. The following Table-6 shows the criteria for selecting the armatures generally used.

Table-6: Armament selection¹³.

Support function	Span	Armament type
Alignment	$\leq 60 \text{ m}$	Flag Alternating
	$> 60 \text{ m}$	Vaulted-table cloth
Angle	$\leq 10 \text{ Gr } (9^\circ)$	Flag Table cloth
	$> 10 \text{ Gr } (9^\circ)$	Harrow (crosspiece for TAD dual anchorage) Suspension bracket ETA (CUO)
Stop	-	Herse (crossbar for single anchorage TAS) Suspension bracket ETA (CUO)

The loads applied to an armature at each of a conductor's attachment points are determined by the following formulas:

h : Horizontal force

$$h = V \left(\frac{a_i}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \beta + \frac{a_j}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + (T_i + T_j) \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \quad (19)$$

q : Vertical force.

$$q = p \left(\frac{a_i}{2} + \frac{a_j}{2} \right) + T_i - T_j \quad (20)$$

With: p : linear weight of conductor.

To facilitate the electrical and mechanical study, we have designed a software package using the VBA language. Figure-1 shows the software's main menu. Figure-2 and 3 show the software's electrical and mechanical operating diagrams.

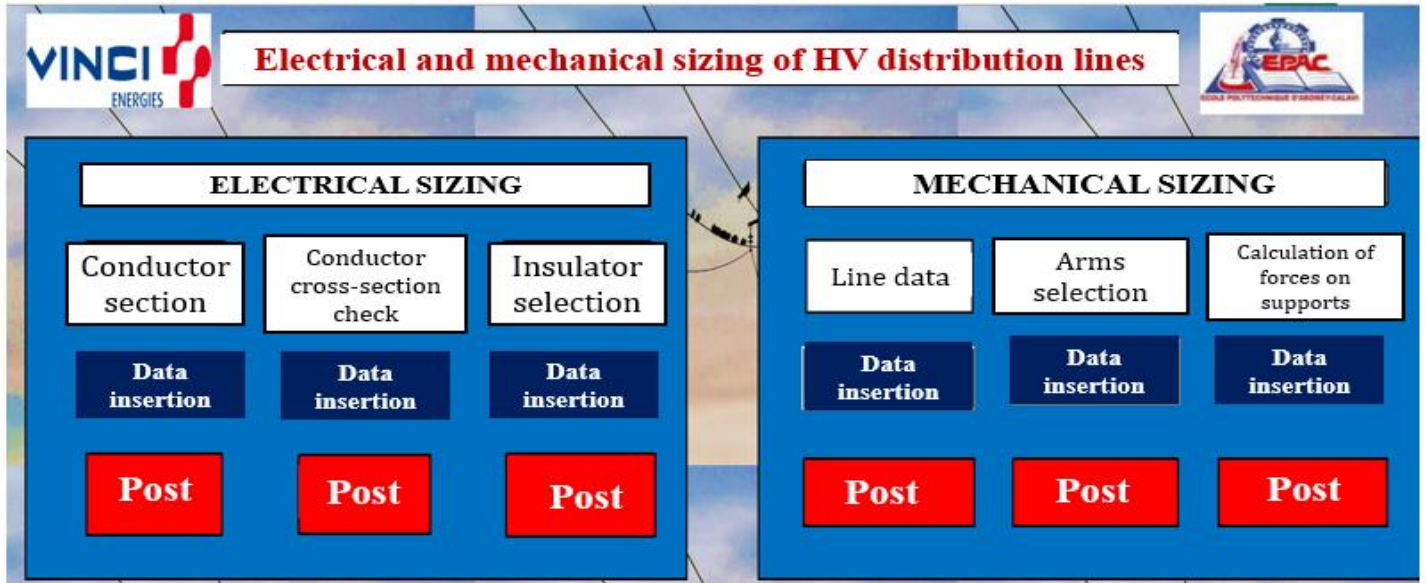


Figure-1: Software main menu.

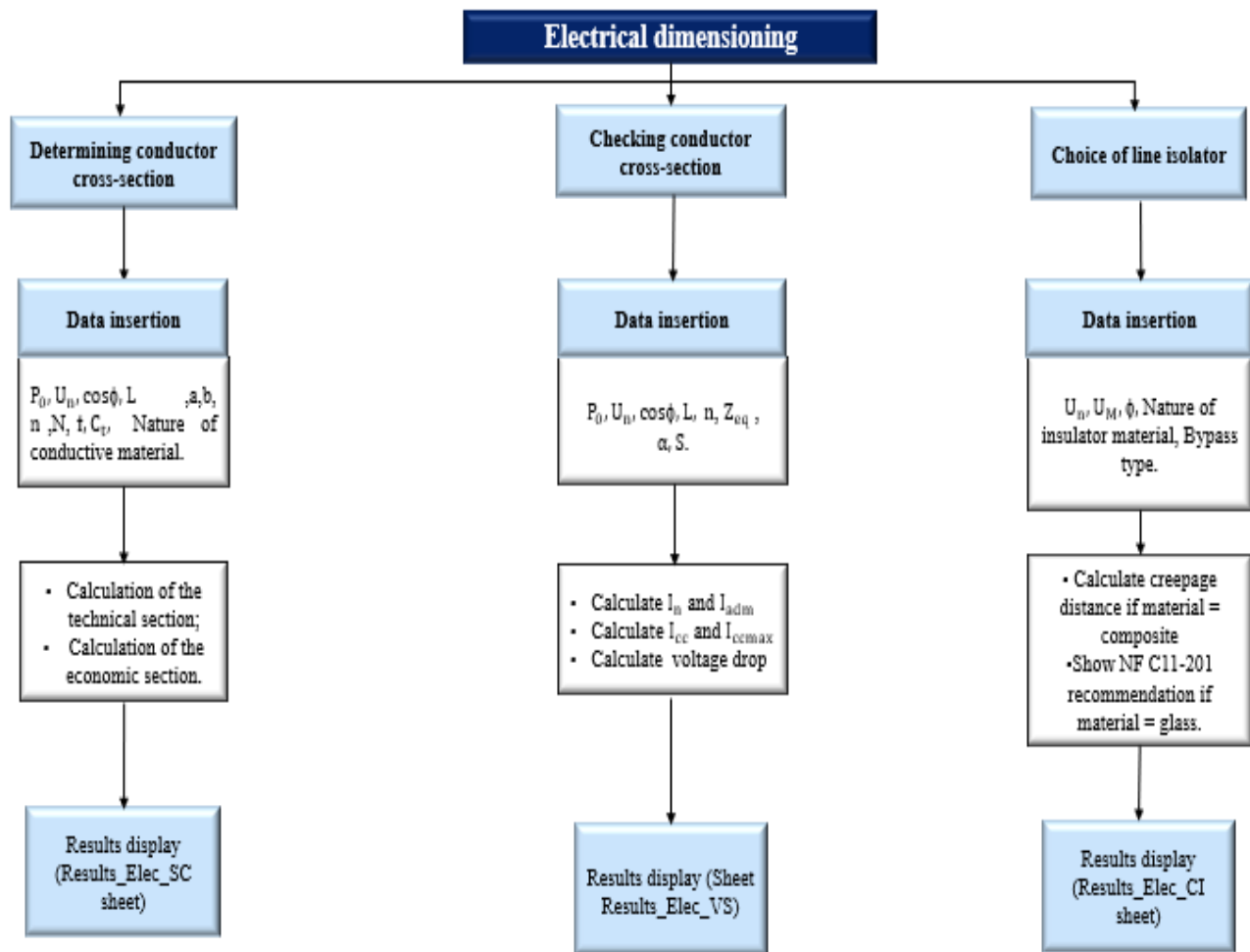


Figure-2: Electrical sizing flow chart.

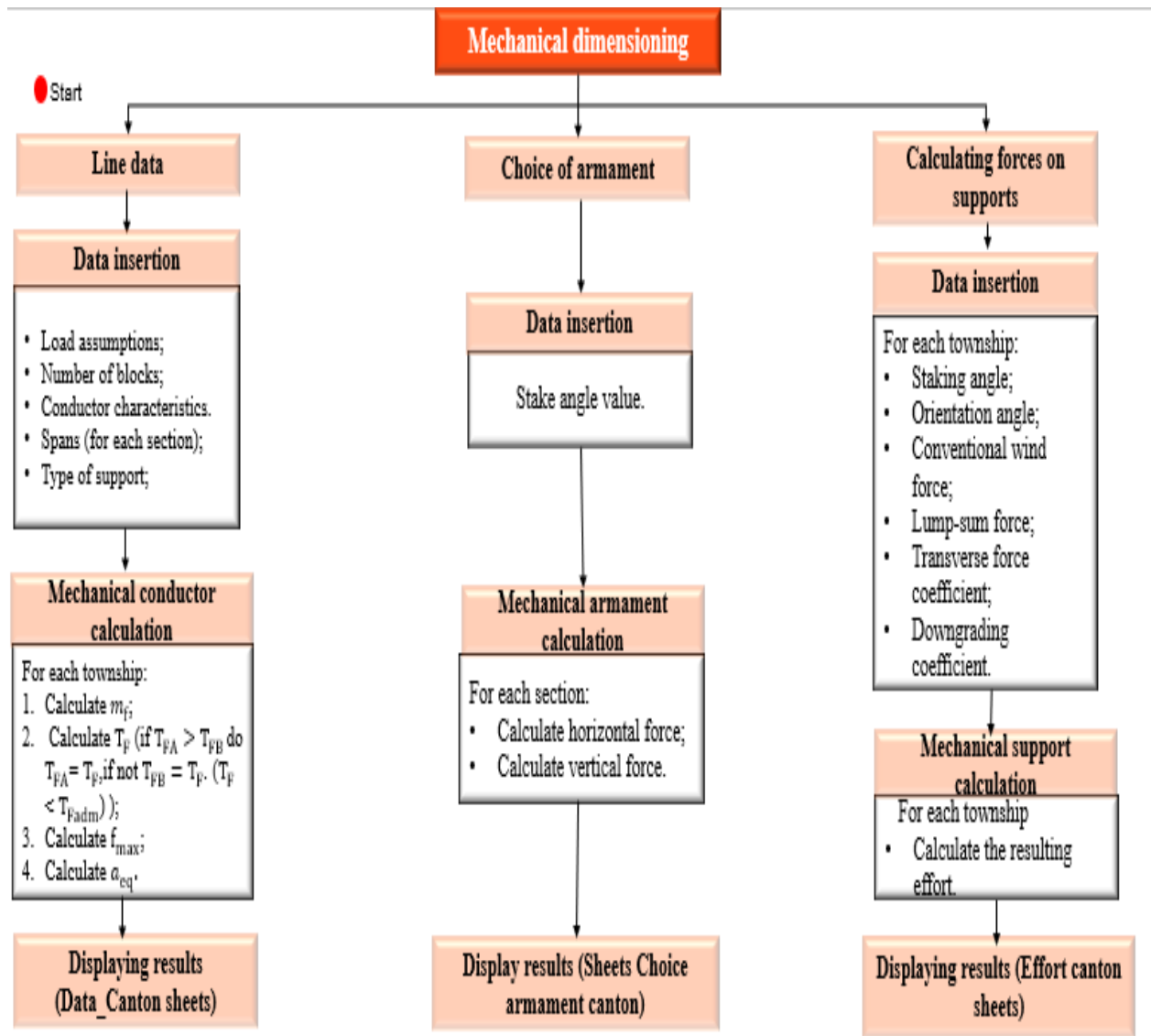


Figure-3: Mechanical sizing flow chart.

Optimizing a Class A corner support: The size of the support is a decisive factor in the economic evaluation of overhead power line construction. Indeed, the greater the resultant force on the support, the greater the support gauge. However, when we speak of gauge, we are referring to the quantities of materials (cement, sand, gravel, etc.) used in the production of the support; this creates a relationship between gauge and quantity of mass (production cost). Figure-4: Shows the variation in the quantity of aggregate used as a function of support effort.

It can be seen from this Figure-4 that the greater the support effort, the greater the quantity of massifs; it is therefore important to make a judicious choice of support gauge to optimize the cost of overhead line construction.

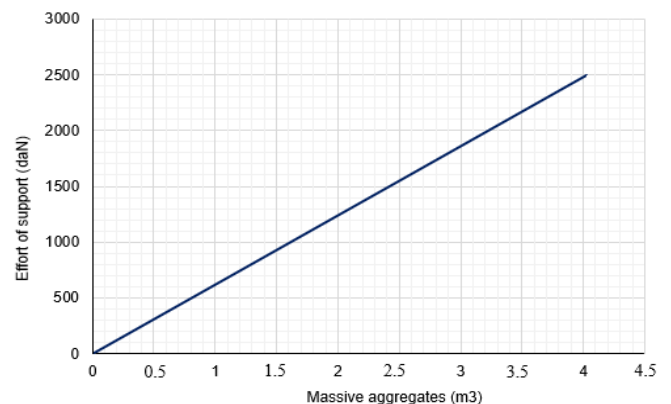


Figure-4: Massive aggregates as a function of support force¹⁶.

We have studied the influence of span a and staking angle β on the value of the resultant R (see equation 8) of the forces of a corner support ($R = f(a, \beta)$). For the resolution of the resultant R , we have taken into account the following values and variables:

Values $F_f = 35 \text{ daN}; \eta = 1; \tau = 0.30$.

Variables:

$$H = 3 \cdot \left[0.36 \cdot (a \cdot \cos^2 \beta + a) \cdot \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + 2T \cdot \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right] \quad (21)$$

$$I = 3 \cdot \left[0.36 \cdot (a - a \cdot \cos^2 \beta) \cdot \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right] \quad (22)$$

$$Z_H = 66.5 \cdot \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi - \beta}{2} \right) \quad (23)$$

$$Z_I = 66.5 \cdot \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi - \beta}{2} \right) \quad (24)$$

Solving this equation led to the development of a MATLAB code. The various developments carried out within the MATLAB code enable us to determine the values of the stress on the support.

Results and Discussion

Copper is an ideal material because of its good resistivity and mechanical strength. In addition, it has a high current density, with a fairly high current-carrying capacity of copper per unit cross-section¹². However, due to its high cost and unavailability, it is rarely used. For these reasons, the use of aluminum is prioritized. Aluminium has an economic advantage in terms of price and ease of processing. To increase its hardness and mechanical strength, aluminum is treated and combined with other materials, as shown in Table-1. Analysis of this table allows us to choose an Almelec phase conductor. Almelec has a higher mechanical strength ($3.26 \cdot 10^8 \Omega\text{m}$ à 20°C) than hard-drawn aluminum ($2.825 \cdot 10^8 \Omega\text{m}$ à 20°C) and annealed aluminum ($2.92 \cdot 10^8 \Omega\text{m}$ à 20°C). s surface hardness is higher, roughly twice that of aluminum wire, which makes it less susceptible to injury during unwinding, thus reducing corona losses. What's more, its homogeneous nature makes it perfectly resistant to corrosion, and stresses are more evenly distributed in the cross-section, not to mention its weight, which offers the best compromise of all.

Once the nature of the conductor had been chosen, based on the power absorbed on the network, we checked whether the 75.5 mm^2 cross-section met the needs of the town of Comé.

To serve 1,000 households, the network requires a power of 4843.80 kW, i.e. a rated current of 155.36 A, over a 20-year service life. A 75.5 mm^2 conductor, on the other hand, can only accept a maximum current of 249.65 A. It can be seen that the

admissible current of the 75.5 mm^2 conductor is much higher than the nominal network current ($I_{ad}(249.65\text{A}) > I_n(155.36\text{A})$). This means that the rated current criterion has been met.

Comparing the admissible short-circuit currents of the network and the conductor (2886.75 A and 4679.49 A respectively), we see that the short-circuit current criterion ($I_{ccmax}(4679.49\text{A}) > I_{cc}(2886.75\text{A})$) is met.

Finally, the voltage drop generated by the cable along the 4.6% line does not exceed that predicted by Benin 5%: the voltage drop criterion has been met.

The simultaneous verification of the three criteria allows us to approve the conductor cross-section of 75.5 mm^2 ; we therefore maintain this cross-section as the line's phase conductor.

The choice of a composite insulator is justified by its ability to establish a flexible connection between conductors and their supports, thus enabling better distribution of forces between spans, and by its high mechanical strength and medium cost compared with other types. Based on the line operating voltage equivalent to 24 kV and the average pollution level in the area corresponding to a creepage distance of 20 mm/kV, we obtained a creepage distance of 483.12 mm for the insulator.

The line will be protected by an IACM 24kV/50A manually operated overhead switch installed at the start of the line. The downstream cables will be protected by a set of 3 surge arresters and 3 fuses; the arresters will be of the zinc oxide type with synthetic envelope.

The type of support chosen for the line is reinforced concrete. The choice because of its high mechanical strength, aesthetic appeal and long service life. Compared with other types of support, it requires no maintenance. What's more, the disadvantages of this type of support are manageable, not to mention the fact that it has better local content. Verification of the regulatory distances to the maximum deflection resulted in a total height of 12m for the aligned and stopped supports, and 13m for the angled support.

The reinforcement calculations led to the selection of NV1 50-50 sheet-arch reinforcement for the aligned supports, ETA hooking stirrup reinforcement for the angled support and single-anchored transverse harrow reinforcement (TAS) for the stopped supports.

Calculation of the forces on the supports yielded values ranging from 279.29 daN to 286.49 daN for the aligned supports. We therefore take the normalized force immediately above the values found, i.e. 400 daN. The same exercise was carried out for brackets at a standstill. However, the values obtained, 5407.57 daN and 5417.13 daN, are not part of the normalized force values for Class A reinforced concrete supports. We

therefore substituted Class C supports of 2000 daN. For the corner support, we have chosen a Class A support with a force of 800 daN. The support manufacturer must take into account the breaking load of the supports with breaking load \geq support load* 2,1.

Figure-5 and 6 show the force variation curves for a Class A angle support as a function of span and staking angle respectively. Table 6 shows the variation in force as a function of angle and span.

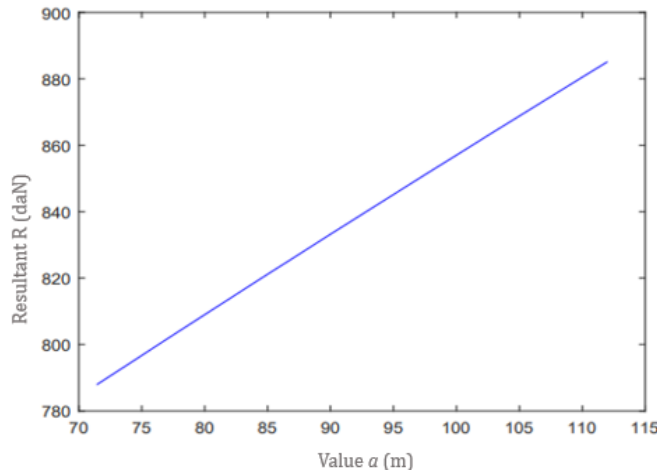


Figure-5: Variation of Class A corner support force as a function of span.

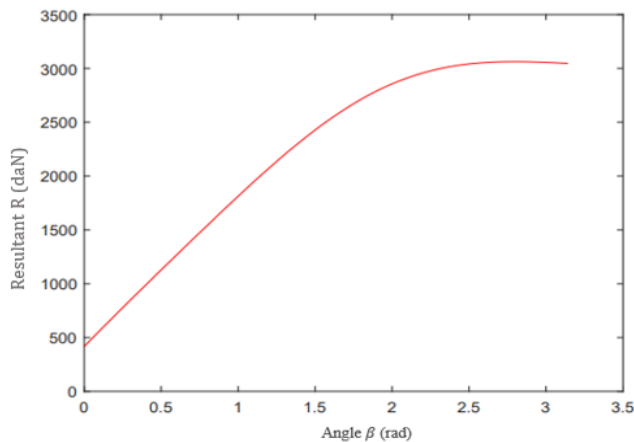


Figure-6: Variation of Class A corner support force as a function of staking angle β .

Figure-5 shows the variation of the resultant force of the corner support as a function of span. From this graph, it can be seen that the greater the span, the greater the value of the resultant R. Figure-6 shows the variation in the resultant force of the corner support as a function of the staking angle. It can be seen from this graph that the greater the staking angle, the greater the value of the R resultant. We can therefore deduce that the staking angle and the line span have a major impact on the choice of angle support force. In order to determine which parameter has

the greatest impact, we evaluate the variation of the support force as a function of angle and span, as shown in Table-7. Variation of the corner support force resultant as a function of span. From this graph, it can be seen that the greater the span, the greater the value of the resultant R. Figure-6 shows the variation in the resultant force of the corner support as a function of the staking angle. It can be seen from this graph that the greater the staking angle, the greater the value of the R resultant. We can therefore deduce that the staking angle and the line span have a major impact on the choice of angle support force. To determine which parameter has the greatest impact, we evaluate the variation in support force as a function of angle and span, as shown in Table-7.

Table-7: Variation of force as a function of angle and span.

Span a (m) \ Staking angle β	70	111
0°	151.2 daN 88.56 daN	239.76 daN
90°	2121.99 daN 148.71 daN	2227.70 daN
	1970.79 daN	1987.94 daN

Analysis of Table-7 shows that the differences in force values for fixed angles and varied spans (88.56 daN and 148.71 daN) are smaller than the differences in force values for fixed spans and varied angles (1970.79 daN and 2227.70 daN); we therefore conclude that the staking angle is the most sensitive parameter in the choice and calculation of the force of a corner support.

For technico-economic optimization, we propose that in the choice of the optimum line layout, the use of angle values $\beta < 90.8^\circ$ for Class A corner supports should be taken into account.

For a Class A corner support with: a staking angle $\beta > 16^\circ$, a force $F=800$ daN is sufficient; a staking angle $16^\circ \leq \beta < 19.3^\circ$, a force $F=1000$ daN is sufficient; a staking angle $19.3^\circ \leq \beta < 33.9^\circ$, an effort $F=1250$ daN is sufficient; a staking angle $33.9^\circ \leq \beta < 46.5^\circ$, $F=1600$ daN is sufficient; a staking angle $46.5^\circ \leq \beta < 71.62^\circ$, an effort $F=2000$ daN is sufficient; a staking angle $71.62^\circ \leq \beta < 90.8^\circ$, an effort $F=2500$ daN is sufficient.

Conclusion

The electrical study of the line consisted in selecting the phase conductor and insulators. This study revealed the use of bare 75.5 mm² Almelec conductors and composite insulators with a 490 mm creepage distance for a mechanical load of 70 kN. As for the mechanical study, it enabled us to determine the various forces exerted on the conductors, the armatures and the supports in order to define the gauge of the supports and armatures to be used. Reinforced concrete supports were chosen for this project. These supports are grouped into three categories, according to the forces applied to them and their function on the line. These

are: alignment supports 12 A 400 daN (height 12 m, class A, force 400 daN) with NV1 50-50 sheet-arch reinforcement, a corner support 13 A 800 daN with CUO horizontal clamp reinforcement and stop supports 12 C 2000 daN with single-anchor harrow reinforcement. Also, in the distribution of supports for overhead medium-voltage distribution lines, it is preferable to avoid angles; for a Class A corner support, angle values $\beta < 90.8^\circ$ are recommended.

Nomenclature

Elements	Symbols	Units (SI)
Staking angle	β	$^\circ$
Coefficient of linear expansion	α	-
Coefficient of simultaneity	k_s	-
Coefficient of transverse support force	τ	-
Downgrading coefficient	η	-
Temperature coefficient	t	K^{-1}
Short-circuit current	I_{cc}	A
Permissible current	I_{ad}	A
Rated current	I_n	A
Horizontal transverse force	h	N
Horizontal longitudinal	i	N
Vertical force	Q	N
Wind load along the axis of the large support inertia	Z_H	N
Wind force along axis of small support inertia	Z_I	N
Deflection	F	M
Height	H	M
Vanishing line	L_f	cm

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