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Advanced Single-pole power Transmission Line Method for Electrical Economical change in wiring system.



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ABSTRACT: By researching multiple analytical & digital current flow systems, resonance theory contained major defects and side effects. By using resource coupling multiple applications were designed. But here what we designed extended circuitsused for single pole power transmission. To clarify misconceptions of this project follow following points

KEYWORDS: Single pole, single wire, power from single pole, 1000kv technologies, kartheekkandhi.

INTRODUCTION:

Electric-power transmission is the bulk transfer of electrical energy, from generating power plants to electrical substations located near demand centers. This is distinct from the local wiring between highvoltage substations and customers, which is typically referred to as electric power distribution. Transmission lines, when interconnected with each other, become transmission networks. An overhead power line is a structure used in electric power transmission and distribution to transmit electrical energy along large distances. It consists of one or more conductors (commonly multiples of three) suspended by towers or poles. Since most of the insulation is provided by air, overhead power lines are generally the lowest-cost method of power transmission for large quantities of electric energy.

- We are using only positive pole from source
- We are not using negative pole from source
- We are not grounding and earthing or any earthen return wire to circuit except positive pole wire.
- Negative pole of Source will ignored literally.
- Respected circuit input is "positive pole from source"i.e.; transformer(X-0-X)
- Respected circuit will not get any other inputs like negative poles /earth as we declared above points.

Generally any circuit /electrical systems is the world will work for positive (+ve), negative (-ve). There is no other way But now, Single pole power transmission is satisfies faraday's law, differential ohm's law, eddy current Maxwell equation

$$rot \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t},$$

Faraday's law e

$$e = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

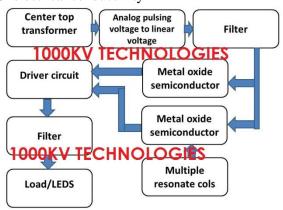
Differential ohm's law j=6E E=the electric field vector B= vector magnetic field induction e=EMF induction



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Ø=Flow magnetic inductor σ =electrical conductivity



Vicious cross-induced current i.e; eddy current conductor wire line is located in an attractive magnetic field and connected to one pole of the source i.e; +ve pole. Single wire transmission line above a dielectric half space and illuminated by the electromagnetic pulse (EMP). Halen integral formula satisfies almost single pole transmission

$$\int_{-\frac{\ell}{2}}^{\frac{\ell}{2}}K(x',y')I(y')dy' = \frac{\jmath}{2\zeta_0}V\sin(\beta|x'|) + A\cos(\beta x'), \quad \frac{-l}{2} < x' < \frac{-l}{2}$$

$$K(x', y') = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{-j\beta\sqrt{(x'-y')^2 + a^2}}}{\sqrt{(x'-y')^2 + a^2}}.$$

Center top transformer: Give X-0-X link for example 12v-0-12v at any case we have to use minimum one 12v and 0v but here we are using 12v-12v positive voltage only we are neglecting '0' negative pole. A general electrical system never works/produce electricity but this project produce electricity. So here we are using single pole input.

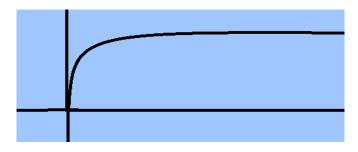
12v-12v wave for



Analog pulsing voltage to liner voltage: is nothing but a system pulsating direct current to direct current connection for this we can use bridge rectifier.



FILTER: filter section is balances the fluxing power



METAL OXIDE SEMICONDUCTORS:

These FET plays he main logic part of projects by combination of special architecture with resistive and capacitive driver circuit. Output of this circuit is taken by two wires i.e, coming from fets. In this two wire one produces direct current and second wire produces negative current even we are taking positive pole from source. Finally output of fets is connected to load by using another driver.

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