

Derivation of the Mellinger Number

Let ε = the power deliver efficiency, I = current, r = resistance / unit length

$$\varepsilon = P_{\text{load}}/P_{\text{terminal}}$$

$$\varepsilon = (V_{\text{load}} * I) / (V_{\text{terminal}} * I) \quad V_{\text{load}} = V_{\text{terminal}} - 2 * I * r * \text{length}$$

$$\varepsilon = (V_{\text{terminal}} - 2 * I * r * \text{length}) / V_{\text{terminal}}$$

$$\varepsilon * V_{\text{terminal}} = V_{\text{terminal}} - 2 * I * r * \text{length}$$

$$2 * I * r * \text{length} = V_{\text{terminal}} - \varepsilon * V_{\text{terminal}}$$

$$= V_{\text{terminal}} * (1 - \varepsilon)$$

$$I * \text{length} = (V_{\text{terminal}} / (2 * r)) * (1 - \varepsilon)$$

$$P_{\text{load}} = V_{\text{load}} * I = \varepsilon * V_{\text{terminal}} * I$$

$$\varepsilon * V_{\text{terminal}} * I * \text{length} = ((V_{\text{terminal}} / 2 * r)) * (1 - \varepsilon) * \varepsilon * V_{\text{terminal}}$$

$$P_{\text{load}} * \text{length} = ((V_{\text{terminal}} / 2 * r)) (1 - \varepsilon) * \varepsilon * V_{\text{terminal}}$$

$$N_{\text{mellinger}} = (V_{\text{terminal}}^2 / 2 * r) * (\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2)$$

For the Canyon Dynamics extension cable (5 conductors of Number 20AWG @ 10.5Ω/1000 feet)

$$V_{\text{terminal}} := 600 \cdot V \quad \varepsilon := 0.5 \quad r := 2 \frac{1}{5} \cdot 10.5 \cdot \frac{\text{ohm}}{1000 \cdot \text{ft}} \quad r = 13.78 \frac{\text{ohm}}{\text{km}}$$

$$N_{\text{mellinger}} := \frac{V_{\text{terminal}}^2}{2 \cdot r} \cdot (\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2) \quad N_{\text{mellinger}} = 3.266 \times 10^3 \text{ watt} \cdot \text{km}$$

$$V_{\text{terminal}} := 400 \cdot V \quad \varepsilon := 0.75$$

$$N_{\text{mellinger}} := \frac{V_{\text{terminal}}^2}{2 \cdot r} \cdot (\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2) \quad N_{\text{mellinger}} = 1.089 \times 10^3 \text{ watt} \cdot \text{km}$$

Examples :

$$l := 10 \cdot \text{km} \quad P := \frac{N_{\text{mellinger}}}{l} \quad P = 108.857 \text{ watt}$$

$$l := 1 \cdot \text{km} \quad P := \frac{N_{\text{mellinger}}}{l} \quad P = 1.089 \times 10^3 \text{ watt}$$

$$l := 100 \cdot \text{m} \quad P := \frac{N_{\text{mellinger}}}{l} \quad P = 1.089 \times 10^4 \text{ watt}$$