



**CIGRE US National Committee
2013 Grid of the Future Symposium
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How Aerospace Technology is Improving the Efficiency, Capacity and Reliability of the Smart Grid

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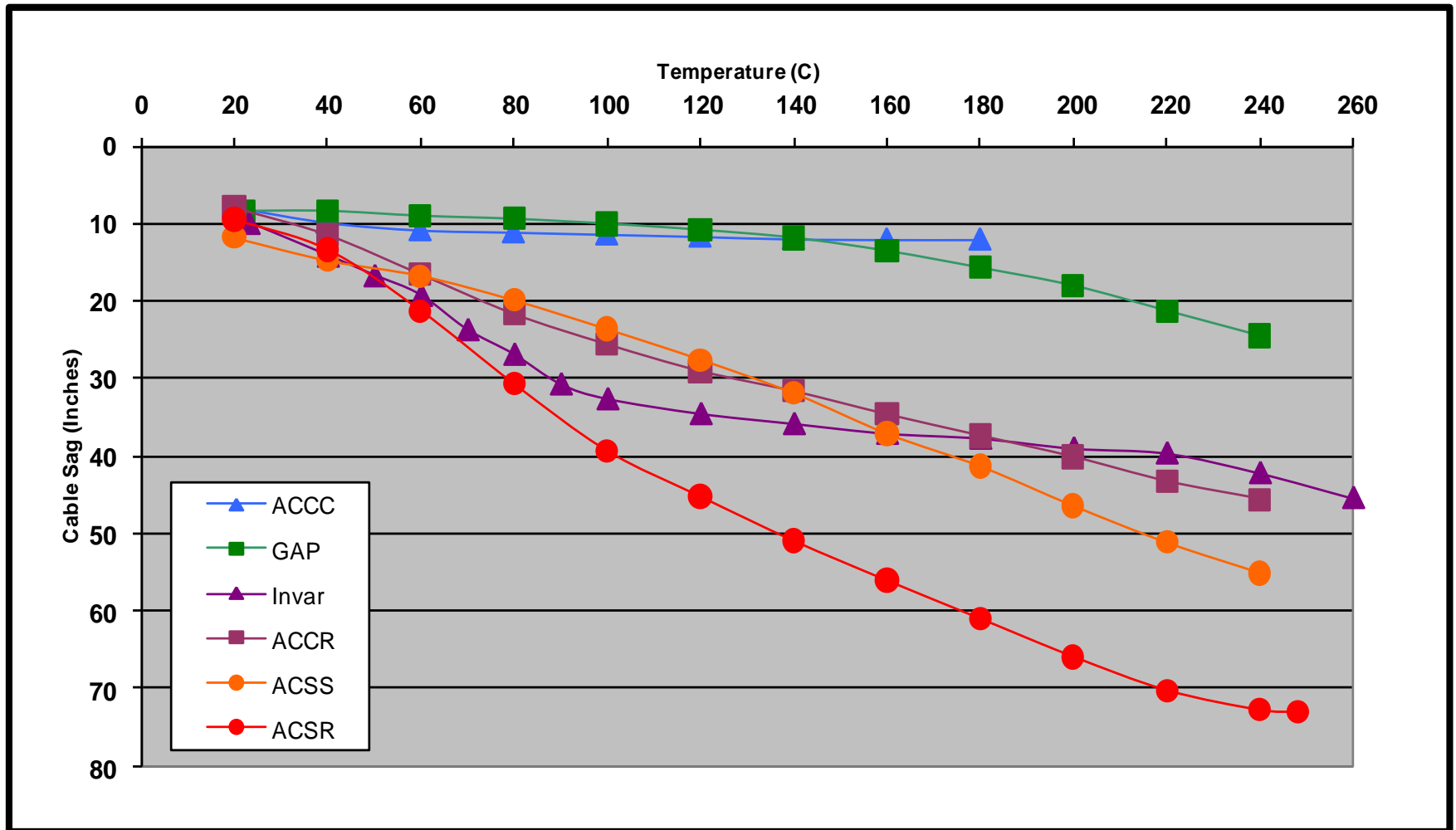
What we've learned after 10 years of testing, the completion of over 250 projects and the installation of over 22,000 kilometers of ACCC conductor

Reflections from the Past



According to the final NERC report, the blackout of 2003 was caused by inaccurate telemetry data, a computer reboot failure, a race condition computer bug and inadequate communication. These events led to the thermal overloading of three 345 kV and several more 138 kV lines wherein excessive conductor sag led to a number of short circuit events and cascading outages. A modern high-capacity, low-sag conductor may have helped prevent the cascading outage.

Wires are a key component of the grid



Ontario Hydro comparison of sag and temperature of several conductor types
ACCC offers a reduction of line losses by 25 to 40% or more depending upon load level

Why Are Modern Conductors So Important?

- Reduced line losses can reduce fuel consumption, decrease emissions and free up existing generation.
- Increased line capacity can reduce congestion costs and improve grid reliability - especially during an unplanned outage.
- Reduced line sag can prevent sag trip outages and improve grid reliability.
- A substantial component of the grid are its wires. We should consider modern conductors as a key component of our smart grid strategy.

Modern Conductors offers...

Greater Strength & Reduced Thermal Sag

Increased Spans on Fewer / Shorter Structures

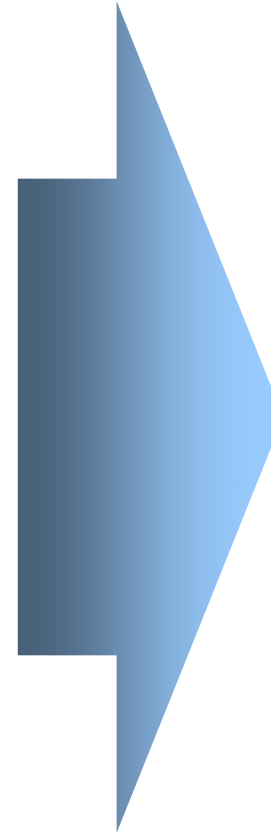
Twice the Capacity of AAAC & ACSR

Reduced Line Losses by 25 to 40%

Decreased Fuel Consumption & Emissions

Free up Existing Generation Capacity

Reduces Life Cycle Costs



The ACCC conductor's lightweight composite core allows the incorporation of 28% more aluminum without a weight or diameter penalty using compact trapezoidal strands.

How the ACCC Conductor Evolved

- Composite Core was Developed & Tested
- Electrical Properties were Measured
- Ancillary Hardware was Developed & Tested
- Longevity and Environmental Exposure Assessed
- Proper Installation Procedures were Developed
- First Line Energized at National Grid US in 2004
- Secured “Type Certification” by 100+ Utilities
- Completed over 250 Projects in 28 Countries
- 15+ Additional Projects Underway



Lab Experience



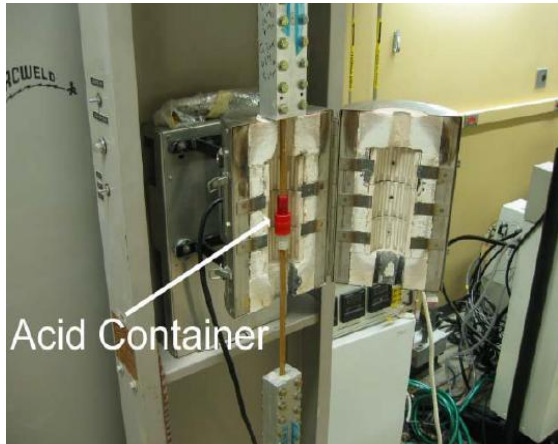
Twisted



Bent



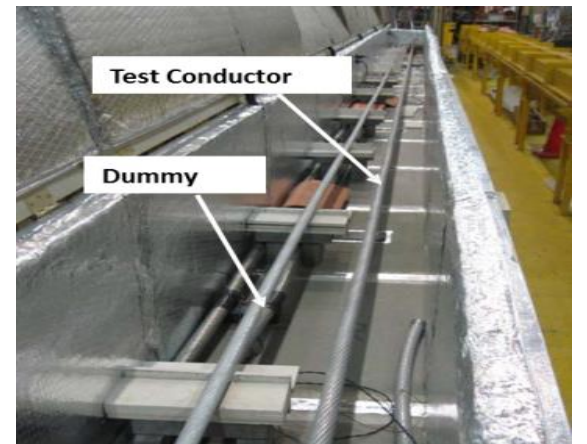
Soaked



Stressed



Tensioned



Heated

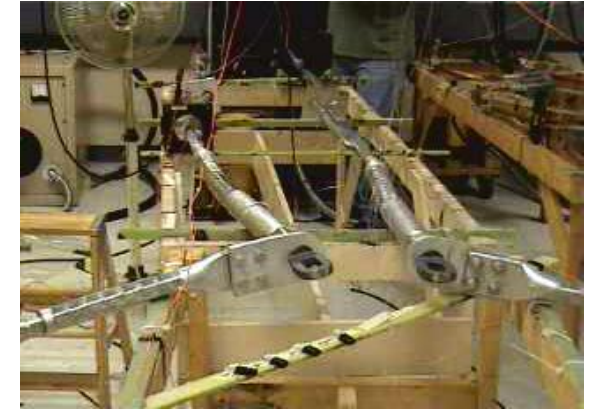
Lab Experience



System Tests



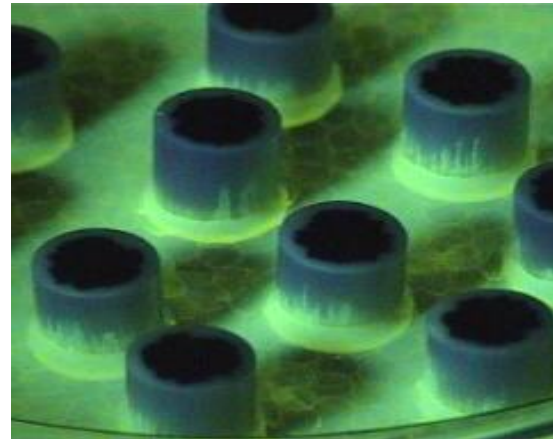
Electrical Assessment



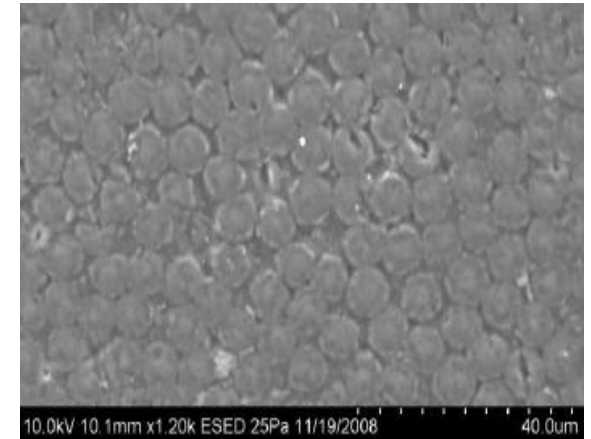
Hardware Tests



Longevity Tests



Post Testing Analysis

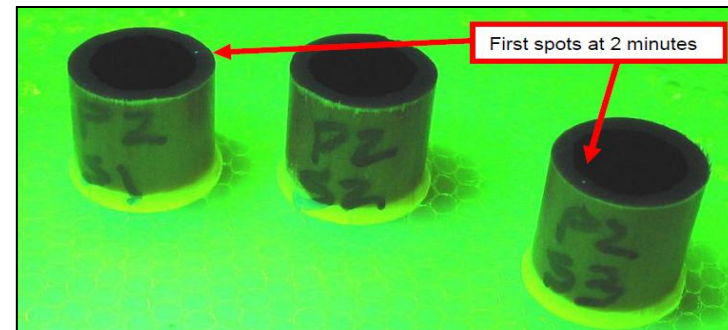
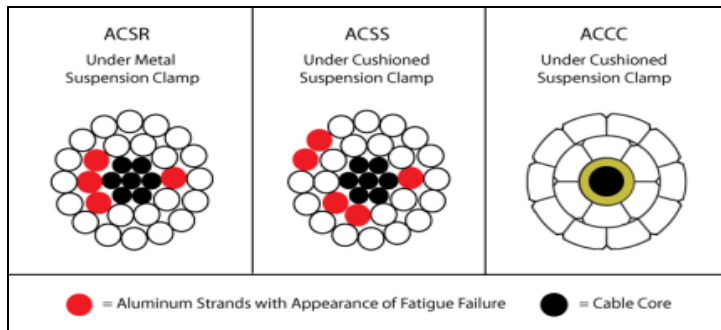


Microscopic Examination

Novel Tests Were Also Developed & Performed



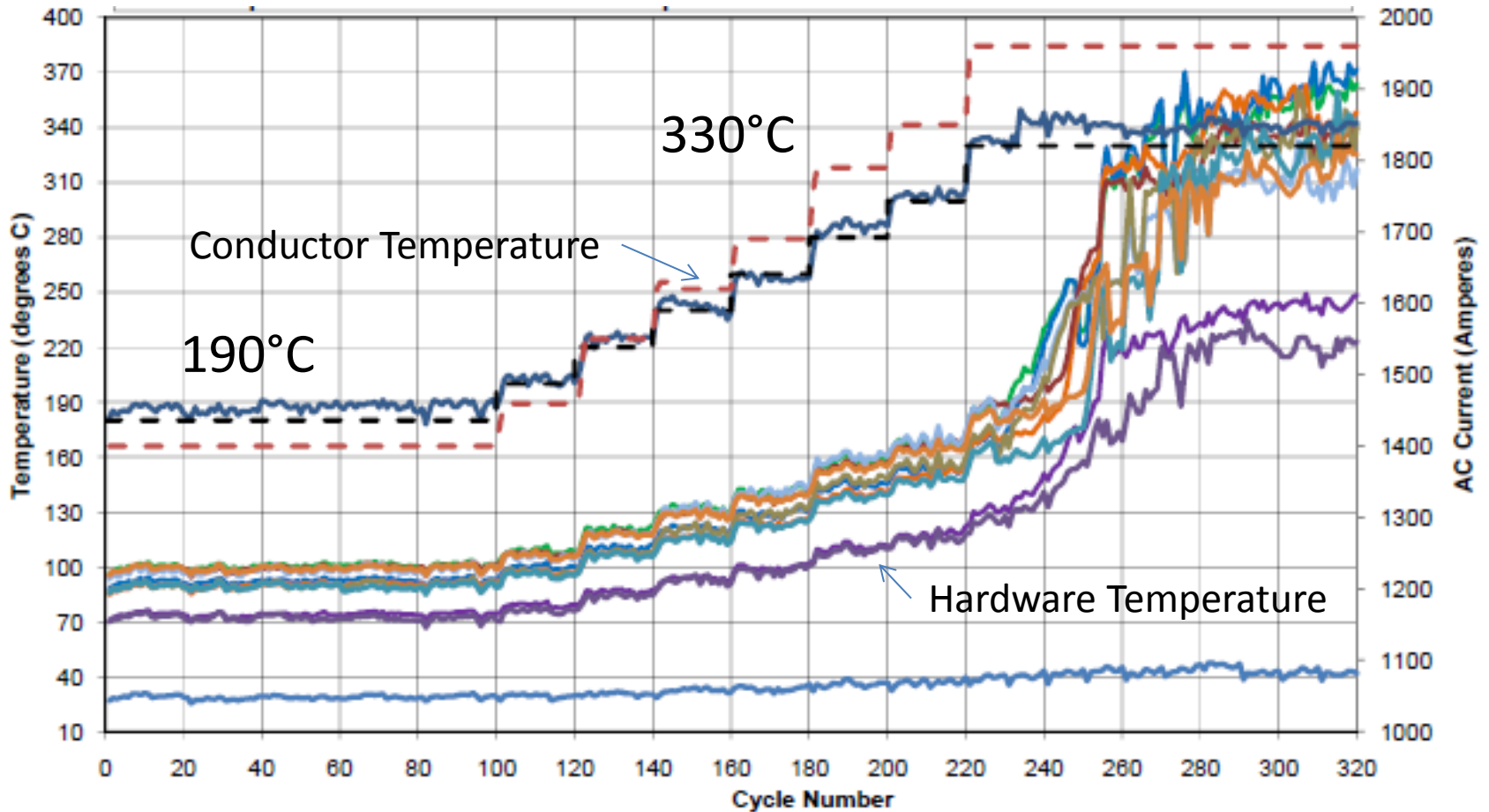
- Pulled conductor over a sheave wheel numerous times to represent installation stress
- Installed on a test span with a suspension clamp at 1/3 span
- Completed 100 million cycles of vibration and 100 thousand cycles of galloping
- Increased tension repeatedly, pulled to failure, evaluated remnants



AEP Sequential Mechanical Test

AEP is currently installing 1,440 miles of ACCC at their 9th ACCC project (while the line remains energized)

Hardware Testing Established Upper Limits

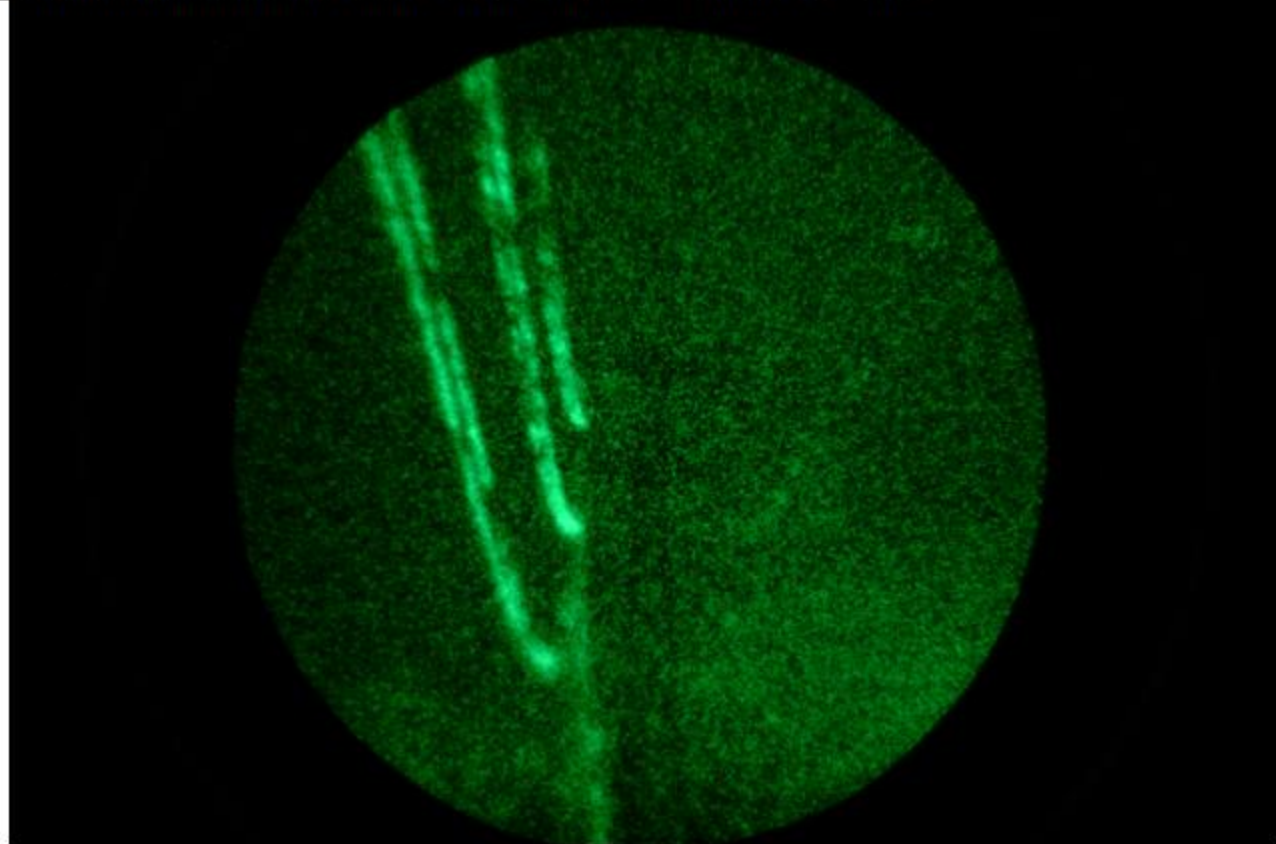


ANSI C-119.7 "Round Robin" Hardware Test

Field Measurements Validated Performance

Figure 2; UV Night Scope survey in wet weather

UV digital photographs of the West Burton – Cottam ZDA route



Looking north towards ZDA16 during very light rain. Corona can be clearly seen on the western Rubus circuit. Significantly less corona on the eastern ACCC circuit.

Ice & Wind Testing Helped Develop “ULS” Conductor Design for Heavy Ice / Long Spans



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ACCC “ULS” Oslo compared to ACSR Lynx &
AAAC Sycamore at Deadwater Fell Test Site
(Developed ACCC “ULS” for improved ice-load sag)

Experience is Important



Countries:

- USA
- China
- France
- UK
- Poland
- Spain
- Portugal
- Mexico
- Chile
- Qatar
- Indonesia
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Germany
- South Africa
- South Korea
- Russia
- India
- Costa Rica*
- Columbia
- Congo
- Mozambique
- Netherlands*
- Nigeria*
- Vietnam

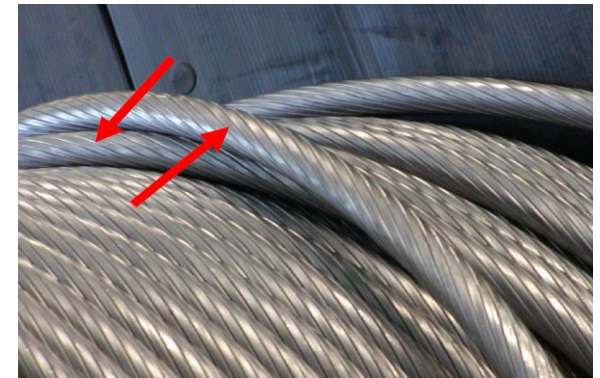
US Utilities:

- AEP
- APS
- PacifiCorp
- NV Energy
- Austin Energy
- Xcel Energy
- MI PUD
- KS PUD
- KAMO
- OG&E
- Ozark Electric
- WAPA
- STEC
- Entergy
- Riverside PUD
- Florida Power & Light
- Keys Energy
- Progress Energy
- Mohave Electric
- SCANA
- National Grid
- Alexandria (LA) PUD

>22,000 km at over 250 project sites

Installation Lessons Learned

- Don't over bend conductor
- Maintain good reel control
- Maintain good grip during pulling
- Make sure equipment is in good condition
- Don't allow installed dead-end to fall
- Good training is very important



In Service Events



Improper installation practices caused core damage – ACCC down

In Service Events



Heavy ice caused trees to fall over – no damage to ACCC

In Service Events



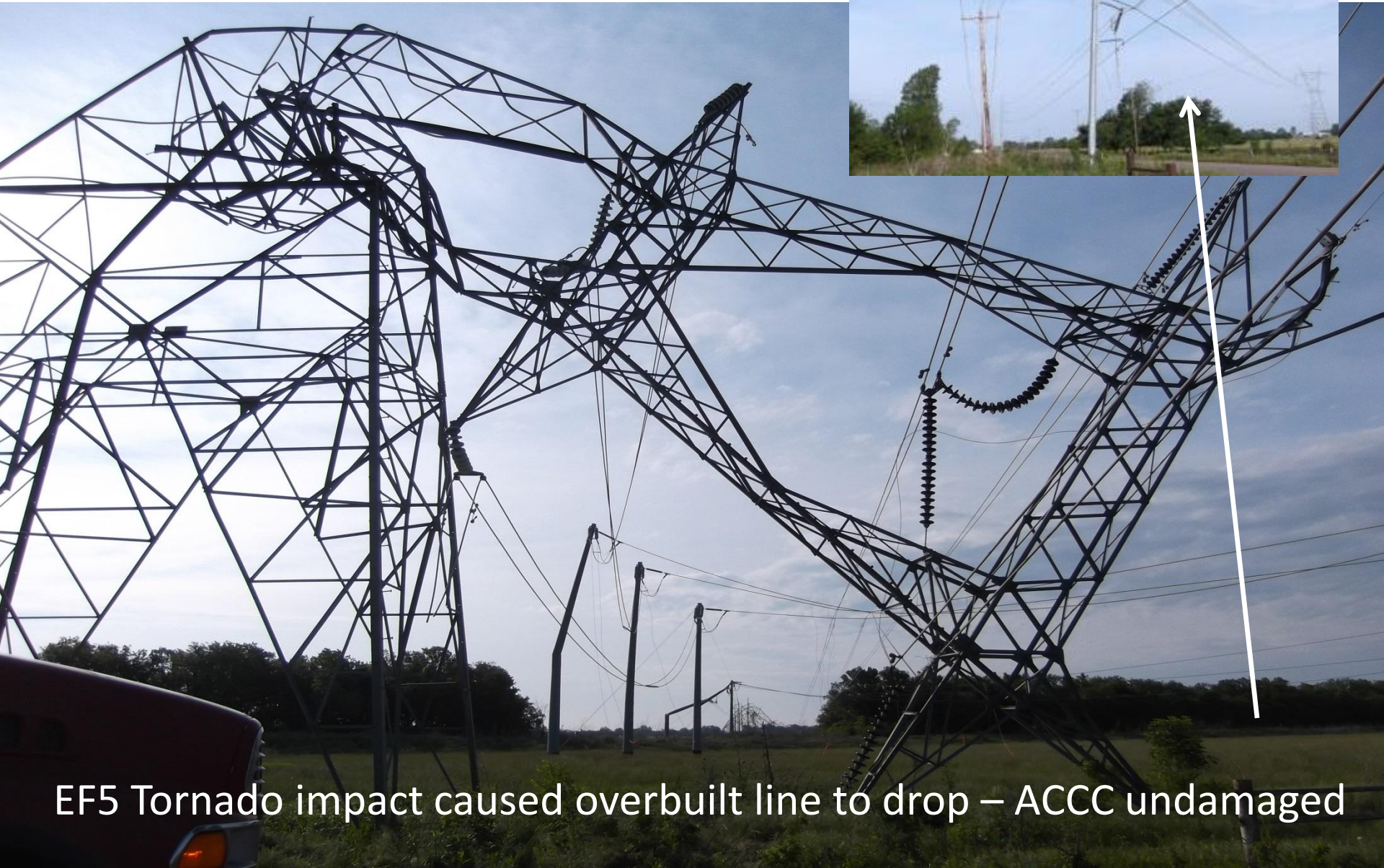
Fire storm caused structures to burn down – no damage to ACCC

In Service Events



EF5 tornado impact caused structural failure – ACCC core survived

In Service Events



EF5 Tornado impact caused overbuilt line to drop – ACCC undamaged

Successful Applications



Reconductoring



Salt water crossings



Long Spans



Wind Farm Link



Heavy Ice Load (ULS)



River Crossings



UHV



Generation Tie Lines



Capacity Upgrades

Summary of What We've Learned

- Lab testing is extremely valuable, but many important things are also learned in the field.
- Novel lab tests can offer outstanding insight, but new test protocols can take time to develop, refine and implement.
- Utilities are highly conservative for good reason. Technologies such as ACCC cannot be developed without significant industry involvement.
- Proper installation techniques and equipment can help insure project success.
- Training and onsite support can help circumvent issues that do occur from time to time.



Questions?

CTC GLOBAL