



Welcome to

Statnett's R&D Conference 2019

**Statnett**

# Innovative Technology Session

Introduction to Innovative Technology	Oddgeir Kaspersen	Statnett
Can we use aluminum for our towers?	Andreas Istad Lem	Statnett
Can we build 420 kV tower in composite?	Ivar Brovold	Statnett
Can robots help improve safety?	Livia M. Dickie	Statnett
Is digital substation a way towards next transition?	Rannveig Løken, Nargis Hurzuk	Statnett
Can we get rid of our icing problems?	Øyvind Welgaard	Statnett



# Innovativ Teknologi

Innovative Technology

**Statnett R&D Conference 2019**

Oddgeir Kaspersen  
Oslo, 02.04.2019

**Statnett**

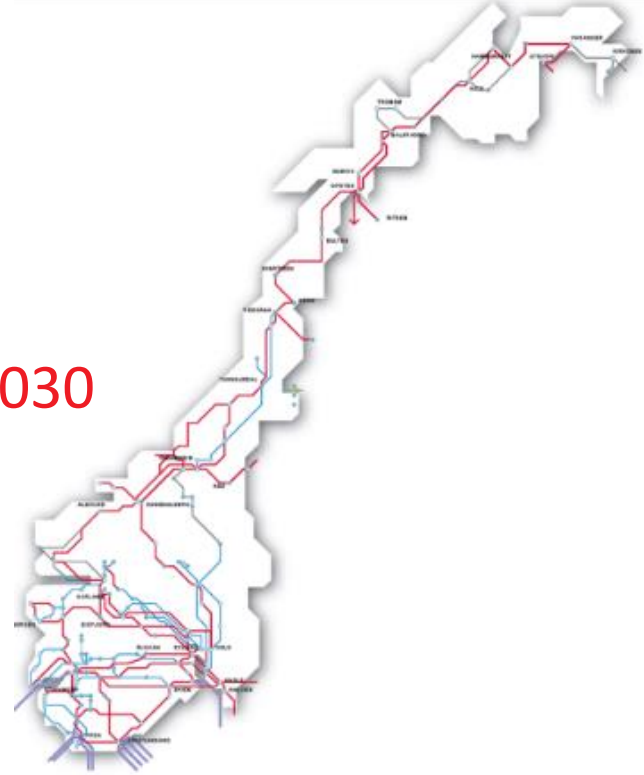
# Why?



2012



2030



*A lot of:*

- *New grid*
- *Reinvestment in existing grid*

# Goal?

**Develop technology, methods** and **know-how** that yield

**20 %** increased safety

**20 %** faster construction time

**20 %** cost reduction

for **construction** of overhead lines, cables and substations



Lean Line



Lean Substation



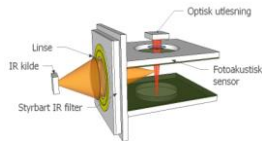
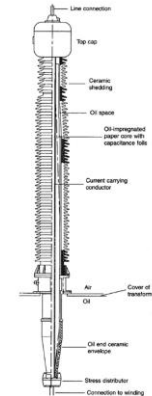
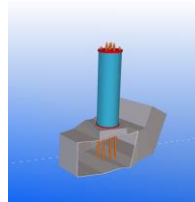
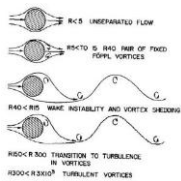
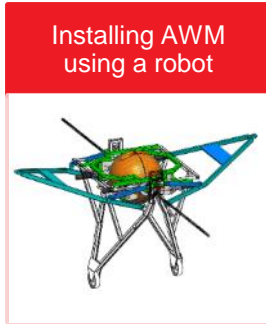
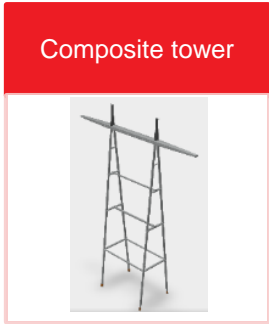
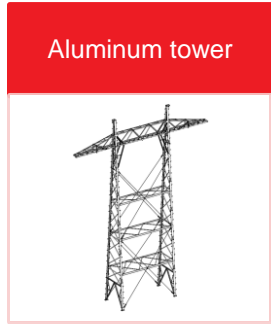
Lean Cable



# Any challenges?



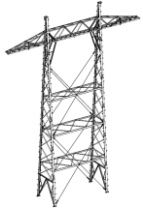
# What has been done?



The future is electric

# Enjoy!

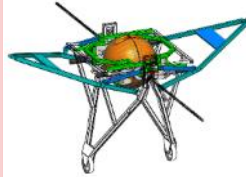
Aluminum tower



Composite tower



Installing AWM  
using a robot



Digital Substation



ICEBOX







# Light-weight transmission towers

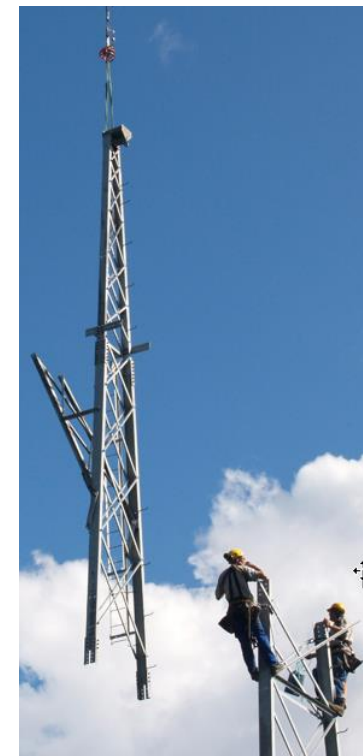
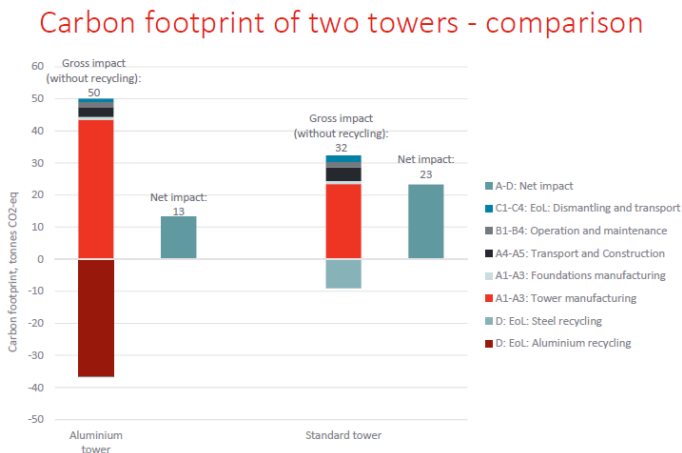
Can we use aluminium for our transmission towers?

Oslo, 02.04.2019

**Statnett**

# Why light-weight towers?

- HSE
- Less use of helicopter
- Life cycle emissions



# Can we use aluminium towers?

- But at what price?
  - Material cost
  - Manufacturing
  - Tower erection
  - Maintenance

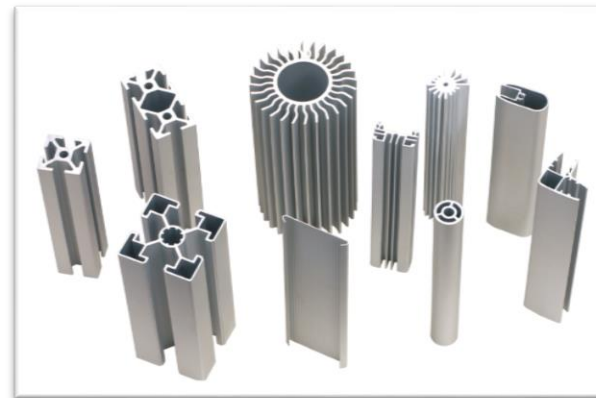
Life cycle costs



Bugatti la voiture noir

# A few words about aluminium

- Pros:
  - Light (1/3x)
  - Strong
  - Non-corroding
  - Easy to shape
  - Recyclable
- Cons:
  - Expensive (3x)
  - Low stiffness (1/3x)
  - Poor weldability
  - VIV

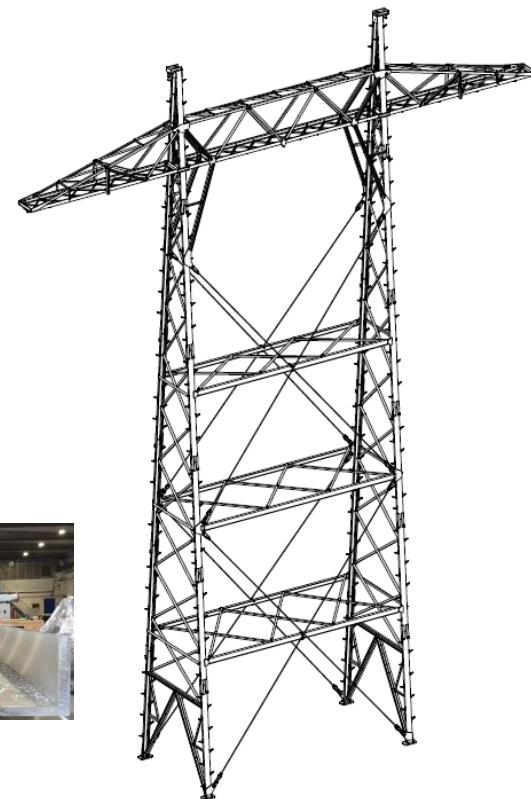


# Material cost

- Raw material price (3x)
- Weight efficient design
- Smart beam profiles
- Large scale production



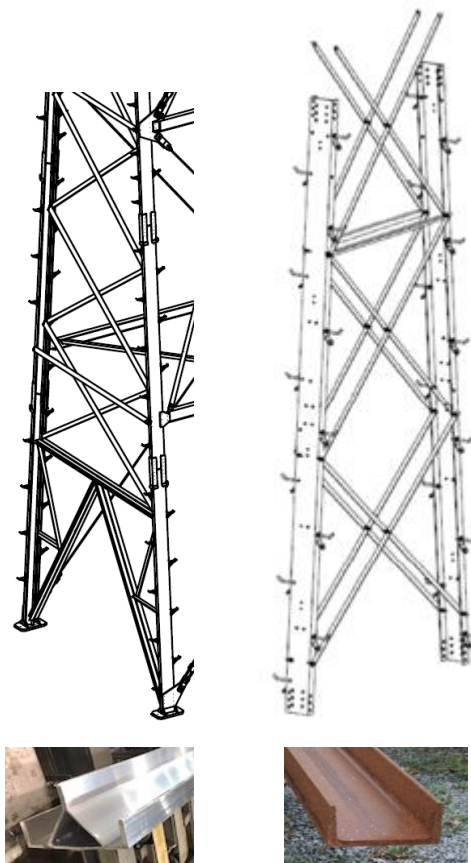
Prospect Steel





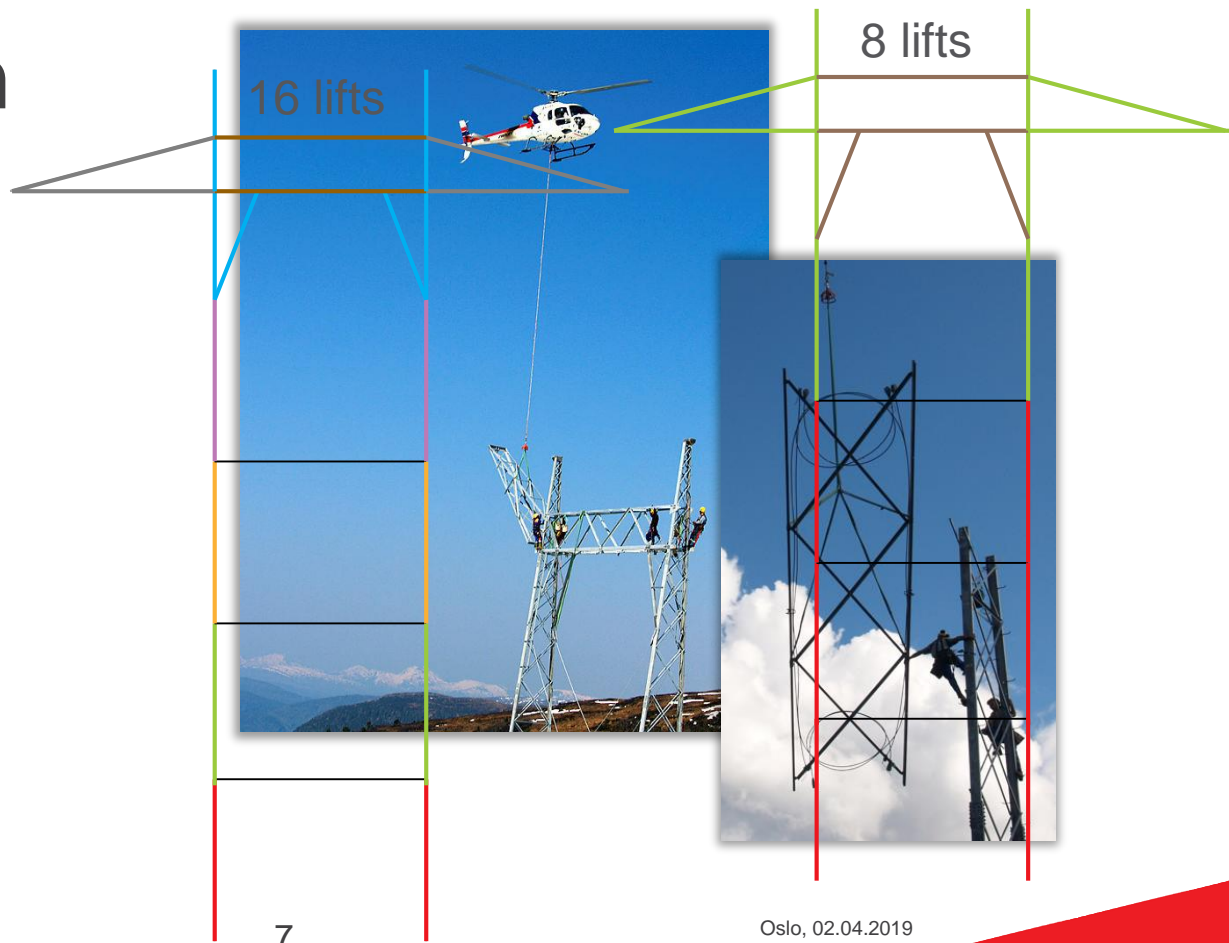
# Manufacturing

- Smart use of welding
- Simple cutting and drilling operations
- Few members
- Automation



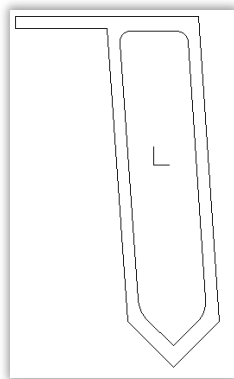
# Tower erection

- Lower weight
- Module design
- Good handling
- Docking?



# Maintenance

- No corrosion
- Design to avoid vibrations
- Easy to replace parts
- Easy to climb



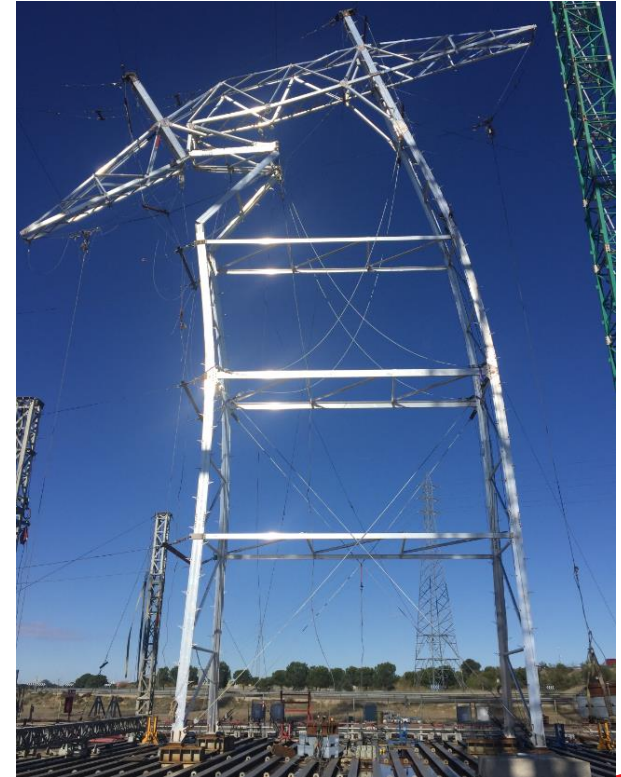
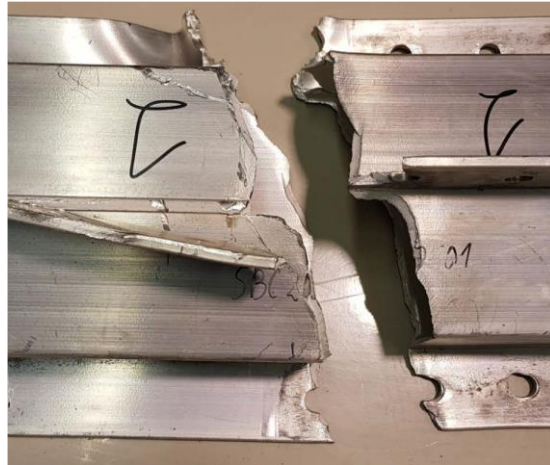
Yarusevych et al - 2009



# Conclusions so far

# Full scale tower test

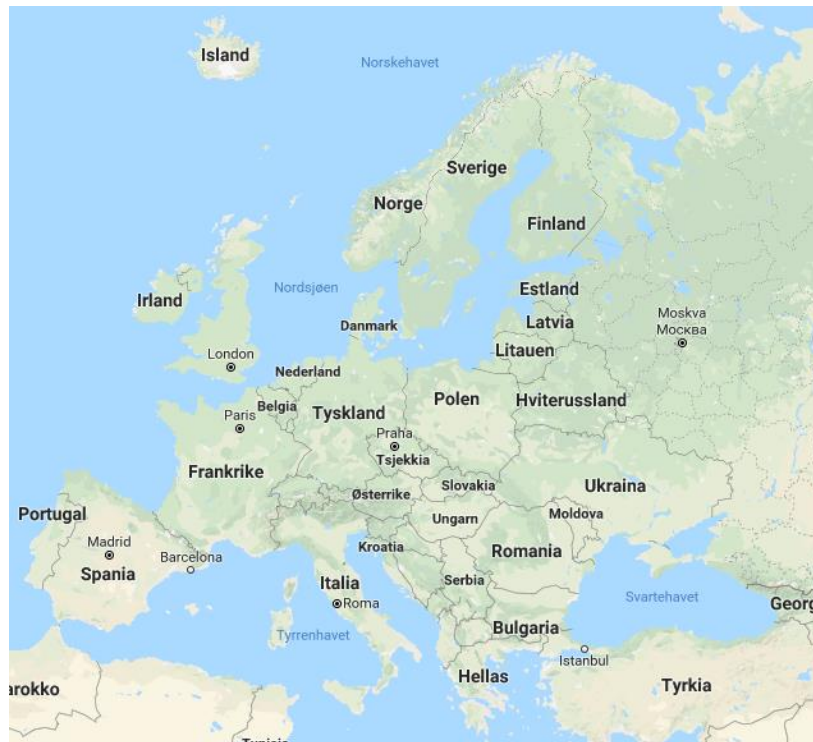
- Successful!
- Proof of design





# Price still uncertain

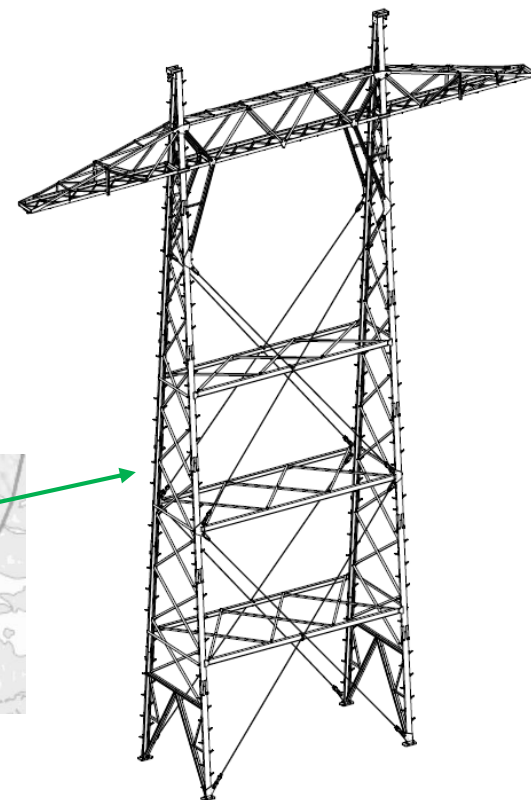
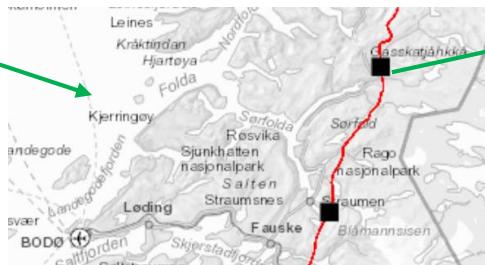
- Sourcing underway
- Immature market
- Chicken or the egg



# What now?

# Pilot tower

- Kobbvatnet – 67.5° nord
- Moderate loads
- Monitoring



# Future projects

- If the cost is right
- Haugalandet (~100)
- Aurland-Sogndal (~30)
- ...



# Aluminium towers in Norway today



The future is electric



15



Location, date



# Thank you for your attention!





# Can we build 420 kV towers in composite?

**Statnett R&D Conference 2019**

Oslo, April 2<sup>nd</sup> 2019

**Statnett**

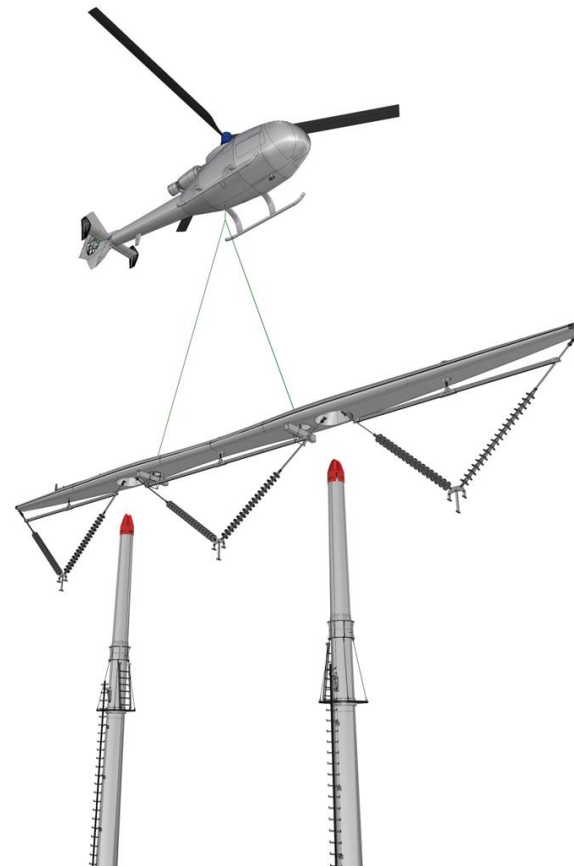
# Tower erection in Norway

- Erection with helicopter
  - Capacity 1000–1100 kg
  - 15-20 trips to erect one tower
- Standard lattice steel tower designed for helicopter erection



# Why composite

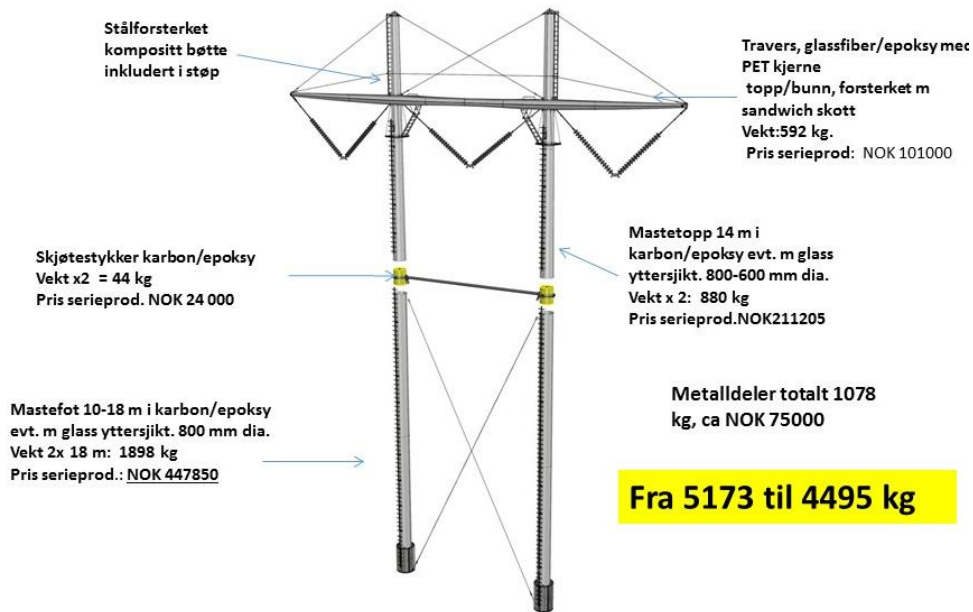
- High strength to weight ratio
- Non-corrosive
- Less maintenance
- Visual impact
  - Few elements
  - "Simple/plain" design
- Fewer helicopter lifts will improve safety for workers (4-5 trips?)



# History

- Re-Turn
  - 2013-2015
  - Only design – not connected to production process
  - Different materials
    - Carbon fibre
    - Glass fibre
    - Epoxy
  - Design / weight / price!

Komplett mast fra NOK 665-860K serieprodusert



PRESENTASJON FASE 2A – 03.12.2014

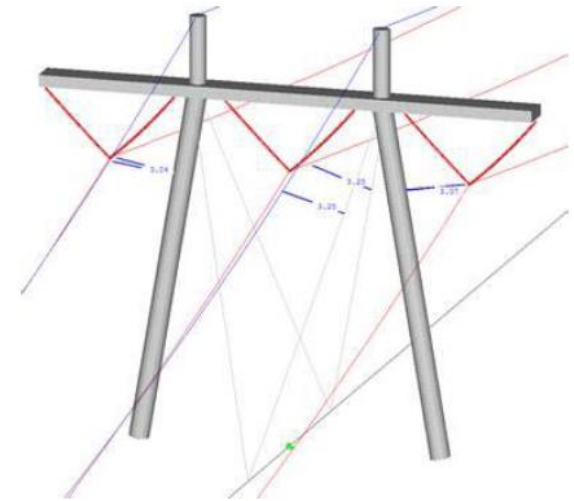






# History

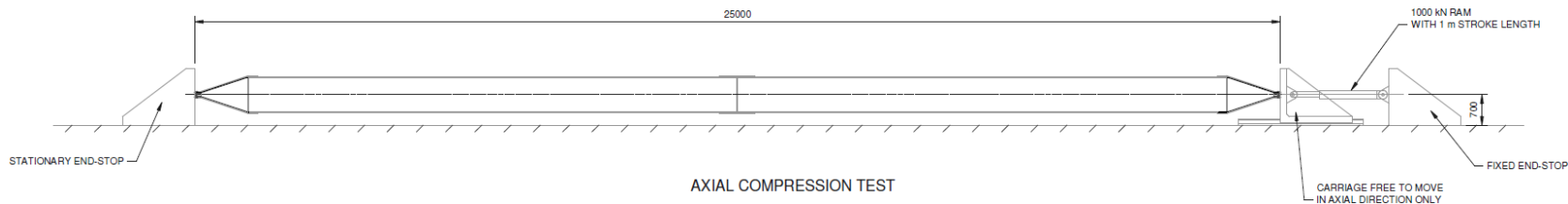
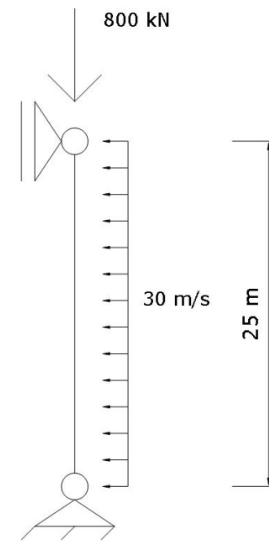
- CSUB 2016-2018      Consortium: CSUB/Flowtite/Fibre Content/Amiblu
  - Continuous filament winding process – glass fibre and polyester
  - Legs for externally guyed tower (limited use)



# History

- Test setup

- Wind load simulated by the weight of the pipe
- Hydraulic cylinder with a capacity of 1200 kN
- Simply supported with a spherical bearing at each end





# Current design

- CSUB
  - Same production method for tubes (continuous filament winding)
  - 4 legs internally guyed
  - Tubes of glass fibre and polyester  $\varnothing 380$  t=5.2 mm
  - Sandwich cross-arm (hand lay-up)
  - Glued connections
  
- 28 meter height
- Weight approx. 4700 kg (without insulator strings)
- Price...



# Material testing

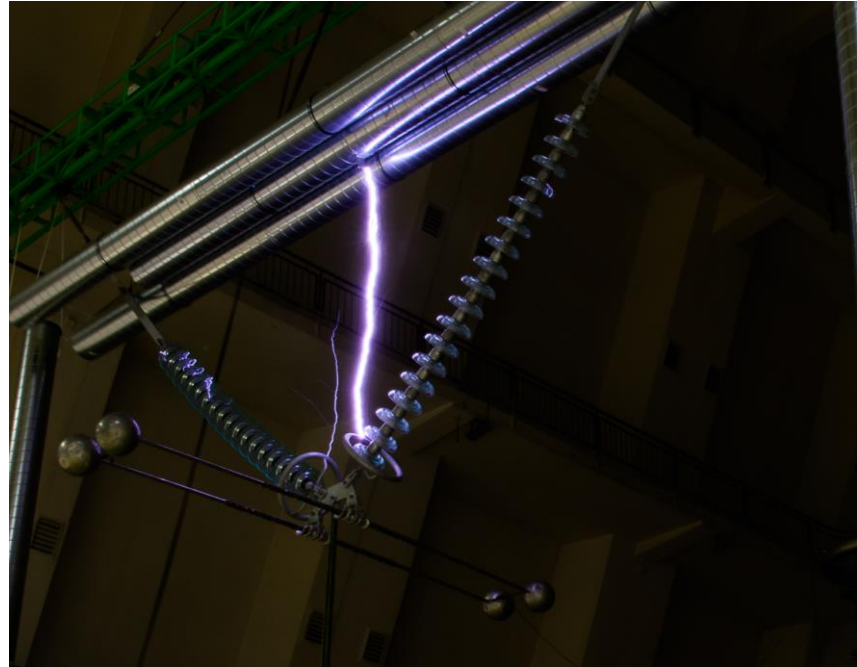
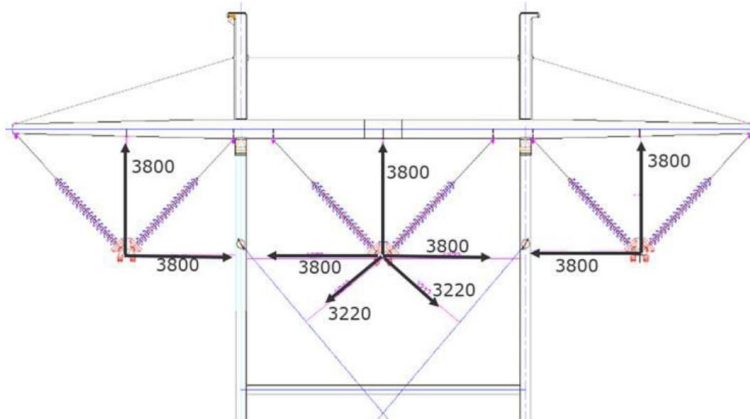
- Performed by DNV-GL Arnhem
  - Thermal linear expansion
  - Water ingress
  - Breakdown voltage
  - Dielectric test
  - Aging test
  - Tracking and erosion test
  - Fire resistance test
- No pass or fail test
  - Important information about the material
  - Semi conductive, grounding important



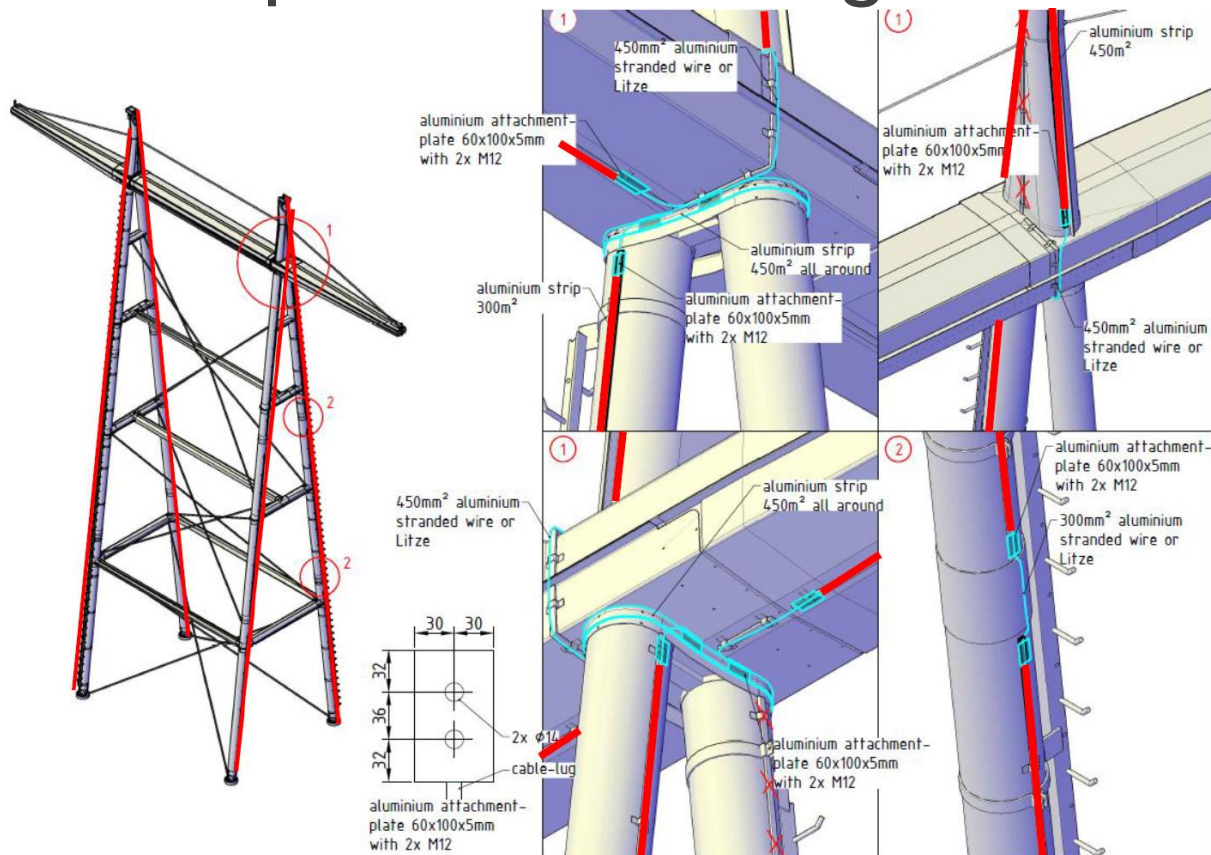


# Electrical distances test

- Full scale test
- EGU Czech Republic



# Electrical aspects - earthing



# Current status

- Tender for optimization and production of prototype
- Contacted national trade organizations for composite
- Arranged meetings at JEC
- Waiting for offer



# Schedule

- April: Tendering process
- Mai – Oct: Design phase
- Nov 2019 – Feb 2020: Production phase
- Mar – Apr: Mechanical and electrical testing



# Can we build 420kV towers in composite?

- Yes 😊, but:
  - Cross-arm / joints (glued/bolted)
  - Fire resistance
  - Electrical challenges
  - Light tower
    - Installation time
    - Price





Thank you for your attention!





# AWM Installation Robot

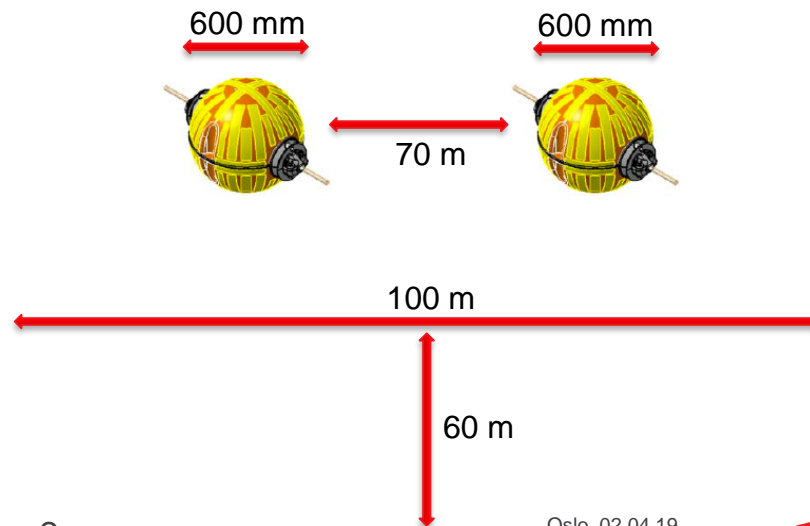
Statnett R&D Conference, Livia Dickie

Oslo, 02.04.19

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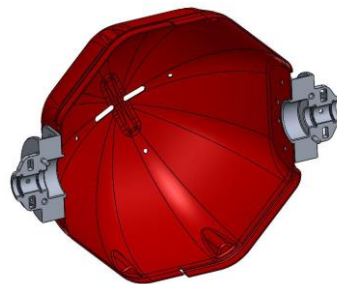
# Why?

- Updated regulations
- Operation & maintenance department request:
  - Robot
  - Hangs under helicopter
  - Robust and reliable
  - No more complicated than necessary

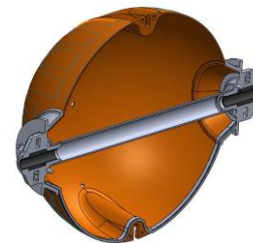


# How?

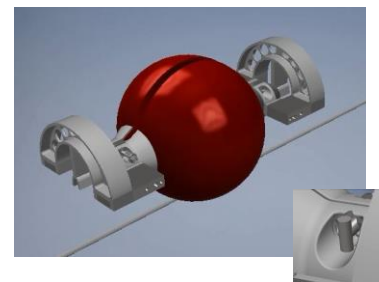
- New lighter AWMs
- AWM clamp design
- R&D project
- EU Best Paths project
- Robot design and supply



Mosdorfer



Dalekovod

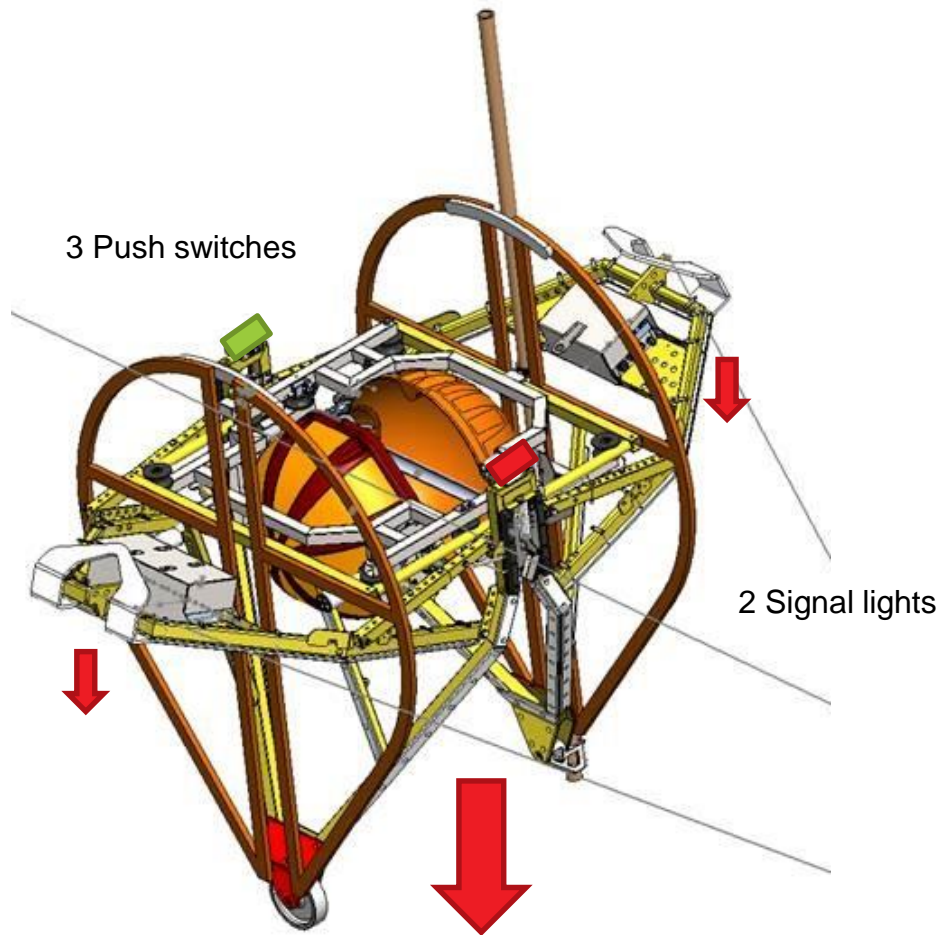


Boris Adum  
Statnett



# What?

- No control cable
- Installation is automated
- 1 min







**Statnett**

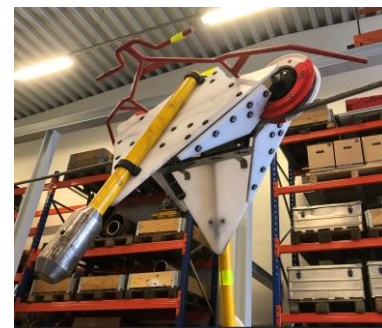
# When?

- 2015:
  - Specification & KPIs
- 2016:
  - R&D project started
  - Prototype robot designed, built and tested
  - Prototype AWMs
- 2017:
  - 3 robots built
  - Robot compatible AWMs supplied
  - 58 AWMs installed



GPS

Statnett





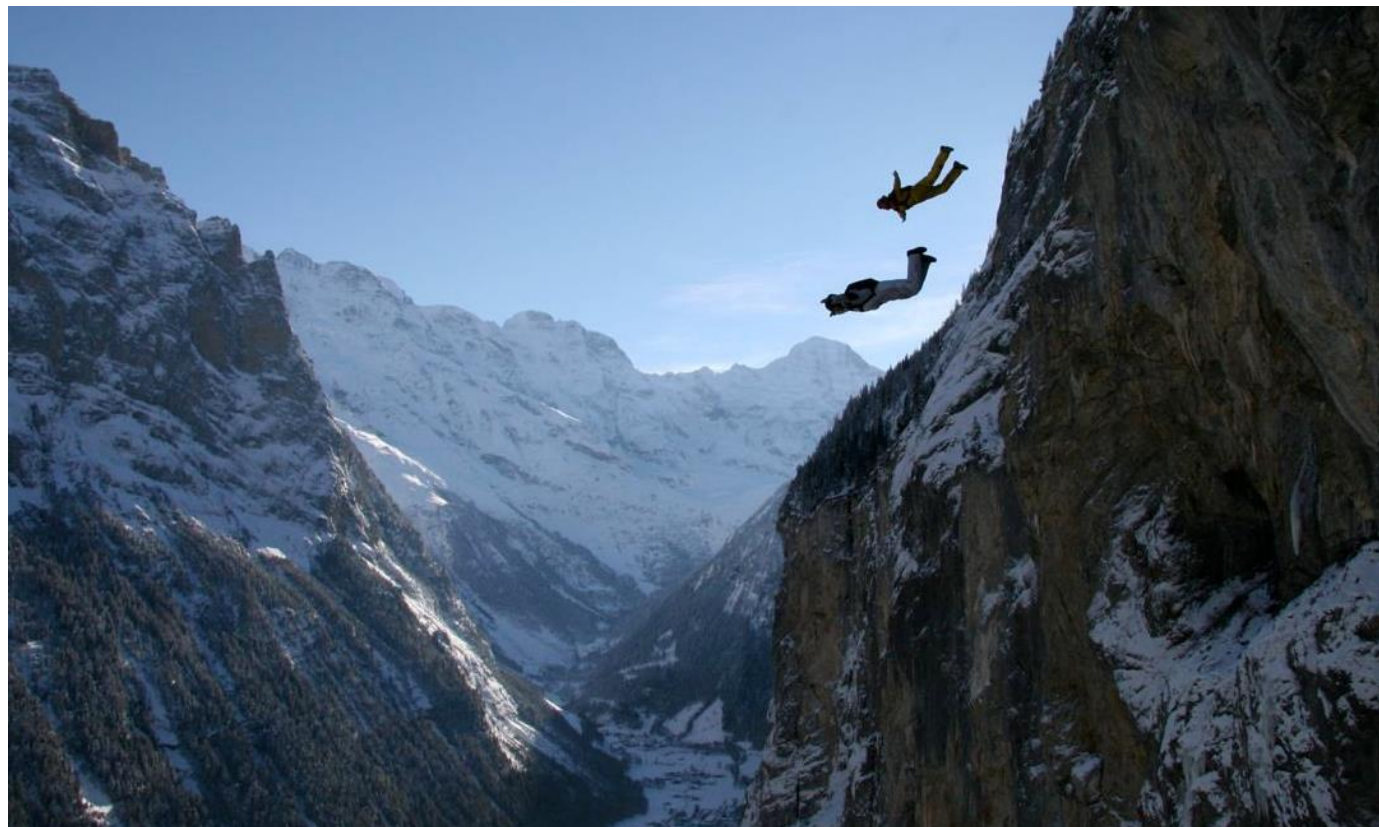
# 2018 – Ready!



# Who???

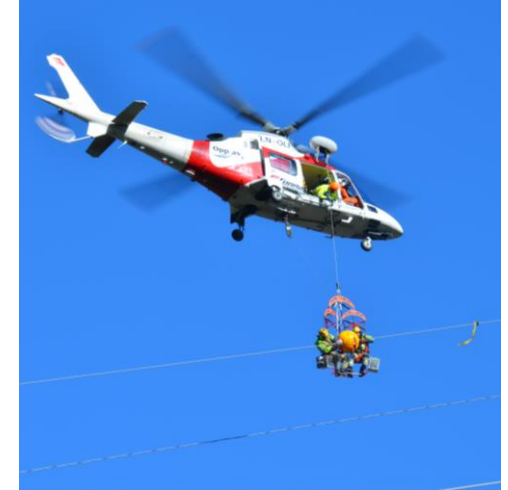
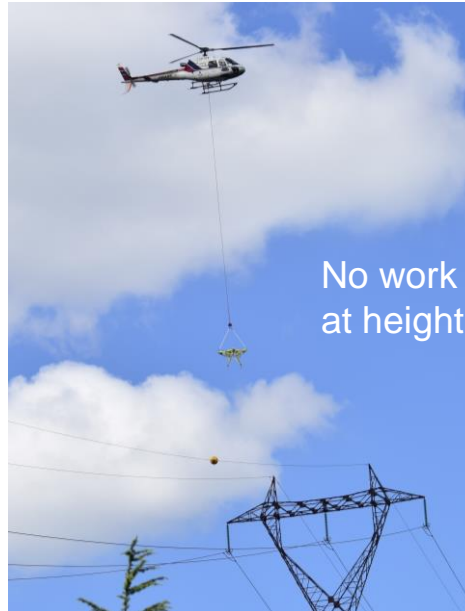
- Own?
- Use?
- Statnett personnel?
- A selected contractor?
- All contractors?
- Contractor: Product versus Method





# KPI 1. HSE

"Reduced amount of work at height"





# KPI 2. Faster

"Better than 1 day for 1 span (6-10 AWMs)"



30 AWMs a day,  
more with two pilots



# KPI 3. Cost

"At least 20% less"

- 2018: 282 AWMs installed with robot
- Lowest average price "per AWM"
- Risk versus Reward



# More robots?



- De-installation robot?
- Spacer robot?
- What else could the AWM robot install?

# Can robots help improve safety?





# Is digital substation a way towards next transition?

R &D Conference

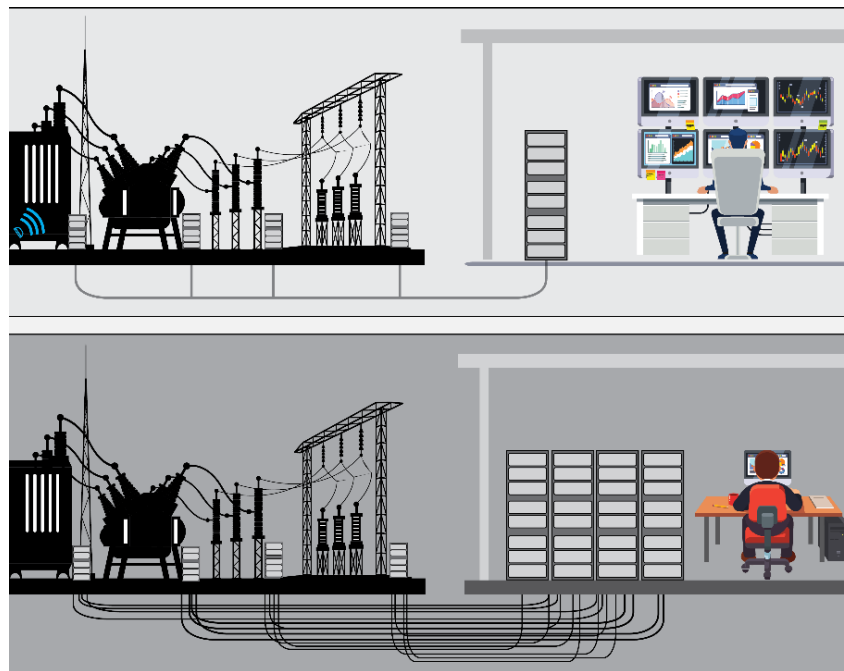
Rannveig Løken and Nargis Hurzuk

Oslo, 2 April 2019

**Statnett**

# What is digital substation?

- IEC 61850
- Station bus
- Process bus



ECoDiS



# Is digital substation a way towards next transition?

- Smaller
- Smarter
- Safer



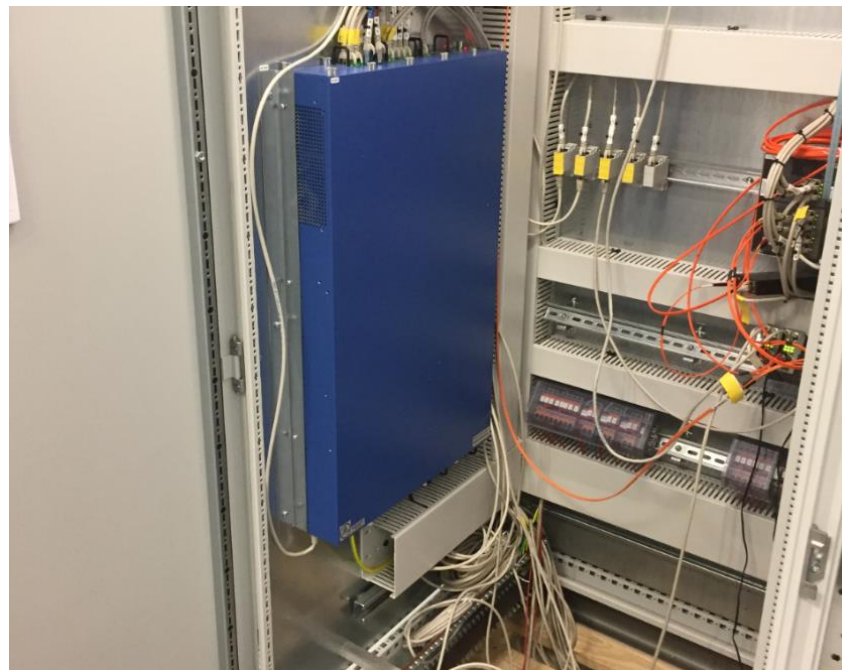
# Smaller- reduced footprint

- Substation Layout
- Cable trenches
- Control room
- IED



# Smarter- datacollection

- Added functionality
- Adaptable to future needs
- Asset management
- Flexibility



# Safer- New architecture

- LPIT
- Processbus
- Remote access
- Cyber security



# Bay Cabinet- New design

- EMP protection
- Climatic condition
- Optimal Maintenance
- Cyber security



# Testing and network analysing

- DANE0
- System verification
- Best Master Clock





# Project outcome

- Interoperability
- Cooperation
- Competance
- System design



# Is digital substation a way towards next transition?

- Smart
- Secure
- Effective





# Can we get rid of our icing problems?

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# Icing in Norway

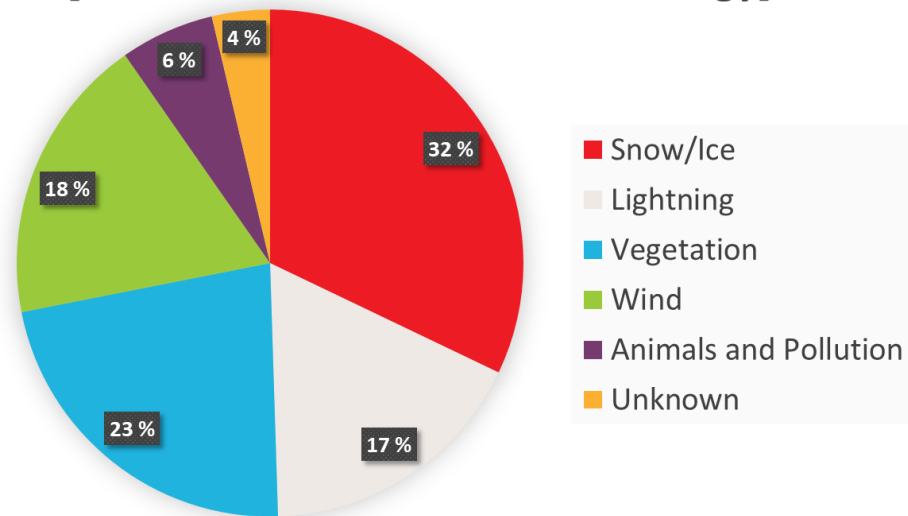
- Topography ideal for power line icing
  - High mountains
  - Windy
  - Fjords
- Unofficial world record of 305 kg/m at Lønnahorgi in 1961



# Icing in Statnett

- Cause for approx. one collapse per year last decade
  - One event cost over 20 MNOK in NDE only
- Many power lines in exposed areas

Causes for outages in Norway in 2016  
[% of the total Not Delivered Energy]



# FRonTLines

- 2015-2018
- Focus on modelling of ice-loads
- Established 3 measuring stations still in operation
- Improved ice accretion and shedding model
- NRC funded project







- 2018 – 2021
- Total budget: 36 MNOK



- 2 PhD



KJELLER  
VINDTEKNIKK

°CICERO

Center for International  
Climate Research



I<sup>2</sup>G INDEPENDENT  
INSULATION  
GROUP

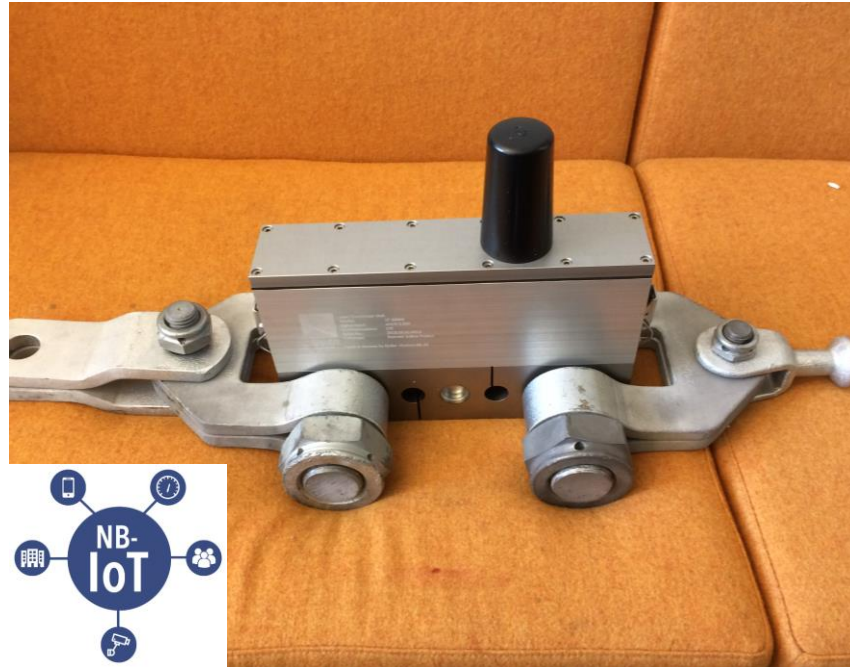


UiT / THE ARCTIC UNIVERSITY  
OF NORWAY

LANDSNET



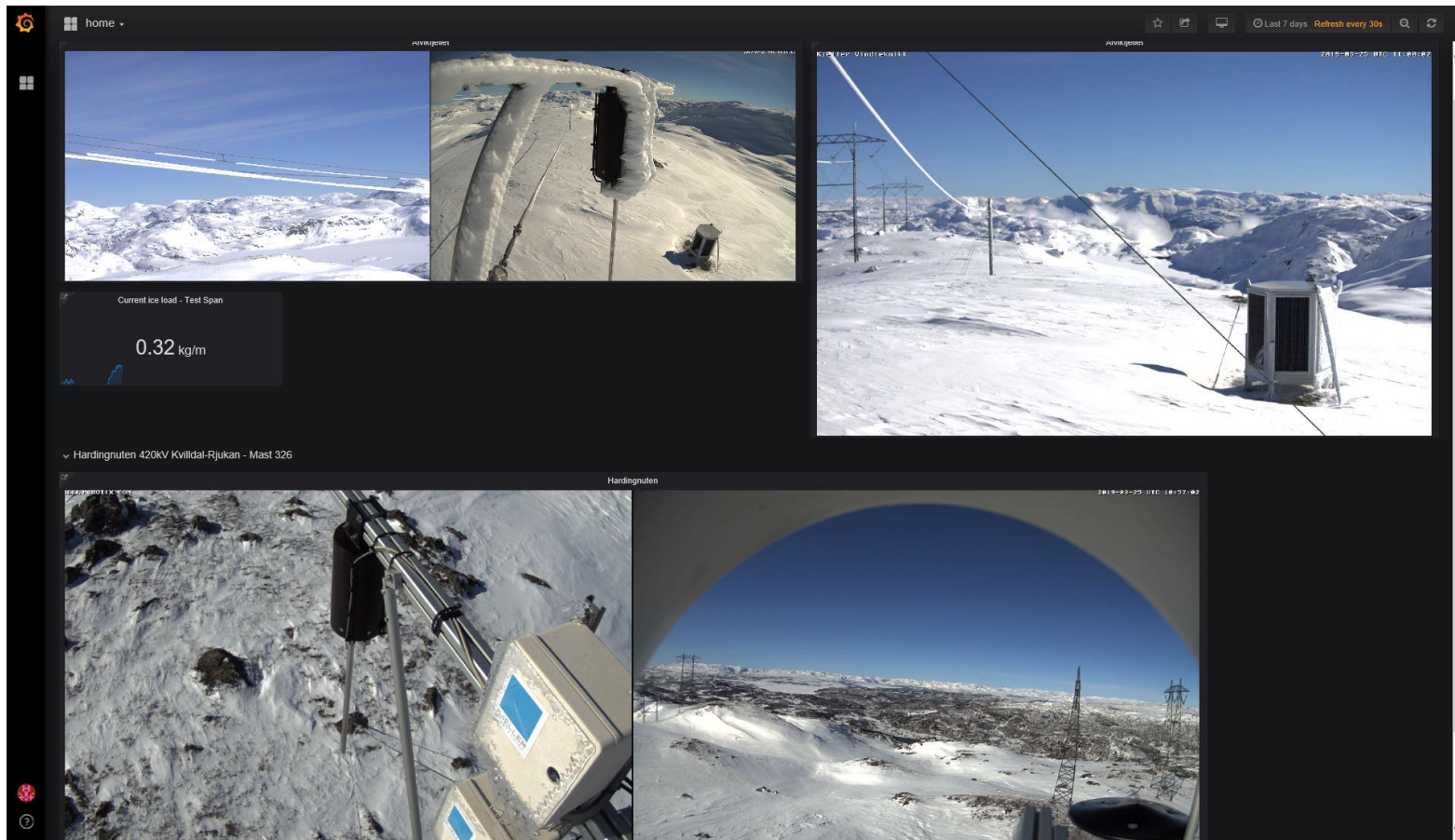
- WP1 – Sensors and measuring stations
  - Smart and energy-effective ice-load-sensors
  - Environmentally friendly power supply
    - Batteries
    - Fuel-cell





- WP2 – Monitoring
  - Live monitoring
    - Current ice load
    - Web cam images
  - Icing forecast
    - 72 hours
    - Weather window for ice removal





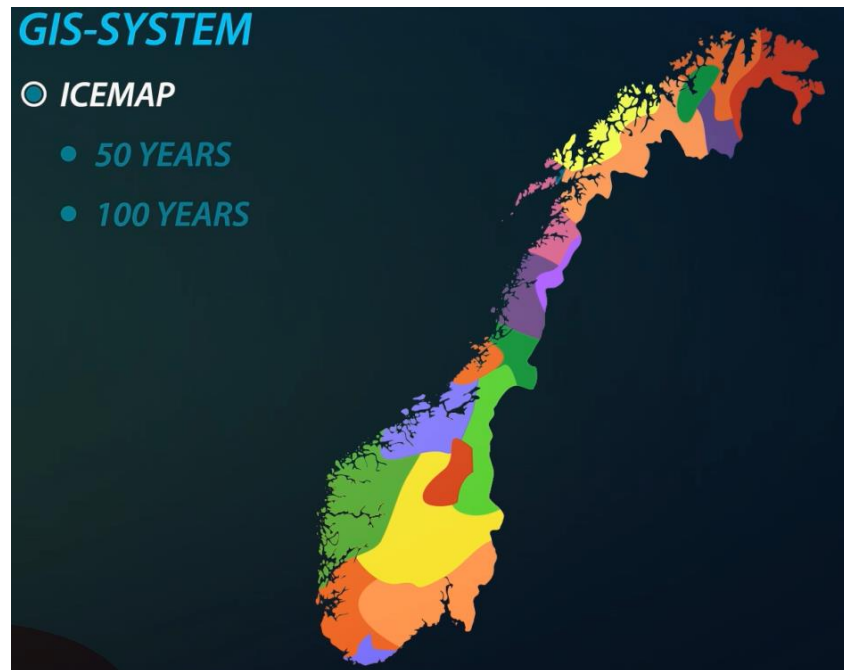
# Icebox

- WP3 – Modeling and climate change
  - Improve models
    - Ice accretion
    - Shedding
  - Models for icing map
    - Climate change





- WP4 – Ice map
  - Icing map for all of Norway
    - Climate change
    - Different return periods
    - Orientation of power line
    - GIS
  - Mapping of existing lines







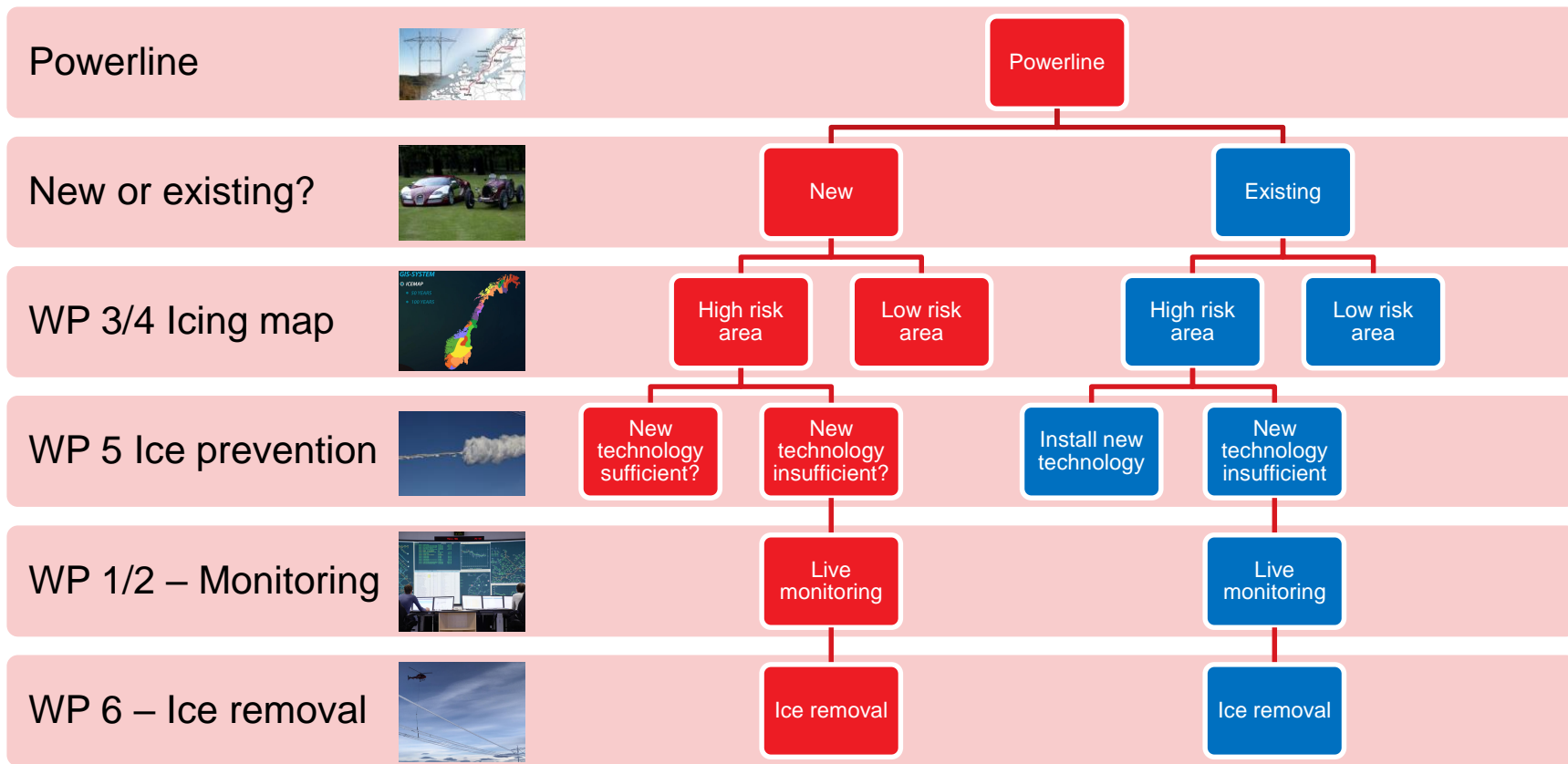
- WP5 – Ice prevention
  - Workshop Oct 2018
  - Theoretical demonstration
    - Coating
    - OPPC
    - Induction spirals
    - Wet snow rings
    - Removal of shield wire
    - Combination of methods





- WP6 – Ice removal
  - Evaluate and improve existing methods
    - Timber pole
    - Increased current
  - Investigate other methods
    - Drones
    - Robots





Powerline



New or existing?



WP 3/4 Icing map



WP 5 Ice prevention



WP 1/2 – Monitoring



WP 6 – Ice removal



# Can we get rid of our icing problems?

- Maybe not ☹️, but:
  - We can reduce them significantly 😊 by:
    - Choosing smarter routes
    - Implement ice prevention technologies
    - Monitoring high risk areas
    - Developing ice removal methods for all conditions





Thank you for your attention😊

