



23 maart

# Themadag CIGRE B2 **LIJNEN** een kwestie van **VERBINDEN**

Dynamic Line Rating: maximalisatie van de belasting  
d.m.v. omgevingsomstandigheden metingen

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# Agenda

- **Dynamic Line Rating (DLR)**
  - **Solution description**
  - **Sag from conductor vibration**
  - **Wind measurement**
  - **Rating forecast**
  
- **New Developments**
  - **Conductor monitoring**



# System description

## Sensors



## Enterprise software solution

Highly available, redundant solution

EMS/SCADA full integration

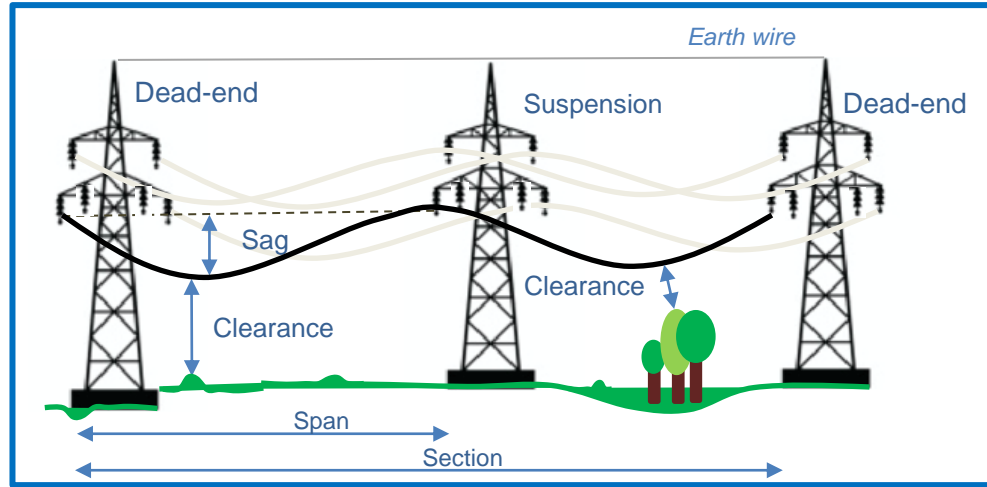
Cybersecure (ISO-27001)

User interface, restAPI, sFTP

Cloud/on-prem installations



# Line capacity is limited by Sag and Max Conductor Temperature



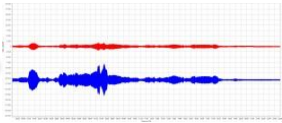
## Thermal limits

- Maximum Conductor Temperature
- Maximum Sag

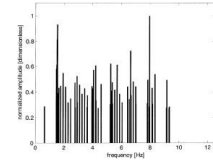
## Rating (maximum load current)

- Static (SLR) based on fixed/seasonal, conservative ambient conditions, no field information
- Dynamic (DLR) based on variable, real-time ambient conditions, with field information

# Implementing DLR

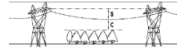


**3D Accelerations**  
measured with high  
sensitivity accelerometers

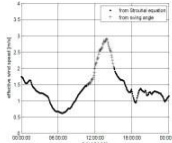


**T-Line Vibration Frequency Spectrum**  
(up to 100 Hz used for sag & wind speed measurements)

## Sag Measurement



The fundamental frequency defines the span's signature



## Wind Speed measurements

Effective perpendicular component  
Swing Angle  
Aeolian Vibrations

State  
Change  
Equation

Mean  
conductor  
temperature



## Transmission Line Performance

- Real-time Sag monitoring
- Real-time mean conductor temperature monitoring
- Real-time Dynamic Line Rating
- Transmission Capacity forecast
- (Intra-day, Day-ahead)
- Ice Detection
- Galloping Detection

## Weather Variables

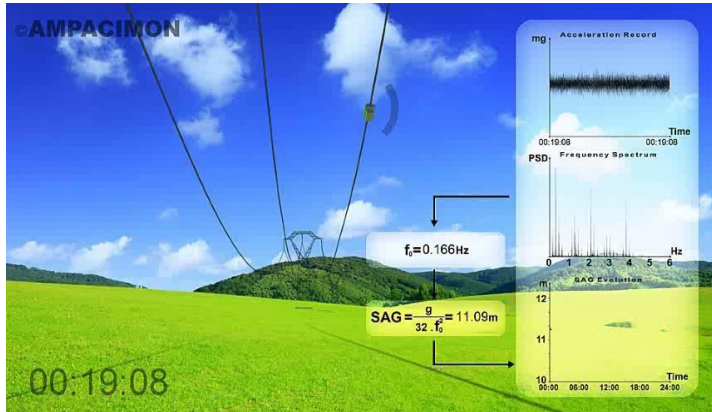
- Ambient temperature
- Solar radiation

## Line Information

- Line Current
- Conductor parameters

## Line Tension

- w/ Tension Monitor within Sensor (for ice detection)



# Applicable standards and guidelines for calculation of line ratings

Calculation methods are based on Cigré and IEEE standards

- IEEE 738
  - Cigré TB 207
  - Cigré TB 601
  - Cigré TB 498
- <https://e-cigre.org/>  
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/>

- ◆ IEEE Standard 738-2012, "IEEE Standard for Calculating the Current-Temperature Relationship of Bare Overhead Conductors," 2012. (IEEE 738) (13)
- ◆ CIGRÉ Technical Brochure 207, "Thermal Behavior of Overhead Conductors, Working Group 22.12," 2002. (CIGRÉ 207) (14)

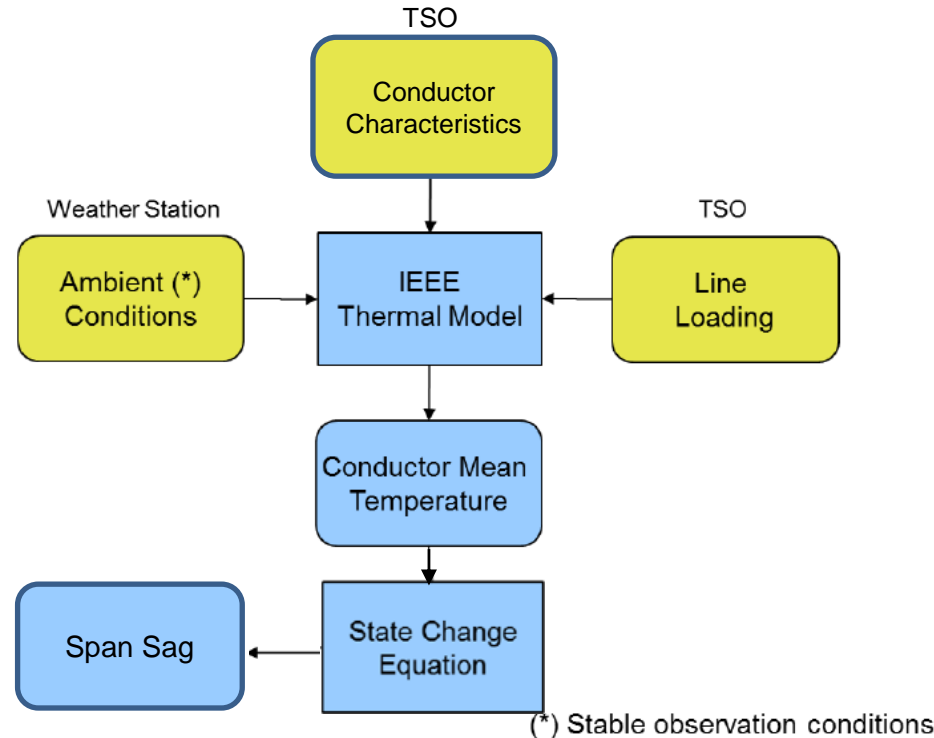
- WG B2.42: TB 601 – **Guide For Thermal Rating Calculations Of Overhead Lines**

Electra #262, TB #498 -  
June 2012

**Guide for application of direct real time monitoring systems  
on OHL (WGB2.36)**

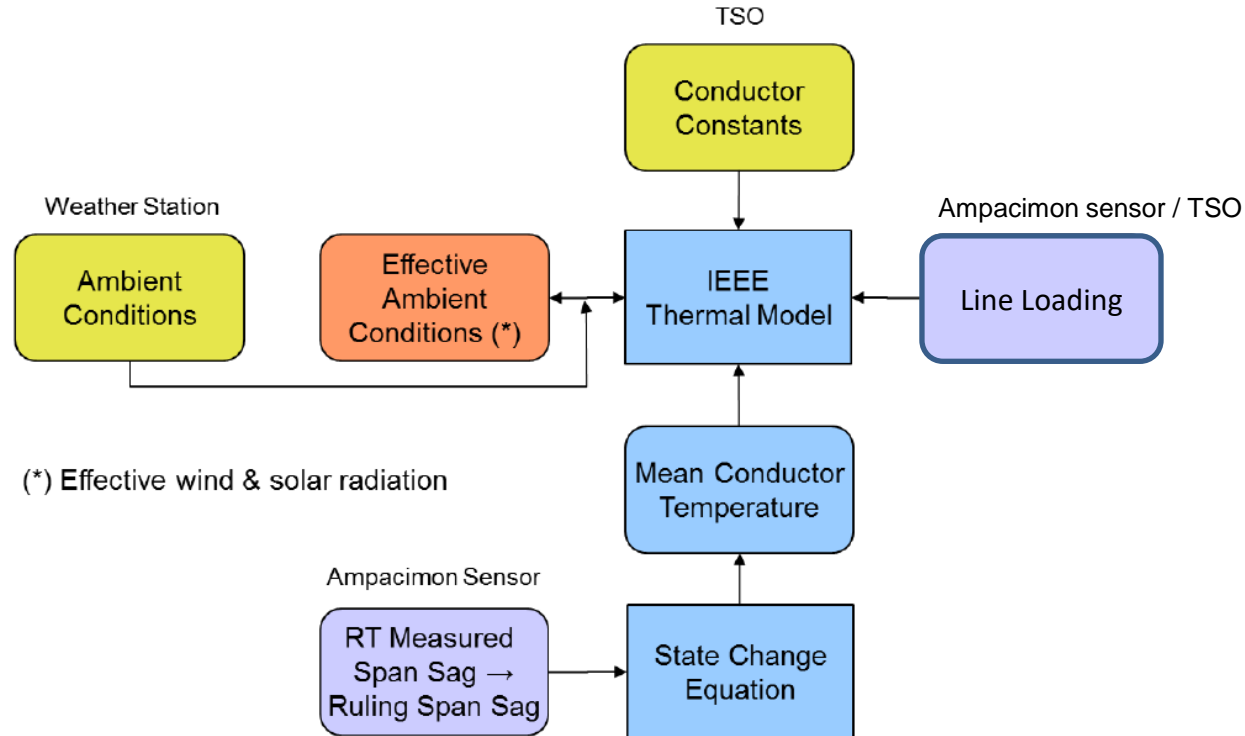
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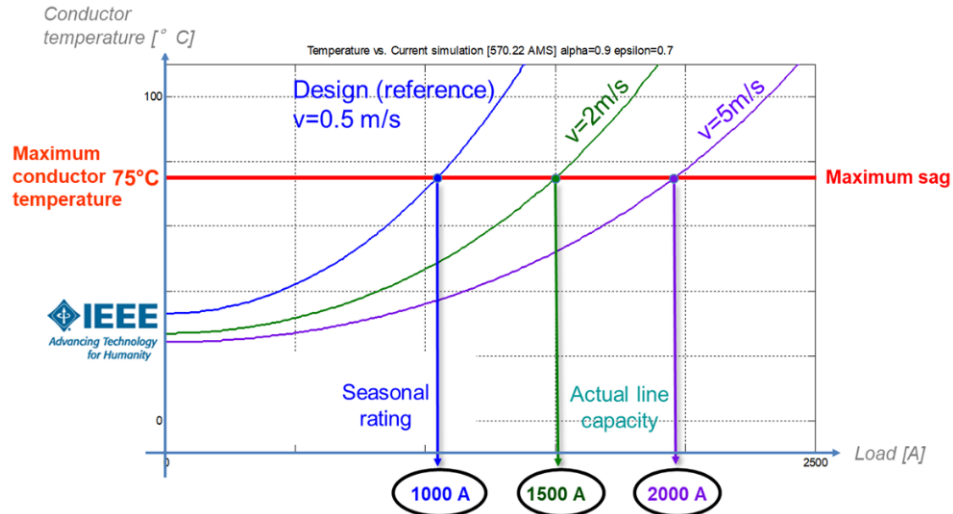
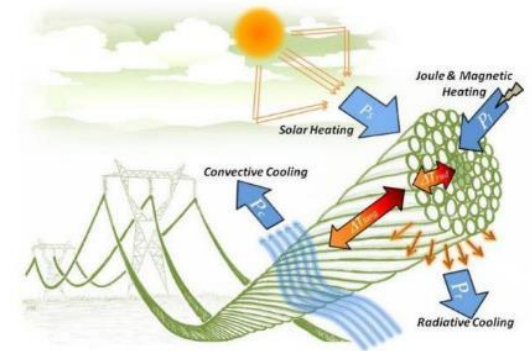




# Line capacity is sensitive to weather

Ambient conditions impacting rating:

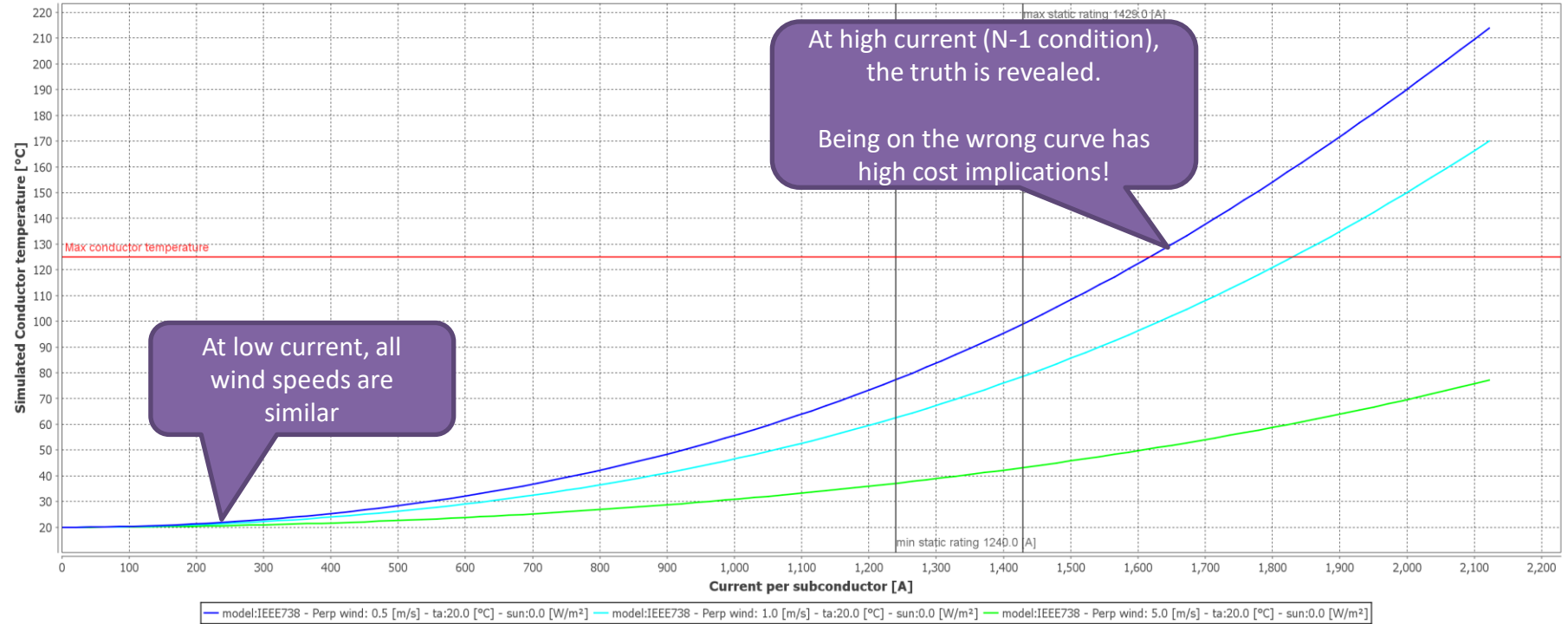
- Wind speed
- Ambient air temperature
- Solar radiation



# Line load & wind forecasting

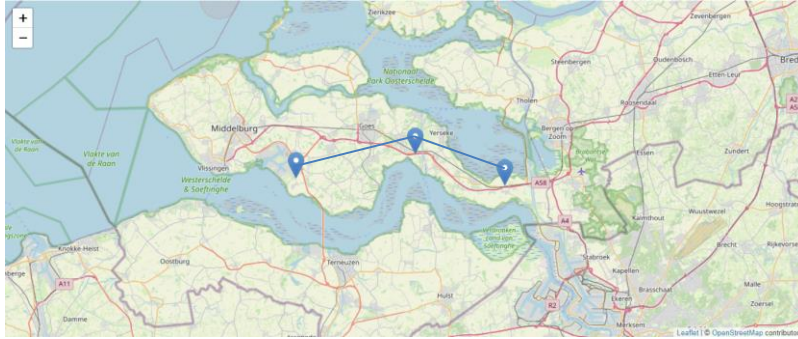
## conductor temperature

Conductor name: 1033.5 ACSR CURLEW- Diameter: 0.03168 [m] - Aluminium Section: 5.255E-4 [m<sup>2</sup>] - Steel Section: 6.81E-5 [m<sup>2</sup>] - Absorptivity: 0.9 - Emissivity: 0.7 - K<sub>J</sub>: 1.0123 - Resistance at 20°C: 5.5E-5 [Ohm/m] - TemperatureResistanceCoefficient: 0.004 [1/K]



# Tennet 380KV – Borselle/Rilland

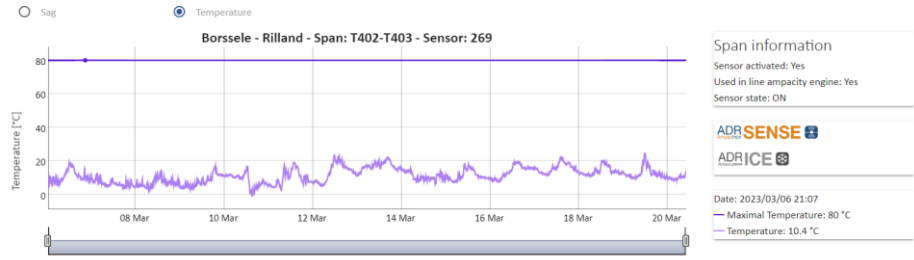
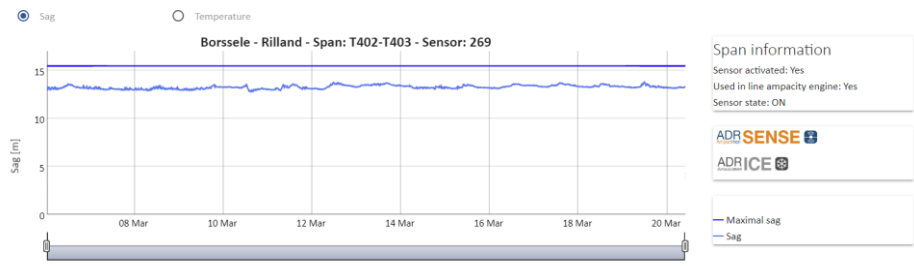
## Rating Forecasting



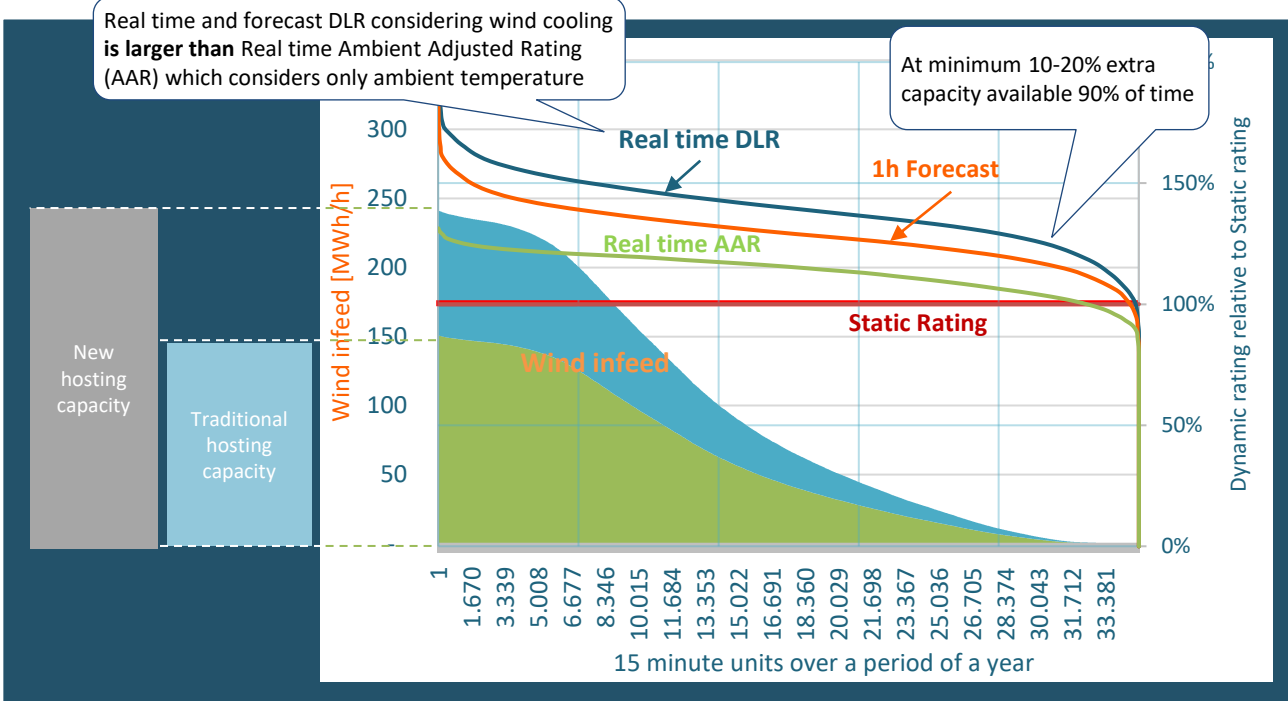
TENNET BOR\_RIL (Borselle - Rilland) 2023-03-06 2023-03-20

Load unit: A  MVA

Auto refresh (30s):



# Line Rating Gains – Static vs. AAR vs. DLR



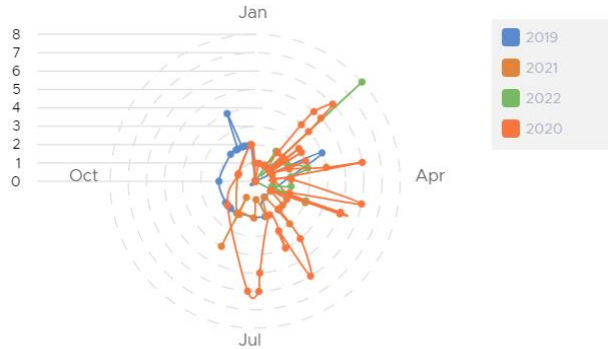


- **New Developments**
  - **Conductor monitoring**

# Continuous monitoring of weather-induced events and operational parameters

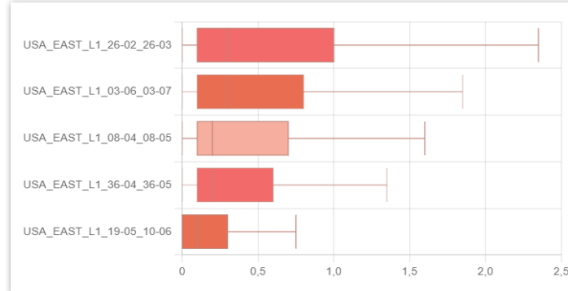
Events: tension variation, ice-weight, galloping, thermal load, sag-outliers, ...

## • EVENTS



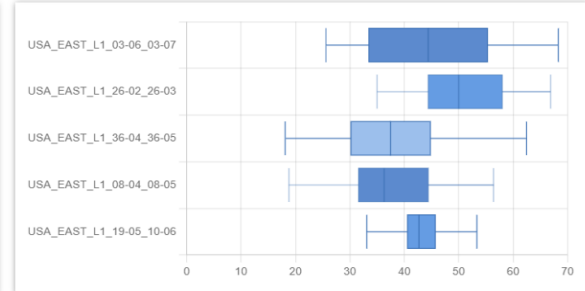
## • TEMPERATURE LOAD ⓘ

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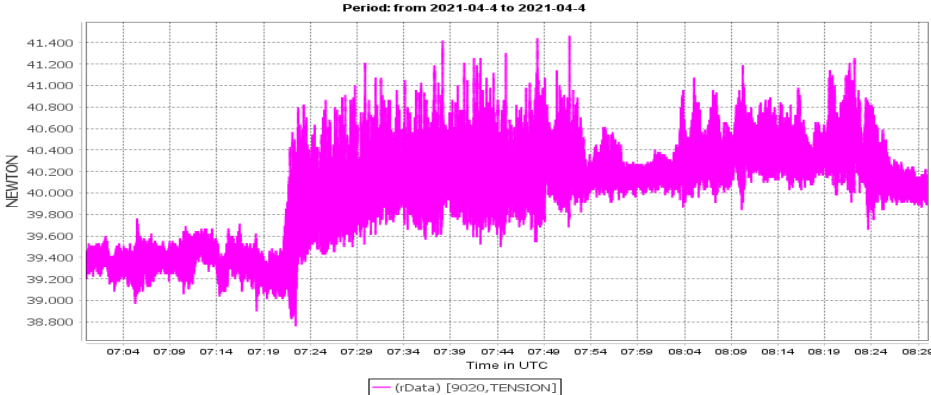
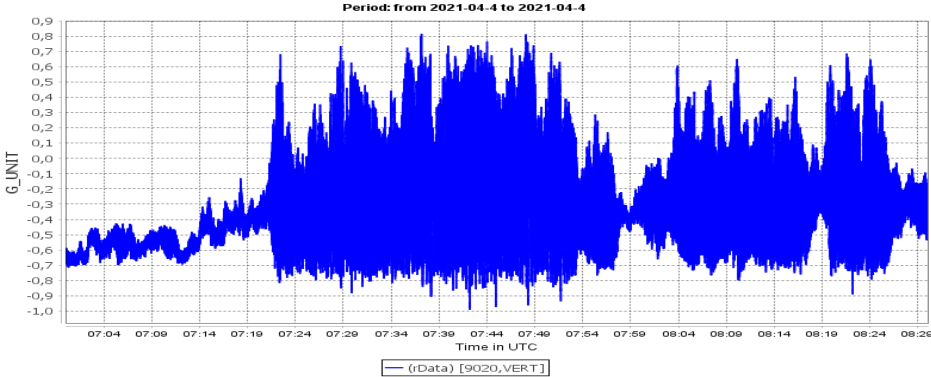


## • MECHANICAL TENSION ⓘ

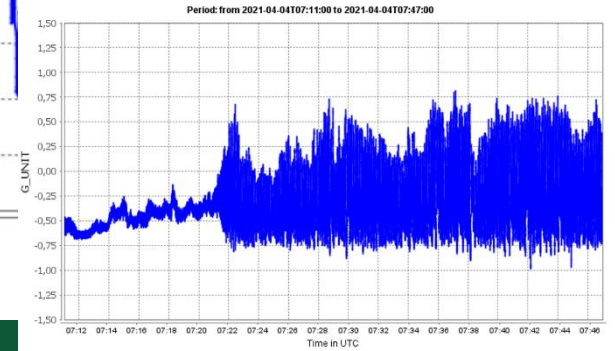
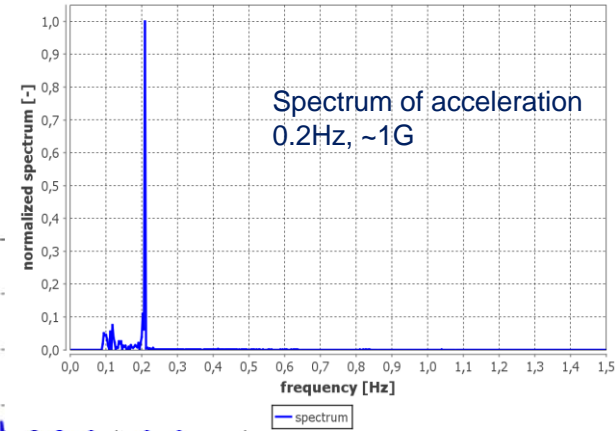
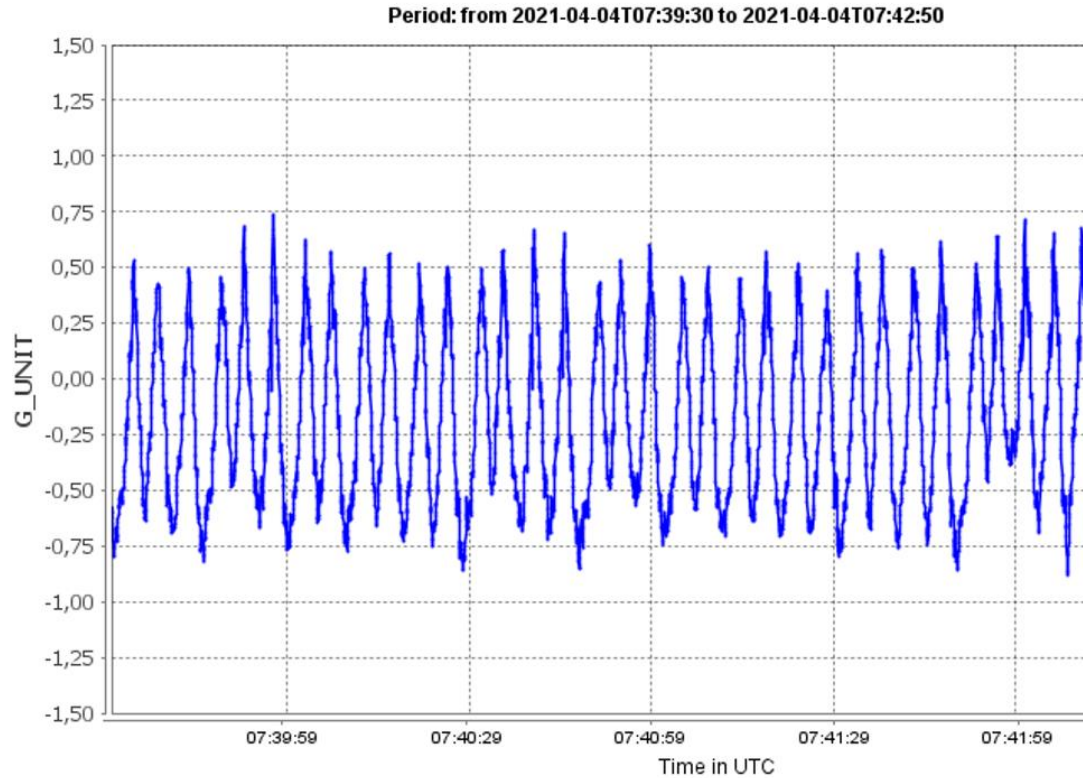
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# Galloping Event Analysis



# Galloping Event Analysis





# Takeaways

- DLR technologies are now well proven, sensors-based, both real-time and forecast, including SCADA/EMS, State Estimator, D2CF, DACF, IDCF integrated to optimize grid operations
- Congestion management (redispatch reduction), interconnectors optimization, renewables integration are evident use cases, with short ROI pay-backs
- Won't replace new/upgraded lines, but can help significantly thanks to quick deployments, flexibility and low investments
- Data analytics supporting continuous monitoring applications

**BEDANKT  
VOOR UW  
AANDACHT**

