

Efficiency never looked so good®

## ABOUT BOLD®







### **BOLD®**

### (Breakthrough Overhead Line Design®)

### The BOLD Challenge:

- Achieve greater capacity and efficiency at native voltages
  - Avoid series compensation and specialized equipment
  - Increase utilization of existing and future ROW's
- Reduce environmental and visual impacts
- Deliver technology that consumers and regulators desire
- Achieve the above AND be cost competitive

If we could start from a blank page, what would transmission look like?





### **BOLD** Delivers

#### Higher Capacity & Efficiency

- Significantly increases capacity (up to 60%)
- Avoids complexity and cost of compensation
- Avoids SSR issues with rotating generation
- Reduces Line Losses (up to 33%)

#### Environmentally Friendly

- Mitigates electromagnetic field effects (up to 50%)
- Reduces structure heights (as much as 30%)
- Provides <u>simple</u>, <u>elegant</u>, low-profile design
- Built-in avian protection features

#### Regulatory Answers

- Addresses need for <u>Advanced Transmission Technology</u>
- More rapidly brings new and replacement circuits into service
- Maximizes right-of-way utilization

#### BOLD is Cost Competitive

- BOLD competes on a first-cost basis
- o BOLD excels on a \$/MW basis



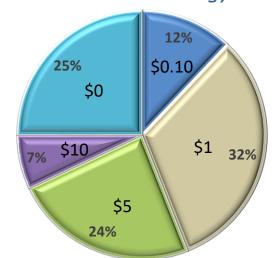


### **BOLD** Survey Summary

Public concerns regarding transmission include property value, health impacts, visual impacts

- **79%** value advanced technology
- 75% would pay more for advanced technology
- 70% preferred **BOLD** structures versus traditional double-circuit design

Acceptable monthly premium for advanced technology:



Survey conducted with 1,000 U.S. customers and 500 European customers.





### **BOLD** Award-winning Technology

• 2017 Recipient of Edison Electric Institute's

#### **EDISON AWARD**



2017 Recipient of <u>NARUC's</u>
 INNOVATION IN ELECTRICITY AWARD



2017 Grand Prize Recipient of <u>CIGRE/KEPCO's</u>
 INTERNATIONAL TOWER DESIGN AWARD







### **BOLD** Project Deployment

as of Aug. 2024



Fort Wayne, Indiana 12 miles, 138-kV double-circuit

**Energized December 2023** 

AEP Deer Creek – Sorenson Rebuild

Fort Wavne, Indiana 33 miles. 138-kV double-circuit (single-conductor)

**Energized December 2019** 

NE

TX

AEP Meadow Lake -**Reynolds Rebuild** 

Lafayette, Indiana 10 miles, 345-kV double-circuit (3-conductor bundle) (Lattice)

MI

**Energized July 2017** 

WI

AEP Robison Park -**Sorenson Rebuild** 

Fort Wayne, Indiana 22 miles, 345-kV and 138-kV

**Energized November 2016** 

#### AEP Deer Creek - Delaware Rebuild

6

Fort Wayne, Indiana 19 miles, 138-kV double-circuit (single-conductor)

**Energized December 2021** 

#### **AEP Jug - Corridor Rebuild**

Columbus, Ohio 6 miles, 345-kV double-circuit (2-conductor bundle)

**Energized December 2019** 

#### AEP Angstrom - Naismith (New)

CA

Corpus Christi, Texas 18 miles, 345-kV double-circuit (2-conductor bundle) (Lattice) **Project Start - March 2023** 

Scheduled Completion – 12/24

### Delaware - Wes Del Rebuild

AEP Robison Park – Twin Branch & 5

Goshen and Muncie, Indiana (FAA issues) 1.3 and 2.2 miles, 138-kV double-circuit

(single-conductor – 795kcm Drake)

**Energized December 2019** 

WY

AEP Vassell - Green Chapel (New)

Sunbury, Ohio 13 miles, 345-kV double-circuit (2-conductor bundle)

MO

**Project Start - October 2024** 

Scheduled Completion – 4/26

AEP Angstrom – Grissom (New)

Scheduled Completion – 11/27

Corpus Christi, Texas 18 miles, 345-kV double-circuit (2-conductor bundle) (Lattice)

AEP Vassell – Curleys (New)

13 miles, 345-kV double-circuit

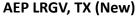
**Project Start - May 2026** 

Sunbury, Ohio

(2-conductor bundle)

**Project Start - January 2023** 

Scheduled Completion - 12/24



200 miles, 345-kV double-circuit (3-conductor bundle) (Lattice)



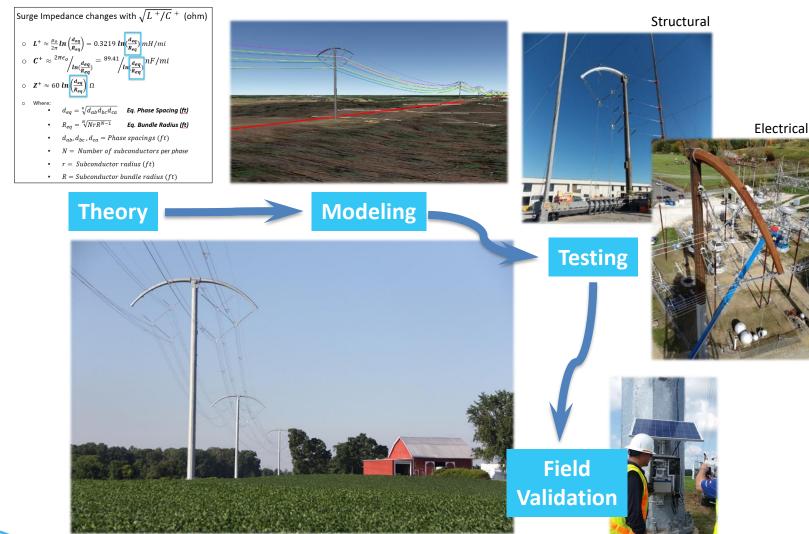


Over 100 miles installed (In Indiana and Ohio), meeting or exceeding design criteria. An additional 250+ miles in construction or design.





### **BOLD** Development

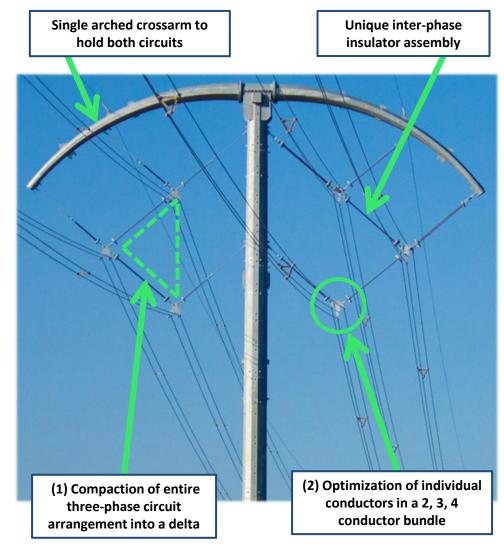






### How **BOLD** Works

- Leverage physics to maximize electrical performance:
  - (1) Reduce phase separation into a "delta" configuration
  - (2) Optimize conductor size and bundle diameter
- Reduces inductance (L) and impedance (Z) and increases capacitance (C)
- Higher degree of intrinsic "self-compensation"
- Arched cross arm and interphase insulators







### **BOLD** ADVANTAGE – THE MATH

Surge Impedance changes with  $\sqrt{L^+/C}$  + (ohm)

$$column{2}{c} L^{+} \approx \frac{\mu_{o}}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{d_{eq}}{R_{eq}}\right) = 0.3219 \ln\left(\frac{d_{eq}}{R_{eq}}\right) mH/mi$$

$$column{2}{c} C^{+} \approx \frac{2\pi\epsilon_{o}}{\ln\left(\frac{d_{eq}}{R_{eq}}\right)} = \frac{89.41}{\ln\left(\frac{d_{eq}}{R_{eq}}\right)} nF/mi$$

$$C^{+} \approx \frac{2\pi\epsilon_{0}}{\ln(\frac{d_{eq}}{R_{eq}})} = \frac{89.41}{\ln(\frac{d_{eq}}{R_{eq}})} nF/mi$$

$$\circ \quad \boldsymbol{Z}^{+} \approx 60 \, \boldsymbol{ln} \left( \frac{d_{eq}}{R_{eq}} \right) \, \Omega$$

- Where:
  - $d_{eq}=\sqrt[3]{d_{ab}d_{bc}d_{ca}}$  Eq. Phase Spacing (ft)
  - $R_{eq} = \sqrt[N]{NrR^{N-1}}$  Eq. Bundle Radius (ft)
  - $d_{ab}$ ,  $d_{bc}$ ,  $d_{ca}$  = Phase spacings (ft)
  - N = Number of subconductors per phase
  - $r = Subconductor\ radius\ (ft)$
  - R = Subconductor bundle radius (ft)

#### L, Z decrease; C increases with:

- Closer phase spacing
- More sub-conductors
- Larger bundle diameter
- Larger conductor diameter

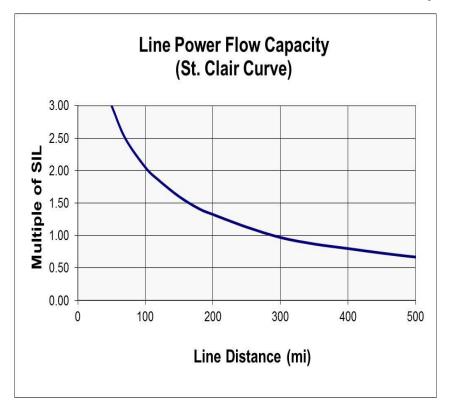
**BOLD** leverages these principles





### LINE LOADABILITY BASED ON:

### SURGE IMPEDANCE LOADING (SIL)



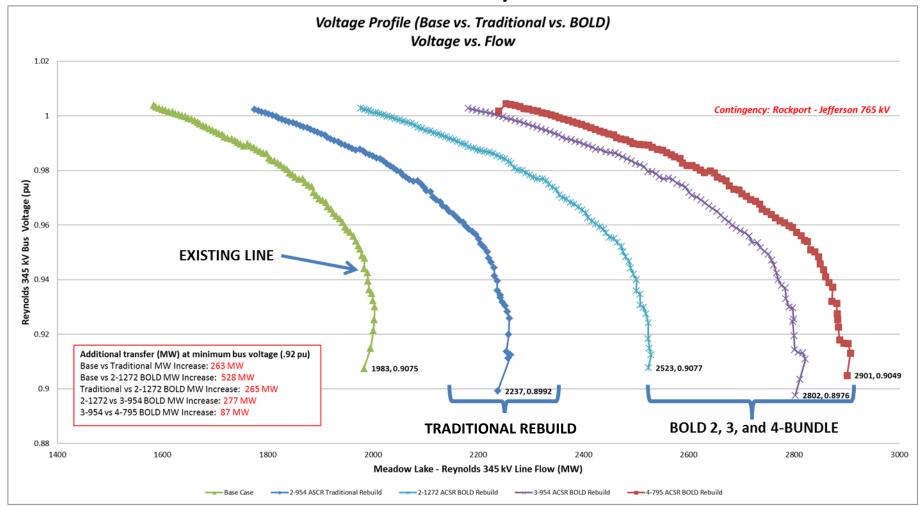
The St. Clair Curve represents a transmission line's power delivery capability over distance without reactive compensation.





### **EXAMPLE**

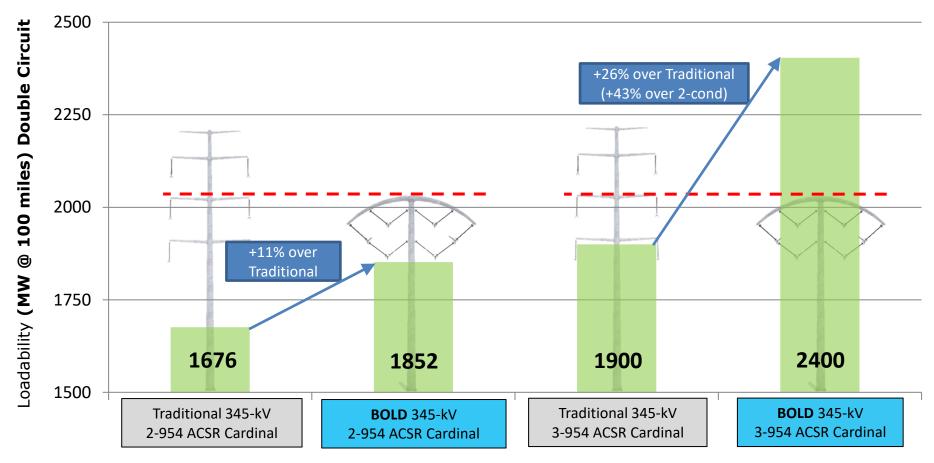
### Meadow Lake – Reynolds 345-kV







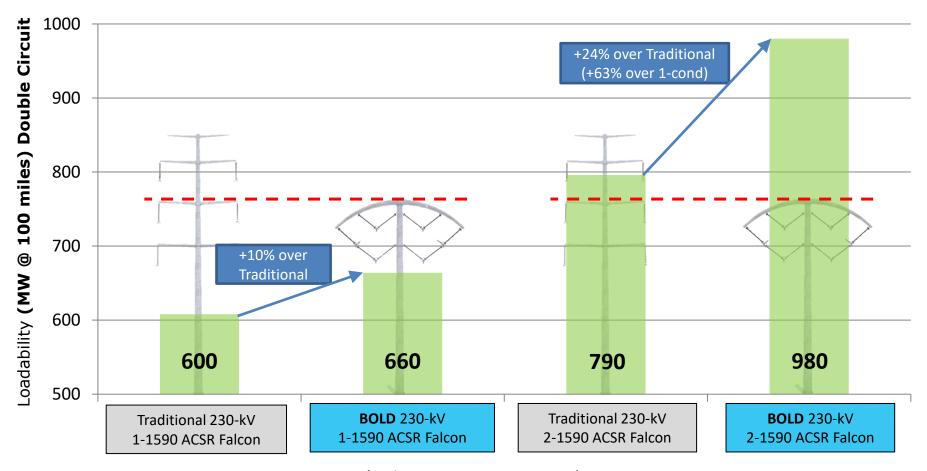
### <u>Higher Capacity – 345 kV</u>

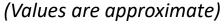






### Higher Capacity – 230 kV









### **SIL Comparisons**



**765**kV Single-circuit (6-conductor)

**~2,400 MW** 



**345**kV **BOLD** Double-circuit (3-conductor)

**~1,200 MW**150' ROW



**345**kV Traditional Double-circuit (3-conductor)

#### ~950 MW

345kV Traditional Double-circuit (2-conductor)

**~850 MW**7

150' ROW



500kV Single-circuit
(3-conductor)
~950 MW

175' ROW

**BOLD** is a relevant option for long-haul power Transmission





### **Better Use of RoW**

**BOLD** allows you to deliver **more** power in a given right-of-way when compared to traditional transmission line designs. That means less land is needed to fulfill capacity needs.









One **BOLD** 345-kV double-circuit line can deliver the same power carrying capacity as three traditional 345-kV single- circuit lines creating a smaller environmental footprint of roughly 1/3 by comparison



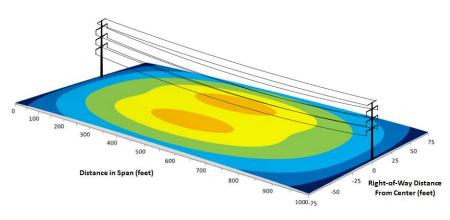
### Magnetic Field Mitigation

#### Traditional 345-kV

**BOLD** 345-kV

Magnetic Field Profile @1000MVA Per Circuit
Traditional 345-kV 2-Falcon 25.5ft Phase Spacing 18" Bundle Diameter
Super Bundle Arrangement (A-B-C / A-B-C)

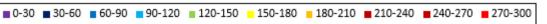
Magnetic Field Profile @1000MVA Per Circuit
BOLD 345-kV 3-Cardinal 15ft Phase Spacing 29" Bundle Diameter
Super Bundle Arrangement (A-B-C / A-B-C)



Distance in Span (feet)

Min = 34.5 mGMax = 193.4 mG Min = 16.2 mG Max = 157.6 mG

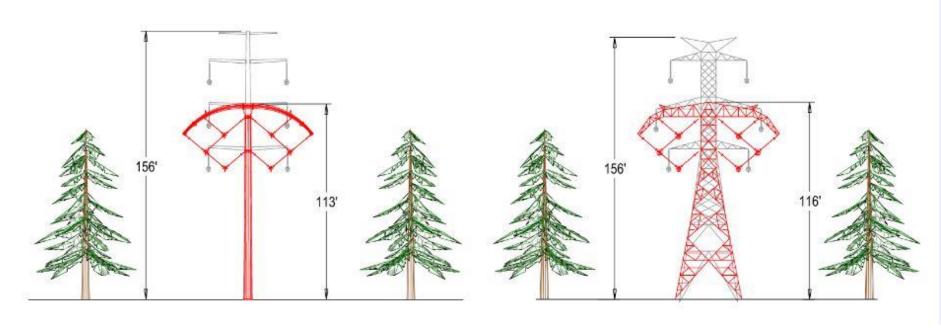
#### Magnetic Field Intensity (mG)







### <u>Structure Comparison – 345 kV</u>

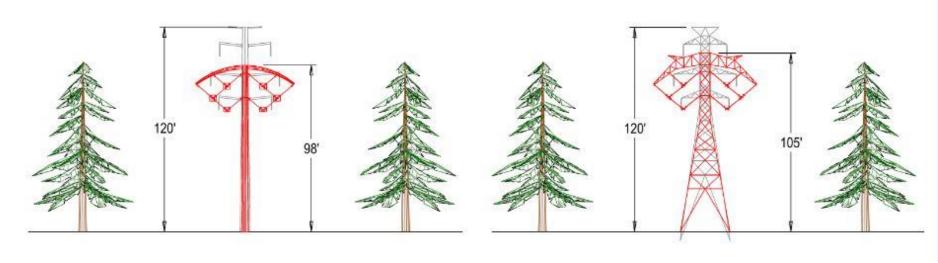








### Structure Comparison – 230 kV









### **BOLD** Reduces Avian Interaction\*

#### Nesting

 BOLD <u>eliminates cavity nests</u> and should <u>minimize corvid and raptor stick nests</u> due to the unique arch-shaped cross member.

#### Collision

BOLD has design elements to <u>reduce</u> collision risk

#### Feces

 BOLD <u>should reduce pollution outages</u> by limiting perching and creating a barrier; it may also reduce streamer outages.

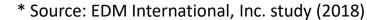
#### Predation Management

 BOLD may <u>minimize avian predation on</u> <u>sensitive species</u> by reducing nesting on transmission structures.

#### Electrocution

BOLD can be implemented as <u>eagle</u> friendly

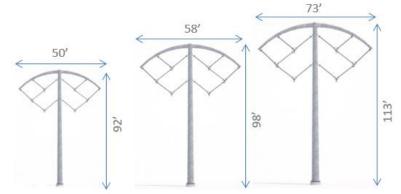




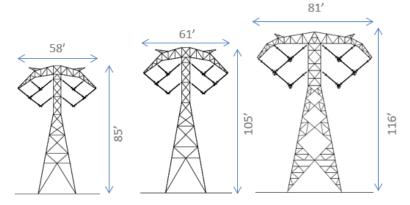




### **BOLD** Structure Families



OPTIONS	115/138-kV	230-kV	345-kV
Single Circuit	✓	✓	✓
Double Circuit	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Various Conductor Options	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$







### **BOLD** Conductor Options

	3-954 BOLD Lattice	3-954 Traditional Lattice	2-1590 BOLD Lattice	2-1590 Traditional Lattice	2-954 BOLD Lattice	2-954 Traditional Lattice
Average Line Cost* (\$/mile)	100%	105%	97%	102%	87%	92%
Tangent Structure Weight (lbs.)	100%	118%	95%	108%	85%	97%
Foundation (cu. yd)	100%	106%	97%	103%	91%	97%
Impedance (Ω)	100%	+127%	+122%	+136%	+130%	+145%

<sup>\*</sup>Indicative cost comparison, using common assumptions and unit pricing.



BOLD is the optimal design for cost and impedance.



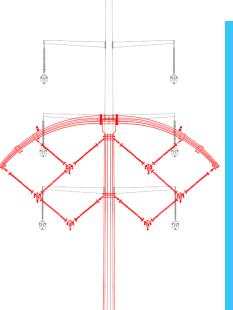


### A Cost Competitive **BOLD** Solution

#### **Traditional**

Pole Weight 36,600 lbs
Arm Weight 10,378 lbs
GL Moment 6,000 ft-K
Foundation Size 6.5 ft x 25ft

Pole Cost 100%
Arm Cost 100%
Anchor B Cost 100%
Foundation Cost 100%
Total Cost 100%



#### **BOLD**

Pole Weight 33,098 lbs
Arm Weight 11,070 lbs
GL Moment 4,600 ft-K
Foundation Size 6 ft x 22 ft

Pole Cost 90%
Arm Cost 157%
Anchor B Cost 60%
Foundation Cost 75%
Total Cost 99%

Typical 345-kV Tangent Structure

2-1590 ACSR Falcon



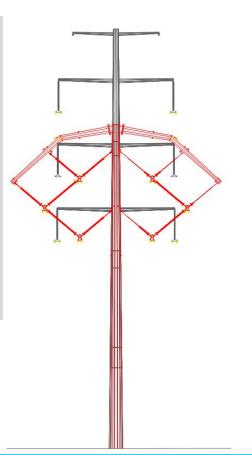


### A Cost Competitive **BOLD** Solution

#### **Traditional**

Pole Weight 42,100 lbs
Arm Weight 10,500 lbs
GL Moment 6,150 ft-K
Foundation Size 6.5 ft x 25ft

Pole Cost 100%
Arm Cost 100%
Anchor B Cost 100%
Foundation Cost 100%
Total Cost 100%



#### **BOLD**

Pole Weight 33,700 lbs
Arm Weight 11,100 lbs
GL Moment 4,650 ft-K
Foundation Size 6.0 ft x 22 ft

Pole Cost 82%
Arm Cost 132%
Anchor B Cost 82%
Foundation Cost 75%
Total Cost 93%

### Typical 345-kV Tangent Structure

2-1590 ACSR Falcon

Span Length: 1100'

**NESC Medium** 





### A Cost Competitive **BOLD** Solution

#### **Traditional**

Tower Weight 31,000 lbs
Uplift force 114 kips
Foundation Size 4.0 ft x 13ft

Tower Cost 100% Foundation Cost 100% Total Cost 100%

100% t 100% 100%

#### **BOLD**

Tower Weight 25,700 lbs
Uplift force 94 kips
Foundation Size 4.0 ft x 12ft

Tower Cost 82% Foundation Cost 92% Total Cost 86%

#### Typical 345-kV Tangent Structure

2-1590 ACSR Falcon

Span Length: 1200'

**NESC Medium** 













#### Higher Capacity

- Up to <u>60%</u>
- Can avoid costly and complex compensation





## Higher Capacity

- Up to <u>60%</u>
- Can avoid costly and complex compensation

### Increased Efficiency

• Reduces Line Losses (up to 33%)





### Higher Capacity

- Up to <u>60%</u>
- Can avoid costly and complex compensation

### Increased Efficiency

• Reduces Line Losses (up to 33%)

#### Mitigates EMF Effects

• Up to <u>50%</u>





### Higher Capacity

- Up to <u>60%</u>
- Can avoid costly and complex compensation

## Mitigates EMF Effects

• Up to <u>50%</u>

### Increased Efficiency

• Reduces Line Losses (up to 33%)

# Reduces Avian Interaction

- Nesting
- Collision
- Contamination
- Electrocution





### Higher Capacity

- Up to 60%
- Can avoid costly and complex compensation

• Up to 50%

**Mitigates** 

**EMF** Effects

#### Reduces Structure Heights

• By nearly 30%

### **Increased Efficiency**

• Reduces Line Losses (up to 33%)

## Reduces Avian Interaction

- Nesting
- Collision
- Contamination
  - Electrocution





#### Higher Capacity

- Up to 60%
- Can avoid costly and complex compensation

EMF Effects

**Mitigates** 

• Up to <u>50%</u>

Reduces Structure Heights

By nearly 30%

### **Increased Efficiency**

• Reduces Line Losses (up to 33%)

## Reduces Avian Interaction

- Nesting
- Collision
- Contamination
- Electrocution

Maximizes
Right-ofWay
Utilization





**Mitigates** 

**EMF** Effects

• Up to 50%

### **BOLD** Benefits Summary

#### Higher Capacity

- Up to 60%
- Can avoid costly and complex compensation

### **Increased Efficiency**

• Reduces Line Losses (up to 33%)

## Aesthetically Pleasing for Customers

• <u>70%</u> preferred

## Reduces Avian Interaction

- Nesting
- Collision
- Contamination
- Electrocution

#### Reduces Structure Heights

By nearly 30%

Maximizes
Right-ofWay
Utilization





#### Higher Capacity

- Up to 60%
- Can avoid costly and complex compensation

### **Increased Efficiency**

• Reduces Line Losses (up to 33%)

### Mitigates EMF Effects

• Up to <u>50%</u>

## Aesthetically Pleasing for Customers

• <u>70%</u> preferred

## Reduces Avian Interaction

- Nesting
- Collision
- Contamination
- Electrocution

#### Reduces Structure Heights

By nearly 30%

#### **Regulatory**

 Addresses desire for Advanced Transmission Technology

#### Right-of-Way Utilization

**Maximizes** 





#### <u>Higher</u> **Capacity**

- Up to 60%
- Can avoid costly and complex compensation

#### Increased **Efficiency**

 Reduces **Line Losses** (up to 33%)

#### **Mitigates EMF Effects**

• Up to 50%

#### **Aesthetically Pleasing for** Customers

• 70% preferred

#### Reduces **Avian** Interaction

- Nesting
- Collision
- Contamination
- Electrocution

#### Reduces **Structure** Heights

By nearly 30%

 Addresses desire for Advanced **Transmission** Technology

**Maximizes** Right-of-Way **Utilization** 

#### **Regulatory**



**Cost Competitive!** 



Efficiency never looked so good.®

Presentation to PJM TEAC – Special Session, Order 1920 September 6, 2024



David E. Rupert President & CEO 1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215

614-716-2529 (office) 614-302-8297 (cell) derupert@aep.com vimeo.com/boldtransmission

Learn more at: BOLDTransmission.com

