




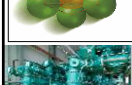




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IEEE


Substations Committee
Subcommittee K0
Working Group K2
Module
Gas Insulated Transmission Line (GIL)
Basics







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Contents
GIL Basics

- A Introduction to GIL**
- B Design Features of GIL**
- C Development and Manufacturing**
- D Typical GIL Layout**
- E Testing**
- F Installation**

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GIL Basics

A Introduction to GIL

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Introduction to GIL

420 kV Above Ground Installation










Cumulated Length 17 km - PP9 Saudi Arabia
Longest 420 kV GIL Installed in the World

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Introduction to GIL
300 kV Tunnel Installation













System Length 1 km - Palexpo, Switzerland
Underground Part of a GIL/Overhead Line


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Introduction to GIL
GIL Units











Only 4 GIL units are needed to build a transmission line:

- Straight unit
- Angle unit
- Disconnecter unit
- Compensator unit


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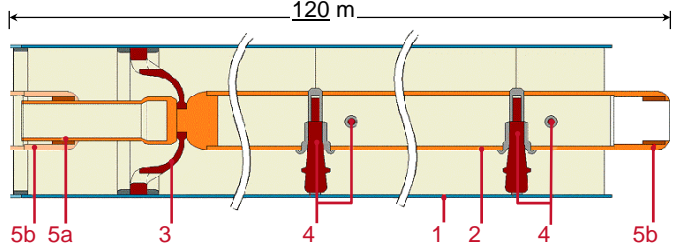
**Introduction to GIL
Straight Unit**











- Typical length of 120 m
- Bending radius down to 400 m

1 enclosure
2 inner conductor
3 conical insulator
4 support insulator
5a male sliding contact
5b female sliding contact










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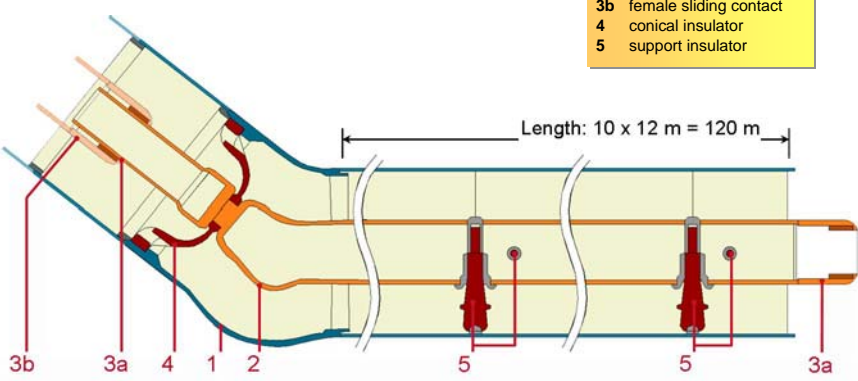
**Introduction to GIL
Angle Unit**











- For directional changes
- Flexible angle from 4° to 90°

1 enclosure
2 inner conductor
3a male sliding contact
3b female sliding contact
4 conical insulator
5 support insulator










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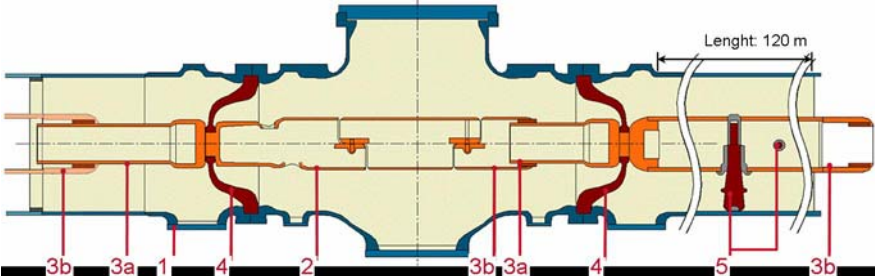
**Introduction to GIL
Disconnecter Unit**




- Separation of gas compartments
- Connection point for sectional commissioning of the GIL
- Location of the decentralized monitoring units

1	enclosure
2	inner conductor
3a	male sliding contact
3b	female sliding contact
4	conical insulator
5	support insulator




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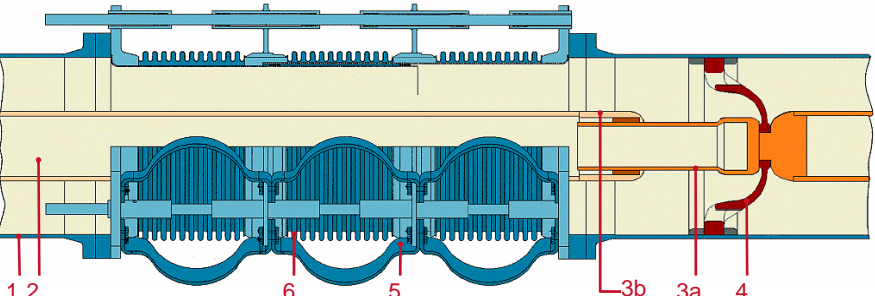
**Introduction to GIL
Compensation Unit**



- Compensation for the thermal expansion of the enclosure
- Flexible connectors are leading the current

1	enclosure
2	inner conductor
3a	male sliding contact
3b	female sliding contact
4	conical insulator
5	flexible connector
6	compensator bellow



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Introduction to GIL

Advantages

- 30 years of experience with gas-insulated systems
- High reliability and high safety because of the metallic enclosure
- Low operating costs: resistive and capacitive
- Practically no ageing because of insulating gas
- Very low electromagnetic fields
- No external influence in the case of an internal failure (low fire risk)
- Operates like an overhead line, with autoreclosure

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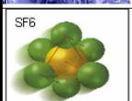


Introduction to GIL

Cumulated Length of GIL World-wide

Ur kV	Cumulated length m
1200	420
800	1200
550	52.650
420	63.600
362	10.107
242/300	32.900
72/145/172	37.100
73 to 1200	198.000

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Contents

GIL Basics

B Design Features of GIL

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Design Features of GIL

GIS Tri-Post Support Insulator (Particle Trap)










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Design Features of GIL
Four Examples

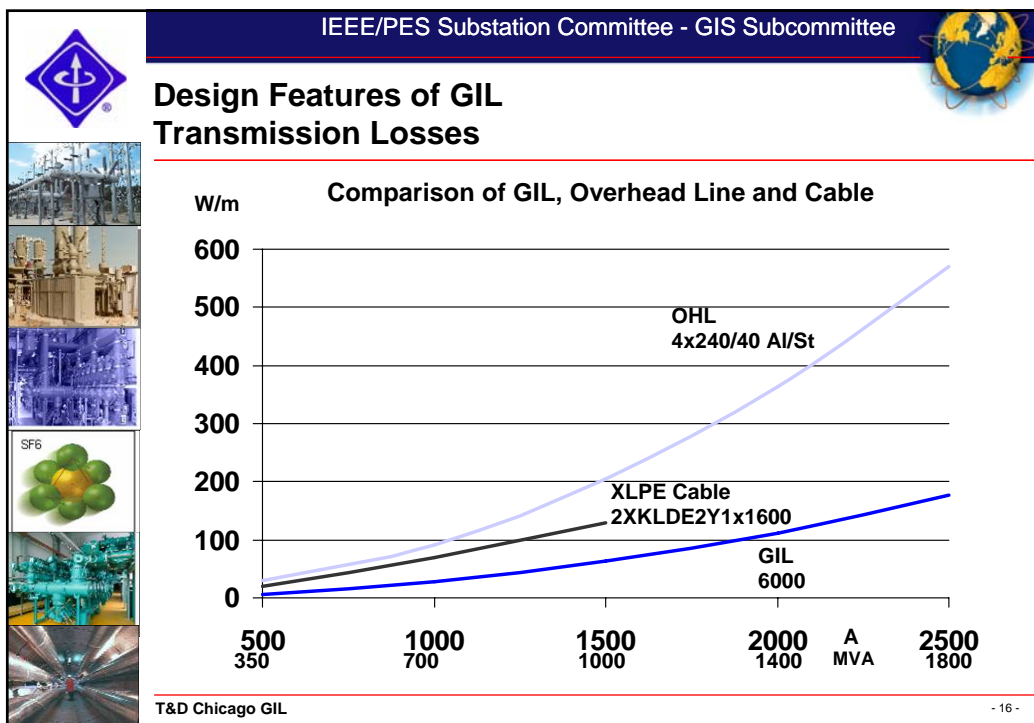






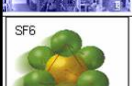









- **Low transmission losses and investment costs**
- Low electromagnetic fields
- High quality automated welding
- No external impact due to internal failure.

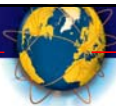
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Design Features of GIL Transmission Losses


Comparison of Overhead Line (OHL) with GIL
Cost of Losses

		OHL	GIL
Transmission power	MW	1400	1400
Losses per system meter	W/m	580	180
Losses per 32 system kilometer (20 miles)	MW	18.56	5.76
Difference between GIL and OHL	MW	Δ 12.80	
Additional Losses of the OHL per year	USD	10,908,000.-	
(Energy cost: \$0.10/kWh x 8,600 h x 12,800 kW)			

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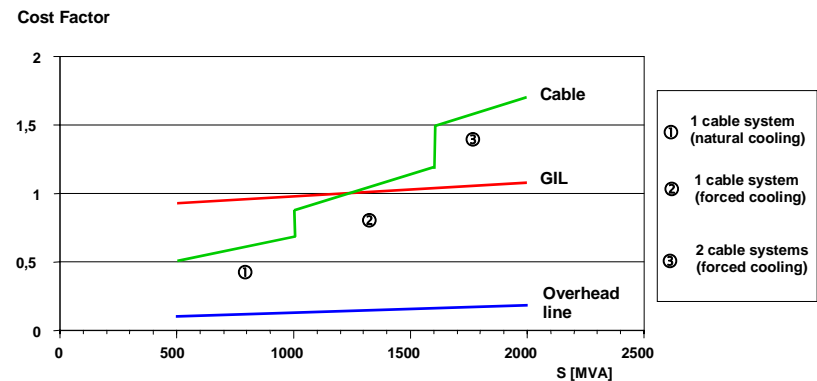








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Design Features of GIL Cost Comparison of 420 kV Cable, OHL and GIL

Cost Factor




① 1 cable system (natural cooling)


② 1 cable system (forced cooling)

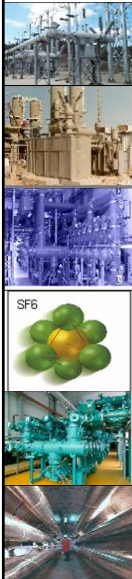
③ 2 cable systems (forced cooling)

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Design Features of GIL

Example Two


- Low transmission losses
- **Low electromagnetic fields**
- High quality automated welding
- No external impact due to internal failure

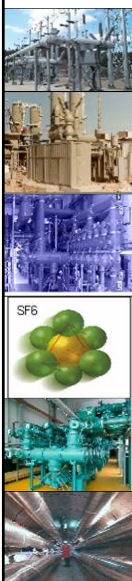
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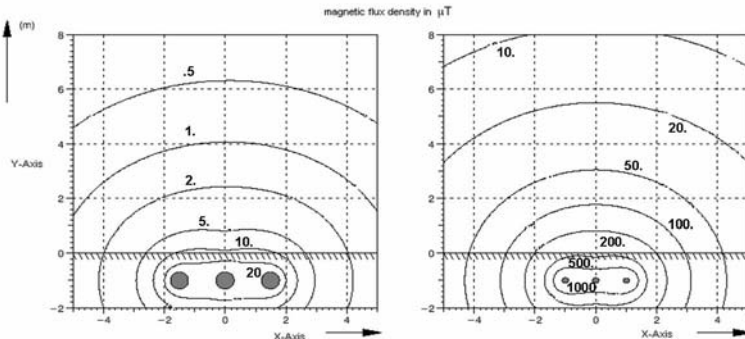


Design Features of GIL

Low Electromagnetic Fields

- Rated Current: 2500 A


Magnetic Flux Density Calculated GIL and Cable




400 - kV - GIL, compared to 400 kV - cable (cross-bonding)
magnetic flux density at a rated current of 2500 A

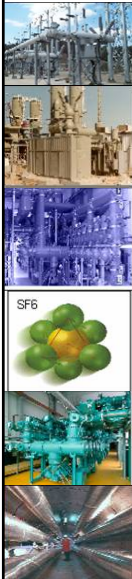
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Design Features of GIL

Example Three

- Low transmission losses combined with low electro-magnetic fields
- Low electromagnetic fields
- **High quality automated welding**
- No external impact due to internal failure

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Design Features of GIL

High Quality Automated Welding



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Design Features of GIL High Quality Automated Welding


Microscopic View of the Weld




3mm

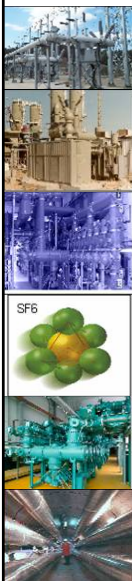
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Design Features of GIL Example Four


- Low transmission losses combined with low electromagnetic fields
- Low electromagnetic fields
- High quality automated welding
- **No external impact due to internal failure**







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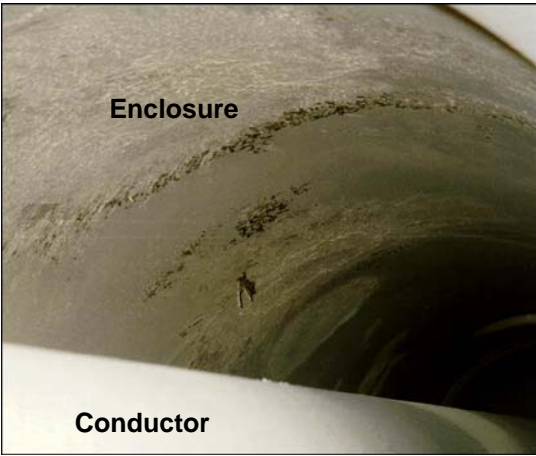


Design Features of GIL

No External Impact Due to Internal Failure


View inside the GIL. Test Conditions: 63 kA, 500 ms




- No external impact
- Low pressure increase
- Operation similar to over head lines


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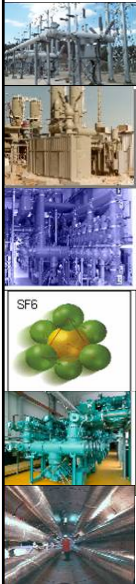
C Development and Manufacturing

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Development and Manufacturing

Steps of Development

More than 40 years of experience in gas insulated technology



- 1960 : Start of fundamental studies in research and development of SF₆-technology
- 1968 : Delivery of first GIS
- 1974 : Delivery of first 420 kV GIL
- 1976 : Delivery of first Directly Buried GIL
- 1985 : Delivery of 550 KV and 8000 A High Power GIL
- 2001 : First Gasmixture GIL of 300 kV installed in Geneva, Switzerland
- 2007 : Delivery of first 800 kV, 4000 A GIL

more than 190 km in more than 100 projects installed world-wide

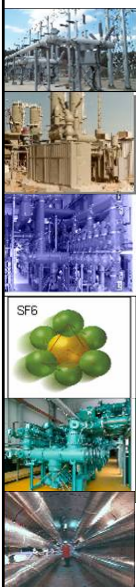
more than 5700 km-years of operation

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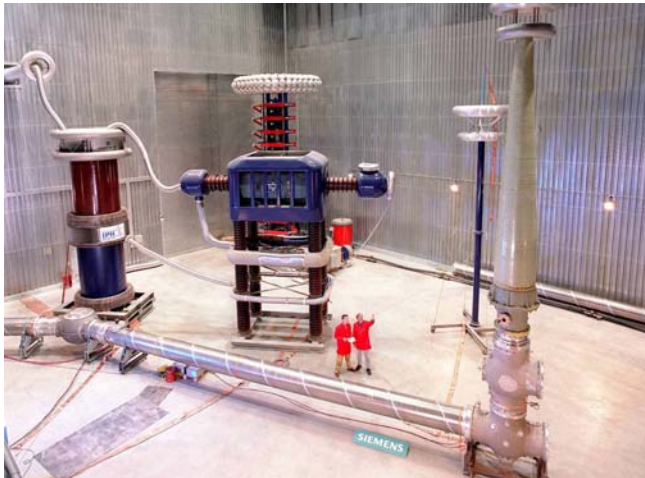



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Development and Manufacturing

High Voltage Test – 420 kV/3150 A GIL




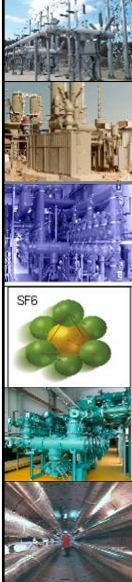
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Development and Manufacturing Short Circuit Current Test – 63 kA




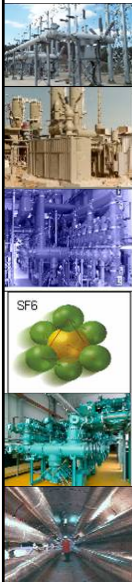
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D Typical GIL Layout

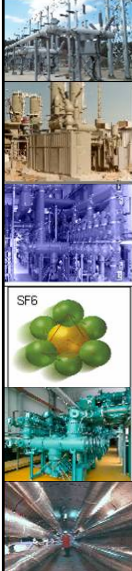
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Typical GIL Layout Arrangement in a Tunnel




SF₆




Two Three Phase Systems
 $U_N = 420/550 \text{ kV}$
 $I_N = 3150 \text{ A}$
 Tunnel Diameter 3 m

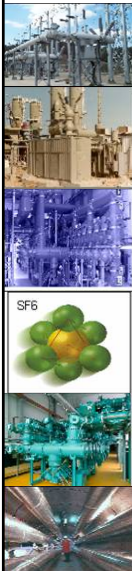
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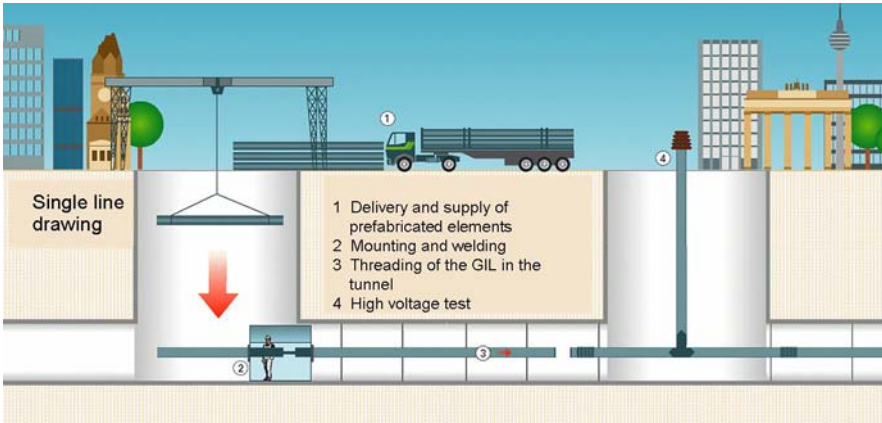
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Typical GIL Layout Principle Tunnel Laying Process




SF₆









Single line drawing

- 1 Delivery and supply of prefabricated elements
- 2 Mounting and welding
- 3 Threading of the GIL in the tunnel
- 4 High voltage test

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Typical Layout Directly Buried (3)







Orbital Welding and Backfill in the Trench

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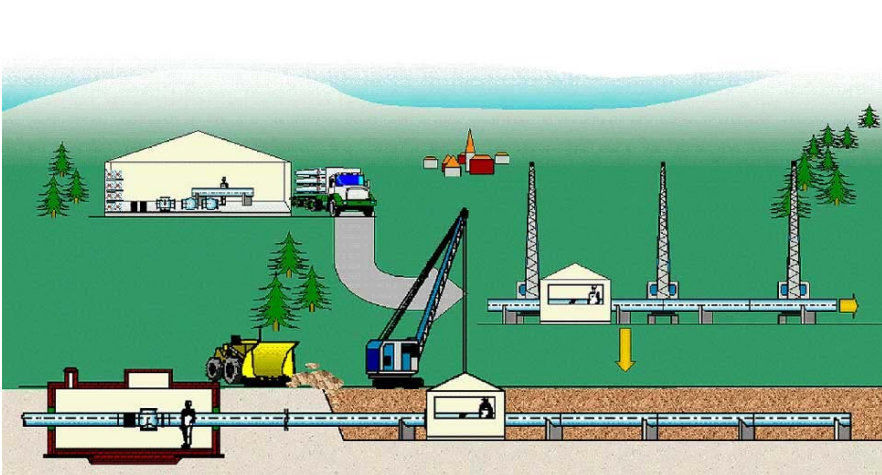
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Typical GIL Layout Principle Tunnel Laying Process




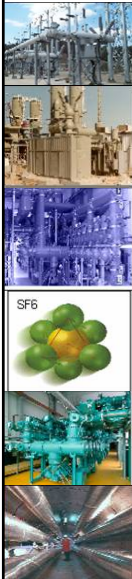
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Testing

High Voltage Testing










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Installation and Commissioning

Shipping and Transportation

Delivery Transport Units



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Installation and Commissioning Sequences of Erection




Contact System Connection




Corrosion protection on enclosure. Note no special protection from dirt trench or weather conditions during assembly.

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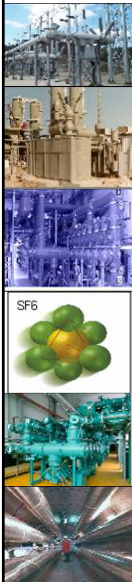
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Installation and Commissioning Sequences of Erection




Shaft Welding Tent in the Tunnel




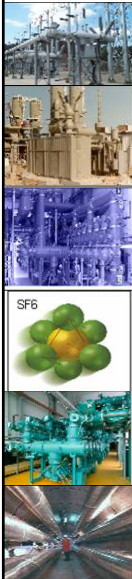
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Installation and Commissioning Sequences of Erection

Flange Connection

- No special tools required
- No extensive protection from weather or dirt required
- Assembly is complete in about 15 minutes



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Installation and Commissioning On-Site Testing



Variable Frequency High Voltage Test Set





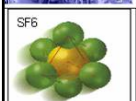



Designed to test long lengths of GIL and short lengths of conventional cable.

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**Thank you for your attention
for
the GIL Basics Module.**

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