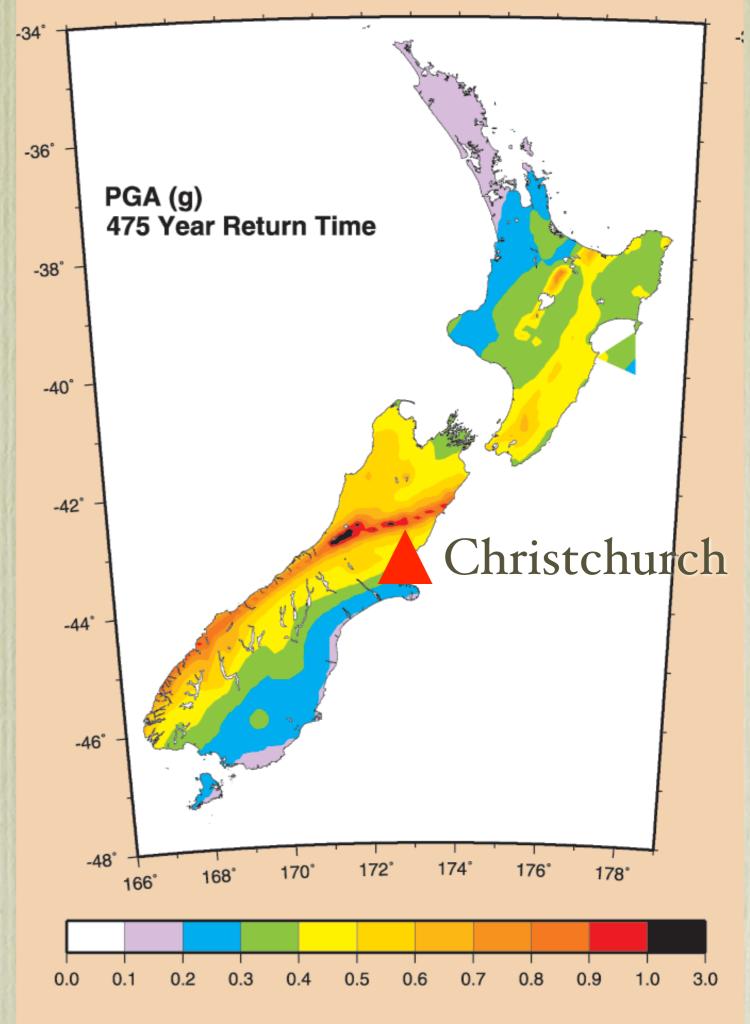
Performance of Buried High Voltage Cables due to Liquefaction (Christchurch)

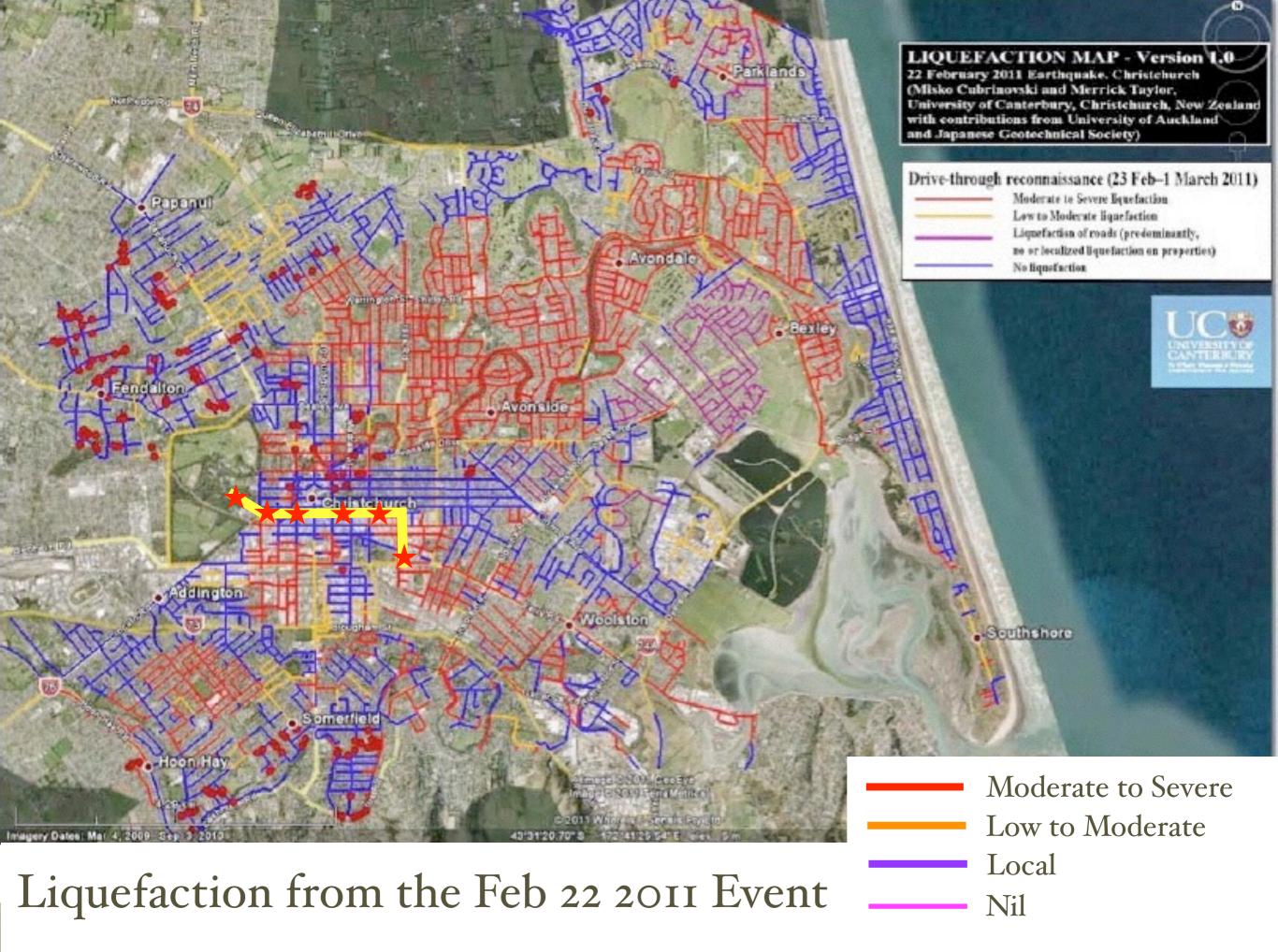
John Eidinger eidinger@geEngineeringSystems.com May 29, 2013

Sixth China-Japan-USA Trilateral Symposium on Lifeline Earthquake Engineering



Design basis for regular buildings = 220 gal (early 1990s until 2011).





WHAT IS THIS?



Answer: Earthquake - destroyed 66 kV Power Cable (XLPE)..... 400 similar cable failures....Why did they fail?

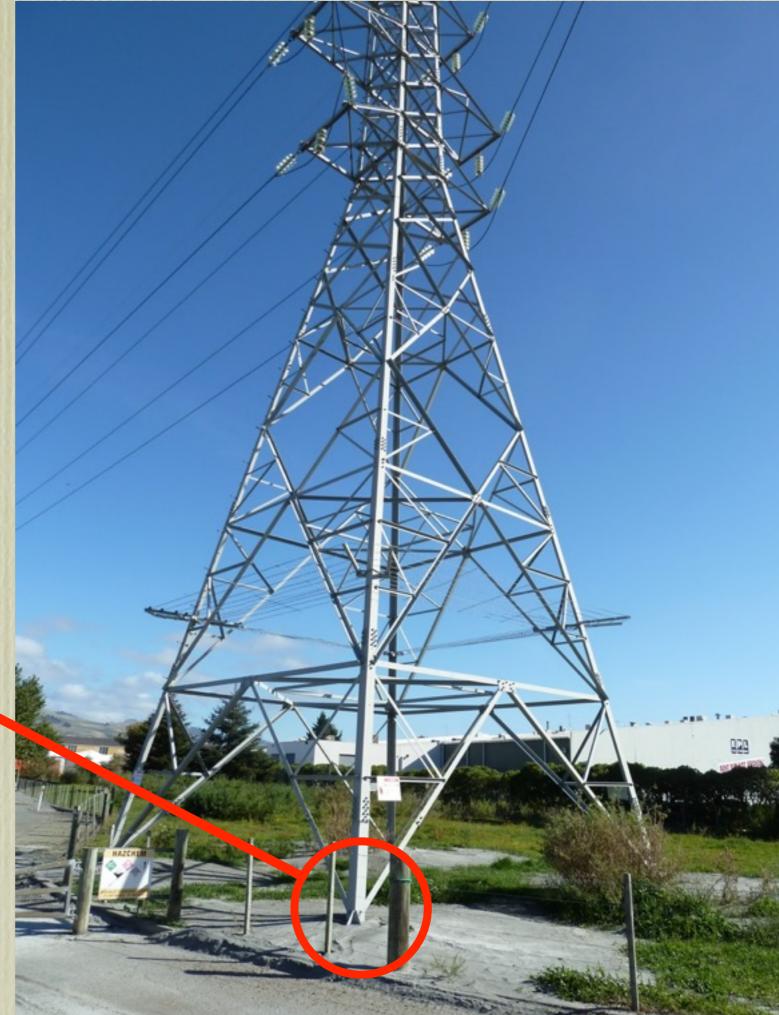
How many cm of liquefaction is needed to break a direct burial 66 kV cable ?????

Vote for: 2 cm? Vote for: 20 cm?

Bromley-Heathcote 4T1



None-slight observed permanent distortions





Brighton Substation 2010



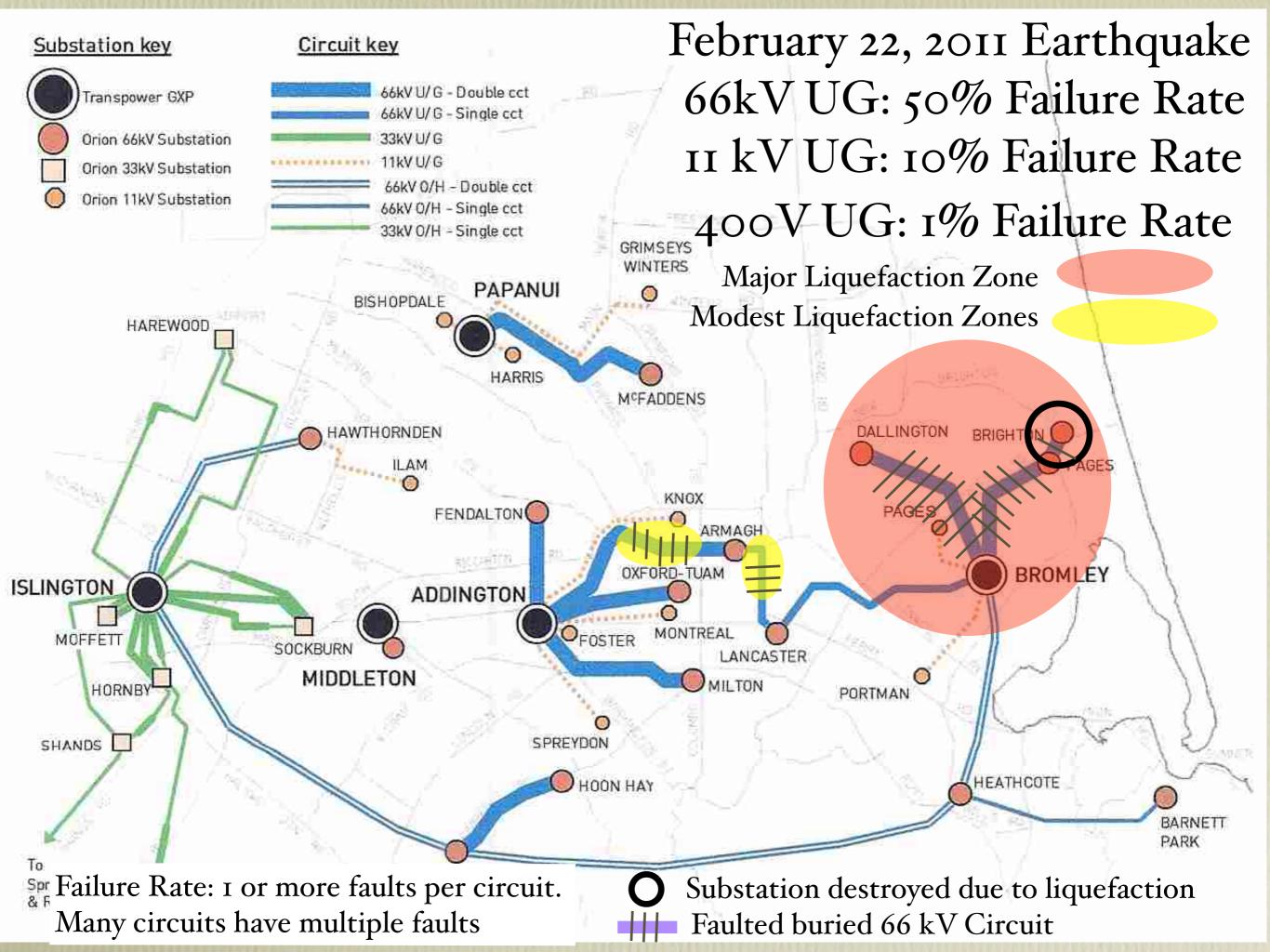
Brighton Substation (2011)



4

Brighton Substation (2011)

Transformer Building



Oil Tanks for Buried 66 kV Cables. 2 of 3 were tilted on their foundations, one spalled concrete foundation



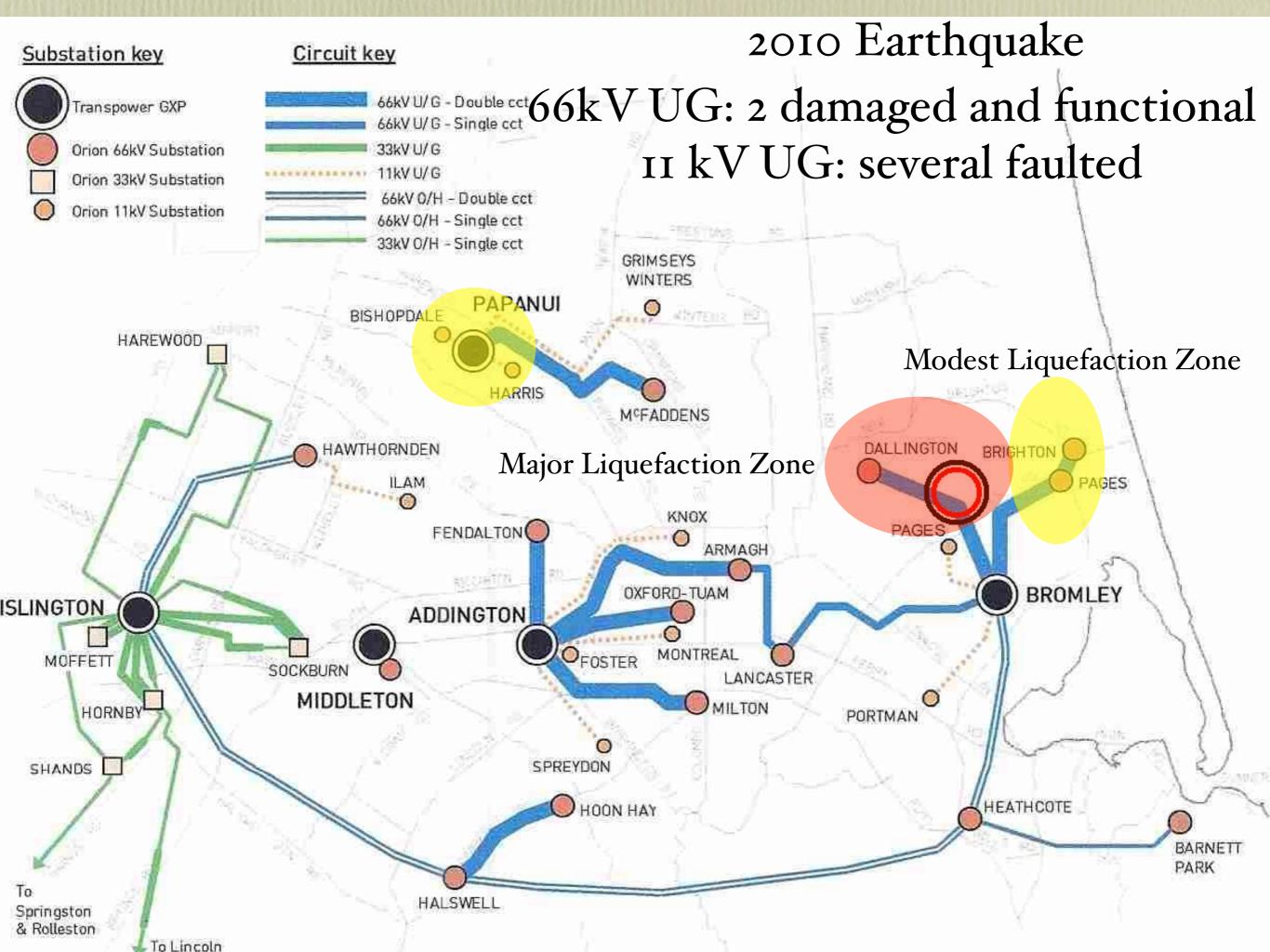
o kPA pressure to buried oil-filled cables (3 cables from this substation)

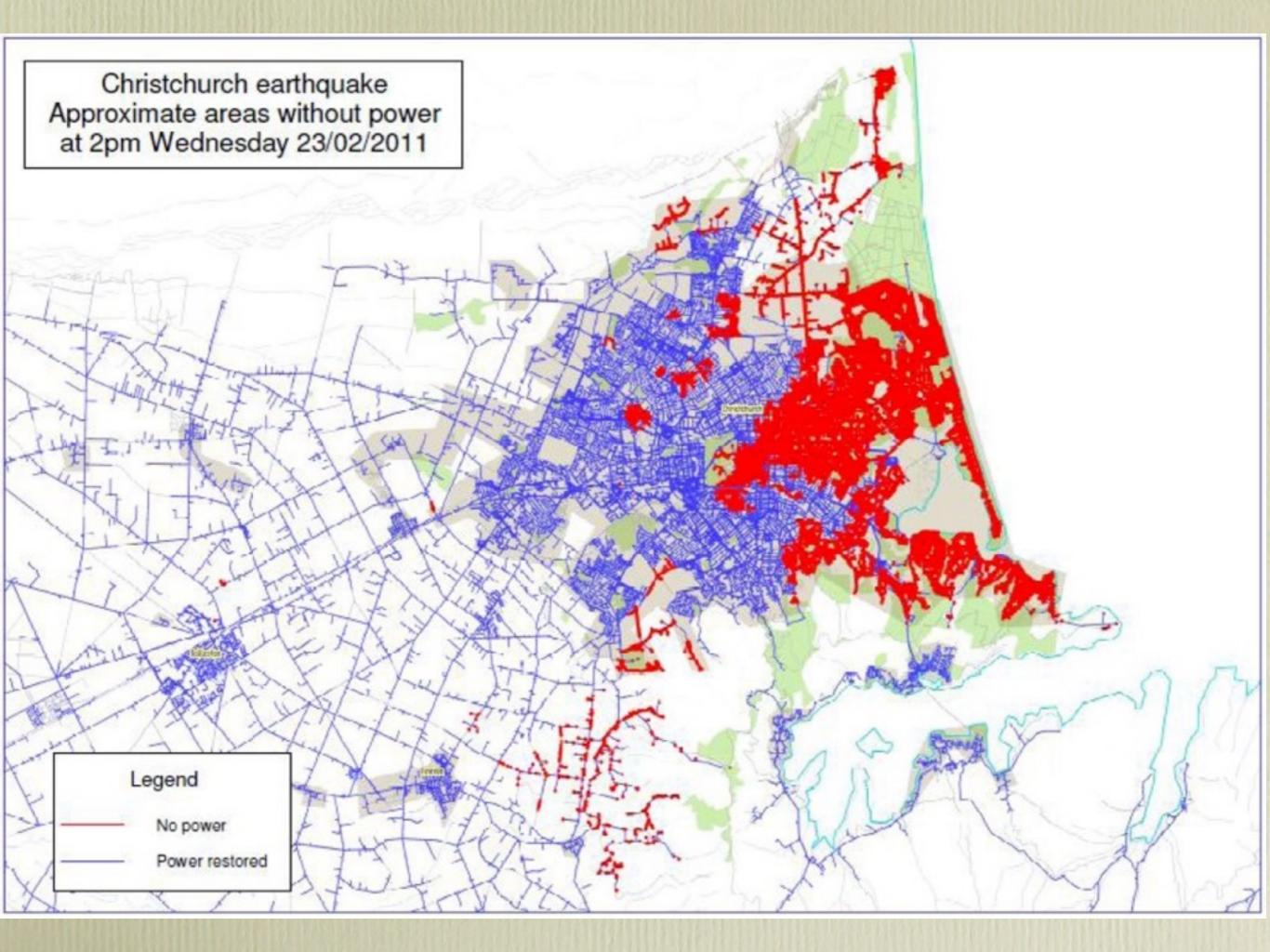


3

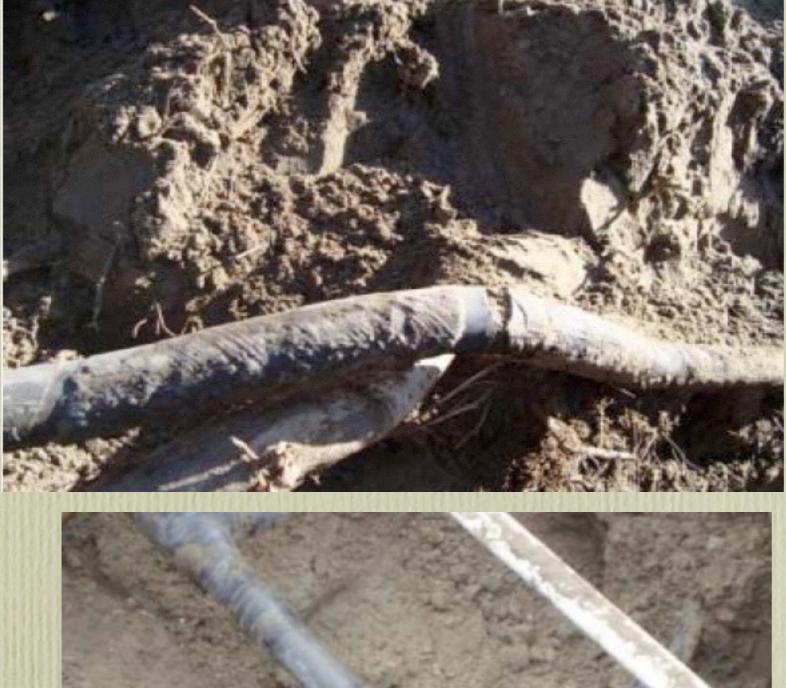
Orion's Buried Cable Failures

- Damaged underground cables in 3 earthquakes:
- September 2010: 30 11 kV cable failures (4%) typically 40-50 years old
- February 2011: 250 cable failures (many with multiple failures)
- June 2011: 120 cable failures
- Question: how many cm does it take to break a buried power cable?









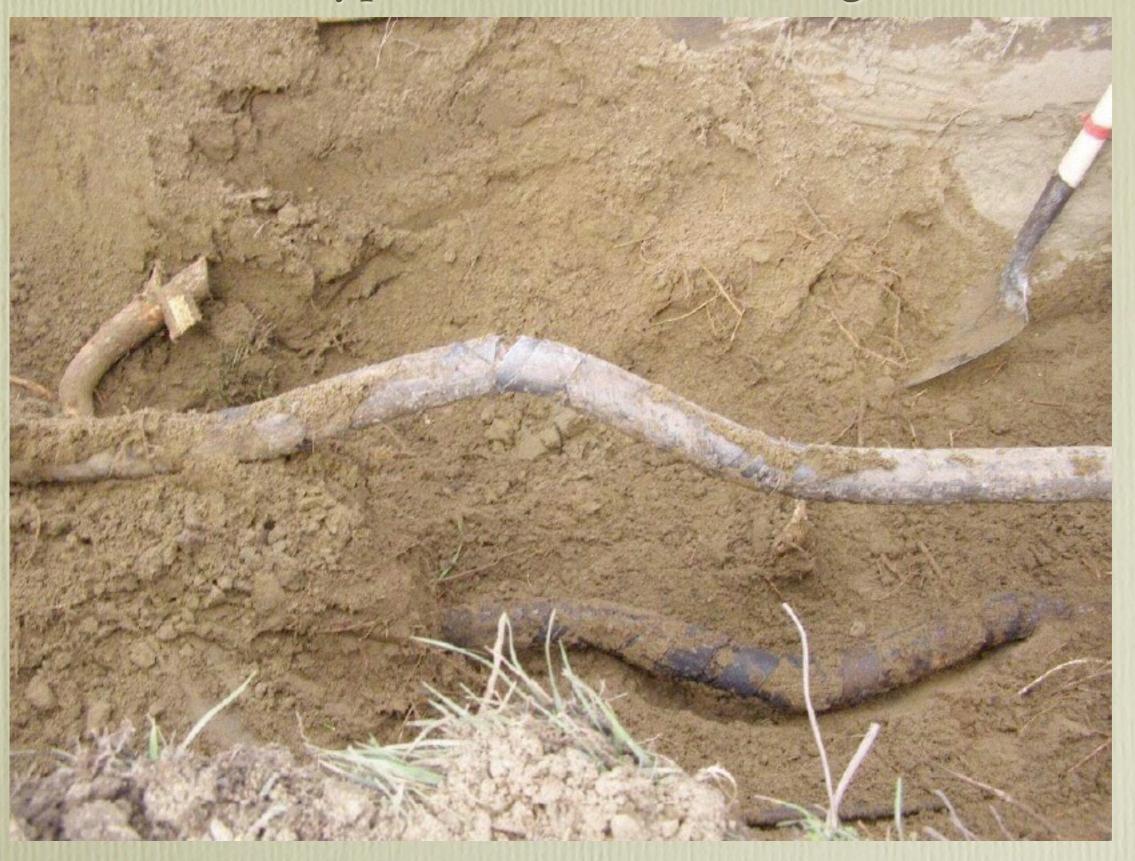




Faulted 11 kV Cables

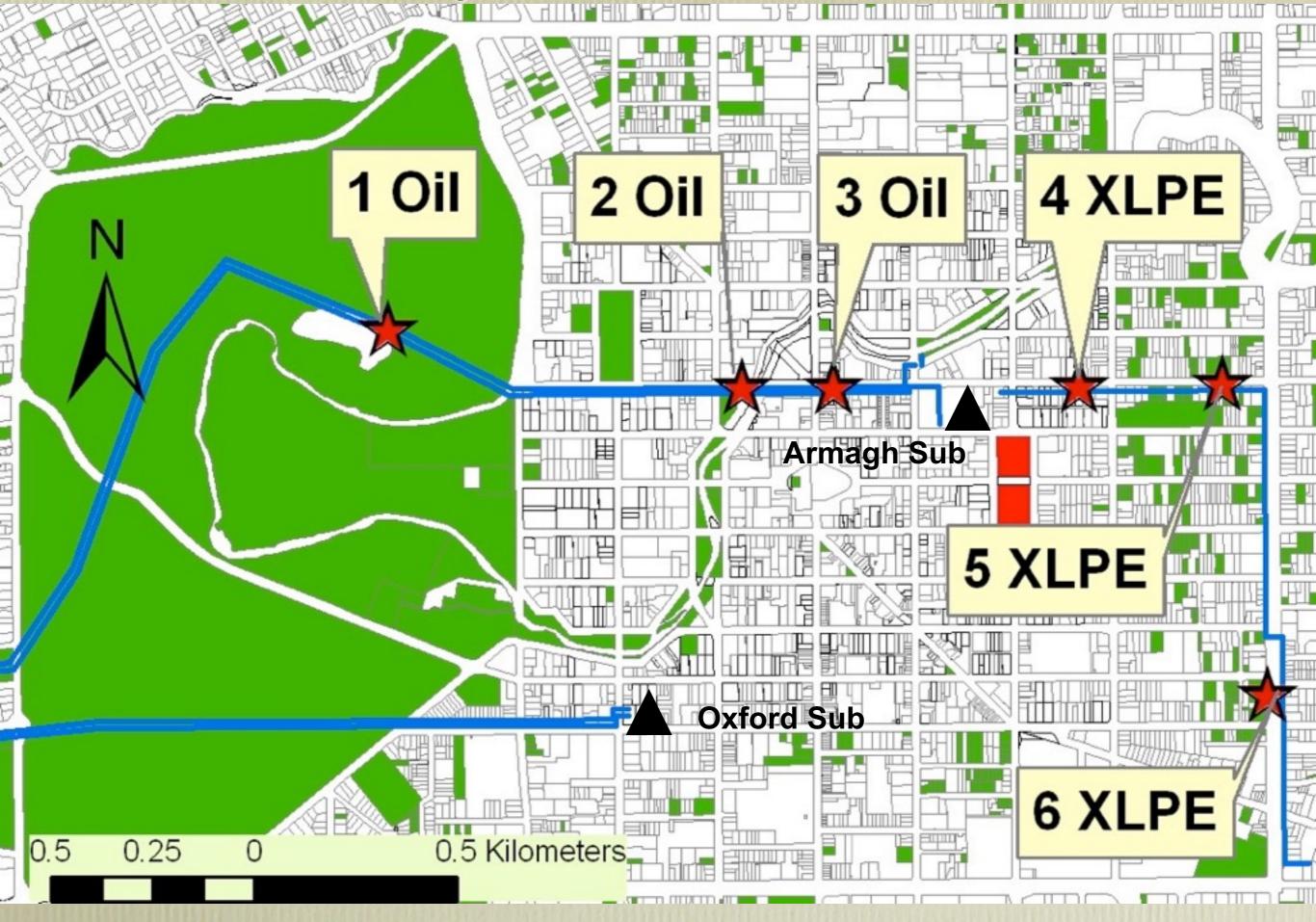
Canterbury EQ M_w ~7.1

Typical 11 kV cable damage



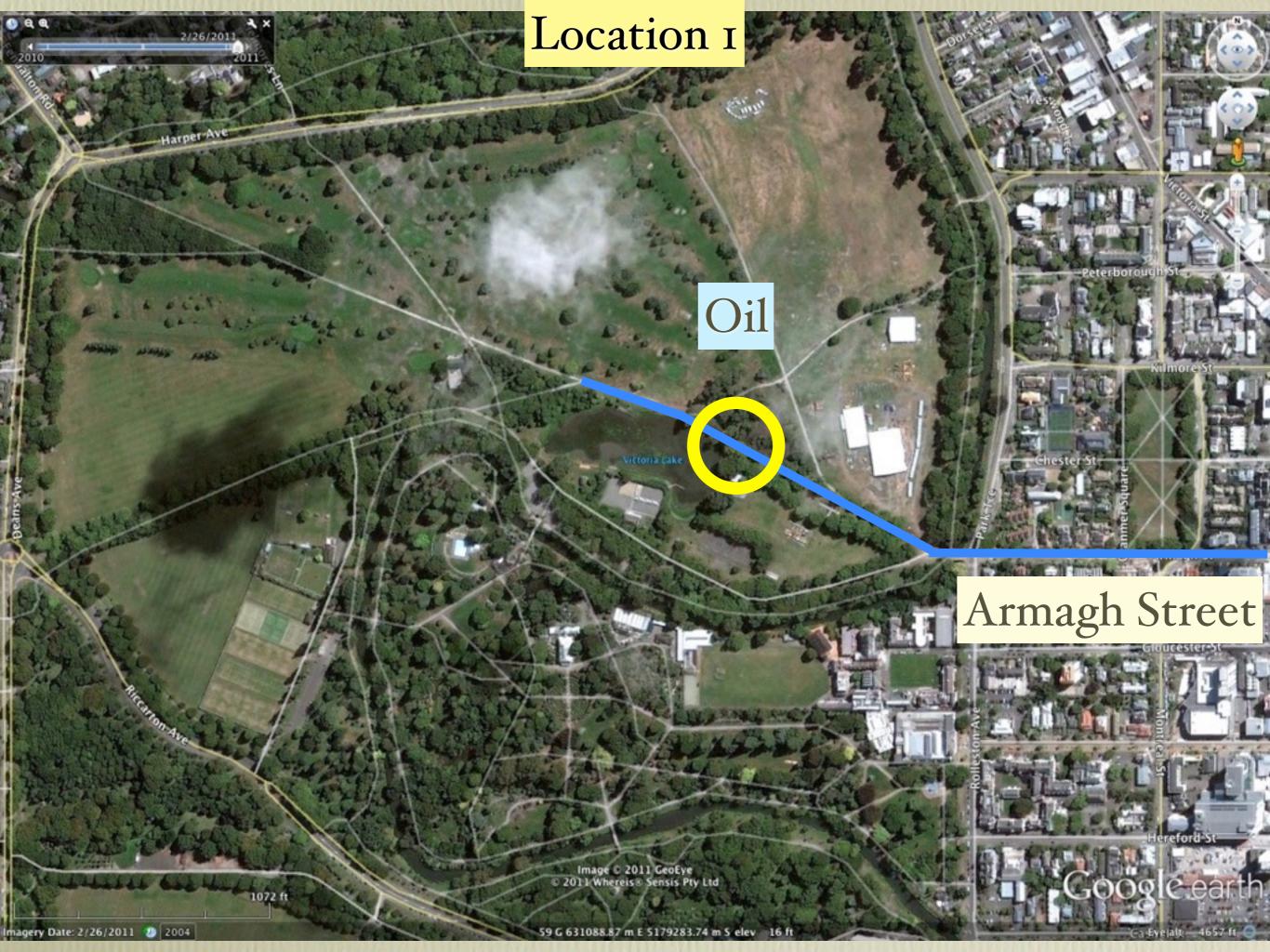
Typical 11 kV Cable Damage

Locations of 66 kV Underground Cable Failures in Central Business District



Pipe-type Oil-filled 66 kV cable











A STREAM BOARD

5.5

299 ft

2004

1+

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Location 3

C

Armagh St. 120 Are agh St. Christ thurch Central, Christchurch, New Zealand

63198412 m E 5179316.90 m S elev 59 G 13 ft

011 Whereas Senata Pi Image © 2000 Goodys

Caste Pby Lite

Gloucester St

Eye alt 1307 ft 🔘

Oxford Tce

Feb 15 2011















Metallic Screen

XLPE Insulation

HDPE Sheath

Copper Core

Lead Sheath

XLPE 66 kV Cable



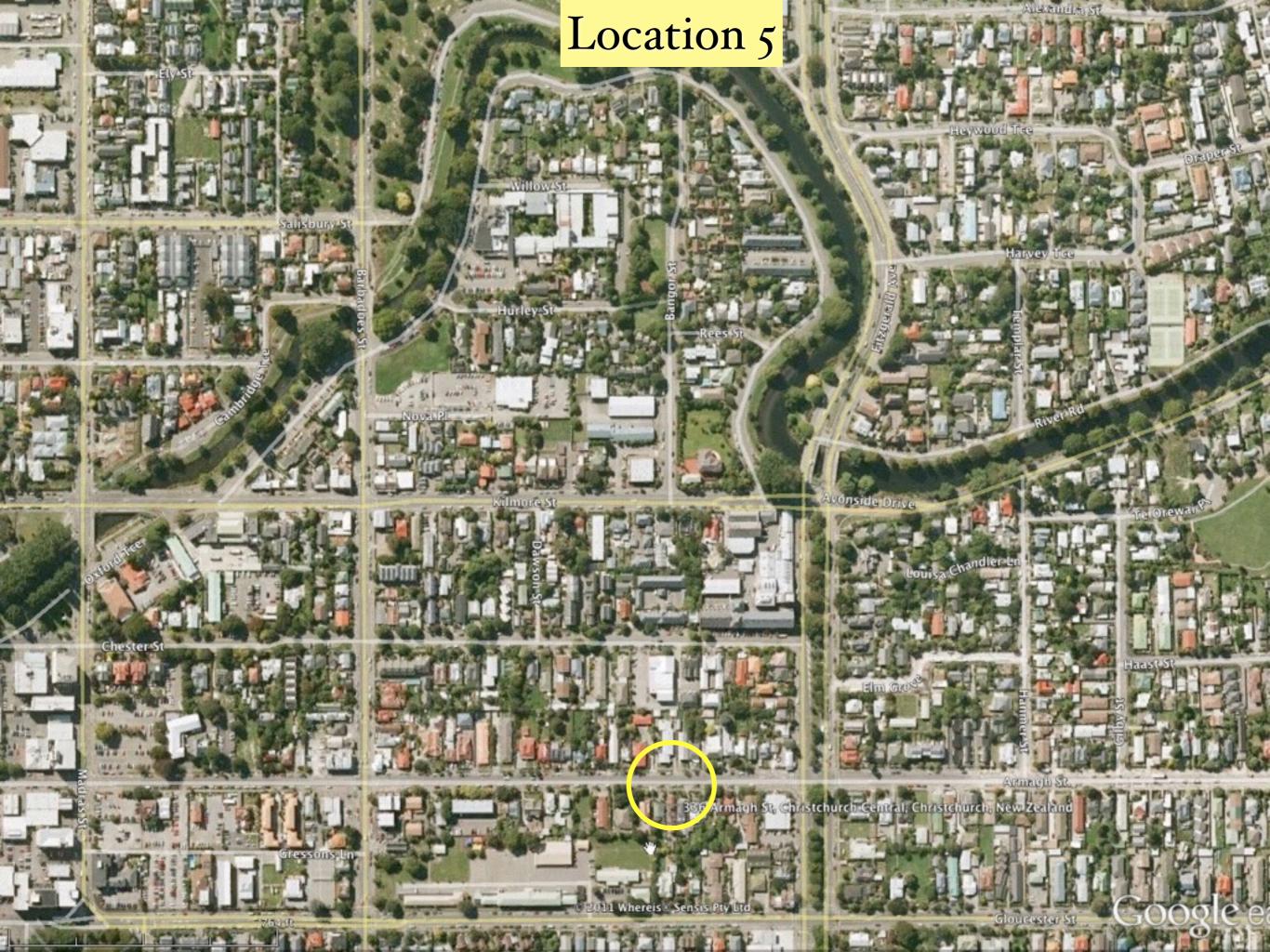
59 G 632912.65 m E 5179138.48 m S elev 13 ft

Eye alt 1150 ft 🕤

64



and the



2012

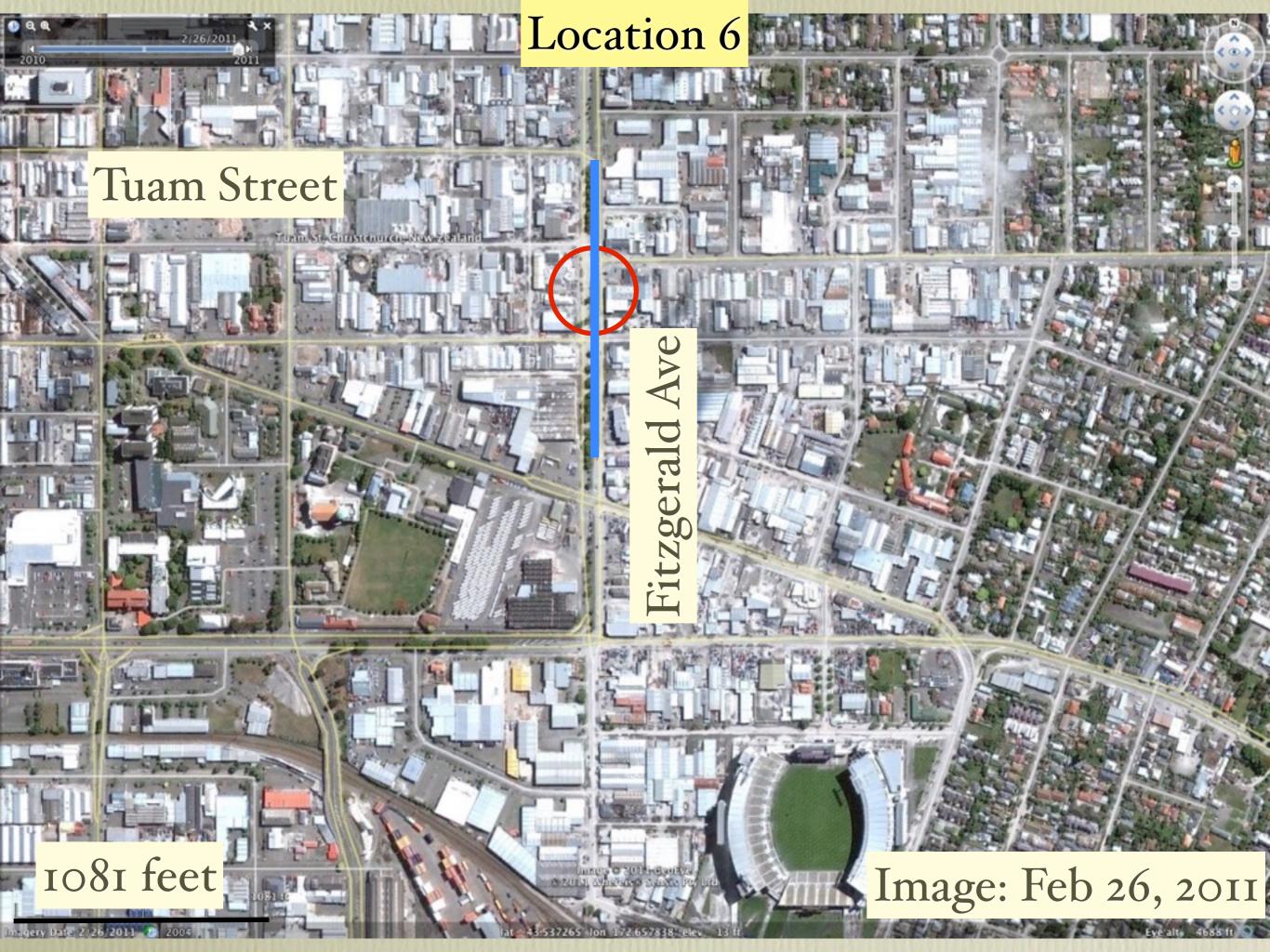
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ALCONT.

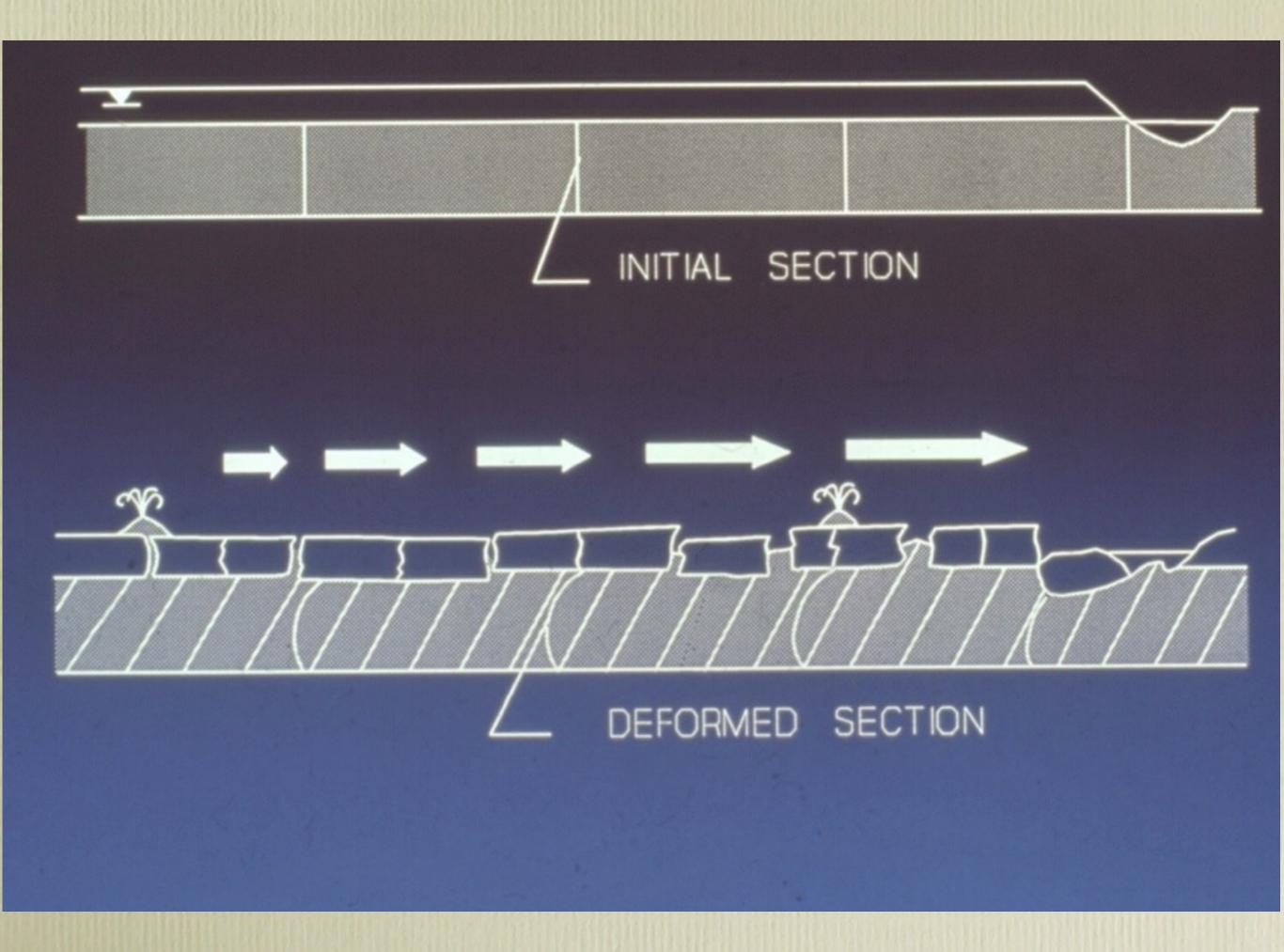




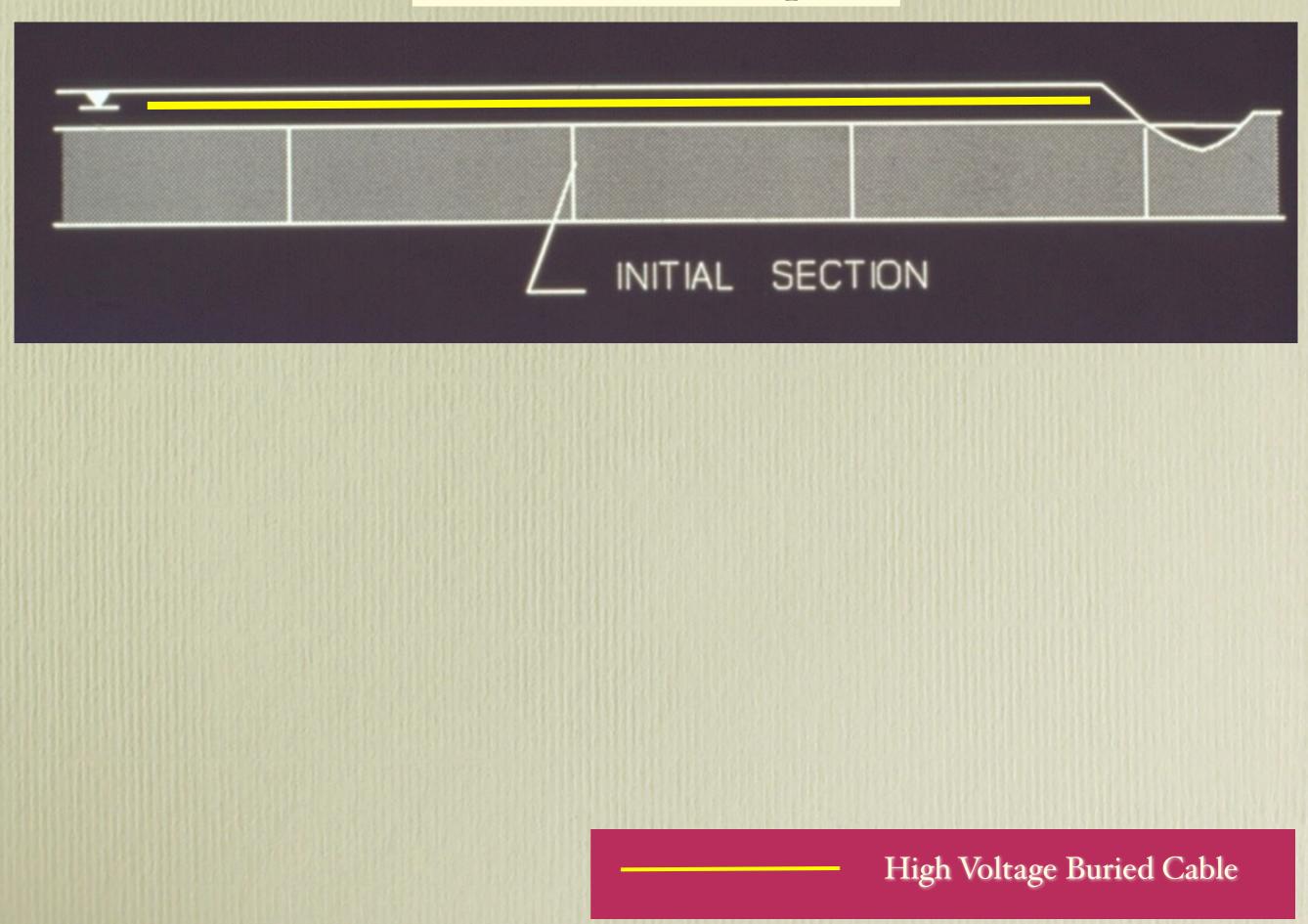


Why do the cables fail?

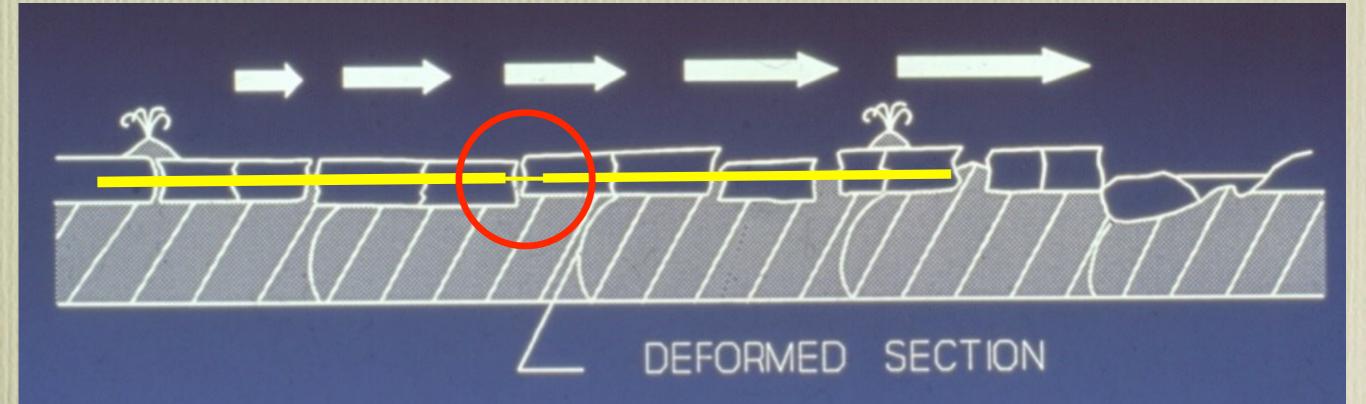
- Choice 1 .Ground settlements to 2 to 5 cm (LESS LIKELY)
- Choice 2. Lateral cracking of top soil cap, followed by block vibration (MOST LIKELY)



Before the Earthquake



During the Liquefaction Phase of the Earthquake Soil cap breaks into independent blocks and begin to slosh around, tending towards free face



Cable Stretches

After the Earthquake (hours)

Soil cap blocks close into their final position



Concrete cracks in tension (t_u * L > f'_t * A)
2. Pipe-Type Cable Stretches
3. Pipe-Type Cable Buckles in Compression
4. Oil Pressure Lost (as observed at substation gage, 2-3 hours post-earthquake)

Mitigation Strategies

- NEVER use direct burial cables in thermal concrete in liquefaction zones.
- In liquefaction zones:
 - Use overhead (if possible)
 - Use buried cables in PVC or HDPE conduits within reinforced thermal concrete duct banks

How many cm of liquefaction is needed to break a direct burial 66 kV cable ?????

Vote for: 2 cm? Vote for: 20 cm?

- Report on the Christchurch Earthquake Sequence (September 2010, February 2011, June 2011, December 2011):
 - <u>http://www.geEngineeringSystems.com</u>