

Table of contents

- Project Video
- Cable Selection Process and Learning
- Installation Considerations and Learning
- Questions









Cable Selection Process and Learning



Aurora Energy – Otago Harbour Crossing Project

Finding the right cable for the job

Our key requirements for the submarine cable were:

- Current Capacity two options 300Amps and 400Amps
- 11kV
- 1.85km Continuous length

One the biggest challenges was finding a submarine cable that could meet the requirements above and provided a good value option for the 746 Customers they power.

Finding the balance between network requirements and installation methodology was tricky – capacity vs weight vs full length. This required close collaboration between the installation contractor, Aurora Energy Engineers and the cable manufacture.



Aurora Energy – Otago Harbour Crossing Project

Cable Procurent - RFP

Submarine cables are not something that are purchased very often at Aurora Energy. We decided to prepare a requirements document and sent this out to the cable manufactures.

The responses from the cable manufactures was quite interesting.

- Due to the relatively short length of cable, many respondents provided cables that were very sophisticated and appeared to be left over from large international orders, these had much higher current capacities and voltages.
- Nexans NZ realised that the cable being offered by the international divisions might not have been fit for purpose and provided an alternative option. This was a submarine cable that was used by many distribution companies in Scandinavia, this met our requirements and had good price point.



Aurora Energy – Otago Harbour Crossing Project

Cable and Spares purchased

Manufacture: Nexans Yanggu China

Cable: 3C 185 mm2 AL 6.3511 kV TR-XLPE SCRN LLDPE SWA HDPE

Length: Two x 1850m – one drum each

Capacity: 300 – 350Amps

Spares:

Submarine Cable: 400m Submarine Joint Kits: Eight







Installation Considerations and Learning



Aurora Energy – Otago Harbour Crossing Project

Working with our Stakeholders

One of the largest challenges with installing a submarine cable in a harbour environment is identifying all the stakeholders, the success of the project is heavily linked to understanding the stakeholders needs, excellent communication and support.

- Operational Stakeholders
- District & Regional Council and Iwi Stakeholders
- Environmental Stakeholders
- Local Community Groups



Ōtākou Runaka - Project Blessing



Aurora Energy – Otago Harbour Crossing Project

Pre-lay Considerations

- Finding the most suitable route from the Networks perspective
- Discussing the proposed route with the Operational Stakeholders
- Agree on the proposed route
- Investigate the route by completing a detailed seabed survey using divers. Including understanding the topography to determine the cable length and installation methodology.





Aurora Energy – Otago Harbour Crossing Project

Consenting & Enviromental

Understanding the both the Regional and District Council consenting requirements is key, more importantly how the installation methodology aligns at the intersection of the two councils requirements.

The Otago Regional Council allows the installation of submarine cables on the seabed surface, although all practical steps shall be taken to burry the cable for 20m past the low mean tide line





Understanding what wildlife is in the area early is key.



The District Council does not allow for machinery to be used on a beach without resource consent.

Aurora Energy – Otago Harbour Crossing Project

Finding the right Vessel for the job



Self propelled Barge - Patiki

The depth profile of the cable route was very challenging at High Tide the maximum depth was 25m through the shipping lane and an had a minimum depth of 2m across the sand flats. At low tide these sand flats are clear of the water.

Otago Harbour experiences very fast moving tides and we needed to have the ability to hold our position and anchor quickly if required.



Aurora Energy – Otago Harbour Crossing Project

Loading the Cable - Failing Fast

We started off using quite an elaborate system to load the cables onto the barge however this was not successful.

Due to the cable size and weight the running gear started to damage the cable sheath



We needed to find another option.

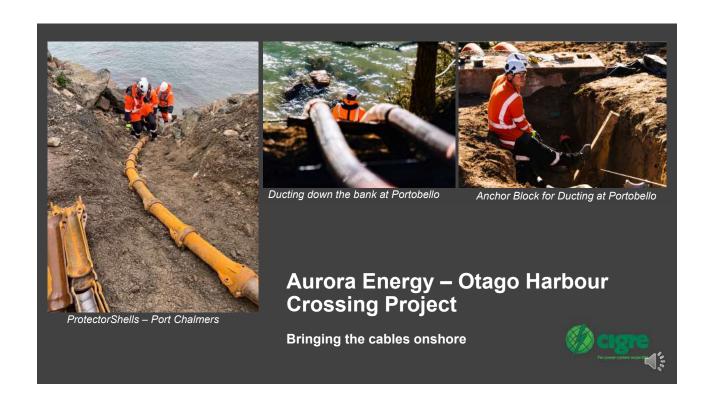
We ended up shifting the position of the barge and reversed the direction of the cable laying equipment to load the cable.

This was successful...and cheaper!











Post Lay Inspections

two dive surveys.

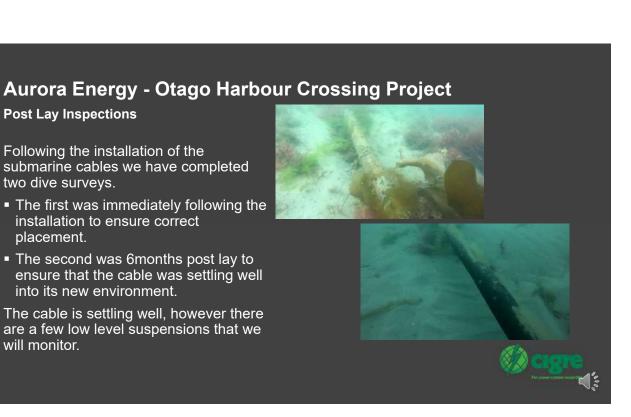
placement.

will monitor.

Following the installation of the

installation to ensure correct

into its new environment.



Questions?

Copyright © 2021

This tutorial has been prepared based upon the work of CIGRE and its Working Groups. If it is used in total or in part, proper reference and credit should be given to CIGRE.

Copyright & Disclaimer notice

Disclaimer notice

"CIGRE gives no warranty or assurance about the contents of this publication, nor does it accept any responsibility, as to the accuracy or exhaustiveness of the information. All implied warranties and conditions are excluded to the maximum extent permitted by law".

