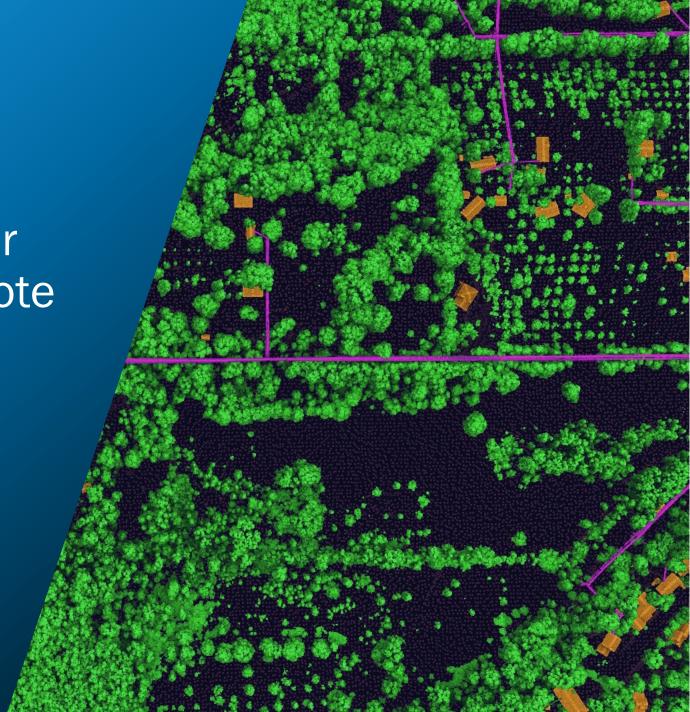
NV5 GEOSPATIAL

Vegetation Management for Electric Utilities using Remote Sensing





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VEGETATION & UTILITIES

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- Vegetation poses risks to electric utility infrastructure to include power outages and wildfires.
- Vegetation management is expensive and time consuming. It takes good data input to plan and execute.
- Every utility is different. Each service area with different customers, ecology, and budgets (risk is different).



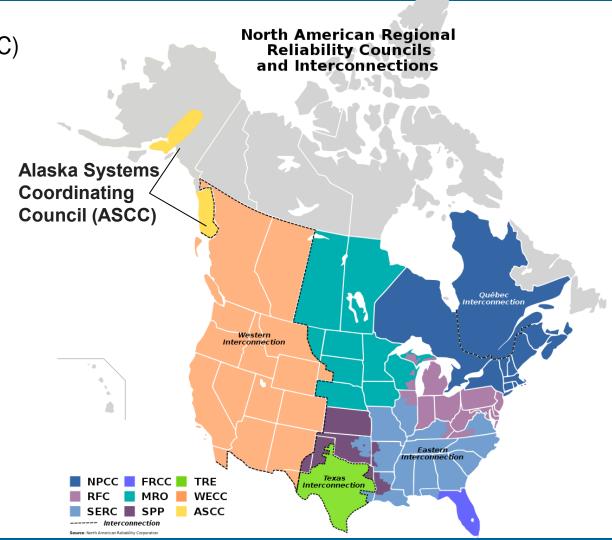
Smoke near power lines on the Kenai Peninsula during the Swan Lake Fire on Aug. 15, 2019. (Matt Tunseth / ADN)

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT STANDARD



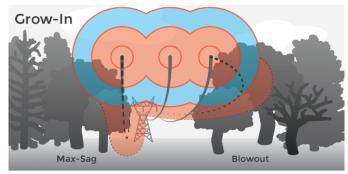
North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)

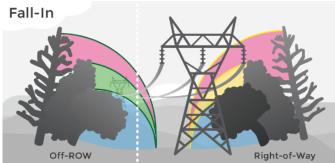
- NERC Reliability Standards define the reliability requirements for planning and operating bulk power systems in North America.
- Outlines vegetation management standards for transmission lines (FAC-003-1).
- Fosters a regional approach through regional reliability councils.

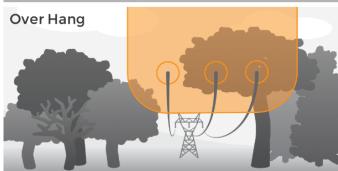


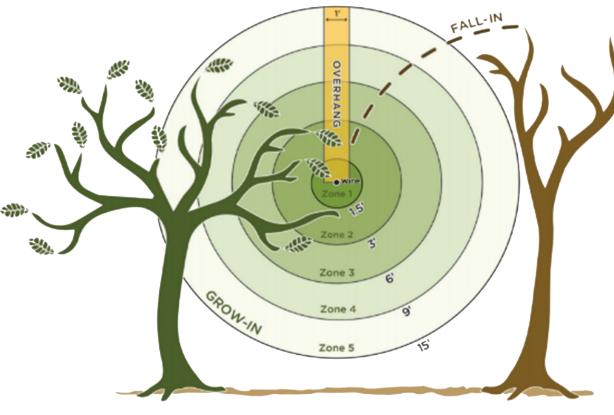
VEGETATION RISK ANALYSIS











Vegetation Encroachment Categories:

At the time of flight, vegetation was encroaching on a primary wire:

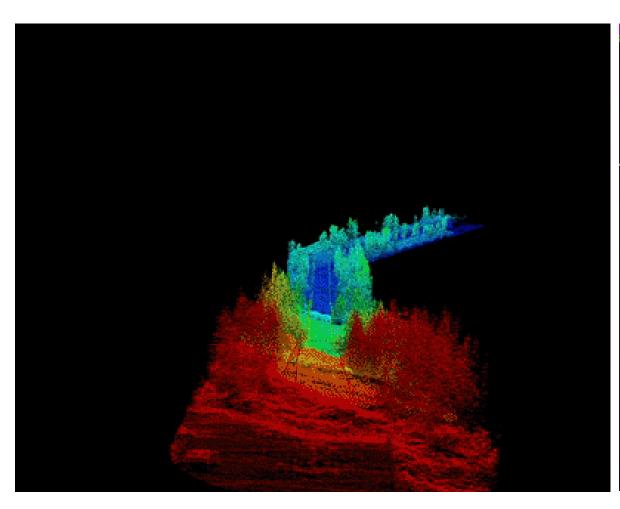
ZONE	DESCRIPTION
1	Within 1.5 ft
2	1.5 - 3 ft
3	3 - 6 ft
4	6 - 9 ft
5	9 - 15 ft

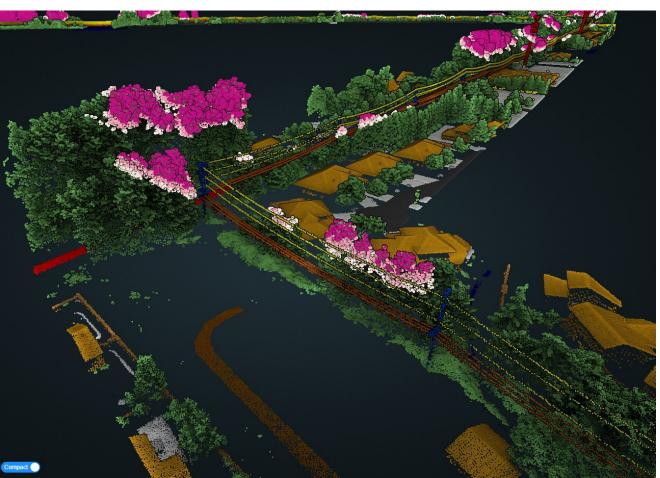
Overhang*: A tree is found to have a branch overhanging up to 15 ft above a wire and within half a foot on either side of the wire

Fall in*: A tree is found to have the potential to fall across the line based on proximity to wire and tree height.

LIDAR FOR VEGETATION ANALYSIS





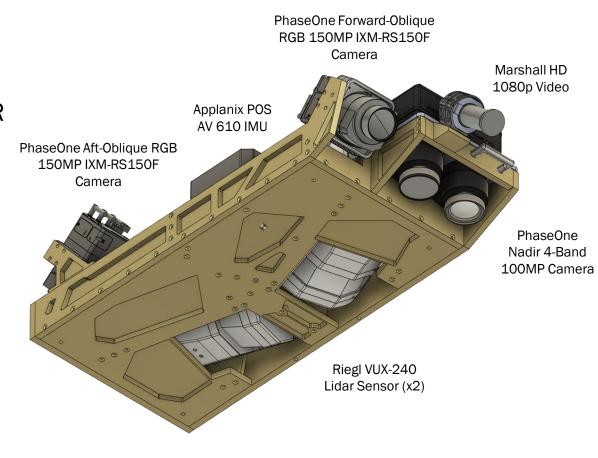


COMBINED LIDAR AND IMAGERY SENSOR



- System suited for transmission line engineering & vegetation management programs in a single platform.
- 1000' AGL @ 80 knots results in a 150 ppm LIDAR point cloud
- 1.4 cm GSD for ortho photos
- 2 cm resolution for obliques





COMBINED LIDAR AND IMAGERY SENSOR

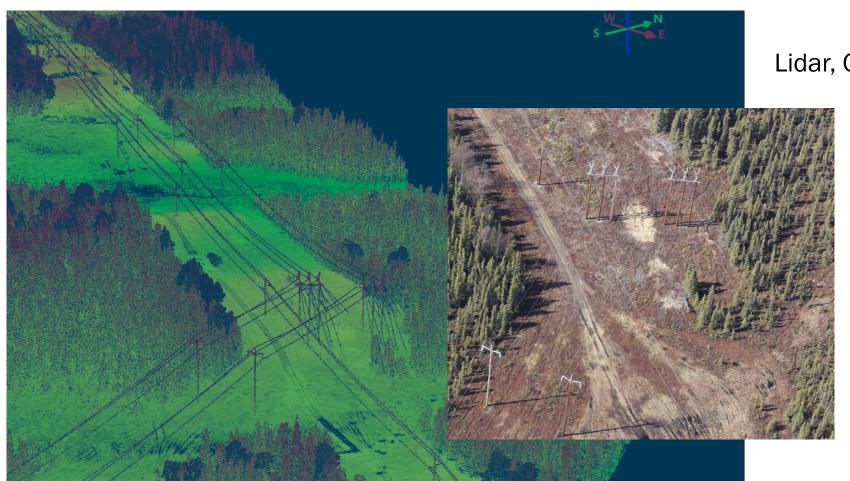






COMBINED LIDAR AND IMAGERY SENSOR



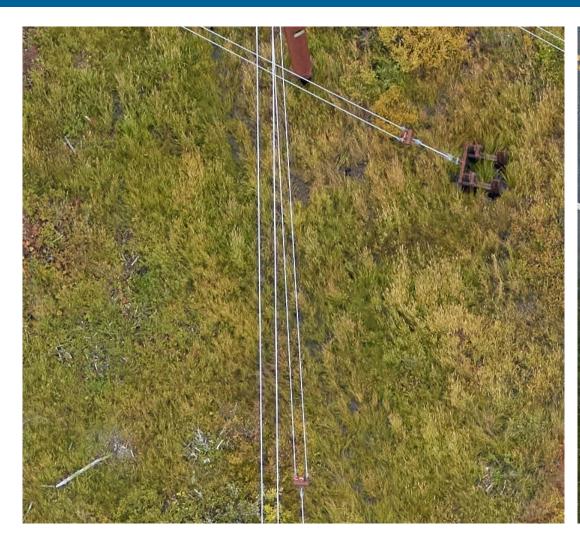


Lidar, Oblique, and Orthoimagery



ORTHOIMAGERY

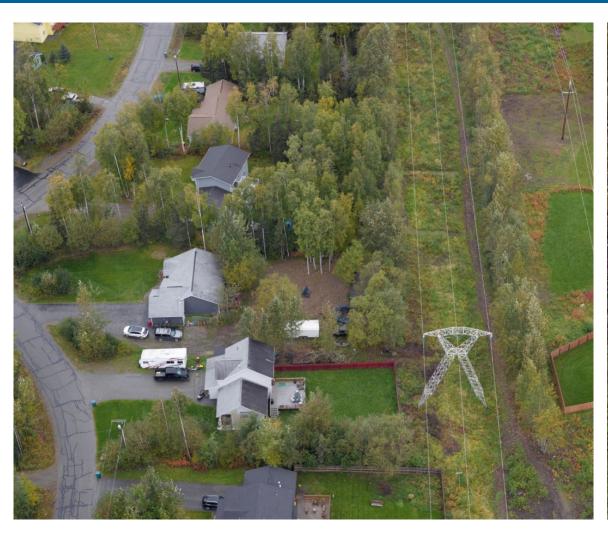






OBLIQUE IMAGERY

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DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS





DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS LIDAR AND IMAGERY





DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS ORTHO & OBLIQUE







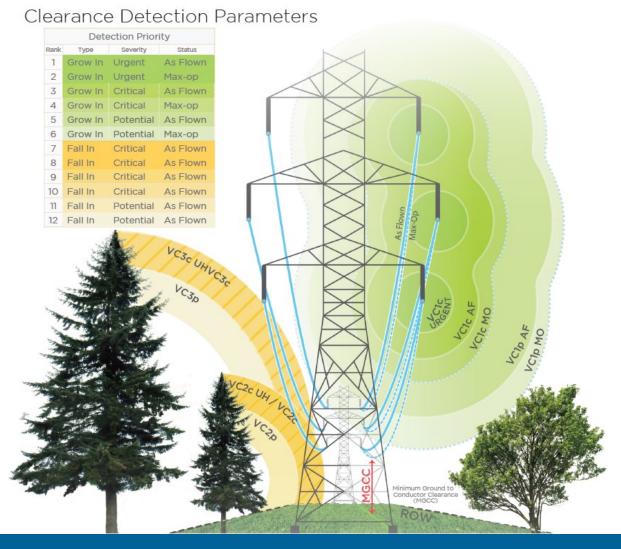
VEGETATION RISK ANALYSIS



NERC (FAC-003 & 8 Analysis)

345kV										
CONDITION	RADIAL CLEARANCE ANALYSIS (GROW-IN)				FALL-IN ANALYSIS (OVERSTRIKE)			OVERHANG ANALYSIS		
	ZONE_1	ZONE_2	ZONE_3	ZONE_4	FI_ZONE_1	FI_ZONE_2	FI_ZONE_3	OV_ZONE_1	OV_ZONE_2	OV_ZONE_3
AVERAGE OPERATING CONDITION	0-12ft	12-21ft	21-31ft	31-41ft	Overstrike Greater than 10ft	Strike or Overstrike	Fall Within 5ft of Wire	Within Wire Zone - 1ft	Within 1 - 5ft of Wire Zone	Within 5 - 10ft of Wire Zone
MAXIMUM OPERATING CONDITION	0-12ft	12-21ft	21-31ft	31-41ft	Overstrike Greater than 10ft	Strike or Overstrike	Fall Within 5ft of Wire	NA	NA	NA
BLOWOUT CONDITION	0-12ft	12-21ft	21-31ft	31-41ft	Overstrike Greater than 10ft	Strike or Overstrike	Fall Within 5ft of Wire	NA	NA	NA

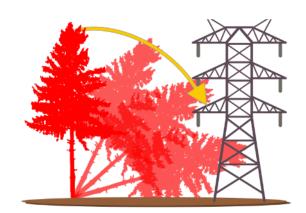
138kV										
CONDITION	RADIAL CLEARANCE ANALYSIS (GROW-IN)				FALL-IN ANALYSIS (OVERSTRIKE)			OVERHANG ANALYSIS		
	ZONE_1	ZONE_2	ZONE_3	ZONE_4	FI_ZONE_1	FI_ZONE_2	FI_ZONE_3	OV_ZONE_1	OV_ZONE_2	OV_ZONE_3
AVERAGE OPERATING CONDITION	0-5ft	5-13ft	13-23ft	23-33ft	Overstrike Greater than 10ft	Strike or Overstrike	Fall Within 3ft of Wire	Within Wire Zone - 1ft	Within 1 - 5ft of Wire Zone	Within 5 - 10ft of Wire Zone
MAXIMUM OPERATING CONDITION	0-5ft	5-13ft	13-23ft	23-33ft	Overstrike Greater than 10ft	Strike or Overstrike	Fall Within 3ft of Wire	NA	NA	NA
BLOWOUT CONDITION	0-5ft	5-13ft	13-23ft	23-33ft	Overstrike Greater than 10ft	Strike or Overstrike	Fall Within 3ft of Wire	NA	NA	NA



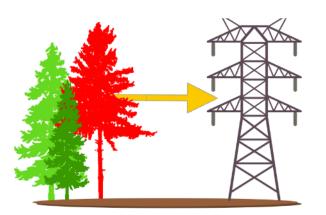
PREDICTIVE RISK SCORES



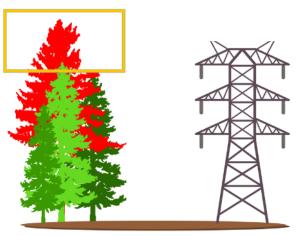
NV5 has identified 4 key attributes associated with tree caused outages based on a detailed historical analysis involving utility veg management professionals.



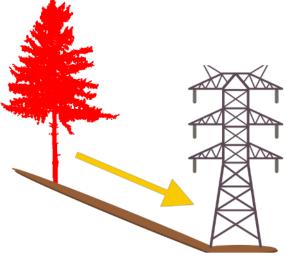
The percent of potential conductor overstrike distance relative to tree height. The greater the overstrike percent, the higher risk.



Calculates unobstructed paths at 1 deg. increments for tree to fall on conductor. Higher number of paths = increased risk.



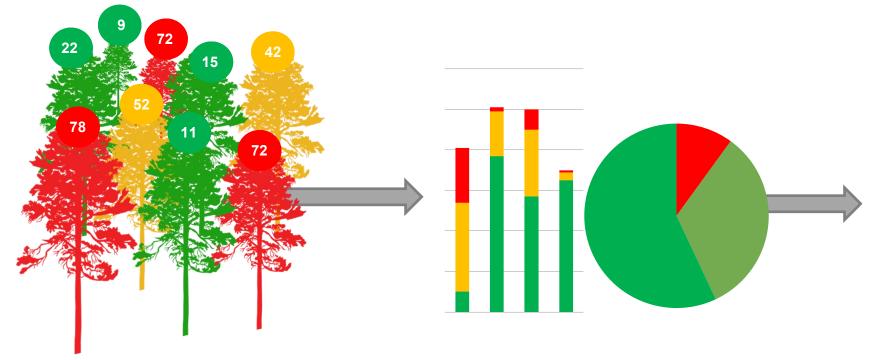
Exposure models calculate the relative vertical exposure for individual trees. The greater the exposure, the higher the risk.



Calculates the degree of slope from tree to conductor (upslope or downslope) and aspect of tree to conductor. A tree on steep upslope has greater risk.

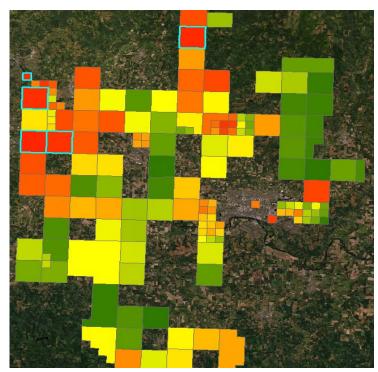
PREDICTIVE RISK SCORES





Lidar-derived Risk Scores

Utility Specific Variables



Data
Aggregation &
Delivery

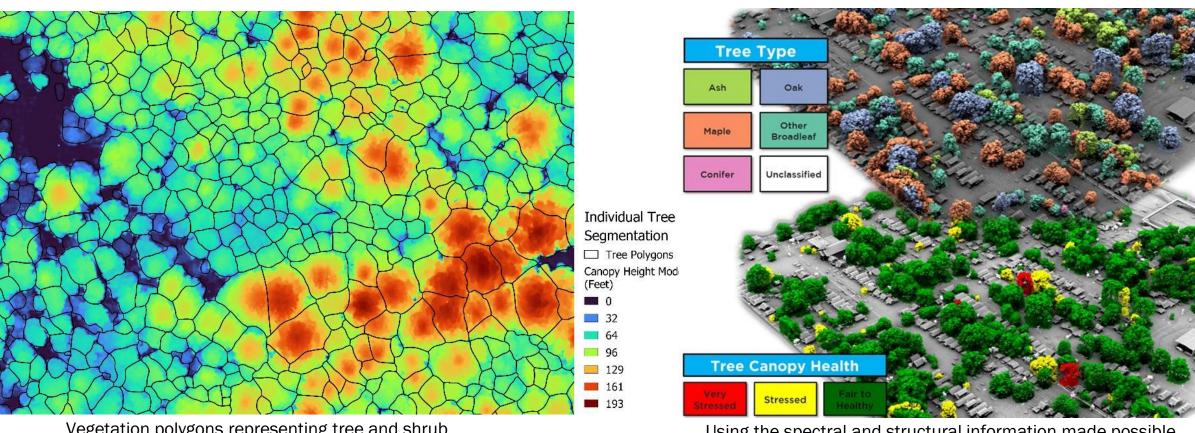
CHANGE DETECTION & AUDITING





TREE SPECIES ANALYSIS





Vegetation polygons representing tree and shrub canopy clumps are created from the lidar point cloud.

Using the spectral and structural information made possible by "ray tracing" imagery to the point, we incorporate field data to train machine learning classifiers to classify the species and health of vegetation polygons

GROUND CONTROL AND FIELD VALIDATION

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Lidar check point



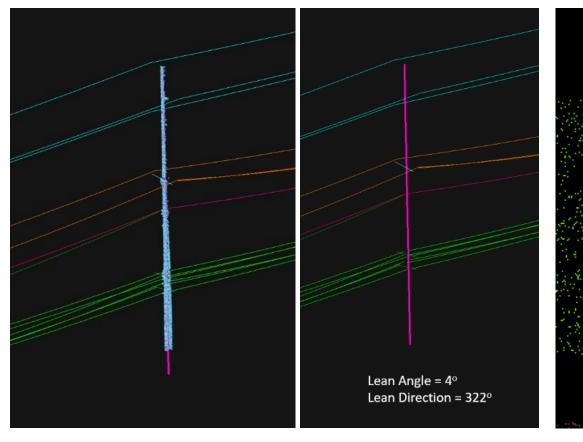
Photo IDs for imagery



Tree species and health field data collection

INFRASTRUCTURE INTEGRITY





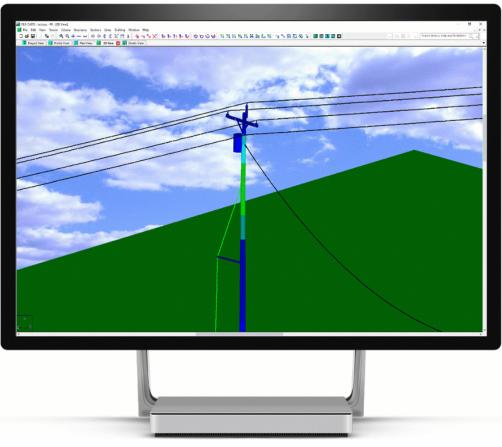
Pole lean measurements and monitoring

Subsidence and geotech hazard monitoring

DATA DELIVERY

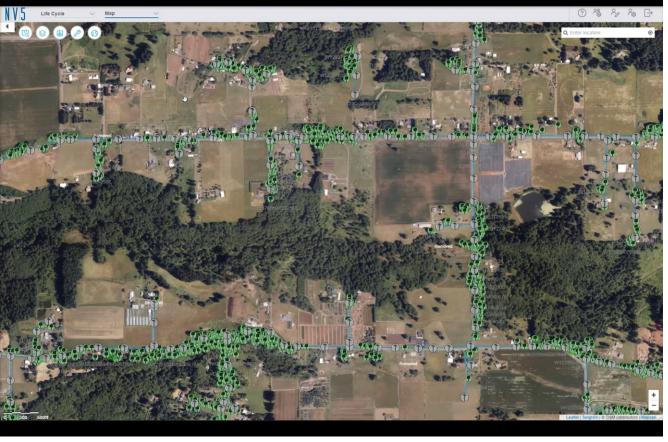


PLS-CADD



https://www.powerlinesystems.com/products

INSITE

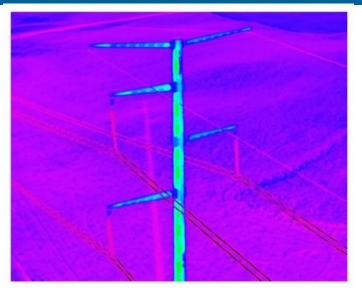


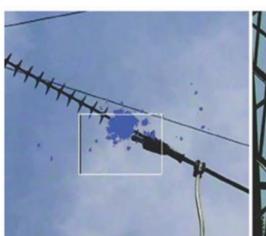
https://www.nv5.com/geospatial/

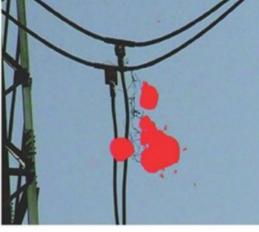
NEW TOOLS

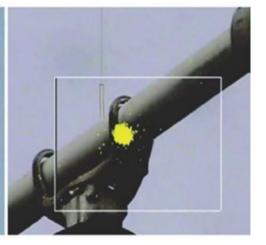
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- 60

- 55

- 50

- 45

- 40

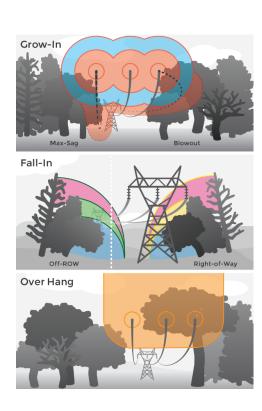
- 35

- 30

SUMMARY



- Remote sensing data improves the timing, accuracy, and repeatability of data inputs for a more robust vegetation management plan.
- Can be combined with asset-risk analysis & impact analysis to drive planning decisions
- Lidar and imagery are data rich technologies that support multiple use functions beyond vegetation analysis.



THANK YOU!



