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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies Training Course

29 March – 9 April 2027
Munich

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Ref: 2585_98346 **Date:** 29 March – 9 April 2027 **Location:** Munich **Fees:** 11100 GBP

Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies is a 2-week advanced training course for transmission planning and asset engineers that ends with a corridor upgrade options appraisal comparing reconductoring, live line ratings, flexible alternating current devices and direct current links. Utilities face rising demand and scarce new routes, so extracting more capacity from existing corridors has become a board-level question. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on transmission corridor upgrade technologies.

Why Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies Matter Now

Three forces shape corridor decisions today. Connection queues for wind and solar plants are growing faster than new lines can be permitted, landowners and communities resist fresh rights-of-way, and system operators need stronger voltage control as synchronous generation retires. An organisation that picks the right upgrade adds capacity in years rather than decades and keeps losses and outage risk under control. A poor choice strands capital in equipment that cannot relieve the real binding limit. The course rests on thermal rating physics, power system stability studies and lifecycle costing, applied to each technology on equal terms.

Who Gains Most from Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies

- Engineers responsible for long-term transmission expansion studies and capacity forecasts
- Engineers who own overhead line condition, ratings and refurbishment plans
- Specialists accountable for reactive power, voltage control and stability margins
- Engineers who set protection and control schemes on high-voltage circuits
- Project engineers who prepare technical cases for major network investment

Utility planning departments gain most when planners, line asset owners and protection specialists attend together and leave with one shared basis for comparing options.

Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies Capabilities

Participants learn to trace a corridor limit to its physical cause and match each remedy to that cause with study evidence and cost.

- Diagnose whether thermal, voltage or stability limits bind a corridor — investment committee
- Calculate static and dynamic ratings for reconductored spans — line asset owners
- Specify shunt and series compensation sizes from reactive studies — system operators
- Weigh converter technologies for a direct current link — planning managers
- Test each option against contingency and transient study results — protection engineers
- Build a scored lifecycle comparison of shortlisted upgrades — executive sponsors

Key Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies Terms

- Dynamic line rating — A conductor rating updated with measured or forecast weather and line data, often allowing more current than a fixed seasonal rating.
- High-temperature low-sag conductor — A conductor with a core that expands little when hot, so it carries more current while keeping the same ground clearance.
- Flexible alternating current transmission device — Power electronic or switched equipment that controls voltage, impedance or power flow on an alternating current network.
- High-voltage direct current link — A transmission connection using converter stations to send bulk power as direct current, with full control of the power transferred.
- Series compensation — Capacitors placed in series with a line to cancel part of its reactance and raise the power it can transfer.
- Short-circuit ratio — The ratio of network fault level to converter rating, showing how strong the grid is at a converter connection point.

Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies Day by Day

Day 1: Capacity Pressures on Existing Corridors

- Thermal, Voltage and Stability Limits — Which Constraint Binds a Given Corridor
- Load Growth and Renewable Connection Queues — Timing of Capacity Need
- Right-of-Way Scarcity and Permitting Effort — Case for Reusing Routes
- Congestion Cost Signals — When Upgrading Beats Redispatch
- Corridor Baseline Study — Agreeing the Starting Capacity Figure

Day 2: Conductor Physics and Thermal Rating

- Heat Balance Equation for Overhead Conductors — Static Rating Basis
- Sag-Tension Calculation — Clearance Margins at Maximum Temperature
- Annealing and Creep Behaviour — Long-Term Conductor Life Limits
- Ambient Assumptions in Seasonal Ratings — Conservatism Versus Lost Capacity
- Ground Clearance Surveys by Aerial Laser Scanning — Verifying Real Margins

Day 3: High-Temperature Low-Sag Conductors

- Composite and Steel-Cored Reconductoring Options — Capacity Gain per Span
- Tower Loading Checks for Replacement Conductors — Reuse or Reinforce Structures
- Fittings, Joints and Thermal Cycling — Avoiding Hot-Spot Failures
- Higher Operating Temperature and Resistive Losses — Lifetime Energy Penalty
- Stringing Methods Under Outage Windows — Construction Sequence Choice

Day 4: Dynamic Line Rating

- Weather-Based and Sensor-Based Rating Methods — Accuracy Versus Cost
- Line Monitors: Tension, Sag and Conductor Temperature — Sensor Placement
- Forecast Ratings for Day-Ahead Scheduling — Operator Confidence Levels
- Critical Span Identification — Where Wind Cooling Is Weakest
- Integration with Control Room Limits — Who Accepts the Live Rating

Day 5: Flexible Alternating Current Transmission Devices

- Static Var Compensators and Static Synchronous Compensators — Voltage Support
- Series Capacitors and Thyristor-Controlled Series Compensation — Transfer Gain
- Subsynchronous Resonance Screening — Risk to Nearby Generator Shafts
- Power Flow Controllers on Parallel Paths — Relieving Overloaded Circuits
- Reactive Power Planning Studies — Sizing Shunt and Series Devices

Day 6: High-Voltage Direct Current Links

- Line-Commutated and Voltage-Source Converters — Matching Technology to Need
- Point-to-Point Versus Multi-Terminal Schemes — Future Expansion Options
- Converting an Alternating Current Line to Direct Current — Route Reuse
- Converter Station Footprint, Harmonics and Filters — Site Selection
- Weak Grid Connection and Short-Circuit Ratio — Converter Suitability

Day 7: System Studies for Technology Choice

- Load Flow and Contingency Analysis — Comparing Upgrade Cases
- Transient Stability Simulation — Fault Ride-Through of Each Option
- Protection Impacts of Series Compensation and Converters — Relay Settings
- Electromagnetic Transient Studies — Switching and Control Interaction
- Reliability Indices for Corridor Outages — Value of Redundancy

Day 8: Economics, Risk and Delivery

- Lifecycle Cost Comparison — Capital, Losses and Maintenance per Option
- Outage Cost During Construction — Staging Plan Selection
- Supply Chain Lead Times for Converters and Conductors — Schedule Risk
- Multi-Criteria Scoring Matrix — Weighing Cost, Capacity and Resilience
- Stakeholder and Land-Owner Engagement — Securing Route Consent

Day 9: Asset Operation After the Upgrade

- Condition Monitoring of Converter Valves and Compensators — Maintenance Intervals
- Inspection Regimes for New Conductors — Detecting Early Damage
- Operator Training for Variable Ratings — Safe Use of Extra Capacity
- Spares Strategy for Specialised Equipment — Restoration Time Targets
- Post-Commissioning Performance Review — Confirming Promised Capacity

Day 10: Practising the Corridor Upgrade Options Appraisal

- Corridor Constraint Diagnosis Applied to a Case Line — Binding Limit
- Reconductoring and Dynamic Rating Screening — Quick-Win Capacity Estimate
- Compensation and Direct Current Alternatives Tested in Studies — Technical Fit
- Lifecycle Cost and Risk Scoring of Shortlisted Options — Preferred Case
- Corridor Upgrade Options Appraisal — Final Recommendation and Evidence Pack

Applying Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies After the Course

- Run a critical span and weather screening on one congested line to estimate the capacity a dynamic rating could release
- Lead a lifecycle cost and risk scoring session comparing reconductoring with compensation for a corridor in the current planning cycle

Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies Questions FAQ

What are transmission corridor upgrade technologies and why do they matter now?

They are the methods that raise the capacity of an existing route: new conductors, live ratings, compensation devices and direct current conversion. They matter because demand and renewable connections grow faster than new routes can be approved.

Which roles gain most from transmission corridor upgrade technologies training?

Transmission planners, overhead line asset owners, voltage and stability specialists and protection engineers gain most. Each works on part of the upgrade decision, and the course gives them a common basis for comparing options.

How does a transmission corridor upgrade technologies course differ from a power system protection course?

It compares capacity remedies across a whole corridor. A protection course focuses on relays and fault clearance, which here appear only as one study check among cost, stability and rating evidence.

What do you bring back from transmission corridor upgrade technologies training?

You bring back a corridor upgrade options appraisal for a case line. It records the binding limit, the screened options, study results and a scored lifecycle comparison ready for an investment discussion.

Transmission Corridor Upgrade Technologies: The Way Forward

The corridor upgrade options appraisal first informs which remedy enters the next capital plan for a congested route. Planners use it to justify the choice, asset owners to schedule outages and operators to prepare for new controls. After its first use, revisit the rating assumptions with measured line data, because actual weather cooling often changes which option ranks highest.