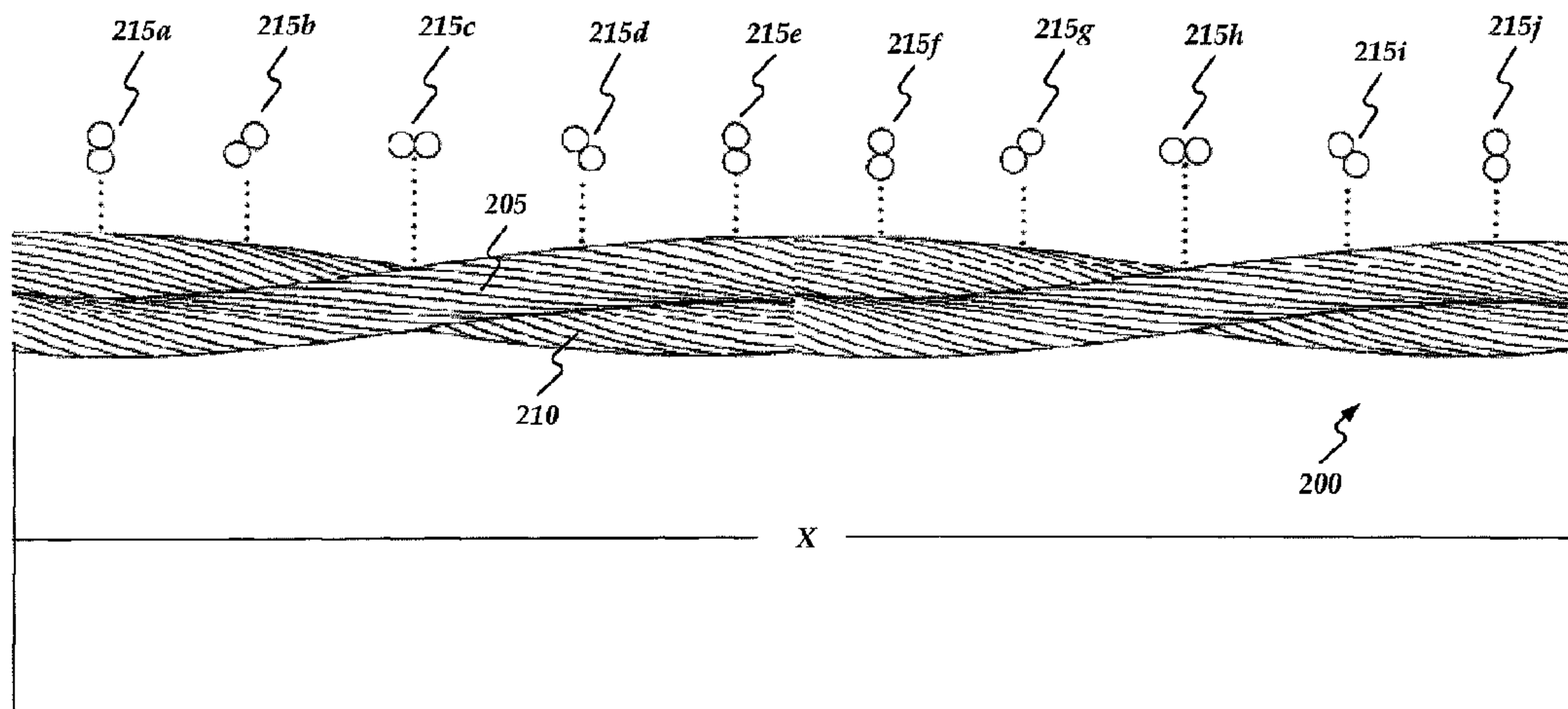




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(54) **Titre : CABLE RESISTANT A DES VIBRATIONS**
(54) **Title: VIBRATION RESISTANT CABLE**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A vibration resistant cable may be provided. The vibration resistant cable may comprise a first conductor and a second conductor. The second conductor may be twisted around the first conductor at a lay length configured to cause a locking force between the first conductor and the second conductor. The locking force may be configured to prevent relative movement of the first conductor and the second conductor that may result in bags in the vibration resistant cable. The lay length may be predetermined or may vary a predetermined amount per unit of length of the vibration resistant cable. The lay length may be $c - id + c_2$, where d may be the diameter of the first conductor and the second conductor and C_1 and C_2 may be constants configured to obtain the locking force to eliminate bags in the vibration resistant cable and provide Aeolian vibration dampening in the vibration resistant cable.

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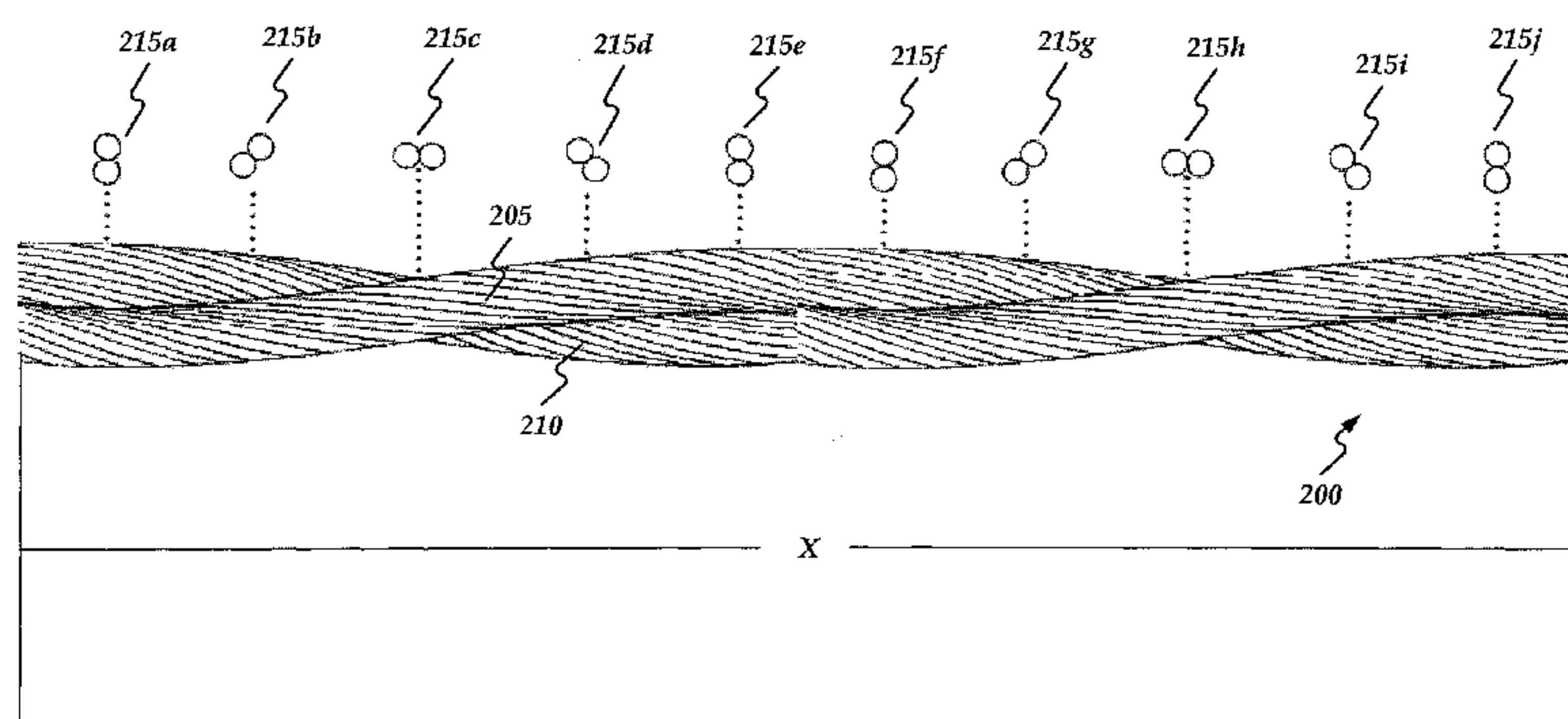


FIG. 2

(57) Abstract: A vibration resistant cable may be provided. The vibration resistant cable may comprise a first conductor and a second conductor. The second conductor may be twisted around the first conductor at a lay length configured to cause a locking force between the first conductor and the second conductor. The locking force may be configured to prevent relative movement of the first conductor and the second conductor that may result in bags in the vibration resistant cable. The lay length may be predetermined or may vary a predetermined amount per unit of length of the vibration resistant cable. The lay length may be $c_1 d + c_2$, where d may be the diameter of the first conductor and the second conductor and C_1 and C_2 may be constants configured to obtain the locking force to eliminate bags in the vibration resistant cable and provide Aeolian vibration dampening in the vibration resistant cable.

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TITLE**VIBRATION RESISTANT CABLE**RELATED APPLICATION

5 [001] This application is being filed on 23 July 2008, as a PCT International Patent application in the name of Stephen L. SPRUELL, a citizen of the U.S., applicant for the designation of all countries, and claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/952,692, filed July 30, 2007, U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/022,630, filed January 22, 2008, and
10 U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/061,168, filed June 13, 2008.

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BACKGROUND

20 [003] Electrical energy is transmitted using power lines. Power lines include electrical conductors configured to conduct the electrical energy. The electrical conductors are supported or suspended from power line structures similar to a power line structure 100 as described below with
 reference to FIG. 1. Because power lines are exposed to meteorological
25 elements, power lines may be designed and constructed to withstand potential damages that may be caused by vibrations due to meteorological

elements such as wind and/or ice, for example. Due to meteorological elements, a number of undesirable vibration phenomenon may occur, for example, "aeolian" vibration (e.g. torsional conductor movement and string vibration) which can lead to conductor fatigue failures and conductor

5 "galloping." These undesirable vibration phenomenon may result in: i) contact between multiple conductors or between multiple conductors and overhead ground wires (i.e. shields); ii) conductor failure at support points on power line structures due to vibration induced stress; iii) possible power line structure damage; and iv) excessive conductor sag due to conductor

10 overstressing.

[004] Aeolian vibration is a high-frequency low-amplitude oscillation generated by a low velocity, comparatively steady wind blowing across a conductor. This steady wind creates air vortices or eddies on the lee side of the conductor. These vortices or eddies will detach at regular intervals from

15 the top and bottom area of the conductor (i.e. "vortex shedding") creating a force on the conductor that is alternately impressed from above and below. If the frequency of the forces (i.e. expected excitation frequency) approximately corresponds to a frequency of a resonant vibration mode for a conductor span (i.e natural frequency of the power line), the conductor will

20 tend to vibrate in many loops in a vertical plane. The frequency of resonant vibration depends mainly on conductor size and wind velocity and is generally between 5 and 100 Hz for wind speeds within the range of 0 to 15 miles per hour. The peak-to-peak vibration amplitudes will cause alternating bending stresses great enough to produce fatigue failure in the conductor

25 strands at the attachment points to the power line structure. Highly

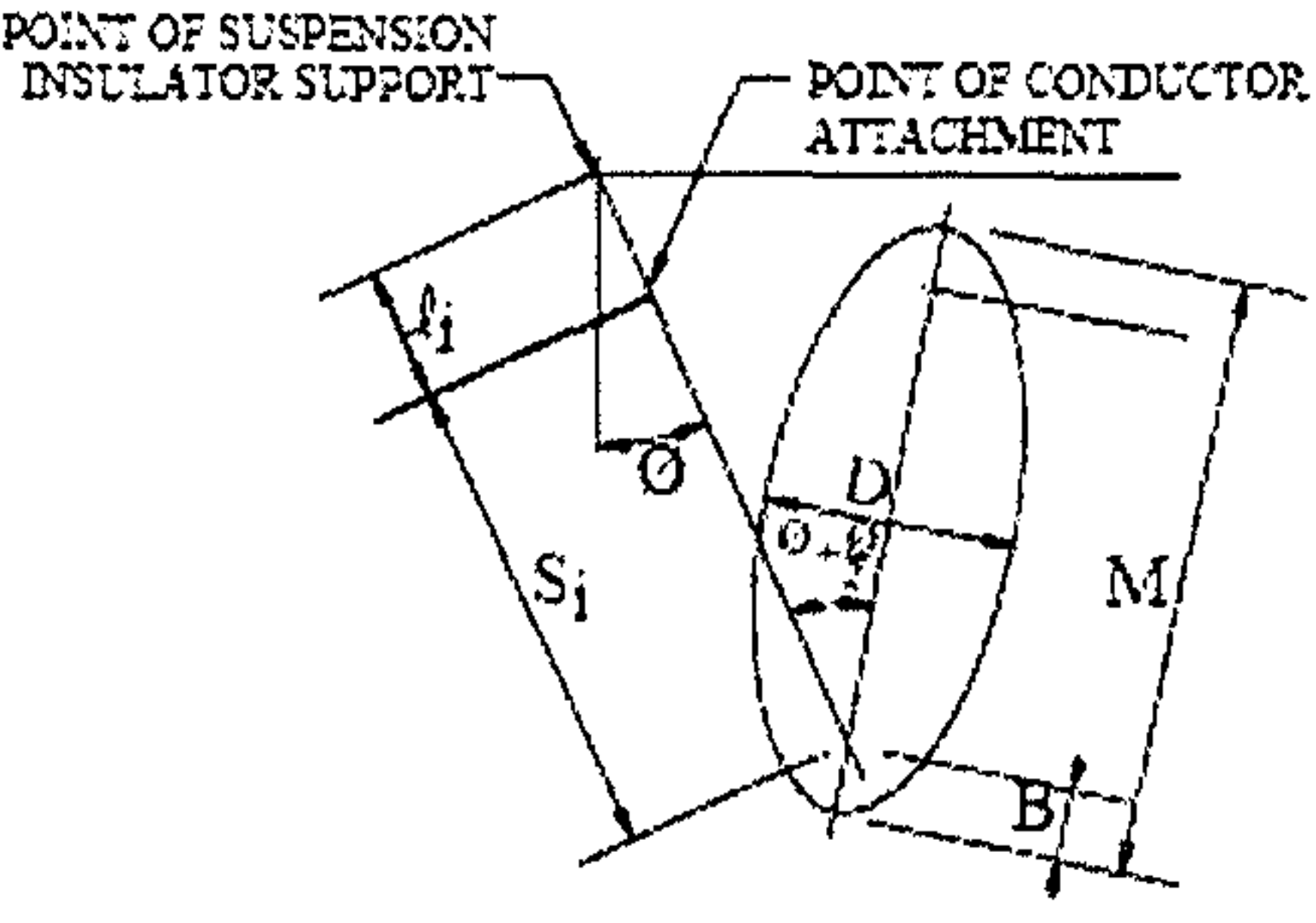
tensioned conductors in long spans are particularly subject to vibration fatigue. This vibration is generally more severe in flat open terrain where steady winds are more often encountered.

[005] Conductor galloping (sometimes called dancing), is a
5 phenomenon where power line conductors move or vibrate with large amplitudes. Galloping usually occurs when an unsteady, high or gusty wind blows over a conductor covered by a layer of ice deposited by freezing rain, mist, or sleet. The coating may vary from a very thin glaze on one side to a solid three-inch cover giving the conductor an irregularly shaped profile.
10 Consequently, this ice covering may give the conductor a slightly out-of-round, elliptical, or quasi-airfoil shape. Wind blowing over this irregularly shaped profile results in aerodynamic lift that causes the conductor to gallop. The wind can be anything between 5 to 45 miles-per-hour at an angle to the power line of 10 to 90 degrees. The wind may be unsteady in velocity or
15 direction.

[006] During galloping, conductors oscillate elliptically at frequencies on the order of 1-Hz or less with vertical amplitudes of several feet. Sometimes two loops appear, superimposed on one basic loop. Single-loop galloping rarely occurs in spans over 600 to 700 feet. This is fortunate
20 because it would be impractical to provide clearances large enough in long spans to prevent the possibility of contact between phases. In double-loop galloping, the maximum amplitude usually occurs at the quarter span points and is smaller than that resulting from single-loop galloping. There are several measures that can be incorporated at the power line's design stage
25 to reduce potential conductor contacts caused by galloping, such as

designing the power line to have shorter spans, or increased phase separation.

[007] In areas where galloping is either historically known to occur or is expected, power line designers should indicate design measures that will minimize galloping and galloping problems, especially conductor contacts. The primary tool for assuring absence of conductor contacts is to superimpose Lissajous ellipses over a structure's scaled diagram to indicate a galloping conductor's theoretical path. FIG. 1 shows power line structure 100, a first phase Lissajous ellipse 105, a second phase Lissajous ellipse 110, a third phase Lissajous ellipse 115, a first shield Lissajous ellipse 120, and a second shield Lissajous ellipse 125. Ways to calculate the aforementioned Lissajous ellipses is shown in Table 1.

 $\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{p_c}{w_c} \right) \quad \text{Eq. 6-6}$		
	Single Loop	Double Loop
Major Axis 'M'	$M = 1.25 S_i + 1.0 \quad \text{Eq. 6-7}$	$M = 1.0 + \sqrt{\frac{3a \left(L + \frac{8S_i^2}{3L} - 2a \right)}{8}} \quad \text{Eq. 6-8}$ where $a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{L}{2} \right)^2 + S_i^2}$
Distance 'B'	$B = 0.25 S_i \quad \text{Eq. 6-9}$	$B = 0.2M \quad \text{Eq. 6-10}$
Minor Axis 'D'	$D = 0.4M \quad \text{Eq. 6-11}$	$D = 2\sqrt{M-1.0} \quad \text{Eq. 6-12}$

Where:

- p_c = wind load per unit length on iced conductor in lbs/ft.
 Assume a 2 psf wind.
 w_c = weight per unit length of conductor plus 1/2 in. of radial ice, lbs/ft.
 L = span length in feet.
 M = major axis of Lissajous ellipses in feet.
 S_i = final sag of conductor with 1/2 in. of radial ice, no wind, at 32°F, in feet.
 D = minor axis of Lissajous ellipses in feet.
 B, ϕ = as defined in figure above

Table 1

[008] To avoid contact between phase conductors or between phase
 5 conductors and shield wires, none of the ellipses (i.e. first phase Lissajous ellipse 105, second phase Lissajous ellipse 110, third phase Lissajous ellipse 115, first shield Lissajous ellipse 120, and second shield Lissajous ellipse 125) should touch one another. However, if galloping is expected to be infrequent and of minimal severity, there may be situations where

allowing ellipses to overlap may be the favored design choice when economics are considered.

SUMMARY

[009] This Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter. Nor is this Summary intended to be used to limit the claimed subject matter's scope.

[009a] According to the present invention, there is provided a vibration resistant cable comprising:

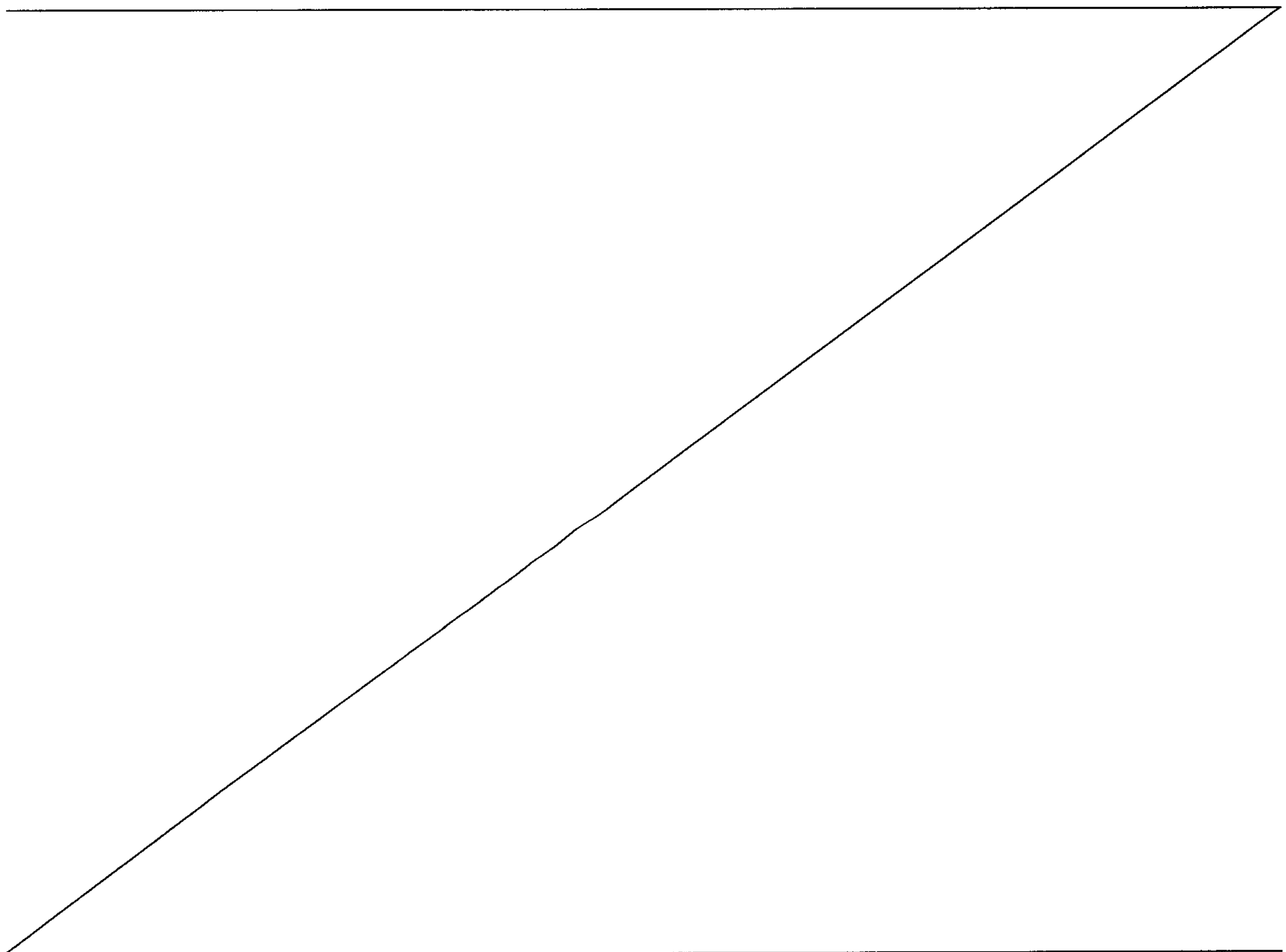
- a first conductor having a diameter d ; and

- a second conductor having the diameter d , the second conductor twisted around the first conductor at a lay length between 3 feet and 6 feet to eliminate bagging of the vibration resistant cable during installation.

[010] A vibration resistant cable may be provided. The vibration resistant cable may comprise a first conductor and a second conductor. The second conductor may be twisted around the first conductor at a lay length configured to cause a locking force between the first conductor and the second conductor. The locking force may be configured to prevent relative movement of the first conductor and the second conductor that may result in bags in the vibration resistant cable.

[011] Both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description provide examples and are explanatory only. Accordingly, the foregoing general description and the following detailed description should not be considered to be restrictive. Further, features or variations may be provided in addition to those set forth herein. For example, embodiments may be directed to various feature combinations and sub-combinations described in the detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS



[012] The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this disclosure, illustrate various embodiments of the present invention. In the drawings:

[013] FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating conductor galloping;

5 [014] FIG. 2 is a diagram showing a vibration resistant cable;

[015] FIG. 3A illustrates a “swallow” VR cable;

[016] FIG. 3B, shows a VR cable comprising two individual conductors twisted together;

[017] FIG. 4A shows a 3 ft. lay length VR cable;

10 [018] FIG. 4B shows a 9ft. lay length VR cable;

[019] FIG. 4C shows a combination 6 ft. and 3 ft. lay length VR cable;

[020] FIG. 5A shows an overall mesh;

[021] FIG. 5B shows a close-up VR cable and mesh;

15 [022] FIG. 6A is a key for the directions;

[023] FIG. 6B shows the directions of the simulated unsteady flow behavior of air at 25 mph over the VR cable;

[024] FIG. 7 shows the VR lay configuration plane locations;

20 [025] FIGs. 8A, 8B, and 8C show flow velocity of the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively;

[026] FIGs. 9A, 9B, and 9C show pressure of the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively;

[027] FIGs. 10A, 10B, and 10C show flow velocity at various times of the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 2;

[028] FIGs. 11A, 11B, and 11C show flow pressure at various times of the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 2;

[029] FIGs. 12A, 12B, and 12C show forces on the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively;

5 [030] FIGs. 13A, 13B, and 13C show flow velocity of the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively;

[031] FIGs. 14A, 14B, and 14C show pressure of the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively;

10 [032] FIGs. 15A, 15B, and 15C show flow velocity at various times of the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 2;

[033] FIGs. 16A, 16B, and 16C show flow pressure at various times of the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 2;

[034] FIGs. 17A, 17B, and 17C show forces on the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively;

15 [035] FIGs. 18A, 18B, and 18C show flow velocity of the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively;

[036] FIGs. 19A, 19B, and 19C show pressure of the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively;

20 [037] FIGs. 20A, 20B, and 20C show flow velocity at various times of the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 2;

[038] FIGs. 21A, 21B, and 21C show flow pressure at various times of the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 2;

[039] FIGs. 22A, 22B, and 22C show forces on the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively;

[040] FIG. 23 shows the detailed examination for the 9 ft. lay VR cable (e.g. FIG. 4B);

[041] FIG. 24 shows the detailed examination for a 3 ft. lay VR cable (e.g. FIG. 4A.);

5 [042] FIG. 25 illustrates a 3 ft. long section of a 1 ft. lay VR cable;

[043] FIG. 26A shows flow pressure at a time of the 1 ft. lay VR cable at mid span plane;

[044] FIG. 26B is a corresponding force plot with respect to time;

[045] FIG. 27A shows velocity vectors plotted near the surface of the
10 3 ft. lay VR cable;

[046] FIG. 27B shows velocity vectors with span-wise speed; and

[047] FIG. 28 shows the span-wise flow directed towards the cross-section that subtends the smallest area to the incoming flow.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[048] The following detailed description refers to the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers are used in the drawings and the following description to refer to the same or similar elements. While embodiments of the invention may be described,
20 modifications, adaptations, and other implementations are possible. For example, substitutions, additions, or modifications may be made to the elements illustrated in the drawings, and the methods described herein may be modified by substituting, reordering, or adding stages to the disclosed methods. Accordingly, the following detailed description does not limit the
25 invention.

[049] A vibration resistant (VR) cable may be provided. Consistent with embodiments of the invention, the VR cable may comprise a first conductor twisted around a second conductor at a predetermined or varying lay length. Consequently, embodiments of the invention may provide a
5 changing profile to wind due to the VR cable's twisting nature that may prevent excitation in a vibration mode with or without ice buildup when the VR cable is used in a power line. Embodiments of the invention may change the twisting angle and or lay length of the two conductors such that more twists occur in a given length than in conventional systems. In other words,
10 embodiments of the invention may have shorter lay lengths than conventional systems. Computational Fluid Dynamics may be used as a tool to demonstrate embodiments consistent with the invention.

[050] In conventional systems, long lay lengths cause unwanted relative movement of the two conductors during manufacturing or installation
15 that create "bags" (e.g. "loops") in the cable. These bags cause conductors comprising the cable not to stay together as one profile and are thus undesirable. These bags may occur during construction of a power line using the cable, after the power line using the cable is constructed, or even during manufacture of the cable. In addition, it is time consuming and
20 expensive to correct these conditions after they occur. Consistent with embodiments of the invention, shorter lay lengths may help hold conductors together better in the VR cable. Moreover, the shorter lay lengths may aid in manufacturing and installation by preventing unwanted relative movement of the two conductors during manufacturing or installation that create bags.

[051] Furthermore, the lay length may be chosen (e.g. when applied in a power line) to set the VR cable's natural frequency to lessen or avoid galloping modes and aeolian vibration modes (i.e. torsional modes and "string" type vibration modes.) Embodiment of the invention may provide power lines with natural frequencies that may be less likely to be excited by, for example, wind blowing across the power lines' cables. This may be true in conditions when the cable is covered with ice and when it is not. Consistent with embodiments of the invention, cables having shorter lay lengths or a lay lengths that may vary may be a less "excitable" by winds having a frequency and speeds expected to blow on the cable. Moreover, a tighter lay length (i.e. more twists per unit length) may change the stiffness and damping of the VR cable to dampen vibrations that may develop before the vibrations produce damage to the VR cable.

[052] FIG. 2 shows a VR cable 200 consistent with embodiments of the invention. As shown in Fig. 2, VR cable 200 may comprise a first conductor 205 and a second conductor 210 twisted around one another. Cable 200 may have a lay length X. Lay length X may be constant over a unit length of VR cable 200 or may vary over a unit length of VR cable 200. For example, lay length X may vary at a constant rate between two feet and four feet for every fifty feet of VR cable 200. Moreover, lay length X may vary at a non-constant rate. Elements 215a through 215j show cross sections of VR cable 200 at their respective corresponding locations. For example, between elements 215c and 215h, one twist of VR cable 200 corresponding to lay length X may occur. VR cable 200 may be used in any power line. RUS BULLETIN 1724E-200, "DESIGN MANUAL FOR HIGH

VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINES", published by the Electric Staff Division, Rural Utilities Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture shows how power lines may be designed and is incorporated herein by reference.

[053] Lay length X may be configured to cause a power line using VR cable 200 to have a natural frequency not equal to an expected excitation frequency for an environment in which the power line is constructed. Moreover, the natural frequency may not only be unequal to the expected excitation frequency, but the natural frequency may be made sufficiently different than the expected excitation frequency by a predetermined value. In other words, the difference between the natural frequency and the expected excitation frequency may be different by a value that may be predetermined. Furthermore, a power line using VR cable 200 with lay length X may be determined to have a natural frequency range. Likewise, the expected excitation frequency for the environment in which the power line is constructed may have a range. Consistent with embodiments of the invention, lay length X may have a value configured to cause the aforementioned natural frequency range and the aforementioned expected excitation frequency range to not overlap or to have a buffer frequency range between the aforementioned natural frequency range and the aforementioned expected excitation frequency range.

[054] For example, a frequency of a resonant vibration mode for a span in the power line may comprise the natural frequency. The natural frequency may depend on conductor size (e.g. diameter, weight, ect.) and wind velocity and is generally between 5 and 100 Hz for wind speeds within the range of 0 to 15 miles per hour. The expected excitation frequency may

comprise the frequency of the forces (e.g. wind) acting upon the power line. Consistent with embodiments of the invention, lay length X may be constant over a unit length of VR cable 200 or may vary over a unit length of VR cable 200. Lay length X may be selected to cause the power line to have a natural
5 frequency not equal to the expected excitation frequency for the environment in which the power line is constructed. In this way, because the natural frequency may not be equal to the expected excitation frequency, wind corresponding to the expected excitation frequency may: i) not be able to cause a vibration phenomenon in VR cable 200 used in the power line or ii)
10 may only cause a minimal vibration phenomenon in VR cable 200 that may not damage the power line.

[055] In addition, lay length X may be configured to cause a power line using VR cable 200 to provide a dampening effect to the power line using VR cable 200 to vibration phenomenon caused at the expected
15 excitation frequency for an environment in which the power line is constructed. Consistent with embodiments of the invention, lay length X may be selected to cause VR cable 200 to be less "excitable" by winds having a frequency and speeds expected to blow on VR cable 200 used in the power line. In other words, "excitation characteristics" for VR cable 200
20 may be selected in such a way that energy from wind may be dampened even when the natural frequency range for the power line may overlap the expected excitation frequency range of the power line's expected environment. The excitation characteristics may be selected to cause the aforementioned dampening effect by selecting a particular lay length X or by
25 varying the lay length over a unit length of VR cable 200. For example, lay

length X may be selected to increase damping in VR cable 200 to dampen vibrations that may develop before the vibrations produce damage to VR cable 200 used in the power line.

[056] Consistent with embodiments of the invention, the lay length
5 may be optimized. For example, the lay length may be optimized in order to have a range in a level of tightness between first conductor 205 and second conductor 210. For example, if first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 are twisted around one another too loosely, relative movement between first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 may be so great that bags
10 may occur in cable 200. However, if first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 are twisted around one another too tightly, relative movement between first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 may be so minimized that the aeolian vibration dampening effect in cable 200 may be minimized to an undesirable level.

[057] Consistent with embodiments of the invention, causing the
15 power line using the vibration resistant cable to have a natural frequency not equal to an expected excitation frequency for an environment in which the power line is constructed may occur when the power line is constructed to the minimum design conditions associated with the National Electric Safety
20 Code (NESC) standards. (See TABLE 2.) Furthermore the aforementioned bagging elimination and dampening effect for vibration phenomenon may occur with the power lines built to National Electric Safety Code (NESC) standards. Notwithstanding, the aforementioned desired attributes may occur with power lines constructed to any standard and is not limited to the
25 NESC.

NESC LOADING DISTRICTS

District	Design Temp. (F°)	Radial Ice Thickness (inches)	Wind Pressure (psf)	Constants (lbs/ft)
Heavy Loading	0°	0.5	4	0.30
Medium Loading	15°	0.25	4	0.20
Light Loading	30°	0	9	0.05

TABLE 2

[058] In cable 200 first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 may be viewed as two coil springs that may be right beside each other. As cable 200 is strung in the air between power line structures, sheaves holding cable 200 at the power line structures may have a tendency to grab one of the conductors (e.g. first conductor 205 or second conductor 210.) Because of friction between first conductor 205 and or second conductor 210 and the stringing sheaves, there is push back. If first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 are tight enough together as cable 200 tries to push back with a compressive, spring force, this force pushes back and prevents bagging. If may be assumed that friction between first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 may be minimal (e.g. the conductors may be lubricated.)

[059] The following equations show the relationship between first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 in cable 200:

$$K = \frac{d^4 G}{8D^3 N} \quad (1)$$

Where:

- 5 K is the spring rate
- d is the diameter of the individual conductors
- D is the distance between the two conductors
- G is the modules of rigidity (a property like modulus of elasticity)
- 10 N is the number of coils engaged or active coils

In the case that D and d are equal:

$$K = \frac{dG}{8N} \quad (2)$$

Because (N)(LAY) = SPRING LENGTH,

$$N = \frac{SPRINGLENGTH}{LAY} \quad (3)$$

- 15 Substituting (3) into (2)

$$K = \frac{(d)(G)(LAY)}{(8)(SPRING LENGTH)} \quad (4)$$

Locking force = (K) (deflection), then

$$\text{Locking force} = \frac{(d)(G)(LAY)(deflection)}{(8)(SPRING LENGTH)}$$

- 20 for a cable with conductor diameter = d_1 , Locking force is

$$\text{for } d = d_1, \text{ Locking force} = \frac{(d_1)(G)(Lay_1)(deflection)}{(8)(Spring Length)}$$

$Lay = Lay_1$

for a cable with conductor diameter = d_2 , Locking force is

$$\text{for } d = d_2, \text{ Locking force} = \frac{(d_2)(G)(Lay_2)(\text{deflection})}{(8)(\text{Spring Length})}$$

$$Lay = Lay_2$$

- 5 For the same locking force for cable constructions with d_1 and d_2 . Two different cables:

$$\frac{d_1 G Lay_1 \text{ deflection}}{8 \text{ Spring Length}} = \frac{d_2 G Lay_2 \text{ deflection}}{8 \text{ Spring Length}} \quad (5)$$

Now, setting (spring lengths) and (deflections) same for both cables, equation (5) reduces to:

$$10 \quad \frac{Lay_1}{Lay_2} = \frac{d_2}{d_1}$$

- [060] As shown above, the change in “lay” to achieve the same locking force with the same deflection within the same active length of cable may be linear with the change in diameter “d”. This analysis neglects friction in the model and assumes well lubricated conductors. Consequently, lay
- 15 length changing with diameter of individual conductor element can create a “locking force” to prevent relative conductor sliding or movement. Movement prevention may stop bags or loops from forming while, for example, making, installing, or using cable 200. A linear relationship based on the above formulas to describe the optimal lay of the cable which may prevent bags or
- 20 loops, may be given as:

$$Lay = c_1 d + c_2,$$

where d is the conductor diameter and c_1 and c_2 are constants that can be chosen to achieve the desired locking effect while still providing enough relative movement in the cable for effective Aeolian vibration dampening.

5 As described above, the locking force may minimize or prevent conductor movement as described by the above equations that relate to, for example, compression springs. Because first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 become more spring-like the shorter the lay length becomes, the spring forces in first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 tend to prevent
10 relative movement of first conductor 205 and second conductor 210. In other words, the shorter the lay length becomes, the more resistant first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 becomes to being either stretched or compressed. For example, the lay length of VR cable 200 may be configured to cause a locking force between first conductor 205 and second
15 conductor 210 configured to prevent relative movement of first conductor 205 and second conductor 210 that would result in bags in VR cable 200 if the lay length were of a conventional length. The lay length may be further configured to reduce a drag force when wind blows across VR cable 200 when a component of the wind, for example, is in a perpendicular direction to
20 an axis of VR cable 200. For example, the drag force may be reduced by 2% to 3%.

[061] FIG. 3A through FIG. 28 illustrate an operational example of cable 200 that may show the effect of lay length on the stability of cable 200 consistent with embodiments of the present invention. This operational
25 example compares shorter lay VR cables or varying lay VR cables to

conventional long lay cable. Consistent with embodiments of the invention, a reduction in drag coefficient with shorter lay lengths may be obtained as compared to conventional long lay cables. Consequently, consistent with embodiments of the invention, energy transferred into cable 200 may be
5 reduced, which may reduce the likelihood of galloping or vibration, for example. The same results may be applicable to iced cables as well.

[062] As illustrated in FIG. 3A through FIG. 28, cables of varying lay lengths may be analyzed using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) processes. Lift, drag, and moment on cables of fixed overall length (9 ft), but
10 varying lay lengths may be examined. Vortex shedding behavior is also examined. Also, the effect of lay on the aerodynamic behavior of the cables is assessed. FIGs. 3A and 3B illustrate a "swallow" VR cable. As shown in FIG. 3B, the cable comprises two individual conductors twisted together. Each individual conductors comprises of a total of seven strands, six 0.0937"
15 Al strands and one 0.0937" steel strand (i.e. core.) The two conductors twisted together result in a cross-section of the VR cable as shown in FIG. 3B.

[063] FIGs. 4A through 5B illustrate the VR cable's geometry. A three-dimensional 9 ft. section is analyzed with respect to FIGs. 5A through
20 28. FIG. 4A shows a 3 ft. lay length, FIG. 4B shows a 9 ft. lay length, and FIG. 4C shows a combination 6 ft. and 3 ft. lay length. FIGs. 5A and 5B show a model depicting a mesh. FIG. 5A shows an overall mesh and FIG. 5B shows a close-up cable and mesh. In the flow model of the VR cable, a three-dimensional 9 ft. section is analyzed. FIG. 6A is a key for the

directions. FIG. 6B shows the directions of the simulated unsteady flow behavior of air at 25 mph over the VR cable.

[064] Flow behavior may be analyzed by examining the behavior on planes (e.g. plane 1, plane 2, plane 2) of the VR lay configuration (geometry) of FIG. 4A as shown in FIG. 7. FIGs. 8A, 8B, and 8C show flow velocity of the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively. FIGs. 9A, 9B, and 9C show pressure of the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively. FIGs. 10A, 10B, and 10C show flow velocity at various times of the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 2. Velocity (m/s) on plane 2, as shown in FIGs. 10A, 10B, and 10C, at various time-instants indicates the time-dependent (e.g. chaotic) nature of flow behavior. FIGs. 11A, 11B, and 11C show flow pressure at various times of the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 2. Pressure (Pa) on plane 2 at various time-instants indicates, as shown in FIGs. 11A, 11B, and 11C, the time-dependent nature of flow behavior. FIGs. 12A, 12B, and 12C show forces on the 3 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively. To summarize the drag and lift of the VR lay configuration (geometry) of FIG. 4A (e.g. the 3 ft. lay), CFD computed an average drag force on the 9 ft. cable (3 ft. lay), for example, is 1.92 N. The CFD computed movement and lift force on the 9 ft. cable (3 ft. lay), for example, are negligible.

[065] Flow behavior may be analyzed by examining the behavior on planes (e.g. plane 1, plane 2, plane 2) of the VR lay configuration (geometry) of FIG. 4B as shown in FIG. 7. FIGs. 13A, 13B, and 13C show flow velocity of the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively. FIGs. 14A, 14B, and 14C show pressure of the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane

2, and plane 3 respectively. FIGs. 15A, 15B, and 15C show flow velocity at various times of the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 2. Velocity (m/s) on plane 2, as shown in FIGs. 15A, 15B, and 15C, at various time-instants indicates the time-dependent (e.g. chaotic) nature of flow behavior. FIGs. 16A, 16B, and 16C show flow pressure at various times of the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 2. Pressure (Pa) on plane 2 at various time-instants indicates, as shown in FIGs. 16A, 16B, and 16C, the time-dependent nature of flow behavior. FIGs. 17A, 17B, and 17C show forces on the 9 ft. lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively. To summarize the drag and lift of the VR lay configuration (geometry) of FIG. 4B (e.g. the 9 ft. lay), CFD computed an average drag force on the 9 ft. cable (9 ft. lay), for example, is 2.011 N. The CFD computed movement and lift force on the 9 ft. cable (9 ft. lay), for example, are negligible.

[066] Flow behavior may be analyzed by examining the behavior on planes (e.g. plane 1, plane 2, plane 2) of the VR lay configuration (geometry) of FIG. 4C as shown in FIG. 7. FIGs. 18A, 18B, and 18C show flow velocity of the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively. FIGs. 19A, 19B, and 19C show pressure of the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively. FIGs. 20A, 20B, and 20C show flow velocity at various times of the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 2. Velocity (m/s) on plane 2, as shown in FIGs. 20A, 20B, and 20C, at various time-instants indicates the time-dependent (e.g. chaotic) nature of flow behavior. FIGs. 21A, 21B, and 12C show flow pressure at various times of the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 2. Pressure (Pa) on plane 2 at various time-instants indicates, as

shown in FIGs. 21A, 21B, and 21C, the time-dependent nature of flow behavior. FIGs. 22A, 22B, and 22C show forces on the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay VR cable at plane 1, plane 2, and plane 3 respectively. To summarize the drag and lift of the VR lay configuration (geometry) of FIG. 4C (e.g. the 6 ft.-3ft. combination lay), CFD computed an average drag force on the 9 ft. cable (6 ft.-3ft. combination lay), for example, is 1.968 N. The CFD computed movement and lift force on the 9 ft. cable (6 ft.-3ft. combination lay), for example, are negligible.

[067] TABLE 3 below summarizes the above analysis on the VR cable consistent with embodiments of the invention. As indicated in TABLE 3, the analysis indicates that the lifting force and torsional moment on the VR cable may be negligible. The lay length may be no affect on this force and the moment. The lay length may have an effect on the drag force over the VR cable. A general trend where the drag force decreases with a decrease in lay length may be observed.

Cable Layout	Force (N) over 9 ft section of cable	Comments
3 ft. lay cable	1.91	Lowest force of all cables analyzed
6 ft. and 3 ft. combination lay	1.97	
9 ft. lay cable	2.01	Highest force of all 3 lay lengths

TABLE 3

[068] A distinct vortex shedding frequency may not observed for the VR cable as the angle of attack of the cable cross-section continuously

changes along the length of the VR cable. The forces computed using a 2d analysis compare reasonably with the 3d predictions. The drag force predicted using 3d simulations is lower than that predicted using 2d simulations. As described below, the mechanism that leads to a reduction in the drag over the VR cable is explored by examining the details of the flow behavior over the cable.

[069] FIGs. 23 and 24 show an examination of detailed flow behavior. FIG. 23 shows the detailed examination for the 9 ft. lay VR cable (e.g. FIG. 4B) and FIG. 24 shows the detailed examination for a 3 ft. lay VR cable (e.g. FIG. 4A.) In FIGs. 23 and 24, span-wise flow is observed, which may lead to a reduction in the drag force.

[070] Next, an examination of a detailed flow behavior for a 1 ft. lay VR cable will be shown. FIG. 25 illustrates a 3 ft. long section of a 1 ft. lay VR cable. To gain greater confidence in the trends observed using 3 ft., 9 ft., and 3 ft. – 6 ft. lay, a 1 ft. lay length cable is investigated. It is anticipated that a 1 ft. lay length cable will show more dramatic results as compared to the other lay lengths. FIG. 26A shows flow pressure at a times of the 1 ft. lay VR cable at mid span plane. FIG. 26B is a corresponding force plot with respect to time. According to the examination, the drag force on the 3 ft. section of 1 ft. lay length cable is 0.63N; this force is scaled to obtain the drag force on a 9 ft. cable. The force on a 9 ft. long, 1 ft. lay length cable is (3×0.63) 1.89N. The lift force and moment on the cable are negligible. FIGs. 27A and 27B show the examination of detailed flow behavior for a 3 ft. lay VR cable. FIG. 27A shows velocity vectors plotted near the surface of the 3 ft. lay VR cable. FIG. 27B shows velocity vectors with span-wise speed.

[071] As shown in TABLE 4 below, the CFD analysis predicts that the lifting force and torsional moment on the VR cable may be negligible. The lay length may have no affect on the lift force and the moment. The lay length may have an effect on the drag force over the VR cable. A trend where the drag force decreases with a decrease in lay length may be observed as shown in TABLE 4.

Cable Layout	Force (N) over 9 ft section of cable	Comments
1 ft. lay cable	1.89	Lowest force of all cables analyzed (6% reduction in drag as compared to 9 ft. lay cable)
3 ft. lay cable	1.91	5% reduction in drag as compared to 9 ft. lay cable
6 ft. and 3 ft. combination lay	1.97	2% reduction in drag as compared to 9 ft. lay cable
9 ft. lay cable	2.01	Highest force of all 4 lay lengths

10

TABLE 4

[072] Drag reduction over aerodynamic bodies may not easily achieved. A drag reduction of even 1-2% for aerodynamic shapes may be considered good. A decrease in the net force acting on the VR cable may be observed with a decrease in lay length. A reduction in the net force on the VR cable and no change in the moment may result in a more stable cable. A close examination of the flow behavior may indicate span-wise flow along the VR cable. As illustrated in FIG. 28, the span-wise flow may be directed towards the cross-section that subtends the smallest area to the incoming flow. The span-wise flow for the 1 ft. lay VR cable may be higher

15

than that for the 3 ft. lay VR cable, which is higher than that for the 9 ft. lay VR cable. A trend indicating a decrease in drag with decreased lay length may be observed. A preliminary assessment of the flow behavior may indicate that span-wise flow may be responsible for a reduction in the drag
5 force. This behavior may be similar to that observed for a swept aircraft wing. A backward sweep of the wing induces span-wise flow and a reduction in the drag and lift forces. VR cable lay induces twisting, which in turn may cause a span-wise flow to occur and hence a change in the drag force. Consequently, the above data indicates that the drag force over the
10 VR cable may be reduced by reducing the lay length of the VR cable.

[073] While certain embodiments of the invention have been described, other embodiments may exist. Further, the disclosed methods' stages may be modified in any manner, including by reordering stages and/or inserting or deleting stages, without departing from the invention.
15 While the specification includes examples, the invention's scope is indicated by the following claims. Furthermore, while the specification has been described in language specific to structural features and/or methodological acts, the claims are not limited to the features or acts described above. Rather, the specific features and acts described above are disclosed as
20 example for embodiments of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A vibration resistant cable comprising:
a first conductor having a diameter d ; and
a second conductor having the diameter d , the second conductor twisted around the first conductor at a lay length between 3 feet and 6 feet to eliminate bagging of the vibration resistant cable during installation.
2. The vibration resistant cable of claim 1, wherein the lay length is further configured to cause a locking force between the first conductor and the second conductor to reduce relative movement.
- 10 3. The vibration resistant cable of claim 1 or 2, wherein the lay length is further configured to allow some relative movement between the first conductor and the second conductor to provide Aeolian vibration dampening in the vibration resistant cable.
4. The vibration resistant cable of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the first conductor and the second conductor each comprise a respective plurality of strands.
5. The vibration resistant cable of claim 4, wherein the first conductor and the second conductor each comprise seven strands.
6. The vibration resistant cable of claim 4, wherein the first conductor and the
20 second conductor each comprise six aluminum strands surrounding a steel strand.
7. The vibration resistant cable of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein an optimum lay length is a function of the diameter d .

8. The vibration resistant cable of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein an optimum lay length is determined by the equation, $c_1d + c_2$, wherein c_1 and c_2 are constants configured to obtain a locking force to eliminate bagging in the vibration resistant cable and to provide Aeolian vibration dampening in the vibration resistant cable.
9. The vibration resistant cable of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the vibration resistant cable is not under tension in a power line.
10. The vibration resistant cable of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the lay length is varying.

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Sheet 1 of 28

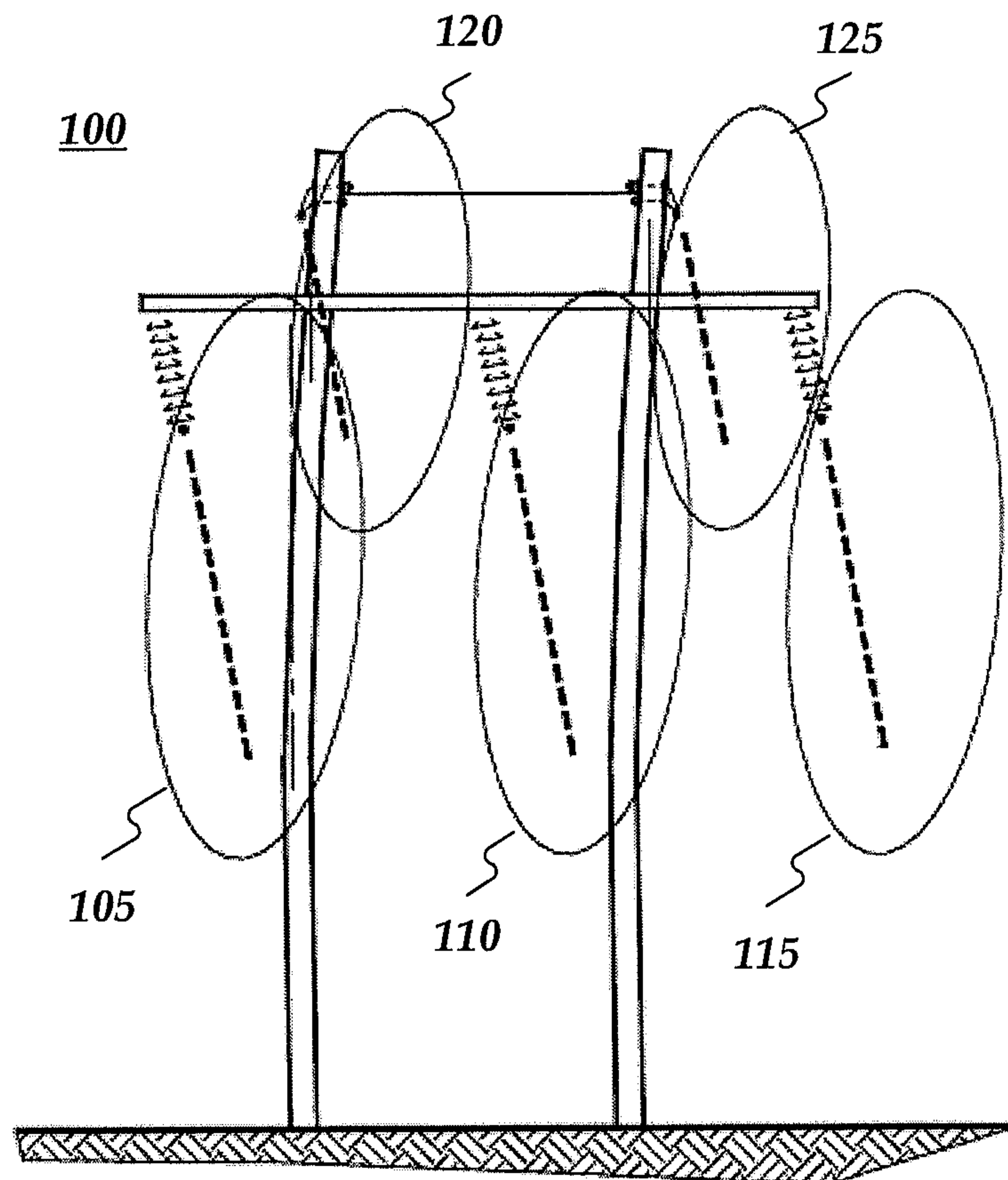


FIG. 1

PRIOR ART

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Sheet 2 of 28

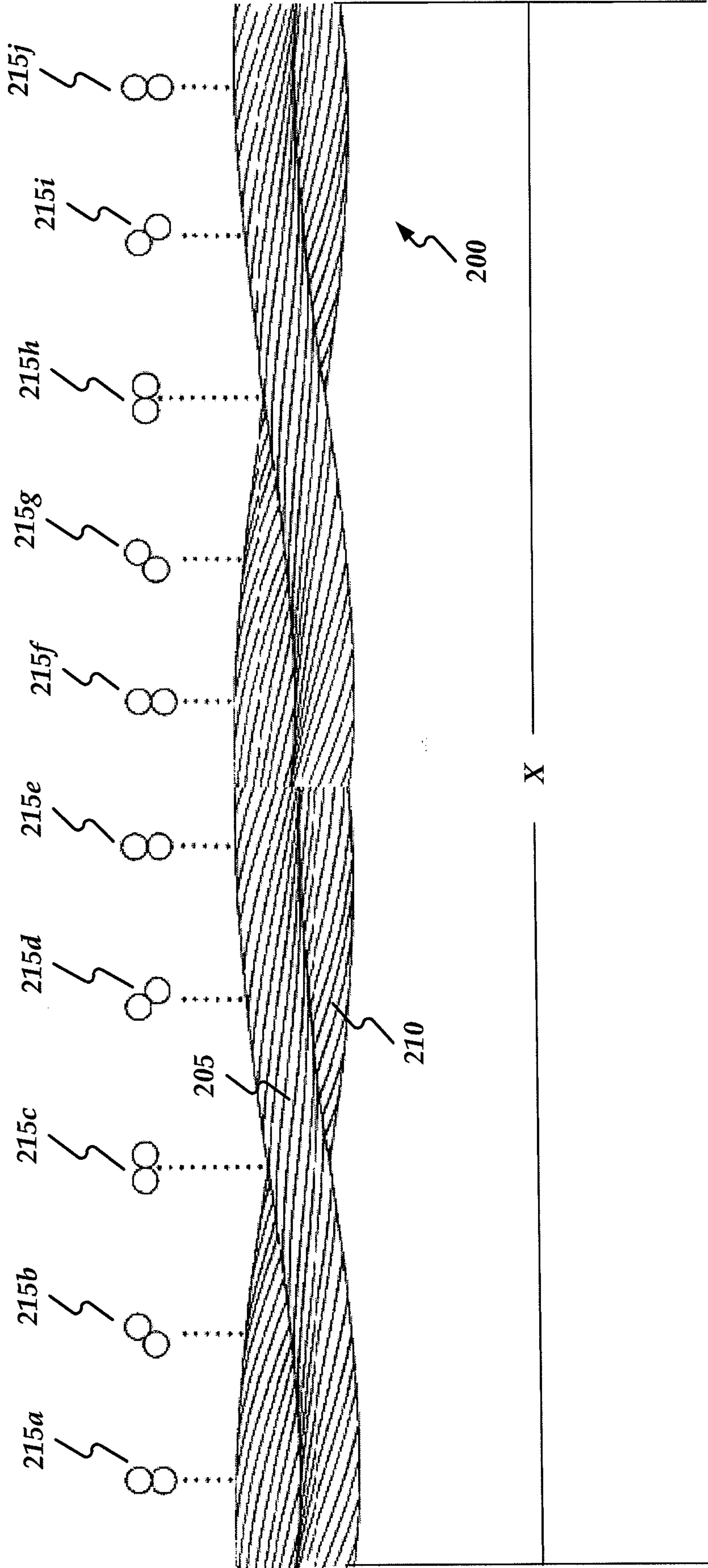
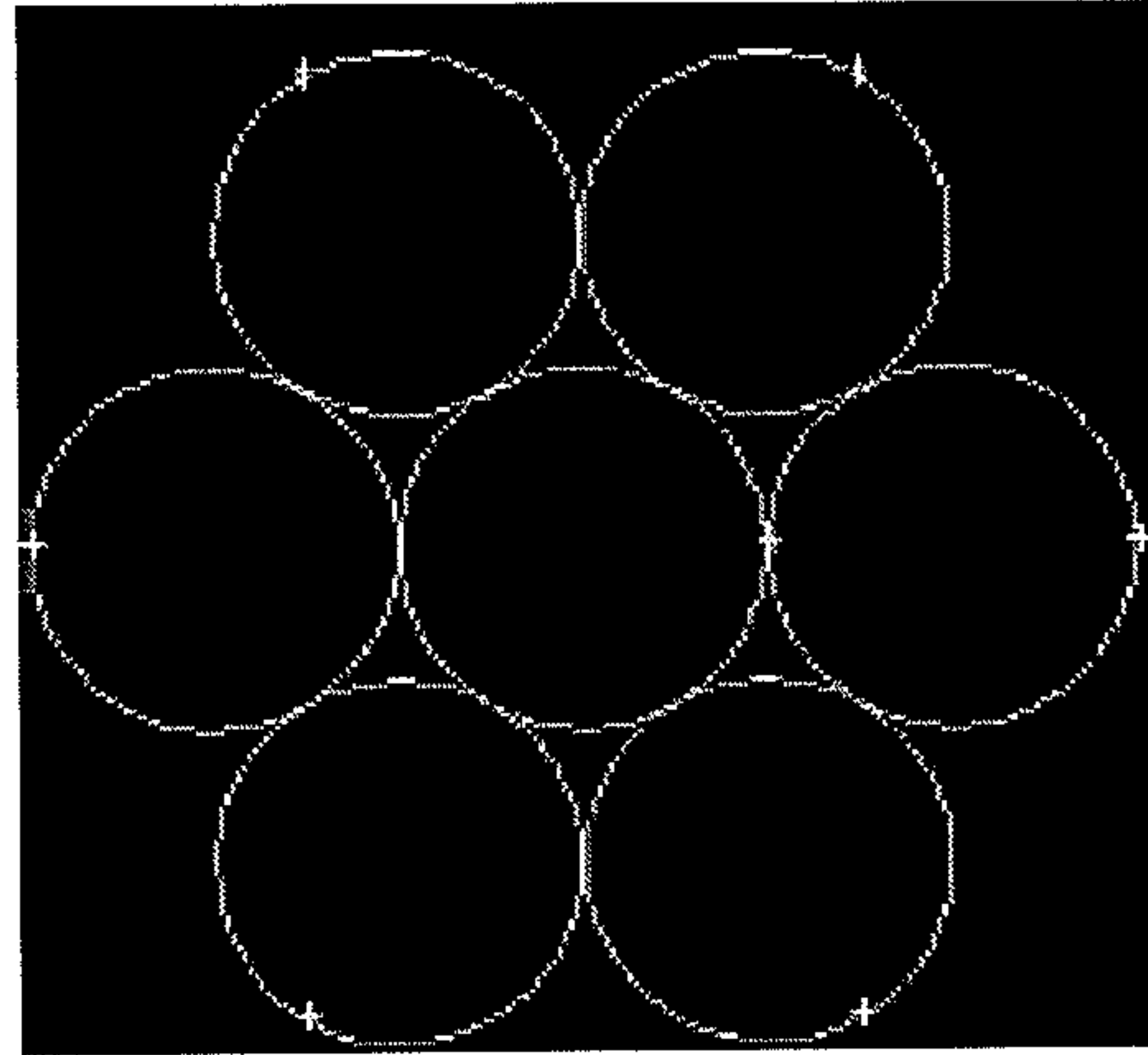
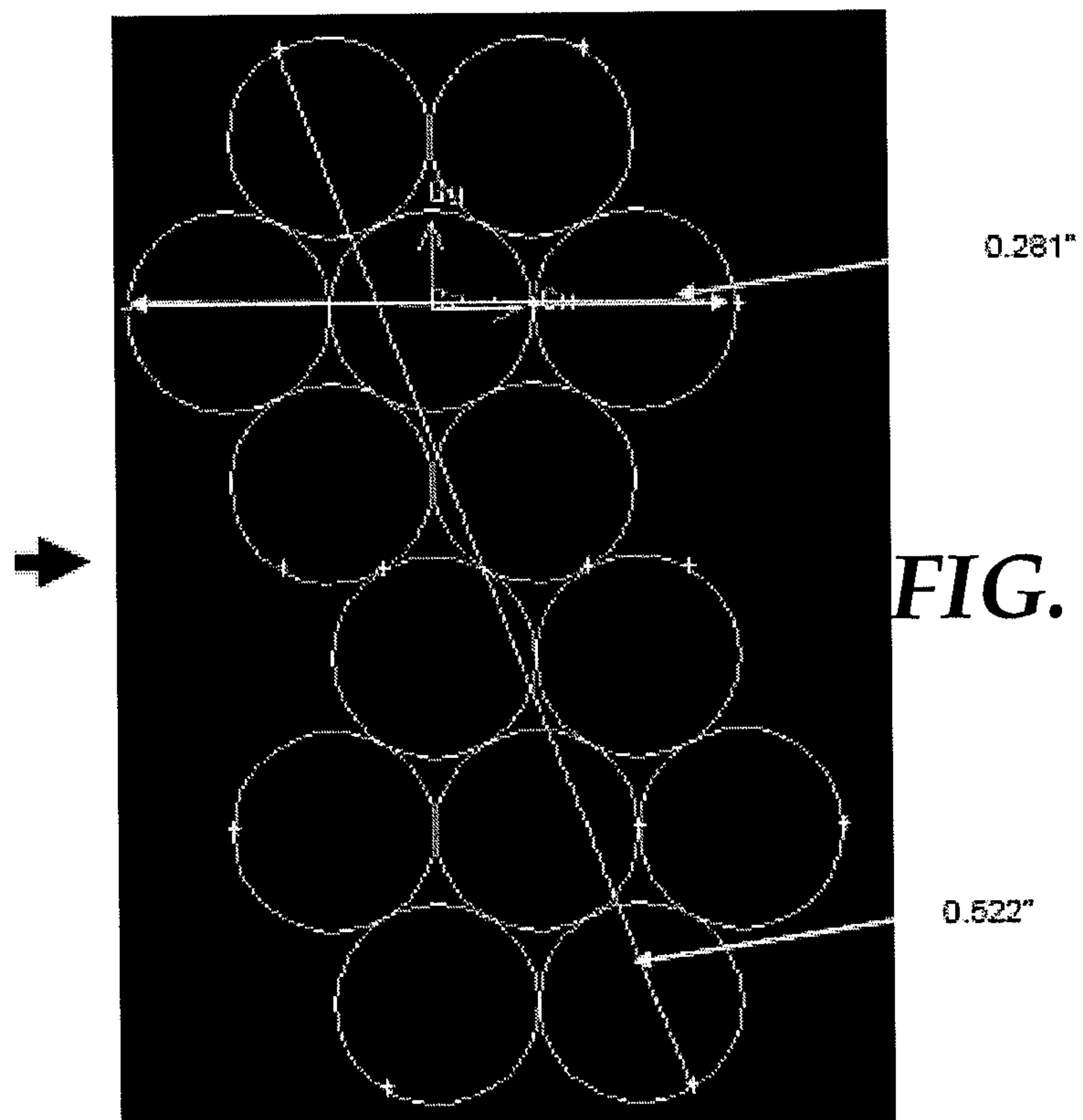
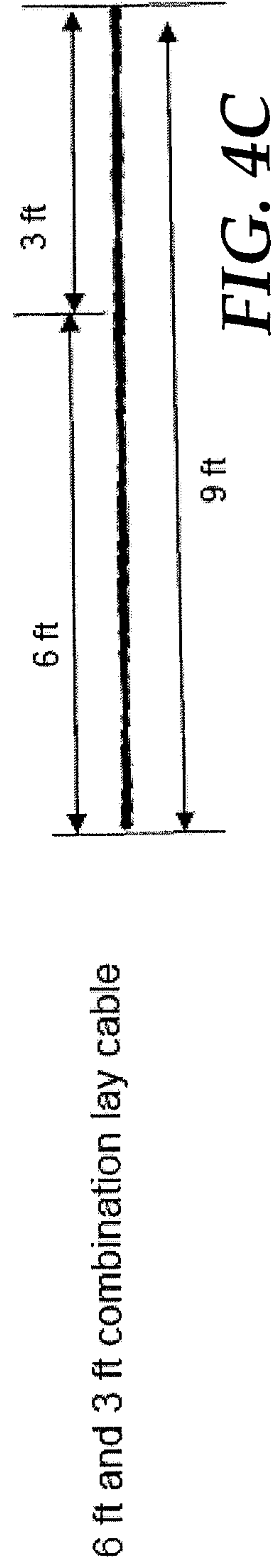
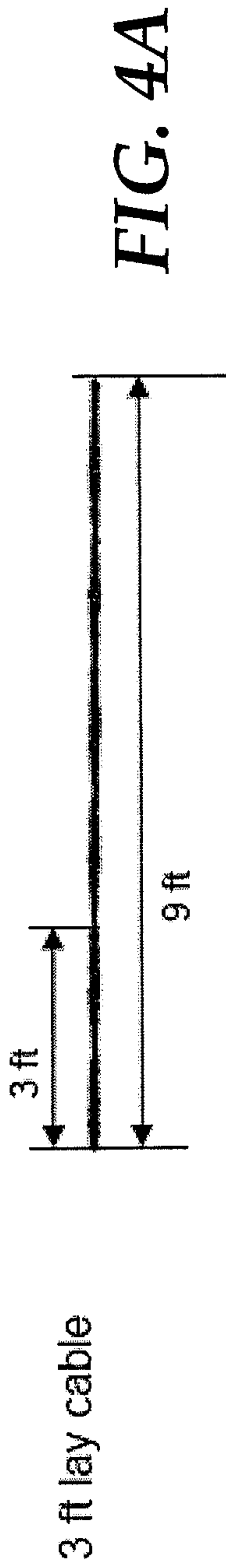


FIG. 2

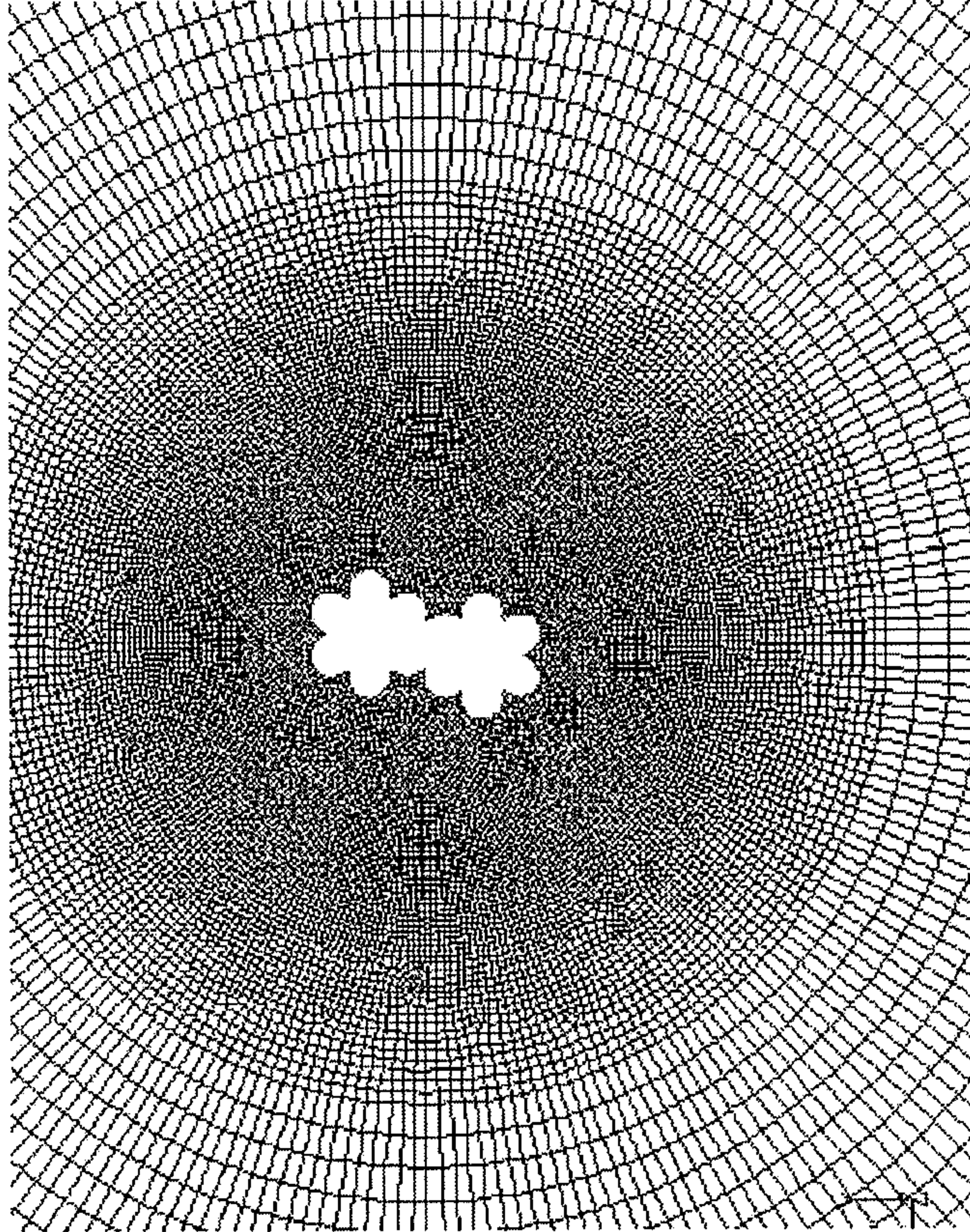
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Sheet 3 of 28

**FIG. 3A****FIG. 3B**

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Sheet 4 of 28



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Sheet 5 of 28



Close-up of cable and mesh

FIG. 5B

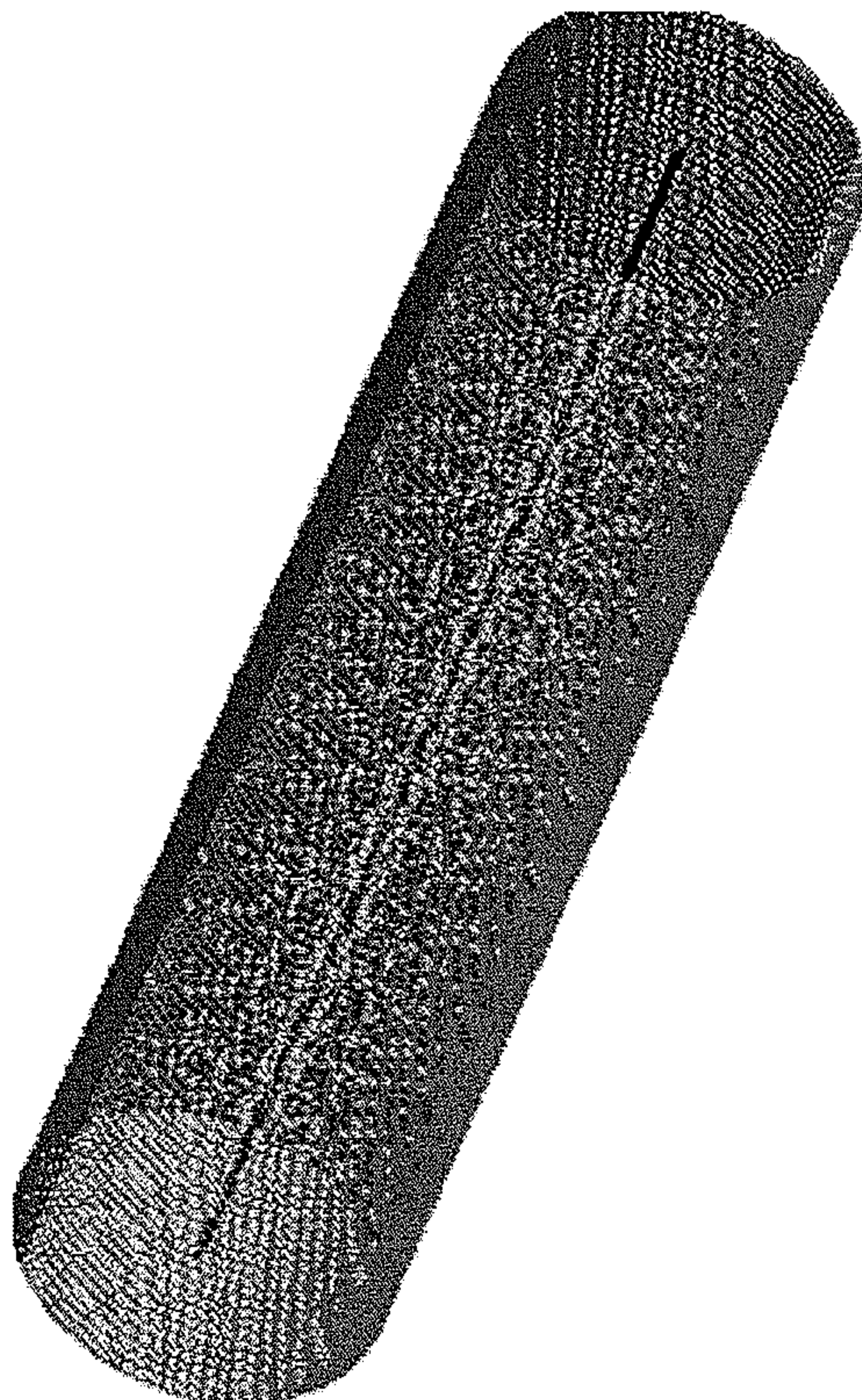
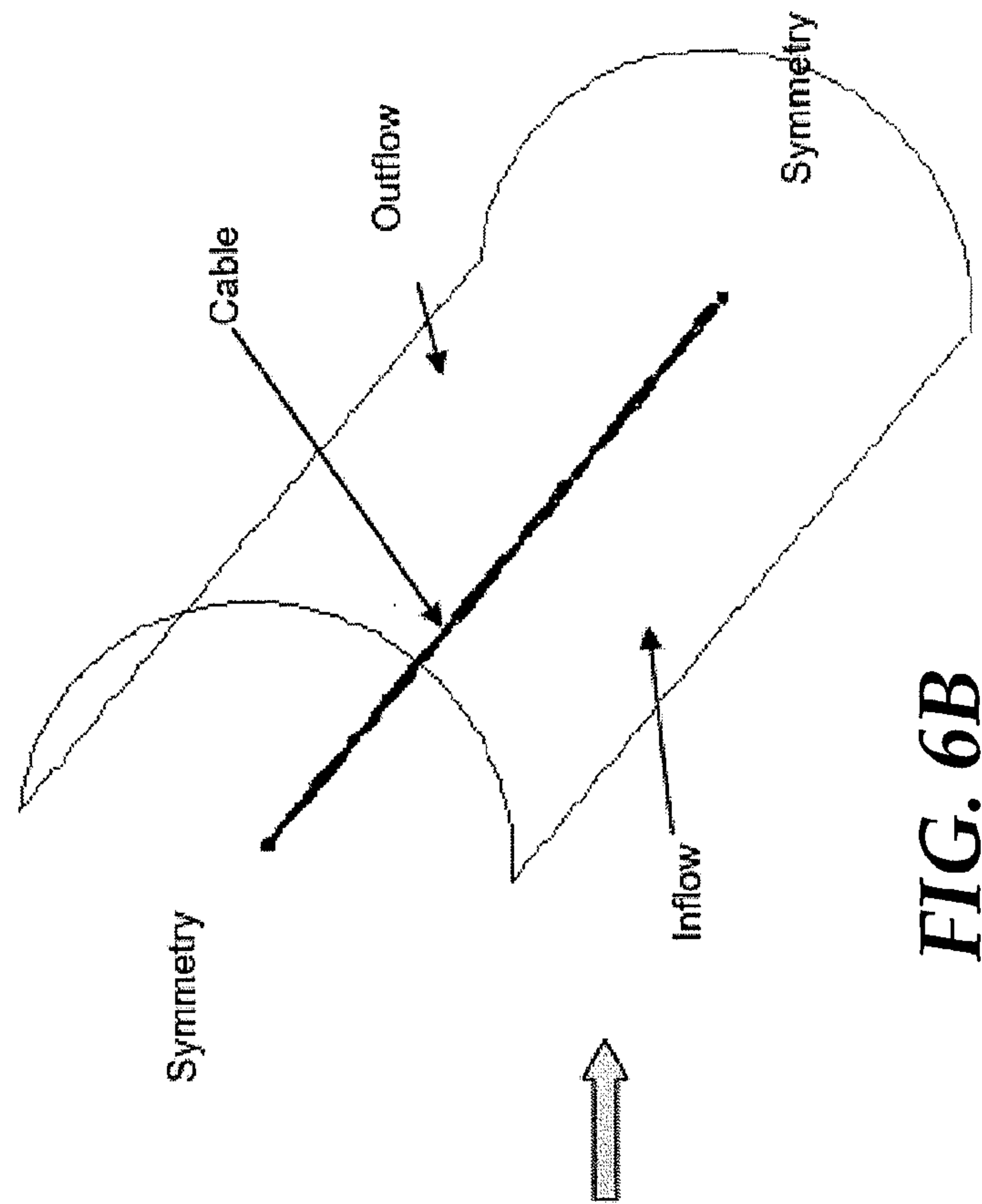
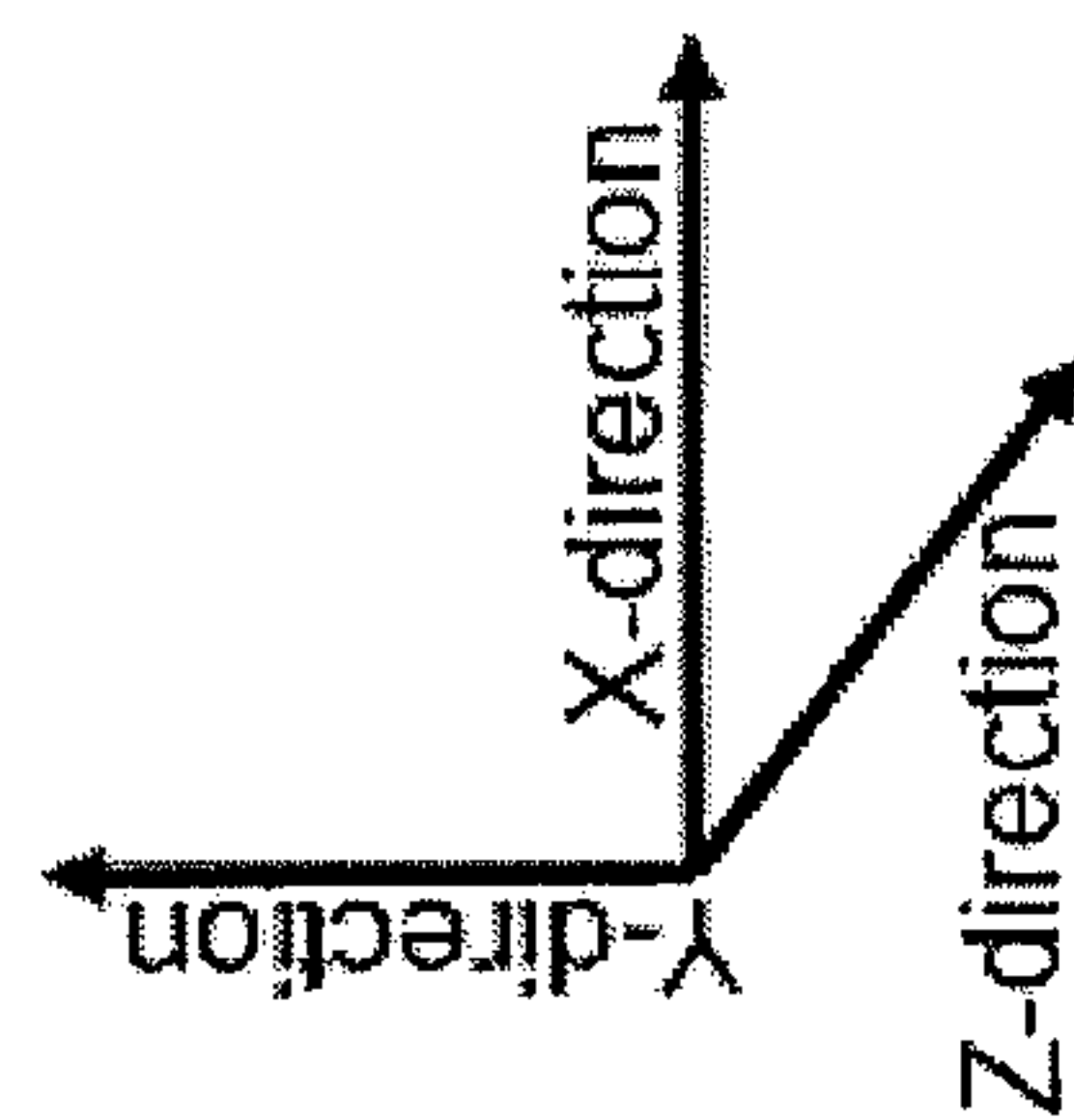


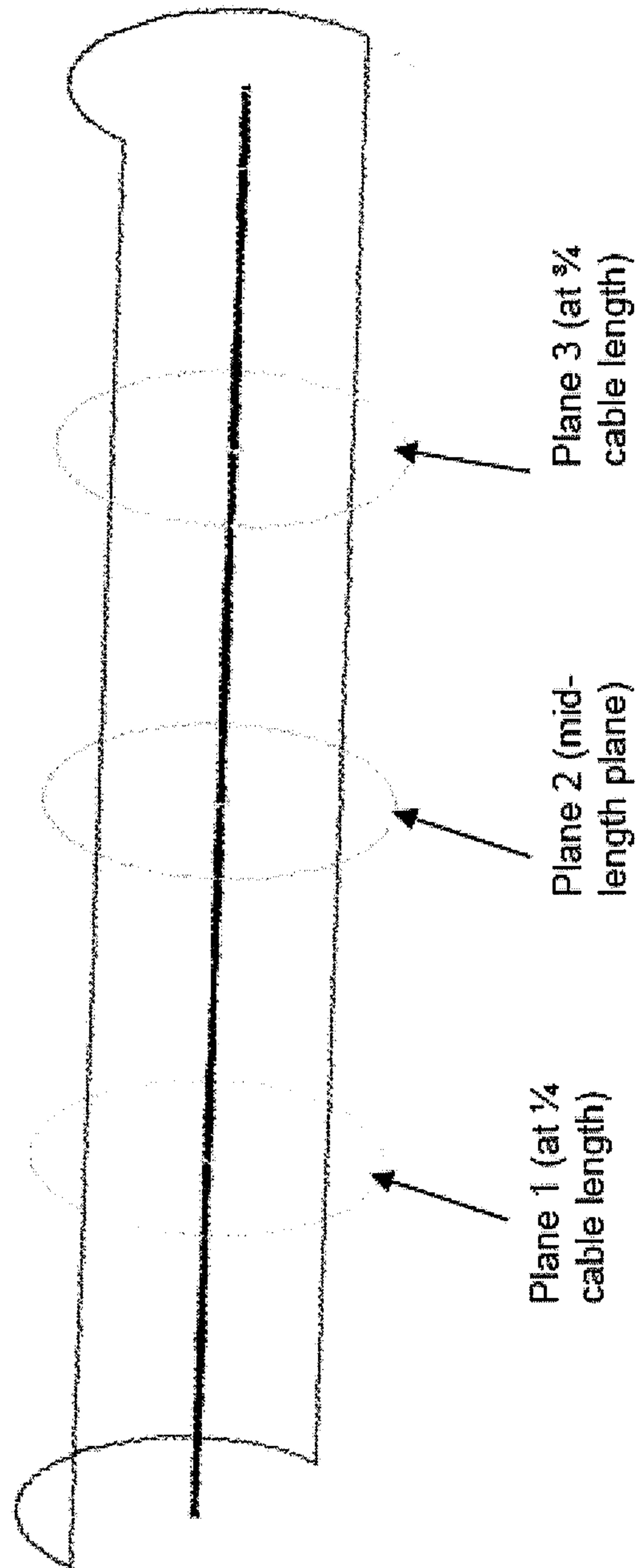
FIG. 5A

Overall mesh

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Sheet 6 of 28

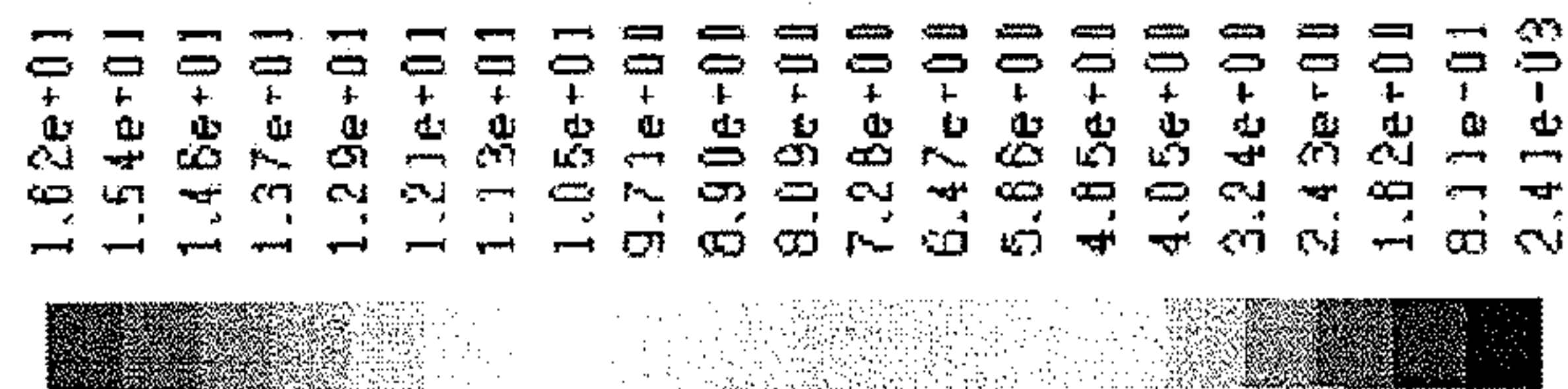
**FIG. 6B****FIG. 6A**

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Sheet 7 of 28

**FIG. 7**

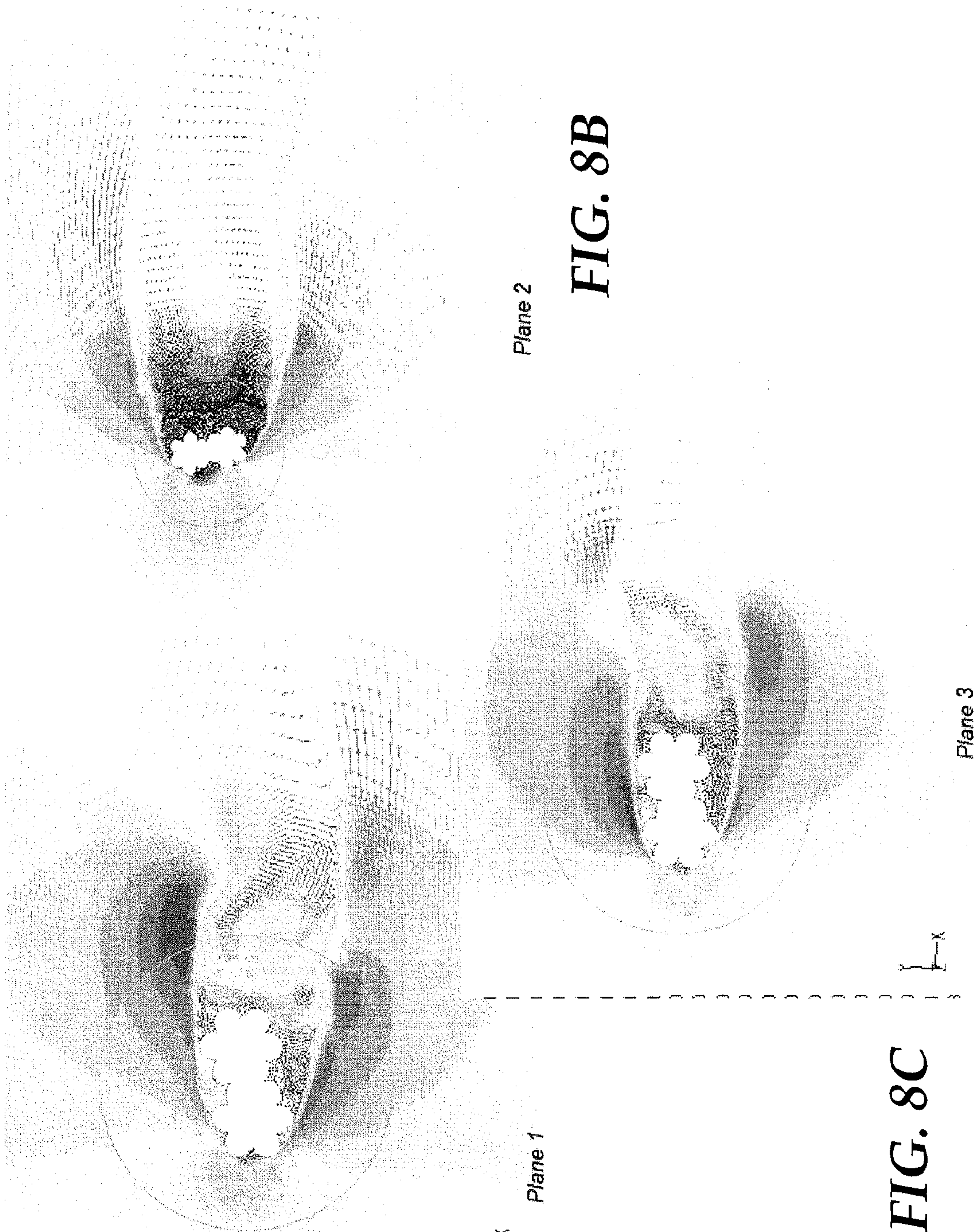
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Sheet 8 of 28

Flow Velocity: 3ft lay cable



Velocity (m/s)

FIG. 8A



Plane 2

FIG. 8B

Plane 3

FIG. 8C

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Sheet 9 of 28

Pressure: 3ft lay cable

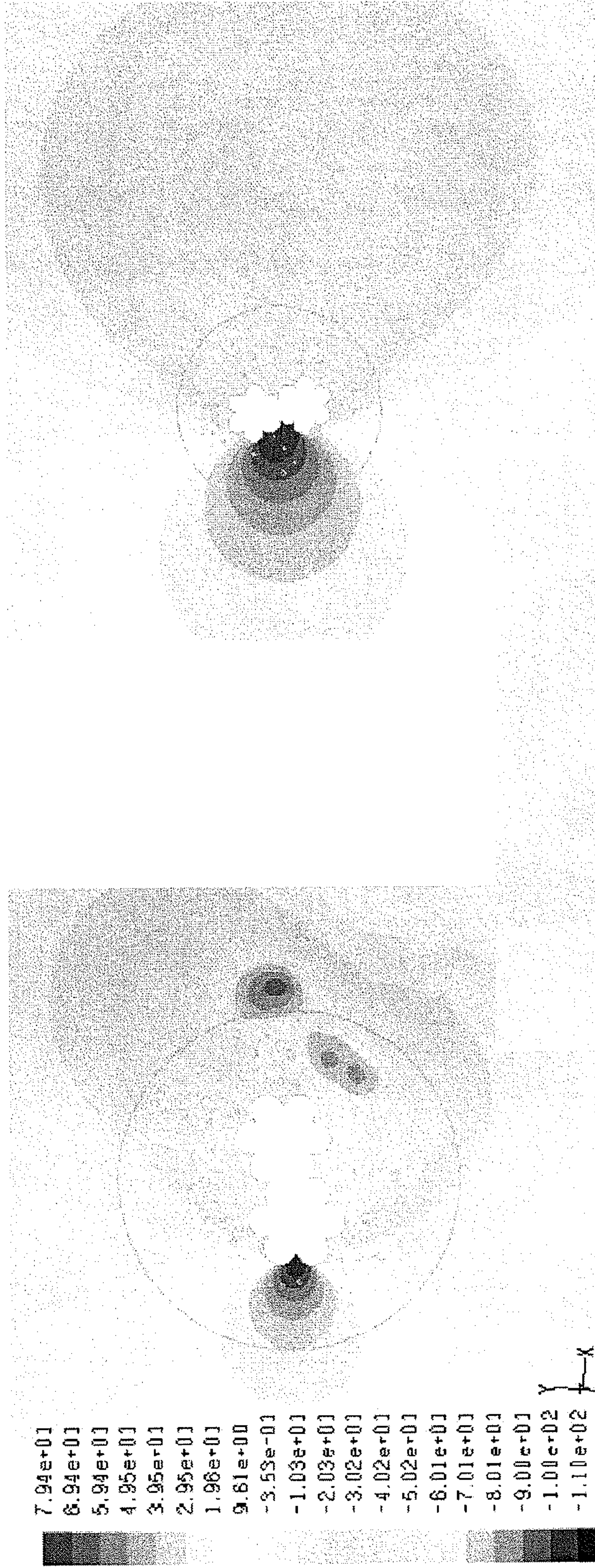


FIG. 9A

Plane 2
FIG. 9B

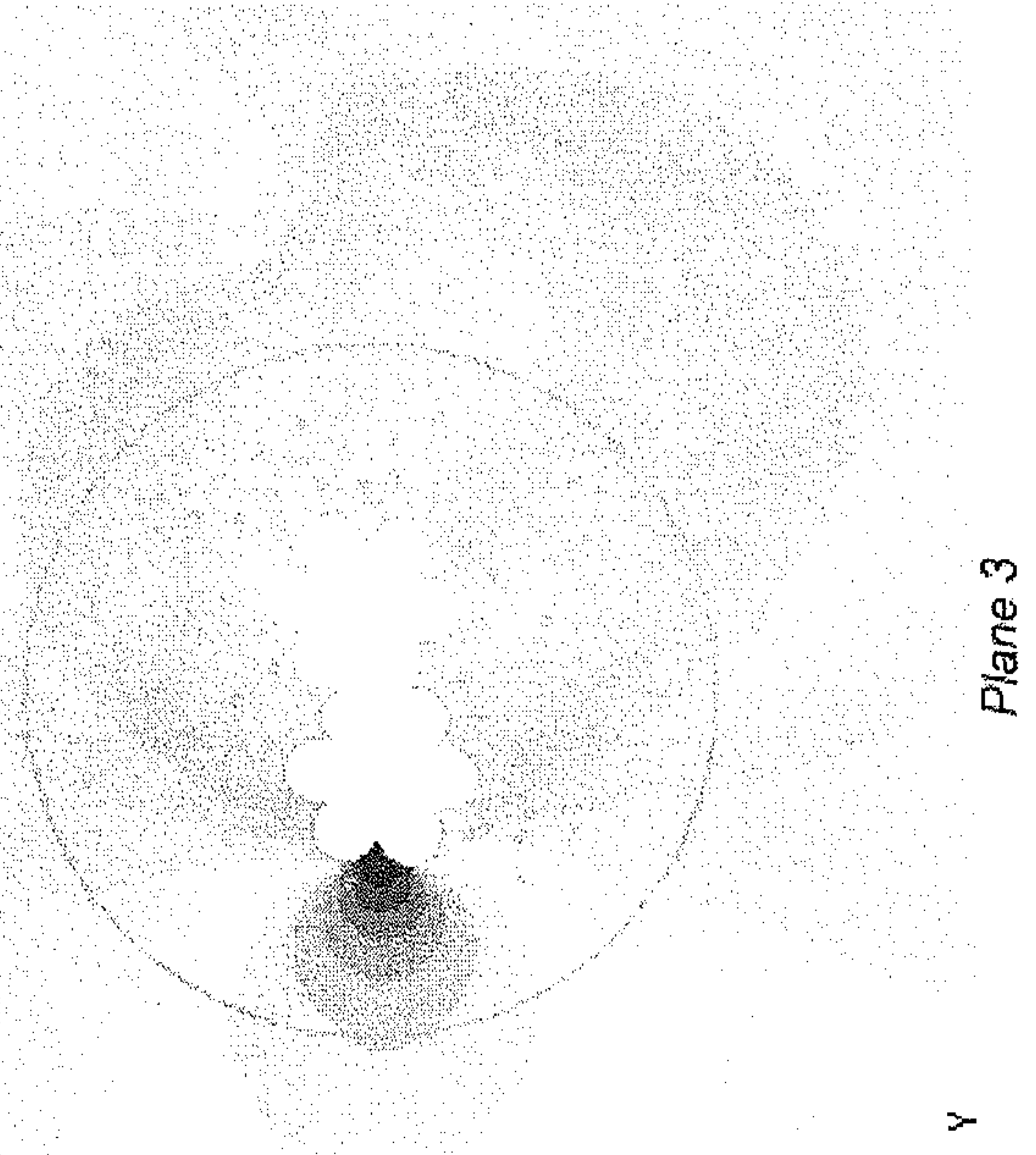
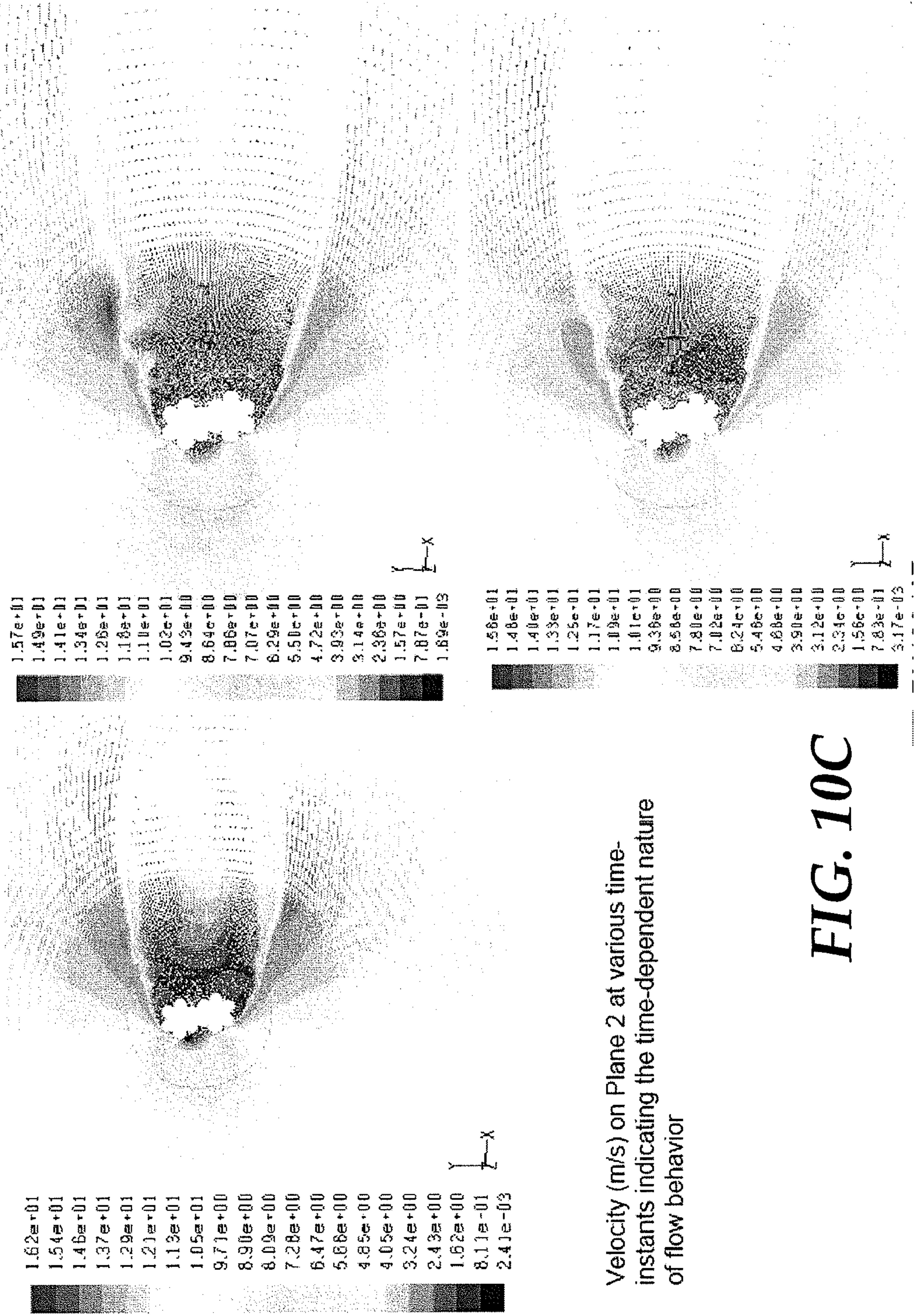


FIG. 9C

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Sheet 10 of 28

FIG. 10A Velocity at Various Times: 3ft lay cable **FIG. 10B**

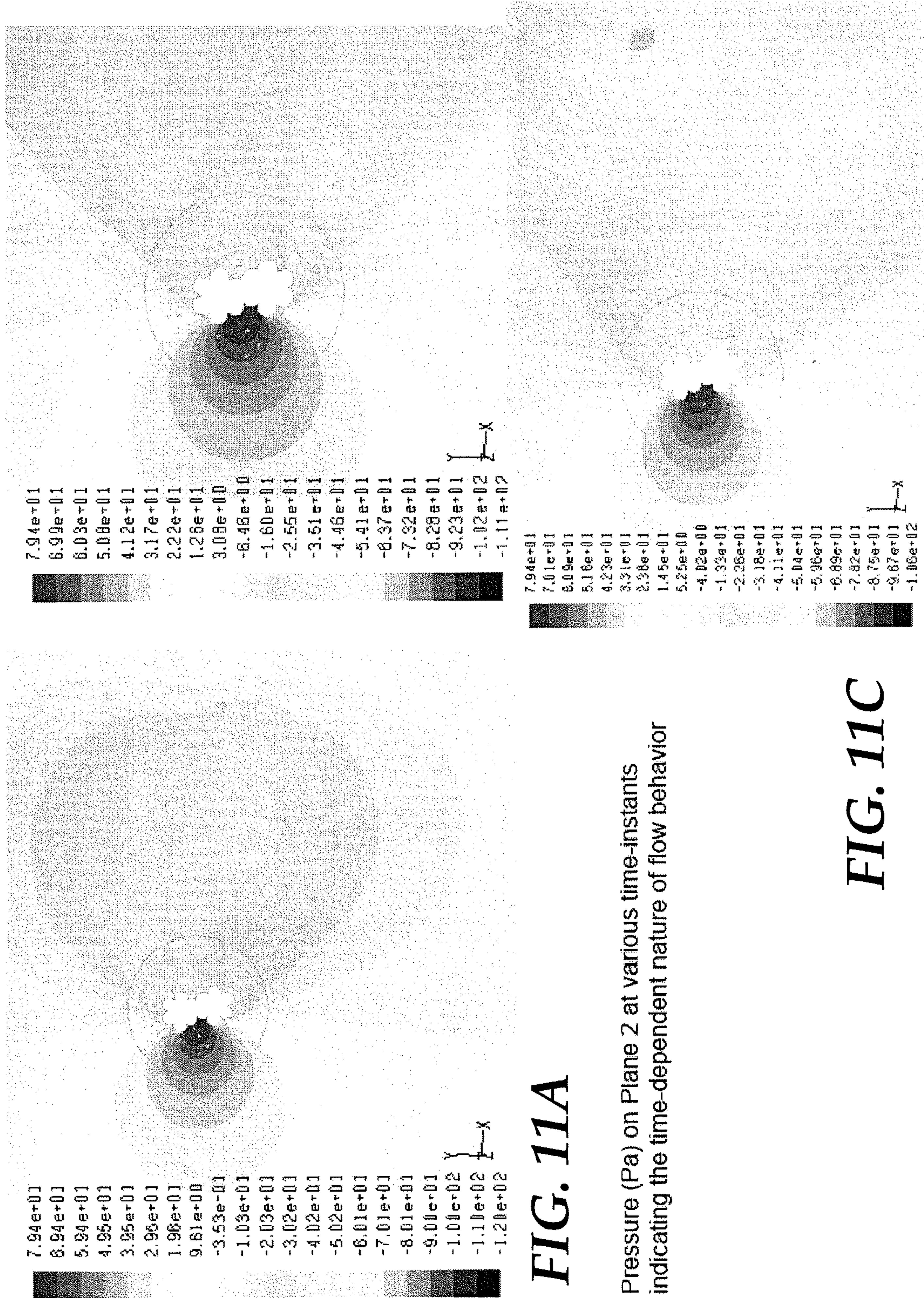


Velocity (m/s) on Plane 2 at various time-instants indicating the time-dependent nature of flow behavior

FIG. 10C

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 Sheet 11 of 28

Pressure at Various Times: 3ft lay cable **FIG. 11B**



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Sheet 12 of 28

Forces on the 3ft lay cable

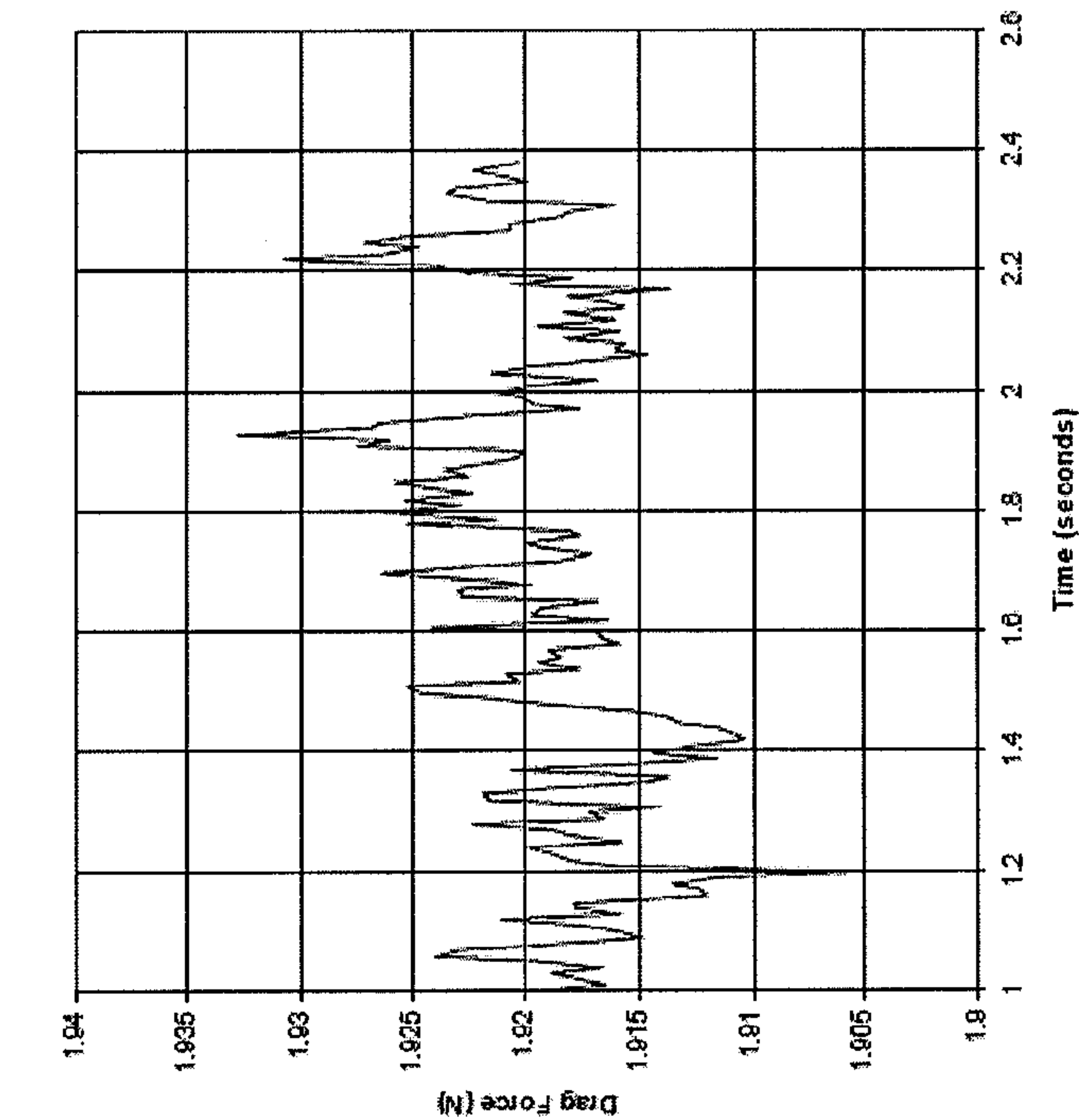


FIG. 12A

Forces on cable

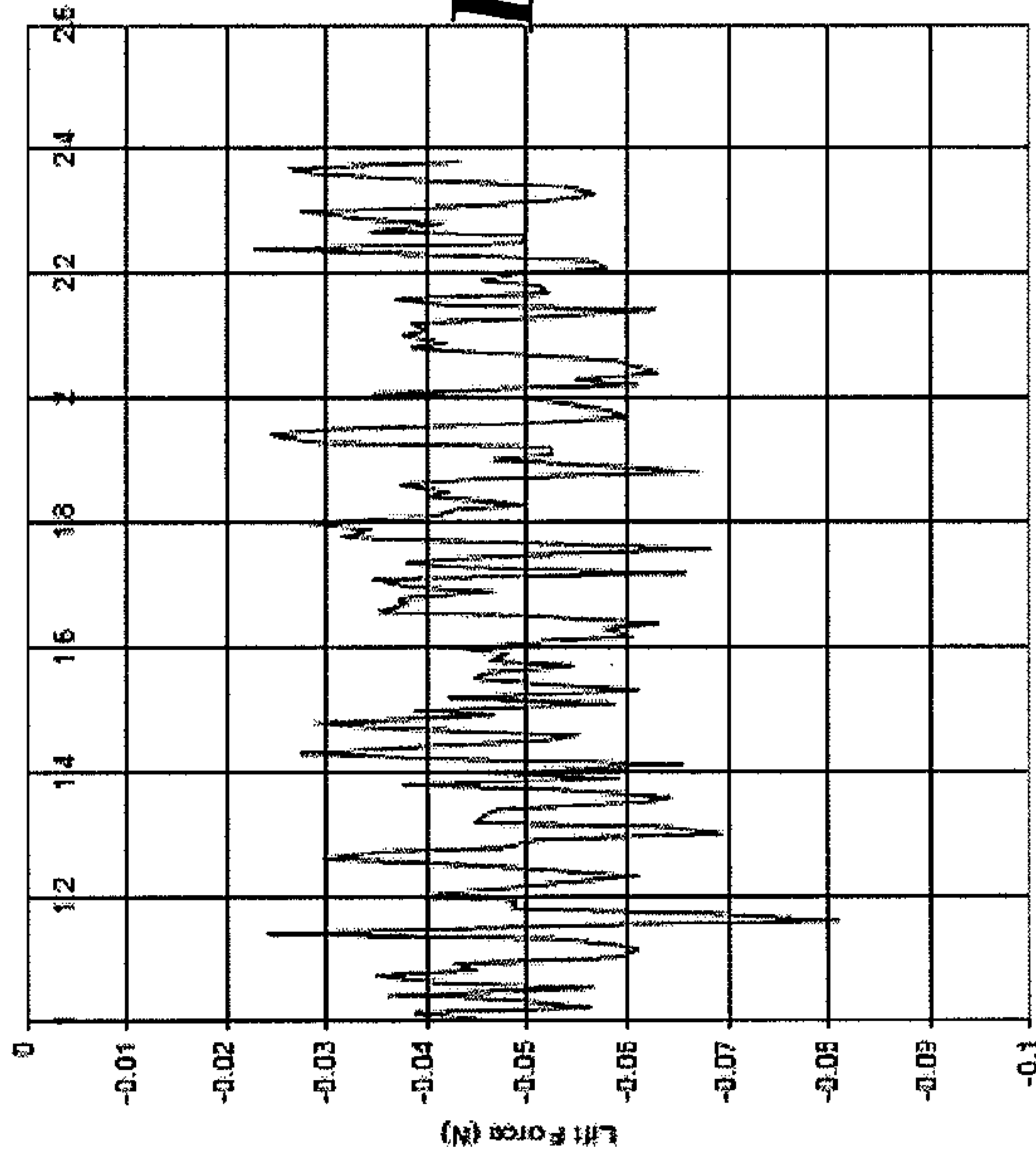


FIG. 12B

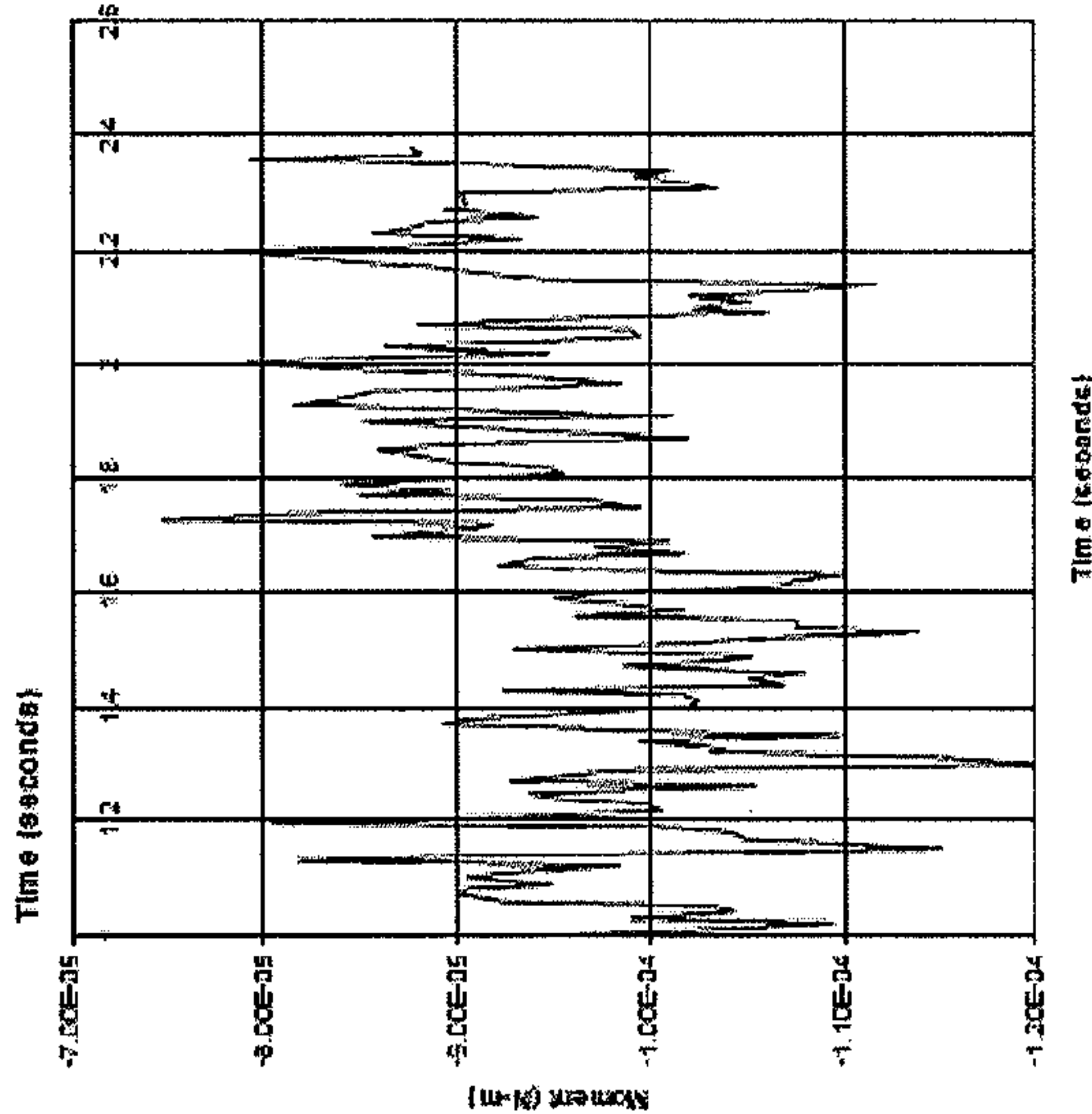


FIG. 12C

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Sheet 13 of 28

FIG. 13A Flow Velocity: 9ft lay cable **FIG. 13B**

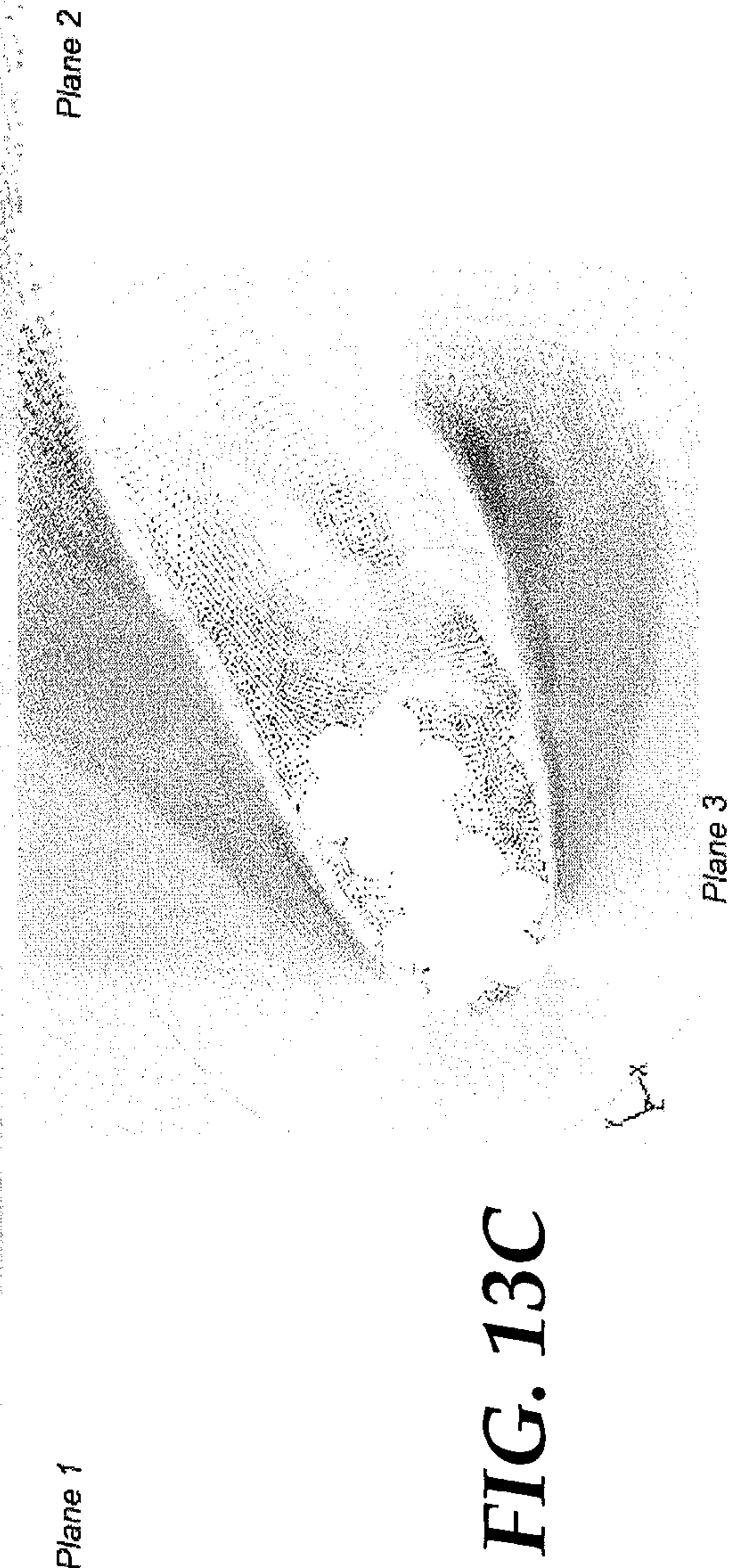
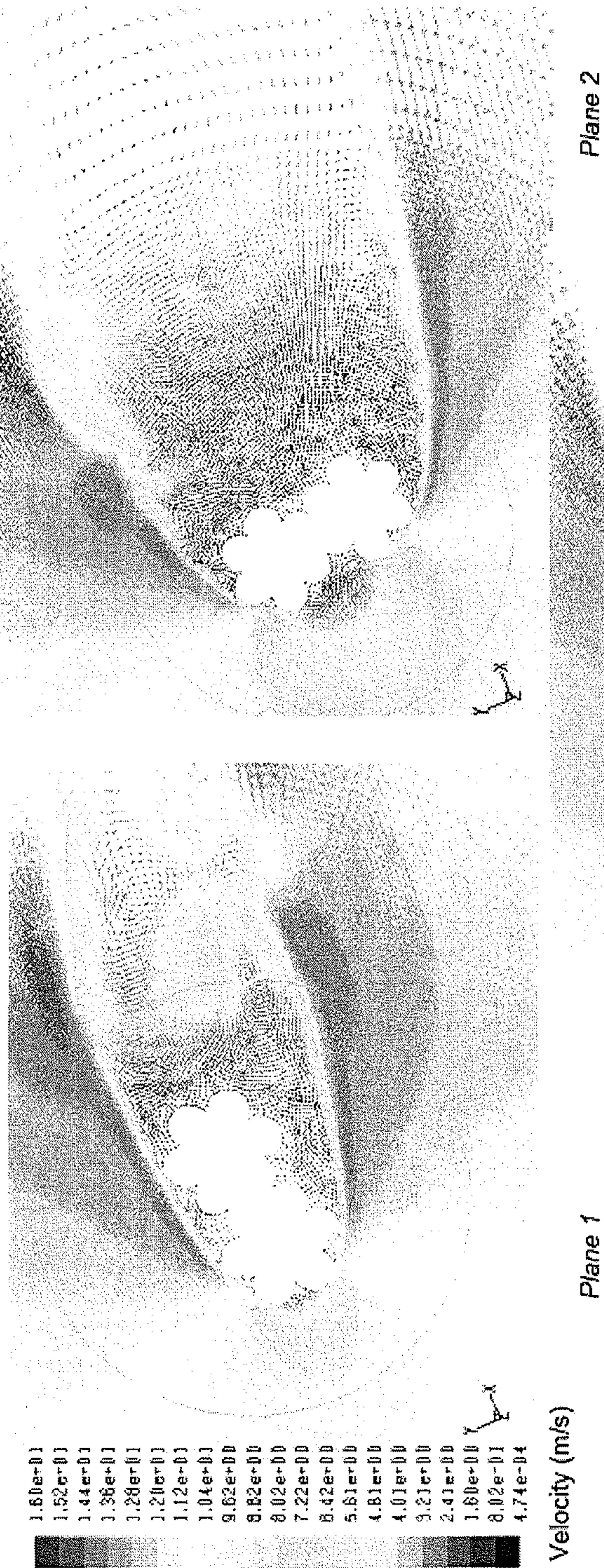
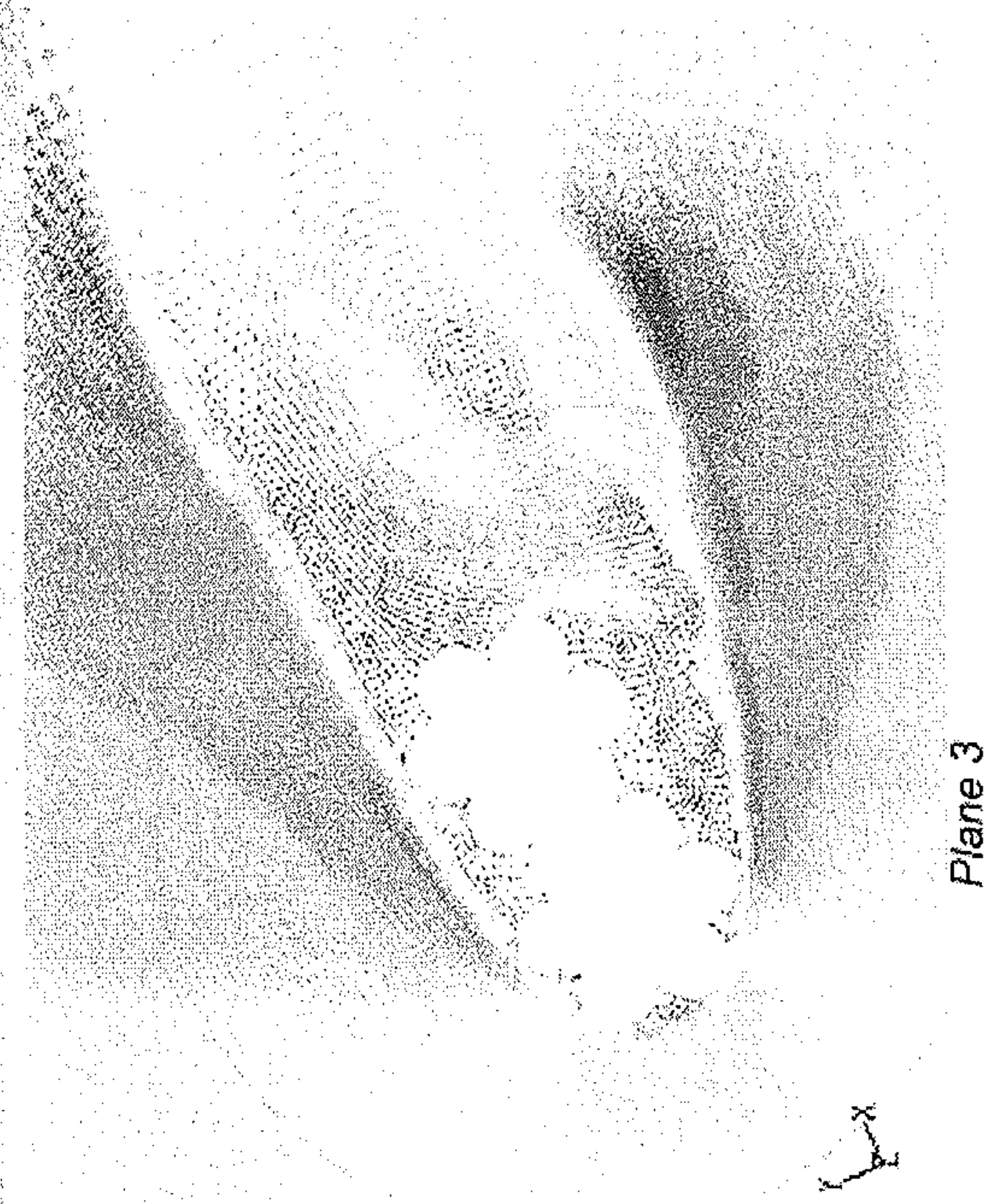
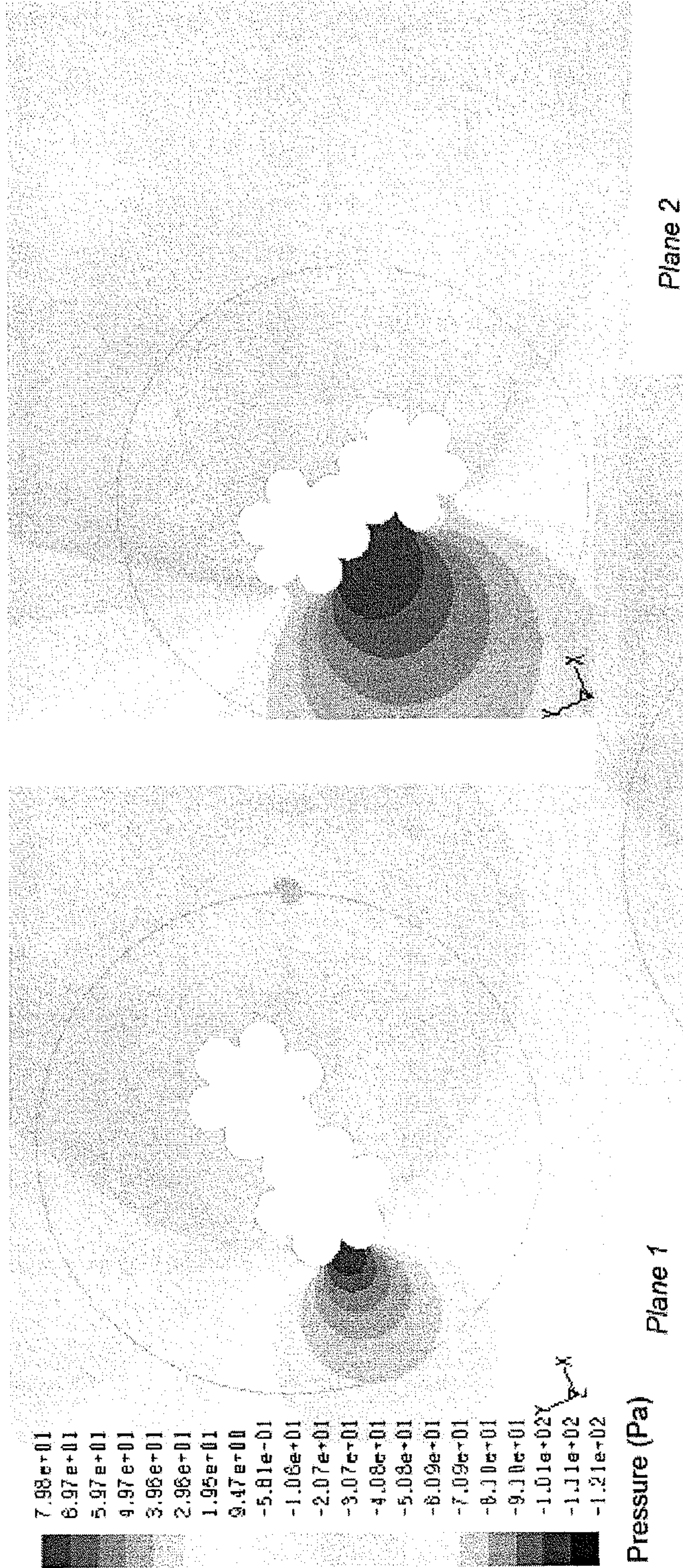


FIG. 13C



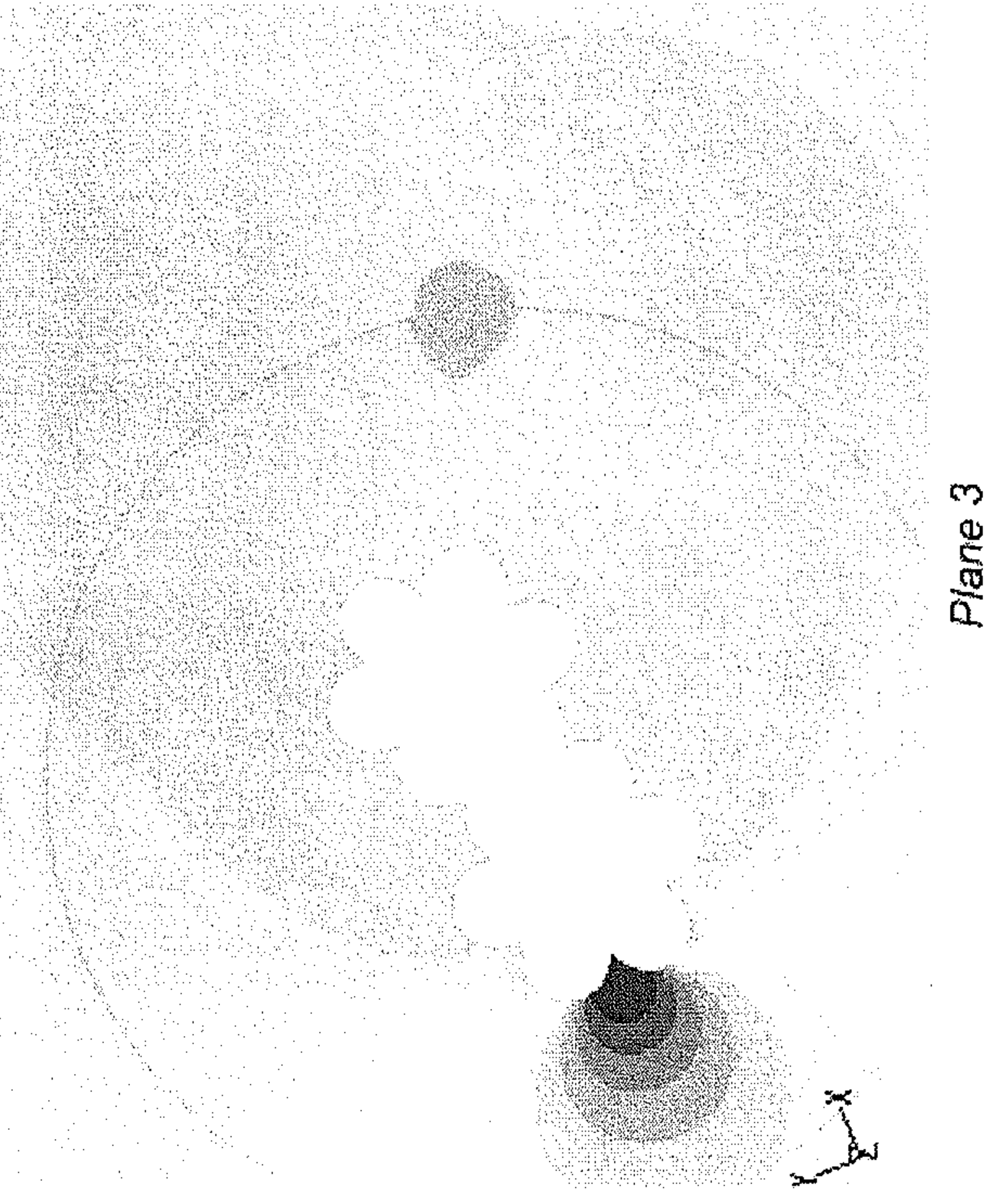
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Sheet 14 of 28

FIG. 14A Pressure: 9ft lay cable **FIG. 14B**



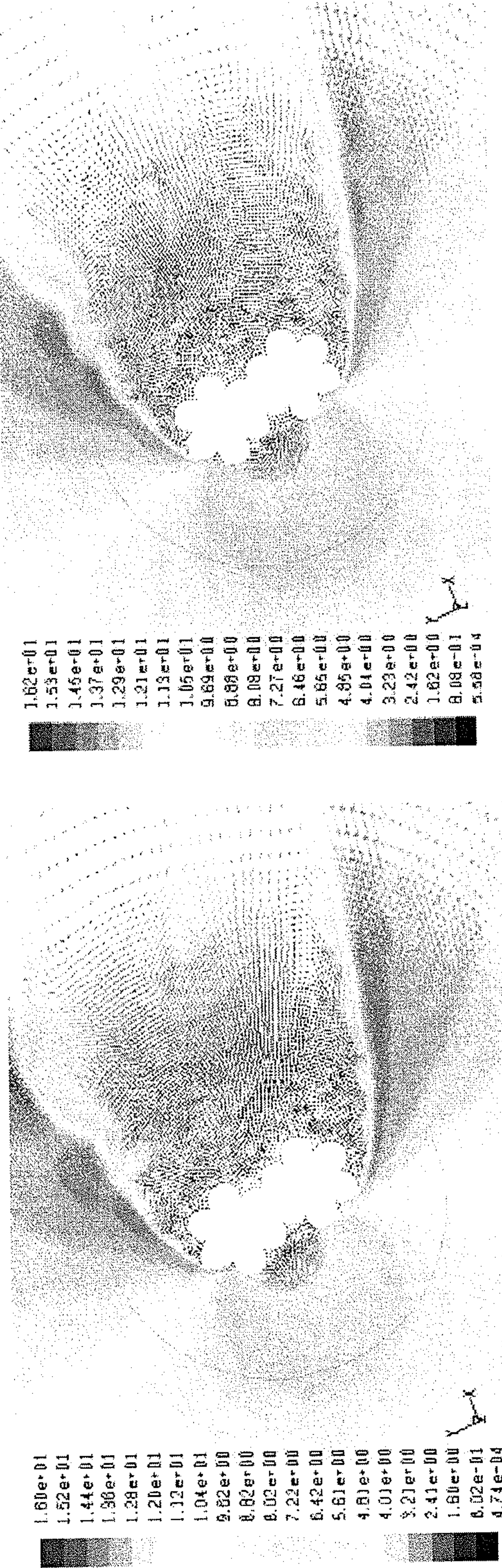
Plane 2

FIG. 14C



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Sheet 15 of 28

FIG. 15A Velocity at Various Times: 9ft lay cable **FIG. 15B**

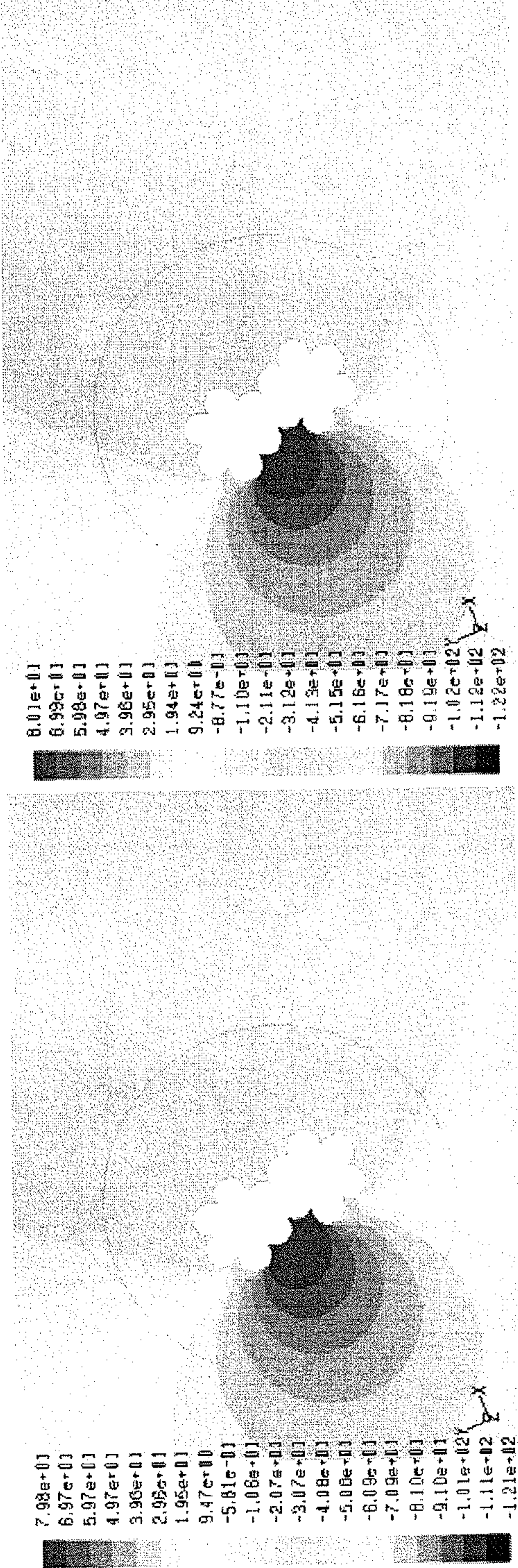


Velocity (m/s) on Plane 2 at various time-instants indicating the chaotic and time-dependent nature of the flow behavior

FIG. 15C

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Sheet 16 of 28

FIG. 16A Pressure at Various Times: 9ft lay cable FIG. 16B



Pressure (Pa) on Plane 2 at various time-instants
indicating the chaotic and time-dependent nature of
the flow behavior

FIG. 16C



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Sheet 17 of 28

Forces on the 9ft lay cable **FIG. 17B**

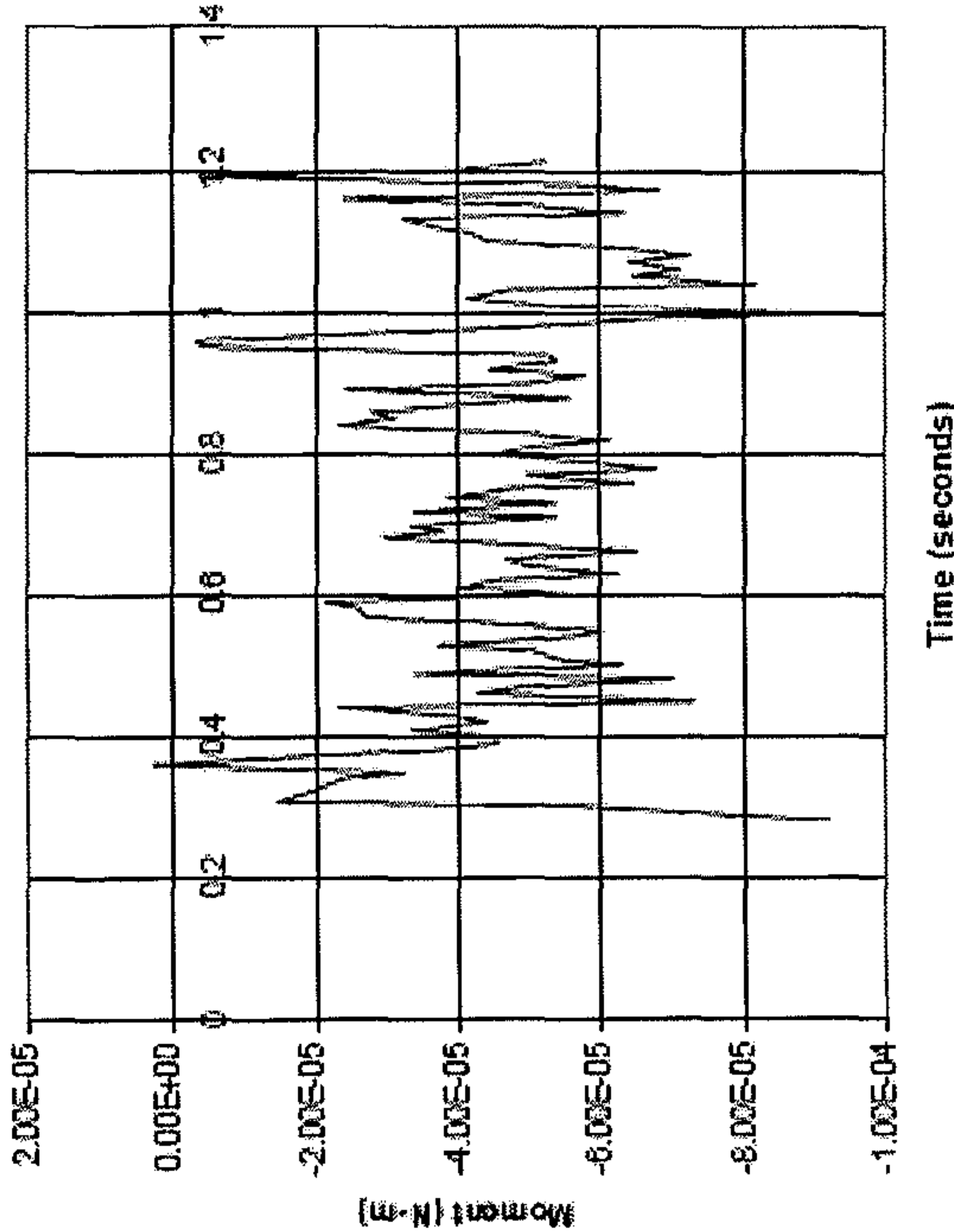
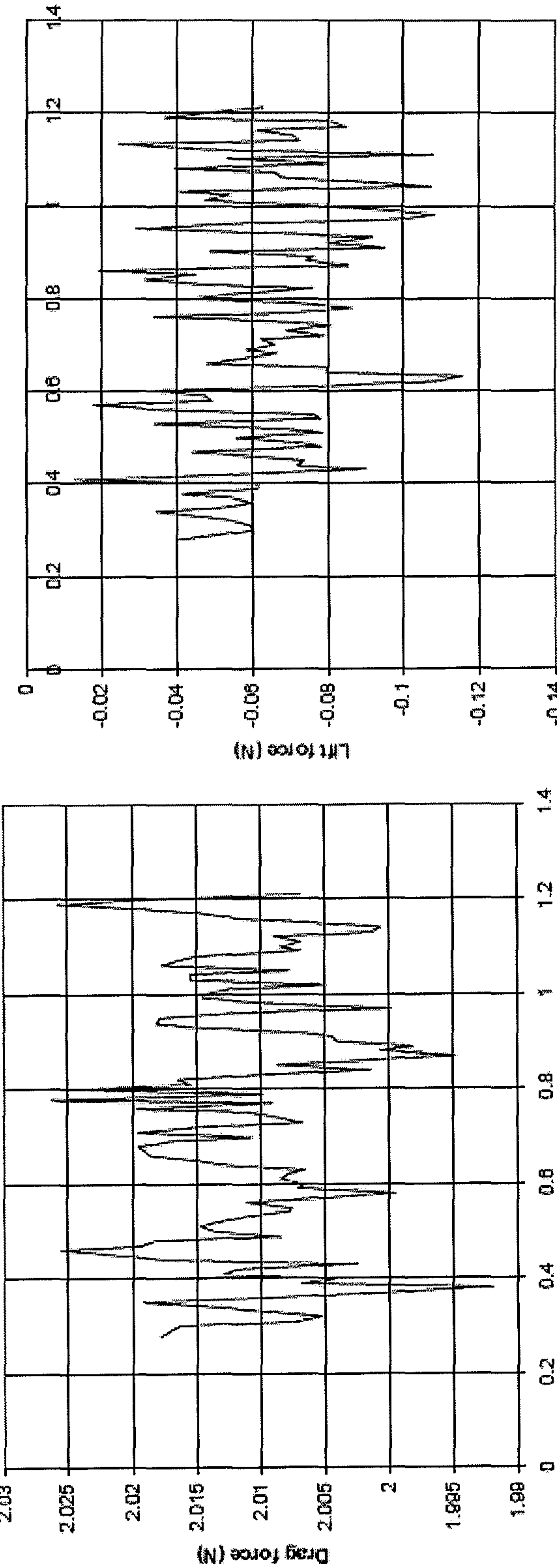


FIG. 17A

Forces on cable

FIG. 17C

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Sheet 18 of 28

FIG. 18A Velocity Vectors: 6ft-3ft combination lay cable **FIG. 18B**

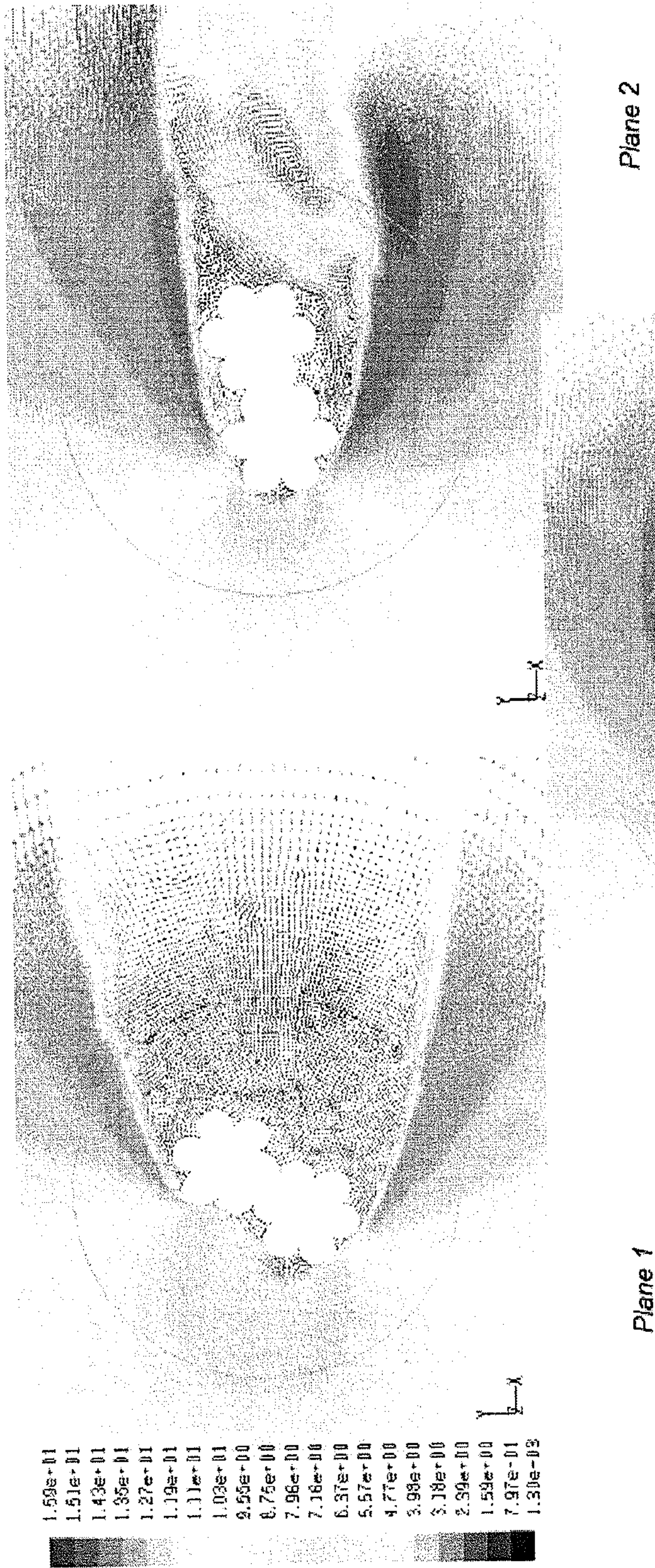
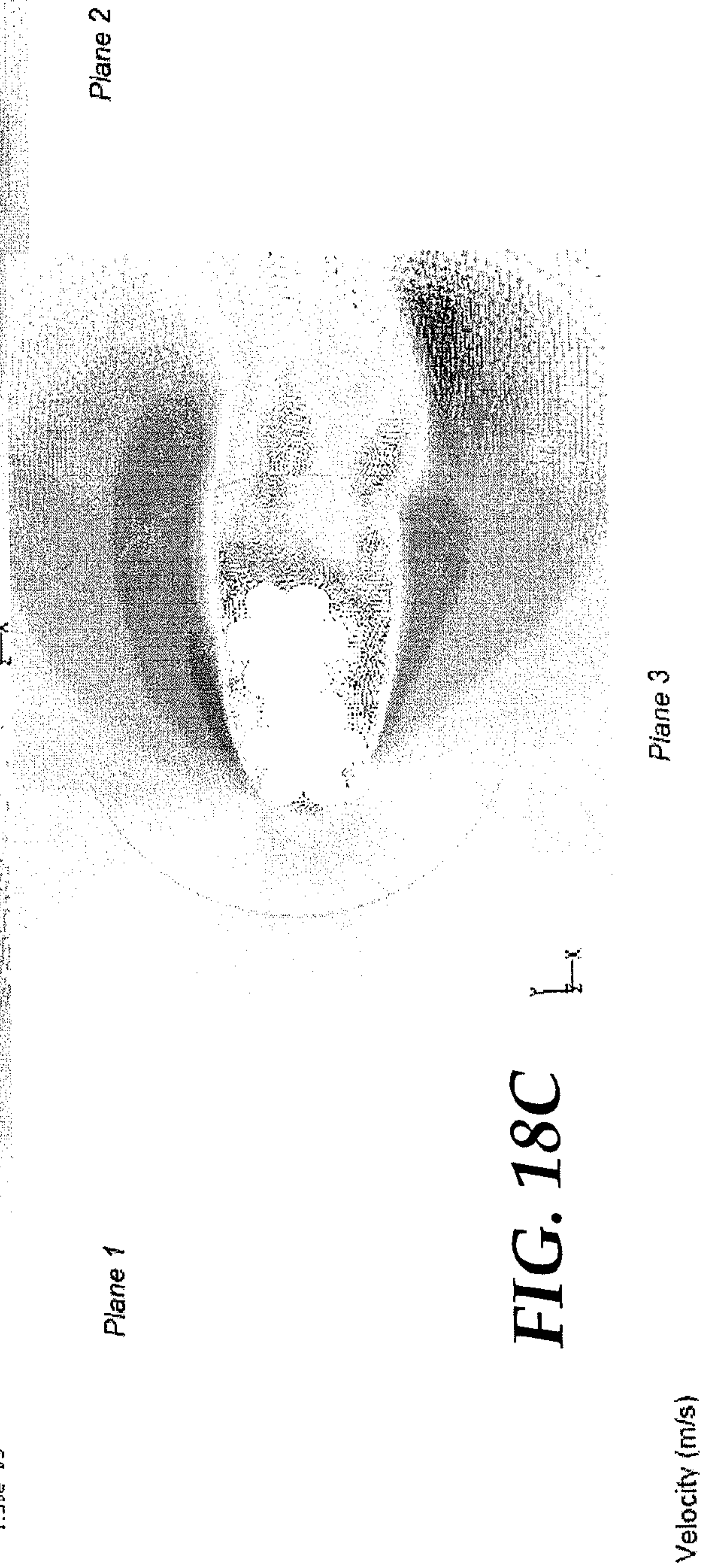
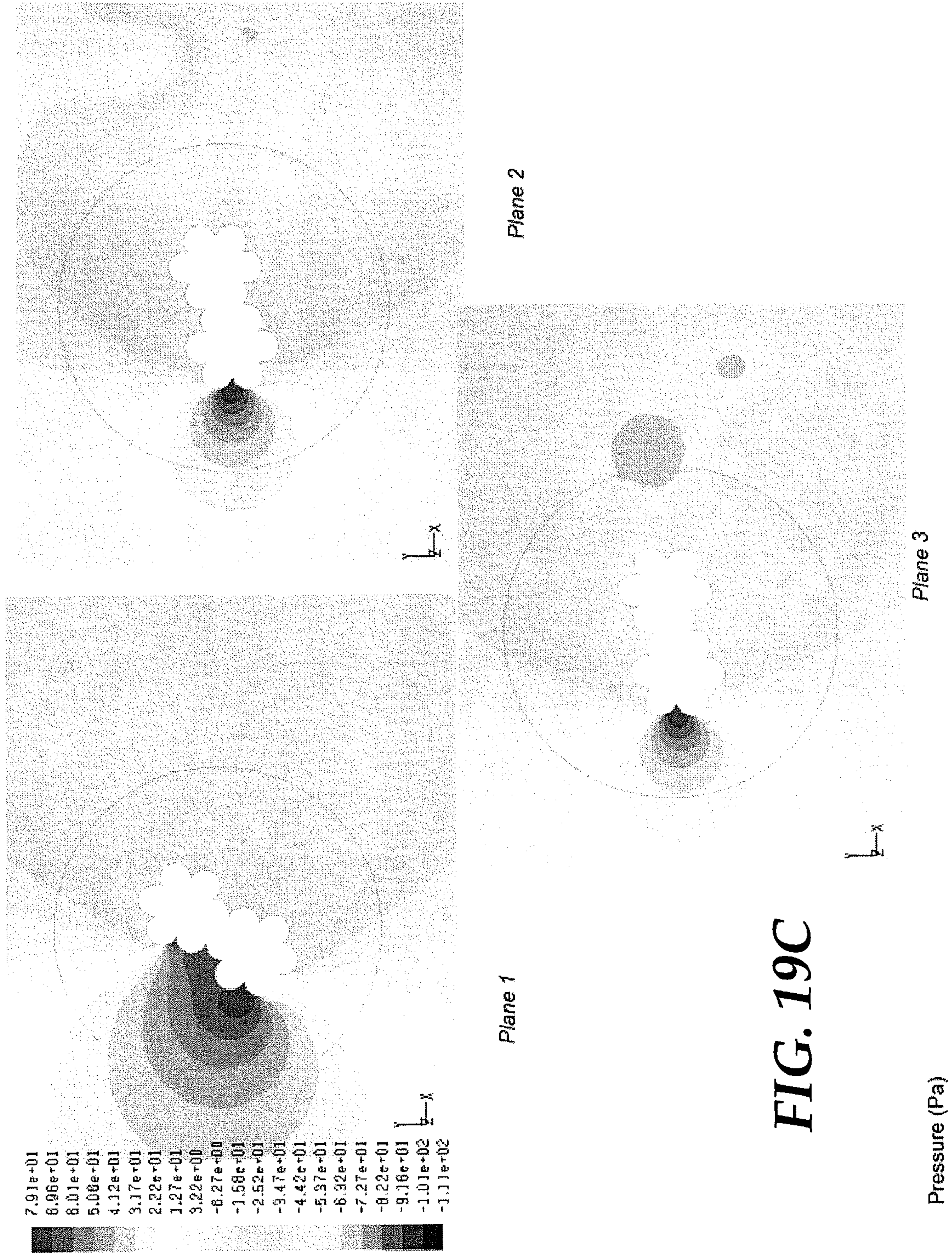


FIG. 18C



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Sheet 19 of 28

FIG. 19A Pressure: 6ft-3ft combination lay cable **FIG. 19B**



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Sheet 20 of 28

Velocity at Various Times: 6ft-3ft combination lay cable **FIG. 20B**

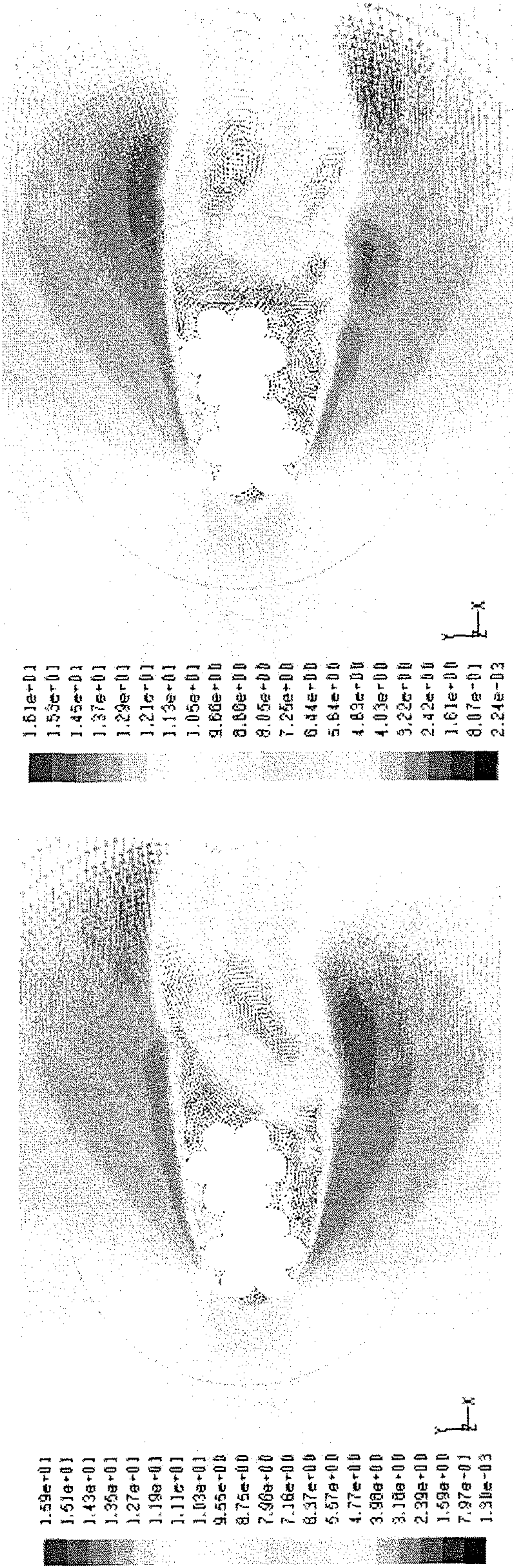


FIG. 20A

Velocity (m/s) on Plane 2 at various time-instants indicating the time-dependent nature of the flow behavior

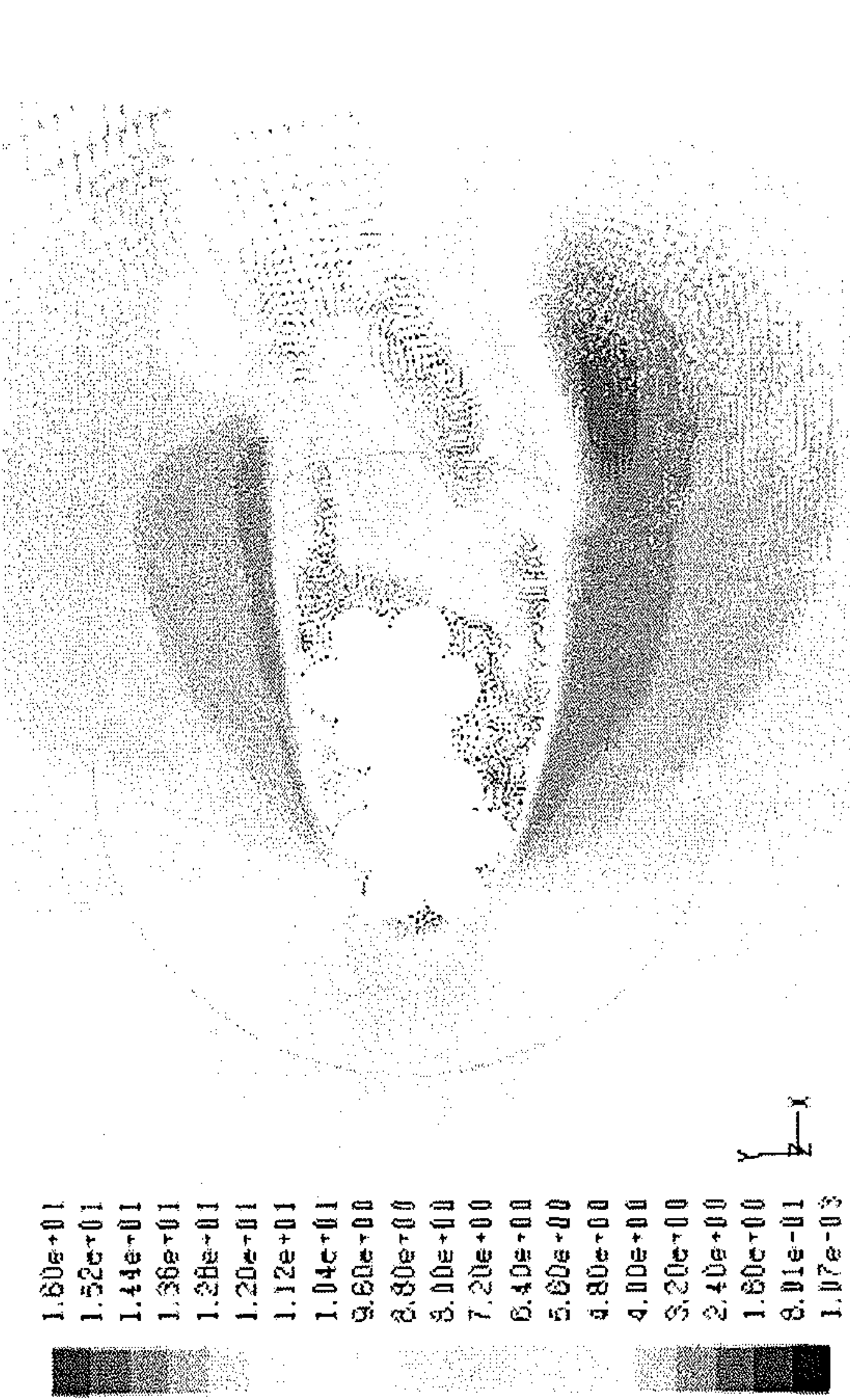


FIG. 20C

Inventor: Stephen L. Spruell
Docket No.: 60309.0009USU1/SW-07-0562USU1
Title: Vibration Resistant Cable
Attorney Name: D. Kent Stier
Phone No.: 404.954.5066
Sheet 21 of 28

6ft-3ft combination lay cable **FIG. 21B**

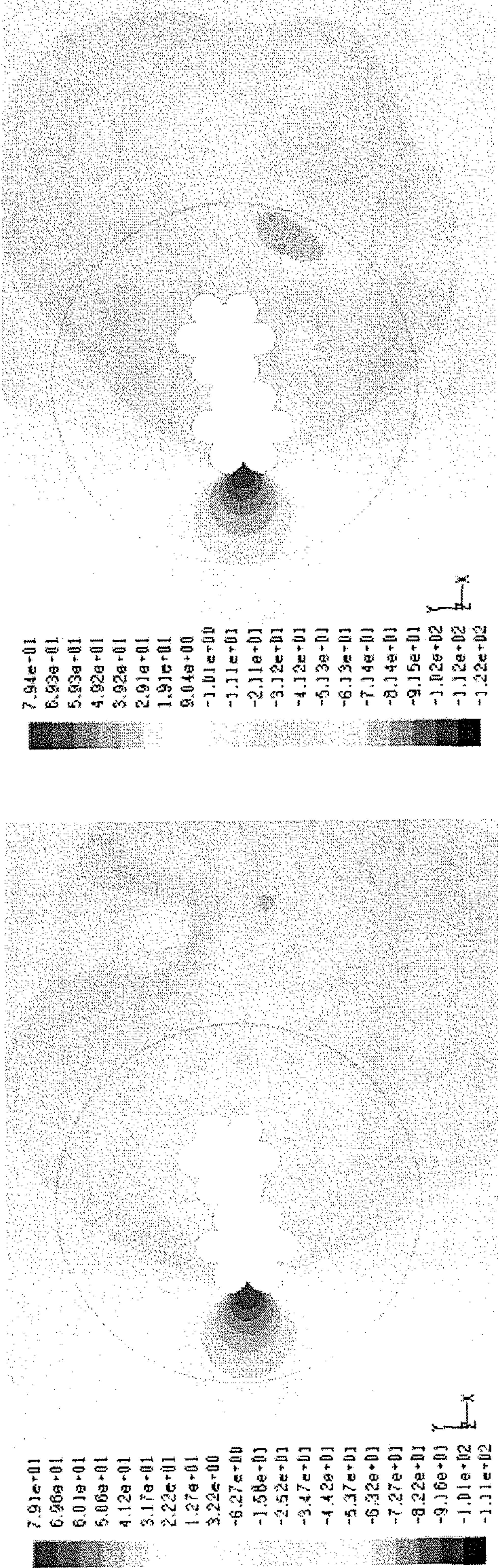


FIG. 21A

Pressure (Pa) on Plane 2 at various time-instants
indicating the time dependent and chaotic nature of
the flow behavior

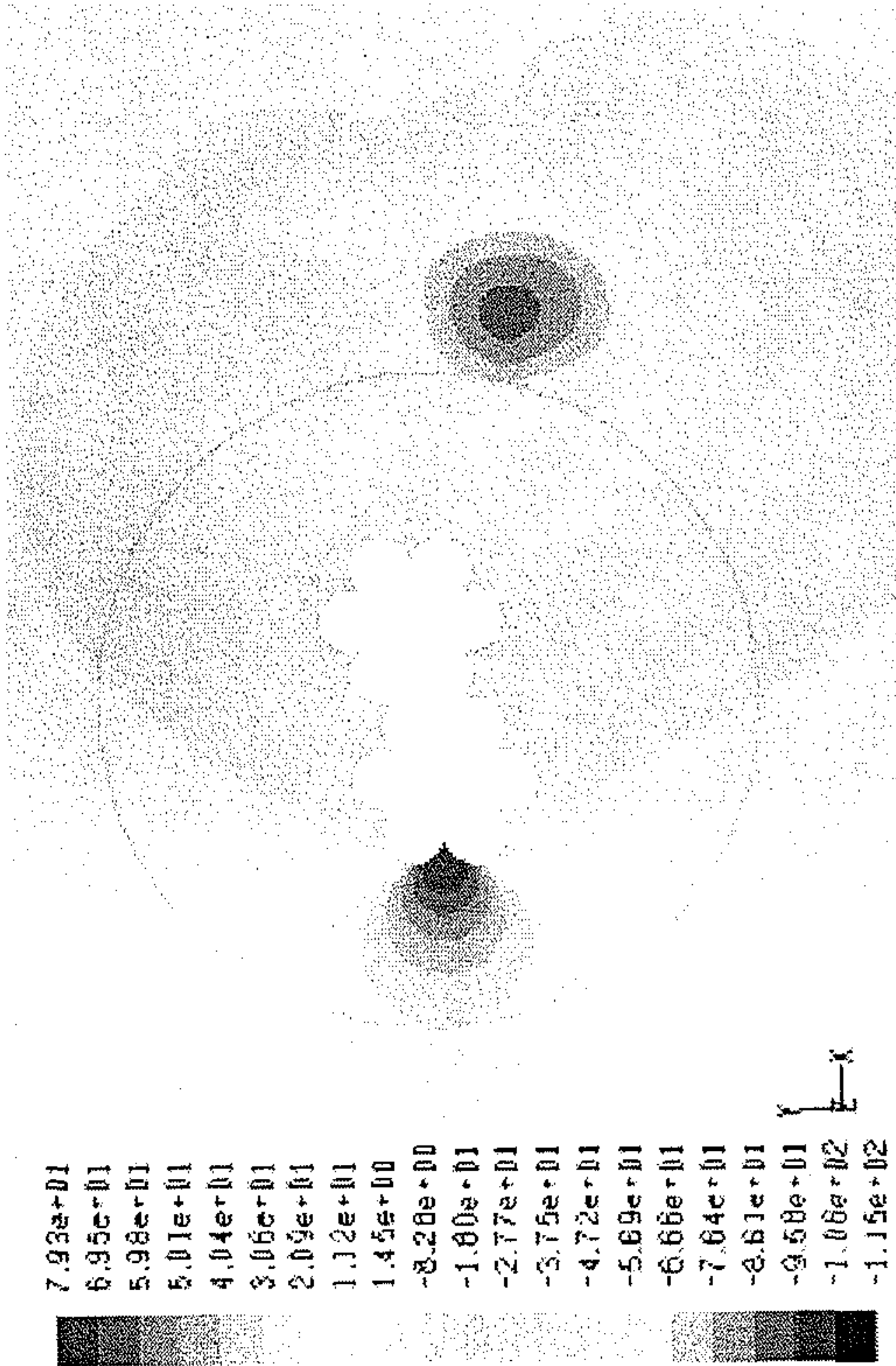


FIG. 21C

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Sheet 22 of 28

Forces on the 6ft-3ft combination lay cable
FIG. 22B

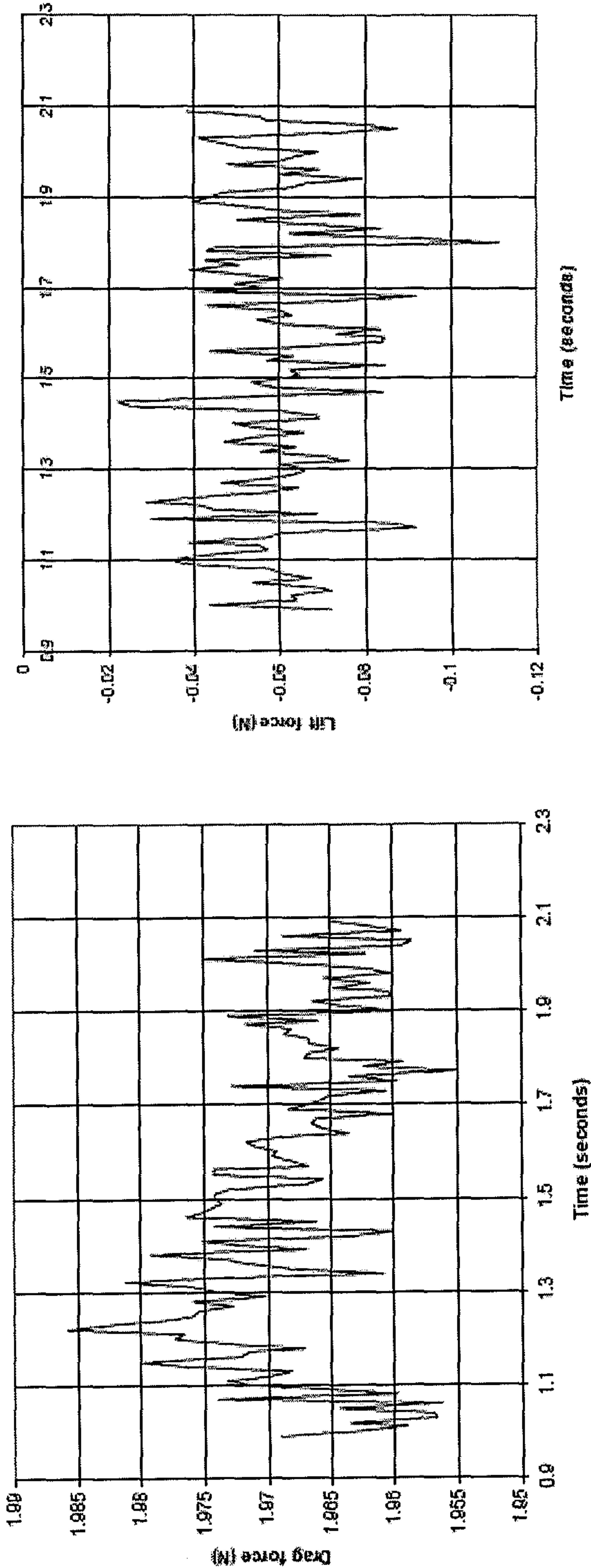


FIG. 22A

Forces on cable

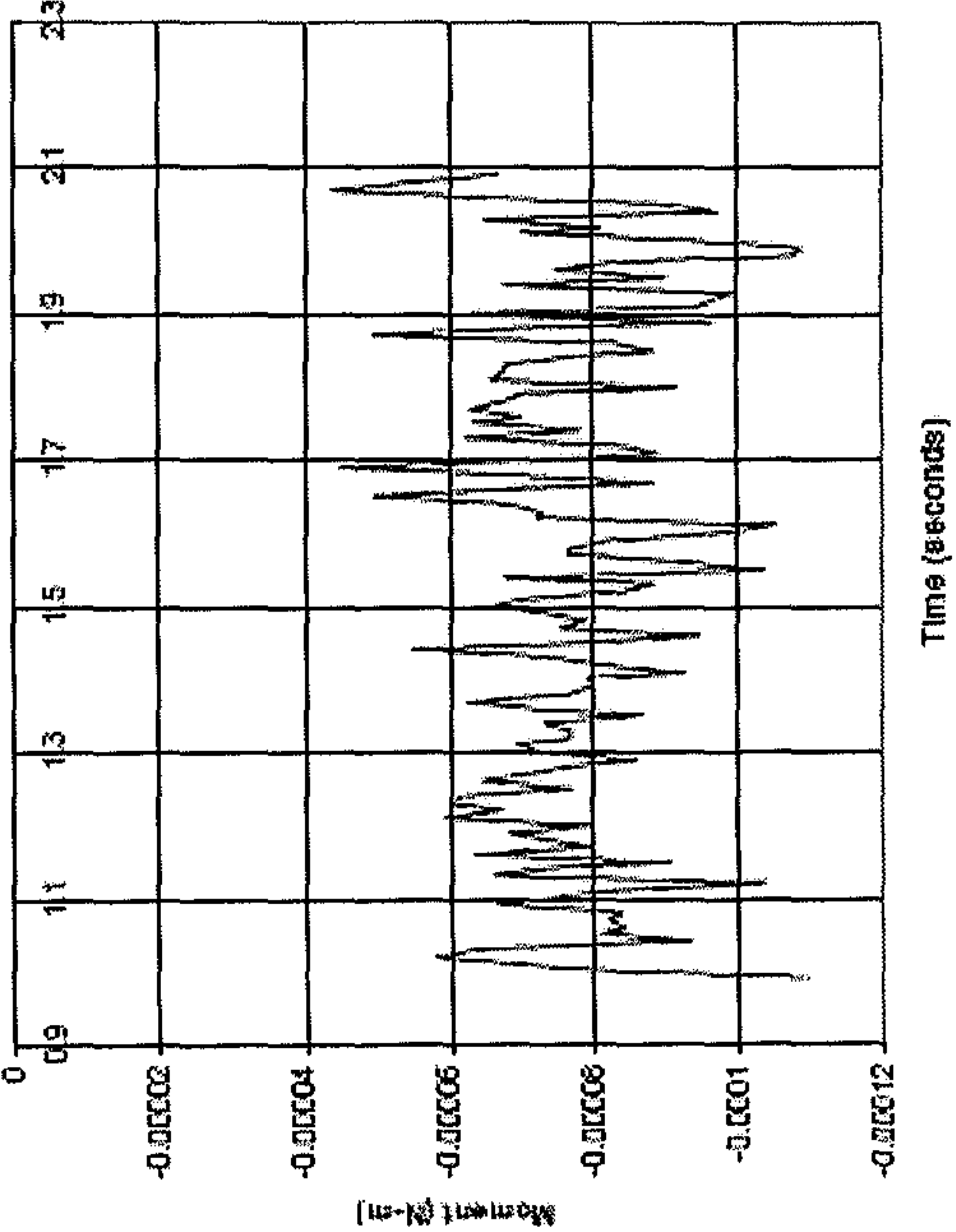
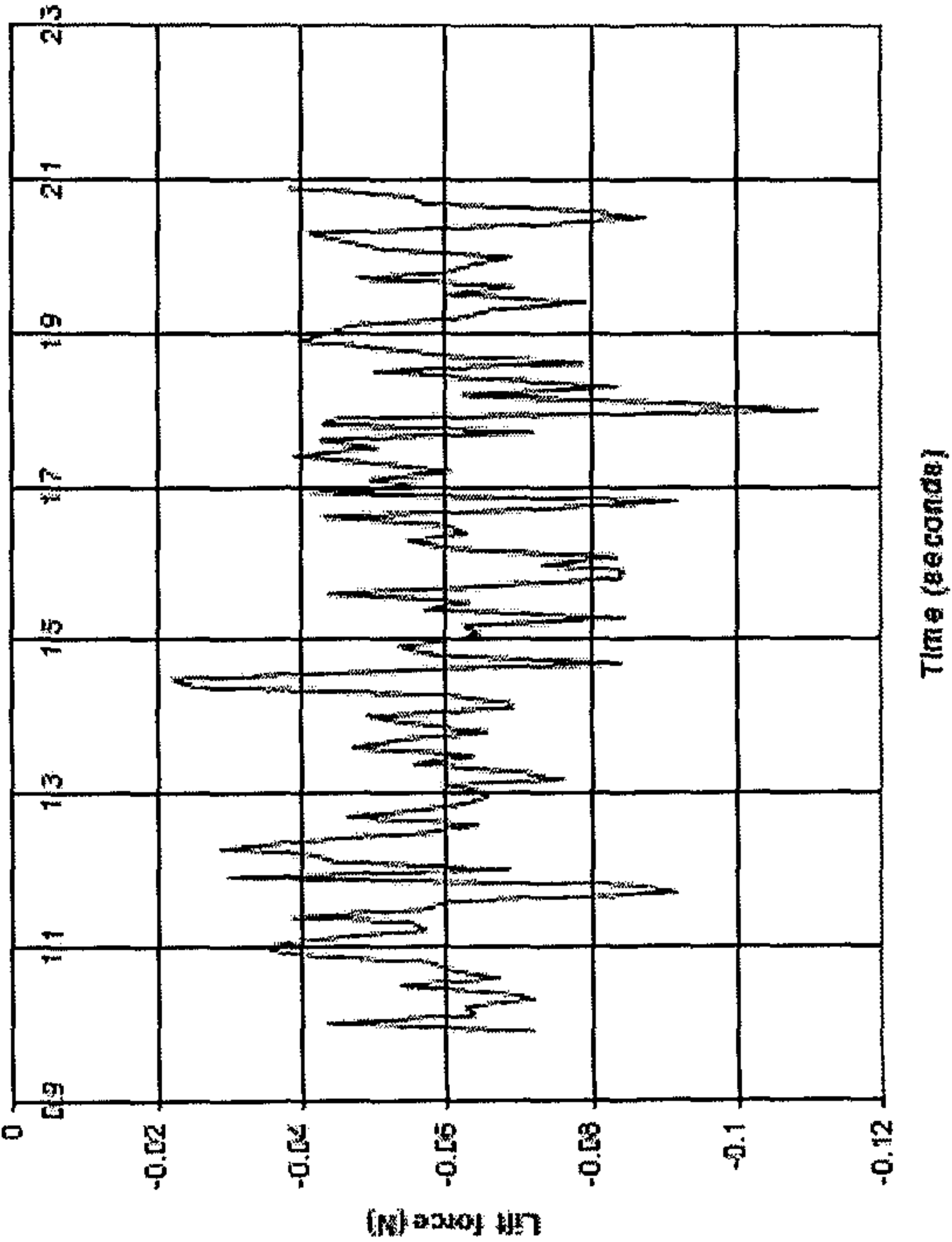
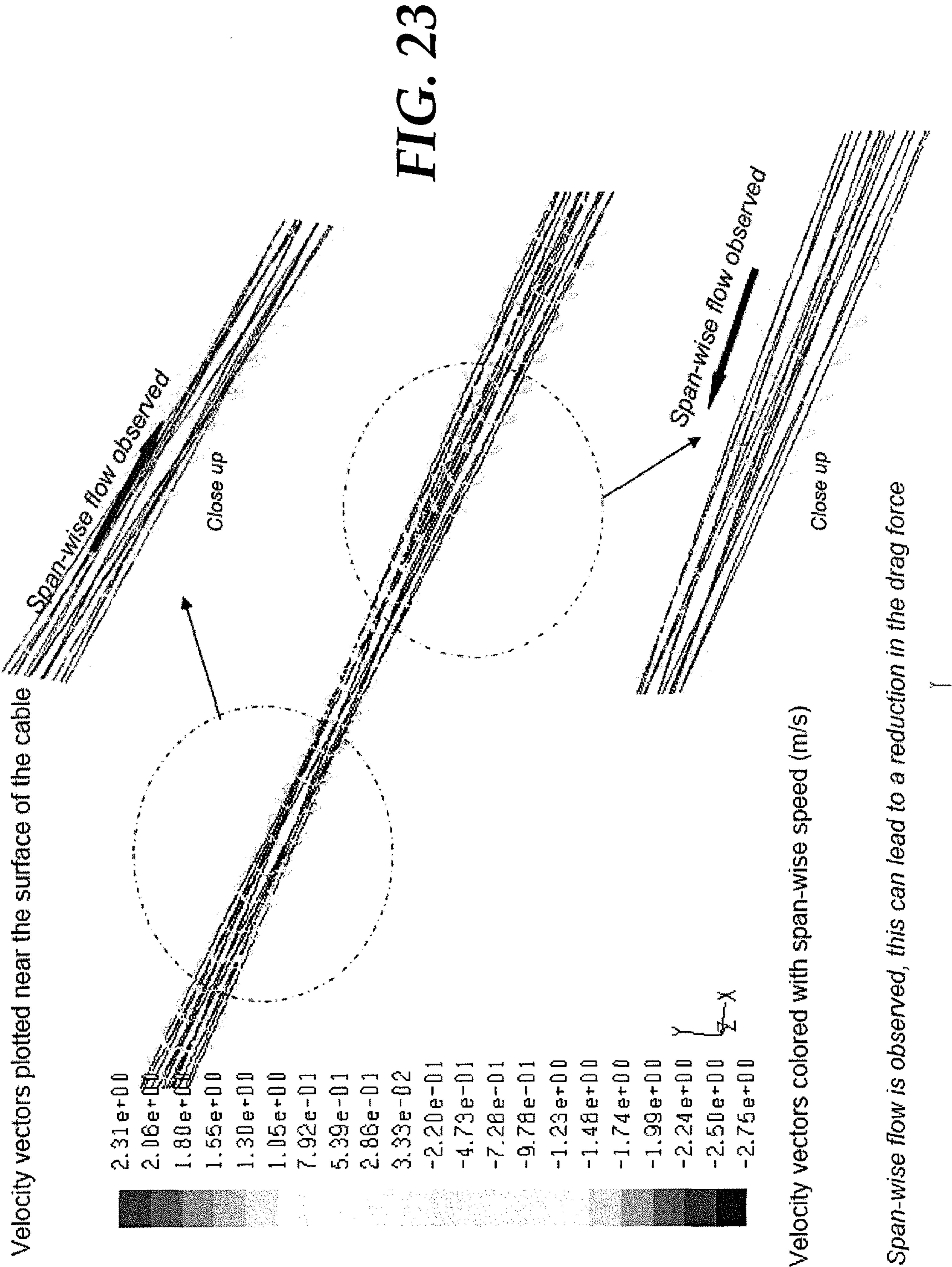


FIG. 22C



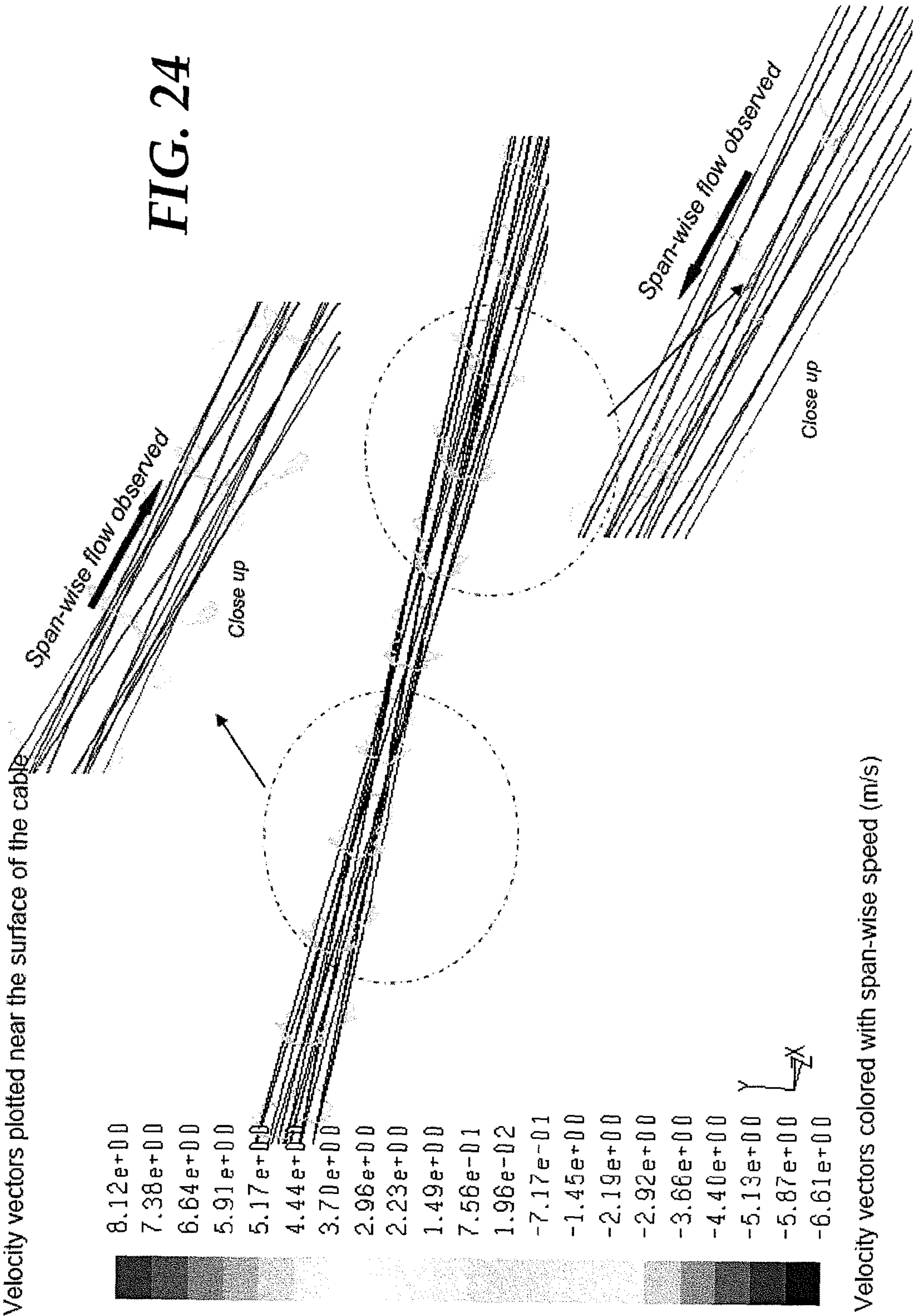
Inventor: Stephen L. Spruell
Docket No.: 60309.0009USU1/SW-07-0562USU1
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Sheet 23 of 28

Examination of Detailed Flow Behavior (9 ft lay cable)



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Sheet 24 of 28

Examination of Detailed Flow Behavior (3 ft lay cable)



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Sheet 25 of 28

A 3ft long section of a 1 ft lay length cable is modeled.

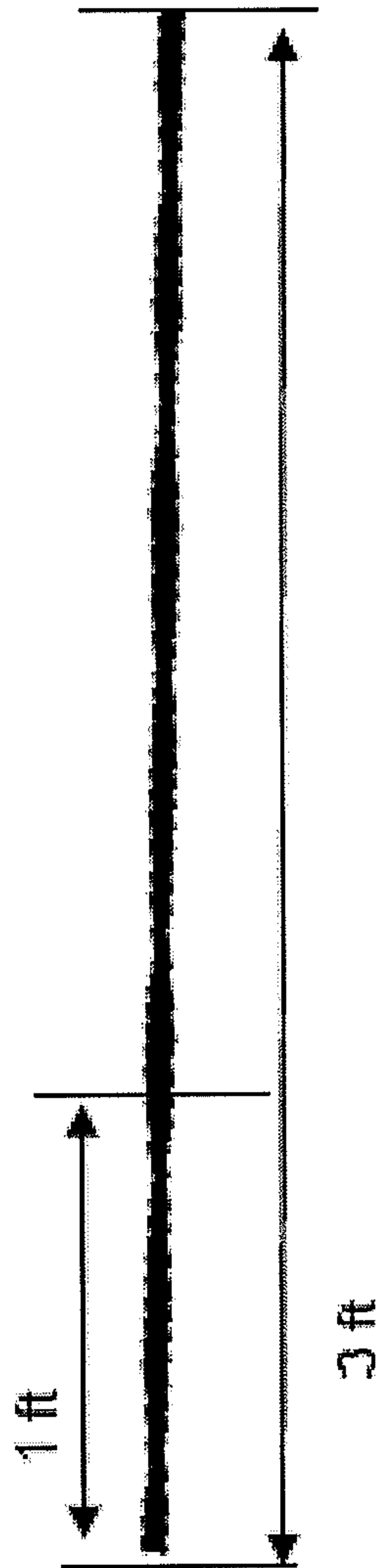
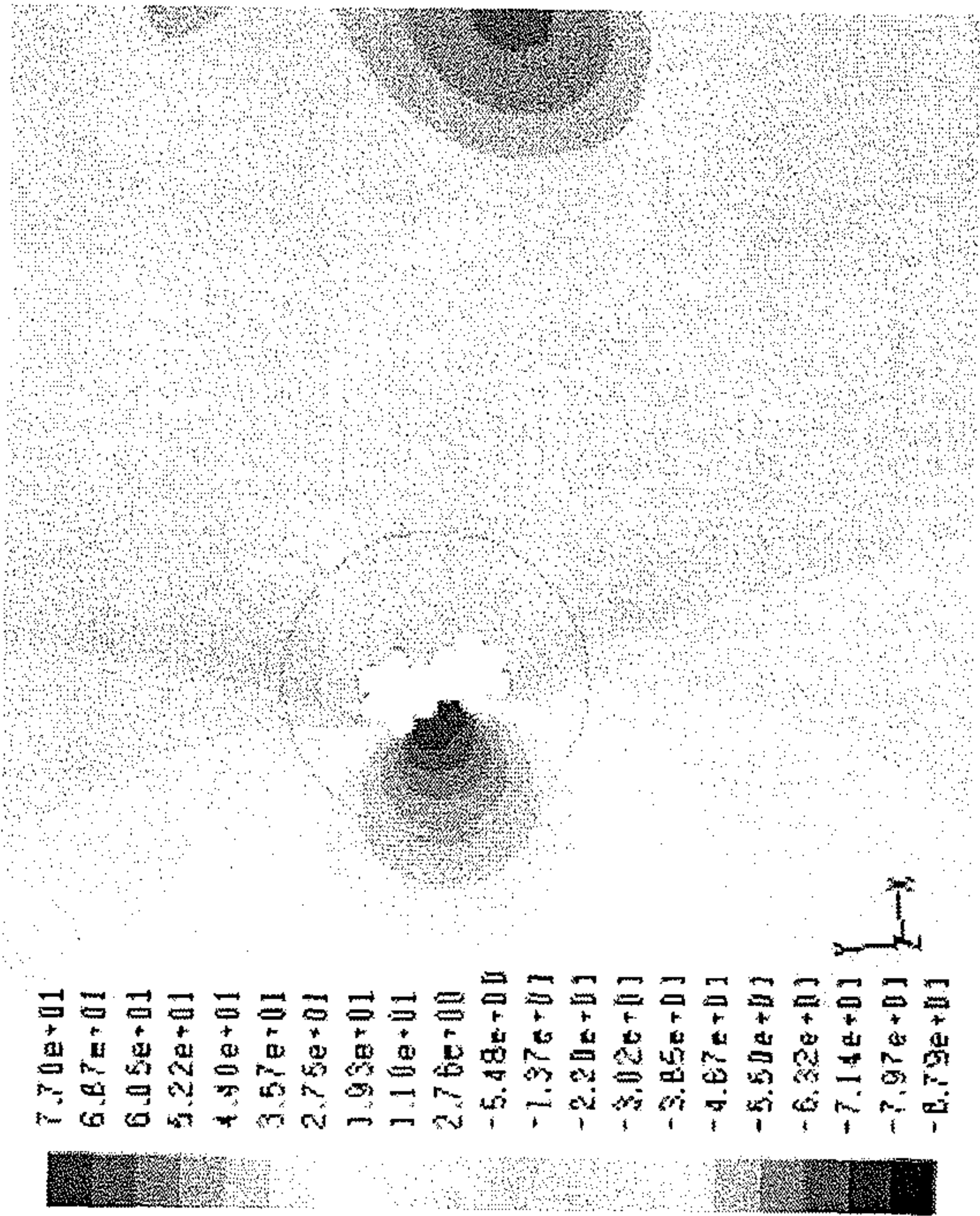


FIG. 25

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Sheet 26 of 28

Examination of Detailed Flow Behavior (1 ft lay cable)



Pressure (Pa) on mid-span plane

FIG. 26A

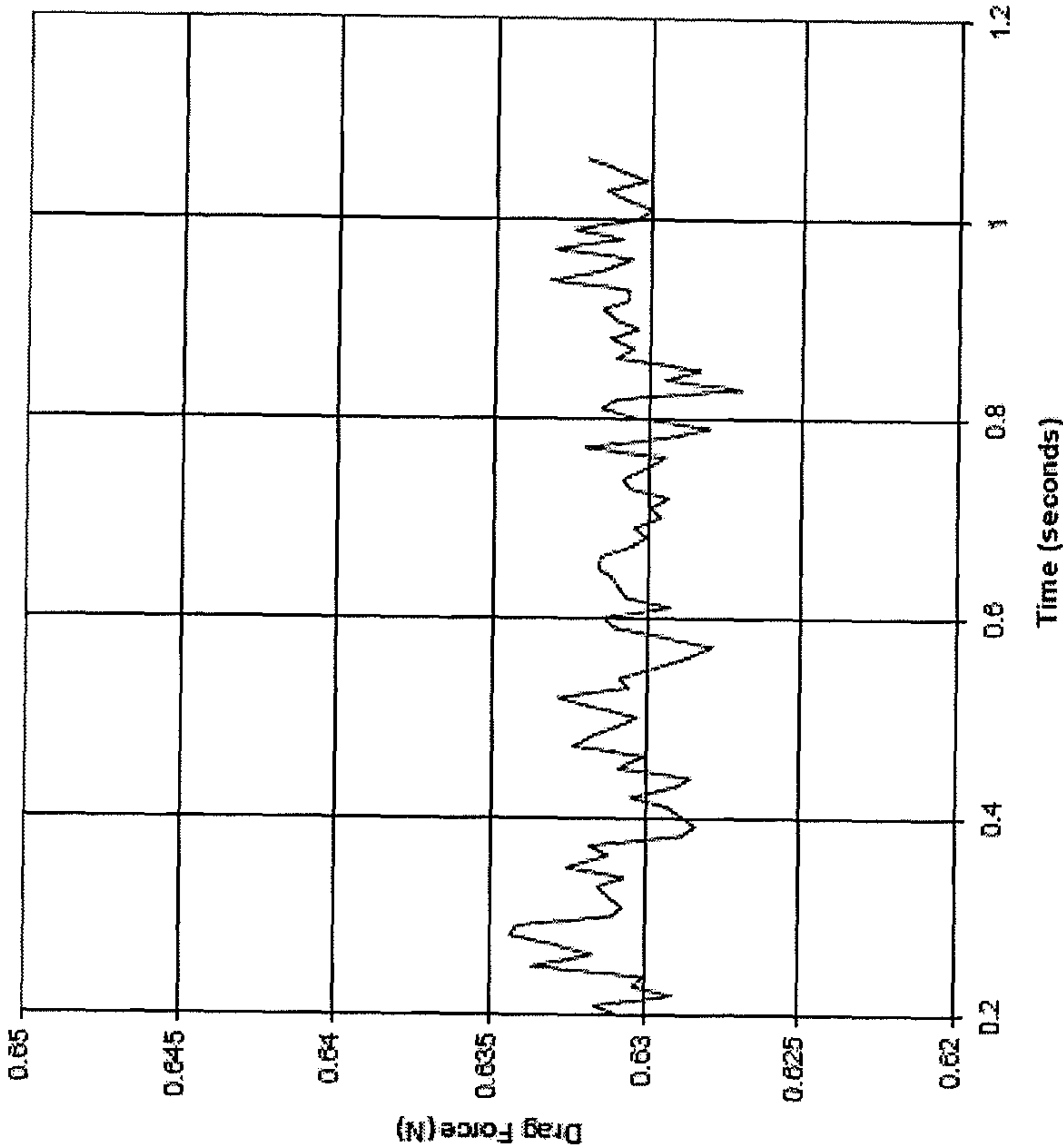


FIG. 26B

The drag force on 3 ft section of 1 ft lay length cable is 0.63N; this force is scaled to obtain the drag force on a 9 ft cable. The force on a 9ft long, 1 ft lay length cable is (3* .63) 1.89N.
The lift force and moment on the cable are negligible.

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Sheet 27 of 28

Examination of Detailed Flow Behavior (3 ft lay cable)

Velocity vectors plotted near the surface of the cable

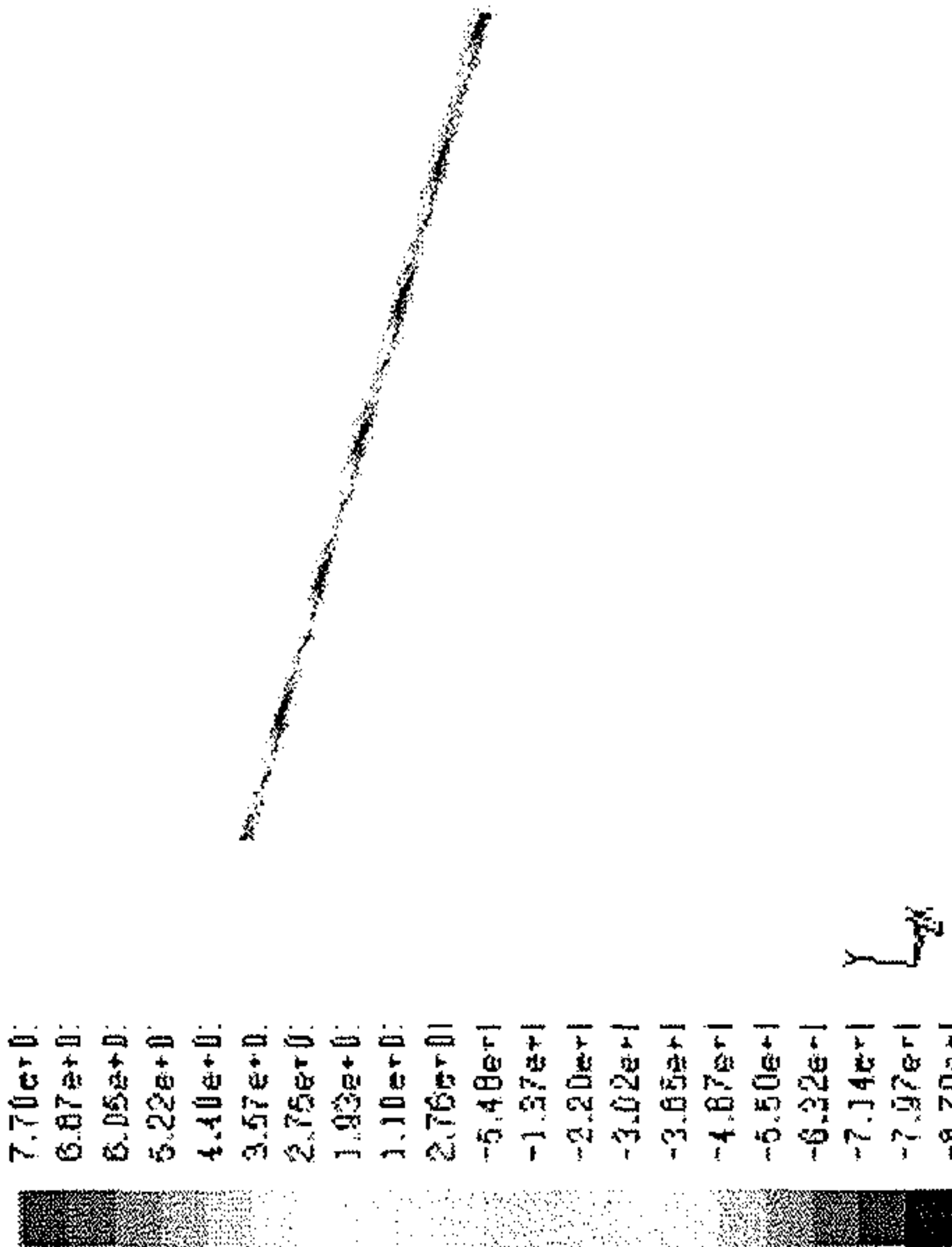


FIG. 27A

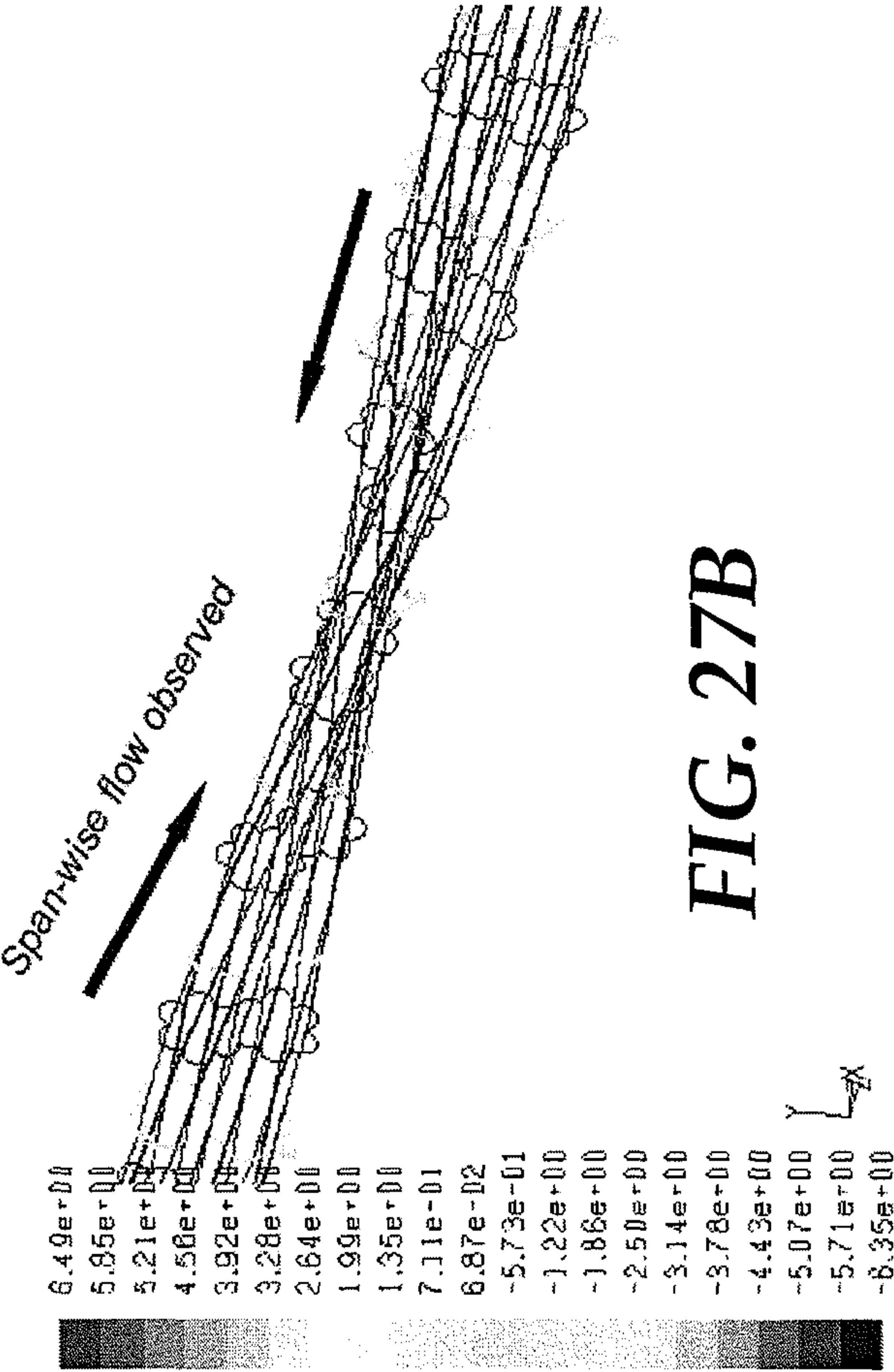


FIG. 27B

Velocity vectors colored with span-wise speed (m/s)

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Sheet 28 of 28

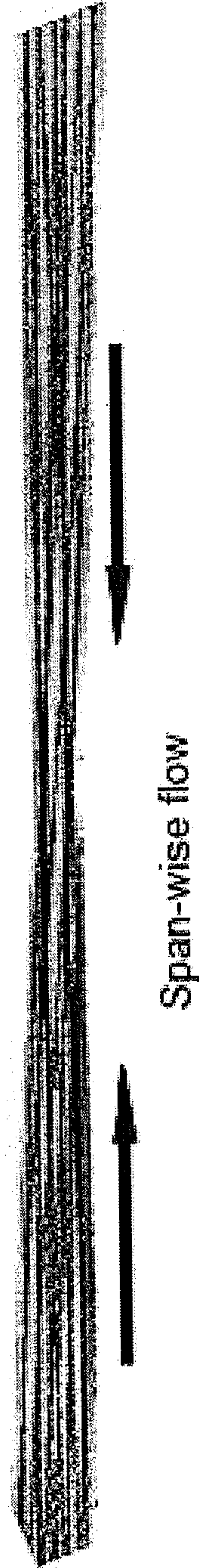


FIG. 28

