

European Commission Research Programme of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel

# ANGELHY

Innovative solutions for design and strengthening of telecommunications and transmission lattice towers using large angles from high strength steel and hybrid techniques of angles with FRP strips

# **WORK PACKAGE 5 – DELIVERABLE 5.3**

## **Dissemination and Webinar**

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Beneficiaries: ArcelorMittal Belval & Differdange SA - AMBD, Luxembourg

Université de Liège - ULG, Belgium

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### **1** Introduction

Originally, it was foreseen to organize a physical workshop with experts from design offices in the domain of lattice towers and lattice tower fabricants.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the physical workshop was transformed into a virtual webinar. The workshop was organized by ArcelorMittal Belval & Differdange with support from the Research Association for Steel Application (FOSTA) in Germany.

FOSTA sent invitation for the webinar within its network and reached named experts in the domain of steel lattice towers. With support from FOSTA two additional presenters from RWTH Aachen were recruited and in this way the scope of the webinar was even extended.

The webinar finally took place on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2020 via the platform Zoom under the presentation of ArcelorMittal Belval & Differdange.

### 2 Organization of the webinar and summary of the event

In preparation of the webinar, several promotion activities took place.

A flyer (Figure 2.1) with the description of the topic and the agenda has been prepared and uploaded on the homepages of the different institutions/companies of the partners.



#### Figure 2.1: Flyer of the workshop

A specific column has been uploaded on the homepage of ArcelorMittal Construction S.A to advertise the webinar among the customers of ArcelorMittal. In addition, the column contained links to the institutions of the project partners with additional information on project ANGELHY.

Moreover, the event was announced on Twitter and LinkedIn.



Figure 2.2: Advertising of the workshop (https://sections.arcelormittal.com/News\_and\_media/News/5208/EN)

Invitations have been sent by all partners and FOSTA to dedicate engineering offices and experts in the design and fabrication of steel lattice towers within Europe and even outside Europe.

Finally, 262 registrations to the webinar were noted. Table 2.1 resumes the list of attendances. The attendances came from 27 different countries: Luxembourg, Greece, Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, UK, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Rumania, Albania, Moldova, Czech Republic, Poland, Norway, Estonia, Denmark, Israel, Tunisia, Morocco, US, Canada, Brasil, India, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

Attendance	Number of registrations
Engineering offices	93
Academics	68
Steel fabricators	9
Consultants	15
Architects	7
General contractors	1
Real estate investors	2
Others	67
Total	262

 Table 2.1: Attendance

The webinar started on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2020 at 10:00 and ended at 13:00. During the presentations, the participants had the possibilities to write questions to the presenters. The questions were all answered in written form during the presentations and orally during the discussion round at the end of the webinar by the project partners.

A list with the questions and answers is given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Summary -	Question	and answers
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Nr.	Question	Answer
1	EN 50341-1, which one? 2001 or 2012?	It is EN 50341-1:2012 and the corresponding National Annexes
2	Which national annexe has been retained?	The case study design was done acc. the German National Annex. So the German National annexe was retained in this project
3	Are the steel angles cold-formed or hot-rolled?	The profies are hot-rolled

4	I noticed that the formulation presented on the Eurocodes were considered to compare with the project outputs. However, there is an American code that is specific for the design of transmission towers (ASCE 10-15). Is there any expected provision of a new European standard for this topic?	We concentrated in the project on the Eurocodes because it is a European funded projects. But you are right and also a comparison needs to be done to the American standards. This will be done apart from the present project.
5	Formulaes in EN 1993 do not provide mean values but design values (roughly mean minus 3 sigmas)	In the presentation currently running you can see that the final comparison is done in terms of reliability, i.e., by accounting for mean versus characteristic values to ensure consistent safety factors are applied. On one-to-one terms, it is indeed not easy to compare, but still useful to make sure that at least some conservative margin is present. How conservative the margin is, becomes a different question.
6	In the segmental analysis, was there triangulated hip bracing between the two diagonal members?	Yes there were bracing members
7	In the built up section test, is the compression load applied uniformly at the end of the built-up section?	For BBE and SBE specimens the loads are applied through the common centroid. For SBU specimens the axial load is applied through the centroid of the taller section. Therefore, SBU have been tested in compression and bending.
8	Is it possible to achieve an Sa2.5 surface finish through wire brushing? Sand blasting in situ can be difficult at height.	It is under investigation which surface finish can be achieved with different methods. The best solution would be to avoid sand blasting on construction site.

9	CarboDur is composed by uniderectional fiber carbon reinforced composite strip, for this reason the carbon fibers shall be disposed on the direction of the axial loads. In some situations, this could lead buckling problems, since compression resistance on the perpendicular direction of the CFRP strip can be limited. Did you include bidirectional carbon fiber composites in your study?	I confirm that only unidirectional laminates were used. It was the best compromise to fit with steel angle members dimensions. It is also easier to apply on job sites rather than bidirectional strips that you need to impregnate before putting in place. For experimental tests, we decided to add CFRP strips at each end of laminates in order to avoid debonding or the creation of a buckling point.
10	Has the project considered the effect of the tower deflecting under wind loading making the compression leg/legs bending nominally inwards forcing different buckling modes and do you think this contributes to the difference between member axial compression tests and tower testing?	The wind loads are applied at the nodes. The checks are performed according to DIN EN 1993-3-1 (i.e. Annex H) based on these internal forces. So not based on buckling modes. Using EN 1993-3-1 the determination of buckling modes is not necessary. But I think / know that it will make a difference. I have checked it exemplarily. In most cases, using the EC is conservative.
11	Do you know how the lattice wind tunnel test results compare to the directional coefficients in EN 1993-3-1 Annex B?	Yes we have compared the results with Annex B. There are differences. Just give me an Email if you need more details.
12	We have lost a bit Mr. Kemper's audio about introduction to wind speed maps vs. weather stations data. Could you please verify in which circumstances EC allows us to use site-specific wind speed prediction based on historical wind data instead of a wind map from an Annex?	In general, you can always use site-specific data to improve upon the National Annex. Of course, at the same time, you assume responsibility for it being accurate and representative.

13	Would it be sufficient to demonstrate the reliability of our own basic wind speed prediction if we report all our steps (i.e. extreme-value analysis) in the calculation?	Live answered
14	I was wondering if you experts have some info about using eiffelized angles for lattice masts with triangular plan. any document? any supplier?	Live answered

The webinar was recorded, and all participants have access to the presentations and the video of the webinar. The presentations and the video can be downloaded under the following link: https://sections.arcelormittal.com/News\_and\_media/News/5208/EN

### 3 Feedback

In the aftermath of the webinar, the participants had the possibility to fill out a questionnaire to give feedback online.

The evaluation of the feedback is given below:

1.	What is your general satisfaction with the webinar?					
-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
2.	What is your opi	inion on the in	nnovative conte	ent?		
-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
3.	What is your opi	inion on the te	echnical conten	t?		
-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
4.	4. Where you satisfied with the answers given during the webinar?					
-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3

- Would you follow a second webinar on the topic organized in the same way? No (10) Yes (54)
- 6. General comments and improvements
  - a. The results from the experimental campaign should also be compared to EN 50341 and not only to EN 1993-1-1 and EN 1993-3-1
  - b. Allow oral questions after each presentation
  - c. Physical workshops should be organized again
  - d. The results and investigations should be extended to steel lattice towers for wind turbines.

Legends:

- +3 Excellent
- +2 Very good
- +1 Good
- 0 No opinion
- -1 Bad
- -2 Very Bad
- -3 Insufficient

In total, 64 attendances participated to the questionnaire. The results for questions 1 to 4 are given as an average and absolute values are given for question 5.

### 4 **Publications**

Several publications have been accepted for the EUROSTEEL conference that will take place in Sheffield, UK, on 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> of September 2021:

- Tibolt M.; Bezas M.Z.; Jaspart J.-P.; Demonceau J.-F.: The design of a steel lattice transmission tower in Central Europe. EUROSTEEL conference. EUROSTEEL 2021 conference. Sheffield. To be published.
- Bilionis D.; Bezas M.Z.; Tibolt M.; Vamvatsikos D.; Vayas I.; Performance-based assessment of a steel lattice power-transmission tower: A case study in Germany. EUROSTEEL conference. EUROSTEEL 2021 conference. Sheffield. To be published.
- Vayas I.; Jaspart J.-P.; Bureau A.; Tibolt M.; Kurz S.; Papavasiliou M.: Telecommunication and transmission lattice towers from angle sections the ANGELHY project. EUROSTEEL conference. EUROSTEEL 2021 conference. Sheffield. To be published.
- Vlachakis K.; Reygner S.; Tibolt M.; Vayas I.: Experimental investigations on rolled angles sections reinforced with CFRP plates. EUROSTEEL conference. EUROSTEEL 2021 conference. Sheffield. To be published.

In addition, two publications have been issued for International Conferences in 2019:

- Bezas M.Z.; Tibolt M.; Jaspart J.-P.; Demonceau J.-F. (2019): Critical assessment of the design of an electrical transmission tower. 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Steel and Aluminum Structures. Bradford.
- Bilionis D. and Vamvatsikos D. (2019): «Wind Performance Assessment of Telecommunication Towers: A Case Study in Greece», Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Computational Methods in Structural Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering (COMPDYN 2019), Crete Island, Greece, June 24-26, 2019.

### **5** Codification activities

The partners are active in the following working groups for the revision of the standards:

- CEN/TC 250/SC 03
- CEN/TC 250/SC 03/WG 1
- CEN/TC 250/SC03/WG 14

The partners presented the research results to the above-mentioned working groups to ensure the implementation of the new design rules in the standards.

An official letter (Figure 5.1) signed by all partners has been sent to the Chairwoman (Prof. Ulrike Kuhlmann) of CEN/TC 250/SC 03 to define a roadmap for the implementation of the rules in the standards. The contact with the Chairwoman and the definition of a strategy for the implementation of the rules are essential with regards to the late stage of the standard revision.

Further details on the codification activities can be found in Deliverable 5.1 and 5.2.

	Arcelor/Mittal	
December 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2020	Recently, first contacts have already been established be Team 11 of EN1993-3 so as to see how the ANGELHY out and, further to an ad-how meeting, proposals have been	comes could contribute to code improvements
Dear CEN/TC250/SC3 Chairwoman, Dear Prof. Kuhlmann,	Even if, for EN1993-1-1, one could argue that the timing contemplated, the consortium strongly believes that as 1 consist much in replacing of a rule by another rule, but m replying to the national requests identified during the sys	ar as Part 1-1 is concerned, the work would not ore by implementing specific rules for angles, so
End of December 2020, a RFCS European funded project entitled ANGELHY chaired by Prof. I. Vayas at	In the case of administrative constraints, the drafting of a be contemplated.	'S document (Technical Specification) could also
National Technical University of Athens will come to its end, after three and a half years of intensive research on the design of transmission and telecommunication towers made of structural angles, and in particular of thick angles made of \$460 steel.	In order to progress in this way, the representative of the consortium countries in WG1 intend to contact the WG Chairman, Prof. Snijder, to plan for a dedicated presentation during the next meeting mid-March. In addition, contacts with the national Mirror Groups in the consortium countries will be established.	
In the European construction norms, the design of angle cross-sections and members is covered, in general terms or sometimes more precisely, in various documents. Amongst them: • EN1993-1-1 • EN1993-3-1 • EN5034	We hope that this action will contribute to the improve where the changes in the production of electricity and the generate a complete modification of the correspondin construction of a huge number of high pylons and tow strength steel.	installation of 5G communication networks will g networks and therefore the need for the
A close examination of the contents of these three documents allows to point out several discrepancies between the recommended design rules as well as lacks of information on how to practically and correctly activity the several	We thank you in anticipation for the attention you will pa	y to the present letter.
apply them.	Yours sincerely,	
During the systematic review of EN1993-11, specific comments have been addressed to which replies like the following one has been given: "For angle sections and channels, studies wave done and are still underway. But these did not result yet in general applicable design rules. At this moment, the missing design rules cannot be provided". The same applies to EN1993-3-1.	I. Vayas National Technical University of Athens	L.G. Cajot ArcelorMittal
Besides that, EN1993-1-1 covers existing steel grades up to S460 while the scope of EN5034 is still limited to S355.		
In the above-mentioned ANGELHY project, a comparative study of the existing normative documents has been first realised, followed by experimental, numerical and analytical investigations. As a result, a consistent set of design recommendations and formulae has been developed and validated covering the following aspects:	M. Tibolt ArcelorMittal	J.P. Jaspart Liège University
<ul> <li>classification of angle cross-sections;</li> <li>resistance of cross-sections according to the class;</li> <li>resistance and stability of members made of a single angle;</li> <li>resistance and stability of closely-spaced built-up and star-battened angle members;</li> <li>resistance and stability of pylon segments (legs).</li> </ul>	A. Bureau CTICM	M. Papavasileiou COSMOTE
	S. Reygner SIKA France	

Figure 5.1: Official letter to Chairwoman of CEN/TC 250/SC 03 (Prof. Kuhlmann)