

Advanced Conductor Testing – 995.0 kcmil Southwire ACCS/TW/C7

Fire Testing Processes and
Performance Results

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1. Background

The United States electric grid is undergoing a transformative period as utilities and policymakers work to ensure reliable energy delivery to ever-growing loads such as data centers. A large barrier to achieving these goals is the expansion of transmission capacity. To address this issue, utilities are turning to advanced conductor technologies as a short- to mid-term solution to increase grid capacity and reliability without the need for full-scale infrastructure rebuilds, prior to any new infrastructure builds.

Advanced conductors represent a significant evolution in transmission line technology. These conductors utilize innovative materials, such as composite cores, ultra-high-strength steel, and heat-dissipating coatings, to offer improved performance compared to traditional Aluminum Conductor Steel Reinforced (ACSR) designs. By reducing sag at high temperatures, increasing current-carrying capacity, and enhancing durability, advanced conductors provide a cost-effective and efficient option for reconductoring existing transmission lines. This approach allows an increased capacity while maintaining existing structures, saving time and resources compared to constructing new transmission lines. However, the deployment of these technologies has so far been limited. As each conductor comes with nuances in test setup and specifications, a standard test is not readily available to apply to all advanced conductors. Idaho National Laboratory's (INL) Advanced Conductor Testing project, sponsored by the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) and Office of Electricity (OE), focuses on developing and implementing testing protocols and plans for advanced conductor technologies to assess and demonstrate physical performance under varying operational conditions, including extreme environmental stressors such as wildfires.

Wildfires pose a significant and growing threat to the reliability and safety of the electric grid. Overhead conductors are particularly vulnerable to fire exposure, which can cause material degradation, structural damage, and system faults. To address these risks, the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) has undertaken fire testing to evaluate the mechanical performance of advanced conductors under controlled fire conditions. This testing is critical to understanding the behavior of advanced conductor materials when exposed to high temperatures and flames, as well as their ability to maintain mechanical integrity after exposure.

By advancing the understanding of fire exposure performance in advanced conductors, INL's research contributes to the grid's ability to withstand environmental challenges, ensuring the safe and reliable delivery of electricity. This work supports utilities in deploying innovative conductor technologies that align with national energy dominance goals while addressing the unique risks posed by wildfire conditions. This report contains the fire testing results of a 995.0 kcmil Southwire ACCS/TW/C7 conductor.

2. Wildfire Testing Process

Conductor Preparation and End Attachment:

Conductor preparations were conducted according to procedures developed by project partners at the National Electric Energy Testing, Research & Applications Center (NEETRAC). The preparation of conductors for fire testing was identified as a critical step to ensure accurate and reliable results. For this test, a 995.0 kcmil Southwire ACCS/TW/C7 conductor was used. The ACCS conductor featured a stranded continuous carbon-fiber thermoset composite core with trapezoidal outer aluminum wires. The first step involved marking the conductor to cut a sample. Duct tape was applied at the desired cut location for 6-foot samples. When cutting a ACCS conductor, the specific characteristics of the conductor required the use of the correct tools to achieve the best cut. In this case, a cable cutter was employed to cut the sample rather than a band saw, due to the core's properties. The band saw was avoided because it could create friction and heat, potentially fusing the composite core strands. To ensure optimal results, a clean and precise cut was made to minimize damage to the core and outer strands.

After the sample was cut, the conductor was marked approximately 9 inches below the cut, and another piece of duct tape was wrapped around the core. A hose clamp was then placed over the duct tape and tightened to prevent the sample from unraveling. The tape from the first cut, located at the edge of each side of the sample, was removed. Each end of the sample was then broomed out, meaning the strands were unraveled and spread in a broom-like fashion from the edge up to the duct tape and hose clamp. This step created space to access the core without pulling the strands past the tape or causing a 90-degree bend. Once the core was exposed, the tape was removed from the core strands. The tape was unraveled, and the strands were cut as close to the duct tape and hose clamp as possible to avoid leaving adhesive residue. A heavy-duty degreaser was then used to thoroughly clean the outer strands and the core strands, ensuring all tape residue was removed. Cleaning was considered a crucial step, as any contaminants left on the strands or core could interfere with the epoxy bonding process and affect the tensile test results. After cleaning, each composite core strand was cut into four equal pieces, ensuring the core was segmented into smaller portions to allow the epoxy to grip more of the core and retain its tensile strength.

Once the core strands were quartered, the sample was carefully placed in resin blocks. To ensure the epoxy gripped the core strands firmly, a piece of cardboard was used to form a cylinder around the core inside the resin blocks. This created a barrier to keep the core strands isolated and allowed additional epoxy to be poured if the cardboard cylinder extended above the end cones. After the epoxy was poured into the cylinder, the remaining space within the resin block was filled with epoxy.

The epoxy was then allowed to dry and cure for a full 24-hour period. This curing time was deemed essential for the epoxy to set properly, ensuring maximum strength and durability in the finished conductor. During this time, the sample was kept undisturbed in a stable, temperature-controlled environment to avoid issues with the curing process. Once fully cured, the prepared ACCS conductor was ready for further use or testing.

Following the preparation of the first ACCS sample, a rated breaking strength (RBS) test was performed to confirm that the epoxy dead ends met the manufacturer's specified rated breaking strength prior to the wildfire testing.

WildFire Test:

The wildfire testing of the ACCS conductor was conducted in a controlled fire chamber designed to replicate the extreme thermal conditions that may occur during a wildfire. The test chamber was equipped with a fire testing table featuring six burners, a 2' x 4' burn area, adjustable height for flame exposure, and thermocouples for precise temperature monitoring. Prior to testing, the prepared ACCS conductor was secured within cone-shaped blocks filled with Wirelock epoxy resin and carefully hung in the fire chamber at the designated height to ensure proper alignment with the flame source.

The wildfire testing included four separate tests at specific radiant temperature levels: 250°C, 300°C, 350°C, and 400°C. For each test, the conductor was hung at a pre-determined height from the burners to reach the desired radiant temperatures. The burners were then ignited to generate flames/height, and the conductor was exposed to the target temperature for a duration of 20 minutes. Thermocouples recorded temperature data throughout each test. The temperature levels were chosen to represent a range of thermal conditions reflective of wildfire scenarios allowing for a comprehensive evaluation of the conductor's performance. After completion of each test, the conductor was allowed to cool prior to removal from the fire chamber for further analysis.

Rated Breaking Strength (RBS) Test:

Following the fire exposure, a Chant Engineering Horizontal Test Bed was utilized for tensile testing of each sample. This testing was designed to compare the manufacturer's rated breaking strength of the conductor to its actual breaking strength after exposure to fire and elevated temperatures. Prior to conducting the fire tests, one sample was prepared and pulled on the Horizontal Test Bed to ensure that the end attachment procedure was executed correctly and that the conductor could meet the manufacturer's specifications before any thermal stresses were applied. This initial test served as a baseline, verifying the conductor's integrity under standard conditions.

Once the specimen successfully passed the preliminary test, the fire tests were conducted. After experiencing the intense heat and thermal exposure, each conductor was subjected to tensile testing in the horizontal test bed, where it was pulled to failure. This data provides insight into fire exposure effects on the mechanical properties of the conductors, specifically their breaking strength. The results of the RBS tests are essential for evaluating the performance of advanced conductors in wildfire scenarios and assessing their reliability in real-world applications.

995.0 kcmil Southwire ACCS/TW/C7 Results:

The results of the fire testing and subsequent RBS tests for the 995.0 kcmil Southwire ACCS/TW/C7 conductor can be seen in Table 1. These results provide valuable insights into the performance of advanced conductors under extreme thermal conditions. Table 1 summarizes the key findings, including the temperature exposure experienced by each conductor sample during the fire tests, as well as the corresponding breaking strength measured after exposure. These results

illustrate the impact of fire on the mechanical properties of the conductors and highlight their resilience or vulnerabilities in wildfire scenarios.

In Table 2, you can see the results for the baseline conductor, ACSR, as it is the most widely used conductor in electrical applications. This baseline allows for a comparison of the C7 TP conductor as an advanced conductor to the ACSR baseline.

C7	Manufacturer's RBS	RBS @ Failure	(+/-) % of RBS	Pass/Fail
No Temperature	33,500 lbs	35,740 lbs	+6.69%	Pass
250 °C	33,500 lbs	35,070 lbs	+4.69%	Pass
300 °C	33,500 lbs	34,170 lbs	+2.00%	Pass
350 °C	33,500 lbs	39,960 lbs	+19.28%	Pass
400 °C	33,500 lbs	39,790 lbs	+18.78%	Pass

Table 1: 995.0 kmil Southwire ACSS TWC7 results from RBS before and after exposure to wildfire.

ACSR	Manufacturer's RBS	RBS @ Failure	(+/-) % of RBS	Pass/Fail	Notes
No Temperature	31,500 lbs	31,860 lbs	+1.14%	Pass	Deadends – Limited pull to 32k
250 °C	31,500 lbs	35,500 lbs	+12.70%	Pass	Deadends w/o fail
300 °C	31,500 lbs	35,380 lbs	+12.32%	Pass	Deadends w/fail
350 °C	31,500 lbs	34,040 lbs	+8.06%	Pass	Deadends w/fail
400 °C	31,500 lbs	30,460 lbs	- 3.3 %	Fail	Deadends w/fail

Table 2: ACSR results from RBS before and after exposure to wildfire.