

The background of the cover features a series of thin, light gray curved lines that sweep across the page from the top left towards the bottom right. In the lower half of the image, there are three prominent, thick red curved lines that mirror the overall shape of the gray lines, creating a sense of depth and movement.

Mikhail Dmitriev

High Voltage Cable Lines



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St. Petersburg, 2021

Porto, 2024

Note: before printing, make sure that printer correctly gives figures with shaded elements.

Dmitriev M.

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This book explores the design, construction and operation of alternating current cable lines rated from 6 to 500 kV, consisting of single-core or three-core cables with XLPE insulation.

It is intended for employees of design organizations and power grid companies, as well as university students.

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PREFACE

It is impossible to design modern, reliable and efficient XLPE-insulated cable lines based on outdated standards for paper-oil-insulated cables.

Unfortunately, the development and approval of the necessary standards that take into account all the peculiarities of the new generation of cables are 5-10 years behind. Since then, dozens of facilities have been commissioned based on suboptimal and sometimes even dangerous technical solutions, resulting in significant economic loss for power grid companies and the threat to human life and health.

Speeding up the standardization process is really important for the industry. However, new standards will not solve all the problems since the development of standards typically involves a narrow group of experts whose opinion is far from being the only correct one all the time. Also, due to their brevity, standards cannot accommodate all the calculation methods designers need and do not explain the reasons for specific requirements/restrictions/rules.

The above circumstances led the author to write a book on cross-linked polyethylene-insulated high-voltage cable lines. The book is based on the author's own research over the past 20 years and therefore does not include a "traditional" bibliography. Also, this book does not include references to standards since they do not address many questions entirely, and if they do, they do not give proper explanations. For the reasons mentioned above, the references list at the end of the book is somewhat unusual – the standards indicated there were published after most of the research that formed the basis of this book. Therefore, the standards are given not because the author needed them, but in order to advise the reader on documents on high-voltage cables.

The material in this book is intended for a broad audience. It is presented in the simplest language and includes only mathematical expressions with nothing more complicated than a square root and a natural logarithm. After reading the book:

- university students will learn about topical issues relating to cable lines;
- employees of design organisations will find simple and easy-to-understand calculation methods that enable to choose the best technical solutions and support specific sections of design documentation with sound arguments (the design is not convincing if it relies only on the use of computer software, even licensed and/or expensive);
- employees of power grid companies will be able to clarify or update their technical policy and find a rationale for introducing new solutions and equipment in cable networks.

For any questions arising when reading this book, please contact the author using the contact details from the website <https://voltplace.com/>

FROM THE AUTHOR

I was born and raised in the USSR, and English is not my native language. I admit, I have never read a single international standard in my life because I didn't have money to buy them. Instead, I sat down and developed my own cable line calculation system, simple and quite precise. Using it, I made many of important conclusions, which are set out in this book and were used in the creation of cable standards in the countries of the former USSR.

I suppose, my system of designations may differ from the international one because it has developed independently of the international one. My thoughts and conclusions may contradict what is accepted in the global cable industry. I believe this is more an advantage of my book than a disadvantage, as it makes the reader look differently on that he was sure of.

The important thing in the book is that I show where the formulae come from. I get them from scratch in front of the reader. It is very important in engineering to be able to write formulae. However, many of engineers began to forget this, blindly trusting numerous software which often lies, and it can be proved only if we have understandable formulae or field experiments.

The book contains the results of my professional work started in 2003. It is based on my own publications, the full list of which can be found on the website <https://voltplace.com/> in the "About" section. You are most likely unfamiliar with them because they were published only in Cyrillic, as well as two my previous books on cable lines dated 2010 and 2021. I never thought of myself outside my homeland and did not want to write in English.

Mikhail Dmitriev
Porto, Portugal, 2024

Note: if you want to support the author, then you can do it using <https://voltplace.com/donate/>

TABLE OF CONTENT

INTRODUCTION.....	14
PART 1. OVERVIEW OF CABLE LINES.....	16
Chapter 1.1. Basic Terms and Definitions	16
1.1.1. Cable and Wire	16
1.1.2. Cable Line and Cable Fittings	16
1.1.3. Cable System	19
1.1.4. Brief Classification of Cable Lines	20
Chapter 1.2. Electric Cable	22
1.2.1. Single-Core Cable. Core.....	22
1.2.2. Single-Core Cable. Insulation.....	25
1.2.3. Single-Core Cable. Screen.....	29
1.2.4. Single-Core Cable. Outer Sheath.....	33
1.2.5. Single-Core Cable. Armour	38
1.2.6. Three-Phase Group of Single-Core Cables	40
1.2.7. Three-Core Cable.....	43
1.2.8. Cable Marking	47
1.2.9. Cable Drum Length	48
1.2.10. Cable Screen Bonding/Grounding.....	53
Chapter 1.3. Cable Terminations and Joints	55
1.3.1. 6-35 kV Cable Terminations.....	55
1.3.2. 6-35 kV Cable Joints	59
1.3.3. 110-500 kV Cable Terminations	62
1.3.4. 110-500 kV Cable Joints.....	69
1.3.5. Special Types of Terminations and Joints.....	73
PART 2. CABLE LINE PARAMETERS	74
Chapter 2.1. Geometric Parameters	74
2.1.1. Single-Core Cable.....	74
2.1.2. Three-Phase Group of Single-Core Cables	75
2.1.3. Three-Core Cable.....	77
Chapter 2.2. Types of Electrical Parameters	79
2.2.1. Longitudinal and Transverse Parameters.....	79

Table of Content

2.2.2. Positive, Negative and Zero Sequence	80
2.2.3. Lumped and Wave Parameters	84
Chapter 2.3. Longitudinal Parameters	87
2.3.1. Active Impedance of Core and Screen	87
2.3.2. Ground Parameters	89
2.3.3. Self and Mutual Inductance of Core and Screen	91
2.3.4. Positive and Zero Sequence Impedances.....	93
2.3.5. Simple Expressions for Longitudinal Impedances	96
2.3.6. Example of Calculation of Longitudinal Impedances	102
2.3.7. Longitudinal Impedances of Three-Core Cables.....	106
2.3.8. Features of Multi-Circuit Cable Lines.....	108
Chapter 2.4. Transverse Parameters.....	117
2.4.1. Insulation Capacitance.....	117
2.4.2. Insulation Active Conductance and Duration of Self-Discharge	119
Chapter 2.5. Wave Parameters	122
2.5.1. Wavelike Properties of Processes and Wave Velocity	122
2.5.2. Wave (Surge) Impedance	128
PART 3. CABLE LINE SCREEN BONDING	135
Chapter 3.1. Screen Currents in Normal Operating Mode	135
3.1.1. Capacitive Currents in Screens.....	135
3.1.2. Inductive (Induced) Currents in Screens	137
3.1.3. Measurement of Screen Currents	143
3.1.4. Differences between Single-Core and Three-Core Cables.....	145
Chapter 3.2. Ways of Limiting Screen Currents	146
3.2.1. Reducing Screen Cross-Section.....	146
3.2.2. Reducing Distance between Phases.....	148
3.2.3. Single-End Screen Bonding.....	149
3.2.4. Screen Cross-Bonding	153
Chapter 3.3. Calculation of Screen Currents and Voltages	158
3.3.1. Calculation via Symmetrical Component Method	158
3.3.2. Basic Cases for Calculation of Screen Voltages and Currents	164
3.3.3. Calculation of Induced Screen Voltages	167
3.3.4. Calculation of Induced Screen Currents	172

Table of Content

3.3.5. Features of Multi-Circuit Cable Lines.....	175
3.3.6. Calculation of Induced Screen Currents in Asymmetrical Modes	178
Chapter 3.4. Calculation of Screen Power Losses	181
3.4.1. Calculation of Screen Power Losses	181
3.4.2. Utilisation Coefficient of Cable Current-Carrying Capacity.....	184
3.4.3. Cost of Screen Power Losses.....	185
Chapter 3.5. Permissible Values and Calculation Examples.....	187
3.5.1. Permissible Screen Currents	187
3.5.2. Permissible Screen Power Losses and Bonding Type Selection Criteria.....	188
3.5.3. Permissible Screen Voltages	191
3.5.4. Examples of Selecting Screen Bonding.....	193
PART 4. SPECIAL ISSUES OF CABLE LINE SCREEN BONDING.....	197
Chapter 4.1. Equipotential Bar.....	197
4.1.1. Purpose of Equipotential Bar and its Calculation.....	197
4.1.2. Example of Selecting a Bar	203
Chapter 4.2. Non-Ideal Cross-Bonding	206
4.2.1. Non-Ideal Cross-Bonding.....	206
4.2.2. Calculating of Non-Ideal Cross-Bonding.....	209
4.2.3. Calculation of Screen Cross-Bonding Coefficient	213
4.2.4. Creating a Junction for Adjacent Cross-Bonding Cycles.....	215
4.2.5. Cable Joint Arrangement and Partial Cross-Bonding.....	217
4.2.6. Example of Calculation of Non-Ideal Cross-Bonding	220
Chapter 4.3. Screen Current Non-Uniformity	225
4.3.1. Screen Currents Monitoring	225
4.3.2. Screen Current Components.....	229
4.3.3. Non-Uniformity for Cable Lines without Screen Cross-Bonding.....	230
4.3.4. Concept of Screen Cross-Bonding Group Code.....	234
4.3.5. Non-Uniformity for Cable Lines with Screen Cross-Bonding.....	238
Chapter 4.4. Armour Bonding.....	246
4.4.1. Basic Types of Armour Bonding	246
4.4.2. Calculation of Both-End Armour Bonding.....	249
4.4.3. Calculation of Alternative Types of Armour Bonding.....	250
4.4.4. Example of Armoured Cable Calculation.....	253

Table of Content

PART 5. CABLE THERMAL STABILITY AND NON-SELF-IGNITION.....	257
Chapter 5.1. Main Influencing Factors	257
5.1.1. Background.....	257
5.1.2. Point of Short-Circuit	259
5.1.3. Type of Short-Circuit.....	261
5.1.4. Magnitude of Short-Circuit Current	266
5.1.5. Duration of Short-Circuit.....	268
5.1.6. Core and Screen Permissible Temperature	274
Chapter 5.2. Method of Calculating Thermal Stability.....	276
5.2.1. Calculation for Periodic Component of Short-Circuit Current	276
5.2.2. Examples of Calculation of Thermal Stability to Short-Circuit Currents	282
5.2.3. Calculation for Aperiodic Component of Short-Circuit Current.....	286
5.2.4. Short-Circuit Heating/Cooling Time Constant.....	289
5.2.5. Temperature of Cable Components after Short-Circuit.....	294
Chapter 5.3. Methods of Enhancing Thermal Stability	301
5.3.1. Clarification of Initial Data.....	301
5.3.2. Joining (Twisting) Screens	306
5.3.3. Conductive Bar for Short-Circuit Current.....	315
PART 6. CABLE LINE THERMAL CALCULATION AND SELECTION OF CORE CROSS-SECTION	318
Chapter 6.1. Main Influencing Factors	318
6.1.1. Background of Selecting Core Cross-Section	318
6.1.2. Core Cross-Section Selection, Taking into Account Screen Power Losses	320
6.1.3. Cable Line Selection Sequence	322
6.1.4. Main Influencing Factors.....	325
6.1.5. Permissible Core Current and System of Correction Coefficients.....	328
6.1.6. Magnitude of Core Current for Thermal Calculation.....	329
6.1.7. Accounting for Daily Load Graph.....	333
Chapter 6.2. Calculation Method for Installation in the Ground.....	335
6.2.1. Calculation for Single-Core Cable	335
6.2.2. Calculation for a Three-Phase Group of Single-Core Cables	339
6.2.3. Calculation for Three-Core Cable	342
Chapter 6.3. Calculation Method for Installation in Pipes	345

Table of Content

6.3.1. Calculation for Single-Core Cable	345
6.3.2. Calculation for a Three-Phase Group of Single-Core Cables	349
6.3.3. Calculation for Three-Core Cable	352
Chapter 6.4. Calculation Method for Open Air Installation	353
6.4.1. Calculation for Single-Core Cable	353
6.4.2. Calculation for a Three-Phase Group of Single-Core Cables	354
6.4.3. Calculation for Three-Core Cable	357
Chapter 6.5. Summary and Calculation Examples	358
6.5.1. Calculation of Temperature of Cable Components	358
6.5.2. Calculation of Permissible Core Current.....	362
6.5.3. Example of a System of Correction Coefficients for a 110 kV Line.....	364
6.5.4. Calculation Example for Group of 10 kV Single-Core Cables	372
6.5.5. Calculation Example for a 10 kV Three-Core Cable.....	375
PART 7. NEUTRAL GROUNDING AND PROTECTION OPERATION.....	376
Chapter 7.1. Neutral Grounding.....	376
7.1.1. Main Types of Neutral	376
7.1.2. Preconditions for Rejection of Isolated Neutral	379
7.1.3. Processes in Network with Isolated Neutral.....	382
7.1.4. Processes in Network with the Compensated Neutral.....	390
7.1.5. Processes in Network with the Resistively Grounded Neutral.....	393
7.1.6. Features of Single-Core and Three-Core Cables.....	397
Chapter 7.2. Zero Sequence Currents	400
7.2.1. Zero Sequence Currents in Normal Mode.....	400
7.2.2. Calculation of Currents of Single-Circuit Cable Line	401
7.2.3. Calculation of Currents of Double-Circuit Cable Line	404
Chapter 7.3. Cable Protection Based on Temperature Monitoring.....	408
7.3.1. Various Online Cable Monitoring Systems	408
7.3.2. Experience with Temperature Monitoring.....	408
7.3.3. Temperature Monitoring Role in Cable Selection.....	410
7.3.4. Thermal Protection of Cable Line	412
PART 8. CABLE LINES WITH REACTORS.....	415
Chapter 8.1. Reasons for Equipping Lines with Reactors	415
8.1.1. Main Types of Reactors	415

Table of Content

8.1.2. Reactive Power Balance of a Line.....	418
8.1.3. Reactive Power Compensation Coefficient.....	420
8.1.4. Permissible Voltage Rise on Equipment Insulation.....	421
8.1.5. No-load Operation in One-Side Mode.....	422
8.1.6. No-load Operation in Two-Side Mode	425
8.1.7. Line and Busbar Shunt Reactors	427
8.1.8. Extended Cable Lines	429
Chapter 8.2. Steady-State Operating Mode	431
8.2.1. Basic Parameters Required for Calculations	431
8.2.2. Features of Cable Lines of Different Voltage Classes	435
8.2.3. No-load Operation: Voltage at the End of Idle Line.....	437
8.2.4. No-load Operation: Current and Power at the Beginning of Idle Line	441
8.2.5. Power Transfer Operation: Calculations for Dedicated Load	444
8.2.6. Power Transfer Operation: Calculations for Intersystem Line.....	448
8.2.7. Power Transfer Operation: Calculation Example.....	450
8.2.8. Limiting Length of Alternating Current Cable Line.....	460
Chapter 8.3. Aperiodic Currents	462
8.3.1. Causes of Aperiodic Currents Occurrence.....	462
8.3.2. Example of Aperiodic Current Calculations.....	465
8.3.3. Safe Value of Reactive Power Compensation Coefficient	470
8.3.4. Protection Methods against Aperiodic Currents.....	475
8.3.5. Selection of Protection Methods against Aperiodic Currents.....	480
Chapter 8.4. Resonance Phenomena.....	481
8.4.1. Causes of Resonance Phenomena Occurrence	481
8.4.2. Resonant Overvoltages in Non-Three-Phase Modes.....	482
PART 9. MIXED CABLE AND OVERHEAD LINES	483
Chapter 9.1. Automatic Reclosure	483
9.1.1. Mixed Cable and Overhead Lines	483
9.1.2. Automatic Reclosure Purposes	484
9.1.3. Automatic Reclosure Features	486
9.1.4. Selective Automatic Reclosure	489
9.1.5. Recommendations for Automatic Reclosure	496
Chapter 9.2. Transition Point between Cable and Overhead Line.....	497

Table of Content

9.2.1. Types of Transition Point.....	497
9.2.2. Equipment of Transition Point.....	499
9.2.3. Grounding Requirements of Transition Point.....	502
Chapter 9.3. Universal Self-Supporting Cable	510
9.3.1. Mixed Cable and Overhead Lines with Universal Cable	510
9.3.2. Bonding of Screen and Carrier Wire of Universal Cable	511
PART 10. OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION.....	514
Chapter 10.1. Overvoltages and Protection against Them.....	514
10.1.1. Types of Overvoltages	514
10.1.2. Overvoltages on Cable Insulation.....	516
10.1.3. Voltages on Cable Sheath	519
Chapter 10.2. Transient Processes in Cores and Surge Arrester Selection	520
10.2.1. Lightning Overvoltages and Protection against Them	520
10.2.2. Switching Overvoltages in Typical Cases	525
10.2.3. Switching Overvoltages and Energy Input into Dielectric	533
10.2.4. Switching Overvoltages for Cable Lines of High Capacitance.....	535
10.2.5. Switching Overvoltages and the Need for Surge Arresters	537
10.2.6. Switching Overvoltages and Circuit Breaker Properties.....	540
10.2.7. Switching Overvoltages and Transient Resonance.....	543
10.2.8. Selection of Surge Arresters for Protection of Cable Networks.....	551
Chapter 10.3. Transient Processes in Screens and Voltage Limiter Selection	555
10.3.1. Transient Processes and Screen Bonding	555
10.3.2. Selection of Sheath Voltage Limiter	558
10.3.3. Permissible Distance from Sheath Voltage Limiter to Cable	562
PART 11. ELECTRICAL SAFETY OF CABLE LINES.....	573
Chapter 11.1. Magnetic Field of Cable Line.....	573
11.1.1. Electric and Magnetic Fields of Cable Line	573
11.1.2. Magnetic Field of Single-Core Cable	577
11.1.3. Magnetic Field of Three-phase Group of Single-Core Cables	580
11.1.4. Permissible Values of Magnetic Field Strength.....	584
11.1.5. Calculations for Single-Core Cables Laid in a Row.....	585
11.1.6. Calculations for Single-Core Cables Laid in a Triangle.....	592
11.1.7. Magnetic Field of Double-Circuit Cable Lines	596

Table of Content

Chapter 11.2. Voltage Induced on Cable Line	599
11.2.1. Background.....	599
11.2.2. Voltages Induced from Cable Line	604
11.2.3. Increasing Safety by Core Grounding	612
11.2.4. Increasing Safety by Transposition of Cables	616
11.2.5. Voltages Induced from Overhead Line	618
Chapter 11.3. Ground Impedance of Cross-Bonding Nodes	623
11.3.1. Issues of Grounding of Cross-Bonding Nodes	623
11.3.2. Step Voltage	626
11.3.3. Grounding System Calculation Method	629
11.3.4. Example of Grounding Coefficient Calculation	634
11.3.5. Examples of Selection of Grounding System Impedance	636
Chapter 11.4. Screen Grounding System Impedance	640
11.4.1. Screen Grounding System Impedance.....	640
11.4.2. Potential Removal by Cable Line Screens.....	643
PART 12. POLYMER STRUCTURES FOR CABLE LINES.....	644
Chapter 12.1. Polymer Pipes.....	644
12.1.1. Technologies for Cable Line Construction in Pipes	644
12.1.2. Basic Rules for Laying Cables in Pipes.....	648
12.1.3. Thermal Conditions of Cable Lines in Pipes.....	651
12.1.4. Basic Requirements for Pipes.....	653
12.1.5. Pipe Classification	655
Chapter 12.2. Calculation of Polymer Pipes.....	656
12.2.1. Selection of Pipe Diameter	656
12.2.2. Pipe Laying in a Trench.....	658
12.2.3. Pipe Laying by HDD Method.....	661
12.2.4. Pipe Laying along Structures.....	666
Chapter 12.3. Cable Fault Locating Polymer Pipes.....	668
12.3.1. Problems of Testing and Locating for Cable Damage in Pipes.....	668
12.3.2. Cable Insulation Fault Locating. Preliminary Methods	674
12.3.3. Cable Insulation Fault Locating. Exact Methods	679
12.3.4. Features of Locating of Cable Outer Sheath Damage	681
12.3.5. Cable Fault Locating Polymer Pipes	682

Table of Content

Chapter 12.4. Screen Cross-Bonding Polymer Nodes	683
12.4.1. Polymer Link Boxes	683
12.4.2. Polymer Manholes	685
REFERENCES	687
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	688
SYSTEM OF DESIGNATIONS	689

INTRODUCTION

Transmission lines (TL) serve a crucial purpose in the electric power industry, allowing electricity to be brought from where it is generated to places where it is consumed. Transmission lines are also designed to connect neighbouring power systems to allow their parallel operation, thereby improving the reliability of the entire power network due to the mutual reservation of its individual parts.

Transmission lines come in the following basic types:

- overhead line (OHL);
- cable line (CL);
- gas-insulated line (GIL).

The power transmitted by transmission lines is proportional to the voltage on current-carrying parts relative to the ground and the current in those parts. Current-carrying parts must be reliably insulated in order to raise the voltage on them. The type of insulation of current-carrying parts is the fundamental difference between the three types of transmission lines:

- for OHL, it is air at atmospheric pressure;
- for CL, it is solid insulation (polyethylene, rubber, oil-impregnated paper);
- for GIL, it is high-pressure gas (SF_6 gas or its mixture with nitrogen).

The three types of transmission lines (OHL, CL, GIL) also differ in such properties as:

- design and size;
- impact on the appearance of cities and the landscape of the area;
- susceptibility to climatic factors (wind, precipitation, ice, etc.);
- breakdown susceptibility (number of outages per year and their average duration);
- environmental friendliness (level of electric and magnetic fields, consequences of accidents);
- cost and duration of construction, maintenance and repair.

Today, GILs are rarely used (due to their high cost) when building transmission lines, and in the vast majority of cases, the choice is between OHL and CL. Compared with OHL, CL is 10 times more expensive to build than OHL of the same voltage class. However, there are instances when CL is necessary. CLs are typically used in the following cases:

- cities, resorts, and nature reserves, where the cost of land is so high that, despite the high cost of cables, overall, a CL is cheaper to build than an OHL and its buffer zone;
- large cities where OHLs are not permitted for aesthetic reasons, as well as for the electrical safety of the public;
- when OHL is connected to the indoor switchgear (SG) of a station or substation, when OHL cannot enter a building through its walls; in that case, a short CL is used, just a few hundred metres long, connected at the end of the OHL (that is SG cable entry for the OHL);

- when OHL passes through water or other obstacles using CL (cable section inserted in OHL);
- when transmitting power from hydroelectric power plants from the dam to the shore using CL (connecting step-up unit transformers, installed directly on the dam, with high-voltage SG on the shore);
- power supply to power plant auxiliaries (circulation pumps, feed pumps, etc.) using CL;
- setting up internal power supply networks for large manufacturing or processing plants in various industries using CL.

Clearly, the list of cases when cable lines are used is quite long. As a result, cable lines are vital and sought-after, and challenges related to their design require an in-depth study. Since the early 21st century, single-core or three-core cables with cross-linked polyethylene insulation (XLPE) have been primarily used when building new cable lines and repairing old ones. The book particularly explores that.

Usually, all transmission lines are classified according to nominal voltage:

- low voltage (less than 1 kV);
- high voltage (from 1 to 750 kV, in some countries up to 1000 kV).

The classification fully applies to cable lines, except that 750-1000 kV cables are not used because they are very difficult to manufacture, install and maintain. Therefore, it is no surprise that this book only deals with high-voltage cable lines rated up to 500 kV AC (as for DC cable lines, they are a special case and are not covered in this book.).

The book touches upon the design, construction and operation of high-voltage cable lines rated up to 500 kV AC, consisting of single-core or three-core XLPE-insulated cables. Despite the simplicity of calculation methods proposed in the book, they have an error of no more than 5-10% only, which was verified through:

- computer simulation (using popular software like EMTP etc.);
- full-scale experiments (where possible).

PART 1.
OVERVIEW OF CABLE LINES

Chapter 1.1. Basic Terms and Definitions

1.1.1. Cable and Wire

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Mikhail Dmitriev

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