



# HVDC Technology

# HVDC - High Voltage Direct Current

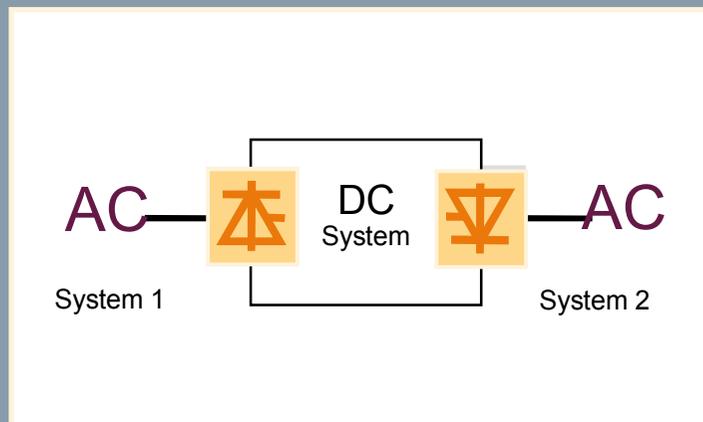
SIEMENS

- **Why HVDC?**

- **Technology – Classic & PLUS**

## Why HVDC? HVDC – Many Benefits

HVDC is a unique Solution for:



- Long Overhead Lines with high Transmission Capacity and limited Right-of-Way
- Long Cable Transmissions
- Asynchronous Interconnections
- New Links in Grids where Short-Circuit Currents are at upper Limits
- Fast Control of Power Flow
  - Sharing of Spinning Reserve
  - Supply of Peak Power

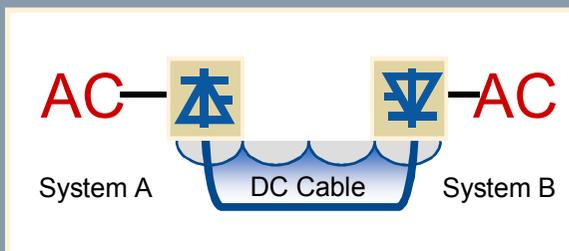
# Basics of HVDC

## HVDC Applications

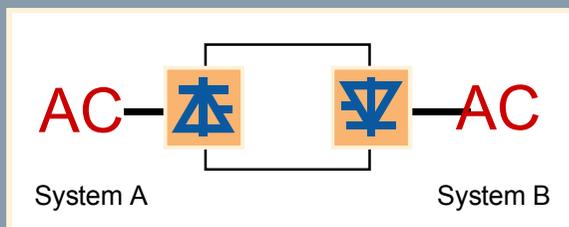
### ■ Long Distance



### ■ DC Cable



### ■ Back-to-Back



## Why HVDC? Technical Advantages of HVDC Controllability

### HVDC Controllability is beneficial for

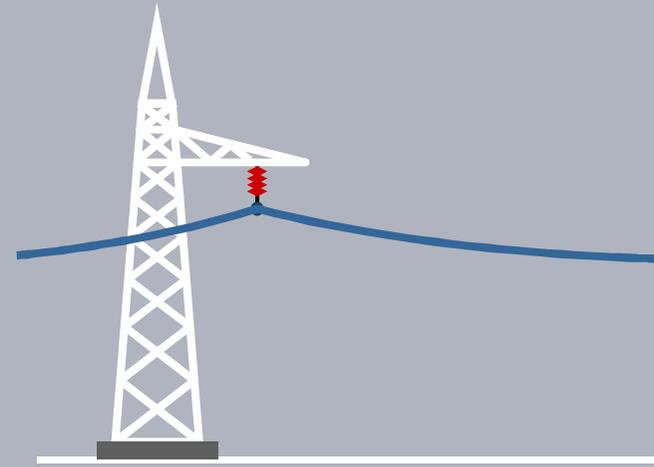
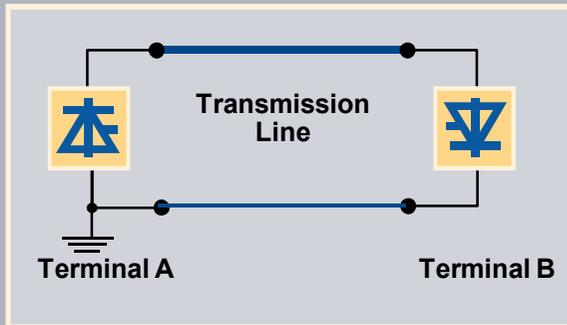


- Exact Control of Power Flow in either Direction
- Enhancement of AC System Stability
- Reactive Power Control / Support of AC Voltage
- Frequency Control
- Overload Capability
- Emergency Power Functions
- Power Oscillation Damping

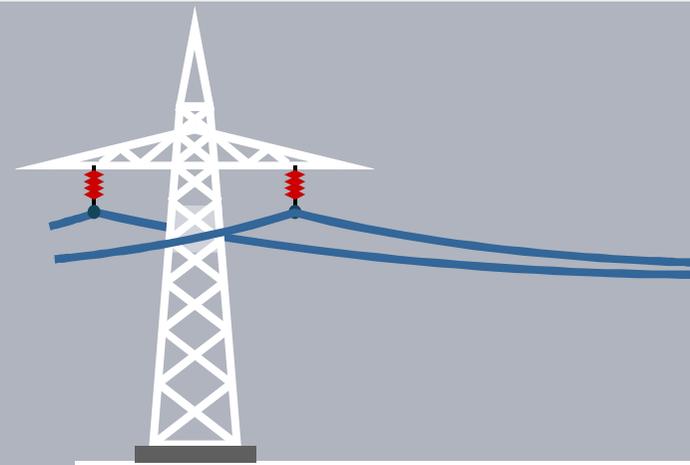
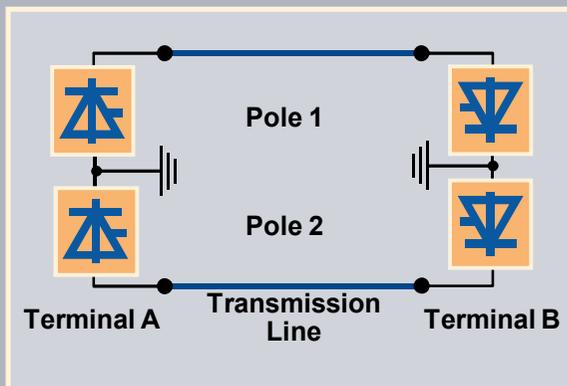
**HVDC is a Firewall against Cascading Disturbances**

# HVDC Long Distance Transmission Systems

## ■ Monopolar

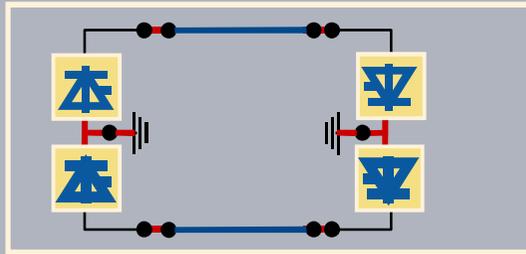


## ■ Bipolar

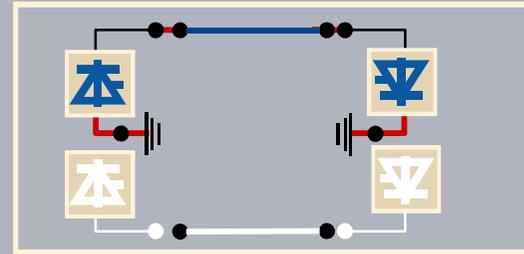


# HVDC Long Distance Transmission Systems

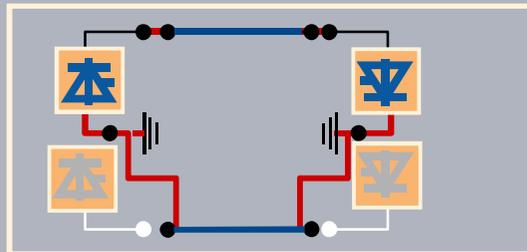
## Bipolar System: Operating Modes



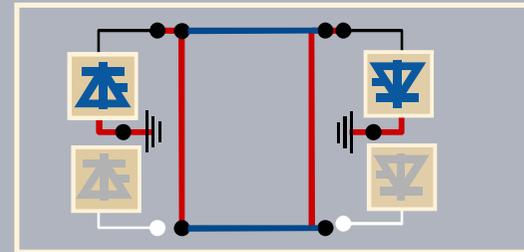
Bipolar



Monopolar, ground return one DC line pole\*



Monopolar, metallic return\*

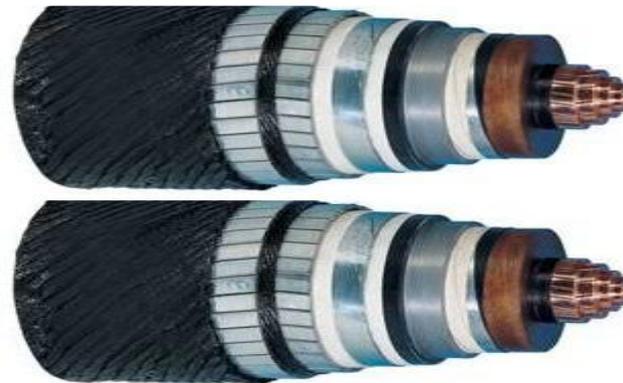
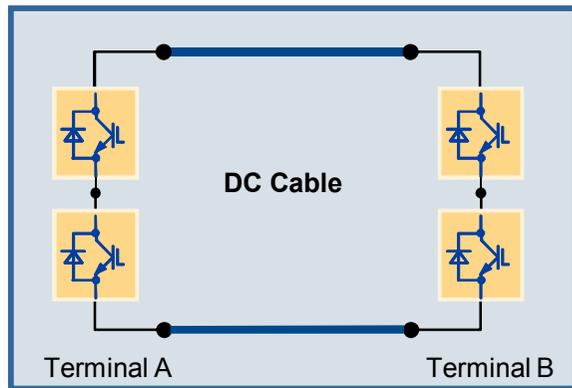


Monopolar, ground return two DC line poles\*

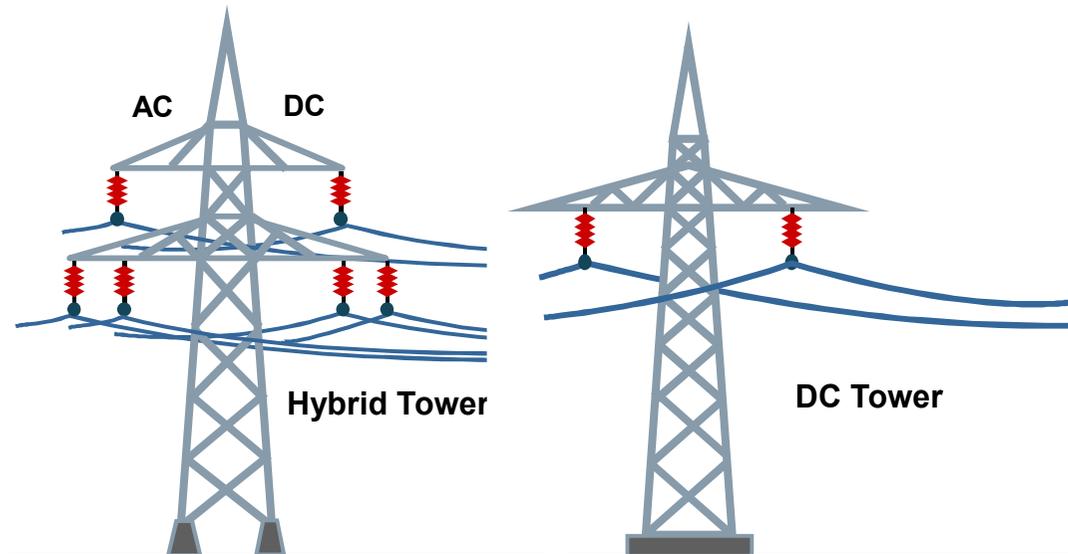
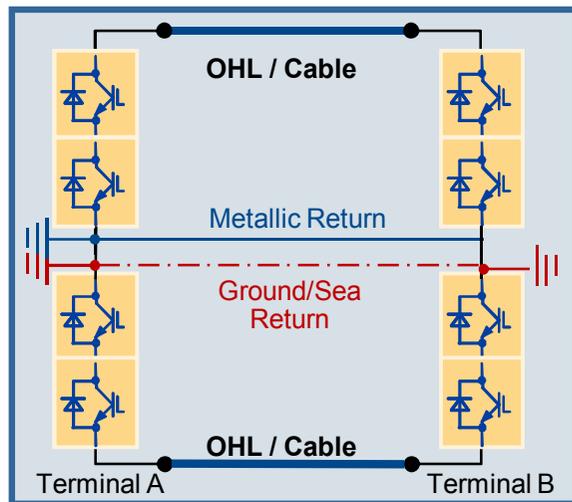
\*depending on Reliability Criteria as well as National Electric Safety Code  
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# HVDC Long Distance Transmission Systems

## ■ Symmetrical Monopole



## ■ Bipole



# Benefits & Advantages DC Vs AC Transmission



Transmission Line Cost Estimate Matrix - New Facility				
				Base Cost
New	Voltage (kV)	# of Circuits	MW Capability	\$M/Mile
	<230	1	300	\$1,100,000
	230	1	600	\$1,150,000
	230	1	900	\$1,580,000
	230	2	1200	\$1,800,000
	345	UG	500	\$19,750,000
	345	1	900	\$2,100,000
	345	1	1800	\$2,500,000
	345	UG	1800	\$25,000,000
	345	2	3600	\$2,800,000
	345	UG	3600	\$28,000,000
	500	1	2600	\$3,450,000
	765	1	4000	\$5,550,000

Substation Cost Estimate Matrix - Upgrade Facility			
		Base Cost	EIPC
Upgrades	Voltage (kV)	\$M/Bay	NEEM Regional Multipliers
	<230	\$2,000,000	1.0
	230	\$2,500,000	1.0
	345	\$3,000,000	1.0
	500	\$5,000,000	1.0
	765	\$11,000,000	1.0

Transmission Line Cost Estimate Matrix - HVDC				
				Base Cost
HNDV	Voltage (kV)	# of Circuits	MW Capability	\$M/Mile
	500kV	bipole	3500	\$1,600,000
	HVDC Terminal (both ends)			\$550,000,000

Source: April 2013



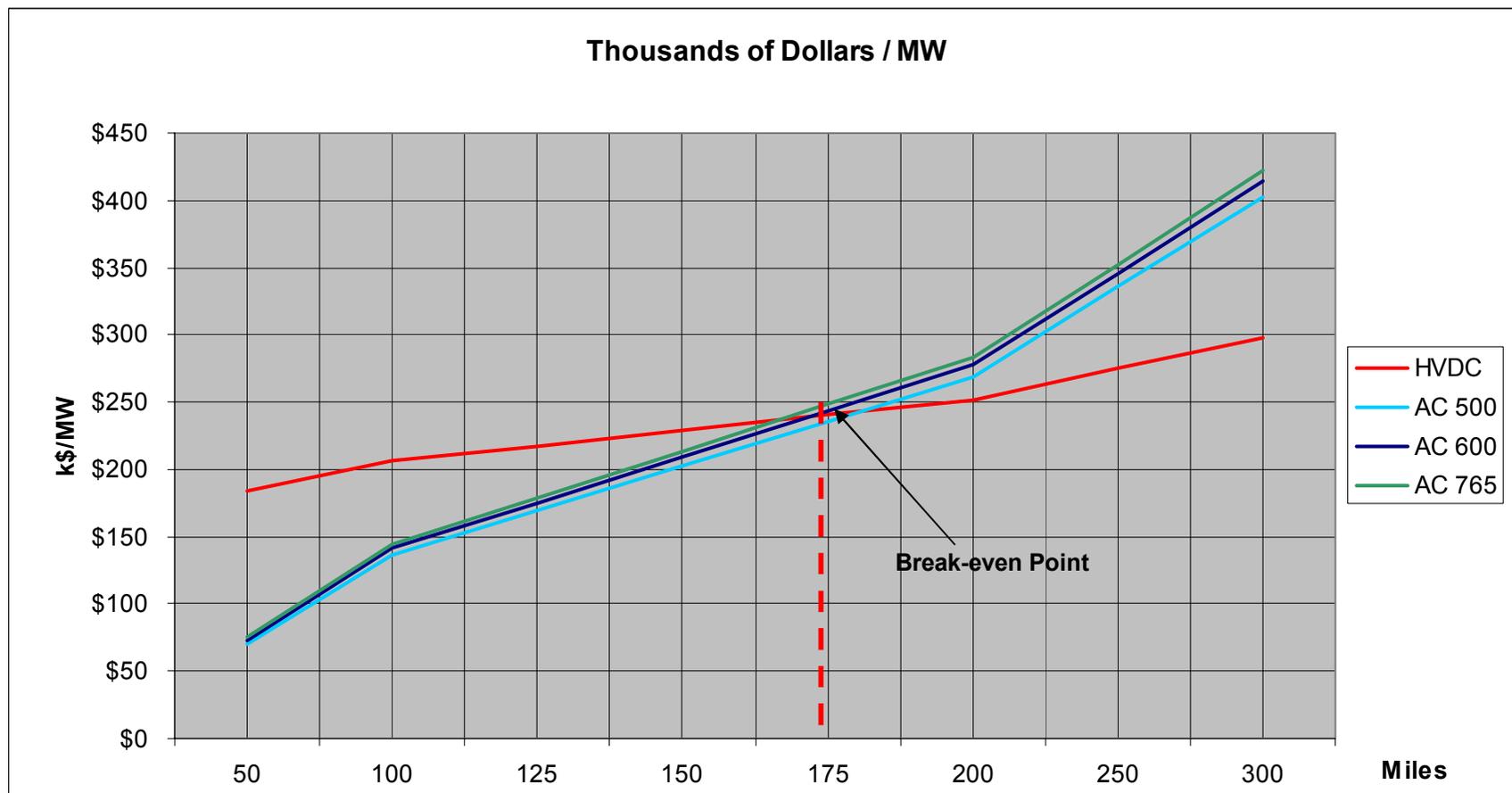
Eastern Interconnection Planning Collaborative



# Benefits & Advantages

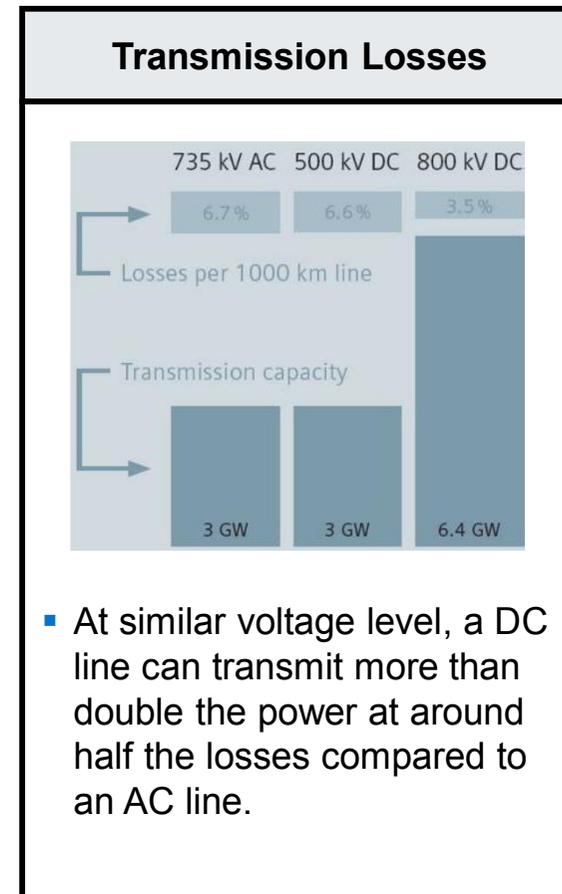
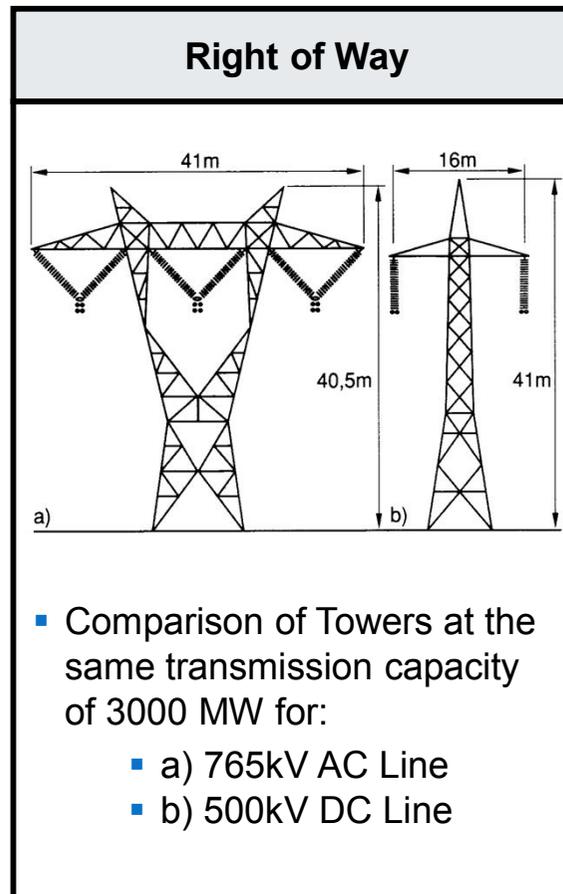
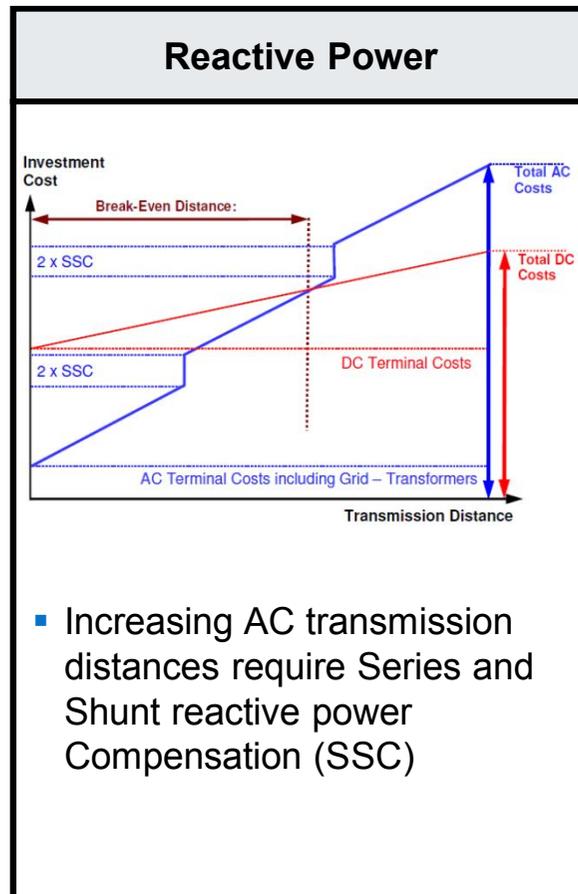
## DC Vs AC Transmission – Break-even

### Break-even Distance



# Benefits & Advantages

## DC Vs AC Transmission – Other advantages



Source: March 2013

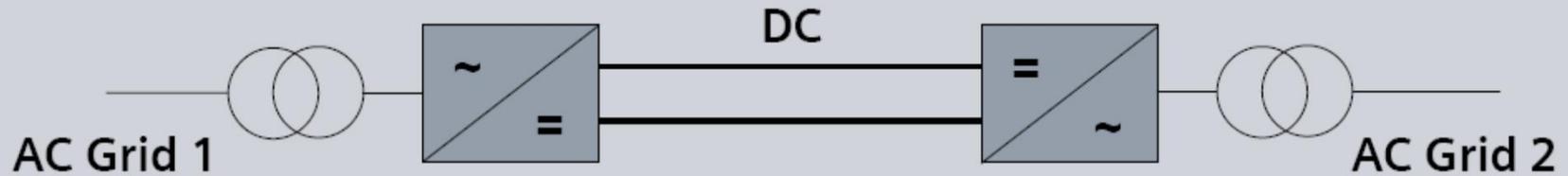
# HVDC - High Voltage Direct Current

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- Why HVDC?

- **Technology – Classic & PLUS**

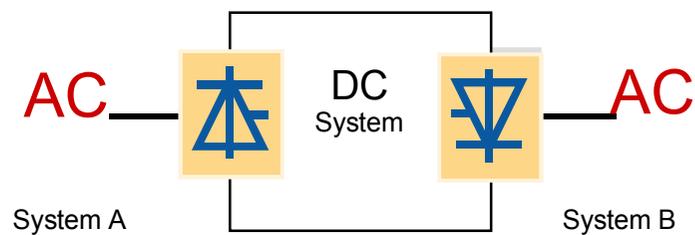
# HVDC Classic – HVDC PLUS



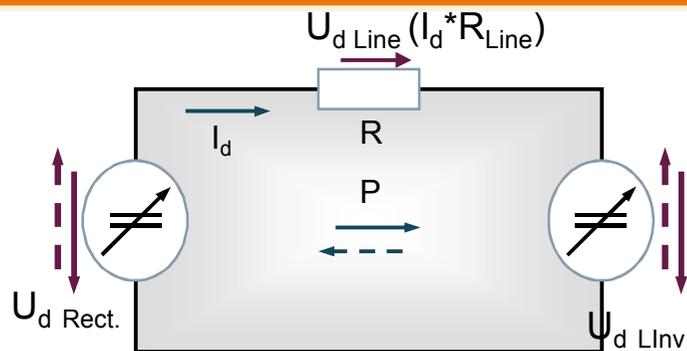
HVDC Classic	HVDC VSC
Line-commutated current-sourced Converter	Self-commutated voltage-sourced Converter
Thyristor with turn-on Capability only	Semiconductor Switches with turn-on and turn-off Capability, e.g. IGBTs
	

# HVDC “Classic” Principle of HVDC

## Simplified Block Diagram

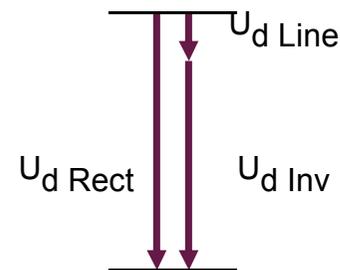


## Equivalent Circuit



## Characteristics

- $I_d$  in one Direction only
- Magnitude of  $P / I_d$  is controlled by the Converter **DC Voltages**  
 $\Rightarrow I_d = (U_{d \text{ Rect}} - U_{d \text{ Inv}}) / R$
- Direction of  $P$  is controlled changing the **Polarity** of the DC Voltages ( $U_{d \text{ Rect}}$ ,  $U_{d \text{ Inv}}$ )



## HVDC Classic - Principles

HVDC Classic is generally the name used by all manufacturers but the technology may be referred to as LCC or Thyristor

HVDC Classic the AC-DC conversion (and vice versa) is carried out by a thyristor arrangement known as a valve.

The thyristor valve needs a relatively strong system to support its operation however additional equipment such as SVC and Synchronous Condensers can provide local system reinforcement to allow HVDC Classic to operate in “weak” systems.

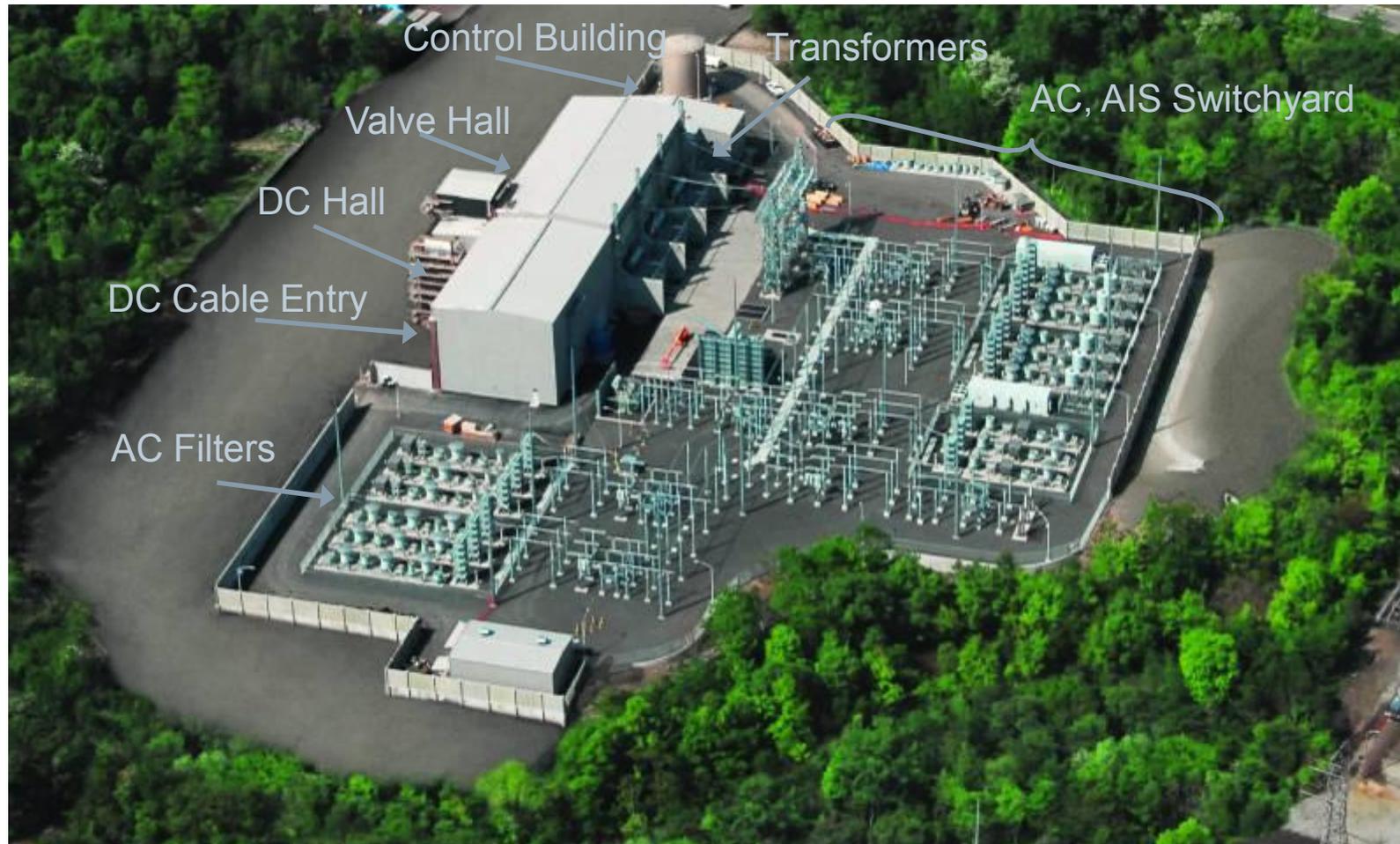
HVDC Classic can generate significant harmonics on to the connecting system.

Each HVDC Classic installation requires, therefore, multiple filters to mitigate the harmonics which can require significant footprint at the converter station site.

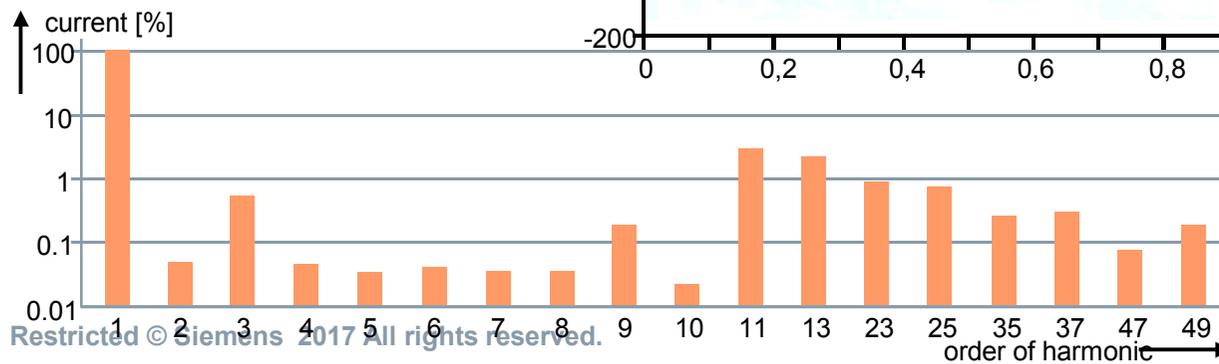
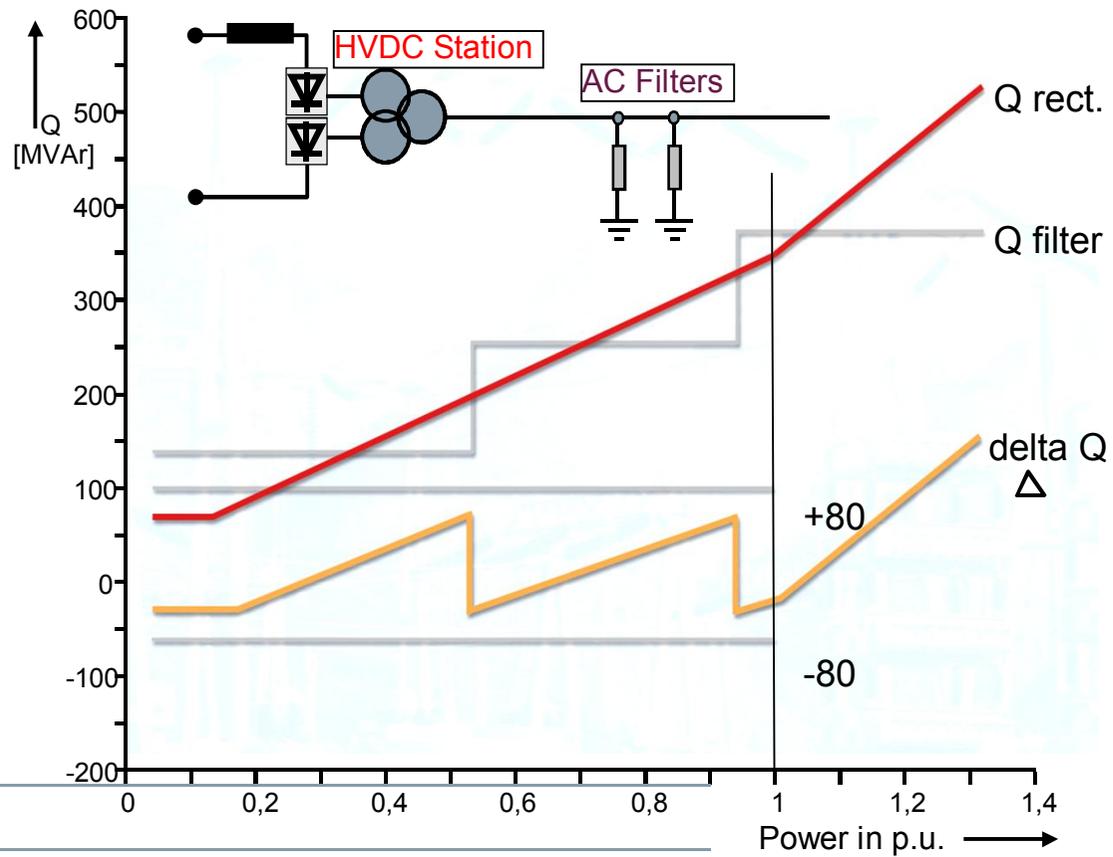
HVDC Classic is available up to +/- 800kV with power transfer of up to 8GW (8,000MW)

# HVDC “Classic” Example

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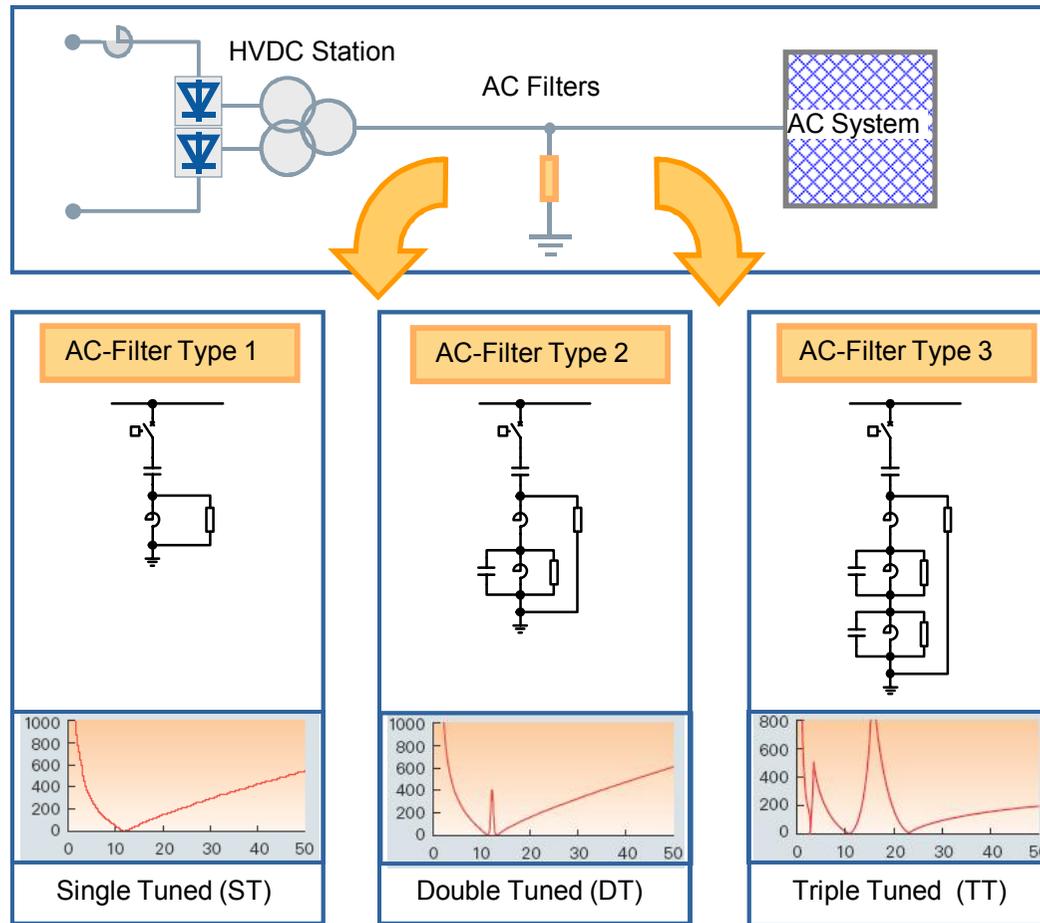


# AC Filters, Capacitor Banks Reactive Power and AC Filtering



# AC Filters, Capacitor Banks

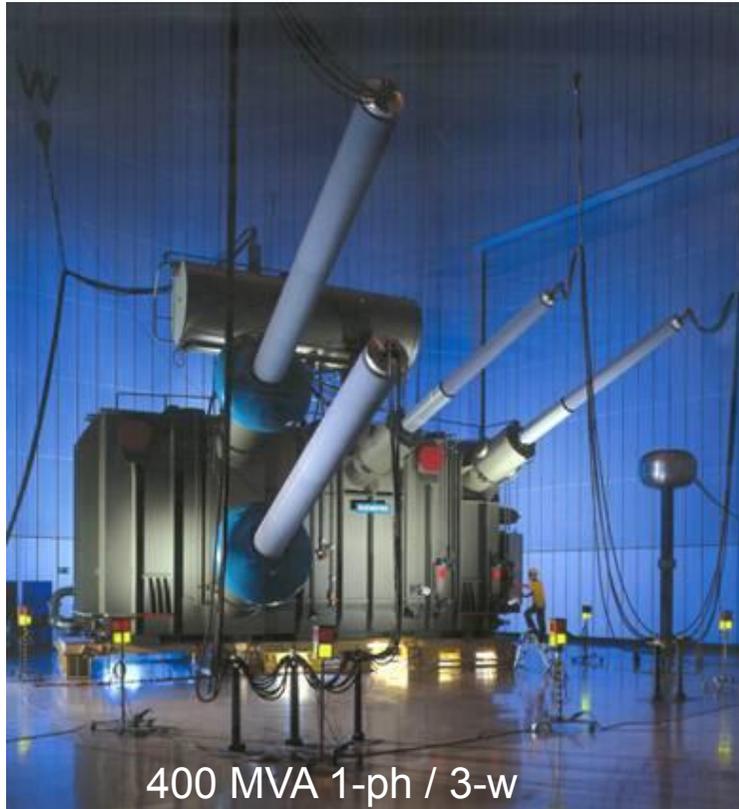
## Harmonic AC Filter



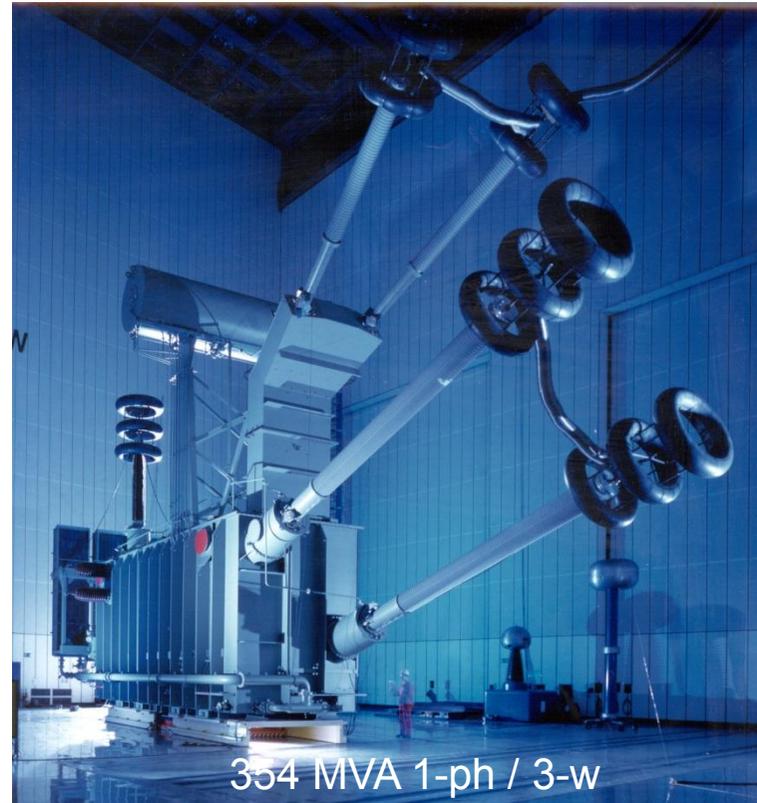
# Converter Transformers Single Phase, 3 Winding

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Siemens HVDC Converter Transformers - Outstanding Performance since 1977



400 MVA 1-ph / 3-w



354 MVA 1-ph / 3-w

Converter Transformer:

Obtain the AC voltage needed for the required DC voltage

Obtain 12-pulse operation (star and delta connection)

Allow for series connection of 6-pulse bridges

# Valve Hall

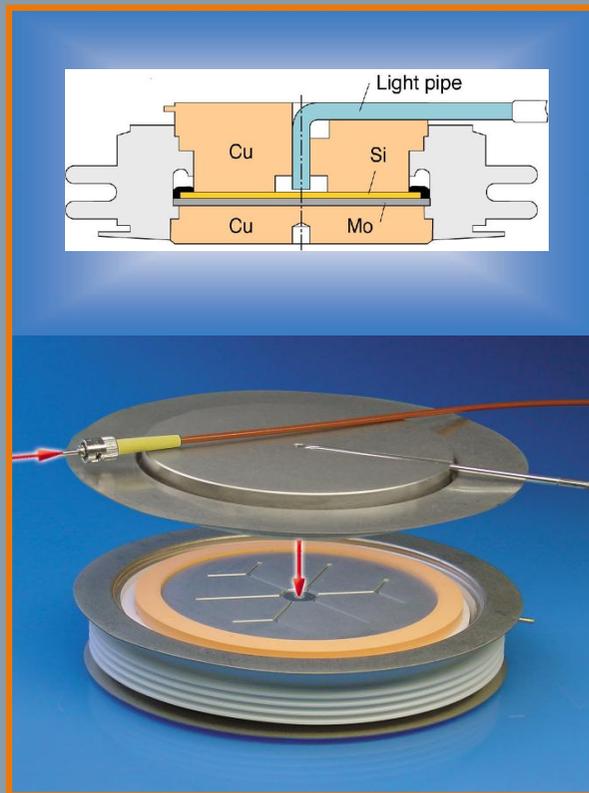


Rest

# Key Components

## Thyristor

### Thyristor Technology – Direct Light Triggered Thyristor LTT

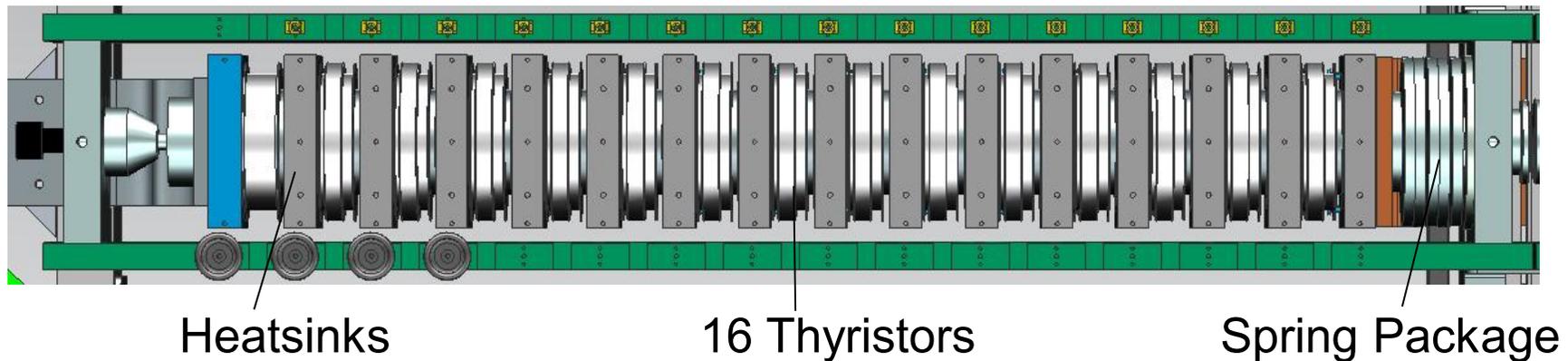


#### High Reliability:

- 80 % less Electronic Components
- Direct Laser Light-triggered Thyristor
- Wafer-integrated Overvoltage Protection
- Thyristor Blocking Voltage: 8 kV
- Thyristor Wafers:
  - 4" for currents up to 2,200 A
  - 5" for currents up to 4,000 A
  - 6" for currents up to 4,500 A (ETT)

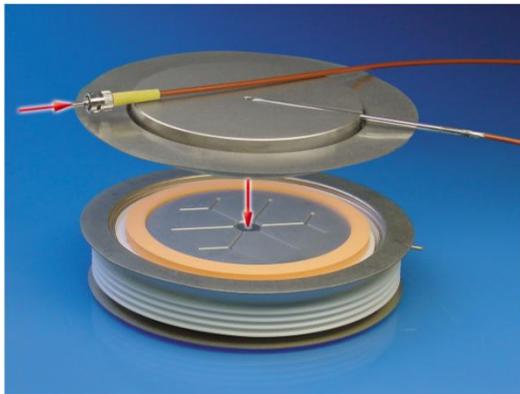
## Valve Design

### Design of Thyristor Stack



Valve Design:  $5 \times 16 = 80$  Thyristors

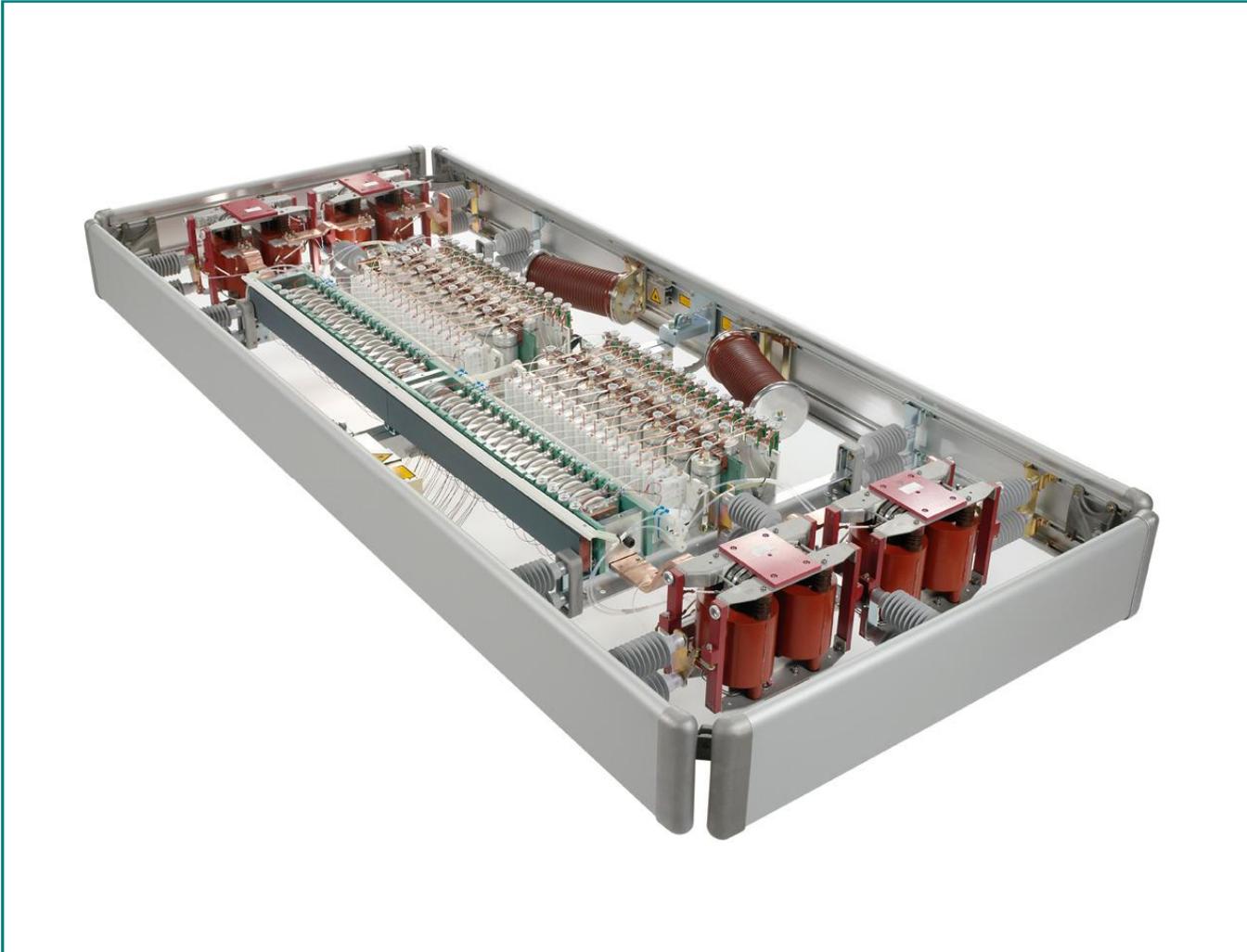
➔ Optimum usage of thyristor stack size



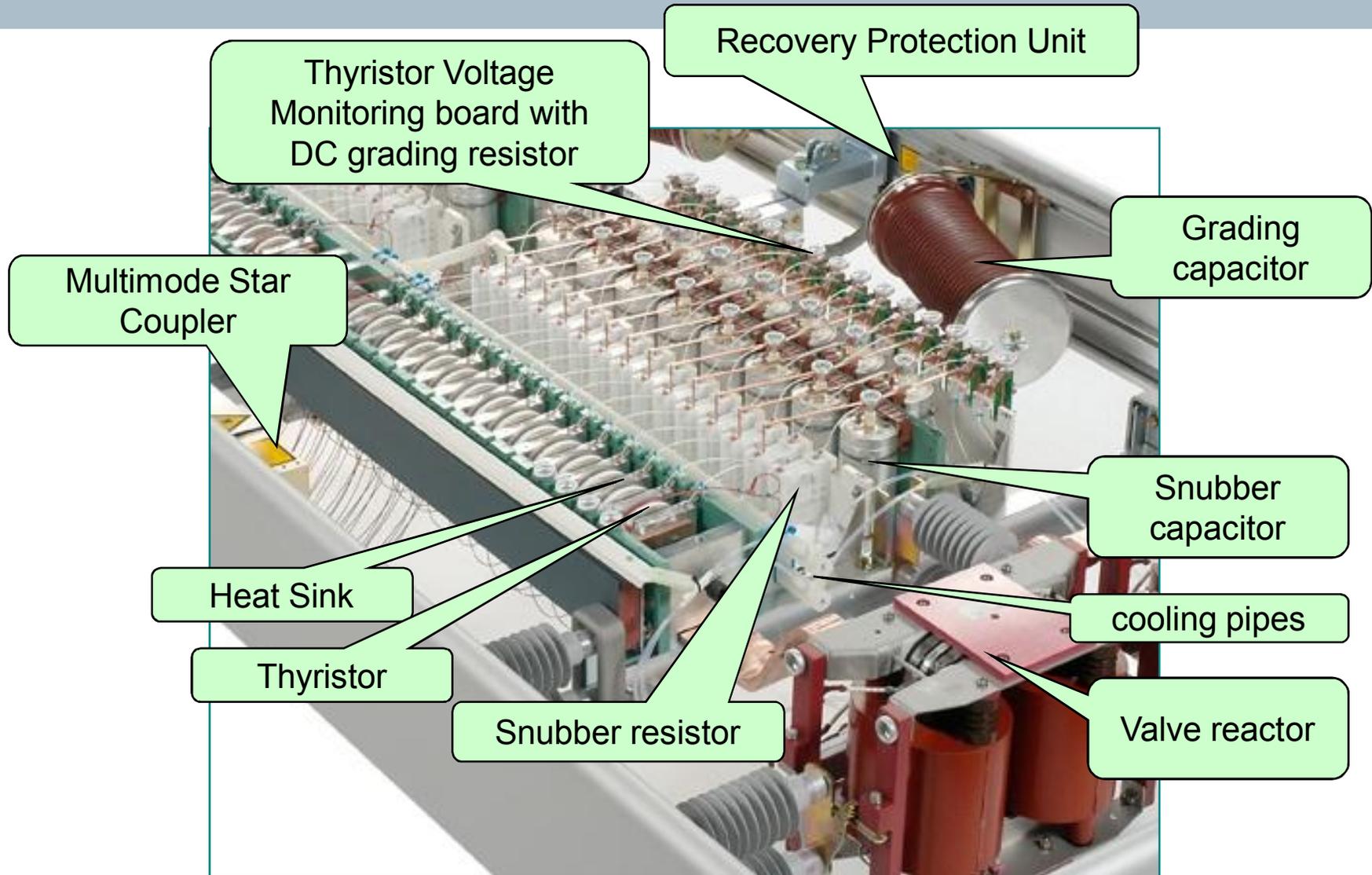
#### Thyristor Features:

- Blocking Voltage > 8 kV
- Direct Light Triggered (LTT)
- Integrated overvoltage protection (BO)
- 5"-LTT: T 2563 N 80 T S 34

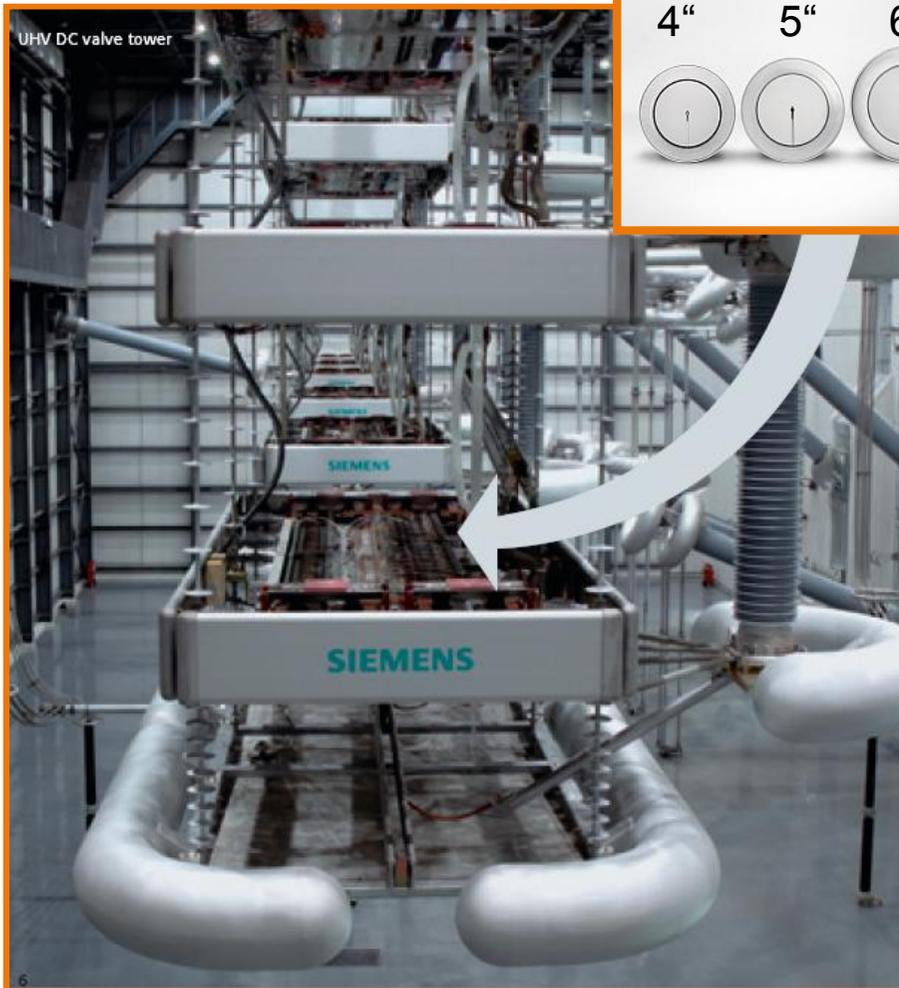
## Modular Unit / Valve Sections



# Valve Components



# Thyristor Valves



- Thyristor Technology with direct Light- Triggered Thyristors
- Rated Voltage up to 800 kV DC
- Free from Oil and exclusive Use of Flame-retardant self-extinguishing Materials ⇒ Reduced Fire-Hazard
- High Efficient Water Cooling
- Excellent Seismic Performance

# Smoothing Reactors and DC Filters

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Smoothing Reactor:

- Reduction of Current Ripple (on the DC Cable)
- Limitation of DC Fault Currents
- Protection of Valves against Transient Overcurrents
- Prevention of Resonance in the DC Circuit
- Prevention of intermittent Currents

Oil immersed Design



270 mH  
500 kV DC  
3,000 A

Air-Core Design



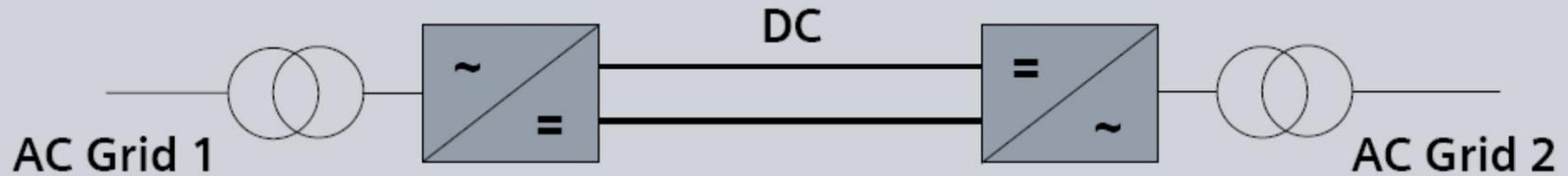
150 mH  
500 kV DC  
1,800 A

# 800kV Converter Station



Shenzhen Converter Station

# HVDC Classic – HVDC PLUS



HVDC Classic	HVDC VSC
Line-commutated current-sourced Converter	Self-commutated voltage-sourced Converter
Thyristor with turn-on Capability only	Semiconductor Switches with turn-on and turn-off Capability, e.g. IGBTs
	

## VSC HVDC - Principles

VSC HVDC is a generic name but most manufacturers try to use their brand name: Siemens – HVDC PLUS

In HVDC PLUS the AC-DC conversion (and vice versa) is carried out by an IGBT (Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor) arrangement known as a power module.

HVDC PLUS works well with weak systems as it does not need any external references to generate voltage or frequency. HVDC PLUS does not generate any harmonics on to the connecting system and so does not need filters.

HVDC PLUS independently controls active and reactive power e.g. at each end there is effectively a Statcom.

HVDC PLUS can support Blackstart (network restoration) and can be used with a range of underground or undersea cable technologies and overhead lines.

HVDC PLUS is currently available up to +/- 525kV with power transfer of up to 2,000MW

# HVDC PLUS

## The Evolution of HVDC PLUS and VSC Technology

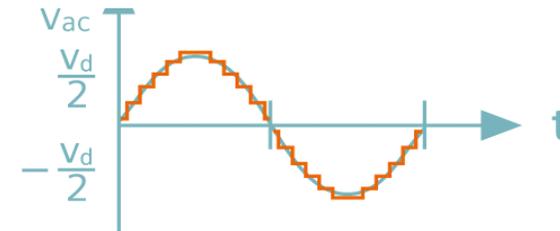
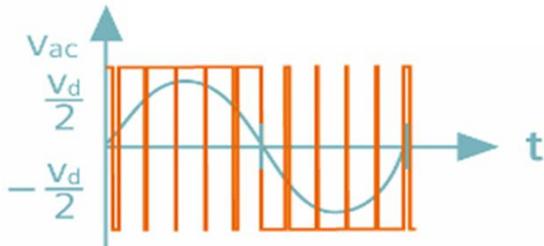
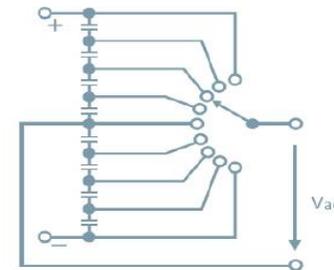
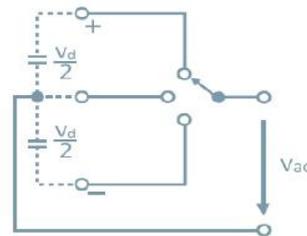
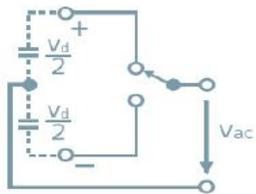
### Topology of VSC

Two-Level

Three-Level

Three-Level

Multilevel

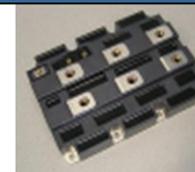


### Power Electronic Devices

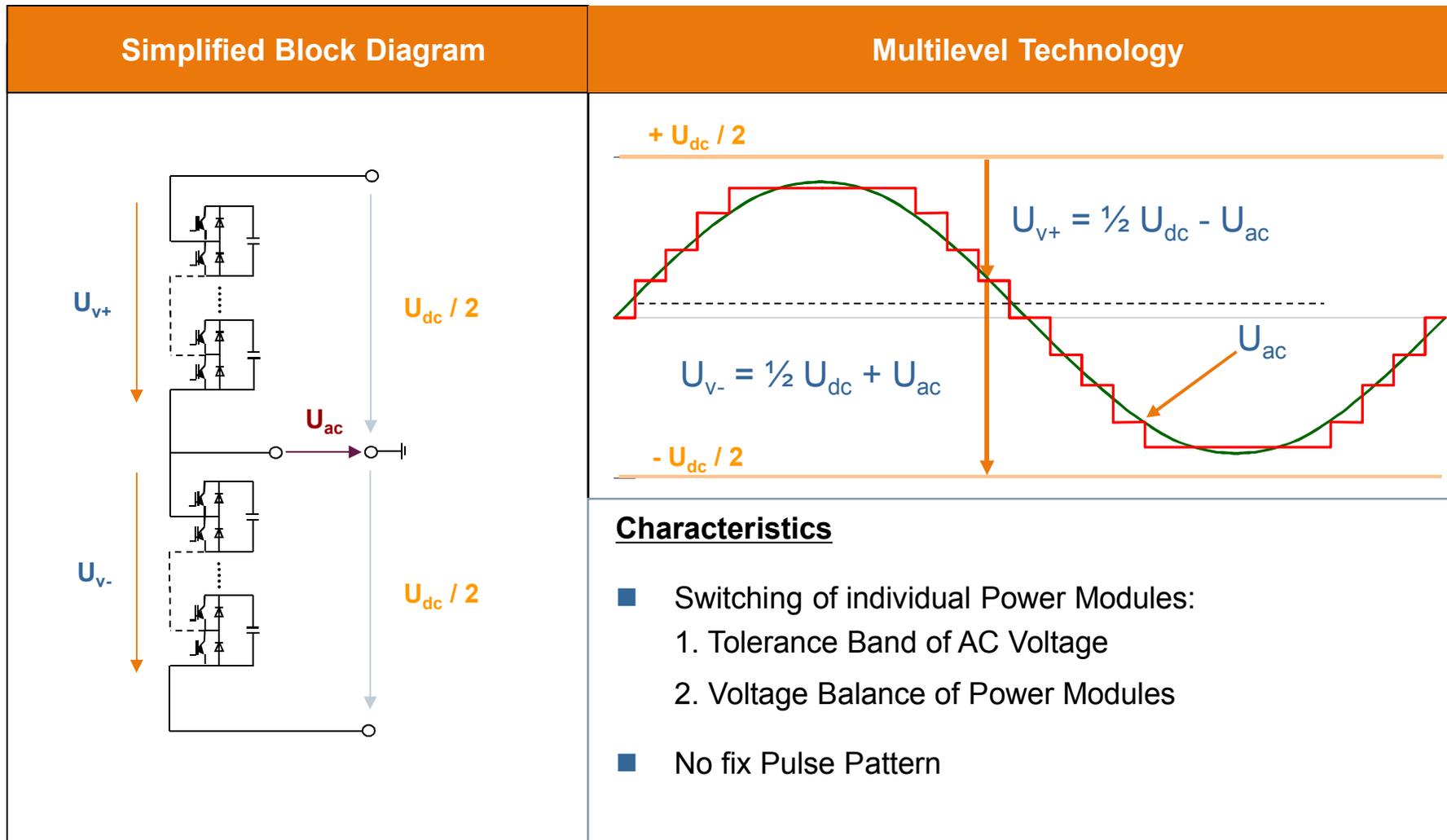
GTO /IGCT

IGBT in PP

IGBT Module

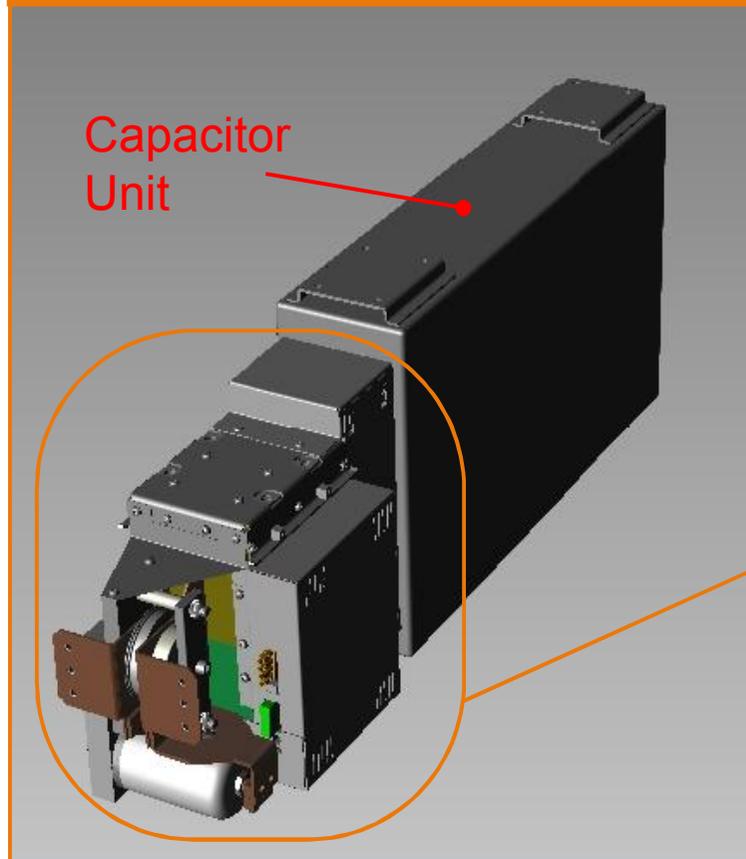


# HVDC PLUS Converter AC Voltage Generation

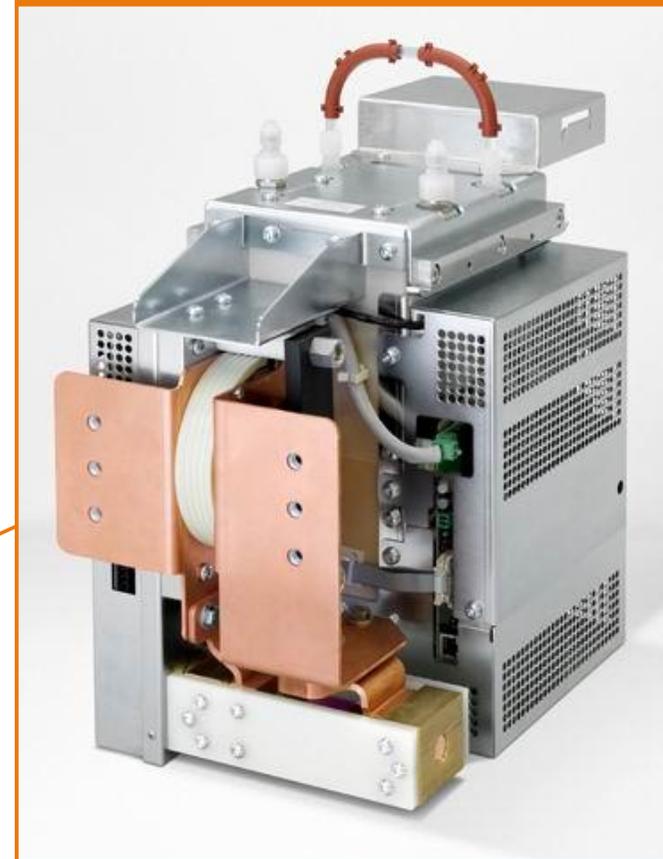


# Power Module (5) Modular Design

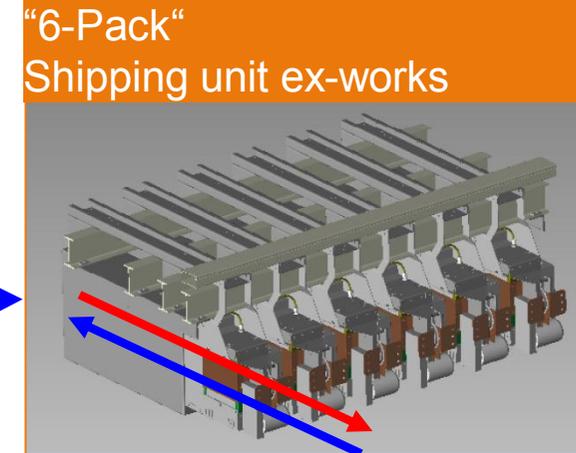
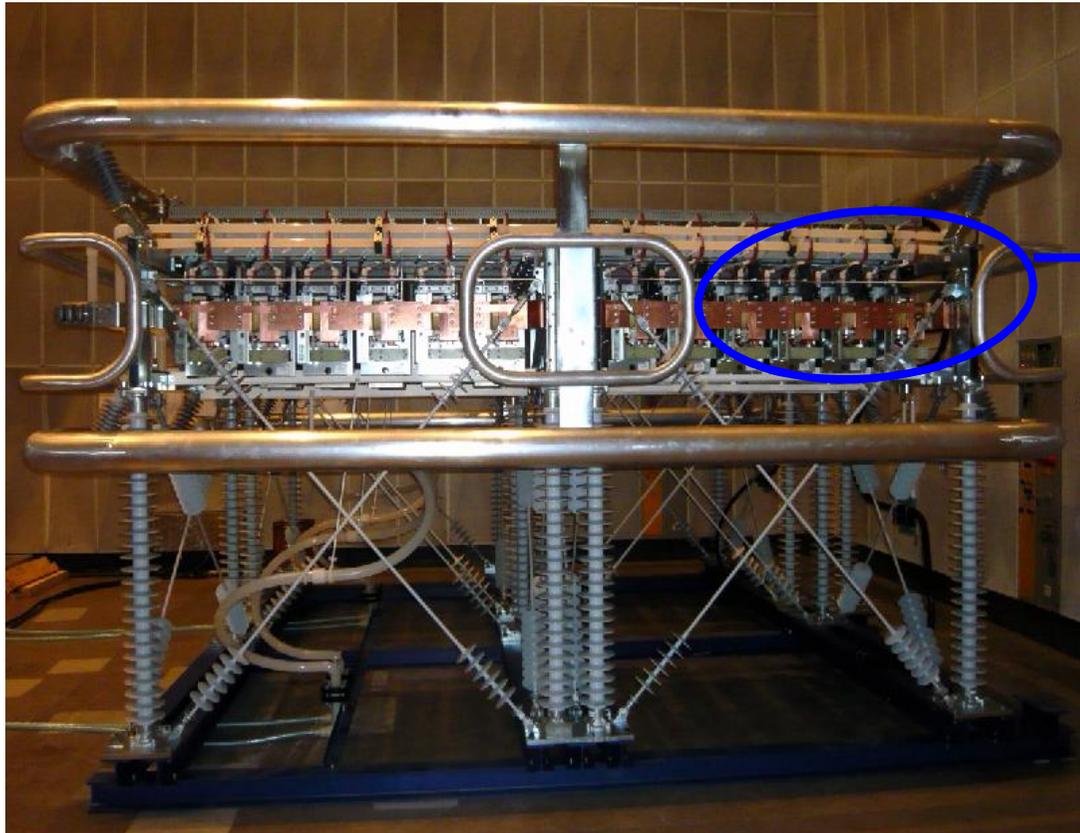
The Power Module  
- a two terminal component



The Power Electronics



## Power Module (5) Modular Converter Design



Replacement of  
single Power Modules

Double Tower with:

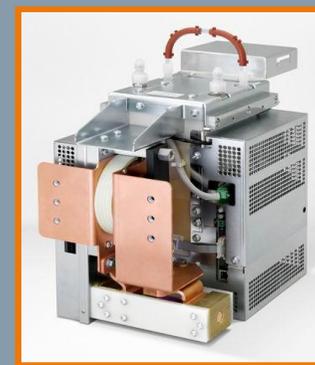
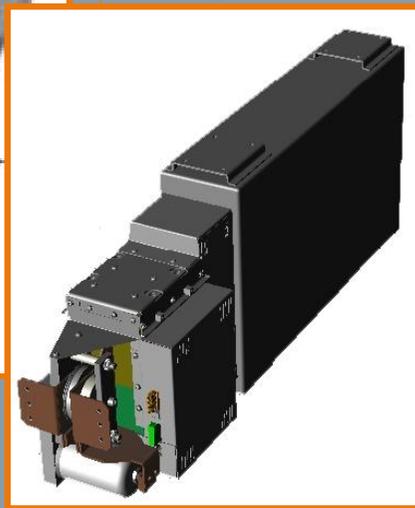
- 3 Floors (72 Power Modules)
- 4 Floors (96 Power Modules)
- Defined internal Voltage Stress
- Compact Installation

# Power Module HVDC PLUS – One Step ahead

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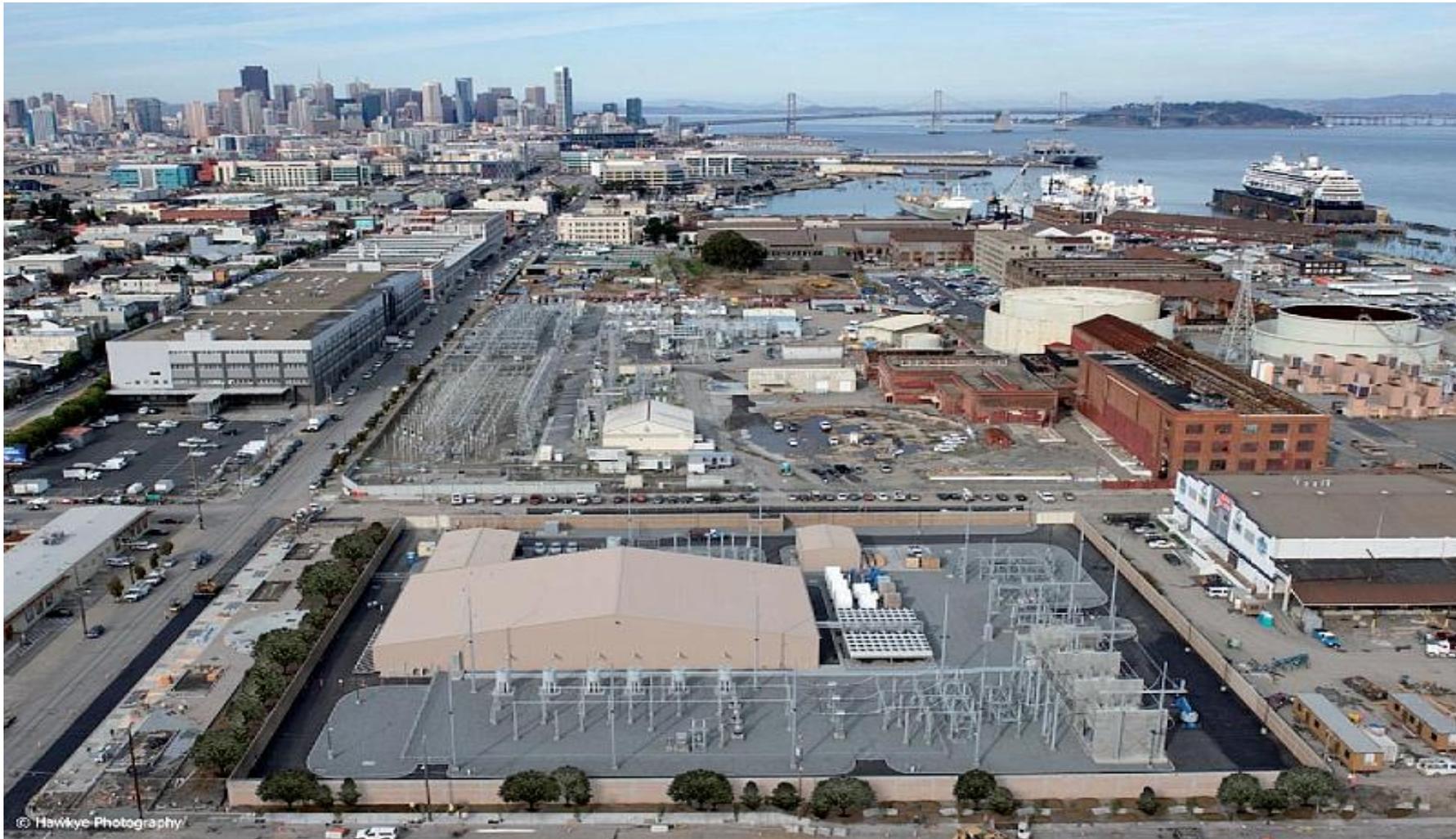


- Compact Design
- Modular Design
- Lower Space Requirements
- Advanced VSC Technology
- Maintenance friendly



# HVDC PLUS – Trans Bay Cable Project World's first MMC-VSC Technology in Commercial Operation

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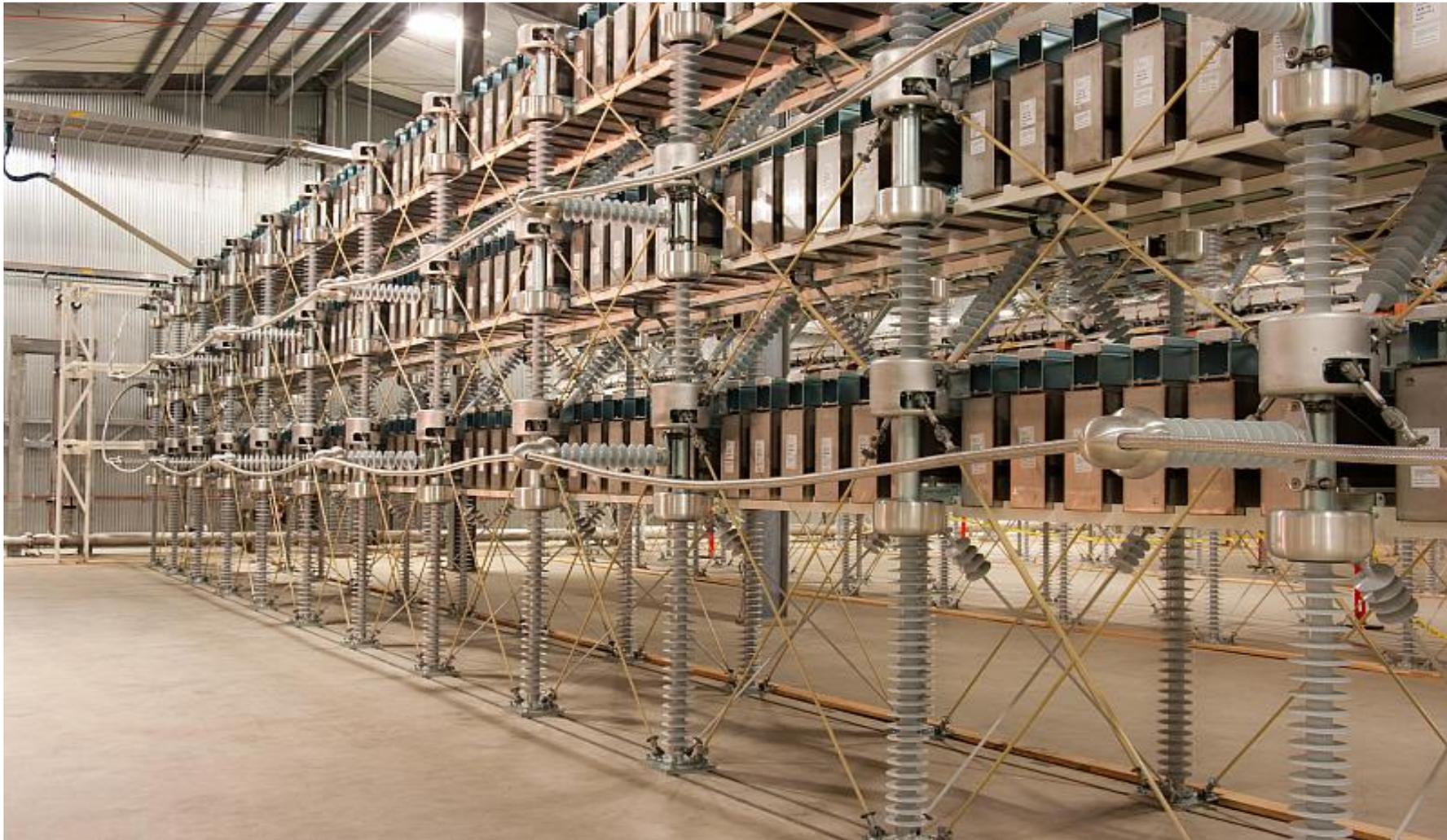


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# Trans Bay Cable Project Valve Hall

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# INELFE Project Valve Hall

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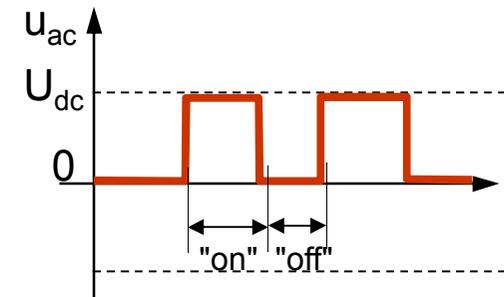
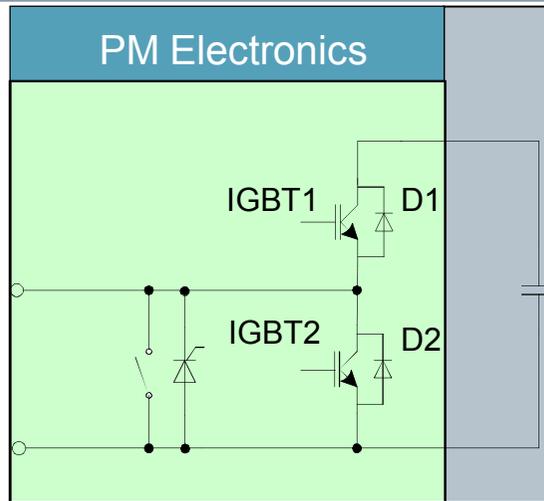


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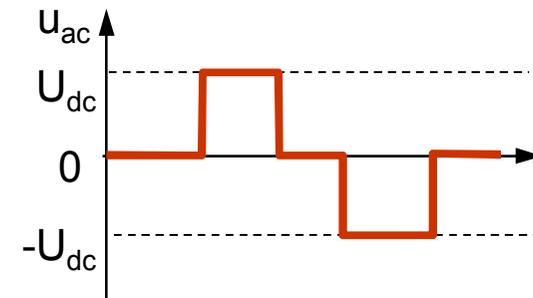
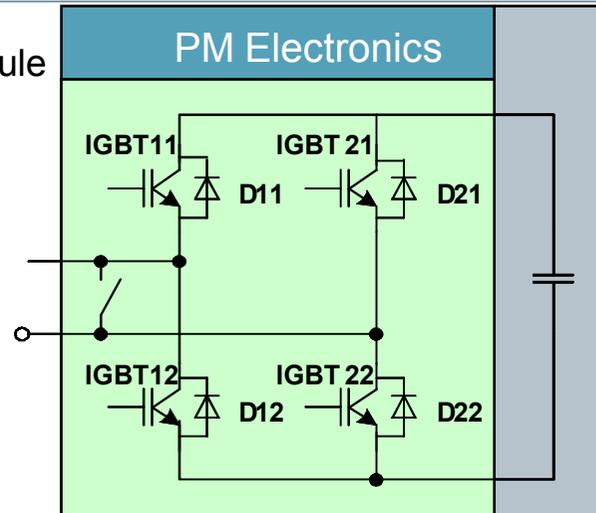
# New Applications

## Comparison of Half and Full Bridge Power Modules

- Half Bridge Power Module  
The Solution for Cable Transmission w/o OHL



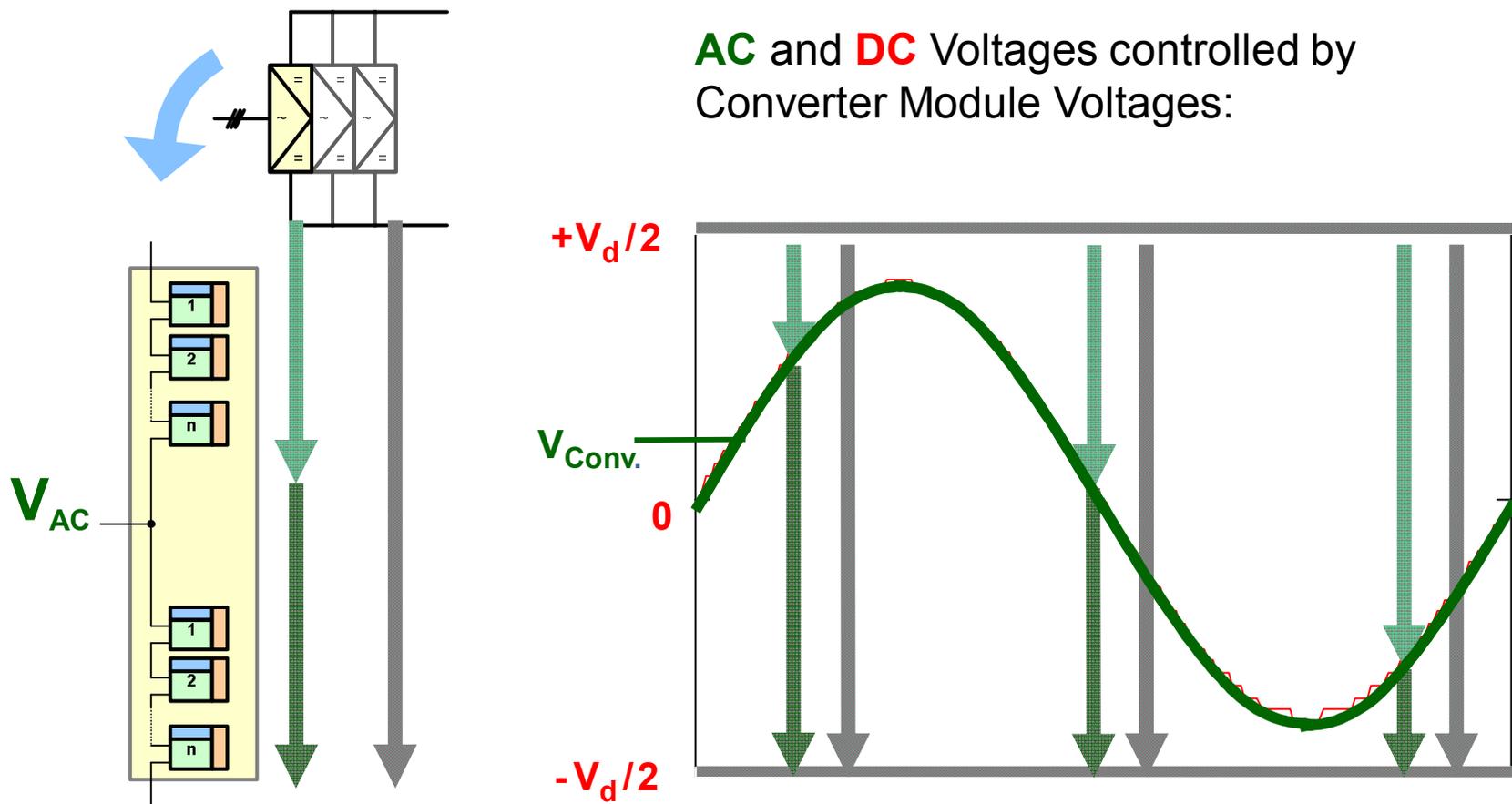
- Full Bridge Power Module  
For Transmission with OHL with or w/o Cable



# New Applications

## MMC Half Bridge

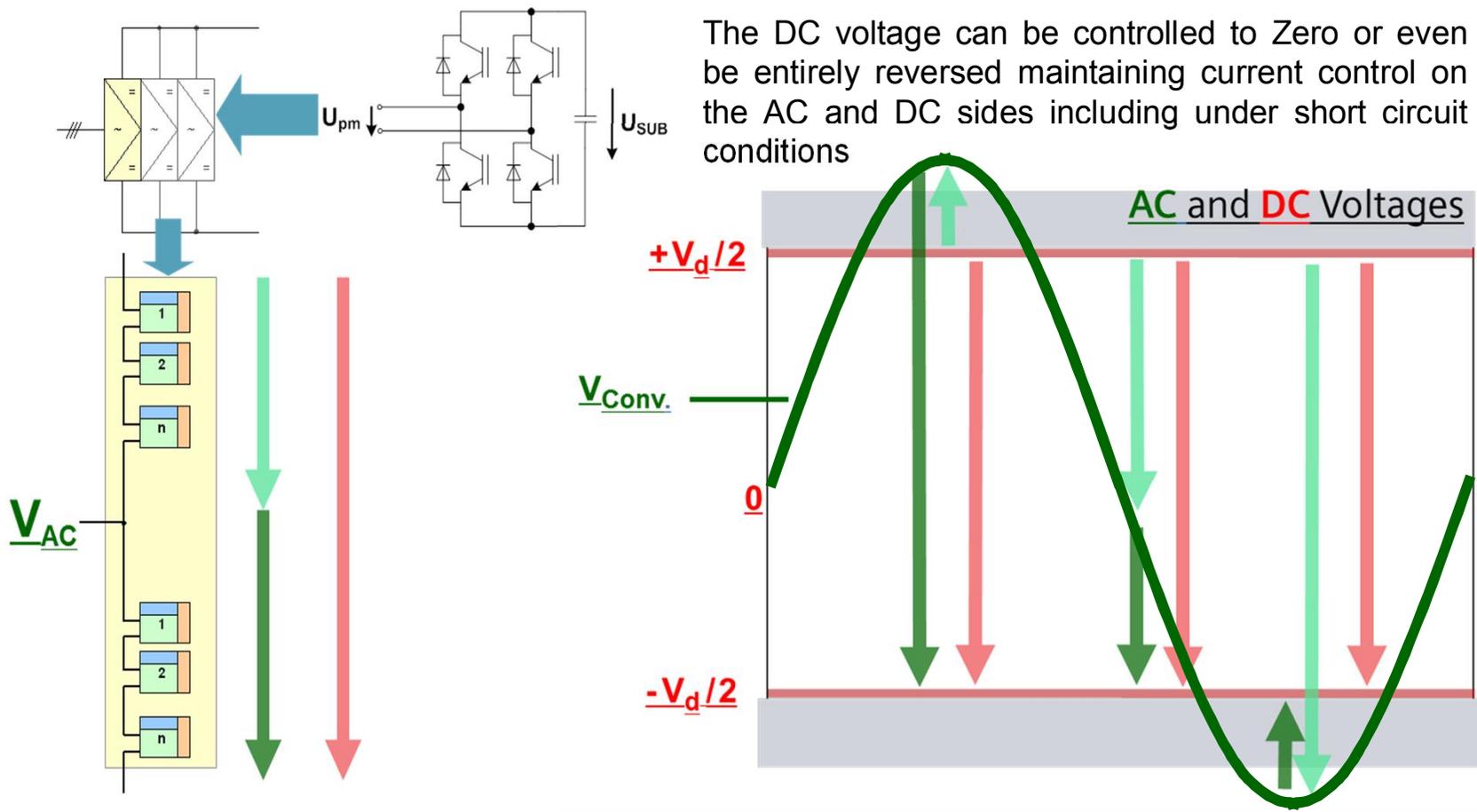
The DC voltage is always higher than the AC voltage



# New Applications

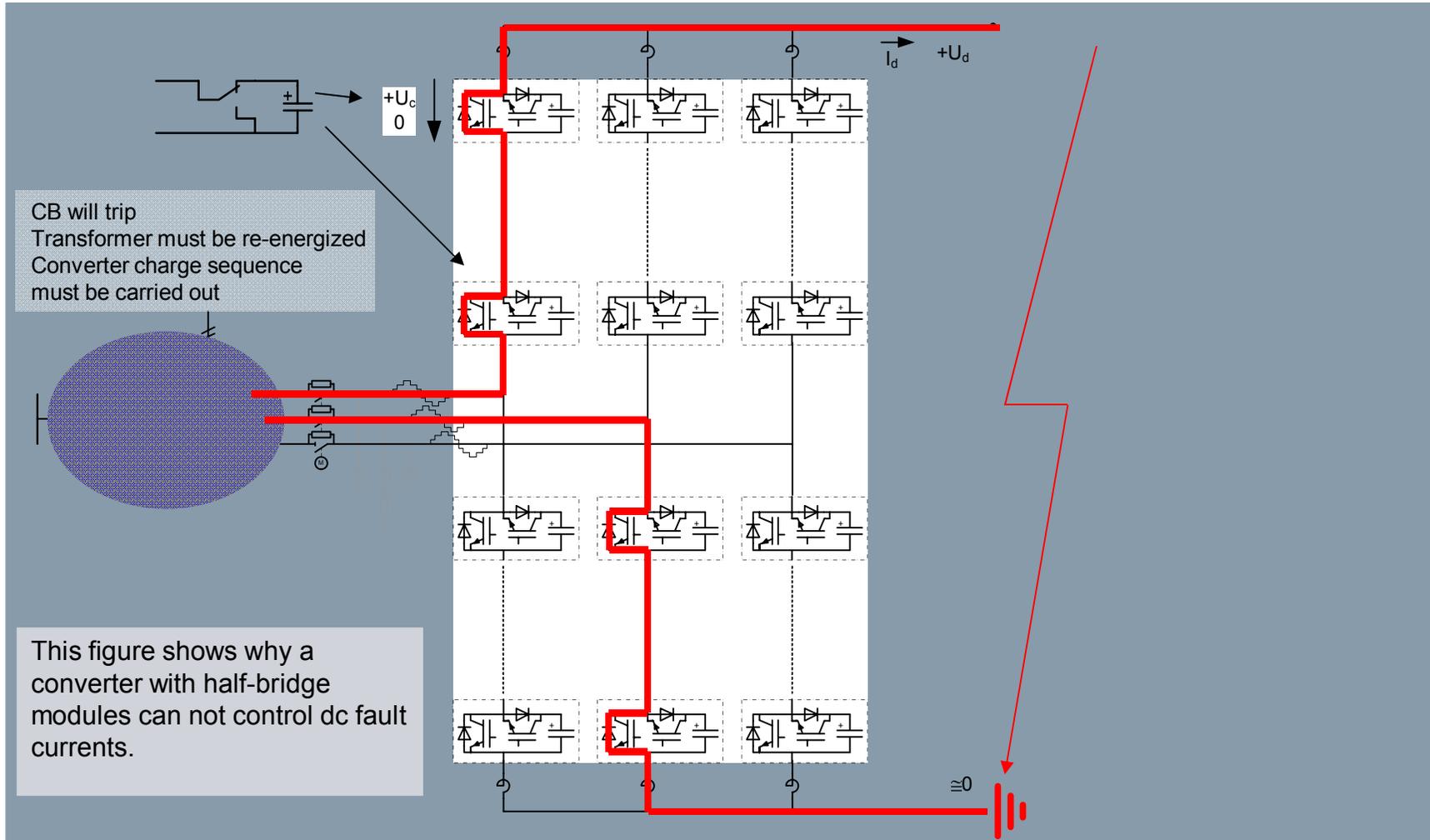
## MMC Full Bridge

### The DC voltage is independent from the AC voltage



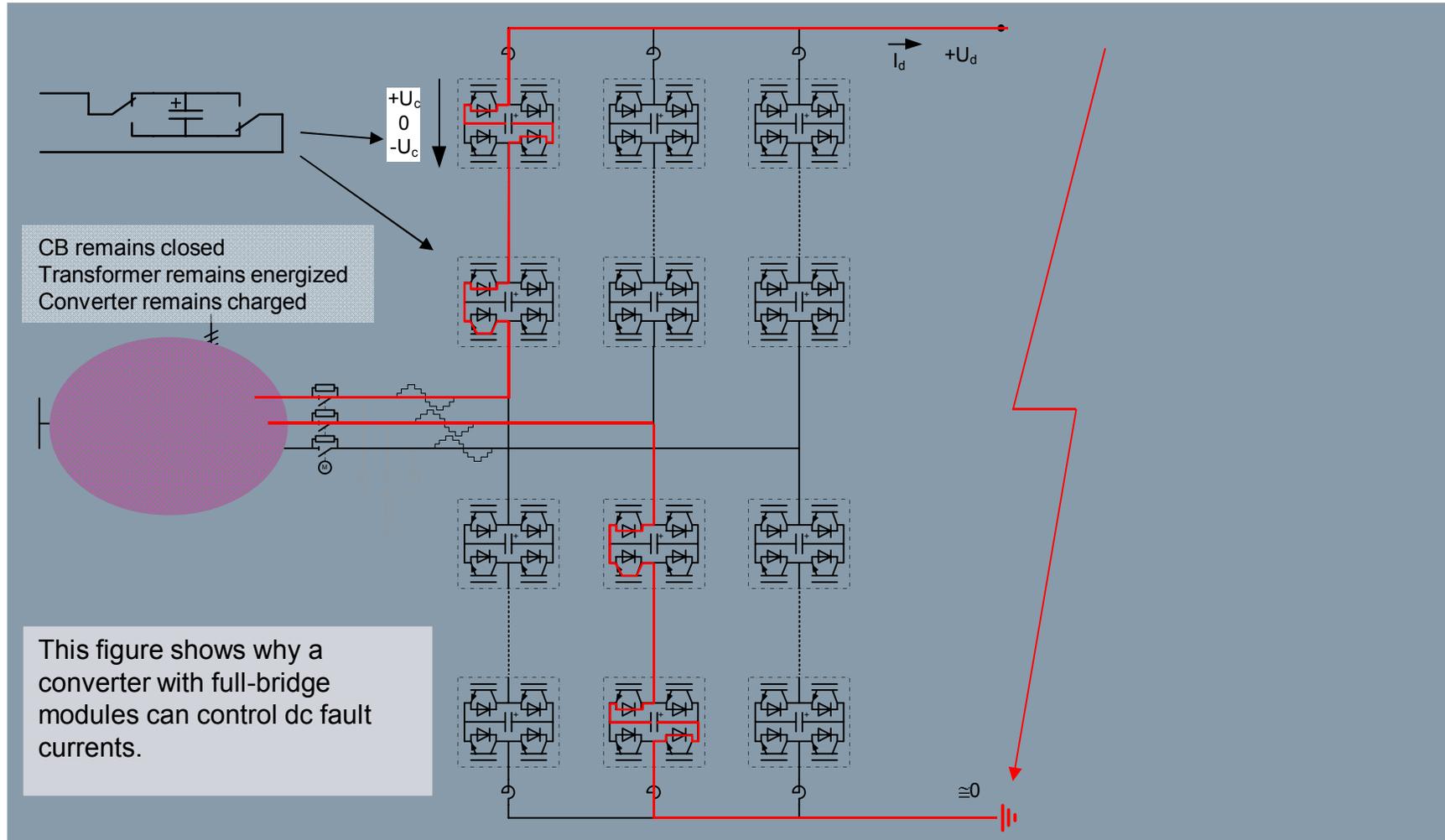
# New Applications

## DC Line Fault with Grounded MMC Half-bridge



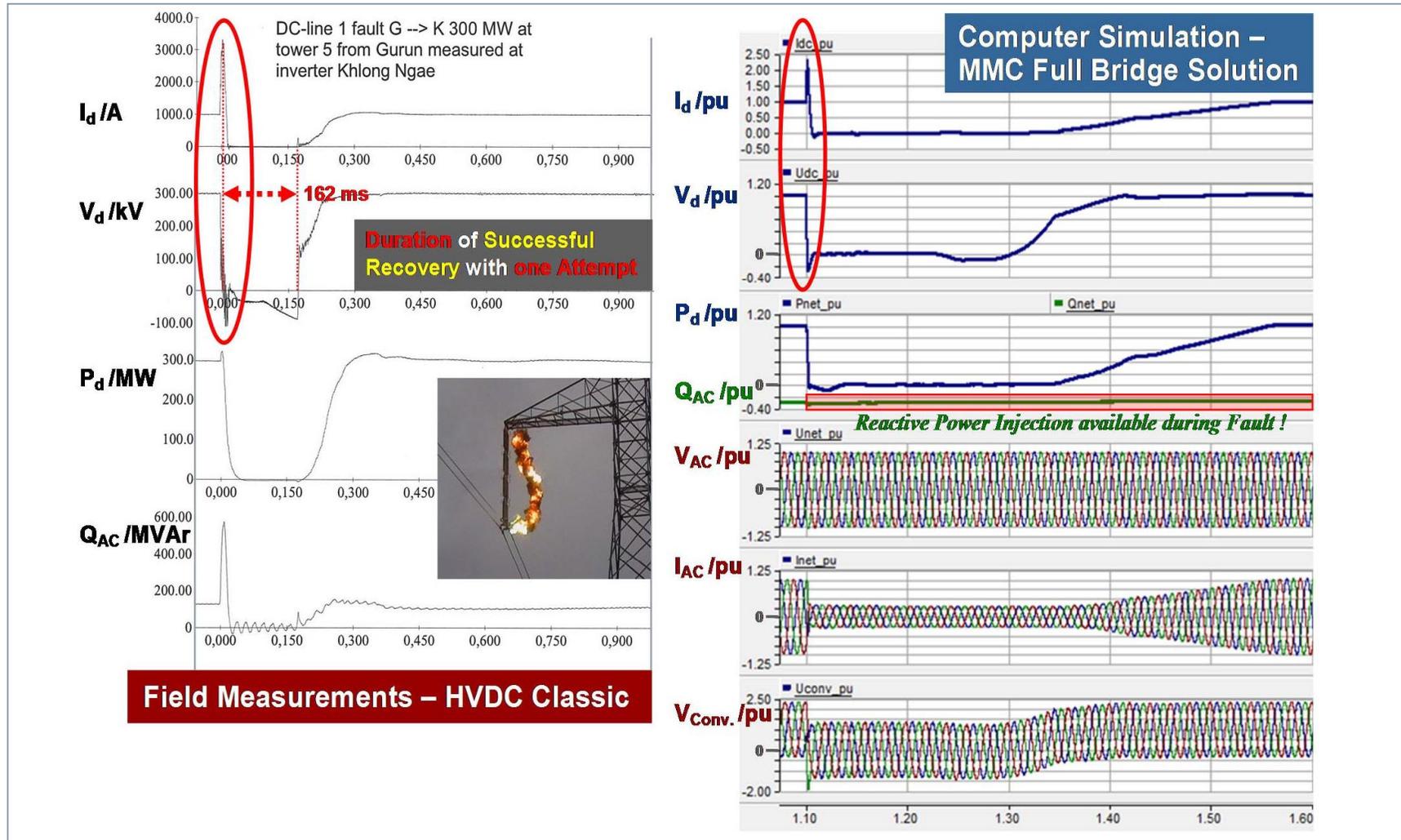
# New Applications

## DC Line Fault with Grounded MMC Full-bridge



# New Applications

## Fast DC Line Fault Clearing – the key for System Stability



# Advantages and Benefits of Classic (LCC) HVDC and Siemens HVDC PLUS (VSC) Technology

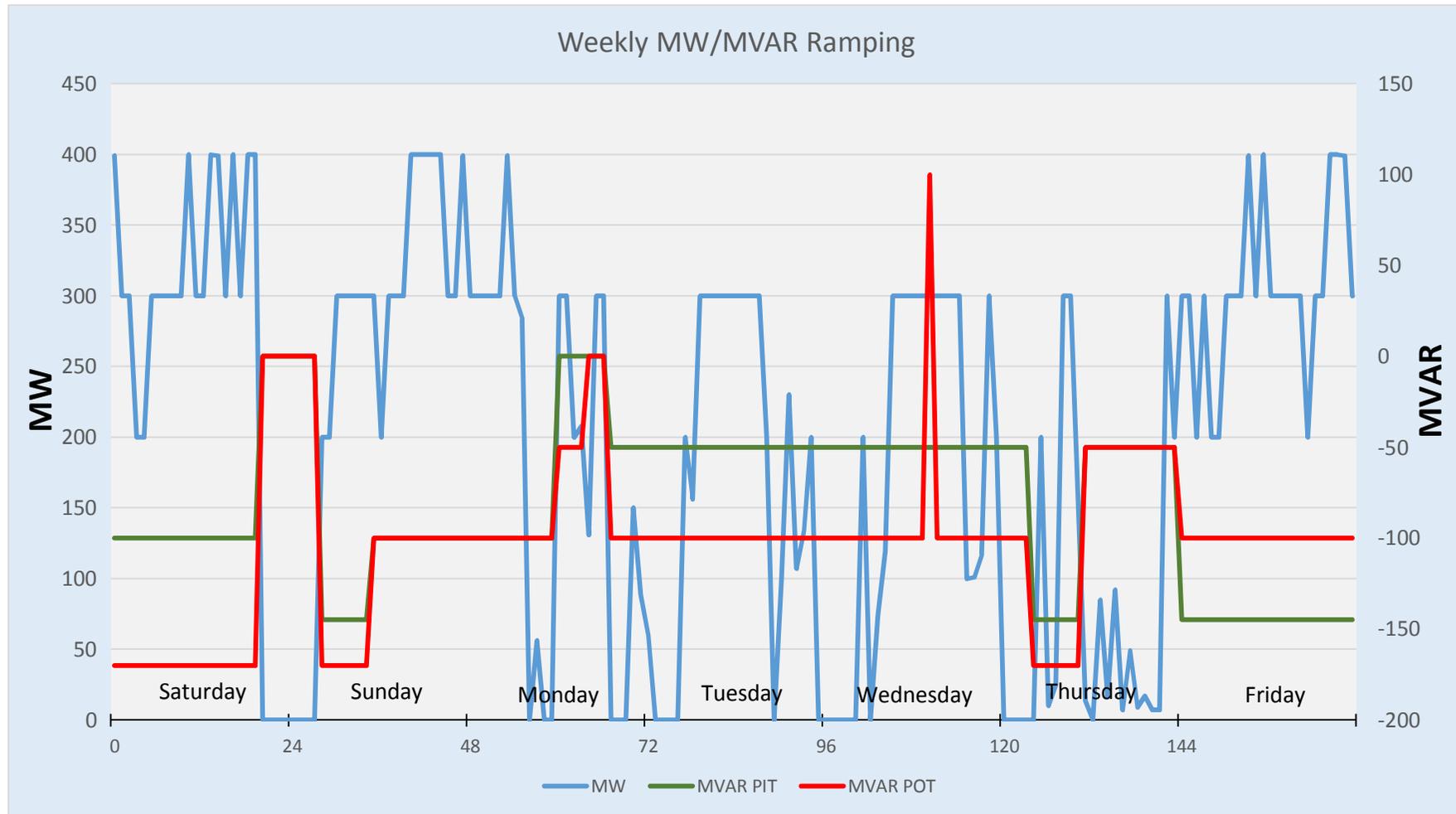
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Characteristics	SIEMENS HVDC LCC Technology ("Classic")	SIEMENS HVDC VSC Technology (HVDC PLUS)
<b>Rating</b>	"Classic" ≤ 4 GW "Bulk" ≤ 10 GW	"Smart" ≤ 1,100 MVA (Cable) Full Bridge ≤ 2200 MVA (Overhead)
<b>Overload Capacity</b>	Thyristor - very high	IGBT strictly limited
<b>Total Converter &amp; Station Losses</b>	≤ 1.5 %	close to 2 %
<b>Voltage, POD &amp; Frequency Control</b>	Available	Available
<b>Dynamic Performance</b>	High	Very High
<b>Filter Requirements</b>	Typically. 50 % (in MVAR) of rated power transmission capability	None
<b>Independent Control of Reactive Power</b>	Stepwise linear	Fully linear
<b>Space Requirements</b>	High	Less
<b>Grid Access for weak AC Networks</b>	Restricted (with additional measures like installation of Synchronous Condensers (SCO))	Quite easy
<b>Supply of passive Networks and Black-Start Capability</b>	No	Yes
<b>Reversion of Current Polarity for Multiterminal Schemes</b>	complex DC-SWY in LCC-Multiterminal Stations required	inherent converter function
<i>*Value for transmission - Highlighted boxes: yellow and grey</i>	<b>*Very High</b>	<b>*High</b>

## Common HVDC Misconceptions/Comments

- HVDC Classic cannot be used in a weak system
- Only VSC can support system voltage
- VSC contributes to the short circuit current
- VSC is only good for about 1000MW
- HVDC causes big problems to generators
- HVDC is only for bulk long distance Transmission
- HVDC is inflexible

# Real Time Power Control Trans Bay Cable Data

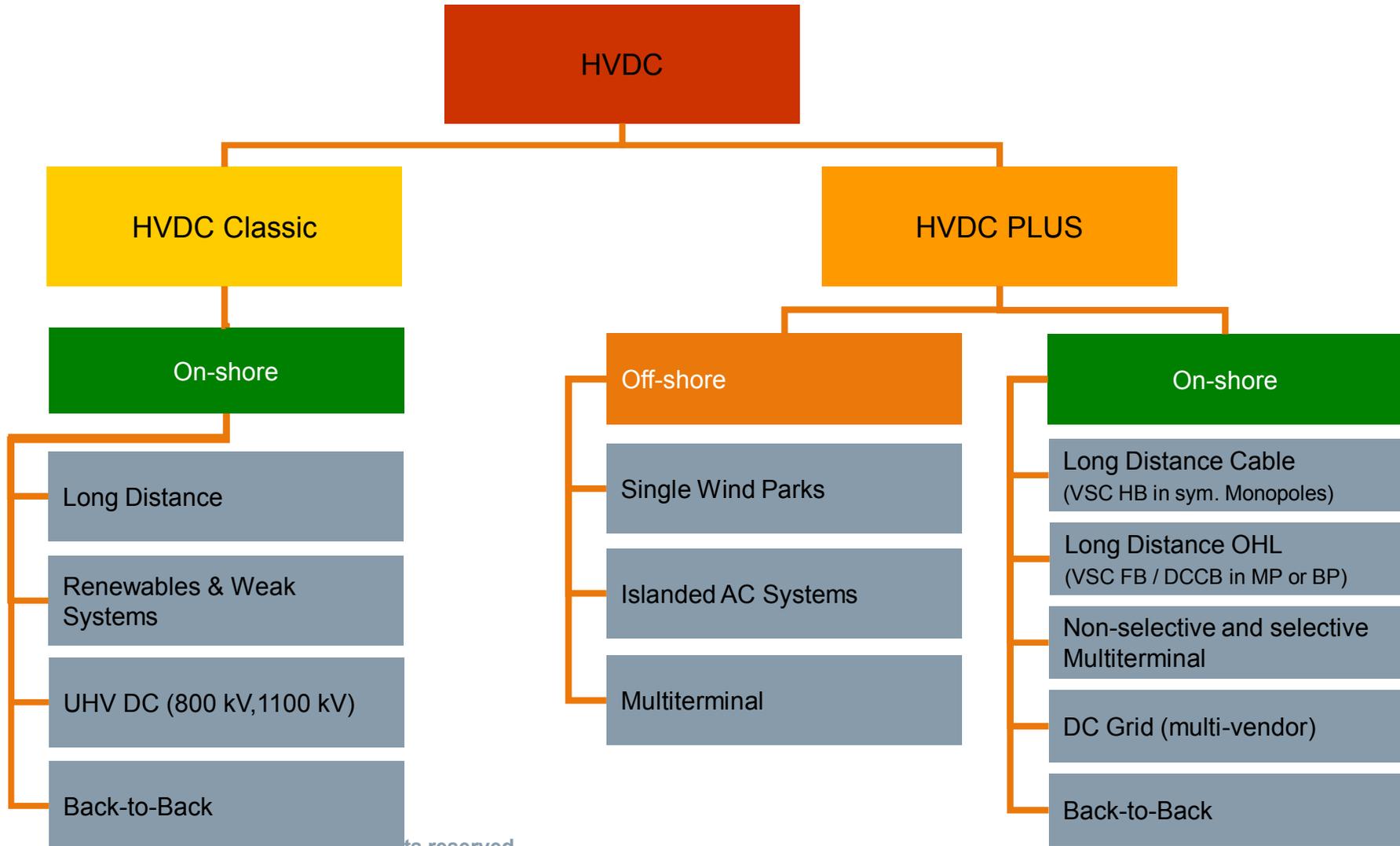


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- HVDC is expensive
- Why can't HVDC be more like AC?

# HVDC Products and Solutions - Overview

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# Thank You



**Peter Kohnstam**  
HVDC Business Development  
Manager

4601 Six Forks Rd  
Raleigh, NC 27609

Mobile: +1 (919) 917 8096

E-mail:  
[peter.kohnstam@siemens.com](mailto:peter.kohnstam@siemens.com)

**[siemens.com/answers](https://www.siemens.com/answers)**