



HVDC Operators' Forum

Introduction to the methodology used to develop generic functional requirements for the MTDC building blocks, in the context of the North Sea Wind Power Hub initiative

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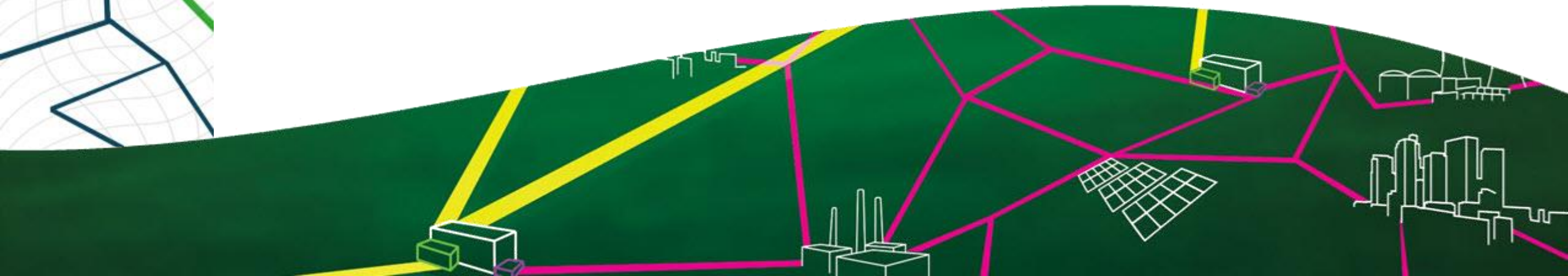
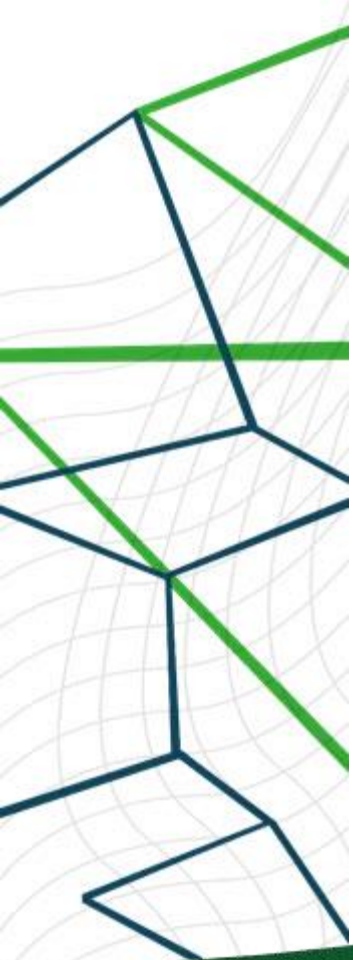

140
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Context



North Sea Wind Power Hub Consortium

- To reach climate neutrality in 2050, significant offshore wind capacity needs to be built (from 15 GW to 300 GW in EU)
- Need to pro-actively facilitate affordable and secure connection and integration of this vast amount of energy
- North Sea Wind Power Hub proposes a modular **hub-and-spoke concept based on HVDC building blocks**, with the ambition to realise the first hub in the early 2030s

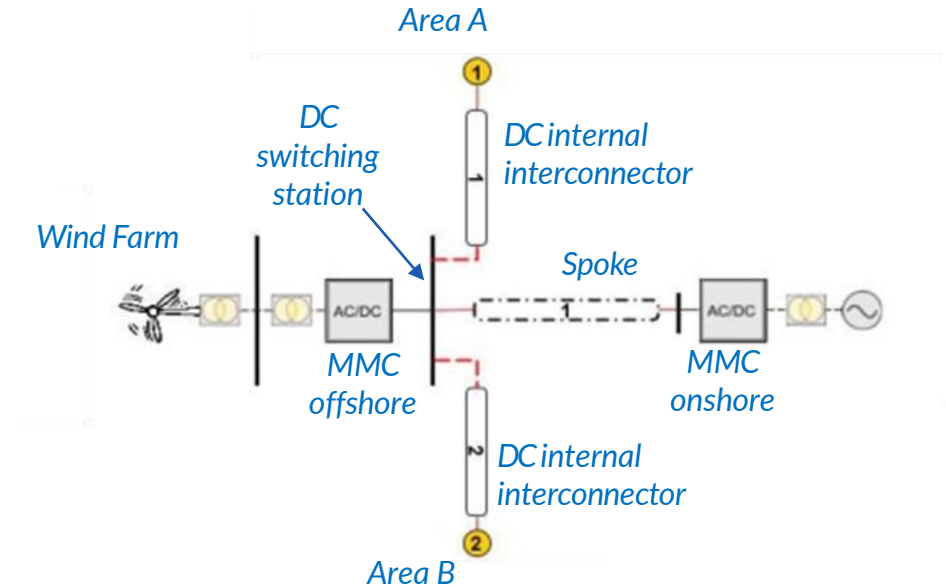
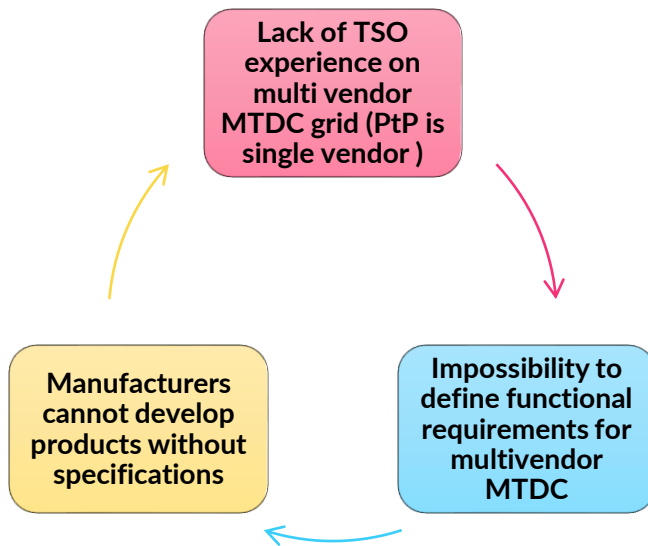
Powered by



HVDC building blocks

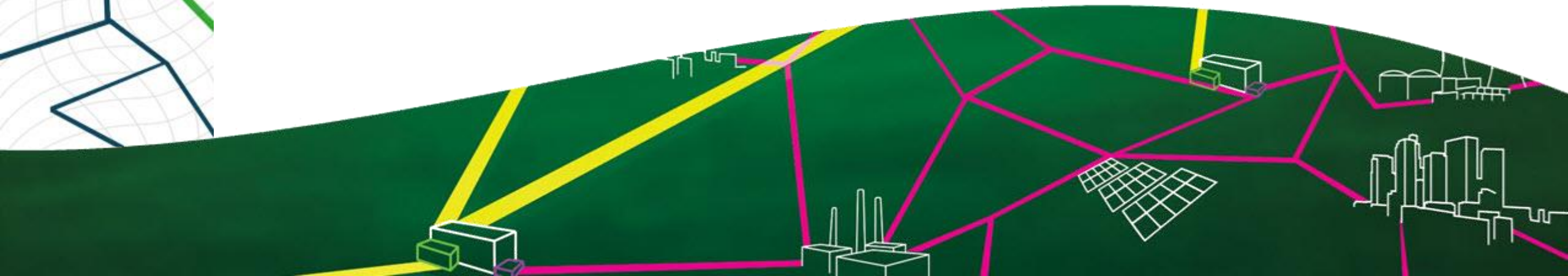
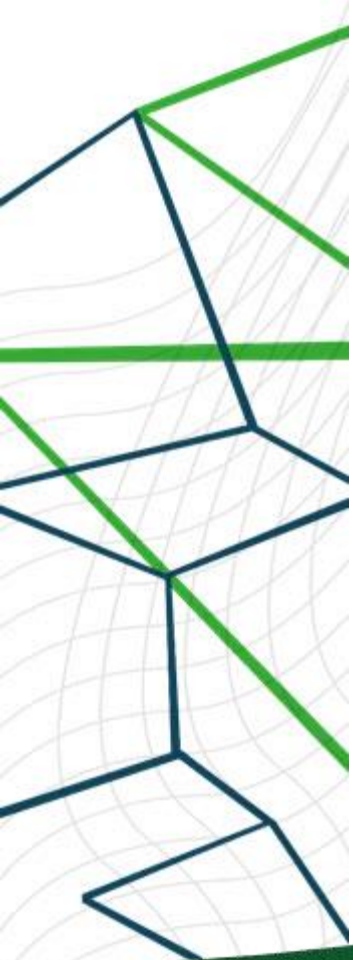
- HVDC building blocks of 2 GW
525 kV
- MMC converters, Bipolar with
metallic return

The vicious circle

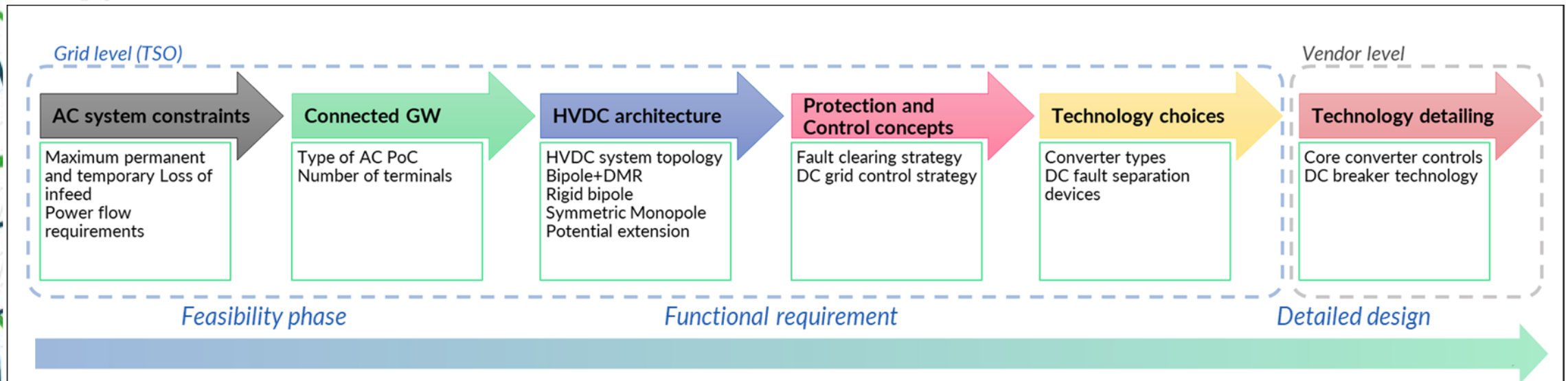


- The present work is intended to be a proposal toward the breaking of the vicious cycle
- Proposal of a methodology to derive and specify Functional Requirements (FR) as well as Parameter Ranges (PR) for the HVDC building blocks

Methodology



Systematic approach for HVDC grid planning



- Different layers of functional requirements are defined at different stages of planning
- This study focused on definition of FR and PR from a TSO point of view, and definition of tendering material for vendors : pre-FEED phase

Project Overview – SoW A

SoW A

Review FR & PR for MTDC grids

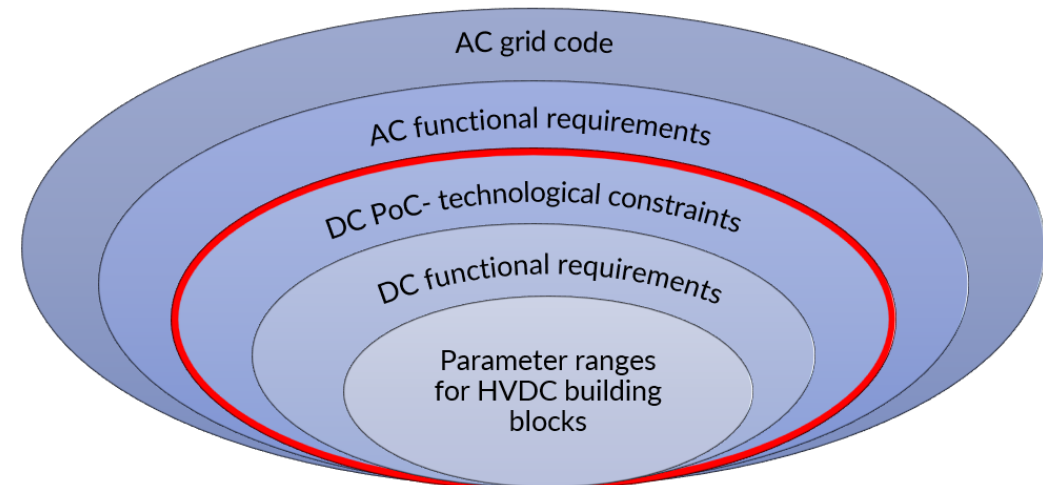
- Existing projects
- Existing MTDC C&P principles
- Existing MTDC operation modes

Develop tender material for building blocks

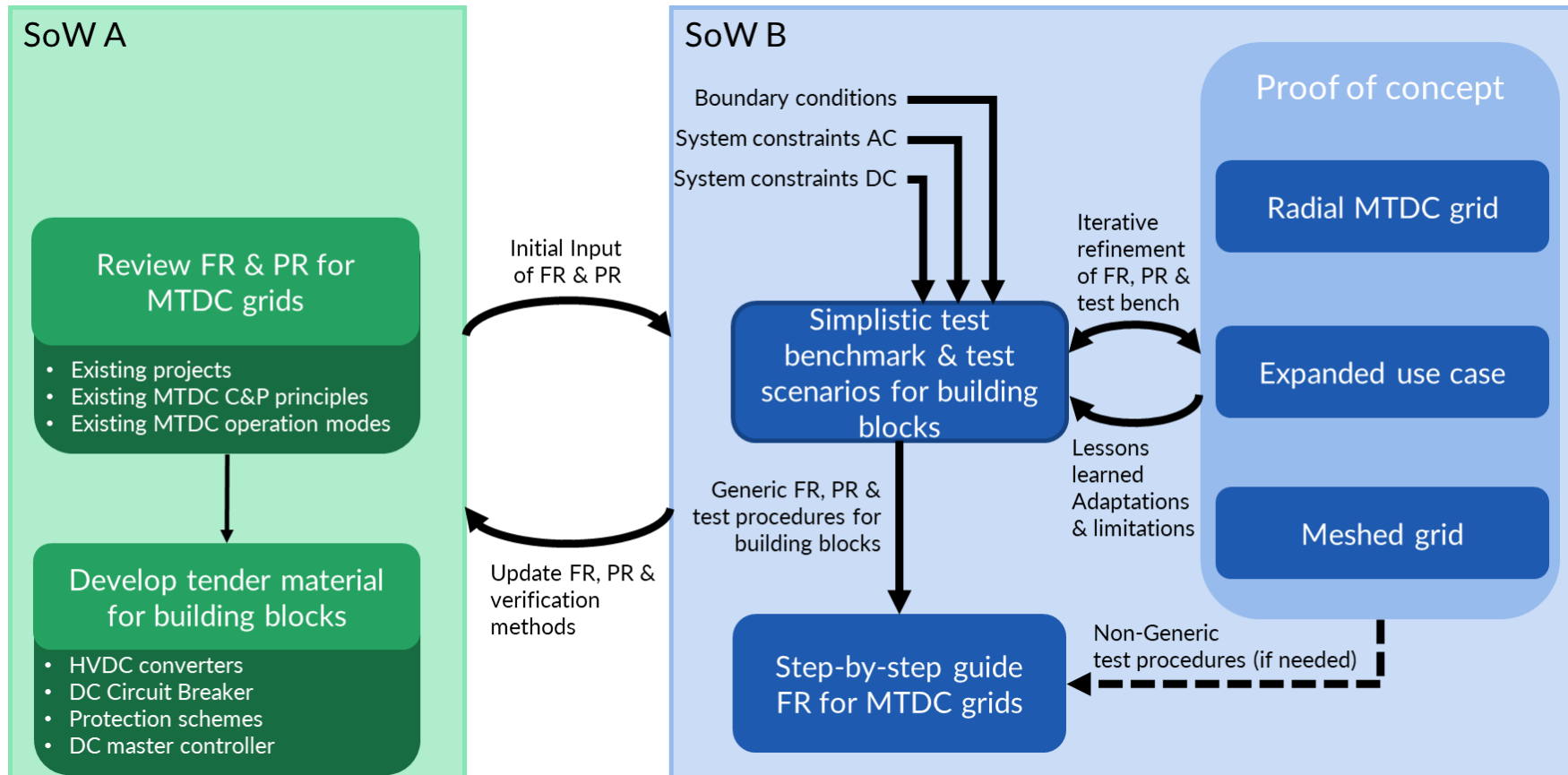
- HVDC converters
- DC Circuit Breaker
- Protection schemes
- DC master controller

Scope of Work A

- Review of functional requirements existing in literature
- Focus on DC point of Connection (DC-PoC)
- Identify gaps of existing standards and CENELEC / IEC TV 115_N319 reference
- Develop a first tendering material based on existing literature



Project Overview



Reports (2023) available on:

<https://northseawindpowerhub.eu/knowledge/generic-functional-requirements-and-parameter-ranges-hvdc-building-blocks>

Functional Groups

The structure the analysis of functional requirements, four functional group are defined

Functional Group 1 - DC Grid Control

- Steady state DC voltage range
 - Primary DC voltage control
- Post fault active power recovery
- Secondary DC voltage control
- ...

Functional Group 2 - DC Grid Protection

- AC system constraints
- Protection schemes / DC fault ride through
- DCCB operating time and current capability
 - DCR specifications
- ...

Functional Group 3 - Ancillary Services

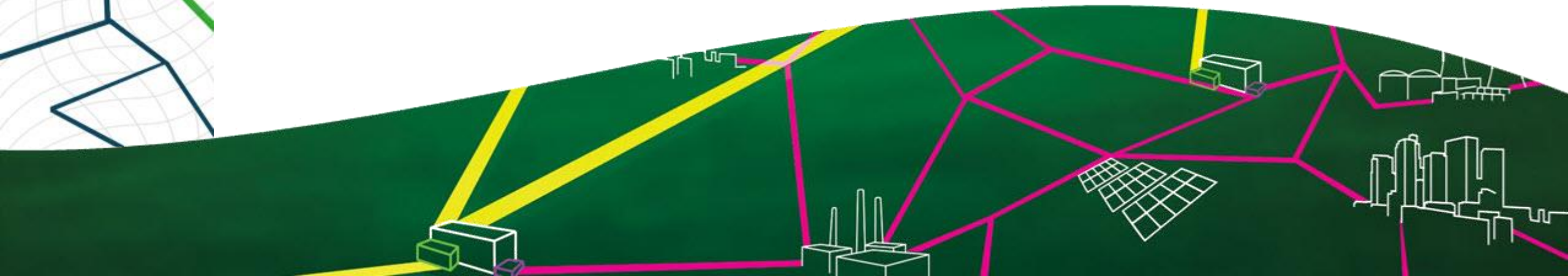
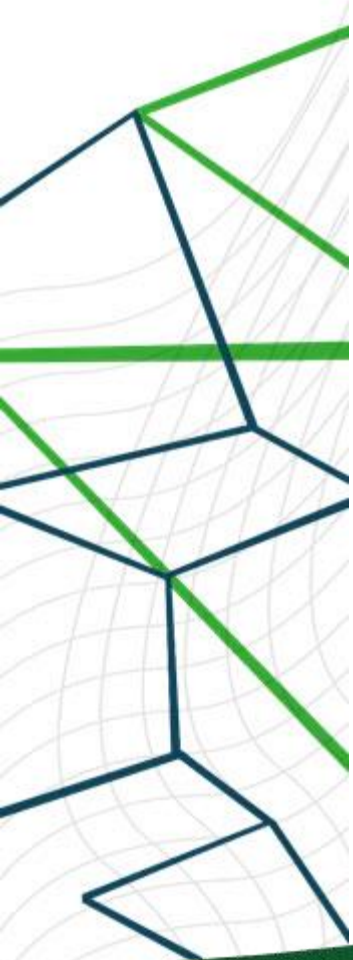
- DC energy balance (DBS)
- Energization of DC subsystem
- Energization of a converter
- ...

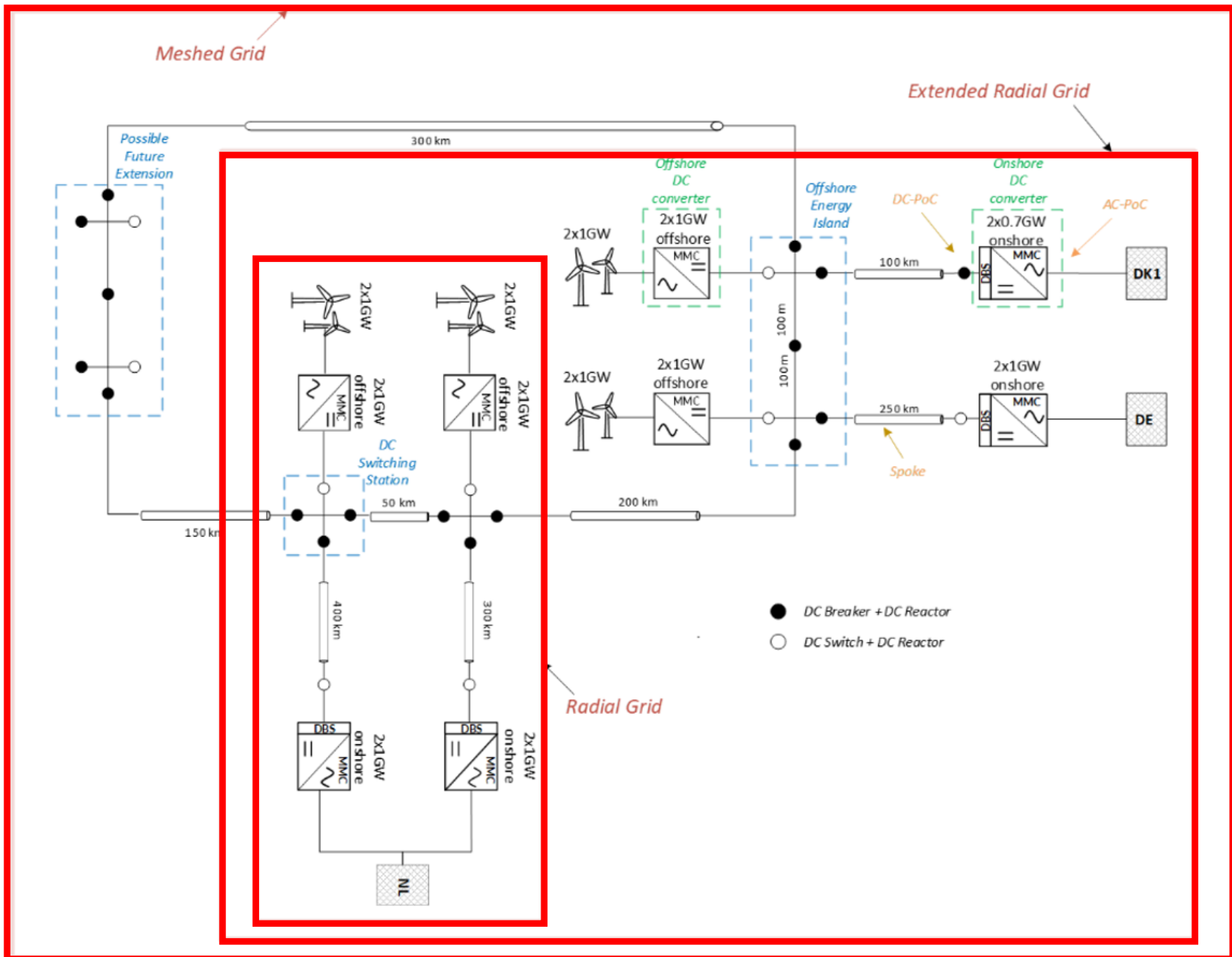
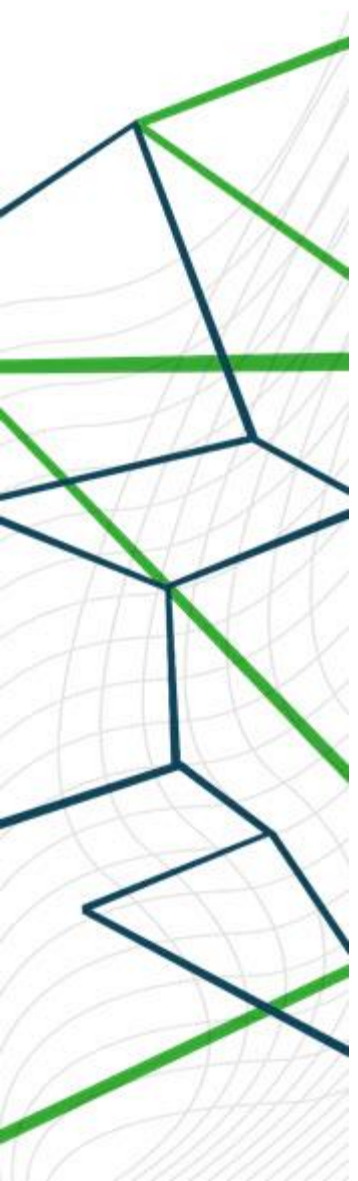
Functional group 4 - Operational Regimes

- Start up sequences
- DC connection modes
- Bipole/monopole operation
- ...

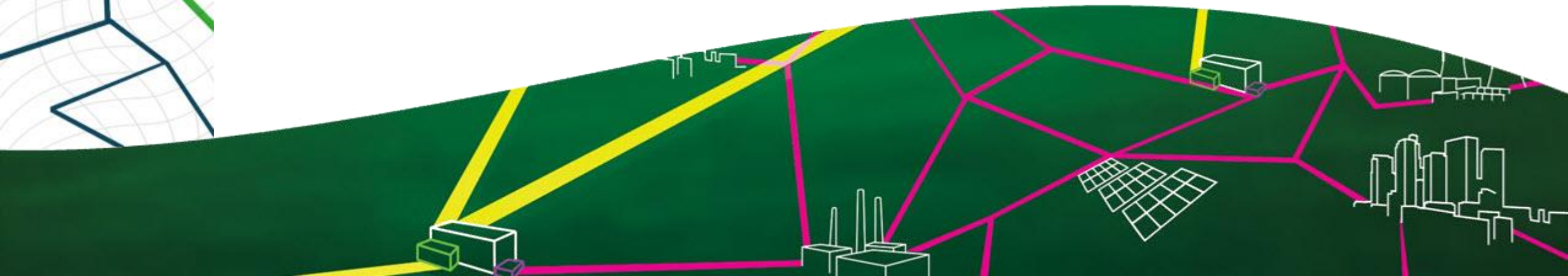
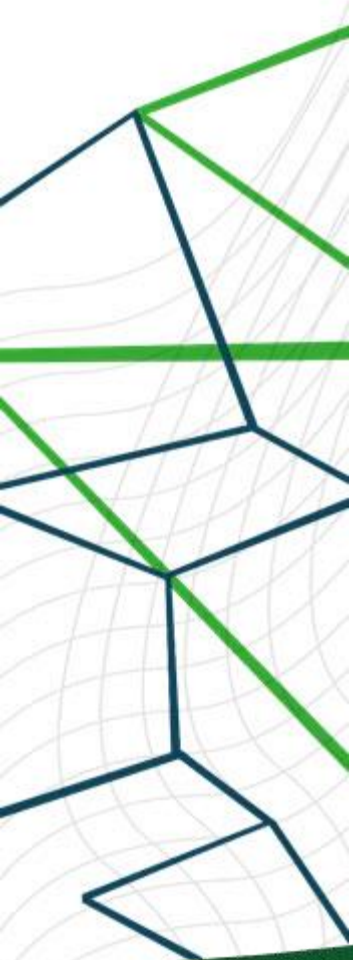
Some functional requirements counter interact on certain parameters, a compromise should be made

Use Cases



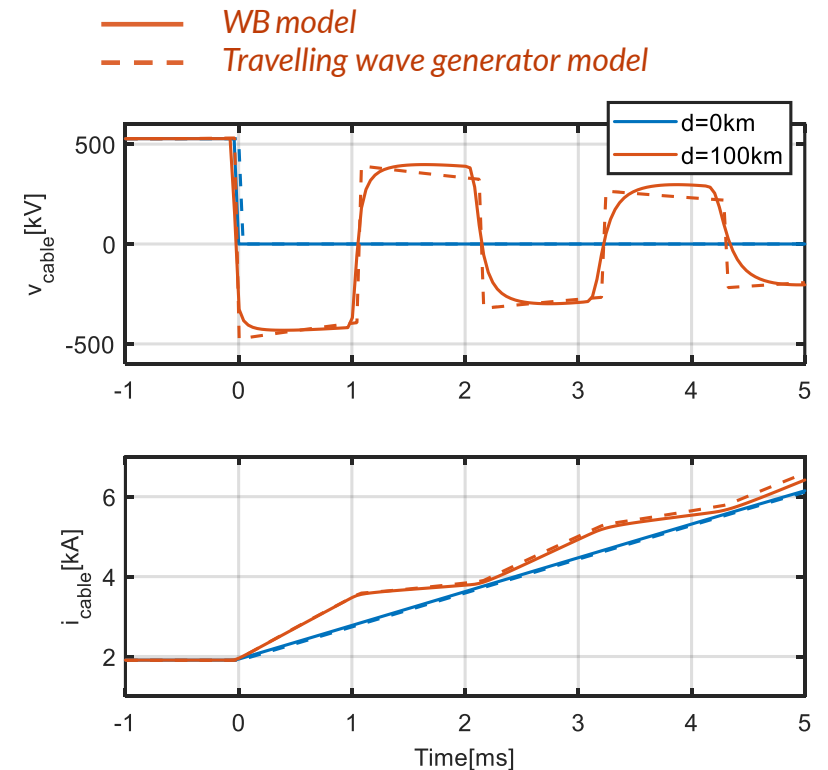
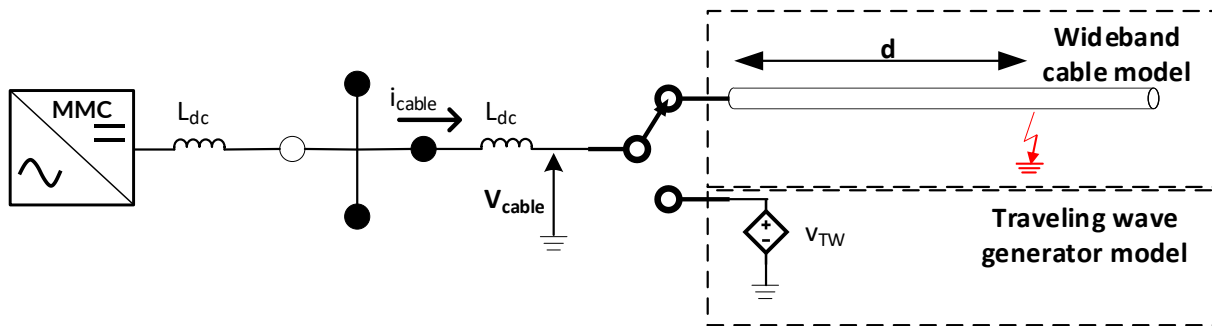


Main Results



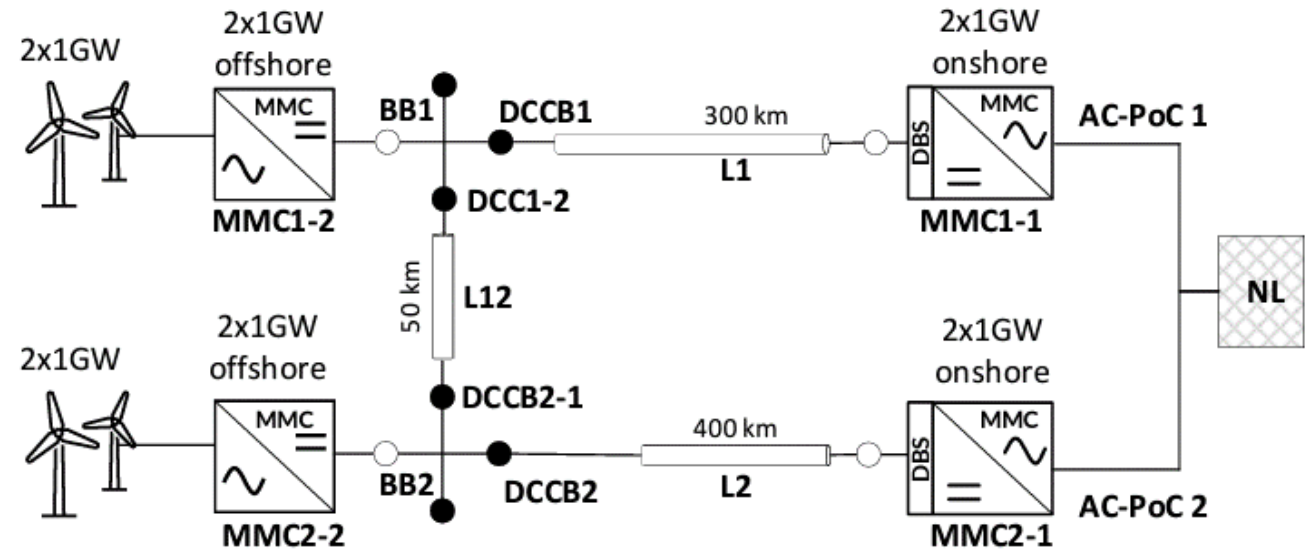
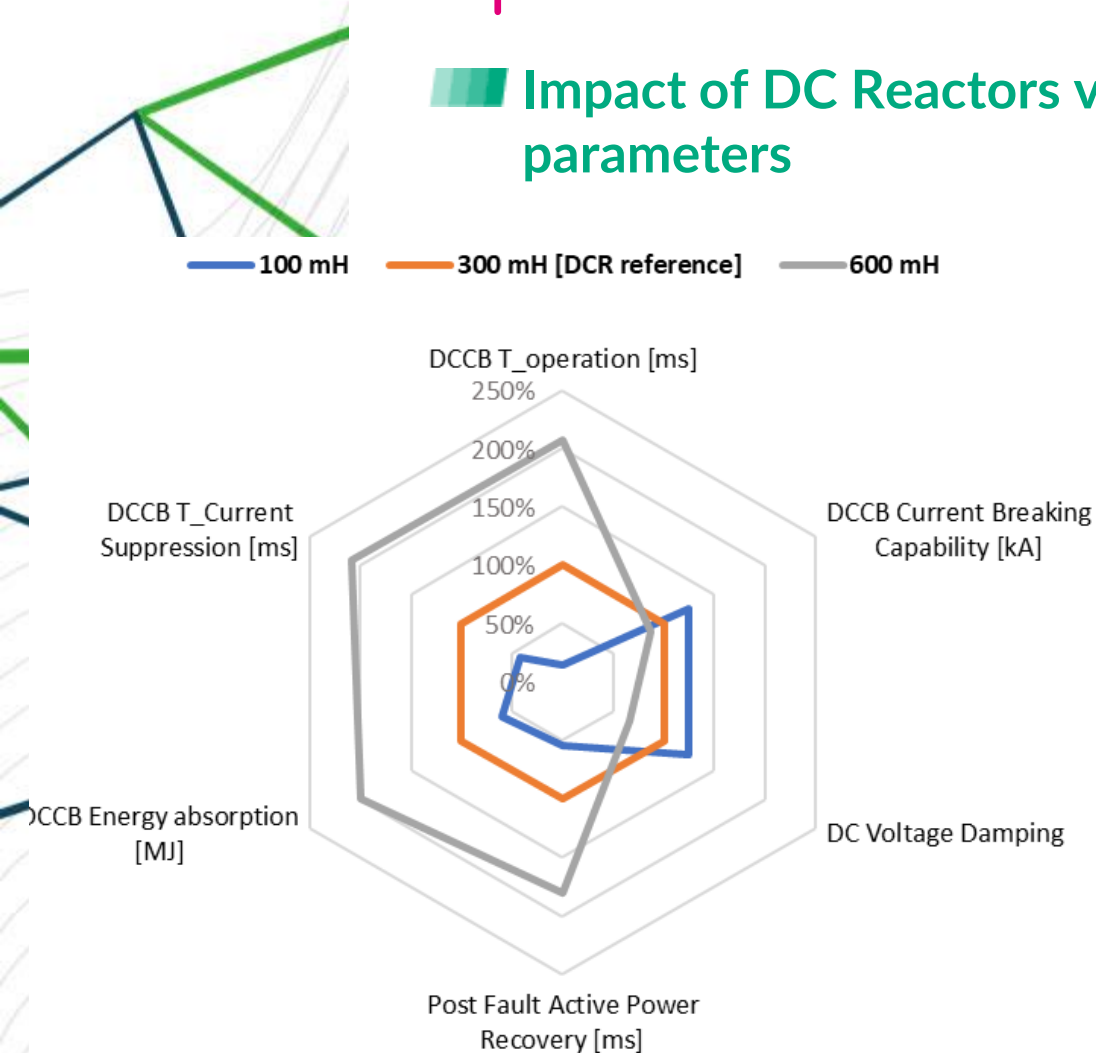
Example of Simplistic Test Benchmark for DC Grid Protection

- **STB for the determination of short circuit current considering travelling waves**
 - A traveling wave generator model “simulates” cable faults with variable fault distance
 - Alternative of more complex wideband cable modelling
 - The rise of fault current is also accurately represented for multiple traveling wave propagations



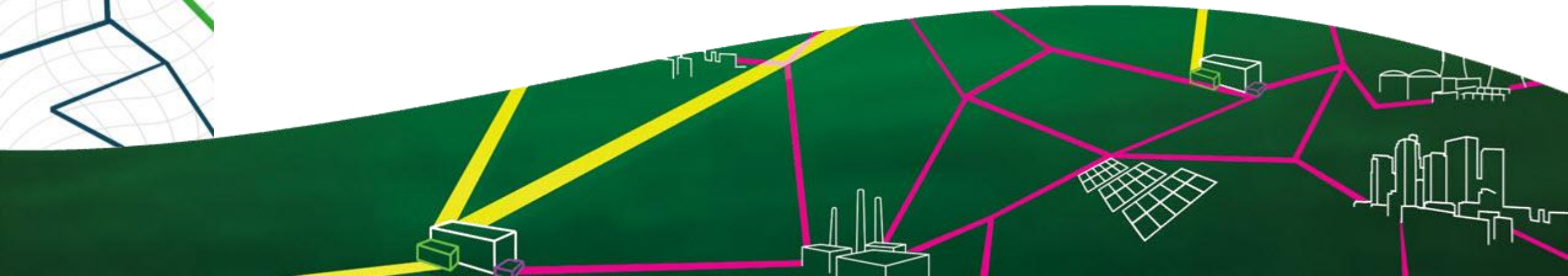
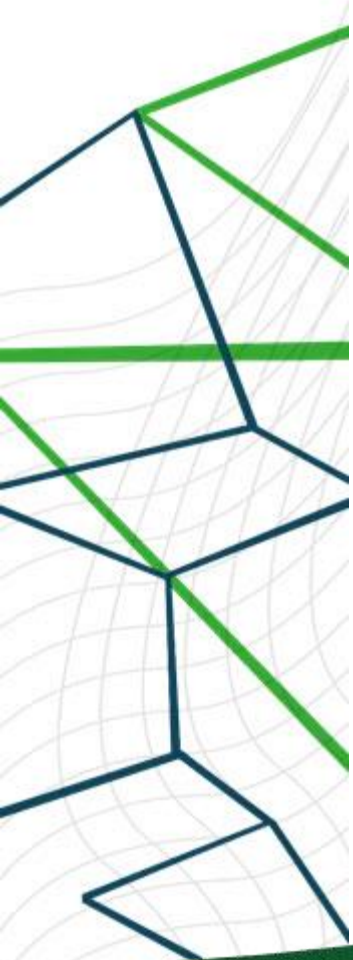
Example of results using STBs for a radial grid

Impact of DC Reactors value (indicative) for various Protection and Control parameters



- Relay time of 0,5ms (local)
- MMC blocking current of 3PU at DC side
- DC voltage controller response time of 30ms

Conclusions



Conclusions

- The work proposes a methodology to define functional requirements for future HVDC building blocks based on Simplistic Test Benchmark
- Results have been used to create a tendering material for future projects, with indicative parameters and ranges for the building blocks
- The STB approach appears to be particularly suitable for:
 - Identification of DC steady state voltage ranges
 - Preliminary determination of DC grid control parameters
 - Analysis of DC reactor on system behavior
 - Preliminary design of DC components such as DCCB, DC reactors and pre-insertion resistances for cable energization
 - Definition of DC current and voltage profiles at the DC-PoC
- Hypotheses and assumptions used within the project need to be challenged and further investigations are recommended in view of a future multivendor interoperable DC grid
- Results of NSWPH project are being used as inputs for EU projects such as InterOPERA project

Thank you

Any questions ?

