

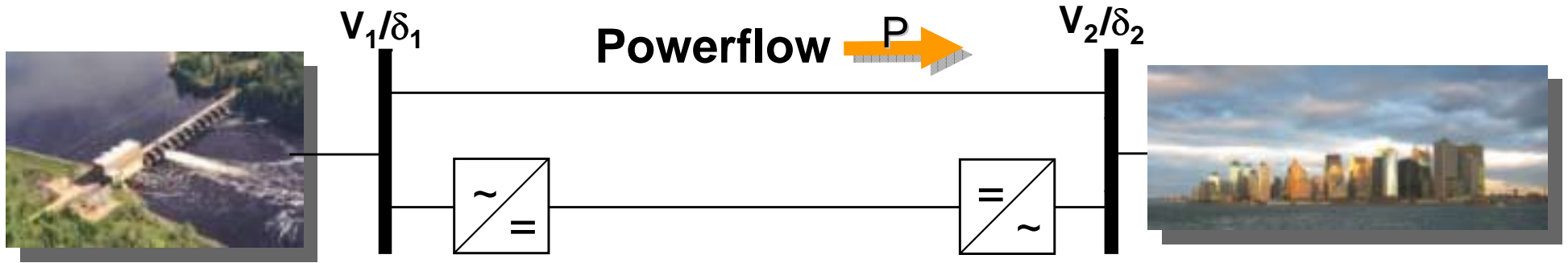


Dr. Le Tang, Vice President & Head of Corporate Research Center, ABB Inc.

ARPA-E Power Technology Workshop, Feb 9, 2010

High Voltage DC Technologies

From “AC vs DC” to “AC and DC”



$$P = \frac{V_1 V_2}{X_{12}} \sin(\delta_1 - \delta_2) + P_{HVDC}$$



Static Var Compensation (SVC)



Series Compensation (SC)



Phase Shifting Transformers



HVDC Light

HVDC Technology development

**Mercury Arc Valve
HVDC (Phased out)**



1954

Pros: Low losses
Cons: Reliability
Maintenance
Environment

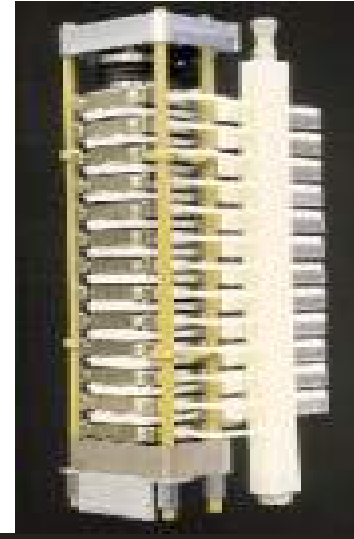
**Thyristor Valve
HVDC Classic**



1970

Pros: Reliable
Scalable
Cons: Footprint

**IGBT (Transistor) Valve
HVDC Light**



1980

2000

Year

Pros: Controllability
Footprint
DC Grids
Cons: Losses

Longquan, China - HVDC Converter Station

3000MW \pm 500 kV
HVDC Classic

Converter Station size:
600m x 360m



HVDC interconnection: ultrahigh-voltage DC



Customer: SGCC
Year of commissioning:
2010-2011

Customer need

- Development of renewable hydro power 2,000 km from load centre

ABB's response

- World's longest and largest transmission system
- ± 800 kV UHVDC, 6,400 MW

Customer benefits

- High efficiency: 93 %
- Compact: land use 40 % less than conventional technologies
- Reliable transmission: forced unavailability < 0.5 %

800 kV DC wall bushing



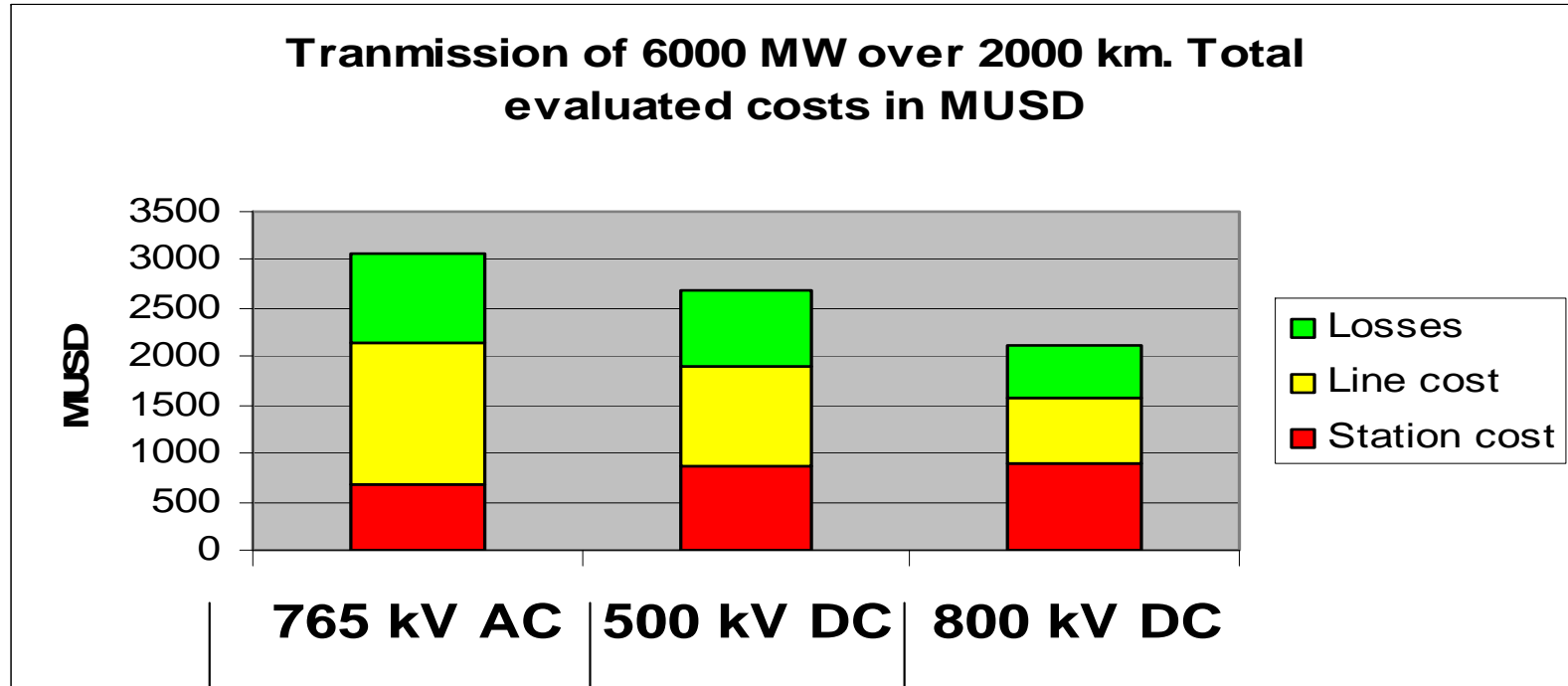
800 kV HVDC transformer

- ABB's first 800 kV HVDC transformer successfully tested
- World's highest-voltage power link with record capacity of 6.4 GVA
- 2000 km HVDC transmission corridor Xiangjiaba hydro plant to Shanghai
- Capable to supply 30 million people
- Developed and tested in one year

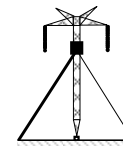
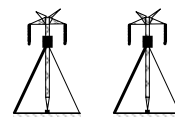
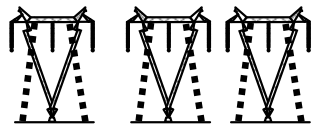


- **For each of the two converter stations 24 transformers are required.**

800 kV DC for long distance bulk power transmission



Number of lines:



Right of way (meter)

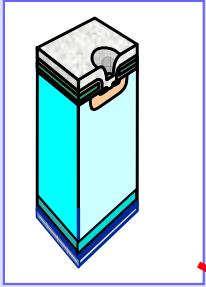
~300

~ 120

~ 90

Stacking up: HVDC Light

IGBT Transistor



100'000 pcs.

IGBT Chip



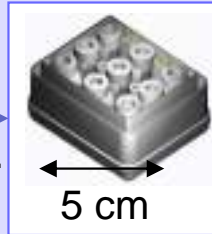
1 cm

Press-Pin Unit



9 pcs.

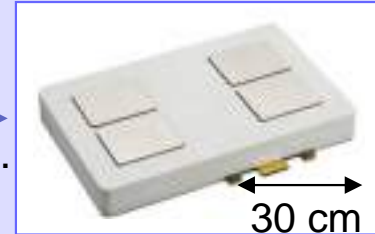
Submodule



5 cm

4 pcs.

StakPak Module



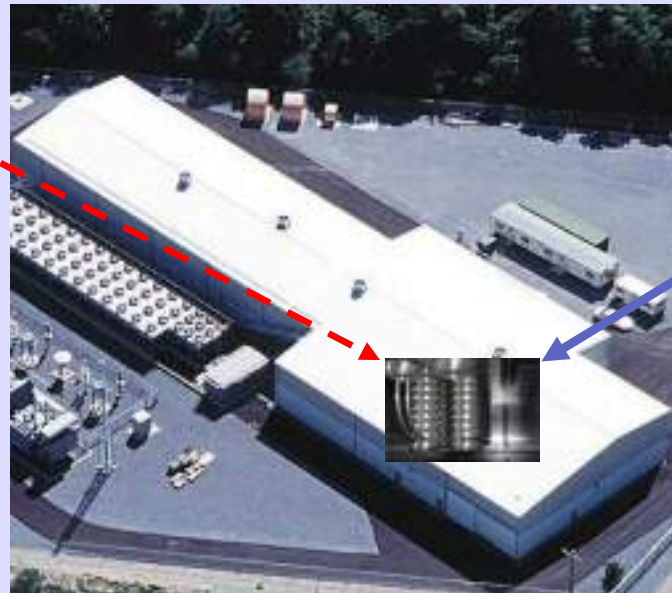
30 cm

6'000 pcs.

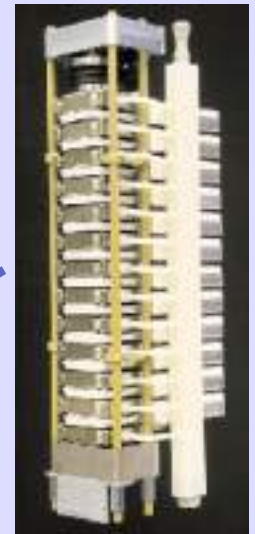
21'600'000'000 transistors



Cables



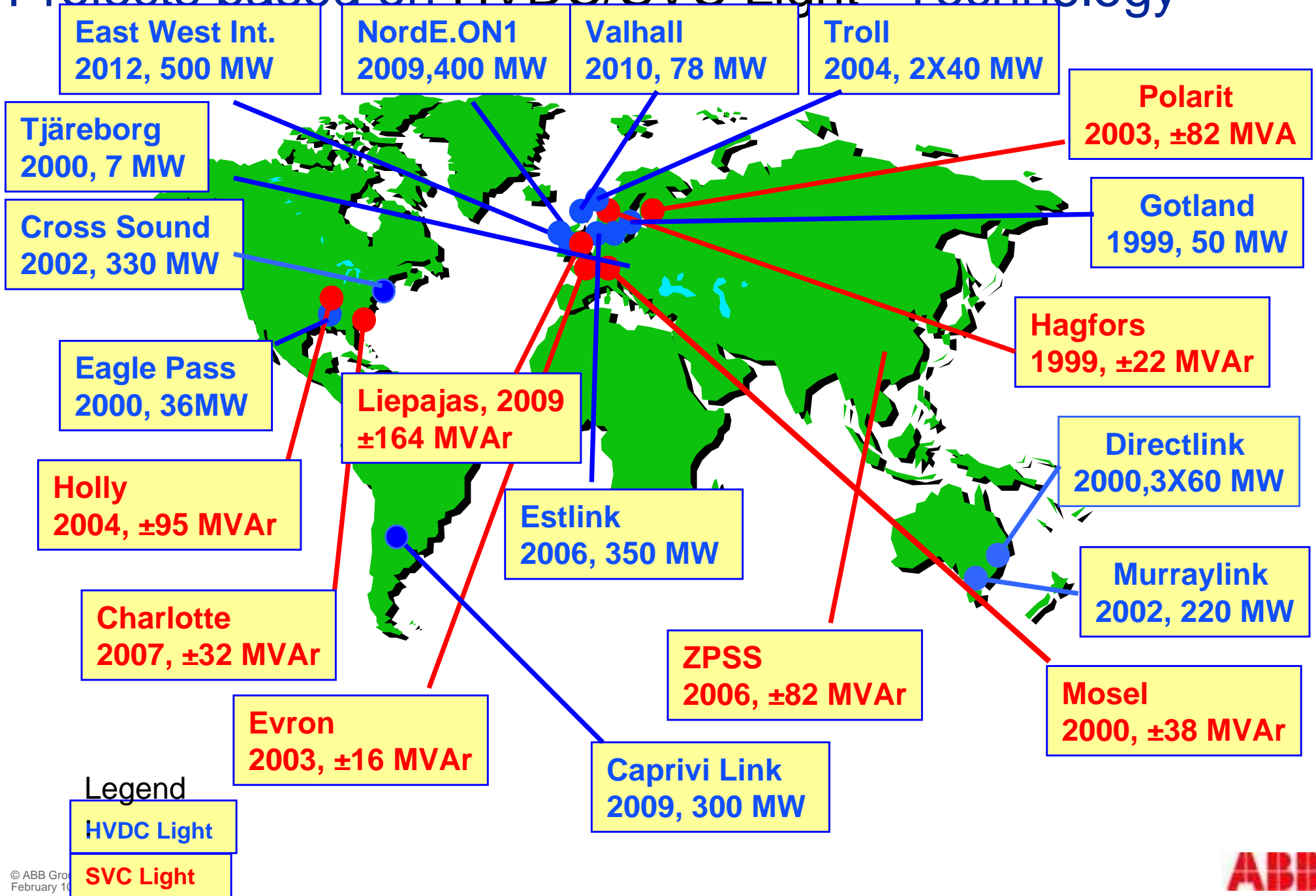
Converter Station



Stack



Projects based on HVDC/SVC Light[®] Technology

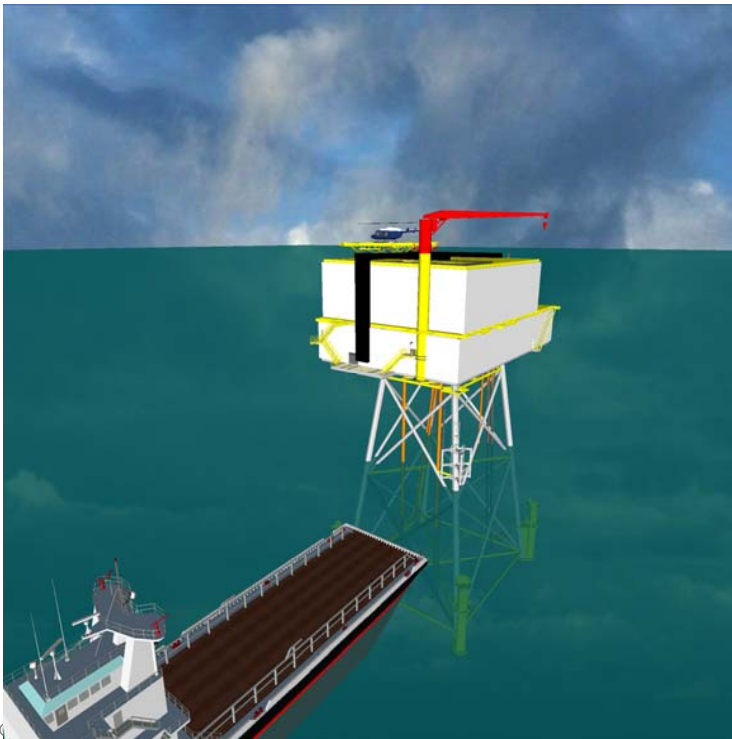


Legend

HVDC Light

SVC Light

NORD E.ON 1



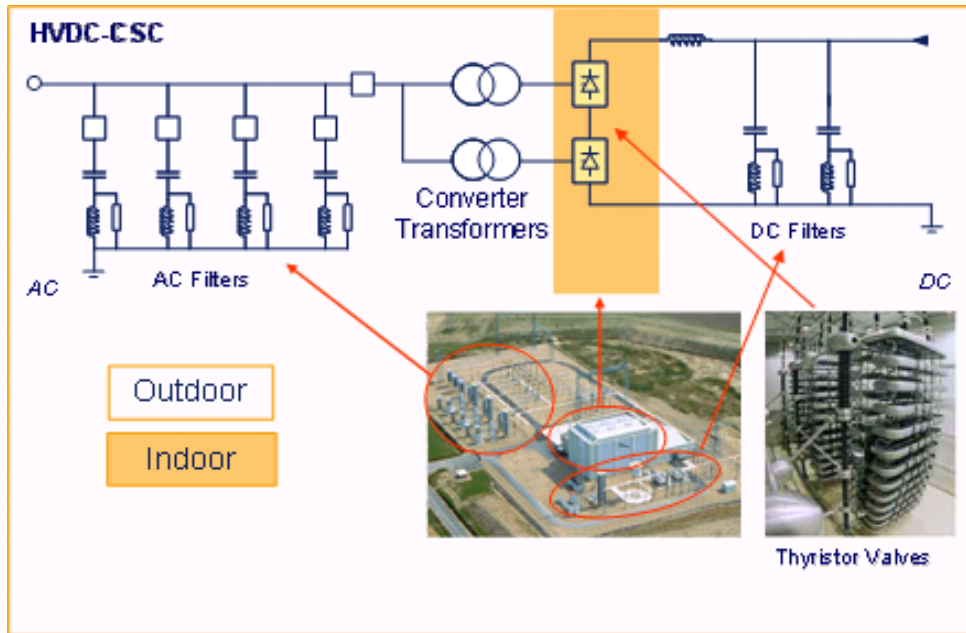
Customer

- E.ON Netz GmbH, Germany

Scope

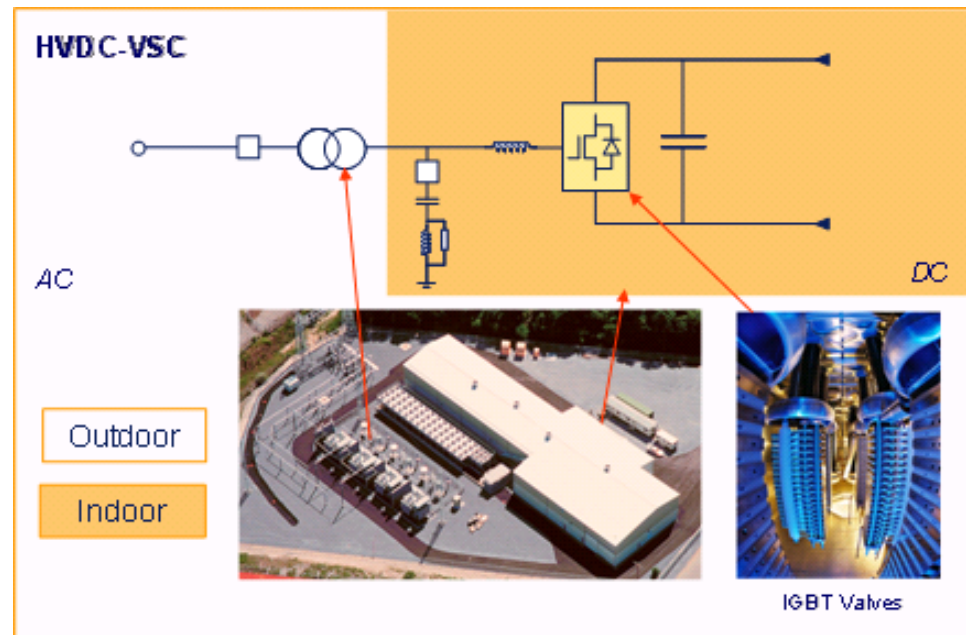
- **400 MW HVDC Light System**
 - Two HVDC Light converter stations
 - DC Cable system
 - DC cable submarine to onshore connection (2x128km)
 - DC cable on land (2x75km)
 - 200 MW Submarine AC cable 170kV (1x1200 m)
 - Fiber optic cable (203 km)
- **170 kV GIS on platform**
- **Offshore platform structure** - jacket and topside
- **... and all Auxiliary Systems** needed to operate and maintain the Offshore station.
 - Sea Water System, HVAC, Dieselgenerators, Fire Protection, etc

HVDC Technologies - Overview



CSC-based HVDC

- Line-commutated current source converters (CSC) with thyristor valves
- 100 projects around the world, many in 1000-3000MW
- Recent effort in UHVDC, the largest project (6400 MW, ± 800 kV) is under construction in China



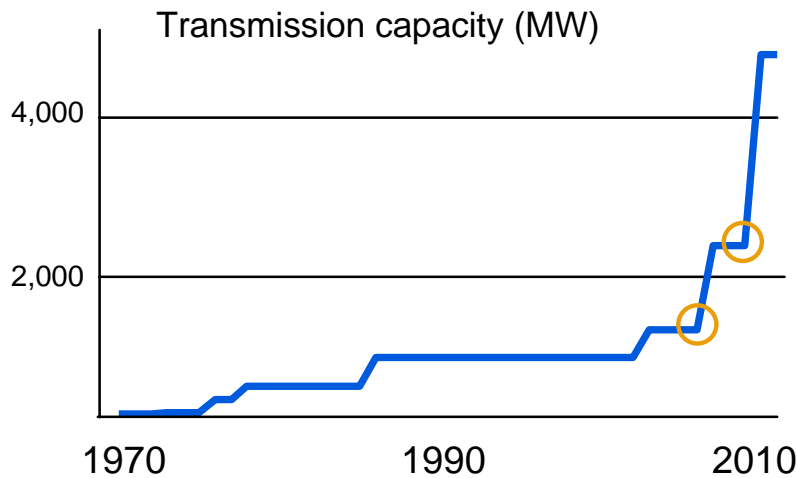
VSC-based HVDC

- Self-commutated voltage sourced converters (VSC) with IGBT valves
- 8 projects in commercial operation, several more under development
- Max power of bipole VSC-HVDC is 1200 MW with cables and 2400 MW with overhead lines

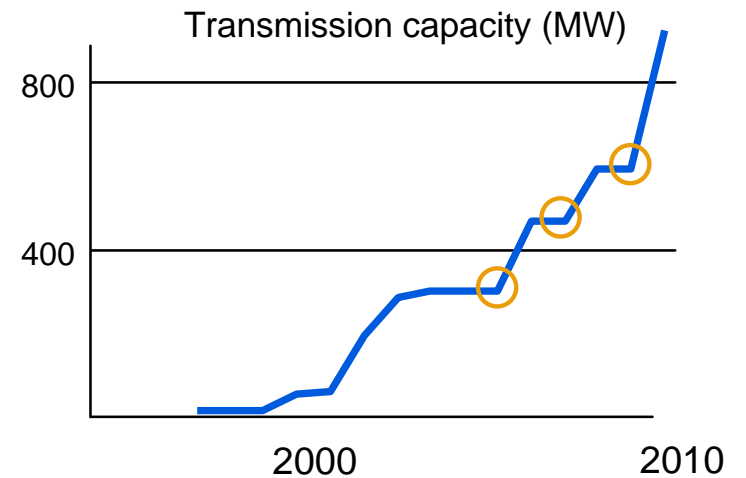
Comparison of CSC-HVDC and VSC-HVDC

Attributes	CSC-HVDC	VSC-HVDC
Converter technology	Thyristor valve, grid commutation	Transistor valve (IGBT), self commutation
Max converter rating at present	6400 MW, ± 800 kV (OH line)	1200 MW, ± 320 kV (cable) 2400 MW, ± 320 kV (overhead)
Relative size	4	1
Typical delivery time	36 months	24 months
Active power flow control	Continuous $\pm 0.1Pr$ to $\pm Pr$ (Due to the change of polarity)	Continuous 0 to $\pm Pr$
Reactive power demand	Reactive power demand = 50% power transfer	No reactive power demand
Reactive power compensation & control	Discontinuous control (Switched shunt banks)	Continuous control (PWM built-in in converter control)
Independent control of active & reactive power	No	Yes
Scheduled maintenance	Typically < 1%	Typically < 0.5%
Typical system losses	2.5 - 4.5 %	4 - 6 %
Multiterminal configuration	Complex, limited to 3 terminals	Simple, no limitations

Technology trend in DC transmission



Technology leaps significantly increase transmission capacity



Power ↑ , Losses ↓

Bulk power transmission

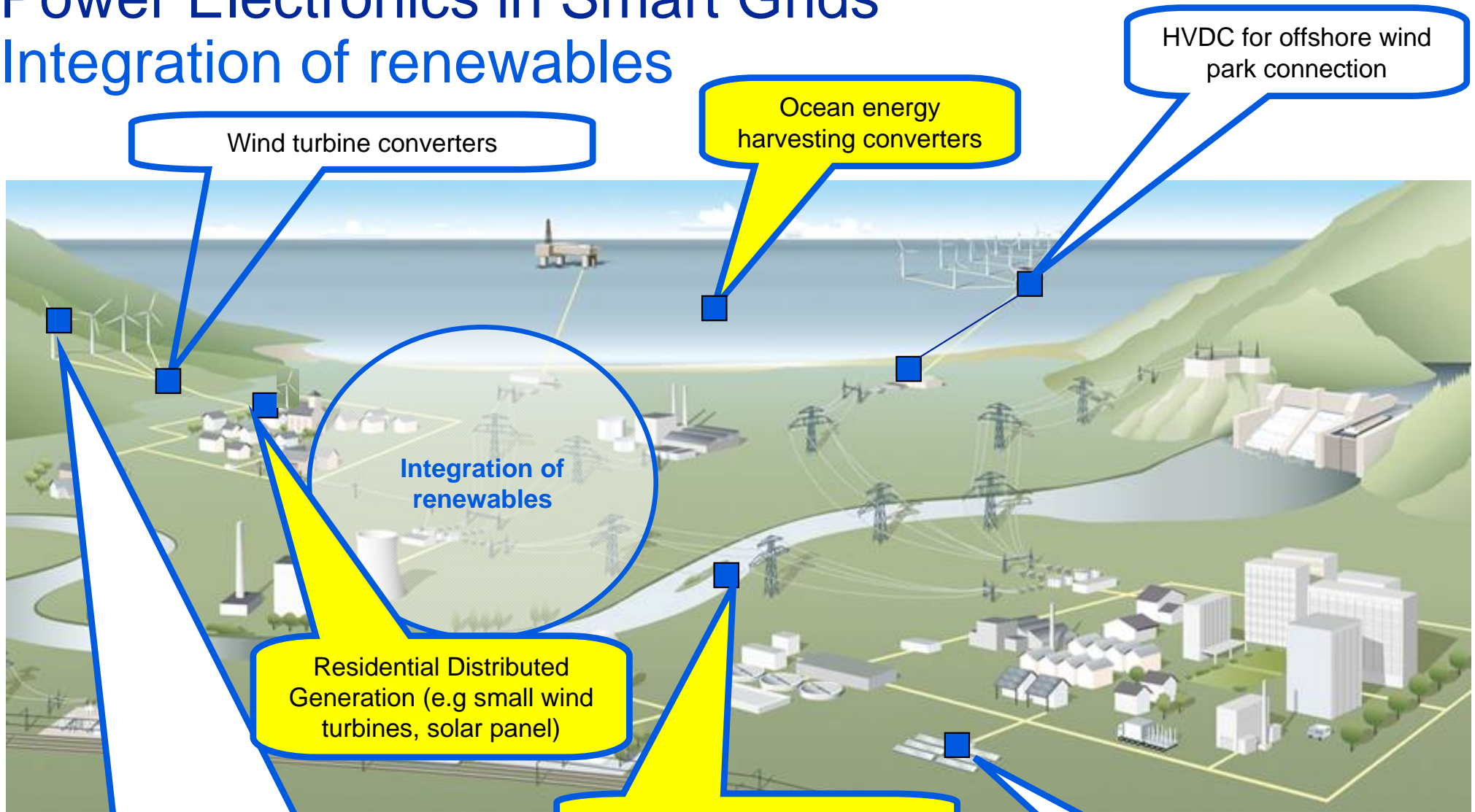


HVDC Light
(underground)

Mitigating the environmental impacts of power while dramatically improving grid efficiency and reliability

Power Electronics in Smart Grids

Integration of renewables



Wind turbine converters

Ocean energy harvesting converters

HVDC for offshore wind park connection

Integration of renewables

Residential Distributed Generation (e.g small wind turbines, solar panel)

Micro-hydro power converters

Solar converters

At wind farm point of connection to grid:

- SVC/STATCOM for grid code compliance
 - Synchronous condenser
- Energy storage e.g. Dynapow for improving stability and decrease power fluctuations

Technology Challenges

- **Fault protection and handling**
- **Voltage level transformation**
- **Efficiency**
- **Reliability**
- **Direct Connection**

Power and productivity
for a better world™

