

The France-Spain HVDC link

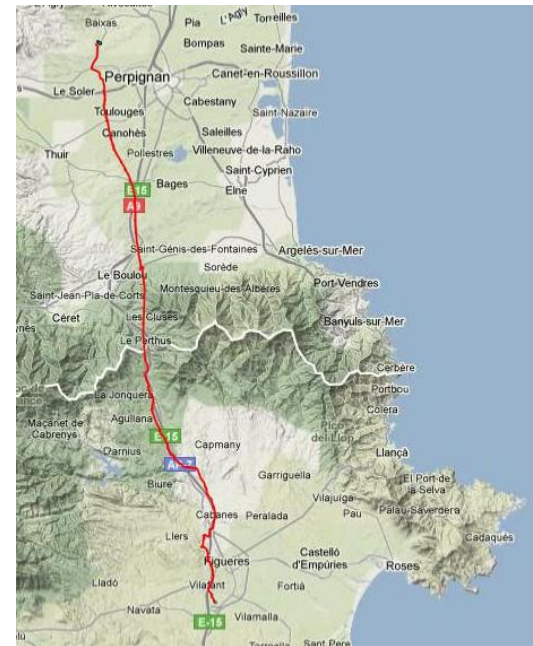
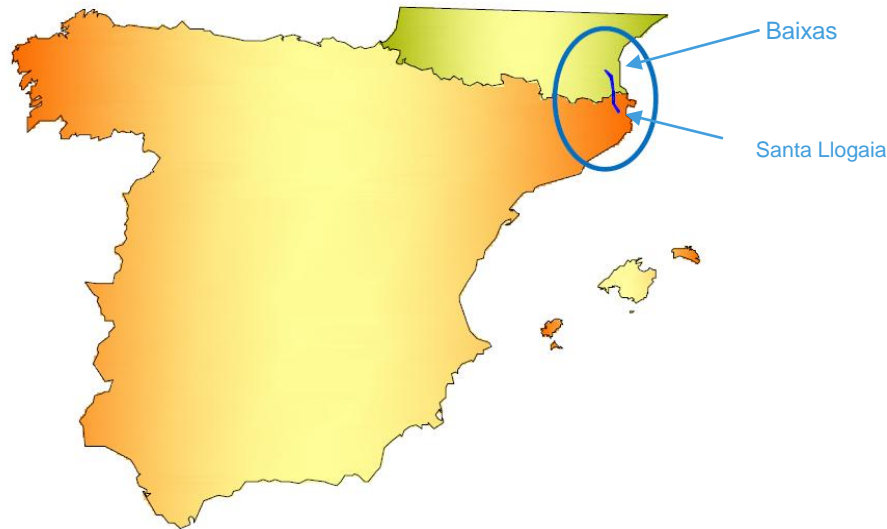
HVDC VSC MMC modeling challenges, Monday June 20, 2011

EMTP User Group Meeting, Clamart, France

Sébastien Denetière (RTE), Hani Saad (Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal)

Project Presentation

A 2000 MW - 65 km underground cable – DC link connecting Baixas (near Perpignan, France) and Santa Llogaia (near Figueras, Spain)



Key Features

France Spain HVDC Link

Rated power: 2*1000 MW

DC voltage: ± 320 kV for each 1000MW link

Reactive Power Control: ± 300 MVAR for each 1000MW Converter Stations

Converter Contractor : Siemens
Connected in a meshed AC network

DC cable length: 64 km

Cable Contractor: Prysmian
8 km dedicated Tunnel

Commisioning date: 1st half 2014



Thesis:

Modelling and Real Time Simulation of the MMC-based HVDC link

Hani SAAD

Universities:

Director: Jean Mahseredjian, École Polytechnique de Montréal

Co-director: Xavier Guillaud, École Centrale de Lille

Industrial partner: RTE

Project co-directors: Sébastien DENNETIERE and Samuel NGUEFEU

Modular Multilevel Converter (MMC) has become a highly attractive topology for medium and high voltage applications. It is a new type of multilevel voltage source converter (VSC).

Advantages of the MMC over the classical VSC types : NPC, multilevel FC etc.

- Low frequency modulation
- Lower transient peak voltages on IGBT -> Less losses
- Very low THD -> no need for High-pass Filters

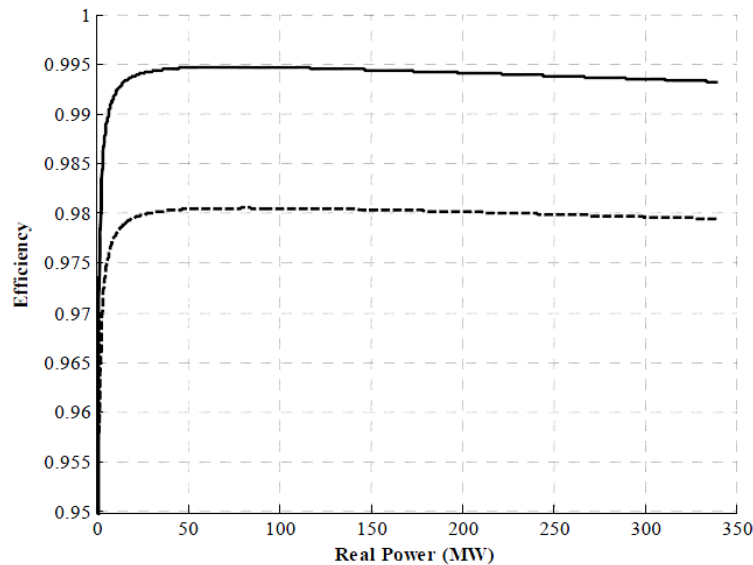
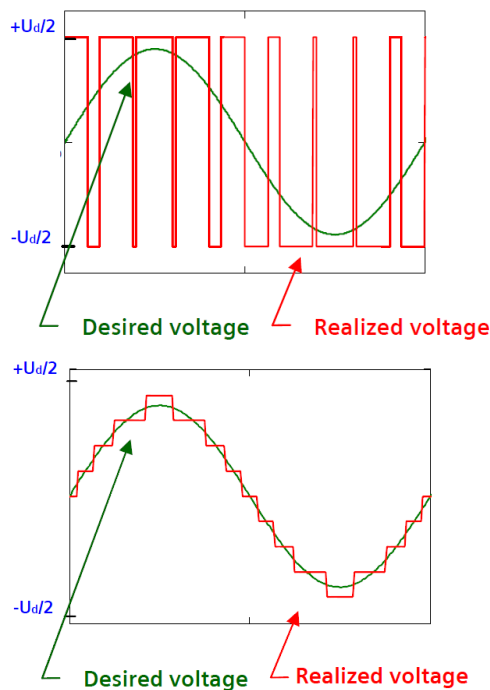
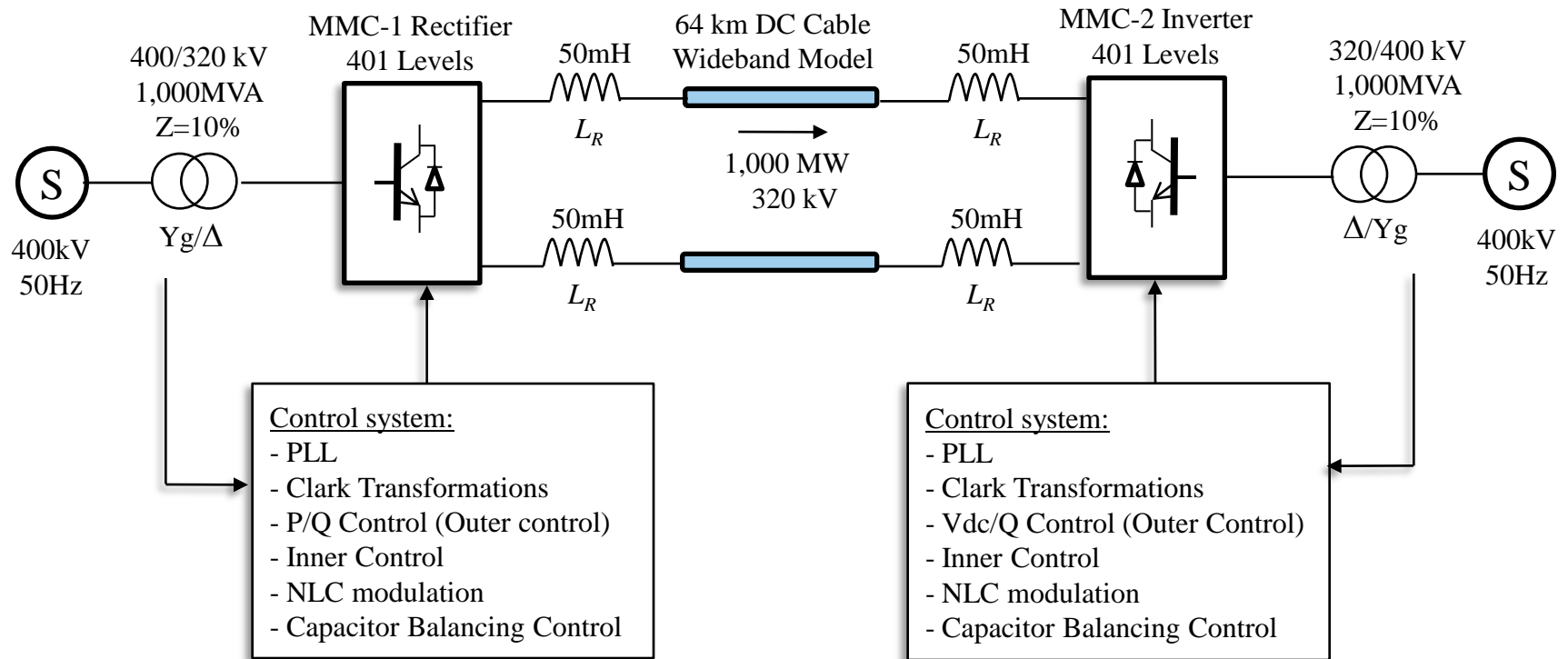


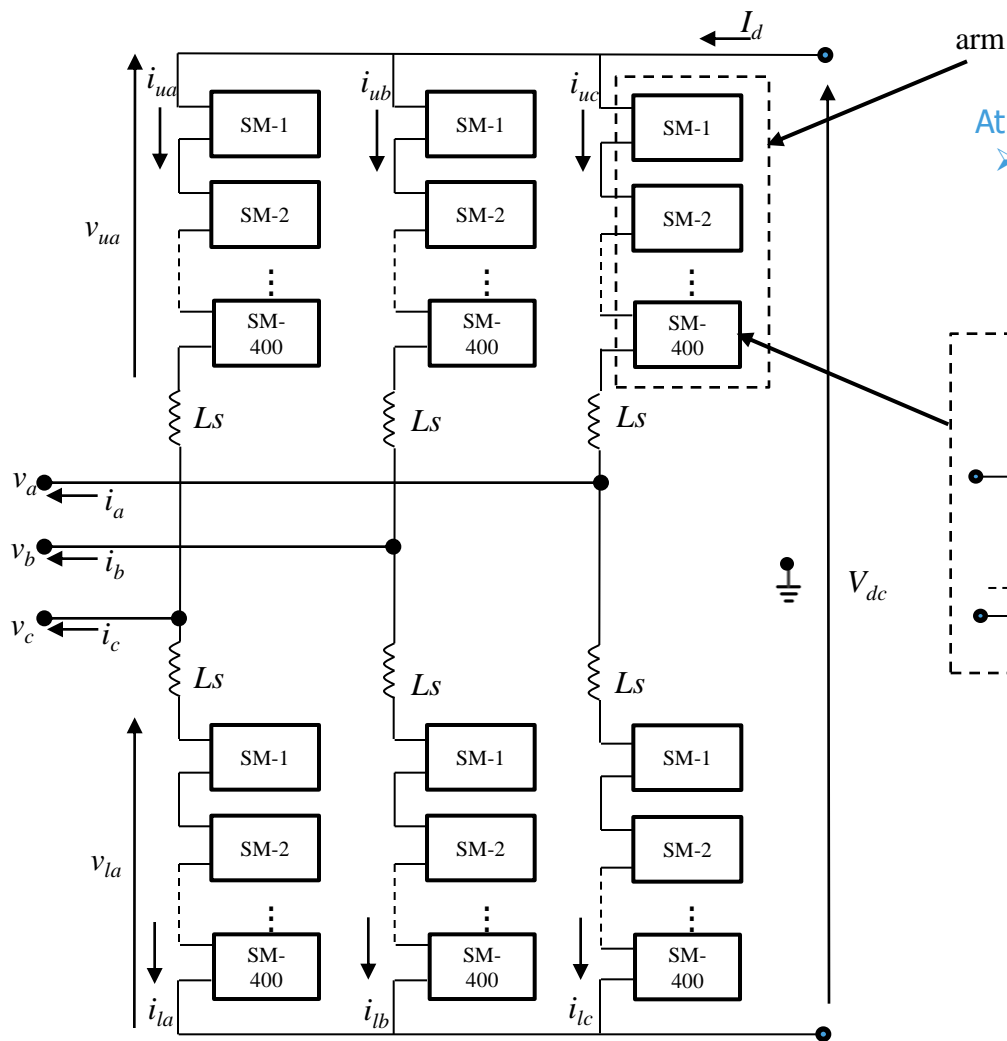
Fig. 10: Efficiency of the 2level and M2C ($\cos \varphi = 0.88$)

- Solid line: M2C
- Dashed line: 2level

Overview of the HVDC VSC-MMC system



Overview of the MMC topology

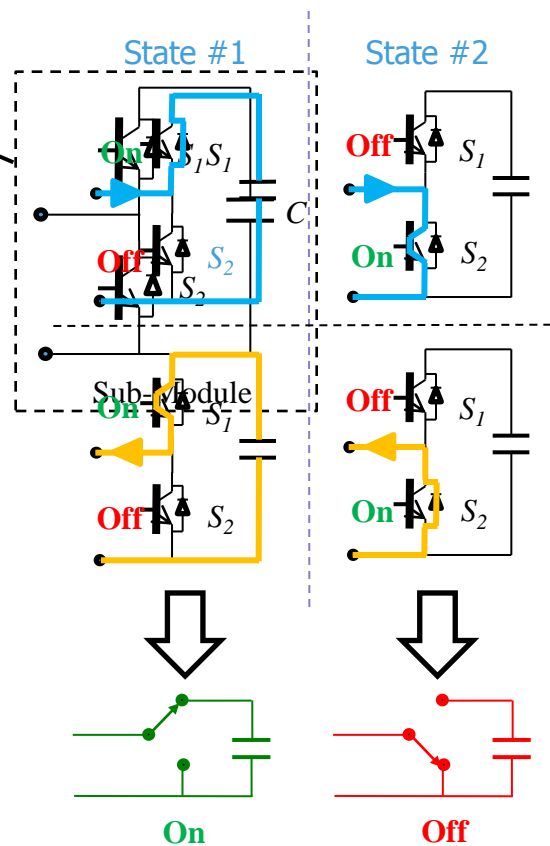


At normal operation, S1 and S2 are complementary

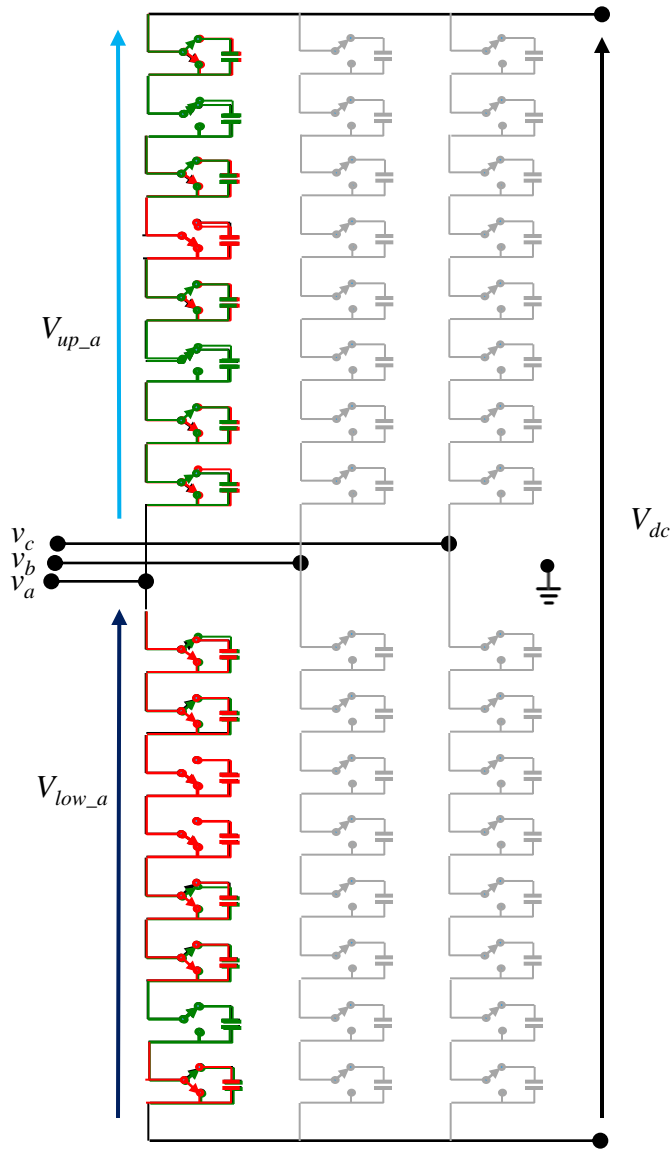
➤ The sub-module consist of two states:

S1->on and S2->off

S1->off and S2->on

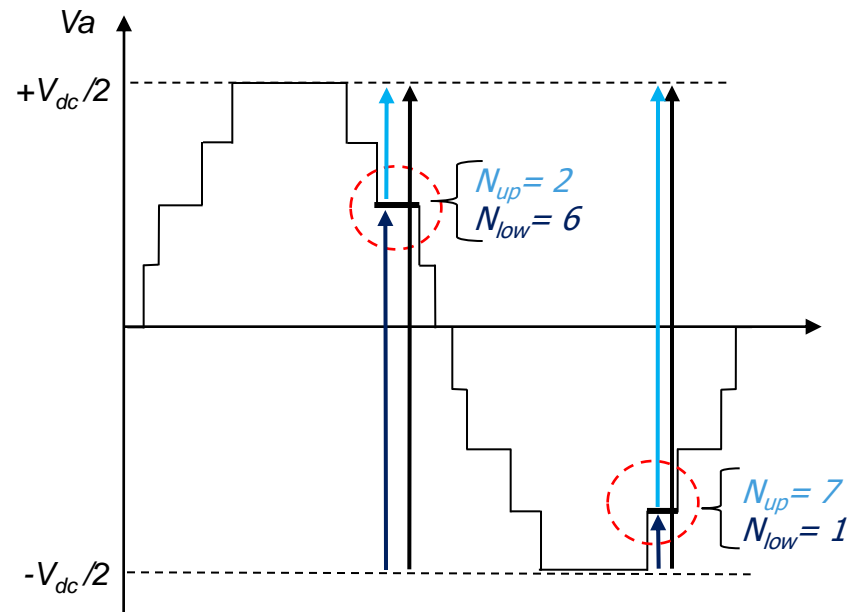


Example: Suppose we have a MMC-9levels



$$v_{up_a} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{up}} (S_{up_ai} \cdot v_{c_up_ai})$$

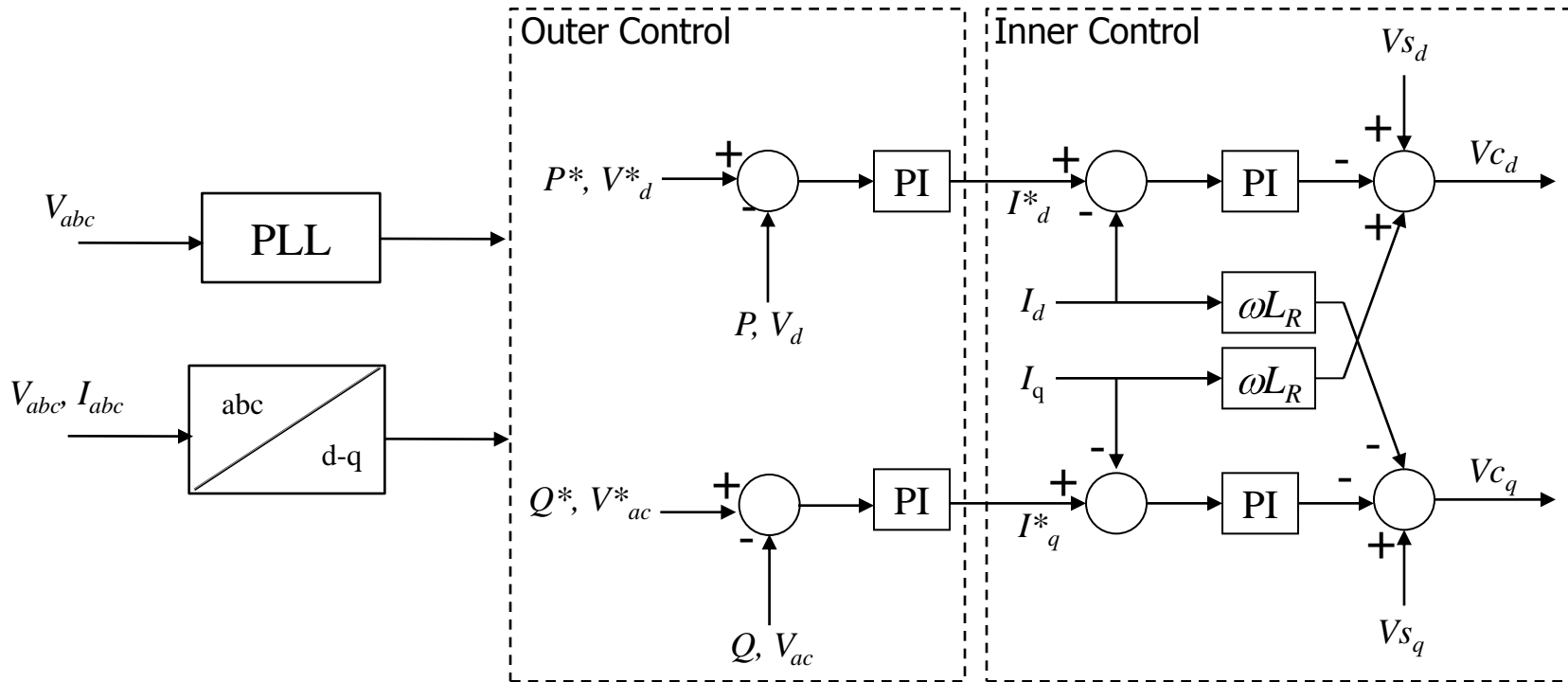
$$v_a = -v_{up_a} + \frac{V_{dc}}{2} = v_{low_a} + \frac{V_{dc}}{2}$$



The Outer/Inner controls are similar to the standard VSC-HVDC systems

Outer control:

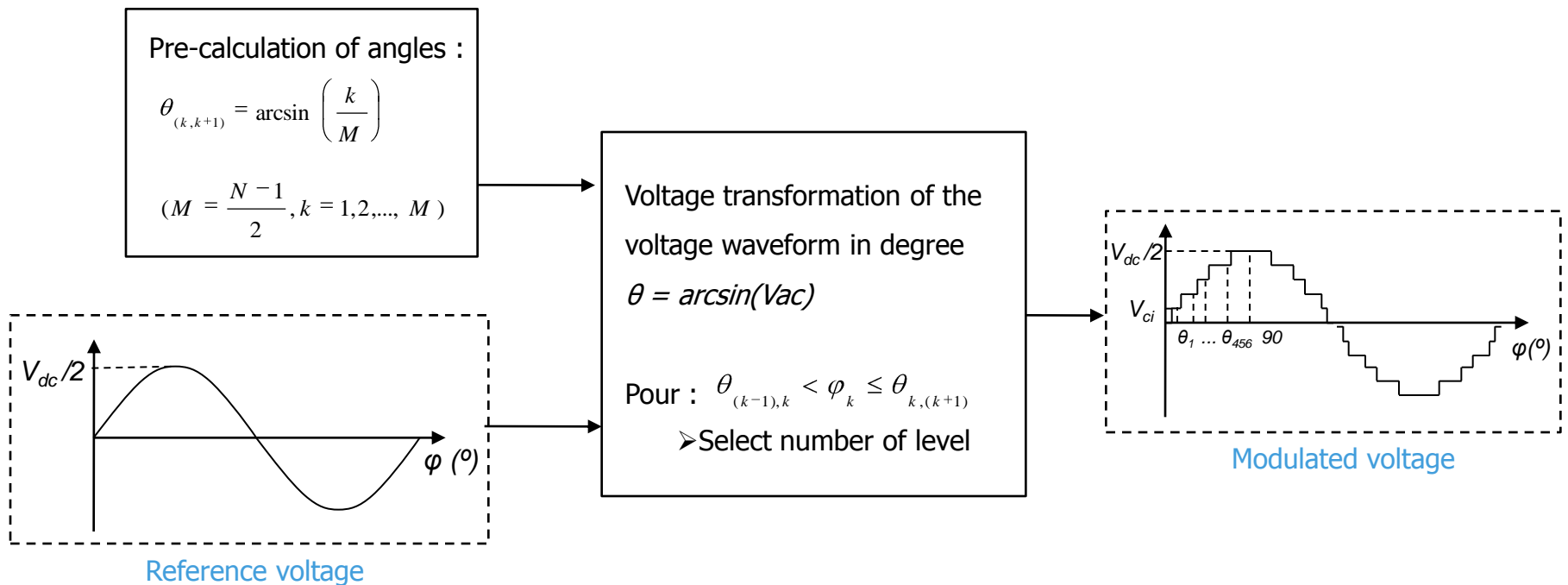
- Active and Reactive power are controlled at the rectifier side
- DC voltage and Reactive Power are controlled at the inverter side



Different modulation techniques exists: .

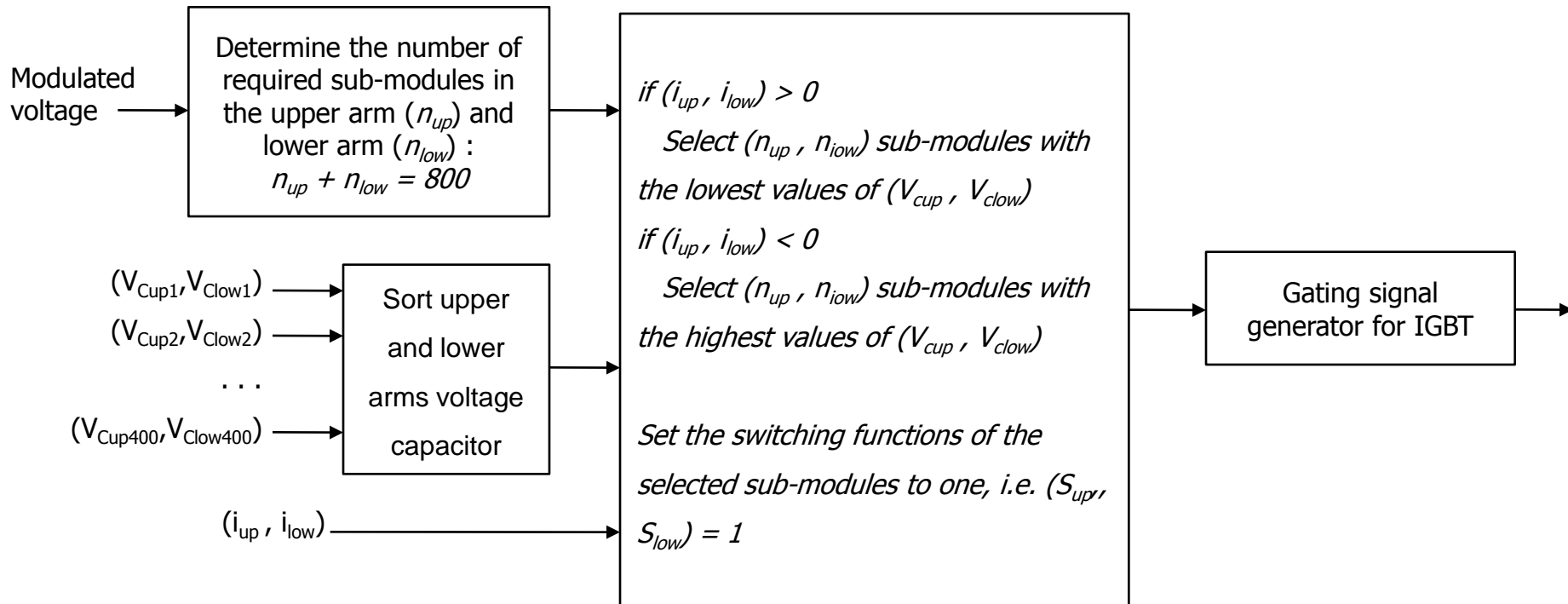
For MMC with very high levels, the NLC modulation is very appropriate, keeping a low switching frequency and very accurate waveform

NLC modulation (Nearest Level Control):

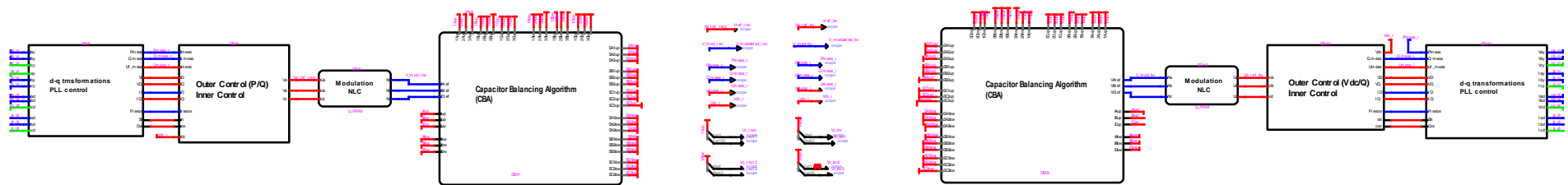
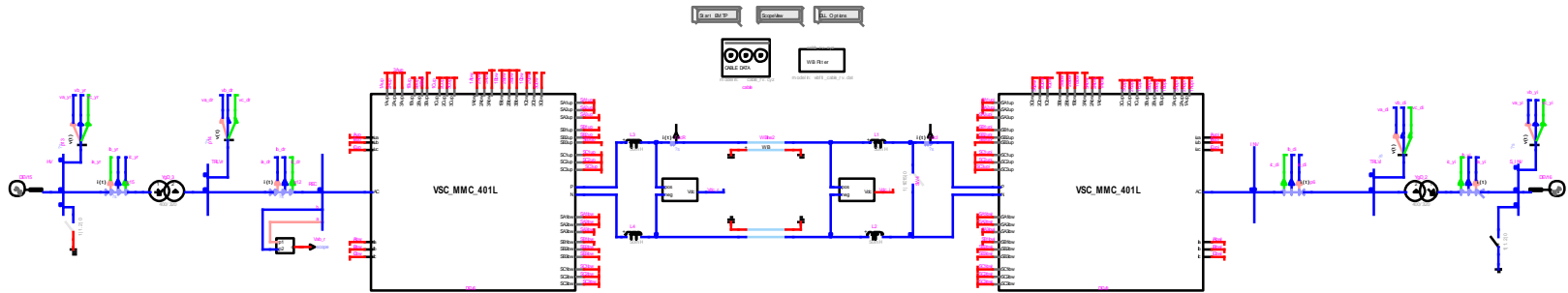


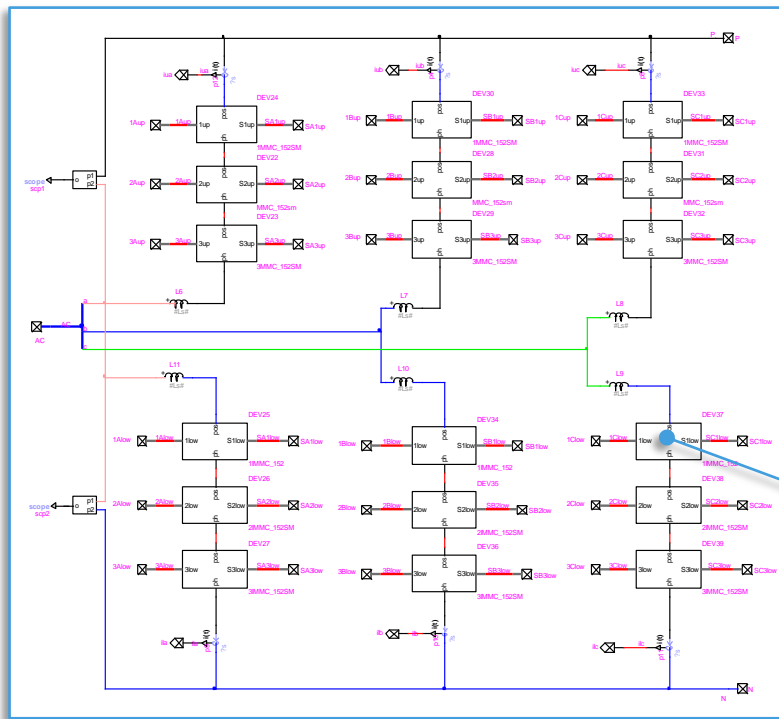
Balancing Control Algorithm (BCA)

Objective: keep the different capacitor voltages of each SM near the average nominal value

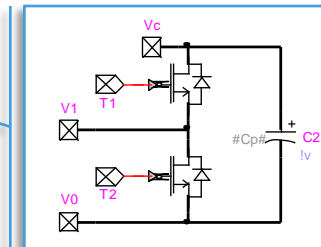
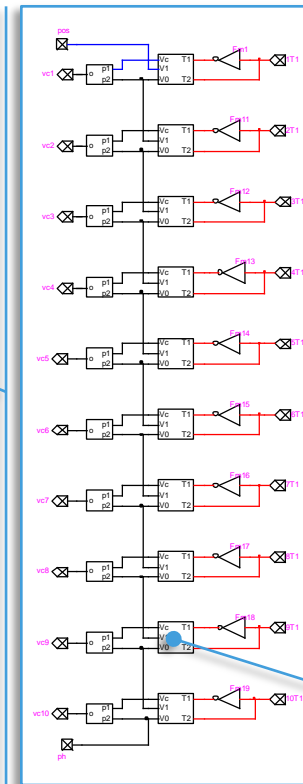
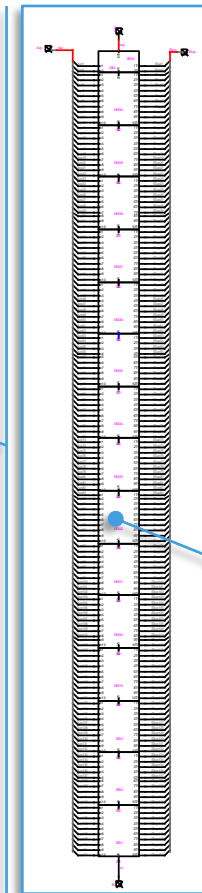


MMC-based HVDC 401 levels system in EMTP-RV





VSC-MMC 401 Levels



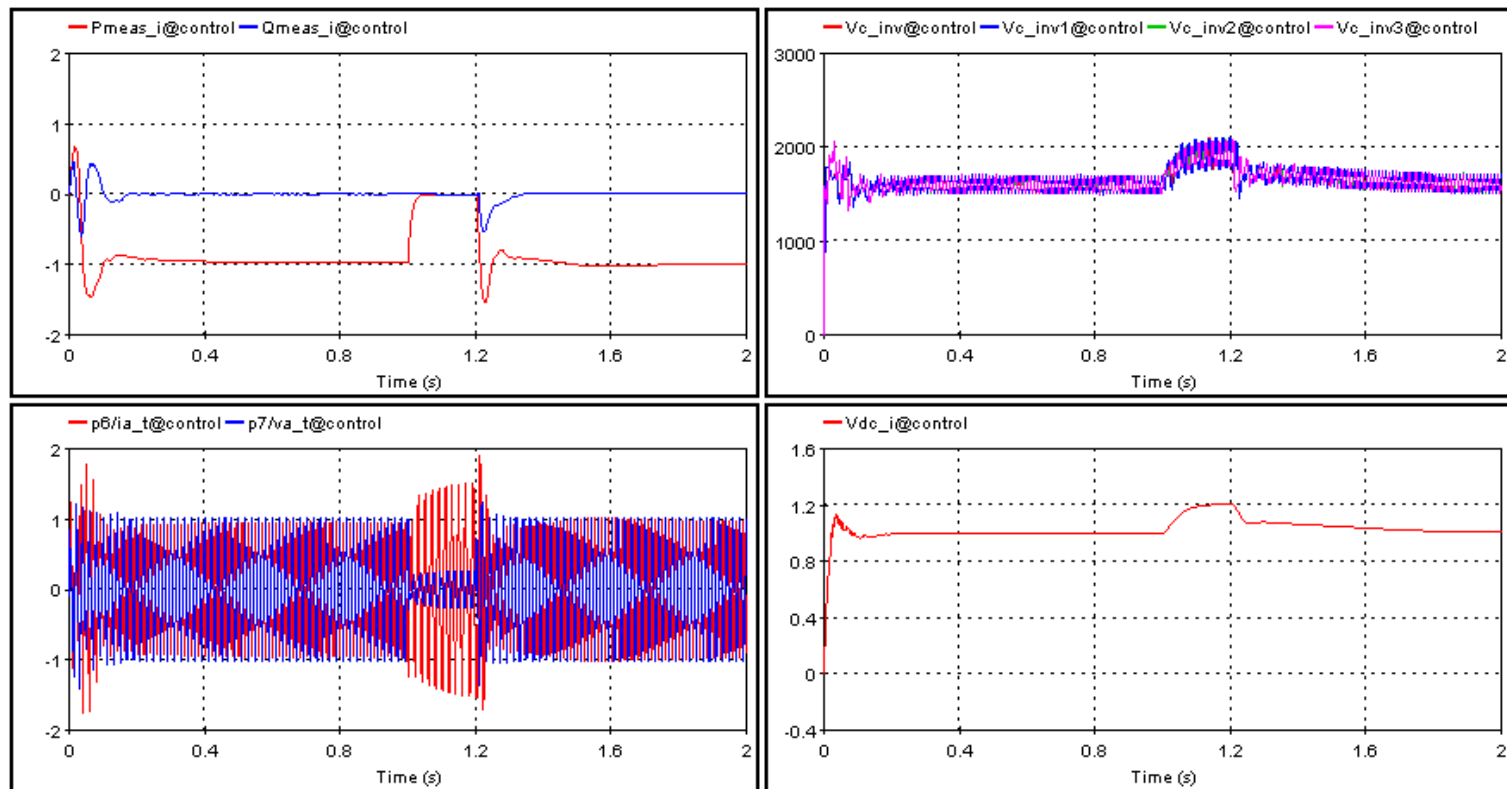
Total IGBT/diode in the system:
 $2(\text{IGBT/SM}) * 400(\text{SM/arms}) * 2(\text{arms/phase}) * 3(\text{phases}) * (\text{converters})$
= 9 500 IGBTs with antiparallel diodes

Simulation results :

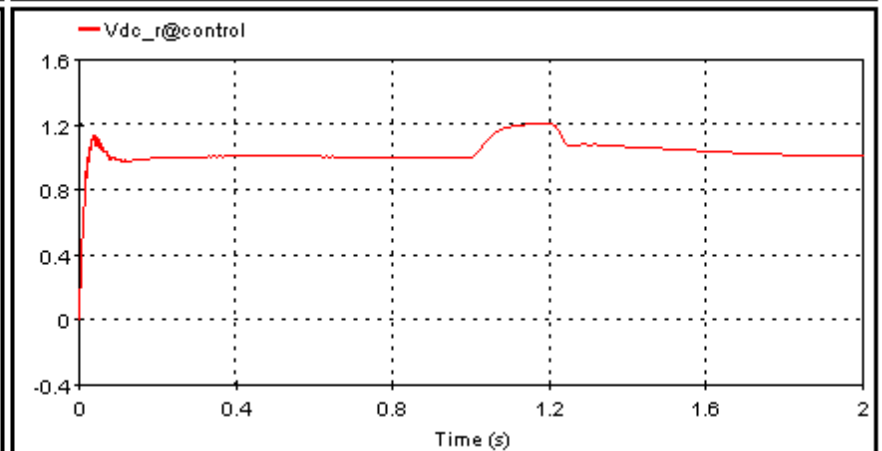
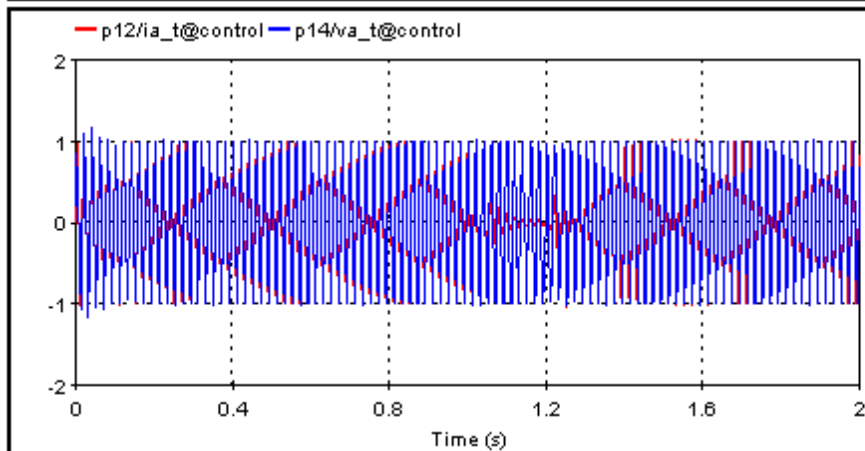
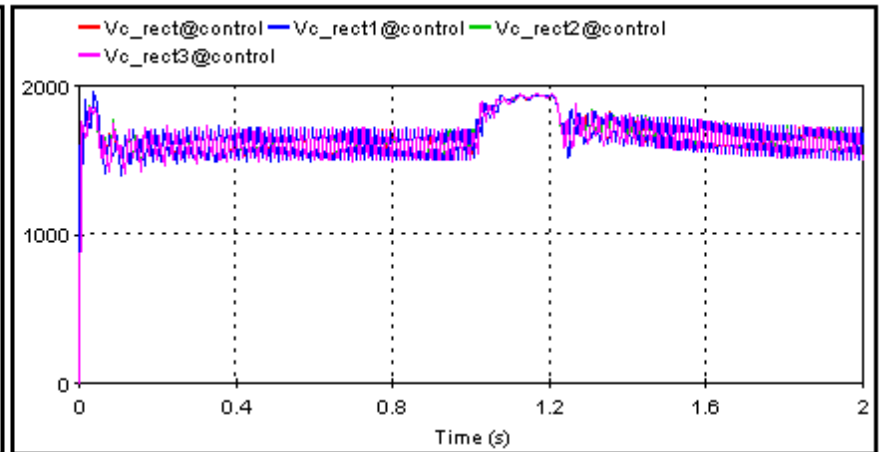
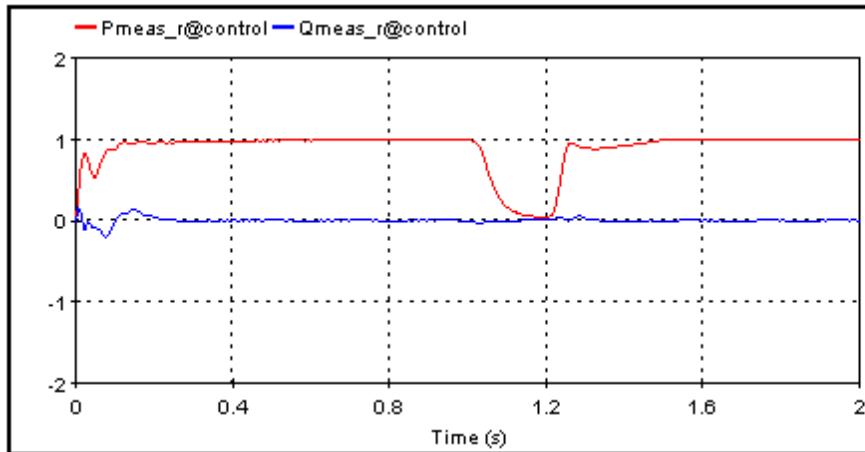
For $t=2$ s:

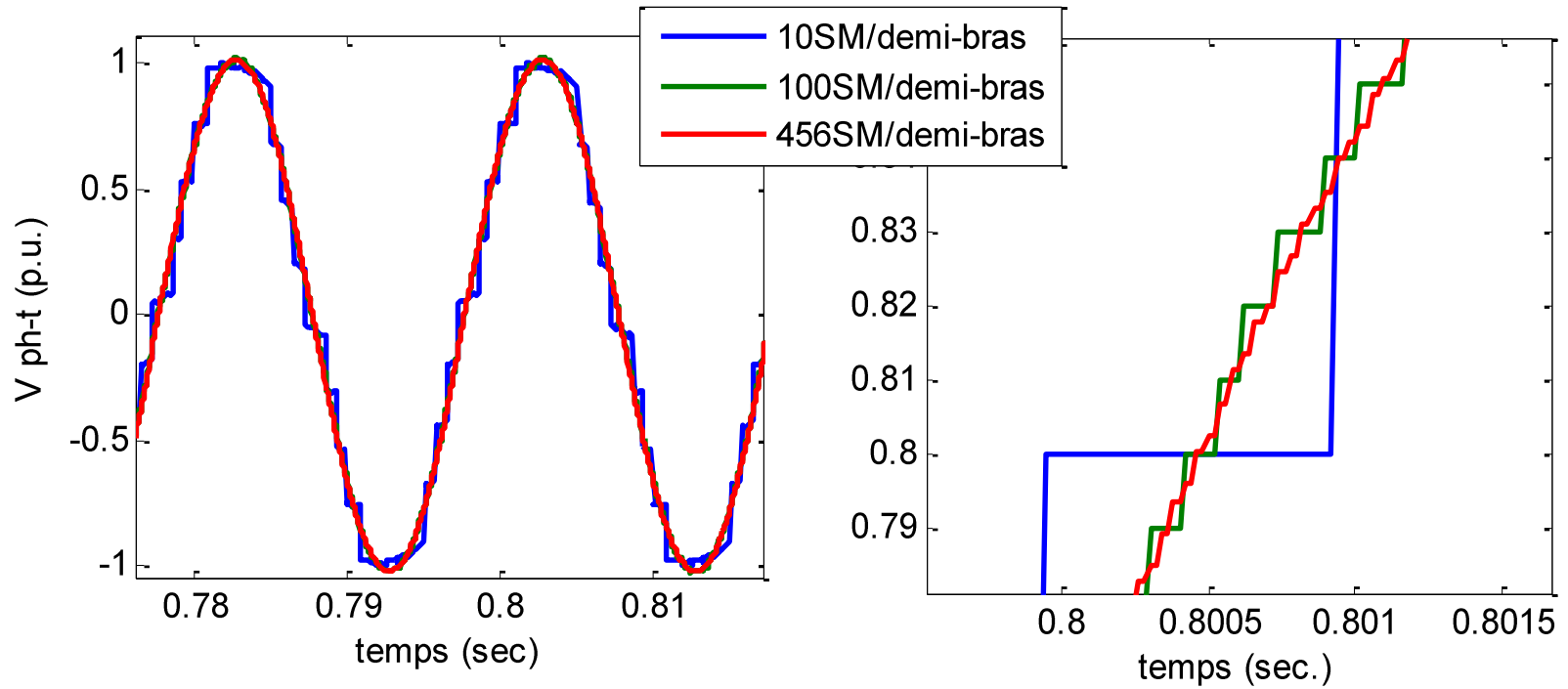
- > Run time for simplified model= 30min 10s
- > Run time for detailed model= 3h 20min

Inverter Side



Rectifier Side





22 synchronous machine

