

Selection of LCC or VSC

B4 – DC systems and power electronics

PS 1-1 HVDC Planning, Control, Protection, Operation,
Design & Performance

Question 1.3:

- **What are the main considerations on technology selection for new and refurbishment of HVDC projects?**

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New HVDC Planning – LCC or VSC ?

- **DC Conductor Circuit**

- Investment based on Conductors AND Converters => VSC may use XLPE or MI Cable, LCC only MI
- Insulated cable Conductor, AND Within VSC rating => VSC solution

- **No Longer New Technology Risk**

- Increasing Maturity of VSC Driving Utilities/Developers Towards VSC

- **Converter Ratings**

- Increasing VSC Converter Ratings => Majority of HVDC Systems Proposed Globally Up To ~2000 MW Are VSC
- Even Up To 3000 MW And Beyond, Trend Towards ± 525 kV VSC

- **Engineering Complexity**

- LCC
 - Strong Dependence On AC Systems, Basic Constraints Of p.f., SCL, AC Voltage/Frequency, AC/DC Harmonics, etc..
 - Basic LCC Converter Equipment Well Understood, Complexity Lies In Project-Specific Customization To Meet Performance
 - ⇒ LCC Systems Appear More Constrained, More Operational Risk Perceived By Owners
- VSC Is The Inverse, Reduced Dependence On AC Networks
 - Basic Converter Management And Control Are More Complex
 - Beneficial Impacts Of MW And MVar Control, And Other Inherent Functionality
 - ⇒ VSC Systems Bring Lower Risk With More Operational Flexibility
- Late-Stage And In-Service Upgrades
 - LCC Systems : Likely Impact Both Physical Equipment And Software, (e.g. Filters/Shunt Banks, Reactors, Additional Control Functions, etc)
 - VSC Systems : Likely Impacts In Software (Additional Control Functionality)

New HVDC Planning – LCC or VSC ?

- **Operational Flexibility**

- Benefit Of Controllable MW Through HVDC Compared To AC
- Dynamical Control Of Mvar in VSC
- VSC Operates Into Very Weak Or Even Simple Load-Based AC Systems
 - VSC Now So Attractive That Grid Codes Are Being Written Around Them

- **Future Expandability**

- VSC HVDC Operates At Constant Voltage, Regardless Of Power Direction
- Prospects For Future Expansion To Multi-Terminal Or DC Grid Systems
- Individual Converters Operate Autonomously => Addition Of More Terminals Becomes More Manageable

- **Converter Equipment Dimensions**

- IGBT-Based MMC Submodules Lower Power Density Than Thyristor
- VSC Converter Valve Structures Larger Than LCC

- **Converter Station Footprint**

- LCC Systems Require Real Estate For AC Harmonic Filters and Reactive Power Shunt Elements
- LCC Converter Stations Overall Larger Footprint Than Equivalent Rating VSC

..... Future Trend Is A Preference For, Even Insistence On, VSC For New Installations

Refurbishment Planning – LCC or VSC ?

- **Common Scope Options**

- Controls
- Valves + Cooling + Controls (with or without retaining the valve hall building)
- Total Converter Replacement

- **Outage Duration Permitted**

- Changeover From Old To New Takes A Finite Amount Of Time
- Equipment Replacement Must Be Carried Out Safely And Expediently, Often With Continued Link Operation
- Down-Time Period Without Power Transfer May be Network-Critical or Business-Critical
- Changeover Outage Allowed May Be A Few Hours, Days, Weeks Or Even Months
 - Longer Outage Permitted => New Building May Occupy Space Occupied By e.g. AC Harmonic Filters
 - ⇒ If Budget Permits, May Allow VSC Through Total Replacement

- **Retention of the Existing Building**

- Original Valve Hall Dimensions Optimized As Small As Possible For Thyristor Valves
 - ⇒ Larger IGBT Valves May Not Fit
 - ⇒ If Budget Is limited, Remaining Within Existing Building Forces Staying With LCC Converters

- **Total Replacement Option**

- If Budget Allows, If Adjacent Land Available, And If No Outage Allowed
 - ⇒ May Drive Refurbishment Towards Total Replacement, Building New Link Alongside Existing
 - ⇒ Opens Up Option Of VSC

.....Until IGBT MMC Valves Achieve Power Density Equivalent To Thyristor Valves, We Are Unlikely To See Valves + Cooling + Controls Refurbishment Of LCC Using VSC Within Existing Buildings