



The key role of HVDC in future AC/DC systems

DG Energy HVDC Workshop

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Bruno Luscan



Outline

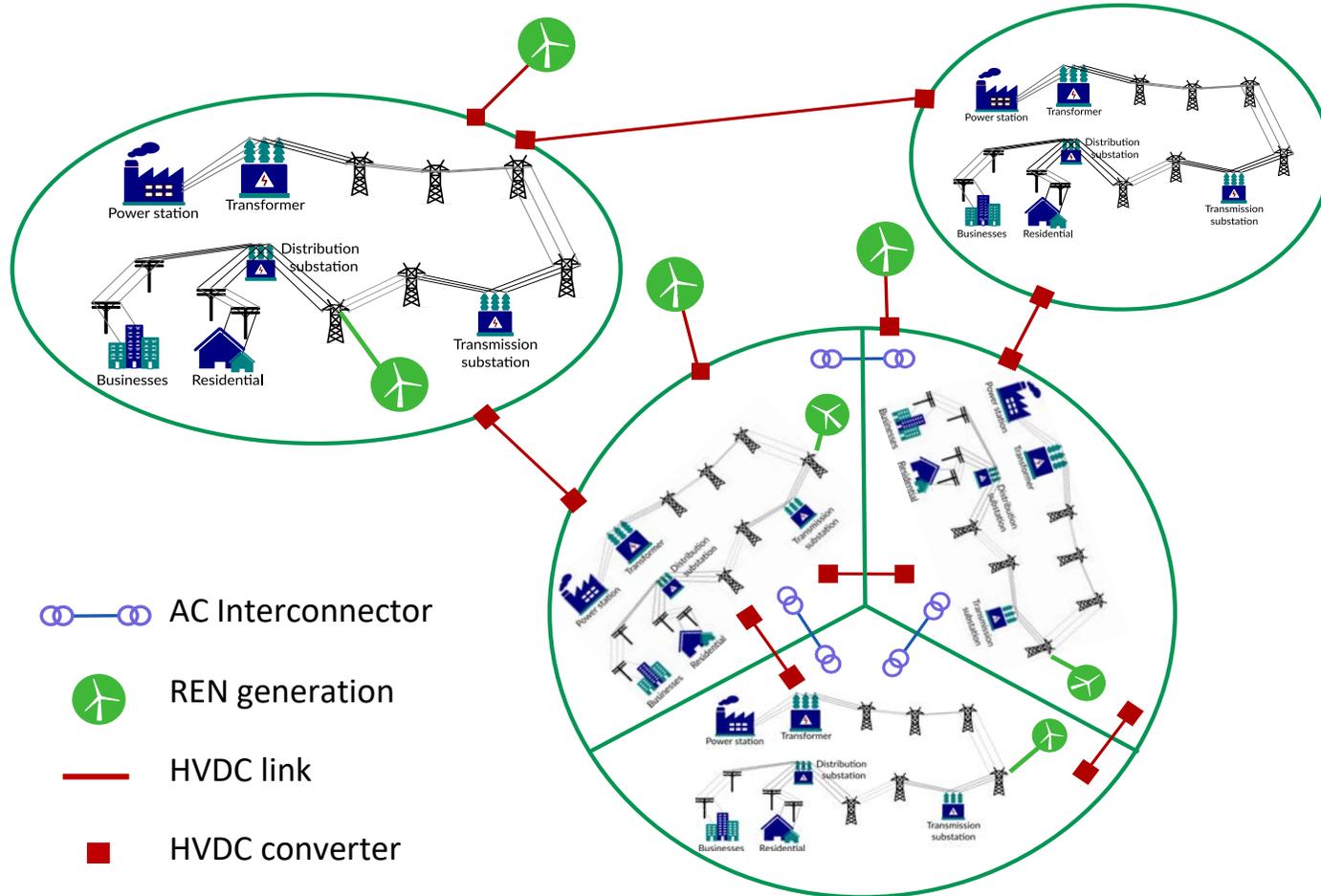
The key role of HVDC in future AC/DC systems

 HVDC role in future power flows

 HVDC role in stability control

HVDC role in future power flows

Facing energy transition challenges



HVDC development to date driven by:

- Offshore energy harvesting
 - Submarine links
 - Cross border interconnections
- Triggered by local and “short term” visions

E.U : Only PtP connection for VSC

Grid evolution drivers : 

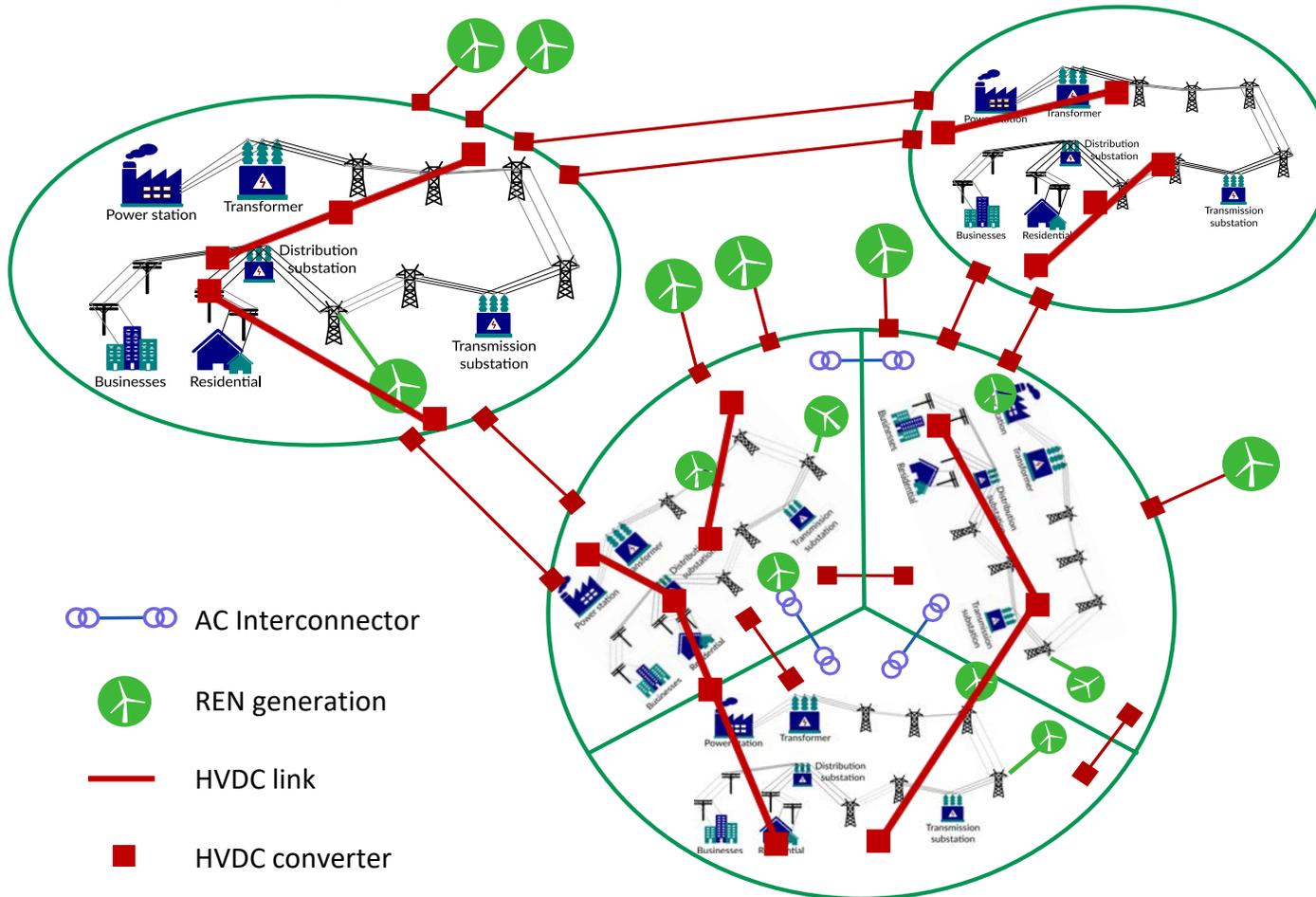
Production mix decarbonisation
Market integration



Increase interconnections
Connect more renewables

HVDC role in future power flows

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Numerous interconnections
More RES generation

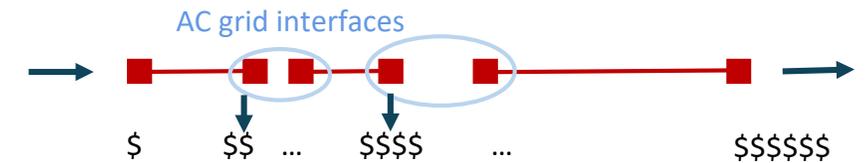


Capability of AC grids
Public Acceptance & Right of ways

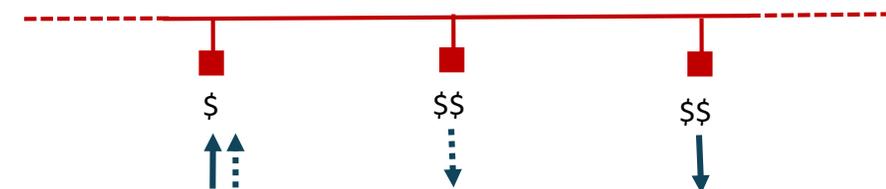


Build inland reinforcements and explore HVDC technologies :

Multiple HVDC Point-to-Point ?



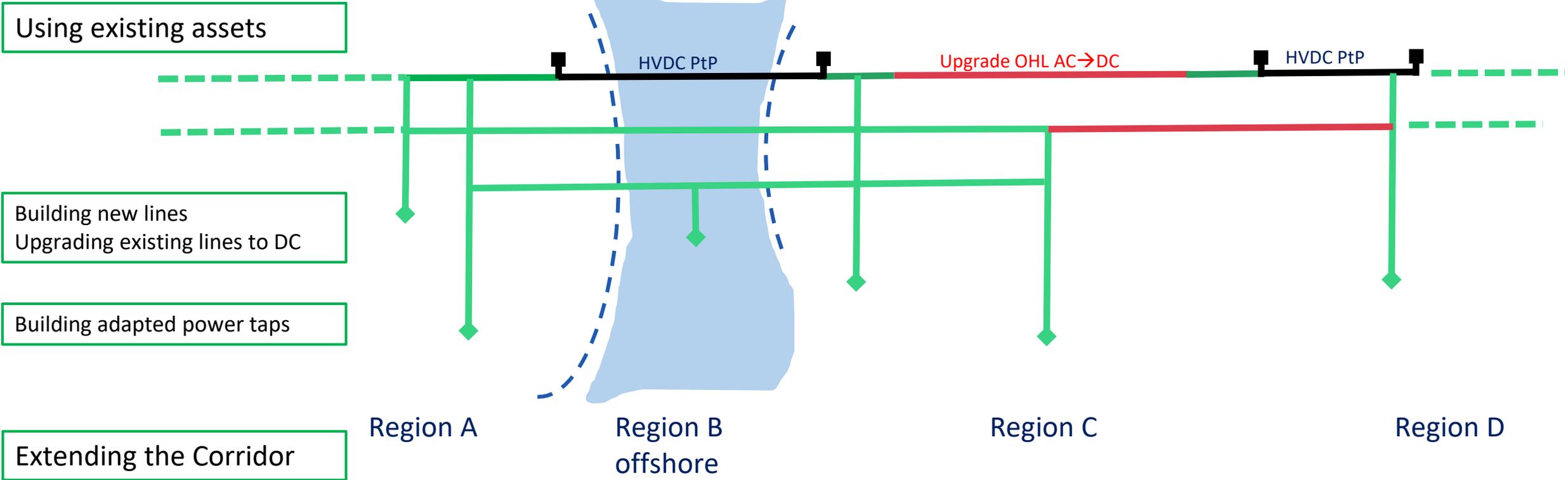
MTDC Large power corridor !



MTDC solution is more sustainable than multiple Point to Point roll out

MTDC large power corridors

Step by step development



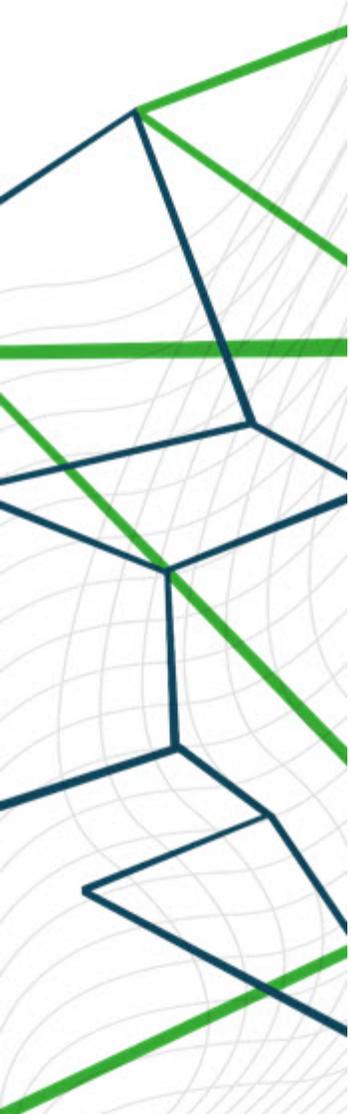
Grid planning & high level architecture principles are key
Stepwise implementation is possible

Outline

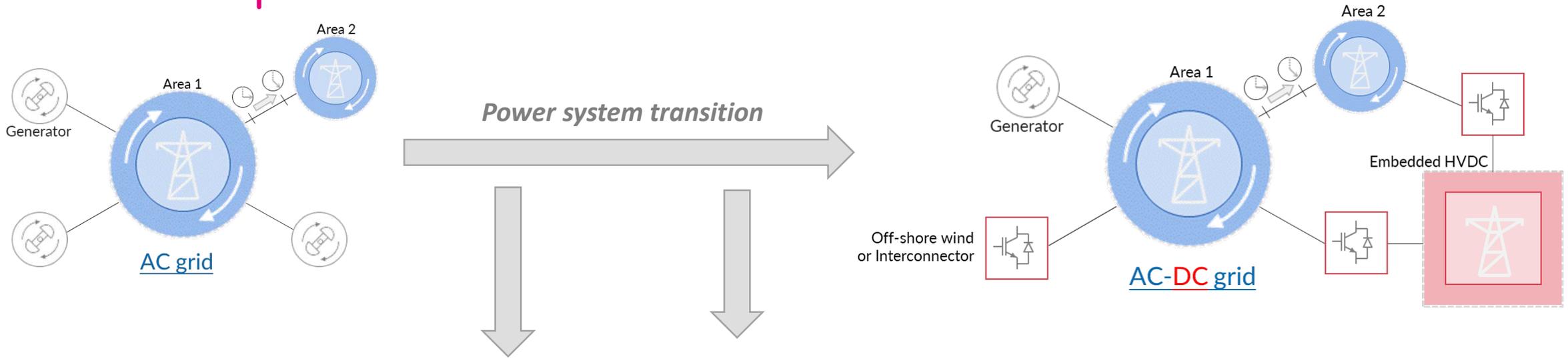
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HVDC role in addressing AC stability challenges



New stability challenges

- Less Synchronous Generation
- More PE-connected Generation

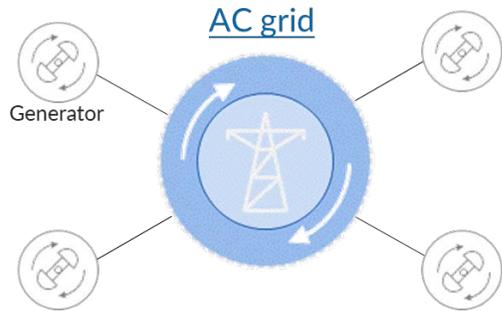
Reducing physical inertia
Reducing system strength

Challenges with frequency, rotor angle and voltage stabilities

HVDC will provide essential stability services

	All VSC-HVDCs	&	Embedded-HVDC links
P control	Synthetic inertia Fast frequency support		Synchronizing torque Power oscillation damping Fast compensation of disturbance
Q control	Transient reactive power support (eg: faults)		
P&Q control	Grid forming		

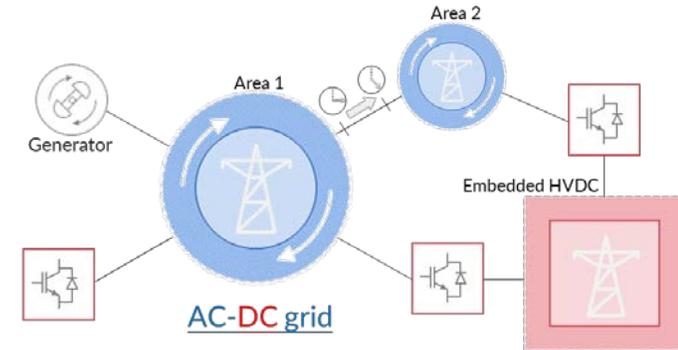
Stability control: AC vs DC



Frequency stability

Synchronism

Loss of synchronism has major impact
→ system design / operation, to **suppress** this risk



Area 1 and Area 2 with low inertia

Frequency event, in Area 2

Fast Frequency Containment Reserve (FCR) is necessary (low inertia)

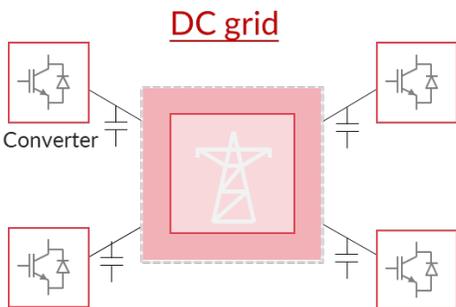
Risk of system split if Fast FCR is activated in wrong Area

Embedded HVDC can be controlled to enhance inter-area stability

Fast FCR can then be shared between Area 1 and Area 2

AC system split between Area 1 and Area 2

Islanding situation is managed by Embedded HVDC which can be controlled to quickly resynchronize both AC areas



DC voltage stability

After major disturbance compromising voltage stability, DC grid can be restored quickly (<200ms)

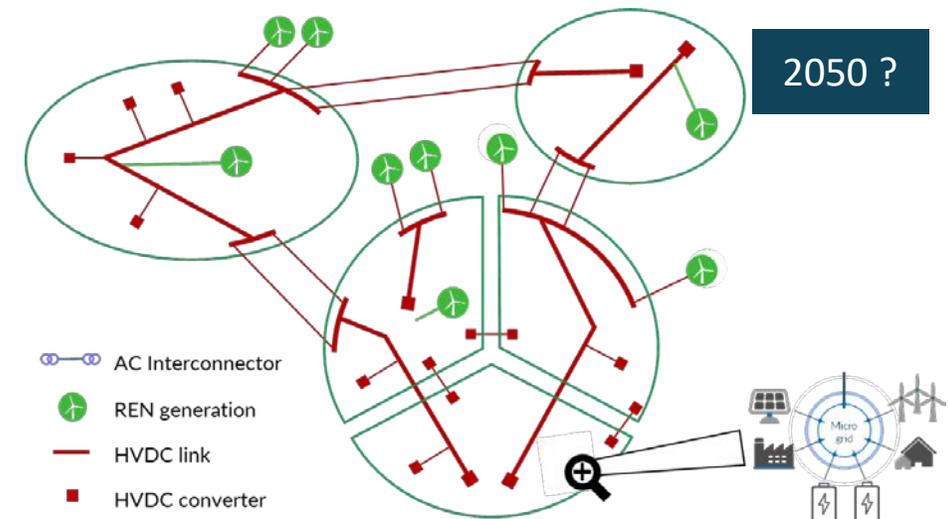
Loss of DC voltage stability has minor impact
→ System design to **minimize** DC voltage instability risk
→ System design to **ensure** fast DC grid restoration

New stability services offered by HVDC, will lead to new ways of operating AC-DC system

Conclusion

The key role of HVDC in future AC/DC systems

- **MTDC large power corridors will play a major role in future power flows, exhibiting key long term benefits**
- **Their stepwise development is a must, is accessible and requires top-down orchestration**
- **HVDC will provide essential stability services, leading to new ways of operation**
- **AC vs DC, Large vs Local grids should not be opposed but must converge to best optimum in a coordinated way**
- **Leadership and cooperation are required to propose:**
 - Interoperability framework
 - A EU-level planning approach for a stepwise development



Q&A, Open discussion

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