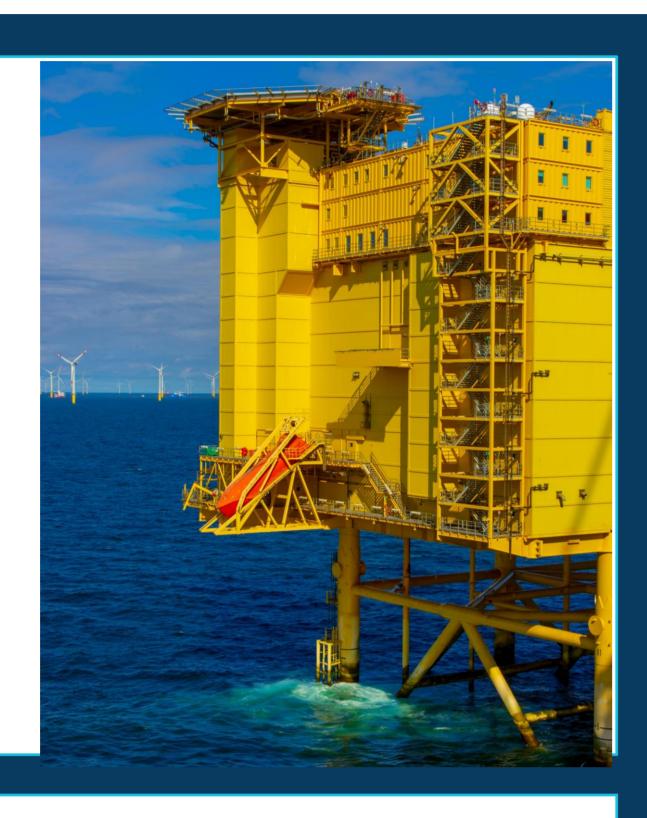
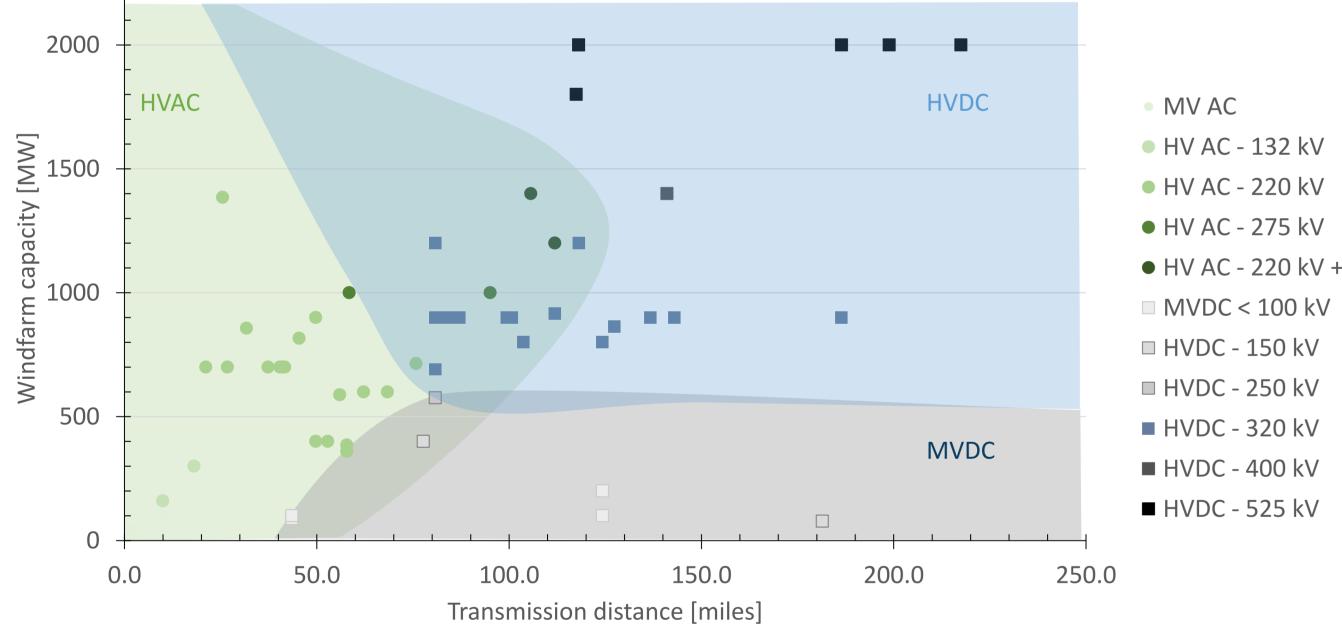


WHAT IS HVDC?

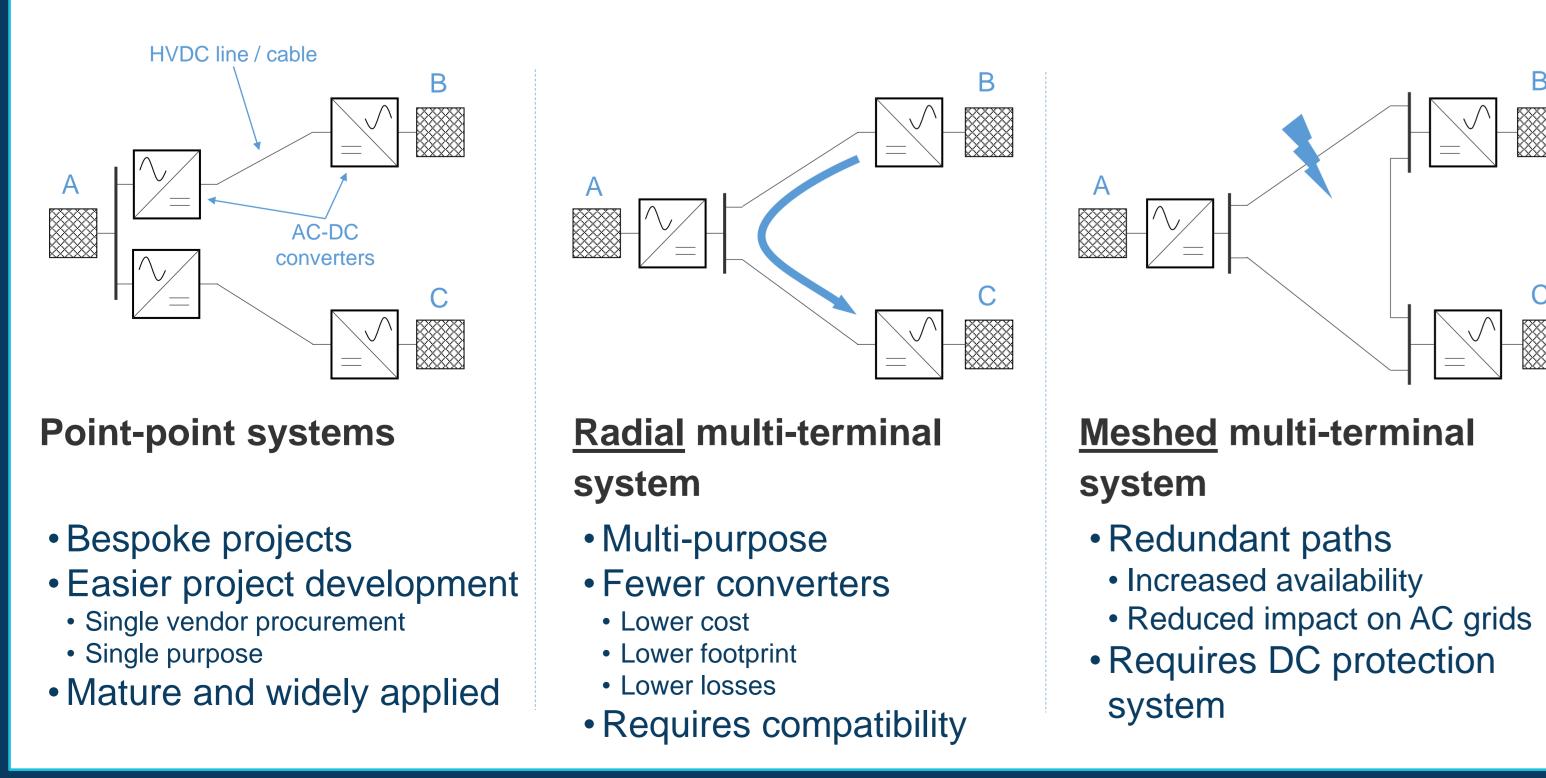
- High voltage direct current
- Cost-effective and low-impact technology for high capacity and long-distance transmission
- Fully controllable
- Grid integration of remote large-scale renewables
- Hydro
- Offshore wind
- Solar
- Energy trade between countries / continents
- Reinforcement of existing onshore grids



WHEN DOES IT MAKE SENSE TO USE HVDC?



HOW CAN HVDC SYSTEMS BE USED?



Multi-terminal HVDC grids: Technology, topologies and applications for renewable energy integration

F. SALEHI¹ and C.A.PLET² ¹DNV Power System Advisory, Dallas, USA ²DNV Power System Advisory, Toronto, Canada



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Multiple point-point links

- Allows different technologies and voltage levels for each link
- Optimize design & operation of each link
- Avoids project dependencies
- Schedule
- Terminal locations
- Anticipatory investments for expandability
- Simplifies multi-vendor
- interoperability
- Systems from different vendors coupled at AC side guided by AC grid codes
- Proven, accepted technology



• HV AC - 220 kV + midpoint comp.

WHY ARE MULTI-TERMINAL HVDC GRIDS APPEARING?

The increasing density of HVDC transmission links creates opportunities to realize multi-terminal synergies

Offshore wind export

Onshore grid reinforcements Onshore interregional links

New HVDC projects often use Voltage Sourced Converter technology whose superior control capabilities make it naturally suitable for multi-terminal connections

Changes current polarity to change power flow direction, but keeps voltage constant

Suitable for large, complex multiterminal HVDC networks

Development of DC fault current clearing technologies enables large HVDC grids without jeopardizing AC grid frequency stability

Full bridge converters

HVDC circuit breakers

Multi-terminal grid • Fewer converters Lower losses Lower footprint Lower socioenvironmental impact Lower permitting burden Higher availability Better utilization

 Multi-purpose use • Fewer cables (for meshed systems)

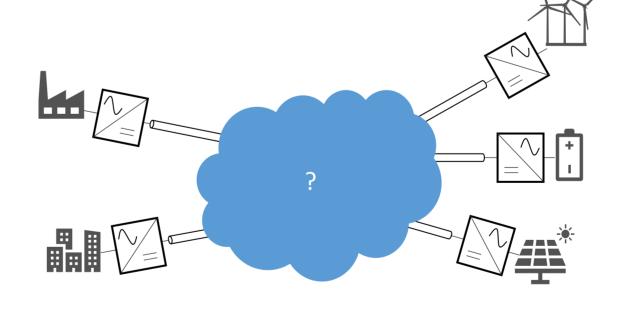
 Use redundant paths to satisfy most severe single contingency constraints

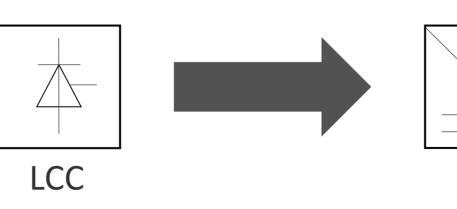
| 9 | Actual system proven & competitive |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 8 | System complete and qualified |
| 7 | System prototype demonstration |
| 6 | Technology demonstrated in indust |
| 5 | Technology validated in industrial e |
| 4 | Technology validated in lab |
| 3 | Experimental proof of concept |
| 2 | Technology concept formulated |
| | Basic principles observed |
| | Idea |

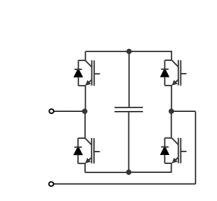
Note: Excluding Chinese market

Onshore renewable lead lines

Superconducting fault current limiters







FB

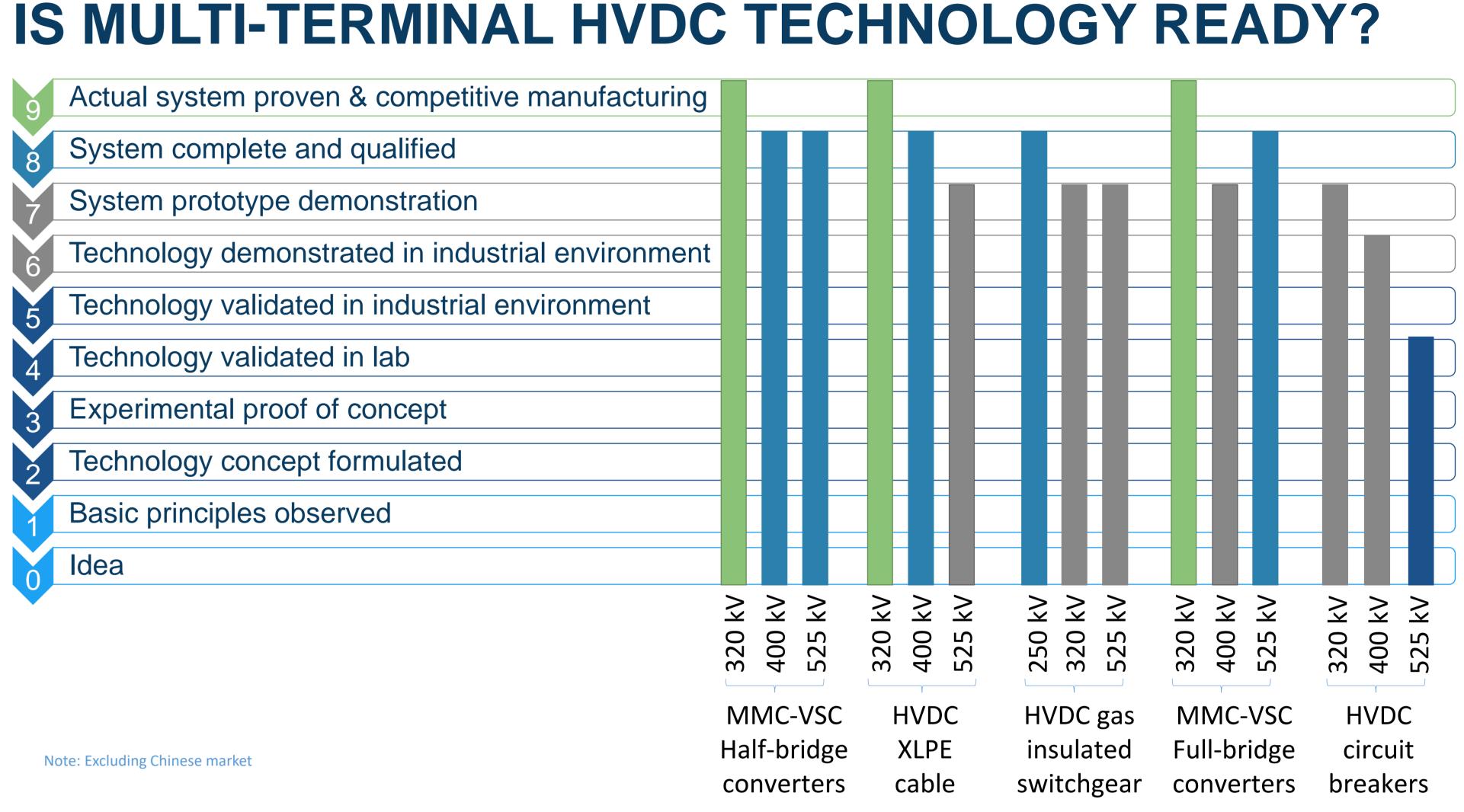


_____ _____ VSC

DCCB

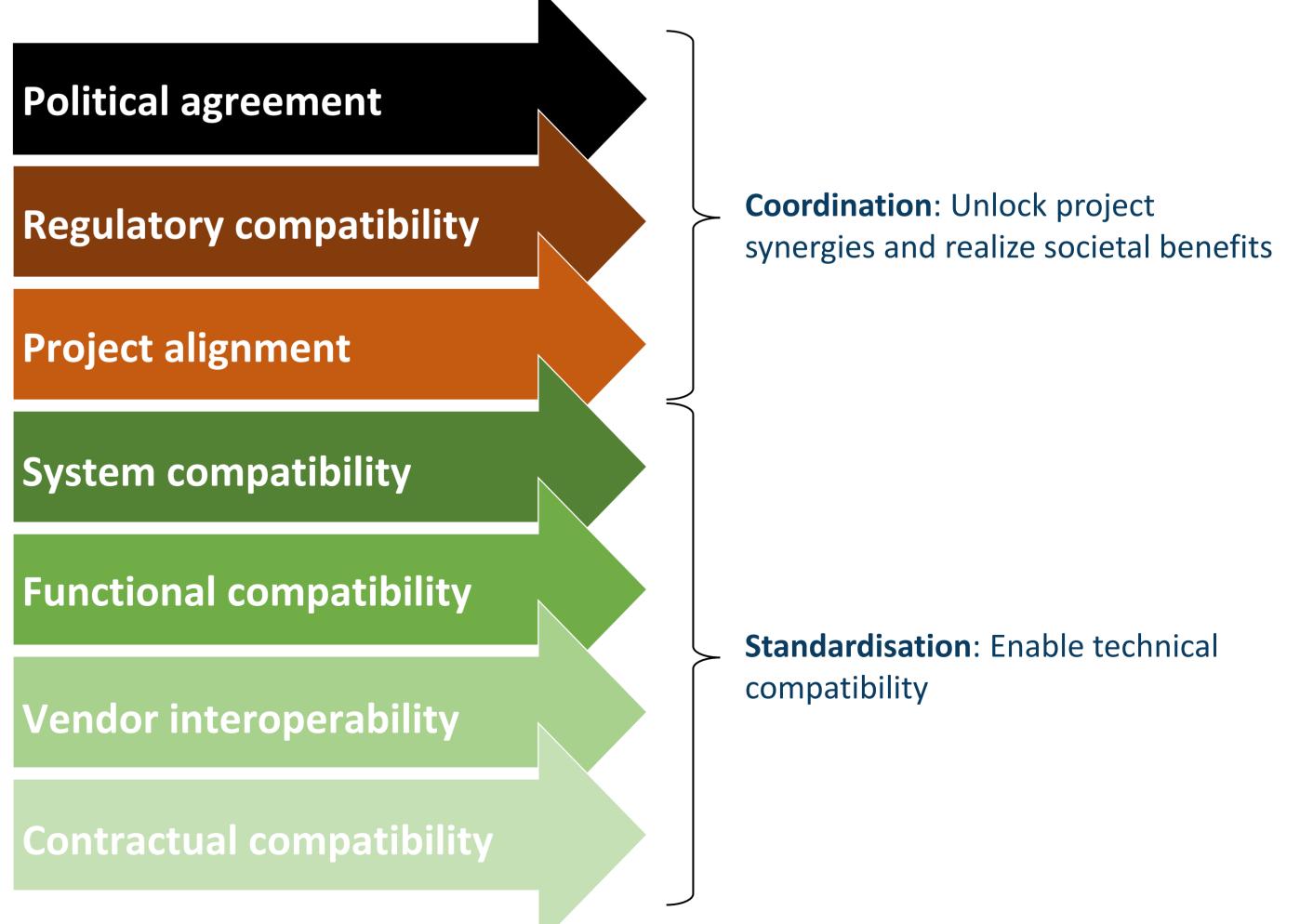






DNV

WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN?



CONTACT INFORMATION

Dr. F.Salehi, farshid.Salehi@dnv.com