

# InterOPERA 1<sup>st</sup> technical workshop

Demonstrator definition & system design studies



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# Agenda

- Outcomes of Task 3.1: Demonstrator definition & system design studies
- Definition of the InterOPERA demonstrator
  - Presentation of results
  - Discussion
- Preliminary conceptual system design studies
  - Presentation of results
  - Discussion

# Introduction

# Main outcomes of T3.1

- Work package description:

The goal of this task is to **define a demonstrator project**, to provide an overall understanding of the foreseen and planned multi-terminal multi-vendor (MT-MV) HVDC systems, and to provide guidance from the asset owner / TSO perspective.

A second version of D3.1 will include the **preliminary conceptual DC grid system design studies**

## Main outcomes:

- I) Definition of the InterOPERA demonstrator
- II) Preliminary conceptual system design studies

Deliverable  
publicly available!

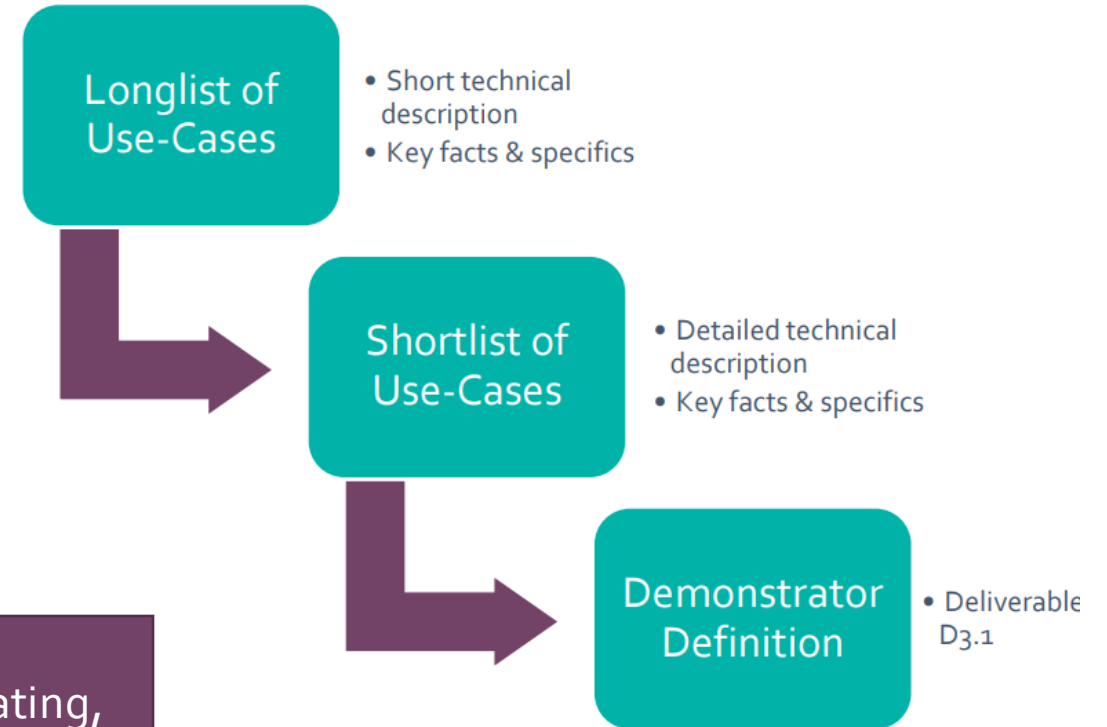
# 2

## Definition of the InterOPERA demonstrator

# Process description of the demonstrator definition

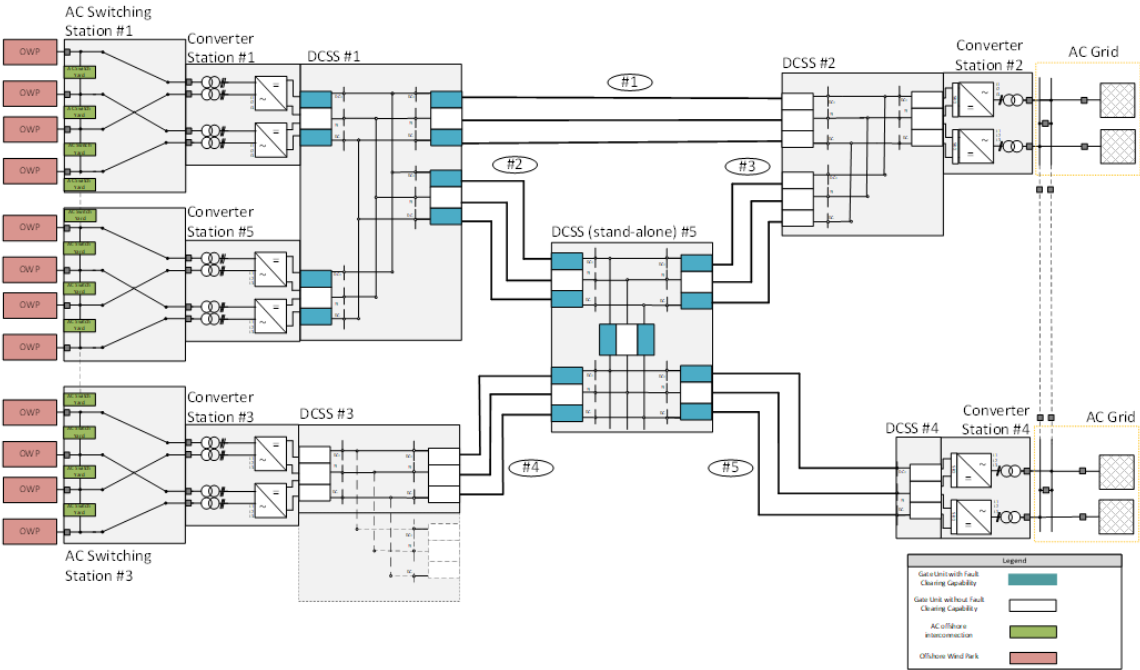
- Longlist of currently planned HVDC use-cases in Europe
- Shortlist of generic use-cases based on key characteristics of the longlist entries
- Assessment of the key characteristics and definition of the Demonstrator topology

Key characteristics:  
525 kV, Bipole with DMR, 2 GW power rating, DC-FSDs, stand-alone DC switching station, two synchronous areas

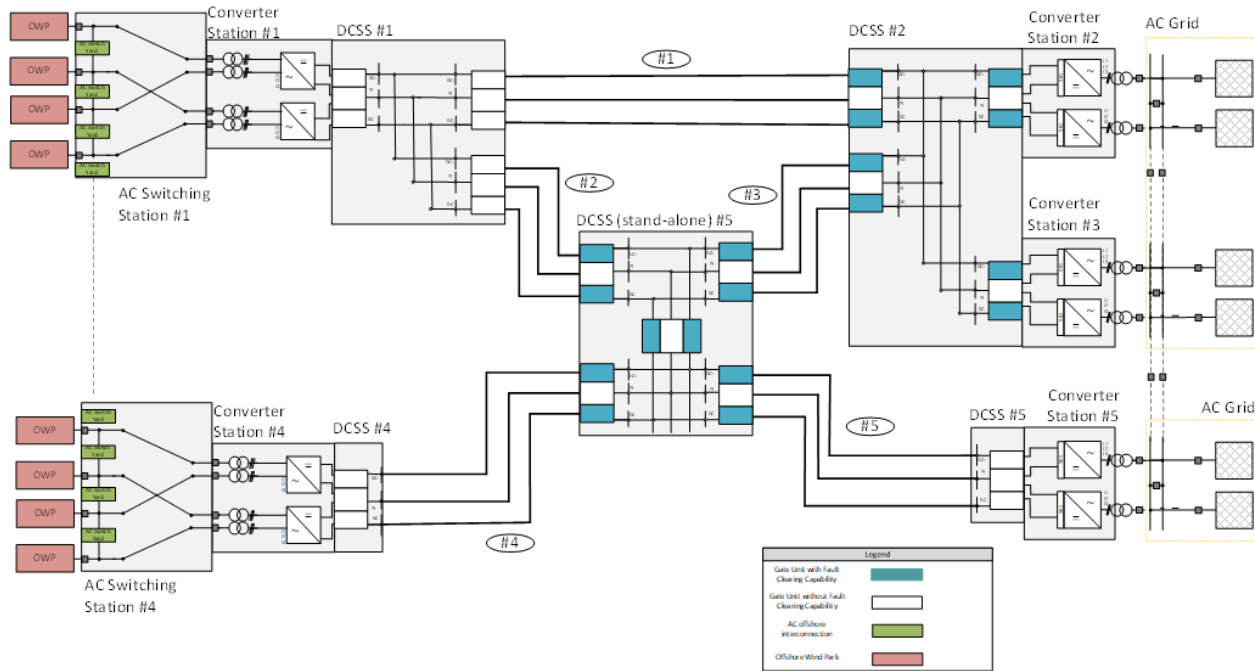


# InterOPERA Demonstrator

Meshed offshore grid for wind export  
(Demonstrator variant 1)

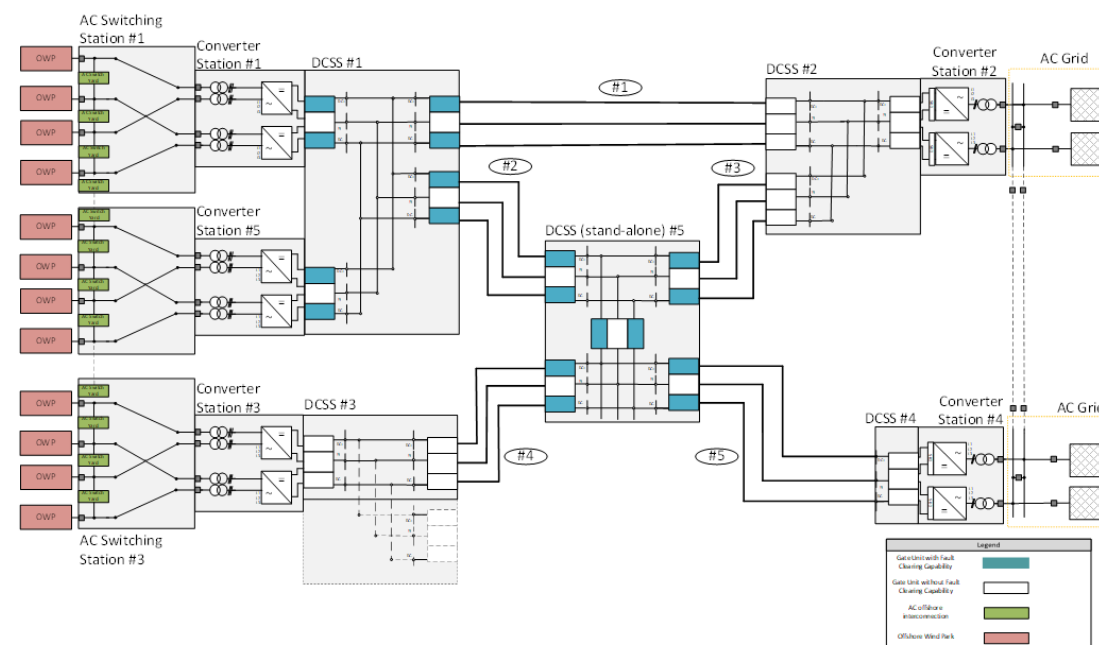


Meshed multi-purpose hybrid interconnector  
(Demonstrator variant 2)



# Characteristics: General topology

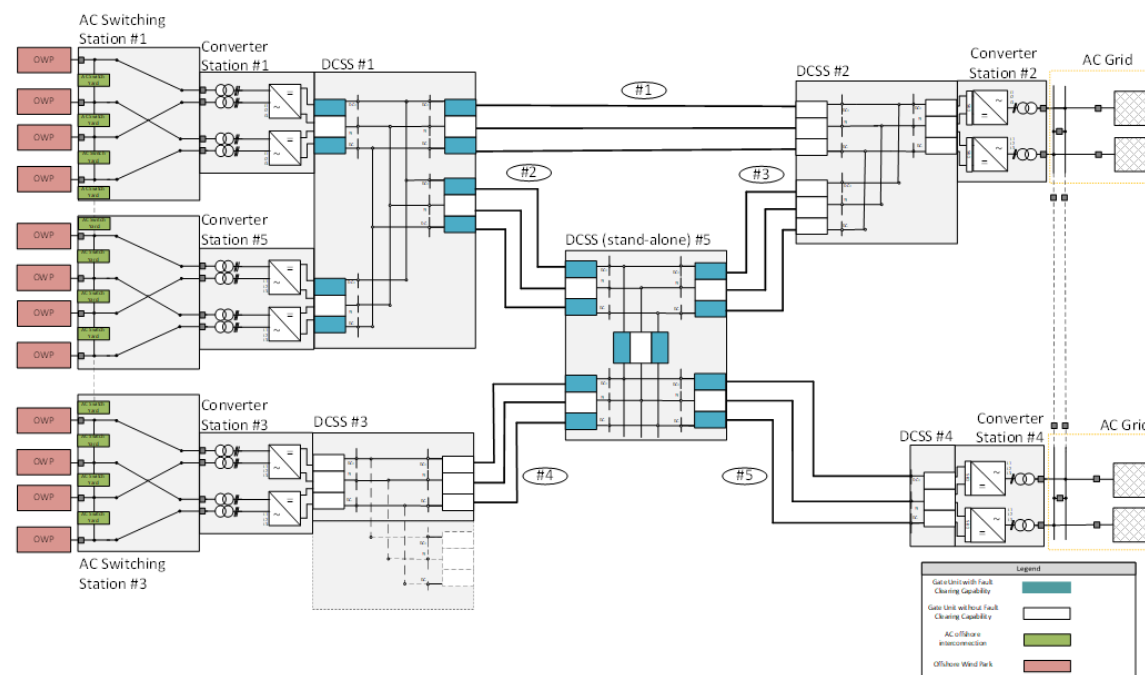
- Two converter stations at the same DC busbar connected in close electrical vicinity
- Stand-alone DC switching station
- DC switching station including a DC-FSD in the longitudinal coupling
- Long distance DC transmission cable
- Integrated DBS at the onshore converter stations
- Multiple HVDC operation modes including bipole with DMR, rigid bipole & asymmetrical monopole





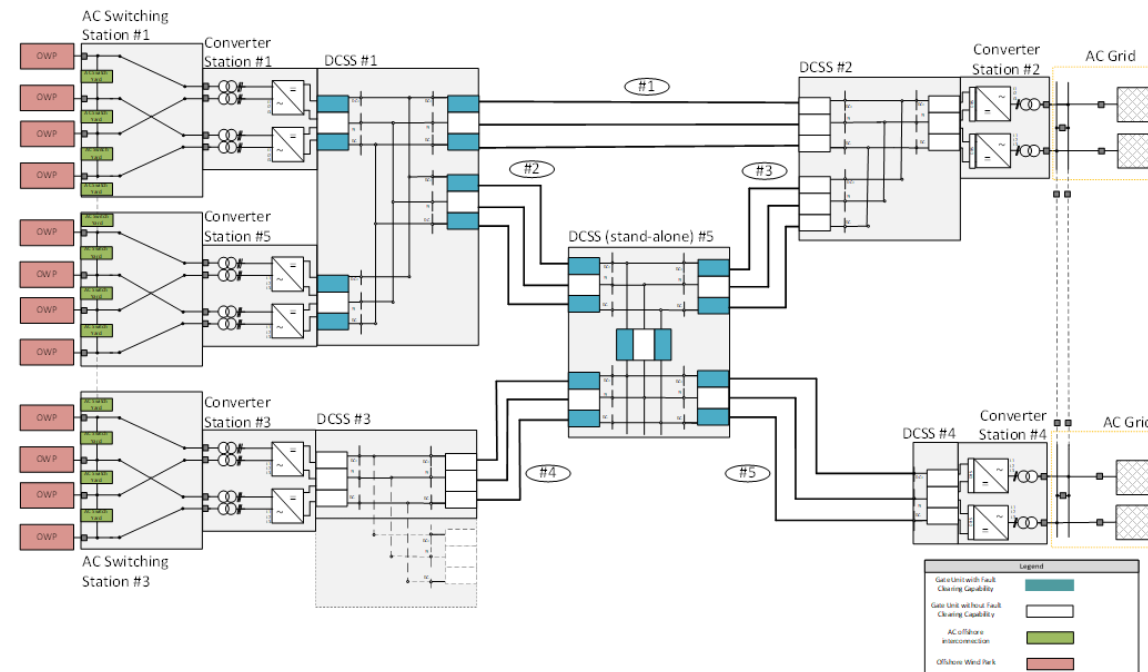
# Characteristics: DC grid protection

- Primary & back-up protection sequences using DC-FSDs
- Double-ended protection sequences using DC-FSDs
- Primary & back-up protection using DC-FSDs in meshed DC grid configurations
- Different types of DC switching stations - offshore and onshore



# Characteristics: Grid forming

- Two different synchronous AC onshore grids
- Possibility to connect different HVDC converter station vendors at the same DC busbar
- Possibility to AC couple different PPM manufacturers



# Discussion regarding the demonstrator definition



What are key characteristics of multi-terminal grids around the North Sea?

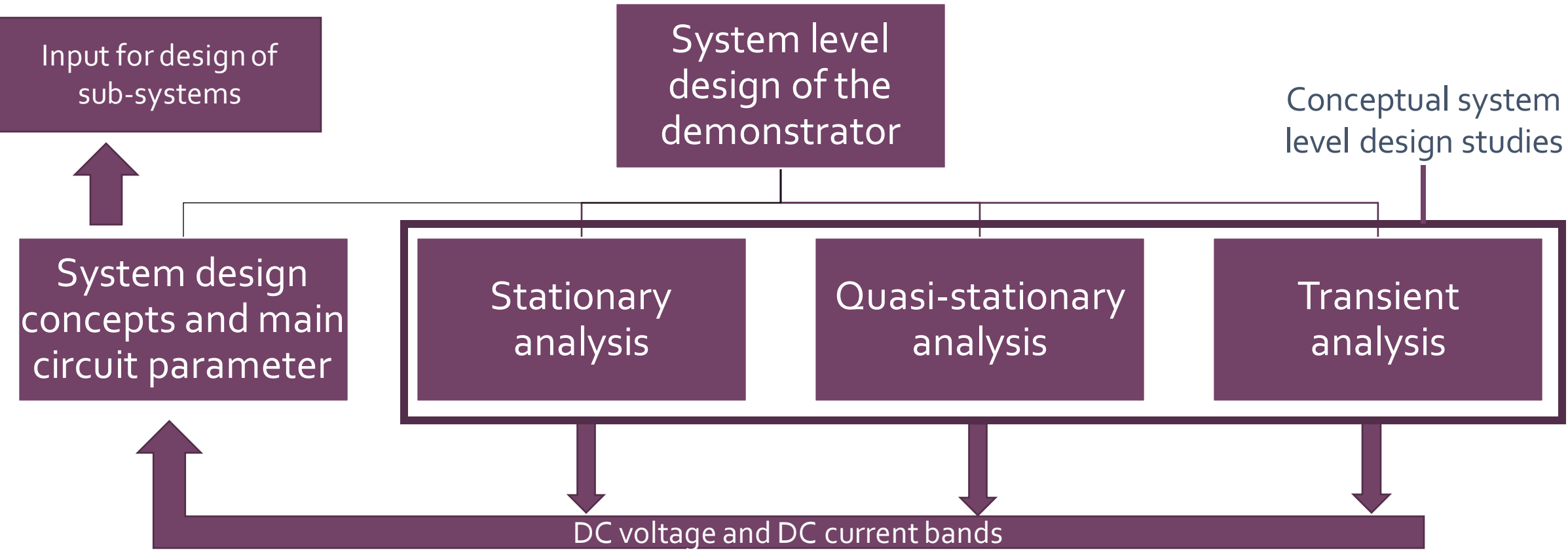


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Link: <https://www.menti.com/alacwt2ahpqs>

# 3

## Preliminary conceptual system design studies - Overview

# System design of the demonstrator - Conceptual system level design studies



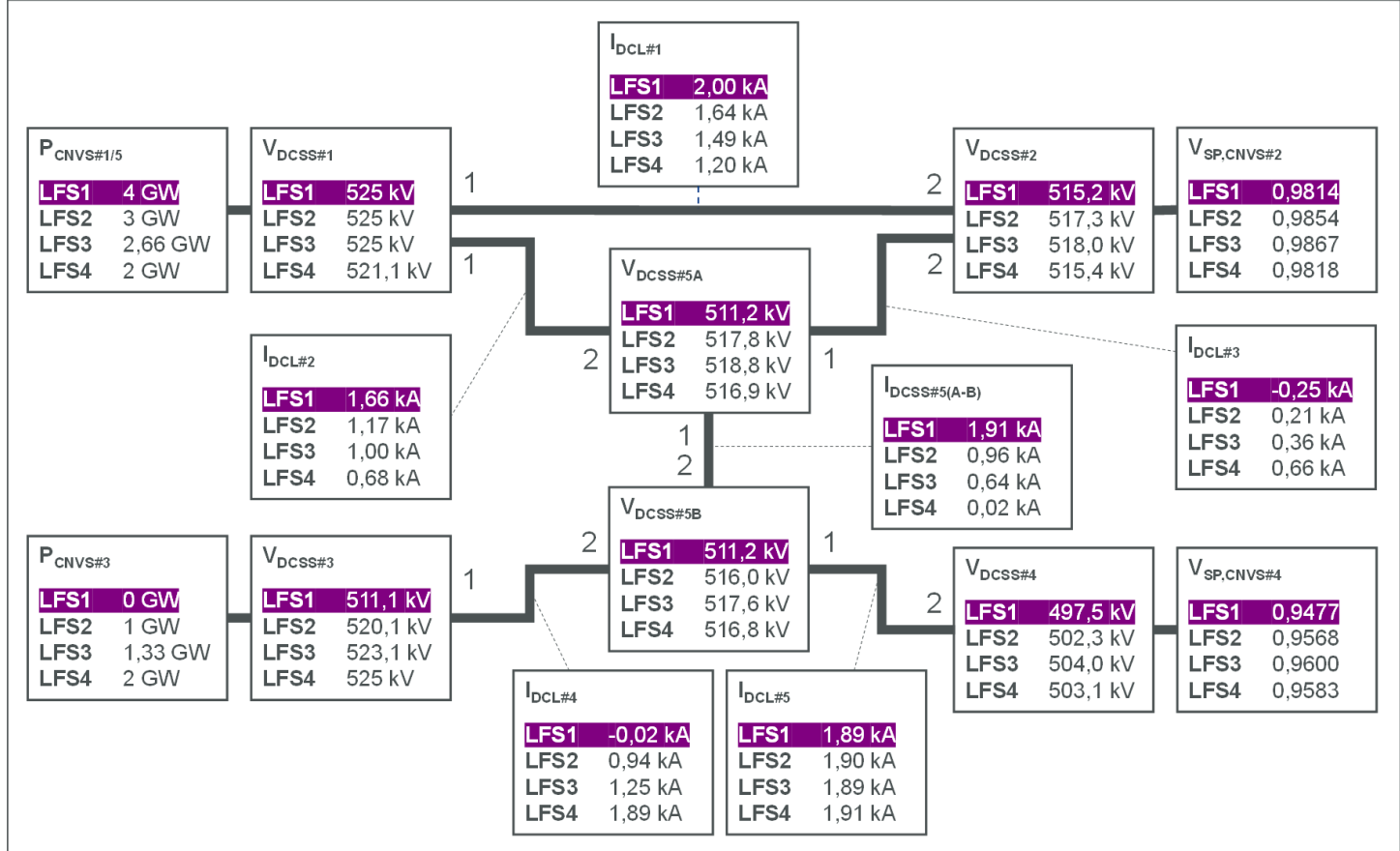
# 4

## Stationary analysis



# Identification of design relevant load flow scenarios

- Simulation of different load flow scenarios
- Identification of design relevant load flow scenarios
- Derivation of stationary DC voltage bands for onshore & offshore converter stations and DC switching stations





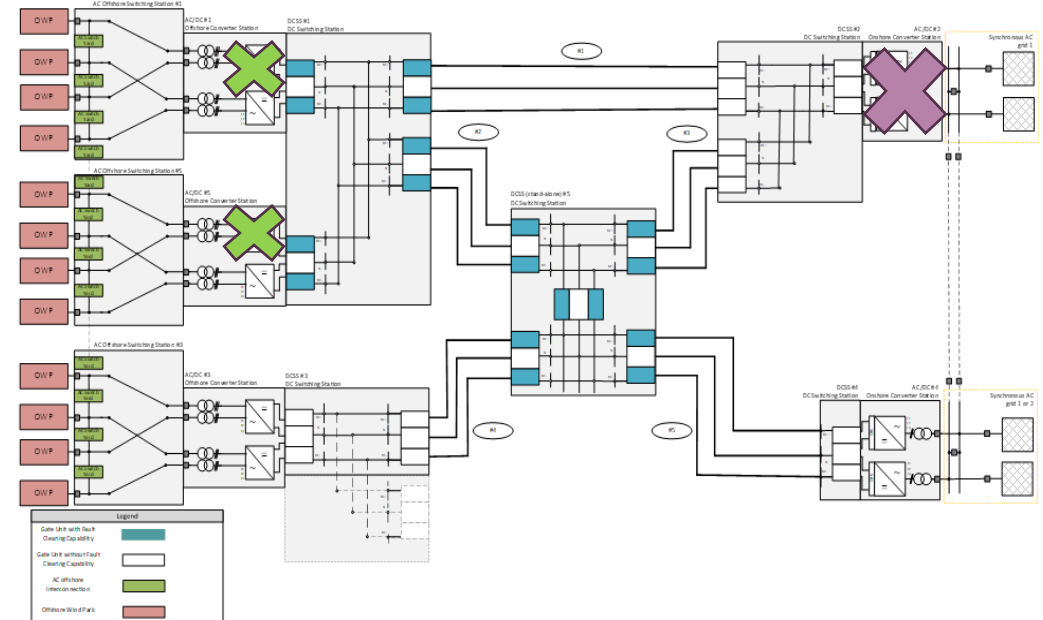
# 5

## Quasi-stationary analysis

# Objectives of the study

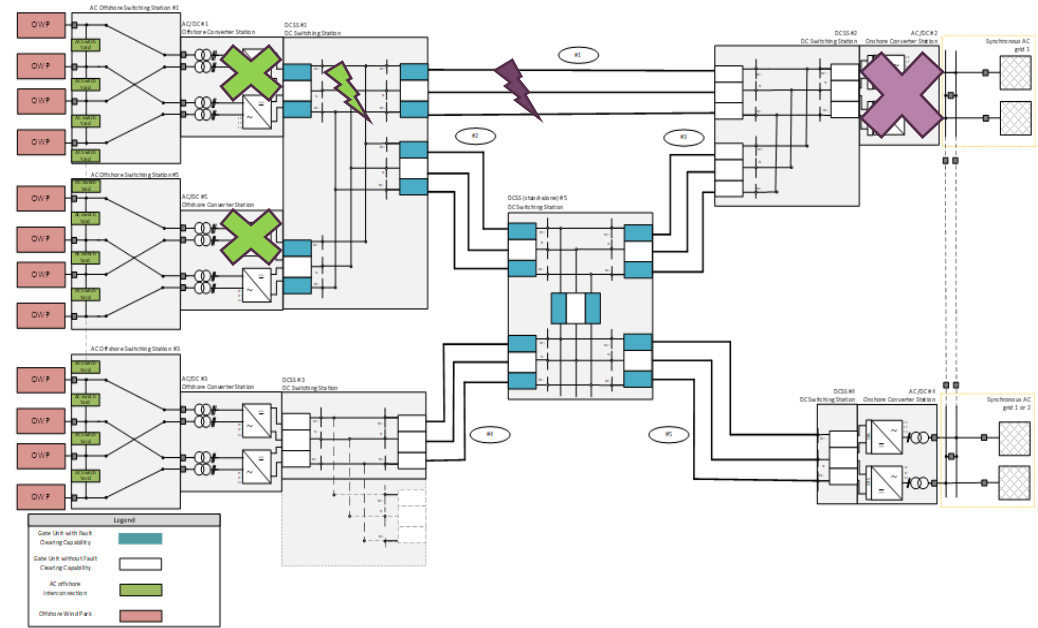
## Derivation of a temporary DC voltage and DC current band

- Definition of a **temporary DC voltage** and **DC current band** of the offshore and onshore converter station based on:
  - A) Assumptions based on
    - AC and DC system data
    - Converter parameters
    - Control parameters including droop parameters
    - DC-FSDs
  - B) Design relevant contingency scenarios



# Design relevant scenarios loss of infeed and loss of load

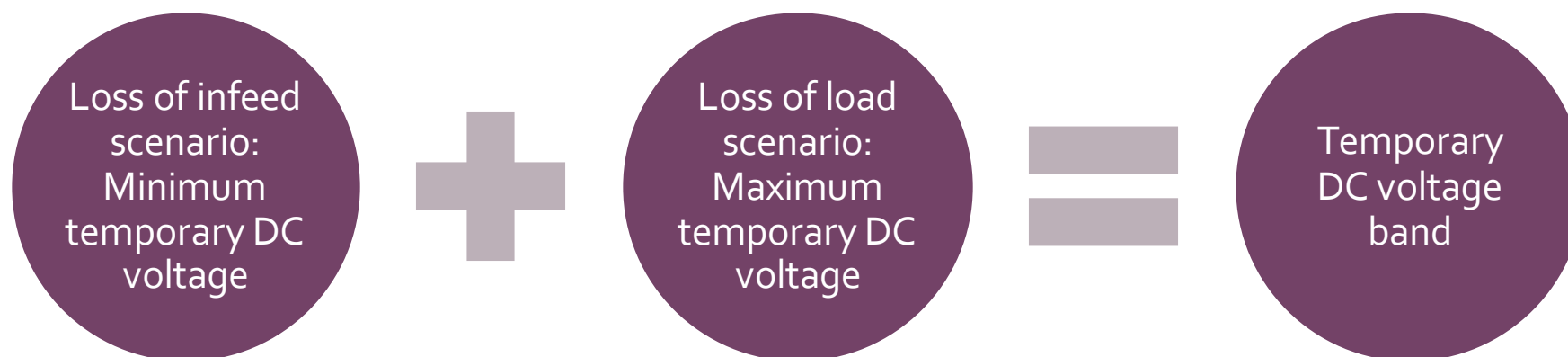
- Focus on design relevant scenarios
  - Loss of infeed:
    - Loss of 2 GW infeed for one pole
    - E.g. caused by a pole to ground fault in an offshore DC switching station
  - Loss of load:
    - Loss of an onshore converter station
    - E.g. caused by a pole to pole fault in a bundled offshore cable



# Conclusion

## Definition of a temporary DC voltage band

- Considering both scenarios, preliminary temporary<sup>1</sup> DC voltage and DC current bands are defined



# 6

## Transient analysis

# Objectives of the study

## Derivation of transient DC voltage and DC current bands + dissipated energies

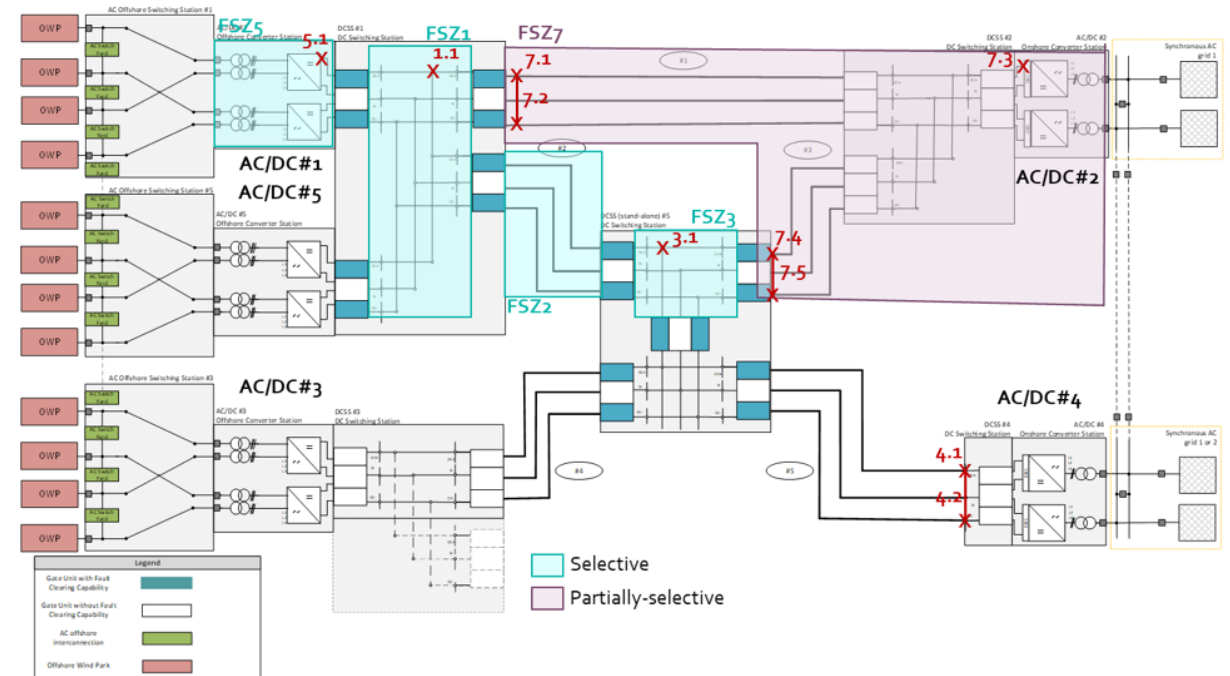
- Derivation of a **transient DC voltage and DC current band** for the offshore and onshore converter units
- Assessment of the **max. dissipated energies** in the DC switching station with an DC-FSD

### Calculations based on:

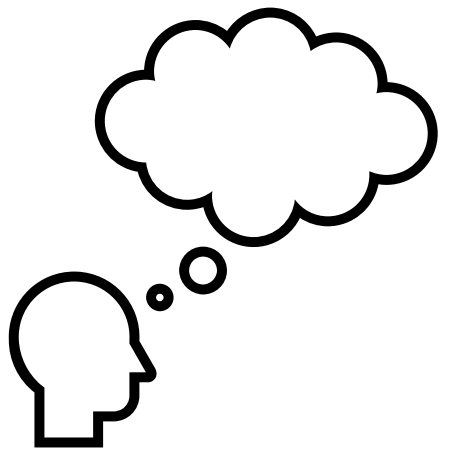
- critical fault types and fault locations
- constraints
- Assumptions for AC/DC system data, converter stations, DC-FSDs, ...

# Methodical approach

- Simulation of short circuit events for various combinations of fault locations and constraints
- Considered constraints:
  - Converter capability: Variation of the overcurrent threshold
  - DC switching station capability: Variation of the total inductance in a DC switching station
  - Variation of the fault neutralization time
- Assessment of the transient stresses expected for a combination of constraints



# Discussion regarding the conceptual system design studies



What should be key outcomes of conceptual system level design studies performed by the asset owner?



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**Thank you very much for your  
attention!**