

TECHNICAL REPORT

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Performance of high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems with line-commutated converters –

Part 1: Steady-state conditions

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PERFORMANCE OF HIGH-VOLTAGE DIRECT CURRENT (HVDC) SYSTEMS WITH LINE-COMMUTATED CONVERTERS –

Part 1: Steady-state conditions

FOREWORD

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The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC 60919-1, which is a technical report, has been prepared by subcommittee 22F: Power electronics for electrical transmission and distribution systems, of IEC technical committee 22: Power electronic systems and equipment.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 1988, and constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following main changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) this report concerns only line-commutated converters;
- b) significant changes have been made to the control system technology;

- c) some environmental constraints, for example audible noise limits, have been added;
- d) the capacitor coupled converters (CCC) and controlled series capacitor converters (CSCC) have been included.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry Draft	Report on voting
22F/95A/DTR	22F/104/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

IEC 60919 consists of the following parts, under the general title: *Performance of high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems with line-commutated converters*:

Part 1: Steady-state conditions

Part 2: Faults and switching

Part 3: Dynamic conditions

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date¹ indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this technical report may be issued at a later date.

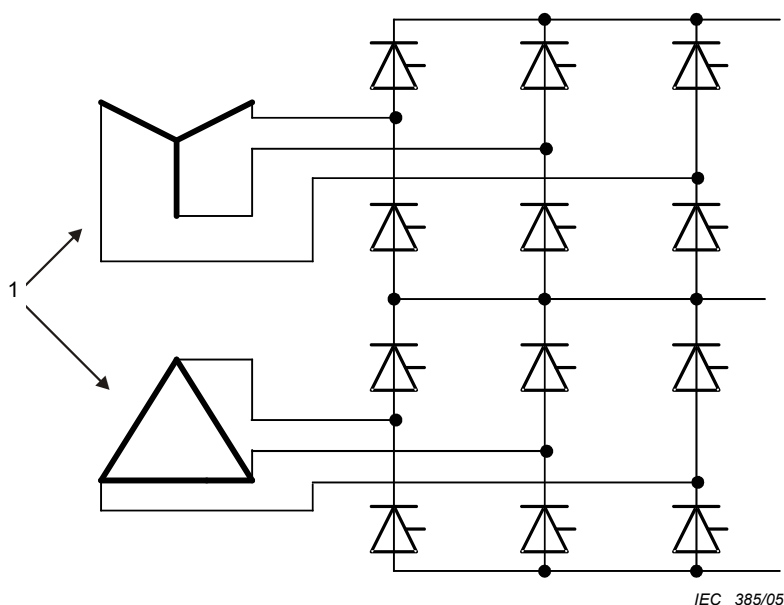
¹ The National Committees are requested to note that for this publication the maintenance result date is 2010.

PERFORMANCE OF HIGH-VOLTAGE DIRECT CURRENT (HVDC) SYSTEMS WITH LINE-COMMUTATED CONVERTERS –

Part 1: Steady-state conditions

1 Scope

This technical report provides general guidance on the steady-state performance requirements of HVDC systems. It concerns the steady-state performance of two-terminal HVDC systems utilizing 12-pulse converter units comprised of three-phase bridge (double-way) connections (see Figure 1), but it does not cover multi-terminal HVDC transmission systems. Both terminals are assumed to use thyristor valves as the main semiconductor valves and to have power flow capability in both directions. Diode valves are not considered in this report.



Key

1 Transformer valve windings

Figure 1 – Twelve-pulse converter unit

Only line-commutated converters are covered in this report, which includes capacitor commutated converter circuit configurations. General requirements for semiconductor line-commutated converters are given in IEC 60146-1-1, IEC 60146-1-2 and IEC 60146-1-3. Voltage-sourced converters are not considered.

This technical report, which covers steady-state performance, will be followed by additional documents on dynamic performance and transient performance. All three aspects should be considered when preparing two-terminal HVDC system specifications.

The difference between system performance specifications and equipment design specifications for individual components of a system should be realized. Equipment specifications and testing requirements are not defined in this report. Also excluded from this report are detailed seismic performance requirements. In addition, because there are many variations between different possible HVDC systems, this report does not consider these in detail;

consequently, it should not be used directly as a specification for a particular project, but rather to provide the basis for an appropriate specification tailored to fit actual system requirements.

Frequently, performance specifications are prepared as a single package for the two HVDC substations in a particular system. Alternatively, some parts of the HVDC system can be separately specified and purchased. In such cases, due consideration should be given to co-ordination of each part with the overall HVDC system performance objectives and the interface of each with the system should be clearly defined. Typical of such parts, listed in the appropriate order of relative ease for separate treatment and interface definition, are:

- a) d.c. line, electrode line and earth electrode;
- b) telecommunication system;
- c) converter building, foundations and other civil engineering work;
- d) reactive power supply including a.c. shunt capacitor banks, shunt reactors, synchronous and static VAR compensators;
- e) a.c. switchgear;
- f) d.c. switchgear;
- g) auxiliary systems;
- h) a.c. filters;
- i) d.c. filters;
- j) d.c. reactors;
- k) converter transformers;
- l) surge arresters;
- m) series commutation capacitors;
- n) valves and their ancillaries;
- o) control and protection systems.

NOTE The last four items are the most difficult to separate, and, in fact, separation of these four may be inadvisable.

A complete steady-state performance specification for a HVDC system should consider Clauses 3 to 21 of this report.

Terms and definitions for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission used in this report are given in IEC 60633.

Since the equipment items are usually separately specified and purchased, the HVDC transmission line, earth electrode line and earth electrode (see Clause 10) are included only because of their influence on the HVDC system performance.

For the purpose of this report, an HVDC substation is assumed to consist of one or more converter units installed in a single location together with buildings, reactors, filters, reactive power supply, control, monitoring, protective, measuring and auxiliary equipment. While there is no discussion of a.c. switching substations in this report, a.c. filters and reactive power sources are included, although they may be connected to an a.c. bus separate from the HVDC substation, as discussed in Clause 16.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60146-1-1:1991, *Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-1: Specifications of basic requirements*
Amendment 1 (1996)

IEC 60146-1-2:1991, *Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-2: Application guide*

IEC 60146-1-3:1991, *Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-3: Transformers and reactors*

IEC 60633:1998, *Terminology for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission*

IEC 61803:1999, *Determination of power losses in high-voltage direct current (HVDC) converter stations*

CISPR 16 (all parts), *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods*

ISO 1996-1: 2003, *Acoustics – Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise – Part 1: Basic quantities and assessment procedures*

CIGRE Brochure No. 139: *Guide to the specification and design evaluation of AC filters for HVDC systems*

CIGRE Report 14-97: *Protocol for reporting the operational performance of HVDC transmission systems*