# Introduction to HVDC

#### VSC HVDC

Dr Radnya A Mukhedkar

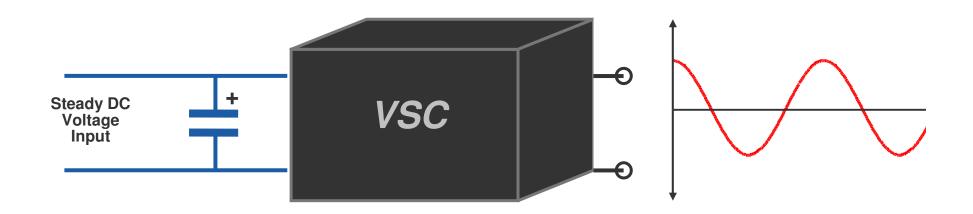
Group Leader, Senior Principal Engineer

System Design

GRID

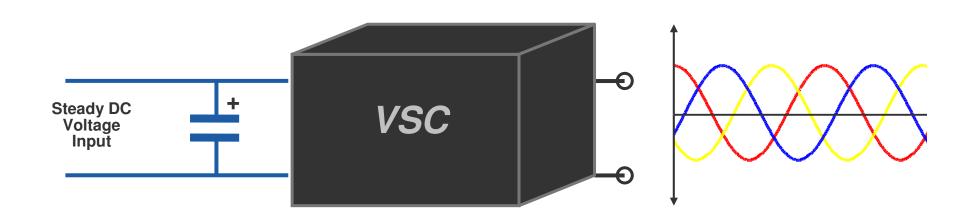


# The Voltage Sourced Converter Single Phase



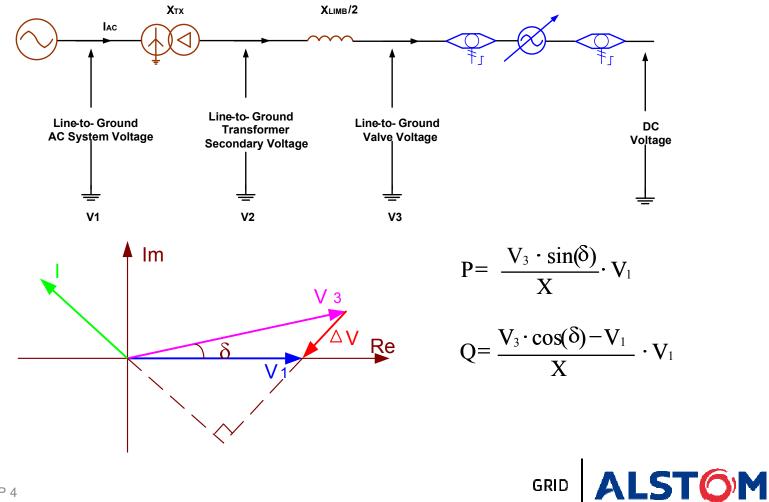


## The Voltage Sourced Converter Three Phase



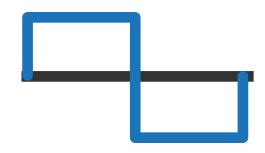


#### AC/DC System Schematic – Ideal Load Flow



# VSC Synthesis of a Sine Wave

# **Voltage Waveforms**





#### **Simplest Possible Waveform**



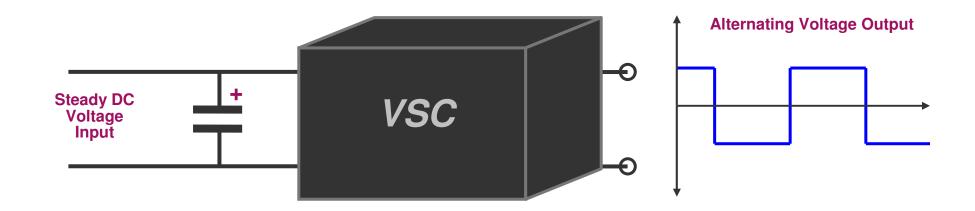
Acceptable Approximation if Sufficient Steps are Used

GRID

ΓΟΜ

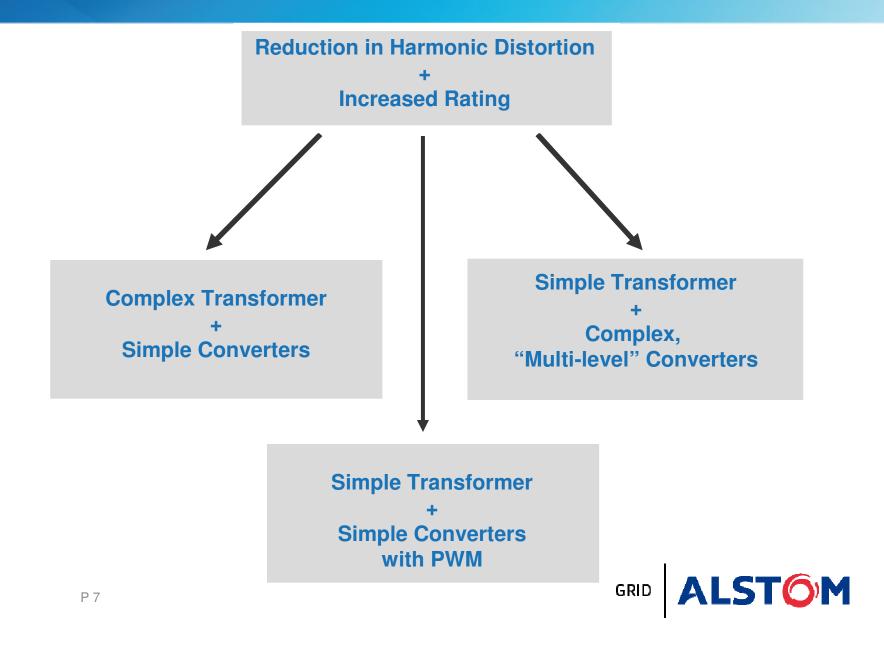
Ρ5

# The Voltage Sourced Converter Single Phase, 2-level

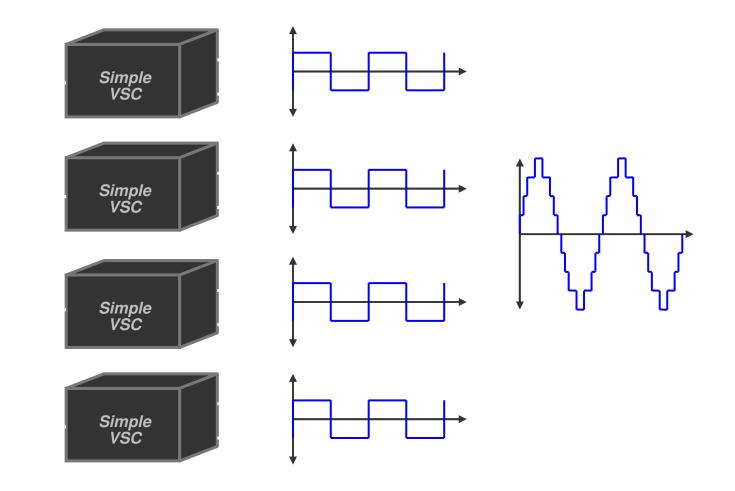




#### VSC: Three Main Classes



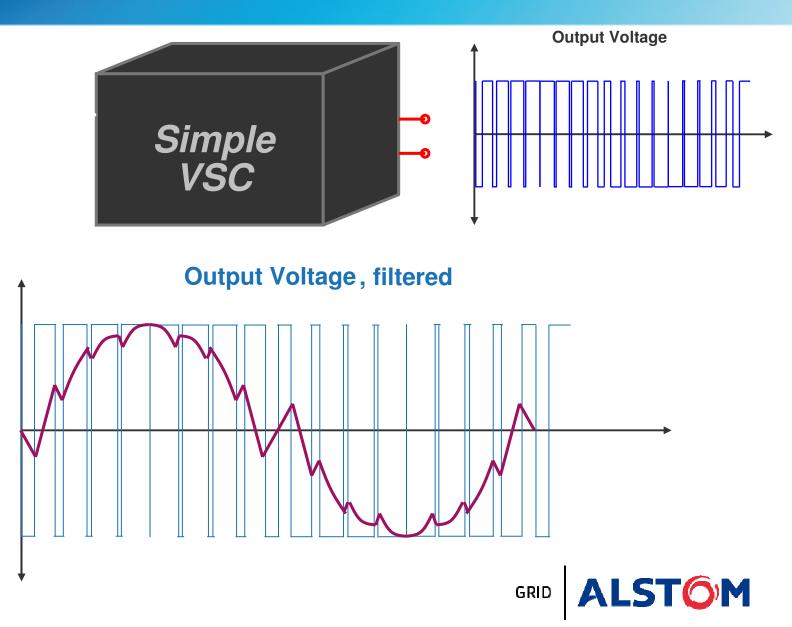
### Complex Transformer + simple converters





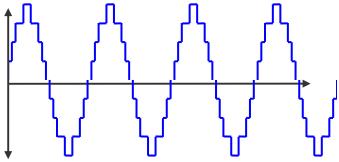
T 0811.1

#### Simple Transformer, Simple Converter + PWM



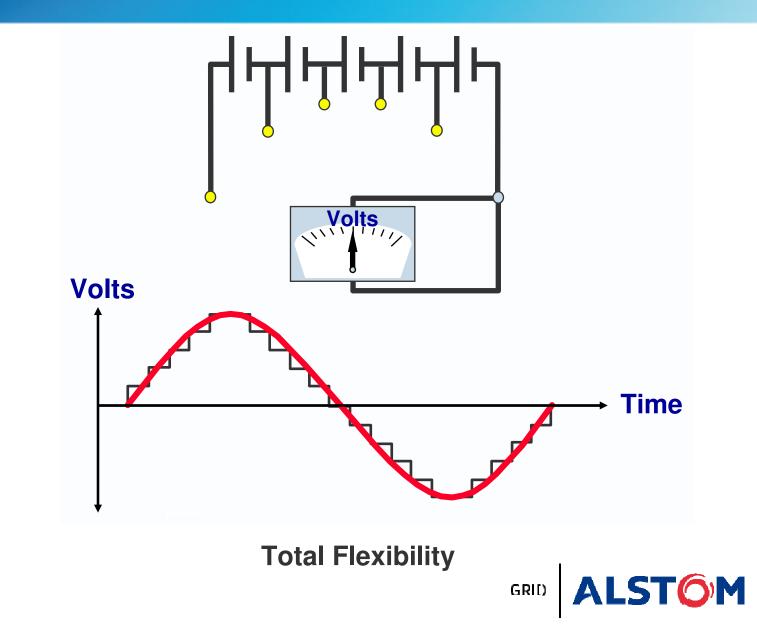
#### **Multi-Level Converter**



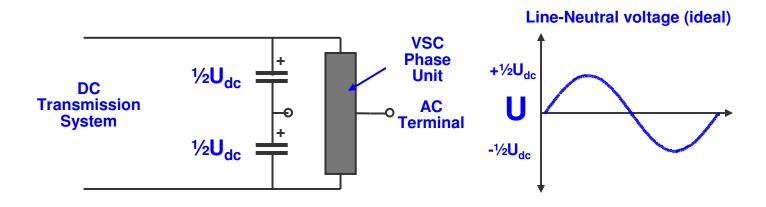




#### What is a multi-level converter?



# VSC Converter: phase arm





# Semiconductors for VSC

Voltage-Sourced Converters require semiconductors which can carry current in both directions and withstand voltage in the positive direction

The following types of device have the appropriate properties:

Thyristor derivatives:

- GTO: Gate Turn-Off thyristor
- GCT: Gate Commutated Thyristor (= a GTO with a better gate drive)
- IGCT: Integrated Gate Commutated Thyristor (=a GCT with the gate drive "integrated" into the semiconductor package)

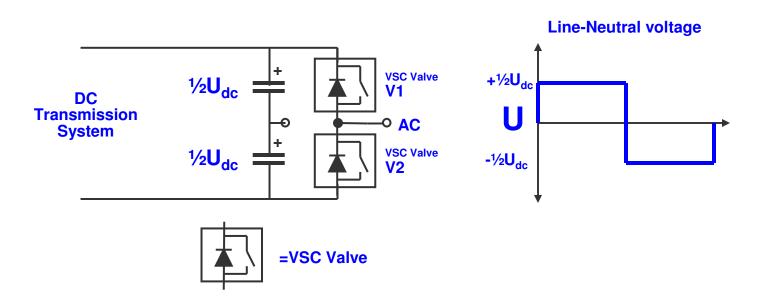
Transistor derivatives:

- BJT: Bipolar Junction Transistor (only for low power and low frequency)
- MOSFET: Metal-Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor (only for low power)
- IGBT: Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor
- IEGT: Injection Enhanced Gate Transistor similar to an IGBT

#### Do not confuse IGBT and IGCT!!

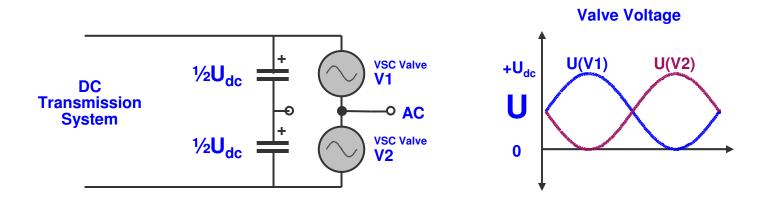


#### Basic 2-level inverter One phase arm

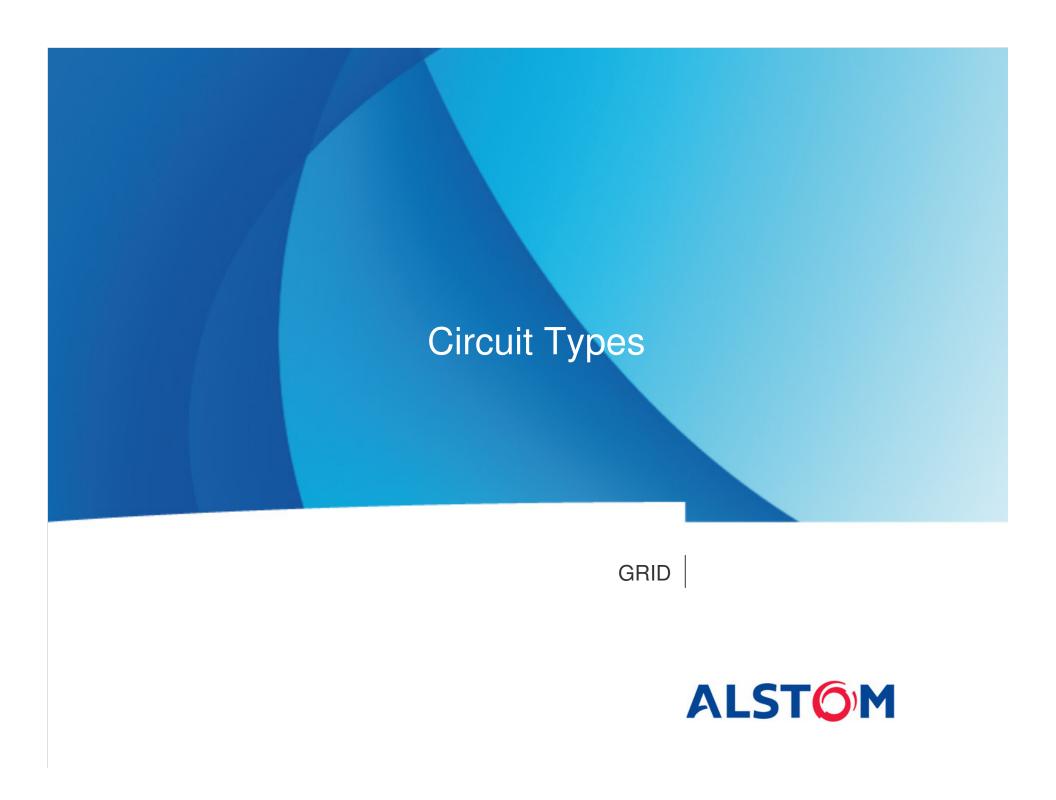




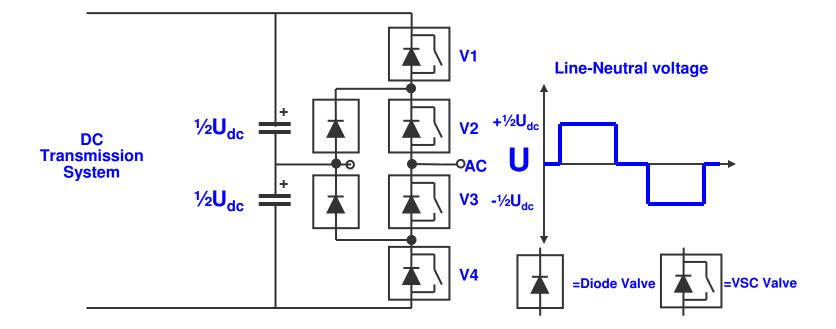
# VSC Valves of the 'Controllable Voltage Source' type





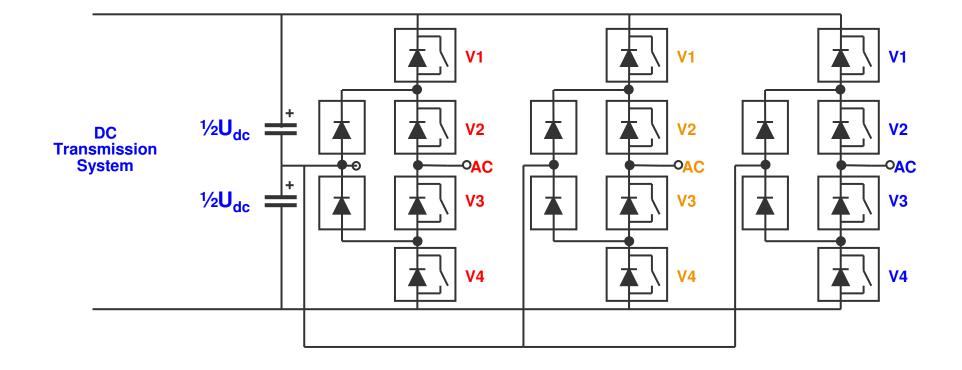


#### Neutral-point clamped inverter One phase arm (3 level)



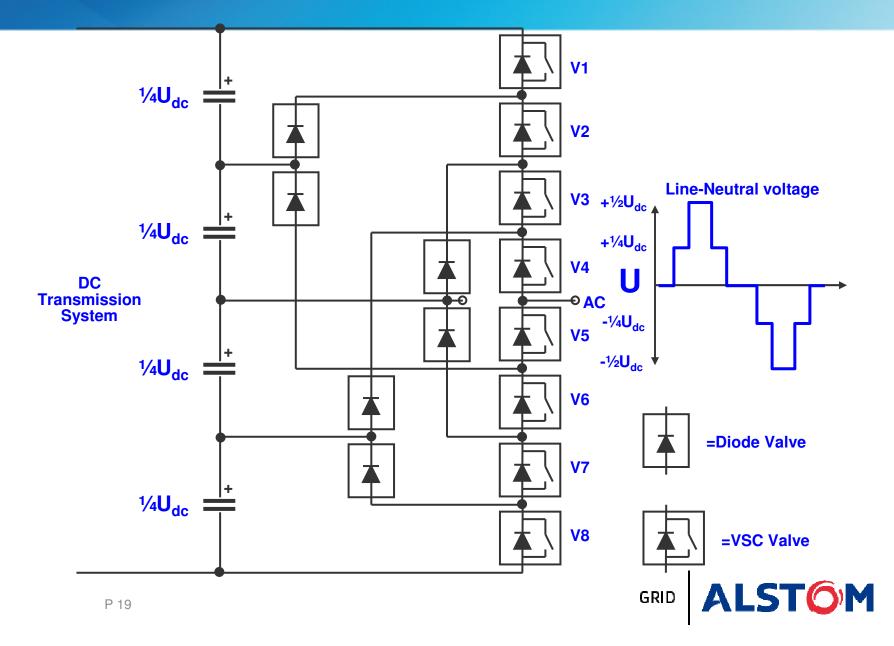


#### Neutral-point clamped inverter Three-phase circuit (3 level)

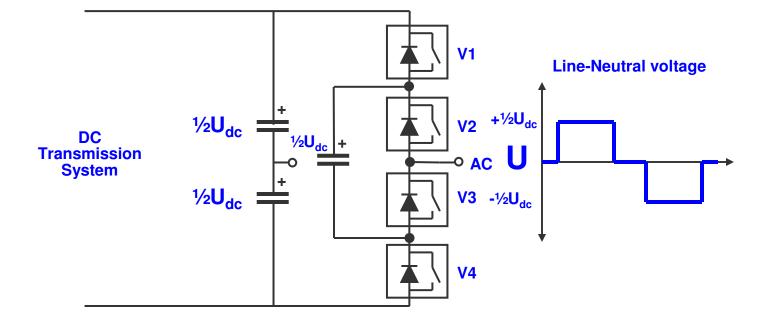




#### Neutral-point clamped inverter One phase arm (5 level)



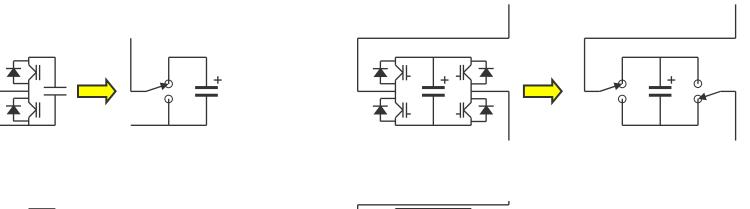
#### Flying Capacitor inverter One phase arm (3 level)

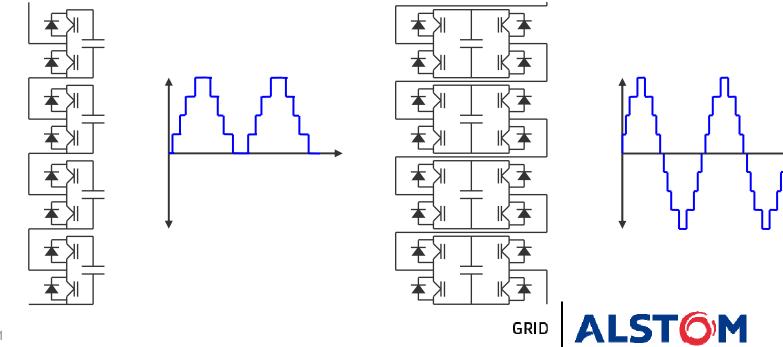




# VSC with series-connected chain link modules

a.k.a. Modular MultiLevel Converter

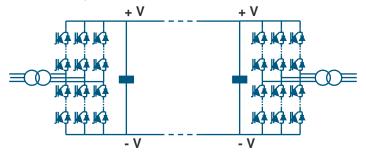


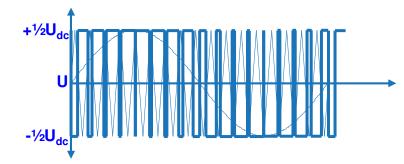


# VSC-HVDC 2 Basic Approaches

Series-Connected IGBTs

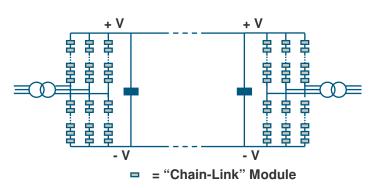
- ✓ Conceptually simple circuit
- Requires PWM
- High switching losses
- Harmonic and EMC problems from PWM

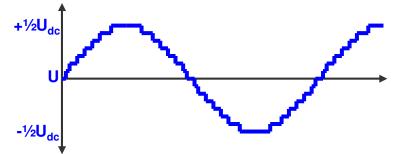




Multi-level circuit

- ✓ Low switching losses
- ✓ Easily "scaleable"
- ✓ Virtually no harmonics
- More complex controls



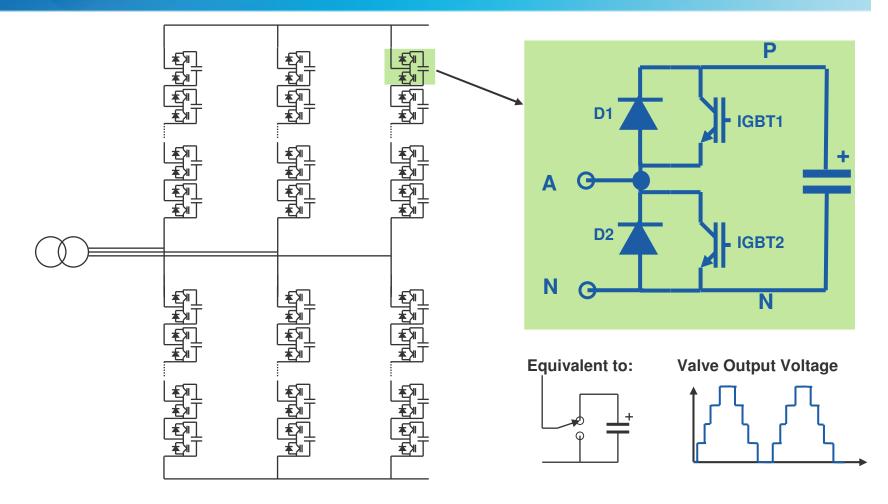


GRID

ST<mark>O</mark>M

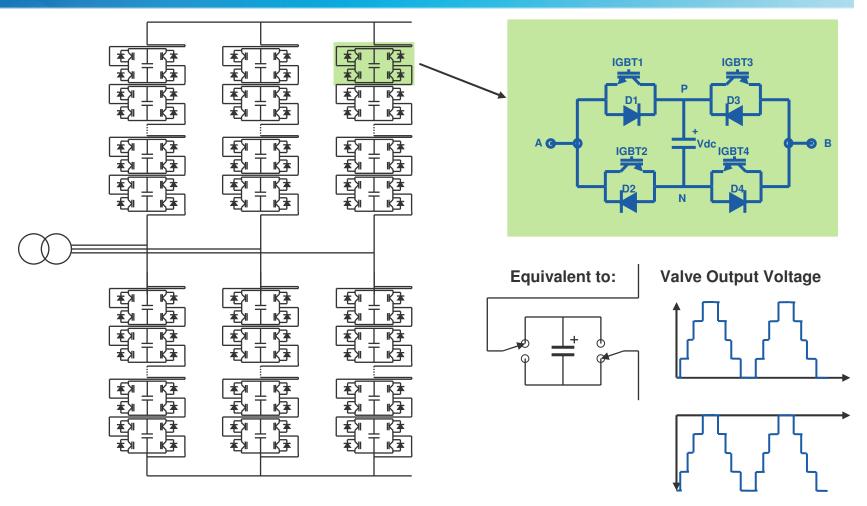


#### VSC with series-connected half-chain links



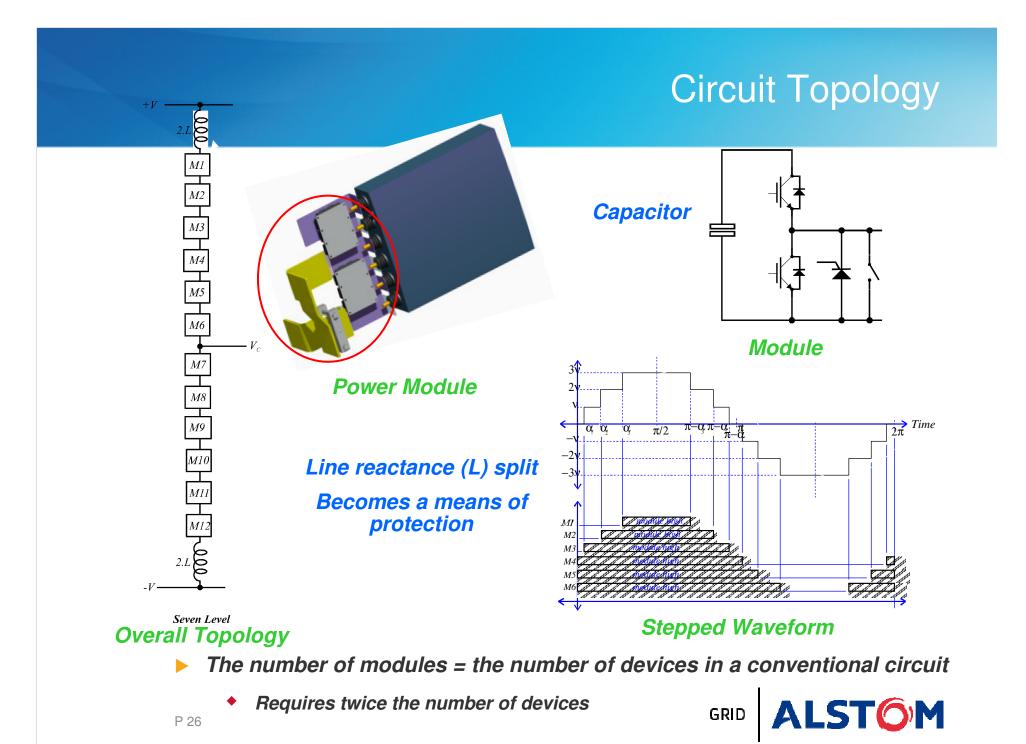
Cannot electronically suppress faults on the DC side. Need to open the AC circuit breaker instead. LST<mark>O</mark>M GRID

#### VSC with series-connected full-chain links



Can suppress faults on the DC side by blocking the chain links (or putting them "in reverse") LST<mark>O</mark>M GRID

P 25



### VSC Valves - Sub-module Components





Inter Sub-module Connector



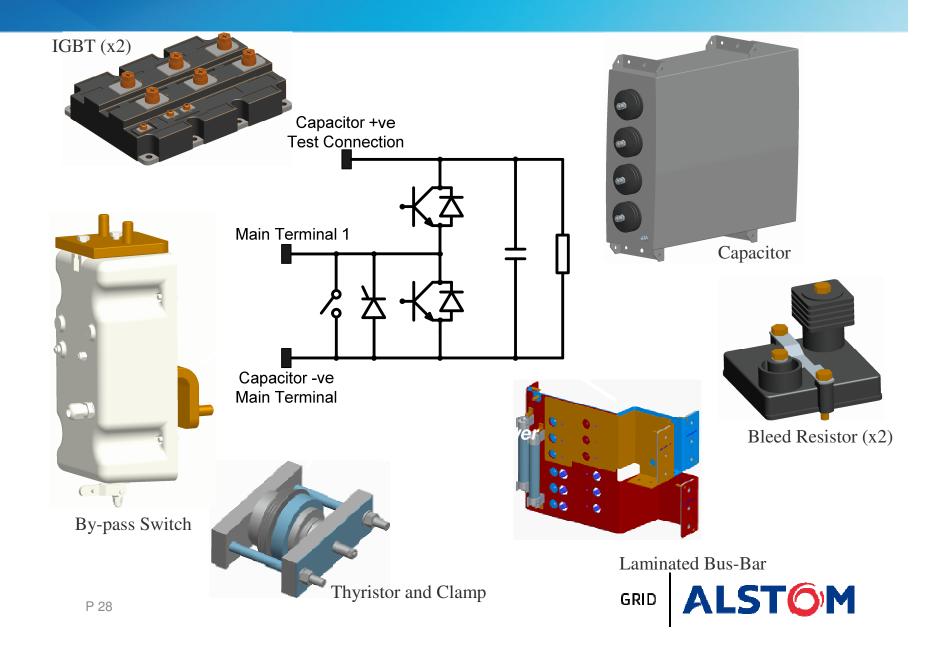


IGBT

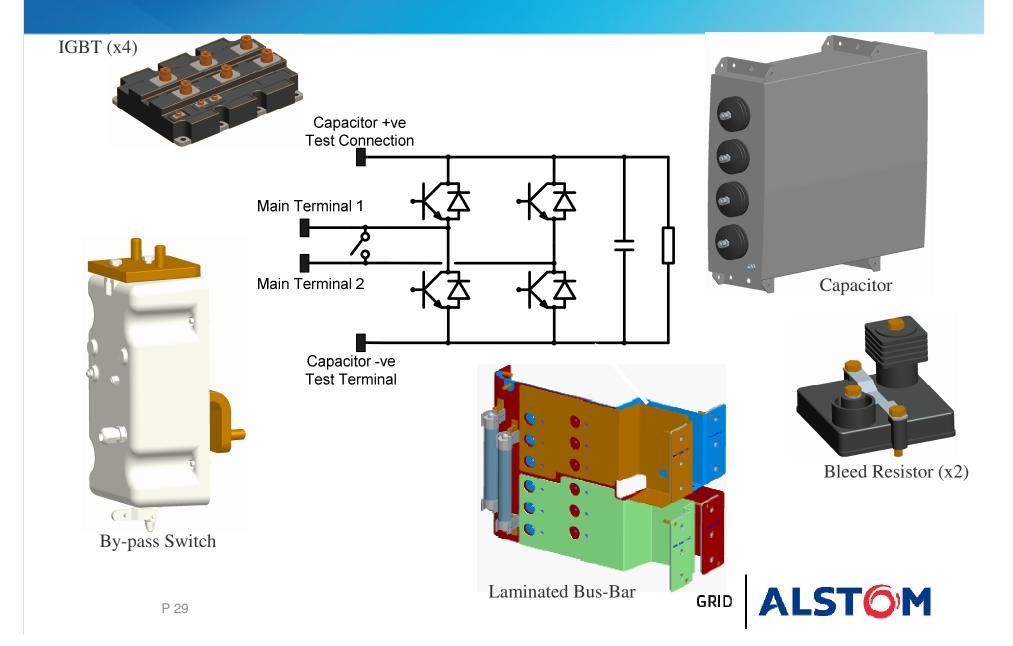
**Bypass Switch** 



# Main Components in 'Half Bridge'



# Main Components in 'Full Bridge'



# www.alstom.com

GRID

