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Agenda

- * What is MEDOW?
- * Why DC Grids
- * How DC Grids Operate
- * Challenges and Remaining Issues
- **♦ Q&A**



What is MEDOW



















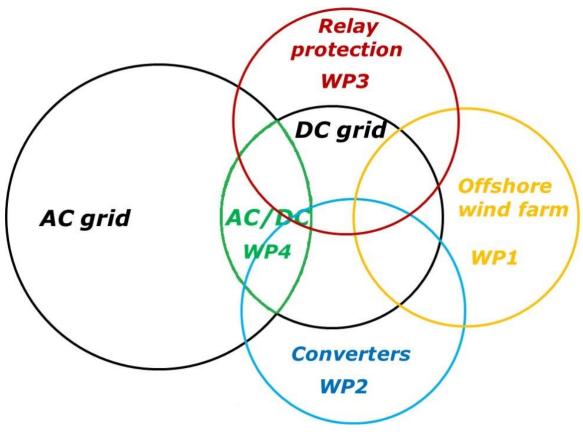






MEDOW is a €3.9 million Marie Curie Initial Training Network (ITN) consisting of 11 partners (5 universities and 6 industrial organisations) with collective expertise on the manufacturing, design, operation, and control of multi-terminal DC grids.





WP1: Connection of offshore wind power to DC grids

WP2: Investigation of voltage source converters for DC grids

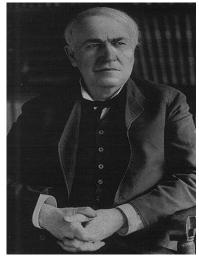
WP3: Relaying protection

✓ WP4: Interactive AC/DC grids

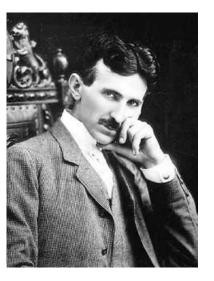


Why DC grids





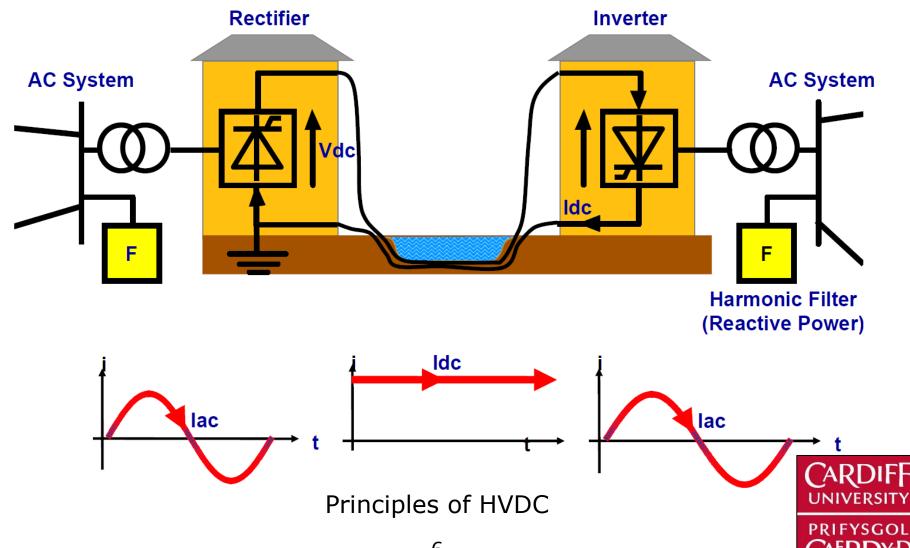
Thomas Edison 1847 –1931



Nikola Tesla 1856 –1943

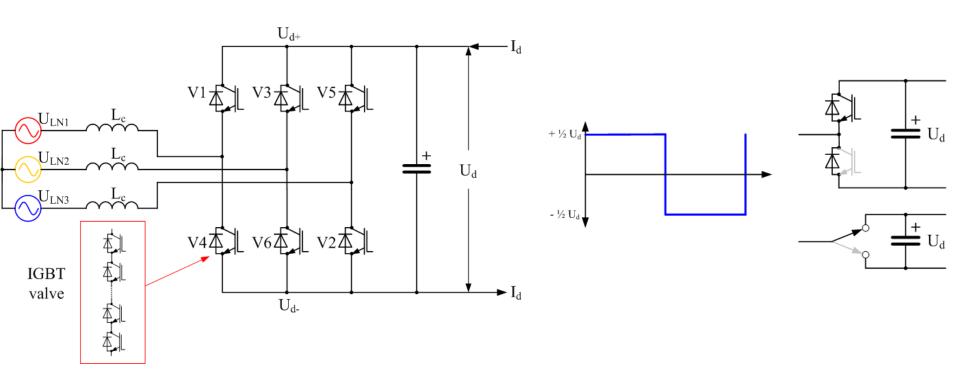


From alternating current to direct current and back



Why DC grids

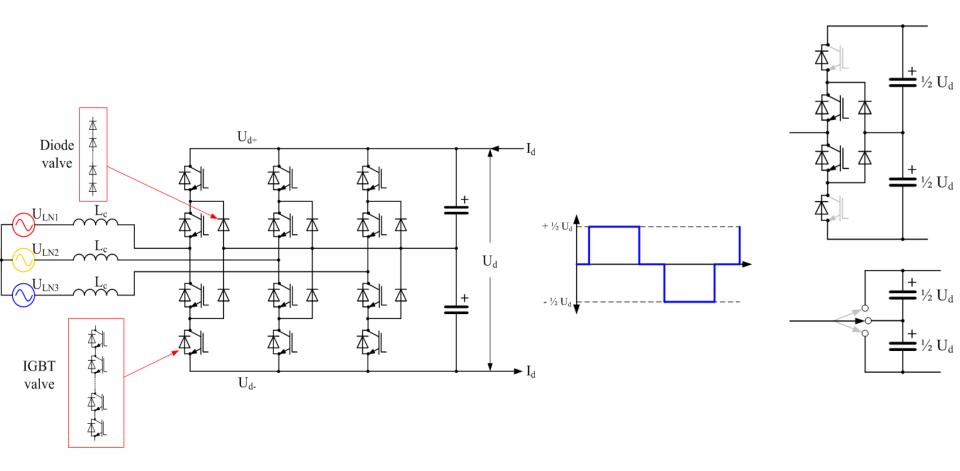
* Technical progress



Two-level VSC

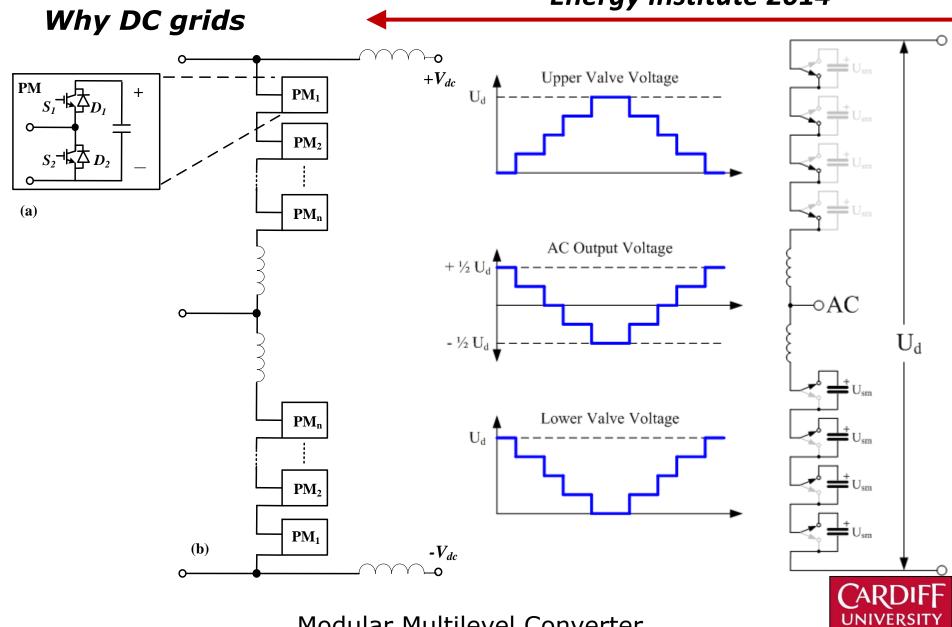


Why DC grids



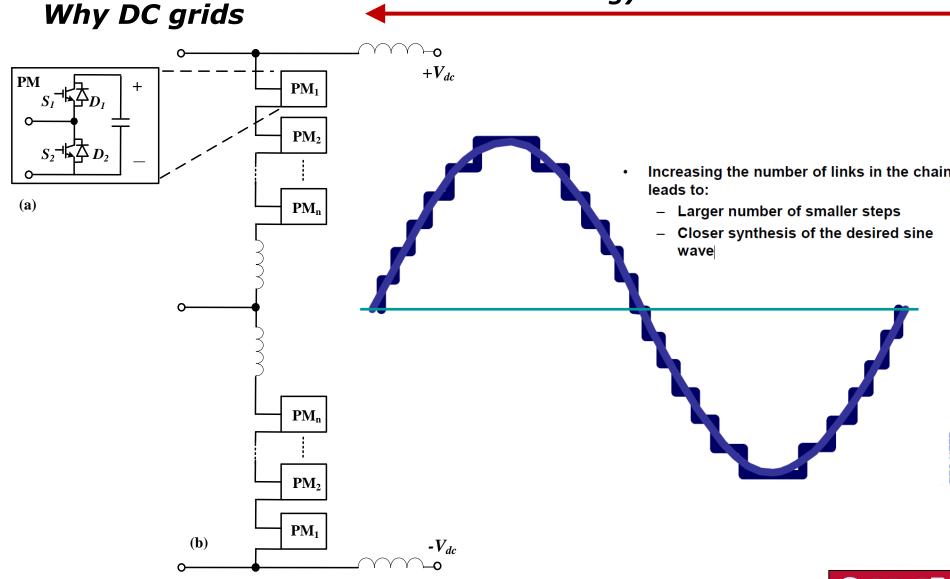
Three-level VSC





Modular Multilevel Converter

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Modular Multilevel Converter



* Policy that drives grid development

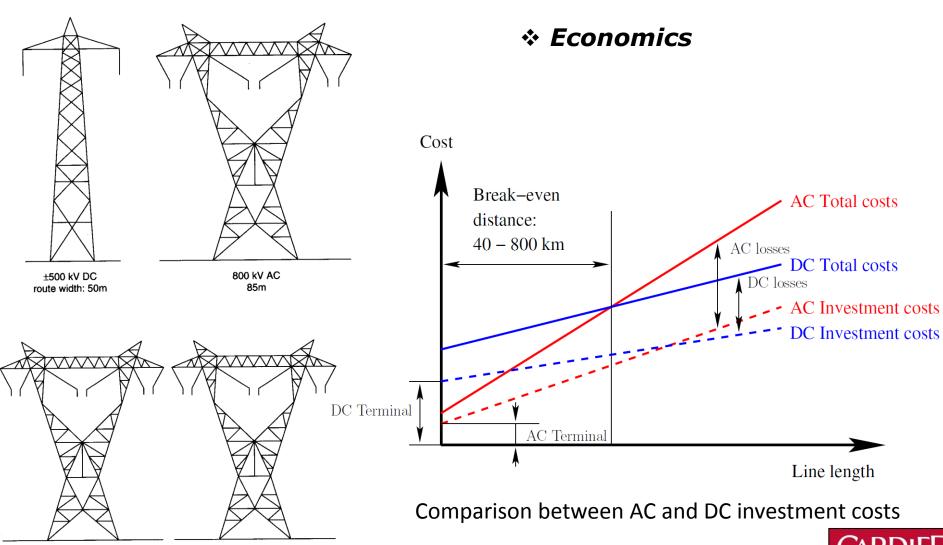
Environmental: EU has initiated 20/20/20 goals for 2020

- 20 % of energy consumption by Renewable Energy Sources
- 20 % GHG/CO₂ reduction
- 20 % efficiency increase

* Policy makers, environmental organizations, technology providers and energy companies strive for "more grid"



Why DC grids

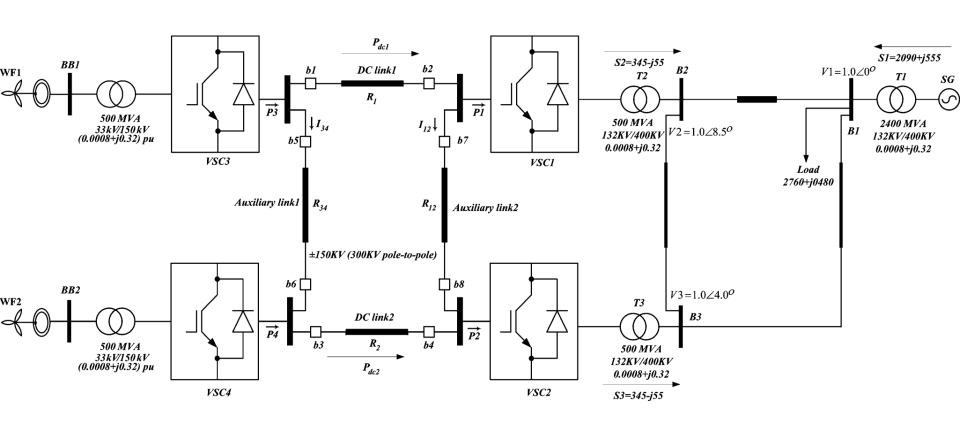


Right-of-Way

 $2 \times 500 \text{ kV AC}$

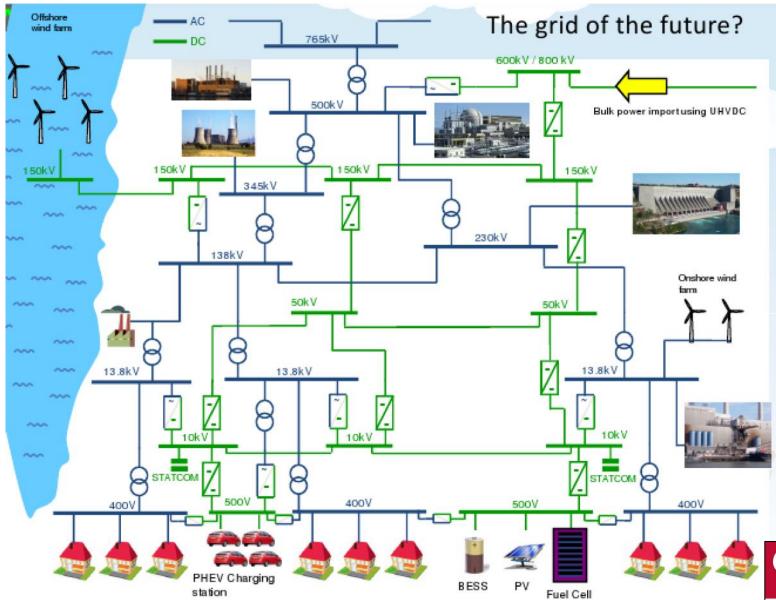
100m





4-terminal HVDC grid with wind farm penetration





Vision of a future grid 14 © Cardiff II

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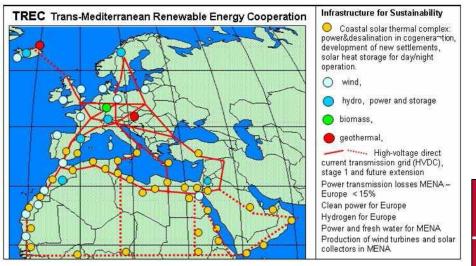


Solar (CSP) Solar (PV) Wind Hydro Biomass Geothermal Concentrating Solar Thermal Power (CSP): Solar heat storage for day/night operation Hybrid operation for secured power Hybrid operation for secured power

Power generation with CSP and transmission via future EU-MENA grid: 5 - 7 EuroCent/kWh Various studies and further information at <u>www.DESERTEC.org</u>

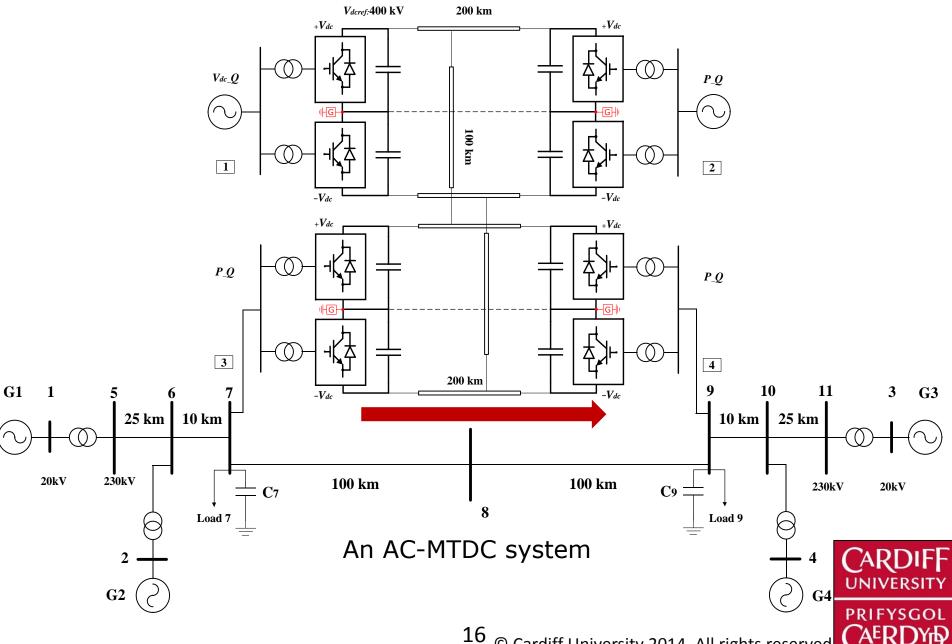
· Power & desalination in cogeneration

Concept of Supergrid

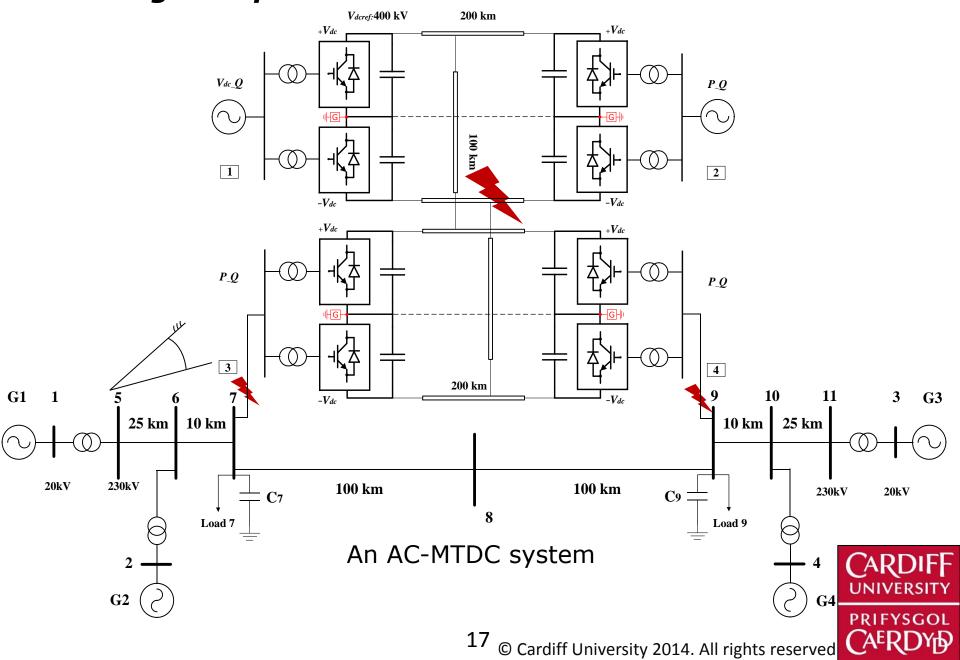


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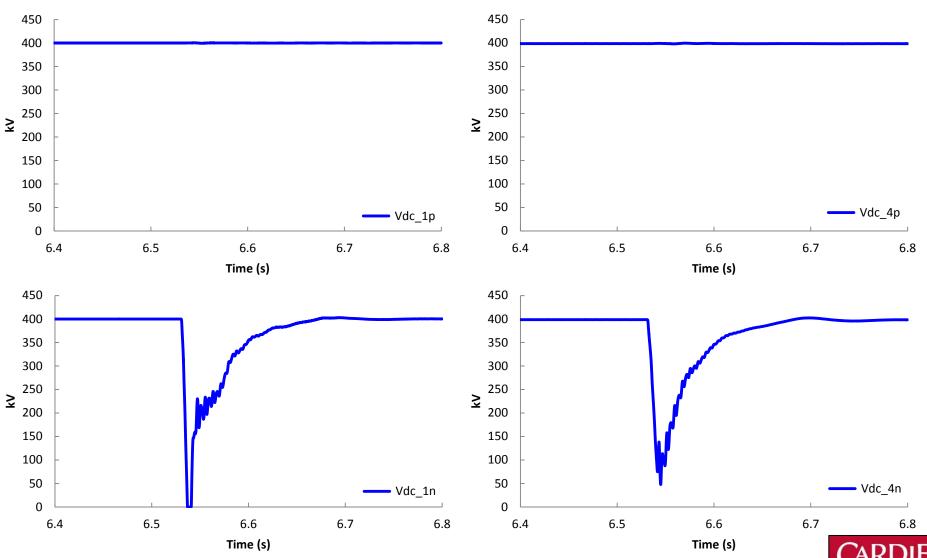




How DC grids operate

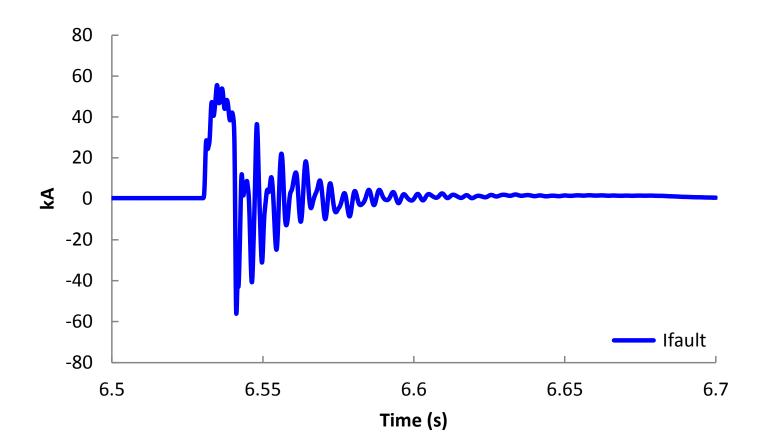


How DC grids operate



A <u>pole-to-ground</u> fault occurs in the middle of the negative pole between converter 1 and 2 at <u>6.53s</u> and cleared after <u>10ms</u>.

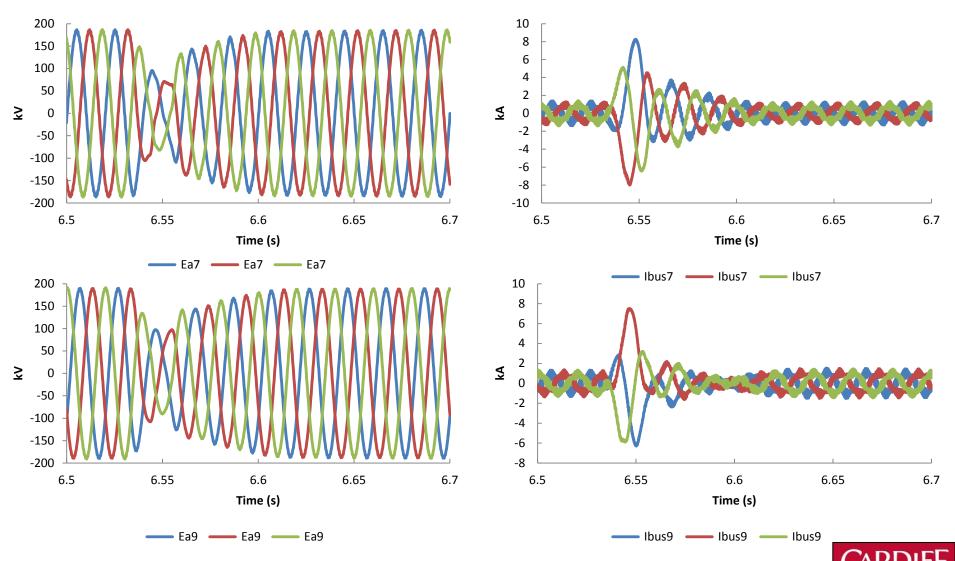
PRIFYSGOL



DC fault current



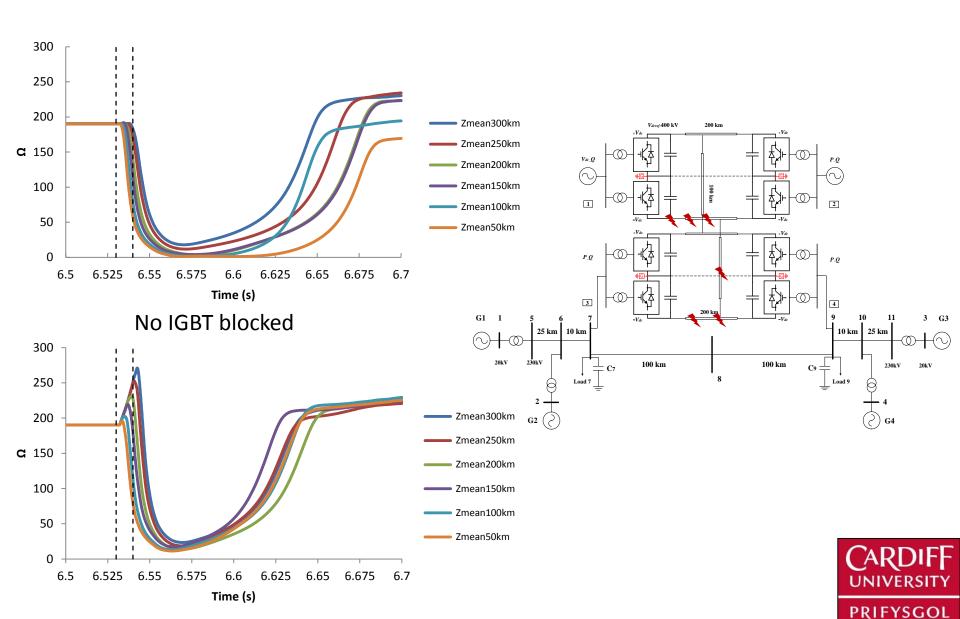
How DC grids operate



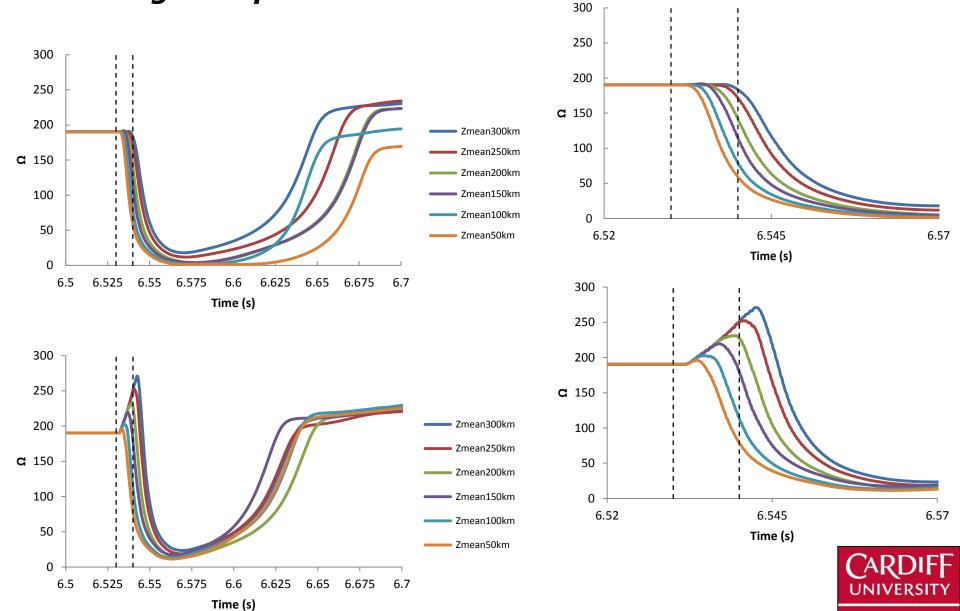
Voltage and current of bus 7 & 9



IGBTs blocked



How DC grids operate



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Challenges and Remaining issues

* Technical barriers

* Policy, technology providers, energy companies

***** Economics

* Nothing is perfect



Reference

- [1] Dirk Van Hertem, Setting the scene: Energy roadmap and the need for more transmission towards a supergrid. EES-UETP Workshop on "HVDC and HVDC grids for future transmission", Belgium, Dec, 2013.
- [2] Dirk Van Hertem, DC grids as an option for future grids. MEDOW training, Cardiff, Dec, 2013.
- [3] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HVDC converter
- [4] Dirk Van Hertem, High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) technology, Mar, 2011.
- [5] Kalcon, G.O.; Adam, G.P.; Anaya-Lara, O.; Lo, S.; Uhlen, K., "Small-Signal Stability Analysis of Multi-Terminal VSC-Based DC Transmission Systems," Power Systems, IEEE Transactions on, vol.27, no.4, pp.1818,1830, Nov. 2012

Q & A

Thank you for your time!



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