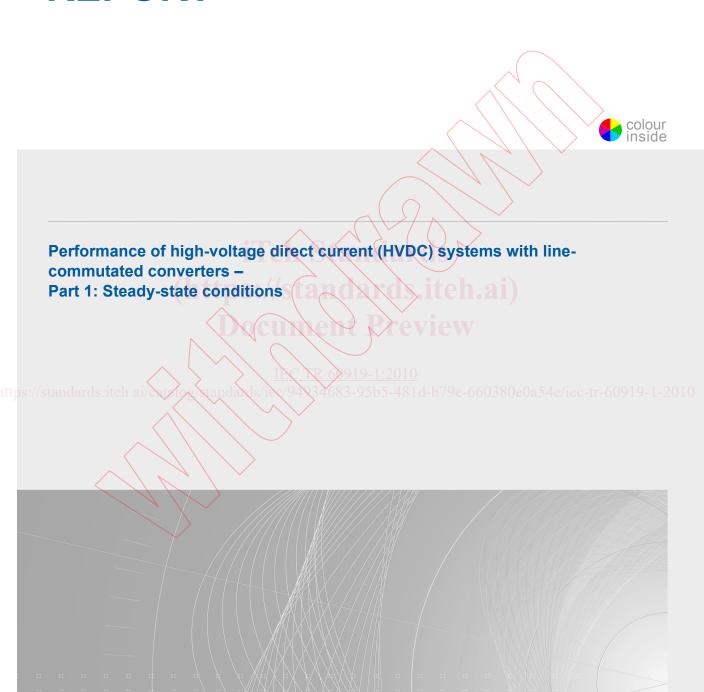


IEC TR 60919-1

Edition 3.2 2017-05 CONSOLIDATED VERSION

TECHNICAL REPORT





THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED Copyright © 2017 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester. If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

IEC Central Office Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11 3, rue de Varembé Fax: +41 22 919 03 00

CH-1211 Geneva 20 info@iec.ch Switzerland www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

IEC Catalogue - webstore.iec.ch/catalogue

The stand-alone application for consulting the entire bibliographical information on IEC International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports and other documents. Available for PC, Mac OS, Android Tablets and iPad.

IEC publications search - www.iec.ch/searchpub

The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and also once a month by email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in 16 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary

65 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: csc@iec.ch.

R 69919-1:2010





IEC TR 60919-1

Edition 3.2 2017-05 CONSOLIDATED VERSION

TECHNICAL REPORT



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

commutated converters -

Part 1: Steady-state conditions

untell Meview

EC NR 60919-1:2010

https://standards.iteh.ai/sytzlow/tandards/iec/94834683-95b5-481d-b79e-660380e0a54e/iec-tr-60919-1-2010

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 29.200; 29.240.99 ISBN 978-2-8322-4412-8

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.



IEC NR 69919-1:2010

https://standards.iteh.ai/cyt/cyc/tandards/ic/94934683-95b5-481d-b79e-660380e0a54e/jec-tr-60919-1-2010



IEC TR 60919-1

Edition 3.2 2017-05 CONSOLIDATED VERSION

REDLINE VERSION



CONTENTS

	FO	KEW(DRD	7
	1	Scop	e	9
	2	Norn	native references	10
	3	Туре	s of HVDC systems	11
		3.1	General	
		3.2	HVDC back-to-back system	
1		3.3	Monopolar HVDC system with earth return-HVDC system	
		3.4	Monopolar HVDC system with metallic return HVDC system	
I		3.5	Bipolar earth return HVDC system	
		3.6		20
ļ		3.7	Two 12-pulse groups per pole	22
		3.8	Converter transformer arrangements	22
		3.9	DC switching considerations	27
		3.10	Series capacitor compensated HVDC systems	29
		3.11	LCC/VSC hybrid bipolar system	33
I	4	Envi	onment informationd power current and voltage	34
	5	Rate		
		5.1	Rated power	37
			5.1.1 General	37
			5.1.2 Rated power of an HVDC system with transmission line	
			5.1.3 Rated power of an HVDC back-to-back system	
			5.1.4 Direction of power flow	
		5.2	Rated current	38
		5.3	Rated yottage	38
	6 ar	Over	Rated voltageload and equipment capability	38
		6.1	Overload	
		6.2	Equipment capability	39
			6.2.1 General	
			6.2.2 Converter valve capability	
		<	6.2.3 Capability of oil-cooled transformers and reactors	40
			6.2.4 AC harmonic filter and reactive power compensation equipment	
			capability	
			6.2.5 Switchgear and buswork capability	40
	7	Minir	num power transfer and no-load stand-by state	40
		7.1	General	40
		7.2	Minimum current	40
		7.3	Reduced direct voltage operation	41
		7.4	No-load stand-by state	41
			7.4.1 General	41
			7.4.2 Converter transformers – No-load stand-by	41
			7.4.3 Converter valves – No-load stand-by	41
			7.4.4 AC filters and reactive compensation – No-load stand-by	42
			7.4.5 DC reactors and d.c. filters – No-load stand-by	42
			7.4.6 Auxiliary power system – No-load stand-by	
			7.4.7 Control and protection – No-load stand-by	
	8	AC s	vstem	42

	8.1	General	42
	8.2	AC voltage	42
		8.2.1 Rated a.c. voltage	42
		8.2.2 Steady-state voltage range	42
		8.2.3 Negative sequence voltage	43
	8.3	Frequency	43
		8.3.1 Rated frequency	43
		8.3.2 Steady-state frequency range	43
		8.3.3 Short-term frequency variation	
		8.3.4 Frequency variation during emergency	44
	8.4	System impedance at fundamental frequency	
	8.5	System impedance at harmonic frequencies	
	8.6	Positive and zero-sequence surge impedance	44
	8.7	Other sources of harmonics	
	8.8	Subsynchronous torsional interaction (SSTI)	45
9		etive power.	
	9.1	General	
	9.2	Conventional HVDC systems	_
	9.3	Series capacitor compensated HVDC sehemes	
	9.4		
	9.4	Converter reactive power consumption	41
	9.6 9.7	Reactive power supply	
10	-	C transmission line, earth electrode line and earth electrode	
10			
		General	
	10.2	Overhead line(s)	
		10.2.1 General	
		10.2.2 Electrical parameters	
	10.3	Cable line(s)	-
		10.3.1 General	
		10.3.2 Electrical parameters	
		Earth electrode line	
		Earth electrode	
11		bility	
	11.1	General	50
	11.2	Outage	50
		11.2.1 General	50
		11.2.2 Scheduled outage	50
		11.2.3 Forced outage	51
	11.3	Capacity	51
		11.3.1 General	51
		11.3.2 Maximum continuous capacity P_{m}	51
		11.3.3 Outage capacity P ₀	51
		11.3.4 Outage derating factor (ODF)	51
	11.4	Outage duration terms	51
		11.4.1 Actual outage duration (AOD)	51
		11.4.2 Equivalent outage duration (EOD)	51
		11.4.3 Period hours (PH)	52
		11.4.4 Actual outage hours (AOH)	52

		11.4.5 Equivalent outage hours (EOH)	52
	11.5	Energy unavailability (EU)	52
		11.5.1 General	52
		11.5.2 Forced energy unavailability (FEU)	53
		11.5.3 Scheduled energy unavailability (SEU)	53
	11.6	Energy availability (EA)	53
	11.7	Maximum permitted number of forced outages	53
	11.8	Statistical probability of outages	53
		11.8.1 Component faults	53
		11.8.2 External faults	53
12		C control	
	12.1	Control objectives	53
	12.2	Control structure	54
			54
		12.2.2 Converter unit firing control	54
		12.2.3 Pole control	57
		12.2.4 HVDC substation control	
		12.2.5 Master control	59
	12.3	Control order settings	
	12.4		60
		Control circuit redundancy	60
	12.6	Measurements	
13		communication	
	13.1	Types of telecommunication links Telephone	61
	13.2	Telephone	61
		Power line carrier (PLC)	61
		Microwave	62
		Radio Ind	
		Optical fibre telecommunication	
		Classification of data to be transmitted	
		Fast response telecommunication	
4.4	/	Reliability	
14		iary power supplies	
		General	
		Reliability and load classification	
		AC auxiliary supplies	
		Batteries and uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)	
4.5		Emergency supply	
15		ble noise	
		General	
	15.2	Public nuisance	
		15.2.1 General	
		15.2.2 Valves and valve coolers	
		15.2.3 Converter transformers	
		15.2.4 DC reactors	
	45.0	15.2.5 AC filter reactors	
	15.3	Noise in working areas	ხგ

 20.2.6 DC filter
 88

 20.2.7 Auxiliary equipment
 89

 20.2.8 Other components
 89

21 Provision for extensions to the HVDC systems89

21.1 General	
21.2 Specification for extensions	
Annex A (informative) Factors affecting reliability and availability of converter stations	
Bibliography	99
Figure 1 – Twelve-pulse converter unit	
Figure 2 – Examples of back-to-back HVDC systems	
Figure 3 – Monopolar HVDC system with earth return-system	
Figure 4 – Two 12-pulse units in series	
Figure 5 – Two 12-pulse units in parallel	
Figure 6 – Monopolar HVDC system with metallic return-system	16
Figure 7 – Bipolar system	
Figure 8 – Metallic return operation of the unfaulted pole in a bipolar system	20
Figure 9 – Bipolar HVDC system with metallic return HVDC system	21
Figure 10 – Bipolar system with two 12-pulse units in series per pole	24
Figure 11 – Bipolar system with two 12-pulse units in parallel per pole	26
Figure 12 – DC switching of line conductors	
Figure 13 – DC switching of converter poles	28
Figure 14 – DC switching – Overhead line to cable	29
Figure 15 – DC switching – Two-bipolar converters and lines	
Figure 16 – DC switching – Intermediate	31
Figure 17 – Capacitor commutated converter configurations	32
Figure 18 – Variations of reactive power Q with active power P of an HVDC converter	46
Figure 19 – Control hierarchy	56
Figure 20 - Converter voltage-current characteristic	58 1-20
Figure 21 – Examples of a.c. filter connections for a bipole HVDC system	70
Figure 22 – Circuit diagrams for different filter types	
Figure 23 – RY CQM noise meter results averaged – Typical plot of converter noise	
levels on the d.c. line corrected and normalized to 3 kHz bandwidth –0 dBm = 0,775 V	
1 mW corresponding to 0,775 V at a pole-to-pole surge impedance of 600 Ω	
Figure 24 – Extension methods for HVDC systems	
Figure 25 – Recommended measurement procedure with definition of measuring point	
Figure 26 – LCC/VSC hybrid bipolar system	34
Table 1 – Information supplied for HVDC substation	35
Table 2 – Performance parameters for voice communication circuits: Subscribers and	
trunk circuits	77

+AMD2:2017 CSV © IEC 2017

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

Part 1: Steady-state conditions

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication. --660380e0a54e/iec-tr-60919-1-2010
- 7) No liability shall attach to LEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and LEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This consolidated version of the official IEC Standard and its amendments has been prepared for user convenience.

IEC TR 60919-1 edition 3.2 contains the third edition (2010-05) [documents 22F/213/DTR and 22F/218/RVC], its amendment 1 (2013-04) [documents 22F/277/DTR and 22F/286A/RVC] and its amendment 2 (2017-05) [documents 22F/447/DTR and 22F/452/RVDTR].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

- 8 -

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 edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) the changes have been made to the description of multi 12-pulse groups per pole, especially for a large scale ultra high-voltage direct current (UHVDC) converter arrangement;
- b) the different arrangements of d.c. smoothing reactors have been included;
- c) the figures depicting two 12-pulse groups per pole arrangement have been added.

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 60919 series, published under the general title *Performance of high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems with line-commutated converters*, can be found on the IEC website

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability date 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.

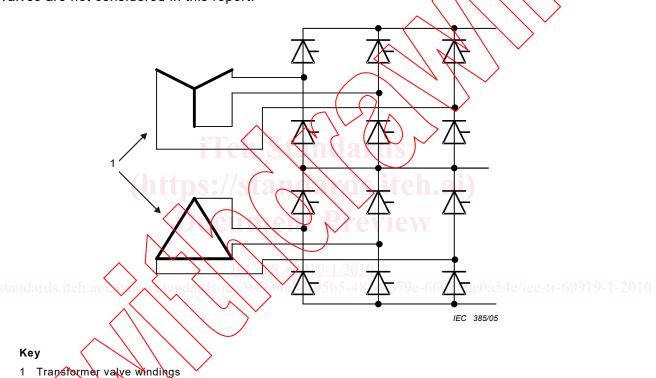
IMPORTANT - The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

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

Part 1: Steady-state conditions

1 Scope

This part of the IEC 60919 provides general guidance on the steady-state performance requirements of high-voltage direct current (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.



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/TR 60146-1-2 and IEC 60146-1-3. Voltage-sourced converters are not considered.

Figure 1 – Twelve-pulse converter unit

This technical report, which covers steady-state performance, is 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.

– 10 –

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 coordination 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 reactive power (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;
- I) 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, Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-1: Specifications of basic requirements