

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

**High-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems - Guidance to the specification and design evaluation of AC filters -
Part 2: Harmonic performance aspects**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Telephone interference.....	7
4.1 Overview of telephone interference issues	7
4.2 Determining the necessity for telephone interference limits	9
4.3 Defining appropriate telephone interference limits.....	10
4.3.1 General	10
4.3.2 Mechanisms of interference.....	11
4.3.3 Noise performance coordination levels	12
5 Current-based interference criteria	14
5.1 Overview	14
5.2 Derivation of parameters.....	14
5.3 Illustrative values of current-based limits	17
5.4 Determination of IT limits for a specific project.....	19
5.4.1 General	19
5.4.2 Identification of the decisive transmission lines.....	19
5.4.3 Inductive coordination study	23
5.4.4 Pre-existing harmonics and future growth	23
5.5 Recommendations for technical specifications	25
5.6 Consequences of harmonic current limit for filter design	27
5.7 Telephone infrastructure mitigation options.....	27
5.8 Experience and examples	28
5.8.1 General	28
5.8.2 Review of design requirements.....	29
5.8.3 Measured current levels of schemes in service	29
5.8.4 Example of actual telephone interference problems	31
5.9 Conclusions	32
6 Field measurements and verification.....	33
6.1 Overview	33
6.2 Equipment and subsystem tests.....	33
6.2.1 General	33
6.2.2 Fundamental frequency impedance and unbalance measurement.....	33
6.2.3 Frequency response curve.....	34
6.3 System tests	34
6.4 Measuring equipment.....	34
6.4.1 Overview	34
6.4.2 AC filter energization	37
6.4.3 Verification of the reactive power controller	37
6.4.4 Verification of the specified reactive power interchange.....	37
6.4.5 Verification of the harmonic performance.....	37
6.4.6 Verification of audible noise.....	41
6.5 In-service measurements	41
6.5.1 General	41

6.5.2	Measurement parameters	41
6.5.3	Categories of measurements	41
Annex A	(informative) Voltage and current distortion – Telephone interference	43
A.1	Voltage distortion limits for HV and EHV networks	43
A.1.1	General	43
A.1.2	Recommended limits for HV or EHV networks.....	44
A.2	Harmonic current in generators	46
A.3	Causes of telephone interference.....	46
A.4	Definition of telephone interference parameters	48
A.5	Discussion	52
A.6	Coupling mechanism from power-line current to telephone disturbance voltage.....	53
Annex B	(informative) Example of induced noise calculation with Dubanton equations.....	54
B.1	General.....	54
B.2	Residual IT	54
B.3	Balanced IT	55
Annex C	(informative) Illustration of the benefit of including a TIF requirement in the technical specification.....	56
Annex D	(informative) Specification of IT limits dependent on network impedance	58
Annex E	(informative) The impact of AC network harmonic impedance and voltage level on the filter design necessary to fulfil an IT criterion	62
E.1	General.....	62
E.2	Assumptions and pre-conditions	63
E.3	Harmonic impedance of AC network	65
E.4	Filter design.....	68
E.5	Explanation of the difference in impact of relative and absolute performance criteria on required filter Mvar	69
Annex F	(informative) List of typical HVDC projects	71
Bibliography	73
Figure 1	– Conversion factor from positive sequence current at the sending end to positive sequence current at the receiving end, and input impedance of a 230 kV line, 124 km long, 1 000 Ω -m.....	21
Figure 2	– Conversion factor from positive sequence current to residual current, and input impedance of a 230 kV line, 124 km long, 1 000 Ω -m	22
Figure 3	– Simple circuit for calculation of harmonic performance taking into account pre-existing harmonics.....	24
Figure 4	– Simplified diagram of system in Table 6	30
Figure 5	– Simplified diagram of system in Table 7	31
Figure 6	– Locations for voltage measurements for power quality assessment	36
Figure 7	– Converter variables for harmonic performance tests.....	38
Figure 8	– Example of measurements made during a ramp of the converters	40
Figure A.1	– Contributions of harmonic voltages at different voltage levels in a simple network.....	43
Figure A.2	– C-message and psophometric weighting factors	47
Figure A.3	– Flow-chart describing the basic telephone interference mechanism	53
Figure D.1	– Simplification of the detailed network used for telephone interference simulation	58

Figure D.2 – Induced voltage in telephone circuit vs. network impedance, for unitary current injected	59
Figure D.3 – IT limits as defined for different network impedances.....	60
Figure E.1 – Converter harmonics un-weighted (A) and IT weighted (kA) on 240 kV base	64
Figure E.2 – Converter Mvar absorption versus load.....	65
Figure E.3 – Impedance sector diagram and RL-equivalent circuit	66
Figure E.4 – Simplified converter/system topology	66
Figure E.5 – Simplified circuit including overhead transmission line	67
Table 1 – Performance thresholds for metallic noise	13
Table 2 – Performance thresholds for longitudinal noise	13
Table 3 – Performance thresholds for balance	13
Table 4 – Illustrative maximum telephone line length to achieve the North American recommended longitudinal ng level, as a function of balanced IT level, earth resistivity and separation distance	17
Table 5 – Illustrative maximum telephone line length to achieve the North American recommended longitudinal ng level as a function of residual IT level, earth resistivity and separation distance	18
Table 6 – Measured 95 % values of THFF and I_{pe} of a 600 MW scheme (3 phases).....	30
Table 7 – Measured 95 % values of THFF and I_{pe} of a 300 MW scheme (3 phases).....	31
Table A.1 – Voltage distortion limits from IEEE 519	44
Table A.2 – Compatibility levels for harmonic voltages (in percent of the nominal voltage) in LV and MV power systems	45
Table A.3 – Indicative values of planning levels for harmonic voltages in HV and EHV power systems.....	45
Table E.1 – Required total amount of installed filter Mvars to meet an IT limit of 25 kA for 600 MW transmission	63
Table F.1 – Some HVDC schemes – Specified telephone interference criteria	71

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**High-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems -
Guidance to the specification and design evaluation of AC filters -
Part 2: Harmonic performance aspects**

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IEC TS 62001-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 22F: Power electronics for electrical transmission and distribution systems, of IEC technical committee 22: Power electronic systems and equipment. It is a Technical Specification.

This first edition cancels and replaces IEC TR 62001-2 published in 2016. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC TR 62001-2:2016:

- a) added Clause 3 on terms and definitions;
- b) split old Clause 3 to form new Clause 4 and Clause 5;
- c) extensive updating of text to reflect progress in time;
- d) transferred most of IEC TR 62001-3:2016, Annex C, to Clause 6.

The text of this Technical Specification is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
22F/863/DTS	22F/871/RVDTS

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

The language used for the development of this Technical Specification is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62001 series, published under the general title *High-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems – Guidance to the specification and design evaluation of AC filters*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
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INTRODUCTION

IEC 62001 (all parts) deals with the specification and design evaluation of AC side harmonic performance and AC side filters for HVDC schemes. It is intended to be primarily for the use of the utilities and consultants who are responsible for issuing the specifications for new HVDC projects and evaluating designs proposed by prospective suppliers.

Harmonic performance is discussed in several places throughout the various parts of the IEC 62001 series and is also the topic of the IEC 61000 series.

The IEC 62001 series is structured in five parts as follows.

IEC TR 62001-1 – Overview

This part concerns specifications of AC filters for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems with line-commutated converters, permissible distortion limits, harmonic generation, filter arrangements, filter performance calculation, filter switching and reactive power management and customer specified parameters and requirements.

IEC TS 62001-2 – Harmonic performance aspects

This part deals with telephone interference, current-based interference criteria, field measurements and compliance verification.

IEC TS 62001-3 – Modelling aspects

This part addresses modelling of three specific aspects of design: AC network impedance modelling, the treatment of pre-existing harmonics in performance and rating calculations, and harmonic interaction across converters (cross-modulation).

IEC TR 62001-4 – Equipment

This part concerns steady-state and transient ratings of AC filters and their components, power losses, audible noise, design issues and special applications, filter protection, audible noise, seismic requirements, equipment design and test parameters.

IEC TR 62001-5 – AC side harmonics and appropriate harmonic limits for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems with voltage sourced converters (VSC)

This part addresses the AC side harmonic performance of voltage sourced converters (VSC).

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62001 gives a guidance to the specification and design evaluation of AC filters of high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems, specifically on harmonic performance aspects. This document focusses on three specific areas of interest. Clause 4 discusses telephone interference related to the operation of HVDC transmission, including the derivation of appropriate harmonic limits. Clause 5 deals with all aspects of current-based harmonic performance criteria and their application. Clause 6 is concerned with field measurement and verification of compliance with specified harmonic limits.

This document concentrates on passive AC filter technology and line-commutated high-voltage direct current (HVDC) converters, but much of the content is equally relevant to VSC converter technology. Where there is a distinction, this is indicated in the text.

The scope of this document covers AC side filtering for the frequency range of interest in terms of harmonic distortion and audible frequency disturbances. It excludes filters specifically designed to be effective in the PLC and radio interference spectra.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

harmonic performance

level of monitored parameter compared to limit value

4 Telephone interference

4.1 Overview of telephone interference issues

Interference with nearby telephone systems is a potential issue both for the AC transmission lines associated with an HVDC converter, and for the DC transmission lines. Much of the material in Clause 4 could apply to both; however, the main focus is on the AC side. Telephone interference from DC transmission lines is comprehensively described in CIGRE TB811 [1]¹.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

Permissible distortion limits and performance measures for limiting telephone interference, such as the telephone interference factor (TIF), the product of the RMS current (A) and the TIF (IT) – the definitions of these criteria are shown in 5.2 and Clause A.4 – are discussed in detail and summarized in IEC TR 62001-1 [2]. Where these measures are applied with strict limits, particularly current-based criteria such as IT, they can be a decisive or limiting factor for filter design. Thus, these measures can directly affect the costs of filters and the concomitant effects of larger filters (extra station space, shunt reactors to compensate excess reactive power produced by the filters, etc.). On the other hand, a few HVDC projects have experienced high levels of telephone interference that caused problems during commissioning and early operation. Reference [2] considers basic interference criteria, defines telephone interference limits and discusses consequences of the telephone interference for filter design.

Because these criteria, based on psophometric or C-message weighting of harmonics, are specific to evaluation of noise induced on telephone circuits electromagnetically coupled to AC lines, they should only be specified where significant coupling between AC transmission lines and analogue telephone circuits can be reasonably anticipated. This document provides guidance for discriminating those situations where risk of telephone interference exists. However, there are many factors that affect the potential for telephone interference and it is not possible to provide definitive, quantitative guidelines. One of the most elusive factors is the propagation of harmonic currents through the AC system. Experience has shown that significant harmonic HVDC-created current flow can exist in lines that are remote from the converter station and beyond transformations to other transmission voltage levels. A full inductive coordination study, which involves the calculation of harmonic current flow in the system in order to determine the problematic transmission lines and the assessment of their actual coupling with the adjacent telephone lines, is the only mean to assess the interference potential with any certainty.

The specification of telephone interference should also take into account local particularities, as discussed in 4.2.

A valuable paper produced by the Joint Task Force 02 of WG14.03/CC.02 [3] gives a very complete description of the inductive coordination process and the main parameters affecting telephone interference. The IT limits are based on experience from the Finnish telephone system, while making use of some approximations for the network characteristics. This document will focus on North American practice for IT limits, although the principles and calculation methods are applicable worldwide and will indicate the important system parameters that should be defined in a technical specification.

In systems where telephone interference potential can be judged to exist, proper specification of harmonic current- and voltage-based performance criteria are of great importance to protect the interests of the HVDC system owner. If not sufficiently addressed by the specifications, and should telephone interference problems arise, the consequences to the HVDC owner can be severe. Resolution of telephone interference after the HVDC system is placed into service can be highly expensive and time consuming. Post-commissioning resolution of telephone interference is complicated by the fact that the interference directly affects parties other than the HVDC owner, i.e. the telephone system operator and its subscriber customers. It is possible that the HVDC system can be forced to cease operation by legal or regulatory action until the HVDC filtering system is redesigned and modified or telephone system mitigation measures are applied. When the whole process of inductive coordination is done correctly, it is much easier to face a problem at the initiation of the project.

If not used with consideration, the requirements, and equally important how to evaluate them, can lead to an unduly complex and costly design. Clause 4 attempts to clarify many aspects of the subject, presenting the theory, assessing practical experience and providing guidelines.

4.2 Determining the necessity for telephone interference limits

While voltage distortion control is a common concern for any electrical network, telephone interference is highly project dependent. Interference can occur when harmonic currents flow in an AC transmission line which runs parallel to telephone lines. The harmonic currents induce a disturbing voltage in the telephone lines which is proportional to the length of exposure and the per unit mutual impedance between the two circuits. Subclause 4.2 specifically deals with harmonic limits related to telephone interference such as IT, TIF, I_{eq} and THFF. These criteria aim to control the interference induced in cable wire telephone lines transmitting signals in the (vocal) audible frequency band, i.e. approximately between 200 Hz and 3 500 Hz.

There is no easy way to give quantitative guidance as to the conditions where telephone interference has the potential to be of significance for a project, or where specific telephone-interference oriented specifications are necessary to protect the buyer. Qualitative guidelines are provided below. If there is concern that a project can have susceptibility to one or more of these factors, an inductive coordination study is desirable to guide the development of specifications.

Conditions known to increase the susceptibility to AC-side telephone interference are the following.

- Long sections of exposure between AC lines carrying converter harmonic currents and telephone lines.
- Close proximity of AC transmission lines and parallel telephone lines.
- Even moderate separation distances and longitudinal exposures if combined with very high earth resistivity.
- Single-wire telephone lines.

NOTE Even shielded twisted-pair telephone circuits do not provide complete balance of the induced voltage in each conductor, and such circuits are by no means exempt from potential interference issues.

- Radial transmission line(s) to the converter station, where all converter harmonics are forced into the one single-circuit or double-circuit line.
- AC transmission systems having a hybrid overhead/underground design, with overhead lines interspersed with underground cable sections.
- AC transmission systems with a large number of capacitor banks in electrical proximity to the converter station, causing numerous resonances in the AC network. Analysis is complicated in these systems because all combinations and permutations of capacitor bank status should be considered.

Converter harmonic currents are not limited to the AC lines terminating at the converter station. Harmonic currents can penetrate several tiers into the transmission network and can cross over transformers to other voltage levels. This can be problematic when lower-voltage transmission lines are more closely coupled to telephone circuits. There is a general tendency for harmonic currents to diminish for tiers remote from the converter station, but this general trend can be offset by resonance conditions to produce greater harmonic current levels at second and higher tier lines than on first-tier lines connected to the converter station.

The following conditions can be assumed to indicate non-existence of telephone interference issues at vocal frequency, and thus no need for psophometric or C-message weighted specifications:

- all exposed telephone circuits are fibre optic cable;
- multiplex systems (time or frequency multiplexing);
- no telephone circuits exposed.

Worldwide experience of HVDC has shown that, in numerous schemes, telephone interference limits have not been specified, yet no problems have been experienced. Indeed, telephone systems are very similar from country to country but others parameters affecting the potential for interference can be quite different. In North America for instance, telephone interference is a big concern because of the structure of the telephone and transmission systems in rural areas favouring long exposures and close proximity. There is also powerful legal protection for consumers and utilities with a risk of serious economical consequences for an HVDC project causing excessive telephone interference. On the other hand, in China for example, most telephone lines are generally remote from HV transmission lines. Huge HVDC infrastructure projects can have a "national interest" dimension which means that, in terms of the overall effect on society, it is more important to build them quickly and economically, and to address possible telephone noise problems as a separate issue.

Nearly all homes and small businesses in North America and many other parts of the world are still connected to the phone network by the same pair of twisted copper wires that have been in use for decades. Given the continued hurdles to fibre deployment and the increasingly high transmission speeds available over the existing copper network, it is likely that copper will continue to be the industry's standard for many years to come. This is especially true in rural areas due to the economics of installing fibre optic cabling or coaxial cabling through low density areas. However, in many countries, the cellular phone digital technologies are tending to leapfrog analogue landline telephone system. Furthermore, telecom operators' tariffs in these countries are guiding people to use mobile phones only.

Past experience within the utility and the telephone company with telephone interference from existing facilities would be the best reference since it is likely to reflect the particular situation where the new HVDC project will have to operate.

4.3 Defining appropriate telephone interference limits

4.3.1 General

IEC TR 62001-1 [2] gives general recommendations for determination of limits without detailed studies due to possible short time schedule, lack of computational tool, lack of telephone system data or if no serious interference problems are expected because of harmonic distortion. It refers to IEEE Std 368TM [4] which gives a table suggesting range of limits applicable to HV and EHV transmission lines, with a clear warning that telephone interference should be carefully studied on a case-by-case basis. The table of values is merely illustrative and its derivation is not given. Older versions (1993 and earlier) of IEEE Std 519TM-2022 [5] and CAN/CSA-C22.3 no. 3-98 [6] have copied this table with no apparent verification of its validity. On the other hand, experience shows that some HVDC schemes with a specified IT emanating from a converter bus of between 25 000 A and 50 000 A function with no problems of telephone interference. Applying these previous limits without any study is therefore not recommended.

If it has been established that there is a significant risk of telephone interference related to a particular HVDC project, a detailed study is required to assess the limits for the AC filter performance specifications. Subclause 4.3 gives a general description of the procedure to calculate the influence of a given transmission line on adjacent telephone lines. The method presented is based on the North American practice because interference problems appear to be more acute in that part of the world, and focuses on telephone cable systems, but the same basic principles apply to other systems with different susceptibility levels. Tables of illustrative values of coupling are provided.

It is also necessary to assess the harmonic current flow in transmission lines adjacent to the HVDC project in order to identify the ones that should be considered for the telephone interference requirement of the HVDC project, and their possible level of interference. Recommendations are given on the required information about the AC system that should be included in a specification to achieve an adequate AC filter design.

4.3.2 Mechanisms of interference

Harmonic currents flowing in a transmission line induce harmonic voltages and currents in nearby installations. This voltage can be measured between one end of the telephone conductor and ground, with the remote end grounded, and is called the longitudinal voltage. The longitudinal voltage induced in any parallel conductor can be calculated as shown in Formula (1):

$$U_{g_n} = \sum_{j=1}^k (I_{jn} \times Z_{m_{jn}}) \quad (1)$$

where

n is the harmonic number;

j is the conductor number;

k is the number of conductors on the transmission line;

U_{g_n} is the longitudinal voltage at harmonic n ;

I_{jn} is the phasor current in conductor j at harmonic n ;

$Z_{m_{jn}}$ is the mutual impedance between conductor j and telephone line at harmonic n , including the screening effect of the ground wires and any other nearby grounded conductors.

In Formula (1), the harmonic currents flowing in the transmission line are calculated by the HVDC converter contractor according to the method defined in the technical specifications.

The mutual impedance depends mainly on earth resistivity, separation between transmission and telephone lines, transmission line configuration and frequency. Inductive coordination studies require the calculation of mutual impedances for a large number of exposures between AC transmission lines and telephone lines. The calculation usually includes the effect of screening conductors like shield wires or any other extended conductive installation close by. This calculation is generally done by computer programs such as PSCAD/EMTDC, EMTP, CORRIDOR, MathCAD, MATLAB, Python, CDEGS². However, for simple cases, Dubanton equations [7] can be used with satisfactory results for a typical range of values of exposures. In addition, the calculation of coupling for irregular exposures involves breaking down the exposures into a series of parallel sections and adding these together to obtain the total coupling [8], [9]. Some computer programs have the capacity to calculate mutual impedances for irregular exposures (Crinoline toolbox in EMTP, CDEGS).

Modern telephone lines use shielded cables to transmit the voice signal to each customer via a twisted conductor pair. The shield supports the same harmonic induced voltages as the conductor pair but allows current flow through its grounded ends which cancels out part of the induced voltage in the conductor pair and is very effective at higher frequencies to reduce the longitudinal voltage. The resulting interference voltage is the difference between both conductor longitudinal voltages, which is called the metallic or transverse voltage, and is the voltage which appears across a telephone receiver.

NOTE The terms "common mode" for longitudinal and "differential mode" for transverse are also used.

² PSCAD/EMTDC, EMTP, CORRIDOR, MathCAD, MATLAB, Python, CDEGS are examples of suitable products available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of these products.

The ratio between metallic and longitudinal voltage is called the balance of the circuit and is frequency dependent. The metallic voltage is then weighted to reflect the frequency response of the ear and the telephone system. The C-message weighting is used in North America while psophometric weighting is used in Europe. Other parts of the world adopt one or other of these methods.

The total effective noise will be calculated by the root of the squares of these weighted components for each harmonic to be considered. The total weighted metallic noise voltage is given by Formula (2):

$$V_h = \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{n=h} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j=k} I_{jn} \times Zh_{jn} \left| K_n \times B_n \times C_n \right. \right)^2} \quad (2)$$

where

- h is the maximum order of harmonic to be considered;
- C_n is the C-message or psophometric weighting of harmonic n ;
- K_n is the telephone circuit shielding factor at harmonic n ;
- B_n is the telephone circuit balance at harmonic n .

The telephone circuit shielding and balance factors are generally provided by the telephone companies. In practice, the shielding improves with frequency while the balance gets worse as frequency increases. The combined factor is almost constant over the frequency range of interest.

IEEE Std 1124-2003TM [10] provides a great deal of information about the calculation of mutual impedances and the characteristics of the different parameters relevant to an inductive coordination study. The methodology of inductive coordination for a DC transmission line is basically the same as for an AC line. Useful information on the management of electromagnetic interference by power systems on telecommunication systems can also be found in [11]. Influence of voltage and current distortion on telephone interference level is considered in Annex A.

4.3.3 Noise performance coordination levels

ITU-T EMC-1.6 [12] used in Europe and elsewhere states that the psophometric voltage measured across a resistance of 600 Ω at one end of the line with the remote end terminated with its characteristic impedance should not exceed 0,5 mV.

The North American standards ([13], [14]) recommend limiting the noise contribution on the customer loop to 20 dB_{BrnC}. The telephone circuit noise is defined relative to 1 pW in 600 Ω , i.e. relative to an applied voltage of 24,5 μ V, and is expressed in dB above this level.

$$N_m = 20 \log (V_m / (24,5 \times 10^{-6})) \quad (3)$$

where

- N_m is the metallic (transverse) noise expressed in dB above 24,5 μ V (dB_{BrnC}).

The corresponding metallic noise voltage is 0,245 mV, which is therefore stricter than the ITU counterpart (0,5 mV).

Since the influence of transmission lines on telephone interference is more predominant in North America, the following discussion will focus on the American practice.

The basic quantities in the characterization of interference between HV transmission lines and telephone lines are shown in Formula (4):

$$N_m = n_g - B \text{ (dB)} \quad (4)$$

where

N_g is the longitudinal noise to ground expressed in dB above 24,5 μV (dBrnC);

B is the balance of the telephone circuit in dB (ratio of disturbing longitudinal voltage and the resulting metallic voltage).

Noise to ground is the result of power influence from the HV transmission line and the coupling between this transmission line and a telephone line. This value is related to the level of harmonic current in the transmission line and thus under the network owner's control. The balance measures the susceptibility of the telephone system and as such is the responsibility of the telephone company.

Electrical coordination standards ([6], [14], [15]) define performance thresholds for metallic noise, longitudinal noise and balance on normal business or residential lines which are cable lines as described in Table 1 to Table 3.

Table 1 – Performance thresholds for metallic noise

Metallic noise thresholds dBrnC	Noise level performance category
≤ 20	Recommended
$> 20 \leq 30$	Acceptable
> 30	Not recommended

Table 2 – Performance thresholds for longitudinal noise

Longitudinal noise thresholds dBrnC	Noise level performance category
≤ 80	Recommended
$> 80 \leq 90$	Acceptable
> 90	Not recommended

Table 3 – Performance thresholds for balance

Balance thresholds dB	Noise level performance category
≥ 60	Recommended
$\geq 50 < 60$	Acceptable
< 50	Not recommended