

Design of test circuit for HVDC circuit breaker based on AC supply

PROgress on Meshed HVDC Offshore Transmission Networks

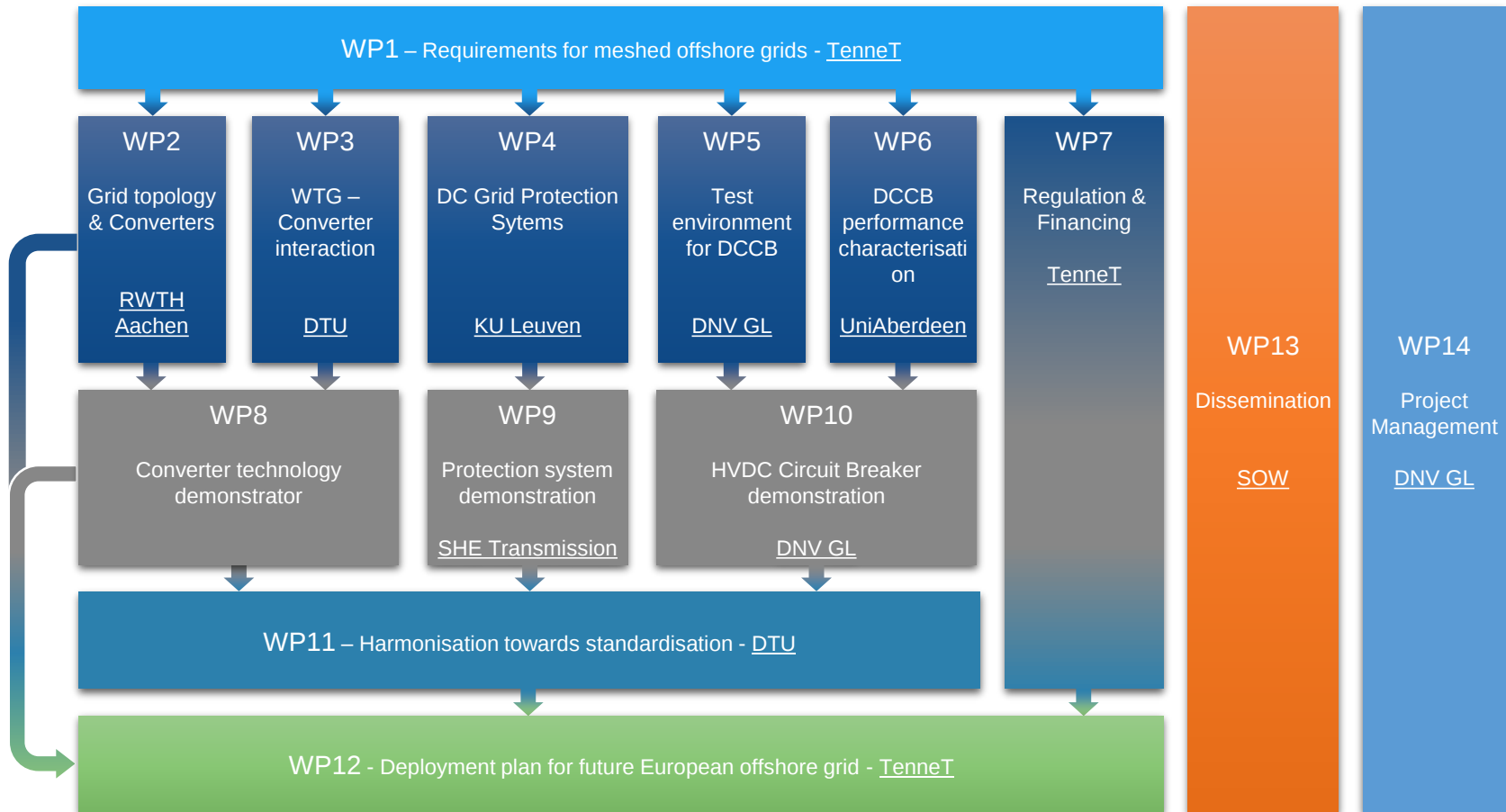


CONTENT

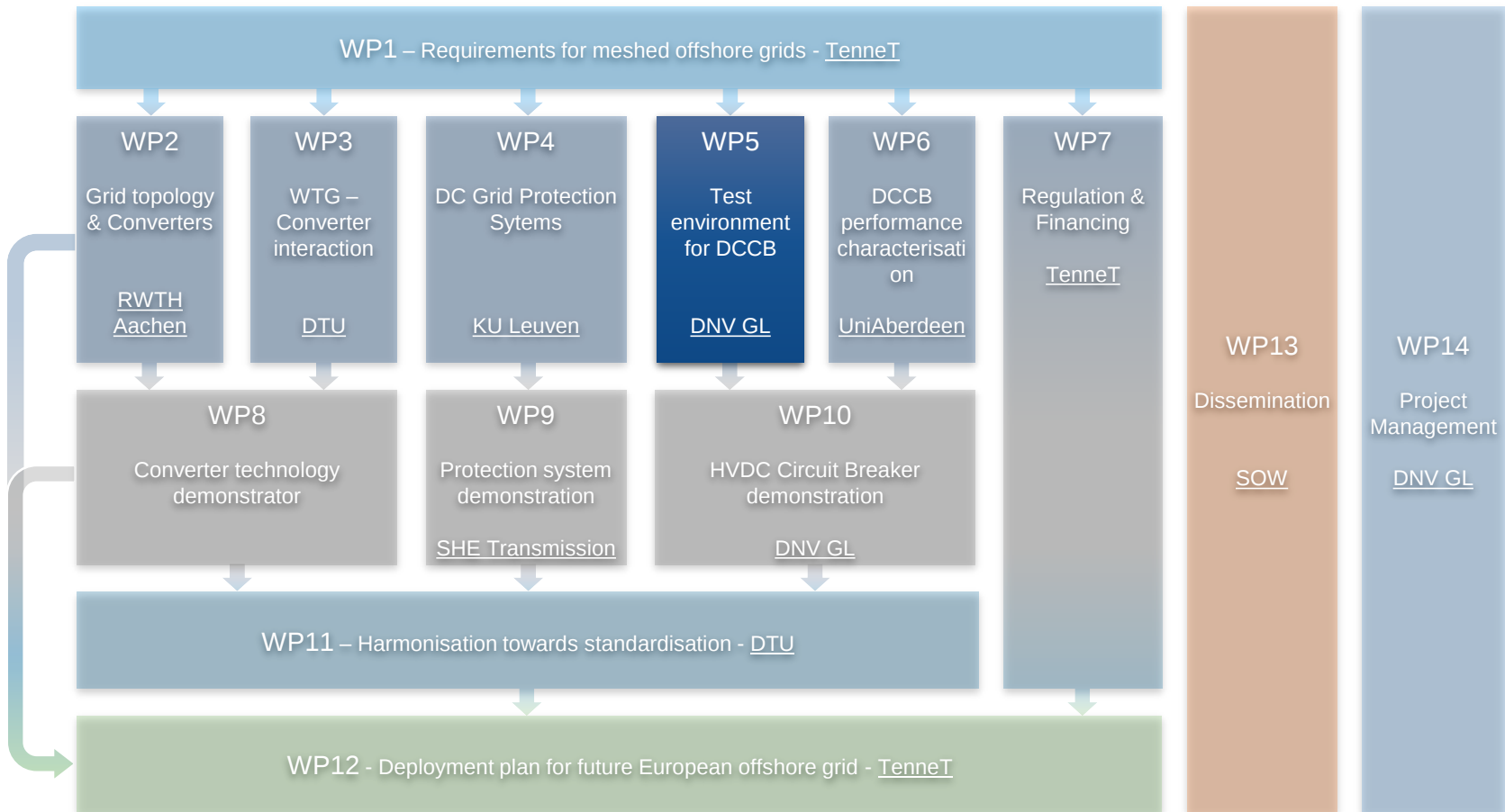
- DC circuit breakers
- DC current interruption
- Test requirements
- Low frequency AC short-circuit generator test circuit



Work Package Structure

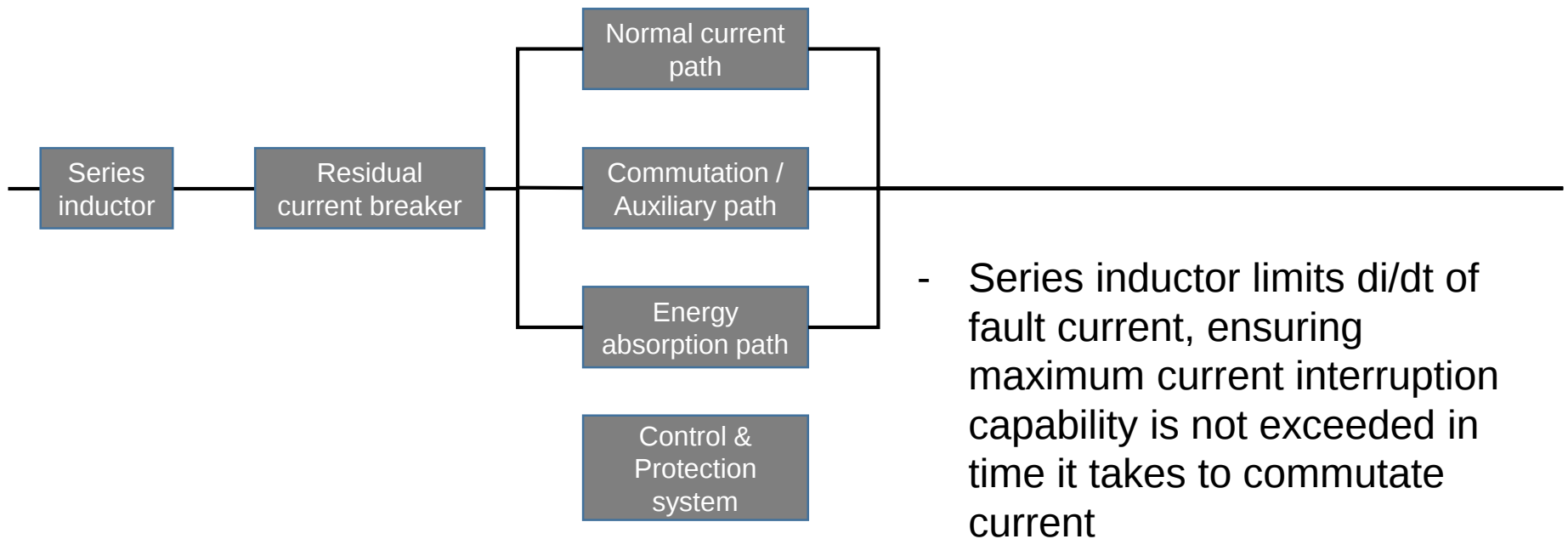


Test environment for HVDC circuit breakers

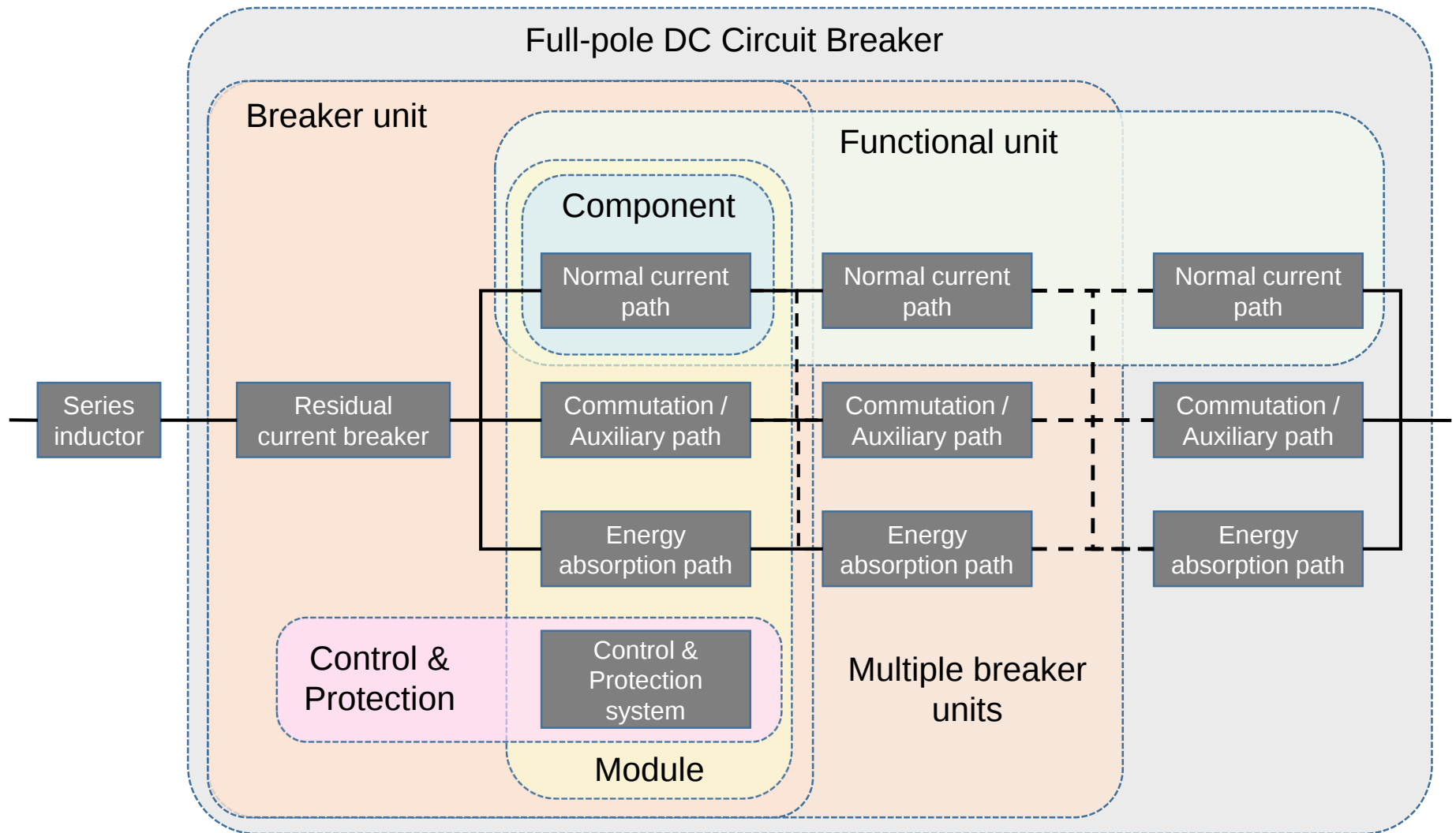


HVDC circuit breaker principle

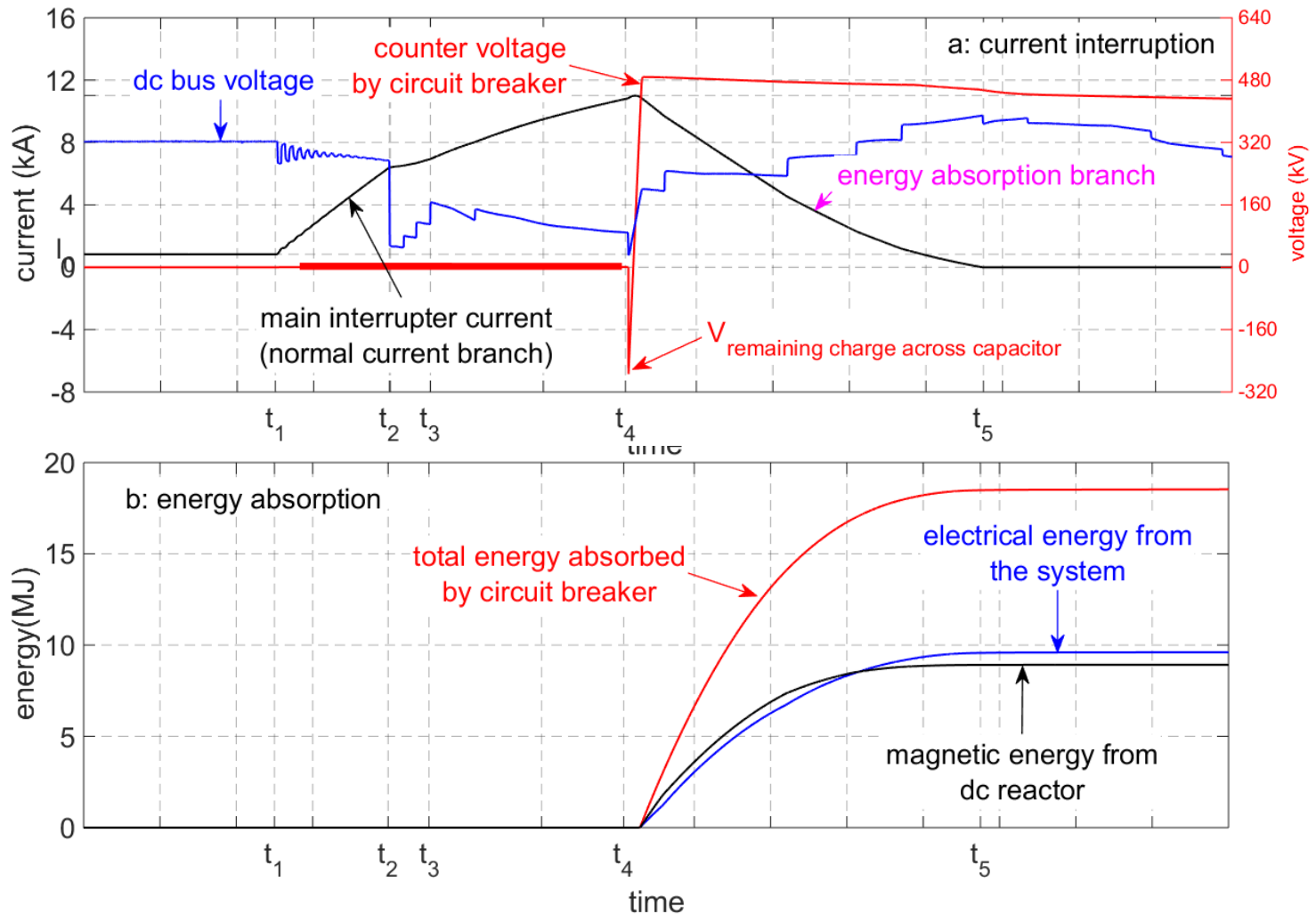
- Normal current path provides low loss normal operation
- During fault, commutation path creates artificial current zero
- Current is commutated into energy absorption path (surge arrester)
- Energy absorption path applies large reverse series voltage, suppressing current



Terminology and Design



Electrical stresses on DC circuit breaker



Test Requirements

HVDC Circuit breaker tests

Dielectric Tests

- Lightning impulse
- DC voltage withstand

Operational tests

- Temperature rise test
- Short-time current withstand
- Current let-through

Breaking

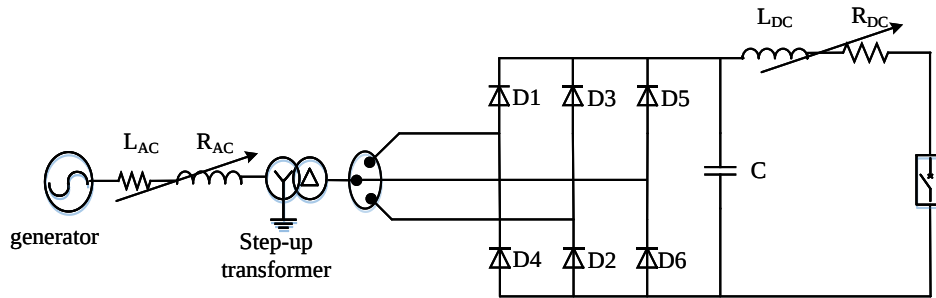
- Breaking current
- Interruption time
- Maximum TIV withstand
- Energy absorption

Endurance tests

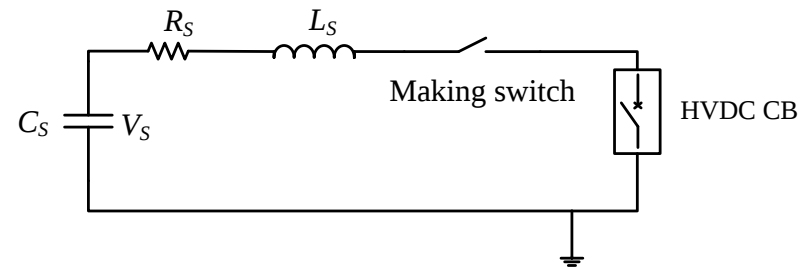
- Electrical Endurance
- Mechanical Endurance

DC circuit breaker potential test circuits for current interruption tests

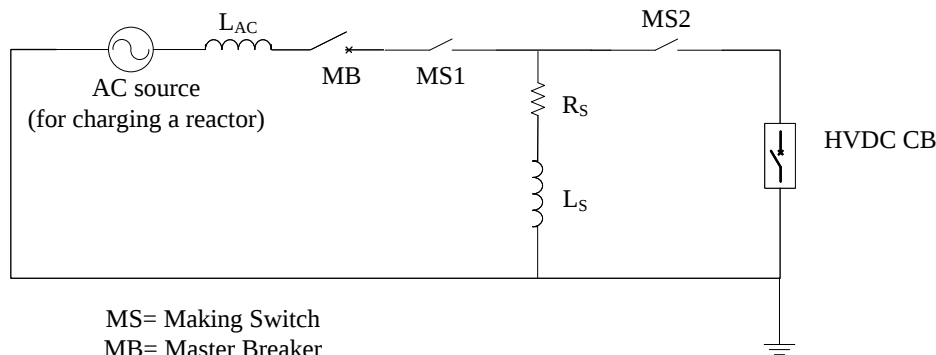
❖ Rectifier with controllable parameters



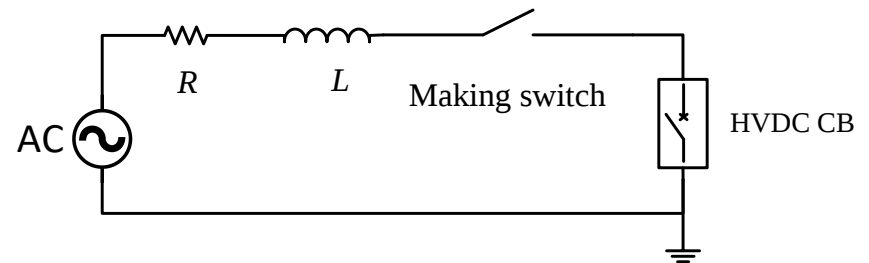
❖ Charged Capacitor



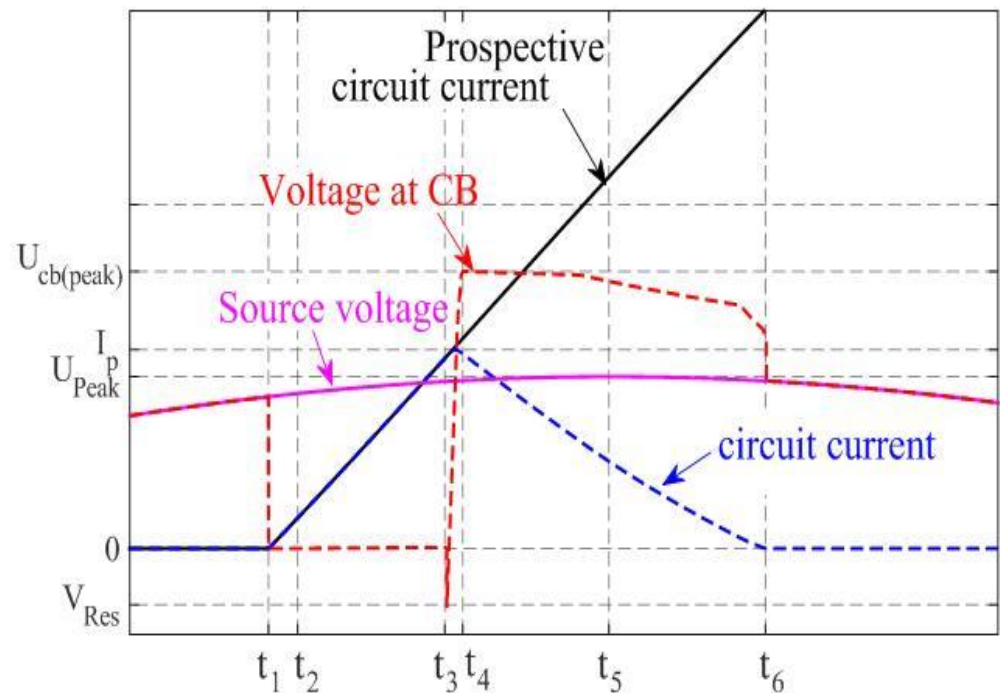
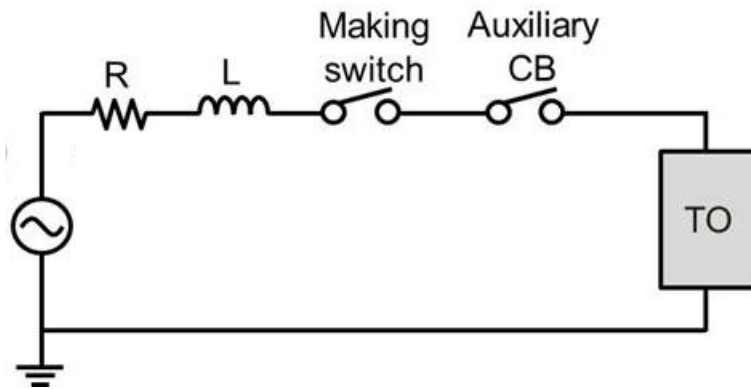
❖ Charged reactor method



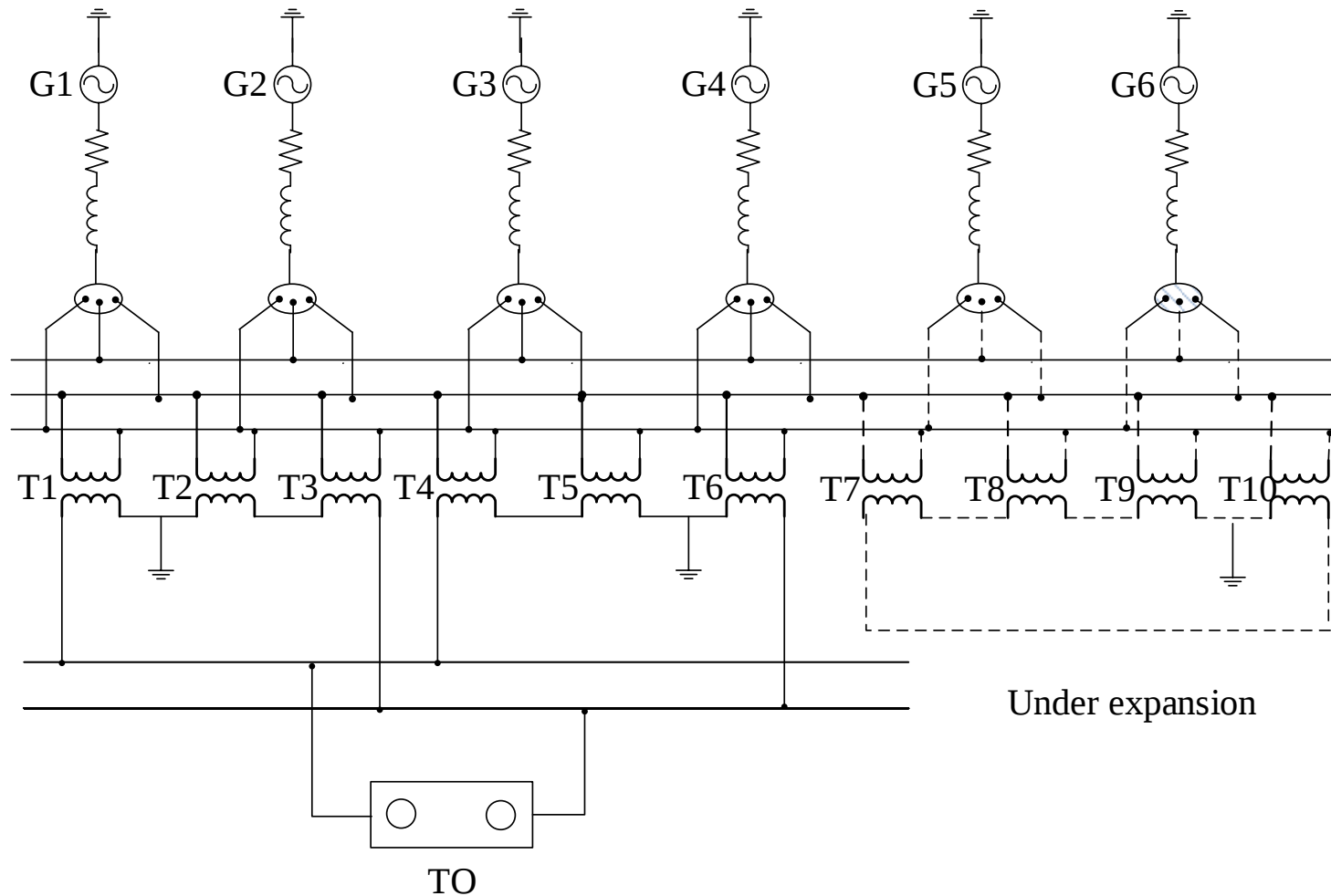
❖ Variable Frequency AC generator



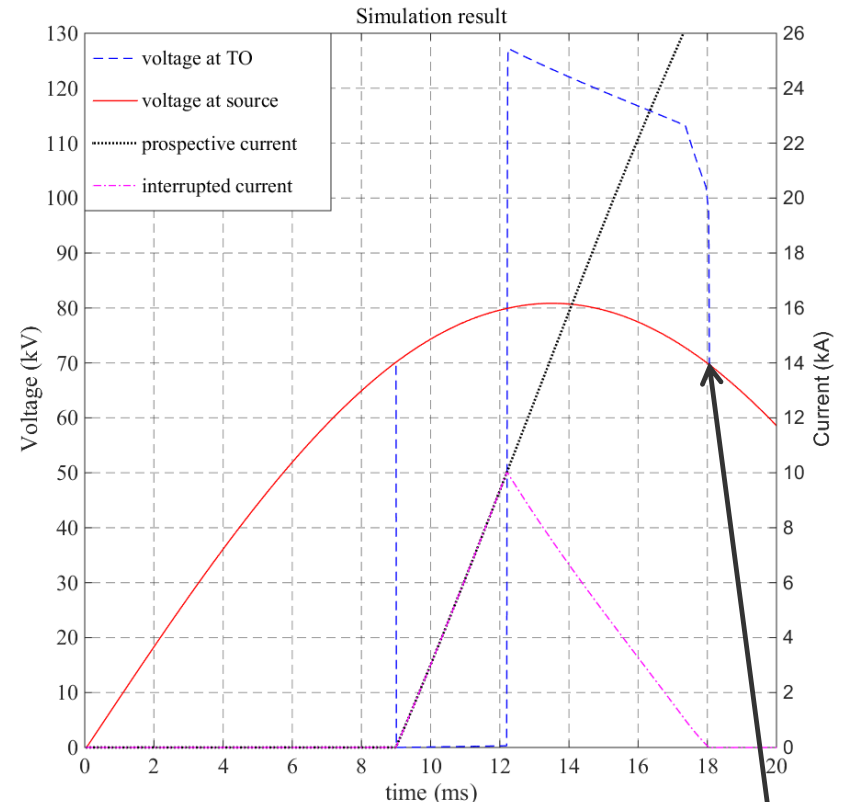
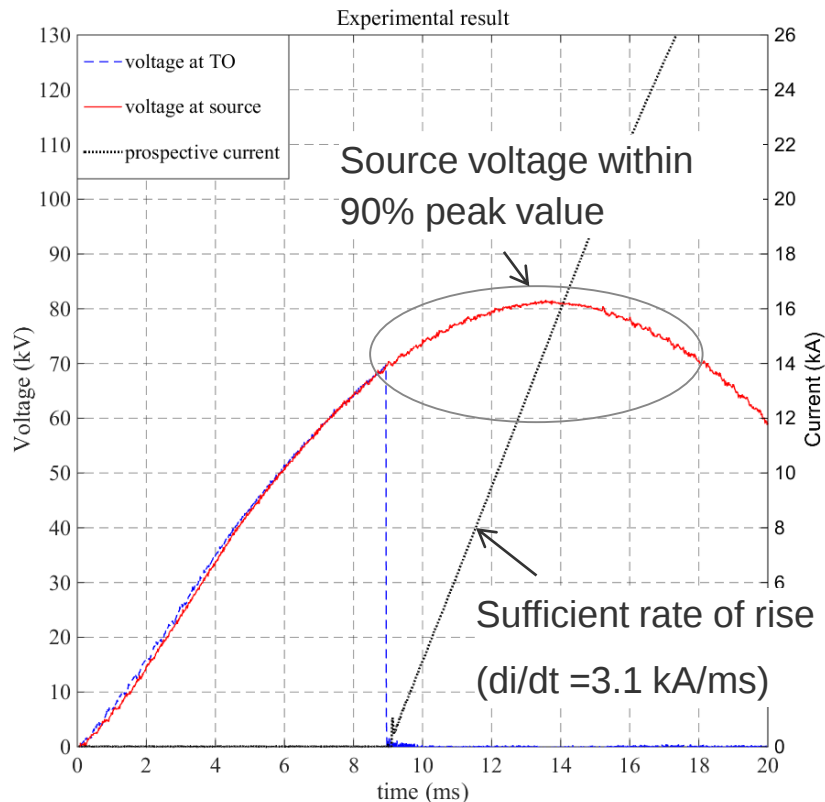
Low frequency AC short circuit generator current interruption test method



KEMA Laboratories test set-up



Experimental verification



- ❖ Using low frequency sufficient test parameters such as di/dt , source voltage and energy stored in system reactance can be achieved
- ❖ Prospective tests at 120 kV was also conducted

Practical limitations of using AC short-circuit generators

- ↗ By-pass test current in case test object fails to clear
 - ↗ Fast making switch by-pass can be realised
- ↗ Application of di-electric stress after current suppression
 - ↗ Necessary for mechanical interrupters, can be applied by remnant internal capacitor voltage
- ↗ Impact of TIV imposed onto test circuit
 - ↗ Full-pole configuration cannot be tested
- ↗ Transient voltage distribution across modules in full-pole configuration
- ↗ Reclosing tests: testing of open-close-open sequence
 - ↗ Use parallel combination of timed short-circuit generators
 - ↗ Test of line charging equipment
- ↗ Control & protection system real-time simulator test



Conclusions

- ↗DC circuit breakers are fundamentally different from AC circuit breakers
- ↗Testing full-pole breaker at full ratings is uneconomical and unnecessary
- ↗DC circuit breaker testing is likely to resemble testing of converter valves
- ↗Full DC circuit breaker test likely to consist of:
 - ↗Operational, interrupting and endurance tests of a breaker unit
 - ↗Dielectric tests on each type of support structure and across terminals
 - ↗Functional tests of control and protection system
- ↗AC short circuit generators running at low frequency can be used for current interruption testing





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Thank you!

Any questions?



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APPENDIX

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