

# The HVDC-OLPD Monitor for High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cable and Plant Condition Monitoring

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- Introduction to Partial Discharge
- HVDC OLPD Monitoring System Project Summary
- Sensors Installation and Monitoring Results
- Conclusions

#### Introduction

#### What is partial discharge?

"A localised electrical discharge that only partially bridges the insulation between conductors and which can or can not occur adjacent to a conductor" *IEC60270 Definition* 

#### Why test for partial discharge?

PD activity is an indication of an *'incipient fault'* in HV insulation and is widely regarded as the *best 'early warning'* indicator of insulation deterioration. The detection of PD at an early stage enables preventative maintenance action *to avoid unplanned outages*.

#### Why are SP Energy Networks interested?

SP Energy Networks are looking to use partial discharge condition monitoring on the Western HVDC Link, the subsea high-voltage interconnector being built between the west coasts of Scotland and England and have chosen to sponsor the development of devices from HVPD capable of providing this.







#### Most Likely Sites of PD Activity in Subsea Cables







- Condition monitoring technology for High Voltage Direct Current HVDC subsea export cables and interconnectors
- The application has been expanded to include the state and condition monitoring of the connected AC/DC converter technology.







- Suitable for the HVDC export cables and interconnectors that will be critical for to the development of a European electricity transmission supergrid and Round 3 offshore wind farms.
- The system will use on-line partial discharge (OLPD) detection combined with other electrical and thermal CM modules.
- The system is expected to enhance fault findings and provide early warning system for HVDC cable operators.
- Reduce electricity costs through lower operational and maintenance costs.



Definition of the first system *functional specification* was based on the topology of the HVAC/HVDC converter station and aims to monitor the state and condition of parameters which can interfere and undermine the reliability of the HVDC system.



[Bahrman, M.P.; Johnson, B.K. "The ABCs of HVDC transmission technologies", IEEE Power & Energy Magazine March/April 2007 Vol. 5 No. 2]



- The system will be based upon non-intrusive PD detection methods and investigatory work will include:
  - Evaluation of PD behaviour in HVDC cables
  - Cable Attenuation and PD Pulse Propagation
  - Noise and interference evaluation under DC
  - Power convertor monitoring
  - OLPD Sensor requirements
  - Cross-Correlation of OLPD Data with VSC Ripple, Transient
    Overvoltage and PQM Sensor requirements

#### **HVDC OLPD Monitoring System**





Digitisers **Control Electronics** Sensors **Remote Access** Computer Modem **Auxiliary Parameters** Monitor **Block Diagram of the Alpha Monitor** System

Photos of installed HVDCOLPD Alpha monitor systems at Alstom Grid HVDC Cable Ageing Facility and a HVDC interconnector

### Sensors Installation and Monitoring Results Alstom Grid HVDC Cable Ageing Facility









Positioning of three types of OLPD Sensor on the cable test Rig





Corona Discharge Sources within the HVDC cable test bed













Monitoring sensors installation of a HVDC cable interconnector





Acquired signals within the HVDC cable

- Signals peaks are the results of the 12 pulse quadruple valves (serial connection of two 6-pulse converter bridges coming from the two 3-phase systems).
- Decreasing peak height due to the transition of the signal through the quadruple valves





Representation of the source of signals based on the circuit diagram of the quadruple valves

# Conclusion



- The OLPD-HVDC project aims to further the understanding of PD and insulation degradation on HVDC cable systems through both laboratory and field tests along with the development of monitoring hardware.
- Development monitoring systems are being deployed on operating HVDC cables to verify the functionality in a field environment.
- The system aim is to identify 'incipient' insulation defects prior to failure in order to enable preventative maintenance interventions to support condition-based management (CBM) and avoid unplanned outages.