

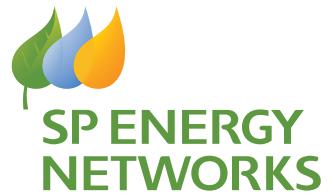


ANGLE-DC

The UK's first DC link using
existing distribution network
33kV AC circuits



Year One Project Summary
Autumn 2016



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- 2 Transporting energy
- 3 The project
- 4 Overcoming challenges
- 5 What next?
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1 Background

The Isle of Anglesey, north Wales has become an important location for energy generation. Over the last ten years there has been a significant increase in low-carbon distributed generation, including wind, solar and tidal. We have seen an increase from relatively low levels to around 80MW today, and total generation on the island is set to double beyond 2020.

Demand is also on the increase. This is due to a number of large regeneration projects and the creation of a new nuclear power station at Wylfa; which will bring many associated developments such as a new science park and housing for workers, all increasing energy demand on the island.

The island often produces more energy than it uses, and as the distribution network operator we regularly need to transport surpluses to mainland Wales. We have limited connectivity between Anglesey and the mainland, and the volume of distributed generation is beginning to cause problems on the electricity network.





The problem

The 33kV network is nearing its thermal and voltage limits, and two of the grid transformers (at Amlwch and Caergeiliog) operate at close to thermal limits during normal operational outage conditions. We are likely to exceed thermal limits within the next four years if demand on the network grows as currently forecast. Accommodating further generation will cause a breach of the upper voltage limits and cause voltage control stability issues on the Island.

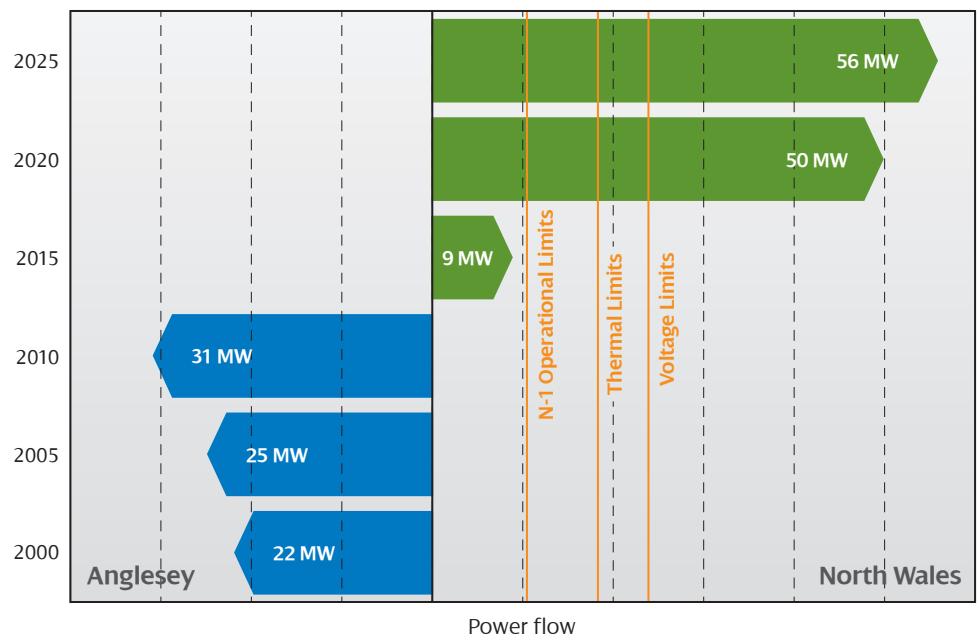
The traditional solution to this problem is to reinforce the network by building new electricity infrastructure. However, this is an expensive option; often requiring lengthy planning consent processes and introducing new electricity infrastructure into our landscapes. We are exploring whether an innovative solution would enable us to maximise the capacity of our existing network and avoid the need for reinforcements.

The innovation

We are trialling a new innovation that uses Medium Voltage Direct Current (MVDC) on an existing 33kV circuit between Anglesey and mainland North Wales. By using MVDC we can control the phase-angle between voltage and current, which means we can control the power flow across the connection.

Switching the existing cable from AC to DC operation allows more power to be transferred using the same circuit conductors, potentially allowing a total capacity increase of 23%. This increase in capacity could delay the need to reinforce networks with expensive cable and overhead line solutions.

This increase in circuit capacity and ability to control power flows, will enable us to connect more low-carbon generation to the 33kV network. It will also help alleviate the problem of voltage instability on the network caused by the increase in distributed generation.

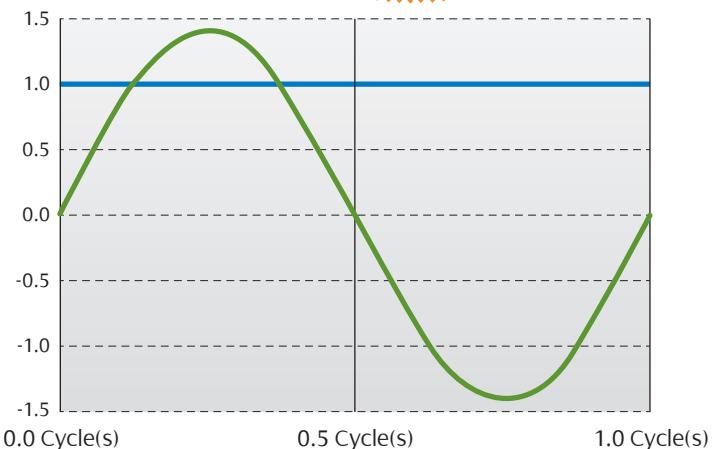




2 Transporting energy

Most of our electricity is delivered using an alternating current (AC), which has a varying voltage and current, rather than a constant direct current (DC). Electricity networks have been using AC since the late 1880s because it was considered more efficient and less expensive than a DC network.

The graph illustrates the difference between AC (the green line) and DC (the blue line). Here the power delivered in each cycle is identical for both the AC and DC circuits as the areas below the lines are equal (this equates to the power being delivered). The fluctuations in the AC line means the AC peak value has to be higher than the DC level.



To increase the power transferred through an AC cable, there are three options:

1 Increase the maximum AC voltage

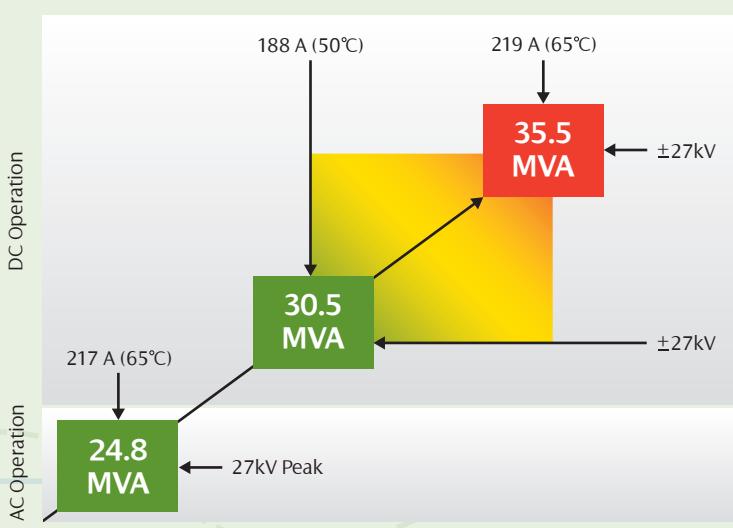
On our network the maximum voltage is set by the cable insulation. To increase the voltage in this way, we would need to replace the cable and connect to a higher voltage circuit.

2 Increase the maximum AC current

For cables approaching their current carrying capacity (i.e. thermal limit), increasing the AC current may not be possible without overheating the conductor or causing damage to its insulation/excessive sag on overhead lines. To increase thermal limits, we would need to replace cables or overhead lines with thicker conductors.

3 Maintain the same maximum voltage and current, and switch from AC to DC

We are testing this option by converting a 40-year old double circuit from AC to DC operation without replacing any assets. The AC amplitude of 33kV will be converted to ± 27 kV DC giving a maximum theoretical increase in cable capacity of 43%. However, because the cables are old and not designed for DC operation, the maximum cable temperature will be kept, from the normal 65°C, to 50°C by reducing the maximum DC current from 219A to 188A. Even at this reduced current, the capacity of the cable can be increased by 23% from 24.8 MVA to 30.5 MVA. Therefore, the project will trial the use of voltage source MVDC converters as a DC link circuit.

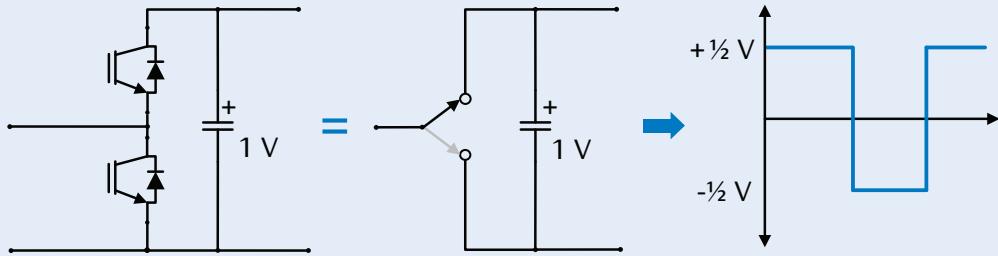


What is a voltage source MVDC converter?

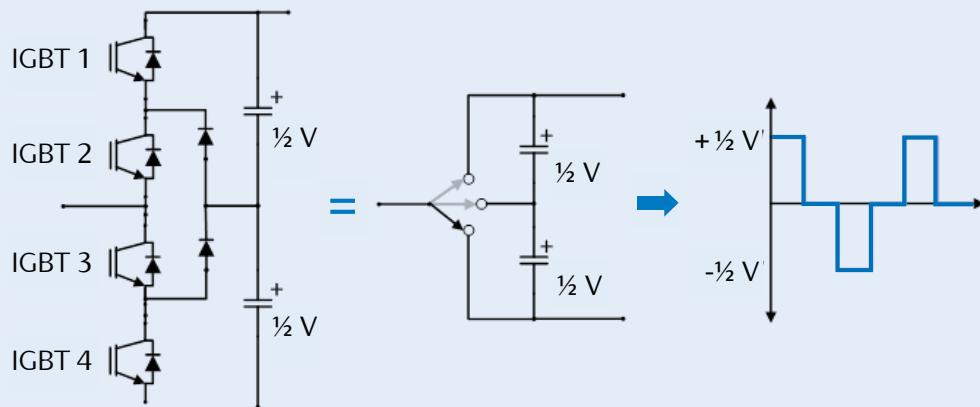
An MVDC link converts AC to DC and then back to AC at the other end. An MVDC link can sit between two electrically different networks and transfer power between them. A converter is a power electronic device, much like a solar inverter found in domestic properties which converts the DC power output from the solar panels to 230VAC so it can be connected to the mains.

How does it work?

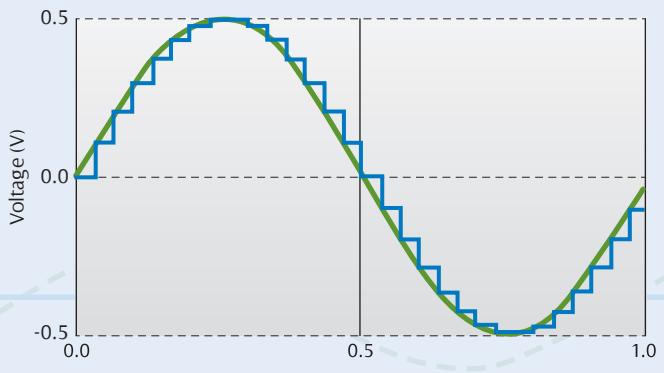
The core technology used in Angle-DC is known as an Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT), which is a semi-conductor device that acts like a low-loss switch and can be turned both on and off with a control signal. It is used within a circuit element known as a converter 'valve'. Below we can see the basic principles of operation, in which the semiconductor outputs voltages at 2-levels, $\pm 1/2V$. If the IGBTs are switched ON and OFF in sequence, a 2-level square waveform is produced, which can very crudely approximate a sine wave. This is called a 2-level Voltage Source Converter (2LVSC).



To improve the wave form, more voltage levels can be added by adding more IGBTs (switches). The next simplest scheme is called a 3-Level Voltage Source Converter (3LVSC). This type of converter requires double the number of IGBTs and more switching. Even with three levels, the output wave looks very different from a sine wave.



Since 2003, adding more levels has become easier to achieve due to the development of the Modular Multi-level Voltage Source Converter (MMVSC). Each valve in the MMVSC consists of independent converter submodules acting like a 2LVSC. MMVSCs can have hundreds of sub-modules and therefore output voltages at hundreds of different levels. This can allow the sine wave to be approximated much more accurately, as shown in the figure adjacent.

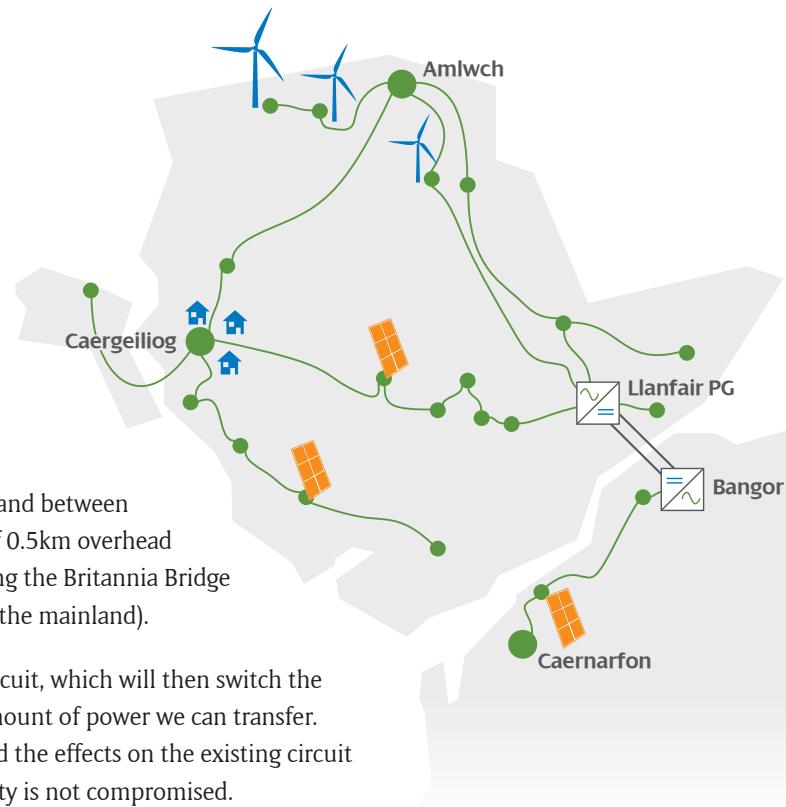


3 The project

The main distribution network on the Isle of Anglesey is made up of 33kV substations, cables and overhead lines. The low-carbon generation on the island is located to the north, south and south west of the island, however the area with the greatest demand for power is at Caergeiliog, some distance away from the generation. There are four grid substations which feed electricity on to Anglesey at Amlwch, Caergeiliog, Caernarfon, and Bangor Grid.

The Anglesey 33kV network is currently connected to the mainland between Bangor and Llanfair PG with a double AC circuit. This consists of 0.5km overhead line and 2.5km of cable, with a section of the cable running along the Britannia Bridge (which is the road and railway bridge that connects Anglesey to the mainland).

The project will build a converter station at either end of this circuit, which will then switch the current from AC to DC, and back again. This will increase the amount of power we can transfer. Monitoring equipment will be installed to ensure we understand the effects on the existing circuit and a back-up connection will be built to ensure network security is not compromised.



The MVDC Link

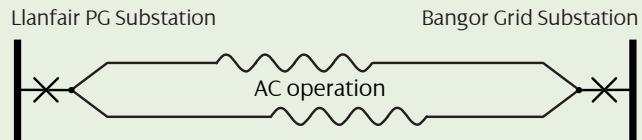
The existing 33kV circuit is a double circuit, joined at each end to a primary substation, connecting Llanfair PG substation to Bangor Grid substation. One of the cables is a 40-year old paper insulated cable. A Holistic Cable Condition Monitoring system (HCCM) will be installed on the original circuit to record information on how the circuit is ageing. The HCCM will record this information for a minimum period of 12 months.

Before the DC link is commissioned, we will install a new AC circuit between the two substations; this will provide system security while the DC converters are commissioned. Once the DC circuit is in operation the new AC circuit will act as a back-up, by remaining on open-standby to carry current when the MVDC link is offline.

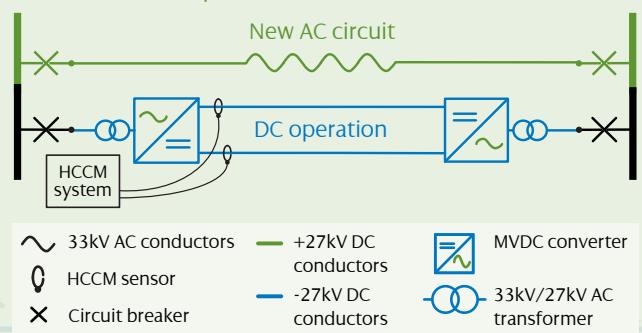
During the last year of the 4-year project, once the MVDC link is switched-on, the HCCM system will continue to monitor the cable and assess how the cable is ageing under DC operation. This comparison between AC and DC cable ageing will be a UK first, and the learning will be critical in determining whether future AC to DC conversion on existing circuits is feasible.

We predict the MVDC link will be able to operate for an additional 20–40 years (after the project ends) and continue to provide long-term benefits. We anticipate this technology could be applied to other old cables across the country to maximise capacity and facilitate more low-carbon generation.

Existing: 'double' 33kVAC circuit arrangement



Proposed: New 33kVAC circuit & existing 'double' circuit converted to DC operation



Potential benefits

When the wind is blowing, the sun is shining and renewable generation is high, but Anglesey's demand for electricity is low, it is better to send the generated power to the grid substations for transmission over the 400kV network for use on the mainland. Taking this route is more efficient because electrical losses are lower on the transmission network over long distances.

When the island's renewable generation is high and demand for electricity is high, it is better to use the 33kV network to supply local homes and businesses with electricity that has been generated on the island. The new MVDC link will enable us to control the route the electrical power flow takes and minimise losses, regardless of the weather or time of day.

The MVDC link will provide the Anglesey network with:

- ▶ Greater precision in the control of power flow through the circuit
- ▶ Active control of voltage at either end of the circuit
- ▶ Active control of reactive power flow at the end of the circuit.

This active control will facilitate:

- ▶ The reduction of losses in the distribution circuit
- ▶ Better management of renewable energy connections
- ▶ Increased capacity on the network which will allow us to connect even more low-carbon generation on Anglesey.

Project delivery

The project runs from January 2016 to February 2020 and is divided into six main work packages (WP). Each WP contains a distinct work stream, essential for the completion of the project.

Detailed design

Development of MVDC converter and HCCM system technical specifications and MVDC link control strategy.

MVDC link

MVDC converter equipment production, testing, installation and commissioning.

New AC circuit

Procurement, production, testing, installation and commissioning of the backup AC parallel circuit.

HCCM system

HCCM equipment production, testing, installation and commissioning.

Data analysis

Data collected from the HCCM system and MVDC link will be collected, analysed and shared openly.

Knowledge and learning dissemination

Partnership with Cardiff University to publish and share learning.



4 Overcoming challenges

Challenges

Sourcing the right technology

There aren't any off-the-shelf solutions available for this kind of connection. We are working to identify the technologies that can enable MVDC connections on the UK distribution networks in the future.

The backup circuit route

We need permissions from land owners and Network Rail (the owners of Britannia Bridge) to install the backup circuit. We are engaging with land owners along the route and seeking consent for the new AC cable.

Applying DC to existing AC circuits

When a conductor carries a current it emits an electromagnetic field, which has the potential to interfere with other conductors. At a frequency of 50 Hz, AC conductors do not pose an issue; however DC conductors will emit small amounts of high frequency current which can interfere with communication circuits close-by.

Effects of DC on 33kV circuits

One of the big questions we need to answer is what effect changing from AC to DC will have on AC cables and overhead lines. If the effect is severe or happens without warning, the link may have to shut down for extended periods.

Delivery timescales

The project should be completed in just over four years, but several aspects are time-consuming. The MVDC link should be manufactured and installed in three years and the new AC circuit could take two years to install and commission.

Delivering benefits

Ultimately the MVDC link should deliver benefits for customers across the UK. This might include minimising losses on the network and maximising network capacity to allow more low-carbon generation to connect.

Stimulating the market

No innovation project is intended as a one-off. Angle-DC needs to create a market for MVDC links in the UK to realise the predicted benefits.

Solutions

A robust tender process

We launched a multistage tender process as part of WP1. The process has maximised the number of suppliers bidding to supply the MVDC link and has given us more choice in selecting the right technology at the right price.

Project Steering Group

We established a steering group of key stakeholders, including the Welsh Government and local authorities. The Steering Group offers guidance on planning and overcoming issues the project may encounter.

Collaboration with Network Rail

We are working closely with Network Rail to establish what MVDC converter design modifications will be needed to reduce any electromagnetic interference (EMI) to acceptable levels.

The holistic cable condition monitoring system

The HCCM will be installed early in the project and will monitor the cable in real time over a two-year period. Early warnings of cable degradation will enable us to take proactive measures, such as reducing the link voltage or carrying out preventative maintenance on the circuit.

Program outperformance

We have brought the timespan of each work package forward where possible, to give extra time to deal with those unforeseen challenges that often arise in innovation projects.

Sharing learning through our academic partner

Cardiff University has been tasked with extracting as much learning as possible from the project and disseminating knowledge to key stakeholders, other DNOs, local interest groups, generators and the public. This way the benefits of Angle-DC can reach as many people as possible.

A business as usual solution

We will consider the project a success when MVDC links are considered alongside other conventional solutions and prove a competitive alternative.

5

What's next?

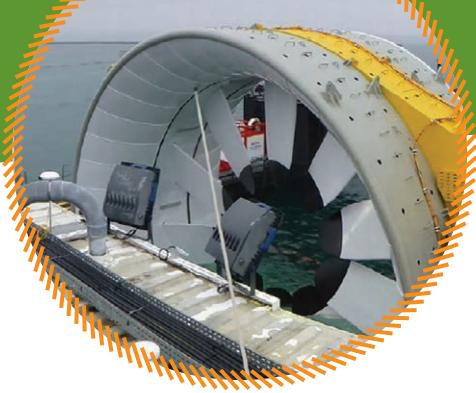
What we've achieved so far

- Complete MVDC converter functional specification and tender documentation
- Complete HCCM functional specification and tender documentation
- Technical evaluation of HCCM and MVDC converter tenders
- Select HCCM supplier
- Complete first Successful Delivery Reward Criteria – HCCM Technical Specification
- Appoint academic project partner
- Establish the Angle-DC Steering Group
- Survey the Britannia Bridge site and EMI with Network Rail
- Complete power flow control strategy using local data inputs
- Set-up the project website
- Secure provisional planning consent for MVDC converter under permitted development rights
- Appoint acoustic survey consultants

What's next?

- Complete the Successful Delivery Reward Criteria 2: The MVDC Converter Technical Specification
- Commission and install the HCCM and start data collection
- Deliver a webinar on MVDC technology
- Hold a workshop on MVDC technical design
- Complete the EMI safety case and converter design modifications
- Hold regular Steering Group meetings with key stakeholders
- Complete power flow control strategy using central data inputs, including generation and load on Anglesey and north Wales
- Acoustic and site surveys
- Secure planning consent under permitted development rights for the two converter stations
- Secure consent, install and deploy the new AC circuit
- Design and construct MVDC converter buildings, Llanfair PG and Bangor Grid substations
- Design, install and deploy MVDC converters
- Performance test MVDC converters
- Study and disseminate MVDC operational performance
- Workshop cable ageing mechanism in AC and DC cable
- Determine the systems of automatic control of the DC Link
- Report on project learning





6 Other MVDC projects

Network Equilibrium

Western Power Distribution (another UK DNO) is trialling a 20 MVA medium voltage (33kV) back-to-back power electronic convertor (AC-DC-AC) to overcome voltage and thermal issues at one of their primary substations. The converter is capable of importing and exporting 5 MVar of reactive power, which will enable a network voltage change of 2.5% and unlocking additional capacity. It will transfer power between two 33kV networks that cannot currently be connected due to circulating current issues. This scheme is different to Angle-DC in that it does not feature a significant length of DC cable which creates a number of additional challenges.

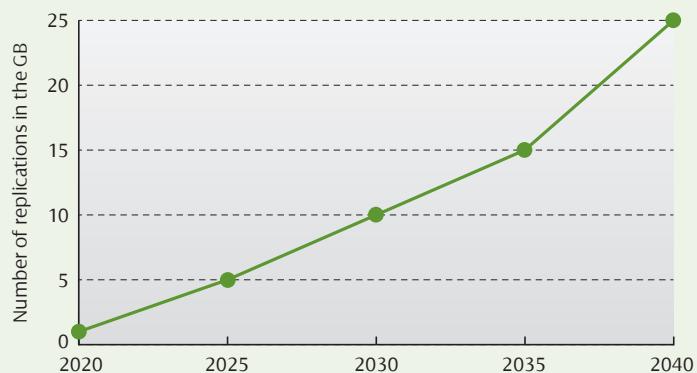
Paimpol Bréhat Tidal Farm

An MVDC converter has been deployed at the Paimpol Bréhat Tidal Demonstration Farm in France. It converts the 690V AC output from two 2MW tidal stream turbines to 10kV DC. The power is transferred through a 16km DC link, then converted to 6.6kV AC and stepped up to a mains voltage of 20kV AC on the mainland. The converter is used to accept two variable frequency power inputs and convert them to one constant frequency AC output and enables the tidal stream generators to connect to the AC network. One side of the DC converter is completely submerged in a single AC container and will be raised every five years for maintenance.

7 Beyond Angle-DC

One objective of the Angle-DC project is to create a market for MVDC converter technology. If successful, we hope the UK could see a number of other similar projects completed between now and 2040. The level of uptake depends largely on the cost of power electronics; which considering historic price trends of semi-conductor technology, could drop by up to 55% between now and 2040. This cost reduction will depend on the number of MVDC converters deployed between now and 2040.

SP Energy Networks have partnered with Cardiff University as an academic partner. This is to help with academic analysis and evaluation of the methods being trialled on this project. A number of PhD students are engaged in this project as part of their research.



A number of organisations have supported the Angle-DC project and are actively engaged in its delivery and review. These include; Welsh Government, Anglesey Council Council, Gwynedd County Council.

FIND OUT MORE

If you would like to find out more about Angle-DC please visit the project page on the SP Energy Networks website:
www.spenergynetworks.co.uk/pages/angle_dc.asp

At various stages in the project we will be organising workshops and webinars to share our findings, and in latter stages will create a visitors' centre on site. If you would like more information on this or any other aspect of the project, please contact:
kevin.smith@spenergynetworks.co.uk

MWY O WYBODAETH



Y Tu Hwnt i Angle-DC

Mae trawsnewidiad MwDC wedi ei roi ar wath yn Ffwrniad a llawnos ynni Lanwol Paimpol Brehat yn Ffrainc. Mae'n newid yr allbwun AC 990V o dduu drybin i lift Lanwol 2MW i DC 10kV. Mae'r pŵer hwn yn cael ei drosgylwyddo drwy gysylltiad DC 16km, ac yna mae'n cael ei newid i AC 6.9kV ac yn cael ei uwchraddio i folledd pŵr gyflenniadau AC 20kV ar y tir mawr. Mae'r trawsnewidiad hwn yn cael ei newid i DC amledd cynon, ac mae'n amrywiol a'u newid i un allbwun AC amledd cynon, ac mae'n galluogi gysylltu'r gennaderdueon lift Lanwol i'r rhwydwaith AC.

Mae un ochr i'r trawsnewidiad DC wedi cael ei godi bod pum llifwyr mewm un cyfnwyddydd AC a bydd yn cael ei godi bod pum llifwyr mewm un ochr i'r trawsnewidiad DC wedi cael ei gochudio'n mynedd ar gyfer gwyltch cynnal a chadw.

Fferm Ynni Llanwol Paimpol Brehat



6 Prosiectau MVDC Eraill

Mae Westerm Power Distribution (DNO) arall yn DU'n treialu trawsnewidiadde electronig power cefn gwyl (AC-DC-AC) foltedd canolig (33kV) 20 MVA er mwyn ddatrys problemau foltedd thermod yn un o'u hisosfaredd syllafennol. Mae'r trawsnewidiadde yn gallu mewniethio ac alifftio 5MVar o bwerau adweithiol, fydd yn ychwanegol. Bydd ym trawsnewidiadde power rhwng dau rwydwaith 33kV na ellir eu gysylltu ar hyd o bryd oherwydd problemau carrynt sy'n gylchreredeg. Mae'r cylchrun hwn yn wahanol i Anghae-DG oherwydd nad yw'n cynnwys hyd sy lwmbedol o gêmbo! Dic sy'n achosi nifer o heriau ychwanegol.

ECWILLIPRWM Rhwydwaith

- Beth nesaf?**
- Cwblhau Mein! Prawf Cyflawni Lwyddianus 2: Manylleb Dechneffol Trawsniewiddyd MVD C
 - Comisiyny u gosod Y HCCM a chychwyn casglu data Darparu gweminar ar dechnoleg MVD C
 - Cwblhau cas diogelwch EMI ac addasiadau dyliniad trawsniewiddyd
 - Cwblhau strategaeth rheoli lîr power gan ddefnyddio rhanddeiliaid allweddol
 - Cwblhau mewnbrynnau data canolog, yn cynnwys cynhyrchiant a llwyth ar Nyfys Mon a gogledd Cymru
 - Sichernau caniatâd cyllunio o dan hawliau datblygiadau ar wath
 - Dyluniu ac adeiladu adeiladau trawsniewiddyd ddiol MVD C, isor safodd Lanfairpwll a Grid Bangor
 - Dyluni, gosod a rhoi trawsniewiddyd ddiol MVDC ar wath
 - Profi perfformiad trawsniewiddyd ddiol MVDC
 - Astudio a rhannu perfformiad gwethredol MVDC
 - Cyrraol gwethdy ar fechanwaith hen eiddio cefbau AC a DC
 - Pendrynu ar systemau rheoli'r Cyfylltiaid DC yn awtomatig
 - Adrodd ar yr hyd a ddysgwyd o'r prosiect



- Yr hyd a gyflawnwyd hyd yma**
- Cwblhau manyleb weithredol Y HCCM a'r dogfenau tendro
 - Gwerthu siad tecneffol o denfrau HCCM a'r trawsniewiddyd MVD C
 - Cwblhau manyleb weithredol Y HCCM a'r dogfenau
 - Dewis cyflenwr HCCM
 - Lwyddianusus cyntaf - manylleb Dechneffol HCCM
 - Penodi partner prosiect academaidd
 - Cymraeg o safle Pont Britannia ac EMI gyda
 - Network Rail
 - Cwblhau strategaeth rheoli lîr power gan ddefnyddio mewnbrynnau data lleol
 - Sefydli gwefan y prosiect
 - Siachau caniatâd cyllunio dros dro ar gyfer a ganalater trawsniewiddyd ddiol MVDC o dan hawliau datblygiadau
 - Penodi Ymgynghorwr arrolwg acwstig

Siadau conffesiynol ac y proffor eu bod yn ddeuwis arall cyfstadleuol. Byddwun yn ystyried bod y prosiect wedi bod yn llwyddiant pan fo cysylltiaidau MVDc yn cael eu hystryied o'r yn oher a datrys.

Ddatrysiaid busnes fel arfer

Gyrraeedd cyfaint o bobl a phosibl. Gyhoedd. Drwy wneud hynny bydd buddion Anglese-Dc yn Dosbarthu eraill, grwpiau buddiant lleol, cynhyrchwyr a'r rhaniaddeiliaid allweddol, Gweithredwyr Rhwydwain a phosibl o'r hyd a ddysgir o'r prosiect a rhannu gwyloddebeth Mae Prifysgol Ceredigion wedi y dasg o gwasglu cyfaint a Rhannu'r hyd a ddysgir drwy ein partner academaid

Rydym wedi symlud terfynau amser pob pecyn gwath ym Mae'r prosiectau arloesol. A'r heirau anhagweldwy hynny sy'n amly yn codi mewnw pan fo'n bosibl, er mwyn rhoi amser ychwanegol i ddeilio ymnedd. Bydd rhwydudion cynnar ynglŷn â diraddiad y ddwy bŷd yn monitorio'r cefl mewnw amser real dros gyfmonod o ddwy bŷd HCCM yn cael ei osod yn gynnar yn ystod y prosiect a

Perfformio'n well na'r rhaglen

Folled y cysylltiaid neu wneud gwath atraiol ar y gylched. Yn ein galluogi i gymryd camau rhagweddol, megis gofswng flynnedd. Bydd rhwydudion cynnar ynglŷn â diraddiad y ddwy bŷd yn monitorio'r cefl mewnw amser real dros gyfmonod o ddwy bŷd HCCM yn cael ei osod yn gynnar yn ystod y prosiect a

Y system monitro cyflwr ceflau holistic

(EMI) ! Lefelau derbyniol. Hanegon er mwyn gofswng unrhyw ymyrianit elecrromagnetig pa addasiadau i ddylanwiad y trawsnewidiad MVDc fydd eu Rydym yn gweithio'n agos â Network Rail er mwyn sefydlu

Cydweliadreù a Network Rail

Bu i ni sefydlu grŵp llywio o rannddeiliaid allweddol, yn broblemau all y prosiect eu wnebu. Grŵp llywio yn cynnig arwenniad ar gyllunio ac unrhyw cydnwys llywodraeth Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae'r grŵp llywio'n dechnoleg brioedol am y pris periodol.

Grŵp Llywio'r Prosiect

Bu i ni lansiо proses denodo aml gam fel rhian o WP1. Mae'r proses denodo gydnethr yn ystod y dechnoleg brioedol am y pris periodol. Gyfylchiad MVDc, ac mae wedi rhoi mwy o ddeuwis i ni wrth broses wedi uchaffu nifer y cyflenwyr sy'n ymglesi i gyflawni'r

Proses denodo gydnethr

Ddatrysiaidau

MVDc yn y DU er mwyn gwirieddu'r buddion a ragdybir. Mae angen i Anglese-Dc greu marchnad ar gyfer cysylltiau ni fwrddir i unrhyw brosiect arloesol fod yn brosiect uniro.

Ysogogir farchnad

Carbon isel. Rhwydwaith er mwyn galluogi cysylltu myw o gynhyrchiant collodd ar y rhwydwaith a gwneud y myw o gapasiti'i ym ddiwrnod a'r draws y DU. Gallai hynny gydnwys lleihau gwsmeriad ar dylai'r cysylltiaid MVDc greu buddion i

Creu buddion

Chomisiynur'r gylched AC newydd. Os mewnw tarif blyned a dylai gyrryd dwy flynedd i osod a blynedd, ond mae nifer o effenau yn mynd i gyrryd llawer dylai'r prosiect gael ei gwblhau mewnw ychydig dros bedair o amser. Dylai'r cysylltiaid MVDc gael ei weithgynhyrchi a'i blynedd, yr effaith yn diffinol ac yn digwydd yn ddiwyudd, o amser. Dylai'r cysylltiaid MVDc gael ei weithgynhyrchi a'i blynedd, ond mae nifer o effenau yn mynd i gyrryd llawer dylai'r prosiect gael ei gwblhau mewnw ychydig dros bedair

Amserlen Gyflawni

Un o'r cwestynau y mae'n rhaid i ni ei ateb yw pa effaith fydd newid o AC i DC yn ei gael ar gembau a linellau uwchben AC. Os bydd yr effaith yn diffinol ac yn digwydd yn ddiwyudd, effaithi bydd yn rhaid diffodd y cysylltiaid am gyfmodau hir.

Effeithiau DC ar gylchedau 33kV

Uchel all effaithio ar gylchedau cyfarthedu gelerllaw. Darllediadau DC yn allyrru ychydig bach o gerbynt amled ar ddarllenyddiau DC yn achos i problem; fodd bynnang bydd Pan fo darllenyddiau yn cario cerbynt, mae'n allffurf mae'stectromagnetig, ac mae'n bosibl i hwnnw effaithio

Cymhwysod DC i gylchedau AC presennol

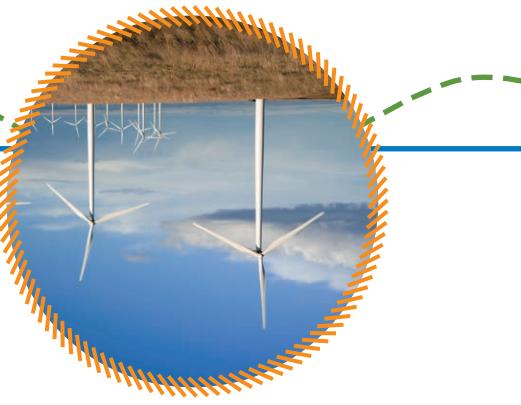
ac yn ceisio caniatâd ar gyfer y cefl AC newydd. Rydym yn ymgysylltu a thirfediadawr ar hyd y llwybr (perchnogion Point Britainia) er mwyn gosoed y gylched wrth Rydym angen caniatâd gan dirfeddiannwr a Network Rail Llywyr y gylched wrth gefn

Du yn y dylodol. All alluogi cysylltiau MVDc ar rwydweithiau dosbarthu'r yma o cysylltiaid. Rydym yn ymgysylltu i ganfod technolegau Nid oes yna ddatrysiaidau parod ar gael ar gyfer y math

Caffael y dechnoleg brioedol

Heriau

◀ Gorseg yn heriau 4



gyhoeddi a rhannu'r hyd a ddysgwyd.
Partneriaeth a phrifysgol Cymru
Rhannu gwyloddeb ar hyn a ddysgwyd

ei ddadanodd i'r rannu'n agored,
ar cysylltiaid MVDc yn cael ei gwasgu,
Bydd data a gesglir o'r system HCCM
Dadanodd i'r data

Cyhyrchu, profi, gosod a chomisiyu
offer HCCM.
System HCCM

isynu'r gylicheid AC gyfocdrog wrth gefn.
Caffael, cyhyrchu, profi, gosod a chom-
Cylicheid AC newydd

Cyhyrchu, profi, gosod a chomisiyu
offer trawsnewidiad MVDc.
Cysylltiaid MVDc

a strategaeth rheoli cysylltiaid MVDc.
trawsnewidiad MVDc a system HCCM
Darllygu manyllebau technegol
Dyluniaid manwl

cwblbau'r prosiect
Bob WP yn cynnwys llif gwasith penodol, sy'n hanfodol ar gyfer
a bydd yn cael ei rhannu yn chwe phrif becyn gwasith (WP). Mae
Pan fo cyhyrchiant achnwyddadwy, yr yngys yn uchel ac mae'r
ar bellteredd mawr.

i gyssylltu hyd yn oed mwy o gyntaf ymchiant carbon isel
My o gapasiti yn y rhwydwaith fydd yn ein galluogi
Gwell rheolaeth ar gyssylltiau ynni achnwyddadwy
Lleihau collledion yn y gychedd drosbarthu
Bydd y rheolaeth actif hon yn hwylioso:



i gyssylltu hyd yn oed mwy o gyntaf ymchiant carbon isel
My o gapasiti yn y rhwydwaith fydd yn ein galluogi
Gwell rheolaeth ar gyssylltiau ynni achnwyddadwy
Lleihau collledion yn y gychedd drosbarthu
Bydd y rheolaeth actif hon yn hwylioso:



Bydd y rheolaeth actif hon yn hwylioso:



Rheolaeth actif ar lif pŵer adweithiol ar ben drawl
Rheolaeth actif ar foltedd ar ddau ben y gychedd
Rheolaeth fyw manwl ar lif y pŵer drwy'r gychedd
gychedd.



Bydd y cysylltiaid MVDc yn rhoi i'r yngys:

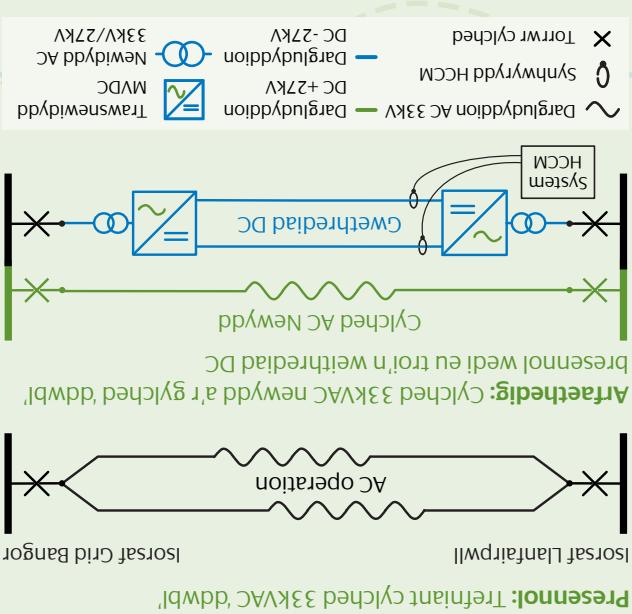
i roi llwybr y llif trydan a lleihau collledion, beth bynnag ffor
busnesau lleol. Bydd y cysylltiaid MVDc newydd yn ein galluogi
33KV i gyflenwi trydan a gyntaf ychydig ar yr yngys i garrefi a
galw am drydian yn uchel, mae'n well defnyddio'r rhwydwaith
Pan fo cyhyrchiant achnwyddadwy, yr yngys yn uchel ac mae'r
tywydd ar adeg o'r dydd.



ar y tir mawr. Mae defnyddio'r llwybr hwn yn fy effeithiol
y grid i'r drawsyrru ar y rhwydwaith 400KV i w deffyneddio
yr yngys, mae'n well anfon y pŵer a gyntaf ymchir i s-orsafodd
Pan fo'r gwynt yn chwytu, yr haul yn tywynddu a chyhyrchiant
adnewyddadwy yn uchel, ond bod y galw am ynni ar yngys:
Buddiwni'r prosiect

Buddiwni'r prosiect

Cyflawni'r prosiect



Kydyrmyn rhaagweldy byddyqasylttaad MVDC yn gallu qweittiredu am 20-40 mynedd ychwanegol (ar ol i'r prosiect dddod i ben) ac yn parhau i ddarparu buddoliion hiridymor. Rydym yn disgwyl y bydd y dechnoleg hon yn gallu cael ei chymhellwyo i hen gembau eraill ar draws y wlad er mwyn gwnud y mywaf o gapasiti a hwylosi mwy o gyhyrchiad carbon isel.

Y Cyflifiad Mwdr



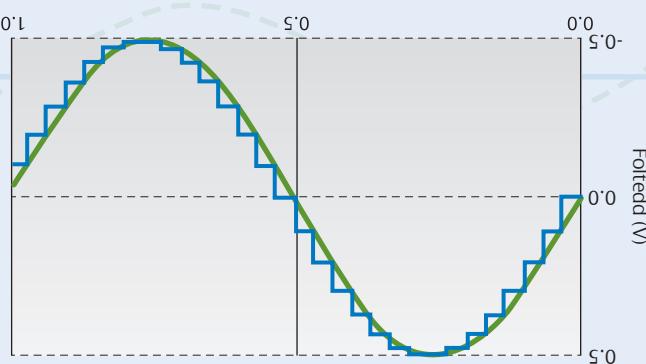
Yn ystod blwyddyn olaf y prosiect 4 blyneddol, pan fo'r
cysylltiad MWDG yn cael ei roi ymlaen, bydd y system
HCMY parhau i fodni'r cefn ac yn asesu sut mae'r cefn
yn heneiddio pan fo DC yn weithredol. Dyma fydd y tro
cyntaf ym DU i'r broses o heneiddio cefbau AC a DC gael
eu cyrraedd, a bydd yr hyd yn a ddysgrir yn allweddol wrth
benodol ym ddiwrnodau dyfodol.

Mae'r gylched 33kV presennol yn gyllched ddiwbl, sydd wedi ei chysylltu yn ddaâu ben i isorserf sylfaneol, sy'n cysylltu yn gebl 40 oed wedi'i hyngysu â phapur. Bydd y Cefnoleg Gwreiddiol er mwyn cofnodi gwyloddaeth ynglŷn â sut mae'r gylched yn heneiddio. Bydd y HCM yn cofnodi'r wybodaeth i'r system tra bod y trawsnewidiad ymddybio DC yn cael eu comisiynu. Pan fo'r gylched DC yn weithredol, bydd y gylched AC newydd a'r gylched DC yn weithredol DC yn gweithredu fel gylched wrth gefn, gan barhau i fod yn paru diogelwch newydd rhwng y ddwy isorserf; bydd hynny'n darparu diogelwch newydd i gyrraedd y gosod gyllched AC.

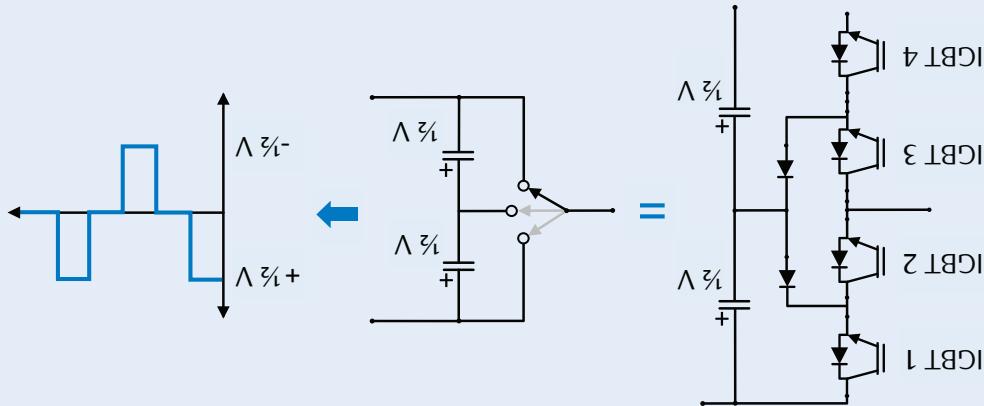
Cyn comisiynu'r gylched DC, byddwn yn gosod gyllched AC i gweithredu fel gylched DC yn weithredol, bydd y gylched AC newydd a'r gylched DC yn weithredol DC yn gweithredu fel gylched wrth gefn, gan barhau i fod yn paru diogelwch newydd rhwng y ddwy isorserf; bydd hynny'n darparu diogelwch newydd i gyrraedd y gosod gyllched AC.

Mae pîr trwydwaith dosbarthu ymysâu Mo'n yn chynhwys iosostratedd, ceblau a linnebau uwchben 33kV. Mae'r cynhyrchiant carbon i sel ar yr ymysâu weddi i leoli yng ngogledd, de a de orllewin yr ymysâu. Fod bynnag, yr ardal sydd â'r gâlau mwyaf am bŵer yr w Caegeleliog, sydd beth pellter i ffwrdd o'r cynhyrchiant. Mae yna bedair is-or saf sy'n bwydo trydian i yngys Mo'n, yn Amlwch, Caegeleliog, Caermaffon a Grisiau Bangor.

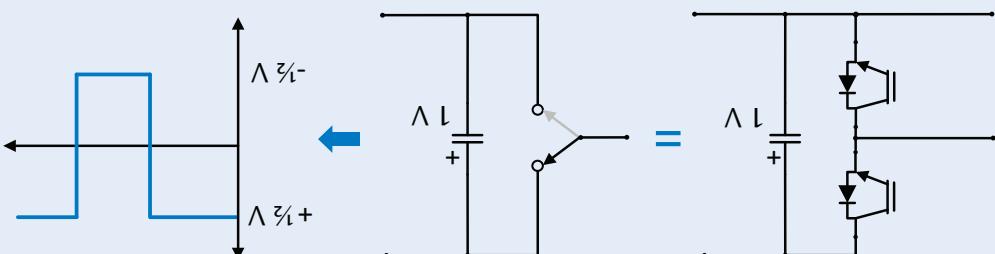
3 Y prosiect



Ers 2003, mae cyhwangenu mwy o lefebau wedi dod yn haws o ganlyniad i ddatblygu'r Transnewiddd Ffynhonnell. Foltedd Aml-lefel Modiwriad Ffynhonnell y MVSyC yn cyrraedd i foltedd trawsnewid annibynnol sy'n gwetir i ddarparu ffynhonnell. Mae pob faf yn canomeodd o isoddiwau, a folteddau allbwu ar ganoneodd o whamol lefebau o ganlyniad i hyrny. Mae hyr yn galluogi i'r don sih gael ei brasa'mcanu n llawer cywirach, fel ymwyg i'w gweithredu fel 2LVSC. Gall MVSyC u gyrraedd i foltedd trawsnewid annibynnol.



Er mwyn gwelliar donffurf, gelir cyhwangenu mwy o lefebau foltedd drwy cyhwangenu mwy o IGBTau (switsis). Gelwir y cynllun ymaliat o IGBTau a mwy o switsis. Hyd yn oed gyda thair lefel, mae'r don allbwu yn edrych yn whanol iawn i'r don sih. Symaf nesaf ym DifFFODD Ffynhonnell Foltedd 3 lefel (3LVSC). Mae'r math yma o drawsnewiddd angen dwywaith sy'n ddiol i ddarparu ffynhonnell.

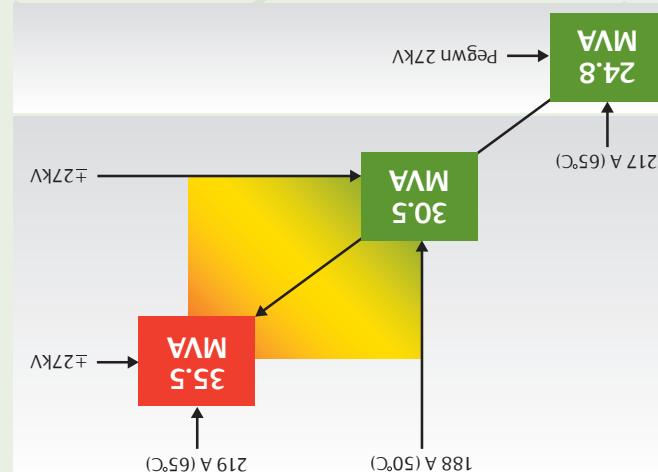


Gelwir y dechnoleg graddid a ddefnyddir mewn Angle-DC yn Dransistor Ddwbegegynol Giat Ynyseidig (IGBT), sy'n ddyfais led-elfen cyllched a elwir yn falf drawsnewid. Isod gallwn wled egwyddorion syflaenol i gywirheddad, gyda'r led-dargrifudd ymddydd sy'n gwetir i'r ddiwedd i'r ddiwedd. Os caiff yr IGBTau eu rhoi YMLEN a'u DIFFFODD mewn diliyniant, cyndyrrir tonffurf swgar 2 lefel, sy'n fras iawn yn ymdebygu i don sih. Gelwir hy'n ym DifFFODD Ffynhonnell Foltedd 2 lefel (2LVSC).

Sut mae'n gwethio?

Mae cyllitedd MVDc yn trawsnewid AC yn DC ac yn hawl i AC yn y pen arall. Gall cyllitedd MVDc fodoli rhwng dau rwydwaith tridan gwahanol a throsglwyddo power rhwng ddu. Dylais power electronig yw trawsnewiddd, sy'n debyg iawn i wrthdro y ddar grifudd sy'n gwetir i'r ddiwedd i'r ddiwedd. Gelwir a geri mewin eidio domestig sy'n newid yr allbwu power DC o'r paneili solar i 230VAC fel y gelir ei gysylltu i'r prif ffynhonnell.

Beth yw trawsnewiddd MVDc ffynhonnell foltedd?



Cynnal Yr un Uchafswm foltedd a cherhynt, a newid o AC i DC

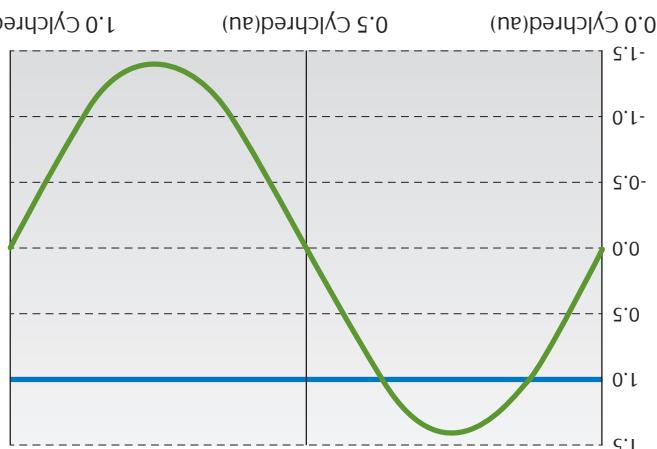
Yn achos cebalaу sy'n agosâu at eu capaciâtï cario cherhynt (h.y. terfyn thermal), nid yw cynyddu'r cherhynt AC yn bosibl heb orboethi'r dargluiddi neu achosï difrifol i w ynyssiad / gormod o sylgïad mewm llinellau uwchben. Er mwyn cynyddu terfynau thermal, yddai angen i ni osod cebalaу neu llinellau uwchben newydd sydd â dargluiddiion mwy trwchus.

Cynyddu Uchafswm cherhynt AC

Ar ein rhwydwaith mae'r uchafswm foltedd yn cael ei bennu gan ynyssiad y cebol. Er mwyn cynyddu'r foltedd yn y modd yma, yddai angen i ni osod cebol newydd a chysylltu i gylched foltedd uwch.

Cynyddu Uchafswm foltedd AC

Er mwyn cynyddu'r power a drosglwyddir drwy gëbl AC, mae yna dri opsiwn:

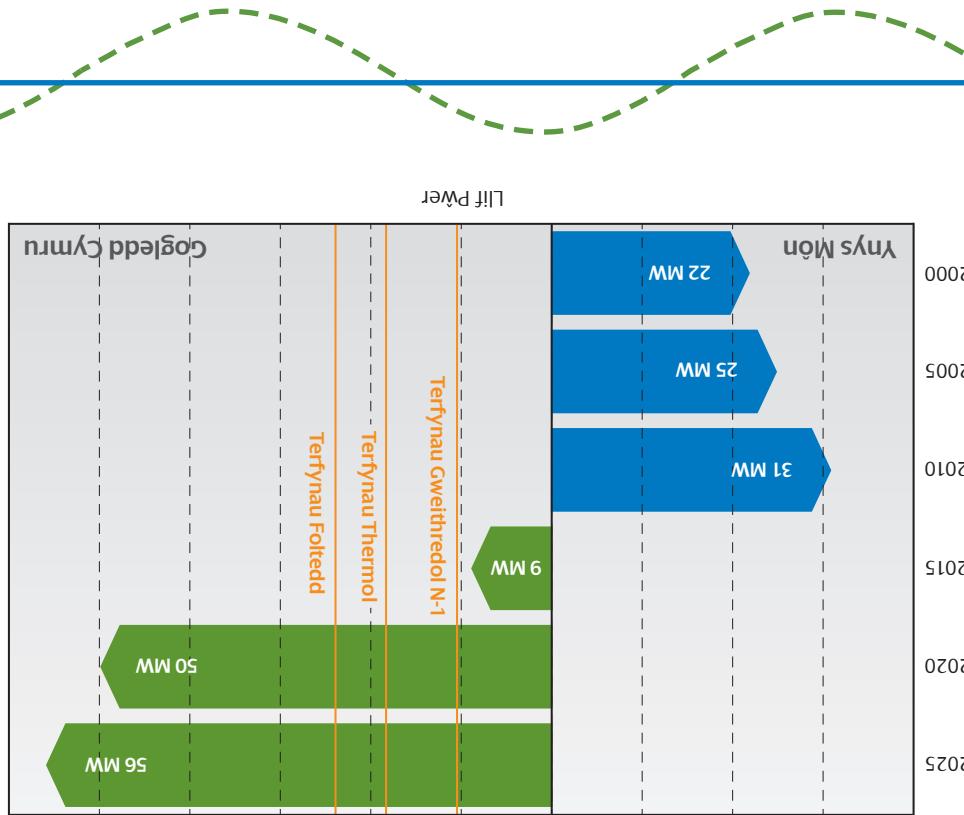


Mae'r graff yn dangos y gwahaniant rhwng AC (ylmell las) a DC (ylmell goch). Yma mae'r power a gyflenwi ym mhoed cylched ym arwynebedd o dan y llinellau yn hafal (mae hyn yn cyflateb i'r power a gyflenwi). Mae'r toniant yn y llinell AC yn gofynn bod yn rhaid i unio yn rat yn achos cylchedau AC a DC oherwydd bod yr ystyrwyd bod hynni'n fwy effeithlon a rhatach na rhwydwaith DC. Trydan wedi bod yn defnyddio AC ers yr 1880au hwy'r oherwyddiau hytrach na cherhynt uniongyrchol (DC) cyson. Mae rhwydweithiau cerhynt elledol (AC), sydd â foltedd a cherhynt sy'n amrywio, yn begwn gwerth yr AC fod yn uwch na lefel y DC.

AC a DC, betw'r gwahaniatech?

Trawsgrido ynni Gyda





ac hosi'r gan y cynydd mewm cynhyrchiant a ddosberthir. I ddartrys problem ansesydlogrwydd foltedd y rhwydwain hefyd yn helpu carbon i sel i'r rhwydwain 33kV. Bydd hydny hefyd yn helpu lifioedd power yn ein galluogi i gysylltu myw o gynhyrchiant lliwedd yng ngwahanol ein triluniau. Rydym yn archwilio a fyddai bydd y cynydd hwn mewm capaceti cylched a'r gallu i reoli llyfodol i'r rhwydwain.

Dartrysiau cefn a llinellau uwchben costsus. Mae'n capaceti o hini'r angen i atgyfnerthu rhwydwain o 23% mewm cyfanswm capaceti. Gallai'r cynydd hwn un darlledyddiad cylched, fydd o bosibl yn caniatâu cynydd galuogi i fyw o bŵer gael ei drosgwyloddo gan ddefnyddio'r gallu i celu a llawni'r problemau sefyllt yr atgyfnerthu'r Mae'n wedi y celu presennol o weithrediad AC i DC yn

Foltedd a cherbynt, sy'n gofynn y gallwn reoli llyf power ar drws y cylltid. Drwy ddefnyddio MVDC gallwn reoli'r ongl wedd rhwng presennol rhwng Ynys Môn a thri mawr Cogledd Cyfru. Unigrychol Foltedd Canolig (MVDC) ar gyliched 33kV Rydym yn treialu newydddebeth sy'n ddefnyddio Cerbynt

rhwydwain presennol gan osgoi'r angen i atgyfnerthu. Ateb arloesol yn ein galluogi i wneud y myaf o gapasiti ein newydd yng ngwahanol ein triluniau. Rydym yn archwilio a fyddai prosesau caniatâd cynllunio mith a gosod seilwath triydan bynnag, mae hwn yn opsiwn drud; mae'n am yn gofynn y rhwydwain drwy adeiladu seilwath triydan newydd. Fodd yr ateb traddodiadol i'r problemau hon yw atgyfnerthu'r foltedd ar yr Ynys.

Budd cynnal myw o gynhyrchiant yn arwain at gronoleg terfynau y gallwr ar y rhwydwain i'w rhagolygon presennol. Croesi'r terfyn thermol o fewn y pedair llynedd nesaf os bydd amodau gwettredu arferol. Mae'n debygol y byddwn yn chargeiliog) yn gwettredu a agos i'w derbyn thermol dan thermol, ac mae dau o'r newydddebeth sy'n derbyn foltedd a

Y broblem





Yn aml mae'r ynyd yn cynhrychhu mwy o ynni na mae'n ei ddefnyddio, ac fel gweithredwr y rhwydwaith dosbarthu mae angen i ni gludo ynni droi ben yn aml i dir mawr Cymru. Cyfyltedd cyfngedig sydd genym ihwng Ynyd Mon ar tir mawr, ac mae swm y grymiant a ddosberthir yn dechrau achosi gyhyrchiant.

ar yrys.

Mae'r galw hefyd ar gynniadd. Mae hy'n o
ganilyniaid i nifero brosiectau adfywi o mawr a
chodi gor saf o niveler newydd yn Wyfia; fydd
yn arwain at nifer o ddatblygiadau cysylltiadig
meegis parc gwyloddoniaeth newydd a thai i
wedi hwy'r, a bydd y cyfan yn cynddu'r galw

61 2020.

Mae Ynys Mon ynghyd â Gwynedd a Powys. Mae'n un o'r 22 o dalaithau Cymru a ddefnyddir i'w gynnwys yn y golygfeydd. Yn ystod y deuddeg mlynedd diwethaf, bu gynnwys yr ynys weddol mewun cydnhyrchi ymni carbon isel a ddogsbatrifir, yn cynnwys ynni gwyt, solar a llanwol. Rydym wedi gweld cynydd o lefebau a chmharol isel i tua 80MW heddw, a bwriadir i gyfanswm cydnhyrchiant ar yr ynys ddyblu ar ymddygiad ymni.

Cefndir 1

- 1 Cefndir
 - 2 Trawsgludo ynni gyda
 - 3 Y prosiect
 - 4 Gorresgy'n hefrau
 - 5 Beth nesaf?
 - 6 Prosiectau MVDC Eraill
 - 7 Y Tu Hwnt i Angle-DC

Cyflifiad DC cyntaf y DU sy'n
defnyddio'r cylchedau AC 33kV
rhwydwaith dosbarthu presennol

ANGLE-DC