

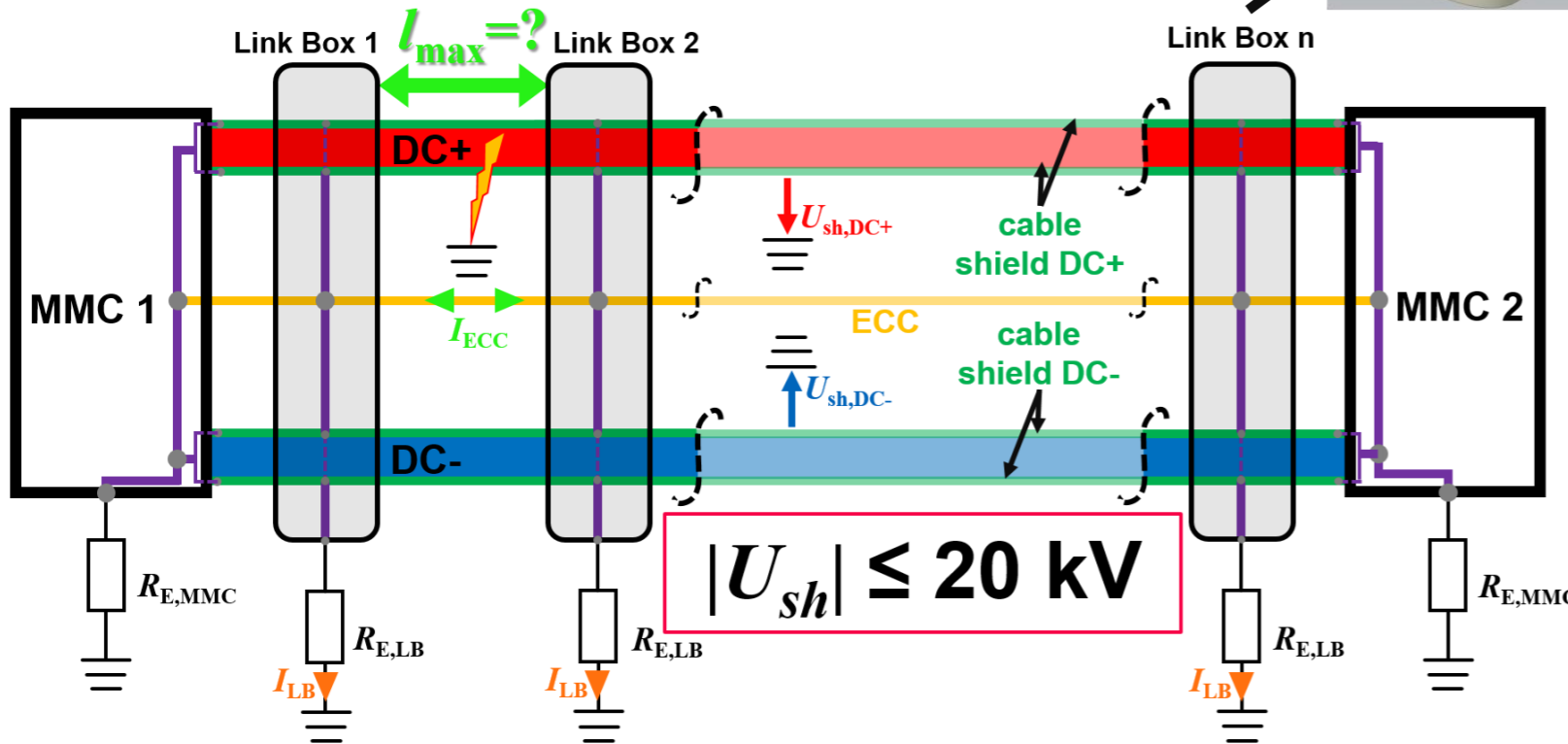
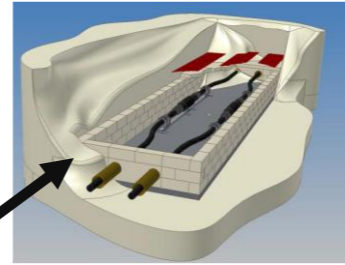
# Transient Investigations of Earthing and Equipotential Bonding Systems for HVDC Power Transmission Cables

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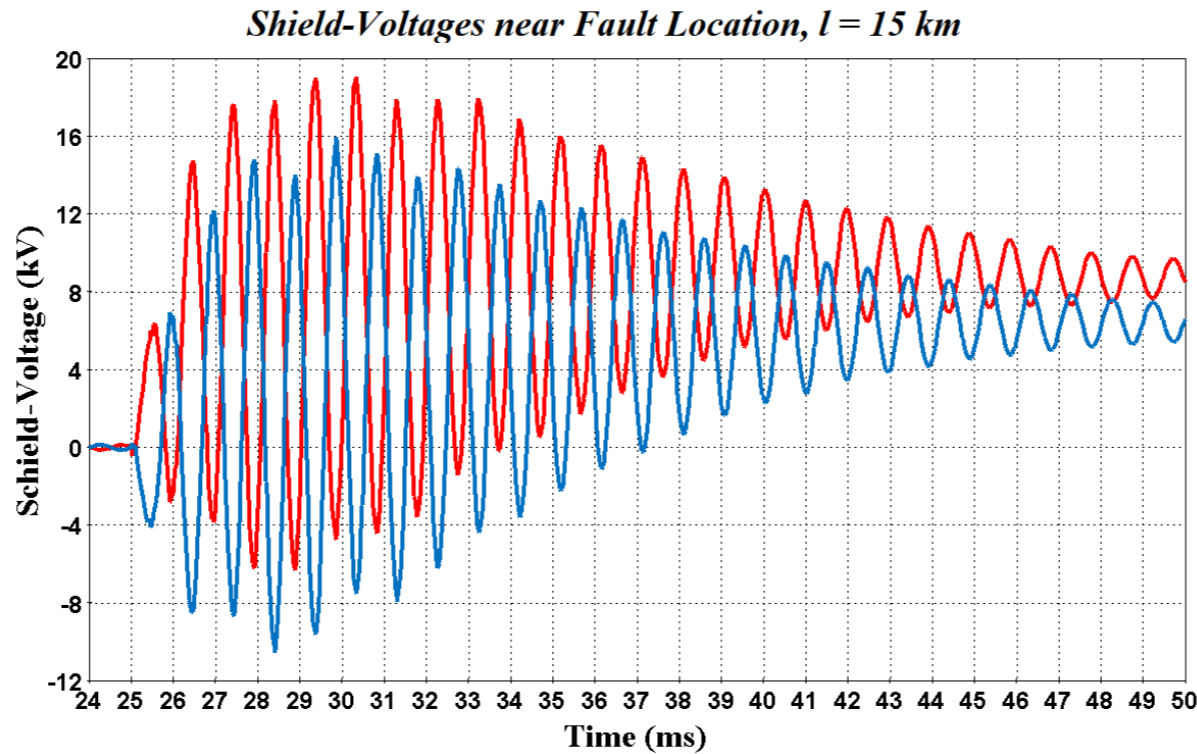
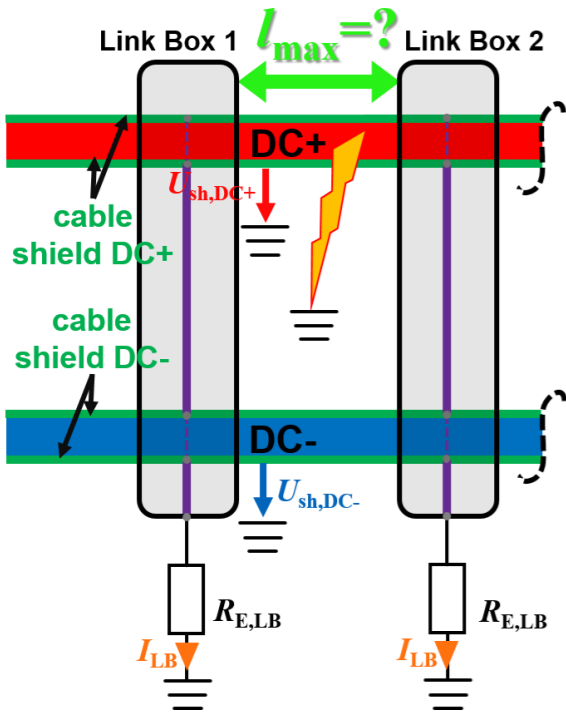
# Simulation Model (I) – Basic



**Legend:**  
 MMC...Modular Multilevel Converter     $R_{E,MMC}$ ...Earth Resistance MMC     $R_{E,LB}$ ...Earth Resistance Link Box  
 $U_{sh}$ ...Shield-Earth-Voltage     $l_{max}$ ...Maximum distance between Link Boxes

- Technical specifications:
  - 400 km
  - 2 GW
  - 500 kV (DC)
- Transient stress during an earth fault?
- Maximum distance between link boxes?
- Influence of an Earth Continuity Conductor (ECC)?

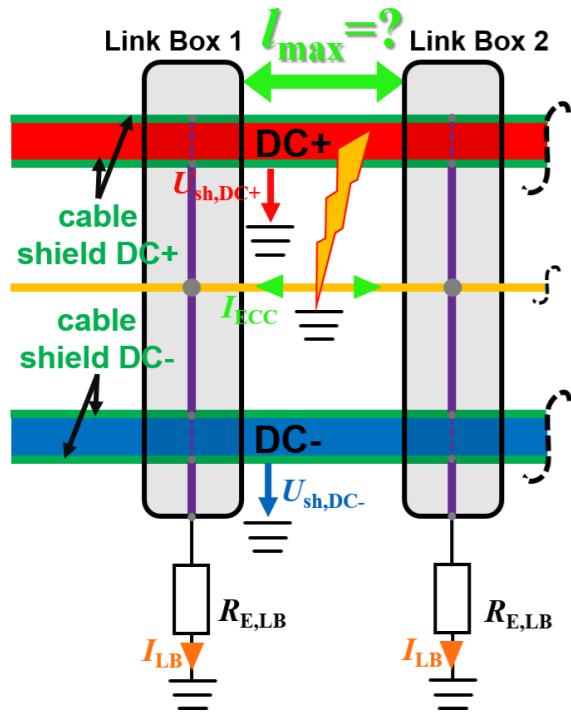
# Earth Fault without Earth Continuity Conductor (ECC)



- **25** link boxes necessary
- $l_{\text{max}} = \mathbf{15 \text{ km}}$
- Longer  $l \rightarrow$  higher  $I_{\text{LB}}$
- High requirements on earthing concept of link boxes

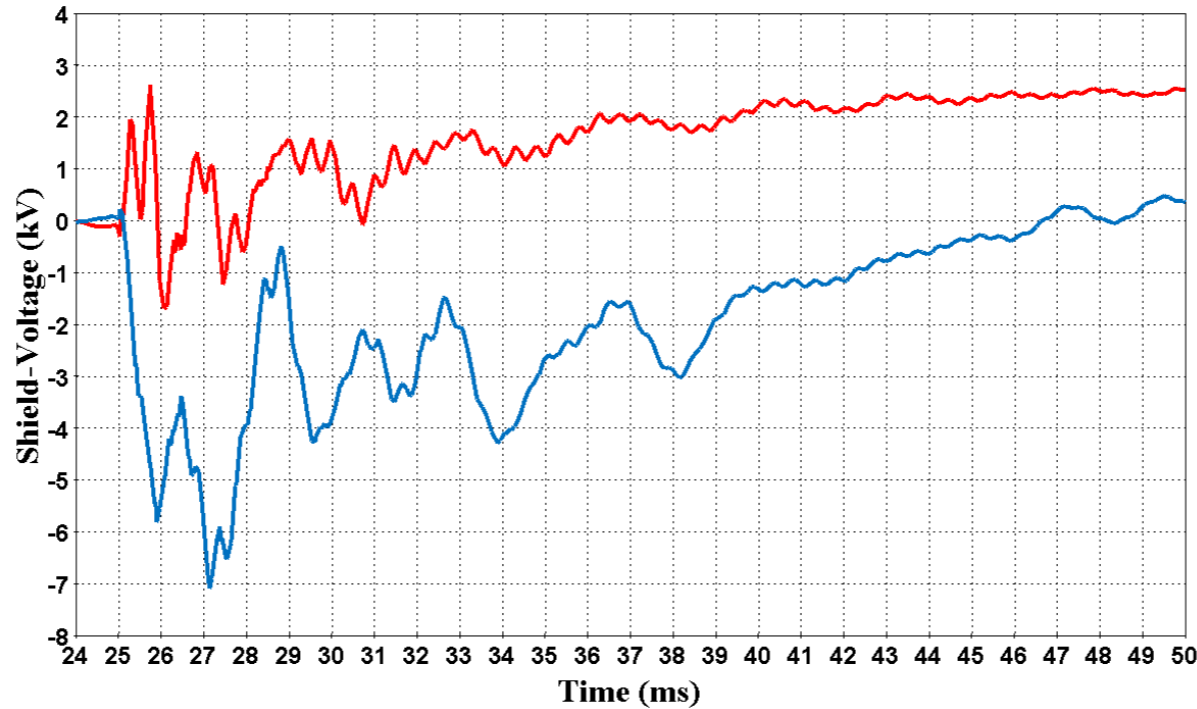
$$|U_{sh}| \leq 20 \text{ kV}$$

# Earth Fault with Earth Continuity Conductor (ECC)



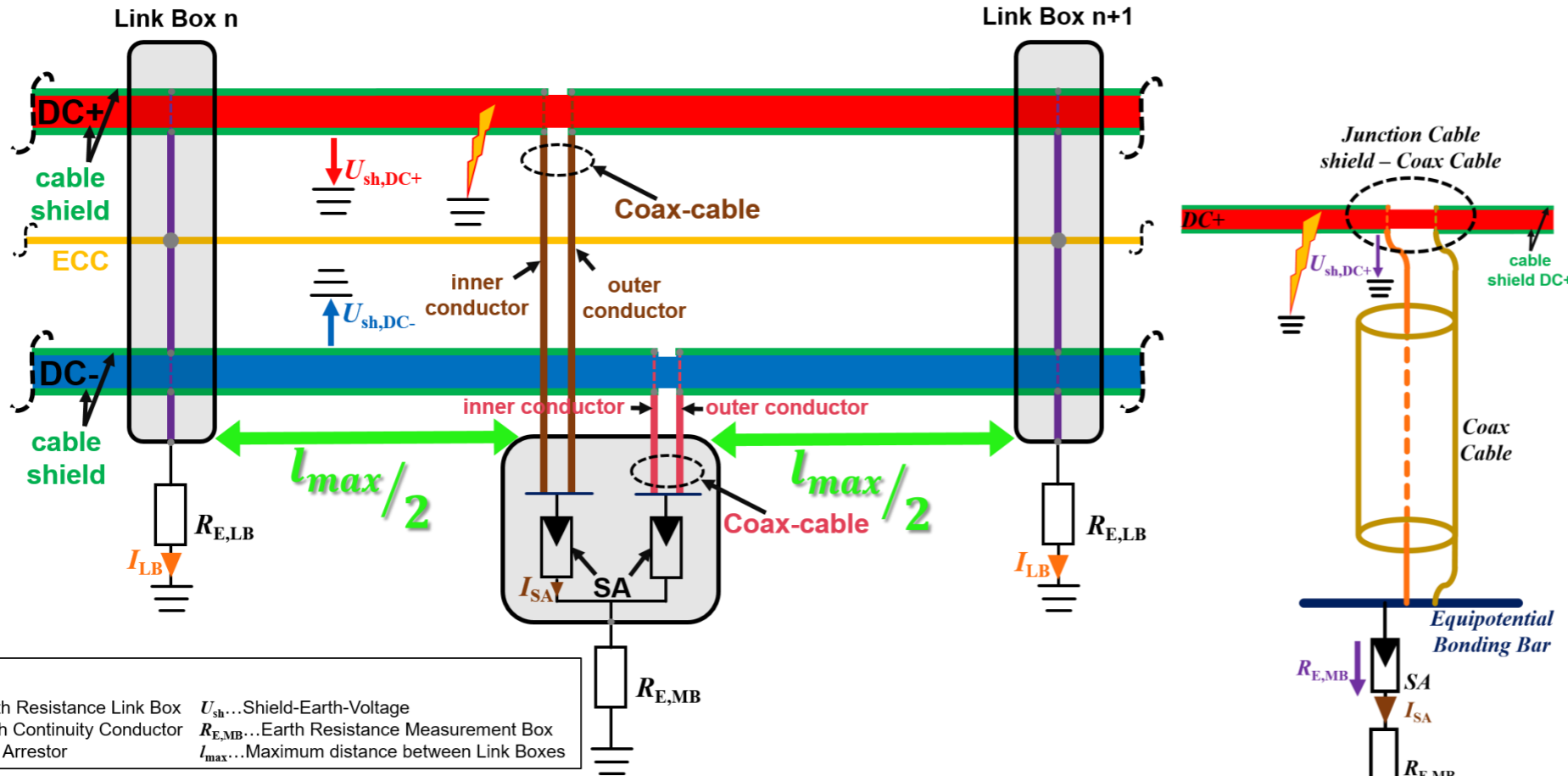
$$|U_{sh}| \leq 20 \text{ kV}$$

Shield-Voltages near Fault Location,  $l = 30 \text{ km}$



- 12 link boxes necessary
- $l_{max} = 30 \text{ km}$  (set due to lightning protection)
- ECC has potential equalising effect
- ECC distributes fault current on other link boxes

# Simulation Model (II) – Extension by Measurement Boxes

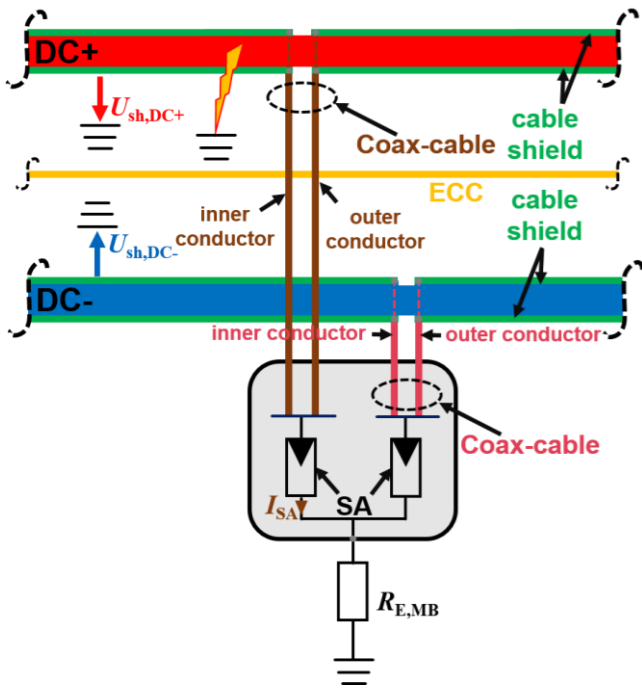


- Influence of
  - Coax-Cable
  - Surge Arrestor
- Maximum distance between link boxes?

**Legend:**  
 $R_{E,LB}$ ...Earth Resistance Link Box     $U_{sh}$ ...Shield-Earth-Voltage  
 $ECC$ ...Earth Continuity Conductor     $R_{E,MB}$ ...Earth Resistance Measurement Box  
 $SA$ ...Surge Arrestor     $l_{max}$ ...Maximum distance between Link Boxes

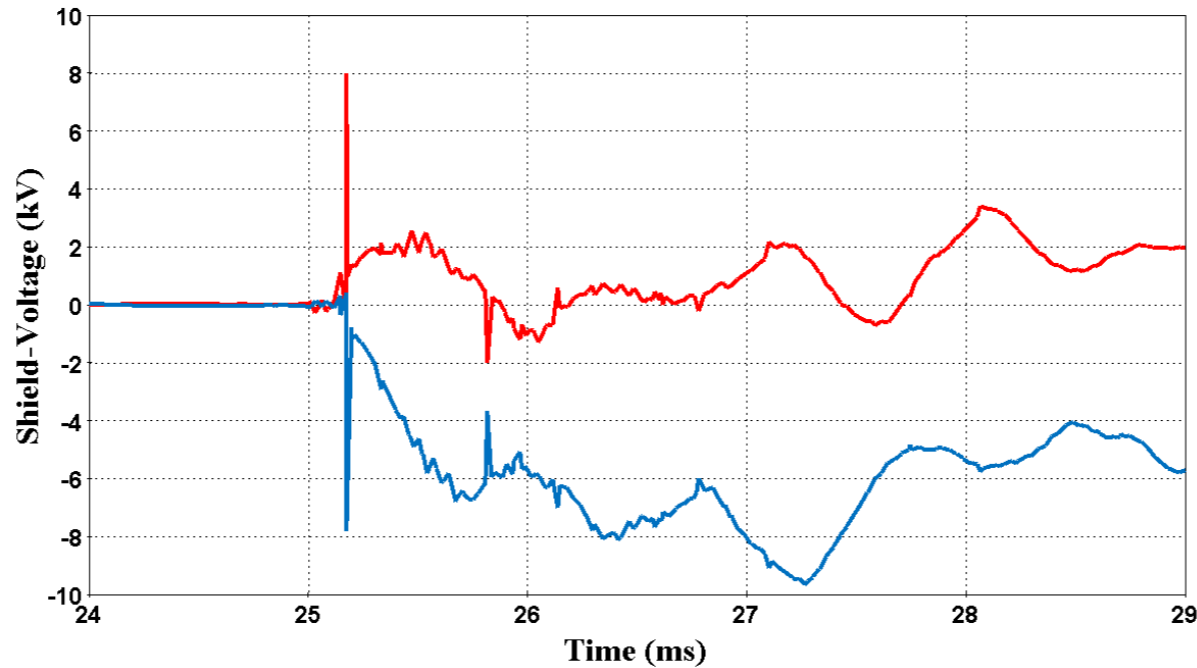
$$|U_{sh}| \leq 20 \text{ kV}$$

# Earth Voltages nearby Measurement Box



$$|U_{sh}| \leq 20 \text{ kV}$$

Shield-Voltages near Fault Location,  $l = 30 \text{ km}$ , with Measurement Boxes



- Reflection points:
  - Cable shield – coax cable
  - Equipotential
- $l_{\max} = 30 \text{ km}$  (set due to lightning protection)
- ECC has potential equalising effect
- ECC distributes fault current on other link boxes

# Conclusions

## Without ECC:

- Maximum permissible shield voltage defines the distance between the link boxes
  - Higher Acquisition and
  - maintenance costs

## With ECC:

- Less link boxes required
- Lower demands on earthing concept of link boxes

## With Measurement Boxes:

- Weak spot is junction cable shield – coax cable
- High transient stress at equipotential bonding bar