

**ANALYSIS, DESIGN AND CONTROL OF  
MULTIPULSE VOLTAGE SOURCE CONVERTER  
BASED HVDC SYSTEM**

by

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, “**Analysis, Design and Control of Multipulse Voltage Source Converter Based HVDC System**”, being submitted by **Mr. D. Madhan Mohan** for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** is a record of bonafide research work carried out by him in the Department of Electrical Engineering of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

Mr. D. Madhan Mohan has worked under our guidance and supervision and has fulfilled the requirements for the submission of this thesis, which to our knowledge has reached the requisite standard. The results obtained here in have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree.

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## ABSTRACT

Continuous growth in power demand increases the necessity of power systems expansion and power stations are being located far away from load centers. The applications of power electronics to power networks, such as High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) and Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) enhances the power transmission capacity and efficiency, also improves the system stability. The HVDC technology is a high rating power electronics technology used in the electric power system for such applications as long distance, bulk power, submarine and an asynchronous link between two different frequencies ac grids. For many years, HVDC systems based on the line commutated thyristor converters have been used in these applications. Power semiconductor devices such as Insulated Gate bipolar Transistor (IGBT), Gate Turn off (GTO) thyristor and Insulated Gate-Commutated Thyristors (IGCTs) are commercially available at high voltage and current ratings and are best suited for these power system applications. They offer reliable and continuous operation even during power line disturbances. The HVDC systems with voltage source converters (VSCs) based on IGBT and IGCT are today possible and many commercial projects are already in place. However, it may not be viable for high power applications due to high switching losses.

A detailed investigation is carried out to achieve a cost effective solution with minimum switching losses for high power HVDC systems. This is achieved by operating the VSC converters at Fundamental Frequency Switching (FFS) with self commutating solid state switching devices either IGBT or IGCT or GTO. The problem of harmonics in the HVDC system is minimized due to fundamental frequency switching using multi-pulse VSC topologies.

These investigations are aimed at component level optimization in high power HVDC systems. The FFS gate control is proposed for VSC based HVDC systems in this research work. The multiple units of VSCs are used to have a stair-case waveform of converter AC voltage output close to a sinusoidal waveform. With such a converter configuration, lower order harmonics are mitigated and total harmonic distortion (THD) of current is restrained within the limits of IEEE harmonic standard.

A number of multipulse voltage source converter topologies are proposed for high power HVDC systems. These VSC topologies are (i) Two-level double bridge VSC based HVDC system (ii) Three-level double bridge VSC based HVDC system (iii) Three-level VSC based HVDC system with dynamic dead angle control and (iv) two level pulse width modulated VSC based HVDC system. A control algorithm is developed for all these above VSC topologies for HVDC system to provide bidirectional active power flow, an independent reactive power control at the rectifier and an inverter station with the dc bus voltage control. The detailed designs of various multipulse VSC topologies are presented for HVDC system. The performance of the proposed multipulse voltage source converters based HVDC systems are implemented in MATLAB along with Simulink and SPS (Sim Power System) toolboxes.

These four types of VSCs in 12, 18, 24 and 48-pulse VSC configurations are designed and modeled, their performances are studied for HVDC systems for bidirectional active power flow and an independent bidirectional reactive power control at both the converter stations. The performance of these VSC based HVDC systems is found quite encouraging in all four quadrants of active and reactive powers with improved power quality.

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