

THE GREENLINK INTERCONNECTOR

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THE PROJECT



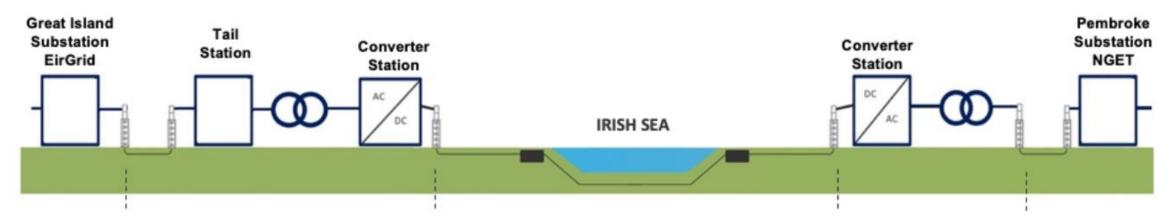
- 504 MW of additional interconnection capacity between Ireland and the UK.
- Originally named an EU Project of Common Interest.
- One of the first privately financed interconnectors in Europe.
- Facilitating increased security of supply and reinforcing the local electricity transmission networks.





UK (Pembroke Sub-station)

400 kV AC UK grid connection



- Loughtown Tail Station GIS
- 220 kV AC Ireland grid connection
- DC Cable: 160km sea, 30km Land cable
- ± 320kV DC Cable
- ±171 Mvar normal reactive power Capacity
- 3 + 1 spare 188 MVA transformers installed on each side

 Overload capability to ±700 MW and ±230 Mvar

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• Approx. 1km AC cable on both sides for connection to the grid substations

GREENLINK INITIATIVES



As part of the overall project Greenlink Interconnector Limited have run several initiatives in the areas around both converter sites

Greenlink Initiatives

- Decarbonisation Strategy
 - Installation of solar panels for residents around both sites
 - Planting of 14,245 indigenous trees at and around the converter sites to enhance the biodiversity in the area and aid with decarbonisation
 - Solar Energy Store Units used at Penfro during construction to reduce the requirement on two generators on site
 - EV Charging points installed at both sites
- Cut and fill initiative
 - The project targeted a 100% reuse of excavated material with no diversion of inert material to landfill
 - A total of 200,000m3 of inert soil material was fully reused, saving over €14.8m and negated approx. 15,000 rigid truck movements and reducing the carbon footprint of the project by over 1,000 tons of CO2
- Local amenity Improvements
 - New carpark built at landing site in Baginbun beach for residents new coffeeshop and sauna have now opened as a result
 - New street lighting and footpaths installed along the cable route in Ramsgrange

Project Facts and Figures

- 2 transition cable joint bays
- 30 cable joint bays
- 1 offshore joint
- 6 major HDDs and 6 micro-HDDs
- 30 km of land DC cable
- 160 km of marine DC cable
- 1,299,320 man hours worked up to 30th Jan 2024
- Potential to power 380,000 homes
- Supports the growth and integration of low carbon energy





PROJECT TIMELINE



2017-18 Early development, environmental and technical studies began

2019 Marine planning applications submitted

2020 Irish and Welsh onshore planning applications submitted

2021 All environmental and planning consents granted. EPC contract awarded to Siemens Energy and Sumitomo Electric

2022 Construction and Manufacturing begin

2023; 326km of Submarine Cable Manufactured (Hitachi, Japan). Four approx. 1km long Horizontal Directional Drills constructed, and HDPE ducting installed. Route preparation linear feature removal, boulder clearance, and pre-lay grapnel runs undertaken.

2023 / 2024; 326km of Submarine Cable transported, transpooled, laid and buried, four number shore end cable pull in's installed, and external protection rock berms constructed.

2023 Main civils complete and all major HVDC/HVAC equipment on site

2024 Energisation and Commissioning





IRISH CONVERTER STATION PROGRESS





Nov 2022



Feb 2023



May 2023



Aug 2023



Nov 2023



Jan 2024

CURRENT STATUS





CURRENT STATUS

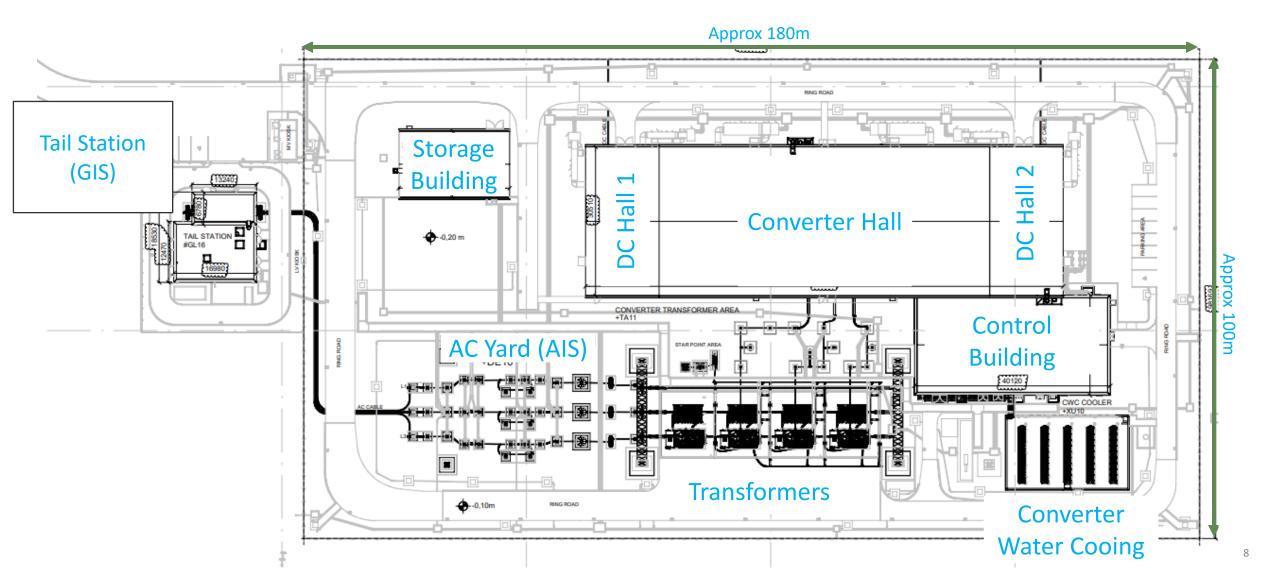


- Construction of both converter stations and a GIS tail station, complete. Precommissioning and commissioning of all equipment ongoing.
- Land and submarine cable installation and jointing complete.
- Reactive and active power flow tests later this year



CONVERTER STATION LAYOUT





DC CABLE



- Approximately 29 km of DC onshore cable installed in Ireland and Wales
- 21 joints were made on the Irish land Cable
- 5 joints were made on the Welsh land cable.
- Land cable: Aluminium XLPE with a cross section of 1200mm²
- Submarine cable: Aluminium XLPE with a cross section of 1100mm²

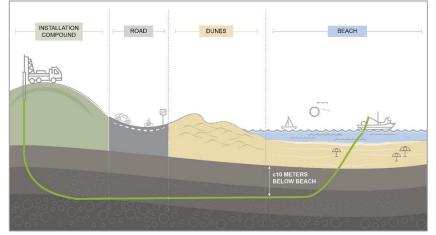




HORIZONTAL DIRECT DRILLING





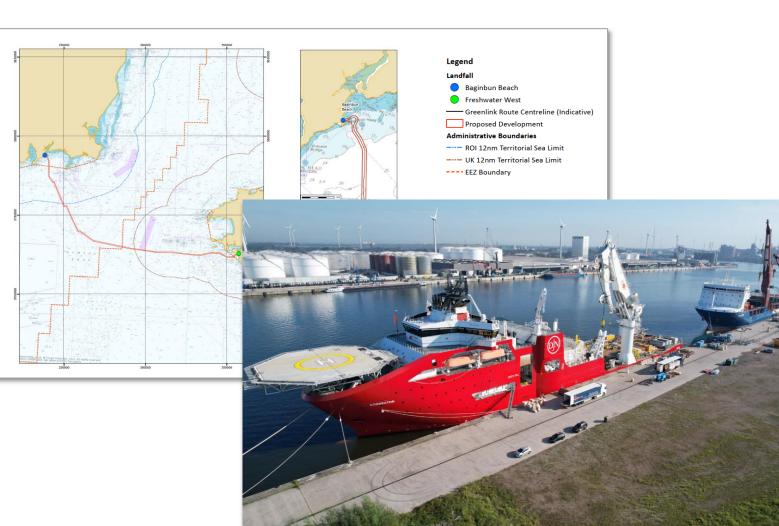


- Horizontal Direct Drilling (HDD) was used install ducting from the transition joint bays to the submarine cable.
- HDD was used to limit the disturbance to nearby roads and the landfall beach.
- HDD minimises the environmental impact of damage to the beach and the sea floor that is required to run the DC cable.

Landfall Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)

OFFSHORE CABLE INSTALLATION





- Bundled cable arrangement offshore
- Laid in two campaigns:
 - 1: Welsh Campaign
 - 2: Irish Campaign
- Then the offshore joint is completed between the two cables.
- Cables buried at sea with combination of jetting and trenching
- Concrete mattresses and rock placement used for protection.

Cable Burying





• The swordfish was used in both cutting and jetting configurations to bury the cable up to 1m deep.



- The Simon Stevin fall pipe vessel will be used to bury the cable with rock.
- Two types of rock load will be used 1-5" filter rock, and 5-40 kg armour rock.

KEY FEATURES



Frequency Response

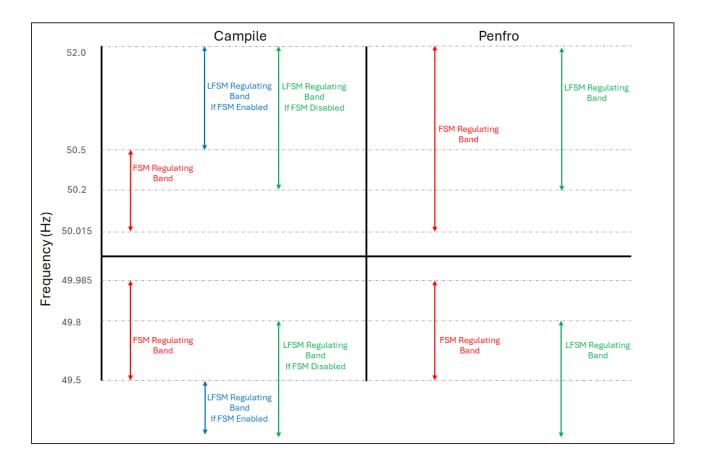
- LFSM, FSM
- UK grid code required FSM up to 52 Hz
- Irish grid code requires LFSM at 49.5 Hz but also a response at 49.8 Hz.

Reactive Power Control

Fast Active Power Reversal within 2s

Black Start / Restoration

Power Oscillation Damping



Commissioning and Testing

Performance Testing

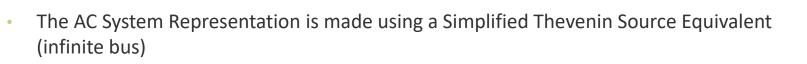


FPT = Functional Performance Tests:

- Tests completed on actual project hardware, running generic software.
- **Objective:** Check operation of individual cubicles and correct interaction, functionality and interfacing of components/systems

Tests include:

- System Redundancy and Switchover
- AD/DC switching sequences
- Blocking sequences
- Active and reactive power control
- Trip tests
- Loss of auxiliary power
- Loss of telecommunication
- Operator controls





Performance Testing



DPT = Dynamic Performance Tests:

- Tests completed using actual project software running on factory hardware
- **Objective:** analyze the interaction between the AC and DC systems as well as to verify the proper Converter Control and Protection behavior under dynamic, transient and steady state conditions.
- A Real Time Simulator (RTS) is used for digitally simulating the interconnector control and protection systems using generic hardware.
- An Electromagnetic Transient Program for DC Applications is used for PC based digital simulation of the interconnector.
- The AC system is represented by a simplified Thevenin source equivalent or a reduced model of the AC network.



DPT SETUP







Test Groups:

- Frequency Response
- Fault Ride Through
- Voltage/Reactive Power Control & Compliance
- DC protection
- Blackstart & Restoration
- Etc.

COMMISSIONING TESTS





Commissioning testing will include:

Station Testing:

- Campile and Penfro converter stations energised.
- Converter stations connected to the Irish and UK grids.
- HVDC subsea cable disconnected.
- Only reactive power in STATCOM mode can be tested.
- <40 commissioning tests

System Testing:

- HVDC cable connected.
- Converter stations energised and connected to the grid.
- Active and reactive power flow can be tested.
- >100 commissioning tests

CHALLENGES/LESSONS LEARNED



- Unique market arrangements between SEM and GB driving designs which may differ from standard practice
- EMT/RMS MODELS
 - PSCAD Version for compliance V5 now required as of Jan 2023. Contract signed and development began on V4.6.3 in Sept 2021.
 - Power Factory version for compliance
 - TSAT model
- TSO requirements/grid code changing after contract signature
- SSTI data takes time do screening studies in tender phase
 - New connections nearby requiring further SSTI studies post energisation
- Grid connection build Clarity of TO specifications/requirements
- Telecommunications are complex & with a lot of stakeholders
- Engage with C&P designs, operator specifications and testing schedules from a very early stage in the project



Any Questions?

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