

HVDC Underground Cables

The Empire Connection

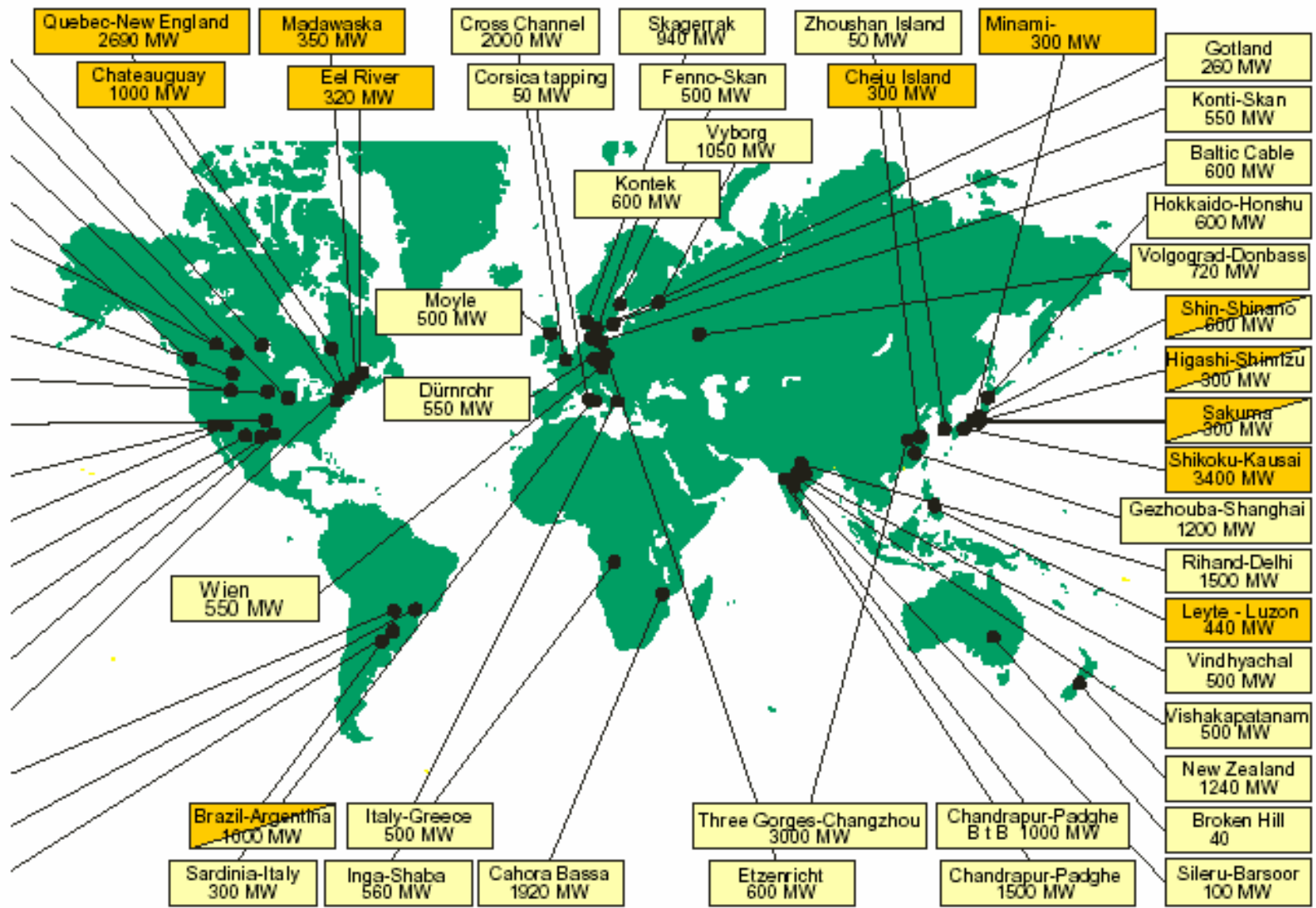
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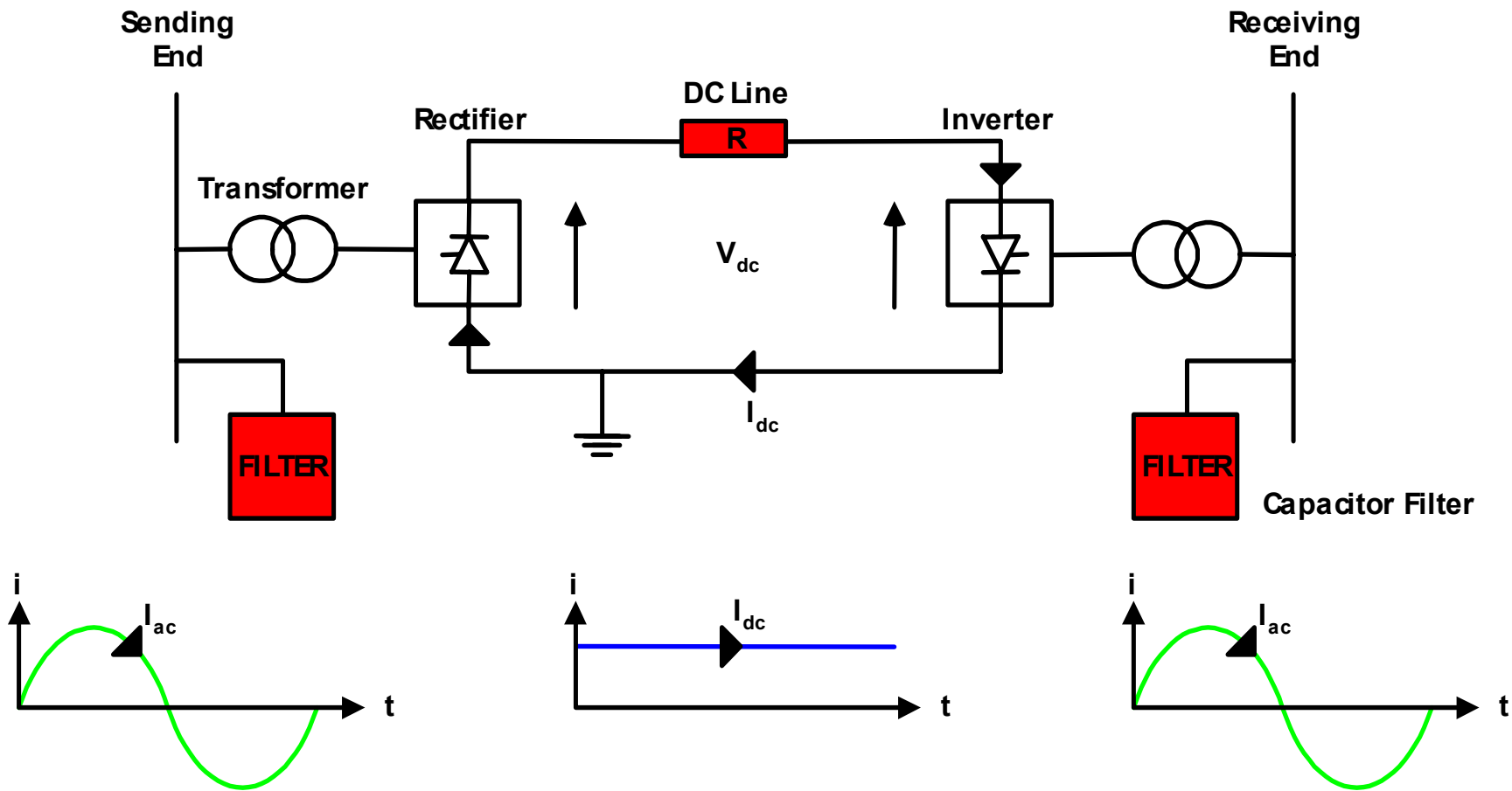
W2AGZ Technologies

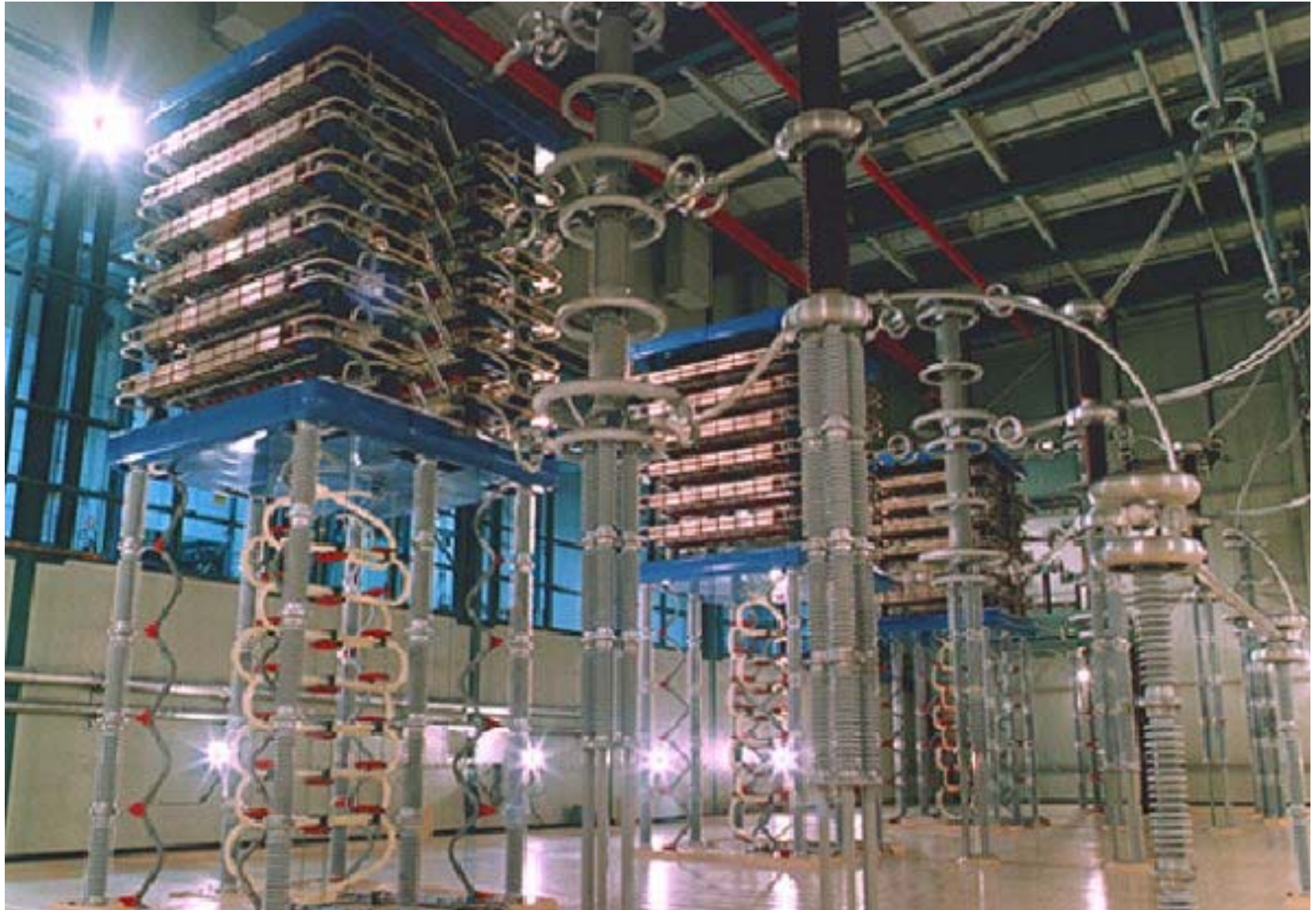
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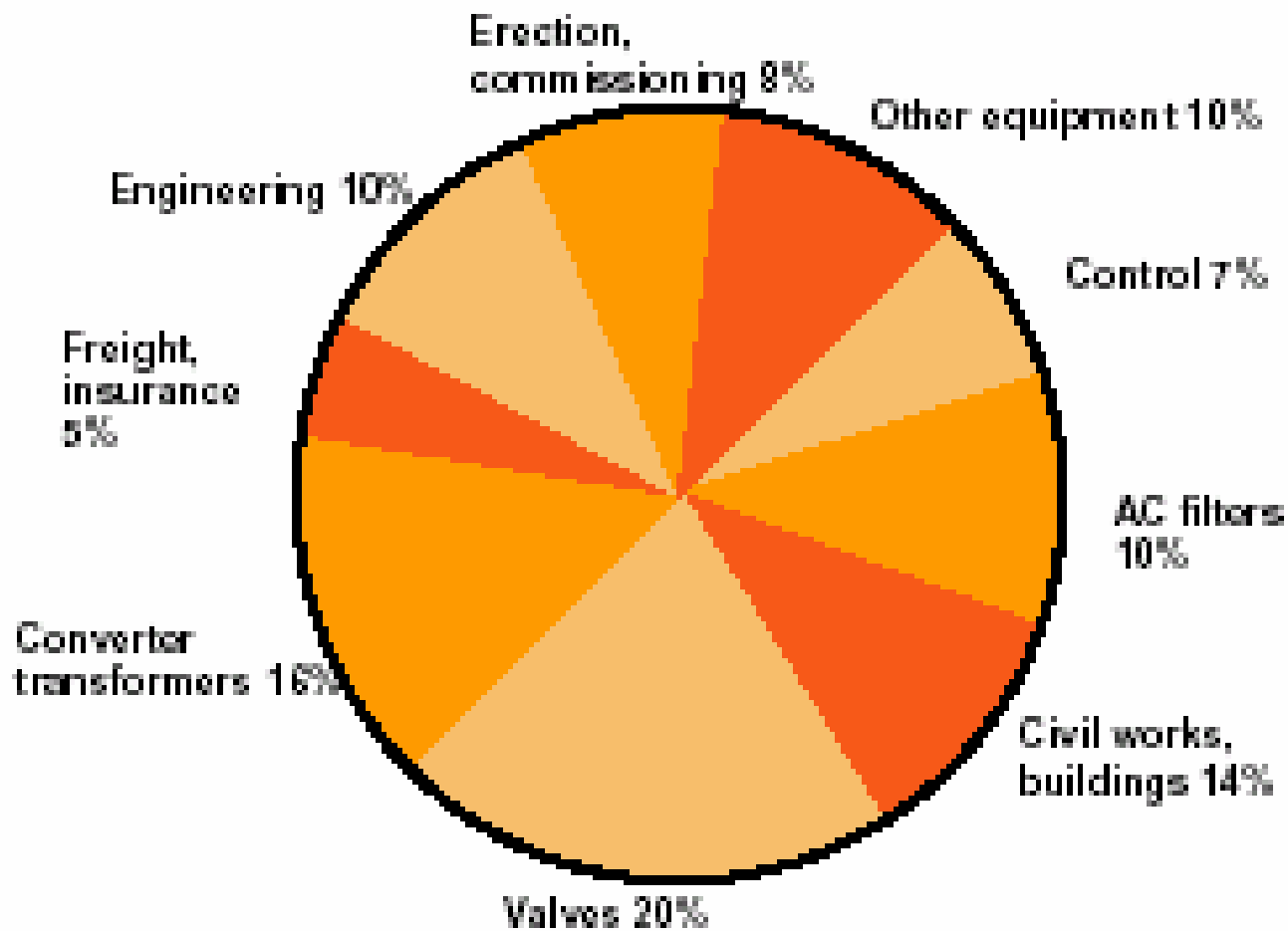
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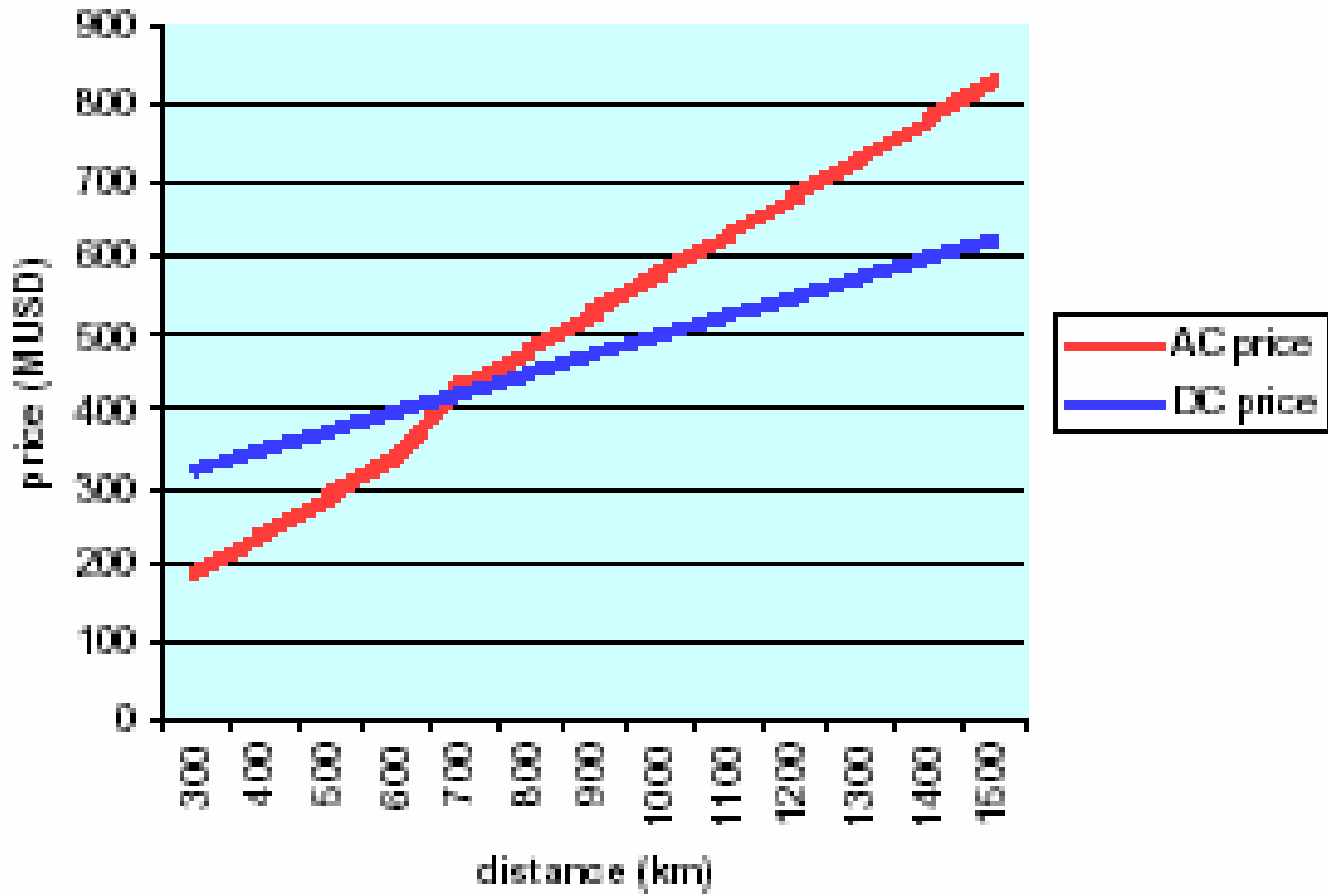
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Box 1: Important Milestones in the Development of HVDC technology

- Hewitt's mercury-vapour rectifier, which appeared in 1901.
- Experiments with thyratrons in America and mercury arc valves in Europe before 1940.
- First commercial HVDC transmission, Gotland I in Sweden in 1954.
- First solid state semiconductor valves in 1970.
- First microcomputer based control equipment for HVDC in 1979.
- Highest DC transmission voltage (+/- 600 kV) in Itaipu, Brazil, 1984.
- First active DC filters for outstanding filtering performance in 1994.
- First Capacitor Commutated Converter (CCC) in Argentina-Brazil interconnection, 1998
- First Voltage Source Converter for transmission in Gotland, Sweden, 1999

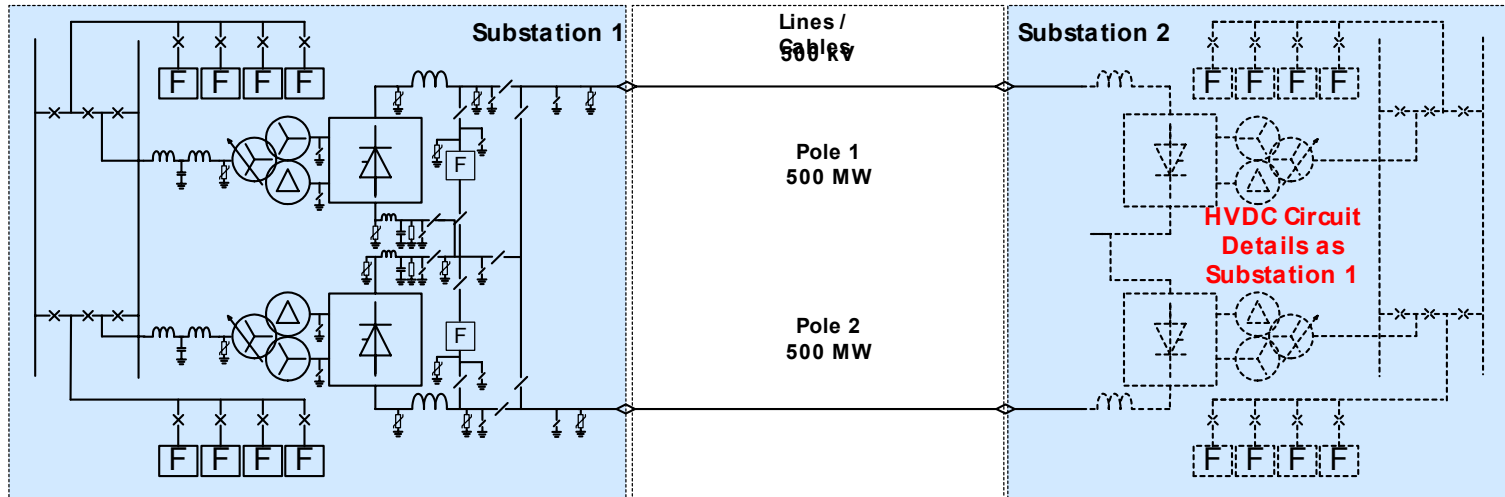
- In Itaipu, Brazil, HVDC was chosen to supply 50Hz power into a 60 Hz system; and to economically transmit large amount of hydro power (6300 MW) over large distances (800 km)
- In Leyte-Luzon Project in Philippines, HVDC was chosen to enable supply of bulk geothermal power across an island interconnection, and to improve stability to the Manila AC network
- In Riband-Delhi Project in India, HVDC was chosen to transmit bulk (thermal) power (1500 MW) to Delhi, to ensure: minimum losses, least amount right-of-way, and better stability and control.
- In Garabi, an independent transmission project (ITP) transferring power from Argentina to Brazil, HVDC back-to-back system was chosen to ensure supply of 50 Hz bulk (1000MW) power to a 60 Hz system under a 20-year power supply contract.
- In Gotland, Sweden, HVDC was chosen to connect a newly developed wind power site to the main city of Visby, in consideration of the environmental sensitivity of the project area (an archaeological and tourist area) and improve power quality.
- In Queensland, Australia, HVDC was chosen in an ITP to interconnect two independent grids (of New South Wales and Queensland) to: enable electricity trading between the two systems (including change of direction of power flow); ensure very low environmental impact and reduce construction time.

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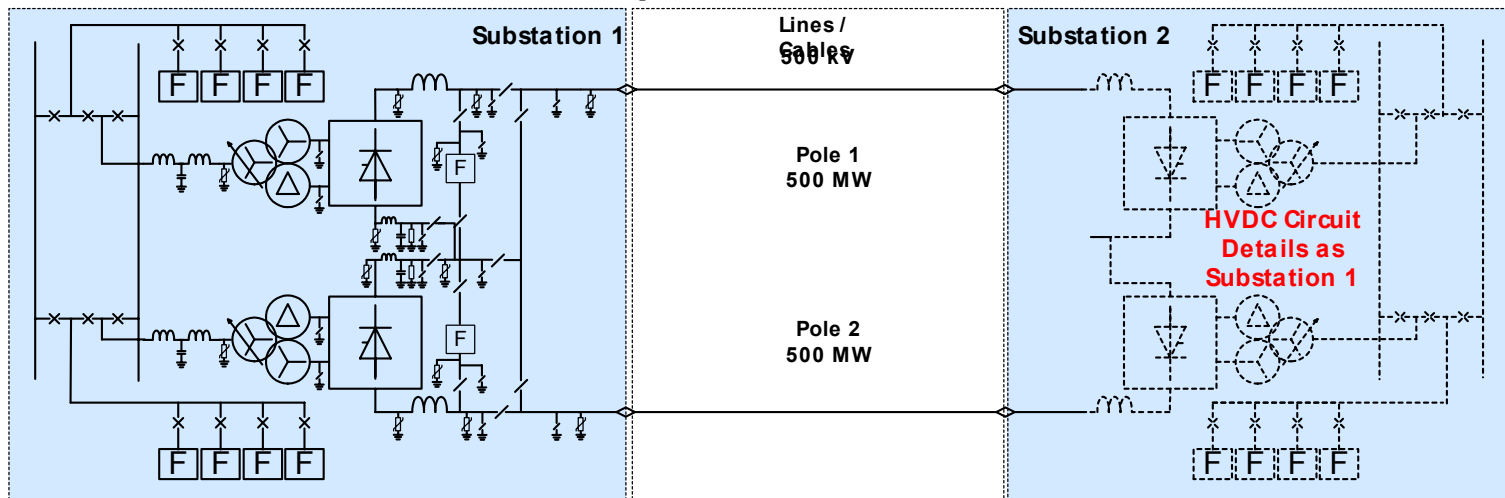


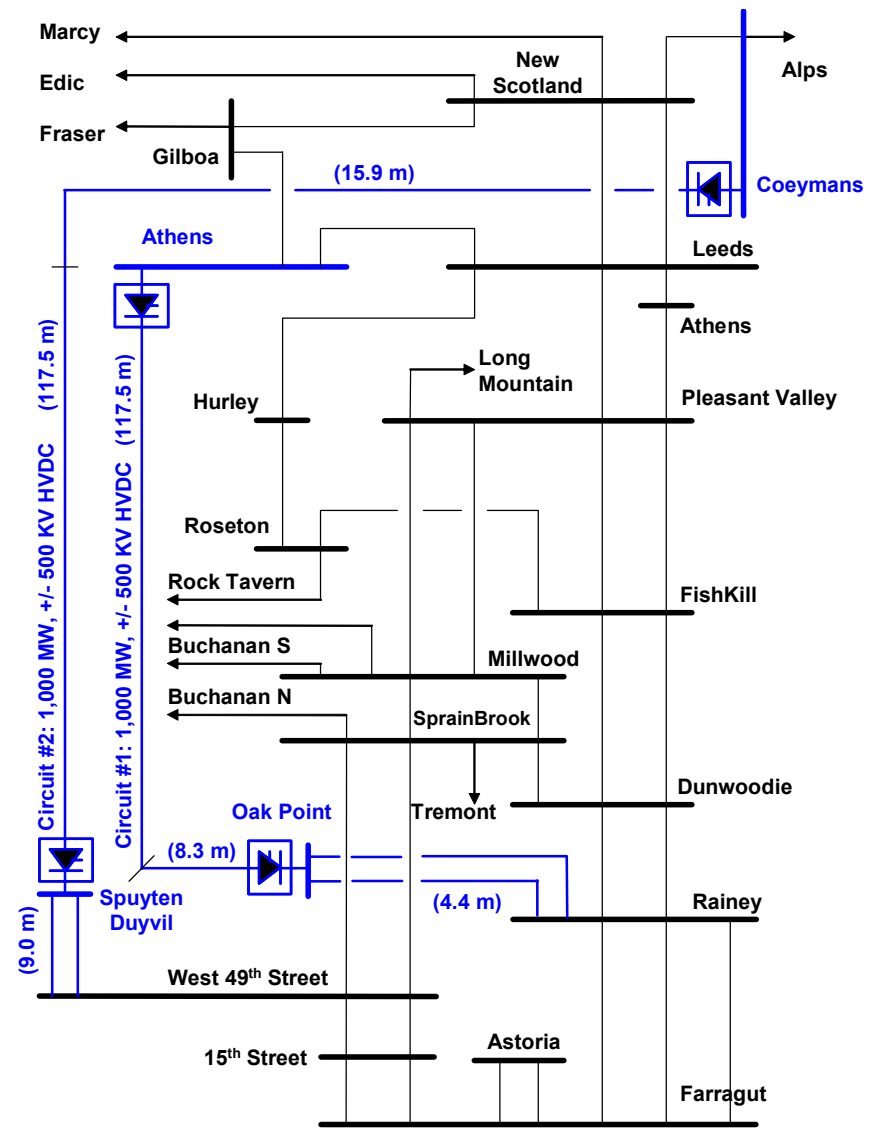
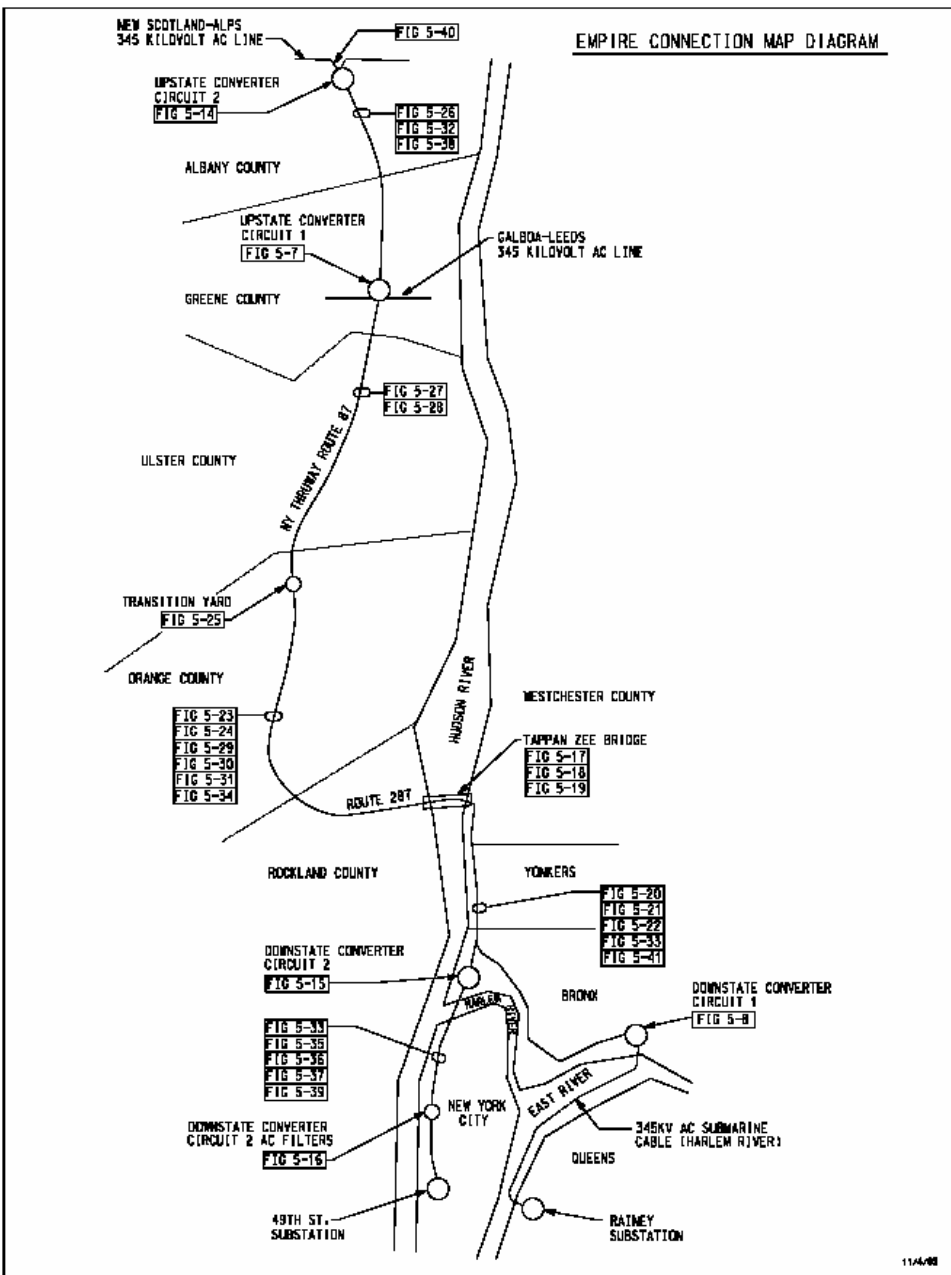
Total Capacity
2000 MW DC

Bipole 1 - 1000 MW



Bipole 2 - 1000 MW





Empire Connection & UPNY/SENY 345 KV Transmission Grid

November 5, 2003

Benefits

- Decreases pollution from power plants in and near New York City.
- Lessens the demand for new power plants in and near New York City.
- Helps budget-stretched Metropolitan Transportation Authority, New York State Thruway Authority and Amtrak by paying significant annual fees.
- Creates large number of union jobs during installation.
- Pays substantial taxes.
- Encourages the development of clean and renewable power upstate.
- Sets a precedent for underground invisible transmission.

Cost

- \$ 750 M (\$ 400 M “banked”)
- To Be Commissioned by Summer 2006

Return

- Loan Payment (4%, 40 yrs, 750 M\$) = 35 M\$/yr
- Labor, Overhead, Maintenance = 5 M\$/yr
- Tariff = 0.5 ¢/kWh
- Capacity = 2000 MW
- Profit @ 50% Capacity = 4 M\$/yr
- Profit @ Full Capacity = 48 M\$/yr