

HVDC Development Process



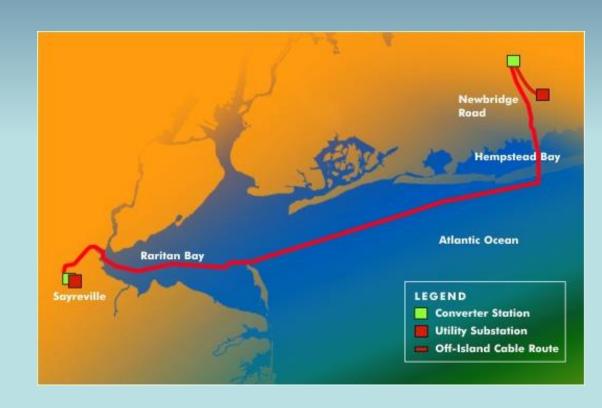
Designated Entity Design Standards Task Force



- Since 2005:
 - 1320 MW of power transmission infrastructure development, financing, construction and operation
 - \$1.5 billion in private investment
- Flagship Projects, both On Budget and Ahead of Schedule:
 - Neptune RTS: 2007; 660 MW; \$650 million
 - Hudson: 2013; 660 MW; \$850 million
- Actively pursuing additional, complementary projects



- 65- Mile-Long, 660-MW HVDC Cable Linking PJM Electricity Market with Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA")
- 51 Miles of Cable are Buried Undersea
- 14 Miles Underground
- Selected by LIPA in June 2004
 Via Competitive RFP Process
- Financial Close July 2005 with Investment-Grade Rating
- Completed June 2007 On Budget and Ahead of Schedule



Neptune RTS Project Team



Project management, permitting, financing, operations







Principal Contractors:
Top global companies in HVDC and cable technology





Two Terminal Monopolar System Metallic Return



Advantages of HVDC Transmission

- Controlled Power Exchange
- Limitation of Short Circuit Currents
- Transmission at variable voltages
- No fault cascading



Cables Installed in Multiple Campaigns





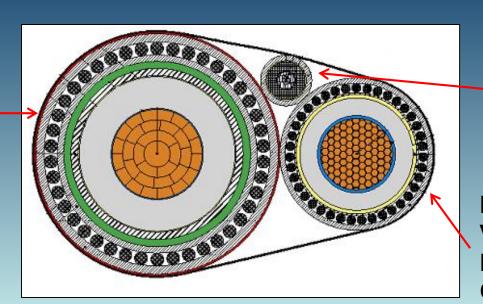
Sayreville Converter Station





Neptune DC Cable

High Voltage
Main Cable
(Copper
Core)



Fiber Optic Cable

Medium Voltage Return Cable













Converter Transformer (Single Phase)









500 kV Cable Termination

DC Smoothing Reactor





Hudson Transmission Project



- 8-mile underground and underwater power cable linking PJM and NY power grids between Ridgefield, New Jersey and West 49th St. Substation in NYC
- Single back-to-back converter station (AC-DC-AC) located in Ridgefield, NJ
- Project commencement in May 2011
- Completed ahead of schedule and under budget May 2013

Hudson Transmission Project Team



Comprising the Neptune Project Team – project management, permitting, financing success





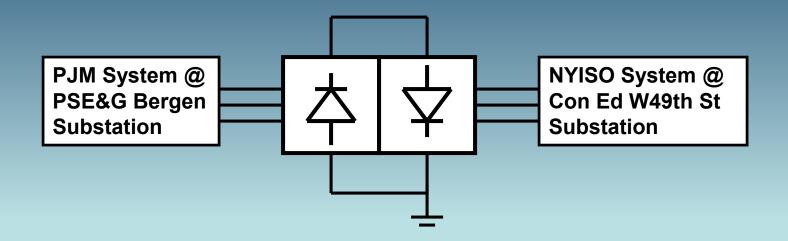


Principal Contractors for Neptune – top global companies in HVDC and cable technology





Back-to-Back Monopolar System

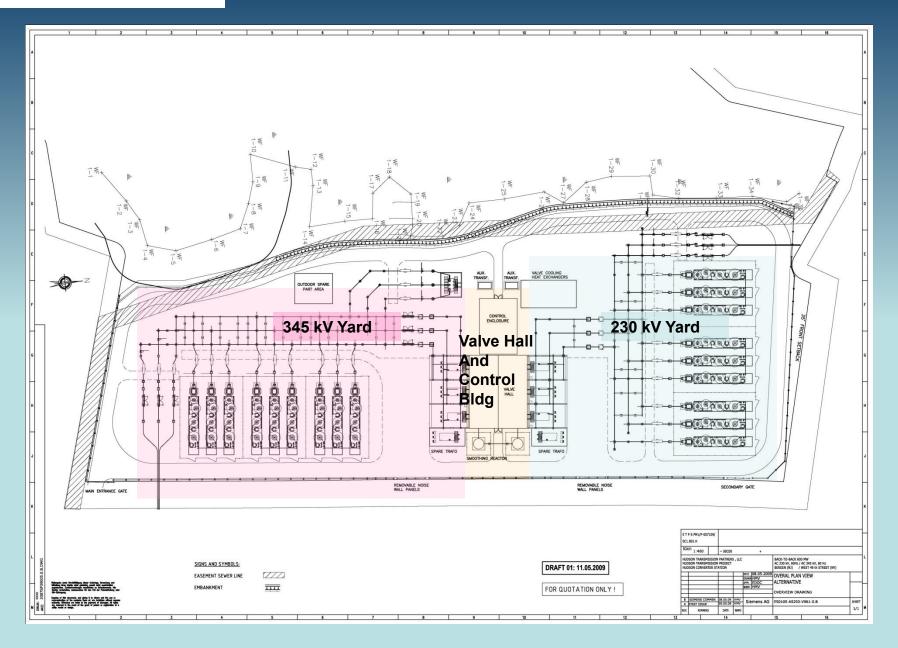


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Back-to-Back Converter Station





HVDC Development Stages

* = inc. cooperation with Interconnecting Utilities and ISOs

- Pre-Engineering Studies
- Interconnection Studies*
- Interconnection Agreement (IA) Technical
 Specification Development*
- Post IA Detailed Design*
- Component Manufacture
- Installation
- Commission Testing*



Pre-Engineering Studies

- Terminal Location(s)
 - Network area(s) that could benefit from new transmission and HVDC
 - Close to robust interconnection points (minimize AC pathway)
 - Sufficient Converter Space (8+Acres for LCC; 5+/-Acres for VSC)
 - Attainable Interconnection Pathway (Existing ROWs; R/R; Water; or Public Roads)
- Project Development to support IR(s) and Permitting
 - Terminal Layouts and One-Line Diagram(s)
 - ROW acquisition
 - Installation Methods
 - Environmental Impacts

Interconnection Studies



- Preliminary Electrical Characteristics
 - Voltage performance: Reactive allowances and limitations
 - Power Quality at interconnecting points
 - Harmonic Impedances (long-term measurements)
- Interconnection Optimization
 - Substation Access
 - Breaker position(s)
- PSS/E Modeling (Best Estimate definitions)
- Feasibility/SRIS Studies
- Technical Specification Development



IA Technical Specification Development

PJM Interconnection, LLC and Public Service Electric and Gas Company

TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION

For the

Bergen (Hudson Transmission Project) 230 kV HVDC PROJECT Ridgefield, NJ

May 9, 2009



PJM Interconnection, LLC and Public Service Electric & Gas Company Technical Performance Specification

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PJM Interconnection, LLC and Public Service Electric & Gas Company Technical Performance Specification

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05/09/09



Post IA Detailed Design

Design Reports

- 1. Project Main Circuit Design: Verify technical parameters of IAs and EPC contract
- 2. Reactive Power Flow Exchange: Verify allowable levels versus filter design
- **3. AC Protection and Metering:** Coordinate interconnecting design with utilities
- **4. Dynamic Performance:** Verify HVDC system behavior vs. system transients
- **5. PLC Filter Design:** Ensure HTP avoids interference with local PLC communication systems
- **6. Circuit Breaker Coordination:** Determine station breaker ratings and coordinate with interconnecting utilities.

- **7. SSTI Studies:** Evaluate interaction of HVDC Station with local generators and other FACTS
- 8. AC System Harmonic Performance: Verify harmonics do not exceed technical requirements
- 9. Insulation Coordination Studies: Establish insulation and arrester levels of the main equipment for converter station and interconnecting stations
- **10. Control Implementation:** Define SCADA system parameters and interconnecting utility data points
- 11. Load Flow and Stability Models (PSS/E): Final models to ISOs & Interconnecting Utilities

POWERBRIDGE

Component Manufacture

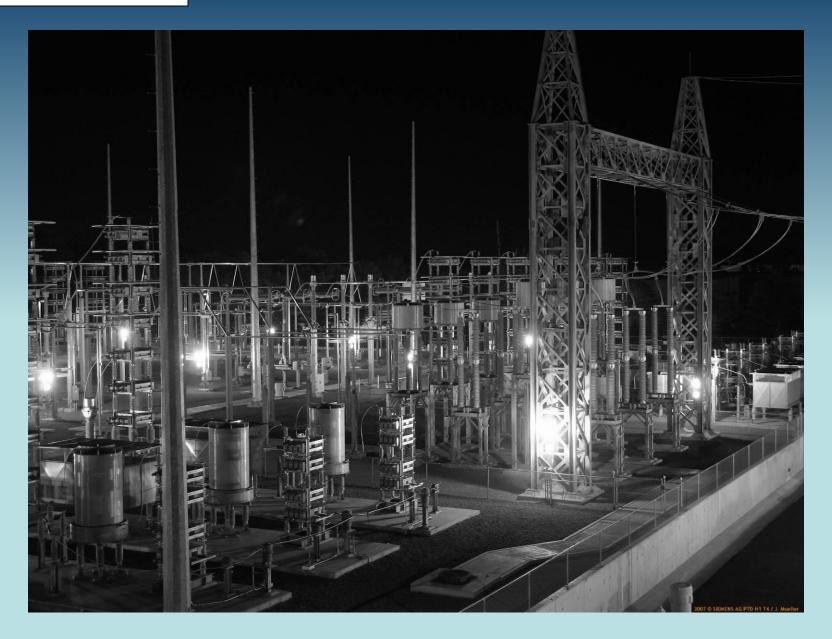
- DC Valves
- Converter Transformers
- AC Switchyard Devices
 - Reactive Banks (for LCC; VSC may be NR)
- Protection and Control
 - Individual Panels, inc. FST
 - All-inclusive system, inc. DST (* for witnessing)

POWERBRIDGE

Component Manufacture

- Installation
- Commission Testing*
 - Voltage and reactive power control tests
 - AC Harmonic Filter performance tests
 - Power-Line Carrier Filter performance tests
 - Radio Interference performance tests
 - Television Interference performance tests
 - Nameplate Power Transfer
 - Load Losses







THANK YOU!

For more information please visit www.powerbridge.us