

Baltic Cable

Interconnecting grids



An HVDC cable links Sweden with Germany.

One of the world’s longest submarine cables is an HVDC power line beneath the Baltic Sea linking power grids in Sweden and Germany. The owner is Baltic Cable AB, a subsidiary of Norwegian-based Statkraft, one of Europe’s leading renewable energy generators.

Different patterns of electrical power consumption and generation in Sweden and Germany make a power interconnection mutually advantageous. The Baltic Cable HVDC link makes it possible to pool electrical energy resources in Sweden and Germany in order to complement and optimize existing capacities in both grids.

With capacity of 600 MW at 450 kV DC, the Baltic Cable has made it possible to postpone the construction of new power generation plants, and enabled existing production plants to be used more efficiently. ABB delivered both the Herrenwyk converter station near Germany’s Baltic coast, and the Kruseberg converter station in southern Sweden, as well as the HVDC subsea cable.



| Main data: | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Commissioning year: | 1994 |
| Power rating: | 600 MW |
| No. of poles: | 1 |
| AC voltage: | 400 kV (both ends) |
| DC voltage: | 450 kV |
| Length of DC submarine cable: | 250 km |
| Length of DC overhead line: | 12 km |
| Main reason for choosing HVDC: | Length of sea crossing |
| Application: | Interconnecting grids |