



U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Power Electronic Converters for Advanced Electric Power Systems

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**The DOE Workshop on
Systems Driven Approach to Inverter R&D
Maritime Institute, Baltimore, MD
April 23-24, 2003**



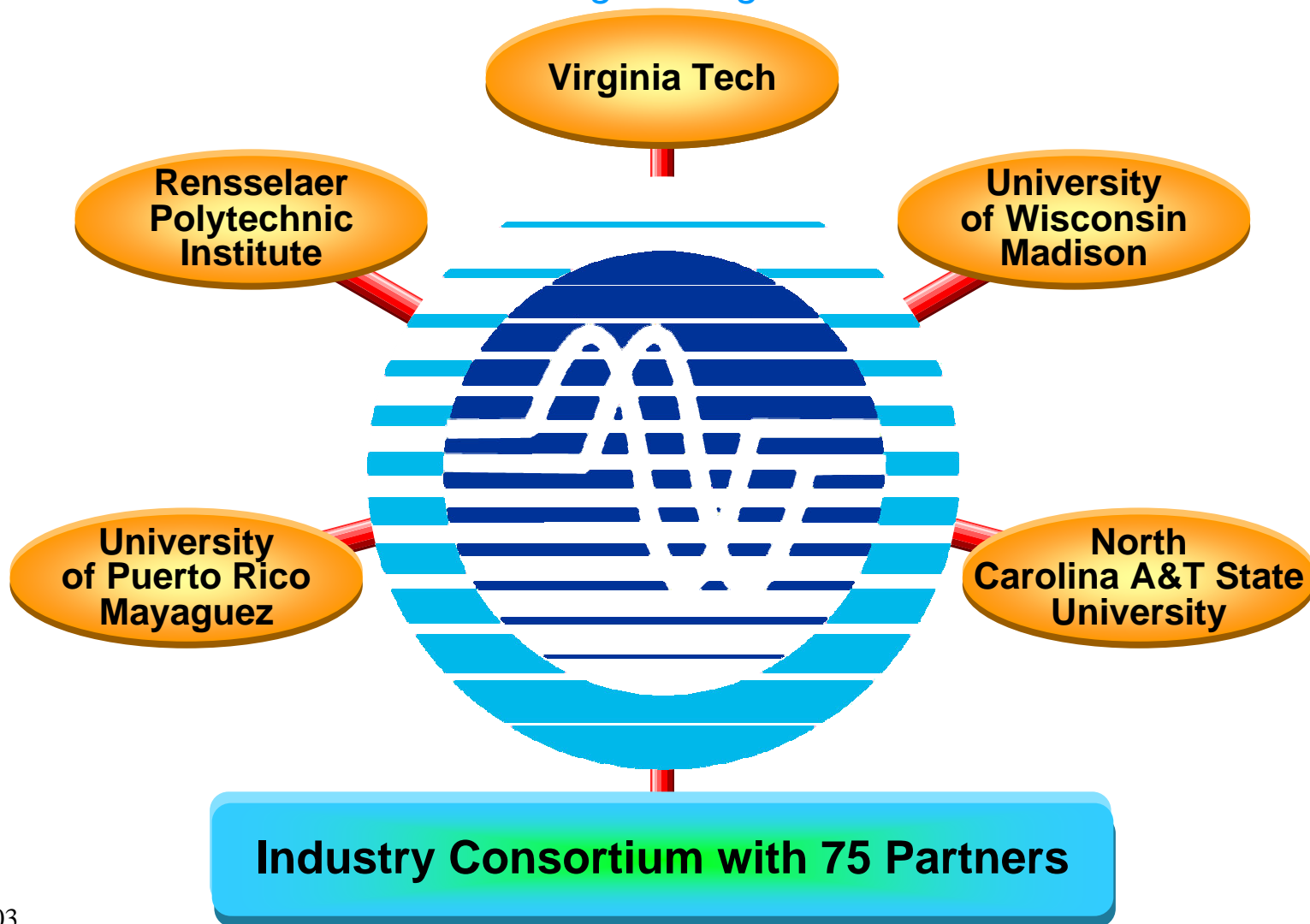
Outline

- Introduction
- Source and grid interface issues
- Modular converter design issues
- Standard-cell, open-architecture, electric power conversion systems

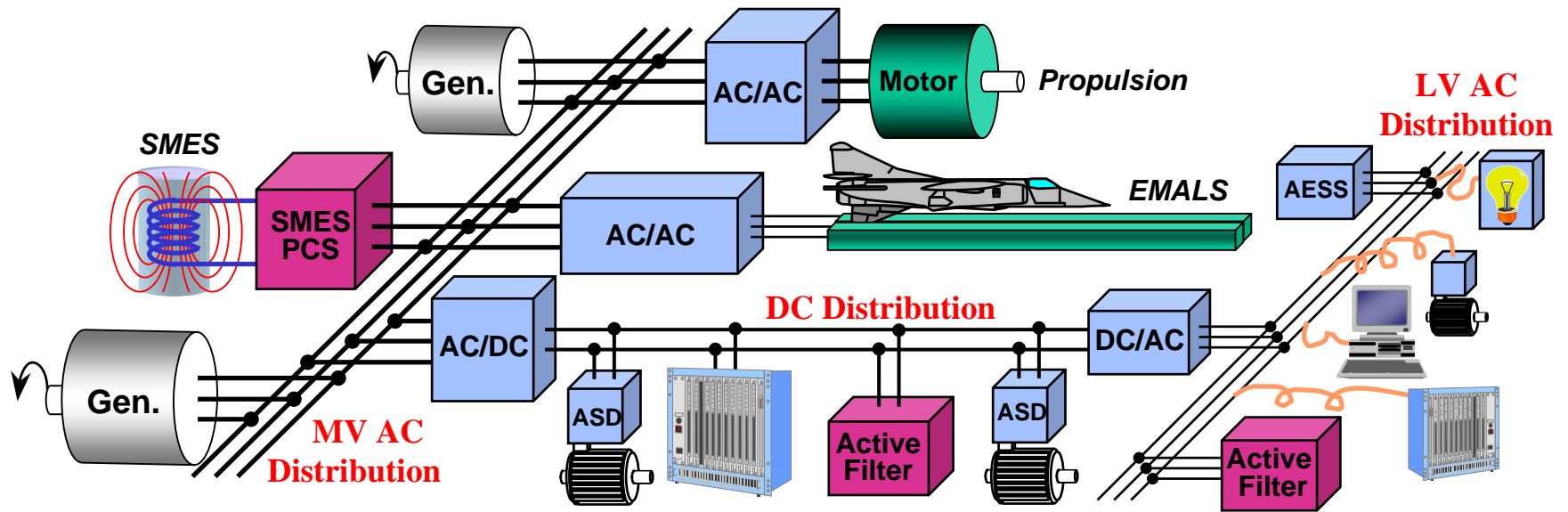


Center for Power Electronics Systems

A National Science Foundation Engineering Research Center



Power Electronics Building Block (PEBB) and Advanced Electric Power Systems



- **Most (all) sources and loads interfaced through power electronics converters:**
 - High system controllability, flexibility, and responsiveness
 - Increased availability
 - Reduced size and weight
 - Increased efficiency

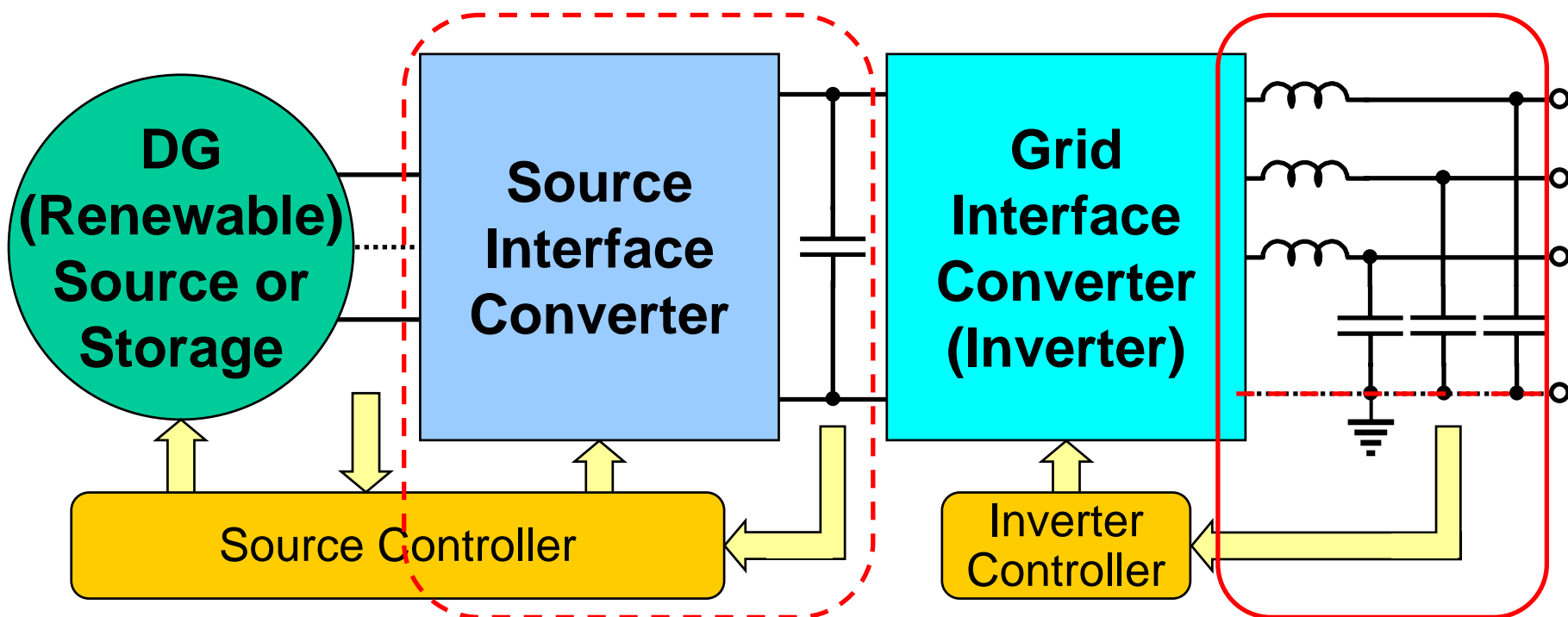


Commercial General Purpose Induction Motor Drives?

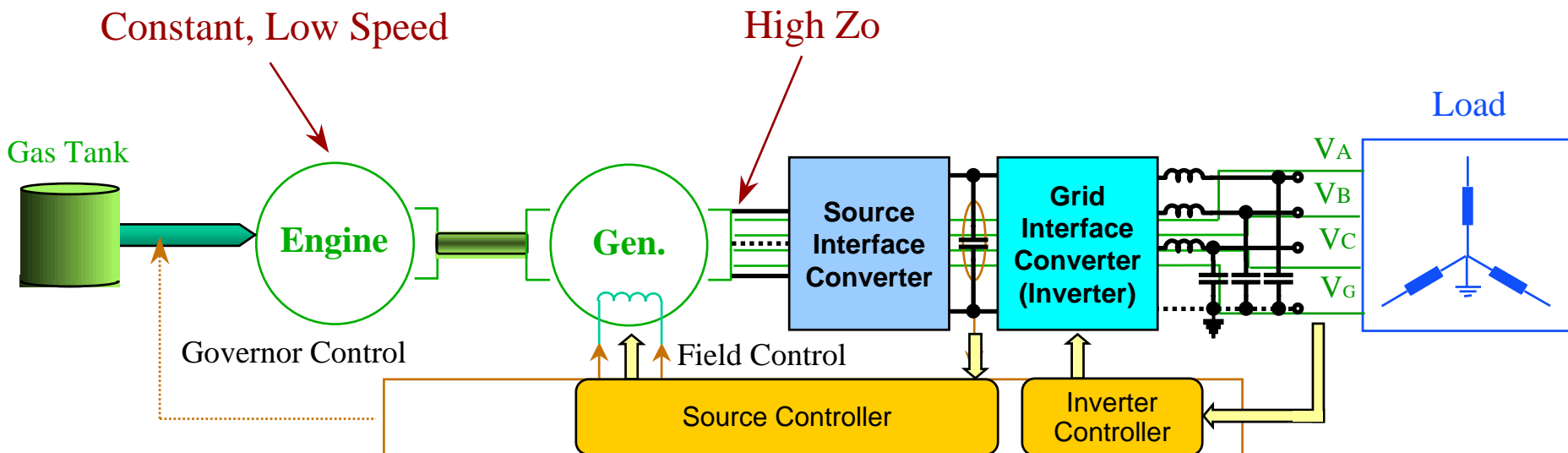
- 3-phase, 0-300 Hz, 0-480 V
- 0.2-200 kW (overload 110-150%, surge 150-200%)
- Cost: 200-400 \$/kW
- Size: 0.3-0.6 kW/lit (5-10 W/in³)
- Weight: 0.6-1.2 kW/kg (0.7-1.4 lb/HP)
- Communications: large variety available
- Reliability: 10,000-30,000 hrs MTBF?
- Required modifications:
 - Front-End + DC Link \Rightarrow Source Interface Converter
 - AC Filter + AC Voltage Sensing
 - Control



Power Electronics Converters for Distributed (Renewable) Generation

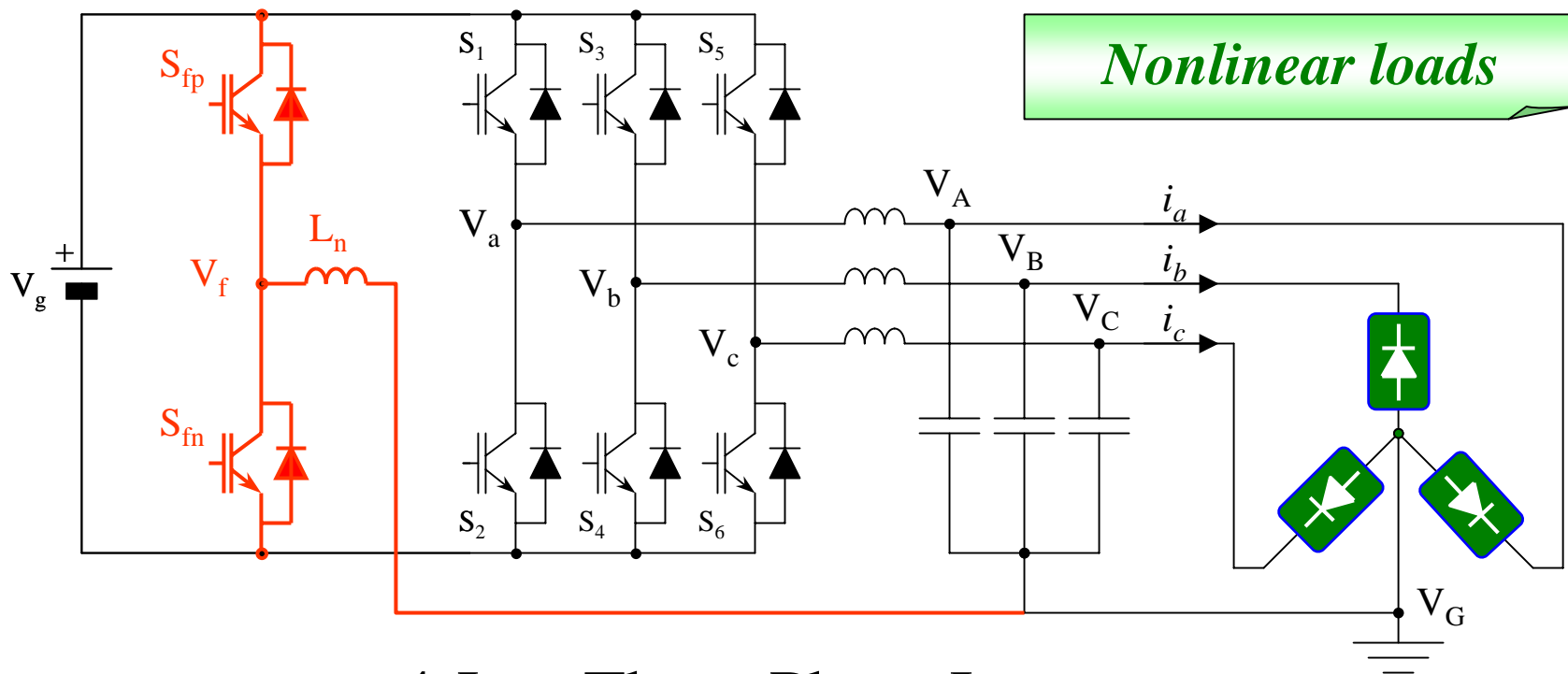


Standard Commercial Gen-Sets



- ☺ Almost unlimited ampere-hour capability
- ☹ Low speed, bulky, high cost engine/generator
- ☹ Poor transient response
- ☹ High voltage distortion with unbalanced and/or nonlinear load

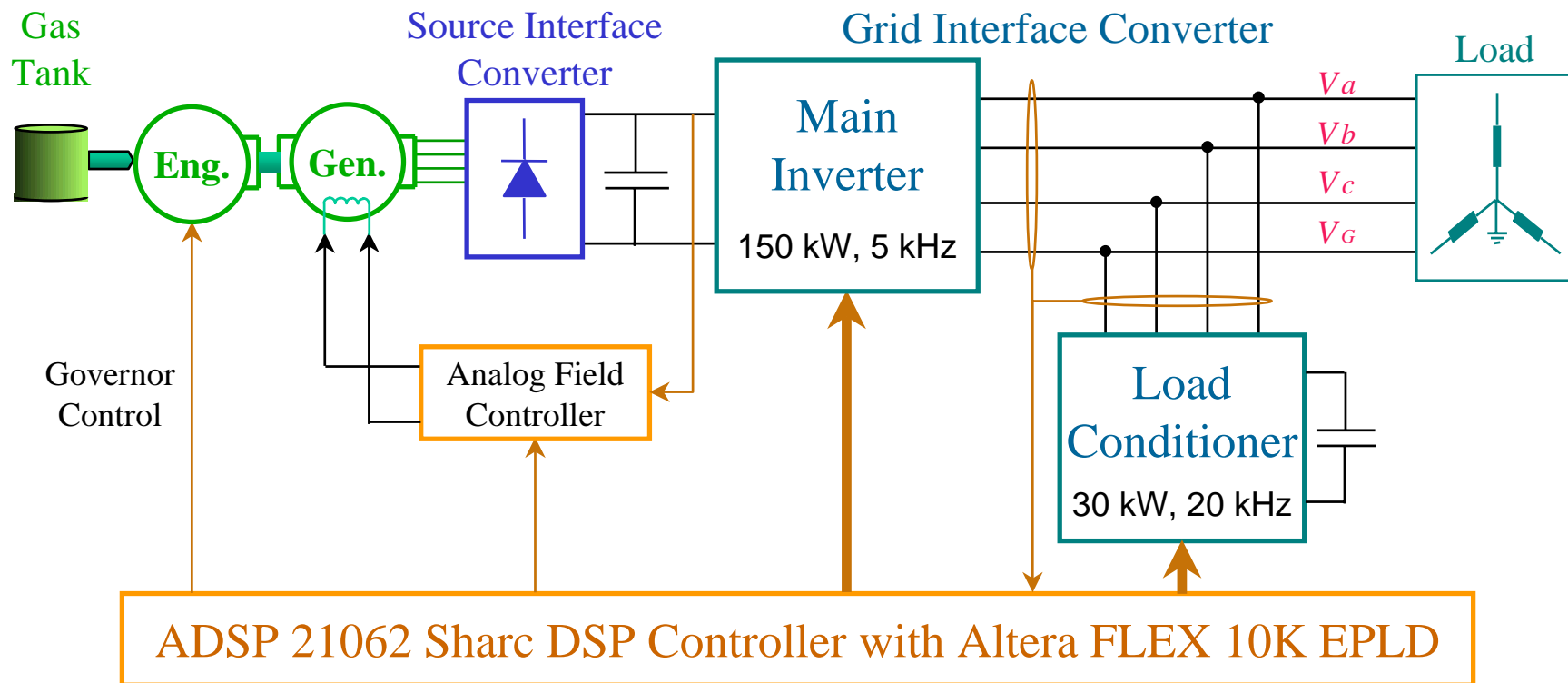
Unbalanced/Nonlinear Loads



4-Leg Three-Phase Inverter

- New space vector modulation
- New control algorithms
- High bandwidth required

Gen-Set with Power Electronics Interface



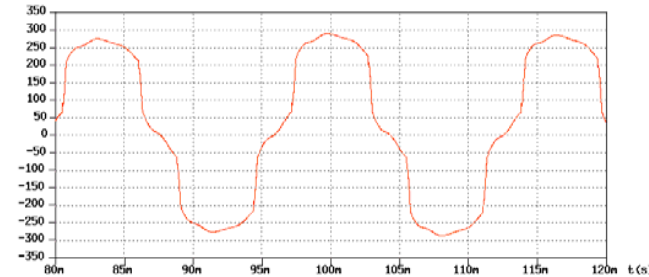
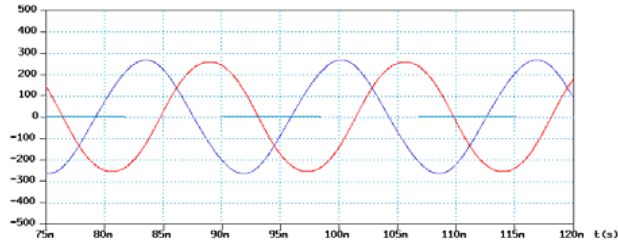
- Suitable for any variable unidirectional ac source:
 - Micro-turbines
 - Wind power
 - Micro hydro power



Unbalanced loads

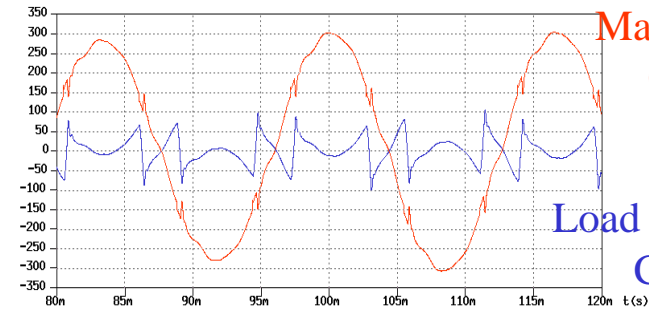
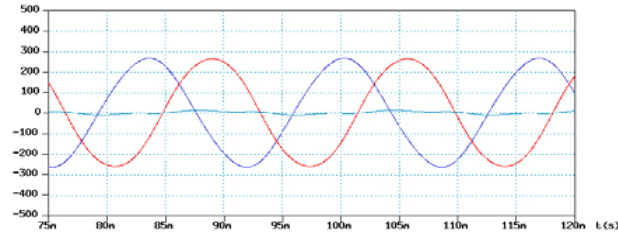
Nonlinear loads

Load Current



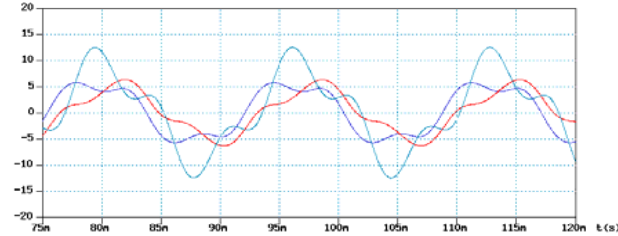
Load Current

Main Inverter Current



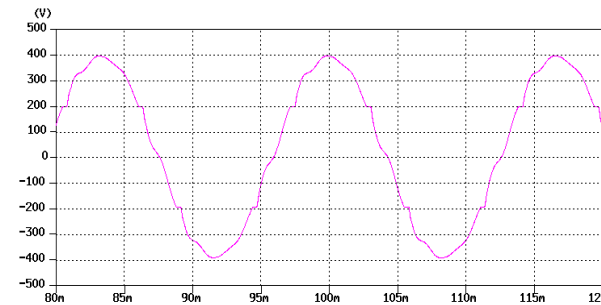
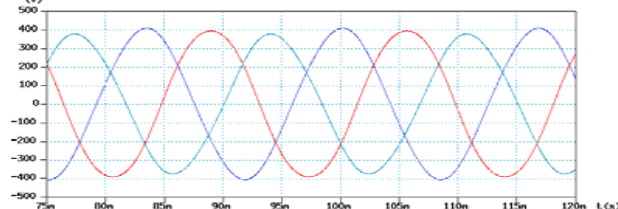
Main Inverter Current

Load conditioner Current



Load conditioner Current

V_{ABC}



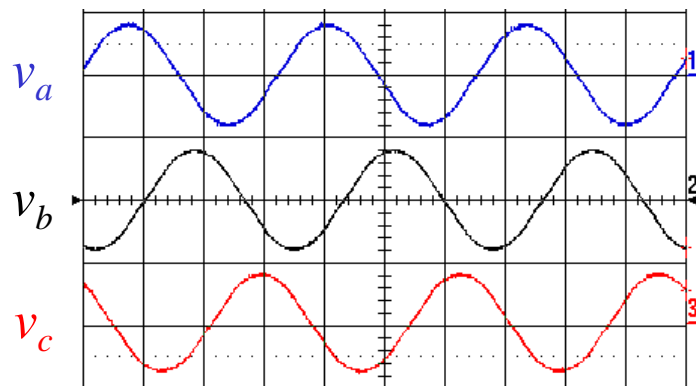
Output Voltage V_a
THD = 4.2%



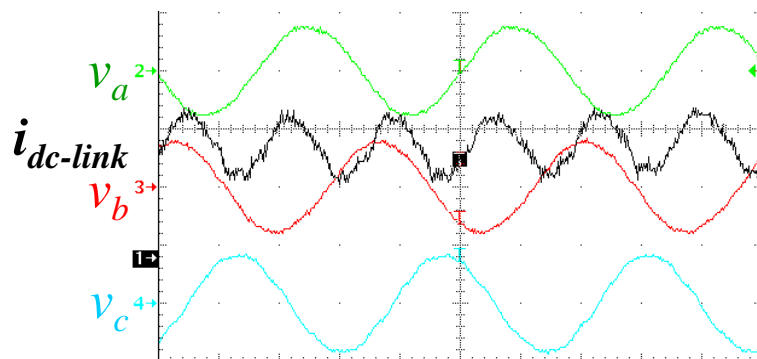
Test Condition:

$$V_o = 277 \text{ V}, f_o = 60 \text{ Hz}, V_{dc} = 815 \text{ V}$$

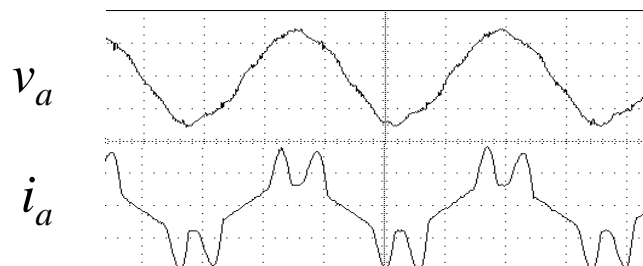
100 kW
 Balanced
 Resistive
 Load



0 - 20 - 20 kW
 Unbalanced
 Resistive
 Load



20 kW Resistive
 +
 20 kW Rectifier
 3Φ Balanced Load



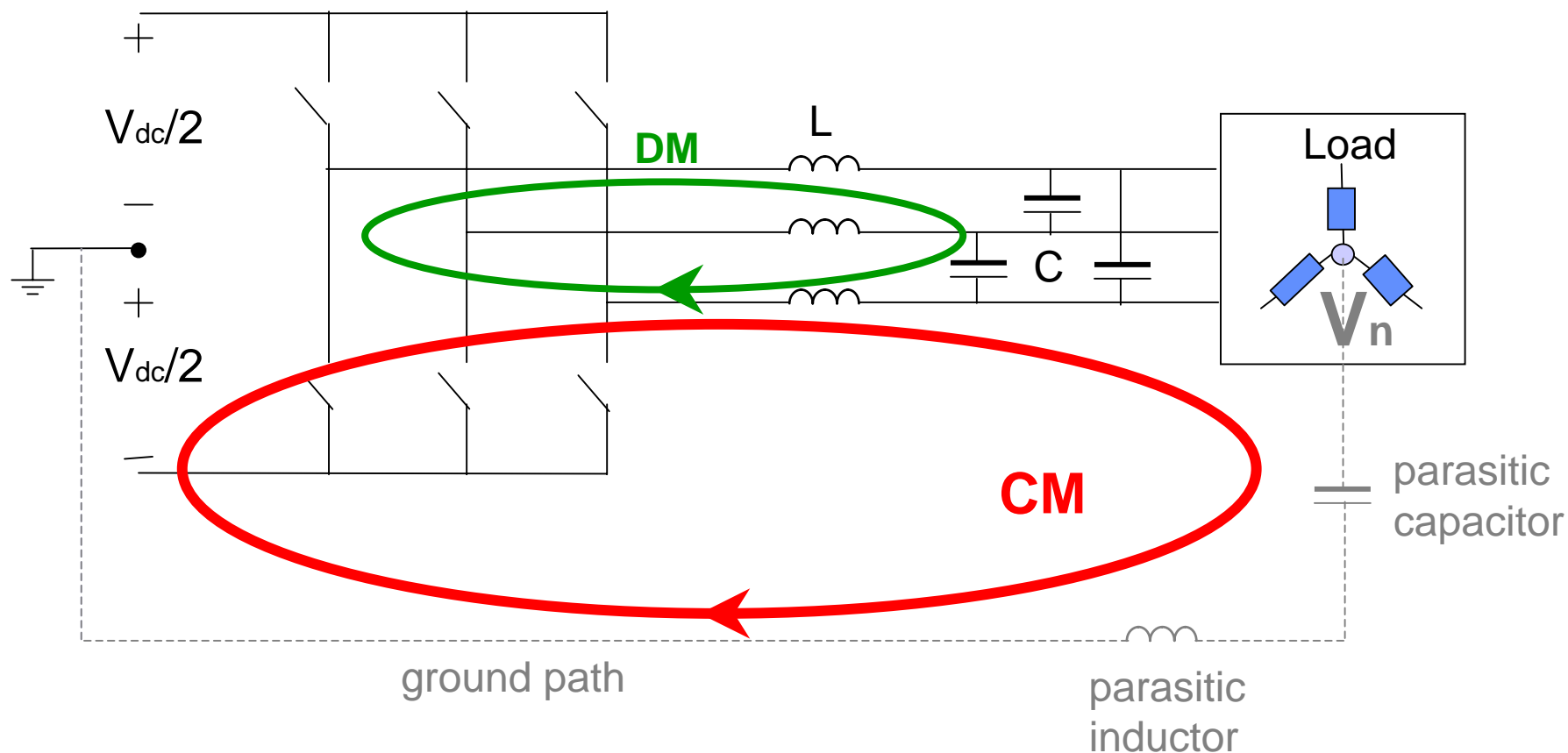
Power Stage



Hardware Setup

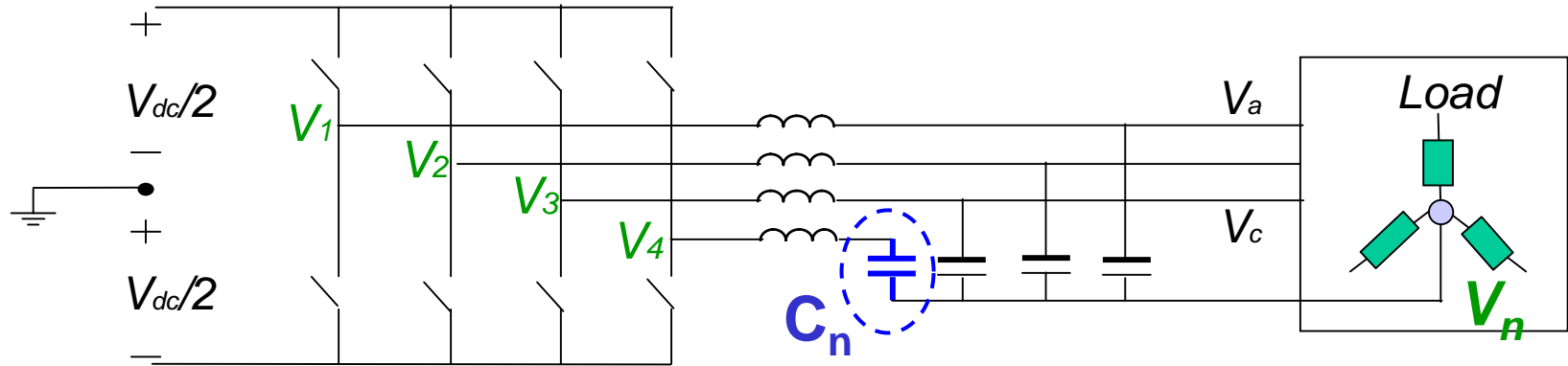


Switching Noise of Inverter System



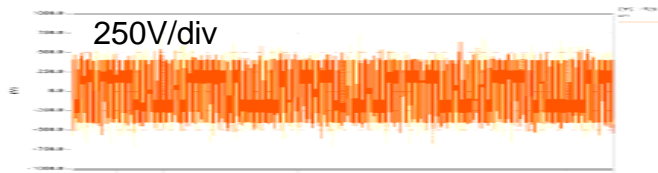
- **Differential-Mode Noise:** reduced by LC-filter
- **Common-Mode Noise:** its effect depends on parasitic values

Active Common-Mode Noise Elimination

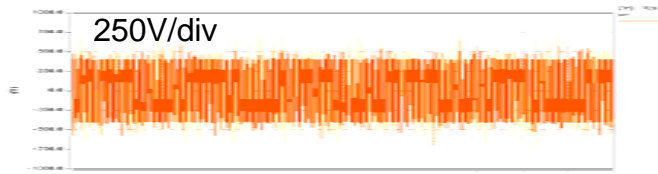
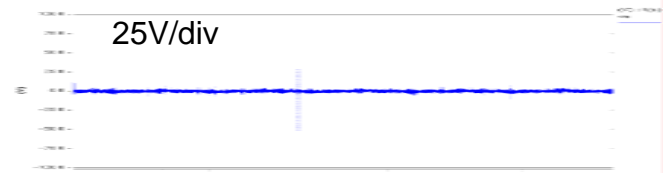


4-leg inverter for unbalanced/nonlinear loads

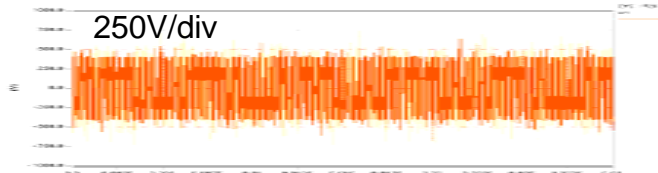
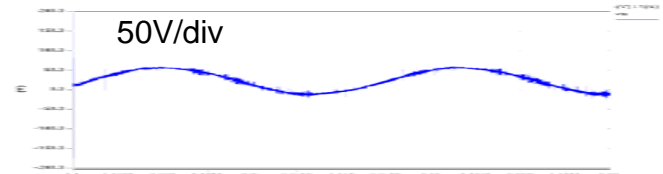
4-leg inverter with common-mode noise reduction



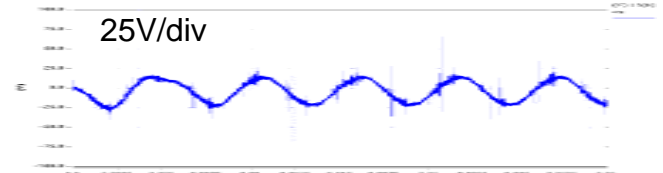
Balanced load



Unbalanced load

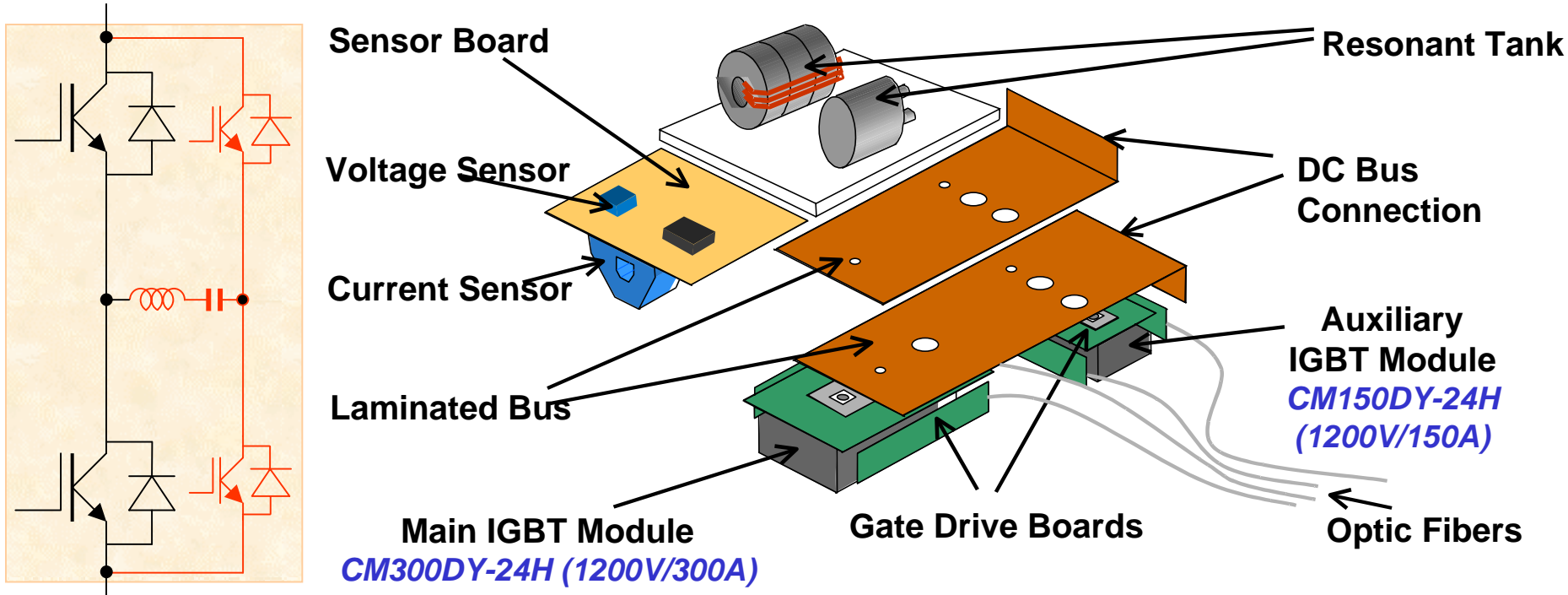


Nonlinear load



Soft-Switched Phase-Leg PEBB Module

- Increase switching frequency and reduce switching noise
- Increased power density and increased system bandwidth

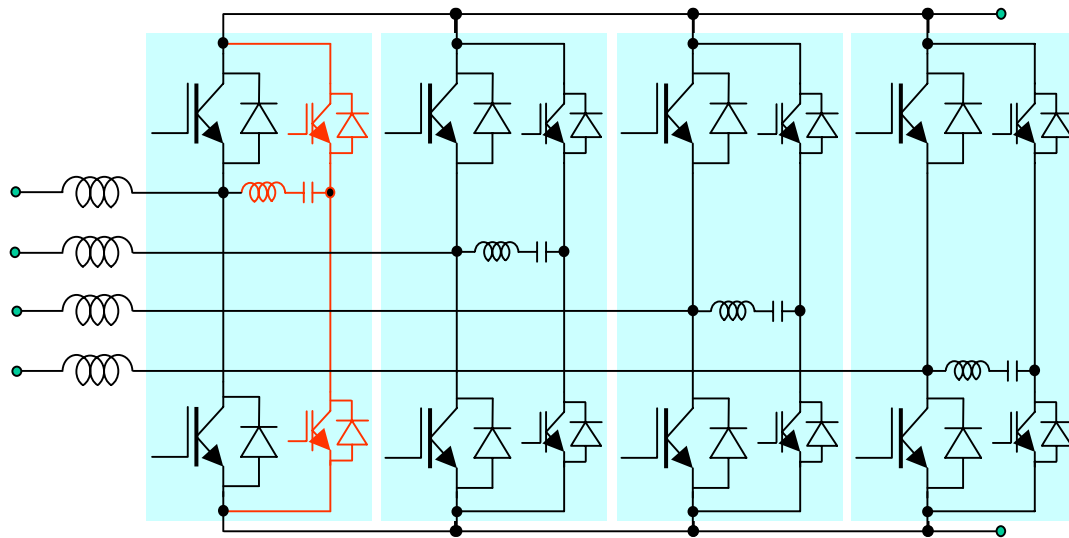


**Zero-Voltage, Zero-Current
 Transition (ZVZCT)
 Soft-Switching Cell**

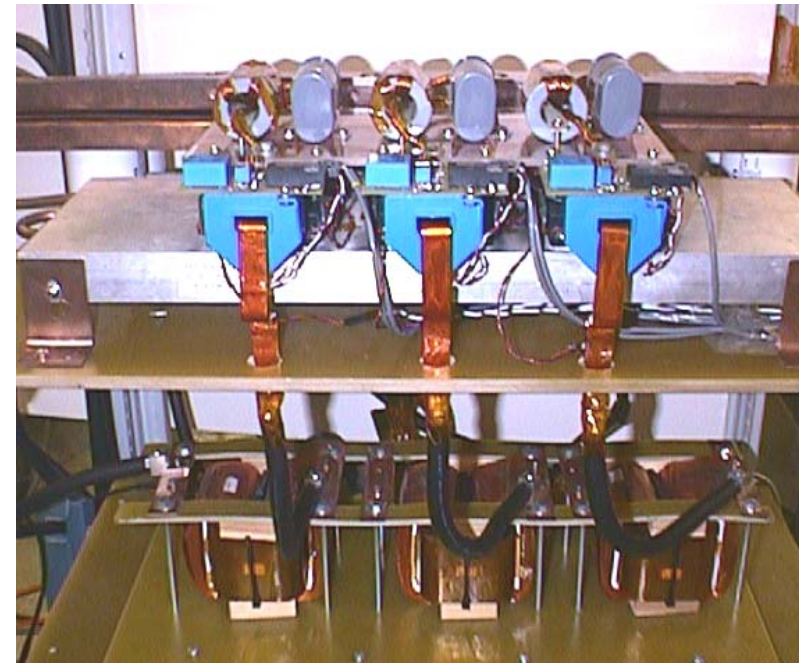
- **Main switch zero current turn off**
- **Main diode zero current turn off**
- **Auxiliary switch soft switching**

Modular, PEBB-Based Converters

100 kW ZVZCT Three-Phase Inverter / Rectifier



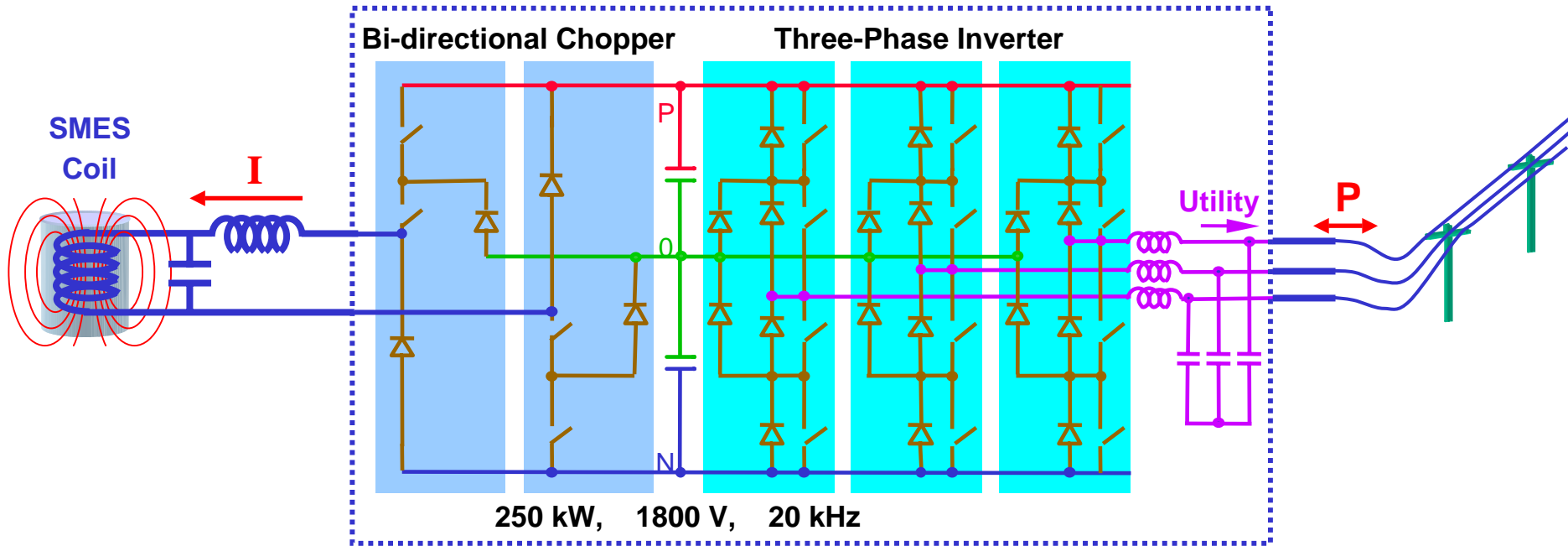
ZVZCT
PEBB



Specifications

- **AC Voltage:** 3ϕ , 60 Hz, 480 V
- **DC Voltage:** 800 V
- **Power Rating:** 100 kW
- **Switching Freqy:** 20 kHz

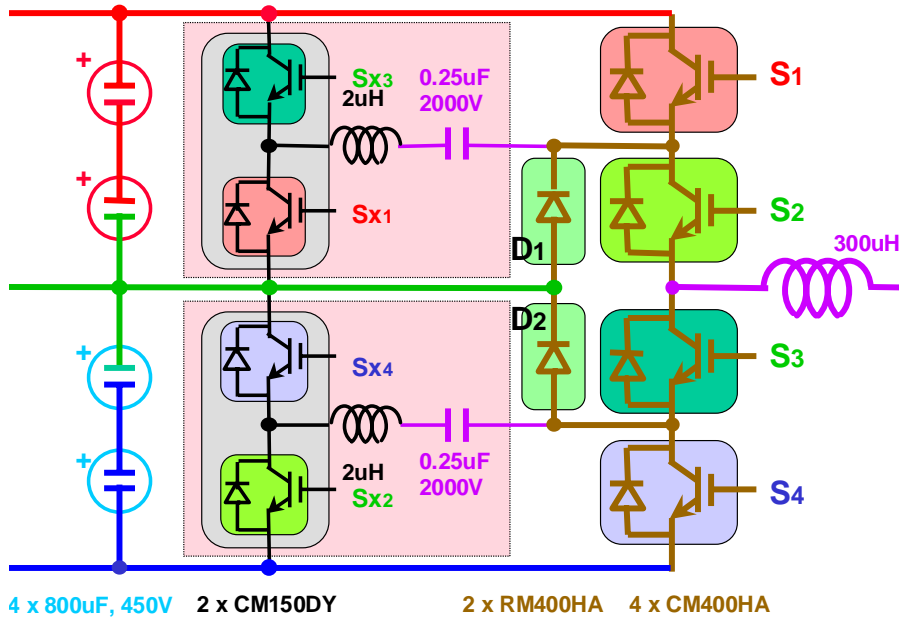
Power Conditioning System for SMES



- Suitable for any variable dc source:
 - Batteries
 - Solar (PV) cells
 - Fuel cells
- With back-to-back inverter, suitable for
 - Flywheel storage
- Energy reserve
- Voltage support
- VAr compensation
- Harmonic filtering

High-Density, High-Bandwidth Prototype

$$P = 250 \text{ kW}, f_{sw} = 20 \text{ kHz}, f_{cl} = 3 \text{ kHz}$$

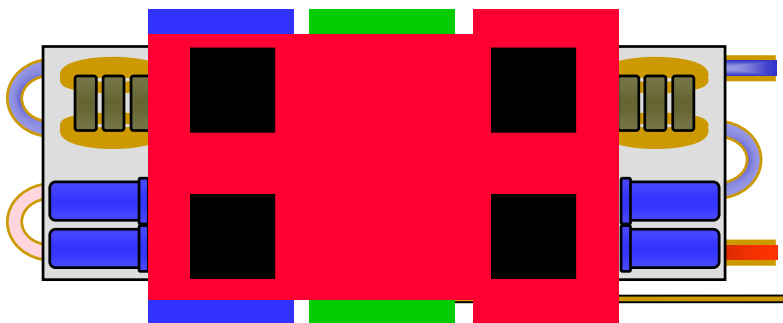


$\pm 1750 \text{ V}$
dc

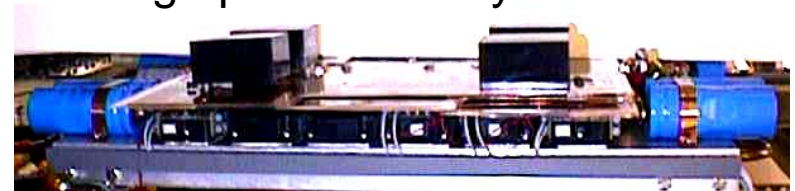
1200 V
3 Φ ac



- Zero-Voltage, Zero-Current Soft-Transition

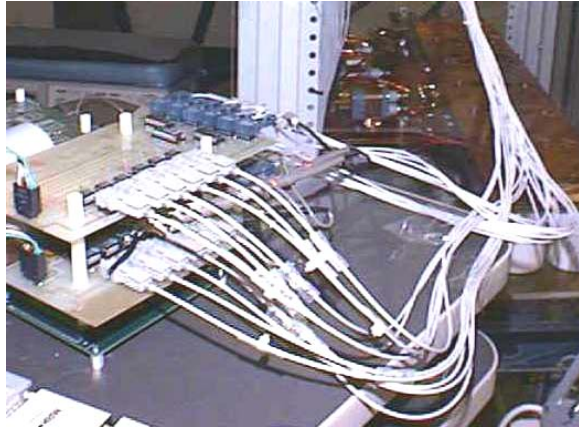


- High power density: 47 W/in³

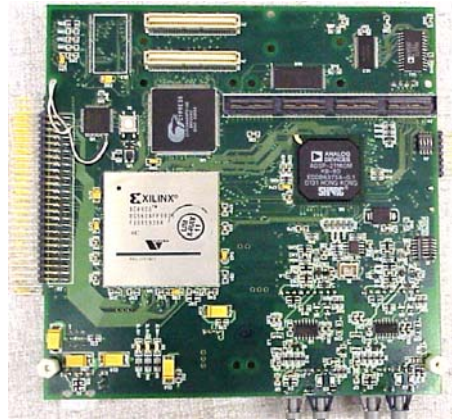


- Water cooled
- Laminated bus
- Integrated driver
- Optical fiber interface

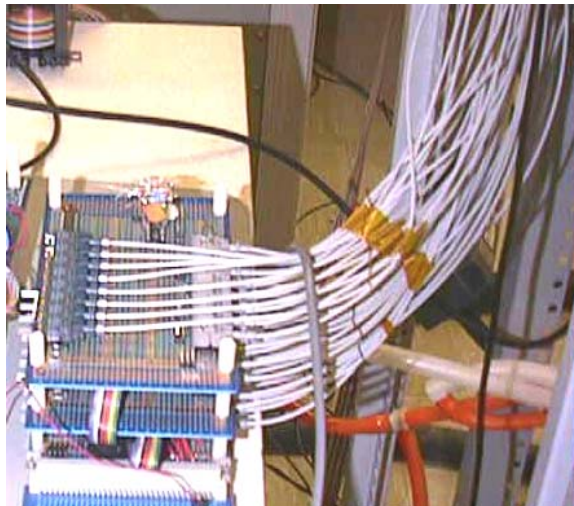
Modular “Plug & Play” Control Architecture



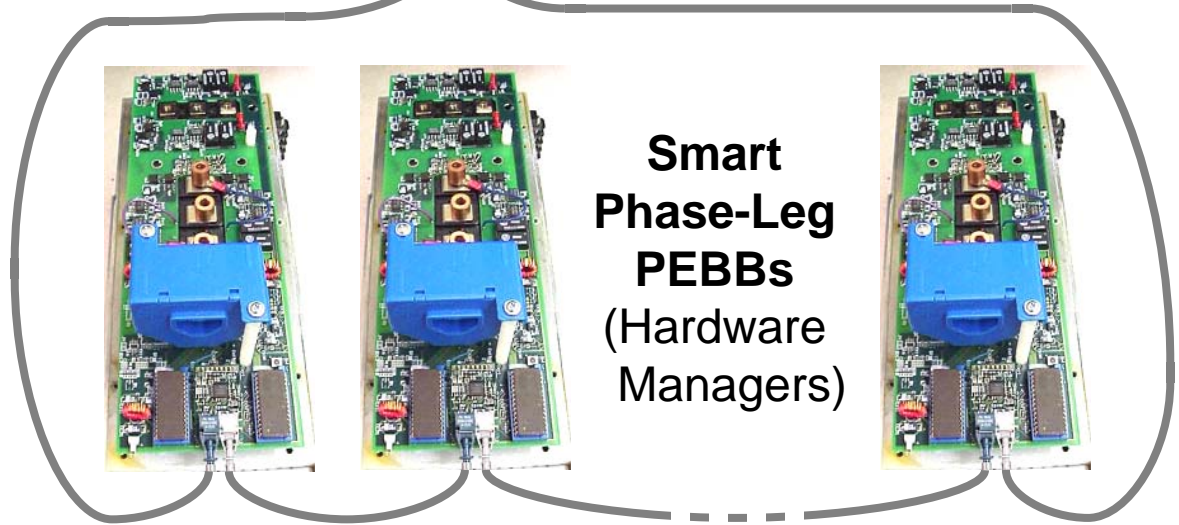
ZVZCT 3 Φ VSI



**Universal
Controller**
(Application Manager)



ZVZCT 3 Φ three-level VSI

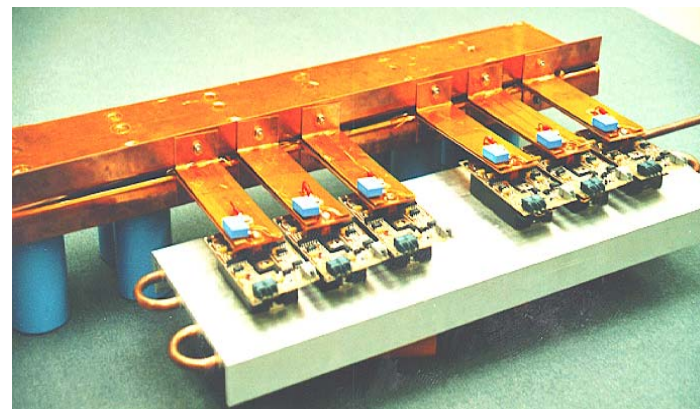
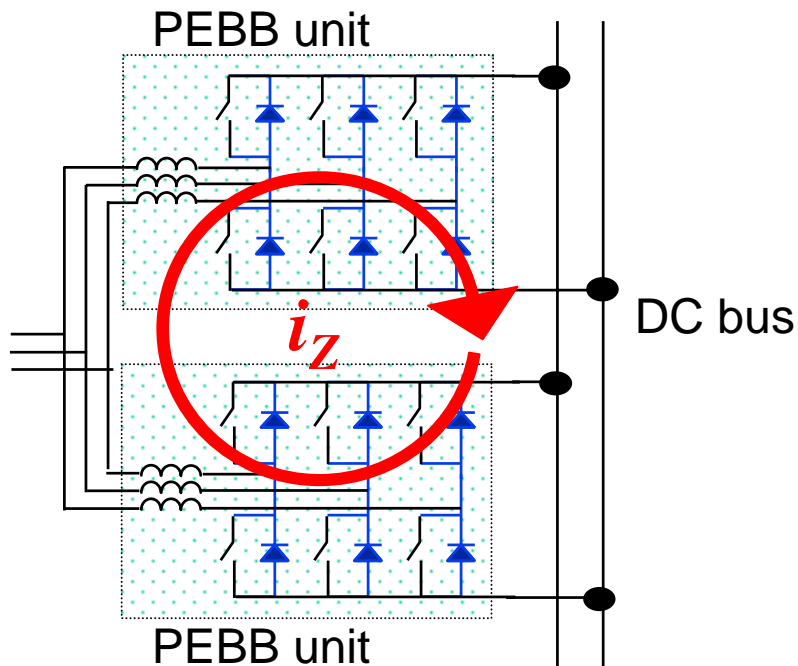


**Smart
Phase-Leg
PEBBs**
(Hardware
Managers)

125 Mb/s POF Daisy-Chained Serial Bus (PESNet)

Modular Converter Systems

- **Example: Parallel Converters**



Specifications

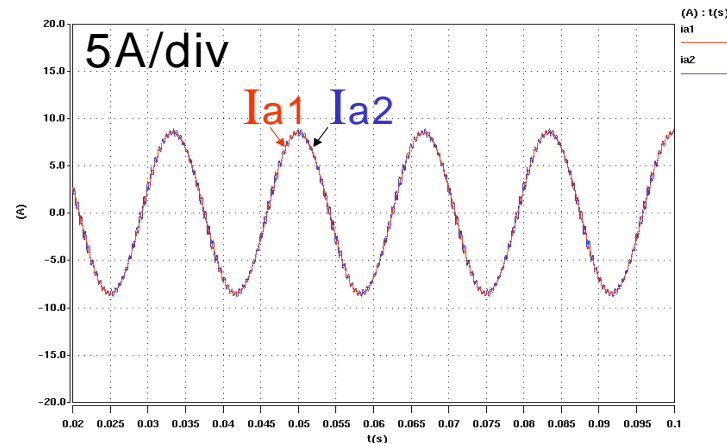
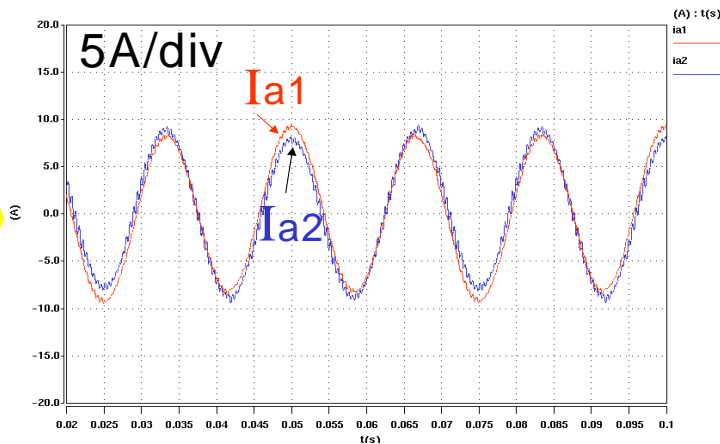
- AC voltage: 208 V
- DC voltage: 400 V
- Power rating: 20 kW / unit
- Switching freqy: 32 kHz

- **Zero-sequence current** must be controlled in (N) parallel converters
- For modularity, need independent controllers per converter
- New control algorithm provides for zero-sequence current control by:
 - Small modification in modulation
 - Simple additional (zero-sequence) current controller in $N-1$ converters

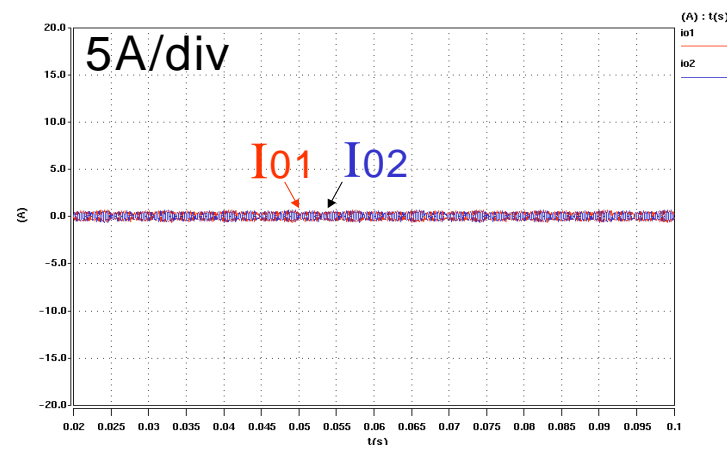
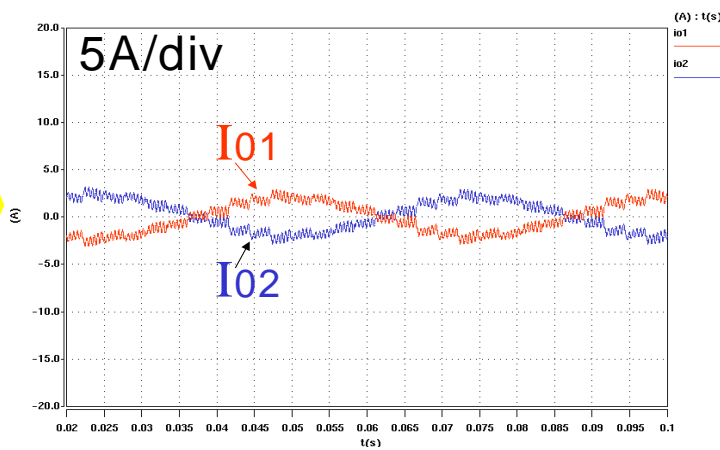


Three-Phase Boost Rectifier Operation

AC
Currents



DC
Currents

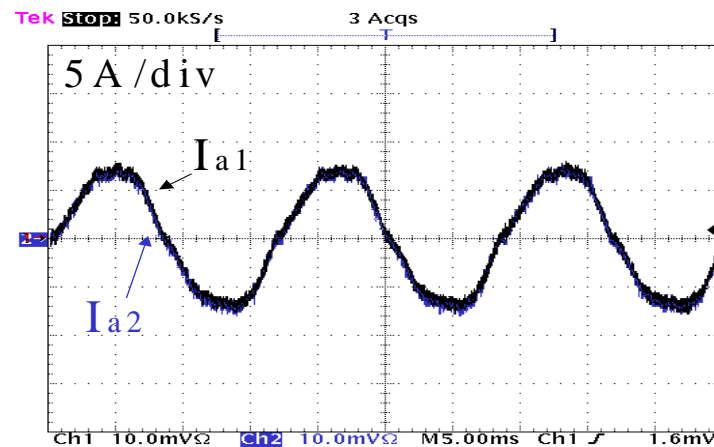
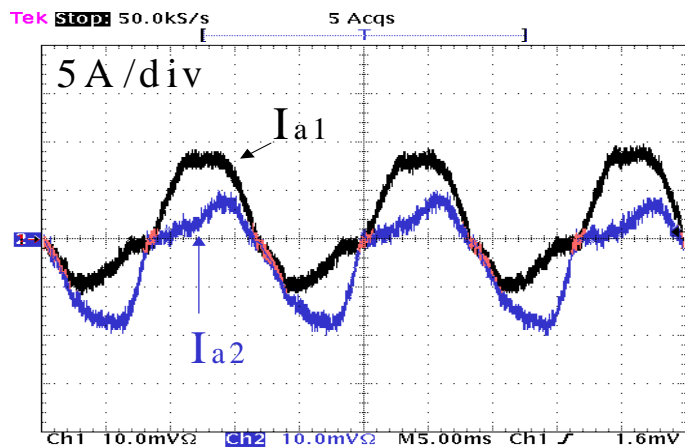


w/o Zero-sequence control

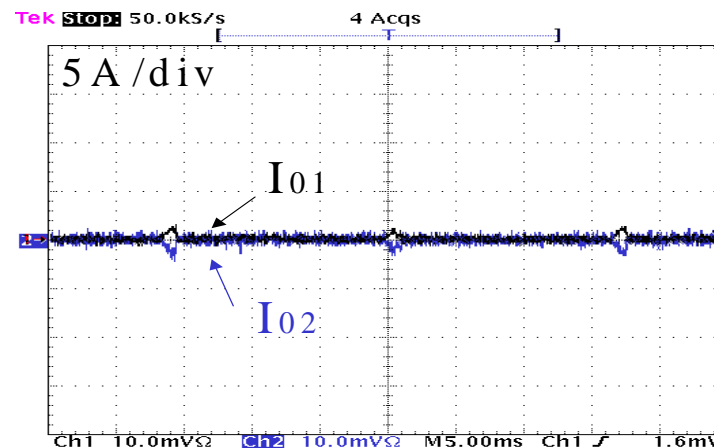
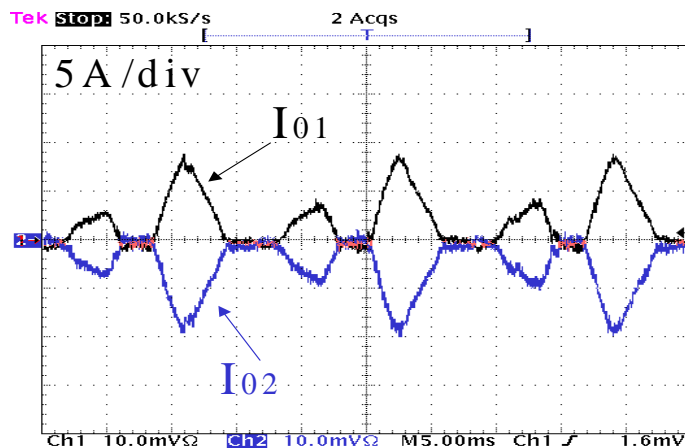
w/ Zero-sequence control

Three-Phase Boost Rectifier Operation

AC
 Currents



DC
 Currents



w/o Zero-sequence control

w/ Zero-sequence control



Standard-Cell, Open-Architecture, Electric Power Conversion Systems

