

A Novel Insulation Method and Practical Considerations for MV/MF Transformers in SST Applications

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- EV charging Stations & Solar inverters
- Data centers & DC micro-grid Utility interface
- Locomotive drives

EV Charging Station: Grid Connection through **MV SST**



EV Charging Station: Grid Connection through LF Transformer

M A S P I R E





- High voltage isolation capability
- Operate with ZVS to enable HF operation for high-power density
- Bi-directional power flow capability

Challenge: Design of high-power density DC-DC module while maintaining MV isolation





Block Diagram of a Typical AC to DC SST Topology



Three popular approaches to achieve MV isolation:

- Using high voltage cable for windings
- Potting the windings
- Oil-immersed windings
- Other Techniques



Potted Windings [2]



Oil-Immersed Windings [3]



High Voltage Cable [1]





- Segregating the MV and LV sides (Confines the high electric stress)
- Using an insulation sheet to meet the HV requirements
- Accommodating a lower magnetizing inductance
- Managing the high electric field regions (Ferrite Grinding, Potting)
- Loss estimation and thermal management







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Insulation Concept: MV/LV Segregation



Considerations:

- Adequate spacing between the MV and LV side windings
- Ferrite Potential Management







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High dielectric strength sheet to meet the isolation requirements:

- FR-4.0/21 material, 1.6 mm
- Electric strength: 40 kV minimum
- Dielectric constant: 5.20







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Meeting the target magnetizing inductance:

- Custom Ferrite Disks
- Ferrite Glue



Circuit parameter	Value
Turns ratio, N_t	1
Series inductance, $L_p = L_s = L$	10.4 µH
Series capacitance, $C_p = C_s = C$	1.5 μF
Magnetizing inductance, L_m	105.7 µH
Switching frequency, f_s	50 kHz





Low Magnetizing Inductance Impact:

- Higher Circulating Currents
- Seamless Power Transitions and Zero-voltage Switching



FHA Equivalent Circuit Referred to Primary







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Managing and reducing concentrated electric field stress:

- Ferrite Grinding
- Vacuum Potting







Managing concentrated electric field stress:

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- Vacuum Potting

Electric Field Distribution Under 10 kV Voltage Stress Between Two Halves of the Transformer





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Loss Estimation and Thermal Management:

- Proper tradeoff between copper and core loss
- Air cooling-based design
- High current litz wire termination

- Total Transformer Loss at 80 kW: 268 W (25 % of total loss) Core: 162.8 W - Copper: 105.2 W
- 99.7 % estimated efficiency for transformer operating at 91.2 kVA stress for 80 kW load

ANSYS Maxwell Model



Insulation Concept: Thermal Management



1/2

Primary Base

Plate

Primary U-Ferrites

Thermal Management:

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Fabricated Transformer



Key Details:

- 12 kV dielectric withstand capability
- 90 mm creepage and 50 mm clearance
- Dimensions W*L*H: 12" X 12" X 12"
 - Height is only 7.2" from primary base-plate to secondary base-plate
 - Height is 12" with the fiber rods used for mounting to converter base-plate
- Weight: 12.56 Kg

Materials Summary

Ferrite U-core	U93/76/16 size, 3C94 material.	
Ferrite plates	Custom shape fabricated using PLT64/50/5 plates,	
	3C94 material	
Wire	9750 strands of 42 AWG, single nylon serve.	
	Formed to square-profile.	
Insulation disk	FR-4.0/21 material, 1.6 mm thick,	
	electric strength: 40 kV minimum	
	dielectric constant: 5.20	
Potting	3M TM Scotchcast TM Electrical Resin 280 material	
	electric strength: 14.8 kV/mm at 3.175 mm thickness	
	dielectric constant: 3.50	
Bobbin	3D printed in Nylon material	







Potential Benefits:

- \rightarrow Higher power density by eliminating LF filtering
- \rightarrow Higher efficiency by eliminating a hard-switched front-end
- \rightarrow More constant power processing

Challenges:

→ Requires new and advanced modulation and control techniques [7,8]

Application: Unfolding-based DC SST



- 4.16 kV three-phase input, 560 kW, 750 V 900 V DC output
- Soft dc-link front-end with 6.5 kV IGBT implementation
- Seven DC-DC series stacked modules (80 kW each)
- Each module is an isolated three-port converter





Application: Unfolding-based DC SST









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Summary



- MV AC to LV DC Solid-State Transformer applications and design challenges
- A simple and cost-effective insulation approach
- Design considerations for the proposed MV/MF transformer
- Experimental results of an 80 kW CLLLC Dual Active Bridge converter
- 99.7% is the estimated transformer efficiency at full load
- Practical consideration for transformer design and fabrication

Thank you! mahmoud.mansour@usu.edu

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