



CPES

Center for Power Electronics Systems

Bradley Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

College of Engineering

Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA



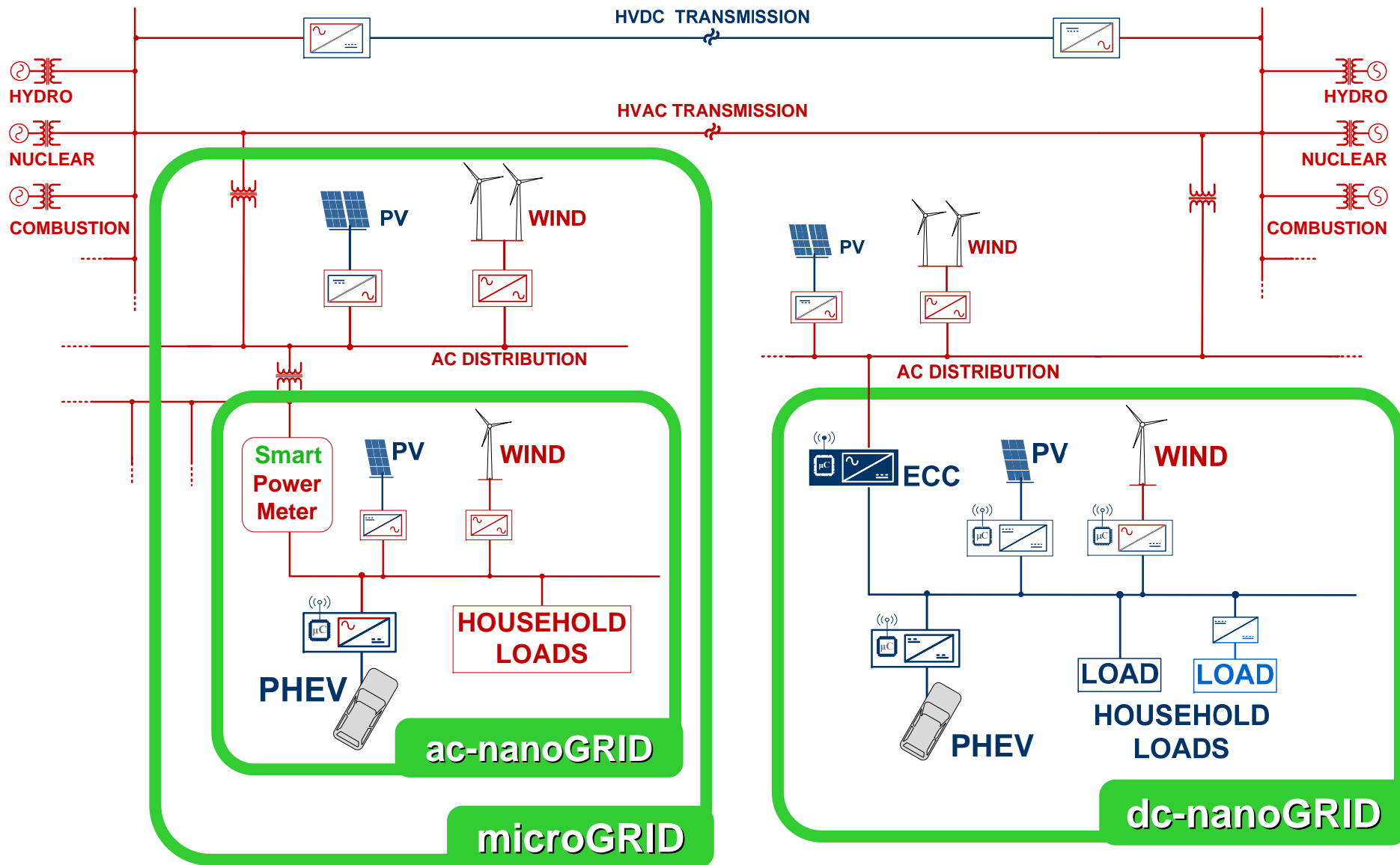
CPES Initiative on Sustainable Buildings and Nanogrids

**Igor Cvetkovic, Dushan Boroyevich, Fred C. Lee, Paolo Mattavelli,
Dong Dong, Wei Zhang, Li Jiang, Pengju Kong, Bo Zhou**

presentation to

**2011 APEC: Special Presentation Session on
Power Electronics and Alternative Energy**

DC-based Nanogrid System

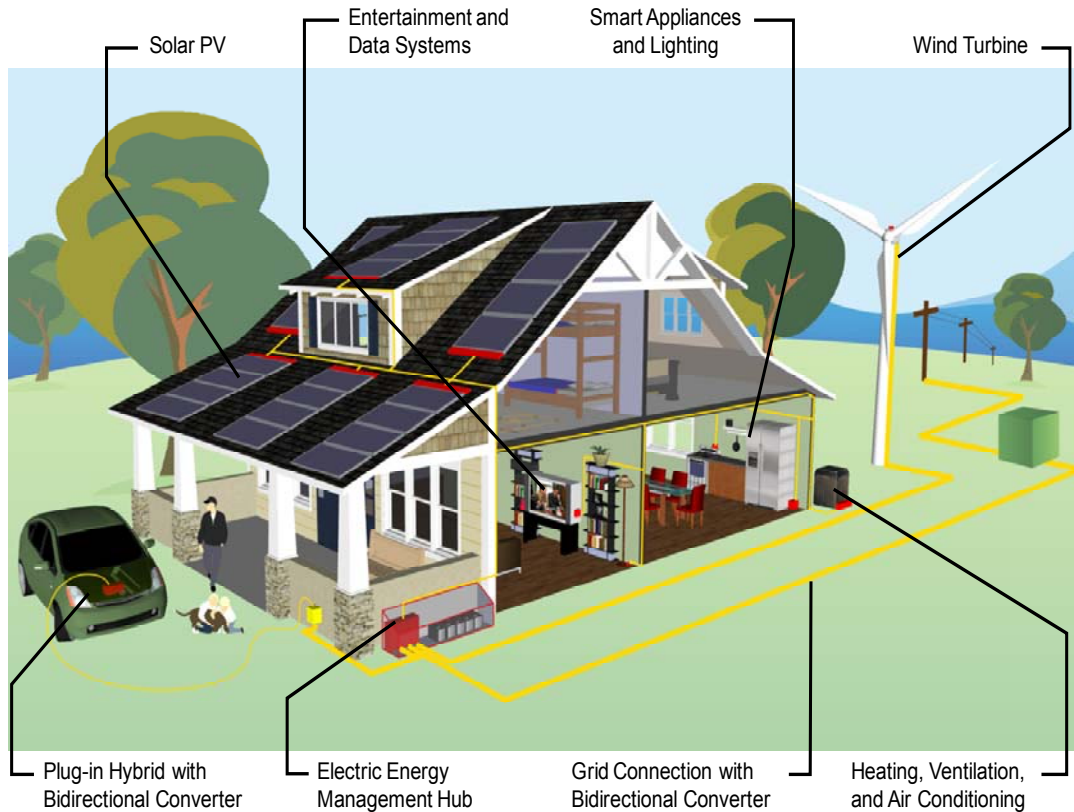


Objective

Apply power electronics to future residential and commercial buildings to enable

***major improvements in
energy efficiency and sustainability
while
minimizing cost and maximizing reliability.***

Mini-Consortium for Renewable Energy and Nanogrids (REN)



Work Scope

- PV System
- Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles / Battery Storage
- Wind Power
- Energy Management for the Nanogrid
- AC Nanogrid
- DC Nanogrid
- Solid State Lighting

Current Principal Plus Members in this area:



Research Sponsors



Power Management Consortium (PMC)

(1998 – present)

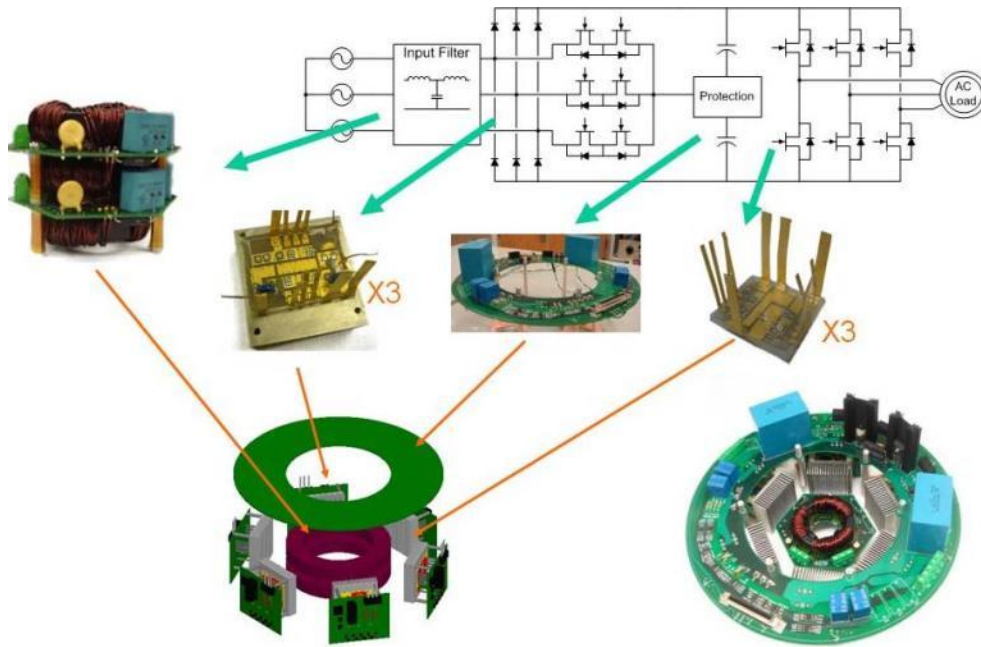


Work Scope:

- Devices and Magnetics
- Modeling and control (analog & digital)
- 3D integration
- High performance VRM/POL converters
- DC/DC converters and Bus converters
- EMI and PFC
- Power architecture and management

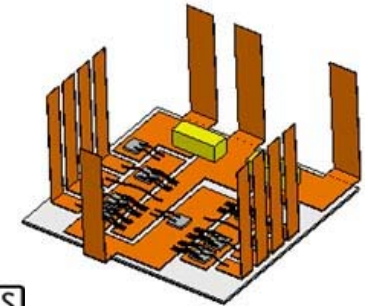


Mini-Consortium for High Density Integration (HDI)



Work Scope:

- High-Temperature Integration Technologies
- Components
- Module-Level Integration
- System-Level Integration



Current Principal Plus Members in this area:






GE Global Research




Research Sponsors




GE Global Research




Advanced Research Projects Agency • ENERGY



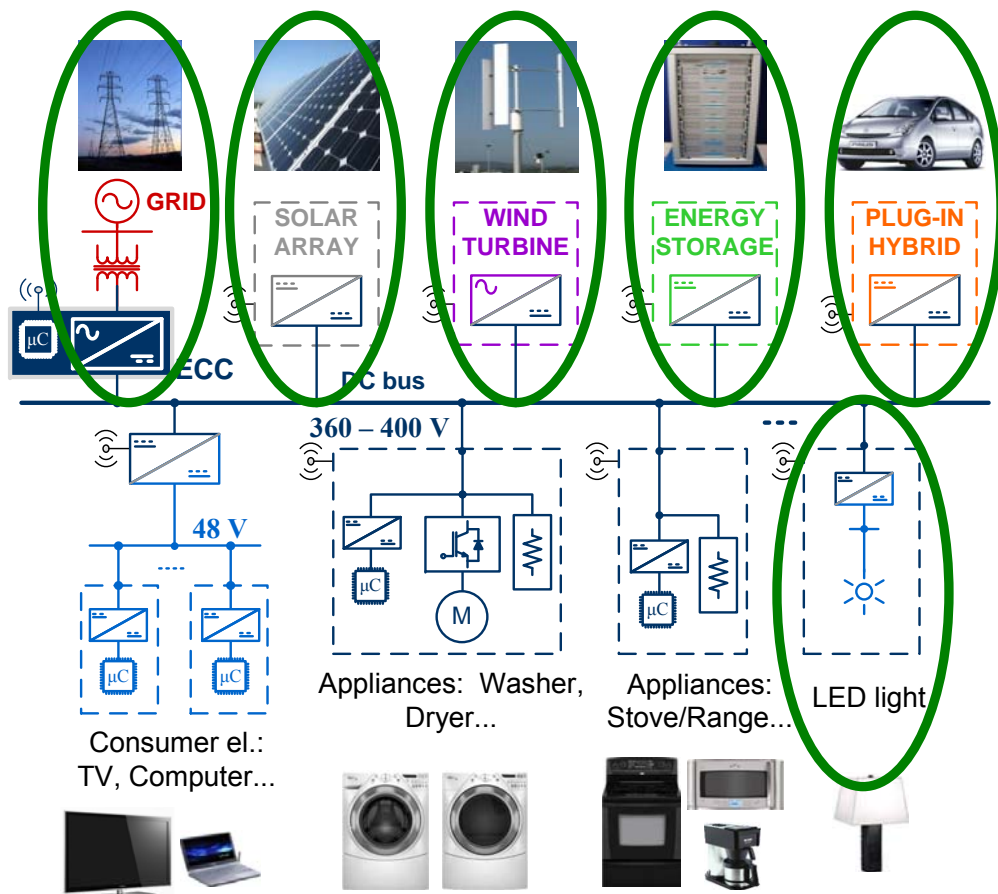
Objectives

- DC-based power architecture (bus structure)
- Decoupled dynamics from grid
- Islanded operation
- Bidirectional power conversion
- Zero-net annual energy cost
- Dispatchable generation / consumption

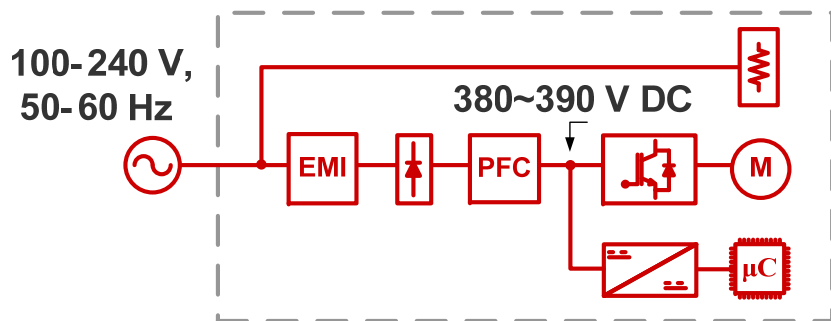
Challenges

- Power management
- Wireless communication
- Integrated protection
- Breakerless system
- Grounding, EMI, & power quality
- Safety

Drop-based Continuous Power Sharing and Automatic Prioritized Energy Use Optimization



Safe, Efficient, Convenient, Aesthetic, and Enjoyable Appliances and Ambient



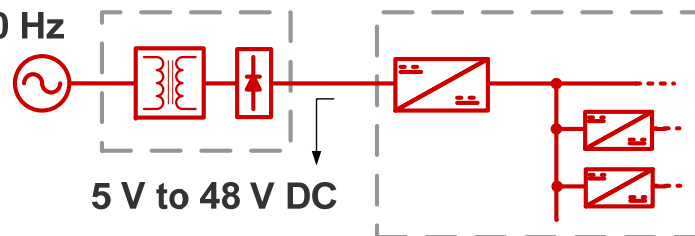
High power appliances:

Wide input voltage range 100 V to 240 V AC
 (Japan to Europe) →
 Rectified max = 340 V DC →
 PFC output ≈ 380 - 390 V DC

Chosen is **380 V** as the nominal
 voltage of the bus



100-240 V,
 50-60 Hz



Low power consumer electronics:

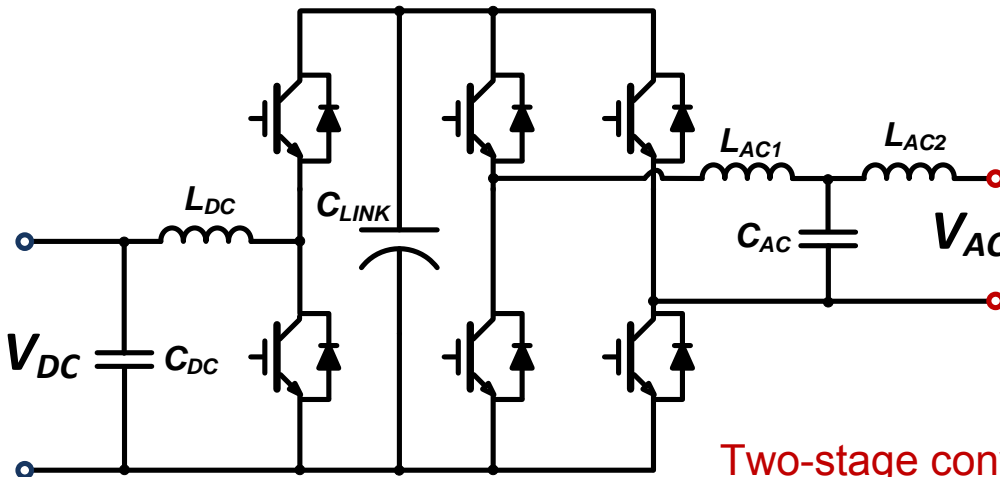
Low, safe touch voltage < 50 V DC
 ...5 V, ...19 V, ... **24 V**, ... 48 V

Chosen is **48 V** as the nominal
 voltage for the low
 voltage local distribution

Sustainable Building Design Initiative

Energy Control Center

Bi-directional Grid Interface Converter



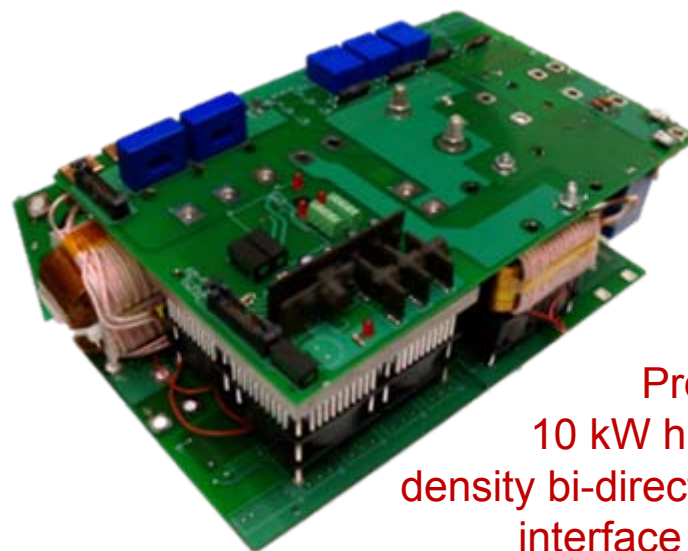
240 V, 60 Hz, 1 Φ Grid
with dispatchable
active & reactive power
and short-circuit
current limiting

Two-stage converter using
low-cost 3 Φ motor-drive IPM

360-400 V DC Bus
with droop regulation
and short-circuit
current limiting

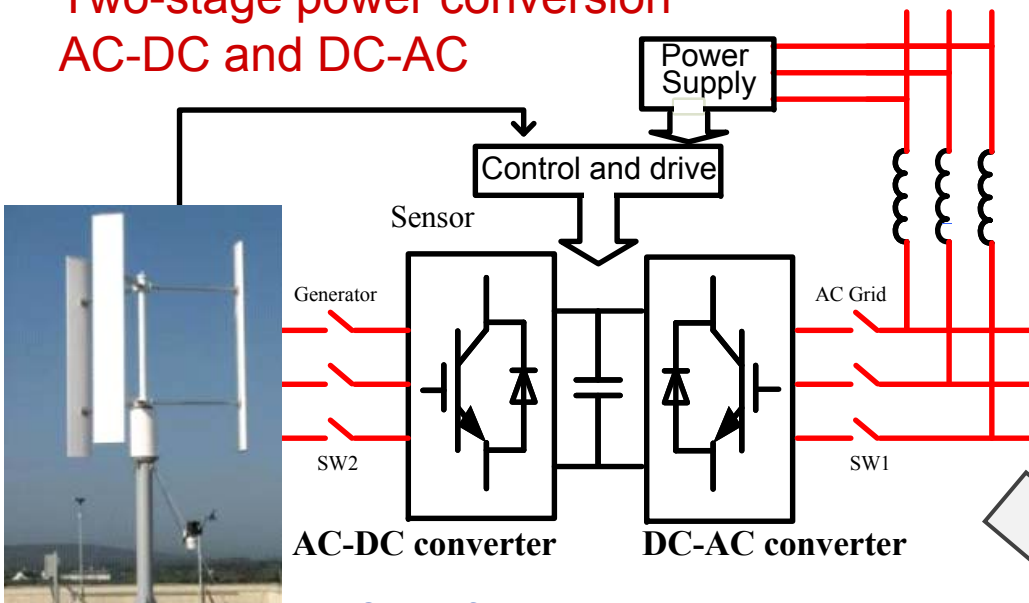
Features

- Large dc-link voltage variation
- Small dc-link capacitor
- Soft-start on both sides
- High performance PLL
- Fast dc voltage & ac current control
- Full EMI compliance on both sides
- Small CM voltage on both sides



Prototype of
10 kW high power
density bi-directional
grid interface converter

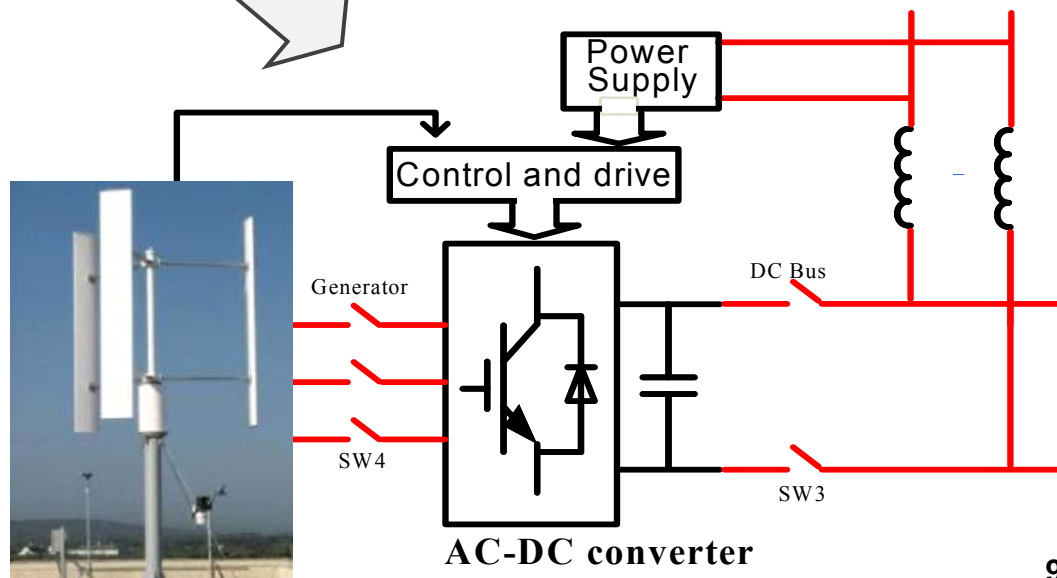
Conventional structure:
Two-stage power conversion
AC-DC and DC-AC



Feature

Ability to regulate output voltage in stand-alone (islanded) operation

New structure:
AC-DC converter
for the Nanogrid System



Vertical-axis Cleanfield Energy Wind Turbine

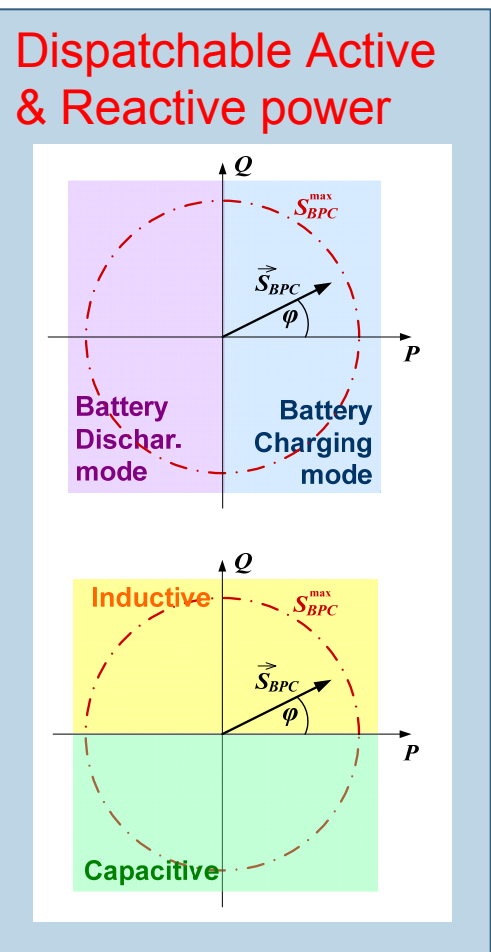
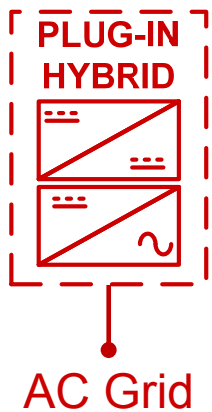
Turbine	Generator
Height: 3.11m	3-phase PMG
Weight: 130kg	Phase voltage: 120VAC
3 Blades	Rated/max speed: 170/250 rpm
	Rated/max power: 3.5/5 kW

Sustainable Building Design Initiative Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle

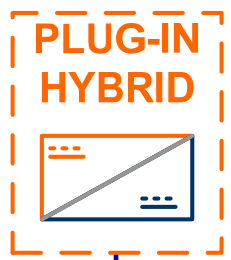
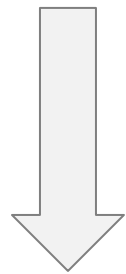
Demonstrated V2G technology in an AC Nanogrid System



Conventional structure:
Two stage bidirectional power conversion DC-DC and DC-AC



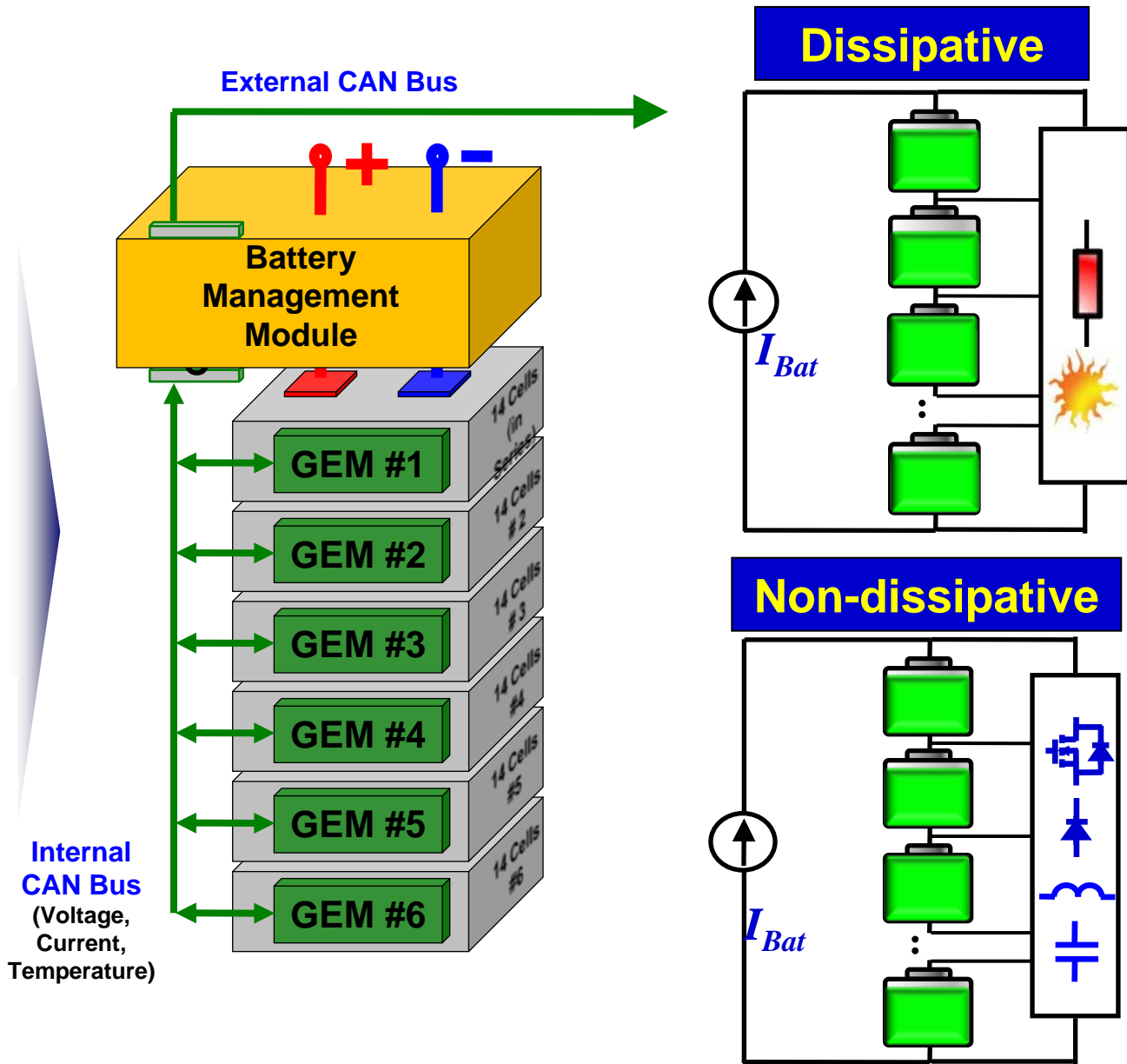
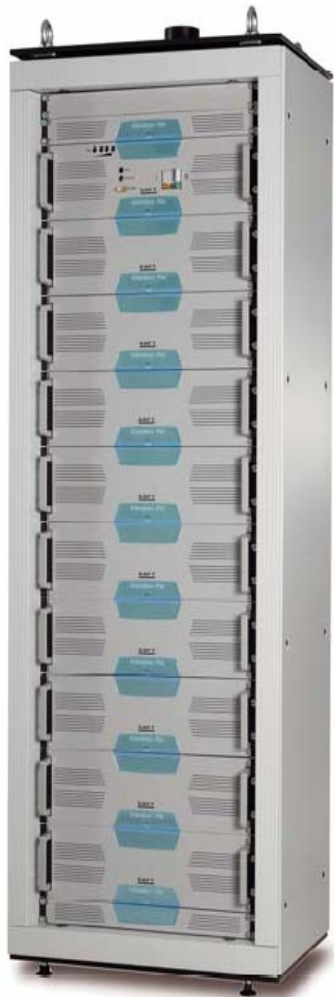
Future plans:
High Power Density Bidirectional DC-DC Converter



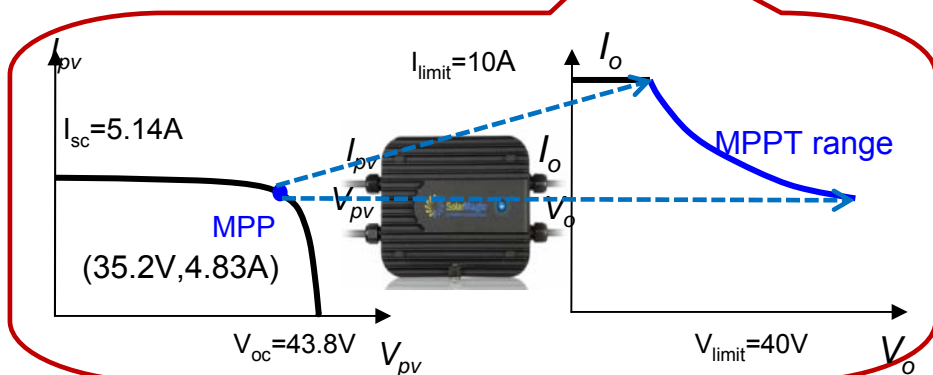
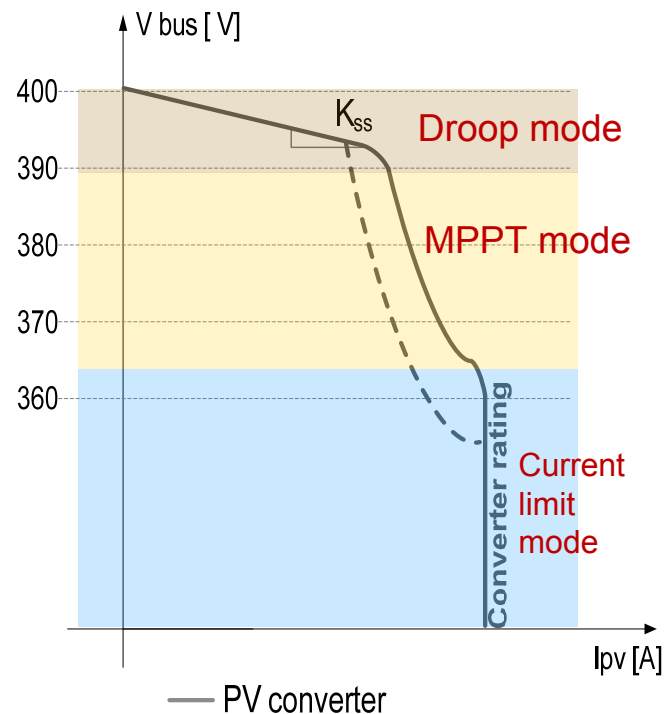
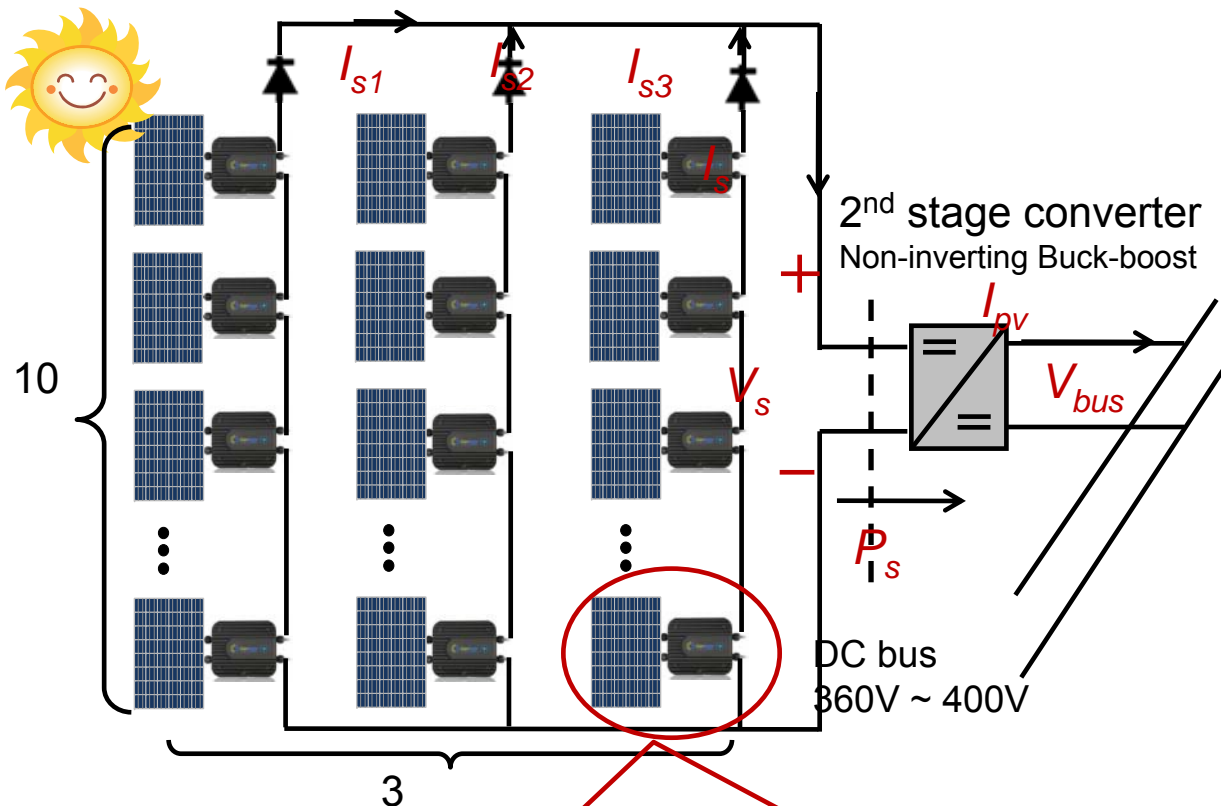
DC Nanogrid

Sustainable Building Design Initiative Battery Management System

SAFT Lithium Ion
Battery System



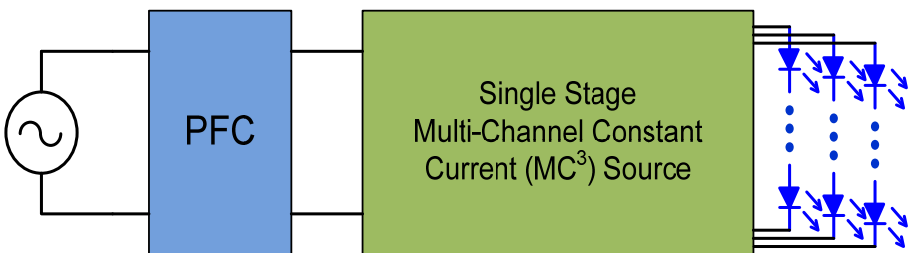
Sustainable Building Design Initiative Photovoltaic Management System



Solarmagic Power optimizer

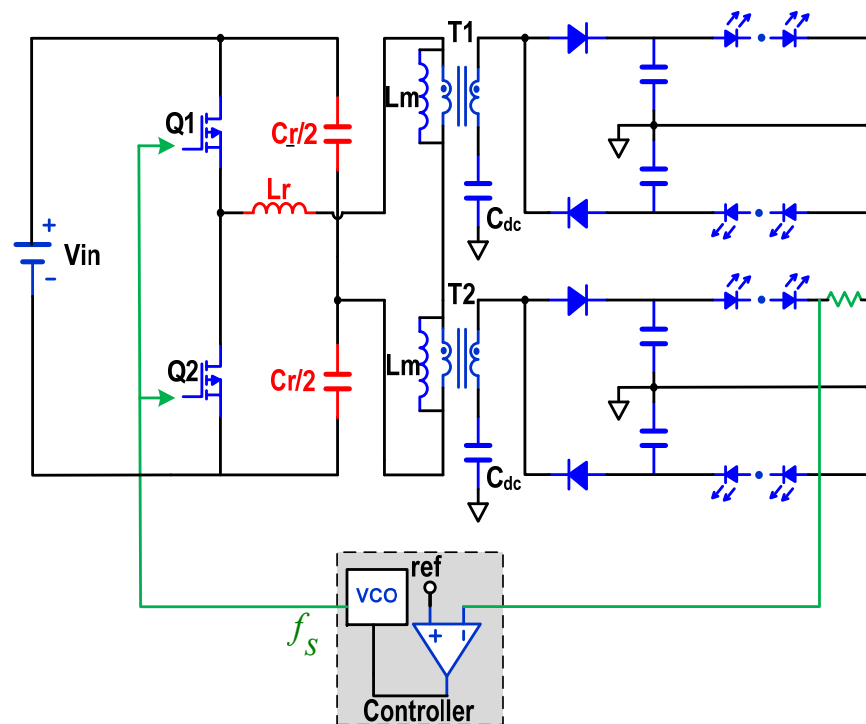
- Smart PV panel
- Peak power tracking at the panel level
- Peak power tracking at the system level
- 20% more efficient than the centralized MPPT system

2-stage MC³ LED Driver



- LLC resonant topology
- Multiple outputs current source
- DC block cap balance the current of two strings
- Scalable for multiple LED strings

Schematic of proposed multi-channel constant current source



Integration of Technology into the Home Environment

- Synergy of power electronics and interior design

Design by: **a+d** School of architecture + design, Virginia Tech

Kitchen



PC lab



Hallway

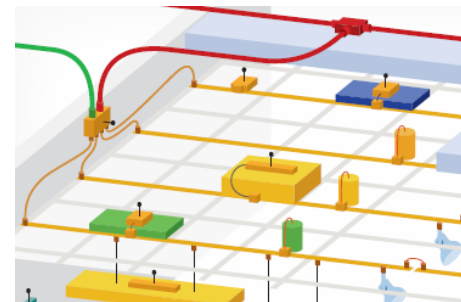


Conference room



Integration of existing technology

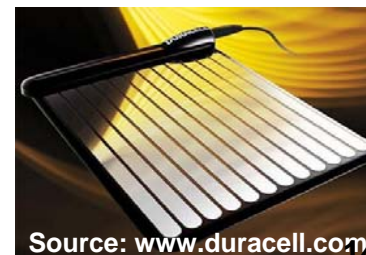
Ceiling-based plug-and-play DC system



Source: www.energizer.com

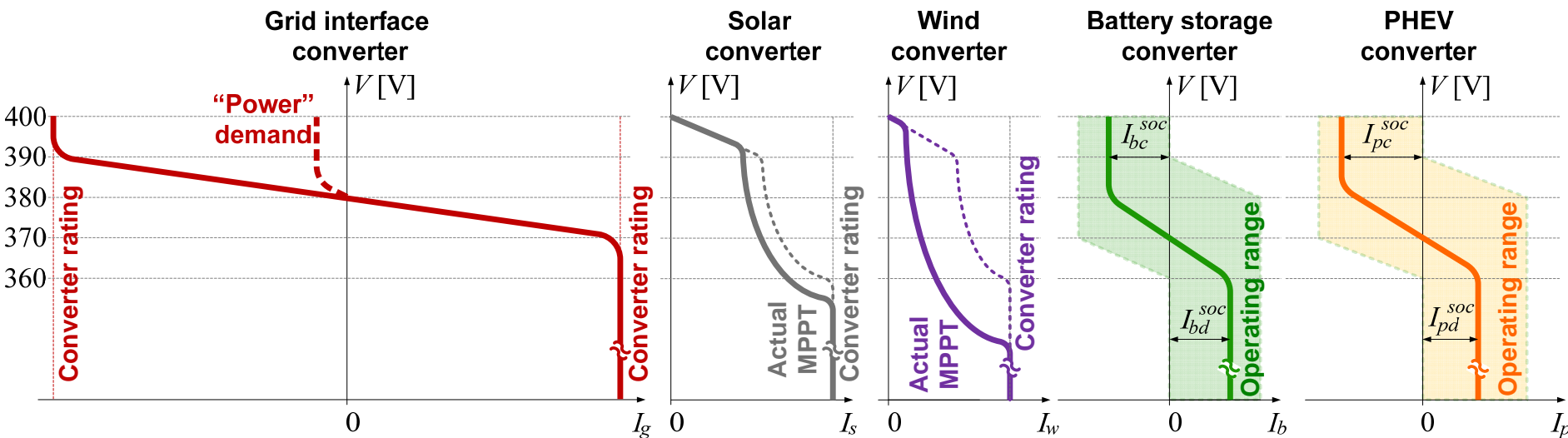
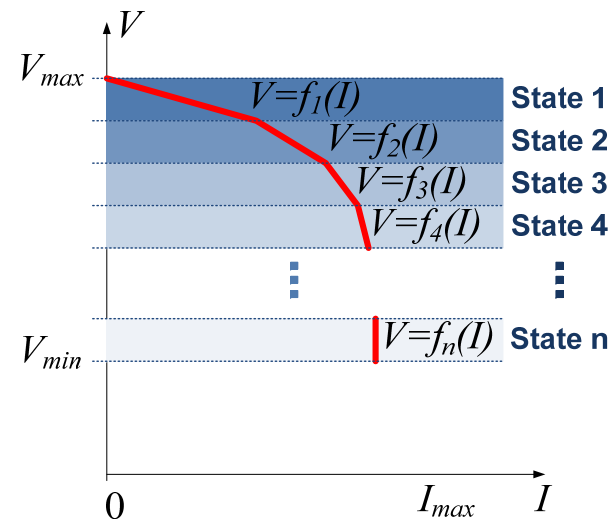
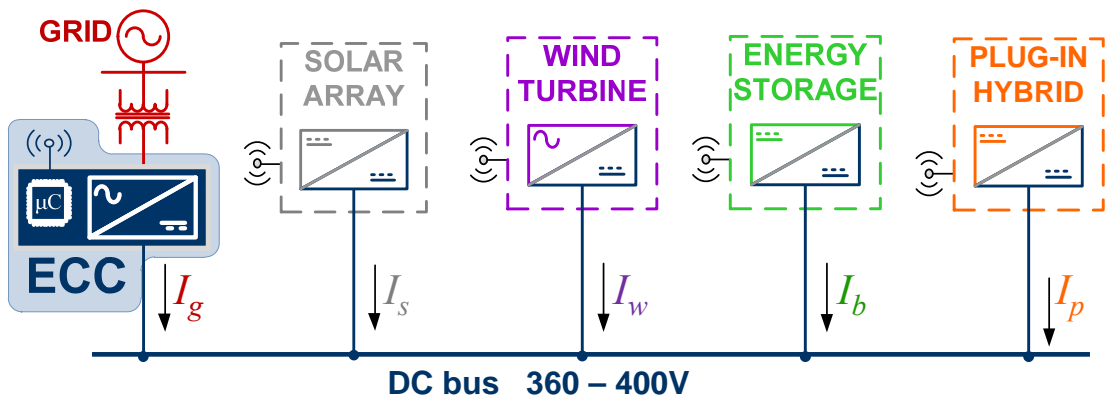


Source: www.powermat.com



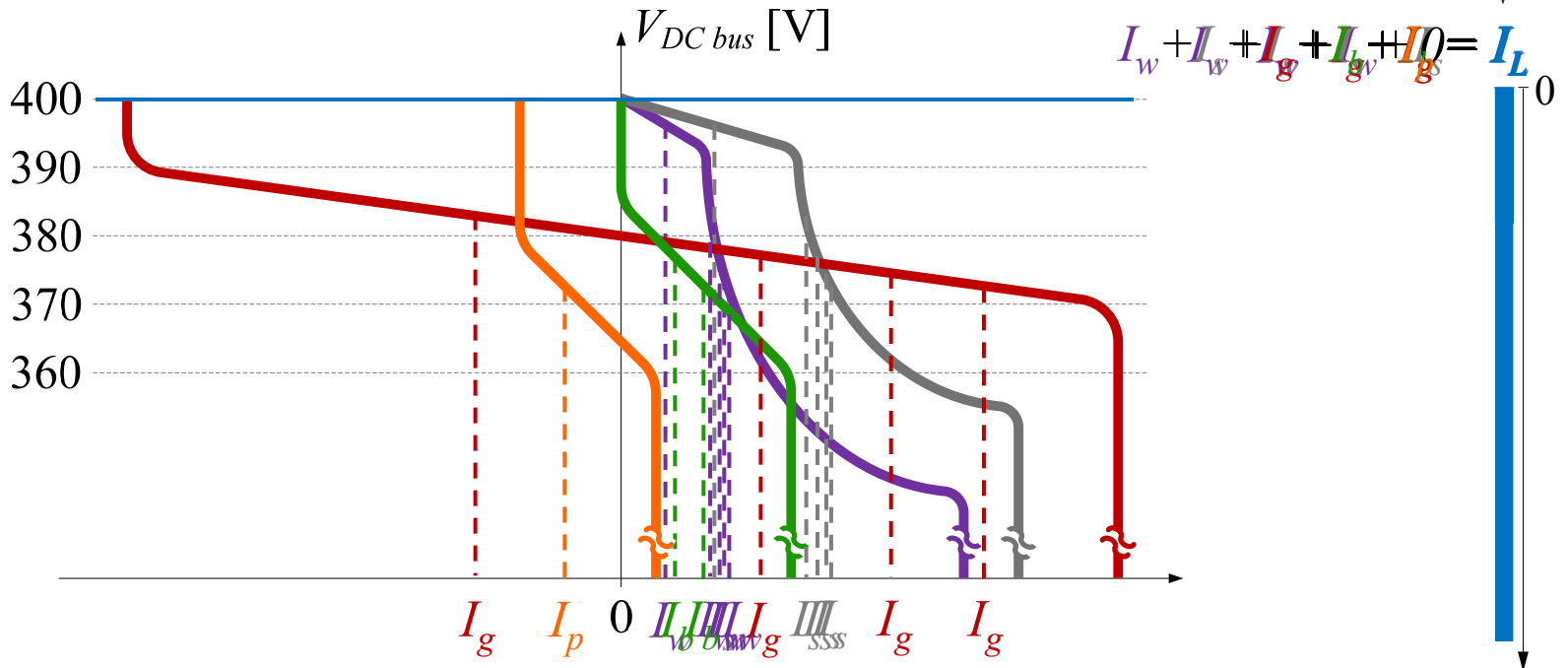
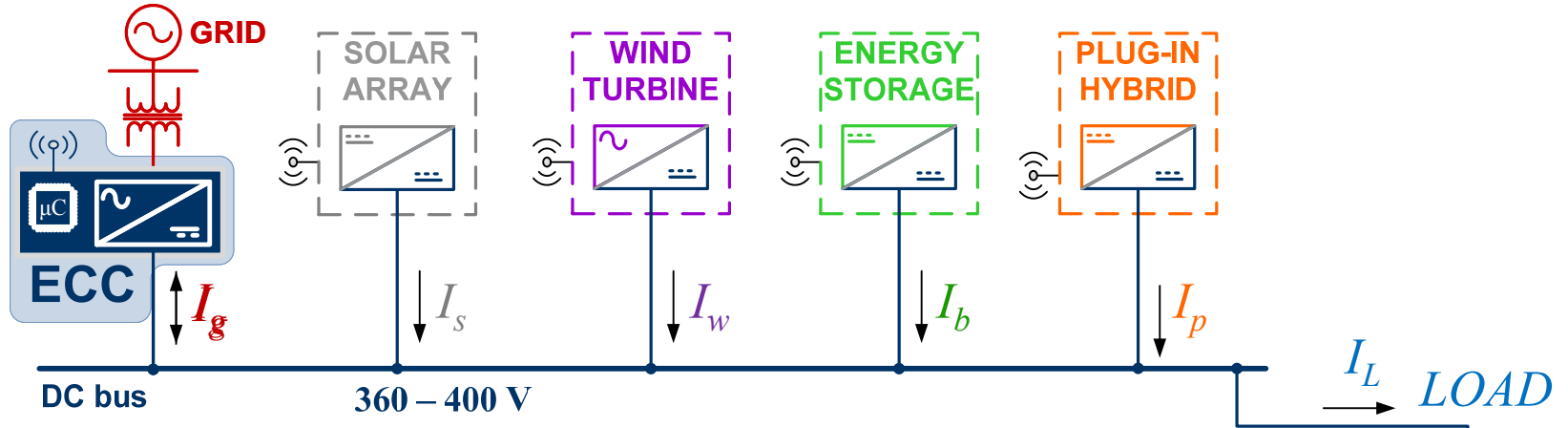
Source: www.duracell.com

Static (V-I) Characteristics of the System Components (dc-bus signaling technique*)

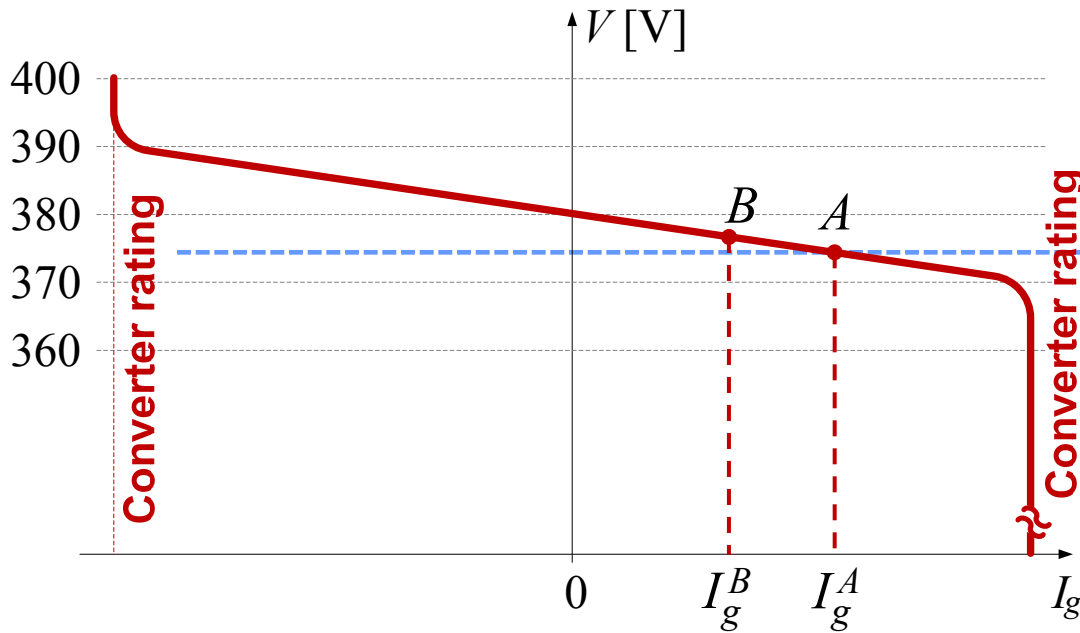


[*] J. Bryan, R. Duke, and S. Round, "Decentralized generator scheduling in a nanogrid using DC bus signaling," in *Power Engineering Society General Meeting, 2004. IEEE, 2004*, pp. 977-982 Vol.1.

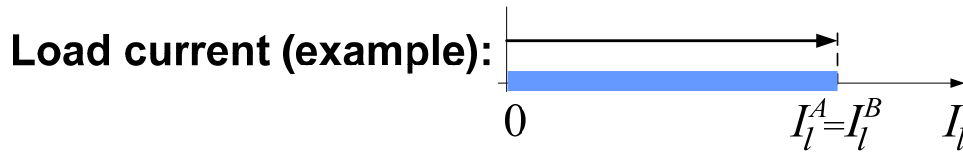
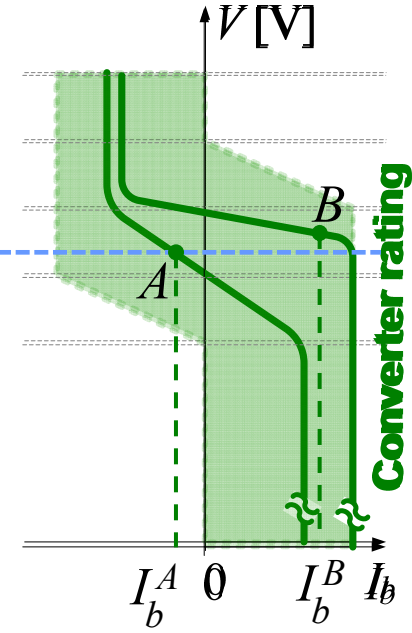
Static Operation of the DC-Nanogrid System



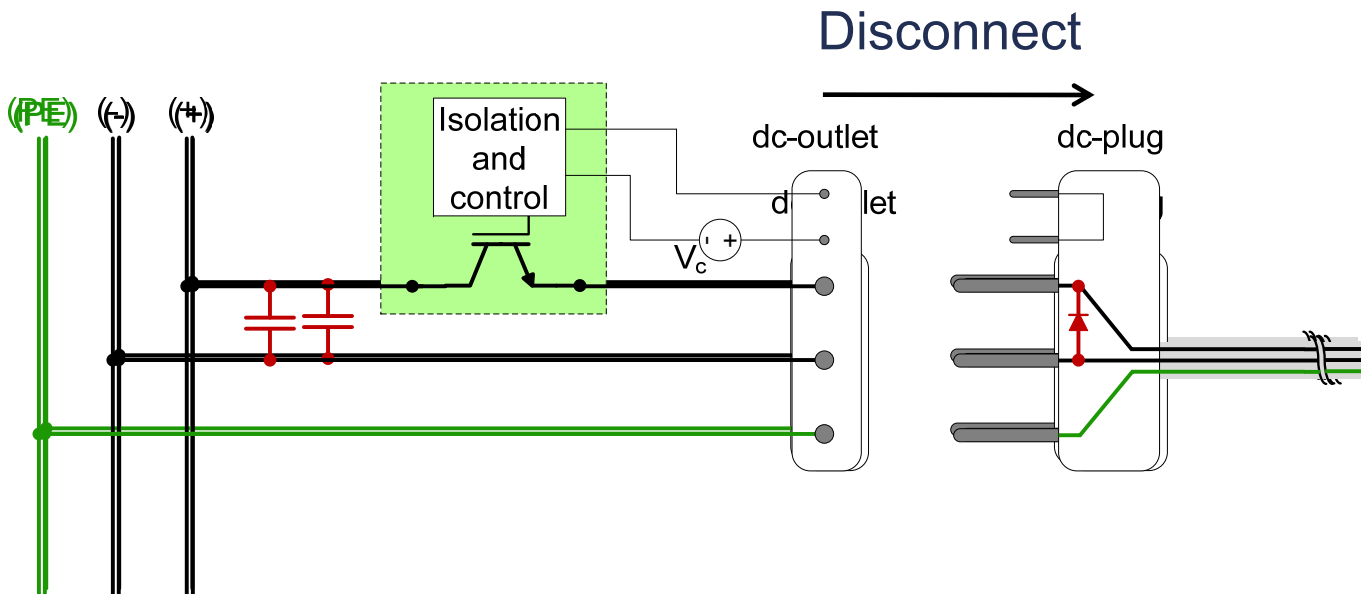
Grid interface converter



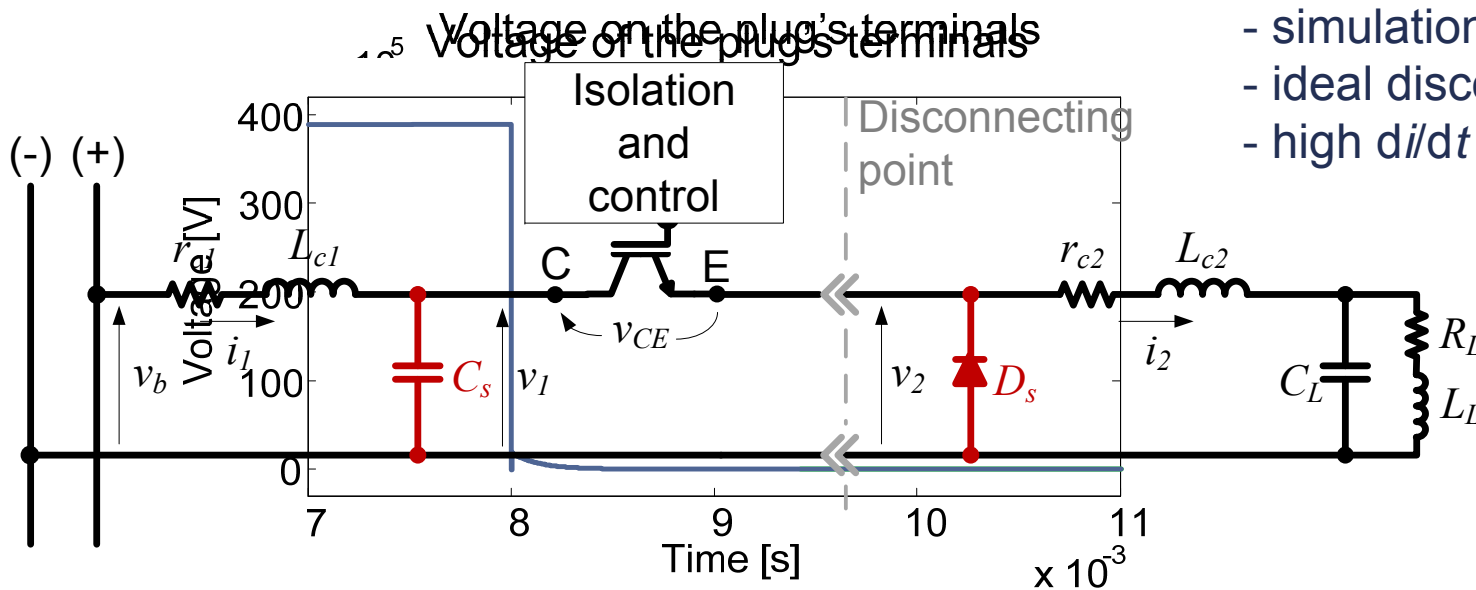
Battery converter



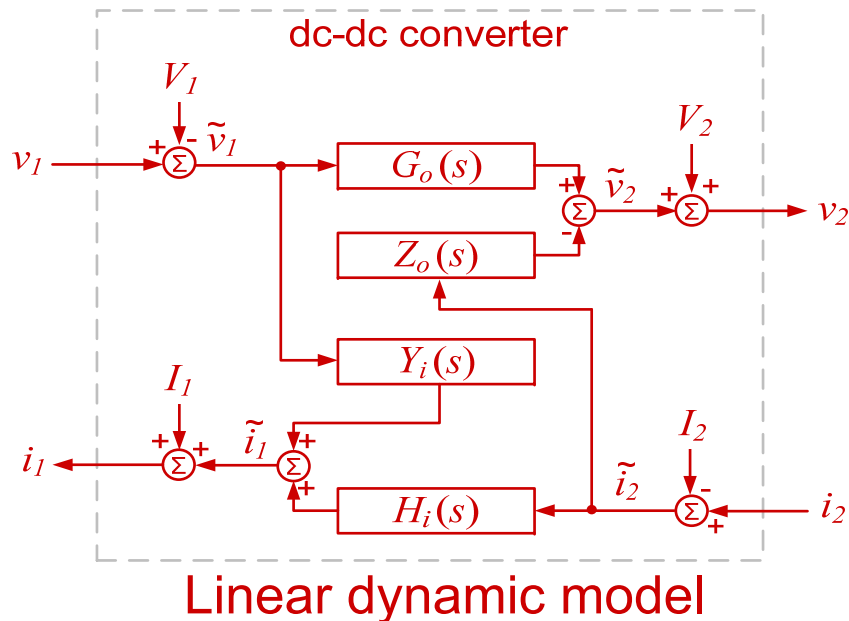
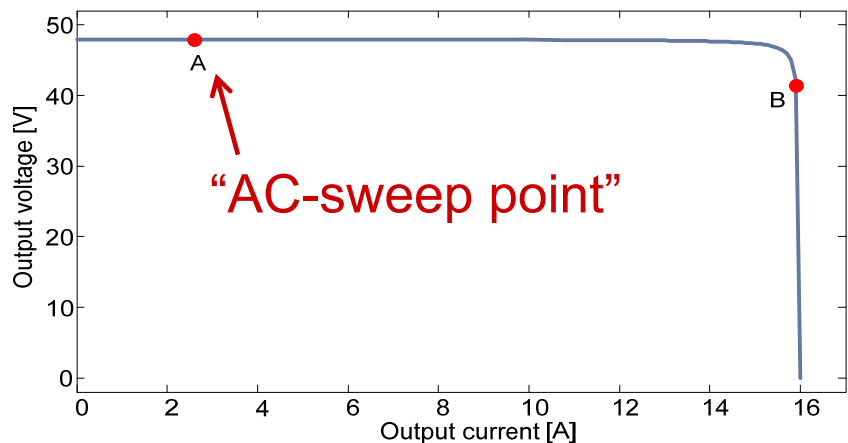
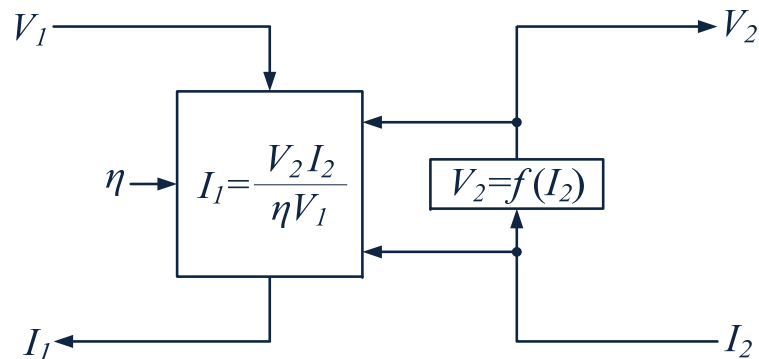
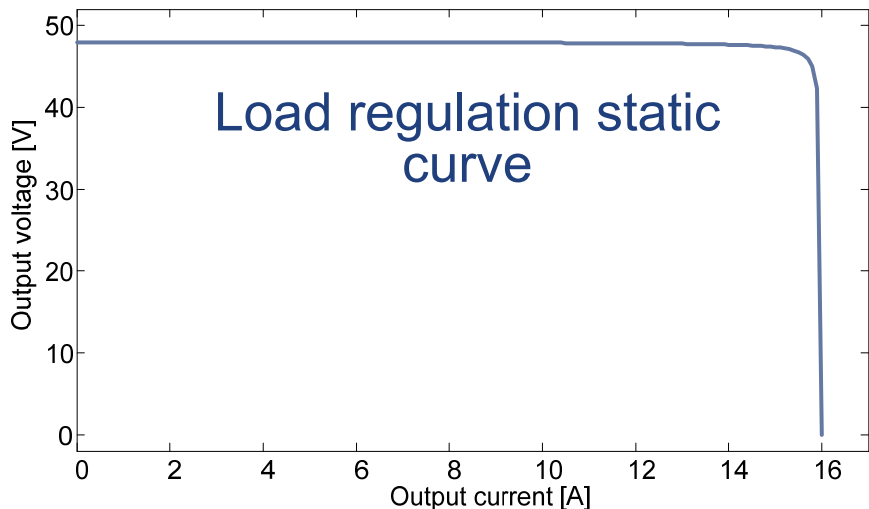
Power Socket/Plug for the High Voltage



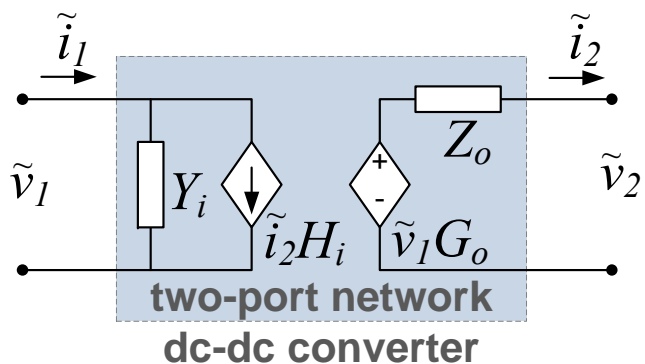
An equivalent circuit of the system above:



Building the Non-linear Static and Linear Dynamic Model

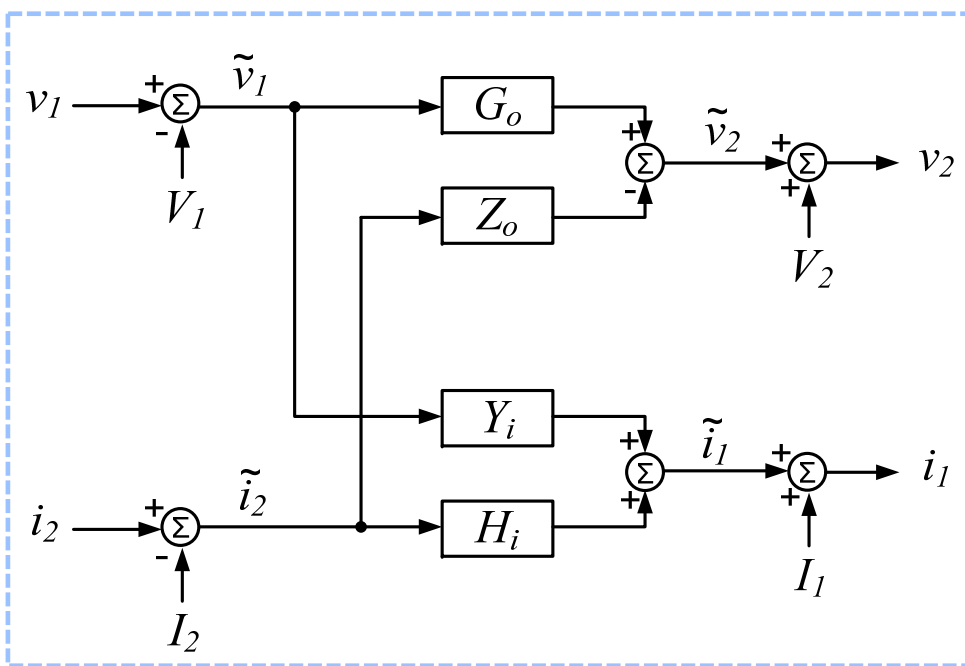


Two port network behavioral model



Small-signal model:

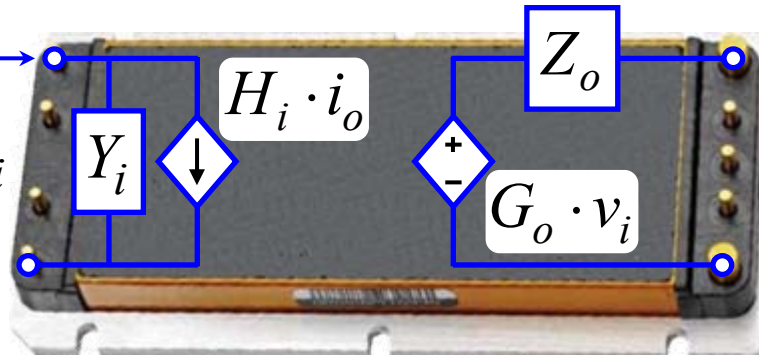
$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v}_2 \\ \tilde{i}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_o(s) & -Z_o(s) \\ Y_i(s) & H_i(s) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v}_1 \\ \tilde{i}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



CPES **Modular Terminal Behavioral (MTB)**
Low-frequency Model of DC-DC Converter

**“Black Box”
 Modeling Example**

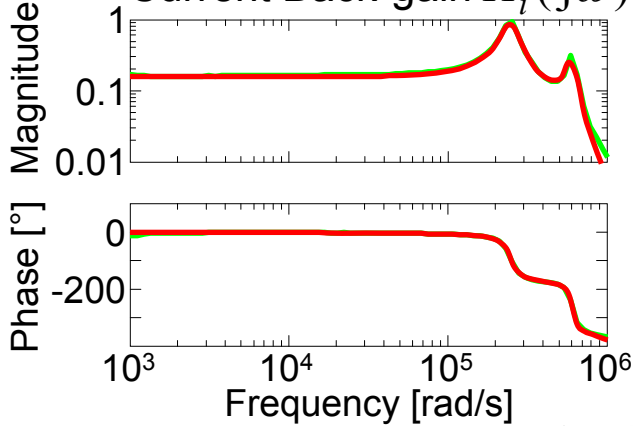
A commercial
 60 W bus converter



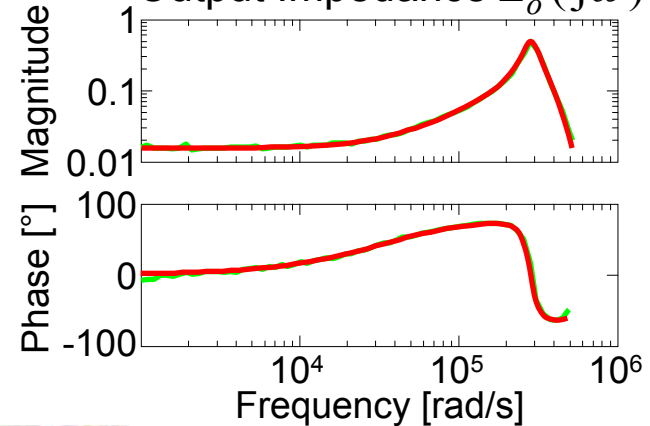
48 V

8 V

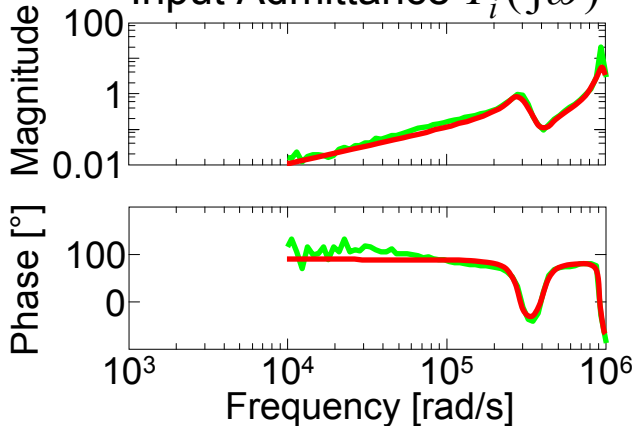
Current Back-gain $H_i(j\omega)$



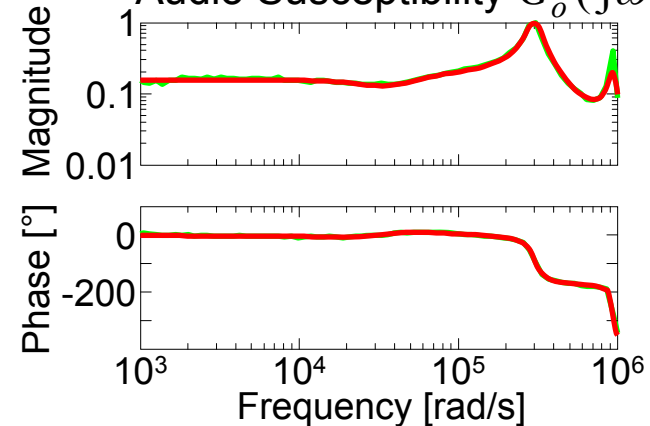
Output Impedance $Z_o(j\omega)$



Input Admittance $Y_i(j\omega)$



Audio Susceptibility $G_o(j\omega)$

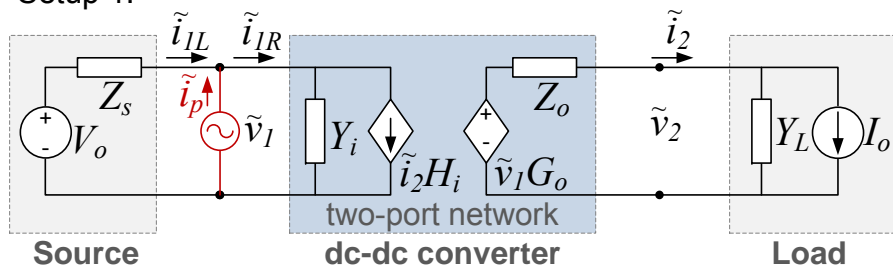


**Measured frequency
 response functions**

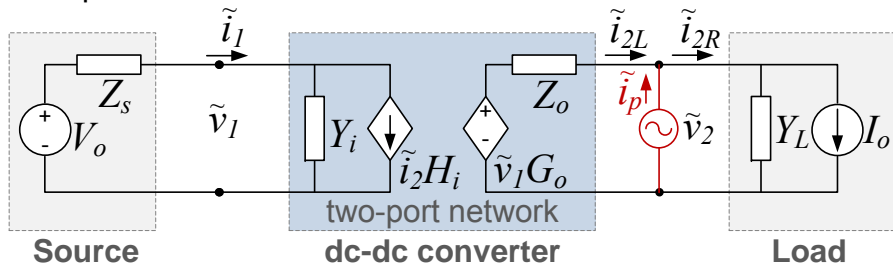
**Curve-fitted,
 reduced order
 transfer functions**

Obtaining un-terminated from the terminated transfer functions

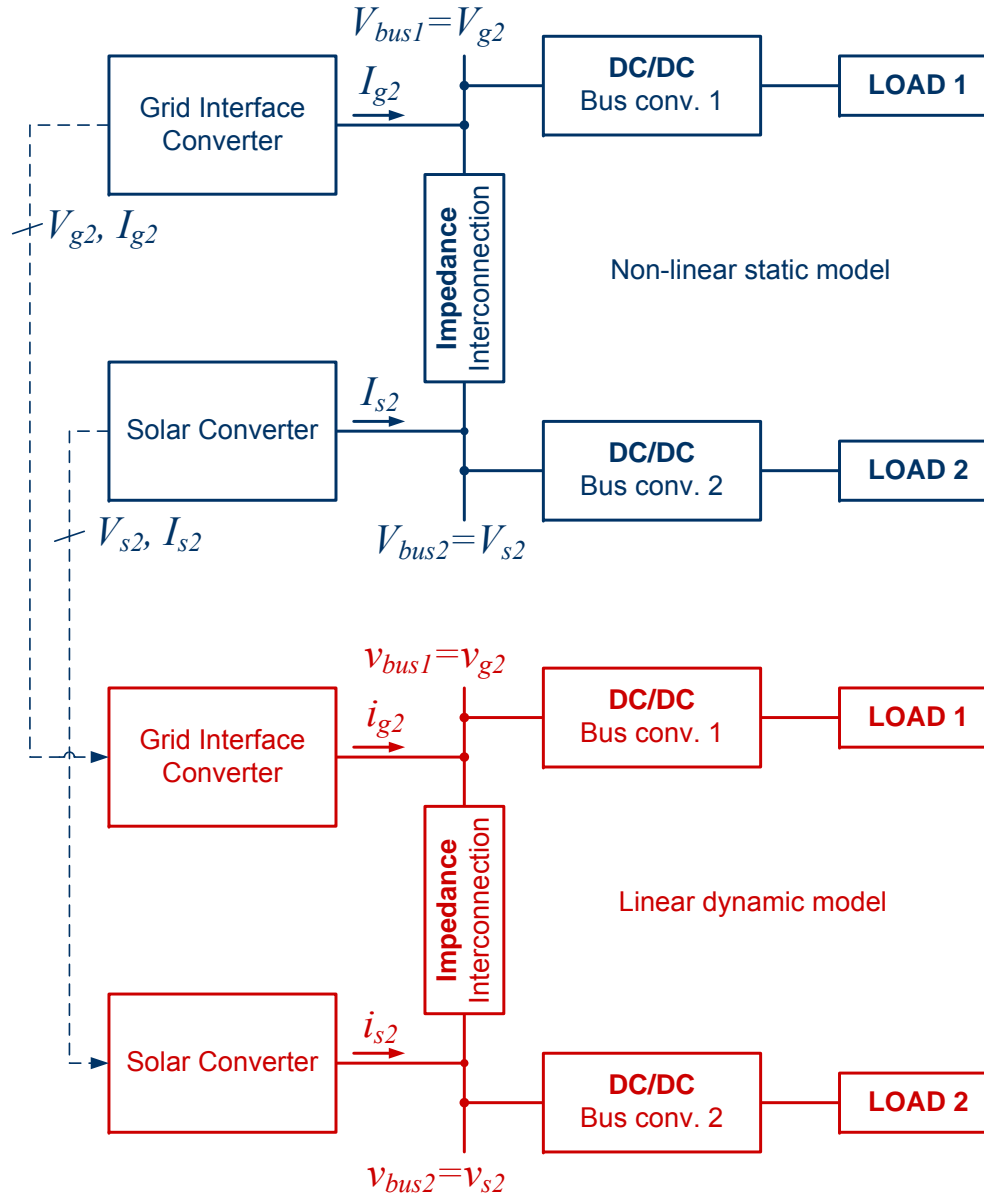
Setup 1:

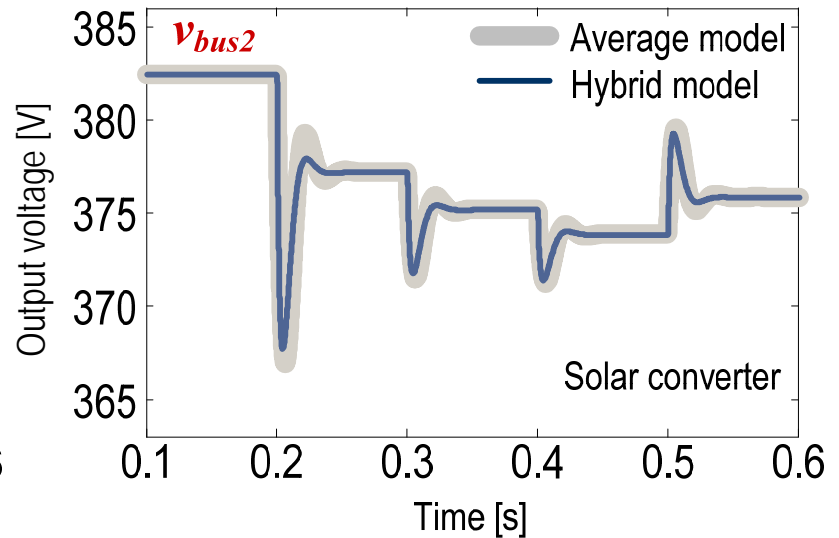
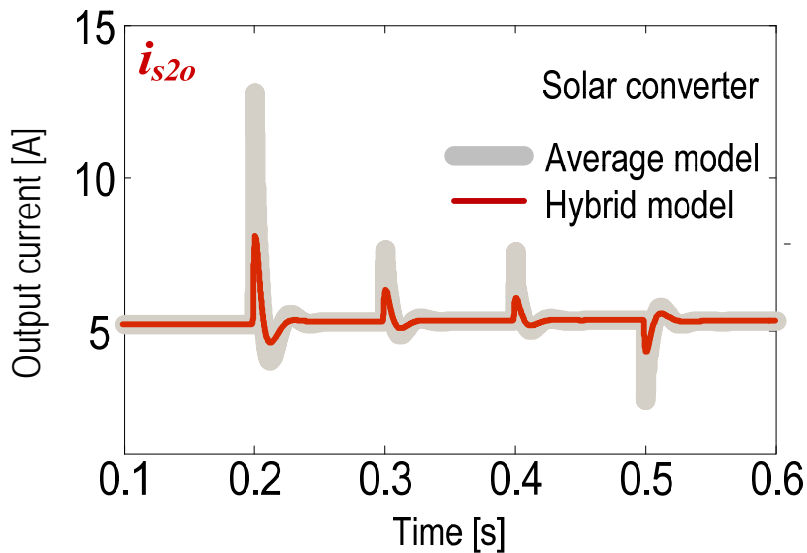
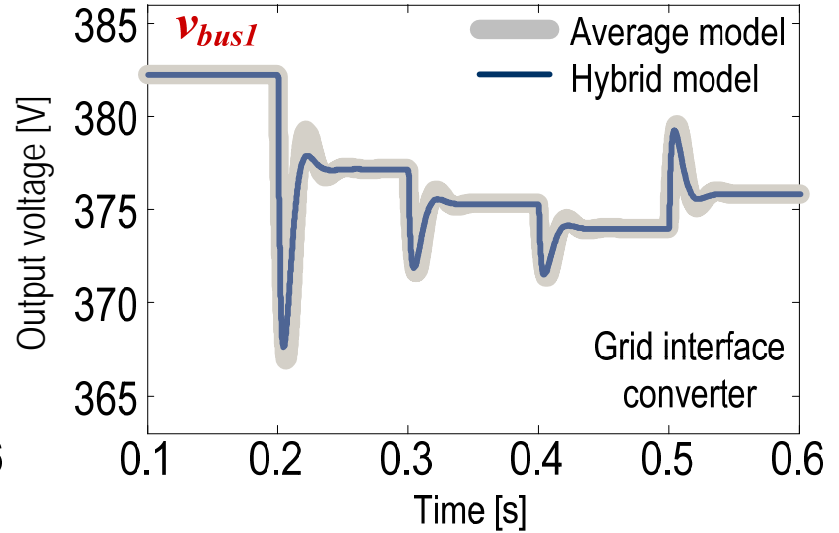
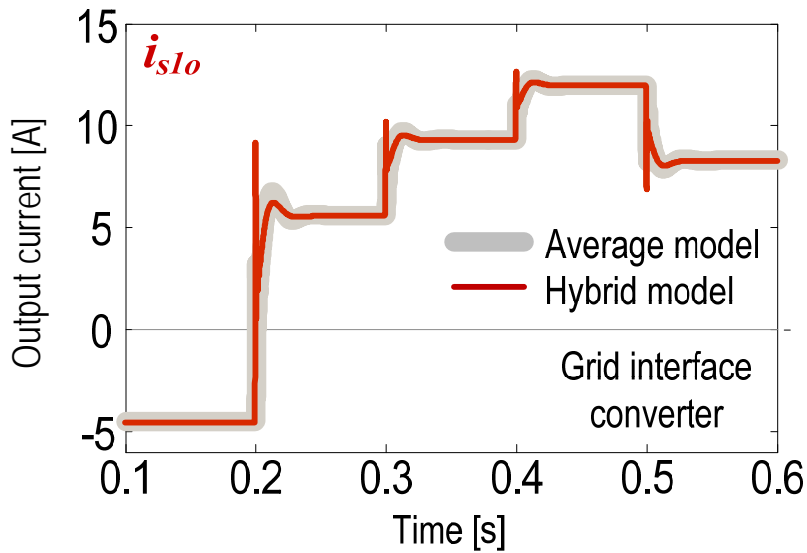


Setup 2:



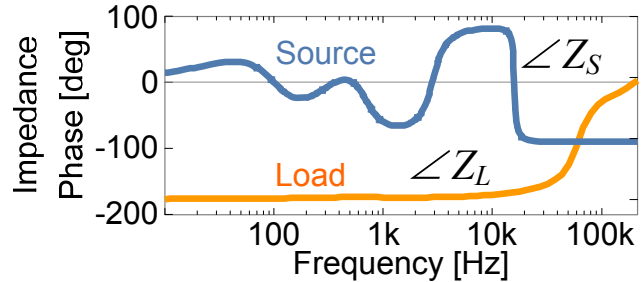
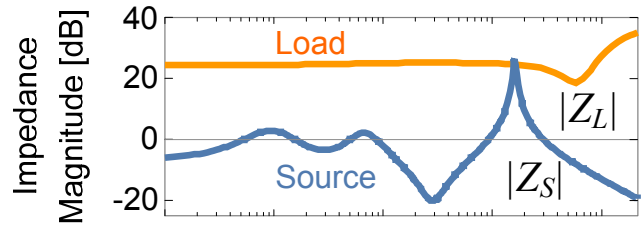
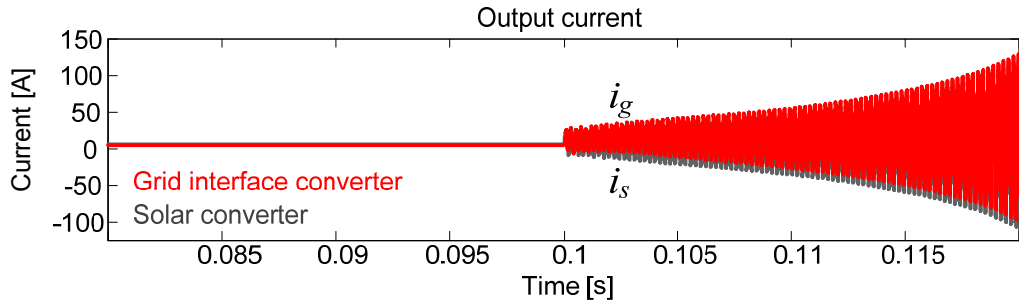
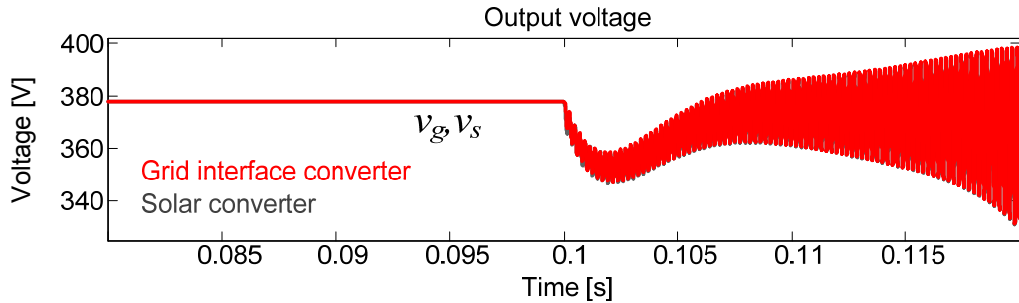
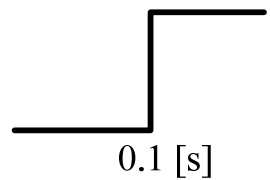
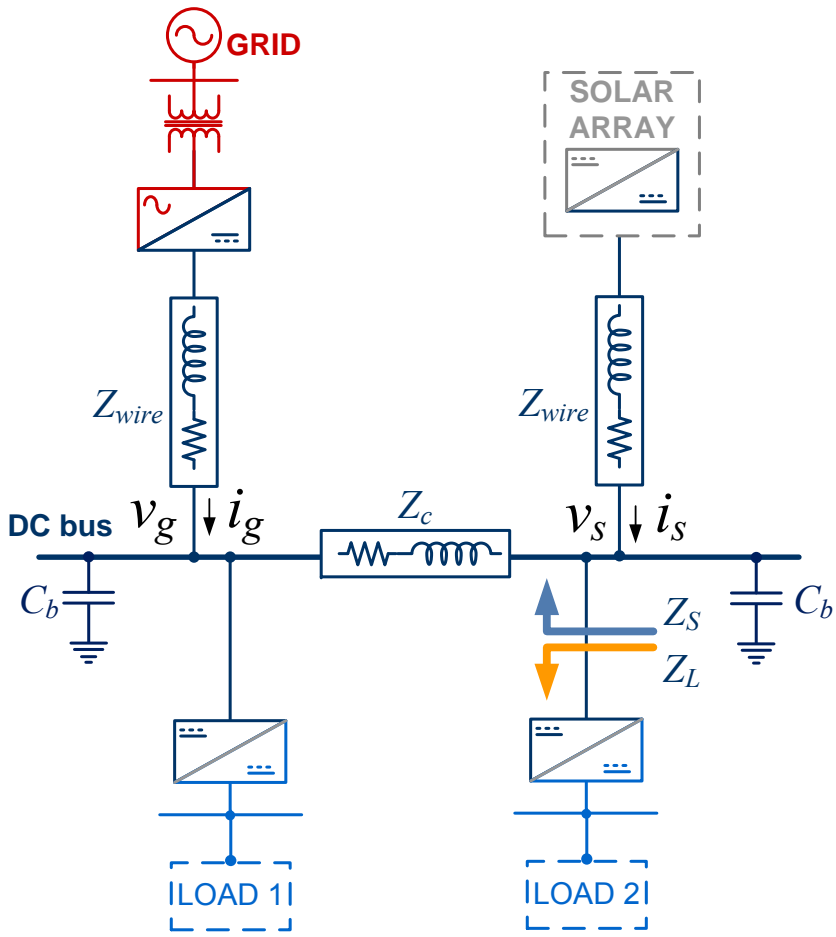
System-level Model Verification (Sample System)



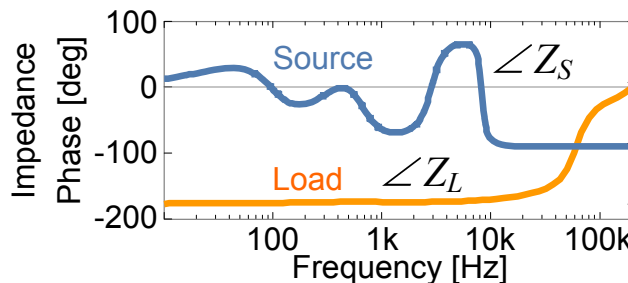
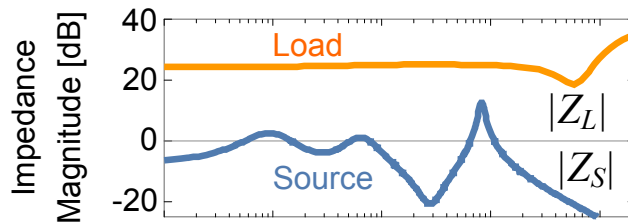
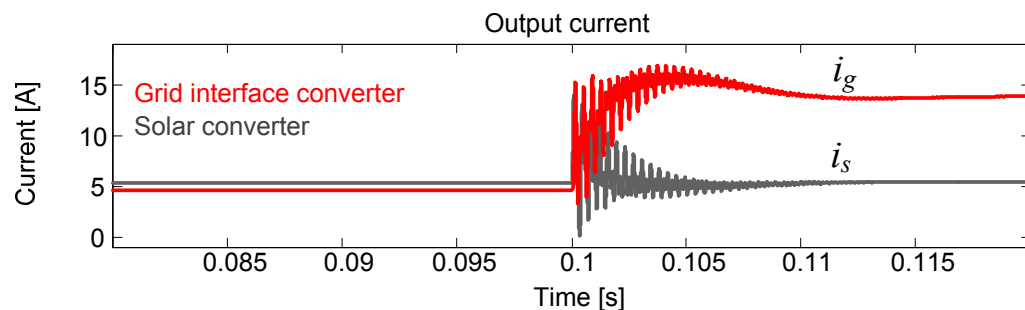
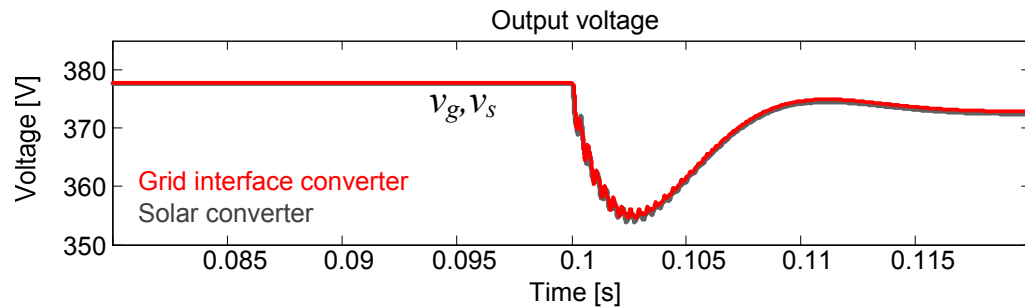
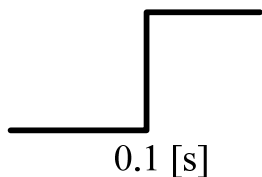
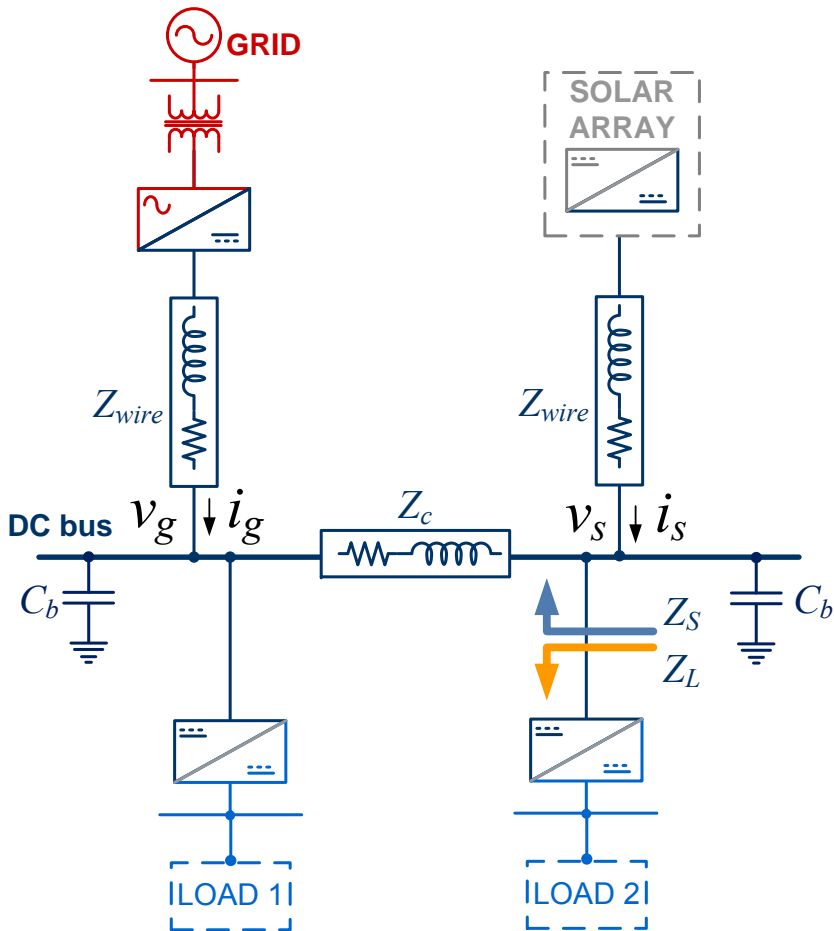


DC System Stability

(example with low bus capacitance C_b)



DC System Stability (value of C_b has increased)



Thank You

The work and contributions are by many CPES faculty, students, and Staff.

Many global industrial and US government sponsors of CPES research are gratefully acknowledged.



Center for Power Electronics Systems

Bradley Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

College of Engineering

Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA

