An Optically Isolated HV-IGBT Based Mega-Watt Cascade Inverter Building Block for DER Applications

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Project Goals



- Primary: Develop a new full-bridge, three phase, megawatt inverter topology based upon HV-IGBTs with optical current, voltage, and temperature sensing in addition to command/control interfacing.
- Secondary: Compare/contrast advantages of optical sensor and control methodologies over conventional methodologies (e.g. safety, reliability, costs, response, efficiency, phase margin, dynamic range, etc.).



Team Members

Airakš

Administrative Management & Funding - Dr. Imre Gyuk



Sandia National Laboratories

Optical Sensor and System Design - Paul Duncan



Power Electronics Subsystem Design - Dr. Jason Lai

Technical Management - Stan Atcitty

Motivation

- > Optical Sensor Technologies + High Power Systems => Tremendous Advantages
- Commercial Point of View: "Dual Use" for both Power Electronics and Utility Power Industries (i.e. Potential Markets are Large)



System Configuration





Sensor & Control Configuration



Why HV-IGBTs?

- Compared to GTO or other thyristor-based devices...
 - Eliminate Current Snubbers and Voltage Clamps
 - Simplify Gate Drive Circuitry and Isolation
 - Provide Cost Advantage at System Level
 - Increased Efficiency and Reliability





Implementation



IGBT Module Test Setup



HV-IGBT Turn-on and Turn-off Waveforms Voltage, Current and Switching Energy at 360 kW



Airak

IGBT Test Structure

Liquid Cooled Heat Sink

IGBT





> Pulse Tester

Bode Plots of the Control Loop





Frequency Spectra of Phase A Current



Opto-Isolated Gate Driver Topology



HV-IGBTs & Gate Drivers

During the 2nd Phase
of this program intend
to move toward
Therma-ChargeTM heat
pipe assemblies.



Therma-ChargeTM technology allows the rejection of multiple kilowatts of heat from power semiconductors directly to ambient air. This is an important conclusion considering the potential alternative is a liquid pumped loop system that has inherent long-term reliability (leaks), maintenance (pump failure, fluid cleanliness, filtering) and corresponding cost issues.

Why Optical Sensors?

- > Intrinsic Safety
- > Intrinsic Isolation
- > Increased Reliability
- > Higher Response
- > Greater Dynamic Range
- Small Size and Weight



Fundamentals: Sensing with Crystals





Fundamentals:



Conversion to Current Measurements

The holy grail: I = total current flowing through a conductor $i = \oint_{H} \vec{H} \cdot dl$

H=magnetic field intensity

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu} \quad (a \text{ constant})$$

B = magnetic flux density &
 μ = permeability



$$B = \frac{\phi}{Vl} \quad \text{(a constant)}$$

 ϕ =polarization rotation

Sensor and Power Conditioning Function



To/From Gate Drivers



Optical Configuration (Voltage or Current Sensor)



Optical Sensor Analog Conditioning





Optical Current Sensor Sectional





Fundamentals:Bragg Grating Temperature Sensor



Bragg Temperature Sensor Data





Pending Milestones

- Power Electronics Subsystem Integration (Dec '01)
- > Optical Subsystem Integration (Dec '01)
- Systems Integration (Jan '02)
- Systems Testing/Comparative Analysis (Jan/Feb '02)
- > U.S. DoE Demonstration (Feb/Mar '02)
- > U.S. DoE Follow-on Proposal (Mar '02)
- > U.S. DoE 3-Phase System Development (Jun '02+)



Next Steps

- Demonstration of MW-Level HV-IGBT and Optical Technologies for Industry Partners
- Joint Collaboration and Development of Technologies for Specific Power
 Electronics and Utility-Scale Applications



Q&A / Discussion

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