

Medium-Frequency Transformers for Smart Grid Applications: Challenges and Opportunities

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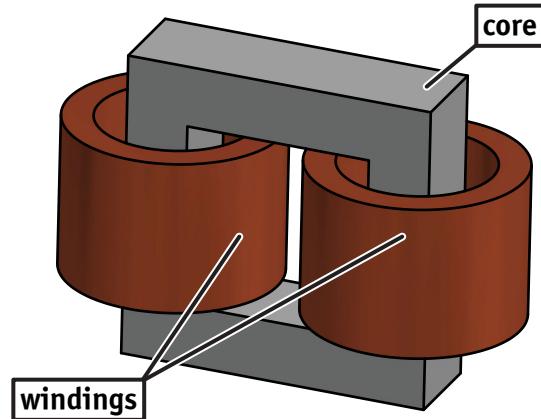
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Transformers: Principle

- ▶ **Construction**
 - ▶ One **magnetic core**
 - ▶ Two **windings** (at least)
- ▶ **Functionalities**
 - ▶ **Voltage conversion**
 - ▶ **Galvanic insulation**
- ▶ **Usages**
 - ▶ **Isolation** (converters, drives, etc.)
 - ▶ Interfacing of **different voltages**
- ▶ **Key component of power grids**
 - ▶ **Efficiency**
 - ▶ **Weight / volume**
 - ▶ **Functionalities**

▼ Transformer Schematic



▼ Transformer / 1 MVA / 50 Hz



[ABB]

Transformers: Performances

▼ Welding Transformer

- ▶ **Low-Frequency Transformer (LFT)**
- ▶ **Advantages**
 - ▶ Relatively **inexpensive**
 - ▶ Highly **robust / reliable**
 - ▶ Highly **efficient** (98.0% to 99.5%)
- ▶ **Weaknesses**
 - ▶ **Voltage drop** under load
 - ▶ Not directly controllable
 - ▶ Large volume / heavy
 - ▶ Fire hazards
 - ▶ Only AC (no DC)
- ▶ **Compatible with future applications?**



[africancrisis.org]

Transformers: Limitations

▼ Transformer / Stanley / 1885



[Edison Tech Center]

130 years

▼ Modern Transformer



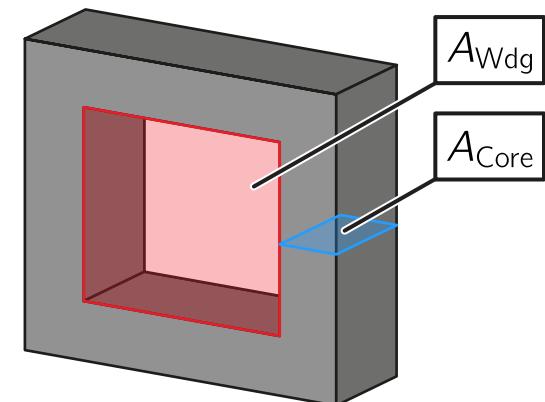
[ABB]

- Similar geometry and materials
- Similar performances
- Where are the limitations?

$$\blacktriangleright A_{Wdg} A_{Core} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{P}{k_w J_{RMS} B_p f}$$

- Physical limitations

P : Rated Power
 k_w : Fill factor
 J_{RMS} : Current density
 B_p : Flux density
 f : Frequency

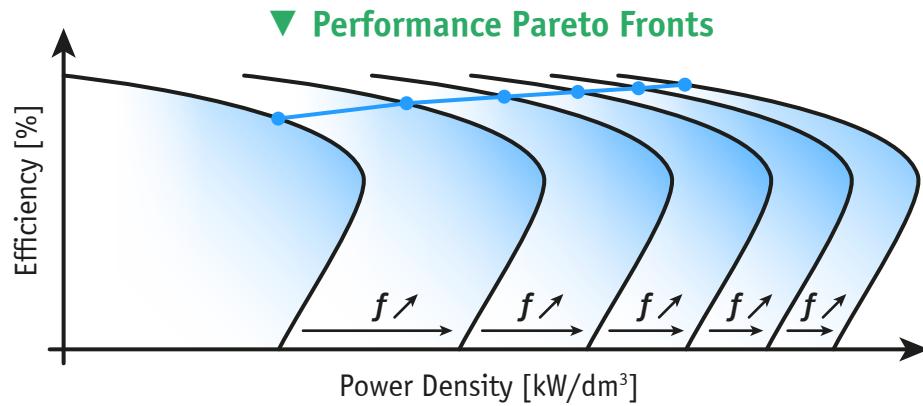
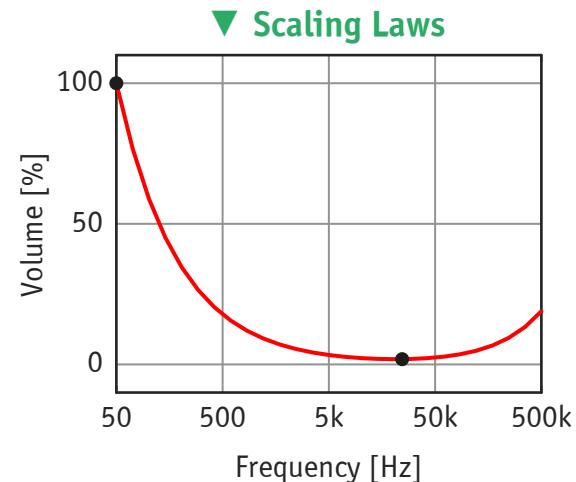


Transformers: Scaling Laws

- **Scaling laws**

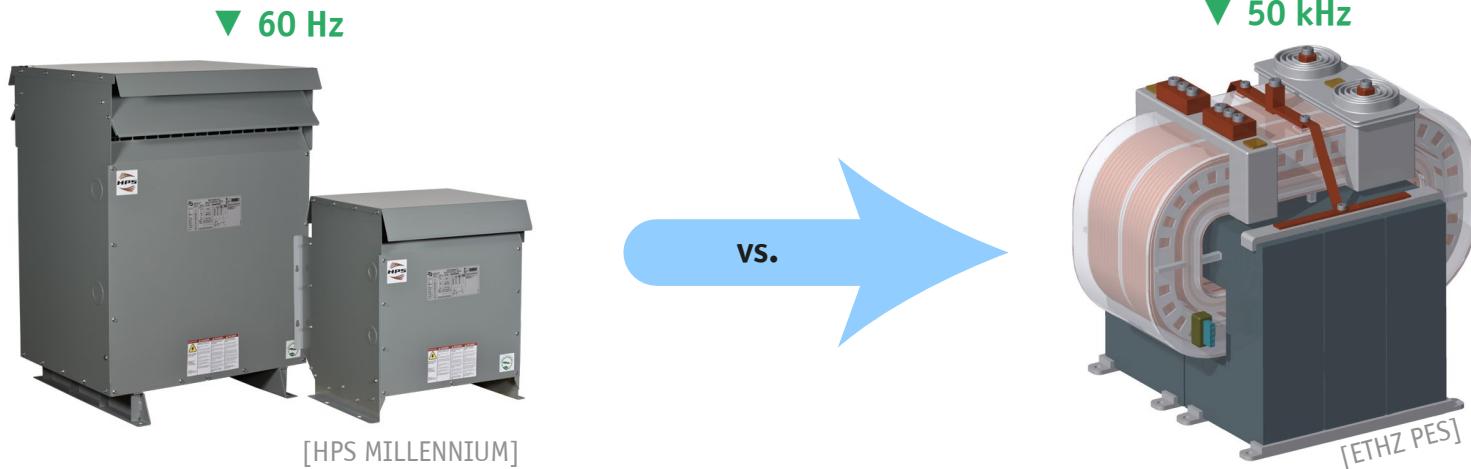
- $$A_{\text{Wdg}} A_{\text{Core}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{P}{k_w J_{\text{RMS}} B_p f}$$
- $$V \propto (A_{\text{Wdg}} A_{\text{Core}})^{\frac{3}{4}} \propto \frac{1}{f^{\frac{3}{4}}}$$

- **Medium-Frequency Transformer (MFT)**
- **Increased power density**
- **Increased efficiency**



Transformers: Comparison LFT/MFT

- ▶ Single phase **25 kW MV/LV** transformer
- ▶ Comparison is “**not fair**” (for both sides)

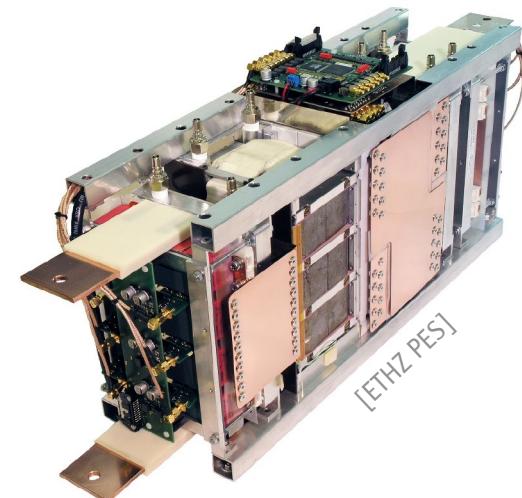


25 kVA	≈	31 kVA
5 kV / 240 V	≈	4 kV / 400 V
60 Hz	$\times 800$	50 kHz
98.3%	+ 1.2%	99.5%
230 dm ³	$\div 80$	2.8 dm ³
160 kg	$\div 30$	5.1 kg

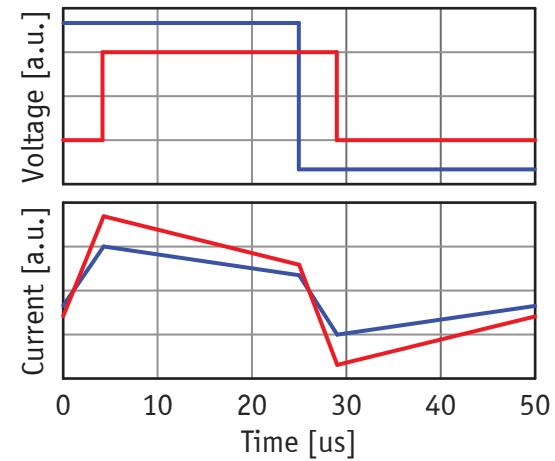
Challenges: #1 Power Electronic

- ▶ No MF grids or loads
- ▶ AC-DC / DC-DC converters
- ▶ Advantages
 - ▶ Voltage / current control
 - ▶ DC / AC buses
- ▶ Weaknesses
 - ▶ Complexity / robustness
 - ▶ Costs / efficiency
- ▶ MFT requires converters

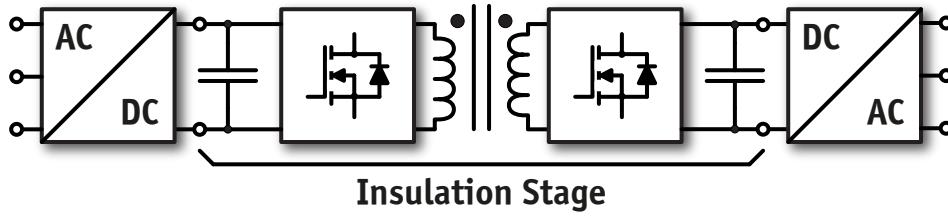
▼ 160 kW / 20 kHz / DC-DC



▼ Typical Transformer Excitation



▼ Typical MV/MF Energy Conversion



Challenges: #2 Core Losses

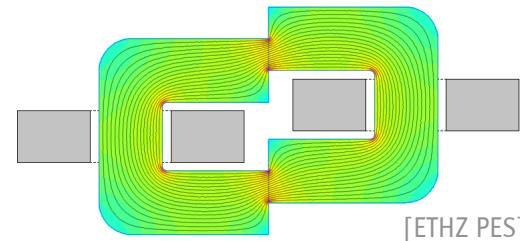
- ▶ **Critical at MF**
 - ▶ Hysteresis
 - ▶ Eddy currents
 - ▶ Non-sinusoidal flux
- ▶ **Other materials**
 - ▶ Silicon steel [0.1-1 kHz]
 - ▶ Nanocrystalline [1-20 kHz]
 - ▶ Ferrite [10-300 kHz]
- ▶ **Lower saturation flux**
- ▶ **Loss computation** is difficult
- ▶ **Optimal frequency / flux density**

▼ Ferrite / Nanocrystalline Cores



[EPCOS / VAC]

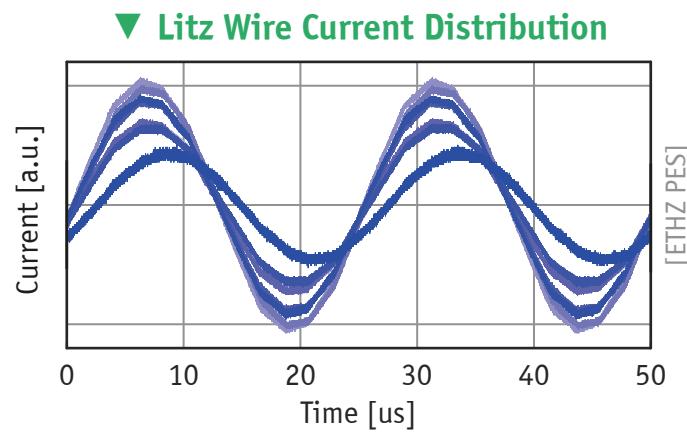
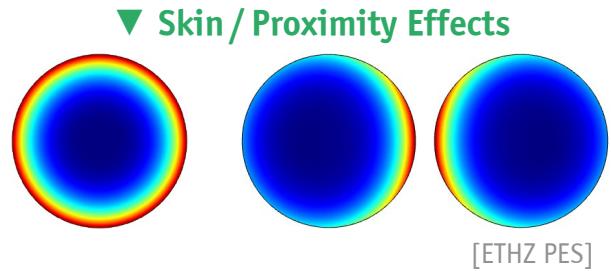
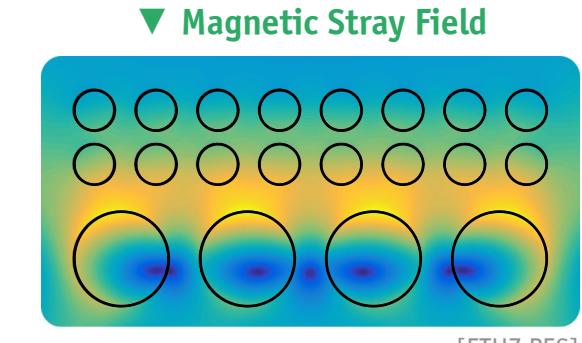
▼ Non-ideal Flux Distribution



[ETHZ PES]

Challenges: #3 Winding Losses

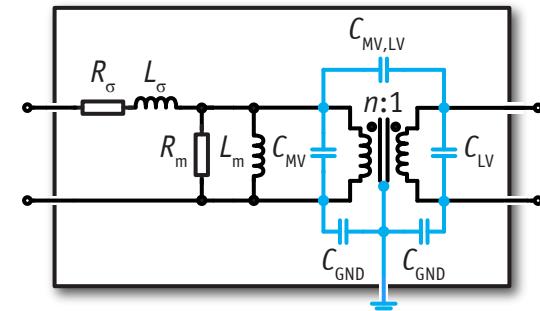
- ▶ **Critical at MF**
 - ▶ Skin effect
 - ▶ Proximity effect
- ▶ **Other configurations**
 - ▶ **Foil** conductors
 - ▶ **HF litz wires**
- ▶ Lower **fill factor**
- ▶ **Loss computation** is difficult
- ▶ **Optimal frequency / wire**



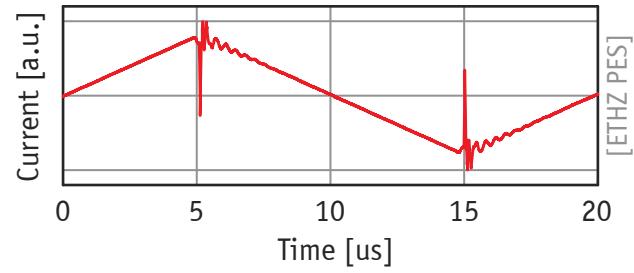
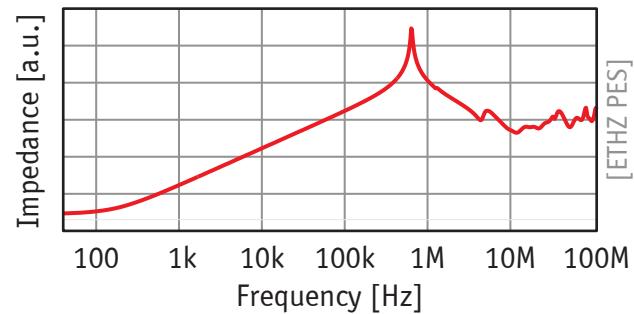
Challenges: #4 Parasitics

- ▶ **Magnetic parasitics**
 - ▶ Leakage flux
 - ▶ Magnetizing flux
- ▶ **Electric parasitics**
 - ▶ Winding capacitances
 - ▶ Earth capacitances
- ▶ **Problems**
 - ▶ Non-ideal current waveforms
 - ▶ **Oscillations**
 - ▶ **EMI** problems
- ▶ **Parasitics are more important at MF and HF**

▼ Transformer Equivalent Circuit



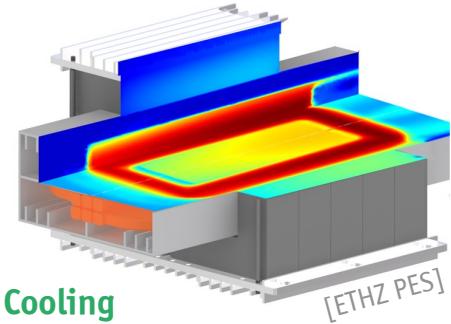
▼ Resonances



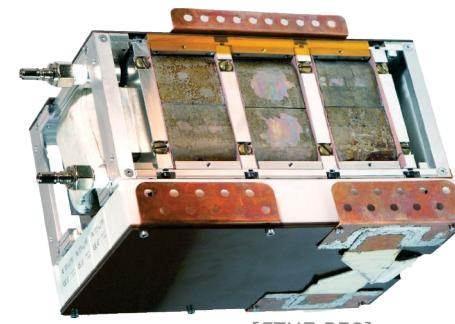
Challenges: #5 Heat Management

- ▶ Increased **loss density**
- ▶ Critical for the **cooling**
- ▶ **Dry-type**
 - ▶ **Convective** cooling
 - ▶ **Water** cooling
 - ▶ **Phase change** cooling
- ▶ **Oil-type**
- ▶ **Efficient cooling is required**

▼ Forced Air Cooling



▼ Water Cooling



[ETHZ PES]

▼ Forced Oil Cooling



▼ Phase Change Cooling

[ETHZ PES]

Challenges: #6 Insulation Coordination

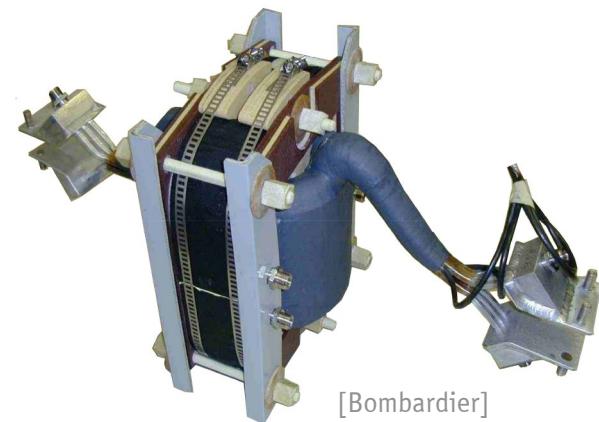
- ▶ **MV** voltages (1-36 kV)
- ▶ **DC / AC / MF** voltages (DC-1 MHz)
- ▶ High **switching speeds** (5-80 kV/us)
- ▶ **Potential problems**
 - ▶ **Dielectric losses**
 - ▶ **Thermal breakdown**
 - ▶ **Partial discharges**
 - ▶ **Space charge migration**
 - ▶ Cracks / delamination / voids
- ▶ **Insulation type**
 - ▶ **Air** insulation
 - ▶ **Dry-type** insulation
 - ▶ **Oil** insulation
- ▶ **Reliability of MFT insulation is unclear**

▼ Oil Insulation



[Siemens]

▼ Dry-type Insulation

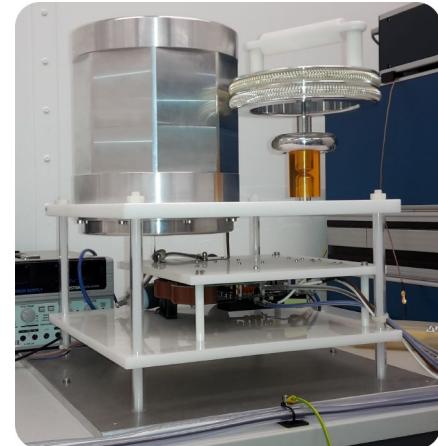


[Bombardier]

SCCER-FURIES: Insulation

- ▶ **Insulation of MFTs**
 - ▶ Material testing
 - ▶ Insulation concept
- ▶ **MV/MF insulation test bench**
 - ▶ 30 kV AC or DC
 - ▶ 2.5 kV PWM
 - ▶ Breakdown / partial discharges
 - ▶ Dielectric spectroscopy
- ▶ **Selection of materials and concepts**

▼ Measurement Setup



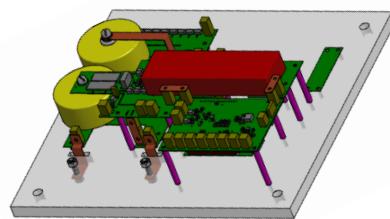
[ETHZ PES/HVL]

▼ Epoxy Specimen



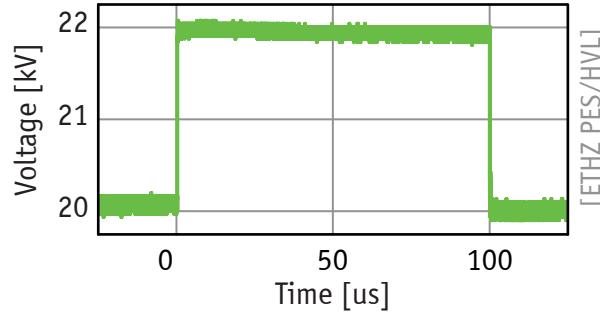
[ETHZ HVL]

▼ Inverter



[ETHZ PES]

▼ Waveform

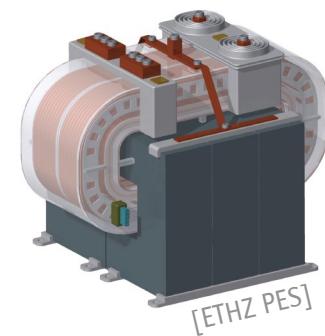


[ETHZ PES/HVL]

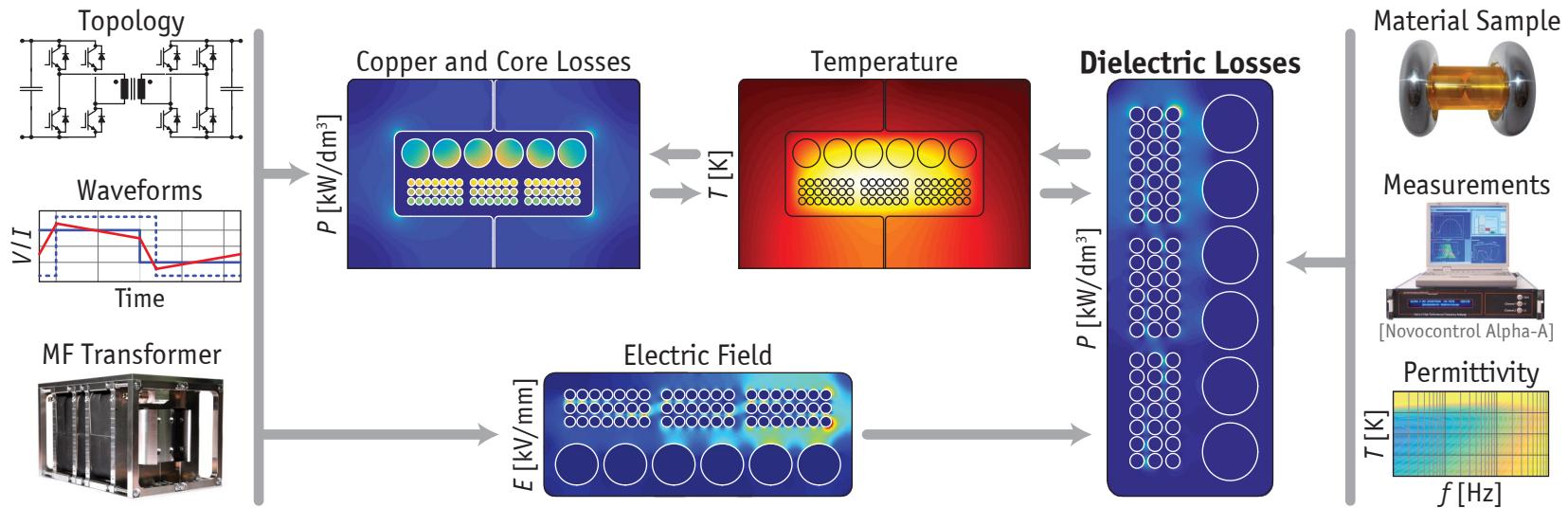
SCCER-FURIES: Transformer

- ▶ **Virtual transformer prototyping**
 - ▶ Copper / core / cooling losses
 - ▶ Temperature
 - ▶ **Insulation stress**
- ▶ **Design of a 7 kV / 50 kHz / 25 kW transformer**

▼ 25 kW / 50 kHz

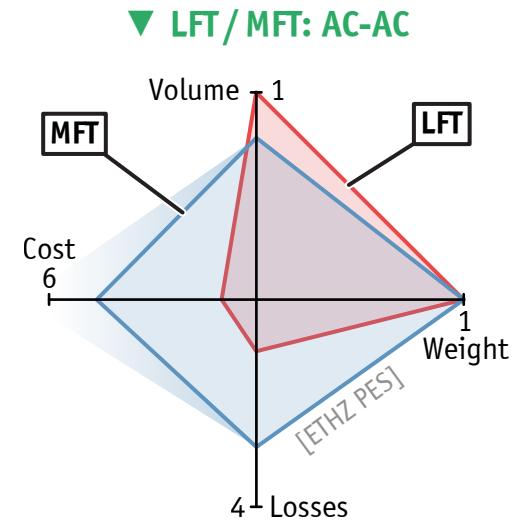


▼ Virtual Prototyping Workflow



Applications: AC-AC

- ▶ **Efficiency** challenge
- ▶ **Cost / robustness** challenge
- ▶ **Compatibility** with existing devices
- ▶ **Alternative solutions**
 - ▶ Tap changers (already available)
 - ▶ Series regulators (already available)
 - ▶ Hybrid transformers (ETHZ HPE)
- ▶ **MFTs are not replacing low-frequency transformers**



▼ MV Substation



[Siemens]

▼ Solid-State Transformer



[UNIFLEX]

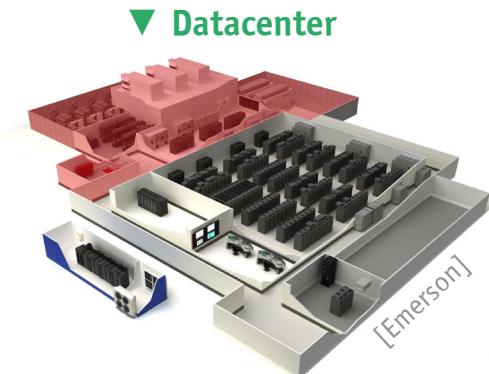
Applications: AC-DC / DC-DC

- ▶ **AC-DC**
 - ▶ **Efficiency / cost** challenge more balanced
 - ▶ **Robustness** challenge
 - ▶ **Datacenters**
 - ▶ **DC microgrids**
- ▶ **DC-DC**
 - ▶ **No other option**
 - ▶ **DC collecting grids**
 - ▶ **DC distribution grids**
- ▶ **MFTs are interesting for DC**

▼ MV AC-DC Converter



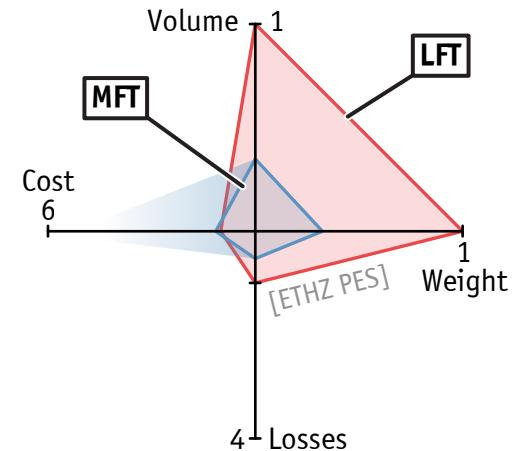
[ETHZ PES]



▼ Datacenter



▼ LFT / MFT: AC-DC



▼ Offshore HVDC



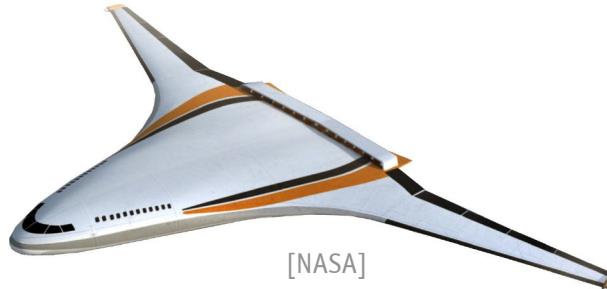
[ABB]

Applications: Weight / Space Limited

- ▶ Electric **mobility**
- ▶ Electric **traction**
- ▶ MV / DC **naval** applications
- ▶ More electric **aircrafts**
- ▶ MFTs offers a competitive advantage



▼ Future Electric Aircraft



▼ MFT-based Traction Chain



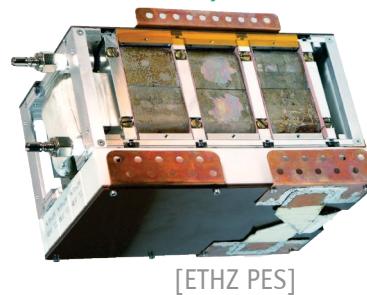
▼ MFT-based Locomotive



Conclusion

- ▶ Medium-frequency transformers
 - ▶ Increased **power density**
 - ▶ Increased **efficiency**
- ▶ Challenges
 - ▶ Require **power electronic**
 - ▶ **Magnetic / electric** design at MF
 - ▶ **Insulation / heat management**
- ▶ Applications
 - ▶ AC-DC / DC-DC
 - ▶ **Weight / space** constrained
- ▶ MFTs are interesting for future grids
- ▶ MFTs are not replacing LFTs

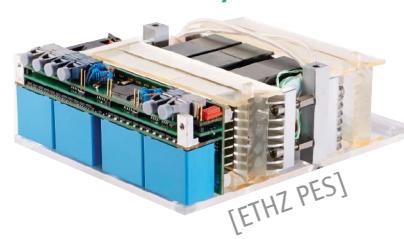
▼ 160 kW / 20 kHz



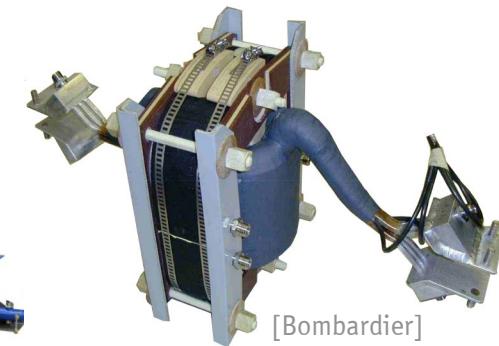
▼ 450 kW / 8 kHz



▼ 6.3 kW / 100 kHz



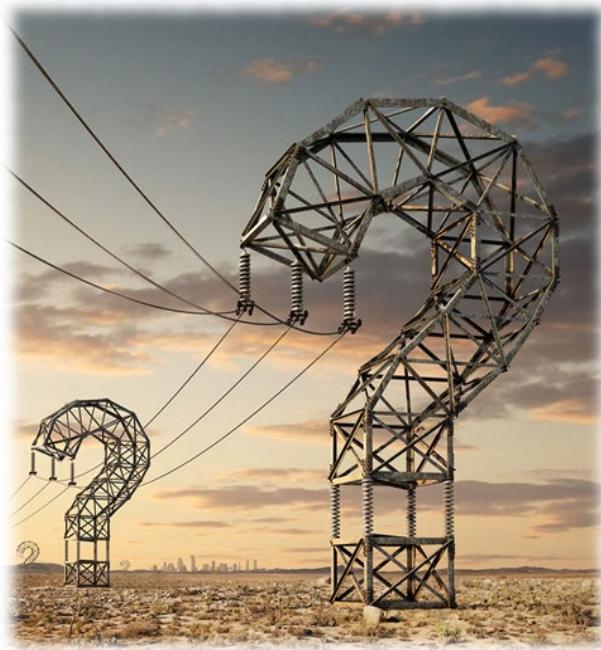
▼ 350 kW / 8 kHz



▼ 150 kW / 1.75 kHz

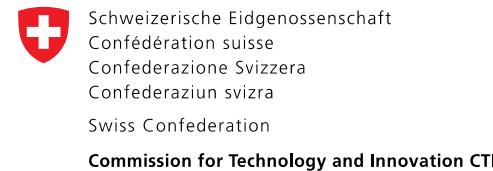
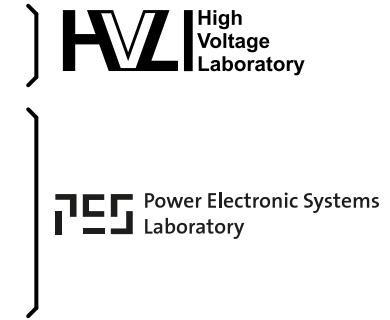


Thank You! Questions?



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References

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