

# Energy Storage Seminars

Seminars presented in:



National Cheng Kung University

Dr Manuel Rico-Secades (University of Oviedo)

**Seminar 7:** An introduction to energy storage applications (March 21)

**Seminar 8:** Bidirectional converters for energy storage and recovery (March 22)

**Seminar 9:** Cell voltage measurements, protection circuits modules (PCM) and balancing strategies (March 23)

21, 22 and 23 March, 2016

**Partially supported by:**

- Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness of the Government of Spain (MINECO)
- Government of the Principado de Asturias (GPA)
- European Union through the European Regional Development Fund (ERFD)

**Research Grants:**

- ENE2013-41491-R (LITCITY Project)
- GRUPIN14-076



# Energy Storage Seminar

## with batteries and ultra-capacitors

### TOPICS:

**Seminar 7.**- An introduction to energy storage applications

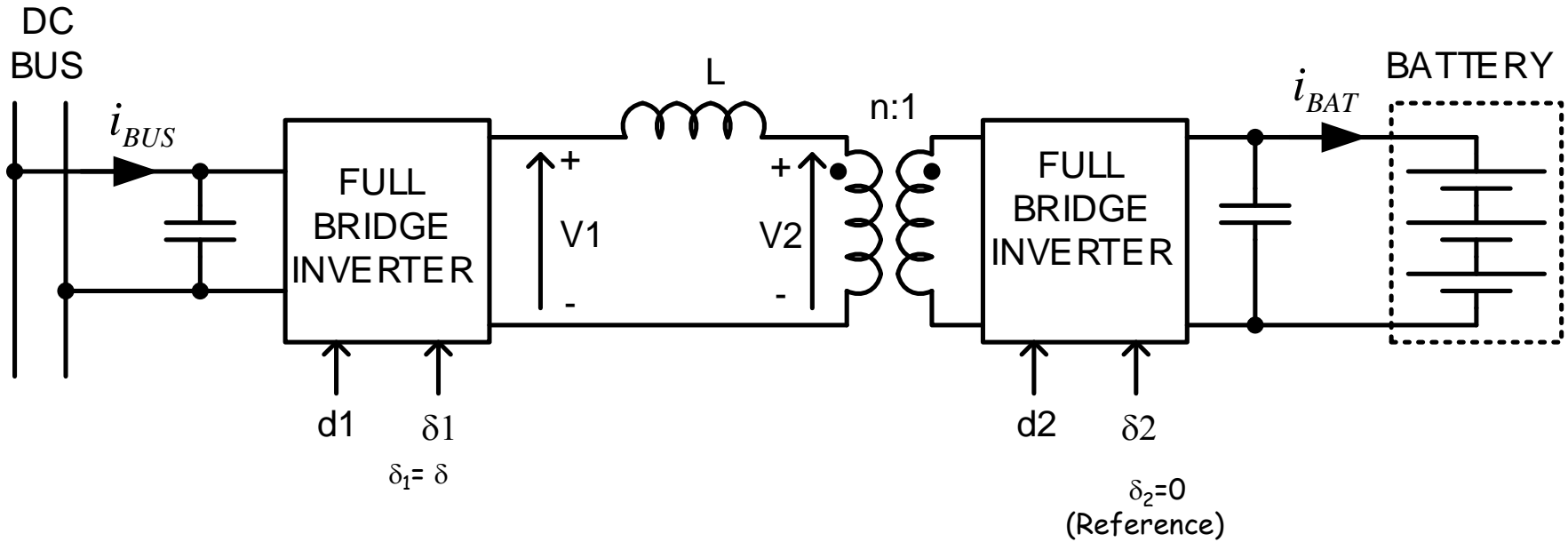
**Seminar 8.**- Bidirectional converters for energy storage and recovery  
Charge (energy storage) and discharge (energy recovery) circuits

- Control strategies
- One-Leg converter
- DAB converter

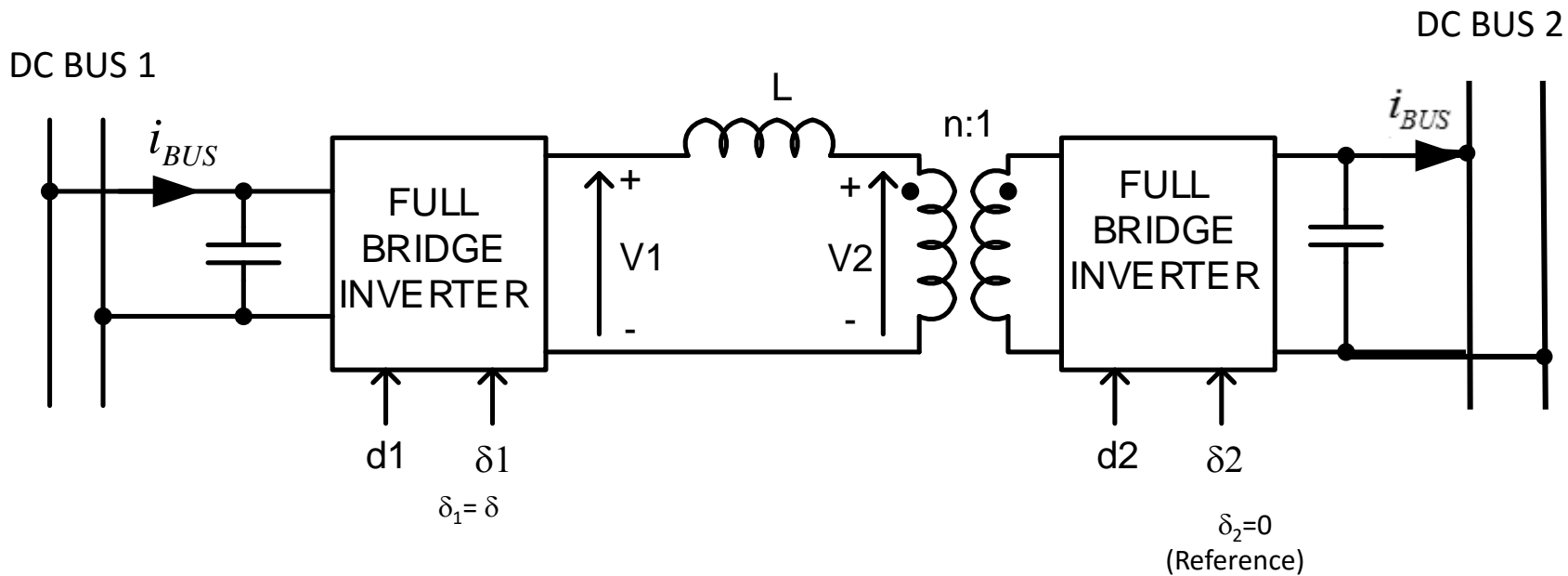
**Seminar 9.**- Cell voltage measurements, protection circuits modules (PCM) and balancing strategies

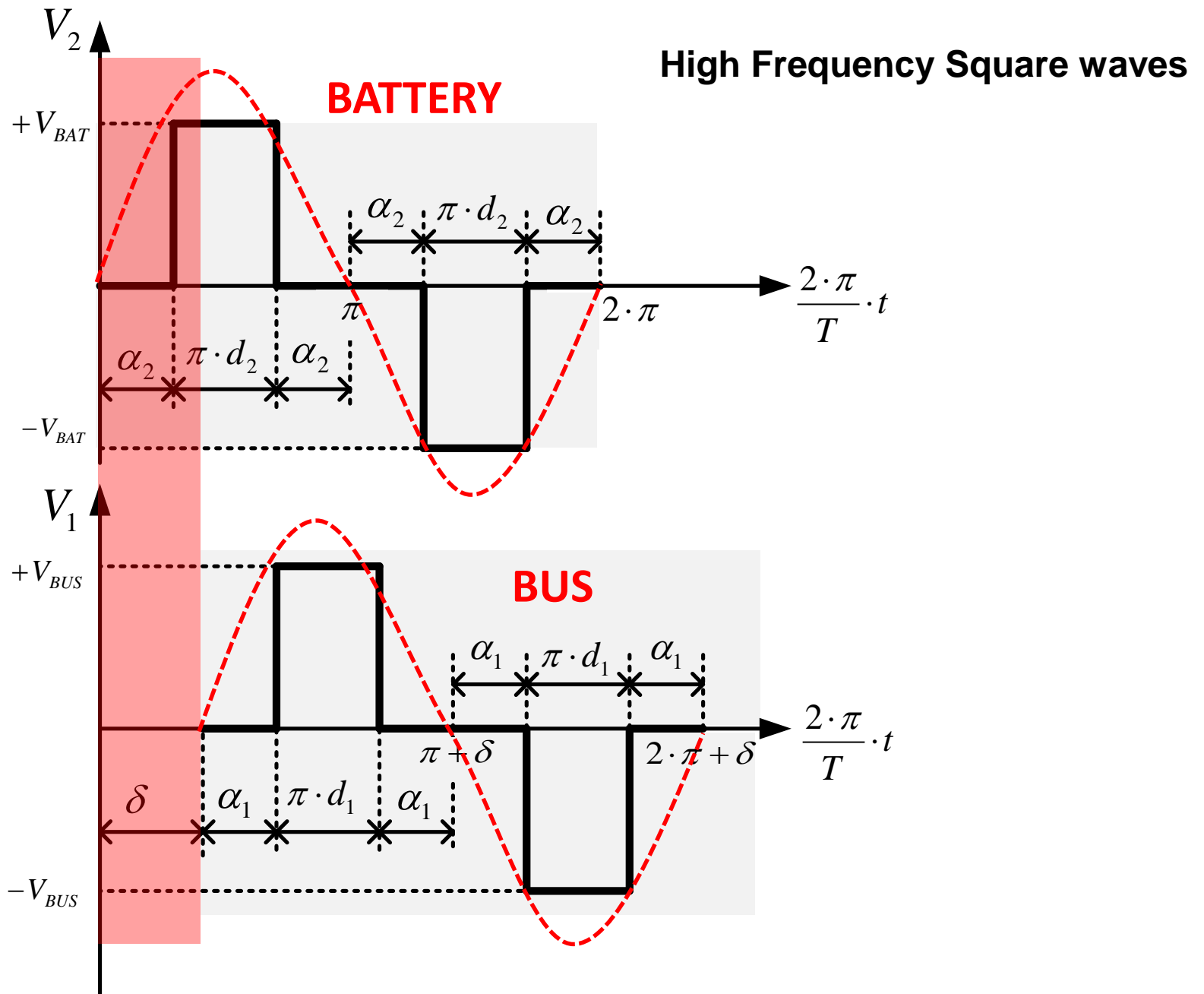
- Protection circuits (PCM)
- Balanced circuits
  - Active with switched capacitor
  - Active with additional current

# Dual-Active Bridge (DAB) Converter for Energy Storage/Recovery Systems



# DC-link using DAB Converter



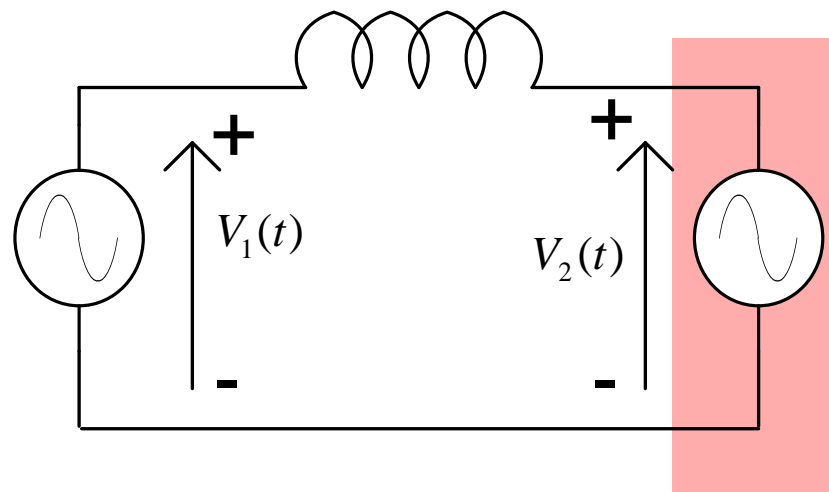


### Fourier development of $V_1$ (battery voltage)

$$V_2(t) = \frac{4 \cdot n \cdot V_{BAT}}{\pi} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 \cdot i + 1} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_2) \cdot (2 \cdot i + 1)\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{T} \cdot (2 \cdot i + 1) \cdot t\right)$$

### First harmonic

$$V_{2\_F}(t) = \frac{4 \cdot n \cdot V_{BAT}}{\pi} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_2)\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{T} \cdot t\right)$$



**BATTERY  
INVERTER**

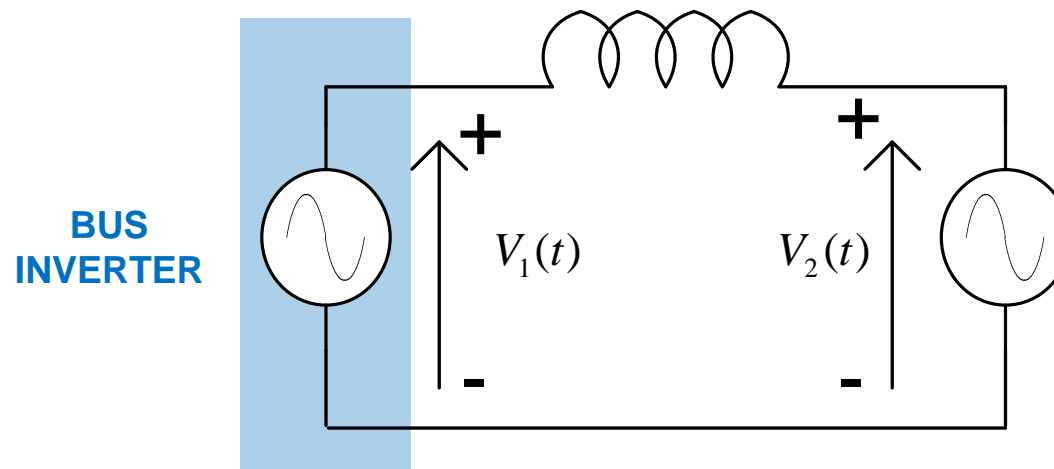
**Turn ratio (n) of the  
isolation transformer  
included**

### Fourier development of $V_1$ (bus voltage)

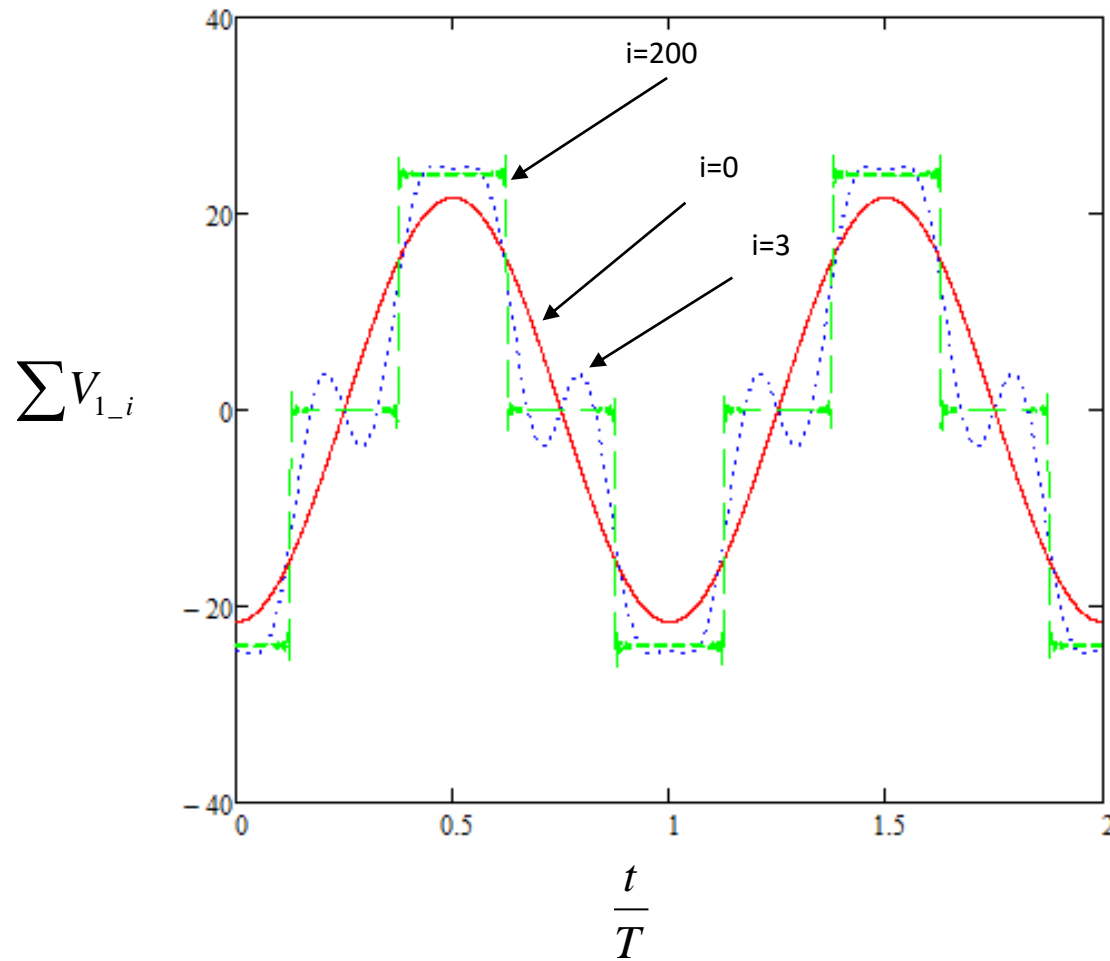
$$V_1(t) = \frac{4 \cdot V_{BUS}}{\pi} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 \cdot i + 1} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_1) \cdot (2 \cdot i + 1)\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{T} \cdot (2 \cdot i + 1) \cdot t + \delta \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\right)$$

### First harmonic

$$V_{1\_F}(t) = \frac{4 \cdot V_{BUS}}{\pi} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_1)\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{T} \cdot t + \delta \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\right)$$



Verification using a mathematical program



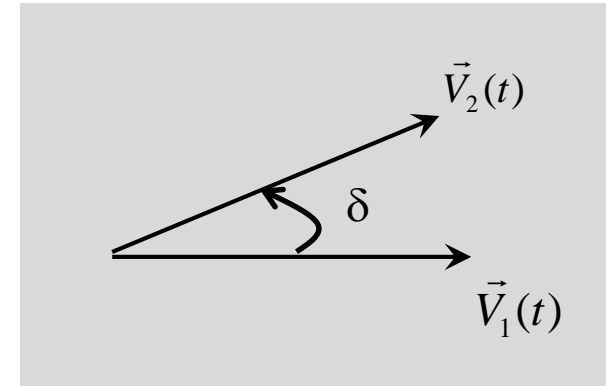


### Complex representation of V1 (battery voltage)

$$\vec{V}_{1-i} = \frac{4 \cdot n \cdot V_{BAT}}{\pi \cdot (2 \cdot i + 1)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_1) \cdot (2 \cdot i + 1)\right)$$

All Harmonics

$$\vec{V}_1 = \frac{4 \cdot n \cdot V_{BAT}}{\pi} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_1)\right)$$



### Complex representation of V2 (bus voltage)

$$\vec{V}_{2-i} = \frac{4 \cdot V_{BUS}}{\pi \cdot (2 \cdot i + 1)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_2) \cdot (2 \cdot i + 1)\right) \cdot \left[ \cos\left(\delta \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\right) + j \cdot \sin\left(\delta \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \right]$$

All Harmonics

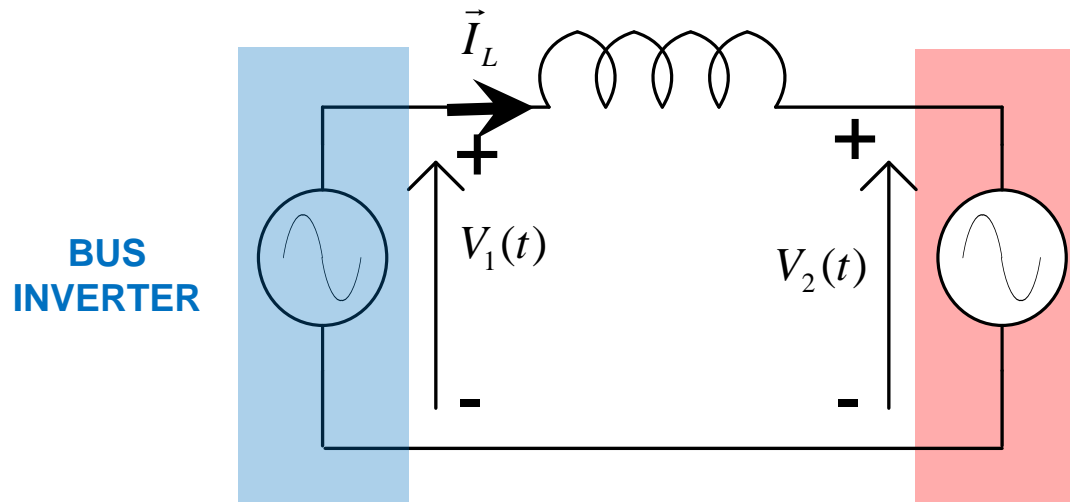
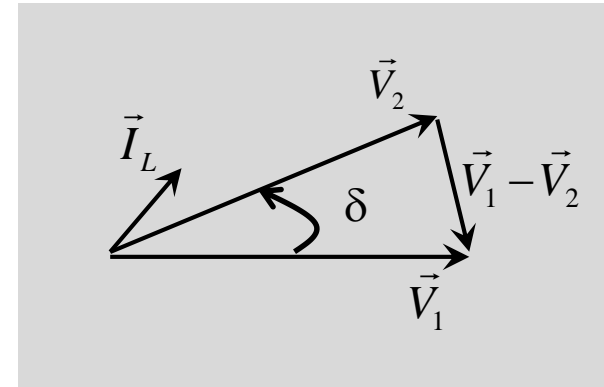
$$\vec{V}_2 = \frac{4 \cdot V_{BUS}}{\pi} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_2)\right) \cdot \left[ \cos\left(\delta \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\right) + j \cdot \sin\left(\delta \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \right]$$

### Complex representation of Inductor Current (IL)

$$\vec{I}_{L-i} = \frac{\vec{V}_{1-i} - \vec{V}_{2-i}}{R + j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot (2 \cdot i + 1) \cdot L}$$

All Harmonics

$$\vec{I}_L = \frac{\vec{V}_1 - \vec{V}_2}{R + j \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot L}$$



**BATTERY  
INVERTER**

**Turn ratio (n) of the  
isolation transformer  
included**

**Power evaluation (Active and reactive) using Complex representation (in the battery)**

$$\vec{S}_i = \frac{\vec{V}_{2-i} \cdot \vec{I}_{L-i}}{2} = P_i + j \cdot Q_i$$

All Harmonics

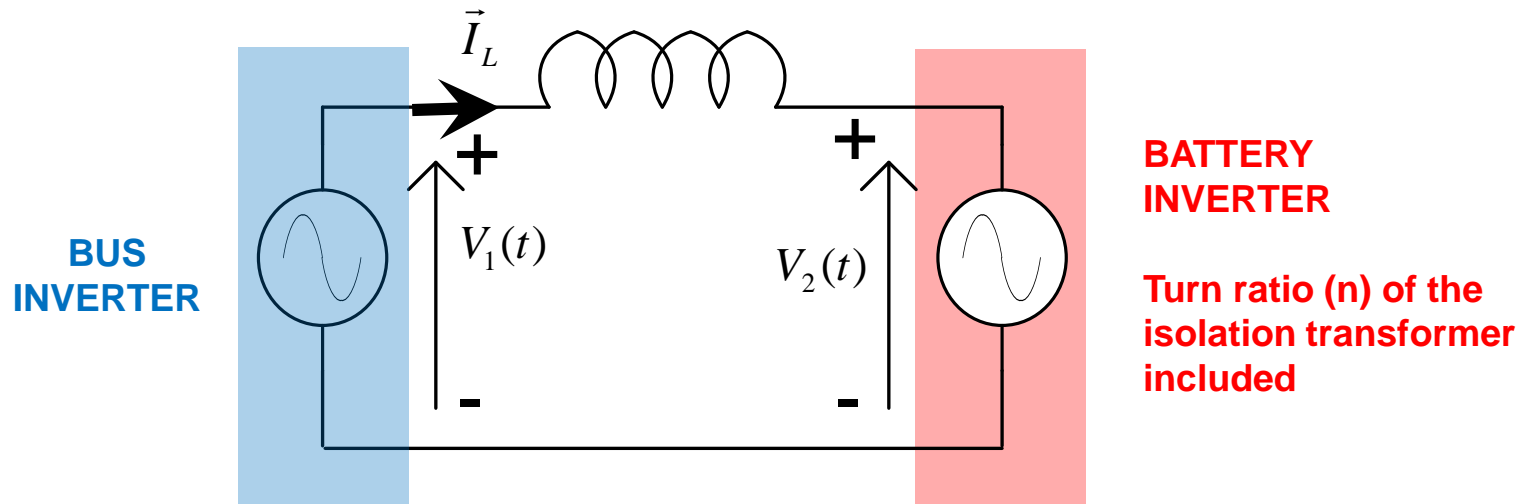


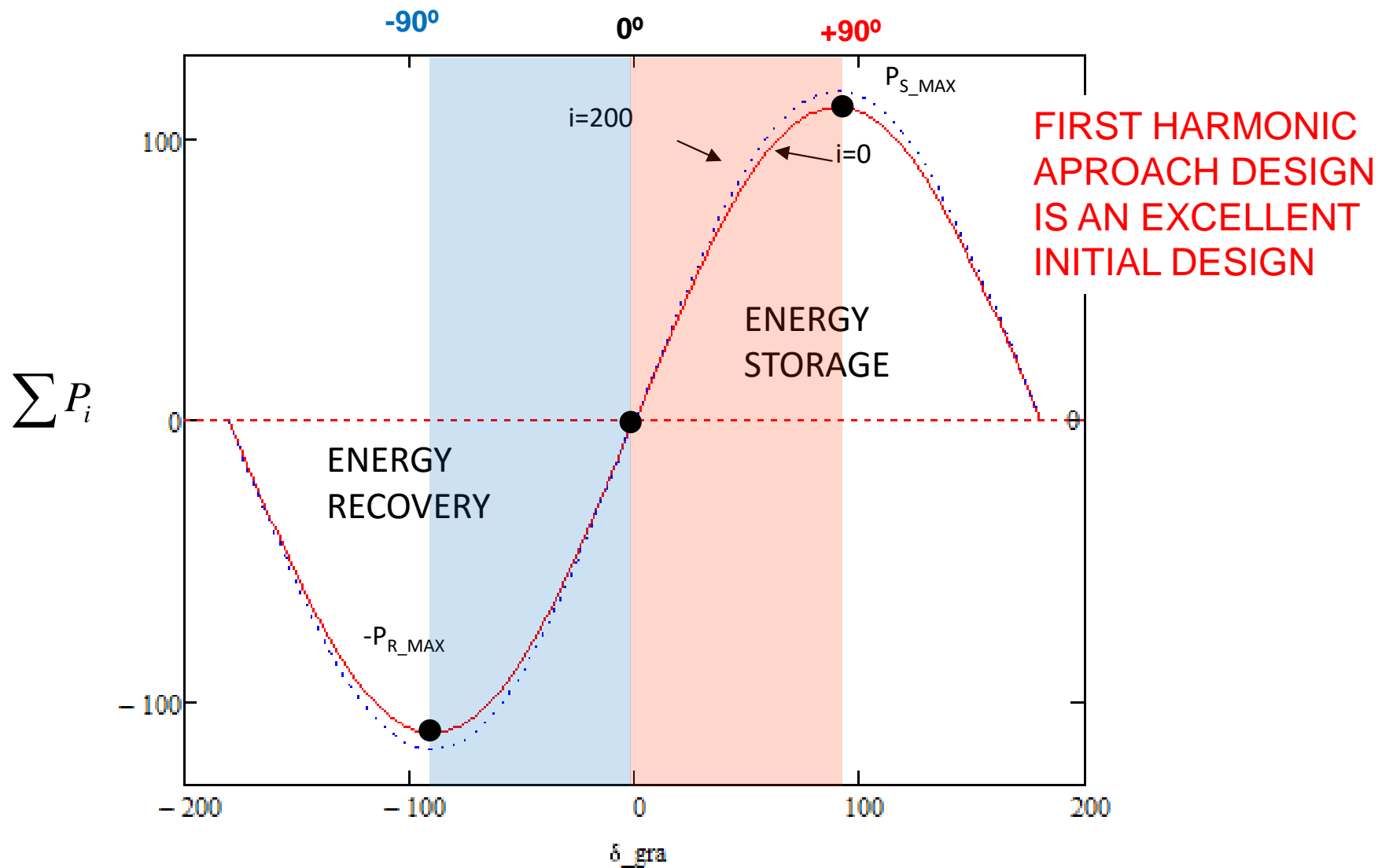
$$P = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} P_i$$

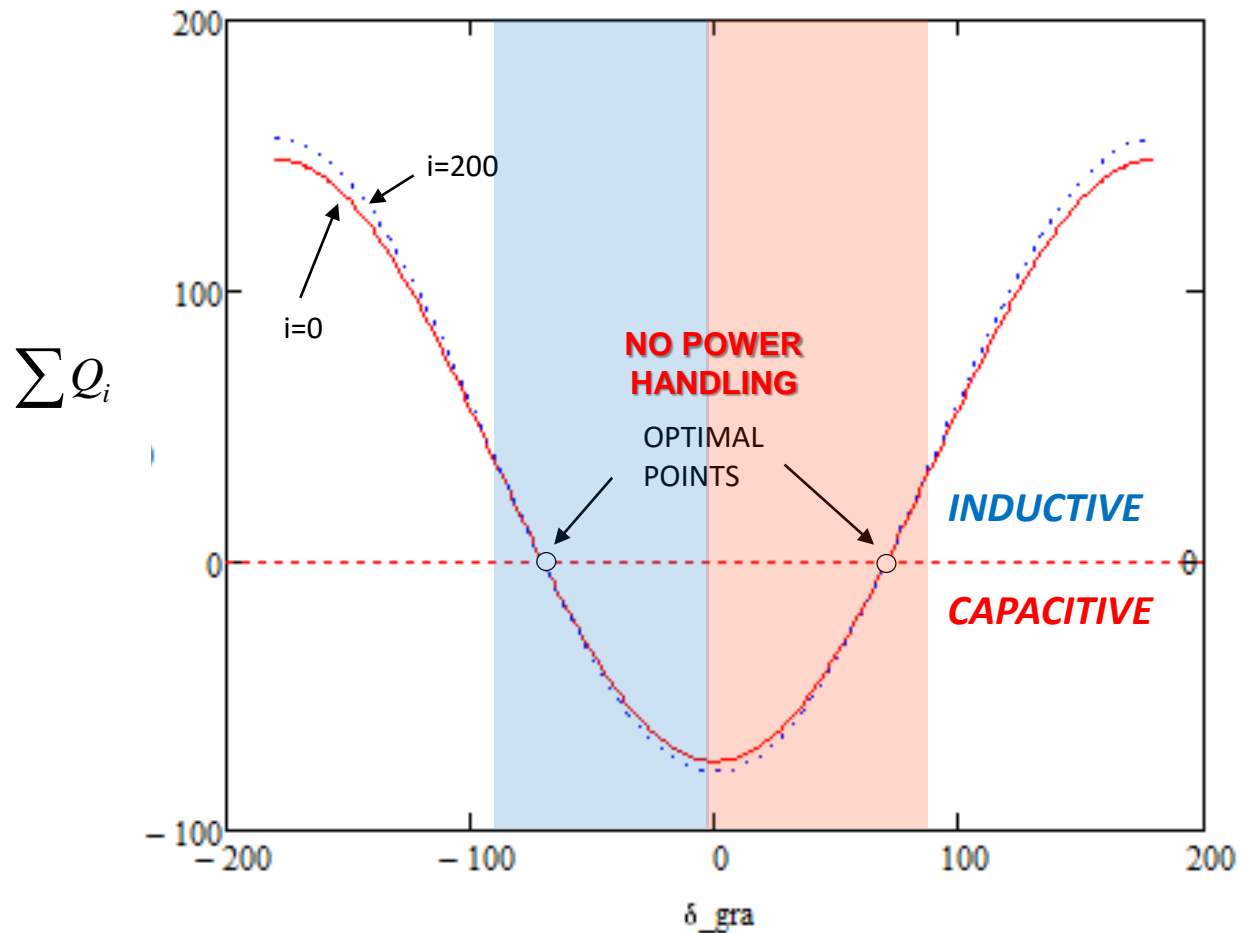
ACTIVE POWER

$$Q = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Q_i$$

POWER HANDLING (REACTIVE POWER)

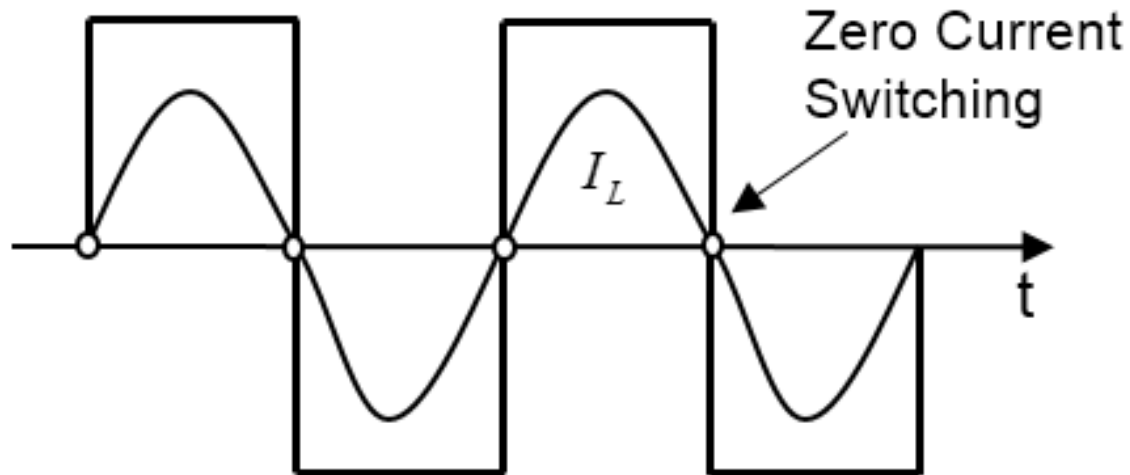


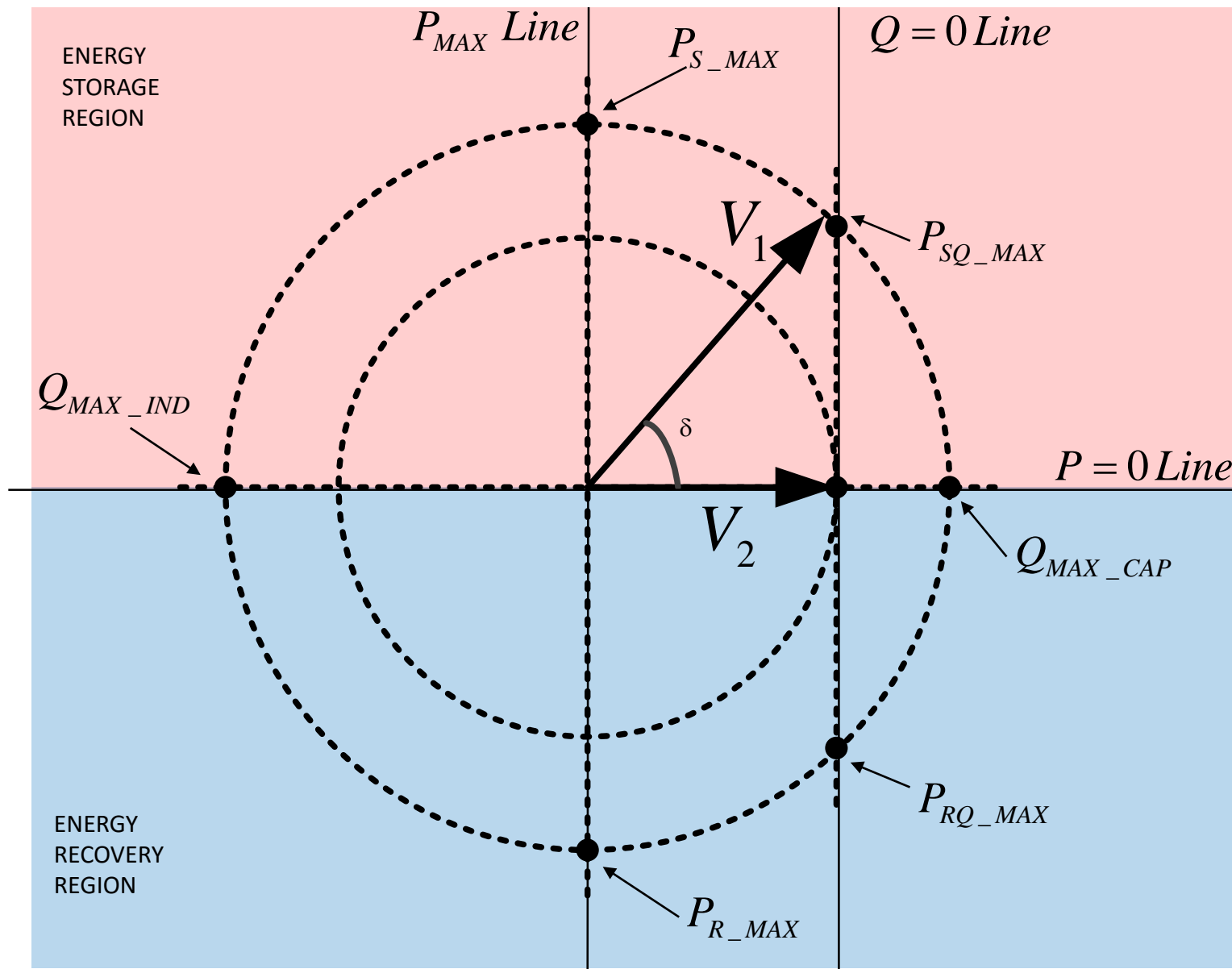


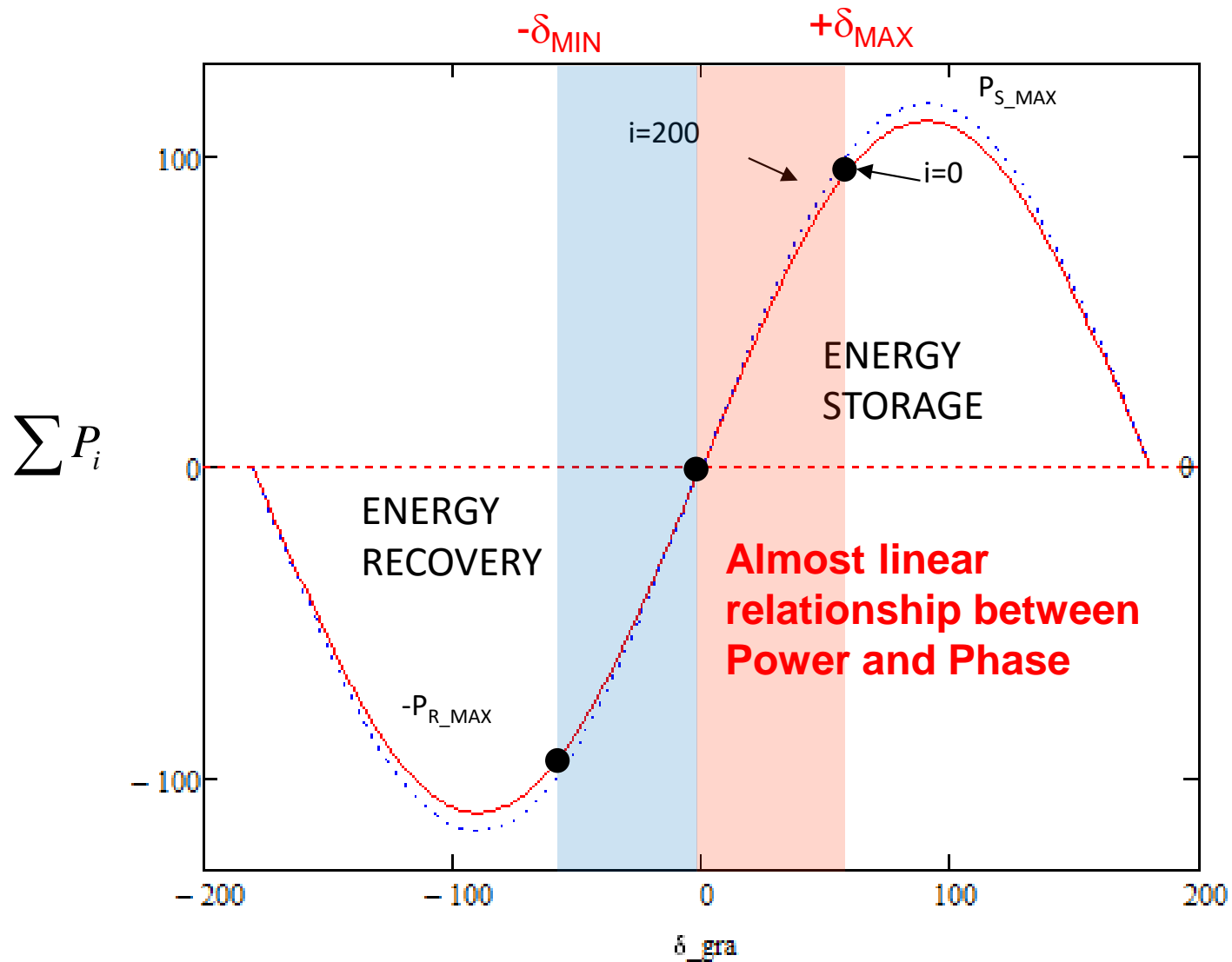


Reactive Power handled by the converter ( $\sum Q_i$ ) using only fundamental ( $i=0$ ) and 200 Harmonics.  
 ( $V_{\text{BUS}} = 24 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{BAT}} = 12 \text{ V}$ ,  $f = 50 \text{ KHz}$   $n = 1$ ,  $L = 10 \mu\text{H}$  and  $R = 1 \text{ m}\Omega$ )

*DAB operation over  $Q=0$  line  
 Zero Current Switching (ZCS)*

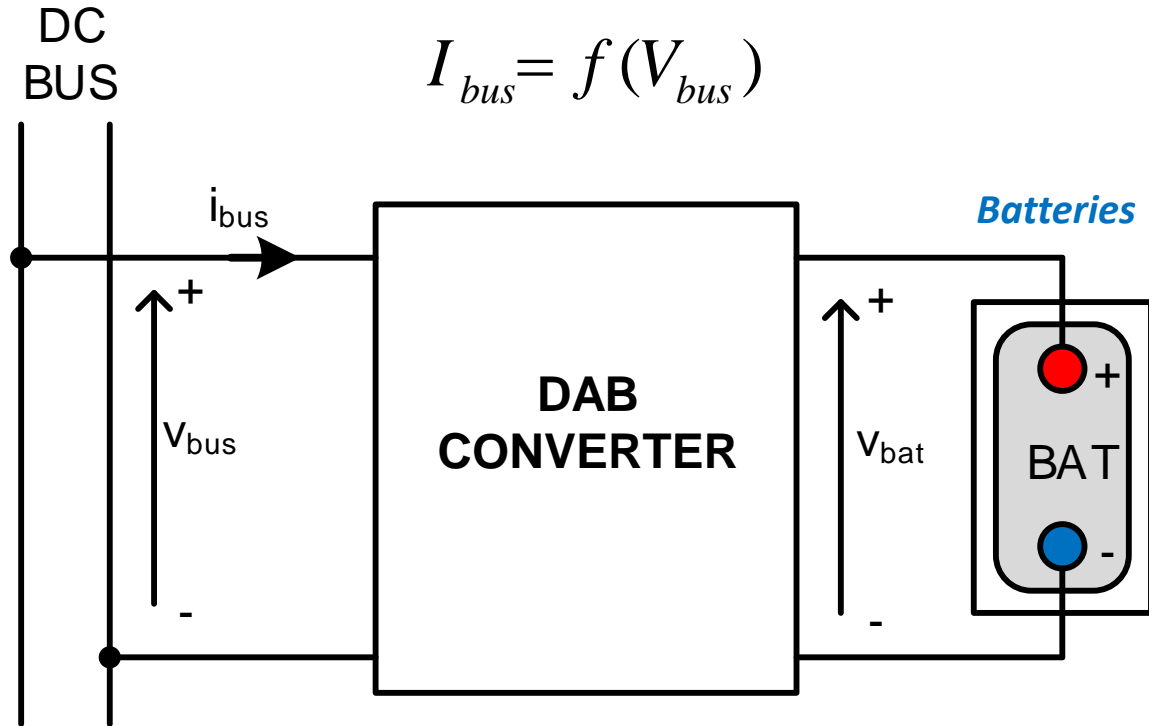




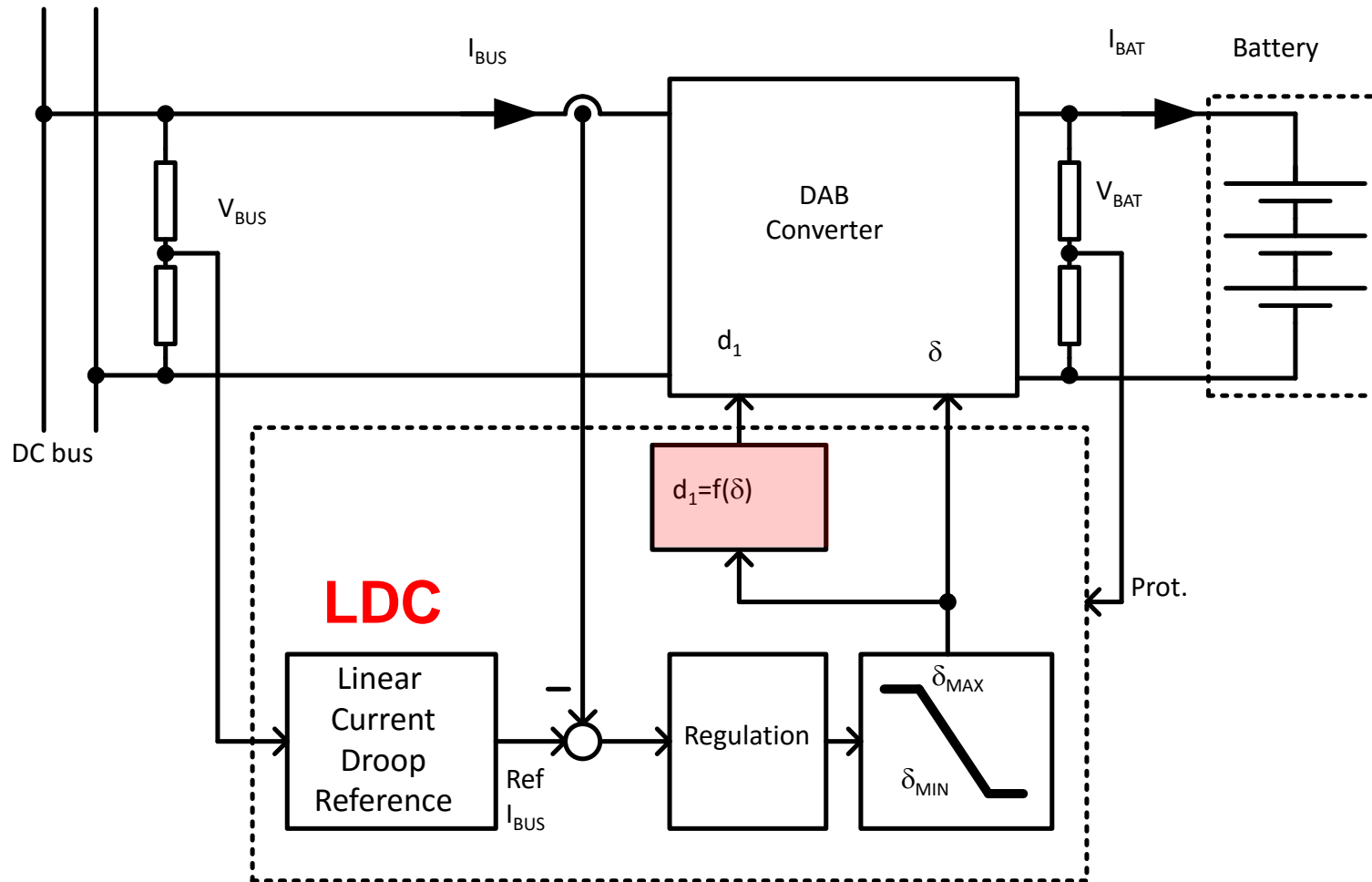




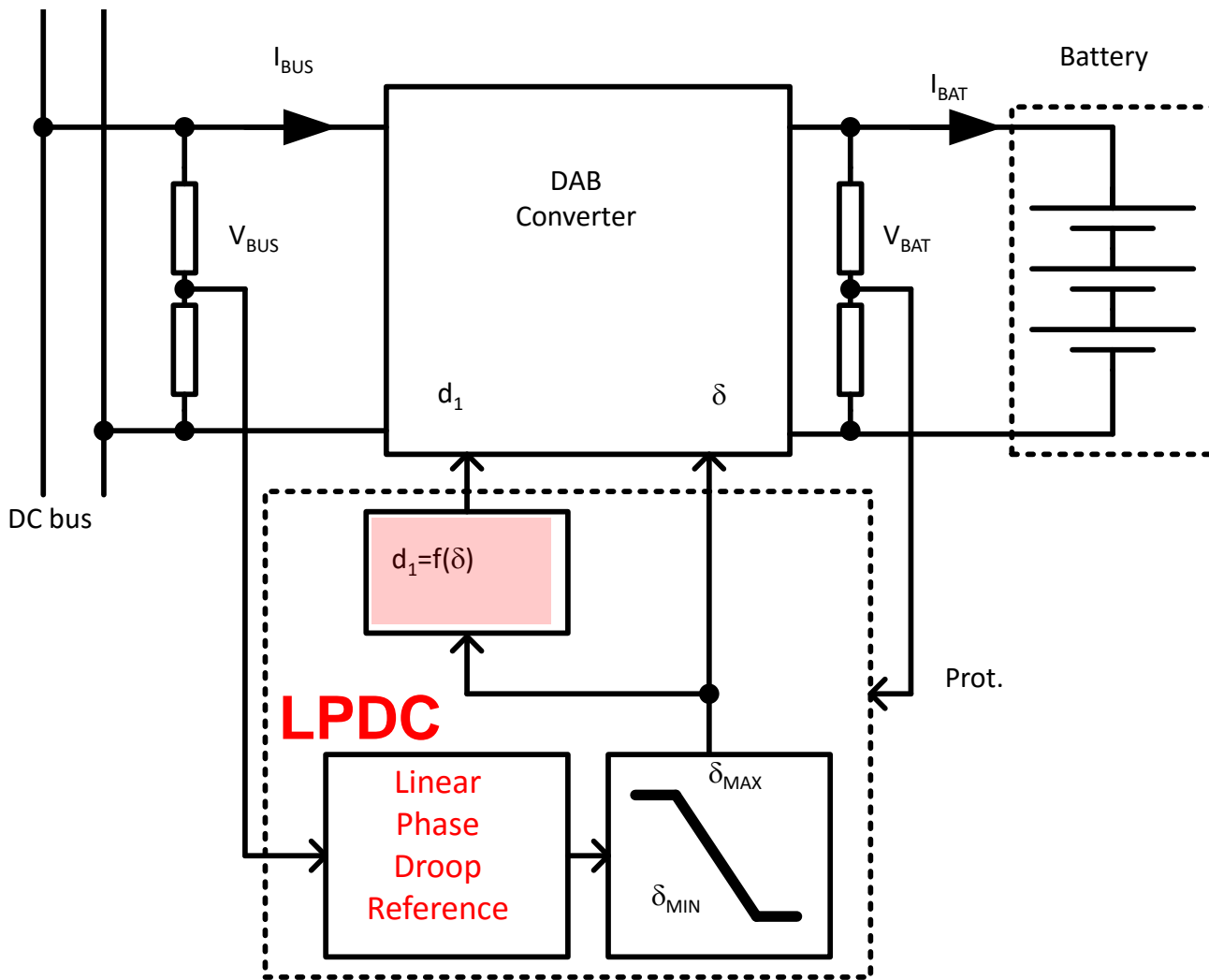
# Classical solution: Linear Droop Control (LDC)



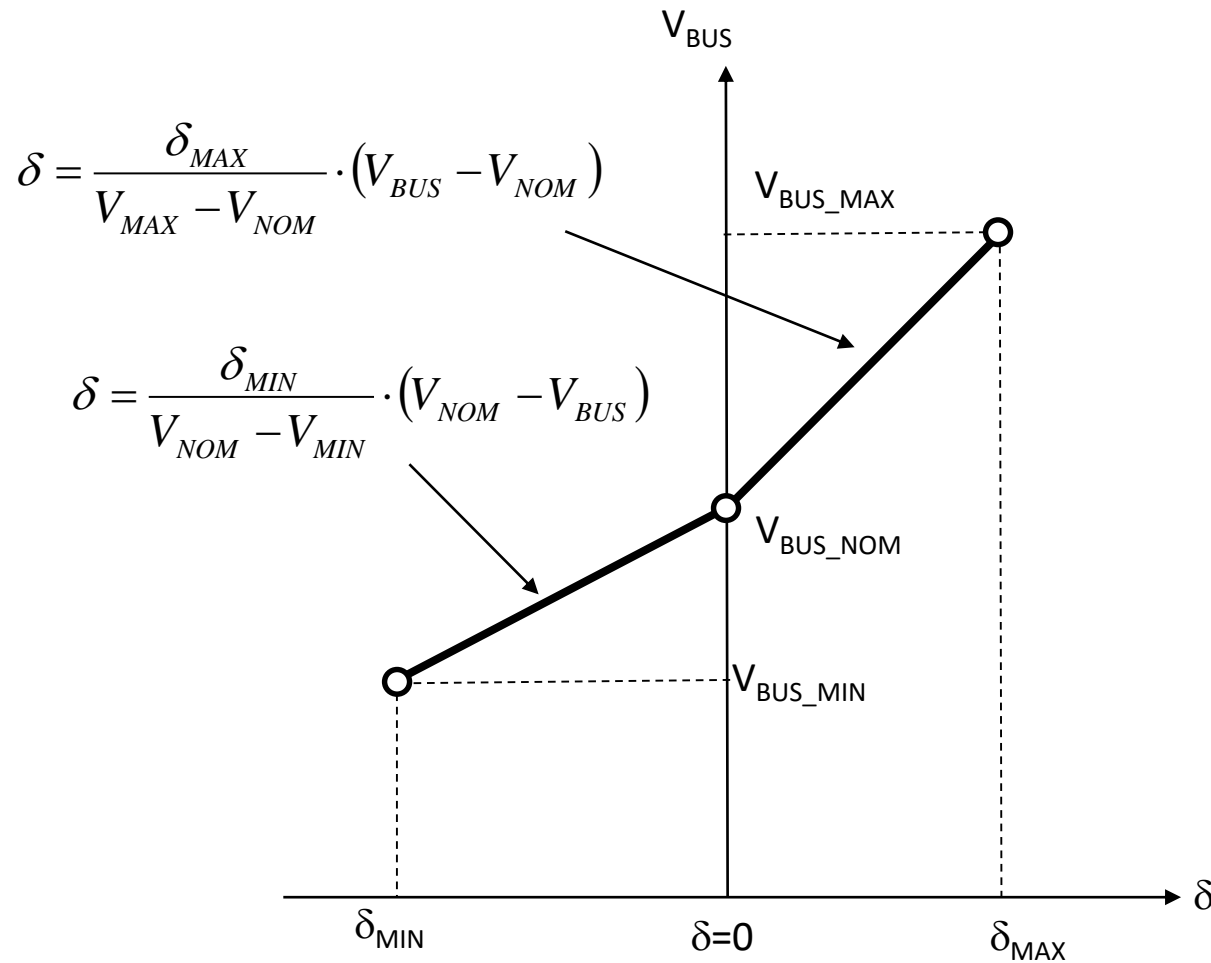
# Classical solution: Linear Droop Control (LDC)



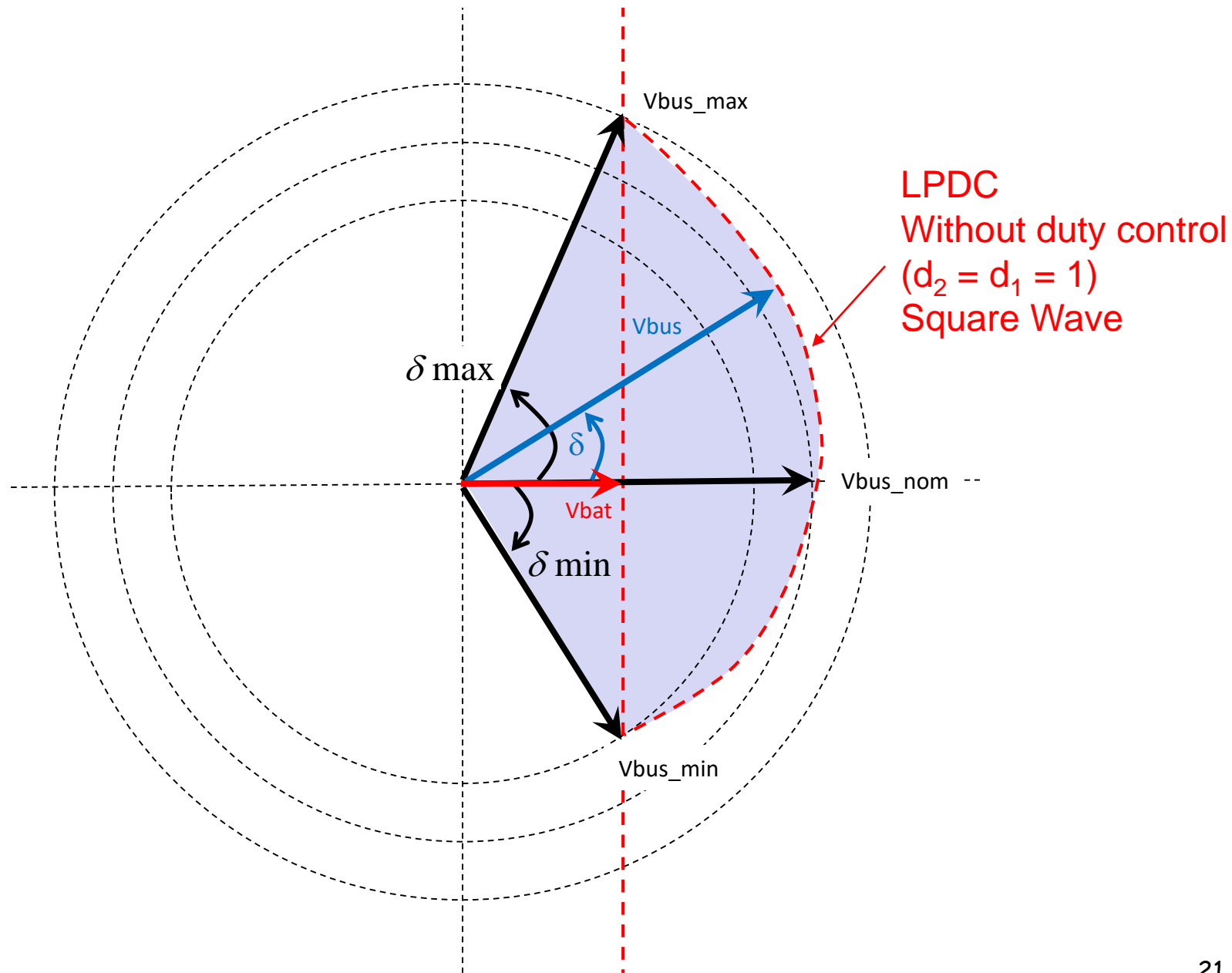
# ALTERNATIVE: Linear Phase Droop Control (LPDC)



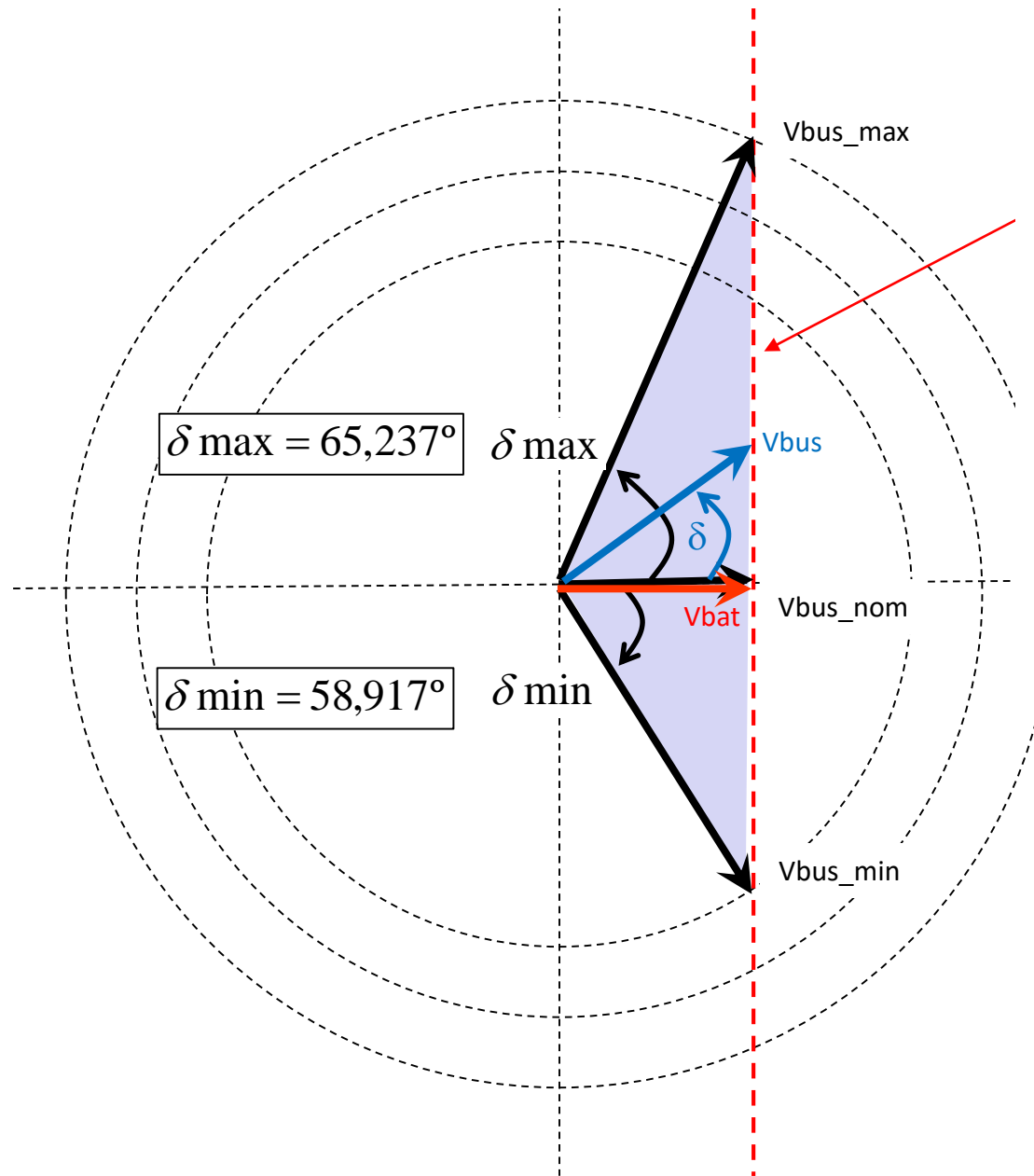
# ALTERNATIVE: Linear Phase Droop Control (LPDC)



# ALTERNATIVE: Linear Phase Droop Control



# ALTERNATIVE: Linear Phase Droop Control (LPDC)



**LPDC**  
 With duty control  
 no power handling  
 in the battery inverter

**NOTE:** No power  
 handling in the bus  
 inverter is also  
 possible

# ALTERNATIVE: Linear Phase Droop Control (LPDC)

$$|\vec{V}_1| \cdot \cos(\delta) = |\vec{V}_2|$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot V_{BUS}}{\pi} \cdot \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_1)\right] \cdot \cos\left(\delta \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\right) = \frac{4 \cdot n \cdot V_{BAT}}{\pi}$$

$$\cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (1 - d_1)\right] = \frac{n \cdot V_{BAT}}{V_{BUS} \cdot \cos\left(\delta \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\right)}$$

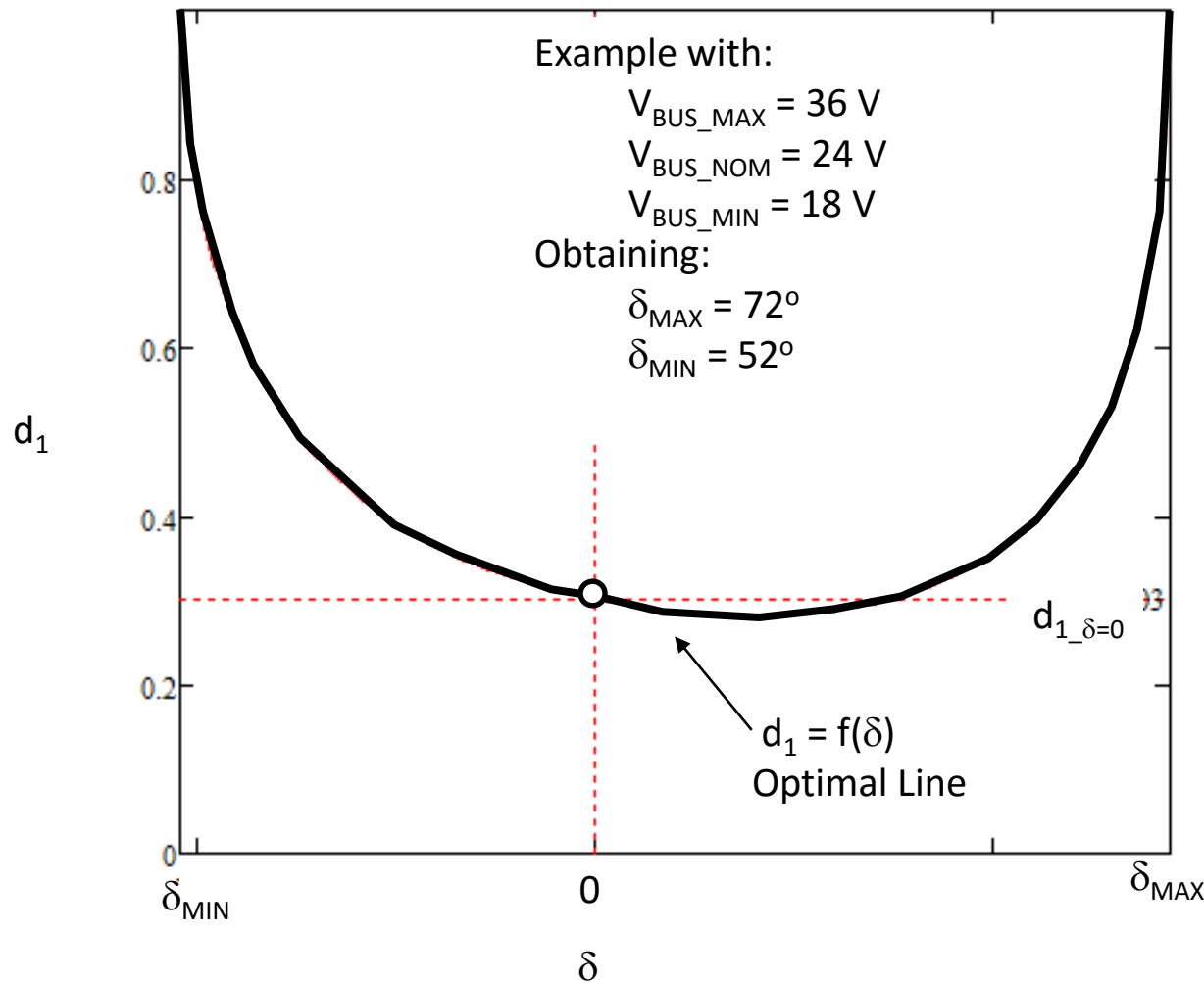
LPDC

With duty control  
for no power  
handling in the  
battery inverter

$$d_1(\delta) = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot a \cos\left(\frac{n \cdot V_{BAT}}{V_{BUS}(\delta) \cdot \cos\left(\delta \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}\right)}\right)$$

**OVER OPTIMAL LINE  
(ZVS OPERATION)**

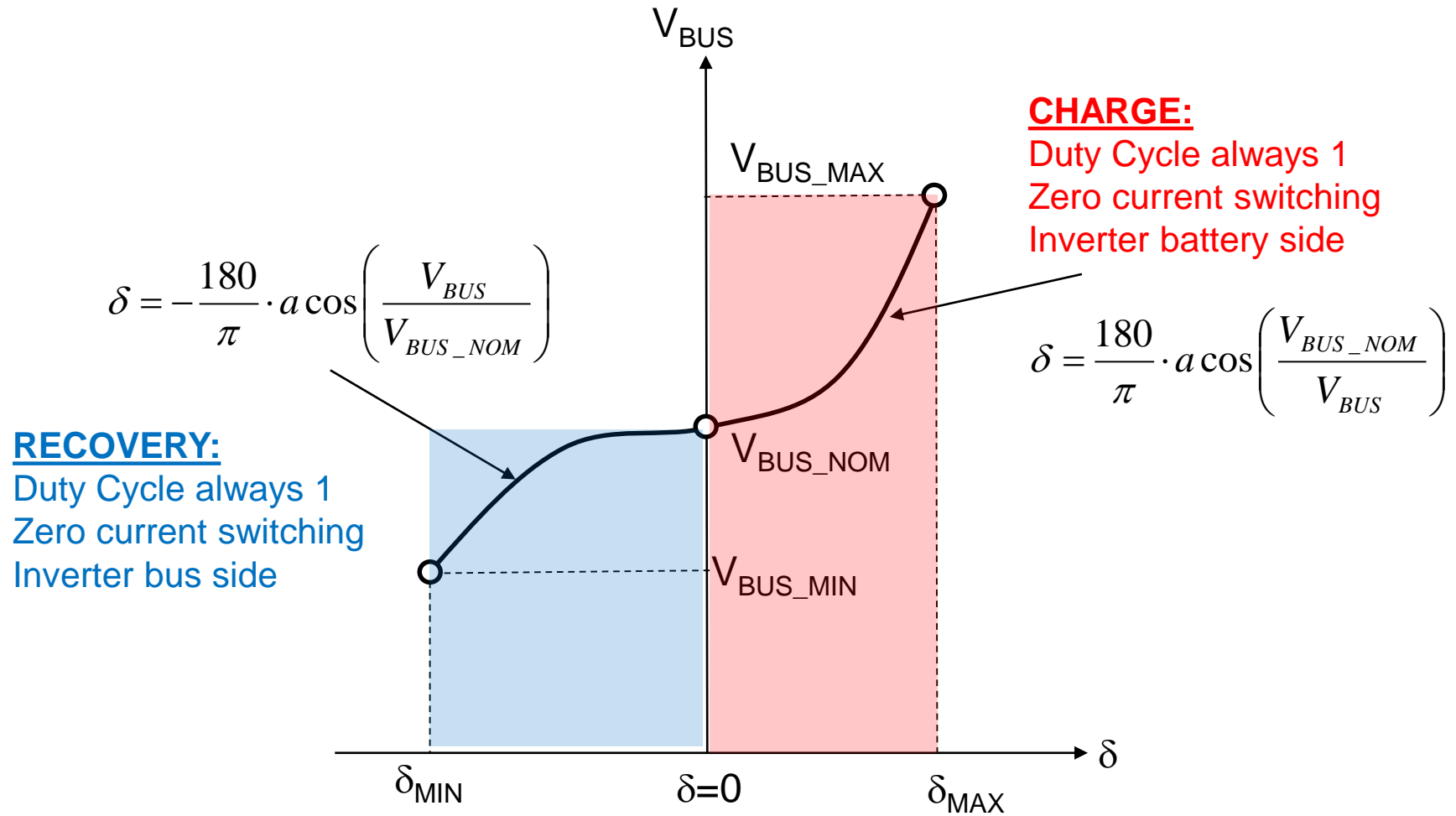
# ALTERNATIVE: Linear Phase Droop Control (LPDC)



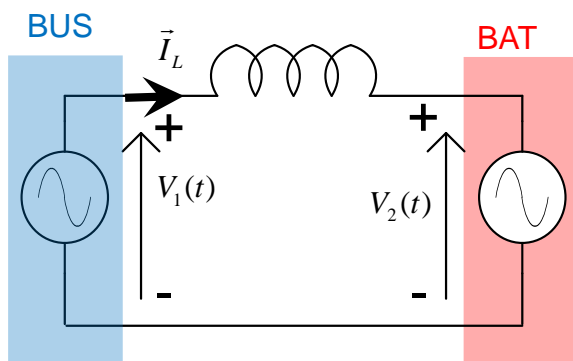
LPDC  
 With duty control  
 for no power  
 handling in the  
 battery inverter



# NEW PROPOSAL: Cosine Phase Droop Control (CPDC)



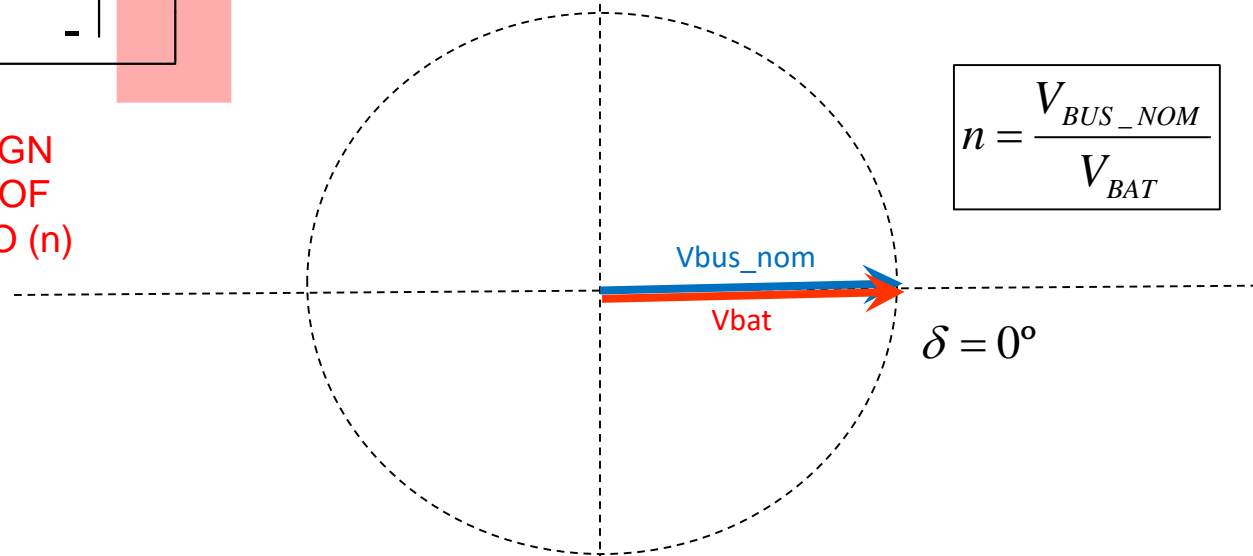
# NEW PROPOSAL: Cosine Phase Droop Control (CPDC)



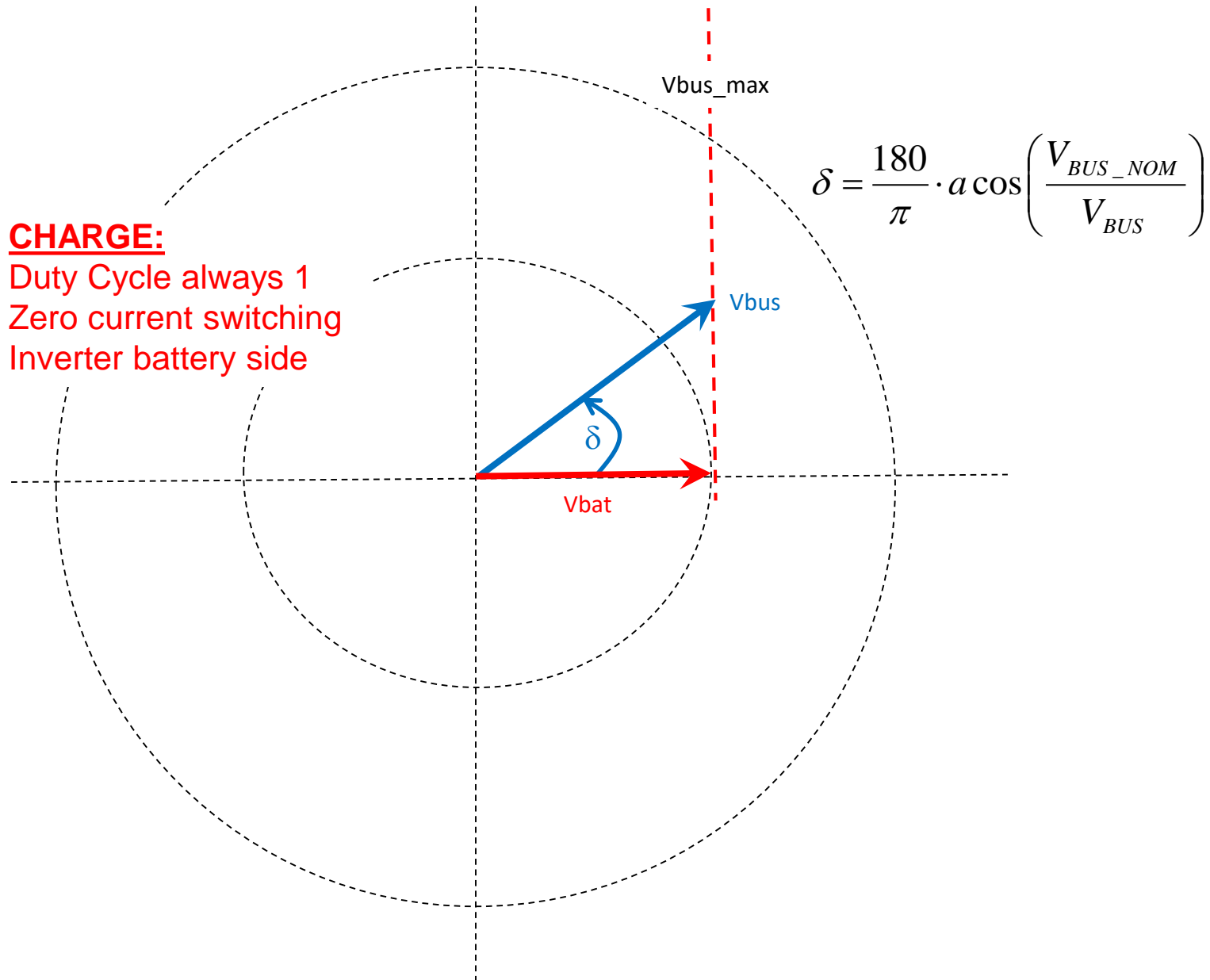
NEW DESIGN  
CRITERIA OF  
TURN RATIO ( $n$ )

**STARTING POINT**  
**Power = 0**

$$n = \frac{V_{BUS\_NOM}}{V_{BAT}}$$



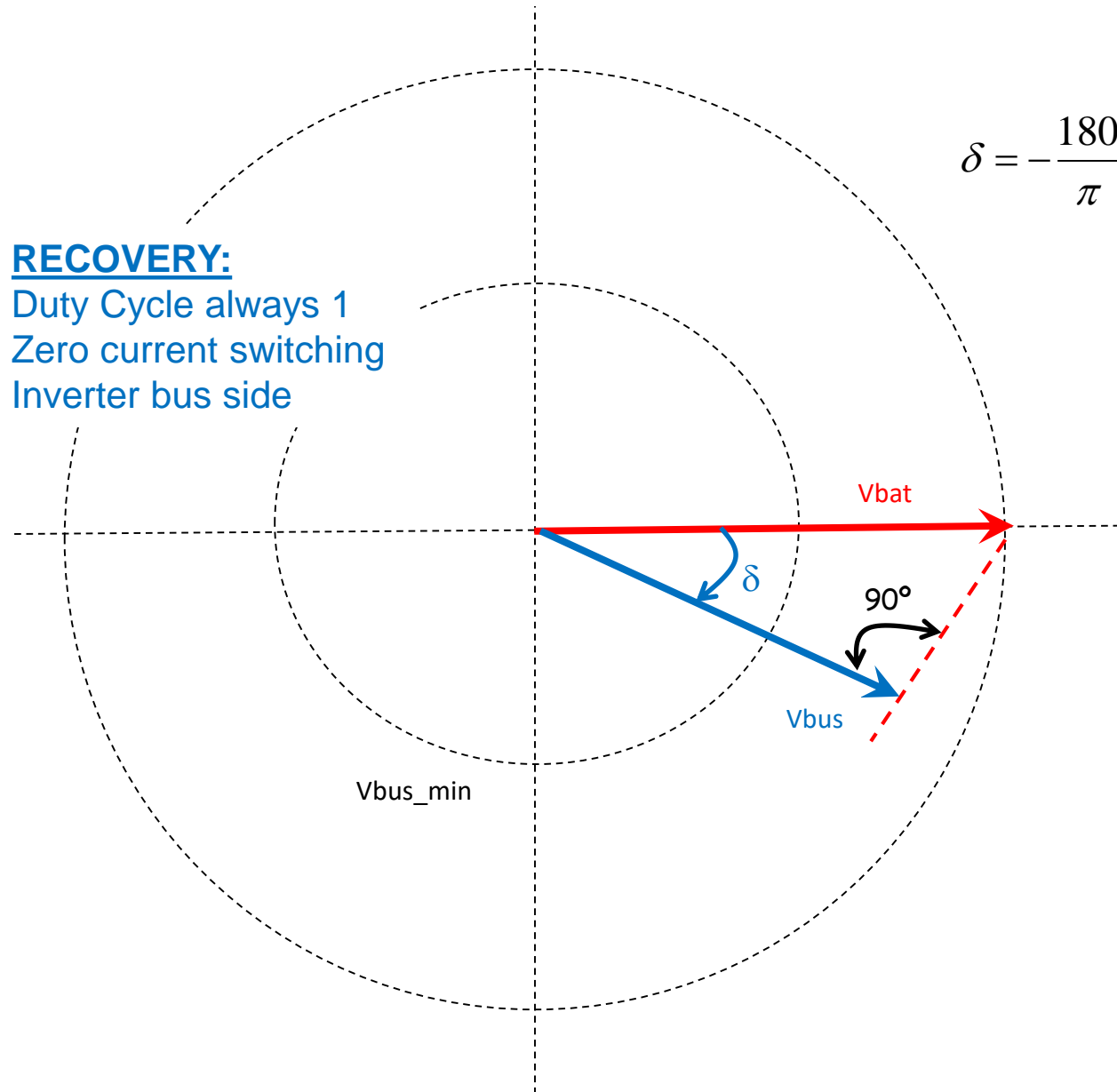
# NEW PROPOSAL: Cosine Phase Droop Control (CPDC)



**CHARGE:**  
 Duty Cycle always 1  
 Zero current switching  
 Inverter battery side

# NEW PROPOSAL: Cosine Phase Droop Control (CPDC)

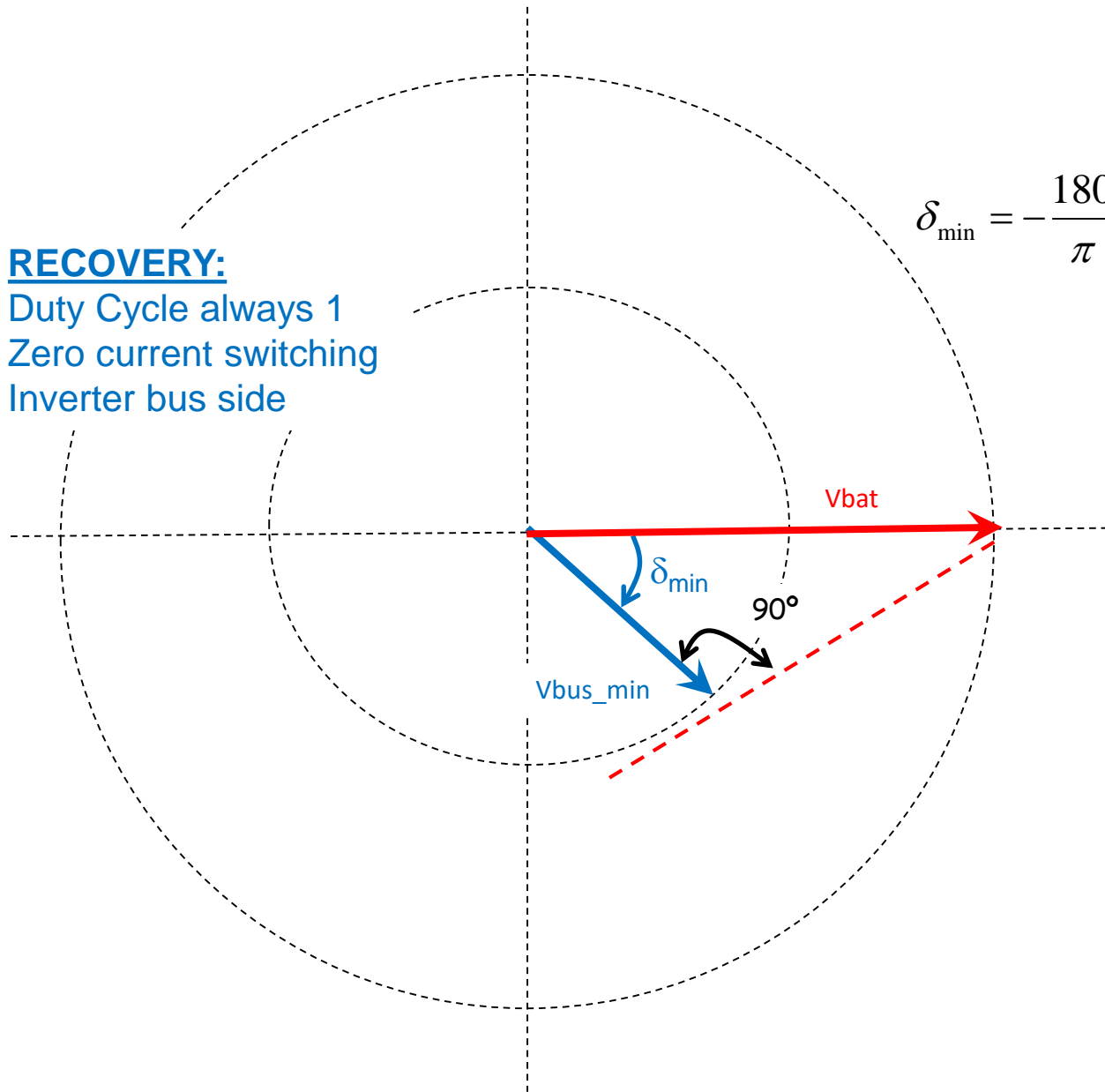
**RECOVERY:**  
 Duty Cycle always 1  
 Zero current switching  
 Inverter bus side



$$\delta = -\frac{180}{\pi} \cdot a \cos \left( \frac{V_{BUS}}{V_{BUS\_NOM}} \right)$$

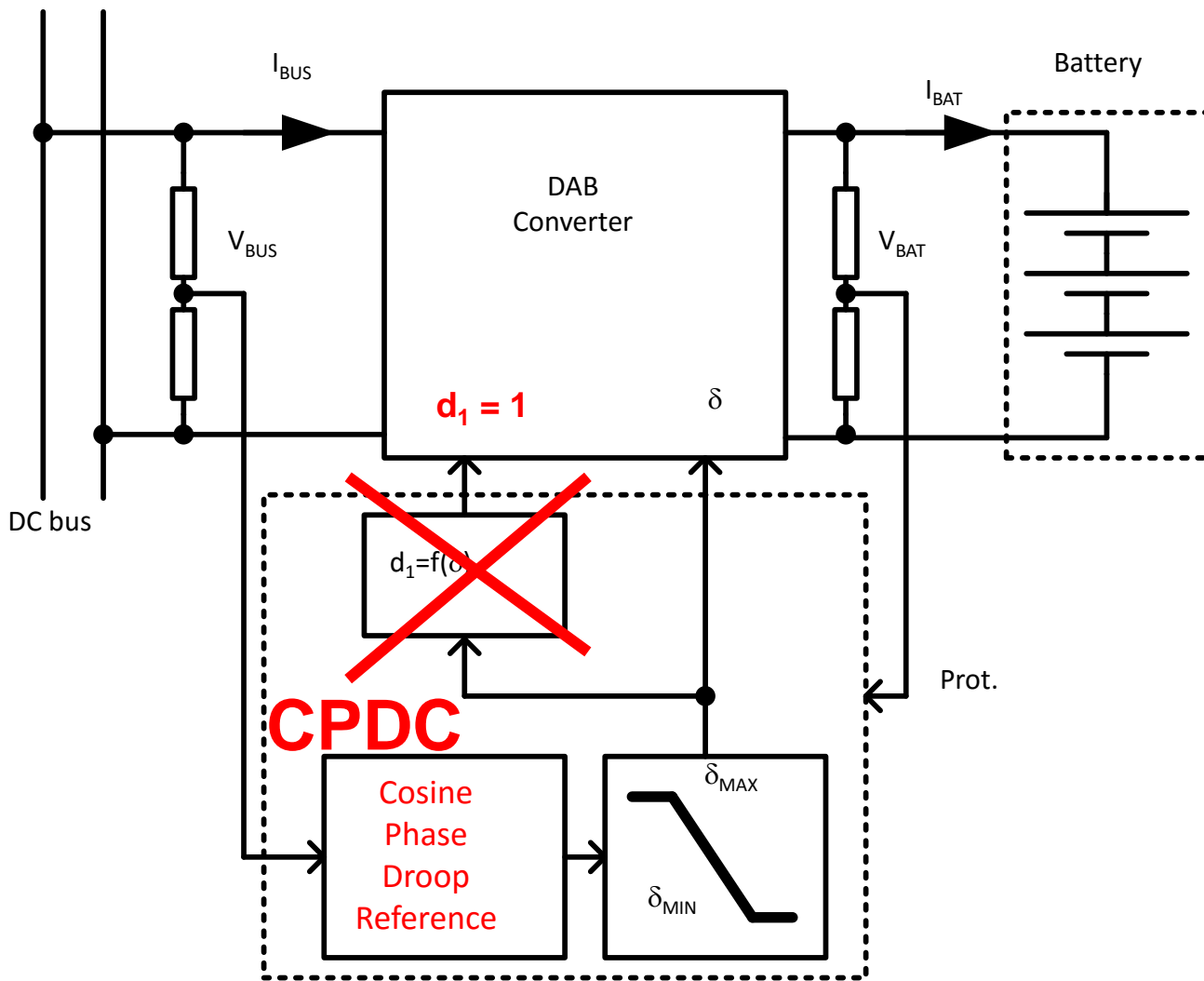
# NEW PROPOSAL: Cosine Phase Droop Control (CPDC)

**RECOVERY:**  
 Duty Cycle always 1  
 Zero current switching  
 Inverter bus side



$$\delta_{\min} = -\frac{180}{\pi} \cdot a \cos \left( \frac{V_{BUS\_MIN}}{V_{BUS\_NOM}} \right)$$

# NEW PROPOSAL: Cosine Phase Droop Control (CPDC)



# PSIM SIMULATIONS

$V_{bus\_max} = 36\text{ V}$

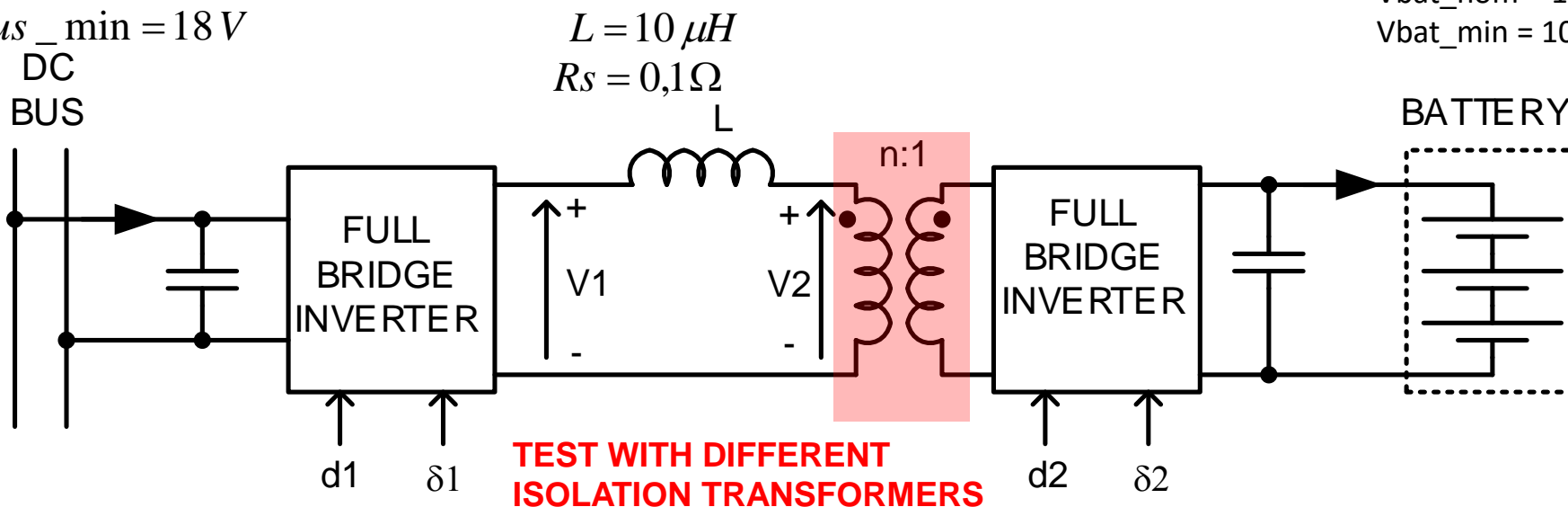
$V_{bus\_nom} = 24\text{ V}$

$V_{bus\_min} = 18\text{ V}$

$V_{bat\_max} = 14\text{ V}$

$V_{bat\_nom} = 12\text{ V}$

$V_{bat\_min} = 10\text{ V}$



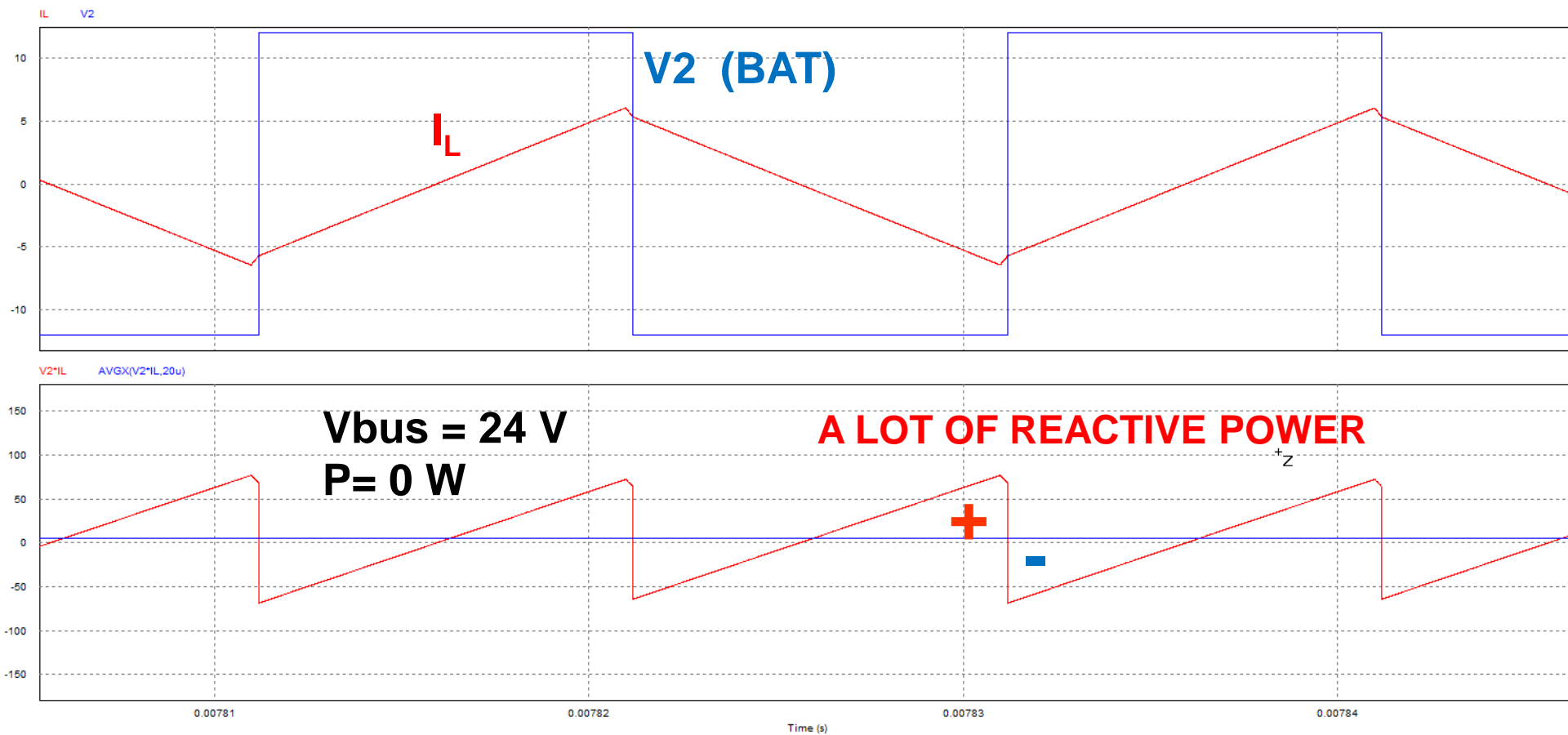
**TEST WITH DIFFERENT ISOLATION TRANSFORMERS**

$d_2 = 1$   
 $\delta_2 = 0(\text{reference})$

$F_s = 50\text{ kHz}$   
 $T_s = 20\ \mu\text{S}$

# TRAFO 1:1 (LPDC)

## BUS WITH NOMINAL VOLTAGE

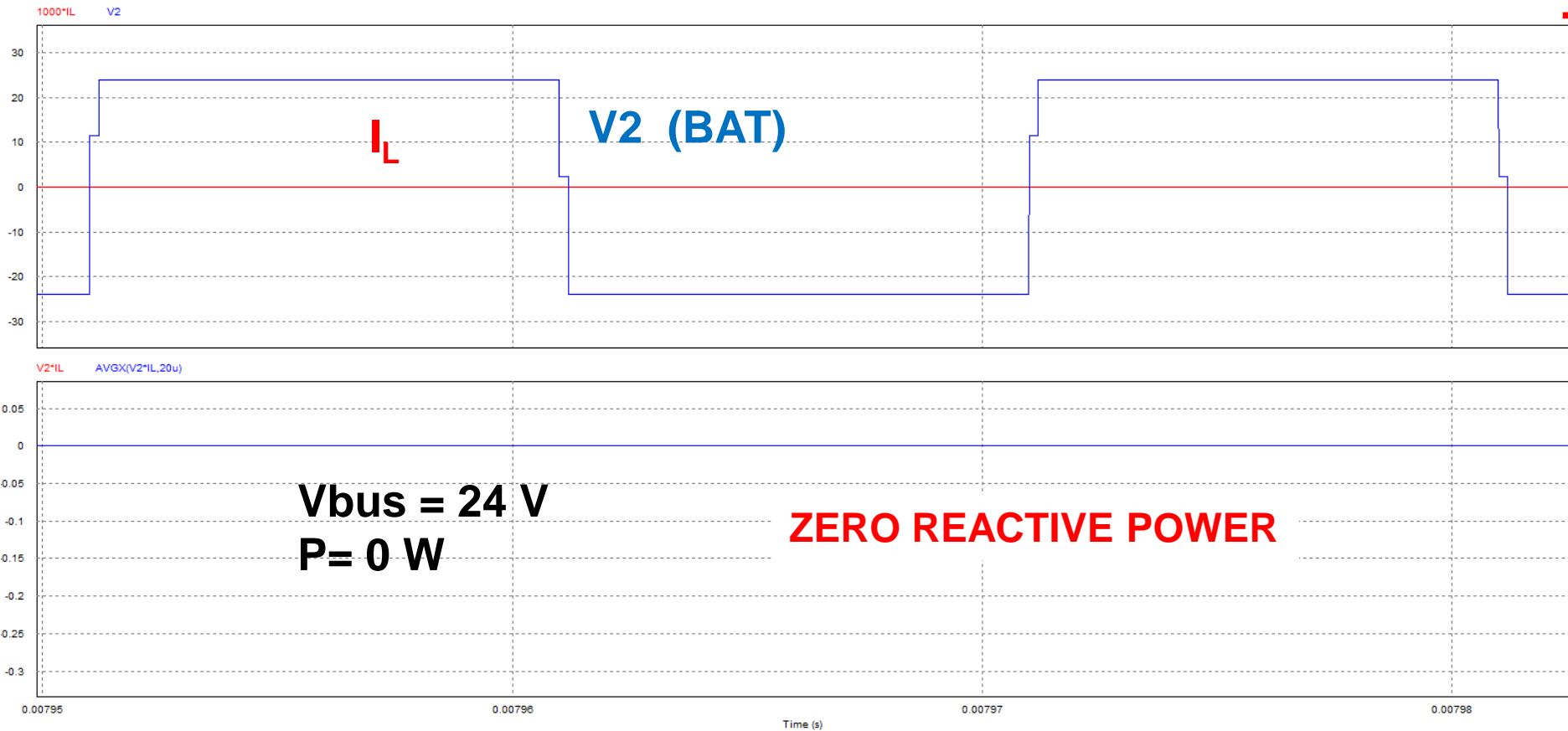




# TRAFO 2:1 (CPDC)

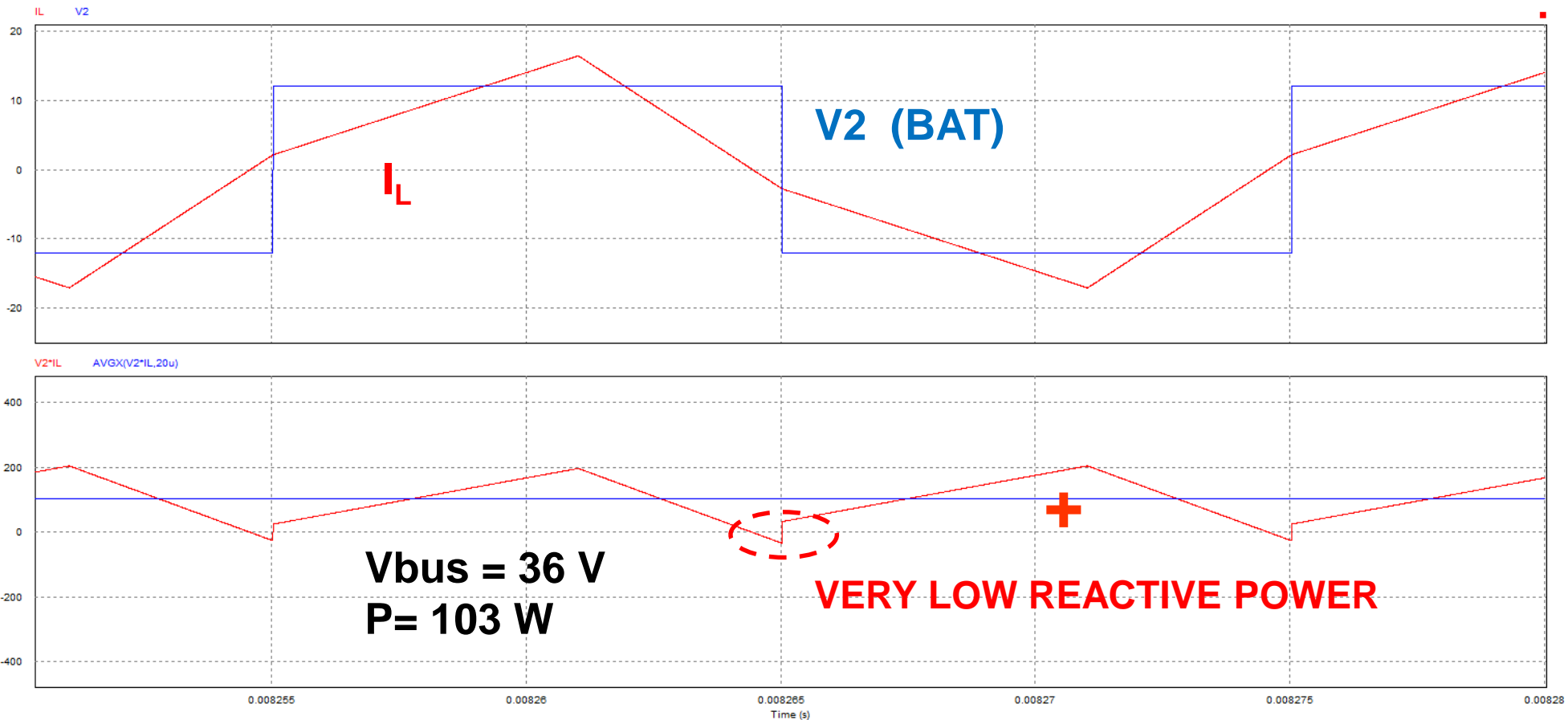
$$n = \frac{V_{BUS\_NOM}}{V_{BAT}}$$

## BUS WITH NOMINAL VOLTAGE



TRAFO 1:1 (LPDC)

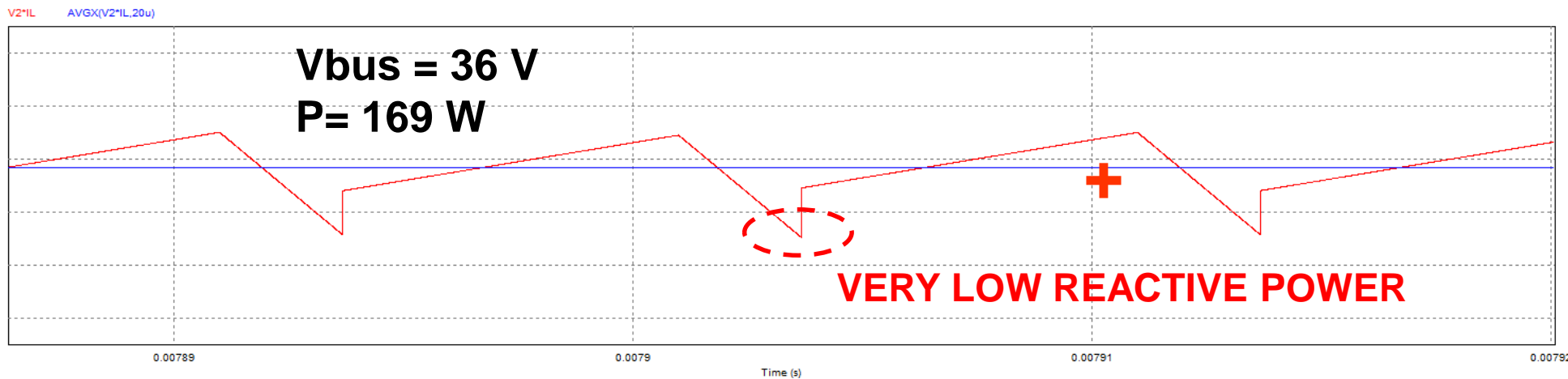
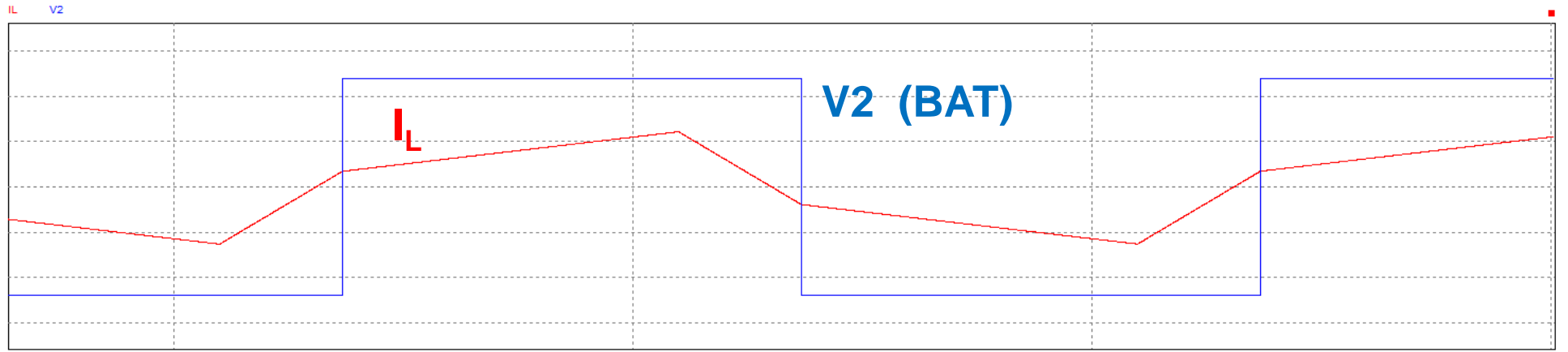
BUS WITH MAX VOLTAGE



# TRAFO 2:1 (CPDC)

$$n = \frac{V_{BUS\_NOM}}{V_{BAT}}$$

## BUS WITH MAX VOLTAGE



Manuel Rico-Secades (ORCID-ID:orcid.org/0000-0002-5372-0330 ) Monday, April 11, 2016

# TRAFO 2:1 (CPDC)

$$n = \frac{V_{BUS\_NOM}}{V_{BAT}}$$

# BUS VOLTAGE FLUCTUATION

