

Advanced Technology Goals for High Megawatt Applications



Edward Jones DOE Office of Clean Power Systems January 24, 2006

The PCS Problem

"It is our assessment that state-of-the-art power conversion technology is not capable of converting the low voltage, high current dc quantity into a high voltage, low current ac quantity within the target cost of \$40/kW and acceptable availability numbers." --Ralph Teichmann, GE





Artist's depiction of FutureGen

Production Scale

 "Why not just use many kW-scale inverters?"
Translation: modular topology?



DC Bus SECA interconnection Burak Ozpineci, ORNL



Cascade multilevel inverter Fang Peng, MSU

Voltage Step-up and Isolation

Step up stack voltage (<1kV) to 18kV for grid, and provide galvanic isolation</p>



ABB autotransformer



Jason Lai's (VA Tech) DC-DC converter for kW SECA

Conventional vs. Solid-state transformer

Storage

 Fuel cells have slow response to changing load

- Tenths of seconds vs. milliseconds
- The fuel flow rates cannot be adjusted rapidly and the internal chemistry must reach equilibrium before the cell can support increased load

 Auxiliary power is needed for start-up and to power control signals



Ripple & Power Quality

Three-phase harmonic cancellation



Nikolaus Schibli EPFL

Ripple reduction in DC-DC converter



Prasad Enjeti Texas A&M

Efficiency Improvements

Advanced materials (i.e. SiC) and switch technology (i.e. IGCT)





1200V IGBT w/SiC Schottky Jim Richmond, Cree ABB IGCT Prasad Enjeti, Texas A&M

Soft switching and high frequency

Reliability, Durability, & Thermal Management Minimum reliability and durability requirements



1200V IGBT Modules for Excellent Thermal Benefits in Industrial Applications



From Wikipedia



Fairchild semiconductor

Component temperature limits

Footprint

An issue? High frequency to reduce passive components



Answering The Questions

 Discuss these issues as they arise today
E-mail me: <u>Edward.Jones@hq.doe.gov</u>
E-mail anyone, keep the discussion going