

双Buck逆变器技术研究

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○ 研究背景

○ 三相双Buck逆变器的控制技术

○ 三电感双Buck逆变器

○ 级联双Buck逆变器

○ 总结



能源危机



环境污染



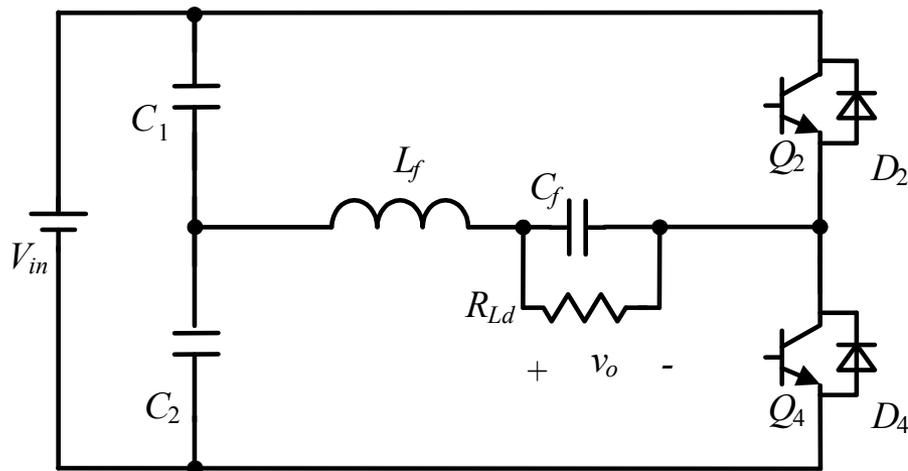
开发可再生能源



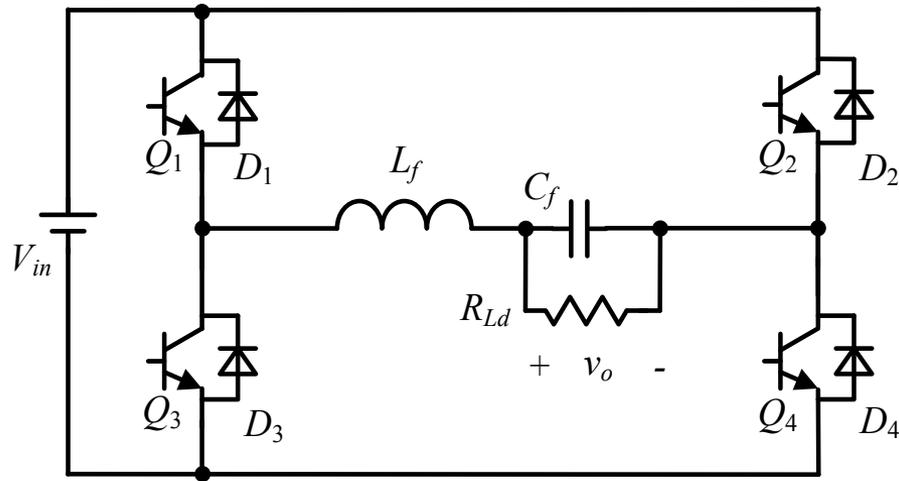
电力电子变换器

并网





半桥逆变器



全桥逆变器

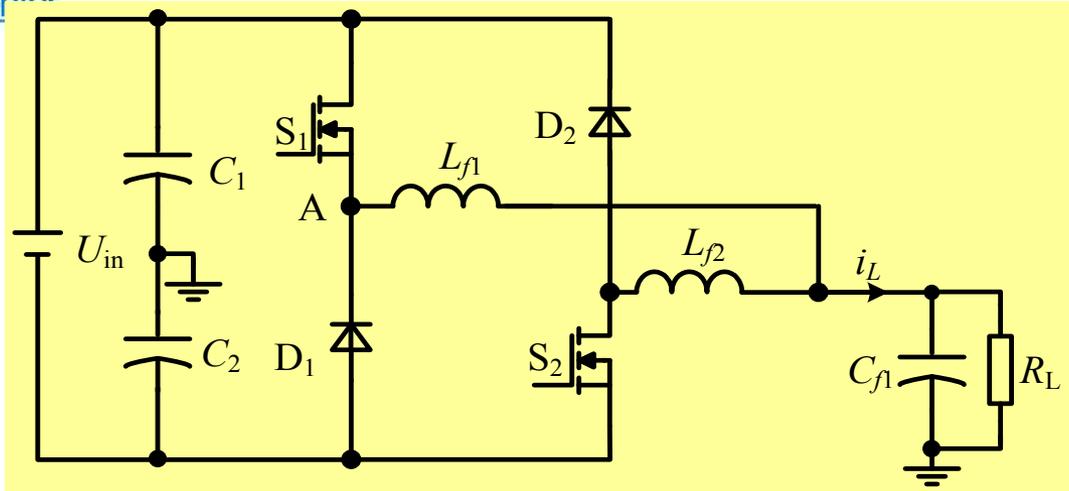
问题?

□上下桥臂开关管可能存在**直通**，影响可靠性。

□**死区**设置，影响输出电压失真度。

□MOSFET体二极管**反向恢复时间长**，效率低。

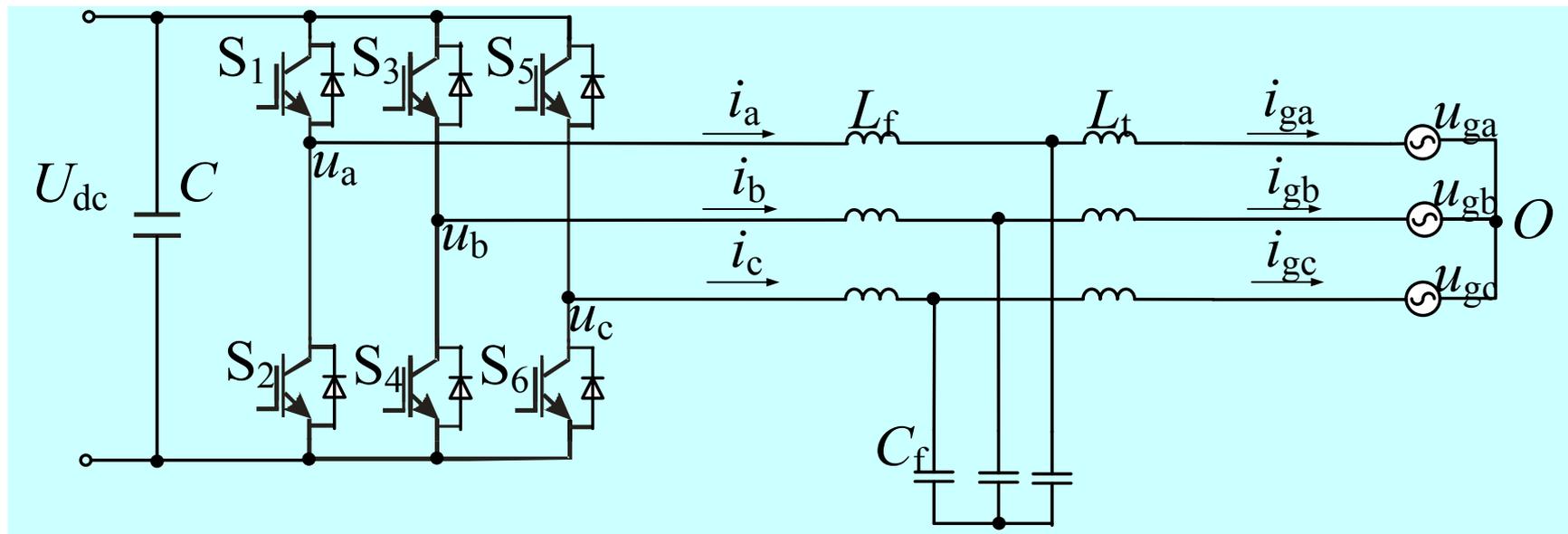
双BUCK半桥逆变器



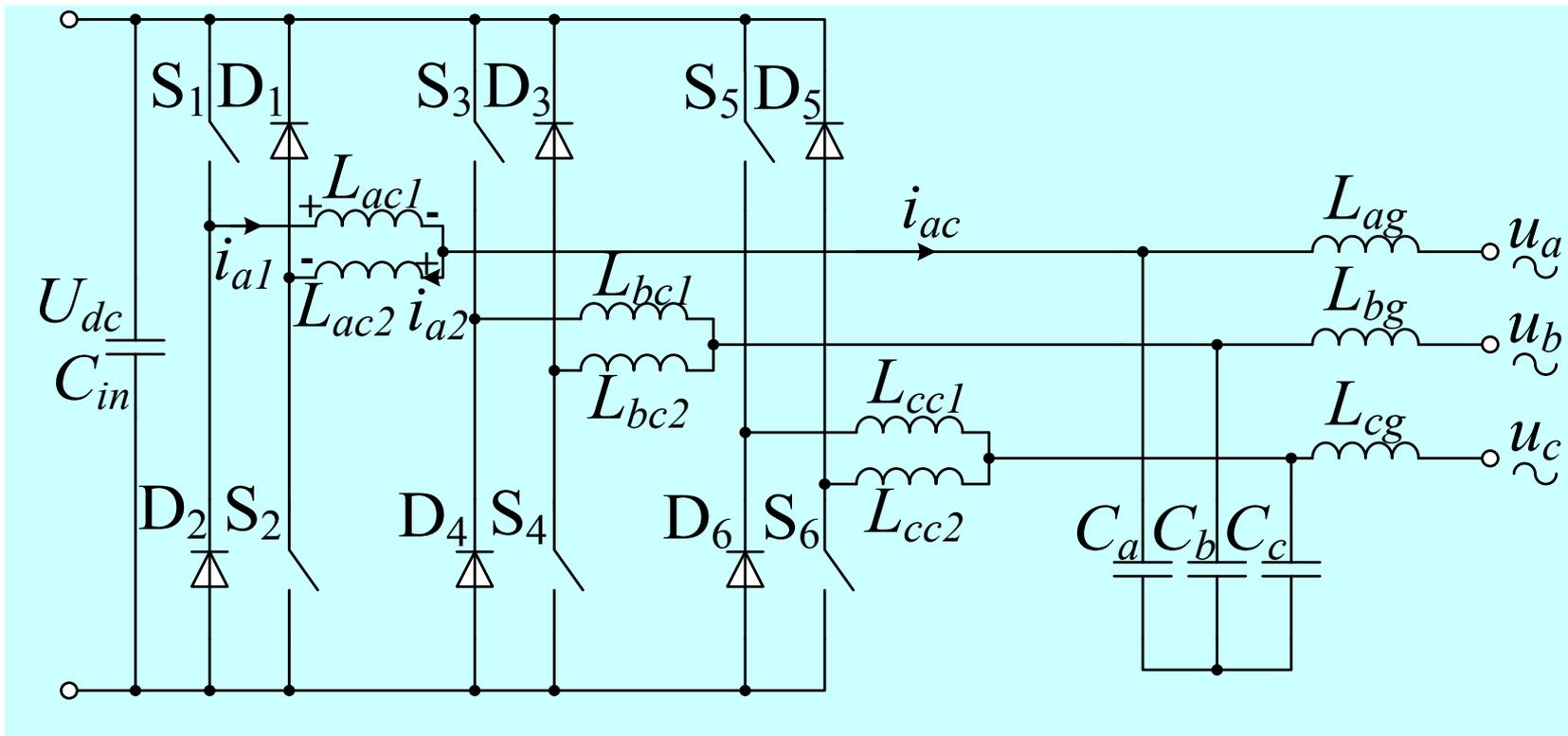
优点:

- 不存在传统桥式逆变器桥臂直通问题，可靠性提高；
- 所有功率管和电感半个输出周期高频工作；
- 续流二极管采用独立二极管，可以优化设计，提高变换效率；
- 无死区设置问题。

三相桥式并网逆变器主电路



三相双Buck逆变器主电路



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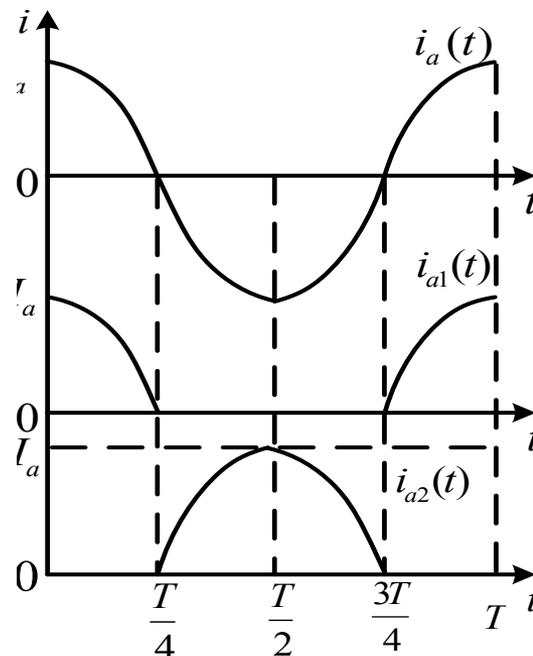
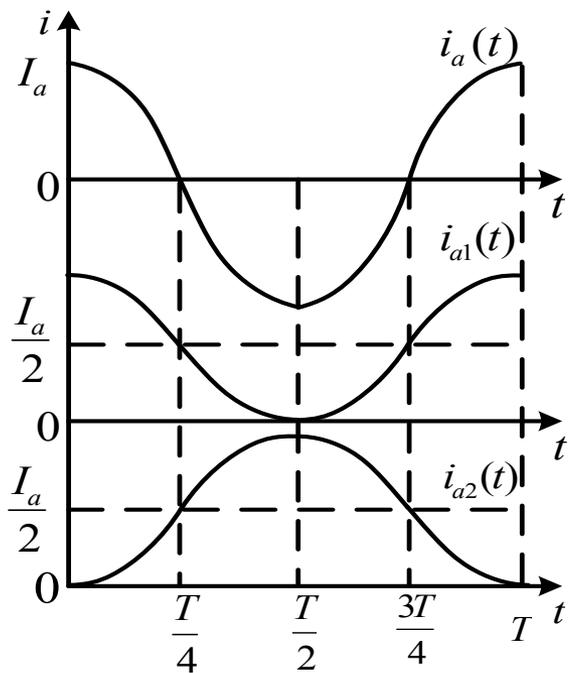
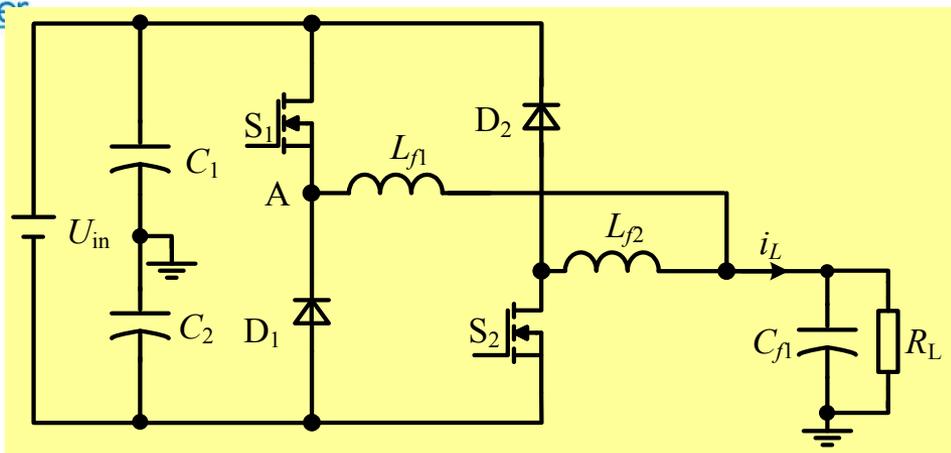
○ 三相双Buck逆变器的控制技术

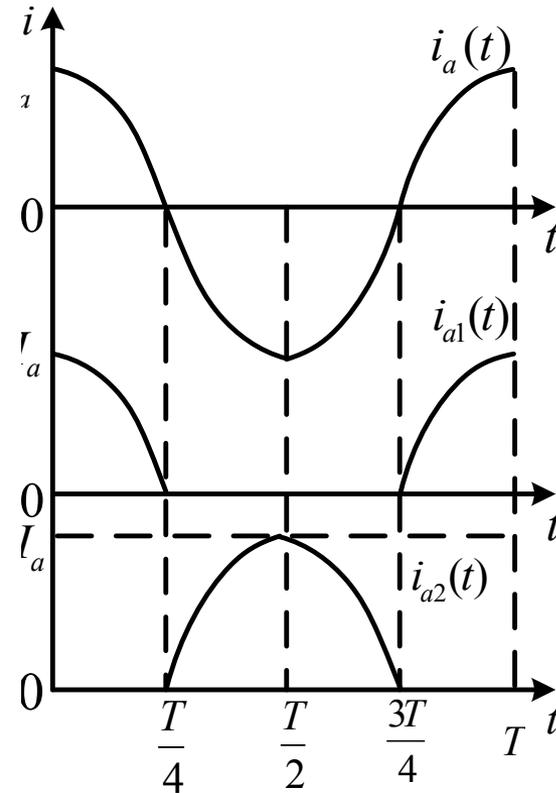
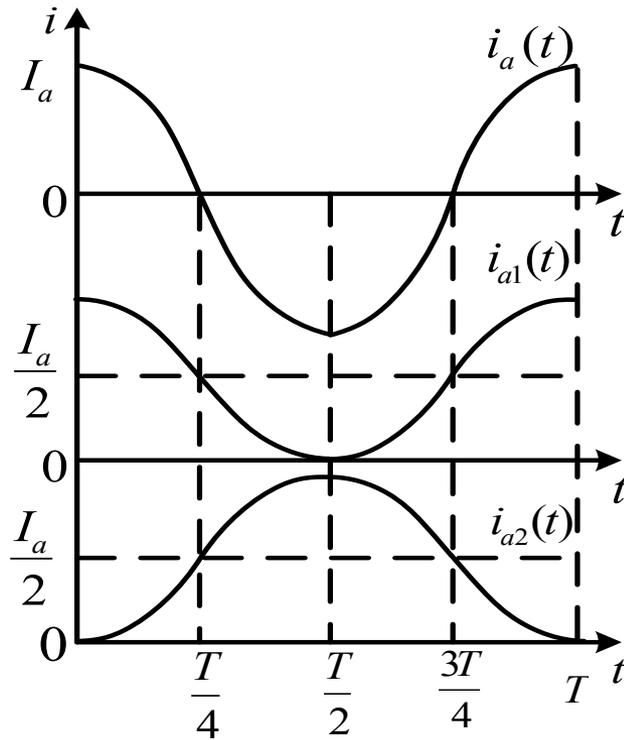
○ 三电感双Buck逆变器

○ 级联双Buck逆变器

○ 总结

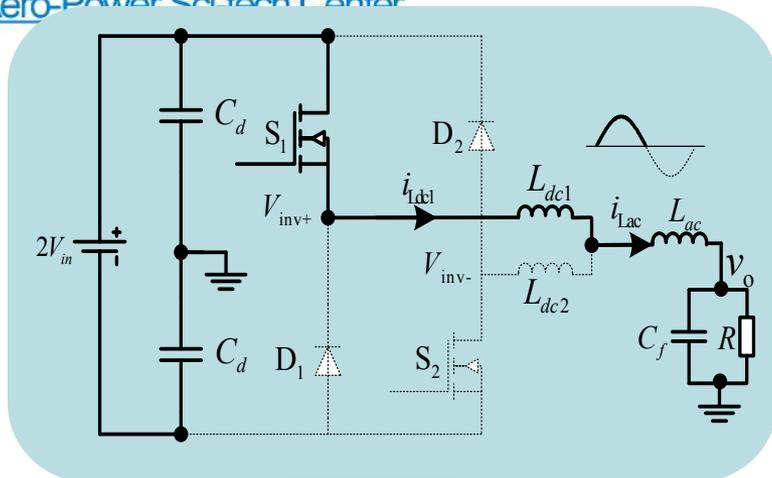
全周期和半周期工作模式



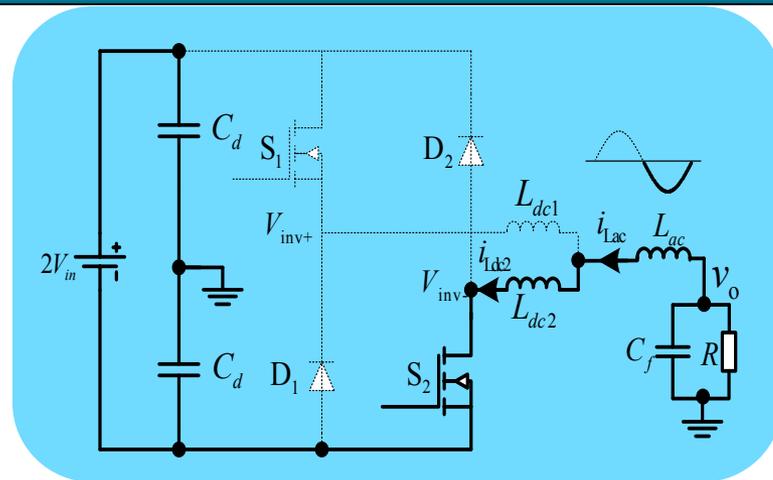


全周期：导通损耗大；输出波形质量好

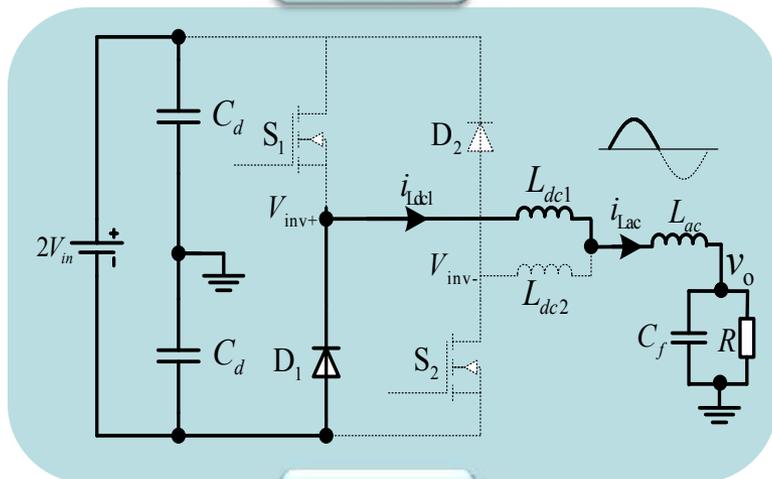
半周期：效率高；输出波形存在过零畸变



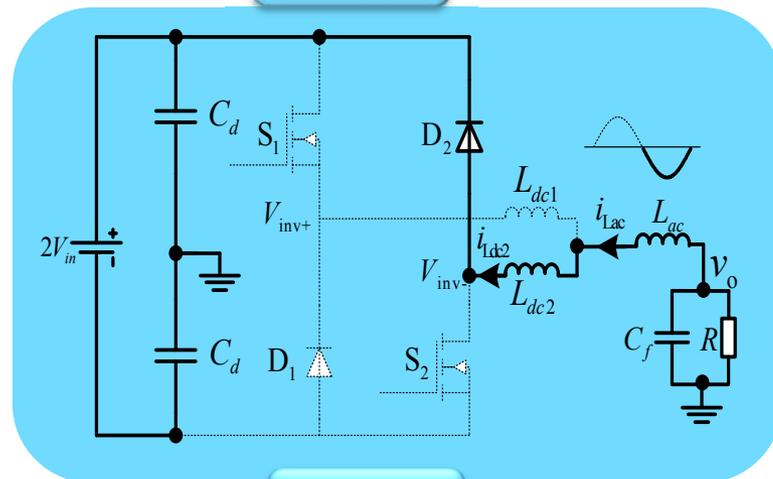
S1 导通



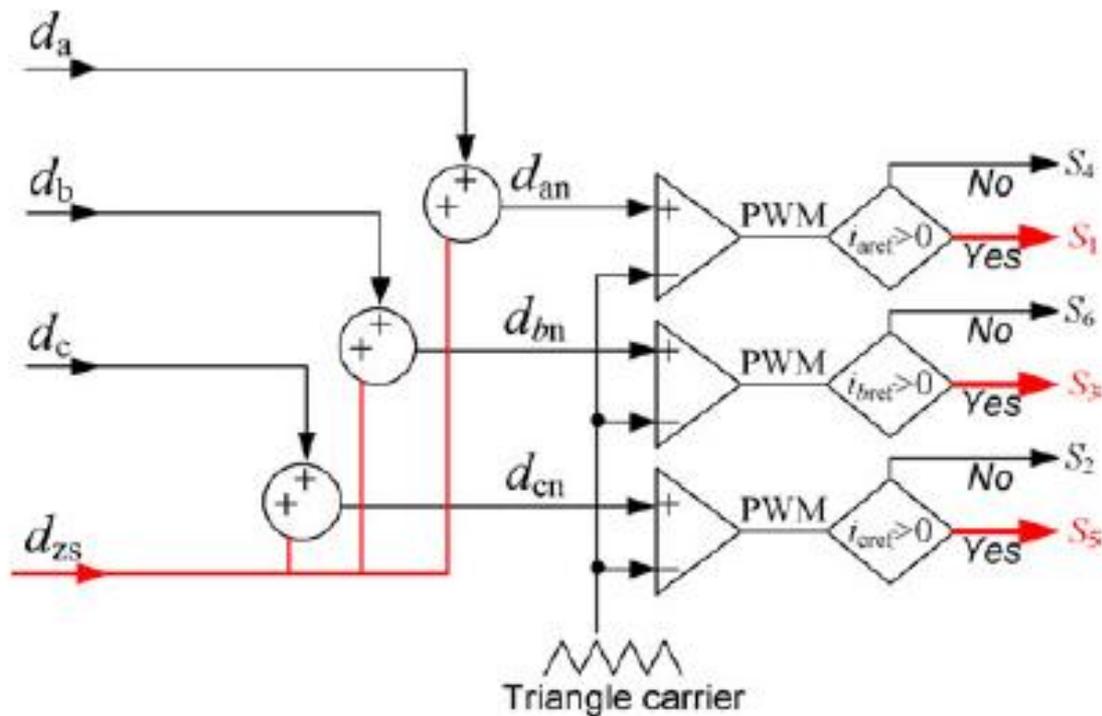
S2 导通



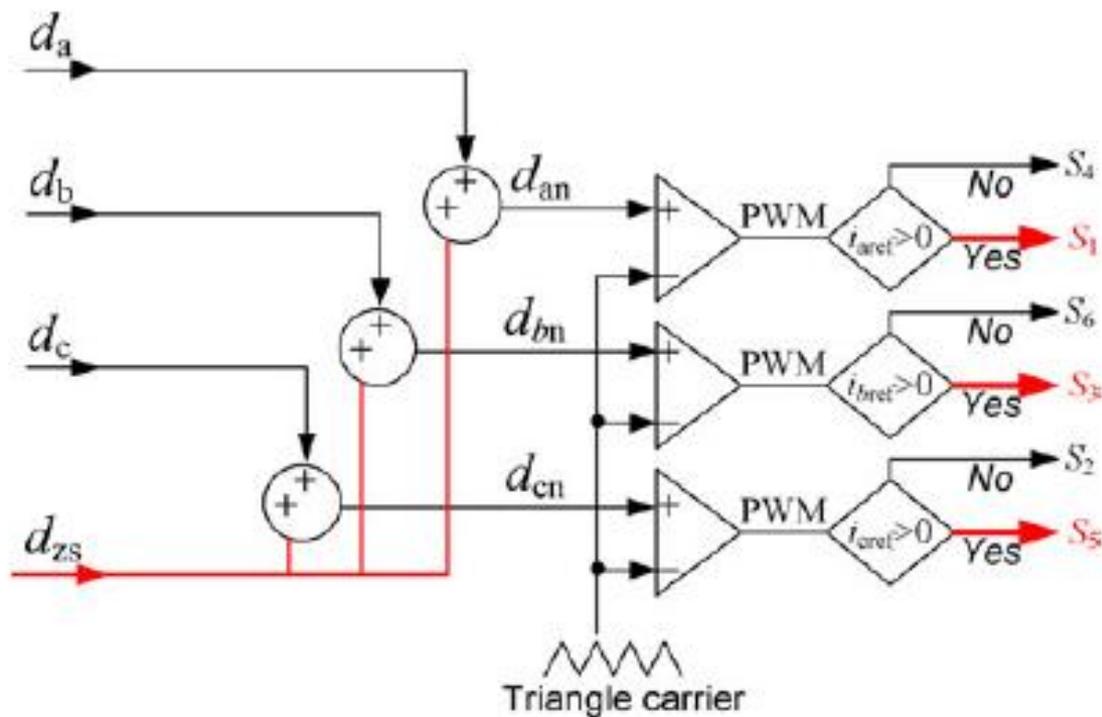
D1 导通



D2 导通



- SPWM
- SVPWM: 注入三次谐波
- DSVPM: 电流峰值对应的中间 60° 不开关

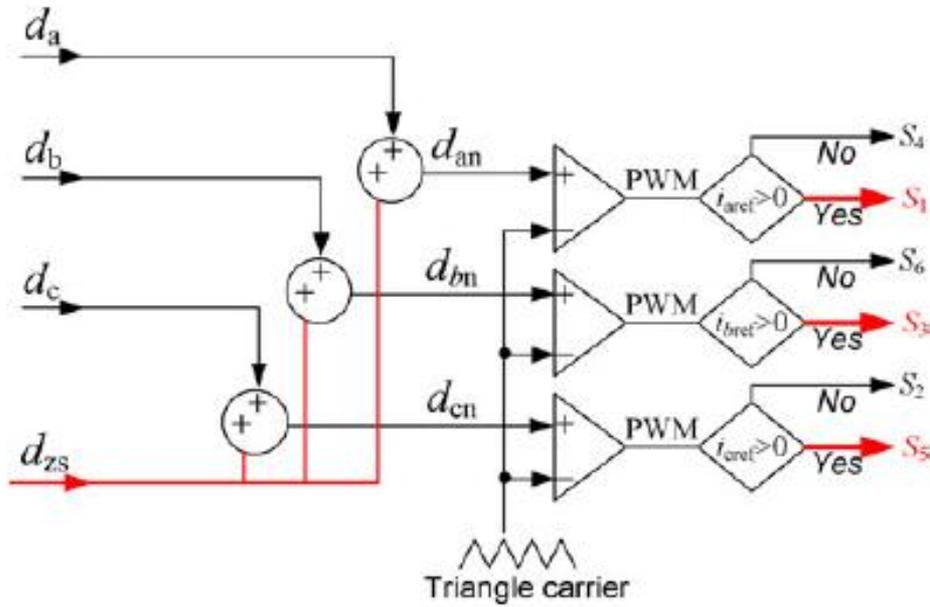


注入的占空比:

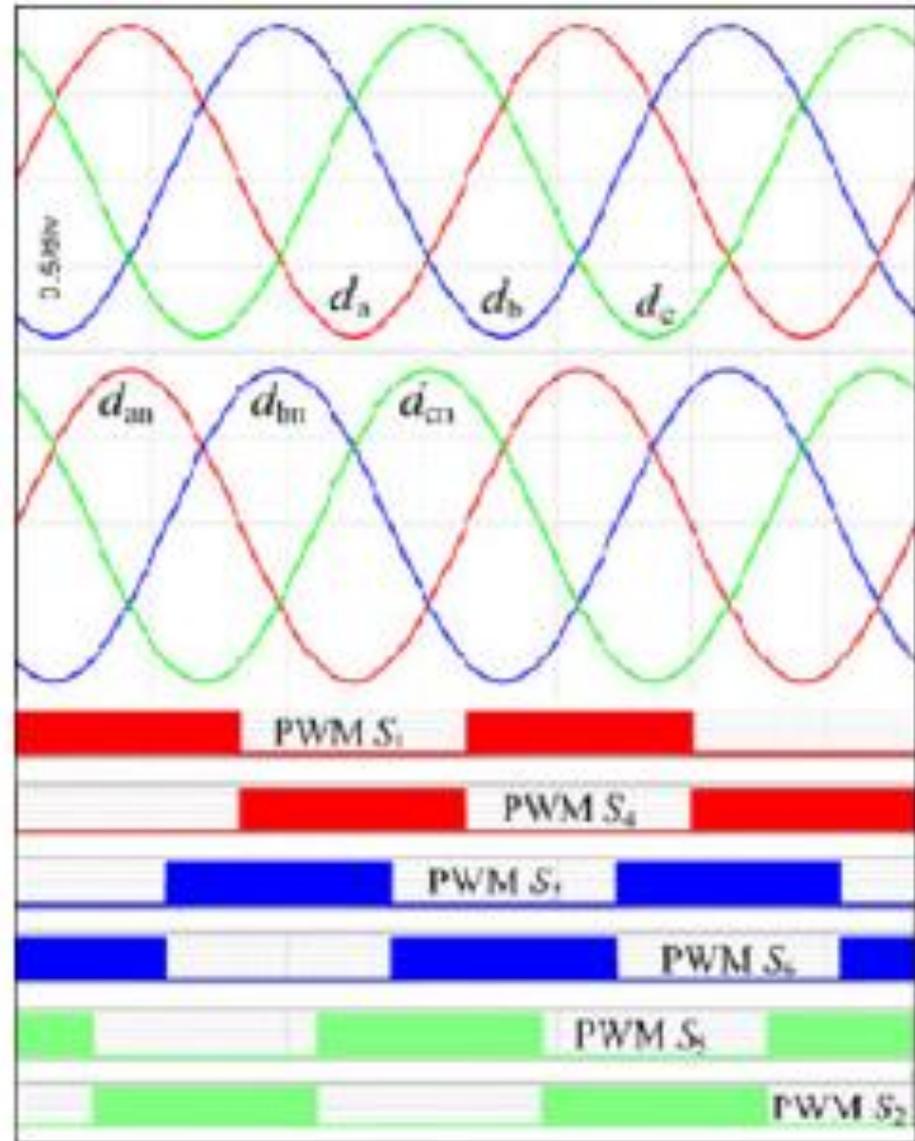
$$d_{zs} = -[(1 - 2k_0) + k_0 d_{\max} + (1 - k_0) d_{\min}]$$

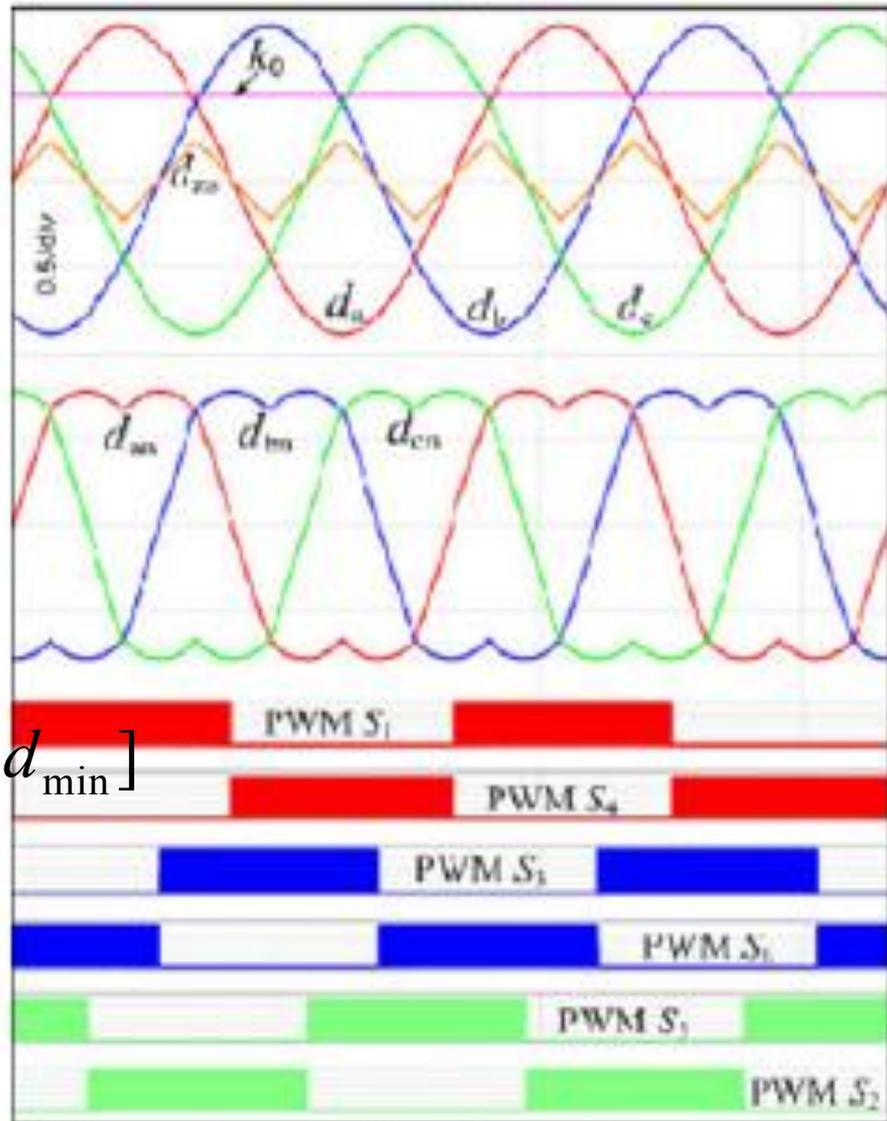
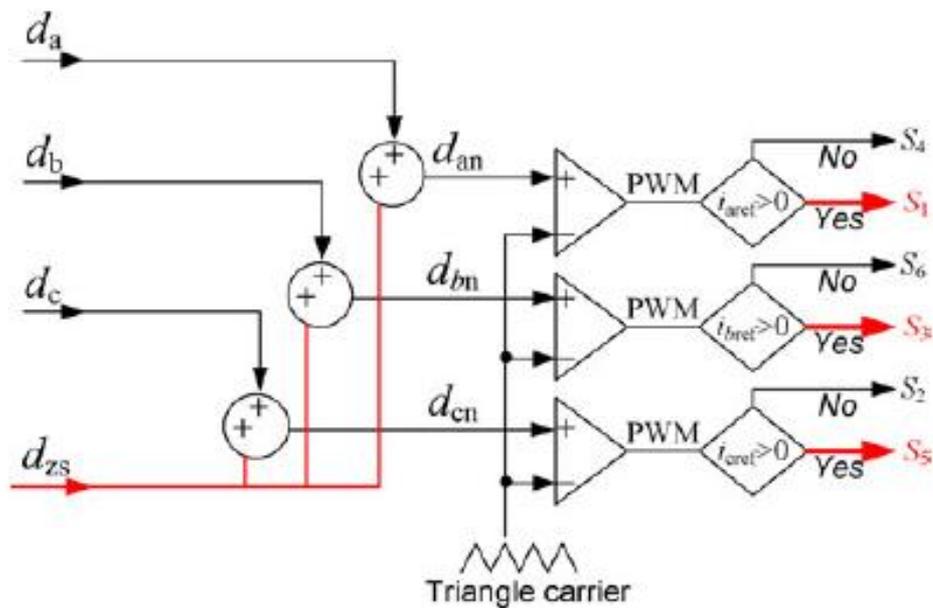
$$d_{\max} = \max(d_a, d_b, d_c) \quad d_{\min} = \min(d_a, d_b, d_c)$$

SPWM控制



$$d_{zs} = 0$$

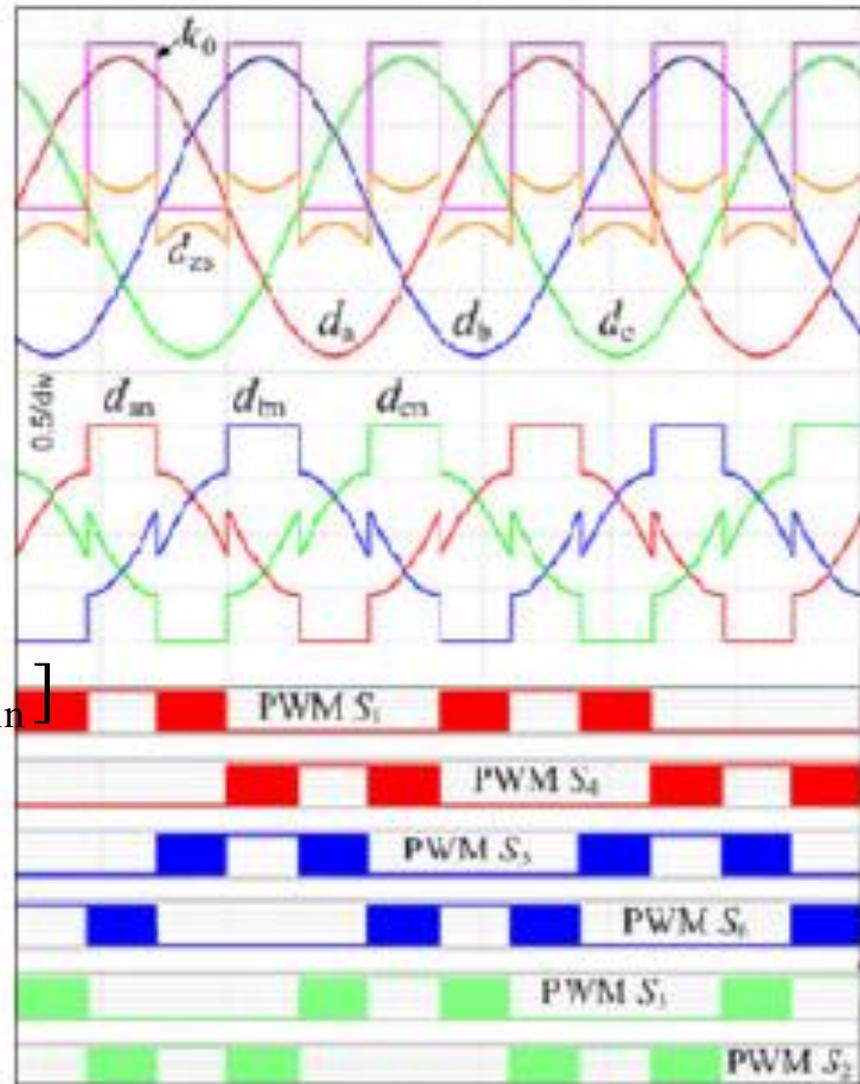
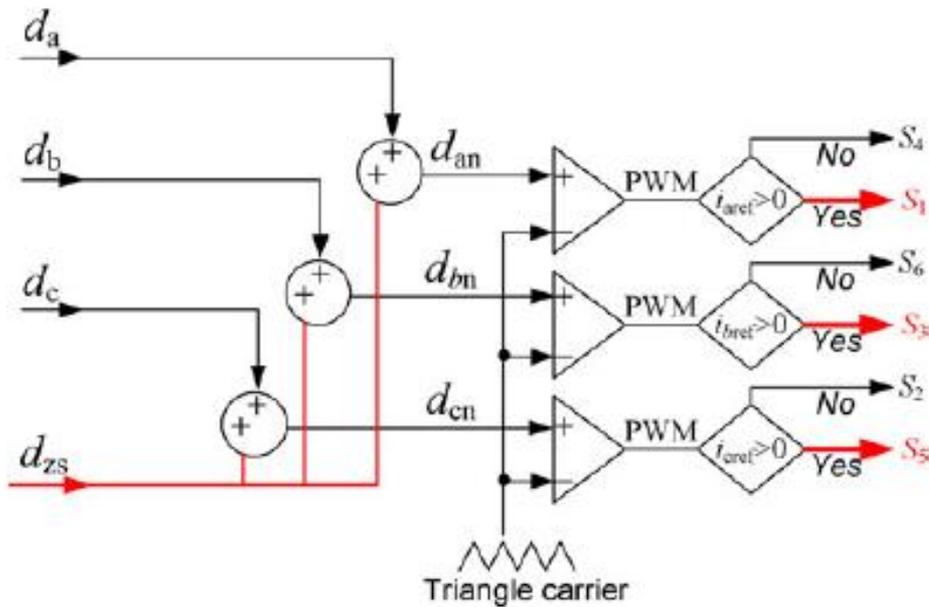




$$d_{zs} = -[(1 - 2k_0) + k_0 d_{\max} + (1 - k_0) d_{\min}]$$

$$k_0 = 0.5$$

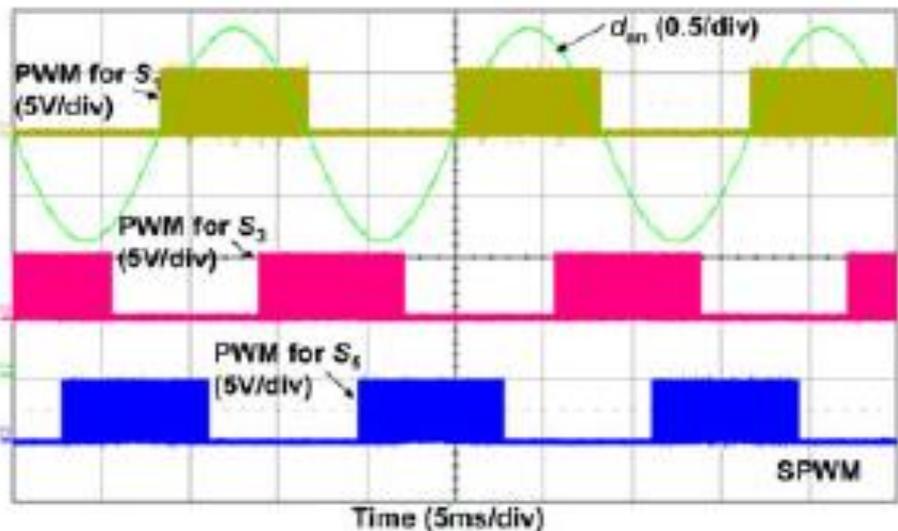
$$d_{zs} = -0.5(d_{\max} + d_{\min})$$



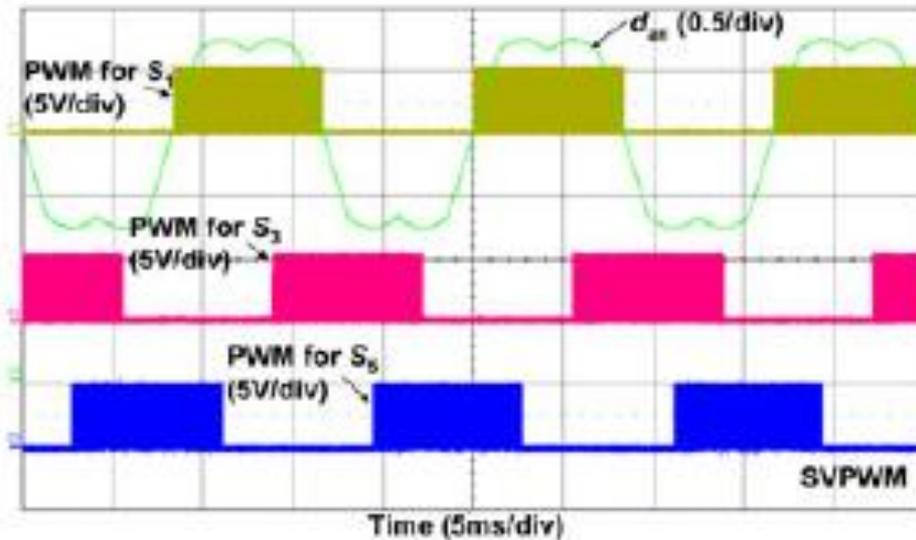
$$d_{zs} = -[(1 - 2k_0) + k_0 d_{\max} + (1 - k_0) d_{\min}]$$

$$\begin{cases} k_0 = 1 & J > 0 \\ k_0 = 0 & J < 0 \end{cases}$$

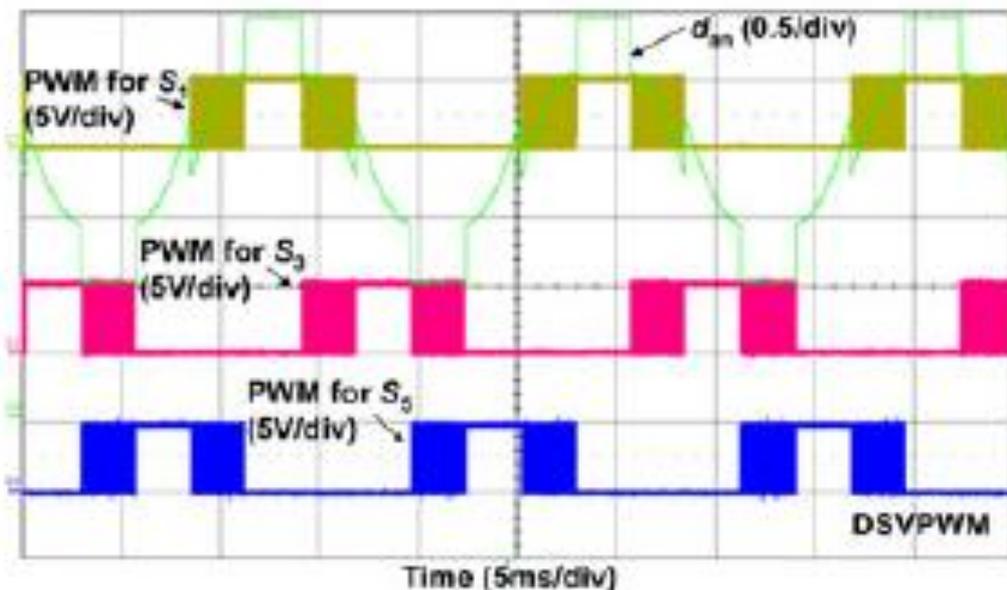
$$J = \max(i_{aref}, i_{bref}, i_{cref}) + \min(i_{aref}, i_{bref}, i_{cref})$$



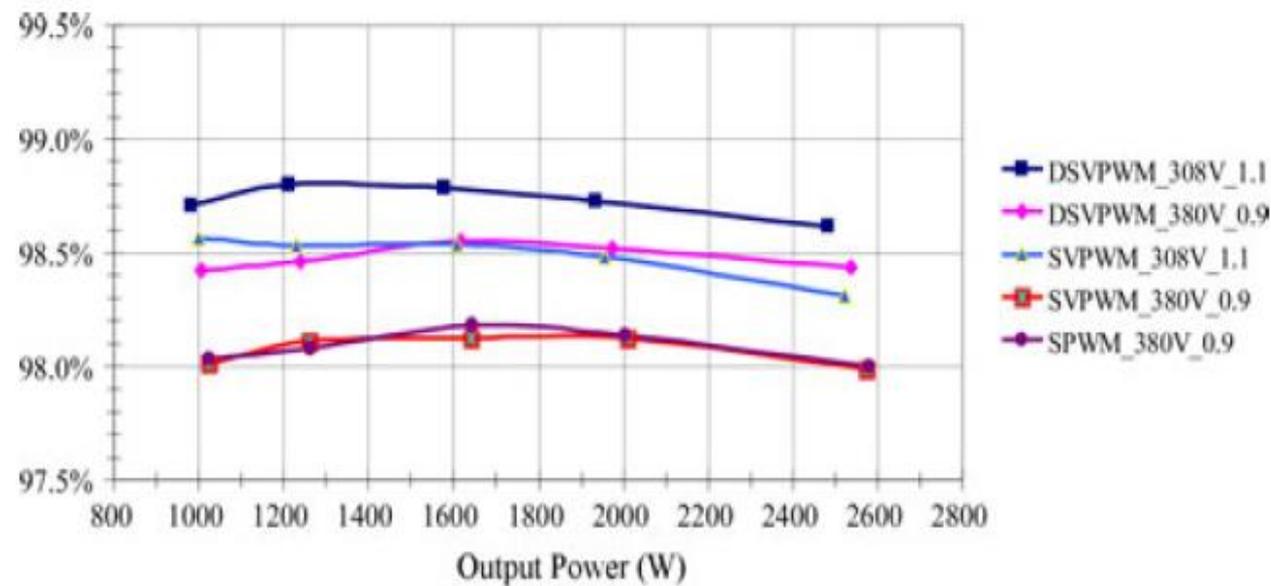
SPWM



SVPWM



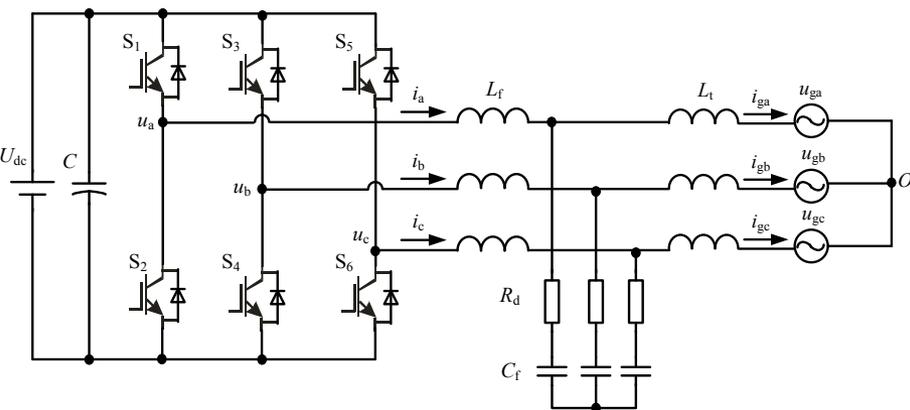
DSVPWM



2.5 kW, 120V/208VAC
20kHz, $L_p=L_n= 250\mu\text{H}$
 $L_f=1\text{mH}$, $C_f =2.4\mu\text{F}$

- SPWM: $d_{\max}=1$
- SVPWM: 相占空比提高到1.15, 损耗同SPWM
- DSVPWM: 相占空比提高到1.15, 损耗减小

低频模型



电网电压为三相对称的纯正弦波

电感电容均为理想器件且参数相同

均为理想器件，忽略死区时间

abc三相静止坐标系

$$\begin{bmatrix} L \frac{di_{ga}}{dt} \\ L \frac{di_{gb}}{dt} \\ L \frac{di_{gc}}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_a \\ u_b \\ u_c \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{ga} \\ u_{gb} \\ u_{gc} \end{bmatrix} \quad L=L_f+L_t$$

控制量较多且为交流信号

αβ两相静止坐标系

$$\begin{bmatrix} L \frac{di_{g\alpha}}{dt} \\ L \frac{di_{g\beta}}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_\alpha \\ u_\beta \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{g\alpha} \\ u_{g\beta} \end{bmatrix}$$

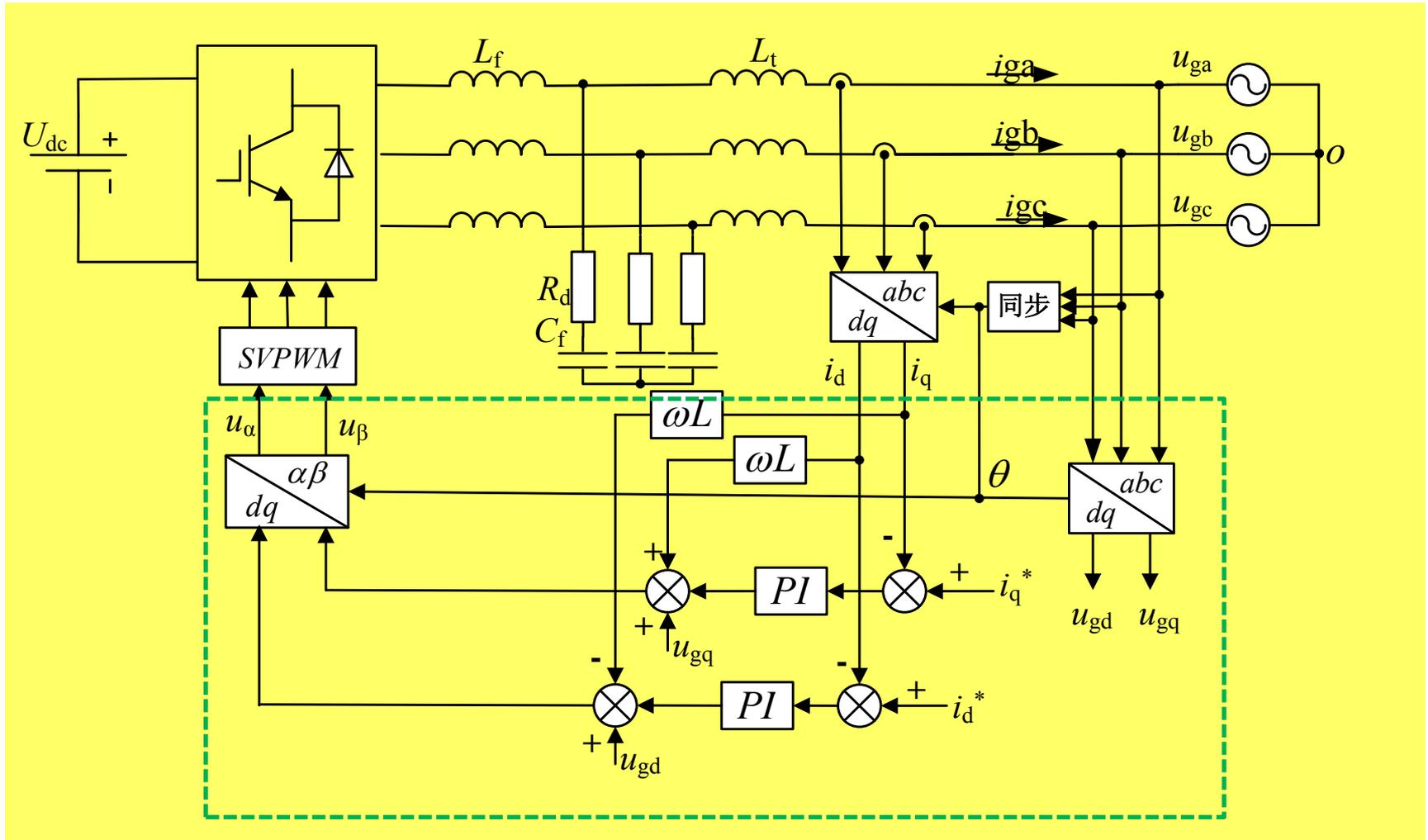
控制量减少仍为交流信号

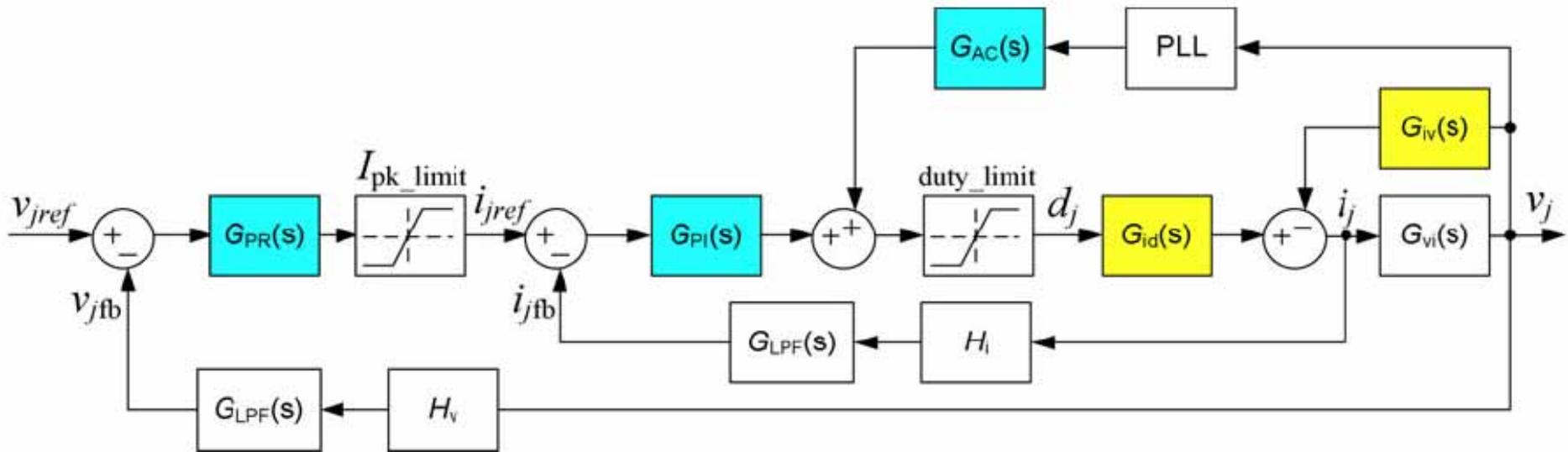
dq两相旋转坐标系

$$\begin{bmatrix} L \frac{di_{gd}}{dt} \\ L \frac{di_{gq}}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_d \\ u_q \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{gd} \\ u_{gq} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega L \\ -\omega L & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{gd} \\ i_{gq} \end{bmatrix}$$

控制量为直流信号

系统控制框图





- 载波交截法，无坐标变换，DSP压力小
- 交流信号，需要高增益控制器

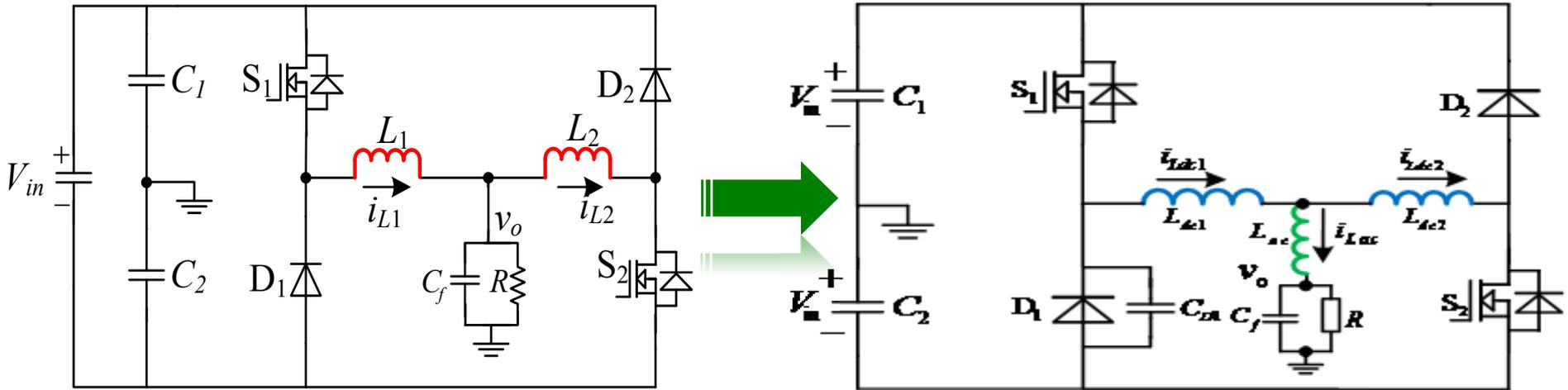
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保留传统双拓扑的优点
提高功率密度

1) 根据电流纹波和控制器对滤波器截止频率的要求。

滤波电感：限制电流纹波15%

$$\Delta i = \frac{U_{dc}}{7L_f f_s} \leq 15\% I_n$$

滤波电容：无功功率3~5%

$$C_f = 3\% \times \frac{P_n}{3 \times 2\pi f U_g^2}$$

谐振频率约束条件

$$10f_b \leq f_{res} \leq \frac{1}{2} f_s$$

1) 根据电流纹波和控制器对滤波器截止频率的要求。

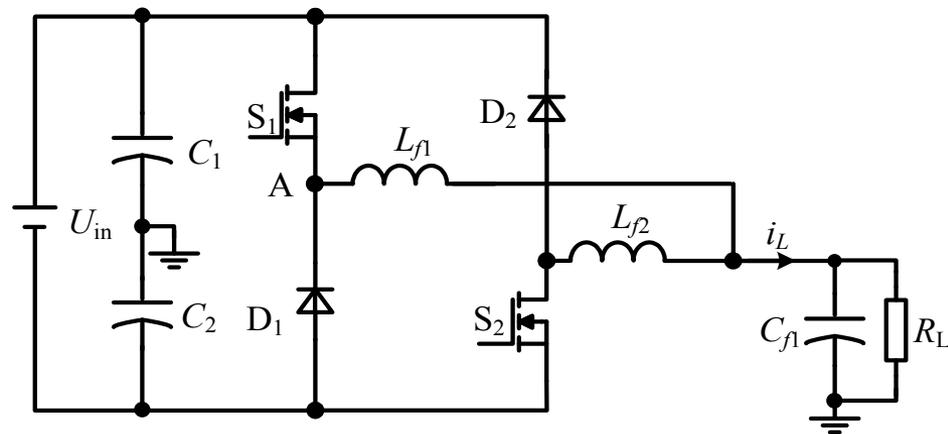
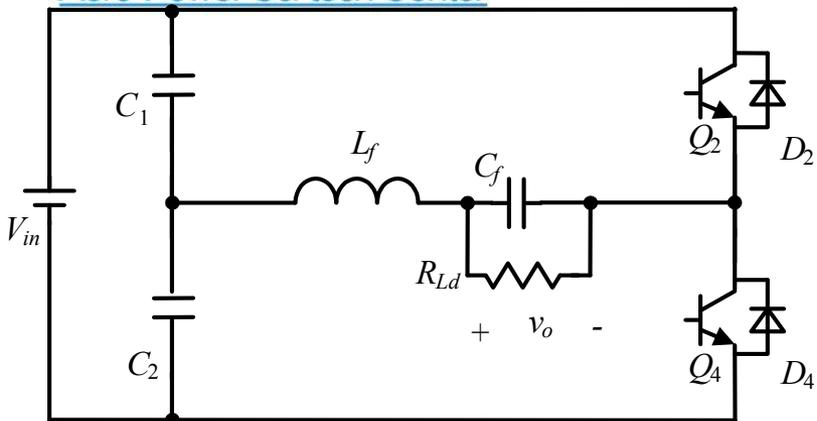
$$L=1.25\text{mH}$$

2) L_p 和 L_n : 故障状态下保护直通, 限制器件 di/dt , 提供足够时间使保护电路动作。

□ 两电感: 共6个电感, 电感是常规桥式VSI的电感两倍。

□ 三电感: 公共电感 $L_f=1\text{mH}$, $L_p=L_n=0.25\text{mH}$, 节省 3mH ($6*1.25\text{mH}-6*0.25\text{mH}-3*3\text{mH}=3\text{mH}$) 。

所以要在总电感量和故障保护之间折衷。



$$V_{Fe} \propto F_{\max}$$

最大磁势

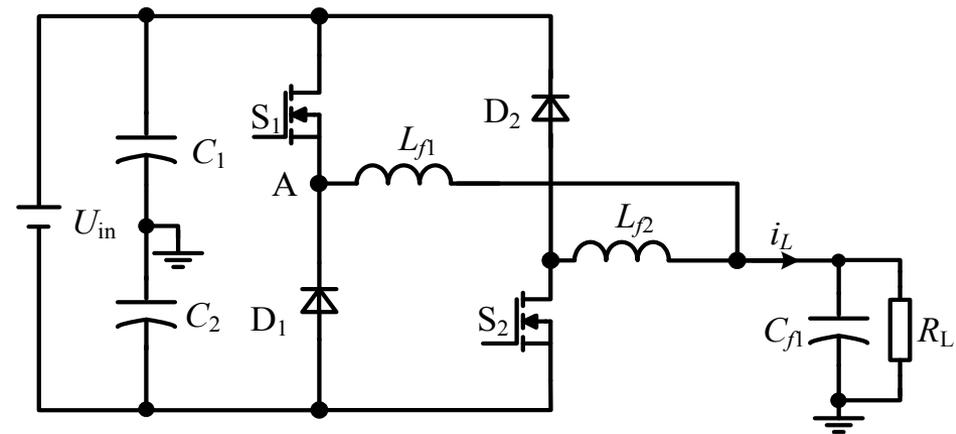
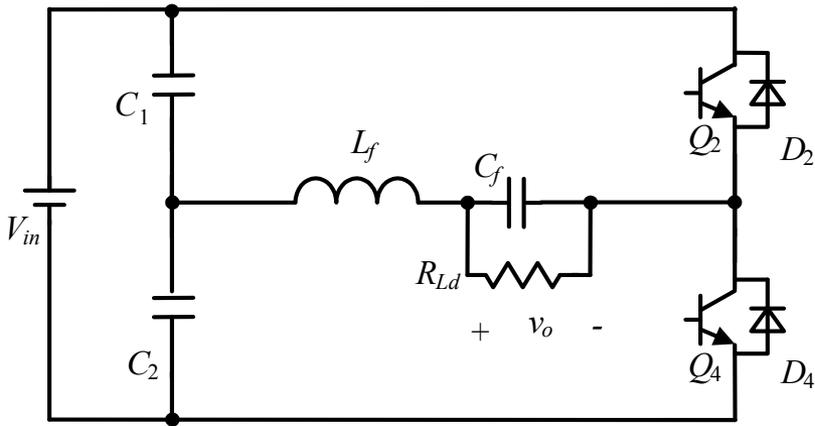
$$F_{\max} = NI_{o\max}$$

DBI单个电感铁心同桥式电感

$$V_{Cu} \propto NI_{RMS} \quad I_{RMS} = 0.707I_o$$

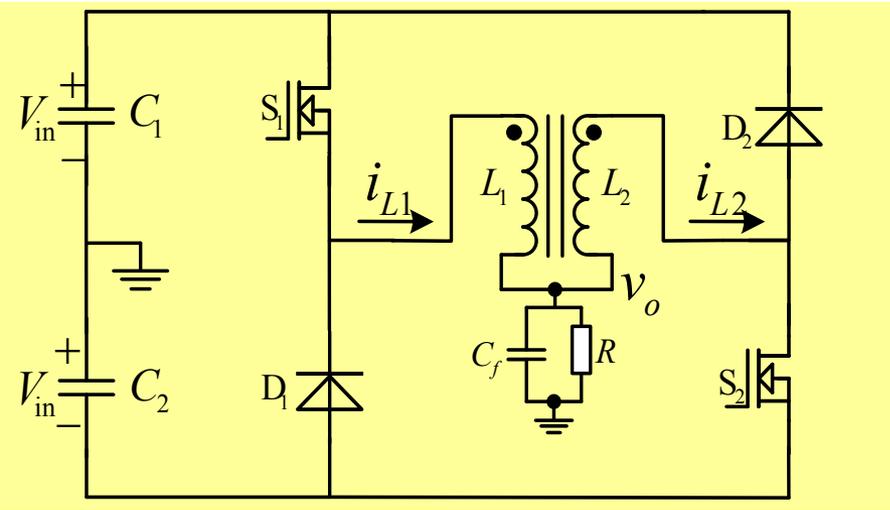
DBI单个电感绕组体积是桥式电感0.707倍

□ 问题：两个电感，体积重量大

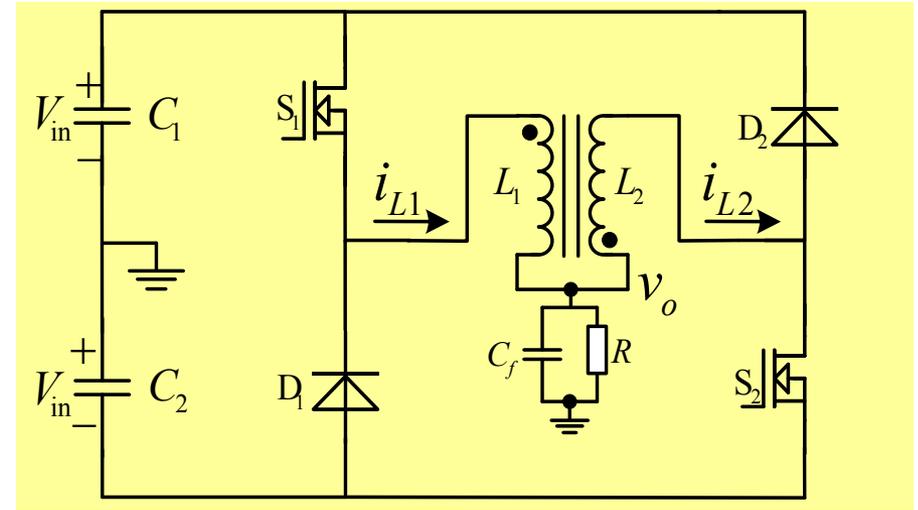


□ 磁集成：减小磁件的体积和损耗

共用磁芯直接耦合



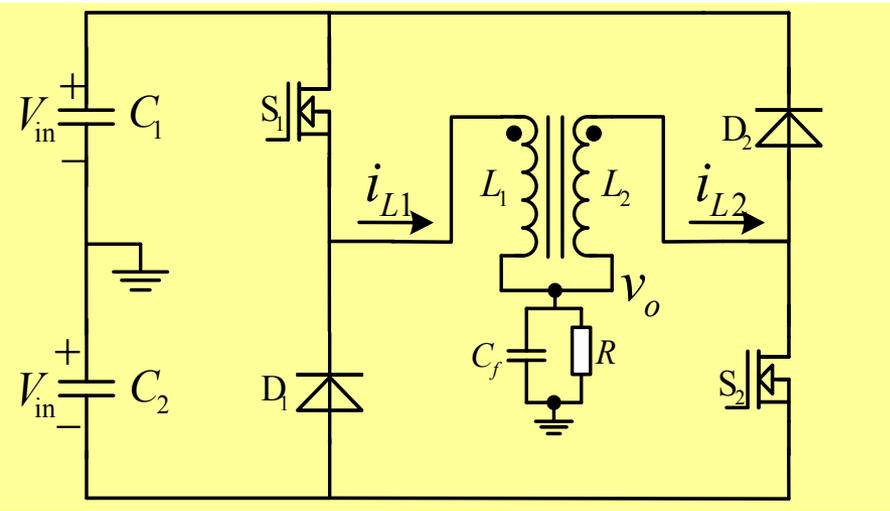
同名端相连



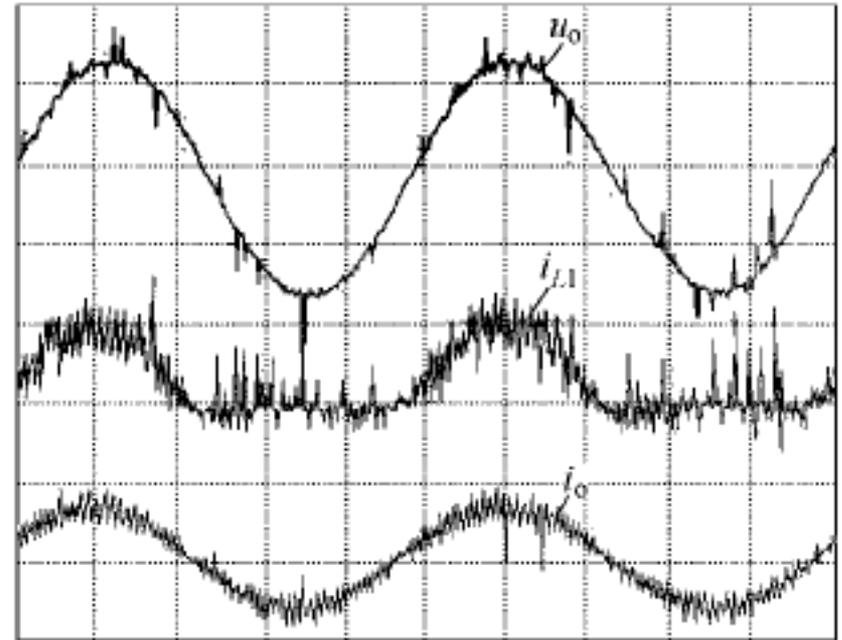
异名端相连

□ 会因为耦合电感匝数的一致出现环流，影响效率

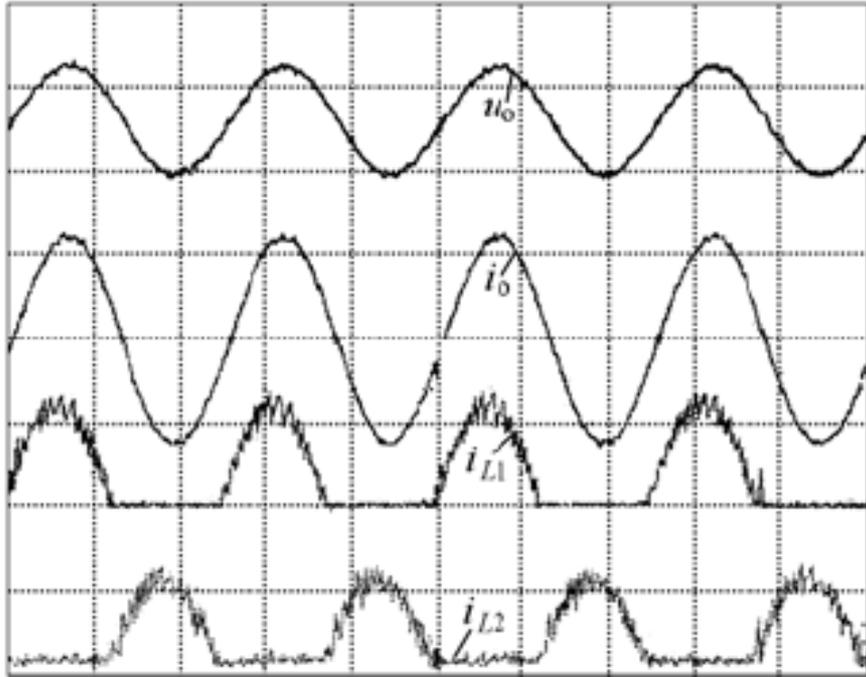
共用磁芯直接耦合



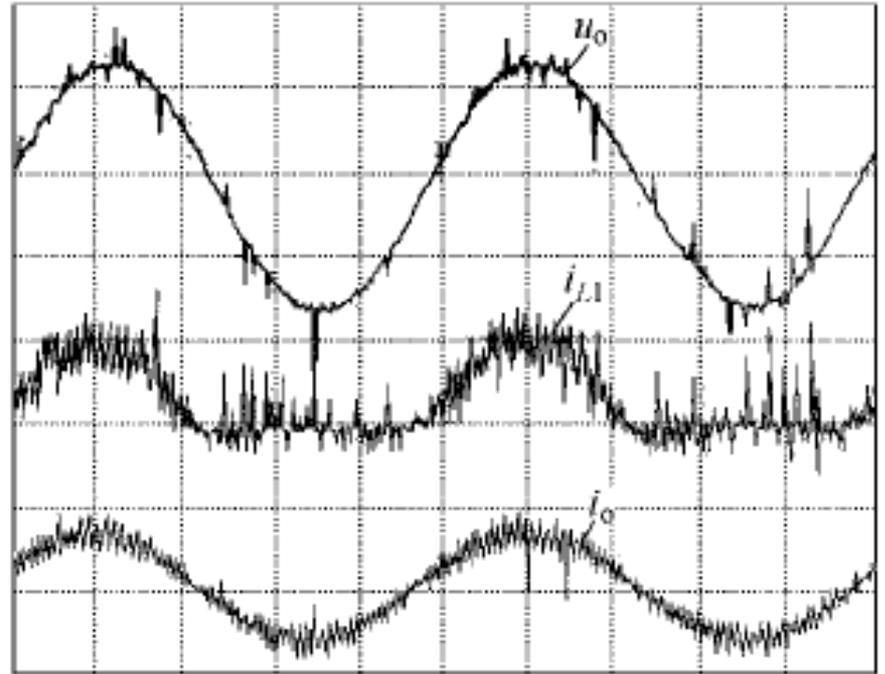
同名端相连



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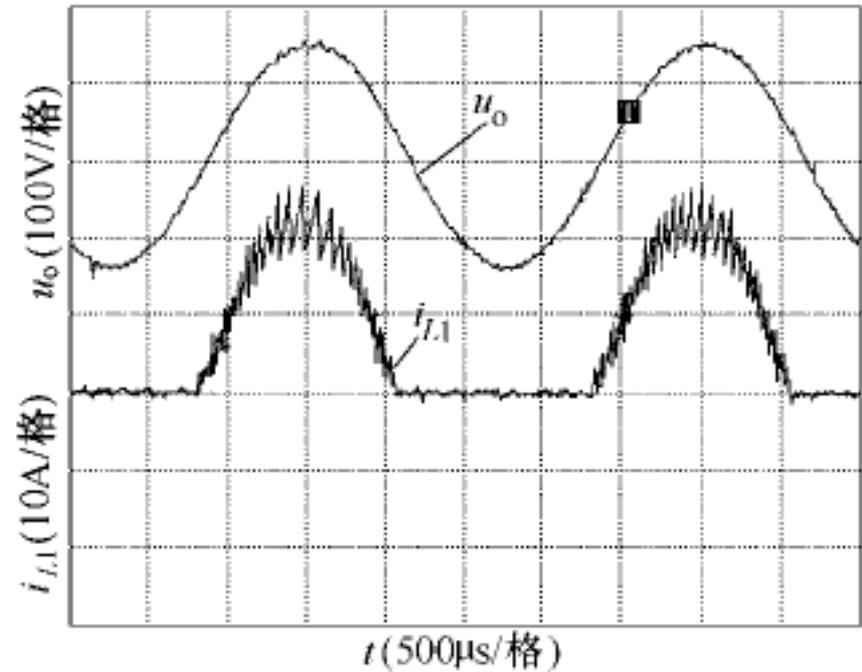
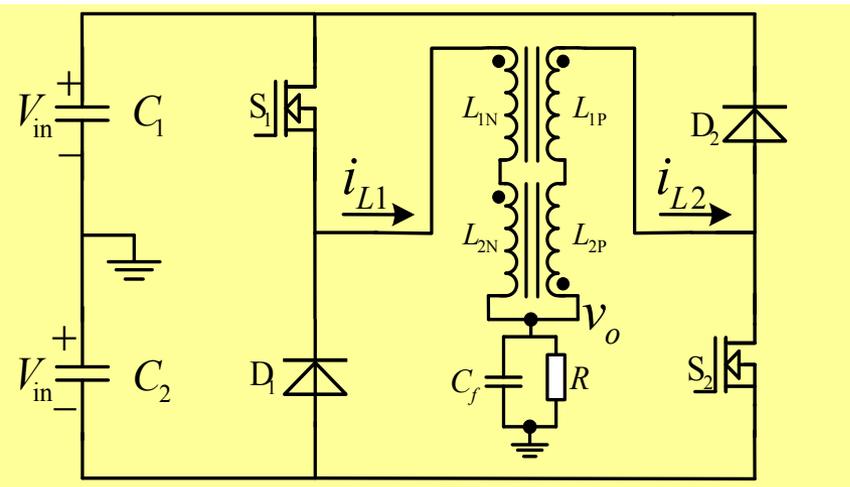


独立电感

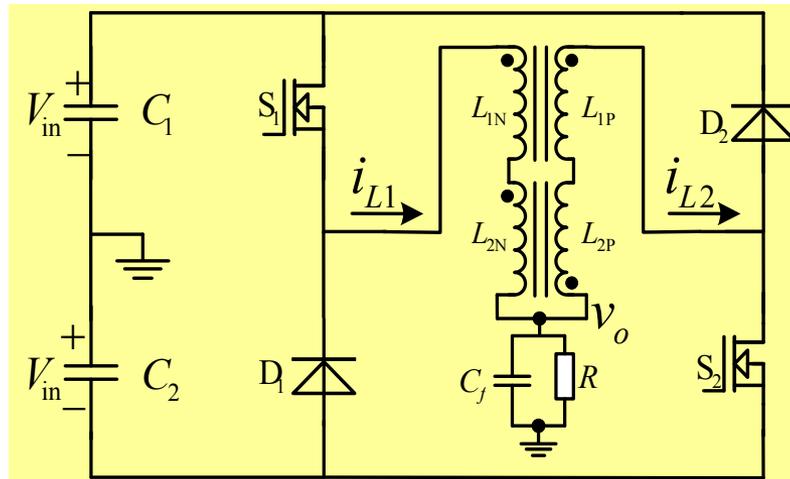
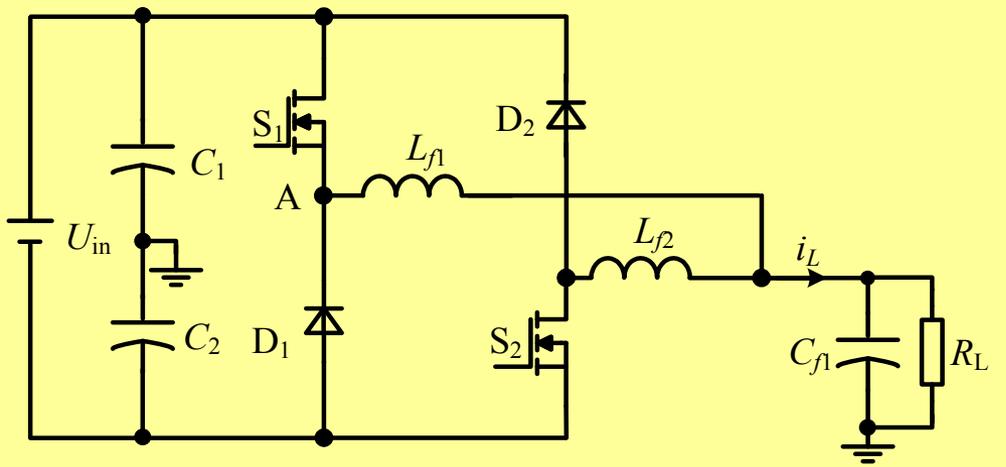


耦合电感

双磁芯四绕组耦合



□ 一个BUCK工作，两耦合电感绕组的感应电势相互抵消，不会出现环流



磁势

独立电感:

$$F_{\max} = 2 * NI_{o\max}$$

耦合电感:

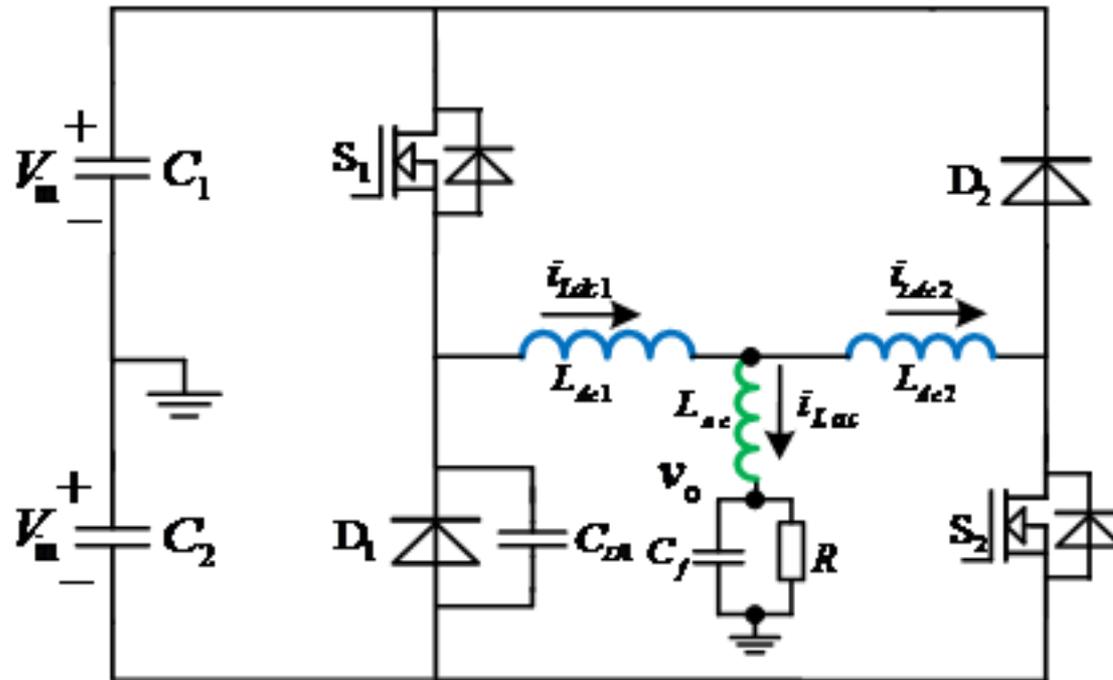
$$F_{\max} = 2 * \frac{N}{\sqrt{2}} I_{o\max}$$

绕组安匝

$$2 * N * 0.707 I_o$$

$$4 * \frac{N}{\sqrt{2}} * 0.707 I_o$$

□ 单个磁件铁心减小，线包增大，总体积重量减小



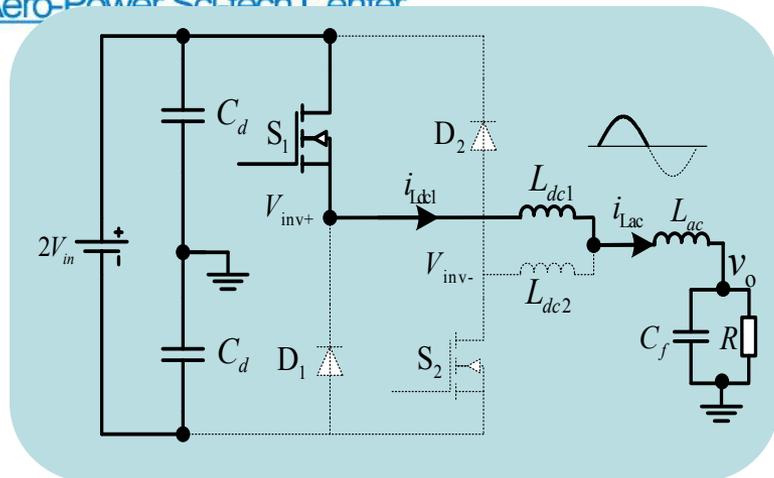
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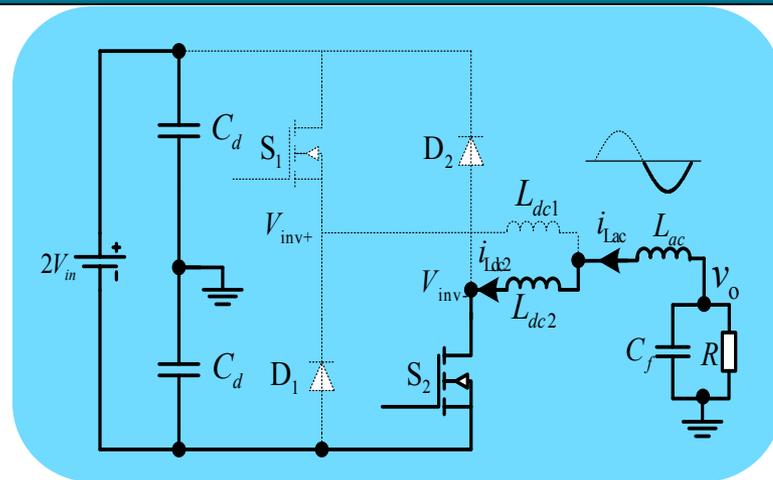
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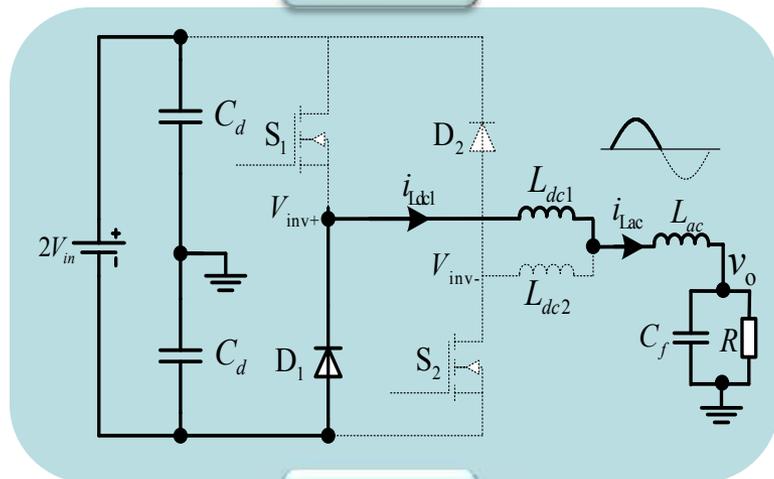
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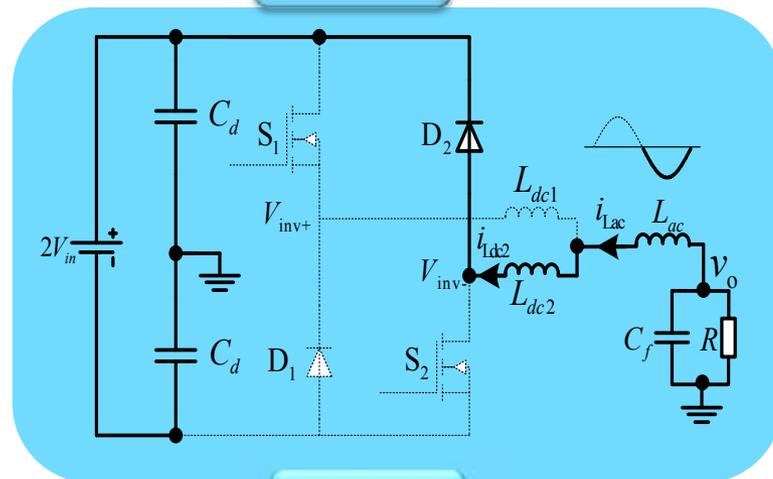
S1 导通



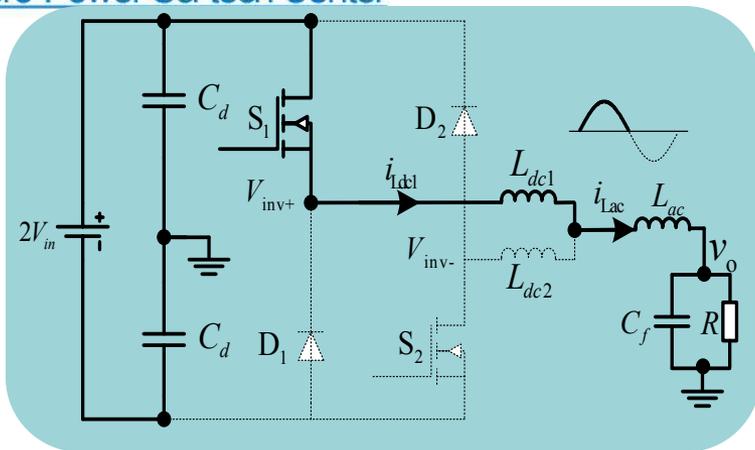
S2 导通



D1 导通



D2 导通



S1 导通

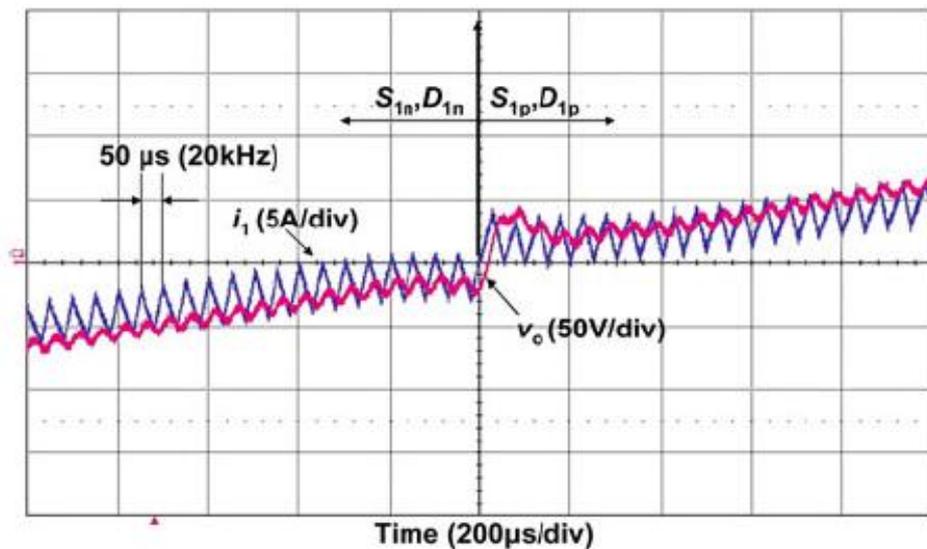
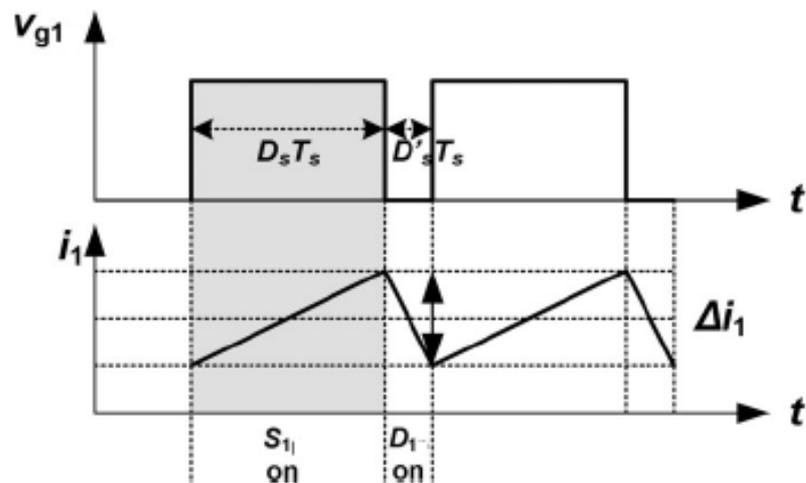
$$\Delta I = \frac{(V_{in} - v_o)DT_s}{L_{dc1} + L_{ac}} = \frac{(V_{in} - v_o)DT_s}{L_{dc} + L_{ac}}$$

D=0.5

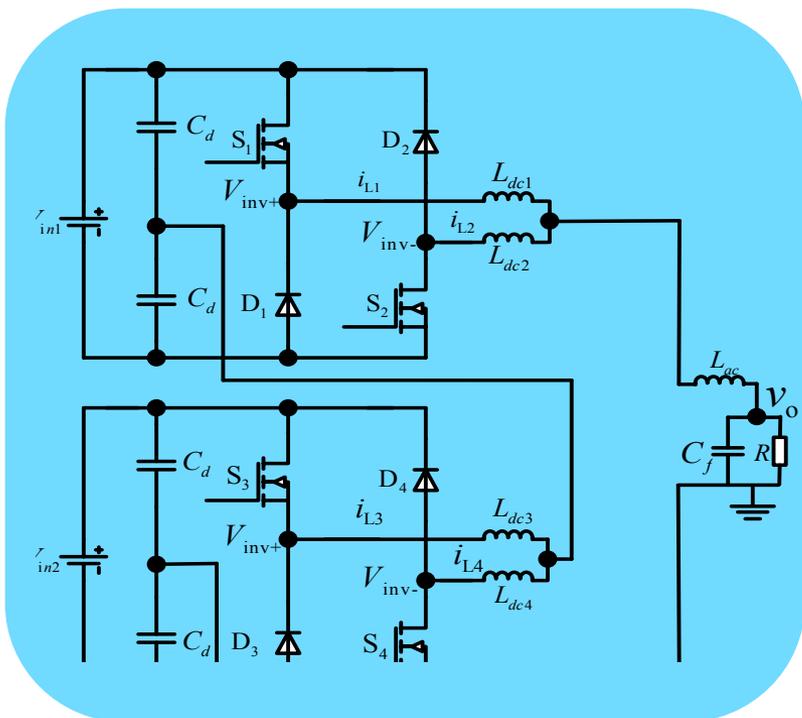


$$v_o = (2D - 1)V_{in} / 2$$

$\Delta I \neq 0$



级联



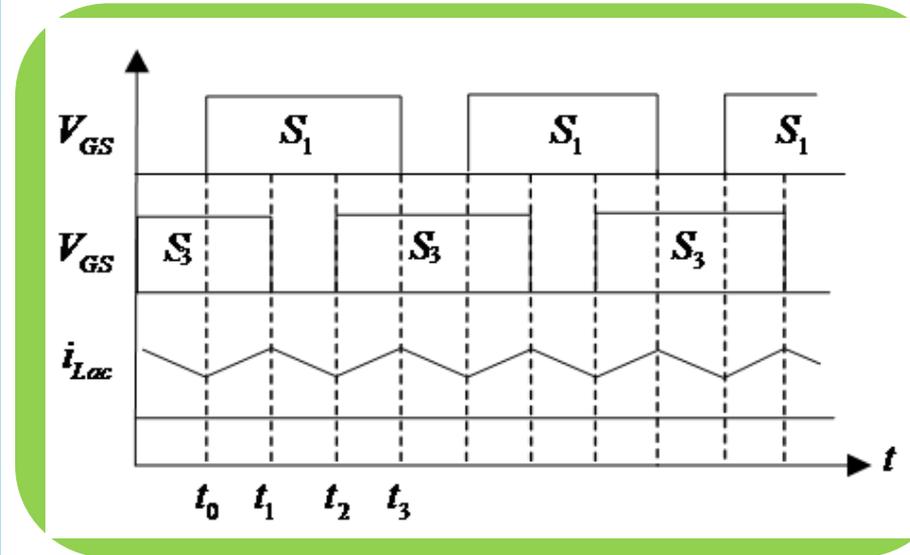
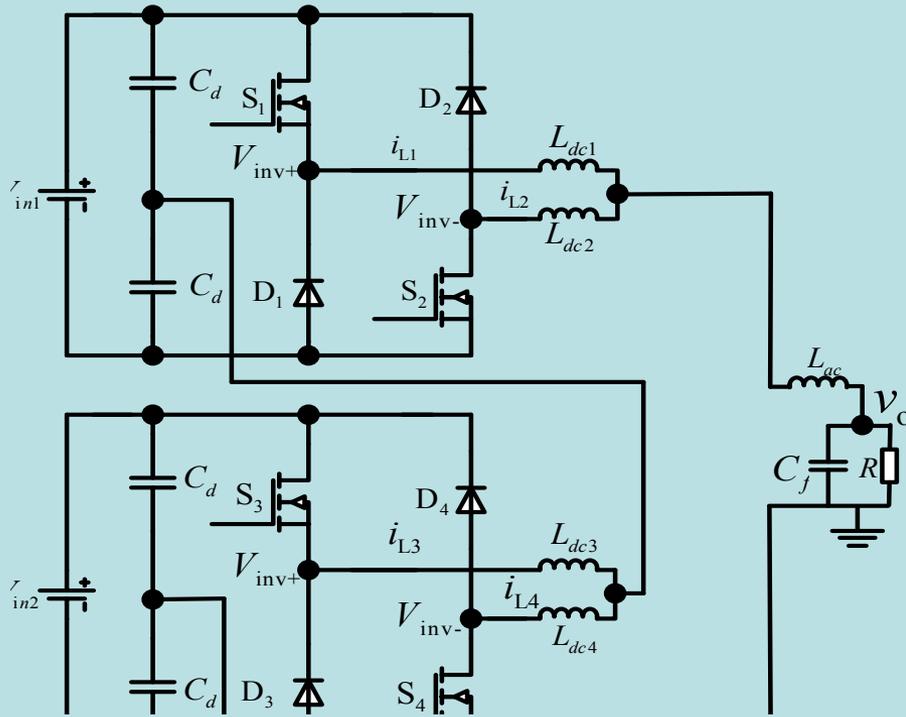
母线电压为原来一半

模块化设计，易维护

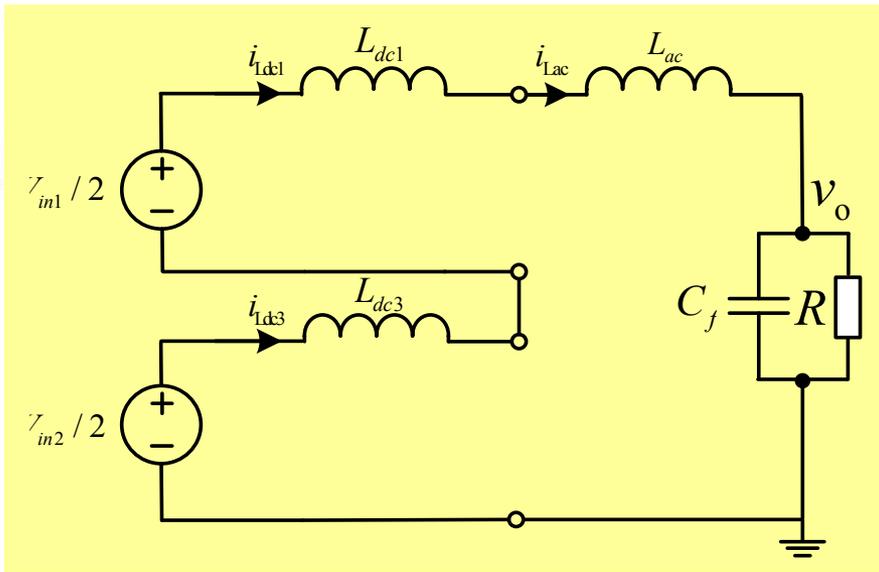
需要独立的直流电源

功率器件数增加

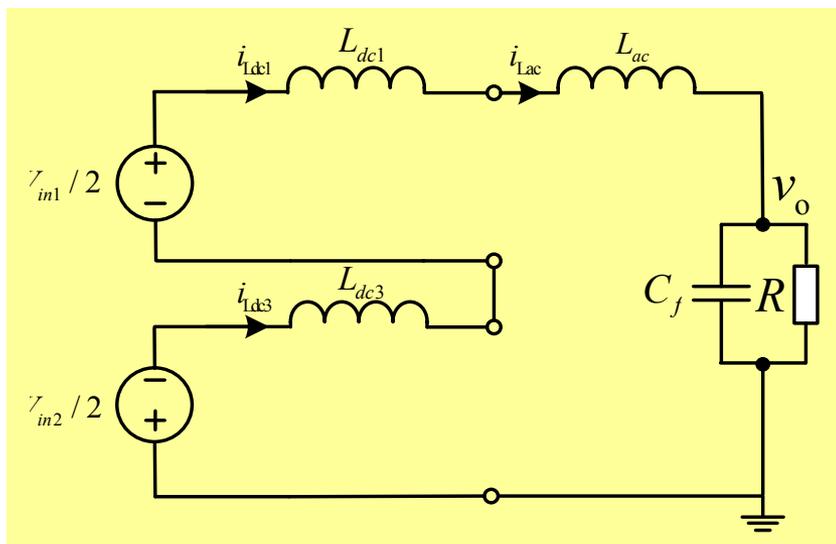
适合作为新能源和电网的接口，如光伏、燃料电池、蓄电池储能、电机驱动等有独立直流源の場合



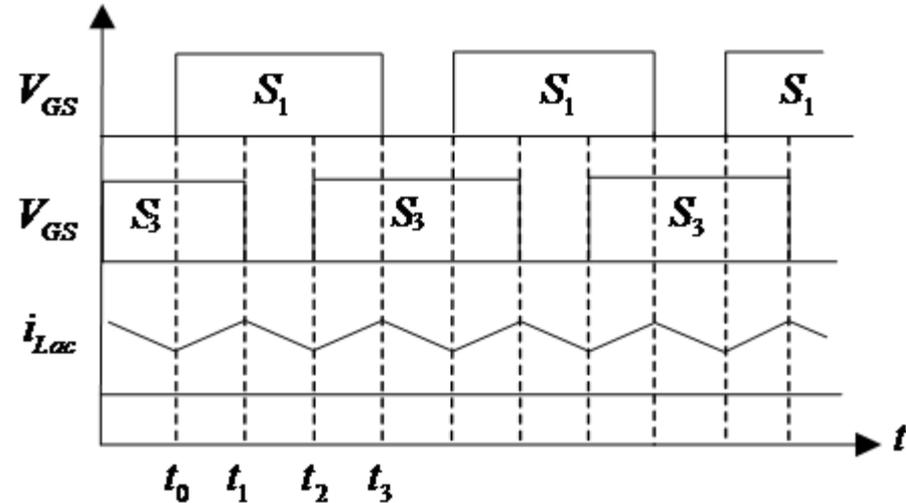
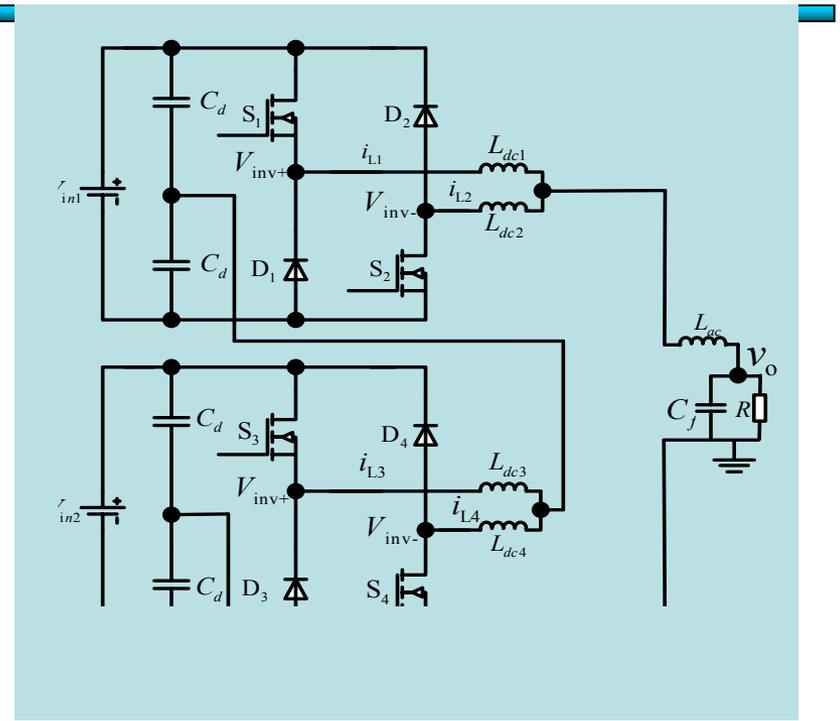
级联DBI的移相控制原理



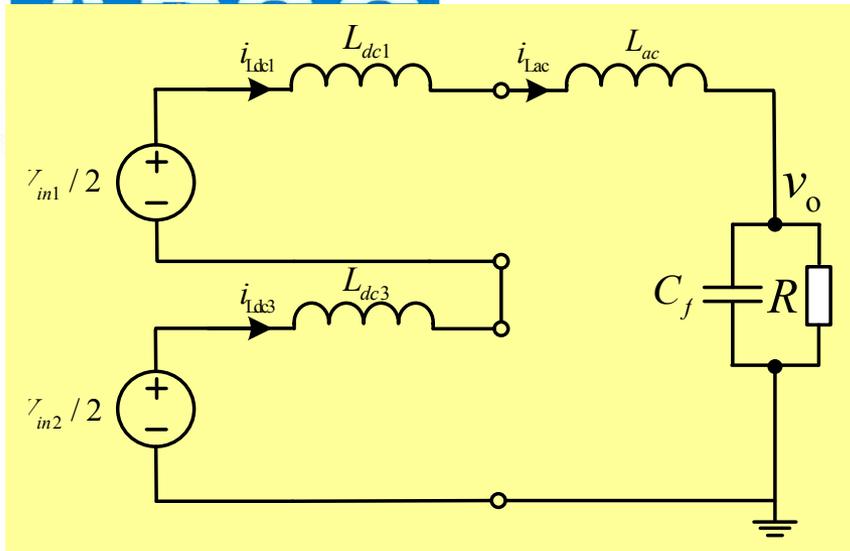
t_0-t_1 : S_1 、 S_3 on



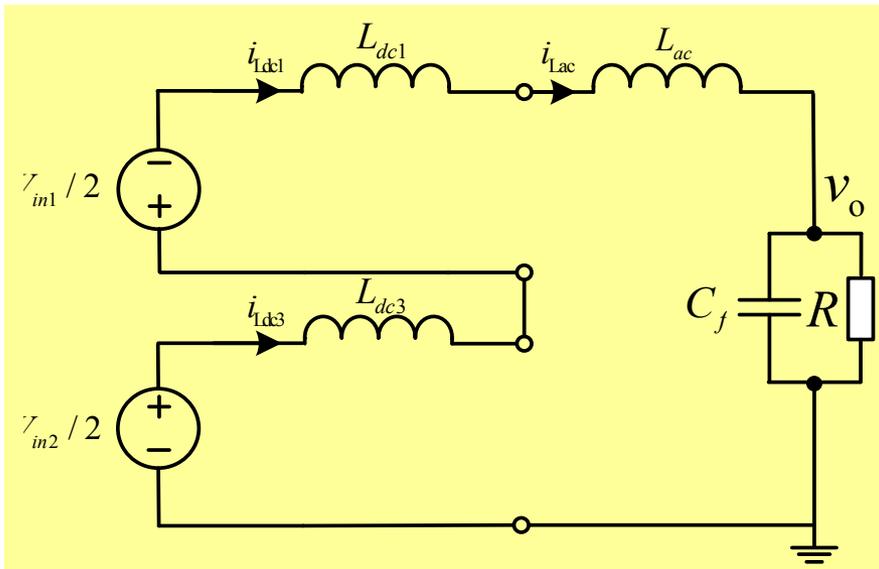
t_1-t_2 : S_1 、 D_3 on



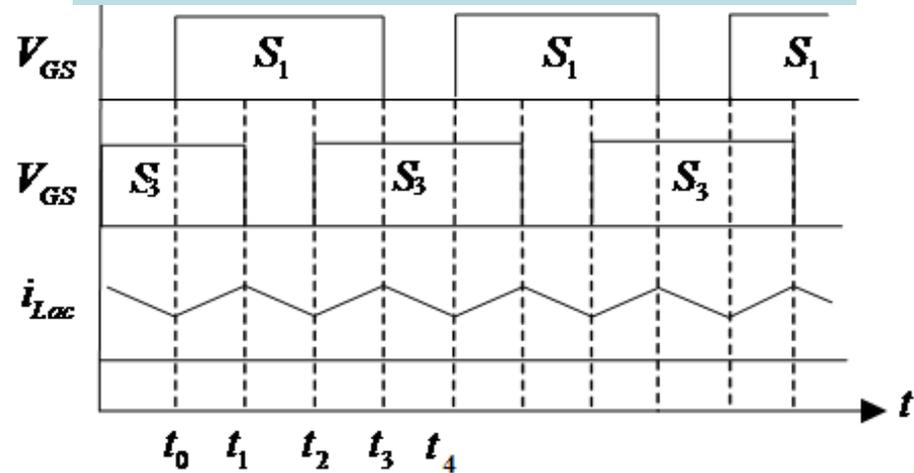
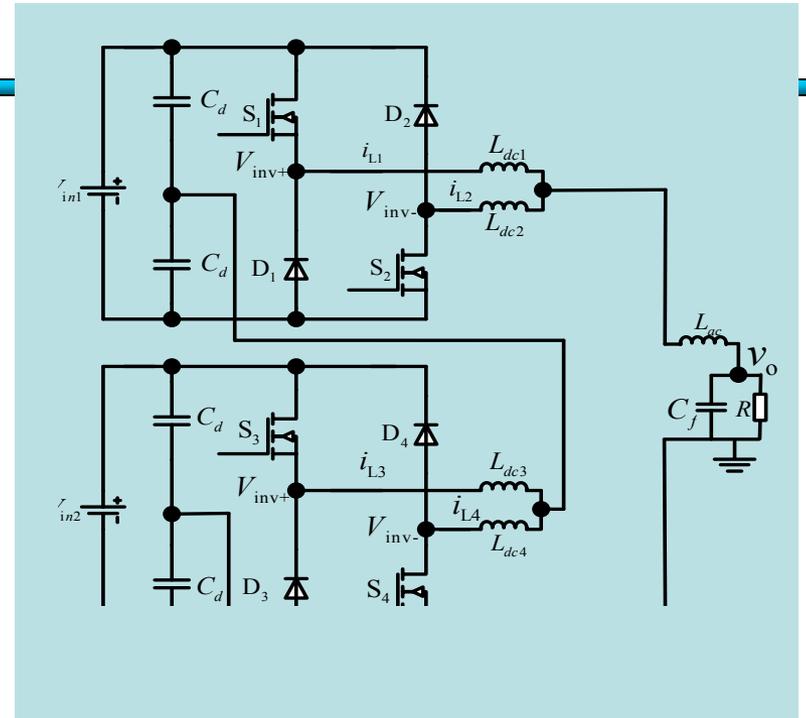
级联DBI的移相控制原理



t_2-t_3 : S_1 、 S_3 on

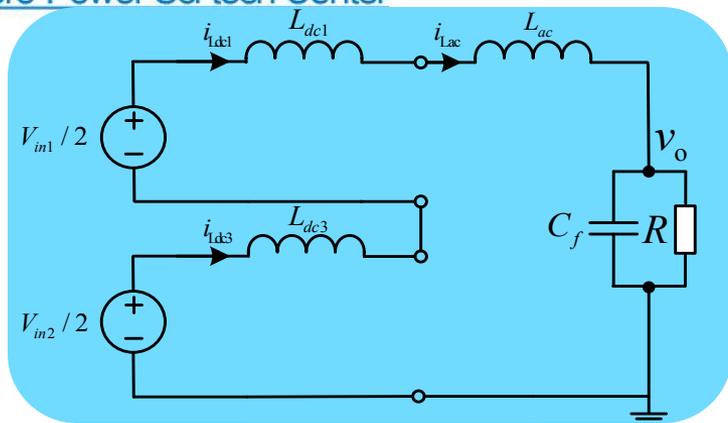


t_3-t_4 : S_3 、 D_1 on



□ 移相控制，频率提高，纹波减小

级联DBI输出电压过零点畸变



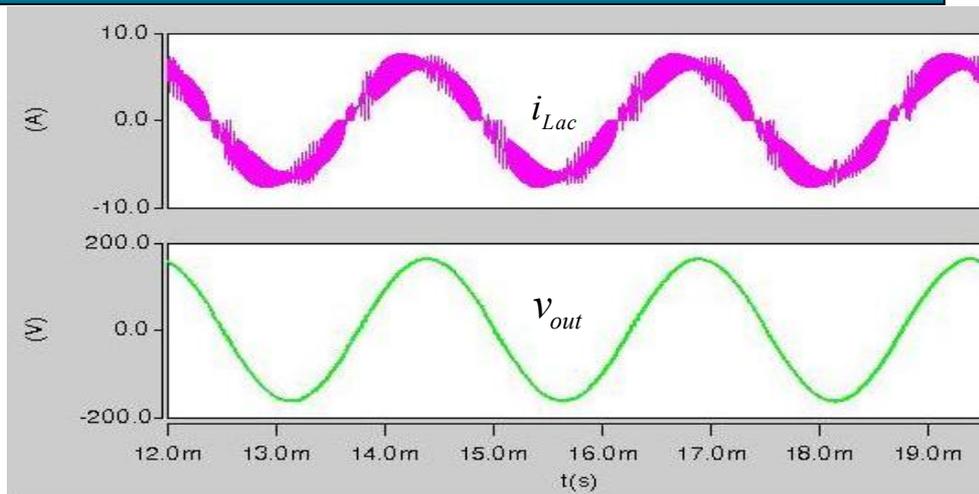
S1、S3 导通

$$\Delta I = \frac{(0.5V_{in} + 0.5V_{in} - v_o)(D-0.5)T_s}{L_{dc1} + L_{dc3} + L_{ac}}$$

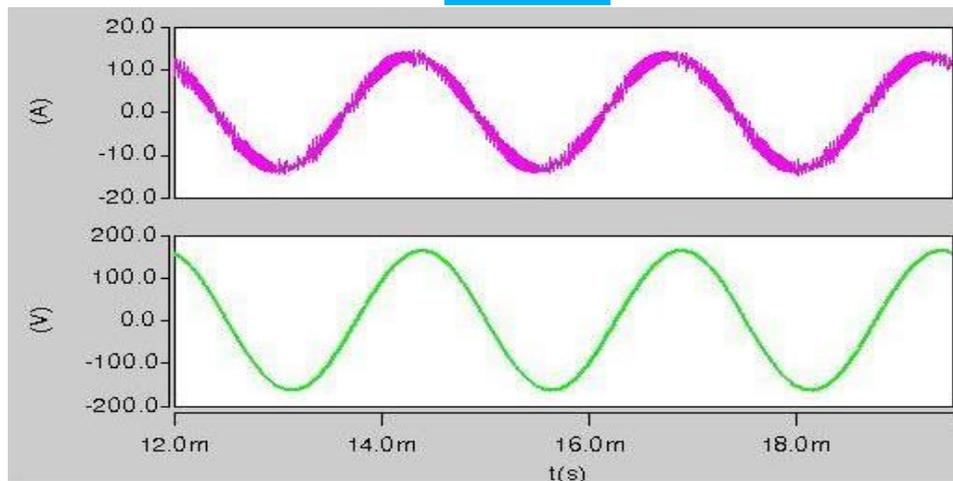
$$\Delta I = \frac{(V_{in} - v_o)(D-0.5)T_s}{2L_{dc} + L_{ac}}$$

D=0.5

$\Delta I=0$



半载



满载

电流纹波和级联DBI单元的关系

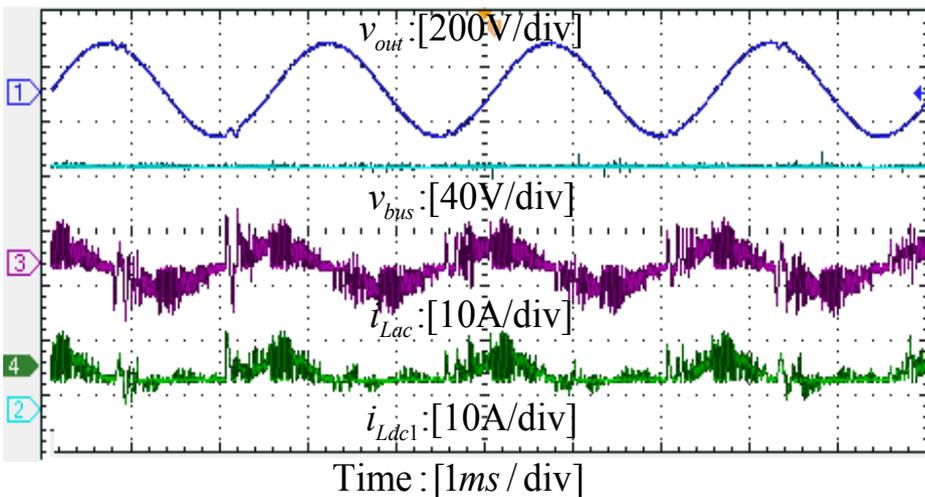
unit \ current ripple	Δi_j
3	$\Delta i_3 = \frac{(\frac{2}{2 \cdot 3} V_{dc} - v_o)(D_s - \frac{1}{3})T_s}{3L_{1p} + L_f}$
4	$\Delta i_4 = \frac{(\frac{3}{2 \cdot 4} V_{dc} - v_o)(D_s - \frac{2}{4})T_s}{4L_{1p} + L_f}$
5	$\Delta i_5 = \frac{(\frac{3}{2 \cdot 5} V_{dc} - v_o)(D_s - \frac{2}{5})T_s}{5L_{1p} + L_f}$

$$\Delta i_n = \frac{(((\lceil (n+1)/2 \rceil / 2n) V_{dc} - v_o)(D_s - ((\lceil (n-1)/2 \rceil / n)))T_s}{nL_{np} + L_f}$$

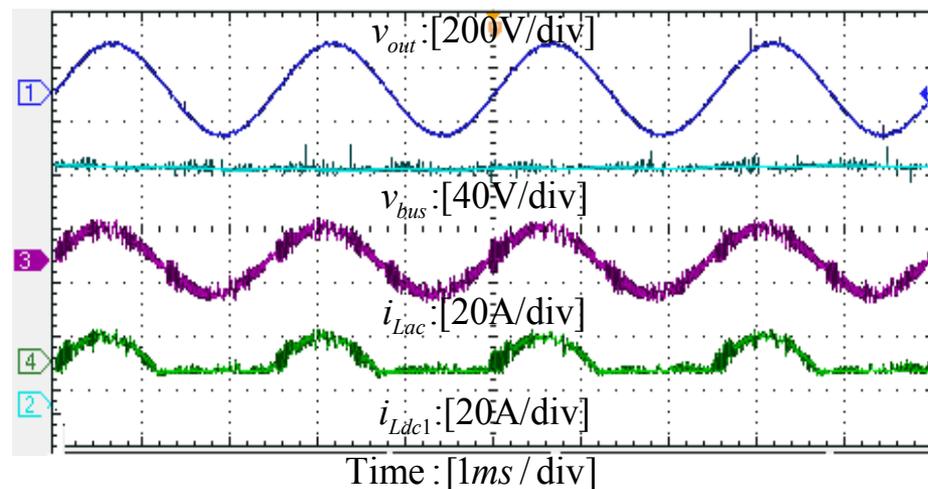
□ 偶数级联，可去除过零畸变

- 输入电压: 180VDC(± 90 VDC)
- 输出电压: 115VAc/400Hz
- 输出功率: 1kVA

- 直流滤波电感: 15 μ H
- 交流滤波电感: 150 μ H
- 开关频率: 30kHz

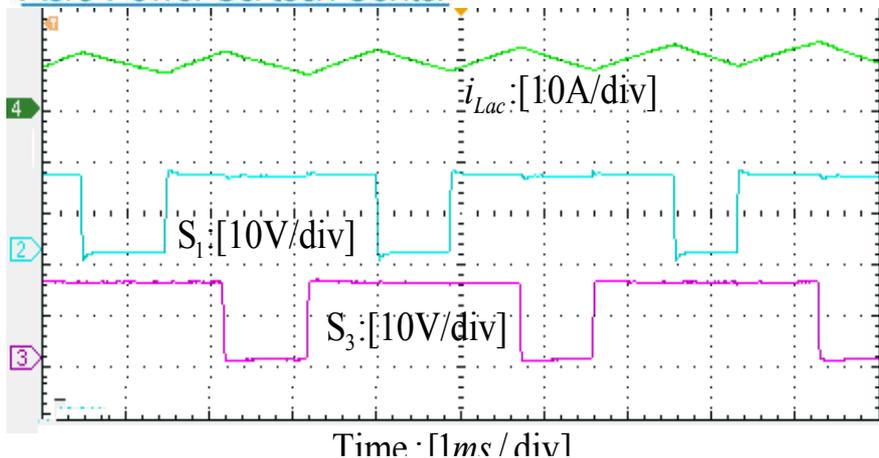


空载时

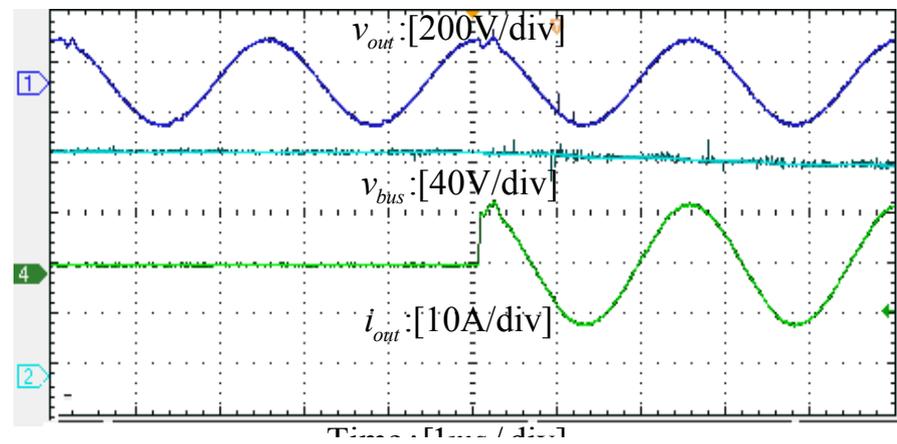


满载时

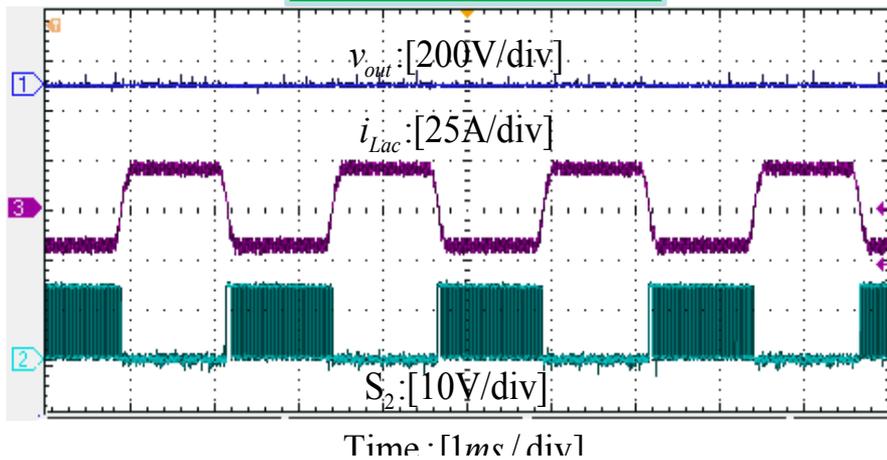
THD < 1%



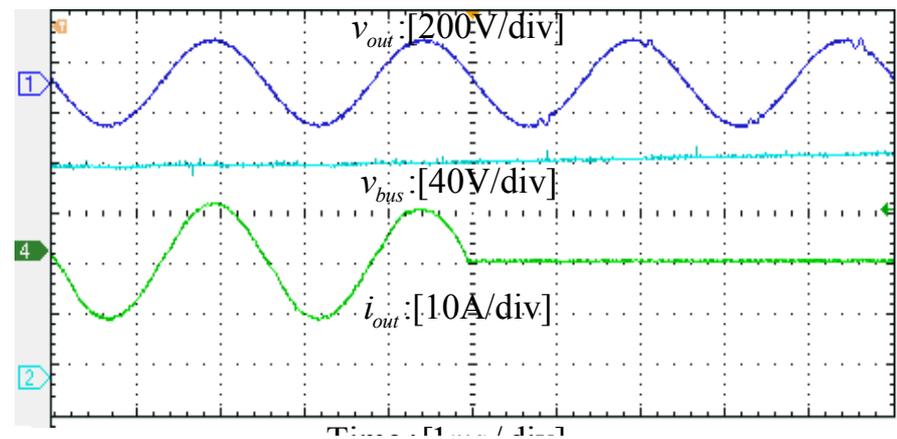
控制波形



突加负载



短路时



突卸负载

○ 研究背景

○ 三相双Buck逆变器的控制技术

○ 三电感双Buck逆变器

○ 级联双Buck逆变器

○ 总结

双BUCK拓扑无桥臂直通问题，可靠性高；无二极管反向恢复问题，效率高。

1 三相双 逆变器的统一 载波交截控制

载波交截控制无需坐标变换；DSVPWM控制直流电压利用率高，效率高。

2. 三电感双Buck逆变器结构

三电感结构，避免桥臂功率管直通，有效降低滤波器的体积重量。可通过磁集成来进一步提高功率密度。

3. 双Buck逆变器级联技术

双BUCK级联结构，采用移相控制可提高等效频率，消除过零点畸变，减小滤波器尺寸。

谢谢!

请各位专家批评指正!