



University of Technology Sydney

Advanced Control of Three-Phase Full-Bridge Converter in Microgrids

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP/ORIGINALITY	I
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	II
TABLE OF CONTENTS	III
LIST OF SYMBOLS	VII
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	IX
LIST OF FIGURES	XI
LIST OF TABLES	XVI
ABSTRACT	XVII
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Challenges with High Penetration of Renewable Sources	2
1.3 Three-phase Full-bridge Converter for Renewable Energy Systems	3
1.4 Advanced Control Strategies	4
1.5 Research Objectives	9
1.6 Outline of the Thesis.	9
References	12
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	17
2.1 Introduction	17
2.2 Control of Power Converters for Distributed Generation	19
2.2.1 AC/DC converter in renewable energy systems	19
2.2.2 Control strategies of three-phase full-bridge AC/DC converter	23
2.2.3 Review of DC/DC converters	31
2.2.4 Control theory of IBDC converter	36
2.2.5 Application of IBDC in renewable energy systems.	40
2.3 The Microgrid and Topologies	42

2.4 Summary of The Chapter	48
REFERENCES.....	48
3. APPLICATION OF THREE-PHASE FULL-BRIDGE CONVERTER IN RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS	59
3.1 Introduction.....	59
3.2 Proposal of Microgrids Topology with Modular Design	61
3.2.1 Topology of proposed microgrids	62
3.2.2 Operation modes of proposed microgrids.....	65
3.2.3 Control design of the converter module in proposed microgrids.	70
3.2.4 Control design of microgrid system.....	75
3.3 Challenges of Current PEI in Renewable Energy Systems.....	76
3.3.1 Review of the smart inverter	79
3.4 Proposal of Smart Converter	82
3.4.1 Smart converter concept	82
3.4.2 Auxiliary functions of the smart converter.....	85
3.4.3 Application of smart converter for various scenarios in microgrids.....	87
3.4.4 Conclusion of discussion	88
3.5 Summary of The Chapter	89
REFERENCES.....	90
4. MULTI-FUNCTIONAL MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL OF THREE-PHASE FULL-BRIDGE AC/DC CONVERTER.....	94
4.1 Introduction.....	94
4.2. Three-Phase Full-Bridge AC/DC Converter Control.....	96
4.2.1 Mathematical model of three-phase full-bridge converter.....	96
4.2.2 Switching table based direct power control.....	98
4.2.3 SVM based direct power control	100
4.2.4 Model predictive based DPC.....	101
4.3 Proposal of Multi-Functional MPC.....	103
4.3.1 Steady state performance improvement	103
4.3.2 Mutual influence elimination strategy	107

4.4 Numerical Simulation and Experimental Verification	108
4.4.1 Numerical Simulation	108
4.4.2 Experimental prototype setup.....	114
4.4.3 Experimental results	116
4.5 Summary of The Chapter	120
REFERENCES.....	123
5. REVERSIBLE PREDICTIVE DUTY CYCLE CONTROL OF AC/DC FULL-BRIDGE CONVERTER.....	126
5.1 Introduction.....	126
5.2 Three Vectors based Predictive Duty Cycle Control Approach	128
5.2.1 Mathematical model of conventional predictive duty cycle control	128
5.2.2 Improved predictive duty cycle control with novel vector sequence	133
5.2.3 Proposed reversible predictive duty cycle control	135
5.3 Numerical Simulation and Experimental Verification	140
5.3.1 Numerical simulation.....	140
5.3.2 Experimental Verification.....	145
5.4 Summary of The Chapter	150
REFERENCES.....	151
6. MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL BASED DUTY CYCLE CONTROL WITH MUTUAL INFLUENCE ELIMINATION AND SIMPLIFIED CALCULATION..	153
6.1 Introduction.....	153
6.2 Model Predictive based Duty Cycle Control – Two Vector Based Approach	154
6.2.1 Conventional two vector based approach	154
6.2.2 Simplified model predictive based duty cycle control	156
6.2.3 Numerical simulation.....	159
6.2.4 Experimental Verification	164
6.2.5 Conclusion of discussions	168
6.3 Improved SVM based DPC.....	169
6.3 Model Predictive based Duty Cycle Control – Three Vector Based Approach	171
6.3.1 MPC based PDCC.....	171

6.3.2 MPC based direct duty cycle control	174
6.3.3 Numerical simulation	177
6.3.4 Experimental verification	184
6.4 Conclusion of the Chapter	189
REFERENCES	191
7. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORKS	193
7.1 Conclusions	193
7.2 Future Works	194
APPENDIX. PUBLICATIONS BASED ON THE THESIS PROJECT	196

LIST OF SYMBOLS

C	Filter capacitance [μF]
d'_a, d'_b	Duty ratio of voltage vector V'_a, V'_b
dp, dq	Digitized signals of tracking errors of active and reactive power
e_a, e_b, e_c	Three-phase AC source voltages [V]
$e_{\alpha\beta}$	Input source voltage vector [V]
f	Source voltage frequency
H_1, H_2, \dots, H_5	Three-phase full-bridge converter module
I_a, I_b, I_c	AC source three phase current [A]
$I_{\alpha\beta}$	Line current vector [A]
i_L	AC inductor current [A]
L	Line inductance [mH]
P_i, Q_i	Active and reactive power with i-th voltage space vector
P^*, Q^*	Active and reactive power reference value.
Q_1, Q_4	Switches in IBDC converter
R	Line resistance [Ω]
R_L	Load resistance [Ω]
S_1, S_2	Switches of power converter.
S_{ia}, S_{ib}, S_{ic}	Switching states of three-phase full-bridge converter.
S_n	Sector number
T_c	Computing time of control strategy [μs]
T_s	Sampling period [μs]
t_a, t_b, t_c	Duration time of space voltage vector [μs]
V_a, V_b, V_c	AC terminal voltages of the three-phase bridge [V]
$V_{\alpha\beta}$	Three-phase converter input voltage vector [V]
$V_{ia}, V_{i\beta}$	Voltage space vector for each switching state [V]
V_0, V_1, \dots, V_7	Voltage space vector

V_{-a}, V_{-b}	Reverse vector of V_a, V_b
V_{dc}	DC terminal Voltage [V]
V_1, V_2	Input and Output Voltage [V]
V_α, V_β	Voltage vectors in the stationary reference frame [V]
$\Delta P, \Delta Q$	Variation of active and reactive powers
$\Delta I_\alpha, \Delta I_\beta$	Variation of AC source current.
δ_{pi}, δ_{qi}	Active and reactive power slopes of i-th voltage space vector
δ_{pa}, δ_{qa}	Active power and reactive power slopes of the voltage vector
$\lambda, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$	Weighting factors

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Alternating Current
BIL	Basic Insulation Level
CDPC	Conventional Direct Power Control
CEC	California Energy Commission
CFPP	Current Fed Push-pull
CMPC	Conventional Model Predictive Control
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CPDCC	Conventional Predictive Duty Cycle Control
CSVMDPC	Conventional Space Vector Modulation based Direct Power Control
DAB	Dual Active Bridge
DC	Direct Current
DFIG	Doubly-Fed Induction Generator
DER	Distributed Energy Resource
DG	Distributed Generation
DPS	Dual-phase-shift
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DTC	Direct Torque Control
ESS	Energy Storage System
ESPS	Extended Single-Phase-Shift
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
FCS-MPC	Finite Control Set MPC
IC	Internal Combustion
IBDC	Isolated Bidirectional Full-bridge DC-DC Converter
ISVMDPC	Improved SVM based Direct Power Control
IPDCC	Improved Predictive Duty Cycle Control
ISS	International Space Station
MPC	Model Predictive Control

MPCDDC	Model Predictive Control based Direct Duty Control
MMPC	Multi-functional Model Predictive Control
MPDCC	Model Predictive Duty Cycle Control
MPDPC	Model Predictive based Direct Power Control
MPCPDCC	Model Predictive Control based Predict Duty Cycle Control
MPPT	Maximum Power Tracking Point
MV	Medium Voltage
PEI	Power Electronic Interface
PDCC	Predictive Duty Cycle Control
PV	Photovoltaic
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
RTDX	Real Time Data Exchange
STDPC	Switching Table based Direct Power Control
SST	Solid State Transformer
SIWG	Smart Inverter Working Group
SVM	Space Vector Modulation
SVMDPC	Space Vector Modulation based Direct Power Control
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
RPDCC	Reversible Predictive Duty Cycle Control
RMPCPDCC	Reversible Model Predictive Control based Predict Duty Cycle Control
SPDDC	Simplified Predictive Duty Cycle Control
SMPDDC	Simplified Model Predictive Direct Duty Cycle
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
VOC	Voltage-Oriented Control
VSC	Voltage Source Converter
ZVS	Zero Voltage Switching

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1.1	Three phase PWM AC/DC converter.....	3
Fig. 1.2	Topology of dual active bridge converter (three phase topology).....	4
Fig. 1.3	Energy storage system based on IBDC in a microgrid.....	4
Fig. 1.4	Typical application of IBDC for power distribution in microgrid	5
Fig. 1.5	Block diagram of VOC.....	5
Fig. 1.6	Block diagram of conventional DPC-based power regulation	6
Fig.1.7	Block diagram of MPC-based power regulation	7
Fig.1.8	Block diagram of the SPDCC for the AC/DC converter.....	7
Fig. 1.9	Block diagram of SVM DPC-based power regulation	8
Fig.1.10	Block diagram of PDCC for the AC/DC converter.....	9
Fig. 2.1	Synchronous generator plus power electronics configuration.....	19
Fig. 2.2	The topology of three-phase full bridge power electronic converter for synchronous wind turbine generator.....	20
Fig. 2.3	Power electronic AC/DC/AC converter for doubly-fed wind turbine generator.....	20
Fig. 2.4	Multi-string PV topology with high-frequency transformer-based isolation	21
Fig. 2.5	Cascaded DC/DC and DC/AC converter topology	21
Fig. 2.6	Microturbine configurations, (a) Microturbine configurations with DC-link power converters, (b) Microturbine configurations with a high frequency AC-link power converter, (c) Power electronic converter topology	22
Fig. 2.7	Three phase PWM AC/DC converter.....	25
Fig. 2.8	Grid-connected AC/DC converter for bidirectional power flow	25
Fig. 2.9	Block diagram of conventional switching table based DPC	25
Fig. 2.10	Control block of MPDPC.	28
Fig. 2.11	Block diagram of SVM DPC-based power regulation (a) CSVMDPC (b) ISVMDPC	29
Fig. 2.12	Control block of PDCC	30
Fig. 2.13	Topology of buck-boost converter.....	32
Fig. 2.14	Topology of current fed push-pull (CFPP) converter.....	32

Fig. 2.15 Topology of half bridge converter	33
Fig. 2.16 Topology of half bridge dual active converter.....	33
Fig. 2.17 Topology of dual active bridge converter (single phase topology)	34
Fig. 2.18 Topology of dual active bridge converter (three phase topology).....	35
Fig. 2.19 Typical configuration of IBDC (DAB).....	37
Fig. 2.20 Relevant waveforms of IBDC in CSPS control.....	37
Fig. 2.21 Waveforms of IBDC in ESPS control	39
Fig. 2.22 Energy storage system based on IBDC in microgrid.....	40
Fig. 2.23 Three stage SST network with low voltage (LV) and medium voltage (MV) DC networks	41
Fig. 2.24 Application of IBDC for power distribution in microgrid.....	42
Fig. 2.25 A typical AC microgrid system	43
Fig. 2.26 A hierarchical microgrid with both AC and DC links	43
Fig. 2.27 A typical example of a hybrid microgrid configuration	44
Fig. 2.28 A residential microgrid with both AC and DC links	44
Fig.2.29 Typical DC bus based microgrid systems	46
Fig. 3.1 Block diagram of proposed multi-functional modular microgrid system.....	63
Fig. 3.2 Utility/microgrids power-supply mode, Grid-connected status.....	65
Fig. 3.3 DG& ESS power supply mode: Grid-connected status	66
Fig. 3.4 DG power supply mode. Island status	67
Fig. 3.5 DG power feed mode, Island status.....	67
Fig. 3.6 Parallel power supply mode.....	68
Fig. 3.7 Power sharing with droop control method.....	69
Fig. 3.8 MPC based DPC for bidirectional power flow between the ESS and the utility grid ...	71
Fig. 3.9 Control performance with bidirectional power flows(a) Conventional DPC, (b) MPC-based DPC	72
Fig. 3.10 Typical configuration of DC/DC power transmission in proposed microgrids.....	73
Fig. 3.11 (a) Series connection for DC/DC/AC conversion (b) Power converter topology (c) Voltage and current of phase A (d) Three phase current (e) Output active power (f) Output reactive power (g) Voltage of DC bus (h) Phase shift ratio of IBDC converter	74

Fig.3.12 Control system design loop for proposed microgrid system	76
Fig 3.13 An Illustration of California’s Current and Estimated Net Load Curve - often referred to as the ‘duck curve’	78
Fig. 3.14 Smart converter for distributed generations.....	82
Fig. 3.15 Smart converter hardware.....	83
Fig.3.16 Smart converter module for various DERs.....	88
Fig. 4.1 AC/DC three-phase converter structure	97
Fig. 4.2 Voltage space vectors	97
Fig. 4.3 Block diagram of conventional DPC-based power regulation	99
Fig. 4.4. Block diagram of SVM DPC-based power regulation (a) CSVM DPC (b) ISVM DPC	101
Fig. 4.5 Block diagram of MPC-based power regulation	102
Fig. 4.6 Advanced control design in comparison with CMPC	104
Fig. 4.7 Data processing in digital implementation	105
Fig. 4.8 Switching paths of vectors.....	106
Fig. 4.9 Steady-state performance comparison. From top to bottom. (a) CDPC three-phase currents, CDPC reactive powers, CMPC-I three-phase currents, CMPC-I reactive powers, (b) CMPC-II three-phase currents, CMPC-II reactive powers, MMPC-I three-phase currents, MMPC-I reactive powers; (c) MMPC-I three-phase currents, MMPC-I reactive powers, MMPC-II three-phase currents, MMPC-II reactive powers;	110
Fig. 4.10 Dynamic performance. From top to bottom, AC voltage, three-phase currents, active power and reactive power, (a) CDPC, (b) CMPC-I, (c) CMPC-II, (d) MMPC-I, (e) MMPC-II	114
Fig. 4.11 Laboratory experimental prototype	115
Fig. 4.12 Experimental performance when $P=450$ W, Q changes from 550 Var to 0 Var. Top: PWM signal, V_{ab} , i_a and i_b , Bottom: active power and reactive power, (a) CDPC, (b) CMPC-I, (c) CMPC-II, (d) MMPC-I, (e) MMPC-II	117
Fig. 4.13 Harmonic spectra of grid current when $P=450$ W and $Q=0$ Var. (a) CDPC. (b) CMPC-I. (c) CMPC-II (d) MMPC-I (e) MMPC-II	118
Fig. 4.14 Experimental performance when $Q=200$ Var, P changes from 200 W to 400 W. Top: PWM signal, V_{ab} , i_a and i_b . Bottom: active power and reactive power. (a). CDPC. (b) CMPC-I. (c) CMPC-II (d) MMPC-I (e) MMPC-II	121
Fig. 5.1 (a) AC/DC three-phase converter structure, and (b) Voltage space vectors.....	129

Fig. 5.2 Block diagram of PDCC for the AC/DC converter	130
Fig. 5.3. Active and reactive power variation rates by using each converter voltage vector throughout 12 different sectors. (a) $P = 450 \text{ W}$, $Q = 0 \text{ Var}$. (b) $P = -450 \text{ W}$, $Q = 0 \text{ Var}$	133
Fig. 5.4. Active and reactive power variation rates by using each converter voltage vector throughout 12 different sectors. (a) $P = -350 \text{ W}$, $Q = 200 \text{ Var}$. (b) $P = -350 \text{ W}$, $Q = -200 \text{ Var}$	134
Fig. 5.5 Active and reactive power changes using 3 + 3 voltage-vectors' sequence.....	138
Fig. 5.6 Block diagram of the IPDCC for the AC/DC converter.....	140
Fig.5.7 Steady-state performance at $P=450 \text{ W}$, $Q=0 \text{ Var}$. Top to bottom: i_a , P and Q , V_a' , V_b' , sector, t_a , t_b , THD analyses of i_a , (a) PDPC, (b) IPDCC, and (c) RPDCC.....	143
Fig.5.8 Steady-state performance at $P=-350 \text{ W}$, $Q=200 \text{ Var}$. Top to bottom: i_a , P and Q , V_a' , V_b' , sector, t_a , t_b , THD analyses of i_a , (a) PDPC, (b) IPDCC, and (c) RPDCC	144
Fig. 5.9 Dynamic-state performance comparison, Top to bottom: i_a , P and Q , V_a' , V_b' , sector, t_a , t_b , where (a) PDPC, (b) IPDCC, and (c) RPDCC	145
Fig. 5.10 Steady-state performance at $P=450 \text{ W}$, $Q=0 \text{ Var}$; From top to bottom, experimental figure, i_b , P and Q , THD of i_b , where (a) PDPC, (b) IPDCC, and (c) RPDCC	147
Fig.5.11 Steady-state performance at $P=200 \text{ W}$, $Q=350 \text{ Var}$; From top to bottom, experimental figure, i_b , P and Q , THD of i_b , where (a) PDPC, (b) IPDCC, and (c) RPDCC	147
Fig.5.12 Dynamic-state performance when P changes from 250 W to 450 W, $Q=300 \text{ Var}$; Top: Experimental figure; Bottom: i_b , P and Q ; where (a) PDPC, (b) IPDCC, and (c) RPDCC	148
Fig. 5.13 Responses of active power and reactive power for proposed RPDDC when the actual inductance in control differs from the real value; (a) 10 mH, (b) 20 mH, (c) 30 mH, and (d) 40 mH.....	149
Fig.6.1 Block diagram of the SMPDCC for the AC/DC converter	160
Fig.6.2 Steady-state performance at $P=200 \text{ W}$, $Q=400 \text{ Var}$. Top to bottom: i_c , P and Q , THD analyses of i_c , where (a) MPDPC, (b) MPDCC, (c) SMPDCC-1, and (d) SMPDCC -1.5.....	162
Fig. 6.3 Dynamic-state performance with bi-directional power flow, Top to bottom: V_a and i_a , three phase current, P and Q , where (a) MPDPC, (b) MPDCC, (c) SMPDCC-1, (d) SMPDCC-1.5.....	163

Fig.6.4	Steady-state performance at $P=200$ W, $Q=400$ Var, Top to bottom: Experimental figure, corresponding P and Q , THD analyses of i_a , where (a) MPDPC-10kHz, (b) MPDPC-20kHz, (c) IPDCC, (d) MPDCC, (e) SMPDCC-1, and (f) SMPDDC-1.5 .	167
Fig.6.5	Dynamic-state performance when P from 200 W to 400 W, $Q=200$ Var, Top: Experimental figure. Bottom: i_a , P and Q , where (a) MPDPC-10kHz, (b) MPDPC-20kHz, (c) PDCC, (d) MPDCC, (e) SMPDCC-1, (f) SMPDCC-1.5	169
Fig.6.6	Responses of active power and reactive power for proposed SPDDC when the actual inductance in control differs from the real value, where (a) 10 mH, (b) 20 mH, (c) 30 mH, and (d) 40 mH.....	170
Fig. 6.7	Block diagram of SVM DPC-based power regulation, where (a) CSVMDPC, and (b) ISVMDPC	172
Fig.6.8	Block diagram of the MPCDDC for the AC/DC converter.....	176
Fig.6.9	Steady-state performance at $P=450$ W, $Q=0$ Var, Top to bottom: i_a , P and Q , V'_a , V'_b , sector, t_a , t_b , THD analyses of i_a , where (a) MPCDDC-I, (b) MPCDDC-II, (c) ISVMPDC, (d) MPCPDCC-I, (e) MPCPDCC-II, and (f) RMPCPDCC.....	179
Fig.6.10	Steady-state performance at $P=-350$ W, $Q=200$ Var, Top to bottom: i_a , P and Q , V'_a , V'_b , sector, t_a , t_b , and THD analyses of i_a , where (a) MPCDDC-I, (b) MPCDDC-II, (c) ISVMPDC, (d) MPCPDCC-I, (e) MPCPDCC-II, and (f) RMPCPDCC	180
Fig.6.11	Dynamic-state performance, Top to bottom: i_a , P and Q , V'_a , V'_b , sector, t_a , t_b , and THD analyses of i_a , where (a) MPCDDC-I, (b) MPCDDC-II, (c) ISVMPDC, (d) MPCPDCC-I, (e) MPCPDCC-II, and (f) RMPCPDCC	182
Fig.6.12	Steady state performance at $P=200$ W, $Q=200$ Var, Top to bottom: experimental figure, corresponding P and Q , and THD analyses of i_a , where (a) MPDPC-10k, (b) MPDPC-20k, (c) PDCC, (d) MPCDDC-I, (e) MPCDDC-II, (f) ISVMDPC, (g) MPCPDCC-I, and (h) MPCPDCC-II	187
Fig. 6.13	Dynamic state performance when P from 200 W to 400 W, $Q=200$ Var, Top: experimental figure, Bottom: i_a , P and Q , where (a) MPDPC-10k, (b) MPDPC-20k, (c) PDCC, (d) MPCDDC-I, (e) MPCDDC-II, (f) ISVMDPC, (g) MPCPDCC-I, and (h) MPCPDCC-II	188
Fig. 6.14	Dynamic state performance when Q from 450 Var to 150 Var, $P=300$ W, Top: Experimental figure, Bottom: i_a , P and Q , where (a) MPDPC-10k, (b) MPDPC-20k, (c) PDCC, (d) MPCDDC-I, (e) MPCDDC-II, (f) ISVMDPC, (g) MPCPDCC-I, and (h) MPCPDCC-II	190

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2.1 Comparisons of different kinds of DC/DC converters	36
TABLE 4.1 Converter switching states and corresponding output voltage vectors	98
TABLE 4.2 Conventional switching table of STDPC	99
TABLE 4.3 Improved switching table of STDPC	99
TABLE 4.4 Improved switching table of STDPC	100
TABLE 4.5 Electrical parameter of simulation	109
TABLE 4.6 Quantitative comparison of simulation results.....	114
TABLE 4.7 Electrical parameter of experimental prototype.....	116
TABLE 5.1 Conventional voltage-vectors' sequences for predictive DPC	130
TABLE 5.2 Improved Voltage-vectors' sequences for predictive DPC	135
TABLE 5.3 Voltage selection for proposed RPDCC.....	138
TABLE 5.4 Electrical Parameter of Power Circuit.....	140
TABLE 5.5 Quantitative comparison of simulation results.....	145
TABLE 5.6 Electrical parameter of prototype.....	146
TABLE 5.7 Quantitative comparisons of experimental results	149
TABLE 6.1 Electrical parameter of power circuit.....	160
TABLE 6.2 Quantitative comparison of simulation results.....	164
TABLE 6.3 Electrical parameters of experimental prototype	165
TABLE 6.4 Quantitative comparison of experimental results.....	167
TABLE 6.5 Quantitative Comparison of Simulation Results.....	177
TABLE 6.6 Quantitative comparison of simulation results.....	183
TABLE 6.7 Electrical Parameter of Prototype	184
TABLE 6.8 Quantitative comparison of experimental results.....	191

ABSTRACT

This thesis focused on application and control of three-phase full-bridge converter in renewable energy system (RES). Current challenges and application of the converter are reviewed, novel concept of smart converter and novel microgrid topology with modular design are proposed. Various kinds of control strategies are comprehensively researched and proposed to improve the performance.

Through review of power electronic interface (PEI) and control strategies in RES, it is concluded that three-phase full-bridge converter is generally utilized for AC/DC bi-directional conversion and could realize DC/DC conversion with high frequency transformer. Novel topology of microgrid is proposed with modular structure and wireless communication ability by using three-phase full-bridge converter modules, which is extremely reliable, expandable and flexible. The control modes, the control strategies for each module and system control strategy are discussed. Meanwhile, the smart converter concept is proposed for RES to improve the utility power quality and system stability.

For ancillary services and advanced functions, control strategies of three-phase full-bridge AC/DC converter play an important role. Firstly, the conventional switching table based direct power control (STDPC) and model predictive based direct power control (MPDPC) are compared. Though MPDPC has advantages such as fast dynamic response and lack of modulator, the mutual influence of control objectives is obvious and switching frequency is high. Thus novel advanced multi-functional MPDPC for improving both the dynamic and steady state performances simultaneously is proposed. Not only the novel control can improve the steady-state performance while impeding switching frequency increment, but it can also eliminate mutual influence between active and reactive powers during dynamic instant.

Due to finite number of vectors, the single vector selection based method still bears with variable switching frequency, relatively higher power ripple and spread spectrum nature of harmonics. Therefore, the three-vector based conventional predictive duty

cycle control (PDCC) uses prediction value of power slope and square error minimization method to calculate duration time of adjacent two non-zero vectors, which are selected based on sector information. However, incorrect vector selection cannot be avoided and negative duration time exists. Improved PDCC is presented to solve this issue by reselection of non-zero vector and recalculation of duration time, while the complexity and computation burden increase significantly. Finally, reversible PDCC method is proposed, which does not recalculate the power slope and duration time, it reduces the control complexity significantly while achieving better dynamic and steady performance.

However, there are still some inherent disadvantages of above mentioned methods. Firstly, the mutual influence inherits. Secondly, the calculated negative duration time cannot be wholly eliminated. Thirdly, the computation burden is quite high. Lastly, it limits the method to three vectors based approach only. Therefore, model predictive based vector selection is proposed to avoid incorrect vector selection, simplified duration time calculation method without power slope calculation is proposed, the dynamic and steady-state performance are further improved. Two vector based simplified model predictive duty cycle control (SMPDCC) is proposed with comparison of conventional two vector based approach, improved space vector modulation based DPC (ISVMDPC) is presented. Three vector based approaches with mutual influence elimination and simplified calculation are proposed. Comprehensive comparisons of each methods with simulation and experimental results are conducted.