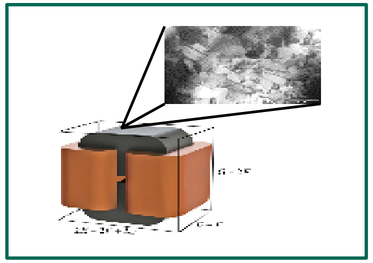
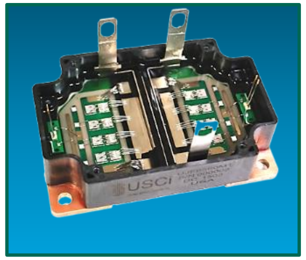
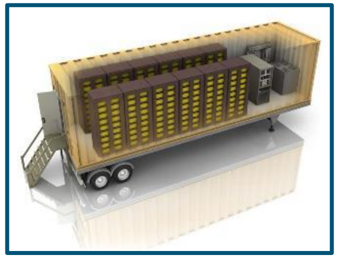
ENERGY STORAGE POWER ELECTRONICS PROGRAM







PRESENTED BY

Stan Atcitty, Ph.D.
Distinguished Member of Technical Staff
Power Electronics & Energy Conversion Systems Dept. 8814

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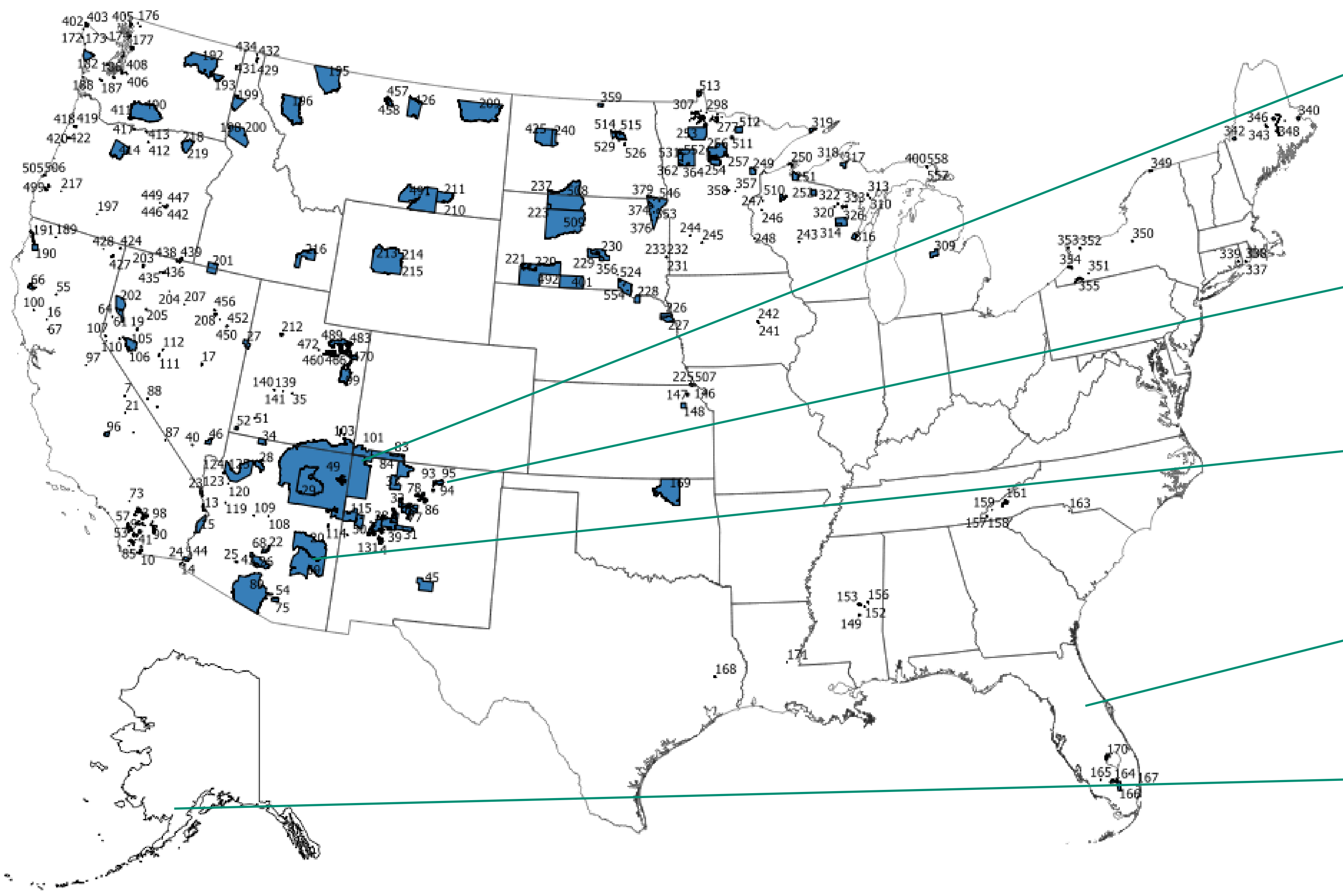
DOE OE ENERGY STORAGE TRIBAL ENERGY PROJECTS

Formed: 2014



Navajo Nation, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA), Urban Electric Power, Georgia Tech Project

Picuris Pueblo Energy Storage Microgrid Project

San Carlos Apache Tribe Energy Storage Microgrid Project

Seminole Tribe of Florida Energy Storage Microgrid Project

Levelock Village of Alaska Energy Storage Project

TRIBAL STUDENTS

2019 Summer Interns

- DOE Indian Energy Summer Internship Program
- NNSA Minority Serving Institute/Tribal Colleges & Universities Program

ENERGY STORAGE R&D AT SANDIA

BATTERY MATERIALS

Large portfolio of R&D projects related to advanced materials, new battery chemistries, electrolyte materials, and membranes.

CELL & MODULE LEVEL SAFETY

Evaluate safety and performance of electrical energy storage systems down to the module and cell level.

POWER CONVERSION SYSTEMS

Research and development regarding reliability and performance of power electronics and power conversion systems.

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Test laboratories evaluate and optimize performance of megawatt-hour class energy storage systems in grid-tied applications.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Work with industry to develop, install, commission, and operate electrical energy storage systems.

STRATEGIC OUTREACH

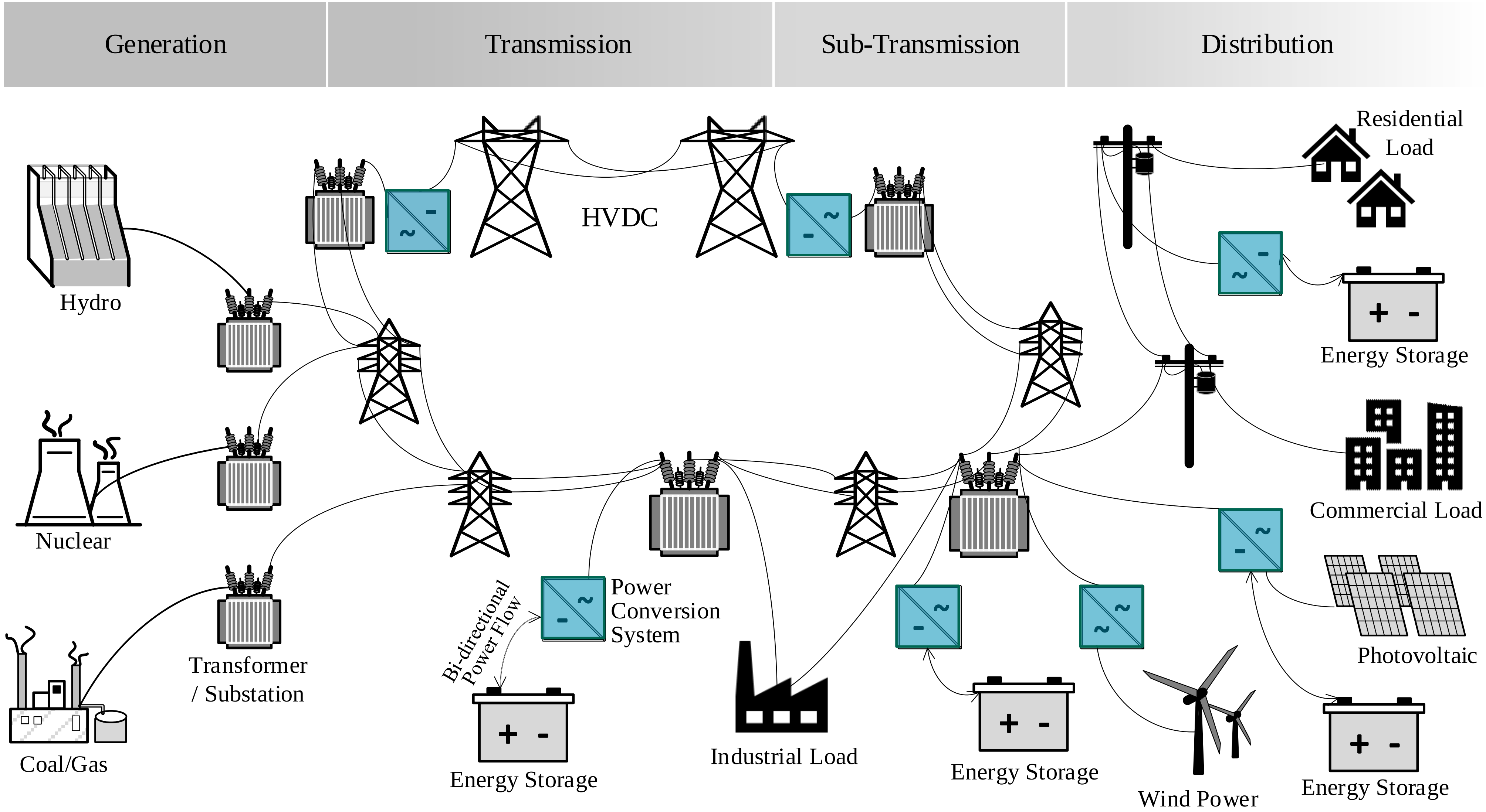
Maintain the ESS website and DOE Global Energy Storage Database, organize the annual Peer Review meeting, and host webinars and conferences.

GRID ANALYTICS

Analytical tools model electric grids and microgrids, perform system optimization, plan efficient utilization and optimization of DER on the grid, and understand ROI of energy storage.

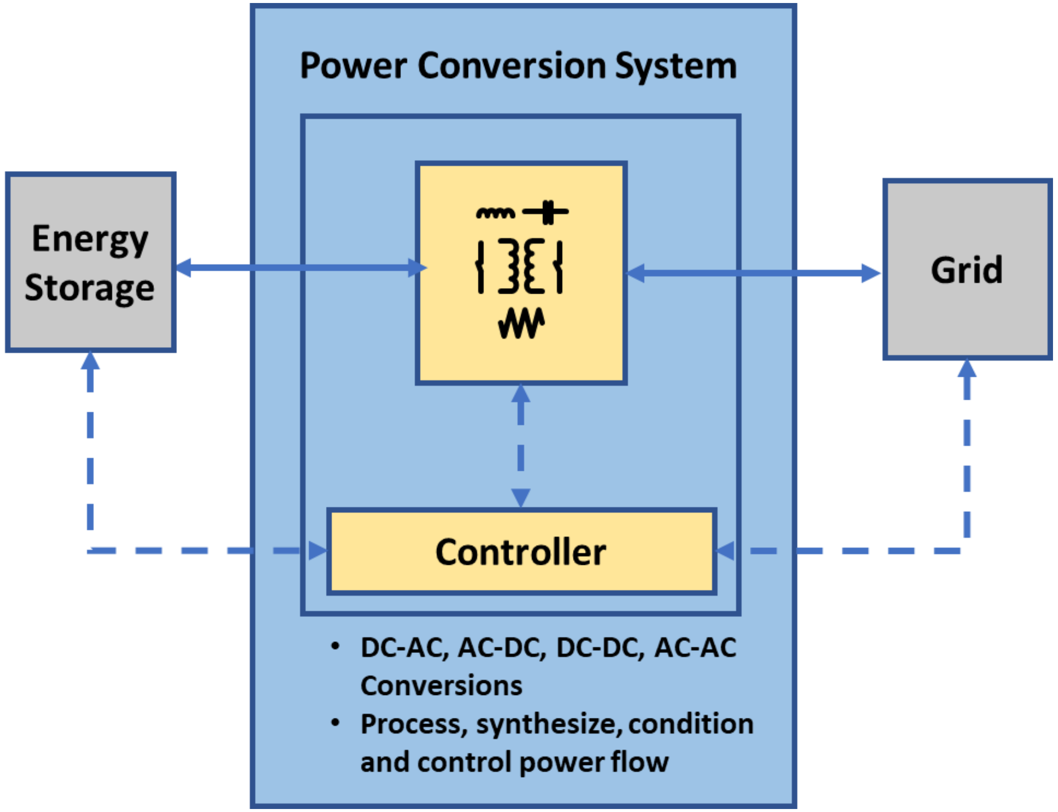
Wide ranging R&D covering energy storage technologies with applications in the grid, transportation, and stationary storage

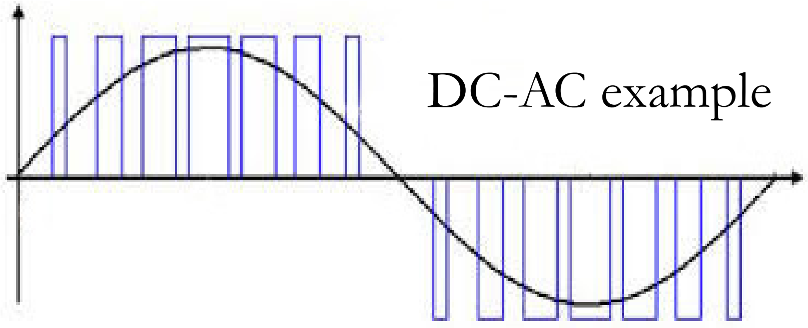
POWER CONVERSION SYSTEM – KEY ENABLING TECHNOLOGY



POWER CONVERSION SYSTEM

- Power conversion systems (PCS), sometimes referred to and used interchangeably as power electronics, are a key enabling technology for energy storage.
- In a grid-tied energy storage system, the PCS controls the power supplied to and absorbed from the grid, simultaneously optimizing energy storage device performance and maintaining grid stability.
- There are multiple types of energy storage technologies, and each has their own characteristics and control parameters that must be managed by the PCS.
- An energy storage installation may be tasked with a variety of different grid support services; the PCS is responsible for controlling the flow of energy to meet the requirements of the intended grid support application.
- The major electrical components of a PCS are semiconductor switches, magnetic devices such as inductors and transformers, capacitors, and a controller.





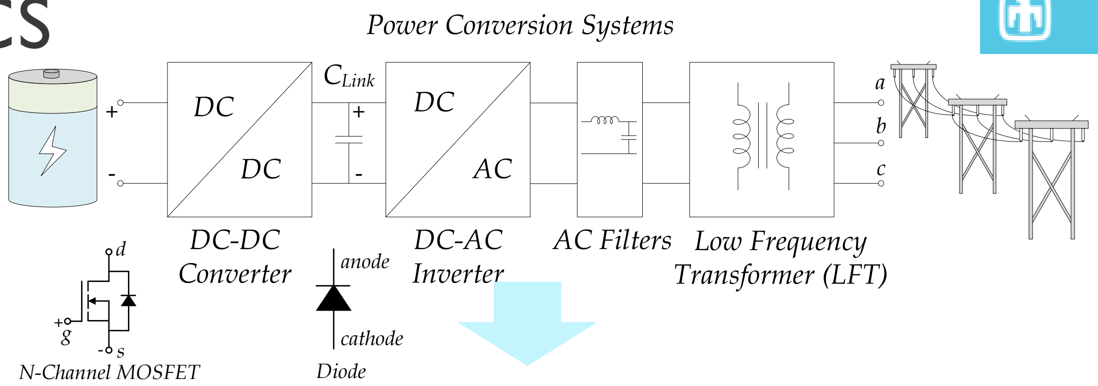
DC-AC example

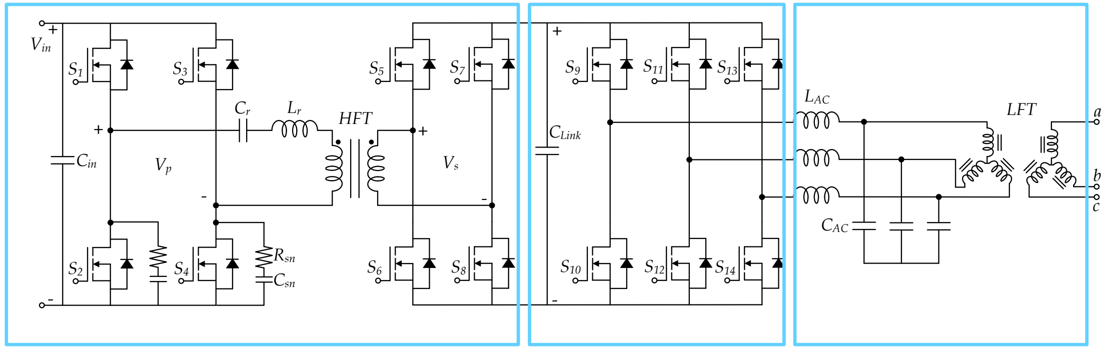
ROLE OF SEMICONDUCTORS IN PCS

Semiconductor devices such as transistors and diodes are electronic components that rely on the internal material such as silicon for its function. For example:

- Transistors can become an open or short circuit based on the voltage level between the gate and source terminals. For a N-channel MOSFET, $v_{gs} > V_{th}$ turns ON the device.
- Diodes conduct only when there is a positive voltage between the anode and cathode terminals.

- Typically, semiconductor devices are made from Silicon (Si), but new wide bandgap (WBG) materials—such as Silicon Carbide (SiC) and Gallium Nitride (GaN)—are known for higher switching frequencies, higher blocking voltages, lower switching losses and higher junction temperatures than silicon-based switches.
  - SiC (High Power): 650 V +
  - GaN (Low Power): < 650 V, > 900V in development
- Reliability remains one of the major factors impeding the widespread adoption of WBG power devices; need to design, fabricate, and characterize WBG devices as a neutral third party.
- Battery electric vehicles will drive volumes up, cost down, and reliability up in the next 10 years.
- Electric grid is additional performance & reliability driver.





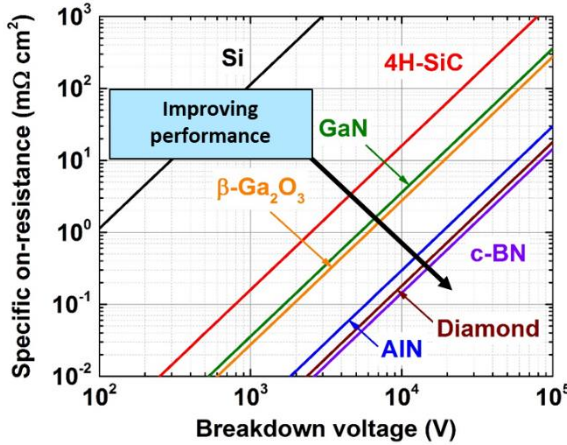
Resonant Dual Active Bridge (DAB) **DC-DC** Converter

Three-phase **DC-AC** inverter

AC Filter and **LFT**

Future of semiconductors:

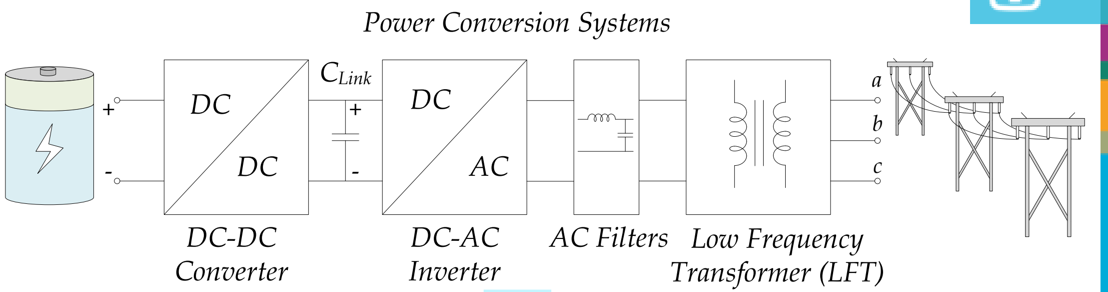
- Lower on-resistance for given breakdown voltage
- Higher power density and increase efficiency
- Ultra WBG, Diamond

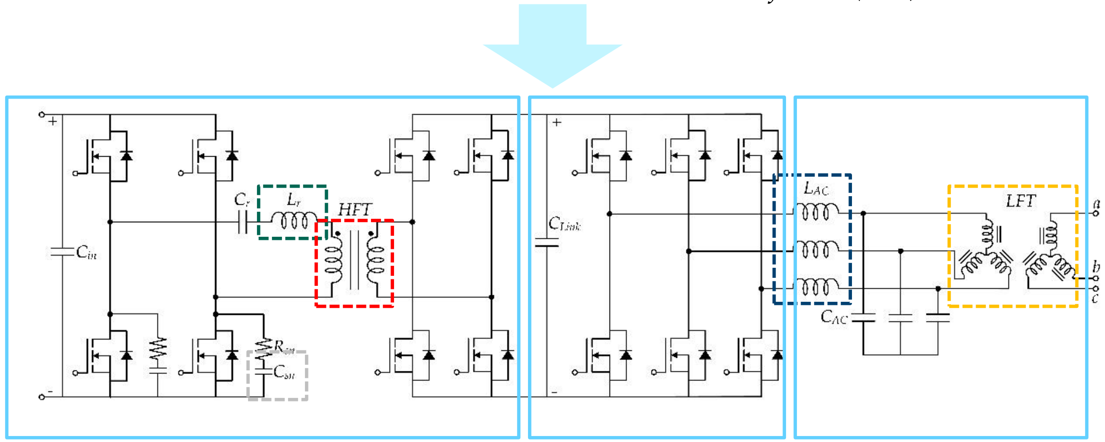


ROLE OF MAGNETICS IN PCS

Inductors and transformers are passive elements formed by wires wound around magnetics components. Inductors store energy in an electro-magnetic field. Transformers transfer energy between primary and secondary windings wound around a magnetic material.

- Resonant inductors, L_r:
  - Forms the converter resonant tank with C_r allowing zero-voltage or zero-current switching in the DC-DC converter stage.
  - Usually L_r has a low magnitude.
- High-frequency transformer, *HFT*:
  - *HFT* allows a higher voltage conversion ratio by selecting the required turns ratio, *N*.
  - Compact footprint due to high frequency operation.
- AC filter inductors, L_{AC}:
  - Eliminate the harmonic distortion from the DC-AC inverter stage.
- Low-frequency transformer, *LFT*:
  - Step-up or down the voltage from the PCS to the required level by selecting the necessary turns ratio *N*.
  - LFTs are bulky since they operate at line frequency.
- Current magnetic materials do not meet all the requirements of emerging power electronics topologies.
- Significant volume reduction and increased reliability in PCS will be enabled by advanced magnetics.





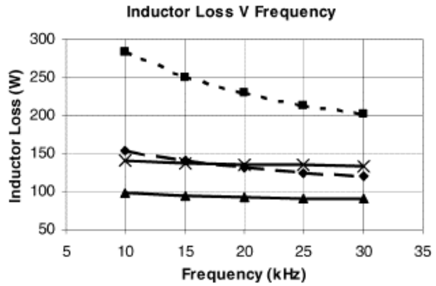
Resonant Dual Active Bridge (DAB) **DC-DC** Converter

Three-phase **DC-AC** inverter

AC Filter and **LFT**

Future of magnetics:

- High magnetization
- Low loss magnetic cores for high frequency transformers
- Nitrides and soft magnetic composites (SMC)
- AM 3D printed cores

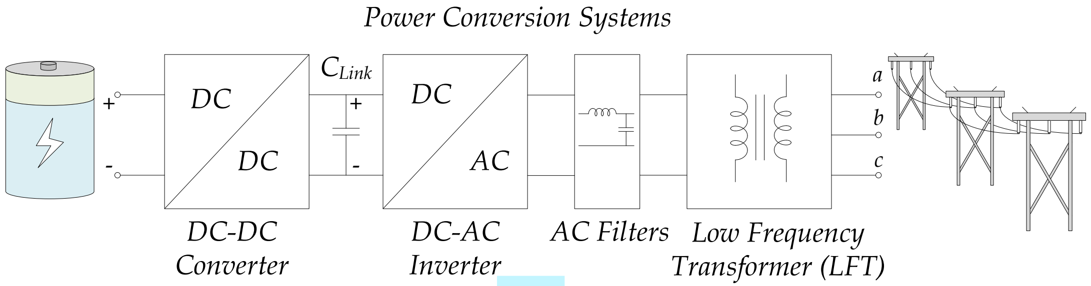


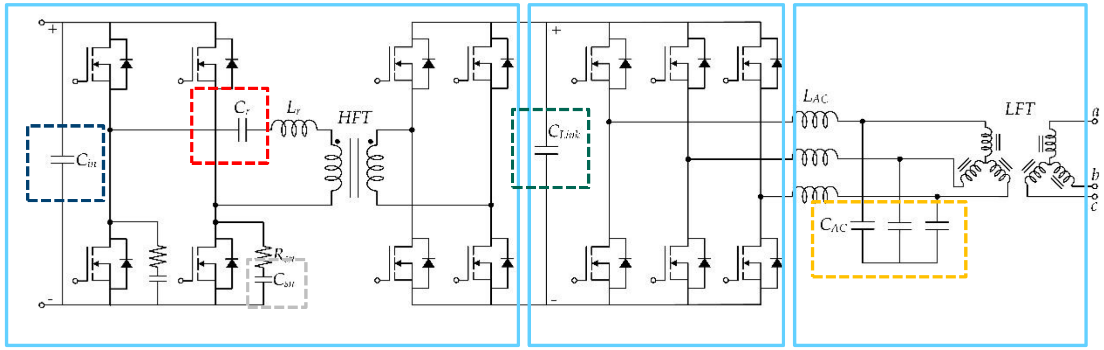
γ'-Fe_4N magnetic core

ROLE OF CAPACITORS IN PCS

Capacitors are passive elements that store energy in an electric field inside a dielectric material between two conductive plates.

- DC input filter capacitors, C_{in}:
  - C_{in} provides the high-frequency current demanded by the DC-DC converter.
  - Prevents battery degradation by filtering high- and low-frequency ripple currents.
- Resonant capacitor, C_r:
  - Forms the resonant tank with L_r that allows zero-voltage or zero-current switching in the DC-DC stage.
  - Usually C_r is low, but the current stress may be high.
- Snubber capacitors, C_{sn}:
  - Suppress voltage transients that may damage the semiconductor devices.
- DC link capacitors, C_{Link}:
  - DC link is an intermediate stage with a voltage level higher than the peak AC voltage level.
  - C_{link} provides a stable DC voltage and ride-through capability for a few *ms* in case of an interruption at AC input side.
  - Usually C_{link} is high.
- AC filter capacitors, C_{AC}:
  - Eliminate the high-frequency components from the DC-AC inverter stage.
- DC-link capacitors are prone to failure – dielectric breakdown and temperature limitations





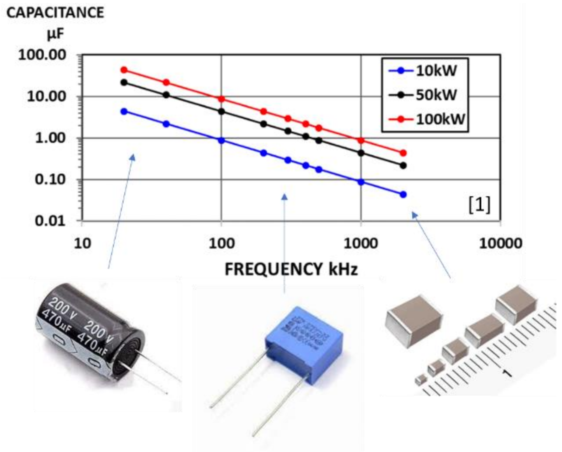
Resonant Dual Active Bridge (DAB) **DC-DC** Converter

Three-phase **DC-AC** inverter

AC Filter and **LFT**

Future of capacitors:

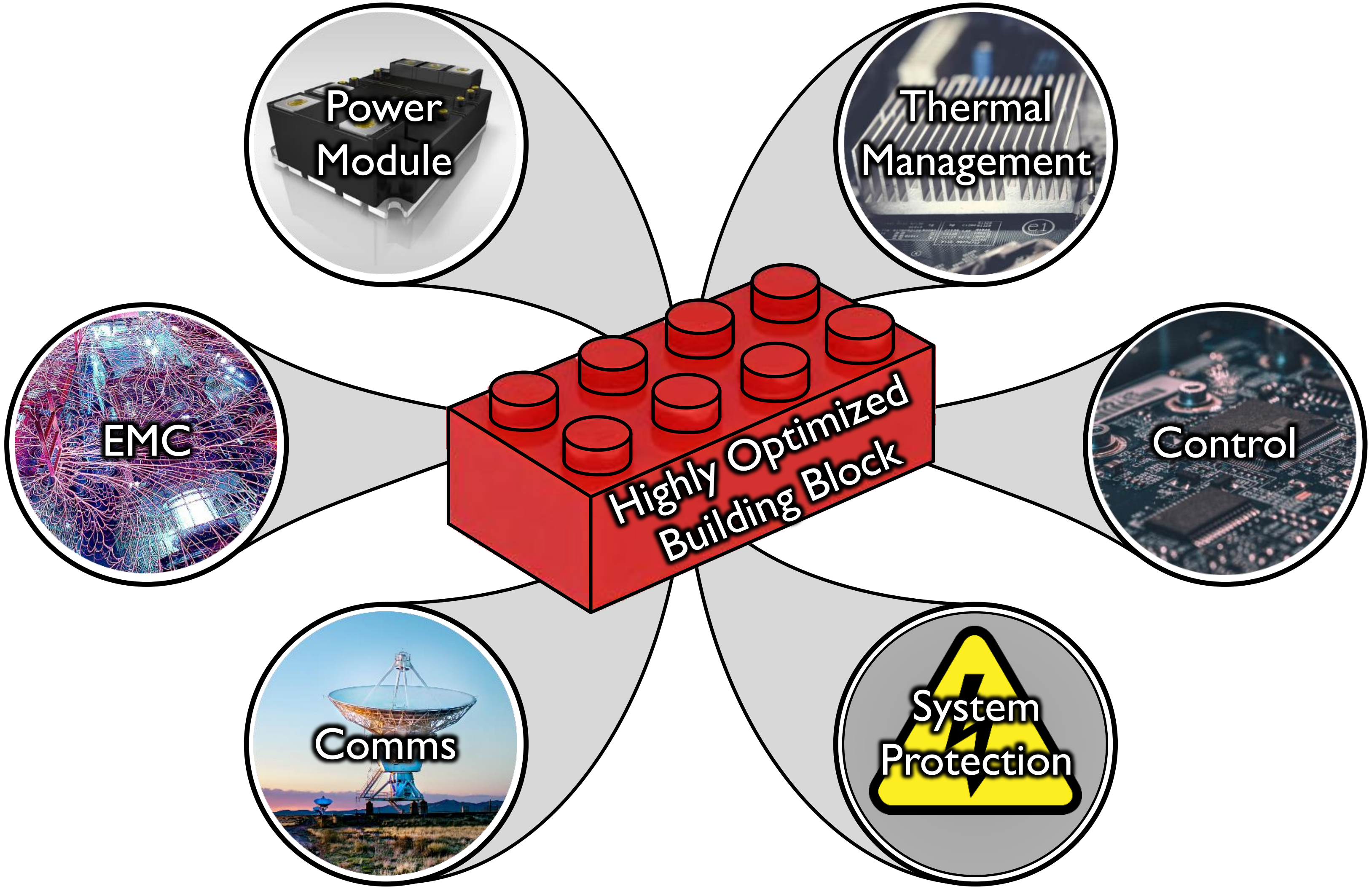
- High voltage
- High temperature
- Low ESL, ESR, dielectric loss
- Compact, inexpensive
- Polymer film, advanced ceramic capacitors



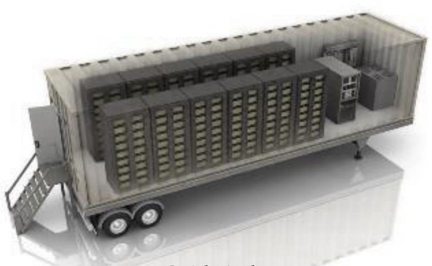
SYSTEM INTEGRATION

New components are important, but not the whole story

- **Advanced Topologies**:
  - Modular, fault-tolerant hardware architectures
- **Advanced Control Systems**:
  - Methods for detecting and reacting to internal failures in real time
- **Design-For-Reliability:**
  - Computational tools for assessing reliability and remaining time-to-failure based on application-specific operating conditions



DOE OE POWER ELECTRONICS: MATERIALS TO MEGAWATTS

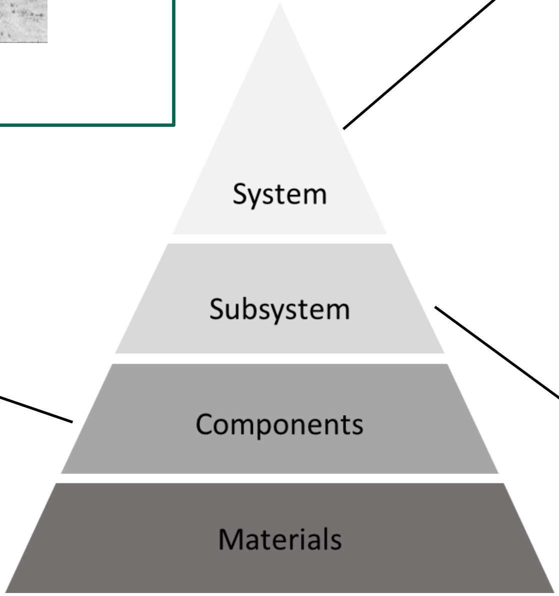


Grid-tied Energy Storage PCS

Remote Energy Storage PCS

Systems

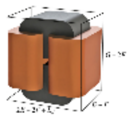
- Multiple subsystems together form the system or Power Conversion System (PCS)
- Self-contained, fully functional unit that performs the end-use application
- Includes DC/AC disconnects, system controls, final packaging, etc.



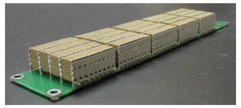
Components

- Materials are combined together to form components
- Basic building blocks circuit
- Includes switches, capacitors, inductors, etc.

Semiconductor Switches



Inductors and transformers



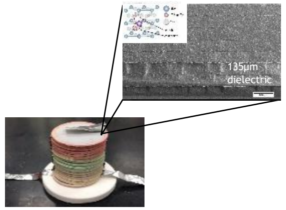
Capacitors

Subsystems

Power Converter Modules

- Multiple components together form subsystems
- Perform a specific task within the PES
- Includes subsystem controls, sensors, thermal management, protection, power stage, etc.

Materials



High Temp Capacitor Materials

SiC and GaN Semiconductor Materials

Iron Nitride Magnetic Materials

- Bottom layer in the PE R&D spectrum (non-application specific)
- Foundation for other technological improvements
- Advanced semiconductor, magnetic materials, new capacitor dielectrics, etc.

BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM ELEMENTS

Battery Storage	Battery Management System (BMS)	Power Conversion System (PCS)	Energy Management System (EMS)	Site Management System (SMS)	Balance of Plant
• Modules • Racks • $/KWh	• Battery Management & BESS Protection	• Bi-directional Inverter • Inverter control • Interconnection / Switchgear • $/KW	• Charge / Discharge • Load Management • Ramp rate control • Grid Stability • Monitoring • $ / ESS	• Distributed Energy Resources (DER) control • Synchronization • Islanding and microgrid control • $ / microgrid	• Transformer/ POC switchgear • BESS container • Climate control • **Fire protection** • Construction and Permitting • $ / project

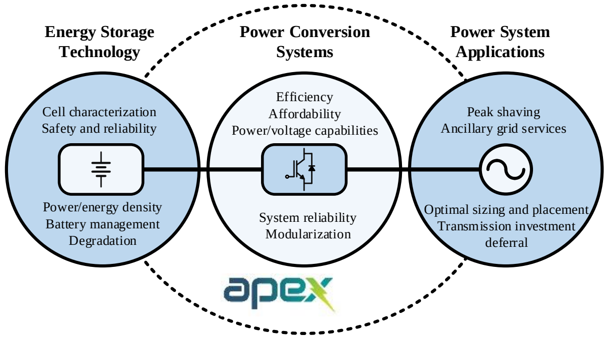
NOTE: Important to have single entity responsible for the ESS integration.

Source: UtilityDrive

ADVANCED POWER ELECTRONICS AND PCS R&D AT SANDIA

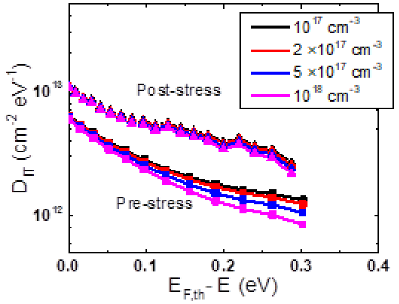
Advanced Power Electronics Conversion Systems Laboratory

- R&D of new power conversion topologies and intelligent control strategies; leverages capabilities of advanced components and materials, verifies performance through hardware experimentation



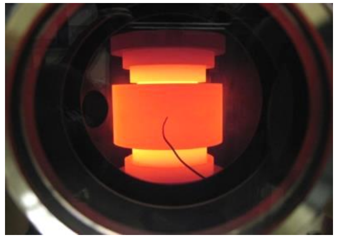
Wide Bandgap Semiconductor Characterization Laboratory

- Utilizes a range of techniques from atomic-scale characterization to reliability testing in switching circuits; stressing WBG power devices, measuring their change in performance, modeling the results, and ascertaining the impact on the PCS



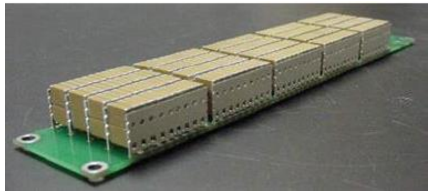
Magnetics Fabrication and Characterization Laboratory

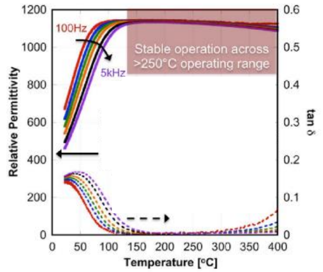
- R&D of new high magnetization, low loss magnetic cores for high frequency converters; going beyond state-of-the-art through the implementation of iron nitride, development of new low loss soft magnetic core materials capable of operating in conjunction with WBG semiconductor-based PCS



Advanced Dielectric Laboratory

- Performs reliability assessment on commercial capacitors, understands failure physics for better reliability models, and develops next-generation capacitor materials; evaluating reliability of current generation ceramic capacitors for DC-link applications; evaluates next-gen high temperature capacitors under realistic ripple waveform seen in PCS





LOOKING FORWARD

Ongoing Research Areas

- Power conversion system for scalable energy storage deployments
  - Modular topologies for direct MV grid connection
  - Integration of storage in existing and emerging power electronic energy infrastructure
- Uninterruptible converter topologies for critical storage assets
  - Fault-tolerant and reconfigurable hardware architectures
  - Hot-swap capable converters and storage systems
- Applications of power electronics in storage system safety
  - Stranded energy extraction
  - Active response to thermal runaway
- Integration of advanced components
  - Wide bandgap devices
  - Advanced magnetics
  - Advanced capacitors

DOE OE POWER ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT

2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022

World's First Fiber Optic Electrical Transducer to Pass Military Vibration and Shock Certification

Exceeds 30Mhz
Capable of Operating up to 34.5kV without additional Insulation, Isolation, or Cooling

World's First Voltage Controlled 4500V/400A Turn-Off Thyristor

4500V and 400A rated
Integrated Si MOSFET and GTO
Embedded Current Sensing Capability

World's First High Temperature SiC Single-Phase Inverter

3 kW (1200 V/150 A peak)
250 °C Junction Temperature
Integrated Gate Driver

World's First High Temperature SiC Power Module

50 kW (1200 V/150 A peak)
250 °C Junction Temperature
Integrated HTSOI Gate Driver

World's First Highly Accelerated Lifetime Testing (HALT) of High Voltage SiC Modules

Dramatically Accelerates Design Cycle
-100 °C to 250 °C (1.7 °C/s Ramp)
48 in × 48 in Table Size
6 axis 75 gRMS Vibration

World's First Commercially Available Ultra-High-Voltage SiC Thyristor

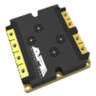
Rating exceed 6.5kV, 200kHz, 80A
> 200°C junction temperature

World's First Monolithically Integrated Single Chip Transistor

Integrated SJT/Diode Chip at 1200V

World's First High Voltage, High Temperature, Reworkable SiC Half-Bridge Power Module

> 15 kV / 100 A, > 200 °C
Reworkable
Wire Bond Free, Low Parasitic Design
Device Neutral
HV Isolated Gate Driver



World's First High Frequency, High Temperature, SiC Half-Bridge Power Module

15 kV/100 A, 20 kHz, 200C
Reworkable
Low Parasitic Design
Device Neutral
HV Isolated Gate Driver

World's Highest Voltage Normally Off SiC JFET

6.5 kV, 20kHz, 60A
200°C Junction Temperature

World's First Avalanche Rugged Multi-kV Power MOSFET

1 Joule at 5000V

World's First Commercial Monolithic Switch

1.2 kV SiC Device

Green Tech Gold

World's First High Power Modular GaN-Based Inverter

20 kW per Module
Integrated GaN Gate Driver
Stackable to 100 kW

World's First Commercially Available Iron Nitride Soft Magnetic Material

High Magnetization (1.89T), High Resistivity (~200 µΩ-m, >200C Operating Temperature

ENERGY STORAGE POWER ELECTRONICS PROGRAM – INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIPS

GeneSiC Semiconductor

InnoCit

higherwire Energy Solutions, Elevated

Aegis Technology, Inc.

Bonneville Power Administration

Creare

DRS Research

Mainstream Engineering

PneumatiCoat Technologies

Powdermet

Princeton Power Systems

Sigma Technologies

Silicon Power

Wolfspeed

Satcon

TPL, Inc.

UnitedSiC

Arkansas Power Electronics International

Foli Research, LLC

TRS Technologies

Airak Corp.

ENERGY STORAGE POWER ELECTRONICS PROGRAM – UNIVERSITY PARNERSHIPS

- UAF University of Alaska Fairbanks
- Ohio State
- Georgia Tech
- SMU
- University of Houston
- Texas – The University of Texas at Austin
- Missouri S&T
- ASU Arizona State University
- NM State University
- MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- NC State University
- University of Arkansas
- Virginia Tech

ENERGY STORAGE POWER ELECTRONICS SESSION – PRESENTATIONS

Session 8: Power Electronics				
Time	Presentation	Presenter	Org	Pres #
8:15 – 8:30am		Stan Atcitty	SNL	800
8:30 – 8:45am	Power Electronic Development for Energy Storage at ORNL	Madhu Chinthavali	ORNL	801
8:45 – 9:00am	Energy Redistribution as a Method for Mitigating Risk of Propagating Thermal Runaway	Jacob Mueller	SNL	802
9:00 – 9:15am	System Development for Optimal Operation of Hybrid Storage Technologies	Oindrilla Dutta	SNL	803
9:15 – 9:30am	Low Voltage and High Current Bidirectional Converter for Grid-tied BESS	Huanghaohe Zou	UT Austin	804
9:30 – 9:45am	Grid-Tied Energy Storage Using 3.3kV SiC Devices	Ranbir Singh	GeneSiC	805
9:45 – 10:00am	Flexible Scalable Electricity Solutions for Off-Grid Communities	Deepak Divan	GA Tech	806
10:00 – 10:15am	Q&A			
10:15 – 10:30am	Break			

ENERGY STORAGE POWER ELECTRONICS SESSION – POSTERS

Medium-Voltage Power Electronics for Grid-Tied Energy Storage Applications	Pengyu Fu	Ohio State
Wide-Bandgap Power Electronics Reliability: Device Physics to Converter Performance	Robert Kaplar	SNL
Multi-Port Ac-Interfacing Converters with Common High-Frequency Link	Jonathan Kimball	Missouri U S&T
Advanced Magnetics for High Frequency Link Converters	Todd Monson	SNL
Efficiency Optimization in Parallel Multi-Stage Energy Storage Interface Converters	Jacob Mueller	SNL
Analysis and Experimental Validation of Isolated Multilevel High Gain DC-DC Converter	Ravi Prakash Reddy Siddavatam	UoH
Reduced Capacitor Energy Requirements in Battery Energy Storage Systems Based on Modular Multilevel Converters	Ravi Prakash Reddy Siddavatam	UoH
Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with Three Phase Grid Integrated Inverter with 3D Printed Magnetic Components Using Nano Crystalline Soft Magnetic Material	Seshu Takitola	MAM Inc.
Multiport Multi-Directional Modular and Scalable Power Conversion Platform with AC/DC Source/Storage Integration	Trevor Warren	Higher Wire Inc.
An Isolated Bidirectional DC-DC Converter with High Voltage Conversion Ratio and Reduced Output Current Ripple	Zhining Zhang	Ohio State

The Energy Storage Power Electronics Program is supported by Dr. Imre Gyuk and the Energy Storage Program in the DOE Office of Electricity.

A'he'hee (Thank You)

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