

Power Devices for FACTS: Current State of the Art and Opportunities for Advanced Materials

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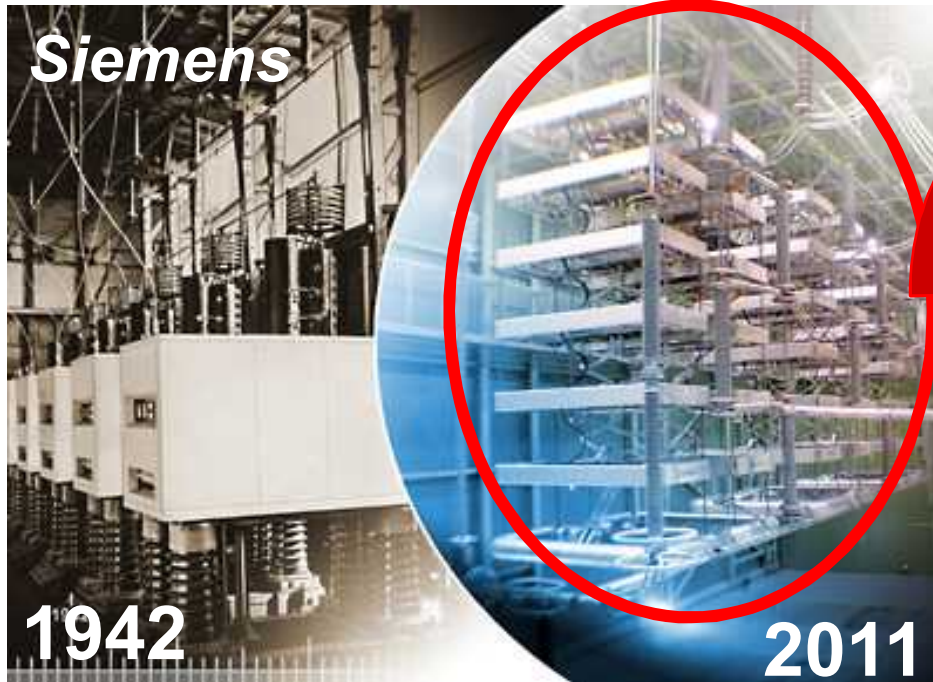
Sandia National Laboratories

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Power Conditioning



1942

2011

**Mercury-arc
rectifiers
100 kV, 140 A**

**Si thyristor tower
3000 MW, 500 kV**



20??

SiC version



Outline

- **FACTS Overview**
- **Silicon Power Devices for FACTS**
- **Opportunities for WBG in FACTS**
- **WBG Power Device Work at Sandia**



Introduction – The Power Grid

- Our power grids have many inefficiencies
 - Transmission lines are overloaded
 - Limits power available to load
 - Loading is limited by thermal, stability, and dielectric limits
 - Increasing complexity
 - Demand increases
 - New energy sources
 - Energy storage
 - Interesting fact: 10% of all power generated in the US lost to transmission and distribution (worth \$26B)
- It's not the power in that counts**
– it's the power out!

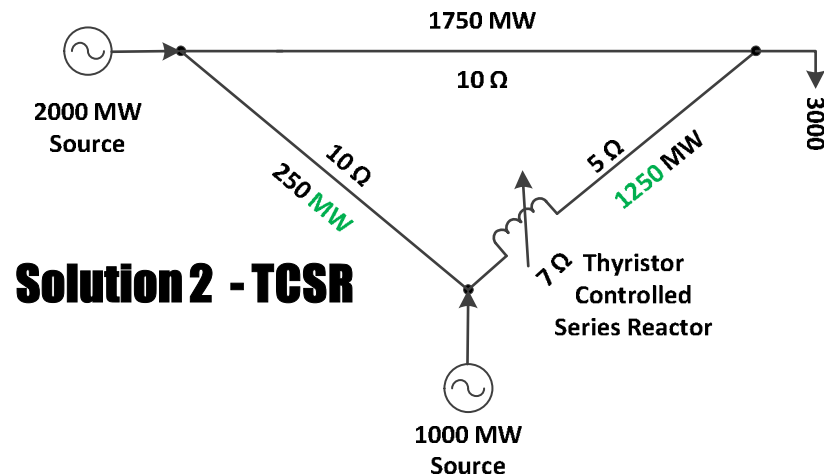
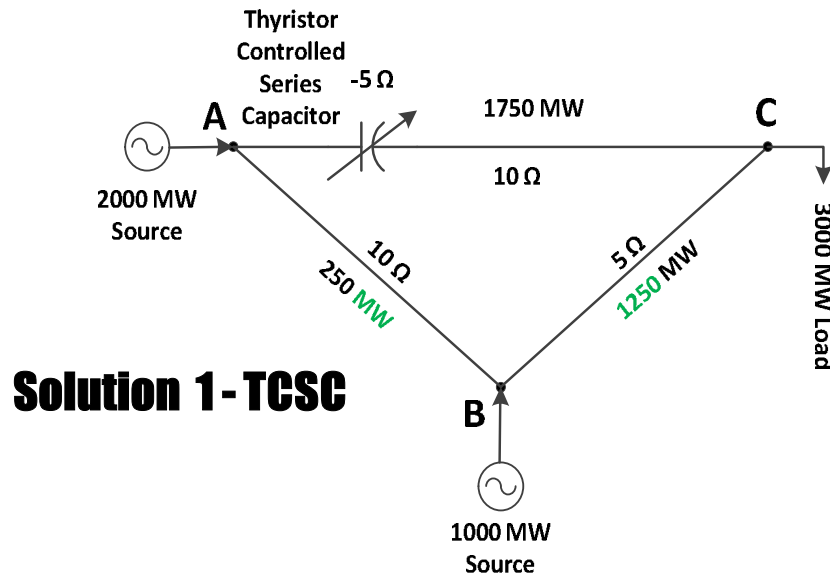
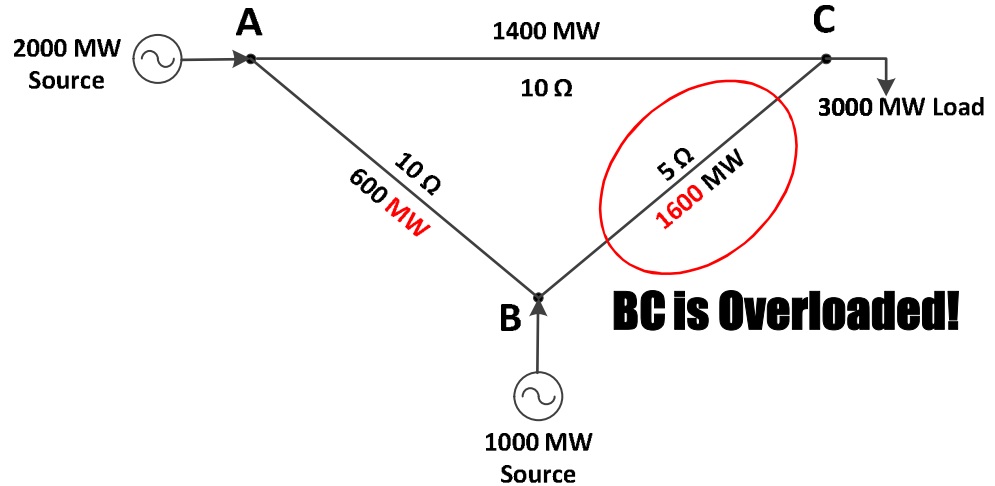
FACTS

- Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS)
 - IEEE Official Definition: Alternating current transmission systems incorporating power electronic-based and other static controllers to enhance controllability and increase power transfer capability
 - Practical Explanation: Facts can be thought of as a router for complex AC transmission networks



Basic Concept

- Simple Example¹
- Line Ratings
 - AB = 1000 MW
 - BC = 1250 MW
 - AC = 2000 MW



Evolution of Power Technology

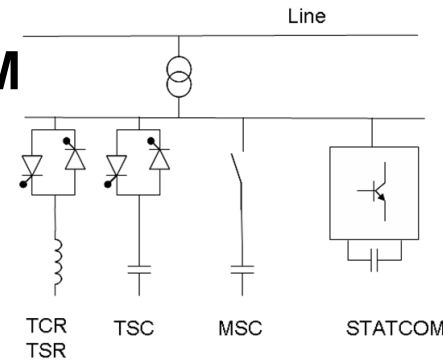
- **Original Solution: Mechanical switches**
 - Mechanically switched capacitors (MSC)
 - Still in use today, often in conjunction with PE
 - Slow, limited switching cycles, poor reliability
- **Current Solution: Power electronics based FACTS**
 - Dominated by silicon thyristors and IGBTs



FACTS Controllers & Acronyms

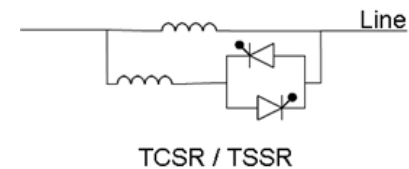
- **Shunt Controllers**

- Static Synchronous Compensator – STATCOM
- Static VAR Compensator – SVC
 - Thyristor Controlled Reactor – TCR
 - Thyristor Switched Capacitor – TSC



- **Series Controllers**

- Series STATCOM – SSSC
- Thyristor Controlled Series Reactor – TCSR
- Thyristor Switched Series Capacitor – TSSC

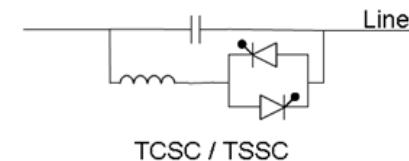


- **Combined Series-Shunt Controllers**

- Unified Power Flow Controller – UPFC

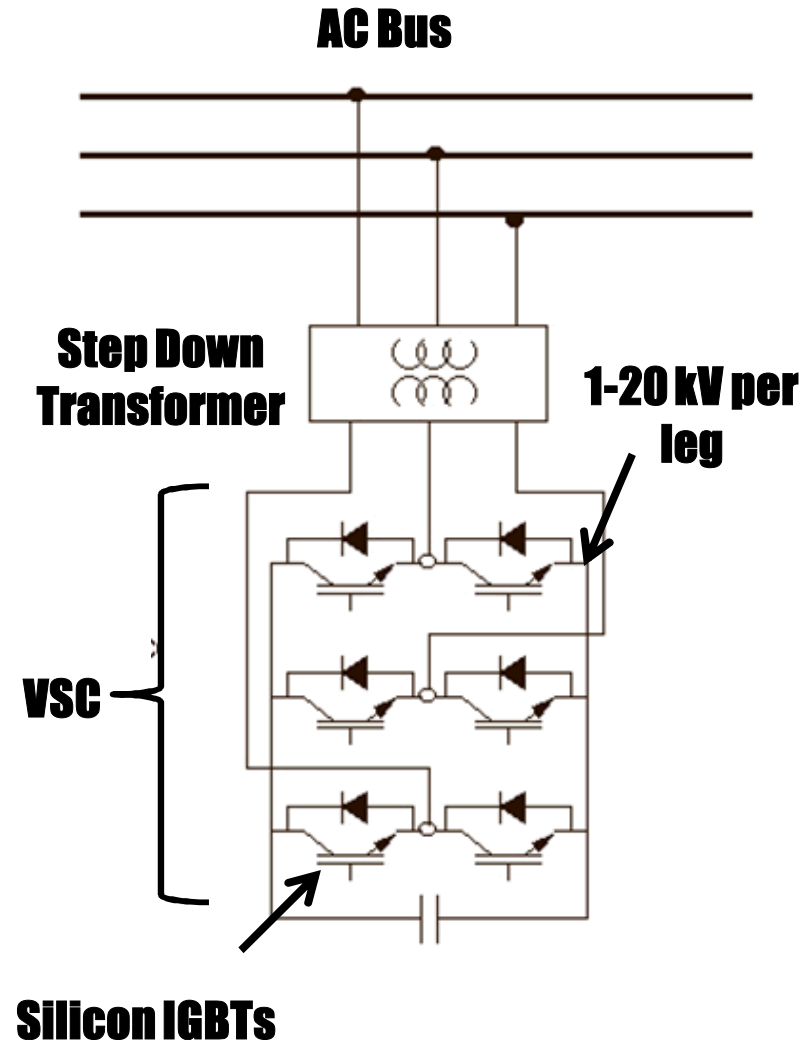
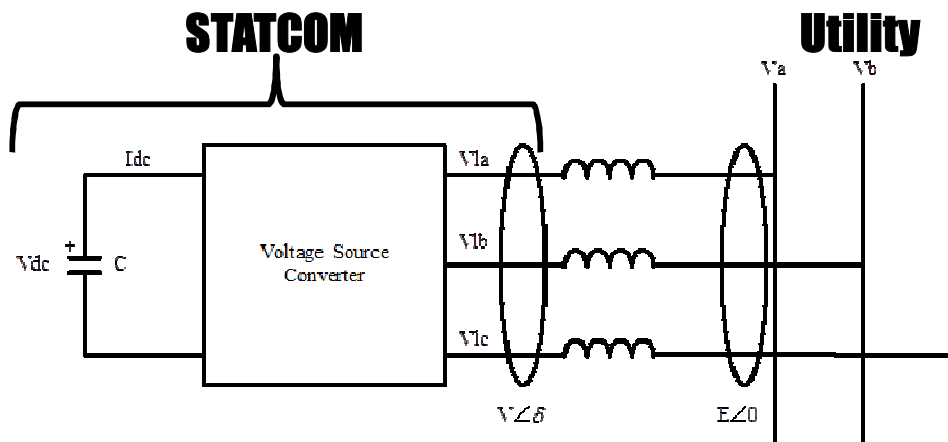
- **High Voltage DC – HVDC** (not a FACTS controller)

- HVDC is a power device technology related to FACTS



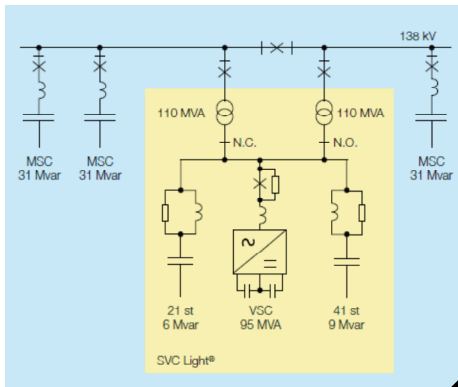
STATCOM

- Common facts controller
- **Dynamically absorbs/provides reactive power**
- Uses Voltage Sourced Converter
 - (aka Inverter)
- $P(\text{Watts}) = V_E \sin(\delta) / X$
- $Q(\text{VAR}) = [V^2 - V_E \cos(\delta)] / X$
- Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)
 - 2-20 kHz with Si IGBTs



Real World STATCOM

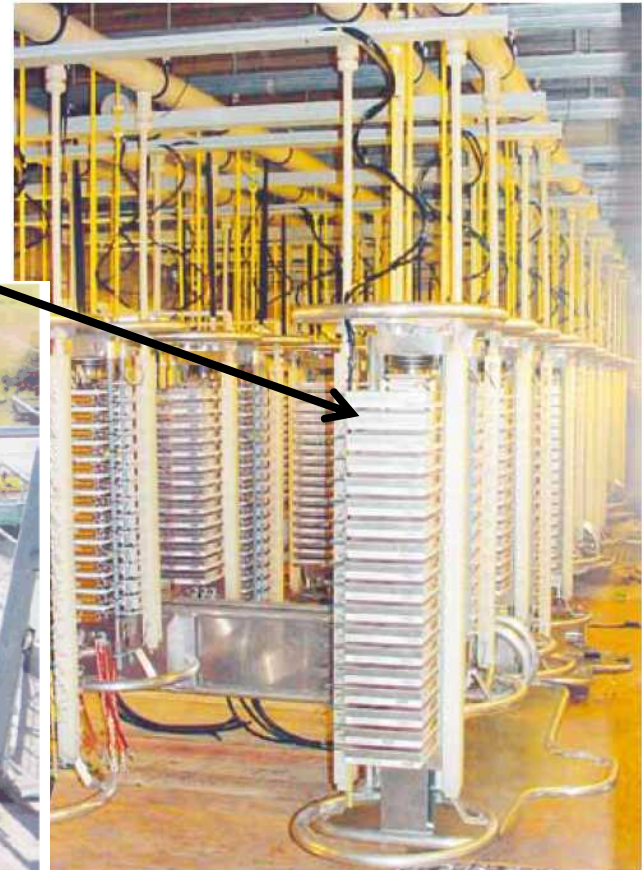
- *ABB Holly STATCOM near downtown Austin*



IGBTs Stack

Transformers

Capacitor Banks



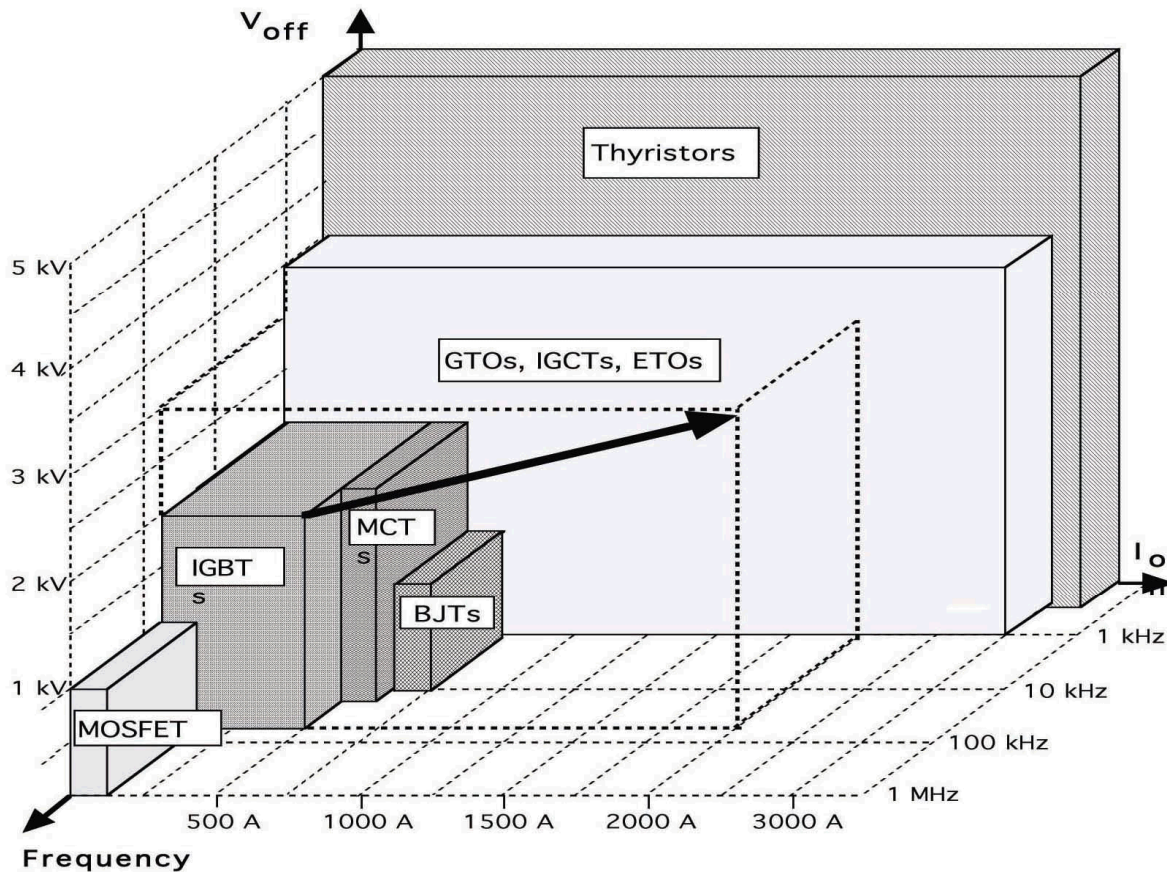
Power Devices used in FACTS

- **Diodes**
 - Most common device – usually a support device
- **Thyristors**
 - Main component of thyristor controlled capacitors/reactors
 - Original STATCOMs used thyristors, turn-off with zero crossing
- **Thyristor/transistor hybrids**
 - Gate, MOS, and Emitter turn-off (GTO, MTO, ETO)
 - Do not rely on zero crossing for turn off
- **IGBTs**
 - Major workhorse of modern STATCOMs
- **MOSFETs**
 - Do not exist in the voltages necessary!

ABB Si IGBT



I-V-f Ranges of Silicon Power Devices



Source: Mohan, Undeland, and Robbins, Power Electronics: Converters, Applications and Design 3rd Edition (John Wiley & Sons, 2002)

Power Device Requirements for FACTS

- **Reverse Blocking**

- Transmissions voltages 60-100s of kV
- Distribution voltages < 69 kV
- Higher is better – reduces power element



Thyristor Cooling Pipes

- **Frequency**

- PWM (Pulse Width Modulation, HVDC) operation at 2 kHz +
- Switching frequency is important
- Higher frequencies desirable – gives greater control bandwidth and reduces passive filter requirements



STATCOM Cooling System

- **RELIABILITY**

Silicon Power Devices

- *pin* diodes: $V_{BD} \approx 8000$ V commercially available
- Thyristors: $V_{BD} \approx 8000$ V commercially available
- IGBTs: $V_{BD} \approx 6500$ V/75°C
- Super Junctions: $V_{BD} \approx 1200$ V
- All have $R_{DS(on)}$ > 100 mΩ
- Very few have multiple channels in one device region

Silicon power devices are approaching their limits!

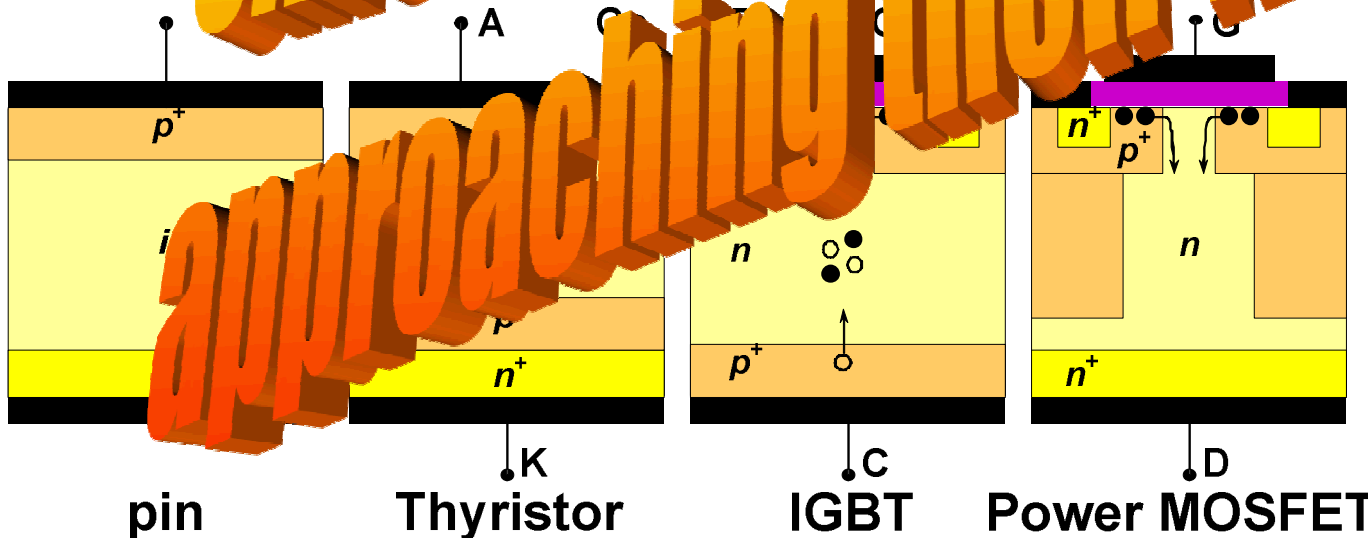
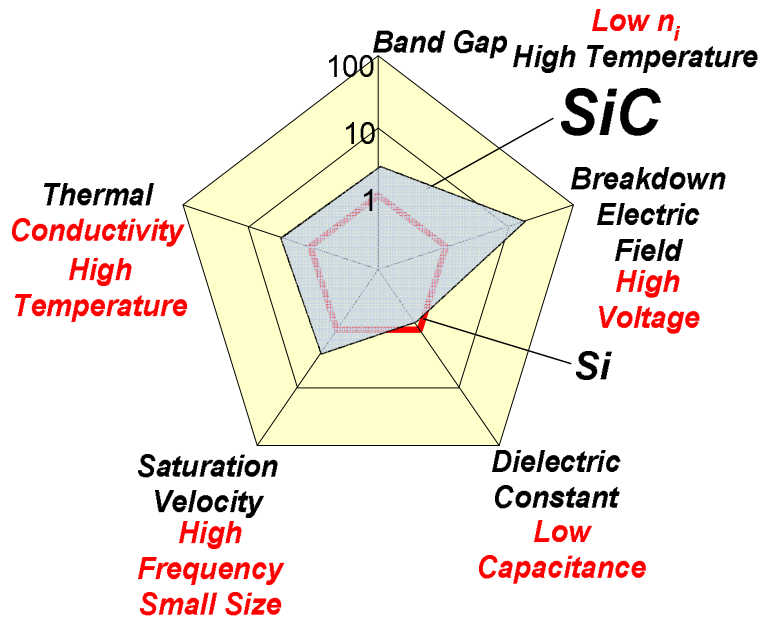


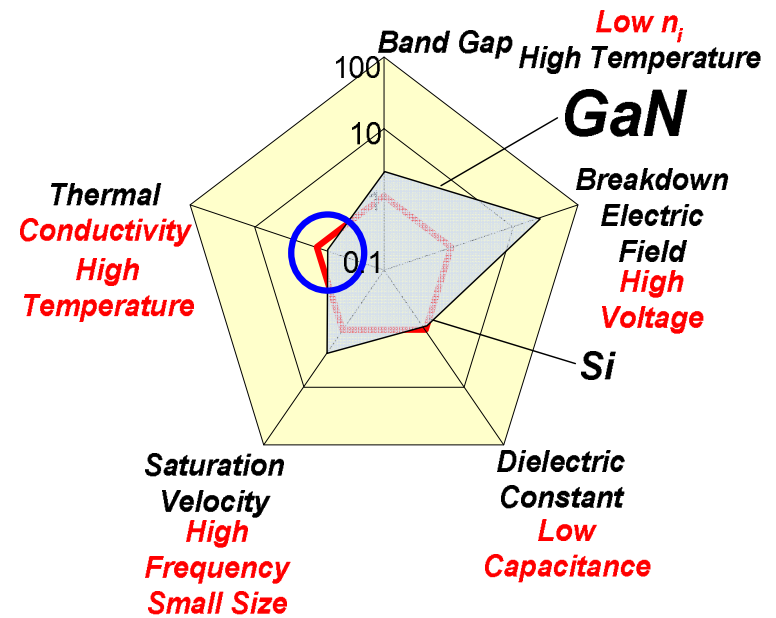
ABB Thyristor



Why Wide Bandgap?



... Plus SiO_2 and Substrates

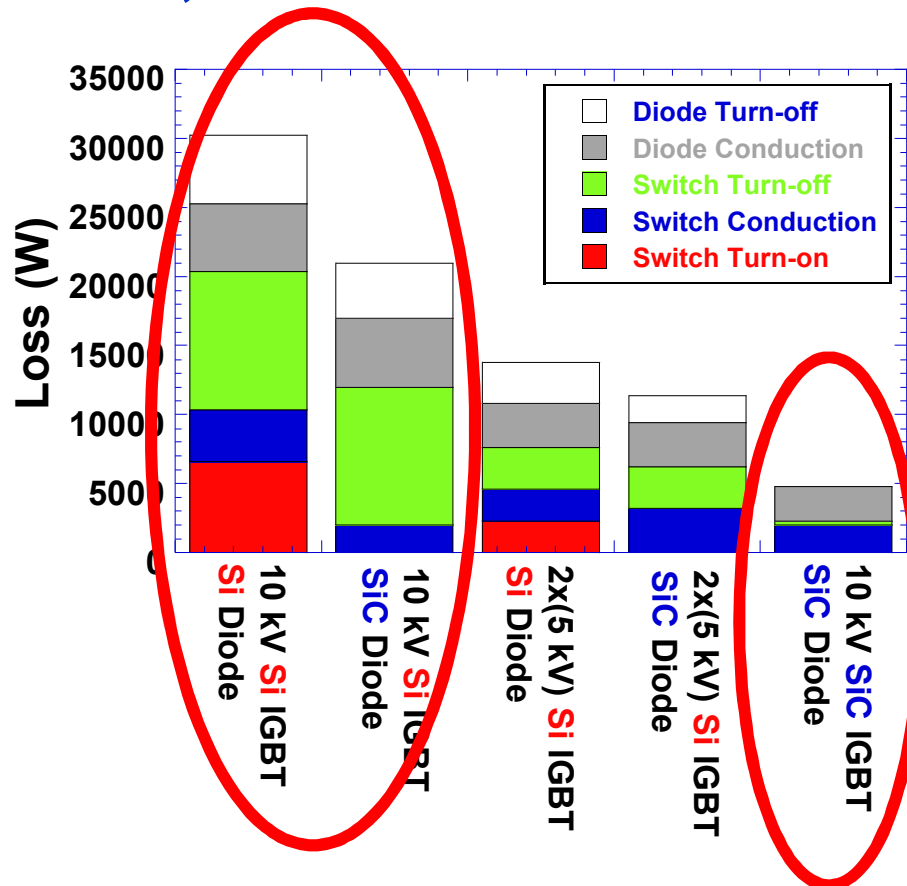


^p
... Plus Heterojunctions

Both outperform silicon !

Why Wide Bandgap?

- Example: 10 kV, 1000 A Switch

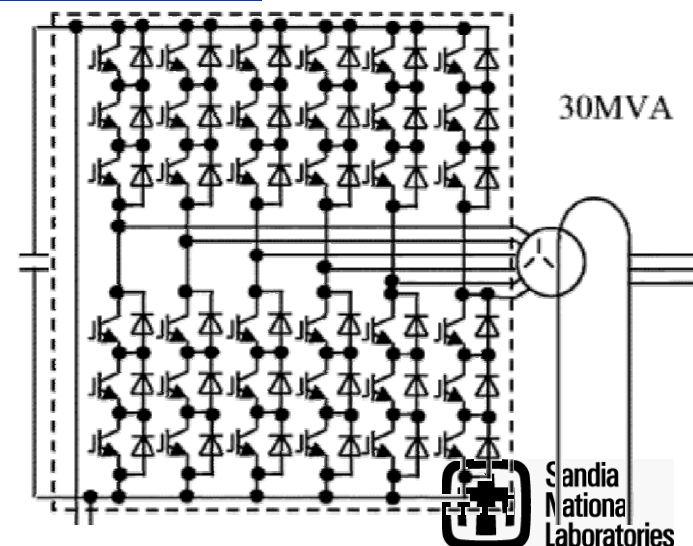
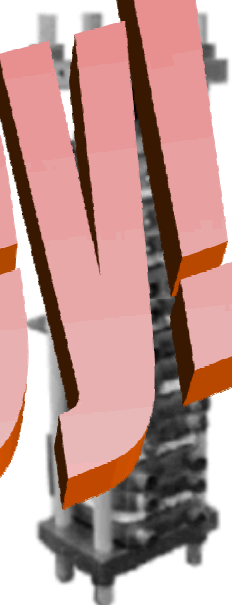


**SiC IGBT/SiC diode are best
.....but SiC IGBT not available!**

Opportunities: Silicon is Approaching Limits

- HV power electronics is a major opportunity for WGB
- **Fact:** 6.5% of all power generated in the US is lost in transmission and distribution
- Required reliability is a key challenge for power electronics

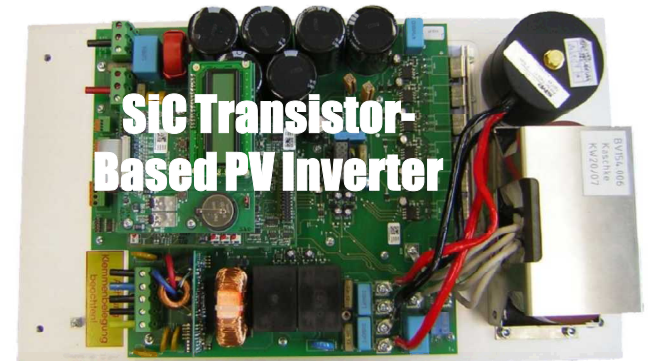
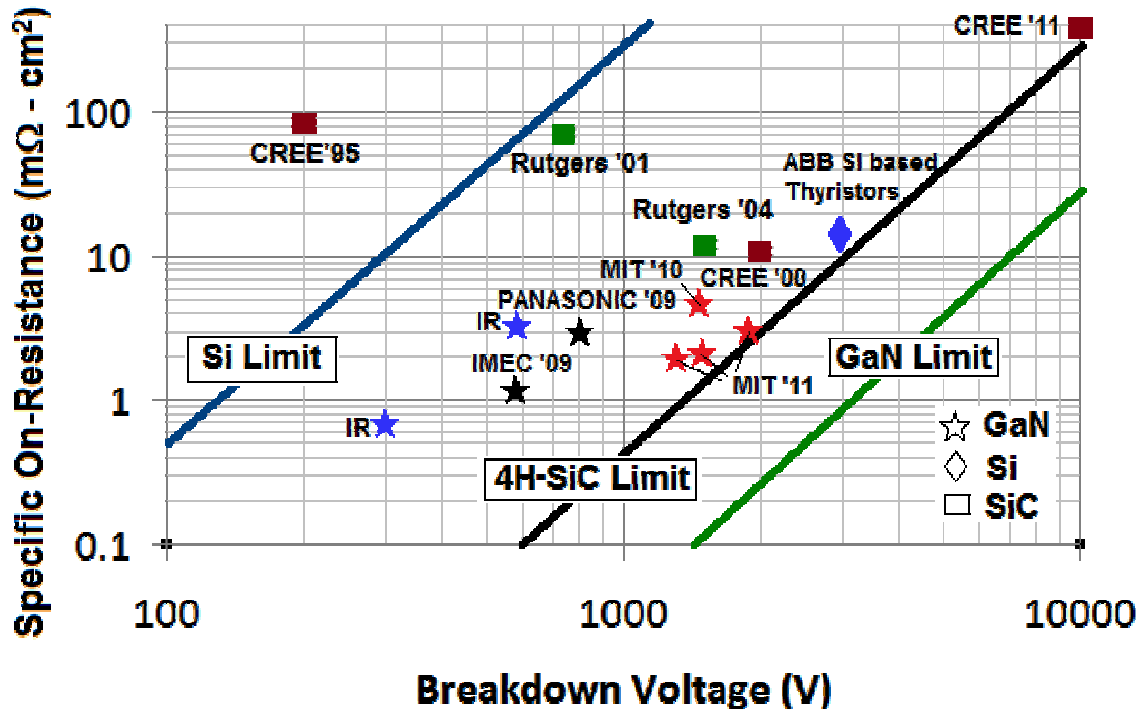
RELIABILITY IS KEY!



FUJII K., et al., IEEE Trans. Power Electron., 2005, 20, (5), pp. 1125–1132

Status of WBG Power Devices?

- **Commercial SiC:**
 - 1200 V, 24A MOSFET (Cree), 1700 V Schottky diodes (up to ~25A), 1700V, 4A JFET (Semisouth)
- **Commercial GaN:**
 - 10V, 30A FET (IR announced 600V by end of 2011)



Cree/Powerex/GE 10 kV 120 A H-Bridge

Device	Brkdwn Voltage	$P_{\text{switching}}$ 500 Hz	$P_{\text{switching}}$ 5 kHz	$P_{\text{switching}}$ 20 kHz	$P_{\text{conduction}}$ 100°C
Cree SiC MOSFET	12 kV	4 W/cm ²	40 W/cm ²	160 W/cm ²	100 W/cm ²
ABB Si IGBT	2x6.5 kV	72.5 W/cm ²	725 W/cm ²	2900 W/cm ²	182 W/cm ²

Si IGBT Module
13.5 kV, 100amps

SiC MOSFET Module
10 kV, 120amps

SiC 10 kV Modules
are 9% Weight and
12% Volume of
IGBT 13.5 kV
Module



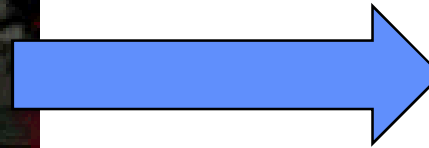
Funded by DARPA/ONR HPE Program
Marinella et al

Cree/Powerex/GE 10 kV 120 A H-Bridge

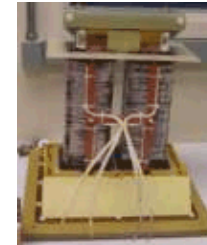
OTS Transformer for SiC System



330 kVA 60 Hz transformer
55" high
2700 lb



**LANL
Transformer**



250 kVA 20 kHz transformer
16" high
75 lbs

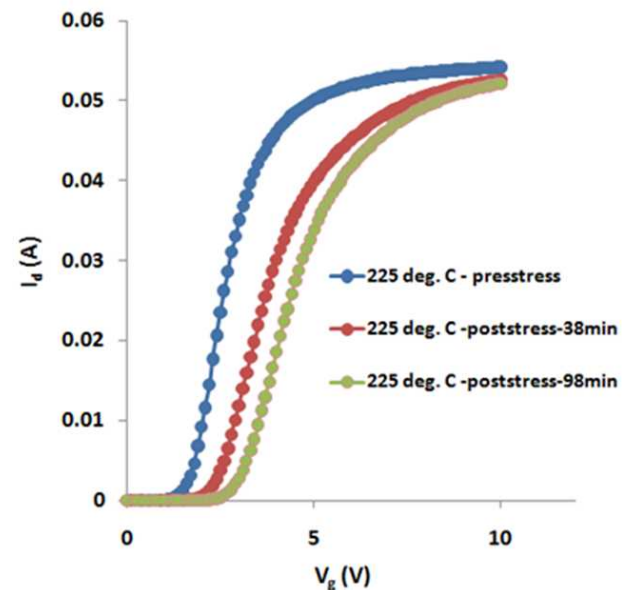
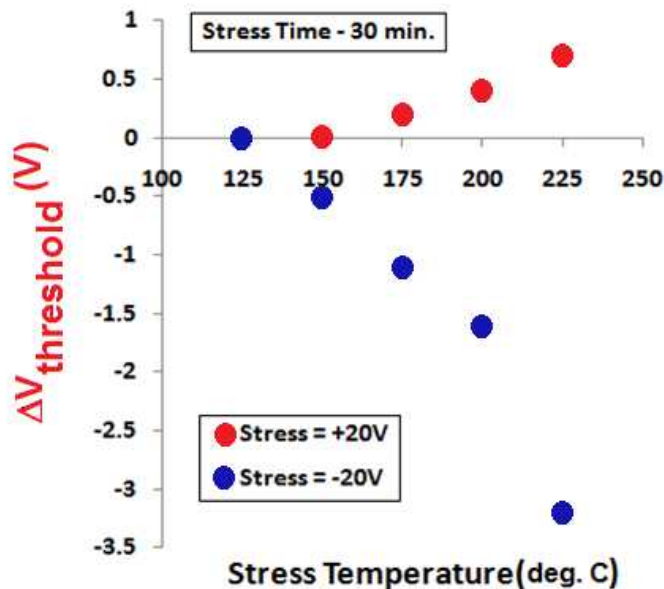
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3/30/2014

Reliability is Key

- Power grid engineers will not even consider new components without a proven track record of reliability
 - Possible energy/cost savings does not compare with the fear of a blackout!
 - Must prove reliability is \geq Si power devices
- Sandia has launched a program to study WBG reliability





Summary

- **FACTS controllers are like routers for the power grid**
- **FACTS controllers route the flow of power on transmission and distribution networks to avoid overloading**
- **Most common controllers are STATCOMs, SSSCs and SVCs**
- **HV SiC and GaN devices have a major opportunity to improve the world's power grids**
 - **Save energy, reduce component size, increased op temp**
- **Performance improvements are on track**
 - **HV SiC MOSFETs, IGBTs, and GaN HEMTs under dev**
- **Need focus on creating devices with impeccable reliability**
 - **Must prove reliability is \geq Si power devices**



References & Acknowledgements

- **References:**

- Hingorani and Gyugyi, *Understanding Facts*, IEEE Press, 2000
- Siemens FACTS Website (www.siemens.com/energy/facts)
- ABB FACTS Website (<http://www.abb.com/facts>)

- **Acknowledgements**

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