

基于碳化硅MOSFET串联的中压直流变压器

仅限PMIC会员单位内部使用，不得外传

浙江大学 邵帅副教授



 直流配电技术减少能源变换环节，提高能源新消纳能力，提升配电传输容量。

电源直流化

光伏



风电



储能



传统交流方式



- 提升能效
- 提升容量

未来直流方式



负荷直流化



电动汽车



数据中心



照明

直流变压器 (DC Transformer)

📖 直流变压器是直流配网中的核心装备



[1]李彬彬. 中压配电网中的电力电子变技术探讨. 2021.09.26.

现有工业界直流变压器样机



Power Management Innovation Consortium



研究所Z 1MW

134kW/m³ ±8kV/±375V

企业N 2.5MW

~118kW/m³ ±10kV/±375V

企业Z 2.5MW

~109kW/m³ ±10kV/±375V

主功率柜功率密度 < 140kW/m³



企业X 2MW

~97kW/m³ ±10kV/±375V



企业T 2MW

~72kW/m³ ±10kV/±375V

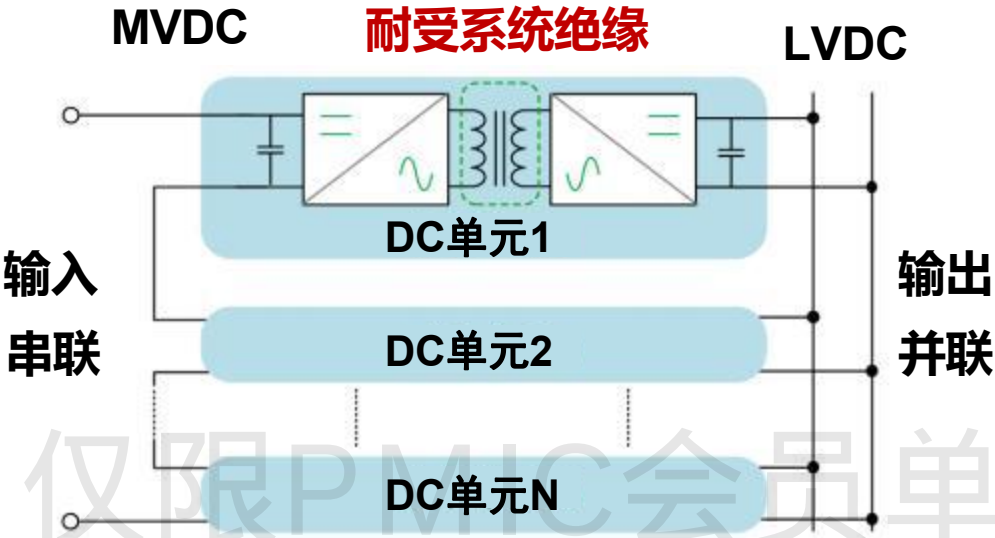


企业J 0.5MW

~71kW/m³ ±10kV/±375V



浙江大学 杭州国际科创中心
ZJU-Hangzhou Global Scientific and Technological Innovation Center



传统直流变压器拓扑

研究所Z 1MW样机体积分析

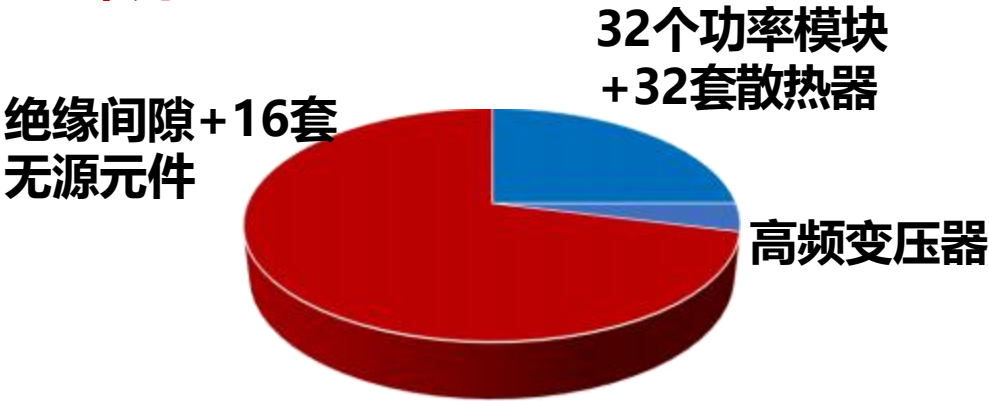
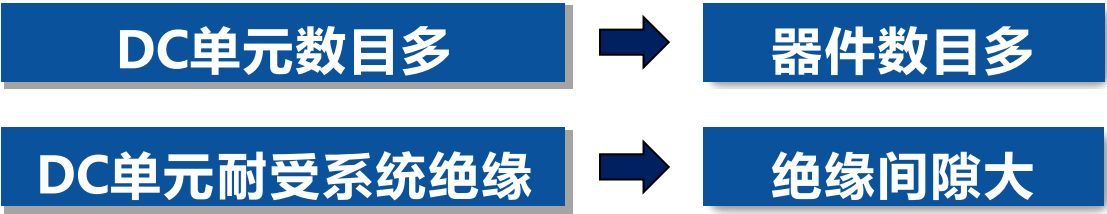


$\pm 8\text{kV}/\pm 375\text{V}$ 1MW

16个DC单元

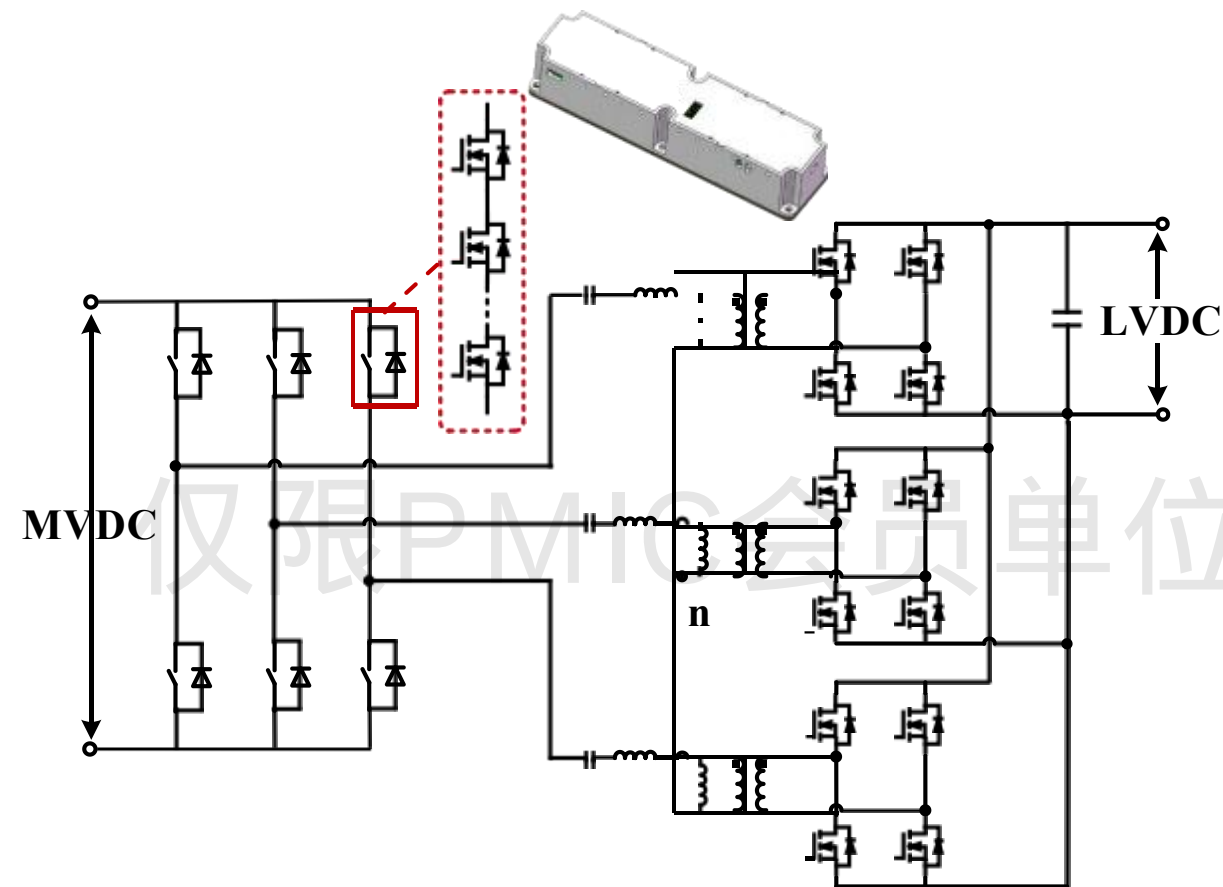
元件	体积/ m^3
32个功率模块 + 32套散热器	1.861
绝缘间隙+16套 无源元件	5.3
高频变压器	0.291

功率密度低原因:



[1]李子欣, 高范强, 徐飞,等. 中压配电网用10kVac-750Vdc/1MVA电力电子变压器功率密度影响因素研究[J]. 电工电能新技术, 2016.

基于器件串联的直流变压器



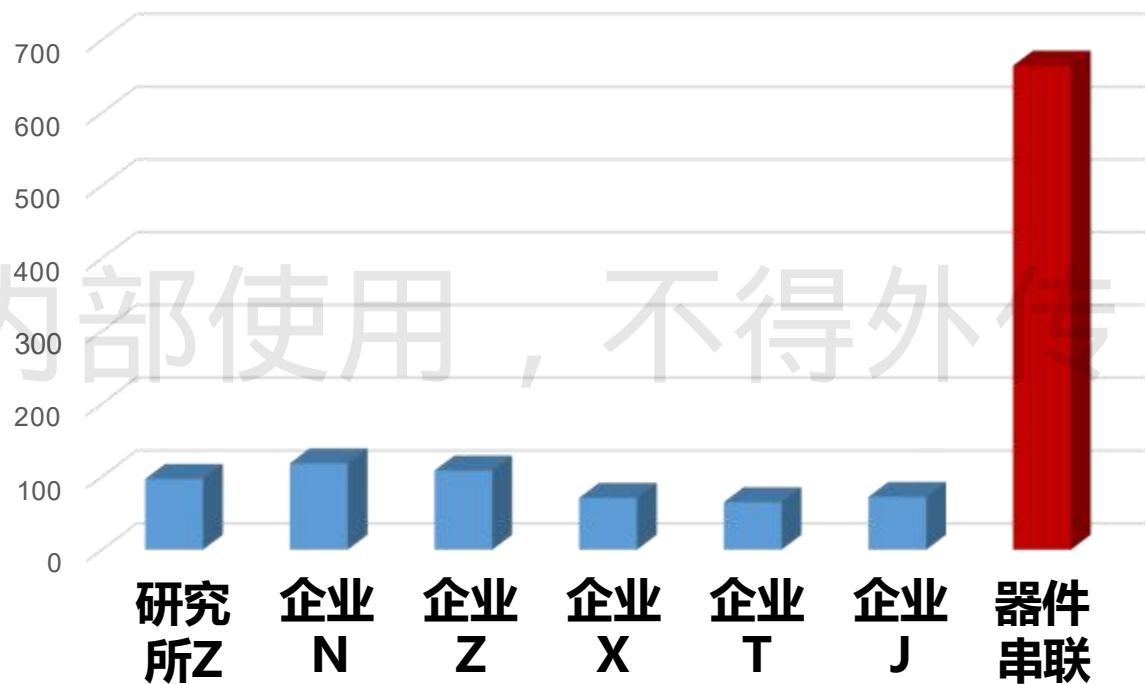
器件串联 + 集成封装

减小元件数目

集中式变压器

减小绝缘间隙

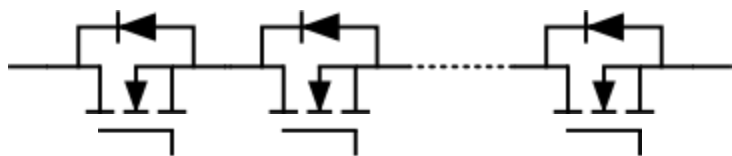
功率密度(kW/m³)



功率密度提高到5倍

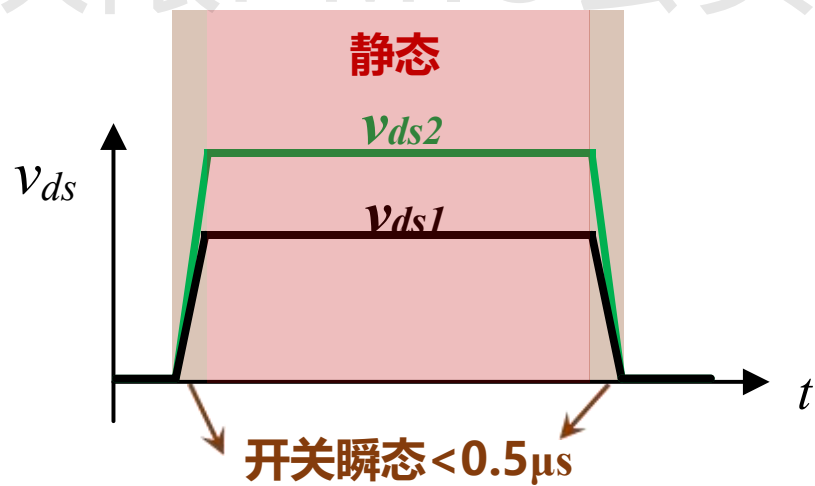


□ 功率器件串联



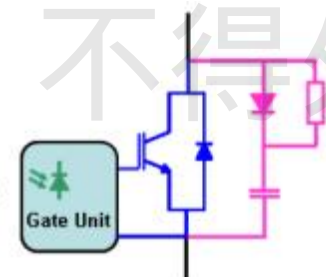
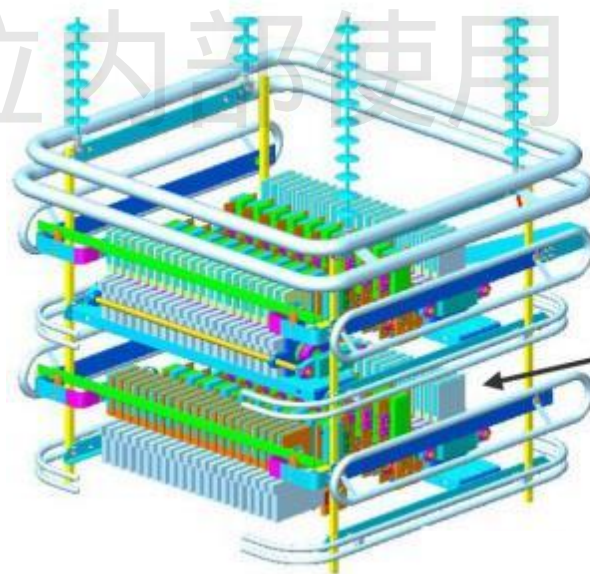
过压 → 损坏

关键技术问题：串联器件的电压均衡



□ 影响均压的因素

- 器件内部参数： 阈值电压、寄生电容、漏电流等
- 外部电路参数： 驱动延时、驱动电阻、寄生参数、温度等
- 仅ABB公司开发了**基于IGBT串联**的商业设备^[1]

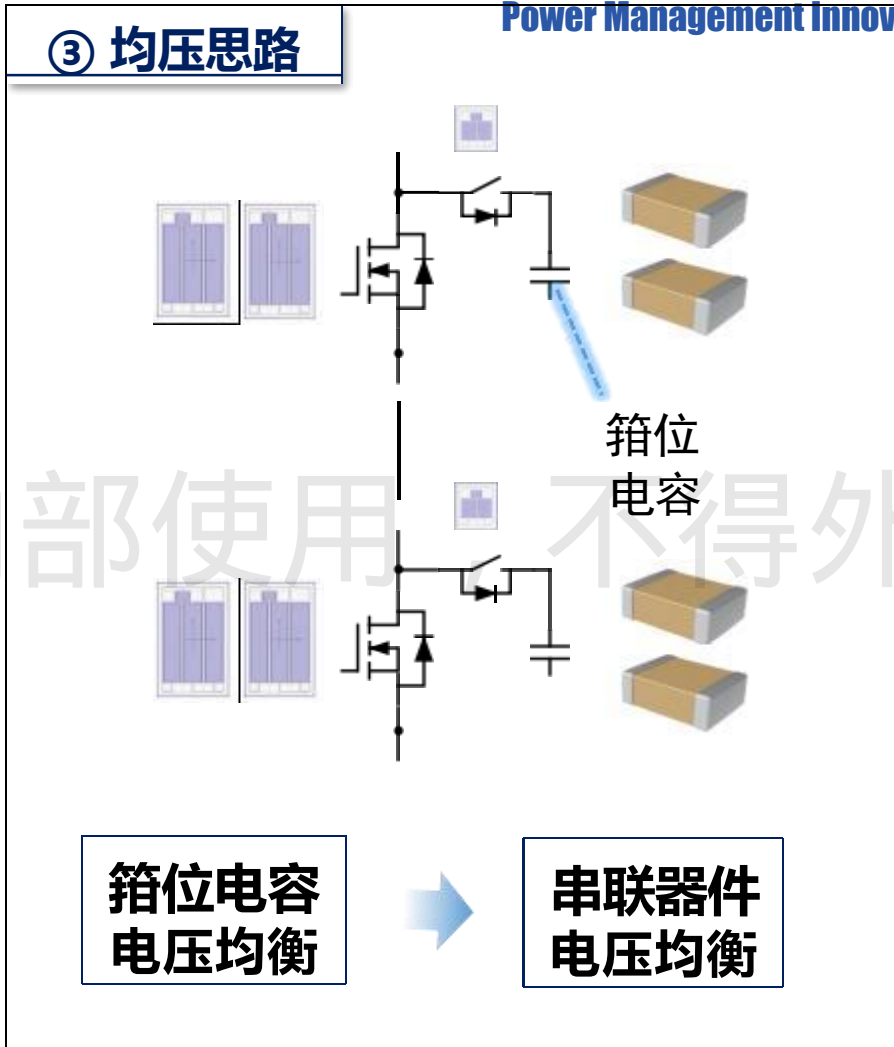
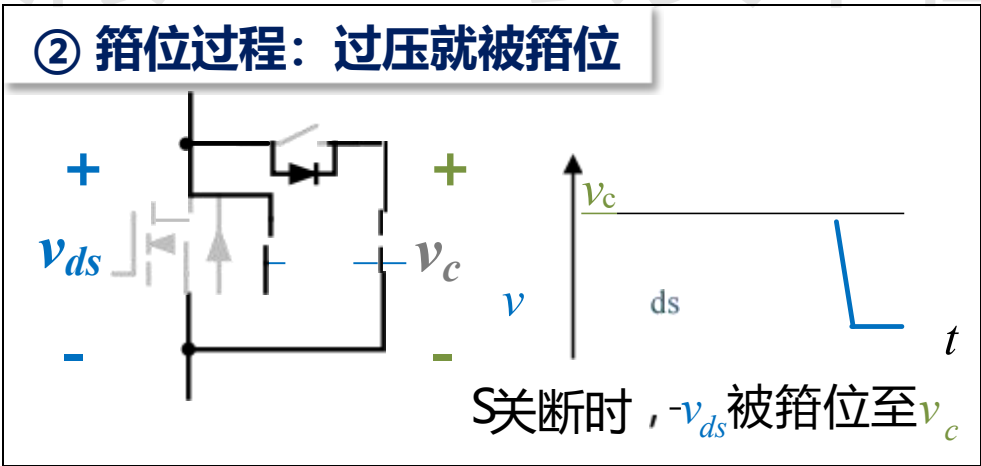
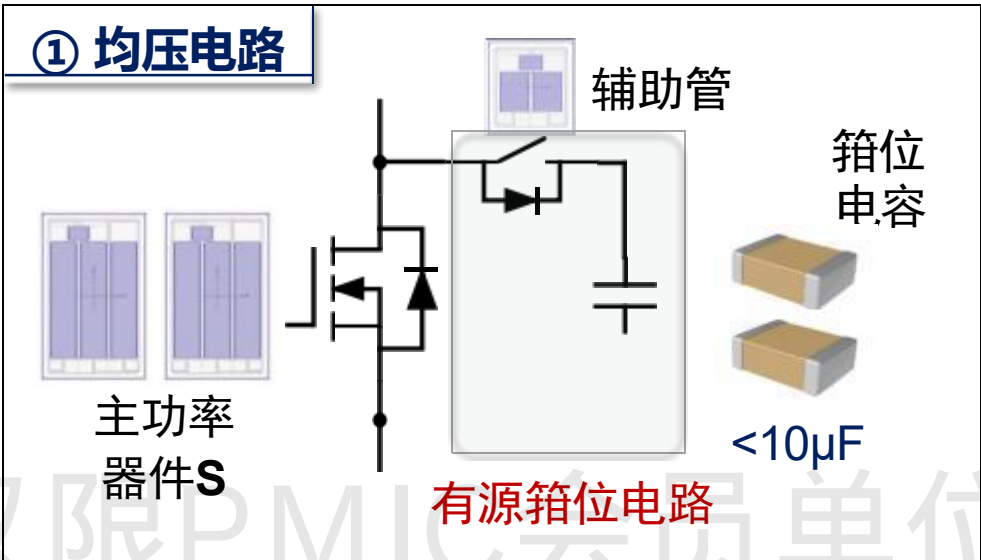


RCD缓冲电路

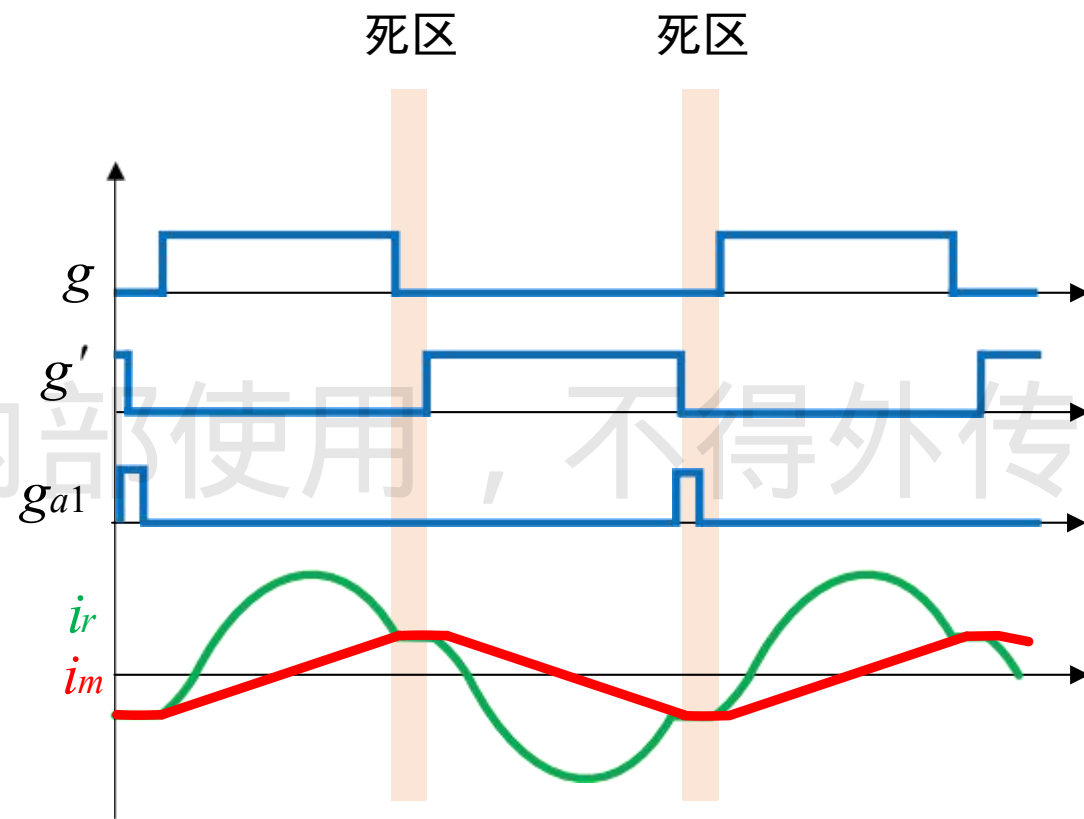
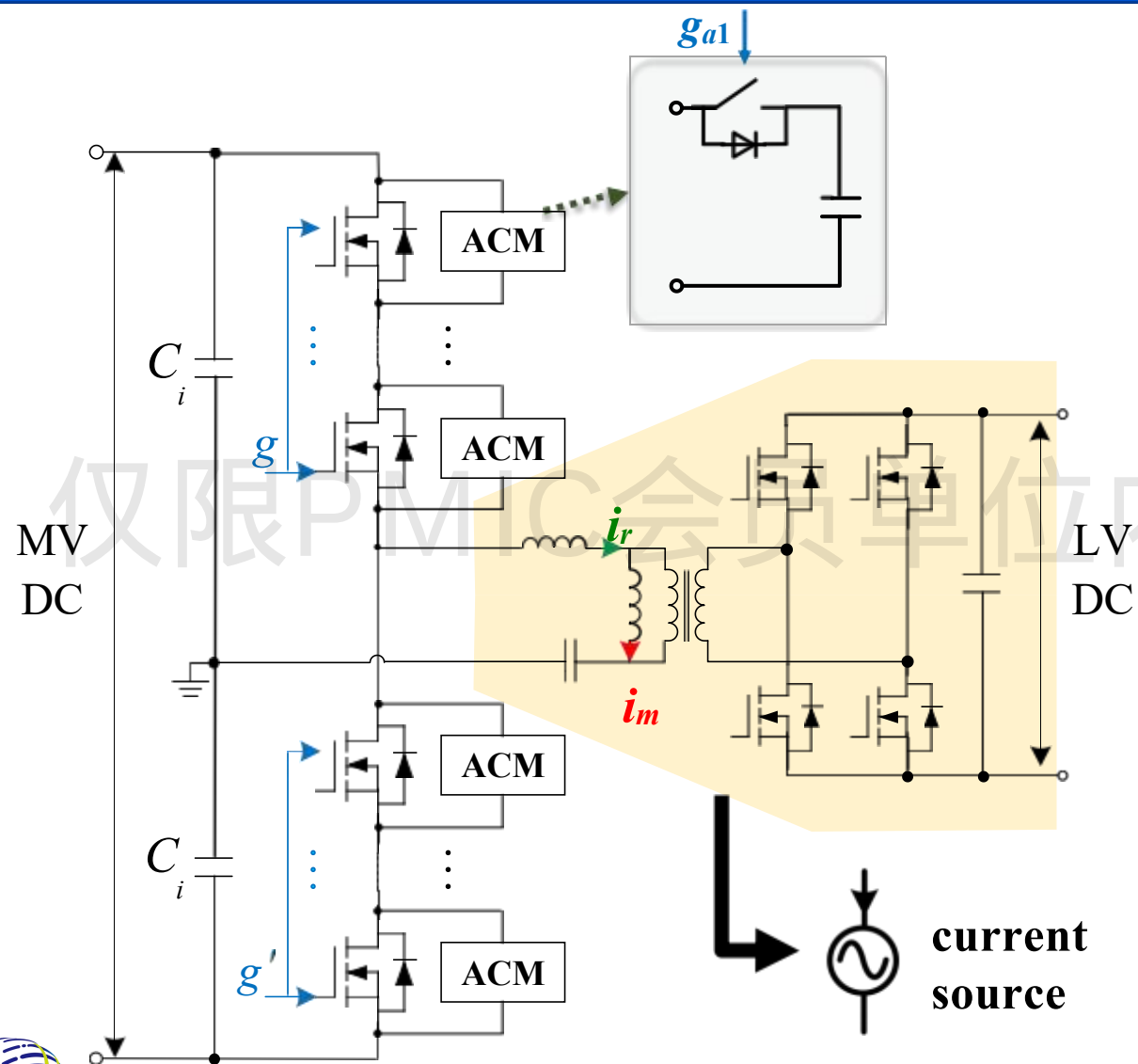
优点: 结构简单、技术成熟

缺点: 降低器件开关速度、损耗大、体积大



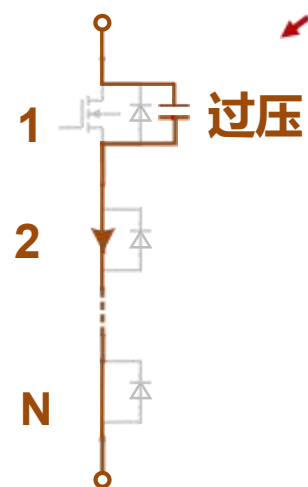
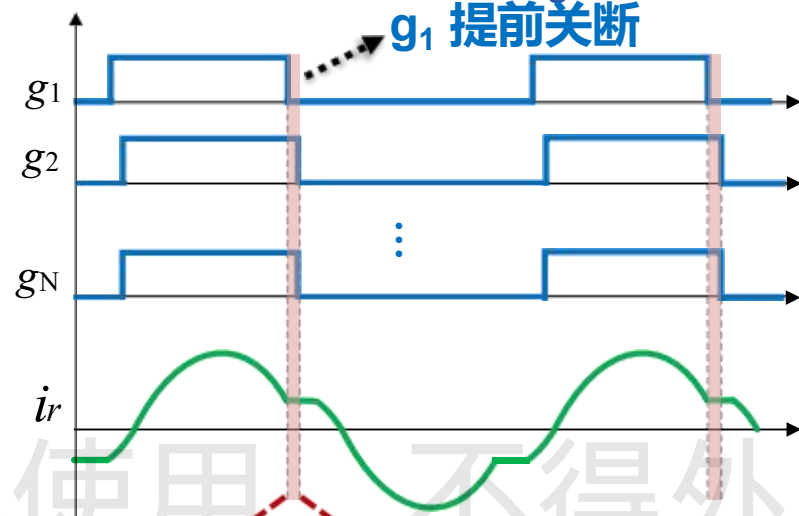
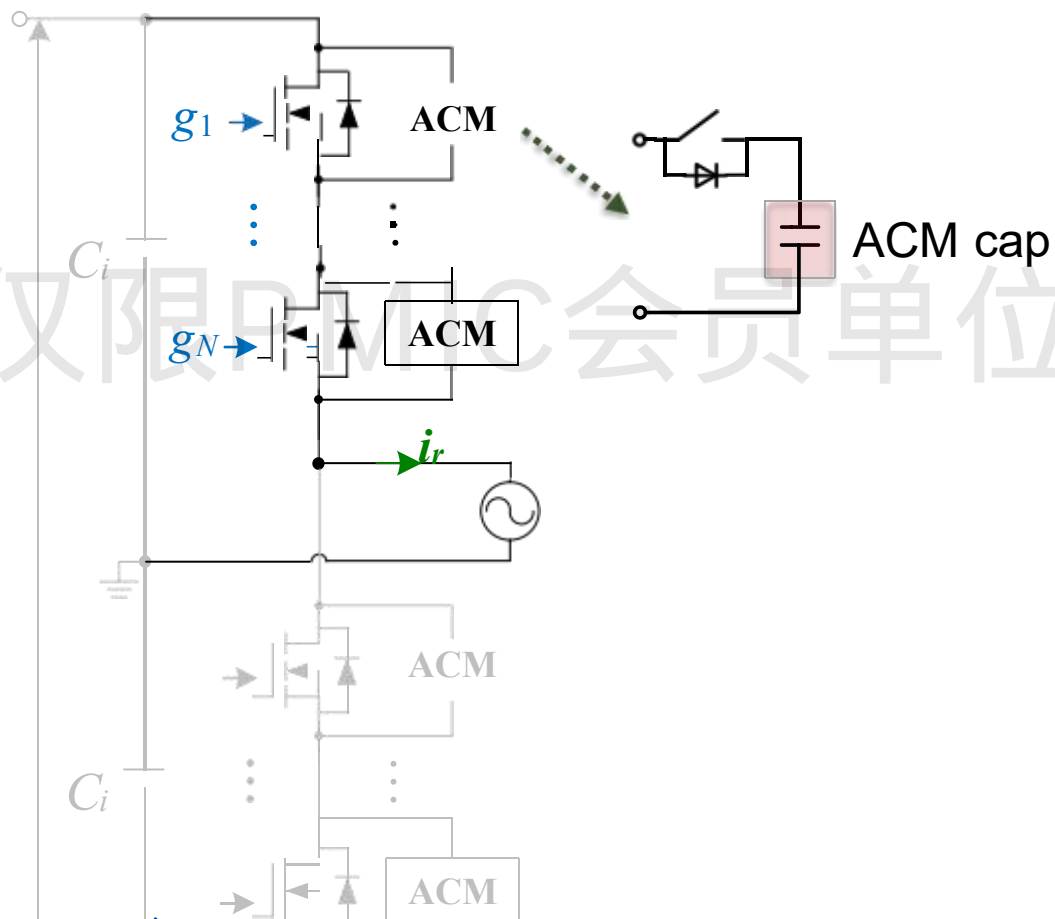


基于器件串联的单相直流变压器

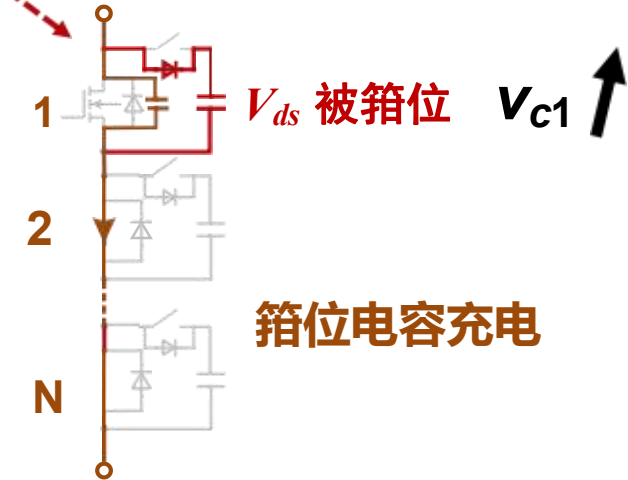


箝位电容充电

任何开关不同步均会导致箝位电容充电

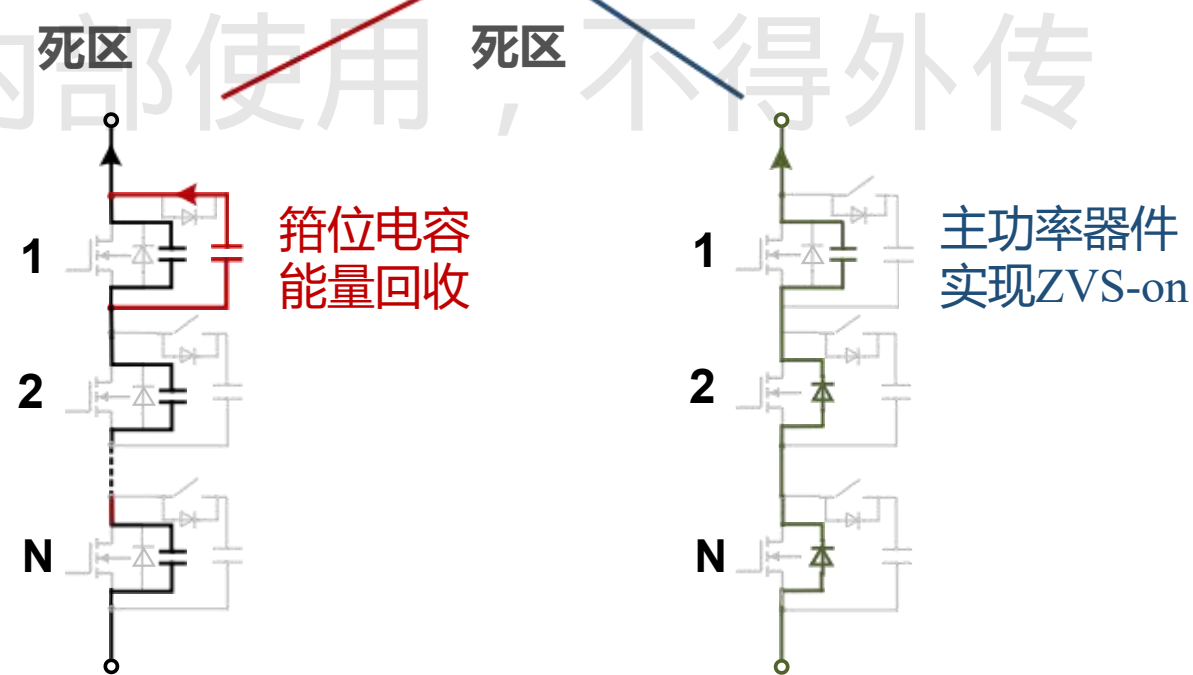
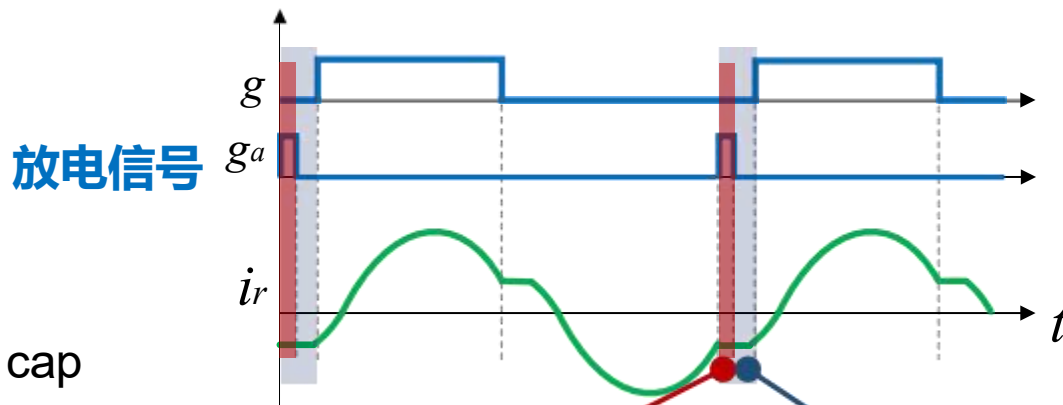
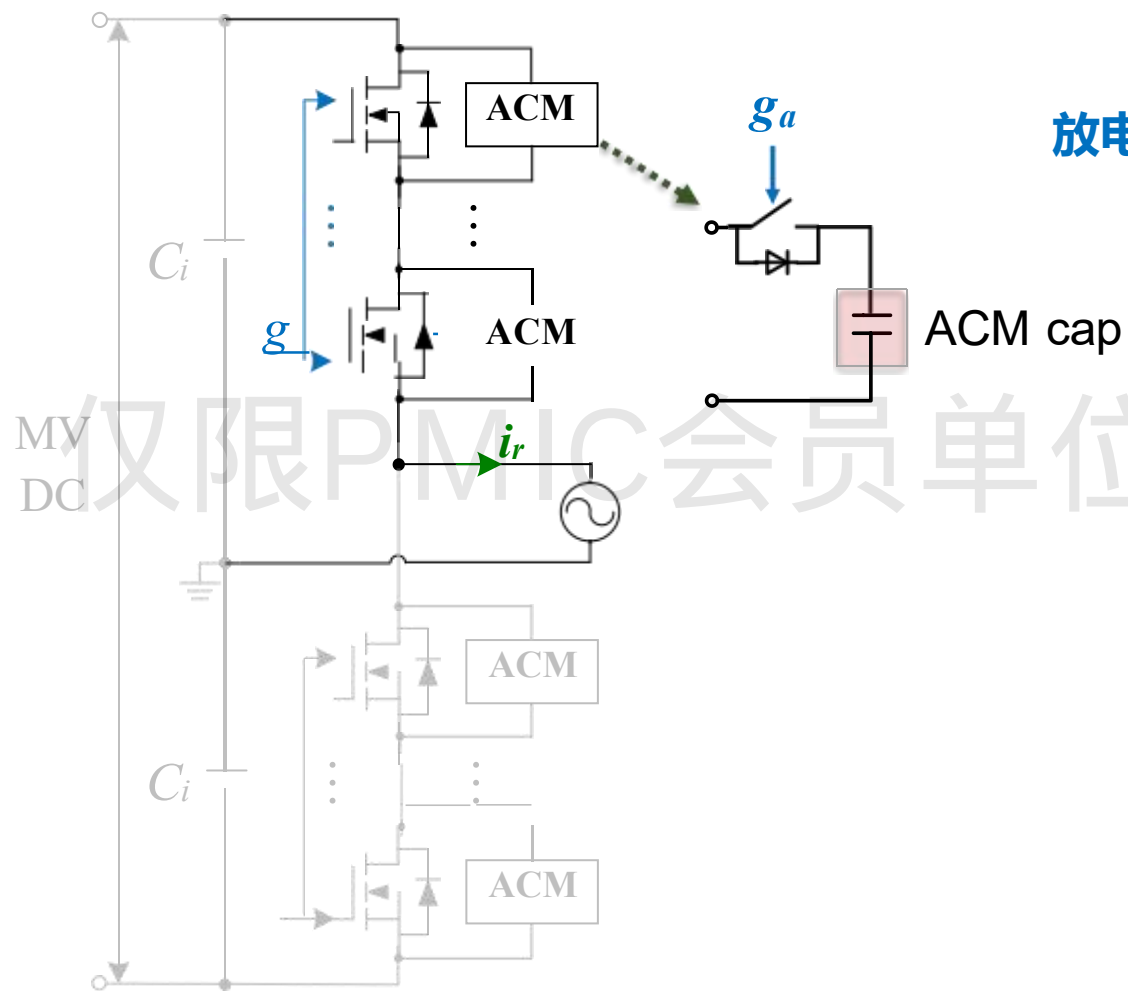


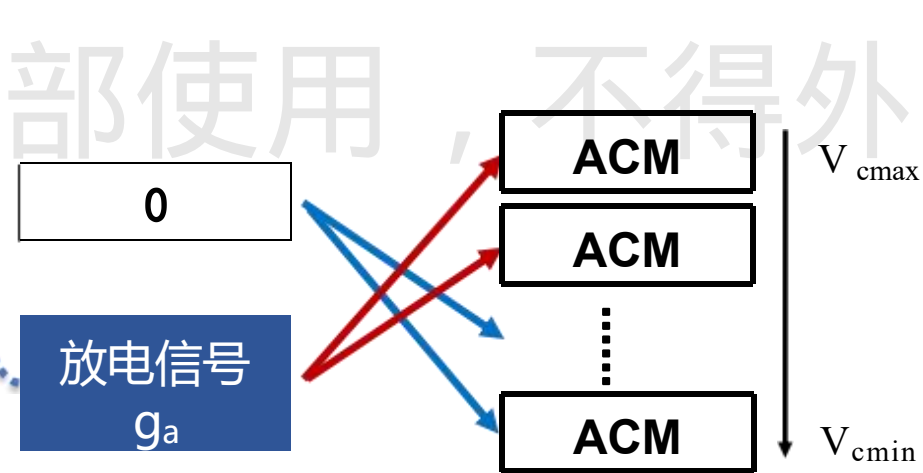
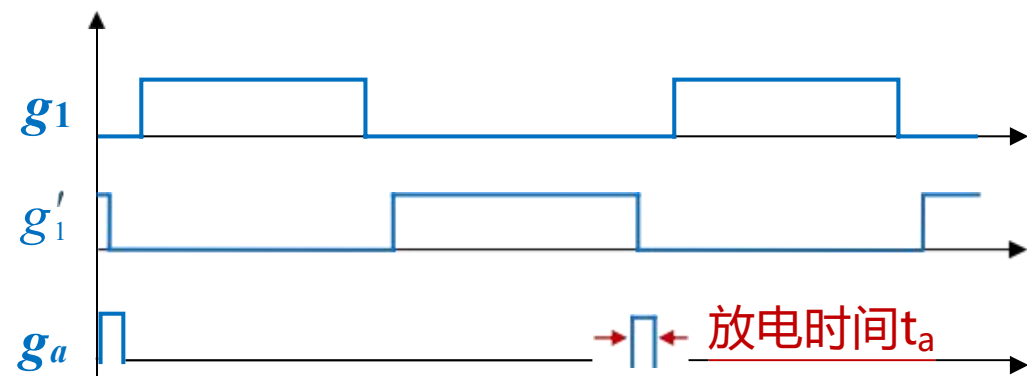
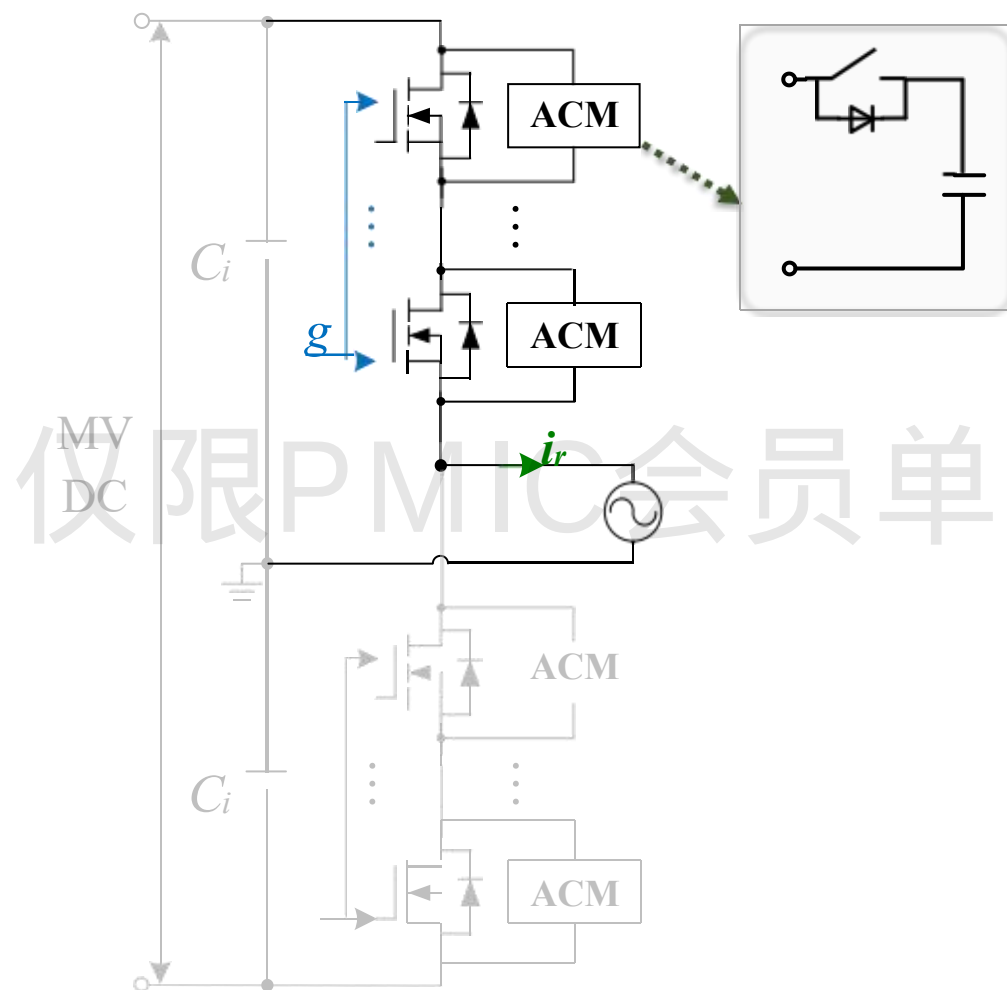
W/O ACM



With ACM

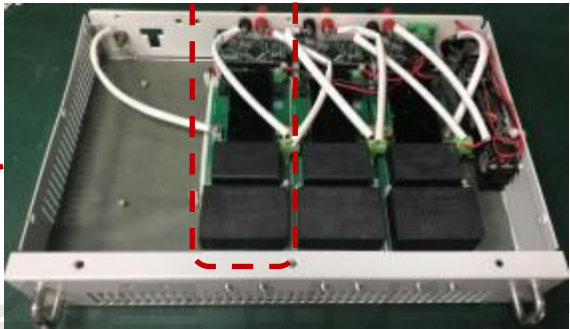
箝位电容放电 (能量回收)





选择电压较高的箝位电容放电

Power device
and its ACM



6个SiC MOSFET串联

样机参数

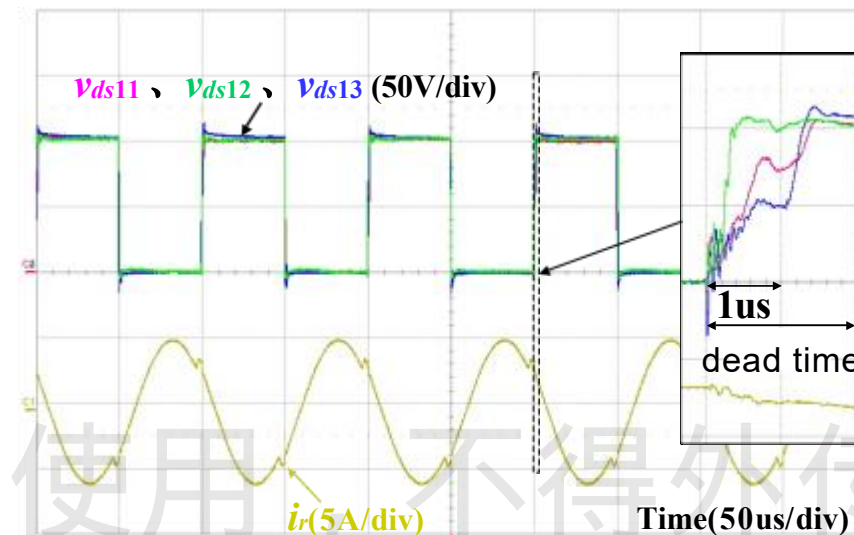
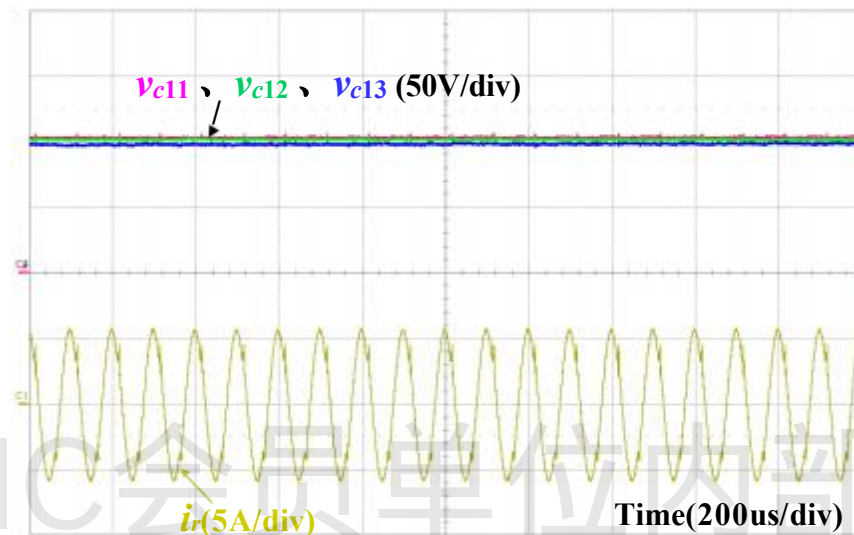
参数	值
中压	3kV
低压	750V
功率	30kW
串联器件数目	6
开关频率	10kHz
死区	2μs
放电时间	1μs
箝位电容	20μF



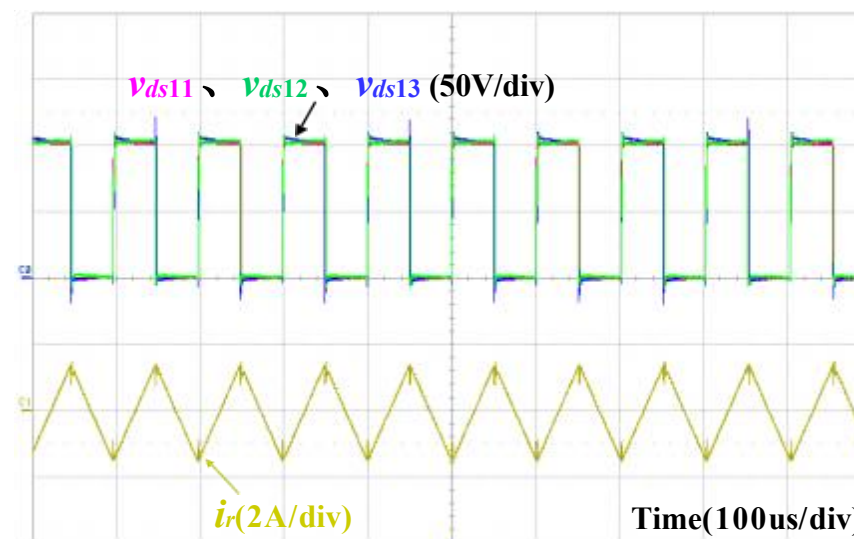
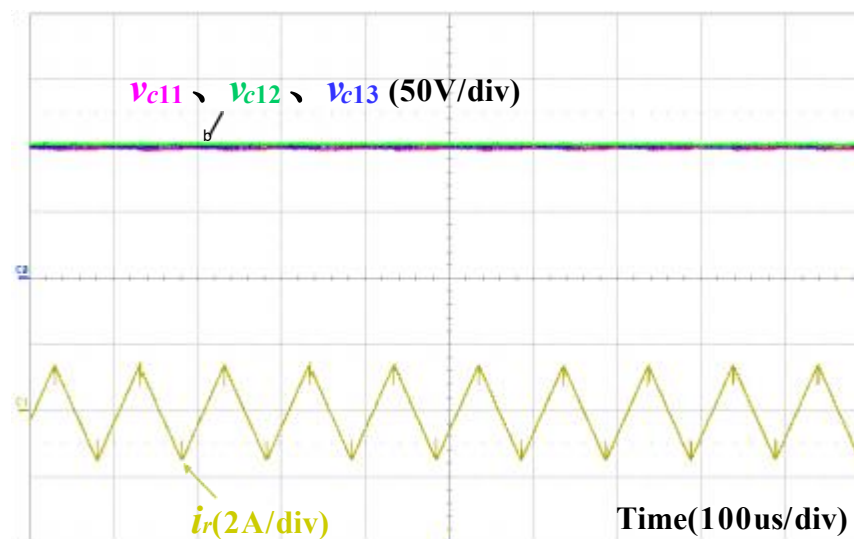
直流变压器实验结果

$V_i=600V$, $P=1kW$

不均压度 < 5%



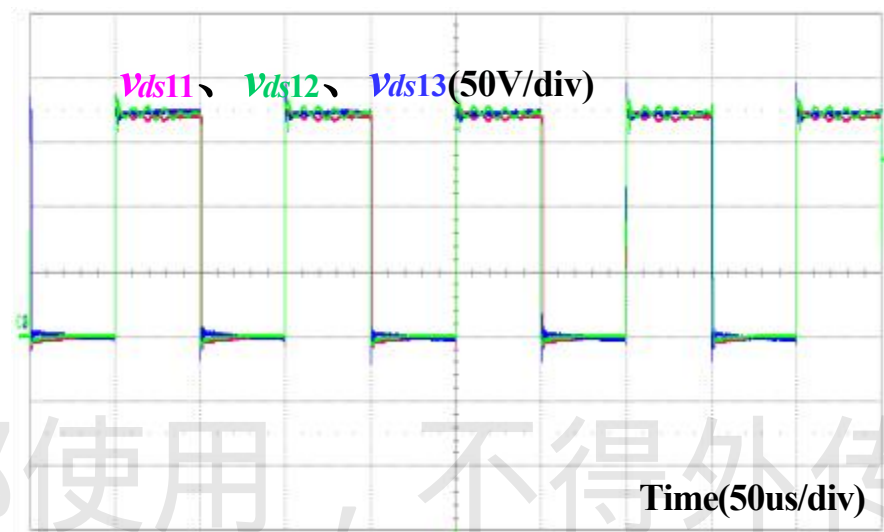
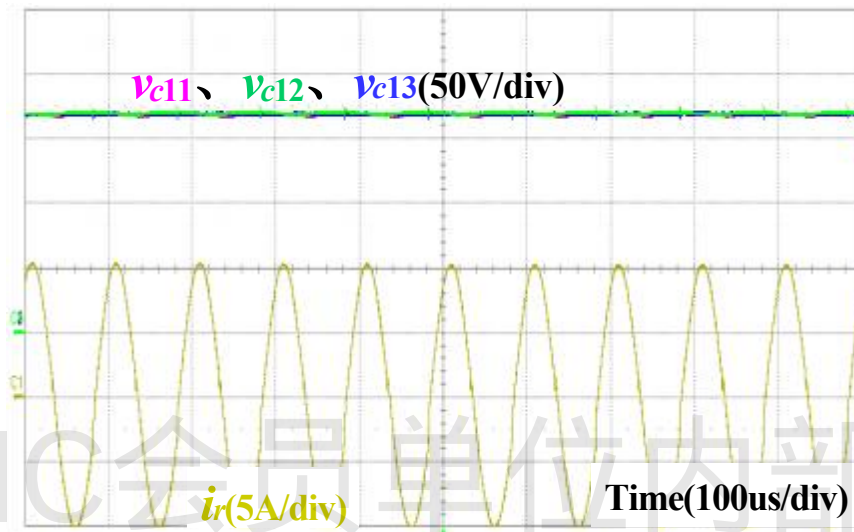
$V_i=600V$, No load



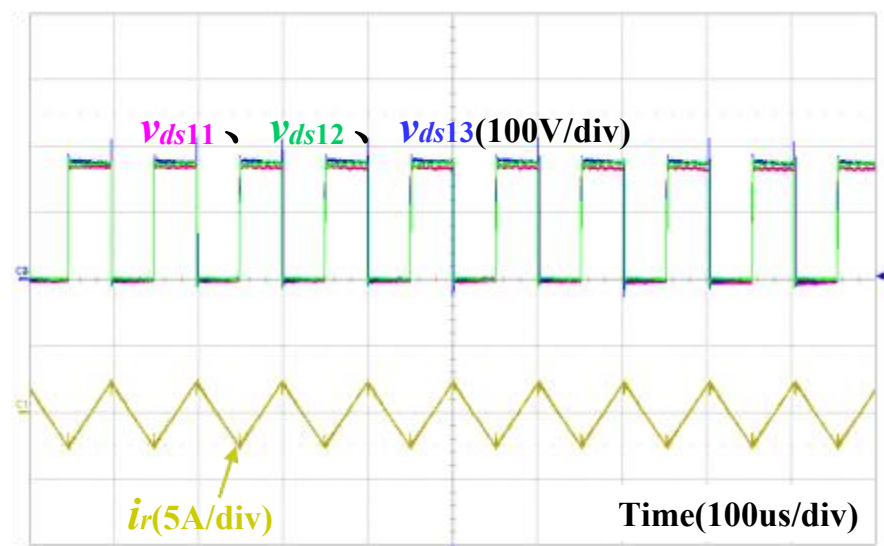
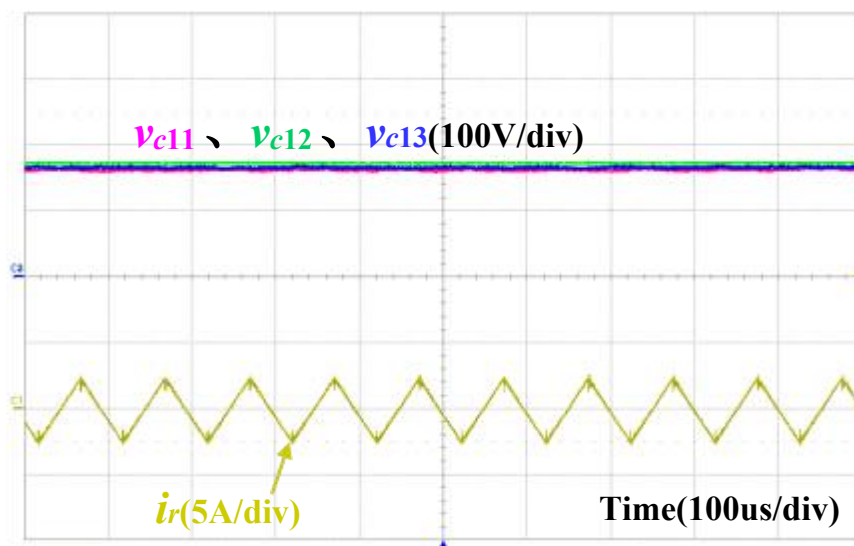
直流变压器实验结果

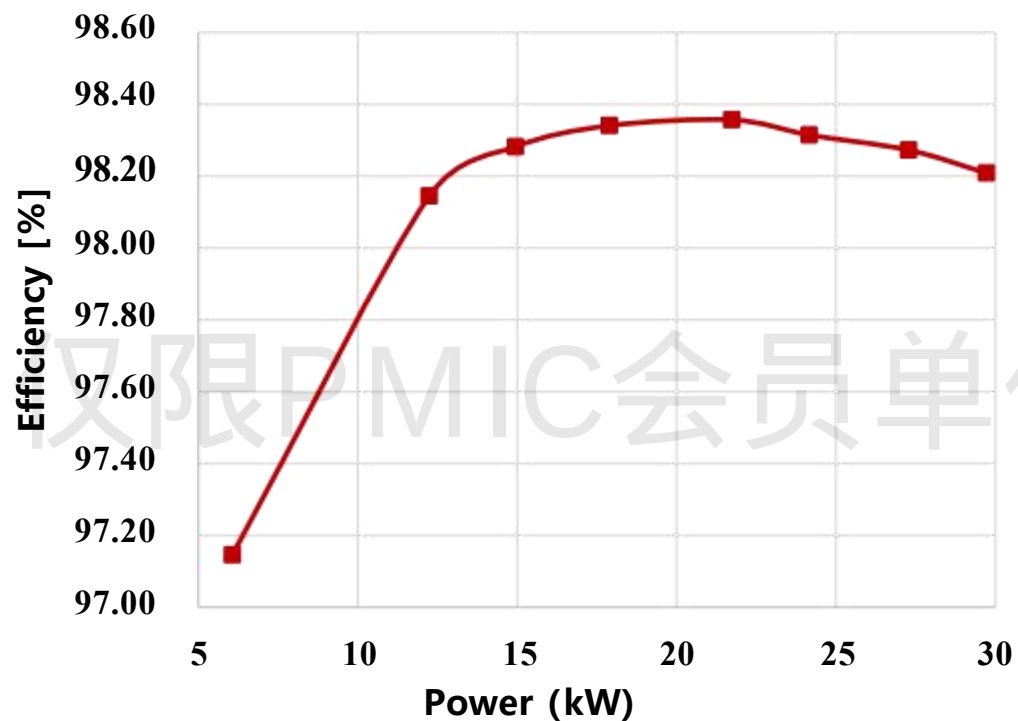
$V_i=1kV$, $P=3.3kW$

不均压度 < 5%

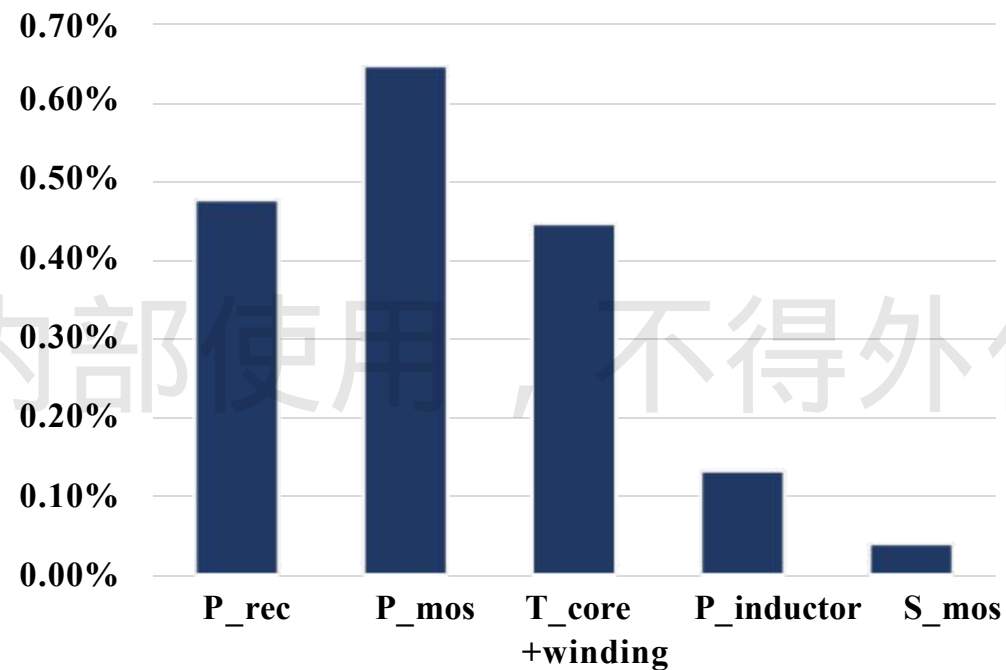


$V_i=1kV$, No load





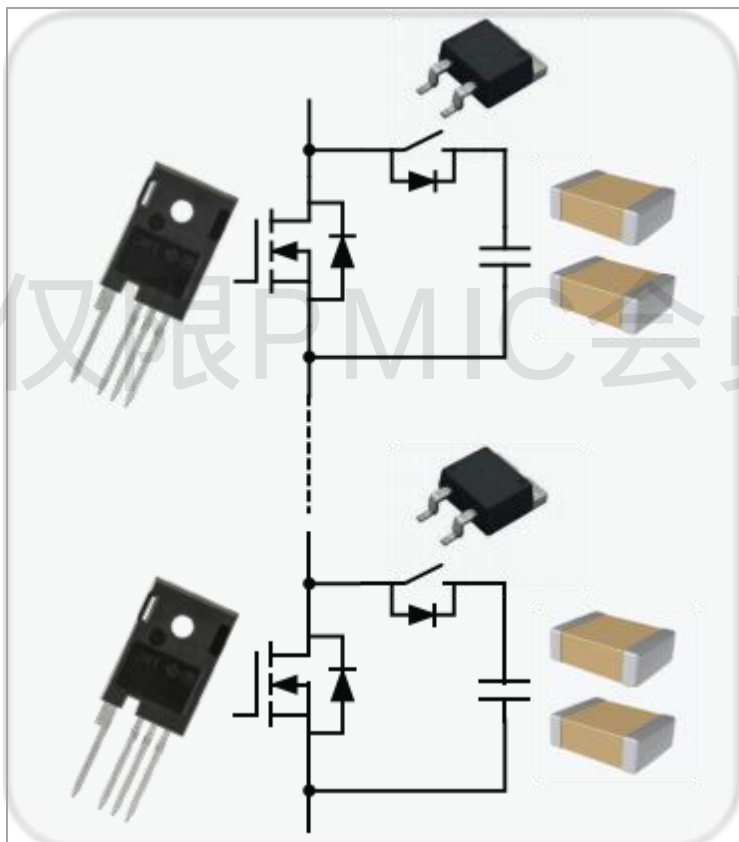
@ 3kV input



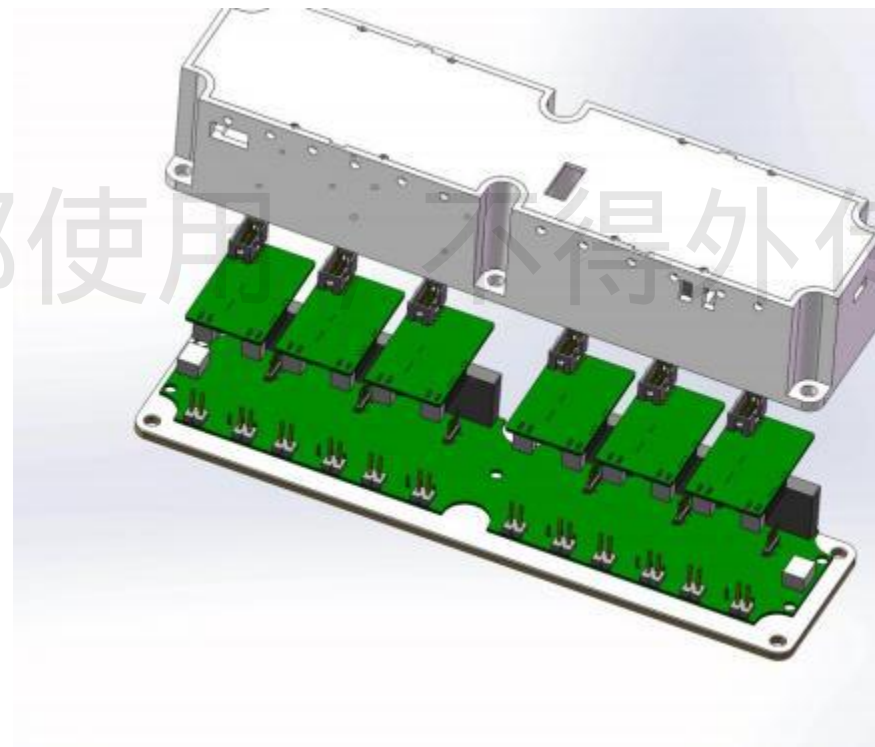
损耗分析 @ 3kV/30kW

7.2kV SiC MOSFET模组

 集成封装主功率器件、均压电路、驱动电路



集成封装

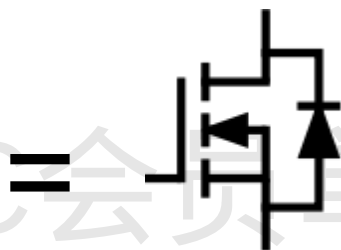


7.2kV SiC MOSFET 模组

7.2kV SiC MOSFET模组

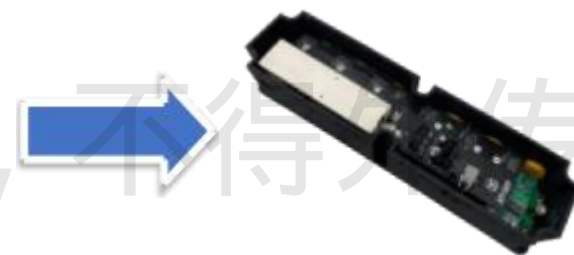
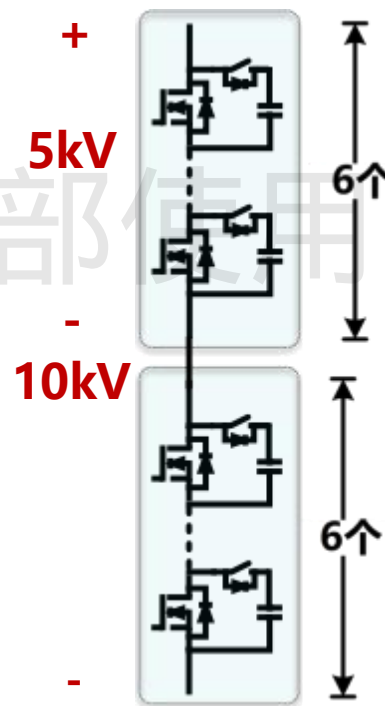
等效为单个7.2kV/75A
SiC MOSFET 器件

模组具备可扩展性



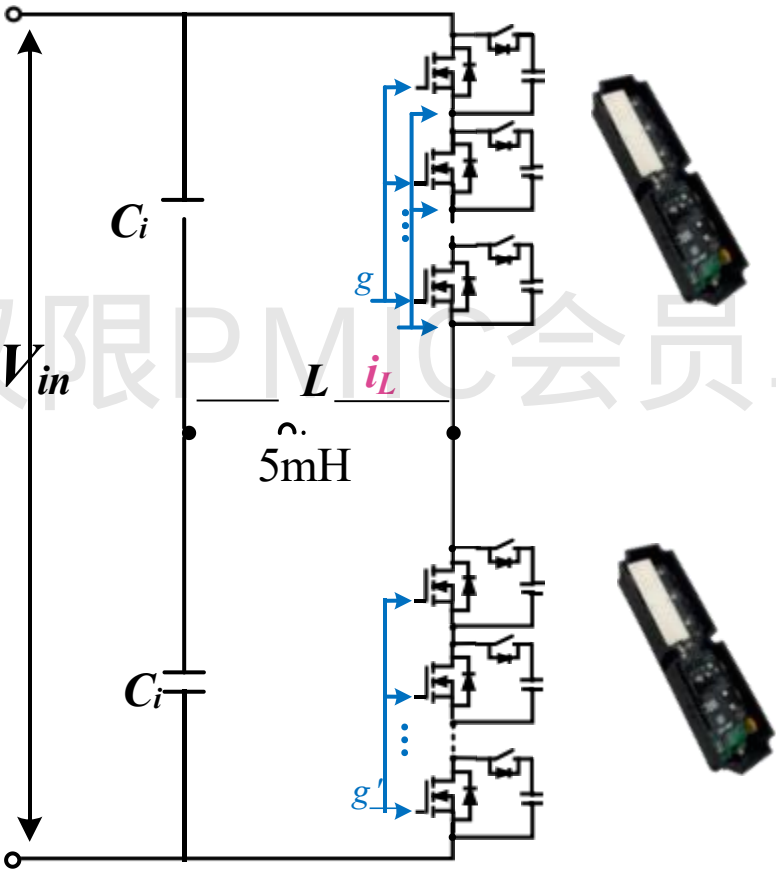
=

Parameters	Value
Drain-source voltage	7.2kV
Continuous Drain Current	75A
On-state resistance	$6 \times 21 \text{ m}\Omega$

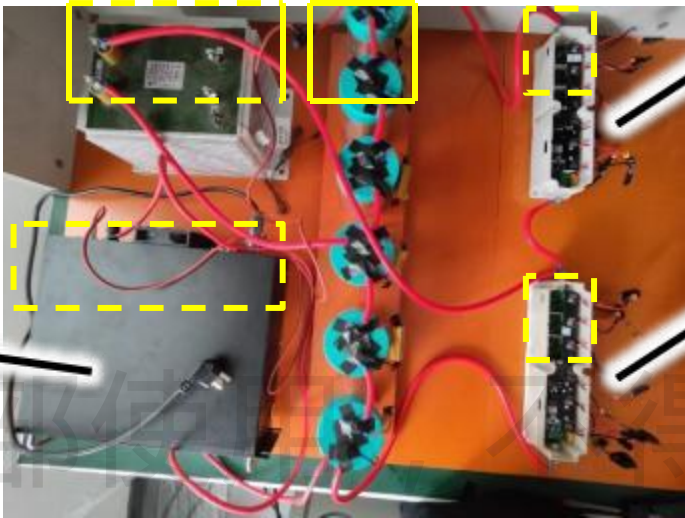


额定电压测试 @5kV

测试电路



直流电源
(5kV)

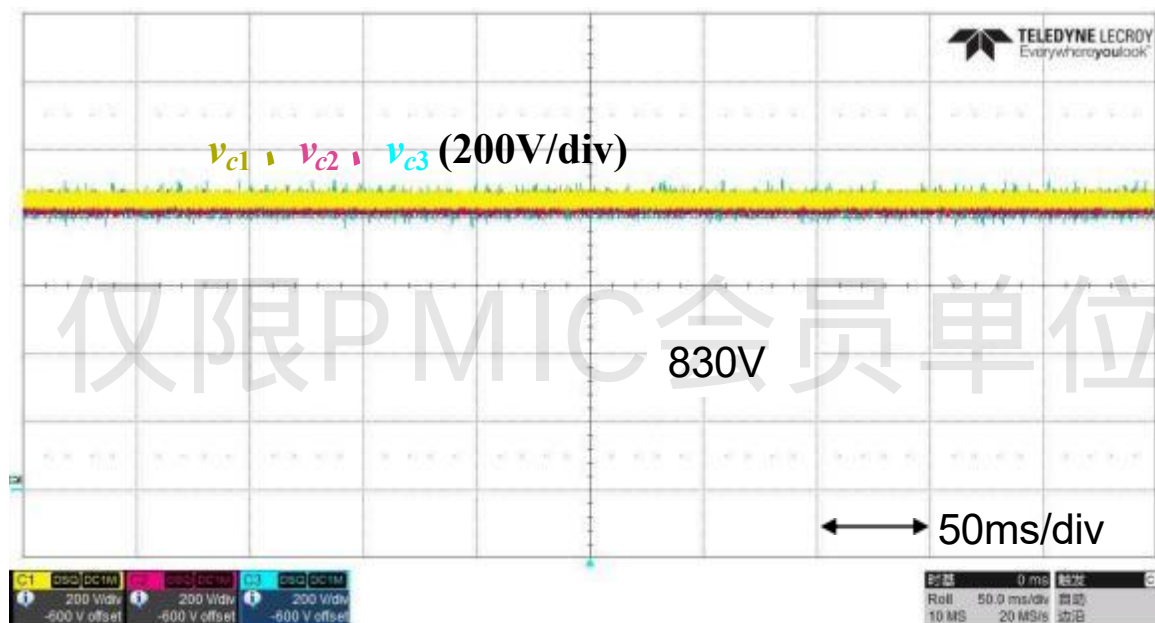


SiC MOSFET
module

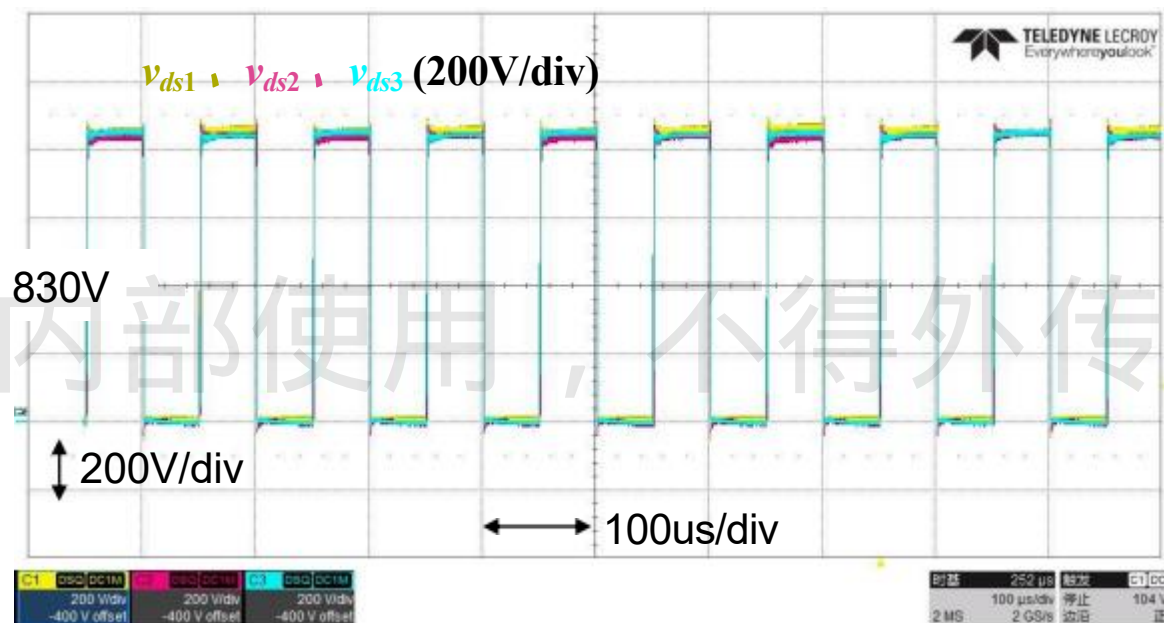
SiC MOSFET
module

Parameters	Value
V_{in}	5000V
L	5mH
Switching frequency	10kHz

箝位电容电压



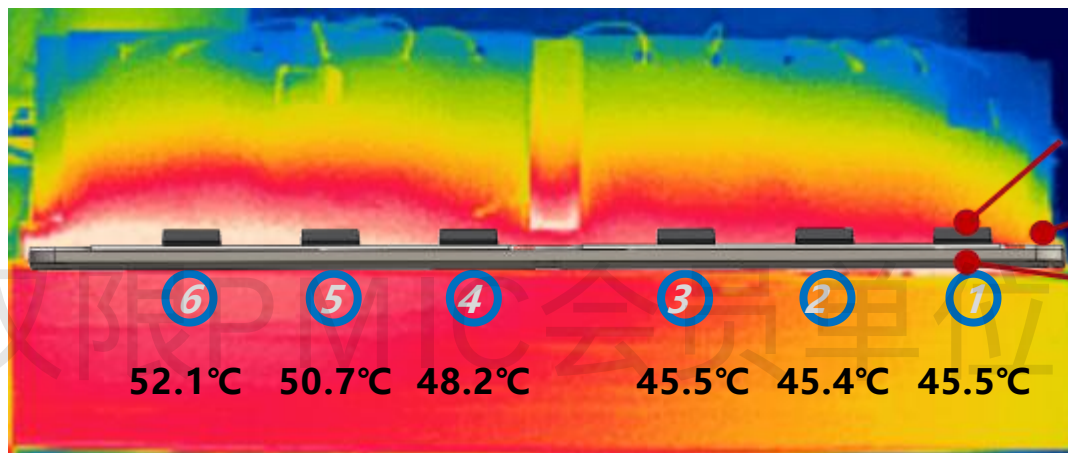
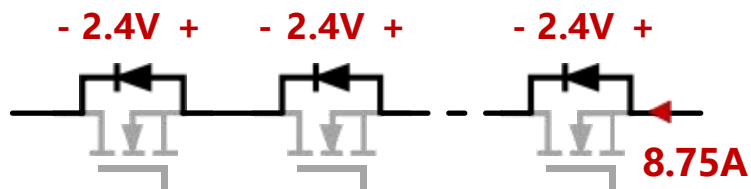
串联SiC MOSFET电压



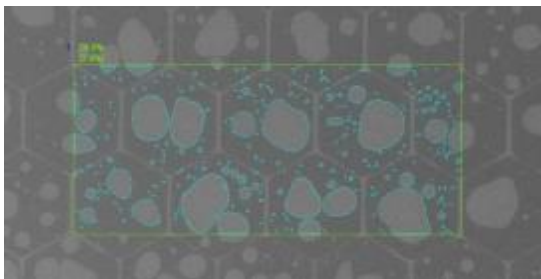
串联器件不均压度 < 5%

串联模组散热测试@21W 60min

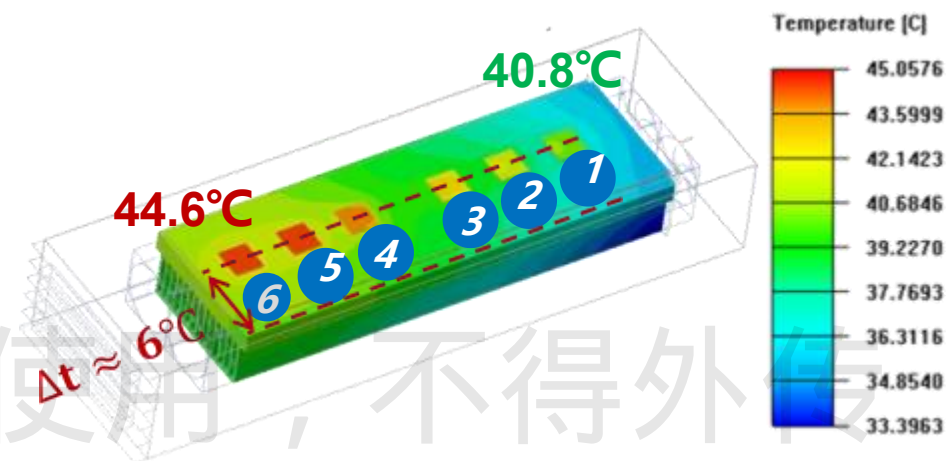
散热测试结果



测试结果比仿真结果高13.5°C



散热仿真结果

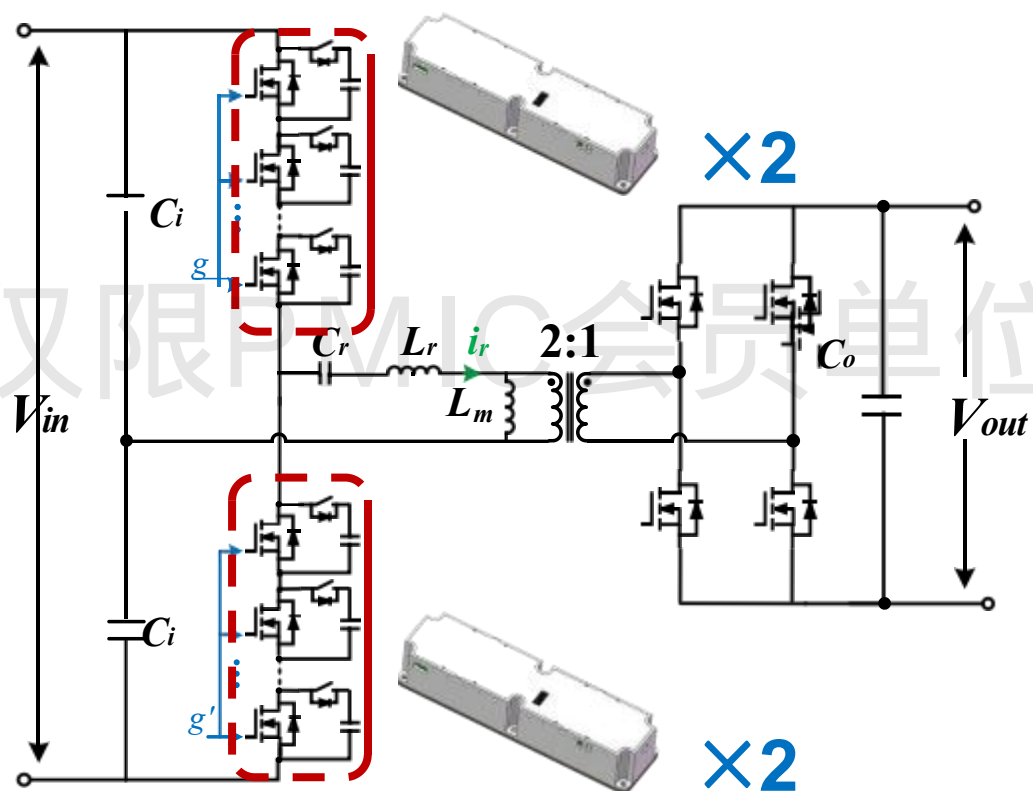


热源到铜基板边缘温差约为6°C

$R_{\theta Jc} = 0.32^\circ\text{C/W}$

模组中最高结温 < 70°C

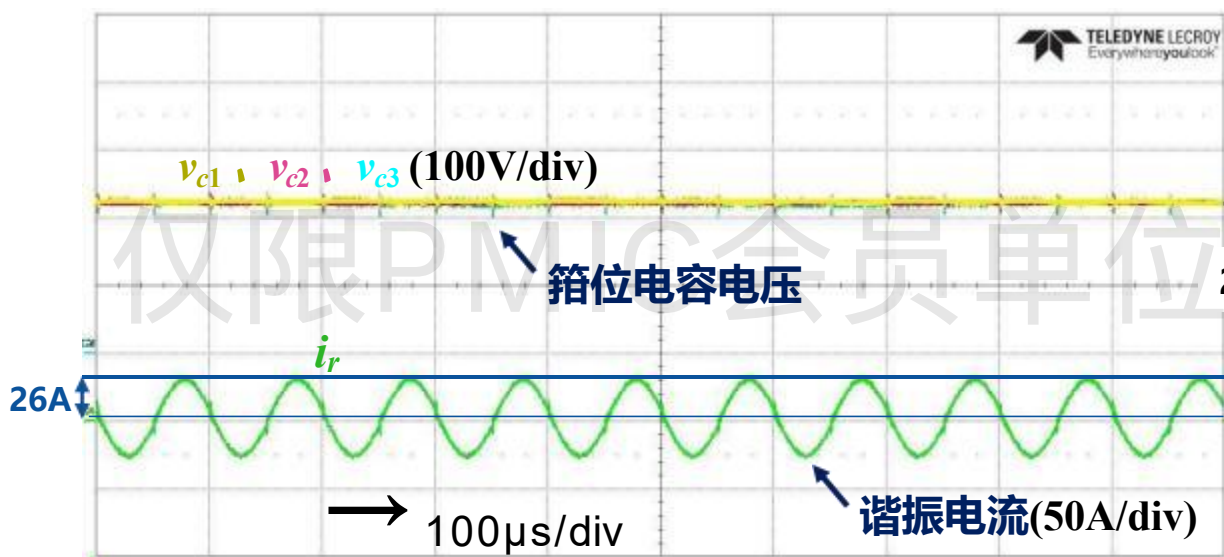
基于器件串联模组的单相直流变压器



电路参数	值
V_{in}	2000V
V_{out}	500V
L_m	5mH
开关频率	10kHz
功率	16.6kW
上桥臂器件串联个数	12个
下桥臂器件串联个数	9个

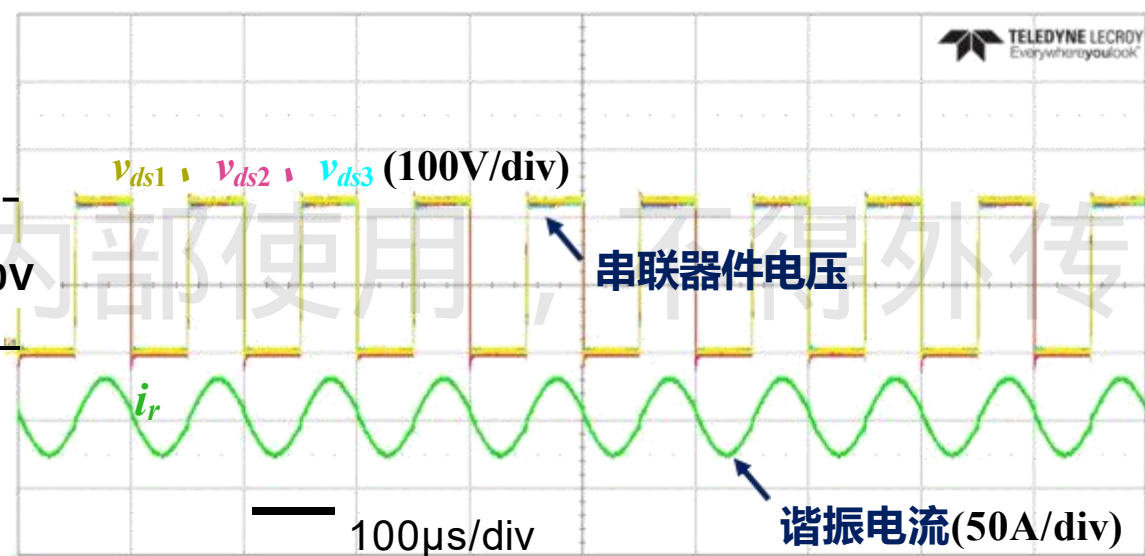
■ 下桥臂（9个器件串联）相关波形

□ 箝位电容电压波形



箝位电容电压不均衡度 < 5%

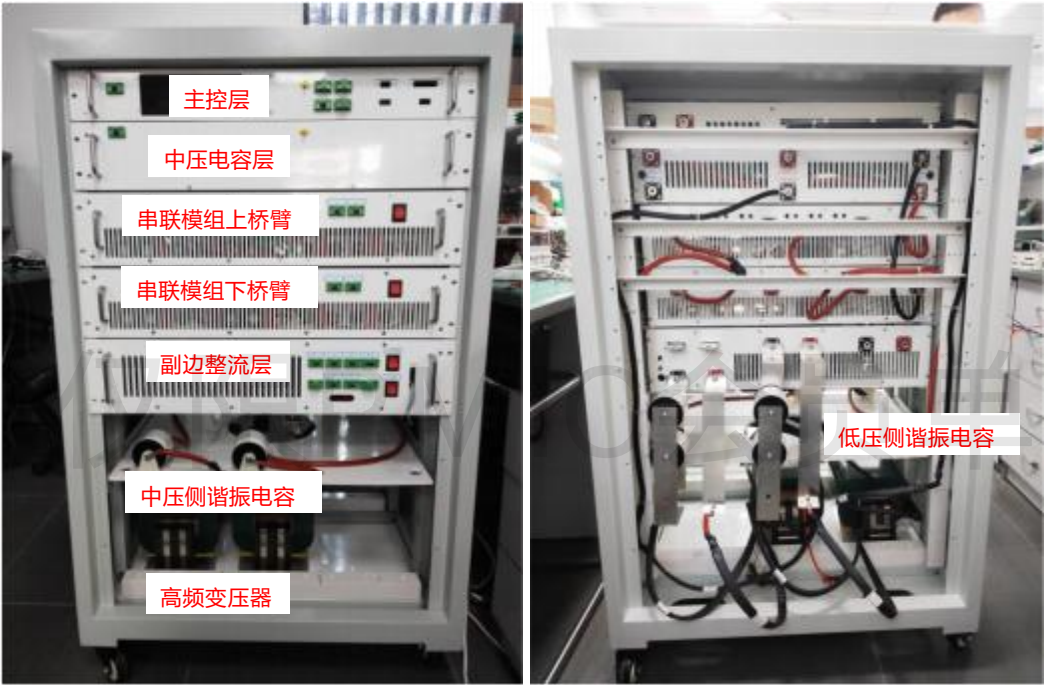
□ 串联器件电压波形



串联器件电压不均衡度 < 5%

模组扩展后均压效果良好

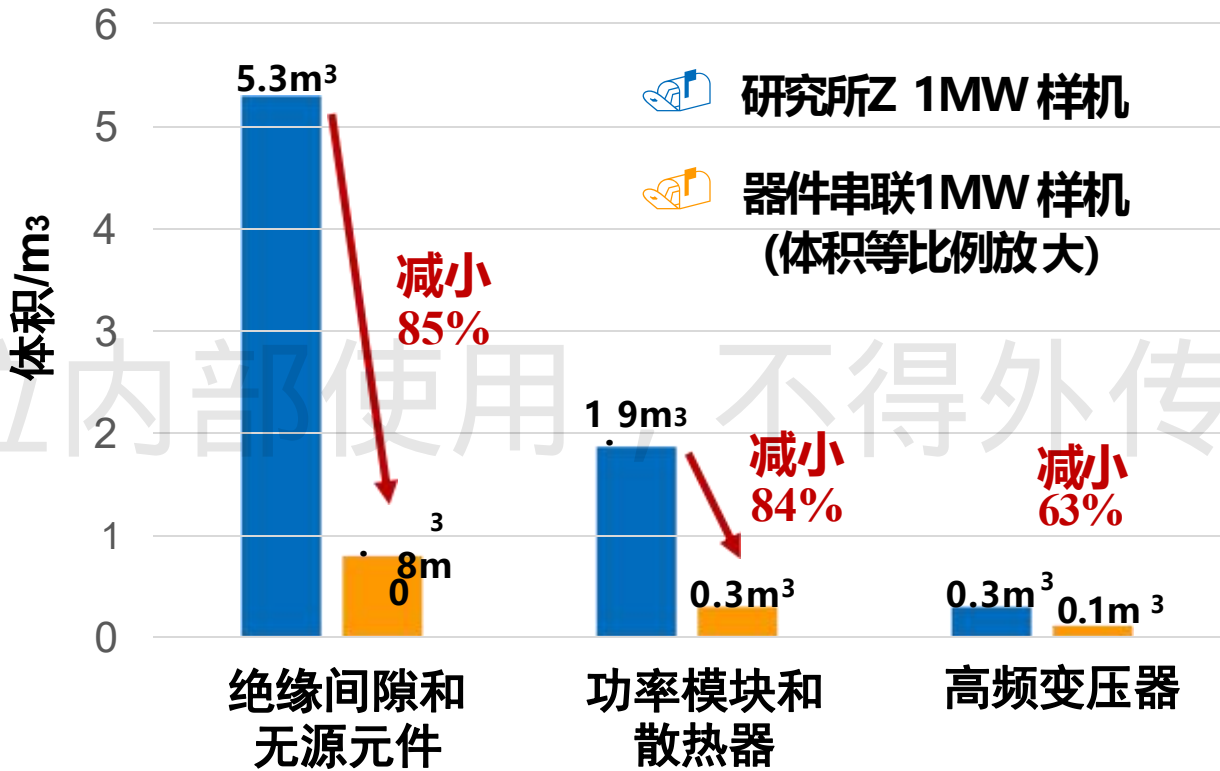
第二代实验样机—— 10kV/750V 500kW



调试中

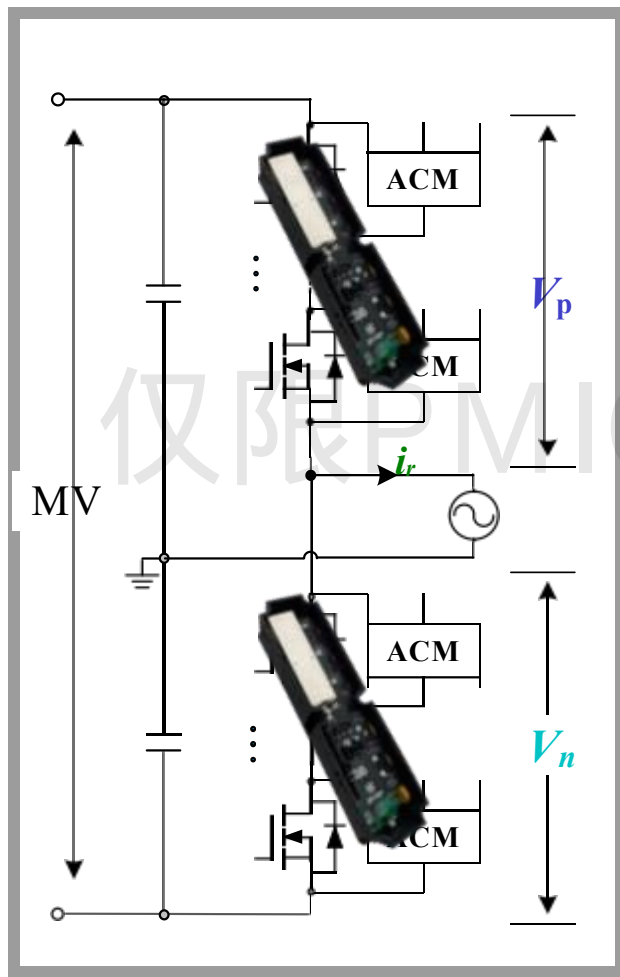


体积对比

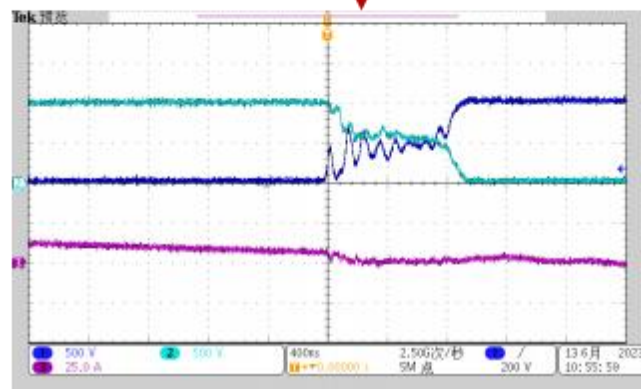
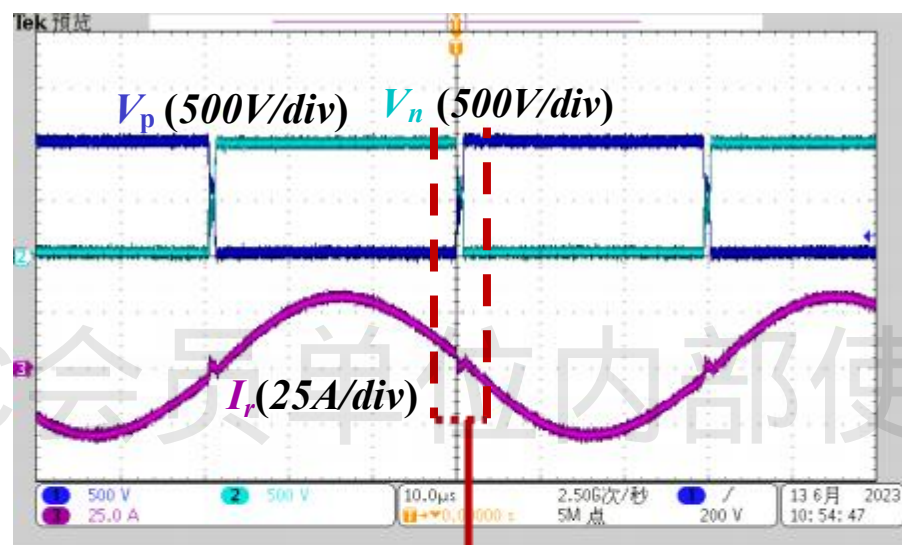


功率密度: 665kW/m³
预期峰值效率: 99%

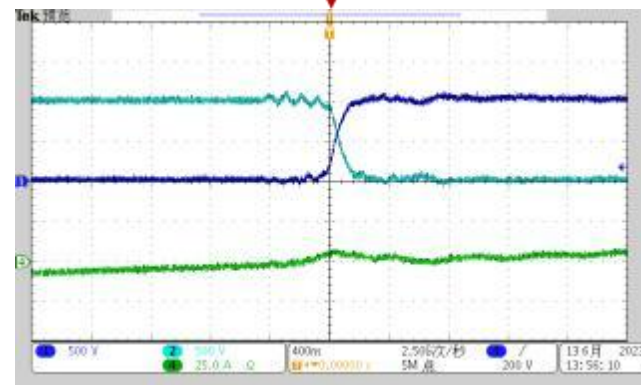
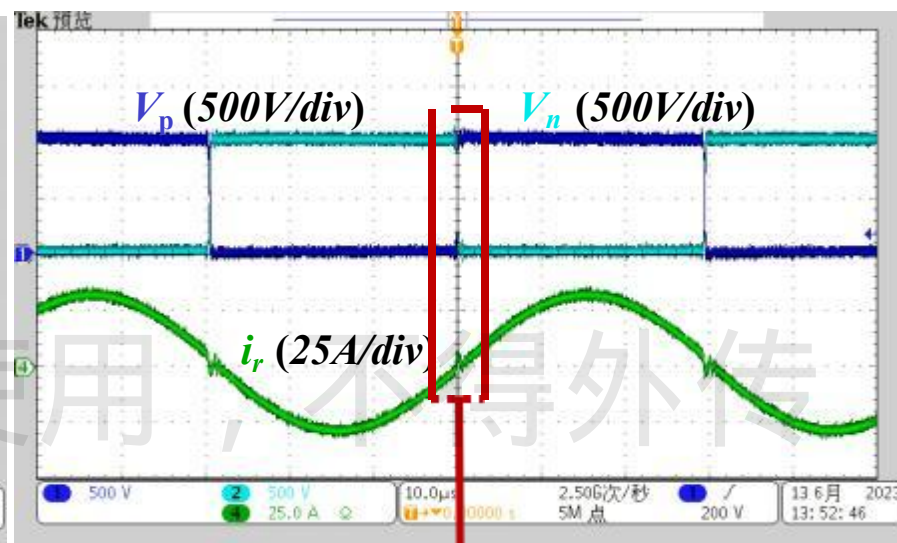
双向运行实验结果



👉 中压 → 低压 @1kV/10kW



👉 低压 → 中压 @1kV/10kW



- 提出了基于有源箝位电路的器件串联技术
 - 均压损耗小
 - 开环实现均压控制
 - 实现了12个SiC MOSFET串联，动静态不均压度 $< 5\%$



■ 直流变压器

- 第一代样机3kV/750V，峰值效率98.4%
- 第二代样机功率密度大幅提升，预期峰值效率99%



The author would like to thank



CUI Wentao
崔文韬



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李雨岑



ZHAGN Jianjia
张建佳



WANG Xin
汪欣



WU Tong
吴彤

for their contributions.