



# Medium Voltage DC Solid State Circuit Protection

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# PJM CV

- **Aerospace & Defense Industry** (RCA, GE, Ford Aerospace, LORAL, Lockheed)
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  - Mergers & Acquisitions
- **Navy Machinery Systems R&D**
  - Power Semiconductors
  - Power Converters
  - Hybrid Electric Drive
  - Ocean Renewable Energy
  - Solid State Circuit Protection



# Floating Micro-Grids



## Littoral Combat Ship

TIGC – 2.3 Mw @ 480 VAC 3Ø



## Destroyer

II-TIGC – 9 Mw @ 480 VAC 3Ø

IIIA-TIGC -12 Mw @ 4160 VAC 3Ø

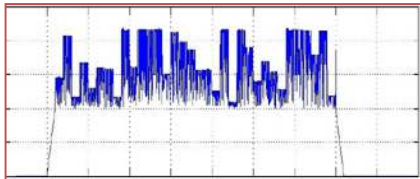
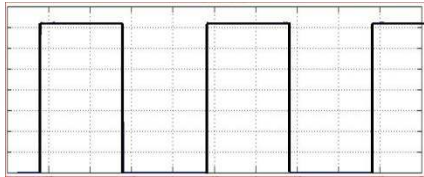
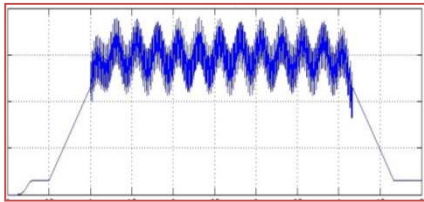


## Aircraft Carrier

TIGC – 108 Mw @13.8k VAC 3Ø

# Driving to DC Power

## Emerging Mission Load Power Profiles



- **CHARACTERISTICS:**
  - DC Power Based
  - Highly Dynamic Load Profiles
  - Stochastic In Nature
  - Intermittent Usage
- **IMPLICATIONS:**
  - Highly Stressful to AC Generators
  - Potential Instabilities & Resonance
  - Currently < 1Mw But Will Increase
  - Requires Robust DC Fault Protection



# 2 Pronged Approach

## Generate AC – Distribute DC *Supplement w/Energy Storage*

### Point Source Loads In Zone

- 1kV supply.
- Point source AC conversion as required.
- Point source breakers for coordination & fault protection.

### System Wide Zone to Zone

- 12kV supply.
- Traditional zonal architecture.
- Utilize breakers for inter-zonal bus ties and zone isolation.
- Utilize converter current limiting and no-load disconnects for intra zonal distribution protection.
- Switchboard level coordination & fault protection logic.

	HVDC Risk Title
HVDC #01	High Voltage DC Breaker/ Protection and Isolation System



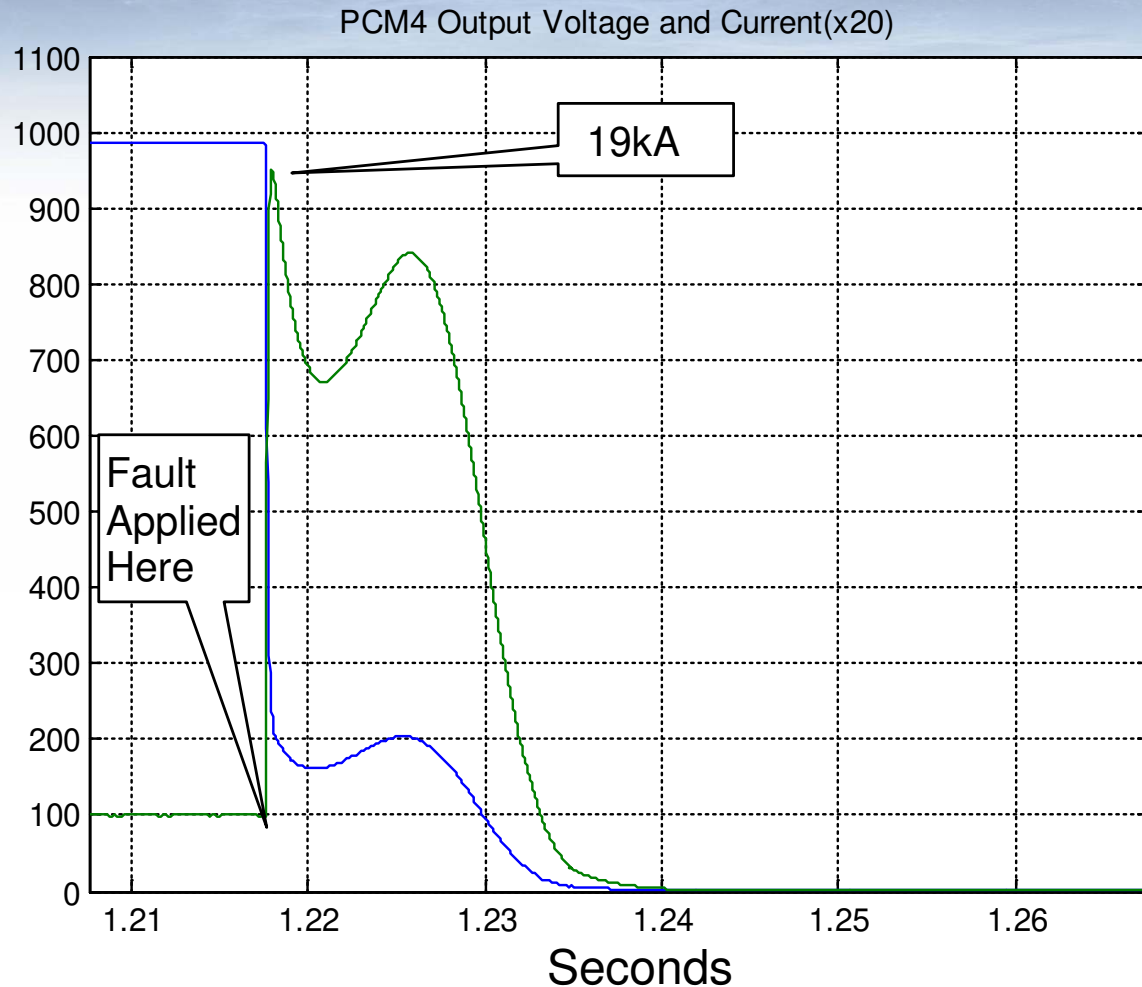
# DC Fault Clearing Challenges

- DC fault clearing technical challenges:
  - No zero crossing as in AC systems.
  - High  $di/dt$ , values.
  - High magnitude of fault currents.
  - Arc suppression & containment.
  - Voltage spike if arc is not employed to clear fault.



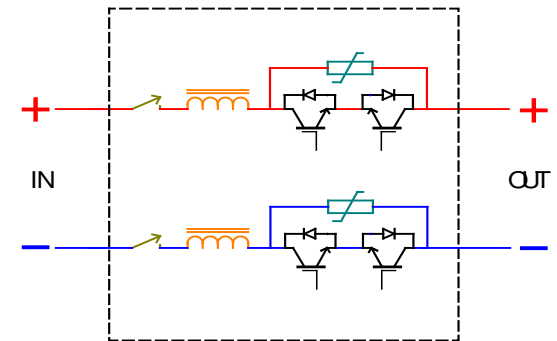
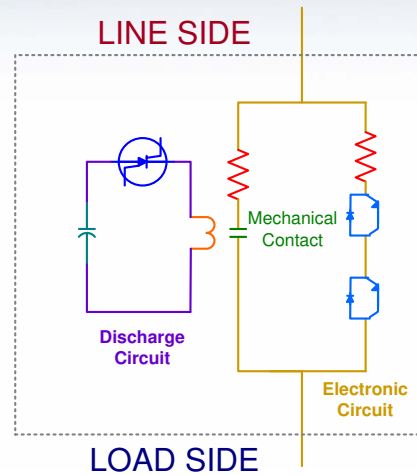
# Notional DC Fault Example

- Power converter output bolted fault.
- High di/dt.
  - 65A/ $\mu$ s
  - Large filter capacitance
  - Rapid rise time
- Ringing on the decay.



# Potential Solutions

- Traditional electromechanical
- Hybrid (solid state & mechanical)
- Pure solid state (stand alone or embedded into power converter)







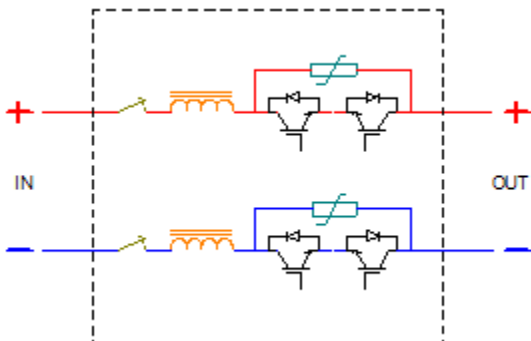
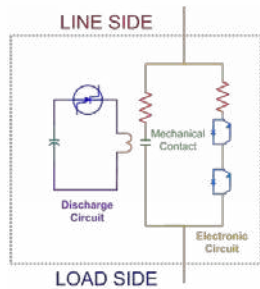
# Electro-Mechanical Breakers



- 5000 amps @ 935 VDC
- Big
- Heavy
- Complicated (swiss watch)
- Expensive (\$\$\$\$\$)
- Long lead time
- Maintenance & Reliability Headache (zillions of moving parts & tight tolerances)

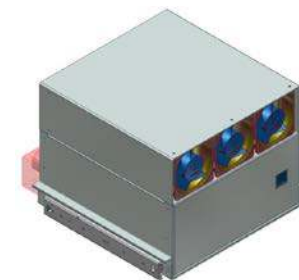
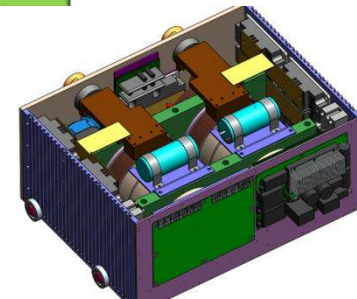
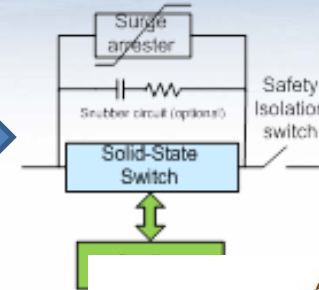
# Solving the 1 kV Problem

Develop three independent solutions based on the available options



DEVELOPMENT ITEMS  
 Coordination Schemes  
 Cooling Concepts

Packaging  
 Voltage Withstand  
 Safety & Maintainability  
 Leakage Current  
 Expanded COTS Device SOA





# 1 kV Solution Metrics

Attribute / Parameter	Phase 1 Metrics	Note
Response Time (ms)	< 1 ms	Includes detection through complete response
Power Density (MW/m <sup>3</sup> )	> 18 MW/m <sup>3</sup>	
Efficiency	> 99.5%	Overall device
Maximum Fault Current (Amps)	> 80,000 A	
Continuous Current Range (Amps)	> 1,000 A	
Voltage Range (kVDC)	> 1 kVDC	
False (Nuisance) Trips	< 5%	
Safety Isolation	Open-Dry Contact	
Shunt Trip Capability	Yes	5 - 30 Volt Control signal or Optical signal
Conduction / Break Capability	Bi-directional / Both poles	Both poles need to break full voltage and current
Source Operation	Generators, Converters, Energy Storage	Transformer rectifier, voltage source converter; Batteries and capacitors

# 1kV Breaker Prototype



- **1000 amps @ 1000 VDC**
- **Smaller (just)**
- **Lighter (a little)**
- **Simpler (a lot)**
- **Cheaper (\$)**
- **Shorter Lead Time**
- **Fewer Components (8 moving mechanical parts)**



# 1kV Prototype Testing

- Voltage Rating
- Current Rating
- Dielectric
- Bi-directionality
- Fault clearing time
- Open on Fault
- Close on Fault
- Coordination
- Loss of Coolant
- 80,000 Amp Fault Current Potential
- Life-Cycle

**MEETS ALL  
REQUIRED  
METRICS**



# Moving Forward

- Transition 1kV to shipboard application.
- Finalize development of 12kV 2000A prototype.
- Demonstrate 12kV system level protection.
- Transition 12kV to shipboard application.
- Deploy to next generation of Navy ships.



# Future Research Areas

- Wide-band gap semiconductors.
- On state resistance.
- Current sharing among parallel devices.
- Voltage clamping techniques.
- Gate drive synchronization.



# QUESTIONS?

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