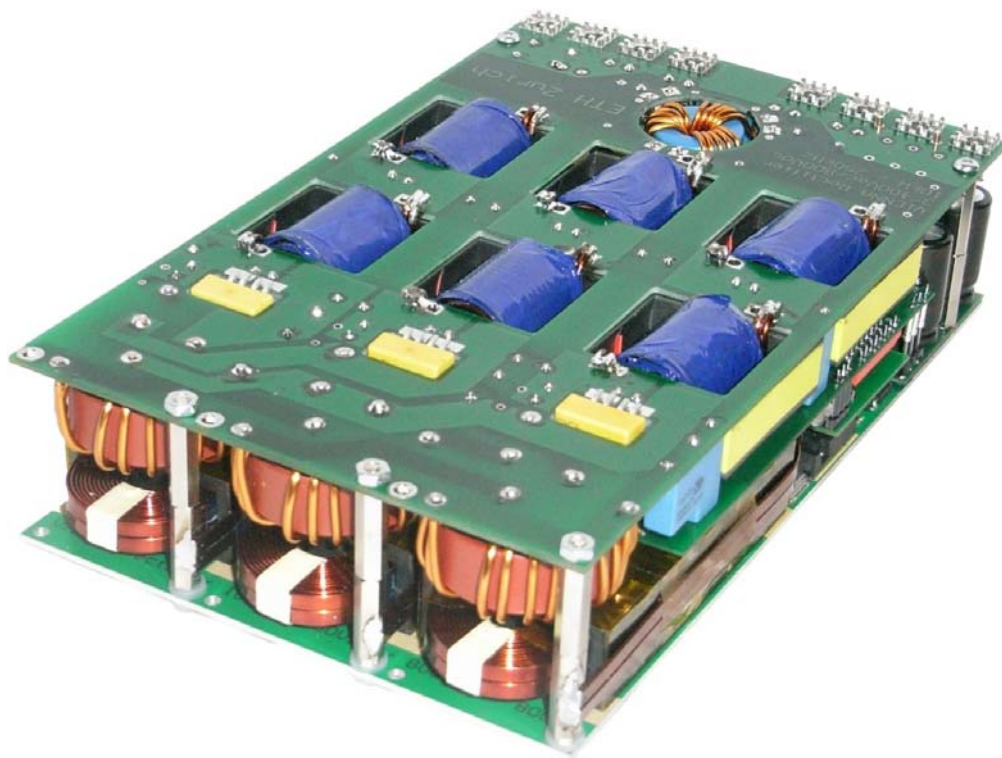


# VIENNA Rectifier Technology Package: VR250

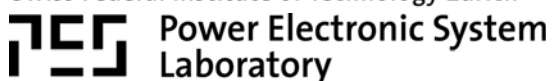


IPEC GmbH / LLC  
International Power Electronics Consulting

Nägelistrasse 12  
CH-8044 Zürich



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



and

m-pec

+41-44-632-2834  
+43-2913-411  
kolar@lem.ee.ethz.ch  
miniboeck@mpec.at

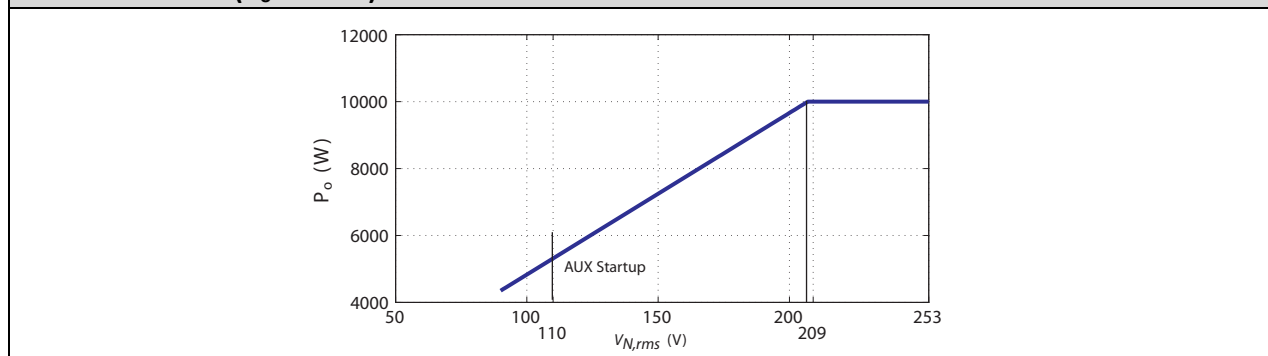
## 1 Technical Data

Characteristic	Rating
Dimensions (l x w x h)	195 mm x 120 mm x 42.7 mm 7.68 inch x 4.72 inch x 1.68 inch
Power density	10 kW/dm <sup>3</sup> (164 W/inch <sup>3</sup> )
Weight (without cooler)	2.17 kg
(with cooler)	3.37 kg
Power-weight ratio	2.97 kW/kg
Switching frequency	250 kHz
Cooling	Forced air cooling
Controller	Fully digital control, implemented using an FPGA Lattice (Type: LFE2 – 20E )

Input:	
Input line-to-line voltage	320 V <sub>RMS</sub> – 480 V <sub>RMS</sub>
Input current	18 A <sub>RMS</sub>
Maximum input current unbalance	± 10 % (symmetrical mains)
Input frequency	50 / 60 Hz (360 Hz – 800 Hz)
Power factor (@10kW)	> 0.99
THD <sub>i</sub> of input currents	< 2 % (> 50% load, 50 Hz)
	< 1.2 % (@ full load, 50 Hz)

Output:	
Rated output power	10 kW
Rated output voltage	800 V <sub>DC</sub> (±400 V )
Output power for two phase operation	57% P <sub>o,nom</sub>
Overvoltage protection	±450 V <sub>DC</sub>

### Power limitation (V<sub>o</sub> = 800 V):



### Protecting functions:

By disabling all switching signals and turn-off of thyristors; system recovers after reset.

- Input overcurrent protection
- Output overvoltage protection
- Input voltage out of limits  
(Unit recovers automatically if voltage returns in specified range)
- Overtemperature

**Control structure:**

- Output voltage control
- Output voltage symmetry control
- Average current mode control of input currents
- 3rd harmonic injection
- Input voltage feed-forward
- Continuous operation at mains voltage unbalance with reduced output power

## 2 Structure of the Rectifier

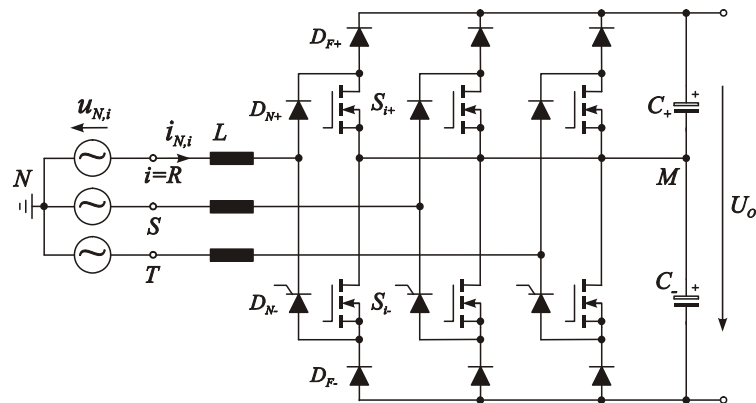


Fig. 1: Structure of the 6-switch Vienna-type PWM rectifier system.

The structure of the implemented 6-switch Vienna rectifier system is shown in Fig. 1. The 6-switch realization shows smaller conduction losses compared to the original Vienna rectifier (VR). Discrete semiconductors (CoolMOS-devices for the switches and SiC-diodes for the free-wheeling diodes) are used.

## 3 Performance of the System

### 3.1 Automatic Startup

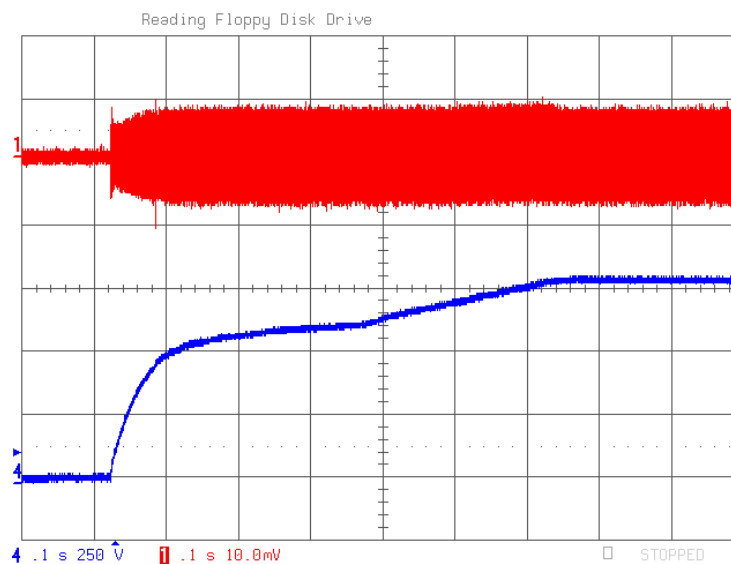
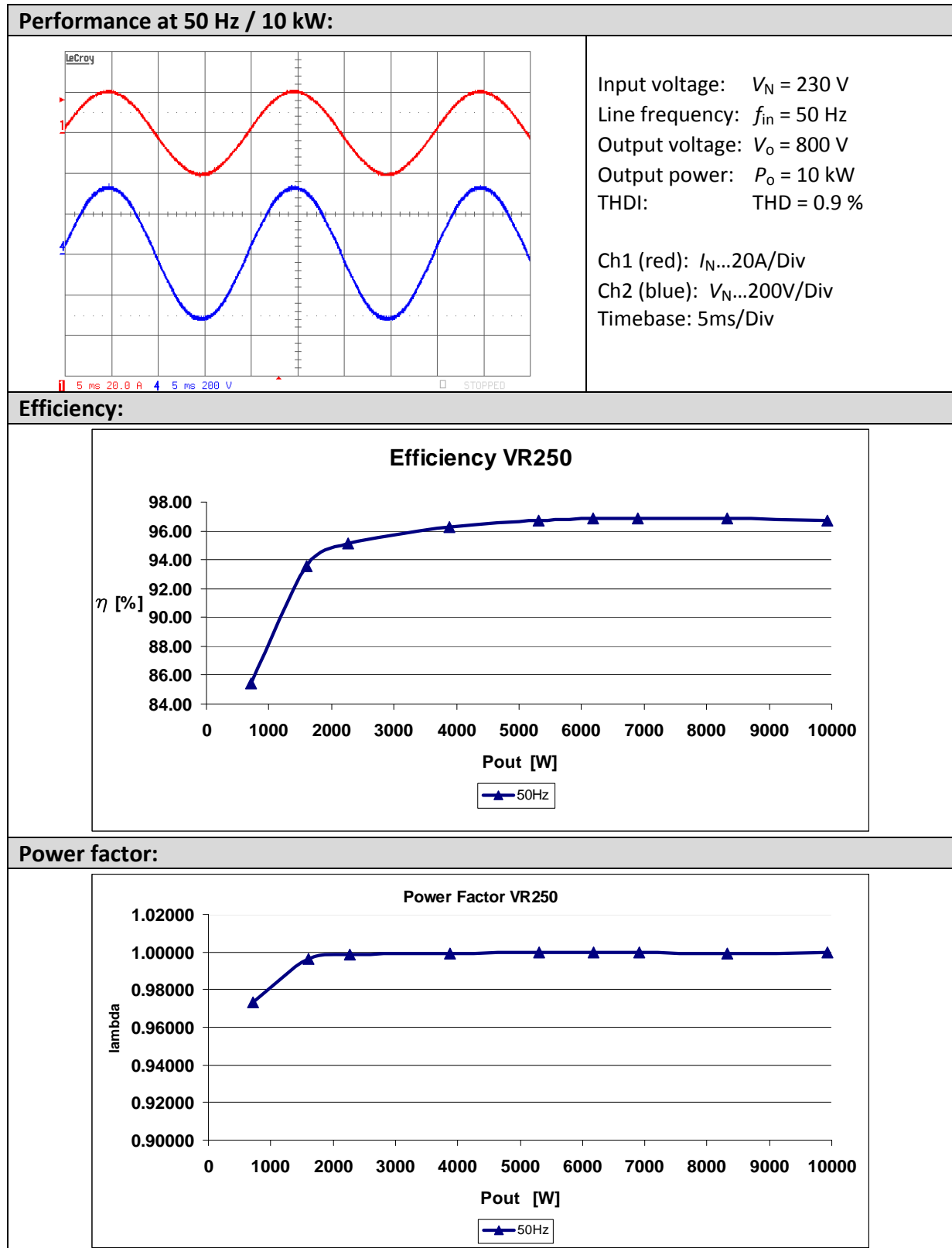
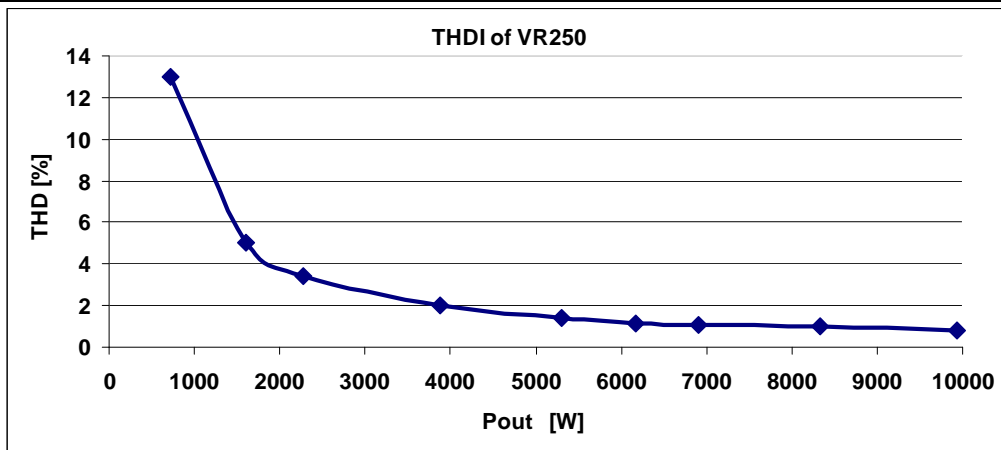


Fig. 2: Automatic startup of the rectifier system at  $f_N = 800$  Hz; CH1 (red):  $I_N$ , 5 A/Div; CH4 (blue):  $V_o$  250 V/Div.

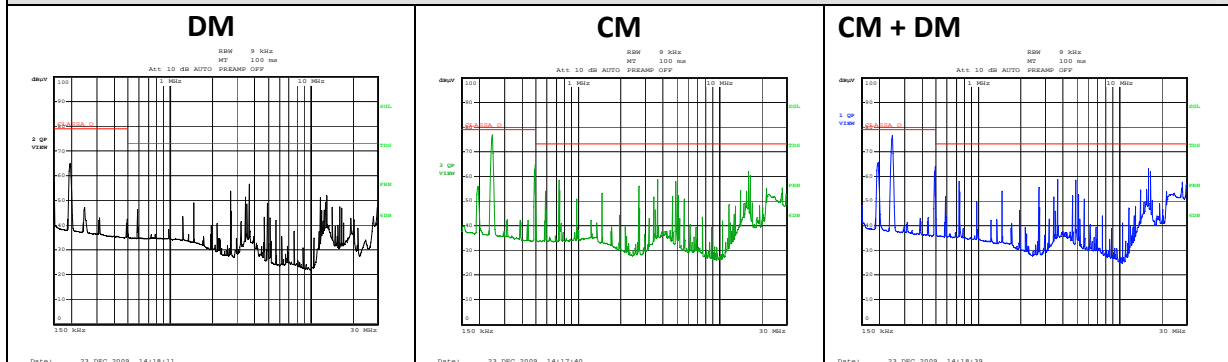
### 3.2 Performance at 50 Hz



### Input current quality:

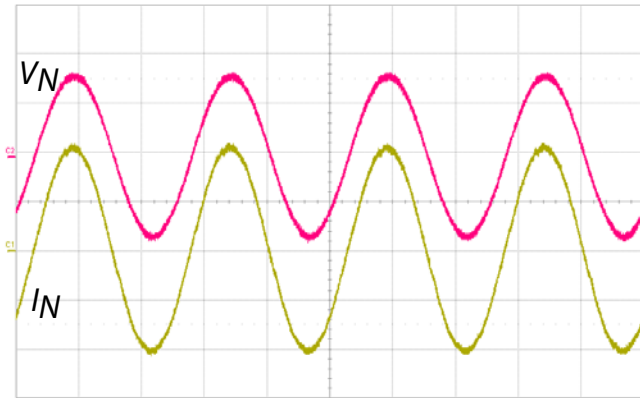


### EMI Measurements:



### 3.3 Performance at 400 Hz / 800Hz

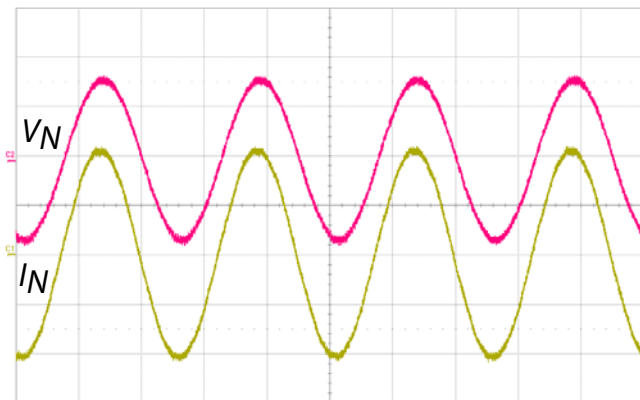
#### Performance at 400 Hz / 10 kW:



Input voltage:  $V_N = 230 \text{ V}$   
 Line frequency:  $f_{in} = 400 \text{ Hz}$   
 Output voltage:  $V_o = 800 \text{ V}$   
 Output power:  $P_o = 10 \text{ kW}$   
 THDI: THD = 1.4 %

Ch1 (yellow):  $I_N \dots 10\text{A}/\text{Div}$   
 Ch2 (red):  $V_N \dots 200\text{V}/\text{Div}$   
 Timebase: 1ms/Div

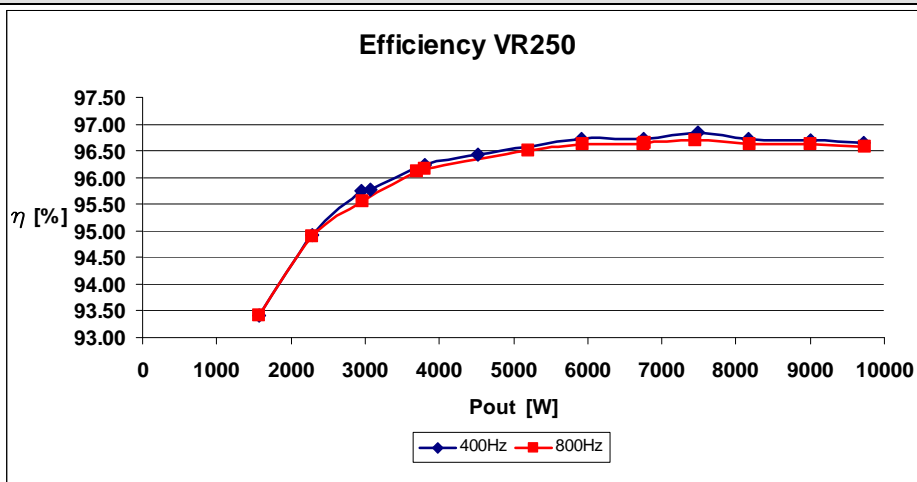
#### Performance at 800Hz / 10kW:



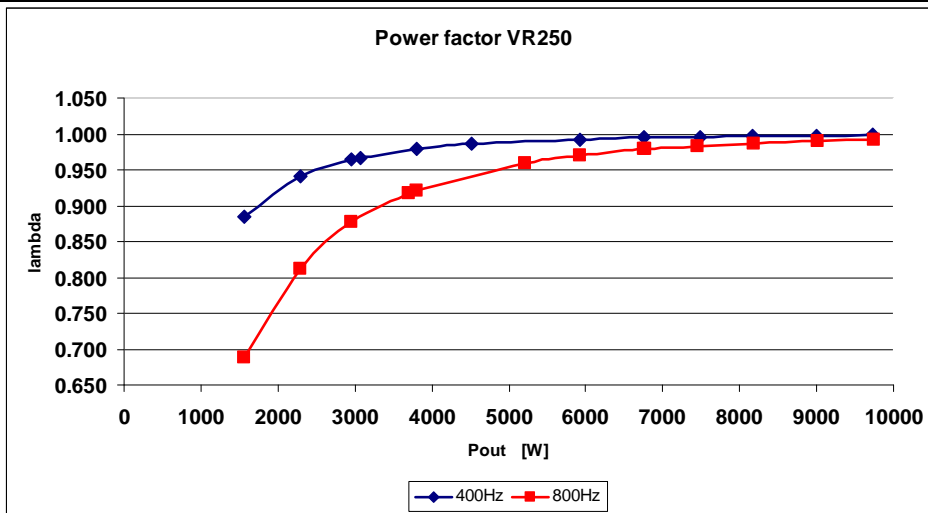
Input voltage:  $V_N = 230 \text{ V}$   
 Line frequency:  $f_{in} = 800 \text{ Hz}$   
 Output voltage:  $V_o = 800 \text{ V}$   
 Output power:  $P_o = 10 \text{ kW}$   
 THDI: THD = 1.6 %

Ch1 (yellow):  $I_N \dots 10\text{A}/\text{Div}$   
 Ch2 (red):  $V_N \dots 200\text{V}/\text{Div}$   
 Timebase: 0.5ms/Div

#### Efficiency:



Power factor:



Input current quality:

