

FACTS

(instantaneous reactive power theory)

DC/DC

" " " "

[]

[]-[]

()

([] [])

([] [])

[] - []

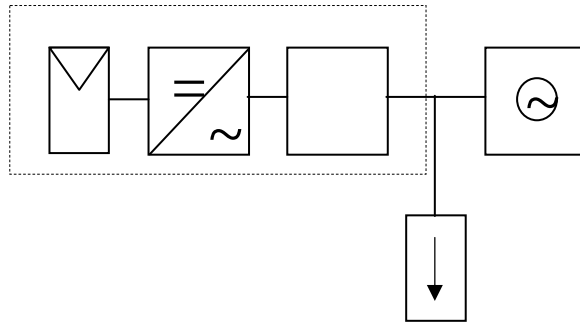
[]

...

[] - []

(active filter)

(U.P.S.)



()

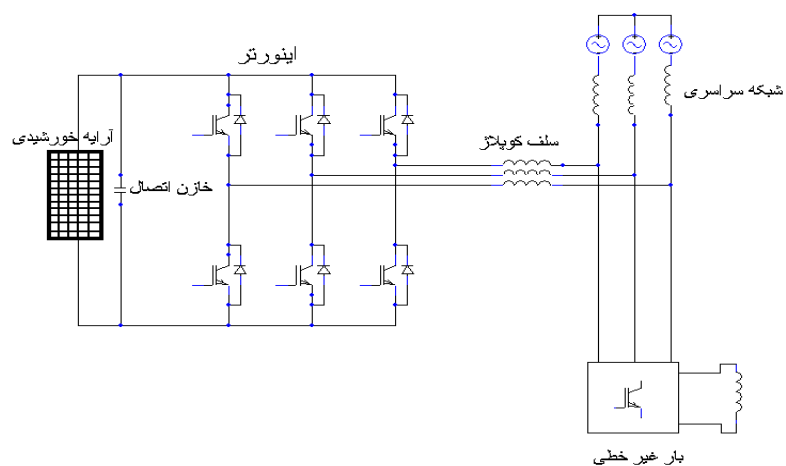
(Voltage Source Inverter :VSI)

VSI

VSI

[]

dc



ac

VSI

).

(.

(VSI)

VSI

()

VSI

VSI

v_c, v_b, v_a

[] .
[] .

[]

$\alpha\beta$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_\alpha \\ V_\beta \end{bmatrix} = [A] \begin{bmatrix} V_a \\ V_b \\ V_c \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix} = [A] \begin{bmatrix} i_a \\ i_b \\ i_c \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

$$[A] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

$\alpha\beta$

$$p(t) = v_\alpha(t)i_\alpha(t) + v_\beta(t)i_\beta(t) \quad ()$$

$$q(t) = -v_\alpha(t)i_\beta(t) + v_\beta(t)i_\alpha(t) \quad ()$$

VSI

dc

Akagi

:

•

$$\bar{q} \quad \tilde{p}$$

VSI

$$\int_{-\infty}^t (V_c i_{pv} - P_{active}) d\lambda = \frac{1}{2} C V_c^2 \quad (1)$$

dc

V_c
 P_{active}

p	dc	$\bar{p}$
p	ac	$\tilde{p}$
q	dc	$\bar{q}$
q	ac	$\tilde{q}$

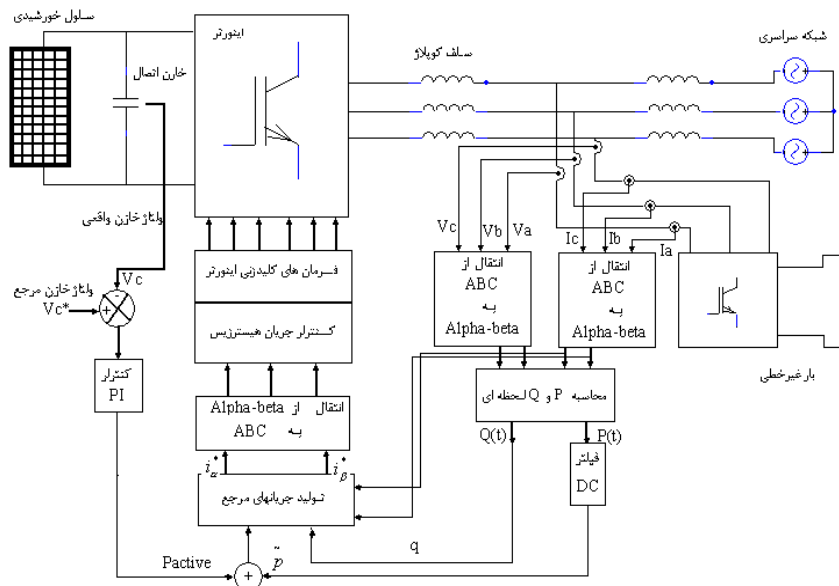
نشریه انرژی ایران / سال هشتم / شماره ۱۷ / اردیبهشت ۱۳۸۲

یک روش کنترلی جدید برای اتصال / مهدی سلیمی و ...

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{v_\alpha^2 + v_\beta^2} \begin{bmatrix} v_\alpha & v_\beta \\ v_\beta & -v_\alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix} \quad (2) \\ \bar{p} &= \bar{p} + \tilde{p} \quad (3) \\ q &= \bar{q} + \tilde{q} \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

$i_\beta \quad i_\alpha$

$-q \quad p$
ac dc



$$P_{active} = K_p (V_c^* - V_c) + K_I \int (V_c^* - V_c) dt \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha\beta \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_\alpha^* \\ i_\beta^* \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{V_\alpha^2 + V_\beta^2} \begin{bmatrix} V_\alpha & V_\beta \\ V_\beta & -V_\alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{p}_L + P_{active} \\ -\tilde{q}_L + q_L \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

dc

$$\begin{matrix} i_\beta^* & i_\alpha^* & \alpha\beta \\ P_{active} & \alpha\beta & \\ & abc & \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} V_\beta & V_\alpha \\ q_L & P_L & \alpha\beta \end{matrix}$$

:

MATLAB

RL

10KHz

1mF

dc

(Active Filter)

()

یک روش کنترلی جدید برای اتصال... مهدی سلیمی و ...

نشریه انرژی ایران / سال هشتم / شماره ۱۷ / اردیبهشت ۱۳۸۲

()

()

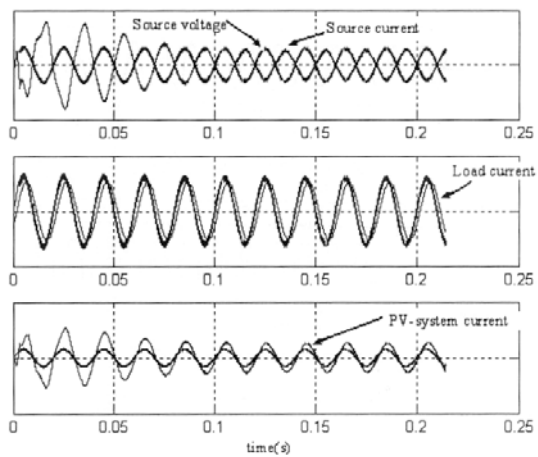
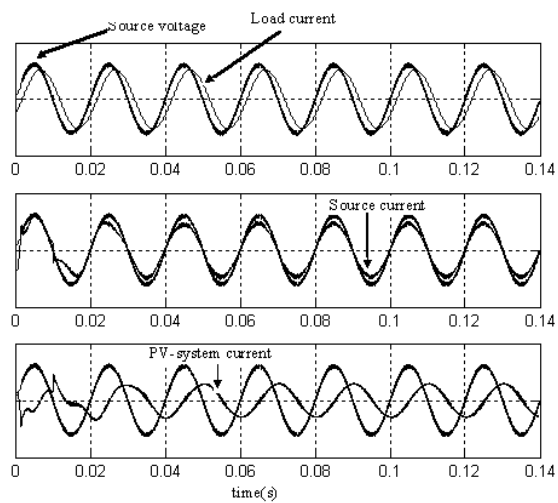
()

()

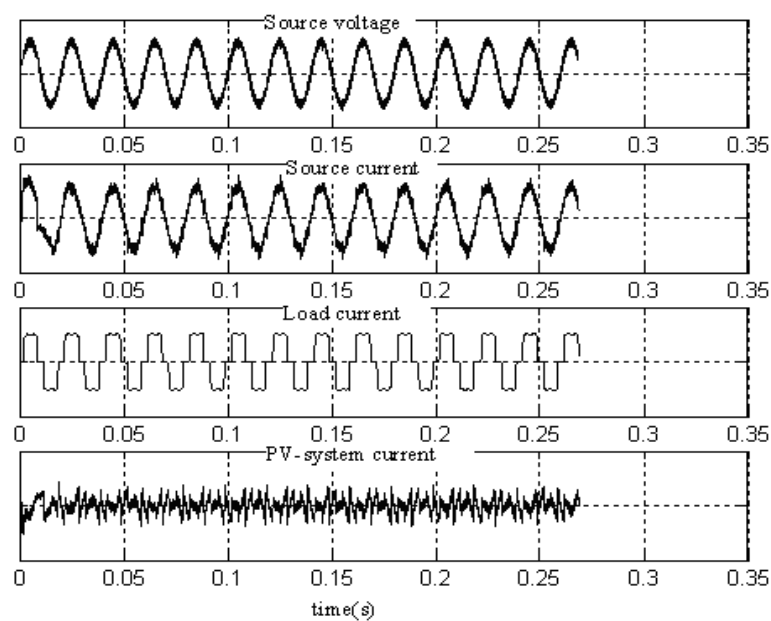
()

()

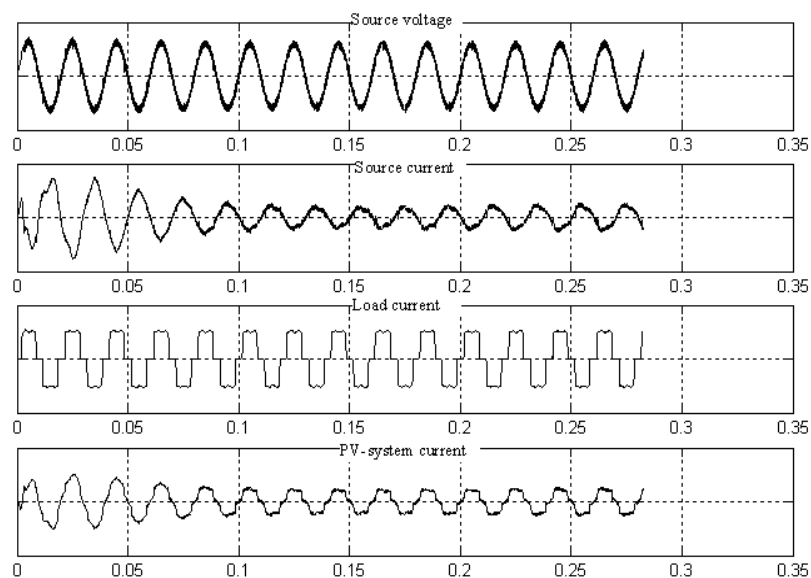
U.P.S.



(



(



(

- 1- H. Watanabe, T. Shimizu. And G. Kimura "A novel utility interactive photovoltaic inverter with generation control circuit" IEEE, 1998
- 2- M. Andersen and T.B. Alvsten "200W low cost module integrated wittily interface for modular photovoltaic energy systems", IEEE, 1995
- 3- S. Kim, G.Yoo and J. song "A Bi functional utility connected photovoltaic systems with power factor correction and U.P.S. facility", IEEE, 1996
- 4- M.F. Rahman and L. Zhong "A new, transformer less photovoltaic array to utility grid interconnection" IEEE, 1997
- 5- L.J. Borle, M.S. Dumont and C.V. Nayer, "Development and testing of a power conditioning system in Western Australia", IEEE tranocion on industry applications 33, 1-7, 1997
- 6- Z. Sallameh and D. Taylor, "step-up maximum power point Tracking for photovoltaic Arrays", solar Energy, vol. 44, No.1, P.57, 1990
- 7- W. Teulings, J.C. Marpinard, A. capel and D.O Sullivan "A New maximum power point Tracking system", IEEE, 1993
- 8- H. Sugimoto and H. Dong, "A New scheme for maximum photovoltaic power tracking control" IEEE, 1997
- 9- V.E. Wagner, "Effect of harmonics on equipments", IEEE Trans. Power Delivery, vol8, pp.672-680, Apr 1993