

工學博士 學位論文

SVC

A Study on the Reactive Power Compensation using Instantaneous
Power for Self-Commutated Static Var Compensator

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Abstract.....	iii
.....	v
.....	vii
.....	ix
1	1
1.1	1
1.2	5
1.3	7
2 SVC	5 8
2.1	8
2.2 5	13
2.3 5	16
3 SVC	20
3.1 dq	20
3.2 VQ	22
3.3	28
3.3.1	28
3.3.2	31
3.3.3	35
3.4	38
3.4.1	38
3.4.2	45
3.4.2.1	45
3.4.2.2	48
4	54
4.1	54
4.2	58

4.3	.....	59
4.4	.....	63
4.5	.....	67
4.5.1	.....	67
4.5.2	.....	69
4.5.3	.....	72
5	.....	74
	.....	76
APPENDIX	.....	81

A Study on the Reactive Power Compensation using Instantaneous Power for Self-Commutated Static Var Compensator

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Abstract

The static var compensator(SVC) plays an important role in larger and more complex electric power systems. Rapid and continuous reactive compensation by the SVC contributes to voltage stabilization, power oscillation damping, overvoltage suppression, minimization of transmission losses and so on.

The multilevel inverters connected in series are suitable for high voltage systems because of their circuit structure. They are capable of reducing harmonic component in the AC source side currents without requiring high frequency switching to the devices.

The main problem of multilevel inverters without independent DC voltage source is the unbalance of DC capacitor voltage. Problems in using SVC are the voltage unbalance at each stage of DC capacitor and uncontrollability of reactive power in its low region. DC capacitor voltage equalization is required to ensure the even sharing of voltage stresses in

the power devices, and to compensate accurately reactive power.

In this paper, harmonic current components were analyzed to solve these problems and it was found that the voltage distortion of the DC capacitor is caused by the harmonics in resistive mode operation and/or low reactive power.

In addition, the zero point of DC capacitor voltage deviation is investigated by analyzing resistive mode operation and/or low reactive power. It gives a control table for DC capacitor voltage equalization. Asymmetrical Pulse Amplitude Modulation(PAM) switching pattern is suggested to equalize DC capacitor voltage. The principle of asymmetrical PAM switching pattern is time shifting of charging or discharging period of DC capacitor by controlling angle.

By using the control table, asymmetrical PAM switching pattern is realized to equalize DC capacitor voltage.

Instantaneous power vector theory which can express the instantaneous apparent power vector is proposed to control reactive power. The validity of the proposed method is confirmed by simulation studies and experiments.

\dot{V}_S	:	voltage of power line [V]
\dot{V}_R	:	receiving end voltage of connection point to self-commutated SVC [V]
\dot{V}_{SVG}	:	output voltage of SVC [V]
\dot{I}_{SVG}	:	output current of SVC [A]
L_{SVG}	:	output reactor [H]
\dot{S}	:	apparent power [VA]
P	:	active power [W]
Q	:	reactive power [Var]
ϕ	:	phase difference between system voltage and SVC output voltage
C	:	capacity [μ F]
V_{AMP}	:	amplitude of receiving end voltage
V_{AMP}^*	:	reference voltage
i_D^*	:	reactive current order value
i_Q^*	:	active current order value
\dot{v}_{SVG}^*	:	output voltage order value
i_D	:	reactive current
i_Q	:	active current
θ	:	voltage phase
V_{DC}	:	reference voltage of DC capacitor
V_{DC}^*	:	voltage order value of DC capacitor
\dot{V}_i	:	voltage vector of inverter

$\dot{\mathbf{i}}$	:	current vector of inverter
\dot{I}_r	:	real current component of current vector
\dot{I}_i	:	image current component of current vector
X	:	impedance of transformer
\dot{v}_{SVG}	:	variable voltage source of SVC
r_{SVG}	:	equivalent resistance befitting to loss
R^*	:	compensating resistance
$\dot{v}_{SVG\alpha\beta}^*$	:	voltage order value of variable voltage source
$\dot{q}_{L\alpha\beta}$	:	instantaneous power of output reactor L_{SVG}
Q_{AMP}^*	:	amplitude of instantaneous power order value
Q	:	electric charge quantity flow in power devices point
	:	manipulation phase angle

Fig. 2.1	Basic principle of SVC	9
Fig. 2.2	Basic operation mode of SVC	12
Fig. 2.3	Circuit configuration of diode clamp type 5 level inverter	15
Fig. 2.4	Current flow at a voltage dividing point	16
Fig. 2.5	Switching operation of 5 level inverter	18
Fig. 2.6	Model of 5 level inverter	19
Fig. 3.1	Control block diagram of dq coordinates mode	21
Fig. 3.2	Inverter voltage · current vector diagram	22
Fig. 3.3	Control block diagram of VQ vector control mode	25
Fig. 3.4	Simulation circuit	29
Fig. 3.5	Schematic diagram of vector	30
Fig. 3.6	Make out of voltage order value	33
Fig. 3.7	Vector(phase reference of receiving end vlotage \dot{v}_R)	33
Fig. 3.8	Control block diagram of proposition mode	34
Fig. 3.9	Voltage variations of 5 level inverter output waveform	44
Fig. 3.10	Relation between voltage and current(p · f=0)	44
Fig. 3.11	Basic pattern	47
Fig. 3.12	Asymmetrical pattern	47
Fig. 3.13	SVC model using 5 level inverter	48
Fig. 3.14	Relation between control angle and voltage V_1 at resistive mode	50
Fig. 3.15	Schematic diagram of control system	53
Fig. 4.1	Compensation power at resistor mode	55
Fig. 4.2	Compensation power at condenser mode[200V 195V]	55
Fig. 4.3	Compensation power at condenser mode[200V 185V]	56
Fig. 4.4	Compensation power at condenser mode[200V 205V]	56
Fig. 4.5	Variation of compensation power	57

Fig. 4.6	Experimental results without consideration of harmonic components	60
Fig. 4.7	Experimental results with consideration of harmonic components	61
Fig. 4.8	5 level voltage, current wave of C Mode	62
Fig. 4.9	Compensation resistance R^*	65
Fig. 4.10	Response of V_{AMP}	65
Fig. 4.11	Size of compensation resistance R^*	66
Fig. 4.12	Main circuit of 5 level inverter	68
Fig. 4.13	Configuration of SVC using 5 level inverter	71
Fig. 4.14	Signal relation between order value and gate pulse	73

Table 2.1 Conditions and modes of SVC	11
Table 2.2 Voltage of across clamp diode	14
Table 2.3 Output voltage and switching patterns of 5 level inverter	17
Table 3.1 Relation between control angle and voltage variation of capacitors	46
Table 3.2 Relation between control angle and voltage	51
Table 3.3 Relation between control angle and harmonic voltage	53
Table 4.1 Specification of experimental equipments	68

1

1.1

가 , 가 , 가 .
가 .
가 , 가 .
가 ,
가 .
가 .
SVC (Static Var Compensator) .

가 가 가
, SVC 가
가 . 가 ,
SVC가
SVC - (爐)
3 ,
가 [1],[2],[3],[4],[5]
1970 Thyristor Switched Capacitor
SVC
가 [6],[7],[8],[9]
GTO(Gate Turn off
Thyristor)
GTO 가 가 , 1990
GTO 가
IGBT(Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor) GTO
가 가 가
Custom Power 가
SVC
SVC 가 High Power Electronics

가 가

SVC 가

가 가

100MVA [4],[10]

SVC , , 1986 “ ”, 1995 “ ”

SVC , 1997 “SVC , ”

1999 1MVA [11]

(EPRI : Electric Power Research Institute)

가 (FACTS : Flexible AC Transmission System)

1987

FACTS SVC STACOM(Static Synchronous Compensator)

(CRIEPI) GTO,

IGBT

SVC

[12],[13],[14],[15] (TCR)

[13] (轉流)

[14], SVC

가 ^[12] , GTO 3
SVC 가 , 2
(f_{sw} 500Hz) DC link 가
^[15] .

가 ,
가 .

가 .

,
가 가 .

, 가
 , 가
 , 가
 , 가

^{[16],[17],[18]} .
 , 가

,
가 ^{[16],[19]} .
3
 ,
5 가 .

가 ,

가 ^[20].

PWM(Pulse Width Modulation)

가

PAM(Pulse Amplitude Modulation)

가 . PAM

가

가

^[12] ,

5

SVC

가

SVC

R^*

1.3

5

2

SVC

5

3

SVC

,

.

5

SVC

4

5

,

.

5

2 SVC

5

2.1

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

SVC

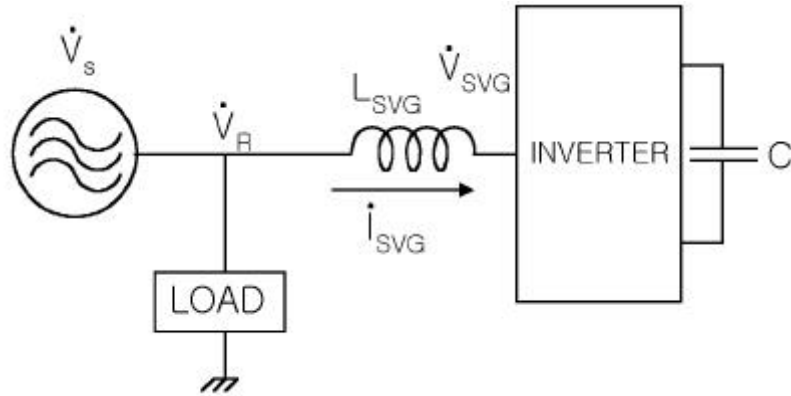


Fig. 2.1 Basic principle of SVC

Fig. 2.1 SVC 가 .
 \dot{V}_S , \dot{V}_R SVC , \dot{V}_{SVG}
 SVC , \dot{I}_{SVG} SVC , L_{SVG} .

$$\dot{V}_R = V_R e^{j(\omega t)} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\dot{V}_{SVG} = V_{SVG} e^{j(\omega t - \phi)} \quad (2.2)$$

. SVC

$$\dot{I}_{SVG} = \frac{1}{j\omega L_{SVG}} (\dot{V}_R - \dot{V}_{SVG}) \quad (2.3)$$

$$, \quad (2.1), (2.2) \quad (2.3)$$

$$\dot{I}_{SVG} = \frac{1}{j\omega L_{SVG}} (V_R - V_{SVG} e^{-j\phi}) e^{j\omega t} \quad (2.4)$$

, SVC \dot{S} .

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{S} &= P + jQ = \dot{V}_R \overline{\dot{I}_{SVG}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega L_{SVG}} \{ V_R V_{SVG} \sin \phi + j (V_R^2 - V_R V_{SVG} \cos \phi) \} \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

P Q

$$P = \frac{1}{\omega L_{SVG}} V_R V_{SVG} \sin \phi \quad (2.6)$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{\omega L_{SVG}} (V_R^2 - V_R V_{SVG} \cos \phi) \quad (2.7)$$

, ϕ SVC ,
 $\phi = 0$ \dot{V}_R \dot{V}_{SVG} $P = 0$ 가
 SVC . SVC
 가 .

Fig. 2.2

\dot{V}_{SVG} \dot{V}_S \dot{V}_{SVG} , SVC

, \dot{V}_{SVG} \dot{V}_S SVC “0”

, \dot{V}_{SVG} \dot{V}_S SVC (

) , $\dot{V}_{SVG} = \dot{V}_S$ SVC ()
) .
 (2.6), (2.7) Table 2.1 SVC

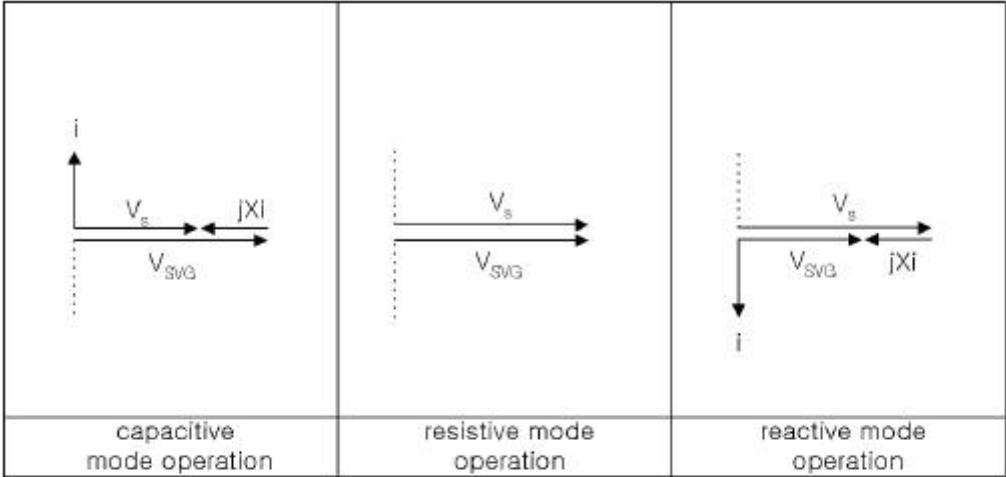
Table 2.1 Conditions and modes of SVC

condition	reactive power	mode
$\dot{V}_{SVG} = \dot{V}_S$	$Q = 0$	resistive mode
$\dot{V}_{SVG} > \dot{V}_S$	$Q < 0$	capacitive mode
$\dot{V}_{SVG} < \dot{V}_S$	$Q > 0$	reactive mode

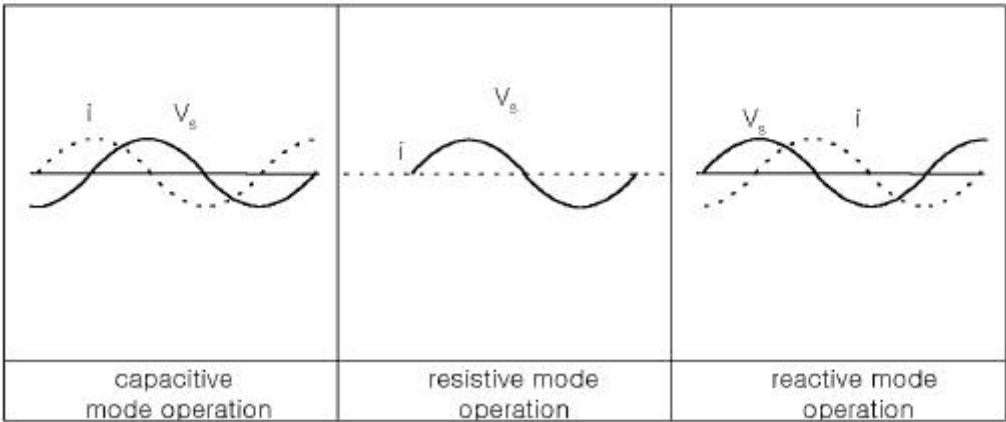
SVC ,
 가 가 . SVC

가 ,
 , 가

가 . , SVC ()
) 가 .



a) SVC & power line phase



b) SVC & power line waveform

Fig. 2.2 Basic operation mode of SVC

2.2 5

SVC

SVC

가

가

Fig. 2.3

1

5

4

$V_2 \sim V_{-2}$

5

가

, 1

8

5

가

(Table 2.3)

4

2

1/4

4

, Fig. 2.3

3

가 가

2

가 .

Fig. 2.3

V_{-2} (轉流)

1 V_1

Fig. 2.4

가 (轉

가

D_{1x}, D_{2x}, D_{3x} Table

2.2 가 , $D_{-1x}, D_{-2x}, D_{-3x}$

V_{-2} Table 2.2

가 .

가 . ,

가 가

가 .

Table 2.2 Voltage of across clamp diode

D_{1x}	$V_2 - V_1 = V_{DC}/4$
D_{2x}	$V_2 - V_0 = V_{DC}/2$
D_{3x}	$V_2 - V_{-1} = 3V_{DC}/4$
D_{-1x}	$V_1 - V_{-2} = 3V_{DC}/4$
D_{-2x}	$V_0 - V_{-2} = V_{DC}/2$
D_{-3x}	$V_{-1} - V_{-2} = V_{DC}/4$

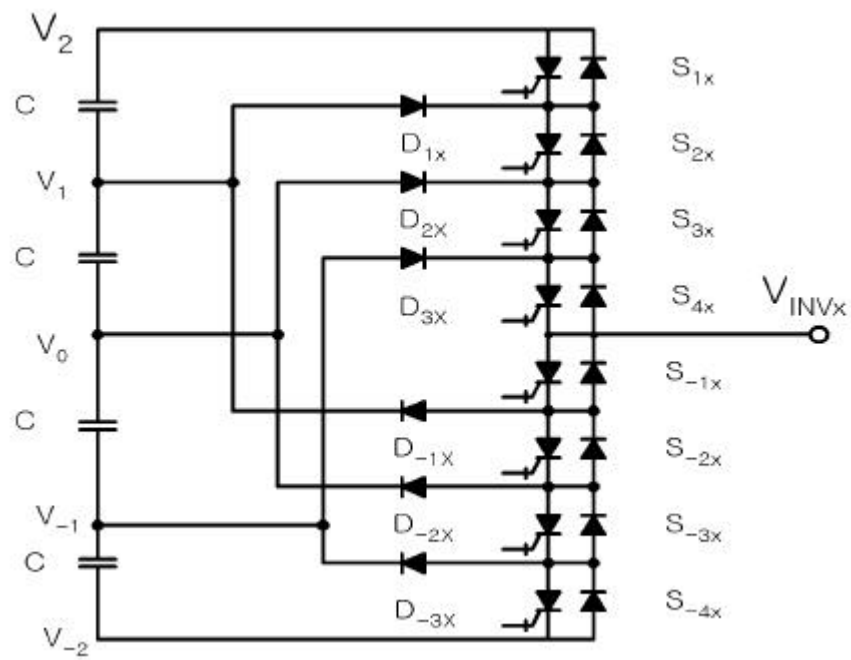


Fig. 2.3 Circuit configuration of diode clamp type
5 level inverter

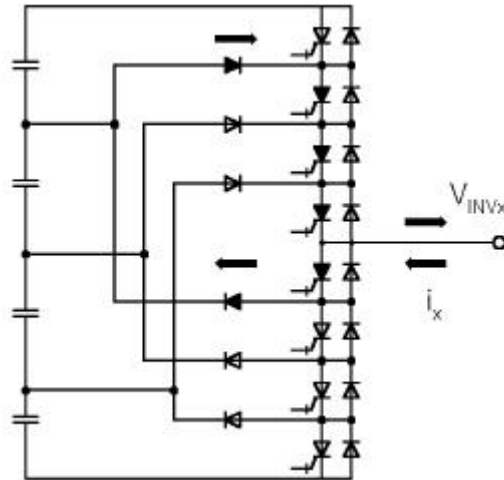


Fig. 2.4 Current flow at voltage dividing point

2.3 5

PWM

, , , 가 가 가 . , Thyristor) ,

GTO(Gate Turn off 가

가 . , 가 .

가 가
 Fig. 2.5 α_1, α_2
 , Fig. 2.6 $S_{2x} \sim S_{-2x}$ (x
 = u, v, w) $2 \sim -2$
 가 , 2 . 5

Table 2.3

Table 2.3 Output voltage and switching patterns of
 5 level inverter

vI_x								
	S_{1x}	S_{2x}	S_{3x}	S_{4x}	S_{-1x}	S_{-2x}	S_{-3x}	S_{-4x}
$V_2 = V_{DC}/2$	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
$V_1 = V_{DC}/4$	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
$V_0 = 0$	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
$V_{-1} = -V_{DC}/4$	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
$V_{-2} = -V_{DC}/2$	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

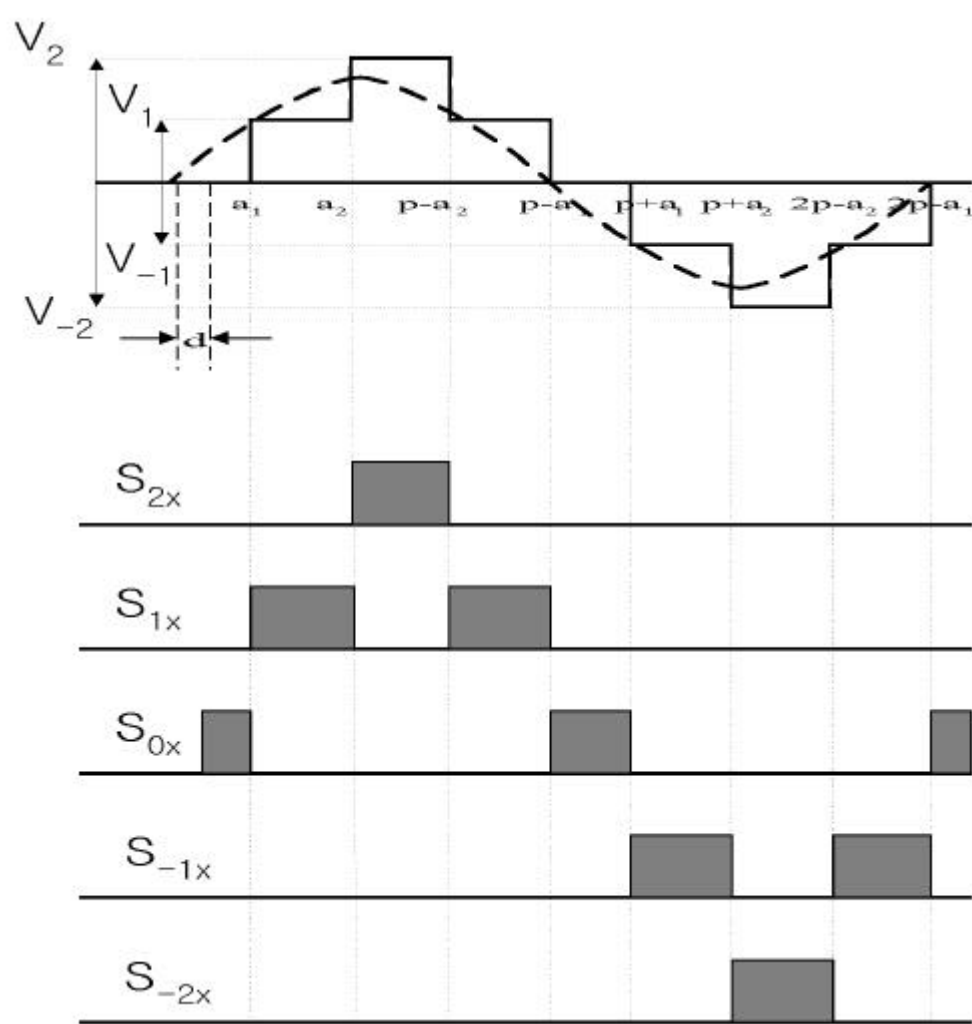


Fig. 2.5 Switching operation of 5 level inverter

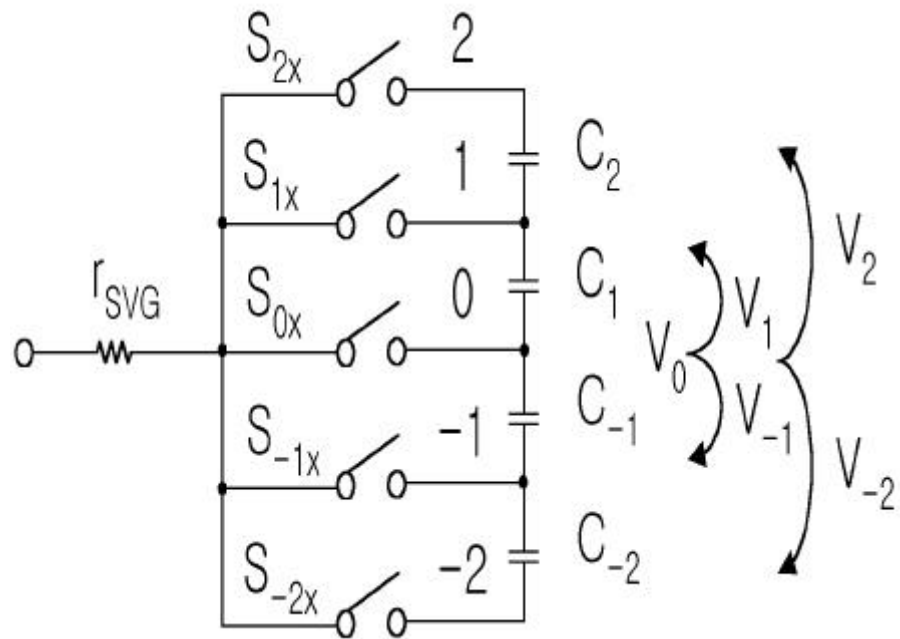
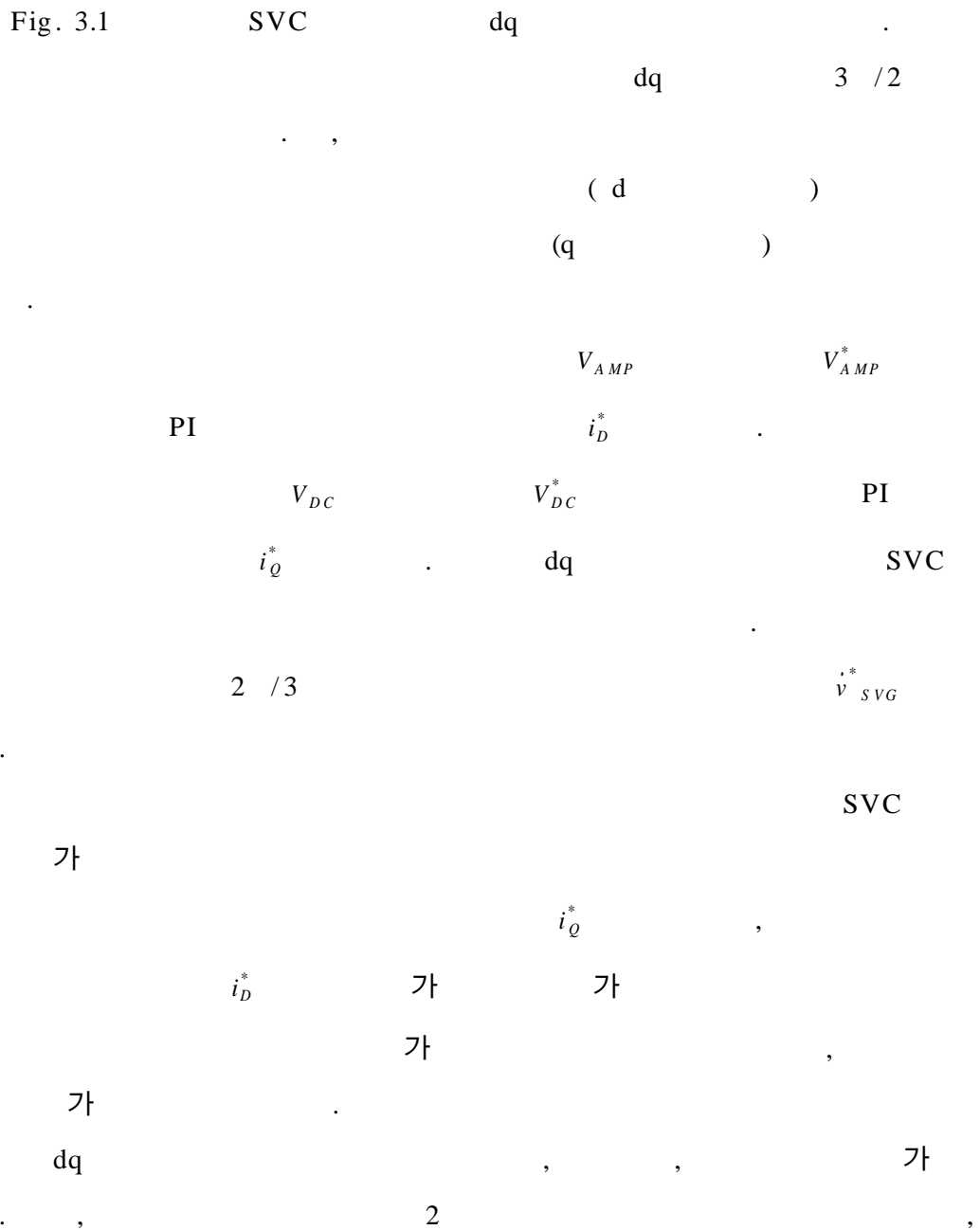


Fig. 2.6 Model of 5 level inverter

3 SVC

3.1 dq



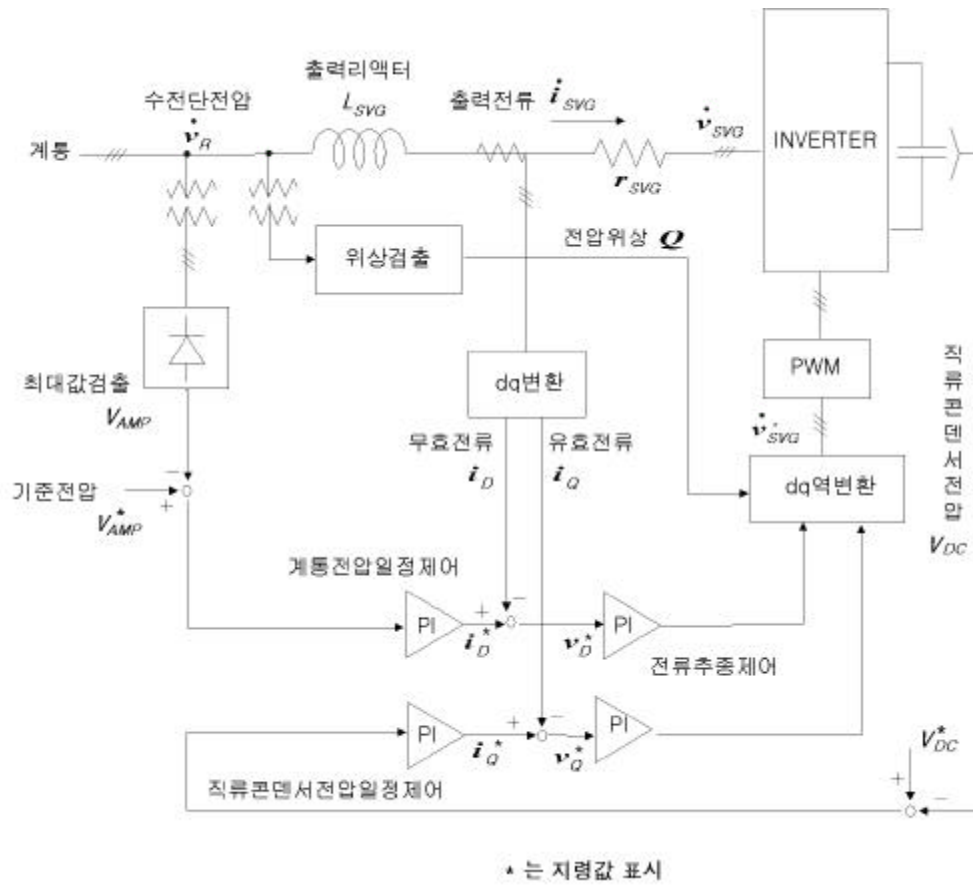


Fig. 3.1 Control block diagram of dq coordinates mode

3.2 VQ

SVC ,
 가 . , VQ

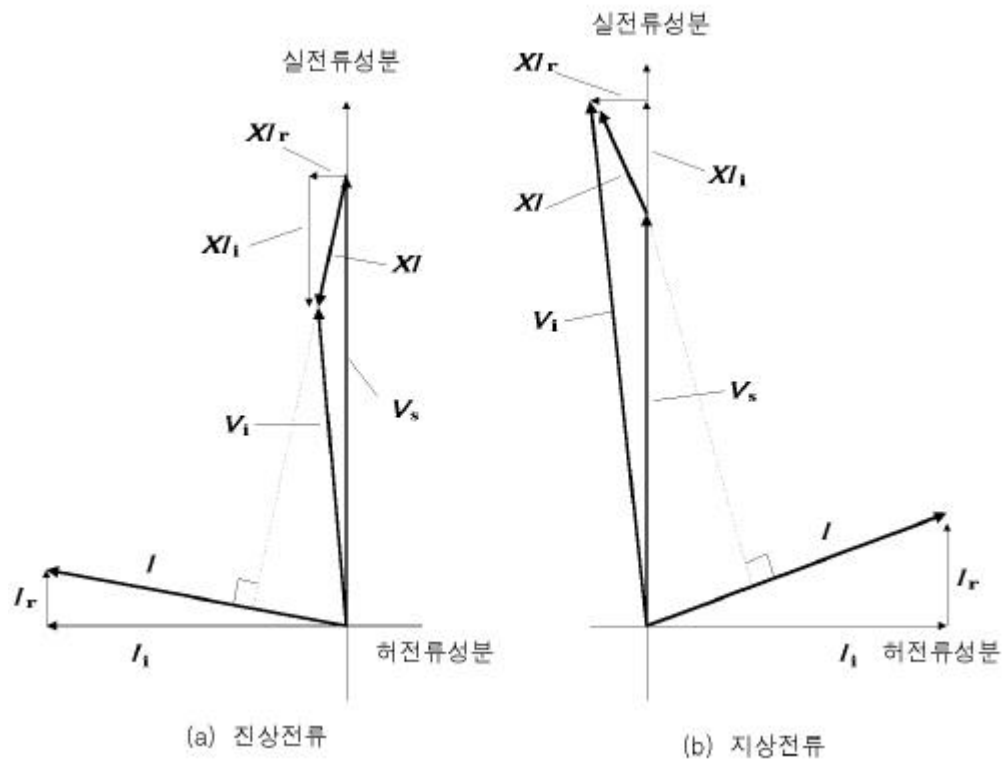


Fig. 3.2 Inverter voltage · current vector diagram

Fig.3.2

\dot{V}_s , \dot{V}_i , \dot{I}_r , \dot{I}_i , \dot{I} , X

$$\dot{V}_i = \dot{V}_s + X \dot{I} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_r + \dot{I}_i \quad (3.2)$$

$$X \dot{I} = X \dot{I}_r + X \dot{I}_i \quad (3.3)$$

V_u, V_v, V_w I_u, I_v, I_w $\alpha\beta$

P, Q가 .

$$P = V_\alpha I_\alpha + V_\beta I_\beta \quad (3.4)$$

$$Q = V_\alpha I_\beta - V_\beta I_\alpha \quad (3.5)$$

P, Q I_r, I_i ..

$$I_r = \frac{P}{V} \quad (3.6)$$

$$I_i = \frac{Q}{V} \tag{3.7}$$

$$V = \max(|V_u|, |V_v|, |V_w|, |V_{uv}|, |V_{vw}|, |V_{wu}|) \tag{3.8}$$

(3.1) 가 I_r, I_i (VQ

). Fig. 3.3

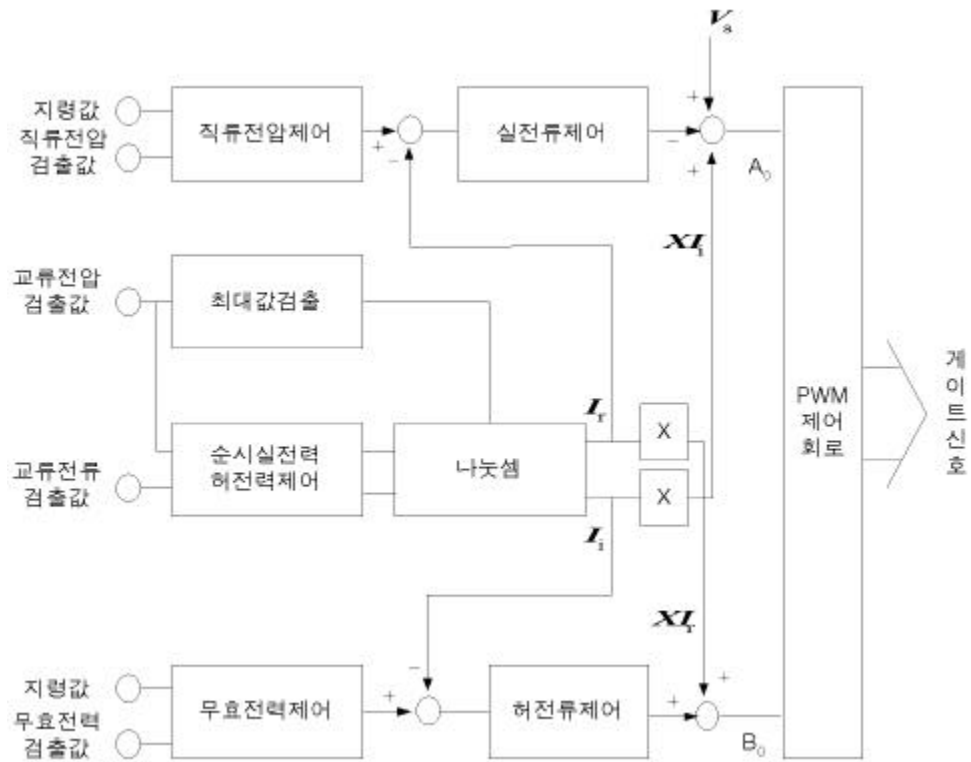


Fig. 3.3 Control block diagram of VQ vector control mode

Fig. 3.2 , I_r, I_i X
, $X I_r$, $X I_i$
 V_s . ,
 A_0, B_0 PWM (3.9), (3.10)

k 가
 ()가 , 2
 V_i 가

$$k = \sqrt{A_0^2 + B_0^2} \propto V_i \quad (3.9)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} (A_0 / B_0) \quad (3.10)$$

$$A_0 = V_s + X I_i \quad (3.11)$$

$$B_0 = X I_r \quad (3.12)$$

dq

$$V_u = V \sin \omega t$$

$$V_v = V \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \quad (3.13)$$

$$V_w = V \sin \left(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$\alpha\beta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_\alpha &= \frac{3}{2} V \sin \omega t \\
 V_\beta &= \frac{3}{2} V \cos \omega t
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.14}$$

(3.4), (3.5)

$$\begin{pmatrix} P \\ Q \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} V_\alpha & V_\beta \\ -V_\beta & V_\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_\alpha \\ I_\beta \end{pmatrix}
 \tag{3.15}$$

(3.15) (3.14) 가

$$\begin{pmatrix} P \\ Q \end{pmatrix} \equiv \frac{3}{2} V \begin{pmatrix} \sin \omega t & \cos \omega t \\ -\cos \omega t & \sin \omega t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_\alpha \\ I_\beta \end{pmatrix}
 \tag{3.16}$$

(3.16) (3.8) V I_α, I_β I_r, I_i

I_α, I_β I_d, I_q

VQ

dq

VQ

dq

가

가

3.3

3.3.1

Fig. 3.4 SVC

SVC , 가

가 r_{SVG} 가 \dot{v}_{SVG} ,

가

L_{SVG} , C SVC ,

.

\dot{v}_s , L , r

, R , SVC

\dot{v}_R .

L_{SVG} . Fig. 3.4 A

, \dot{v}_{SVG}

가 , L_{SVG}

,

r_{SVG} .

, 가 \dot{v}_{SVG}

\dot{v}_{SVG}^{**} .

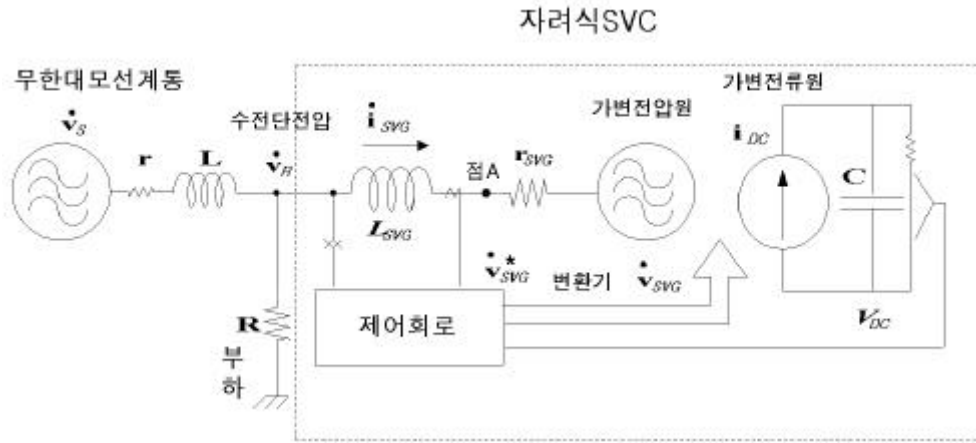


Fig. 3.4 Simulation circuit

$$s_u = \frac{2 \dot{v}_{SVG_u}^*}{V_{DC}^*}, \quad s_v = \frac{2 \dot{v}_{SVG_v}^*}{V_{DC}^*}, \quad s_w = \frac{2 \dot{v}_{SVG_w}^*}{V_{DC}^*} \quad (3.17)$$

i_{DC}

$$i_{DC} = s_u i_u + s_v i_v + s_w i_w \quad (3.18)$$

V_{DC} , i_u , i_v , i_w

SVC u, v, w

Fig. 3.5

SVC

SVC

가

\dot{v}_R

\dot{v}_{SVG}

i_{SVG} 가

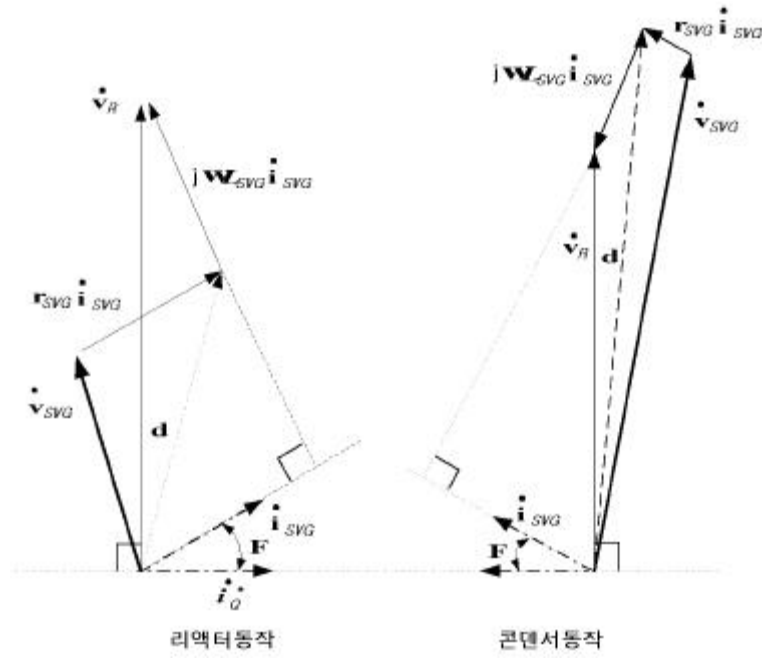


Fig. 3.5 Schematic diagram of vector

L_{SVG} $j\omega L_{SVG} \dot{i}_{SVG}$
 , r_{SVG} $r_{SVG} \dot{i}_{SVG}$.
 SVC 가 ,
 가 . (, Fig. 3.4 A)
 \dot{v}_R r_{SVG}

3.3.2

SVC \dot{v}_R
 , Fig. 3.5

, SVC
 $j\omega L_{SVG} \dot{i}_{SVG}$
 $r_{SVG} \dot{i}_{SVG}$ $\dot{v}_{L\alpha\beta}^*$
 $R^* i_{P\alpha\beta}^*$ Fig. 3.6

Fig. 3.4 가

$\dot{v}_{R\alpha\beta}$ $\dot{v}_{SVG\alpha\beta}^*$
 $\dot{v}_{L\alpha\beta}^*$
 $R^* i_{P\alpha\beta}^*$

$$\dot{v}_{SVG\alpha\beta}^* = \dot{v}_{L\alpha\beta}^* + R^* i_{P\alpha\beta}^* + \dot{v}_{R\alpha\beta} \quad (3.19)$$

$$\vec{f}_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} f_\alpha \\ f_\beta \end{pmatrix} (f_{v_{SVG}^*}, i_{q}^*)$$

L_{SVG}

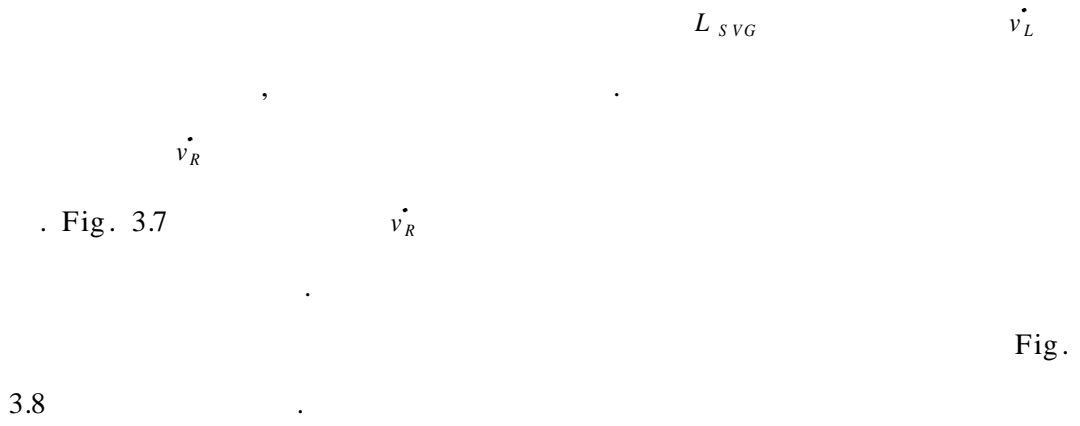
SVC가

L_{SVG}

r_{SVG} 가

V_{DC} 가

r_{SVG} 가 $R^* (,)$



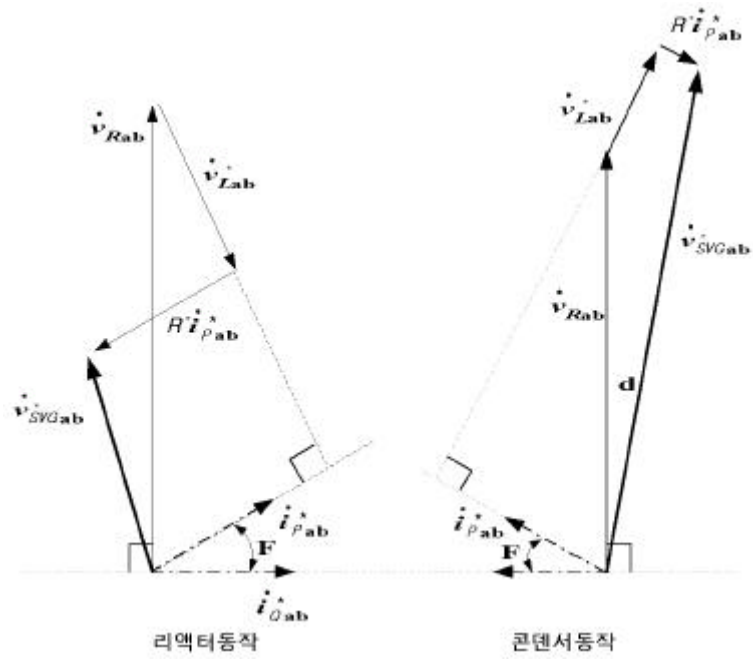


Fig. 3.6 Make out of voltage order value

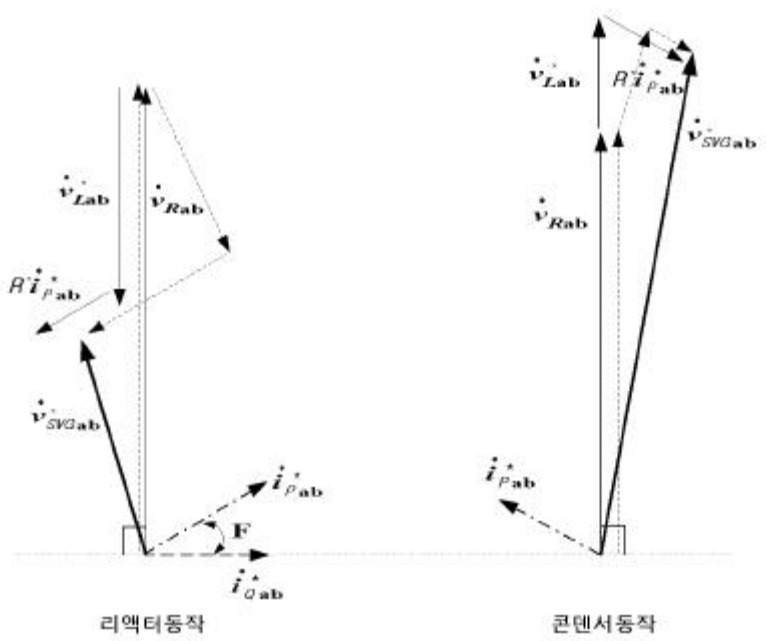


Fig. 3.7 Vector(phase reference of receiving end voltage \dot{v}_R)

3.3.3

(a) $\alpha\beta$ $\dot{v}_{L\alpha\beta}$

$$\dot{v}_{L\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} V_L \cos \theta' \\ V_L \sin \theta' \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.20)$$

$$, \quad V_L = \sqrt{v_{L\alpha}^2 + v_{L\beta}^2}, \quad \theta' \quad L_{SVG}$$

SVC \dot{i}_{SVG}

$$\dot{i}_{SVG} = \begin{pmatrix} i_{SVG\alpha} \\ i_{SVG\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{AMP} \sin \theta' \\ - I_{AMP} \cos \theta' \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.21)$$

$$, \quad I_{AMP} = \sqrt{i_{SVG\alpha}^2 + i_{SVG\beta}^2} \quad L_{SVG}$$

$\dot{q}_{L\alpha\beta}$

$$\dot{q}_{L\alpha\beta} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} v_{L\alpha} i_{SVG\alpha} \\ v_{L\beta} i_{SVG\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{AMP} \sin \theta' \cos \theta' \\ - Q_{AMP} \sin \theta' \cos \theta' \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.22)$$

$$, \quad Q_{AMP} = V_L I_{AMP} \quad L_{SVG}$$

SVC

$$\dot{v}_L \quad , \quad \dot{v}_R$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \theta \\
 Q_{AMP}^* \\
 \text{PI} \quad , \quad L_{SVG} \quad \theta' \\
 \dot{v}_R \quad \theta \quad \dot{q}_{L\alpha\beta}^* \quad Q_{AMP}^* \\
 \dot{v}_R \quad \theta \quad (3.23)
 \end{array}$$

$$\dot{q}_{L\alpha\beta}^* = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{AMP}^* \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ - Q_{AMP}^* \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.23)$$

Fig. 3.8

$$\begin{array}{c}
 Q_{AMP}^* \quad \text{SVC} \\
 Q_{AMP}^* \\
 Q_{AMP}^* \\
 \text{(b) } \alpha\beta \quad \text{SVC} \quad \dot{i}_{SVG\alpha\beta} \\
 r_{SVG} \uparrow \quad \dot{v}_{R\alpha\beta} \\
 \dot{v}_R \quad \dot{i}_{SVG\alpha\beta} \quad 90^\circ \\
 90^\circ \\
 \dot{i}_{Q\alpha\beta}^* \quad \dot{i}_{SVG\alpha\beta} \quad I_{AMP}
 \end{array}$$

$$\dot{i}_{Q\alpha\beta}^* = \frac{I_{AMP}}{V_{AMP}} \begin{pmatrix} V_{AMP} \sin \theta \\ - V_{AMP} \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.24)$$

$$(3.24)$$

$i^*_{Q\alpha\beta}$

가

.

(c)

 L_{SVG} $\dot{q}^*_{L\alpha\beta}$ $i^*_{Q\alpha\beta}$ $\dot{v}^*_{L\alpha\beta}$

3.4

3.4.1

5 Fig. 2.6
 . Fig. 2.6 1 (U)
 3 , 가
 .
 r_{SVG} 가
 r_{SVG} ,
 1
 5 1 (U)
 (3.25) .

$$i_{SVGu} = I_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) + \sum_{n \neq 1} I_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n) \quad (3.25)$$

1 , 2 n
 .
 (3.25) 1 n ΔQ_n

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta Q_2 &= 3 \int_{\frac{\alpha_2}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi - \alpha_2}{\omega}} [I_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) + \sum_{n \neq 1} I_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n)] dt \\
&= \frac{6I_1}{\omega} \cos \phi_1 \cos \alpha_2 + \sum_{n = \text{odd}} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega} \cos \phi_n \cos(n\alpha_2) \\
&\quad - \sum_{n = \text{even}} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega} \sin \phi_n \sin(n\alpha_2)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.26}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta Q_1 &= 3 \int_{\frac{\alpha_1}{\omega}}^{\frac{\alpha_2}{\omega}} [I_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) + \sum_{n \neq 1} I_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n)] dt \\
&\quad + 3 \int_{\frac{\pi - \alpha_2}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi - \alpha_1}{\omega}} [I_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) + \sum_{n \neq 1} I_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n)] dt \\
&= \frac{6I_1}{\omega} \cos \phi_1 (\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2) \\
&\quad + \sum_{n = \text{odd}} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega} \cos \phi_n \{ \cos(n\alpha_1) - \cos(n\alpha_2) \} \\
&\quad - \sum_{n = \text{even}} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega} \sin \phi_n \{ \sin(n\alpha_1) - \sin(n\alpha_2) \}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.27}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta Q_{-1} &= 3 \int_{\frac{\pi + \alpha_1}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi + \alpha_2}{\omega}} [I_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) + \sum_{n \neq 1} I_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n)] dt \\
&\quad + 3 \int_{\frac{2\pi - \alpha_2}{\omega}}^{\frac{2\pi - \alpha_1}{\omega}} [I_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) + \sum_{n \neq 1} I_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n)] dt \\
&= - \frac{6I_1}{\omega} \cos \phi_1 (\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2) \\
&\quad - \sum_{n = \text{odd}} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega} \cos \phi_n \{ \cos(n\alpha_1) - \cos(n\alpha_2) \} \\
&\quad - \sum_{n = \text{even}} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega} \sin \phi_n \{ \sin(n\alpha_1) - \sin(n\alpha_2) \}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.28}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta Q_{-2} &= 3 \int_{\frac{\pi+\alpha_2}{\omega}}^{\frac{2\pi-\alpha_2}{\omega}} [I_1 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1) + \sum_{n \neq 1} I_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n)] dt \\
&= -\frac{6I_1}{\omega} \cos \phi_1 \cos \alpha_2 - \sum_{n=odd} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega} \cos \phi_n \cos(n\alpha_2) \\
&\quad - \sum_{n=even} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega} \sin \phi_n \sin(n\alpha_2)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.29}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta Q_0 &= -(\Delta Q_2 + \Delta Q_1 + \Delta Q_{-1} + \Delta Q_{-2}) \\
&= \sum_{n=even} \frac{12I_n}{n\omega} \sin \phi_n \sin(n\alpha_1)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.30}$$

$$\Delta Q_i \quad (i = -2 \sim 2)$$

$$\Delta Q_{Ci} \quad (i = -2, -1, 1, -2)$$

$$\Delta Q_{C2} = \Delta Q_2 \tag{3.31}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta Q_{C1} &= \Delta Q_1 + \Delta Q_{C2} \\
&= \Delta Q_1 + \Delta Q_2
\end{aligned} \tag{3.32}$$

$$\Delta Q_{C-2} = -\Delta Q_{-2} \tag{3.33}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta Q_{C-1} &= -\Delta Q_{-1} + \Delta Q_{C-2} \\
&= -\Delta Q_{-1} - \Delta Q_{-2}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.34}$$

$$C_i \quad (i = -2 \sim 2)$$

$$C_i = C$$

,

1

$$\Delta V_{C_i} \quad (i = -2, -1, 1, 2)$$

$$\Delta V_{c_i} = \frac{\Delta Q_{c_i}}{C} \quad (3.35)$$

$$(3.35) \quad (3.31) \sim (3.34) \quad , \quad V_0 \quad 1$$

$$\Delta V_i \quad (i = -2, -1, 1, 2) \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_2 &= \Delta V_{c1} + \Delta V_{c2} \\ &= \frac{1}{C} (\Delta Q_1 + 2\Delta Q_2) \end{aligned} \quad (3.36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_1 &= \Delta V_{c1} \\ &= \frac{1}{C} (\Delta Q_1 + \Delta Q_2) \end{aligned} \quad (3.37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{-1} &= - \Delta V_{c-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{C} (\Delta Q_{-1} + \Delta Q_{-2}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{-2} &= - (\Delta V_{c-1} + \Delta V_{c-2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{C} (\Delta Q_{-1} + 2\Delta Q_{-2}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.37)$$

$$(3.36) \sim (3.39) \quad \Delta Q_2 \sim \Delta Q_{-2} \quad , \quad 1$$

$$\Delta V_i \quad (i = -2, -1, 1, 2) \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta V_2 &= \frac{6I_1}{\omega C} \cos \phi_1 (\cos \alpha_1 + \cos \alpha_2) \\
&+ \sum_{n=odd} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega C} \cos \phi_n \{ \cos (n\alpha_1) + \cos (n\alpha_2) \} \\
&- \sum_{n=even} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega C} \sin \phi_n \{ \sin (n\alpha_1) + \sin (n\alpha_2) \}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.40}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta V_1 &= \frac{6I_1}{\omega C} \cos \phi_1 \cos \alpha_1 + \sum_{n=odd} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega C} \cos \phi_n \cos (n\alpha_1) \\
&- \sum_{n=even} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega C} \sin \phi_n \sin (n\alpha_1)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.41}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta V_{-1} &= - \frac{6I_1}{\omega C} \cos \phi_1 \cos \alpha_1 - \sum_{n=odd} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega C} \cos \phi_n \cos (n\alpha_1) \\
&- \sum_{n=even} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega C} \sin \phi_n \sin (n\alpha_1)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.42}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta V_{-2} &= - \frac{6I_1}{\omega C} \cos \phi_1 (\cos \alpha_1 + \cos \alpha_2) \\
&- \sum_{n=odd} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega C} \cos \phi_n \{ \cos (n\alpha_1) + \cos (n\alpha_2) \} \\
&- \sum_{n=even} \frac{6I_n}{n\omega C} \sin \phi_n \{ \sin (n\alpha_1) + \sin (n\alpha_2) \}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.43}$$

(3.40) ~ (3.43) , 가

V_0 , 0

$(\phi_1 = \pm \frac{\pi}{2})$.

, Fig. 3.9 가 ,

V_0 , 가

, () , Fig. 3.10

SVC

0

가

.

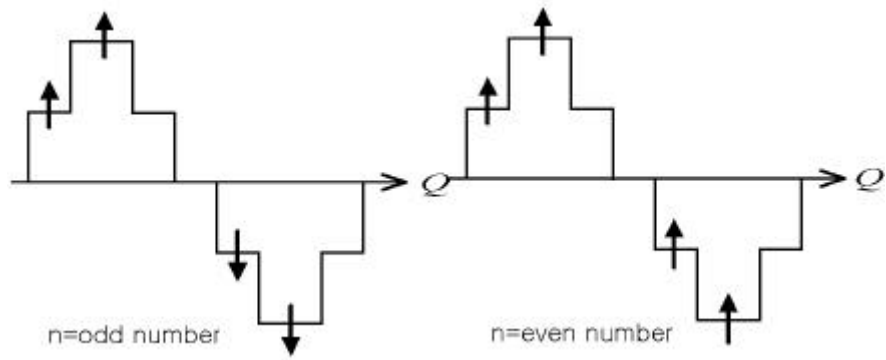


Fig. 3.9 Voltage variations of 5 level inverter
output waveform

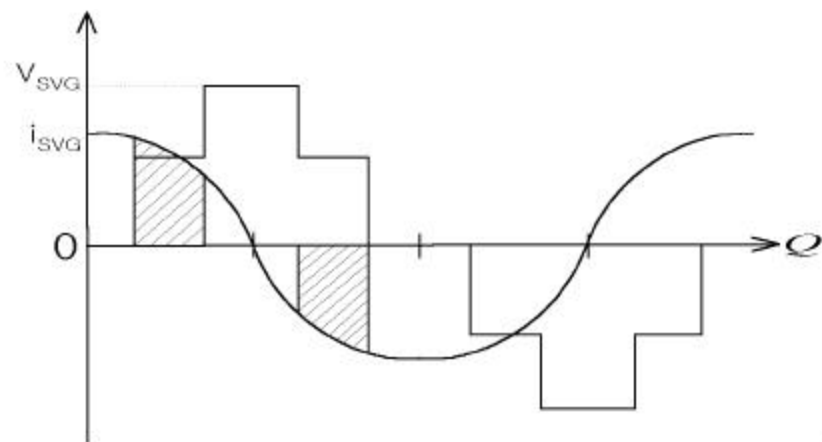


Fig. 3.10 Relation between voltage and current ($p \cdot f = 0$)

3.4.2

3.4.2.1

Fig. 3.11 (C)

C_1, C_2 1

가

V_{C1}, V_{C2}

Fig. 3.12

V_1, V_2

$\Delta\alpha_1, \Delta\alpha_2$

()

C_1, C_2

1

$\Delta\alpha_1, \Delta\alpha_2$

1

V_{C1}, V_{C2} 가

$\Delta\alpha_1, \Delta\alpha_2$

V_1, V_2

, C

$\Delta\alpha_1, \Delta\alpha_2$

$\Delta V_{C1}, \Delta V_{C2}$

Table 3.1

,

$\Delta\alpha_1, \Delta\alpha_2$

V_{C1}, V_{C2}

가

(L)

가

$\Delta\alpha_1, \Delta\alpha_2$

$\Delta V_{C1}, \Delta V_{C2}$ Table 3.1

SVC

v_s

v_{SVG}

가

V_S

V_{C1}, V_{C2}

V_{SVG}

가

Table 3.1 Relation between control angle and voltage
variation of capacitors

$\Delta \alpha_1 > 0$	$\Delta V_{c1} > 0$
$\Delta \alpha_1 < 0$	$\Delta V_{c1} < 0$
$\Delta \alpha_2 > 0$	$\Delta V_{c2} > 0$
$\Delta \alpha_2 < 0$	$\Delta V_{c2} < 0$

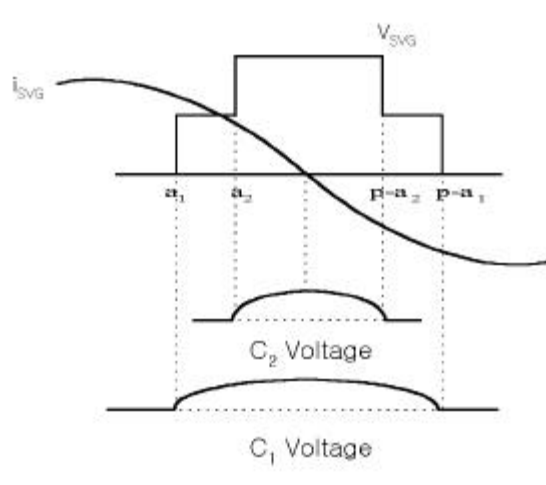


Fig. 3.11 Basic pattern

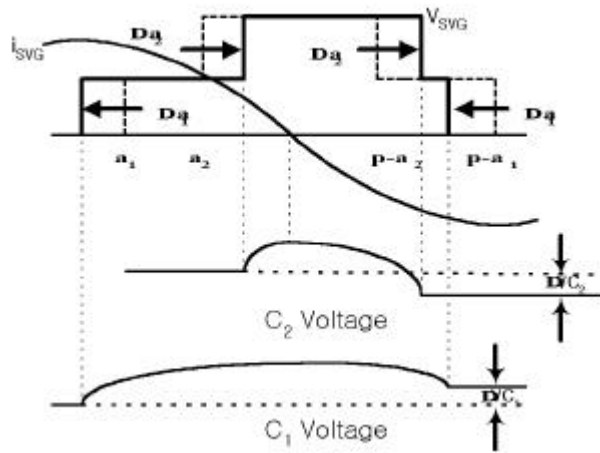


Fig. 3.12 Asymmetrical pattern

3.4.2.2

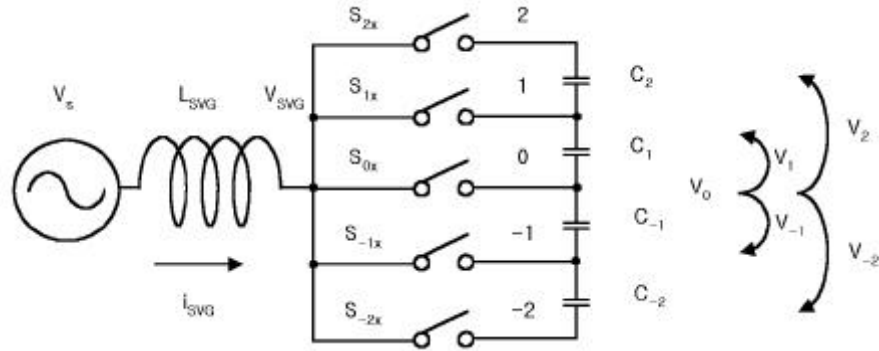


Fig. 3.13 SVC model using 5 level inverter

Fig. 3.13

1

3

$$(3.44) \quad (3.45)$$

$$v_s = V_s \sin(\omega t + \delta) \tag{3.44}$$

$$v_{SVG} = \sum_{n=1,6m \pm 1} \frac{4}{n\pi} \times [V_{C1} \cos(n\alpha_1) \sin(n\omega t - n\Delta\alpha_1) + V_{C2} \cos(n\alpha_2) \sin(n\omega t - n\Delta\alpha_2)] \tag{3.45}$$

$$\text{SVC} \quad i_{SVG} \quad (3.46) \quad (3.44), (3.45)$$

$$L_{SVG} \frac{d}{dt} i_{SVG} = v_s - v_{SVG} \tag{3.46}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + V_{c2} \quad , \quad V_1, V_2 \quad , \quad V_{c1}, V_{c2} \quad , \quad V_1 = V_{c1}, V_2 = V_{c1} \\
& \Delta V_2 \quad (3.47), (3.48) \quad . \quad \Delta V_1,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta V_1 &= \Delta V_{C1} \\
&= \frac{1}{C} \int_{\frac{\alpha_1 - \Delta\alpha_1}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi - \alpha_1 - \Delta\alpha_1}{\omega}} i_{SVG} dt
\end{aligned} \tag{3.47}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta V_2 &= \Delta V_{C2} + \Delta V_{C1} \\
&= \frac{1}{C} \int_{\frac{\alpha_2 - \Delta\alpha_2}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi - \alpha_2 - \Delta\alpha_2}{\omega}} i_{SVG} dt + \frac{1}{C} \int_{\frac{\alpha_1 - \Delta\alpha_1}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi - \alpha_1 - \Delta\alpha_1}{\omega}} i_{SVG} dt
\end{aligned} \tag{3.48}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{DC} (=2 V_2) \\
& \delta \quad , \quad \Delta V_2 = 0 \quad 1 \\
& \Delta V_1 \quad (3.49) \quad .
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta V_1 = \Delta V_{lf}(V_s, V_1, \Delta\alpha_1, \Delta\alpha_2) + \sum_{n=6m \pm 1} \Delta V_{1n}(n, V_1, \Delta\alpha_1, \Delta\alpha_2) \tag{3.49}$$

(3.49)

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta\alpha_2 &= -\Delta\alpha_1 \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad , \quad n \quad (n=6m \pm 1) \\
& \Delta V_1 \quad \Delta V_{lf}, \quad \Delta V_{1n} \\
(3.50), (3.51) \quad .
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta V_{if} = (V_{sVG1} \cos \Delta \alpha_1 - V_s) \times \frac{4 \cos \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2 \sin \Delta \alpha_1}{\omega^2 L_{sVGg} C (\cos \alpha_1 + \cos \alpha_2)} \quad (3.50)$$

$$\Delta V_{1n} = V_{sVG1} \cos (n \Delta \alpha_1) \times \frac{4 \cos n \alpha_1 \cos n \alpha_2 \sin \Delta n \alpha_1}{n^3 \omega^2 L_{sVG} C (\cos \alpha_1 + \cos \alpha_2)} \quad (3.51)$$

$$\Delta \alpha_1 = \pm 1.8^\circ, \pm 3.6^\circ, \pm 5.0^\circ$$

$$V_1$$

1

ΔV_1 Fig. 3.14 . , Fig. 3.14

$$\Delta V_1, \quad V_2 (= 0.5 V_{DC}^*)$$

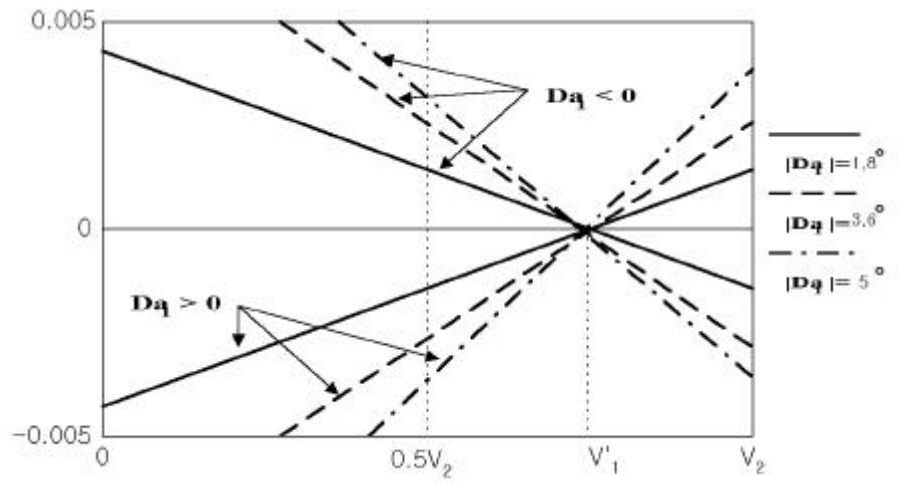


Fig. 3.14 Relation between control angle and voltage ΔV_1 at resistive mode

Fig. 3.14 $|\Delta \alpha_1| < 5^\circ$ $\Delta V_1 = 0$

$$V_1 \quad |\Delta \alpha_1|$$

$$\Delta V_1 \quad |\Delta \alpha_1|$$

V_1 $\Delta\alpha_1$ $|\Delta\alpha_1|$
 .
 , V_{DC}
 가 , V_2
 . Fig. 3.13 Fig. 3.14 V_1 ($\Delta V_1 > 0$)
 $V_{c1} > 0, V_{c2} < 0$, V_1 ($\Delta V_1 < 0$) $V_{c1} < 0,$
 $V_{c2} > 0$ Table 3.1

$\Delta\alpha_1$ $\Delta\alpha_2$

Table 3.2

Table 3.2 Relation between control angle and voltage

$V_1 > 0.5 V_2$	$\Delta\alpha_1 < 0$	$\Delta\alpha_1 > 0$
	$\Delta\alpha_2 > 0$	$\Delta\alpha_2 < 0$
$V_1 < 0.5 V_2$	$\Delta\alpha_1 > 0$	$\Delta\alpha_1 < 0$
	$\Delta\alpha_2 < 0$	$\Delta\alpha_2 > 0$

Table 3.2

SVC

$V_1 = 0.5 V_2$

$V_1 = 0.5 V_2$

(3.50)

$V_{sVGI} \cos \Delta\alpha_1 = V_s$

가 , $\Delta V_{lf} = 0$

$\Delta V_{ln} \quad (6n \pm 1)$

$V_1 \quad 0.5 V_2$

가 V_s V_{SVG} 가 0

$V_1' = 0.5 V_2$.

가 V_1'

$\Delta \alpha$, $0.5 V_2$ Table 3.2

$\Delta \alpha$, $\Delta \alpha$

가 $V_1 = V_1'$ (3.52)

(3.49) .

$$\Delta V_1 |_{\Delta \alpha_1 = \Delta \alpha} = \Delta V_1 |_{\Delta \alpha_1 = -\Delta \alpha} \quad (3.52)$$

(3.52) , ,

$$\Delta V_{lf}, \Delta V_{1n} \quad (3.50), (3.51)$$

$$V_{SVG1} \quad (3.53)$$

$$V_{SVG1} = V_s \frac{1}{\sum_{n=1,6m \pm 1} \frac{\cos(n\alpha_1) \cos(n\alpha_2)}{n^2 \cos \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2}} \quad (3.53)$$

$$\alpha_1 = 5^\circ, \alpha_2 = 31^\circ \quad (3.53)$$

$$V_{SVG1} = 1.05 V_s$$

$$V_1 = 0.5 V_2$$

Table 3.3 .

Table 3.3 Relation between control angle and harmonic voltage

	$V_{S V_{G1}} \geq 1.05 V_s$	$V_{S V_{G1}} < 1.05 V_s$
$V_1 > 0.5 V_2$	$\Delta \alpha_1 < 0$	$\Delta \alpha_1 > 0$
	$\Delta \alpha_2 > 0$	$\Delta \alpha_2 < 0$
$V_1 < 0.5 V_2$	$\Delta \alpha_1 > 0$	$\Delta \alpha_1 < 0$
	$\Delta \alpha_2 < 0$	$\Delta \alpha_2 > 0$

Fig. 3.15 V_{DC} , δ , $\Delta \alpha_1$, $\Delta \alpha_2$

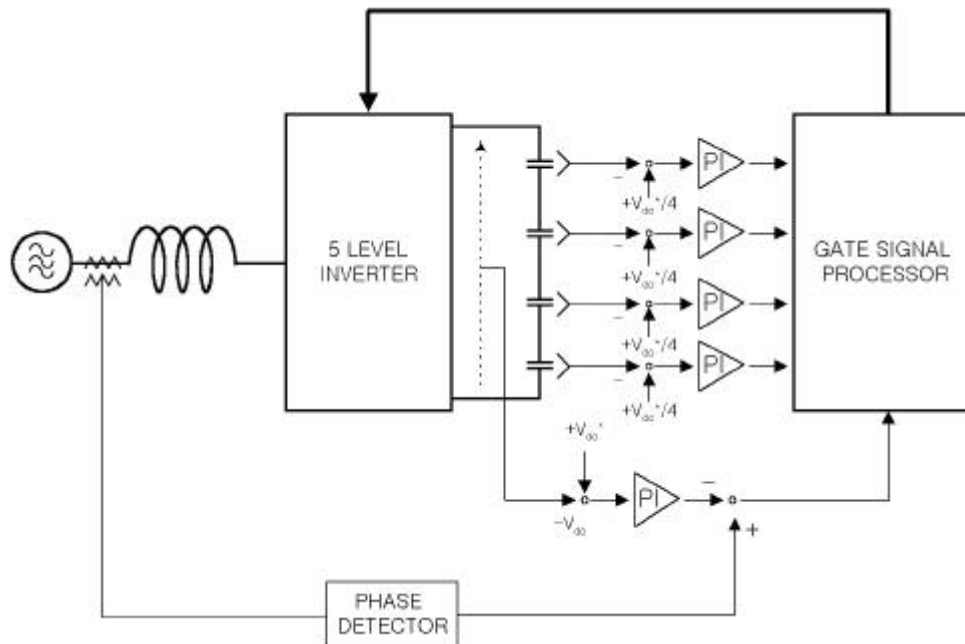


Fig. 3.15 Schematic diagram of control system

4

4.1

SVC

Fig. 3.4

SVC 5

$r=1.0[\]$, $R=50[\]$ $200[V]$
 $L=10[mH]$, $100[ms]$ 가

Fig. 4.1

$200[V]$

$0 [Var]$

Fig. 4.2 Fig. 4.3

$200[V]$

$195[V]$, $200[V]$

$185[V]$

Fig. 4.4

$200[V]$

$205[V]$

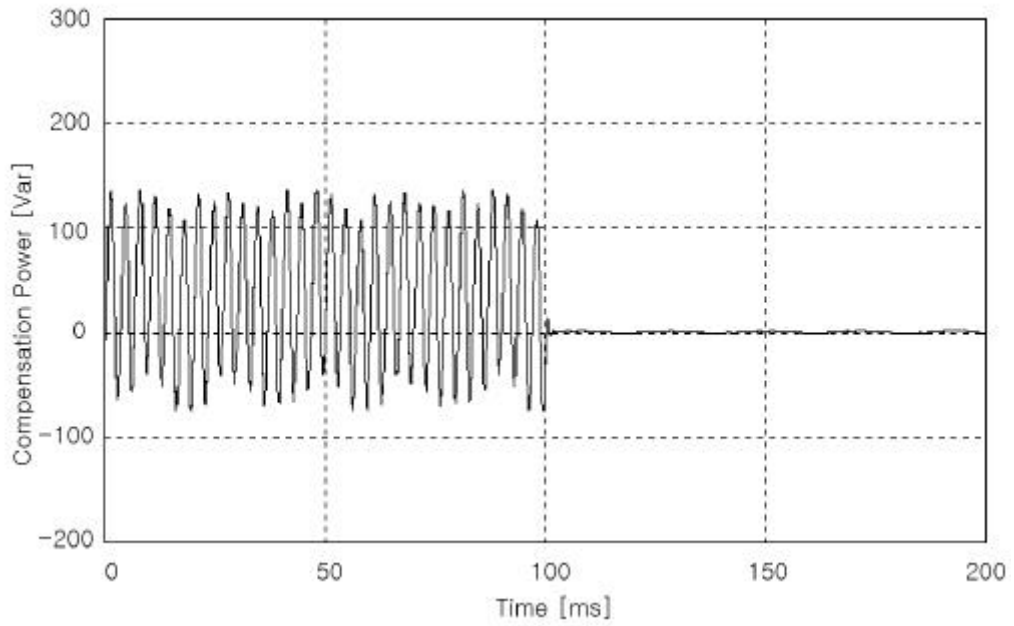


Fig. 4.1 Compensation power at resistor mode

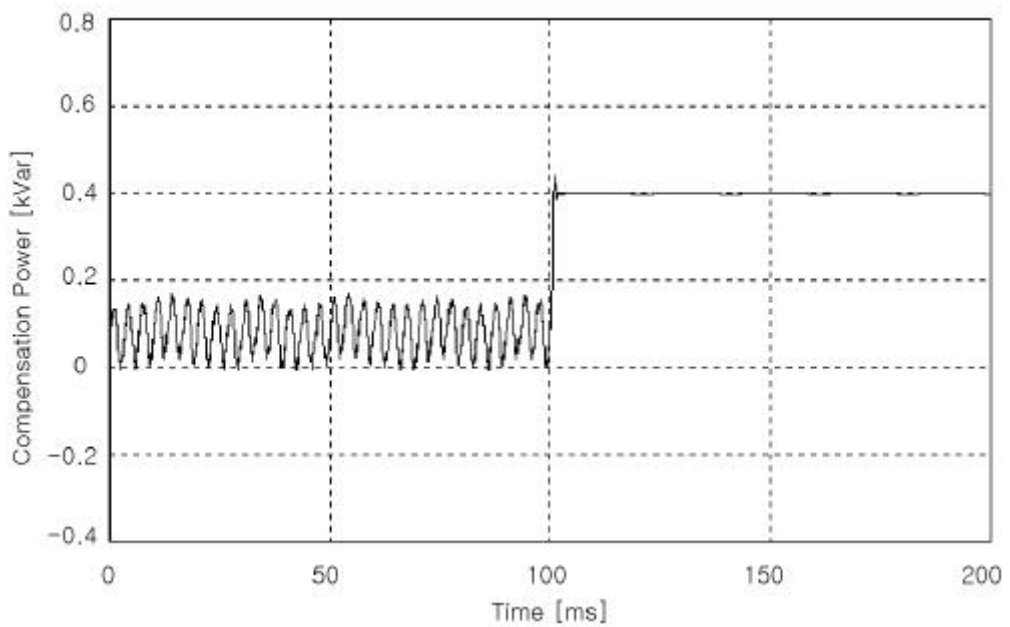


Fig. 4.2 Compensation power at condenser mode [200V 195V]

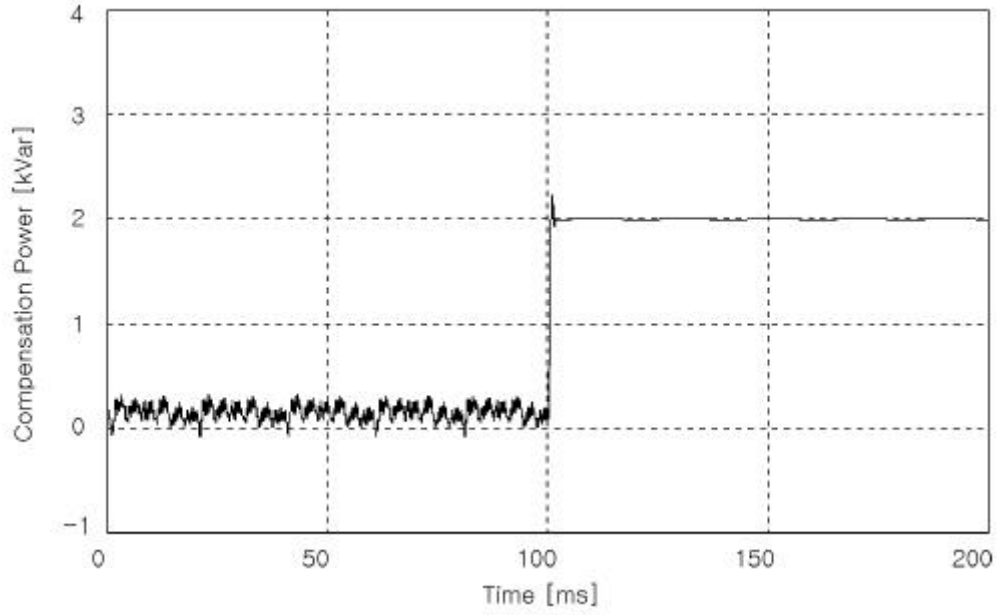


Fig. 4.3 Compensation power at condenser mode [200V 185V]

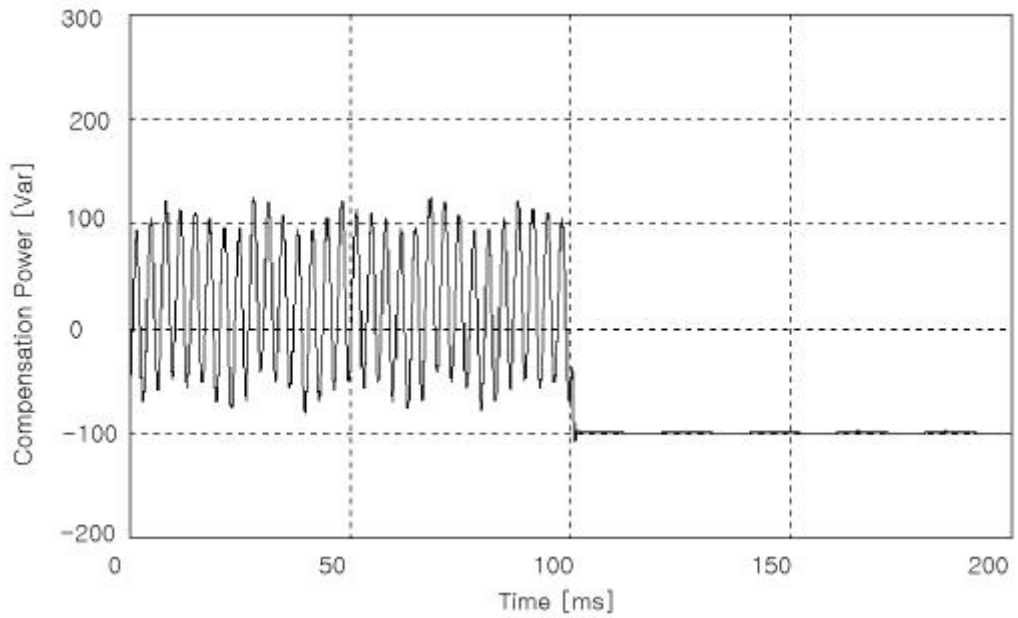


Fig. 4.4 Compensation power at reactor mode [200V 205V]

Fig. 4.5

SVC PAM SVC DC

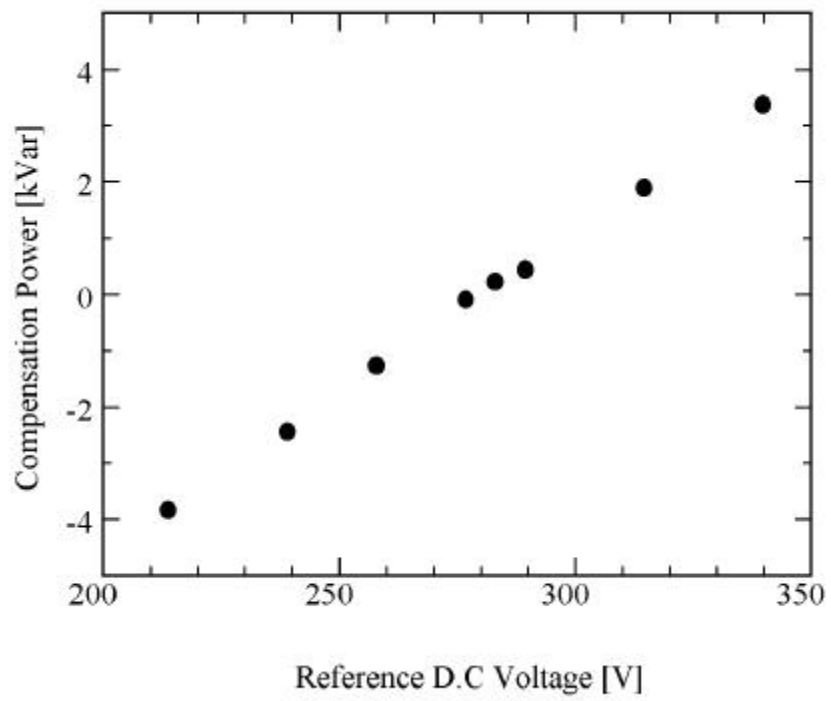


Fig. 4.5 Variation of compensation power

4.2

$$\dot{v}^*_{L\alpha\beta} \quad (3.23) \quad \dot{q}^*_{L\alpha\beta}$$

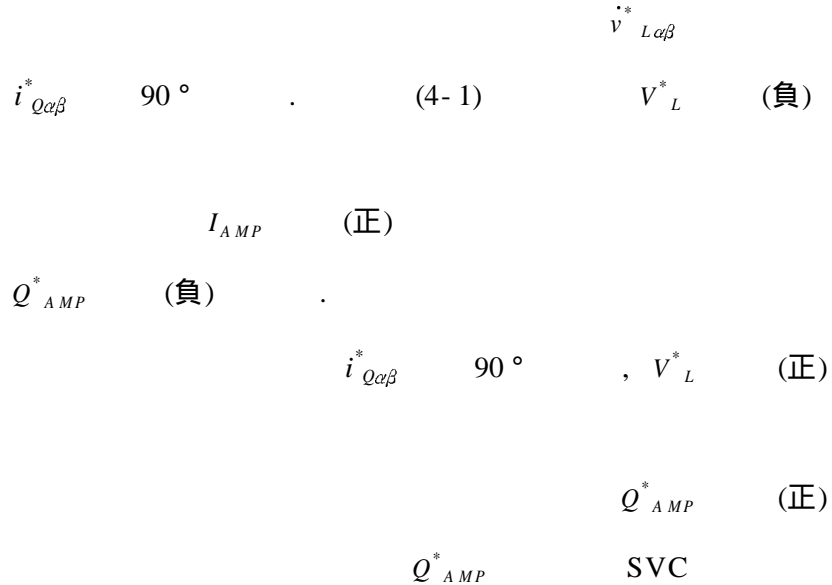
$$(3.24) \quad \dot{i}^*_{Q\alpha\beta}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} v^*_{L\alpha} \\ v^*_{L\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{q^*_{L\alpha}}{i^*_{Q\alpha}} \\ \frac{q^*_{L\beta}}{i^*_{Q\beta}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{Q^*_{AMP} \sin \theta \cos \theta}{I_{AMP} \sin \theta} \\ - \frac{Q^*_{AMP} \sin \theta \cos \theta}{- I_{AMP} \cos \theta} \end{pmatrix} \quad (4-1)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{Q^*_{AMP}}{I_{AMP}} \cos \theta \\ \frac{Q^*_{AMP}}{I_{AMP}} \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V^*_L \cos \theta \\ V^*_L \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^*_L = \frac{Q^*_{AMP}}{I_{AMP}}, \quad I_{AMP} = \sqrt{i^2_{SVG\alpha} + i^2_{SVG\beta}}$$

Fig.3.7



4.3

G $1.05 V_S$ $1.0 V_S$

Fig. 4.6 ,
가 , Fig. 4.7

$$V_1 = 0.5 V_2$$

$$V_{inv1} = V_S \quad V_{inv1} = 1.05 V_S$$

$$V_1 = 0.5 V_2 ,$$

$$V_1 = 0.5 V_2 .$$

Fig. 4.8 5

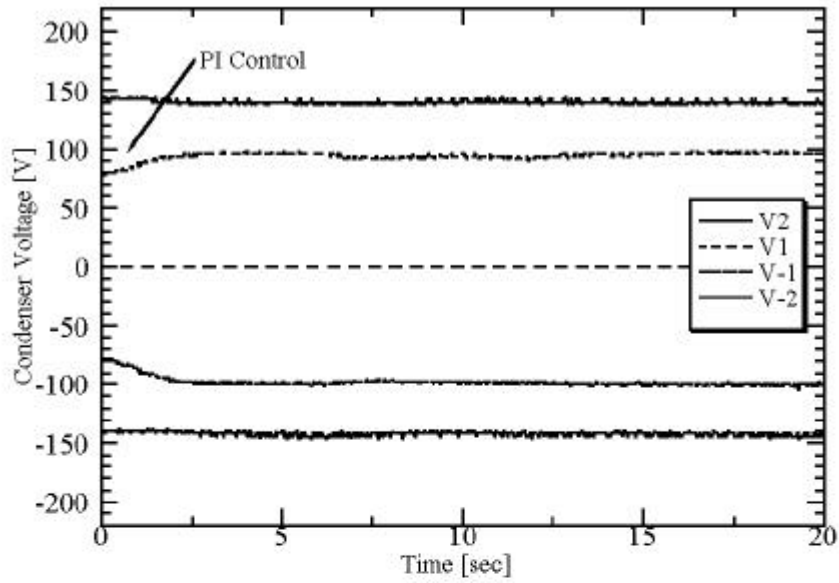
. (a),(b) , (c),(d)

가

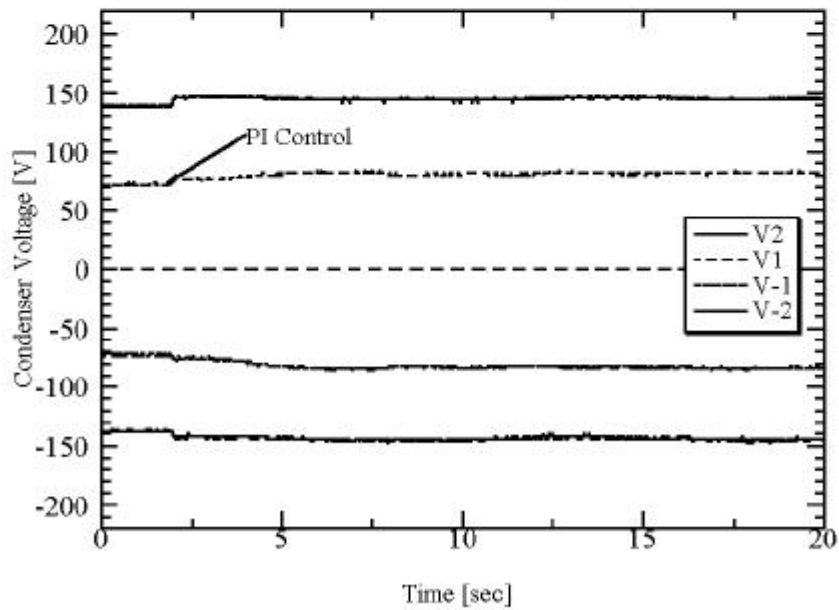
가 ,

,

,

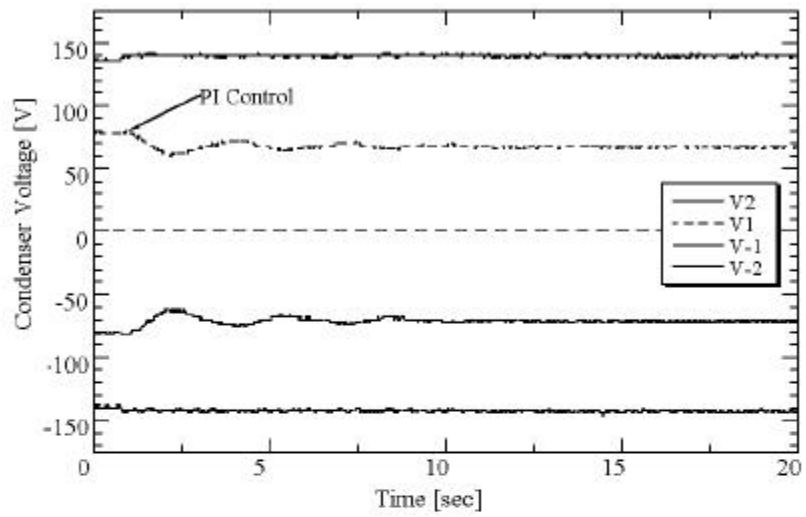


(a) C Mode 10 %

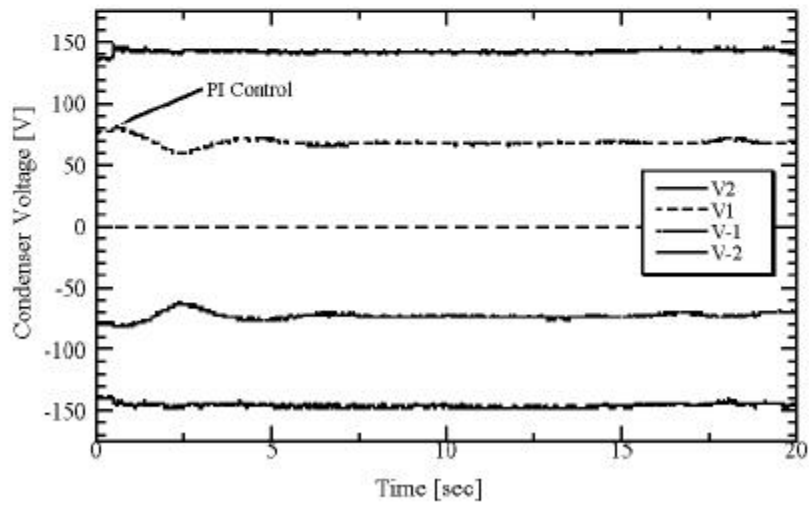


(b) C Mode 20%

Fig. 4.6 Experimental results without consideration of harmonic components

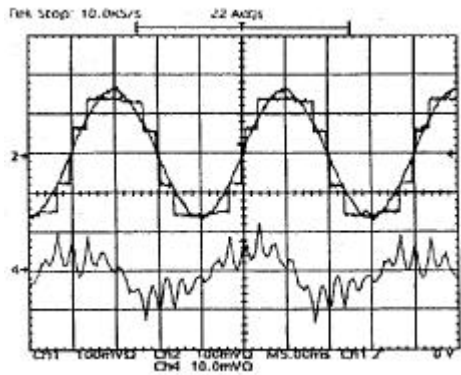


(a) C Mode 10%

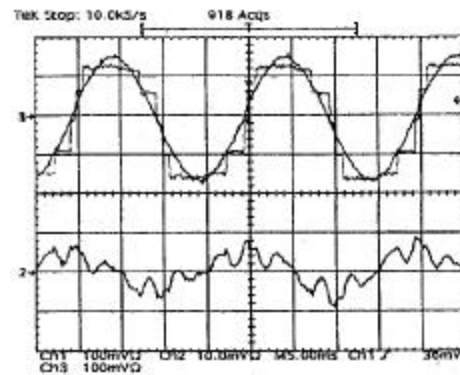


(b) C Mode 20%

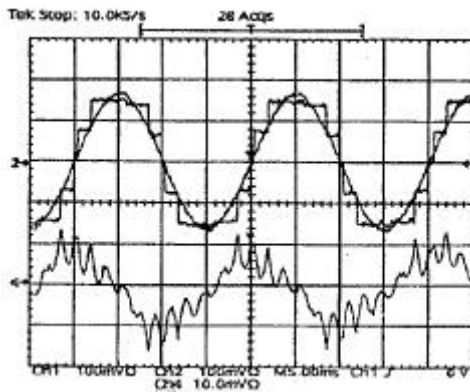
Fig. 4.7 Experimental results with consideration of harmonic components



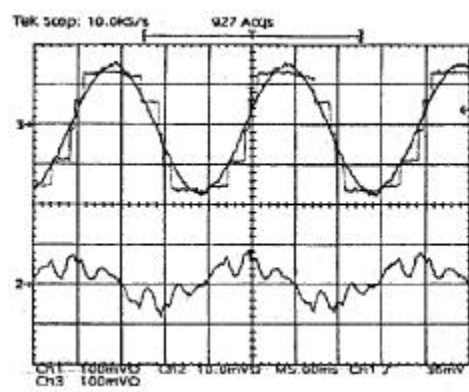
100V/div, 2A/div
 100V/div, 2A/div
 (a) C Mode 10%



(c) C Mode 10%



100V/div, 5A/div
 (b) C Mode 20%



100V/div, 5A/div
 (d) C Mode 20%

: 5 , :

Fig. 4.8 5 level voltage, current wave of C Mode
 (a),(b) Without consideration of harmonic components
 (c),(d) With consideration of harmonic components

4.4

r_{SVG} ,
 .
 PI r_{SVG}
 R^* , V_{AMP} Fig.4.9, Fig.4.10
 . $L_{SVG} \quad L_{SVG}=21[\%]$.
 Fig.4.9 \dot{v}_R 90° $i_{Q\alpha\beta}^*$
 , PI
 R^* .
 R^*
 가 가 . $r_{SVG}=8.0[\%]$,
 $R^*=-7.3[\%]$, $R^*=8.6[\%]$. R^*
 r_{SVG} r_{SVG} 가 , R^*
 r_{SVG} $r_{SVG} \dot{i}_{SVG}$
 $R^* \dot{i}_{P\alpha\beta}^*$. SVC \dot{i}_{SVG}
 $\dot{i}_{P\alpha\beta}^* \quad |i_{SVG}| = |i_{P\alpha\beta}^*|$ 가 .
 $\dot{q}_{L\alpha\beta}^*$ L_{SVG}
 Fig.3.6 ,
 R^* r_{SVG} .
 $\dot{q}_{L\alpha\beta}^*$ \dot{v}_R
 $v_{L\alpha\beta}^{**}$

\dot{v}_L , Fig.4.11 r_{SVG}

$r_{SVG} \dot{i}_{SVG}$ $R^* \dot{i}_{P\alpha\beta}^*$

가 , r_{SVG} $r_{SVG} \dot{i}_{SVG}$

$R^* \dot{i}_{P\alpha\beta}^*$ 가 . ,

$\dot{v}_{L\alpha\beta}^*$ L_{SVG} .

L_{SVG} 가

PI

R^* SVC

r_{SVG} , Fig.4.10 .

가 가

.

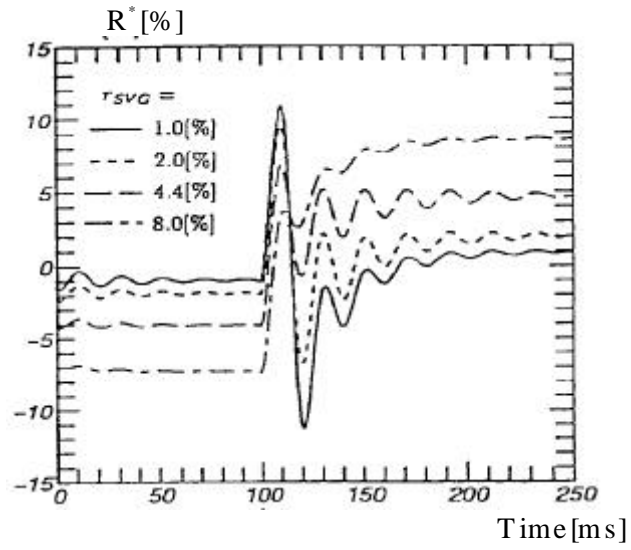


Fig. 4.9 Compensation resistance R^*

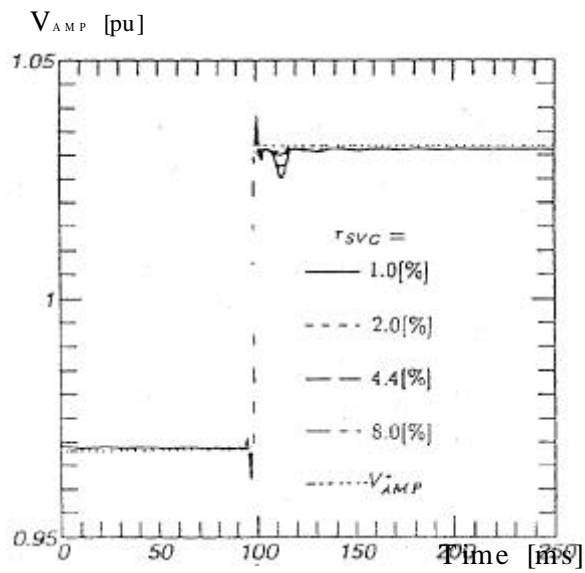


Fig.4.10 Response of V_{AMP}

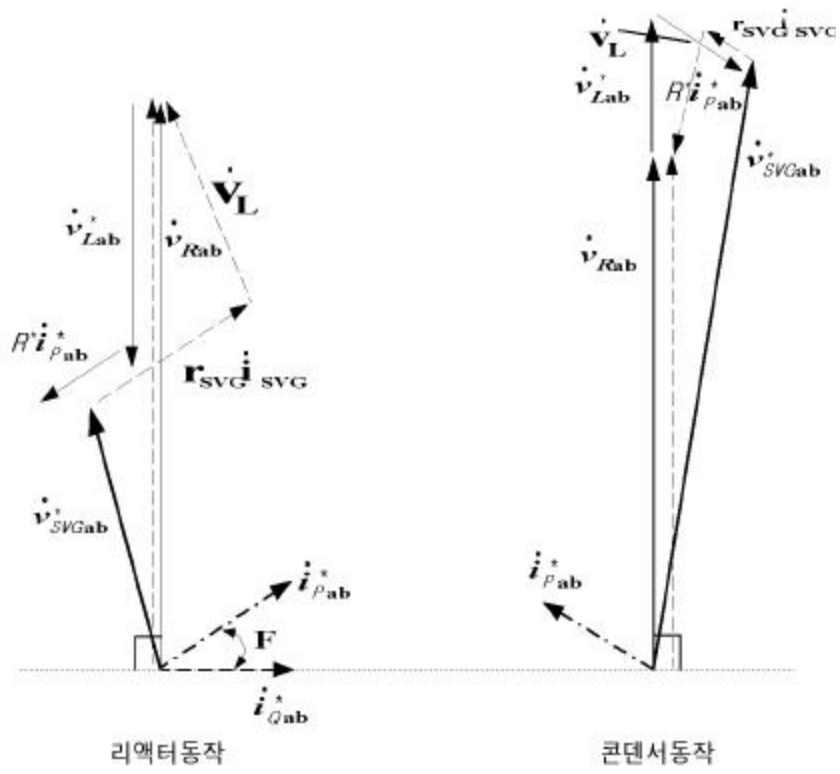


Fig. 4.11 Size of compensation resistance R^*

4.5

5

SVC

Table 4.1

, DSP(Digital Signal Processor),
PC(Personal Computer),

Table 4.1 Specification of experimental equipments

	200 [V]
	3.5 [kVA]
	8.37 [mH]
	2200 [μ F]
IGBT	2MB 1150F - 120 (1200V 50A)
	2F 150G - 100D (1000V 50A)

4.5.1

Fig 4.8 5

50[A] 1200[V] IGBT , 50[A] 1000[V]
2200[μ F]
IGBT 1.0[μ F]

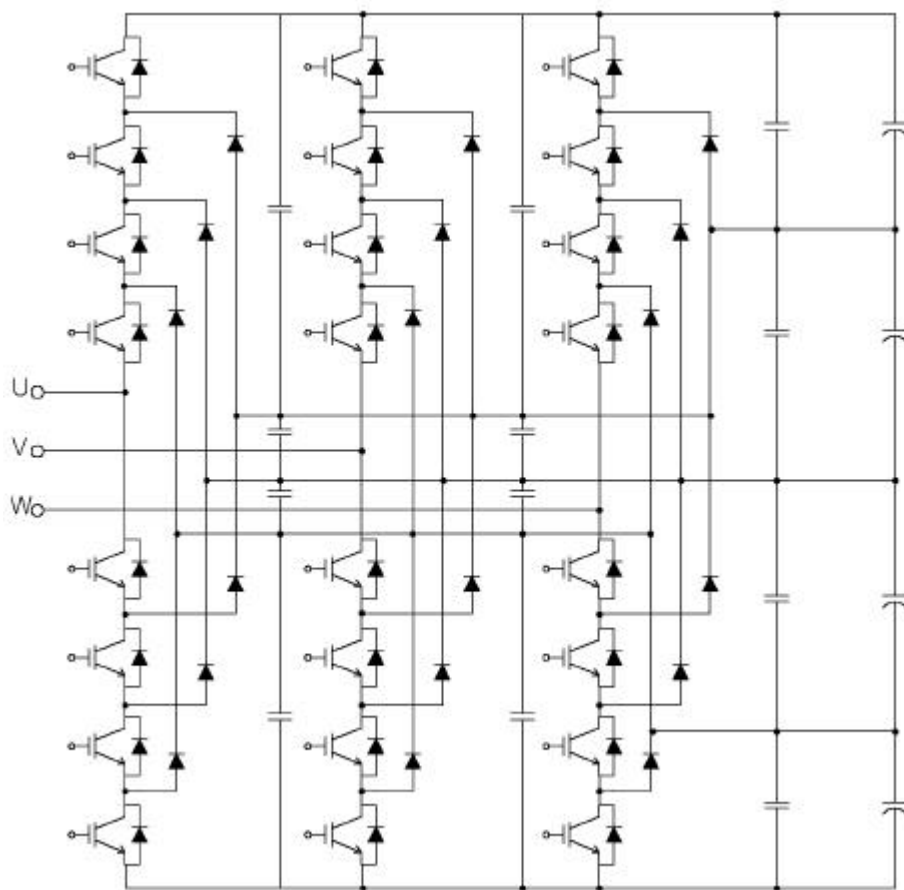


Fig. 4.12. Main circuit of 5 level inverter

4.5.2

SVC - ,
 , DSP(Digital Signal Processor), PC(Personal Computer), ,
 , Fig. 4.13

- (1) : 3 가
 200 : 6 .
 878.7[Hz]
 DSP AD
 . DSP ±5 [V]
 220 [V] DSP 5 [V]
 가 , 5.6°
- (2) : 5 , 50 : 1
 . 20[kΩ], 1
 DSP AD 400[V]
 DSP 5 [V] 가
- (3) DSP, PC : , DSP
 , C .

DSP 12[ch] . IGBT

24 , Table 2.3 2 1 가
 12[ch] . DSP
 1.8 ° 0.1[ms] .

(4) : 가 5
 가 , IGBT
 가

3 가
 , IGBT IGBT IC가 ,
 가 IGBT
 25 , wired- and

(5) : DSP 12[ch] ,
 24[ch] , IGBT
 . PLD (Programable Logic
 Device) 1 . 6.25[μ S] . PLD

(6) : IGBT
 IC . IC TTL H +15[V],
 L -5[V] IGBT

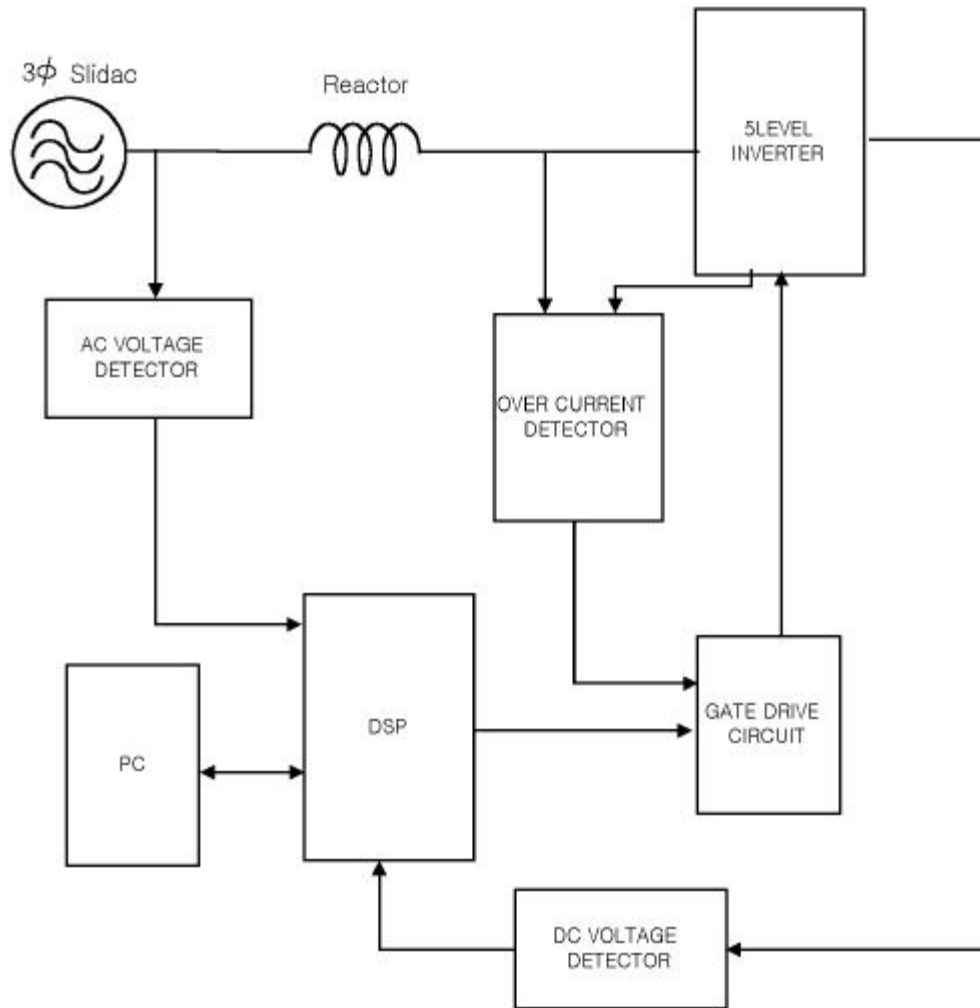


Fig. 4.13 Configuration of SVC using 5 level inverter

4.5.3

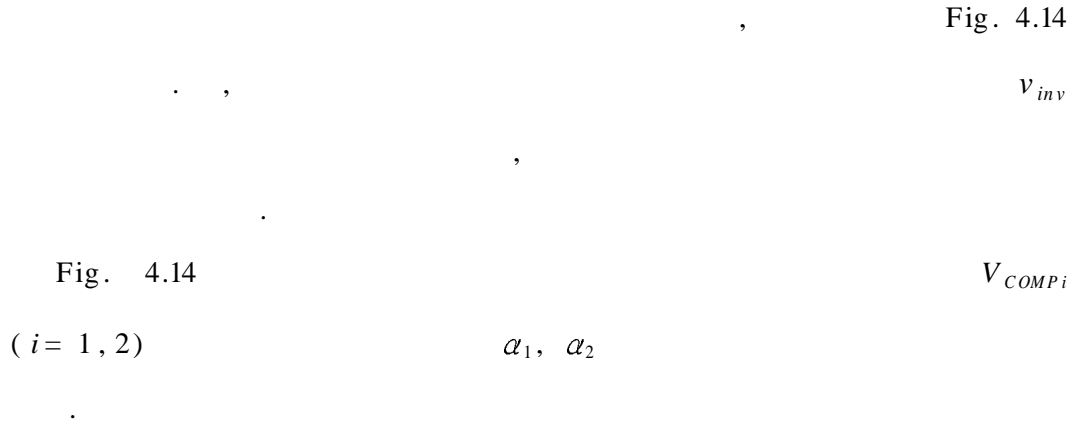


Fig. 4.14

Fig. 4.14

($i = 1, 2$)

α_1, α_2

$$V_{COMP i} = \sin \alpha_i \quad (4.2)$$

$$v_{inv}^* \quad (4.2) \quad V_{COMP i} \quad v_{inv}^* \quad V_{COMP1} \geq v_{inv}^*$$

$$V_0, \quad V_{COMP1} \leq v_{inv}^* \leq V_{COMP2} \quad V_1, \quad V_{COMP2}$$

$$v_{inv}^* \quad V_2$$

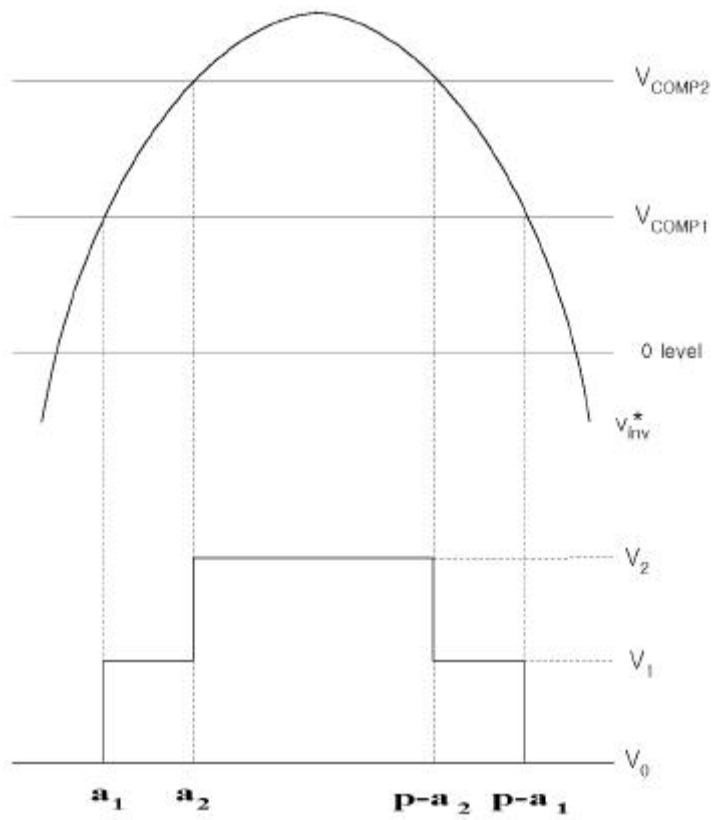


Fig. 4.14 Signal relation between order value and gate pulse

5

가

가

FACTS

가

SVC

5

SVC

가

1.

r_{SVG}

R^*

2.

3. SVC

가

4.

$$V_1 = 0.5 V_2$$

5.

가 .

SVC

가 ,
가

가 , , 가
가 .

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APPENDIX



Photo 1) Photograph of experimental apparatus

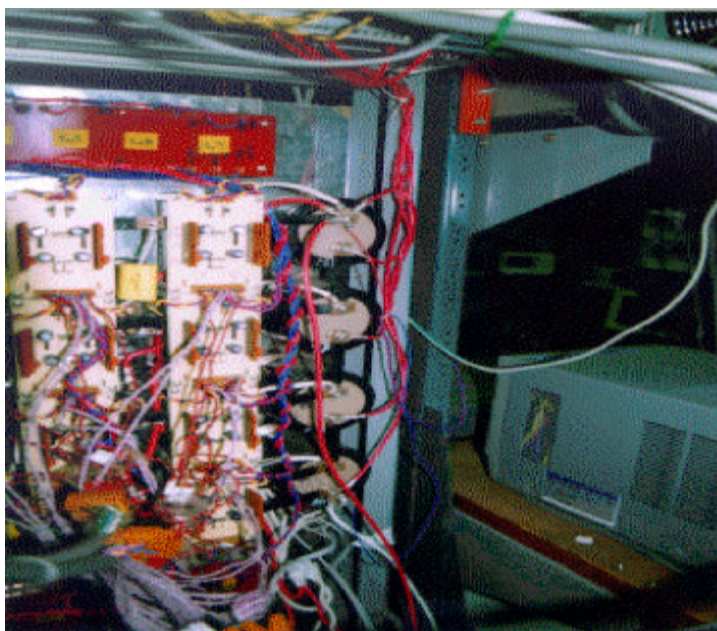


Photo 2) Photograph of gate driver