

Thermal-Electrical Study of an Ultra-fast Disconnect Switch with a Piezoelectric Actuator

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Need for a High Speed Mechanical Disconnect Switch



- **Hybrid circuit breakers**

- Low conduction losses by **bypassing the semiconductors**
- Only as fast as the mechanical switch
- No arcing in the mechanical switch

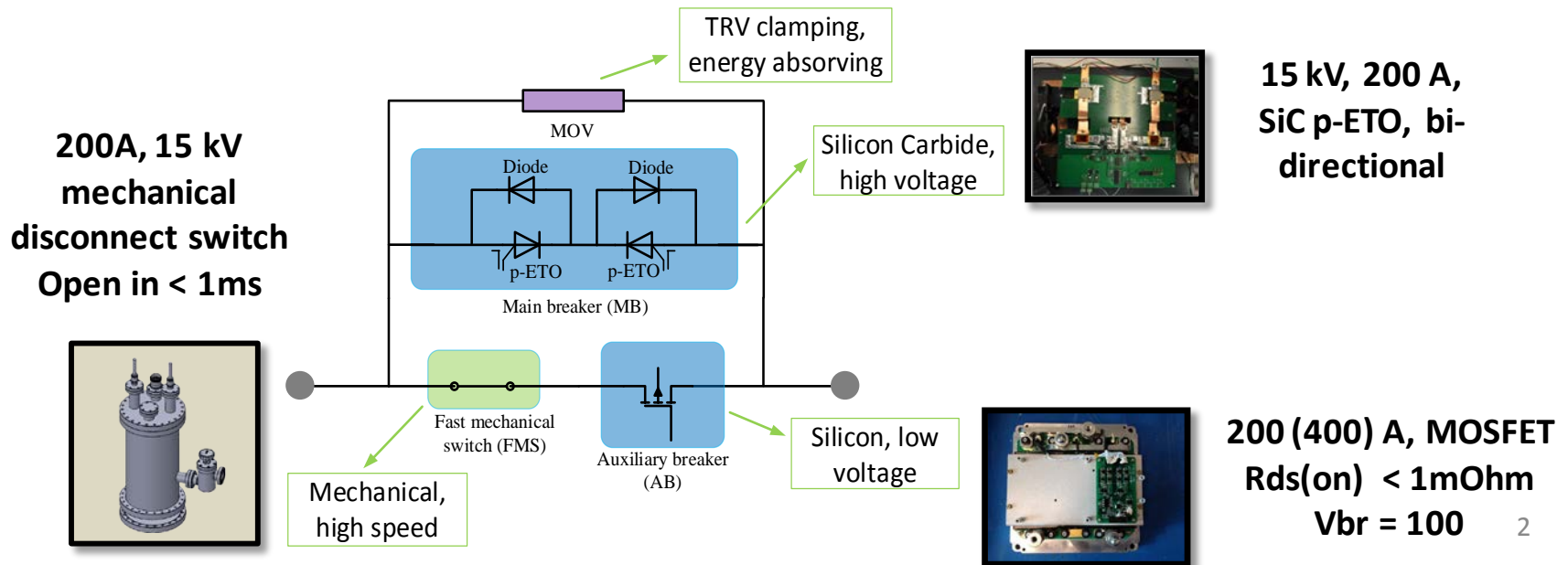


Figure by FREEDM Systems Center

Need for a High Speed Mechanical Disconnect Switch

- The conduction losses drop:
 - From **4 kW** to **1.8 kW** by using SiC ETOs instead of Si IGBTs
 - From **1.8 kW** to **900 W** by using advanced symmetric GTOs
 - From **900 W** to **10 W** by adding a mechanical switch

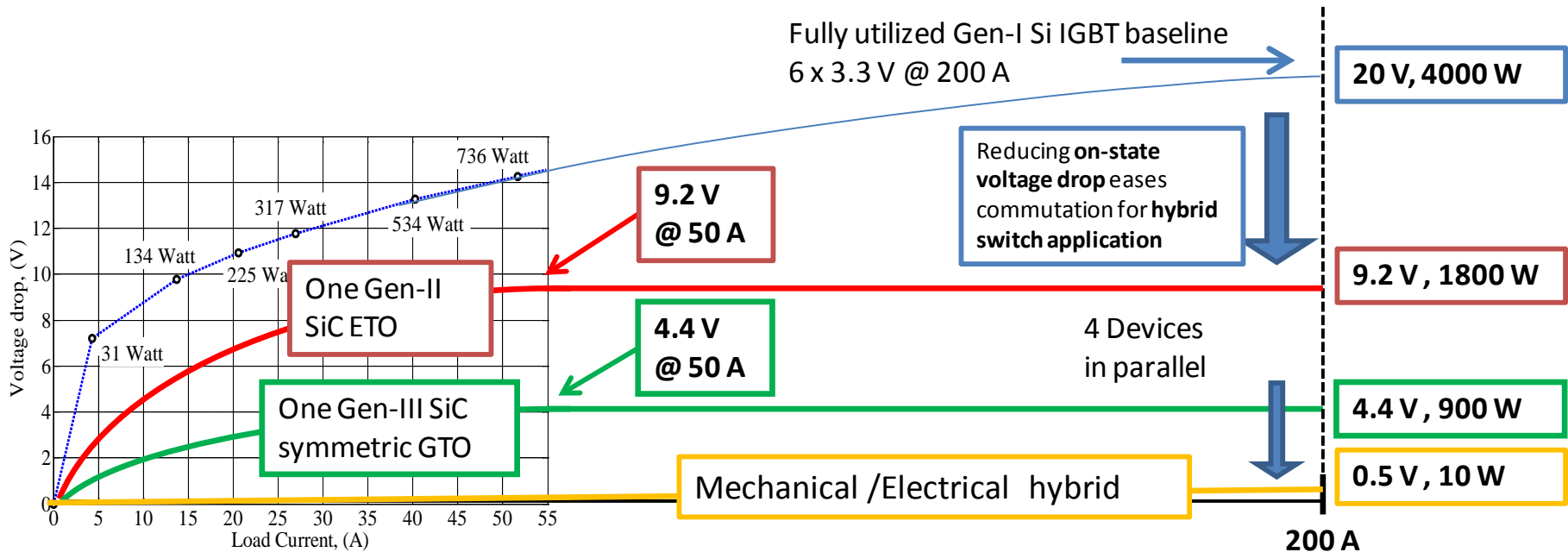
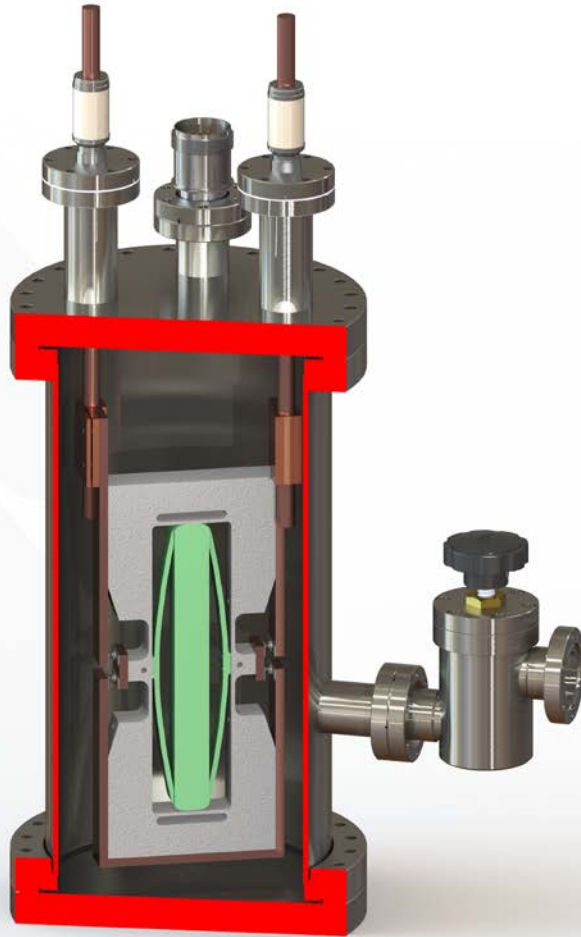


Figure by FREEDM Systems Center

Design of the Switch



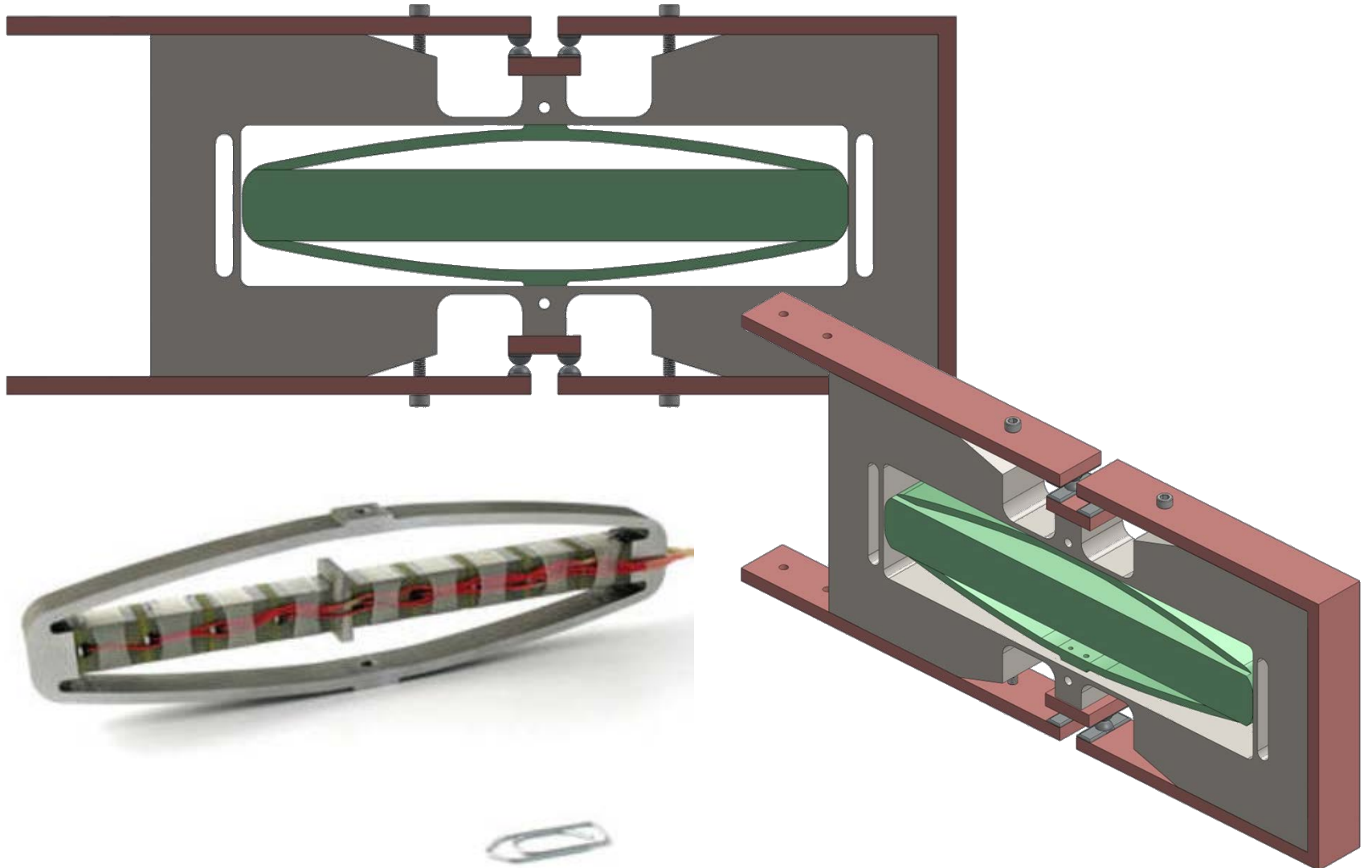
- 15 kV_{RMS}, 200 A
- Opening in < 1 ms
- Losses in on-state: < 5 W



Patents pending

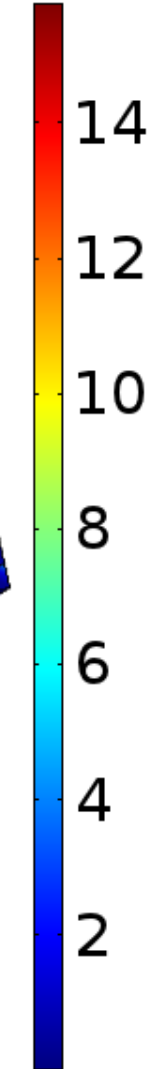
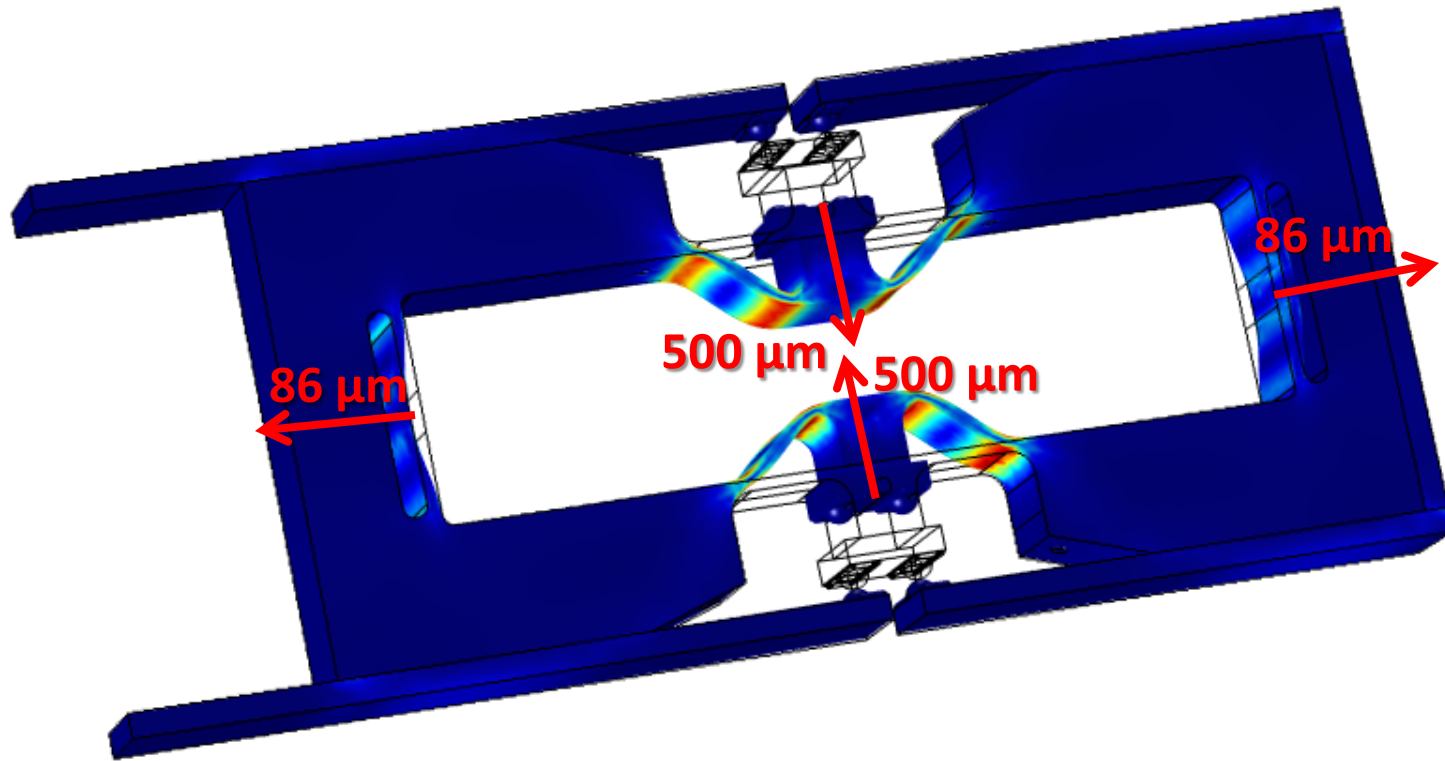


Actuator and Frame

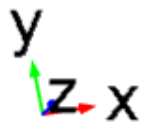


Surface: von Mises stress (MPa)

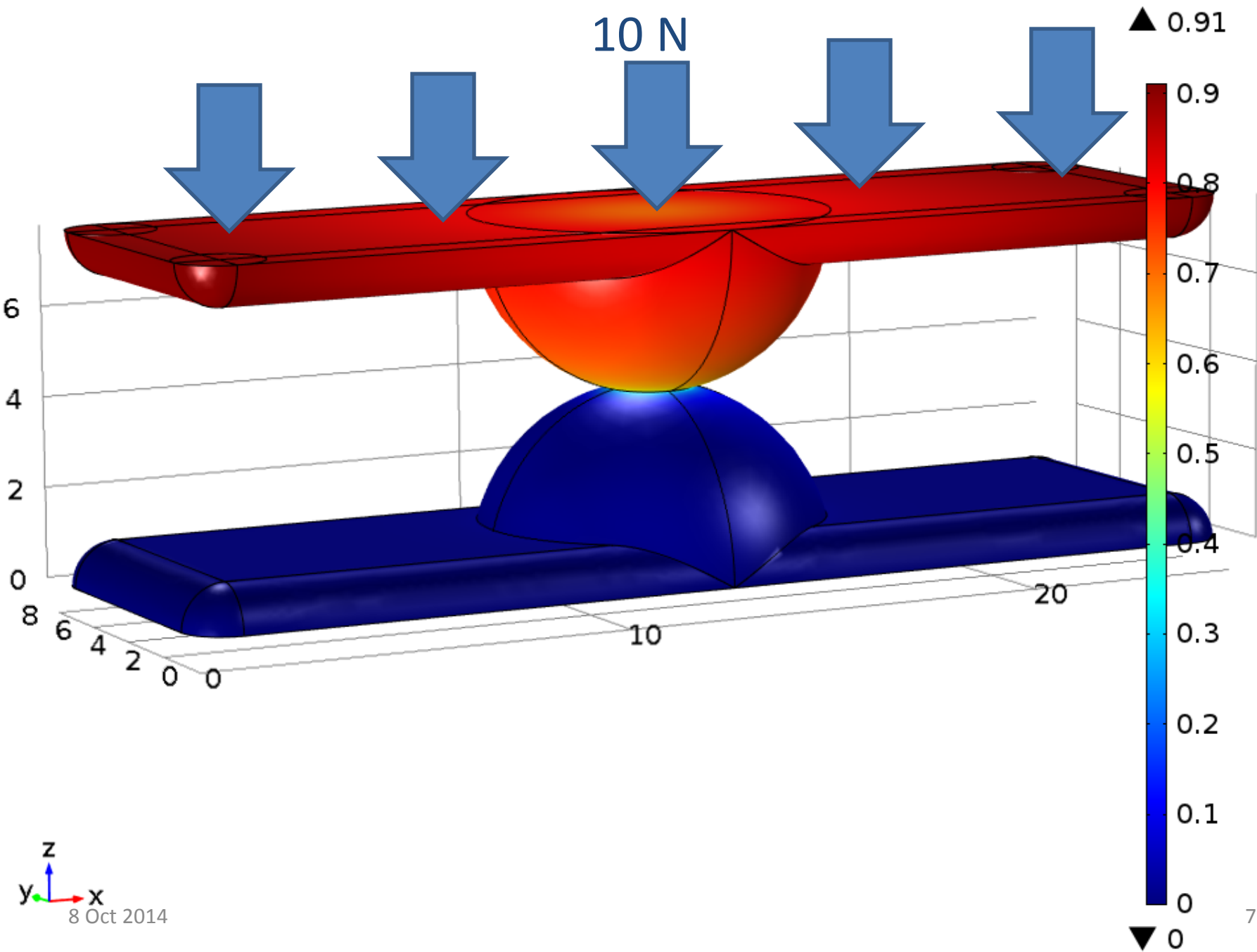
▲ 15.8



▼ 1.79×10^{-6}

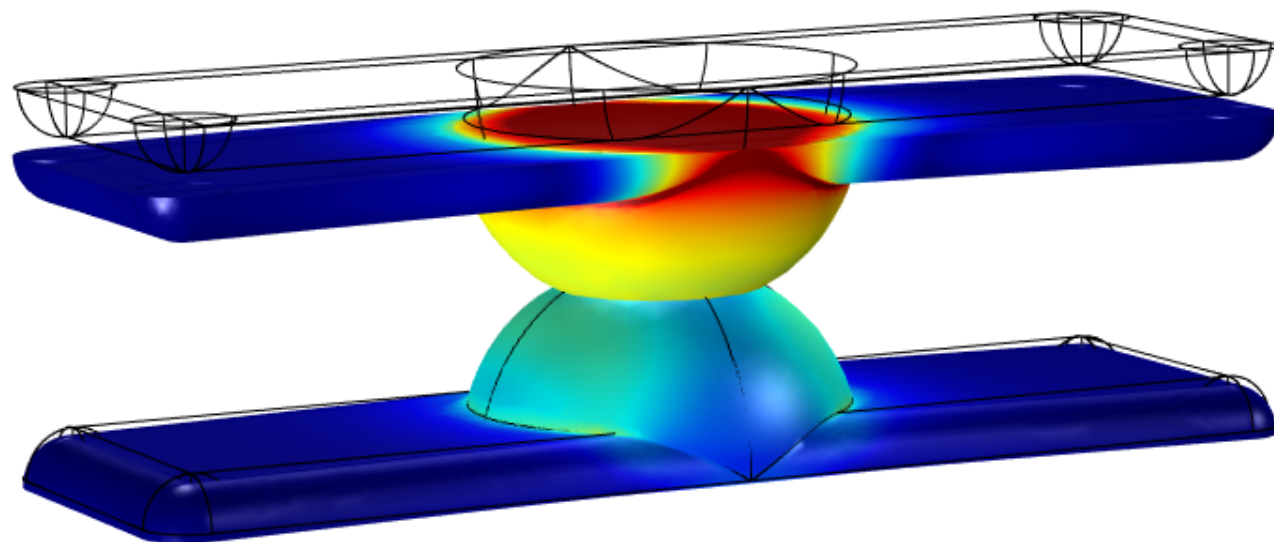


Surface: Total displacement (μm)



Surface: von Mises stress (MPa)

▲ 130



3

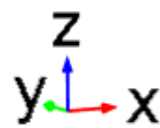
2.5

2

1.5

1

0.5

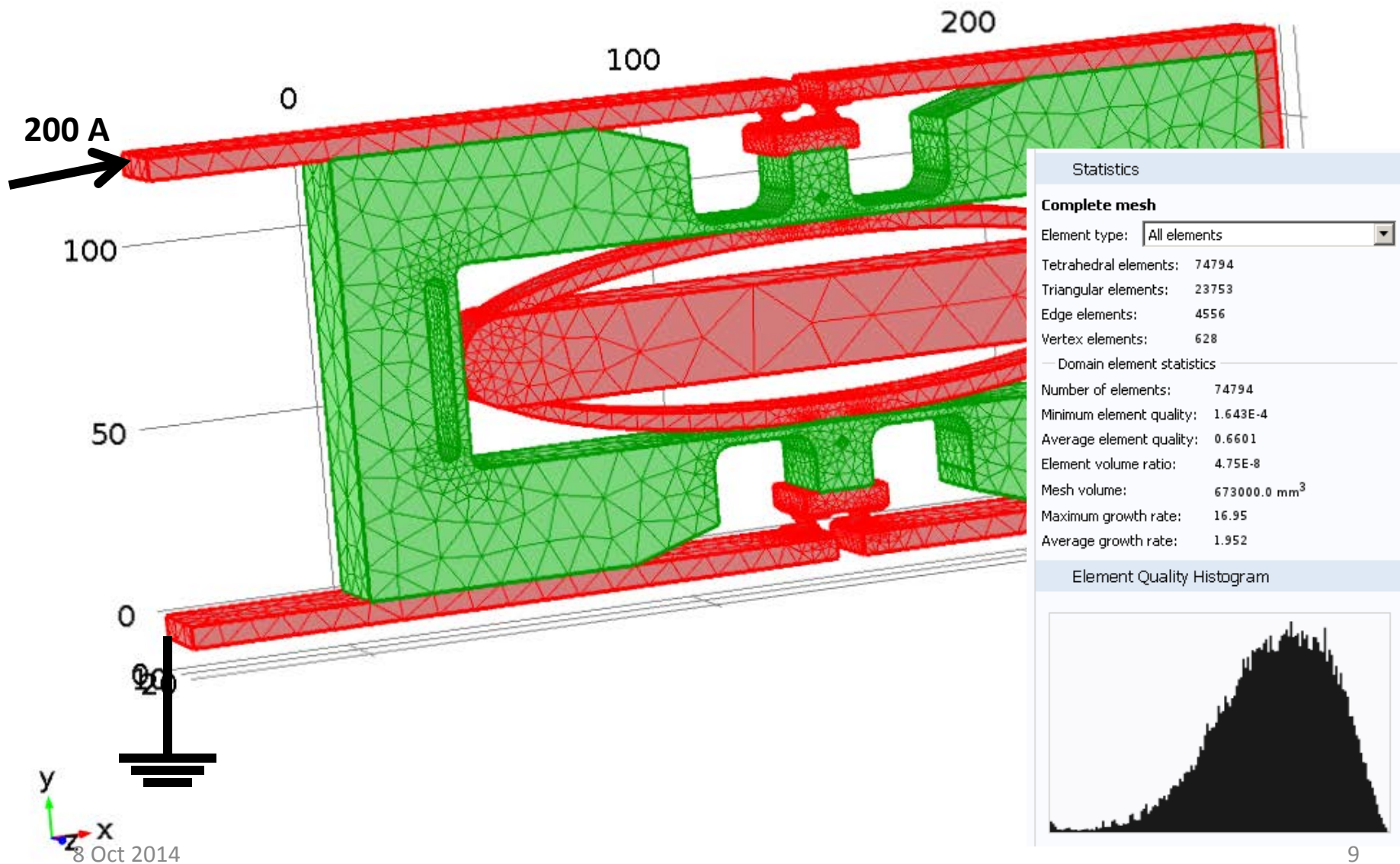


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▼ 2.8×10^{-85}

Mesh

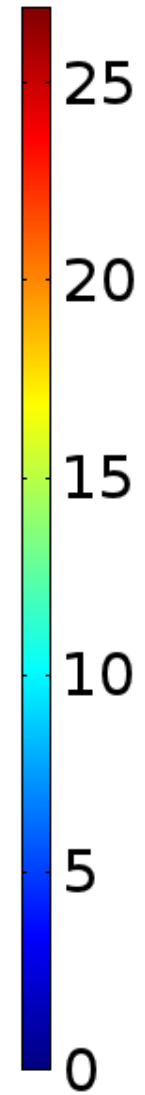
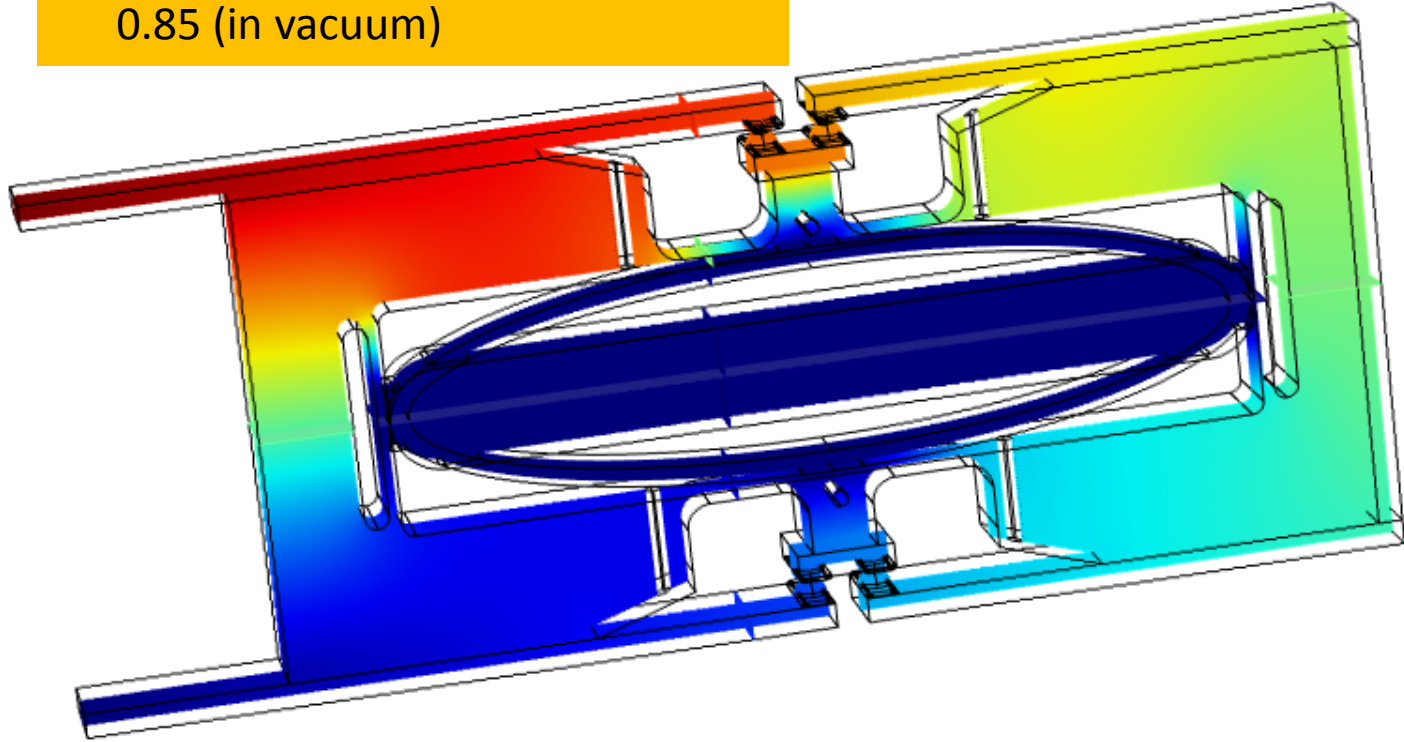
- Terminated with ground at the end of the "current path"



Time=0 s Multislice: Electric potential (mV)

- Current 200 A
- Contact resistance for solder joints and contact tabs (thin resistive layer)
- Surface to ambient emissivity 0.85 (in vacuum)

▲ 26.9

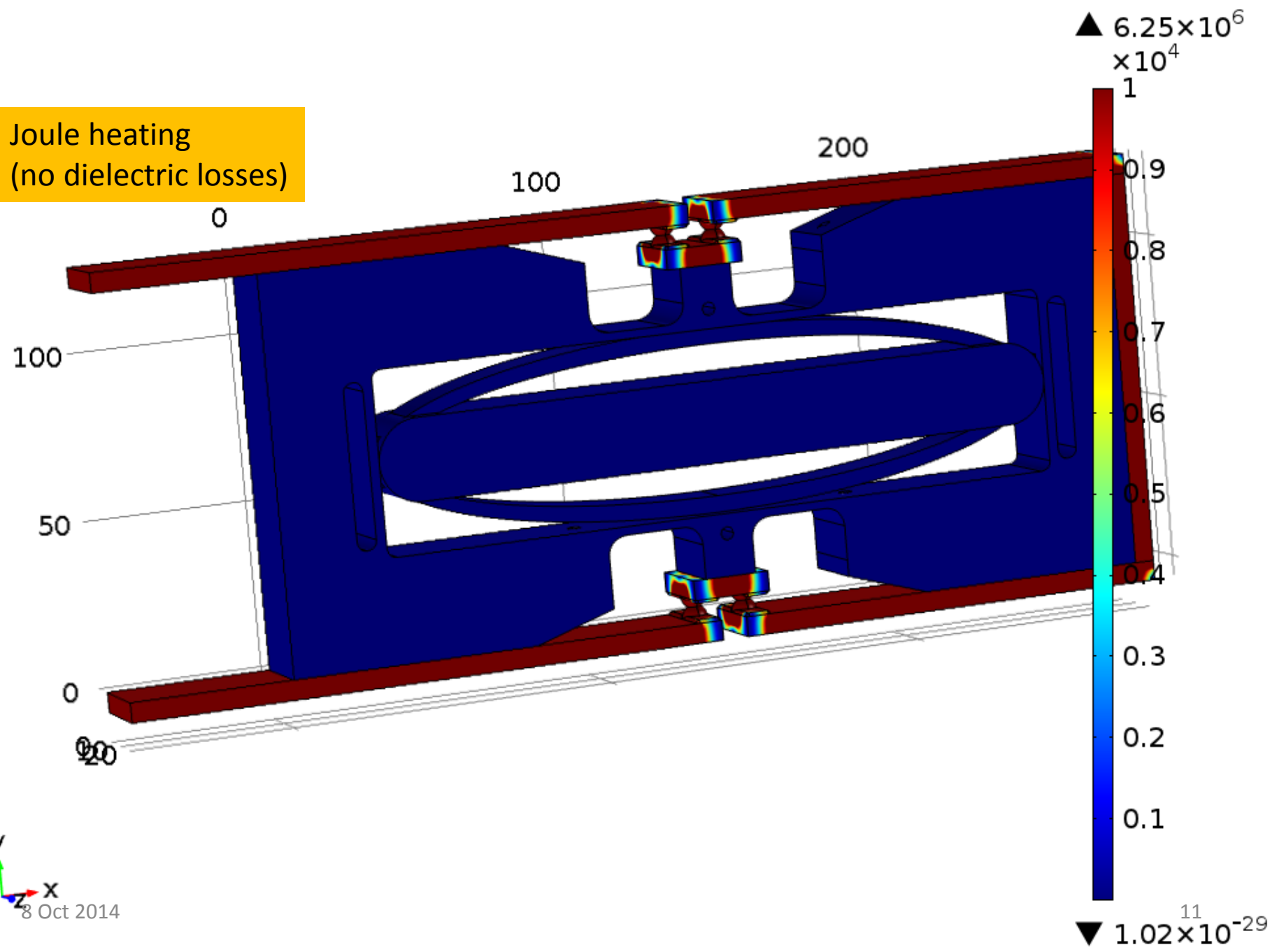


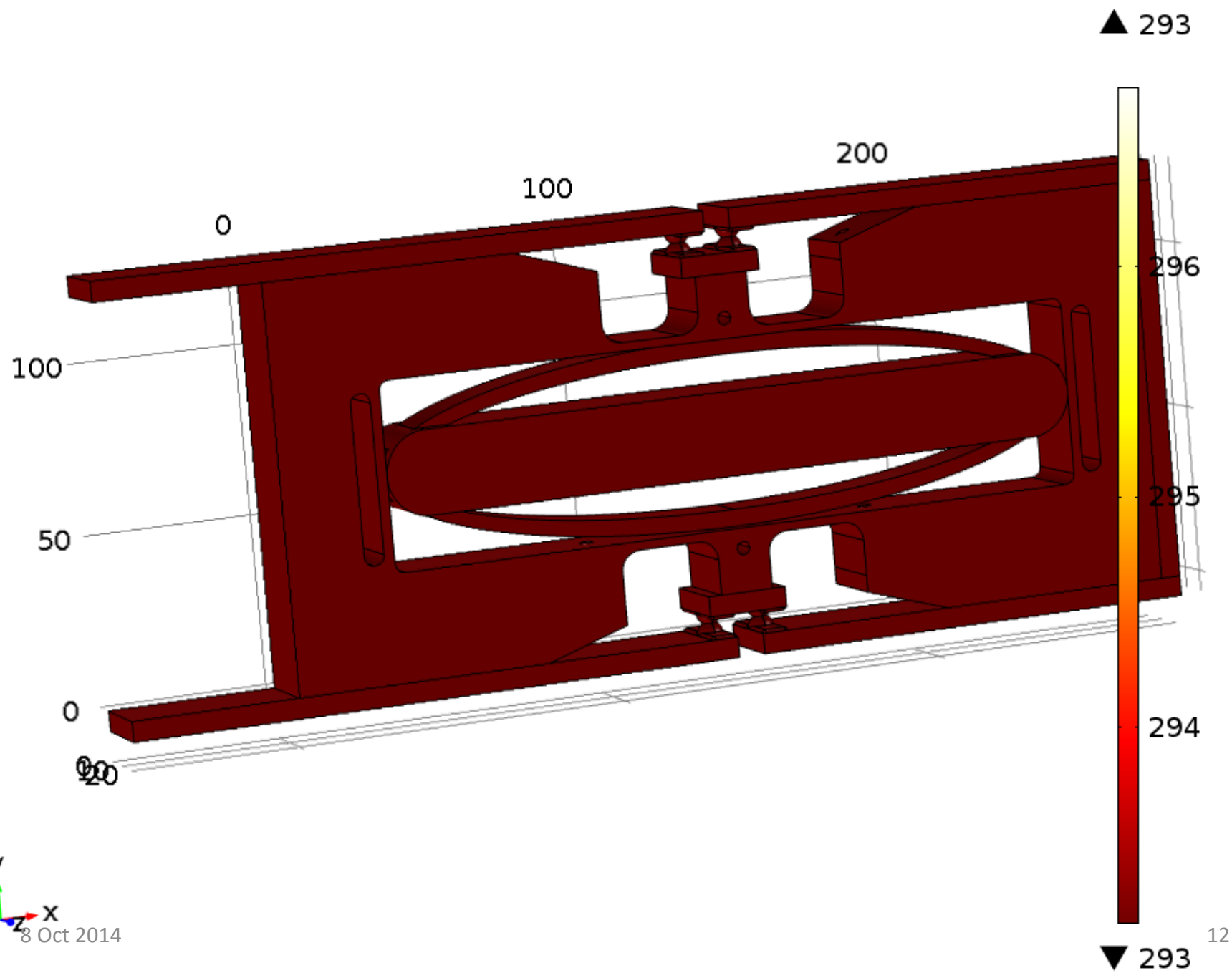
$$R = \frac{26.6 \text{ mV}}{200 \text{ A}} = 133 \mu\Omega$$

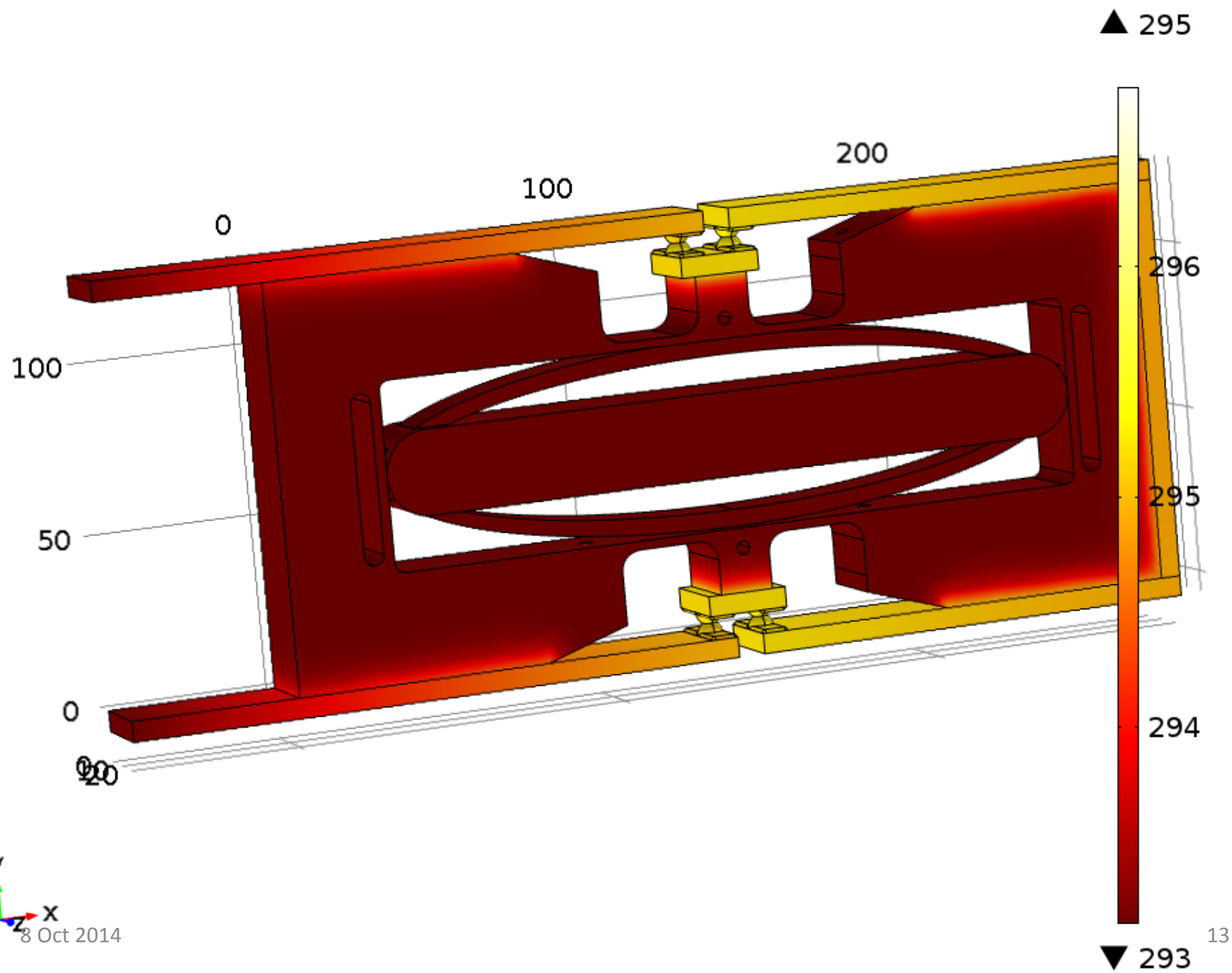
$$P_{tot} = 5.32 \text{ W} \quad \leftarrow \text{Measured: } \sim 7 \text{ W}$$

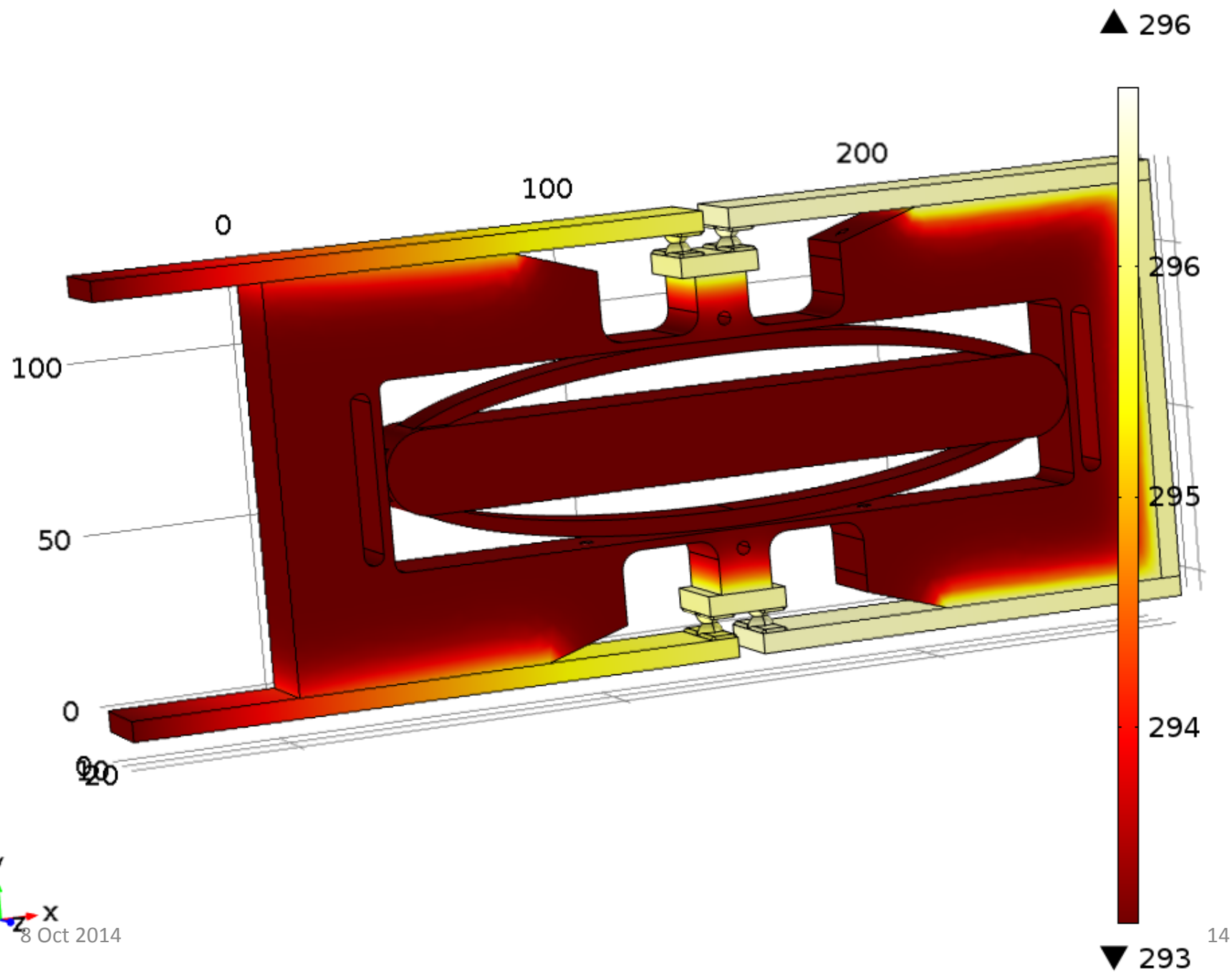


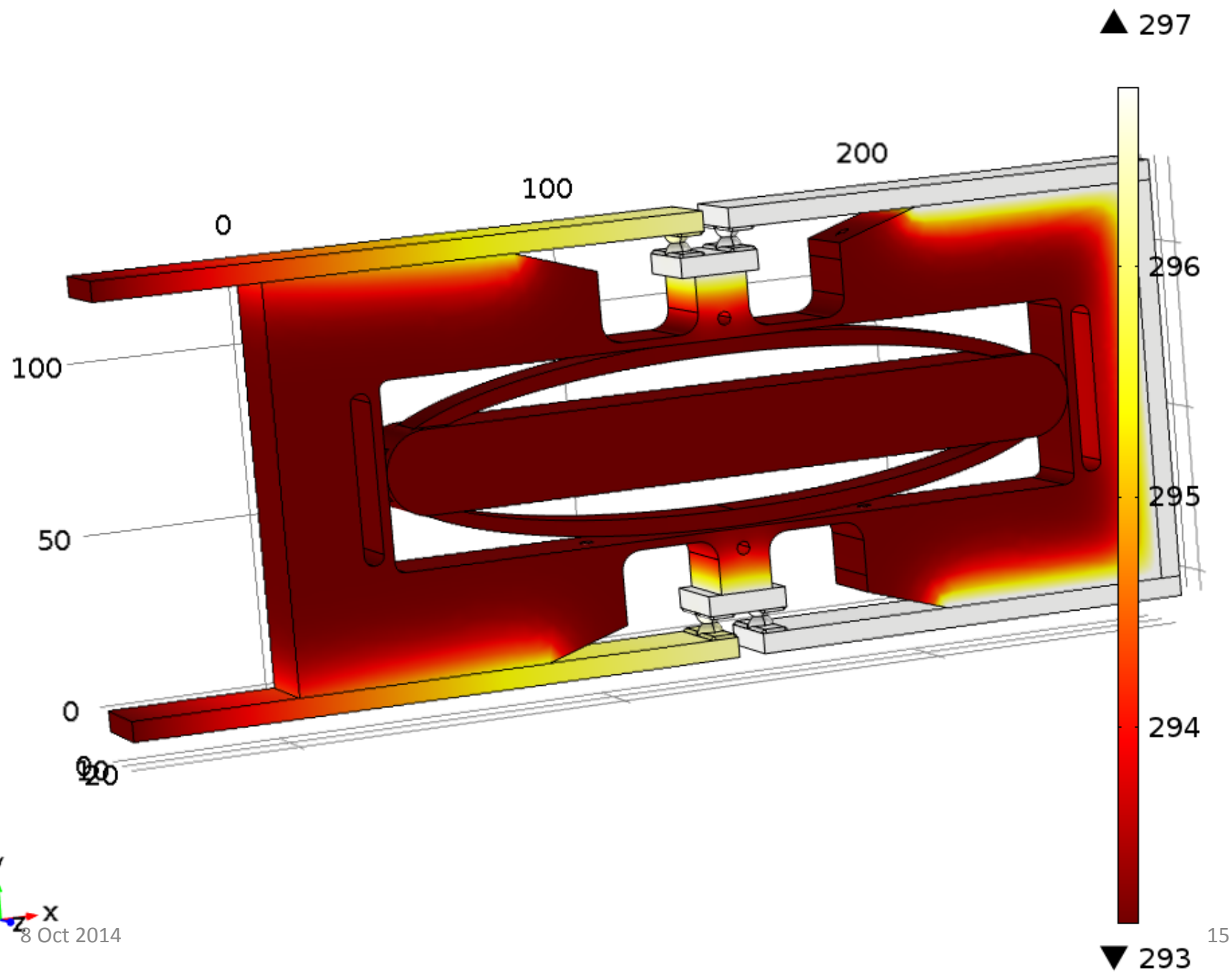
Joule heating
(no dielectric losses)

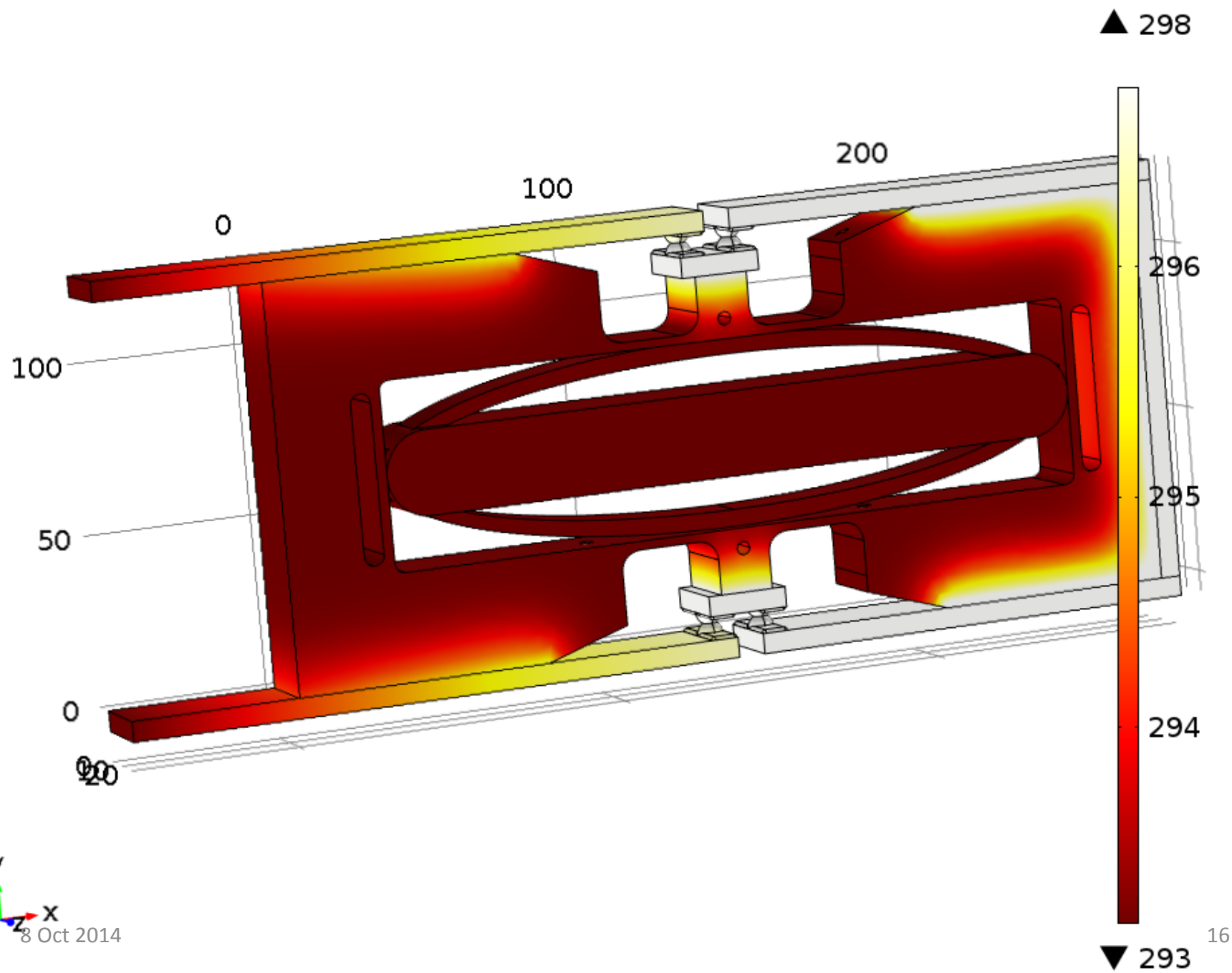












100

50

0

20

0

100

200

296

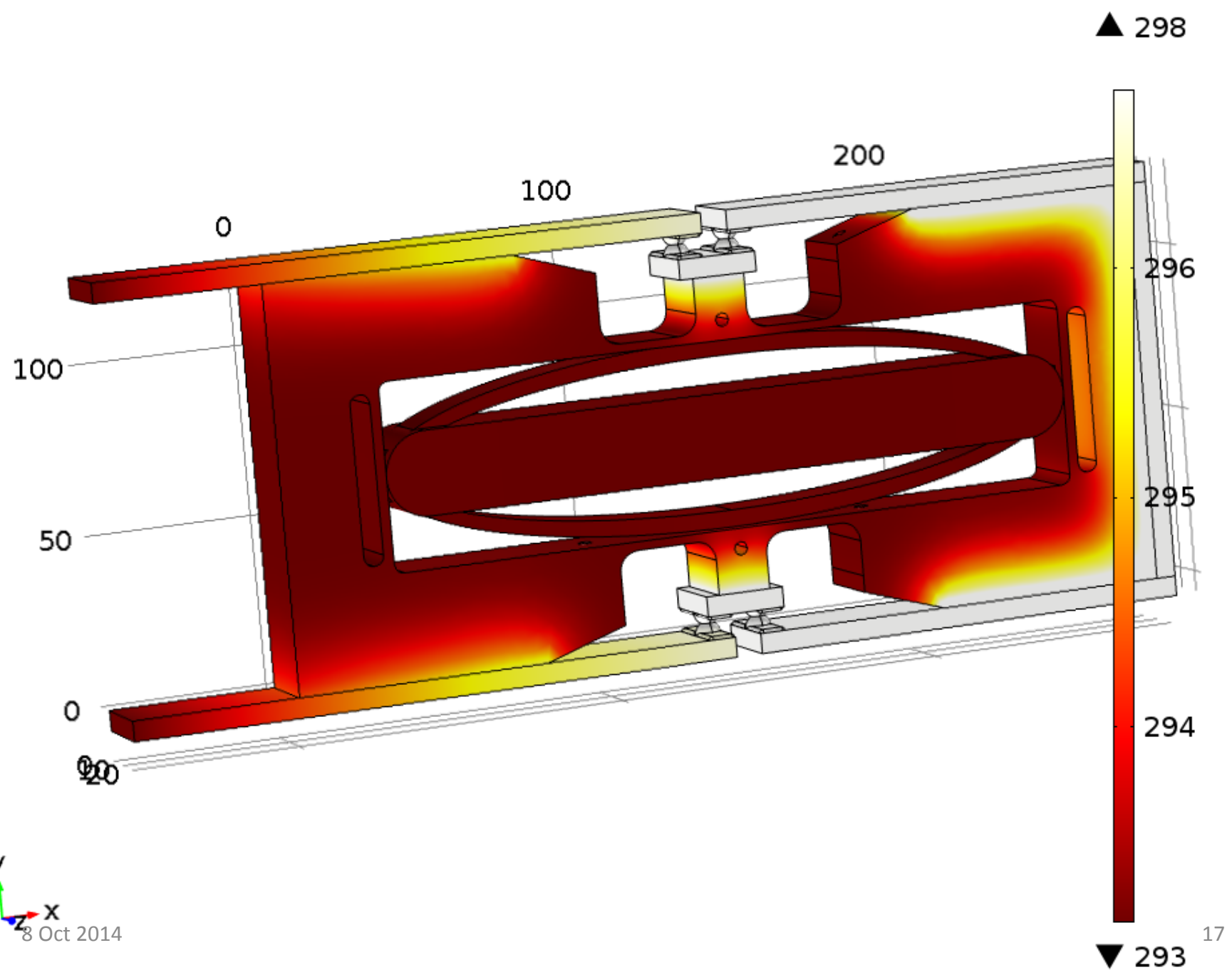
295

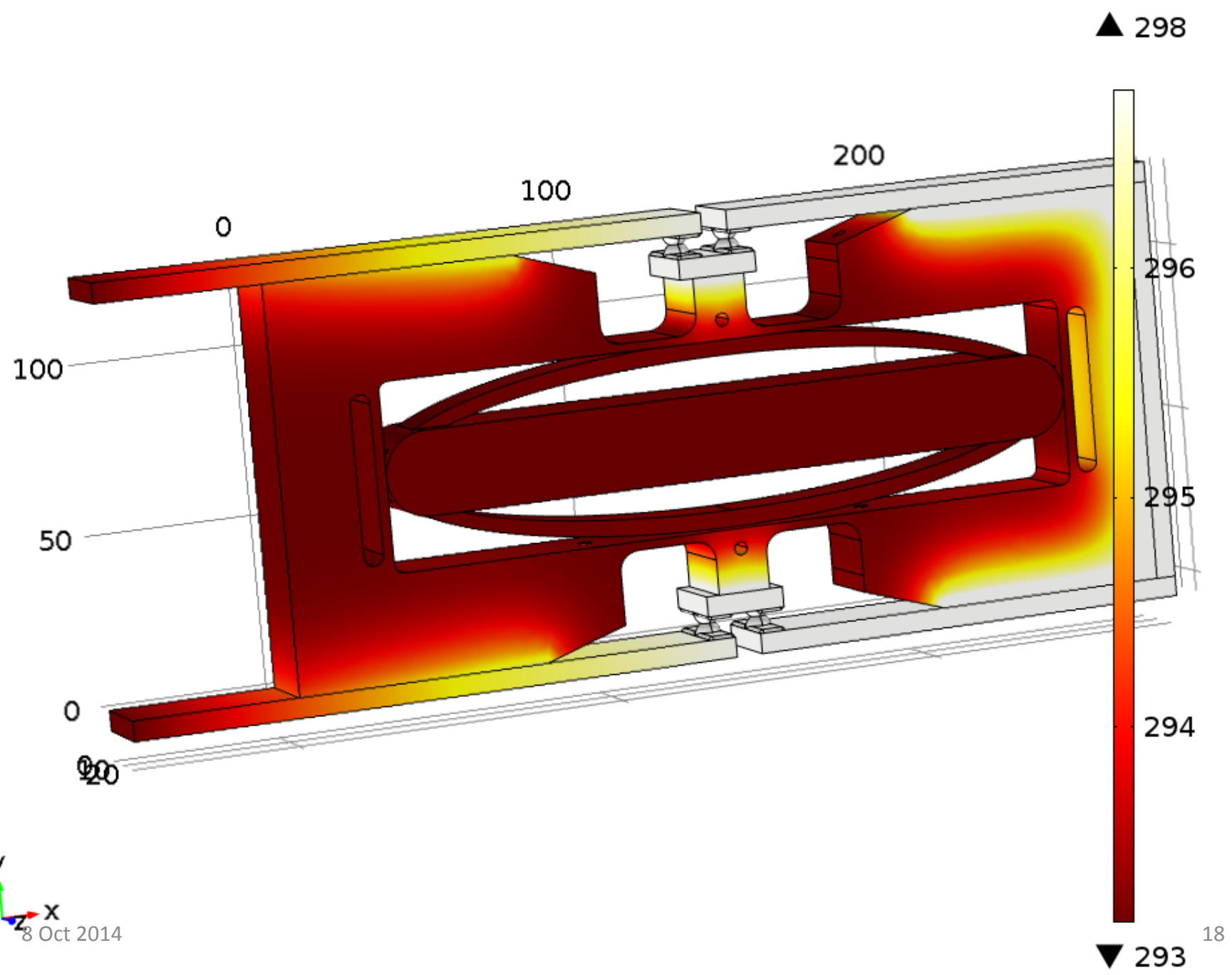
294

293

16

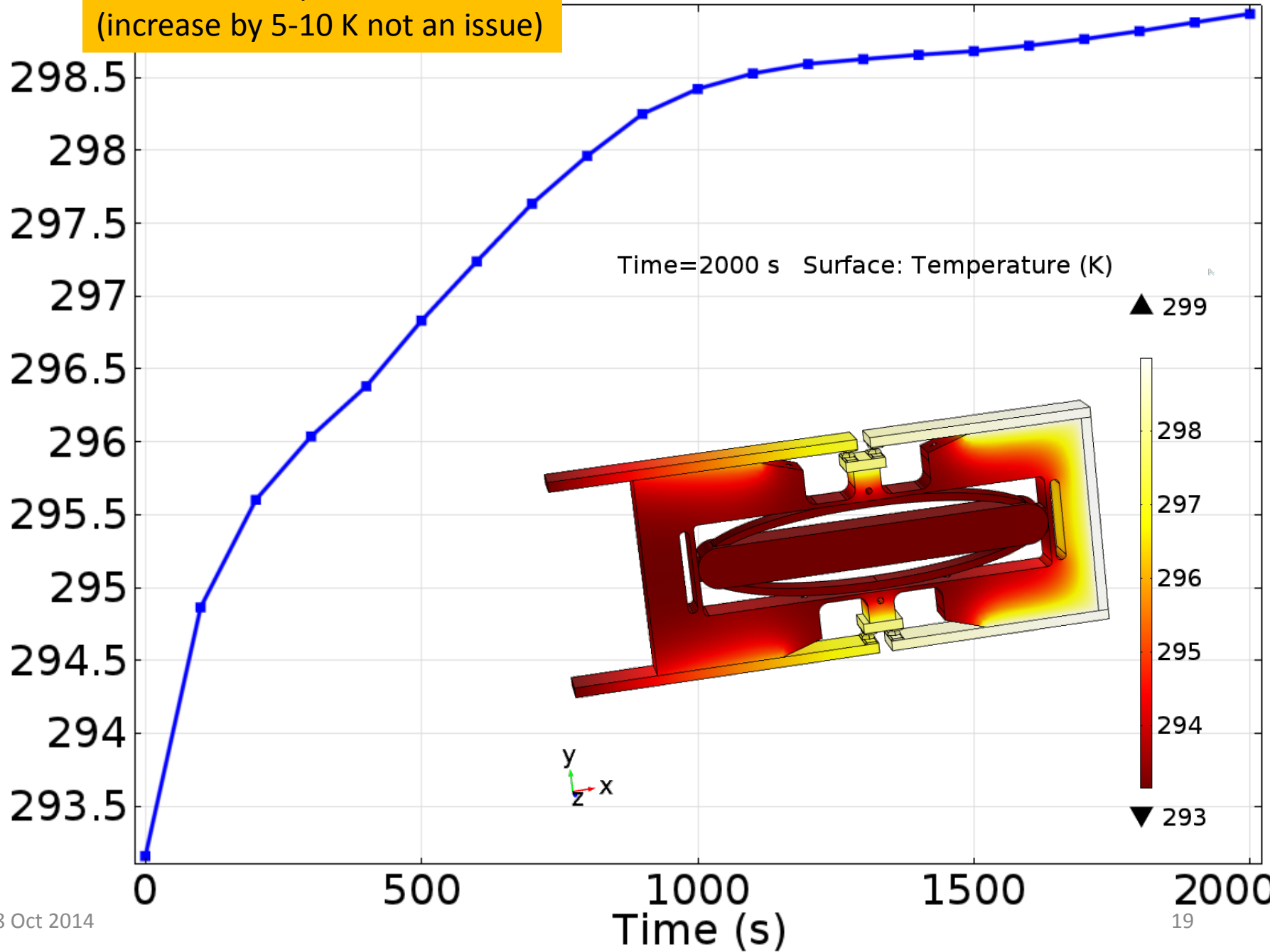
y
x
z
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Maximum temperature
(increase by 5-10 K not an issue)

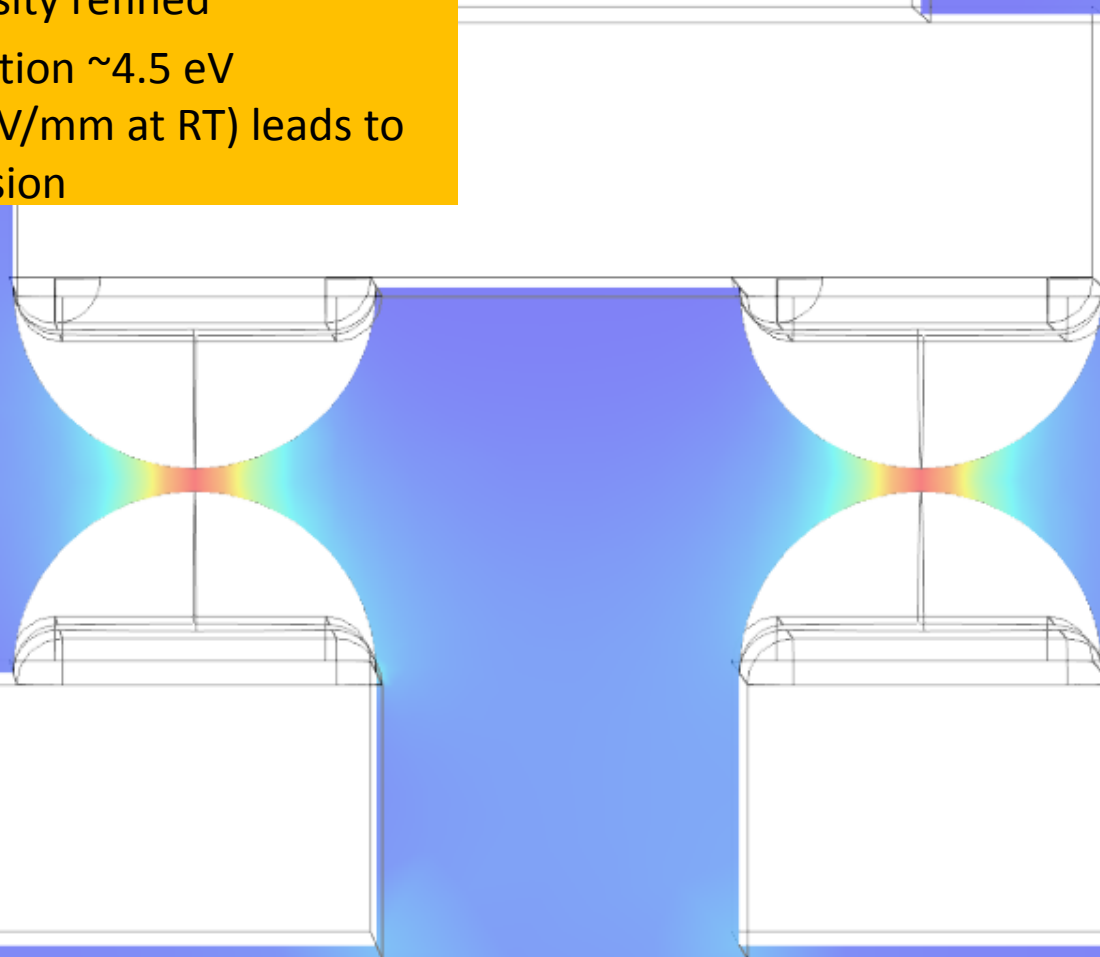
Temperature (K)



Slice: Electric field norm (kV/mm)

▲ 7.84

- Assuming 15 kV uniformly split
- Contacts separated
- Mesh density refined
- Work function ~ 4.5 eV (or 1000 kV/mm at RT) leads to field emission



y
z → x

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▼ 0

Conclusion



- **Finite element analysis proved to be useful for**
 - Design of insulator frame (narrow regions)
 - Dimensions of conductors
 - Material selection (especially contact tabs)
- **Next steps**
 - Implement dynamic model (contact bouncing?)
 - Implement more accurate, multiphysical contact model
 - Validate model by measuring strain and temperature increase
 - Finish demonstrator unit

Acknowledgment



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