

This study proposes an enhanced zero-sequence current control approach for a PV inverter under unbalanced grid faults. The controller is implemented using the combination of proportional-integral (PI) and ...

This section generalizes the zero-sequence modeling and control concept to parallel N-number of M-phase current-bidirectional converters, such as full-bridge, three-phase three-leg and four-leg rectifiers and inverters, ...

Fig. 14 shows the a-phase currents of the two parallel inverters denoted (i_{a1} ; i_{a2}) and Zero sequence currents of each inverter. As it can be seen, the presence of circulating currents results in shifting ...

The zero sequence impedance of the "inverter" is just the zero sequence impedance of the transformer and the power electronics are open circuited in the zero sequence (probably connected in delta ...

The parallel connection of inverters in the microgrid system increases the system capacity, but also provides a basis for the generation of zero sequence circul

negative DC rails. Figure 5.11 shows the implementation of the zero-sequence current control. In a two-parallel converter system, it is sufficient to control one of the two converters because of only one zero-sequence ...

Abstract: Due to the difference of common-mode voltage (CMV), the zero-sequence circulating current (ZSCC) becomes a major issue in two paralleled voltage source inverters (VSIs) with a common dc bus.

In this work, a sequence current controller with reactive power compensator is proposed to control the voltage of PV-connected unbalanced distribution network.

Zero sequence current is insignificant and only reaches an average of 0.08 pu. It is noticed that transient response intensity is closely related to the severity of the voltage depression.

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