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Advanced Control Methodologies For Power Converter Systems

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To Our Families

Preface

Power electronic converters have become indispensable devices for plenty of industrial applications over the last decades. Composed by controllable power switches, they can be controlled by effective strategies to achieve desirable transient response and steady-state performance, to ensure the stability, reliability and safety of the system. Due to the limits of conventional proportional-integral control which is adopted as an industry standard, many advanced control methodologies and techniques have been developed to improve the converter performance. This book presents the research work on some advanced control methodologies for several types of power converters, including three-phase two-level ac/dc power converter, three-phase Neutral-Point-Clamped (NPC) ac/dc power converter, dc/dc buck converter and boost converter. Specifically, the disturbance observer-based control strategies are investigated, including disturbance observer-based sliding mode control strategies, $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control strategies and model predictive control strategies. Based on these works, intelligent control strategies have been investigated. Specifically, adaptive control strategies have been explored to facilitate the self-tuning ability of the converter system. Some sufficient conditions for system variables such as the voltage, current, active and reactive power are obtained. Moreover, to improve the robustness against the system uncertainties, neural network-based control strategies are investigated. The effectiveness and advantage of the proposed control strategies are verified via simulations and experiments.

This book aims to present some advanced control methodologies for power converters. The content of this book can be divided into two parts. The first part focuses on disturbance observer-based control methods for power converters under investigation. The second part investigates intelligent control methods. These methodologies provide a framework for controller design, observer design, stability and performance analysis for the considered power converter systems.

The brief content structure of the book is as follows. The main contents of the first part include: Chap. 2 investigates the disturbance observer-based sliding mode control strategy for three-phase two-level ac/dc power converter; Chap. 3 designs a linear disturbance observer-based proportional-integral control to regulate the dc-link voltage of the three-phase two-level ac/dc power converter; Chap. 4 designs

a sliding mode observer-based sliding mode control strategy to regulate the dc-link voltage of three-phase two-level ac/dc power converter; Chap. 5 investigates the disturbance observer-based control strategies for three-phase three-level neutral-point-clamped ac/dc power converter; Chap. 6 proposes the disturbance observer-based control strategy for dc/dc buck converter; Chap. 7 designs a model predictive control strategy for three-phase two-level ac/dc power converter. The main contents of the second part include: Chap. 8 designs two adaptive control strategies for dc/dc buck converter, which are single-loop adaptive control strategy and double-loop adaptive control strategy; Chap. 9 proposes a control strategy consisting of adaptive control and $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ technique for three-phase two-level ac/dc power converter; Chap. 10 investigates adaptive super-twisting sliding mode control-based $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control method, taking into account both the load variation and component parameter uncertainty of three-phase two-level ac/dc power converter; Chap. 11 investigates radial basis function neural network-based control strategy for three-phase three-level neutral-point-clamped ac/dc power converter.

This book is a research monograph whose intended audience is graduate, post-graduate students, researchers, as well as engineers in power converter control fields.

Harbin, China
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Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Power Electronic Converters	1
1.2	Control Methods for Power Converters	3
1.2.1	Linear Control Methods	3
1.2.2	Nonlinear Control Methods	4
1.2.3	Disturbance Rejection Control Methods	15
1.3	Outline of the Book	18
	References	21
 Part I Disturbance Observer Based Control Methods		
2	Sliding Mode Control of Three-Phase Two-Level Converters	33
2.1	Mathematical Model and Control Objectives	33
2.1.1	Mathematical Model	33
2.1.2	Control Objectives	35
2.2	Control Scheme	37
2.2.1	Voltage Regulation Loop	38
2.2.2	Observer Design	39
2.2.3	Current Tracking Loop	42
2.3	Simulation Verification	43
2.4	Summary	47
	References	48
3	Proportional-Integral Control of Three-Phase Two-Level Converters	49
3.1	Control Scheme	50
3.1.1	Voltage Regulation Loop	50
3.1.2	Observer Design	51
3.1.3	Current Tracking Loop	51
3.1.4	Voltage Loop Analysis	52
3.2	Experiment Verification	55
3.3	Summary	63

4	State Estimation and Control of Three-Phase Two-Level Converters via Sliding Mode	65
4.1	Control Scheme	66
4.1.1	Voltage Regulation Loop	66
4.1.2	Observer Design	67
4.1.3	Voltage Loop Analysis	67
4.1.4	Current Tracking Loop	71
4.2	Simulation Verification	72
4.3	Experiment Verification	74
4.4	Summary	80
	References	80
5	Proportional-Integral Control of Three-Phase Neutral-Point-Clamped Converters	81
5.1	Mathematical Model and Control Objectives	86
5.1.1	Converter Model	86
5.1.2	Control Objectives	90
5.2	Voltage Oriented Control	91
5.2.1	Voltage Regulation Loop	91
5.2.2	Current Tracking Loop	92
5.2.3	Voltage Balancing Loop	93
5.2.4	Simulation Verification	93
5.3	Direct Power Control	99
5.3.1	Voltage Regulation Loop	99
5.3.2	Power Tracking Loop	102
5.3.3	Voltage Balancing Loop	109
5.3.4	Simulation Verification	112
5.4	Summary	115
	References	117
6	Sliding Mode Control of Buck Converters	119
6.1	Mathematical Model and Control Objectives	120
6.1.1	Mathematical Model	120
6.1.2	Control Objectives	121
6.2	Control Scheme	121
6.2.1	Voltage Regulation Loop	122
6.2.2	Current Tracking Loop	124
6.3	Simulation Verification	125
6.4	Summary	130
	References	130
7	Model Predictive Control of Three-Phase Two-Level Converters	131
7.1	Control Scheme	131
7.1.1	Voltage Regulation Loop	133
7.1.2	Power Tracking Loop	133

7.2 Simulation Verification 135

7.3 Summary 135

References 139

Part II Intelligent Control Methods

8 Adaptive Control of Buck Converters 143

8.1 Control Scheme 143

8.1.1 Single-Loop Adaptive Control 144

8.1.2 Double-Loop Adaptive Control 146

8.2 Experiment Verification 147

8.3 Summary 150

9 Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ Control of Three-Phase Two-Level Converters 151

9.1 Control Scheme 151

9.1.1 Voltage Regulation Loop 152

9.1.2 Current Tracking Loop 154

9.2 Simulation Verification 158

9.3 Summary 166

References 168

10 Adaptive Sliding Mode Control of Three-Phase Two-Level Converters 169

10.1 Control Scheme 170

10.1.1 Voltage Regulation Loop 170

10.1.2 Current Tracking Loop 172

10.1.3 Stability Analysis 174

10.2 Simulation Verification 177

10.3 Summary 180

References 181

11 Adaptive Neural Network Control of Three-Phase Neutral-Point-Clamped Converters 183

11.1 Control Scheme 184

11.1.1 Voltage Regulation Loop 184

11.1.2 Power Tracking Loop 185

11.1.3 Voltage Balancing Loop 189

11.2 Experiment Verification 193

11.3 Summary 197

References 198

12 Conclusion and Further Work 201

12.1 Conclusion 201

12.2 Further Work 203

Notations and Acronyms

■	end of proof
◆	end of remark
$\triangleq$	is defined as
$\in$	belongs to
$\forall$	for all
$\sum$	sum
$\mathbb{C}$	field of complex numbers
$\mathbb{R}$	field of real numbers
$\mathbb{R}^n$	space of n -dimensional real vectors
$\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$	space of $n \times m$ real matrices
$\mathbb{Z}$	field of integral numbers
$\mathbb{Z}^+$	field of positive integral numbers
$\lim$	limit
$\max$	maximum
$\min$	minimum
$\sup$	supremum
$\inf$	infimum
$\text{rank}(\cdot)$	rank of a matrix
$\det(\cdot)$	determinant of a matrix
$\text{trace}(\cdot)$	trace of a matrix
$\deg(\cdot)$	degree of a polynomial
$\lambda_i(\cdot)$	i th eigenvalue of a matrix
$\lambda_{\min}(\cdot)$	minimum eigenvalue of a matrix
$\lambda_{\max}(\cdot)$	maximum eigenvalue of a matrix
$\text{Re}(\cdot)$	real part of a complex number
I	identity matrix
I_n	$n \times n$ identity matrix
0	zero matrix
$0_{n \times m}$	zero matrix of dimension $n \times m$
X^T	transpose of matrix X
X^*	conjugate transpose of matrix X

X^{-1}	inverse of matrix X
X^{+}	Moore-Penrose inverse of matrix X
$X^{\perp}$	full row rank matrix satisfying $X^{\perp}X = 0$ and $X^{\perp}X^{\perp T} > 0$
diag	block diagonal matrix with blocks $\{X_1, \dots, X_m\}$
sym(A)	$A + A^T$
$X > (<)0$	X is real symmetric positive (negative) definite
$X \geq (\leq)0$	X is real symmetric positive (negative) semi-definite
$\mathcal{L}_2\{[0, \infty), [0, \infty)\}$	space of square summable sequences on $\{[0, \infty), [0, \infty)\}$ (continuous case)
$\ell_2\{[0, \infty), [0, \infty)\}$	space of square summable sequences on $\{[0, \infty), [0, \infty)\}$ (discrete case)
$ \cdot $	Euclidean vector norm
$\ \cdot\ $	Euclidean matrix norm (spectral norm)
$\ \cdot\ _2$	$\mathcal{L}_2$ – norm : $\sqrt{\int_0^{\infty} \cdot ^2 dt}$ (continuous case)
	ℓ_2 – norm : $\sqrt{\sum_0^{\infty} \cdot ^2}$ (discrete case)
$\ \cdot\ _{E_2}$	$\mathbf{E}\{\ \cdot\ _2\}$
$\ \mathbf{T}\ _{\infty}$	$\mathcal{H}_{\infty}$ norm of transfer function $\mathbf{T}$: $\sup_{\omega \in [0, \infty)} \ \mathbf{T}(j\omega)\ $ (continuous case) $\sup_{\omega \in [0, 2\pi)} \ \mathbf{T}(e^{j\omega})\ $ (discrete case)
*	symmetric terms in a symmetric matrix
LMI	Linear matrix inequality
PD	Positive definite
ND	Negative definite
SMC	Sliding mode control
SRF	Synchronous rotating frame
PWM	Pulse width modulation
PLL	Phase locked loop
VOC	Voltage oriented control
DPC	Direct power control
THD	Total harmonic distortion
ADRC	Active disturbance rejection control
SMO	Sliding mode observer
LDO	Linear disturbance observer
ESO	Extended state observer
LESO	Linear extended state observer
NESO	Nonlinear extended state observer
NN	Neural network
T-S	Takagi-Sugeno
MPC	Model predictive control

List of Figures

Fig. 1.1	Operating principle of power converters	2
Fig. 1.2	PI control	3
Fig. 1.3	PR control	4
Fig. 1.4	Conventional SMC	6
Fig. 1.5	System trajectories under SMC	7
Fig. 1.6	System trajectories under delayed SMC	7
Fig. 1.7	Chattering of system trajectory	8
Fig. 1.8	System trajectory under second-order SMC	9
Fig. 1.9	Structure of the super-twisting algorithm	10
Fig. 1.10	Adaptive control diagram	12
Fig. 1.11	Model referenced adaptive control system	13
Fig. 1.12	Self-tuning control system	13
Fig. 1.13	Observer	16
Fig. 1.14	Principle of active disturbance rejection control	16
Fig. 1.15	Main contents of the book	19
Fig. 2.1	Circuit diagram of grid-connected three-phase two-level power converter	34
Fig. 2.2	Control diagram of PLL	37
Fig. 2.3	Control process of three-phase two-level power converter	38
Fig. 2.4	Overall control diagram of three-phase two-level power converter	38
Fig. 2.5	Voltage regulation loop without disturbance observer	39
Fig. 2.6	Voltage regulation loop with disturbance observer	40
Fig. 2.7	Current tracking loop	42
Fig. 2.8	DC-link voltage transient response of super-twisting SMC without observer	44
Fig. 2.9	DC-link voltage transient responses of super-twisting SMC with observers	45
Fig. 2.10	DC-link voltage steady errors of super-twisting SMC with observers	46
Fig. 2.11	i_d tracking performance	46

Fig. 2.12	i_q tracking performance	47
Fig. 2.13	Obtained grid current wave	47
Fig. 3.1	Voltage regulation loop: PI control based on LDO	50
Fig. 3.2	Current tracking loop: PI control	52
Fig. 3.3	State response with different observer gains	55
Fig. 3.4	State response under different loads	56
Fig. 3.5	Experiment setup	57
Fig. 3.6	Grid voltage waveform	57
Fig. 3.7	Grid voltage harmonic spectrum	58
Fig. 3.8	V_{dc} response of nominal load case	58
Fig. 3.9	Obtained current harmonic spectrum with nominal case: LDO-PI	59
Fig. 3.10	Obtained current harmonic spectrum with nominal case: conv. PI	59
Fig. 3.11	V_{dc} response of nominal load with reduced capacitor	60
Fig. 3.12	V_{dc} response of large load case	61
Fig. 3.13	V_{dc} response of large load with reduced capacitor	61
Fig. 3.14	V_{dc} response of small load case	62
Fig. 3.15	V_{dc} response of small load with reduced capacitor	62
Fig. 4.1	Voltage regulation loop: super-twisting SMC based on SMO	66
Fig. 4.2	Simulation verification of SMO-SMC: nominal capacitor	73
Fig. 4.3	Simulation verification of SMO-SMC: small capacitor	73
Fig. 4.4	Grid voltage waveform	74
Fig. 4.5	Grid voltage harmonic spectrum	74
Fig. 4.6	V_{dc} response of nominal condition	75
Fig. 4.7	Obtained current harmonic spectrum of nominal condition: SMO-SMC	76
Fig. 4.8	Obtained current harmonic spectrum of nominal condition: conv. PI	76
Fig. 4.9	V_{dc} response of nominal load with reduced capacitor	77
Fig. 4.10	V_{dc} response of large load condition	77
Fig. 4.11	V_{dc} response of large load with reduced capacitor	78
Fig. 4.12	V_{dc} response of small load condition	78
Fig. 4.13	V_{dc} response of small load with reduced capacitor	78
Fig. 5.1	Modulated voltage of a two-level, b three-level and c nine-level converters	82
Fig. 5.2	VOC control process of three-phase three-level NPC power converter	84
Fig. 5.3	Overall VOC diagram of three-phase three-level NPC power converter	84
Fig. 5.4	DPC control process of three-phase three-level NPC power converter	85
Fig. 5.5	Overall DPC diagram of three-phase three-level NPC power converter	85

Fig. 5.6	Topology of three-phase three-level NPC	87
Fig. 5.7	Voltage regulation loop compensated by LESO	91
Fig. 5.8	Capacitor voltage balance control	93
Fig. 5.9	DC-link voltage transient response of case 1	94
Fig. 5.10	Stead-state current THD of case 1: conv. PI	95
Fig. 5.11	Stead-state current THD of case 1: LESO-PI	95
Fig. 5.12	AC currents in steady-state	96
Fig. 5.13	Capacitor voltages	96
Fig. 5.14	DC-link voltage transient response of case 2	97
Fig. 5.15	Stead-state current THD of case 2: conv. PI	97
Fig. 5.16	Stead-state current THD of case 2: LESO-PI	98
Fig. 5.17	DC-link voltage transient response of case 3	98
Fig. 5.18	Voltage regulation loop: H_∞ control based on LESO	99
Fig. 5.19	Power tracking loop: super-twisting SMC	102
Fig. 5.20	Equivalent control point	103
Fig. 5.21	Power tracking loop: detailed diagram	104
Fig. 5.22	Capacitor voltage balancing loop: super-twisting SMC	109
Fig. 5.23	DC-link voltage transient response: a LESO- $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control, b PI control	113
Fig. 5.24	Active power tracking: a LESO- $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control, b PI control	113
Fig. 5.25	Reactive power tracking: a LESO- $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control, b PI control ...	114
Fig. 5.26	Tracking errors of instantaneous active and reactive power	114
Fig. 5.27	Grid voltage and current: a LESO- $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control, b PI control ...	115
Fig. 5.28	Current harmonic spectrum: a LESO- $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control, b PI control	116
Fig. 5.29	Capacitor voltage difference.eps	116
Fig. 6.1	Circuit diagram of dc/dc buck converter	121
Fig. 6.2	Proposed cascaded control structure	121
Fig. 6.3	Voltage regulation loop	123
Fig. 6.4	Current tracking loop	124
Fig. 6.5	Output voltage regulation: a SMC control, b PI control	126
Fig. 6.6	Inductor current tracking: a SMC control, b PI control	126
Fig. 6.7	LESO performance	127
Fig. 6.8	Output voltage regulation: a SMC control, b PI control	128
Fig. 6.9	Inductor current tracking: a SMC control, b PI control	128
Fig. 6.10	Output voltage regulation: a SMC control, b PI control	129
Fig. 6.11	Inductor current tracking: a SMC control, b PI control	129
Fig. 7.1	Proposed control structure for grid connected power converters	132
Fig. 7.2	Flow diagram of MPC	134
Fig. 7.3	DC-link capacitor voltage: a conv. MPC control, b LESO-MPC control	136
Fig. 7.4	Active power response: a conv. MPC control, b LESO-MPC control	136

Fig. 7.5	Reactive power response: a conv. MPC control, b LESO-MPC control	137
Fig. 7.6	Load estimation	137
Fig. 7.7	Grid voltage and current: a conv. MPC control, b LESO-MPC control	138
Fig. 7.8	Current harmonic spectrum: a conv. MPC control, b LESO-MPC control	138
Fig. 8.1	Control structure of single-loop adaptive strategy	145
Fig. 8.2	Control structure of double-loop adaptive strategy	147
Fig. 8.3	Laboratory prototype of dc-dc buck converter	148
Fig. 8.4	Output voltage with load changes	149
Fig. 8.5	Output voltage with voltage reference changes	150
Fig. 9.1	Adaptive controller structure	154
Fig. 9.2	$\mathcal{H}_\infty$ controller structure	157
Fig. 9.3	Output voltage response: a ESO-SOSM control, b Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control	160
Fig. 9.4	Output voltage response with load steps	160
Fig. 9.5	i_d response: a ESO-SOSM control, b Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control	161
Fig. 9.6	i_q response: a ESO-SOSM control, b Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control	161
Fig. 9.7	Responses of grid current and grid voltage: a ESO-SOSM control, b Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control	162
Fig. 9.8	Responses of grid current and grid voltage: a ESO-SOSM control at first load step, b Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control at first load step, c ESO-SOSM control at second load step, d Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control at second load step	162
Fig. 9.9	Current THD: a ESO-SOSM control, b Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control	163
Fig. 9.10	Responses of adaptive law	163
Fig. 9.11	Active power and reactive power responses under adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control	164
Fig. 9.12	Responses of grid current and grid voltage under adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control: a from 0.3 to 0.9 s, b from 0.4 to 0.45 s; c from 0.8 to 0.85 s	164
Fig. 9.13	$i_{dq}(t)$ responses under adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control strategy	165
Fig. 9.14	$i_{dq}(t)$ error transients under adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control strategy	166
Fig. 9.15	v_{dc} response under parameter uncertainties and external disturbances	166
Fig. 9.16	i_d response: a ESO-SOSM control, b Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control	167
Fig. 9.17	i_q response: a ESO-SOSM control, b Adaptive $\mathcal{H}_\infty$ control	167
Fig. 10.1	Voltage regulation loop: H_∞ control based on LESO	170
Fig. 10.2	Current tracking loop with adaptive super-twisting SMC	172
Fig. 10.3	DC-link capacitor voltage transient response	179
Fig. 10.4	i_d transient response: a Adp. ST-SMC, b PI control	179
Fig. 10.5	i_q transient response: a Adp. ST-SMC, b PI control	180

Fig. 10.6	Phase current and source voltage: a Adp. ST-SMC, b PI control	180
Fig. 10.7	Adaptive gains of Γ_d and Γ_q	181
Fig. 11.1	Control diagram	184
Fig. 11.2	Adaptive controller in the voltage regulation loop	186
Fig. 11.3	Adaptive sliding mode controller structure based on the RBF neural network technology	190
Fig. 11.4	$\mathcal{H}_\infty$ controller structure based on the reduced-order observer	193
Fig. 11.5	Laboratory prototype of three-phase three-level NPC power converter	193
Fig. 11.6	Grid voltage: a waveform, b harmonic spectrum	194
Fig. 11.7	v_{c1} and v_{c2} responses: a ANN control, b PI control	195
Fig. 11.8	x_1 and x_2 responses: a, b ANN control, c, d PI control	195
Fig. 11.9	p and q responses: a, b ANN control, c, d PI control	196
Fig. 11.10	Grid voltage and current responses: a, b ANN control, c, d PI control	197
Fig. 11.11	Current harmonic spectrum, active and reactive power and power factor: a, b ANN control, c, d PI control	198

List of Tables

Table 2.1	System parameters	43
Table 2.2	Parameters of super-twisting SMC without observer	44
Table 2.3	Parameters of super-twisting SMC with observers	44
Table 2.4	Parameters of observers	45
Table 2.5	THD Value of different observers	46
Table 3.1	System parameters	56
Table 3.2	Control parameters	57
Table 3.3	Summary of experiment results with nominal capacitor	63
Table 3.4	Summary of experiment results with small capacitor	64
Table 4.1	System parameters	72
Table 4.2	Control parameters	72
Table 4.3	Summary of experiment results with bulk capacitor	79
Table 4.4	Summary of experiment results with small capacitor	79
Table 5.1	System parameters	94
Table 5.2	Control parameters	94
Table 5.3	System parameters	112
Table 5.4	Control parameters	112
Table 6.1	Topologies of three basic converters	120
Table 6.2	System parameters	125
Table 6.3	Control parameters	125
Table 7.1	Switch positions in (α, β) model	132
Table 7.2	System parameters	135
Table 8.1	System parameters	148
Table 8.2	Control parameters	148
Table 8.3	Results with load changes	149
Table 8.4	Results with reference voltage changes	150
Table 9.1	System parameters	159
Table 9.2	Control parameters	159
Table 9.3	Comparisons of proposed control strategy with other strategies	165
Table 10.1	System parameters	178

Table 10.2	Control parameters	178
Table 11.1	System parameters	193
Table 11.2	Control parameters	194

Chapter 1

Introduction



Abstract This chapter presents the preliminary backgrounds for power converter control strategies, including the linear control strategies such as proportional-integral-derivative control, nonlinear control strategies such as sliding mode control, adaptive control, fuzzy logic control, etc., and the disturbance observer based control strategies. Finally, the outline of the book is listed.

1.1 Power Electronic Converters

The power system is the most important infrastructure for economic and social development, which commissions energy conversion, transmission and distribution. Due to the non-renewability of fossil energy and the deterioration of global climate environment, the modern power system is transitioning to a stage of sustainability and intelligence. On one hand, in order to achieve long-term sustainability, large-scale development of clean renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar energy, is required [1, 2]. At the same time, considering the intermittent nature of such energy sources, it is necessary to equip corresponding energy storage devices [3–7]. Therefore, the grid integration of renewable energy and the energy conversion of energy storage devices are the main tasks of the power system's transition toward sustainability. On the other hand, in order to intelligitize the power system, corresponding control measures need to be taken to enable the power to flow intelligently on demand, thereby improving energy utilization, optimizing power quality and enhancing system reliability [8–11]. Therefore, the bi-directional power flow the fundamental feature and basic task of the intelligent power system. The realization of these tasks all depend on the development of power electronics technology [12–19].

Power electronics technology refers to the electronic technology applied in the power field, involving three major fields such as power, electronics and control, and mainly realizes the conversion of electric energy. Common power conversion methods include ac/dc, dc/ac, ac/ac, dc/dc, etc. The purpose of power conversion is to enable people to use the power more conveniently and effectively. Power electronic converters based on power electronics technology are indispensable devices in modern power systems. Without power electronic converters, the modernization of the