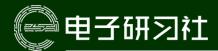


# 弱电网下并网逆变器的强鲁棒性控制技术

谢少军

南京航空航天大学自动化学院

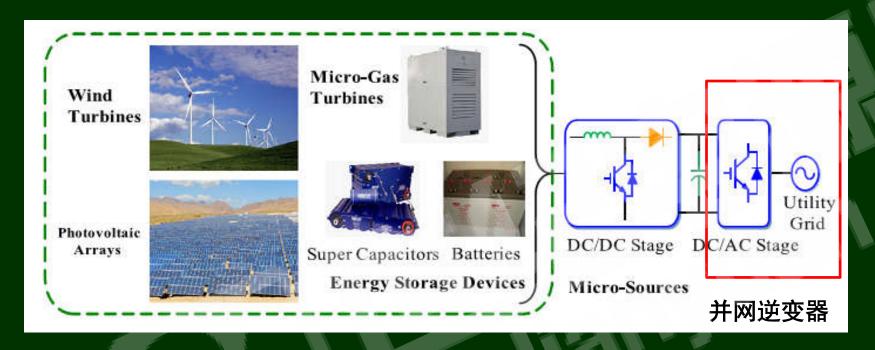
xsj@nuaa. edu. cn



- 1 弱电网下并网逆变器的鲁棒控制问题
- 2 LCL滤波并网逆变器有源阻尼技术
- 3 弱电网下并网逆变器建模与分析
- 4 强鲁棒性的并网逆变器电流控制技术
- 5 小结



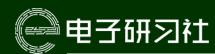
# 1.1 并网逆变器



隔离、非隔离(低漏电流拓扑) 拓扑 L滤波器 LCL滤波器、LCL-Trap滤波器 滤波器 控制 直流侧控制 网侧控制

#### 图片来源:

Topologies and control strategies of multi-functional grid-connected inverters ... Renewable Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2013



# 1.2 并网逆变器的控制

直流母线控制

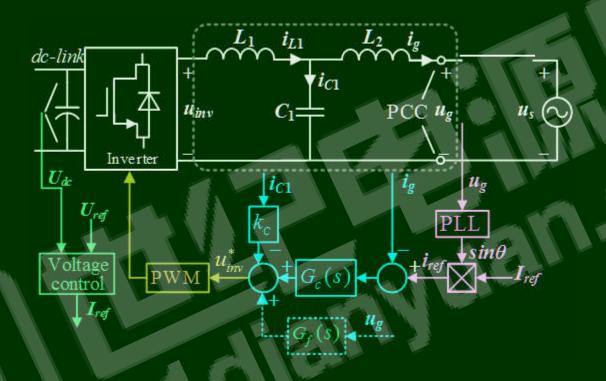
锁相环

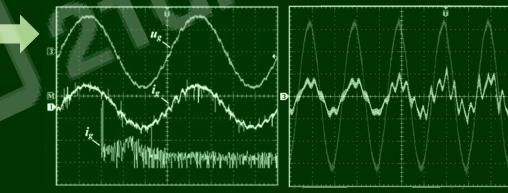
电流控制

PWM调制

# 电网阻抗

即使设计精良的并网逆变器在弱电网下也可能产生较大的电流谐波甚至发生谐振







# 1.3 弱电网下并网逆变器的鲁棒控制

为实现弱电网下强鲁棒性,需要重点考虑以下二个方面的问题:

#### 1、高阶滤波器的谐振抑制技术

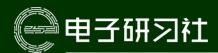
- ➤ LCL有源阻尼控制机制
- ➤ LCL有源阻尼方法的综合分析

#### 2、具有强鲁棒性的电流控制及锁相技术

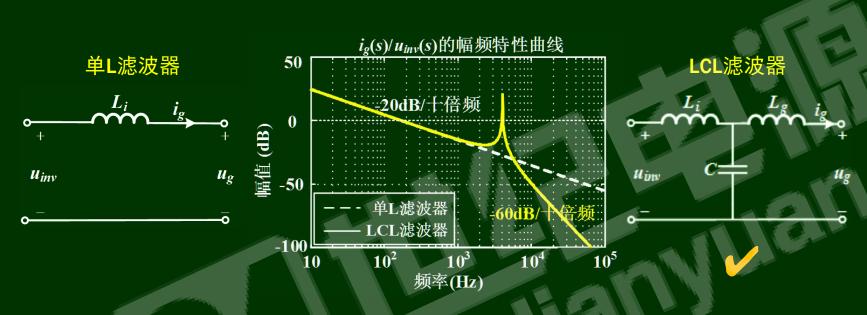
- > 弱电网下典型控制方法的失稳机制
- ▶ 电流控制器的优化
- ▶ 电压前馈补偿的优化
- > 锁相环的影响



- 1 弱电网下并网逆变器的鲁棒控制问题
- 2 LCL滤波并网逆变器的有源阻尼技术
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- 4 强鲁棒性的并网逆变器电流控制技术
- 5 小结



# 网侧滤波器



滤波器	优点	缺点
单L	结构简单,易于控制	对高频谐波抑制能力差,感值大,损耗大
LCL	高频衰减特性好, 体积、重量、成本及损耗小	存在谐振尖峰,易导致系统不稳定



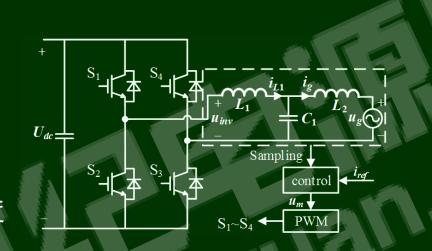
# 2.1 LCL滤波并网逆变器

#### 高质量的进网电流

功率因数 — 基波电流跟踪

谐波失真 — 谐波谐振控制

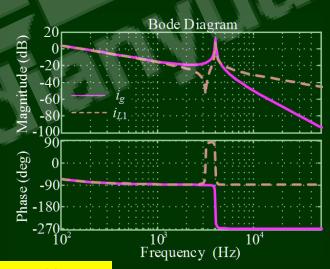
动态响应 — 较高的带宽及裕度



$$G_{u_{inv}}^{i_{L1}}(s) = \frac{L_2 C_1 s^2 + 1}{L_1 L_2 C_1 s^3 + (L_1 + L_2) s}$$

$$G_{u_{inv}}^{i_g}(s) = \frac{1}{L_1 L_2 C_1 s^3 + (L_1 + L_2) s}$$

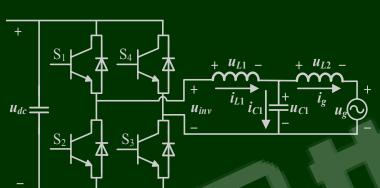
LCL谐振限制了 带宽及裕度



有效的LCL谐振抑制是实现高质量进网电流的前提

# 2.2 LCL滤波并网逆变器谐振抑制

• 2.2.1 反馈校正方式



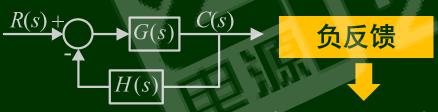
$$G_{u_{inv}}^{i_{L1}}(s) = \frac{1}{L_1 s} \cdot \frac{s^2 + \omega_f^2}{s^2 + \omega_{res}^2} \qquad G_{u_{inv}}^{u_{L1}}(s) = \frac{s^2 + \omega_f^2}{s^2 + \omega_{res}^2}$$

$$G_{u_{inv}}^{i_{C1}}(s) = \frac{1}{L_1} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_{res}^2}$$

$$G_{u_{inv}}^{u_{C1}}(s) = \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega_{res}^2}$$

$$G_{u_{inv}}^{i_g}(s) = \frac{1}{L_1 L_2 C_1 s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega_{res}^2} \quad G_{u_{inv}}^{u_{L2}}(s) = \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega_{res}^2}$$

# 衰减谐振峰?

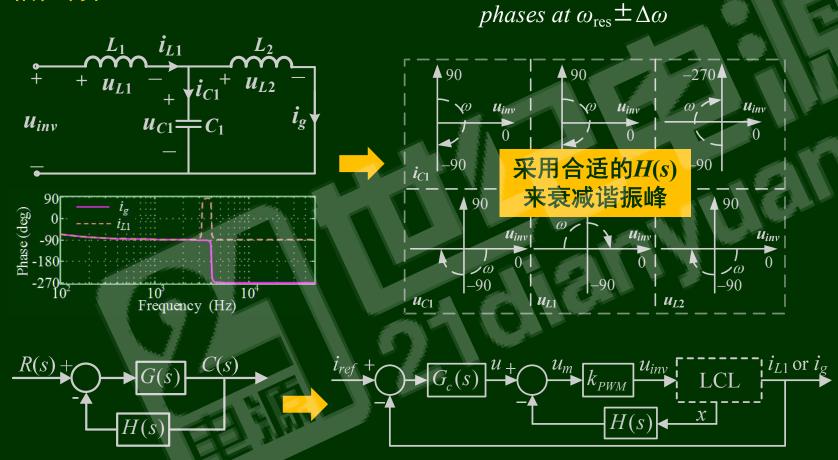


$$\frac{C(j\omega_{\text{res}})}{R(j\omega_{\text{res}})} = \frac{G(j\omega_{\text{res}})}{1 + G(j\omega_{\text{res}})H(j\omega_{\text{res}})}$$

谐振频率处的相位

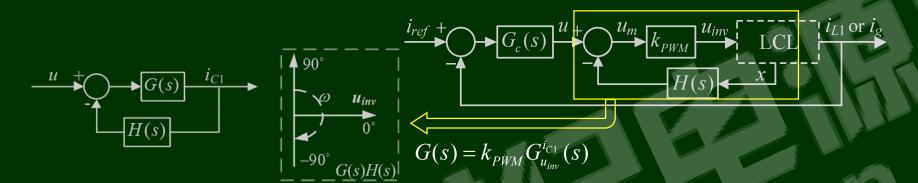
# 2.2 LCL滤波并网逆变器谐振抑制

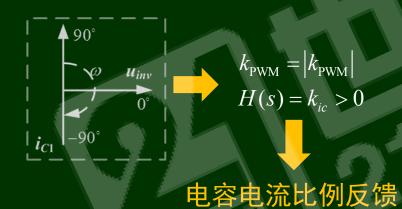




通过H(s)配置G(s)H(s)在谐振频率处的相位

# 例:基于 $i_{C1}$ 的反馈





 $k_{\text{PWM}} = \left| k_{\text{PWM}} \right| e^{-s(T_d + T_s/2)}$ 

 $\omega_{res}$ 处相位不匹配

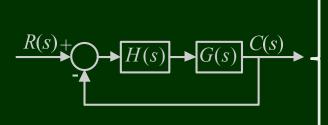
# 

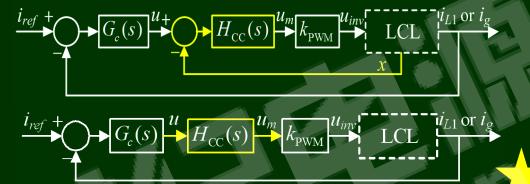
采用该方法需尽量降低延迟



# 2.2 LCL滤波并网逆变器谐振抑制

2. 2. 2 串联校正方式



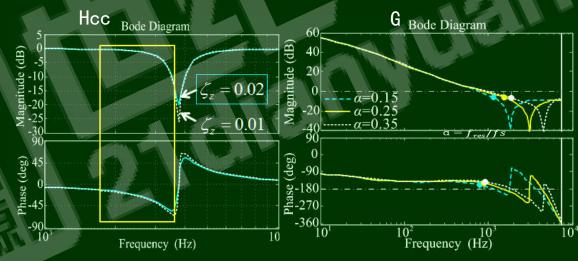


$$H_{CC}(s) = G_{lead}(s) = \frac{a_f T_f s + 1}{T_f s + 1}$$

$$H_{CC}(s) = G_{delay}(s) = e^{-sT_d}$$

$$H_{CC}(s) = G_{LPF\_2nd}(s) = \frac{\omega_f^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_f s + \omega_f^2}$$

$$H_{\text{CC}}(s) = G_{notch}(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2\zeta_z \omega_{res} s + \omega_{res}^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta_p \omega_{res} s + \omega_{res}^2}$$



窓 滤波器会导致较低频率处的幅值衰减及相位滞后,会造成系统带宽及相位裕度大幅降低

# 单变量反馈方案总结

表 2.1 抑制 LCL 滤波器谐振的单变量反馈控制技术总结表

·				衣 2.1 抑制 LCL 滤波器	谐振的单变量反馈控制技术总结表	
单变量反	状态 变量	k <sub>PWM</sub> H(j $\omega_{res}$ )的 需求			备注	
馈类型	(x)	相位 幅值		无延迟时	考虑延迟时	AM
	$i_{C1}$	0°	>>1	比例环节	<ol> <li>较低 α 时*, 比例环节</li> <li>比例环节+延迟补偿</li> </ol>	α: 谐振频率与控制频率之比; 需注意 <i>ic</i> <sub>1</sub> 采样方法 <sup>[71][161]</sup>
反馈校正	$u_{C1}$	90°	>>1	1) 一阶微分环节 2) 高通滤波器	1)稍高α时*,恰当的一阶微分离散化 2)恰当的一阶微分离散化+延迟补偿	一般为后向差分离散 <sup>[70]</sup> ;在以电容电压为定向控制时应用较多
	$i_{L1}$	0°	>>1	比例环节		iz1闭环控制时无附加采样
22,12	$u_{L1}$	-90°	>>1	积分环节		uz1 采样困难
	$I_{g}$	±180°	>>1	<ol> <li>二阶微分环节</li> <li>高通滤波+移相</li> </ol>		ig闭环控制时无附加采样
	$u_{L2}$	90°	>>1	一阶微分环节	A OVE	同 <i>uc</i> i 反馈相同的有源阻尼效果, 不同的低频区闭环响应特性
		0°	>>1		1) 较低 α 时*, PI/PR 环节	iz1 闭环控制时无附加采样;
串联校正	$i_{L1}$			比例环节	2) 超前滤波器	依赖于精确的滤波器参数;
			< <li>&lt;&lt;1</li>	ATE.	3) 陷波滤波器	带宽及稳定性难以兼顾
	$i_g$	±180°	>>1	I Man	1) 较高 α 时*, PI/PR 环节	ig 闭环控制时无附加采样;
			THE	陷波滤波器	2) 低通滤波器	依赖于精确的滤波器参数;
		1	<<1		3) 陷波滤波器	带宽及稳定性难以兼顾

# 2.2 LCL滤波并网逆变器谐振抑制

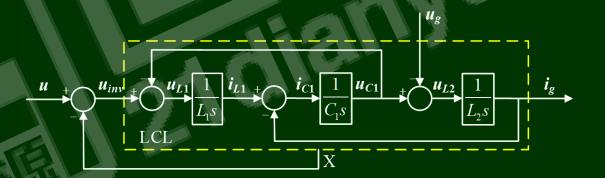
多变量反馈组合的特性

新的状态变量X

零点配置策略

组合反馈X 改变系统特征方程

极点配置策略



#### 2.2.3 基于零点配置的多变量反馈

#### 多个变量反馈组合



$$G_{u_{inv}}^{x_f}(s) = f_1(s) \cdot G_{u_{inv}}^{x_1}(s) + f_2(s) \cdot G_{u_{inv}}^{x_2}(s) + \dots + f_i(s) \cdot G_{u_{inv}}^{x_i}(s)$$

#### 构造原则:

$$\left. \left( s^2 + \omega_{res}^2 \right) \cdot G_{u_{inv}}^{x_f}(s) \right|_{s = \pm j\omega_{res}} = 0$$

$$G_{u_{inv}}^{x_f}(s) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$$

- 1) The order of N(s) is 1 while that of D(s) is 0
- 2) The orders of N(s) and D(s) are both 1 or 0
- 3) The order of N(s) is 0 while that of D(s) is 1

$$G_{u_{inv}}^{x_f}(s) = \frac{1}{Ls + R}$$

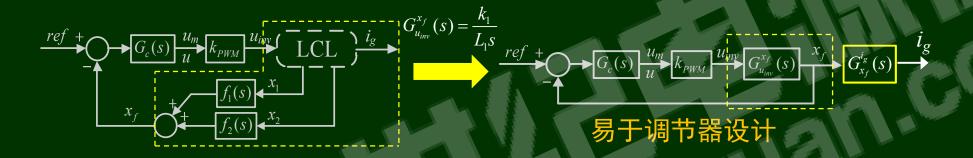
近似:单L滤波并网逆变器

 $G_c(s)$   $u_m$   $k_{PWM}$   $u_{inv}$  LCL



#### 2.2.3 基于零点配置的多变量反馈

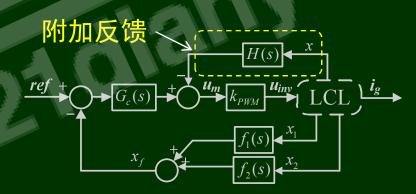
两变量反馈组合—特点



实际输出仍为 ig

$$G_{x_f}^{i_g}(s) = \frac{\omega_{res}^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_{res}s + \omega_{res}^2}$$
 Solution

欠阻尼谐振极点



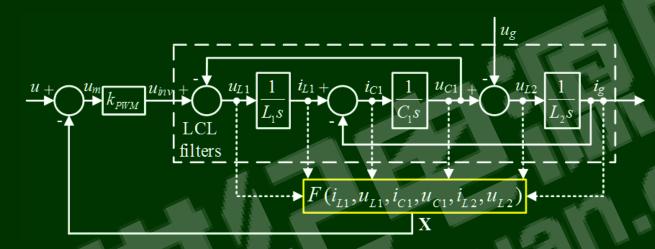
注意: 避免引入额外的状态量

#### 2.2.4 基于极点配置的多变量反馈

多个变量反馈组合

# 极点配置

直接配置谐振极点



$$\mathbf{X} = F \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} i_{L1} & u_{L1} & i_{C1} & u_{C1} & i_{L2} & u_{L2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P} \\ \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{D} \end{bmatrix} \right\} = F(i_{L1} \cdot \mathbf{P} + i_{L1} \cdot \mathbf{I} + i_{L1} \cdot \mathbf{D} + u_{L1} \cdot \mathbf{P} + u_{L1} \cdot \mathbf{I} + \dots + u_{L2} \cdot \mathbf{P} + u_{L2} \cdot \mathbf{I} + u_{L2} \cdot \mathbf{D})$$

$$G_u^{i_g}(s) = \frac{1}{a_1 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s^1}$$

$$G_u^{i_g}(s) = \frac{1}{a_1 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s^1 + a_4 s^0}$$

$$G_u^{i_g}(s) = \frac{s}{a_1 s^4 + a_2 s^3 + a_3 s^2 + a_4 s^1 + a_5 s^0}$$

$$a_{1} = L_{2}C_{1}D_{iL1} + L_{1}L_{2}C_{1}P_{uL1} + L_{2}C_{1}D_{iC1} + L_{1}L_{2}C_{1}$$

$$a_{2} = L_{2}C_{1}P_{iL1} + L_{1}L_{2}C_{1}I_{uL1} + L_{2}D_{uL1} + L_{2}C_{1}P_{iC1} + L_{2}(D_{uC1} + D_{uL2})$$

$$a_{3} = L_{2}C_{1}I_{iL1} + D_{iL1} + L_{1}P_{uL1} + L_{2}C_{1}I_{iC1} + L_{2}(P_{uC1} + P_{uL2}) + D_{iL2} + L_{1} + L_{2}$$

$$a_{4} = P_{iL1} + L_{1}I_{uL1} + L_{2}(I_{uC1} + I_{uL2}) + P_{iL2}$$

$$a_{5} = I_{iL1} + I_{iL2}$$



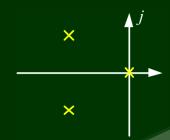
#### 二个自由配置极点 三个自由配置极点

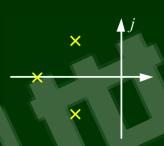
#### 四个自由配置极点

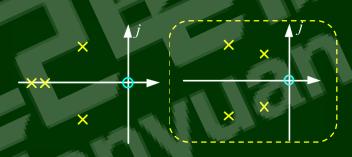
$$G_u^{i_g}(s) = \frac{1}{a_1 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s^1}$$

$$G_u^{i_g}(s) = \frac{1}{a_1 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s^1} \qquad G_u^{i_g}(s) = \frac{1}{a_1 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s^1 + a_4 s^0}$$

$$G_u^{i_g}(s) = \frac{s}{a_1 s^4 + a_2 s^3 + a_3 s^2 + a_4 s^1 + a_5 s^0}$$







$$a_1 s(s^2 + 2\zeta \omega_n s + \omega_n^2)$$

$$a_1(s+m\zeta\omega_n)(s^2+2\zeta\omega_n s+$$

$$a_1(s+m\zeta\omega_n)(s^2+2\zeta\omega_ns+\omega_n^2)$$
  $a_1(s^2+2\zeta_0\omega_0s+\omega_0^2)(s^2+2\zeta\omega_ns+\omega_n^2)$ 

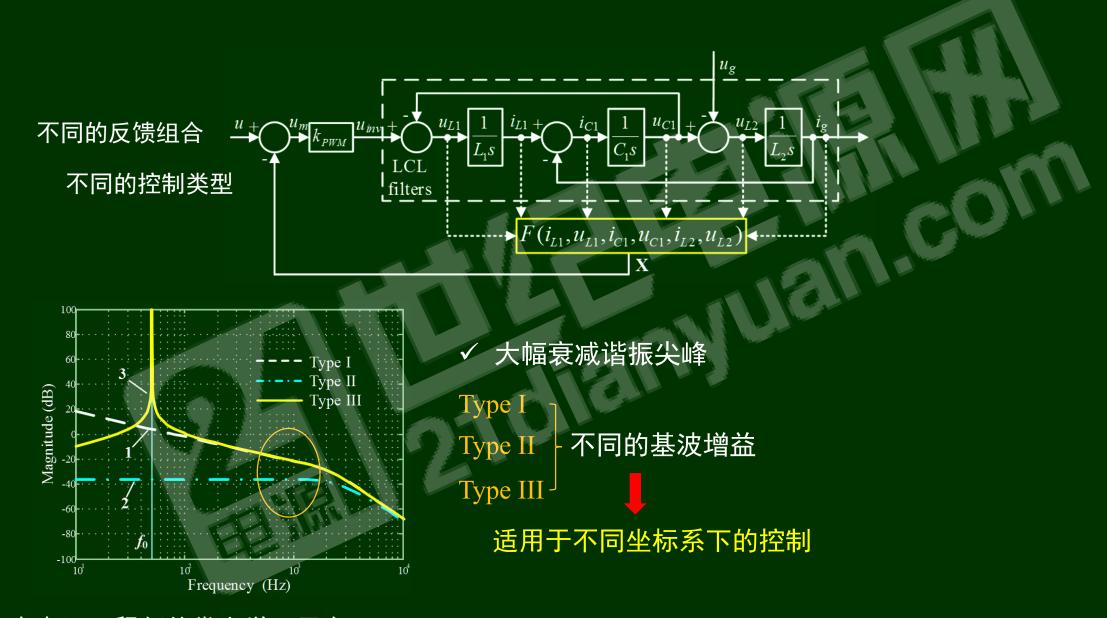
Type I

Type II

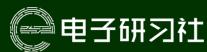
Type III

典型应用:全状态反馈法  $(k_1 \cdot i_{L1}, k_2 \cdot i_g, k_3 \cdot u_{C1})$ 

ω₀为基波角频率



电力电子工程师的掌上学习平台



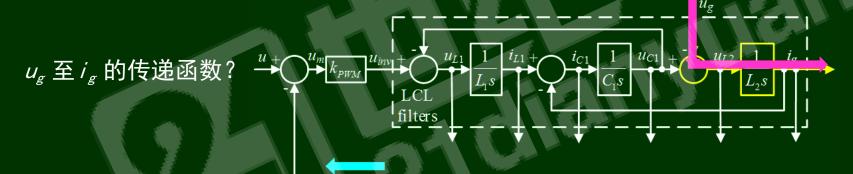
# 2.3 对比与讨论

#### 有源阻尼方案多

实际中需结合一些具体考虑因素进行选择

- (1) 电网电压谐波影响
- (2) 数字控制器中离散采样干扰
- (3) 所需传感器数目

#### 2.3.1 电网电压谐波影响

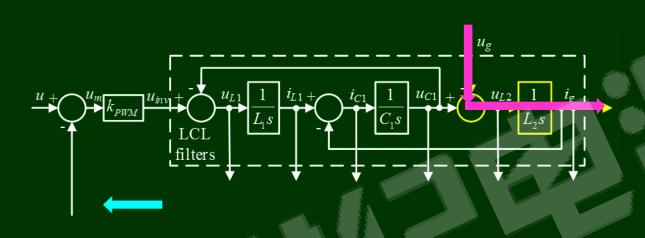


梅森增益公式

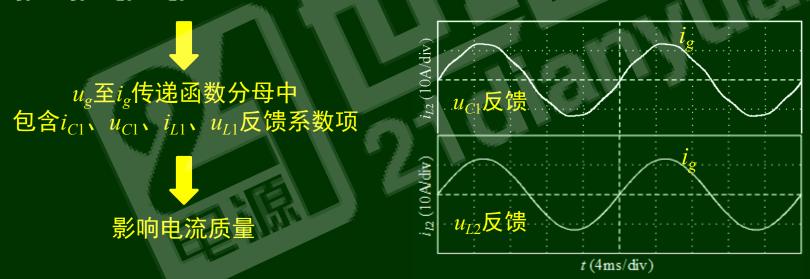
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{1 - \sum L_a + \sum L_b L_c} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \cdot (1 - \Delta_i) \qquad \Delta_i$$

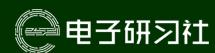
 $\Delta_i$  与第i条前向通路不接触的 回路增益和



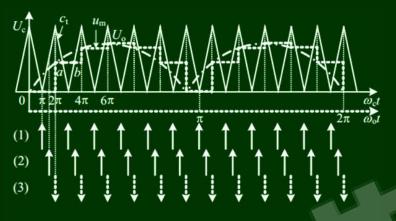


 $i_{C1}$ 、 $u_{C1}$ 、 $i_{L1}$ 、 $u_{L1}$ 反馈环路同前向通路不接触



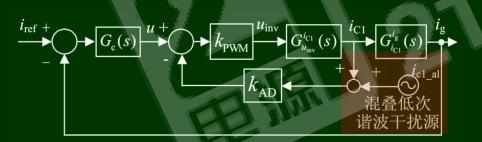


#### 2.3.2 数字控制器中离散采样干扰



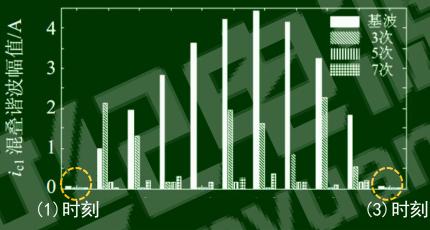
(1)—传统谷底同步采样时刻; (2)—即时采样时刻; (3)—um 加载时刻

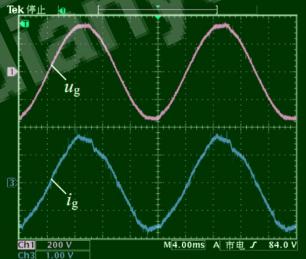
即时采样时刻位于(1)(3)之间,可减小延迟,有利于提高鲁棒性



采样产生的谐波混叠会导致进网电流的低频谐波

#### 以电容电流有源阻尼反馈为例







# LCL滤波器的有源阻尼技术

# 2.3 对比与讨论

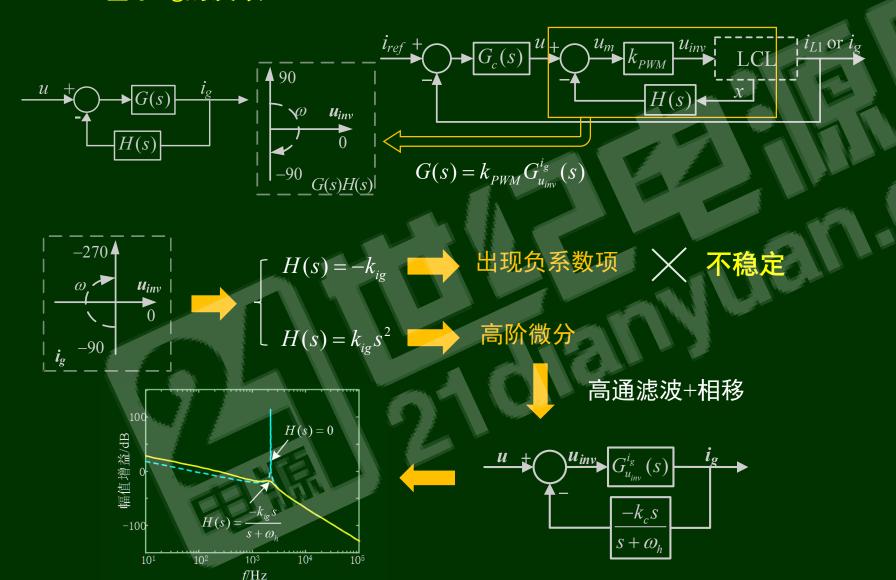
#### 总结表表 2.6 几种典型电流控制方案的比较

	人。 大文 2.0 几件类主电机压闸刀未的比较								
电流控制方案	有源阻尼 <u></u> 机制	传感器(不包括 ug)		有源阻尼是否恶	频率混叠现象		alla		
		电压型	电流型	化进网电流低频 谐波抑制?	常规采样 (控制延迟大)	即时采样 (控制延迟小)	备注		
ig外环与 ici有源阻尼内环	泛讨论	0	2	是	轻微	严重	ug微分前馈可抵消有源阻 尼对低次滤波的影响		
ig外环与 uci有源阻尼内环	单变量 反馈校正	1	1	是	极小	轻微	尼对低次谐波的影响 控制延迟影响性能		
ig外环与 ig有源阻尼内环		0	1	否	极小	极小	控制延迟影响性能		
ig单闭环(附加数字滤 波器有源阻尼)	单变量	0	1	否	极小	极小	性能较差(表 2.1)		
i <sub>21</sub> 单闭环(附加数字滤 波器有源阻尼)	串联校正	0	1	否	轻微	严重	间接控制进网电流 性能较差(表 2.1)		
ig与 iz1加权电流反馈	夕亦具	0	2	否	轻微	严重	间接控制进网电流 鲁棒性较差		
单电流采样的控制方案在传感器数目、低频谐波抑制以及采样干扰影响 等方面均具有明显的优势 等方面均具有明显的优势									
二叉里 <b></b> 依念区顷法 (i <sub>L1</sub> ·P+u <sub>C1</sub> ·P+i <sub>g</sub> ·P)	多变量	1	2	是	轻微	严重	u <sub>g</sub> 微分前馈可抵消有源阻 尼对低次谐波的影响		
四极点配置电流控制 $(i_{L1}\cdot P+i_{L1}\cdot I+i_{L2}\cdot P+i_{L2}\cdot I)$	极点配置	0	2	是	轻微	严重	控制延迟影响较小		



# 2.4 一种基于单电流反馈的电流控制

#### 2.4.1 基于ig的反馈



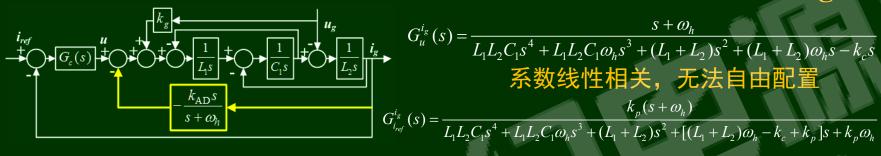
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### 2.4 一种基于单电流反馈的电流控制

#### 2.4.2 基于高通滤波和相移反馈的单进网电流反馈控制

# Design?



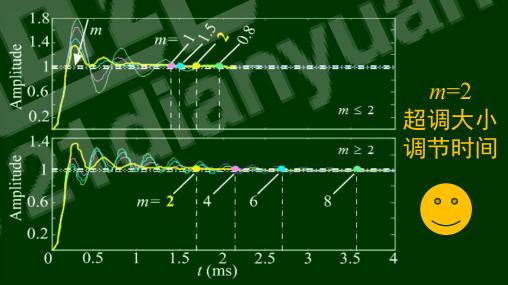
$$D(s) = L_1 L_2 C_1 s^4 + L_1 L_2 C_1 \omega_h s^3 + (L_1 + L_2) s^2 + (L_1 + L_2) \omega_h s - k_c s$$

$$D^{*}(s) = L_{1}L_{2}C_{1}s(s + m\zeta\omega_{n})(s^{2} + 2\zeta\omega_{n}s + \omega_{n}^{2})$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_h = (m+2)\zeta\omega_n \\ \omega_{res}^2 = \omega_n^2 (2m\zeta^2 + 1) \end{cases} \qquad \omega_n = k\omega_{res}, k > 0.8$$
$$(L_1 + L_2)\omega_h - k_{AD} = m\zeta\omega_n^3 L_1 L_2 C_1$$

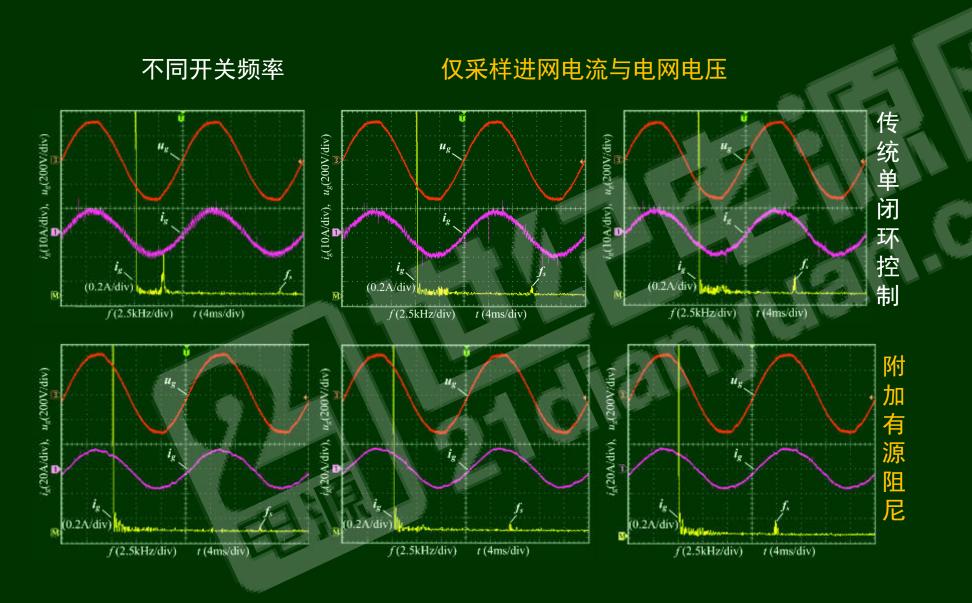


$$\begin{cases} \omega_h = 2\omega_{res}\sqrt{1-k^2} \\ k_{AD} = \omega_{res}(L_1 + L_2)(2-k^2)\sqrt{1-k^2} \end{cases}$$





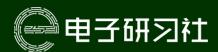
# 2.4 一种基于单电流反馈的电流控制



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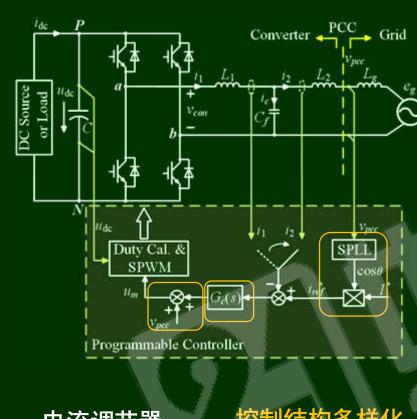
- ▶ 有效的LCL谐振抑制是实现高质量进网电流的前提条件
- 从单变量反馈以及多变量反馈两方面系统性地探讨了LCL谐振抑制的实现机制,明晰了不同方案的区别与联系,可以用于指导谐振阻尼技术和方法的研究
- 早期的研究发现单变量反馈难以实现较好的性能,因而研究了大量的 多变量反馈控制方案,但往往较为复杂且需要过多的采样
- 单电流采样的控制在传感器数目、低频谐波抑制以及采样干扰影响等 方面均具有明显的优势,具有较好的应用价值
- 实际应用中应考虑各种非理想因素的影响,根据应用的实际需求并结合不同方案的特点选择适当的控制方案



- 1 弱电网下并网逆变器的鲁棒控制问题
- 2 LCL滤波并网逆变器的有源阻尼技术
- 3 弱电网下并网逆变器建模与分析
- 4 强鲁棒性的并网逆变器电流控制技术
- 5 小结

# 弱电网下并网逆变器建模与分析

#### 电网阻抗对并网逆变器的影响



电流调节器

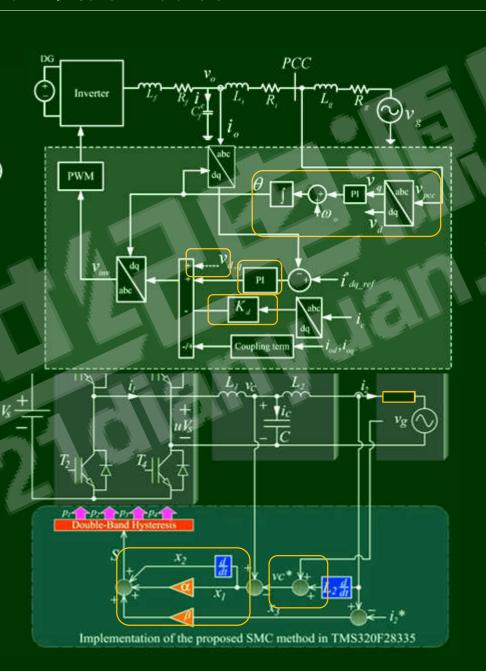
有源阻尼

前馈补偿

控制结构多样化

锁相环

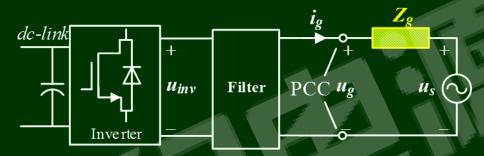
如何分析?





# 如何分析电网阻抗对并网逆变器的影响?

### 建立数学分析模型:



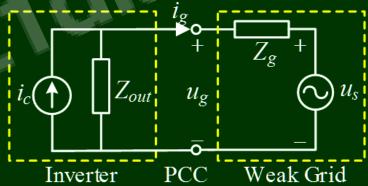
### 1、电流控制直接建模

将电网阻抗纳入系统闭环控制模型中,推导系统开环传递函数,分析电网阻 抗对系统动态特性以及稳定性的影响

# 2、输出阻抗建模

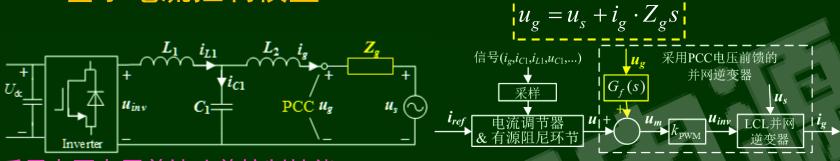
将并网逆变器等效为电流源与逆变器输出阻抗的并联,应用级联系统稳定性 判据分析电网阻抗的影响

# 二种建模方法

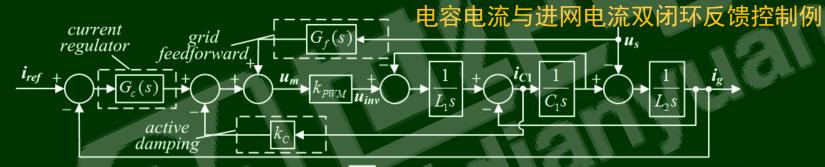




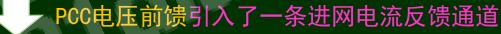
# 3.1 基于电流控制模型

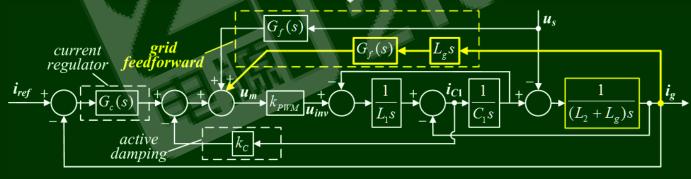


采用电网电压前馈改善控制性能





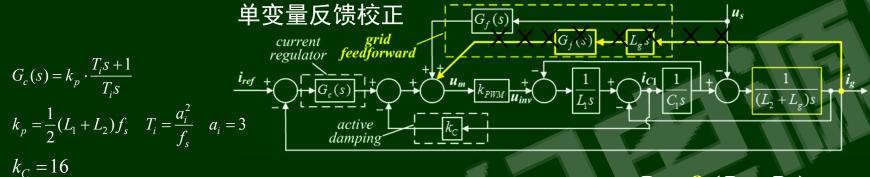




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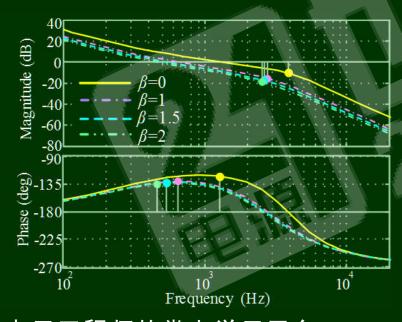


#### 3.1.1 有源阻尼(AD):



$$G_{i_{ref}\_o\_L_g}^{i_g}(s) = k_p \cdot \frac{T_i s + 1}{T_i s} \cdot \frac{1}{L_1(L_2 + L_g)C_1 s^3 + k_c(L_2 + L_g)C_1 s^2 + (L_1 + L_2 + L_g)s}$$





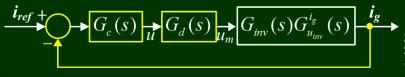
幅值裕度增大, 谐振抑制效果变好 相位裕度略微减小(仍维持45度左右)

不考虑电网电压前馈引起的进网电流反馈 AD仍然有效



#### 3.1.1 有源阻尼(AD):

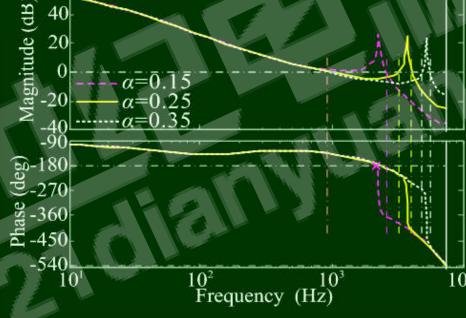




#### 依赖于 $G_d$ 以及 $G_{inv}$ 中的延迟

$$\varphi_{lag\_fres} = 2\pi \frac{T_d + T_s/2}{T_s} \cdot \frac{f_{res}}{f_s} \quad \alpha = \frac{f_{res}}{f_s}$$

电网阻抗变化导致谐振频率变化



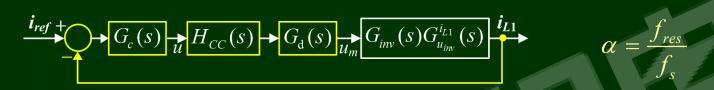
**Bode Diagram** 

# 影响鲁棒性



#### 3.1.1 有源阻尼(AD):

单变量串联校正 基于陷波滤波器环节

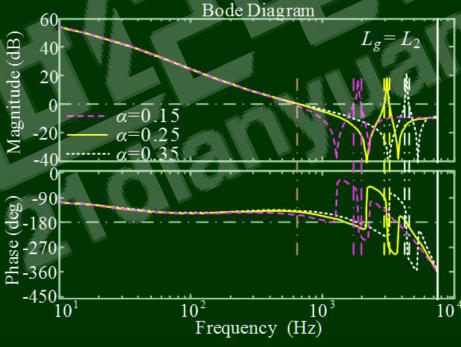


$$H_{\text{CC}}(s) = G_{notch}(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2\zeta_z \omega_{res} s + \omega_{res}^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta_p \omega_{res} s + \omega_{res}^2}$$

依赖于调节器的参数设计 (准确的 $\omega_{res}$ )

电网阻抗变化导致谐振频率变化 gg -90 gg -270 gg -270 gg -360







#### 3.1.2 电流调节器

#### 谐波谐振控制器

$$G_c(s) = k_p + \sum_{n=1,3,5,...} \frac{k_i s}{s^2 + \alpha s + (n\omega_0)^2}$$

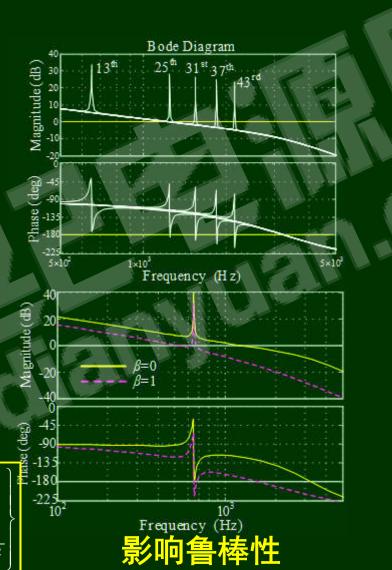
中心频率 $n\omega_0$ 高于截止频率易产生不稳定 弱电网下, 截止频率下降

#### 重复控制器

$$G_c(s) = k_p + \frac{1 - e^{-s2T_d}}{1 + (e^{-s2T_d} - e^{-sT_d})}$$

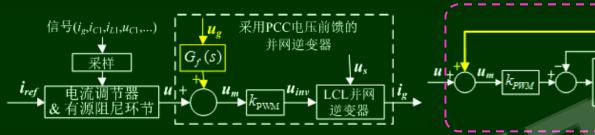


$$G_{c}(s) = k_{p} + \frac{6\omega_{0}}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2}} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{s}{s^{2} + [(6k+1)\omega_{0}]^{2}} + \frac{s}{s^{2} + [(6k-1)\omega_{0}]^{2}} \right\}$$



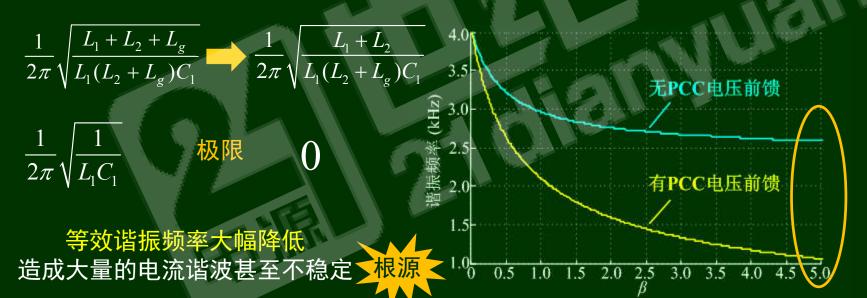
# 弱电网下并网逆变器建模与分析

#### 3.1.3 前馈补偿



#### PCC电压前馈补偿的影响:

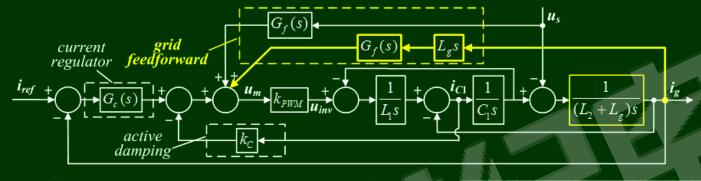
$$\frac{i_g}{u} = \frac{1}{L_1(L_2 + L_g)C_1s^3 + (L_1 + L_2 + L_g)s - k_{\text{PWM}}G_f(s)L_gs}$$

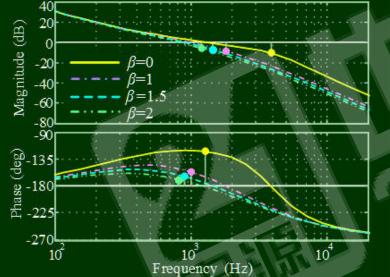


# 弱电网下并网逆变器建模与分析

#### 3.1.3 前馈补偿

电容电流与进网电流双闭环反馈控制例





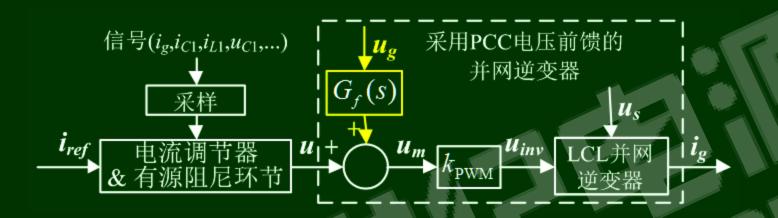
sbectrum of  $i_g$  (200B/div)  $i_g$  (2000V/div)  $i_g$  (100Vdiv)  $i_g$  (2000V/div)  $i_g$  (2000V/div)  $i_g$  (625Hz/div)  $i_g$  (4ms/div)

相位裕度大幅减小 较低频谐波抑制严重变差

PCC电压前馈补偿会严重影响鲁棒性



#### 3.1 基于电流控制模型



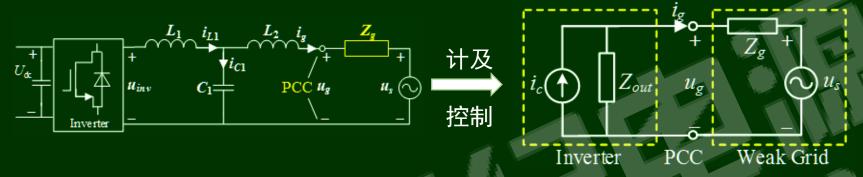
滤波器结构、控制方法及结构多样化

通性问题: PCC电压前馈补偿严重影响系统鲁棒性

不同电流调节器或有源阻尼方案时的控制特性略有差异



#### 3.2 基于输出阻抗模型



$$\begin{cases} u_{inv} = L_1 s \cdot i_{L1} + L_2 s \cdot i_g + u_g & current \\ \frac{1}{C_1 s} \cdot i_{C1} = L_2 s \cdot i_g + u_g \\ i_{C1} = i_{L1} - i_g \end{cases} \qquad \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} i_{ref} \\ G_c(s) \end{vmatrix}}_{current} \qquad \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} i_{r$$

$$u_{inv}/k_{PWM} = (i_{ref} - i_g) \cdot G_c(s) - i_{C1} \cdot k_C + u_g \cdot G_f(s)$$

$$Z_{out}(s) = \frac{u_g}{-i_g} \bigg|_{i=c=0} = \frac{L_1 L_2 C_1 s^3 + k_{AD} k_{PWM} L_2 C_1 s^2 + (L_2 + L_1) s + G_c(s) k_{PWM}}{L_1 C_1 s^2 + k_C k_{PWM} C_1 s + 1 - G_f(s) k_{PWM}}$$

暂不考虑PLL(带宽<100Hz)



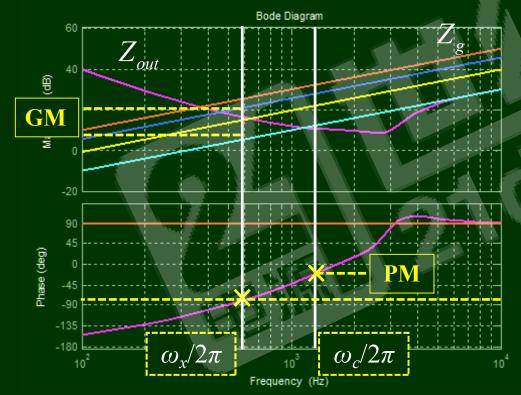
#### 3.2 基于输出阻抗模型

前提: 无电网阻抗时逆变器运行稳定

满足奈奎斯特判据

Inverter 在幅值增益大于0dB时, ±180度相位曲线的正负穿越次数相等

优: 相频曲线与±180度无交叉点



电网阻抗增加, PM减小

PM>0: 弱电网下系统稳定

问题1

鲁棒性(包括稳定性与进网电流质量) 同PM、GM关系?

 $u_{g}$ 

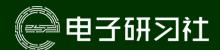
**PCC** 

Weak Grid

问题2:

如何简单、有效地提高鲁棒性?

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# 鲁棒性:稳定性、优秀的电流谐波抑制能力

$$i_{g}(s) = i_{eq}(s) \cdot \frac{Z_{out\_eq}(s)}{Z_{out\_eq}(s) + Z_{g}(s)} - u_{s}(s) \cdot \frac{1}{Z_{out\_eq}(s) + Z_{g}(s)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} i_{eq}(s) - \frac{u_{s}(s)}{Z_{out\_eq}(s)} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{Z_{out\_eq}(s)}{Z_{out\_eq}(s) + Z_{g}(s)}$$

$$= i_{g\_Zg=0}(s) \cdot G(s)$$
Inverter PCC Weak Grid

# 弱电网下进网电流质量应不差于额定参数下进网电流质量

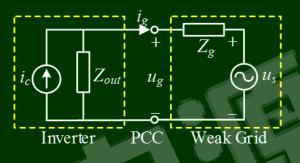
$$|G(j\omega)| = \left| \frac{Z_{out\_eq}(j\omega)}{Z_{out\_eq}(j\omega) + Z_g(j\omega)} \right| \le 1$$

### 弱电网下并网逆变器建模与分析

at 
$$\omega_c$$
:  $|Z_{out\_eq}(j\omega_c)| = |Z_g(j\omega_c)|$ 

$$|G(j\omega)| \le 1$$

$$G(j\omega_c) = \frac{\left| Z_{out\_eq}(j\omega_c) \right| \angle \theta_{out}}{\left| Z_{out\_eq}(j\omega_c) \right| \angle \theta_{out} + \left| Z_g(j\omega_c) \right| \angle \theta_g}$$
$$= \frac{\angle \theta_{out}}{\angle \theta_{out} + \angle \theta_g} = \frac{1}{1 + \angle (\theta_g - \theta_{out})}$$



$$i_g(s) = i_{g_Z Zg=0}(s) \cdot G(s)$$

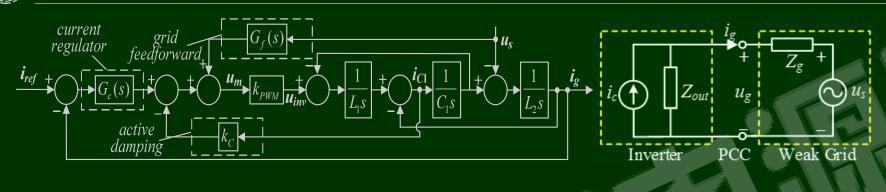
$$\begin{aligned} \left| 1 + \angle (\theta_g - \theta_{out}) \right| \ge 1 \Rightarrow 2 + 2\cos(\theta_g - \theta_{out}) \ge 1 \Rightarrow \cos(\theta_g - \theta_{out}) \ge -0.5 \\ -120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \le \theta_g - \theta_{out} \le 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2K \end{aligned}$$

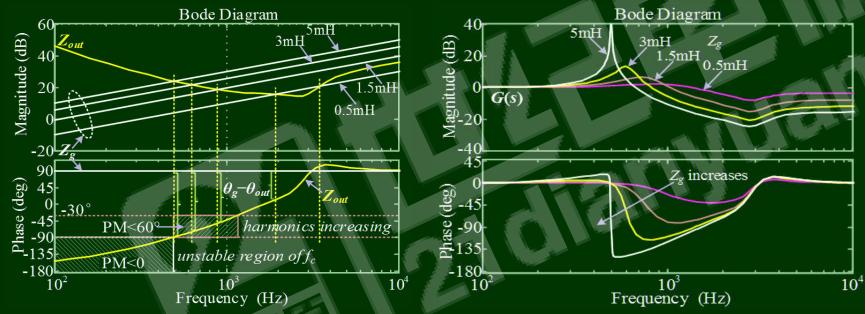
$$\begin{split} G(j\omega_{x}) &= \frac{\left|Z_{out}(j\omega_{x})\right|\angle\theta_{out}}{\left|Z_{out}(j\omega_{x})\right|\angle\theta_{out} + \left|Z_{g}(j\omega_{x})\right|\angle(\theta_{out} + \pi)} = \frac{\left|Z_{out}(j\omega_{x})\right|\angle\theta_{out}}{\left|Z_{out}(j\omega_{x})\right|\angle\theta_{out} - \left|Z_{g}(j\omega_{x})\right|\angle\theta_{out}} \\ &= \frac{\left|Z_{out}(j\omega_{x})\right|}{\left|Z_{out}(j\omega_{x})\right| - \left|Z_{g}(j\omega_{x})\right|} \quad \text{ 当阻抗差值较大时,进网电流质量受影响小$$

# 弱电网以及电压谐波失真下强鲁棒性: PM≥60°



# 弱电网下并网逆变器建模与分析





PM>0, 虽稳定, 但可能放大谐波

强鲁棒性: PM≥60°

$$i_g(s) = i_{g_ZZg=0}(s) \cdot G(s)$$



#### 电网阻抗对并网逆变器的影响

两种方法建模分析均表明: 弱电网下系统鲁棒性不足

# 1、电流控制直接建模

可较为容易定位到究竟哪个环节存在问题

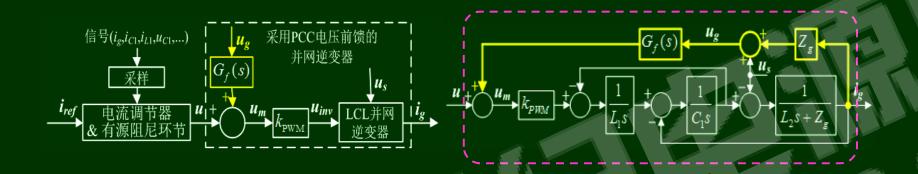
分析过程相对繁琐(尤其在电网阻抗特性较为复杂的情况下)

# 2、输出阻抗建模

逆变器输出阻抗由逆变器自身决定,同电网阻抗的形式无关 无需反复建模



- 1 弱电网下并网逆变器的鲁棒控制问题
- 2 LCL滤波并网逆变器的有源阻尼技术
- 3 弱电网下并网逆变器建模与分析
- 4 强鲁棒性的并网逆变器电流控制技术
- 5 小结

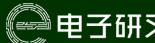


根源: PCC电压前馈补偿所导致的额外进网电流反馈回路

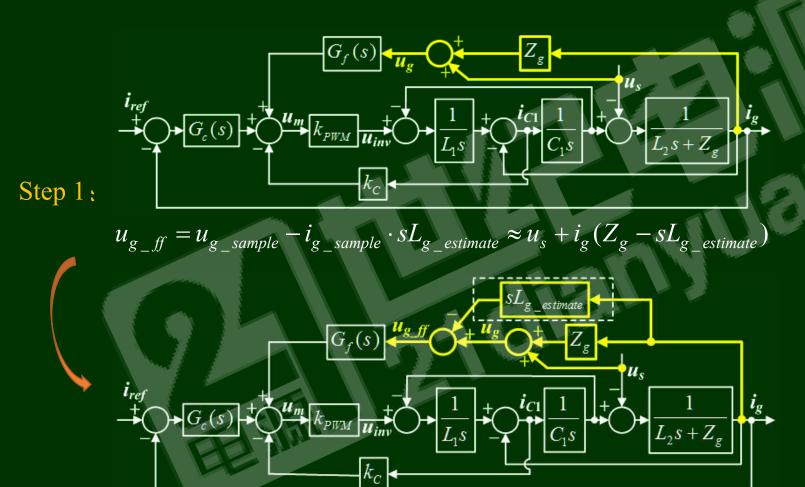


如何削弱甚至消除该反馈回路的影响?

该反馈回路增益同 $Z_g$ 以及 $G_f(s)$ 表达式密切相关

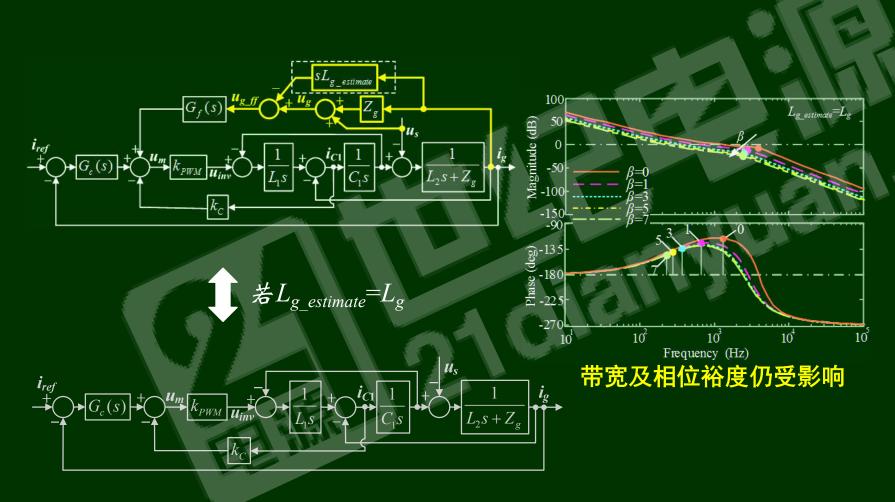


4.1.1 基于电网阻抗测量的自适应电流控制技术





4.1.1 基于电网阻抗测量的自适应电流控制技术



#### 4.1.1 基于电网阻抗测量的自适应电流控制技术

#### Step 2: 修正电流调节器增益

$$G_{i_{ref}\_o\_adaptive}^{i_g}(s) = \frac{k_{PWM}G_{c\_adaptive}(s)}{L_1C_1s^2(L_2s + Z_g) + k_ck_{PWM}(L_2s + Z_g)C_1s + (L_1 + L_2 + L_g)s}$$

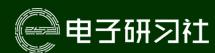
$$\begin{cases} k_{p\_adaptive} = F(\beta) \cdot k_p \\ G_{c\_adaptive}(s) = F(\beta) \cdot G_c(s) \end{cases} \approx \frac{k_{PWM}G_{c\_adaptive}(s)}{(L_1 + L_2 + L_g)s} = \frac{F(\beta)}{1 + \beta} \cdot \frac{k_{PWM}G_c(s)}{(L_1 + L_2)s}$$



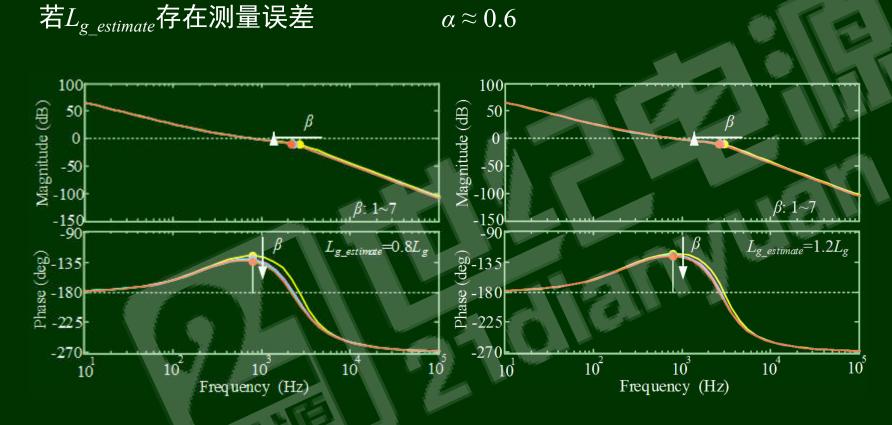
$$f_{c_{adaptive}} = \frac{F(\beta)}{1+\beta} f_c$$
  $F(\beta) = \alpha (1+\beta_{estimate})$ 

**Table 2** Open-loop performances with the proposed control when  $L_q$  varies

β	<i>α</i> = 1			<i>α</i> = 0.8			<i>α</i> = 0.6		
	GM, dB	PM, degree	f <sub>c_adaptive</sub> , Hz	GM, dB	PM, degree	f <sub>c_adaptive</sub> , Hz	GM, dB	PM, degree	f <sub>c_adaptive</sub> , Hz
1	6.66	50.3	1348	8.60	54.8	1052	11.1	56.2	785
3	6.48	44.0	1328	8.42	49.9	1046	10.9	52.7	784
5	6.42	42.1	1318	8.36	48.3	1043	10.9	51.5	783
7	6.39	41.1	1312	8.33	47.5	1041	10.8	50.9	782



#### 4.1.1 基于电网阻抗测量的自适应电流控制技术

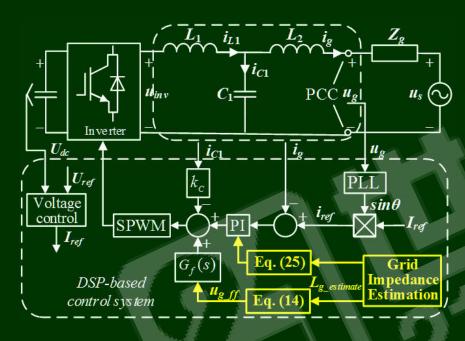


测量误差(±20%)产生的影响较小,可以忽略



# 4.1.1 基于电网阻抗测量的自适应电流控制技术

#### 实验测试

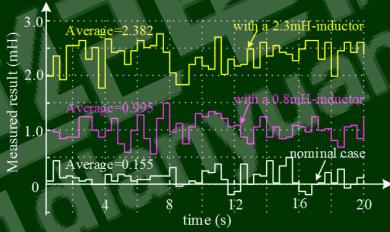


$$u_{g\_ff} = u_{g\_sample} - i_{g\_sample} \cdot sL_{g\_estimate}$$

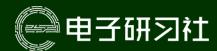
$$\begin{cases} k_{p\_adaptive} = F(\beta) \cdot k_{p} \\ G_{c\_adaptive}(s) = F(\beta) \cdot G_{c}(s) \end{cases}$$

#### 基于75Hz谐波注入的电网阻抗测量

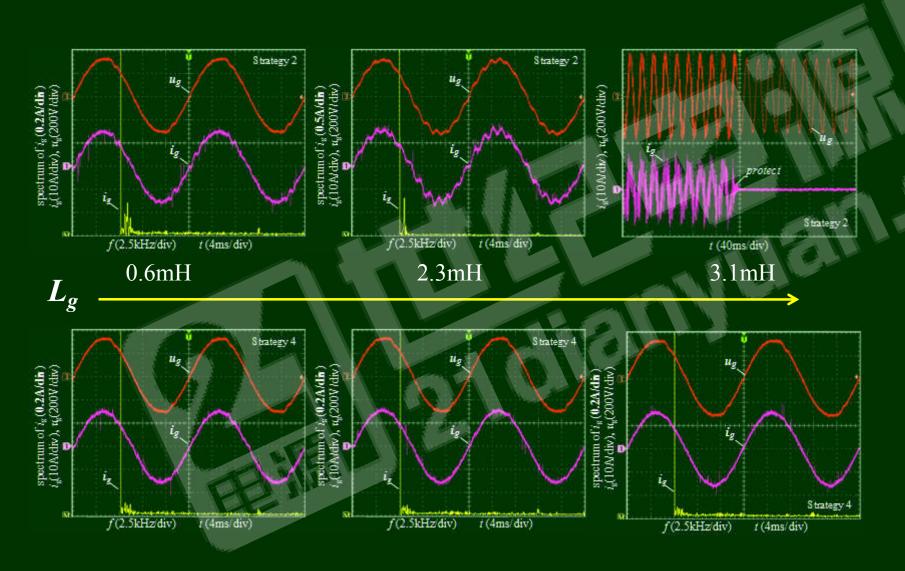
检测PCC电压与电流 DFT



单次结果准确性较差 需多次取平均



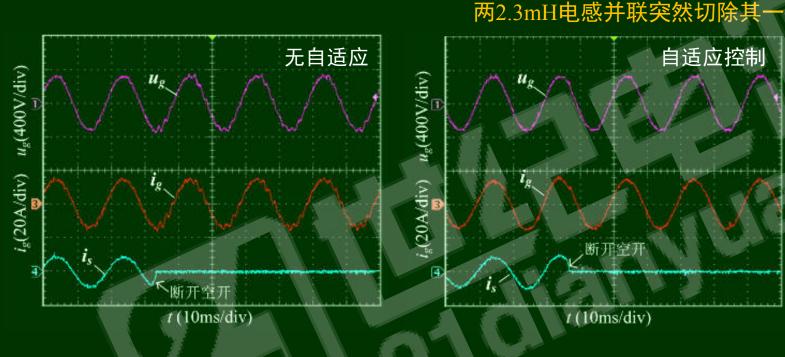




电力电子工程师的掌上学习平台



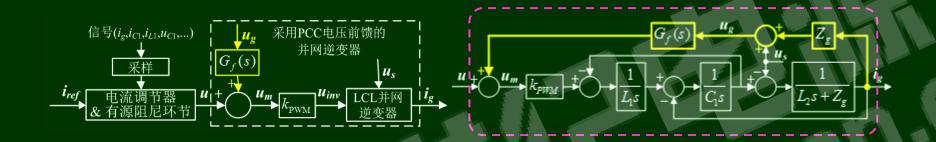
#### 4.1.1 基于电网阻抗测量的自适应电流控制技术



- 在线检测电网阻抗
- 抵消PCC电压前馈导致的正反馈环路
- 自适应调整电流调节器参数

(依赖于测量速度)





根源: PCC电压前馈补偿所导致的额外进网电流反馈回路

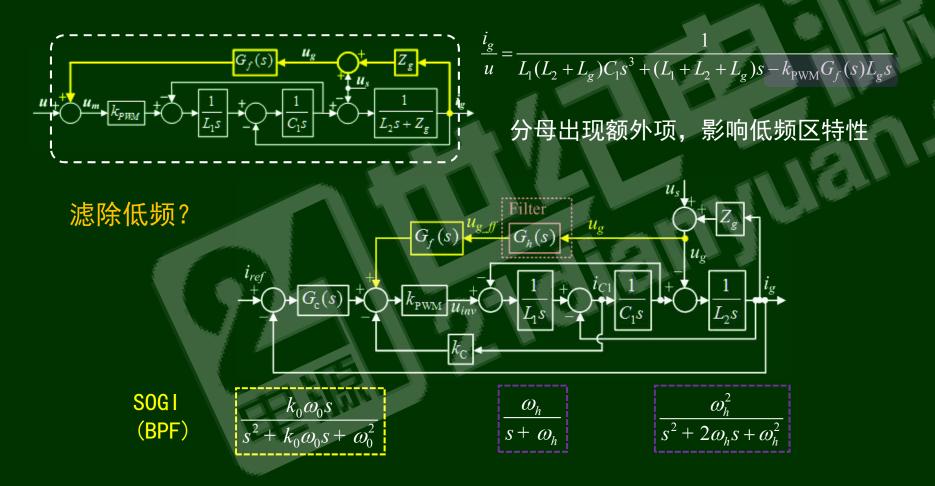


如何削弱甚至消除该反馈回路的影响?

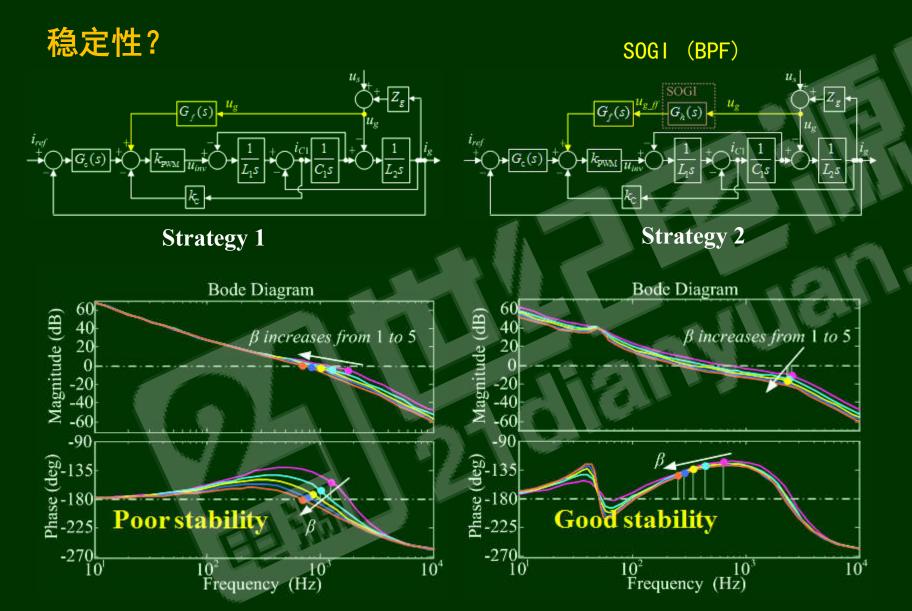
该反馈回路增益同 $Z_g$ 以及 $G_f(s)$ 表达式密切相关



- 4.1 提高鲁棒性的方法——基于电流控制模型分析
- 4.1.2 基于BPF的自适应前馈补偿技术(无电网阻抗测量)



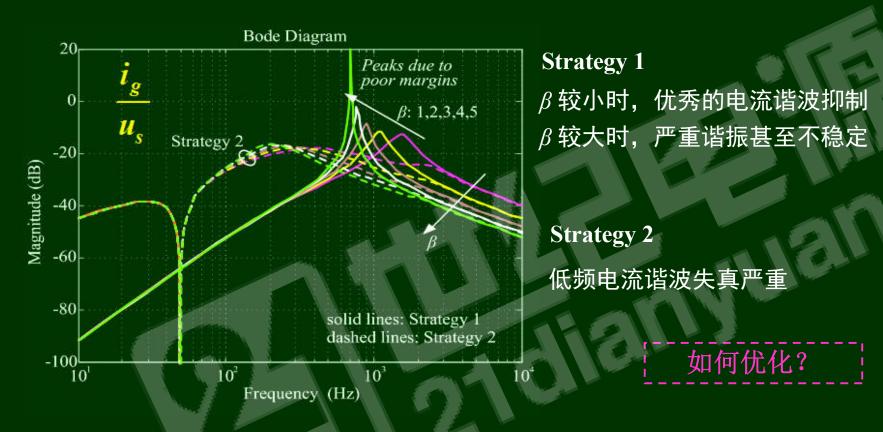




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### 低频电流谐波抑制?



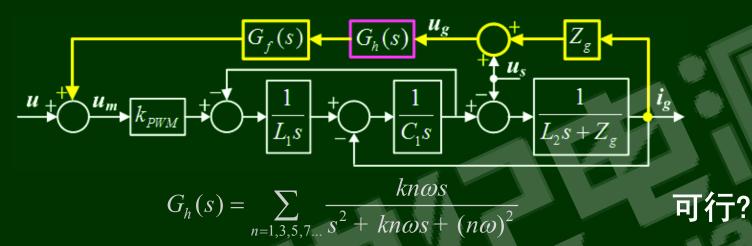
#### Summary

Strategy 1: 优秀的低频电流谐波抑制,但较差的稳定性

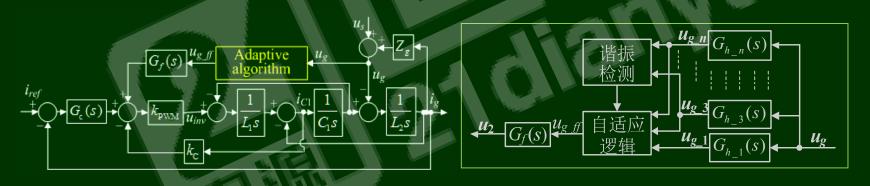
Strategy 2: 较好的稳定性,但低劣的低频电流谐波抑制



#### 4.1.2 基于BPF的自适应前馈补偿技术(无电网阻抗测量)



思路: 自适应调整n最大值,即程序自动决定n次窄带通滤波器的加入与否

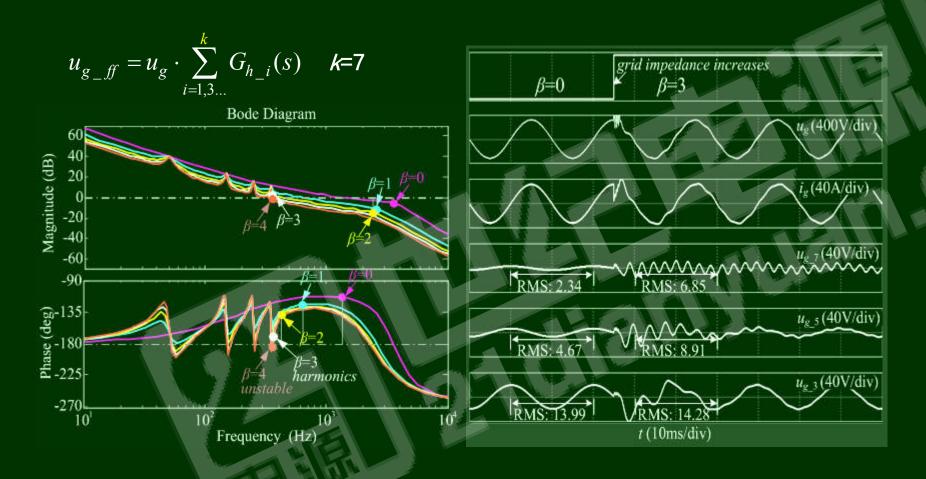


$$u_{g_{-}ff} = u_{g} \cdot \sum_{i=1,3...}^{k} G_{h_{-}i}(s)$$

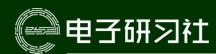
k也即是ugff的组成成分 依据谐振检测模块输出而变化



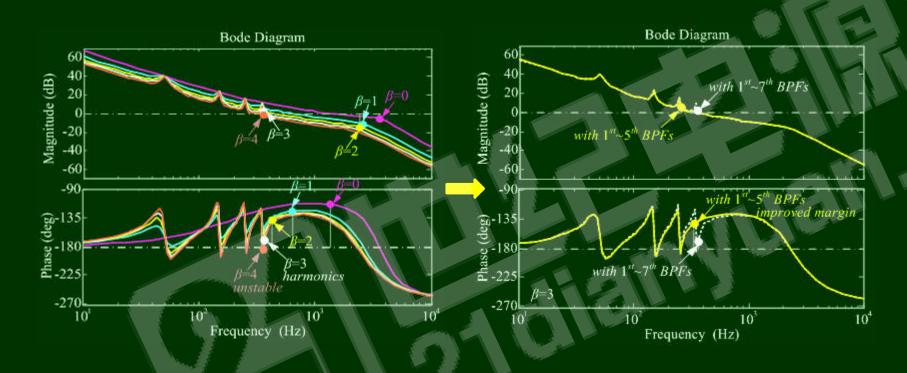
#### 4.1.2 基于BPF的自适应前馈补偿技术(无电网阻抗测量)



附近PM降低  $\longrightarrow i\omega_0$  处谐波放大



# 此时,将 $G_{h_i}(s)$ 的输出从 $u_{g_f}$ 中移除?



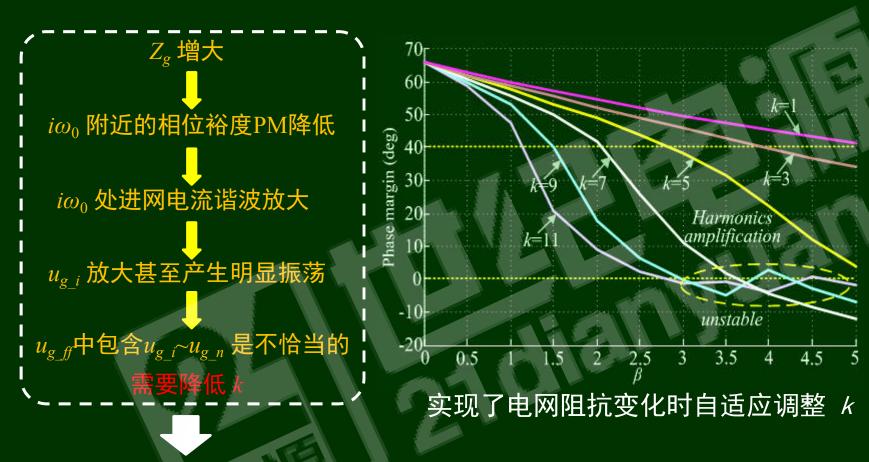
Removing  $u_{g_{2}}$  from  $u_{g_{2}}$  (i.e., k changes to 5)



相位裕度大幅提高, 改善稳定性



# 4.1.2 基于BPF的自适应前馈补偿技术(无电网阻抗测量)



Rule:

一旦监测到  $U_g$  ; 或  $i_g$  ; 幅值发生明显变化移除  $U_g$  ;  $U_g$  n

#### 4.1.2 基于BPF的自适应前馈补偿技术(无电网阻抗测量)

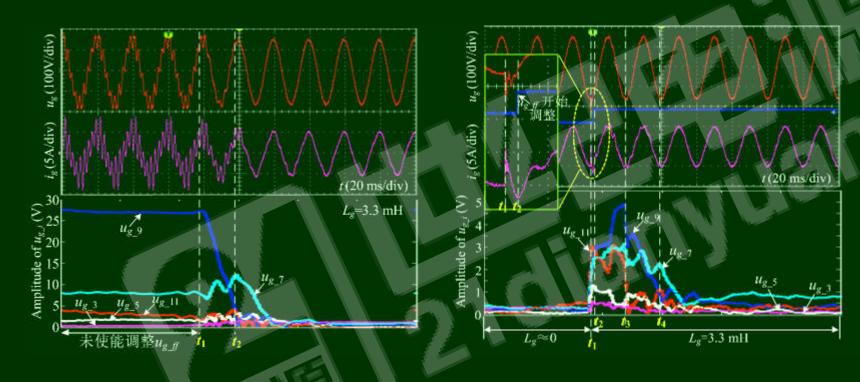
程序流程图 (示意)



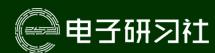


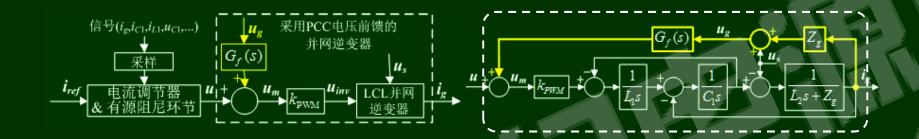
#### 4.1.2 基于BPF的自适应前馈补偿技术(无电网阻抗测量)

实验测试



未附加额外的离线或在线电网阻抗测量 提高了并网逆变器在弱电网场合下的鲁棒性





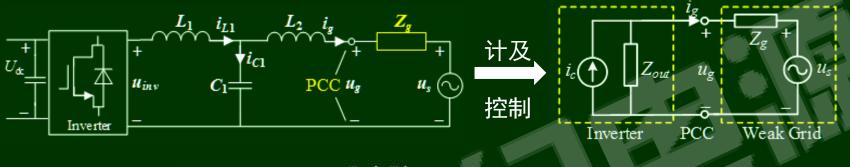
根源: PCC电压前馈补偿所导致的额外进网电流反馈回路

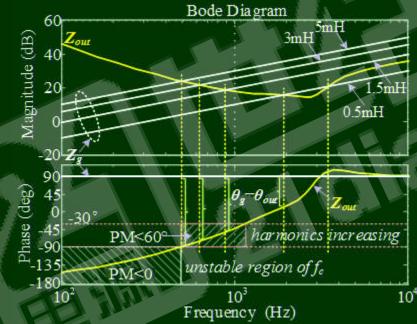


- (1)、基于电网阻抗测量的自适应电流控制技术
- (2)、基于BPF的自适应前馈补偿技术(无电网阻抗测量)



# 4.2 提高鲁棒性的方法——基于输出阻抗模型分析



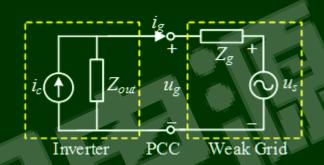


**Key to achieve desirable robustness:** PM≥60°

#### 4.2 提高鲁棒性的方法——基于输出阻抗模型分析

如何实现强鲁棒性: PM≥60°

$$Z_{out}(s) = \frac{L_1 L_2 C_1 s^3 + k_{AD} k_{PWM} L_2 C_1 s^2 + (L_2 + L_1) s + G_c(s) k_{PWM}}{L_1 C_1 s^2 + k_{AD} k_{PWM} C_1 s + 1 - G_f(s) k_{PWM}}$$



忽略  $C_1$ 

低频区(几百赫兹)

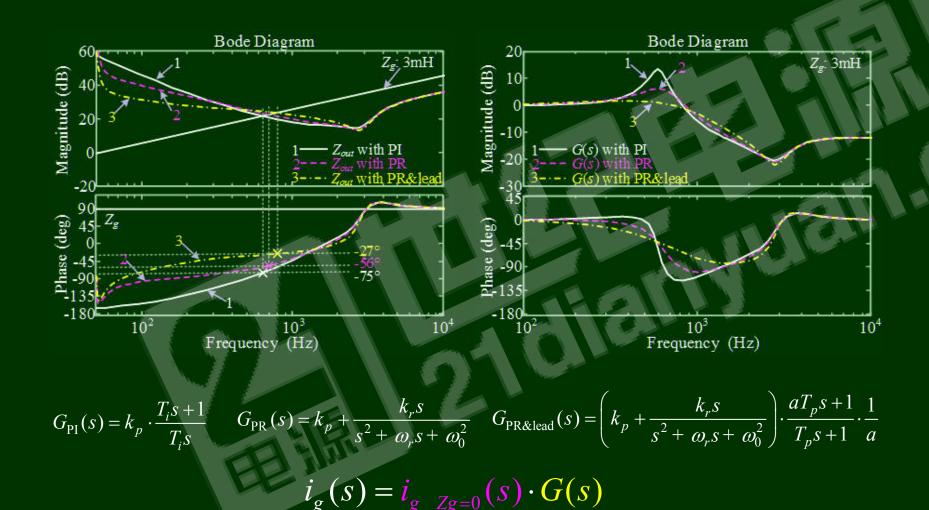
$$Z_{out\_simplified}(s) = \frac{(L_2 + L_1)s + G_c(s)k_{PWM}}{1 - G_f(s)k_{PWM}}$$

优化途径: 电流调节器、电压前馈

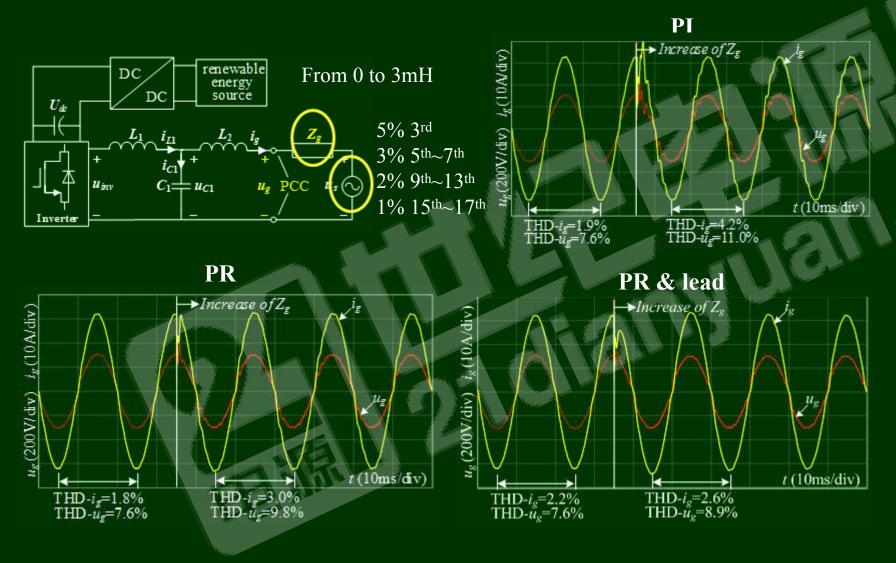
#### 4. 2. 1 采用比PI调节器更少相位滞后特性的或具有相位超前特性的电流调节器

$$G_{\text{PI}}(s) = k_p \cdot \frac{T_i s + 1}{T_i s} \qquad G_{\text{PR}}(s) = k_p + \frac{k_r s}{s^2 + \omega_r s + \omega_0^2} \qquad G_{c\_\text{PR\&lead}}(s) = \left(k_p + \frac{k_r s}{s^2 + \omega_r s + \omega_0^2}\right) \cdot \frac{a_p T_p s + 1}{T_p s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{a_p s}$$

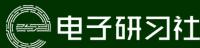
#### 4.2.1 采用比PI调节器更少相位滞后特性的或具有相位超前特性的电流调节器

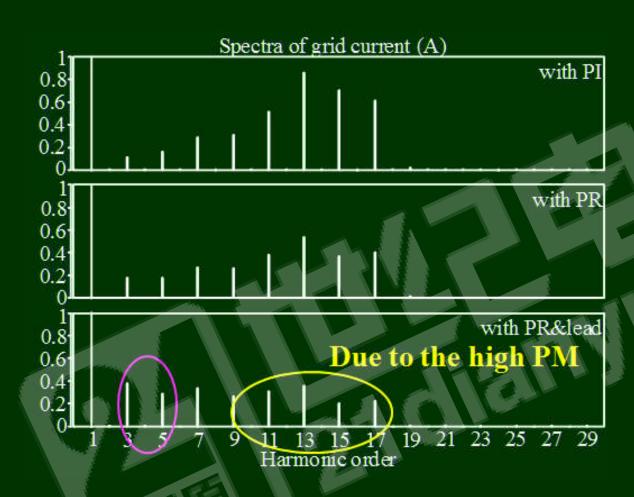


#### 5kW并网逆变器仿真(双闭环电流控制)



电力电子工程师的掌上学习平台



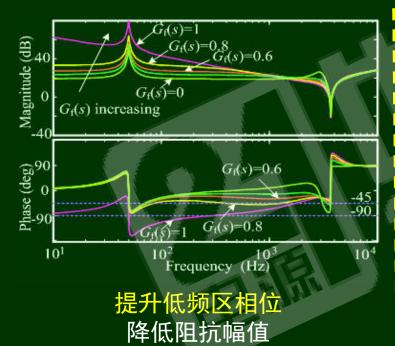


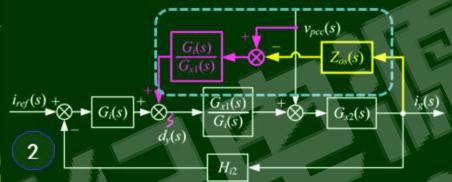
Lower loop gain due to  $(1/a_n)$ Can be solved by adding 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> resonant controller

#### 4. 2. 2 优化PCC电压前馈补偿函数

$$Z_{out}(s) = \frac{L_1 L_2 C_1 s^3 + k_{AD} k_{PWM} L_2 C_1 s^2 + (L_2 + L_1) s + G_c(s) k_{PWM}}{L_1 C_1 s^2 + k_{AD} k_{PWM} C_1 s + 1 - G_f(s) k_{PWM}}$$



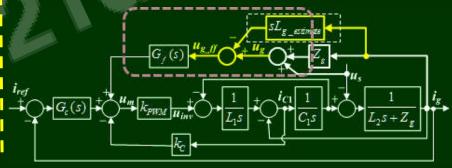




D. Yang, X. Ruan, et al, "Impedance shaping of the grid-connected inverter with LCL filter to improve its adaptability to the weak grid condition," IEEE Trans. Power Electronics, vol. 29, no. 11, pp. 5795–5805, Nov. 2014.

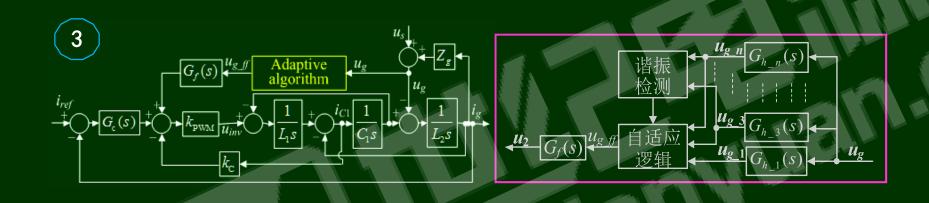
$$Z_{os}(s) = s \cdot L_{os}$$
  
在特定电网阻抗变化范围下

是基于阻抗测量的自适前馈补偿的一个特例

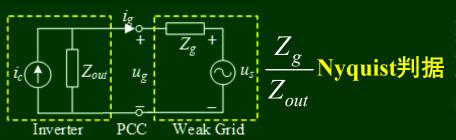




# 4. 2. 2 优化PCC电压前馈补偿函数

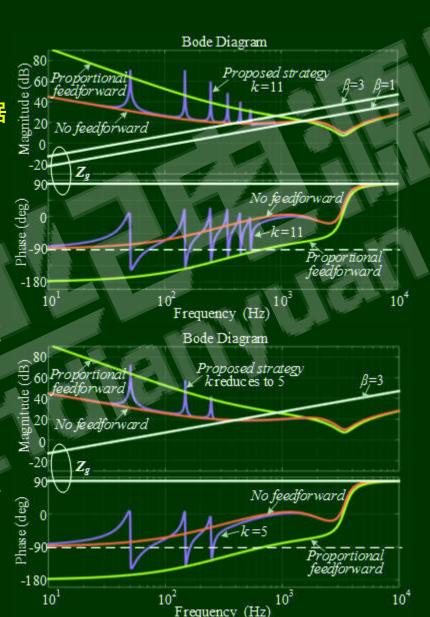


从输出阻抗角度,分析BPF自适应前馈补偿的特性



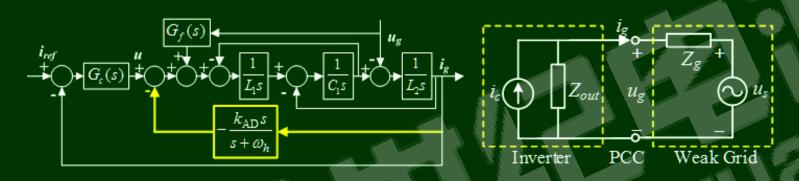
- 由于滤除了高于*k*次的谐波信息,阻抗相位同无前馈时基本一致,提高了鲁棒性;
- 由于保留了不高于 k次的谐波信息,阻抗幅值同有前馈时相当,提高了电流质量。

阻抗增大时,若k不变,导致电流电压谐波,自适应算法监测出该谐波后自动去除相应频率处的BPF(即减小k)



## 4.2 提高鲁棒性的方法——基于输出阻抗模型分析

4.2.3 一种综合优化控制方法(针对第2部分介绍的单电流反馈控制)



$$Z_{out} = \frac{u_g}{(-i_g)}\bigg|_{i_{ref} = 0} = \frac{L_1 L_2 C_1 s^3 + (L_1 + L_2) s + H_{AD}(s) + G_c(s)}{L_1 C_1 s^2 + 1 - G_f(s)} = \frac{N_{out}(s)}{D_{out}(s)}$$

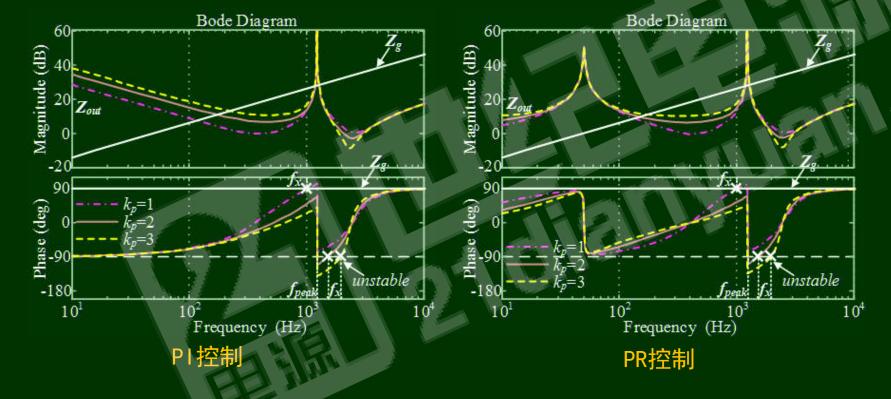
比例前馈影响鲁棒性 
$$G_f(s) = \frac{k_{\text{SOGI}}\omega_0 s}{s^2 + k_{\text{SOGI}}\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} \left. G_f(s) \right|_{s=j\omega,\omega>>\omega_0} \approx 0$$

为实现谐波抑制, 电流调节器需采用谐波谐振控制

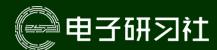
先不考虑前馈补偿

$$G_f(s) \approx 0$$

$$Z_{out} = \frac{L_1 L_2 C_1 s^3 + (L_1 + L_2) s + H_{AD}(s) + G_c(s)}{L_1 C_1 s^2 + 1} f_{peak}$$
为常量,取决于滤波器参数



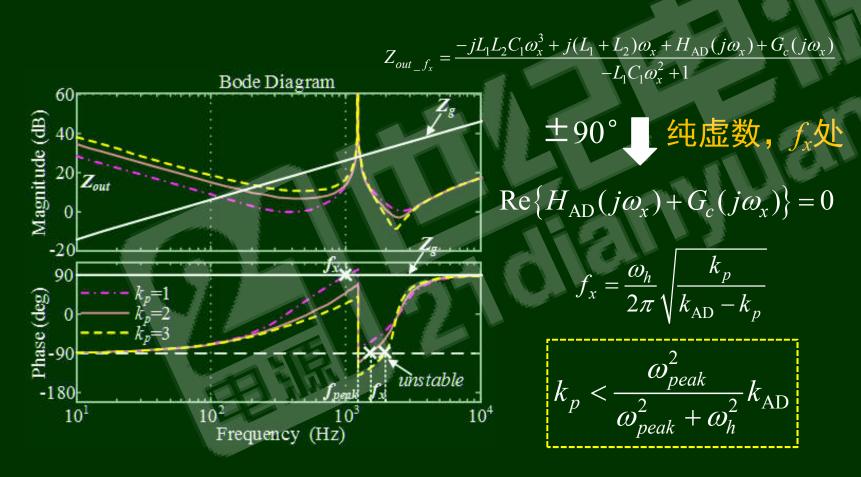
为保证稳定:阻抗相位应高于 $-90^\circ$ , $f_x < f_{peak}$ 



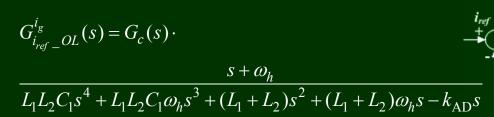
#### 单电流反馈控制的鲁棒判据

Robustness:  $f_x < f_{peak}$ 

## 电流调节器参数受限



#### 电流调节器参数同带宽的关系



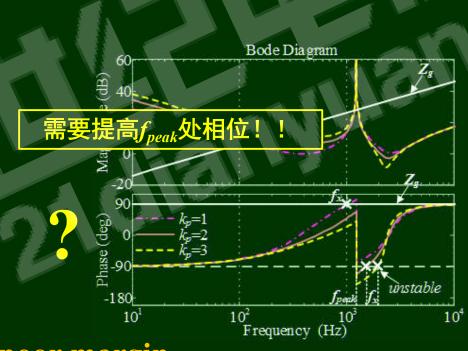


$$G_{i_{ref}\_OL}^{i_g}(s) = k_p \cdot \frac{\omega_h}{(L_1 + L_2)\omega_h s - k_{AD}s}$$

$$\left|G_{i_{ref}\_OL}^{i_g}(j\cdot 2\pi f_b)\right| = 1$$

$$k_{p\_opt} = \frac{2\pi f_b[(L_1 + L_2)\omega_h - k_{AD}]}{\omega_h}$$

$$k_p < \frac{\omega_{peak}^2}{\omega_{peak}^2 + \omega_h^2} k_{AD}$$



 $s + \omega_{l}$ 

poor margin

强鲁棒性的 进网电流AD

(谐波抑制)

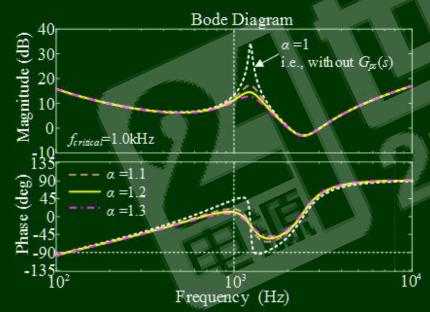


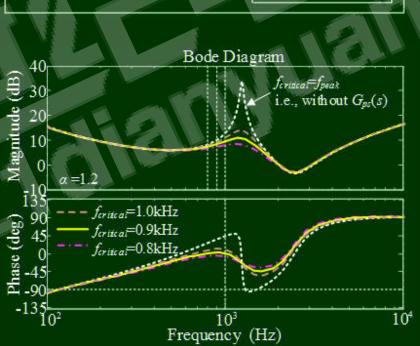
# 提高fpeak处输出阻抗相位

$$Z_{out} = \frac{L_1 L_2 C_1 s^3 + (L_1 + L_2) s + H_{AD}(s) + G_c(s)}{L_1 C_1 s^2 + 1 - G_f(s) + G_{ps}(s)}$$

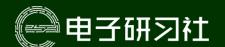
$$G_{ps}(s) = k_{ps}s$$

$$k_{ps} \le k_{ps\_critical} = \frac{1 - L_1 C_1 (2\pi f_{critical})^2}{2\pi f_{critical}} \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}$$





进网电流AD



## 5kW 并网逆变器设计结果

$$k_{p\_Opt} = \pi f_b (L_1 + L_2) k^2 \quad k_{p\_Limit} = \frac{\omega_{peak}^2}{\omega_{peak}^2 + \omega_h^2} k_{\text{AD}} \quad k_{ps\_Critical} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} \left(1 - L_1 C_1 \left(2\pi f_{Critical}\right)^2\right)}{2\pi f_{Critical}}$$

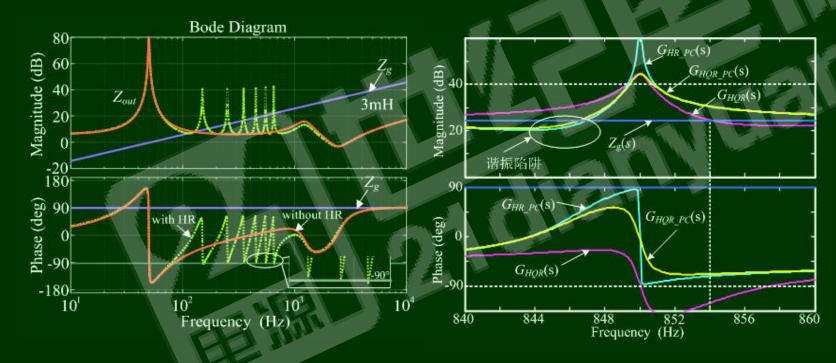
L <sub>1</sub> (mH)	L <sub>2</sub> (mH)	C <sub>1</sub> (µF)	f <sub>b</sub> (kHz)	k <sub>p_opt</sub>	f <sub>peak</sub> (kHz)	k <sub>p_limit</sub>	a	f <sub>critical</sub> (kHz)	k <sub>ps_critical</sub>	φ <sub>min</sub> (°)	$Z_{g\_max}$ $(mH)$
0.755	0.125	22	1	2.00	1.23	1.38	1.1 1.2 1.2	1.0	25.1μ 36.3μ 55.0μ	-63 -55 -44	7.3 7.1 7.0
0.6	0.36	8	1	2.18	2.30	3.84	1.1 1.2 1.2	2.0 2.0 1.8	8.8μ 12.8μ 22.6μ	8.1 17.4 32.6	8.2 8.1 8.0
0.75	0.45	6.8	EB'	2.72	2.23	4.66	1.1 1.2 1.2	2.0 2.0 1.8	7.1µ 10.3µ 20.4µ	2.3 10.8 28.8	10.2 10.2 10.0



## 4.2.4 改进电流控制器以提高鲁棒性

#### 谐波谐振控制器

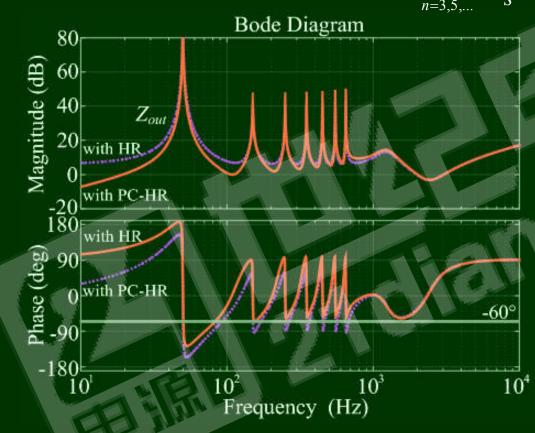
$$G_{\text{HQR}}(s) = k_r \sum_{n=3,5,\dots}^{n_{\text{max}}} \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_c s + (n\omega_0)^2}$$
 相位补偿 
$$G_{\text{HQR-PC}}(s) = k_r \sum_{n=3,5,\dots}^{n_{\text{max}}} \frac{s \cos(\varphi_n) - n\omega_0 \sin(\varphi_n)}{s^2 + \omega_c s + (n\omega_0)^2}$$



输出阻抗相位接近-90%,不利于鲁棒性

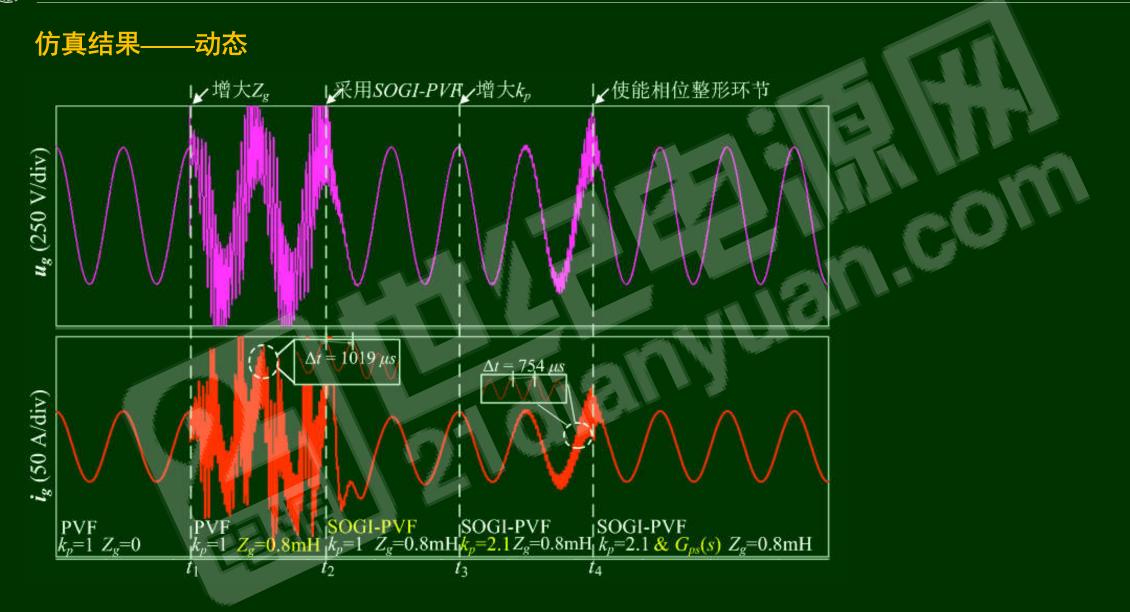
### 带相位补偿的谐波谐振控制器





谐波频率处的输出阻抗相位明显提高

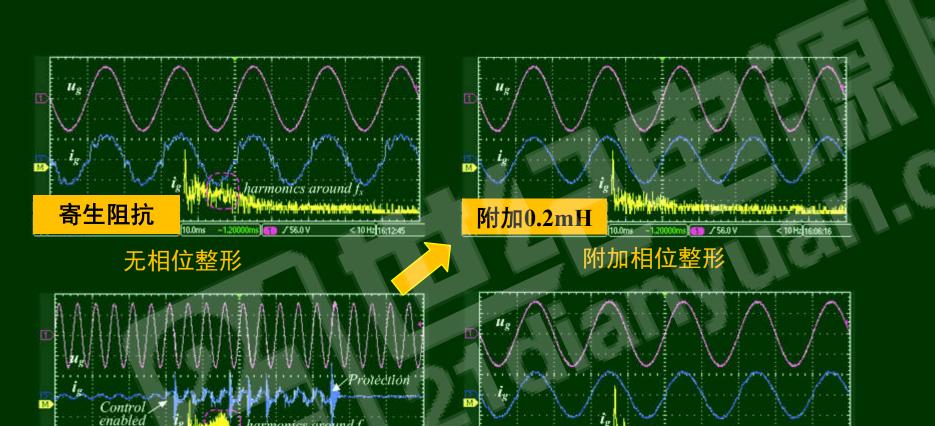




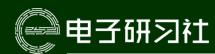


附加2.5mH

## 实验结果——不同电网阻抗下



附加0.2mH



## 鲁棒电流控制技术

## 结合需求

- 分析了弱电网下并网逆变器谐波振荡的产生原因,介绍了一套适应 电网阻抗变化的逆变器设计手段与方法;
- 基于电流控制的直接建模方法,分析了两种自适应前馈补偿方法,可大幅提升并网逆变器的适应性,而且,二者均为模块化结构,易于应用到现有电流控制方法中;
- ▶ 基于输出阻抗模型可得出PM>60°为强鲁棒性设计准则,针对已有的电流控制方案可以从改进电流调节器以及改进前馈补偿二个角度提高电流控制的鲁棒性。

自适应控制可实现更强的鲁棒性但较为复杂 鲁棒控制结构简单且可以适应电网阻抗一定范围内变化的场合



- 1 弱电网下并网逆变器的鲁棒控制问题
- 2 LCL滤波并网逆变器的有源阻尼技术
- 3 弱电网下并网逆变器建模与分析
- 4 强鲁棒性的并网逆变器电流控制技术
- 5 小结



#### 为实现弱电网下并网逆变器的强鲁棒性,至少应:

- 选择恰当的高阶滤波器谐振抑制技术
- ▶ 选择弱电网下具有强鲁棒性的电流控制及锁相技术

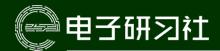
#### 为此,本讲座:

- ✓ 阐释了LCL有源阻尼机制,进行了系统性的比较,从传感器数目、低频 谐波抑制以及采样干扰影响等方面给出了应用建议
- ✓ 介绍了两种研究系统鲁棒性的建模与分析方法,探讨了弱电网下典型控制方法的失稳机制
- ✓ 介绍了一套适应电网阻抗变化的并网逆变器优化控制方法

注意: 极大电网阻抗下锁相环严重影响鲁棒性, 需重视

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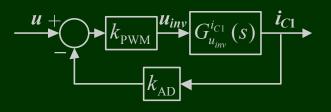
# 附录:

- > 数字控制下有源阻尼性能改进
- 多变量零点配置的构造——实例
- > 锁相环对系统鲁棒性的影响

## 基于单变量反馈的LCL谐振抑制

#### 基于 ici 的反馈——数字控制

以 $x=i_{C1}$ 为例:



$$PM_{x1} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \frac{T_d + T_s/2}{T_s} \cdot \frac{f_{x1}}{f_s}$$

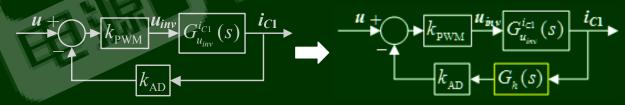
- (1) 减小采样与计算延迟时间Td 依赖于DSP工作模式,即时采样/加载,多次采样等
- (2) 增大控制(采样)频率fs 受限于DSP运行能力

为改善 有源阻尼

(3) 减小0dB交叉频率

$$f_{x1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{k_{\text{AD}} |k_{\text{PWM}}| / L_1 + \sqrt{(k_{\text{AD}} |k_{\text{PWM}}| / L_1)^2 + 4\omega_{res}^2}}{2}$$
需增大电感、电容

(4) 附加具有相位超前特性的数字滤波器



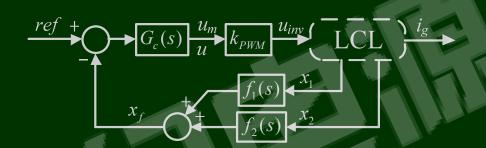


#### 两变量反馈组合

$$x_{f} = f_{1}(s) \cdot x_{1} + f_{2}(s) \cdot x_{2}$$

$$= k_{1}s^{m} \cdot x_{1} + k_{2}s^{n} \cdot x_{2}$$

$$m, n \in \{0, \pm 1\}$$



#### 例:

$$x_{1} = i_{L1} \quad x_{2} = i_{g} \qquad \qquad G_{u_{inv}}^{x_{f}}(s) = \left(\frac{k_{1}}{L_{1}}s^{m-1} \cdot (s^{2} + \omega_{f}^{2}) + \frac{k_{2}}{L_{1}L_{2}C_{1}}s^{n-1}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{s^{2} + \omega_{res}^{2}}$$

$$\left( s^{2} + \omega_{res}^{2} \right) \cdot G_{u_{inv}}^{x_{f}}(s) \Big|_{s=\pm j\omega_{res}} = 0$$

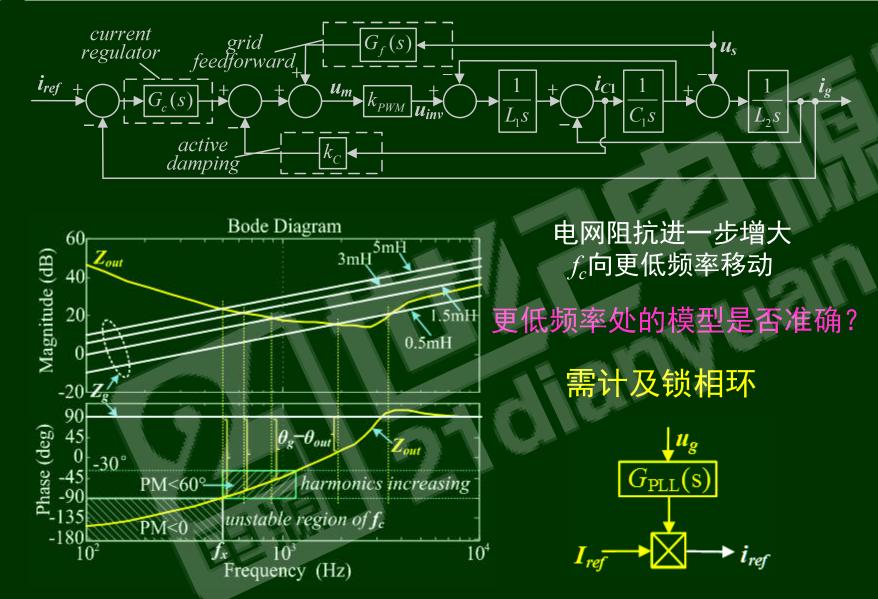
$$\left( \frac{k_{1}}{L_{1}} (s^{2} + \omega_{f}^{2}) + \frac{k_{2}}{L_{1}L_{2}C_{1}} s^{n-m} \right) \Big|_{s=\pm j\omega_{res}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

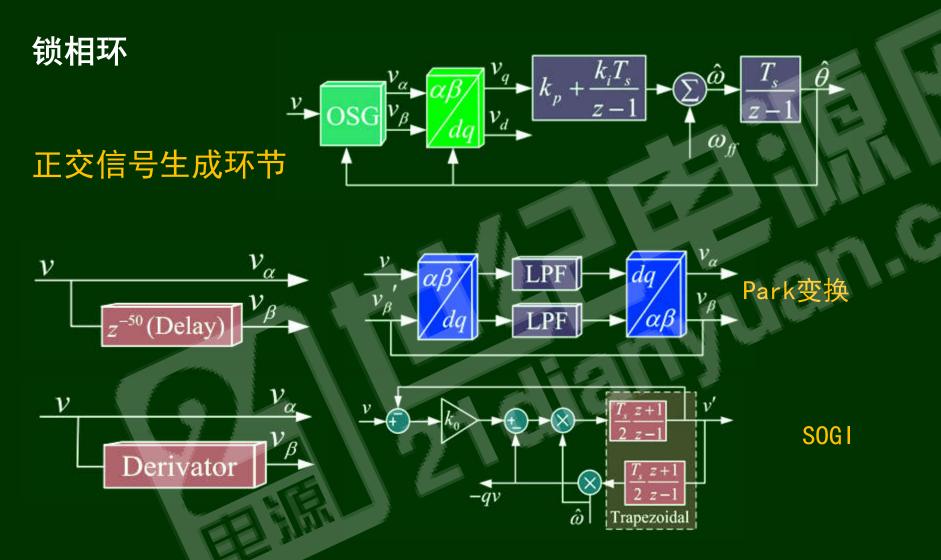
$$\begin{cases} m = n = 0 \\ \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{L_1}{L_2} \end{cases}$$
 
$$x_f = k_1 i_{L1} + k_2 i_g \qquad G_{u_{inv}}^{x_f}(s) = \frac{k_1}{L_1 s}$$
 两电感电流加权平均控制



## 锁相环对逆变器鲁棒性的影响



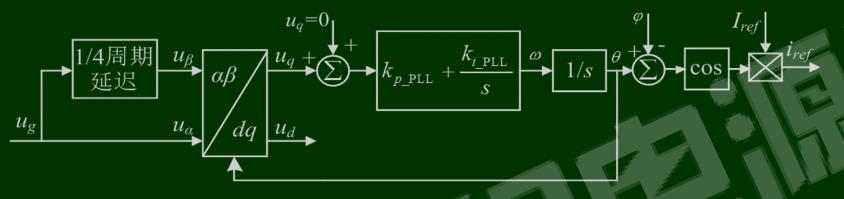




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## 锁相环对逆变器鲁棒性的影响



$$G_{\rm PLL}(s) = \frac{e^{-j\varphi}}{2} \cdot \frac{k_{p\_{\rm PLL}}(s - j\omega_0) + k_{i\_{\rm PLL}}}{(s - j\omega_0)^2 + U_g k_{p\_{\rm PLL}}(s - j\omega_0) + U_g k_{i\_{\rm PLL}}}$$

计及锁相环后,输出阻抗变为:

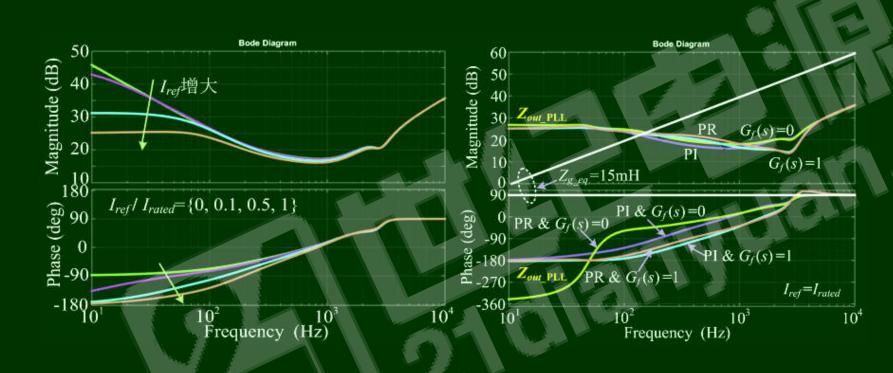
$$Z_{out\_PLL}(s) = \frac{L_1 L_2 C_1 s^3 + k_{AD} k_{PWM} L_2 C_1 s^2 + (L_1 + L_2) s + G_c(s) k_{PWM}}{L_1 C_1 s^2 + k_{AD} k_{PWM} C_1 s + 1 - G_f(s) k_{PWM} - I_{ref} G_{PLL}(s) G_c(s) k_{PWM}}$$

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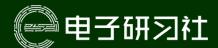
# 锁相环对逆变器鲁棒性的影响





对电流调节器以及前馈补偿的分析结论同前文相同

区别为,锁相环导致了更低的低频区相位



- ▶ 锁相环主要影响电网阻抗在更低频率处的幅相特性;
- ▶ 在电网阻抗很大的场合(一般来说,短路比SCR小于5甚至接近2), 必须考虑锁相环的影响而分析系统稳定性;
- ▶ 电网阻抗很大的场合下,需对锁相环的参数进行优化选取,或研究 新型的锁相环结构