







The University of Naples Federico II was established in *1224* through an Imperial Charter of Frederick II Hohenstaufen, King of Sicily and Holy Roman Emperor. It was the first publicly funded university in Europe.

Nowadays the university offers courses in essentially all academic disciplines, leading to 150 graduate level degrees. Research facilities provide support to all these courses. Students are given the opportunity to pursue intellectual development as well as the acquisition of professional skills. Current student enrollment nears 97.000 and the academic personnel, at this time, is 3.121.

The university is made up of three divisions, which operate as semi independent bodies for the teaching and research management of 13 schools and 82 departments grouped, within each division, according to academic and research profiles. Thus, the *Division of Science and Technology* includes: the *School of Sciences* (which, in turn, includes the Schools of Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences), the *School of Engineering*, and the *School of Architecture*. The Division of *Life Sciences* includes: the *School of Medicine and Surgery*, the School of Pharmacy, the School of Veterinary Medicine, the School of Agricultural Sciences and the recently established School of Biotechnological Sciences. The Division of *Social and Human* Sciences includes: the *School of Economics*, The *School of Law*, the School of Liberal Arts, the School of Political Sciences and the School of Sociology.











TReLab, Transportation Research Electrical Laboratory

The TReLab is active in power electronics, electrical drives and energy storage devices, in modeling and simulation of electrical transportation systems, including control strategies and control circuits. TReLab focuses its research activities along three principal axes:

Power Electronics oriented to the development of new Electrical Drives and Converter topologies for traction applications (*Railway*, *Aircraft, Ship and EV*). In particular, TReLab is focused on the development of *Modular Multilevel Converters* integrated with new *Energy Storage Devices* and Renewable Energy Sources for Ultrafast EV Charging Station.



Control, simulation and test of AC Electrical Drive up to 250 kW. In particular, TReLab is focused on the testing of Asynchronous and AC Brushless Drives for Electric Traction Applications.

www.dieti.unina.it

Design, realization and test of Laboratory Scale model in order to simulate complex Electromechanical systems. In particular, TReLab is focused on development of electromechanical simulator for Light Railway Vehicle and Metro network.

Research Topics Application Skill Object Energy RIPT converter Wireless Power Transfer Road Management MMC topology & SC **EV - Ultrafast Charging** Vehicles Integration Storage Devices Projects: I-ECO, MICCA Prototyping PM motors Partnerships : Eutecne, PNPLab, Edison Storage SC, LiC Model **Energy Saving** Dc/Dc Converters Projects: SITRAM, SFERE Control Railway PM Brushless Partnership : Ansaldo STS & Hirachi Designing MMC topology www.sitram.it Model **High Performance** PFC Converters **Mechatronic Actuators** PM Brushless Control Aircraft Projects: PON Umbra Designing Embedded Drives Partnership : Umbra Group SiC devices

UNI VERSITA²DEGLI STUDI DI NA POLI FEDERICO II











DIE UN VERSITA'DEGU STUDIO NAPOLI FEDERICO II DIPARTIMENTO DI INGEGNERIA ELETTRICA E TECNOLOGIE DELL'INFORMAZIONE



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TReLab, Transportation Research Electrical Laboratory

Project



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· Input: Public Electrical Network (50kW up to 140 kW) Input: PV up to 100kW

Integrated storage battery 158 kWh, to deliver large power to the Electric Vehicles: up to 320 kW

Output current to Electric Vehicles up to 400 A

Ambient temperature: -20 °C / +45 °C

Low acoustic noise

Easy access for high maintainability

High flexibility functionalities Equipped with two charging strings:

✓ Two cars independently charged: 2x160 kW @ 400 V, 400 A

✓ One car charged with combined operation of the strings: 320 kW @ 800 V, 400 A

PV & Power Converter Architecture



il Progetto E-UFCS

II progetto "ELECTRIC ULTRA FAST CHARGING STATION (E-UFCS)", ato nell'ambito del "POR FESR CAMPAMA 2014/2020", in partnership con il centro di ricerca dell'Università Federico II di Napoli, ha sviluppoto un sistema di ricarica Ultra Fast da 320kW

Il sistema prevede un impianto fotovoltaico e un accumulo, tramite pacco batterie da 160 WWh, che funge da serbatoio per non aggravare sulla rete durante la ricarica.

Attualmento e allo studio una battoria di lauck up di dimensioni e peco-ridutto, da olloggiare comodamente nel begagliam del velozio ed in grado di aumentare l'autonomia di circo 100 km

La condivisione di un power basis, attraverso una rete di "battery sharing" permetterà un'ecogazione costinua di energia e potenza, anche nei momenti di maggior difficoltà













Converter





TReLab, Transportation Research Electrical Laboratory





Sirio - Wayside and On-Board ESS for Tramway Simulator

Objective : it aims to reproduce the electrical power flows of dc-double track tramway line during regenerative braking operation of Sirio-vehicle equipped onboard with energy storage device. It is possible to simulate regenerative substation making use supercapacitors devices, too.





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UltraFast EV - Charging Station

DC/DC Bidirectional

Objective: Assess the efficiency and charging performance of UltraFast Charging Systems using an auxiliary stationary energy storage devices based on Lithium Ion technologies.









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Project

Inductive Charging Station for E bike C lever m O bility

do Bbike

Modular converters for e-bike charging station







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DIPARTIMENTO DI INGEGNERIA ELETTRICA E TECNOLOGIE DELL'INFORMAZIONE

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PhD Student P. Franzese E. Fedele A. Di Pasquale Attacco Modello T di cicli-stazione



Attacco Modello U di cicli-stazione





Project - IECO

Inductive Charging Station for an E-bike Clever Mobility

Innovative Charging System WPT- Wireless Power Transfer

• The most successful system is that based on RIPT (Resonant Inductive Power Transfer)





Technical Specifications

- P_n : ~500 W
- V_{in}: 50 V
- V_{out}: 42 V
- Resonant frequency: 40 kHz
- Pad distance: ~ 2 cm

Control Strategy

The developed control strategy is based on the adjustment of the duty-cycle of the PWM signal sent to the MOSFETs of the primary circuit to ensure that the output voltage at the secondary (i.e., voltage on the battery) follows the desired reference.

The proposed algorithm has been implemented on dsPIC of the MICROCHIP, while the communication between primary and secondary is wireless (wireless) via two XBee antennas on ZigBee protocol. Communication with the dsPIC takes place on UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver-Transmitter).





Power transmission and wireless communication











Progetti

2. Power Converters for Distributed PV Sources :

- Static converters with integrated and/or distributed storage system, a. from photovoltaic source;
- b. Modular static converters with integrated storage system for the generation of electricity from renewable sources also with microinverter technology.



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CHB (Cascaded H-bridge) Power Converters of PV Sources





Advantages

• Modular Concept

- ✓ Possibility of up-grade power
- ✓ Simplicity of maintenance
- ✓ <u>Multilevel output waveform</u>
- ✓ Total harmonic distortion reduction (THD)
- \checkmark Higher quality of output voltages and currents compared to traditional topologies
- \checkmark Reduction of the dimensions and weight of the output filters
- Individual MPPT => greater MPPT efficiency

Drawbacks

•<u>Greater circuit complexity</u> => more elaborate control strategy with the need to guarantee stability even in conditions of imbalance to the dc-links (e.g., different temperatures and irradiation of the panels)

• <u>Reduced range of tracking of the MPPT</u>

Goal

Interfacing photovoltaic sources distributed to the electricity grid with a single-stage architecture and without a transformer (lower losses => greater efficiency, more compact structure)

Multilevel Modular Converter



Innovation Contribution

•<u>Hybrid modulation strategy: mix of stair-case and adaptive type</u> <u>PWM</u>

• <u>Optimal system control: even in mismatch conditions,</u> <u>maximizing performance in terms of efficiency and THD and</u> <u>ensuring stability.</u>



Pre-competitive Prototype



Power Moule H-Bridge Configuration



Cell: • P = 2 kW

• 4 power MOSFET

- $(V_{BD} = 200 V, I_D = 54 A a T = 100 °C)$
- DC-link capacitance = 4.6 mF

Experimental Set-up

• P_n : 450 W • N: 3 • $P_{MPP} = 150 W (V_{MPP} = 29.5 V, I_{MPP} = 5 A)$

Up-grade of the system in compliance with the CEI regulations (Tie-Grid Connected)

- Introduction of DC and AC side protection circuits
- Protection to prevent DC current input to the mains, protective conductor, isolating switch, network interface device.
- EMI filter.
- Circuit to avoid island operation (AI).
- Possible AC side isolation transformer.



Possible applications

• Photovoltaic shelters and installations on flat roofs

•(installations naturally affected by problems of auto shadowing (partial shading of uniform type))

- Island photovoltaic systems with integrated storage system
- Green building (e.g., photovoltaic windows, etc ...)







ASPIRE

 $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ dvanced $\underline{\mathbf{S}}$ mart-grid $\underline{\mathbf{P}}$ ower D $\underline{\mathbf{i}}$ st $\underline{\mathbf{r}}$ ibution Syst $\underline{\mathbf{e}}$ m

- Call JTI-CS2-2015-CFP02-REG-01-01 "Smart Grid Converter"
- Consorzio UNOTT + PNP Lab + UNINA2
- Lead Industrial Partner Leonardo Aircraft Division
- Budget € 820.162, 00
- Durata- 36 mesi
- Stato attuale T0 + 16 M
- The **ASPIRE** project responds to the call JTI-CS2-2015-CFP02-REG-01-01 "Smart-Grid Converter" within the ITD Green Regional Aircraft (GRA).
- The project aims to develop a smart EPDS with an Enhanced Energy Management for the GRA.
- The project aims to develop an innovative bidirectional DC / DC converter (cell), with advanced EM algorithms and fast communication protocols in order to obtain a smart EPDS for aircraft.
- The final product of ASPIRE is a multicellular DC/DC converter equipped with a decentralized supervisor and an advanced EM strategy adapted to the application of the Smart EPDS concept.

ASPIRE Integration to Iron-Bird of Leonardo



DAB Confiuration (Dual Active Bridge) of single cell for smart power converter of ASPIRE



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ASPIRE: Innovative aspects

- Use of WBG devices in gallium nitride (GaN)
- High power density
- High efficiency
- High switching frequency (hundreds of kHz)
- Advanced control strategy for the management of energy flows
- Converter design optimized to reduce weight and overall volume
- On-fly switching on / off capability with minimization of overcurrents and disturbances
- Extreme fault tolerance thanks to the modular architecture and the ability of the supervisor to quickly bypass a cell. The supervisor itself has a distributed nature that preserves it from failure conditions

ASPIRE: Main goals

- High power density of the overall system (drastic reduction in weight and dimensions)
- Development of an energy management strategy that reduces the demands in terms of overload of the main generators
- Ensure power flow even in the event of faults in the power converters and / or the communication system
- Compliance with the standards provided in aeronautical applications





- MIL-STD-704F (power quality and operating voltage levels)
- EMI standards
- EUROCAE ED-14G (DO-160): Environment conditions and test procedures for airborne equipment
- MIL-STD-202G: Test methods for Electronic and Electrical Component Parts
- MIL-STD-45662: Calibration System Requirements
- •MIL-HDBK-217F Notice2, Appendix A:Reliability Prediction of Electronic Equipment
- MIL-STD-1629A,24 November 1980 (Procedures for Performing A Failure Mode, Effects and Criticality Analysis)
- MIL-STD-882C, 19 January 1993 (System Safety Program Requirements),







Progetti

Converters for the recharging of battery storage systems from the grid-connected

- a. Rectifier stage in interlaced configuration with double Active Front End operating with a bus voltage equal to 850V, connected in cascade with a bi-directional buck-boost that re-presents the interlaced scheme.
- b. Control of the conversion structure is aimed at ensuring full bidirectionality of the energy flows between the network and the storage system.
- c. Interlaced configuration greatly increases system reliability and availability



ETECNOLOGIE DELL'INFORMAZIONE

Single

Module

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DC-link









Overall advantages of the proposed architecture

Modular Concept

- ✓ High fault tolerance capacity (fault-tolerance).
- ✓ Dual-stage architecture through common DC link
- \checkmark It decouples the AC / DC conversion from the DC / DC conversion allowing the conversion stages to be optimized without compromise

Possibile Applications

Fast charging stations for electric vehicles on the road

- Power levels in the order of 50 kVA \div 300 kVA
- Low distortion indices of line current
- Fast tracking of DC current / voltage references
- Fault-tolerance and high modularity for the simplification of maintenance operations

Project TS Double-stage inverter for interfacing between the electricity grid and a battery storage system Rated power 100 kW





• Processore ARM Cortex-A9 667 MHz dual-core, 1 GB di memoria no volatile, memoria DDR3 512 MB

• Chassis Artix-7 FPGA a 8 slot per elaborazione, controllo e temporizzazion personalizzati di I/O

• 2 Gigabit Ethernet, 1 USB Hi-Speed, 3 porte seriali