

IEEE IAS Atlanta Chapter Meeting

10/17/22



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Agenda

- Members Open Forum
- Main Presentation
- ►Q&A

2

Next Meeting Announcement



Members Open Forum

3

In an Orderly Fashion, Please Unmute Yourself or Request the Microphone





Dynamic UPS Systems

Presenter: Ben Jones - General Manager Americas - HITEC Power Protection

- Bachelor's in Building Service Engineering and Masters 's in Project Management from the University of Greenwich
- Based in Houston, TX
- Joined HITEC Power Protection in 2019
- Former CEO of Hitzinger USA, LLC
- Board Member for 7x24 Exchange South Texas Chapter



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Introduction

- Presentation will address the fundamentals of Dynamic UPS, including the various advantages/ disadvantages when comparing to Static UPS systems.
- Dynamic UPS first patented by HITEC Power Protection in 1956, with the basis on design a Rotary UPS with Battery.
- In 1991, the first Dynamic UPS with free rotating inner rotor was designed, mitigating the need for Battery Bank's in the system.
- With less than 5% Global Market Share, the Dynamic UPS tends to be isolated to large, multi-Megawatt applications and/ or non-IT related loads for the Semiconductor, Pharmaceutical and Critical Manufacturing industry.

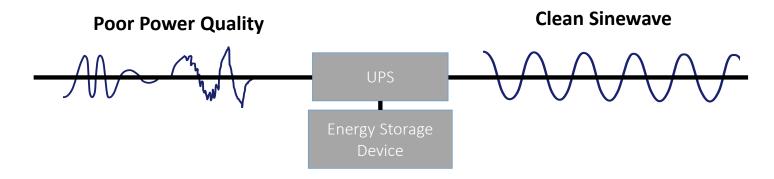




UPS Systems have two primary functions:

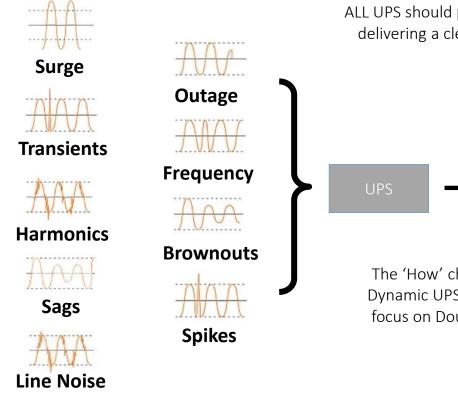
(1) Provide clean conditioned power - irrespective of the poor mains quality

(2) Protect against total utility failure - ensuring a clean transfer of energy over to the UPS source.

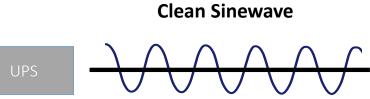




(1) Provide Clean Conditioned Power - Irrespective of the Poor Mains Quality



ALL UPS should protect against the 9 IEEE defined power problems, delivering a clean waveform within pre-agreed tolerances (ITIC/ CEBMA)



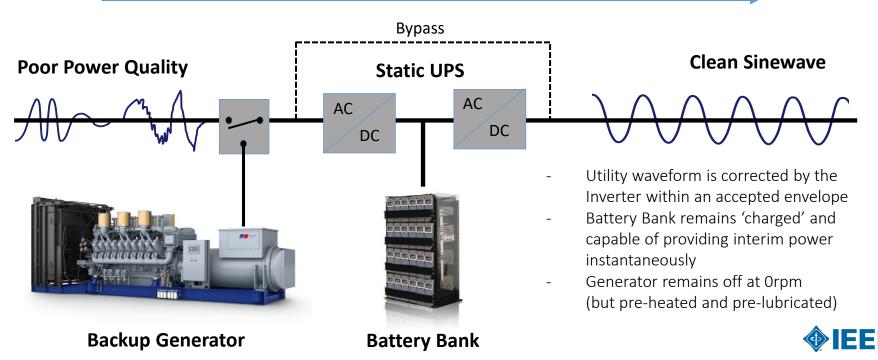
The 'How' changes depending on the Technology (Static or Dynamic UPS), as does the topology. In this presentation we focus on Double Conversion Static UPS and Line Interactive Dynamic UPS.



Static UPS Basics (1/3)

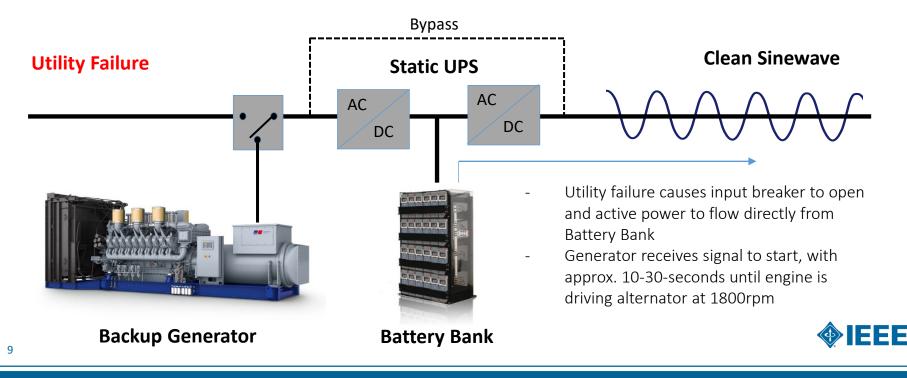
Double Conversion Static UPS

Normal Power Flow



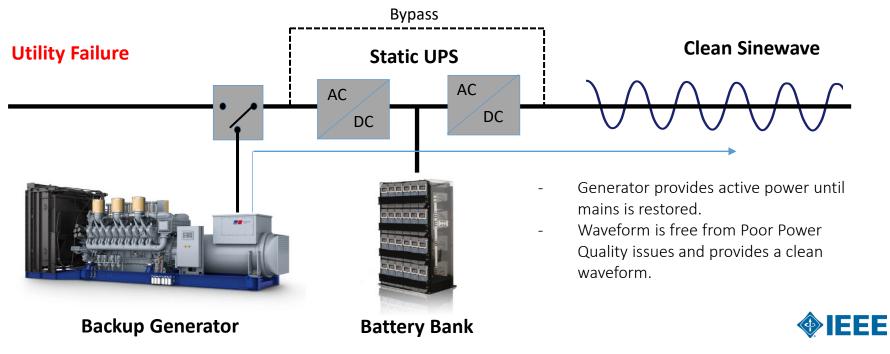
Static UPS Basics (2/3)

Double Conversion Static UPS Battery Operation



Static UPS Basics (3/3)

Double Conversion Static UPS Generator Operation



Dynamic UPS Basics (1/5)

No need for AC/DC Conversion! Removes:

- Electronics Including Rectifier and Inverter
- DC Battery Bank
- Air Conditioning of Electronics

A Dynamic UPS is a line interactive type UPS! This requires an Inline Reactor (also called a coil, choke, or inductor) which stores energy in a magnetic field when electric current flows through it. The reactor consists of an insulated wire wound into a coil, which suppresses large fluctuations on the Input entering the Output.



Dynamic UPS Basics (2/5)

adding the Synchronous Motor as shown

provides a superior waveform with active

voltage control via the AVR.

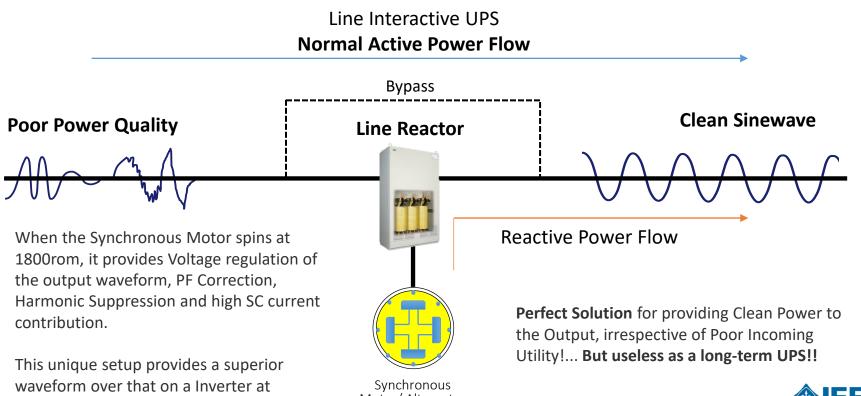
Line Interactive UPS **Normal** Active **Power Flow Bypass Clean Sinewave Poor Power Quality** Line Reactor The Field Coil of the Alternator stator is excited by a **3-Phase A.C.** supply from utility The inductor alone will not provide the producing a *magnetic field*. required 'Clean Power' to the consumer, but

This magnetic field pulls the magnets on the rotor poles causing the rotor to rotate at Synchronous Speed of 1800rpm.



Synchronous Motor/ Alternator (1800rpm)

Dynamic UPS Basics (3/5)



exceptional high efficiency and reliability 13

Motor/ Alternator (1800rpm)

Energy Storage Difference

- Dynamic UPS stores energy in a rotating drum (flywheel) which provides the same interim gap of energy to allow a seamless transfer from Utility Operation to Generator Operation.
- The 'How' and 'Why' changes, but the fundamental goal is the same: **Provide Clean Uninterruptable Power to the Load!**
- In the case of a Flywheel, there is no need to convert the incoming AC waveform to DC (no battery bank). So, the 'How' is different which requires a change of philosophy when in comes to UPS.
- A Dynamic UPS is a Line Interactive Type configuration, but not to be confused, it still provides the same protection against the 9 IEEE identified quality issues AND provides a superior waveform on the output bus capable of dealing with High Inrush Currents, Overloads (Motors), Inherent Power Factor Correction and a high short-circuit contribution.



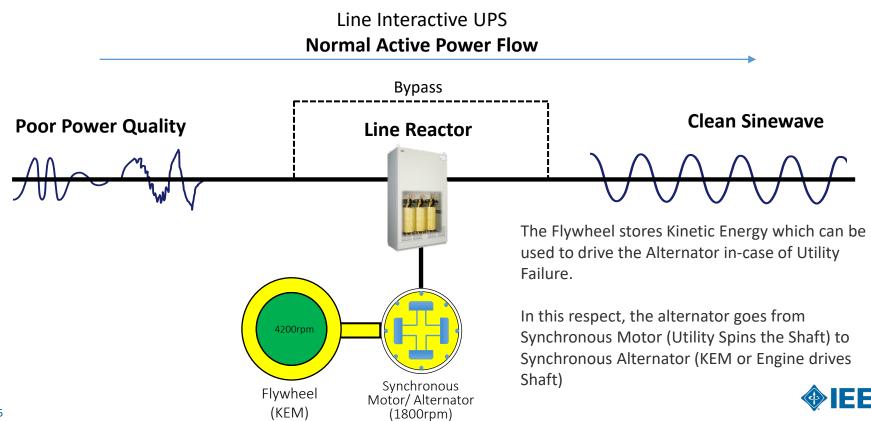


Kinetic Energy

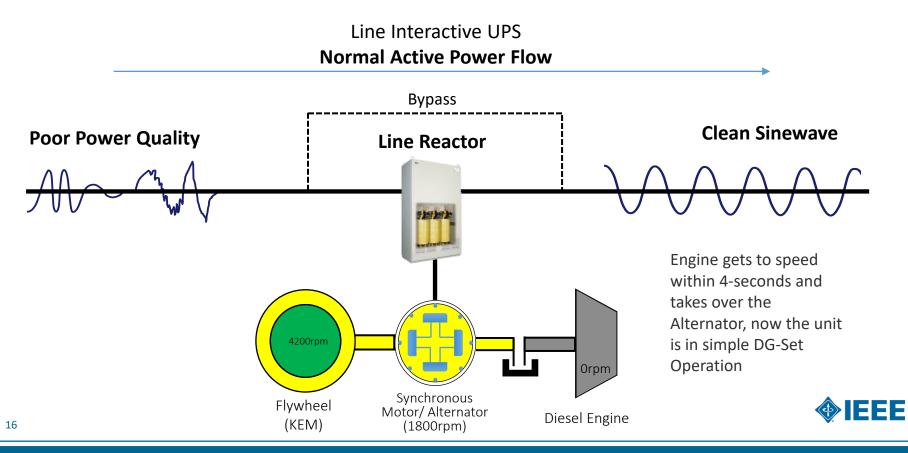


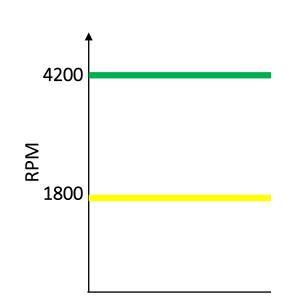
14

Dynamic UPS Basics (4/5)



Dynamic UPS Basics (5/5)

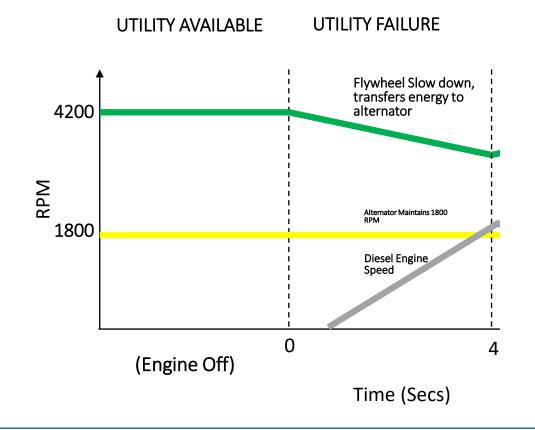




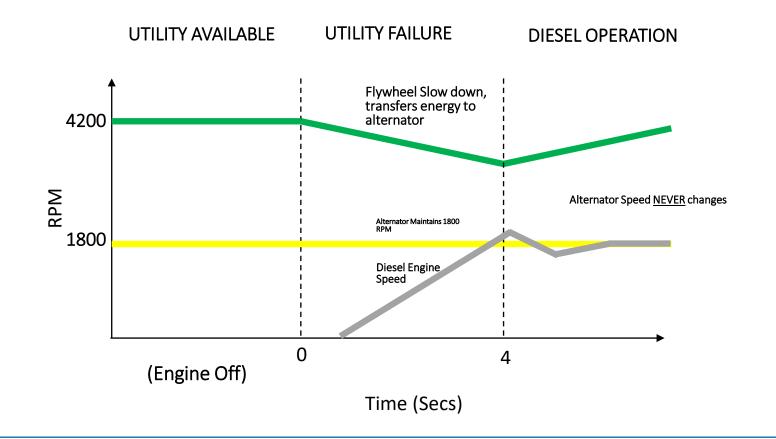
UTILITY AVAILABLE

(Engine Off)

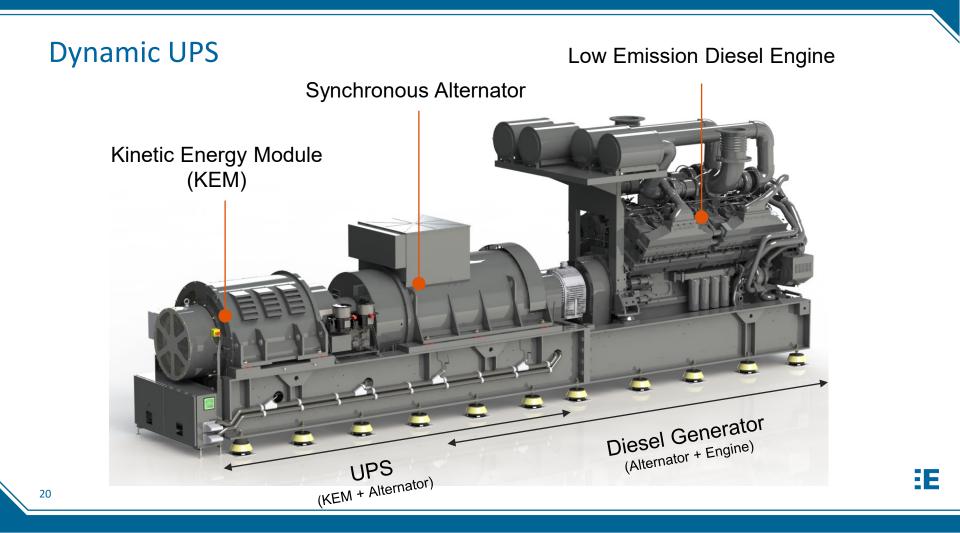


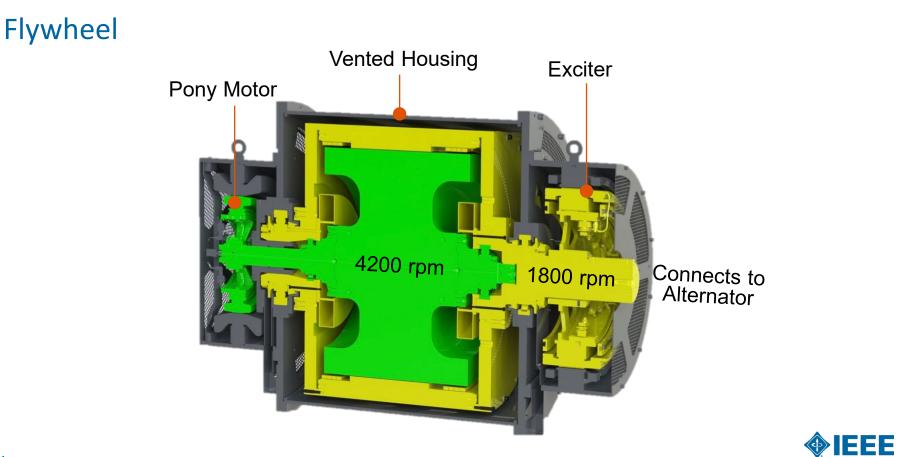




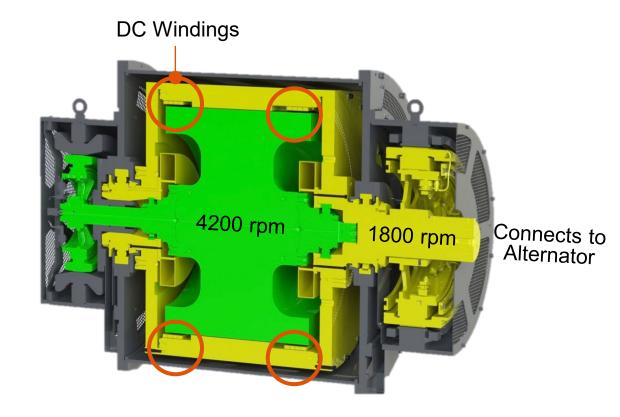






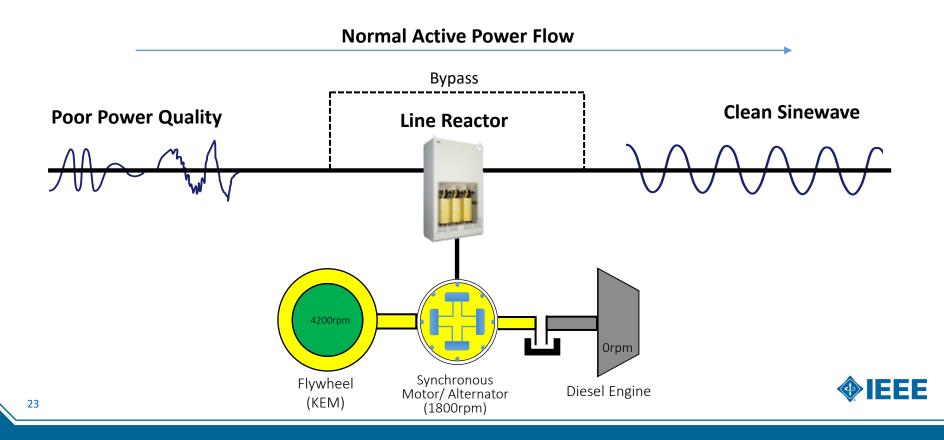


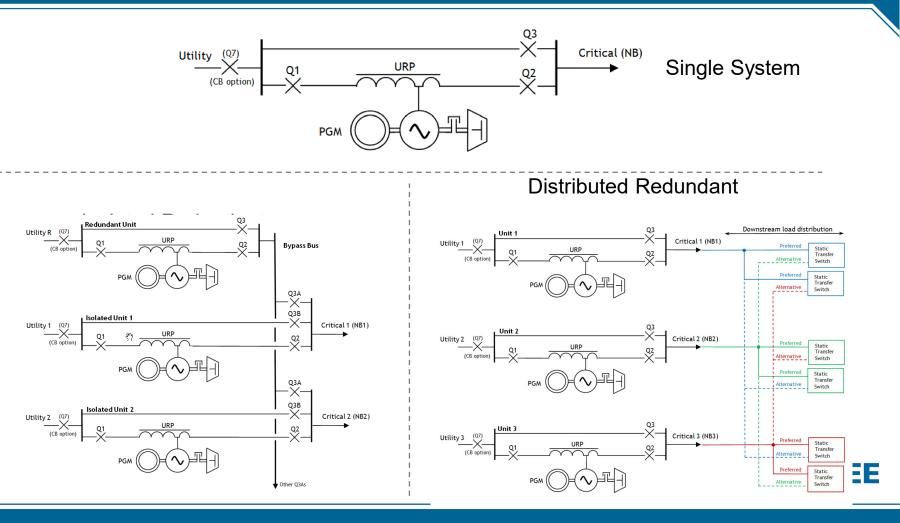
Flywheel





Summary of Energy Flow



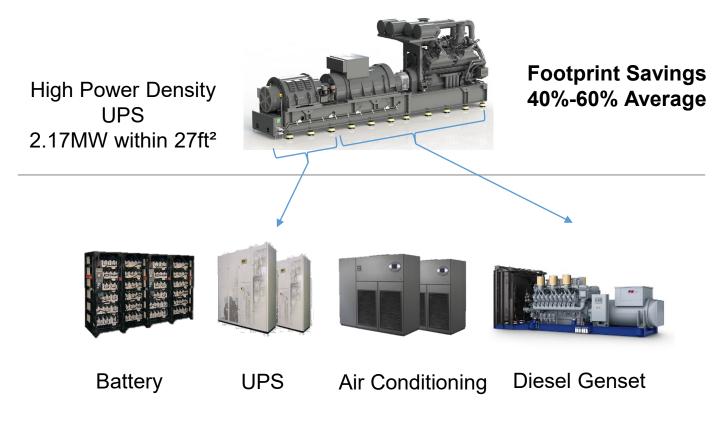


Advantages - Long Lifetime and Reliability





Advantages - Footprint





Advantages – System Efficiency



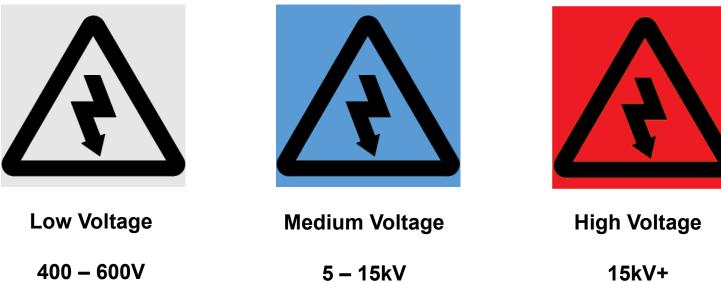








Advantages – Medium Voltage



3 ph. 3 wire 3 ph. 4 wire 5 – 15kV Direct Generation

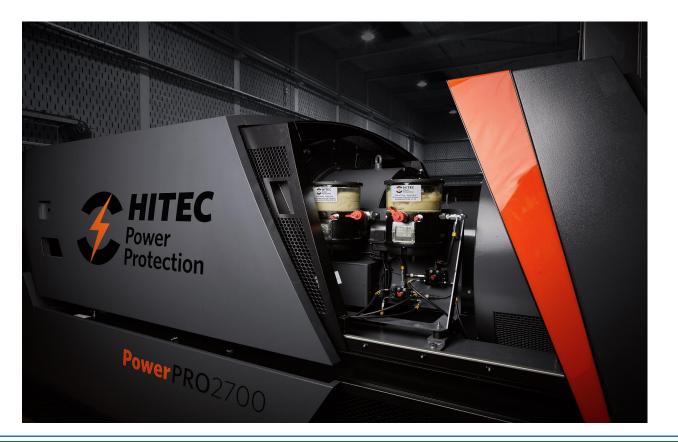
> 3 ph. 3 wire 3 ph. 4 wire

15kV+ Via Step-up Tx

3 ph. 3 wire 3 ph. 4 wire

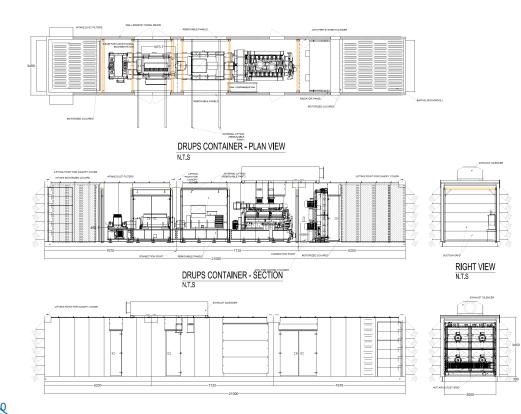


Advantages – LOW Maintenance





Advantages – Outdoor Solutions





Redmond, WA



Puerto Rico



Questions?

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Next Meeting: Monday 11/21/22

Topic: Industrial Automation Trends & Emerging Technologies Presenter: Mike Crevar - Automation Sales Executive Schneider Electric

