

IEEE Recommended Practice for the Design and Application of Power Electronics in Electrical Power Systems

IEEE Industry Applications Society

Sponsored by the Petroleum and Chemical Industry Committee

and the

IEEE Power Electronics Society

Sponsored by the Standards Committee

IEEE 3 Park Avenue New York, NY 10016-5997 USA IEEE Std 1662[™]-2016 (Revision of IEEE Std 1662-2008)

IEEE Recommended Practice for the Design and Application of Power Electronics in Electrical Power Systems

Sponsors

Petroleum and Chemical Industry Committee of the IEEE Industry Applications Society

Standards Committee of the IEEE Power Electronics Society

Approved 22 September 2016

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: Recommendations and requirements for the design and applications of power electronics in land-based (onshore) and marine (offshore) electrical power systems are provided in this standard. A wide range of power electronics equipment with aggregated power ratings at and above 100 kW with voltages equal or less than 52 kV (ac) or (dc) is covered. Existing engineering practices, analytical methods, and performance characteristics are described. Applicable international and local standards are referenced with appropriate guidance to provide users of the standard with correct criteria for design, testing, and maintenance necessary for reliable operation of integrated power systems.

Keywords: IEEE 1662[™], integrated power systems, PEBB, power electronic building blocks, power electronics

National Electrical Code, NEC, and NFPA 70 are registered trademarks in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by the National Fire Protection Association.

PDF:	ISBN 978-1-5044-2328-1	STD21114
Print:	ISBN 978-1-5044-2329-8	STDPD21114

IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment, and bullying.

For more information, visit http://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/whatis/policies/p9-26.html.

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. 3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Copyright © 2017 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. All rights reserved. Published 9 March 2017. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE is a registered trademark in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers, or a reference to this page, appear in all standards and may be found under the heading "Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents." They can also be obtained on request from IEEE or viewed at http://standards.ieee.org/IPR/disclaimers.html.

Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents (standards, recommended practices, and guides), both full-use and trial-use, are developed within IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association ("IEEE-SA") Standards Board. IEEE ("the Institute") develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI"), which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. IEEE Standards are documents developed through scientific, academic, and industry-based technical working groups. Volunteers in IEEE working groups are not necessarily members of the Institute and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEEE Standards do not guarantee or ensure safety, security, health, or environmental protection, or ensure against interference with or from other devices or networks. Implementers and users of IEEE Standards documents are responsible for determining and complying with all appropriate safety, security, environmental, health, and interference protection practices and all applicable laws and regulations.

IEEE does not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained in its standards, and expressly disclaims all warranties (express, implied and statutory) not included in this or any other document relating to the standard, including, but not limited to, the warranties of: merchantability; fitness for a particular purpose; non-infringement; and quality, accuracy, effectiveness, currency, or completeness of material. In addition, IEEE disclaims any and all conditions relating to: results; and workmanlike effort. IEEE standards documents are supplied "AS IS" and "WITH ALL FAULTS."

Use of an IEEE standard is wholly voluntary. The existence of an IEEE standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

IN NO EVENT SHALL IEEE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: PROCURE-MENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CON-TRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE PUBLICATION, USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON ANY STANDARD, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGE WAS FORESEEABLE.

Translations

The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE should be considered the approved IEEE standard.

Official statements

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE-SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered or inferred to be the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, or be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE.

Comments on standards

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE. However, IEEE does not provide consulting information or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. For the same reason, IEEE does not respond to interpretation requests. Any person who would like to participate in revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group.

Comments on standards should be submitted to the following address:

Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board 445 Hoes Lane Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE Standards document does not imply compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Copyrights

IEEE draft and approved standards are copyrighted by IEEE under U.S. and international copyright laws. They are made available by IEEE and are adopted for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to the documents.

Photocopies

Subject to payment of the appropriate fee, IEEE will grant users a limited, non-exclusive license to photocopy portions of any individual standard for company or organizational internal use or individual, non-commercial use only. To arrange for payment of licensing fees, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Updating of IEEE Standards documents

Users of IEEE Standards documents should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. An official IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect.

Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every ten years. When a document is more than ten years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit the IEEE Xplore at http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/ or contact IEEE at the address listed previously. For more information about the IEEE-SA or IEEE's standards development process, visit the IEEE-SA Website at http://standards.ieee.org.

Errata

Errata, if any, for all IEEE standards can be accessed on the IEEE-SA Website at the following URL:<u>http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/errata/index.html</u>. Users are encouraged to check this URL for errata periodically.

Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. If a patent holder or patent applicant has filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE-SA Website at http://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the Submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association.

Participants

At the time this recommended practice was submitted to the IEEE-SA Standards Board for approval, the Power Electronics Working Group had the following membership:

Yuri Khersonsky, Chair Norbert Doerry, Vice Chair Terry Ericsen, Vice Chair Joseph Piff, Secretary

Dwight Alexander	Boris Jacobson	Lorraine Padden
John Amy	Joseph L. Koepfinger	Julian Profir
Frank Basciano	Robert Konnik	Daniel Sabin
Michael Basler	Thomas Lipo	Michael Steurer
Thomas Basso	William Lockey	Giorgio Sulligoi
Robert Behl	Earl MacDonald	Albert Tucker
Robert Durham	Allan Mantooth	John Vergis
Herbert Ginn	David Mills	James Wilson
	T. W. Olsen	

Technical comments from the following individuals have been implemented in this recommended practice:

Paul Barnhart	Narain Hingorani	James H. Rockot
Paul Bishop	Matti Lehti	Robert Schuerger
Dushan Boroyevich	Mirko Maksimcev	Peter Steimer
Charles Brown	George Robinson	Eric Vaughn
David Cartes	Timothy Robirds	Fred Wang

The following members of the individual balloting committee voted on this recommended practice. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

David Aho	David E. De Luca	Paul Hamer
Ali Al Awazi	Mamadou Diong	Werner Hoelzl
Dwight Alexander	Norbert Doerry	John Houdek
Roy Alexander	Gary Donner	Richard Jackson
Saleman Alibhay	Neal Dowling	Laszlo Kadar
John Amy	Ernest Duckworth	Innocent Kamwa
Paul Barnhart	Robert Durham	John Kay
Frank Basciano	Gearold O. H. Eidhin	Yuri Khersonsky
Michael Basler	Terry Ericsen	Hermann Koch
Thomas Basso	Kevin Fellhoelter	Gerald Kolbe
William Bloethe	William Finley	Saumen Kundu
Dennis Bogh	Keith Flowers	Benjamin Lanz
Frederick Brockhurst	Rostyslaw Fostiak	Michael Lauxman
Bill Brown	Gary Fox	Wei-Jen Lee
Gustavo Brunello	Carl Fredericks	Duane Leschert
William Bush	George Gela	Hua Liu
William Byrd	Kenneth Gettman	Earl Mac Donald
Paul Cardinal	Paul Giorsetto	Arturo Maldonado
Leo Casey	Alexander Glaninger-	John Malinowski
Arvind Chaudhary	Katschnig	Homer Alan Mantooth
Robert Christman	Mietek Glinkowski	John Martin
Larry Conrad	Jalal Gohari	Peter Megna
Luis Coronado	J. Travis Griffith	Daniel Mulkey
Alireza Daneshpooy	Randall Groves	Jerry Murphy
Matthew Davis	Ajit Gwal	Rhonda Netzel

Michael Newman Gary Nissen T. W. Olsen Lorraine Padden **Richard Paes** Mirko Palazzo Howard Penrose Kevin Peterson Christopher Petrola K. James Phillips Joseph Piff **Donald Platts** Percy Pool Iulian Profir Michael Roberts **Timothy Robirds** Charles Rogers

Joseph Rostron Daniel Sabin Steven Sano Todd Sauve Bartien Sayogo Ted Schoenberg Robert Schuerger Carl Schuetz Nikunj Shah Devki Sharma Jeremy Smith Gary Smullin Wayne Stec Ralph Stell Michael Steurer Eugene Stoudenmire K. Stump

Peter Sutherland Michael Thompson Robert Thornton-Jones Albert Tucker Demetrios Tziouvaras Eric Udren James Van De Ligt Eric Vaughn John Vergis Daniel Ward Hung-Yu Wei Yingli Wen Kenneth White Kenneth White James Wilson Iain Wright Jian Yu

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this recommended practice on 22 September 2016, it had the following membership:

Jean-Philippe Faure, Chair Ted Burse, Vice Chair John D. Kulick, Past Chair Konstantinos Karachalios, Secretary

Chuck Adams Masayuki Ariyoshi Stephen Dukes Jianbin Fan J. Travis Griffith Gary Hoffman

*Member Emeritus

Ronald W. Hotchkiss Michael Janezic Joseph L. Koepfinger* Hung Ling Kevin Lu Annette D. Reilly Gary Robinson Mehmet Ulema Yingli Wen Howard Wolfman Don Wright Yu Yuan Daidi Zhong

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 1662-2016, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Design and Application of Power Electronics in Electrical Power Systems.

This revision of IEEE Std 1662-2008 provides recommendations and requirements for the design and applications of power electronics in land-based and marine electrical power systems. It covers a wide range of power electronics equipment with aggregated power ratings at and above 100 kW with voltages equal or less than 52 kV (ac) or (dc). It describes existing engineering practices, analytical methods, and performance characteristics. Applicable international and local standards are referenced with guidance to provide users of this standard with correct criteria for analysis, design, testing, and maintenance of power electronics and reliable integration of power electronics in electrical power systems.

Acknowledgments

Permissions have been granted as follows:1

- Figure 3 reprinted with permission from the Information Technology Industry Council, ITI (CBEMA) Curve, 2000 [B32].
- Figure B.1 reprinted with permission from Fuji Electric Co., Ltd., *Fuji Electric Review*, "Power Electronics Technology that Supports Smart Grid" [B49] © 2011.

¹Every effort has been made to secure permission to reprint borrowed material contained in this document. If omissions have been made, please bring them to our attention.

Contents

1. Overview	11
1.1 Scope	11
1.2 Purpose	11
1.3 Limitations	11
1.4 Equipment covered by this standard	11
1.5 Guide for users	12
2. Normative references	12
2 Definitions consumer and alternatives	14
3. Definitions, actonyms, and addreviations	14
3.1 Definitions	14
3.2 Acronyms and abbreviations	15
4 Power electronics (PE) equipment applications	17
4 1 Types of system-level functions	17
4.2. Recommended PEBB architecture for PE applications	18
4.3 Typical applications	18
5. General requirements	18
5.1 Introduction	18
5.2 Power rating	18
5.3 Voltage requirements	21
5.4 Current requirements	22
5.5 PE grounding	23
5.6 Efficiency	24
5.7 No-load losses	24
5.8 Overload	24
5.9 Stress limits and derating factors	24
5.10 Power quality requirements	25
5.11 Protection requirements	25
5.12 Surge voltage withstanding capability	26
6 Design requirements	26
6.1 General	20
6.2 Size and weight	20
6.3 Reliability and maintainability requirements	20
6.4 Dynamics requirements	20
6.5 PF local controllers	27
6.6 Software	27
6.7 Isolating means	20
6.8 Fuses	30
6.9 Solid-state PE switches and circuit breakers	30
6.10 Environmental design requirements	30
6.11 Electromagnetic effects	31
6.12 Control circuits	32
6.13 Enclosures	32
6.14 Design for safety	52
6 15 Namenlate	55
6.16 Clearance and creepage distances	55
6 17 Quality assurance	34
7 Decommon detions for system studies and analysis	
/. Recommendations for system studies and analysis	34

	7.2 Examples of required technical information, data, and models	35
	7.3 System-driven requirements	35
8.	PE analysis and design	36
	8.2 Converter functions and power topologies	37
	8.3 Converter system-level design	39
	8.4 Equipment-level analysis and recommended models	40
9.	Testing, inspection, and maintenance 9.1 Testing 9.2 Performance of tests 9.3 Inspections, periodic tests, and maintenance	41 41 43 44
A	nnex A (informative) Bibliography	45
A	nnex B (normative) Power electronics (PE) in marine power systems	49
A	nnex C (informative) Stress limits of power semiconductors	56
A	nnex D (informative) Power quality and quality of service	59
A	nnex E (informative) Analytical and design models	60

IEEE Recommended Practice for the Design and Application of Power Electronics in Electrical Power Systems

1. Overview

1.1 Scope

This document summarizes current electrical engineering methods and design practices for applying power electronics (PE) in electrical power distribution and conversion systems from a common frame of reference for reliable integrated electrical power systems. It recommends PE equipment requirements, necessary power system analytical studies, PE design analysis and testing, and certification and inspection procedures.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to recommend a methodology for analysis and specifications parameters of PE equipment for electrical power systems. It analyzes the impact of power electronics building blocks (PEBBs) or integrated power systems (IPSs) on size, life cycle cost, weight, fuel efficiency, and risk reduction of implementation.

1.3 Limitations

This standard is applicable to design and applications of PE equipment with aggregated power ratings at and above 100 kW in land-based and marine electrical power systems with voltages equal or less than 52 kV (ac) or (dc).

1.4 Equipment covered by this standard

Some of the equipment is very specific to the power distribution system. Other equipment is the end-use equipment that uses electrical power to perform its function. Examples of equipment covered in this standard are as follows:

- Inverters
- Rectifiers
- Converters: dc to dc, dc to ac, frequency, cyclo-, and others