

Advancements and solutions for low voltage DC residential grids at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

<u>Giovanni De Carne</u>, <u>Ömer Ekin</u>, Moein Ghadrdan, Veit Hagenmeyer

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology 26.11.25





Geothermal energy plant





HT thermal storage

Solid oxid fuel cell



Smart Energy System Simulation and Control Center

We are designing and operating future power grids on all voltage levels

- Large-scale research infrastructure for multi-energy system innovation
- We research and develop methods and technologies to design and operate resilient, decentralized, and sector-integrated energy systems



Smart Energy System Simulation and Control Center System-of-Interest







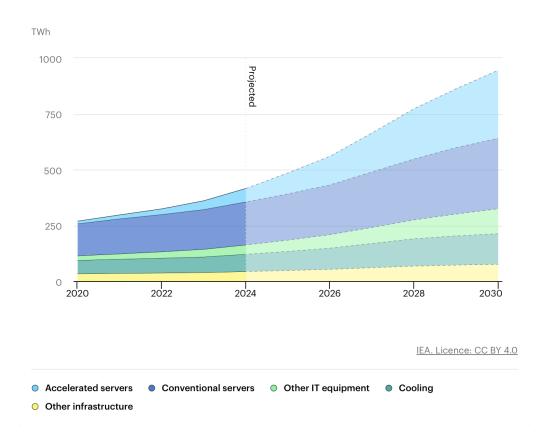
(Distributed real-time) Simulation for operation and optimization of largescale power grids

Flexible operation of microgrids and local LV grids (System-under-Test) Design and validation of digital twins of single devices (Device-under-Test)

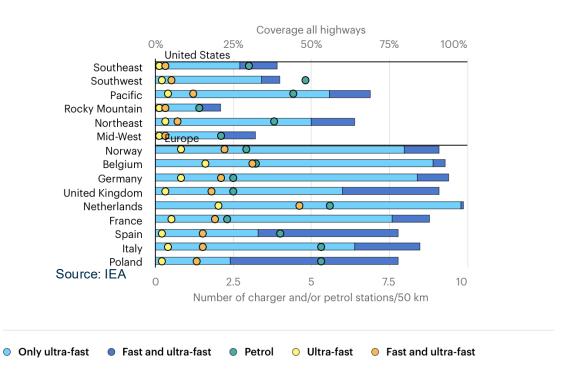


Shifting focus from DC-generation to DC-load technologies

Global data-center energy consumption

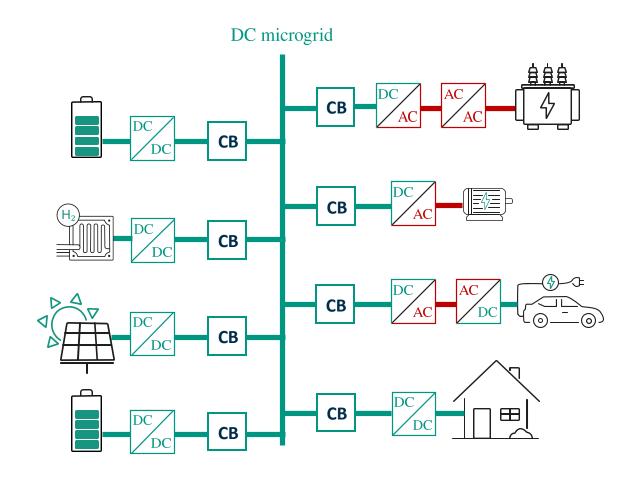


EV Charging station coverage in the world





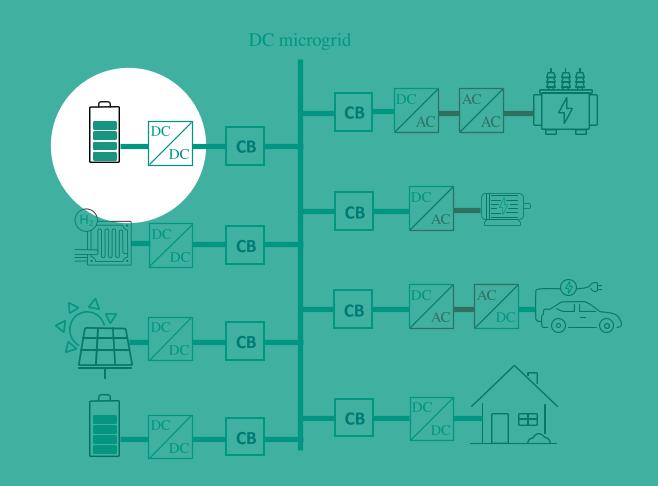
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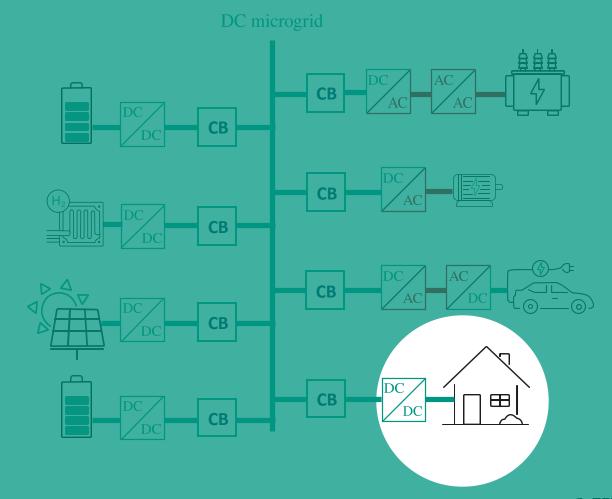
New elements in the game:

Energy Storage Systems



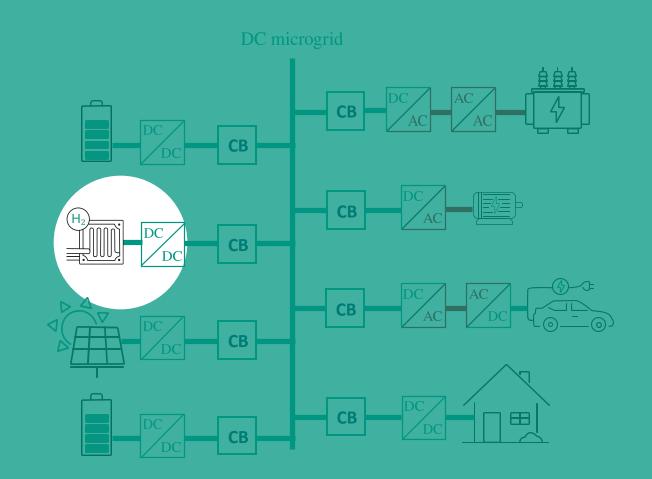


- Energy Storage Systems
- Households



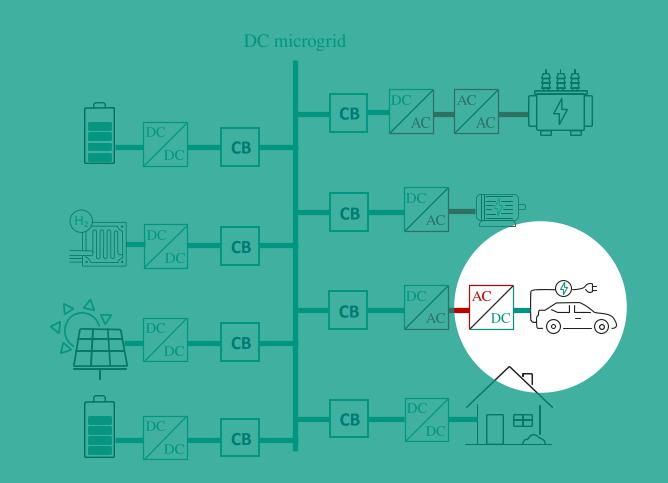


- Energy Storage Systems
- Households
- Power-to-X Units



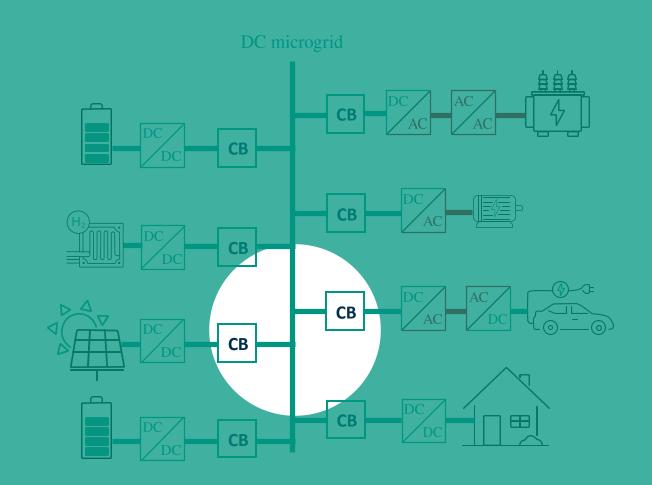


- Energy Storage Systems
- Households
- Power-to-X Units
- EV Charging Stations





- **Energy Storage Systems**
- Households
- **Power-to-X Units**
- **EV Charging Stations**
- **Protection Systems**



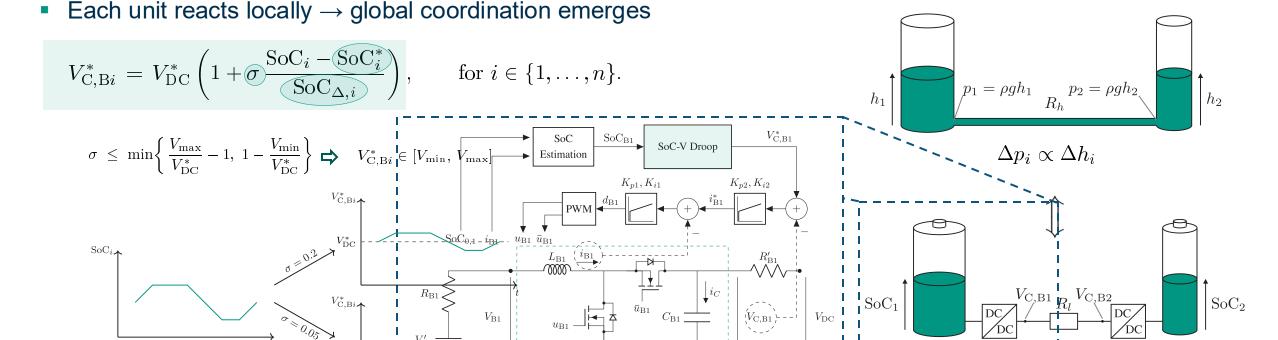


Innovative control approaches



State-of-Grid (SoG) Control Concept

- Inspired by: Communicating Vessels Principle
- Local energy state of charges (SoC) are projected into: Voltage deviation (DC side) and
 Frequency deviation (AC side) These observable signals act as proxies for global grid state.

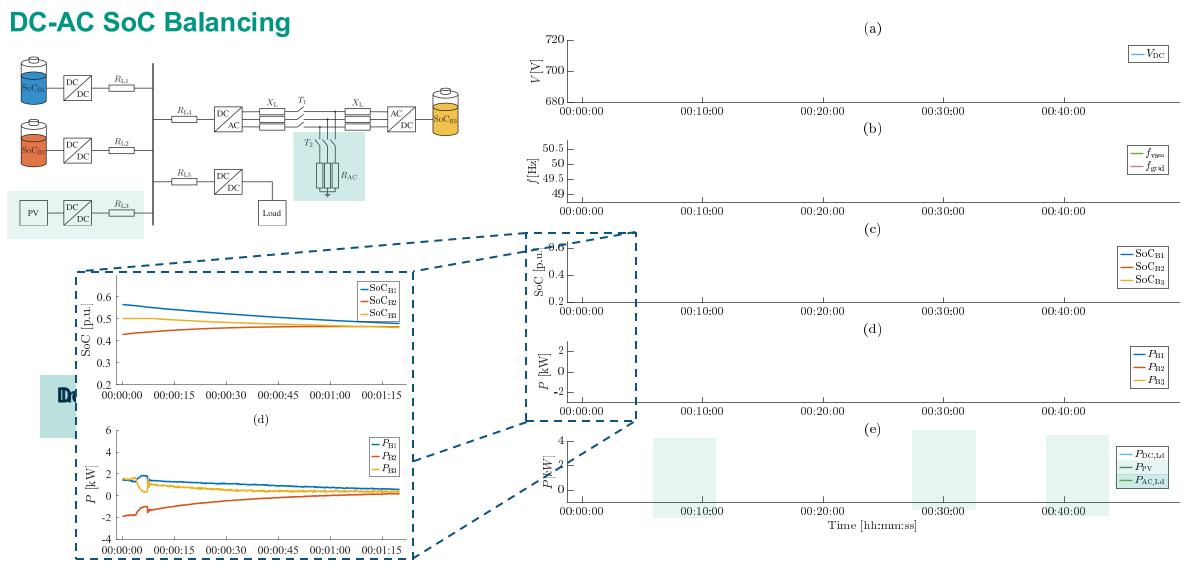


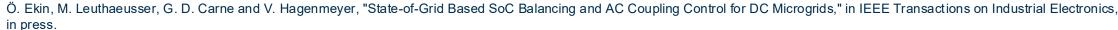
 $\Delta V_{\mathrm{C,B}i} \propto \Delta \mathrm{SoC}_i$

Ö. Ekin, G. D. Carne and V. Hagenmeyer, "Decentralized Control of DC Microgrids: Introducing the State-of-Grid Concept: How the Principles of Communicating Vessels Could Be Used in DC Microgrid Control," in IEEE Industrial Electronics Magazine, doi: 10.1109/MIE.2025.3607070.

Bidirectional DC/DC Converter

State-of-Grid (SoG) Control Concept

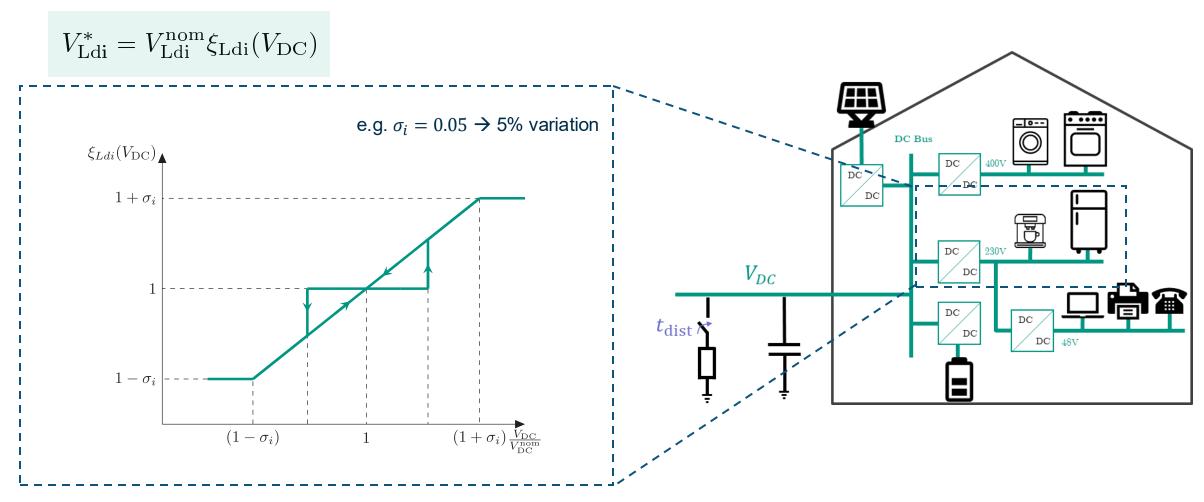






Grid-supportive Load (GSL) Control Concept

GSL

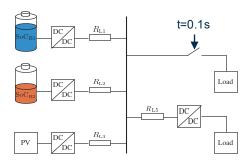




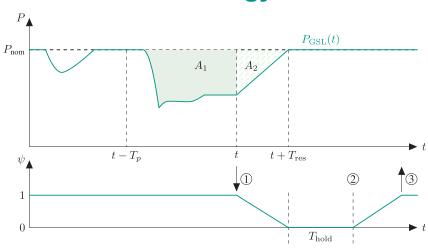


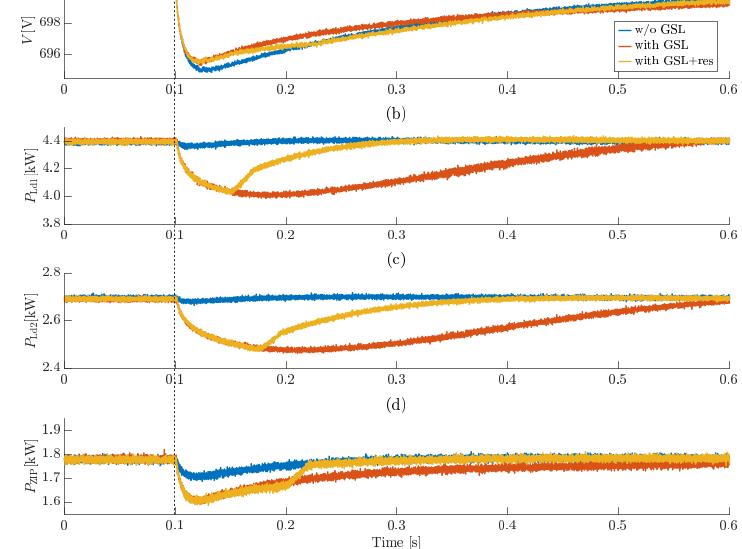
Grid-supportive Load (GSL) Control Concept

GSL



Restoration Strategy





Ö. Ekin, G. D. Carne, V. Hagenmeyer. Grid-Supportive Load Control for Residential ZIP Loads in DC Microgrid. TechRxiv. November 19, 2024. DOI: 10.36227/techrxiv.173198914.48430763/v1

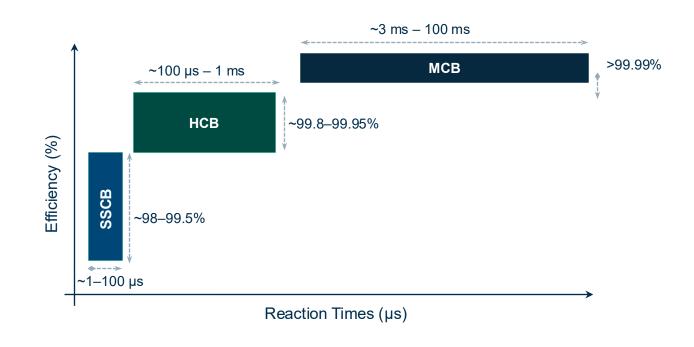


DC protection



Key Insights on DCCB Technologies

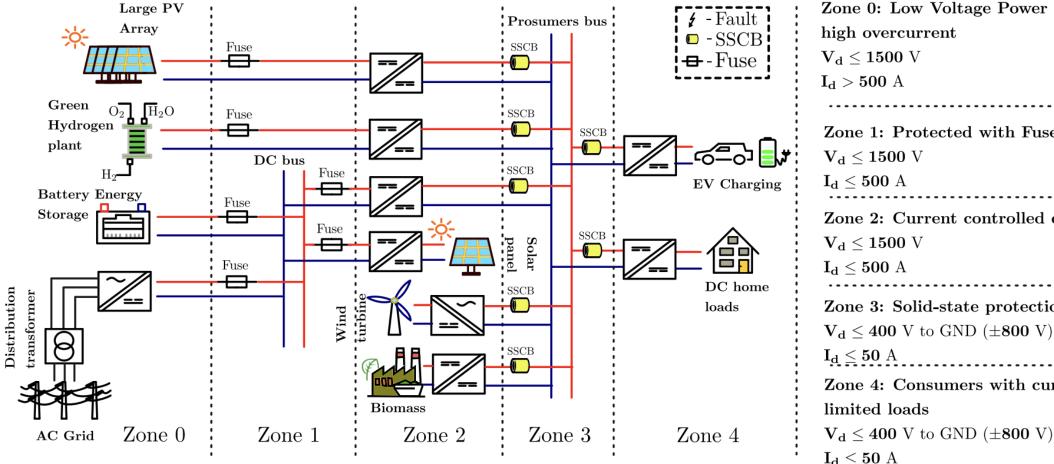
- No single technology can deliver both highest efficiency and fastest reaction time,
- → At first glance, trade-offs may seem inevitable between speed and efficiency
- Mechanical breakers remain practical in certain applications (PV outputs)
- Hybrid Circuit Breakers occupy the middle ground, yet remain slow for critical fault scenarios
- SS DCCBs may be efficient enough, but cause power loss, and need heavy cooling systems, and larger size



Remain ~10 times more expensive and larger than AC counterparts



DC Protection Zoning System



Zone 0: Low Voltage Power sources with

Zone 1: Protected with Fuse

Zone 2: Current controlled converters

Zone 3: Solid-state protection

Zone 4: Consumers with current

 $V_d \le 400 \text{ V to GND } (\pm 800 \text{ V})$

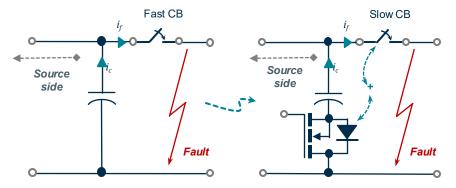
 $I_d \leq 50 A$

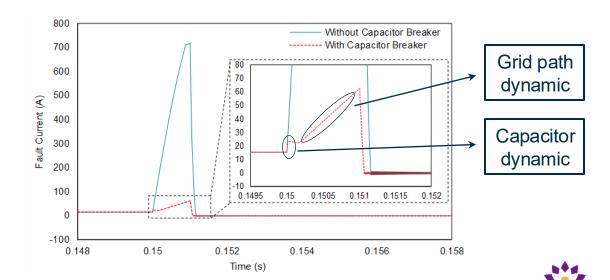




Multi-breaker Configuration Based on Prioritized Capacitor **Zone Protection**

- Compared to missing natural zerocrossings and arc risk, the main issue is bulky capacitors causing a rapid fault current rise,
- Unlike AC systems, two energy sources can feed the fault:
- → Capacitor path: Lower inductance → much faster, but lower power
- → Source path: Higher inductance → slower, carries the main power
- Single-breaker in main path demands both low power loss and high speed,
- Unlike AC protection systems, multibreaker configuration may be optimal.





Fault current at the output of a 3-phase diode-bridge rectifier

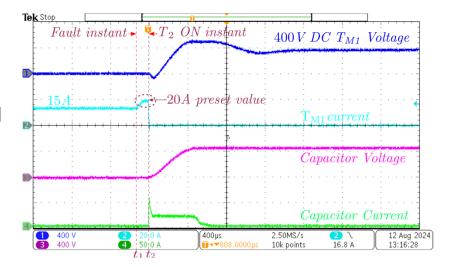


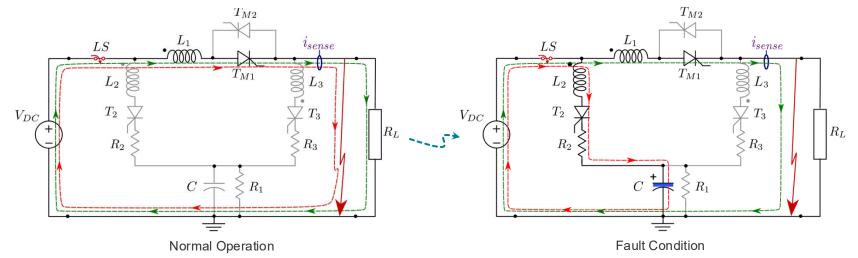
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Coupled Inductor-Based SSCB with Reduced Components

- Bidirectional thyristor-based SSCB using:
- → Three-winding coupled inductor (L1 main, L2/L3 auxiliary) ,
- → Two anti-parallel main SCRs (TM1/TM2),
- → Two auxiliary SCR (T2/T3), one capacitor, current-limiting and discharge resistors.
- Fewer active/passive components,
- adjustable trip level and manual trip,
- eliminating diodes in the main path,









Conclusive Remarks

- DC Microgrids offer enhanced control possibilities due to the flexibility of power electronics converters
- They offer energy management optimization and at the same time provide frequency regulation services to the AC grid.
- Bottleneck → protection systems!
- Working to realize cost-effective and flexible solutions for DC protection
- A lot needs still to be done:
 - Standards on control, implementation, safety
 - Business cases for industry and household customers
 - Teaching focus in universities → Next Gen Engineer needs to know about DC grids!







Director of the Institute for Technical Physics Head of "Real Time System Integration" group Helmholtz young investigator group leader

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
Institute for Technical Physics (ITEP)

Email: giovanni.carne@kit.edu

Website: https://www.itep.kit.edu/rtset/





M.Sc. Ömer Ekin PhD Candidate

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Institute for Automation and Applied Informatics (IAI)

Email: oemer.ekin@kit.edu

Website: https://www.iai.kit.edu/RPE-Team 3826.php



