



TALL
TECH

DC BUILDINGS

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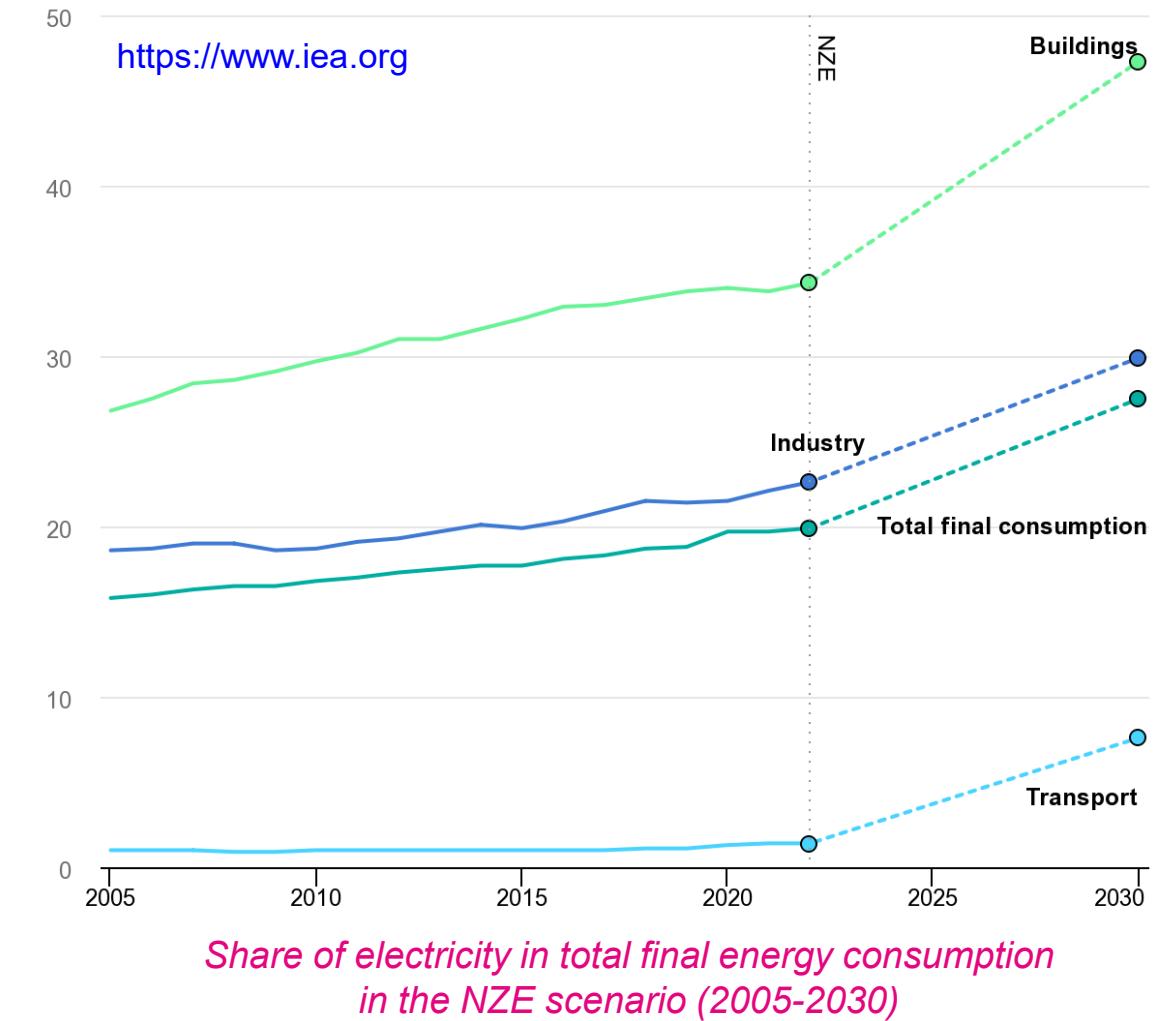
Estonian
Research Council



Centre of Excellence
in Energy Efficiency

TOWARDS 2050 NZE PATHWAY (EU GREEN DEAL)

- By 2050 the EU aims to become the **world's first "climate-neutral bloc"** having an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions (NZE)
- **Electrification** is considered one of the key strategies to reach NZE goals
- The **share of electricity** in the final energy consumption in 2050 is targeted to be **more than 50%**
- By 2050, almost **90%** of electricity generation in EU is expected to come **from renewable sources**, with wind and solar PV together accounting for nearly 70%
- Much of the NZE need will be met by shifting towards **electric transport** and **electrification of heating/cooling demand of buildings** using heat pumps
- In 2050, **electricity will become the dominant energy carrier for the buildings in EU**: the prognosed growth in demand by 2030 is 12% and 35% by 2050



DECARBONIZATION OF BUILDING STOCK IN EU

- Buildings are responsible for approximately **40% of EU energy consumption, more than half of EU gas consumption** (mainly through heating, cooling and domestic hot water), and 36% of the energy-related greenhouse gas emissions
- Roughly 75% of buildings** in the EU are not energy efficient, yet 85–95% of today's buildings will still be in use in 2050
- To **boost decarbonization** the EU requires all new buildings from 2021 to be nearly zero-energy buildings (nZEB)
- nZEB (or class A building)** means a building with a very high energy performance where the very low amount of energy should be covered to a **very significant extent by energy from the renewable sources**
- In practice, **nZEB consumes up to 4 times less energy** than the traditional „old school“ building
- Recently, the EU proposed to move from the current nZEB to zero-emission buildings (**ZEB, A+ or A₀**) from January 1, 2030. In ZEB the very low amount of energy still required must be **fully covered by energy from the renewable sources and without on-site carbon emissions from fossil fuels**. All new buildings become all-electric.

Table 2. Estonian energy labels for the three categories of detached houses D1, D2, and D3; EPC (kWh/(m²a)).



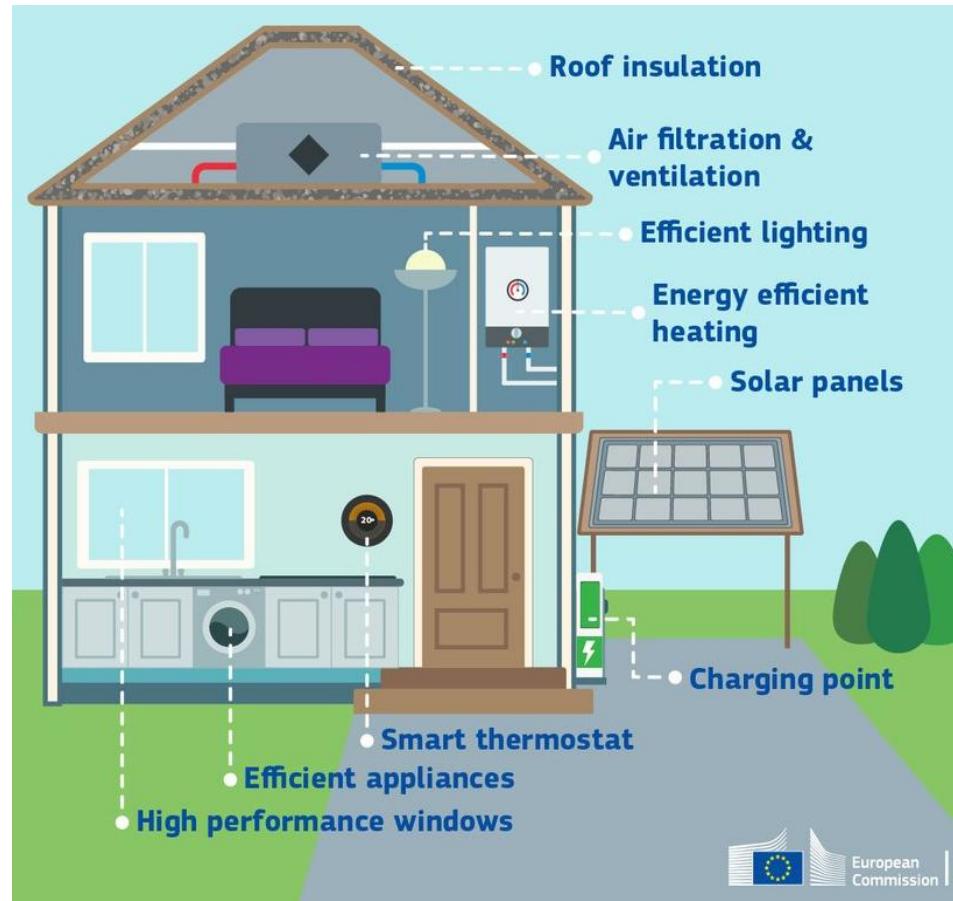
En. Label	D1 (EPC)	D2 (EPC)	D3 (EPC)
A	≤145	≤120	≤100
B	146–165	121–140	101–120
C	166–185	141–160	121–140
D	186–235	161–210	141–200
E	236–285	211–260	201–250
F	286–350	261–330	251–320
G	351–420	331–400	321–390
H	≥421	≥401	≥391

D1, <120 m²
D2, 120–220 m²
D3, >220 m²

ZEB AND POWER ELECTRONICS

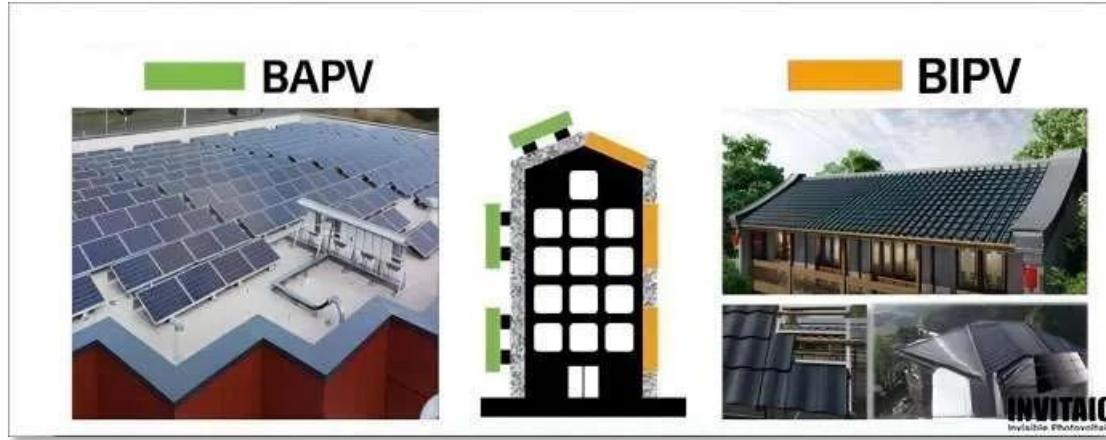
IT IS ALL ABOUT EFFICIENCY AND ENERGY SAVING

- **ZEB** = *high energy performance + local renewable energy generation + all-electric lifestyle*
- **Energy efficiency is the main feature of ZEB** - PV installation (backed up with energy storage), heat pump, heat recovery ventilation, energy-efficient appliances and lighting, smart control of loads, energy arbitrage
- Most of the energy saving technologies used in ZEB are **power electronics based**



BAPV vs BIPV- RENEWABLE ENERGY SHOULDN'T COME AT THE COST OF AESTHETICS !

Building-Attached Photovoltaics (BAPV)
lacks full integration into the building, adds additional load, with limited contributions to aesthetics and structural integrity



Building-Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV) is revolutionizing the solar industry by bridging the gap between electricity generation and building design

<https://roofit.solar/>



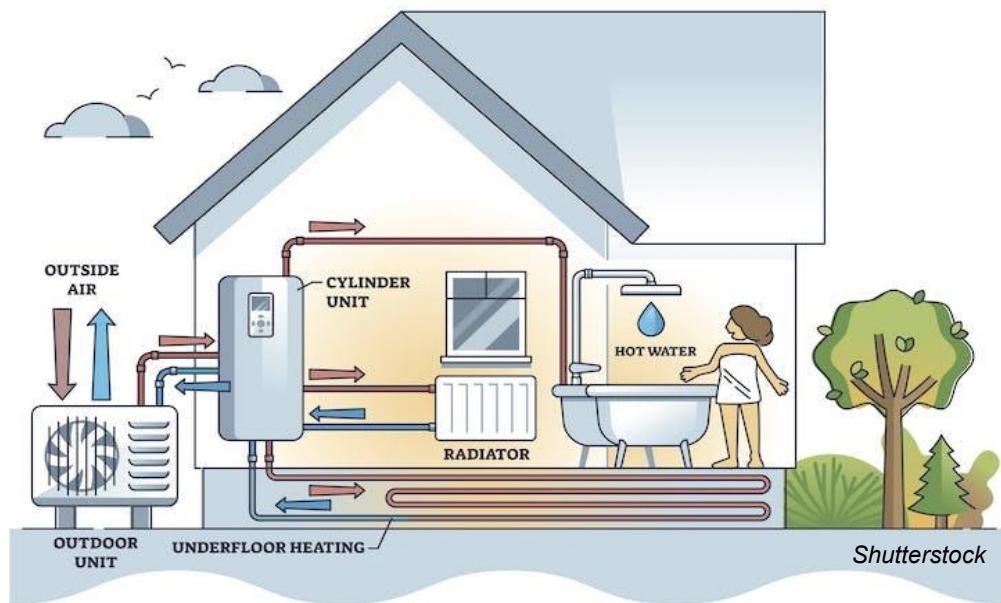
<https://www.govertic.ee/>



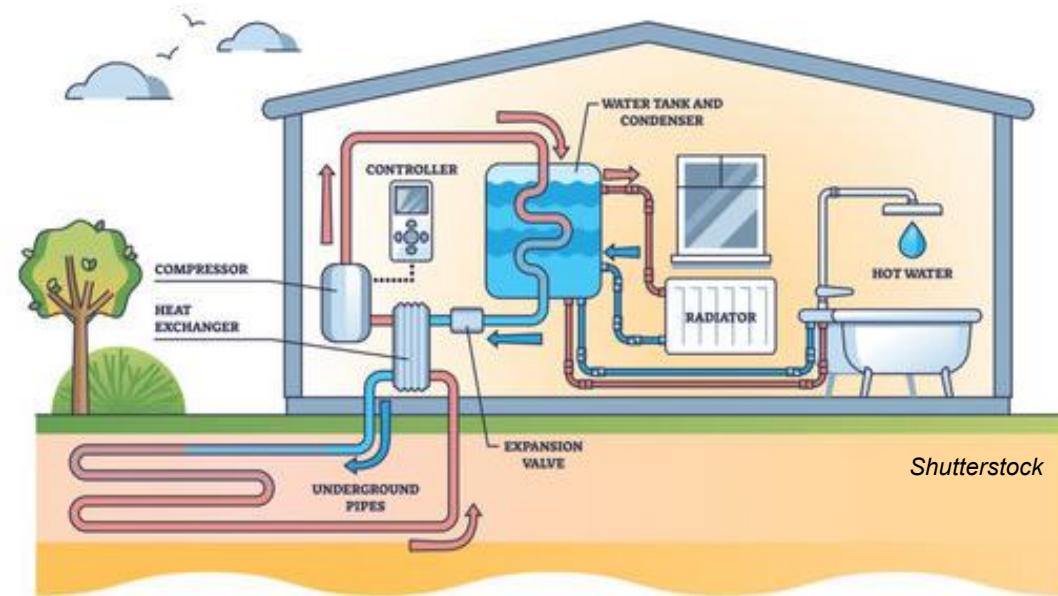
ADVANTAGES OF HEAT PUMPS

- There are **two main types of heat pumps** – air source and ground source (geothermal)
- **Excellent energy efficiency**: can deliver up to 5 times more heat energy to a home than the electrical energy it consumes (see COP – Coefficient of Performance or SCOP – Seasonal Coefficient of Performance)
- Used for **space heating/cooling** and providing **domestic hot water** for showers and sinks
- Can be **easily paired with PV** installation
- **Power electronics enabled smart control** – heat pump can be operated as a **flexible and grid-responsive resource**

AIR SOURCE HEAT PUMP

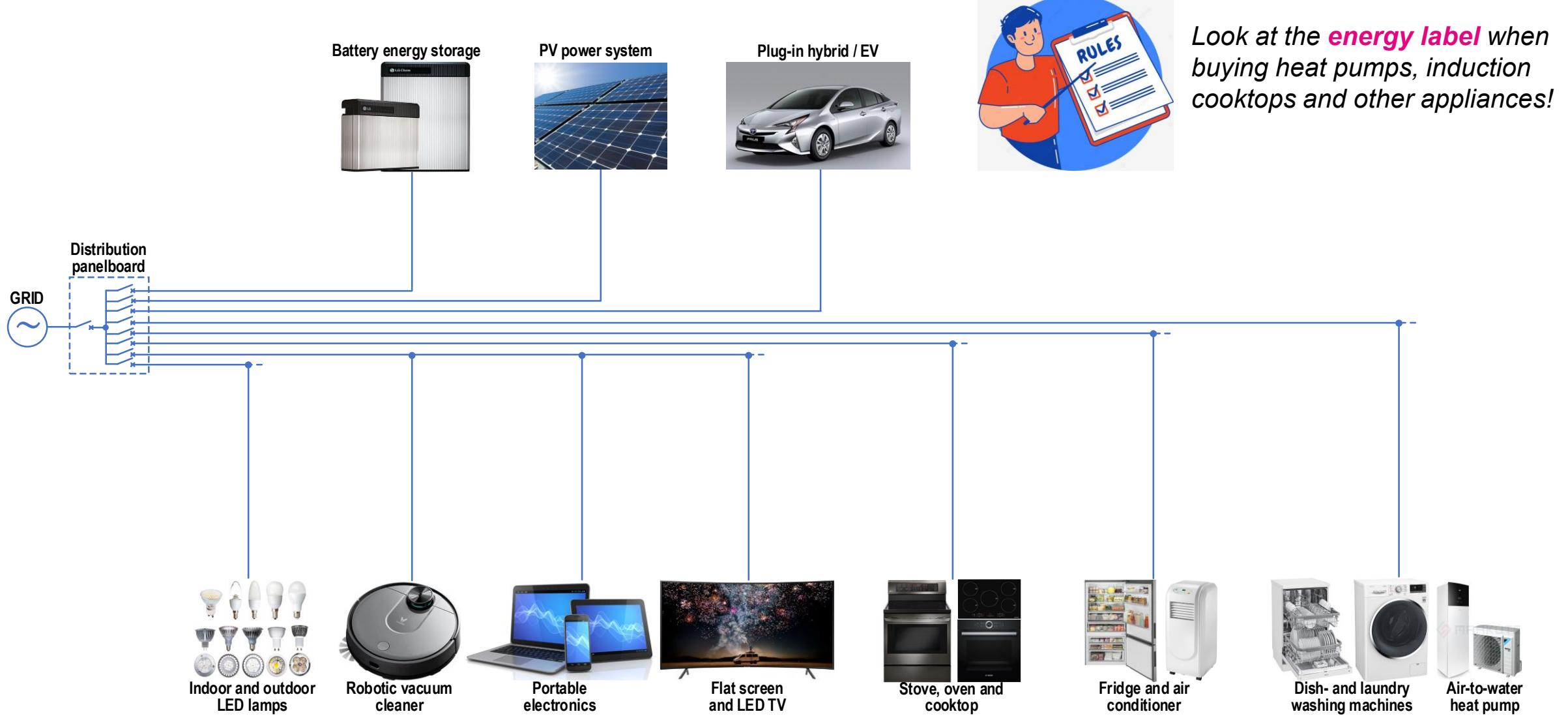


GROUND SOURCE HEAT PUMP



AC-BASED ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OF ZEB TODAY

WE GAIN THE BENEFITS OF AN ALL-ELECTRIC LIFESTYLE!

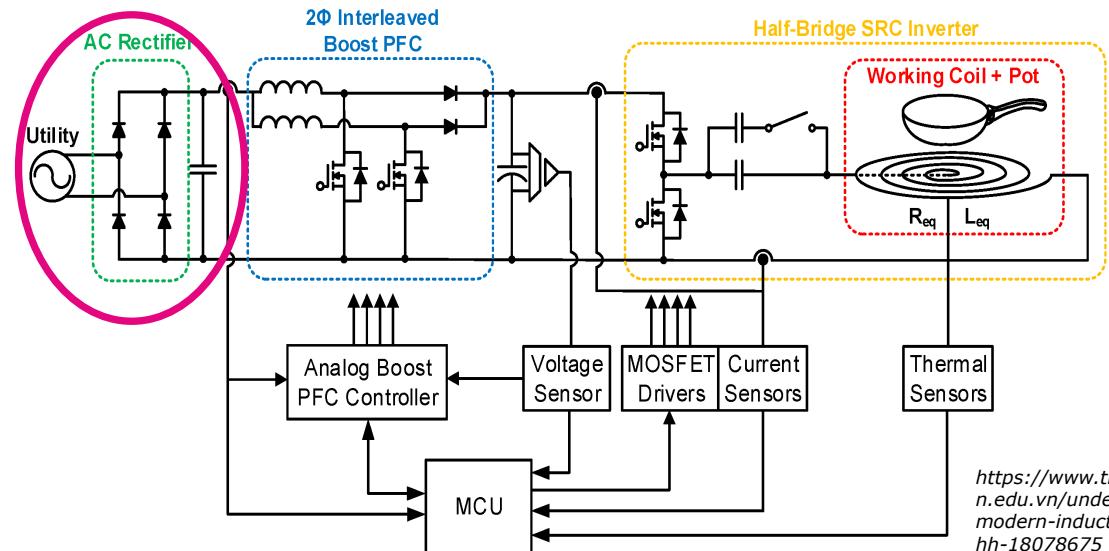
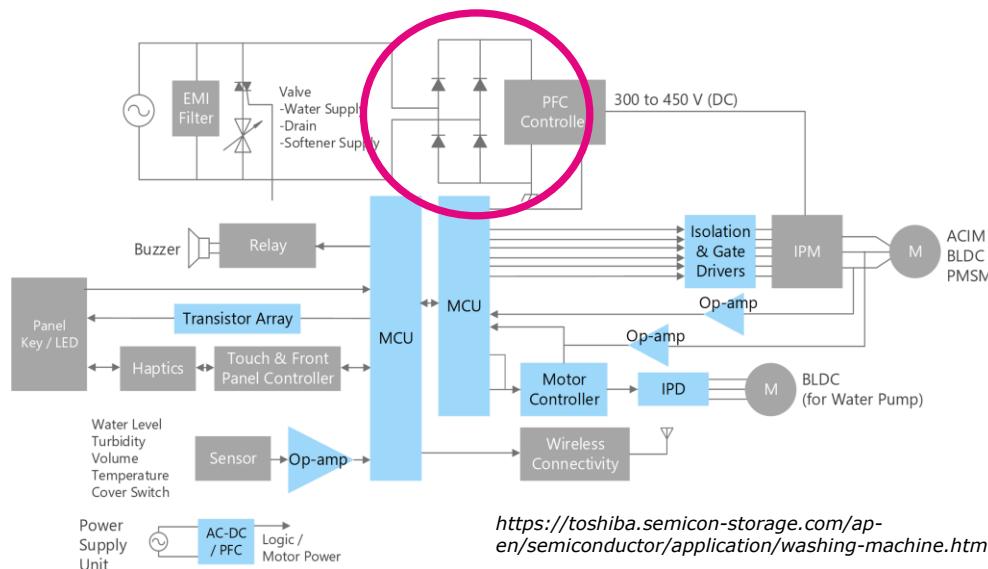


CLASS-A ENERGY-EFFICIENT APPLIANCES

WASHING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS, INDUCTION COOKTOPS, HEAT PUMPS, ETC.



THEY ALL USE DIRECT CURRENT (DC) FOR OPERATION !!!



FULL-ELECTRIC LIFESTYLE WITH AC

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE POWER FACTOR ISSUE

PFC stage is required only above 75W - energy efficiency is additionally affected by the non-unity power factor

GU10 LED bulb (4.3 W)



1	Urms	1	—	232.40	V
2	Irms	1	—	0.0337	A
3	P	1	—	4.33	W
4	S	1	—	7.83	VA
5	Q	1	—	6.52	var
6	Uthd	1	—	0.964	%
7	Ithd	1	—	74.420	%
8	PF	1	—	0.5534	

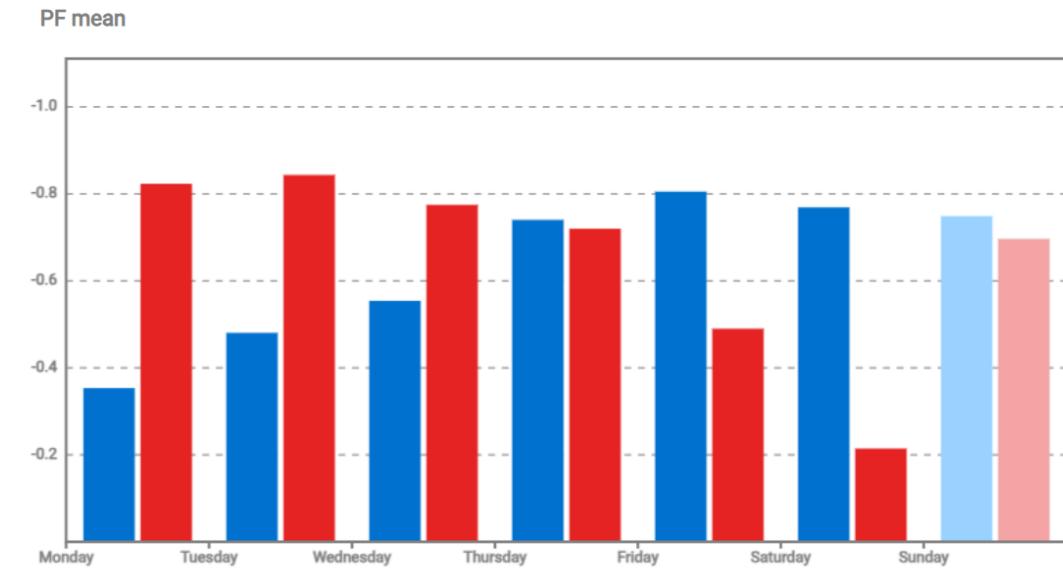
Laptop charger (65 W)



No.	Function	Data	Units
1	Urms	232.37	V
2	Irms	0.5766	A
3	P	65.09	W
4	S	133.99	VA
5	Q	117.12	var
6	Uthd	1.122	%
7	Ithd	86.841	%
8	PF	0.4858	
9	Udc	19.243	V
10	Idc	-3.022	A
11	P	-58.16	W

176.7 m² private house

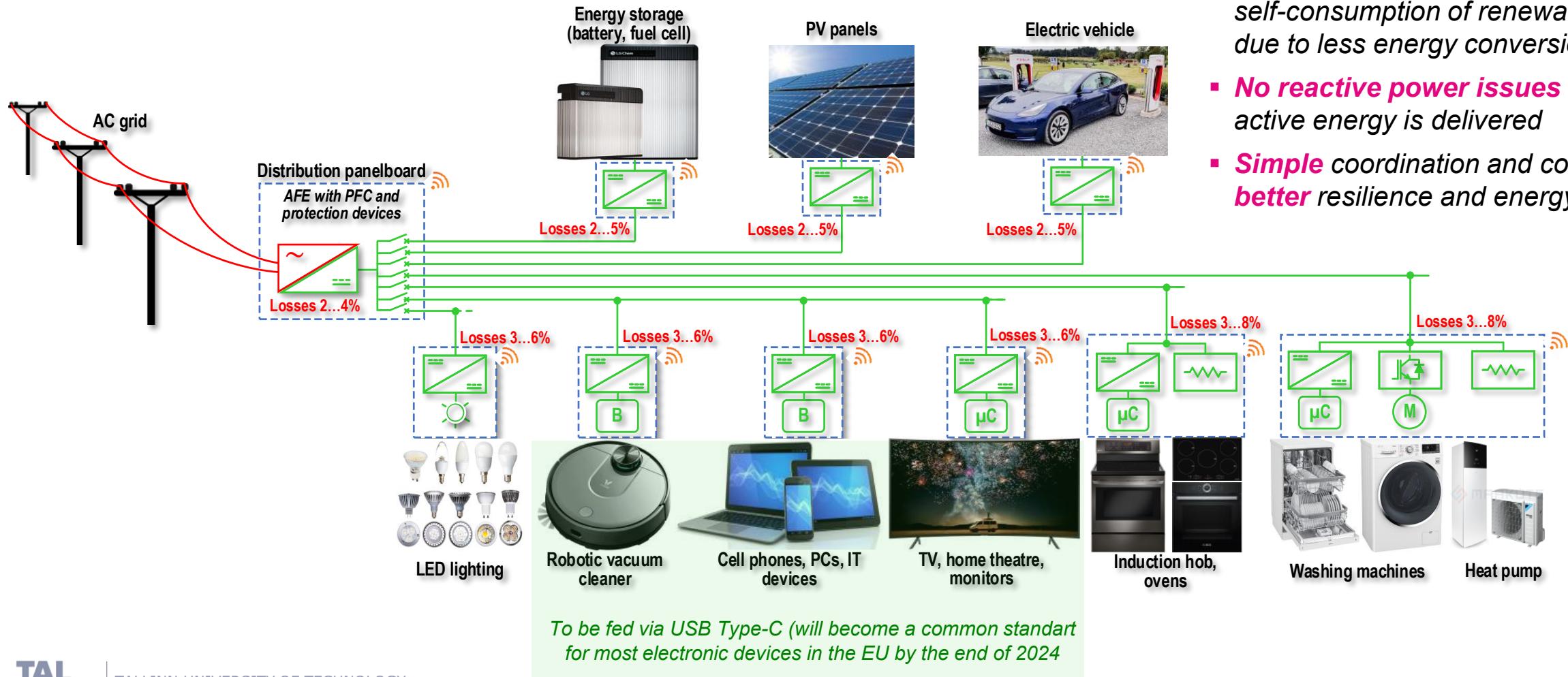
■ 15.04.2024 - 21.04.2024 ■ 22.04.2024 - 28.04.2024



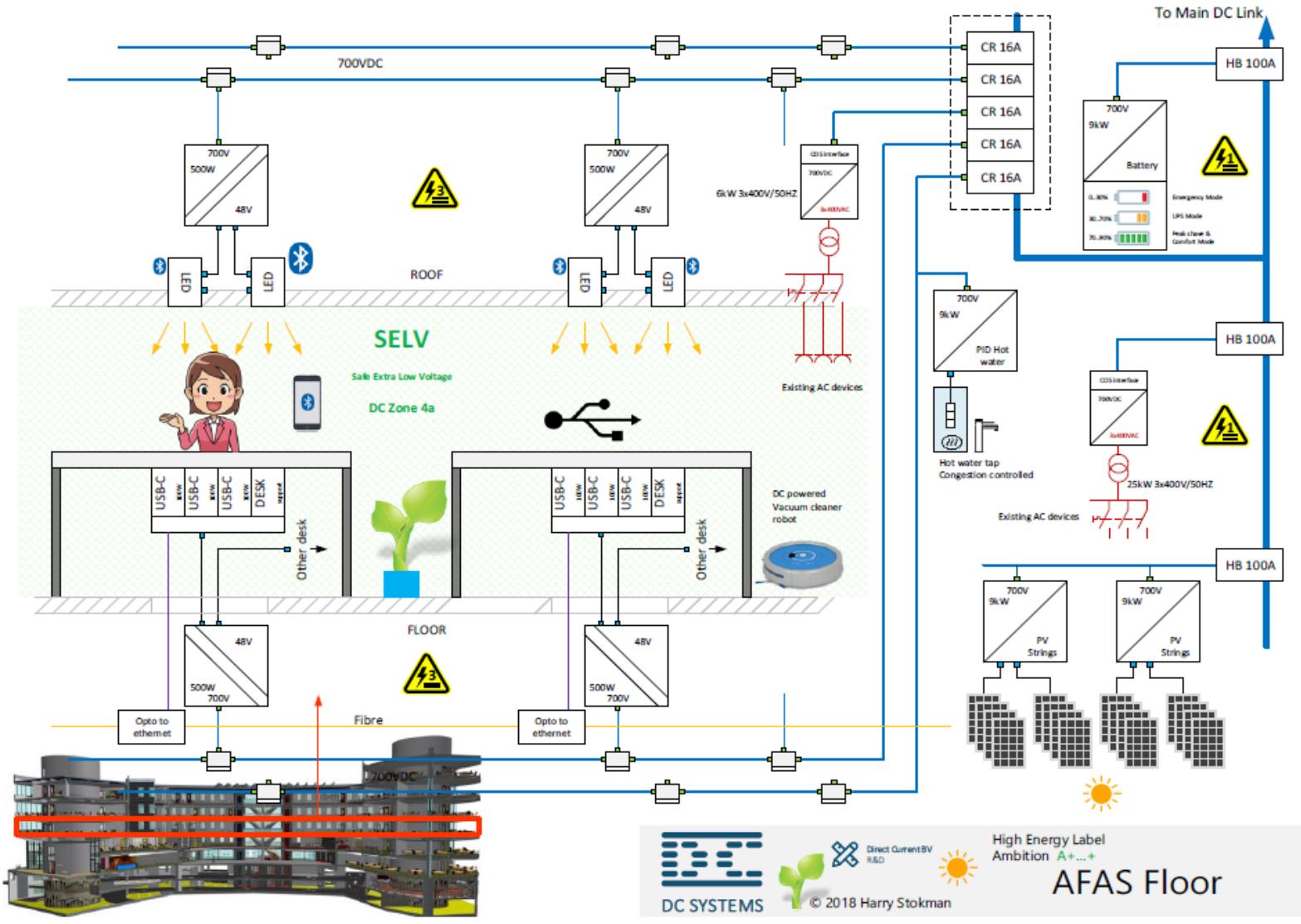
Location Estonia, Tallinn
Total power of PV 5 kWp
Model of HP Thermia Atec HP 11
Electric car BMW i3
COP of HP COP 3.8 (+7/+45 °C)
Habitants 4

NEXT-GEN ELECTRICAL SYSTEM OF ZEB

DC POWER DISTRIBUTION AND DC-FED APPLIANCES



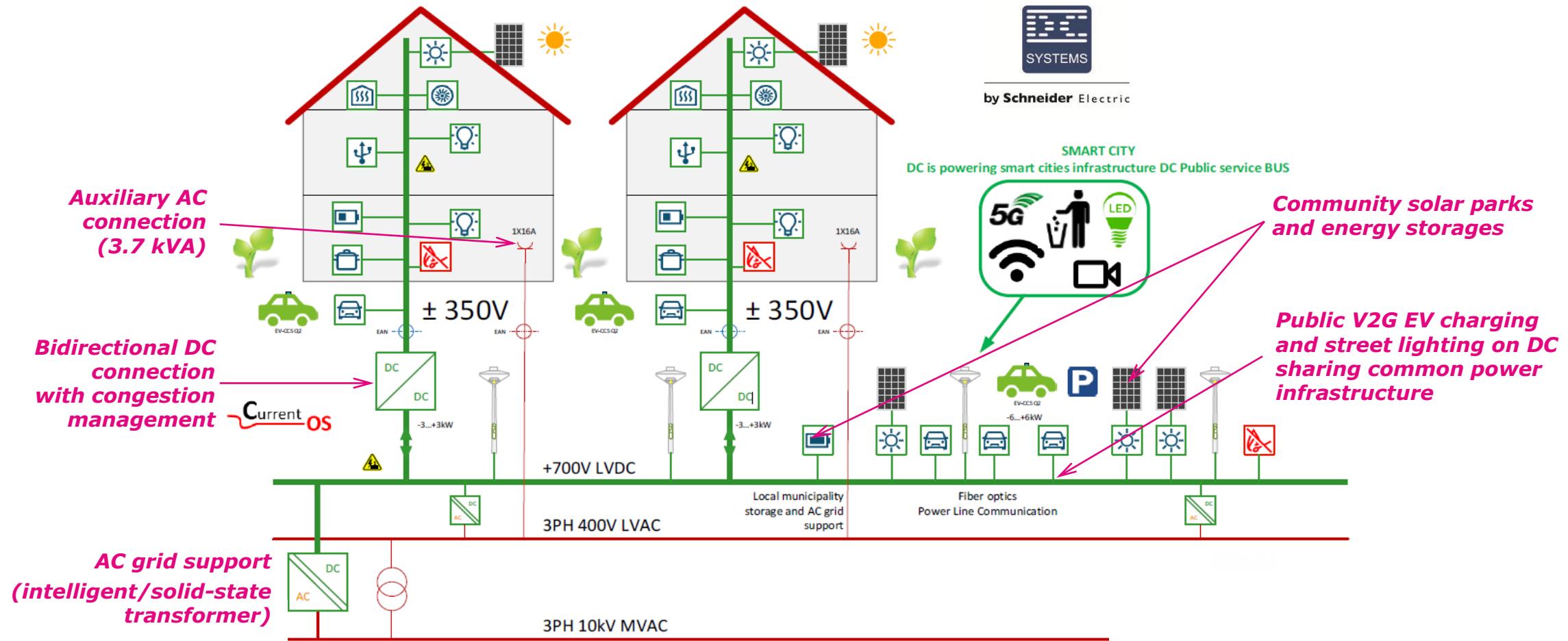
ENERGY NEUTRAL DC WORKSPACE



USB Type-C is used as universal connector for power and data transfer - direct DC connection avoiding numerous AC wall chargers and **reducing e-waste**



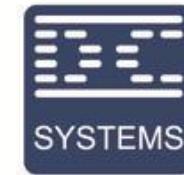
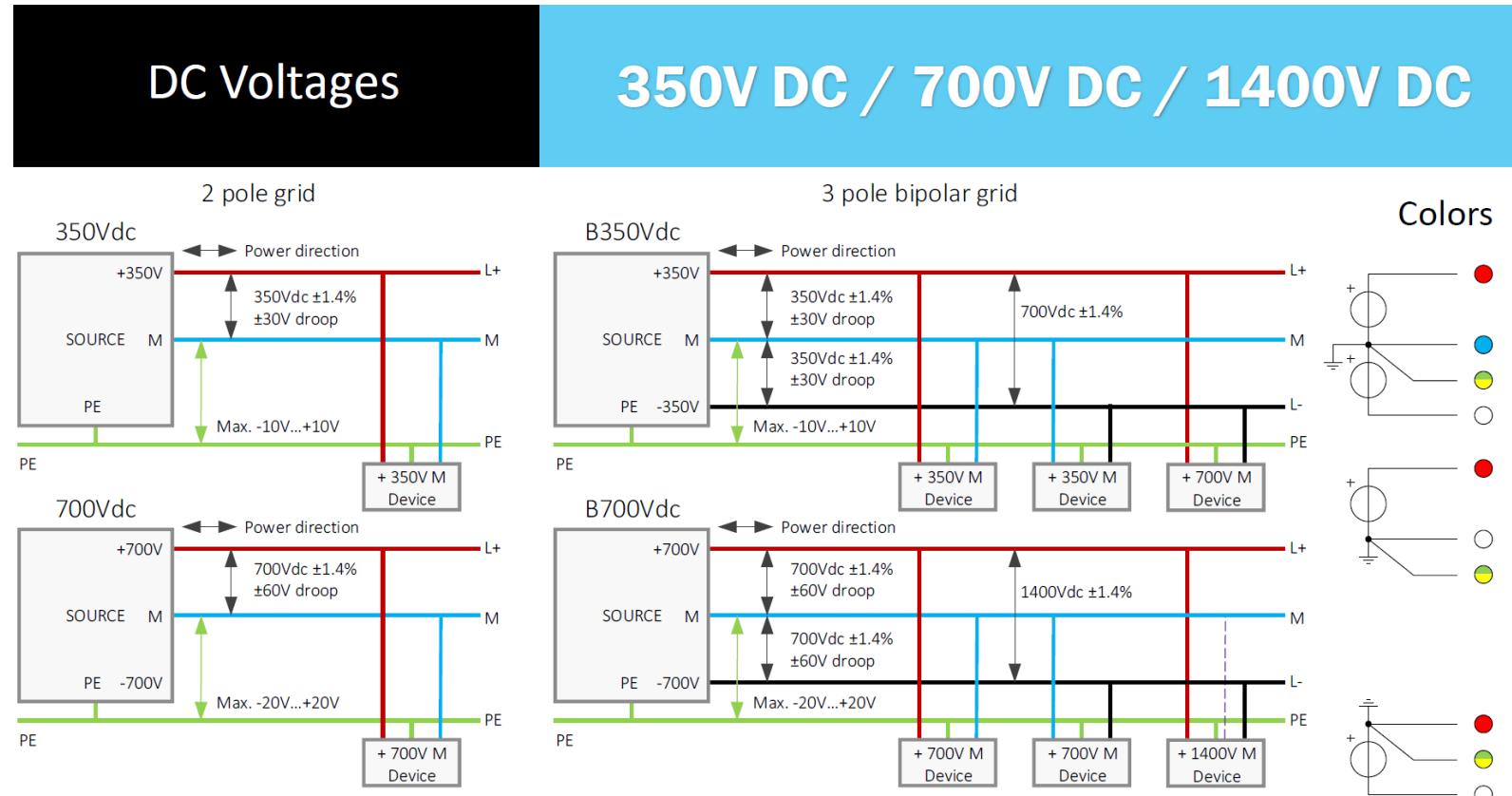
DC ELECTRIFICATION OF NEIGHBOURHOODS



HISTORICAL CHOICE: FROM 230 VAC TO 350 VDC

NPR9090: THE FIRST PRACTICAL GUIDELINE FOR DC INSTALLATIONS

- *The Netherlands* has a leading position in the global consultation on international standards for DC installations
- In 2018 the **350 V DC** has been implemented formally in the Dutch standardization in the **NPR9090 (Dutch Practical Guideline for the installations up to 1500 V DC)**
- The new **core colors for DC** installations are **red, blue and white**



by Schneider Electric

Current

<https://currentos.foundation>

E. L. Carvalho et al., "Grid Integration of DC Buildings: Standards, Requirements and Power Converter Topologies," in *IEEE Open Journal of Power Electronics*, vol. 3, pp. 798-823, 2022

DC OPENS A NEW DIMENSION IN ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS

RESIDENTIAL DC DISTRIBUTION IS A POWER ELECTRONICS-ENABLED TECHNOLOGY, WHICH

- can reduce electricity consumption of a building by up to 30%*
- can enhance the energy performance class of a building from A to A+
- offers interoperability, easy integration and interaction of the main electrical components of the building
- enables ultimate control flexibility, higher efficiency, power density and reliability
- facilitates energy communities and other collective initiatives and business models (energy hubs, EaaS, VPPaaS, etc.)
- supports the main grid and provides grid ancillary services (power consumption curtailment, phase balancing, etc.)
- fosters V2X adoption via DC charging thus unlocking the untapped potential of EVs as „mobile energy storages“



* V. Vossos, S. Pantano, R. Heard, and R. E. Brown, “DC appliances and DC power distribution: A bridge to the future net zero energy homes,” Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley CA, USA, Technical Report LBNL-2001084, Sep. 2017.

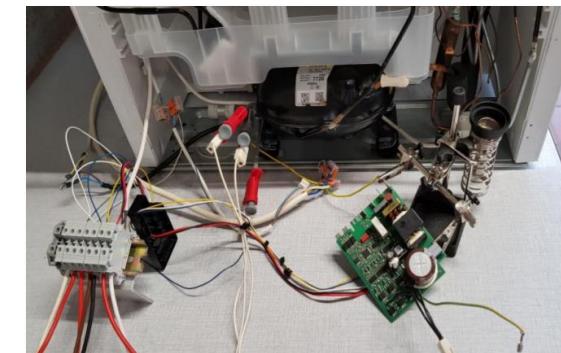
350 VDC TECHNOLOGY IS VERY FAST DEVELOPING

RECENTLY IS A TECHNOLOGY VALIDATION AND DEMONSTRATION PHASE (2020-2025)

- *Big players (Schneider Electric, EATON, ABB, etc.) strongly support the technology development and innovation*
- *Solid state circuit breakers (DC Systems B.V., Blixt, DC Opportunities B.V.)*
- *USB-C PD (power delivery) 100W wall socket outlet (DC Systems B.V.)*
- *30/60/90 W public light LED drivers (DC Systems B.V.)*
- *Induction cooktop (ATAG Benelux)*
- *Hood fan (ATAG Benelux)*
- *Refrigerator (ATAG Benelux)*
- *Heat pumps (NRGtec)*
- *Under development: coffee machine, oven, microwave, washing machines, etc.*

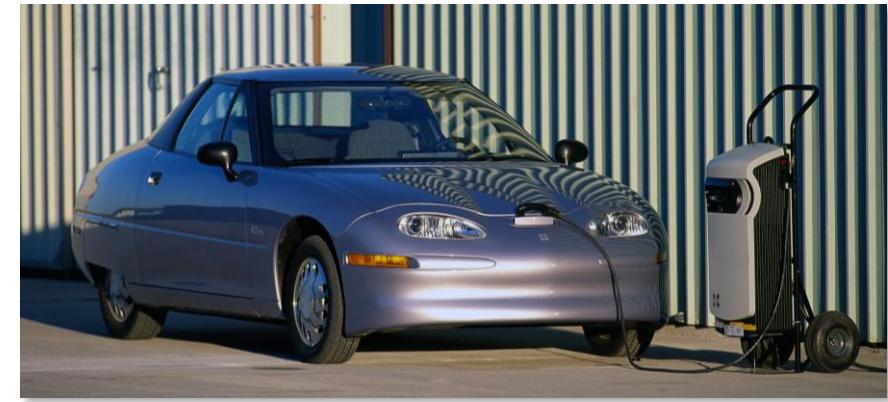


<https://gelijkspanning.org/>
<https://www.dc.systems/>
<https://blixt.tech/>



MAIN CHALLENGES OF DC TODAY

- Lack of public awareness (remember the appearance of the first mass-produced EV in 1996, the EV1 from GM)
- Lack of international standardization and mature technology
- Lack of market-ready power electronic systems (PV converters, energy storage interfaces, EV chargers, energy routers, etc.)



i³ DC INITIATIVE: inform inspire & innovate (est. 2020)

Non-profit joint venture of TalTech aimed at increasing the awareness, pushing forward the innovation and acceleration of the industrial uptake of the residential DC nanogrid technology in Estonia, Baltic states and Northern Europe

- ✓ organization of national and international seminars and workshops on residential DC nanogrids, DC buildings and districts
- ✓ research, development and showcasing of innovative technologies
- ✓ development of public policies and standards for DC buildings
- ✓ creation of new cleantech ventures and joint seeking for funds



i³ DC

Accelerates Energy Transition

TALTECH RESIDENTIAL DC INNOVATION HUB

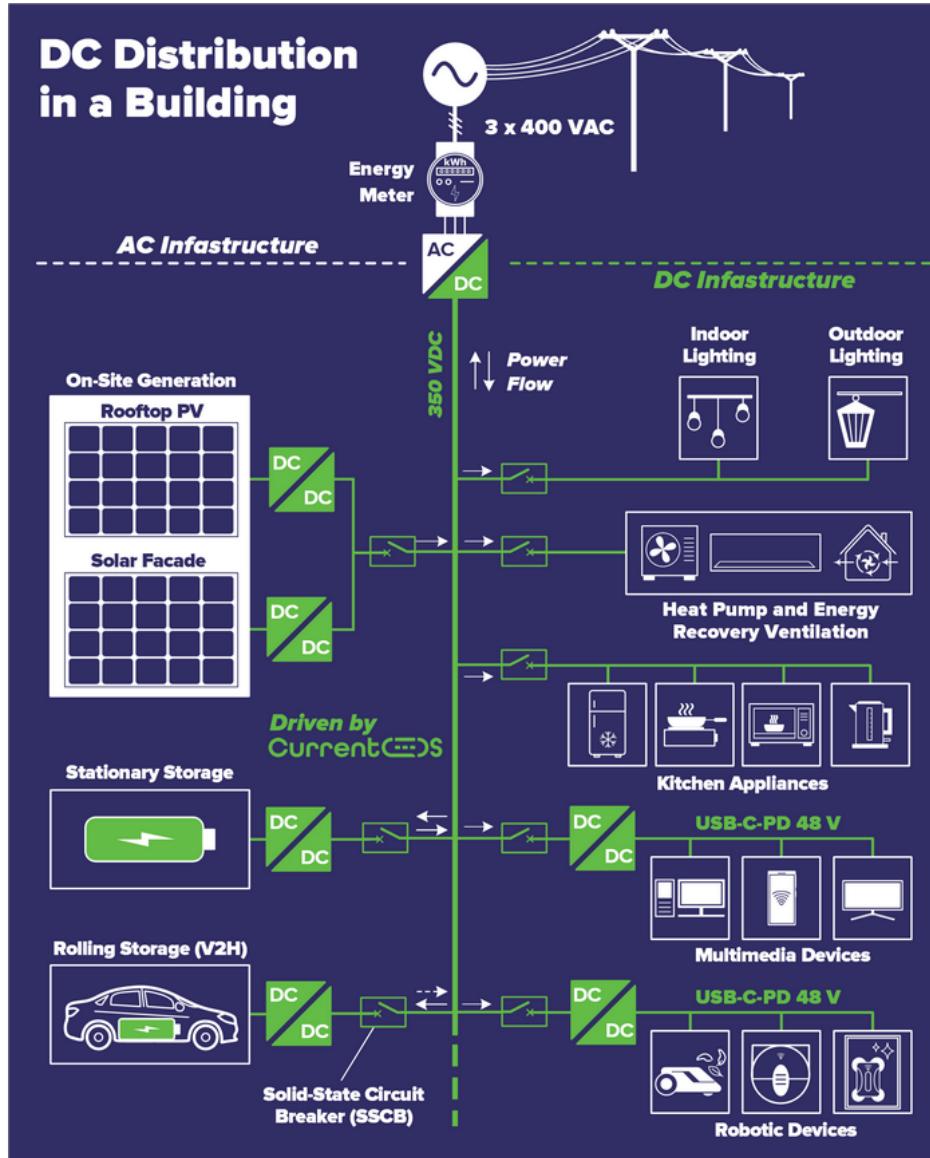
THE FIRST DC EXPERIENCE CENTER IN NORTHERN EUROPE



- *First academic member of Current OS Foundation*
- *International open platform for research and demonstration of residential DC power distribution technologies*
- *Validation of the net-zero-energy solutions* (workplace, space heating and cooling, ventilation, etc.)
- *Living lab* allows for blending the everyday real-life experience of pilot users with academic research to develop future-proof energy saving technologies
- *Data collection* for the future design of the energy-neutral TalTech campus
- <https://taltech.ee/en/i3dc-initiative>

TALTECH RESIDENTIAL DC INNOVATION HUB

THE FIRST DC EXPERIENCE CENTER IN NORTHERN EUROPE



- Thermally insulated for year-round operation
- 2 energy neutral working places for researchers
- $350V \pm 30V$ DC droop-controlled microgrid (operating system Current/OS)
- Solar facade composed of 5 c-Si PV modules
- Solar roof with 3 south-facing and 3 north-facing c-Si PV modules
- Battery energy storage
- LED lighting and heat pump fed from DC (both are energy neutral)
- Solid-state protection (both commercial and research samples)
- DC appliances (continuous development)
- Data logging and visualization (online access soon)





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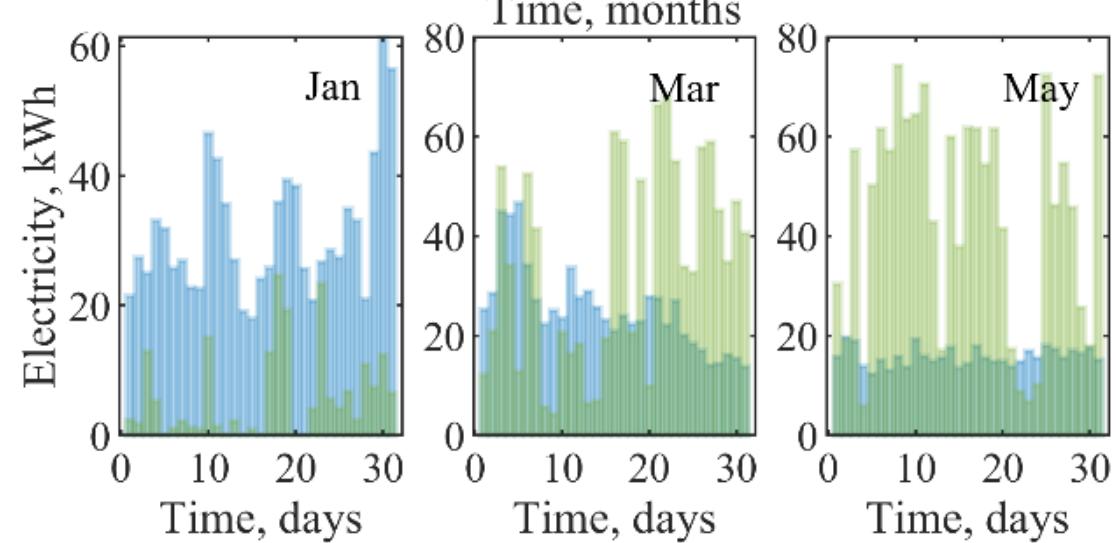
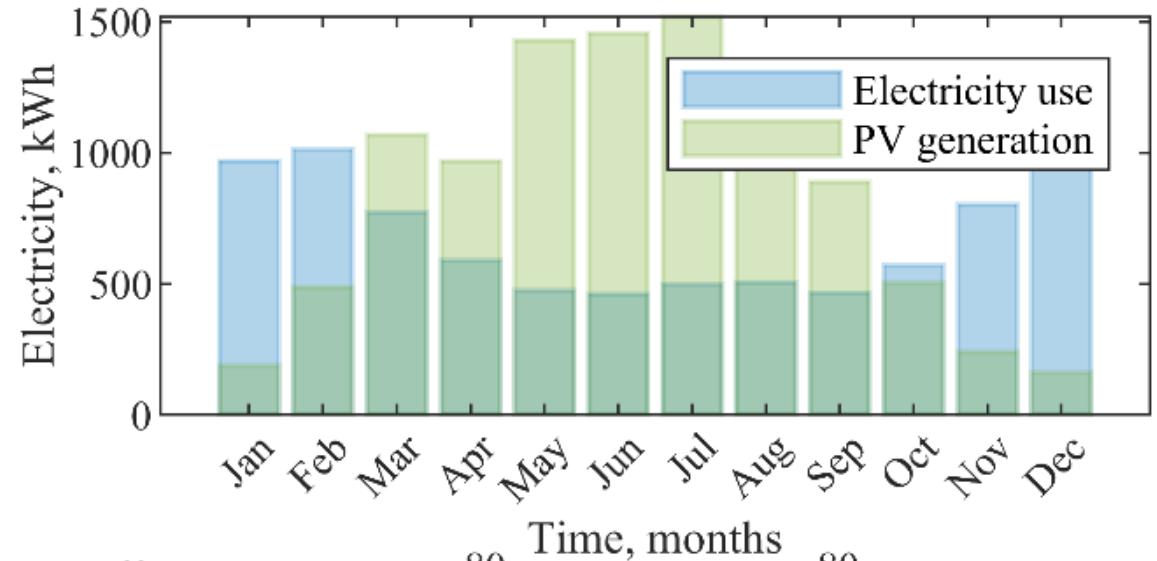
GRID INTEGRATION OF PROSUMER DC BUILDINGS

PROBLEMS OF EXISTING INSTALLATIONS

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION BALANCE



Parameter	Value
Location	Estonia, Tallinn
Heated area	176.7 m ²
Total power of PV	5 kWp
Model of HP	Thermia Atec HP 11
COP of HP	COP 3.8 (+7/+45 °C)
Habitants	4

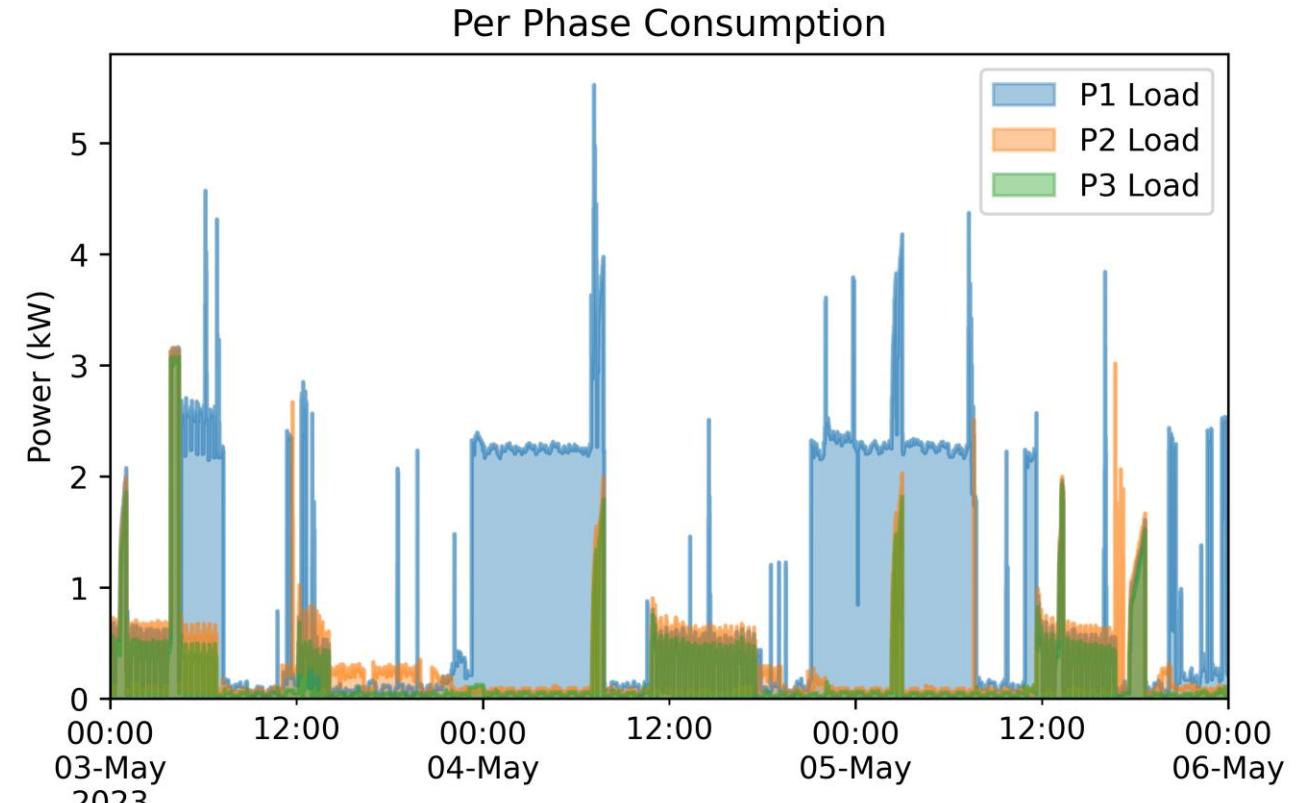


PROBLEMS OF EXISTING INSTALLATIONS

UNEQUAL PHASE LOAD

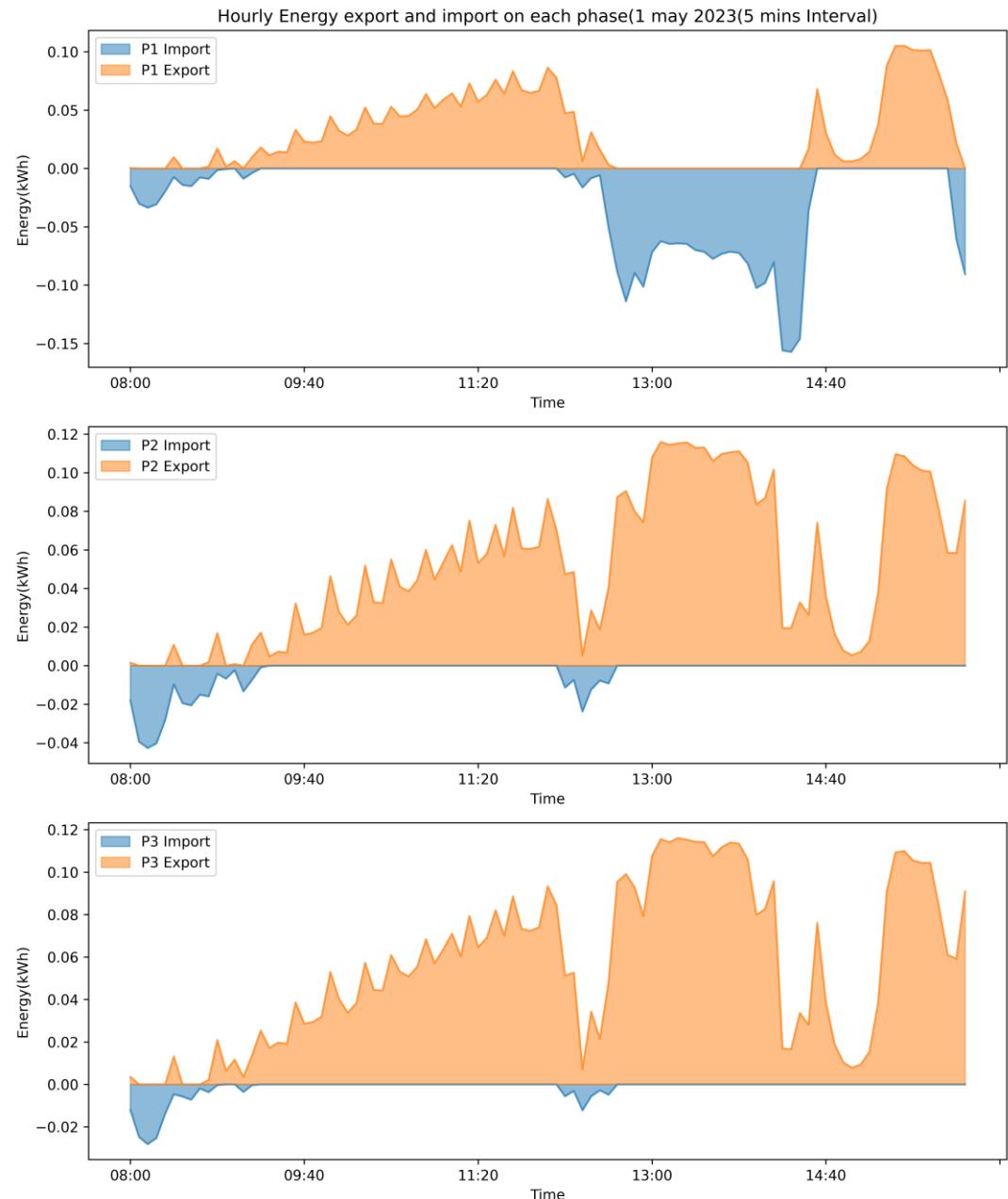
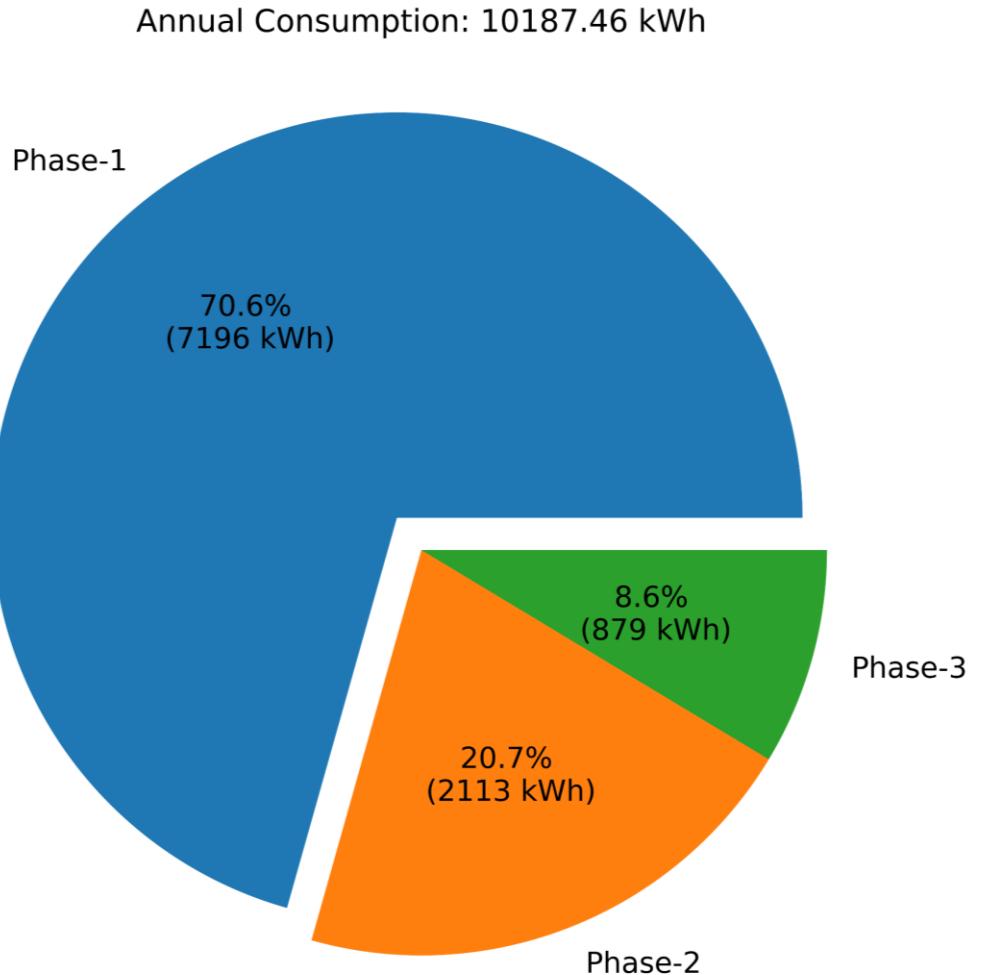


Single-phase AC charger



PROBLEMS OF EXISTING INSTALLATIONS

PHASE CONSUMPTION IMBALANCE



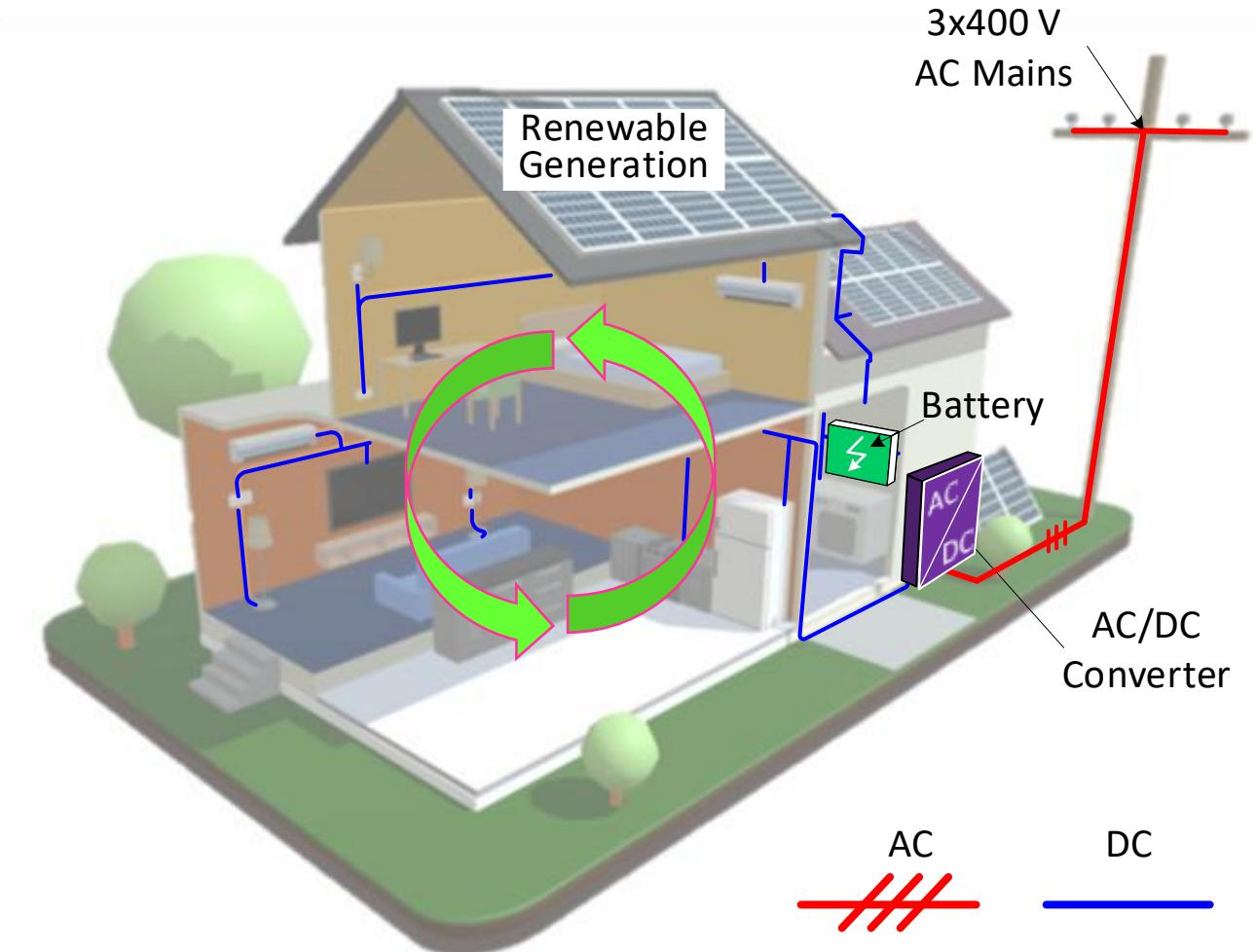
ZERO EMISSION BUILDING CHALLENGES

- **Seasonal imbalance** of daily production and consumption due to weather
- **Unequal phase consumption** – high single-phase consumers
- **Excessive energy exchange** – simultaneous import and export



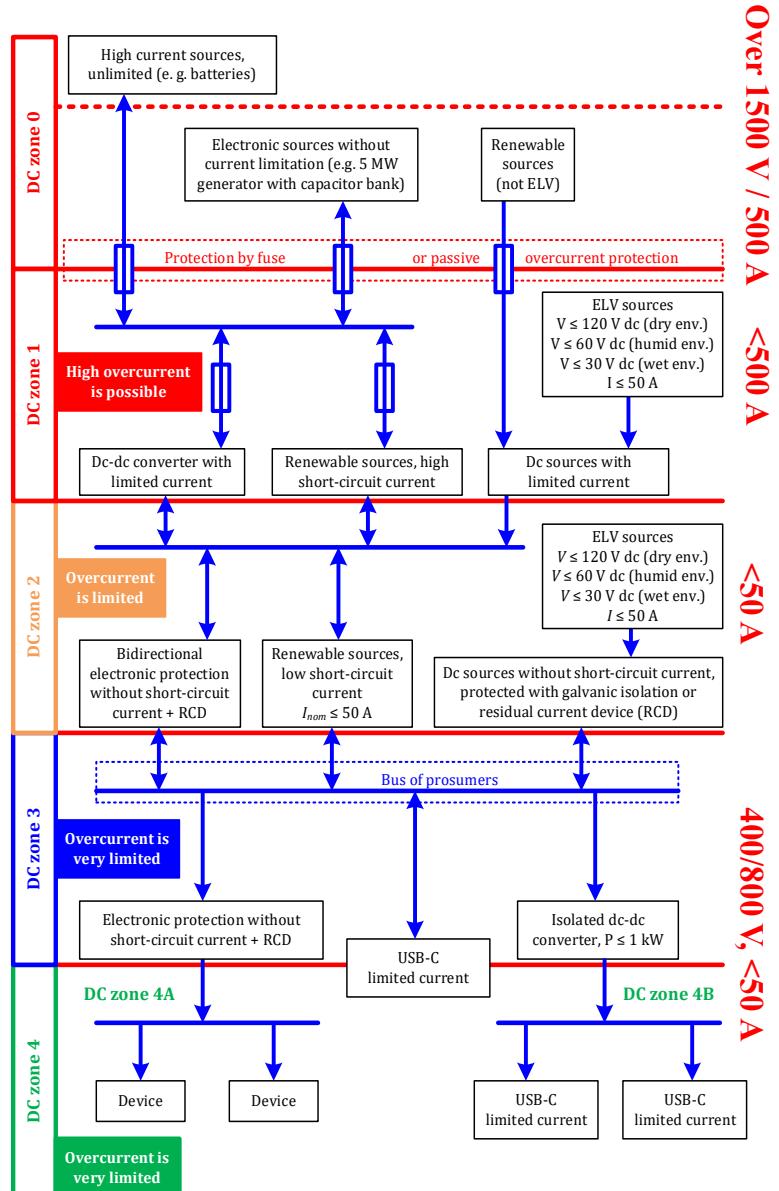
Transition to DC distribution in a building:

- Reduces number of energy conversion stages
- Minimizes energy exchange between AC and DC
- Provides active control of own consumption and production

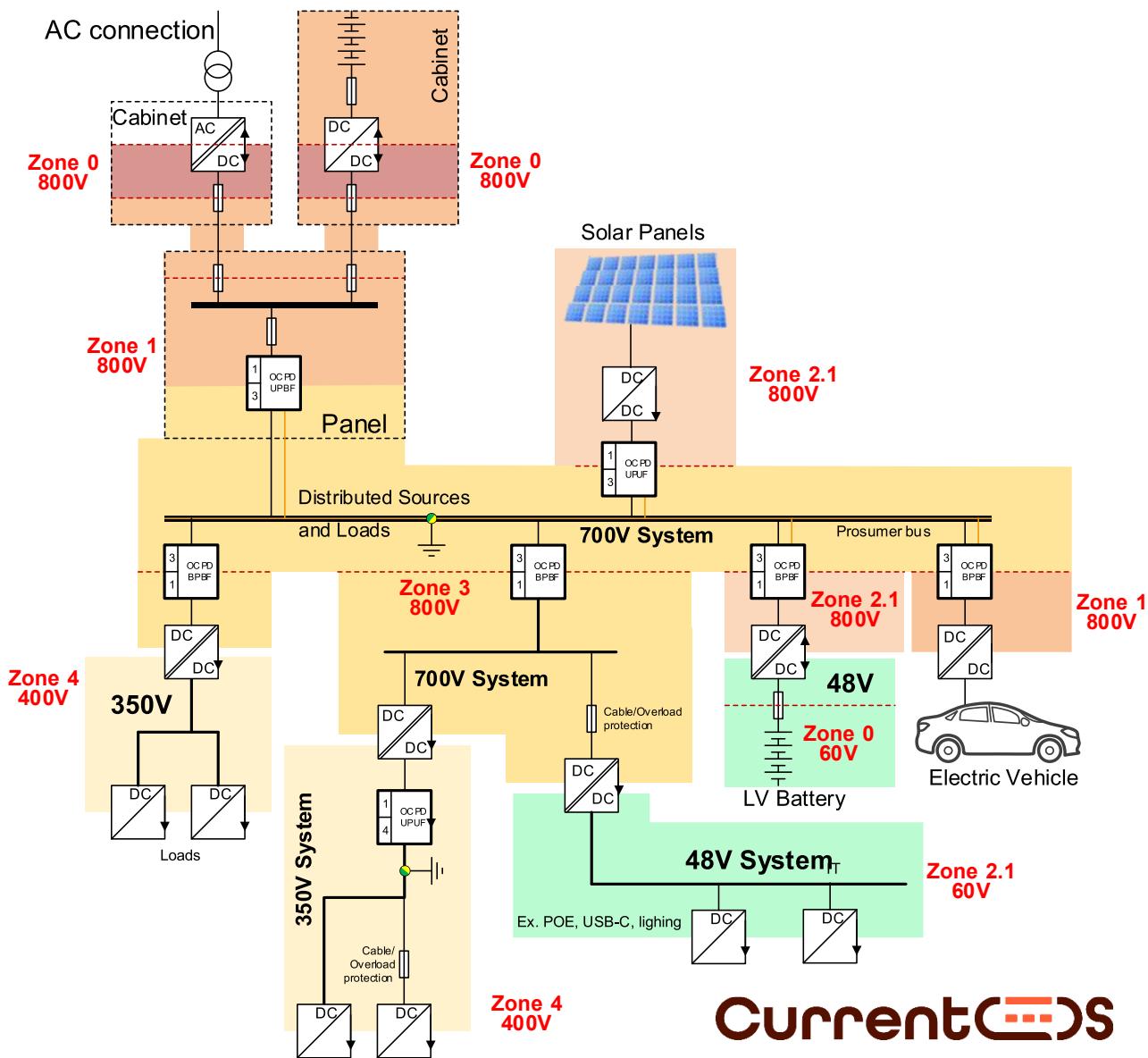


DC GRID CONCEPTS AND PROTECTION ZONES

NPR9090

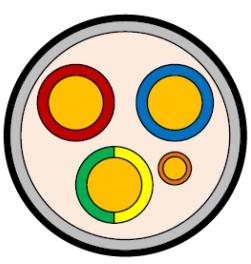


CurrentOS

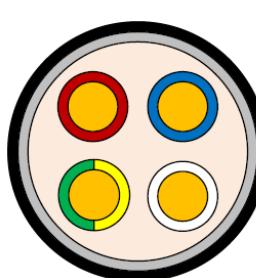
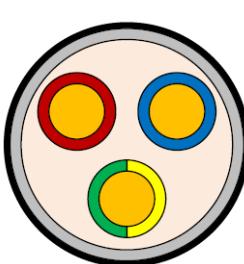


DC GRID WIRE COLOURS AND EARRING

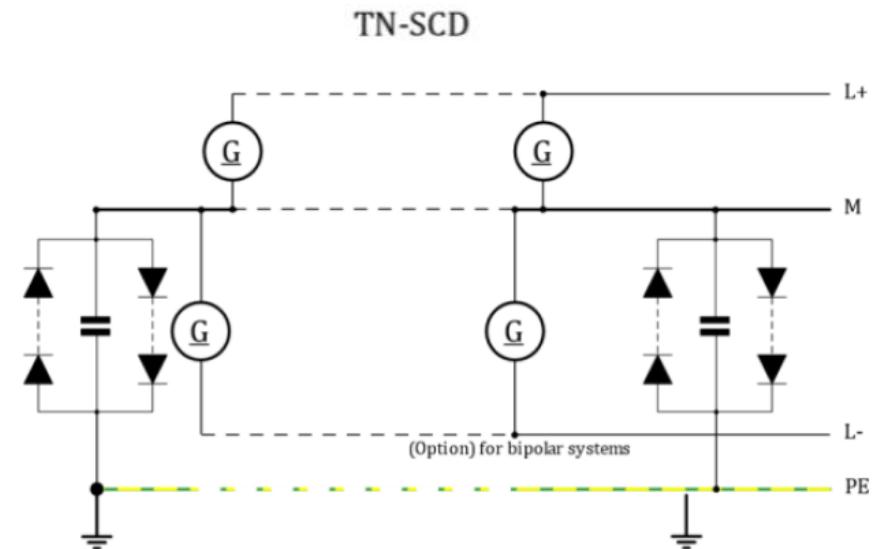
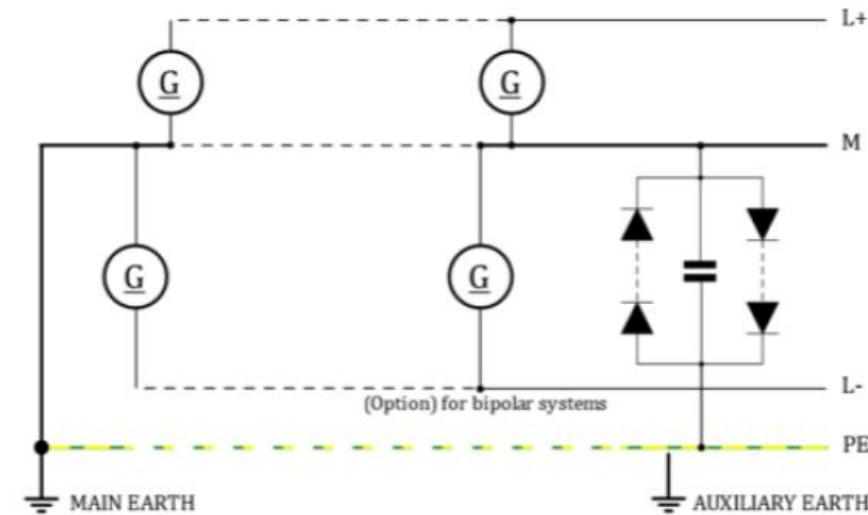
-  L+ Positive Pole
-  SW Current/OS Intertripping Wire
-  SWM Current/OS Intertripping Wire Return
-  M Mid Pole
-  PE Potential Earth
-  PB Potential Bonding
-  L- Negative Pole



Unipolar



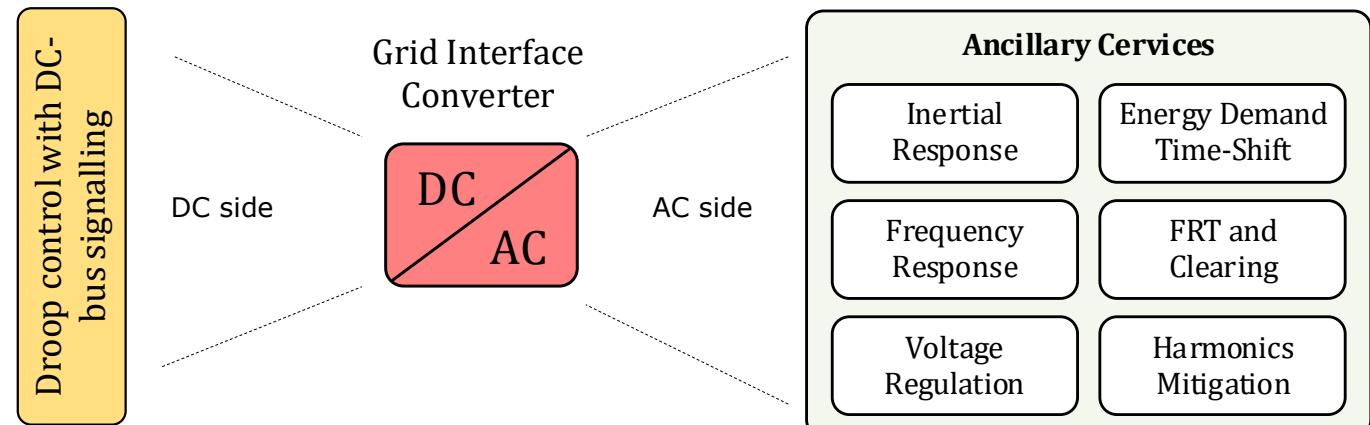
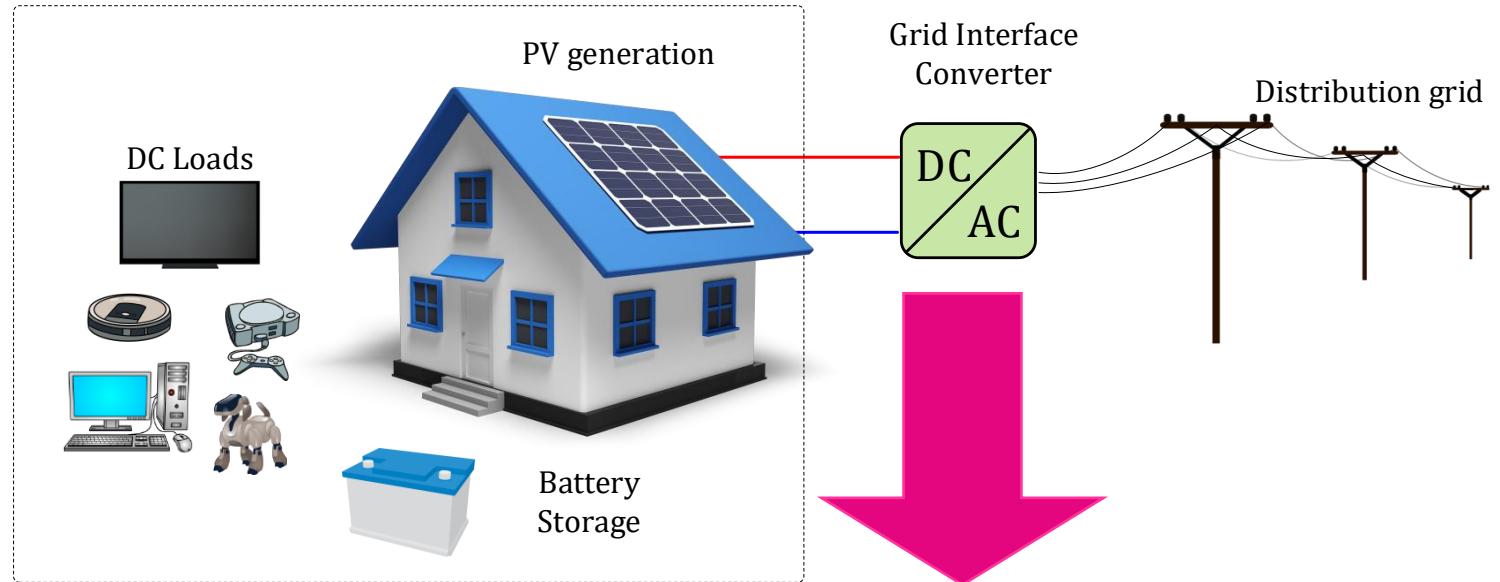
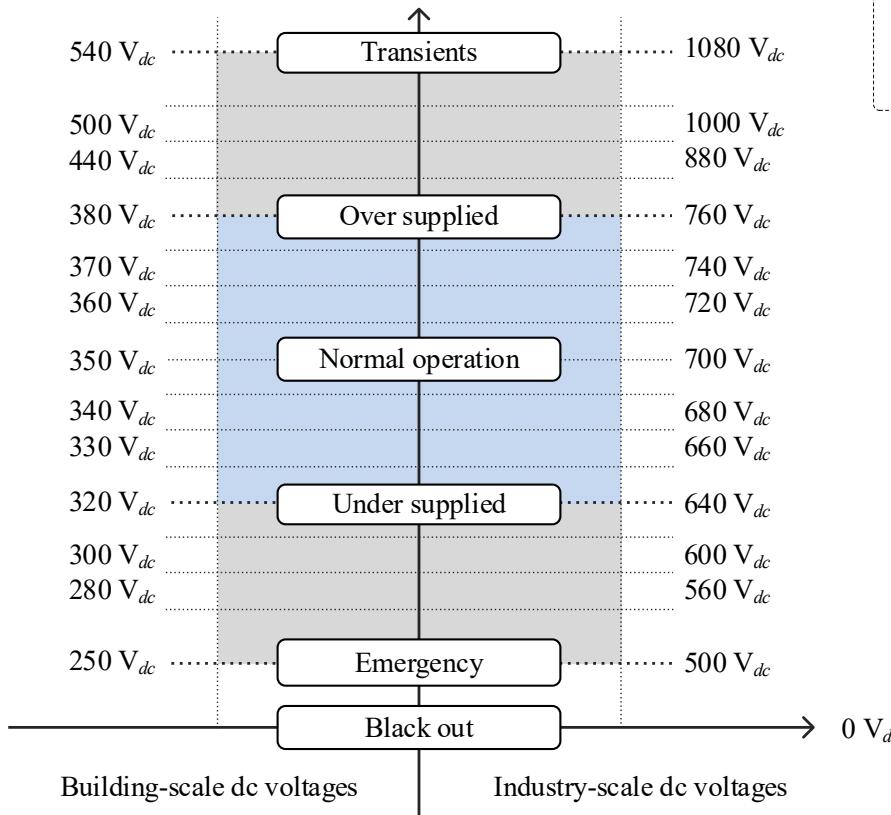
Bipolar

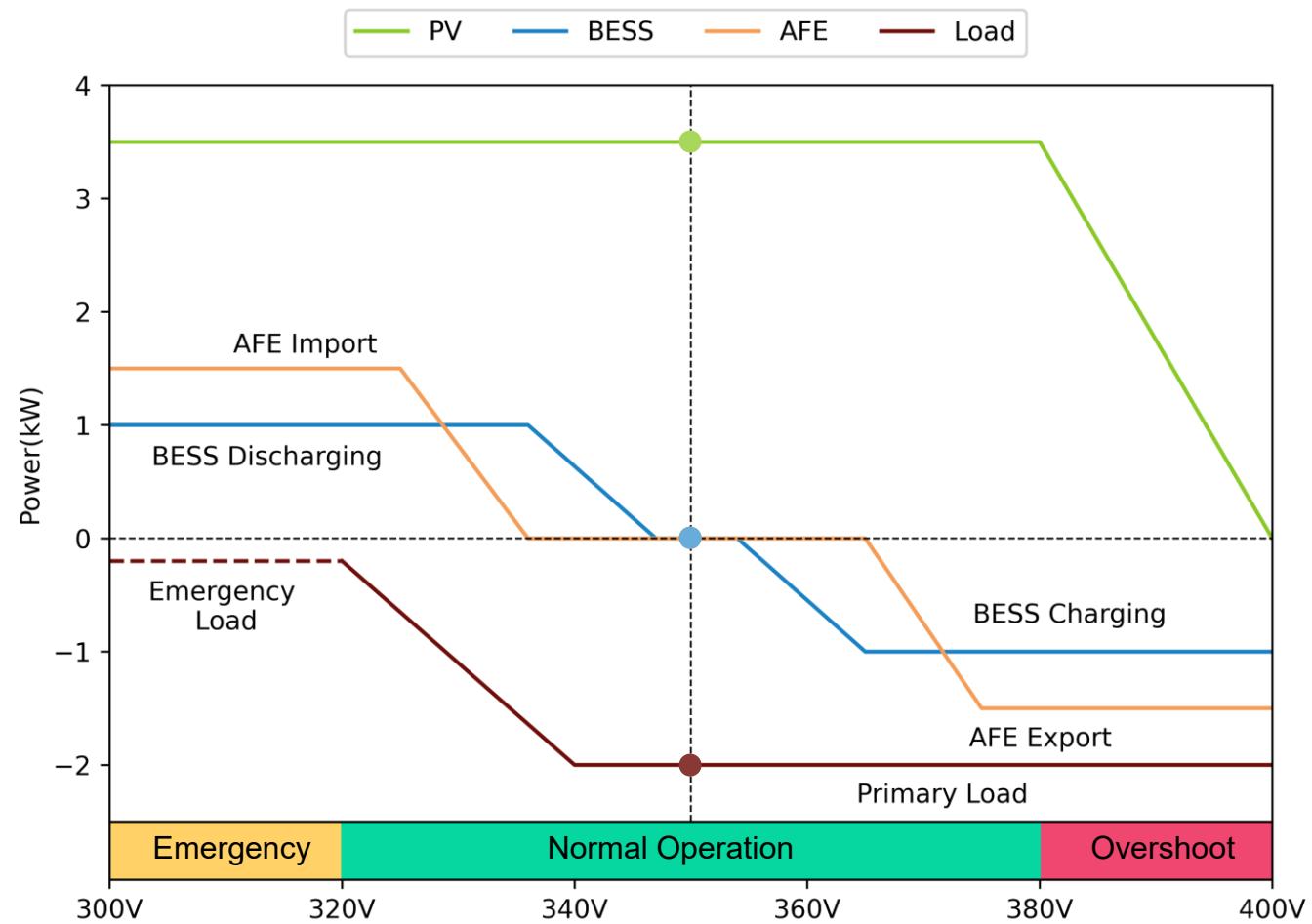
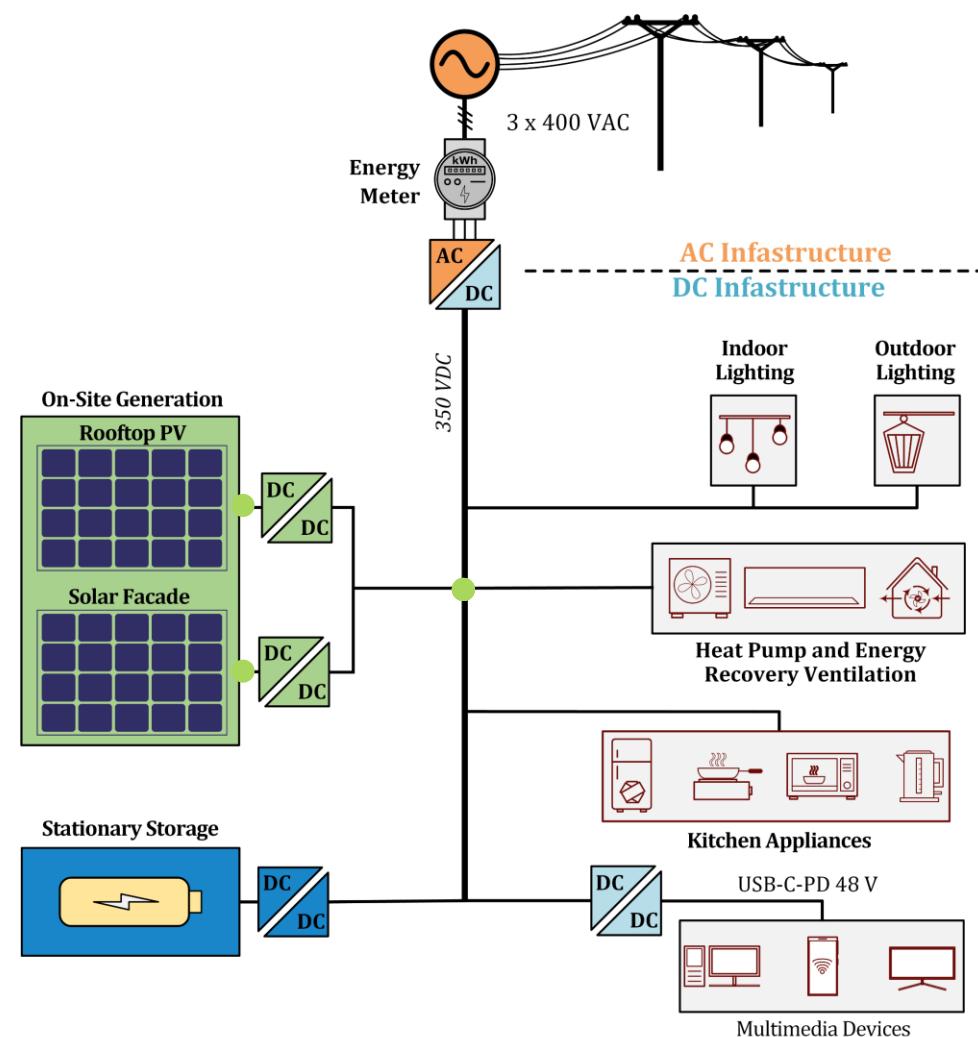


DC GRID FORMING CONVERTER

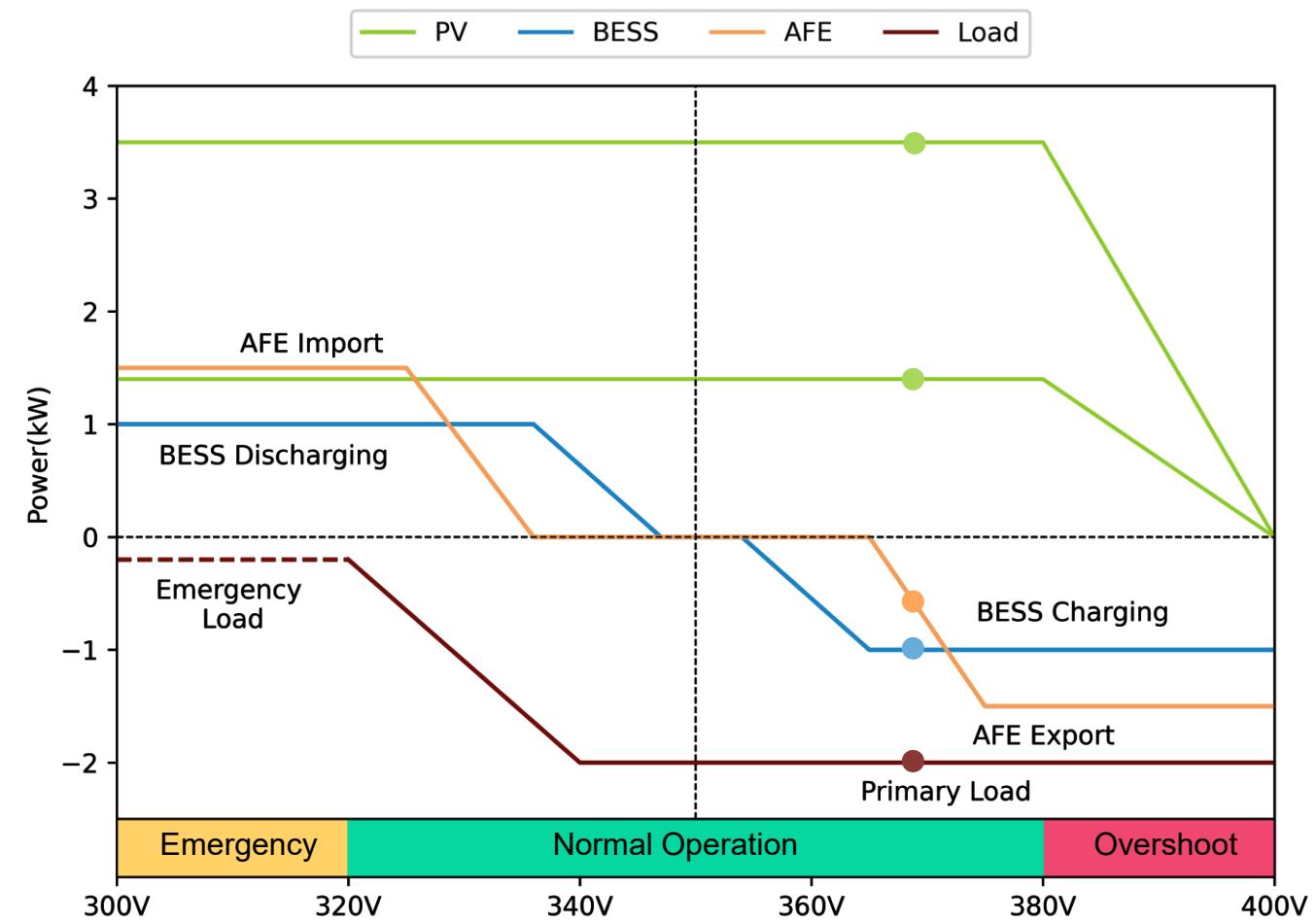
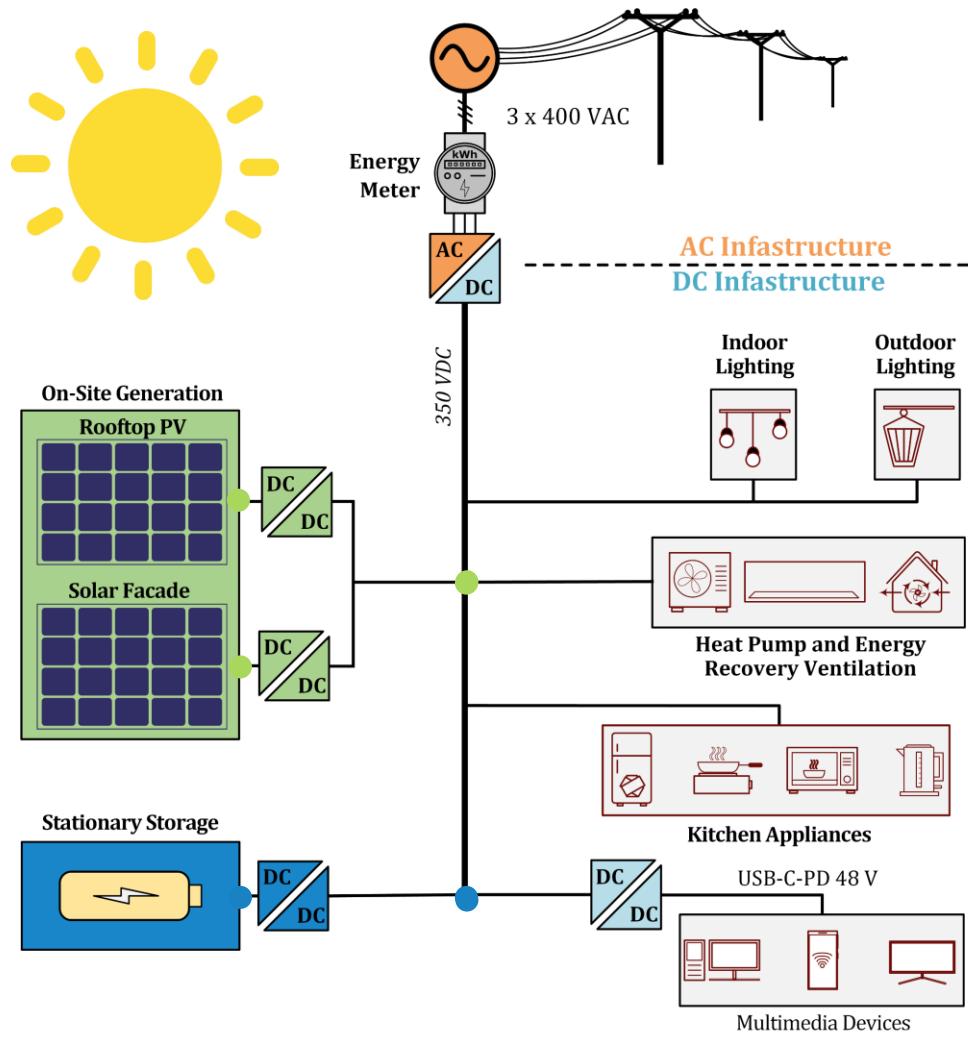
MAIN FUNCTIONS

- *Bidirectional power transfer*
- *AC grid support (like smart PV inverter)*
- *DC grid forming and droop control*

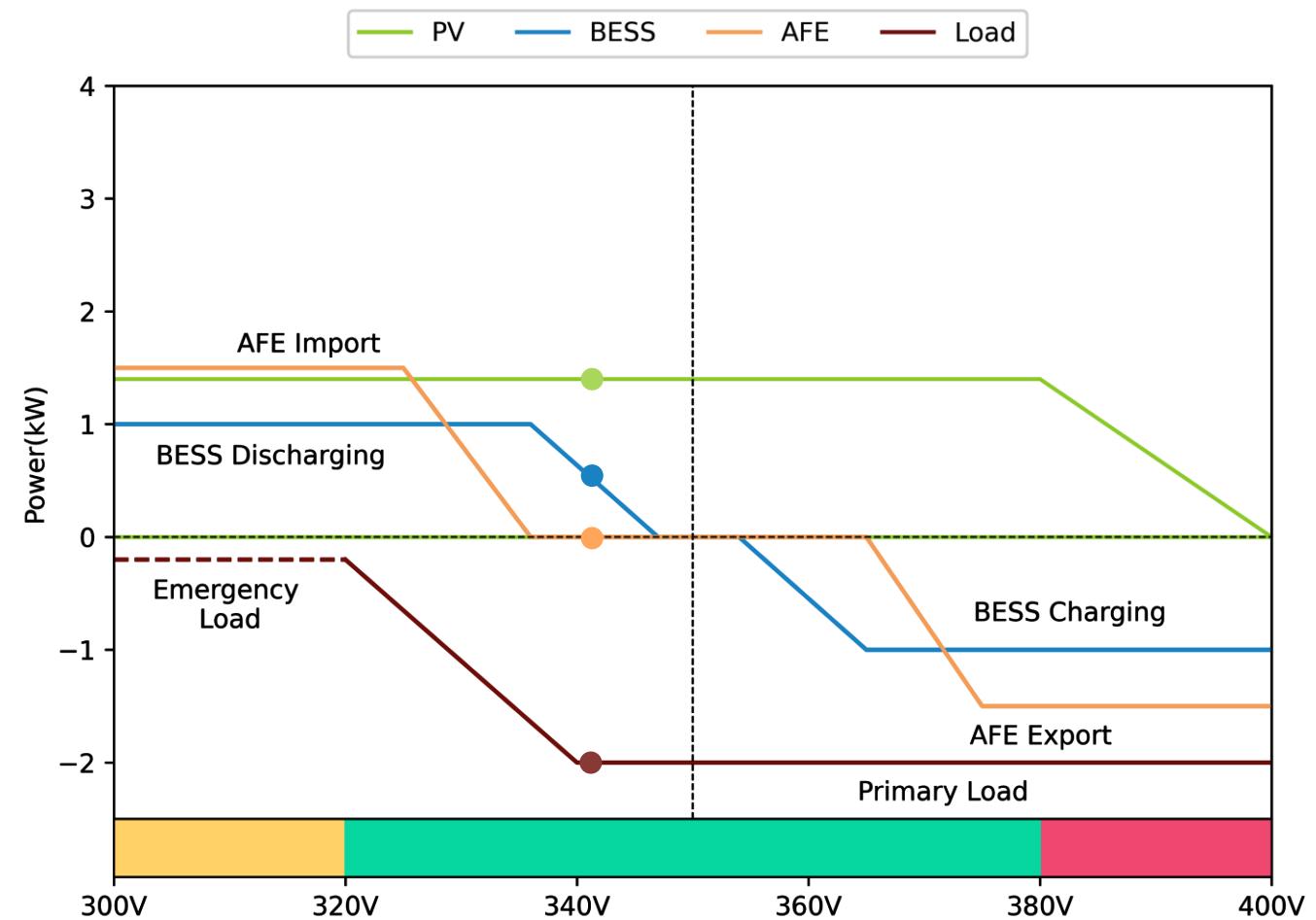
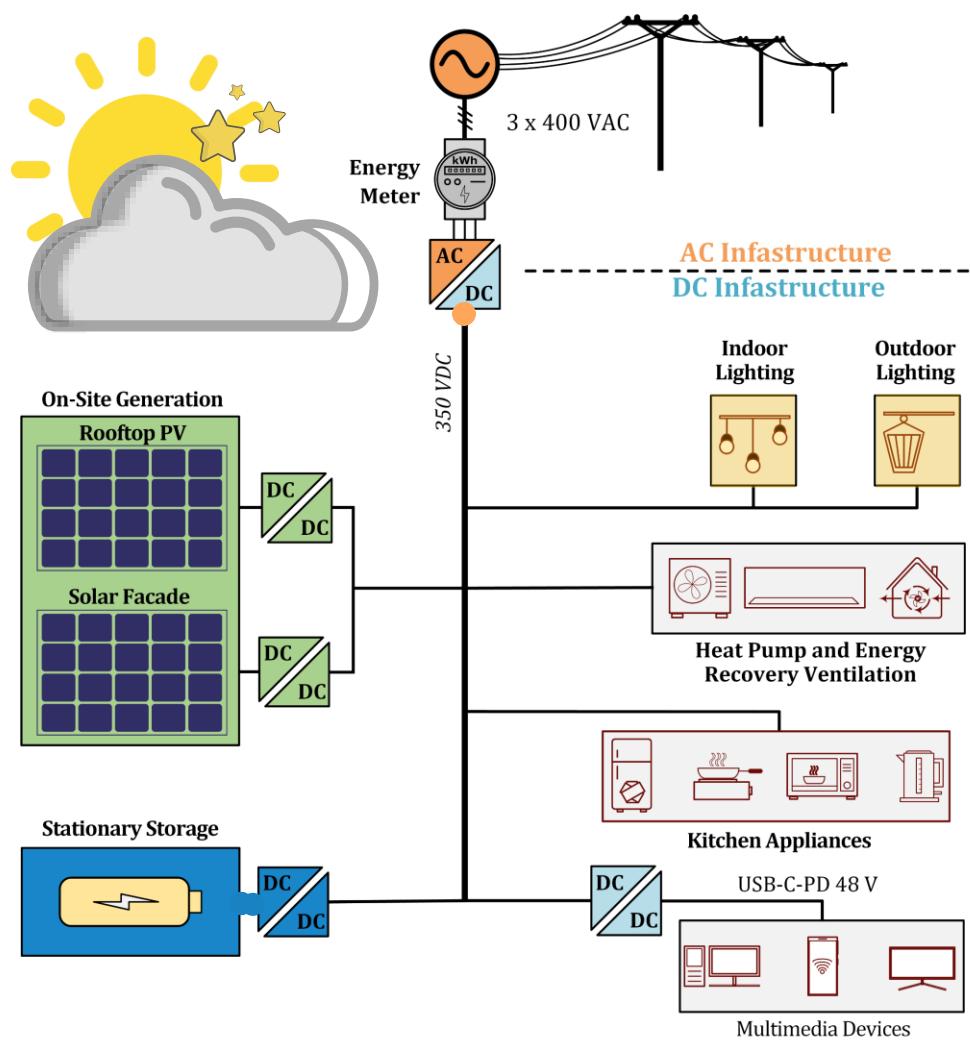




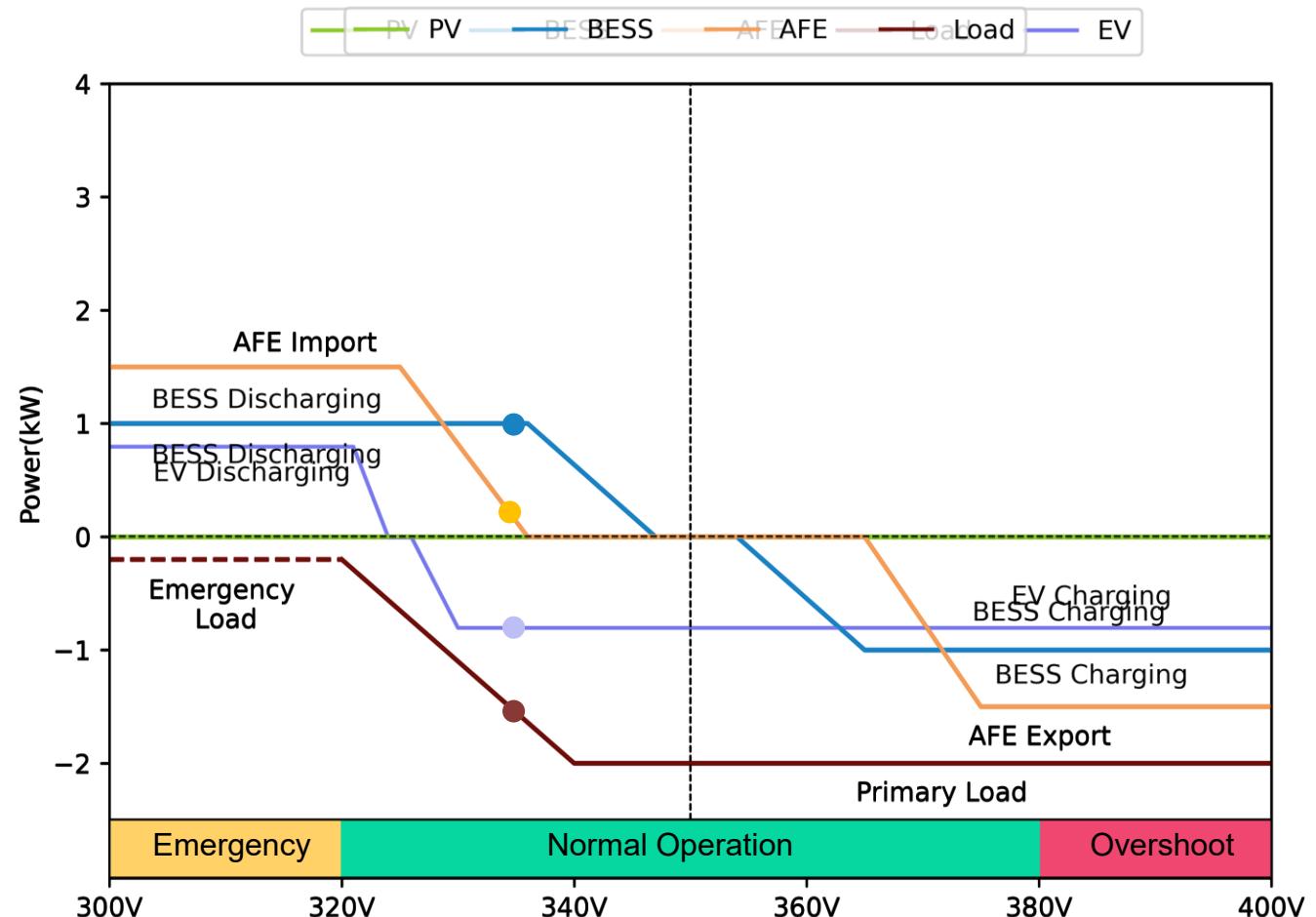
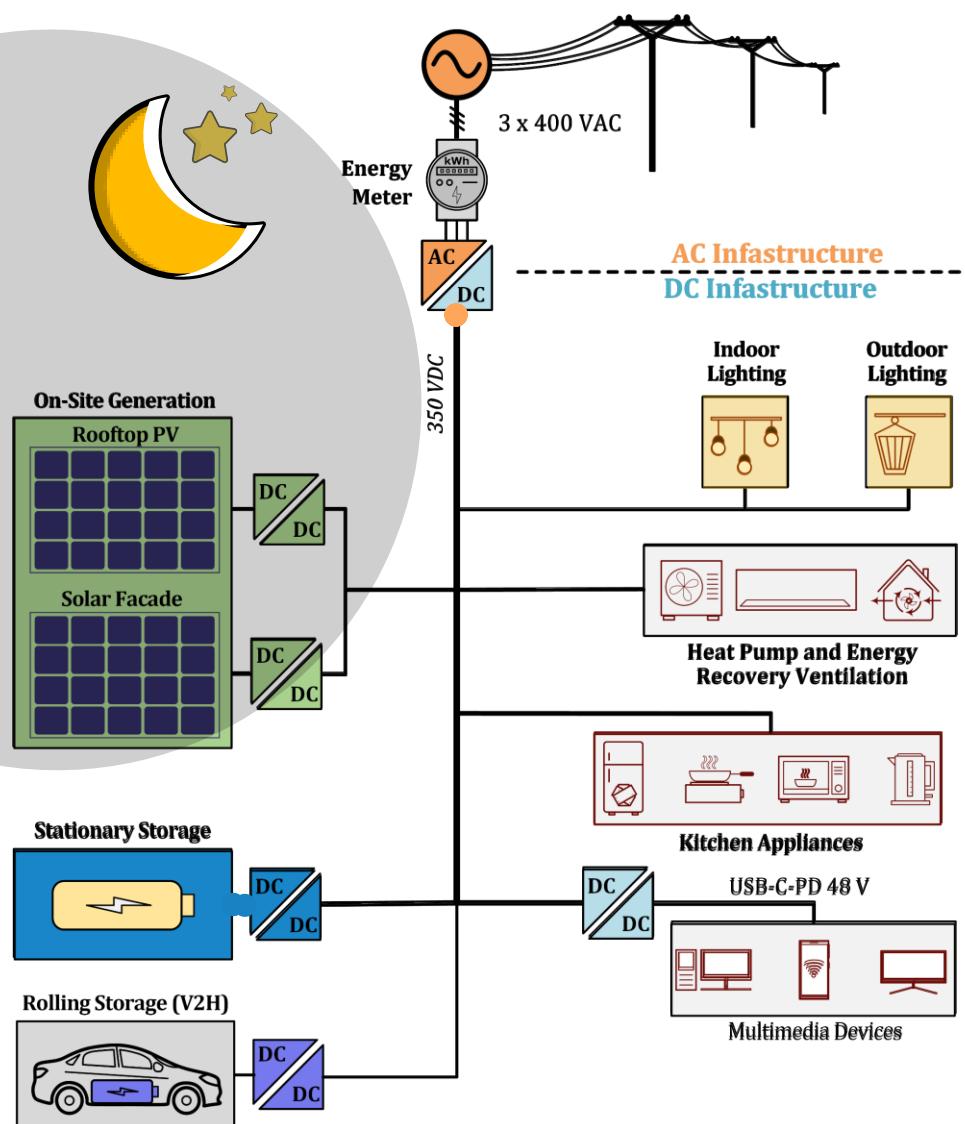
The ESS exemplified by system P8 generated 10 MWh of electricity through solar panels and wind turbines, and provided full power to a battery charging station, which in turn supplied power to a battery storage system to charge electric vehicles and control loads.



The clouds appear and the PV energy production falls. The battery now discharges to cover the load demand.



The nighttime starts and the PV production falls to zero. The battery operates at full power to supply the load. To attain energy balance, part of the energy is also imported from the AC grid by AFE, while the consumption of the non-critical loads is reduced



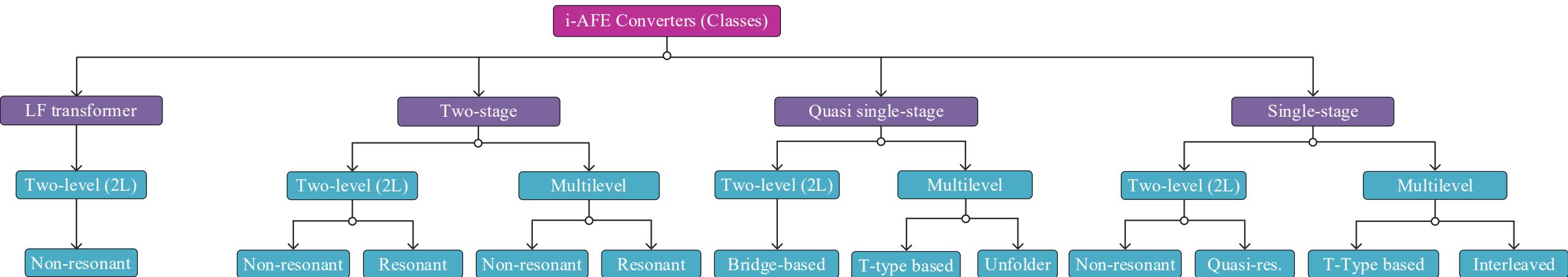
The addition of other components into the system results in changes in its behaviour and the droop profile needs to be re-evaluated. For example, the addition of EV with priority charging requires further reduction of primary load to attain energy balance.

ACTIVE FRONT-END (AFE) AC-DC CONVERTERS

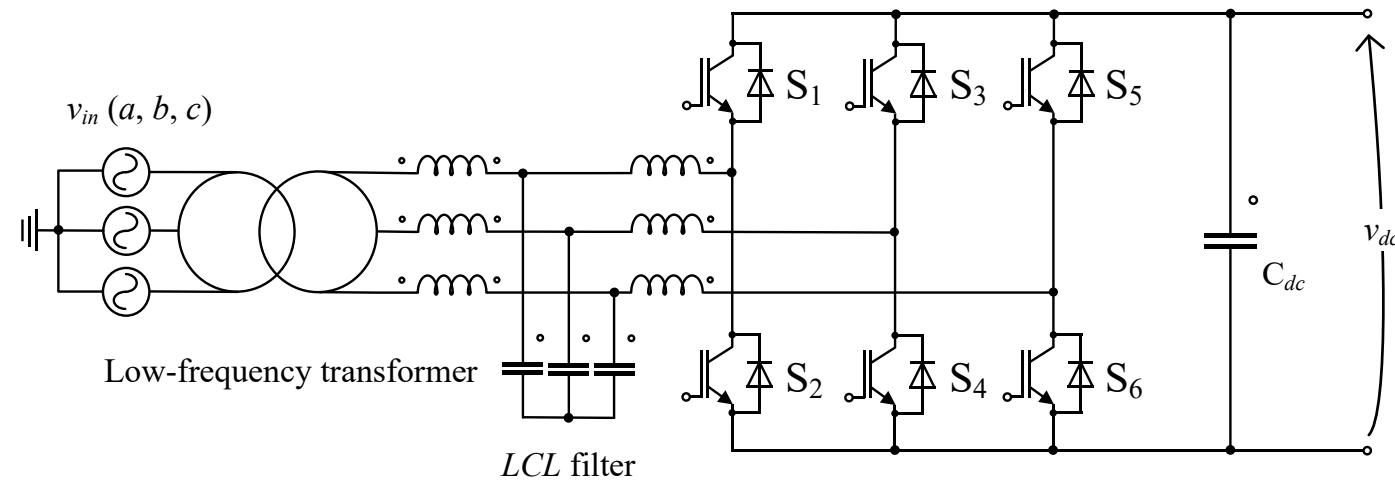
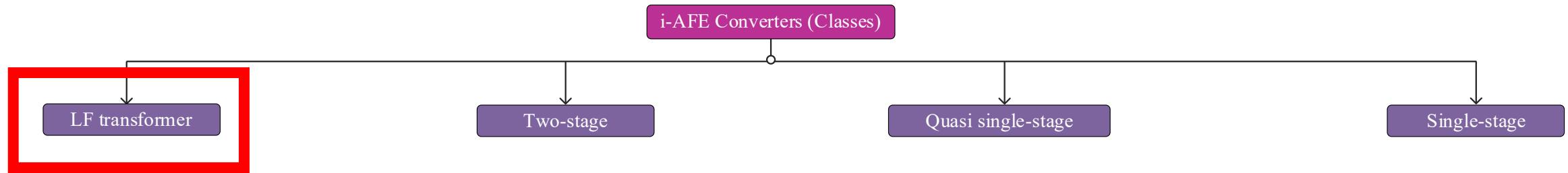
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF POWER PROCESSING STAGES

“Faults and disturbances in the DC grid shall not propagate or cause malfunctions in the AC grid. In Current/OS this is ensured with galvanic isolation of the two grids. {...}

Therefore, in Current/OS installations **only galvanically isolated converters** shall be used for interfacing between the AC and the DC grid.“

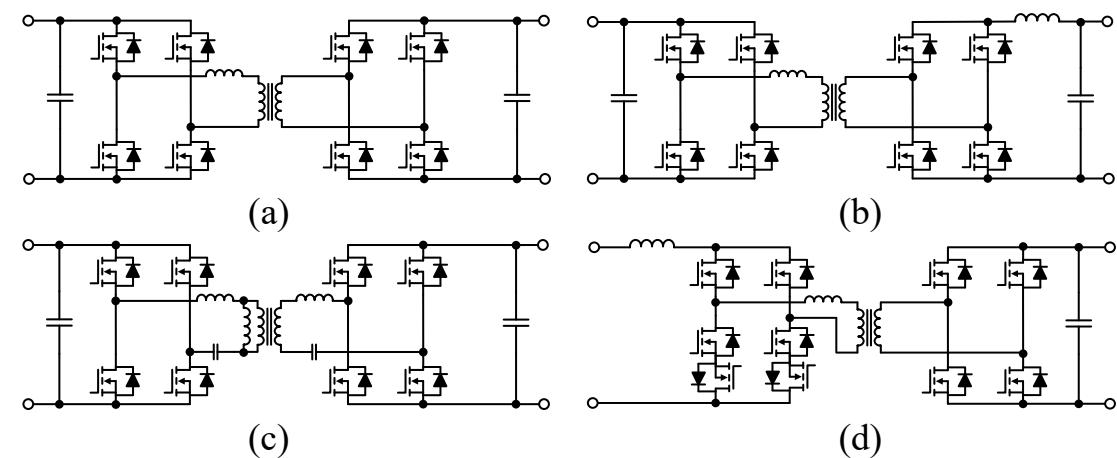
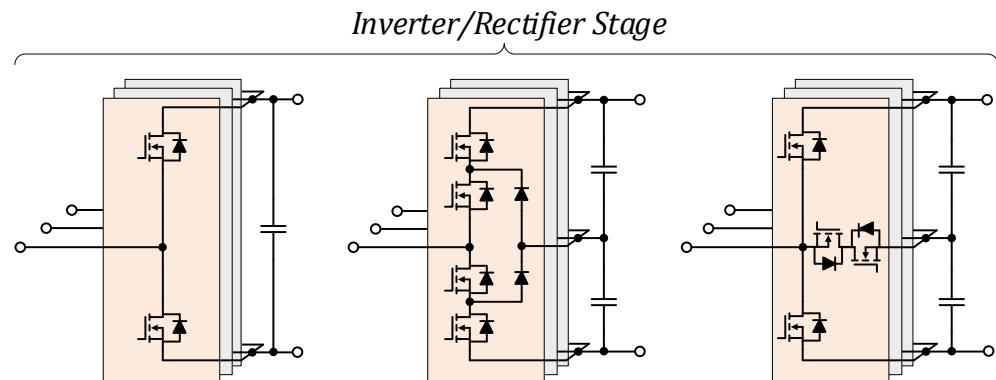
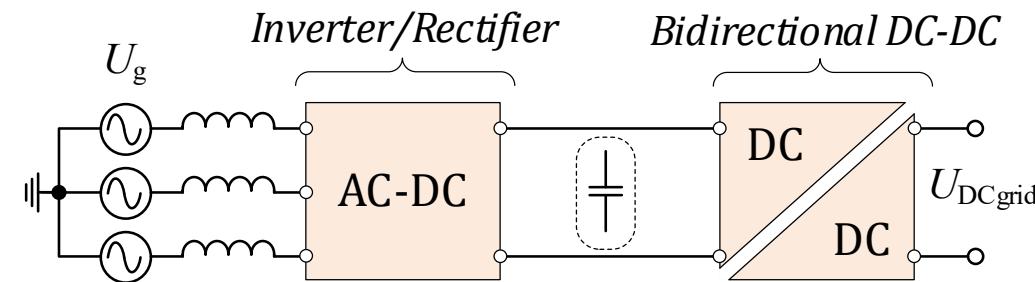
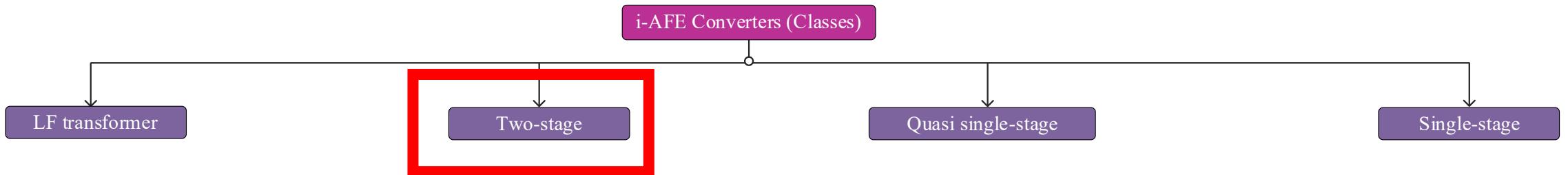


LOW FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER BASED APPROACH

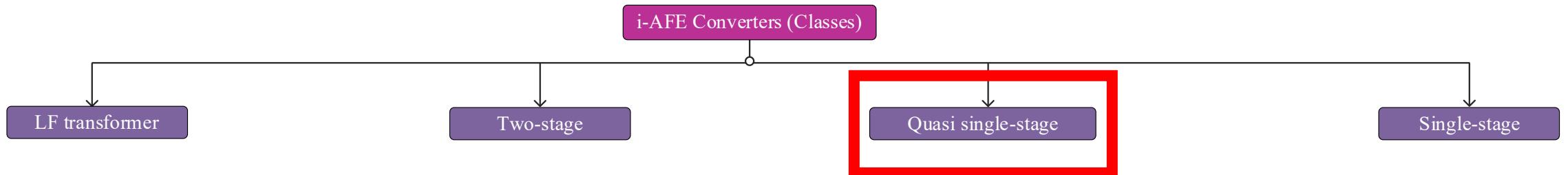


- *Bulky and heavy*
- *High use of materials*
- *Possible acoustic noise*

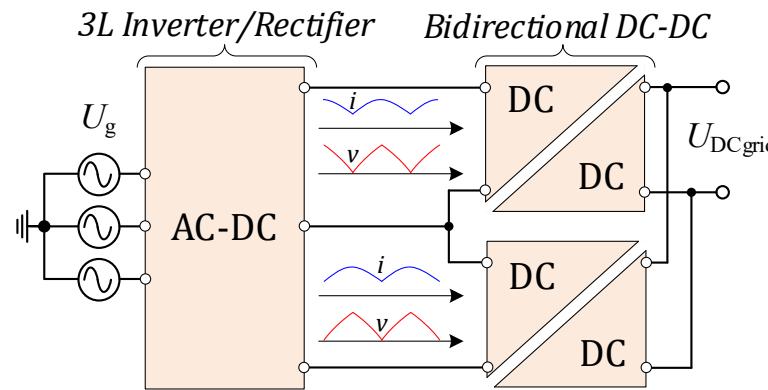
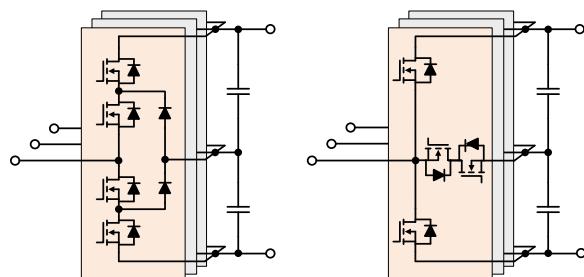
TWO-STAGE CONVERSION



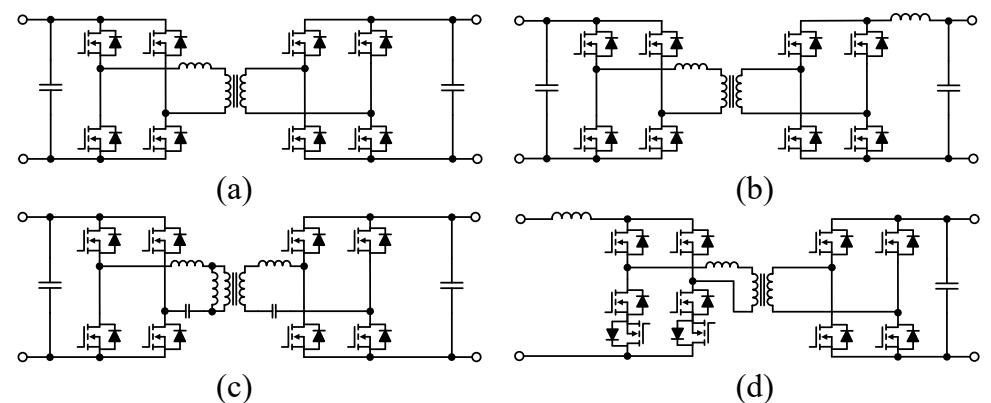
QUASI SINGLE-STAGE CONVERSION



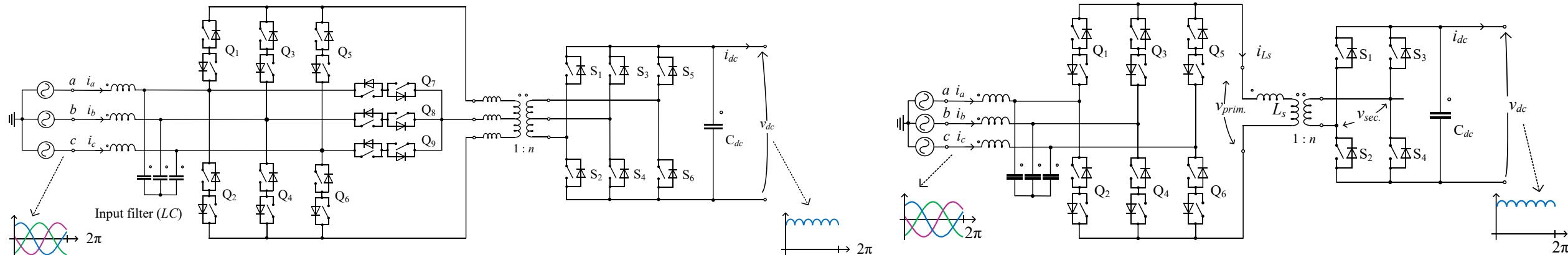
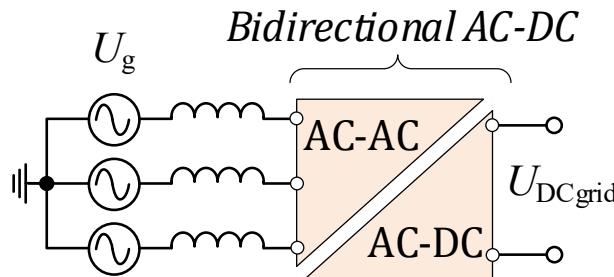
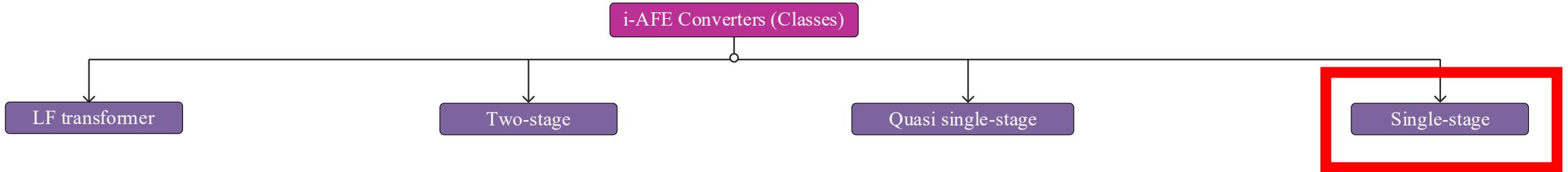
Line frequency unfolder



DC-DC PFC

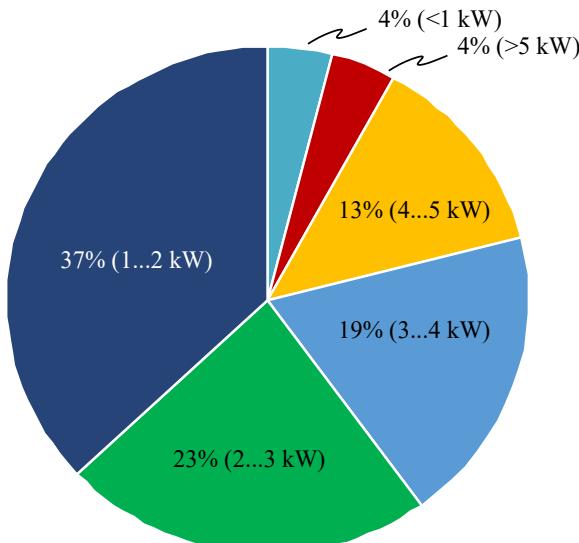


SINGLE-STAGE CONVERSION

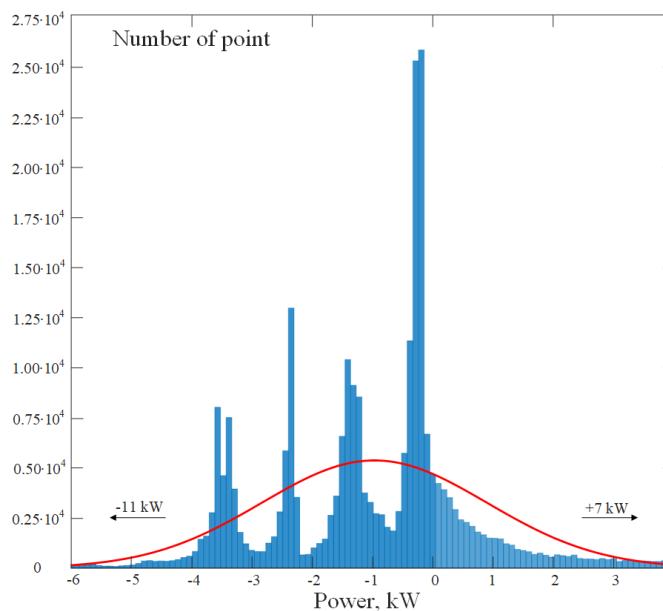


DC GRID FORMING CONVERTER DESIGN ASPECTS

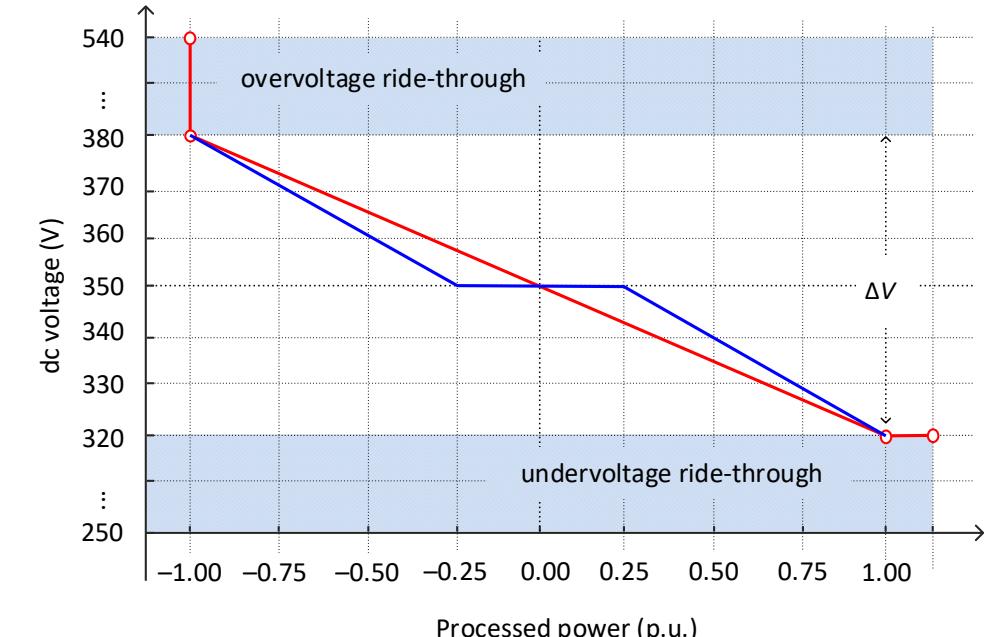
Energy consumption profile



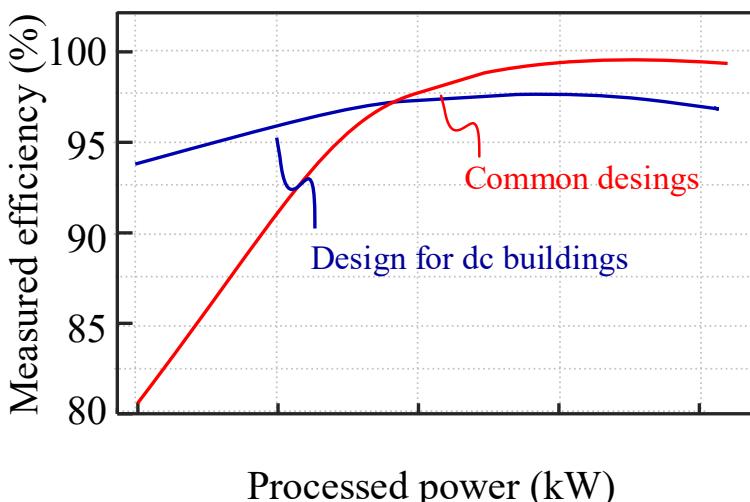
Load profile



Droop profile



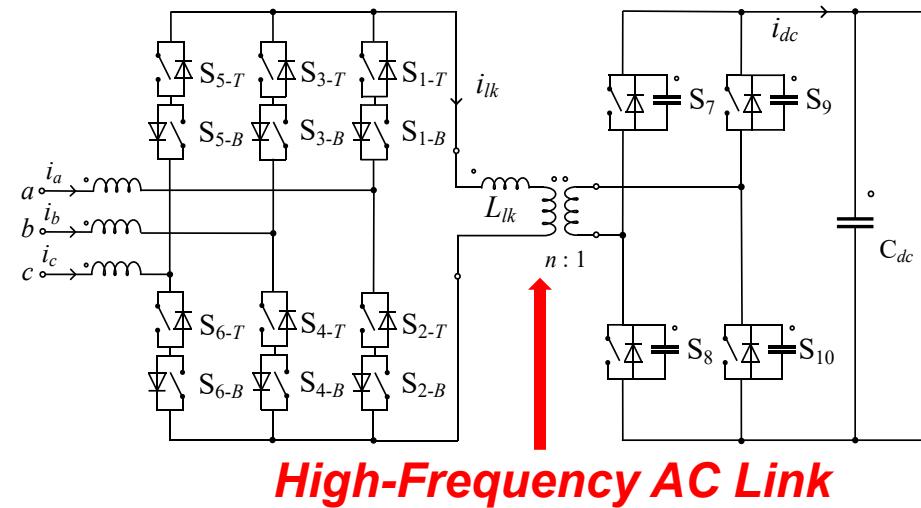
Efficiency profile



Design targets and priorities

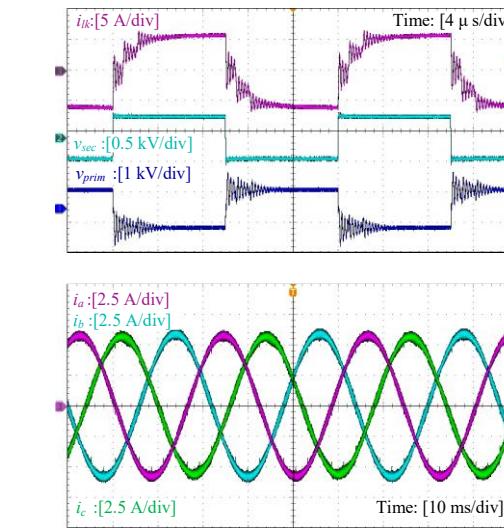
- *Investigate actual operational profile*
- *Indicate most probable working conditions*
- *Optimize the design considering the droop curve*

EXAMPLE DESIGNS: AC-DC MATRIX-CONVERTER

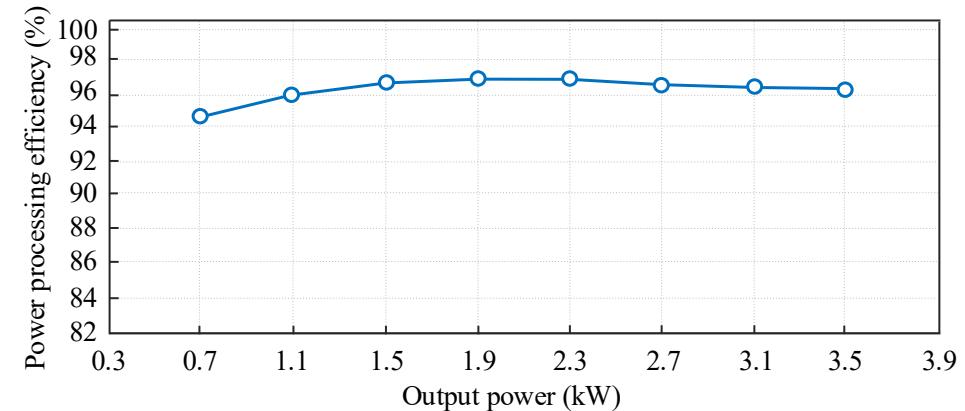


Single-stage isolated matrix converter

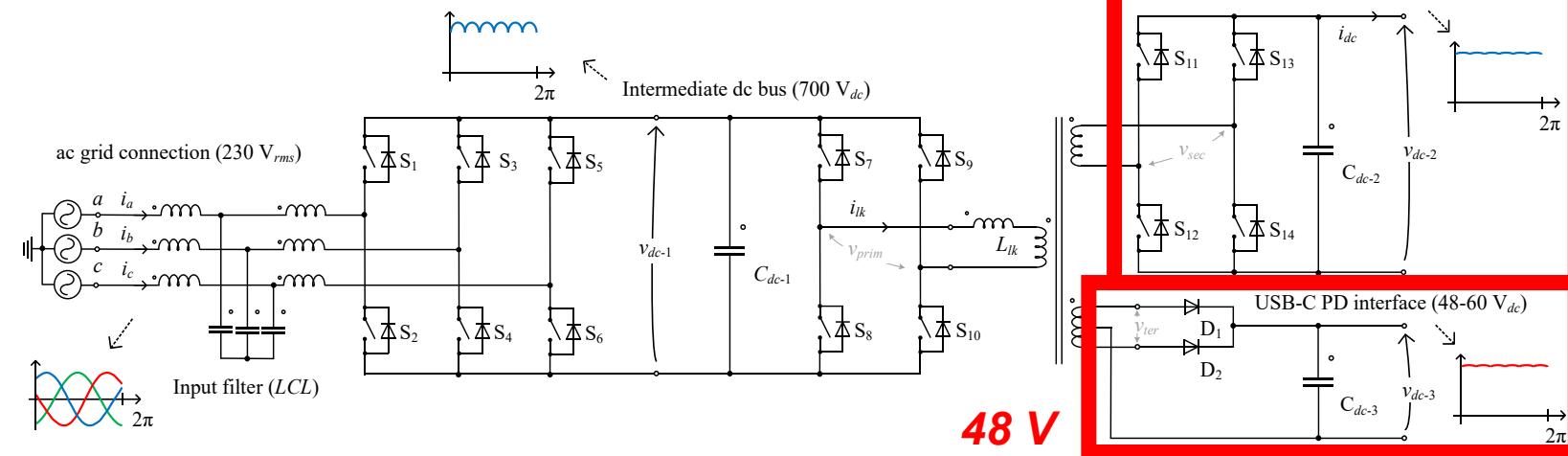
- Peak efficiency 96.7%
- High efficiency at low power thanks to soft switching
- No intermediate DC



Parameter/component	Value/Specification
Input voltage (ac)	230 V _{rms} (phase-neutral)
Nominal power (P)	3.5 kW
ac filter (L)	1.3 mH
Allowed THD	5 %
Primary side switches (S ₁ -S ₆)	IMW120R220M1H (1200 V/9.5 A)
Secondary side switches (S ₇ -S ₁₀)	C3M0120065k (1200 V/22 A)
Switching frequency (f _s)	50 kHz
HF transformer	Pri: 31 turns Sec: 17 turns Turns ratio (n:1): 1.82: 1 Core: 2 × TDK EPCOS N87 Leakage inductance: 8 µH
Output voltage (dc)	350 V _{dc} (following NPR9090)
Output current (i _{dc})	10 A
Output capacitance (C _{dc})	60 µF
Driver circuits	UCC21521

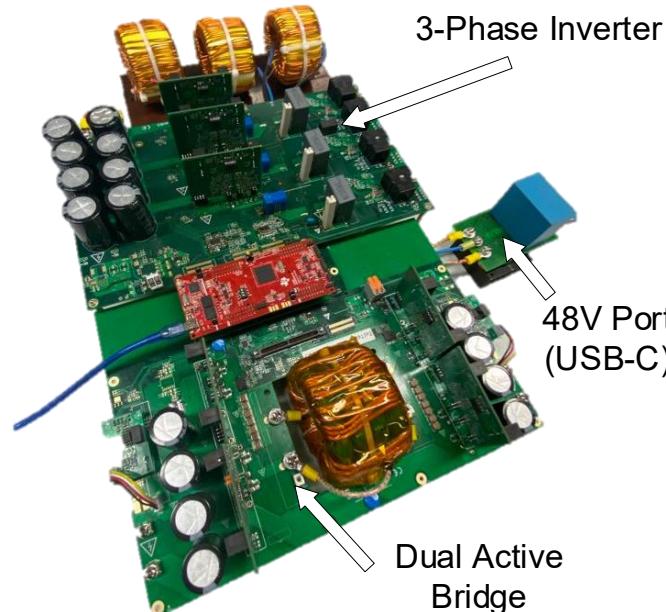


EXAMPLE DESIGNS: TWO-STAGE MULTI-PORT



Multiport converter:

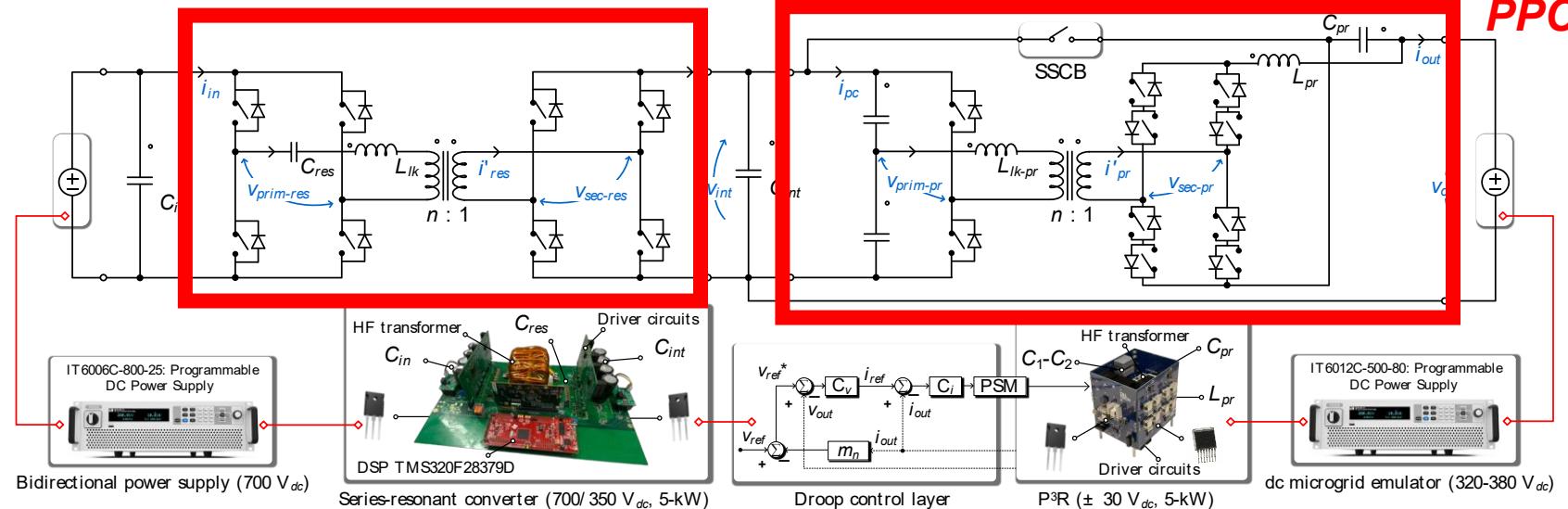
- Utilizes single 3-w transformer
- Regulation according to droop curve
- 95.6% efficiency at 350V port
- 92.8% efficiency at 48V port



Parameter/Component	Value/Detail
2L-VSC converter (ac-dc stage)	
ac voltage	230 V $_{rms}$ (phase-neutral)
Nominal power	5.36 kW
LCL filter (ac side)	350 μ H – 4.7 μ F – 15 μ H
Switches (S ₁ -S ₆)	C2M0160120D (1200 V/19 A)
Switching frequency (f_s)	20 kHz
Intermediate dc bus (v_{dc-1})	700 V $_{dc}$
Main isolated dc-dc stage	
Output voltage (v_{dc-2})	350 V $_{dc}$
Output power (P_2)	5 kW (nom.)
Modulation method	Phase-shift modulation
Phase-shift range	$-\pi/6 \leq \delta \leq \pi/6$
Switching frequency (f_s)	100 kHz
Input capacitor (C_1)	2 mF
Output capacitor (C_2)	470 μ F
Primary side switches (S ₇ -S ₁₀)	C2M0160120D (1200 V/19 A)
Secondary side switches (S ₁₁ -S ₁₄)	C3M0120065D (650 V/22 A)
USB PD interface	
Output voltage (v_{dc-3})	48-60 V $_{dc}$
Output power (P_3)	360 W (nom.) / 7.5 A (max.)
Output capacitor (C_3)	60 μ F
Diodes (D ₁ -D ₂)	RURG8060
Complementary components	
HF transformer	Pri: 24 turns Sec: 12 turns Ter: 5 turns Turns ratio ($n:1$): 2:1:0.21 Core: 4×B64290L0730 (N87) Leakage inductance: 78 μ H
Driver circuits	UCC21521

EXAMPLE DESIGNS: P³R CONVERTER

DAB-SRC



PPC

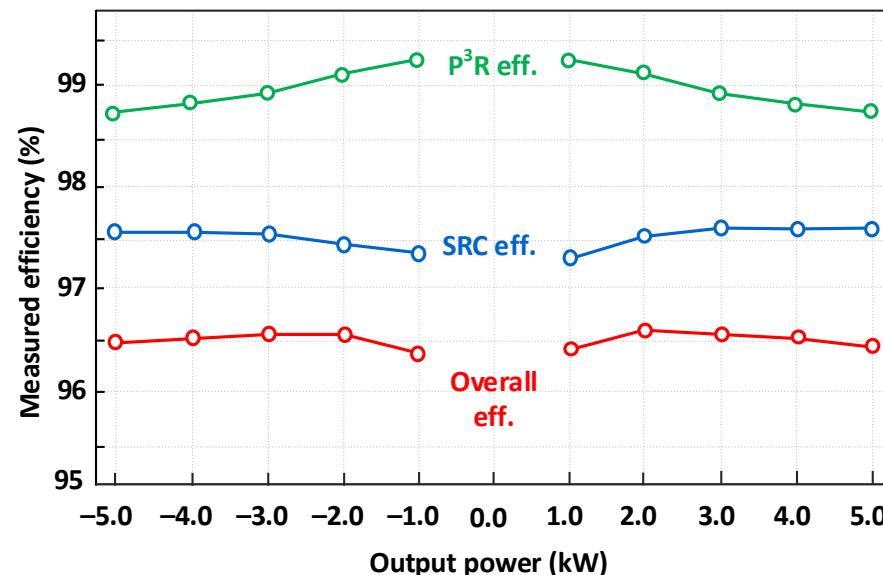
Parameter/Component	Value/Detail
Rated power (P_o)	5 kW
Input dc voltage (v_{in})	700 V _{dc}
Output dc voltage (v_{out})	350 V _{dc}
Output current (i_{out})	14.29 A
Switching frequency (f_s)	100 kHz
Quality factor (Q)	$0.1 < Q < 0.6$
Input capacitor (C_{in})	220 μ F
Intermediate capacitor (C_{int})	470 μ F
Primary side switches	UF3SC120009K4 (1200 V/65 A), 73 m Ω /210 pF
Secondary side switches	UF3SC065007K4 (650 V/120 A), 8.8 m Ω /1190 pF
HF transformer	Pri: 24 turns Sec: 12 turns Turns ratio (n:1): 2:1 Core: 4×B64290L0730 (N87)
Leakage inductance (L_{lk})	90 μ H
Series capacitor (C_{res})	28 nF (1 kV)

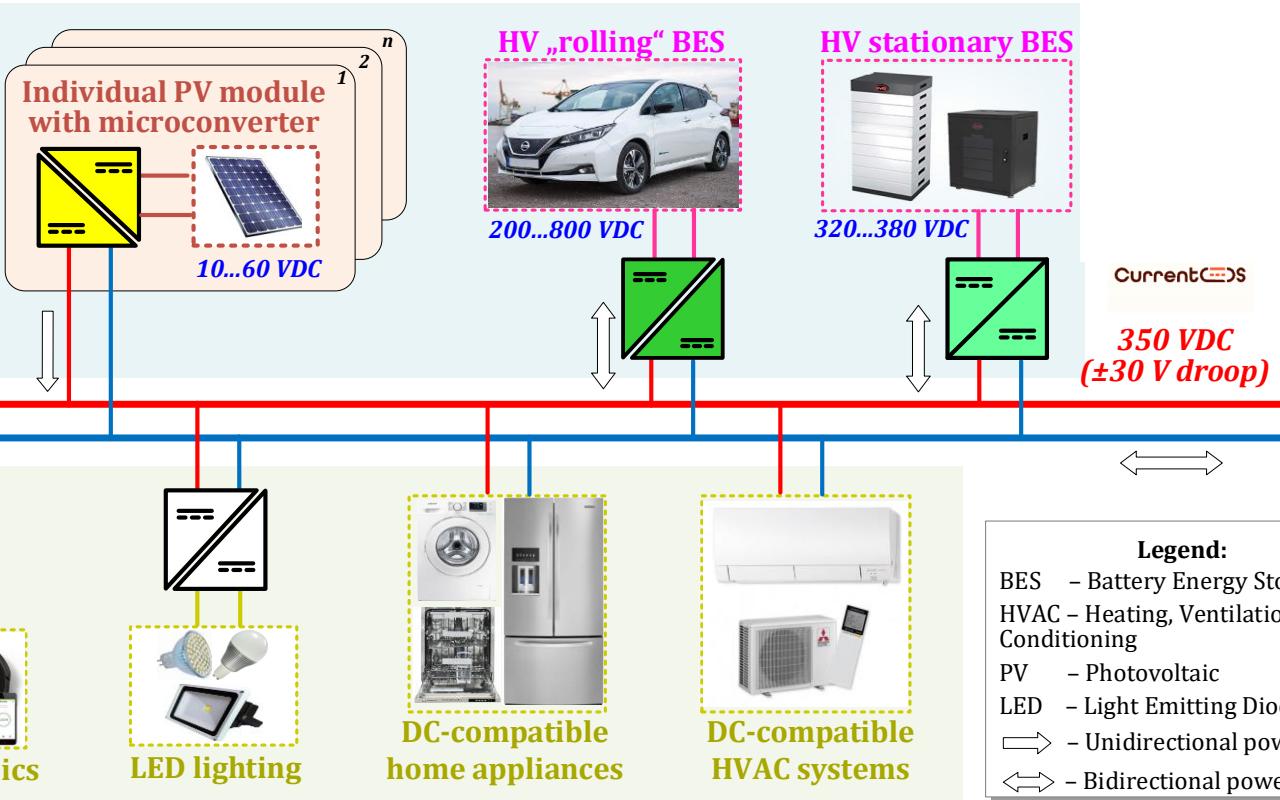
Parameter/Component	Value/Detail
Rated power (P_o)	5 kW
Output current (i_{out})	14.29 A
Output dc voltage (v_{out})	320...380 V _{dc}
Switching frequency (f_s)	50 kHz

HF transformer	Pri: 23 turns Sec: 10 turns Turns ratio (n:1): 2.3: 1 Core: ETD54/28/19/3C97 Leakage inductance: 0.85 μ H
Output capacitor (C_{pr})	100 μ F
Output capacitor (L_{pr})	100 μ H
Primary side switches	C3M0120090J (900 V/22 A) 170 m Ω /48 pF
Secondary side switches	BSC0403NS (40 V/98 A) 2.5 m Ω /500 pF
SSCB switches	G3R60MT07D (750 V/43 A) 60 m Ω /98 pF
Driver circuit	UCC21521

P³R converter:

- Utilizes SRC in open loop
- Regulation according to droop curve by PPC
- Flat 96.5% efficiency characteristic





DC DEVICES POWER ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES FOR RESIDENTIAL DC

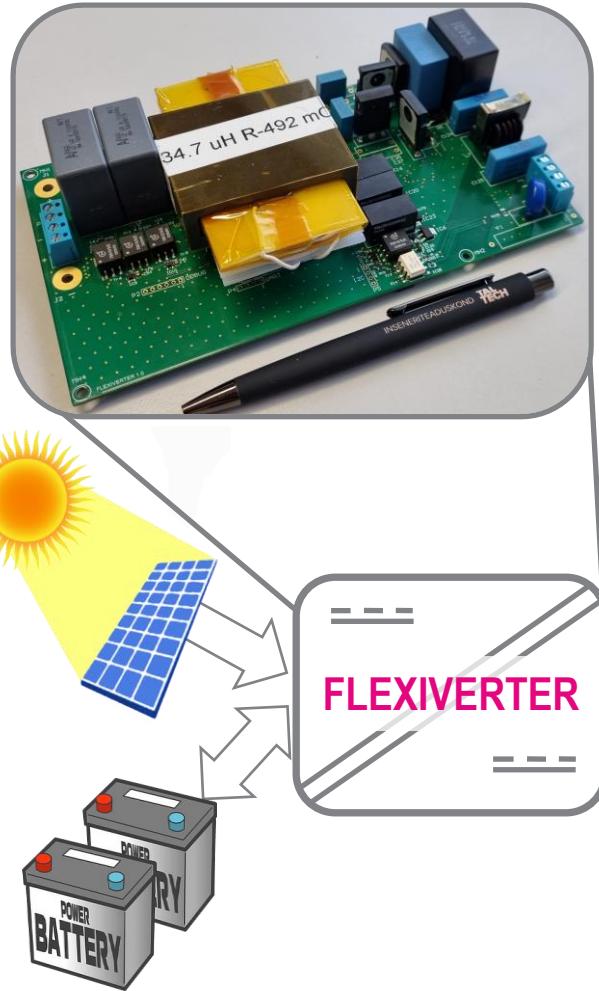
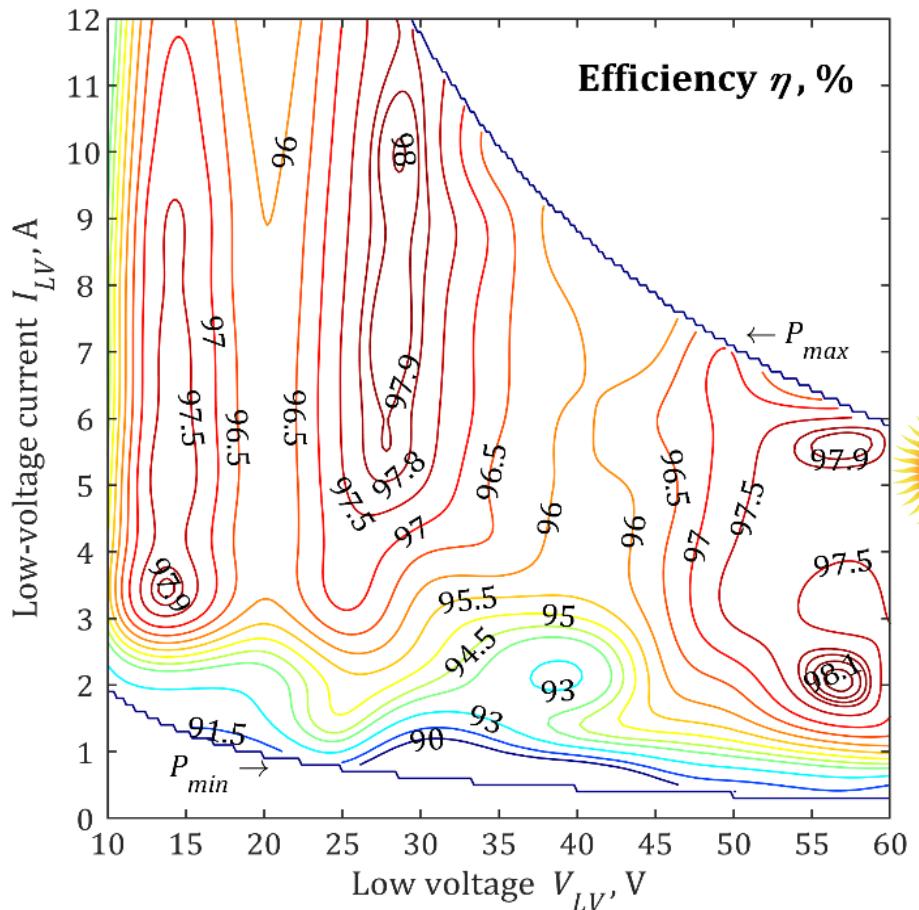
OPTIVERTER – A Hybrid of Photovoltaic OPTImizer and MicroconVERTER



- An entirely **novel PV MLPE technology**
- Can be paired with all commercial **60- and 72-cell PV modules**
- **Fast GMPPT** and ultimate shade tolerance resulting in up to 30% better energy harvest
- Can be plugged either in **the 350 VDC or in 700 VDC** microgrids
- **Fully compatible** with emerging NPR9090 standard and Current OS DC microgrid protocol
- Supports the **droop control** functionality and features the integrated **solid state protection** circuitry for ensuring the highest level of fire and electric shock safety
- **All-in-One approach** with integrated gateway
- Integrates **2.4 GHz WiFi** and **BLE** for effortless cloud monitoring and on-site commissioning

FLEXIVERTER – FLEXible conVERTER

Power electronics “LEGO” for next-gen DC homes



Novel power electronic building block for fast deployment of residential DC systems:

- Aimed at nano-producers (<800W)
- **Universal compatibility:**
 - any residential PV module and 24V or 48V batteries at the input
 - standard $350\pm30V$ or $700\pm60V$ microgrid at the output
- Integrated soft-start and solid-state protection for compatibility with **CurrentOS** protocol

Features:

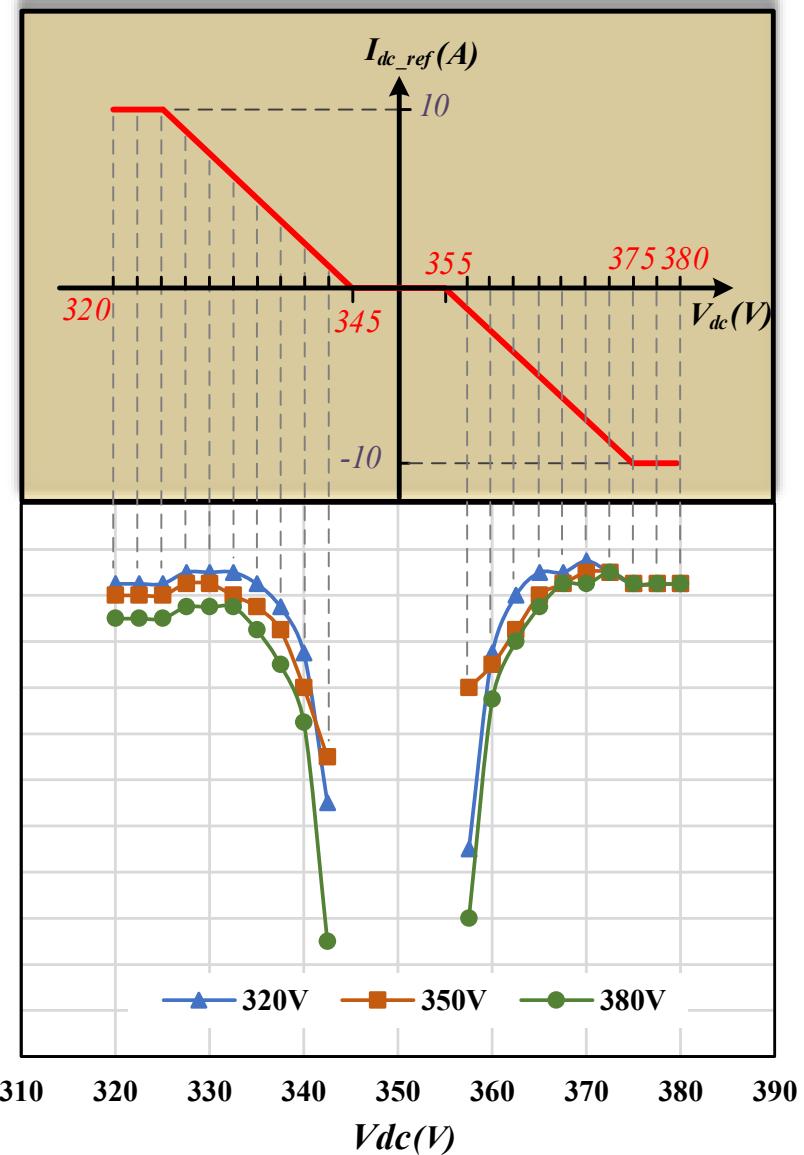
- Peak efficiency **>98%**
- Input source type **identification**
- DC microgrid ready – **droop control** for battery and **power clipping** for PV
- **Global maximum power point tracking** verified
- **Integrated** design
- Generic **off-the-shelf components** used

FORCE – Fractional pOweR ConvErter

For efficient integration of second-life batteries



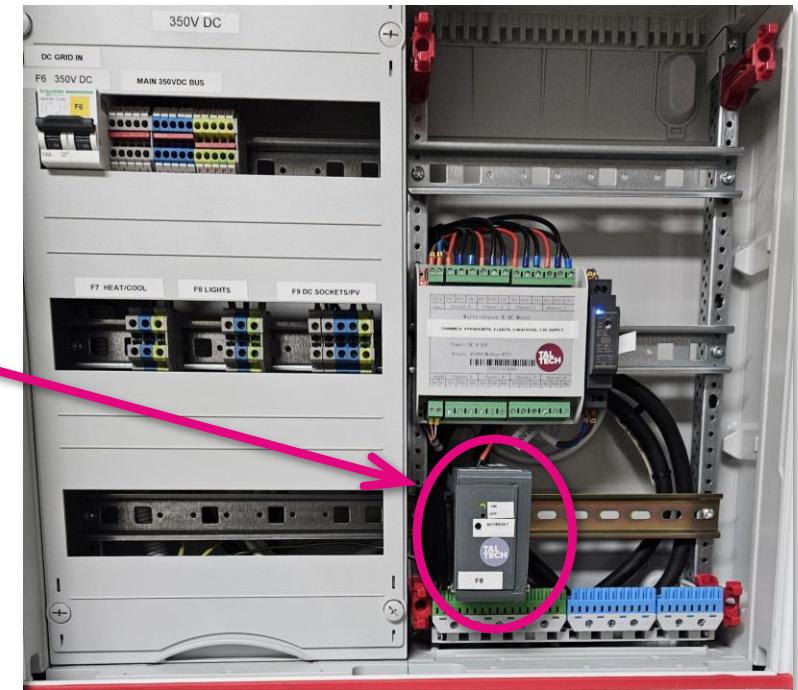
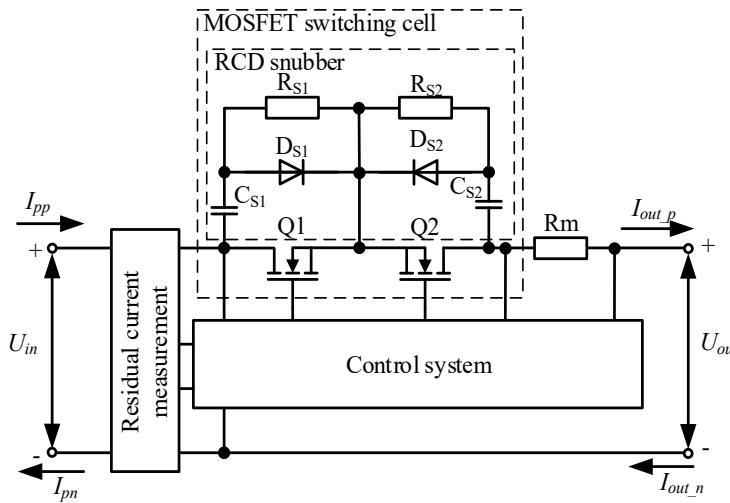
- Ultra-efficient – **over 99%** for 25%+ load
- Optimized for **$350 \pm 30V$** residential DC microgrids
- Designed for **second-life** LFP battery stack of 109 cells, approx. capacity ~ 8 kWh (depends on degradation)
- **Patented control** with soft-switching in the entire range
- **Soft-start** and embedded solid-state **protection** for compatibility with **CurrentOS** DC microgrid protocol
- **Low stress** on components
- Ready for emerging bidirectional **monolithic GaN switches** (by Infineon)



SAFEBREAK – SAfe and Fast DC Electronic BREAKer

Multifunctional SSCB for residential prosumer DC nanogrids

- Optimized for **350 VDC/16A** residential applications
- Utilizes SiC JFETs for **low R_{DSon}** , efficiency **99.8% @ 16A**
- **Fast speed** – short circuit detected within $10 \mu\text{s}$
- Min. voltage: 100 VDC
- Max. input voltage: 440 VDC (overvoltage protection at 380 VDC)
- Contains **residual current sensor** for ultimate safety
- Max. allowed residual current: 6 mA
- **Bidirectional operation** (prosumer-ready)
- **Connectivity**: WiFi, USB. **Telemetry**: current, voltage, faults
- MQTT smart connection to **Energy Management System**



DEVELOPMENTS IN PROGRESS

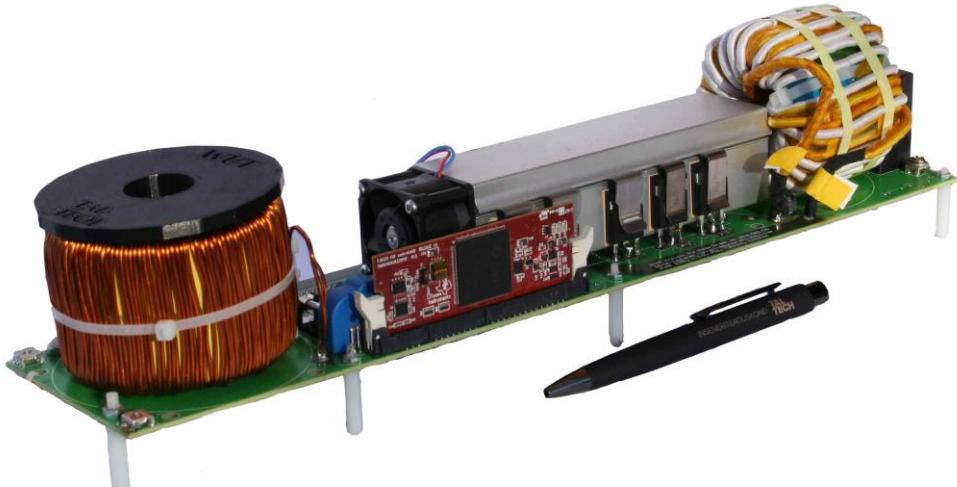
MERGE: Smart energy gateway for DC homes connection to AC grid

- Bidirectional power router for prosumer DC buildings
- High-frequency galvanic isolation
- Input 230/400 VAC, output 350 VDC, 5...10 kW
- Droop control according to CurrentOS protocol
- Efficiency curve optimized for part-load operation based on statistical data (>97 %)
- Possible multi-port configuration with USB-PD output

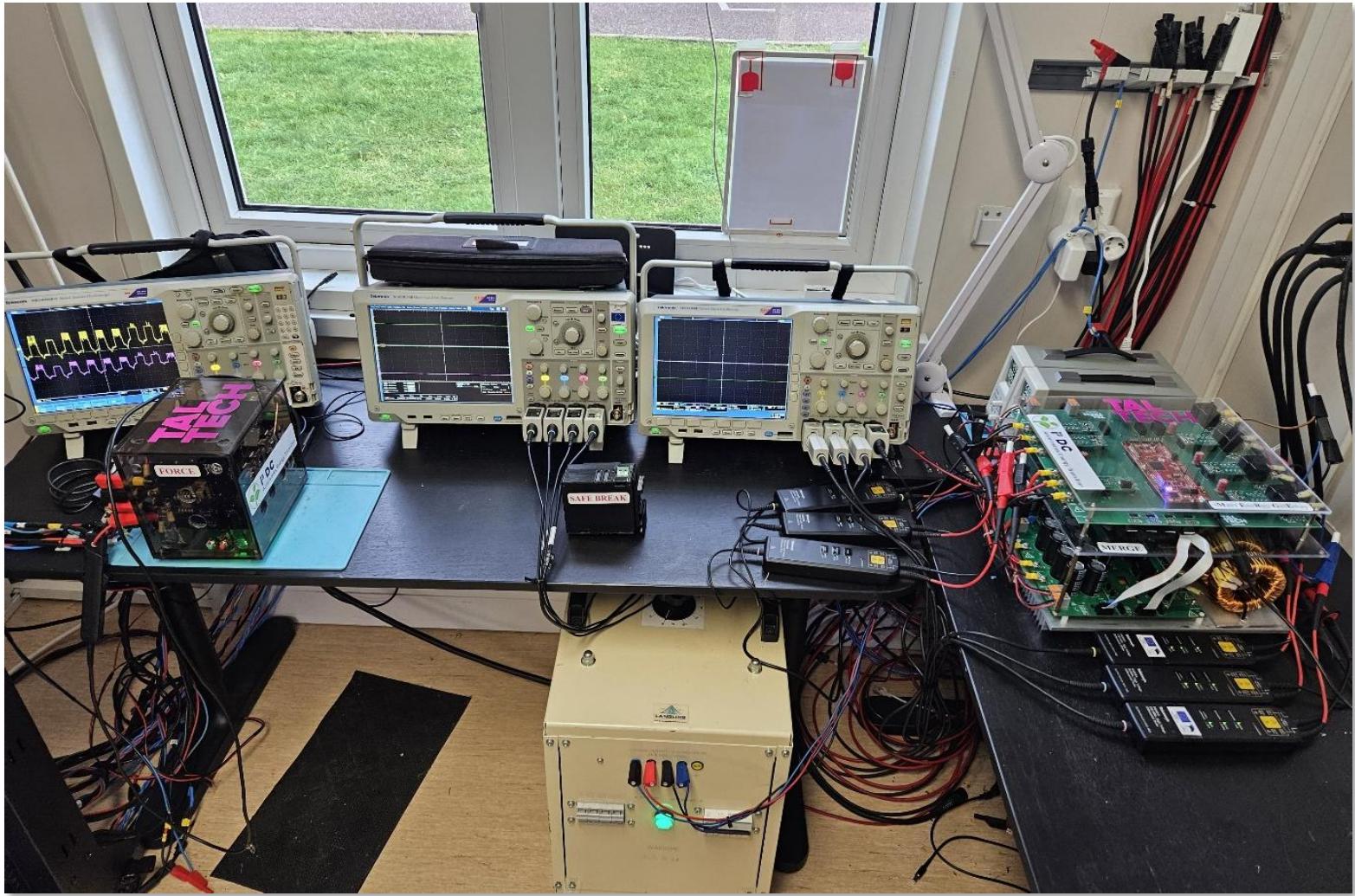


UbiCharge: Ubiquitous low-power EV opportunity Charger

- Charges EV and employs energy stored in it for the emergency backup power supply of ZEB
- High-frequency galvanic isolation
- Power 3...7.4 kVA, universal EV-side range of 200...800 VDC
- Droop controlled according to CurrentOS (in emergency bands)
- High weighted efficiency of >97%
- Low-cost single-stage design



TECHNOLOGIES UNDER TEST IN DC INNOHUB



SAFEBREAK



MERGE



FORCE



FlexiVerter

PEMC 2026 IN TALLINN – SAVE THE DATE!

THE 22ND IEEE POWER ELECTRONICS AND MOTION CONTROL CONFERENCE (PEMC2026) CO-SPONSORED BY THE IEEE IES

You can expect:

- *Highly relevant program on power electronics, controls, electrical drives, robotics and their industrial applications*
- *~150 papers to be presented*
- *Tutorials from world-renown experts*
- *Conference venue next to the Tallinn's Old Town – a UNESCO World Heritage Site*
- *Entertaining social events for attendees, special events for students and WiE members*
- *Luncheons and coffee breaks*

IEEE-PEMC 2026
22nd International Power Electronics and Motion Control Conference
October 5 - 7, 2026 – Tallinn, Estonia



SAVE THE DATE!

TAL TECH **Power Electronics and Motion Control Council** **PEMC**
IEEE Industrial Electronics Society **IES** **IAS** **IEEE ESTONIA SECTION**

SPECIAL SESSIONS
The conference will include special sessions on **topics of focused interest** in particular areas, reporting technical trends and breakthroughs within the conference scope. They are organized at the initiative of 1-4 individuals, who must adhere to the procedure published on the conference website.

PAPER SUBMISSION
Prospective authors are invited to submit **full papers** in English, following instructions on the website. The conference proceedings will be submitted to **IEEE Xplore**.

TUTORIALS
Tutorials planned for organization during the conference will be announced on the website. Industrial partners are invited to contribute at the industrial exhibition!

VENUE
The conference will be held at the Original Sokos Hotel Viru.



IEEE-PEMC 2026 Tallinn, Estonia October 5 - 7, 2026

DC:



Not this.



But this.



CALL FOR COLLABORATION!!!

We will welcome
collaboration on DC buildings
with interested partners
all over the World!

Feel free to contact us at
i3dc@taltech.ee

