

# Digest Demo of IEEEtran.cls [1] for COBEP

## 2015

### Abstract

The Brazilian Power Electronics Conference – COBEP is a conference held every odd year in Brazil, since 1991, supported by the Brazilian Power Electronics Society – SOBRAEP. Due to high technical and scientific levels COBEP has long been technically sponsored by the IEEE. For 2015 we are pleased to introduce the first IEEE Southern Power Electronic Conference – SPEC along with COBEP in a unique event of power electronics in the Southern hemisphere.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The conference covers the fields of interest of the power electronics community, providing a forum for sharing theoretical and practical developments related to power electronics, featuring strong participation of industry and academia. The main topics of the conference include.

- 1) Power converters topologies and design;
- 2) Electrical machines and drive systems;
- 3) Modeling, simulation and control in power electronics;
- 4) Devices, packaging, integration, magnetic materials and passive components;
- 5) Industrial, commercial and residential applications;
- 6) Renewable energy systems;
- 7) Smart grid and utility applications;
- 8) Energy efficiency, power quality and electromagnetic compatibility;
- 9) Education and special topics.

### II. THE VENUE

Fortaleza is a seaside town in the Northeast of Brazil, in Ceará State, with 300 days of sunshine per year, an average annual temperature around 27 °C (80 °F) and beaches with warm water. A constant and pleasant wind makes the place ideal for sports like windsurf and surf, as well as to produce electricity from wind parks. Fortaleza has many attractions that you can discover them just being there.



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#### LOCAL COMMITTEE

Prof. Fernando Luiz Marcelo Antunes, (General Chair)

Prof. Luiz Henrique Silva Colado Barreto (General co–Chair)

Prof. Demercil de Sousa Oliveira Junior, (Programme Chair)

Prof. Paulo Peixoto Praça (Treasurer)

#### V. SOME LATEX TEST

##### A. Equations

$$\Delta I_L = I_o + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{V_i}{Z} \quad (1)$$

Where:

$\Delta I_L$  - Peak value of resonant current.

$I_o$  - Load current.

$V_i$  - Input voltage.

$Z$  - Characteristic impedance of the resonant circuit.

$$i_{x12}(\theta) = \frac{m_o}{2} [I_1 \cos(\theta_1) - I_2 \cos(\theta_2)] + \frac{m_o I_2}{2} \cos(2\theta + \theta_2) - \frac{m_o I_1}{2} \cos(2\theta + \theta_1). \quad (2)$$

##### B. Figures

##### C. Tables

#### VI. CONCLUSION

A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions. Clearly indicate advantages, limitations and possible applications.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] M. Shell. (2008) IEEEtran homepage. [Online]. Available: <http://www.michaelshell.org/tex/ieeetran/>

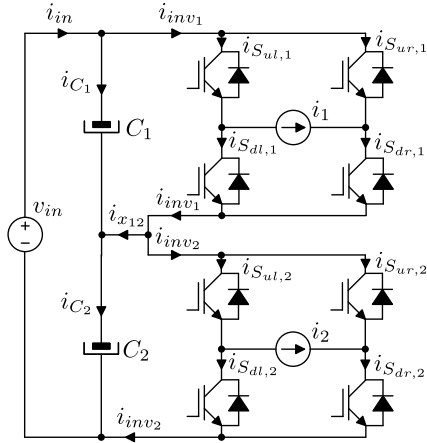


Fig. 2. Equivalent circuit used to analyze the capacitor voltage for two sub-modules.

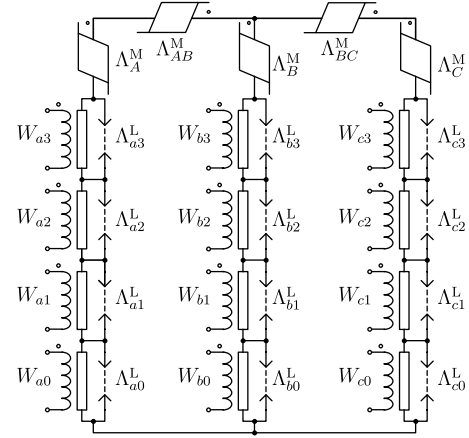


Fig. 3. Magnetic circuit implemented in the software PSIM.

TABLE II  
PROTOTYPE VALUES.

Parameter	Value	Description
$P_k$	2 kW	Output rated power per sub-module
$V_k$	220 V	Output rated voltage per sub-module
$V_{in}$	1200 V	Input dc bus voltage
$f_s$	19980 Hz	Switching frequency
$f_o$	60 Hz	Fundamental frequency
$C_k$	1020 $\mu$ F	Bus capacitor capacitance
$L_k$	1 mH	Filtering inductance
$n_k$	1:1:1:1	Transformer transformation ratio per phase
$k$	3	Number of inverters per phase (sub-modules)
$R_0$	8 $\Omega$	Load resistance
$C_0$	15 $\mu$ F	Load capacitance
$L_0$	5 mH	Load inductance

TABLE III  
SIMULATION RMS VALUES WITH APPLIED  
PARAMETERS.

Phase A		Phase B		Phase C	
Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
$I_{La1}$	9.01 A	$I_{Lb1}$	9.94 A	$I_{Lc1}$	9.19 A
$I_{La2}$	8.95 A	$I_{Lb2}$	9.90 A	$I_{Lc2}$	9.06 A
$I_{La3}$	8.96 A	$I_{Lb3}$	9.89 A	$I_{Lc3}$	9.06 A
$P_{a1}$	2017.56 W	$P_{b1}$	2200.69 W	$P_{c1}$	2017.74 W
$P_{a2}$	2015.97 W	$P_{b2}$	2199.85 W	$P_{c2}$	2014.41 W
$P_{a3}$	2015.85 W	$P_{b3}$	2199.22 W	$P_{c3}$	2013.93 W
$Q_{a1}$	524.75 VA	$Q_{b1}$	615.94 VA	$Q_{c1}$	679.69 VA
$Q_{a2}$	452.40 VA	$Q_{b2}$	579.60 VA	$Q_{c2}$	573.19 VA
$Q_{a3}$	458.57 VA	$Q_{b3}$	568.68 VA	$Q_{c3}$	562.90 VA
$V_{Ca1}$	400.30 V	$V_{Cb1}$	400.22 V	$V_{Cc1}$	400.56 V
$V_{Ca2}$	399.84 V	$V_{Cb2}$	400.04 V	$V_{Cc2}$	399.84 V
$V_{Ca3}$	399.86 V	$V_{Cb3}$	399.74 V	$V_{Cc3}$	399.59 V
$I_{Ca1}$	3.52 A	$I_{Cb1}$	3.89 A	$I_{Cc1}$	3.58 A
$I_{Ca2}$	3.52 A	$I_{Cb2}$	3.88 A	$I_{Cc2}$	3.56 A
$I_{Ca3}$	3.51 A	$I_{Cb3}$	3.88 A	$I_{Cc3}$	3.55 A