



INDUSTRIAL CHALLENGE



SEPOC 2025 – INDUSTRIAL CHALLENGE WITH TYPHOON HIL



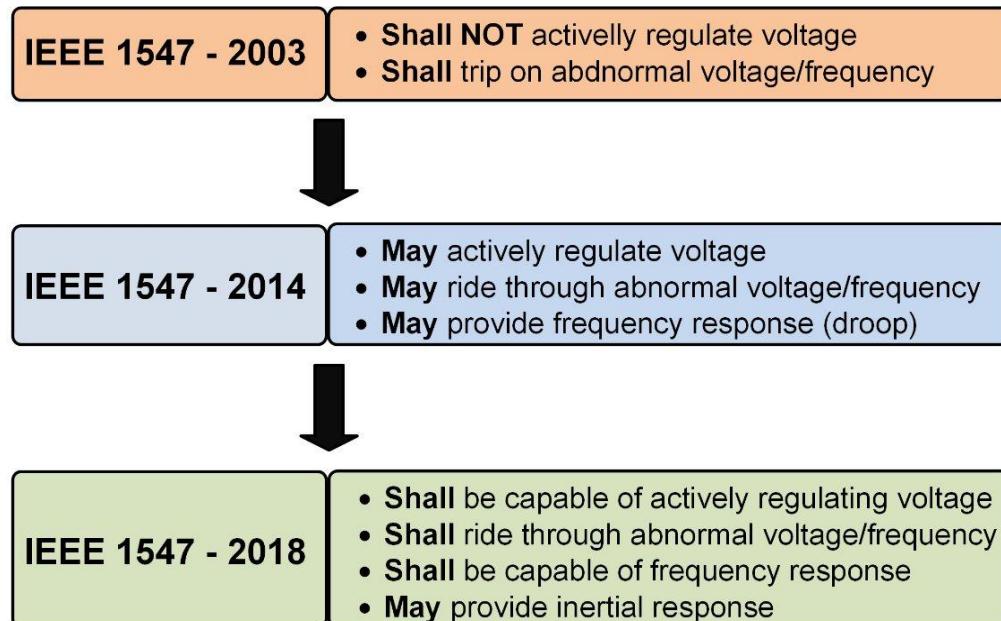
CPT-based Multifunctional Grid-Tied Inverter with Type II Controller

Team G2 Power

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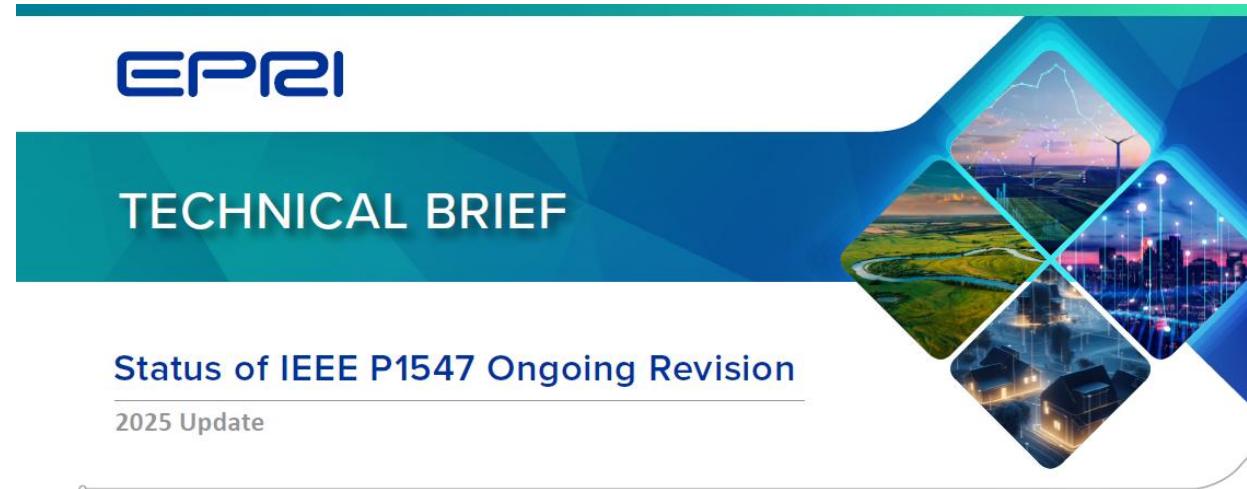
Introduction and motivation

- Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) are becoming increasingly common in modern electric power systems.
- 1547 - IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces



IEEE 1547 STANDARD FAMILY	STATUS
IEEE 1547-2018: Standard for Interconnection	Published
IEEE 1547a-2020: Amendment regarding abnormal voltage trip settings of Cat_III DER	Published
IEEE P1547: Revision of 1547-2018	Started in 2023
IEEE 1547.1-2020: Standard for Test and verification requirements	Published
IEEE P1547.1a: Amendment to incorporate gaps identified by UL1741SB and industry	Started in 2024
IEEE 1547.2-2023: Guide for application of IEEE 1547-2018	Published
IEEE 1547.3-2023: Guide for Cybersecurity	Published
IEEE 1547.4-2011: Guide for Islanded Systems (Microgrids)	Inactivated
IEEE P1547.4: Revision of 1547.4-2011	Started in 2024
IEEE 1547.7-2013: Guide for Conducting DER Impact Studies	Inactivated
IEEE P1547.7: Revision of 1547.7-2013	Started in 2024
IEEE 1547.9-2022: Guide for Energy Storage System Interconnection	Published
IEEE P1547.10: Recommended Practice for DER Gateway	Started in 2023

Introduction and motivation



The image shows the cover page of an EPRI Technical Brief. The title "EPRI" is at the top left, followed by "TECHNICAL BRIEF" in a large white font on a teal background. Below the title is the subtitle "Status of IEEE P1547 Ongoing Revision" and the text "2025 Update". To the right of the text is a graphic featuring four diamond-shaped panels arranged in a cross pattern, showing various energy-related scenes: a landscape with wind turbines, a city skyline at night, a river, and a grid of lights.

INTRODUCTION

IEEE Standard 1547 defines the minimum plant performance requirements for connecting distributed energy resources (DERs) to distribution systems. The 2018 revision marked a major update to the original 2003 standard and its 2014 amendment, mandating various grid-support functions, abnormal grid voltage and frequency ride-through capabilities, and interoperability requirements. A subsequent amendment in 2020 further refined the standard by enabling greater flexibility in abnormal voltage ride-through behavior. Many United States public utility commissions

All changes discussed are preliminary and subject to further modification during the revision and balloting process.

SELECTED CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE JULY 2025 DRAFT

This section summarizes selected new terminologies, requirements, and clarifications proposed in the IEEE P1547 revision. Described content reflects the state of Draft 0.6a (July 2025) and may evolve through the revision and balloting process. EPRI intends to provide future updates via webinars and technical briefs as the 1547 revision process

Introduction and motivation

- Multifunctional inverter (ancillary services) appears as an attractive solution to the new updates of connecting DERs to the electric power system

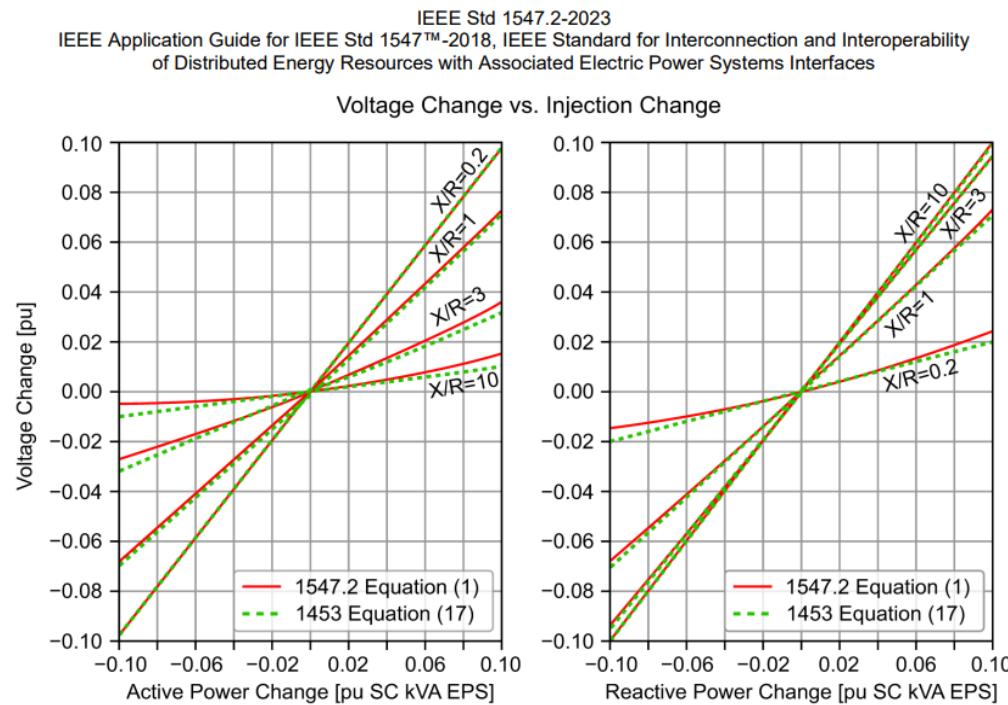


Fig. 1: Effects of active and reactive power on voltage change at different X/R ratios.

Proposed System and Control

- **The point is: multifunctional converters (MFGT) will be a reality in power systems. And it will be much more**

- Develop a multifunctional inverter to address the IEEE1547-2023
- Even though the IEEE1547 does not talk about current Harmonic compensation, the proposed inverter is already ready for such a compensation.
- Use of the Conservative Power Theory to compute power quantities of loads.
- 7 modes of operation.
- Use just one current controller for all modes of operation, differently from switchable controller strategies in inverters with ancillary services.

Proposed System and Control

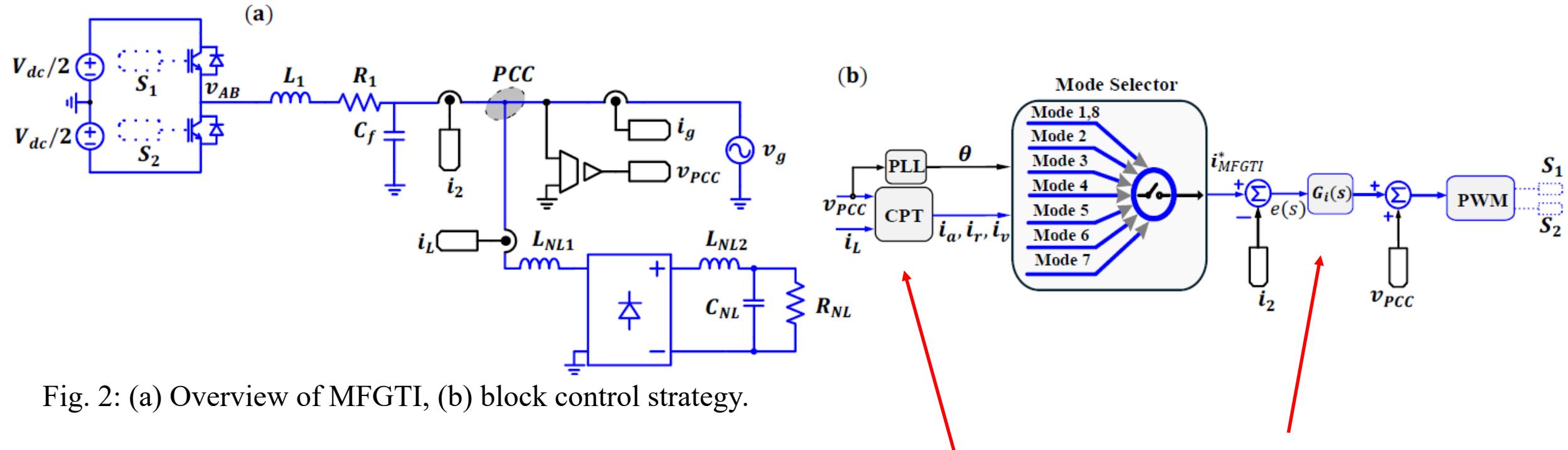


Fig. 2: (a) Overview of MFGTI, (b) block control strategy.

Proposed System and Control

- Design current controller

$$OLTF_u(s) = PWM(s) \cdot \frac{V_{dc}}{L_f s + R_f} \cdot K_i$$

$$\varphi_{sl} = \Delta OLTU(f_c) [^\circ]$$

$$G_{Sl\text{dB}} = |OLTF_u(f_c)| [\text{dB}]$$

- Type-II current controller ($G_i(z)$)

- ✓ pole at the origin and single zero-pole pairs
- ✓ enhances robustness against load variations
- ✓ external disturbances
- ✓ efficient and relatively simple solution
- ✓ alternative controller in MFGTI

- Transfer function: Type-II current controller ($G_i(z)$)

$$G_i(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + b_3 z^{-3}}{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + a_3 z^{-3}}$$

Coefficients

$$b_0 = \frac{T_s D_1 + D_2 T_s^2 + T_s^3}{\beta}$$

$$b_1 = -\frac{2T_s D_1 + D_2 T_s^2}{\beta}, b_2 = -\frac{T_s D_1}{\beta}$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{3D_3 + 2D_4 T_s + D_5 T_s^2}{\beta_{dl}}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{3D_3 + D_4 T_s}{\beta}, a_3 = -\frac{D_3}{\beta}$$

where:

$$D_1 = R_2 C_1 C_3 (R_1 + R_3)$$

$$D_2 = R_2 C_1 + R_1 C_3 + R_3 C_3$$

$$D_3 = R_1 R_2 R_3 C_1 C_2 C_3$$

$$D_4 = R_1 R_2 C_1 (C_1 + C_2) + R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2$$

$$D_5 = R_1 (C_1 + C_2)$$

$$\beta = D_3 + D_4 T_s + D_5 T_s^2$$

Modes of Operation

- Mode 1: Injecting Active Power
- Mode 2: Full Shunt Power Filter
- Mode 3: Reactive Power Compensation (Statcom)
- Mode 4: Harmonic compensation
- Mode 5 Active and Reactive power Injection
- Mode 6: Active power consumption and reactive power injection
- Mode 7: stand-by

More modes could be added (combination of them)

Model – Power Structure (TyphoonSim® 2025.2)

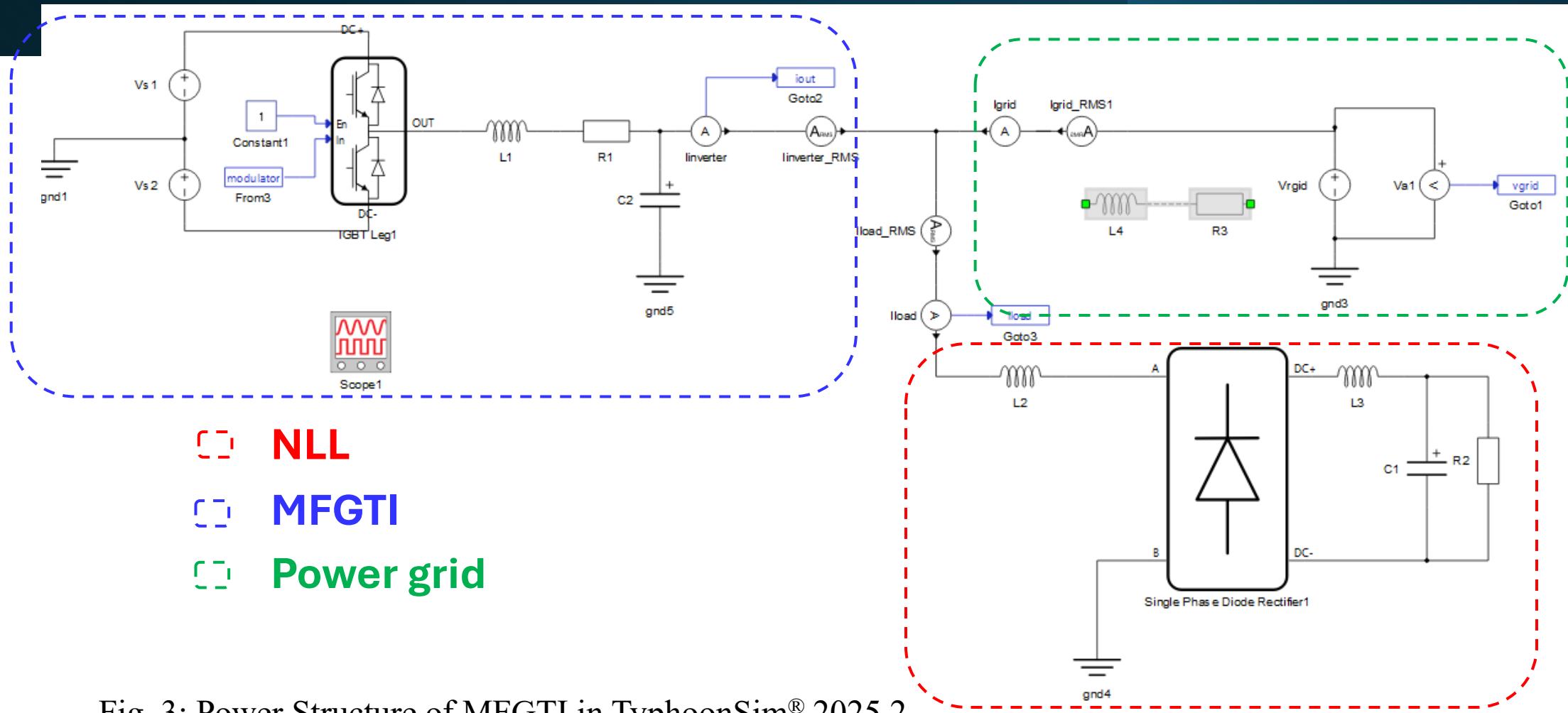
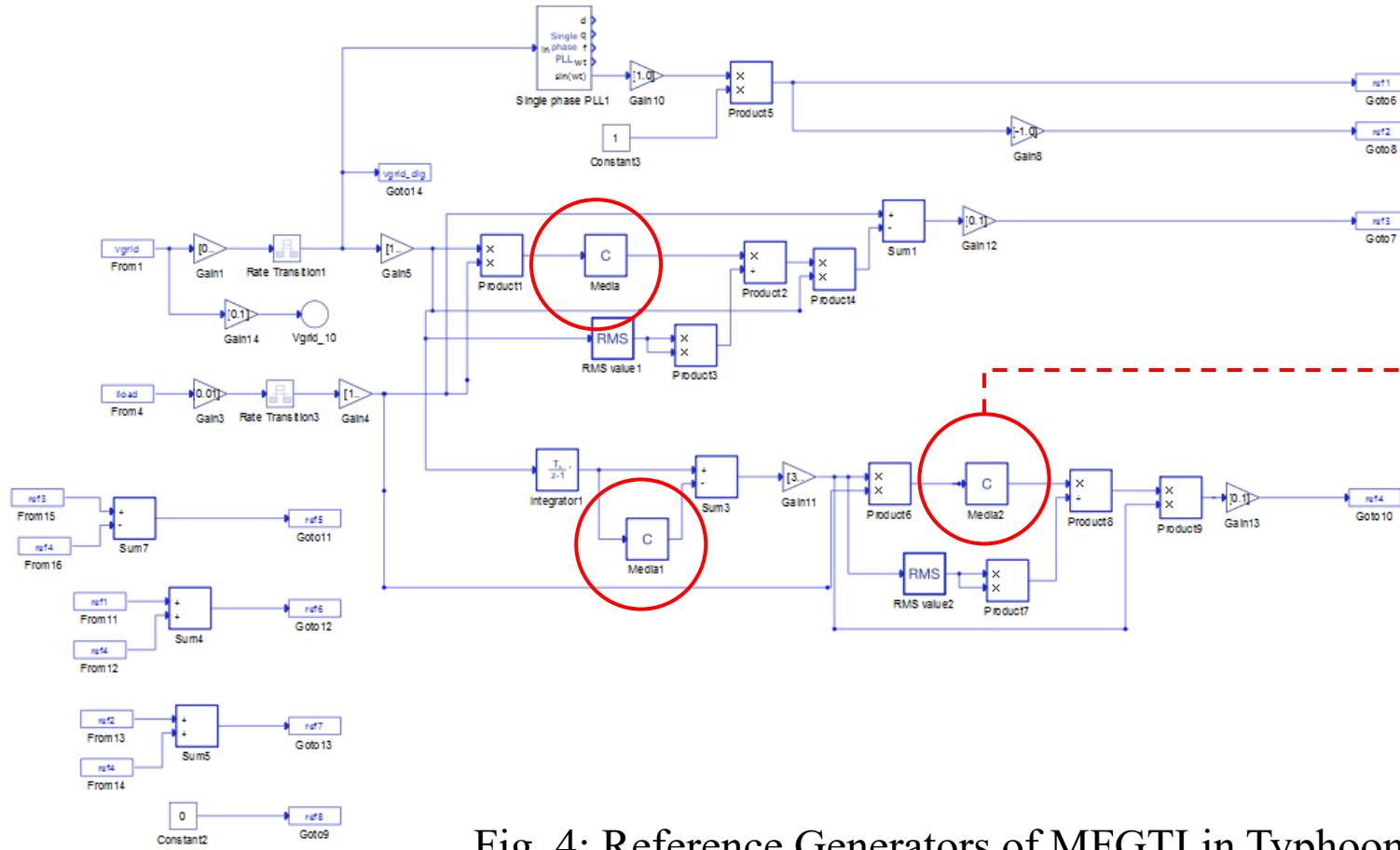


Fig. 3: Power Structure of MFGTI in TyphoonSim® 2025.2.

Model – Reference Generators (TyphoonSim® 2025.2)



```
Media1
```

General Functions Library import Additional sources

output_fnc init_fnc update_fnc

You can access component's execution rate by using the 'execution_rate' variable.

```
1 soma = 0;
2 for(i=499;i>0;i--){
3     soma = soma+buffer[i-1];
4     buffer[i] = buffer[i-1];
5 }
6 buffer[0] = in;
7 soma = (soma+in)/500;
8 out = soma;
```

Fig. 4: Reference Generators of MFGTI in TyphoonSim® 2025.2.

Model – Model Selector and Current Controller (TyphoonSim® 2025.2)

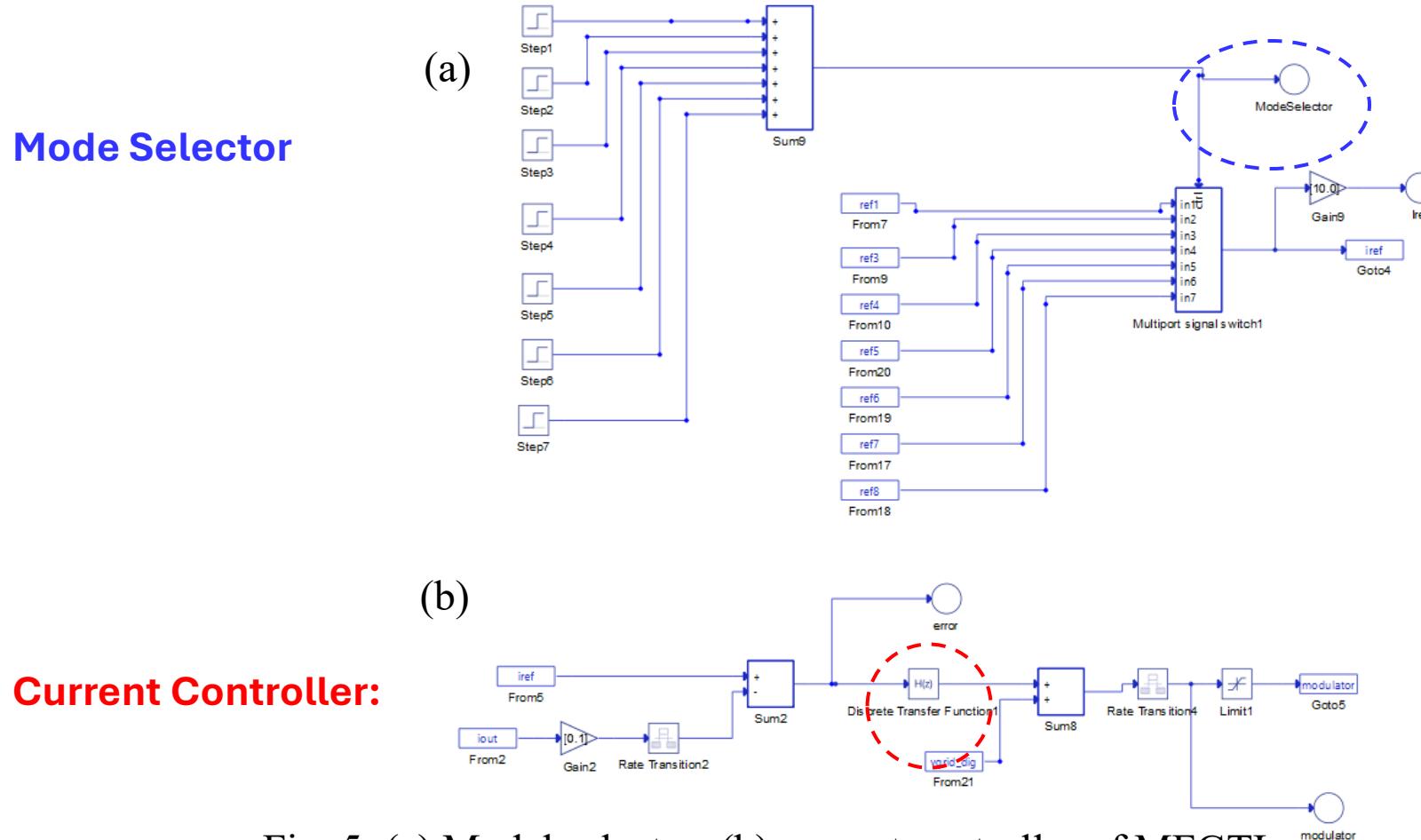
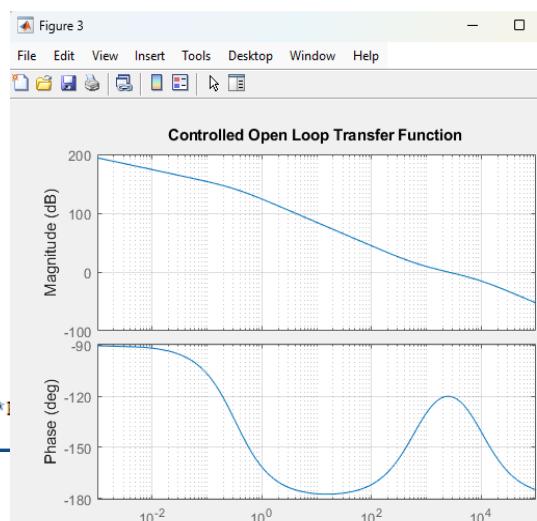


Fig. 5: (a) Model selector; (b) current controller of MFGTI.

Model – Scripts in Matlab® and Python

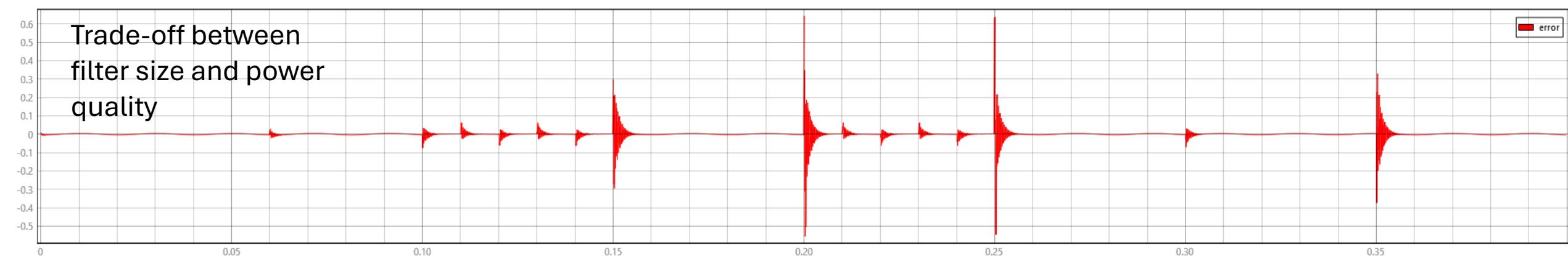
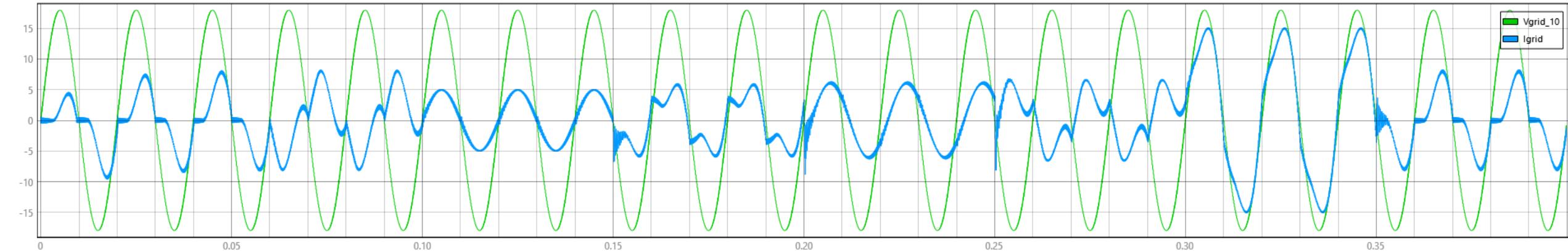
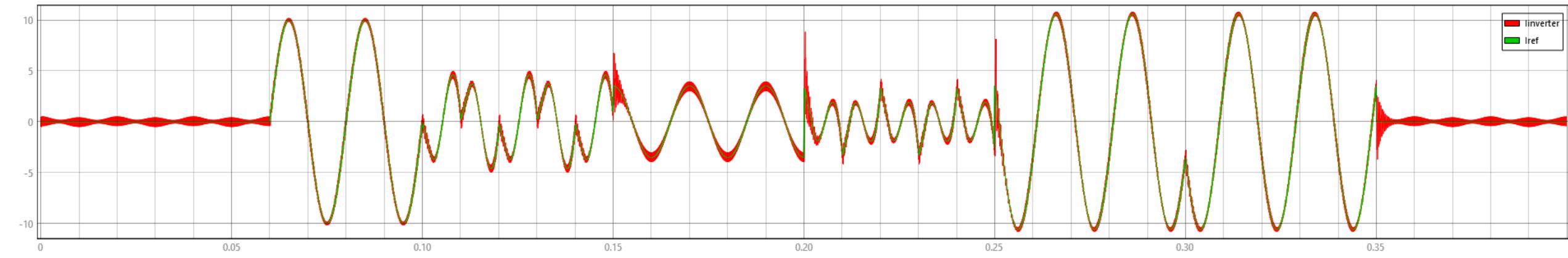
(i) Script in Matlab

```
28
29     opts = bodeoptions('cstprefs');
30     opts.FreqUnits = 'Hz';
31
32     figure
33     bode(FTMAu,opts)
34     title('Uncontrolled Open Loop Transfer Function');
35     xlim([0.001 1e5]);
36     grid
37
38 %Design of the type 2 current controller
39 inst = evalfr(FTMAu, 2*pi*fc*j);
40 faze_fc = rad2deg(phase(inst));
41
42 ganho_fc = mag2db(abs(inst));
43 ganho_real = 10^(abs(ganho_fc/20));
44
45 alpha = MFd - faze_fc - 90;
46
47 K2 = tand(alpha/2 + 45);
48
49 Prod = 1/(2*pi*fc*ganho_real*K2);
50 C2 = 100e-9;
51 R1 = Prod/C2;
52 C1 = C2*((K2^2)-1);
53 R2 = K2/(2*pi*fc*C1);
54
55 Ctipo2 = (1+s*R2*C1)/(s*R1*(C1+C2+s*1)
```



(ii) Script in Python

```
49 C1 = C2 * ((K2 ** 2) - 1)
50 R2 = K2 / (2 * np.pi * fc * C1)
51
52 Ctipo2 = (1 + s * R2 * C1) / (s * R1 * (C1 + C2 + s * R2 * C1 * C2))
53
# ===== Bode do controlador =====
54 ctrl.bode(Ctipo2, dB=True, Hz=True, omega_limits=(0.001, 1e5))
55 plt.grid(visible=True, which='both')
56 plt.show()
57
# ===== Malha aberta com controle =====
58 FTMAc = FTMAu * Ctipo2
59 ctrl.bode(FTMAc, dB=True, Hz=True, omega_limits=(0.001, 1e5))
60 plt.grid(visible=True, which='both')
61 plt.show()
62
63 inst2 = ctrl.evalfr(FTMAc, 2j * np.pi * fc)
64 MF_obtido = np.degrees(np.angle(inst2)) + 180
65 ganho_obtido = 20 * np.log10(abs(inst2))
66 ganho_real_obtido = 10 ** (abs(ganho_obtido) / 20)
67
# ===== Discretização do controlador tipo II =====
68 beta = 4 * R1 * R2 * C1 * C2 + 2 * ts * R1 * (C1 + C2)
69
70 b0 = (ts ** 2 + 2 * ts * C1 * R2) / beta
71 b1 = (2 * ts ** 2) / beta
72 b2 = (ts ** 2 - 2 * ts * C1 * R2) / beta
73
74 a0 = 1
75 a1 = (-8 * R1 * R2 * C1 * C2) / beta
76 a2 = (4 * R1 * R2 * C1 * C2 - 2 * ts * R1 * (C1 + C2)) / beta
```



Trade-off between
filter size and power
quality

Extension of our model

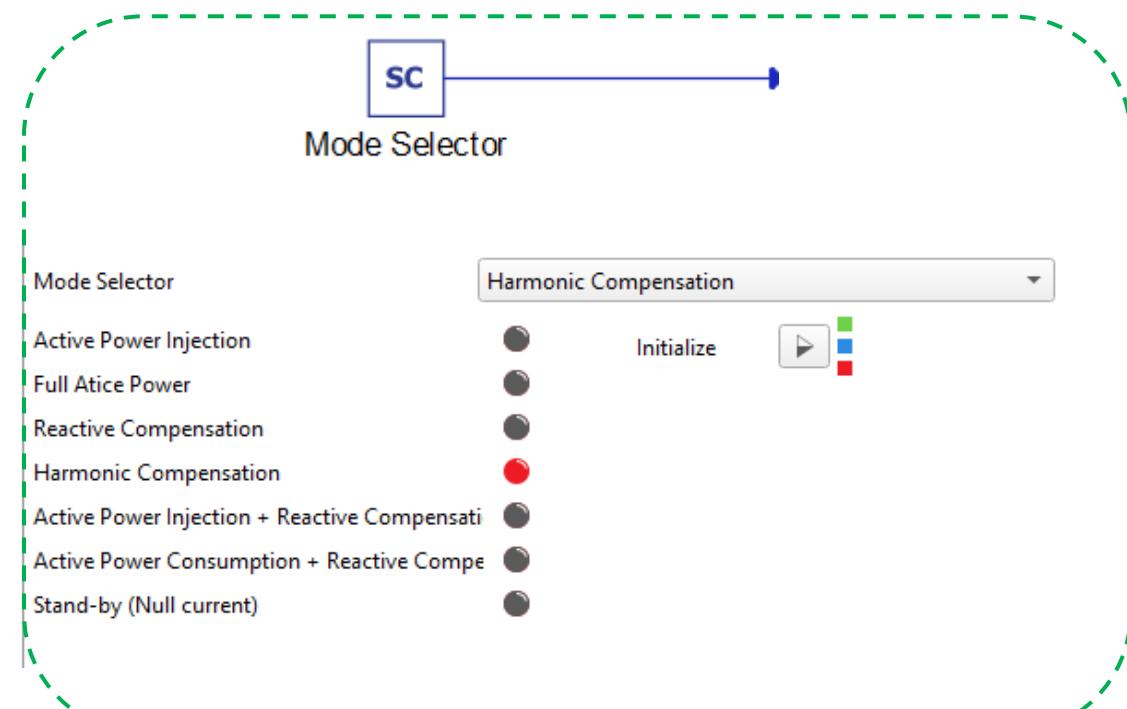
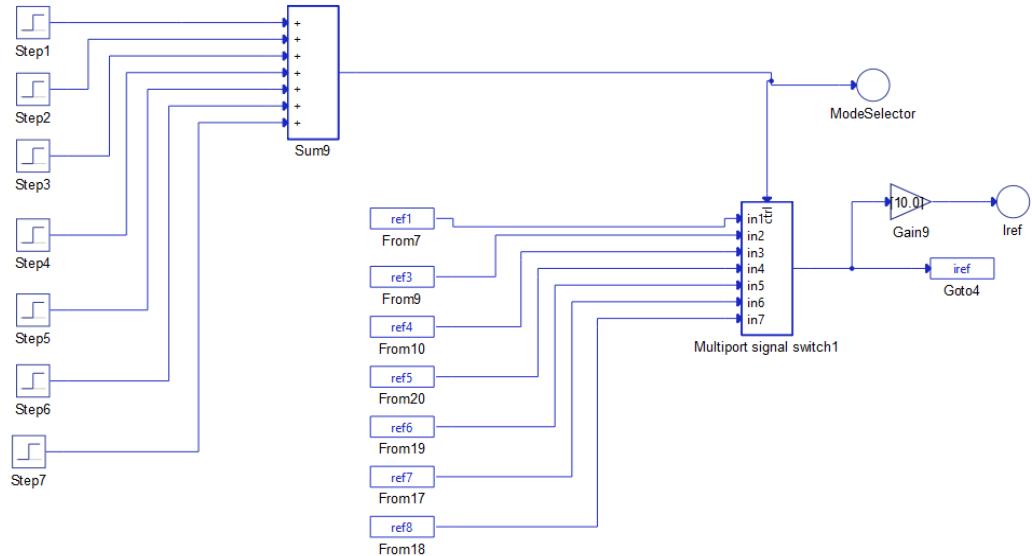
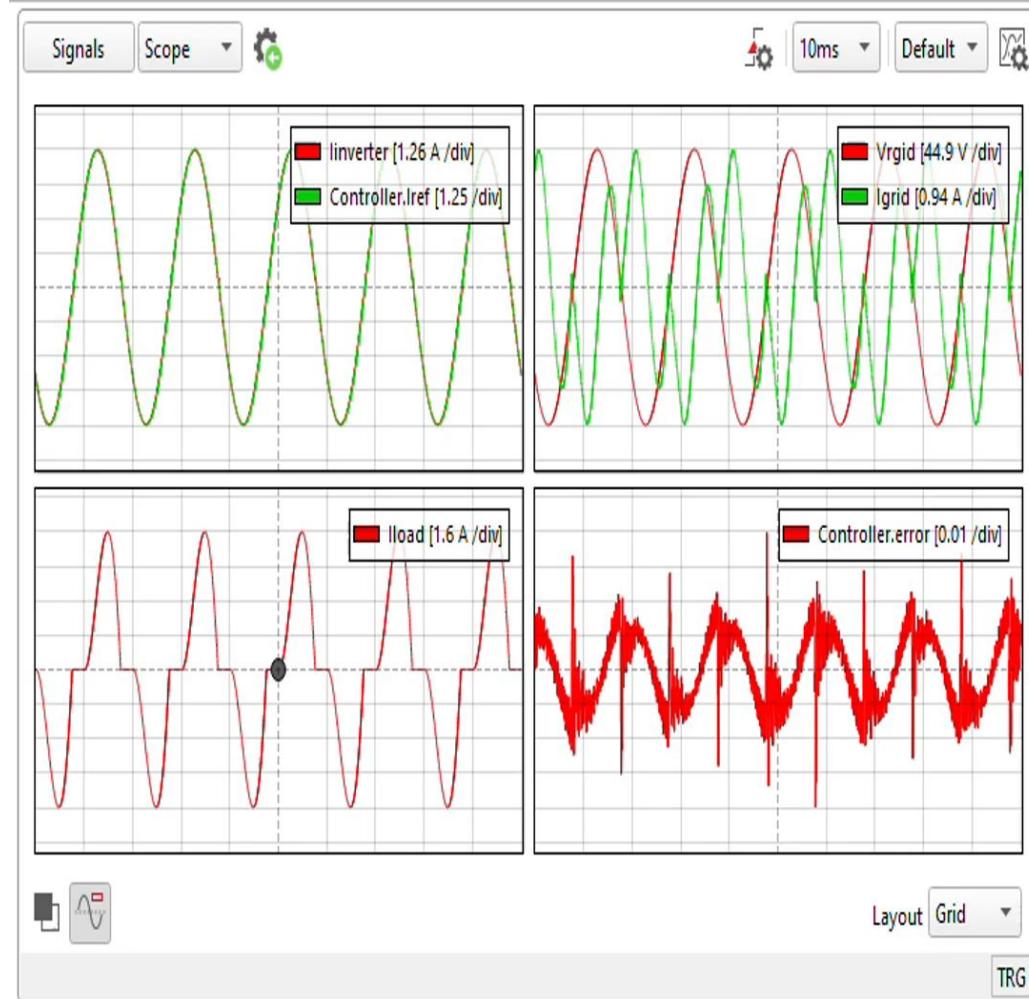


Fig. 7: Extension of the proposed model.

Extension of our model



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Typhoon HIL

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Fig. 8: Results from the extension of the proposed model.

Extension of our model

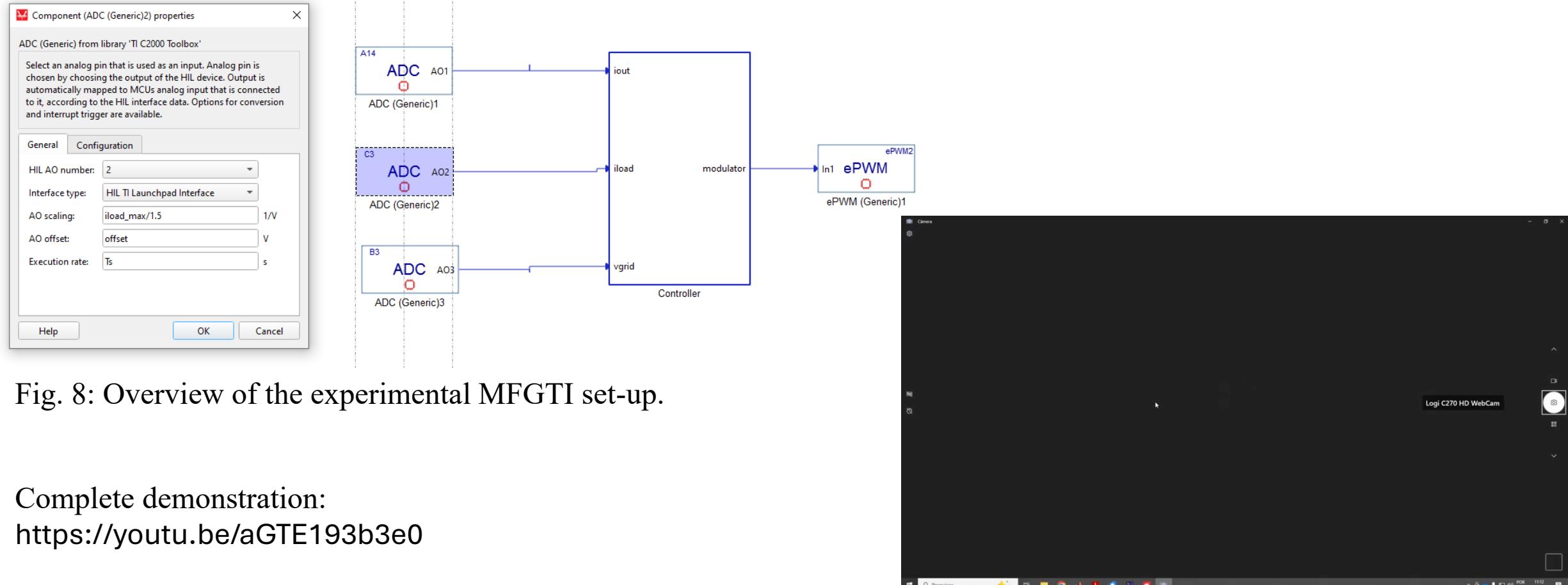


Fig. 8: Overview of the experimental MFGTI set-up.

Complete demonstration:

<https://youtu.be/aGTE193b3e0>

Freely available files

<https://busarello.prof.ufsc.br/challenge.html>

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Team G2 Power

All files of our proposal to the Industrial Challenge with Typhoon HIL

Team	G2 Power
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Year	2025
Presentation	PowerPoint (.pptx)
White Paper	PDF
Model in TyphoonSim 2025.2	File (.tse)
Model For Automatic Code Generation for TI Launchpad F28379D	File (.tse)
Video	 A video thumbnail showing a simulation interface for a multifunctional controller.
Script in Matlab	File (.m)
Script in Python	File (.py)
Full Paper presented at SEPOC 2025 (Coming soon)	PDF

<https://github.com/TeamG2Power>

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Follow

The team is affiliated with UFSC and UNESP. The Team Lead is Prof. Dr. Tiago Davi Curi Busarello.

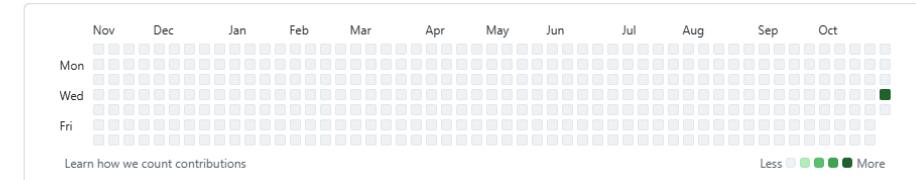
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Block or Report

Popular repositories

[SEPOC-2025-Industrial-Challenge-with-Typhoon-HIL](#) (Public)

This repository contains the files related to the SEPOC 2025 Industrial Challenge with Typhoon HIL: (i) File to design the type II Controller; (ii) Simulation file in TyphoonSym and (iii) Link to t...

6 contributions in the last year



Contribution activity

November 2025

2025

Conclusions

- The proposed multifunctional inverter is an attractive solution for DER to address the new requirements of IEEE1547.
- Using only one controller for all modes of operation proved to be a good choice instead of using switchable controller when performing ancillary services.
- The CPT could compute accurately the power quantities for the operation modes.
- The proposed inverter is ready to inject the required active and reactive power for contributing to regulate voltage and frequency of the point of common coupling.



November 09 -12th, 2025 | Format Hybrid



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Thank you!!

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Questions?

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