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(54) **POWER SUPPLY UNIT AND LOOP POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM**

(71) Applicant: **Delta Electronics (Shanghai) Co.,Ltd.**, Shanghai (CN)

(72) Inventors: **Weiqiang ZHANG**, Shanghai (CN); **Xingkuan GUO**, Shanghai (CN); **Hongyang WU**, Shanghai (CN)

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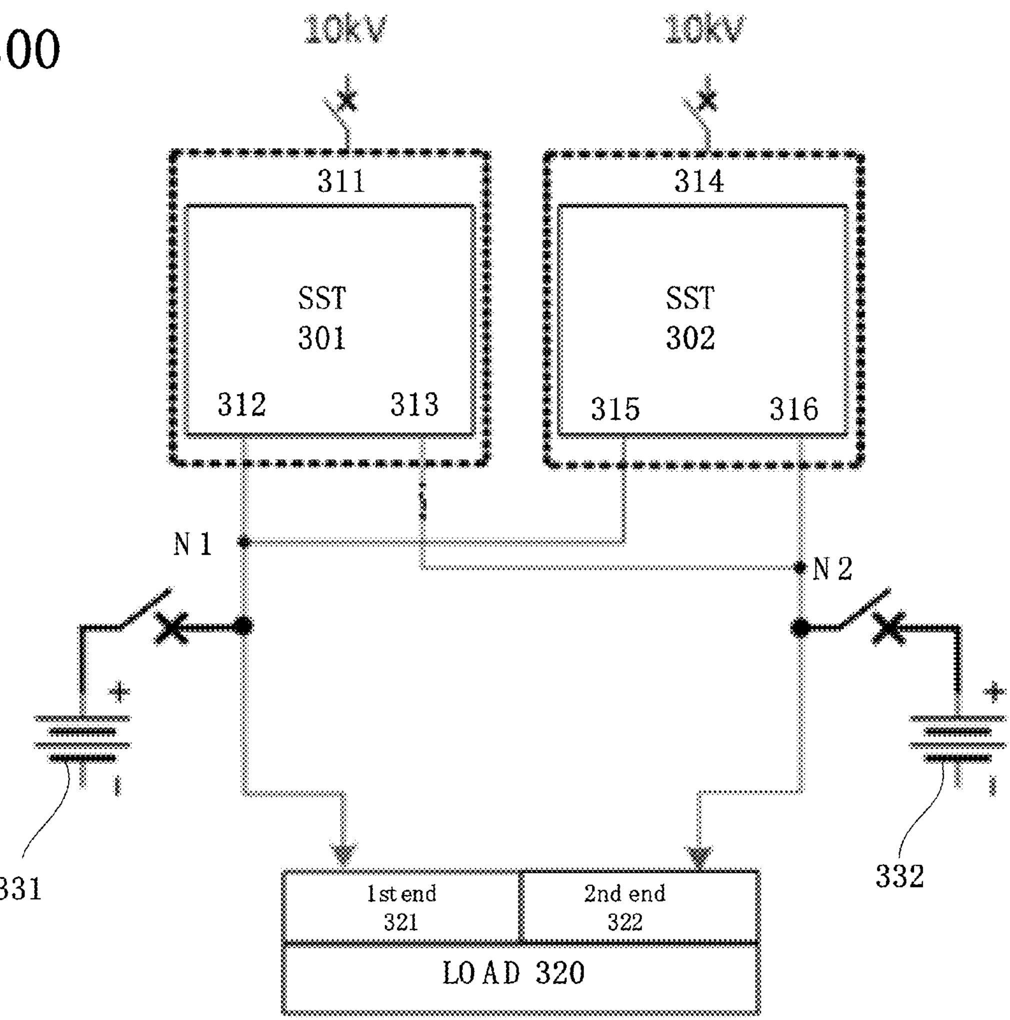
(57) **ABSTRACT**

The disclosure provides a power supply unit, including: a first high-frequency isolating converter including a first end connected to a first voltage, a second end and a third end; and a second high-frequency isolating converter including a first end connected to a second voltage, a second end and a third end, wherein the second end of the second high-frequency isolating converter and the second end of the first high-frequency isolating converter are connected in parallel to a first end of a first load, and the third end of the second high-frequency isolating converter and the third end of the first high-frequency isolating converter are connected in parallel to a second end of the first load. The disclosure further provides a loop power supply system having the power supply unit.

300



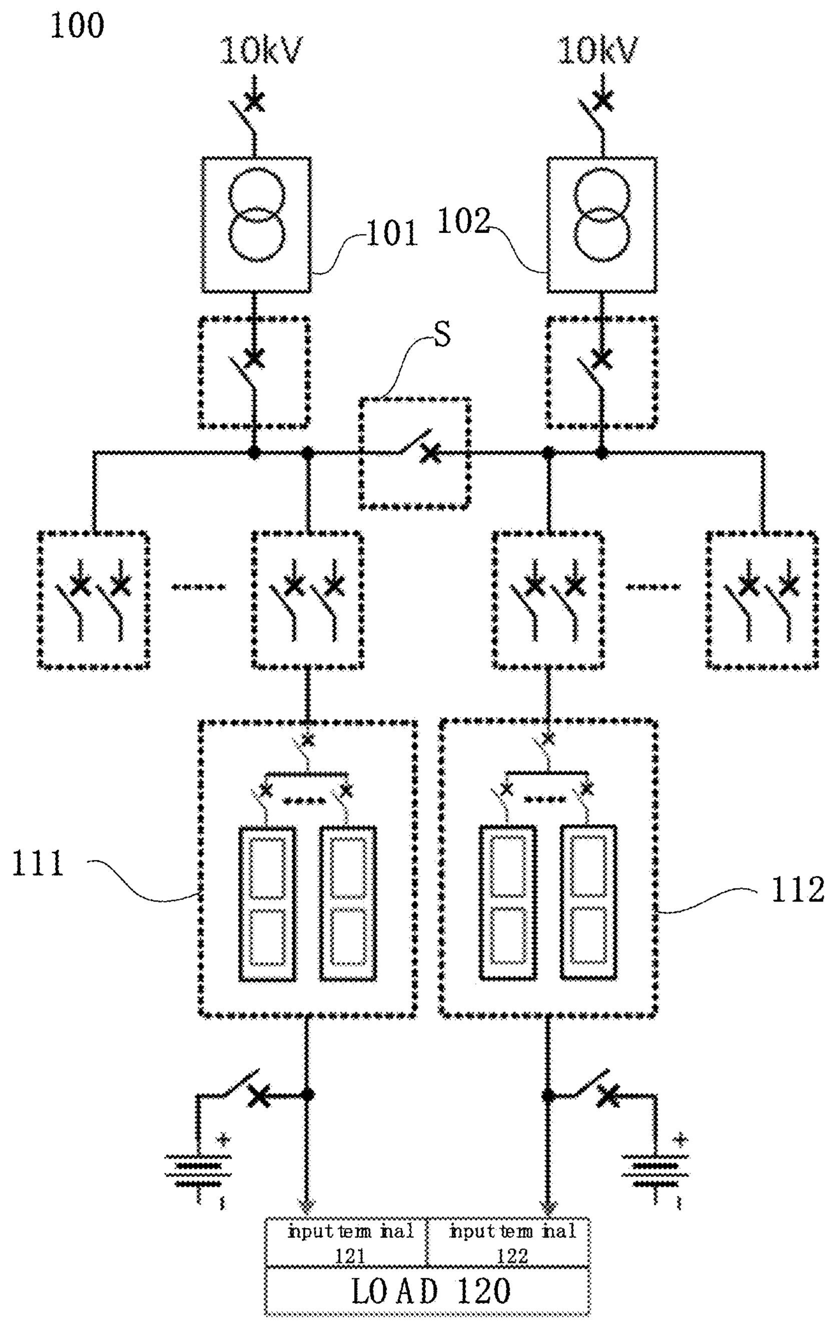


FIG. 1

(Prior Art)

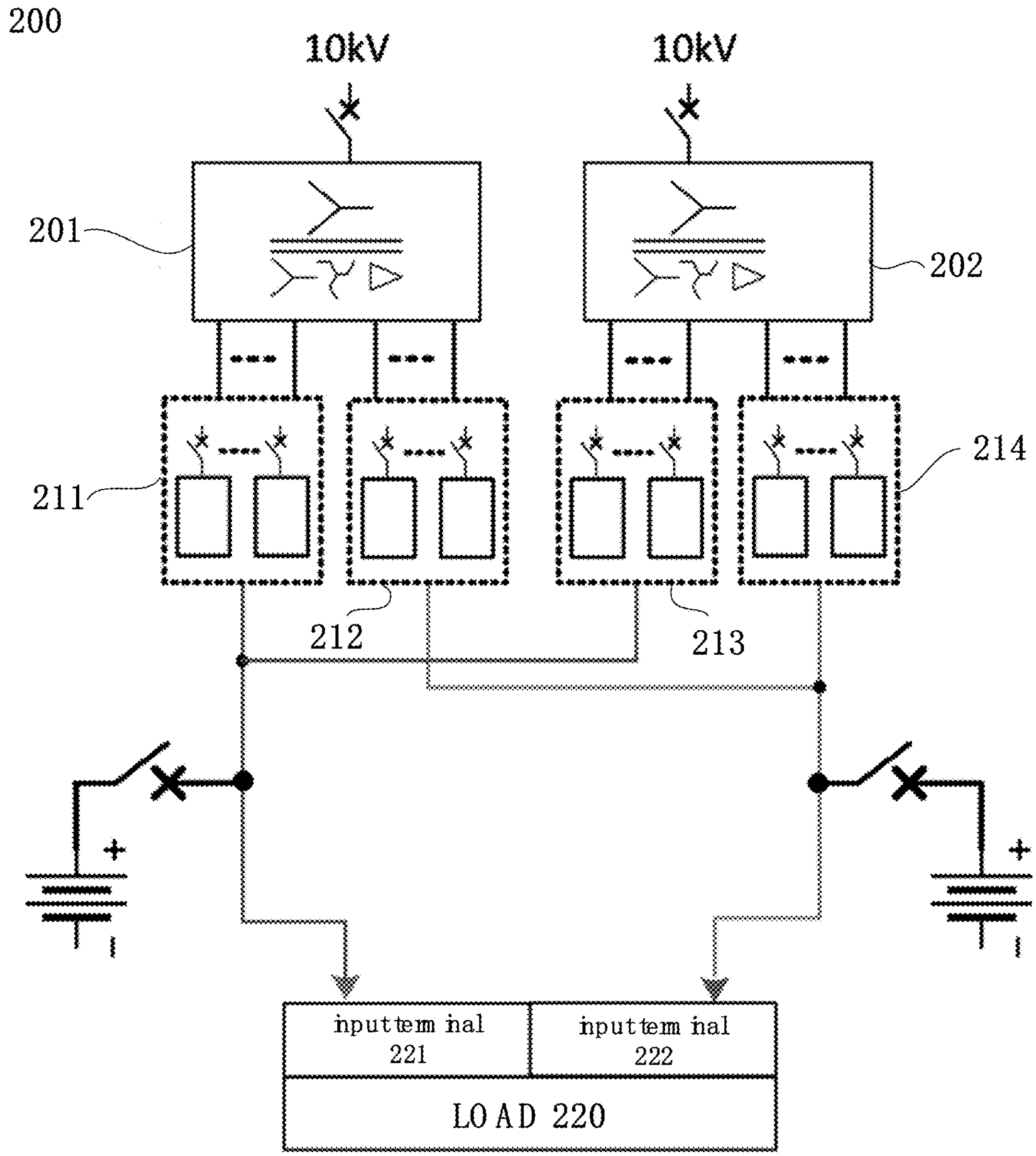


FIG. 2
(Prior Art)

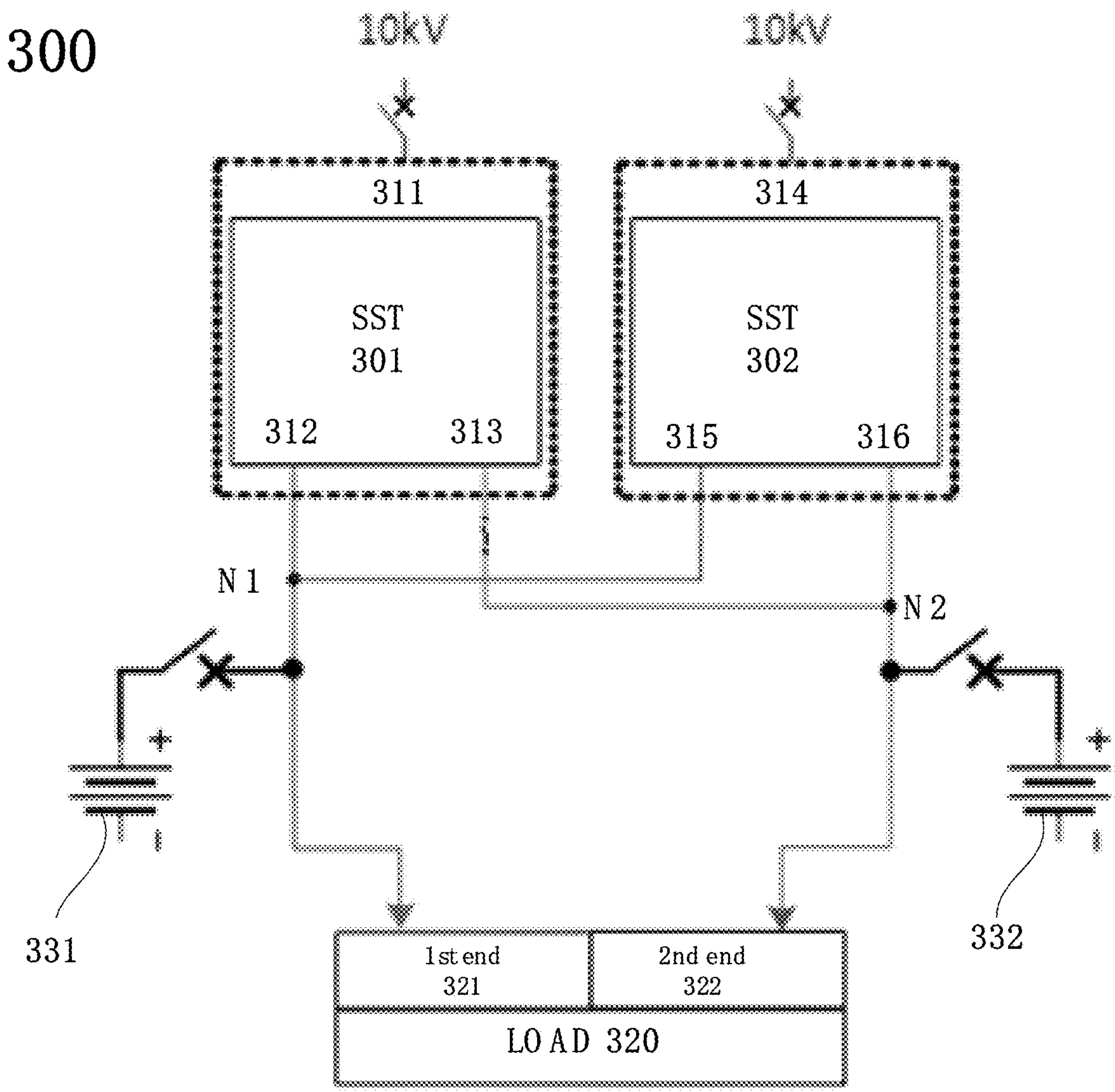

300
10kV
10kV
311
SST
301
312
313
314
SST
302
315
316
N1
N2
331
332
1st end
321
2nd end
322
LOAD 320

FIG. 3A

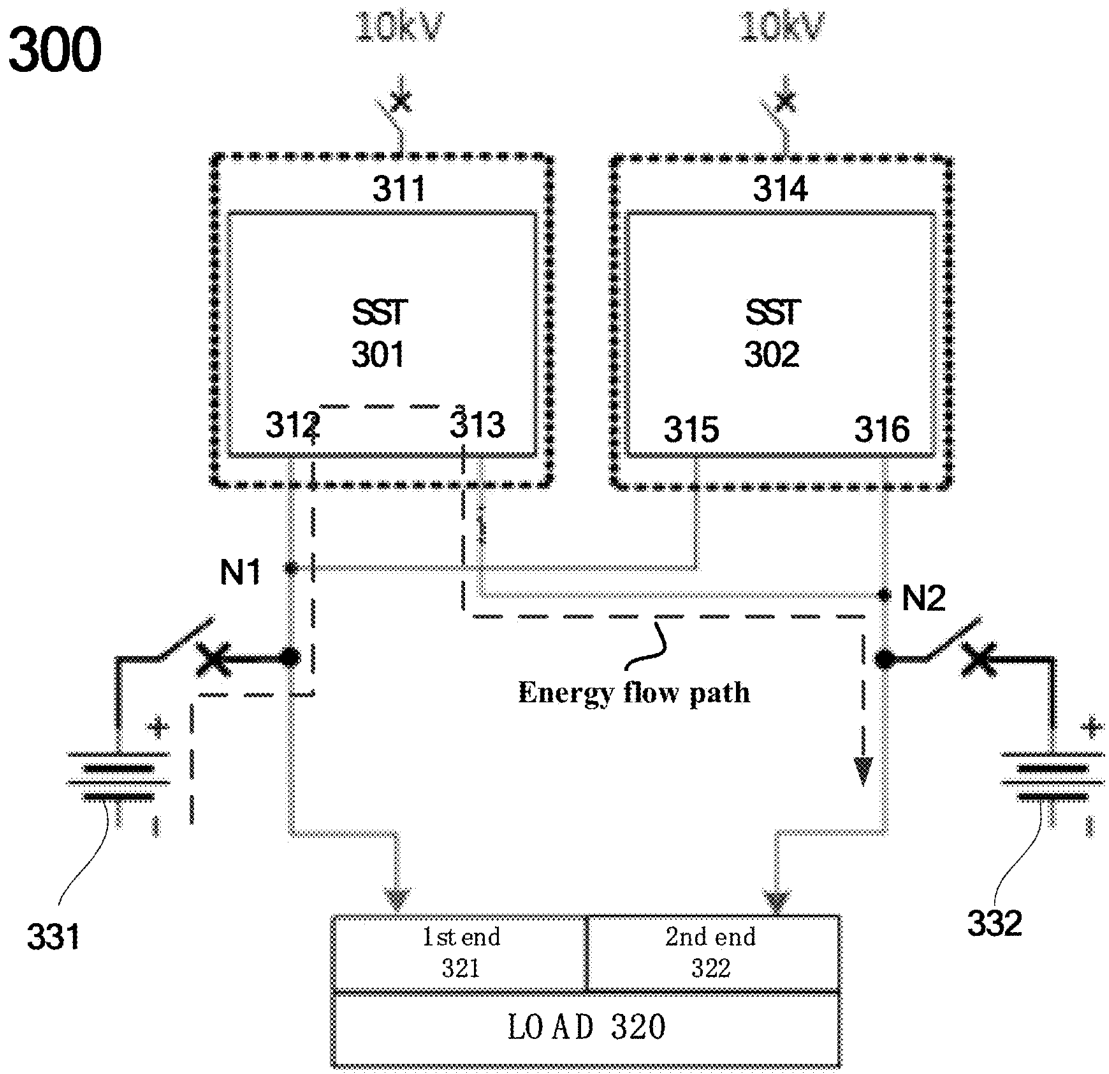

300
10kV
10kV
311
SST
301
312
313
314
SST
302
315
316
N1
N2
Energy flow path
331
332
1st end
321
2nd end
322
LOAD 320

FIG. 3B

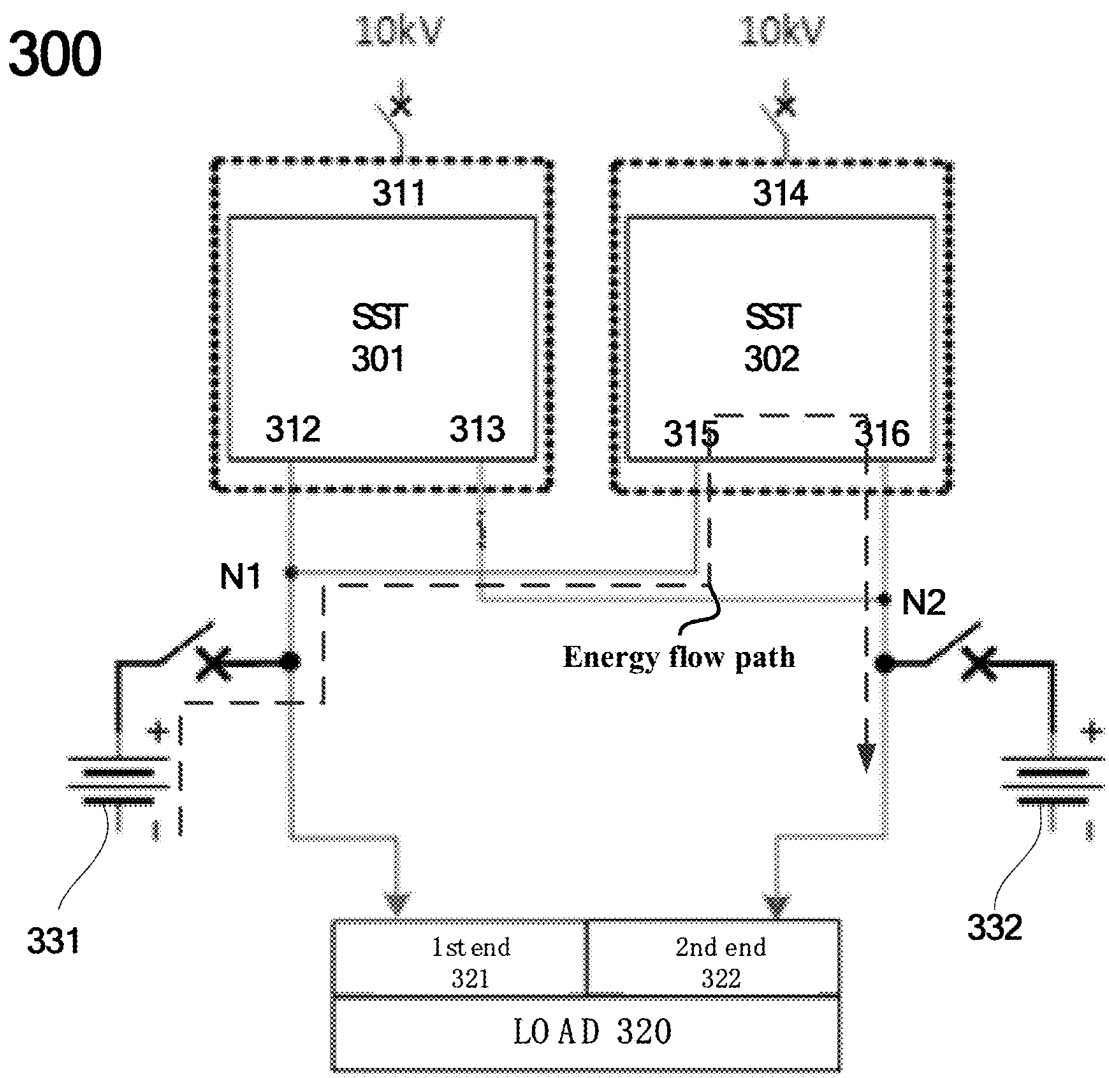

300
10kV
10kV
311
SST
301
312
313
314
SST
302
315
316
N1
N2
Energy flow path
331
332
1st end
321
2nd end
322
LOAD 320

FIG. 3C

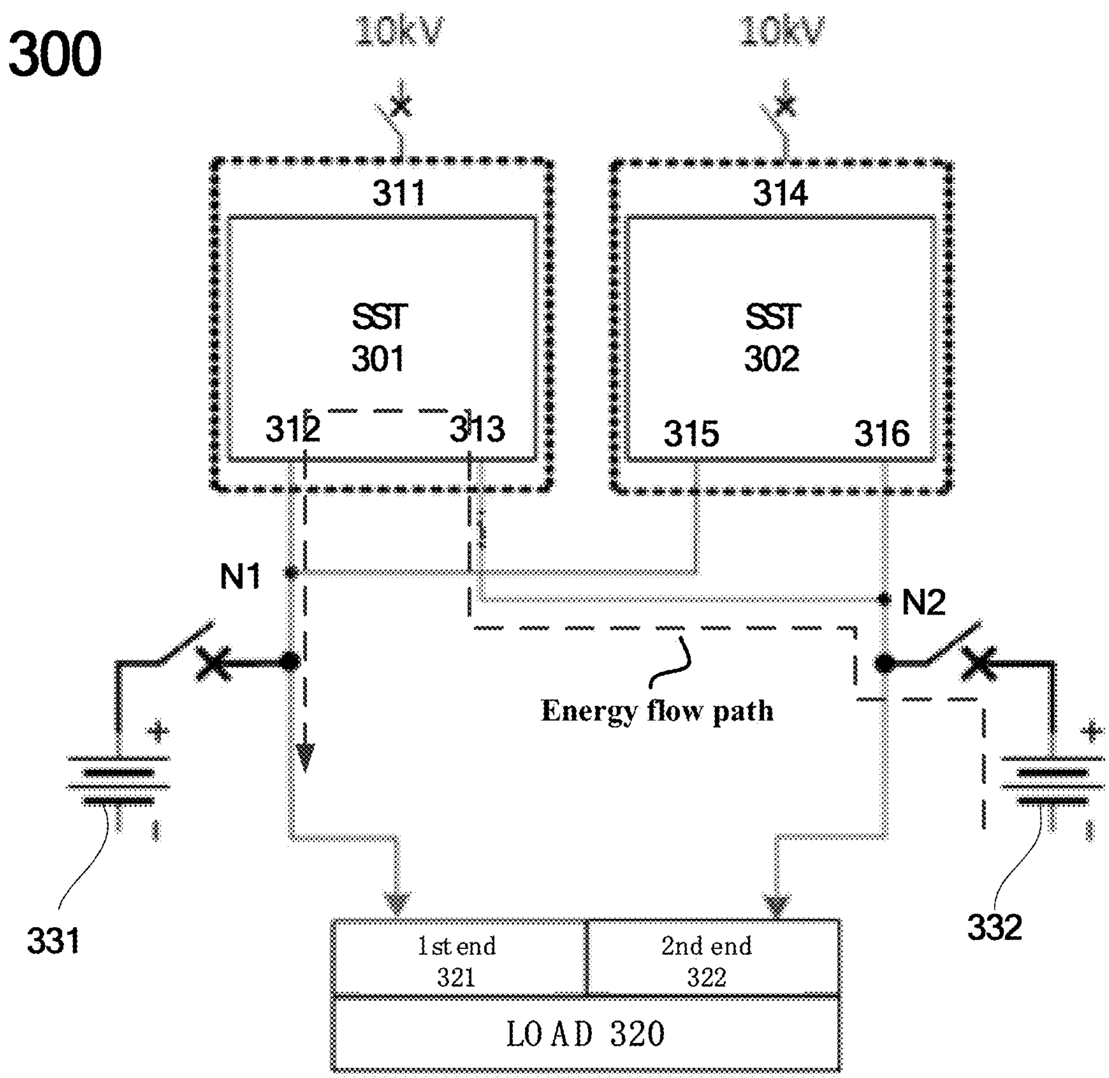

300
10kV
10kV
311
314
SST
301
SST
302
312
313
315
316
N1
N2
Energy flow path
331
332
1st end
321
2nd end
322
LOAD 320

FIG. 3D

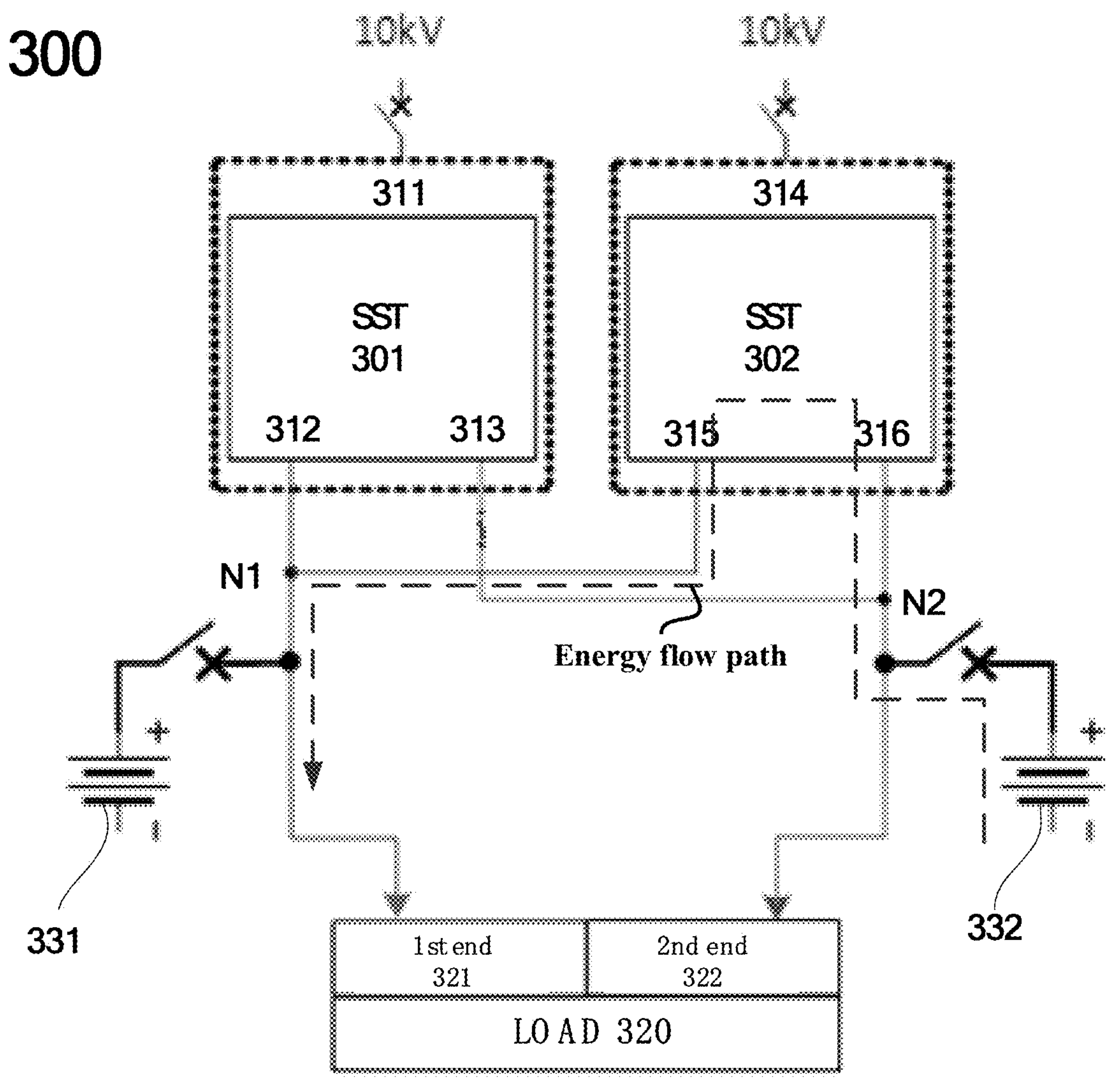

300
10kV
10kV
311
SST
301
312
313
314
SST
302
315
316
N1
N2
Energy flow path
331
332
1st end
321
2nd end
322
LOAD 320

FIG. 3E

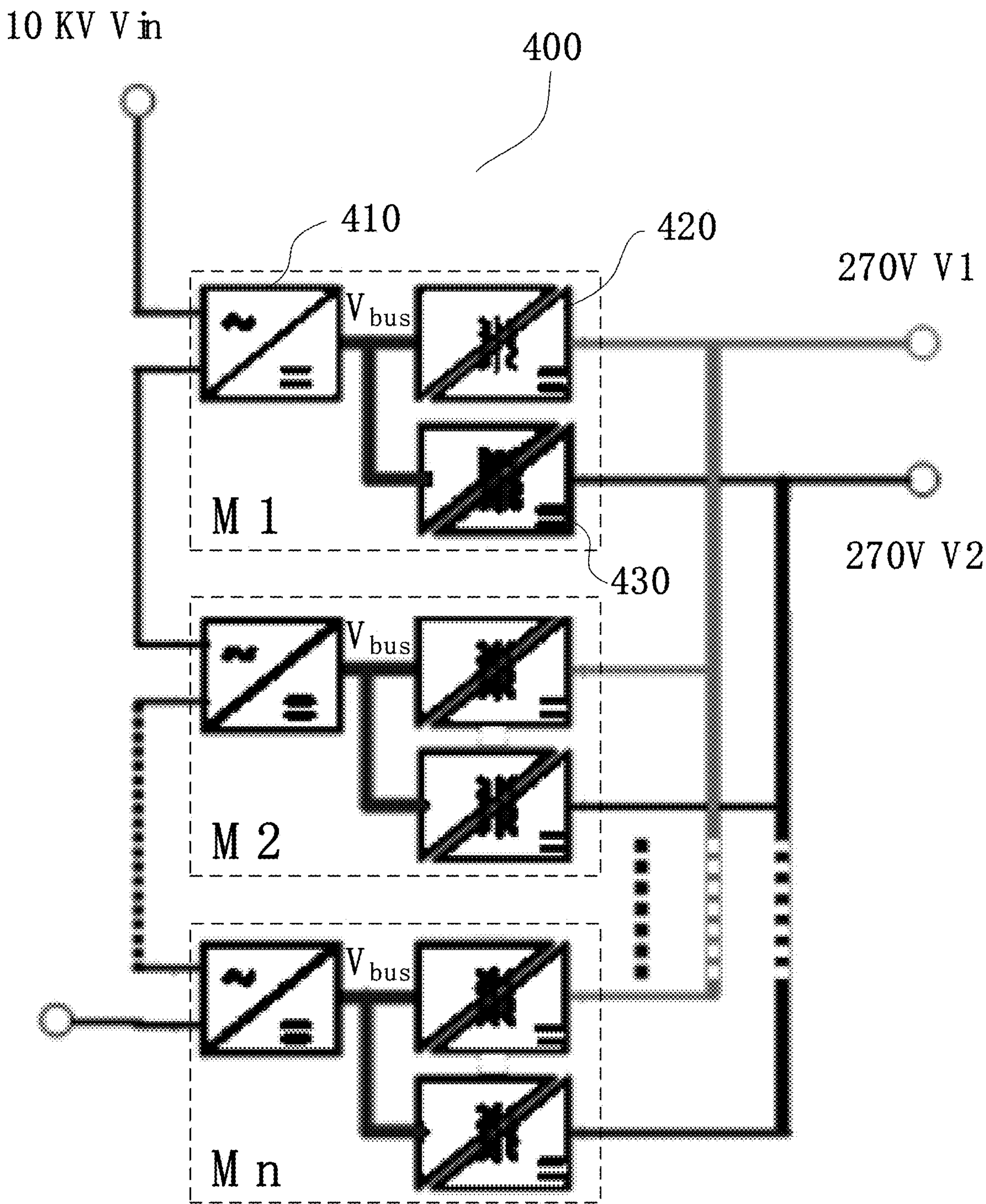


FIG. 4

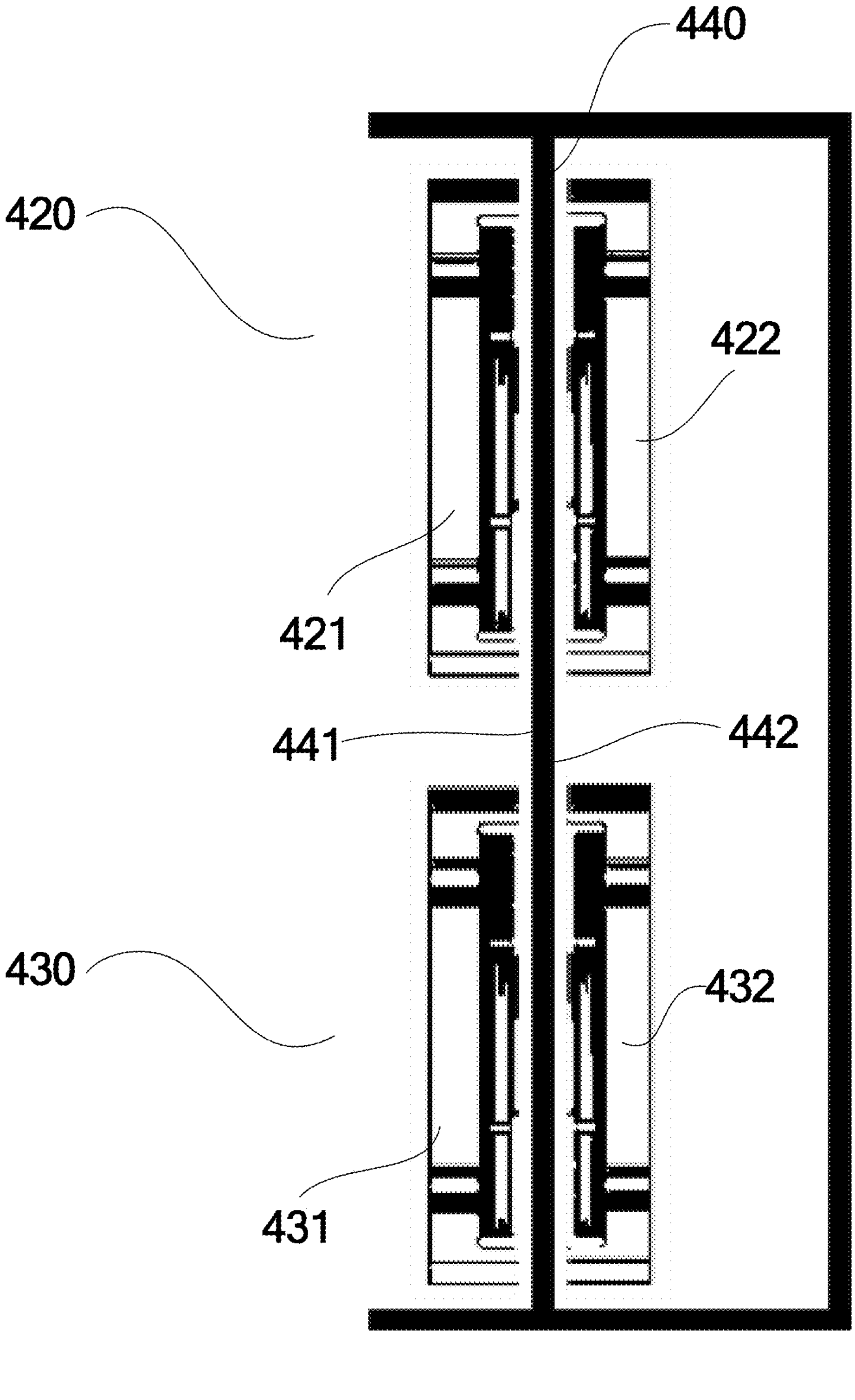


FIG. 5

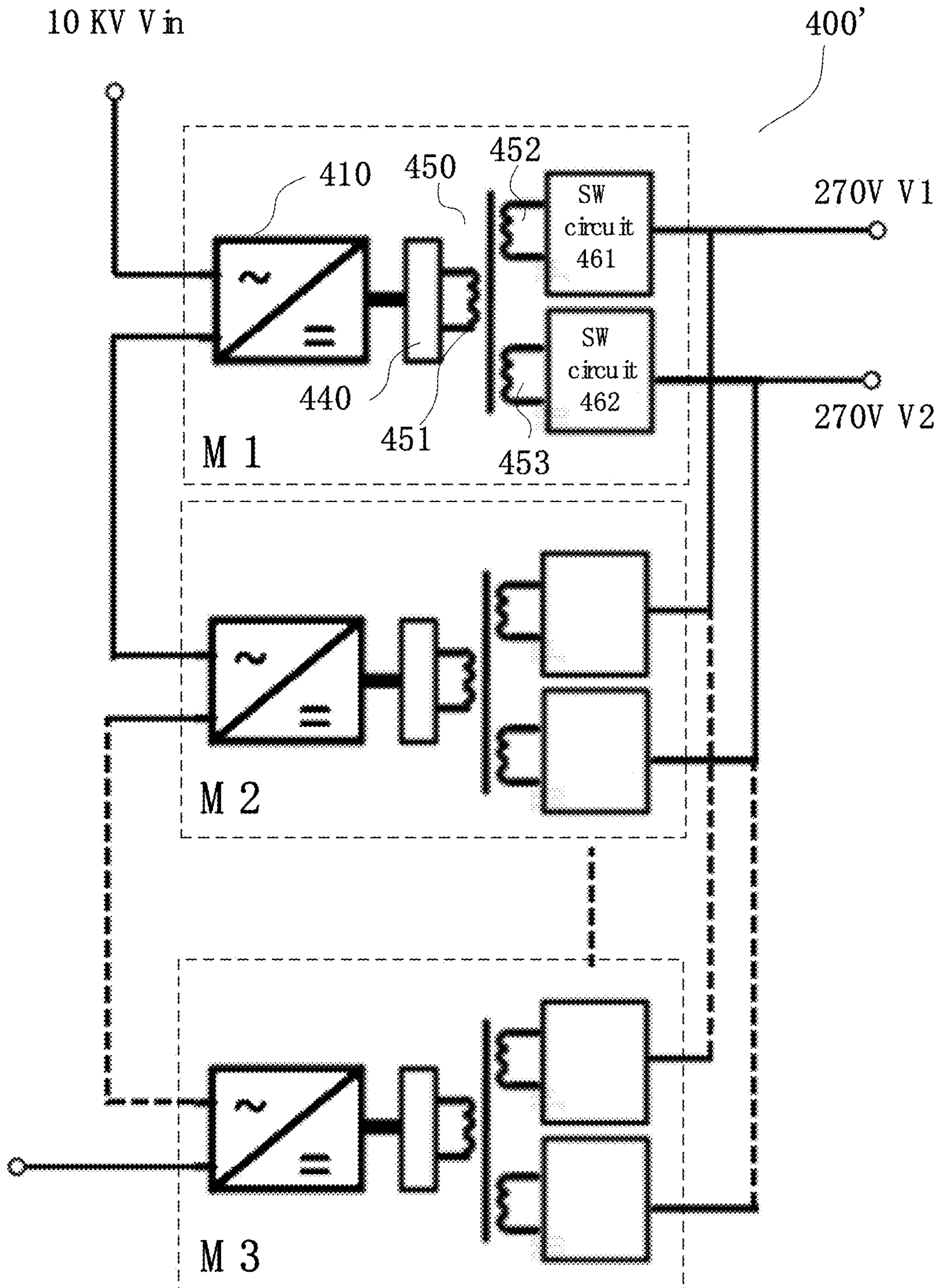

10 KV Vin
400'
410
450
452
SW circuit 461
SW circuit 462
270V V1
270V V2
440
451
453
M 1
M 2
M 3

FIG. 6

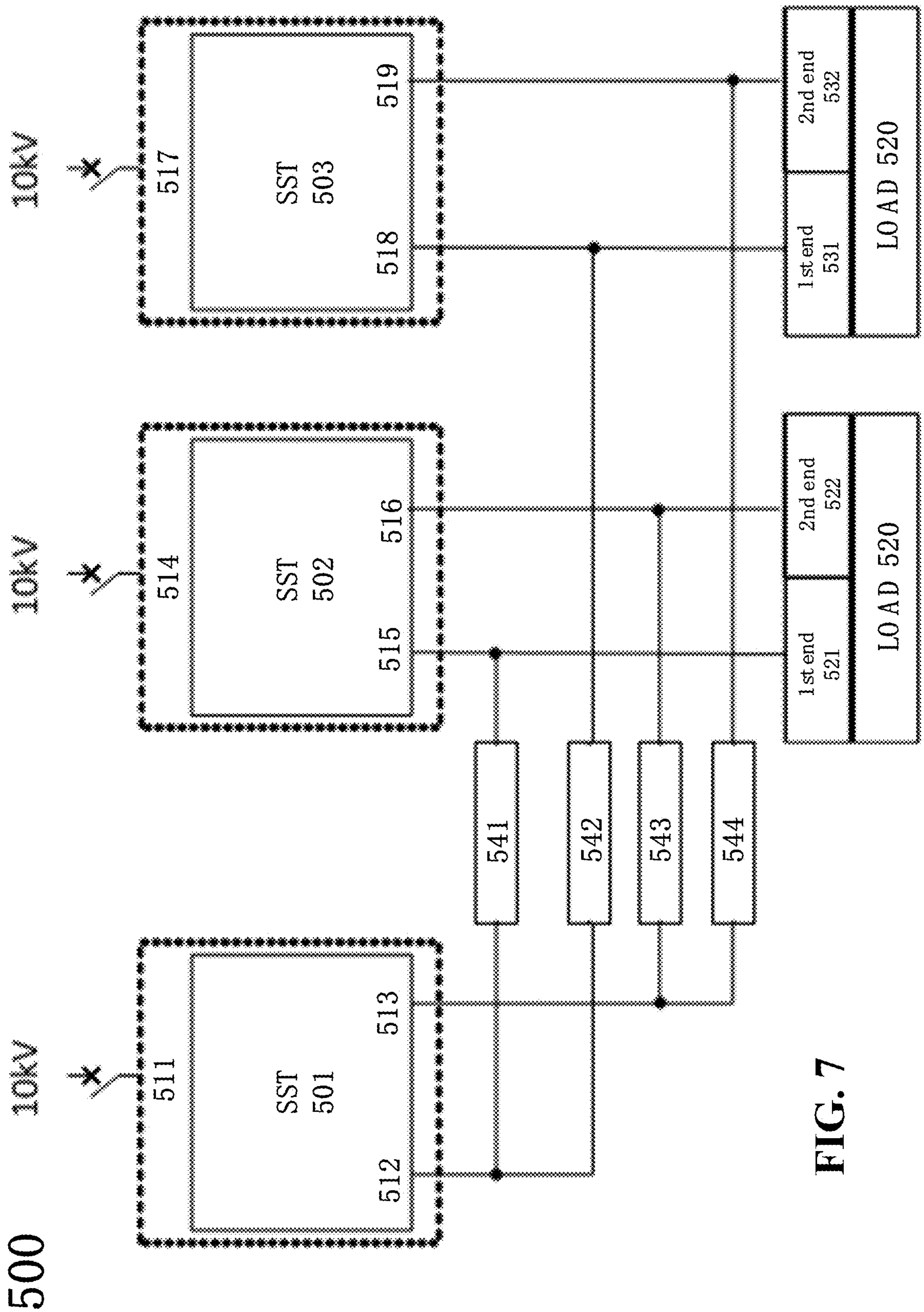

500
10kV
10kV
10kV
511
SST 501
512
513
514
SST 502
515
516
517
SST 503
518
519
541
542
543
544
1st end 521
2nd end 522
LOAD 520
1st end 531
2nd end 532
LOAD 520

FIG. 7

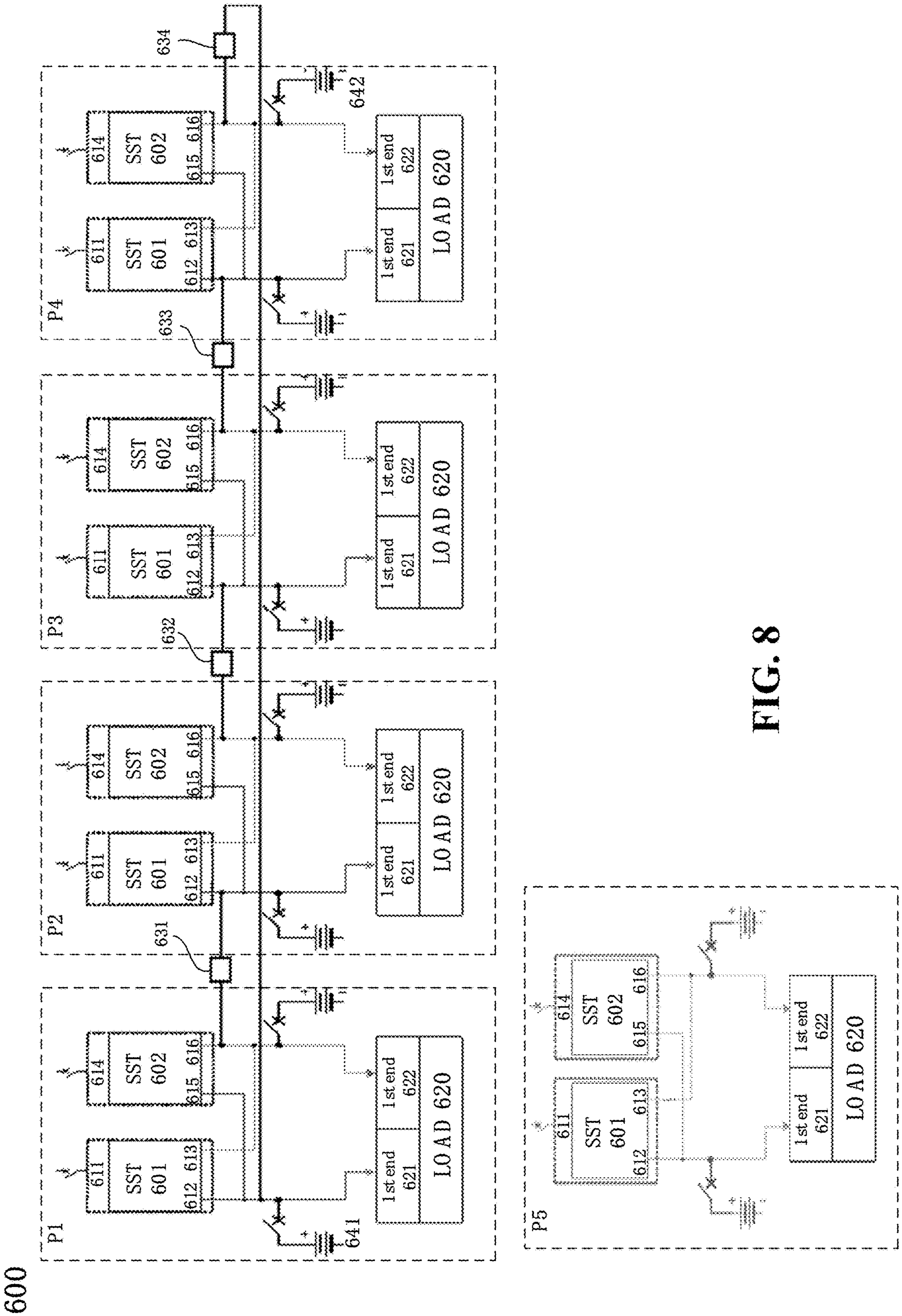

600
P1
P2
P3
P4
P5
SST 601
SST 602
611
612
613
614
615
616
1st end 621
1st end 622
LOAD 620
631
632
633
634
641
642

FIG. 8

POWER SUPPLY UNIT AND LOOP POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a Continuation Application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/809,900, filed on Jun. 30, 2022, entitled "POWER SUPPLY UNIT AND LOOP POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM", which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a) on Patent Application No. 202110800546.5 filed on Jul. 15, 2021, in P.R. China, and Patent Application No. 202210099776.8 filed on Jan. 27, 2022, in P.R. China, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0002] Some references, if any, which may include patents, patent applications and various publications, may be cited and discussed in the description of this application. The citation and/or discussion of such references, if any, is provided merely to clarify the description of the present application and is not an admission that any such reference is "prior art" to the application described herein. All references listed, cited and/or discussed in this specification are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties and to the same extent as if each reference was individually incorporated by reference.

FIELD

[0003] The disclosure relates to a redundant power supply system, and particularly to a power supply unit and a loop power supply system having the power supply unit.

BACKGROUND

[0004] Research data of China Green Data Center Technology Committee show that a total power consumption of the Chinese Data Center in 2016 has exceeded 120 billion kilowatt hour. As service supported by the Data Center becomes more, computing load and scale of the Data Center still keep a high increase. Safe, reliable and uninterrupted operation of the Data Center depends on a high reliable power supply system. Therefore, multiple redundant power supply schemes are provided.

[0005] As shown in FIG. **1**, FIG. **1** illustrates the traditional **2**N redundant power supply system **100**. In the power supply system **100**, two 10 KV AC inputs are stepped down via line frequency transformer **101** and **102** respectively, and voltages after step-down are further converted into DC outputs via converters **111** and **112** respectively. Then the DC outputs of the converters **111** and **112** are connected to two inputs of a load **120** for powering the load **120**, thereby realizing **2**N redundancy. An AC bus connecting switch S is included between the two paths of power supply for avoiding influence of faults before an AC bus on the load. However, when there are faults on or after the AC bus, the load may face the case of powering from single side.

[0006] With continuous improvement of reliability of information data center (IDC), the case of powering from single side of the load for a long time gradually becomes unacceptable.

[0007] The prior art provides a powering method with phase-shifting transformers replacing the traditional line frequency transformer. FIG. **2** illustrates a power supply system **200** using phase-shifting transformers. As shown in FIG. **2**, the power supply system **200** has two phase-shifting transformers **201** and **202**, outputs of each phase-shifting transformer are divided into two groups, and each group is connected to an AC-DC converter (A2D). For example, the outputs of the phase-shifting transformer **201** are divided into two groups connected to converters **211** and **212**, and the outputs of the phase-shifting transformer **202** are divided into two groups connected to converters **213** and **214**. The two outputs of the two converters **211** and **212** are cross connected with the two outputs of the two converters **213** and **214** to power a load. That is, outputs of the converters **211** and **213** are connected together to an input terminal **221** of a load **220**, and outputs of the converters **212** and **214** are connected together to an input terminal **222** of the load **220**. Therefore, influence on the load caused by faults before the DC bus can be avoided through cross connection of the outputs of the converters, and then the load **220** can still be powered from both of the input terminals **221** and **222**.

[0008] Although the power supply system **200** illustrated in FIG. **2**, for example, can avoid the case of powering the load from a single input terminal of the load for a long time, since the phase-shifting transformer itself has a heavy weight, a large size and too many windings, the existing power supply system has the following deficiencies. (1) Due to connection of multiple windings between the phase-shifting transformer and the A2Ds, there are too many connection lines. (2) When the phase-shifting transformer has a fault, it is difficult to make direct maintenance in-situ, and time consumption is long. (3) The power supply system with an architecture of the phase-shifting transformer and the A2Ds has a large size, and a heavy weight.

[0009] Therefore, a redundant power supply system having a simple structure, less connection lines and easy for maintenance is required.

SUMMARY

[0010] An object of the disclosure is to provide a redundant power supply system having a simple structure, less connection lines and easy for maintenance.

[0011] According to one aspect of the disclosure, a power supply unit is provided, including: a first high-frequency isolating converter including a first end connected to a first voltage, a second end and a third end; and a second high-frequency isolating converter including a first end connected to a second voltage, a second end and a third end, wherein, the second end of the second high-frequency isolating converter and the second end of the first high-frequency isolating converter are connected in parallel to a first end of a first load, and the third end of the second high-frequency isolating converter and the third end of the first high-frequency isolating converter are connected in parallel to a second end of the first load.

[0012] According to another aspect of the disclosure, a power supply system is provided, including: N power supply units, where N>2, wherein, each of the N power supply units is the power supply unit according to any one of the embodiments of the disclosure, and the N power supply units include a first power supply unit and a second power supply unit, and a third end of a second high-frequency isolating converter of the first power supply unit is connected to a second end of a first high-frequency isolating converter of the second power supply unit via a connection unit.

[0013] According to still another aspect of the disclosure, a power supply system is provided, including: a plurality of power supply units according to any one of the embodiments of the disclosure, wherein the first ends of the first high-frequency isolating converters of the plurality of power supply units are connected in parallel, and the first ends of the second high-frequency isolating converters of the plurality of power supply units are connected in parallel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] Therefore, in order to explicitly understand the features described in the disclosure, more detailed description of the above brief summarization can be obtained with reference to the embodiments. The drawings relate to the embodiments of the disclosure, and are described as follows:

[0015] FIG. **1** illustrates a power supply system in the prior art.

[0016] FIG. **2** illustrates a power supply system in the prior art.

[0017] FIG. **3**A illustrates a schematic view of a power supply unit according to one embodiment of the disclosure.

[0018] FIGS. **3**B-**3**E illustrate schematic view of energy flow of energy storage elements of a power supply unit according to one embodiment of the disclosure.

[0019] FIG. **4** illustrates a schematic view of high-frequency isolating converter in FIG. **3**A.

[0020] FIG. **5** illustrates a transformer of two high-frequency isolating circuits in the high-frequency isolating converter of FIG. **4**.

[0021] FIG. **6** illustrates a schematic view of the high-frequency isolating converter in FIG. **3**A.

[0022] FIG. **7** illustrates a schematic view of a power supply unit according to another embodiment of the disclosure.

[0023] FIG. **8** illustrates a schematic view of a loop power supply system according to one embodiment of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0024] Various embodiments of the disclosure shall be referred in details, one or more examples of which are illustrated in the drawings. In the description of the drawings, the same reference sign represents the same component. Hereinafter only differences of the respective embodiments are described. The examples are provided to interpret the disclosure, instead of limiting the disclosure. Moreover, as a part of one embodiment, the feature illustrated or described can be used in other embodiments, or combined with other embodiments to produce another embodiment. The specification aims to include such modifications and alternations.

[0025] FIG. **3**A illustrates a schematic view of a power supply unit **300** according to one embodiment of the disclosure. As shown in FIG. **3**A, the power supply unit **300** includes two high-frequency isolating converters, such as, solid state transformers (SSTs), i.e., a first SST **301** and a second SST **302** for powering a load **320**.

[0026] The first SST **301** has a first end **311**, a second end **312** and a third end **313**. The first end **311** of the first SST **301** receives a medium voltage AC input (e.g., a 10 KV AC voltage), and converts the medium voltage AC input into low voltage DC outputs (e.g., 270 VDC voltages) via AC-DC conversion, and the second end **312** and the third end **313** supply the converted low voltage DC outputs to a first end **321** and a second end **322** of the load **320**. Therefore, the first SST **301** converts the single medium voltage AC input into two low voltage DC outputs outputted from the second end **312** and the third end **313**. Similarly, the second SST **302** has a first end **314**, a second end **315** and a third end **316**. The first end **314** of the second SST **302** receives another medium voltage A C input (e.g., a 10 KV AC voltage), and converts the medium voltage A C input into low voltage DC outputs (e.g., 270 V DC voltages) via AC-DC conversion, and the second end **315** and the third end **316** supply the converted low voltage DC outputs to the first end **321** and the second end **322** of the load **320**. Therefore, the second SST **302** converts the single medium voltage A C input into two low voltage DC outputs outputted from the second end **315** and the third end **316**.

[0027] Although the two medium voltage AC inputs shown in FIG. **3**A are with the same amplitude, in some other embodiments, they can also be with different amplitudes. For example, the first SST **301** may receive 10 KV medium voltage AC input, while the second SST **302** may receive 20 KV medium voltage AC input. In the case that the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** receive medium voltage AC inputs with different amplitudes, conversion circuits of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** may have different parameters (e.g., different transformer ratios), such that the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** can still output DC outputs with the same amplitude (e.g., the 270 V DC voltage).

[0028] As shown in FIG. **3**A, outputs of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** are cross connected to power the load through the first end **321** and the second end **322** of the load **320**. Specifically, the second end **312** of the first SST **301** and the second end **315** of the second SST **302** are connected to a first node N**1**, then they are connected to the first end **321** of the load **320**, and the third end **313** of the first SST **301** and the third end **316** of the second SST **302** are connected to a second node N**2**, then they are connected to the second end **322** of the load **320**. Therefore, the power supply unit **300** realizes **2**N redundant for powering the load **320** by using two SSTs. That is, in the power supply unit **300**, in the case that one of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** has a fault, the load **320** can still be powered from both the first end **321** and the second end **322** of the load **320**. For example, when the first SST **301** has a fault, since the outputs of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** are cross connected, the load **320** still can be powered by two outputs of the SST **302** from both the first end **321** and the second end **322** of the load **320**. When the second SST **302** has a fault, since the outputs of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** are cross connected, the load **320** still can be powered by two outputs of the SST **301** from both the first end **321** and the second end **322** of the load **320**.

[0029] As is discussed above, after the SSTs in the power supply unit **300** receive the medium voltage AC inputs, the medium voltage AC inputs can be converted into low voltage DC outputs. As compared to the power supply system **200** discussed in FIG. **2** in which the voltages are firstly transformed by phase-shifting transformers, and then converted by AC-DC converters, it is unnecessary for the SSTs of the power supply unit **300** to use at least hundreds of low-voltage cables for connecting the phase-shifting transformers and the AC-DC converters, so the power supply unit **300** realizes a simpler and compact structure by using the SSTs, such that a footprint can be reduced by at least 50%. In addition, the SSTs may allow modularized design, so fast maintenance can be realized when faults occur, and an output benefit of a unit area of the machine room can be comprehensively enhanced by at least 10%.

[0030] In some embodiments combined with the above embodiment, the power supply unit **300** may be further provided with energy storage elements **331** and **332** (e.g., batteries) to temporarily power the load **320** when both the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** have faults or when the medium voltage AC inputs connected to the first end **311** of the first SST **301** and the first end **314** of the second SST **302** have faults. The energy storage element **331** is connected to the second end **312** of the first SST **301**, the second end **315** of the second SST **302** and the first end **321** of the load **320** via a connection unit (shown as a switch), for supplying energy to the first end **321** of the load **320**, and the energy storage element **332** is connected to the third end **313** of the first SST **301**, the third end **316** of the second SST **302** and the second end **322** of the load **320** via a connection unit (shown as a switch), for supplying energy to the second end **322** of the load **320** via another connection unit (shown as another switch).

[0031] In some embodiments combined with the above embodiment, the second end **312** of the first SST **301** and the second end **315** of the second SST **302** are connected to a first node N**1** via a connection unit (not shown), and the third end **313** of the first SST **301** and the third end **316** of the second SST **302** are connected to a second node N**2** via a connection unit (not shown). The connection unit can be wire, fuse, switch or converter.

[0032] For example, in the case that the connection unit is fuse, when the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** output a large current via output terminals when having a fault (e.g., a short circuit), the fuse is fused to avoid output of the large current caused by the fault of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** from damaging the load **320**. As discussed above, even if one of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** stops powering the load **320** due to fusing of the fuse, since the outputs of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** are cross connected, the load **320** still can be powered from both the first end **321** and the second end **322** of the load **320** by the other one of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** which works normally.

[0033] For example, in the case that the connection unit is a controllable switch, the controllable switch can work with sensor and controller disposed in the first SST **301** and the second SST **302**. When the sensor senses that one of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** has a fault, the controller may turn off the controllable switch associated with the SST having the fault, thereby avoiding the SST having the fault from further damaging the load **320**. As discussed above, even if one of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** stops powering the load **320** due to turning off of the controllable switch, since the outputs of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** are cross connected, the load **320** still can be powered from both the first end **321** and the second end **322** of the load **320**.

[0034] Although the above disclosures are described based on the case of different connection units, these different connection units can also be combined.

[0035] In some embodiments that can be combined with the above embodiment, the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** are each configured to enable bidirectional flow of energy between the second end and the third end of respective SST. It has been described above that the energy storage elements **331** and **332** are provided to temporarily power the load **320** when the medium voltage A C inputs connected to the first end **311** of the first SST **301** and the first end **314** of the second SST **302** have faults. In a case that any one of the energy storage elements **331** and **332** is provided, when the electrical connection between the energy storage element **331** and the first end **321** of the load **320** has faults, the energy can still be transmitted from the energy storage element **331** to the second end **312** of the first SST **301**, and then to the third end **313** of the first SST **301**, and finally to the second end **322** of the load **320** (shown in FIG. 3B). What's more, energy can still be transmitted from the energy storage element **331** to the second end **315** of the second SST **302**, then to the third end **316** of the second SST **302**, and finally to the second end **322** of the load **320** (shown in FIG. 3C). Therefore, the energy of the energy storage element **331** can be supplied to the second end **322** of the load **320** by the bidirectional energy flow between the second end and the third end of the first SST **301** and the bidirectional energy flow between the second end and the third end of the second SST **302**. Similarly, when the electrical connection between the energy storage element **332** and the second end **322** of the load **320** has faults, energy can still be transmitted from the energy storage element **332** to the third end **313** of the first SST **301**, and then to the second end **312** of an SST **301**, and finally to the first end **321** of the load **320** (shown in FIG. 3D). What's more, energy can still be transferred from the energy storage element **332** to the third end **316** of the second SST **302**, then to the second end **315** of the second SST **302**, and finally to the first end **321** of the load **320** (shown in FIG. 3E). Therefore, the energy of the energy storage element **332** can be supplied to the first end **321** of the load **320** by the bidirectional energy flow between the second end and the third end of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302**. Therefore, when the medium voltage AC inputs connected to the first end **311** of the first SST **301** and the first end **314** of the second SST **302** fail, and the electrical connection between one of the energy storage elements and the corresponding end of the load fails, sufficient backup time can be ensured even if the quantity of batteries for the energy storage element **331** and the quantity of batteries for the energy storage element **332** are both halved.

[0036] Hereinafter a specific structure of the SSTs is further described. FIG. **4** illustrates a schematic view of a high-frequency isolating converter (e.g., a SST) **400**. The SST **400** in FIG. **4** can be any one of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** in FIG. 3A.

[0037] As shown in FIG. **4**, the SST **400** is formed by a plurality of modules M**1**, M**2**, . . . , Mn having the same construction. Each module has the same structure, and thus the structure of the module M**1** will be described for each module. The module M**1** has one rectifier **410** and two high-frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430**. Primary sides of the high-frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430** are connected in parallel, and then are connected to a DC output side of the rectifier **410**. The rectifier **410** receives an AC input, and converts the A C input into a DC output. Then, the high-frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430** convert the DC output into low voltage DC outputs (e.g., 270 V DC outputs). The high-frequency isolating circuit **420** outputs a first DC output (e.g., a 270 V DC output V**1**), and the high-frequency isolating circuit **430** outputs a second DC output (e.g., a 270 V DC output V**2**).

[0038] In the SST **400**, AC input sides of the rectifiers **410** in the plurality of modules are connected in series to receive a medium voltage AC input, secondary sides of the high-frequency isolating circuits **420** in the plurality of modules are connected in parallel to provide the first DC output, and secondary sides of the high-frequency isolating circuits **430** in the plurality of modules are connected in parallel to provide the second DC output. Therefore, the extremely simple multi-module two-level architecture of the SST **400** realizes high efficiency of voltage conversion, and the multiple modules allow for easy maintenance.

[0039] In some embodiments that can be combined with the above embodiment, in order to achieve bidirectional energy flow between the second and third ends of the SST, the high-frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430** of each module of the SST **400** are configured as a bidirectional DC/DC conversion circuit, one side of the high-frequency isolating circuit **420** and one side of the high-frequency isolating circuit **430** are connected to the common bus V bus in parallel, the other side of the high-frequency isolating circuit **420** is connected to the first DC output (e.g., 270 V DC output V**1**) and powers the first end of the load, and the other side of the high-frequency isolating circuit **430** is connected to the second DC output (e.g., 270 V DC output V**2**) and powers the second end of the load. Similar to the case shown in FIG. **3**B-FIG. **3**C where the energy storage element supplies power to the second end of the load through the second end and the third end of the SST in turn, the energy of the energy storage element is output from the first DC output to the common bus Vbus through the high-frequency isolation circuit **420** with bidirectional DC/DC conversion function, and then the energy is transmitted from the common bus V bus to the second DC output through the high-frequency isolation circuit **430** with bidirectional DC/DC conversion function, to power the second end of the load. Thus, when the electrical connection between the energy storage element **331** and the first end of the load fails, the energy storage element **331** can still supply power to the second end of the load. Similar to a case shown in FIG. **3**D-FIG. **3**E where the energy storage element supplies power to the first end of the load through the third and second ends of the SST in turn, the high- frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430** also operate bidirectionally.

[0040] In some embodiments combined with the above embodiments, the rectifier **410** can be a full bridge rectifier or a half-bridge rectifier.

[0041] In some embodiments combined with the above embodiments, the high-frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430** realize high frequency and high efficiency by using LLC topology, and in order to pursuit a compact structure for the high-frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430**, the transformer can share the same insulating board.

[0042] FIG. **5** illustrates arrangement of transformers of the high-frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430**. As shown in FIG. **5**, the transformers of the high-frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430** are disposed on an insulating board **440**. A part of a magnetic core and a primary winding **421** of the transformer of the high-frequency isolating circuit **420** and a part of a magnetic core and a primary winding **431** of the transformer of the high-frequency isolating circuit **430** are disposed at a first side **441** of the insulating board **440**, and another part of the magnetic core and a secondary winding **422** of the transformer of the high- frequency isolating circuit **420** and another part of the magnetic core and a secondary winding **432** of the transformer of the high-frequency isolating circuit **430** are disposed at a second side **442** of the insulating board **440**, wherein the first side **441** is opposite to the second side **442**. Therefore, structures of the high-frequency isolating circuits **420** and **430** that share the insulating board is more compact, and a footprint is further reduced.

[0043] FIG. **6** illustrates a schematic view of a high-frequency isolating converter (e.g., a SST) **400'** according to another embodiment. The SST **400'** in FIG. **6** can be used for any one of the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** in FIG. **3**A.

[0044] As shown in FIG. **6**, the SST **400'** is formed by a plurality of modules M**1**, M**2**, . . . , M n having the same construction. Each module has the same structure, and thus the structure of the module M **1** will be described for each module. The module M1 has a rectifier **410**, an inverter **440**, a transformer **450** and two switching circuits **461** and **462**. The rectifier **410** receives an AC input, and converts the AC input into a DC output. Then, the DC output is received by an input terminal of the inverter **440**, and then converted again to an AC voltage to be sent to a primary winding **451** of the transformer **450**. The transformer **450** further has two secondary windings **452** and **453** to transform the AC voltage across the primary winding **451** into two low AC voltages. The secondary winding **452** is connected to the switching circuit **461** for converting a first low AC voltage into a first low DC voltage (e.g., a 270 V V**1** in FIG. **6**). The secondary winding **453** is connected to the switching circuit **462** for converting a second low AC voltage into a second low DC voltage (e.g., a 270 V V**2** in FIG. **6**).

[0045] In the SST **400'**, AC input sides of the rectifiers **410** in the plurality of modules are connected in series to receive a medium voltage AC input, output sides of the switching circuits **461** in the plurality of modules are connected in parallel to provide a first DC output, and output sides of the switching circuits **462** in the plurality of modules are connected in parallel to provide a second DC output. Therefore, the multi-module two-level architecture of the SST **400'** realizes high efficiency of voltage conversion, and the multiple modules allow for easy maintenance.

[0046] In some embodiments that can be combined with the above embodiment, in order to achieve a bidirectional energy flow between the second and third ends of the SST, in the switching circuits **461** and **462** of each module of the SST **400'**, the energy can flow in both directions. The first DC output (e.g., 270 V V**1** in FIG. **6**) powers the first end of the load. The second DC output (e.g., 270 V V**2** in FIG. **6**) powers the second end **322** of the load. Similar to the case shown in FIG. **3**B-FIG. **3**C where the energy storage element powers the second end of the load through the second end and the third end of the SST in turn, the energy of the energy storage element is transferred from the first DC output to the winding **452** of the transformer **450** through the switching circuit **461**, and then the energy is transmitted from the winding **452** to the winding **453** due to the coupling of the windings **453** and **452**, and finally the energy is transmitted to the second DC output through the switching circuit **462** and powers the second end of the load. Thus, when the electrical connection between the energy storage element **311** and the first end of the load fails, the energy storage element **311** can still powers the second end of the load. Similar to the case shown in FIG. **3**D-FIG. **3**E where the energy storage element supplies power to the first end of the load through the third and second ends of the SST in turn, the switching circuits **462** and **463** also operate bidirectionally.

[0047] FIG. **7** illustrates a schematic view of a power supply unit **500** according to another embodiment of the disclosure. The power supply unit **500** includes three high-frequency isolating converters, such as, SSTs, i.e., a first SST **501**, a second SST **502** and a third SST **503** for powering two loads **520** and **530**.

[0048] The first SST **501** has a first end **511**, a second end **512** and a third end **513**. The first end **511** of the first SST **501** receives a medium voltage AC input (e.g., a 10 KV AC voltage), and converts the medium voltage AC input into low voltage DC outputs (e.g., 270 V DC voltages) outputted from the second end **512** and the third end **513** via AC-DC conversion. Similarly, the second SST **502** has a first end **514**, a second end **515** and a third end **516**. The first end **514** of the second SST **502** receives a medium voltage A C input (e.g., a 10 KV AC voltage), and converts the medium voltage AC input into low voltage DC outputs (e.g., 270 V DC voltages) outputted from the second end **515** and the third end **516** via AC-DC conversion. Similarly, the third SST **503** has a first end **517**, a second end **518** and a third end **519**. The first end **517** of the third SST **503** receives a medium voltage AC input (e.g., a 10 KV AC voltage), and converts the medium voltage AC input into low voltage DC outputs (e.g., 270 V DC voltages) outputted from the second end **518** and the third end **519** via AC-DC conversion.

[0049] Although the SSTs **501** to **503** illustrated in FIG. **7** receive the medium voltage A C inputs with the same amplitude (e.g., the 10 KV AC voltage), alternatively, the amplitudes of the medium voltage A C inputs received by the first SST **501**, the second SST **502** and the third SST **503** may be different from each other. In such case, conversion circuits in the first SST **501**, the second SST **502** and the third SST **503** may have different parameters (e.g., different transformer ratios), such that the first SST **501**, the second SST **502** and the third SST **503** still output DC outputs with the same amplitude (e.g., the 270 V DC voltage).

[0050] As shown in FIG. **7**, outputs of the first SST **501**, the second SST **502** and the third SST **503** can be divided into two groups of DC outputs, one group powers a first end **521** and a second end **522** of the load **520**, and another group powers a first end **531** and a second end **532** of the load **530**. Specifically, the second end **512** of the first SST **501** and the second end **515** of the second SST **502** are connected to a first node N**1**, and then connected to the first end **521** of the load **520** for powering the load **520**. The third end **513** of the first SST **501** and the third end **516** of the second SST **502** are connected to a second node N**2**, and then connected to the second end **522** of the load **520** for powering the load **520**. The second end **512** of the first SST **501** and the second end **518** of the third SST **503** are connected to a third node N**3**, and then connected to the first end **531** of the load **530** for powering the load **530**. The third end **513** of the first SST **501** and the third end **519** of the third SST **503** are connected to a fourth node N**4**, and then connected to the second end **532** of the load **530** for powering the load **530**. Therefore, the power supply unit **500** realizes redundant powering for the two loads **520** and **530** by using three SSTs.

[0051] In the power supply unit **500**, in the case that one of the first SST **501**, the second SST **502** and the third SST **503** has a fault, each of the two loads **520** and **530** still can be powered through its first end and second end. For example, when the first SST **501** has a fault, since outputs of the first SST **501**, the second SST **502** and the third SST **503** are cross connected, the load **520** still can be powered from both the first end **521** and the second end **522** of the load **520** by the second SST **502**, and the load **530** still can be powered from both the first end **531** and the second end **532** of the load **530** by the third SST **503**. It happens the same way when the second SST **502** or the third SST **503** has fault.

[0052] In some embodiment combined with the above embodiments, although not illustrated, similarly with the power supply unit **300** discussed in FIG. **3**A, the power supply unit **500** may be further provided with energy storage elements to temporarily power the loads **520** and **530** when two or three of the first SST **501**, the second SST **502** and the third SST **503** have the faults.

[0053] In some embodiment combined with the above embodiments, similarly with the power supply unit **300** discussed in FIG. **3**A, as shown in FIG. **7**, the second end **512** of the first SST **501** is connected to the second end **515** of the second SST **502** via a connection unit **541**, the third end **513** of the first SST **501** is connected to the third end **516** of the second SST **502** via a connection unit **543**, the second end **512** of the first SST **501** is connected to the second end **518** of the third SST **503** via a connection unit **542**, and the third end **513** of the first SST **501** is connected to the third end **519** of the third SST **503** via a connection unit **544**. These connection units can be wires, fuses, switches or converters, and function the same as the connection units in the power supply unit **300** discussed in FIG. **3**A, so the details are not described here again.

[0054] FIG. **8** illustrates a schematic view of a power supply system **600** according to one embodiment of the disclosure. The power supply system includes N power supply units, where N is greater than or equal to 2. For example, the power supply system illustrated in FIG. **8** includes four power supply units. Structure of each power supply unit is the same as that of the power supply unit **300** discussed in FIG. **3**A. For example, the power supply unit P**1** includes two high-frequency isolating converters, such as, SSTs, i.e., a first SST **601** and a second SST **602** for powering a load **620**. The first SST **601** has a first end **611**, a second end **612** and a third end **613**. The first end **611** of the first SST **601** receives a medium voltage AC input (e.g., a 10 KV AC voltage), and converts the medium voltage A C input into low voltage DC outputs (e.g., 270 V DC voltages) via AC-DC conversion, and the second end **612** and the third end **613** supply the converted low voltage DC outputs to a first end **621** and a second end **622** of the load **620**. Therefore, the first SST **601** converts the single medium voltage AC input into two low voltage DC outputs outputted from the second end **612** and the third end **613**. Similarly, the second SST **602** has a first end **614**, a second end **615** and a third end **616**. The first end **614** of the second SST **602** receives another medium voltage AC input (e.g., a 10 KV AC voltage), and converts the medium voltage AC input into low voltage DC outputs (e.g., 270 V DC voltages) via AC-DC conversion, and the second end **615** and the third end **616** supply the converted low voltage DC outputs to the first end **621** and the second end **622** of the load **620**. Therefore, the first SST **601** converts the single medium voltage AC input into two low voltage DC outputs outputted from the second end **615** and the third end **616**. In addition, the power supply unit P**1** may also have the same connection units and the energy storage elements as in the power supply unit **300** discussed in FIG. **3**A. Power supply units P**2**, P**3** and P**4** have the same structure as the power supply unit P**1**.

[0055] In the power supply system **600**, at least two power supply units are connected through connection units. For example, as for the power supply units P**1** and P**2**, the third end **616** of the second SST **602** in the power supply unit P**1** and the second end **612** of the first SST **601** in the power supply unit P**2** are connected in parallel via a connection unit **631**. For another example, as for the power supply units P**2** and P**3**, the third end **616** of the second SST **602** in the power supply unit P**2** and the second end **612** of the first SST **601** in the power supply unit P**3** are connected in parallel via a connection unit **632**. For another example, as for the power supply units P**3** and P**4**, the third end **616** of the second SST **602** in the power supply unit P**3** and the second end **612** of the first SST **601** in the power supply unit P**4** are connected in parallel via a connection unit **633**.

[0056] In the power supply system **600**, additionally or alternatively, at least three power supply units are connected through connection units. For example, as for the power supply units P**1**, P**2** and P**3**, the third end **616** of the second SST **602** in the power supply unit P**1** and the second end **612** of the first SST **601** in the power supply unit P**2** are connected via the connection unit **631**, and the third end **616** of the second SST **602** in the power supply unit P**2** and the second end **612** of the first SST **601** in the power supply unit P**3** are connected via the connection unit **632**. For another example, as for the power supply units P**2**, P**3** and P**4**, the third end **616** of the second SST **602** in the power supply unit P**2** and the second end **612** of the first SST **601** in the power supply unit P**3** are connected via the connection unit **632**, and the third end **616** of the second SST **602** in the power supply unit P**3** and the second end **612** of the first SST **601** in the power supply unit P**4** are connected via the connection unit **633**.

[0057] In the power supply system **600**, additionally or alternatively, the first power supply unit P**1** and the last power supply unit P**4** may be connected through a connection unit. For example, the third end **616** of the second SST **602** in the power supply unit P**4** and the second end **612** of the first SST **601** in the power supply unit P**1** are connected via a connection unit **634**, such that the **4** power supply units have a substantially ring-shaped connection architecture. The quantity of the power supply units is not limited to **4**.

[0058] In the power supply system **600**, additionally or alternatively, the first end **611** of the first SST **601** of each of the power supply units P**1**, P**2**, P**3** and P**4** may be connected in parallel to receive a medium voltage AC input, and the first end **614** of the second SST **602** of each of the power supply units P**1**, P**2**, P**3** and P**4** may be connected in parallel to receive another medium voltage AC input.

[0059] The loop power supply system **600** with such connection forms a redundant power supply system for powering the load of each power supply unit, and only if there is no fault in three adjacent SSTs, the loop power supply system **600** can provide two outputs for all loads. For example, in the case that two SSTs in the power supply unit P**2** have faults, the third end **616** of the second SST **602** in the power supply unit P**1** can continue to power the first end **621** of the load **620** in the power supply unit P**2**, and the second end **612** of the first SST **601** in the power supply unit P**3** can continue to power the second end **622** of the load **620** in the power supply unit P**2**. That is, even if two SSTs in one power supply unit both have faults, the load of the power supply unit having the faults can be powered from the first end and the second end of the load by other power supply units connected to the power supply units having the faults.

[0060] In some embodiments combined with the above embodiments, the loop power supply system **600** may be further provided with one or more additional power supply units independent of (i.e., no electrical connection) the N power supply units which form a loop. For example, the power supply system **600** may be further provided with a power supply unit P**5** independent of the power supply units P**1**, P**2**, P**3** and P**4** which form a loop. As shown in FIG. **8**, construction of the power supply unit P**5** can be similar with that of the power supply unit **300** discussed in FIG. **3**A. Structure of the power supply unit P**5** can also be similar with that of the power supply unit **500** discussed in FIG. **7**.

[0061] In the power supply system shown in FIG. **8**, it is also possible that the first SST **301** and the second SST **302** are each configured to enable bidirectional energy flow between the second end and the third end of the respective SST. If the path from the battery **641** to the first end **621** of the load **620** in the power supply unit P**1** breaks down, the battery **641** can power the load **620** with the second end **622** of the load **620** by allowing energy to flow bidirectionally between the second and third ends of the same SST, and the battery **642** in the power supply unit P**4** can also power the load **620** from the second end **622** of the load **620**. In this way, when the medium voltage AC inputs fail and the path from one battery to the corresponding load breaks down, sufficient backup time can be ensured even when the quantity of the battery connecting to the first end of the corresponding load and the quantity of battery connecting to the second end of the corresponding load are both halved.

[0062] In the above embodiments, explanations are made taking energy flowing from a medium voltage AC input to a DC load for example. In some other embodiments, energy can also flow from the DC load to the medium voltage A C input.

[0063] To sum up, the power supply unit provided in the disclosure realizes a simpler and compact structure by using the high-frequency isolating converters, such that a footprint can be reduced. In addition, the high-frequency isolating converters may allow modularized design, so medium voltage input of the high-frequency isolating converters having faults can be disconnected, thereby realizing a cold plugboard and fast maintenance, and comprehensively enhancing an output benefit of a unit area of the machine room. By connecting the power supply units to form a loop using the connection units, even if the two high-frequency isolating converters in one power supply unit both have faults, the load of the power supply units having faults can be powered from both the first end and second end of the load by the high-frequency isolating converter in other power supply units adjacent to the power supply units having faults, thereby improving reliability of the power supply system.

[0064] Although the disclosures are directed to the embodiments of the disclosure, other and further embodiments of the disclosure can also be designed in the case of not departing from the basic scope of the disclosure, and the scope of the disclosure is determined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A power supply unit, comprising:

a first high-frequency isolating converter comprising a first port connected to a first voltage, a second port and a third port; and

a second high-frequency isolating converter comprising a first port connected to a second voltage, a second port and a third port, wherein the second port of the second high-frequency isolating converter and the second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter are connected in parallel to a first port of a first load to supply power to the first port of the first load, and the third port of the second high-frequency isolating converter and the third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter are connected in parallel to a second port of the first load to supply power to the second port of the first load, and

when one high-frequency isolating converter of the first high-frequency isolating converter and the second high-frequency isolating converter fails, the first and the second port of the first load are respectively powered by the second port and the third port of the other high-frequency isolating converter of the first high-frequency isolating converter and the second high-frequency isolating converter.

2. The power supply unit according to claim **1**, wherein the second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter is connected in parallel to the second port of the second high-frequency isolating converter via a first connection unit, and the third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter is connected in parallel to the third port of the second high-frequency isolating converter via a second connection unit.

3. The power supply unit according to claim **2**, wherein the connection unit comprises wire, fuse, switch or converter.

4. The power supply unit according to claim **1**, further comprising a first energy storage element electrically connected to the first port of the first load via a connection unit, and a second energy storage element electrically connected to the second port of the first load via another connection unit.

5. The power supply unit according to claim **1**, wherein each of the first high- frequency isolating converter and the second high-frequency isolating converter comprises a plurality of modules, each of the plurality of modules comprising:

a first port, wherein the first ports of the plurality of modules are connected in series to couple to the first port of the high-frequency isolating converter;

a second port, wherein the second ports of the plurality of modules are connected in parallel to couple to the second port of the high-frequency isolating converter; and

a third port, wherein the third ports of the plurality of modules are connected in parallel to couple to the third port of the high-frequency isolating converter.

6. The power supply unit according to claim **5**, wherein each module comprising:

a rectifier comprising a first port and a second port, wherein the first port of the rectifier power supply is connected to the first port of the module;

a first high-frequency isolating circuit having a first port connected to the second port of the rectifier, and a second port connected to the first port of the first load, wherein the second port of the first high-frequency isolating circuit is connected to the second port of the module; and

a second high-frequency isolating circuit having a first port connected in parallel to the first port of the first high-frequency isolating circuit, and a second port connected to the second port of the first load, wherein the second port of the second high-frequency isolating circuit is connected to the third port of the module.

7. The power supply unit according to claim **6**, wherein the rectifier is a full bridge rectifier or a half-bridge rectifier.

8. The power supply unit according to claim **6**, wherein in each of the plurality of modules,

the first high-frequency isolating circuit and the second high-frequency isolating circuit share an insulating board,

the first high-frequency isolating circuit comprises a first transformer, and the second high-frequency isolating circuit comprises a second transformer,

each of the first transformer and the second transformer comprises a magnetic core, a primary winding and a secondary winding,

a part of the magnetic cores and the primary windings of the first transformer and the second transformer are disposed on a first side of the insulating circuit board, and

another part of the magnetic cores and the secondary windings of the first transformer and the second transformer are disposed on a second side opposite to the first side of the insulating board.

9. The power supply unit according to claim **5**, wherein each module comprising:

a first rectifier comprising a first port and a second port, wherein the first port of the first rectifier circuit is connected to the first port of the module;

an inverter having a first port connected to the second port of the first rectifier, a transformer comprising a primary winding connected to a second port of the inverter, and two secondary windings; and

two second switching circuits connected to the two secondary windings respectively, wherein one of the two second switching circuits is connected to the first port of the first load through the second port of the module, and the other of the two second switching circuits is connected to the second port of the first load through the third port of the module.

10. The power supply unit according to claim **1**, wherein each of the first voltage and the second voltage is 10 kV AC voltage.

11. The power supply unit according to claim **1**, wherein the first high-frequency isolating converter and the second high-frequency isolating converter are configured to enable bidirectional flow of energy between the second port and the third port of the respective high-frequency isolating converter.

12. The power supply unit according to claim **11**, further comprising a first energy storage element electrically connected to the first port of the first load, the second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter and the second port of second high-frequency isolating converter, wherein the first high-frequency isolating converter and the second high-frequency isolating converter are configured such that:

an energy from the first energy storage element is transmitted from the second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter to the second port of the first load via the third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter, or

an energy from the first energy storage element is transmitted from the second port of the second high-frequency isolating converter to the second port of the first load via the third port of the second high-frequency isolating converter.

13. The power supply unit according to claim **11**, further comprising a second energy storage element electrically connected to the second port of the first load, the third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter and the third port of second high-frequency isolating converter, wherein the first high-frequency isolating converter and the second high-frequency isolating converter are configured such that:

an energy from the second energy storage element is transmitted from the third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter to the first port of the first load via the second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter, or

an energy from the second energy storage element is transmitted from the third port of the second high-frequency isolating converter to the first port of the first load via the second port of the second high-frequency isolating converter.

14. The power supply unit according to claim **2**, further comprising:

a third high-frequency isolating converter comprising a first port connected to a third voltage, a second port and a third port,

the second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter and the second port of the third high-frequency isolating converter are connected in parallel to a first port of a second load via a third connection unit, and the third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter and the third port of the third high-frequency isolating converter are connected in parallel to a second port of the second load via a fourth connection unit.

15. A power supply system, comprising:

N power supply units, where $N>2$, wherein,

each of the N power supply units is the power supply unit according to claim **1**, and

the N power supply units comprise a first power supply unit and a second power supply unit, and a third port of a second high-frequency isolating converter of the first power supply unit is connected to a second port of a first high-frequency isolating converter of the second power supply unit via a connection unit.

16. The power supply system according to claim **15**, wherein,

a second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the i-th power supply unit in the N power supply units is connected in parallel to a third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the (i−1)th power supply unit in the N power supply units via a fifth connection unit, and a third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the i-th power supply unit in the N power supply units is connected in parallel to a second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the (i+1)th power supply unit in the N power supply units via a sixth connection unit, where $2<i\leq N-1$, and

a second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the first power supply unit in the N power supply units is connected in parallel to a third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the N-th power supply unit in the N power supply units via a seventh connection unit.

17. The power supply system according to claim **15**, wherein,

the N power supply units comprise M power supply units, where $M<N$;

a second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the i-th power supply unit in the M power supply units is connected in parallel to a third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the (i−1)th power supply unit in the M power supply units via a fifth connection unit, and a third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the i-th power supply unit in the M power supply units is connected in parallel to a second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the (i+1)th power supply unit in the M power supply units via a sixth connection unit, where $2\leq i\leq M-1$; and

the second port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the first power supply unit in the M power supply units is connected in parallel to the third port of the first high-frequency isolating converter of the M-th power supply unit in the M power supply units via a seventh connection unit.

18. The power supply system according to claim **15**, further comprising one or more additional power supply units independent of the N power supply units, wherein a configuration of each of the one or more additional power supply units is the same as that of each of the N power supply units.

19. The power supply system according to claim **15**, wherein first ports of the first high-frequency isolating converters of the N power supply units are connected in parallel, and first ports of the second high-frequency isolating converters of the N power supply units are connected in parallel.

20. A power supply system, comprising:

a plurality of power supply units according to claim **1**, wherein first ports of the first high-frequency isolating converters of the plurality of power supply units are connected in parallel, and first ports of the second high-frequency isolating converters of the plurality of power supply units are connected in parallel.

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