PWM CONTROL BASED Z-SOURCE INVERTER FOR MAXIMUM BOOST CONTROL

[1]C.KADHIRAVAN, [2]J.BHASKAR
[1]Research Scholar, [2]Professor
[1,2]Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
[1,2]Adhiparasakthi Engineering College, Melmaruvathur
Email: [1]kadhiravanc@gmail.com , [2]baskaranapec@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The demand increase in energy and development of distributed generation system has nice progress in medium voltage dynamic inverters when compared to semiconductor diode. On further, due to more stubborn rules in power quality and recent grid codes view, which in turn limit the ac grid's harmonics amounts. To limit the harmonics particular attention should be created. Latter the harmonic values are reduced using pulse dimension modulation technique to achieve the grid codes, instead assuming as zero. This paper proposes a inverter generates the output frequency associated with no low-frequency ripple and the extreme voltage gain/boost while Z-source network's constant boost viewed is achieved by two control procedures.

Key Terms: *PWM, Inverter, Modulation, Z-Source, Voltage Boost,Stress*

1. INTRODUCTION

The direct current in a Z-source inverter is transformed into an alternating current by a circuit because it is kind of power inverter. Because of its unique circuit structure, without using the DC-DC converter bridge it operates as a buck-boost inverter. An impedance (Z-) Source networks provide a well-organized power transformation between load and source in an extensive collection of electric power conversion applications (ac– ac, ac–dc, dc-dc, dc–ac,). Z-source networks are initially proposed by Prof. F. Z. Peng in 2002. The new Z-source topologies, number of modifications, and their related research works are grown exponentially.

For accomplishing higher voltage boosting, recently they recommended enhancements to the impedance networks by presenting coupled magnetics although consuming a shorter shoot-through time. This contains high-frequency transformer-isolated, Y-source networks and TZ-source, Γ-source, T-source, LCCT-Z-source, trans-Zsource (in 2011, Dr. Marek Adamowiczand proposed to operate two dc-current-blocking capacitors associated in sequence with high-frequency transformer). The more multipurpose one is Y-source network which is viewed as a generic network (proposed by Dr. Yam P. Siwakoti in the year 2013) and it derives the Trans-Z-source, T-source, and Γ-source networks.

2. RELATED WORKS

Selective harmonic elimination for structure electrical converter This technique will take out simple request sounds, limit the amount of explicit request harmonics, and may battle with a decent shift of modulation records, [8]

Khoucha , et al. [9], directed the effects of the connected load to the fell H-brisge convertor also on the grounds that the move edges on the voltage guideline of the capacitors zone unit examined. This writing demonstrates that voltage guideline is scarcely getable in an exceedingly rich confined operational conditions that it totally was initially reportable. one in all the basic and standard topologies among all structure inverters is fell H-connect structure inverters.The origination of this electrical converter is predicated on associating H-connect inverters offbeat to encourage a bended voltage yield. The yield voltage is that the aggregate of the voltage that is created by each cell. The primary origination of this electrical converter is to utilize diodes to restrain the facility devices voltage stress. An entire investigation of the balancing voltage hypothesis for a five-level consecutive framework is given. This administration methodology manages the DC voltage, balancing capacitors and decreasing the consonant pieces of the voltage and current. Henry M. Robert Stala, et al. [10], presented a fresh out of the box new operational mode for diode-braced structure inverters named comparative two-level activity is anticipated. Such activity keeps away from the unevenness drawback of the dc-interface capacitors for structure inverters with more than 3 levels.

Suroso, et al.,[11], gave amid this literature 2 dynamic capacitance voltage compromise plans zone unit anticipated for single-stage (H-bridge) flying-capacitor structure converters. They're bolstered the circuit conditions of flying capacitance converters. These techniques zone unit appeared to be powerful on capacitance voltage guideline in flying capacitor structure converters.

2. PROPOSED Z-SOURCE INTERTER

On any lag phase,short circuit (shoot through) can occur if both switches are gated on at the same time for the conventional Voltage-source inverter as well as the inverter also abolished. A DC voltage bus is energized by using the short circuit states. By doing so,a maximum output voltage will be available if DC bus voltage doesn't surpassed. The traditional dc link is replaced by an Z-network because the restrictions are overcome by the new inverter source (Z). The short ciruict through state are gated on both upper and lower switches of a phase lag. Hence, the desired output voltage is gained by boosting the Z-source inverter which is better than a presented dc bus voltage. Moreover, the shoot-through cannot terminate the circuit because the dependability of the inverter is significantly upgraded. For a buck and boost power conversion, it offers a low-cost, reliable, and highly efficient single-stage structure.

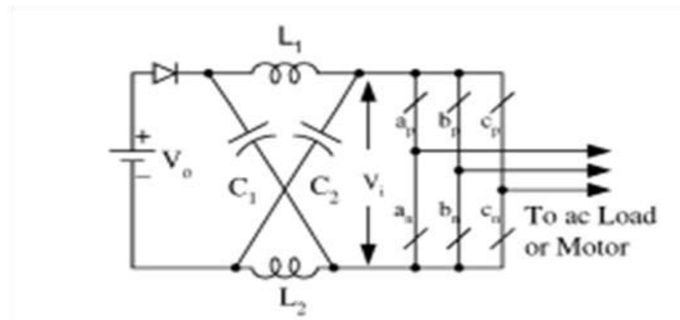

Figure 1. Proposed Inverter Corcuit

A) Voltage boost and pressure

The nverter's voltage gain is explained in [1] and it is expressed in eqn 1

$$\frac{\frac{V_{ac}}{Vo}}{2} = M_i BF \quad (1)$$

Here, the input dc voltage is mentioned by V_o, V_{ac} mentions the output peak phase voltage, M_i is termed as the modulation index and BF is the boost factor which is defined by

$$BF = \frac{1}{1-2\frac{To}{T}} \qquad (2)$$

Here, T_o/T=Do – Short Ciruict thourgh duty cycle

T_o - time gap over a switching cycle T.

By a straightforward boost up control technique, the shoot-through duty ratio is controlled.

2.2 Maximum boost control

It is very important to diminish the stress of voltage under the desired voltage gain to control the Z source inverter. Here, the voltage stress across the switches is mentioned by BVo and MB denotes a voltage gain. So we have to maximize M and minimize B for any given voltage gain to minimize the voltage stress B. Alternatively, maximum voltage gain is accomplished by maximizing a given modulation index. Therefore, the large value is taken for the shoot through duty ratio from the analysis..

Current and Voltage source inverters are employed comprehensively yet they have certain speculative and figured blocks and requirements like the issue of shoot-through, don't have buck-bolster incorporate et cetera. An impedance empowered power converter i.e. ZSC has been presented. Z-source thought is significant for all forced dc to air system, dc to cooling, dc to dc, and cooling to cooling control change. Z-source thought is appropriate for the entire scope of force change. It used an extraordinary impedance sort out-coupling in which the converter circuit to the stack or dc source or a new converter. It has beaten the repressions of standard converters. For dc to cooling power change in vitality unit application, an instance of ZSI has been given. ZSI standard has been delineated by this working model.

We assume that modulation frequency is lower than the switching frequency in the interval (/6, /2), and the given below expression denotes the one switching cycle for the shoot-through duty ratio.

$$\frac{To(\theta)}{T} = \frac{2-(M_i \sin\theta - M_i(\theta - \frac{2}{3}))}{2} \qquad (3)$$

The boost factor BF is obtained

$$BF = \frac{1}{1-2\frac{To}{T}} = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3M_i - \pi}} \qquad (4)$$

The modulation index M is used to calculate the voltage gain with this control method

$$\frac{V_{ac}}{V_o} = M_i BF \qquad (5)$$

$$M_i BF = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3M_i - \pi}} \qquad (6)$$

The given control method is extensive for a possible operation region. Lower voltage stress for any given voltage gain uses a higher modulation index. The voltage gain G in the maximum modulation index is expressed from (6), the voltage gain is defined in (3),

$$\boldsymbol{M = \frac{\pi G_v}{3\sqrt{3}G_v - \pi}} \qquad (7)$$

Thus, the voltage stress is

$$V_s = BFV_o = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3M_i - \pi}} V_o \qquad (8)$$

$$V_s = \frac{3\sqrt{3}G - \pi}{\pi} V_o \qquad (9)$$

Figure 2. displays the voltage stressversus voltage gain. The voltage stress of the proposed control method is much lower for a given device and in Fig. 4, the simple control method is displayed. Therefore, a higher voltage gain is obtained by operating the inverter.

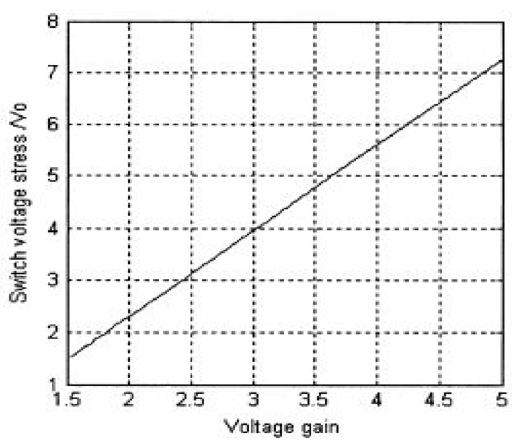

Figure 2. Voltage gain Vs Voltage stress

3. SIMULATION AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Figure. 3 displays the imitation outcome to determine the weightage of the control strategy. The parameters used here are

- switching frequency: 10 kHz
- Z-source network: L_1=L_2=1 mH, C_1=C_2= 1.3 mF.

The proposed inverter's performance is compared against the three-phase output voltage of around 250-V rms and different input voltage. Figure 4 shows the input voltage's simulation outcomes that are in 220 V, 170 , 220 V & 250 V. The modulation index is defined by M= 0.85, M=1.1, and M= 1 respectively with the 3rd harmonic injection. Table 1 explains the theoretical productivity line by line RMS voltage and the voltage stress analysis.

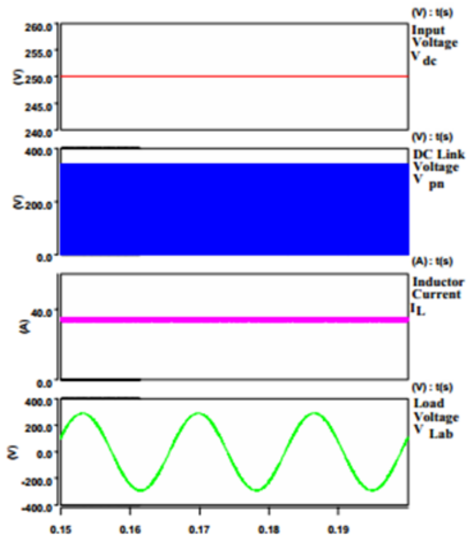

Figure 3.Simulation results of Modulation index (M=0.8)

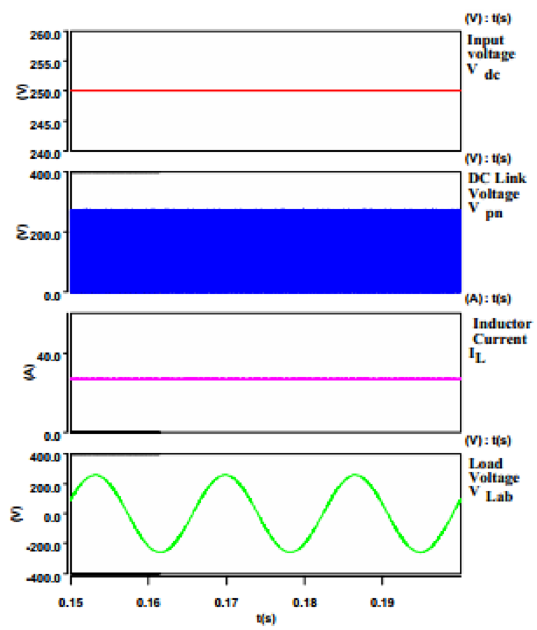

Figure 4: Output waveform for Modulation index (M=1)

Table 1: Theoretical output voltage and voltage stress under different conditions

Operation Condition	Volt age (V)	Resultant voltage $V_{LL}(V)$
Vo=120V , M=0.86	370	201
Vo=220V , M=1,	338	206
Vo=250V, M=1.1	303	205

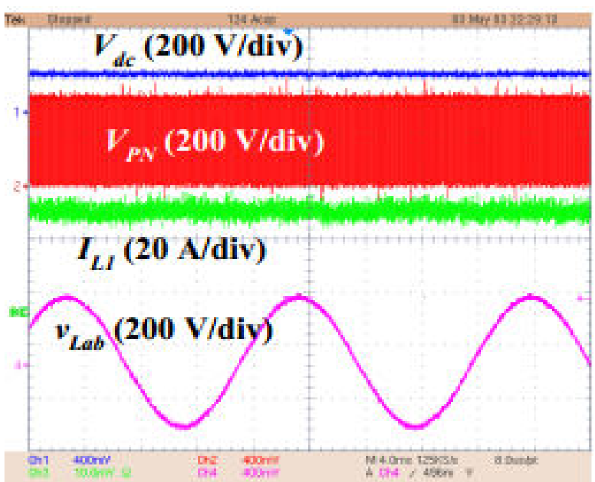

Figure 5: .Experimental results at Modulation index (M=0.88)

The maximum voltage boost is gained by obtaining a constant boost with maximum voltage gain without presenting any low-frequency ripple associated with the output frequency in two different kinds of control techniques. Different kinds of control methods are compared with each other. The detailed description of the modulation index and voltage gain is explored here. When compared with other existing techniques, the requirement of minimum passive components is accomplished by the proposed technique. Simultaneously, the low voltage also maintained by the proposed system. The experimental and simulation results demonstrate the control method.

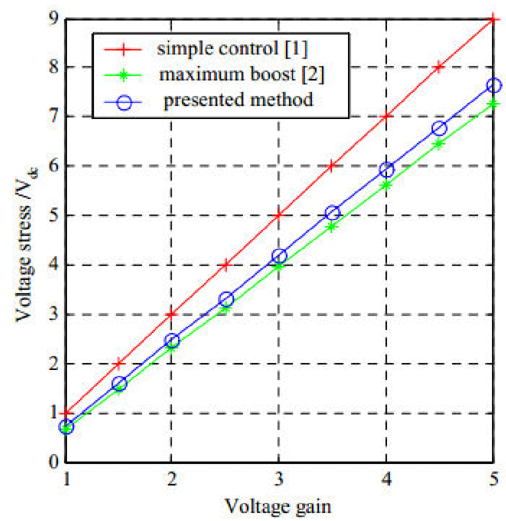

Figure 6 : Control method's voltage stress comparison

The lower voltage stress through the devices is caused by the proposed technique than the maximum control method, on the other hand, the voltage stress is slightly higher than the maximum control technique. The Z-network's passive components will be smaller once the proposed technique removes line frequency related ripple. So this will be more profitable for several other applications.

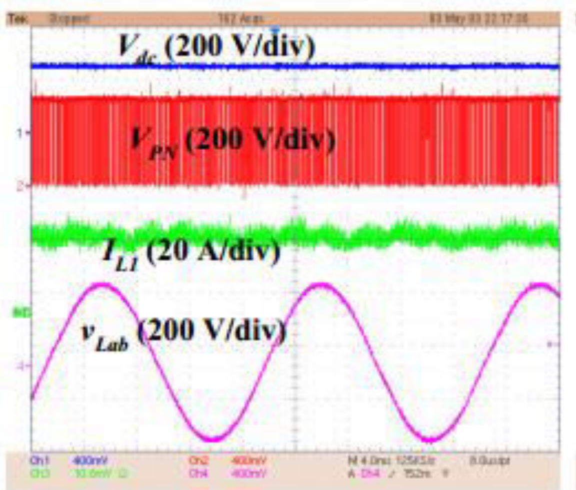

Figure 7:.Experimental results at Modulation index (M=1)

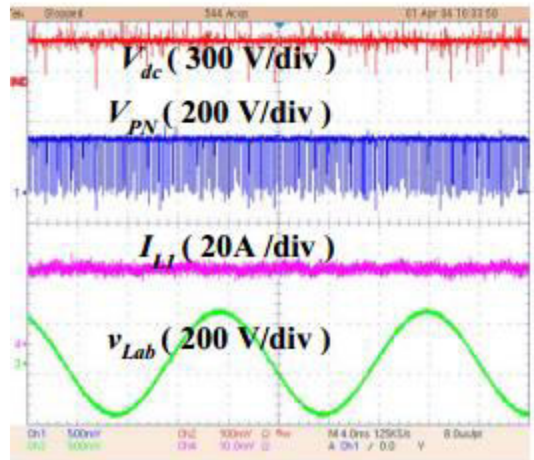

Figure 8: Experimental results at Modulation index (M=1.1)

The exact tracking of a fast point-to-point position reference which means the high-performance motion control is succeeded by a current-command input-output linearization controller. Flux dynamics and the decoupling speed in an inductor motor is afforded by this controller. An optimal flux reference and the speed/position reference are concurrently tracked by this decoupling of flux and speed. Without violating current and voltage limits, an optimal (min/max) motor torque at any given speed is attained by using this flux reference. The effectiveness of this technique is validated by offering experimental outcomes.

The above control concept and analysis are confirmed with the theoretical analysis. The simulation outcomes in Figure 5 , 7, 8 are quite consistent. The simulation is conducted for experimenting with the system configuration and same operating conditions. An experimental outcome only displays the above process. The strength of the control method is proved based on these consequences.

4. CONCLUSION

The Z-source inverter's maximum voltage gain is attained by two control techniques. Without affecting the active states, the shoot through a period is maximized by rotating every single zero states into the shoot through zero states. So, the modulation index is obtained by the maximum output voltage. Consecutively, any desired output voltage is obtained by using the maximum modulation index. So, the stress of the voltage got minimized through the switches. The range of modulation index got enlarged by using third harmonic injection. A connection between minimum voltage stress of the switches and voltage gain is displayed and the connection of the modulation index against voltage gain is examined. The control methods are analyzed by directing the experiments and simulation.

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