

# Implementation of Positive Output Super Lift Luo Converter for Photo Voltaic System

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**Abstract**— The positive output super lift Luo converter is a newly developed advanced DC-DC converter. The object of this paper is to design and analyze a positive output super lift Luo converter (POTLLC). Properties of the proposed converter are: 1) robustness around the operating point, 2) good performance of transient responses under varying loading conditions and/or input voltage, and 3) invariant dynamic performance in the presence of varying operating conditions. The positive output Super lift Luo converter performs the voltage conversion from positive source voltage to positive load voltage. The simulation model of the super output triple lift Luo converter with its control circuit was developed in Matlab/Simulink.

*Key words* : *pv cells, super lift converter, voltage lift technique, Arithmetic/Geometric progression, Voltage Transfer Gain, Fuzzy logic controller.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

DC-DC switching converters are a traditional benchmark for testing nonlinear controllers, due to their inherent nonlinear characteristics. After the pioneering studies of Middlebrock [1], a great deal of research has been directed at developing techniques for averaged modeling of different classes of switching converters [2] and for an automatic generation of the averaged models [3]. The motivation of such studies was the selection of continuous models as simple as possible, but adequate to capture all the main features of the switching converters in terms of stability, dynamic characteristics and effectiveness for designing closed loop regulators. A large number of possible nonlinear controllers have been proposed:

among others sliding mode control strategies [4], nonlinear PI controllers based on the method of extended linearization [5] and nonlinear  $H_{\infty}$  controllers [6]. A recent interesting paper [7] presents the results of an experimental comparison of five control algorithms on a boost converter: linear averaged controller, feedback linearizing controller, passivity-based controller, sliding mode controller, sliding mode plus passivity-based controller are compared along with their adaptive versions in order to cope with the parameter uncertainty due to a load resistance change. Advantages and drawbacks of the proposed control strategies are tested under a fixed output voltage with load variations.

All the quoted literature comply with the more general problem of applying nonlinear control techniques to complex real world technical problems such classical approach has undoubtedly the advantage of designing analytical controllers and to evaluate quantitatively their stability bounds. The major problem of the classical approach remains that as the complexity of system increases, our ability to make precise and yet significant statements about its behavior diminishes [8].

In our opinion the control of switching converter constitutes at the present time a borderline problem, which can be handled both with conventional nonlinear control strategies and with fuzzy logic-based technologies. Why can be fuzzy logic chosen as an alternative design method to nonlinear controllers? An important answer was given in [9]: a nonlinear controller such as fuzzy logic can be inexpensively implemented with DSP-based micro-controller. As a matter of fact many researchers focused their efforts on the application of fuzzy technology for controlling switching converters. In [9]

the advantages of a low cost micro-controller implementation of a fuzzy direct control were pointed out. A model-based fuzzy controller (fuzzy indirect control) for a Buck converter was proposed in [10]. Bonissone [11] proposed a successful application for resonant converters, by using suitable scaling factors. In [11] the fuzzy controller performs a variable action depending on the difference between the desired and the actual output voltage.

Such implementation considers an optimization of the scaling factors around a single output operating point. Our goal is to implement a robust fuzzy controller that can achieve the following properties: 1) Robustness around the operating point (e.g. in the case of a load change; 2) Good dynamic performance (i.e. rise time, overshoot, settling time and limited output ripple) in the presence of input voltage variations (and load changes); and 3) Invariant dynamic performance in presence of varying operating conditions. To the best of our knowledge, property 1 has been fulfilled in all related literature. Property 2 requires the synthesis of a complex controller (fuzzy or nonlinear) able to optimize the transient performance. Property 3 (along with 1 and 2) implies the synthesis of a global controller, with optimized parameters for varying operating conditions. Such task seems to be extremely hard; however we believe that a complex nonlinear controller could be accomplished using fuzzy based controller. In this paper, using advanced DC-DC converters fuzzy logic controllers (FLCs) are developed and presented

## 2. PHOTOVOLTAIC

With the deregulation of electricity markets and thrust to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the traditional electric power generation systems, renewable energy resources such as wind turbines, photovoltaic panels, gas turbines and fuel cells, has gained a significant opportunity as new means of power generation to meet the growing demand for electric energy. Solar energy is considered to be one of the most useful natural energy sources because it is free, abundant, pollution-free, and most widely distributed. It can be used either at remote regions as standalone apparatus or in urban applications as grid interactive power source [12].

The word photovoltaic is a combination of the Greek word for light and the name of the physicist Alessandro Volta. It identifies the direct conversion of sunlight into electricity by means of solar cells. Photovoltaic technology is used to produce electricity in areas where power lines do not reach. In developing countries, it is improving living conditions in rural areas especially in healthcare, education, and agriculture. In the

industrialized countries, they have been extensively and integrated with the utility grid. Photovoltaic cells convert solar rays to electrical currents. PV array system should be designed to operate at their maximum output power as well as voltage with minimum harmonic distortion under all operating conditions.

## 3. ADVANCED DC-DC CONVERTERS

According to incomplete statistics, there have been more than 500 proto-types of DC/DC converters developed in the past six decades.[13] DC-DC conversion technology has been developing rapidly, and DC-DC converters have been widely used in industrial applications such as dc motor drives, computer systems and medical equipments[14]-[15]. All existing DC/DC converters were designed to meet the requirements of certain applications. They are usually called by their function, for example, Buck converter, Boost converter and Buck-Boost converter, and zero current switching (ZCS) and zero voltage switching (ZVS) converters[13]. The large number of DC/DC converters had not been evolutionarily classified until 2001. Fundamental pumps are developed from fundamental DC/DC converters just like their name:[13]

- Buck pump
- Boost pump
- Buck-boost pump

Developed pumps are created from the developed DC/DC converters just like their name:[13]

- Positive Luo-pump
- Negative Luo-pump
- Cuk-pump

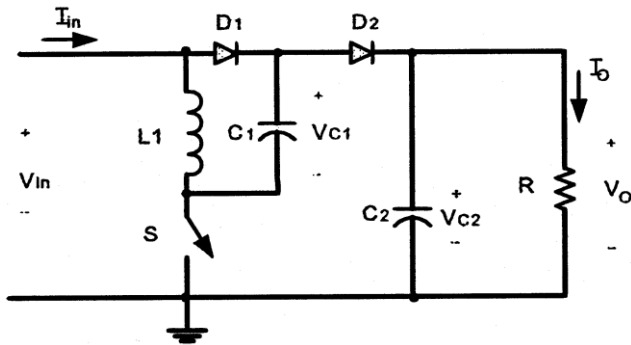
The voltage lift technique is a popular method that is widely applied in electronic circuit design. This technique effectively overcomes the effects of parasitic elements and greatly increases the output voltage. Therefore these converters perform DC-DC voltage increasing conversion with high power density, high efficiency and high output voltage with small ripples [13]. Compared with conventional dc-dc converters, triple-lift Luo converters can implement the output voltages by increasing stage by stage along a geometric progression and obtain higher voltage transfer gains. They are divided into various categories according to their power stage numbers, such as the elementary circuit (single power stage), re-lift circuit (two power stages), triple-lift circuit (three

power stages) etc.[16].

Due to the time variations and switching nature of the power converters, their static and dynamic behavior becomes highly non-linear.[17]. A good control for DC-DC converters always ensures stability in arbitrary operating condition. Moreover, good response in terms of rejection of load variations, input voltage variations and even parameter uncertainties is also required for a typical control scheme.

#### 4. POSITIVE LUO-PUMP

Voltage Lift (VL) technique has been widely used in electronic circuit design. Because of the effect of parasitic elements, the output voltage and power transfer efficiency of all DC-DC converters is restricted. Added, voltage lift technique still has its disadvantages, such as the output voltage increases in arithmetic progression. Along with the development of conversion technique, Super-Lift (SL) technique has shown a



more powerful ability than voltage lift technique.

Based on the super-lift technique, Super-Lift Luo-Converters are widely used to produce high output voltages. Super-Lift Luo-Converter has several advantages. Firstly, it has a very high voltage transfer gain. The output voltage can be increased in geometric progression. Secondly, it has a high efficiency and a high power density. In addition, Super-Lift Luo-Converter has the ability to reduce ripple voltage and current.

Fig 1 Circuit diagram of POSLLC

This converter consists of Vin, capacitors C1 and C2, inductor L, power switch IGBT and freewheel diodes D1 and D2. Also, it has a voltage lift circuit (VLC). VLC consists of diode D1 and capacitor C1.

The circuit diagram of the POSLLC is shown in Fig. 1 Switch S and diode D are alternately on and off. Usually, this pump works in continuous operation mode, inductor current is continuous in this case. The output terminal voltage and

current is usually positive.

#### 5. SUPER LIFT LUO CONVERTER OPERATION

##### Mode – I

The switch is in the ON state and the dc output transmitted directly to the inductor L and capacitor C1. In this mode the voltage across capacitor C1 is charged to Vin when switch S is in on position. Because inductor L and capacitor C1 are connected in parallel, the current IL1 will increase with voltage Vin. The inductor charges to the voltage of

$$V_{inkTie} \Delta I = V_{inkT} / L \quad (1)$$

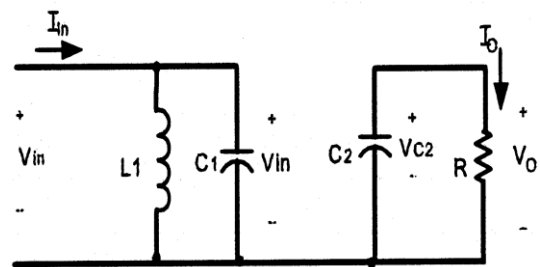


Fig. 2 MODE 1 operation

- Inductor L charges
- Capacitor C1 charges to Vin
- Capacitor C2 supplies the load
- Diode D2 is Off
- Diode D1 is ON

##### Mode 2

In mode 2, the switch is turned OFF, during this state, the voltage across inductor L will become - (Va - 2Vin)  
 $\Delta I = -(V_a - 2V_{in}) (1 - kT) / L$  (2)

So the current IL1 will decrease. It is assumed that kT is the switch-on period and (1-k)T is the switch-off period.

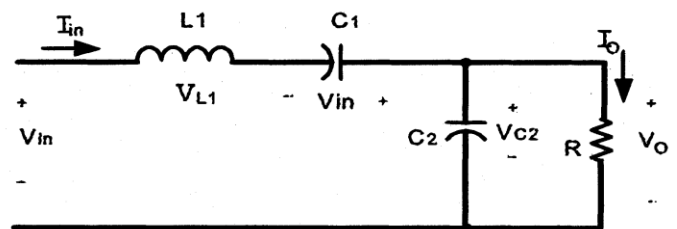


Fig 3 MODE 2 operation

- Inductor current flows to C1
- Capacitor C2 charges
- Diode D2 is ON

- Diode D1 is Off

Equating equations (1)&(2) we can obtain the following equation:

$$V_{in}kT + [-(V_o - 2V_{in})(1 - k)T] = 0 \quad (3)$$

Then the output voltage can be calculated from the above formula:

$$V_o = \frac{2-k}{1-k} V_{in} \quad (4)$$

voltage transfer gain is:

$$G = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{2-k}{1-k} \quad (5)$$

k is the conduction duty ratio. If k is changed, the output voltage will also be changed subsequently.

The input current  $i_{in}$  is equal to  $(i_{L1} + i_{C1})$  during switching-on and only equal to  $i_{L1}$  during switching-off. Capacitor current  $i_{C1}$  is equal to  $i_{L1}$  during switching-off. In steady state, the average charges across capacitor C1 should not change. We have the following relation

$$i_{in-off} = i_{L1-off} = i_{C1-off}$$

$$i_{in-on} = i_{L1-on} + i_{C1-on}$$

Considering  $T = \frac{1}{f}$  and

$$\frac{V_{in}}{I_{in}} = \left( \frac{(1 - k)}{(2 - k)} \right)^2 R$$

The variation ratio of inductor current  $i_{L1}$  is

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{k(1 - k)^2}{2(2 - k)} \frac{R}{fL_1}$$

### 6. SIMULATION OF SUPER LIFT CONVERTER

The simulation has been performed on the positive output Super lift Luo converter for pv system controller circuit with parameters listed in Table1.

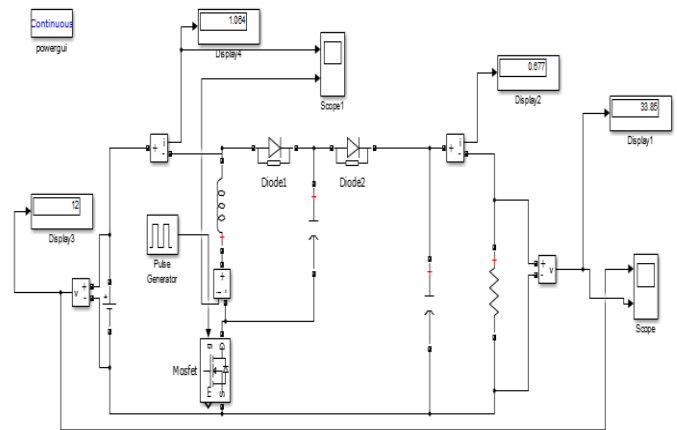


Fig. 3 Simulink Model for Super lift Luo converter

Table:1

#### PARAMETERS TO DESIGN POSLLC

Parameters name	symbols	value
Input voltage to converter	$V_i$	45 volts
Output voltage	$V_o$	223 volts
Inductors	$L_1, L_2, L_3$	100 $\mu$ H
Capacitors	$C_1, C_2, C_3$	5 $\mu$ f
Capacitor	$C_0$	300 $\mu$ f
Switching frequency	$f_s$	100kHz
Load resistance	R	100 $\Omega$

### 7. SIMULATION OUTPUT

The positive output super lift Luo converter is designed and simulated using MATLAB/Simulink and the output voltage from converter is shown in Fig. 4 .

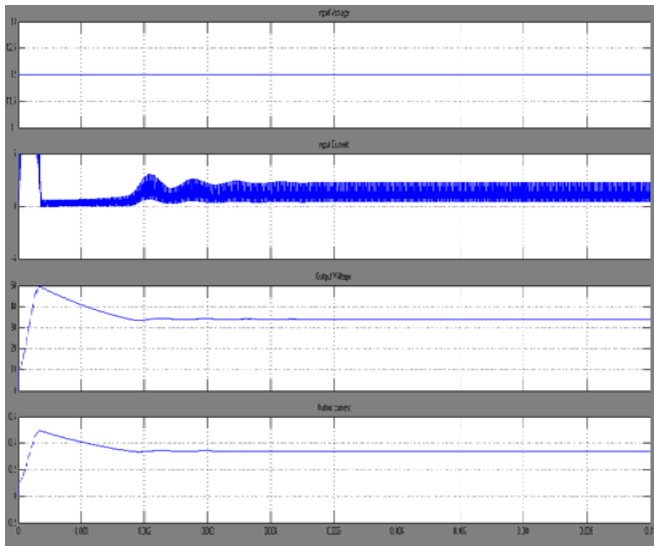


Fig. 4 Simulation results

## 8. EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION

The Super lift Luo converter was built and tested at 230V. The experimental setup of the POSLLC is shown in Fig.5. The circuit parameters are  $R_0=60\Omega$ ;  $L_0=150\mu\text{H}$ ;  $C_0=1000\mu\text{F}$ ;  $L=100\mu\text{H}$ ;  $L_i=8.0\text{mH}$ ;  $C_{in}=0.94\mu\text{F}$ . The ATMEL 89C2051 based control circuit is shown in Fig. 4.g. Atmel microcontroller 89C2051 was used to generate driving pulses for the MOSFET switches. They are amplified using the driver IR2110. The gate signal is connected to port pin P1.0. The experimental waveform of the output voltage is shown in Fig.6.



Fig. 5. Experimental set up

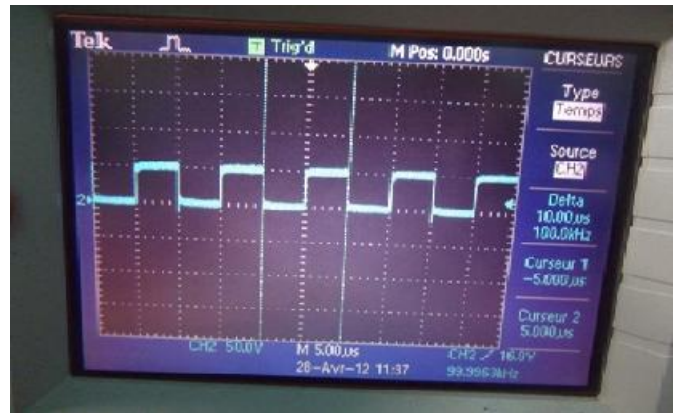


Fig. 5. Experimental result

## 9. CONCLUSION

The positive output super lift Luo converter performs the voltage conversion from positive source voltage to positive load voltage. The application of positive output triple lift Luo converter in solar pv system produces voltages increasing in geometric progression. It produces output voltage of 220V for the input voltage of 40V from solar pv system. The converter have proved to be Robustness around the operating point, Good dynamic performance in the presence of input voltage variations and Invariant dynamic performance in presence of varying operating conditions.

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