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Hybrid Power Supply Using Improved H6 Based MITCB DC – DC Converter for Household Applications

K.SUDARSHANA[1], N.DEVENDRANATH REDDY[2], B.NARENDRA[3], P.A.PRABHAKARA[4]

[1]PG Scholor, Dept of EEE (PE), SSSISE, Andhrapradesh, India
[2,3]Associate Professor, Dept of EEE, SSSISE, Andhrapradesh, India
[4]Head of the department, Dept of EEE, SSSISE, Andhrapradesh, India

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Abstract:- *Another control technique for an efficient multi-input transformer-coupled bidirectional dc– dc converter for control stream administration in a grid-connected hybrid photovoltaic (PV)– wind-battery-based system is introduced in this paper. A transformer-coupled lift half-bridge converter is utilized to outfit control from wind, while a bidirectional buck– support converter is utilized to bridle control from PV alongside battery charging/releasing control. A single-phase H6 inverter is utilized for sustaining air conditioning burdens and connection with the grid. The proposed system means to fulfill the heap request, deal with the power spill out of various sources, infuse the surplus power into the grid, and charge the battery from the grid as and when required. Additionally, the proposed converter design has decreased number of energy transformation stages with less segment tally and diminished misfortunes contrasted and existing grid-connected hybrid systems. This enhances the effectiveness and the unwavering quality of the system. Reproduction comes about got utilizing MATLAB/Simulink demonstrate the execution of the proposed control technique for control stream administration under different methods of operation.*

INTRODUCTION

Amid late years, the world is moving towards to the sustainable power sources because of the expansion in petroleum product costs, depleting non-renewable energy source and the natural issues caused by the utilization of customary fuel sources. Among the sustainable power generators, sunlight based and wind are the most encouraging vitality sources and are as a rule progressively used[1]. Wind control alone as of now gives a critical offer of power in numerous ranges. Sooner rather than later the electric grid will incorporate countless vitality makers by the coordination of sustainable power sources, for example, sun based boards or twist generators to the grid. It is a test to supply steady and nonstop power utilizing these sources. This issue can be illuminated efficiently by incorporating with vitality stockpiling components.

To accomplish the blend of numerous inexhaustible sources, the conventional technique includes utilizing submitted single-input converters one for each source, which are connected with a typical dc-transport [1]– [15]. Be that as it may, these converters are not viably used, because of the discontinuous idea of the sustainable sources. What's more, there are numerous power change stages which lessen the productivity of the system.

In this paper, the sources and capacity are interfaced at the dc-connect through their devoted converters. Different commitments are made on their displaying qualities and control systems for a remain solitary hybrid vitality system in [9]– [15]. Dynamic execution of a remain solitary hybrid PV– twist system with battery stockpiling is broke down in [9]. In [14], a resignation/sliding mode control is displayed which controls the operation of wind vitality system to supplement the sun powered vitality creating system. Not many endeavors are made to improve the circuit con-figuration of these systems that could decrease the cost and increment the proficiency and unwavering quality. In [16]– [19], incorporated converters for PV and wind vitality systems are displayed.

A coordinated four-port topology in view of hybrid PV– wind system is proposed in [18]. Be that as it may, regardless of basic topology, the control conspire utilized is intricate. In [19], to sustain the dc stacks, a low limit multiport converter for a hybrid system is presented. Hybrid PV– wind-based age of power and its interface with the power grid are the vital research ranges. Chen et al. [20], [21] have proposed a multi-input hybrid PV– wind control age system which has a buck/buck– support combined multi-input dc– dc converter and a full-bridge dc– air conditioning inverter. This system is for the most part centered around enhancing the dc-interface voltage direction. In the six-arm converter topology proposed in [22], the yields of a PV exhibit and wind generators are sustained to a lift converter to coordinate the dc-transport voltage.

This paper concentrates on system building, for example, vitality creation, system dependability, unit measuring, and cost analysis. The utilization of multi-input converter for hybrid power systems is drawing in expanding consideration as a result of lessened segment check, improved power thickness, minimization, and incorporated control. Because of these points of interest, numerous topologies are genius postured, and they can be arranged into three gatherings, to be specific, non-isolated, fully segregated, and somewhat disengaged multiport topologies.

All the power ports in no isolated multiport topologies share a shared opinion. To infer the multiport dc– dc converters, an arrangement or parallel design is utilized in the information side [23]– [25]. A few parts can be shared by each info port. Be that as it may, a period sharing control plot couples each info port, and the adaptability of the vitality conveyance is constrained. The arrangement or parallel setup can be reached out at the yield to determine multiport dc– dc converters. Nonetheless, the power parts can't be shared. Every one of the topologies in non-isolated multiport are for the most part blends of the fundamental topology units, for example, the buck, the lift, the buck– help, or the bidirectional buck/support topology unit. These time-sharing-based multiport topologies guarantee minimal effort and simple usage. Nonetheless, a typical restriction is that power from numerous sources of info can't be at the same time exchanged to the heap. Moreover, coordinating wide voltage reaches will be troublesome in these circuits.

The attractive coupling approach is utilized to infer a multi-port converter where the multi winding transformer is utilized to join every terminal. In fully detached multi-port dc– dc converters, the half-bridge, full-bridge, and hybrid-structure-based multiport dc– dc converters with an attractive coupling arrangement can be determined for various applications, power, voltage, and current levels. The snubber capacitors and transformer spillage inductance are utilized to accomplish delicate exchanging by altering the phase-move point. In any case, the circuit design is intricate, and the main sharing segment is the multi winding transformer. In this way, the burden of time-sharing control to couple include port is overcome. Here, among different sources of info, each information has its own energy parts which expands the segment tally. What's more, the outline of multi winding transformer is an included procedure.

To address the previously mentioned constraints, incompletely disconnected multiport topologies are winding up progressively appealing. In these topologies, some power ports share a shared belief, and these power ports are disconnected from the staying for coordinating port voltage levels.

A tri modal half-bridge topology is basically an altered adaptation of the half-bridge topology with a free-wheeling circuit branch comprising of a diode and a switch over the essential twisting of the transformer. The magnetizing inductance of the transformer is utilized to store vitality and to interface the sources/stockpiling gadgets. A decoupled-controlled triport dc– dc converter for various vitality interfaces has enhanced power thickness and the circuit structure is rearranged. In any case, it would interface be able to just a single inexhaustible source and vitality stockpiling component. Besides, the pulse width tweak in addition to phase-move control technique is acquainted with give two control opportunities and accomplish the decoupled voltage direction inside a specific working extent.

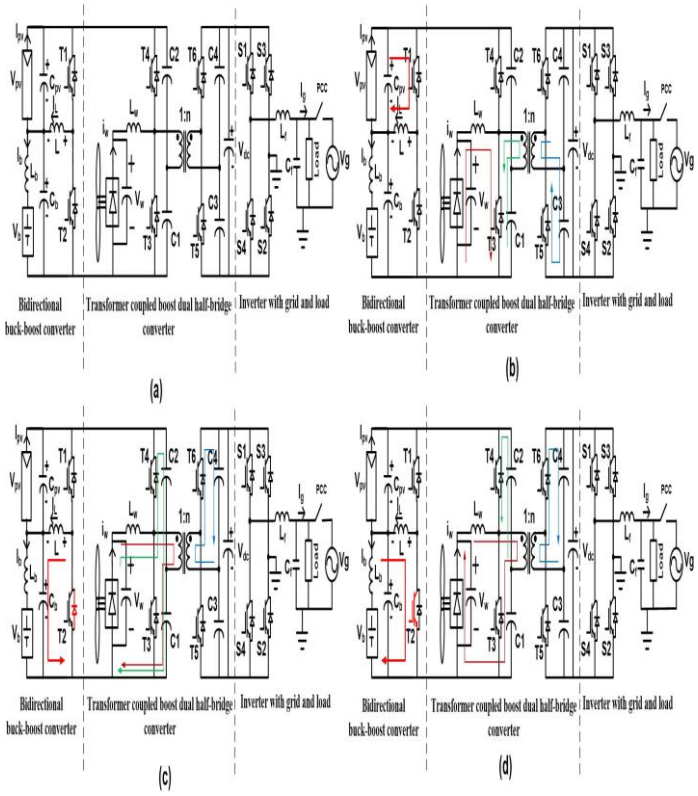


Fig.1.Operating modes of the proposed multi-input transformer-coupled bidirectional dc–dc converter. (a) Proposed converter configuration. (b) Operation when switch T3 is turned ON. (c) Operation when switch T4 is ON, charging the capacitor bank. (d) Operation when switch is T 4 ON, capacitor C2 discharging.

The contribution of the half-bridge converter is shaped by interfacing the PV exhibit in arrangement with the battery, accordingly consolidating a natural boosting stage for the plan. The boosting ability is additionally improved by a high-recurrence advance up transformer. The transformer likewise guarantees galvanic separation to the heap from the sources and the battery. A bidirectional buck– support converter is utilized to tackle control from PV alongside battery charging/releasing control. The interesting element of this converter is that MPP following, battery charge control, and voltage boosting are expert through a single converter. A transformer-coupled lift half-bridge converter is utilized for bridling power from wind, and a single-phase full-bridge bidirectional converter is utilized for sustaining air conditioning burdens and collaboration with the grid

PROPOSED CONTROL SCHEME FOR POWER FLOW MANAGEMENT

A grid-connected hybrid PV– wind-battery-based system comprising of four power sources (grid, PV, wind source, and battery), and three power sinks (grid, battery, and load) requires a control conspire for control stream administration to adjust the power stream among these

sources. The control theory for control stream administration of the multisource system is produced in light of the power adjust standard. In the remain solitary case, PV and wind source produce their comparing MPP power, and load takes the required power. For this situation, the power adjust is accomplished by charging the battery until the point when it achieves its greatest charging current utmost Ib max. After achieving this point of confinement, to guarantee control adjust, one of the sources or both need to veer off from their MPP control in view of the heap request. In the grid-connected system, both the sources dependably work at their MPP. Without both the sources, the power is attracted from the grid to charge the battery as and when required.

Point by point reproduction ponders are completed on the MATLAB/Simulink stage, and the outcomes got for different working conditions are displayed in this area. The estimations of parameters utilized as a part of the model for re-enactment are recorded in Table I.

The predictable state response of the structure in the midst of the MPPT technique for operation is showed up in Fig. 4. The qualities for source-1 (PV source) is set at 35.4 V (Vmpp) and 14.8 An (Impp), and for source-2 (wind source) is set at 37.5 V (Vmpp) and 8 An (Impp). It can be seen that Vpvand Ipvof source-1, and Vwand Iwof source-2 accomplish set regards required for MPP operation. The battery blamed for the consistent size of current, and whatever is left of the power is supported to the grid.

SIMULATION RESULTS

The system reaction for step changes in the source-1 insolation level while working in the MPPT mode is appeared in Fig. 5. Until 2 s, both the sources are working at MPPT and accusing the battery of steady present and the rest of the power is bolstered to the grid. At moment 2 s, the source-1 insolation level is expanded. Accordingly, the source-1 control increments, and both the sources keep on operating at MPPT. In spite of the fact that the source-1 control has expanded, the battery is as yet accused of a similar size of current, and power adjust is accomplished by expanding the power provided to the grid. At moment 4 s, the insolation of source-1 is conveyed to an indistinguishable level from before 2 s. The power provided by source-1 diminishes. Battery keeps on getting charged at a similar size of current, and power infused into the grid diminishes. Similar outcomes are gotten for step changes in the source-2 wind speed level. These outcomes are appeared in Fig. 6.

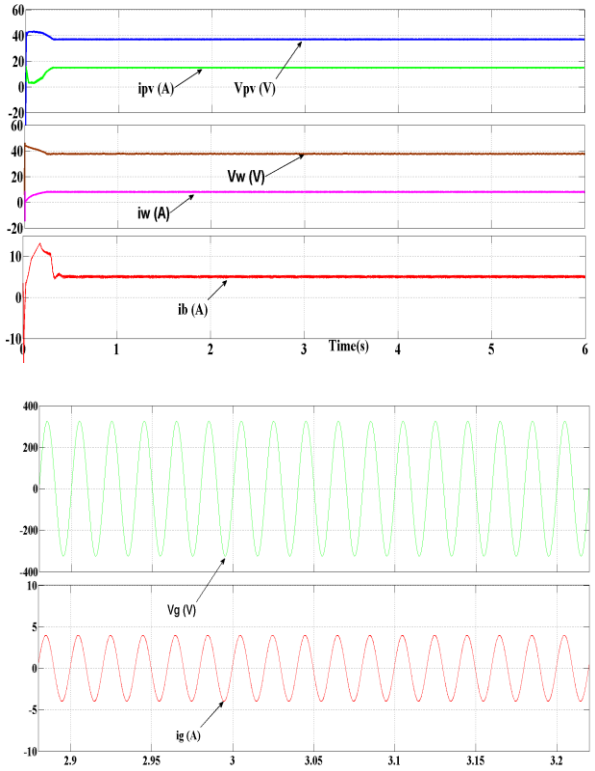
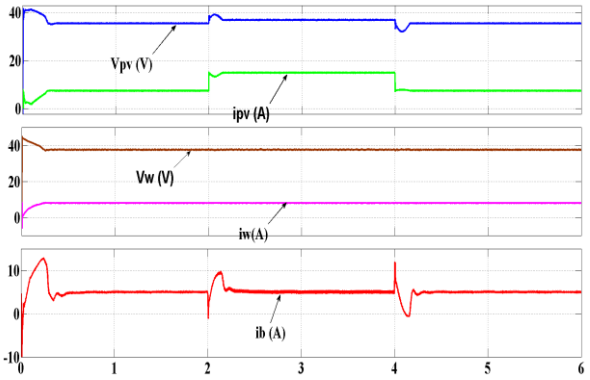


Fig. 4.Steady-state operation in the MPPT mode.

The reaction of the system without source-1 is appeared in Fig. 7. Until time 2 s, both the sources are producing the power by working at their relating MPPT and charging the battery at consistent extent of current, and the rest of the power is being encouraged to the grid. At 2 s, source-1 is disengaged from the system. The charging current of the battery stays consistent, while the infused energy to the grid lessens. At moment 4 s, source-1 is brought once again into the system. There is no adjustment in the charging rate of the battery. The extra power is nourished to the grid. Similar outcomes are acquired without source-2. These outcomes are appeared in Fig. 8. Fig. 9 demonstrates the outcomes without both PV and wind control, battery is charged from the grid.



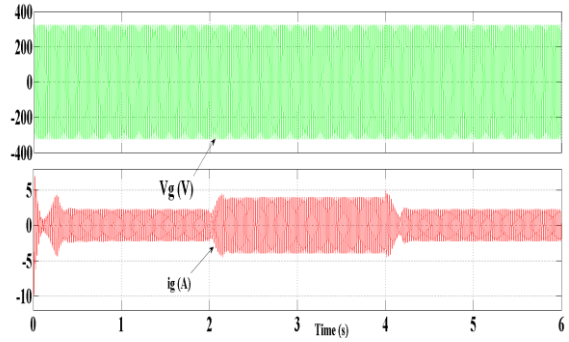


Fig. 5.Response of the system for changes in an insolation level of source-1 (PV source) during operation in the MPPT mode.

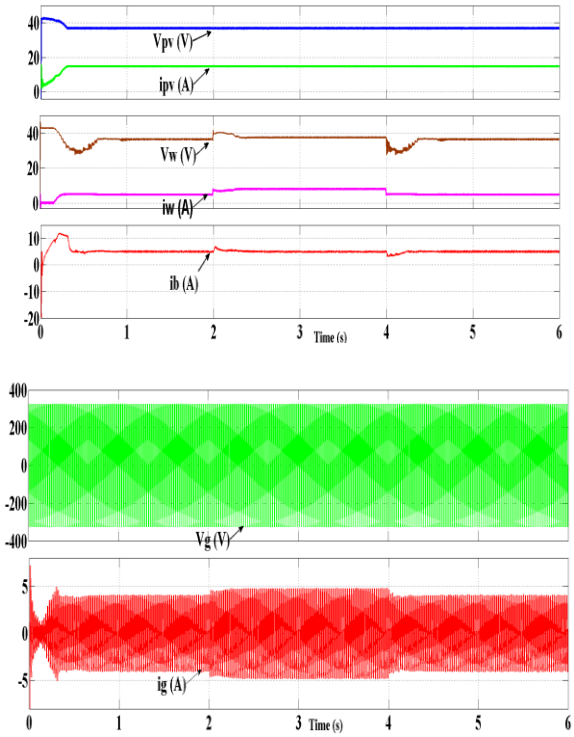
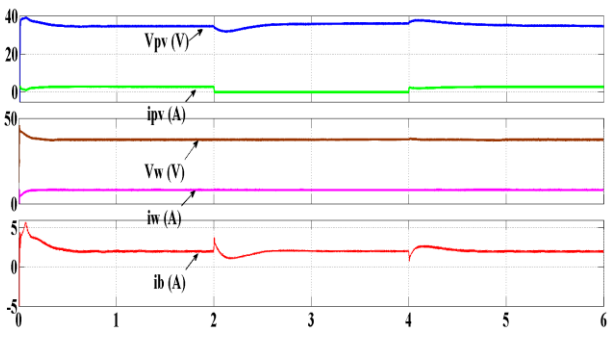


Fig. 6. Response of the system for changes in wind speed level of source-2 (wind source) during operation in the MPPT mode.



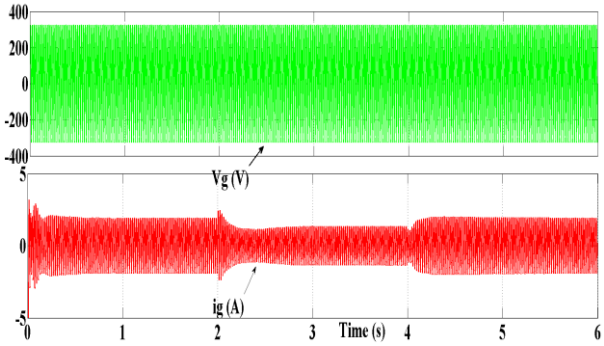


Fig. 7.Response of the system in the absence of source-1 (PV source), while source-2 continues to operate at MPPT.

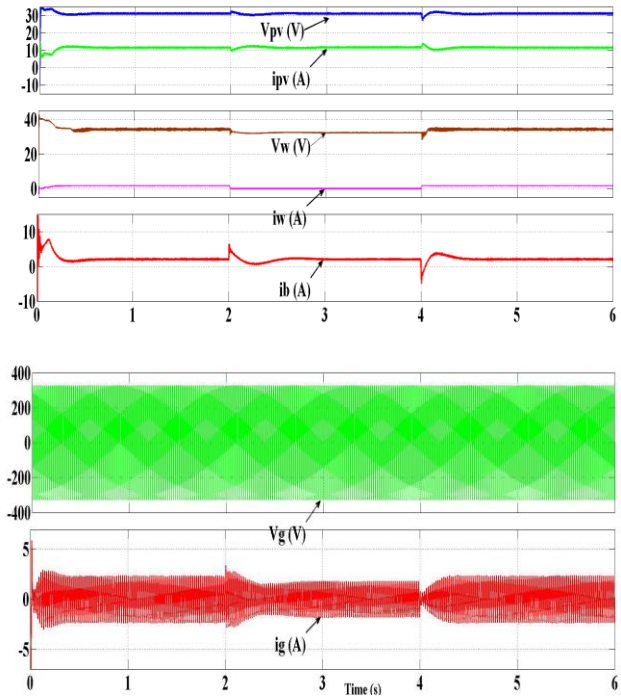
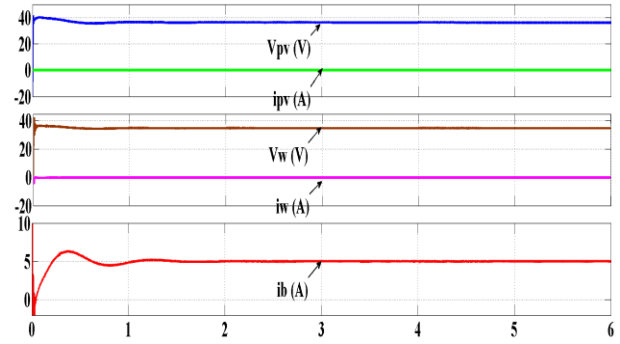


Fig. 8.Response of the system in the absence of source-2 (wind source), while source-1 continues to operate at MPPT.



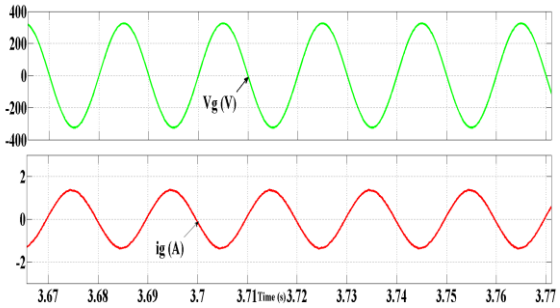


Fig. 9.Response of the system in the absence of both the sources and charging the battery from the grid.

CONCLUSION

A grid connected hybrid PV wind battery-based power evacuation plot for family unit application is proposed. The proposed hybrid system gives a rich mix of PV and twist source to extricate most extreme vitality from thetwo sources. It is acknowledged by a novel multi-input transformer coupled bidirectional dc– dc converter took after by a conventional full-bridge inverter. An adaptable control methodology which achieves a superior use of PV, wind control, battery capacities without affecting existence of battery, and power stream management in a grid-connected hybrid PV– wind-battery-based system bolstering air conditioning loads is exhibited. Point by point simulation studies are completed to find out the practicality of the scheme.The trial comes about got are in close assention with simulations and are steady in exhibiting the capability of the system to work either in grid nourishing or in stand-alone modes. The proposed arrangement is equipped for supplying uninterruptible energy to air conditioning loads, and guarantees the evacuation of surplus PV and twist control into the grid.

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AUTHORS:

K.SUDARSHANA
was pursuing M.Tech from Shri Shirdi Sai Institute of Science & Engineering, Anantapur, AP, India.He is interested in Power Electronics

N.DEVENDRANATH REDDY
has 14 years experience in teaching in post graduate level and he presently working as Associate professor in department of EEE, Shri Shirdi Sai Institute of Science & Engineering, Anantapur, AP, India.

B.NARENDRA has 3 years experience in teaching in post graduate level and he presently working as Assistant professor in department of EEE, Shri Shirdi Sai Institute of Science & Engineering, Anantapur, AP, India.

P. A. PRABHAKARA. At present working as an Assistant Professor and Head of the EEE Department in Shri Shirdi Sai Institute of Science & Engineering, Anantapur, AP, India.