H-bridge Modified Multilevel Inverter for PV System

[1]Nishant Koyani,[2]Neeraj Prasad,
[1,2] B.Tech. Student, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, India

Abstract: Solar is earth benevolent and popular alternative wellspring of vitality, which can be utilized to give power in remote zone and furthermore to fulfil the heap need amid power blackout. Already the Standalone Photovoltaic System utilizes single stage H-connect inverter, however it surrenders the sounds pay as far as possible. To beat that the staggered inverter is utilized, however it requires a more noteworthy number of semiconductor switches which builds the misfortunes, cost and multifaceted nature of the framework. To beat those issue, the single-stage changed H-connect staggered inverter is utilized, which comprise less number of changes as contrast with the regular MLI for a similar dimension of yield voltage. Current mode control is actualized for inverter, which manages the yield voltage, lessen THD and gives better unique execution amid fluctuating burden condition. The Maximum Power Point Tracking is executed to separate the Maximum Power from the SOLAR boards. To keep up the DC connect voltage steady and give vitality reinforcement, battery with bi-directional convertor is utilized. Whole framework is reproduced utilizing MATlab-Simulink and result are talked about as per the power balance condition.

I. INTRODUCTION

In Vitality assumes an imperative job for advancement of a nation. To full fill the vitality request in state of expanding populace, urbanization and industrialization for advancement of nation is serious issue. The principle wellspring of vitality is non-inexhaustible assets like coal, oil and flammable gas however, it will be exhausted in a couple of hundred years. It additionally causes the ecological issues like CO2 discharge and nursery impact which falls apart the earth. Every one of these elements have constrained the world to search for option, naturally cordial clean sustainable power hotspots for future vitality prerequisite. Governments motivating forces and mechanical advancement have made sustainable power sources like sun oriented and twist progressively mainstream and aggressive. Among them sunlight based vitality has turned into the most encouraging, contamination free, manageable, dependable, least upkeep, and have turn out to be exceptionally well known and requesting wellspring of vitality.

Power gadgets innovation is central for sustainable power source frameworks. Independent photovoltaic framework can be utilized to create required power, when matrix supply isn't accessible or not at sensible expenses. As the sun based vitality is accessible amid daytime, it can't give the supply for night hours and low daylight hours. Along these lines, stockpiling framework is important to full fill the vitality request. Such capacity frameworks for the most part utilize battery-powered batteries and that framework is known as Standalone SOLAR framework . Structure of Standalone SOLAR framework is done in this paper which mostly compute the measuring of SOLAR exhibit, required battery reinforcement, inverter and converter rating. Gradual conductance MPPT is actualized to follow the most extreme power from SOLAR board.

To converter that DC power into AC power Inverter is used. Mostly PWM inverter are used which can vary voltage and frequency of the output signal and it also reduces the Harmonics in the output signal. In single phase inverter H-Bridge topology is popular, but THD of output voltage is more. Which creates the losses, vibrations, and noise in the system. So, multilevel inverters are used to reduces the harmonics in the output voltage and current. There are mainly three types of conventional Multilevel inverter which are Neutral point clamp, Capacitor clamp and Cascaded MLI. Multilevel inverter has the following advantages: improved output waveform, it reduces THD, lower EMI, Smaller filter size. But it requires more semiconductor switches which makes entire system costly and bulky. So, to overcome this disadvantage Single Phase Modified H-Bridge Multilevel Inverter is used which has a smaller number of switches. THD analysis of 1 PHASE H BRIDGE INVERTERand entire system simulation according to power balance condition is carried out using MAT lab-Simulink software.

II. SOLAR SYSTEM

SOLAR Array
DC-DC Converter with MPPT
Battery
Bi directional DC-DC converter
SINGLE PHASE MODIFIED H-BRIDGE INVERTER
Load

DC-DC converter is use to follow the greatest power turning out from SOLAR board. To follow the most extreme power steady conductance MPPT calculation is utilized, which creates the obligation cycle for DC-DC converter. Bi-directional

converter(BDC)with battery is associated at DC connect, which control the battery charging, battery releasing and manage the DC interface voltage steady. Obligation cycle produced from BDC control is given to the BDC converter to charge the battery in buck mode or release the battery in lift mode. To get the AC Supply, Single stage changed H-Bridge staggered inverter is utilized, which produces five dimension of voltage in yield, so THD is less in the yield as contrast with H-Bridge inverter, with fewer power semiconductor changes as contrast with the customary staggered inverter . Any apparatuses can be associated with SOLAR framework, as private burden, agribusiness burden or it very well may be utilized for space application

LOAD ESTIMATION

In this way, AC load demand(approx.) is 6200 wh/day and by considering misfortunes in the framework, Total required vitality from SOLAR Panels is 7700 wh/day.

b) Size of the SOLAR modules

SOLAR module will create diverse measure of intensity relying upon size of the module. Here the Sun Power SPR-300E-WHT-D board is considered for plan. Table II demonstrates the information of chose board.

Presently to ascertain the quantity of SOLAR boards for the framework, isolate the all out Wp of SOLAR board limit required by the evaluated Watt - pinnacle of the SOLAR modules. By gathering together the outcome will give the base number of SOLAR modules required. Presently to show signs of improvement execution and improved battery life more SOLAR modules can be introduced. By taking W p of module is 302.7W, the Number of SOLAR boards required are 7.

Inverter sizing

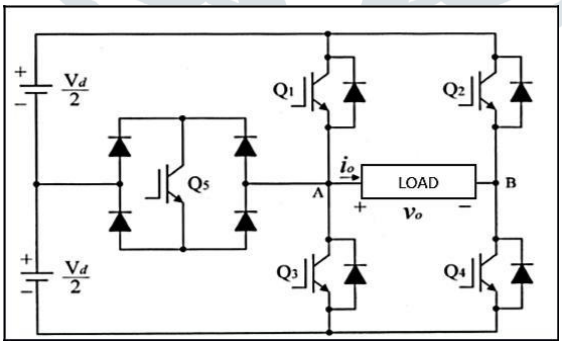
An inverter is required to get the AC control in the yield to drive the heap. The rating of the inverter ought to never be lesser than the complete watt of apparatuses. For SSOLAR S, the inverter must be able to deal with the all out watts of the heap. The out watts of burden. All out wattage of machines is 1221W, by considering power factor 0.8 and productivity 82%, the Rating of Inverter is 2076.7 VA.

Model 1 operation

In mode I activity, switch S1 is exchanged on for a time of half of the major recurrence and switch S is exchanged on for consistent task. Amid this mode, the conduction way is VC -positive − p − p1 − S1 – VC negative. The unidirectional voltage showing up over the essential twisting (pp1) of the inside tapped transformer is instigated over its optional twisting as the positive half-cycle of air conditioning yield voltage.

C. Single Phase Modified H-Bridge Multilevel Inverter

I



The operation of 1 PHASE H BRIDGE INVERTERcan be understand from table . From switching state, we can say that switch one, three and five is operates at switching frequency and switch two and four is operates at fundamental frequency.

SWITCHNIG STATE OF SINGLE PHASE MODIFIED H-BRIDGE INVERTER

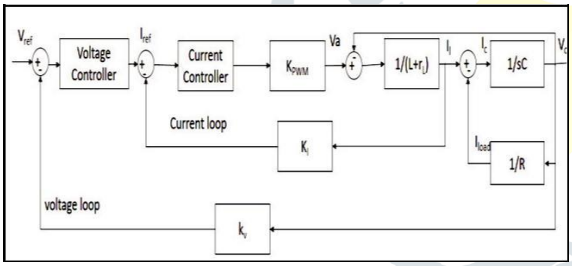
ON switch	Node voltage VAO	Node voltage VBO	Output voltage V_{AB}
1,4	Vdc	0	$+V_{dc}$
5,4	$V_{dc}/2$	0	$+V_{dc}/2$
3,4 or 1,2	0	0	0
2,5	0	$V_{dc}/2$	$-V_{dc}/2$
2,3	0	Vdc	-Vdc

A) PWM Technique

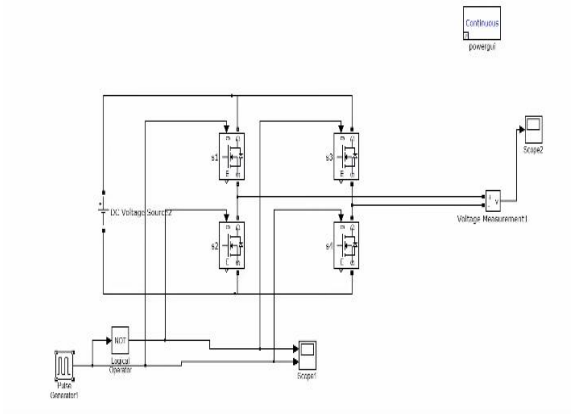
PWM strategy for 1 PHASE H BRIDGE INVERTERis appeared in figure 3, which requires two bearer signs of same recurrence and same stage with counterbalance and one reference motion, for creating the exchanging design for the inverter. Adjustment list is characterized as Ma= Am/2Ac; where Am is top estimation of reference voltage, and AC is top estimation of bearer.

The modes are characterized as:

On the off chance that tweak file is not exactly or equivalent to 0.5, the inverter works in mode I, as regular H - Bridge inverter, which use half of the DC interface voltage and gives three dimension in the yield of inverter. For regulation record more prominent than 0.4, inverter works in mode 2, which use full dc link voltage to produce the yield. According to the sufficiency of the Vref the operational interim of every mode shifts in a specific period.



II) Close loop of inverter



There are diverse sorts of strategies have been proposed to control the inverter. Among them one is voltage mode control (VMC), In VMC technique control parameters configuration is simple and requiring little to no effort, yet the primary hindrance is that, the framework is at risk to instable and furthermore touchy for vast information varieties. Current isn't control by it will make

harm of switches due over current. To conquer that and to improve execution, and vigor, current mode control (CMC) as appeared in figure 4 is actualized. CMC has one internal circle of inductor present and one external circle is of voltage to produce the balancing signal.

SIMULATION OF STANDALONE SOLAR

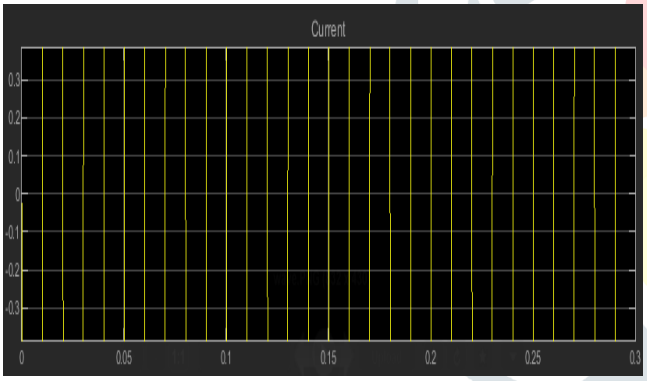
A. Simulation and THD investigation of 1 PHASE H BRIDGE INVERTER

To examine the THD of SINGLE PHASE MODIFIED H-BRIDGE INVERTER, recreation of 1 PHASE H BRIDGE INVERTERis completed with R-L load as appeared in figure 5, with single reference twofold bearer PWM control method as talked about in fig 3. Figure 6 demonstrates the yield voltage and yield current of the SINGLE PHASE MODIFIED H-BRIDGE INVERTER. Contribution of the inverter is 320V DC and in the yield five dimension with its pinnacle estimation of 320v is created.

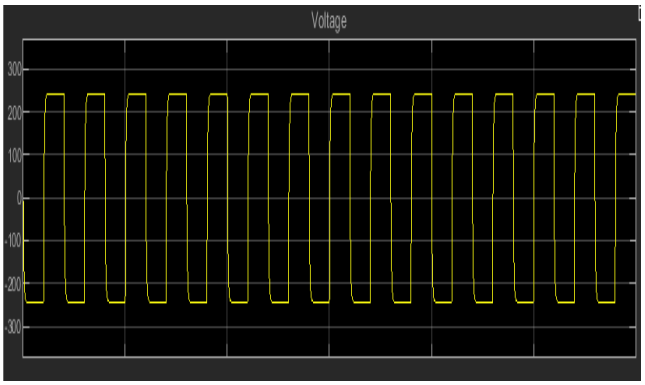
It demonstrates the FFT examination of Output voltage for tweak list 0.. The THD of voltage is 32.77% and THD of current is 8.60% of the crucial part and sounds are accumulated at a side band of transporter recurrence. The exchanging recurrence taken is 5KHz. In this way, music are aggregated at sidebands of 100th request of symphonies'. Table V demonstrates the correlation of THD of SINGLE PHASE MODIFIED H-BRIDGE INVERTER, Cascaded MLI and H-Bridge inverter, which demonstrates the THD of 1 phase is lesser than H-connect inverter and somewhat not exactly the fell MLI. As we increment the adjustment file, the THD of yield flag is going to diminished, yet on the off chance that regulation list is going higher than one, the sufficiency of lower request music is expanded.

2. Close loop simulation

Fig. demonstrates the nearby circle reproduction of 1 phase h bridge inverter with burden variety. CMC with twofold transporter single reference PWM procedure is executed to break down the framework conduct. The yield voltage is contrasted with reference voltage and given with the controller to create the reference current. The reference current is contrasted with real capacitor current with produce the tweaking sign and given to the PWM age square to create the exchanging design for inverter



Waveform of Output V and A of SMH



Waveform of Output V and A of SMH

III. Conclusions

Standalone SOLAR system is designed to fulfil the load demand for household load. According to the load demand the size of SOLAR panel, size of inverter and converter and required battery backup is calculated using design steps. SINGLE PHASE MODIFIED H-BRIDGE INVERTER, which has a smaller number of semiconductor switches is simulated to analyse the operation of inverter. Good dynamic performance and regulated output voltage in varying load condition. Entire SSOLAR S was simulated, which results battery is charging and discharging according to the power balance condition i.e. when the loads power is more than generation, battery supplies the remaining power and when the load power is lesser then generation, the battery is charged from the DC link, and also when the SOLAR is in non operation then the battery is fulfilling the load demand.

IV. References

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