INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.488

Grid-connected Control Strategy for Bidirectional AC-DC Interlinking Converter in AC-DC Hybrid Microgrid

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ABSTRACT : This paper proposes the coordinated control of a hybrid AC/DC power system with renewable energy source, energy storages and critical loads. The hybrid microgrid consists of both AC and DC sides. A synchronous generator and a PV farm supply power to the system's AC and DC sides, respectively. A bidirectional fully controlled AC/DC converter with active and reactive power decoupling technique is used to link the AC bus with the DC bus while regulating the system voltage and frequency. The high frequency electronic power processor is used for DC-DC power conversion. The DCDC converter adjusts the DC output voltage according to load or line changes. Buck, boost, buck-boost and Cuk converters are four crucial DC-DC converter topologies. Popular secluded versions of these converters are forward converters, push-pull converters and flyback converters. DC-DC converters are extensively used in photovoltaic power generation, which can convert low voltage PV power to the voltage required by the load. Conventional sources of electrical energy used to generate electrical energy are not environmentally friendly and they no longer exist.

I. INTRODUCTION

The global energy crisis provides new impetus for growth and use of clean and renewable energy. Solar photovoltaic (PV) power generation is becoming progressively more important as a renewable energy source due to benefits such as no fuel costs, low maintenance costs and no noise and wear caused by moving parts. With the development of photovoltaic technology, the price of photovoltaic modules has fallen sharply. Photovoltaic-based systems are increasingly used in various applications at home and business level. However, the nonlinear current voltage characteristics (I-V) hinder its control design to achieve maximum power extraction. To extract the maximum available power, DC-DC converters with current maximum power point tracking (MPPT) algorithms are widely used. The controller that tracks path to greatest power point in PV array is called the maximum power point tracker. Due to high outlay of solar cells, it is compulsory to operate photovoltaic array at greatest power point. To get the system running optimally, the load line must match the position of the utmost power point in the PV array. This point varies with temperature, insulation and load conditions and must be continuous. For some photovoltaic applications, such as UPS, DC networks, etc., the constant output voltage must be maintained under variable load conditions, and the source voltage fluctuations must also be maintained. Various voltage regulators using DC to DC converters with dissimilar manage method are used to improve the efficiency of the controller. Due to advances in power electronics technology or development of knowledge, it is expected that there will be stricter requirements for correct or reliable regulation. This leads to the need for more advanced and reliable design of controllers for DC-DC converters. There are different analog and digital manage process for DC-DC converters, counting power or current state control method.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

Energy storage systems have been generally used in numerous submissions, such as renewable power arrangement, electric vehicles, uninterrupted power deliver and microgrids, to offset power relations between power generation and power consumption. A bidirectional DC-DC (BDC) converter with bidirectional influence conversion and transmission features is a key component that connects power storage elements (such as batteries or supercapacitor) to various power supply systems. One side of the BDC is associated to battery. The battery power is typically low, usually in the range of 12-48 V, while other side of BDC is related to a high power bus of up to 400 V or advanced to meet inverter or AC power requirements. so, for an energy storage system, a BDC with a high up / down power conversion ratio is beloved to attach a low voltage battery to a high power DC bus.

III. METHODOLOGY

This chapter examines three basic topological transformers. Transform, improve and convert converts. Each of these is used to determine the most appropriate topology to achieve the control of the maximum authority indicator of PV model. In almost all circumstances, the domestic battery storage system (BESS) used to increase self-consumption of roof photovoltaic (PV) units is still economically disadvantageous to the German market, as battery prices in 2015 are assessed under the German market conditions, this is the savings of such systems can usually do not exceed the battery's investment costs within the estimated life of the system. In this work, the economic benefits of a system providing technical data based on Tesla's announcement of the power wall are evaluated. For the German market. The purpose is to make a reliable assessment of Tesla's Power Wall and estimate the conditions under which the storage system will be economically advantageous. The results also apply to other BESS homes with similar prices and technical parameters. Tesla's product is just one example, it is an example of analysis of BESS economics in photovoltaic systems for housing.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The chief principle of this investigate is to intend or realize the maximum authority point tracker for photovoltaic power provide based on fuzzy logic. To complete this work, an MPPT model consisting of a DC-DC converter or a fuzzy logic manager was residential. Then perform a characteristic analysis of the boost converter to select the topology most suitable for all mechanism of entire solar cell classification. The collective reproduction of photovoltaic module or selected buck-boost converter is imitation, or result are used to acquire best intend to create and adjust unclear logic control algorithm used to track maximum authority.

V. METHODOLOGY

Among the proposed systems, DC-DC converters and power cargo space have become a good choice for much energy-related arrangement, counting mixed vehicles, fuel tanks, renewable energy systems and industry. The planned converter is designed for loop manage. Because loop control is better than open loop manage. By using modern presses, we can achieve high cost or high profit by overprotective circuit breaker cycle. As such, it decreases expansion, frequency and high power consumption. We can condense temperature drop, which can extend the life of the switch. It just doesn't lower the price. Used as a tool for photovoltaic panels in this design.
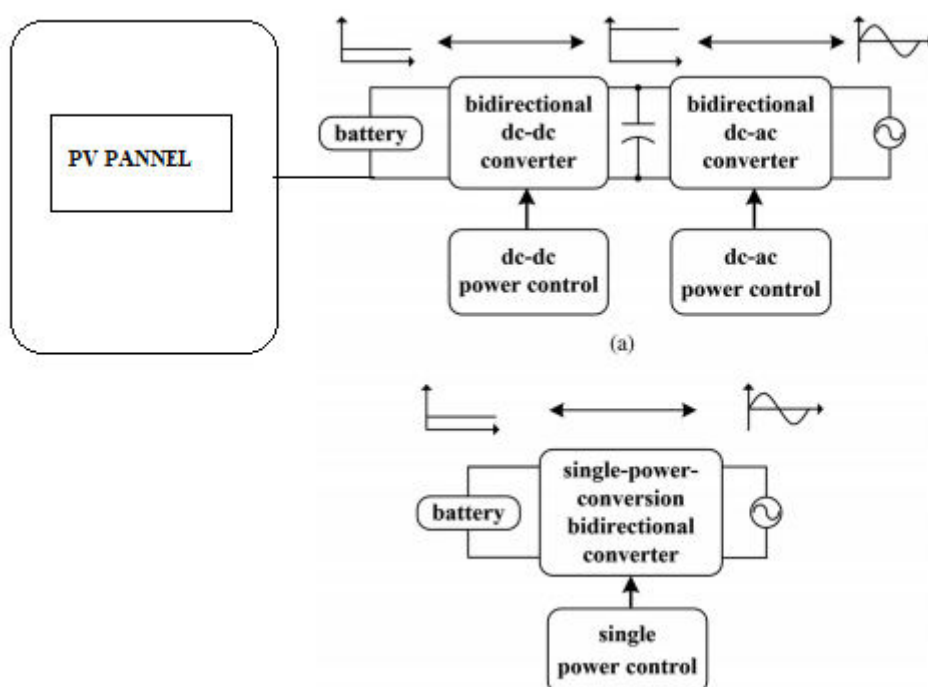

Fig 1 block diagram of proposed work

VI. FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER

In a vague logical system, language changes are used instead of mathematical numbers. The procedure of change digital changes (real numbers or clear changes) into linguists (fuzzy numbers or fuzzy variables) is called structure. In this function, variable in a DC voltage converter is electricity. The output of the output is controlled by a vague logical communicator. Errors e (k) and modifications Δe (k) are given as an introduction to the fuzzy logic software. Comparing real voltage Vo (k) with power power Vrf (k) will find errors. Based on faults e (k) and faults E higher than (k), modification faults are calculated and then adjusted to use the same fuzzy logic driver as the other indicators. Then there are the errors and the inequalities (Adel E. El-kholy or A.Dabroom, 2002), the comparisons (3.1) and (3.2) give?? E (k) = Vrf (k) -Vo (k) (3.1)

VII. PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION OF BOOST CONVERTER

The major operating attitude of boost converter is that inductor in input circuit can resist impulsive changes in the input present. When the switch is open, the inductor provisions energy in form of compelling power or discharge it when switch is closed. The capacitor in output course is supposed to be great sufficient to increase constant time of RC circuit in output stage. Compared to switching cycle, a higher time constant can guarantee a invariable output power Vo (t) = Vo (constant)

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF BOOST CONVERTER
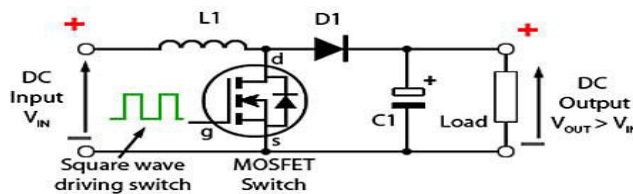The circuit drawing of boost converter is shown in figure below

Fig 2 circuit diagram of boost converter

Operation:
Step 1
When switch is closed, clock flows through inductor on one side, or inductor stores energy, produce a attractive field. The polarity on left side of inductor is good.
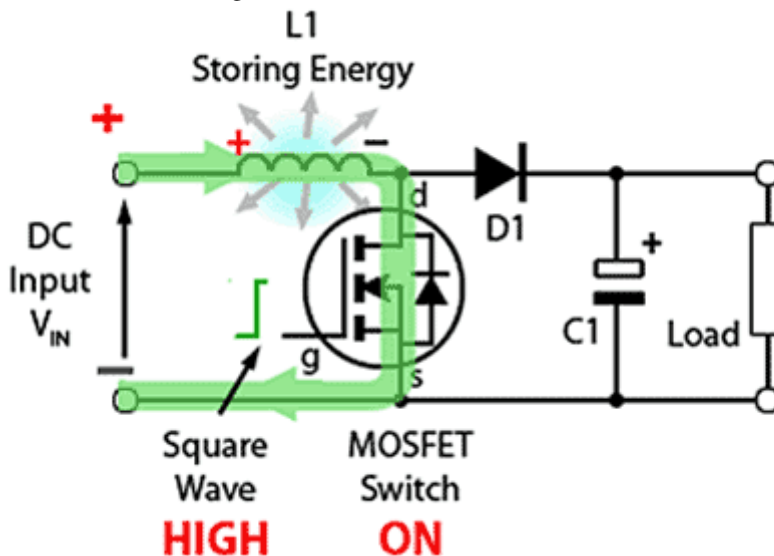

Fig 3 circuit diagram of boost converter

Step 2

When switch is release, present will decline as impedance increases. The previously generated magnetic field will be smashed to keep current flowing into the charge. Therefore, division will be reversed (which means that left side of inductor will become negative). As a result, the two power supplies will be connected in series, source a higher power to arraign capacitor during diode D.
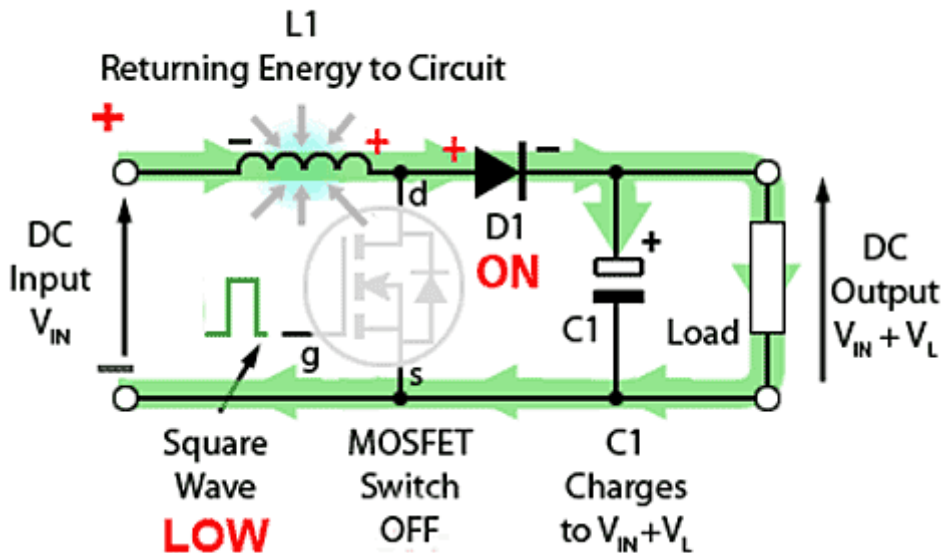

Fig 3 circuit diagram of boost converter

MODES OF OPERATION OF BOOST CONVERTER

The boost converter can work in two modes

a) Continuous conduction mode, in which recent flowing through inductor is never zero, that is, inductor is somewhat discharged before commencement of switching cycle.

b) Discontinuous conduction mode, in which current flowing throughout the inductor is zero, that is, the inductor is entirely discharged at end of switching cycle.

d) Boost converter circuit examination

Throughout the analysis, it is assumed that the current oscillation through the inductor (maximum to minimum) and the voltage oscillation through the capacitor are very small, so they change linearly. This is to simplify investigation or, compared to actual value, the results we get from this investigation are very correct.

FUZZY CONTROLLER STRUCTURE

The construction of the fuzzy logic manager is based on fuzzy sets, where variables are members of one or more sets with a specific quantity of partisanship. The advantage of using fuzzy logic is that it tolerate us to simulate human inference processes in computers, measure inaccurate in sequence, and make decisions based on fuzzy information, such as connecting resistive loads to photovoltaic modules through booster DC / DC converters [58] The block diagram of the MPPT-based fuzzy logic manage is shown in Figure 4-2 [57].
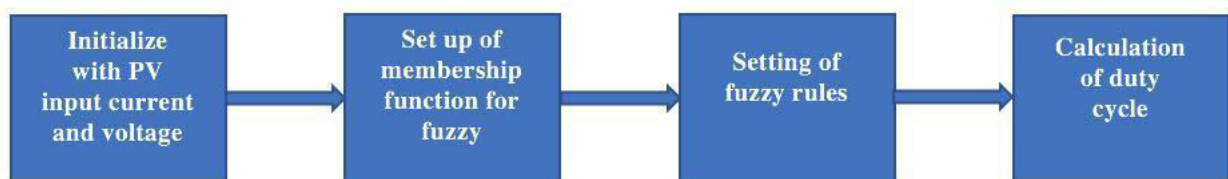

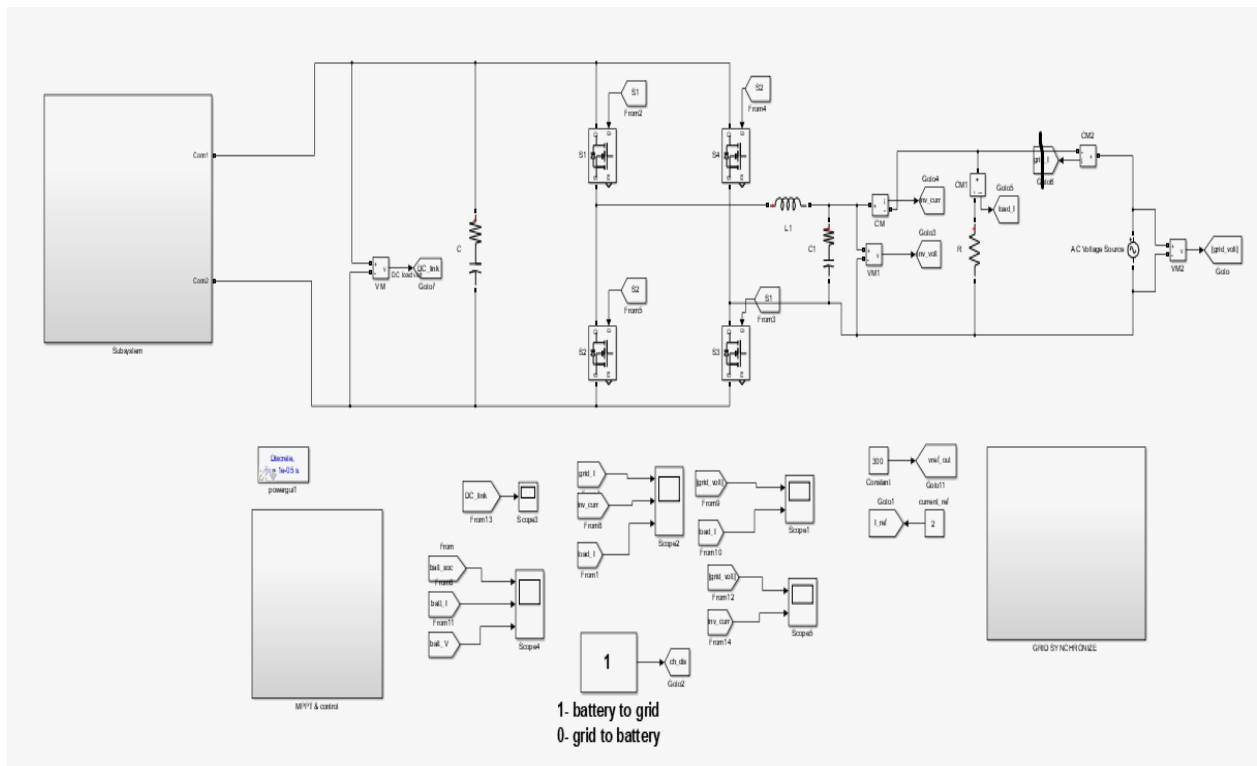Figure 4.4: Block diagram of the fuzzy logic algorithm.

Fig3: proposed simulink model

The main Sp and Ss switches in anticipated converter function at higher dimensions than fg frequency mains. Therefore, it can be assumed that the vg voltage gate does not change during the Ts exchange period, and it is assumed that power of increasing gate is exactly equal to the vg voltage. The following modifiers are the following: The on state of the main main switch Sp and off state of second main switch Ss, or off state of main switch Sp and the on state of second main switch. Switch Ss. Two methods. Assume that the Sp's first circuit breaker cycle sp determines the role of the circuit breaker D. By embryonic a fuzzy logic algorithm, fuzzy logic is applied to the system. The design and maintenance of the inductor component is done to certify that the converter operates in a permanent transport mode.
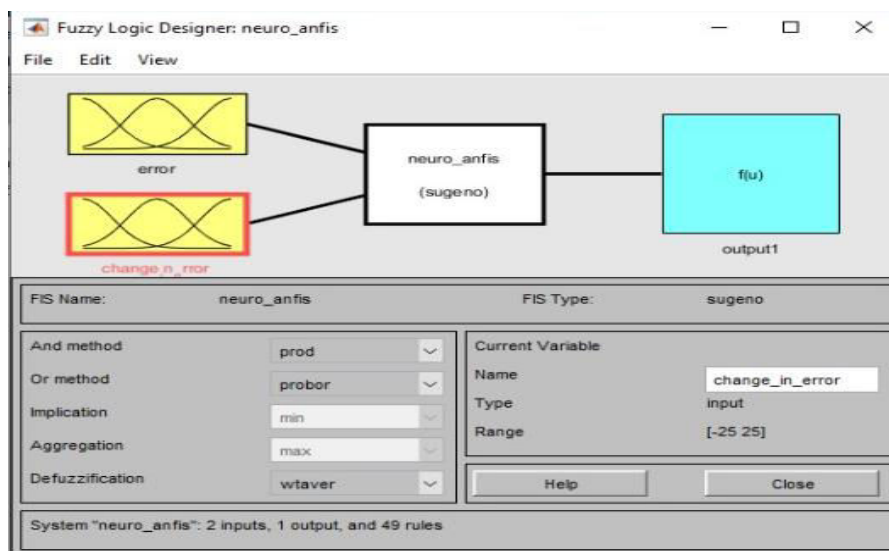

Figure 4: The Membership Function plots of change error.

The surface of the fuzzy controller ruler, which is a graphical version of ruler base.
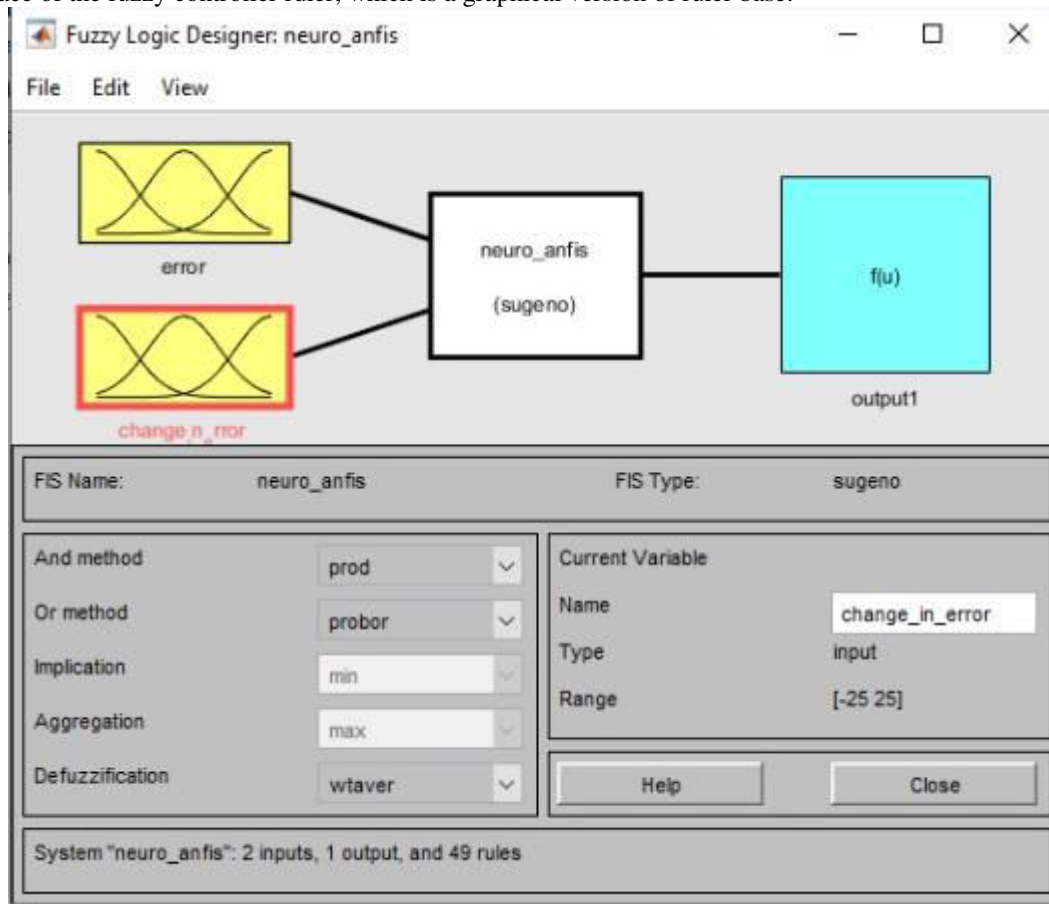

Figure 4.6: The Membership Function plots of change error.

This chapter proposes a fuzzy controller to track greatest Maximum point of photovoltaic power source, and simulates it in Simulink / MATLAB. The controller is based on essential modules of the fuzzy system, namely (fuzzification, reasoning or de-fuzzification). These blocks read ambiguous inputs or program device procedure, or convert programs into output actions respectively. In this controller, trapezoidal shape of the input and output membership functions is proposed, and Mamdani fuzzy conclusion process and centroid method are also selected as the deburring process. The entire system includes photovoltaic, booster converter, diffuse controller and modelling and simulation of load under different irradiance changes.

SOLAR POWER

Standard Solar, Inc. recently completed one of the first grid-interactive battery pack solar microgrid systems in the country. The first challenge is to make this project a reality after months of dedication, innovative engineering design and coordination with key partners, public services and government departments. The first half of this article will set the stage explaining how to set up the microgrid, its features, and its uniqueness. Then, I will discuss the time required to design and install a solar microgrid system, the lessons learned from this groundbreaking project, and what technical considerations should be considered when implementing this new technology.
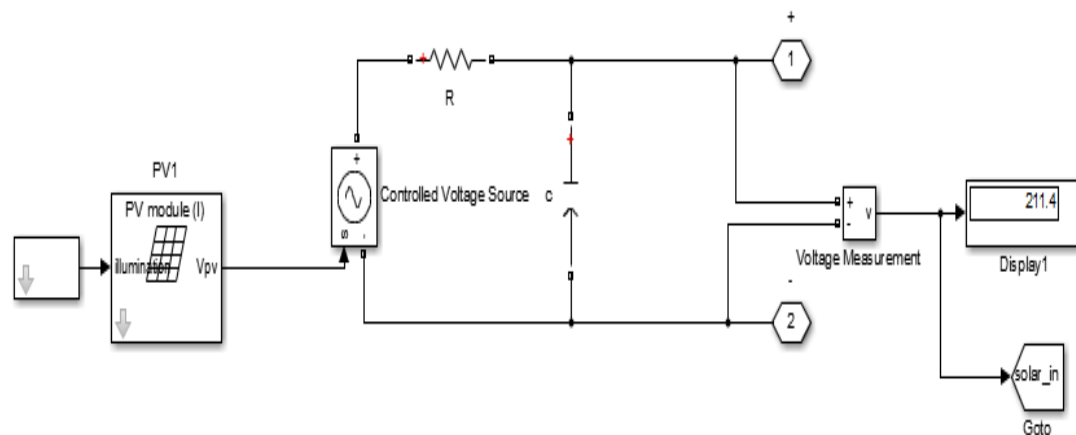
Fig 4.9 solar panel

VII. CONCLUSION

This chapter proposes a fuzzy controller to track greatest Maximum point of photovoltaic power source, and simulates it in Simulink / MATLAB. The controller is based on essential modules of the fuzzy system, namely (fuzzification, reasoning or de-fuzzification). These blocks read ambiguous inputs or program device procedure, or convert programs into output actions respectively. In this controller, trapezoidal shape of the input and output membership functions is proposed, and Mamdani fuzzy conclusion process and centroid method are also selected as the deburring process. The entire system includes photovoltaic, booster converter, diffuse controller and modelling and simulation of load under different irradiance changes.

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