

A GRID CONNECTED MULTILEVEL INVERTER INTERFACING WITH SOLAR POWER GENERATION

Saubhagya Laxmi Jena,
Assistant Professor
Department of Electrical Engineering
Templecity Institute of Technology and Engineering, Khordha, India

Abstract: Multilevel (means Staggered) inverters have been pulled in to the scholarly community just as industry in the disdain decade for high-voltage and medium-voltage control. Furthermore, they can assemble waveforms by exchanging with lower levels of consonant contortion contrasted with a two-level proportionate transformer. A staggered idea is utilized to diminish symphonious bending in the subsequent waveform without lessening the intelligent force yield. This paper shows the most significant topologies, for example, a diode reflector (impartial point tensioned), a fixed capacitor (flight capacitor), and staggered successive with independent DC sources. This paper likewise exhibits the most important adjustment strategies produced for this arrangement of transformers: staggered sinusoidal heartbeat width regulation, staggered particular symphonious end and space vector tweak. The writers firmly accept that this overview article will be valuable for scientists to discover applicable references in the field of topology and staggered reflector adjustment systems.

IndexTerms - : Diode clamped Inverter, Capacitor Clamped Inverter, Cascade H-Bridge Inverter, and Modulation Technique.

I. INTRODUCTION

An inverter is an electrical gadget that changes over direct flow into rotating flow. The staggered inverter is tuned close to the sinusoidal voltage of a few degrees of DC voltages. The staggered inverter is like the inverter and is utilized for mechanical application as an option in high and medium voltage circumstances. It was presented in 1975 as a substitute for high force and medium voltage by NABLE ELAL. In 2010, over 78% of the worldwide market was given to organized applications. Most sun based cell establishments include the utilization of numerous sun powered boards or units, associated in arrangement or equal. Topology of the H-connect staggered transformer requires a different DC hotspot for every H-connect, along these lines the blend of various modules with the staggered transformer makes it one of the appropriate alternatives for this kind of utilization. Traditional staggered transformers incorporate an arrangement H-connect transformer, a diode converter, and a plane capacitor connector. This paper presents a multi-stage staggered (H-connect) transformer.

II. EXISTING SOLAR POWER GENERATION SYSTEM

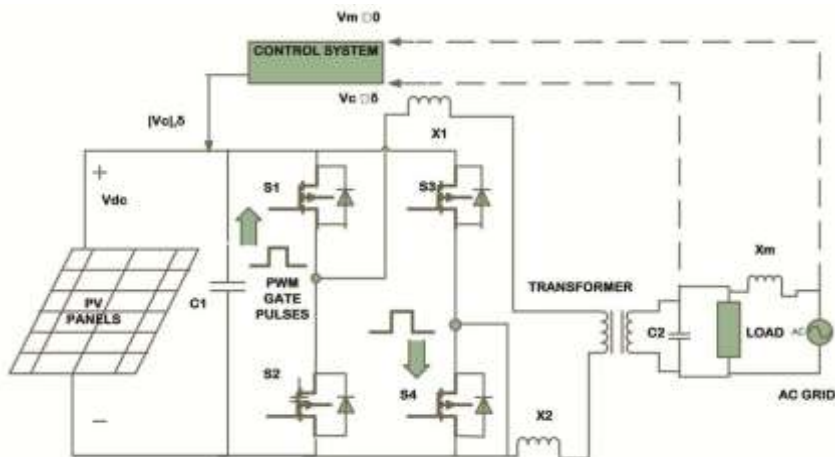


Figure no. 1

The vitality (ECE) transformation proficiency of the force age framework is lower. The proposed nearby planetary group comprises of a gathering of sun based cells, a DC-DC power transformer and another staggered transformer. The sun oriented cell get together is associated with a DC-DC power transformer, and the CC-CC power transformer is a transfer transformer that incorporates a transformer with a turn proportion of 2: 1. The seventh This new seven reflector levels comprises of a capacitor determination circuit and a full extension power transducer associated with a cascade. The electronic force switches of the capacitor choice circuit characterize release capacitors, while the capacitors are released separately or consecutively. The all out extension power transformer changes over this consistent three level voltage to a seven stage AC voltage synchronized with the voltage. The DC-DC power connector incorporates a bunch transformer and front force converter.

III. TYPES OF MODULAR MULTILEVEL INVERTER

Multi level inverters are three types

Diode clamped

Flying capacitor type

Cascaded or H-bridge type

a. DIODE CLAMPED MULTI LEVEL INVERTER

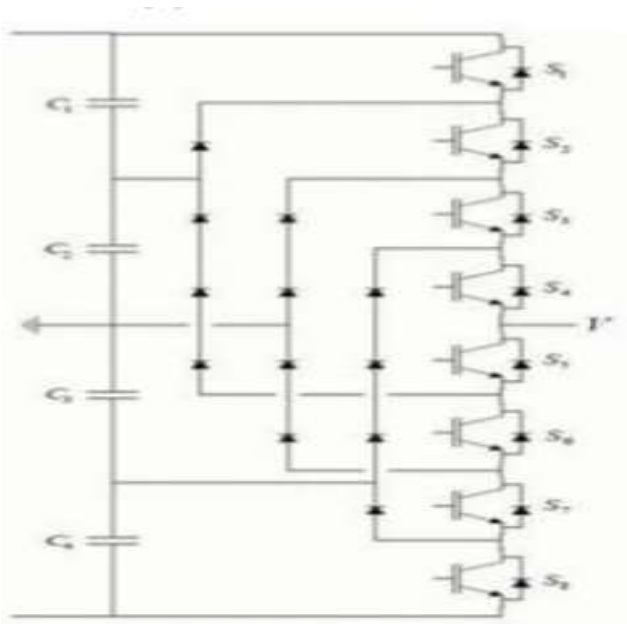


Figure No. 2

This inverter utilizes diodes and gives numerous degrees of voltage through the various periods of the capacitor banks in an arrangement. The diode moves a restricted measure of exertion, by lessening pressure on other electrical gadgets. The most extreme yield voltage is a large portion of the information DC voltage.

b. FLYING CAPACITOR MULTI LEVEL INVERTER

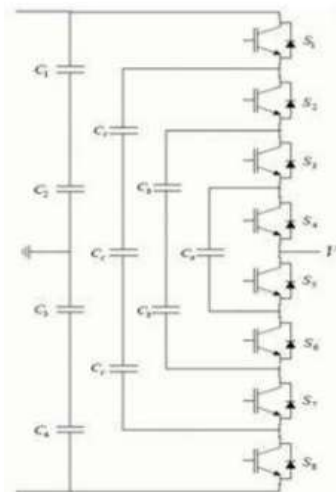


Figure no. 3

The principle foundation and idea of this inverter is the utilization of capacitors. This is a progression of capacitor cells held by the contact switch. In these cases, the inverter is supplanted, as in the inverter diode.

c. CASCADED H-BRIDGE MULTI LEVEL INVERTER

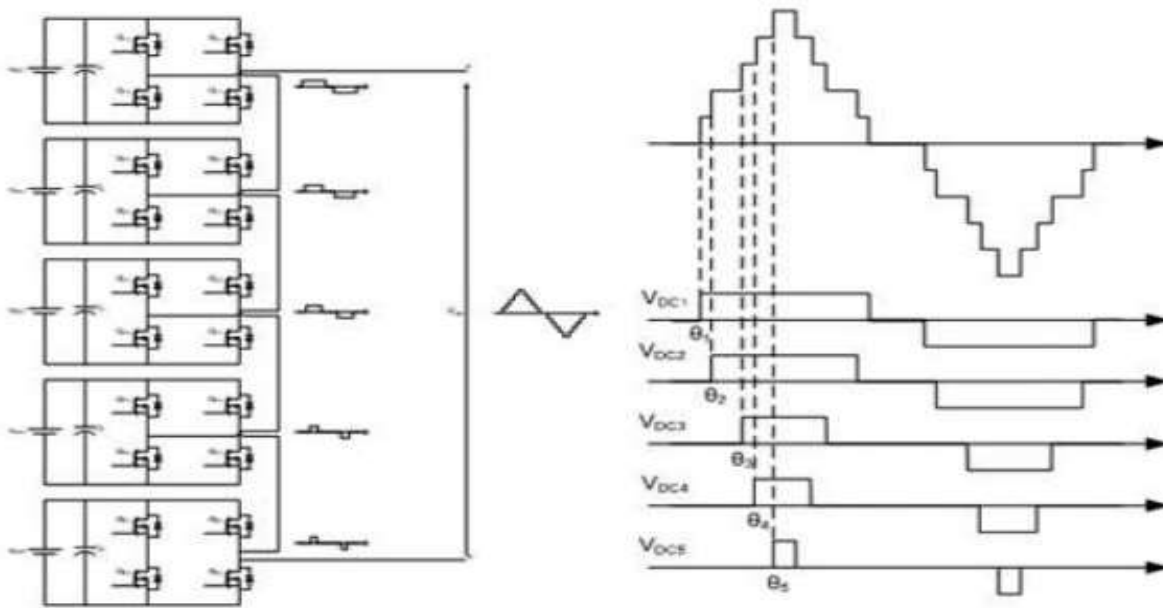


Figure no. 4

Multilayer falling transformers are utilized to dispose of the colossal transformers required on account of customary multi-stage transformers, and the necessary balancing out diodes on account of diode and transformer capacitors required on account of volt capacitor transformers. In any case, these require countless disengaged exertion to supply every cell. The capacitor exhibit and the key pair are known as the H-extension and give a different DC voltage for every H connect.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Proposed multi level inverter using solar power is shown below.

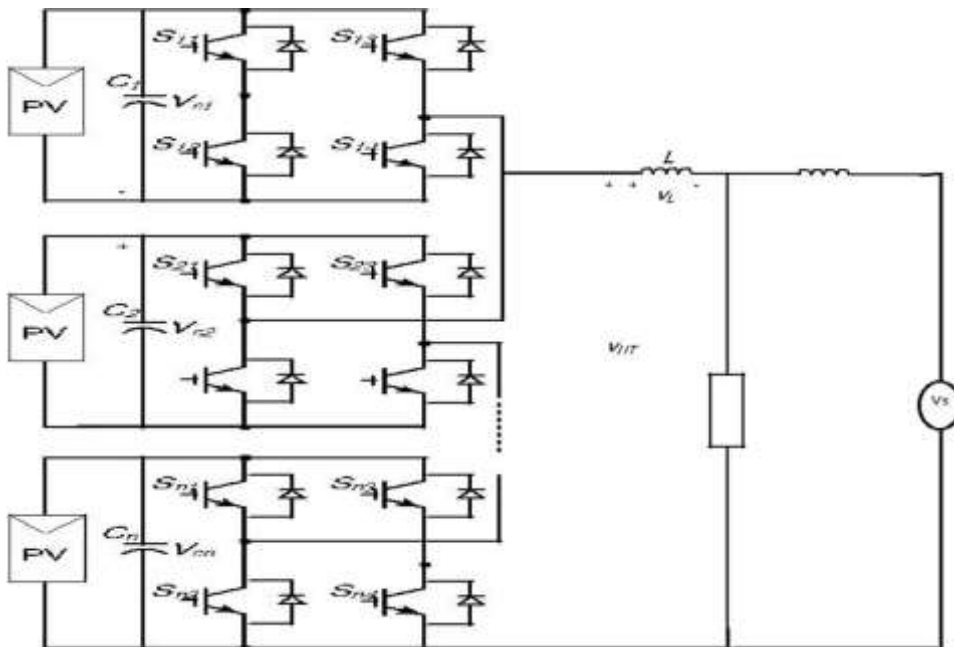


Figure no. 5

The MLI (staggered reflector) comprises of a capacitor choice circuit and a full-connect power transformer associated with the cascade. The activity of the seven-level inverter can be partitioned into positive half-term and half-negative device period. For simplicity of investigation, switches and electrical diodes are thought to be perfect, while the capacitors of the two capacitors C1 and C2 in the capacitor choice circuit are consistent and equivalent to $V_{dc}/3$ and $2V_{dc}/3$, separately. Since the yield current of the sun oriented force age framework will be controlled as sinusoidal and in stage with utility voltage, the inverter yield current of seven levels is likewise positive in the positive half-pattern of the instrument. In framework associated frameworks, the boards expected to arrive at the necessary force levels are masterminded in chains. An arrangement staggered inverter requires a different DC hotspot for each scaffold; high force and/or high voltage from a mix of numerous units will support this structure for network associated PV applications. The staggered inverter likewise gives the benefits of diminishing gadget stress, lessening yield channels and high effectiveness.

V. MATLAB MODELLING

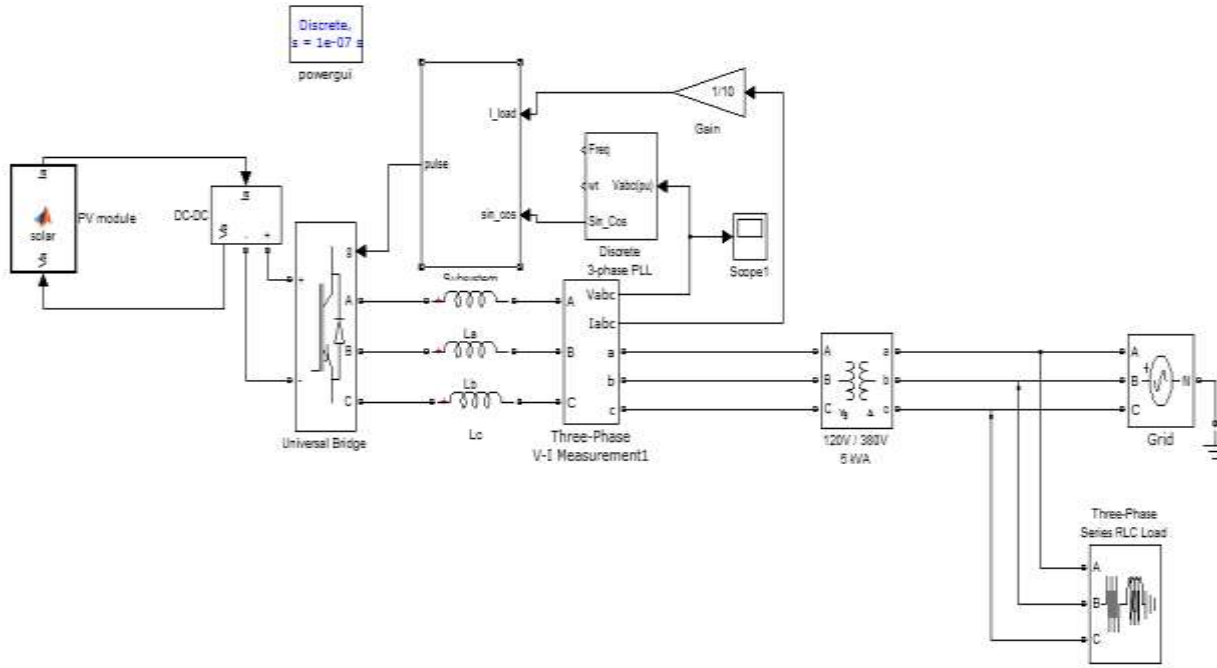


Figure no. 6

VI. SIMULATION RESULTS

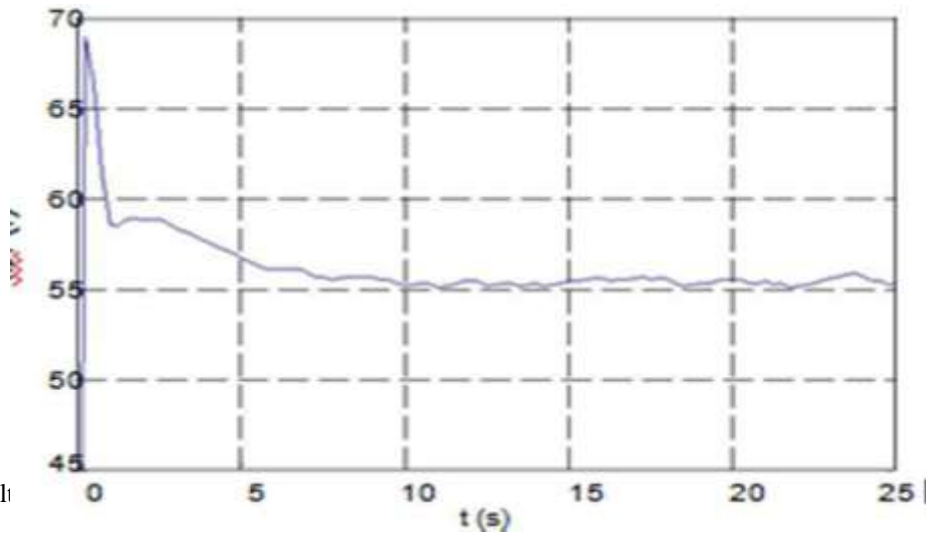


Figure No. 7 vol

Simulink Design Reproductions demonstrating and exploratory tests are led to approve the proposed thoughts. In either case, the H-Bridge Transformer is a staggered course, and every one of the scaffolds has its own 195W PV board associated as an independent source. To check the presentation of the sunlight based force age framework, a model was created with a DSP TMS320F28035 chip-based controller. The model force rating is 500W, and the model has been utilized for single-stage utility with 110V and 60Hz.

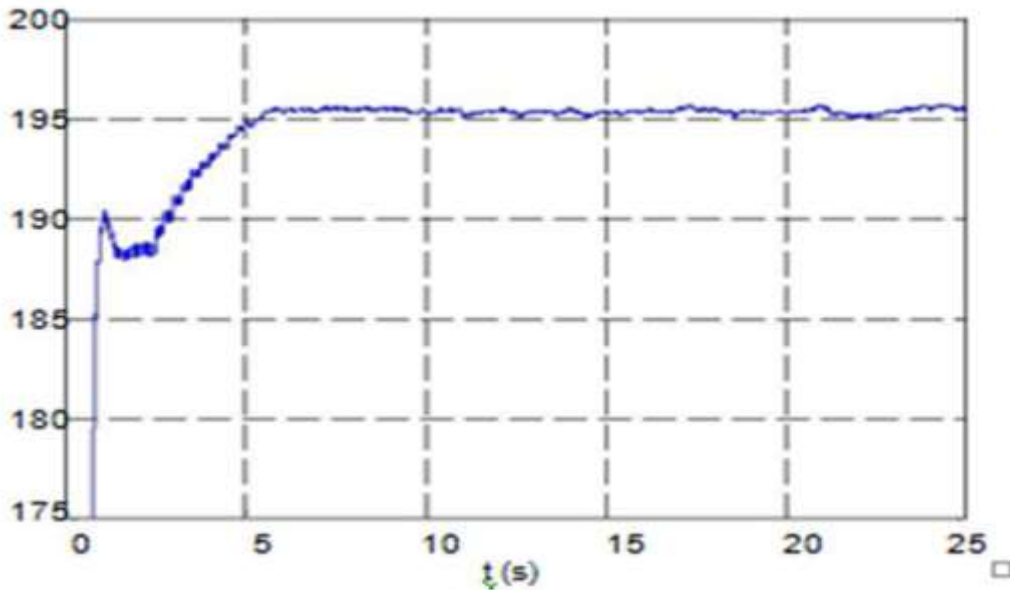


Figure No. 8 Power Vs. Voltage Curve (Output)

Exploratory outcomes are appeared in results are for the most part Experimental outcomes additionally show that the system current has a similar stage as the system voltage and has a unit power factor. Right now, framework gets vitality from the PV frameworks.

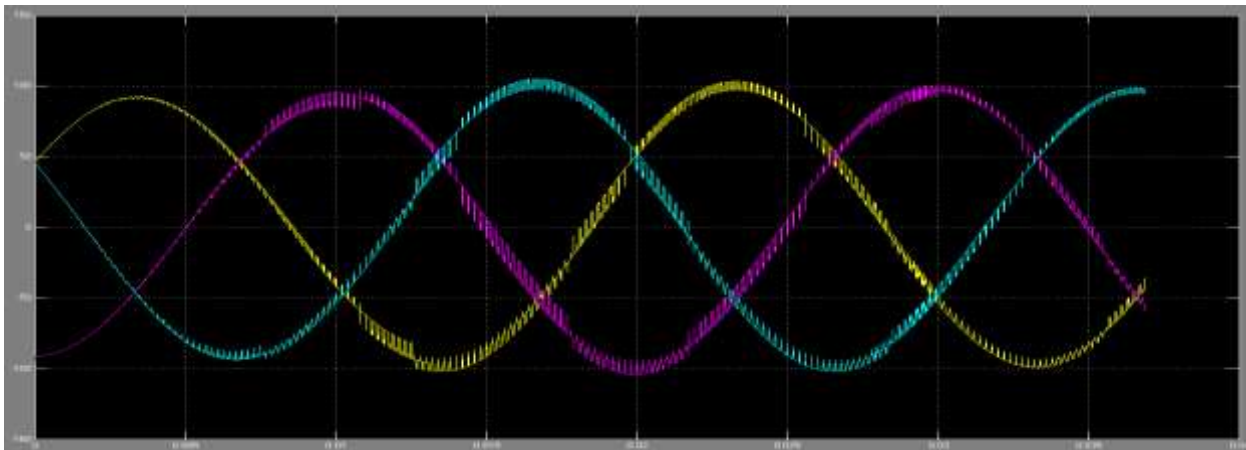


Figure no. 9 Voltage Wave From Of Inverter Before Transformer

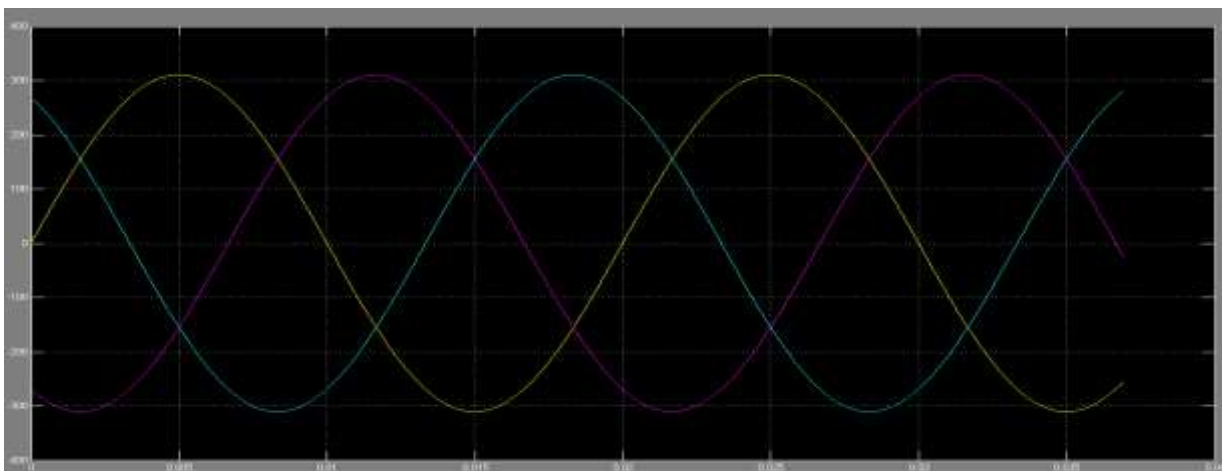


Figure No. 10 Voltage Wave Fromof Inverter After Transformer

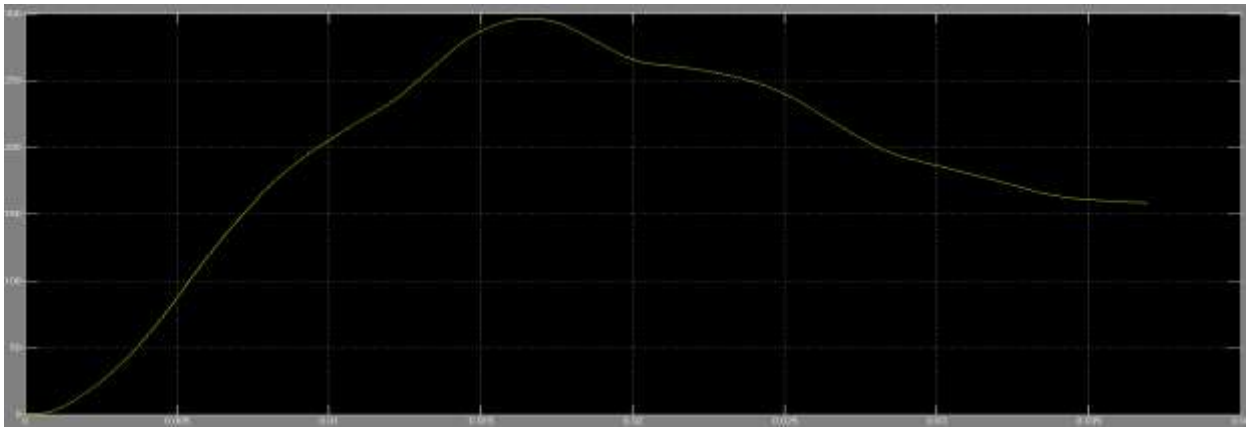


Figure No. 11 VI Curve

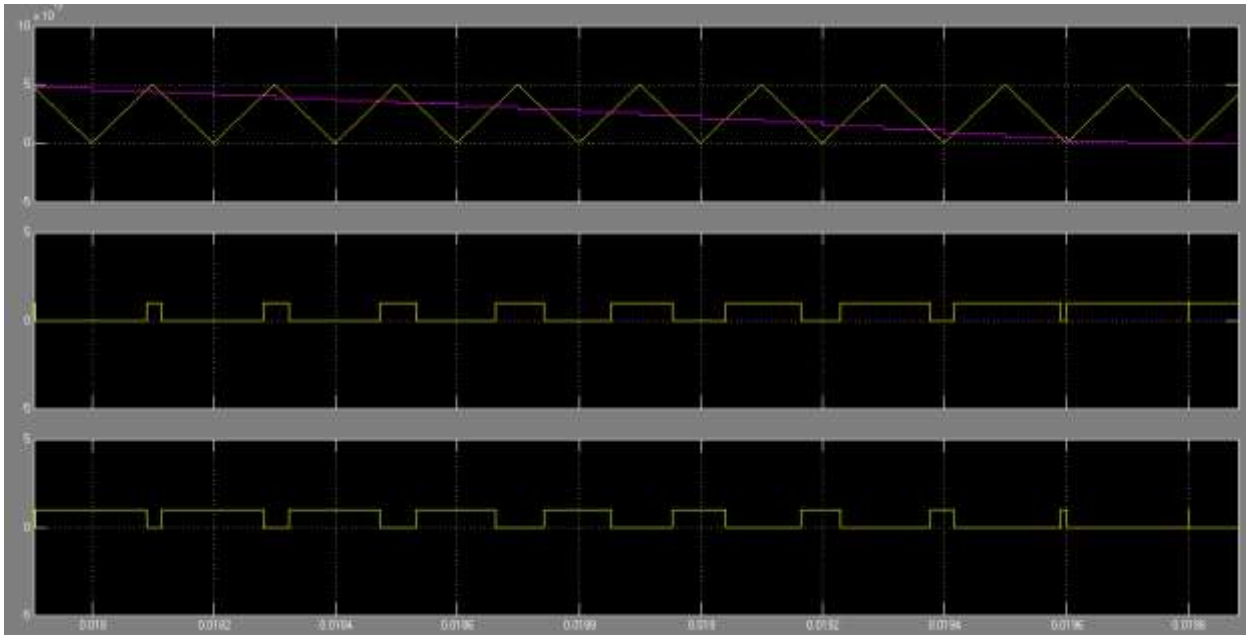


Figure No. 12. Carrier With Modulating Signal

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper proposes a Photo Energy sun based force age framework to change over the DC power produced by the sunlight based cell exhibit into the AC power that is nourished into the device. The proposed sunlight based force age framework comprises of a DC/DC power connector and seven levels. The seven-level inverter has just six controlled electronic switches, which disentangles the circuit development. In addition, just a single electronic force switch is turned on high recurrence whenever to produce the yield voltage of seven levels.

REFERENCES

- 1.L. M. Tolbert, F. Z. Peng, "Multilevel converters as a utility interface for renewable energy systems," IEEE Power Engineering Society Summer Meeting, Seattle, Washington, Jul. 2000, pp. 1271-1274.
- 2.H. Ertl, J. Kolar, and F. Zach, "A novel multicell DC-AC converter for applications in renewable energy systems," IEEE Trans. Ind. Electron., vol. 49, no. 5, pp. 1048-1057, Oct. 2002.
3. F. Filho, Y. Cao, and L. M. Tolbert, "11-level cascaded H-bridge grid-tied inverter interface with solar panels," in Proc. 2010 Applied Power Electronics Conference and Exposition (APEC), Feb. 2010, pp.968-972.
4. J. Rodriguez, J. S. Lai, and F. Z. Peng, "Multilevel inverters: A survey of topologies, controls, and applications," IEEE Trans. Ind. Electron., vol. 49, no. 4, pp. 724-738, Aug. 2002