Switching Panels for complete Utilization of Diode Clamped Multi Level Inverter for PV Systems

P.Sudha Rani\(^1\), I. Ramesh\(^2\), Y.Santhosh\(^3\).

P.G. Student, Department of EEE, AITAM Engineering College (Autonomous), Andhra Pradesh, India\(^1\)
Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, AITAM Engineering College (Autonomous), Andhra Pradesh, India\(^2\)
Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, AITAM Engineering College (Autonomous), Andhra Pradesh, India\(^3\)

ABSTRACT: Now a days multi-level inverters mostly used for the PV systems because of it’s good harmonic profile and minimum \(dv/dt\). Along with these advantages it is also suffering from issues like power balance caused by uneven partial shading. This paper proposes a technique to minimize the difference in discharge levels of upper and lower battery banks, and also selection of isolated panels through optimization by considering irregularity of roof top and worst case conditions. In addition, a control strategy is developed for switching isolated panels depending on difference in discharge levels. This topology makes the system to run longtime by complete utilization of battery banks. The proposed topology using diode clamped bridge configuration accompanied MATLAB/SIMULINK model.

KEYWORDS: PV Panels, battery banks, isolated panels, diode clamped inverter

I. INTRODUCTION

As solar energy reduces interdependence on non-renewable sources of energy and also depreciate the Greenhouse gas emissions eventually contribute to energy security. And also per unit price of grid is increasing, solar power can be on per with traditional coal fuels[1]. The total amount of solar insulation absorbed by the PV module is not converted into electricity but the major part of it contributes to increase the temperature of the panel, thus the efficiency of the system is a major issue. The random variation in the output voltage and current of the solar PV panel is due to the fact that it depends on the solar radiation levels and the operating temperature conditions. The Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) methods are required to fully utilize it with power devices incorporated with the system to improve the efficiency [2]. India being located in equatorial belt, clear sun is expected 250 to 350 days a year in most parts. The total irradiant energy varies from 1600 to 2200 kWh/m\(^2\) [3]. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has planned to install 10 GW utility scale solar projects and 1 GW off-grid solar power projects by the end of 2017 [4].

For conversion of DC to AC is better choice for multilevel inverters why it is better it has good power quality and very small THD and minimum \(dv/dt\) ratio[5]. There are so many topologies were proposed to have multi-level profile in inverter output voltage [5]. In a five-level topology was proposed by cascading of two three-level diode clamped inverters with fore isolated voltage source is shown. Using above five-topology, fore PV arrays along with fore battery bank-ups one for each is place of DC buses. In two stage conversion, to collect the energy from PV panels MPPT followed by inverters are used[6]. Recent studies have shown that grid-connected PV power systems suffer from harmonic interactions [7], reliability problems [8] or even instabilities leading to unwanted on-off switching of the interfacing inverters [9]. Therefore, modeling will become an even more important tool in solving the observed problems in the future. To achieve required rating of voltage and current, PV modules in series and parallel are cascaded and modeling of PV array is done[11][10]. Mathematical modeling of PV module is shown in [12],[11] which inputs of the system temperature and irradiance. To use MPPT algorithm maximum output of PV array for giving temperature and irradiance inputs. To study the MPPT algorithm and compared starting form hill climb, OC method, SC method, algorithms based on ANN and FUZZY [13]. The PV panels are partial shading the output of PV panel are
II.RELATED WORK

In recent years to increase the PV panels and increases the level of inverter to reduce the total harmonic distortion (THD). The main aim of this paper to reduce the total harmonic distortion (THD) to decrease the PV panels with partial shading with a proposed topology. As PV panel output drastically varies with partial shading, in recent years much study was done on partial shading and its effects. Use of by-pass diodes and parallel configuration improves the output in PV array under non-uniform partial shading conditions. many MPPT algorithms are studied and compared starting from OC method, SC method, hill climb (P&O), Incremental Conductance Method, and algorithms based on ANN and fuzzy. IN this paper hill and climb method is used

III. PV ARRAY MODELLING AND MPPT

The current source along with diode, series and parallel resistances are modeled as PV cell. The PVcurrent is a function of irradiance, temperature, wind speed, coefficients of material. PV cells are grouped in larger units called PV modules, which are further interconnected in a series-parallel configuration to form PV arrays. A solar cell is basically a p-n junction fabricated in a thin wafer of semiconductor. The electromagnetic radiation of solar energy can be directly converted to electricity through photovoltaic effect. Being exposed to the sunlight, photons with energy greater than the band-gap energy of the semiconductor creates some electron-hole pair proportional to incident radiation [3]. In fig.1 it shows a single diode modeling of PV module along with Np and Ns number of parallel, series of PV cells respectively[10][11][12]. The equations (1)-(4) shows output current of PV module with Ns number of series connected PV cells and Np number of PV cells connected in parallel.

![Fig.1 PV Module](image)

Equations of a PV Module:
The basic equations from the theory of semiconductors and PVS that mathematically describe the I-V characteristic of the photovoltaic cell and module are given further in this section. The module photocurrent \( I_{ph} \) of the photovoltaic module depends linearly on the solar irradiation and is also influenced by the temperature according to the following equation (1)

\[
I_{ph} = [I_{scr} + K_i (T - T_{ref})] * \lambda / 1000
\]

\( I_{ph} \) = PV array output current
\( T_{ref} \) = Cell’s reference temperature
\( T \) = working temperature
\( K_i \) = short circuit temperature coefficient
\( \lambda \) = irradiation in W/m²

Module reverses saturation current is given by (2)
Solar energy is a clean and renewable energy resource for power generation. The power output from a solar photovoltaic system mainly depends on the nature of the connected load because of non-linear I-V characteristics. The PV systems connected directly to the load result in overall poor efficiency as such MPPT is to be introduced in PV systems to increase the efficiency of the system [3]. Solar radiation, load impedance and module temperature are the three factors which affect the maximum power extraction from solar PV module. I-V curve of PV
module is a function of insolation and temperature which affects output current and voltage. The increased temperature decreases the open circuit voltage (Voc) while increased intensity of solar radiation increases short circuit current (Isc). Therefore I-V and P-V curve changes according to the operating conditions which alters maximum power point accordingly as shown in Fig 4.

Steady state oscillations can be minimized by selecting very small perturbation in duty ratio. As show in below figure hill climbing achieves MPP under different irradiations.
In urban roof tops where tradeoff between clearance space and inclination as show in fig. the effect of shading of panels results in start/more discharge in batteries. In case of uneven roof tops where one of possible cases shown in fig. as show in fig partial shading of one panel on other is different in array-A to array-B. In case the two PV panels are used the THD value is. To increase the PV panels and increase the level of inverter to reduce the THD value. The main aim of this paper to reduce the THD value.

Fig.5. Two isolated PV arrays supplying to three-level diode clamped multi-level inverter

Fig.6. One of possible case of irregular roof top
As shown in the above figure 6, one of possible cases of irregular roof tops. The effect of shading of panels results in increased discharge in batteries. In the case of uneven roof tops where one possible case as shown in above fig 6. To increase the level and PV panels of the system. Fore PV panels are fed to the five level diode clamped inverter.

IV. PROPOSED TOPOLOGY

The figure shows the proposed topology using five level diode clamped inverter faded by four arrays and this topology find out the very low THD value to show in display.

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

The proposed topology shown in this paper has been simulated in MATLAB/SIMULINK software. The following figure shows the simulation results of the proposed system.
The case study, to increase the level of system in three level to five level as show in above fig. tacking x-axis time in sec(0-0.1) and y axis voltage in volts(-500-500). In this fig it is a voltage Vabc.

To increase the level of the system to reduce the THD valve of the system the FFT analysis of the voltage Vabc as show in above fig. as show in below fig the selected signals five to tack one cycles in FFT analysis to show the FFT analysis of 50Hz fundamental frequency is 18.57% of THD.

The voltage Vabc signal are connected to THD block the different voltages are produces that voltages as show in below fig. to show the fig there are three waveforms every waveform x axis in time in sec and y axis voltage in volts.
The different voltage to apply the FFT analysis of the system to give the different THD valves. As show in below three fig FFT analysis of the three signals. As show in below fig the FFT analysis of the three signals. Three signals 50Hz fundamental frequency the first signal THD valve is 131.15% and second signal THD valve is 77.68% and thread signal THD valve is 56.72%.

VI. CONCLUSION

For improving the energy efficiency and power quality issues with increasing demand, grid connected solar PV systems are taking a good place. In this paper modeling and simulation of grid connected solar PV system using five level diode clamped multi-level inverter. First mathematical model of PV cell is given and P-V and I-V characteristics are obtained for different irradiation levels and then 3-inverter has been modeled using d-q reference frame. The feed forward grid voltage compensation can effectively eliminate the grid harmonics disturbance, and both fast dynamic response and high quality current output with very low THD can be achieved for grid connected solar PV system.

REFERENCES

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**BIOGRAPHY**

Ms. P. Sudha Rani received her B.Tech degree from Chaitanya Engineering College, Andhra Pradesh in 2014 and currently pursuing M.tech in Aditya institute of Technology and management (Autonomous), Tekkali, Andhra Pradesh. Her areas of interests include Power systems, Power Electronics and Drives.

Mr. I. Ramesh received his degree from JNTUH College of Engineering, in 2006 and received M.tech in Power Electronics and Electric Drives (PEED) from JNTU Kakinada in 2011. He had a teaching experience of 06 years. He had published many papers in different journals and conferences. His areas of interest include Power Electronics, Drives, Non-Conventional Energy sources.

Mr. Y. Santhosh received his degree from MVGR College of Engineering, in 2009 and received M.tech in Power Control and Drives (PCD) from NIT, Rourkali in 2012. He had a teaching experience of 05 years. He had published many papers in different journals and conferences. His areas of interest include Power Electronics and Power Systems.