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Simulation of Photovoltaic Burp Charge System on Energy Saving by Smart Charge Management

S. Ravikanth
Assistant Professor
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
DVR & Dr.HS MIC College of Technology, Krishna, A.P., India

K. Saiteja
Assistant Professor
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
DVR & Dr.HS MIC College of Technology, Krishna, A.P., India

Abstract

The goal of this paper is to compute odometry of vehicle using low-level controls combined with inertial measurement unit. The Low-Level control includes design of Drive-by-Wire mechanisms for steering, brake and accelerator systems with appropriate motors and encoder. Experimentation with encoders and DC motors of steering and brake has been carried out first with various embedded modules to choose best suitable module. The experimentation has led to choosing BeagleBone Black (BBB), A low-cost, open-source community-supported development platform for real-time analysis provided by the TI Sitara AM3358 ARM Cortex-A8 processor with Linux-based operating system. Using BBB dedicated hardware module for high CPR (Counts per Revolution) encoders, the vehicle position is evaluated. Using BBB serial cape, it is interfaced to Roboteq motor controller (used for steering and brake motor) and steering encoder for steering wheel position control. The major task of the paper is the evaluation of odometry from using vehicle rear wheel encoders combined with inertial measurement unit. The paper is carried out on a dune buggy; petrol powered motor vehicle with Ackermann drive platform type and mobility. Initially, Drive-by-wire mechanism for steering, brake and accelerator is designed. Autonomous steering control of vehicle is carried out with feedback from steering motor encoder and steering hand wheel encoder connected to axle of steering system. Using IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit) yaw angle and rear wheel axle encoder position value, the odometry of vehicle are computed. Combined with inertial measurement units, they have proven to be a precise and low-cost sensor for vehicle odometry evaluation.

Keywords- Autonomous vehicle, Odometry, X-by-wire, and Ackermann drive mechanism, Low-level control

I. INTRODUCTION

The always expanding vitality utilization, fossil powers' taking off expenses and expendable nature, and declining worldwide environment have made a blasting enthusiasm for renewable vitality era frameworks, one of which is photovoltaic. Such a framework creates power by changing over the Sun's vitality specifically into power. Photovoltaic-produced vitality can be conveyed to power framework arranges through matrix associated inverters. A solitary stage lattice associated inverter is generally utilized for private or low-control uses of force ranges that are under 10 kW. Sorts of single-stage matrix associated inverters have been researched. A typical topology of this inverter is full-connect three-level. The three-level inverter can fulfill details through its high exchanging, yet it could likewise tragically increment exchanging misfortunes, acoustic commotion, and level of obstruction to other hardware. Enhancing its yield waveform decreases its consonant substance and, consequently, additionally the span of the channel utilized and the level of electromagnetic impedance (EMI) created by the inverter's exchanging operation. Multilevel inverters are promising; they have almost sinusoidal yield voltage waveforms, yield current with better symphonious profile, less worrying of electronic segments attributable to diminished voltages, exchanging misfortunes that are lower than those of ordinary two-level inverters, a littler channel size, and lower EMI, all of which make them less expensive, lighter, and more conservative. Different topologies for multilevel inverters have been proposed throughout the years. Normal ones are diode-clasped, flying capacitor or multi cell, fell H-connect, and altered H-connect multilevel. This paper describes the improvement of a novel altered H-connect single-stage multilevel inverter that has two diode inserted bidirectional switches and a novel heartbeat width adjusted (PWM) strategy. The topology was connected to a framework associated photovoltaic framework with contemplations for a most extreme power-point tracker (MPPT) and a present control calculation. Photovoltaic is the field of innovation and research identified with the gadgets which straightforwardly change over daylight into power utilizing semiconductors that show the photovoltaic impact. Photovoltaic impact includes the production of voltage in a material upon prologue to electromagnetic radiation. The photovoltaic impact was initially noted by a French physicist, Edmund Becquerel, in 1839, who found that specific materials would deliver little measures of electric current when presented to light. In 1905, Albert Einstein depicted the way of light and the photoelectric impact on which photovoltaic innovation is based, for which he later won a Nobel Prize in material science. The main photovoltaic module was worked by Bell Laboratories in 1954. It was charged as a sun oriented battery and was for the most part only an oddity as it was excessively costly, making it impossible to increase across the board utilize. In the 1960s, the space business started to make the principal genuine utilization of the innovation to give control on board rocket. Through the space programs, the innovation propelled, its dependability was set up, and the cost started to decay. Amid the vitality emergency in the 1970s, photovoltaic innovation picked up acknowledgment as a wellspring of force for non-space applications.

In the 1970s the emergency in vitality supply experienced by the oil-subordinate western world prompted to a sudden development of enthusiasm for option wellsprings of vitality, and financing for innovative work in those territories. Photovoltaic were a subject of extreme enthusiasm amid this period, and a scope of systems for delivering photovoltaic gadgets and materials all the more efficiently and for enhancing gadget.

Effectiveness were investigated Routes to lower cost included photograph electrochemical intersections, and option materials, for example, polycrystalline silicon, nebulous silicon, other `thin lm' materials and natural conductors. Techniques for higher effectiveness included pair and other various band whole outlines. Albeit none of these prompted to across the board business advancement, our comprehension of the art of photovoltaic is fundamentally established in this period.

Amid the 1990s, enthusiasm for photovoltaic extended, alongside developing familiarity with the need to secure wellsprings of power contrasting option to fossil fills. The pattern harmonizes with the broad deregulation of the power markets and developing acknowledgment of the practicality of decentralized power.

Amid this period, the financial aspects of photovoltaic enhanced fundamentally through economies of scale. In the late 1990s the photovoltaic creation extended at a rate of 15{25% for each annum, driving a lessening in cost.

A. Proposed Topology

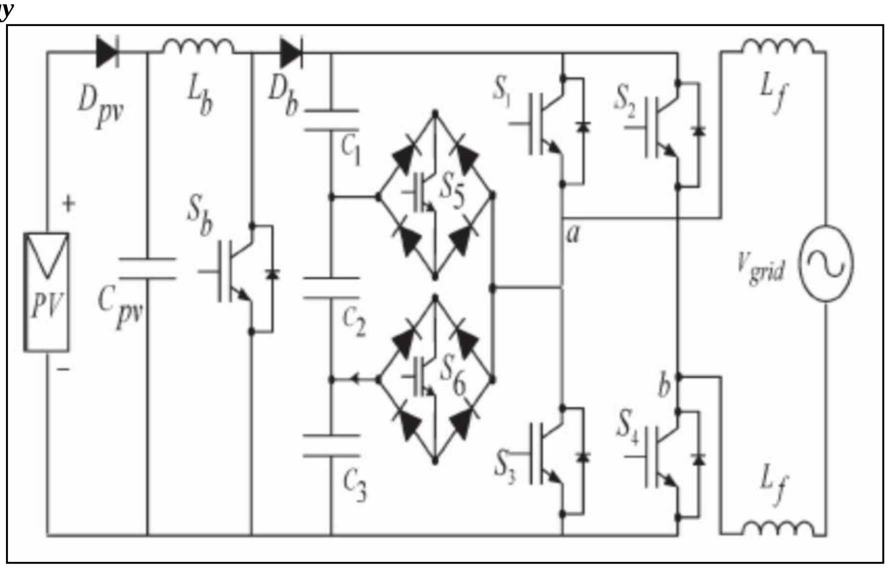

Fig. 1: Proposed Topology

The proposed single-stage seven-level inverter was created from the five-level inverter. It contains a solitary stage customary H-connect inverter, two bidirectional switches, and a capacitor voltage divider shaped by C1, C2, and C3, as appeared in Fig. 1. The changed H-connect topology is essentially profitable over different topologies, i.e., less power switch, control diodes, and less capacitor for inverters of a similar number of levels. Photovoltaic (PV) exhibits were associated with the inverter by means of a dc–dc support converter. The power created by the inverter is to be conveyed to the power organize, so the utility lattice, rather than a heap, was utilized. The dc–dc help converter was required on the grounds that the PV exhibits had a voltage that was lower than the framework voltage. High dc transport voltages are important to guarantee that power streams from the PV clusters to the matrix. A sifting inductance Lf was utilized to channel the current infused into the framework. Legitimate exchanging of the inverter can create seven yield voltage levels (Vdc, 2Vdc/3, Vdc/3, 0, −Vdc, −2Vdc/3,−Vdc/3) from the dc supply voltage.

1) Maximum positive output (Vdc): S1 is ON, associating the heap positive terminal to Vdc, and S4 is ON, interfacing the heap negative terminal to ground. All other controlled switches are OFF; the voltage connected to the heap terminals is Vdc.
2) Two-third positive output (2Vdc/3): The bidirectional switch S5 is ON, interfacing the heap positive terminal and S4 is ON, associating the heap negative terminal to ground. All other controlled switches are OFF; the voltage connected to the heap terminals is 2Vdc/3.
3) One-third positive output (Vdc/3): The bidirectional switch S6 is ON, associating the heap positive terminal, and S4 is ON, interfacing the heap negative terminal to ground. All other controlled switches are OFF; the voltage connected to the heap terminals is Vdc/3.
4) Zero output: This level can be delivered by two exchanging blends; switches S3 and S4 are ON, or S1 andS2 are ON, and all other controlled switches are OFF; terminal abdominal muscle is a short out, and the voltage connected to the stack terminals is zero.

5) One-third negative output (−Vdc/3): The bidirectional switch S5 is ON, interfacing the heap positive terminal, and S2 is ON, associating the heap negative terminal to Vdc. All other controlled switches are OFF; the voltage applied to the heap terminals is −Vdc/3.
6) Two-third negative output (−2Vdc/3): The bidirectional switch S6 is ON, associating the heap positive terminal, and S2 is ON, interfacing the heap negative terminal to ground. All other controlled switches are OFF; the voltage connected to the heap terminals is −2Vdc/3.
7) Maximum negative output (−Vdc): S2 is ON, interfacing the heap negative terminal to Vdc, and S3 is ON, associating the heap positive terminal to ground. All other controlled switches are OFF; the voltage connected to the heap terminals is −Vdc.

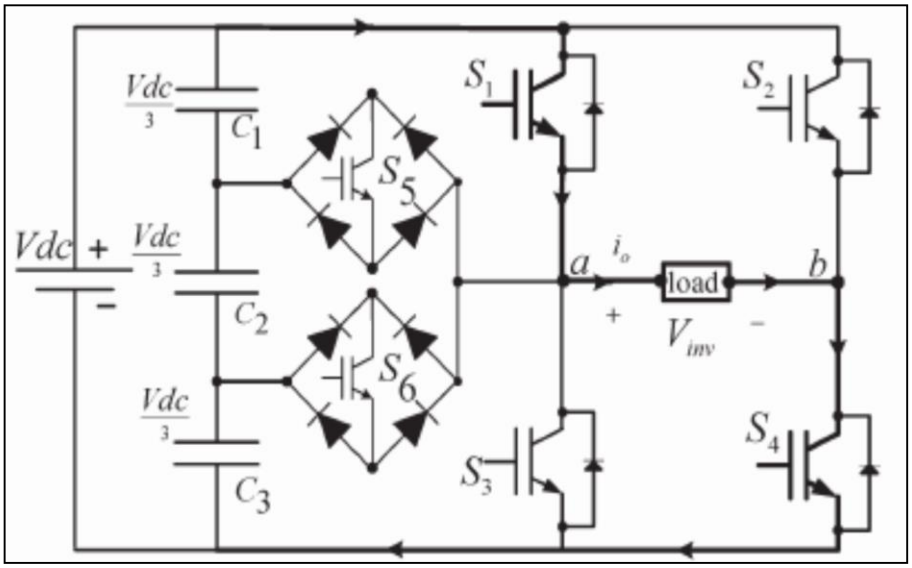

Fig. 2: Switching sequence Representation

B. Simulink Circuit

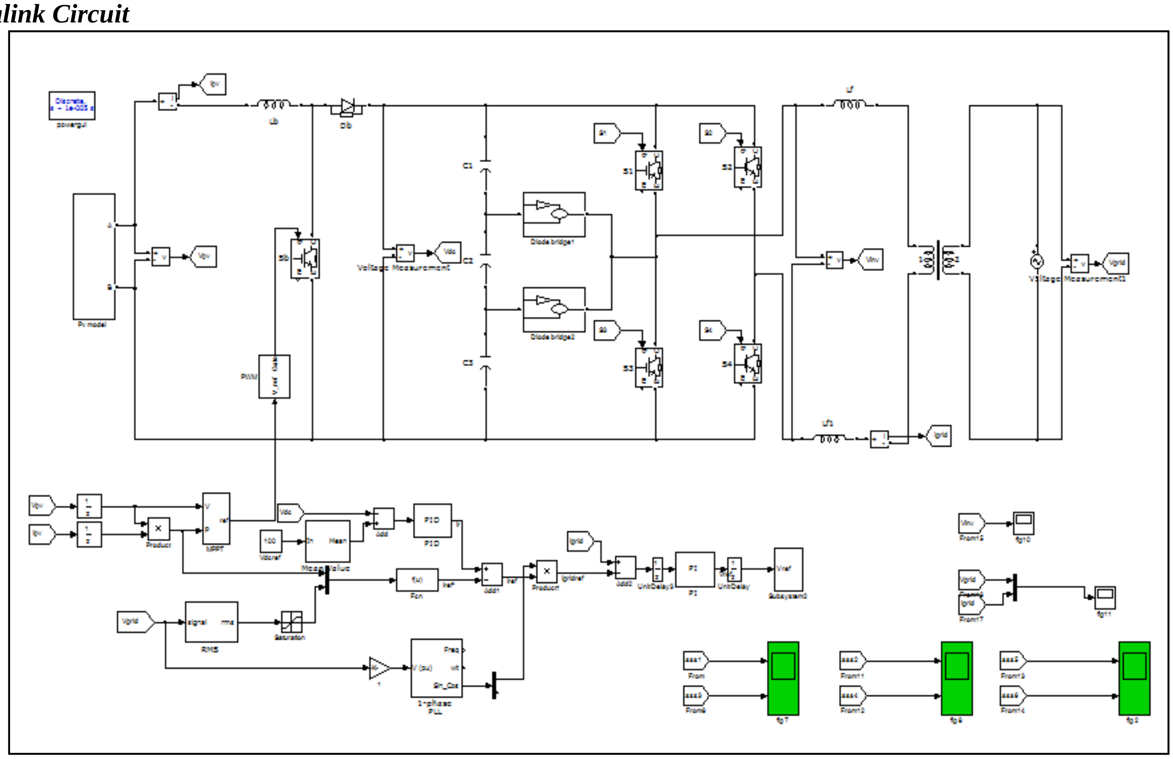

Fig. 3: Matlab / Simulink model of Grid connected PV system

Converters for PV frameworks can be partitioned into two gatherings, specifically: Line commutated inverters and self-commutated inverters. Line commutated inverters are normally utilized for high power converters, while self-commutated converters are usually utilized for little PV-inverters. Just inverters with line streams up to greatest 16 amperes for every stage and along these lines just self-commutated inverters will be talked about. A further impediment will be the emphasis on single-stage inverters. A novel PWM balance strategy was acquainted with create the PWM exchanging signals. Three reference signals (Vref1, Vref2, and Vref3) were contrasted and a bearer flag (Vcarrier). The reference signals had a similar recurrence and plentifulness and were in stage with a counterbalance esteem that was identical to the abundance of the transporter flag. The reference signs were each contrasted and the bearer flag. On the off chance that Vref1 had surpassed the pinnacle sufficiency of Vcarrier, Vref2 was contrasted and Vcarrier until it had surpassed the pinnacle plentifulness of Vcarrier. At that point, forward, Vref3 would assume responsibility and would be contrasted and Vcarrier until it achieved zero.

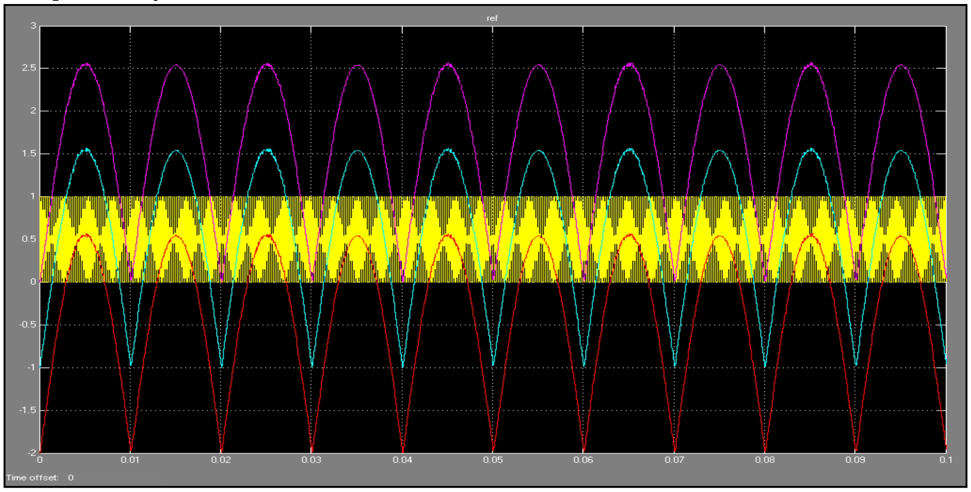

Fig. 4: PWM switching signal generation

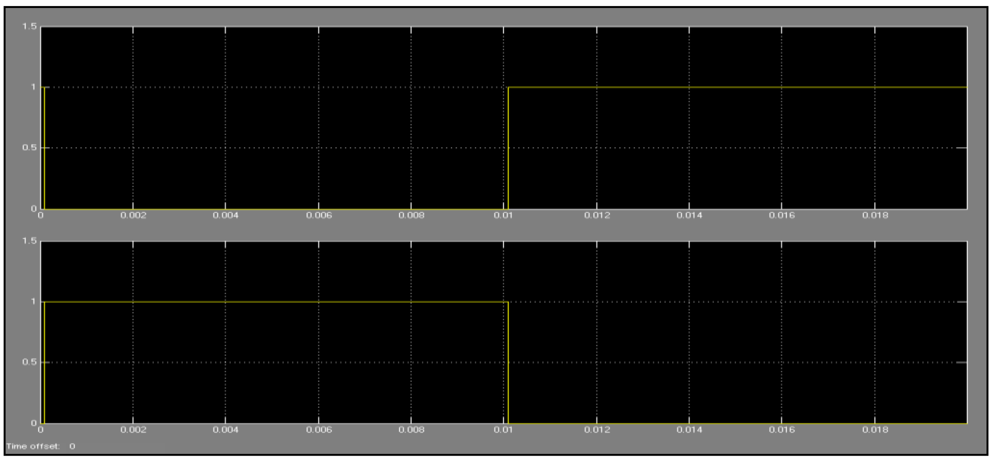

Fig. 5: PWM signals for S2 and S4

At the point when the PWM recurrence is near the recurrence of the waveform that you are producing, then any PWM sift will likewise smooth through your created waveform and radically decrease its plentifulness. Along these lines, a great dependable guideline is to keep the PWM recurrence much higher than the recurrence of any waveform you create.

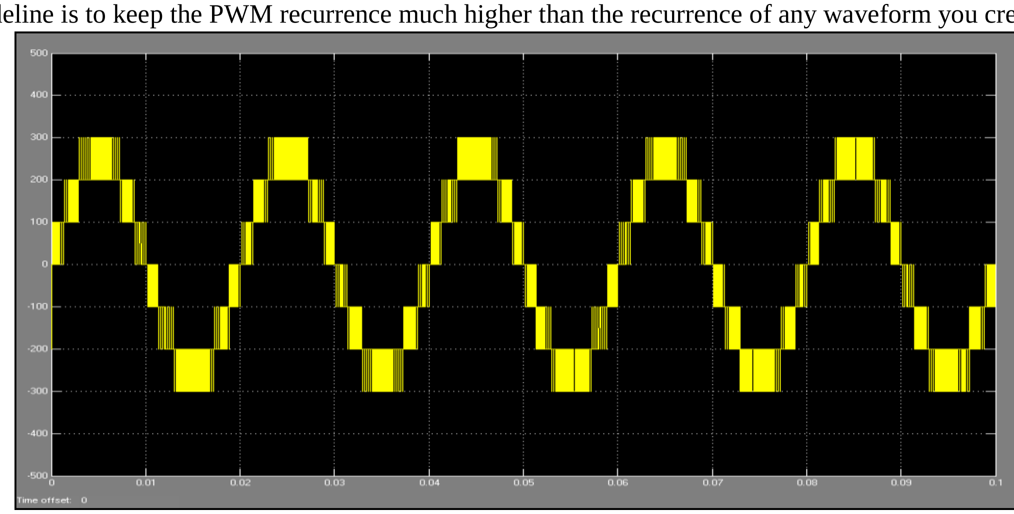

Fig. 6: Inverter output voltage (Vinv)

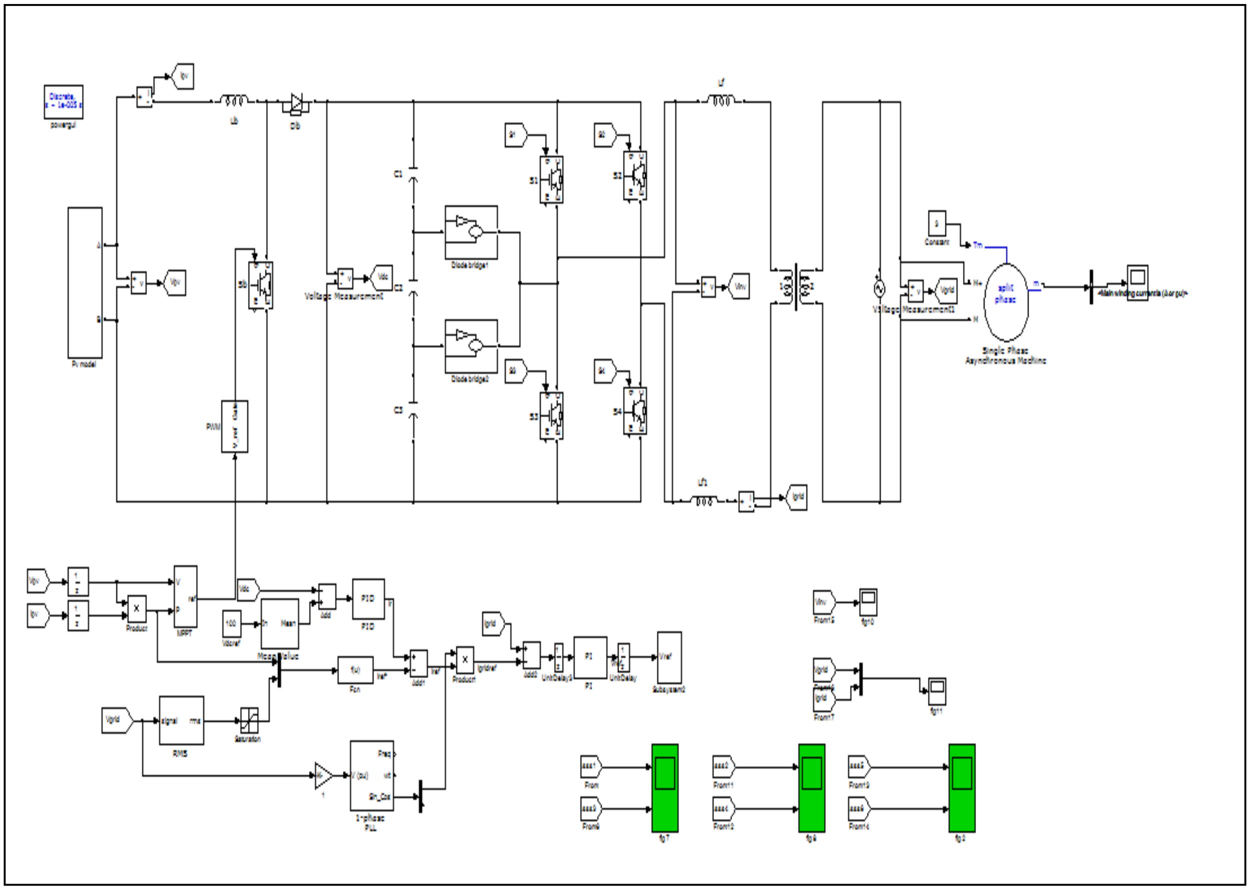

Fig. 7: Matlab/Simulink model of Grid connected PV system with asynchronous machine

Photovoltaic first got to be aggressive in settings where routine power supply is most costly, for example, for remote low power applications, for example, route, media communications, and country jolt and for upgrade of supply in lattice associated loads at pinnacle utilize.

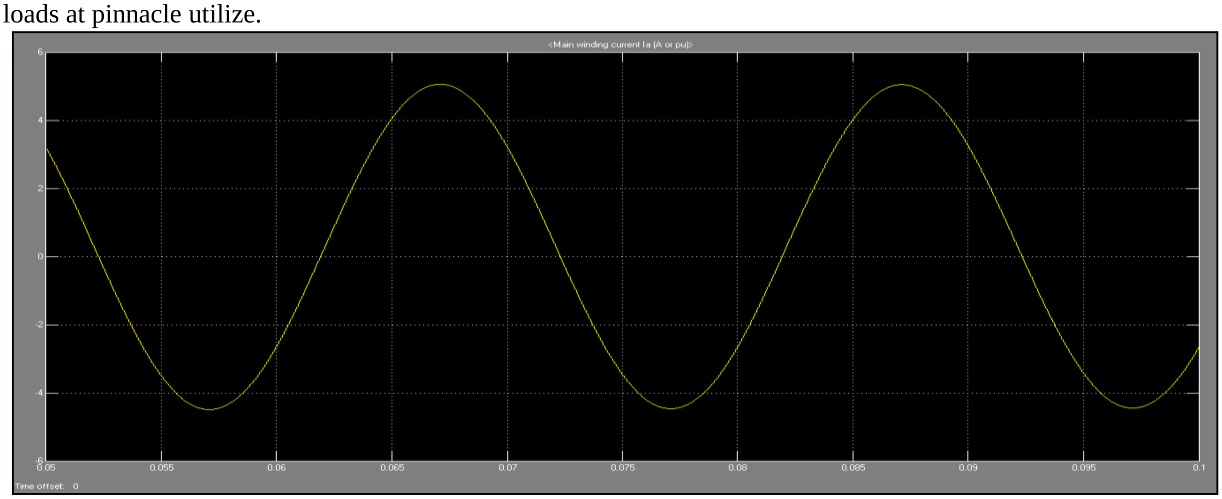

Fig. 8: winding current of asynchronous machine

II. Conclusion

Multilevel inverters offer enhanced yield waveforms and lower THD. This paper has introduced a novel PWM exchanging plan for the proposed multilevel inverter. It uses three reference signals and a triangular transporter flag to create PWM exchanging signals. The conduct of the proposed multilevel inverter was examined in detail. By controlling the tweak list, the craved number of levels of the inverter's yield voltage can be accomplished. The less THD in the seven-level inverter contrasted and that in the five-and three-level inverters is an appealing answer for matrix associated PV inverters. Execution Is Observed With The Asynchronous Machine.

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