Performance Evaluation of Variable Structure Controller Based on Sliding Mode Technique for a Grid-Connected Solar Network

R. Pavani[1], B.Naveen[2]

[1]*PG scholar, Dept. of EEE, Tadipatri College of Engineering &Technology,* JNTUA

[2]*Assistant Professor &HOD Dept. of EEE, Tadipatri College of Engineering &Technology,* JNTUA

Abstract- Photovoltaic (PV) energy modules are usually connected to converters so as to capture the most on the market quantity of power. The performance of a alternative energy generation system utilizing variable structure management with slippy mode for optimum wall plug chase (MPPT).Generating wattage from alternative energy may be a immensely growing technology worldwide This controller is enforced on a buck–boost dc–dc power convertor to trace the utmost power point (MPP) The instructed controlled alternative energy system conjointly includes a dc-link capacitance, a voltage-source electrical converter, and a grid filter. Energy based mostly management is performed for the voltage of the dc-link capacitance house vector pulse dimension modulation (SVPWM) with current management in dq rotating frame is employed to control the electrical converter. The instructed system is simulated and subjected to numerous in operation conditions. The results demonstrate the ability captured from photovoltaic (PV) panels and delivered to the grid whereas following the MP

Keywords- Buck boost Converter, Voltage source Inverter, Sliding mode Control, Svpwm

I. INTRODUCTION

Solar energy is one in every of the very important renewable energy resources which will give energy to electrical networks with low envi- ornamental value compared with ancient ways that of energy production. Low proficiency and Characteristics nonlinear- ity of PV Panels, in conjunction with continuous modification in radiations from daylight and close temperature create it necessary to amass a most wall socket pursuit (MPPT) method [1]. That's why analysis of the MPPT con-troll strategies has been paid intensive attention by several researchers [2]–[10]. Photovoltaic (PV) energy modules area unit usually coupled to con-verters so as to capture the utmost on the market quantity of power. For transferring the generated DC power to the electrical network, inverters will give several management acts in conjunction with their main objectives like dynamic controlling of active and reactive power and reactive current injection throughout faults [6]–[9]. MPPT perform is that the key purpose of any electrical phenomenon power process system [10]. to trace most outlet (MPP), variable structure controlled via slippy mode (shortly named slippy Mode management (SMC)) is utilized during this work on a DC-to-DC convertor. SMC may be a non-linear management methodology that's convenient with this sort of converters realizing each hardiness and stability [11]. SMC may be a extremely active space of analysis [12]–[24]. Comparison SMC with the opposite MPPT techniques for PV arrays, SMC is known by not being PV array dependent, wants no periodic calibration, has quick convergence speed, and has medium implementation quality [25]. In this paper, a variable structure controller supported slippy mode technique for max outlet following is enforced to a grid-connected electrical phenomenon generation system. The instructed alternative energy system includes buck- boost DC-to-DC converters, DC-link capacitance, a voltage supply electrical converter, and a grid filter. The performance of the suggested controller is investigated. Furthermore, Practical experiments on a real solar module interfaced to a PC are performed.

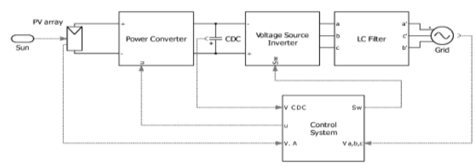

Fig.1: Block diagram of solar generation system

SECTION II

A.) PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS:

PV cells square measure electrically connected to create PV modules (panels). To construct associate degree energy generating set, PV-panels square measure coordinated in arrays. star irradiation and cells temperature are the factors that greatly have an effect on the generated energy type solar panels. in step with these factors, every PV panel will produce an explicit quantity of voltage that in_uences the generated maximum power at fig 2.

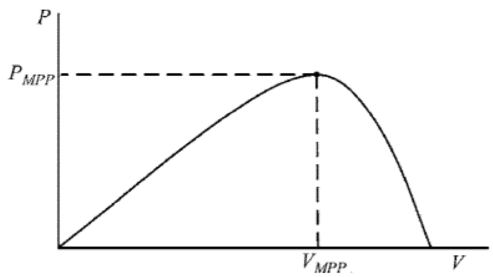

Fig.2:PV panels Power Curve

Ipv D Ig □ Isat (e q AKT (RsIpvCUpv) □ 1) (1) Where Isat : PV array reverse saturation current (of the diode) q: Electron charge A: P-N junction ideality constant K: Boltzmann's constant T : PV array temperature

BUCK-BOOST POWER CONVERTER

A buck-boost device is utilized to transmit the energy form PV panels. The PLECS theme of the device is illustrated in Fig. 5. Input ``u'' represents the modes of switch for the device electronic transistor (SW). There are 2 modes of operation; whenever u equals one, sou'- west is switch ``on'' whereas u equals zero, indicates that sou'- west is ``off''. The Dc link capacitance (CDC) at the device terminals acts because the power resource to the electrical converter. The formula for choosing Center for Disease Control and Prevention is as follows [29]:

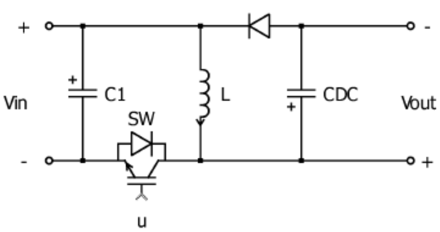

Fig.3: Buck boost CONVERTER

CDC = 0:03E/ (1:8Vmax)2 □ (1:4Vmax)2 (2)

Voltage source Inverter:

The electrical converter is used to rework the DC energy hold on in the DC link to the grid. Electrical converter output voltage is controlled via house Vector Pulse dimension Modulation technique (SVPWM). A three-phase, two-level Voltage supply electrical converter (VSI) is simulated [30].

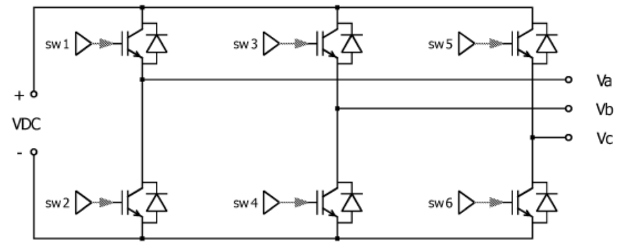

Fig.4: Voltage source Inverter

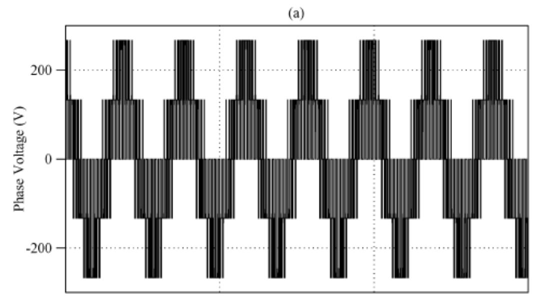

Fig.5: Sample voltage source inverter waveforms

LC FILTER FOR GRID affiliation

A Low-pass LC lter is enforced for reducing harmonics that seem thanks to semiconductor switches operation [31], [32].This LC lter is placed at the inverter's terminals with planned values of inductance and capacitance calculated as functions of rated power and nominal voltage [28], [32]. A complete PV power circuit diagram as well as the antecedently mentioned parts is illustrated in Fig..

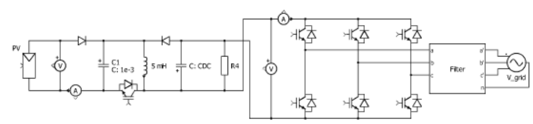

Fig.6: COMPLETE PV POWER CIRCUIT

SECTION III

II. SYSTEM CONBTROL CIRCUIT

The grid-linked PV generation system utilizes many controllers; the DC-to-DC device is controlled via slippery mode controller, another controller is utilized for DC link voltage level and energy extraction, management procedures for VSI voltageis enforced, conjointly current and power in dq synchronous frame area unit controlled. Synchronization between the grid voltages and rotating frame is accomplished throughPhase fastened Loop (PLL) methodology that calculates part angle. SVPWM is utilized to upset the switch signals for electrical converter transistors exploitation calculated voltage and part angle as references. Fig. nine illustrates the schematic diagram of the simulated generation system with management SMC for max wall plug pursuit The output power (Ppv) of PV modules is expressed as a operate of modules' voltage (Upv) and current (ipv) asfollows:

$$Ppv = Upv*ipv \quad (3)$$

From the PV power curve shown in Fig. 2, 2 regions with different states may be distinguished: rst region on the left of the utmost wall plug (where dP/dV > 0) and therefore the second region on the proper of most wall plug (where dP/dV<0) [33]. supported these 2 regions, device switch.

control function u is expressed as follows

$$u = \begin{cases} 1, & S < 0 \\ 0, & S \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

SECTION IV

III. SIMULATIONS RESULTS AND DIAGRAMS

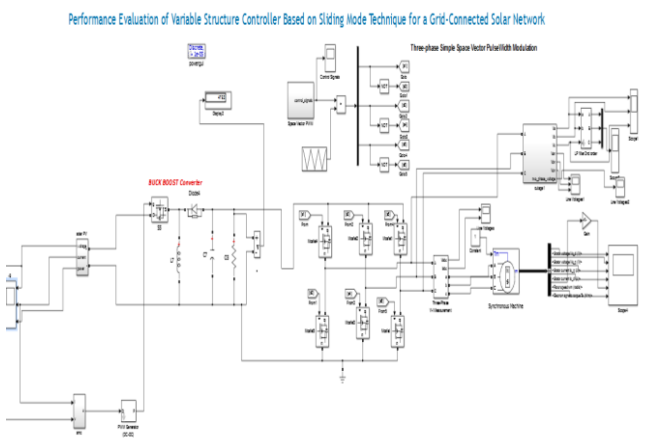

Fig.7: Simulation diagram of solar PV network

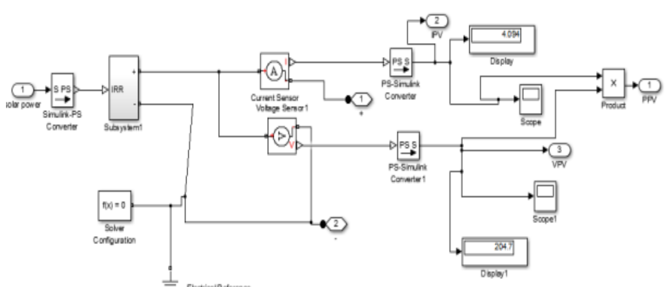

Fig.8: PV panel design

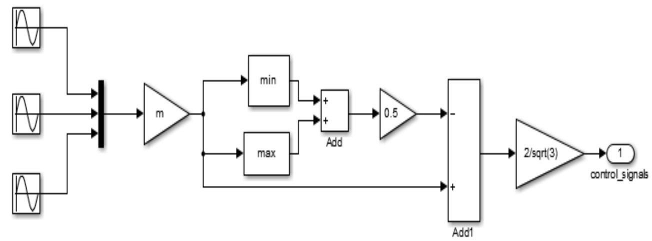

Fig.9: A simple SPWM

Wave Forms:

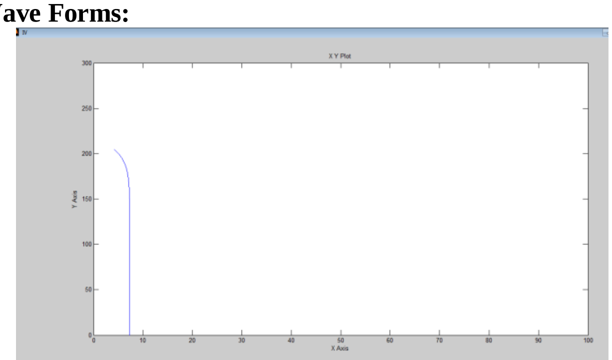

Fig.10: solar IV Characteristics

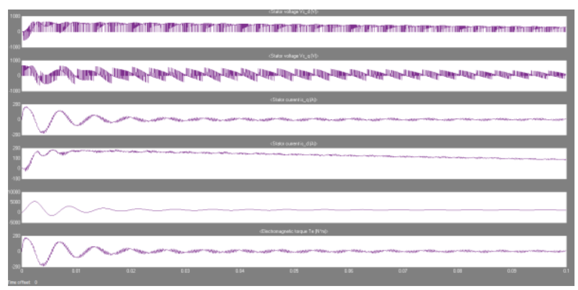

Fig.11: Grid connected Motor Wave forms

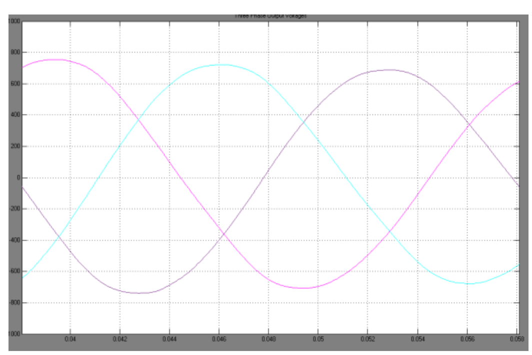

Fig.12: VSI LC Filter Waveforms

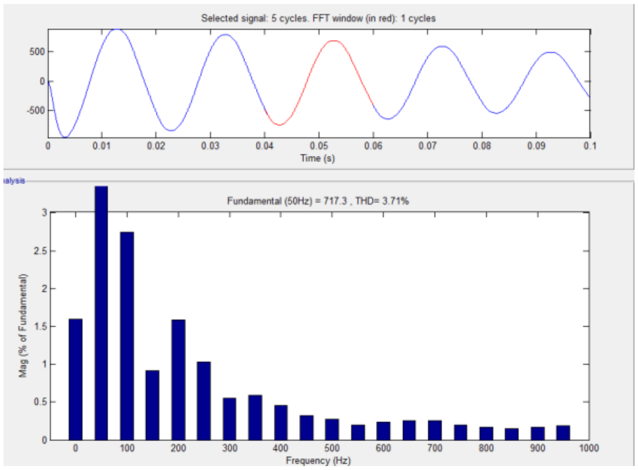

Fig.13: THD analysis of VSI LC filtered waveforms

Section V

IV. CONCLUSION

Grid-connected electrical phenomenon generation system utilizing variable structure management with slippy mode for maximum wall socket chase is investigated. The paper presents integrated multi controller design for energy ow within the system. the most elements of the advised system are: buck-boost DC-DC power device, DC-link capacitor, and a voltage supply electrical converter. Energy-based management is performed for the voltage of DC-link electrical condenser. Space Vector Pulse Width Modulation (SVPWM) with current management in dq-synchronous frame for power electrical converter is chosen and dead for delivering the ability to the grid. The advised system is simulated in PLECS Simulation Platform and subjected to varied inputs. Simulation results prove the robustness of the controllers. Results show that at system startup, output power takes time so as of few tens of milliseconds to stabilize. when startup, results incontestable that advised style captures PV power with high chase speed. The strength of utilizing SMC is evident when put next with associate uncontrolled system. Furthermore, sensible experiments square measure performed on a true solar module that interfaced to a computer. many experiments are accomplished to confirm the validity and stability of the suggested controller. the sensible results showed that the suggested SMC invariably drive the system towards MPP at several conditions.

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Author Profile:

R.Pavani Completed My B.Tech in TADIPATRI ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Affiliated JNTUA Ananthapuramu. Now she is pursuing M.Tech in Power Electronics From Tadipatri engineering college, affiliated to JNTUA Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, and Area of Interest Power Electronics.

Author Profile:

B.Naveen Received the Master of Technology in Electrical Power system from Sri Krishnadevaraya Engineering College , Gooty, JNTUA University, Ananthapuramu, B.Tech Degree from Madanpalle Institute of Technology & Science, Affiliated to JNTUA, Ananthapuramu. Currently he is working as Asst.professor & HOD in Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Tadipatri, Ananthapuramu, Andhra pradesh, Area of interest Electrical Machines, Power system.