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Performance Evaluation of Medium Voltage Resonant material based DC - DC Convertor for Offshore Wind Farms

G.T Sundar Rajan[1], V. Sivachidambaranathan[2], J. Barnabas Paul Glady[3], A. Ramesh Babu[4], Ganesan Subramanian, G[5] Sundarsingh Jebaseelan, S. D[6]., Prakash NB[7]

[1] Associate Professor, EEE Department, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
[2] Professor and Head, EEE Department, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
[3] Assistant Professor, EEE Department, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
[4] Assistant Professor, EEE Department, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
[5] Assistant Professor, EEE Department, E.G.S. Pillay Engineering College, Nagapattinam
[6] Associate Professor, EEE Department, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
[7] Associate Professor, EEE Department, National Engineering College, Kovilpatti.
Sundarrajan.eee@sathyabama.ac.in

Abstract. A resonating Zero-V, Zero-Cs DC-DC converter is anticipated in this broadsheet for medium voltage dc (MVDC) variety course of action of toward the ocean wind structures. The resounding converter is made out of bifull-interface cells sharing an augmentation leg, two transformers with disproportionate power assessments and dissimilar bounds, whose assistant windings are related in course of action and a voltage-doublers rectifier. The converter mechanisms in irregular current mode (DCM) and can accomplish zero-current exchanging (ZCS) for four rule power adjustments and rectifier diodes over the whole weight go. The two associate switches with minimal forward current can be turned on with ZVZCS, and slaughtered with Zero-voltage exchanging (ZVS). Subsequently, he trading incident can be contracted and capability is amended. The movement standard of the converter is poor down and proposal directions of guideline limits are presented. The effects of the turn's extent of aide transformer and deafening capacitance on the apex and killing streams are conversed in detail. Also, a model is worked in PLECS and re-enactment outcomes are given.

Keywords: MVDC collection system, resonant converter, zero-V zero-CS (ZVZCS), design rules, full bridge converter, various filters (capacitive, pi), different types of loads (R, RL, RLE).

1. Introduction

With the dispersal of petroleum products, issues, for example, ecological contamination become progressively unmistakable, which advance the improvement of sustainable power sources. Wind vitality –a mainstream sustainable power springs and consumes broadly abused in recent decades [1]. Because of steadier breeze profiles, a lot more grounded and progressively predictable breeze conditions, seaward wind homesteads can accomplish force among inland ones. Be that as it may, because of wind ranches are seaward; power transmission turns out to be progressively troublesome [2]. HV-Alternating Current and HV-Direct Current networks are two fundamental approaches to interface seaward twist homesteads to transmission framework and move the force. Considering power misfortunes and dependability of the transmission frameworks, HV-Direct Current lattices seem, by all accounts, to be an all the more encouraging innovation with development potential for applications in the association of seaward wind ranches [2].Most of the seaward wind ranches utilize MV-Alternating Current (MVAC) assortment framework, which needs cumbersome MV step-up transformers and responsive influence remuneration gear [3],[4].Hence, gigantic stages are expected to introduce massive transformers, which increment the expense and development trouble. medium voltage dc(MVDC)collection framework has been investigated thoroughly and is viewed as a promising innovation and the future improvement trend[3]-[10]due for its potential benefits, for example, lower vitality creation cost, simple to grow the seaward wind ranches power converter voltage evaluations and no limitation of turbine generator types [11-15]. Likewise on account of the use of medium-productivity transformers, the volume of converters can be little, lessening the development trouble of stage.

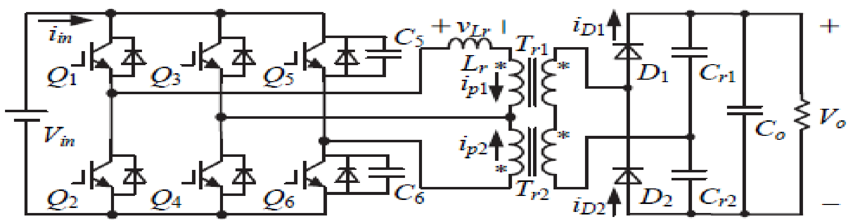

Figure 1. Proposed Converter

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Late reports [15]-[21]. Stage move full extension (PSFB) converters have remained commonly used in elevation power use-case, inferable from that it can achieve Zero-VS with no additional unique contraptions. In any case, Zero-VS is lost under light-load ailments. A couple of methodologies is to mend light-load condition. A couple of strategies have been propped to improve light-load adequacy [22]-[49]. Single stage or three-stage double dynamic extension (DAB) converters are in like manner notable for that it can achieve Zero-VS over a wide action run. In MVDC switches with great voltage hassle are required in the MVDC side. Zero-CS is progressively helpful to diminish the state of mind executioner setback achieved by current tail than Zero-VS. A story dc-dc converter is proposed in for high-influence dc system, employing two full-interface converters in an exceptional way to recognize Zero-CS, at any rate eight IGBTs are used in the converter.

The proposed converter as shown in figure 1 and 2 involving two full framework cell. The central FB cell is made out of switches Q1~Q4, resonating inductor Lr and basic turning of essential transformer Tr1.The right hand FB cell is made out of switches Q3~Q6, primary bending of assistant transformer Tr2, and two Capacitors C5 and C6 which are related in comparing with Q5 and Q6.Switches Q3 and Q4 are shared by two F Bridge-cells. The rule FB-cell will deal with a large portion of force and the right hand F Bridge-cell will handle the remaining little circumstance of control. The discretionary bending of Tr1 and Tr2 are related in game plan as the commitment of a voltage - doubler rectifier, in which Cr1 and Cr2 are two full capacitors. Co is the yield channel capacitor. The turn's extents of the discretionary to basic windings of Tr1 and Tr2 are N1 and N2 independently.

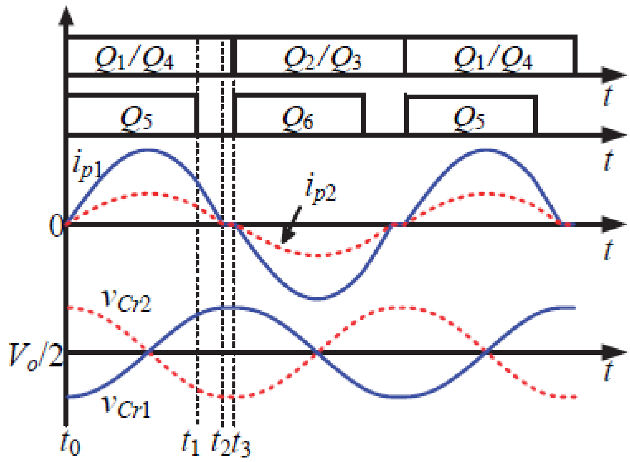

Figure 2. Vital Waveforms of the projected converter

2. Various modes of operation

2.1 Mode1 [to, t1]:

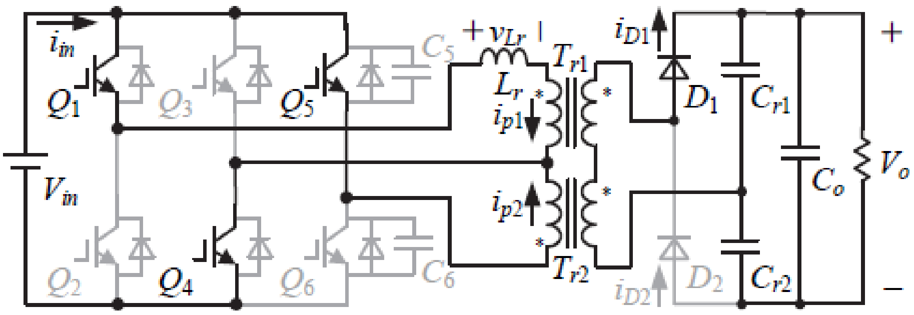

Figure 3. MODE1 [to, t1]

As shown in figure 3, switches Q1, Q4, Q5 and diode D1 are ON. The inductor Lr inaugurates to resonate with capacitor Cr1 and Cr2, and the voltage transversely Lr is Vin-(Vcr1-N2Vin)/N1>0, foremost to the surge of currents ip1 and ip2. Simultaneously, the voltage Vcr1 keeps increasing while Vcr2 decreasing.

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2.2 Mode2 [t1, t2]:

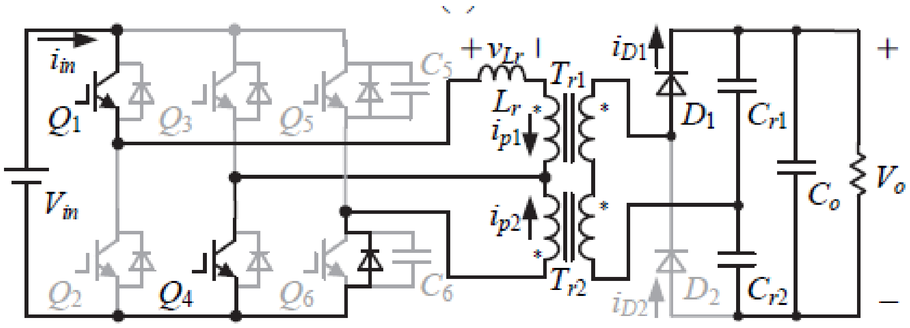

Figure 4. MODE2 [t1, t2]

As appeared in Figure4, Q5 is killed at t1.ip2 charges C5 and releases C6, Q5 is killed with ZVS since C5 and C6 limit the pace of ascent of the voltage across Q5.ip2 courses through Q4 and the counter equal diode of Q6, Lr despite everything reverberates with Cr1 and Cr2. The voltage across Lr is Vin-Vcr1/N1<0, prompting the expire of ip1 and ip2.

2.3 Mode2 [t1, t2]:

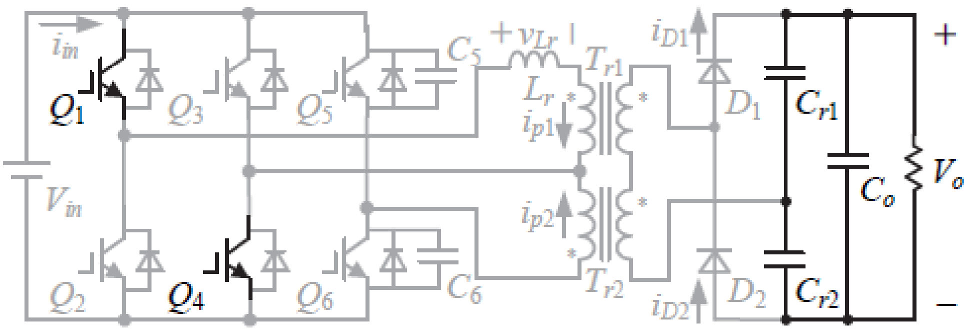

Figure 5. MODE3 [t2, t3]

As appeared in Figure 5, ip1 and ip2 tumble to zero till t2. The voltage across D1 is N1Vin-Vcr1<0, and the voltage across D2 is – N1Vin-Vcr1<0, so diode D1 and D2 are off. The LC reverberation stops because of Lr, Cr1, and Cr2 are detached .Although switches Q1 and Q4 are still on, ip1and ip2 preserve zero in this genre. The heap is fueled by the yield channels capacitor C0, voltage across Cr1 and Cr2 stays unaltered.

3. Simulation

3.1 Closed loop control of resonant Zero-V, Zero-CS DC-DC Converter with PI-Filter Using RL Load

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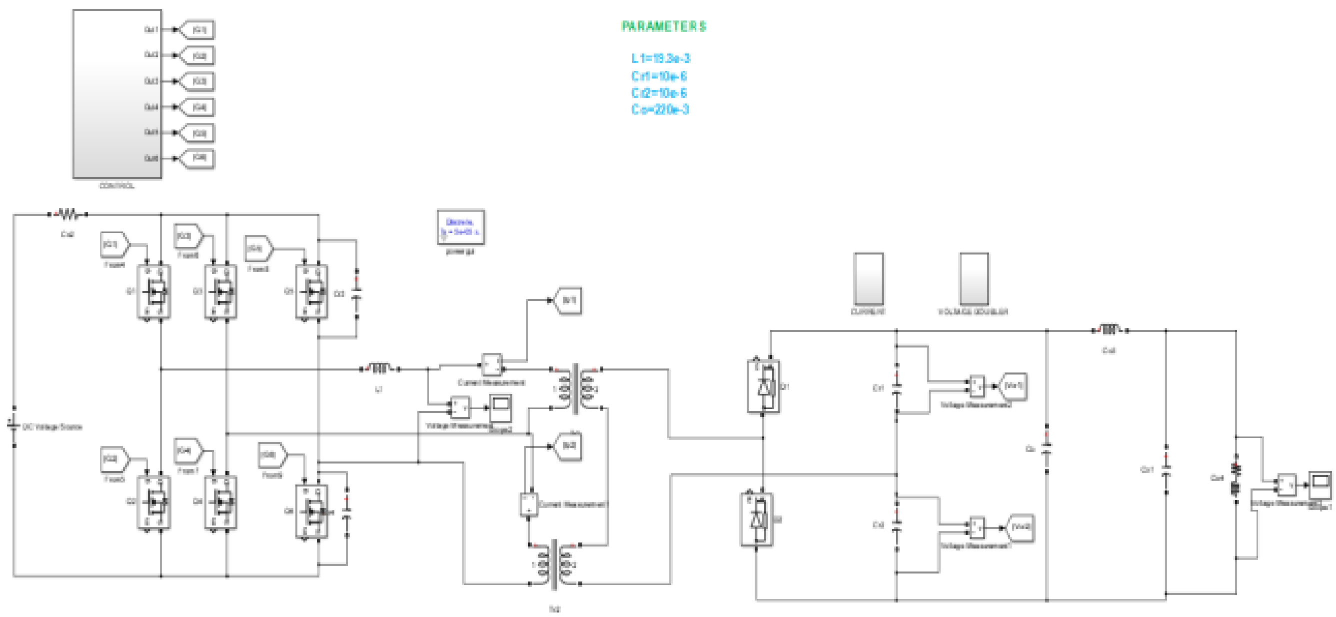

Figure 6. Closed loop control of resonant Zero-V, Zero-CS DC-DC Converter with PI-Filter Using RL Load

The circuit diagram of closed loop schematic of resonant Zero-V, Zero-CS DC-DC Converter with PI-Filter is presented in the figure 6.

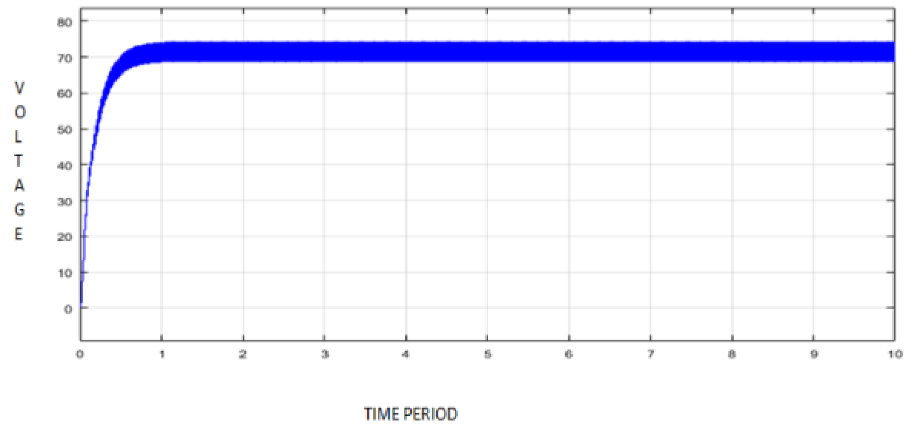

Figure 7. Output Voltage Waveform

The waveform of output voltage is shown in figure 7, it has an output voltage of 70v.

3.2 A Closed loop control of resonant Zero-V, Zero-CS DC Converter with C-Filter using R-Load.

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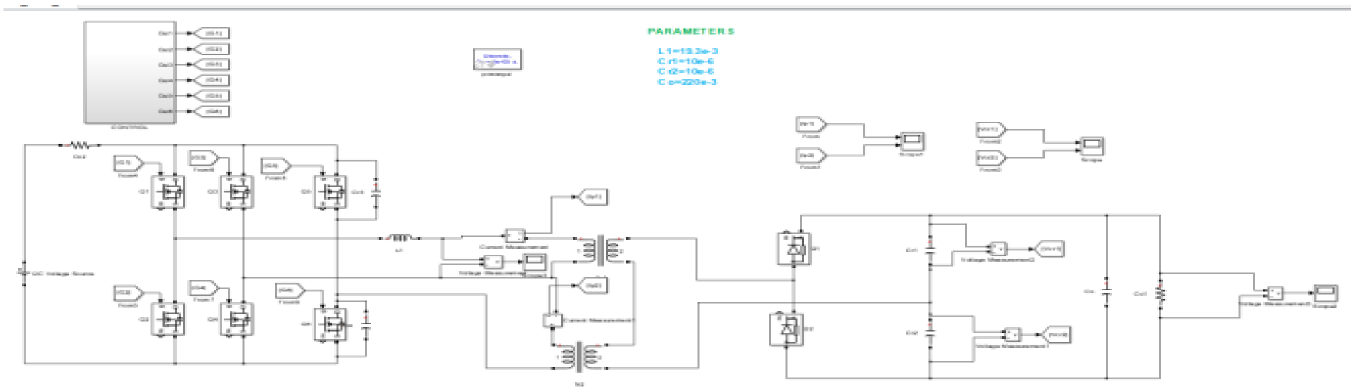

Figure 8. Closed loop control of resonant Zero-V, Zero-CS DC-DC Converter with Capacitive Filter Using R Load.

The circuit diagram of closed loop resonant Zero-V, Zero-CS DC - DC converter with capacitive filter is shown in the figure 8.

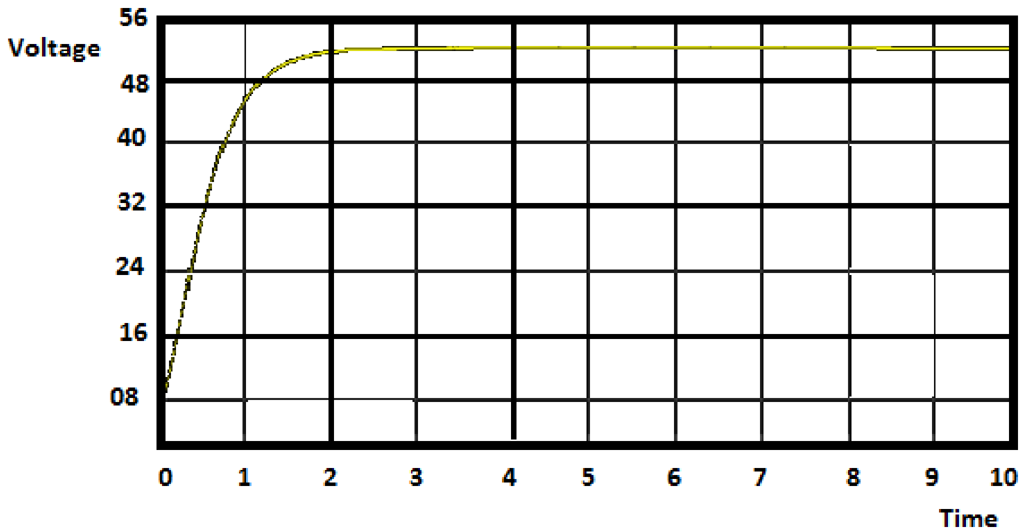

Figure 9. Output Voltage Waveform

The waveform of production voltage is shown in scheme 9, it has an output voltage of 54v.

3.3 A Closed Loop Control of Resonant Zero-V, Zero-CS DC-DC Converter With PI-Filter Using RLE-Load.

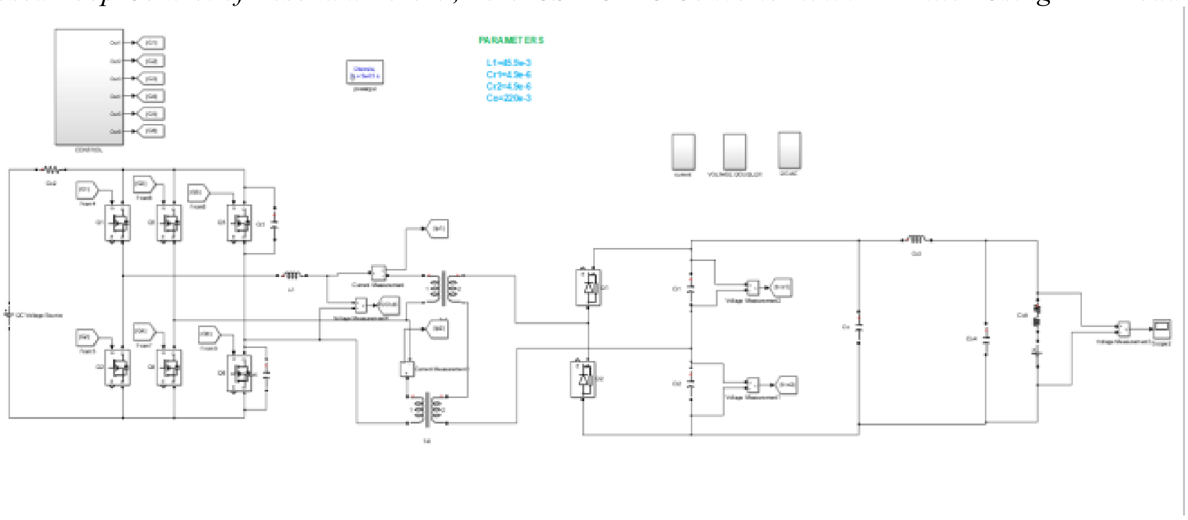

Figure 10. Closed loop control of resonant Zero-V, Zero-CS DC-DC Converter with PI-Filter using RLE Load

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The circuit diagram of Closed Loop circuit diagram of resonant Zero-V, Zero-CS DC-DC Converter of with PI-Filter using RLE load is shown in the figure 10.

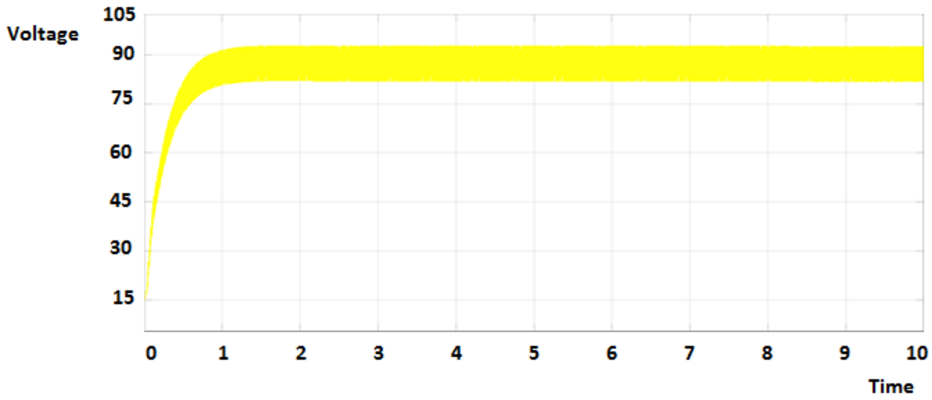

Figure 11. Output Voltage Waveform

The waveform of output voltage is shown in figure11, it as an output voltage of 102v.

Table 1 Comparison of i/p voltage and o/p voltage, Voltage across capacitor with different loads values

TYPE	I/P(V)	O/P(V)	V Across(c)
PI(RL)	150V	70V	Vcr1=19000v Vcr2=19000v
C(R)	150V	54V	Vcr1=20000v Vcr2=20000v
PI(RLE)	150V	102V	Vcr1=32000v Vcr2=32000v

From table 1 we compare output voltage, input voltage, voltage across capacitor with different loads. It shows that PI-Filter using RLE-Load produces the output voltage of 102 V with 100% improvement while compare with other methods.

4. Conclusion

A MV full dc-dc converter for toward the ocean wind farm scattering mechanism. It encompasses four basic buttons, two right hand adjustments, guideline transformer and one partner transformer. Also, crucial switches and everything diodes can complete Zero-CS turn-on and turn-off, and partner shifts can achieve Zero-V, Zero-CS turn-on and Zero-VS turn-off, so great adequacy can be gotten. In addition, the converter makes V-rule complete clear fixed-repeat PWMC.

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