

# PV with Boost Converter Integrated Three-Level Inverter Fed PMSM Drive for Agricultural Application

J. A. Ganeswari, R. Kiranmayi

**Abstract:** Apprehension of inverter fed electric motors is made possible with the trends in power electronic technology. Permanent magnet synchronous motor (PMSM) is one motor replaced conventional electric motors with attractive features like compactness, lightweight and efficiency. This paper presents a PV (Photo-voltaic) fed PMSM drive system for water pumping application. Photo-voltaic system is one among the renewable sources available free from atmosphere which can generate electricity with ease. Output of PV is fed to a boost converter to generate required level of voltage to PMSM. Boost output is fed to a driving inverter to PMSM. Closed-loop boost converter feeding PMSM drive is analyzed. PMSM drive is a closed-loop system design to run at commanded speed. PV fed PMSM drive is validated with fixed speed and variable speed conditions.

**Index Terms:** PV, PMSM Drive, Boost, Inverter, Closed Loop Controller.

## I. INTRODUCTION

With the latest growth in power electronic technology, conception of motor drives [1-3] is achieved replacing conventional motors. Motor drive technology is revolutionary making human efforts easier. Brushless DC (BLDC) motors and PMSM are among them. The mentioned motors, having sophisticated design trends the motor drive applications in many industries and commercial purpose. PMSM motor having rotating permanent magnet, with fixed and equally spaced windings. The magnetic flux produced by all the field windings is additive, but the field direction and magnitude can be altered by controlling the stator currents. Due to the interaction between net stator field and rotor torque is produced.

The PMSM works similar to that of synchronous motor but the rotor consists of permanent magnets in PMSM [4-6]. Stator windings of PMSM are distributed and the back EMF (BEMF) is sinusoidal in shape [7-9]. As the flux distribution is sinusoidal in the air gap making the BEMF a sinusoidal shape. PMSM motors are generally fed from sinusoidal source. If PMSM is to be fed from a DC source, inverter does the job of supplying sinusoidal excitation to phase windings of PMSM.

Renewable energy sources (RES) are trending in electrical technology due to their viable advantages. The major breakthrough from RES is that their ability to produce

sanitized electrical energy. This feature from RES has demanded to adopt renewable energy sources than conventional fossil fuel power generation. As the output voltage from a solar PV is low which is not sufficient to drive the system, hence there is a need for voltage boosting. Design of boost converter is depicted for both in open closed loop configuration and further closed-loop boost converter feeding PMSM drive is analyzed. PMSM drive is a closed-loop system design to run at commanded speed. PV fed PMSM drive is validated with fixed speed and variable speed conditions. This paper organized as follows, Section II explains PV system. Section III explains the Boost Converter modeling and with closed loop. IV describes the PV-Boost system for PMSM drive operation. Section 5 presents computer simulations. Section 6 presents conclusion Section 7 References.

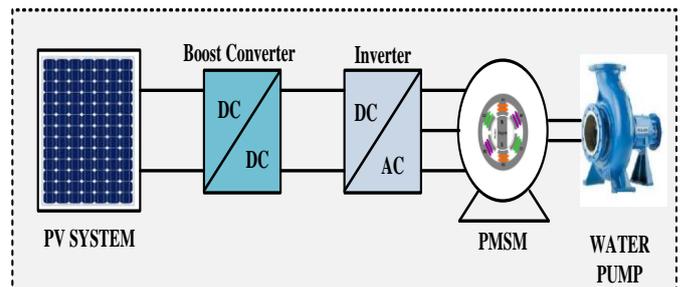


Figure 1: PV system integrated with Boost converter fed PMSM for agricultural water pumping application

## II. PHOTO-VOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEM

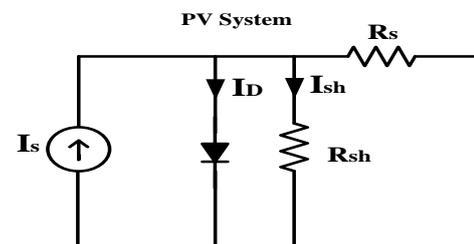


Figure 2. Equivalent circuit of PV cell

The continuously improving technologies have made the solar energy having potential to fulfill power needs in our daily lives. The flexibility in shape and size of Solar systems have made them more popular in recent trends [10-13]. Some of residential systems in India and most of them are found on rooftops across the United States. Most of the businesses communities are also preparing to install solar panels for to fulfill their power needs and thus reducing their cost of energy. Equivalent circuit

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consists of a current source representing the flow of electrons when electrons are energized by absorbing photon energy. Equivalent circuit also consists of parallel diode with series resistor and a parallel resistor. Therefore the net current supplied by the solar cell is the remaining load current which is being supplied a part to the diode and the quantity which is being wasted in the shunt resistor[10-11].

$$I_s = I_L - I_D - I_{sh} \quad (1)$$

Where,  $I_s$  is output current,

$I_L$  : Photo-generated current,

$I_D$  : Diode current, and

$I_{SH}$  : Shunt current.

The current through diode can be written as :

$$I_D = I_0 \left\{ e^{\left[ \frac{V_j}{nkT/q} \right]} - 1 \right\} \quad (2)$$

Where,  $I_0$  is reverse saturation current,

$n$  : Diode ideality factor,

$q$  : Charge,  $k$  is Boltzmann's constant

$T$  : Absolute temperature

substituting all equations, characteristic equation of solar cell can be written as (3)

$$I = I_L - I_0 \left\{ e^{\left[ \frac{V_j}{nkT/q} \right]} - 1 \right\} - \frac{V + IR_S}{R_{SH}} \quad (3)$$

### III. BOOST CONVERTER

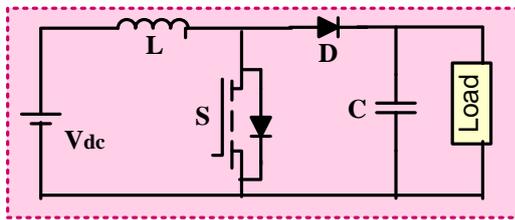


Figure 3: Boost Converter

#### A. Modeling of Boost Converter

Input voltage ( $V_{in}$ ) = 200V, Output Voltage  $V_o = 800V$

Output power ( $P_o$ )=10 kW, Frequency  $F=50kHz$

Ripple current  $\Delta I = 5\%$  of  $I_{in}$

Ripple voltage  $\Delta V_c = 2\%$  of Output voltage

O/P current  $I_o = \frac{P}{V_o} = 12.5Amps$

$$O/P \text{ resistance } R = \frac{V_o}{I_o} = 64\Omega \quad (4)$$

$$\text{For Duty cycle, } \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{1-D} \quad (5)$$

$\therefore$  Duty ratio  $D = 0.75$

$$I_{in} = \frac{I_o}{1-D} = 50A \quad (6)$$

Inductor Ripple current  $\Delta I = 5\%$  of  $I_{in}$

$\Delta I = 2.5$  Amps

Ripple voltage  $\Delta V_c = 2\%$  of Output voltage

$\Delta V_c = 16$  volts

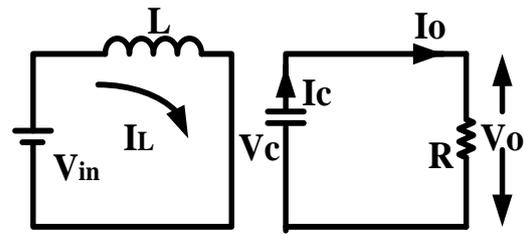


Figure 4: Boost Converter, in 'ON' condition

Figure 5 shows the basic boost converter circuit. When Switch in ON position, the inductor gets charged by source voltage and across the switch S as shown in figure 6 [14].

We have

$$\frac{V_{in} \times D}{f \times L} \quad (7)$$

$$L = \frac{V_{in} \times D}{f \times \Delta I}$$

$$\therefore L = 1.2 \text{ mH}$$

$$\text{Let } I_o = I_c = \frac{V_o}{R} = \frac{C_d \Delta V_c}{dt} \quad (8)$$

$$\therefore C = 11.72 \mu F$$

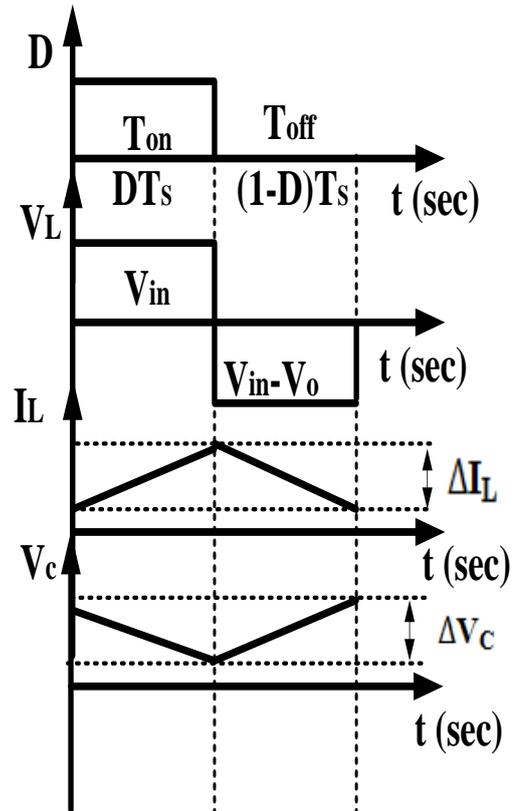


Figure 5 Timing diagram of boost converter.



V. SIMULATION RESULTS

A. Open-Loop Boost Converter

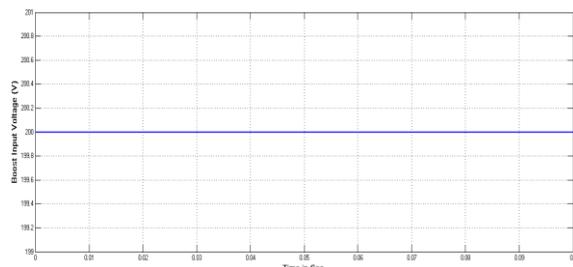


Figure 9: Boost converter input voltage at 200V

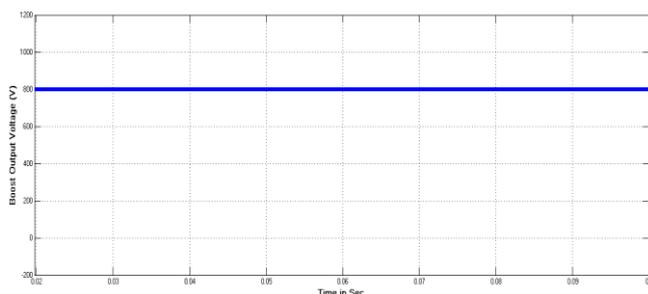


Figure 10: Boost converter output voltage boosted to 800V

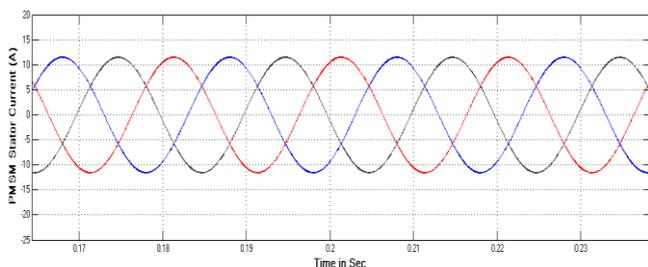


Figure 11: Three-phase Stator currents of PMSM with constant peak of 12.5A.

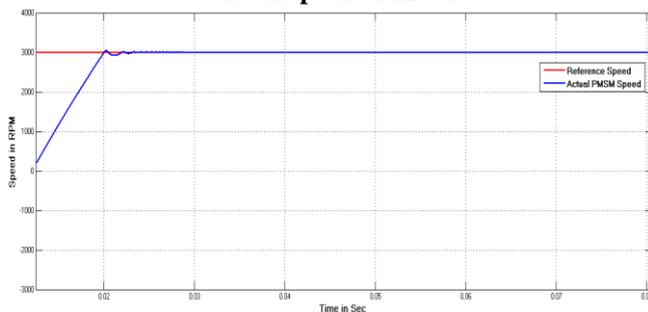


Figure 12: Speed of PMSM with reference speed command of 3000RPM is set in closed-loop

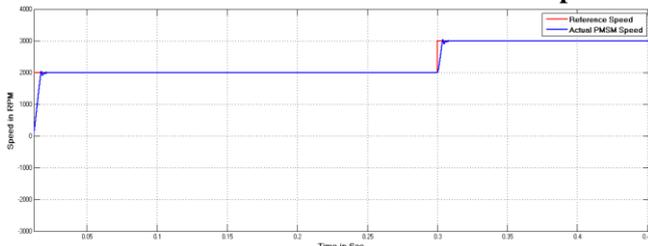


Fig 13: Variable Speed of PMSM at reference speed command of 2000RPM is set in closed-loop drive operation initially. At 0.3 seconds, set speed is varied to run PMSM at 3000RPM.

VI. CONCLUSION

PMSM drives are becoming very good option for industrial and agricultural applications these days. This paper presents a PV fed PMSM drive system for water pumping application. PV system is integrated with conventional boost converter to produce high voltage output. Design calculations of boost converter parameters are explained and tabulated. Open-loop boost converter characteristics are illustrated. Closed-loop boost converter fed PMSM drive running at fixed speed and closed-loop boost converter fed PMSM drive running with variable speed command conditions are validated with the proposed system. DC output from boost converter is transformed to AC kind using conventional inverter to excite PMSM stator windings. The proposed system works satisfactorily for all conditions. PMSM drive responds to change in speeds with constant or variable irradiance which is proved from result analysis.

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