IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ELECTRICAL SPRING FOR ENHANCING THE POWER QUALITY IN PV BASED DC GRID

[1]Machkuri Prasanth,[2]Mr.Parameshwar Tummeti
[1]M.Tech Student, [2]Associate Professor
Department Of Electrical & Electronics Engineering
Vidya Jyothi Institute Of Technology, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT:
Now A Days the Electric Spring (ES) Concept Has Been Emerged Based On The Mechanical Spring Concept. ES Can Be Employed In AC Or DC Grid For Demand Side Management, And Improving The Power Quality And Energy Management. Renewable Energy Sources (Res) Are Intermittent In Nature, So The ES Is Introduced In The DC Grid For Stabilizing The Voltage Fluctuations Incurred By The Res Power Changes Such As PV Systems. The DC ES Is Inserted in The DC Grid In Series With The Non-Critical Loads (E.G. Thermostatically Controlled Loads As Air Conditioning Systems, Electric Water Heaters And Refrigerators Or Charging Of Charging Of Plug In Electric Vehicles) Forming A Smart Load. In This Paper, A Comparison Between the Series And Shunt DC ES Is Held Considering Four Different Operation Modes. An ES Based on Four quadrant DC-DC Converter Is Analysed And Designed For Providing A Bi-Directional Power Flow. Simulation Results For Both Open And Closed Loop Operations, Using MATLAB/Simulink, Implementation of The Electrical Spring For Enhancing The Power Quality In PV Based DC Grid, Different Electrical Springs Distributed Across The Grid Reduces The Rating Of Individual Springs And Hence The Cost And Complexity. Using Appropriate Control Strategies, ES Provides Voltage and Power Regulation, Reduced Harmonic Distortion, High Power Factor and Good Power Quality.
Index Terms: Electric Spring, DC Grid, AC Grid, Smart Load, Non-Critical Loads.

I.INTRODUCTION

In 1678, Hooke's law presented the guideline of the mechanical spring, which turned out to be generally utilized in various applications.
Heavy loads and headway in power electronic gadgets, for sample, DSTATCOM are being utilized to further develop the force quality. In future matrices with generous environmentally friendly power, it is wanted that we see power factor revision as a DSM issue. Structures can possibly execute the idea of ES as delineated in through different non-basic loads, for example, climate control of years, a creation arose in 2010 based the mechanical spring idea presented by Hooke, named Electric Spring (ES). Table I shows the qualities furthermore, utilizations of mutually mechanical spring and ES. Regardless, ES performs various capacities to settle the voltage and increment the expertise of the framework. The similitude among mechanical spring and ES is displayed in their working modes in Fig. 1. As the mechanical spring relies upon pressure and augmentation to work, the ES voltage is ventured down or supported relying upon the framework. At the point when the mechanical spring is packed, a similar guideline happens in the ES, voltage is supported, and when the mechanical spring is broadened, the voltage of the ES is ventured down.
Renewable Energy Sources (RESs) corresponding sun based and wind are vital parts for a feasible future. Notwithstanding, their irregular and erratic nature represents an issue of force and voltage insecurity in the framework. Unlike techniques have been planned on both the source-side and burden side to relieve this irregularity. Request Side Management (DSM) has been utilized effectively as a technique to lessen the impacts of sustainable power discontinuity. Different techniques, for example, direct burden control, load planning, energy stockpiling and so on are utilized to carry out DSM.

Nonetheless, they can either not be utilized continuously like burden planning or may be meddlesome to client like direct burden control. Another way to deal with DSM, Electric Spring (ES) was presented by Rui et al. which can give voltage and force strength. All through they use just receptive force pay to give voltage support in real time and dynamic burden shedding for non-basic burdens.
A solidarity power factor is attractive in an air conditioner framework to further develop effectiveness, lessen misfortunes, increment relative current, conservative benefits on network side hardware and so forth. Force factor amendment techniques like static capacitors and shunt condensers function admirably in traditional matrix. Their situation is meticulous by the receptive burden and misfortunes in the conveyance framework. With expansion in nonstraight systems and electric warmers.
The idea of ES can be stretched out further to further develop the force factor in a sustainable power controlled microgrid. As ES is carried out through an inverter and by using its capability of both dynamic and responsive force remuneration this could be accomplished.
The genuine force pay has been cast-off to additional develop power balance in a three- stage framework and to further develop power factor with no voltage or force

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guideline. In this Project, we exhibit execution of electric spring through an ad libbed control plan to give both the force and voltage soundness and generally power calculate adjustment sustainable power fuelled microgrid, a perspective which hasn't been investigated at this point.

II.POWER QUALITY

The contemporary container crane industry, like many other industry segments, is often enamored by the bells and whistles, colorful diagnostic displays, high speed performance, and levels of automation that can be achieved. Although these features and their indirectly related computer based enhancements are key issues to an efficient terminal operation, we must not forget the foundation upon which we are building. Power quality is the mortar which bonds the foundation blocks.

Power quality also affects terminal operating economics, crane reliability, our environment, and initial investment in power distribution systems to support new crane installations. To quote the utility company newsletter which accompanied the last monthly issue of my home utility billing: 'Using electricity wisely is a good environmental and business practice which saves you money, reduces emissions from generating plants, and conserves our natural resources.' As we are all aware, container crane performance requirements continue to increase at an astounding rate.

Next generation container cranes, already in the bidding process, will require average power demands of 1500 to 2000 kW – almost double the total average demand three years ago. The rapid increase in power demand levels, an increase in container crane population, SCR converter crane drive retrofits and the large AC and DC drives needed to power and control these cranes will increase awareness of the power quality issue in the very near future.

III.OPERATING PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRIC SPRING

A. Survey of prior variants of Electric Spring

The plan of Electric Spring was acquainted by drawing matches with a customary mechanical spring. In a feebly managed matrix, it very well may be recognized through an inverter and is appended in series with non-basic burden, for example, forced air systems, as displayed in Fig. 1, to shape a keen burden. In consistent to this keen burden, basic burdens like a construction's security framework are associated.

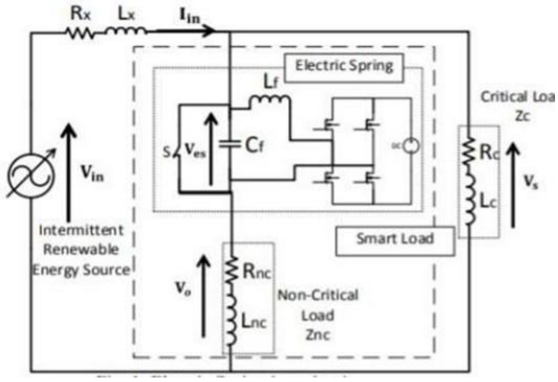

Fig 2.1: - Electric Spring in circuit

forms of ES executed an evidence voltage control plan to create receptive force remuneration to give dynamic voltage and force guideline to basic burdens. Thus, the nonbasic drain voltage and force shift powerfully in agreement to the variances in the feebly managed matrix because of discontinuous environmentally friendly power. To give just receptive force pay from electric spring, the remuneration voltage, Ves ought to be opposite to non-basic burden flow. The electric spring voltage is administered.

As a matter of first importance issue comes in isolating basic and non-basic burdens from one another at a substation. Since by and large a similar stockpile line is utilized to supply capacity to all heaps their division is difficult. Worth of non-basic burden should be low for responsive force remuneration to be high in the circuit. The two burdens basic and non-basic should be in extent for legitimate receptive force remuneration. The non-basic burden framework has no assurance what so ever in this course of action and further they are exposed to think twice about power quality.

As a matter of fact, improvement in power nature of basic burden is made by making penance on power nature of non-basic burdens. Yet, since non-basic burdens contains hardware which are not extraordinarily influenced by power quality issues consequently this trade-off is ok to make.

Expectedly, single brought together strategies, for example, the series and shunt VAR compensators are utilized at the high voltage level to work on the exhibition of AC power frameworks by giving 1) load remuneration and 2) voltage support. In particular, series compensators effectively alter the transmission boundaries and shunt VAR compensators change the same impedance of burden. A bound together PQ conditioner incorporating the series-and shunt active channels to resolve the issues of voltage glimmer and receptive force is

presented. Lately, static VAR compensators utilizing thyristor-exchanged capacitors (TSCs) and thyristor-controlled reactors (TCRs) are the predominant answers for such applications, because of their straightforward

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constructions, advantageous execution, and reasonable cost.

3.1 LIMITATION OF OPERATION OF ELECTRIC SPRING.

The ES is chiefly associated in series with Non-Critical Loads (NCLs) (for example thermostatically controlled burdens as air moulding frameworks, electric water warmers and fridges or charging of charging of plug-in electric vehicles). The series association between the NCLs and ES shapes the alleged shrewd loads, which can be utilized for request side administration and support the voltage at the Point of Common Coupling (PCC) of other basic burdens. With the entrance of Renewable Energy Sources (RESs), ES changes the force devoured by the NCL to coordinate with the irregularity of these sources consequently giving a request side administration.

Table 1: - DC Applications and Their Voltage Level

Application	DC volts
Wall sockets	12/24 V
Home entertainment system, Vacuum cleaner	24 V
Coffee maker, refrigerator, LED lighting	12 V
Washing machine, Air Conditioner	48 V
Whisper wind turbine	48 V
PVs connected in DC busbar	380 V
Bus way distribution system, Charger	380 V

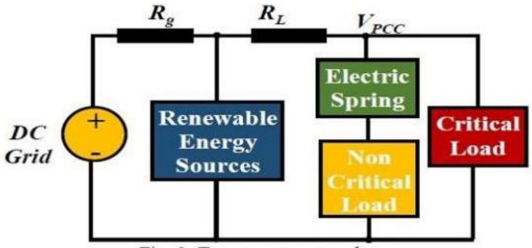

Fig 3.2:- Target System Topology

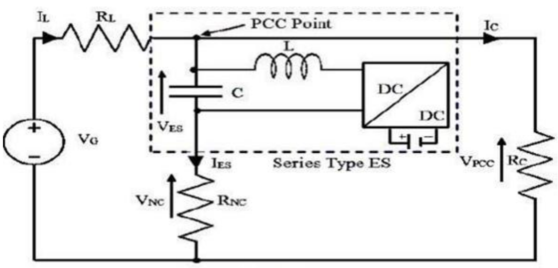

Fig 3.2 a): - Series Type ES

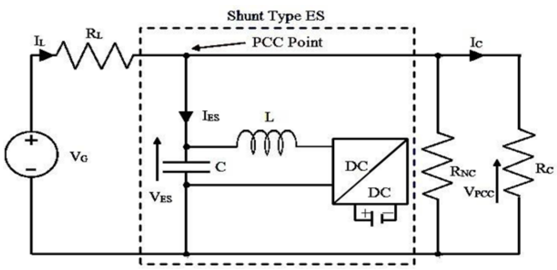

Fig 3.2 b): - Shunt type ES

IV.MODES OF OPERATION FOR DC-ES

There are four methods of activity for ES, which are: boosting release, boosting charge, stifling release, and stifling charge. Each case works at various condition to settle the voltage at the PCC. Boosting Discharge (BD) happens when the source hangs. The battery will release to help the transport to reestablish the framework solidness. Boosting Charging (BC) works like the BD in venturing up the voltage at the PCC. Be that by way of it may, for this situation the battery is charged by putting away excess force.

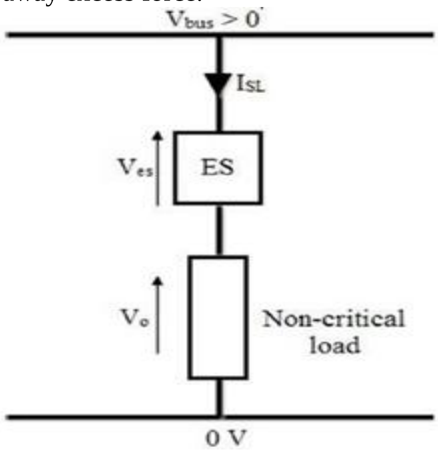

Fig 4.0 :- Modes Of Operation For DC –ES

Suppression Discharging (SD) operates when the voltage at thePCC is above the nominal value so the battery-operated of the ES in this case conveyance and convey power to the grid.
Furthermore, TheES will step down the voltage at PCC.
Suppressing Charging (SC) operates similar to the SD. However, the battery of ES in this case receives and store power from the grid. Table 3 sums up the difference between the four modes of operation in both series and shunt ESs. In addition, Fig. 5 shows a graph of the four modes of series ES operation.

Table 3: - Four Modes of Operation for ES

Point of Comparison	Series ES	Shunt ES
Boosting Discharge (BD)	$V_{ES} > V_{PCC}$	$V_{ES} = V_{PCC}$
	$-I_{OC} < I_{ES} < 0$	$I_{Dis\text{-}Max} < I_{ES} < 0$
Boosting Charge (BC)	$0 < V_{ES} < V_{PCC}$	Does not operate
	$0 < I_{ES} < I_{NC\text{-}nom}$	
Suppressing Charge (SC)	$V_{ES} < 0$	Does not operate
	$I_{NC\text{-}nom} < I_{ES} < I_{OC}$	
Suppressing Discharge (SD)	Does not operate	$V_{ES} = V_{PCC}$
		$0 < I_{ES} < I_{cha\text{-}max}$

4.1 CHARACTERISTCS OF ES WITH BATTERIES

An adjusted variant of ES is reachable by supplanting the DC interface capacitors with batteries (or associating the batteries across the capacitors). When contrasted with an ES with capacitors, an ES with batteries can produce a voltage with stage point from 0 degree to 360 degrees comparative with the stage point of the non-basic burden current, in this manner permitting both genuine and responsive forces to be traded. Under a similar electrical arrangement, an ES

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through batteries can give other working modes notwithstanding the inductive and capacitive modes.

V.FOUR-QUADRANT DC-DC CONVERTER

DC-DC converters are named buck, lift, and buck-support as indicated by the connection between the yield and information voltages. There is a further grouping, which is unidirectional also, bidirectional DC-DC converter. As per the bearing of

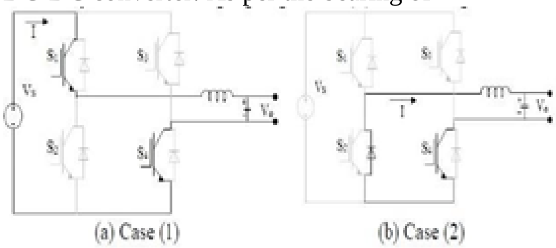

Fig 5 A): - First quadrant of DC-DC converter

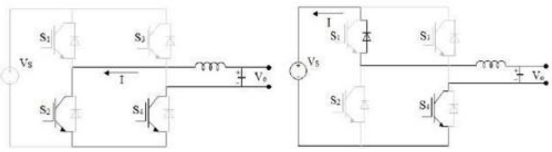

Fig 5 B): - Second quadrant of DC-DC converter

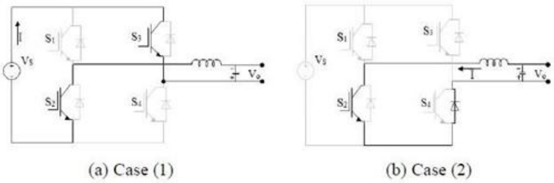

Fig 5 C): - Third quadrant of DC-DC converter

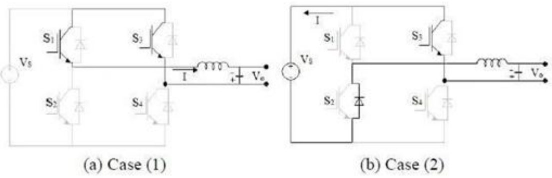

Fig 5 D): - Four quadrant of DC-DC converter

In the fourth quadrant, if (1), S1 is coordinating, S3 is reliably ON, and S2 and S4 will be reliably OFF so the current stream as shown in Fig. 10(a). Since, the current in this quadrant streams in a comparable course to the current in quadrant 1, it will be positive while the voltage will be zero. If

(2) the current will move from the store to the battery going through D2 and S3 (charging ceaselessly ON, while the other two switches were consistently OFF.

VI.SIMULATION AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A.Simulation grades in individually situation, there was one switch leading, one switch was always ON, while the other two switches were always OFF. The duty cycle that has been cast-off was 50% with a switching frequency of 20 kHz. There will be four waveforms shown in Figs. 11, 12, 13, and 14 for each situation that embodies the voltage of the ES, the inductor current, and the converter output waveform voltage. The voltage of the ES is a DC waveform as anticipated after using second command LC filter. In open loop action, the DC ES decreases the voltage drop even with the occurrence of renewable energy sources as shown in Fig. 15.B. Design of PI controller Closed operation is implemented using Proportional-Integral (PI) controller. The PI controller transfer function is expressed as follows:

$$K(s) = K_P(1 + \frac{1}{T_i s})$$

where KP and Ki are the corresponding and indispensable coefficients of the PI regulator. The voltage of the ES (displayed in Fig. 16) can be communicated as follows:

where ves is the voltage across the ES, va is a voltage source, iN is the current through the N

$$v_{es}(s) = \frac{v_a(s)}{1 + CLs^2 + CRs} + \frac{i_N(s)[Ls + R]}{1 + CLs^2 + CRs}$$

CL. L and C are the inductance and the capacitance of the subsequent request channel individually, while R is the interior opposition of the inductor. The voltage at the PCC (VPCC) is communicated as follows

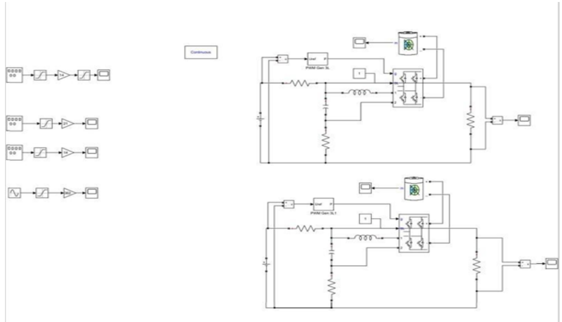

Fig 6.1: - MATLAB/SIMULINK Diagram of Proposed System

Where RN is the resistance of the NCL.The transfer function of the system.

$$v_{PCC}(s) = \frac{v_a(s)}{1 + CLs^2 + CRs} + \frac{i_N(s)[Ls + R + R_N + R_N CLs^2 + R_N RCs]}{1 + CLs^2 + CRs}$$

AsshowninFig.18,thePCCvoltageismeasure dwithastepresponseat5sandwithvariation of PV systemgeneration.

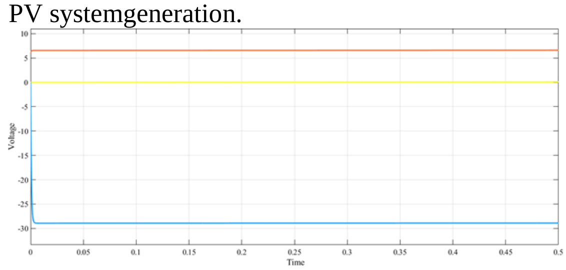

Fig 6.2: - Output DC-Electrical Spring

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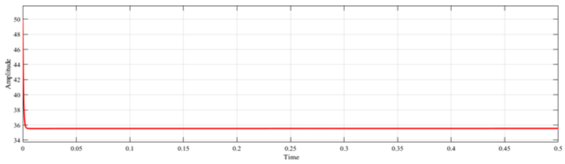

Fig 6.2: - Output DC-ES Spring voltage;

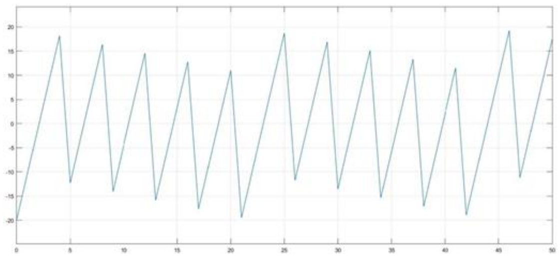

Fig 6.3: - Output DC-DC Converter Current; X-axis. Time, Y-Axis.Amplitude

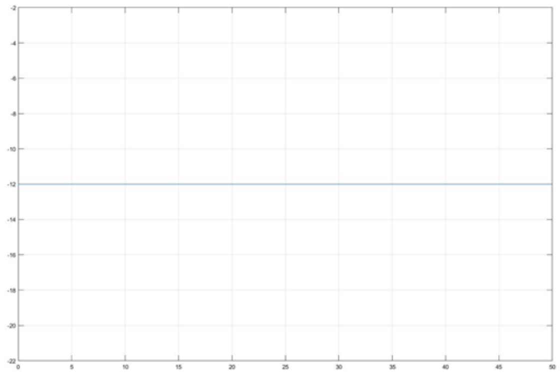

Fig 6.4: - Output DC-DC Converter Voltage X- axis. Time, Y-axis.Amplitude

VII.CONCLUSION

The DC-ES is a powerful arrangement in DC network for settling the voltage and further developing the force quality. The guideline of activity and four working methods of the DC-ES were clarified for giving voltage guideline to DC transport to keep up with the PCC voltage steady. Re-enactment grades for the open and shut circle framework have been accommodated the electric spring activity. The shut circle framework with PI regulator has been introduced to control the voltage uniform within the sight of variances. Trial results have been given appropriate to the four-quadrant DC-DC converter-made ES.

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AUTHOR'S PROFILE

Mr.Machkuri Prasanth ReceivedB.Tech from RRS college of engineering and technology ,Hyderabad in 2019. Presently he is pursuing his M.Tech in Vidya Jyothi Institute of Technology,Hyderabad.Hisarea ofinterestarePower Quality, Power system,PowerElectronicsandFACTS

EmailId-**prasanthjohn55@gmail.com**

Mr. Parameshwar Tummeti received his B. Tech from VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute ofEngineering & Technology, Hyderabad in 2003 and M. Tech from JNTU college of Engineering, Ananthapur inElectrical Power Systems in 2008. Currently he is working as an Associate Professor in the Department of Electrical& Electronics Engineeringat Vidya Jyothi InstituteofTechnology, Hyderabad. He has13years of teachingexperience.Hisareasofinterestare PowerQualityand PowerElectronics.

EmailId-**parameshwar@vjit.ac.in**

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