



POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND CONTROL OF RIPPLE ELIMINATORS OF DC SYSTEMS USING ANN AND REDUCE THE USAGE OF ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS

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ABSTRACT- In this paper, a single-phase Pulse width modulation-controlled rectifier with ANN is proposed in this paper. The active control strategies can improve the power quality of dc systems, reduce voltage ripples, and, at the same time, reduce the usage of electrolytic capacitors. ANN is nonlinear model that is easy to use and understand compared to statistical methods. ANN is non-parametric model while most of statistical methods are parametric model that need higher background of statistic. The concept of ripple eliminators is proposed and developed for future development, and the ratio of capacitance reduction is quantified. The main aim of this paper is to investigate how advanced control strategies could improve the performance of ripple eliminators. An advanced controller on the basis of the repetitive control is proposed for one possible implementation of ripple eliminators in the continuous current mode (CCM). By using the simulation results we can verify the effectiveness of the strategy with comparison to another ripple eliminator operated in the discontinuous current mode.

KEY WORDS: Instantaneous diversion of ripple currents, CCM, DCM, ripple eliminators, ANN, voltage ripples, repetitive control, reliability, electrolytic capacitors.

INTRODUCTION

In principle, this power quality issue in DC systems stems from energy fluctuation, which can come from sources and/or loads of systems. Four main approaches have been developed in the literature to reduce or compensate energy fluctuation so that the voltage ripples can be reduced and the power quality in DC systems can be improved. In such DC systems, ripple power is often not a major concern because a DC current is constant and there is not a problem of the phase differences between the currents and voltages. Therefore there are various applications such as wind power systems, rectifiers and inverters and hybrid electrical vehicles are most normally used for the DC voltages are not ideal but have a significant amount of harmonic components [3]. Because of the harmonic components in the voltages and the resulting ripple currents, ripple

power has become a major power quality issue in DC systems.

Artificial neural networks are algorithms that can be used to perform nonlinear statistical modeling and provide a new alternative to logistic regression, the most commonly used method for developing predictive models for dichotomous outcomes in medicine. During the charging mode of a battery, an external voltage with large ripples could lead to an immoderate chemical reaction. During the discharging mode, ripple currents drawn from a fuel cell can degrade the system efficiency significantly. Generally, current ripples should be maintained less than 10% of the rated current for batteries [8]. In order to reduce the ripple current and smooth the external voltage on batteries and fuel cells, bulky capacitors or ultra capacitors are often connected in parallel with them. Large electrolytic capacitors are also often needed to level and smooth the DC-bus voltage of inverters and rectifiers [10].

Neural networks offer a number of advantages, including requiring less formal statistical training, ability to implicitly detect complex nonlinear relationships between dependent and independent variables, ability to detect all possible interactions between predictor variables, and the availability of multiple training algorithms. Compared to the conference version of this paper, the new contributions of this paper include 1) analyzing and revealing how active control strategies can help reduce voltage ripples and reduce total capacitance, which paves a way to design high performance controllers for different types of ripple eliminators; 2) quantifying the level of capacitance reduction, which is independent from applications and topologies; 3) optimizing the controller for ripple eliminators in which only one instead of two repetitive controllers are now required without affecting the system performance; 4) verifying the performance of the active control strategies.

The analysis in these papers is based on the fact that decreased pulsating input power leads to

decreased ripple power and capacitor volume on the DC bus, which can be achieved by controlling the input current.

The main focus of this paper is to investigate how advanced control strategies could improve the performance of shunt ripple eliminators for DC systems, rather than optimizing the system performance through topological design. It is preferred to operating the shunt ripple eliminator in the continuous current mode (CCM) rather than in the discontinuous current mode (DCM) because the current tracking is instantaneous in CCM but is in the average sense in DCM. Because the ripple current is diverted instantaneously in CCM, the voltage ripples can be reduced considerably. It is a bidirectional boost converter that is able to divert the ripple current instantaneously.

II. ANALYSIS OF RIPPLE ENERGY AND RIPPLE VOLTAGE

In order to facilitate the analysis in this paper, a single-phase H-bridge PWM-controlled rectifier as shown in Figure 1 is used as an example, with all the components assumed to be ideal to simplify the analysis in the sequel.

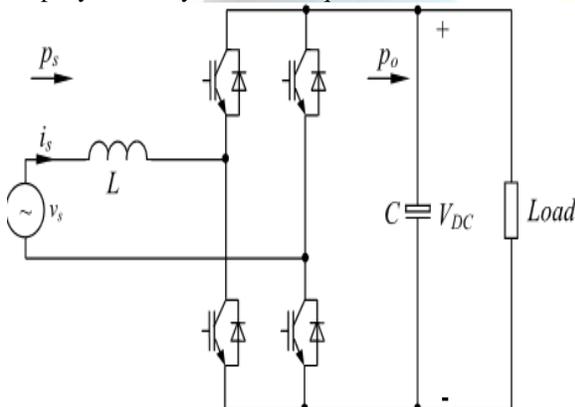


Fig 1. Single-phase H-bridge PWM-controlled rectifier.

If the input current of the rectifier is regulated to be sinusoidal as $i_s = \sqrt{2}I_s \sin(\omega t)$ and in phase with the input voltage $v_s = \sqrt{2}V_s \sin(\omega t)$, then the input power is

$$p_s = v_s i_s = V_s I_s - V_s I_s \cos(2\omega t) \quad (1)$$

where V_s and I_s are the RMS values of the input voltage and current, respectively, and ω is the angular line frequency.

RIPPLE ELIMINATORS AND THE LEVEL OF CAPACITANCE REDUCTION

In order to break the deadlock between minimizing the required capacitors and reducing voltage ripples, another design degree of freedom,

called the ripple eliminator, can be introduced to replace the bulky DC-bus capacitor, as shown in Figure 2.

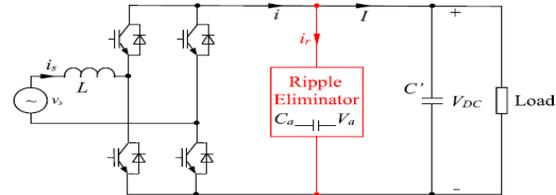


Fig.2. The concept of ripple eliminators.

Since the ripple eliminator is operated to divert the ripple energy on the DC bus to the auxiliary capacitor, there is no need to use a large electrolytic capacitor on the DC bus and the ripple energy on the auxiliary capacitor should be the same as the DC-bus ripple energy in the ideal case.

$$C_a \approx \frac{E_r}{\Delta V_a V_{a0}} \quad (3)$$

where $4V_a$ and V_{a0} are the peak-peak and average voltages of the auxiliary capacitor. Note that the ripple energy E_r is determined by the DC bus and not affected by the added ripple eliminator. Note also that the auxiliary capacitor is designed to allow large voltage ripples. Assume the ripple voltage ratio of the auxiliary capacitor is

$$r_a = \frac{\Delta V_a}{V_{a0}} \quad (4)$$

Then (4) can be re-written as

$$C_a \approx \frac{E_r}{r_a V_{a0}^2} \quad (5)$$

It is clear that for the same ripple ratio r_a , the capacitance is in inverse proportion to the square of the voltage across it, which means the auxiliary capacitance can be significantly reduced via increasing its operating voltage.

If the same ripple energy E_r needs to be taken care of by a DC-bus capacitor C , as shown in Figure 2, then, according to (3), the voltage ripple ratio r of the DC bus is about

$$r \approx \frac{E_r}{C V_{DC0}^2} \quad (6)$$

This means the auxiliary capacitor needed can be reduced to

$$C_a \approx \frac{r}{r_a} \left(\frac{V_{DC0}}{V_{a0}} \right)^2 C \quad (7)$$

By a factor of

$$R_d = \frac{r}{r_a} \left(\frac{V_{DC0}}{V_{a0}} \right)^2 = \frac{\Delta V_a V_{a0}}{\Delta V_{DC} V_{DC0}} \quad (8)$$

The capacitance C_a can be reduced by 1) allowing the voltage ripple ratio higher than that of the original DC bus, 2) adopting an operating voltage V_{a0} higher than V_{DC0} for C_a .

It sets the basic guidelines for designing different ripple eliminators. Some other guidelines include: 1) a ripple eliminator needs to be able to provide bi-directional current path so that the ripple current; 2) the remaining level of DC-bus voltage ripples is determined by the performance of the ripple eliminator so the ripple eliminator needs to be controlled properly; 3) The hold-up time requirement, voltage stress and current stress should be considered to choose suitable capacitors.

THE RIPPLE ELIMINATOR UNDER INVESTIGATION

Operation principles of the ripple eliminator

In this paper, a practical implementation of the ripple eliminator concept to be studied is shown in the dashed box of Figure 3, which is actually a bi-directional boost-buck converter.

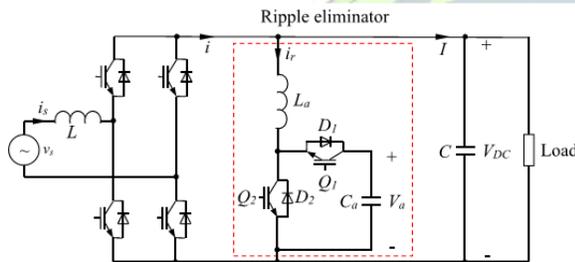


Fig 3. The ripple eliminator under investigation.

In order to track the ripple current, switches Q1 and Q2 can be controlled in two different switching modes. One is only to control Q2 (Q1, resp.) in the positive (negative, resp.) half cycle of the ripple current, which corresponds to the charging (discharging) mode. In the charging mode, Q2 is controlled by a PWM signal and Q1 is always OFF, which provides the path for the positive half cycle of the ripple current i_r , and hence, the ripple eliminator is operated as a boost converter. In the discharging mode, Q2 is always OFF and Q1 is controlled by a PWM signal, which provides the path for the negative half cycle of the ripple current i_r , and the circuit is operated as a buck converter. Therefore, the direction of the current owing through the auxiliary inductor can only be negative or positive in one switching period.

Another switching mode is to control the two switches complementarily. That means switches Q1 and Q2 are controlled by two inverse PWM signals to track the ripple current and the voltage across the auxiliary inductor can be V_{DC} and $V_{DC} - V_a$ depending on the ON-OFF combinations of these two switches. In one PWM period, if Q1 is ON, Q2 is controlled by an inverse signal to keep OFF and vice versa. In this paper, in order to fully use the ripple

eliminator under different working conditions, Q1 and Q2 are operated complementarily to track the ripple current.

Selection of the auxiliary inductor

As two switches Q1 and Q2 are operated complementarily, the ON time of Q2 is $d_r T_r$ and the ON time of Q1 is T_r in one PWM period. Since the PWM frequency is much higher than the line frequency, it can be assumed that the current increased (to withstand the positive voltage VDC) and decreased (to withstand the negative voltage) in these two modes are the same in the steady state. In other words, the current ripple Δi_r is

$$\Delta i_r = \frac{V_{dc}}{L_a} d_r T_r = -\frac{V_{DC}-V_a}{L_a} (1-d_r) T_r \quad (9)$$

Therefore, the duty cycle d_r can be obtained as

$$d_r = 1 - \frac{V_{DC}}{V_a} \quad (10)$$

The substitution of (9) into (8) leads to

$$\frac{L_a \Delta i_r}{V_{dc}} = \left(1 - \frac{V_{dc}}{V_a}\right) T_r \quad (11)$$

which can be re-written as

$$f_r L_a \Delta i_r = V_{dc} \left(1 - \frac{V_{dc}}{V_a}\right) \quad (12)$$

The product of the switching frequency f_r , the inductance L_a and the current ripple Δi_r is a constant, which is determined by the DC-bus voltage and the auxiliary voltage. The auxiliary inductor current mainly includes the current ripple i_r and the ripple current to be injected into the DC-bus. The high frequency part of i_r , which is $1i_r$, can be large in order to reduce the inductance of L_a . In order to ensure the inductor is operated in the critical continuous current mode, the amplitude of Δi_r is designed to satisfy

$$\Delta i_r \leq 2I_{rm} \quad (13)$$

where I_{rm} is the peak value of i_r . Considering (12), the auxiliary inductance should be selected to satisfy

$$L_a \geq \frac{\left(1 - \frac{V_{dc}}{V_a}\right) V_{dc}}{2I_{rm} f_r} \quad (14)$$

The rising rate of the auxiliary inductor current should be greater than the maximum rising rate of the reference ripple current which appears at the zero-crossing point. If the reference ripple current is expressed as

$$i_r = I_{rm} \sin(2\omega t) \quad (15)$$

then the maximum rising rate of i_r can be obtained as

$$\left. \frac{di_r}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 2\omega I_{rm} = 4\pi f I_{rm} \quad (16)$$

Accordingly, there exist

$$\frac{V_{DC}}{L_a} \geq 4\pi f I_{rm} \quad (17)$$

And

Based on the analysis in [30] and [33], d is selected as

$$\tau_d = \frac{\tau}{2} - \frac{1}{\omega_i} = 0.0099s \quad (23)$$

The proportional gain can be determined by following the procedures of H1 control design proposed or simply by tuning with trial-and-error.

System parameters

In order to verify the proposed control method, a test rig that consists of a 1:1 kW single-phase PWM-controlled rectifier and three kinds of ripple eliminators was built. The system parameters are summarized in Table 1.

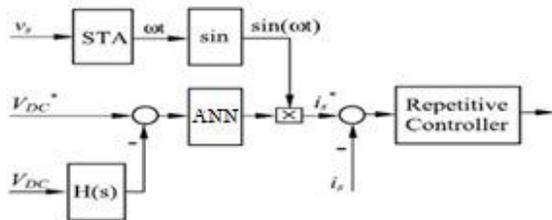


Fig.7.Controller for a single-phase PWM-controlled rectifier.

Control of the single-phase PWM-controlled rectifier

The PWM rectifier is adopted as an example for generating voltage/current ripples in a DC system. It is controlled to draw a clean sinusoidal current from the source that is in phase with the voltage source. This can be achieved with the controller shown in Figure 8, which mainly consists of three parts: 1) a synchronization unit to generate a clean sinusoidal current signal that is in phase with the source so that the reactive power drawn from the supply is controlled to be zero; 2) a PI voltage controller that maintains the voltage VDC according to the DC-bus reference voltage VDC to generate the right amplitude for the current reference; and 3) a current controller to track the reference current that is formed according to the PI voltage controller and the synchronization signal. Christo Ananth et al.[9] presented a brief outline on Electronic Devices and Circuits which forms the basis of the Clampers and Diodes.

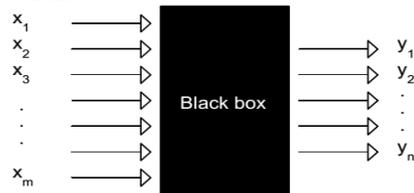
ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

Introduction

In the last few decades, as the chemists have get accustomed to the use of computers and consequently to the implementation of different complex statistical methods. With the increasing accuracy and precision of analytical measuring methods it become clear that all effects that are of interest cannot be described by simple uni-variate and

even not by the linear multivariate correlations precise, a set of methods, that have recently found very intensive use among chemists are the artificial neural networks (or ANNs for short).

Therefore, the analytical chemists are always eager to try all new methods that are available to solve such problems. One of the methods, or to say more Due to the fact that this is not one, but several different methods featuring a wide variety of different architectures learning strategies and applications.



Input variables Non-linear relation Output variables

Fig 8. Neural network as a black-box featuring the non-linear relationship between the multivariate input variables and multi-variate responses

BASIC CONCEPTS OF ANNS

Artificial neuron is supposed to mimic the action of a biological neuron, i.e., to accept many different signals, xi, from many neighbouring neurons and to process them in a pre-defined simple way. Depending on the outcome of this processing, the neuron j decides either to fire an output signal yj or not. The output signal (if it is triggered) can be either 0 or 1, or can have any real value between 0 and 1 (Fig. 2) depending on whether we are dealing with 'binary' or with 'real valued' artificial neurons, respectively.

The first function is a linear combination of the input variables, x1 , x2, ... xi, ... xm, multiplied with the coefficients, wji, called 'weights', while the second function serves as a 'transfer function' because it 'transfers' the signal(s) through the neuron's axon to the other neurons' dendrites. Here, we shall show now how the output, yj, on the j-th neuron is calculated. First, the net input is calculated according to equation

$$Net_j = \sum_{i=1}^m w_{ji}x_i \quad (24)$$

$$y_j = out_j = \frac{1}{\{1 + exp[-\alpha_j(Net_j + \theta_j)]\}} \quad (25)$$

The weights wji in the artificial neurons are the analogues to the real neural synapse strengths between the axons firing the signals.

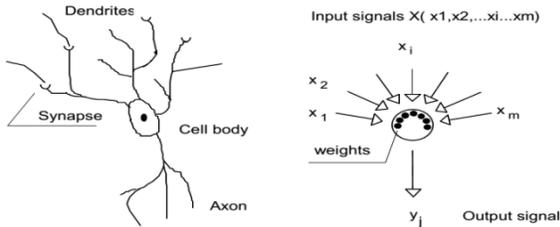


Figure 9. Comparison between the biological and artificial neuron. The circle mimicking the neuron's cell body represents simple mathematical procedure that makes one output signal y_j from the set input signals represented by the multi-variate vector X .

It is important to understand that the form of the transfer function, once it is chosen, is used for all neurons in the network, regardless of where they are placed or how they are connected with other neurons. What changes during the learning or training is not the function, but the weights and the function parameters that control the position of the threshold value, q_j , and the slope of the transfer function

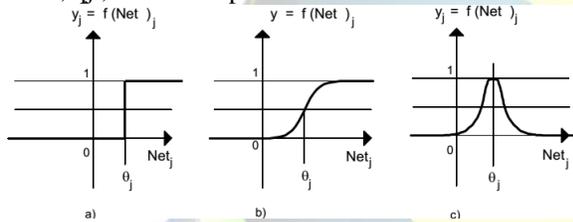


Figure 10. Three different transfer functions: a threshold (a), a sigmoidal (b) and a radial function (c). The parameter q_j in all three functions decides the Net_j value around which the neuron is most selective.

Therefore, Figure 4 shows actually a 2-layer and a 3-layer networks with the input layer being inactive. The reader should be careful when reading the literature on ANNs because authors sometimes actually refer to the above ANNs as to the two and three-layer ones. We shall regard only the active layer of neurons as actual layer and will therefore name this networks as one and two-layer ANNs.

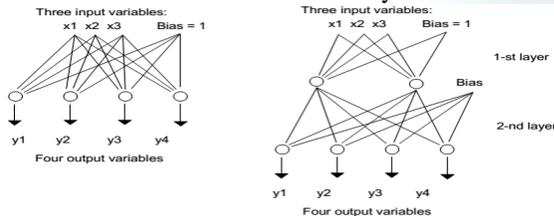


Figure 11. One-layer (left) and two-layer (right) ANNs. The ANNs shown can be applied to solve a 3-variable input 4-responses output problem

Validation

Without the ripple eliminator

The input current was well regulated to be in phase with the source voltage to achieve the unity power factor. However, the ripple of the VDC is around 90 V, which is often not acceptable in practice.

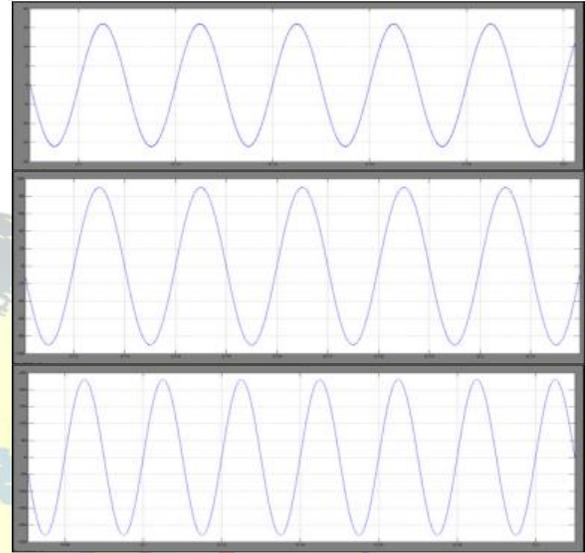
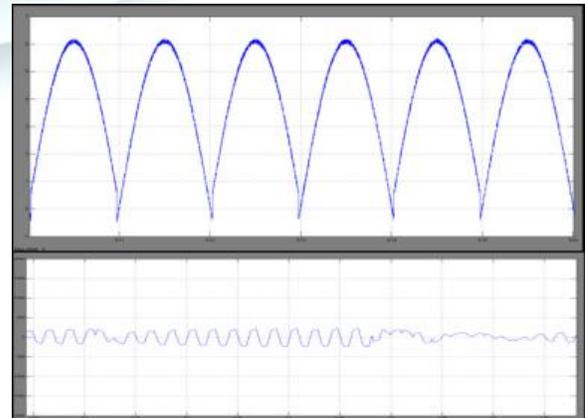


Fig.12 with out ripple eliminator

With the ripple eliminator activated

Figure 10 shows the results with the ripple eliminator activated. In order to investigate how the voltage V_a affects the reduction of the voltage ripple, different levels of the V_a at 500 V, 600 V and 700 V were tested. Generally, it can be seen that the DC-bus voltage ripple was significantly reduced for all these three voltages. The performance is improved when the auxiliary capacitor voltage is increased because the inductor current tracking performance is improved when the auxiliary capacitor voltage increases.



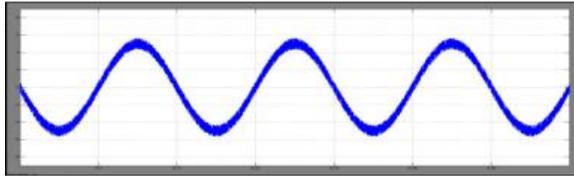


Fig.13. With ripple eliminator at 500v

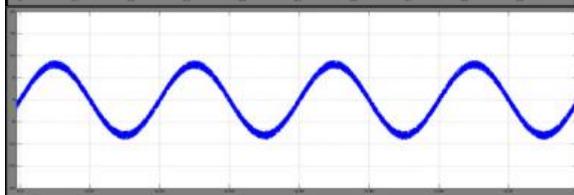
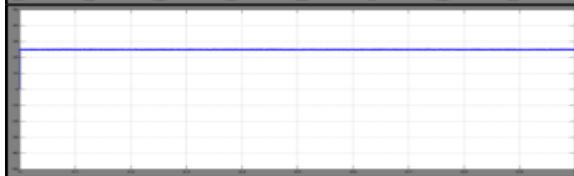
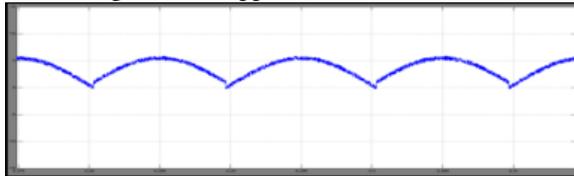


Fig.14. With ripple eliminator at 600V

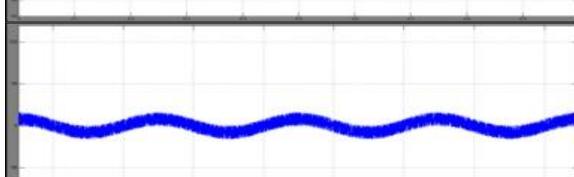
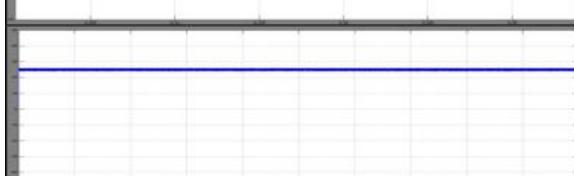
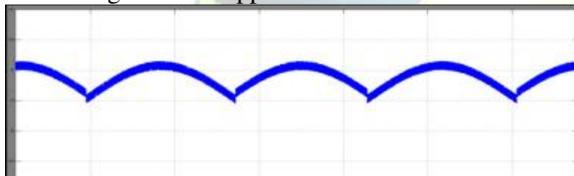


Fig.15. With ripple eliminator at 700v

Dynamic performance

The dynamic performance of the ripple eliminator was tested. The voltage ripple was almost removed from the DC-bus voltage after the eliminator was activated for about seven line cycles.

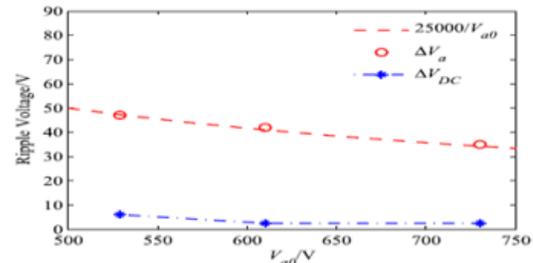


Fig.16 Voltage ripples on the DC bus (1VDC) and the capacitor Ca (1Va) of the proposed ripple eliminator tested over a wide range of Va0.

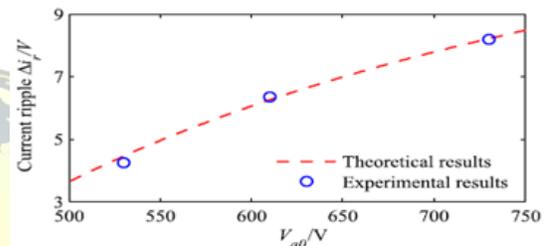


Fig.17. Current ripples i_{ir} on the inductor La over a wide range of Va0.

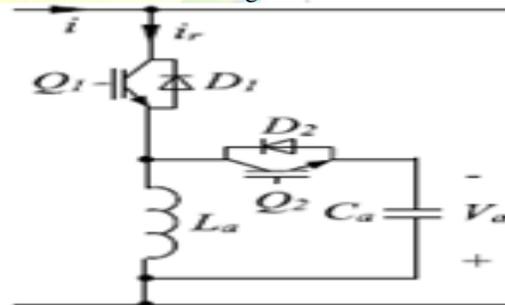


Fig.18. The DCM ripple eliminator studied (a) topology;

Comparison with the DCM ripple eliminator

This makes the ripple eliminator either a buck or a boost converter and hence, both $V_a < V_{DC}$ and $V_a > V_{DC}$ can be achieved. The inductor La is changed to 0.55 mH so that the eliminator can be operated in DCM. The other parameters of the system are the same as given in Table 1.

TABLE.1 SYSTEM PARAMETERS

Parameters	Values
AC voltage (RMS)	230 V
System fundamental frequency	50 Hz
Switching frequency	10 kHz
Inductor L	2.2 mH
Inductor La	2.2 mH
Capacitor C	110 μF
Auxiliary capacitor Ca	165 μF
Voltage VDC	400 V



CONCLUSION

The concept of ripple eliminators has been further developed to improve the power quality and reduce the voltage ripples in DC systems and, at the same time, reduce the capacitance needed and the usage of electrolytic capacitors. Neural networks offer a number of advantages, including requiring less formal statistical training, ability to implicitly detect complex nonlinear relationships between dependent and independent variables, ability to detect all possible interactions between predictor variables, and the availability of multiple training algorithms. This paper has the following unique contributions: 1) It has been revealed that the capability of of instantly diverting the ripple current away from the DC bus is the key to improve the performance. ripple eliminators that can be operated in CCM to instantaneously divert ripple currents are preferred; 2) the repetitive control strategy is proposed to control one exemplar ripple eliminator, with the ripple energy provided by a single-phase PWM-controlled rectifier. Simulation results have demonstrated that the proposed strategy is valid and offers several times of performance improvement with comparison to a DCM ripple eliminator reported.

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