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Single Phase Grid Connected Fuel Cell Using High Gain DC-DC Converter with GWO Optimization Algorithm

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ABSTRACT: In recent years, with the depletion of traditional primary energy, the exploitation of renewable energy such as Fuel Cell energy and wind energy is urgently required. More and more scholars have devoted themselves to the research of Fuel Cell generation technology. The inverter is indispensable since the DC power generated by Fuel cells need to be converted into AC power to be used. The transformer less inverter is widely used for the characteristic of light weight, small size and low cost. Normally, a three-phase Fuel cell grid connected inverter without isolation transformer is mainly composed of DC-DC converter and DC-AC inverter. This project proposes Luo converter based single phase three level voltage source inverter for Fuel Cell. MPPT GWO algorithm is used to extract the maximum power from the Fuel Cell system. The maximum power point tracking (MPPT) is usually accomplished in the DC-DC part in order to improve the efficiency of Fuel cell system and in the DC-AC part; the DC power is turned into AC power to inject to the grid. This three phase voltage source inverter is controlled by PI controller. This project is implemented using Matlab simulation

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, with the depletion of traditional primary energy, the exploitation of renewable energy such as Fuel Cell energy and wind energy is urgently required. More and more scholars have devoted themselves to the research of Fuel Cell generation technology. The inverter is indispensable since the DC power generated by Fuel cells need to be converted into AC power to be used. The transformer less inverter is widely used for its desirable characteristics of light weight, small size and low cost. Normally, a two-stage single-phase Fuel cell grid connected inverter without isolation transformer is mainly composed of DC-DC converter and DC-AC inverter. The maximum power point tracking (MPPT) is usually accomplished in the DC-DC part in order to improve the efficiency of Fuel cell system and in the DC-AC part. In this paper Fuel cell based buck boost converter with different MPPT algorithm is proposed such as hills clamping MPPT method.The buck-boost converter can track the MPP with a reasonably higher efficiency in all the subjected atmospheric conditions of insulation and temperature. It provides 93.82% efficiency at boost mode[1]. In this paper, HC and ANN maximum power point tracking (MPPT) algorithms in a fuel cell electrical energy generation system are analyzed and compared. In ANN MPPT algorithm it does not need any internal parameters like voltage and current reference. But in HC algorithm its needs different reference parameters. The ANN algorithm attains maximum power at very short duration compared to HC algorithm[2]. In this paper FUEL CELL based five level inverter is proposed to reduce the THD in inverter output voltage.Further, this paper also presents the analysis for the terminal voltage across the FUEL CELL array and common mode voltage of the inverter based on switching function.The output voltage is fed to the grid without using any transformer[3]. In this paper Wind energy conversion system proposed with SEPIC converter.This converter input current is continuous; also ripple factor is very less. So that it makes voltage and current ripples were very less. Its voltage boost ratio is high so that system efficiency is high[4]. In this paper wind DC-DC (Buck boost) converter which gives maximum output voltage, power and maximum efficiency at any condition. The grid voltage and frequency is synchronized by using PLL techniques. Development of maximum tracking algorithm is presented and implemented by using DSP processor which gives the maximum efficiency of wind system [5]. In this paper fuzzy based energy management unit (FBEMU) for a renewable energy system (RES) is introduced. Its hybrid energy system so that energy harvesting problems will not come. The inverter output voltage is fed to the grid through suitable control technique, so it can control the PQ problems in grid side [7]. In this the current fuel cell technologies are reviewed, with emphasis on their use for combined cycles of heat and power. The advantages of not generating polluting gases in their operation, providing high-energy efficiency and low level of noises are emphasized[8]. An efficient method based on sliding mode control (SMC) is proposed for the PEM fuel cell/lithium-ion battery bank storage system. The closed loop system includes the PEM fuel cell, boost and buck converters, lithium-ion battery bank and the SMC. Simulations allow analyzing the dynamic performance and power management for the different components [9]. The salient features of implemented system, are as follows

- To implement Fuel cell energy based power generation system.
- The proposed system consists of 50 kW-625 Vdc Fuel cell, DC-DC Luo converter, three phase voltage source inverter and grid.
- To maintain constant output voltage to the load or grid, high gain DC-DC Luo converter with ANFIS based MPPT algorithm is proposed.
- The voltage source inverter is controlled by means of PI controller, whose reference voltage is derived from the grid using abc-dq transformation.
- This project is implemented using Matlab simulation.

II. MODELLING

2.1. OPERATION OF FUEL CELL PANEL

A fuel cell consists of a fuel electrode (anode) and an oxidant electrode (cathode), separated by an ion-conducting electrolyte as shown in Fig. 1. The electrodes are

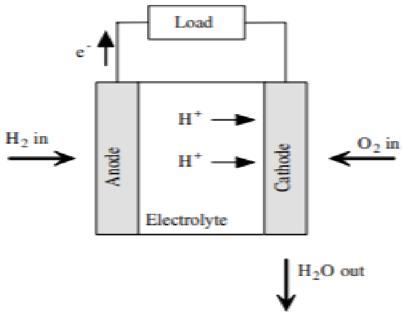

Fig.2.1. Operation of a Fuel Cell

Connected externally through a load, thus completing the electronic - ionic circuit. A basic fuel cell with hydrogen as the fuel and oxygen as the oxidant is considered. The hydrogen is ionized at the anode to give hydrogen ions and electrons. The electrolyte allows only the ionic flow and resists the electronic flow. Hence the electrons flow through the electrical circuit and reach the cathode after supplying power to the load whereas the hydrogen ions flow through the electrolyte to reach the cathode. Oxygen at the cathode reacts with the electrons and the hydrogen ions to form water. The overall reaction is the sum of the anodic and the cathode reactions producing water. In high temperature fuel cells, the ionic carriers are carbonate ions for molten carbonate electrolyte fuel cells and oxide ions in the case of solid oxide fuel cells .

2.2. MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING

Maximum power point tracing (MPPT) system is an electronic control system that can be able to coerce the maximum power from a FUEL CELL system. It does not involve a single mechanical component that results in the movement of the modules changing their direction and make them face straight towards the sun. MPPT control system is a completely electronic system which can deliver maximum allowable power by varying the operating point of the modules electrically.

There are many algorithms which help in tracing the maximum power point of the FUEL CELL module. They are following:

a. P&O algorithm
b. IC algorithm
c. Parasitic capacitance
d. Voltage based peak power tracking
e. Current Based peak power tracking

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2.3 GWO OLGORITHM

The flow chart representation of the developed MPPT method is exhibited .Number of duty ratios (grey wolves), V ref and V act are measured by controller via sensors and the output power is calculated. The PV curve is classified by multiple peaks during partial shading. When the wolves find the point of maximum power their correlation coefficient vector becomes equal to zero. To mingle GWO with direct duty cycle control at the maximum power point, duty cycle is maintained at a fixed value which decreases the steady state oscillations that present in traditional tracking methods. Finally the power loss during oscillation is diminished ensuring in high efficiency of system in the implementation of GWO based MPPT.

So Equation (2.4) can be modified as follows since the duty cycle (D) is defined as grey wolf.

$$D_i(k+1) = D_i(k) - A.D \quad (4.5)$$

The GWO fitness function is expressed as

$$P\left(d_i^k\right) > P\left(d_i^{k-1}\right) \quad (4.6)$$

Here P denotes power, d denotes duty cycle, i denote number of present grey wolves and k denotes number of iteration.

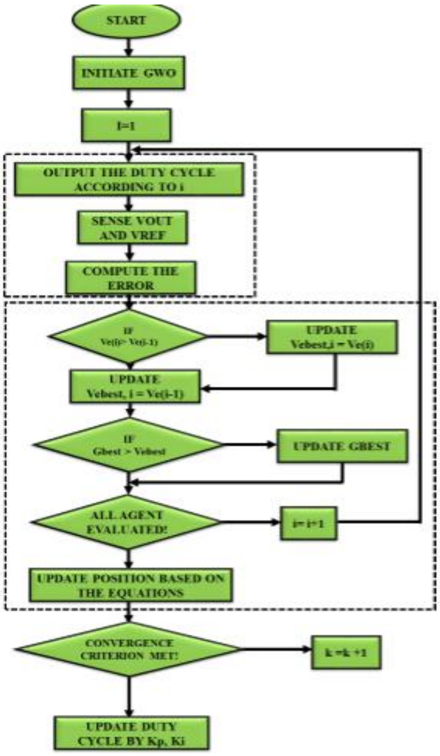

Figure2.2 Flow chart of GWO based MPPT

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.1. INTRODUCTION

In grid connected mode of distributed generation applications, the elimination of line frequency transformer is possible without impacting system characteristics related to grid integration, ground leakage current, dc injection, safety issues etc. This project presents the design, modeling, simulation and implementation of LUO Converter based closed loop operation of a novel inverter topology suitable for transformer-less single phase grid connected fuel cell systems. The fuzzy logic control scheme ensures extraction of maximum power from the Fuel cell Fuel cell (FUEL CELL) source, synchronization with the grid and controlled active and reactive power transfer to the grid using PI controller. Simulation results with both dc source and Fuel cell FUEL CELL as input, incorporating MPPT, are discussed in the project.

3.2. BLOCK DIAGRAM

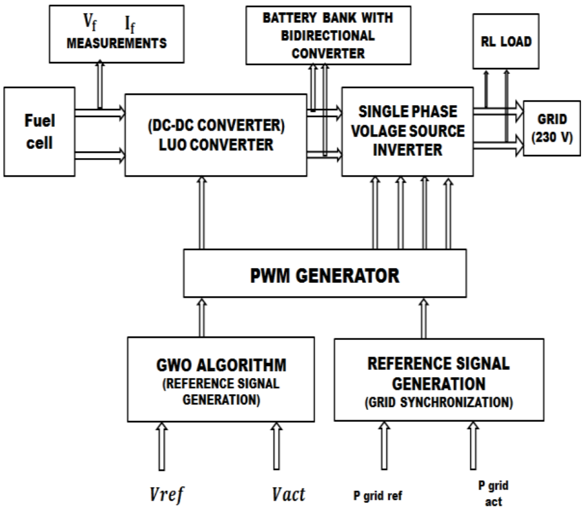

Fig.3.1Proposed system block diagram

3.3. OPERATION

Fuel cell panel output voltage and current is given to the LUO converter. The LUO converter allows arrange of dc voltage to be adjusted to maintain a constant voltage output. Dc-dc converters operate by rapidly turning on and off a IGBT, generally with a high frequency pulse.

The neuro GWO logic feedback loop should be able to increase the duty cycle to raise the output when the output is too low and decrease it when the output is too high. To do this, the output will need to be compared to a reference voltage which remains constant even if the input changes. The error between the output and the reference voltage is the n amplified and added to a set bias voltage. The resulting voltage is then used as the control voltage for PWM. When the output is too low, the amplified error increases which causes the control voltage to increase. The increase in control voltage increases the duty cycle until the output is correct. The output voltage of a Luo converter is given to input of the inverter. Output voltage of a inverter can be higher or lower than the input voltage of the inverter is depending on the modulation index when Sinusoidal Pulse width Modulation (SPWM) technique is used. The PI CONTROLLER feedback loop should be able to increase the duty cycle to raise the output when the output is too low and decrease it when the output is too high. To do this, the output will need to be compared to a reference voltage which remains constant even if the input changes. The error between the output and the reference voltage is the n amplified and added to a set bias voltage. The resulting voltage is then used as the control voltage for SPWM. When the output is too low, the amplified error increases which causes the control voltage to increase. The increase in control voltage increases the duty cycle until the output is correct. The inverter output is directly connected to the grid line without transformer for reactive power compensation. Grid active and reactive power is measured by a measurement block measurement block output is given to the PI controller. Here Function of PI controller is reducing the error corresponding to the carrier signal for generating the pulse to the inverter. The main function of inverter in this system is to produce an ac output current equal to the reference current and in phase with it. The FUEL CELL grid connected system provides a power conversion from the FUEL CELL power to the line power. PI controller is a closed loop control. Input of PI controller is voltage and current taken from the grid. Inverter gate pulse is controlled by using of PI controller.Inverter output voltage is directly connected to grid . Using a smooth reactor and get a pure sinusoidal voltage. These voltage is directly connected to grid.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. PROPOSED SYSTEM SIMULATION DIAGRAMS

The proposed system is developed using matlab environment.

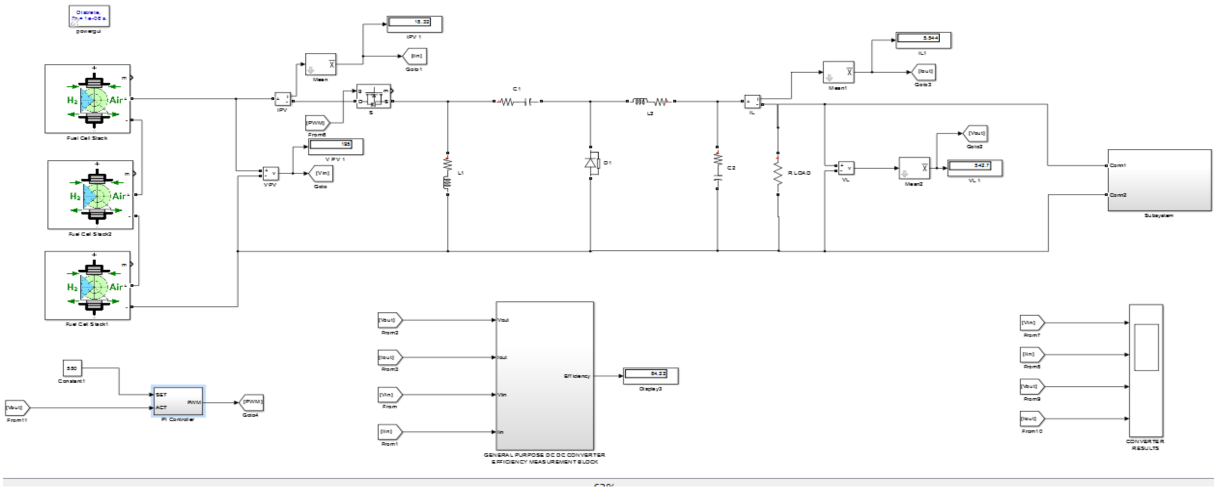

Fig.6.1 Simulink model of proposed system

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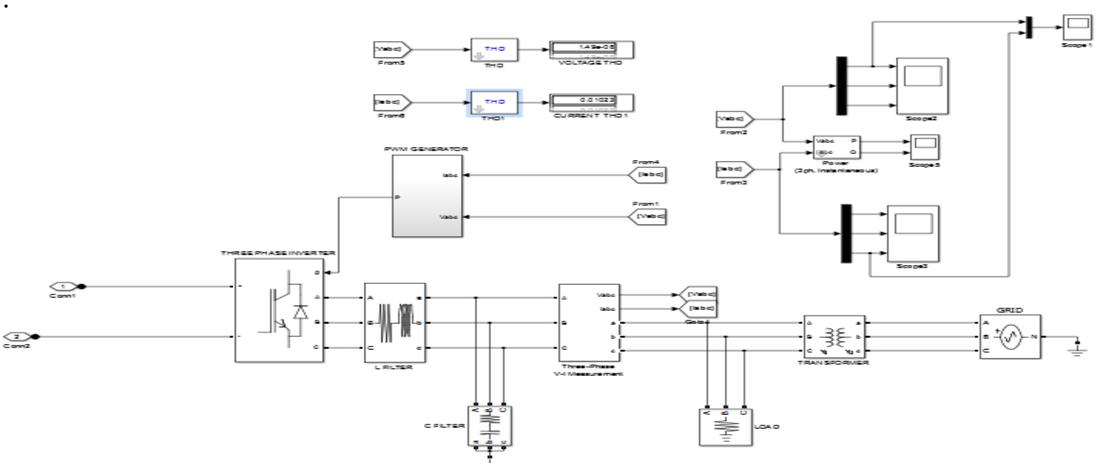

Fig 4.2 Simulink model of subsystem

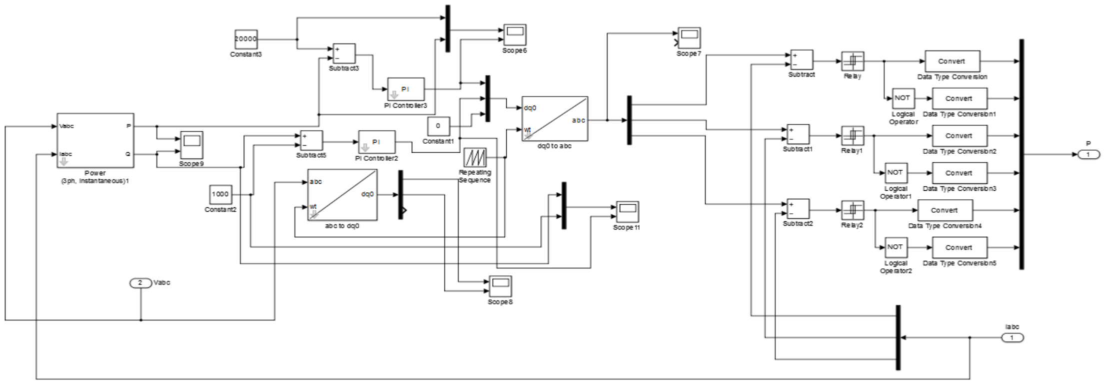

Fig.4.4. Simulink model of PWM circuit for inverter

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4.2. RESULTS

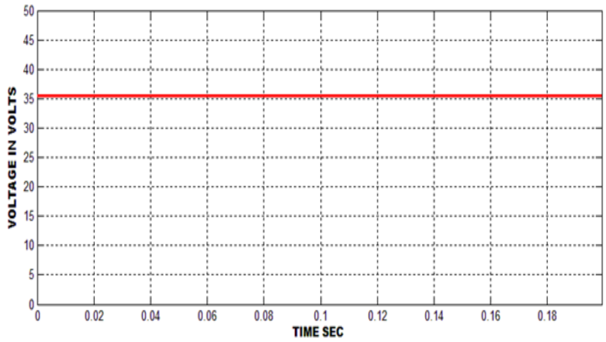

Fig.4.5. Input voltage to the LUO converter

This above fig describes the waveform of input voltage to the LUO converter

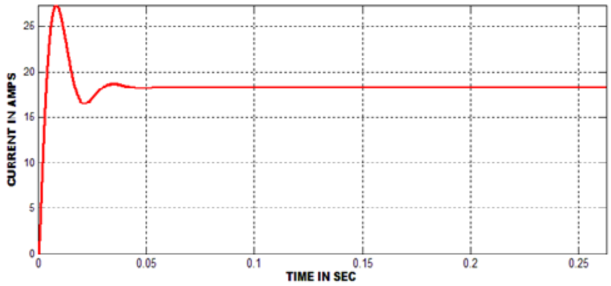

Fig.4.6 Input current to the LUO converter

This above figure describes the wave form of input current to the LUO converter

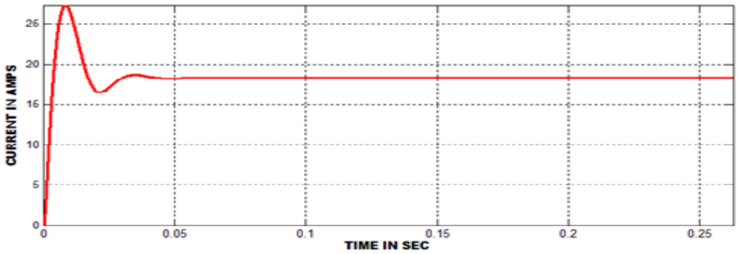

Fig.4.7.Output voltage to the LUO converter

This above figure describes the wave form of i Output voltage to the LUO converter

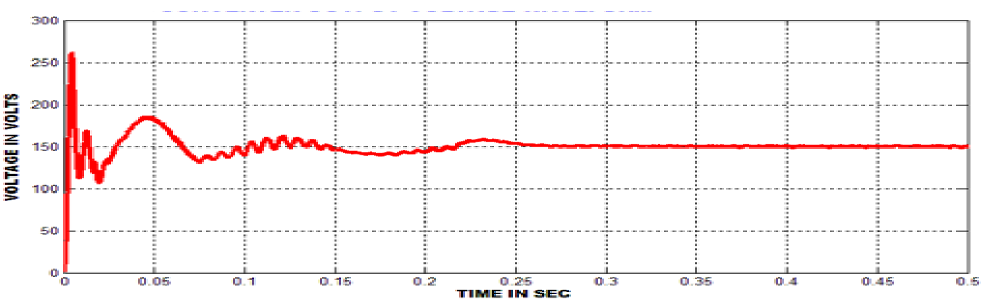

Fig.4.8.Output voltage with GWO algorithm

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This above figure describes the wave form of Output voltage with GWO algorithm

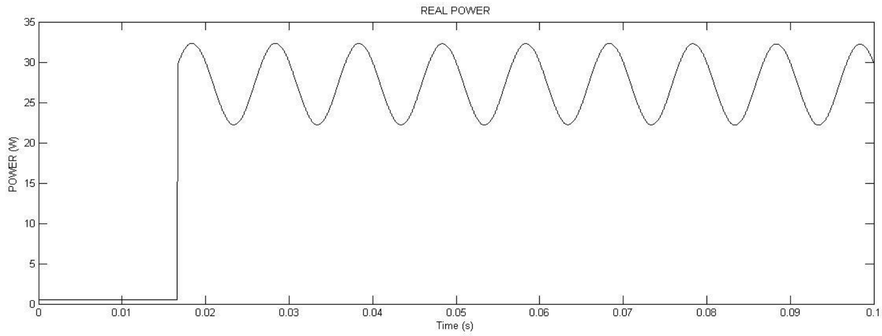

Fig.4.9 Real power waveform of inverter

This above figure describes the wave form of Real power waveform of inverter

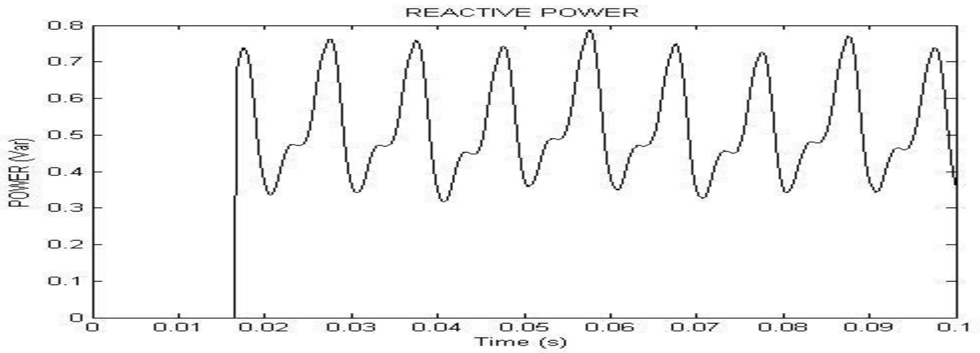

Fig. 4.10 Reactive power waveform inverter

This above figure describes the wave form of Reactive power waveform inverter

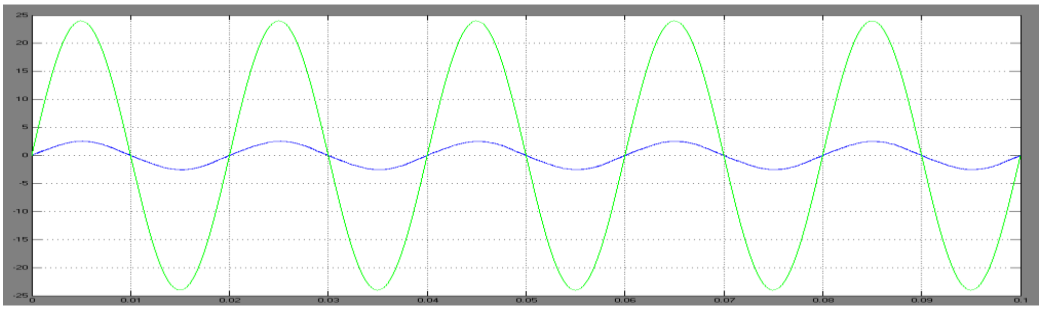

Fig.4.11 Grid synchronization waveform

This above figure describes the wave form of Grid synchronization waveform

V. CONCLUSION

This work includes the modeling of Fuel cell, Luo DC-DC converter, three phase voltage source inverter and grid system.MPPT based ANFIS controller is designed for Luo converter controlling and PI controller for three phase voltage source inverter. Compared to the conventional controller the proposed GWO ALGORITHM has increased the average dc link voltage, the average time taken to reach the maximum power point is reduced. Thus state of current output when the PI current controller is absent and present also has been compared and verified using matlab simulink

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software. Based on these findings the PI controller has reduced DC component, steady state error and total harmonic distortion**.**

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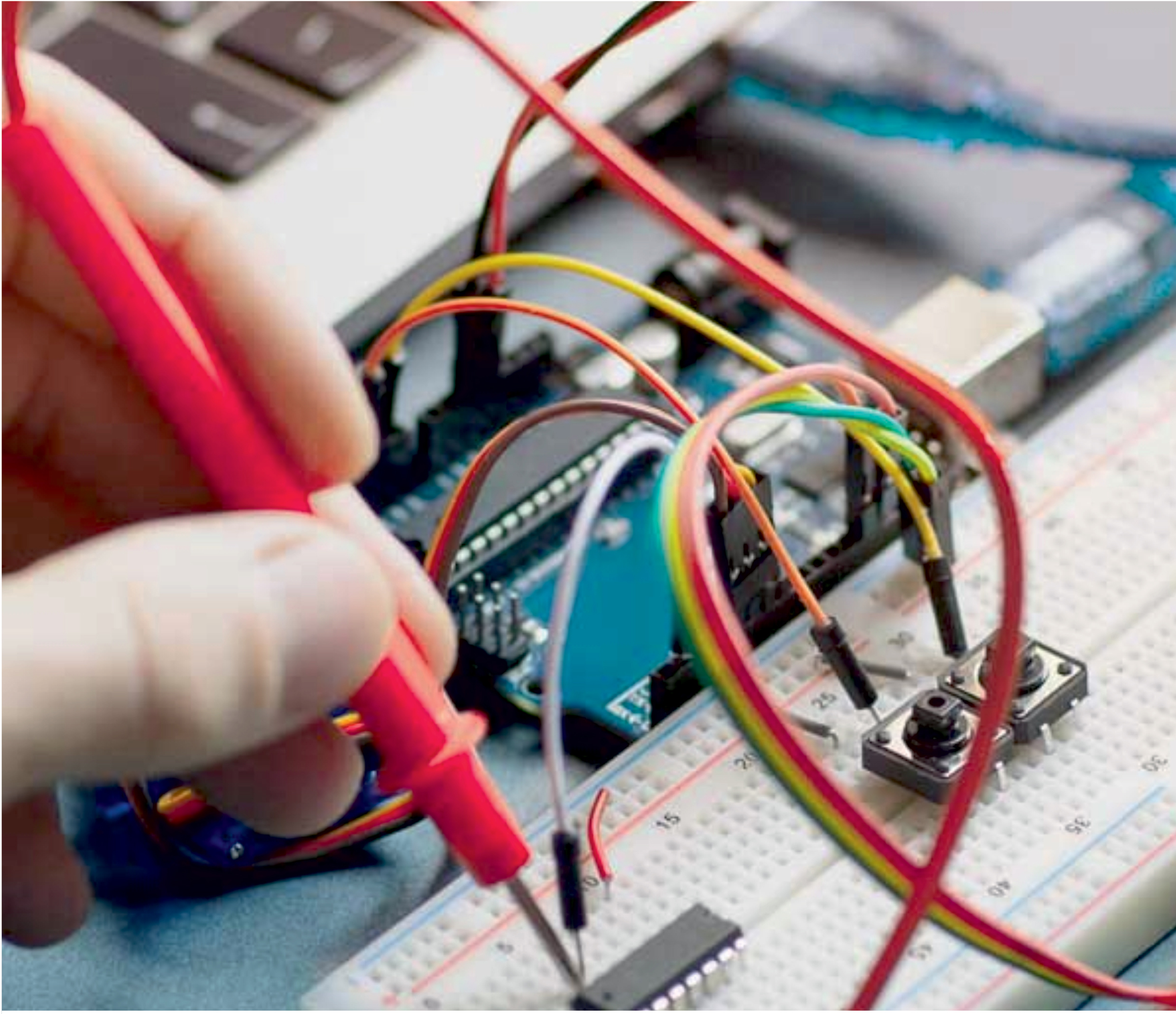

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