Modeling and Simulation of Single Phase Cross Switch Multilevel Inverter Using NLC

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Dileep Kumar[1], Arsalan M. Soomar[2], Shehroz Memon[3], Shoaib Shaikh[4]

[1,2,3,4] *Institute of Information and Communication Technologies, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology Jamshoro, Sindh Pakistan*
[3,4]*Department of Electrical Engineering MUET Jamshoro*

Abstract: In medium-voltage (MV) high-energy applications, MLI assume a significant function specifically every section of the industry, alongside an inexhaustible to complex interface. While the employments of multilevel inverters in all industries are continually rising, such difficulties are additionally being set down. One of the most troublesome issues with multi-level inverters under high force and medium voltage conditions is the expanded number of electronic components. Also, high level inverters associated with the network unwavering quality are reliant on exchanging misfortunes because of yield influence, proficiency and semiconductor devices. In this manner, during the production of a tweak method, we should think about these evolving misfortunes. This paper consequently offers 9-level cross-switch inverters that have been developed utilizing six IGBT switches, a passage circuit and a mix of two dc sources. The structure permits higher voltages with high changing over effectiveness, all out THD and low exchanging misfortunes. The particular SHE-PWM control strategy is applied over the span of improving the highlights of multilevel inverters and improving their effectiveness. The Newton Raphson (N-R) calculation is concentrated here to register the exchanging plots for different records of tweak. The key voltage is accomplished by settling the conditions to take out the sounds of the ideal and some low request. The product bundle MATLAB Simulink was utilized for reproduction based examination. The proficiency of the inverter was checked through a full assessment of two control strategies. At long last, we break down and clarify a relative examination between the design and the ongoing geographies

Keywords: *Cross switch inverter, single phase inverter, NLC, SHE*

1. Introduction

Multilevel inverters have accomplished extensive fame as an electronic segment. The interest for high force with ideal viability is likewise ascending as enterprises are filling in the HV. The MLI thusly assume a critical function in accomplishing high force with low frequency. MLI can create wanted exchanging voltage with a higher effectiveness than other high power inverters. Contrasted with a typical inverter, numerous preferences, for example, exchanging recurrence, decreased consonant mutilation, input current and basic mode strain exist. Different kinds of MLI topology have been created in the previous years, for the most part utilizing semiconductor devices, for example, IGBT changes to change battery. The course of action of exchanging points is the most basic element of MLI. In view of the evaluations of the DC sources, semi conducers with various voltage appraisals will be picked, which will produce the high voltage appraisals on the yield side in contact with exchanging units. First created as an alternative in high-voltage and medium voltage conditions was the MLI in 1975. Today's industry needs high voltage with the goal that a MLI can be utilized in an assortment of intensity area, for example, sustainable power assets and modern applications because of its superior and dependability. The two key MLI applications are:

1. It can be applied with energy resources as a solar power system (PV) or fuel cells and connected to an AC electricity grid in distributed power systems.
2. The interconnection of different grids is also an application for multi-level inverters. One acts as a correction for the other user interface as an AC loading converter. This model can be used for the relation of two asynchronous systems operating like a frequency switch or a power flow control device.

For applications in the force framework inverters may deliver a simply sinusoidal waveform, while various rectangular waves are utilized in useful inverters [1]. The essential target of staggered inverter control is to secure the balance strategies to follow the rectangular yield waves in the ideal waveforms. It's in this manner important to pick the control technique that produces the ideal key recurrence voltage and beyond what many would consider possible eliminate the consonant. The grouping Fourier with an endless all out of pleasingly associated geometrical capacities is appeared as an occasional capacity f (t). Can be shown numerically:

$$f(t) = a_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos(2\pi n f_0 t + \varphi n) \qquad (1)$$

In which n is the whole set of 1,2,3,..... èdres, and èdres nth harmonic step a0 and the èdres nth reflects the coefficients of Fourier. Currently, Fourier is used with all modulation techniques. For two level inverters using higher switching frequencies, PWM is the most common form.

Traditional PWM methods generate EMI and high dv/dt presence can harm electrical engines. With the interrupting of multilevel inverters, different low voltages are used,

Corresponding author Email address: *dileep1494@yahoo.com*

causing smaller dv/dt, which reduces the amount of times the shift in voltage per fundamental cycle.

In numerous literary works a few techniques for symphonious end control are applied, for example, Space Vector Modulation (SVM), Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), SPWM, SHE-PWM. Albeit a few strategies have been noticed and proposed as of not long ago, most have comparable downsides. Subsequently the most ideal approach to accomplish less harmonics with negligible all out consonant mutilation is to pick this sort of intensity framework.

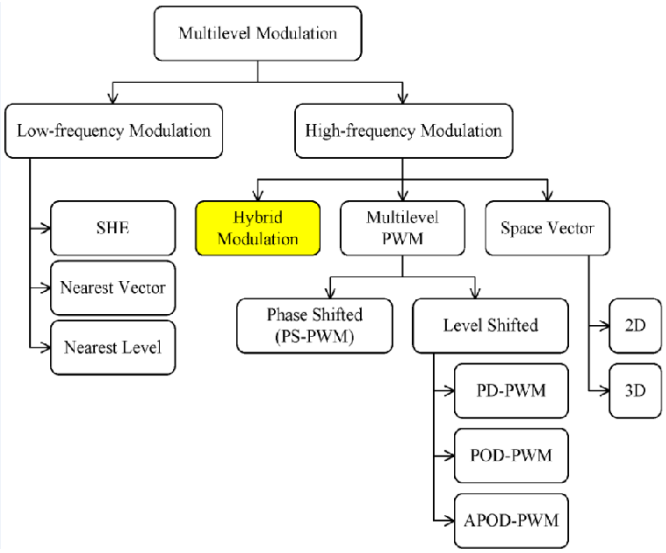


Figure 1 Classification of MLI Control Method

2. Related Work

This paper subsequently utilizes the SHE technique to eliminate harmonics in the lower request by picking worthy points of change. SHE's key commitment is the wanted essential recurrence voltage and wiping out absolutely the quantity of harmonics characterized. Also, the investigation controls two separate adjustment techniques called nearest level control (NLC) and Selective Harmonic Elimination (SHE) to maintain a strategic distance from the low harmonics request for a nine-level inverter hybrid, which is the most effective and least demanding approach to remove lower harmonic distortion (3 and 5). The paper recommends the usage of a specific control method called Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). The methodology proposed offers a superior arrangement. This was applied to the first MLI. The three-level inverter, Nabae et al., in 1981[2]. R.H Baked and L.H Banister [3] proposed the principal idea of a half-connect inverter in mid-1975. The essential point of proposing a conventional fell half scaffold was to comprehend such burdens of topologies for flying capacitors and diode, which was recommended by M. Marchesoni. [4]. First presented in 1990 alongside the three-venture F.Z applications, the essential thought of a course half-connect inverter fit for delivering multi-voltage levels utilizing protected DC supplies. [5] Peng. The upsides of fell half-connect inverters over different topologies were significant for these exploration. Despite the fact that this inverter geography offers higher voltage and more prominent execution, it likewise has its disadvantages, for example, high exchanging misfortunes and high quantities of DC supplies. This prompted enormous quantities of examination to upgrade its usefulness in this way. At last, M.F proposed another topology called a multi cross-converter in mid-2013. E Kangarlu [6]. This inverter depends on the half-connect inverter and has expanded voltage with lower switches and DC. Preceding this in 2011, the mix of Nami A. Zare and F. Ghosh [7] had presented a cross switched topology. A vertical arrangement of condensers/half conductors (IGBTs), which can combine ventured waveforms as yield, is the essential topology of a MLI. The exchanging successions are coordinated to such an extent that varieties are regularly comparable between various voltage levels.

As talked before, different tweak strategies were proposed and created relying on application and topology, each with its own preferences and work, and are viable with different topologies, based on intricacy and extra exchanging states made by MLI. Two boundaries (adequacy and recurrence) rely upon the yield voltage (Peddapelli, 2014), which are extremely basic for controlling these boundaries. One of the best procedures to screen yield voltage, which depends on exchanging successions, is the beat width tweak strategy used to control inverter yield voltage.

In most customary inverters, for example, Adjustable Speed Drive (ASD), PWM procedure can be utilized for control of the voltage and recurrence of the yield. MLI in high-energy applications have gotten progressively significant because of PWM innovation. PWM plans are fundamentally worked for:

- Minimized harmonic distortion in the output waveform (THD).
- It is simpler and quicker to apply this strategy.
- Working within the range of 0 to 1 modulation index.
- Technique with low switching losses is most commonly used.

Table 1 Voltage Level and Switching Sequence

Switching States			DC Supply Voltage	DC Supply Voltage	Total Voltage
S1	S5	S3	VC1	VC2	Vab
1	0	0	2Vdc	Vdc	3Vdc
1	0	1	2Vdc	0	2Vdc
0	0	0	0	Vdc	Vdc
1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	-Vdc	-Vdc
0	1	0	-2Vdc	0	-2Vdc
0	1	1	-2Vdc	-Vdc	-3Vdc

Table 2 Different MLI Topologies

Inverter Type	Switches	Diode	Flying Capacitors	DC Bus Capacitor	DC Supplies	Total Components
Stacked MLI (9 level)	18	18	4	2	1	43
Flying Capacitors (9 level)	12	12	15	6	1	46
Diode Clamped (9 level)	12	42	0	6	1	61
Asymmetrical CHB (9 level)	8	8	0	0	2	18
Reduced-switch MLI (9 level)	9	9	0	0	3	21
Hybrid MLI (9 level)	14	20	0	4	4	42
Cross-switched MLI (9 level)	6	6	0	0	2	14

Also called staircase modulation, selective harmonic elimination technique is especially known to prevent the unwanted harmonics from the system in order to optimize performance. High power converter applications are typically operated using low frequency switching methods. This scheme compares other schemes more sophisticated since methods allow the removal of harmonic low order by conducting Fourier analyses [12]. We may use n-1 to delete unnecessary harmonics from the system.

$$NL = Vc = Vdc * f\ round \qquad (2)$$

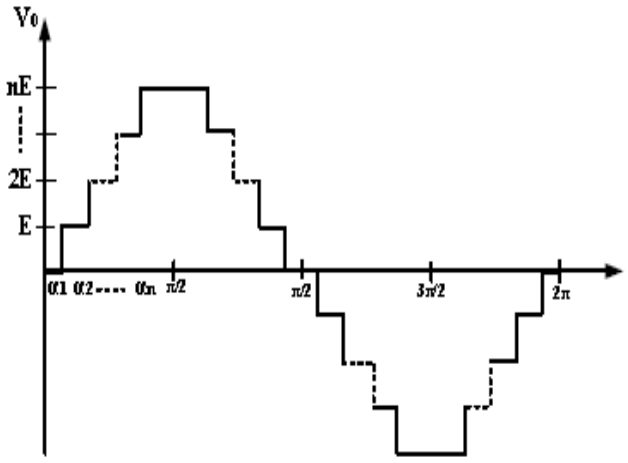


Figure 2 SHE waveform of MLI

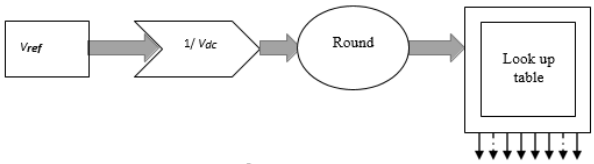


Figure 4 NLC Flow Diagram

3. Methodology

The proposed format incorporates a blend of six semi-conductor switches and two DC supplies for different electronic devices. The proposed configuration offers an ability to produce wanted voltage levels utilizing lower DC sources and IGBT switches, as appeared underneath in[17], contrasted with the ordinary Multilevel invertor.

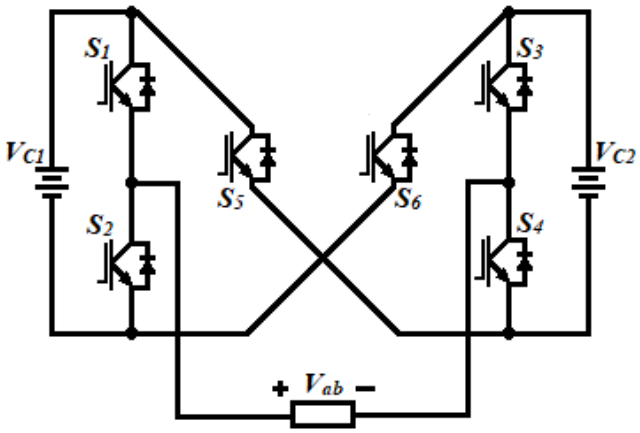


Figure 3 Cross Switch Inverters

3.1 System model

The two cross-associated interrupters between two DC sources. The two switches share the DC voltage and must have a higher voltage rating than the other four switches. The catches are two-way, S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 and S6 represented. In a scope of +3Vdc to +3Vdc, this cross-converter produces seven levels of yield pressure with a 2:1 strain proportion. The switches S1 and S2 are associated with the principal VC1 flexibly and the voltage 0 and 2Vdc are made. The S3 and S4 ties the subsequent DC gracefully to the VC2, while the yield voltages of 0 and Vdc can be integrated. With the example of exchanging arrangement the inverter follows the lopsided design. The lower switches of S2, S6 and S4 individually will stay off if the upper two-path switches of S1, S5 and S3 are permitted. This inverter produces three voltage levels - 2Vdc, 0 and 2Vdc by utilizing the exchanging states of S1 and S2. Alongside the blend of S5 and S6, an alternate three voltage levels - Vdc, 0 and Vdc can be created. The inverter likewise can all the while utilize both DC supplies and set up two extra voltage levels, in particular - 3Vdc and 3Vdc, with the assistance of the center two switches S5 and S6. As an outcome, the inverter will produce the voltage of - 3Vdc, - 2Vdc, - Vdc, 0, Vdk, 2Vdc and 3Vdc at nine potential voltage levels individually.

The correct exchanging arrangement and all out voltage are given for a nine-story, cross-switch inverter [Table 1]. In this topology, semi-conductor switches with various appraisals of voltage are utilized. Consequently the principle sets of switches S1 and S2 have a voltage rating of 2Vdc in contrast with S3 and S4, which have a voltage rating of Vdc. In addition, S5 and S6 switches with cross associated structure have the most extreme voltage appraisals of 3Vdc from both DC sources [20].

3.2 NLC Operating Principle

By picking the right voltage esteems near the ideal reference voltage, this cycle works. In examination with other control procedures NLC is profoundly perceived by allotting the closest voltage level choice in low recurrence exchanging states, which is likewise called the round method [24]. To assess the purpose of level move, NLC utilizes an adjusting capacity and make a yield strain close to the sine wave [28]. The presentation level is decreased to single word:

$$\mathrm{NVL} = E \times a_{round}$$

Where E is the voltage differential of two levels utilized for normalizing the VABref reference voltage and henceforth for getting the positive reference voltage *a*[32].

3.3 Simulation of NLC

The MLI with hybrid is planned utilizing two normalized DC gracefully units in which the absolute yield voltage of Vc1=50Vdc and Vc2 = 100Vdc of the inverter is 150Vdc. The yield terminal of the proposed inverter was additionally associated with one stage of resistive inductive charging. The reproduction arrangement was appeared in [Figure 5], which shows all outcomes independently including heartbeats and execution. Diverse regulation lists were reenacted to check all out symphonious mutilation (THD) of the proposed topology to examine the yield and confirmation goal. For m = 1, voltages change to the Vab's most noteworthy worth, max = 152,4 V, as appeared in with Vab's rms, rms = 107,8 notwithstanding 7 voltage steps. The estimation of rms is around 107.74 can be noticed.

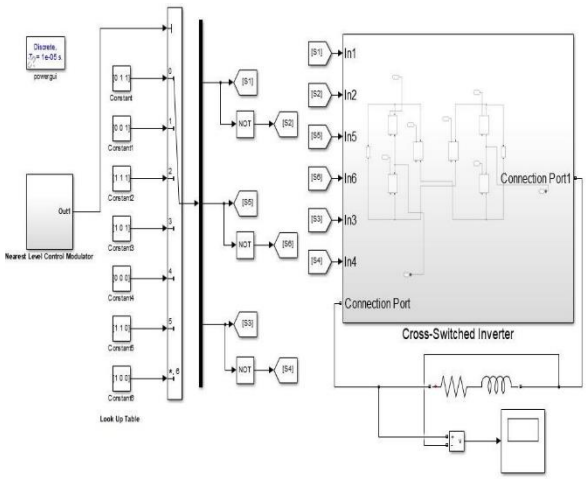


Figure 5 NLC Simulation

What's more, the all-out symphonious twisting at m = 1 is 12.22%. The voltage is decreased to Vab = 111.5V at the tweak record m = 1.7 Volt creating five phases of voltage, as found in the [Figure 10] with voltage rms that likewise tumbles to Vab, Rm = 78.84 V, while the THD expanded in this occasion to 16.72%. This is on the grounds that, contrasted with the first case, the inverter created less voltage steps. At the point when the tweak record is decreased further to m = 0.4 there is a Vab= 57,63V yield voltage with the 3 voltage stages as laid out in [Figure 11]. The reenacted rms voltage anyway diminished for this situation to Vab, rms=40.75 V despite the fact that the THD was adequately expanded to 29.05%. [Figure 12].

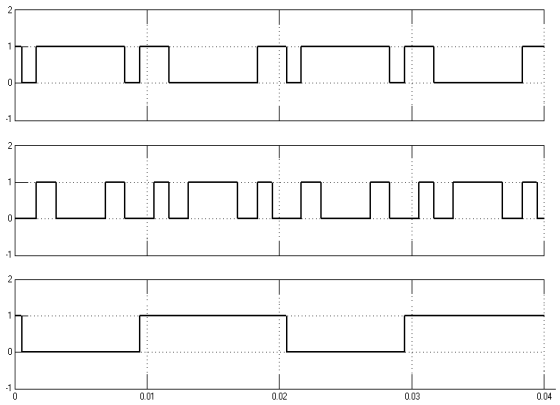


Figure 6 Cross Switch Inverter NLC Switching Pulses S1, S3, S5

3.4 SHE PWM Operating Principle

For quite a while, research has focused on eliminating harmonics. First presented in 1973[27], SHEPWM is one of the most remarkable strategies to eliminate music of lower request dependent on estimation of switches for yield voltages with zero harmonics. The essential goal of this control technique is to produce exchanging beat examples to accomplish the ideal fundamental yield [13] by utilizing distinctive dc input levels since a semiconductor framework must be set off and turned off to incorporate the staggered yield ac voltage.

Choice of worthy exchanging point is basic to limit the THD of the staggered yield voltage of the inverter. An appropriate control methodology for accomplishing high caliber of yield voltage is required for staggered inverters [17]. During the previous a quarter century numerous strategies have been actualized, for example, PWM, SPWM, and SVM. One of the issues was in this way the choice of the important control method. SHE is an ideal procedure in the proposed topology mulling over all the complexities. By following these means the control method is done;

1. Elimination of certain harmonics of low order by the right angle of turn.
2. Achieving the desired basic component with minimum THD necessary.
3. Newton-Raphson (N-R) algorithm for the proposed control inverter was studied for a number of variations in modulation rate [16].
4. To solve the transcendental non-linear equations for potential solutions.
5. Creation of a flow chart for calculating angle values

3.5 Simulation of SHE-PWM

To lead the reproduction of this plan, MATLAB Simulink Software Package R2016b was utilized. The SHEPWM reproduction arrangement is introduced beneath and followed by the R-L associated sequential charging structure.

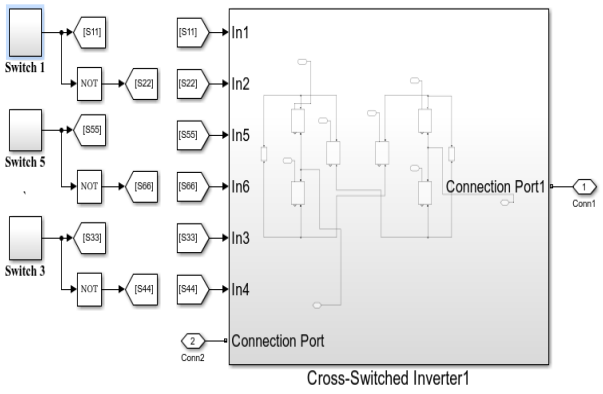


Figure 9 SHE PWM Technique Simulation

The MLI has been designed to receive a similar arrangement as in NLC above. The essential recurrence of the inverter is 50 Hz and the voltage gracefully has been wired to two unbalanced wellsprings of VC1 = 50Vdc, VC2 = 100Vdc. The one-stage resistive burden with R = 227 Ω for every, L =0.536 H has been associated with the yield in arrangement.

The N-R strategy was mimicked for testing the proficiency and conduct of the cross-switch inverter under various balance markers. The voltage of rms arrived at the most elevated point can be seen at m=1. [Figure 13].Arrangement can be found at m = 0.7[Figure 14].

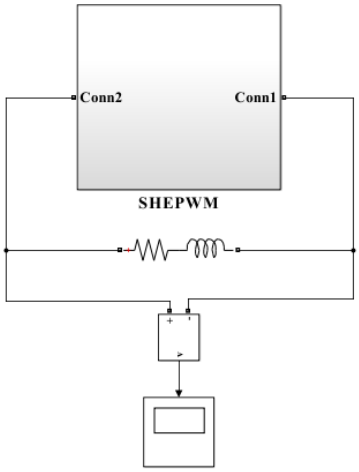


Figure 7 Simulation Model for Series Connected Loads

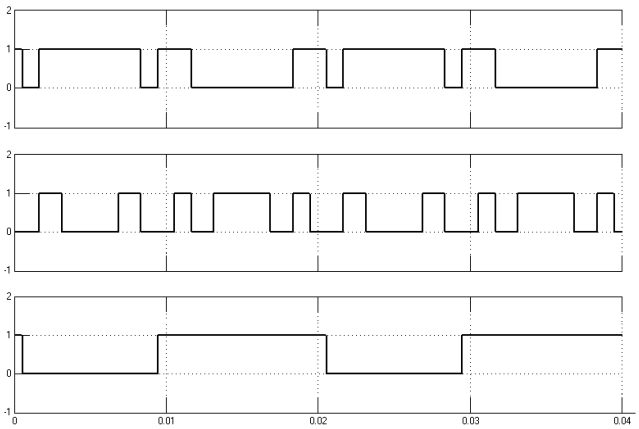


Figure 8 Cross Switch Inverter SHE-PWN Switching Pulses (S1, S3, S5)

4. Results and Discussion

In [Table 2] a qualification has been made between these topologies with respect to control parts. The table expresses that in the stacked, MLI the quantity of intensity parts required is higher than the proposed cross-exchanged topologic and that utilizing DC interface condensers is another disadvantage that can trigger issues to adjust the voltage. Furthermore, the arranged topology was contrasted with two different topologies called less

switch and MLI. It should be viewed as that these topologies have complex standards and examples of exchanging that can cause issues while executing techniques for high-recurrence tweak of capacities, activity and efficiencies. In this way, it tends to be perceived obviously from all the above exploration that 9-level, staggered inverters that need less parts. The outcomes are summed up in [Table 3].

Table 3 Output Results View

Modulation Technique	Modulation Index	rms Voltage (V)	THD (%)	Frequency (Hz)
NLC	1.00	107.8	12.22	50.00
	0.70	71.84	16.72	50.00
	0.40	40.75	29.05	50.00
SHE	1.00	110	12.07	50.00
	0.70	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0.40	79.11	18.48	50.00

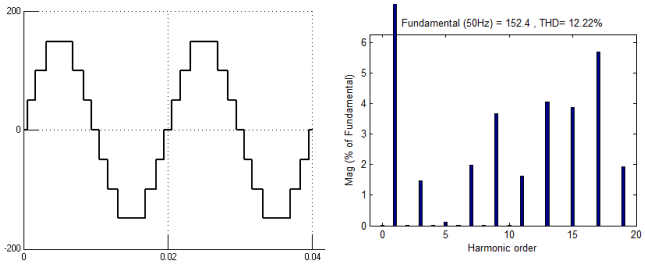
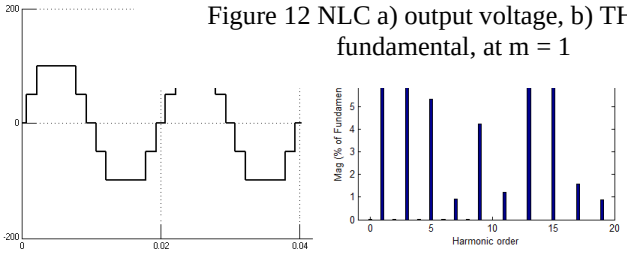


Figure 12 NLC a) output voltage, b) THD and fundamental, at m = 1



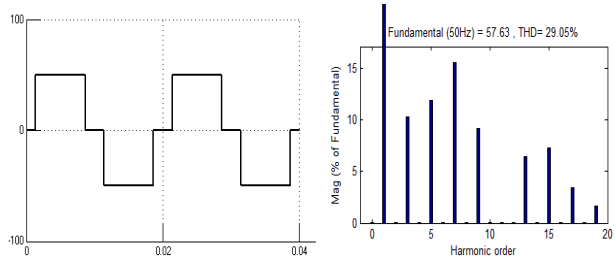


Figure 13 NLC a) output voltage, b) THD and fundamental, at m = 0.4

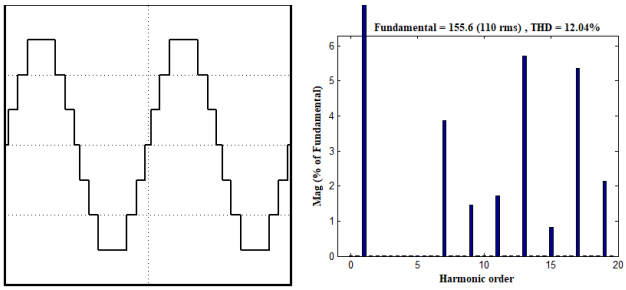


Figure 10 SHE-PWM a) output voltage, b) THD and fundamental, at m = 1

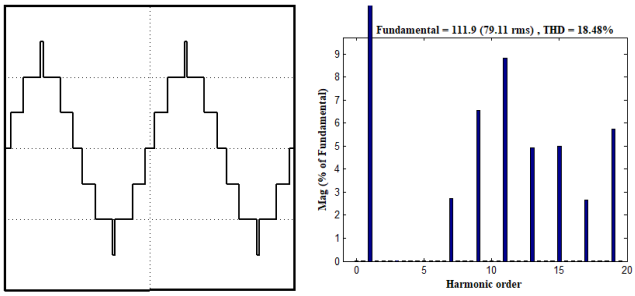


Figure 11 SHE-PWM a) output voltage, b) THD and fundamental, at m = 0.4

4.1 Comparison between NLC and SHE

- For both regulation files, the harmonics in the planned lower request, for example third and fifth request, are taken out totally.
- The [Figure 9], [Figure 10] and [Figure 11] show that after the NLC methods have been presented, symphonious requests are getting high while next figures show that a SHE guideline system has been effectively applied and that the third and fifth request have been taken out. The result exhibits SHE-predominance PWM's over NLC and affirms that the methodology is more appealing, genuine and true. The vital reason for less force in acceptance engines and overheating in transformers, conductors and electrical cables is typically low request music.
- The outcomes obviously show that the overall profile of both THD and voltages is a lot more grounded at SHE-PWM regarding the range of tweak files.
- Another perspective that can be seen from the consonant range contrast between the NLC and SHE, which has kept up the most extreme voltage at moderately higher RMS voltage than NLC despite the fact that the adjustment file SHE diminished.

5. Conclusion

The tweak procedures for staggered inverters are right now used to create excellent high-proficiency yield power. For this reason PWM and other normal PWM space vectors, because of high recurrence of exchanging, don't consider most noteworthy techniques for staggered inverter control. To address this issue, it is recommended that a Selective

Harmonic Elimination (SHE) strategy be taken out to follow applications necessities with the characterized number of music that can be applied to an assortment of balance files. The cycle is treated so that the supernatural conditions are taken out or eliminated from the plan, explicitly the low request odd music. The critical accomplishment of exploration is the fruitful usage of checking frameworks and the total expulsion of third and fifth request sounds. The investigation includes a mathematical examination of two separate control strategies alongside recreated and exploratory discoveries, which show that the exhibition, cost-adequacy and dependability of the proposed inverter is very high. The postulation shows the single steps of the proposed inverter plan, alongside an exploratory and reenacted correlation of two low recurrence tweak procedures which show that the two techniques can be utilized for any inverter geography on multilevel. Given that the latest thing in modern applications requires high proficiency quality execution, the constructed geography can resolve inconveniences fixated on medium-voltage high-power applications.

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About Authors

Dileep Kumar has received his BE in Electrical Engineering. He is currently enrolled in ME in Electrical Power Engineering in Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro and working as an Operation Engineer-Operation & Maintenance in Albario Engineering Pvt Limited.

Arsalan M. Soomar has received his BE in Electrical Engineering. He is currently enrolled in ME in Electrical Power Engineering in Mehran University of Engineering and Technology

Shehroz Memon has received his BE in Electrical Engineering. He is currently enrolled in ME in Electrical Power Engineering in Mehran University of Engineering and Technology.

Shoaib Shaikh has received his BE in Electrical Engineering and ME in Electrical Power Engineering from Mehran University of Engineering and Technology.