iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 9 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2021

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.35456

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 9 Issue VI Jun 2021- Available at www.ijraset.com

Sliding Mode Controller Integrated HSAPF for Fast Reduction of Harmonics

Dasari Vinay[1], Mailarisetti Vinay[2], Poonem Vamshi Krishna[3], S. Ravi Chandran[4]
[1, 2, 3]*U.G Student,* [4]*Associate Professor Dept. of EEE, Sreenidhi institute of science and technology, Hyderabad, India*

Abstract: ***In this paper we are going to see how the DSM PI controller is used to reduce the harmonics in faster. DSM PI controller steps up the voltage to required level. The main aim is to improve the total harmonic distortion.***
Keywords: ***Shunt active filter, hybrid active filters, DSM PI controller***

I. INTRODUCTION

Electrical power quality has been a developing concern because of the proliferation of the nonlinear loads, which causes significant increase of line losses, instability and voltage distortion. With injection of harmonic current into the system, those nonlinear loads additionally motive low electricity component. The ensuing unbalanced current adversely affects each component inside the energy system and equipment. This outcomes in terrible power aspect, increased losses, excessive neutral currents and reduction in standard efficiency. Customarily, passive power filters have been utilized as a remunerating gadget, to repay mutilation produced by consistent non-straight loads. These filters are intended to give a low impedance way to harmonics and keeping up great power quality with a most straightforward structure and ease. Notwithstanding, latent filters have a few faults like mistuning, reverberation, reliance on the states of the power supply system and huge estimations of detached segment that prompting cumbersome usage. For astounding power necessities, various topologies of active filters for example APF associated in arrangement or in parallel (*arrangement active filters and shunt active filters*) to the nonlinear loads with the point of improving voltage or current bending. These filters are the most broadly utilized arrangement, as they efficiently dispose of current contortion and the reactive power created by non-straight loads. In any case, they are commonly costly and have high working misfortunes. Hereafter to defeat these disadvantages and to improve the pay execution with decreased expense of the APFs, a novel HAPF topology-III is presented by Pengetal. in 1988, in which APF is associated in arrangement with the source just as non-straight load and PPF associated in parallel with the load, which carries on as power factor amendment capacitor is proposed. This topology pulled in substantially more consideration regarding persevere through high load currents and functions as a consonant isolator among source and non-straight load.

A. Objective

The main objectives of the thesis are given as suppress the harmonic distortions created by the non-linear loads in the system. To improve the Total Harmonic Distortion (*THD*). To make the output current to settle faster.

II. SHUNT ACTIVE POWER FILTER

This class of filter setups is the most significant and most broadly utilized sort in active filtering applications. The design is to drop the load current harmonics fed to the supply. It can likewise add to reactive-power pay and adjusting of three-stage currents, as referenced previously. Parallel filters have the benefit of conveying just the pay current in addition to a small measure of active crucial current provided to make up for system misfortunes. It is additionally conceivable to interface a few filters in parallel for higher currents, which makes this sort of circuit reasonable wide scope of power evaluation.

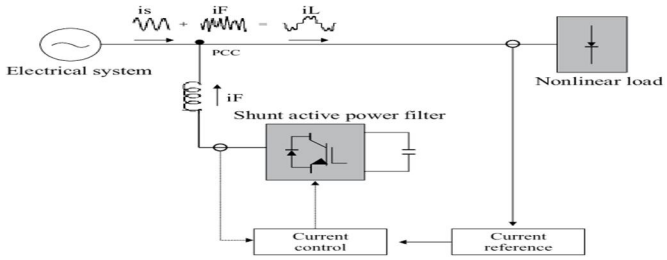


Fig.1 Shunt active power filter

III. SERIES ACTIVE POWER FILTER

The active filter in this design creates a PWM voltage waveform which is included or subtracted, on a prompt premise, to/from the supply voltage to keep up an unadulterated sinusoidal voltage waveform over the load.

The inverter design going with such a system is a voltage-fed inverter with no current-control circles. Arrangement active filters are less regular modernly, than parallel active filters. This is a direct result of the primary downside of arrangement circuits, to be specific that they need to deal with high load currents, which builds their current rating impressively contrasted and parallel filters, particularly in the auxiliary side of the coupling transformer.

The fundamental bit of leeway of arrangement filters over parallel ones is that they are perfect for disposing of voltage-waveform harmonics, and for adjusting three-stage voltages. This, indeed, implies this classification of filter is utilized to improve the nature of the system voltage to help the load. It gives the load an unadulterated sinusoidal waveform, which is significant for voltage-touchy gadgets.

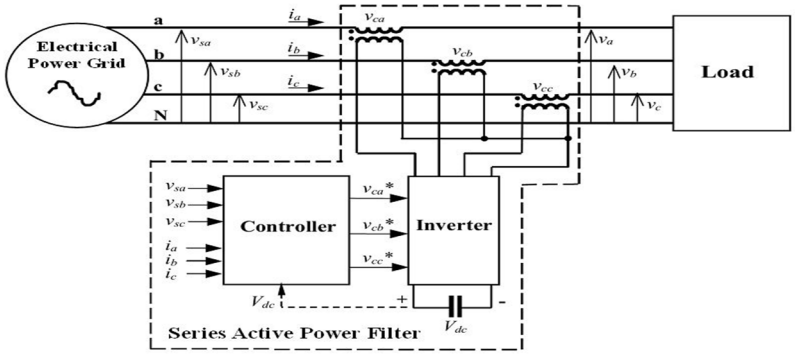


Fig.2 Series active power filter

IV. HYBRID ACTIVE POWER FILTERS AND PI CONTROLLER

Specialized confinements of traditional APFs can be overwhelmed with half and half APF designs. They are commonly the mix of essential APFs and uninvolved filters. The thought behind this plan is to at the same time lessen the exchanging clamor and electromagnetic obstruction. The possibility of half and half APF has been proposed by a few scientists. In this plan, a minimal effort uninvolved high-pass filter (*HPF*) is utilized notwithstanding the ordinary APF. The harmonics filtering task is separated between the two filters. The APF drops the lower request harmonics, while the HPF filters the higher request harmonics. The fundamental target of cross breed APF, along these lines is to improve the filtering execution of high-request harmonics while giving a practical low request harmonics alleviation. These days different half and half APFs utilizing in electronic industry, however the two most noticeable ones are appeared in . Figure3 is the system arrangement of the half and half shunt APF. Both the shunt APF and aloof filter are associated in parallel with the nonlinear load. This topology fits retrofit applications with the current shunt APF. Figure 3 demonstrates the system arrangement of mixture arrangement APF, in which the arrangement APF is coupled to the distribution line by an interfacing transformer. The shunt inactive filter comprises of at least one single-tuned LC filters and additionally a HPF.

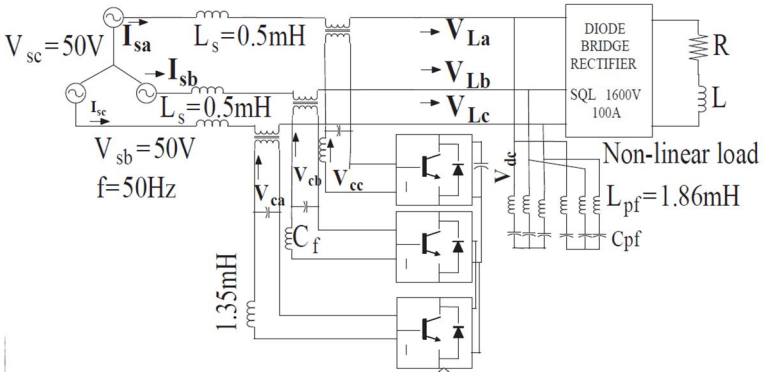


Fig.3 Hybrid active power filter

V. CONTROL STRATEGIES

The given figure demonstrates the schematic chart of the control and power circuit of 3-stage HSAPF. The SAPF comprises of a voltage source inverter associated with the matrix through a LC filter and a three-stage direct transformer.

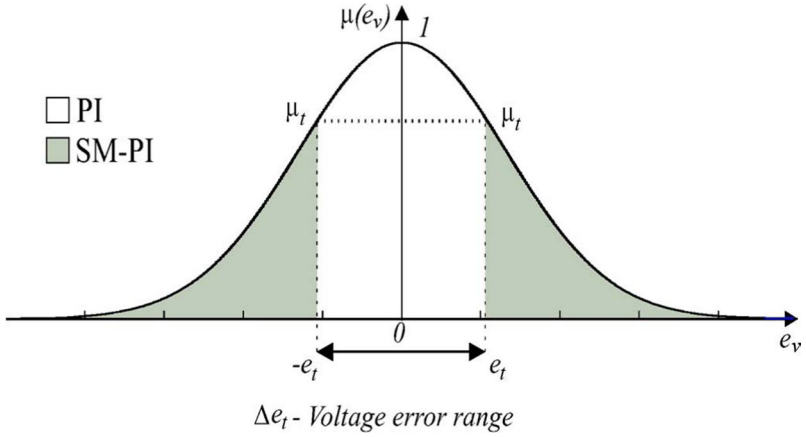


Fig.4 control strategy

The topology of HSAPF is made out of an arrangement associated active power filter (SAPF) and a shunt associated latent power filter (PPF. PPF associated in parallel with the load. The PPF comprises of fifth, seventh tuned LC filter of rating (= 1.86mH and = 60μF) for the pay of consonant current on load side. The SAPF associated in arrangement with the source through a coordinating transformer of turn proportion 1:2 to guarantee galvanic seclusion. SAPF comprises of three sections, for example, three stage IGBT based SEMIKRON inverter, a DC-connect capacitor of 2200μF and a three-stage high recurrence LC filter of impedances (= 60μF, = 1.35mH). The high recurrence LC filter is connected to dispose of high recurrence changing swells from the remunerating voltage provided by the inverter. A non-direct load involving a three stage diode connect rectifier (ABC 100V 100A) with RL-load (i.e.resistor of 8.5A, 100 and inductor of 40mH) is considered

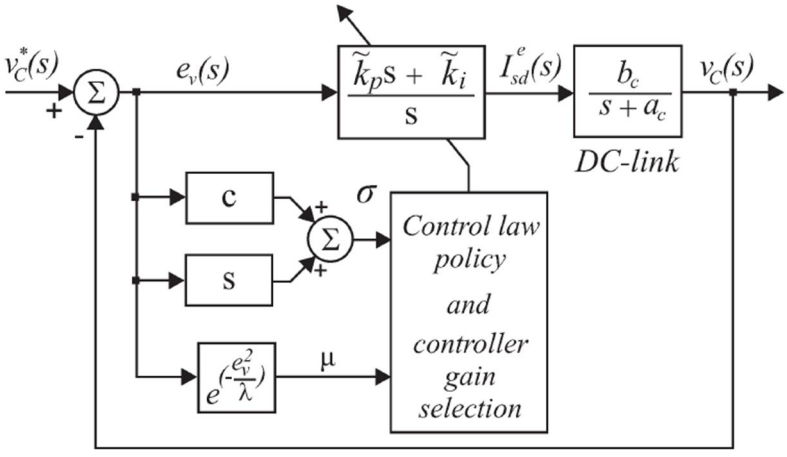


Fig.5 Error voltage

Along these lines, the progress functions as pursues: By utilizing the estimation of μ() is ceaselessly determined for every mistake voltage . On the off chance that this esteem is smaller than μt, the actualized controller is the SM − PI; else, it is utilized a standard PI with antiwindup (controller SM − PI with fixed gains). To make this change smooth, it is important to sufficiently modify parameter λ. The higher λ, the less touchy is μ to the voltage blunder ; generally, the smaller λ, the more delicate will be μ to the voltage mistake . the square graph of the proposed DSM − PI controller, In which, the DSM − PI controller gains and are controlled by exchanging laws of acquired from the sliding surface dictated by squares c and s.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 9 Issue VI Jun 2021- Available at www.ijraset.com

VI. RESULTS

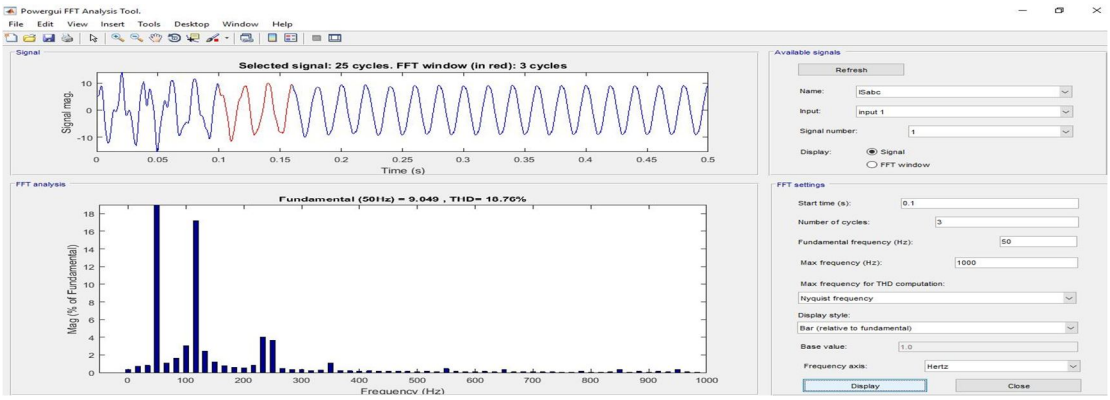


Fig.6 FTT analysis of SM-PI controller at 0 sec

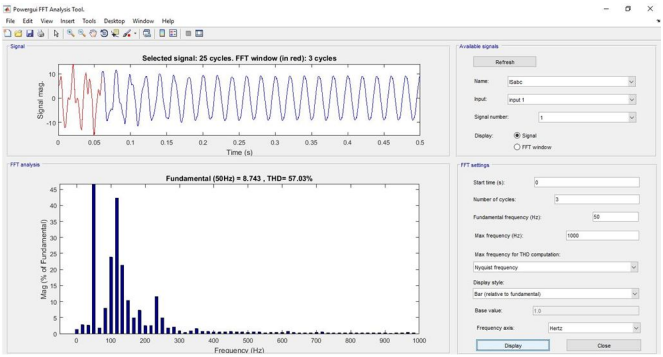


Fig.7 FTT analysis of DSM-PI controller at 0 sec

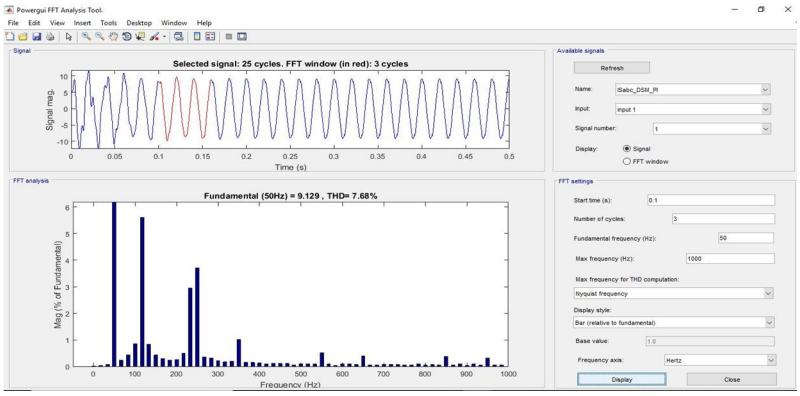


Fig.8 FTT analysis of SM-PI controller at 0.1 sec

VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, another hearty controller plan for HSAPF has been exhibited. The control configuration is set up by sliding mode controller-2 that determines the identical control law. This control law is especially useful for exchanging design age. The strongness of the proposed controller has been verified by investigating the presentation under relentless state just as transient state of the power system. With the utilization of this method, the functionalities of the HSAPF are improved. From the got recreations just as exploratory outcomes, the proposed HSAPF has been seen to give efficient current just as voltage symphonious moderation, reference voltage tracking conduct, and reactive power pay with progressively shifting load conditions. Within the sight of an added substance background noise, misfortunes and bending in both source current just as load voltage, SRF technique is observed to be the best one for reference age.

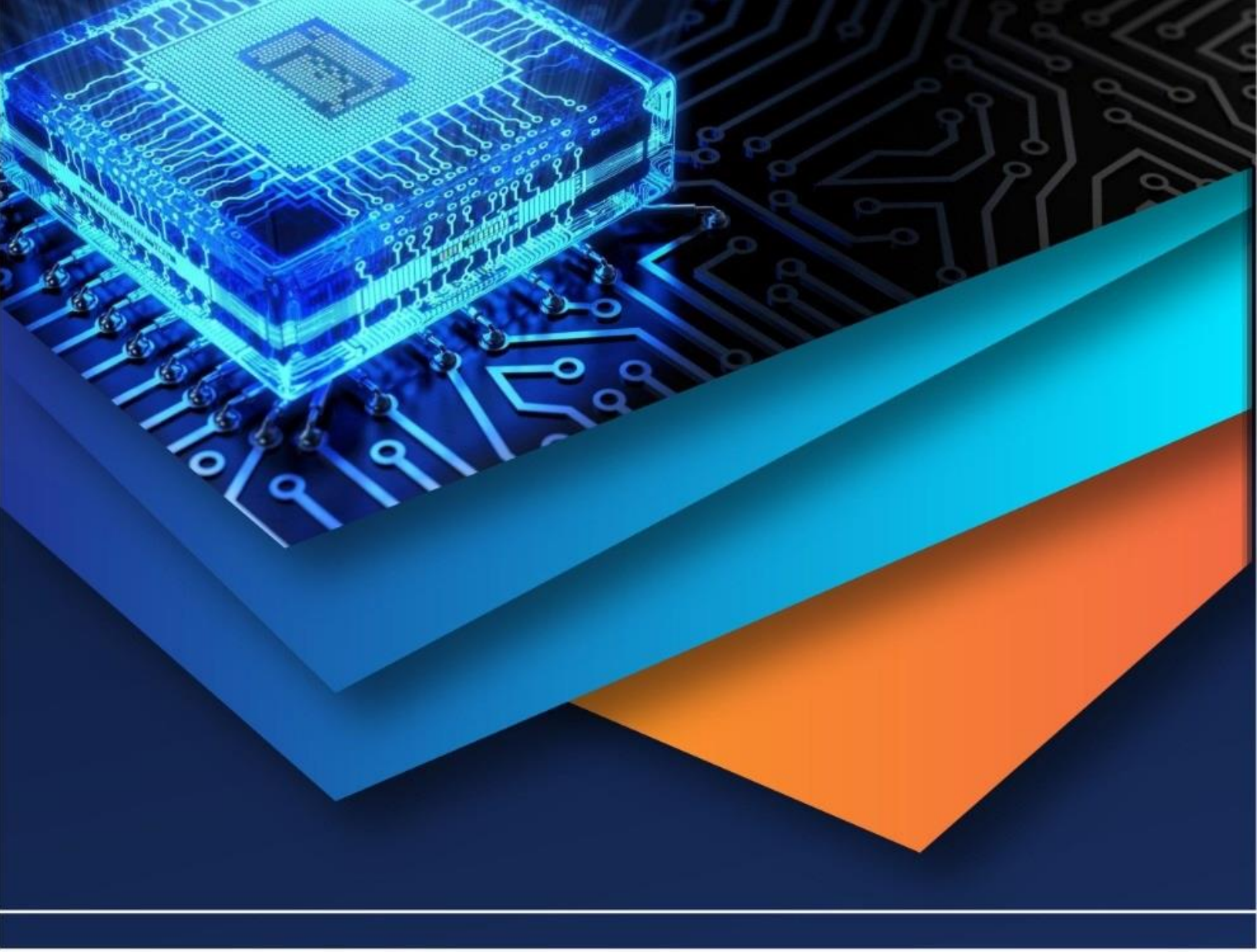
Moreover, the primary component of sliding mode controller-2 is the variable structure control strategy, which diminishes tracking mistake mutilation, smother prattling, commotion and henceforth an ideal increase security of the HSAPF system has been accomplished. The proposed filter can repay source currents and furthermore alter itself to adjust for varieties in non-direct load currents, keep up dc-interface voltage at unfaltering state and aides in the remedy of power factor of the supply side adjoining solidarity. Reenactment and exploratory outcomes under a few system working states of load has verified the plan idea of the recommended sliding mode based HSAPF to be exceedingly successful.

VIII. AKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our sincere thanks to our project supervisor Asst.Prof.S.Ravi Chandhran, Department of Electrical Engineering, Sreenidhi Institute of science and Technology for his constant support, timely help, guidance, sincere co-operation during the entire period of my work. We are grateful to him for providing all the necessary facilities during the course of the project work, for the help provided during various stages of the project.

REFERENCES

[1] Z. Zeng, H. Yang, S. Tang, and R. Zhao, “Objective-oriented power quality compensation of multifunctional grid-tied inverters and its application in microgrids,” Power Electronics, IEEE Transactions on, vol. 30, no. 3, pp. 1255–1265, 2015.
[2] A. B. Nassif, W. Xu, and W. Freitas, “An investigation on the selection of filter topologies for passive filter applications,” Power Delivery, IEEE Transactions on, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 1710–1718, 2009.
[3] M. Ali, E. Laboure, and F. Costa, “Integrated active filter for differential-mode noise suppression,” Power Electronics, IEEE Transactions on, vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 1053–1057, 2014.
[4] E. R. Ribeiro and I. Barbi, “Harmonic voltage reduction using a series active filter under different load conditions,” Power Electronics, IEEE Transactions on, vol. 21, no. 5, pp. 1394–1402, 2006.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY