

Design and Implementation of Triangular Carrier Based PWM Strategy for Six Switch 3- Phase Invertors



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This thesis is submitted to Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan, to fulfill the requirement of Bachelor's degree

In

Electrical Engineering

Supervised by

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April, 2012

Dedication

To Our Parents,

Thank you for your continue encouragement and support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of ALLAH, who is the most merciful, the most compassionate; the one and only supreme power, the one whose will makes everything possible, and the one without whose will the simplest is impossible.

All thanks to our beloved Family members for their prayers, guidance, support and care. They dreamed for our future and advised us to work hard to fulfill their dreams. Without their financial support it would not have been possible for us to become supreme professionals. Actually we can't express those thanks through just a bunch of words.

We are really thankful to Sir Asif Hussain, our teacher and project supervisor for his kind support and guidance during each and every phase of this project.

We are also indebted to the University of Management & Technology, Lahore which supported us throughout our stay by providing their best teachers, equipped labs and with suitable conditions for us to work on the project.

We appreciate the guidance of our class fellows and friends who provided us great help and moral support in each step.

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Abstract

Over the past two decades technological advancement in power electronics and an increasing demand for high performance industrial machinery has contributed to rapid developments in motor control. There are different PWM techniques to control motor speed by changing voltage and frequency. From all these techniques Triangular Technique is best choice. Triangular Technique modulation is usually based upon conventional Six Switches Three Phase Inverter. We have introduced new idea by implementing three phase inverter based upon Six Switches inverter.

For simulation we used MATLAB and generated signals are sent to the gate drive circuit with the help of Controller and parameters of IM are measured with the help of LAB View.

Table of Contents

Chapter	Page No.
1. Introduction	01
1.1 Overview	02
1.2 Phase Converter	03
1.3 Three phase converter	03
1.4 Single to Three Phase	04
2. Inverter	05
2.1 Inverter	05
2.2 What are the uses of Inverter?	05
2.3 How an Inverter works	05
2.4 The Sine Wave Inverter	08
2.5 Grid Tied Inverters	09
2.6 Types of Inverters	09
3. PWM Techniques	10
3.1 What is PWM?	11
3.2 Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM)	12
3.2.1 Working Principal of SPWM	12
3.2.2 Harmonic Analysis of SPWM	13
3.2.3 Harmonic Suppression for Low Switching Frequencies	14
3.2.4 SPWM for Three Phase Applications	17
3.2.5 Harmonic Elimination in Three Phase SPWM	17
3.2.6. Selection of Triangular Wave for SPWM	17
3.2.7 Why We Need Nearly Sinusoidal Current?	18
3.2.8 Advantages of SPWM Technique	18
3.2.9 Disadvantages of SPWM Technique	19
3.3 Selective Harmonic Elimination PWM	19

3.3.1 Principle	19
3.3.2 Selective Harmonic Elimination PWM Control	20
3.3.3 Drawbacks of Selective Harmonic Elimination PWM	21
3.3.3.1 Large Offline Storage	21
3.3.3.2 Large Offline Computation Requirement	22
3.4 Current Hysteresis Controlled PWM	22
3.4.1 Working Principle of Current Hysteresis Controlled PWM	22
3.4.2 Current Hysteresis Controlled PWM for H/Bridge Converter	23
3.2.3 Hysteresis Current Controlled PWM for AC Load	26
3.4.4 Current Hysteresis Controlled PWM for Three Phase	28
3.4.5 Advantages of Current Hysteresis Controlled PWM	28
3.4.5.1 Simple Implementation	28
3.4.5.2 Fast Dynamics	28
3.4.6 Drawbacks of Current Hysteresis Controlled PWM	29
3.4.6.1 Current Overshoot	29
3.4.6.2 Limit Cycle Operation	30
3.4.6.3 Sub Harmonics	32
3.5 Delta Modulation	32
3.5 Delta Sigma Modulation	33
4. IGBT's	35
4.1 Overview	36
4.2 Why We Use IGBT's	36
4.3 Comparison with power MOSFETs	36
5. Gate Driver	38
5.1 IGBT Drive Requirements	38
5.2 Bipolar Gate Driver	39
5.3 Isolated Gate Driver	40
5.4 Gate Driver IR2110	40

5.4.1 Description	40
5.5 Features	42
6. Controller	43
6.1 Device Overview	44
6.2 MULTIPLE OSCILATOR OPTION AND FEATURES	44
6.2.1 Other Special Features	45
7. Triangular Modulation for Six Switch Three Phase Inverter	47
7.1 Overview	48
7.2 Triangular Modulation PWM	49
7.2.1 Principle of Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)	49
7.2.2 Principle of Triangular PWM	50
7.3 Simulation Steps	58
7.4 Simulink/MATLAB model	59
7.5 Simulation results	60
8. Hardware Implementation of SSTPI	64
8.1 Overview	65
8.2 System Block Diagram	65
8.3 Software Implementation using MATLAB	66

8.4 MATLAB Interfacing with DAQ	66
8.5 Gate Drive Circuit	66
8.6 Inverter Circuit	67
8.9 Practical Results	68
References	69

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Figure 1.1 CICUIT DIAGAM	1
2. Figure 2.1	6
3. Figure 2.2	7
4. Figure 2.3	7
5. Figure 2.4	8
6. Figure 3.1	11
7. Figure 3.2 Basic principal of sinusoidal PWM	12
8. Figure 3.3 Harmonic analysis of sinusoidal PWM	13
9. Figure 3.4 modified schematic of simple half bridge converter	14
10. Figure 3.5 Modified SPWM for harmonic suppression	15
11. Figure 3.6(a) line to line voltage (VAB) for half bridge inverter	16
12. Figure 3.6(b) harmonic analysis of line to line voltage (VAB)	16
13. Figure 3.7(a) General pattern of the pole voltage for selective harmonic elimination PWM with two notches	19

14. Figure 3.7(b) general pattern of the pole voltage for selective harmonic elimination PWM with four notches	20
15. Figure 3.8 Reference current waveform for current hysteresis PWM	23
16. Figure 3.9 Schematic of half bridge inverter with load having back emf	23
17. Figure 3.10 DC load current with hysteresis band.	24
18. Figure 3.11 Sinusoidal current with hysteresis band	29
19. Figure 3.12 Limit cycle operation for current hysteresis PWM	32
20. Figure 3.13 Delta Modulation	33
21. Figure 3.13 Block Diagram of Sigma Delta Modulator	34
22. Figure 3.14 Sigma Delta Modulations	34
23. Figure 5.1 IR2110	40
24. Figure 5.2 Functional Block Diagram	41
25. Figure 6.1 PIC18F2431	43
26. Figure 7.1 Circuit model of three-phase PWM inverter with a center-taped grounded DC bus	48
27. Figure 7.2 Circuit model of a single-phase inverter	49
28. Figure 7.3 Pulse width modulation	49
29. Figure 7.4 Three-phase voltage source PWM Inverter	50
30. Figure 7.5 The eight inverter voltage vectors (V0 to V7)	51
31. Figure 7.6 Locus comparison of linear control voltage in Sine PWM	52
32. Figure 7.7 The relationship of abc reference frame and stationary d-q reference frame	52
33. Figure 7.8 Basic switching vectors and sectors	53
34. Figure 7.9 Voltage Space Vector and its components in (d, q)	54
35. Figure 7.10 Reference vector as a combination of adjacent vectors at sector 1	55
36. Figure 7.11 PWM switching patterns at each sector	58
37. Figure 7.12 (a) Triangular PWM Inverter	59
38. Figure 7.12(b) Subsystem for Triangular PWM Generator	59
39. Figure 7.12(c) Subsystem for Calculations of Switching Timing	60
40. Figure 7.13: Simulation results of inverter output currents (iiA, iiB, iiC)	60
41. Figure 7.14 Simulation results of inverter output line to line voltages (ViAB, ViBC, ViCA)	61
42. Figure 7.15 Simulation results of load line to line voltages (VLAB, VLBC, VLCA)	61
43. Figure 7.16 Simulation results of load phase currents (iLA, iLB, iLC)	62
44. Figure 7.17: Simulation waveforms in Three Phase	63
45. Figure 8.1 System Block Diagram	65
46. Figure 8.2 Gate Drive Circuit	66
47. Figure 8.3 Inverter Circuit	67
48. Figure 8.4 GATE DRIVER SIMULATION	68
49. Figure 8.5 Output Waveform as observed on Lab VIEW	68

Chapter 1

Introduction

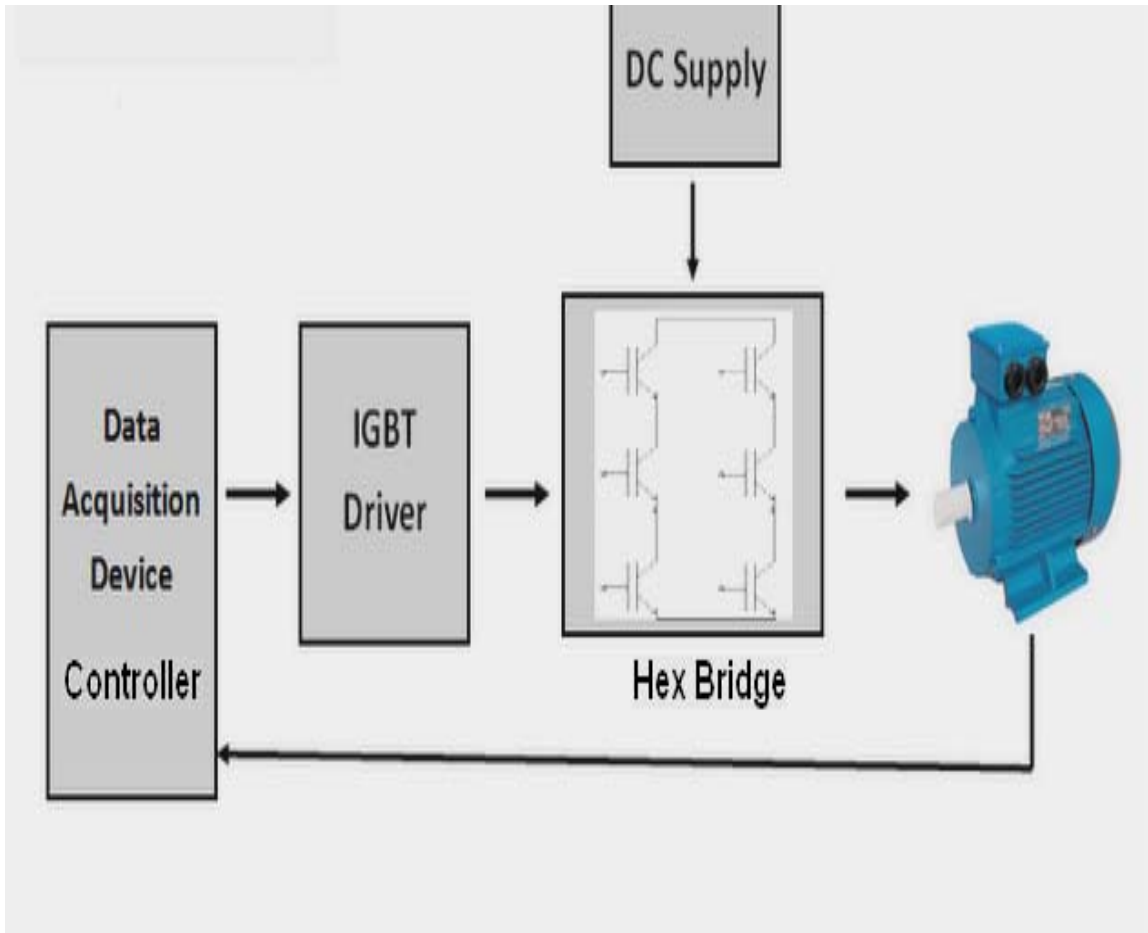


Figure 1.1 CICUIT DIAGAM

1.1 Overview

Major improvements in modern industrial processes over the past 50 years can be largely attributed to advances in variable speed motor drives. Prior to the 1950's most factories used DC motors because three phase induction motors could only be operated at one frequency. Now thanks to advances in power electronic devices and the advent of DSP technology for providing fast, reliable and cost effective control of induction motors now at common place.

Previously DC motors were commonly used where variable speed applications were required. Control of DC motor was based on armature and field current control methods. DC motors are quite expensive. Also they contain commutators and brushes they require periodic maintenance and can not be used in high speed and high voltage applications or harsh conditions. Thus induction motors are desirable.

In the last two decades, with the evolution of power semiconductor devices and power electronic converters, the IM is also well established in the controlled-speed arena. High performance Digital Signal Processor (DSP)'s introduction makes complicated control algorithms, such as flux vector control, available, which means that Alternating Current (AC) motors can be applied to accurate motor speed control as DC motor. Meanwhile, an AC induction motor, compared with a DC motor, is relatively inexpensive, since the windings consist of metal bars which are cast into steel laminations that make up the remainder of the rotor and the stator windings can easily be inserted in slots in stator laminations. An induction motor, at least the cage variety, has no brushes, no moving parts other than the rotor, and virtually no maintenance. As a result, AC motors are progressively replacing DC machines in variable-speed applications.

Three phase voltage-fed PWM inverters are recently showing growing popularity for multi-megawatt industrial drive applications. The main reasons for this popularity are easy sharing of large voltage between the series devices and the improvement of the harmonic quality at the output as compared to a two level inverter. In the lower end of power, GTO devices are being replaced by IGBTs because of their rapid evolution in voltage and current ratings and higher switching frequency. Pulse Width Modulation variable speed drives are increasingly applied in many new industrial applications that require superior performance. Variable voltage and frequency supply to AC drives is invariably obtained from a three-phase voltage source inverter. A number of Pulse width modulation (PWM) schemes are used to obtain variable voltage and frequency supply. The most widely used PWM schemes for three-phase voltage source inverters are carrier-based sinusoidal PWM and space vector PWM (SVPWM). There is an increasing trend of using Triangular PWM because of their easier digital realization and better dc bus utilization. The Triangular Pulse Width Modulation of a three level inverter provides the additional advantage of superior harmonic quality and larger under-modulation range that extends the modulation factor to 90.7% from the traditional value of 78.5% in Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation.

1.2 PHASE CONVERTER:

A phase converter is a device that converts electric power provided as single phase to multiple phase or vice-versa. The majority of phase converters are used to produce three phase electric power from a single-phase source, thus allowing the operation of three-phase equipment at a site that only has single-phase electrical service. Phase converters are used where three-phase service is not available from the utility, or is too costly to install due to a remote location. A utility will generally charge a higher fee for a three-phase service because of the extra equipment for transformers and metering and the extra transmission wire.

1.3 THREE PHASE CONVERTER:

Three-phase electric power is a common method of alternating-current electric power generation, transmission, and distribution. It is a type of polyphase system and is the most common method used by grids worldwide to transfer power. It is also used to power large motors and other heavy loads. A three-phase system is generally more economical than others because it uses less conductor material to transmit electric power than equivalent single-phase or two-phase systems at the same voltage. The three-phase system was introduced and patented by Nikola Tesla in 1887 and 1888.

In a three-phase system, three circuit conductors carry three alternating currents (of the same frequency) which reach their instantaneous peak values at different times. Taking one conductor as the reference, the other two currents are delayed in time by one-third and two-thirds of one cycle of the electric current. This delay between phases has the effect of giving constant power transfer over each cycle of the current and also makes it possible to produce a rotating magnetic field in an electric motor.

Three-phase systems may have a neutral wire. A neutral wire allows the three-phase system to use a higher voltage while still supporting lower-voltage single-phase appliances. In high-voltage distribution situations, it is common not to have a neutral wire as the loads can simply be connected between phases (phase-phase connection).

Three-phase has properties that make it very desirable in electric power systems:

- The phase currents tend to cancel out one another, summing to zero in the case of a linear balanced load. This makes it possible to eliminate or reduce the size of the neutral conductor; all the phase conductors carry the same current and so can be the same size, for a balanced load.
- Power transfer into a linear balanced load is constant, which helps to reduce generator and motor vibrations.
- Three-phase systems can produce a magnetic field that rotates in a specified direction, which simplifies the design of electric motors.

Three is the lowest phase order to exhibit all of these properties.

Most household loads are single-phase. In North America and a few other places, three-phase power generally does not enter homes. Even in areas where it does, it is typically split out at the main distribution board and the individual loads are fed from a single phase. Sometimes it is used to power electric stoves and electric clothes dryers.

1.4 SINGLE TO THREE PHASE:

Many quality used industrial machines are available at attractive prices that have 3 phase electric motors. Most residential homes do not have access to 3 phase electric power at a reasonable price. If the home shop builder decides to use these machines they must either replace the 3 phase motors with single phase motors or find a way to use the single phase power at their house to run them. This article explains how to build a rotary phase converter that will convert your single phase 220 VAC electric power to 3 phase 220 VAC to power your industrial machines.