INJECTION ZIG-ZAG TRANSFORMER BASED CURRENT TECHNIQUE FOR ENHANCEMENT OF POWER QUALITY IN UTILITY GRID

[1]G. NARENDRA KUMAR, [2]G. PAVAN KALYAN,
[3]CH. LEELA SAGAR, [4]Dr. N.C. KOTAIAH

[1] *B.Tech Scholar, Dept of EEE, R.V.R & J.C College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, A.P, India*
[2] *B.Tech Scholar, Dept of EEE, R.V.R & J.C College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, A.P, India*
[3] *B.Tech Scholar, Dept of EEE, R.V.R & J.C College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, A.P, India*
[4] *Professor, Dept of EEE, R.V.R & J.C College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, A.P, India*

ABSTRACT

This study presents the implementation of the Zig-Zag Transformer-Based Current Injection Technique for Improving Power Quality in Utility Grids. The primary goal of a Zig-Zag transformer is to efficiently provide a winding connection. With the help of this transformer, the DC-Link Voltage may be raised to three levels above the boost converter. However, the system's implementation only utilizes half of the boost converter's inductance. This fuzzy control method is intended to enhance power quality performance. So, the MATLAB Simulink Power System tool simulates this. The suggested injection approach will significantly increase the system's power quality and stability.

Key words: *Zig-Zag transformers, voltage, DC-link voltage, boost converter, Power applications, Inductance, Ripple Current, Current Injection Rectifier.*

1. INTRODUCTION

A matching proportional-integral (PI) controller, a relative basic subordinate controller, or a fuzzy logic controller can all be used to manage the DC interface voltage. The isolated voltage that is used to balance the DC-side voltage within a given range takes care of the DC interface. Active Power Filter (APF) with exchanged capacitor that reduces components and appraisals while operating at low exchanging recurrence is evaluated and provides new measurement to APF [1]. A photovoltaic exhibit is used to charge the capacitor in a DC voltage battery pack. In order to fulfil the requirements of the three types of nonlinear loads on flexible frameworks, there are essentially four types of APFS: single stage two-wire, three-stage three wire, three-stage three wire with Zig-Zag transformer, and three-stage four wire setup.

This method often makes use of an interphase reactor (IPR) with an auxiliary circuit to enable the induction of the ideal current, which may transform the information from an AC line current into a sine wave. Additionally, a number of protocols were developed for training to lessen the noises In the same way as beat multiplying technique, dynamic IPR with assistant circuits, and IPR with an optional circuit, DC-side wave reinjection strategy is incorporated. DC side current injection is achieved by using loop gadgets and dynamic IPR with helper circuit that includes a vitality component. The information line current is introduced through PWM current source. [2-3]

Additionally, attempts have been made to develop dynamic current injection protocols for low- and medium-force applications to induct towards sinusoidal flows from the utility in errors with APF; additionally, the application of

voltage and recurrence guidelines has been made, and the use of a two-phase helper circuit at the rectifier end has been introduced in order to improve power quality. Additional state-of-the-art PST rectifiers and their individual point-by-point demonstration.

Transformers will allow these nonlinear trademark sounds created by nonlinear loads to freely enter the utility lattice. Consequently, power-quality (PQ) problems are inevitably brought to the HV (High Voltage), where they are suitably categorized. Therefore, it's critical to carry out consonant concealment and enhance the matrix's elegant quality using techniques for additional devices and pertinent approach. Electric force quality is now an important component of electric machines and intensity frameworks. The terms "gracefully dependability," "administration quality," "voltage quality," "current quality," "nature of flexibly," and "nature of utilization" are typically used interchangeably with it. Non-linear loads, such as TV sets, fluorescent lights, heaters, adjustable speed drives, welding equipment, and switch mode power converters, might be problematic.

The utility voltage is being distorted by the current injection from these sources. Some undesirable effects are brought about by the framework's predominately sound design, such as enlarged warming blocks in lines, transformers, and engines, vibration in turning machines, a decrease in voltage quality, a low influence factor, Limiting the charge for responsive influence dynamic vitality will result in a decreasing passage for electrical vitality. This is another essential ability of the electric influence framework, which is to limit receptive influence stream in gracefully and circulatory systems [4].

The load is an existing source, while the dynamic channel is the adjustable voltage source V_c. Synchronous current can be reconfigured by an inactive channel when the framework load has no dynamic channel. Changing the trademark according to the ratio of Z_s to Z_f The optimum channel attributes won't occur if the source impedance is low or until the latent channel is tuned to synchronous frequencies generated by the heap. The occurrence of equal reverberation between Z_s and Z_f at specific frequencies results in Synchronous Amplification [5]. The source and load directions will both experience constant current flow. In the unlikely event that we are introducing dynamic filter to the framework as a programmable voltage source, all of the sounds within the source are powered by the dynamic channel through the inactive channel, preventing any consonant current from entering the source block.
Also, the dynamic channel receives no central voltage. As a result, the dynamic channel's voltage rating drops.

2. UTILITY INTERACTIVE BASE AC-DC CONVERTER USING HARMONIC CURRENT INJECTION TECHNIQUE

The use of front-end AC-DC converter frameworks with multi-beat converters is one of the most well-known methods for enhancing force quality. Furthermore, multi-beat transformers and dynamic current injection techniques are typically used in low- and medium-force applications to progress towards the utility's sinusoidal flows. Power quality information has improved as a result of multi-beat technique technology.

Using a front-end air conditioning dc converter structure with several beat converters is one method of enhancing input power quality. Furthermore, in low- and medium-power applications, current injection in the dc side using dynamic devices is typically used to transition towards sinusoidal flows from the multi beat transformer. Similarly, it is suggested to interface a Vienna rectifier with a multi-heartbeat rectifier to provide dynamic shifting.

A Zig-Zag transformer is a special kind of transformer that has a winding association that is so much like a "interconnected star" or Zig-Zag that each yield is the vector divides into two stages that may balance by 120°. In order to establish that impartial to an earth reference point and to accomplish consonant alleviation—since they can shift triplets—it is used as an establishing transformer (third, ninth, fifteenth, Twenty first, and so on.) Synchronous flows; adaptable 3-stage power acting as an auto transformer (acting as an auxiliary and necessary circuit without disconnecting); and elegantly non-standard, stage-shifted, 3-stage power.

Nine-winding, three-stage transformers typically consist of three primary and six interchangeable optional windings that may be used for twisting in Zig-Zag twisting associations. A standard, independent transformer with merely six windings on three centers can also be used in a Zig-Zag winding association; occasionally, such a transformer is demonstrated as a Zig-Zag transformer. This is similar to the delta or winding arrangement three-stage transformer.

The major loop on each Zig-Zag winding center is connected to the second curl on the subsequent center in all instances, whether there are six or nine windings. The stages are then connected to the necessary curls, and the successive loops are all combined to form the helix. In this manner, the voltages push each step to couple with the next. Taking everything into account, there would be a negligible current flowing through the neutral point, which is connected to the earth.

Each of the three "appendages" belongs to one of two regions. Every appendage has two pieces, each with an equal number of inversely twisted twists. When the impartial grounded is utilized to obtain an establishing point from a delta source, 33% of the present returns to the deficient current during a stage-to-ground short channel impact, and the remaining portion experiences two of the three stages.

Fundamentally, there is a deficiency to ground; the transformer's voltage delivered to each phase is out of balance, and the winding transitions are no longer contradictory. Here's how to use balanced parts: Ia0 = Ib0 = Ic0.
There is an unbiased zero-arrangement (earth problem) current between the transformers and the subsequent step.

The Zig-Zag transformer loops' attractive transitions are not equal on the fault line during a stage of ground flow. This gives us the ability to observe no succession. You also need to provide the system impedance for each stage, the magnitude of the unbiased current, the line-to-line voltage of the framework, and the extent to which the unbiased current will stream.

This work introduces a better method for calculating the reactance and vortex current faults of transformers with non-consistently carried windings. The method has been in use for a good amount of time and has produced really good results.

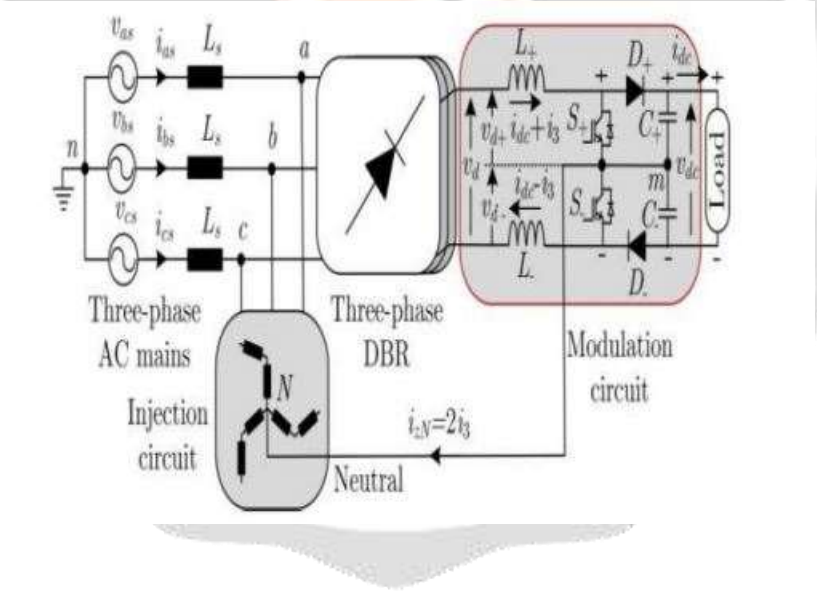

Fig. 1: Block diagram of existed system

A working current injection method is suggested in order to reduce total synchronous distortion and increase power factor. Two systems are used to complete the current injection process: the injection system and the injection gadget. Three bi-directional switches operating at low recurrence construct the injection gadget, and a half-connect inverter operating at high recurrence forms the injection arrange. To obtain the perfect injected current, it also uses a single inductor. In addition to its large force factor and excellent proficiency, the suggested converter will also reduce absolute synchronous bending.

3. ZIG-ZAG TRANSFORMER-BASED CURRENT INJECTION TECHNIQUE

Two important characteristics of a zig-zag transformer are its low zero arrangement impedance, which has high positive and negative succession impedances, and its lack of immersion when DC is present. We selected the PR controller as the mark in order to evaluate the proposed controller's display.

In many inverter applications, the PR controller has grown generally, especially where an exceptional reference is required. It displays the internal circles' subtitles within the PR-controlled UPS control architecture. Take note that Error1 is identified by a subsidiary controller that the controller includes. The suggested circuit makes use of two dynamic systems. Organize the current injection: The half-connect inverter was used to realize the system. It detects the three-stage framework voltage. It is composed of nearly all of which generates the third Synchronous current in synchrony with the AC mains. This is made up of one inductor and two switches that operate at high repetition.

The main function of this system is to make the circuit adaptable to accommodate any kind of load by establishing the optimal current load. Current Injection device. The current injection device divides the current supplied by the current injection organize into three equal halves, which it then re-infuses into the injection lines.

Three bidirectional modifications connected to the three elegant steps are necessary for it to function. The portion of the inductor current that is injected into each particular stage is selected by the injection device. The associated switches operate at a low recurrence that is comparable to the source's flexible recurrence block.

The suggested waveforms are set up for a single stage. In terms of words, something similar to the first semi-cycle may be found anywhere between 180 and 360 degrees. The suggested system's block diagram is displayed in figure (2) below. The power quality will be improved by the fuzzy logic controller. In order to manage energy effectively, an AC-DC converter is employed. The quantity of power supplied to the load will be modulated by the modulation circuit.

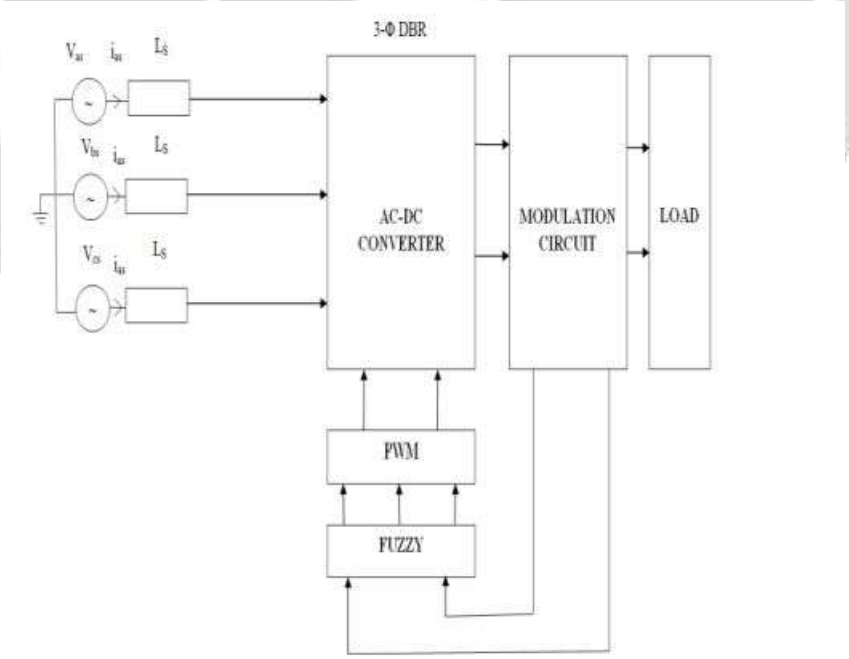

Fig. 2: Block diagram of proposed system

With the aid of an inducer, a half extension inverter made up of two IGBTs is used to perform the current injection organize. When Q_1 cuts off at the maximum positive current, the inductive voltage V_L reverses direction, the voltage

changes V_{b2}, and the forward inclinations D_2 allow the current to flow until the load current is zero, at which point Q_2 starts the current's negative progression. This is how the inverter circuit operates. The rectifiers that use uninvolved parts, such as diodes, transformers, inductors, and capacitors. When the negative current reaches its maximum value, Q_2 cuts off, V_L inverts, forward biassing diode D_1, transcending V_{b1}, and load current.

The third-synchronous sinusoidal current injection, the ideal current injection, and the square-wave current injection are the three types of current injection that are examined. The information current THD (Total Harmonic Distortion) of around 5% is provided by the third-synchronous current injection; however, the current injection arrangement is necessary to meet a significant constraint. The optimal current injection provides sinusoidal information, which is powered by the current injection arrangement. The last class of rectifiers uses square wave current injection, which provides entire synchronous form to the input values at around 15%. These rectifiers don't require full constraints to be met and just require the simplest hardware.

4. RESULTS

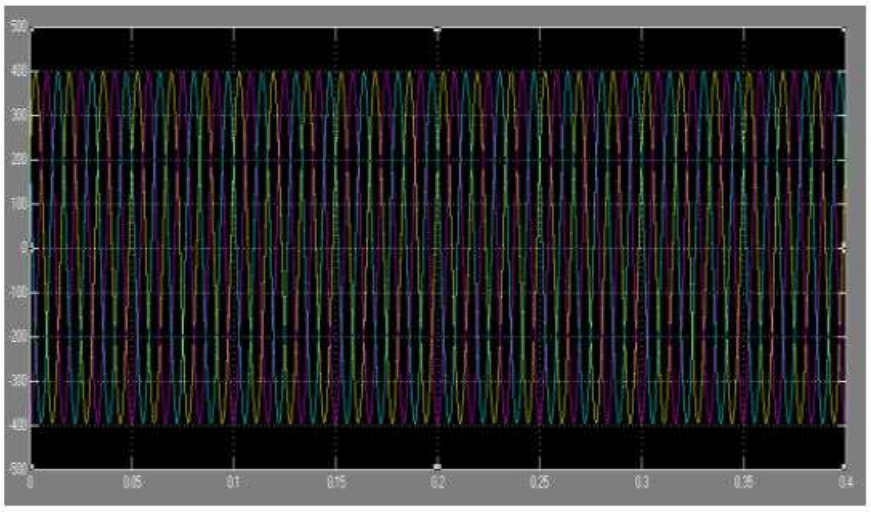

Fig. 3: Input phase voltage for the proposed front-end converter under load variations

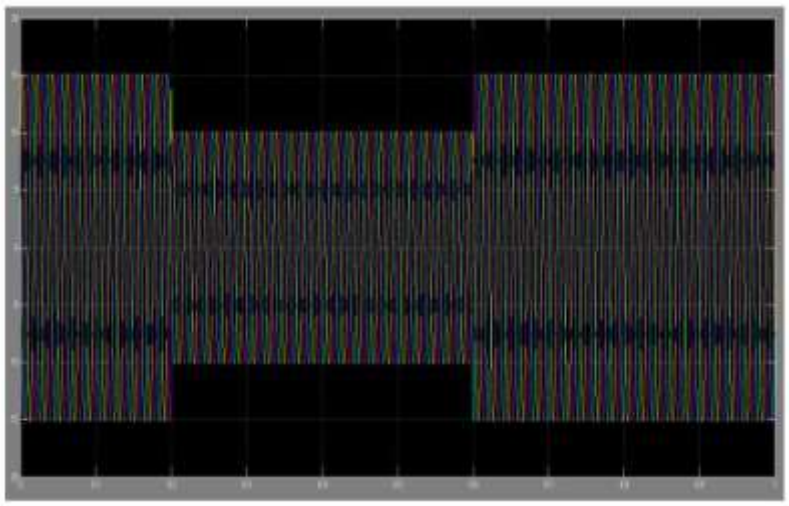

Fig. 4: Input phase current for the proposed front-end converter under load variations

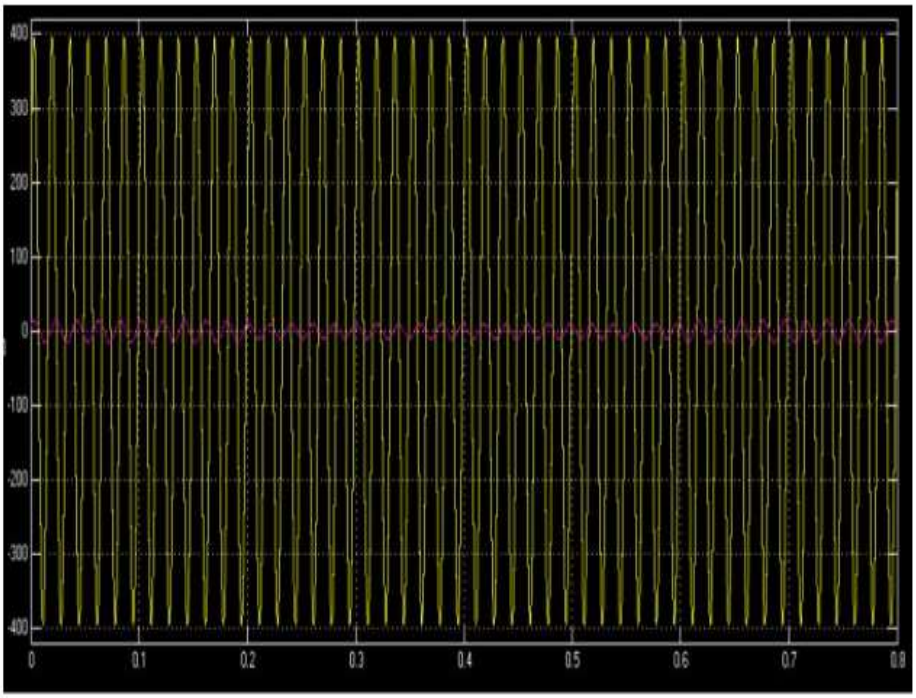

Fig. 5: Input voltage and current for the proposed front-end converter under load variations

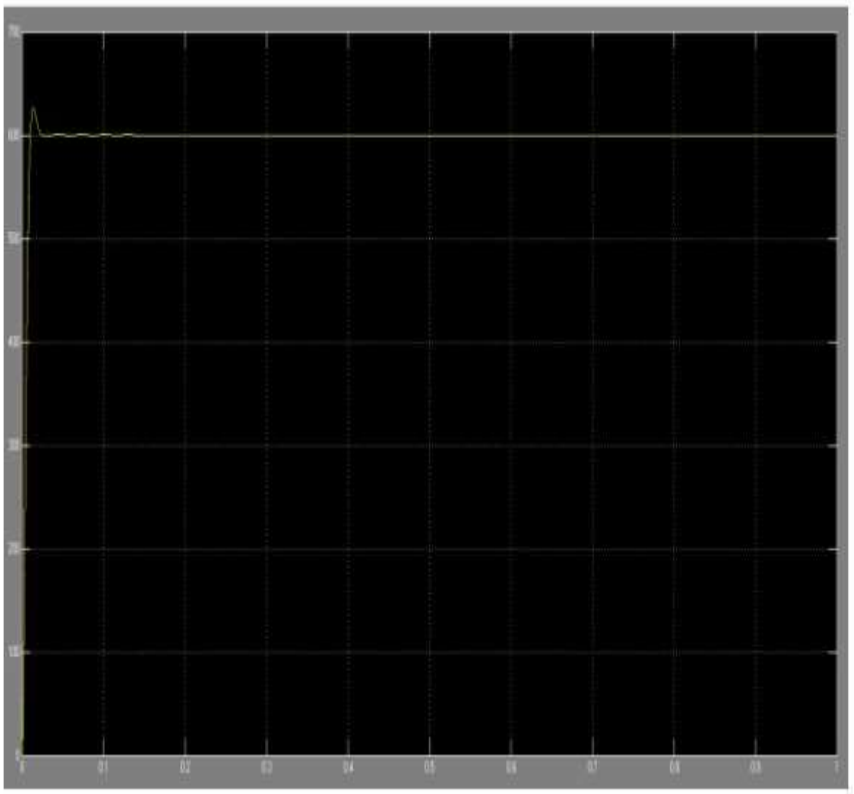

Fig. 6: DC-link voltage for the proposed front-end converter under load variations

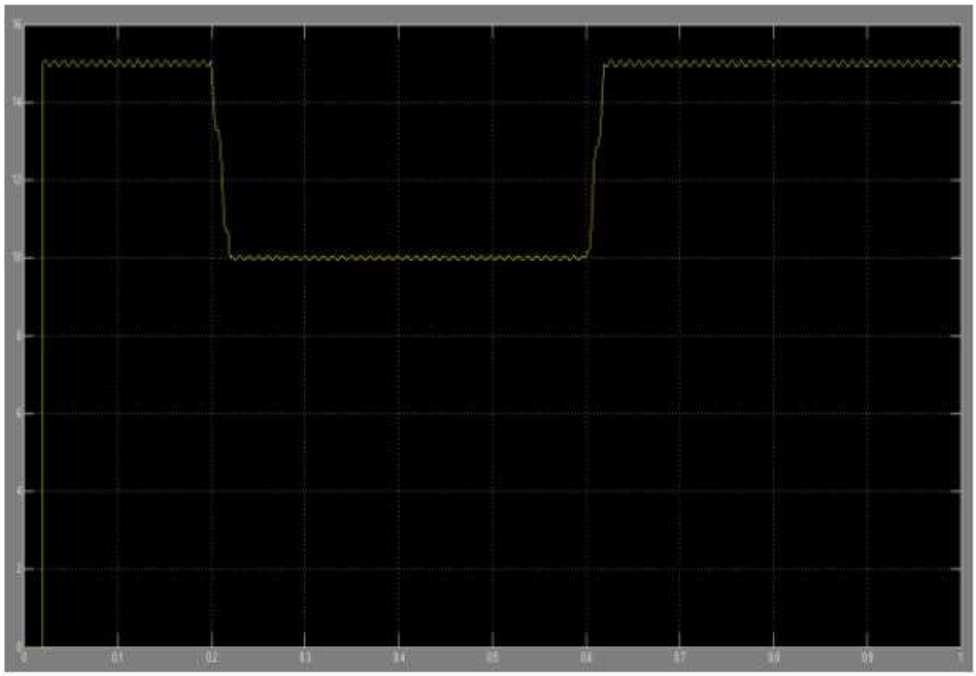

Fig. 7: DC current for the proposed front-end converter under load variations

V. CONCLUSION

In order to improve power quality in the utility grid, the Zig-Zag Transformer-Based Current Injection Technique is used in this study. The winding connection in this system will be provided by the Zig-Zag transformer. The DC-Link Voltage has been improved by up to three notches. This fuzzy control method is utilized to raise power quality performance. As a result, the MATLAB Simulink Power System Tool simulates this. The suggested injection approach will significantly increase the system's power quality and stability.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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G. NARENDRA KUMAR, Pursuing B.Tech from R.V.R & J.C College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, A.P, India.

G. PAVAN KALYAN, Pursuing B.Tech from R.V.R & J.C College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, A.P, India.

CH. LEELA SAGAR, Pursuing B.Tech from R.V.R & J.C College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, A.P, India.

Dr. N.C. KOTAIAH, Completed B.Tech from Regional Engineering College, Calicut (RECC) and M.Tech from JNTU college of Engineering, Kakinada. He completed Ph.D. from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur. He has 25 years of experience in teaching. At present, he is working as Professor in R.V.R & J.C College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, A.P, India. His area of interests are Power Quality, High Voltage Engineering, and Power System Protection.