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by Suroso Suroso

Improving output current of inductor-cell based five-level CSI using hysteresis current controller

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Article Info

ABSTRACT

Current source inverter (CSI) operates to output a specified ac current waveform from dc current sources. Talking about power quality, harmonics distortion of ac waveform is a problem of an inverter circuit. Generating a multilevel current waveform will have less harmonics content than a traditional three-level current waveform. In addition to non-ideal conditions of power switches, i.e. voltage drop in diodes, conductors or controlled switches, the performance of current controller applied in an inverter circuit will considerably affect the ac waveform quality produced by inverter circuit. This paper presents and discusses application of hysteresis current controller in the five-level H-bridge with inductor-cell current source inverter. The current controller performance was compared with the proportional integral current controller. Some test results are presented and discussed to explore the advantages of hysteresis controller in reducing the current ripple and harmonics distortion of output current.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Power inverters generating three or more level ac waveform called as multilevel inverters [1]-[3]. The produced waveform has less harmonics content, less voltage or current stress, and it needs smaller size of output filter. Multilevel inverter circuit generating a multilevel voltage waveform known as multilevel voltage source inverter (VSI). Whereas, a multilevel inverter producing a multilevel current waveform classified as multilevel current source inverter (CSI) [4]-[6].

In some utilizations as in high power ac motor drive, and renewable power generation, current source inverter offers some merits than its dual, voltage source inverter. Driving ac motor using current source inverter will give benefit such as less stress of motor's winding insulation, because the voltage waveform has less dv/dt [7]-[11]. In the renewable power generation application, current source inverter has natural boost up voltage capability that can not be obtained using voltage source inverter [12]-[17].

Generating an ac current waveform with minimum harmonics content is an important aspect in development of a current source inverter [18]-[20]. Increasing the level number of ac current is a good alternative solution. However, it will introduce another problem such as increasing circuit complexity of inverter [21]-[24]. Another approach is by increasing the output filter size of inverter. Nevertheless, it will augment the size and cost of inverter circuit [25]-[27]. Implementing an effective controller is another alternative to address this power quality problem [28]-[35].

This paper discussses an implementation of hysteresis current controller in an inductor-cell based five-level CSI circuit. The current controller was tested and examined to explore its performance. Furthermore, the hysteresis current controller was compared with the proportional integral (PI) current controller in order to investigate the effectivity of current controller in reducing the current ripple and harmonics level of the inverter's output current waveform.

2. INVERTER CIRCUITS

Figure 1 presents a configuration of five-level CSI constructed by using H-bridge and inductor cell circuits previously developed by author in [18]. The circuit is able to generate a five-level current waveform from the three-level current generated by the H-bridge inverter through energizing and de-energizing operations of inductor, L_c. While, the main dc input current is generated by the switch Q_c, and diode D_f from dc power source, V_{in}. The current magnitude of I_{Lc} is controlled to achieve a five-level ac current waveform generation. In this case, the current magnitude of inductor-cell is adjusted as a half of dc current, I_{Li}. Ideally, the inductor current is a constant dc current with no ripple. However, because of finite inductor size, the ripple of current will appear. Ripple of current flowing thru inductor cell (ΔL_c) can be calculated as (1):

$$\Delta I_{Lc} = \frac{I_{Lc}.R}{f_s.L_c} \qquad (1)$$

In (1), I_{LC} is the current of inductor cell, f_s is the operation frequency of power switches, and R is the load resistance [18]. From this equation, we can minimize the current ripple by increasing the inductor size, or speed up the switching frequency. However, enlarging the inductor size will increase volume and weight of inverter. While increasing the switching frequency will escalate more energy losses caused by switching losses.
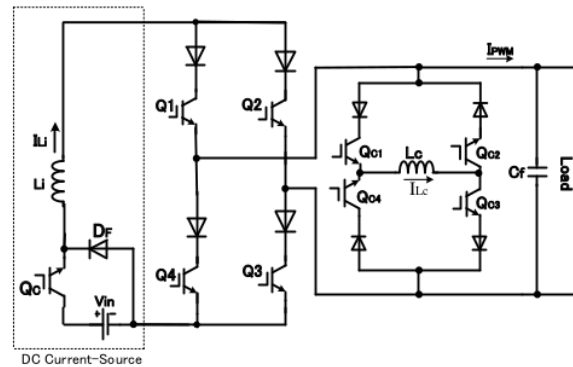

Figure 1. Five-level Inverter Circuits [18]

Figure 2 presents the previously implemented proportional integral (PI) current controller employed to govern the current flowing in the inductor I_{Lc} [18]. Errors between the reference and actual currents were processed by PI gain stage. The output signals of PI controller were modulated by the triangular signal with constant frequency and amplitude as shown in the figure. Selection of energizing and deenergizing operations of inductor I_{Lc} was also determined by this current controller. Gains of the PI controller K_p and K_i were determined to achieve a good performance of current controller by considering the time response, and ripple factor of inductor current which can be determined as (2) (3):

$$K_p = \frac{L_t.\omega_{cr}}{2V_{in}} \qquad (2)$$

$$K_i = \omega_{cr}.K_p \qquad (3)$$

of which K_p and K_i are the proportional and integral gains, respectively. L_t is total inductance seen by inverter, ω_{cr} is the triangular frequency, and V_{in} is input voltage of inverter circuit.
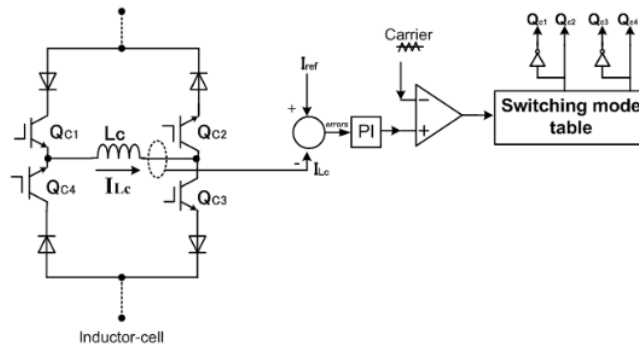

Figure 2. Proportional-integral current controller [18]

Figure 3(a) is the proposed hysteresis current controller which was used to set the current flowing in the inductor I_{Lc}. This controller replaced the PI current controller of inverter circuit in Figure 2. No triangular carrier was needed to modulate the output signal of hysteresis controller. The hysteresis band of the controller was varied to achieve smaller ripple of the current I_{Lc}. Figure 3(b) presents the principle work of the hysteresis current controller applied in the inverter circuits. I_{ref} is the refence current controller, while I_{Lc} is the actual current thru inductor-cell. This current fluctuates in a hysteresis band ΔI, or within upper and lower hysteresis limits. The PWM output signals will regulate the operation of power switches of inductor-cell circuit. The transistors were switched turn-ON and turn-OFF if the actual current surpasses the hysteresis band. The implemented PWM modulation technique was the same with the inverter circuit applying PI current controller. So the basic difference is only in the current controller. In a hysteresis current control, switching frequency is not fixed, however its maximum (f_{max}) value can be determined as (4):

$$f_{max} = \frac{V_{in}}{\Delta I . L_t}$$

(4)

From (4), the hysteresis band (ΔI) can also determined. In this case, the maximum switching frequency (f_{max}) is the main constraint related to the switching frequency ability of the power switches of inverter circuit. High speed power switches such as power MOSFETs will be suitable for smaller hysteresis value than IGBTs.
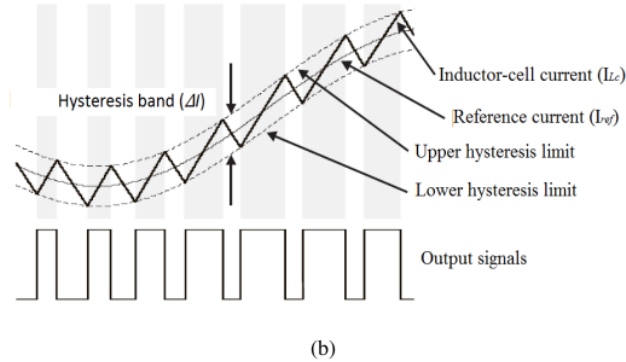

(a)

(b)
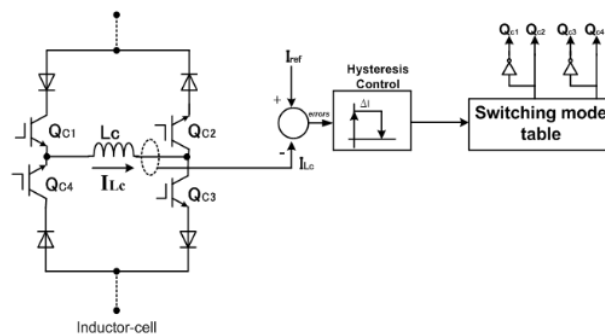
Figure 3. (a) Hysteresis current controller, (b) Its principle work

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To verify the performance of two current controllers, some computer simulations were conducted. The test parameters of power inverter are detailed in Table 1. The circuit was tested using power PSIM software. Two current control methods were separately implemented to adjust the current in the inductor cell, I_{Lc}, i.e. PI current controller and hysteresis one.

Figure 4 shows the test results indicating a five-level PWM current ($I_{5-level}$), load current (I_{Load}) and the current of the inductor cell (I_{Lc}) when PI current controller was employed. In this test, the gain of the PI controller was 90 with time constant value 0.1 s. A five-level, and a pure sinusoidal current were produced properly by inverter circuit. The enlarged figures of inductor-cell current waveform including the start-up transient were shown in Figure 5(a) and 5(b). Result of settling time measurement of current I_{Lc} was 0.0014 s with maximum transient current magnitude 4.1 A during starting of inverter circuit. While the ripple factor of current I_{Lc} was 3.75%.

Table 1. Test parameters.

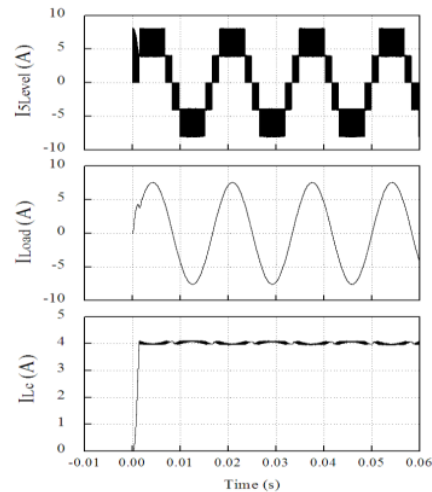| Parameters	Value
DC smoothing inductor, L_i	1 mH
Inductor cell, L_c	5 mH
Carrier frequency	22 kHz
Main frequency	60 Hz
DC power source, V_{in}	160 V
Capacitor filter, C_f	5 μF
Load	Resistor 8 Ω, inductor 1.2 mH

Figure 4. Five-level, load current and inductor cell current using PI current controller

To investigate the harmonics content of the PWM output current, Figure 6 presents the spectrum analysis of harmonics of the PWM current waveform. The highest magnitude of the low frequency harmonics

component was the 7th order. Its value was about 0.1%. All magnitudes of low frequency harmonics components were less than 1%. The measured THD value of the load current was 0.59%.

Furthermore, Figure 7 shows the test results of inverter circuit when hysteresis current controller was applied. The hysteresis band of the controller was set at 0.02A. A five-level PWM, and pure sinusoidal current waveforms were also generated well using this controller. The close-up figures of the inductor-cell current waveforms were presented in Figure 8. The waveform includes the start-up transient of inductor-cell current. For this controller, the measured settling time was 0.0013 s, while the ripple factor of current I_{Lc} was 1%. Hence, compared with the proportional integral current controller, the settling time of hysteresis current controller was faster than PI current controller. In another word, the PI current controller response was slower than the hysteresis current controller. In case of ripple factor of inductor cell current, the hysteresis current controller was only 1 %. The result was also much better because its ripple was much smaller than the ripple factor in the PI current controller, i.e. 3.75%. The maximum magnitude of inductor-cell transient current during starting was also smaller than the PI current controller. Its value was around 4.02 A, only. It was 0.08 A lower than the PI controller.
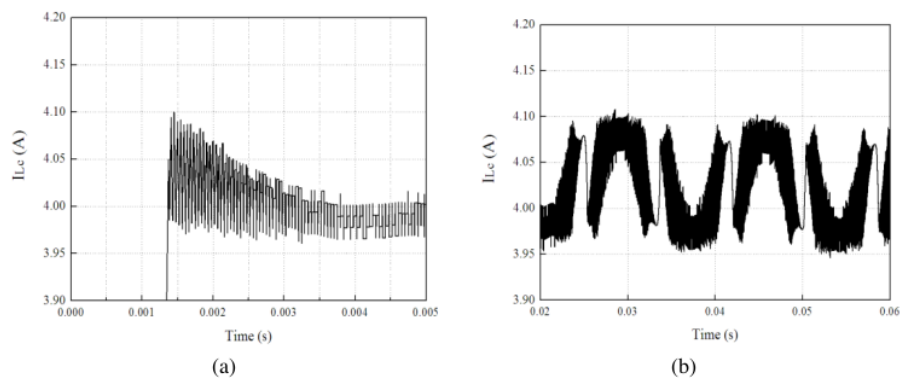

(a)   (b)

Figure 5. (a) Enlarged inductor cell current using PI current controller during start-up transient, (b) enlarged ripple of inductor cell current
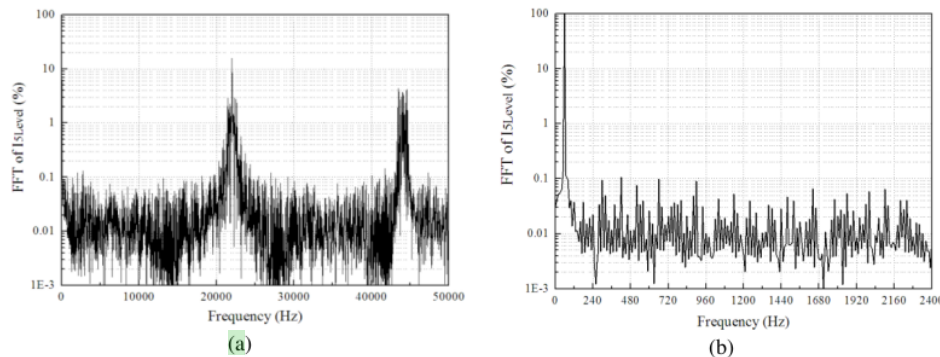

(a)   (b)

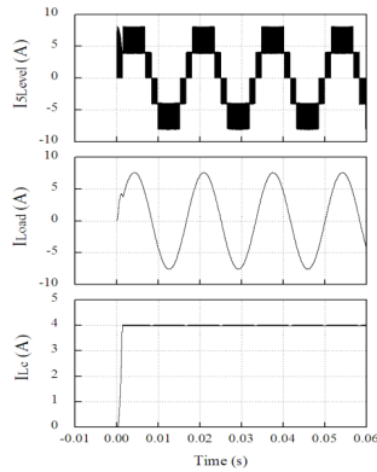Figure 6. Harmonics content of five-level PWM current: (a) frequency range 0-50 kHz, (b) frequency range 0-2400 Hz

Figure 7. Output waveforms with hysteresis current controller: five-level, load current and inductor-cell current
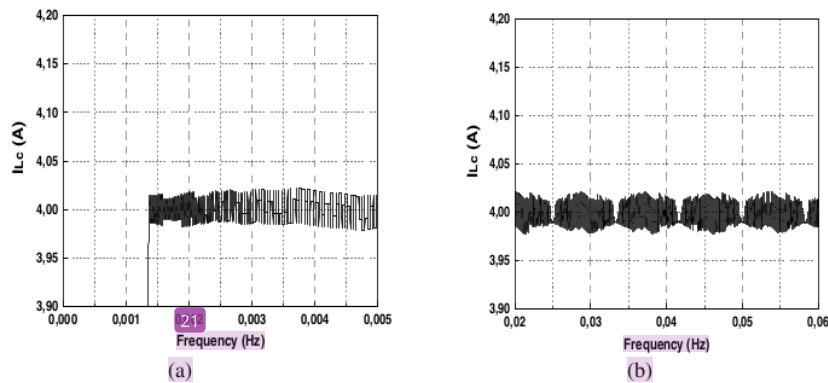

Figure 8. (a) Enlarged waveform of inductor cell current during starting, (b) enlarged current ripple

Figure 9 provides the harmonics analysis of the five-level PWM current in case of hysteresis current control. The highest magnitude of the harmonic component was the 7th harmonic order. Its magnitude was about 0.1%. All of low harmonics components were less than 0.1%. The measured THD value for load current was 0.57%. This value is also lower than the THD value using PI current controller. Further, Figure 10 presents output waveform results during load change test of inverter circuit. The resistance of power load was changed from 8 Ω to be 16 Ω. As can be observed that even though the resistor load changed 100%, it did not affect much to the inductor-cell current ripples. A relationship between THD of five-level PWM current for different values of dc input current is presented in Figure 11. The hysteresis current controller was able to make inverter circuit generating better quality of five-level current waveform.

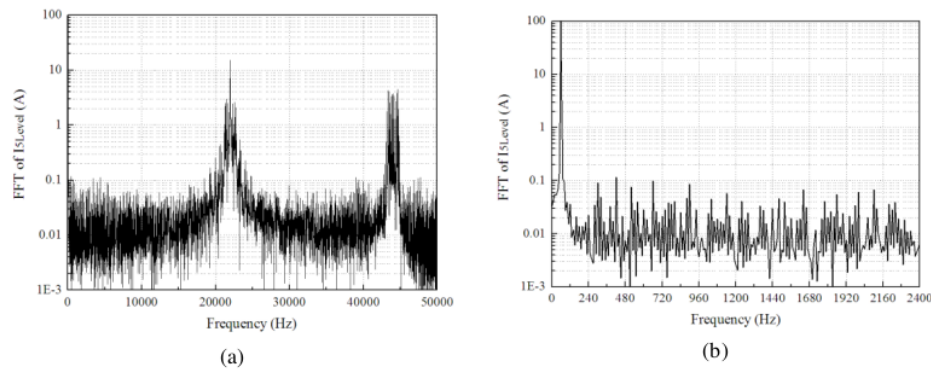(a)   (b)

Figure 9. Harmonics magnitudes of five-level current with hysteresis controller: (a) frequency range 0-50 kHz, (b) frequency range 0-240 Hz
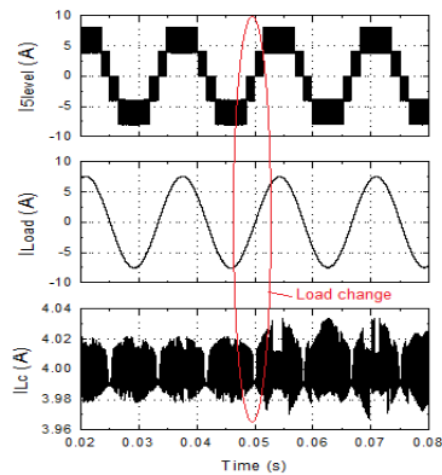

Figure 10. Current waveforms during load change test of inverter circuits with hysteresis controller
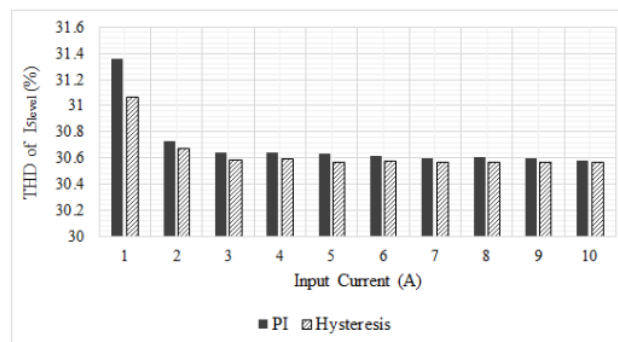

Figure 11. Relationship between THD of five-level current and magnitude of input current

4. CONCLUSION

The paper discussed an application of hysteresis current controller for a five-level H-bridge with inductor-cell current source inverter. The controller governs the current in inductor cell to bear a five-level current waveform. A comparison to PI current controller, the hysteresis current controller had advantages related to smaller ripple, faster response, and lower magnitude of inductor-cell current during transient. Furthermore, it was also able to output a better ac current with lower harmonic contents. In case of response time, the hysteresis current controller was faster than the PI current controller. Both controllers were worked well controlling the inverter circuit to produce a five-level current waveform.

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