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Title: **TO AUGMENT THE COMPETENCE OF GENERATION GRID BY USING AMORPHOUS HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER**

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Paper Authors

**KUMAR SALIGANTI, YERUVAKA SANTHOSH**

JNTUH College of Engineering Manthani, INDIA



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## TO AUGMENT THE COMPETENCE OF GENERATION GRID BY USING AMORPHOUS HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSFORMER

\* KUMAR SALIGANTI, \*\* YERUVAKA SANTHOSH

\* Department of EEE, JNTUH College of Engineering Manthani, INDIA

Email: (skjntum@gmail.com)

\*\* Department of EEE, JNTUH College of Engineering Manthani, INDIA

Email: (santhosh.yeruvaka@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT:

Multi-winding transformers as magnetic links can efficiently lessen the variety of conversion stages of renewable electricity device with the aid of fixing flip ratio of windings in keeping with the supply voltage level. Other advantages are galvanic isolation, bidirectional strength waft capability and simultaneous energy transfer amongst multiple ports. Despite the following advantages, format and characterization of MWTs are particularly complicated because of their structural complexity and cross-coupling consequences. In assessment to the conventional electric ac and dc buses, the excessive-frequency magnetic Links can reduce successfully the range of conversion stages in micro grids with the assist of contemporary smooth magnetic materials with advanced magnetic traits and speedy- and occasional-energy loss switching gadgets. Their utility inside the multi-lively bridge segment-shift converter makes it feasible to in fact combine the resources of diverse voltage ranges using wonderful turn ratios. Other advantages are galvanic isolation, bidirectional strength flow capability, faster manipulates, and simultaneous power switches the numerous ports. Design of MWTS for positive price of inductances is notably complicated because of their complex structure and cross-coupling effects.

**Keywords:** Multi winding transformer, bridge converter, High frequency transformer, magnetic traits.

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

In contrast to the conventional electric ac and dc buses, the excessive-frequency magnetic links can reduce efficaciously the type of conversion levels in micro-grids with the help of modern-day-day easy magnetic materials with advanced magnetic characteristics and speedy and espresso

energy loss switching gadgets. Multi-winding transformers (MWTs) can offer a common magnetic bus for integrating renewable energies within the form of magnetic flux. Their software in multi-active bridge phase shift converter makes it possible to without a doubt combine the resources of diverse voltage stages using

genuinely one in each of a kind turn ratios. Other advantages are galvanic isolation, bidirectional power go with the go with the flow functionality, faster manage, and simultaneous electricity transfer most of the ports. A prototype has been fabricated the usage of amorphous magnetic substances to validate the accuracy of the proposed layout technique. To measure the transformer parameters and extract the equal electric powered model, the open circuit, differential and cumulatively coupled assessments are carried out at the prototype transformer. The quick circuit takes a examine is excluded because it did no longer offer dependable consequences because of pretty excessive leakage inductances. The prototype transformer is tested for a large frequency variety beneath one-of-a-type load situations and the consequences are in comparison with the simulation based on extracted transformer model. The H bridge devices produce excessive-frequency ac rectangular wave from dc buses associated with the DC assets. The strength is going with the go with the flow some of the ports one, and 3 are controlled thru the usage of the usage of the section shift approach. To observe the approach, port one is selected because the reference and ports and three are shifted to a prime or lagging phase thoughts-set to ship or accumulate power to port one. An obligation cycle control is completed to port 3 for the maximum power hassle tracking of PV panel. As illustrated in the determining, port one is a bi-directional port moving power from renewable assets or battery to the inverter and further to the load and grid.

## 2. RELATED STUDY:

The reluctance network approach (RNM) is used within the format procedure. Due to iterative nature of transformer design, it supplied less computation time and less costly accuracy. To use it in format optimization, various techniques for selecting right calculation domains including some of three-d factors and dimension of the world analysis place were implemented to enhance its accuracy. The required values of leakage and self-inductances of transformer windings are selected as design specs. The form of winding turns, the measurement of magnetic middle and thickness of insulator amongst each winding and the centre are decided on as format variables. To lessen the overall time of design, preliminary values of layout variables have described the use of classical techniques of transformer layout. To discover the initial size of the centre, the region-product has become described based totally on the strength coping with capacity, contemporary-day density, and flux density. This can efficiently avoid the greater current harmonics and immoderate magnetization cutting-edge and middle losses due to the distortion of the magnetic subject due to the nonlinear magnetization curve. On the alternative hand, because of the overall use of the linear place, there may be no need to use the larger middle or more winding than vital. This assumption also allows symbolizing the magnetic conduct of the middle underneath non sinusoidal excitation currents utilizing the superposition rule to Fourier's phrases of the cutting-edge. Due to the axial symmetry of the toroidal centre, the cylindrical coordinate system has been

decided on for numerical modelling. The assets have to be identical to zero in hints and not using a magnetic flux which makes the detail-less complex for analysis. The magnetic structure can be divided into thousands of such factors organized in sectors in  $\theta$ , layers in radial  $r$ , and jewelry in  $Z$  instructions. The fee of voltage assets, Fijk in case of the toroidal center in commands of  $r$  and  $Z$  are nearly zero and in  $\theta$  path relies upon at the winding turns overlaying the element and the modern flowing via it.

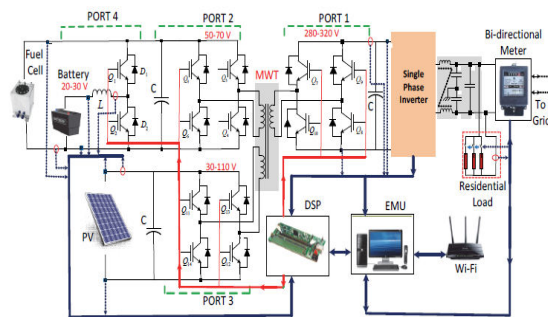


Fig.2.1. block diagram.

### 3. WEAK/STRONG GRID:

Magnetic discipline evaluation the usage of FEM can consider the nonlinearity of magnetic materials, geometry, and actual winding distribution at the identical time as RNM is primarily based on linear assumptions. The RNM additionally can be used for evaluation of gadgets with arbitrary geometries and excitations the usage of a favored three-D detail and variable period reluctance community. In this research, the reluctance community technique (RNM) is used inside the format way. Due to iterative nature of transformer layout, it furnished much a whole lot much less computation time and reasonable accuracy. To use it in format optimization, diverse techniques of

choosing proper calculation domain names collectively with some of three-d elements and length of the region analysis area were achieved to decorate its accuracy. A prototype of three winding excessive-frequency toroidal transformers is done for a residential micro-grid that we are developing. The first degree of transformer layout became a selection of magnetic materials due to the reality center permeability element changed as required for the numerical layout. The gentle ferrite has been drastically utilized in excessive-frequency converters because of their availability and the low charge even though their saturation flux density is low (zero.Three-0.5 T) and consequences in the transformer big period. Amorphous alloy and Nano-crystalline materials have excessive saturation flux density, excessive permeability, and espresso middle loss. Comparing their developments show that nano crystalline materials have a decrease center loss than the amorphous alloys despite the fact that their saturation flux density (zero.Eight-1 T) is an entire lot lower than that of amorphous alloys (1.Four-1.6 T). The Metglas amorphous alloy 2605SA1 strip of 25 mm width and 20  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness made with the aid of Hitachi metals is in the end determined on taking into consideration unique middle loss, maximum flux density, charge, and availability.

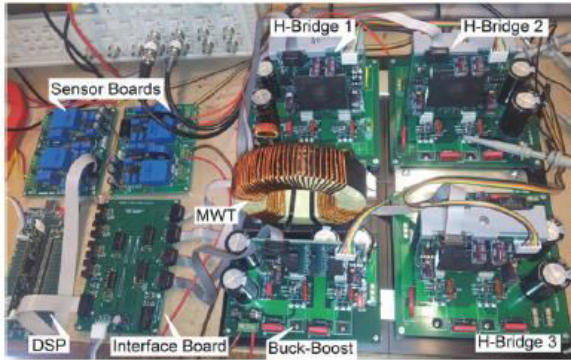


Fig.3.1. Experimental model.

#### 4. SIMULATION RESULTS:

The measured steady state center and the winding temperatures had been inside the kind of 40 – 60 °C sooner or later of the frequency reaction assessments under the nominal load situations. Within this temperature variant, the effect of temperature on winding resistance is negligible. On the alternative hand, the magnetic developments of the amorphous middle fabric, used for the transformer are nearly impartial to a temperature in line with the records provided thru the producer; consequently, the effect of temperature at the transformer parameters became negligible.

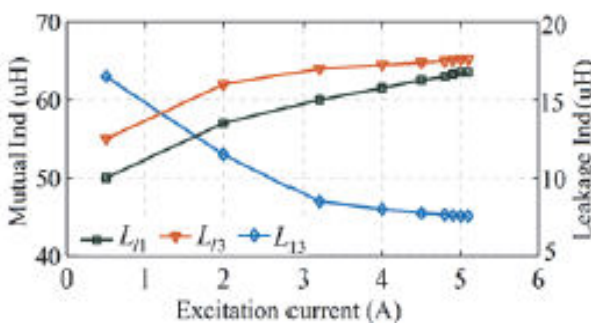


Fig.4.1. Current at inductor.

It may be seen that the simulations and experimental waveforms show a very good agreement for all three varieties of load conditions. Based at the consequences the recommended technique for format and characterization of MWTs is established for medium frequency range in which the parasitic effect of stray capacitors are negligible and the operation point of the magnetic component is in the linear vicinity of B-H curve.

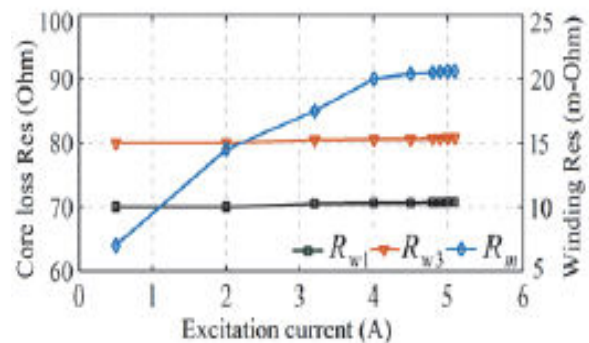


Fig.4.2. Current across resistor.

#### 5. CONCLUSION:

A prototype transformer will become developed the use of amorphous magnetic materials and the transformer parameters which include leakage and mutual inductances and resistances are measured making use of open circuit and series coupling tests. An evaluation of the simulation and experimental test effects below special hundreds within the medium frequency range set up each format and modeling processes. Due to the application of MWTs as a common magnetic link in the integration of renewable electricity resources, they have got attracted massive studies interest. This paper blanketed three

degrees of layout, prototyping and experimental test of an excessive-frequency toroidal MWT. The RNM modified into used to design the transformer primarily based totally on the desired specs due to the low computation time.

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AUTHORS:



Kumar Saliganti is currently working as Academic Assistant in EEE department in Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad College of Engineering Manthani. He received M.E in Power Systems from Osmania University, Hyderabad in 2009 and received his B.E EEE from Vasavi College of Engineering affiliated to Osmania University, Hyderabad, India in 2005.



Yeruvaka santhosh is currently working as a lecturer in EEE department in Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad College of Engineering Manthani. He received M.Tech in Electrical



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Power systems from Vignana Bharathi institute of technology and science affiliated JNTU Hyderabad in 2014 and received his B.Tech in Electrical & Electronics Engineering from University College of Engineering Kakatiya University, Kothagudem, India in 2011.