

## Improvement in Power Factor & THD Using Dual Boost Converter

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### Abstract-

With rapid development in power semiconductor devices, the usage of power electronic systems has expanded to new and wide application range that include residential, commercial, aerospace and traction system and SMPS. The current drawn by power semi converter devices from the line is distorted resulting in a high Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) and low Power Factor (PF). Hence, there is a continuous need for power factor improvement and reduction of line current harmonics. This paper aims to develop a circuit for PFC using active filtering approach by implementing dual boost converters arranged in parallel. It is based on an optimized power sharing strategy to improve the current quality and at the same time to reduce the switching losses.

**Key words :** Boost converter, Dual Boost converter, Average Current mode control.

### I. Introduction

An ac to dc converter consisting of a line frequency diode bridge rectifier with a large output filter capacitor is cheap and robust, but demands a harmonic rich ac line current. As a result, the input power factor is poor - [1]. The most common power quality disturbance is instantaneous power interruption, lasting only a few cycles and happening randomly. The fault time is less than the hold-up time in switched mode power supplies (SMPS). Hence the SMPS must to support the load without turn-off under instantaneous power disturbances. Nevertheless, the PFC pre-regulator often breaks under these disturbances, even when nominal voltage returns in just a few cycles - [2]. Various power factor correction (PFC) techniques are employed to overcome these power quality problems [3] out of which the boost converter topology has been extensively used in various ac/dc and dc/dc applications. In fact, the front end of today's ac/dc power supplies with power-factor correction (PFC) is almost exclusively implemented with boost topology [4], [7], [8]. The use of Power Factor Correction (PFC) is necessary in order to comply the recent international standards, such as IEC-1000-3-2 and IEEE-519 - [5]. The basic boost topology does not provide a high boost factor. This has led to many proposed topologies such as the tapped-

inductor boost, cascaded boost and interleaved boost converters [5-8]. This paper introduces another variation, **Dual Boost PFC Converter** which provides a higher boost factor and also provides proper controlling - [6], [9]. Here Average Current Control method is used for better control

This paper initially involves simulation of basic power electronic conventional rectifier circuits and the analysis of the current and voltage waveforms. It starts with simple circuits and switches to advanced circuits by implementing advanced techniques such as active PFC and their subsequent effect on the current and voltage waveforms expecting better results, mainly focusing on the objective of improving the input current waveform i.e. making it sinusoidal by tuning the circuits. All the simulation work is carried out in **MATlab – Simulink**.

### II. Power Factor with Loads

Power factor is defined as the cosine of the angle between voltage and current in an ac circuit. If the circuit is inductive, the current lags behind the voltage and power factor is referred to as lagging. However, in a capacitive circuit, current leads the voltage and the power factor is said to be leading.

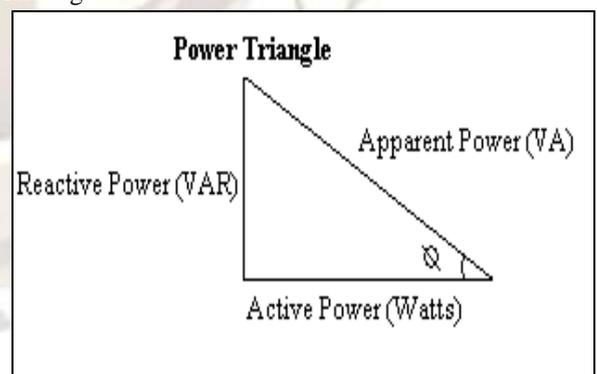


Fig1: Power Triangle

$$\text{Power Factor} = \frac{\text{Active Power}}{\text{Apparent Power}}$$

#### 1 .Linear Systems

In a linear system, the load draws purely sinusoidal current and voltage, hence the power factor is determined only by the phase difference

between voltage and current.

## 2. Nonlinear Systems

In non linear systems like power electronic systems, due to the non-linear behavior of the active switching of power devices, the phase angle representation alone is not valid. A non linear load draws typical distorted line current from the line. For sinusoidal voltage and non- sinusoidal current the *PF* can be expressed as

$$PF = \frac{V_{rms} I_{1rms}}{V_{rms} I_{rms}} \cos\phi$$

$$PF = \frac{I_{1rms}}{I_{rms}} \cos\phi$$

$$PF = Kp \cos\phi$$

$$Kp = \frac{I_{1rms}}{I_{rms}}, \quad Kp \in [0,1]$$

Where,  $\cos\phi$  is the displacement factor of the voltage and current.  $Kp$  is the purity factor or the distortion factor. Another important parameter that measures the percentage of distortion is known as the current total harmonic distortion (THDi) which is defined as follows:

$$Kp = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + THDi^2}}$$

$$THDi = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_{n,rms}^2}}{I_{1,rms}}$$

### a. Harmonics

All types of switching converters produce harmonics because of the non-linear relationship between the voltage and current across the switching device. Harmonics are also produced by Power generation equipment (slot harmonics). Induction motors (Saturated magnetic). Transformers (Over excitation leading to saturation) Magnetic-ballast fluorescent lamps (arcing) and AC electric arc furnaces etc.

## III. RECTIFIERS

Rectifiers convert the AC supply into DC voltage source for either directly connecting to loads such as heater coils, furnaces, DC motors, etc., or for further conversion as in the case of UPS systems, variable frequency AC drives (VFD), switched mode power supplies (SMPSs), induction heating inverters,

etc. Basically there are two types of rectifiers called uncontrolled rectifiers and controlled rectifiers. Most power electronics equipment including Drives use rectifiers at the input.

### i) Uncontrolled Rectifiers

Uncontrolled rectifiers are used as front -end converters in SMPSs, VFDs, DC power supplies, and some UPSs. The circuit diagram of single phase uncontrolled rectifier is shown in fig.2

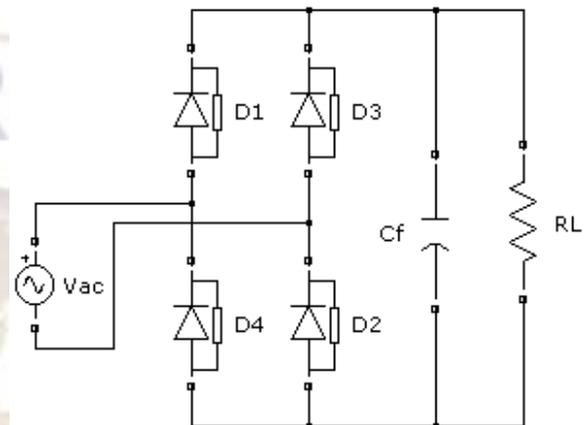


Fig: 2: phase uncontrolled Rectifier

Generally uncontrolled rectifiers are connected directly to a DC smoothing capacitor. fig. 3 show its input voltage and current waveforms.

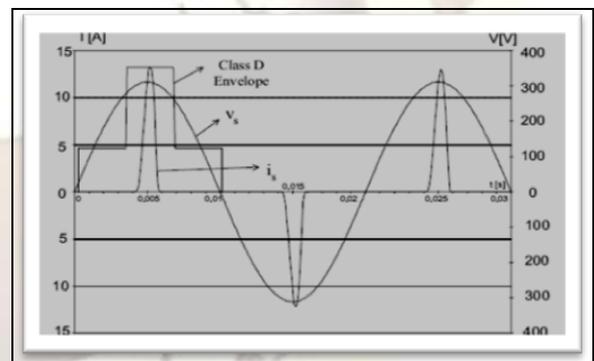


Fig: 3: Single phase uncontrolled rectifier waveforms

### ii) Controlled Rectifier

Controlled rectifiers are used in variable speed DC drives DC power plants, induction heating and welding furnace control, etc. Fig. 4 shows the circuit diagram of the single-phase fully controlled rectifier.

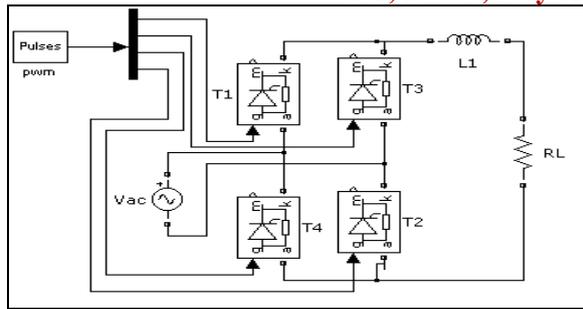


Fig. 4: Single phase controlled Rectifier

The controlled rectifier is normally connected to a smoothing inductor on the DC side. Thus the output current of the controlled rectifier could be considered as constant. Fig 5 shows the input voltage and current waveforms.

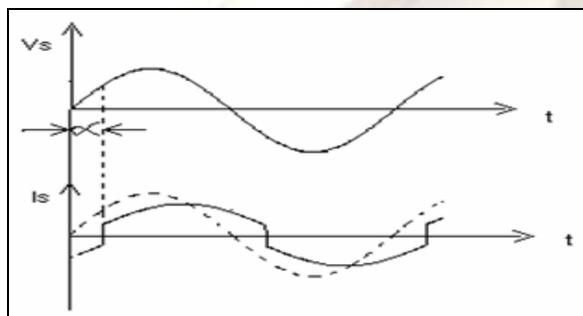


Fig. 5: 1-Ø controlled Rectifier waveform

The predominant harmonic component in the current waveform is the third and the displacement angle is  $\phi$ . While using rectifier circuits, voltage distortions take place due to two factors namely, commutation notches and voltage clamping.

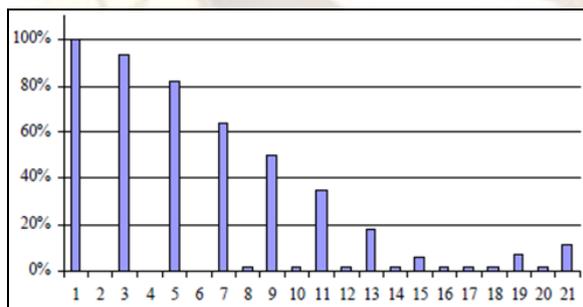


Fig.6: Harmonic content of the current wave obtained from a Rectifier circuit.

#### IV. Need for Improvement of Power Factor

Conventional AC rectification is thus a very inefficient process, resulting in waveform distortion of the current drawn from the mains. This produces a large spectrum of harmonic signals that may interfere with other equipment. At higher power levels (200 to 500 watts and higher) severe interference with other electronic equipment may become apparent due to these harmonics sent into the power utility line.

Another problem is that the power utility line cabling, the installation and the distribution transformer, must all be designed to withstand these peak current values resulting in higher electricity costs for any electricity utility company.

conventional AC rectification has the following main disadvantages:

- It creates harmonics and electromagnetic interference (EMI).
- It has poor power factor.
- It produces high losses.
- It requires over-dimensioning of parts.
- It reduces maximum power capability from the line.

#### V. Types of Power Factor Correctors

##### i) Passive PFC

Harmonic current can be controlled in the simplest way by using a filter that passes current only at line frequency (50 or 60 Hz). Harmonic currents are suppressed and the non-linear device looks like a linear load. Power factor can be improved by using capacitors and inductors. But the disadvantage is they require large value high current inductors which are expensive and bulky.

##### ii) Active PFC

An active approach is the most effective way to correct power factor of electronic supplies. Here, we place a dual boost converter between the bridge rectifier and the load. The converter tries to maintain a constant DC output bus voltage and draws a current that is in phase with and at the same frequency as the line voltage.

##### Advantages:

- Active wave shaping of the input current
- Filtering of the high frequency switching
- Feedback sensing of the source current for waveform control
- Feedback control to regulate output voltage

#### VI. Boost Converter

The key principle that drives the boost converter is the tendency of an inductor to resist changes in current. When being charged it acts as a load and absorbs energy (somewhat like a resistor); when being discharged it acts as an energy source (somewhat like a battery). The voltage it produces during the discharge phase is related to the rate of change of current, and not to the original charging voltage, thus allowing different input and output voltages.

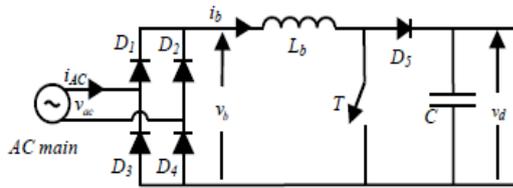


fig.7: Boost Converter

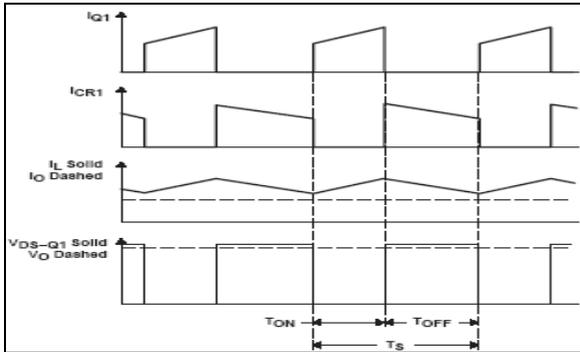


Fig.8: Continuous current mode

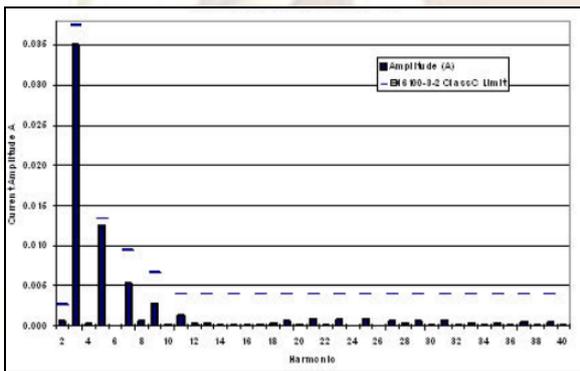


Fig.9: Harmonic content of current waveform obtained from boost converter

### 1. Dual Boost Converters

Conventionally, boost converters are used as active Power factor correctors. However, a recent novel approach for PFC is to use dual boost converter (fig.10) i.e. two boost converters connected in parallel. Where choke  $L_{b1}$  and switch  $T_{b1}$  are for main PFC while  $L_{b2}$  and  $T_{b2}$  are for active filtering the filtering circuit serves two purposes i.e. improves the quality of line current and reduces the PFC total switching loss. The reduction in switching losses occurs due to different values of switching frequency and current amplitude for the two switches.

The parallel connection of switch mode converter is a well known strategy. It involves phase shifting of two or more boost converters connected in parallel and operating at the same switching frequency.

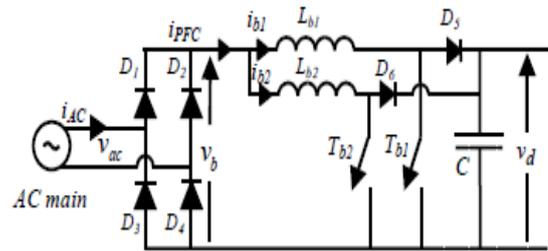


Fig.10: Dual boost converter

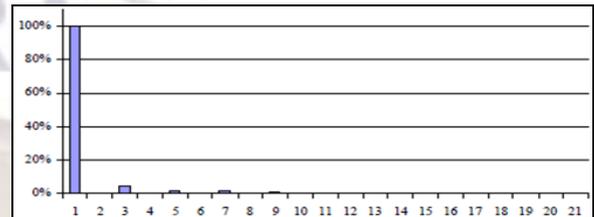


Fig.11: Harmonic content of current waveform obtained from dual boost converter

### 2. Control Principle

This converter provides a regulated dc output voltage under varying load and input voltage conditions. The converter component values are also changing with time, temperature and pressure. Hence, the control of the output voltage should be performed in a closed-loop manner using principles of negative feedback. The two most common closed-loop control methods for PWM dc-dc converters, namely the voltage-mode control and the current mode control

#### i) Voltage Mode Control

In this control mode converter output voltage is regulated and feedback through a resistive voltage divider. It is compared with a precision external reference voltage,  $V_{ref}$  in a voltage error amplifier. The error amplifier produces a control voltage that is compared to a constant-amplitude saw tooth waveform. The comparator or the PWM Modulator produces a PWM signal that is fed to drivers of controllable switches in the dc-dc converter. The duty ratio of the PWM signal depends on the value of the control voltage.

#### ii) Current Mode Control

This paper is focused on Current Mode Control. In this mode of control as shown in fig.12 Signals in current waveform has advantage over voltage signals. Voltage being an accumulation of flux, which is slow in time as far as control mechanism, is concerned. This led to the development of a new area in switch mode power supply design using Current Mode Control. Here, the average or peak current is employed in the

feedback loop of the switch mode power converters. It has given new avenues of analysis and at same time introduced complexities in terms of multiple loops.

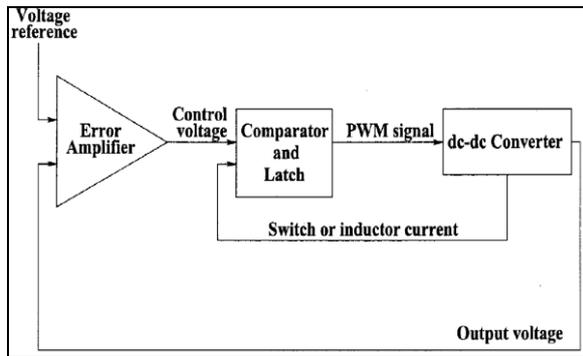


Fig.12: Current mode control

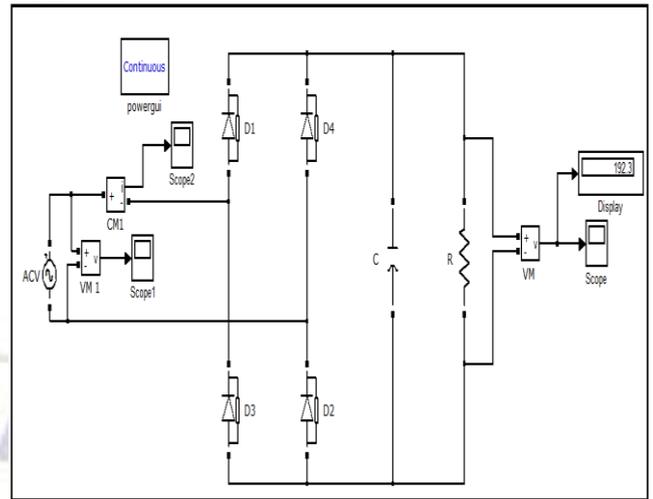


Fig.13: Conventional Rectifier

## V. Simulation and Results

This paper involves simulation of basic power electronic circuits and the analysis of the current and voltage waveforms. It starts with simple circuits with a gradual increase in complexity by inclusion of new components and their subsequent effect on the current and voltage waveforms. We focus on the objective of improving the input current waveform i.e. making it sinusoidal by tuning the circuits. All the simulation work is done in MATLAB Simulink.

### 1 Simulation and Results for Conventional Converter

Fig 13 shows that this circuit consists of two groups of diodes: top group with diodes 1 and 3 and bottom groups with diodes 2 and 4. It is easy to see the operation of each group of diodes with  $L_s = 0$ . The current  $i_d$  flows continuously through one diode of the top group and one diode in the bottom group.

The circuit is simulated using Simulink and input current with respect to input voltage waveform are plotted in graph as shown in figure 14 and output waveforms are plotted in graph as shown in the figure 15.

The input current waveform consists of Total Harmonic Distortion. The fig 13 shows THD of input current and THD percentage is 97.54. This problem will effect at the supply side equipments.

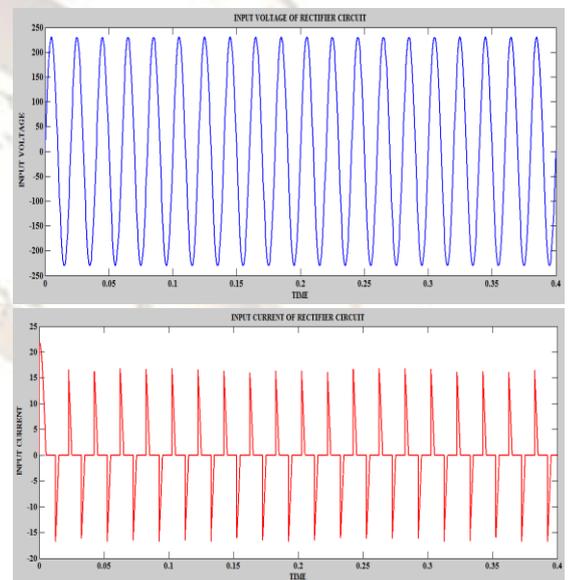


Fig.14 Input Voltage and Current waveforms

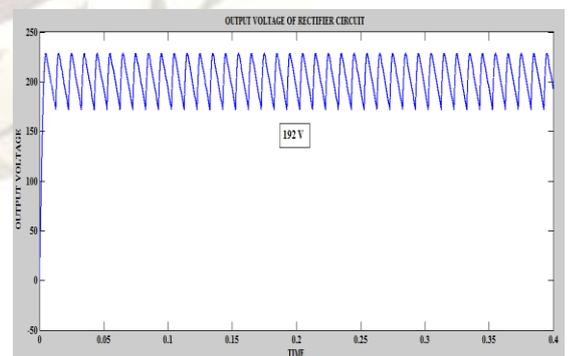


Fig.15 Output Voltage Waveform

It is clear from Fig: 16 that the Power Factor is 0.8236 which is very low and it needs to be improve by using proceeding methods.

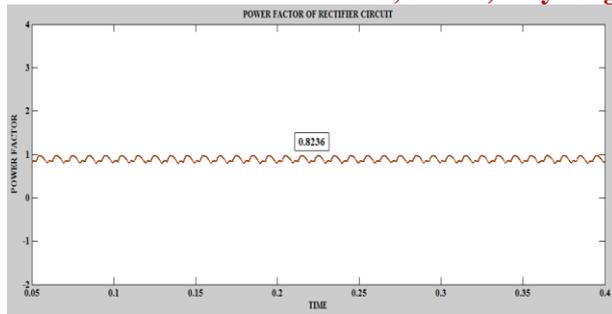


Fig.16: Power Factor

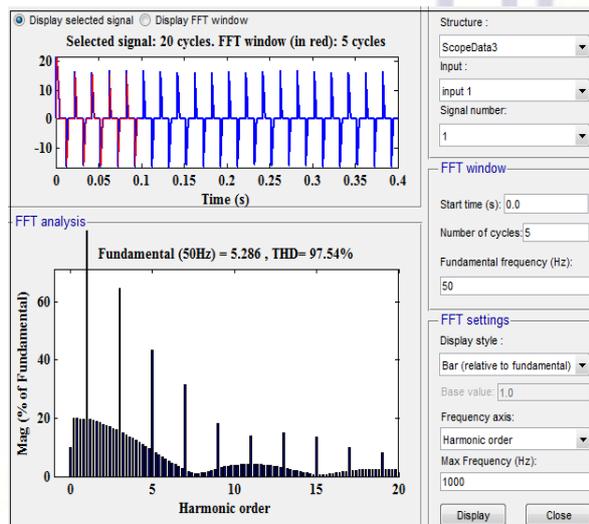


Fig. 17: FFT Analysis

It is clear from Fig: 17 that the total harmonic distortion is 97.54% which is very high and it needs to be reduced and that is achieved in the proceeding methods.

## 2. Simulation and Results for Rectifier circuit with PFC Boost Converter

Boost converter is a DC-DC Converter which provides output voltage is greater than input voltage. Here, the inductor responds to changes in current by inducing its own voltage to counter the change in current, and this voltage adds to the source voltage while the switch is open. If a diode-and-capacitor combination is placed in parallel to the switch, the peak voltage can be stored in the capacitor, and the capacitor can be used as a DC source with an output voltage greater than the DC voltage driving the circuit. This boost converter acts like a step-up transformer for DC signals is shown in fig: 18

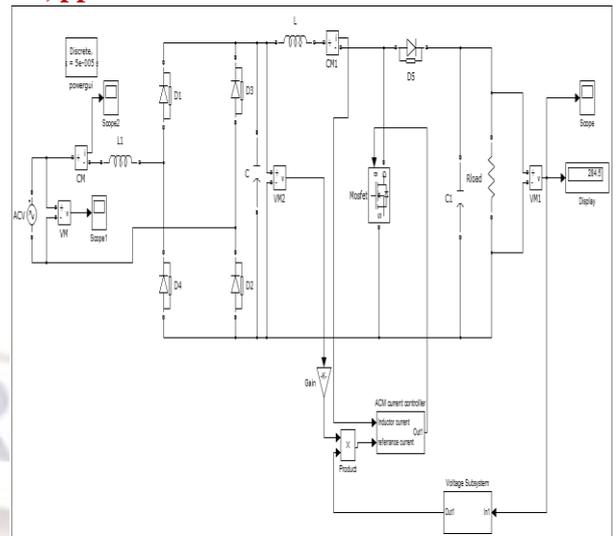


Fig.18: Boost Converter

Current mode control as usually implemented in switching power supplies actually senses and controls peak inductor current. This gives rise to many serious problems, including poor noise immunity, a need for slope compensation, and peak-to-average current errors which the inherently low current loop gain cannot correct. Average current mode control eliminates these problems and may be used effectively to control currents other than inductor current, allowing a much broader range of topological application.

The circuit is simulated using Simulink and input current with respect to input voltage waveform are plotted in graph as shown in the figure 19 and output waveforms are plotted in graph as shown in the figure 20.

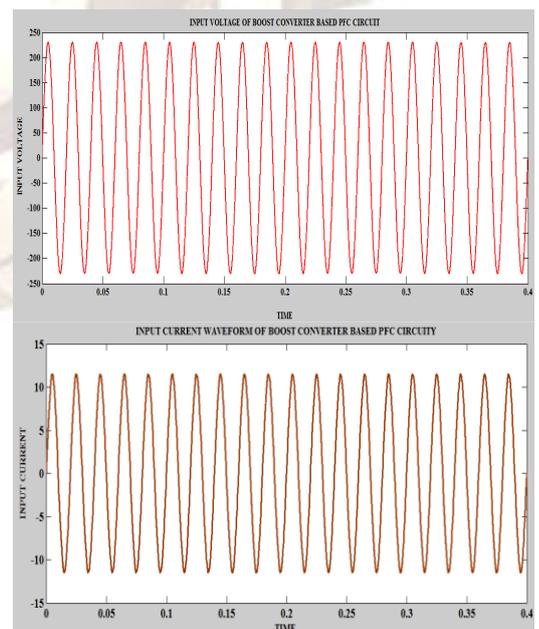


Fig.19. Input Voltage, Current waveforms

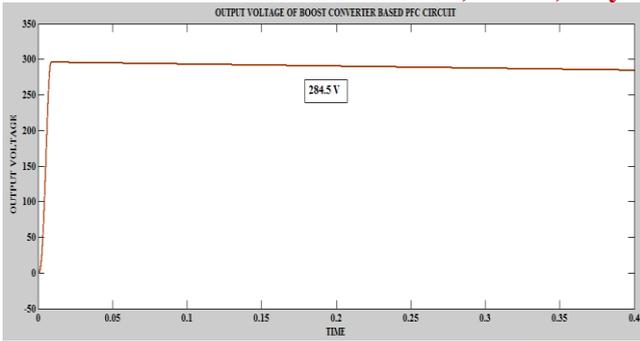


Fig. 20. Output Voltage waveform

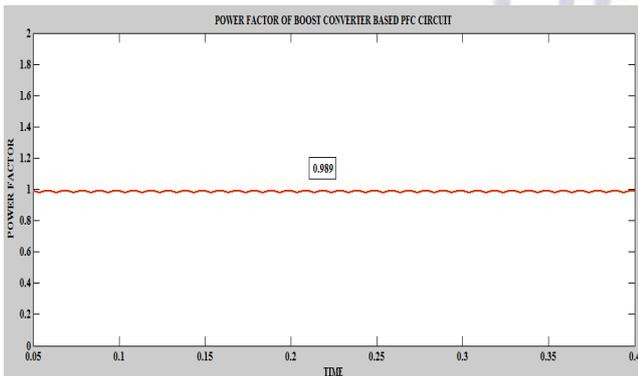


Fig.21: Power Factor

The fig. 21 shows that the Power Factor is 0.989 which is improved from previous model. The Boost Converter could not provide high Boost factor. The power Factor can be improved nearly unity by using Dual Boost Converter.

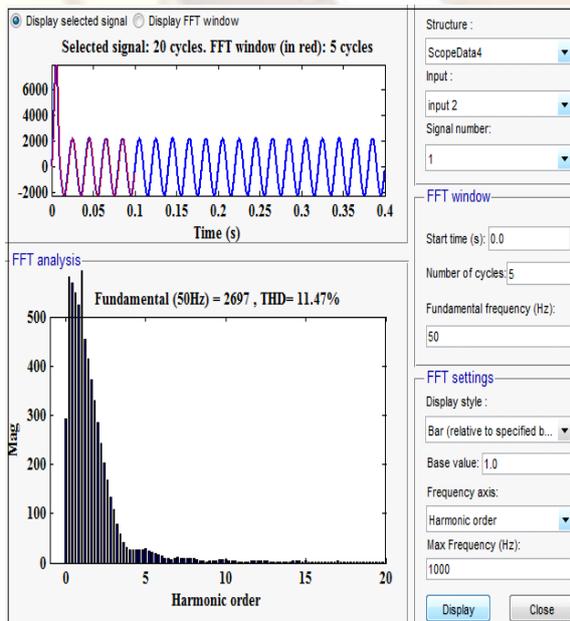


Fig.22: FFT Analysis

It is clear from fig. 22 that the total harmonic distortion of input current wave form is reduced from 97.54% to 11.47%. It needs to be reduced further to

distortion less waveform. And it can be achieved by using Dual Boost Converter model.

### 3. Simulation and Results for Rectifier circuit with PFC Dual Boost Converter

Fig. 23 shows the proposed topology. The inductors L1 & L2 have the same values, the diodes D5-D6 are the same type and the same assumption was for the MOSFETS (M1 & M2). Each inductor has its own switch and thus is similar with the paralleling of two single/classic converters.

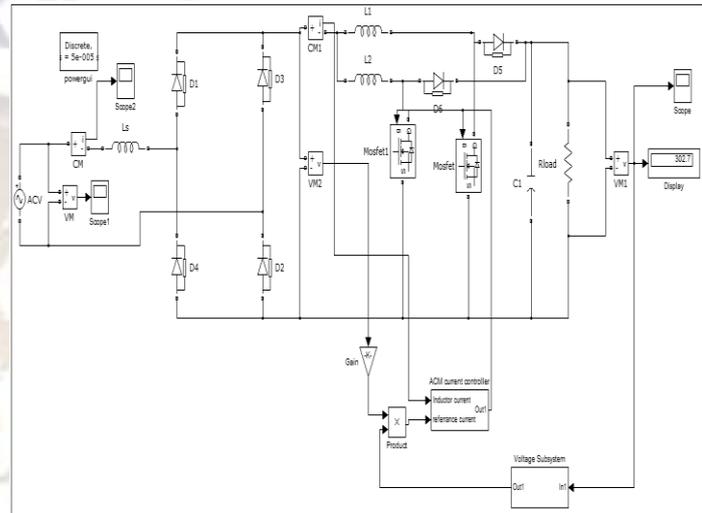
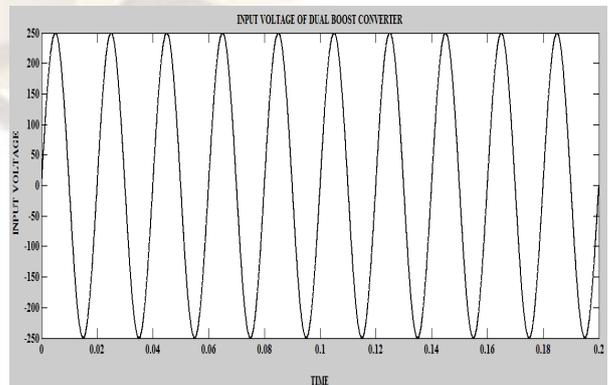


Fig.23: Dual Boost Converter

When the MOSFETS M1 & M2 are in ON state, the proposed topology transfers energy from the dc source ( $V_b$ ) into the inductors L1 & L2 . Here, the current divides and equal currents are flowing through inductor L1/Mosfet 1 and inductor L2/Mosfet2 the output current is flowing through load  $R_L$  and C where C is the smoothing capacitor.

Input current with respect to input voltage waveform are plotted in graph as shown in the fig. 24 and output waveforms are plotted in graph as shown in the fig. 25. Here, the input current waveform is nearly sinusoidal.



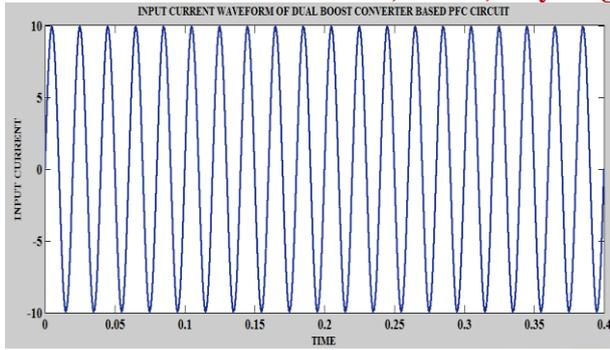


Fig.24: Input Voltage and current waveforms

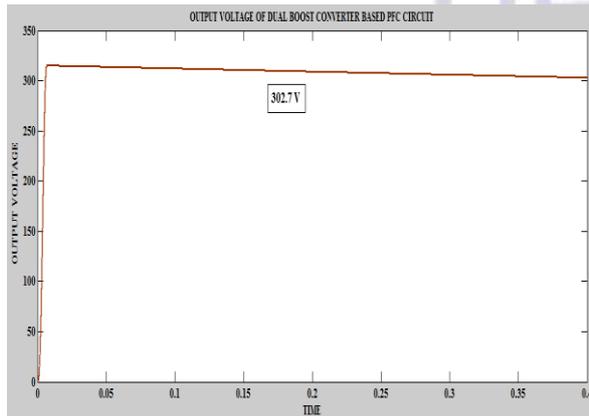


Fig.25: Output voltage waveform

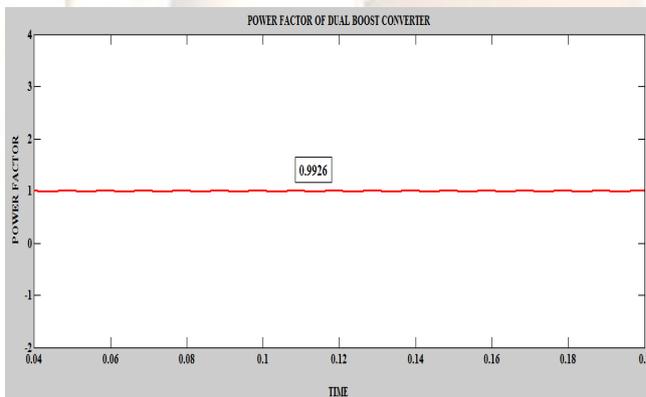


Fig.26: Power Factor

The power factor is increased from 0.989 to 0.9926 as shown in fig. 26. It is cleared from above figure that the power factor is made nearly unity by using Dual Boost Converter model and hence power at supply side and power at load side made equal.

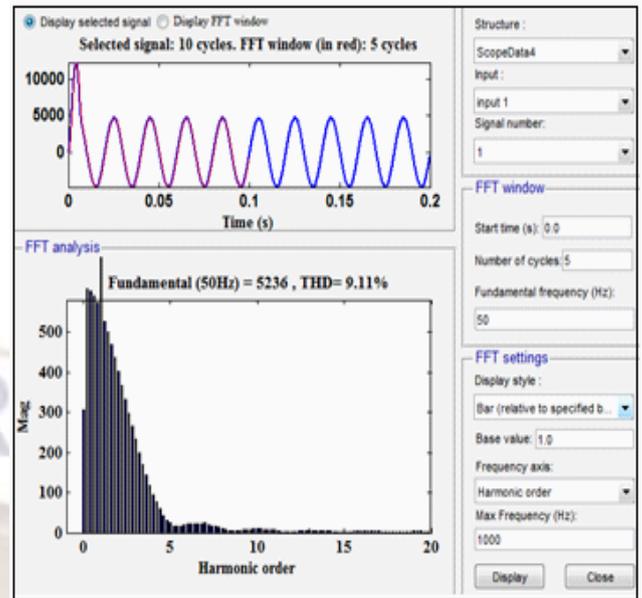


Fig.27: FFT Analysis

From FFT analysis of input current waveform shown in fig. 27 is almost absent of harmonics and the input current is nearly sinusoidal. THD percentage is reduced further by using this model.

Table: Analysis of PF and THD

S.No	Circuit Topologies	Input Power factor	THD	Output Voltage
1	Conventional Rectifier (without Boost converter)	0.8236	97.54	192
2	Boost Converter	0.989	11.47	284.5
3	Dual Boost Converter	0.9926	9.11	302.7

### Conclusion

The Power Factor Correction with different converters are simulated with MATLAB Simulink. In this paper conventional converter, Boost converter using Current Mode Control and Dual Boost Converter using Current Mode Control are discussed. It is noticed that the Power Factor is better for Dual Boost Converter Circuit. Also it is noticed that THD is less for Dual Boost Converter. This can be further improved by using PI and Fuzzy Controllers.

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