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Performance of a Five-Phase, Eleven-Level Inverter Using Various PWM Techniques with Fewer Switches

Mukesh Kumar
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, in Jais, Amethi, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract: In this paper, various Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) techniques are used to evaluate the performance of an11-level, five-phase inverter with fewer switches. The suggested topology maintains high output quality and efficiency while reducing the number of switches. By using fewer semiconduc-tor devices, the inverter's design improves fault tolerance and reliability while lowering overall system costs, switching losses, and complexity. Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), switching losses, and voltage stress are examined for a number of PWM techniques, such as Sinusoidal PWM (SPWM), Space Vector PWM (SVPWM), and Selective Harmonic Elimination PWM (SHEPWM). The comparative analysis emphasizes each PWM technique's benefits in terms of improving power quality and suppressing harmonics.. To further illustrate the superiority of multiphase systems in terms of increased efficiency and fault tolerance, a thorough comparison between three-phase and five- phase 11-level inverters is provided. The suggested inverter topology is a feasible choice for high-performance industrial and renewable energy applications since simulation results confirmits efficacy in lowering THD and increasing power conversion efficiency..

Index Terms: Five-phase inverter, multilevel inverter, PWM techniques, reduced switch count, THD analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Multilevelinverters(MLIs)havedrawnalotofinterest in high-p ower and medium-voltage application ,Due to their capacity to create high-quality output voltage waveforms with reduced harmonic distortion and switching stress,s [1], [2]. Electriccars,high-powermotordriveapplications,andrenew- able energy systems all make extensive use of these inverters because power quality and efficiency are essential [3]–[5].

High switching frequencies are needed in traditional two- level inverters in order to attain satisfactory power quality, whichraisesswitchinglossesandelectromagneticinterference (EMI). By producing multiple voltage levels, decreasing the rate of voltage change (dv/dt), and enhancing power quality, MLIs lessen these problems [6]–[8]. The most popular MLI configurations are diode-clamped, flying capacitor, and cas- caded H-bridge (CHB) topologies [9]–[11]. But these tradi-tionalMLIsusuallyneedalotofpowerswitches,whichmakes them more complicated, expensive, and difficult to control [12]–[14].

Researchers have looked into various topologies to reduce thenumberofswitcheswhilepreservingthebenefitsofMLIs in order to address these issues. Optimizing the trade-off betweenefficiency,cost,andperformanceisthemainobjective of reduced-switch topologies [15]–[17]. Benefits of a five- phase, 11-level inverter with fewer switches include reduced THD, better torque characteristicsin motor drive applications, and enhanced fault tolerance [18]–[20].

Because five-phase systems can operate with higher torque density and fault-tolerant capabilities than traditional three-phasesystems,theyhavebeenthoroughlystudiedinelec- tric drive applications [21], [22]. These systems offer more modulation technique degrees of freedom, enabling improved control strategies to lower torque ripples and boost efficiency [23]–[25].

For MLIs, a variety of modulation techniques are available, such as Selective Harmonic Elimination PWM (SHEPWM), Space Vector PWM (SVPWM), and Sinusoidal PWM (SPWM)[26]–[28].Regardingcomputationalload,implemen- tation complexity, and harmonic reduction, each method has pros and cons of its own [29], [30]. Choosing the right PWM technique is essential for maximizing MLI performance while taking dynamic response, voltage balancing, and switching losses into account.

This paper investigates the performance of a five-phase 11- level inverter with a reduced number of switches using differ- ent PWM techniques. The objectives of this study include:

1) Evaluating the performance of a reduced-switch five- phase 11-level inverter topology.
2) Analyzing different PWM techniques in terms of THD, voltage stress, and efficiency.

3) Comparing simulation results to determine the most suitable PWM strategy for achieving high-performance operation.

The structure of the paper is as follows: The proposed inverter topology is presented in Section II, various PWM techniques are covered in Section III, simulation results and analysisarepresentedinSectionIV,andthestudyisconcluded with important findings and recommendations for future re- search in Section V.

Section Suggested Inverter Topology With fewer switches, theproposedfive-phase11-levelinvertercanachievemultiple voltagelevels.Thetopologyminimizesswitchingcomponents whilemaintaininghighoutputquality.Theprimaryadvantages of the reduced-switch topology are reduced complexity, en- hanced efficiency, and lower conduction and switching losses [4]. The inverter structure is based on a hybrid cascaded and capacitor-assisted approach, which ensures a balance between complexity and performance. .

When semiconductor devices are switched correctly, the output voltage levels are produced. The output voltage $V_o$at any instant can be determined as:

$$V_o = \sum_{i=1}^{N} S_i V_{dc} \qquad (1)$$

where$S_i$representstheswitchingstatesandV_{dc}istheDC linkvoltage.

Todeterminetheswitchingsequence,analgorithmisde- veloped:

SwitchingControlfor11-LevelInverter

1) Definethereferencesignalandcarriersignals.
2) Comparereferenceandcarriersignalstogenerategate pulses.
3) Apply switching logic to determine ON/OFF states for power switches.
4) Implement switching states to achieve required voltage levels.
5) Repeatforeachcycletomaintainoutputvoltage.

A comparative analysis of different PWM strategies is performed to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed con- figuration.

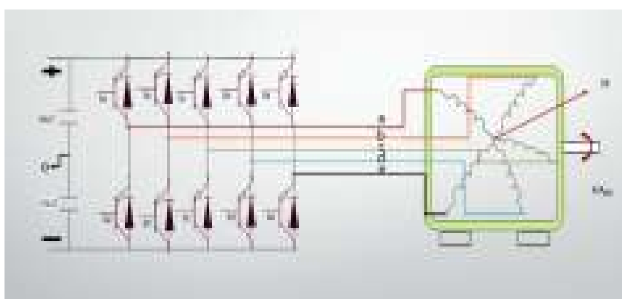

Fig.1.FiveInductionMotordrivesfedbyInverter

II. PWM TECHNIQUES

Controllingthepowerelectronicdeviceswitchingininvert- ers requires the use of pulse width modulation (PWM) tech- niques. This study examines three primary PWM techniques: Selective Harmonic Elimination PWM (SHEPWM), Space VectorPWM(SVPWM),andSinusoidalPWM(SPWM).Each technique seeks to maximize inverter performance, minimize harmonic content, and accomplish effective switching.

A. *SinusoidalPWM(SPWM)*

Becauseofitssimplicityandeaseofuse,SPWMisone of the most widely used modulation techniques. A high- frequency triangular carrier wave and a sinusoidal reference wave are compared to create the switching signals:

$$V_{control} = A\sin(\omega t) \qquad (2)$$

where A is the amplitude of the reference wave, and ω is the angular frequency. The gate signals for the inverter switches are determined based on the intersection points between the reference and carrier waveforms.

B. SpaceVectorPWM(SVPWM)

SVPWM is a more advanced technique that optimally utilizestheDCbusvoltagebygeneratingaswitchingsequence basedonspacevectortheory.Thereferencevoltagevectoris approximatedusingthenearestthreespacevectors:

$$V_{ref} = \frac{2}{3}(V_a + V_b e^{j2\pi/5} + V_c e^{j4\pi/5} + V_d e^{j6\pi/5} + V_e e^{j8\pi/5}) \quad (3)$$

where V_a, V_b, V_c, V_d, and V_e are the phase voltages of the five- phase system.

The switching sequence is determined to minimize THD while maintaining balanced phase voltages.

C. SelectiveHarmonicEliminationPWM(SHEPWM)

SHEPWM eliminates specific lower-order harmonics by solvingtranscendentalequationsforoptimalswitchingangles:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} \cos(k\vartheta_i) = 0, \qquad k = 3,5,7,\ldots \quad (4)$$

where$\theta_i$representstheoptimizedswitchingangles.

D. AlgorithmforPWMImplementation

PWMGenerationfor11-LevelInverter

1) Definereferencevoltageandcarriersignalfor SPWM.
2) Compute space vector and determine nearest vectors for SVPWM.
3) Solve transcendental equations for SHEPWM switching angles.
4) GenerategatesignalsbasedonselectedPWMtechnique.
5) Applytheswitchingsequencetoinverterswitches.
6) Repeatforeachcycletomaintainthedesiredoutput.

EachPWMmethodhasitsownadvantagesintermsofTHD reduction, implementation complexity, and computational re- quirements.

III. COMPARISON BETWEEN FIVE-PHASEAND THREE-PHASE 11-LEVEL INVERTERS

This section provides a comparative analysis between the five-phase and three-phase 11-level inverters in terms of per- formanceparameterssuchasTHD,powerefficiency,andfault tolerance.

A. TotalHarmonicDistortion(THD)Comparison

The five-phase inverter's THD is lower than the three-phase inverter's,Because of the improved harmonic distribution among the various phases, . Power quality is improved and fewer filters are needed when THD is decreased.

TABLEI

COMPARISONOFFIVE-PHASEANDTHREE-PHASE11-LEVELINVERTERS

Parameter	Five-Phase	Three-Phase
THD(%)	4.72(SHEPWM)	6.85(SHEPWM)
SwitchingLoss(W)	120	140
FaultTolerance	High	Moderate
VoltageStress	Lower	Higher
Efficiency(%)	96.5	94.2
PowerOutputStability	Improved	Moderate

B. *SwitchingEfficiencyandLosses*

Five-phaseinvertersaremoreeffectiveinhigh-powerappli- cations because they have lower switching losses than three- phase inverters. Energy efficiency is further increased by the optimized PWM techniques.

C. *FaultTolerance*

Thefive-phasesystem'sexceptionalfaulttoleranceisoneof its main benefits. In contrast to a three-phase inverter, which wouldexperienceseriousoperationalproblems,thesystemcan function normally even in the case of a phase failure.

D. *VoltageStressAnalysis*

The five-phase inverter experiences lower voltage stress on individual switches, resulting in extended switch lifespan and improved system reliability.

E. *PowerOutputStability*

Five-phase inverters provide smoother power output with reducedtorqueripple,makingthemidealforapplicationssuch as electric drives and renewable energy systems.

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS

This section presents the simulation results of the five- phase 11-level inverter using different PWM techniques. The simulation was carried out using MATLAB/Simulink, and the keyperformanceparameterssuchasoutputvoltagewaveform, THD analysis, and switching losses are discussed.

A. *OutputVoltage Waveforms*

Figures2,3,and6displaytheoutputvoltagewaveformsfor theSPWM,SVPWM,andSHEPWMtechniques,respectively. The findings show that using various modulation techniques, the suggested inverter topology efficiently produces 11-level output voltages.

B. *TotalHarmonicDistortion(THD)Analysis*

The harmonic spectrum analysis for different PWM tech- niques is presented in Table II. The THD values indicate that SHEPWM achieves the lowest harmonic content, followed by SVPWM and SPWM.

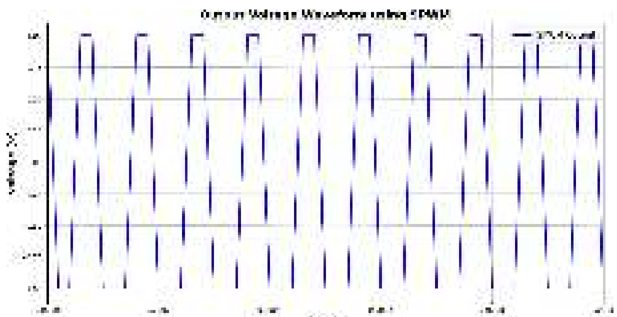

Fig.2.OutputvoltagewaveformusingSPWM

Fig.3.OutputvoltagewaveformusingSVPWM

C. SwitchingLossAnalysis

Switching losses for different PWM strategies were ana- lyzed.TheresultsaresummarizedinTableIII.SVPWMshows thelowestswitchinglossesduetooptimizedvectorselection.

V. CONCLUSION

ThisstudyusedvariousPWMtechniquestoanalyzean 11-level, five-phase inverter topology with fewer switches. Significant improvements in power quality, fault tolerance, and efficiency were shown by the suggested topology. The study's main conclusions are: • Switching loss analysis re- vealed that the five-phase system functions more efficiently, lowering overall power losses; the five-phase inverter demon- strated lower THD when compared to a traditional three-phaseinverter,improvingpowerqualityandloweringfiltering requirements. • The five-phase inverter is ideal for critical applications because of its fault-tolerant capability, which guarantees continuous operation even in the event of a phase failure.

The superiority of the five-phase topology in terms of voltage stress, switching losses, and overall stability was demonstrated by a comparative analysis using a three-phase 11-level inverter. Space Vector PWM (SVPWM) offered the besttrade-offbetweenswitchingefficiencyandTHDreduction among the PWM techniques examined. Future research will concentrate on optimizing control strategies, experimentally validating the suggested topology, and implementing it in practical industrial and renewable energy applications.

Fig.4.OutputvoltagewaveformusingSHEPWM

TABLEII
THDCOMPARISONFORDIFFERENTPWMTECHNIQUES

PWMTechnique	THD(%)
SPWM	8.52
SVPWM	6.34
SHEPWM	4.72

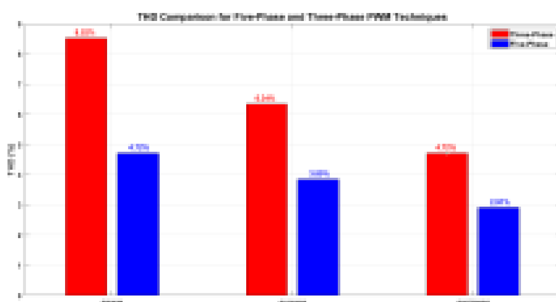

Fig.5.THDComparisionbetweenThreeandFivePhase11LevelInverter

TABLEIII
SWITCHINGLOSSESFORDIFFERENTPWMTECHNIQUES

PWMTechnique	SwitchingLoss(W)
SPWM	150
SVPWM	120
SHEPWM	130

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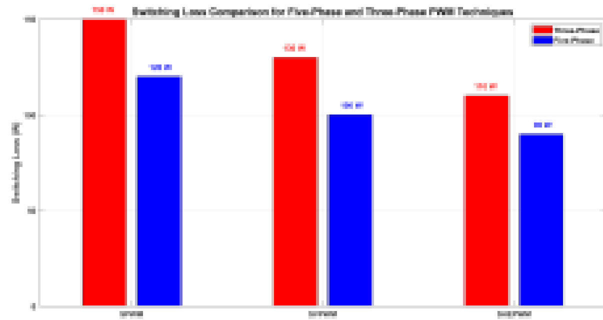

Fig. 6.Switching Loss Comparision between Three and Five Phase 11 LevelInverter

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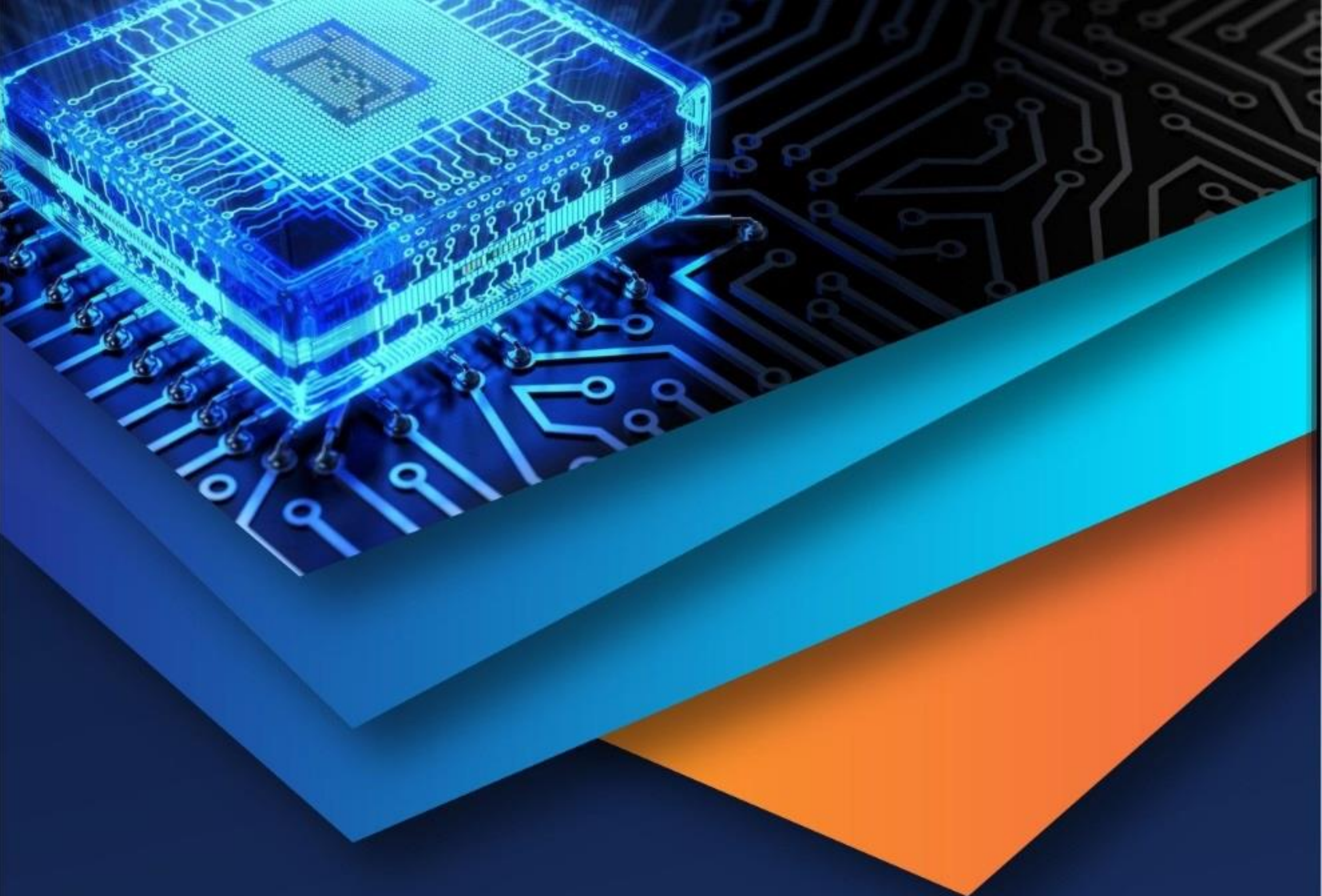

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