

Optimal Switching Pattern for PWM AC-AC Converters Using Bee Colony Optimization

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Abstract

This paper proposes a harmonic reduction approach for a pulse width modulation (PWM) AC-AC converters using Bee Colony Optimization (BCO). The optimal switching angles are provided by BCO to minimize harmonic distortions. The sequences of the PWM switching angles are considered as a technical constraint. In this paper, simulation results from various optimization techniques including BCO, Genetic Algorithm (GA), and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) are compared. The test results indicate that BCO can provide a better solution than the others in terms of power quality and power factor improvement. Lastly, experiments on a 200W AC-AC converter confirm the performance of the proposed switching pattern in reducing harmonic distortions of the output waveform.

Key words: Bee colony optimisation, Converter, Harmonic reduction, PWM AC chopper

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern applications of power electronics, voltage adaptability of the energy supply is increasingly required. The AC-AC converter has become a major component in various types of control equipment such as heating, lighting and motor speed controllers. Energy efficiency improvement techniques also need soft start control and power factor correction regulated by the variable voltage converters replacing regular fixed AC sources [1]. In general, phase angle control is used for voltage adaptation. In addition, average output voltage can be controlled by varying the thyristor firing angle [2]. The phase angle control approach has many advantages. For example, it can be conveniently implemented and exhibits cost effectiveness for large scale applications. However, the delay of the firing angle causes discontinuation of the power flow and significant harmonics to both the input and output sides.

For an alternative solution, a PWM AC chopper is suggested for an AC voltage controller. Using the chopping technique, the AC voltage signal is modified as a PWM signal to regulate the output voltage. This approach can provide nearly sinusoidal current and voltage waveforms. In addition, it can improve both power factor and power quality. Since the switching frequency is limited by the switching losses in high power and high voltage applications, harmonic filter techniques are required to eliminate the low harmonic components caused by low frequency choppers.

The harmonic elimination methods used in AC choppers are similar to those employed in PWM inverters [3]-[8]. The general technique is that the waveform is analyzed in the frequency domain using Fourier approaches. In addition, the Newton-Raphson technique is adopted to solve non-linear equations with the iterative computation. Recently, stochastic search techniques have been widely applied to solve complex and non-convex optimization problems. For related applications, the switching angles of the PWM pattern are obtained by various heuristic approaches including genetic algorithm (GA), particle swarm optimization (PSO), and artificial neural network (ANN) [9]-[19]. All of the mentioned techniques aim to minimize the total harmonic distortion (THD) of the converter and to provide an optimal solution.

A branch of nature inspired algorithms known as swarm

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intelligence is focused on insect behavior such as Ant Colony Optimization (ACO). Recently, Bee Colony Optimization (BCO) was proposed by Karaboga in 2005 [20]. The BCO algorithm is a very simple and robust stochastic optimization algorithm when compared with previous algorithms. In addition, it is a novel and attractive approach for application in the power electronic area.

In this paper, an optimal switching strategy based on BCO for PWM AC-AC converters is proposed. BCO is adopted to provide the optimal switching angles of the PWM pattern. The proposed approach aims to minimize the harmonic distortion of converter's output waveforms with satisfying technical constraints of the switching angle sequences. Results from previous works are compared in this paper. In addition, an experiment with a 200W AC-AC converter is used to confirm the performance of the proposed switching pattern in terms of reducing the harmonic distortions of the output waveform.

This paper is organized as follows. Section II describes the background of PWM AC-AC converters and presents the BCO concept. Section III expresses the problem formulation of the optimal switching strategy. Section IV proposes the BCO algorithm to provide the optimal PWM switching patterns. Sections V and VI shows the simulation and experimental results, respectively. And the last section concludes the paper.

II. BACKGROUND

A. PWM AC-AC Converters

The power circuit configuration of a PWM AC-AC converter is shown in Figure 1(a). Switch S_1 controls the power delivered to the load and switch S_2 is the freewheeling path to transfer energy to the load when switch S_1 is turned off.

In a conventional PWM AC chopper, the switching pattern is regularly fixed. This conveys the low order harmonics to the input and output waveforms. A harmonic elimination technique is an adaptation of the switching angles to reduce the waveform distortion. In Figure 1(b), improved input and output waveforms are shown. Using this technique, the total harmonic distortion is also reduced. In this paper, the optimal switching angles for the PWM AC-AC converter are provided by stochastic search approaches.

In the PWM chopper approach, the output voltage is controlled by the switching pattern. Thus, M pulses are required for a quarter of a sinusoidal cycle. In addition, switch S_1 is turned on at different switching angles $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_M$ and turned off at angles $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_M$. Using the Fourier series expression, the output voltage can be written as:

$$v_o(\omega t) = \sqrt{2}V_i \left(a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \sin(n\omega t) + B_n \cos(n\omega t)) \right) \quad (1)$$

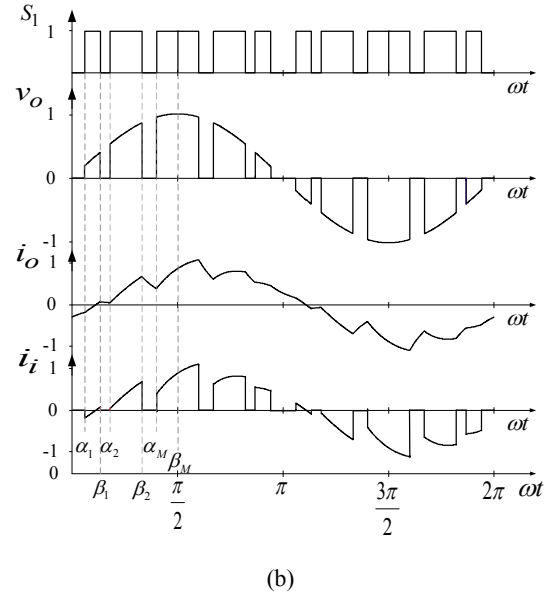
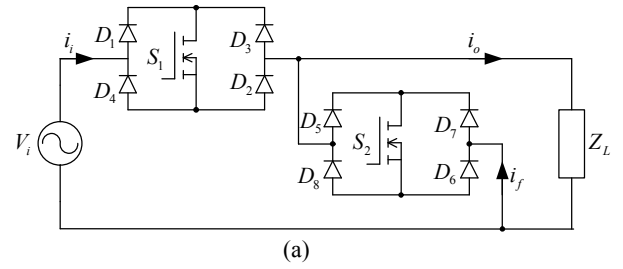


Fig. 1. PWM AC chopper. (a) Power circuit configuration. (b) PWM pattern, waveforms of output voltage/current and input current.

Where $n=1,2,3\dots$

By considering only the odd components of the waveform in (1), the output voltage can be written as:

$$v_o(\omega t) = \sqrt{2}V_i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t) \quad (2)$$

Where $n=1,3,5\dots$

The fundamental coefficient A_1 is expressed as:

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^M \left[(\beta_k - \alpha_k) - \frac{\sin 2\beta_k - \cos 2\alpha_k}{2} \right] \quad (3)$$

The harmonic coefficient A_n is expressed as:

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^M \left[\frac{\sin((n-1)\beta_k) - \sin((n-1)\alpha_k)}{(n-1)} - \frac{\sin((n+1)\beta_k) - \sin((n+1)\alpha_k)}{(n+1)} \right] \quad (4)$$

Where switch S_1 is turned on at various switching angles $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_M$ and turned off at $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_M$, where M is the pulse per quarter cycle.

The total harmonic distortion of the load current and voltage are defined as:

$$THD_i = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} I_{on}^2}}{I_{o1}}, \quad (5)$$

$$THD_v = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} V_{on}^2}}{V_{o1}}. \quad (6)$$

Where $n = 3, 5, 7, \dots$

B. Bee Colony Optimization

Bee Colony Optimization (BCO) mimics the intelligent behaviors of honey bees and it was proposed by Karaboga in 2005 [20]. The BCO algorithm has an advantage in providing global optimal solutions. In addition, it has the capability of solving difficult combinatorial optimization problems.

A colony of bees for the collection and processing of nectar consists of two groups: scout bees and worker bees. The scout bees are responsible for searching for sources of nectar, while the worker bees are responsible for loading the nectar to the hive. The processes of the intelligent behaviors of scout bees can be summarized as follows:

- Scout bees seek the sources of nectar in different directions and return to the hive.
- After that, the scout bees dance to inform the quality, quantity, direction and distance of the food supply.
- Then, the colony of bees decides to send worker bees to bring nectar to the hive.

This bee behavior is converted to a heuristic search algorithm including the steps of initialization, search, evaluation and update. The BCO algorithm applied to the optimal switching problem is described in Section IV.

III. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Here, the optimal switching pattern problem for PWM AC-AC converters is formulated as an optimization problem. The objective of the function is to minimize the THD expressed as:

$$\text{Min}_{\alpha, \beta} F = \left[(A_1 - V_{o,ref})^2 + A_3^2 + A_5^2 + \dots + A_n^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (7)$$

Subject to:

$$0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \beta_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \beta_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_M \leq \beta_M \quad (8)$$

Where A_1 is the fundamental coefficient of the output voltage, $V_{o,ref}$ is the reference output voltage, β_M is equal to $\pi/2$, and M is number of pulse per quarter cycle of the PWM waveform. The boundary of each switching angle can be determined with a simple calculation. For example, at $M=3$, the fixed interval ϕ is equal to $\pi/6$. Thus, the boundaries of the switching angles are as follows:

$$0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \beta_1 \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \alpha_2 \leq \beta_2 \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \alpha_3 \leq \beta_3 \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (9)$$

The optimization model described in equations (7) and (8) is used to design a converter to reduce harmonic distortions. It requires an efficient optimizer to solve the problem as formulated. In the next section, a solution algorithm based on BCO is described.

IV. PROPOSED SOLUTION ALGORITHM

In this section, the BCO algorithm to provide optimal PWM patterns is shown in Figure 2 and described as follows:

Step 1: Specify the BCO parameter as shown in table 1 and the AC voltage controller such as M and V_o .

Step 2: Randomly generate the initial populations (N) of the switching angles, α and β , while satisfying the constraints using the following equations:

$$\alpha_i = (\phi \cdot (i-1)) + (\text{rand}(0,1) \cdot \phi) \quad (10)$$

$$\beta_i = \alpha_i + (\text{rand}(0,1) \cdot ((\phi \cdot i) - \alpha_i)) \quad (11)$$

Where $i = 1$ to M .

Step 3: Evaluate the fitness value of the initial population and arrange the fitness in descending order using the fitness function as:

$$\text{Fitness} = 1 - F \quad (12)$$

Where F is described in (7). For dealing with the constraint, the violated angle is adjusted to the nearest boundary.

Step 4: Select S best solutions for the neighborhood search.

Step 5: Separate the S best solutions into two groups ($E, S-E$), and determine the size of neighborhood for each best solution. Note that neighborhood sizes are equal to NE for solution group E and NO for solution group ($S-E$).

Step 6: Generate solutions around the selected solutions within the neighborhood sizes (NE, NO) and evaluate the fitness value from each patch.

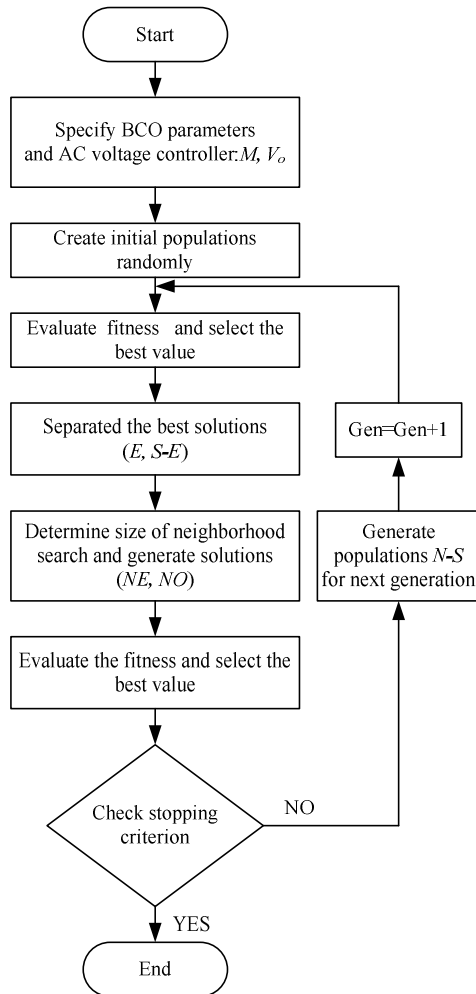


Fig. 2. Proposed BCO algorithm.

TABLE I
PARAMETER OF BCO

Parameters	Number
Population size (N)	20
Number of selected sites (S)	14
Number of best sites (E)	10
Number of bees around best sites (NE)	20
Number of bees around other sites (NO)	10

Step 7: Select the best solution from each patch.

Step 8: Check the stopping criterion. If the algorithm is not stopped, increase the iteration.

Step 9: Assign the new population ($N-S$) to generate new switching angles. Then, return to Step 3.

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

The PWM AC-AC converter is designed and simulated using two different software packages. First, the proposed BCO algorithm is implemented in the MATLAB

TABLE II

OPTIMAL ANGLES OBTAINED BY PROPOSED METHOD AT VARIOUS DESIRED OUTPUT VOLTAGE

Output voltage (V)	Optimal switching angle (degree)					
	α_1	β_1	α_2	β_2	α_3	β_3
20	24.039	26.501	53.718	57.212	88.729	90
30	25.606	27.823	55.119	59.330	87.288	90
40	23.518	28.209	53.901	59.559	86.662	90
50	20.249	29.637	53.128	59.866	86.130	90
60	22.044	28.777	51.237	59.498	84.545	90
70	19.715	29.800	49.147	59.673	84.400	90
80	20.012	28.686	48.132	59.837	82.727	90
90	20.170	29.625	43.740	58.569	82.210	90
100	20.325	29.546	44.354	59.313	80.333	90
110	18.421	29.254	42.850	59.264	79.066	90
120	14.642	29.414	41.394	58.995	77.769	90
130	10.415	28.033	39.619	58.620	75.989	90
140	16.388	28.272	37.522	59.796	75.310	90
150	17.052	25.581	36.265	59.891	73.011	90
160	15.640	28.424	36.977	59.252	70.715	90
170	9.351	26.697	34.079	59.422	69.571	90
180	9.718	29.763	34.686	59.244	67.618	90
190	5.903	25.753	31.947	58.648	64.681	90
200	4.267	29.064	30.445	59.991	64.762	90

environment to provide the optimal switching angles for the converter. Second, the designed PWM chopper is simulated by PSpice software with system parameters of $V_i = 220$ V, $f = 50$ Hz, $R_o = 240$ Ω , $L_o = 300$ mH and $M = 3$ pulses. For the BCO algorithm, the required parameters are listed in table I. The BCO parameters are selected from an empirical examination with a reasonable cost of computation. This affects both the convergence characteristic and computational efficiency.

A. Optimal Switching Angle Solution

The optimal switching angles, obtained by the proposed BCO algorithm at various output voltage levels, are shown in table II.

B. Convergence Characteristic

Based on multiple runs of the simulation, BCO can provide optimal solutions with very little variation. The selected convergence solutions are shown in Figures 3 and 4. The solutions converge within 5 iterations. The minimum THD_v is 0.1574. The mean and standard deviations of the solutions are 0.1616 and 0.0139, respectively.

C. Comparative Results

The performance of the designed converter is investigated with different optimization techniques. Both the input and output parameters of the converter such as the current and

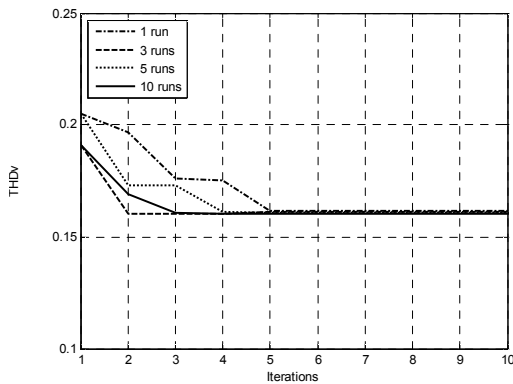


Fig. 3. Solution convergence from the proposed BCO approach.

TABLE III

PERFORMANCE OF THE GA, PSO, AND BCO AT OUTPUT VOLTAGE = 160 V

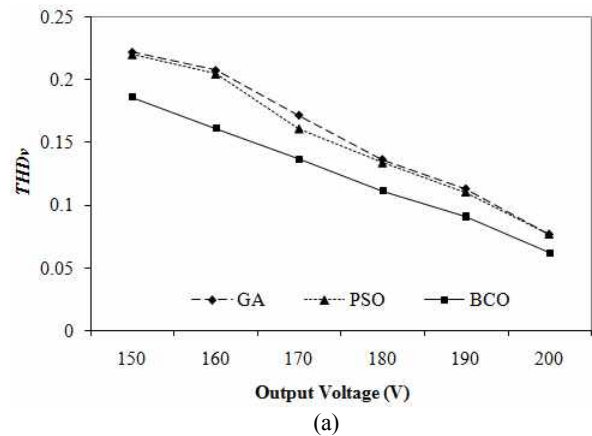
Method	Output		Input		
	THD_v	THD_i	THD_i	DPF	PF_i
BCO	0.1615	0.1615	0.6421	0.9681	0.8146
GA [13]	0.2079	0.2079	0.9436	0.9703	0.7057
PSO [16]	0.2045	0.2045	0.9367	0.9723	0.7123

voltage THD, and the power factors are shown. In the test, the output voltage of the converter is 160 V. Test results from the proposed BCO, PSO and GA algorithms are compared in table III. The results indicate that BCO can provide a better solution than the other approaches in reducing voltage and current harmonics and improving the input power factor. It should be noted that the displacement power factor (DPF) is a power factor without considering harmonic distortions.

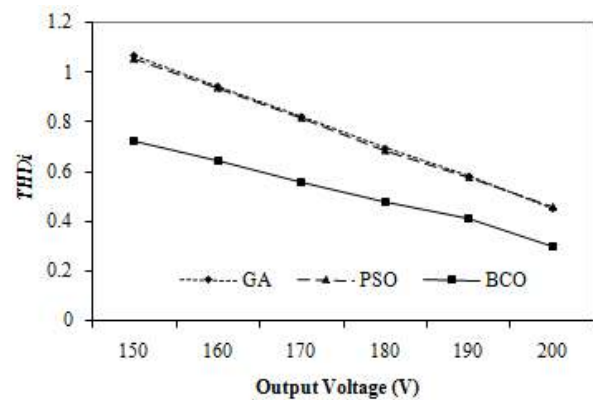
Fig. 4 shows the performance of the proposed BCO PWM technique when compared to GA and PSO results. Figure 4(a) shows the THD_v versus the output voltage. The results show that the THD_v of the proposed BCO PWM technique is lower than the results from the other techniques. And Figure 4(b) compares the results of the THD_i from both techniques. The simulation results indicate that the THD_i from the proposed BCO PWM technique is lower than the results from the other PWM techniques. In Figure 4(c), a profile of PF_i against the output voltage is shown. It indicates that the proposed BCO PWM technique can effectively enhance the input power factor of the power source.

VI. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

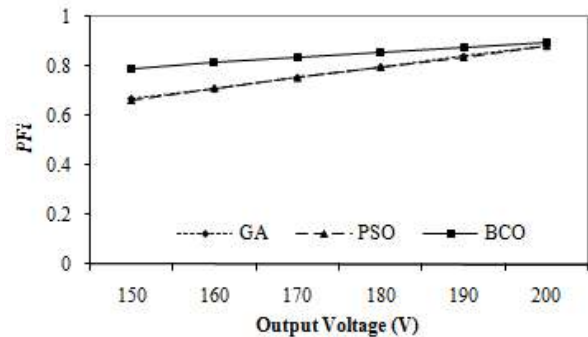
Here, an experiment on the PWM AC chopper is used to confirm the performance of the proposed technique. The system parameters used in the experiment are similar to the ones used in the simulation. The implemented laboratory prototype is shown in Figure 5.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 4. Converter parameters versus output voltage using GA [13], PSO [16] and proposed BCO PWM. (a) Output voltage THD_v , (b) input current THD_i . (c) Input power factor.

A PIC 16F628A microprocessor is adopted to generate the PWM for controlling the gate signals of the switching devices. The converter can vary the output voltage in the range of 20-220V. Here, the output voltage is set at 140 Vrms to make a comparison between simulation and experimental results. The input and output waveforms are shown in Fig. 6 and 7, respectively. The results indicate a significant correlation between the simulation and the experiment. In addition, Fig. 8 shows the experimental harmonic spectra of

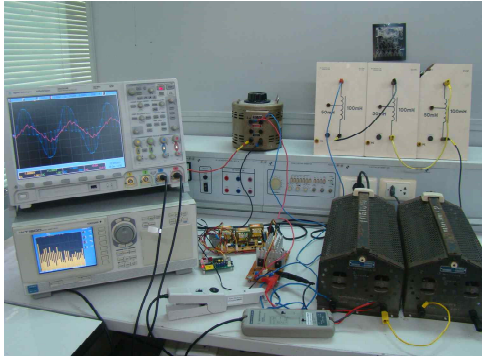
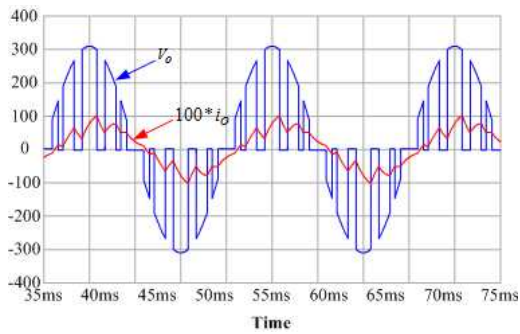
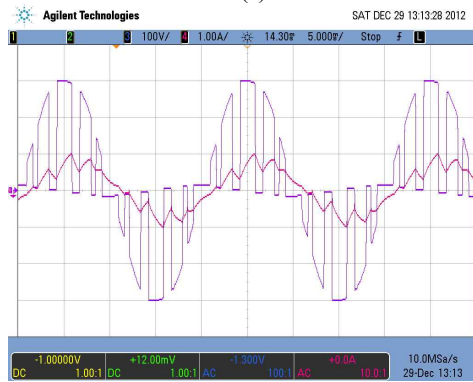


Fig. 5. Experimental equipment.



(a)



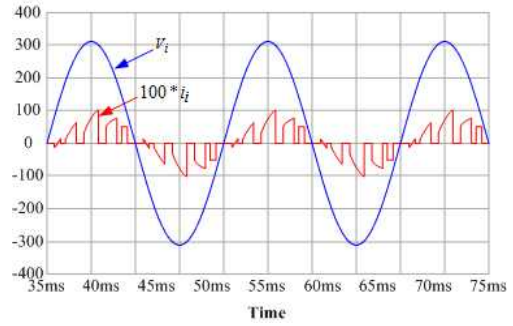
(b)

Fig. 6. Waveforms of output current and voltage. (a) Simulation results. (b) Experimental results (voltage, 100 V/div, current, 1 A/div.)

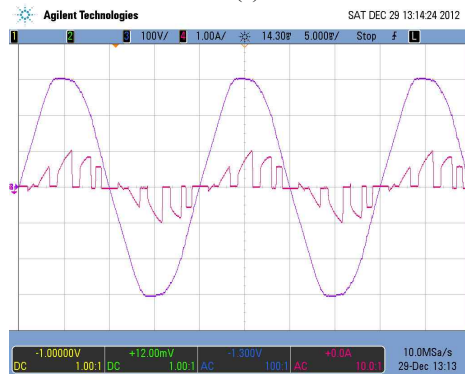
the output voltage when compared to the simulation. From the expanded harmonic spectra, the low frequency harmonics are a lot less. Thus, eliminating higher frequency harmonics can be done effectively using a regular low pass filter.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

This paper proposes a harmonic reduction technique based on BCO for single phase PWM AC-AC converters. The optimal PWM switching angles are obtained by the proposed BCO algorithm. From the test results, BCO can provide a



(a)



(b)

Fig. 7. Waveforms of input current and voltage. (a) simulation results and (b) experimental results (voltage, 100 V/div, current, 1 A/div).

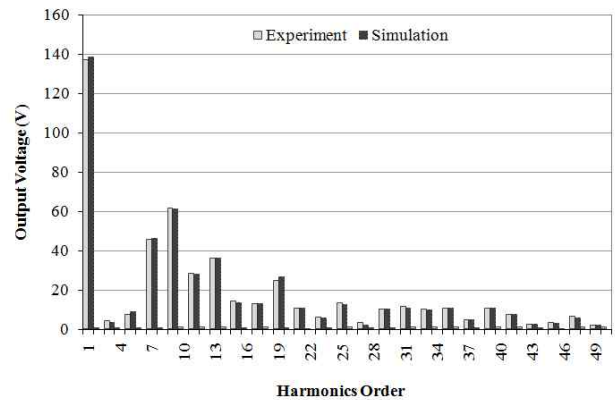


Fig. 8. Spectra of output voltage compared between experiment and simulation results.

better solution than GA and PSO in minimizing total harmonic distortions. In addition, the simulation and experimental results are correlated to confirm the performance in terms of improving power the quality and power factor. The proposed approach can be applied to design optimal switching patterns for other power converter topologies.

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