Vol-08 Issue 05, May -2024 ISSN: 2456-9348
Impact Factor: 7.936

iJETRM

International Journal of Engineering Technology Research & Management
Published By:
https://www.ijetrm.com/

SOLAR POWERED INVERTER FOR SUSTAINABLE FARMING

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ABSTRACT:
Using solar-powered inverters for irrigation applications is a game-changing development in the field of sustainable agriculture. This paper summarizes the key elements of a novel project that addresses both environmental and economic needs by using solar energy to power irrigation systems. Through a smooth integration of solar panels, charge controllers, and cutting-edge inverters, this system maximizes energy storage and capture, guaranteeing a dependable and long-lasting power supply for irrigation. By demonstrating how this solar-powered inverter not only lowers operating costs for farmers but also makes a substantial contribution to lowering the carbon footprint associated with conventional power sources in agriculture, the abstract delves into the complex relationship between technological innovation and environmentally conscious practices.

At the vanguard of agricultural progress, this solar-powered inverter offers a paradigm change towards resource-efficient practices that are considerate to the environment. The abstract highlights the comprehensive integration of many components, such as intelligent circuitry for optimal energy management, power transistors for efficient DC to AC conversion, and pulse generators for accurate control. Together, these elements form a comprehensive solution that not only addresses the immediate challenges of irrigation power but also sets a precedent for sustainable farming practices in the face of a rapidly changing climate.

Keywords:
Irrigation, sustainable energy

INTRODUCTION

Presenting our innovative Solar-Powered Inverter for Irrigational Applications, which has the potential to significantly improve sustainable agriculture. This innovation's primary focus is on using solar energy to power irrigation systems in a dependable and environmentally responsible manner. With its efficient engineering, this inverter maximizes energy usage and offers an alluring combination of dependability and affordability. Our system is unique in that it incorporates smart technology and provides an easy-to-use interface for accurate control and real-time monitoring. Our solar-powered inverter not only offers significant cost savings but also promotes ecologically conscious farming by lowering dependency on conventional power.

procedures. Its elegant appearance and strong features guarantee a smooth transition into current configurations, representing a revolutionary step toward a more environmentally friendly and sustainable agricultural future. Accept this innovative approach and grow an abundance of productivity, driven by the sun's limitless energy. One of the leading examples of innovation in sustainable agriculture is our Solar-Powered Inverter for Irrigational Applications. This cutting-edge technology ensures a consistent and ecologically beneficial power supply for irrigation systems by utilizing solar energy's enormous potential, surpassing that of traditional power sources. By prioritizing efficiency, it reduces operating expenses and promotes environmental sustainability. Modern technology is integrated into it to improve its versatility and give farmers a smooth, user-friendly control interface.

LITERATURE SURVEY

A Generalized High Gain Multilevel Inverter for Small Scale Solar Photovoltaic Applications

n the energy sector, the contribution of renewable energy is growing dramatically, particularly small-scale solar photovoltaics (PV). High gain DC-DC converters are typically employed as frontend converters to raise the low voltage of photovoltaic panels; multilayer inverters, or DC-AC converters, are utilized for either grid integration or freestanding AC loads. This research offers a nine-level quadruple boost inverter topology for

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small-scale solar PV applications, which avoids the front-end converter and accomplishes both goals. The suggested topology contains self-voltage balancing capacitors and uses a switched capacitor approach to increase voltage. This study describes the voltage stress calculations, loss analysis, circuit parameter design, and detailed functioning of the proposed nine-level inverter.

"**A Common Ground Four Quadrant Buck Converter for DC-AC Conversion** " The use of non-isolated DC-AC converters has multiplied due to the rise in low power renewable energy generation, both stand-alone and grid integrated. However, because of parasitic capacitances, non-isolated power conversion using traditional DC-AC converters can result in significant leakage currents. Research on common ground converter topologies is becoming more important in an effort to tackle this issue. A new single-phase DC-AC converter with common ground for the input and output terminals is presented in this paper. Compared to the topology of the widely used traditional Hybridge inverter for DC-AC conversion, only minimal adjustments are needed. Furthermore, the fundamental elements and their numbers stay the same. **A New Single-Source Nine-Level Quadruple Boost Inverter (NQBI) for PV Application "**

Multi-level inverters (MLIs) with switched capacitors are becoming popular due to their utilization in AC high-voltage applications as well as in the field of renewable energy. To achieve the required magnitude of output voltage, the switched capacitor (SC) technique employs a lesser number of DC sources in accordance with the voltage across the capacitor. Designing an efficient high-gain MLI with fewer sources and switches needs a rigorous effort.

"Smart Agricultural Seeds Spreading Drone for Soft Soil Paddy Fields"

by MDR Navodana, A.M. Warusavitharana, USG Lakal, and Udaya Dam page. This. Enhanced Component Voltage Rating Reduction in a Novel Single-Phase Common Ground Buck-Boost Inverter Topology It has been suggested to combine a traditional front-end DC-DC converter with an H-bridge inverter that has voltage booting capability and common-ground (CG) characteristics. Its poor modulation index use, on the other hand, results in a high component voltage rating and a limited conversion efficiency. To address the current shortcomings of traditional CG inverters, a novel architecture for a single-phase common-ground buck boost inverter (1P-CGBBI) is given in this work. Using Internet of Things, data analytics, and Clod Computing features, M V Suhas, S Tejas, Snigdha, Sitaram Yaji, and Sanket Salvi present "AgrOne: An Agricultural drone." They have covered a Do-It-Yourself (DIY) method in this essay.

A Non-Isolated Step-up DC-AC Converter With Reduced Leakage Current for Grid-Connected Photovoltaic Systems

For distributed low voltage photovoltaic (PV) systems, a non-isolated step-up single-phase dc-ac converter is proposed in this study. Because the ac output voltage and the dc photovoltaic input voltage of the suggested converter share a common ground, leakage current can be greatly reduced, increasing power generation efficiency and reliability. After analyzing and contrasting the two modulation techniques, a unified half cycle modulation—in which just two switches are activated at high frequency in a line cycle—is chosen for the suggested converter's architecture. Consequently, there might be a significant reduction in conduction and switching loss. Furthermore, since the suggested inverter's active switches use unified half-cycle modulation, the dc-link capacitor is not required to have a decoupling function. The capacitor can then be tuned to a modest value for improving the reliability and power density. To confirm the effectiveness of the suggested converter architecture, an experimental prototype is put into use along with a theoretical analysis of the converter.

A Novel Multilevel DC/AC Inverter Based on Three-Level Half Bridge With Voltage Vector Selecting Algorithm

A novel multilevel inverter based on a three-level half bridge is proposed for the DC/AC applications. For each power cell, only one DC power source is needed and five-level output AC voltage is realized. The inverter consists of two parts, the three-level half bridge, and the voltage vector selector, and each part consists of the four MOSFETs. Both positive and negative voltage levels are generated at the output, thus, no extra H bridges are needed. The switches of the three level half bridge are connected in series, and the output voltages are (Vo, Vo/2, and 0). The voltage vector selector is used to output minus voltages (−Vo and −Vo/2) by different conducting states. With complementary working models, the voltages of the two input capacitors are balanced.

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Besides, the power cell is able to be cascaded for more voltage levels and for higher power purpose. The control algorithm and two output strategies adopted in the proposed inverter are introduced, and the effectiveness is verified by simulation and experimental results.

Combination of Interleaved Single-input Multiple-output DC-DC Converters
In this work, an experimental prototype of a four-phase interleaved DC-DC converter is analyzed, simulated, and verified. It is predicated on the SEPIC-Cuk pair. Applications involving single-input multiple-output (SIMO) have made use of the created prototype ´. With just a power switch and one DC input voltage, this combination converter enables the creation of two identical output voltages. DC-DC converters with interleaved phases that are multiphase offer reduced ripple and improved dynamic responsiveness while retaining efficiency. Since each converter is connected in parallel, the losses are managed by spreading them across several components. This helps with the multiphase converter's thermal management and enables the handling of high power values in smaller sizes when compared to single-phase solutions. Two control approaches were used: interleaved control and synchronous operation mode (SOM).

Modeling of Photovoltaic Inverter Losses for Reactive Power Provision
Modern photovoltaic inverters must be able to provide reactive power in addition to their primary purpose of converting DC input power to AC output power. The additional losses in the inverter caused by the supply of reactive power are less well studied, but there are well-established mathematical models that use the correlation between inverter losses and the transmitted active power to estimate inverter efficiency for any given active power operating point. In this study, three distinct solar inverters' conversion efficiencies were measured over a range of setpoints for reactive and active power. Two mathematical models are given to depict the conversion losses as a function of active and reactive output power based on these measurements.
Multi-Functional PV Inverter With Low Voltage Ride-Through and Constant Power Output
Only one switch is closed at a time. The switches flip-flop after around 8 ms, or half of a 60 Hz AC cycle. As can be seen, current can flow in the other direction when the lower switch closes and the top switch opens. The switch will keep closing and opening, resulting in an output waveform with a square shape that symbolizes higher voltage AC power. [5/19, 20:25] Ravan In microgrids, renewable photovoltaic (PV) energy is a major factor in the production of sustainable power. PV grid-tied generators, however, continue to operate as long as the input PV source and the grid voltage are both stable. Unusual circumstances such as brief dips in the grid or flickering solar radiation can cause the grid-tied inverter to fail. PV generators shutting down simultaneously Unlike other PV inverters, the controller maintains the maximum-power-point-tracking (MPPT) in all conditions.
Quadruple Boost Switched Capacitor-Based Inverter for Standalone Applications
Future electricity demands will be met by conventional energy sources, which will also harm the environment. People are therefore concentrating more on renewable energy sources to meet their electrical energy needs and maintain clean and green environmental conditions. DCAC converters, transformer/inductor free operation, high gain DC-DC front-end converters, and high voltage at a desired level are required for small scale PV solar standalone AC loads or grid integration applications. This study suggests a step-up quadruple boost nine-level inverter for the use of renewable energy systems. It uses a switched capacitor technique and requires fewer components to accomplish all the aforementioned goals. Without the need for any sensors, the suggested topology uses the control scheme itself to balance the capacitor voltages. A pulse width modulation that is level-shifted (LPWM)

METHODOLOGY

Many circuit topologies or designs exist for converting low voltage DC sources into higher power AC. The H-Bridge and Push-Pull topologies are two popular ones. While the H-Bridge is beneficial for manufacturing sine wave and modified square wave inverters, the Push-Pull topology is appropriate for making square and modified square wave inverters. Figure: General Inverter Flow diagram

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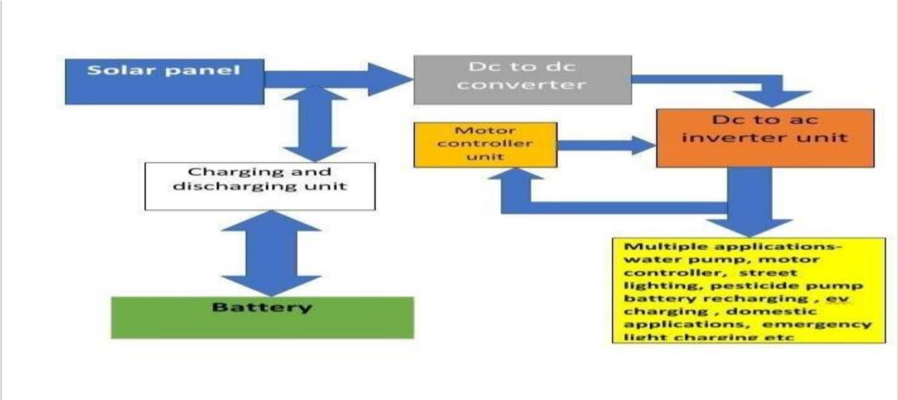
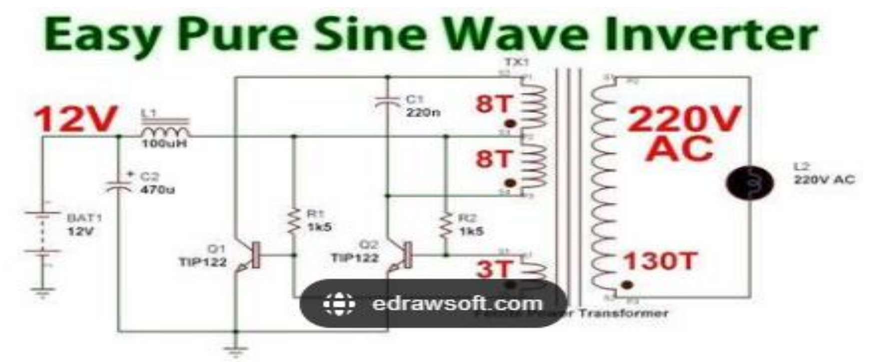


At a time, just one switch is closed. After around 8 ms, or half of a 60 Hz AC cycle, the switches flip-flop. As seen in, when the top switch opens, the lower switch closes, enabling current to flow in the opposite way. The switch will continue to close and open, producing a square wave output waveform that represents greater voltage AC electricity.



The DC voltage is changed into an AC voltage using an inverter. The output AC voltage is often equivalent to the grid supply voltage, which is either 120 or 240 volts depending on the nation, but the input DC voltage is typically lower. The inverter can be designed to function as a stand-alone device for solar power applications or as a backup power source using batteries that require independent charging. The alternative setup involves it being a component of a larger circuit, such a UPS or power supply unit. In this instance, the rectified mains AC in the PSU provides the inverter's input DC, however when power is present, the rectified AC in the UPS and from the batteries each time there's a blackout. The shape of the switching waveform determines the type of inverter. These come with different circuit layouts, levels of efficiency, benefits, and drawbacks. Electronics and other electrical equipment rated at the ac mains voltage can be powered by an inverter, which converts DC power sources into an ac voltage. They are also extensively utilized in the inverting stages of switched mode power supply. The waveform, frequency, output waveform, switching technology, and switch type are used to categorize the circuits. Fundamentals of inverter operation Oscillators, control circuits, power device drive circuits, switching devices, and transformers are examples of basic circuits. Energy contained in the DC to AC conversion is accomplished by transforming the DC power, like that from a battery or a rectifier's output, is converted to an alternating voltage. This is accomplished by stepping up utilizing the transformer after switching devices that are constantly turned on and off are used. While certain combinations may not require a transformer, they are not commonly employed. Power devices, such as MOSFETs or power transistors, control the DC input voltage by feeding pulses to the transformer's primary side. An alternating voltage is produced at the secondary winding by the primary's

ISSN: 2456-9348
Impact Factor: 7.936

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fluctuating voltage. In addition, the transformer functions as an amplifier, raising the output voltage at a ratio based on the turn-ratio.

CONCLUSION

Because of its various benefits, photovoltaic power production is becoming more and more important as a renewable energy source. These benefits include direct solar beam to electricity conversion, ease of maintenance, and an endless pollution-free energy production system. Nonetheless, one barrier to this technology is still the high cost of PV systems. Additionally, the PV panel's output power varies according to meteorological factors including cell temperature and insolation level. The system's design as outlined will result in the project's intended outcome. Because of its various benefits, photovoltaic power production is becoming more and more important as a renewable energy source. These benefits include direct solar beam to electricity conversion, ease of maintenance, and an endless pollution-free energy production system.
The inverter will supply an AC source from a DC source. The project described is valuable for the promising potentials it holds within, ranging from the long run economic benefits to the important environmental advantages. This work will mark one of the few attempts and contributions in the Arab world, in the field of renewable energy; where such projects could be implemented extensively. With the increasing improvements in solar cell technologies and power electronics, such projects would have more value added and should receive more attention and support.

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