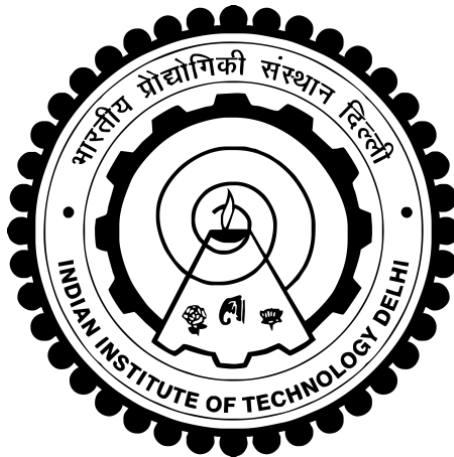


DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR PV ARRAY FED SYNCHRONOUS RELUCTANCE MOTOR DRIVE FOR WATER PUMPING SYSTEM WITH GRID SYNCHRONIZATION

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**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
JUNE 2024**

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by

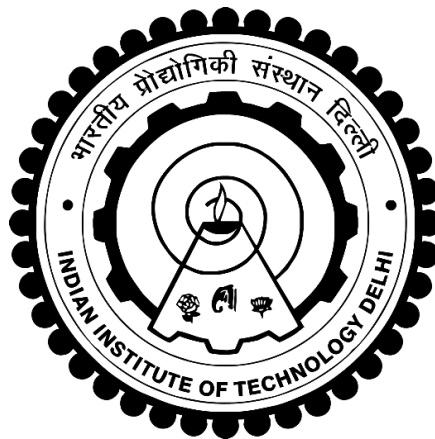
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Submitted

in fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

to the



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, “**Design and Development of Solar PV Array fed Synchronous Reluctance Motor Drive for Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization**” being submitted by **Ms. Hina Parveen** for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a record of bonafide research work carried out by her in the Department of Electrical Engineering of Indian Institute of Technology Delhi.

Ms. Hina Parveen has worked under my guidance and supervision and has fulfilled the requirements for the submission of this thesis, which to my knowledge has reached the requisite standard. The results obtained here in have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree.

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Hina Parveen

ABSTRACT

This research work deals with the analysis, design, development and control of synchronous reluctance motor (SyRM) drive for solar PV based water pumping systems. Compared to conventional three-phase induction motor, which exhibits a three-phase stator winding and either a wound rotor or a squirrel cage on the rotor, a synchronous reluctance motor has flux-barriers and flux-carriers, the presence of which produces torque, exhibit no rotor winding losses, thereby making them relatively more energy-efficient. In this work, a SyRM is designed using analytical and finite element analysis-based solution for improved performance and control for solar PV based water pumping systems. Designed SyRM is fabricated and simulated results are verified on the fabricated prototype. A reduced sensor-based simple, efficient and cost-effective SyRM drive is investigated. The estimation of rotor speed and position, is made stator flux linkage-based field oriented control.

The system possesses a maximum power point tracking (MPPT) of the PV array by introducing a DC-DC converter between the PV array and VSI, feeding the motor. The work is extended towards an elimination of DC-DC converter and a single-stage PV array SyRM drive is also investigated for water pumping. Standalone solar PV based systems have serious constraints of power intermittency, which results in unreliability of overall system. Moreover, the installed water pump is underutilized in bad atmosphere conditions and is completely shut down at night. This problem is resolved through the introduction of auxiliary power source in the form of battery storage. In addition to it, an attempt is made for integrating unidirectional and bidirectional converters to the utility grid. The auxiliary power source, i.e., the battery integrated into the system, helps fulfill the power requirement to the load (pump, domestic loads) when the PV power is insufficient to obtain rated water discharge.

Moreover, both the unidirectional and bidirectional power flow controls are implemented for a grid-interfaced PV array based SyRM driven water pumping system. In addition, the single-stage, grid-connected configurations are also developed and tested successfully. The bidirectional power flow control based topologies offer additional advantage of feeding power to the grid from the installed PV array, in conditions when water pumping is not required, which acts as a secondary source of earning, by the seller. This practice leads to the full utilization of installed resources. The power quality standards, such as power factor and total harmonic distortion (THD) of grid currents as per IEEE-519 standards are met by these configurations.

All these configurations are simulated in MATLAB/Simulink platform and the laboratory prototypes of them are developed to validate the topology, control algorithm and the developed simulated model. The applicability of commercial potential of these systems are justified by their in-depth analysis based on efficiency, cost, simplicity and performance.

अमूर्त

यह शोध कार्य सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक आधारित जल पंपिंग प्रणालियों के लिए सिंक्रोनस रिलक्टेंस मोटर (SyRM) ड्राइव के विश्लेषण, डिजाइन, विकास और नियंत्रण से संबंधित है। पारंपरिक तीन-चरण प्रेरण मोटर की तुलना में, जो तीन-चरण स्टेटर वाइंडिंग और या तो एक घाव रोटर या रोटर पर एक गिलहरी पिंजरे को प्रदर्शित करता है, एक तुल्यकालिक अनिच्छा मोटर में फ्लक्स-अवरोधक और फ्लक्स-वाहक होते हैं, जिनकी उपस्थिति टॉक उत्पन्न करती है, रोटर वाइंडिंग में कोई हानि नहीं होती है, जिससे वे अपेक्षाकृत अधिक ऊर्जा-कुशल बन जाते हैं। इस कार्य में, सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक आधारित जल पंपिंग प्रणालियों के बेहतर प्रदर्शन और नियंत्रण के लिए विश्लेषणात्मक और परिमित तत्व विश्लेषण-आधारित समाधान का उपयोग करके एक SyRM डिजाइन किया गया है। डिजाइन किया गया SyRM गढ़ा गया है और सिमुलेटेड परिणाम गढ़े गए प्रोटोटाइप पर सत्यापित किए गए हैं। एक कम सेंसर-आधारित सरल, कुशल और लागत प्रभावी SyRM ड्राइव की जांच की जाती है। रोटर की गति और स्थिति का अनुमान, स्टेटर फ्लक्स लिंकेज-आधारित क्षेत्र उन्मुख नियंत्रण से बनाया गया है।

सिस्टम सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक सरणी और वीएसआई के बीच एक DC-DC कनवर्टर शुरू करके मोटर को खिलाकर पीवी सरणी की अधिकतम पावर पॉइंट ट्रैकिंग (MPPT) रखता है। DC-DC कनवर्टर को खत्म करने की दिशा में काम बढ़ाया गया है और पानी पंपिंग के लिए सिंगल-स्टेज सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक सरणी SyRM ड्राइव की भी जांच की जा रही है। स्टैंडअलोन सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक आधारित प्रणालियों में बिजली की रुक-रुक कर होने वाली गंभीर बाधाएँ होती हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप समग्र प्रणाली अविश्वसनीय हो जाती है। इसके अलावा, खराब वातावरण की स्थिति में स्थापित जल पंप का कम उपयोग किया जाता है और रात में पूरी तरह से बंद कर दिया जाता है। बैटरी भंडारण के रूप में सहायक ऊर्जा स्रोत की शुरुआत के माध्यम से इस समस्या का समाधान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यूनीडायरेक्शनल और द्विदिशात्मक बिजली कन्वर्टर्स को उपयोगिता ग्रिड में एकीकृत करने का प्रयास

किया गया है। सहायक बिजली स्रोत, यानी, सिस्टम में एकीकृत बैटरी, लोड (पंप, घरेलू भार) के लिए बिजली की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने में मदद करती है जब पीवी बिजली रेटेड जल निर्वहन प्राप्त करने के लिए अपर्याप्त होती है।

इसके अलावा, ग्रिड-इंटरफ़ेस्ड सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक सरणी आधारित SyRM संचालित जल पंपिंग प्रणाली के लिए यूनिडायरेक्शनल और द्विदिशात्मक बिजली प्रवाह नियंत्रण दोनों लागू किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, सिंगल-स्टेज, ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड कॉन्फ़िगरेशन भी सफलतापूर्वक विकसित और परीक्षण किए गए हैं। द्वि-दिशात्मक विद्युत प्रवाह नियंत्रण आधारित टोपोलॉजी स्थापित सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक सरणी से ग्रिड को बिजली खिलाने का अतिरिक्त लाभ प्रदान करती है, उन स्थितियों में जब पानी पंपिंग की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, जो विक्रेता द्वारा कमाई के द्वितीयक स्रोत के रूप में कार्य करता है। इस अभ्यास से स्थापित संसाधनों का पूर्ण उपयोग होता है। आई.ई.ई.ई-519 मानकों के अनुसार बिजली गुणवत्ता मानकों, जैसे पावर फैक्टर और ग्रिड धाराओं के कुल हार्मोनिक विरूपण (THD) को इन कॉन्फ़िगरेशन से पूरा किया जाता है।

इन सभी कॉन्फ़िगरेशन को MATLAB/Simulink प्लेटफ़ॉर्म में सिमुलेशन किया गया है और टोपोलॉजी, नियंत्रण एल्गोरिदम और विकसित सिमुलेशन मॉडल को मान्य करने के लिए उनके प्रयोगशाला प्रोटोटाइप विकसित किए गए हैं। इन प्रणालियों की व्यावसायिक क्षमता की प्रयोज्यता को दक्षता, लागत, सरलता और प्रदर्शन के आधार पर उनके गहन विश्लेषण द्वारा उचित ठहराया जाता है।^s

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Certificate	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	ix
List of Figures	xxviii
List of Tables	xliii
List of Abbreviations	xliv
List of Symbols	xlvi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1-15
1.1 General	1
1.2 State of Art of Solar Water Pumping Systems	3
1.3 Objectives and Scope of Work	9
1.4 Outlines of Chapters	11
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	16-33
2.1 General	16
2.2 History and Development of Solar PV Technology in Water Pumping Application	17
2.3 Standards, Testing, and Quality Certification for Solar PV Systems	20
2.4 Literature Survey	22
2.4.1 Review of Solar PV fed Water Pumping Systems	23
2.4.2 Solar PV fed DC Motor Driven Water Pump	24
2.4.3 Solar PV fed Permanent Magnet Brushless DC Motor Driven Water Pump	24
2.4.4 Solar PV fed Switched Reluctance Motor Driven Water Pump	25
2.4.5 Solar PV fed Induction Motor Driven Water Pump	25
2.4.6 Solar PV fed Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor Driven Water Pump	27
2.4.7 Solar PV fed Synchronous Reluctance Motor Driven Water Pump	27
2.4.8 Review of MPPT Algorithms for Solar Water Pumping	28

	2.4.9	Review of Mechanical Sensor less Techniques for Solar PV fed Synchronous Reluctance Motor Drive for Water Pumping	29
	2.4.10	Power Management in Grid Interactive Systems	30
2.5		Identified Research Areas	31
2.6		Conclusions	33
CHAPTER	III	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THREE PHASE SYNCHRONOUS RELUCTANCE MOTOR	34-87
3.1		General	34
	3.1.1	Theory of Synchronous Reluctance Motor	35
3.2		Analytical Design Approach for High Efficiency Motor for Solar Water Pumping and Other Applications	38
	3.2.1	Design Approach and Performance Parameters of Synchronous Reluctance Motor for Solar PV fed Water Pumping	39
	3.2.2	Design of High Efficiency Synchronous Reluctance Motor for Solar PV fed Water Pumping	39
	3.2.2.1	Design Variables	40
	3.2.2.2	Determination of Operating Parameters, Winding Design, and Initial Sizing	41
	3.2.2.3	Stator and Winding Design	48
	3.2.2.4	Rotor Design	56
	3.2.2.5	Performance Calculations	59
	3.2.3	Design Verification in Finite Element Analysis	66
	3.3.4	Parametric Optimization of Synchronous Reluctance Motor	70
3.3		Fabrication of Synchronous Reluctance motor	80
3.4		Test Set Up Hardware of Synchronous Reluctance Motor for Solar PV fed Water Pumping	84
	3.4.1	Configuration of Motor Performance Test Setup	84
	3.4.2	Testing and Measurement of Synchronous Reluctance Motor for Solar PV fed Water Pumping	84
3.3		Results and Discussion	84
3.4		Conclusion	87
CHAPTER	IV	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SENSORLESS SyRM DRIVE FOR SOLAR WATER PUMPING SYSTEM	88-131
4.1		General	88
4.2		Configurations of Sensor less SyRM Drives for Solar Water Pumping System	88
	4.2.1	Double Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	89

4.2.2	Single Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	89
4.3	Design of Sensor less SyRM Driven Solar Water Pumping System	91
4.3.1	Design of Double Stage Sensor Less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	91
4.3.1.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	91
4.3.1.2	Design of DC-DC Boost Converter	92
4.3.1.3	Design of DC link Capacitor & PV array Capacitor	93
4.3.1.4	Design of VSI	94
4.3.1.5	Selection of SyRM	95
4.3.1.6	Design of Water Pump	95
4.3.2	Design of Single Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	96
4.3.2.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	96
4.3.2.2	Design of DC Link Capacitor	97
4.3.2.3	Design of VSI	97
4.4	Control of Sensor less SyRM Driven Solar Water Pumping System	98
4.4.1	Control of Double Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	98
4.4.1.1	MPPT Control of Solar PV Array	98
4.4.1.2	Estimation of Rotor Position and Speed	99
4.4.1.3	Speed Control of SyRM	103
4.4.1.4	Voltage Control of H Bridge Inverter	105
4.4.2	Control of Single Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	105
4.4.2.1	MPPT Control of Solar PV Array	106
4.5	MATLAB Based Modelling and Simulation of Sensor less SyRM Drives for Solar Water Pumping System	106
4.5.1	MATLAB Modelling of Single Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	106
4.5.2	MATLAB Modelling of Double Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Water Pumping System	106
4.6	Hardware Implementation of Sensor less SyRM Drives for Solar Water Pumping System	107
4.6.1	Development of Signal Conditioning Circuit for Voltage Sensors	108
4.6.2	Development of Signal Conditioning Circuit for Current Sensors	110
4.6.3	Development of Isolation and Amplification Circuit for Gate Drivers	111
4.6.4	Execution of Control Algorithm on DSP-dSPACE 1202	112
4.7	Results and Discussion	112
4.7.1	Performance of Double Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	113

4.7.1.1	Simulated Performance of Double-Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	113
4.7.1.1.1	Starting and Steady State Performance	113
4.7.1.1.2	Dynamic Performance	114
4.7.1.2	Experimental Performance of Double Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	115
4.7.1.2.1	MPPT Performance	116
4.7.1.2.2	Starting Performance	117
4.7.1.2.3	Steady State Performance	118
4.7.1.2.4	Dynamic Performance	119
4.7.2	Performance of Single Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	122
4.7.2.1	Simulated Performance of Single Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	122
4.7.2.1.1	Starting Performance	122
4.7.2.1.2	Steady State Performance	123
4.7.2.1.3	Dynamic Performance	124
4.7.2.2	Experimental Performance of Single Stage Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	125
4.7.2.2.1	MPPT Performance	125
4.7.2.2.2	Starting Performance	125
4.7.2.2.3	Steady State Performance	127
4.7.2.2.4	Dynamic Performance	128
4.8	Conclusions	131
CHAPTER V	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BATTERY SUPPORTED SENSORLESS SyRM DRIVE FOR SOLAR WATER PUMPING SYSTEM	132-187
5.1	General	132
5.2	Configurations of Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drives for Solar Water Pumping System	133
5.2.1	Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	133
5.2.2	Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	133
5.2.3	Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	134
5.2.4	Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	135
5.3	Design of Battery Integrated Sensor less SyRM Driven Solar Water Pumping System	136

5.3.1	Design of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	136
5.3.1.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	136
5.3.1.2	Design of DC Link Capacitor	137
5.3.1.3	Design of Battery Energy Storage	137
5.3.1.4	Design of Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	138
5.3.1.5	Design of VSI	139
5.3.1.6	Selection of SyRM	139
5.3.1.7	Design of Water Pump	140
5.3.2	Design of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	140
5.3.2.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	140
5.3.2.2	Design of DC-DC Boost Converter	141
5.3.2.3	Design of DC Link Capacitor	141
5.3.3	Design of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	142
5.3.3.1	Design of Battery Energy Storage	142
5.3.4	Design of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	143
5.4	Control of Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Driven Solar Water Pumping System	143
5.4.1	Control of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	144
5.4.1.1	MPPT Control of Solar PV Array	144
5.4.1.2	Bidirectional DC-DC Converter Control	144
5.4.1.3	Speed Control of SyRM	145
5.4.1.4	Rotor Position Estimation	146
5.4.2	Control of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	149
5.4.2.1	Bidirectional DC-DC Converter Control	150
5.4.3	Control of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Battery	151
5.4.3.1	MPPT Control of Solar PV Array	151
5.4.3.2	Estimation of Rotor Speed	151

5.4.4	Control of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	152
5.5	MATLAB Based Modelling and Simulation of Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drives Solar Water Pumping Systems	153
5.6	Hardware Implementation of Sensor less SyRM Drives for Battery Integrated Solar Water Pumping Systems	154
5.7	Results and Discussion	155
5.7.1	Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	156
5.7.1.1	Simulated Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	156
5.7.1.1.1	Starting Performance	156
5.7.1.1.2	Steady State Performance	156
5.7.1.1.3	Dynamic Performance	157
5.7.1.2	Experimental Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	159
5.7.1.2.1	MPPT Performance	159
5.7.1.2.2	Starting Performance	159
5.7.1.2.3	Steady State Performance	160
5.7.1.2.4	Dynamic Performance	161
5.7.2	Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	163
5.7.2.1	Simulated Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	163
5.7.2.1.1	Starting Performance	163
5.7.2.1.2	Steady State Performance	165
5.7.2.1.3	Dynamic Performance	165
5.7.2.2	Experimental Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	167
5.7.2.2.1	MPPT Performance	166
5.7.2.2.2	Starting Performance	166
5.7.2.2.3	Steady State Performance	168
5.7.2.2.4	Dynamic Performance	169

5.7.3	Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Battery	173
5.7.3.1	Simulated Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Battery	173
5.7.3.1.1	Starting Performance	173
5.7.3.1.2	Steady State Performance	174
5.7.3.1.3	Dynamic Performance	175
5.7.3.2	Experimental Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Battery	176
5.7.3.2.1	MPPT Performance	177
5.7.3.2.2	Starting Performance	177
5.7.3.2.3	Steady State Performance	177
5.7.3.2.4	Dynamic Performance	178
5.7.4	Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	180
5.7.4.1	Simulated Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	180
5.7.4.1.1	Starting Performance	180
5.7.4.1.2	Steady State Performance	182
5.7.4.1.3	Dynamic Performance	182
5.7.4.2	Experimental Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	183
5.7.4.2.1	MPPT Performance	183
5.7.4.2.2	Steady State Performance	183
5.7.4.2.3	Dynamic Performance	185
5.8	Conclusions	187
CHAPTER VI	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIDIRECTIONAL POWER FLOW CONTROL BASED SINGLE-PHASE GRID-INTERFACED SENSOR LESS SyRM DRIVES FOR SOLAR WATER PUMPING SYSTEM FEEDING LOCAL LOADS	188-233
6.1	General	188
6.2	Configurations Single-Phase Grid-Connected sensor less SyRM drives Solar Water Pumping Systems with Unidirectional Power Flow Capability	189

6.2.1	Single Phase Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	189
6.2.2	Single Phase Double Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	190
6.3	Design of Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Unidirectional Power Flow Capability	191
6.3.1	Design of Single Stage Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	192
6.3.1.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	192
6.3.1.2	Design of DC Link Capacitor	193
6.3.1.3	Design of VSI	193
6.3.1.4	Design of Grid Boost Converter	194
6.3.1.5	Design of Water Pump	194
6.3.1.6	Design of Input Filter	195
6.3.1.7	Design of Interfacing Inductor	195
6.3.1.8	Selection of SyRM	196
6.3.2	Design of Single Phase Double Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	196
6.3.2.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	196
6.3.2.2	Design of PV Boost Converter	197
6.4	Control of Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping Systems with Unidirectional Power Flow Capability	198
6.4.1	Unidirectional Power Flow Control	198
6.4.2	Single Phase H-Bridge Inverter Control	199
6.4.3	Field Oriented Control of Synchronous Reluctance Motor	200
6.4.4	Estimation of Rotor Position and Speed	201
6.5	MATLAB Based Modelling and Simulation of Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Unidirectional Power Flow Capability	203
6.6	Hardware Implementation of Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Unidirectional Power Flow Capability	204
6.7	Results and Discussion	205
6.7.1	Performance of Single Phase Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	205

6.7.1.1	Simulated Performance of Single Phase Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	206
6.7.1.1.1	Steady State Performance	206
6.7.1.1.2	Dynamic Performance	207
6.7.1.2	Experimental Performance of Single Phase Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	209
6.7.1.2.1	MPPT Performance	210
6.7.1.2.2	Starting Performance	211
6.7.1.2.3	Steady State Performance	212
6.7.1.2.4	Dynamic Performance	215
6.7.2	Performance of Single Phase Double Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	219
6.7.2.1	Simulated Performance of Single Phase Double Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	219
6.7.2.1.1	Steady State Performance	219
6.7.2.1.2	Dynamic Performance	220
6.7.2.2	Experimental Performance of Single Phase Double Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	223
6.7.2.2.1	MPPT Performance	224
6.7.2.2.2	Starting Performance	224
6.7.2.2.3	Steady State Performance	225
6.7.2.2.4	Dynamic Performance	228
6.8	Conclusions	233
CHAPTER VII	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIDIRECTIONAL POWER FLOW CONTROL BASED SINGLE-PHASE GRID-INTERFACED BATTERY SUPPORTED SENSOR LESS SyRM DRIVES FOR SOLAR WATER PUMPING SYSTEMS	235-282
7.1	General	234
7.2	Configurations Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems	235

7.2.1	Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	236
7.2.2	Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	236
7.2.3	Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	236
7.2.4	Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single Phase Inverter	237
7.3	Different Operating Modes of the Grid Interfaced Battery Supported Solar Water Pumping	239
7.4	Design of Single Phase Grid Interfaced Battery Supported Sensorless SyRM for Solar Water Pumping System	240
7.5	Control of Battery Integrated Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Unidirectional Power Flow Capability	243
7.5.1	Voltage Sensorless MPPT Control	243
7.6	MATLAB Based Modelling and Simulation of Battery Integrated Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Unidirectional Power Flow Capability	244
7.7	Hardware Implementation of Battery Integrated Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Unidirectional Power Flow Capability	246
7.8	Results and Discussion	247
7.8.1	Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	248
7.8.1.1	Simulated Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	248
7.8.1.1.1	Starting Performance	248
7.8.1.1.2	Steady State Performance	249
7.8.1.1.3	Dynamic Performance	250
7.8.1.2	Experimental Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	250
7.8.1.2.1	MPPT Performance	251
7.8.1.2.2	Starting Performance	251
7.8.1.2.3	Steady State Performance	252

	7.8.1.2.4	Dynamic Performance	255
7.8.2		Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	257
	7.8.2.1	Simulated Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	257
	7.8.2.1.1	Steady State Performance	258
	7.8.2.1.2	Dynamic Performance	259
	7.8.2.2	Experimental Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	262
	7.8.2.2.1	MPPT Performance	262
	7.8.2.2.2	Starting Performance	262
	7.8.2.2.3	Steady State Performance	263
	7.8.2.2.4	Dynamic Performance	265
7.8.3		Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	268
	7.8.3.1	Simulated Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	269
	7.8.3.1.1	Starting & Steady State Performance	269
	7.8.3.1.2	Dynamic Performance	269
	7.8.3.2	Experimental Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single-Phase Inverter	271
	7.8.3.2.1	MPPT Performance	271
	7.8.3.2.2	Starting Performance	271
	7.8.3.2.3	Steady State Performance	272
	7.8.3.2.4	Dynamic Performance	274
7.8.4		Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single Phase Inverter	275
	7.8.4.1	Simulated Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single Phase Inverter	276
	7.8.4.1.1	Starting & Steady State Performance	276

	7.8.4.1.2	Dynamic Performance	277
	7.8.4.2	Experimental Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Feeding Local Loads Using Single Phase Inverter	278
	7.8.4.2.1	MPPT Performance	278
	7.8.4.2.2	Steady State Performance	278
	7.8.4.2.3	Dynamic Performance	280
7.9		Comparison Between Actual and Estimated Voltage	280
7.10		Conclusion	282
CHAPTER	VIII	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BI-DIRECTIONAL POWER FLOW CONTROL BASED SENSOR LESS SyRM DRIVES FOR SINGLE-PHASE GRID-CONNECTED SOLAR WATER PUMPING WITH GRID SYNCHRONIZATION	283-324
8.1		General	283
8.2		Configurations Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	284
	8.2.1	Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	284
	8.2.2	Double-Stage Grid-Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	285
8.3		Design of Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	286
	8.3.1	Design of Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	286
	8.3.1.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	287
	8.3.1.2	Design of VSI	287
	8.3.1.3	Design of VSC	287
	8.3.1.4	Design of DC link Capacitor	288
	8.3.1.5	Design of RC Filter	288
	8.3.1.6	Design of Interfacing Inductors	288
	8.3.1.7	Selection of SyRM	288
	8.3.1.8	Design of Water Pump	288
	8.3.2	Design of Double-Stage Grid-Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	288
	8.3.2.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	289
	8.3.2.2	Design of DC-DC Boost Converter	289

8.4	Control of Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	289
8.4.1	Control of Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	289
8.4.1.1	Control Technique for Grid Integrated Mode	290
8.4.1.2	Control Technique for Standalone Mode	292
8.4.1.3	Control Technique for Mode Transition Control	293
8.4.1.4	Rotor Position Estimation	293
8.4.1.5	Speed Control of SyRM	296
8.4.2	Control of Double-Stage Grid-Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	297
8.4.2.1	Control Technique for Grid Integrated Mode	297
8.4.2.2	Control Technique for Standalone Operation with Seamless Transition	299
8.5	MATLAB Based Modelling and Simulation of Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	300
8.6	Hardware Implementation of Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	301
8.7	Results and Discussion	302
8.7.1	Performance of Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	302
8.7.1.1	Simulated Performance of Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	303
8.7.1.1.1	Steady State Performance	303
8.7.1.1.2	Dynamic Performance	304
8.7.1.2	Experimental Performance of Single Stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	308
8.7.1.2.1	Performance of Solar PV Array	308
8.7.1.2.2	Starting Performance	309
8.7.1.2.3	Steady State Performance	309
8.7.1.2.4	Dynamic Performance	312
8.7.2	Performance of Double-Stage Grid-Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	314
8.7.2.1	Simulated Performance of Double-Stage Grid-Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	314
8.7.2.1.1	Steady State Performance	314

	8.7.2.1.2	Dynamic Performance	315
	8.7.2.2	Experimental Performance of Double-Stage Grid-Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	317
	8.7.2.2.1	MPPT Performance	318
	8.7.2.2.2	Steady State Performance	319
	8.7.2.2.3	Dynamic Performance	320
8.8		Conclusions	324
CHAPTER IX		DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BI-DIRECTIONAL POWER FLOW CONTROL BASED SENSOR LESS BATTERY SUPPORTED SyRM DRIVES FOR SINGLE-PHASE GRID-CONNECTED SOLAR WATER PUMPING WITH GRID SYNCHRONIZATION	325-358
9.1		General	325
9.2		Configurations of Battery Integrated Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	326
	9.2.1	Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	326
	9.2.2	Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	327
	9.2.3	Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	327
9.3		Operating Modes of the Proposed Water Pumping System	328
9.4		Design of Battery Integrated Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	330
	9.4.1	Design of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	330
	9.4.2	Design of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	330
	9.4.3	Design of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	331
9.5		Control of Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	332
9.6		MATLAB Based Modelling and Simulation of Battery Supported Sensor less SyRM Driven Single-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	333

9.7	Hardware Implementation of Position Sensorless SRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	334
9.8	Results and Discussion	335
9.8.1	Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	335
9.8.1.1	Simulated Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	336
9.8.1.1.1	Starting Performance	336
9.8.1.1.2	Steady State Performance	337
9.8.1.1.3	Dynamic Performance	338
9.8.1.2	Experimental Performance of Single Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	339
9.8.1.2.1	MPPT Performance	339
9.8.1.2.2	Starting Performance	339
9.8.1.2.3	Steady State Performance	340
9.8.1.2.4	Dynamic Performance	341
9.8.2	Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	343
9.8.2.1	Simulated Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	343
9.8.2.1.1	Starting Performance	344
9.8.2.1.2	Steady State Performance	345
9.8.2.1.3	Dynamic Performance	346
9.8.2.2	Experimental Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System Employing Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	347
9.8.2.2.1	MPPT Performance	347
9.8.2.2.2	Steady State Performance	347
9.8.2.2.3	Dynamic Performance	348
9.8.3	Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	350

	9.8.3.1	Simulated Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	350
	9.8.3.1.1	Starting Performance	350
	9.8.3.1.2	Steady State Performance	351
	9.8.3.1.3	Dynamic Performance	352
	9.8.3.2	Experimental Performance of Double Stage Battery Supported Single Phase Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System	353
	9.8.3.2.1	MPPT Performance	353
	9.8.3.2.2	Starting Performance	354
	9.8.3.2.3	Steady State Performance	354
	9.8.3.2.4	Dynamic Performance	357
9.9		Conclusion	359
CHAPTER X		DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BI-DIRECTIONAL POWER FLOW CONTROL BASED SyRM DRIVES FOR THREE-PHASE GRID-CONNECTED SOLAR WATER PUMPING SYSTEM WITH GRID SYNCHRONIZATION	360-399
10.1		General	360
10.2		Configurations of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	361
	10.2.1	Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	361
	10.2.2	Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	362
10.3		Design of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	363
	10.3.1	Design of Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	363
	10.3.1.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	363
	10.3.1.2	Design of VSI	364
	10.3.1.3	Design of three Phase VSC	364
	10.3.1.4	Design of DC link Capacitor	365
	10.3.1.5	Design of Interfacing Inductor	365
	10.3.1.6	Design of RC Filter	365
	10.3.1.7	Selection of SyRM	366
	10.3.1.8	Design of Water Pump	366

10.3.2	Design of Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	366
10.3.2.1	Design and Selection of Solar PV Array	366
10.3.2.2	Design of Boost Converter	366
10.4	Control of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	366
10.4.1	VSC Control in On Grid Mode of Operation	367
10.4.2	VSC Control in Islanded Mode of Operation	368
10.4.3	Rotor Speed and Position Estimation	370
10.4.4	Field Oriented Control of SyRM	373
10.5	MATLAB Based Modelling and Simulation of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	374
10.6	Hardware Implementation of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with Grid Synchronization	375
10.7	Results and Discussion	376
10.7.1	Performance of Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	377
10.7.1.1	Simulated Performance of Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	377
10.7.1.1.1	Starting Performance	378
10.7.1.1.2	Steady State Performance	379
10.7.1.1.3	Dynamic Performance	379
10.7.1.2	Experimental Performance of Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	382
10.7.1.2.1	MPPT Performance	382
10.7.1.2.2	Starting Performance	383
10.7.1.2.3	Steady State Performance	384
10.7.1.2.4	Dynamic Performance	386
10.7.2	Performance of Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	390
10.7.2.1	Simulated Performance of Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	390
10.7.2.1.1	Starting Performance	390
10.7.2.1.2	Steady State Performance	391
10.7.2.1.3	Dynamic Performance	392

	10.7.2.2	Experimental Performance of Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with Grid Synchronization	394
	10.7.2.2.1	MPPT Performance	394
	10.7.2.2.2	Steady State Performance	395
	10.7.2.2.3	Dynamic Performance	395
10.8		Conclusion	399
CHAPTER	XI	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BI-DIRECTIONAL POWER FLOW CONTROL BASED SyRM DRIVES FOR THREE-PHASE GRID-CONNECTED SOLAR WATER PUMPING SYSTEM WITH BATTERY AND GRID SYNCHRONIZATION	400-424
11.1		General	400
11.2		Configurations of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with battery and Grid Synchronization	401
	11.2.1	Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	401
	11.2.2	Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	401
11.3		Design of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with battery and Grid Synchronization	403
	11.3.1	Design of Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	403
	11.3.2	Design of Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	404
11.4		Operating Modes of Water Pumping System	405
11.5		Control of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with battery and Grid Synchronization	405
	11.5.1	Control of Bidirectional DC-DC Converter	406
11.6		MATLAB Based Modelling and Simulation of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with battery and Grid Synchronization	407
11.7		Hardware Implementation of Sensor less SyRM Driven Three-Phase Grid-Connected Solar Water Pumping Systems with Bidirectional Power Flow Capability with battery and Grid Synchronization	408
11.8		Results and Discussion	409
	11.8.1	Performance of Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	409

11.8.1.1	Simulated Performance of Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	409
11.8.1.1.1	Starting and Steady State Performance	410
11.8.1.1.2	Dynamic Performance	411
11.8.1.2	Experimental Performance of Single stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	413
11.8.1.2.1	MPPT Performance	413
11.8.1.2.2	Starting Performance	413
11.8.1.2.3	Steady State Performance	414
11.8.1.2.4	Dynamic Performance	416
11.8.2	Performance of Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	417
11.8.2.1	Simulated Performance of Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	417
11.8.2.1.1	Starting & Steady State Performance	417
11.8.2.1.2	Dynamic Performance	417
11.8.2.2	Experimental Performance of Double stage Grid Connected Sensor less SyRM Drive for Solar Water Pumping System with battery and Grid Synchronization	420
11.8.2.2.1	MPPT Performance	420
11.8.2.2.2	Steady State Performance	421
11.8.2.2.3	Dynamic Performance	422
11.9	Conclusions	424
CHAPTER XII	MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK	425-430
12.1	General	425
12.2	Main Conclusions	426
12.3	Suggestions for Further Work	429
REFERENCES		430-449
APPENDICES		450-457
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS		458
BIO-DATA		460

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1.1	Classification of different solar PV array fed SyRM drive for water pumping system
Fig. 3.1	Mechanism of reluctance torque (a) isotropic (b) anisotropic object in constant flux field
Fig. 3.2	(a) First transversally laminated anisotropic rotor structure (b) its related modern developed and refined type
Fig. 3.3	different rotor geometries for SyRM (a) Salient pole rotor (b) Axially laminated rotor (ALA) (c) Transversally laminated rotor (TLA)
Fig. 3.4	Historical evolution of different rotor geometries
Fig. 3.5	SyRM design flowchart
Fig. 3.6	Synchronous reluctance motor
Fig. 3.7	Dimensions of the available frame
Fig. 3.8	Single layer three phase distributed winding chosen for designed motor
Fig. 3.9	Stator Design flowchart
Fig. 3.10	(a) Semi-closed slots and the flux-density in the air gap (b) the dimensions of a tooth and a slot: the height h_d of the tooth and slot, slot pitch τ_u , and the width of the tooth bd
Fig. 3.11	Material BH characteristics
Fig. 3.12	Stator slot dimensions
Fig. 3.13	slot width calculation
Fig. 3.14	Rotor one pole structure
Fig. 3.15	distribution of per unit MMF along (a) d axis(b) q-axis
Fig. 3.16	Mesh analysis
Fig. 3.17	Flux density distribution in various parts of the motor
Fig. 3.18	Three phase currents of SyRM
Fig. 3.19	Average output torque of a motor
Fig. 3.20	direct and quadrature axis inductances
Fig. 3.21	d-q magnetizing inductances with direct axis current
Fig. 3.22	Stator core losses
Fig. 3.23	Output power of the motor with respect to time
Fig. 3.24	View of rotor geometries showing different shapes of flux barriers (a) Rotor I (b) Rotor II (c) Rotor III (d) Rotor IV
Fig. 3.25	Three phase currents of motor
Fig. 3.26	Output torque of four different rotor geometries
Fig. 3.27	dq axis inductances variations with d-axis
Fig. 3.28	dq axis inductance variations with q-axis currents current
Fig. 3.29	Saliency ratio of rotor I, II, III, and IV for various values of currents
Fig. 3.30	Saliency ratio of different rotors as a function of design variables width of barrier and width if tangential rib
Fig. 3.31	Average output torque of different rotor geometry with design variables of width of barrier and width of tangential rib
Fig. 3.32	The power factor of the different rotor geometries with the design variables of width of barriers and width of tangential ribs

- Fig. 3.33 Saliency ratio of the different rotor with design variables of width of barrier and width of steel carrier
- Fig. 3.34 The average output torque of different rotor with design variables of width of barrier and steel carrier width
- Fig. 3.35 The power factor of different rotor with width of barrier and width of steel carrier
- Fig. 3.36 Saliency ratio of different rotors as a function of design variables: width of steel carrier and width of tangential rib
- Fig. 3.37 The average output torque of different rotors as a function of design variables: width of steel carrier and width of the tangential rib
- Fig. 3.38 The power factor of different rotors as a function of design variables: steel carrier width and width of the tangential rib
- Fig. 3.39 3D representation of synchronous reluctance motor
- Fig. 3.40 Dimensions of the design prototyped, (a) stator lamination (b) stator slot design, (c) rotor lamination (d) rotor barrier dimensions
- Fig. 3.41 Fabricated motor parts (a) stator stamping (b) rotor stamping (c) motor winding (d) stator stack (e) rotor stack (f) rotor assembly with stator (g) rotor with bearings (h) developed prototype.
- Fig. 3.42 Experimental laboratory setup
- Fig. 3.43 Fixed losses at variable speed
- Fig. 3.44 Efficiency of motor at variable speed
- Fig. 3.45 Achieved Output Power of SyRM
- Fig. 3.46 Experimental T_e result of 2.2kW SYRM (a) At 3000rpm (b) At 2500rpm (c) At 2000rpm
- Fig. 3.47 Steady state performance of motor (a) 2000rpm (b) 1000rpm
- Fig. 3.48 Dynamic performance of motor with varying speed (a) speed reduces from 1500rpm to 1000rpm (b) speed reduces from 2000rpm to 1500rpm
- Fig. 4.1 Double stage sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system
- Fig. 4.2 Single stage sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system
- Fig. 4.3 P & O MPPT for double stage system
- Fig. 4.3 Stator flux linkage-based rotor position and speed estimation
- Fig. 4.4 Phasor representation of SyRM
- Fig. 4.5 SyRM Speed Control
- Fig. 4.6 Control of single-phase H bridge inverter
- Fig. 4.7 Flow Chart of P &O MPPT Algorithm
- Fig. 4.8 MATLAB model of standalone double stage solar water pumping system
- Fig. 4.9 MATLAB model of standalone single stage solar water pumping system
- Fig. 4.10 Laboratory Prototype of SyRM Drive
- Fig. 4.11 Signal conditioning circuit for voltage sensor (a) Schematic diagram (b) PCB of voltage sensor
- Fig. 4.12 Signal conditioning circuit for current sensor (a) schematic circuit diagram (b) Current sensor PCB
- Fig. 4.13 Isolation and amplification circuit for gate drivers (a) (a) Schematic diagram (b) PCB for gating signal optical isolation and its signal conditioning
- Fig. 4.14 DSPACE 1202 architecture (a) control algorithm execution (b) DSPACE image
- Fig. 4.15 Starting and steady state performance of (a) solar PV array (b) SyRM drive (c) estimated motor parameters at solar insolation of 1000W/m^2

- Fig. 4.16 Dynamic Performance of system for solar radiation varying from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (a) SPV array and load parameters (b) SyRM parameters (c) motor internal signals
- Fig. 4.17 Response of InC MPPT (a) 500W/m^2 (b) 1000W/m^2
- Fig. 4.18 Starting performance of drive at 100% of solar radiation (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_a , I_L (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_L , I_L (c) V_L , I_L , i_a , ω_{est}
- Fig. 4.19 Steady state performance of system at solar radiation of 1000W/m^2 (a) V_{pv} , V_{dc} , V_L , ω_{est} (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_{dc} (c) T_e , P_{pv} , θ_{est} , I_L (d) ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , i_{sd} , i_{sq} (e) i_a , i_b , I_L , I_{pv} (f) V_L , i_a , I_L , ω_{est}
- Fig. 4.20 load parameters (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) load voltage THD
- Fig. 4.21 Dynamic response of the drive at solar radiation varied from 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 and vice versa (a) V_{dc} , i_a , i_b , i_c at solar radiation 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 . (b) V_{dc} , i_a , i_b , i_c at solar radiation 600W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 . (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_{dc} at solar radiation 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 . (d) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_{dc} at solar radiation 600W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 . (e) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_L , I_L at solar radiation 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 . (f) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_L , I_L at solar radiation 600W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 . (g) ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , θ_{est} , ω_{est} at solar radiation 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 . (h) ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , θ_{est} , ω_{est} at solar radiation 600W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 . (i) T_e , ψ_s , θ_{est} , ω_{est} at solar radiation 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 . (j) T_e , ψ_s , θ_{est} , ω_{est} at solar radiation 600W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 . (k) V_L , i_a , I_L , ω_{est} at solar radiation 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 . (l) V_L , i_a , I_L , ω_{est} at solar radiation 600W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 .
- Fig. 4.22 Response of the drive during load change at a solar radiation of 800W/m^2 (a) V_L , i_a , I_L , ω_{est} when the load demand is reduced (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_L , I_L when the load is turned OFF.
- Fig. 4.23 Starting performance of the drive at 1000W/m^2 solar insolation (a) PV array and load parameters (b) SyRM parameters (c) estimated signals of machine
- Fig. 4.24 Steady state performance of the drive at 500W/m^2 solar insolation (a) PV array and load parameters (b) SyRM parameters (c) estimated signals of machine
- Fig. 4.25 Dynamic performance of the drive when solar insolation changes from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (a) PV array and load parameters (b) SyRM parameters (c) estimated signals of machine
- Fig. 4.26 Performance of MPPT and curves of PV array (a) 500W/m^2 (b) 1000W/m^2
- Fig. 4.27 Starting performance of SyRM drive
- Fig. 4.28 Steady state performance of drive at solar insolation of 1000W/m^2 (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , I_L , ω_{est} (b) i_{sd} , i_{sq} , ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_L , (d) I_{pv} , i_a , i_b , I_L
- Fig. 4.29 load parameters (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) load voltage THD (d) Load current THD
- Fig. 4.30 Dynamic performance of drive (a) V_{pv} , i_a , i_b , i_c when solar insolation changes from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (b) V_{pv} , i_a , i_b , i_c when solar insolation changes from 500W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_L , I_L when solar insolation changes from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (d) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_L , I_L when solar insolation changes from 500W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 (e) I_{pv} , i_a , I_L , ω_{est} when solar insolation changes from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (f) I_{pv} , i_a , I_L , ω_{est} when solar insolation changes from 500W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2
- Fig. 5.1 Single stage battery supported sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter

- Fig. 5.2 Double stage battery supported sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter
- Fig. 5.3 Double stage battery supported sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system
- Fig. 5.4 Single stage battery supported solar water pumping system feeding local loads using single-phase inverter
- Fig. 5.5 Bidirectional DC- DC converter control
- Fig. 5.6 Field oriented control technique of SyRM
- Fig. 5.7 Multiple-SOGI flux estimator (a) complete schematic representation of multiple-SOGI (b) SOGI inner block
- Fig. 5.8 Bidirectional DC-DC converter control scheme
- Fig. 5.9 Flow chart of modified incremental conductance based MPPT
- Fig. 5.10 MATLAB model of battery supported single stage solar water pumping system employing BDDC
- Fig. 5.11 MATLAB model of battery supported double stage solar water pumping system employing BDDC
- Fig. 5.12 MATLAB model of battery supported double stage solar water pumping system without BDDC
- Fig. 5.13 MATLAB model of battery supported single stage solar water pumping system feeding local loads.
- Fig. 5.14 Experimental prototype
- Fig. 5.15 Starting performance of system at rated solar insolation (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_B, I_B, P_B$ (b) $i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, T_e, T_L, i_{sd}, i_{sq}, \theta_{est}$
- Fig. 5.16 Steady state performance of system at 1000W/m² of solar insolation (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_B, I_B, P_B$ (b) $i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, T_e, T_L, i_{sd}, i_{sq}, \theta_{est}$
- Fig. 5.17 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 300W/m² (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_B, I_B, P_B$ (b) $i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, T_e, T_L, i_{sd}, i_{sq}, \theta_{est}$
- Fig. 5.18 Characteristics curve of SPV array at different solar irradiance (a) 500W/m² (b) 1000W/m²
- Fig. 5.19 Starting behavior of the drive.
- Fig. 5.20 Steady state drive performance at 700W/m² (a) V_{pv}, I_{pv}, i_B, i_a (b) $T_{est}, P_{pv}, i_B, \theta_{est}$ (c) $T_{est}, P_{pv}, i_B, \omega_{est}$ (d) $i_{sd}, P_{pv}, i_B, i_{sq}$
- Fig. 5.21 Dynamic performance of the system with solar PV insolation changed from 700W/m² to 400 W/m² and reverse (a) V_{dc}, I_{pv}, i_B, i_a at insolation 700W/m² to 400W/m² (b) V_{dc}, I_{pv}, i_B, i_a at insolation 400W/m² to 700W/m² (c) $V_{dc}, I_{pv}, i_B, \omega_{est}$ at insolation 700W/m² to 400W/m² (d) $V_{dc}, I_{pv}, i_B, \omega_{est}$ at insolation 400W/m² to 700W/m² (e) $T_e, P_{pv}, i_B, \omega_{est}$ at insolation 700W/m² to 400W/m² (f) $T_e, P_{pv}, i_B, \omega_{est}$ at insolation 400W/m² to 700W/m² (g) $T_e, P_{pv}, i_B, \theta_{est}$ at insolation 700W/m² to 400W/m² (h) $T_e, P_{pv}, i_B, \theta_{est}$ at insolation 400W/m² to 700W/m²
- Fig. 5.22 Starting performance of system at 1000W/m² (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_B, i_B$ (b) $i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, V_{dc}, T_e, T_L, \theta_{est}$
- Fig. 5.23 Steady state performance of system at 1000W/m² (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_B, i_B, P_B$ (b) $i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, V_{dc}, T_e, T_L, \theta_{est}$
- Fig. 5.24 Dynamic response of system when solar insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 500W/m² (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_B, i_B, P_B$ (b) $i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, V_{dc}, T_e, T_L, \theta_{est}$
- Fig. 5.25 Performance of P&O MPPT (a) 1000W/m² (b) 500 W/m²

- Fig. 5.26 Starting performance of the system at 1000W/m² (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_{dc} , i_a (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , ω_{est} (c) T_e , P_{pv} , P_B , θ_{est}
- Fig. 5.27 Steady state performance of hybrid water pumping system at 1000W/m² (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , i_a (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , ω_{est} (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_{dc} , i_B (d) T_e , P_{pv} , P_B , θ_{est} (e) i_a , i_b , i_c , i_B (f) i_{sd} , i_{sq} , ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq}
- Fig. 5.28 Dynamic performance of the drive with solar radiation varying from 1000W/m² to 500W/m² and vice versa. (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , i_a at 1000W/m² to 500W/m² (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , i_a at 500W/m² to 1000 W/m². (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_{dc} , i_B at 1000W/m² to 500W/m² (d) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_{dc} , i_B at 500W/m² to 1000 W/m². (e) V_{pv} , i_a , i_b , i_B at 1000W/m² to 500W/m². (f) V_{pv} , i_a , i_b , i_B at 500W/m² to 1000 W/m². (g) T_e , P_{pv} , ω_{est} , P_B at 1000W/m² to 500W/m² (h) T_e , P_{pv} , ω_{est} , P_B at 500W/m² to 1000 W/m². (i) T_e , P_{pv} , P_B , θ_{est} at 1000W/m² to 500W/m². (j) T_e , P_{pv} , P_B , θ_{est} at 500W/m² to 1000 W/m². (k) i_a , i_b , i_c , i_B at 1000W/m² to 500W/m² (l) i_a , i_b , i_c , i_B at at 500W/m² to 1000 W/m².
- Fig. 5.29 Dynamic performance of drive when pump fully fed by battery storage and fully fed by solar PV array. (a) T_e , P_{pv} , ω_{est} , P_B at radiation changeover from 1000W/m² to 0 W/m². (b) T_e , P_{pv} , P_B , θ_{est} at radiation changeover from 1000W/m² to 0W/m². (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , i_a at radiation changeover from 1000W/m² to 0W/m².
- Fig. 5.30 Starting performance of system at 1000W/m².
- Fig. 5.31 Steady state performance of SyRM drive (a) S , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_B , i_B , P_B (b) i_{abc} , V_{dc} , ω_{est} , T_e , T_L , θ_{est}
- Fig. 5.32 Dynamic behaviour of system when solar insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 400W/m² (a) S , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_B , i_B , P_B (b) i_{abc} , V_{dc} , ω_{est} , T_e , T_L , θ_{est}
- Fig. 5.33 Performance of solar PV array (a) 300W/m² (b) 1000W/m²
- Fig. 5.34 Starting Performance of the system at 1000W/m² (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , ω_{est} , i_B (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_{dc} , i_a
- Fig. 5.35 Steady state performance of battery supported proposed water pumping system at 1000W/m² (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , ω_{est} (b) V_{dc} , i_a , i_b , i_c (c) i_{sd} , i_{sq} , ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq}
- Fig. 5.36 Dynamic performance of BES supported water pumping system when solar insolation varied from 1000W/m² to 500W/m² and vice versa (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_a , i_B (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_a , i_B (c) T_e , P_{pv} , i_B , ω_{est} (d) T_e , P_{pv} , i_B , ω_{est}
- Fig. 5.37 Dynamic performance of system when on SPV array feed power to the drive or only BES provides power to drive (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_a , i_B (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_{dc} , i_B
- Fig. 5.38 Starting performance of system at 1000W/m² (a) S , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , P_B (b) i_{abc} , ω_{est} , T_e , T_L , V_L , I_L , θ_{est}
- Fig. 5.39 Steady state performance of system when solar radiation is 1000W/m² (a) S , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_B , i_B , P_B (b) i_{abc} , ω_{est} , T_e , T_L , V_L , I_L , θ_{est}
- Fig. 5.40 Dynamic performance of system when solar radiation is varied from 1000W/m² to 300W/m² (a) S , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_B , i_B , P_B (b) i_{abc} , ω_{est} , T_e , T_L , V_L , I_L , θ_{est}
- Fig. 5.41 Efficiency curve of MPPT at 1000W/m²
- Fig. 5.42 Steady state performance of system when solar isolation is 1000W/m² (a) V_L , I_L , i_a , ω_{est} (b) V_{dc} , i_B , ω_{est} , P_{pv} (c) ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , θ_{est} , ω_{est}
- Fig. 5.43 Performance of load parameters (a) V_L , I_L (b) P_L (c) I_L THD (d) V_L THD
- Fig. 5.44 Dynamic performance of the system when solar insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 500W/m² and vice versa (a) I_L , i_a , I_{pv} , i_B at insolation decreased (b)

- I_L , i_a , I_{pv} , i_B at insolation increased (c) V_{pv} , I_L , i_a , i_B at insolation decreased (d) V_{pv} , I_L , i_a , i_B at insolation increased.
- Fig. 6.1 Single phase single stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system feeding local loads using single-phase inverter
- Fig. 6.2 Double stage single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system feeding local loads using single-phase inverter
- Fig. 6.3 Control of H-bridge inverter
- Fig. 6.4 Control of *PFC* boost converter
- Fig. 6.5 Control of SyRM drive
- Fig. 6.6 S-SOGI structure
- Fig. 6.7 SyRM state space vector diagram
- Fig. 6.8 MATLAB/Simulink model of single stage single-phase grid-connected solar water pumping systems
- Fig. 6.9 MATLAB/Simulink model of double stage single-phase grid-connected solar water pumping systems
- Fig. 6.10 Laboratory test setup
- Fig. 6.11 Steady state response of the drive when photovoltaic array feeding power to pump (a) S , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_{dc} , V_L , I_L (b) v_g , i_g , i_{abc} , ω_{est} , θ_{est} , T_e , T_L
- Fig. 6.12 Steady state response of the system when only grid feeding power to pump (a) S , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_{dc} , V_L , I_L (b) v_g , i_g , i_{abc} , ω_{est} , θ_{est} , T_e , T_L (c) THD of grid current i_g
- Fig. 6.13 Dynamic response of system when solar radiation reduced 1000W/m^2 to 200W/m^2 (a) S , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_{dc} , V_L , I_L (b) v_g , i_g , i_{abc} , ω_{est} , θ_{est} , T_e , T_L (c) THD of i_g
- Fig. 6.14 Dynamic response of system when solar radiation reduced 0W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 (a) S , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , V_{dc} , V_L , I_L (b) v_g , i_g , i_{abc} , ω_{est} , θ_{est} , T_e , T_L
- Fig. 6.15 MPPT performance of the drive (a) 1000W/m^2 (b) 600W/m^2
- Fig. 6.16 Starting performance of drive (a) I_{pv} , i_a , I_L , ω_{est} (b) I_{pv} , i_a , i_g , ω_{est}
- Fig. 6.17 Drive steady state performance when only grid feeds power (a) v_g , i_g , θ_{est} , ω_{est} (b) v_g , i_g , V_L , I_L
- Fig. 6.18 Grid parameters (a) v_g , i_g (b) grid power (c) i_g THD (d) v_g THD
- Fig. 6.19 Load Parameters (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) V_L THD (d) I_L THD
- Fig. 6.20 Drive steady state performance when only solar PV array feeds power (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , ω_{est} (b) P_{pv} , V_L , I_L , ω_{est} (c) ω_{est} , ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , θ_{est}
- Fig. 6.21 Drive steady state performance when both sources feeds power (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , v_g , i_g (b) I_{pv} , v_g , i_g , ω_{est} (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_g , ω_{est}
- Fig. 6.22 Drive transient performance when solar PV array feeds power at 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 and reverse (a) I_{pv} , I_L , i_a , ω_{est} (b) I_{pv} , I_L , i_a , ω_{est} (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , ω_{est} (d) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , P_{pv} , ω_{est} (e) ω_{est} , ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , θ_{est} (f) ω_{est} , ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , θ_{est}
- Fig. 6.23 Drive dynamic performance when both solar PV array and grid feeds power to loads at 800W/m^2 to 200W/m^2 and 200W/m^2 to 800W/m^2 (a) I_{pv} , I_L , i_g , ω_{est} (b) I_{pv} , I_L , i_g , ω_{est} (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_g , ω_{est} (d) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_g , ω_{est}
- Fig. 6.24 Grid parameters when both sources are available (a) v_g , i_g (b) grid power (c) i_g THD (d) v_g THD
- Fig. 6.25 Load Parameters when both sources are available (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) V_L THD (d) I_L THD

- Fig. 6.26 Steady state performance of the system when only SPV array feeds power to the load (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_{dc}, V_L, I_L$ (b) $v_g, i_g, i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, \theta_{est}, T_e, T_L$
- Fig. 6.27 Steady state performance of the system when only grid feeds power to the load (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_{dc}, V_L, I_L$ (b) $v_g, i_g, i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, \theta_{est}, T_e, T_L$ (c) Harmonic spectrum of i_g
- Fig. 6.28 Dynamic response of system when solar radiation reduced 1000W/m^2 to 200W/m^2 (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_{dc}, V_L, I_L$ (b) $v_g, i_g, i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, \theta_{est}, T_e, T_L$ (c) Harmonic spectrum of i_g
- Fig. 6.29 Dynamic response of system when solar radiation reduced 1000W/m^2 to 0W/m^2 (a) $S, V_{pv}, I_{pv}, P_{pv}, V_{dc}, V_L, I_L$ (b) $v_g, i_g, i_{abc}, \omega_{est}, \theta_{est}, T_e, T_L$
- Fig. 6.30 MPPT behaviour of system (a) 0.5kW/m^2 (b) 1kW/m^2
- Fig. 6.31 Starting behaviour of system (a) PV radiation is 1kW/m^2 and the grid is unavailable (b) Both Grid and PV array available
- Fig. 6.32 Steady state response of Drive when only grid provide power (a) $v_g, i_g, \theta_{est}, \omega_{est}$ (b) $v_g, i_g, V_{dc}, \omega_{est}$ (c) v_g, i_g, V_L, I_L
- Fig. 6.33 Grid parameters when only grid feeding power (a) v_g, i_g (b) Grid Power (c) i_g THD (d) v_g THD
- Fig. 6.34 Load Parameters when only grid feeding power (a) V_L, I_L (b) Load Power (c) I_L THD (d) V_L THD
- Fig. 6.35 Steady state behaviour of system when solar insolation is 1000W/m^2 (a) $V_{pv}, I_{pv}, V_{dc}, \omega_{est}$ (b) $V_L, I_L, P_{pv}, \omega_{est}$ (c) $\psi_{sd}, \psi_{sq}, \theta_{est}, \omega_{est}$
- Fig. 6.36 Drive steady state behaviour when solar PV array is 500W/m^2 & grid is present (a) V_{pv}, I_{pv}, v_g, i_g (b) $I_{pv}, v_g, i_g, \omega_{est}$ (c) $V_L, I_L, V_{dc}, \omega_{est}$
- Fig. 6.37 Dynamic behaviour of drive when solar insolation changes from 1kW/m^2 - 0.6kW/m^2 & vice versa (a) $I_{pv}, I_L, i_a, \omega_{est}$ (b) $I_{pv}, I_L, i_a, \omega_{est}$ (c) $V_{pv}, I_{pv}, V_{dc}, \omega_{est}$ (d) $V_{pv}, I_{pv}, V_{dc}, \omega_{est}$ (e) $\omega_{est}, \psi_{sd}, \psi_{sq}, \theta_{est}$ (f) $\omega_{est}, \psi_{sd}, \psi_{sq}, \theta_{est}$
- Fig. 6.38 Dynamic response of drive under grid-interfaced mode and when PV array is changes from 0.5kW/m^2 to 0.8kW/m^2 and vice versa (a) $V_L, I_L, P_{pv}, \omega_{est}$ at 0.5kW/m^2 - 0.8kW/m^2 (b) $V_L, I_L, P_{pv}, \omega_{est}$ at 0.8kW/m^2 - 0.5kW/m^2 (c) i_g, I_{pv}, I_L, i_a at 0.5kW/m^2 - 0.8kW/m^2 (d) i_g, I_{pv}, I_L, i_a at 0.8kW/m^2 - 0.5kW/m^2 (e) $V_{pv}, I_{pv}, \omega_{est}, i_g$ at 0.5kW/m^2 - 0.8kW/m^2 (f) $V_{pv}, I_{pv}, \omega_{est}, i_g$ at 0.8kW/m^2 - 0.5kW/m^2
- Fig. 6.39 Grid parameters when both grid and solar PV array at 400W/m^2 feeding power (a) v_g, i_g (b) Grid Power (c) i_g THD (d) v_g THD
- Fig. 6.40 Load parameter when both solar photovoltaic array and grid feeding power (a) V_L, I_L (b) Load power (c) I_L THD (d) V_L THD
- Fig. 7.1 Single stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter
- Fig. 7.2 Double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter
- Fig. 7.3 Single stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system feeding local loads using single-phase inverter
- Fig. 7.4 Double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system feeding local loads using single phase inverter
- Fig. 7.5 PV voltage estimations

- Fig. 7.6 MATLAB model of single stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter
- Fig. 7.7 MATLAB model of double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter
- Fig. 7.8 MATLAB model of single stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system feeding local loads using single-phase inverter.
- Fig. 7.9 MATLAB model of double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system feeding local loads using single phase inverter
- Fig. 7.10 Developed hardware prototype of single-phase grid interfaced battery supported solar water pumping system.
- Fig. 7.11 Starting performance of system (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM parameters
- Fig. 7.12 Steady state performance of system at 1000W/m² (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) machine parameters
- Fig. 7.13 Dynamic performance of system (a) performance of SPV array, BES parameter at insolation decreased from 1000W/m²- 200W/m² (b) performance of SPV array, BES parameter at insolation decreased from 300W/m²- 1000W/m²
- Fig. 7.14 MPPT Performance of system at 1000W/m²
- Fig. 7.15 Starting performance of drive.
- Fig. 7.16 Steady state performance of drive when only grid provide power to pump (a) v_g , i_g , V_{dc} , ω_{est} (b) v_g , i_g , i_{Ls} , ω_{est}
- Fig. 7.17 Steady state performance of grid parameters
- Fig. 7.18 Steady state performance of drive when only SPV array feeds power (a) v_g , i_g , V_{pv} , I_{pv} (b) I_{pv} , i_g , θ_{est} , ω_{est} (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , i_a
- Fig. 7.19 Steady state performance of system when only BES feeds power (a) V_{dc} , I_{pv} , i_B , i_a (b) I_{pv} , i_B , ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq}
- Fig. 7.20 Dynamic performance of system when both SPV array and grid feed power (a) v_g , i_g , V_{pv} , I_{pv} at insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 400W/m² (b) v_g , i_g , V_{pv} , I_{pv} at insolation changed from 400W/m² to 1000W/m² (c) I_{pv} , i_g , i_{sd} , i_{sq} at insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 400W/m² (d) I_{pv} , i_g , i_{sd} , i_{sq} at insolation changed from 400W/m² to 1000W/m²
- Fig. 7.21 Dynamic performance of system when both SPV array and grid feed power (a) v_g , i_g , I_{pv} , ω_{est} at insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 0W/m² (b) I_{pv} , i_g , i_{sd} , i_{sq} at insolation changed from 00W/m² to 1000W/m²
- Fig. 7.22 Dynamic performance of system when both SPV array and BES feed power (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , ω_{est} at insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 500W/m² (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , i_a at insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 500W/m² (c) I_{pv} , i_B , θ_{est} , ω_{est} at insolation changed from 500W/m² to 1000W/m²
- Fig. 7.23 Steady state performance of system at 400W/m² (a) SPV array, battery parameters (b) SyRM parameters
- Fig. 7.24 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation increased from 400W/m² to 1000W/m²

- Fig. 7.25 Dynamic performance of system at solar insolation decreased from 1000W/m^2 to 300W/m^2
- Fig. 7.26 Dynamic performance of system at solar insolation decreased from 1000W/m^2 to 0W/m^2
- Fig. 7.27 MPPT performance of system (a) 500W/m^2 (b) 1000W/m^2
- Fig. 7.28 Starting Performance of system when both SPV array and grid feed power
- Fig. 7.29 Steady state performance of drive when only grid provides power (a) v_g, i_g, i_a, V_{dc} (b) $v_g, i_g, \theta_{est}, \omega_{est}$ (c) $v_g, i_g, i_{Ls}, \omega_{est}$.
- Fig. 7.30 Steady state performance of grid parameters
- Fig. 7.31 Steady state performance of drive when only SPV array feeds power (a) $V_{pv}, I_{pv}, V_{dc}, i_a$, (b) $V_{pv}, i_a, i_b, \omega_{est}$ (c) $V_{pv}, I_{pv}, V_{dc}, i_B$ (d) $v_g, i_g, P_{pv}, \omega_{est}$
- Fig. 7.32 Steady state performance of drive when only BES feeds power (a) $V_{pv}, \omega_{est}, I_{pv}, i_B$ (b) $i_{sd}, i_{sq}, I_{pv}, i_B$
- Fig. 7.33 Dynamic performance of system when both SPV array and grid feed power (a) $v_g, i_g, P_{pv}, \omega_{est}$ at insolation changed from 900W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (b) $v_g, i_g, P_{pv}, \omega_{est}$ at insolation changed from 500W/m^2 to 900W/m^2 (c) $I_{pv}, i_g, V_{dc}, \omega_{est}$ at insolation changed from 900W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (d) $I_{pv}, i_g, V_{dc}, \omega_{est}$ at insolation changed from 500W/m^2 to 900W/m^2
- Fig. 7.34 Dynamic performance of system when both SPV array and grid feed power (a) $I_{pv}, i_g, i_{sd}, i_{sq}$ at insolation changed from 900W/m^2 to 0W/m^2 (b) $v_g, i_g, I_{pv}, \omega_{est}$ at insolation changed from 0W/m^2 to 900W/m^2
- Fig. 7.35 Dynamic performance of system when both SPV array and BES feed power (a) $i_{sd}, i_{sq}, I_{pv}, i_B$ at insolation changed from 1000W/m^2 to 400W/m^2 (b) $\psi_{sd}, \psi_{sq}, I_{pv}, i_B$ at insolation changed from 400W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2
- Fig. 7.36 Starting performance of system (a) solar PV array, battery parameters (b) local loads and motor parameters
- Fig. 7.37 Steady state performance of system at 1000W/m^2 (a) solar PV array, battery parameters (b) local load and motor parameters
- Fig. 7.38 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation varied from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (a) solar PV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM, local load parameters.
- Fig. 7.39 MPPT Performance of System
- Fig. 7.40 Starting performance of system
- Fig. 7.41 Steady state performance of load parameters
- Fig. 7.42 Steady state performance of drive at 1000W/m^2 (a) T_e, I_{pv}, I_L, i_B (b) $i_a, i_b, i_c, \omega_{est}$ (c) $\psi_{sd}, \psi_{sq}, \theta_{est}, \omega_{est}$
- Fig. 7.43 Dynamic performance of the system at solar insolation changed from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 and 500W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 (a) T_e, I_{pv}, I_L, i_B (b) I_{pv}, i_B, V_L, I_L (c) $I_{pv}, i_B, I_L, \omega_{est}$
- Fig. 7.44 Starting and steady performance of system at 1000W/m^2 (a) SPV, battery parameters (b) SyRM and local load parameters
- Fig. 7.45 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation decreased from 1000W/m^2 to 300W/m^2 (a) SPV array, battery performance (b) SyRM, load performance.
- Fig. 7.46 MPPT performance of system at 1000W/m^2
- Fig. 7.47 Steady state performance of system at 1000W/m^2 (a) $V_{pv}, I_{pv}, i_B, \omega_{est}$ (b) I_{pv}, i_B, I_L, i_a

- Fig. 7.48 Steady state performance of load parameters
- Fig. 7.49 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation is varied from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 and vice versa (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , I_L (b)(c) I_{pv} , i_B , V_L , I_L (d) I_{pv} , i_B , V_L , I_L
- Fig. 7.50 Comparison between actual and estimated PV voltage
- Fig. 8.1 Single stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with grid synchronization.
- Fig. 8.2 Double stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with grid synchronization.
- Fig. 8.3 VSC control in grid integrated mode
- Fig. 8.4 Structure of MOGI
- Fig. 8.5 Schematic diagram of MOGI -PLL
- Fig. 8.6 Control VSC in grid outage mode
- Fig. 8.7 MOGI-PLL based mode transition control to synchronize SyRM drivee with grid
- Fig. 8.8 Field oriented control of SyRM
- Fig. 8.9 Grid side VSC control in different modes of operation
- Fig. 8.10 SOGI- FLL structure
- Fig. 8.11 MATLAB model of single stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with grid synchronization.
- Fig. 8.12 MATLAB model of double stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with grid synchronization.
- Fig. 8.13 Experimental Lab based test setup.
- Fig. 8.14 Steady state performance of system when only SPV array provides power (a) PV array, load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters (c) grid current THD.
- Fig. 8.15 Steady state performance of system when only grid provides power (a) PV array, load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters (c) grid current THD.
- Fig. 8.16 Dynamic performance of the system at insolation changed from 1000W/m^2 to 400W/m^2 (a)SPV array, load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters (c) harmonic spectrum of grid current
- Fig. 8.17 Dynamic performance of the system at insolation changed from 400W/m^2 to 0W/m^2 (a)SPV array, load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters
- Fig. 8.18 Dynamic performance of the system with increase in load demand (a) SPV array, load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters
- Fig. 8.19 Mode transition of a system from grid integrated to grid outage condition
- Fig. 8.20 SPV array characteristics at various values of solar insolation (a) 1000W/m^2 (b) 500W/m^2
- Fig. 8.21 Drives starting performance
- Fig. 8.22 Steady state performance under grid integrated mode (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) I_L THD (d) V_L THD (e) v_g , i_g (f) grid power (g) v_g THD (h) i_g THD
- Fig. 8.23 Steady state performance under grid integrated mode at rated SPV array (a) i_g , I_{pv} , I_L , i_a (b) v_g , i_g , I_{pv} , ω_{est} (c) i_g , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , ω_{est}
- Fig. 8.24 Dynamic performance at 1kW/m^2 to 0.4kW/m^2 & reverse (a) v_g , i_g , I_{pv} , ω_{est} (b) v_g , i_g , I_{pv} , ω_{est} (c) i_g , V_{dc} , I_{pv} , ω_{est} (d) i_g , V_{dc} , I_{pv} , ω_{est} (e) i_g , I_{pv} , I_L , i_a (f) i_g , I_{pv} , I_L , i_a
- Fig. 8.25 Mode transition of a system from grid integrated to grid outage condition (a) v_g , V_L , i_g , I_L (b) i_g , I_L , STS
- Fig. 8.26 Mode transition of a system from grid outage to grid integrated condition (a) v_g , V_L , i_g , I_L (b) θ_g , θ_L , i_g , I_L

- Fig. 8.27 Steady state performance of the system at insolation of 1000W/m^2 . (a)SPV array, load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters
- Fig. 8.28 Dynamic performance of the system when insolation is varied from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (a) SPV array, load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters (c) harmonic spectrum of i_g .
- Fig. 8.29 Dynamic performance of the system with decreased in local load demand (a)SPV array, load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters.
- Fig. 8.30 Dynamic performance of the system with increased local load demand (a) SPV array, load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters.
- Fig. 8.31 MPPT characteristics
- Fig. 8.32 Steady-state response of system under grid integrated operation (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) I_L THD (d) V_L THD (e) v_g , i_g (f) grid power (g) i_g THD (h) v_g THD
- Fig. 8.33 Steady-state analysis of drive under grid integrated operation at 1000W/m^2 (a) v_g , i_g , I_{pv} , ω_{est} (b) V_{dc} , I_{pv} , i_g , ω_{est}
- Fig. 8.34 Dynamic analysis of drive at S changed to 1000W/m^2 to 0W/m^2 (a) I_{pv} , i_g , I_L , i_a (b) v_g , i_g , I_{pv} , ω_{est}
- Fig. 8.35 Dynamic analysis of system (a) v_g , i_g , I_{pv} , ω_{est} at 1000W/m^2 to 400W/m^2 (b) v_g , i_g , I_{pv} , ω_{est} at 400W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 (c) V_{dc} , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , ω_{est} at 1000W/m^2 to 400W/m^2 (d) V_{dc} , V_{pv} , I_{pv} , ω_{est} at 400W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2
- Fig. 8.36 Seamless transition from grid connected operation to standalone operation
- Fig. 8.37 Seamless transition from standalone to grid connected operation
- Fig. 9.1 Single stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter.
- Fig. 9.2 Double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter.
- Fig. 9.3 Double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system.
- Fig. 9.4 MATLAB Model of single stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter.
- Fig. 9.5 MATLAB model of double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional DC-DC converter.
- Fig. 9.6 MATLAB model of double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system
- Fig. 9.7 Laboratory setup of developed drive system
- Fig. 9.8 Starting performance of system (a) SPV and BES parameters (b) SyRM and load parameters
- Fig. 9.9 Steady state performance of proposed system at 1000W/m^2 solar radiation (a) solar PV array and battery parameters (b) SyRM and load parameters
- Fig. 9.10 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation is varied from 1000W/m^2 to 500W/m^2 (a) solar PV array and battery parameters (b) SyRM and local load parameters.
- Fig. 9.12 Starting performance of system.
- Fig. 9.13 Steady state performance of local load (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) I_L THD (d) V_L THD

- Fig. 9.14 Steady state performance of drive (a) I_{pv} , i_B , V_L , I_L (b) V_L , I_L , i_B , ω_{est} (c) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , I_L , V_L
- Fig. 9.15 Dynamic performance of the system at solar insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 500W/m² and 500W/m² to 1000W/m² (a) T_e , I_{pv} , I_L , i_B (b) I_{pv} , i_B , V_L , I_L (c) I_{pv} , i_B , I_L , ω_{est} .
- Fig. 9.16 Starting performance of system (a) solar PV array and battery parameters (b) local load and machine parameters.
- Fig. 9.17 Steady state performance of system at 1000W/m² solar insolation (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) load, SyRM parameters
- Fig. 9.18 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 300W/m² (a) PV array, battery parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters.
- Fig. 9.19 Performance of solar PV array (a) 600W/m² (b) 1000W/m²
- Fig. 9.20 Steady state performance of system at 1000W/m² (a) ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , i_{sd} , i_{sq} (b) ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , θ_{est} , ω_{est} (c) V_{dc} , I_{pv} , i_B , ω_{est}
- Fig. 9.21 Steady performance of the load parameters (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) load voltage THD (d) I_L THD
- Fig. 9.22 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation varied from 1000W/m² to 0W/m² and vice versa (a) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , i_B , I_L (b) V_{pv} , i_B , V_L , I_L
- Fig. 9.23 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation varied from 1000W/m² to 500W/m² and vice versa (a) P_{pv} , i_B , I_L , V_L (b) P_{pv} , i_B , I_L , V_L
- Fig. 9.24 Starting performance of system (a) SPV, BES parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters
- Fig. 9.25 Steady state performance of system (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters
- Fig. 9.26 Dynamic performance of drive when solar insolation reduced 1000W/m² to 400W/m² (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters
- Fig. 9.27 MPPT performance at an insolation of (a) 700W/m² (b) 1000W/m²
- Fig. 9.28 Starting Performance of system.
- Fig. 9.29 Steady state performance of load and BES parameters at solar insolation of 1000W/m² (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) I_L THD (d) V_L THD (e) V_B , i_B (f) battery power
- Fig. 9.30 Steady state performance of drive at 1000W/m² of solar insolation (a) i_B , I_{pv} , I_L , ω_{est} (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_{dc} , i_B (c) ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , ω_{est} , i_a (d) i_B , I_{pv} , V_L , I_L
- Fig. 9.31 Dynamic performance of the system at solar insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 500W/m² and vice versa (a) i_B , I_{pv} , I_L , ω_{est} at 1000W/m² to 500W/m² (b) i_B , I_{pv} , I_L , ω_{est} at 500W/m² to 1000W/m² (c) i_B , V_{dc} , V_L , I_L at 1000W/m² to 500W/m² (d) i_B , V_{dc} , V_L , I_L at 500W/m² to 1000W/m².
- Fig. 9.32 Dynamic performance of the system when solar insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 0W/m² and vice versa (a) I_{pv} , I_L , θ_{est} , i_B (b) V_{pv} , I_{pv} , V_{dc} , i_B
- Fig. 10.1 Single stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with grid synchronization
- Fig. 10.2 Double stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with grid synchronization
- Fig. 10.3 Control scheme of the system
- Fig. 10.4 D-SOGI based signal extraction of 'a' phase.
- Fig. 10.5 Dual SOGI for flux estimation of SyRM

- Fig. 10.6 Field oriented control of motor
- Fig. 10.7 MATLAB model of single stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with grid synchronization.
- Fig. 10.8 MATLAB model of double stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with grid synchronization
- Fig. 10.9 Experimental lab prototype
- Fig. 10.10 Starting performance of system (a) solar PV array, local load parameters (b) SyRM, and grid parameters.
- Fig. 10.11 Steady state performance of system (a) solar PV array, local load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters (c) harmonic spectrum of grid current
- Fig. 10.12 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation varied from 1000W/m² to 200W/m² (a) solar PV array, local load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters
- Fig. 10.13 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation varied from 200W/m² to 0W/m² (a) solar PV array, local load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters
- Fig. 10.14 Mode transition control from grid connected to standalone mode
- Fig. 10.15 System MPPT response (a) at 1000W/m² (b) at 500W/m²
- Fig. 10.16 Starting response of the system
- Fig. 10.17 Steady-state response of system in on- grid mode of operation (a) V_L , I_L (b) load power (c) I_L THD (d) V_L THD (e) v_g , i_g (f) grid power (g) i_g THD (h) v_g THD
- Fig. 10.18 Steady-state response in on-grid mode (a) V_{dc} , v_g , i_g , ω_{est} (b) V_{dc} , I_L , v_g , i_g (c) ψ_{sd} , ψ_{sq} , θ_{est} , ω_{est}
- Fig. 10.19 System dynamic response at 1000W/m² to 400W/m² and vice versa (a) I_{pv} , i_g , I_L , ω_{est} . (b) I_{pv} , i_g , I_L , ω_{est} . (c) V_{dc} , I_{pv} , i_g , i_a (d) V_{dc} , I_{pv} , i_g , i_a . (e) V_{dc} , I_L , v_g , i_g . (f) V_{dc} , I_L , v_g , i_g . (g) V_{dc} , I_{pv} , i_g , I_L at 1000W/m² to 0W/m². (h) V_{dc} , I_{pv} , i_g , I_L at 0W/m² to 1000W/m².
- Fig. 10.20 System dynamic response under load change
- Fig. 10.21 Response of the system under grid recover
- Fig. 10.22 Response of the system under grid outage condition (a) v_g , V_L , θ_g , θ_L (b) V_{dc} , v_g , i_g , ω_{est}
- Fig. 10.23 Starting performance of system (a) solar PV array, local load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters
- Fig. 10.24 Steady state performance of system (a) solar PV array, local load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters
- Fig. 10.25 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation changed from 1000W/m² to 200W/m² (a) solar PV array, local load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters (c) harmonic spectra of i_g
- Fig. 10.26 Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation changed from 200W/m² to 0W/m² (a) solar PV array, local load parameters (b) SyRM, grid parameters
- Fig. 10.27 SPV array characteristics curve at varying solar radiations (a) 1000W/m² (b) 400W/m²
- Fig. 10.28 Steady-state behavior of water pumping system under grid coupled-mode (a) V_L , I_L (b) load Power (c) I_L THD (d) V_L THD (e) $v_{g(L-L)}$, i_g (f) P_g (g) $v_{g(L-L)}$ THD (h) i_g THD
- Fig. 10.30 Transient behavior of the water pumping system when SPV array changes from 1kW/m² to 0kW/m² and vice versa

Fig. 10.31	Performance of system during standalone
Fig. 10.32	Behaviour of system during grid recovery
Fig. 11.1	Single stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with battery and grid synchronization
Fig. 11.2	Double stage grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with battery and grid synchronization
Fig. 11.3	Proposed system modes of operation
Fig. 11.4	Bidirectional DC- DC converter control
Fig. 11.5	Single stage grid connected sensorless SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with BES and grid synchronization
Fig. 11.6	Double stage grid connected sensorless SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with BES and grid synchronization
Fig. 11.7	Hardware prototype of the developed system
Fig. 11.8	Starting performance of system (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters.
Fig. 11.9	Steady state performance of system (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters
Fig. 11.10	Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation is changed from 1000W/m^2 - 200W/m^2 (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters
Fig. 11.11	Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation is changed from 300W/m^2 - 1000W/m^2
Fig. 11.12	Performance of solar PV array at 1000W/m^2 of solar insolation
Fig. 11.13	Starting Performance of system.
Fig. 11.14	Steady state performance of system at solar insolation of 600W/m^2 (a) I_{pv} , i_B , I_L , ω_{est} (b) I_{pv} , i_B , V_L , ω_{est} (c) V_{pv} , i_B , I_L , ω_{est}
Fig. 11.15	Steady state performance of battery energy storage and local load
Fig. 11.16	Dynamic performance of the system when solar insolation is varied from 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 and vice versa (a) V_L , I_L , i_B , i_a at insolation decreased (b) V_L , I_L , i_B , i_a at insolation increased (c) I_{pv} , i_B , I_L , ω_{est} at insolation decreased (d) I_{pv} , i_B , I_L , ω_{est} at insolation increased.
Fig. 11.17	Starting performance of system (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters.
Fig. 11.18	Steady state performance of system at 1000W/m^2 (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters
Fig. 11.19	Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation varied from 1000W/m^2 - 400W/m^2 (a) SPV array, BES parameters (b) SyRM, load parameters
Fig. 11.20	Dynamic performance of system when solar insolation varied from 1000W/m^2 - 0W/m^2
Fig. 11.21	PV array performance at 800W/m^2 solar insolation
Fig. 11.22	Steady state performance of system at 1000W/m^2 (a) V_L , I_L , i_B , i_a (b) I_{pv} , i_B , I_L , i_a (c) I_{pv} , i_B , I_L , ω_{est}
Fig. 11.23	Dynamic performance of the system at varying insolation (a) I_{pv} , i_B , V_L , ω_{est} at insolation changed from 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 (b) I_{pv} , i_B , V_L , ω_{est} at insolation changed from 600W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2 (c) I_{pv} , i_B , I_L , ω_{est} at insolation changed

from 1000W/m^2 to 600W/m^2 (d) I_{pv} , i_B , I_L , ω_{est} at insolation changed from 600W/m^2 to 1000W/m^2

Fig. 12.1 Efficiency estimation of SyRM with respect to solar insolation

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Standards, Testing, and Quality Requirements for Solar PV Systems
Table 3.1	Frame Dimensions of Machine
Table 3.2	Compilation of Slot/Pole Combinations
Table 3.3	Permitted Flux Densities of the Magnetic Circuit for Various Standard Electrical Machines
Table 3.4	Stator Slot Parameters
Table 3.5	Stator and Winding Parameters
Table 3.6	Rotor Parameters
Table 3.7	Parameters of SyRM
Table 3.8	Performance of SyRM with different rotor geometries
Table 3.9	Motor Performance parameters
Table 4.1	Quantitative analysis of the presented configurations
Table 7.1	Design of single stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional dc-dc converter
Table 7.2	Design of double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional dc-dc converter
Table 7.3	Design of single stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system feeding local loads using single-phase inverter
Table 7.4	Design of double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system feeding local loads using single-phase inverter
Table 9.1	Design of single stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional dc-dc converter
Table 9.2	Design of double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system employing bidirectional dc-dc converter
Table 9.3	Design of double stage battery supported single phase grid connected sensor less SyRM drive for solar water pumping system without bidirectional dc-dc converter
Table 11.1	Design of single stage grid connected SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with BES and grid synchronization
Table 11.2	Design of double stage grid connected SyRM drive for solar water pumping system with BES and grid synchronization

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Alternating Current
ADC	Analog to Digital Converter
Ah	Ampere Hour
ALA	Axially Laminated Anisotropic
BDDC	Bidirectional DC-DC Converter
BES	Battery Energy Storage
BEMF	Back EMF
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
BLDC	Brushless DC
CCM	Continuous Conduction Mode
CEC	Clean Energy Council
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DAC	Digital to Analog Converter
DBR	Diode Bridge Rectifier
DC	Direct Current
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DSOGI	Dual Second Order Generalized Integrator
DTC	Direct Torque Control
EMF	Electromotive Force
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
FEA	Finite Element Analysis
FEM	Finite Element Methods
FFT	Fast Fourier transformation
FLL	Frequency Locked Loop
FOC	Field Oriented Control
IC	Integrated Circuits
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IGBT	Integrated Gate Bipolar Transistor
IM	Induction Motor
InC	Incremental Conductance
LPF	Low Pass Filter
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MNRE	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
MOGI	Mixed Order Generalized Integrator
MPP	Maximum Power Point
MPPT	Maximum Power Point Tracking
MTPA	Maximum Torque Per Ampere
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
P & O	Perturb and observe
PCC	Point of Common Coupling
PFC	Power Factor Correction
PI	Proportional- Integrator
PLL	Phase Locked Loop

PM	Permanent Magnet
PMSM	Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor
PQ	Power Quality
PV	Photovoltaic
PWM	Pulse width Modulation
RE	Renewable Energy
RMS	Root Mean Square
SOC	State of Charge
S-SOGI	Single Second Order Generalized Integrator
SOGI	Second Order Generalized Integrator
SPV	Solar Photovoltaic
SRM	Switched Reluctance Motor
STS	Solid State Switch
SWP	Solar Water Pumping
SyRM	Synchronous Reluctance Motor
TF	Transfer Function
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
TLA	Transversally Laminated Anisotropic
TOGI	Third Order Generalized Integrator
UPF	Unity Power Factor
UVT	Unit Vector Template
VSC	Voltage Source Converter
VSI	Voltage Source Inverter

LIST OF SYMBOLS

ρ_{Cu}	Resistivity of copper (Ωm)
B	Magnetic flux density (T)
H	Magnetic field intensity (A/m)
D_{si}, D_{so}	Stator inner and outer diameters (mm)
l_g	Airgap length (mm)
A_g	Area of airgap (mm^2)
D_{ri}, D_{ro}	Rotor inner and outer diameters (mm)
L_{stk}	Stack height (mm)
L_{end}	End winding length (mm)
Q_s	Number of stator poles
P	Number of poles
k_{w1}	Fundamental winding factor
N_{ph}	Number of turns in series per phase
N_c	Number of coils per phase
N_{par}	Number of parallel paths
A_{su}	Area of the slot (mm^2)
a_z	Conductor cross section area (mm^2)
d_{en}	Diameter of the enameled copper wire (mm)
d_{bare}	Diameter of the bare copper wire (mm)
B_g	Average air gap flux density (T)
A_c	Linear current density (A/m)
C_o	Output coefficient (J/m^3)
I_{phase}, I_{line}	Rated phase and line currents of the motor (A)
V_{phase}, V_{line}	Rated phase and line voltages of the motor (V)
f_s	Operating frequency (Hz)
J	Current density (A/mm^2)
Q_{in}	Input apparent power (kVA)
P_{in}	Input real power (kW)
P_f	Power factor
T_{out}	Average output torque (Nm)
P_{out}	Average power output (kW)
E_{ph}	Induced emf/phase (V)
N_s	Rated speed (rpm)
η_{nom}	Efficiency
τ_u	Stator slot pitch (mm)
A_{st}	Area of the stator tooth (mm)
k_{is}	Iron stacking factor
B_{gmax}	Maximum air gap flux density (T)
ϕ_{slot}	Slot flux (Wb)
B_{slot}	Slot flux density (T)
w_{st}	Width of stator tooth (mm)
w_{sty}	Width of stator yoke (mm)
b_{sl1}	Slot width (mm)
n_b	Number of flux barrier

n_c	Number of flux carrier
K_{inq}	Insulation ratio
w_{br}	Barrier width (mm)
w_{cr}	Carrier width (mm)
w_{Tr}	Width of tangential rib (mm)
R_{ph}	Phase resistance (Ω)
k_s	Saturation factor
$L_{mag(d)}, L_{mag(q)}$	Dq magnetizing inductances (H)
L_{ls}	Leakage inductance (H)
m	Number of phases
D	Air gap diameter (mm)
ζ_{slot}	Slot leakage permeance (Wb/A)
ζ_{tooth}	Tooth tip permeance (Wb/A)
ζ_h	Differential permeance (Wb/A)
ζ_{ew}	End winding permeance (Wb/A)
θ	Current angle
I_d	d-axis component of the phase current (A)
I_q	q-axis component of the phase current (A)
V_{s-core}	Stator core volume (mm ³)
A_{s-core}	Area of the stator core (mm ²)
D_{sc}	Stator core diameter (mm)
W_{s-core}	Mass of the stator core (kg)
$V_{s-tooth}$	Stator teeth volume (mm ³)
$W_{s-teeth}$	Total mass of all stator teeth (kg)
$A_{barrier}$	Barrier area (mm ²)
D_{shaft}	Shaft Diameter (mm)
W_{rotor}	Rotor mass (kg)
P_{rotor}	Rotor core losses (W)
P_{add}	Additional losses (W)
ζ	Saliency ratio
L_d, L_q	dq axis inductances (H)
V_{pv}	Solar PV array voltage (V)
I_{pv}	Solar PV array current (A)
P_{pv}	Solar PV array power (W)
C_{pv}	PV array capacitance (F)
V_{oc}	Open circuit voltage (V)
I_{sc}	Short circuit current (A)
V_{mpp}	Solar PV array voltage at MPP (V)
I_{mpp}	Solar PV array current at MPP (A)
P_{mpp}	Solar PV array power at MPP (W)
C_{dc}	DC link capacitor (μ F)
L	Boost Inductor (mH)
S_1-S_6	Switching pulses for three phase VSI
$S_{l1}-S_{l4}$	Switching pulses for single phase VSC
C_{dc}	DC link capacitor (μ F)
i_a, i_b, i_c	Three phase current of SyRM (A)

V_{dc}	DC link voltage (V)
V_{dcr}	Reference DC link voltage (V)
L_b	Boost converter inductor (mH)
D_b	Duty ratio of boost convert
D_B	Duty ratio of battery energy storage
L_B	Bidirectional DC-DC converter inductor (mH)
V_B	Battery energy storage voltage (V)
i_B	Battery current (A)
i_{Br}	Reference battery current (A)
L_f	Interfacing Inductor (mH)
R_f, C_f	Ripple filter (Ω , μF)
V_L	Local load voltage (V)
I_L	Local load current (A)
i_g	Sensed grid current (A)
v_g	Sensed grid voltage (V)
u_p, u_q	Unit template
i_{ga}, i_{gb}, i_{gc}	Sensed three phase grid currents (A)
v_{ga}, v_{gb}, v_{gc}	Sensed three phase grid voltages (V)
$i_{gar}, i_{gbr}, i_{gcr}$	Reference three phase grid current (A)
I_{La}, I_{Lb}, I_{Lc}	Sensed three phase load current (A)
f_g, f_L	Grid and load frequency (Hz)
θ_g, θ_L	Phase angle of grid and load
m	Modulation index
α	Overloading factor
V_{rms}, I_{rms}	Rms voltage (V)
$\omega_{ref}, \omega_{est}$	Reference and estimated speed (rpm)
θ_{est}	Estimated rotor position (rad)
T_e	Electromagnetic torque (Nm)
T_{eref}	Reference electromagnetic torque (Nm)
$i_{sd}, i_{sq}, i_{sdr}, i_{sqr}$	Actual and reference dq axis current (A)
ψ_{sd}, ψ_{sq}	dq axes flux linkages (Wb)
P	Number of pole pairs
ρ_s	Angle between stator flux with direct axis of rotor
Δ	Angle between stator flux linkage vector and direct axis of rotor.
t	Dynamics time period.
S_{B1}, S_{B2}	Switching pulse of bidirectional DC-DC converter
K_{vf}, K_{if}	Voltage and current safety factor
α	Overloading factor
R_s	Stator resistance (Ω)
S_g	Switching pulse of PFC boost converter
S_w	Switching pulse of DC-DC boost converter