Theoretical Assessment and Comparative Analysis of Divergence Techniques of DC-DC Converter

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December 1, 2020

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Abstract—This research paper work predominantly focus on altered types of DC-DC converter, it mainly encompasses theoretical derivations and design equations of the converter. Proceeding, DC-DC converter produces maximumproficiency. The maximum proficiency is achieved by using switched mode power converter or chopper. A large number of DC-DC converter circuit topologies are known and it is preferable for the research work.Since most of the punter loads and stowage components use DC supply, DC-DC converters attain high popularity.The converter topology may upsurge or shrinkage the output voltage or else it will result in flip-flopping polarization of output voltage. The converter will be activating at diverse frequency level to progress the accurate response of the scheme.

Keywords: DC-DC Converter, Converter Operation, Design Equations, Supply Voltage, Load Voltage, Inductor, Capacitor, Diode, Switching frequency.

I. INTRODUCTION

DC-DC Converters becoming higher growth rate in the market industry due to low voltage, high power density and higher efficiency. The DC-DC Converters are used in many applications, viz., computer system, electonic phone devices, medicine applications, laptop, motor system drives, ect.. The world is now familiarizing with the automated devices, without which is very vigorous for the mankind to retainsuccessful [1].

So in upcoming technologies by using converter, it is vital to ripen the devices without blunder and with fast response with high efficiency. The semiconductor strategies employ as a swapping devices due to which converters act as a extraordinary switching frequencies. The divergent arrangements of inductor and capacitors in the converters act as a input filter in the circuit.DC-DC Converters are widely used to yield a structured voltage from the source side that may produce ouput voltage lesser or sophisticatedvalue than the input voltage [1][2]. It will be a high frequency power alteration circuits that use high switching transformers, inductors and capacitors. DC-DC converters are categorized into isolated and non-isolated type. Often DC-DC converters is an unrestrained DC voltage it forms from a didoe rectifier which is an tolerant output voltage. The input to the DC-DC converters is an tolerant due to the flucatuations and harmonics in line volatge, so these fluctuations gets revealed in the output which makes it synchronized. These DC-DC converters results in unfettered DC source voltage into controlled DC output voltage at desired level value. Eventually, isolation transformer may or may not occur in DC-DC converter based on the level of requirement stages. The filter capacitor and regulator stages comprisespacking elements which hoard the input energy and then relief the energy to the output at different voltage level, (i.e) higher or lower output level.

The main focus of the research paper work is concerned with the diverse expertise of DC-DC Converters. Division I deals with the Introduction of converter, Division II converse with thedivergence expertise of DC-DC Converter. Division III initates the conclusion of the work.

II. DIVERGENCE EXPERTISE OF DC-DC CONVERTER

DC-DC converters results into categorization

(a) Isolated Converter

(b) Non-Isolated Converter

Non isolated power converter has a single circuit in which a current can drift from the input to load side, (i.e) input and output will share on the common ground. But in isolated converter, it is delivered with isolation and it splits the circuit from input to output by using a tranformer. Consequently in isoltaed converter the input and output path reoccurrence to their own independent ground and there is no path for direct current from one side to another side.

Some of the non-isolated converters and isolated converters are discussed in this review work.

A. Sepic Converter

Figure.1 illustrates the representation diagram of Sepic Converter.It executes both buck and boost operation. L turns as a filter for input current route , R is the resistive load and C turn as a filter at the output voltage [3]. C_s performs as coupling capacitor and it relocates the energy from input to output.

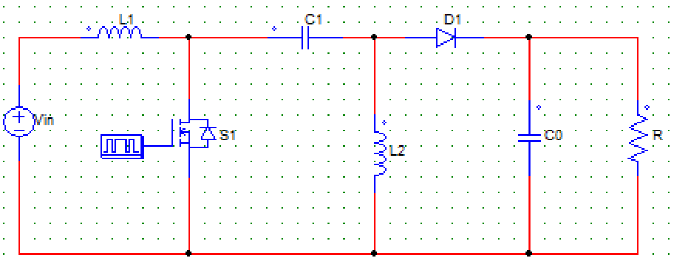

Figure.1 Graphic diagram of Sepic Converter

Operation 1 of Sepic Converter:

When switch S is on state, the inductor L_1 gets electric by the input voltage V_{in} and assume that the coupling capacitor C_s is initailly charged to the input voltage V_{in}, the coupling capacitor gets expulsions through inductor L_2, because the diode is a contrary bias and the load capacitor affords power to the load [3][4]. Figure.2 illustrates the operation 1 of Sepic Converter.

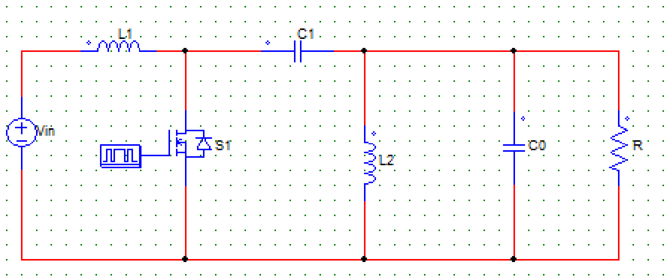

Figure.2 Operation 1 of Sepic Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state

Operation 2 of Sepic Converter:

When switch is in off spot, then the inductor L_1expulsionsover coupling capacitor C_s. Further, the inductor L_2deviations the sign polarity to oppose the change in current path, due to this situation, diode turns on and it is aforward bias [3][4]. The inductor L_2 discharges through load capacitor and resistor load.

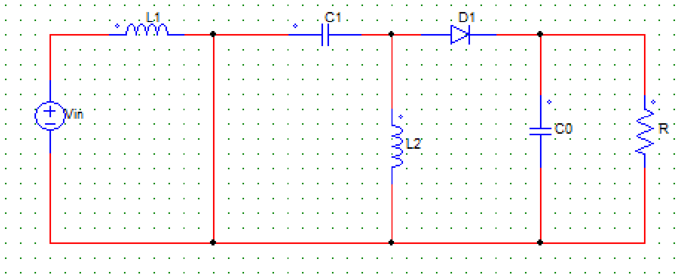

Figure.3 Operation 2 of Sepic Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state

Design Equations of Sepic Converter:

The renovation expansion for the SEPIC converter is given by Eq. (1)

$$V_0 = \frac{\alpha V_{in}}{1-\alpha} \qquad (1)$$

When the control is turned on the inductor gets charging from the output current and then it is delivered to the output capacitor. The output capacitor is specified in. (2)

$$C_0 = \frac{I_0 \alpha}{V_{ripple} * 0.5 * f_s} \qquad (2)$$

The inductor method is given in Eq. (3)

$$L = \frac{V_{in}}{\Delta I_L * f_s} * \alpha \qquad (3)$$

B.Luo Converter:

Luo converter executesgreat voltage conversion with high power density and it results into higher efficiency ratio. It sorts from voltage highperformance to super boost and ultra high technique. The luo converter operates in push pull state and can be operate mainly either switched capacitor or switched inductor type. Figure.4 illustrates the representation diagram of Luo Converter.

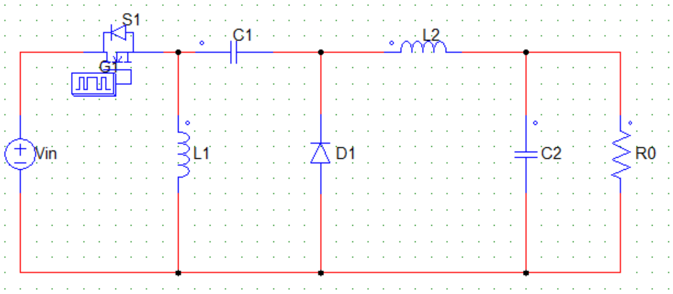

Figure.4 Graphic design of Luo Converter

Operation 1 of Luo Converter:

In stage 1 operation, when the controller is in ON position, the inductor L_1 is indicted by the supply voltage, but the inductor L_2 grips the energy from the source to the capacitor C_1.Figure.5 depicts the Operation 1 of Luo Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state [5] [6].The current flow operation takes place in stage 1 depicts as V_1-S-C_1-L_1-R_0-V_{in}

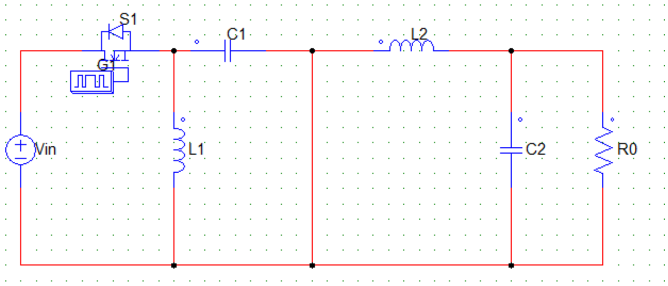

Figure.5 Operation 1 of Luo Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state

Operation 2 of Luo Converter:

Figure.6 depicts the Operation 2 of Luo Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state.When the controller is in off spot, the current drawn from the input side becomes zero, therefore current I_{L1} flows through the freewheeling diode to charge the input side capacitor [5] [6].The current I_{L2} flows through the output capacitor, resistor and freewheelimg diode.

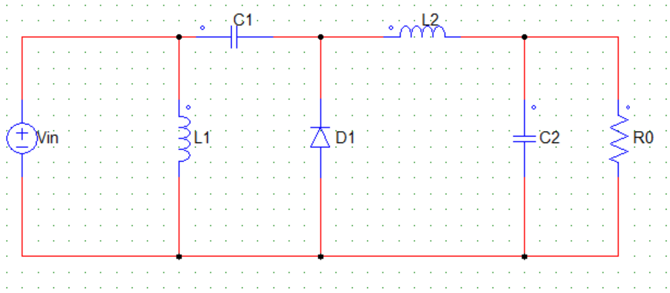

Figure.6 Operation 2 of Luo Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state

Design Equations for Luo Converter:

Load voltage for the Luo converter is signposts inbalance equation. (4)

$$V_0 = \frac{DV_s}{1-D} \qquad (4)$$

The inductor current ripple formula is indicated inbalance equation. (5)

$$\Delta I = \frac{V_s DT}{L_1} \qquad (5)$$

The capacitor ripple voltage formula isstated in balance equation. (6)

$$C_1 = \frac{1-D}{\Delta V_c} TL_1 \qquad (6)$$

C.Zeta Converter:

Zeta Converter operating in continuous conduction mode which is operates in two state switching periods[1][7]. It is tied with double inductors and capacitors, with resistive load, switch and diode. Figure.7 elucidates the representation diagram of zeta converter.

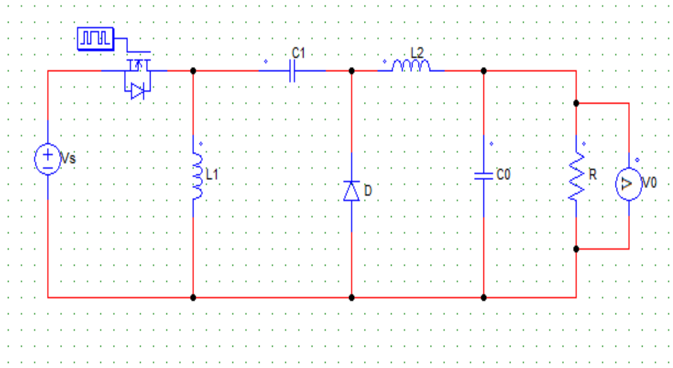

Figure.7Representation diagram of Zeta converter

Operation 1 of Zeta Converter:

Figure.8 portrays the Operation 1 of Zeta Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state. In first spot of operation condition 1, controller is in ON position, in this state energy will be stored in the inductor, consequently inductor point of current starts increasing [8][9]. Atonce when the controller stops it operation, the energy stored in input will be transfer to output indcutor and the diode becomes reverse bias.

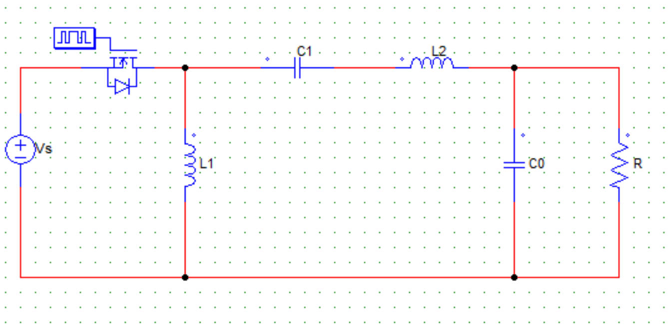

Figure.8 Operation 1 of Zeta Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state

Operation 2 of Zeta Converter:

Once the controller gets clogged, the diode will become alternative bias, the inductor L1 starts discharging input and the output capacitor is charged to the load voltage [8][9]. The energy deposited in the inductor will be passed to the load resistor.Fugure.9 demonstrates the operation 2 of Zeta converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state.

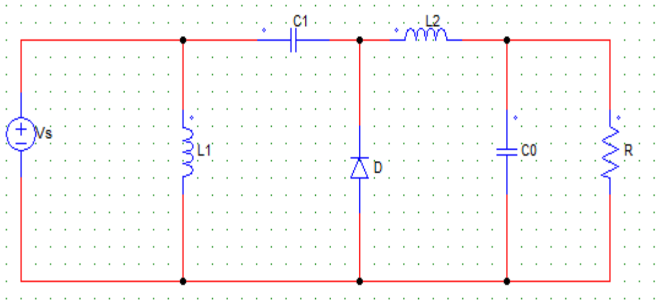

Figure.9 Operation 2 of Zeta Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state

Design equations for Zeta Converter:

The gainconversion ratio for the zeta converter is depicted in Equation.7.

$$\alpha = \frac{V_0}{V_0 + V_s} \qquad (7)$$

The wave current for the inductor L_1 and L_2 is plannedin Equation.8

$$L_1 = L_2 = \frac{\alpha V_s}{f \Delta I} \qquad (8)$$

The voltage for the input and output capacitor is identifiedin Equation 9 & 10.

$$C_1 = \frac{\alpha V_0}{f R \Delta V} \qquad (9)$$

$$C_0 = \frac{\alpha V_s}{8 f^2 L_2 \Delta V} \qquad (10)$$

D. Boost Converter [2] [10]:

A boost converter is type of dc-dc converter which simplifies the output voltage higher than the input voltage. Figure 10 modifies the diagram of boost converter.

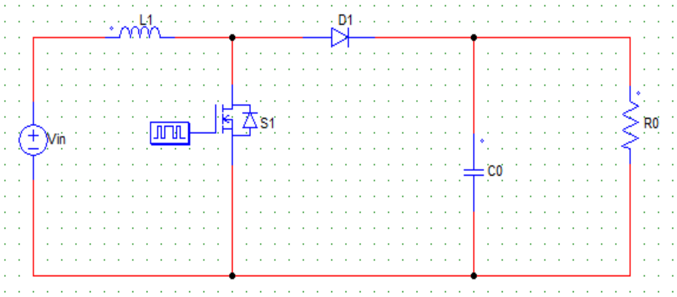

Figure.10 Graphic diagram of Boost Converter

Operation 1 of Boost Converter [2][10]:

Operation 1 predicts the controller is in ON position,at that particular time the current in the inductor rising linearly, the output current delivered to the output capacitor is greater enough to supply the load current and the diode becomes reverse bias.Figure.11portrays the Operation 1 of Boost Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state.

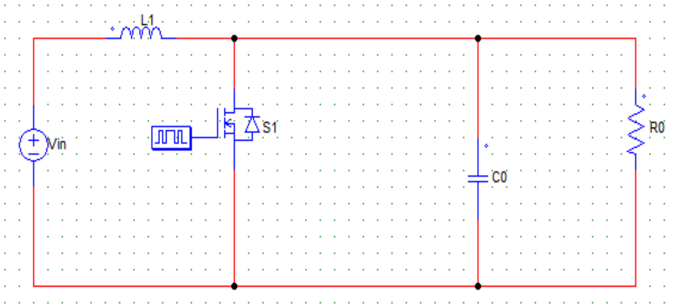

Figure.11 Operation 1 of Boost Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state

Operation 2 of Boost Converter [2][10]:

Figure.12portrays the Operation 2 of Boost Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state. In this methodology, controller is in off spot, therefore inductor current decreases suddenly and the current will flow through the capacitor and the load side. Thee energy stay in the inductor will now transfer to the load.

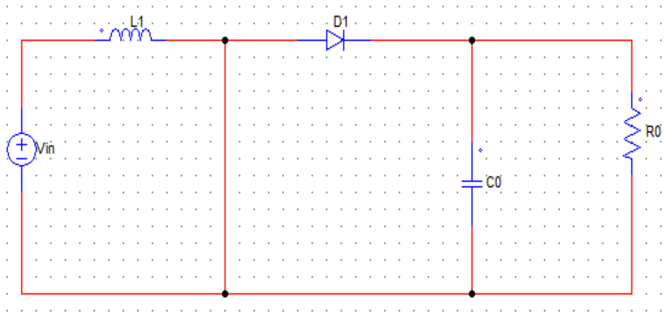

Figure.12 Operation 2 of Boost Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state

Design equations for Boost Converter:

The voltage expansion for the boost converter is assumed in balance equation. (11)

$$V_0 = \frac{V_{in}}{1-\delta} \tag{11}$$

The inductor current is specified as in balance equation. (12)

$$\Delta I = \frac{V_s \alpha}{f_s L} \tag{12}$$

The utmost capacitor voltage ripple is predicted in balance equation. (13)

$$\Delta V_c = \frac{I_a \alpha}{f_s C} \tag{13}$$

E. Buck-Boost Converter:

The buck boost converter is designed with buck and boost operation. So the result produce will be higher or lower than the input or output value.Figure 13 predicts the diagram of buck-boost converter.

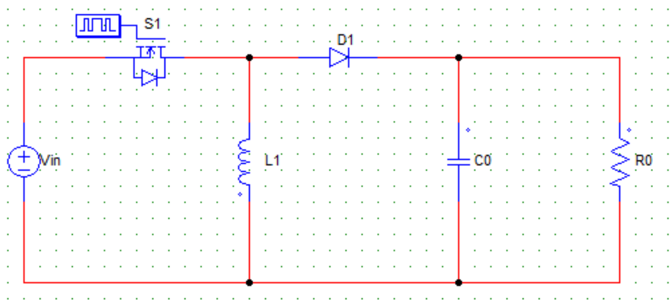

Figure.13Schematicdiagram of Buck-Boost Converter

Operation 1 of Buck- Boost Converter:

In this site, controller is in on spot position spontaneously diode becomes reverse bias. At the same time, the input side of the current increasing higher and pass through inductor and regulator [2][11].This converter produce efficient solution when operating with low duty cylce value and it promotes less expensive when compare with other converters. But the major problem is it yields input current in discontinous. Figure.14portrays the Operation 1 of Buck-Boost Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state.

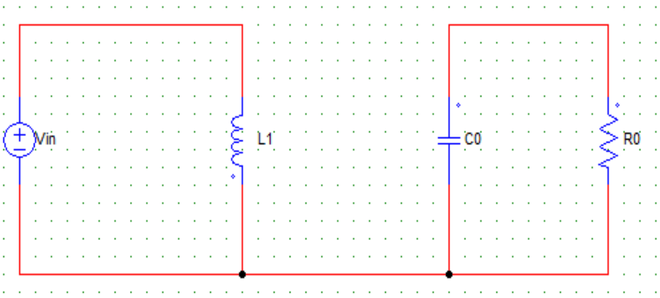

Figure.14 Operation 1 of Buck-Boost Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state

Operation 2 of Buck- Boost Converter:

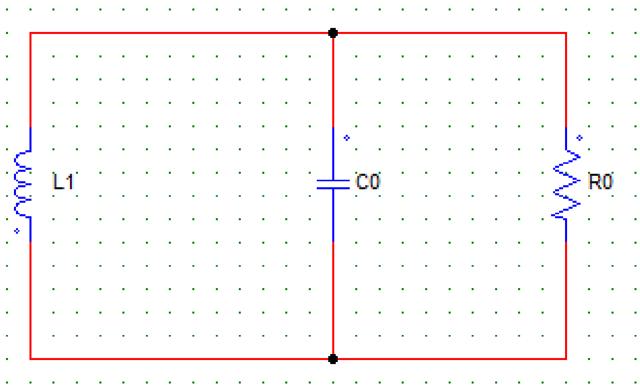

Figure.15 Operation 2 ofBuck-Boost Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state

Figure.15specifies the Operation 1 of Buck-Boost Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state.In this stage, controller opeartes in off spot place and the diode becomes forward bias and the current flowing throigh the inductor will now flow through capacitor, diode and output path [2][11]. The energy place in the inductor will now transfer to the load.

Design Equations of Buck-Boost Converter:

The load side conversion formula is predicted in staedy state equation. (14)

$$V_0 = \frac{-V_{in}\delta}{1-\delta} \tag{14}$$

The inductor current is denoted in balance equation. (15)

$$\Delta I = \frac{V_s \alpha}{f_s L} \tag{15}$$

The ripple caqpacitor voltage is mentioned in balance equation. (16)

$$\Delta V_c = \frac{I_a \alpha}{f_s C} \tag{16}$$

F. Buck Converter:

Figure.16 depicts the buck converter diagram.A buck converter is a step down voltage regulator that provides output voltage lower when compare with input voltage. It operates in double operation stage:

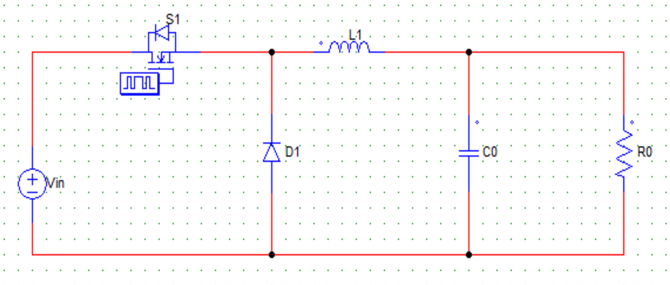

Figure.16Circuit Diagram of Buck-Boost Converter

Stage 1 Operation of Buck Converter:

When the controller is in ON state, the diode gets inverse bias and provide energy to the load and inductor, eventually the current will flow through the inductor side and it gets starts increasing. Figure.17 displays the Stage 1 Operation of Buck Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state.

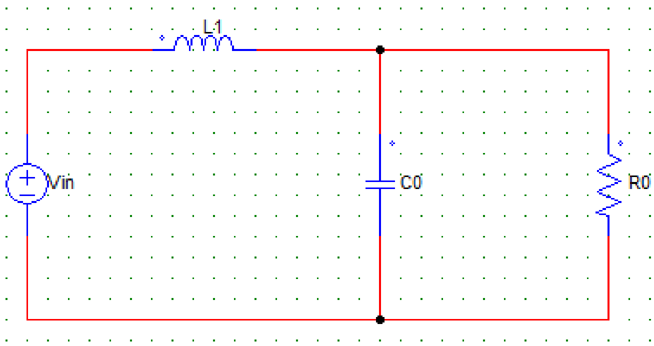

Figure.17 Stage 1 Operation of Buck Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state

Stage 2 Operation of Buck Converter:

Figure.18 displays the Stage 2 Operation of Buck Converter,i.e., Switch is in OFF state . When the regulator is in OFF condition, the freewheeling diode starts to conduct, yet the inductor current which is rising in ON state will get decrease in OFF state.The ductor current will flow through the path of diode. The energy stored in the inductor will now deliver to the load.

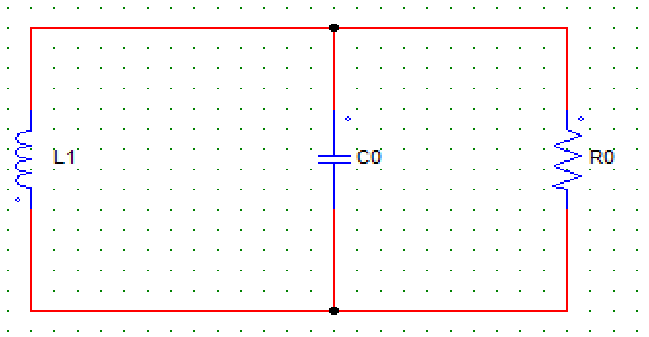

Figure.18 Stage 2 Operation of Buck Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state

Design Equations of Buck Converter:

The load gain of the converter is described in specific equation.(17)

$$V_0 = \alpha V_{in} \qquad (17)$$

The current formula for the inductor is mentioned in equation.(18)

$$\Delta I = \frac{V_S \alpha}{f_S L} \qquad (18)$$

The voltage formula obtained in the capacitor is stated in equation.(19)

$$\Delta V_c = \frac{\alpha V_{in}(1-\alpha)}{8 f^2 LC} \qquad (19)$$

G. Flyback Converter:

Flyback converter operation is based on buck boost converter. The inductor winding is constructed with two wires, one winding is allied to switch S1and the second winding is allied to diode D2 [13][14].

Figure.19 shows the schematic Diagram of Flyback Converter. Mutually the windings of the transformer are having good coupling, so ittransmit a magnetic flux. The primay winding of the transformer swapswith the inductor while secondary winding affords the output. When the current flowing through the inductor is drop up, the energy stored in the magnetic field is released by the sudden reversal of the voltage. Suppose, if a diode takes place to conduct the energy stored in the inductor will now transfer to the load. This is termed as “Flyback Diode”. The transformer polarity gets reversed when the controller is in ON state, i.e., current curving in the primary winding, yet the diode action takes place in contrary bias and the current does not stream in the secondary winding. Therefore, energy stored in the transfomer will be stay until the controller is in ON state. The stored energy produces current when the diode is in onward bias so that it produces DC voltage. To reduce ripple techniques LC filter is added in the converter, but it produces more EMI noises, high losses and ripple current.

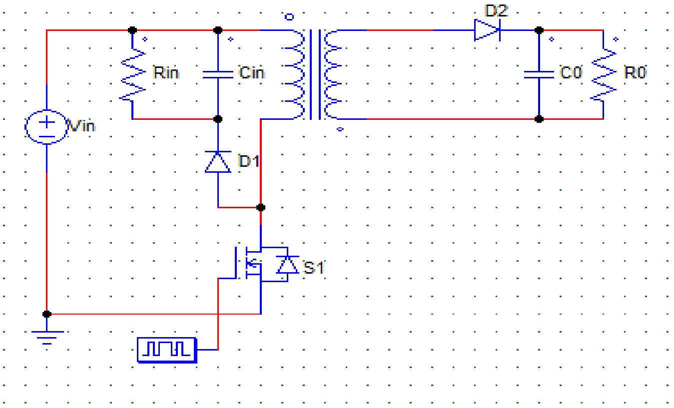

Figure.19 Circuit Diagram of Flyback Converter

H. Push Pull Converter:

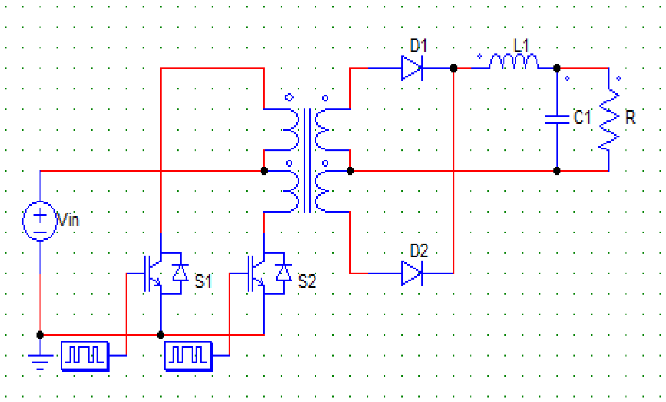

Figure.20 Circuit Diagram of Push Pull Converter

Figure.20 depicts the push-pull converter scheme. A push-pull converter coupled with transaformer winding so that primary winding supply current from the input side by using regulator [15]. When the regulator actions takes place ON and OFF condition, current will ony drawn from the first portion of the switching cycle. In the second half portion, the output power delivers the energy stockpiled in the inductor is transfer to the load now.The main benefits of push pull converter steady input current, generate fewer noise and it is more effectual when equated to other types of converter.

I. Cuk Converter:

It is a cascaded mixture of boost converter followed by buck converter [16].Figure 21 describe the Cuk converter diagram. It is operated in two stages of operation. It produces continuous current both in input and voltage value, but it suffers from high current stress from the switch component.Figure.22 shows the Stage 1 Operation of Cuk Converter. In stage 1 operation, Controller will be in ON spot status, at that time supply voltage stores energy to the inductor, diode D convertsconverse bias and it shot off [17][18].The capacitor C_1 discharges to L_2, C_0 and load. Figure.23 shows the Stage 2 Operation of Cuk Converter. During stage 2, when the regulator is in OFF spots, diode D_1 will be accelerative bias and the capacitor C_1 is charged to L_1, D_1 and V_s. The energy stowed in the inductor will now transferal to the load.

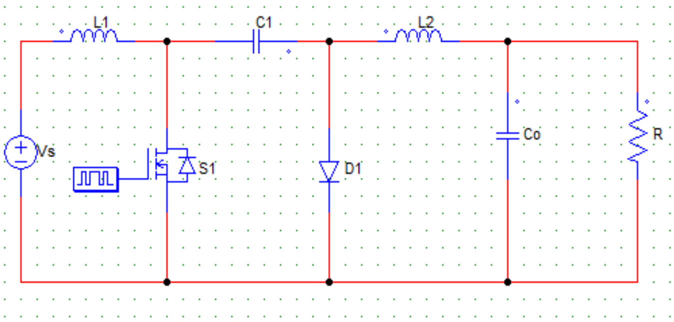

Figure.21 Cuk Converter Diagram

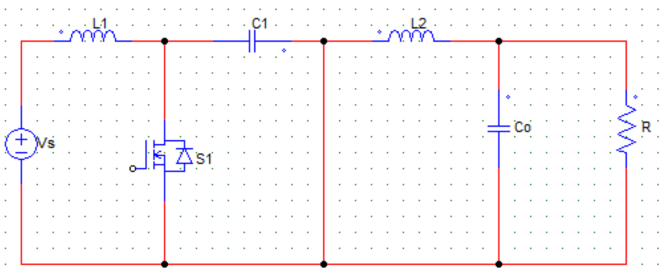

Figure.22Stage 1 Operation of Cuk Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state

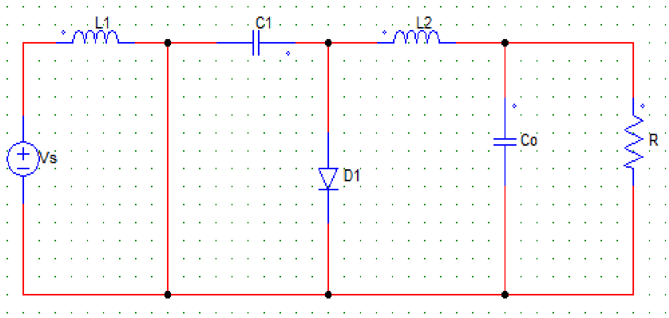

Figure.23Stage 2 Operation of Cuk Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state

J. Half-Bridge Converter:

Figure 24 describes the Half-Bride converter diagram. One of the main features of the half bridge converter is, it reduced the OFF stage protection path, but the secondary area portion will be same as pull pull converter.When the regulator 1 is in ON position, diode D_1 will be ON position and D_2 will be in OFF spot area [19]. The source voltage is coonected to the primary side (i.e) $V_s/2$. Therefore the enrgy gets supply from the primary winding to charge the inductor over diode D_1. Similarly when the, regulator 2 is in OFF side, diode D_2 will be in ON position and D_1 will comes to OFF position. The energy stored in the inducotr will now flows through diode D_2. Suppose when both the regulators are OFF, the current will freewheels through both diode D_1 and diode D_2. The major drawback in Half-Bridge Converter is, it is not suitable for current mode control operation.

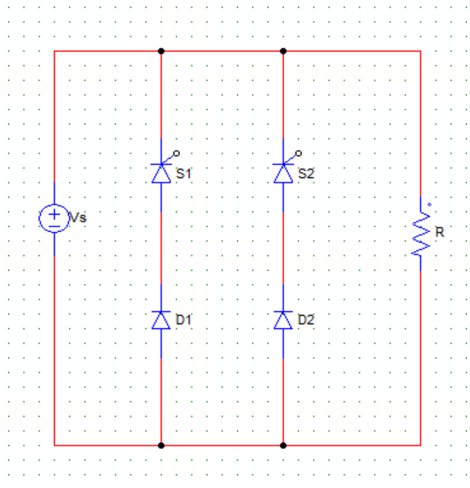

Figure 24. Half Bridge Converter Diagram

K. Landsman Converter:

Figure 25 depicts the landsman converter diagram. This converter performs like buck and boost converter but provides an inverted output. It divides in two stages of operation. Figure.26 shows the Stage 1 Operation of Landsman Converter. In stage 1, regulator operation takes place, didoe becomes inverse bias,voltage Vs charge the capacitor, inductor L_1& L_2 . But when the regulator doesn't take place, didoe D form forward bias [1]. At this condition energy stored in the inductor will transfer to C_o and load (R_o). Figure.27 shows the Stage 2 Operation of Landsman Converter.

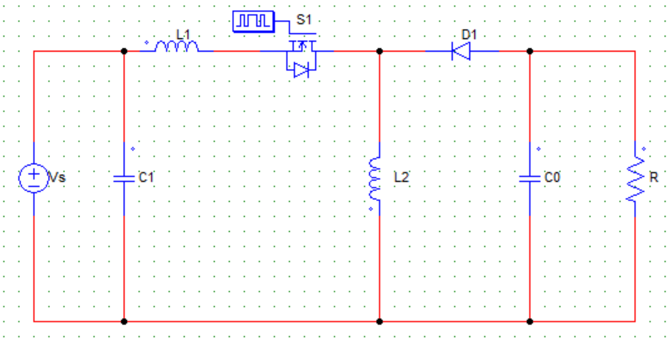

Figure 25. Landsman Converter Diagram

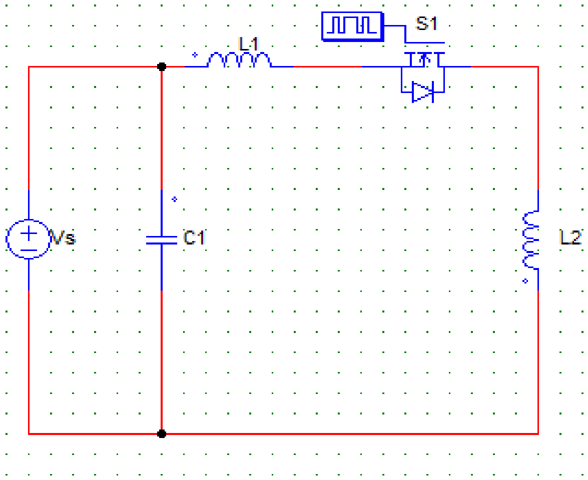

Figure.26Stage 1 Operation of Landsman Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state

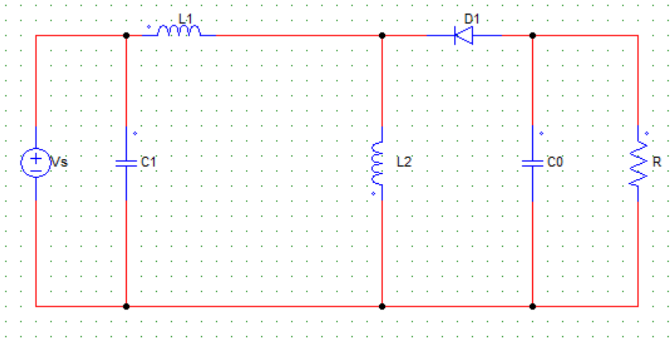

Figure.27Stage 2 Operation of Landsman Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state

L. Ultra-Lift Luo Converter:

In this converter techniques, it implies one single switch, three diodes and two inductors and capacitor and load path. Figure.28 shows the Ultra-Lift Luo diagram. The operation will be very easy when compared to normal luo converter [20]. Figure.29 depicts the Ultr-Lift Luo Converter stage 1 operation, i.e, Switch is in ON mode. When the regulator operation takes place, the diode D_1 and D_2 become inverse bias, therefore energy will be store in inductor and capacitor. In contrast, when the regulator is in OFF position, the diode D_1 and D_2 become forward bias, the enrgy stored in the inductor will deliever to the load path.Figure.30 depicts the Ultr-Lift Luo Converter stage 1 operation, i.e, Switch is in OFF mode.

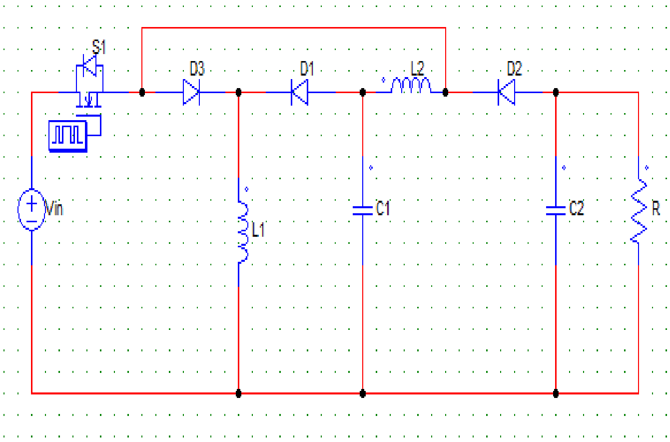

Figure.28 Ultra-Lift Luo Converter

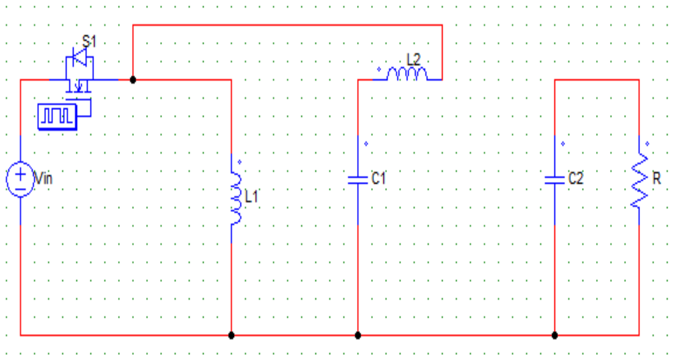

Figure.29 Stage 1 Operation ofUltra-Lift Luo Converter, i.e., Switch is in ON state

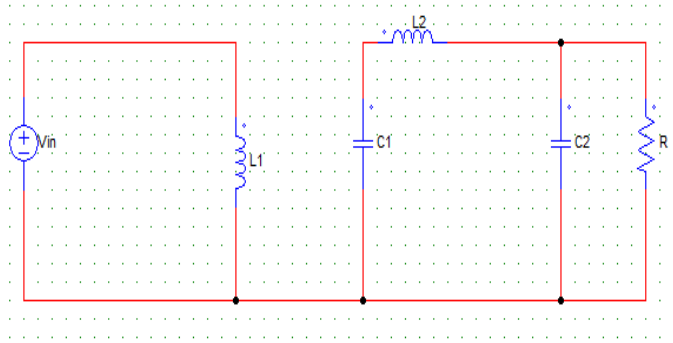

Figure.30Stage 2 Operation ofUltra-Lift Luo Converter, i.e., Switch is in OFF state

M. Interleaved Boost Converter:

Figure 31 displays the two phase boost converter diagram. It is designed with the inductors, diodes, switches and these components are allied in comparable with one another. Two sockets are provided with the gate signal and it is out of phase 180 degree [21]. Figure 32 displays the Device 1 Operation of Two Phase Boost Converter. When the device 1 gets turn ON, the inductor current I_{L1} gets surgeslinearly, but when the regulator 2 action was lacking, diode D_1 gets ON, the energy will get stockpile in inductor. The same action will take place in other half of the cycle.For the duration of scheme I operation, both the regulator operation will proceeds and both the diodes will be in OFF position. Figure 33 displays the Device 2 Operation of Two Phase Boost Converter.In way 2 maneuver, regulator 1 operation takes place, correspondingly the complementary diode acts.Figure 34 displays the Device 3 Operation of Two Phase Boost Converter. Through routine 3 conditions, the regulator 2 operation proceeds. Similarly diode D_2 exploit with the help of switch S_2. In final condition, both the regulators action will be held OFF; eventually the diode operation will take place in technique 4.Figure 35 displays the Device 4 Operation of Two Phase Boost Converter [21][22].

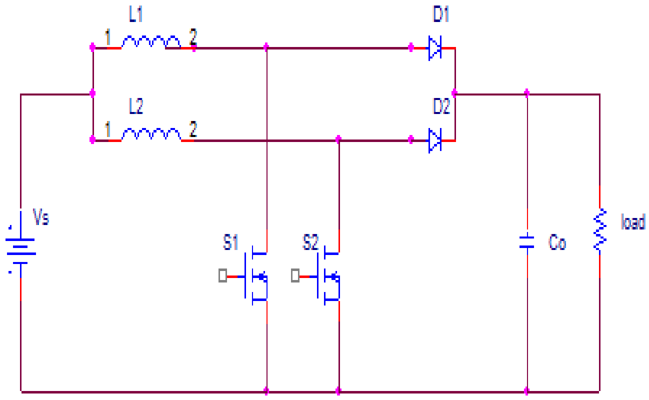

Figure.31 Two Phase Boost Converter Diagram

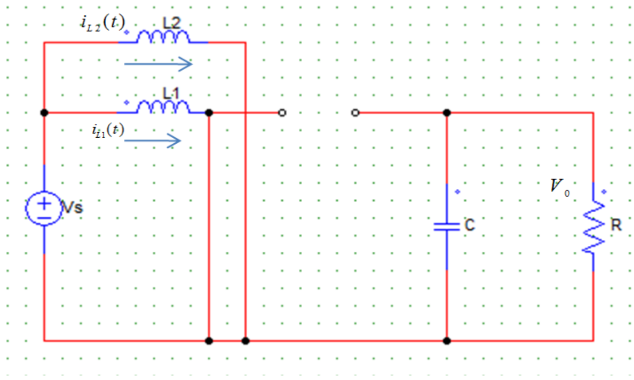

Figure.32 Device 1 Operation of Two Phase Boost Converter

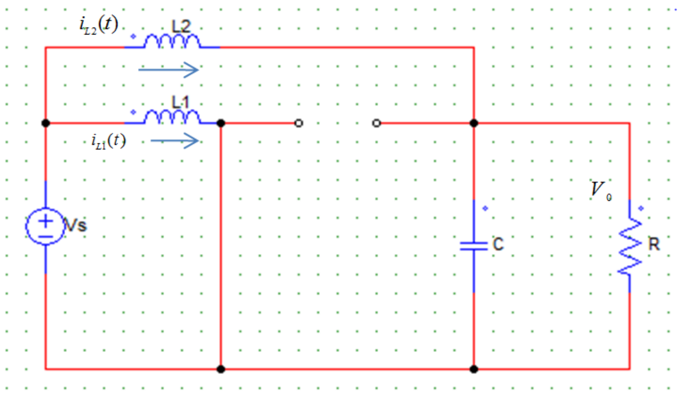

Figure.33 Device 2 Operation of Two Phase Boost Converter

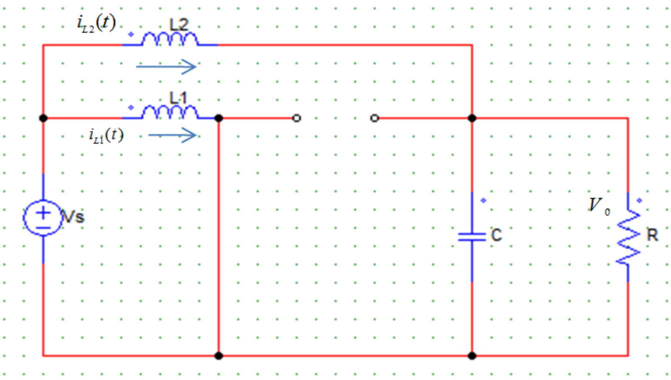

Figure.34 Device 3 Operation of Two Phase Boost Converter

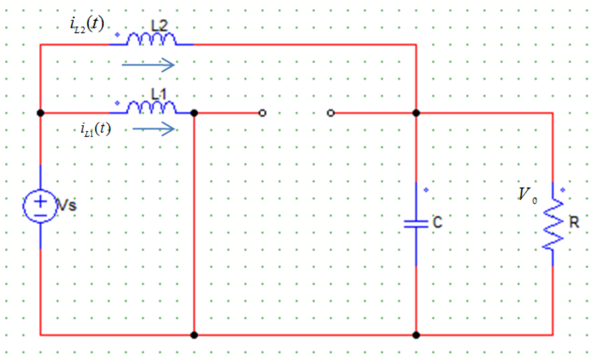

Figure.35 Device 4 Operation of Two Phase Boost Converter

N. Bidirectional DC-DC Converter:

The bidirectional dc-dc converter alongside with energy storage elements has become a auspicious option for many power associated systems, including hybrid vehicle, fuel cell vehicle, and renewable energy system. It not only reduces the cost and recovers efficiency, but also develops the performance of the system [23][24]. Bidirectional dc-dc converter is essential to enticementthrough vehicle starting, accelerate and hill climbing. Bidirectional converter permits the use of multiple energy storage and it can augment the system efficiency and reduce the component sizing. It also used to reduce the output voltage ripple and input current ripple.Figure. 36 display the equivalent circuit of bidirectional dc-dc converter.

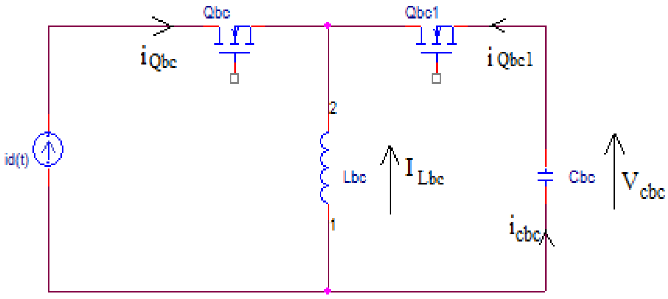

Figure. 36 Equivalent Circuit of Bidirectional DC-DC Converter.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIVERGENCE EXPERTISE OF DC-DC CONVERTER

SEPIC Converter:

Since SEPIC converter transferals all its energy over capacitor, high current usage capacity is required. Unlike buck boost converter, Sepic converter have a vivacious output current and it requires high current usage competence.

LUO Converter:

While LUO Converter performs maximum conversion efficiency, high power density and the structure is simple when compared to other converters. By comparing to other converters it can reduce the ripple voltage and current performance operation level.

ZETA Converter:

Zeta converter operation is similar to buck-boost converter techniques, it produces maximum output current but the major drawback, it is difficult to control the converter.

CUK Converter:

It produces continuous current both in input and voltage value, but it suffers from high current stress from the switch component.

Bidirectional Converter:

Bidirectional converter permits the use of multiple energy storage and it can augment the system efficiency and reduce the component sizing. It also used to reduce the output voltage ripple and input current ripple.

BOOST Converter:

It gives higher output voltage value than the input voltage, the major benefit is, it give higher efficiency value when operates with single switch value. But it produces high peak current from the switch side.

BUCK-BOOST Converter:

The input current and the charging current of the load side capacitor is blinking and it reults in hefty strain size and more EMI issues because output conduit effect in inverted polarity due to intricate sensing circuit.

Buck Converter:

The main drawbacks of the buck converter is input current is contiuous. It is a non-isolated converter and it is equipped with so many benefits such as simplicity structure and low cost. But it provokes high output voltage ripple.

Flyback Converter:

It produces more ripple current and privileged losses when compare with other converter. It consequences in a superior output capacitor due to second order filter requirement.

Push Pull Converter:

This topology generate switch stresses in a very high position becauses double switches are indicated in the circuit. Central Tap Transformer is used in the circuit and it is one of the foremost negative aspect because current surge will not take place in straight path. One of the major problem in push pull converter is primary and secondary winding becomes unbalanced and cause heating problems due to center tap transformer.

Half-Bridge Converter:

The problems in the push pull converter can eliminate in the half bridge converter because there is no centre tap transformer but the drawback is switching transistors takes place two times in a operation and it is not suitable for current mode control.

Interleaved Boost Converter:

Interleaved boost converter performs better characteristics when compare to normal boost converter because it produces elevated efficiency, low switching losses and performs superior reliability.

Landsman Converter:

The main function of a Landsman Converter is to optimize the power output from PV array. Landsman Converter is suitable for renewable energy application it meets with the desired performance system.

IV. CONCULSION

Nowadays power electronics converter plays a vital key role in modern applications particularly electric vehicle applications. The operation of power electronics converter is very demanding structure context and these converters performs a real time hard constraints in the world. In this study various converter schemes have been analyzed with different stages of operation and design equations. Finally non-isolated dc-dc converter shows the good techniques when compare with isolated converter.

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