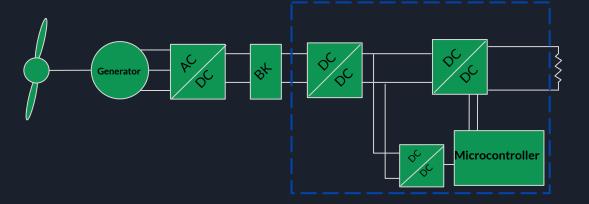
CWC 2020: DC-DC Converter

Booster Pack:

Humoud Abdulmalek Mohammed Almutairi Nigel Grey

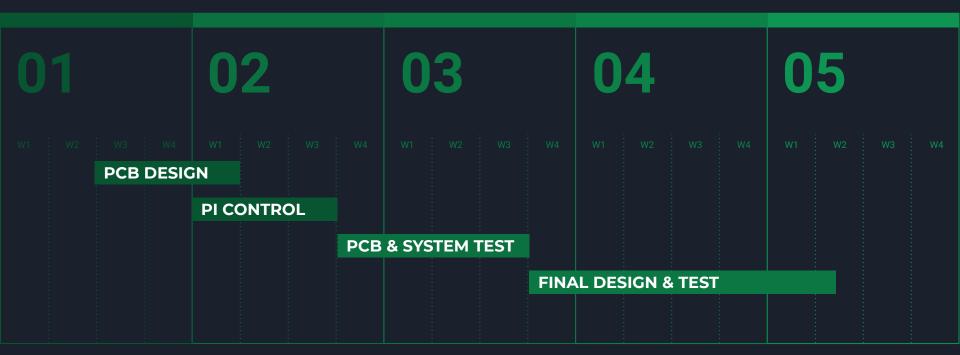
Introduction

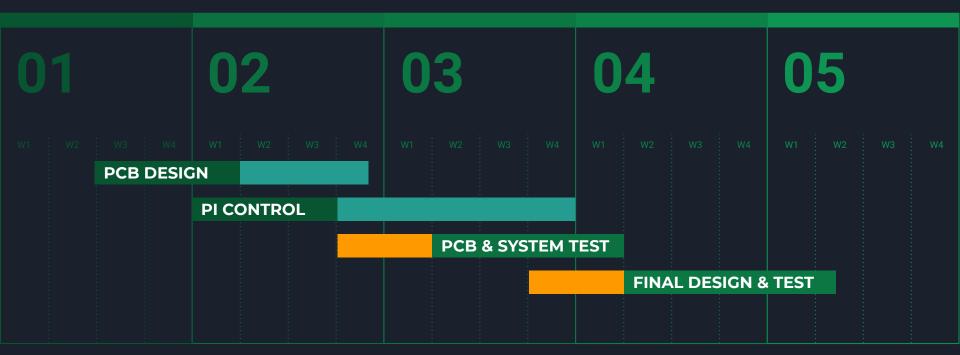
- Clients
 - Dr. Venkata Yaramasu
 - o Mr. David Willy
- Mentor
 - Jason Foster
- Project
 - Collegiate WindCompetition 2020
 - o DC-DC Boost converter

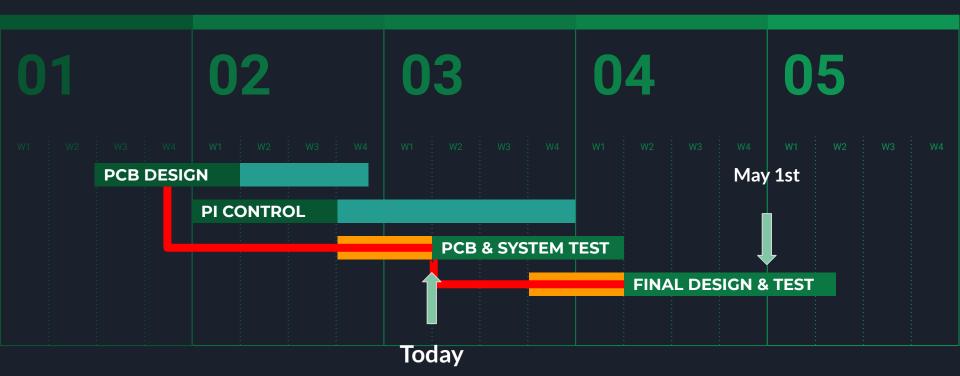


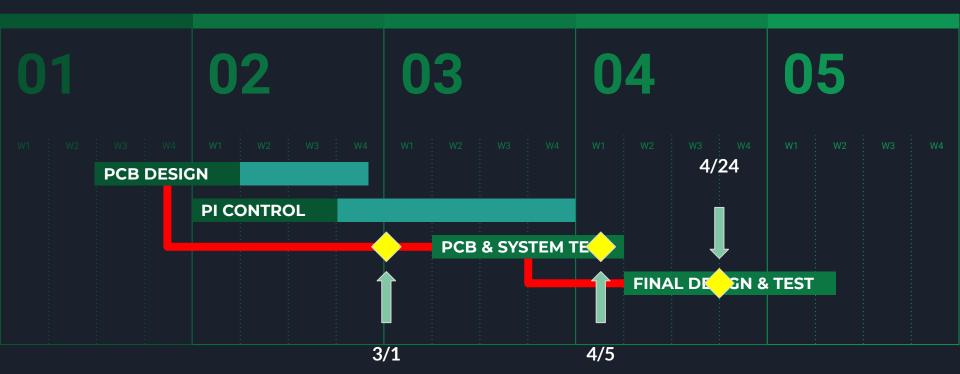
Timeline & Responsibilities Project Overview

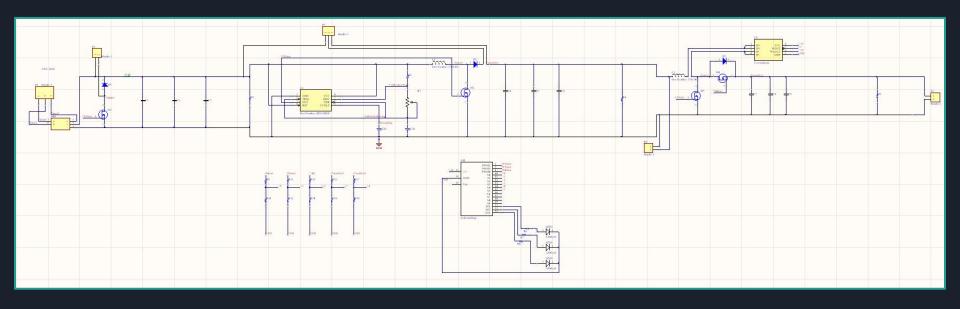
Project Management Converter System Control System Define project Design, build, and Design state test DC-DC machines scope Collaborate to Define schedule converter Manage team and Integrate AC-DC program all collaborator roles converter with sense/control DC-DC converter circuitry Create mechanical to electrical system interface

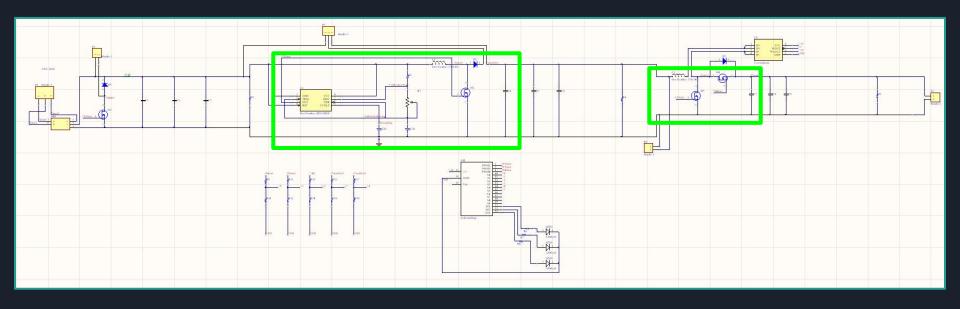


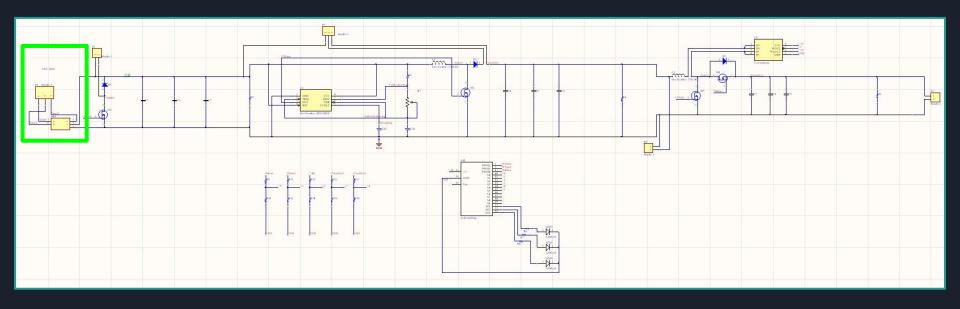


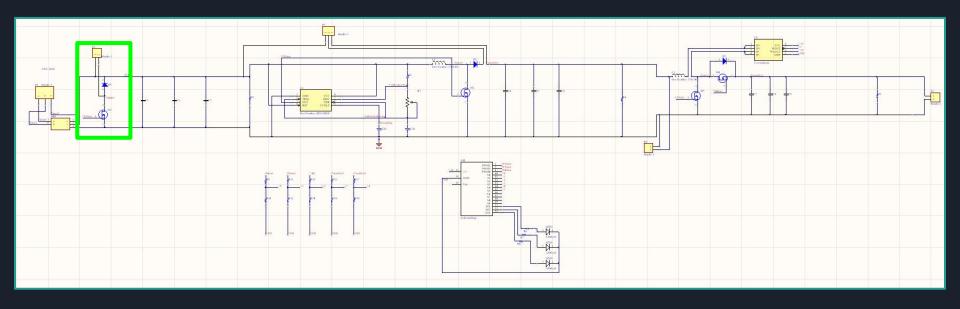


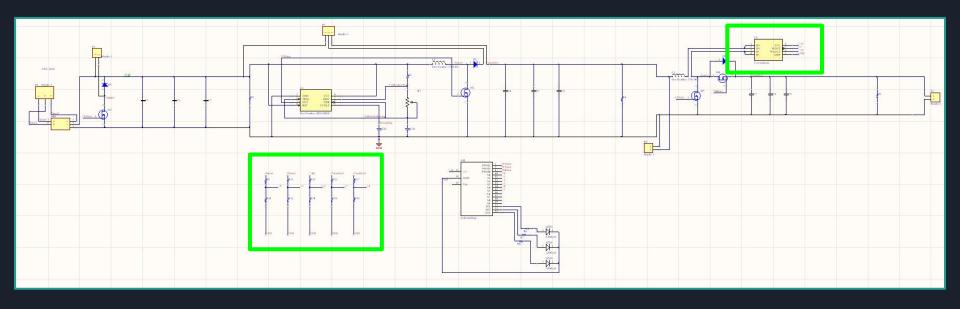


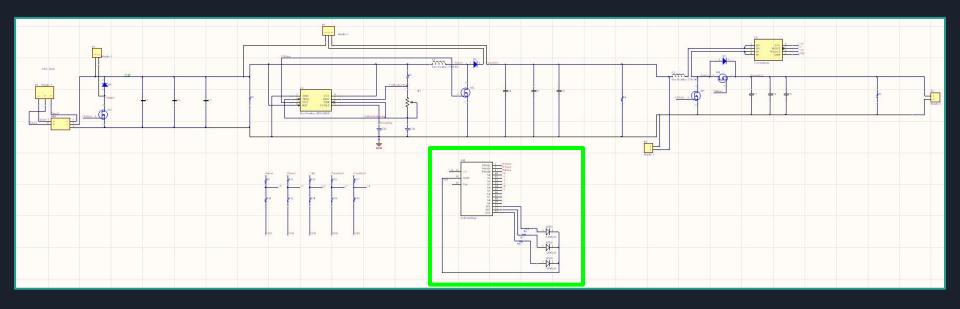








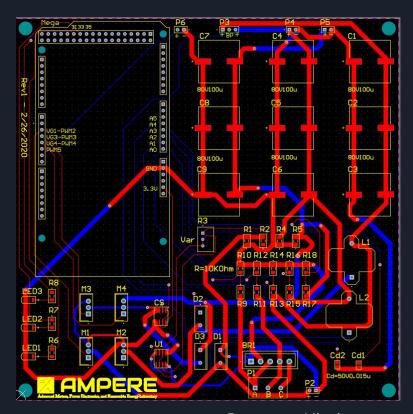




Converter System: PCB Integration

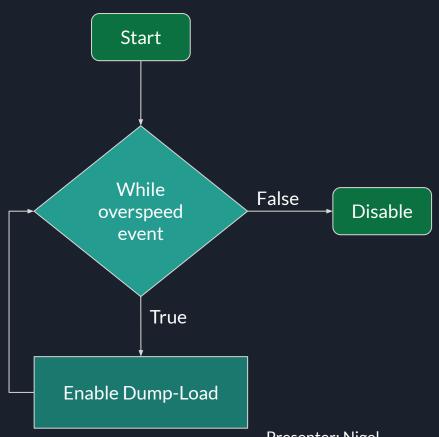
January 13th - March 1st

- Highly collaborative effort between our team and the Aux team
- Built custom footprints
- Labeled all components and connections
- Separated communication components from power components
- Developed net classes to define widths of power lines and communication lines



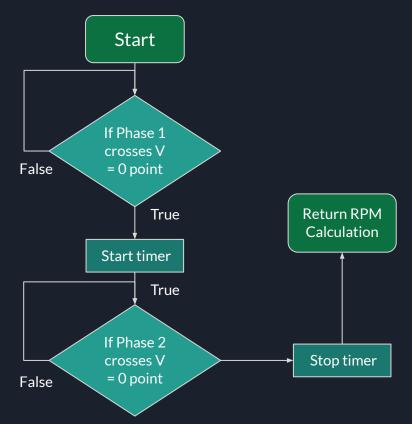
February 1st - April 1st

- 1. Dump-Load Circuit
- 2. Phase 1-2 Voltage Measurement
- PI Controller
- 4. Current Sensor Measurement
- 5. Stage 2, 3, & 4 Voltage Measurements
- 6. Actuator Signal



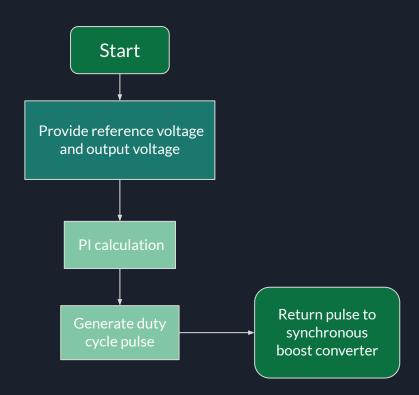
Control System: Overview February 1st - April 1st

- Dump-Load Circuit
- 2. Phase 1-2 Voltage Measurement
- 3. PI Controller
- Current Sensor Measurement
- 5. Stage 2, 3, & 4 Voltage Measurements
- 6. Actuator Signal



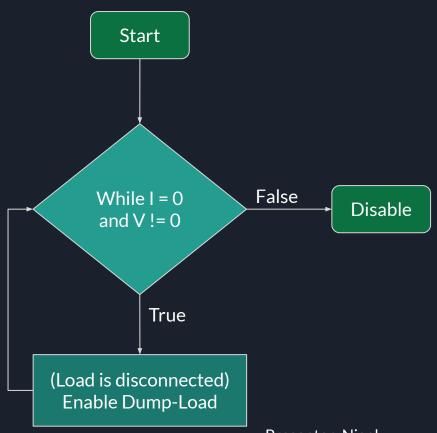
Control System: Overview February 1st - April 1st

- Dump-Load Circuit
- Phase 1-2 Voltage Measurement
- 3. PI Controller
- Current Sensor Measurement
- 5. Stage 2, 3, & 4 Voltage Measurements
- 6. Actuator Signal



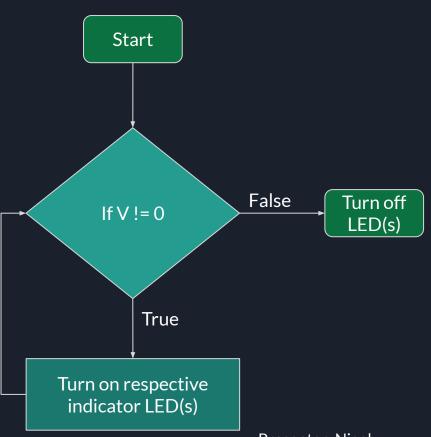
February 1st - April 1st

- Dump-Load Circuit
- 2. Phase 1-2 Voltage Measurement
- 3. PI Controller
- 4. Current Sensor Measurement
- 5. Stage 2, 3, & 4 Voltage Measurements
- 6. Actuator Signal



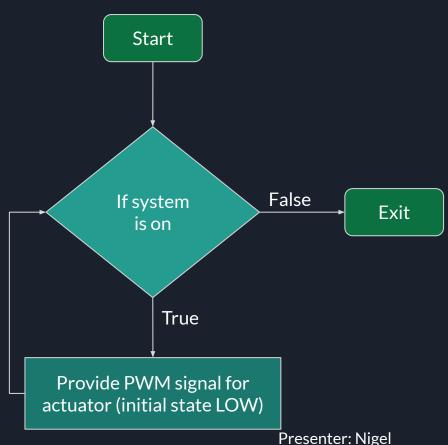
February 1st - April 1st

- 1. Dump-Load Circuit
- 2. Phase 1-2 Voltage Measurement
- 3. PI Controller
- Current Sensor Measurement
- 5. Stage 2, 3, & 4 Voltage Measurements
- 6. Actuator Signal



February 1st - April 1st

- Dump-Load Circuit
- Phase 1-2 Voltage Measurement
- PI Controller
- 4. Current Sensor Measurement
- 5. Stage 2, 3, & 4 Voltage Measurements
- 6. Actuator Signal



Proportional Integral (PI) Control

February 4th - April 1st (No Dependency)

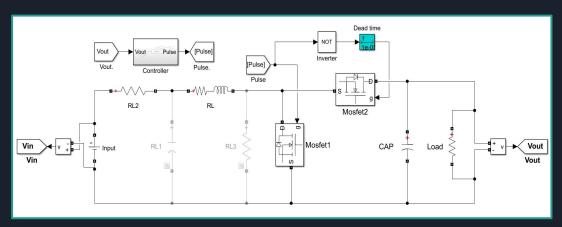
Tune PI	Flash to Arduino	Test circuit
Test PI in SimulinkFine tune the controllerOptimum Duty Cycle	Export Simulink module to Arduino using: • Hardware support package • Simulink Embedded C Code	 Test simultaneous boost converter circuit with fixed input voltage and load Test with variable input and load (Flexible deadline)

Presenter: Humoud

Tune PI Controller

February 4th - 19th

- Try different values for P & I to produce the optimum Duty
 Cycle
- Optimum Duty Cycle results in higher boost with minimum repels; Vout = Vin / Do





Flash to Arduino February 4th - March 4th



- Get Simulink Support Package for Arduino Hardware
- The Embedded C Coder will generate [ert.tlc] C for the Arduino



- Use blocks from the Arduino library for pin mapping
- We can (Monitor and Tune) the design while the Arduino is connected to the computer or

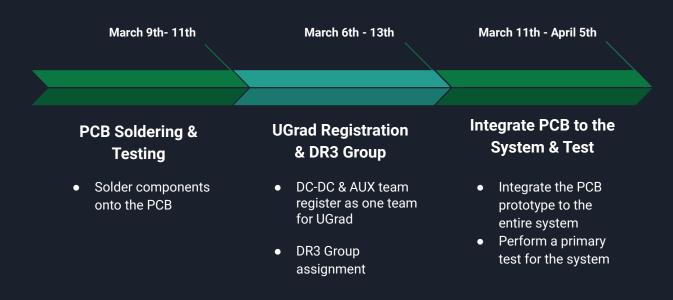
(Build, Deploy & Start) to upload the generated code to the Arduino





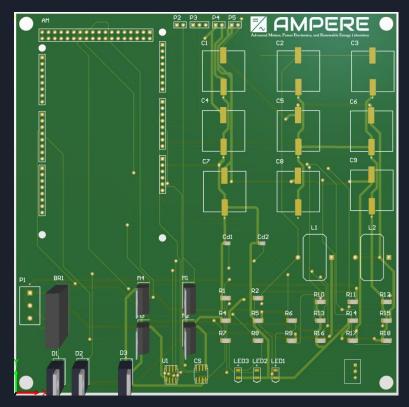
Presenter: Humoud

PCB Test & System Integration March 9th - April 5th



PCB Soldering & Test March 9th - 11th

- Solder the surface mounted components (capacitors, resistors)
- Solder the thru-hole components by hand along with the Arduino interface pins
- Test to verify our system works as we expect

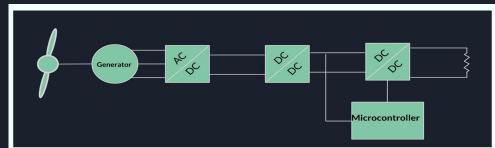


Presenter: Mohammed

Website January 31st - May 8th

- Created a website using HTML
- Styled using CSS & Bootstrap
- Used JavaScript to perform specific functions
- Completed the first two pages (Splash & Project description)
- Will work on the remaining pages in future





Project

High-Level Overview

A wind turbine turns wind energy into electricity using the aerodynamic force from the rotor blades. When wind flows across the blade the air pressure on one side of the blade decreases. The difference in air pressure across the two sides of the blade creates both lift and drag. The force of the lift is stronger than the drag and this causes the rotor to spin. The rotor connects to the generator, which ultimately translates aerodynamic force into electricity. As seen in the block diagram above, the generator output is in the form of a three-phase signal, which is rectified into direct current through the ACDC block Next, a DCDC converter system is used to create a stable power output on the "load" (the resistor in the block diagram). In grid-connected wind energy systems the load is much more

DCDC Converter Project

In response to the DOE and National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) annual Cogligate Wind Competition, our Capstone project is to design a DCDC converter system within a micro-scale wind turbine. Specifically, we have decided to explore a synchronous boost converter topology for our system. Thus far, the project has manifested itself with four prototypes: A synchronous boost converter Simulink model, a boost converter with proportional-integral (PI) control Simulink model, and two boost converter breadboard circuits. Our final product will be a model of effective and reliable wind power (in a miniature form). Wind turbines have been converting the kinetic energy of the start of the converter when the converter with the proportional control is the converted by the converter with the converted by the convert

Presenter: Mohammed

CWC 2020 Rules

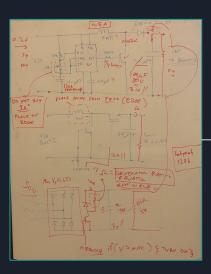
January 31st - May 8th

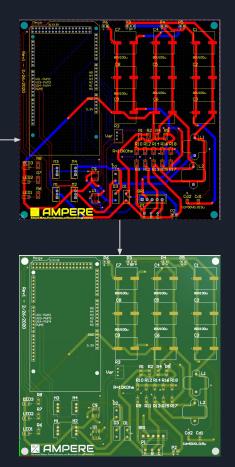
- Voltage must be kept constant and below 48V;
 we are designing for 20V
- The turbine base plate must be tied to earth ground w/ $100 \text{ k}\Omega$ resistor
- All external wired connections must be isolated



Conclusion March 6th - May 8th

- We successfully progressed from the conceptual and simulated world to the physical
- Given the amount of effort and planning dedicated to our first PCB design, it is likely (Dr. Yaramasu confirmed this) we will not need to create second revision
- We have three PCBs and ample components, the main risk moving forward centers around the difficulty of running all control modules in parallel





Conclusion March 6th - May 8th

• Thank you! What questions do you have for us?

