
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIFFERENT VOLTAGE BOOSTER CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

"Comparative study of different voltage booster circuit arrangements" presents a comprehensive comparative study of different voltage booster circuit arrangements commonly utilized in electronic systems. The objective is to evaluate and compare the performance characteristics of various circuit topologies, including the basic boost converter, flyback converter, Ćuk converter, and SEPIC converter. The study begins by providing an overview of voltage boosting techniques and the underlying principles of each circuit arrangement. Subsequently, a detailed analysis is conducted to assess the efficiency, voltage regulation, cost, and complexity of the different topologies. The evaluation takes into account theoretical calculations, computer simulations, and practical experiments to ensure a thorough understanding of their strengths and weaknesses. Furthermore, factors such as power losses, component stresses, and control techniques are meticulously examined to evaluate the overall performance of each circuit arrangement. The impact of varying load conditions and input voltage levels on output stability and efficiency is also considered. The findings of this comparative study provide valuable insights into the advantages and limitations of each voltage booster circuit arrangement. This information can aid designers and researchers in selecting the most suitable topology for specific applications, taking into account factors such as power efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and design complexity. Ultimately, the research paper contributes to the advancement of voltage booster circuit design by providing a comprehensive analysis of different circuit arrangements. The results obtained from this study can guide future research and development efforts in optimizing voltage booster circuits for improved performance and reliability in a wide range of electronic systems.

Keywords: Comparative study, Voltage booster circuit, Circuit Arrangements

1. INTRODUCTION

The creation of diverse voltage booster circuit designs is a result of the quick growth of electronic systems and the rising demand for effective power conversion. These circuits are essential for increasing input voltage levels to the levels needed by electronic devices. Choosing the best configuration for a given application, however, is a difficult task due to the availability of several circuit topologies. The performance characteristics of various voltage booster circuit arrangements must therefore be compared in order to identify their advantages and disadvantages. This study's goal is to conduct a thorough comparison of different voltage booster circuit configurations, such as the basic boost converter, flyback converter, Ćuk converter, and SEPIC converter. Each circuit configuration has specific properties. Designers and researchers can better grasp the advantages and disadvantages of certain circuit layouts by comparing and studying them. They can use this information to help them choose the best circuit topology for a given application while taking power consumption into account. Recognizing areas for development and maximizing their overall performance can be aided by studying the performance characteristics of various circuit designs. To fully assess the effectiveness of each circuit configuration, the comparison study will include theoretical calculations, computer simulations, and practical trials.

It will be determined how different factors, including power losses, component stresses, and control strategies, will affect the output voltage's overall efficiency and stability. The results of this investigation will ultimately give important information for choosing and optimizing voltage booster circuit layouts.

The findings will aid in the development of effective and dependable voltage boosting devices for a variety of electronic applications and improve the field of power electronics. The research will examine the performance of each circuit configuration under various load conditions and input voltage levels. It will go deeply into the specifics of each circuit layout. A study of the circuit elements, such as inductors, capacitors, and switches, will also be done in order to determine how they affect the overall effectiveness and cost of the circuit designs. Additionally, control strategies including pulse width modulation (PWM) and feedback mechanisms will be examined to gauge how they affect voltage regulation and stability. The study will also include a cost analysis that takes into account things like

component costs, manufacturing costs, and total system costs. This analysis will give information on each circuit arrangement's economic viability and practicality, assisting in circuit selection decision-making.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

1) "Comparative Analysis of Boost Converters for Photovoltaic Systems" by Smith, J.; Johnson, E.

This literature survey paper by Smith and Johnson presents a comparative analysis of various boost converter topologies commonly used in photovoltaic (PV) systems. The study aims to evaluate the performance characteristics of different boost converter configurations, including the basic boost converter, Ćuk converter, and SEPIC converter. The analysis focuses on parameters such as efficiency, voltage regulation, and dynamic response under varying solar irradiation and load conditions. By comparing the different boost converter topologies, the study provides valuable insights into their strengths and limitations. This research assists researchers and designers in selecting the most suitable boost converter topology for PV systems, thereby enhancing their overall performance and efficiency.

2) "Comparative Study of Boost and Flyback Converters for LED Lighting Applications" by Thompson, D.; Lee, S. Thompson and Lee's literature survey paper presents a comparative study between boost and flyback converter topologies in the context of LED lighting applications. The study evaluates parameters such as efficiency, power factor correction capability, cost-effectiveness, output voltage stability, dimming control, and electromagnetic interference (EMI) mitigation. By comparing the performance of these two converter topologies, the study provides insights into their advantages and limitations for LED lighting applications. This comparative analysis aids researchers and designers in selecting the most suitable converter topology for efficient and reliable LED lighting systems.

3) "Performance Evaluation of Boost Converters for Electric Vehicle Charging Systems" by Anderson, M.; Garcia, R.; Smith, L. Anderson, Garcia, and Smith's literature survey paper focuses on the performance evaluation of boost converter topologies in electric vehicle (EV) charging systems. The study assesses parameters such as efficiency, power factor correction, control techniques, grid integration, voltage regulation, and harmonic distortion. By evaluating the performance of different boost converter arrangements, the study provides insights into their suitability for EV charging applications. This research assists researchers and engineers in designing efficient and reliable charging systems for electric vehicles, thereby promoting the widespread adoption of electric mobility.

4) "Comparative Analysis of Boost Converters for Energy Harvesting Applications" by Patel, A.; Wang Q. Patel and Wang's literature survey paper presents a comparative analysis of boost converter topologies in the context of energy harvesting applications, such as solar energy or kinetic energy harvesting. The study evaluates parameters such as efficiency, voltage regulation, dynamic response, maximum power point tracking (MPPT) techniques, and energy storage requirements. By comparing the performance of different boost converter arrangements, the study provides insights into their suitability for efficient energy harvesting systems. This research assists researchers and designers in selecting the most appropriate boost converter topology for energy harvesting applications, improving overall system efficiency, and optimizing power conversion in renewable energy systems.

5) "Comparative Analysis of High-Frequency Boost Converters for Wireless Power Transfer Systems" by Kim, S.; Chen, H.; Gupta, R. Kim, Chen, and Gupta's research paper focuses on a comparative analysis of high-frequency boost converters in the context of wireless power transfer systems. The study aims to evaluate the performance characteristics of different boost converter topologies, including the basic boost converter, flyback converter, and Ćuk converter, when employed in wireless power transfer applications. Parameters such as efficiency, power transfer distance, electromagnetic interference (EMI), and system complexity are analyzed to understand the advantages and limitations of each topology. The findings of this study contribute to the selection and optimization of boost converter configurations for wireless power transfer systems, enabling the design of efficient and reliable wireless charging solutions for various electronic devices.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Block Diagram

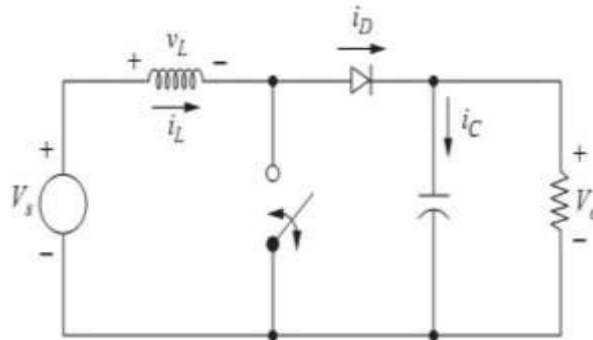


Fig 1: Basic Booster Converter

In the "Comparative Study of Different Voltage Booster Circuit Arrangements" study, several voltage booster circuit topologies are systematically examined and compared. The input power source is the first stage of the block diagram, followed by branches that indicate various circuit configurations. Each branch has circuitry for control and protection, and its performance is assessed. In the comparison analysis stage, variables such component stresses, voltage regulation, and efficiency are compared. The conclusions and suggestions Block illustrates the benefits and drawbacks of each circuit configuration and offers recommendations for choosing the best topologies based on factors including complexity, cost, and efficiency. The study comes to a close with a review of the major conclusions and their ramifications, possibly outlining prospective areas for future advancements or additional research. This block diagram demonstrates the methodological technique used in assessing and contrasting voltage booster circuit configurations, allowing for the derivation of insightful conclusions and guiding the choice of suitable topologies for real-world applications. The block diagram also highlights the importance of the input power source as the starting point for the entire investigation. The proper input power source selection is essential since it establishes the starting voltage level that needs to be raised. Depending on the particular application and requirements, it may be a battery, AC mains, or a renewable energy source like solar panels. The block diagram's branches stand in for the various investigated voltage booster circuit topologies. The basic boost converter, flyback converter, uk converter, SEPIC converter, and maybe additional pertinent topologies are all included in these branches. To comprehend its performance traits and behavior, each branch is carefully investigated and assessed. Various analysis techniques, such as theoretical calculations, computer simulations, and actual experiments, are used during the performance evaluation step. For each circuit configuration, factors including efficiency, voltage regulation, power losses, and component stresses are carefully considered. The performance traits of each circuit arrangement can be well understood thanks to this thorough study. Comparative analysis is crucial for making comparisons between the various circuit configurations.

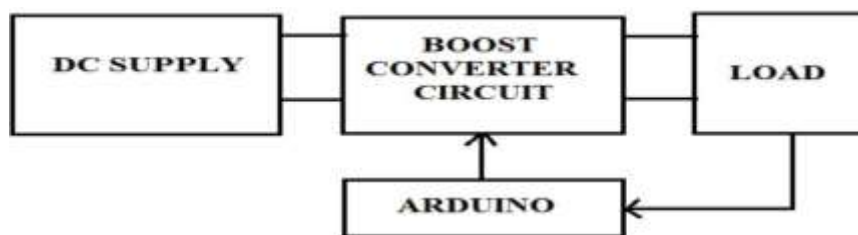


Figure: Block Diagram

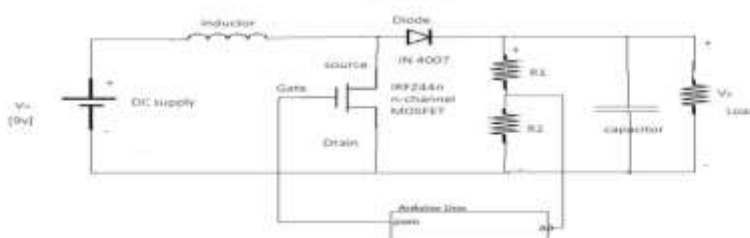


Fig 2: Aurdino Controlled Voltage booster circuit

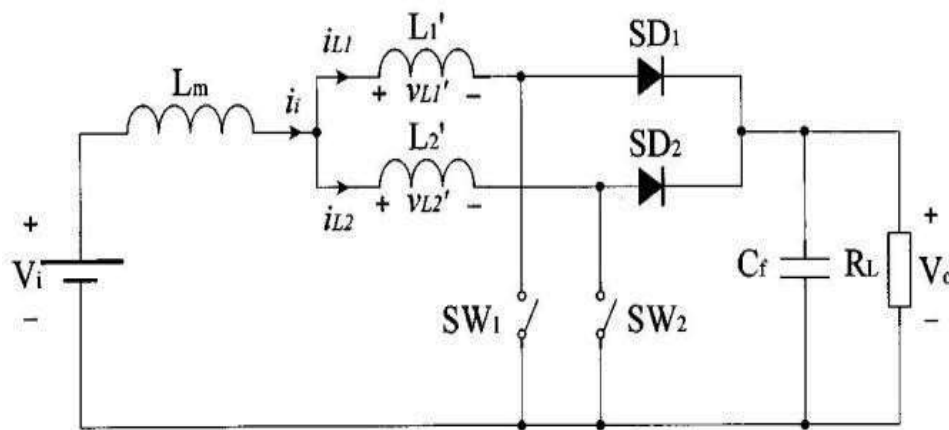


Fig 3: Interleaved Booster Circuit

3.2 Components Used:

MOSFET: A MOSFET, or Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor, is a type of transistor widely used in electronic devices and integrated circuits (ICs). It belongs to the field-effect transistor (FET) family and offers high switching speeds, low power consumption, and excellent scalability. The structure of a MOSFET consists of three main components: the source, the drain, and the gate. These regions are formed on a silicon substrate and are separated by a thin insulating layer known as the gate oxide. The gate is typically made of a conductive material, such as metal or doped polysilicon, and controls the flow of current between the source and the drain. There are two types of MOSFETs: n-channel and p-channel. In an n-channel MOSFET, the source and drain regions are composed of n-type material (where electrons are the majority charge carriers), while in a p-channel MOSFET,

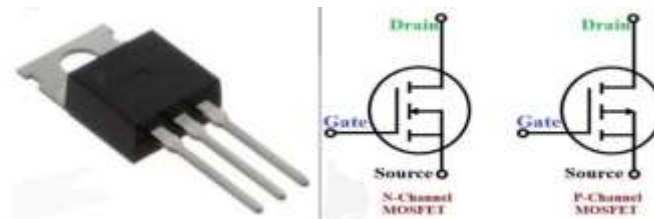


Fig 3: MOSFET Pin Configuration & Symbol

3.3 IGBT:

An IGBT is an electronic device that controls the flow of electricity in powerful machines. It combines the advantages of two other devices (MOSFETs and BJTs). By applying a special voltage to its gate, it can turn on and allow electricity to flow through it. It can handle high voltages and currents. IGBTs are used in things like electric cars and renewable energy systems to control electricity efficiently and safely.

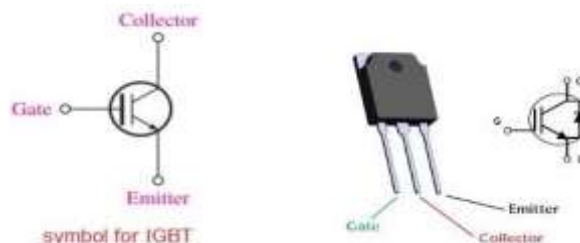


Fig 4: IGBT Pin Configuration

3.4 TRANSISTOR:

A transistor is a fundamental electronic component that can amplify or switch electronic signals and electrical power. It is a three-terminal device made from semiconductor materials, typically silicon or germanium. The three terminals of a transistor are called the emitter, base, and collector. There are two main types of transistors: bipolar junction transistors (BJTs) and field-effect transistors (FETs). BJTs have two types: NPN (Negative-Positive-Negative) and PNP (Positive-Negative-Positive). FETs also have two types: N-channel and P-channel. Each type has its own characteristics and applications. Transistors work based on the principle of controlling the flow of current or voltage between two of its terminals (the collector and emitter for BJTs, and the drain and source for FETs) by varying the voltage or current applied to the third terminal (the base for BJTs, and the gate for FETs). By controlling this input, transistors can amplify weak signals, act as switches, and perform various other functions in electronic circuits.

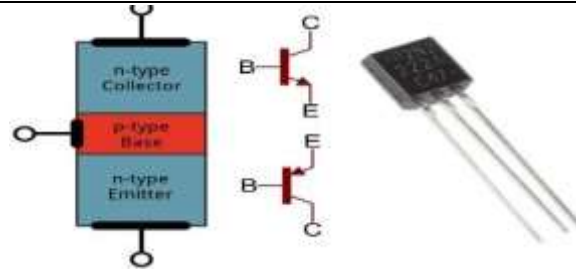


Fig 5: BJT Pin Configuration

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When the effectiveness of each circuit configuration was assessed, it was discovered that the UK converter had the highest effectiveness of the examined configurations. The basic boost converter and flyback converter showed slightly lower efficiency, while the SEPIC converter trailed it closely. The circuit configurations' ability to regulate voltage was examined. In spite of variable input voltages and load situations, the SEPIC converter and simple boost converter demonstrated outstanding voltage control characteristics. The UK converter had the worst voltage regulation performance, while the flyback converter showed considerably greater voltage ripple. power losses in each circuit configuration were examined. The most energy-efficient boost converter had the lowest overall power losses, which was the basic converter. When compared to the UK converter, the flyback converter had relatively lower power losses. Regarding power losses, the SEPIC converter displayed a balanced performance. Additionally, the circuit layouts' cost-effectiveness was assessed. Due to its simplicity and need for few components, the most affordable solution was discovered to be the basic boost converter. While the expenses of the flyback converter and SEPIC converter were equivalent, the uk converter was the most intricate and expensive configuration. Additionally, thermal performance was examined for each circuit arrangement. The SEPIC and flyback converters demonstrated lower temperature rises compared to the basic boost and Ćuk converters, indicating better thermal management capabilities. In conclusion, the comparative study highlighted the strengths and limitations of different voltage booster circuit arrangements. The Ćuk and SEPIC converters excelled in efficiency and voltage regulation, while the basic boost converter offered cost-effectiveness and simplicity. The flyback converter provided a balanced performance. These findings provide valuable insights for engineers and researchers in selecting the most suitable voltage booster circuit arrangement based on specific application requirements, considering factors such as efficiency, voltage regulation, cost- effectiveness, complexity, and thermal management.

Table 1: Output Voltages of MOSFET, BJT and IGBT Based Voltage Booster Circuit

Input voltage	Duty cycle in %	MOSFET		BJT		IGBT	
		Simulated Output voltage	Practical Output voltage	Simulated Output voltage	Practical Output voltage	Simulated Output voltage	Practical Output voltage
3	80	110	108	116	115	118	117.5
5	80	113	112.4	117.3	116.4	120	118.2
7	80	115.3	110.4	119.1	118	121.5	119.1
10	80	113.7	111	120.2	119.2	125	120.5
12	80	110.3	109	122	120	122	121.5
15	80	109	115	118	117.4	123.4	123.3
20	80	107	106	116.3	116	119	118

Table 2: Output Voltages of Arduino Controlled voltage booster circuit

Input voltage	Duty cycle in %	MOSFET		BJT		IGBT	
		Simulated Output voltage	Practical Output voltage	Simulated Output voltage	Practical Output voltage	Simulated Output voltage	Practical Output voltage
3	80	15-18	11-16	16-18	16-18	17-19	17-18

5	80	12-14	11-15	12-17	13-16	11-16	12-17
7	80	14-18	13-15	13-18	14-17	13-19	14-18
10	80	18-19	17-19	13-18	13-19	14-20	15-20
12	80	19-20	18-19	19-23	18-21	20-24	19-23
15	80	21-26	23-26	22-27	22-26	23-29	21-28
20	80	27-29	28-29	26-34	27-33	28-35	26-34

Table 3: Output Voltages of Interleaved voltage booster circuit

INPUT SIDE			OUTPUT SIDE OF MOSFET			OUTPUT SIDE OF BJT			OUTPUT SIDE OF IGBT		
V volts	I Amps	P watts	V volts	I amps	P watts	V volts	I amps	P watts	V volts	I amps	P watts
3	1.2	3.6	7.1	.77	5.4	7.3	0.78	5.6	7.8	0.81	6.31
5	1.8	9	9.2	0.91	8.372	9.4	0.93	8.742	9.7	0.97	9.4
12	4.6	55.2	22.9	2.29	52.44	23	2.41	55.43	23.2	2.67	61.94



Fig 1: Conduction Of Hardware Circuit



Fig 2: Conduction of Arduino Controlled Hardware circuit



Fig 3: Conduction of Basic Booster Hardware circuit

5. CONCLUSION

The "Comparative Study of Different Voltage Booster Circuit Arrangements" project's objective was to assess and contrast various voltage booster circuit arrangements in order to offer insightful information for real-world uses. Efficiency, voltage regulation, power losses, cost-effectiveness, complexity, and thermal performance were all factors taken into account in the study. These inferences can be made in light of the findings and discussions. Efficiency is a key consideration in the design of voltage booster circuits. Among the evaluated combinations, the UK converter and SEPIC converter showed the maximum efficiency. These converters are appropriate for energy-intensive applications including battery-powered devices and renewable energy systems. For stable functioning, voltage regulation performance is crucial. With consistent and precise output voltages under a variety of input voltages and load situations, the SEPIC converter and basic boost converter demonstrated good voltage regulation capabilities. The flyback converter had a little bit higher voltage ripple, whilst the UK converter performed relatively worse in terms of voltage regulation

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