

## Design and Simulation of Improved Soft Computing Based MPPT for Solar PV System Under Variable Irradiance Condition

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### Abstract

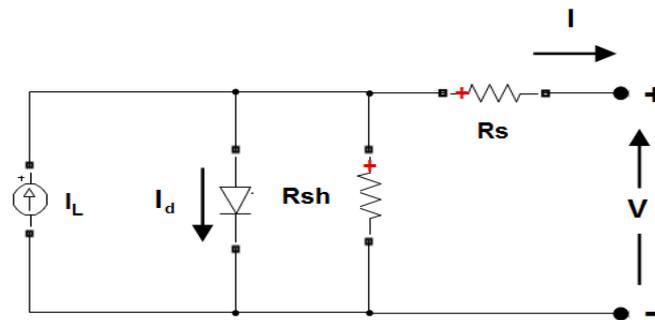
Renewable energy sources are becoming more common in the energy generation field these days. Renewable energy sources such as photovoltaic (PV) systems, wind power (WP), and biomass are gaining popularity due to their ease of use, low cost, and low environmental impact. The environmental issues, declining fuel supplies, and increasing energy demands have drawn our attention to the glimmer of hope for a future focused entirely on sustainable and non-polluting energy sources. Photovoltaic (PV) power generation is becoming more common in comparison to other renewable energy sources due to advantages such as ease of access, low cost, low environmental emissions, and lower maintenance costs. In this dissertation, three separate Maximum power point monitoring techniques are used to construct a solar PV system (MPPT). Modeling and simulation using the MATLAB Simulink programme are being used to check the effectiveness of the proposed scheme. The model is investigated using two partial shading patterns. By providing different values of input radiations to all four modules connected in sequence, we were able to create partial shading conditions using the PV array block. The panel's output is fed to the optimization technique block, which then feeds the boost converter from their duty cycle output. Under partial shading, the results show that the Particle Swarm Optimization algorithm outperforms the Perturb and Observe and Incremental Conductance algorithms..

**Keywords:-** Photovoltaic (PV), Matrix laboratory (MATLAB), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Mega Watt Peak (MWp), Soft Computing Techniques, Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT).

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### I.INTRODUCTION

Solar cell is a photovoltaic principle-based electronic device that directly converts light energy into energy. It depends directly on how much light strikes the cells, the more light on the cell and the more power it makes it. To maximise the power supply from installed solar panels spacecraft are so designed that the panels face the sun constantly. Rest of the body of the spacecraft may move and face a different direction. As we are all aware, energy from the sun (not a limited source) is renewable and is electricity source totally unpolluted. Fossil fuels have been excavated, not burned. solar panels are a finite source of energy from the ground of large power plants. Directly convert sunlight to power without harmful emissions. Solar cell directly converts light energy to direct electricity (DC). [2][4]



**Fig. 1.1: Diode Modelling of Solar Cell**

Solar cells do not use light-emitted heat energy to generate electrical energy. The photovoltaic effect of 1839 and the first thin film solar of 1883 were discovered. Solar cell production and the development of the first practical photovoltaic cell was done in 1954. Solar cell efficiency relies on many factors, such as cell shading, radiation, temperature etc. Multiple junction cell achieved highest efficiency of 44.7% in 2014.

Solar cell is the basic unit of one or more layers of solar panels Wafers like silicone in semiconductors. When light photons strike these cells Due to the "photovoltaic effect," they lead to power generation in the sunlight. Electric currents fluctuate between cells[3].

Figure 1.1 discusses the solar cell modelling diode. The solar cell diode model is used to measure the I-V and P-V characteristics of solar cells. The regulating equations for the diode model are discussed in light of the  $R_s$  and  $R_p$  effects.

$$I = I_{sc} - I_{01} \left[ e^{q \left( \frac{V+I R_s}{kT} \right)} - 1 \right] - I_{02} \left[ e^{q \left( \frac{V+I R_s}{kT} \right)} - 1 \right] - \left( \frac{V+I R_s}{R_p} \right) \quad (1.1)$$

$$I = I_{sc} - I_0 \left[ e^{q \left( \frac{V+I R_s}{nkT} \right)} - 1 \right] - \left( \frac{V+I R_s}{R_p} \right) \quad (1.2)$$

Single PV cell generates usually less than 2 W with about 0.5 V DC. So, to get there Power and voltage level desired, number of PV cells have to be connected in a parallel-series setup. Tens of these PV cells, called solar modules, are packed together Packed into a single unit for the formation of solar panels on the roof once more, Arranged for maximising their direct sunlight exposure hours. Electrical power The direct current (DC) generated by all of these solar cells is why Current is then sent to an inverter which makes it the alternative equivalent (AC). The obtained AC is then ready for home use or even for local use by appliances Network for the distribution of electricity. Solar cells form a "module" which supplies current and voltage (and therefore power). For example, in a framework to frame a 12-volt module, 24 solar cells must be connected. A solar cell series is also known as a photovoltaic module. Current voltage opportunities are correlated with power. The power rating of a PV module is often quoted as the power output of the Module when sunlight occurs at 1000 watts/meter<sup>2</sup> and the temperature is 25° C. This is a middle of the unmistakable summer day with average sunlight. Therefore, a 1 square module with an efficiency of 15% would achieve a return of 150 Watts early afternoon. A photovoltaic (PV) exhibit contains a range of photovoltaic modules designed to generate power. A PV display can consist of a single module and, depending on the number and output, its output can move from a few watts to a large amount of megaWatts. A photovoltaic display generates the direct current From battery charging to a suitable device powering a structure or town in a mini-computer. When a PV cluster is connected to the utilities network, an inverter should be initially connected, which will change the current immediate current. The efficiency of most inverters is around 90 percent. The new inversion systems are advanced and produce extremely clean, constantly voltage electricity. [12] By clean power one means that the spinning current is like a sine wave almost without mutilation or harmonics. The aim is to improve solar photovoltaic system operational efficiency through

maximum power point surveillance. The source impedance and the load impedance can be adapted by the adjustment of the corresponding boost cycle and a complete power transfer monitoring can be achieved from the photovoltaic system.

## II. MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING

A maximum operating point is obtained at every Power-Voltage or Curve of a solar panel, where the solar panel provides the maximum power to the load. This separate point is referred to as a solar panel's maximum power point (MPP). The solar panels are photovoltaic in nature (Power-Voltage or current-voltage) Temperature and irradiance (radiant energy flows per) depend on curves Levels of unit area. In other words, the sun depends on the size of the panels per area The curve varies therefore the maximum point or the MPP varies accordingly. The current and voltage that maximise can therefore be deduced. With environmental conditions, power output will change.

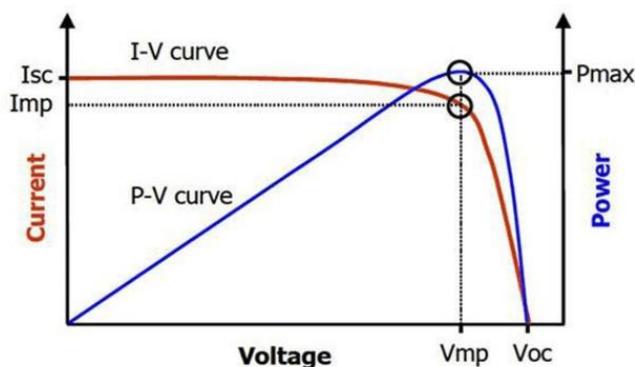


Fig. 1.2: Maximum Power Point of Solar Cell

Figure 1.2 shows that the MPP depends on some conditions like the level of irradiance is here referred to by the symbol "G," for example. In other ways G values, the corresponding shift can be seen from the graph MPP's values. A MPPT algorithm must therefore be used to continuously track the MPP. The maximum power instance leads to higher system efficiency. In the demand for load can be higher than that provided by the PV for various applications. System. There are therefore many different approaches that range from simple parameter relationships to time-based analysis to maximise PV systems power generation.

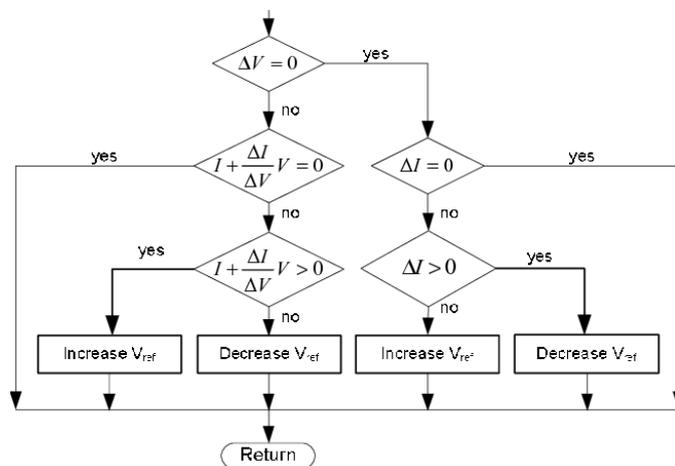


Fig. 1.3: Incremental Conductance MPPT Method

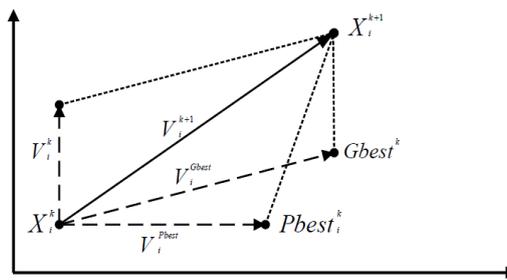
In determining solar cell efficiency, temperature also plays an important role. By the increase of temperature, increases the rate of photon generation, leading to band gap reduced because of the reverse saturation current is increasing. This process therefore leads to a marginal current change but considerable voltage difference. With each of them the cell voltage reduces by a step 2.2V [5] the temperature rise degree. Thus, solar cell performance and temperature share a negative relation. In cold and bright sunny days, cells show their best performance rather than warm and hot. Sunny days luminous. Solar panels are currently produced with non-silicon materials those that are insensitive to temperature. They are thus used under or near the room conditions of temperature. The incremental is based on the observation of the P-V curve. The method of INC was proposed to track maximum power. It is to overcome this algorithm the P&O algorithm has some of the disadvantages. The highest power was tracked by the relationship between the current variation and the variation voltage and the negative voltage power ratio, i.e.  $dI/dV$  and  $-I/V$ . The fundamental principle governing the progressive behaviour method is that the photovoltaic module P-V curve is zero at the highest point of power, positive on the left and the negative on the right. This is possible by, therefore, the maximum power point to the right of the point, i.e.  $dI/dV < -I/V$ . To reach the MPP, the PV panel operating voltage must then be decreased. The method of incremental conductivity gives greater efficiency than the method of P&O. It reduces power loss by significantly reducing oscillations and thus the system cost has been lowered.

### III. PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION

PSO provides a search program based on population, in which individuals are called particles, their position in time. In the PSO system, the particles fly in a multidimensional search space. Each particle adjusts its position according to it during the flight. Own experience and experience adjacent particles, using the best position it is found by itself and its neighbors. Optimum in the multidimensional space that seeks a solution to move each particle of the group. Get the best point by adding the speed position. The velocity of the particle is affected by three components, namely inertia, cognitive and society. The inertial component simulates the inertial behavior of birds that fly in the previous direction. The cognitive components mimic the memory of the birds on their best location and the social component simulates the birds' memory, the best location in some of the trees. Movement of particles around the multidimensional search space until they find the best solution. The speed of modification of each one can use the current speed and the calculation agent. The distance to  $P_{best}$  and  $G_{best}$  is as follows. [15]

$$V_i^{k+1} = W \times V_i^k + C_1 \times r_1 \times (P_{best}^k - X_i^k) + C_2 \times r_2 \times (G_{best}^k - X_i^k)$$

Where,  $V_i^k$  The speed of individual  $i$  when iterating  $k$ ,  $X_i^k$  Individual  $i$  is in the position of iteration  $k$ ,  $W$  inertial weight  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  acceleration factor,  $P_{best}^k$  The best position of individual  $i$  in iteration  $k$ ,  $G_{best}^k$  Group's best position until iteration  $k$   $r_1$ ,  $r_2$  Random number between 0 and 1. Accelerate during this speed update the coefficients  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  and the inertia weight  $W$  are predefined and  $r_1$ ,  $r_2$  are randomly generated uniformly. The number is in the range  $[0, 1]$ . In general, inertia the weight  $W$  is set according to the following equation:



**Fig 1.4 Search mechanism of PSO**

The modified velocity equation (6) is given by:

$$V_i^{K+1} = K \cdot (W \cdot V_i^k + C_1 G_d() (Pbest_i^k - X_i^k) + C_2 C_d() (Gbest^k - X_i^k))$$

$$K = \frac{2}{|2 - \varphi - \sqrt{\varphi^2 - 4\varphi}|}$$

Where  $\varphi = C_1 + C_2, \varphi > 4$

The convergence characteristic of the system can be controlled by. The contraction factor (CFA) method must be greater than 4.0 to guarantee stability. But as the  $\varphi$  increase of the K factor is reduced, diversification is reduced, it produces a slower reaction. Usually, when contraction factors are used,  $\varphi$  is set to 4.1 (ie,  $C_1, C_2 =$  Therefore, the constant multiplier K is 0.729. QPSO, proposed and developed by Sun et al., is the expansion of the PSO in the field of quantum computing. The concept of qubits and revolving doors are here to present the improvement of demographic characteristics. Diversity Qubit and angle Represents the state of the particle instead of the position and velocity of the particle completed in the Basic PSO. Therefore, QPSO has powerful search capabilities and powerful search capabilities. Convergence feature. The basic difference between a qubit bit and a classical bit is that the latter can remain at the same time Superposition of two different quantum states,

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

In the above equation,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are complex numbers that satisfy the equation

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

The rotation state is represented by  $|0\rangle$  and the rotation state is It is represented by  $|1\rangle$ . As can be seen from (1), a qubit is Represents two information states ( $|0\rangle$  and  $|1\rangle$ ) simultaneously. This superposition state can also be expressed as

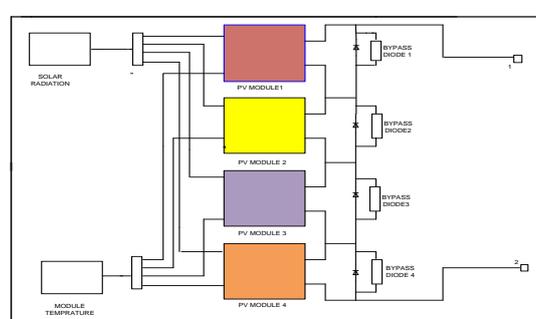
$$|\psi\rangle = \sin \theta |0\rangle + \cos \theta |1\rangle$$

Where the phase of the qubit is represented by  $\theta$ . the relation among  $\alpha, \beta$  and  $\theta$ . The relation among  $\alpha, \beta$  and  $\theta$  can be defined as the position of the particle in QPSO.[13]

#### IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

PSO technique is carried out in two steps namely Particle initialization and function evaluation. In the first step the particle is initialized and the parameters are controlled which is very important because this step in a way controls the exploration and exploitation and hence improves the result. In Particle Swarm Optimization technique, a term called velocity clamping is utilized which basically helps the particle to stay within the boundary and take reasonable step sizes so as to comb throughout the searching space. The importance of velocity clamping lies in the fact that without this, the process could explode and the position of particle change rapidly. Maximum velocity controls the granularity of the searching area by creating a quick balance between local and global exploration. Hence we can say that

velocity clamping varies the step size of the particle and its searching direction. If the swarm size is big, then we have to cover larger parts of the search space in every iteration which in turn increases the complexity and time involved. Comparing to other optimization techniques, PSO method somewhat has lower sampling time, ability to swiftly converge towards an optimum solution, does not require gradient information of the function, simple mathematical analysis using primitive operators, easy to implement, economical to use provides faster tracking under changing environmental parameters, faster and has higher efficiency. It gives updated convergence velocity steadily. In addition to this, it provides us with the utmost efficiency utilization with no requirement of initial parameter calculation, derivative free algorithm, limited number of parameters, less dependent on initial points. Since we require an efficient and accurate solar system, hence we need to consider weather conditions. The two main environment factors which affect the system performance are temperature and solar radiations. In order to avoid the PV mismatch problem, we have drawn the characteristics curve in both conditions i.e. normal and partial shading. From the curves, we found that during partial shading on cloudy day, multiple peaks occur while in normal condition we obtain only one peak.

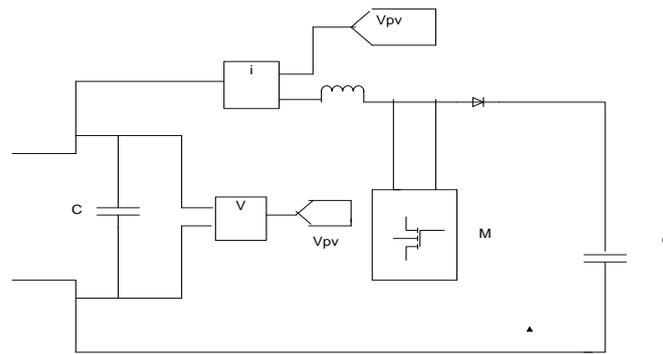


**Fig. 1.5: Simulation of Solar PV System Operational Condition**

The multiple peaks obtained during partial shading can be better called as local peak and among them we have to find the highest one which is the global power peak and hence this way the challenge to find the maximum value of power point is aggravated further. During shading conditions, various problems are need to be taken into account like cost, algorithm, complexity of the system and hence proper connection need to be made so that the system works properly under varying atmospheric conditions. Particle swarm optimization is the most sought after technique when it comes to the case of partial shading owing to its effectiveness and higher tracking speed. It manages the optimal voltage in the best way which makes it easier to locate the maximum power point. In this approach, various parameters are pre decided before starting. After that, we need to choose a vector voltage ( $V_1$  to  $V_d$ , where 'd' is module) which is managed with the system in order to track the maximum power point. Here we compare output voltage with the actual voltage. The coding for this algorithm is written in the MATLAB software.

From the flowchart, we found a function 'F' which does not remain constant and changes with the weather and hence the condition function is re-initialized again and again to get the new maximum power point.

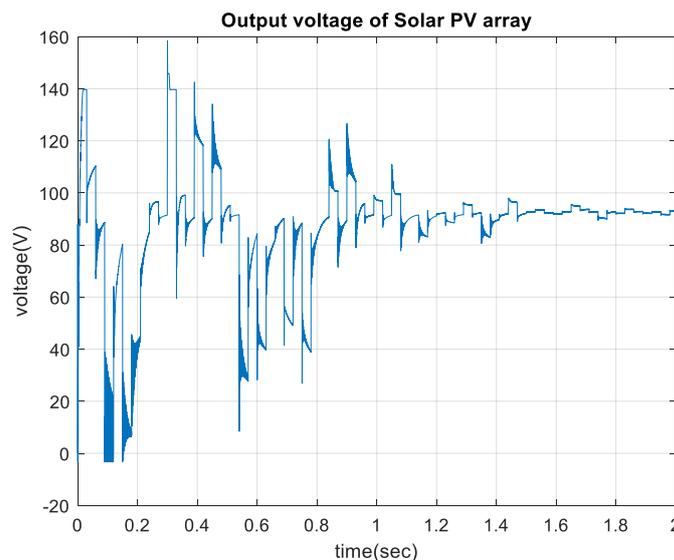
The PV system comprises of a PV array connected to a DC/DC boost converter whose duty cycle is managed by the PSO optimization technique. In our system, we have divided two PV modules into four groups which further contains 18 cells connected in series with the bypass diode. Among the four groups, some receive partial shading while some are getting half and full. The voltage obtained from the PV array is passed through the converter which consist of a MOSFET switch, inductor, capacitors and load resistance.



**Fig. 1.6: Design of Duty Cycle Control System**

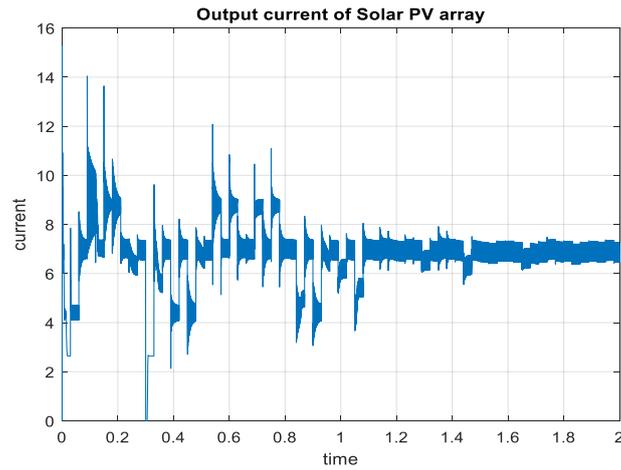
**V. RESULTS**

In this research a soft Computer Baed charge Controller was designed to efficiently monitor the maximum IV power points of PV systems with complex working conditions and has managed soft computer-based control systems with enhanced incremental conductance based trained artificial neural network configuration and duty cycles.

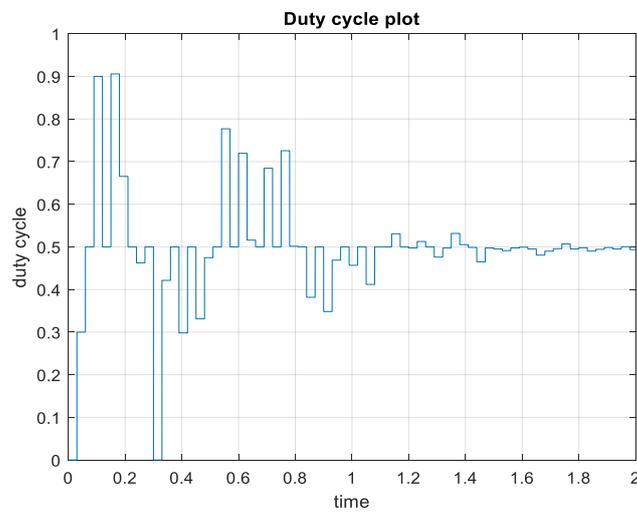


**Fig. 1.7 Voltage waveform of Solar PV System**

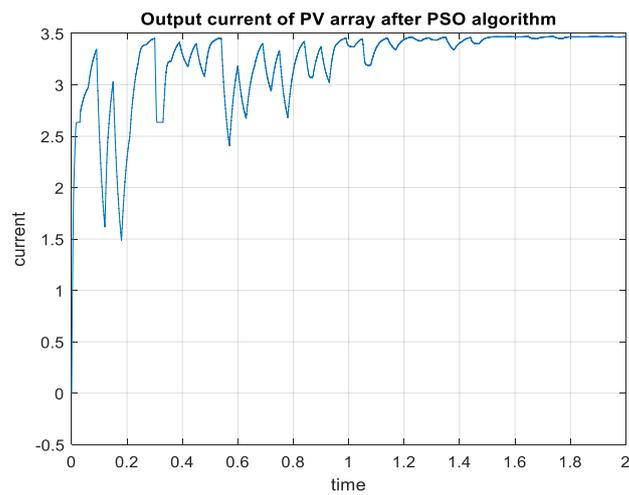
Results have been explained with the figure of merits. The graph and plots explains the performance of the simulated system. Figure 1.8 represents the current whereas 1.9 represents the voltage of the solar PV system. The voltage and current matrix is given to deduce the characteristics and it serve the objective function to maximize the power with selection of optimum duty cycle. Figure of merit has been shown in figure 1.11 and figure 1.12 in which the tracked power has been shown and compared with the conventional algorithms.



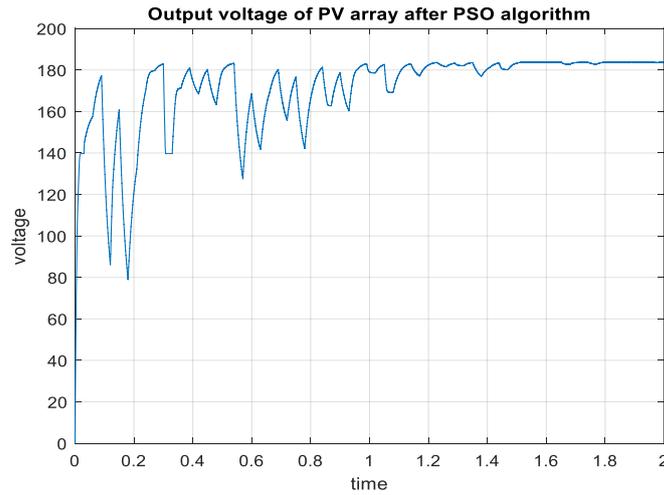
**Fig. 1.8** Output current waveform of Solar PV array



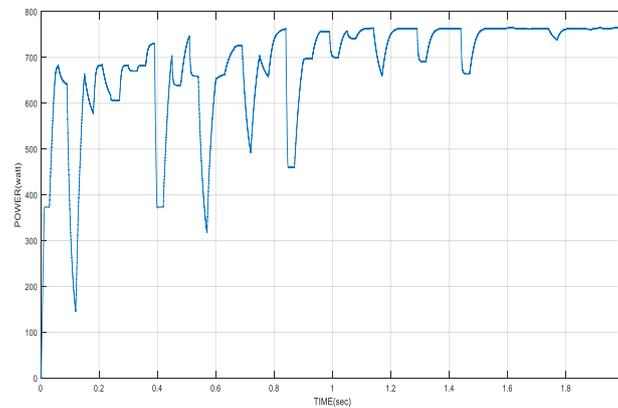
**Fig. 1.8** Duty cycle plot for System



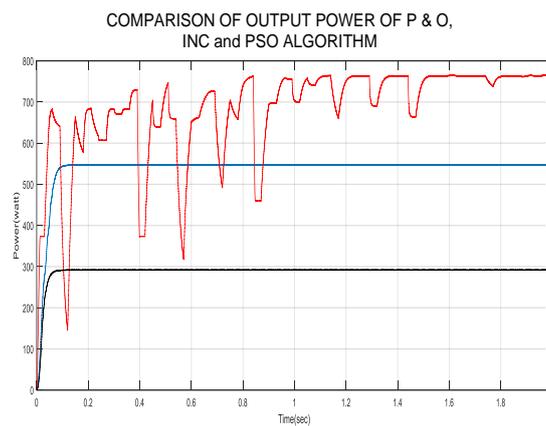
**Fig. 1.9** Output current waveform of Solar PV after Optimization Using PSO



**Fig. 1.10** Output voltage waveform of PV array after applying PSO algorithm



**Fig. 1.11** Output power waveform of PV array after applying PSO algorithm



**Fig. 1.12** Comparison of Output power with Conventional Algorithms

**Table-1 Comparative Evaluation (Peak-785 Watt)**

<b>Name of Method</b>	<b>Peak Power</b>	<b>Time of Reaction</b>	<b>Time of Stability</b>
<b>P and O</b>	291 watts	0.0011 seconds	0.179 seconds
<b>INC</b>	522watts	0.0011 seconds	0.179 seconds
<b>PSO</b>	785 watts	0.0011 seconds	1.59 seconds

Table1 represents the implementation of different algorithms under partial shading condition and it can be clearly perceived that the PSO algorithm tracks the maximum power after some transient response which occur during the first 0.001 seconds. Also, there are many iterations before it attains the steady state response. We can clearly see that the algorithm starts tracking from the initial 0.0 second and achieve steady state in 0.001 seconds while other algorithms take longer time. Also, PSO is able to track more power than other algorithms. Hence it can be said that PSO algorithm performs better under variable temperature and radiation conditions. The introduction of an efficient charge controller based on an intelligent maximum energy monitoring system increases solar photovoltaic system operating efficiency. With Solar Photovoltaic system storage applications and high power inversors, a battery-contaminated charging controller can be interacted.

## VI.CONCLUSION

During this research, improved PSO based power point controller has been designed to monitor efficiently with variable irradiance and complex operating conditions. The maximum power point was extracted from I V characteristics of photovoltaic systems, and has managed the soft computer program based controls with boost configuration and operating cycles based on enhanced PSO methodology. The controller is connected to the PV modules and the battery on the storage system and on the inverter. In accordance with current research aspects, an improvement is made in the operating efficiency of the photovoltaic solar system through the use of an efficient power converter equipped of a soft-computer MPPT controller. The introduction of an efficient charge controller based on an intelligent maximum energy monitoring system increases solar photovoltaic system operating efficiency. The research can be extended to include inclusion of deep learning convolutional neural network for design and analysis of photovoltaic system.

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