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## POWER STABILIZATION OF A STAND-ALONE SOLAR SYSTEM USING PERTURB AND OBSERVE MPPT ALGORITHM

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### Abstract

Solar energy is gaining more popularity for the choice of electricity generation as it is available everywhere especially in Malaysia and it is free to harness. This paper presents the method of power stabilization of a stand-alone solar system using perturb and observe (P&O) maximum power point algorithm. The PV module is modeled based on the parameters obtained from a commercial PV data sheet. A DC-DC boost converter is chosen to step up the input DC voltage of the PV module while the perturb and observe maximum power point algorithm is used and modeled to ensure the power stabilization is made. The model is simulated under a constant of solar irradiance and temperature in which follow the standard test condition (STC). The comparison between including and excluding of MPPT controller is also made and results show that the model yields the different performance.

**Keywords:** Solar system, Boost converter, P&O MPPT

### 1. Introduction

Solar energy as one of many favored renewable energy resources has become an important part of power generation in the new millennium. The first conventional photovoltaic cells were produced in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s were principally used to provide electrical power for earth-orbiting satellites. Solar systems produced electricity when the photons of the sunlight strike on the PV array. PV energy is environmental friendly and which generates electricity without hazardous emissions. Furthermore, the sunlight is free and it is available for long hours in a day throughout the year in Malaysia.

The stand-alone solar system is defined as an autonomous system that supplies the electricity without being connected to the utility grid. The installation of the system may include solar array, dc-dc converter, energy storage device, dc-ac inverter and electrical load. The energy storage device is used as a back-up and to maintain the desired output during the low irradiance [1]-[7]. This paper focuses on modeling and control the stand-alone solar system using perturb and observe (P&O) maximum power point tracking algorithm without the connection with energy storage device.

The PV module produced the current-voltage characteristic with a unique point called as maximum power point. There are different ways in the literature to control the system such as using the fuzzy logic, neural networks, pilot cells and digital signal processor based implementation. Nevertheless, the Perturb and Observe (P&O) and Incremental Conductance (INC) algorithms are most widely used, especially for low-cost implementations [8].

This study begins with the description of modeling process and simulation work. Then, the simulation results will be shown and discussion of the results will be made. In addition to that, a simulation of model without using MPPT controller will be made to distinguish the system performance. Finally, conclusion will be drawn.

### 2. Modeling and Simulation

#### A. Modeling of solar module

PV cell is a non-linear device and can be represented as a current source in parallel with diode [6]-[7] as shown in the circuit in Fig. 1. The practical solar cell model includes the connection of series and parallel internal resistance, namely  $R_s$  and  $R_p$ , which is expressed as the following equation:

$$I = I_{PV,cell} - I_0 \left[ \exp\left(\frac{V + R_s I}{V_t a}\right) - 1 \right] \quad (1)$$

Where:

- $I$  = The solar output current.
- $V$  = The solar output voltage.
- $V_t = N_s k T / q$  = The thermal voltage of array with  $N_s$  cells connected in series.
- $q$  = The electron charge (1.60217646 e<sup>-19</sup> C)
- $k$  = The Boltzmann constant (1.3806503 e<sup>-23</sup> J K<sup>-1</sup>)
- $T$  = The temperature of the p-n junction in the unit of Kelvin, K and
- $a$  = The diode ideality constant.

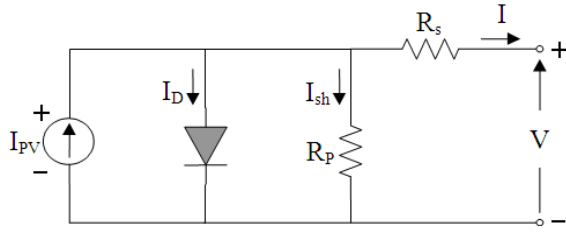


Fig. 1: The electrical equivalent circuit of a solar cell.

The  $I_{PV,cell}$  is the light generated current produced by a PV cell which has a linear relationship with the solar irradiance and temperature, as shown in the following equation:

$$I_{PV,cell} = (I_{PV,n} + K_i \Delta T) \frac{G}{G_n} \quad (2)$$

where,  $I_{PV,n}$  is the light generated current at the standard test condition (STC) which are  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $1000 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ ,  $\Delta T = T - T_n$  where  $T$  and  $T_n$  is the actual and nominal temperature in unit Kelvin, K respectively. While  $G$  ( $\text{W m}^{-2}$ ) is the solar irradiation by the PV cell surface and  $G_n$  is the nominal solar irradiation [7].

The  $I_0$  is the diode saturation current and its dependence on the temperature may be expressed by:

$$I_0 = \frac{I_{SC,n} + K_i \Delta T}{\exp\left(\frac{V_{OC,n} + K_v \Delta T}{aV_i}\right) - 1} \quad (3)$$

where  $K_v$  and  $K_i$  are the open-circuit voltage/temperature coefficient and the short-circuit current/temperature coefficient respectively. While  $I_{SC}$  and  $V_{OC}$  are the short-circuit current and open-circuit voltage under the nominal condition or STC respectively. The BP340 PV module is chosen for the PV module modeling. The electrical characteristics given by datasheet are shown in Table 1. This module consisting of 36 cells connected in 2 parallel strings. The model of solar module was implemented in MATLAB/simulink using Eq. 1-3. By using the electrical parameter of the module ( $I_{SC}$ ,  $V_{OC}$ ) and the variables voltage, Irradiation ( $G$ ) and Temperature ( $T$ ) as the inputs to the model, the model yields the solar current  $I$ .

The simulated I-V and P-V characteristic curves are shown in the Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 respectively, where the model is simulated for a varies of solar irradiances and different temperatures. The results show that the

solar module is capable to reproducing the electrical characteristics as mentioned in Table 1.

Table 1: The electrical characteristic of BP340 PV module

Parameter	Variable	Value
Maximum power	$P_{max}$	40 W
Voltage at $P_{max}$	$V_{mp}$	17.3 V
Current at $P_{max}$	$I_{mp}$	2.31 A
Short-circuit current	$I_{SC}$	2.54 A
Open-circuit voltage	$V_{OC}$	21.8 V
Temperature coefficient of open-circuit voltage	$K_v$	$-(80 \pm 10)$ mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Temperature coefficient of short-circuit current	$K_i$	$(0.065 \pm 0.015)\%$ / $^\circ\text{C}$

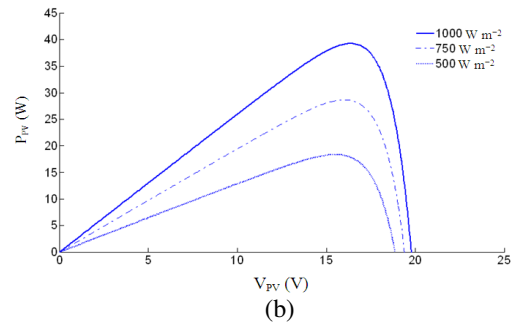
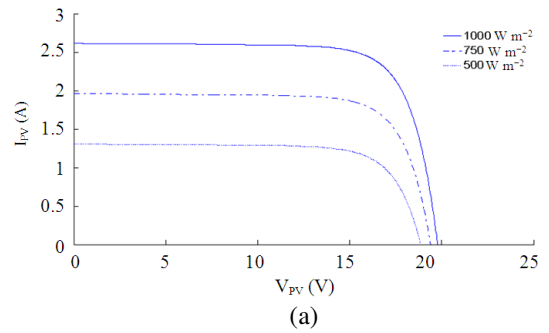
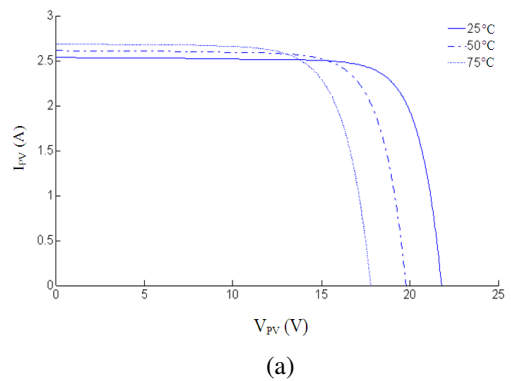


Fig. 2: PV module characteristic curves plotted under different irradiances, (a) I-V curve, (b) P-V curve



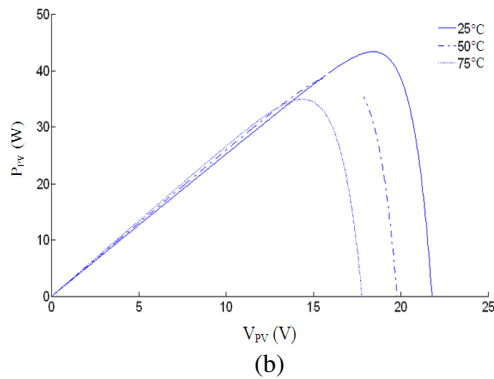


Fig. 3: PV module characteristic curves plotted for different temperatures, (a) I-V curve, (b) P-V curve.

### B. Modeling of perturb and observe maximum power point algorithm

The solar module is a form of unstable energy affects in the location of the array's maximum power. Hence, under uniform irradiance, it yields the current-voltage characteristic with a unique point which is known as the Maximum Power Point (MPP) [3]-[5]. As shown in the Fig. 2-3 in previous section, the MPP is change as a consequence of the variation of the irradiance level and temperature. It is necessary to track the MPP continuously in order to maximize the power output from the PV system for the prevailing conditions.

There are several MPP tracking methods in the literature, such as fuzzy logic control, neural network control, pilot cells and digital signal processor based implementation. Nevertheless, Perturb and Observe (P and O) and Incremental Conductance (INC) algorithms are most widely used, especially for low-cost implementations.

In P and O MPP algorithm, a small perturbation is introduced in every iteration to alter the duty cycle in order to force the operating point to move near the MPP. This algorithm compares the power of the previous step cycle with the power of the new step cycle to determine the next perturbation direction. If the power increases due to the perturbation then the perturbation will remain in the same direction. If the peak power is reached, the power at the next instant decreases and hence, the perturbation reverses. When the steady-state is reached, the algorithm oscillates around the peak point. In order to keep the power variation small the perturbation size is kept very small [5]. The operation of P&O MPP algorithm is illustrated in the Fig. 4. The modeling of this MPPT

algorithm is done using MATLAB/simulink which is according to the flow of algorithm. Figure 5 shows the simulink block of this MPPT.

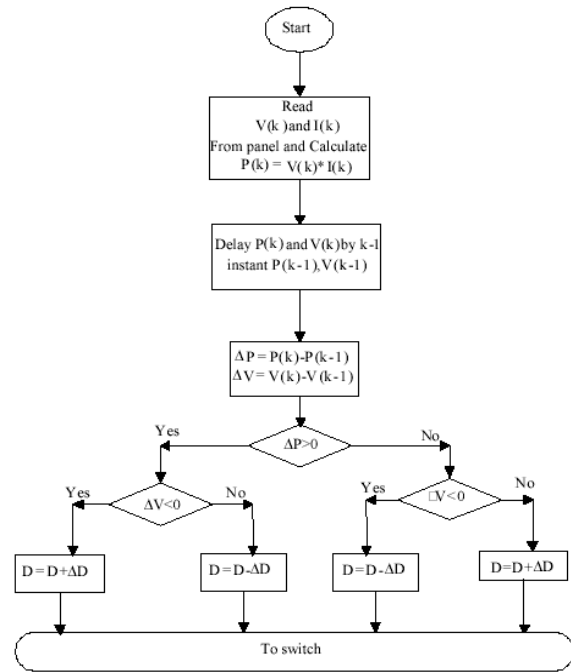


Fig. 4: The flowchart of P and O MPPT algorithm

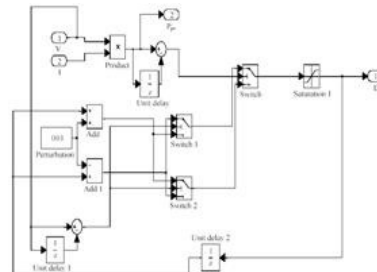


Fig. 5: P and O MPP simulink block

However, a drawback of P&O MPPT technique is that, at steady state, the operating point oscillates around the MPP giving rise to the waste of some amount of available energy. In this paper, several improvements of the P&O algorithm are proposed in order to reduce the number of oscillations around the MPP in steady state. The amplitude of the duty cycle perturbation is one of the two parameters requiring optimization. Lowering the duty cycle can reduce the steady-state losses caused by the oscillation of the array operating point around the MPP. The other parameter that requires proper adjust is the value of perturbation itself. The higher and lower of this



perturbation value may affect the algorithm efficiency and oscillation around MPP.

### 3. Simulation setup

In order to validate the proposed MPPT algorithm model, a simulation of the PV module together with a boost converter is performed as shown in Fig. 6. The idea is, the switching operation of boost converter is controlled by proposed MPPT algorithm itself. The value of duty cycle is varies depends on the perturbation of current and voltage from PV cells.

The boost converter is designed to generate small output ripple less than 1%. It is operated at the switching frequency of 20 kHz, the inductor of 20 mH, the output capacitor of 2 mF. The PV system was simulated under a variation of irradiance and temperature levels.

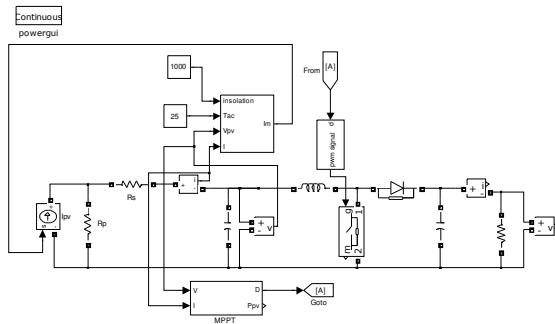


Fig. 6: Simulation set up of the PV module

### 4. Result and Analysis

Fig. 7 shows a simulation result of the PV output current, PV output voltage as well as PV output Power for both MPPT equipped system and non-MPPT equipped system. MPPT tries to optimize the PV output power of maximum 40 Watt which is identical to the electrical characteristics of BP340 PV module as tabulated in the previous Table 1. The PV current and voltage at maximum power is 2.3 Ampere and 17 Volts respectively which again confirmed the characteristics.

The MPPT tries to optimize the duty cycle of the power electronic switch through P&O algorithm to stabilize the output power at the load side. Fig. 8 confirmed that the system with MPPT assists the boost converter in producing stable output power which confirmed the characteristics of the BP340 PV module

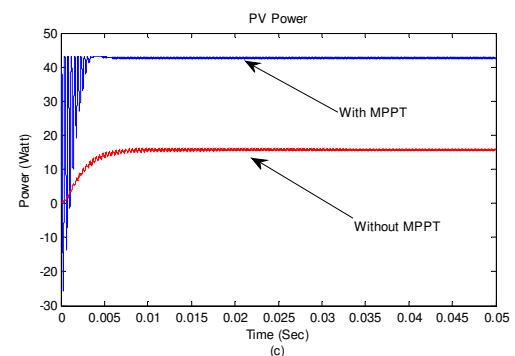
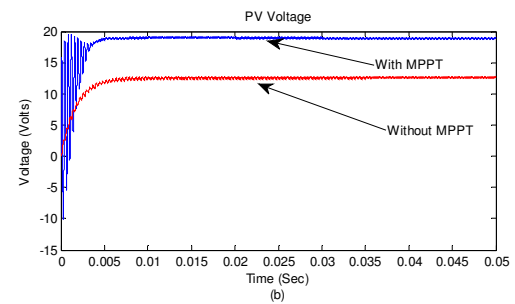
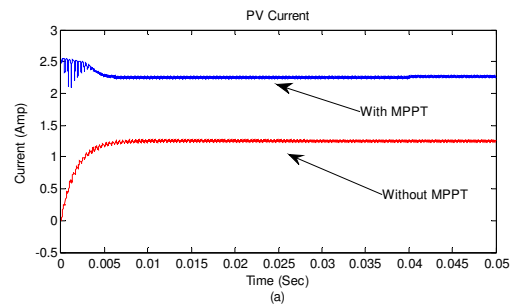
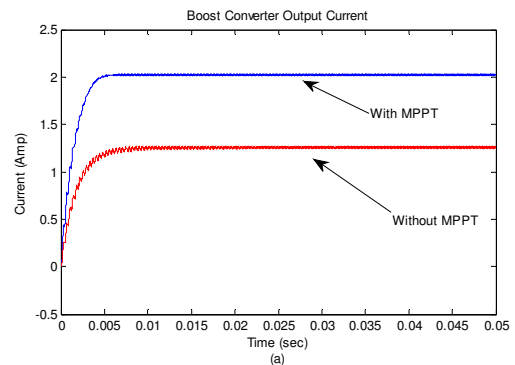


Fig. 7: PV output.



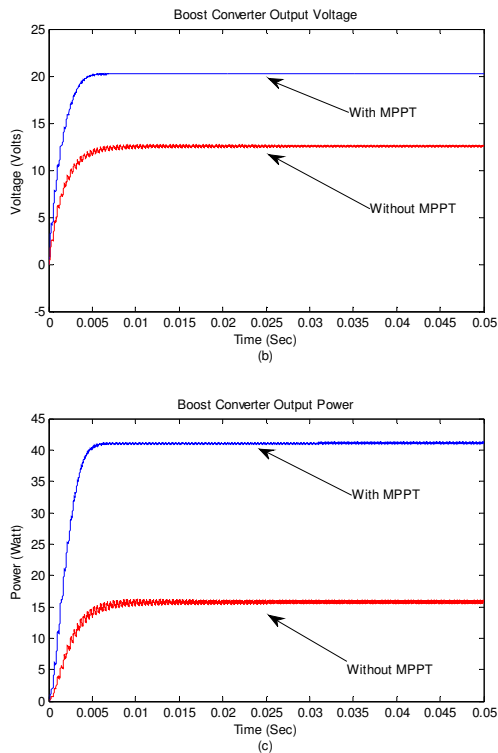


Fig. 8: Boost converter output.

## 5. Conclusion and Discussion

In this work, a PV system with MPPT controlled boost converter has been simulated. The results show that the P&O algorithm for MPPT performs very well in stabilizing the PV output at the converter side as well as at the PV side. In the simulation, the MPPT through intelligent P&O algorithm managed to optimize the output at 0.12 duty cycle. For further work, the algorithm can be implemented as part of the controller software in microcontroller approach if the actual system is to be designed practically.

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