



**PERIPHERAL INTERFACE CONTROLLER (PIC)  
BASED MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING  
(MPPT) ALGORITMA FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV)  
DC TO DC BOOST CONTROLLER**

**EFFENDY ONN BIN SIAM**

**MASTER OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING  
(ELECTRONIC SYSTEM)**

**2016**



**Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering**

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DC TO DC BOOST CONTROLLER**

**EFFENDY ONN BIN SIAM**

**A thesis submitted  
in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Electronic Engineering  
(Electronic System)**

**Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering**

**UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA**

**2016**

## DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “Peripheral Interface Controller (PIC) Based Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) Algorithm for Photovoltaic (PV) DC to DC Boost Controller” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

Signature : .....

Name : Effendy Onn Bin Siam

Date : .....

## **APPROVAL**

I hereby declare that I have read this dissertation/ report and in my opinion this dissertation/report is sufficient in terms of scope and quality as a partial fulfillment of Master of Electronic Engineering (Electronic System).

Signature : .....

Supervisor Name : Dr. Zamree Bin Abd. Ghani

Date : .....

## **DEDICATION**

To my beloved Mother, Father, Wife and all my Family

## ABSTRACT

This report is about to develop of Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) algorithm for photovoltaic (PV) by using Peripheral Interface Controller (PIC). PV Module is a photovoltaic system that uses the photovoltaic array as a source of electrical power supply. Every photovoltaic (PV) array has an optimum operating point, called the maximum power point, which varies depending on PV temperature, the insolation level and array voltage. The function of MPPT is needed to operate the PV array at its maximum power point. The design of a MPPT is proposed utilizing a boost-converter topology. Solar panel voltage and current are continuously monitored by a closed-loop microprocessor based control system, and the duty cycle of the boost converter continuously adjusted to extract maximum power. The design consists of a PV array, DC - DC Boost converters (also known as step-up converters) and a control section that uses the PIC18F4550 microcontroller. Thus, the output voltage from DC-DC boost converter will be boost up approximately to 60V DC output voltage from load and should minimize in ripple voltage and tends to reach constant DC output voltage. Therefore, the conversion of sustainable energy from Photovoltaic (PV) system and step up by DC-DC boost converter circuit will be capable utilize large amount of output voltage. The control section obtains the information from the PV array through microcontroller's Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) ports and hence to perform the pulse width modulation (PWM) to the converter through its Digital to Analog Converter (DAC) ports. Many such algorithms have been proposed. However, one particular algorithm, the constant voltage method, claimed by many in the literature to be inferior to others, continues to be by far the most widely used method in commercial PV MPPT's. The microcontroller is programmed with a simple and reliable MPPT technique.

## **ABSTRAK**

*Laporan ini adalah untuk membangunkan Maimum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) algorithma untuk photovoltaic (PV) dengan menggunakan Peripheral Interface Controller (PIC). Modul PV adalah sistem photovoltaic yang menggunakan pelbagai photovoltaic sebagai sumber bekalan kuasa elektrik. Setiap PV mempunyai sebuah tempat operasi optimum, dipanggil titik kuasa maksimum, yang berbeza-beza bergantung kepada suhu PVt, tahap insolation dan voltan pelbagai. Fungsi MPPT diperlukan untuk mengendalikan pelbagai PV pada titik kuasa maksimum. Reka bentuk MPPT yang dicadangkan menggunakan topologi rangsangan-converter. Solar panel voltan dan arus sentiasa dipantau oleh sistem kawalan gelung tertutup mikropemproses berasaskan, dan kitar tugas rangsangan penukar berterusan diselaraskan untuk mengeluarkan kuasa maksimum. reka bentuk ini terdiri daripada pelbagai PV, DC - DC penukar Boost (juga dikenali sebagai penukar voltan Tinggi) dan bahagian kawalan yang menggunakan pengawal mikro PIC18F4550 itu. Oleh itu, voltan keluaran dari DC-DC penukar rangsangan akan meningkatkan sehingga kira-kira untuk 60V DC voltan keluaran dari beban dan harus mengurangkan voltan riak dan cenderung untuk mencapai berterusan DC voltan keluaran. Oleh itu, penukaran tenaga lestari daripada sistem Photovoltaic (PV) dan meningkatkan oleh DC-DC litar rangsangan converter akan mampu menggunakan jumlah besar voltan output. Bahagian kawalan mendapatkan maklumat daripada pelbagai PV melalui Analog mikropengawal untuk Digital Converter (ADC) pelabuhan dan dengan itu untuk melaksanakan modulasi lebar denyut (PWM) untuk penukar melalui Digital kepada Analog Converter (DAC) pelabuhan. Banyak algoritma tersebut telah dicadangkan. Walau bagaimanapun, satu algoritma tertentu, kaedah voltan malar, yang didakwa oleh banyak dalam penyelidikan, terus menjadi setakat ini kaedah yang paling banyak digunakan di PV komersial MPPT ini. Mikropengawal diprogramkan dengan teknik MPPT yang mudah dan boleh dipercayai*



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This project would not have been possibly completed without considerable guidance and support. I would like to acknowledge those who have enabled me to complete this project. In particular, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to my supervisor, Dr. Zamree Bin Abd. Ghani, for encouragement, guidance, critics and friendship towards me to finish up the entire requirement needed in completing the project.

Secondly, I would like to thank for all librarians for their warmest helping hands. They always lend a hand when I need to borrow the useful resources for my project. Their opinions and suggestions have helped me in realizing this project. My sincere appreciation also extends to all my colleagues and friends who have provided assistance at various occasions.

My sincere gratefulness and love to my adored parents and family for their love, and moral support in successfully accomplishing my studies. Finally, I wish to express my sincere thanks to all my friends and colleagues to their cooperation, assistance, patience and thought that helped me to complete this project on time.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b>	
<b>DEDICATION</b>	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Energy Situation in the World	1
1.2 Energy Situation in the Malaysia	2
1.3 Energy and Emissions	4
1.4 Renewable Energy Potentiality in Malaysia	5
1.5 Objective	8
1.6 Problem Statement	9
1.7 Scope of Project	10
<b>2. LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Photovoltaic Panels	11
2.1.1 Single diode PV cell model	13
2.1.2 Double diode PV cell model	14
2.2 DC to DC Converter	15
2.2.1 Boost Converter	15
2.2.2 Operation of Boost Converter	16
2.2.3 Theoretical parameter for DC-DC Boost Converter	21
2.2.3.1 Selection of Inductor	23
2.2.3.2 Selection of Power Diode	25
2.2.3.3 Selection of Output Capacitor	26

2.3	Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)	27
2.3.1	Methods for MPPT	29
2.3.2	Perturb and Observe Method	29
2.3.3	Incremental Conductance Method	31
2.3.4	Constant Voltage Method	33
2.3.5	Short-Current Pulse Method	34
2.3.6	Comparison between MPPT techniques	35
2.3.7	Advantage and Disadvantage between MPPT techniques	36
2.4	Voltage Regulator 7805	37
2.5	PIC 18F4550 Microcontroller	39
2.6	Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)	41
<b>3.</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>44</b>
3.1	Introduction	44
3.2	Block diagram of the project	45
3.3	Methodology Flowchart	46
3.4	Hardware Design	49
3.4.1	Voltage Regulator Circuit Design	50
3.4.2	Voltage Transducer LV25-P Design Circuit	50
3.4.3	Boost Converter Circuit Design	51
3.4.4	MPPT Circuit Design	55
3.4.5	Overall Processing Circuit	59
<b>4.</b>	<b>SIMULATION RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS</b>	<b>61</b>
4.1	Introduction	61
4.2	DC-DC Boost Converter Result	61
4.2.1	The simulation result for the DC-DC Boost Converter supply voltage at 15V	62
4.2.1.1	Output voltage at Capacitor ( $C_3$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_4$ )	62
4.2.1.2	Average voltage at Capacitor ( $C_3$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_4$ )	64
4.2.1.3	Load current at Resistive Load ( $R_4$ )	64
4.2.1.4	Average current Resistor Load ( $R_4$ )	65

4.2.1.5	Voltage at Diode, D1 ( $V_D$ )	66
4.2.1.6	Current at Inductor ( $L_1$ )	67
4.2.1.7	Current at Diode, D1 ( $I_D$ )	69
4.2.1.8	Current at Capacitor ( $C_3$ )	70
4.2.1.9	Power at Input supply and at Load ( $R_4$ )	71
4.3	MPPT Result	73
4.3.1	The simulation result for the MPPT supply voltage at 60V	74
4.3.1.1	Output voltage at Capacitor ( $C_4$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	74
4.3.1.2	Average voltage at Capacitor ( $C_4$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	76
4.3.1.3	Load current at Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	76
4.3.1.4	Average current Resistor Load ( $R_2$ )	77
4.3.1.5	Power at Load ( $R_2$ )	78
4.4	Combination DC-DC Converter and MPPT Results	80
4.4.1	The simulation result for Combination DC-DC Converter and MPPT	81
4.4.1.1	Output voltage at Capacitor ( $C_4$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	81
4.4.1.2	Result Voltage and Current at Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	83
4.4.1.3	Comparison Power output without MPPT and with MPPT at Load ( $R_2$ )	85
4.5	The coding of PIC18F4550A microcontroller for generating proportional PWM signal	88
4.6	Discussion	88
<b>5.</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>91</b>
5.1	Introduction	91
5.2	Conclusion	91
5.3	Recommendation	93
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>95</b>
	<b>APPENDIX A – PIC 18F4550 Microcontroller Datasheets</b>	<b>97</b>
	<b>APPENDIX B – LEM LV25-P Voltage Transducer Datasheets</b>	<b>102</b>

<b>APPENDIX C – IXYS HiPerFRED Epitaxial Diode (DSEP 29-12A)</b>	
<b>Datasheets</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>APPENDIX D – 2.0 Amp Output Current IGBT Gate Drive Optocoupler</b>	
<b>(HCPL-3120) Datasheets</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>APPENDIX E – EPCOS Power line chokes (B82725J) Datasheets</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>APPENDIX F – Power MOSFET IRF540N Datasheets</b>	<b>108</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
1.4.1	States the solar annual radiation in the different area in Malaysia [6]	7
2.3.1	Characteristics of different MPPT techniques [23]	36
2.5.1	PIC-18F4550 Specification	41
4.2.1	Relationship of experimental result for DC-DC Boost Converter, load response of output, and efficiency	72
4.3.1	Relationship of experimental result for MPPT Power Output	79
4.4.1	Relationship of experimental result for Complete Circuit, load response of output, and efficiency	84
4.4.2	Relationship of experimental result for Comparison Power output without MPPT and with MPPT at Load ( $R_2$ )	86

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.1.1	World Marketed Power Demand [1]	2
1.2.1	Overall Power Demand in Malaysia [1]	3
1.2.2	Power demand in industrial sector in Malaysia [1]	3
1.3.1	Malaysia installed capacity as of 31 <sup>st</sup> . December 2009 [1]	5
1.3.2	Energy input in PowerStation [1]	5
1.4.1	Shows annual average solar radiation in Malaysia [6]	7
2.1.1	Schematic Cross-Section of a Typical Solar Cell	12
2.1.2	Characteristic curves of a PV module (a) I-V curve and (b) P-V curve	13
2.1.3	Equivalent circuit of the PV cell with one diode	13
2.1.4	Equivalent circuit for the double diode PV cell model	14
2.2.1	Boost Converter Diagram	16
2.2.2	Circuit during $t_{on}$	17
2.2.3	Circuit during $t_{off}$	17
2.2.4	Waveforms during continuous mode	18
2.2.5	Waveforms during Discontinuous mode	20
2.3.1	I-V and P-V characteristic curves of a PV module	28
2.3.2	MPPT Technique with Solar Cell	29
2.3.3	P&O Algorithm	30
2.3.4	Incremental Conductance Algorithm	32
2.4.1	7805 Voltage Regulator Circuit	39
2.5.1	Microcontroller PIC-18F4550	40
2.5.2	Pin Diagram of PIC-18F8550 Microcontroller	40
2.6.1	Different Duty Cycle of PWM signals	42
2.6.2	Configuration circuit 555 Timer as PWM switching generator	

	for Boost Converter	43
3.2.1	MPPT Block diagram	45
3.3.1	DC to DC Converter Flowchart Diagram	47
3.3.2	Constant voltage method flowchart	48
3.3.3	Constant Voltage Flowchart	49
3.4.1	Circuit for Voltage Regulator	50
3.4.2	Circuit design of voltage conversion	51
3.4.3	Boost Converter circuit design	51
3.4.4	Circuit design of MPPT of PIC18F4550 microcontroller	56
3.4.5	Overall processing circuit (schematic circuit)	59
4.2.1	DC-DC Boost Converter supply voltage with 15Vdc	62
4.2.2	Output voltage at Capacitor ( $C_3$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_4$ )	63
4.2.3	Magnification voltage at capacitor ( $C_3$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_4$ )	63
4.2.4	Average voltage at Capacitor ( $C_3$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_4$ )	64
4.2.5	Current at load resistor ( $R_4$ )	65
4.2.6	Average current at Resistive Load ( $R_4$ )	66
4.2.7	Voltage at Diode, $D_1$ ( $V_D$ )	66
4.2.8	Magnification voltage at Diode, $D_1$ ( $V_D$ )	67
4.2.9	Current at Inductor ( $L_1$ )	68
4.2.10	Magnification current at inductor ( $L_1$ )	68
4.2.11	Current at diode, $D_1$ ( $I_D$ )	69
4.2.12	Magnification current at diode, $D_1$ ( $I_D$ )	69
4.2.13	Current at Capacitor ( $C_3$ )	70
4.2.14	Magnification current at capacitor ( $C_3$ )	70
4.2.15	Magnification voltage and current at Load Resistor ( $R_4$ )	71
4.2.16	DC-DC Boost Converter Power Input Compared to Power Output	73
4.3.1	MPPT supply voltage at 60V	74
4.3.2	Output voltage at Capacitor ( $C_4$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	75
4.3.3	Magnification voltage at capacitor ( $C_4$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	75
4.3.4	Average voltage at Capacitor ( $C_4$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	75
4.3.5	Current at load resistor ( $R_2$ )	77
4.3.6	Average current at Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	78
4.3.7	Magnification current at Load Resistor ( $R_7$ )	78
4.3.8	MPPT Power Output	80



4.4.1	Combination Circuit of DC-DC Boost Converter and MPPT	81
4.4.2	Output voltage at Capacitor ( $C_4$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	82
4.4.3	Magnification voltage at capacitor ( $C_4$ ) and Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	82
4.4.4	Voltage and Current at Resistive Load ( $R_2$ )	83
4.4.5	DC-DC Boost Converter Power Input Compared to Power Output	85
4.4.6	Output Power compared with and without MPPT	87
4.5.1	Coding of PIC18F4550A microcontroller for generating proportional PWM signal	88

## LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	PIC 18F4550A Microcontroller Datasheets	97
B	LEM LV25-P Voltage Transducer Datasheets	102
C	IXYS HiPerFRED Epitaxial Diode (DSEP 29-12A) Datasheets	104
D	2.0 Amp Output Current IGBTGate Drive Optocoupler (HCPL-3120) Datasheets	105
E	EPCOS Power line chokes (B82725J) Datasheets	106
F	Power MOSFET IRF540N Datasheets	108

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PV	–	Photovoltaic
MPPT	–	Maximum Power Point Tracking
IC	–	Integrated Circuit
DC	–	Direct Current
FPC	–	Full Power Converter
PPC	–	Partial Power Converters
S-PPC	–	Series connected Partial Power Converters
P-PPC	–	Parallel connected Partial Power Converters
CCM	–	Continuous Current Mode
DCM	–	Discontinuous Current Mode
E.M.F.	–	Electro Motive Force
A/D	–	Analog to Digital
D/A	–	Digital to Analog
IGBT	–	Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Lately the exploratory and open mindfulness on ecological and energy issues has acquired real interests to the examination of cutting edge innovations especially in very effective innovation [1]. Energy is an essential component for the social and monetary advancement of the social orders. The use level of energy means that the financial flourishing of a country. In Malaysia, the developing industrialization and expanding way of life has extensively expanded the use of energy. Malaysian energy utilization has risen significantly in the course of recent years because of the joined requests of industrialization and urbanization [1]. Because of expanding the energy utilization, there has been a developing worry about energy utilization and its unfriendly effect on the earth. Normal and productive usage of energy assets bears exceptional significance too. The point of the exploration is to examine the energy request, supply, utilization, ecological effect and also audit the future energy assets.

#### **1.1 Energy Situation in the World**

Energy is the key information and fundamental requirement for the development, monetary development, mechanization and modernization [2]. Accordingly, worldwide energy requests are expanded quickly and this worry is tended to universally to satisfy the interest of energy for the future world. Figure 1.1.1 demonstrates the world promoted power

request. Politically influential nation request ascends from 145 billion MW in 2007 to 218 billion MW in 2035 (i.e. increments by 49 %).

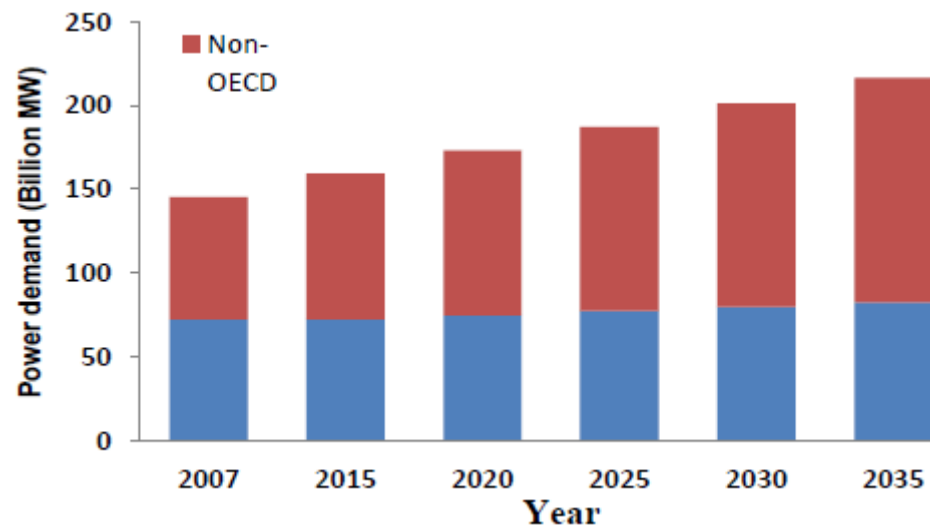
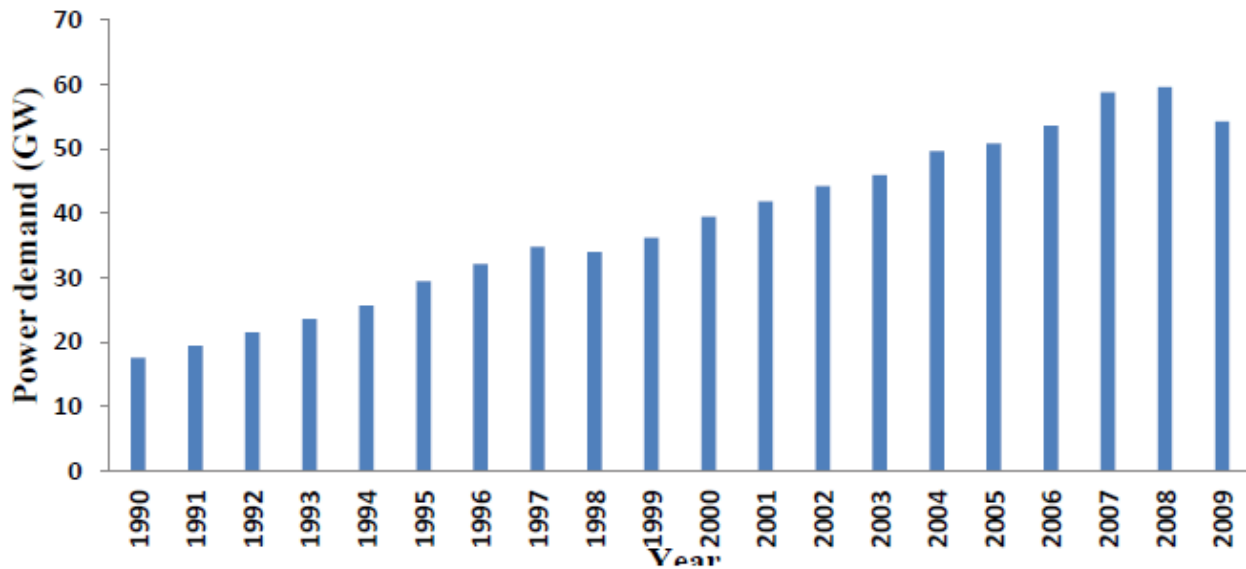


Figure 1.1.1 World Marketed Power Demand [1]

## 1.2 Energy Situation in the Malaysia

Malaysian is one of the fast economic growing as well as industrial countries. Figure 1.2.1 shows the overall power demand in Malaysia. Due to fast industrialization, the overall power demands from 1990 to 2009 in Malaysia is increased about 3 times from 1990 to 2009. As a result, the power plant installation also increases. The power plant capacity is increased from 14,291 MW to 24,377 MW between 2000 to 2009 [1].



. Figure 1.2.1 Overall Power Demand in Malaysia [1]

The industrial sector also one of the major energy users in Malaysia. The industrial power demands from 1990 to 2009 in Malaysia are shown in Figure 1.2.2. The power demand increasing rate of industrial sector was higher compared to whole Malaysian demand increasing rate between 1990 and 2009 [1].

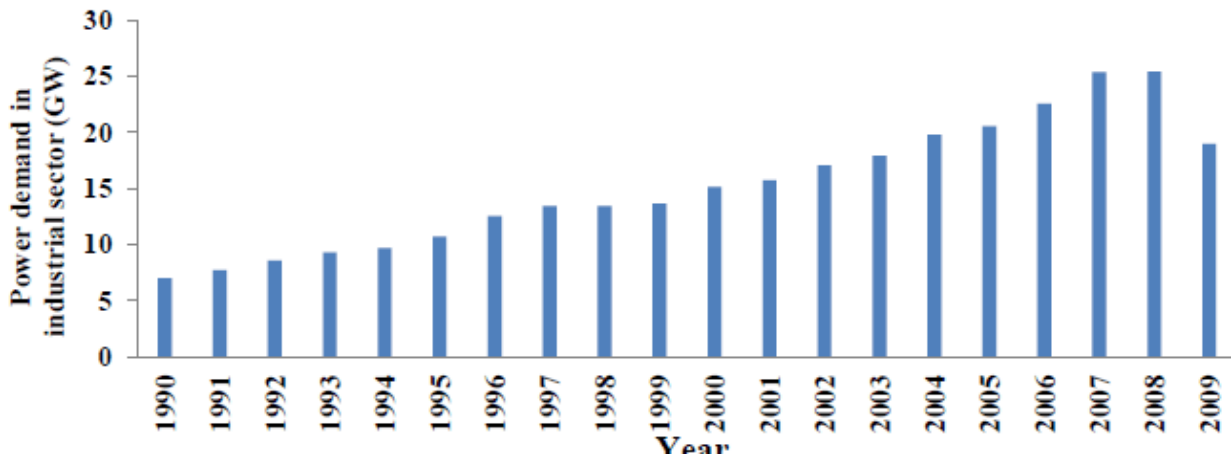


Figure 1.2.2. Power demand in industrial sector in Malaysia [1]

Due to the economic crisis, the energy consumption in the industrial section has been decreased in 2009 compared to 2008. As industrial sector is one of the major energy consumers, this economic crisis affect the overall energy consumption in Malaysia. The overall energy consumption is less in 2009 compared to the year of 2008.

### **1.3. Energy and Emissions**

Figures 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 show Malaysian power era limit. From these Figures, it is found that power era is mostly relies on upon the fossil fuel that produces colossal measure of emanations and changes the atmosphere. Environmental change is an imperative natural issue which possibly prompts ascends in ocean levels, loss of seaside area, and biological movements. A noteworthy reason for environmental change is discharges of nursery gasses [2]. Be that as it may, to satisfy the energy request, energy era segment add to the natural corruption (i.e. outflow, air contamination, corrosive downpour, environmental change and so forth.) [3]. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [3] reported that the colossal and major issue for the earth of its a dangerous atmospheric deviation. To spare the earth by checking an unnatural weather change has turned into a typical mission of all mankind [3]. With a specific end goal to the reaction this test, eco-effectiveness methodology is drafted to control an emanation [3]. Discharges discharge by the copying of fossil fills have a genuine nursery impact (i.e. corrosive downpour, ice liquefying, temperature ascends) on humanity [4]. Progressively the energy utilized, increasingly the CO<sub>2</sub> discharge [10]. Since the emanations is straightforwardly relies on upon the utilization of fossil fuel, so diminishment of energy utilization is the immediate method for control discharge's issue [5].

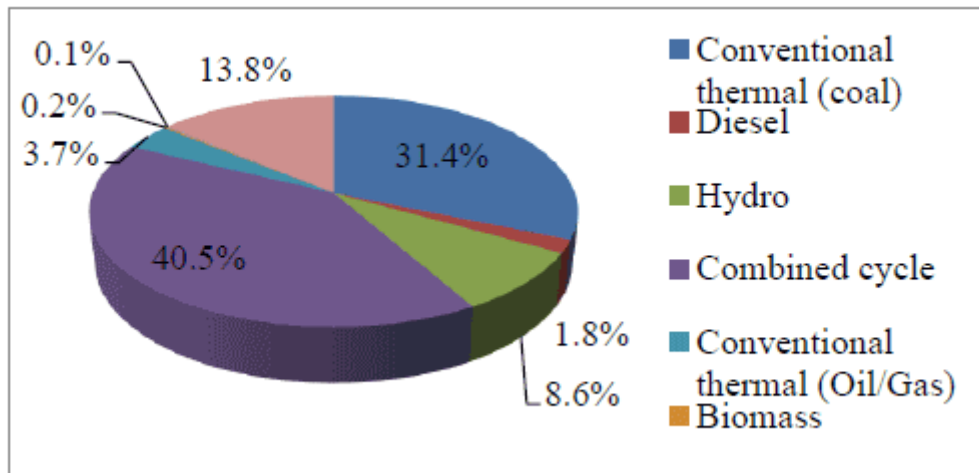


Figure 1.3.1 Malaysia installed capacity as of 31<sup>st</sup>. December 2009 [1]

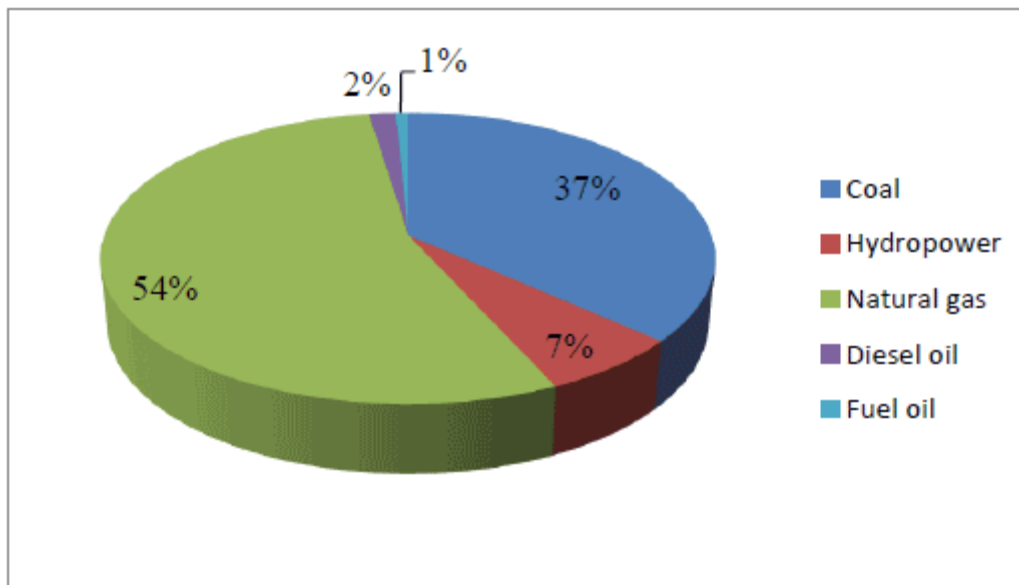


Figure 1.3.2 Energy input in PowerStation [1]

#### 1.4. Renewable Energy Potentiality in Malaysia

Known energy sources are depleted quickly because of expanding the energy utilization. Along these lines, elective energy sources are particularly essential for the future energy request. In the late years, renewable energy is exceptionally prevalent in numerous nations. Among the renewable energy sources, sun oriented energy is the most potential