



ON-GRID PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING USING PERTURB AND OBSERVE ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

The energy generated from Photovoltaic (PV) arrays is mainly take full benefit with a maximum power point tracking (MPPT) systems. The perturb & observe algorithm technique is used, in which periodically perturbs the operational point of PV array, and compare the PV power before and after the perturbation. In this paper, the recital of a three-phase grid connected system is considered. The system includes two (100-kw PV modules), DC/DC converter and DC/AC inverter. The control system composed of two control instruments in the planned PV system where the first is for (MPPT) of the PV module and other is for infusing the ideal measure of capacity to Grid. The whole system is designed and simulated by MATLAB (Simulink). By the simulation consequence can expect the real MPPT photovoltaic system performance.

Key words: PV arrays, On-grid system, Maximum power point tracking MPPT, Perturb & observe algorithm,

الملخص العربي:

يتناول البحث تحليل و دراسة أداء نظام مصفوفات خلايا الطاقة الشمسية المتصل بالشبكة الكهربائية عند تتبع نقطة القدرة العظمى (MPPT). والدراسة تهدف إلى تحسين القدرة باستخدام تقنية خوارزمية الاضطراب و المراقبة P&O ، وفيها يتم بشكل دوري تغيير نقطة التشغيل للمصفوفات الكهروضوئية ، ومقارنة الطاقة الكهروضوئية قبل الاضطراب وبعده. في هذه البحث، تم النظر في الحثية للنظام المتصل بالشبكة من ثلاث مراحل و يشتمل النظام على وحدتين (100 كيلوواط من الوحدات الكهروضوئية) ، محول DC / DC وعاكس تيار مستمر / تيار متردد. كما يشمل نظام التحكم اثنين من أدوات التحكم في النظام الكهروضوئي المقترح حيث يكون الأول (MPPT) من الوحدة الكهروضوئية والآخر هو لبت مقياس مثالي لقدرة الشبكة. تم تصميم النظام بأكمله ومحاكاته باستخدام برنامج المحاكاة MATLAB/SIMULINK وبذلك تم التمكن من توقع أداء النظام الكهروضوئي MPPT الحقيقي.

الكلمات الدالة: مصفوفات خلايا الطاقة الشمسية، النظام المتصل بالشبكة الكهربائية، تتبع نقطة القدرة العظمى، تقنية خوارزمية الاضطراب و المراقبة

1-INTRODUCTION

Photovoltaic (PV) power generation regimes have received important consideration from investigators in the course of most recent couple of years to diminish the ecological pollution associated with traditional electric power generation. The financial expediency of PV energy generation regimes is associated to the price of the cells and the total of energy that the arrays can deliver over their lifetime [1]-[2]. Currently, the control calculations utilized for the boost power created from PV exhibits are generally identified as maximum power point tracking (MPPT) calculations. These power conditioners ensure that PV exhibits work near their purpose of most extreme effectiveness under any atmosphere conditions. This is chiefly vital for variable illumination levels, because the productivity of PV-modules is low when the working point is far from MPPT [3]. The MPPT strategies proposed in some specialized writing can be arranged essentially as Perturb and Observe (P&O), Incremental Conductance (IC), and Temperature Gradient (TG) systems [1]. The P&O calculation is normal as a result of its simple execution [2-5]. The Perturb - and- observe strategy, is known as the interruption technique, it is basically a test and mistake strategy. The PV controller expands the direction reference signal for the inverter output control by a PV, and after that distinguishes the real power output. Effectiveness is for sure expanded, it will increment again until the output control starts to diminish, at which the

controller diminishes the reference to stay far from the breakdown of the due PV delivered by strongly nonlinear characteristic of PV.

The converter operating voltage is changed marginally at each control step and the subsequent variety of power output is estimated. In the event that P&O has caused a power increment, the voltage is additionally altered in a similar course; if not, a backwards perturbation is applied. Regardless of its cost-adequacy and fast preparing, the system execution has been exceptional. In the MPPT P&O controller, the alteration of the working point is accomplished by changed reference voltage of controller.

2-MODELING OF SOLAR PV-ARRAY

The main benefit of the modular PV systems is that may be simply implemented in existing buildings and can installed anywhere. There are certain various models, which can fit on a different type of houses or buildings to realize a better performance. However, behavior analysis of this system in real conditions is generally a difficult mission because several issues should consider for example the partial shading.

The functioning of PV systems is negatively affected if all its modules are inhomogeneous irradiated. The modules in a series connected array are enforced to carry the same current even though a few modules under shade produce less photocurrent [6]. The shaded PV-modules may become reverse-biased and acts as loads and dissipates power from fully irradiated modules in the form of temperature rise. In the event that the system isn't properly secured, problem area issue [2] can emerge and in a few cases, the system can be irreversibly harmed.

The PV-cell is a simple photo diode consisting of n-type and p-type semiconductor material that produces power, when subjected to solar irradiation.

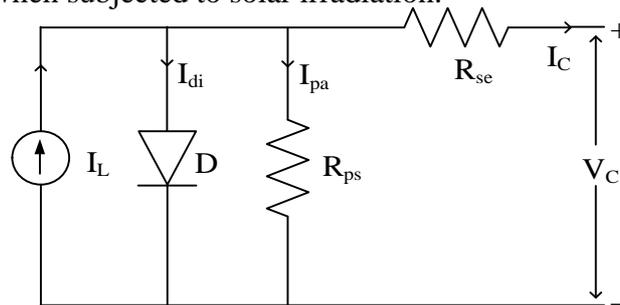


Fig. 1 PV cell model with single shunt diode equivalent circuit.

To explain the electrical performance of PV-cell, the circuit model with single shunt diode or two shunt diodes may be used. In this work the single shunt diode equivalent model as exposed in

Fig. 1 has been used, because of ease in simulation and less complexity.

The precise model of PV cell can be carried out by using the equations provided in [7]. At the output, the current obtained due to illumination of solar irradiation is given by:

$$I_C = I_L - (I_{pa} + I_{di}) \tag{1}$$

Where, I_L is the current establish from PV-cells due to solar irradiation, I_{pa} is current flowing in shunt resistance and I_{di} is the current flowing in diode.

$$I_{di} = I_{0d} \left[\exp \left(\frac{V_C + I_C R_{se}}{V_{ta}} \right) - 1 \right] \tag{2}$$

$$I_{pa} = \frac{V_C + I_C R_{se}}{R_{ps}} \tag{3}$$

$$I_C = I_L - I_{0d} \left[\exp \left(\frac{V_C + I_C R_{se}}{V_t \alpha} \right) - 1 \right] - \frac{V_C + I_C R_{se}}{R_{ps}} \quad (4)$$

Where, I_{0d} is the leakage current, V_C is generated voltage from PV-module, R_{se} and R_{ps} are the equivalent resistance of PV module are connected in series and shunt respectively. The equivalent thermal voltage of PV cell is characterized by V_t and is given by [8]:

$$V_t = N_s k T_0 / q_e \quad (5)$$

Where, N_s is number of cells which they are in series connection in a string of PV module, k is the "Boltzmann-constant ($1.3806503 \times 10^{-23}$ J/K)", T_0 is the temperature at p-n junction, q_e is "electron charge and its value is $1.60217646 \times 10^{-19}$ C". Due to PV-cell exposed to solar irradiation, the load current by:

$$I_L = \frac{G}{G_n} (I_{psc} + K_I \Delta_T) \quad (6)$$

Whereas G in (W/Sq.m) is the solar-irradiation at normal operating conditions, G_n in (W/Sq.m) is sun-irradiation at normal temperature, I_{psc} is short-circuit current generated by PV-module at normal temperature of 25°C and standard solar irradiation of (1000 W/Sq.m), K_I is temperature coefficient under short circuit conditions of PV-module and Δ_T is the difference between operating temperature T_0 and normal temperature T_n (in kelvin).

The saturated current at minimal temperature and specified by:

$$I_{n0} = \frac{I_{psc}}{\exp(V_{poc}/\alpha V_{nt}) - 1} \quad (7)$$

V_{poc} is the open-circuit voltage at normal temperature and V_{nt} is the thermal voltage produced by N_s cells connected in series in one string of module at rated temperature.

where the reverse saturated diode current is dependent on temperature and is given as:

$$I_0 = \exp \left[\frac{q E_g}{\alpha k} \left(\frac{1}{T_n} - \frac{1}{T_0} \right) \right] I_{n0} \left(\frac{T_n}{T_0} \right)^3 \quad (8)$$

The energy of semiconductor materials is represented by E_g and its value is "(1.12-eV) for polycrystalline silicon at 25°C ".

3-THE MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING PROCEDURE

As the solar radioactivity varies from time to time, the DC converter has an imperative role in driving the MPPT system. As expressed in maximum power exchange theory, the load will get its pinnacle control, if the estimation of load impedance is proportional to complex conjugate of interior impedance of supply system. Along these lines, to drive the PV arrays at MPP, the load impedance and interior impedance must be matched.

The interior resistance of PV-module would be varied by varying insolation. The load resistance will be matched with interior resistance of PV-module by using DC/DC converter connected to MPPT controller. The MPPT regulator drive appropriate value of duty cycle that will be fed to (PWM) generator, which produces essential triggering signal for the switch existing in DC/DC converter.

The aim of DC/DC converters is to raise or to reduce PV voltage to a suitable value, so that the PV-system may be interfaced to grid or load. The DC/DC converters like buck, boost, buck-boost are a suitable converter can be selected depending on application. For high voltage applications, boost converter is best one, it was simulated for increasing the PV voltage. The output voltage V_{od} , input voltage V_{id} and duty-cycle d are related by using equation [10].

$$V_{od} = \frac{V_{id}}{(1-d)} \tag{9}$$

The P&O procedure as mentioned in [8, 9] has been implemented. The current I_A and voltage V_A of PV arrays at present step (k^{th}) and the previous step ($(k-1)^{th}$) will be measured. Further, the power at present step $P_A(k)$ and previous step $P_A(k-1)$ will be calculated. If power at present step $P_A(k)$ is greater than that of power at previous step $P_A(k-1)$ and if the voltage $V_A(k)$ is greater than that of $V_A(k-1)$, then the tracking will continue on left-side of MPP, by increasing the duty factor with a small value. At the same time, if power $P_A(k)$ is less than that of $P_A(k-1)$ and if the voltage $V_A(k)$ is greater than that of $V_A(k-1)$, then the tracking will continue on the right-side of MPP by decreasing duty cycle with a small value. The flow diagram is observable in Fig. 2.

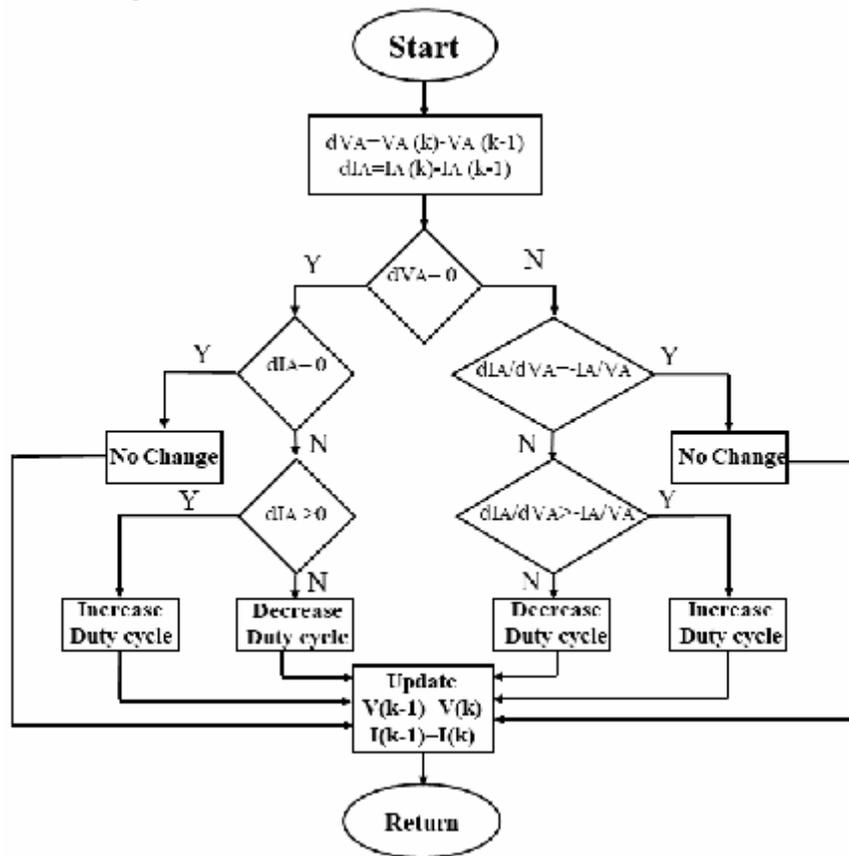


Fig.2 Flow-Chart of Incremental Conductance (INC) Algorithm

The privilege of this algorithm is that it is easier to execute and also the cost is low. The disadvantage related to algorithm is cannot tracks the optimal value and will be continuously having an oscillation near to optimal value of MPP. The improvement in this technique has been suggested in [10, 11]. The INC algorithm depends upon reality that the differentiation of PV power (at MPP) with respected to voltage equal zero and it also depends upon the slope of P-V characteristics. The precise model of (INC) algorithm may be described by equations as in [12].

$$\frac{dP_A}{dV_A} = \frac{d(V_A I_A)}{dV_A} = I_A + V_A \frac{dI_A}{dV_A} = 0 \tag{10}$$

For the condition of MPP the equation (10) may be written as:

$$\frac{dI_A}{dV_A} = -\frac{I_A}{V_A} \quad (11)$$

The right-hand component in equation (11) indicates the instant conductance of PV array, but in contradictory direction, whereas, the left-hand component indicates the incremental conductance at MPP. The other conditions for tracking MPP on the slope of P-V characteristics are given by:

$$\frac{dI_A}{dV_A} > -\frac{I_A}{V_A} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{dI_A}{dV_A} < -\frac{I_A}{V_A} \quad (13)$$

Equation (10) represents the condition of $\frac{dP_A}{dV_A} > 0$ and it also indicates that the driving point is lying on the left-side of MPP. Whereas, the eq (10) represents the condition of $\frac{dP_A}{dV_A} < 0$ and indicates that the driving point is on right-side of MPP. Based on the above statements, the flow diagram of INC algorithm well be interduces in details in simulation program.

As the algorithm starts, the current value of the voltage & current will be measured and from the preceding cycle, the previous value of the voltage & current will be obtained.

Further the values of dV_A and dI_A will be calculated. If there is no change in solar irradiation and if the values of dV_A and dI_A are equal to zero, then algorithm is tracking MPP. If the value of $dV_A = 0$ and $dI_A > 0$, then it indicates that there is rise in solar irradiation causing the algorithm to increase the value of MPP.

Similarly, if the value of $dV_A = 0$ and $dI_A < 0$, then it indicates that there is decrease in solar irradiation, initiating the algorithm to lower the MPP. In this way, the driving point will be moving on the slope present on either side of MPP, till it reaches the optimum value of MPP. The drawback of this algorithm is that it is may complicated when compared to that of P&O algorithm, but the tracking efficiency is quite good under varying insolation levels. Also, response time for tracking optimum value of MPP depends upon value of fixed-step size used in this algorithm. The improvement in this algorithm is introduction of variable-step size, as proposed in [13].

4- ON-GRID PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM SIMULINK MODEL

The Simulink model presented in Fig. 3, it is consisting of two PV arrays 100.7 kW and 100.1 kW, and they are transporting a maximum of (200.8-kW) at (1000-W/m²) sun irradiance, two boost-converters with switching frequency (5-kHz) connected in parallel. The boost-converter boosts DC-voltage (PV natural voltage) from (273.5-V) to (500-V).

This converter using a MPPT system which automatically vary the duty cycle to produce the required voltage to derive maximum power.

The switching duty cycle is improved by two MPPT regulator that uses the Incremental Conductance and Integral Controller technique. The 3-phase two-level voltage source converter (VSC) with carrier frequency 1980-Hz that converts the (500-V) DC-bus voltage to 3-phase

(260-V) AC and maintains unity power factor. The VSC control system utilizes two control loops: an external control loop which controls DC-link voltage to (+/- 250-V) and an internal control loop which controls I_R (active components) and I_Q (reactive components) grid currents. I_R is reference current output from DC-voltage of external controller. I_Q is reference current and it is usual zero to keeps unity power factor. V_R (active components) and V_Q (reactive components) voltage outputs of the current controller are converted to three modulating signals U_{ref_abc} used by the PWM three-level pulse generator.

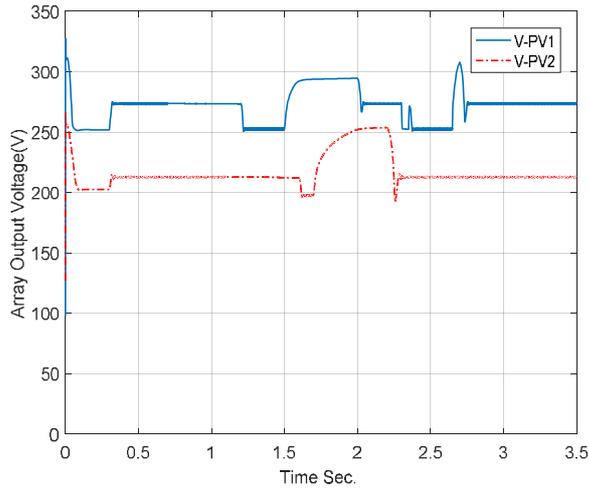


Fig.4. The two PV arrays output voltage

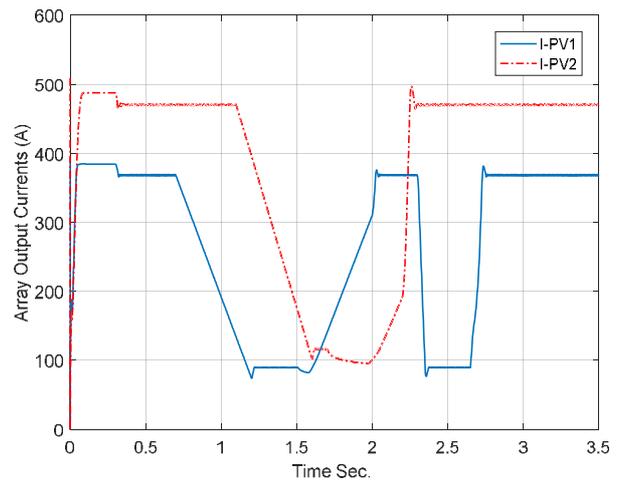


Fig.5. The two PV arrays output current

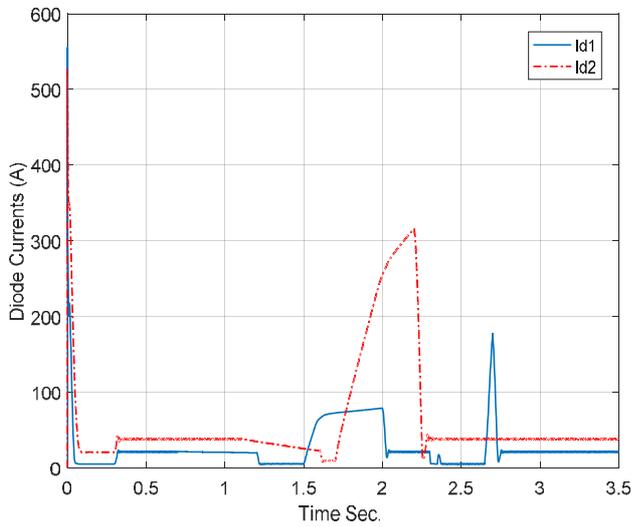


Fig.6. PV arrays diode currents waveform.

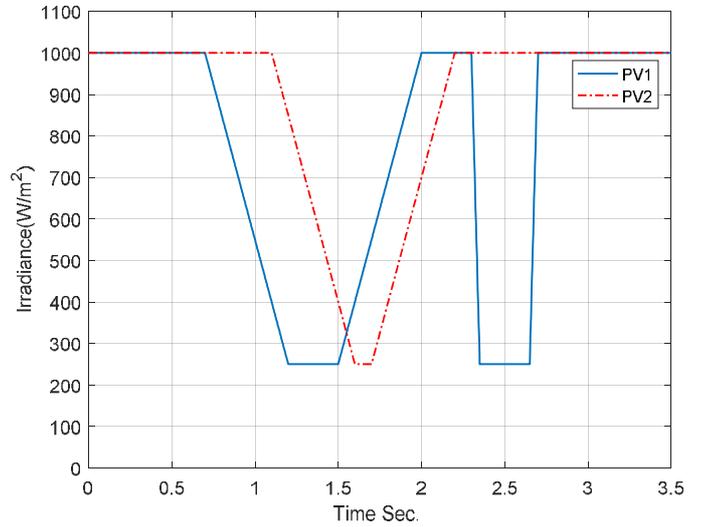


Fig.7. The variation of sun irradiance on two PV arrays

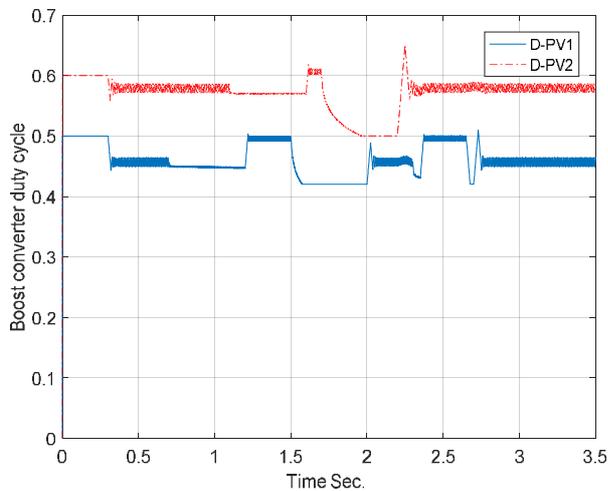


Fig.8. Boost converter duty cycle reference value of two PV arrays

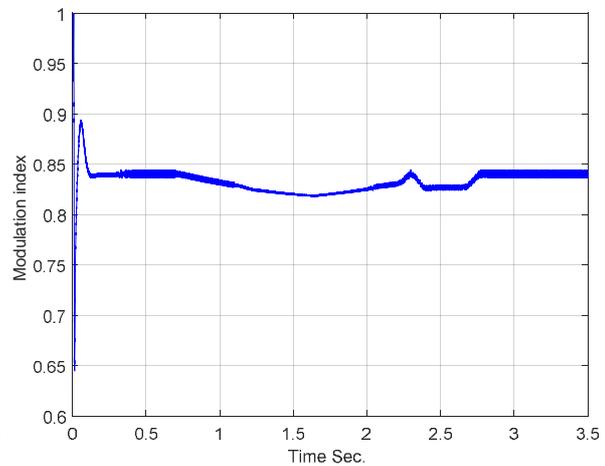


Fig.9. Operation the modulation index

Fig.11. The output power from two PV arrays

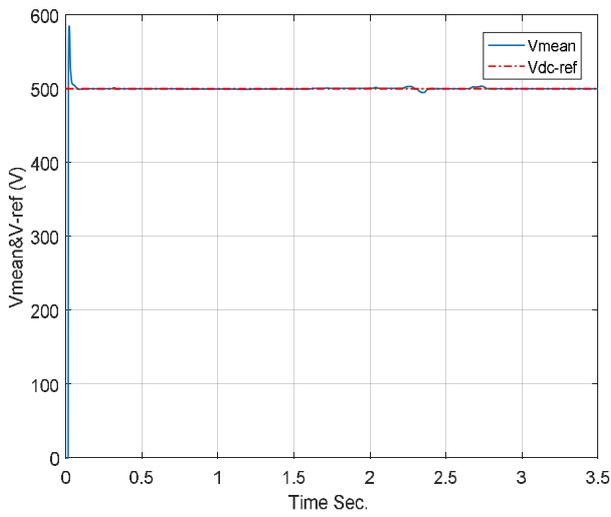


Fig.10. Reference voltage and output voltage of DC/DC converter

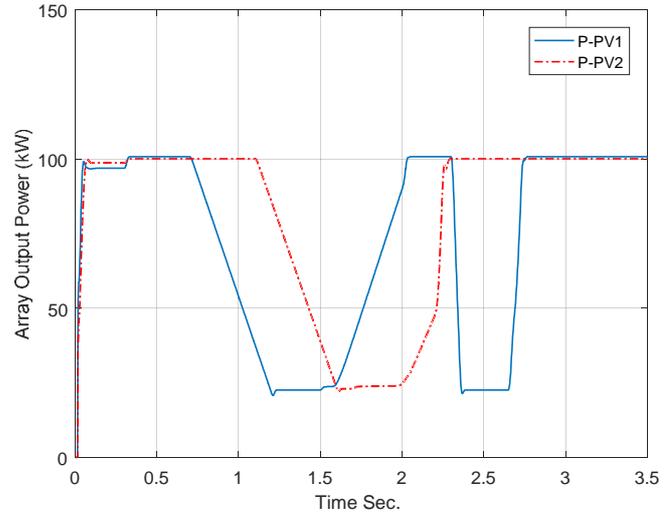


Fig.11. The output power from two PV arrays

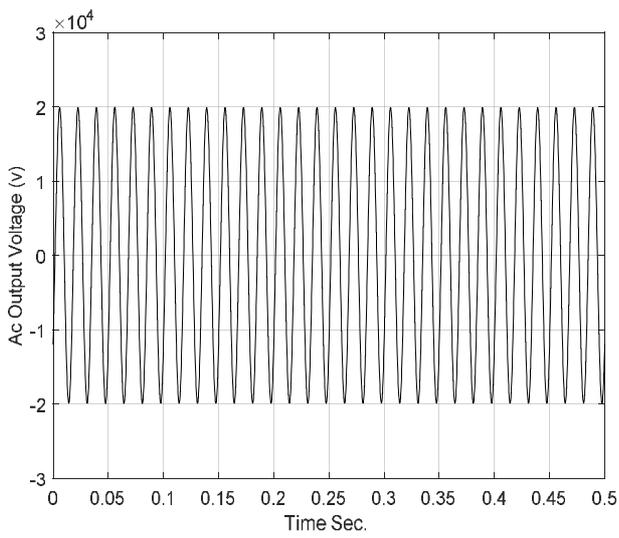


Fig.12 Ac output voltage waveform with grid connection

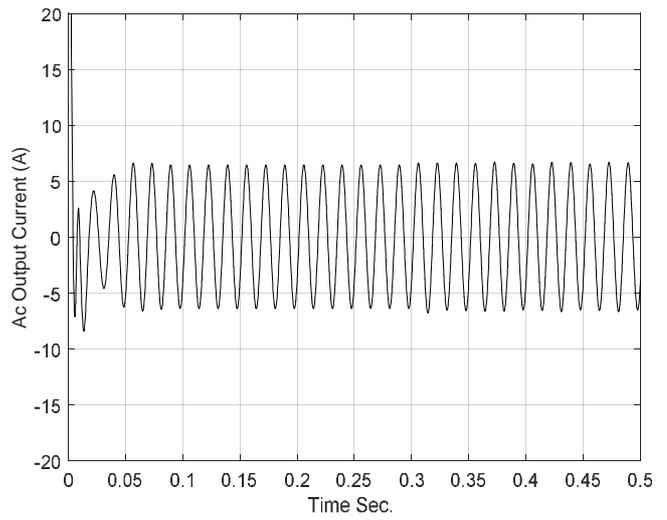


Fig.13 Ac output current waveform with grid connection

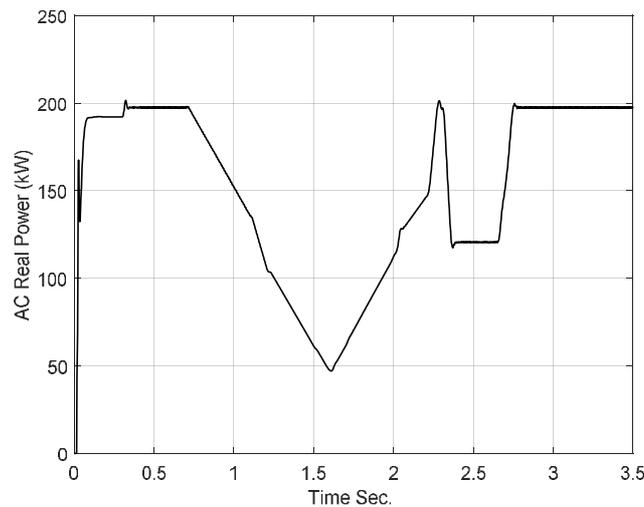


Fig.14 AC real power delivered to grid.

6-CONCLUSION

In this paper modelling and simulation of PV system with Perturb and Observe MPPT algorithm On-grid photovoltaic system is performed on MATLAB/SIMULINK. The MPPT algorithm is discussed and perform the simulation with that interruption technique. By this algorithm can keeping on tracking the maximum power from the PV system that can be delivered to the grid. The different waveforms that obtained from simulation are presented which proves the result of accomplishment MPPT. Pay attention of the execution of the Perturb and Observe MPPTs under the irradiance changes, it very well may be think about that this kind of MPPT controller tracks maximum power just while irradiance remains settled. The consequences demonstrate that the followed estimations of PV output voltage, PV current, help converter output voltage and obligation factor from the P&O.

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