Design Simulation and Numerical Assessment of Incremental Computing Based MPPT System for Different Power Converters

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***Abstract*:** This paper means to investigation of progress in productivity, yield voltage of INR MPPT Technique while associated with various converters, for example, Cuk and Sepic. These converters have favorable circumstances and disservices that will be pointed in this paper. Reenactments results are examined and thought about, a while later ends are drawn. Works are completed in Matlab software package.

Keywords—*Maximum power point tracking*, Incremental Resistance, MATLAB/SIMULINK

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1. INTRODUCTION

Energy as light is stunning in earth thus using this energy for helpful reason is by all accounts significant. One such technique is utilizing solar boards, however because of the underlying expense and less effectiveness this strategy finds less interest. On the off chance that proficiency is expanded to some broaden we can utilize solar boards to meet the present world energy requests. So as to build the proficiency of solar board MPPT methods assumes a significant job. Such a large number of algorithms have been made and executed for MPPT. One such algorithm is Incremental obstruction (INR). Mppt procedure utilizing INR can improve the consistent state execution as well as the dynamic reaction. Likewise this algorithm has a more extensive working extent and is increasingly reasonable to pragmatic working conditions.

INR MPPT is utilized for separating the maxima power from the solar board and moving that to the load. Direct current/Direct current converter effectively transfers maximum power from the solar board to the load. It is associated between the load and the module see figure 1. By changing the obligation cycle the load impedance as observed by the source is shifted and coordinated at the point of the pinnacle power with the source in order to move the maximum power. In this manner MPPT strategies are expected to keep up the PV exhibit's working at its MPP.

Two distinctive DC-DC converter (SEPIC and CUK) are utilized. The INR MPPT methods with every dc/dc converter are recreated in Matlab. Boundaries, for example, voltage, current and power yield for every mix has been recorded and will be thought about, by utilizing Matlab instrument Simulink.

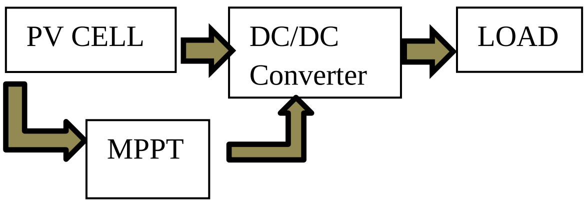

Figure 1: Block Diagram of Maximum Power Point Tracking

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

These days, PV plants have two fundamental downsides, the significant expense of cells creation and their low energy transformation proficiency. Business modules are gathered with productivity somewhere in the range of 6 and 16% relying upon their innovation. Because of this helpless productivity, unequivocally subject to solar radiation level and working temperature, it is critical to accomplish its maximum worth. There are two fundamental procedures to get great outcomes. One is the utilization of electro-mechanical hardware. This hardware permits PV modules keep the best situation to acquire the maximum solar-radiation level

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01 – 07

during the bright time frame day and are guest Solar Tracker. The other strategy is the utilization of control procedures, applied to an exchanging converter, that power the module to work in the ideal working point, that it's the maximum power point tracking (MPPT). The prerequisites of executing maximum execution of a photovoltaic framework are acceptable climate conditions, yet additionally with the fitting MPPT strategy. On the off chance that there is a decent irradiance condition, the photovoltaic framework can produce maximum power proficiently while a viable MPPT algorithm is utilized.

III. MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING METHODS

Since the photovoltaic cluster normally depends on the presentation of disengagement, temperature and cell voltage, maximum power point tracking is significant in extricating the maximum accessible power structure the exhibits. Numerous MPPT techniques have been proposed and talked about in the previous years. So far the most widely recognized and ongoing gradual strategies to accomplish MPPT are by (a)Fixed Incremental conductance technique, (b) Variable advance Incremental conductance and (c) Variable and fixed advance Incremental opposition strategy. Photovoltaic modules (PM) are s emiconductor devices able to directly convert the incident s olar radiation into electric energy. Current – voltage (I - V) and power – voltage (P - V) curves are the main characteris tics of solar cells. The critical parameters of load characteris tic (I - V) is open-circuit voltage (VOC), when value of load res is tance is infinite, and s hort-circuit current (ISC) – load resistance is equal to zero. It is important to emphasize that the output power of a photovoltaic module in these points (VOC and ISC) is equal to zero, because all the energy is dis pers ed ins ide the cell. While they work some current and voltage are generated, thereby power flows from the s olar array (s ource of energy) to the load (consumer). If the operating point (OP) is on the MPP (VMPP ; IM P) the maximum power flow from the photovoltaic module to the load is obtained. As known from the theory of electric circuits [2], in order to always ensure the maximum power flow from the source to the load some condition has to be achieved: Ri = RL, where Ri = internal resistance of power supply; RL= load res is tance. It is important to note that if the characteris tic of the power s upply is linear (linear internal res is tance), the above condition is valid. Let's take a look at the condition when internal res is tance is not linear (I- V characteris tic of s olar array).Thereby, the maximum power take-off from a solar array is pos s ible when the values of the output res is tance of the photovoltaic module and the load resistance are equal. DC-DC converters can be us ed to realize this purpose [3]. Acting on the converter duty cycle (D) it is possible to guarantee maximum power take-off from the maximum power point.

IV. INCREMENTAL RESISTANCE METHOD (FIXED AND VARIABLE STEP SIZE)

The derivative of power to current (*dP/dI*) is employed to determine the variable increment for the INR MPPT algorithm which has a duality relation with the INC MPPT. In this paper, an improved variable step-size algorithm for the INR MPPT method is used and is devoted to obtain a simple and effective way to solve both tracking dynamics and tracking accuracy. The primary difference between this algorithm and the others is that the step-size modes of the INR MPPT can be switched by extreme values/points of a threshold function which is the product (N) of the exponential of the PV array output power (P^u) and the absolute value of the PV array power derivative (|dP/dI|) as

$$N = P^u * \frac{dP}{dI} \qquad \textbf{(4.1)}$$

Where L is an index. The product of the first-degree exponential (U = 1) of the PV array power (P) and its derivative (|dP/dI|) is applied to control the step size for the INR MPPT.

The above said idea can be formulated by

$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta I} \geq 0$, fixed variable step-size mode (left of MPP)

$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta I} < 0$, Variable step-size mode (left of MPP)

$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta I} > 0$, Variable step-size mode (right of MPP)

$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta I} \leq 0$, fixed variable step-size mode (right of MPP)

where $\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta I}$ is the increment of the threshold function. The fixed and variable step-size modes are thus switched by above expression which will determine the response speed and the stable-state performance for the variable step-size INR MPPT method. The two extreme points of the threshold function are closing to the peak power point as the index U becomes larger. Thus, the larger the index U is, the faster the system response is, and vice versa. Moreover, in theory, this method adapts to almost all irradiation or temperature conditions. With index U = 3, the threshold-function curves under different ambient conditions Furthermore, the

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01 – 07

proposed variable step-size INR method is also based on the fact that the slope of the PV array power curve is zero at the MPP, positive at the left of the MPP, and negative at the right, as given by

$$\frac{dP}{dI} = 0, \quad \text{at MPP}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dI} > 0, \quad \text{left of MPP} \qquad \textbf{(4.2)}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dI} < 0, \quad \text{right of MPP}$$

Since

$$\frac{dP}{dI} = \frac{d(IV)}{dI} = V + I\frac{dV}{dI} \cong V + I\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I} \qquad \textbf{(4.3)}$$

Above equation (6) can be rewritten as

$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I} = -\frac{V}{I}, \text{ at MPP}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I} > -\frac{V}{I}, \text{ left of MPP} \qquad \textbf{(4.4)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I} < -\frac{V}{I}, \text{ right of MPP}$$

The MPP can thus be tracked by comparing the instantaneous resistance (V/I) with the INR (ΔV/ΔI). Iref is the reference current at which the PV array is forced to operate. At the MPP, Iref is equal to IMPP. Once the MPP is reached, the operation of the PV array is maintained at this point unless a change in ΔV is noted, indicating a change in atmospheric conditions at the MPP. The algorithm decreases or increases Iref to track the new MPP. The PV array output power is employed to directly control the converter output current reference which is also the output current reference of the PV array, contributing to a simplified control system. V (m), I (m), and N (m) are supposed to be the PV array output voltage, current, and the proposed threshold function at time m. In addition, Iref (m) and ΔIref (m) are the output current reference and its change (step size) at time respectively.

A scaling factor R was applied to ensure the convergence of the variable step-size MPPT algorithm which produces a dead band. To avoid the dead band mentioned earlier for the scaling factor, a novel and simple method is proposed to realize the variable step size and make the INR MPPT system convergent in this paper.

V. DESIGN OF CONVERTERS

CUK CONVERTERS

It is the aftereffect of applying the duality standard to the buck-support converter to utilize a capacitor rather than an inductor as the essential energy stockpiling device. The Cuk converter utilizes capacitive energy move and investigation depends on current equalization of the capacitor. Cuk converter will capable to inverter the yield signal from positive to negative or the other way around Circuit activity can be isolated in to two modes. In mode1 f switch is ON and current through inductor L1 ascends, simultaneously voltage of the capacitor C1 invert predispositions diode and turn it off. The capacitor C1 releases its energy to the circuit framed by C1, C2 the load and L2. In mode2 switch is off, the capacitor C1 is charged from the information gracefully and the energy put away in the inductor L2 is moved to the load. The diode and semiconductor give coordinated exchanging activity. The capacitor C1 is the vehicle for moving energy from the source to load.

The average output voltage

$$Va = \frac{DVs}{1-D} \qquad \textbf{(4.5)}$$

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01 – 07

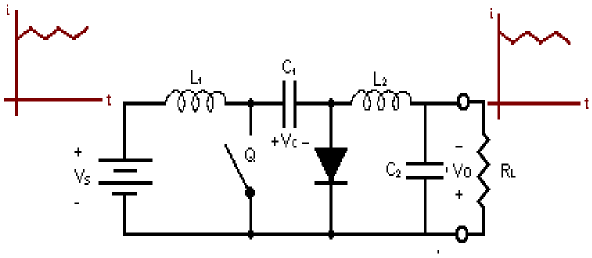

Figure 2: CUK Converter Circuit Representation with input and output current waveforms shown

SEPIC CONVERTERS

The single-ended primary-inductance converter (SEPIC) is a DC/DC-converter topology that provides a positive regulated output voltage from an input voltage that varies from above to below the output voltage.

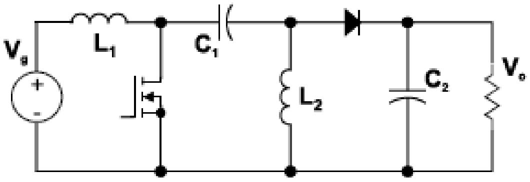

Figure 3: SEPIC Converter Circuit Representation

Figure 3 shows a simple circuit diagram of a SEPIC converter, consisting of an input capacitor, C1; an output capacitor, C2; coupled inductors L1 and L2; a power FET; and a diode. Assuming 100% efficiency, the duty cycle, D, for a SEPIC converter operating in Continuous Conduction Mode is given by

$$D = \frac{V_{O+}V_{fd}}{V_{i+}V_{O+}V_{fd}} \qquad \textbf{(6)}$$

Where Vfd is the forward voltage drop of the Schottky diode. This can be rewritten as

$$\frac{D}{1-D} = \frac{V_o+V_{fd}}{V_i} = \frac{I_{in}}{I_{out}} \qquad \textbf{(7)}$$

D(max) occurs at Vi(min), and D(min) occurs at Vi(max).

5. GRAPHICAL ENVIRONMENT

MATLAB SIMULINK ENVIRONMENT

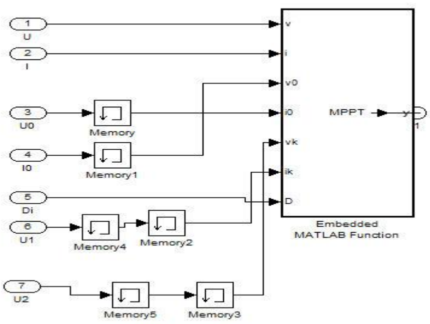

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Figure 4: Model for Proposed MPPT

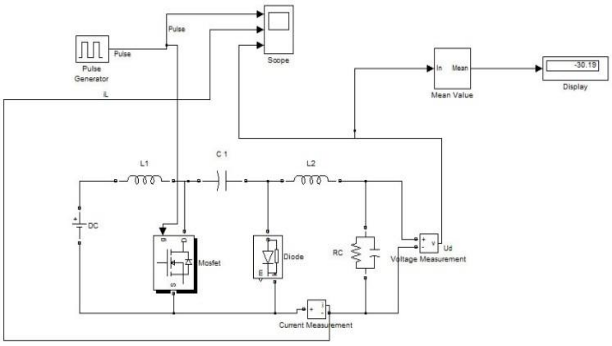

Figure 5: Model for Cuk Converters

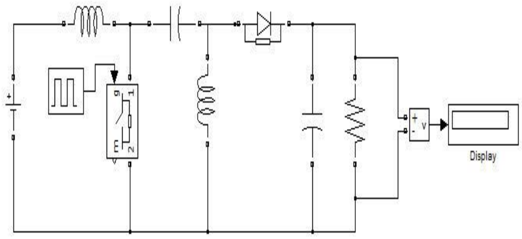

Figure 6: Simulink Model for SEPIC Converter

6. RESULTS AND SIMULATIONS

This paper has introduced an examination of most well known MPPT controller ,Incremental Resistance Controller with tow dc-dc converters (CUK and SEPIC). All reproduction and result for every converter have been recorded to ensure the examination of the circuit can be resolved precisely. The info, yield, voltage, current and power is the primary correlation with think about. The unpredictability and effortlessness of the circuit have been resolved dependent on the writing.

From Table 1 reproduction result can be watch. The exploratory worth is gotten from the recreation result utilizing Matlab Simulink condition. In this correlation show that CUK converter will give the best reenactment result. This two converter will be utilized in looking at INR MPPT.

Converters	Analysis	Simulation Value
CUK	V_{in}	20.1V
	V_{out}	-30.20
SEPIC	V_{in}	21
	V_{out}	22.5

Table 1: Analysis of CUK and SEPIC Converters

MPPT With Converters Type	Input Voltage (v)	Output Voltage (v)	Input Current A	Output Current A	Input Power W	Output Power W	Efficiency (%)
CUK	24.33	-23.3	6.8	6.2	197.4	176.9	87.6

ISSN: 2454-4248
01 – 07

SEPIC	27.85	25.6	6.4	5.2	198.4	163.8	80.6

Table 2: Comaparative Analysis of Voltages of CUK and SEPIC using MPPT

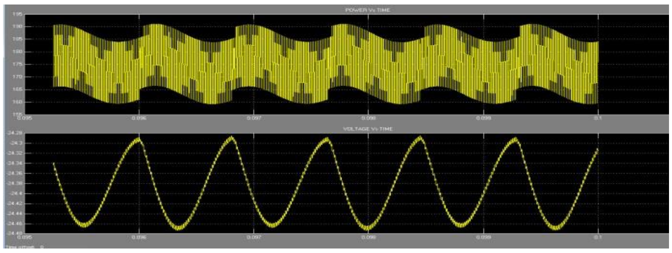

Figure 7: Voltage and Power of Converters Under Proposed Algorithm

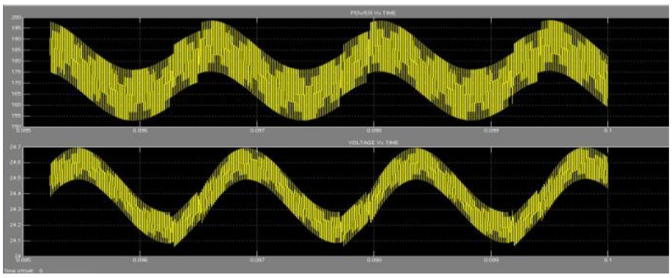

Figure 8: Waveforms of Voltage and Power of SEPIC and INR MPPT

During the simulation the current and voltage decrease rapidly and lastly came to same value at the initial stage.

From the simulation result is shows that when INR controller connected with CUK converter will give a stable output.

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper center around examination of two distinct converters which will be associated with the controller. One basic solar board that has standard estimation of insolation and temperature has been remembered for the recreation circuit. From the two cases, the controller gives the best outcome for CUK converters. The controller gives diverse sort of bends for the every converter. In reenactment CUK converter show the best execution the controller work at the best condition utilizing the equivalent.

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01 – 07

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