



Contribution to the optimization of energy withdrawn from a PV panel using an Embedded System

Saad Motahhir

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On the other side, if minimizing the cost of the PV system is not essential than guarantying a very high level of robustness and efficiency, it is required to use a more robust method. Therefore in this thesis, we design and implement MPPT based on Kalman Filter. The expected outcome of this proposal is an efficient MPPT method which presents a very high level of robustness, reliability and accuracy. The obtained results clearly highlight the superiority of the proposed method; it yields an efficiency of 99.38 %, which is almost 3 % higher than the conventional INC method.

In a nutshell, this thesis proposed two solutions, the first one is for low-cost applications with a good performance using the modified INC, and the second is for higher performance and critical applications by using Kalman filter.

Keywords: PV Panel, Proteus, modified incremental conductance, fast change of irradiance, embedded system, low-cost PV system, Kalman filter-based MPPT, Reliable and robust PV system.

ملخص

اليوم، أصبح من الضروري الانخراط في استخدام موارد الطاقة المتجددة لتغطية الطلب المتزايد على الطاقة وتقليل الاعتماد على الوقود الأحفوري. الطاقة الشمسية الكهروضوئية (PV) هي واحدة من مصادر الطاقة المتجددة الأكثر استعمالا في العالم، خالية من الضوضاء مع إنتاج ملوثات طفيفة لا تؤثر على البيئة. ومع ذلك، فالتكلفة الأولية للألواح الكهروضوئية التي تستعمل لتوليد الطاقة الكهربائية من الطاقة الشمسية تبقى مرتفعة، بالإضافة إلى كفاءة تحويلها المنخفضة. كما أن الطاقة المحصلة غير خطية والتي تقدم نقطة واحدة لاستخراج الطاقة القصوى. أمام هذه التحديات، من الضروري تشغيل النظام الكهروضوئي عند نقطة الطاقة القصوى (MPP). في هذا السياق، هدفنا في هذه الأطروحة هو تطوير وتحسين النظم الكهروضوئية، وذلك عن طريق المساهمة في تحسين الطاقة التي يتم سحبها من اللوحة الكهروضوئية باستخدام النظام المدمج (Embedded System). من أجل هذا الغرض، وجب أولا دراسة وإنجاز نموذج للوحة كهروضوئية من أجل محاكاة واختبار خوارزمية تتبع نقطة الاستطاعة العظمى (MPPT)، كما ينبغي أن يتوافق هذا النموذج مع السلوك الحقيقي الفعلي للوحة الكهروضوئية. ولذلك، فإن هذا العمل يهدف في المقام الأول إلى اقتراح نموذج للوحة الكهروضوئية في برنامج Proteus. وهكذا، تم إعداد اختبار تجريبي بمكونات حقيقية للتحقق من صحة هذا النموذج. من ناحية أخرى، يقترح هذا العمل خوارزمية زيادة الناقلية (INC) معدلة لتحسين قدرة تحكم المتتبع نقطة الاستطاعة العظمى عند التغيير المفاجئ لأشعة الشمس، حيث تم إجراء ثلاثة تعديلات في خوارزمية زيادة الناقلية على النحو التالي: (1) الكشف عن التغيير المفاجئ لأشعة الشمس واتخاذ القرار الصحيح. في هذه الحالة (2) إلغاء جميع حسابات القسمة في خوارزمية زيادة الناقلية وتبسيط هيكلها لجعلها ترمج بسهولة في المتحكمات الدقيقة (Microcontrollers) منخفضة التكلفة. وبالتالي، تقديم نظام كهروضوئي منخفض التكلفة. (3) اقتراح خطوة متغيرة جديدة لخوارزمية زيادة الناقلية من أجل الحد من التذبذبات في النظام المستقر وتحسين سرعة التتبع تحت التغيير المفاجئ لأشعة الشمس. بعد هذا، تم محاكاة التعديل الأول باستخدام برنامج PSIM، وتبين النتائج أن الخوارزمية المعدلة توفر استجابة دقيقة للتغير المفاجئ في الإشعاع الشمسي مع مردود يقارب 98.8 %. في حين تم محاكاة التعديل

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of figures	4
List of tables	6
Nomenclatures	7
Greek letters.....	7
Abbreviations	7
Chapter 1 : Introduction.....	8
1. Overview	9
2. Objective and Importance of Research.....	12
2.1. Objective of Research.....	12
2.2. Importance of Research.....	12
3. Organization of Thesis.....	13
Chapter 2 : MPPT Review.....	14
1. Introduction	15
2. Description of MPPT Based PV System for DC-DC Application	15
2.1. Current or Voltage Based MPPT controller	15
2.2. Duty Cycle Control Based MPPT System.....	16
3. Overview of the Various MPPT Techniques.....	17
3.1. Group 1: Conventional/Popular Techniques (direct).....	17
3.1.1. Perturb and observe (P&O)	17
A. Fixed step P&O	18
B. Adaptive P&O	19
3.1.2. Hill Climbing (HC).....	19
3.1.3. Incremental Conductance (INC).....	20
3.1.4. INC Direct Duty Cycle.....	23
3.2. Group 2: MPPT Based on PV Panel and Power Converter Characteristics	23
3.2.1. Fractional Short-Circuit Current (FSCC)	24
3.2.2. Fractional Open-Circuit Voltage (FOCV)	25
3.2.3. Pilot cell.....	26
3.3. Group 3: Soft Computing Approach	26
3.3.1. Fuzzy Logic Control (FLC).....	26
A. Fuzzification	27
B. Rules Inferences and Rule Table	27
C. Defuzzification	28
D. MPPT Implementation using FLC	29
3.3.2. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) based MPPT	29
A. Artificial Neural Network.....	29

B. ANN Based MPPT	31
3.3.3. Evolutionary Algorithm (EA).....	31
A. Particle Swarm Optimization.....	32
4. Recapitulation.....	33
5. Summary.....	35
Chapter 3 : PV panel Modeling	36
1. Introduction	37
2. Photovoltaic panel	38
2.1. PV panels structure.....	38
2.2. Equivalent Circuit of PV Panel	39
3. MATLAB/Simulink Based Modelling of Photovoltaic Panel.....	40
3.1. Extract the lacked parameters of a PV panel.....	40
3.2. Simulink model of PV panel	41
4. PSIM Based Modelling of Photovoltaic Panel	42
4.1. PSIM model of PV panel.....	42
4.2. Effect of solar irradiation variation	43
4.3. Effect of the temperature variation.....	44
4.4. Effect of series resistor variation	45
4.5. Effect of shunt resistor variation	46
4.6. Effect of shading.....	46
4.7. Photovoltaic Array.....	47
5. Proteus Based Modelling of Photovoltaic Panel	48
5.1. Proteus model of PV panel	48
5.2. Experimental validation of the Proteus model of PV panel	50
6. Summary.....	52
Chapter 4 : Modified INC algorithm	53
1. Introduction	54
2. MPPT system.....	55
2.1. Need of MPPT controller	56
2.2. Boost converter design	56
2.2.1. Selection of the inductor.....	57
2.2.2. Selection of the output capacitor	58
2.2.3. Selection of the input capacitor	59
3. Modified Incremental Inductance algorithm for fast change of solar irradiance.....	60
3.1. Limitation of conventional INC algorithm.....	60
3.2. Modified INC algorithm for fast change in irradiance	62
3.3. Results and discussions	62

3.4.	Problem of MPPT algorithm under partial shading.....	64
3.5.	Distributed MPPT.....	65
4.	Low-cost Embedded system based control for PV system by using a modified division-free Incremental conductance algorithm.....	67
4.1.	Complexity of INC algorithm and the modified algorithm	67
4.2.	Implementation.....	70
4.3.	Simulation result.....	71
4.4.	Experimental result.....	73
5.	MIL and SIL and PIL Tests for a modified variable step size INC algorithm	76
5.1.	Motivation	76
5.2.	Modified variable step Incremental Conductance algorithm.....	78
5.3.	MIL/SIL/PIL tests	81
5.3.1.	Model in the Loop test.....	81
5.3.2.	Software in the Loop test.....	82
5.3.3.	Processor in the Loop test.....	83
5.4.	Recapitulation.....	87
6.	Summary.....	88
	Chapter 5 : Kalman Filter based MPPT.....	90
1.	Introduction	91
2.	Kalman filter based MPPT	92
2.1.	Kalman filter design	92
2.2.	Design the MPPT algorithm using Kalman filter	94
3.	Results and discussions	96
3.1.	Tests under standard test conditions	96
3.1.1.	INC algorithm.....	96
3.1.2.	Kalman filter based MPPT	97
3.2.	Tests under variable solar irradiance	98
3.2.1.	INC algorithm.....	98
3.2.2.	Kalman filter based MPPT	98
3.3.	Tests under variable temperature and fixed solar irradiance (500 W/m ²)	99
3.3.1.	INC algorithm.....	99
3.3.2.	Kalman filter based MPPT	99
3.4.	Recapitulation.....	100
4.	Summary.....	101
	Chapter 6: Summary, conclusion and future work	102
1.	Summary of Work and Conclusion.....	103
2.	Suggestions for Future Work	105

2.1.	Design an improved MPPT method for tracking the MPP under partial shading condition	105
2.2.	Extended Kalman filter based MPPT	105
2.3.	Automatic cleaning system for the PV panel, solar tracker and PV system as a connected object...	105
References	106

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1.	Current or voltage based MPPT controller.	16
Figure 2.2.	A typical direct duty cycle based MPPT system.	16
Figure 2.3.	Flowchart of conventional Perturb and Observe (P&O) method.	17
Figure 2.4.	The movement of operating point in MPP tracking operation. (a) For large perturbation. (b) For small perturbation.	19
Figure 2.5.	Basic Flowchart of Hill Climbing (HC) method.	20
Figure 2.6.	P-V characteristics for the basis of INC method.	21
Figure 2.7.	The basic flow chart of the voltage based INC method.	21
Figure 2.8.	The P-I characteristic for the current based INC method.	22
Figure 2.9.	Basic flowchart of INC based direct duty cycle approach.	23
Figure 2.10.	The 3-D plot of ISC and <i>IMP</i> for insolation and temperature variations.	24
Figure 2.11.	3D plot of <i>VOC</i> and VMP for insolation and temperature variations.	25
Figure 2.12.	Block diagram of Fuzzy logic control (FLC).....	27
Figure 2.13.	Fuzzy membership functions used in the fuzzification process.	27
Figure 2.14.	A typical three layer feed-forward ANN structure.....	30
Figure 2.15.	The basic flow chart of PSO method.	33
Figure 3.1.	Silicon PV cell Structure.	38
Figure 3.2.	Solar Cells, Panels, and Arrays configuration types.	39
Figure 3.3.	PV Panel equivalent circuit.	39
Figure 3.4.	The tool provided by Mathworks.	41
Figure 3.5.	Simulink model of PV panel.	41
Figure 3.6.	I-V and P-V curves of MSX-60 PV panel.....	42
Figure 3.7.	PV panel PSIM model.....	43
Figure 3.8.	I-V and P-V characteristics of model and experimental data.....	43
Figure 3.9.	Model of the equation (3.2).....	44
Figure 3.10.	I-V and P-V characteristics for different values of irradiance.	44
Figure 3.11.	Model of equation (3.3).....	44
Figure 3.12.	I-V and P-V curves for different values of temperature.....	45
Figure 3.13.	I-V and P-V curves for different values of R_s	45
Figure 3.14.	I-V and P-V curves for different values of R_{sh}	46
Figure 3.15.	PV panel under non-uniform irradiation.	46
Figure 3.16.	I-V and P-V characteristics of the PV panel under non-uniform irradiation.	47
Figure 3.17.	PV Array model.	48
Figure 3.18.	I-V and P-V curves of the PV Array.	48
Figure 3.19.	PV panel Proteus model.	49
Figure 3.20.	Steps for modeling PV Panel.	50
Figure 3.21.	Measurement setup.....	51
Figure 3.22.	I-V and P-V model curves and experimental data.	51

Figure 4. 1. The impact of load on I-V and P-V characteristics.	56
Figure 4. 2. Boost converter.	57
Figure 4. 3. Current waveforms of the input capacitor and inductor in CCM.	58
Figure 4. 4. Current waveforms of the input capacitor in CCM.	59
Figure 4. 5. Flowchart of INC algorithm.	61
Figure 4. 6. P-V and I-V curves for solar irradiation 500 W/m ² and 1000 W/m ²	61
Figure 4. 7. Flowchart of the modified INC algorithm.	62
Figure 4. 8. Test result of the INC algorithm.	63
Figure 4. 9. Test result of the modified INC algorithm.	64
Figure 4. 10. Output power of PV system in case of load equals to 50 Ω	65
Figure 4. 11. Output power of PV system in case of load equals to 20 Ω	65
Figure 4. 12. The simulation of improved system.	66
Figure 4. 13. Output power of PV system in case of load equals to 50 Ω using DMPPT.	66
Figure 4. 14. Output power of PV system in case of load equals to 20 Ω using DMPPT.	66
Figure 4. 15. Flowchart of conventional INC algorithm.	68
Figure 4. 16. Flowchart of the modified INC algorithm.	70
Figure 4. 17. Low-cost embedded system based control Proteus for PV system on Proteus.	71
Figure 4. 18. (a): Execution time of the conventional algorithm program, (b): Execution time of the modified algorithm program.	72
Figure 4. 19. (a): Simulation result of the conventional INC algorithm, (b): Simulation result of the modified INC algorithm.	73
Figure 4. 20. Experimental setup.	74
Figure 4. 21. Experimental result of the conventional INC algorithm, (b): Experimental result of the modified INC algorithm.	75
Figure 4. 22. MIL, SIL and PIL tests in V-Cycle development process.	76
Figure 4. 23. The behavior of PV voltage under irradiance variation.	79
Figure 4. 24. Flow process diagram of modified INC control method for Boost.	80
Figure 4. 25. The PV generation system.	80
Figure 4. 26. Output power of PV system using MIL test under STC.	81
Figure 4. 27. Output power of PV system using MIL test under irradiance change.	82
Figure 4. 28. Configuration interface.	82
Figure 4. 29. Panel for generating the software.	83
Figure 4. 30. The PV generation system using SIL block.	83
Figure 4. 31. Output power of PV system using SIL test under irradiance change.	83
Figure 4. 32. STMicroelectronics STM32F4 Discovery board.	84
Figure 4. 33. Select the ST-LINK communication.	85
Figure 4. 34. Configure a Simulink model to run PIL.	85
Figure 4. 35. Select STMicroelectronics STM32F4 Discovery board.	85
Figure 4. 36. Choose the operating system.	86
Figure 4. 37. The PV generation system using PIL block.	86
Figure 4. 38. Output power of PV system using PIL test under irradiance change.	87
 Figure 5.1. The architecture of the PV system.	 92
Figure 5.2. Software-in-the-loop test for the Kalman filter based MPPT on PSIM.	96
Figure 5.3. The output powers for INC algorithm under STC.	96
Figure 5.4. Zoom in the output powers for INC algorithm under STC.	97
Figure 5.5. The output powers for Kalman filter based MPPT under STC.	97
Figure 5.6. Zoom in the output powers for Kalman filter based MPPT under STC.	98
Figure 5.7. The output powers for INC algorithm under variable solar irradiance.	98
Figure 5.8. The output powers for Kalman filter based MPPT under variable solar irradiance.	99

Figure 5.9. The output powers for INC algorithm under variable temperature.	99
Figure 5.10. The output powers for Kalman filter based MPPT under variable temperature.	100

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1. Fuzzy rule table.	28
Table 2.2. Review of the most used MPPT algorithms.	34
Table 3.1. Specifications of Solarex MSX-60 PV panel at STC.	40
Table 3.2. The TDC-M20-36 panel characteristics at STC.	49
Table 4.1. Design of the Boost converter.	59
Table 4.2. Comparison of the proposed algorithm with other improved incremental conductance algorithms proposed in the scientific literature.	64
Table 4.3. Comparison between our proposal and some experimental works published recently.	75
Table 4.4. Parameters of the boost converter.	81
Table 4.5. Comparison between the proposed work and some existing works in the area of PV systems.	88
Table 5.1. Results comparison between the proposed method and INC algorithm at temperature 298.15 K.	100
Table 5.2. Results comparison between the proposed method and INC algorithm at irradiance 500 W/m ²	100

NOMENCLATURES

- a : is the diode's ideality factor
- F : is switching frequency [Hz]
- I_D : is the diode current [A]
- I : is the panel output current [A]
- I_s : is the panel reverse saturation current [A]
- I_{ph} : is the panel photocurrent [A]
- I_o : is the output current of the Boost converter [A]
- K : is the constant of Boltzmann [$J.K^{-1}$]
- N_s : is the number of cells connected in series
- q : is the electron charge [C]
- R_s : is the series resistance [Ω]
- R_{sh} : is the shunt resistance [Ω]
- R : is the load [Ω]
- T : is the junction temperature [K]
- V_D : is the diode voltage [V]
- V : is the panel output voltage [V]
- V_o : is the output voltage of the Boost converter [V]
- ΔV : input voltage ripple of the Boost converter [V]
- ΔV_o : output voltage ripple of the Boost converter [V]
- ΔI_L : inductor current ripple [A]

GREEK LETTERS

- α : is the duty cycle

ABBREVIATIONS

- CAN : Controller Area Network
- FLC: Fuzzy Logic Control
- FSCC: Fractional Short-Circuit Current
- FOCV: Fractional Open-Circuit Voltage
- INC : Incremental Conductance
- LCD: Liquid Crystal Display
- MBD : Model-Based Design
- MIL : Model In the Loop
- DMPP: distributed MPP
- DMPPT: distributed MPPT
- GMPPT: global MPPT
- MPP : Maximum Power Point
- MPPT : Maximum Power Point Tracking
- P & O : Perturb and observe
- PIL : Processor In the Loop
- PV : Photovoltaic
- PWM : Pulse Width Modulation
- RE : Renewable Energy
- SIL : Software In the Loop
- STC: Standard Test Conditions
- USB : Universal Serial Bus

Chapter 1

Introduction

- Overview
- Objective and Importance of Research
- Organization of Thesis

1. Overview

With the rapid growth in population, the unabated usage of technology, frequent human movement and the ever-increasing level of lifestyle, the world energy demand have been subjected to a tremendous strain. This phenomenon has resulted in two major concerns, namely energy sustainability and environmental concerns. The latter, which manifests itself in the form of climate change, is seriously jeopardizing the earth civilization. The challenge today is to tackle the climate change and greenhouse warming by utilizing clean and affordable renewable energy (RE) sources [1].

Energy generated from renewable natural resources, such as solar, wind, rainfall, tidal, geothermal heat, etc have been applied for electric power generation. Compared to conventional fossil energy sources (coal, oil and natural gas), RE sources have the following major advantages (1) they are refilled from natural resources; therefore they are sustainable and will never run out, (2) when generating, they emit little or no carbon dioxide. It can be concluded that RE appears to be the ideal and effective solution to deal with the environmental problems.

For the past several decades, solar photovoltaic (PV) energy has emerged as one of the preferable RE sources. The sun radiates an enormous amount of energy onto the earth's surface every day, which, if properly harvested, would be more than sufficient to provide the demand of the whole world [2]. The main advantages of PV power system can be attributed to its low operational cost, almost maintenance-free and environmentally friendly. Regardless of the high cost of solar panels, PV power generation systems, in particular the grid-connected type, have been commercialized in many countries due to its potential medium and long-term economic prospects [3]. Furthermore, generous financial schemes, for example, the feed-in tariff [4] and subsidized policies [5], have been introduced by various countries, resulting in rapid growth of the industry.

However, despite these tangible benefits, the main hindrance for public acceptance of PV system is still apparent, i.e. the high capital investment. This is primarily due to the high panel price. Although the price per watt has declined rapidly over the past decade, PV power remains considerably above the cost of conventional electricity. Grid-parity, i.e. the point at which the price of PV power per unit is less than or equal to the price of the electricity provided by the power utility companies, is still a long way to go. With regards to this concern, it is imperative that whatever available energy captured by the panels to be the optimally processed. An enormous amount of work has been carried out to enhance the solar cell design and its fabrication technologies [6]-[9]. Whilst these efforts are crucial, it is equally important to continually improve the overall performance at the system level. One area of immense interest is the maximum power point tracker (MPPT). MPPT

aims to ensure that at any environmental condition (particularly solar insolation and temperature), the maximum power is extracted from the PV panels by matching its I-V operating point with the load.

Due to the non-linear I-V characteristics of the PV source, the tracking of the maximum power point (MPP) at various environmental conditions can sometimes be a challenging task. Researchers have proposed different MPPT algorithms to maximize PV power, namely FSCC, FOCV, Fuzzy Logic, Neural Network, P&O, and INC [10], [11]. FSCC and FOCV are the simplest MPPT algorithms, which are based on the linearity of short-circuit current or open-circuit voltage to the maximum power point current or voltage respectively. However, these methods isolate the PV panel to measure short-circuit current or open-circuit voltage. Therefore, the loss of energy is increased due to the periodic isolation of the panel [12]. On the other side, Fuzzy Logic and Artificial Neural Network are knowledge-based controllers where they require detailed knowledge while implementing them. Fuzzy Logic and ANN are effective in tracking MPP and they obtain a consistent MPPT algorithm due to their ability to treat the nonlinearity of the PV Panel. But they require large memory for rules implementation (FLC) or training (ANN). In particular, the fuzzy logic method requires the designer to have some prior knowledge of how the output responds qualitatively to the inputs, and it suffers from a severe drawback that the rules cannot be changed, once it is defined. ANN presents many disadvantages like the fact that the data needed for the training process has to be specifically acquired for every PV panel and location, also the PV characteristics change with time, so the neural network has to be periodically trained. Hence, since the amount of training involved is quite high for this algorithm, it makes its implementation even more complex [13]. On the other side, P&O and INC are mostly used. These methods are based on the (P-V) curve of the PV panel. For P&O, steady-state oscillations occur after the MPP is found due to the perturbation made by this algorithm to maintain the MPP, which in turn increases the loss of power [14]. For INC, it is founded in the fact that slope of P-V characteristic is zero at the maximum power, and theoretically, there is no perturbation after the MPP is found. Therefore, oscillations are minimized. However, the INC algorithm can make an inaccurate response when the irradiation is suddenly increased [15]. Therefore in this thesis, we will present and implement a modified INC algorithm that can overcome the wrong response made by the conventional INC algorithm when the irradiance is suddenly increased. Nevertheless, INC is more complicated in structure compared to P&O since it contains several mathematical divisions that complicate the calculation process and require a stronger microcontroller which reduces the opportunity to use a low-cost embedded board [16]. Therefore, P&O algorithm is extensively employed in PV autonomous systems for its simplicity [17]-[19] because in this kind of PV systems, it is preferred to implement MPPT algorithms by using a low-cost microcontroller in order to reduce the system cost. Thus, the P&O algorithm, being an algorithm with no arithmetic-division [20]-[24],

is a suitable choice to be implemented by a low-cost microcontroller. However, based on the above-mentioned analysis, INC is capable of tracking the MPP correctly with less steady-state oscillations and faster response when compared to P&O algorithm [25]-[28]. Therefore in this thesis, the INC algorithm is improved by eliminating the all-division computations and make the algorithm structure simpler. This decreases the real-time processing which in turn enables the algorithm to be easily implemented by a low-cost embedded board. Hence, the modified algorithm is implemented by using Arduino Uno board in which the low-cost Atmega328 microcontroller is integrated; as a result, reduce the system cost.

On the other hand, to improve the efficiency of MPPT algorithm, a variable step-size (VSS) is proposed [14]. However, this variable step can show poor performance in case of sudden irradiance variation. In addition, it can increase steady-state power oscillations [29]. Therefore, an improved variable step-size is presented in this thesis. Then we offer a guidelines to develop this VSS INC controller as automotive and aeronautical embedded systems are developed, this by following the V-cycle development process, which means that our controller will be validated by using “Model In the Loop (MIL)/ Software In the Loop (SIL)/ Processor In the Loop (PIL)” tests. In this sense, integrating the MPPT embedded system in the automotive or aeronautical area will be possible. On the other hand PIL test can be used as a low-cost option to test the hardware implementation of the MPPT algorithm. It should be mentioned that Matlab/Simulink is used for MIL/SIL/PIL tests, thus STM32F4 board is used for PIL test.

On the other side, if minimizing the cost is not important than guarantying a very high level of robustness and efficiency of our PV system, it is required to use a powerful method. Therefore in this thesis, Kalman filter based MPPT algorithm is proposed since it can provide an efficient computational (recursive) solution of the least-squares method. The filter is very powerful in several aspects: it supports estimations of past, present, and even future states, and it can do so even when the precise nature of the modeled system is unknown [30]. Hence, this filter can be used to respond accurately to rapid environmental changes.

In order to simulate the performance of such MPPT algorithm, several researchers have modeled the PV panel either in Matlab/Simulink or PSIM tools [52], [62], [64]; however, these tools don't provide a microcontroller or an electronic board in which our algorithm can be implemented and tested as made during the hardware implementation. Consequently, we can't rely on these tools to validate and guarantee the excellent performance of such MPPT algorithm. On the other hand, Proteus is the best simulation software for various designs with electronics and microcontrollers. It is mainly popular because of availability of almost all microcontrollers in it. However, it does not contain a PV panel model. Hence in this thesis, a PV panel is modeled in Proteus and this model is

validated by using a laboratory test bench. Therefore, by using Proteus, MPPT algorithm can be implemented on the electronic boards and consequently, this solution can be used as a low-cost PV simulator.

2. Objective and Importance of Research

2.1. Objective of Research

The objectives of this research are:

- (i) Propose a new Proteus model of PV panel.
- (ii) Propose, design and implement an improved INC algorithm that can make an accurate response when the irradiation is suddenly modified. Also, eliminate the all-division computations in INC algorithm and make the algorithm structure simpler, allowing the algorithm to be easily implemented by a low-cost embedded system; as a result, propose a low-cost PV system.
- (iii) Develop the MPPT controller as the automotive and aeronautical embedded systems are developed. In this sense, take advantage of safety level integrated into these areas, and integrating the MPPT embedded system in the automotive or the aeronautical area will be possible.
- (iv) Propose, design and implement MPPT based on Kalman Filter through “Software In the Loop” test. The expected outcome of this proposal is an efficient MPPT method which presents a very high level of robustness, reliability and accuracy.

2.2. Importance of Research

Due to the non-linear characteristics I-V of the PV panel, the tracking of the maximum power point (MPP) at various environmental conditions can sometimes be a challenging task. The issue becomes more complicated when the irradiance is suddenly increased. The drawback of the conventional MPPT is that for the majority of the cases, the algorithm is likely to make an inaccurate response. Consequently, this slows the tracking speed and leads to high oscillation level. This problem can be overcome by employing the proposed INC algorithm. Also, some modifications are involved in the INC algorithm structure seeking to avoid the mathematical division calculations, allowing the algorithm to be easily implemented by a low-cost embedded system and as a result, reduce the system cost.

On the other side, if it is required to guarantee a very high level of robustness, reliability and efficiency of our PV system, the proposed Kalman filter based MPPT algorithm is a suitable choice.

3. Organization of Thesis

This thesis is organized into six chapters. Their contents are outlined as follows:

- (i) Chapter 2 provides an extensive review of the most used MPPT algorithms. They are categorized into various groups, namely direct, indirect and soft computing methods. The merits and drawbacks of each method are highlighted.
- (ii) Chapter 3 introduces the modeling strategy for PV panel in considerable detail. The modeling approach is very simple, fast and accurate. The model is done in Matlab and PSIM. Furthermore, a PV panel model is proposed in Proteus.
- (iii) Chapter 4 describes the proposed INC algorithm for tracking the MPP of PV system. System simulation, hardware implementation and performance evaluation under fast change of irradiance are elaborated. This is performed in comparison to conventional INC algorithm. Comparison between our proposal and some experimental works published recently is also presented.
- (iv) Chapter 5 describes the design and implementation of Kalman filter based MPPT algorithm. System simulation and performance evaluation under fast change of irradiance and temperature are elaborated. This is performed in comparison to conventional INC algorithm.
- (v) Chapter 6 concludes the works undertaken and highlights the contributions of this research. Several suggestions are given for possible directions for future works.

Chapter 2

MPPT Review

- Introduction
- Description of MPPT Based PV System for DC-DC Application
- Overview of the Various MPPT Techniques
- Recapitulation
- Summary

1. Introduction

Maximum power point tracking (MPPT) is a power conversion system with an appropriate control algorithm to extract the maximum power from the PV source irrespective of the changes in the operating conditions. The maximization of the delivered power can be achieved by regulating the voltage or current of PV panel to ensure the converter operates at (or near) the maximum power point (MPP) on the P-V curve [31].

Over the years, numerous MPPT algorithms have been proposed to track the maximum power of PV system. Even if these algorithms are designed for the same aim, they differ markedly in terms of efficiency, tracking speed, steady-state oscillations, complexity, cost and range of effectiveness. Moreover, each method may work best in certain conditions while not in others. For instance, some MPPT methods yield better performance under stable irradiance but under fast change of irradiance, the results are found to be unsatisfactory [12].

This chapter presents a strategic review of MPPT techniques that have been prominently used in PV systems. The objective of the review is to provide an overview of various MPPT methods: describing their principles of operations and highlighting their advantages and limitations. This would be useful for the reader who requires a comprehensive background of MPPT methods, as well as keeping abreast with the latest development in this area. From here, the ultimate goal of this literature review is to search for the gap in the existing methods. This gap shall be the basis for the research that shall be carried out in this thesis.

2. Description of MPPT Based PV System for DC-DC Application

2.1. Current or Voltage Based MPPT controller

Figure 2.1 presents the MPPT controller in conjunction with the DC/DC converter. It can be seen that only DC system is presented here. However, it can be extended to a grid-connected PV system with the addition of more power electronic devices such as inverter and grid components [32].

Typically, voltage or current based MPPT method operates by measuring the voltage and current information of PV panel, as shown in Figure 2.1. Using this information, the duty cycle is computed through the PI or hysteresis controller and consequently DC/DC converter is forced to extract the MPP from the PV panel.

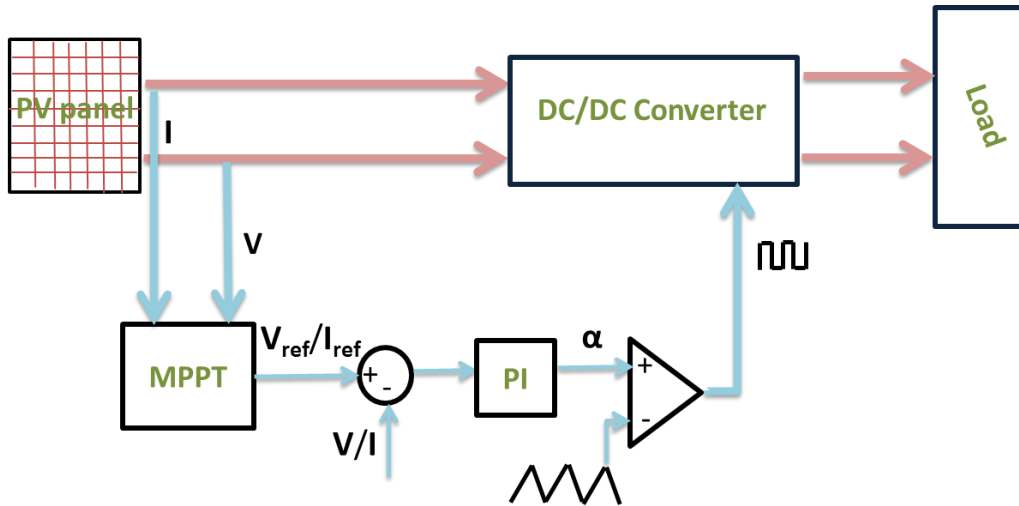


Figure 2.1. Current or voltage based MPPT controller.

2.2. Duty Cycle Control Based MPPT System

In contrast to Figure 2.1, another popular category of MPPT method is based on duty cycle control of DC/DC converter. This type is defined as the direct MPPT control system; the controller is shown in Figure 2.2. The PI block (Figure 2.1) is not used and duty cycle is computed directly by the controller. The advantages of this solution are: (1) the MPPT design becomes simple, (2) the computation time is decreased and (3) no tuning effort is necessary for the PI gains. Hence, it offers MPPT system with a simplified control while maintaining the optimal results [32]. Therefore, this method is used in our research.

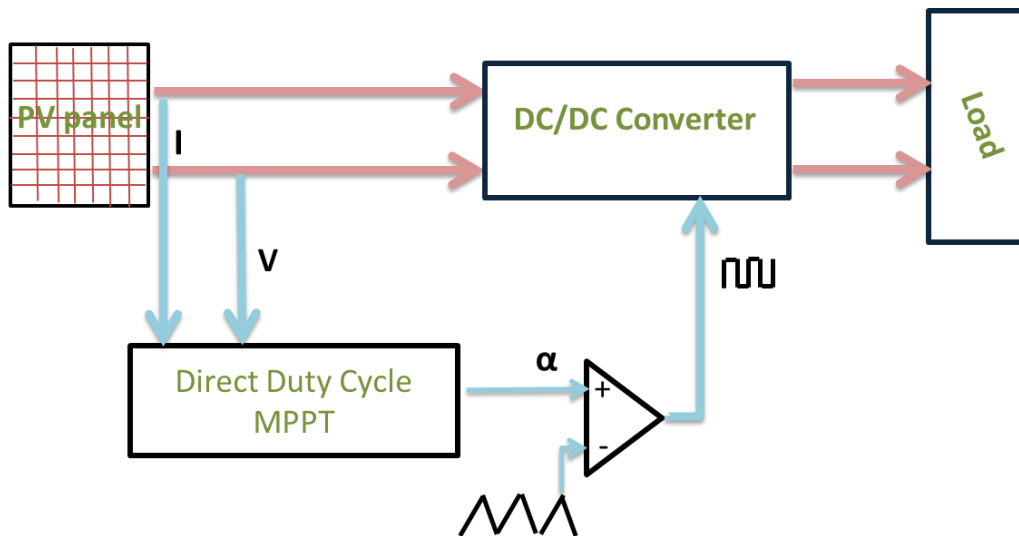


Figure 2.2. A typical direct duty cycle based MPPT system.

3. Overview of the Various MPPT Techniques

For a better understanding of the various approaches used for MPPT, the various techniques are categorized into three groups. The first group, which comprises the most popular methods; they are based on specific observations by applying a control signal to the power converter. This is also known as the conventional MPPTs and direct control techniques, which include the Perturb and Observe (P&O), the Hill Climbing (HC), and Incremental Conductance (INC) methods. The second group is categorized by MPPT that exploits the characteristics of PV panel, this is also known as the indirect control techniques. The last group involves more recent techniques, which are based on soft computing approaches. This includes the Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC), Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) which is one of the Evolutionary Algorithms (EA) [12].

3.1. Group 1: Conventional/Popular Techniques (direct)

3.1.1. Perturb and observe (P&O)

Due to the simplicity of the algorithm, Perturb & Observe (P&O) is the most widely used MPPT method. The working principle of P&O is presented by the flowchart in Figure 2.3. As the name suggests, it works by introducing a perturbation (offset) in the operating voltage or current of PV panel and accordingly the change in operating power is observed using the samples of voltage ($V(k)$) and current ($I(k)$).

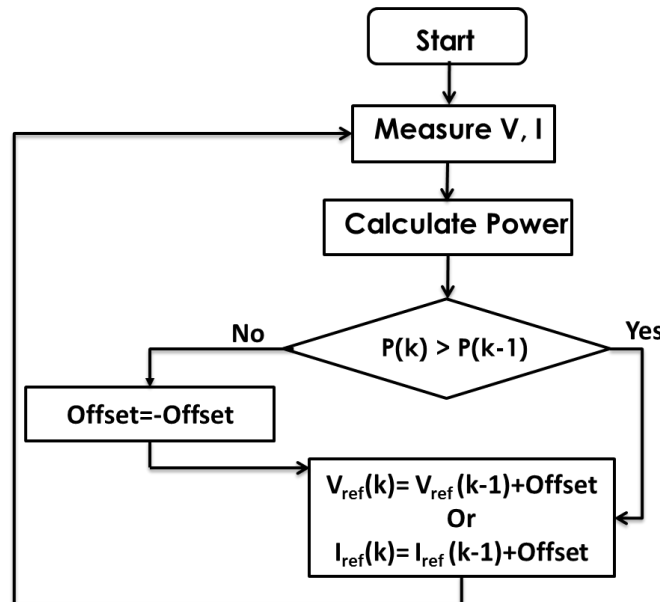


Figure 2.3. Flowchart of conventional Perturb and Observe (P&O) method.

The increment in operating power means that the system is getting closer to the MPP. Therefore, in the next sampling cycle, the direction (slope) of perturbation is maintained and the

reference voltage/current is further increased by an amount of 'offset'. Conversely, when the power decreases, the reference value is reduced by changing the sign of the slope.

The amount of perturbation value 'offset' depends upon the nature of algorithm: it can be constant or varying. About this fact, two further groups of P&O method are reported in the literature, namely fixed-step P&O and adaptive step P&O methods. These are discussed in the following sections.

A. Fixed step P&O

In this method, fixed step size is employed to generate a reference signal for the PI control loop, as shown in Figure 2.1. The perturb signal is either the reference PV voltage or current. Figure 2.4 (a) shows the movement of operating power in the MPPT process. Starting from the point A, the operating power is gradually increasing with a fixed value of 'offset'. Once the operating point reaches point D, the P&O observes the decrease in panel power. Consequently, the slope of the 'offset' is changed and reference voltage is made to increase from point D to C to cater for the loss in panel power. However, due to the same direction of 'offset', the reference voltage is further increased until a decrease in power is detected at point B. Once again, the reference value will be altered based on 'offset'. Hence, due to the nature of P&O as described in preceding lines, the operating power will continuously oscillate between D to B. The perturbation step 'offset' is selected according to the system designer usually by hit and trial approach. Therefore, the solution provided by this method is system dependent, hence not generic. It can also be observed in Figure 2.4 (a), the oscillation at the MPP region as shown by dotted circle is totally dependent on the value of step size. In the case of large perturbation step (Figure 2.4 (a)), faster tracking results in significant oscillations at the steady-state (from point D to B). On the other hand, a smaller value of 'offset', the steady-state oscillations are reduced as shown by dotted circle in Figure 2.4 (b) but tracking is significantly slower compared to Figure 2.4 (a). Therefore, P&O method with fixed perturbation suffers an inherent tracking -oscillations trade-off problem.

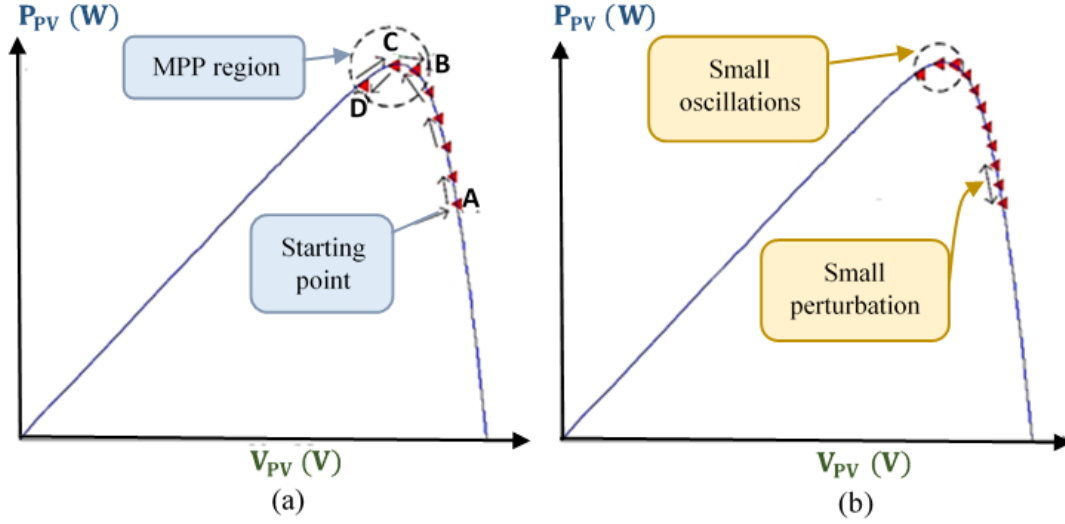


Figure 2.4. The movement of operating point in MPP tracking operation. (a) For large perturbation. (b) For small perturbation.

B. Adaptive P&O

In the fixed step P&O algorithm, the amount of perturbation size is designed according to the accuracy at steady-state and the response time of the MPPT. Thus, the trade-off between the response time and steady-state accuracy has to be addressed by the corresponding design. To solve this dilemma, a variable P&O method is usually employed [33].

In this method, the perturbation step is adjusted usually by using the derivative of power to voltage (dP/dV) or current (dP/dI) of a PV panel. This approach is fully adaptive as it works based on the P-V or P-I characteristics, which always results in dP/dV or dP/dI factor near to zero at MPP. Therefore, step size can be made relatively small as dP/dV approaches to zero and the panel operates in the vicinity of MPP. Thus, the adaptive P&O has an excellent tracking speed as well as accuracy at steady state [33].

3.1.2. Hill Climbing (HC)

The HC method is presented in Figure 2.5. Its working principle is like P&O, but the operating point of the PV panel is updated by perturbing the duty cycle, instead of perturbing the voltage or current [33].

The HC method periodically updates the duty cycle $\alpha(k)$ by a fixed perturbation (offset) with the direction of increasing power. The perturbation direction is reversed when the change of power is negative; that means that the tracking is not moving towards the MPP [33].

Since it works based on the perturbation mechanism; this method can be based on a fixed or adaptive step.

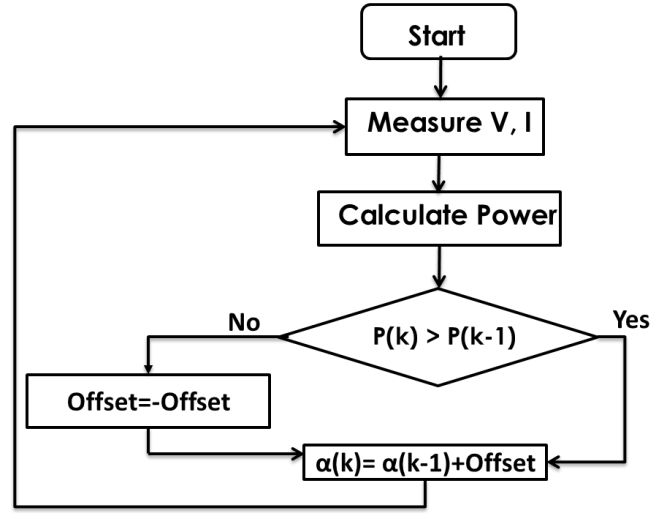


Figure 2.5. Basic Flowchart of Hill Climbing (HC) method.

3.1.3. Incremental Conductance (INC)

The P&O method has two major shortcomings [34]. (1) Due to a fixed amount of perturbation at the steady-state, a small power variation around the MPP is always there which contributes to some power losses. (2) Under rapid fluctuations of environment, the operating point is most likely to diverge from the true MPP. The Incremental Conductance (INC) method was proposed in [34] to circumvent the above drawbacks.

The INC is based on the fact that at MPP, the derivative of (dP/dV) is zero. Mathematically, it can be written as:

$$\frac{dP}{dV} = \frac{d(IV)}{dV} = V \frac{dI}{dV} + I = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

Equation (2.1) can be written in the following form:

$$-\frac{I}{V} = \frac{dI}{dV} \cong \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta V} \quad (2.2)$$

where ΔV and ΔI are the increments of PV voltage and current, respectively. The working principle of INC can thus be derived from the P-V curve, as shown in Figure 2.6 and can be written as:

$$\frac{dI}{dV} = -\frac{I}{V} \text{ at MPP} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dV} > -\frac{I}{V} \text{ left to MPP} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dV} < -\frac{I}{V} \text{ right to MPP} \quad (2.5)$$

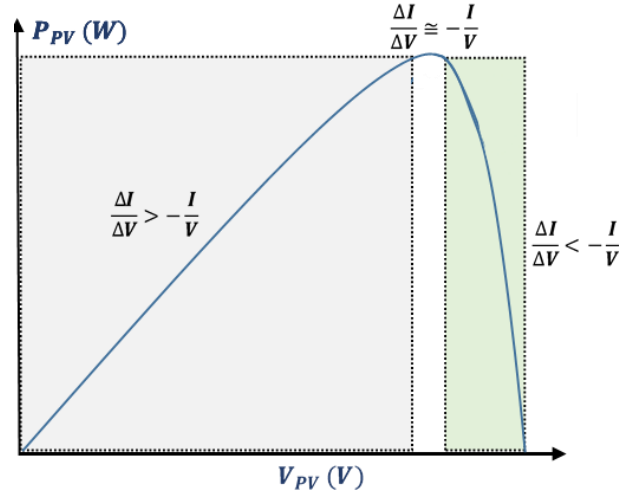


Figure 2.6. P-V characteristics for the basis of INC method.

Hence, the basic idea of INC method is incrementally comparing the ratio of derivative of conductance with the instantaneous conductance [34]. Using the rules as stated in equations (2.3)-(2.5), the basic flow chart of INC method is depicted in Figure 2.7.

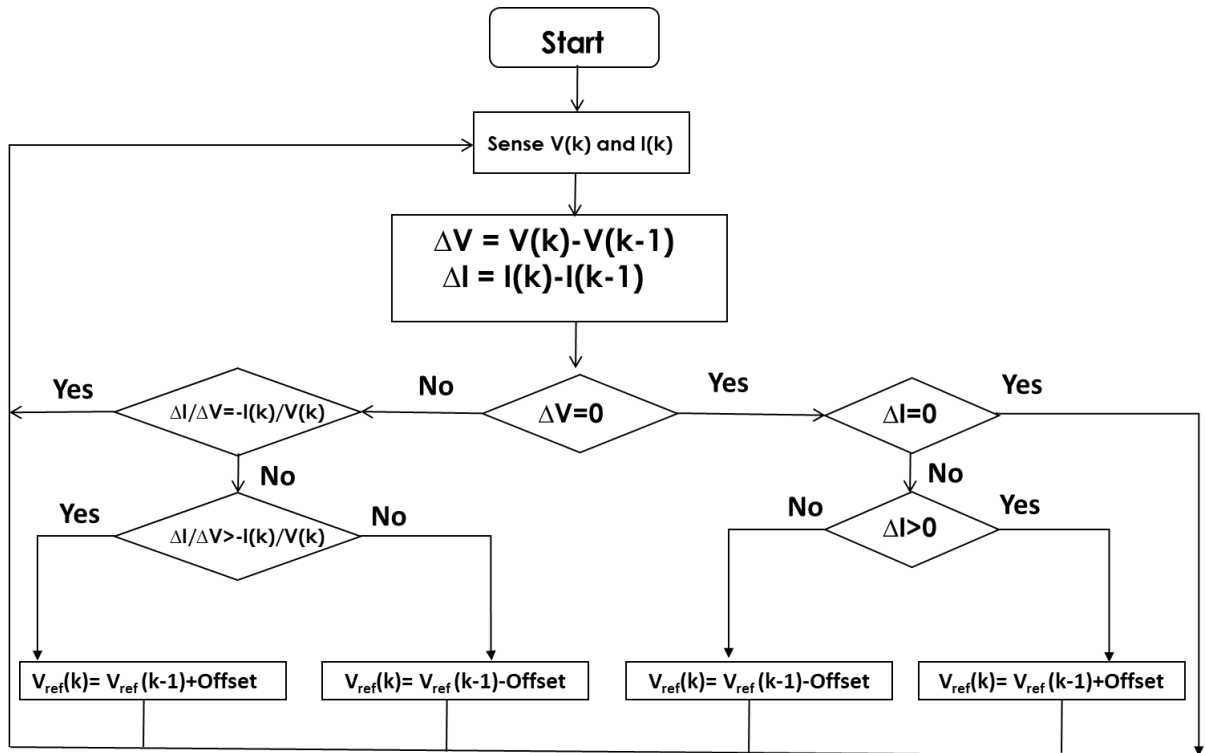


Figure 2.7. The basic flow chart of the voltage based INC method.

It can be noticed in Figure 2.7 that the reference signal is based on voltage. Since the rules in equations (2.3)-(2.5) are derived using P-V curve, the current cannot be used as a final output of the INC method. To use INC method with respect to current P-I characteristics curve can be used, as shown in Figure 2.8.

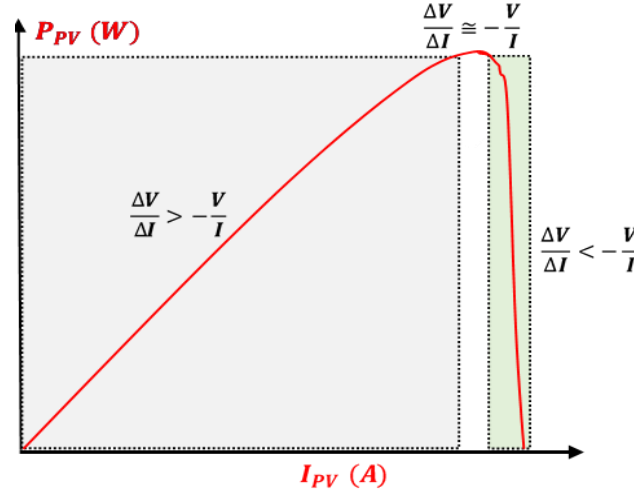


Figure 2.8. The P-I characteristic for the current based INC method.

To design INC as a current based MPPT, the equation (2.1) can be rewritten as:

$$\frac{dP}{dI} = \frac{d(VI)}{dI} = I \frac{dV}{dI} + V = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

Accordingly, the rules in equations. (2.3)-(2.5) will be transformed by

$$\frac{dV}{dI} = -\frac{V}{I} \text{ at MPP} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dI} > -\frac{V}{I} \text{ left to MPP} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dI} < -\frac{V}{I} \text{ right to MPP} \quad (2.9)$$

Using rules defined in equations (2.7)-(2.9), the flowchart in Figure 2.7 can be modified to current based INC method by interchanging V with I, ΔV with ΔI and $V(k)$ with $I(k)$. Therefore, the algorithm will be defined by incremental resistance (ICR) not INC.

Similar to P&O method, INC also depends on the perturbation value ‘offset’. The large value of ‘offset’ will result in fast-tracking but the system may possibly oscillate at MPP; the incremental conductance ($\Delta I/\Delta V$) is not exactly equal to instantaneous inductance (I/V). However, a smaller value of ‘offset’ can overcome this problem but tracking will get slower; so the trade-off is still there, similar to the P&O method. In the same way, two subgroups of INC method can be characterized

based on fixed and adaptive value of 'offset'. These are not discussed separately because of the same objective as that of P&O algorithm.

3.1.4. INC Direct Duty Cycle

Similar to HC, another method of direct duty cycle control is based on INC algorithm. In this method, the duty cycle is updated according to the flowchart scheme depicted in Figure 2.9, this algorithm can use fixed or variable perturbation. The latter scheme can be included to achieve a better tracking speed and reduced steady-state oscillations.

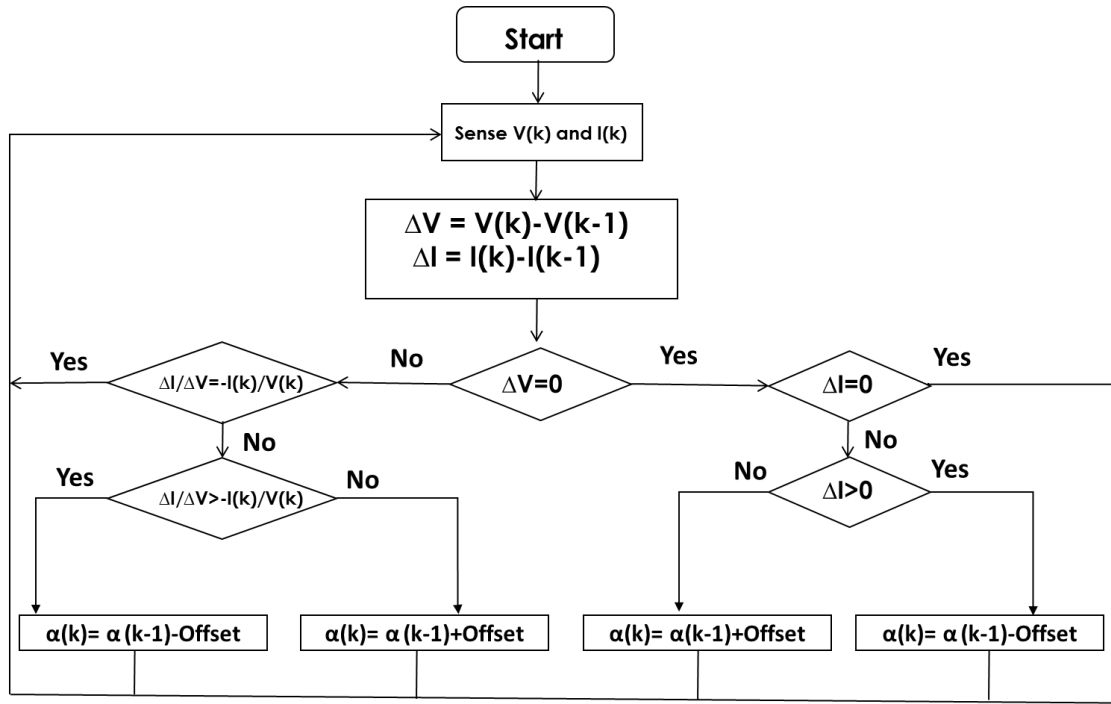


Figure 2.9. Basic flowchart of INC based direct duty cycle approach.

3.2. Group 2: MPPT Based on PV Panel and Power Converter Characteristics

The methods that fall under this category exploit the inherent behavior of different panel parameters with respect to temperature and insolation variations. Among these, one method is characterized by its current characteristics and commonly known as Fractional Short-Circuit Current (FSCC) method. The other takes advantage of its voltage characteristics and recognized as Fractional Open-Circuit Voltage (FOCV). There is another method which is based on the FOCV or FSCC algorithm called pilot cell. These are discussed in the following subsections [12].

3.2.1. Fractional Short-Circuit Current (FSCC)

The Basic idea for the FSCC method is derived from the relationship between the values of a short circuit (I_{SC}) and maximum power current (I_{mp}) of PV panel, as shown in Figure 2.10. It shows the 3D plot of I_{SC} and I_{mp} for MSX-60 PV panel for the operating points of insolation level (100-1000 W/m²) and temperature (10-75 °C) [32].

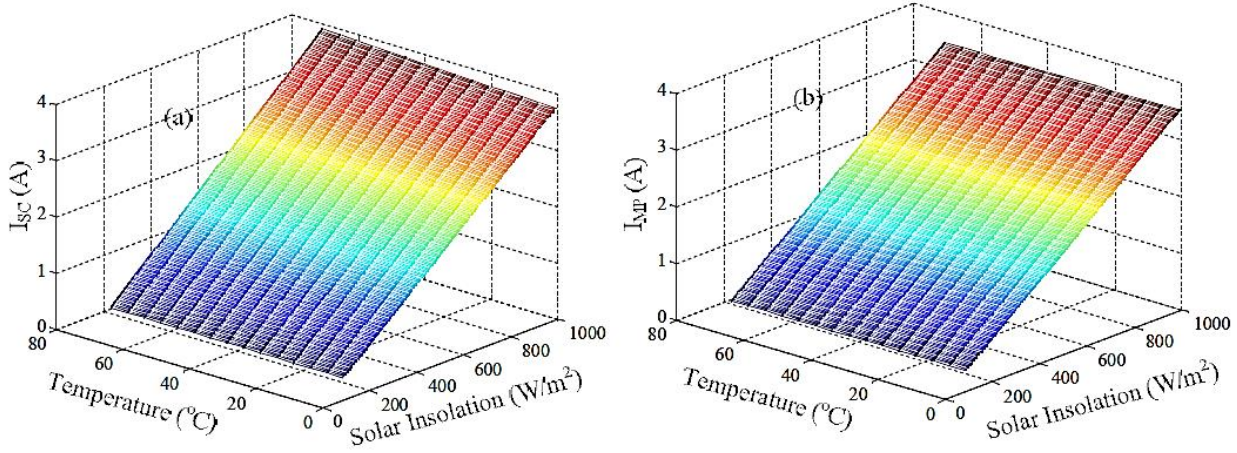


Figure 2.10. The 3-D plot of I_{SC} and I_{mp} for insolation and temperature variations.

It can be clearly seen that there exists a linear relationship between the I_{SC} and I_{mp} which can be written as:

$$I_{mp} = K_i \times I_{sc} \quad (2.10)$$

where K_i is a proportionality constant. Since K_i is characterized by the characteristics of the PV panel under consideration, it needs to be determined in advance by empirically determining I_{mp} and I_{SC} at different insolation and temperature levels. Thereafter, the ratio of I_{mp} and I_{SC} such as in Figure 2.10 gives the value of K_i . It can be noted that K_i can be computed experimentally or using simulation studies. However, the former is preferable as it will result in more realistic value. Nevertheless, due to the availability of PV simulators, now it is possible to obtain accurate value of K_i using simulation tools. Generally, for most of the PV panels, the factor K_i has been found to be between 0.78-0.92.

Several authors [35]-[38] utilized equation (2.10) to track the MPP of PV panel. However, the main problem lies in the measurement of I_{SC} during the MPP operation. To measure I_{SC} , an extra switch is introduced to the power converter which periodically shorts the PV panel terminal so that I_{SC} can be measured. However, this additional circuitry increases the components and hence the cost. Furthermore, the available power might be significantly reduced due to the rough estimation of K_i in equation (2.10), which does not ensure the perfect matching of true MPP. To avoid extra circuitry,

authors in [36] used a boost converter, in which the switch of the converter itself was used to short the PV panel. Despite these efforts, the extracted power is reduced while finding the value of I_{SC} as well as due to the approximate value of K_i . To overcome this issue, authors in [38] proposed a compensation method for K_i such that the MPP is better tracked under environmental variations.

3.2.2. Fractional Open-Circuit Voltage (FOCV)

The variations of V_{OC} and V_{mp} voltages are depicted in Figure 2.11 for the insolation level (100-1000 W/m²) and temperature (10-75 °C). Each PV panel shows different characteristics with changing irradiation conditions especially around the MPP points. For the insolation levels between 100 and 1000 W/m² at a constant cell temperature of 50 °C, the V_{mp} of MSX-60 increases almost proportionally with irradiance levels [32].

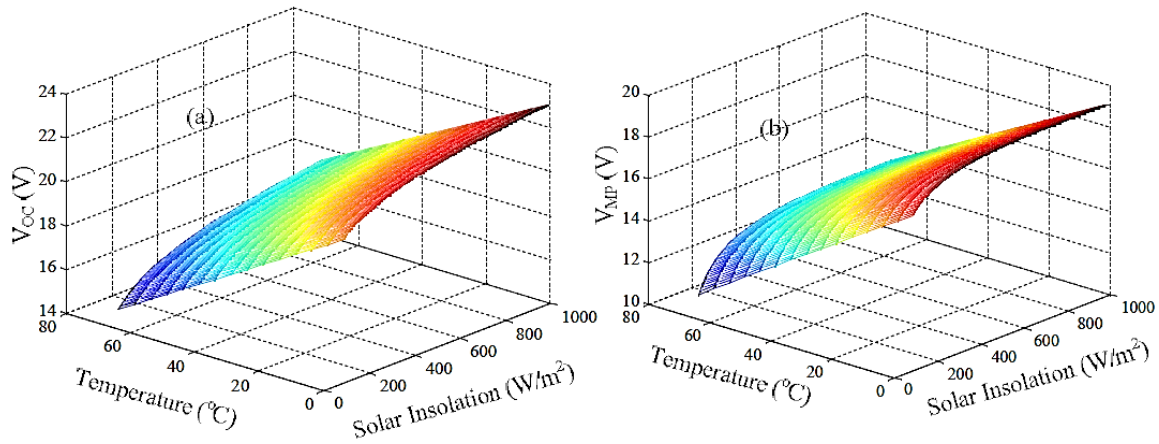


Figure 2.11. 3D plot of V_{OC} and V_{mp} for insolation and temperature variations.

Similar to the FOC method, a linear relationship between the V_{OC} and V_{mp} can be approximated using equation (2.11):

$$V_{mp} = K_v \times V_{oc} \quad (2.11)$$

where K_v is a proportionality constant. Like K_i , the constant K_v also needs to be determined using the relationship between V_{mp} and V_{OC} at different insolation and temperature levels. Most of the occasion, K_v has reported being between 0.71-0.84.

Various works [39]-[42] have attempted to exploit equation (2.11) for MPP tracking. Unfortunately, Similar to FSCC to achieve this, V_{OC} need to be measured periodically. This, in turn deteriorates the MPPT dynamic efficiency. To avoid the temporary loss due to the measurement, the pilot cells were proposed in [35] to obtain the value of V_{OC} . However, the specification of each PV cell is not generic; therefore, these cells must be carefully selected to closely represent the

characteristics of the PV panel. Interestingly, in [39], it was stated that the voltage resulted by cell diodes is approximately 75% of the V_{OC} and hence measuring the open-circuit voltage is not necessary. By approximating of V_{mp} as a reference value from equation (2.11), a closed-loop control then was employed to follow the reference value V_{mp} .

Similar to FSCC, equation (2.11) is the only estimation and technically the PV panel never operates at the MPP. Another point worth noting is that the increasing insolation does not always cause an increase in the MPP voltage for other PV technologies [43], for example, US-21 and FS-50 PV panel. Therefore, the relation in equation (2.11) does not hold for such type of PV panels. Therefore, if FOCV scheme is employed in these mentioned panels, the MPPT accuracy will be severely compromised.

3.2.3. Pilot cell

The pilot cell method is based on the FOCV or FSCC algorithm, but the measurements of the V_{oc} or I_{sc} is done by using a small PV cell, called a pilot cell, the latter must have the same characteristics as the cells in the big PV panel. Then the MPPT uses the measurement to extract MPP from the main PV panel. As a result, the loss of energy during the V_{OC} or I_{SC} measurement is eliminated. However, the lack of a constant K value is still present. Also, the characteristics of the pilot cell must be according to those of the main PV panel [44].

3.3. Group 3: Soft Computing Approach

3.3.1. Fuzzy Logic Control (FLC)

The powerful computing capability of existing microprocessors allowed fuzzy logic control (FLC) to be employed in MPPT controller. Using FLC, the system model is not mandatory. This in itself is an essential advantage because the changes in operating point, non-linearities and the uncertainties such as unmodeled physical quantities can be excellently dealt with it. Nevertheless, the designer must have some prior knowledge of how the output responds qualitatively to the inputs.

The process of a FLC controller is presented in Figure 2.12. It is composed of three functional blocks namely fuzzification, rules inferences and defuzzification. Moreover, there is a database in which the designed rules are stored. This is referred to as the rule table. The process in which FLC performs the calculation based on the rule table to generate the output is called fuzzy inference [33].

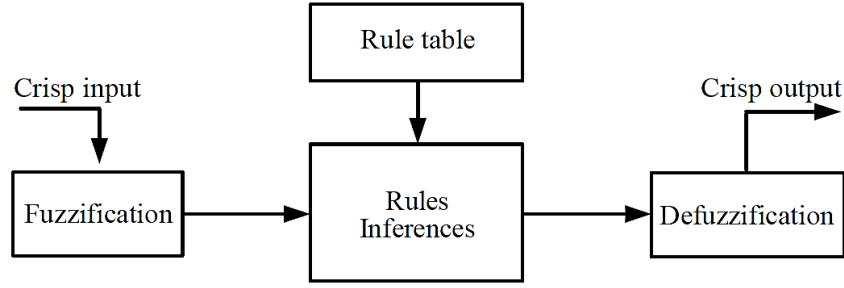


Figure 2.12. Block diagram of Fuzzy logic control (FLC)

A. Fuzzification

The fuzzification process is used to transform numerical input variables (crisp input) into linguistic variables based on a membership function as shown in Figure 2.13. Five membership are shown: NL (negative large), NS (negative small), Z (zero), PS (positive small), and PL (positive large).

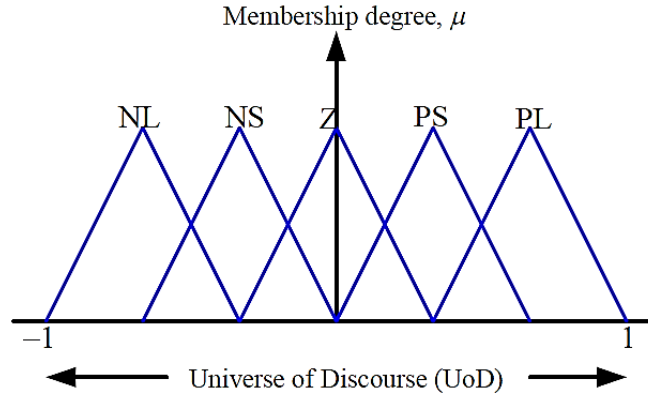


Figure 2.13. Fuzzy membership functions used in the fuzzification process.

B. Rules Inferences and Rule Table

The rules inferences process is the workhorse in the FLC structure. This is the block where the control decisions are carried out. It is analogous to control gains or control laws in a conventional controller. In FLC, the equivalent term is known as the rule and it's linguistic. A typical rule structure can be written as follows:

$$R_k: \text{If } x \text{ is } A_i \text{ and } dx \text{ is } B_i \text{ Then Output is } C_i \quad (2.12)$$

In equation (2.12), R_k is the k th rule while x and dx are the input variables for FLC. Variables A_i , B_i and C_i are the linguistic labels for the inputs and the output, respectively. To evaluate the rule, the fuzzy set theory is used. One of the main challenges of FLC is to write rules that can relate the

input variables to the output. These rules are written with the syntax of the equation (2.12). These rules are grouped to form a fuzzy rule table. Unfortunately, there is no accurate method to design the control rules. It mainly relies on the intuitive knowledge gained from the practical experience. As expected, this approach produces results that are rather subjective. Table 2.1 shows a typical rule table for the case of five linguistics variables. In general, more rules yield accurate results at the expense of computation time.

Table 2.1. Fuzzy rule table.

ΔE \ E	PL	PS	Z	NS	NL
NL	Z	NS	NL	NL	NL
NS	PS	Z	NS	NL	NL
Z	PL	PS	Z	NS	NL
PS	PL	PL	PS	Z	NS
PL	PL	PL	PL	PS	Z

C. Defuzzification

At this stage, the linguistic-based data is converted back to crisp data. Numerous methods of defuzzification exist, e.g. Bisector of Area (BoA), Mean of Maxima (MoM), Centre of Gravity (CoG) and Centre of Gravity for Singleton (CoGS) [45]. The selection of defuzzification method is a compromise between accuracy and computational intensity. The most used is the Centre of Gravity method (CoG), which is presented by the equation:

$$u = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu(x_i) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \quad (2.13)$$

In equation (2.13), variable n represents the number of output membership function while $\mu(x_i)$ is the degree of membership function and x_i is the peak location of the membership function. The output expression can be interpreted as the weighted average of the elements.

Compared to previous MPPT techniques, the dynamic performance of FLC is very efficient [46]. In addition, FLC offers a high degree of freedom to tune its control parameters. This allows for easy modifications, thus making it compatible with different types of linear and non-linear controllers [47].

D. MPPT Implementation using FLC

As can be seen in Table 2.1, the inputs of the FLC based MPPT controller are usually an error E and a change in error ΔE . The designer has the flexibility of choosing how to calculate E and ΔE . For instance, both inputs can be computed by the following equations [33]:

$$E(k) = \frac{P(k) - P(k-1)}{V(k) - V(k-1)} \quad \text{Or} \quad E(k) = \frac{P(k) - P(k-1)}{I(k) - I(k-1)} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\Delta E = E(k) - E(k-1) \quad (2.15)$$

Once E and ΔE are calculated and transformed into the linguistic variables, the output of FLC can also be defined linguistically in terms of duty cycle, voltage or current, such as shown in Figure 2.12. Thus, the output signal is based on fuzzy rules presented in Table 2.1. The linguistic variables for the output signal are usually assigned based on prior knowledge of the particular PV panel being employed. For instance, if the operating point is far to the right of the MPP (Figure 2.6), that is E is NL, and ΔE is Z, then the output signal of the converter should be PL to reach towards the MPP [33].

3.3.2. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) based MPPT

A. Artificial Neural Network

Artificial neural network (ANN) is an interconnection of processing units known as neurons. Generally, ANN is not programmed to perform some specific tasks; instead, it is trained with respect to data sets until it is able to figure out (learn) the imposed patterns used as inputs. Once trained, it can predict or classify these input patterns, which are usually tested in the validation step. A well trained ANN can handle a variety of inputs with excellent results [43].

Figure 2.14 shows a typical three-layer feed-forward ANN structure. It can be seen that it consists of various neurons (represented by circles) arranged in layers with forward connections to other neurons in the subsequent layers. Each neuron is associated with a particular weight. The first is the input layer (h), which is then distributed to the subsequent layers. In the next layer, which is the hidden layer (j), each neuron carries out following tasks: (1) addition of its inputs with the bias or threshold term and (2) the results of (1) is passed through a nonlinear function to produce the final output. This nonlinear function is called the activation function of the neuron. The output layer units often have linear activations. The layers squeezed in between the input and output layer are called hidden layers and accordingly, the neurons in these layers are known as hidden neurons.

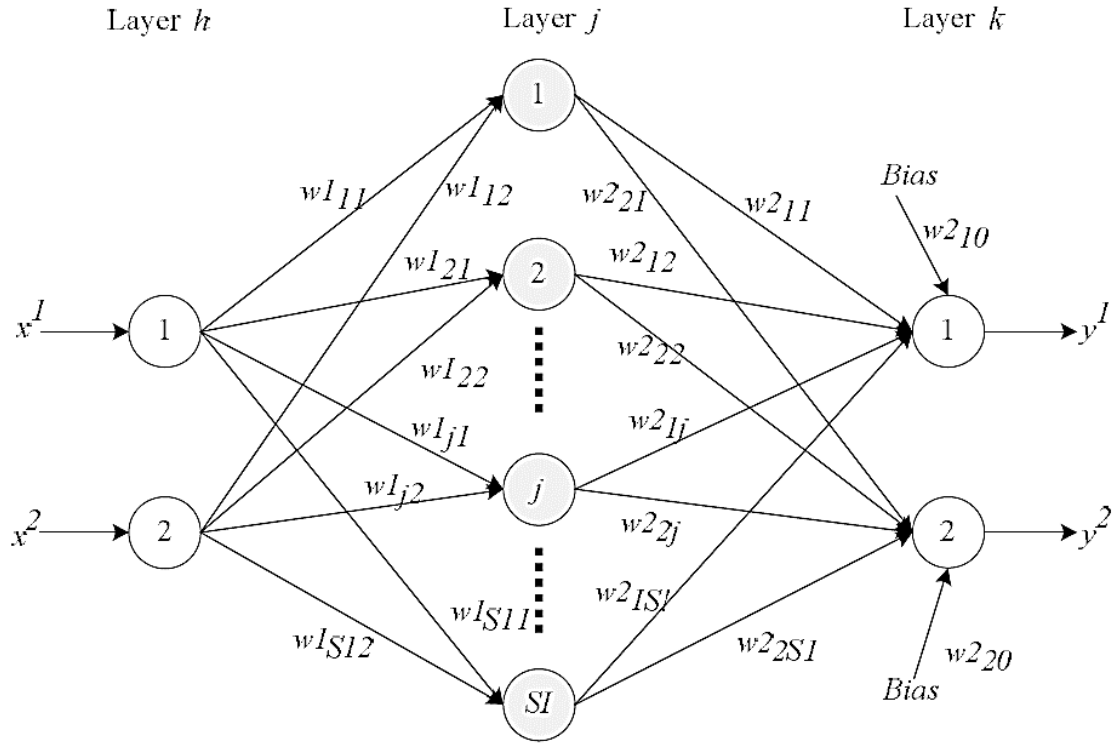


Figure 2.14. A typical three layer feed-forward ANN structure.

In the figure, SI represents the total number of neurons in the hidden layer, w are the adaptive weights and biases and x and y represent the ANN input and output respectively. Let the neurons in layers h and k use linear activation while those in layer j use sigmoid activation functions, respectively. Thus, the output of Figure 2.14 in terms of its input can be written as:

Using equations (2.16) and (2.17), a generalized output equation can be written as:

$$y^1 = w_{210} + w_{211}z_1 + w_{212}z_2 + \dots + w_{21SI}z_{SI} = \sum_{j=0}^{SI} w_{21j}z_j \quad (2.16)$$

$$y^2 = w_{220} + w_{221}z_1 + w_{222}z_2 + \dots + w_{22SI}z_{SI} = \sum_{j=0}^{SI} w_{22j}z_j \quad (2.17)$$

Using equations (2.16) and (2.17), a generalized output equation can be written as:

$$y^k = \sum_{j=0}^{SI} w_{kj}z_j \text{ and } Z_0=1 \quad (2.18)$$

Where

$$Z_j = f(a_j) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-a_j}} \quad (2.19)$$

$$a_j = \sum_{h=1}^2 w1_{jh} x^h \quad (2.20)$$

The mapping error can be written as:

$$E^k(w) = (y^k(x_i, w) - t_i^k)^2 \quad (2.21)$$

The goal of the ANN ‘learning’ is how to find a set of weights, w , such that the error, $E^k(w)$ in Equation (2.21) is minimized. A relatively simple but effective method known as back-propagation (BP) algorithm is generally employed to compute the associated weights in ANN.

B. ANN Based MPPT

As discussed earlier that ANN exhibits excellent performance for recognizing and estimating unknown parameters. This feature has greatly inspired research community to employ it for MPPT. The inputs of ANN-based MPPT can be PV panel characteristics like V_{OC} and I_{SC} , environmental data such as irradiation and temperature, or any combination of these. The output can be either the duty cycle, voltage or current. The tracking performance (accuracy and speed) of the MPPT depends on the employed method for the hidden layer and the appropriate training of ANN [33].

To achieve the MPP, the associated weights have to be carefully computed through a comprehensive training process. Accordingly, PV panel is tested extensively for a certain period of time. This can prolong to months or even years.

Then, the resulting patterns between the input(s) and output(s) of the ANN are stored. Once the ANN is trained comprehensively, the ANN can estimate the MPP and give the reference value (V_{mp} or I_{mp}) to the MPPT controller. Accordingly, any MPPT method such as FLC can be utilized to maintain the PV panel at the reference signal given by ANN.

3.3.3. Evolutionary Algorithm (EA)

An alternative method to track the global peak (GP) by employing the evolutionary algorithm (EA). EA methods have been widely used due to its ability to handle nonlinear functions without requiring derivatives information. It is a stochastic optimization method that appears to be very efficient in optimizing real-valued multi-modal objective functions [48], [49]. With these advantages, EA is envisaged to be very effective in dealing with MPPT problem. Since the technique is based on search optimization, it should be able to find the MPP for any P-V characteristics regardless of environmental variations.

Various types of EA methods are found in the literature; the most used are genetic algorithm (GA), differential evolution (DE) and particle swarm optimization (PSO). Although each technique (GA, DE and PSO) can be effectively employed to track the MPP, PSO appears to be the preferable one. This is due to its simple structure, easy implementation and fast computation capability [50]. Therefore, PSO based MPPT is described in this chapter, whereas discussions on other EA MPPT techniques can be found elsewhere [49].

A. Particle Swarm Optimization

Particle swarm optimization (PSO) is a stochastic, population-based search method, modeled after the behavior of bird flocks [51]. A PSO algorithm maintains a swarm of individuals (called particles), where each particle represents a candidate solution. Particles follow a simple behavior: emulate the success of neighboring particles, and achieve their own successes. The position of a particle is therefore influenced by the best particle in a neighborhood, as well as the best solution found by the particle. Particle position, x_i , are adjusted using:

$$x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k + v_i^{k+1} \quad (2.22)$$

Where the velocity component, v_i , represents the step size. The velocity is calculated by:

$$v_i^{k+1} = wv_i^k + c_1r_1(P_{besti} - x_i^k) + c_2r_2(G_{best} - x_i^k) \quad (2.23)$$

where w is the inertia weight, c_1 and c_2 are the acceleration coefficients, $r_1, r_2 \in U(0, 1)$, P_{besti} is the personal best position of particle i , and G_{best} is the neighborhood best position of particle i . The inertia weight w plays a vital role in balancing the global search and local search. A large w facilitates a global search while a small inertia weight improves a local search. It can be a positive constant or a positive decreasing linear function of iteration index j .

Figure 2.15 depicts the basic flow chart of the PSO method.

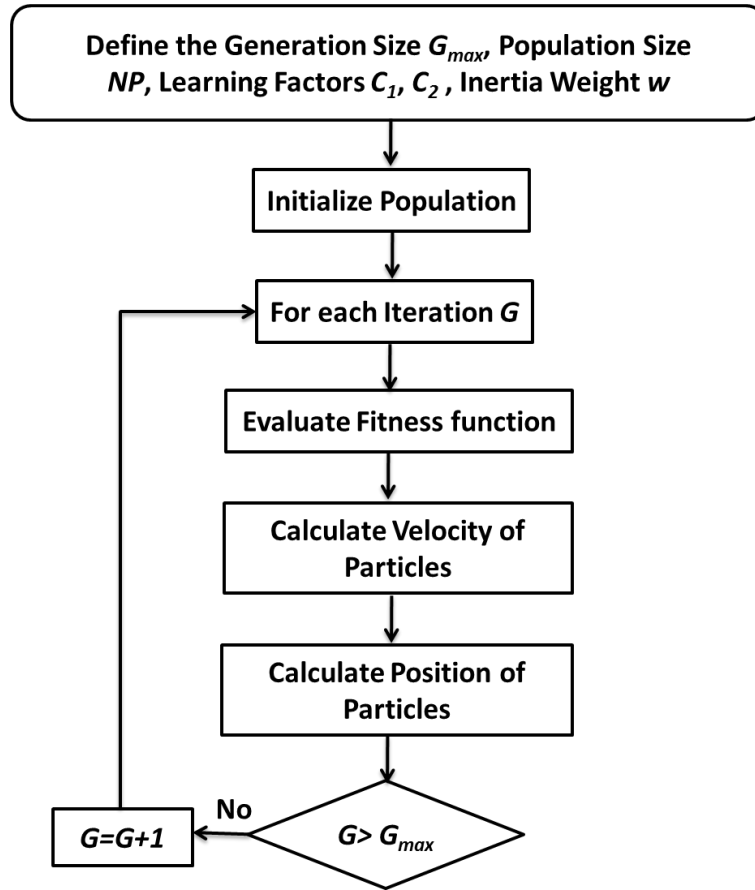


Figure 2.15. The basic flow chart of PSO method.

4. Recapitulation

Since there are several MPPT algorithms available in the literature, it is mandatory to compare them and then select the most suitable MPPT for a particular application. In this chapter a comparative assessment of the most MPPT used has been done on the following criteria: category (direct, indirect, soft computing), True MPPT (The MPPT method can operate at MPP or not), tracking Speed, sensors used, analog or digital implementation, Steady-state oscillations level, algorithm complexity, cost and efficiency. A comparison of MPPT methods according to these criteria is presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2. Review of the most used MPPT algorithms.

MPPT	Category	True MPPT	Steady-state oscillations	Efficiency	Tracking Speed	Analog/digital	Implementation Complexity	Sensors	Cost
Fractional Short Circuit Current	Indirect [12]	No [103]	No [110]	Low [11]	Fast [12]	Both [12]	Simple [12]	I [112]	Cheap [12]
Fractional open circuit voltage	Indirect [12]	No [103]	No [110]	Low [11]	Fast [12]	Both [12]	Simple [12]	V [112]	Cheap [12]
Pilot cell	Indirect [12]	No [103]	No [110]	Low [11]	Fast [12]	Both [12]	Simple [12]	V or I [44]	Cheap [12]
P&O and hill climbing method	Direct [12]	Yes [103]	Yes [111]	Medium [11]	Slow [12]	Both [12]	Simple [12]	I and V [112]	Medium [12]
Incremental conductance method	Direct [12]	Yes [103]	Sometimes [111]	Good [11]	Medium [12]	Digital [12]	Medium [12]	I and V [112]	Expensive [113]
Fuzzy logic	Soft computing [12]	Yes [103]	No [110]	Very good [11]	Fast [12]	Digital [12]	Complex [12]	I and V [112]	Very Expensive [12]
Neural network	Soft computing [12]	Yes [103]	No [110]	Very good [11]	Fast [12]	Digital [12]	Complex [12]	Varies [112]	Very Expensive [12]
PSO based MPPT	Soft computing [12]	Yes [103]	No [110]	Very good [11]	Fast [12]	Digital [12]	Complex [12]	I and V [12]	Very Expensive [12]

5. Summary

In this chapter, the most MPPT algorithms used for tracking the MPP of PV panel have been extensively reviewed. Based on the review, all methods have their own advantages and disadvantages. Some of the methods show very effective results such as soft computing techniques but the methodologies used were complicated. The methods which are simple in implementation such as FOCV, FSCC and pilot cell method are less accurate. Perturb and observe method is commonly used method because its implementation circuitry is not complicated but it shows high level of steady-state oscillations. To overcome this problem incremental conductance method was proposed, however, this method is more complex than P&O due to the mathematical division calculations used in its construction and requires a controller with division capabilities resulting in high cost of the system. In addition, INC algorithm may fail to track the new MPP in case of fast increasing in solar irradiance. Therefore, in this thesis a modified INC is presented, the latter can overcome the wrong response made by the conventional INC algorithm when the irradiance is suddenly increased, also the modified INC is designed without any mathematical division calculations to propose a low-cost PV system.

Chapter 3

PV Panel Modeling

- Introduction
- Photovoltaic panel
- MATLAB/Simulink Based Modelling of Photovoltaic Panel
- PSIM Based Modelling of Photovoltaic Panel
- Proteus Based Modelling of Photovoltaic Panel
- Summary

1. Introduction

The energy generated by the PV systems depends on various parameters, either environmental as temperature and irradiance or internal parameters of the PV panel, namely, the series and shunt resistors [52], [53]. Thus, the load imposes its own characteristic on the output power [20]. Therefore, in order to predict and analyze the effect of these parameters on the PV power, the model of the PV panel should be previously studied and achieved, and this model should be in accordance with the real comportment of the PV panel. Therefore, different models were proposed in the literature, in [54] a single diode model is used, in [55] a two diodes model is proposed to illustrate the influence of the recombination of carriers, and in [56] a model of three diodes is used to present the effects which are neglected by the two diodes model. However, the single-diode model is the most adopted due to its good simplicity and accuracy [57]. However, manufacturers of PV panels offer only some characteristics, and other characteristics required to model PV panel are lacked in the datasheet, namely the photocurrent, the diode saturation current, the series and shunt resistors, and the ideality factor [58]. Hence, in [48], [57]-[59] researchers have proposed different methods to extract the lacked characteristics based on the datasheet values, but these methods require an implementation and this can increase the time spent in the development of a PV application. Therefore in this chapter, the parameters lacked in the manufacturers' datasheet are extracted by using a simple tool provided by Mathworks [60] and then the PV panel is model by MATLAB and PSIM. The single diode model is used in this thesis because it gives a high compromise between accuracy and simplicity [61] and several researchers have used it in their works [27], [62]. In addition, the effect of parameters that may change the performance of the PV panel is presented.

Nevertheless, several researchers have modeled the PV panel either in Matlab/Simulink or PSIM tools [52], [62], [64]. However, these tools don't provide a microcontroller or an embedded board in which our algorithm can be implemented and tested as made using the hardware implementation. Consequently, we can't rely on these tools to validate and guarantee the excellent performance of such MPPT algorithm. On the other hand, Proteus is the best simulation software for various designs with electronics and microcontrollers. It is mainly popular because of availability of almost all microcontrollers in it. But, it does not provide a PV panel model. Hence in this chapter, a PV panel is modeled in Proteus and this model is validated using an experimental test bench. Therefore, by using Proteus, MPPT algorithm can be implemented on embedded boards and consequently, this solution can be used as a low-cost PV simulator.

2. Photovoltaic panel

2.1. PV panels structure

The principal component used to convert the solar energy to the electrical one is the solar cell that is not other than a diode. When the photons that have lengths waves hit the cell, the pairs electrons-holes are created if the energy of each photon is greater than the energy of the semiconductor material's gap. Consequently, thanks to the existence of the junction's electrical field as seen in Figure 3.1, these pairs electrons-holes are separated and collected to form a current, generally called, photo-current or current photo-generated [65].

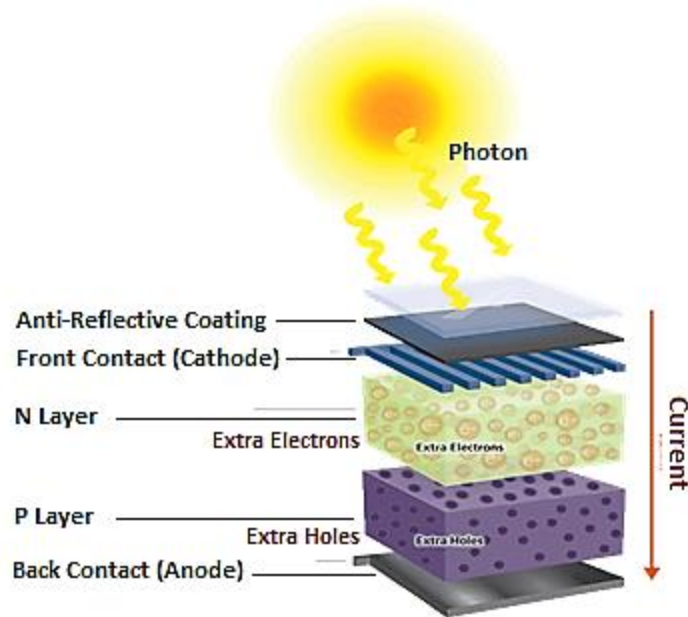


Figure 3.1. Silicon PV cell Structure.

Figure 3.2 shows the difference between solar cells, panels and arrays and their configuration types. PV array is composed of several PV panels [66]. The PV panel contains numbers of solar cells connected in parallel or series. This connection depends totally on the application whether a large voltage or current is required for the load [67]. Therefore, the voltage and current level are referred to the PV panel, and not in individual PV cell. A series connection can be used when the operating voltage is low (at millivolts) and the current is high. Thus, a series arrangement helps to increase the output voltage by adding the voltage of each cell for each string. On the other hand, a parallel cell connection is used to increase the current in the PV panel because it will add the current for each cell, which is less common [67].

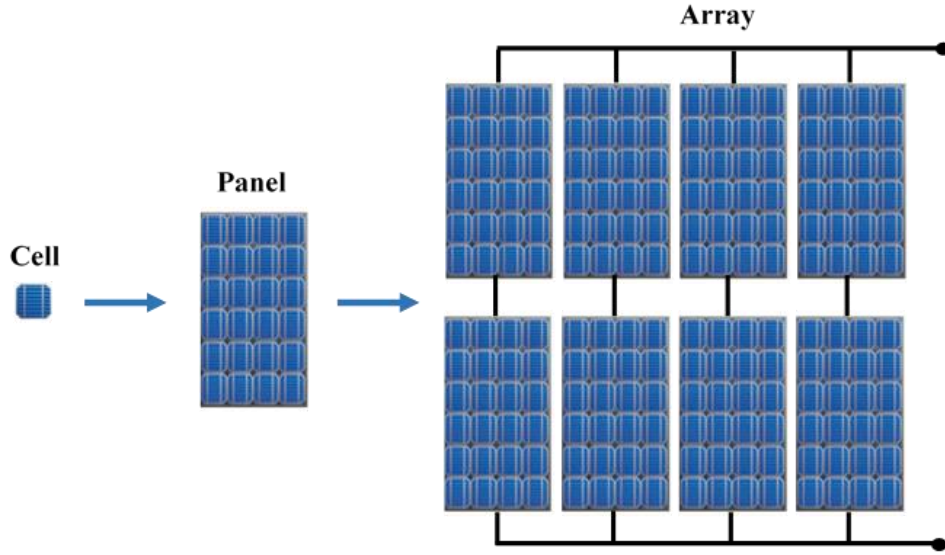


Figure 3.2. Solar Cells, Panels, and Arrays configuration types.

2.2. Equivalent Circuit of PV Panel

A PV panel is a component that can convert a solar energy into direct current electricity by using semiconducting materials that exhibit the PV effect. In order to model mathematically a PV panel, we derive the fundamental equation from the equivalent circuit of the PV panel shown in Figure 3.3 [53], [68].

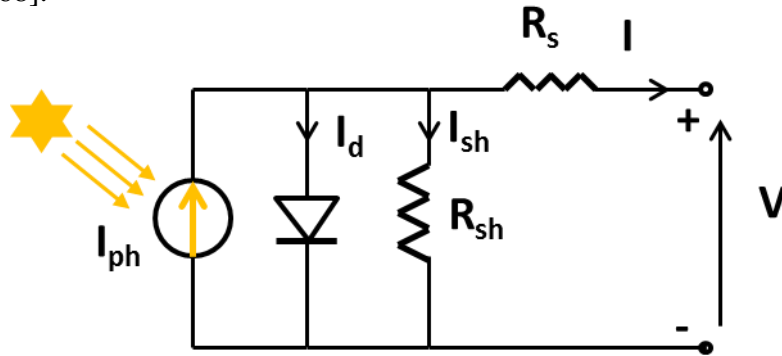


Figure 3.3. PV Panel equivalent circuit.

The current generated by the panel can be given as [53], [68]:

$$I = I_{ph} - I_s \left(\exp \frac{q(V + R_s I)}{aKT N_s} - 1 \right) - \frac{(V + IR_s)}{R_{sh}} \quad (3.1)$$

Where:

$$I_{ph} = (I_{sc} + K_i(T - 298.15)) \frac{G}{1000} \quad (3.2)$$

$$I_s = \frac{I_{sc} + K_i(T - 298.15)}{\exp\left(\frac{q(V_{oc} + K_v(T - 298.15))}{aKTN_s}\right) - 1} \quad (3.3)$$

Based on equations (3.1)-(3.3), the physical behavior of the PV panel depends on the shunt and series resistances, solar irradiation and temperature. Hence, in order to predict and analyze the effect of these parameters on the PV characteristics, the model of the PV panel should be previously studied and achieved, and this model should be in accordance with the real comportment of the PV panel.

3. MATLAB/Simulink Based Modelling of Photovoltaic Panel

3.1. Extract the lacked parameters of a PV panel

In this study, the MSX-60 panel is used, and as shown in Table 3.1, manufacturers of PV panel offer only some parameters. Hence, several parameters mandatory for modeling PV panel are missed in the manufacturers' specification, namely the diode saturation current, the light-generated current, the diode ideality factor and the series and shunt resistances. Therefore, many researchers have worked on the adjustment of these parameters [57]-[59], actually thanks to Mathworks that provides in the new version of Simulink (2016) a tool (PV Array) that can help us to extract these parameters [60]. Therefore, as shown in Figure 3.4, once the parameters mentioned in manufacturer specifications are provided to this tool, the latter adjusts and displays the missing parameters.

Table 3.1. Specifications of Solarex MSX-60 PV panel at STC.

Characteristics	MSX-60
Maximum power, Pmax	60 W
Voltage at Pmax, Vmp	17.1 V
Current at Pmax, Imp	3.5 A
Short-circuit current, Isc	3.8 A
Open-circuit voltage, Vco	21.1 V
Temperature coefficient of open-circuit voltage Voc, Kv	-80 mV/°C
Temperature coefficient of short-circuit current Isc, Ki	2.4 mA/°C
The number of cells	36

Parameters **Advanced**

Array data

Parallel strings
1

Series-connected modules per string
1

Module data

Module: User-defined

Maximum Power (W)	Cells per module (Ncell)
59.85	36
Open circuit voltage Voc (V)	Short-circuit current Isc (A)
21.1	3.8
Voltage at maximum power point Vmp (V)	Current at maximum power point Imp (A)
17.1	3.5
Temperature coefficient of Voc (%/deg.C)	Temperature coefficient of Isc (%/deg.C)
-0.38	0.065

Display I-V and P-V characteristics of ...
array @ 1000 W/m2 & specified temperatures

T_cell (deg. C) [45 25]

Plot

Model parameters

Light-generated current IL (A)
3.8128

Diode saturation current IO (A)
2.5245e-10

Diode ideality factor
0.97484

Shunt resistance Rsh (ohms)
153.5644

Series resistance Rs (ohms)
0.38572

Figure 3.4. The tool provided by Mathworks.

3.2. Simulink model of PV panel

Based on the equations (3.1), (3.2) and (3.3), below is the model developed by Matlab/Simulink tool:

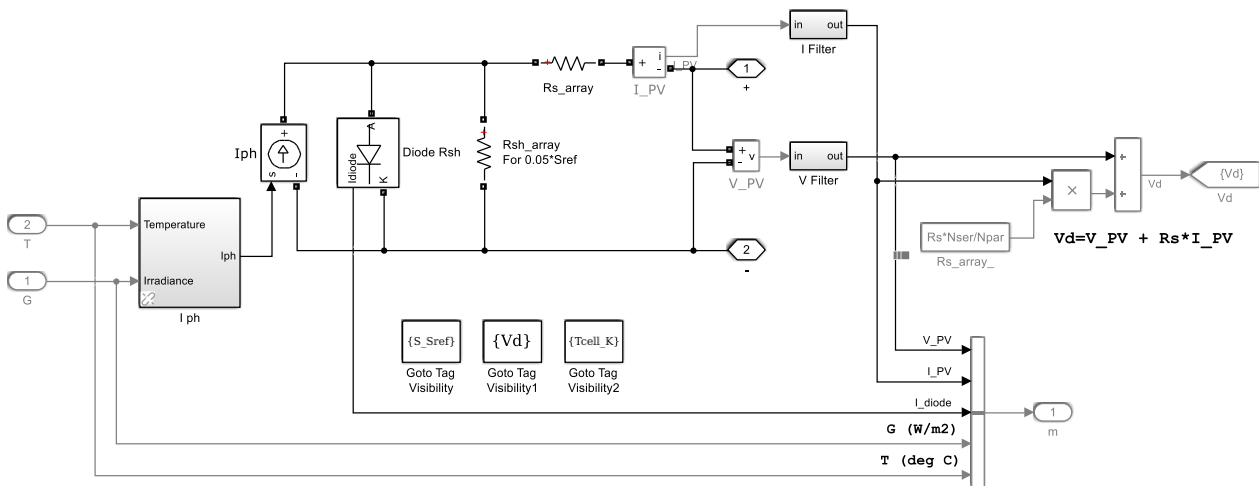


Figure 3.5. Simulink model of PV panel.

Figure 3.6 presents the I-V and P-V curves obtained by the PV Panel Simulink model.

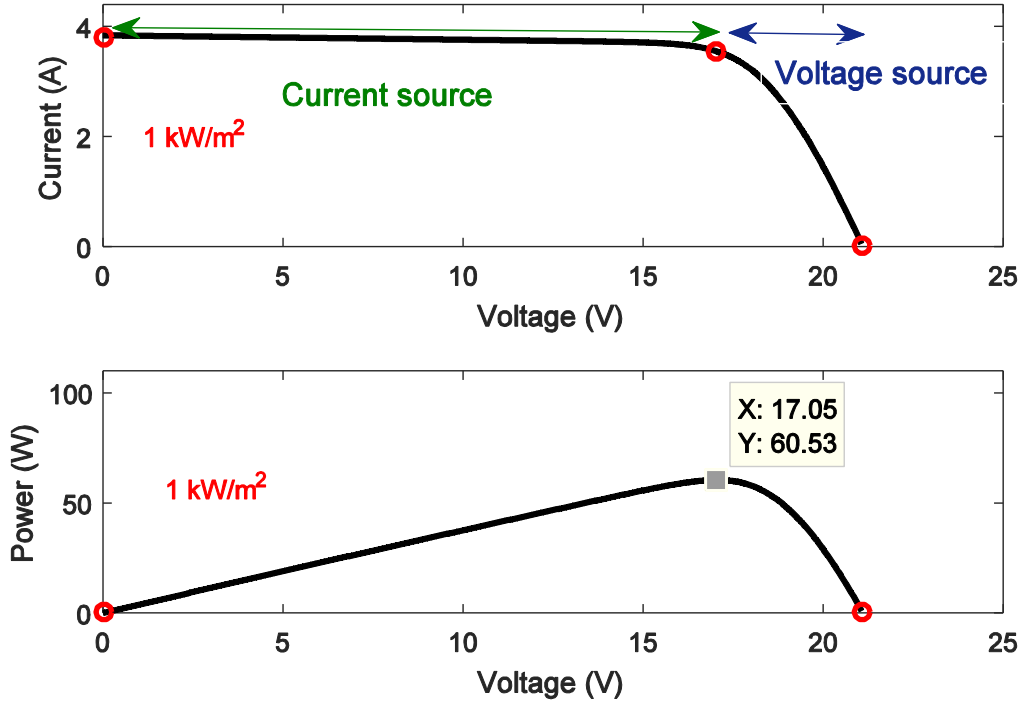


Figure 3.6. I-V and P-V curves of MSX-60 PV panel.

As presented in P-V curve (Figure 3.6), the point where the power drawn from the panel is the highest is called MPP. This characteristic is depending on the temperature and solar irradiation. Also, the own characteristic of the load is usually different from the MPP. Therefore, the MPPT controller is used to remove this mismatch between the load and MPP. Thus, to operate the PV panel at this point, the Boost converter controlled by the MPPT algorithm is inserted between the PV panel and the load [69].

4. PSIM Based Modelling of Photovoltaic Panel

4.1. PSIM model of PV panel

Equations (3.1)-(3.3) are modeled using PSIM tool, and Figure 3.7 presents the PSIM model.

Figure 3.8 shows the I-V and P-V curves of experimental and PSIM model under STC. The experimental data P (V) and I (V) are got from the manufactured datasheet [70]. And as presented, the model data are in accordance with the experimental data both in the current and power curves.

Based on equations (3.1)-(3.3), the physical behavior of the PV panel depends on the shunt and series resistances, solar irradiation and temperature. Therefore, in this chapter, the impact of these parameters on the output of the PV panel is investigated.

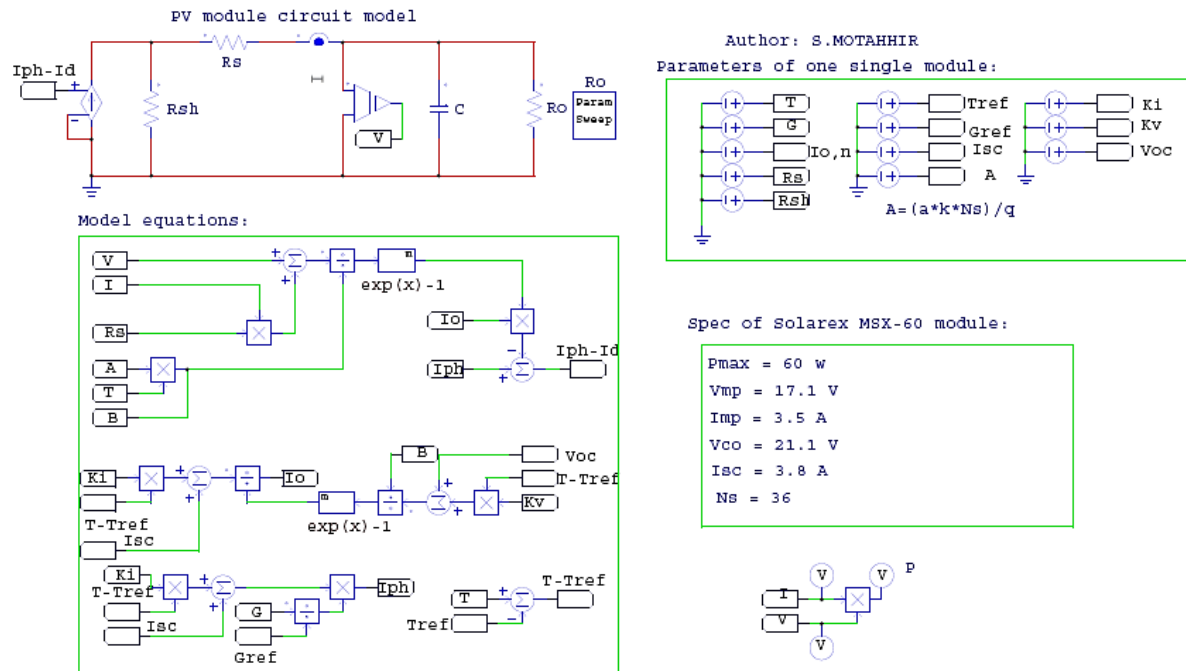


Figure 3.7. PV panel PSIM model.

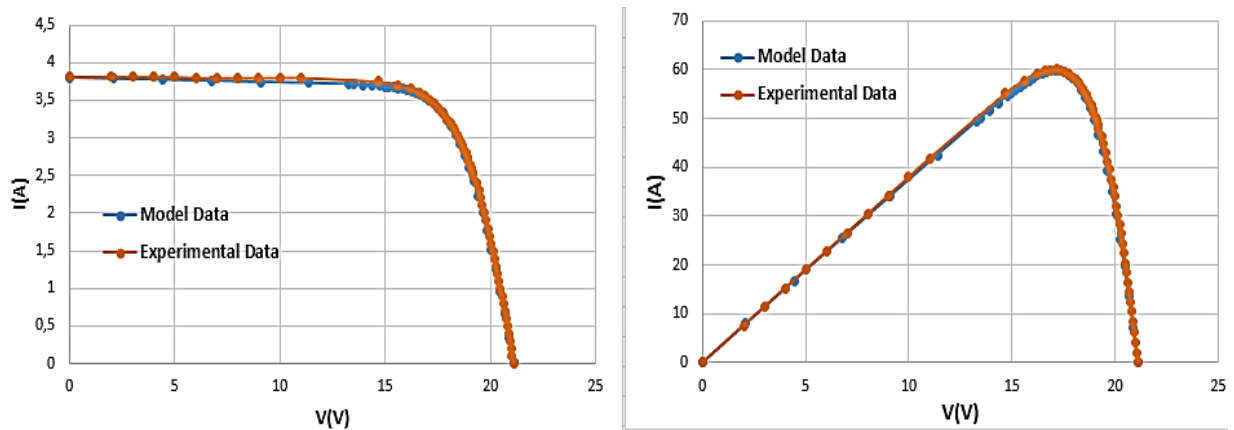


Figure 3.8. I-V and P-V characteristics of model and experimental data.

4.2. Effect of solar irradiation variation

Figure 3.7 contains the model of the three equations: one of these equations computes the photocurrent based on temperature and irradiance (equation (3.2)). The model of this equation is presented in Figure 3.9, and Figure 3.10 shows I-V and P-V curves of different solar irradiation values.

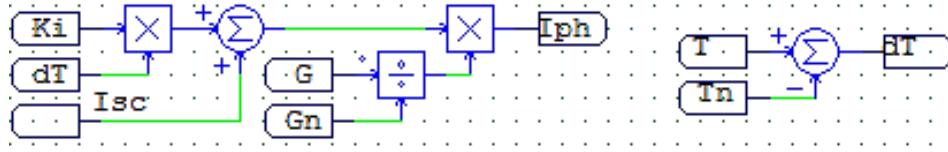


Figure 3.9. Model of the equation (3.2).

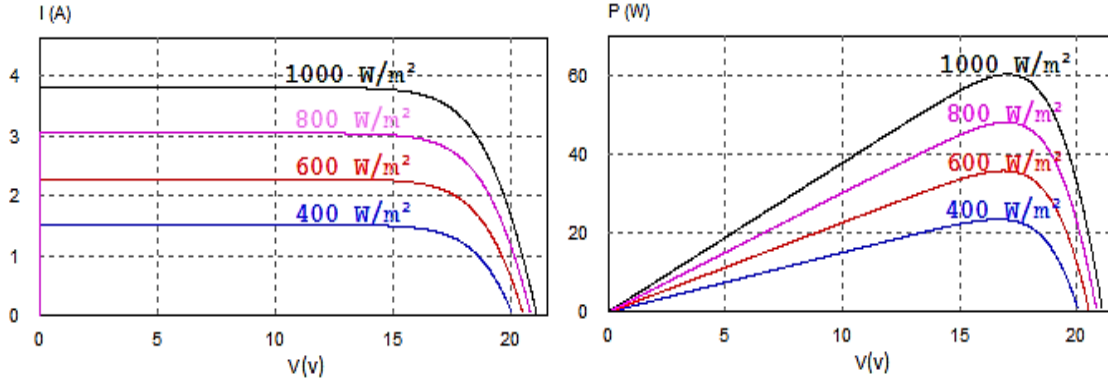


Figure 3.10. I-V and P-V characteristics for different values of irradiance.

As presented in Figure 3.10, the PV panel current depends heavily on solar irradiation. However, the voltage increases just by 1 V once the irradiance is increased from 400 W/m² to 1000 W/m². Therefore, the irradiance change affects heavily the PV panel current.

4.3. Effect of the temperature variation

Figure 3.7 also contains the modeling of the equation (3.3), which computes the diode saturation current based on the temperature. The model of this equation is shown in Figure 3.11, and Figure 3.12 shows the I-V and P-V characteristics for different values of temperature.

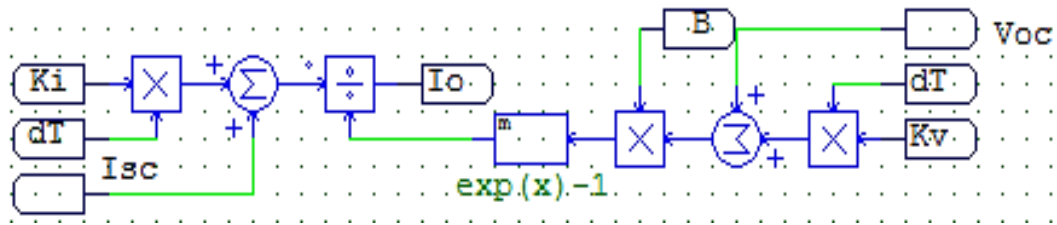


Figure 3.11. Model of equation (3.3).

Generally, as shown in Figure 3.12, for a fixed solar irradiation and when the temperature increases, the open-circuit voltage decreases and the short-circuit current increases with a little value. Therefore, the temperature change affects strongly the PV panel voltage.

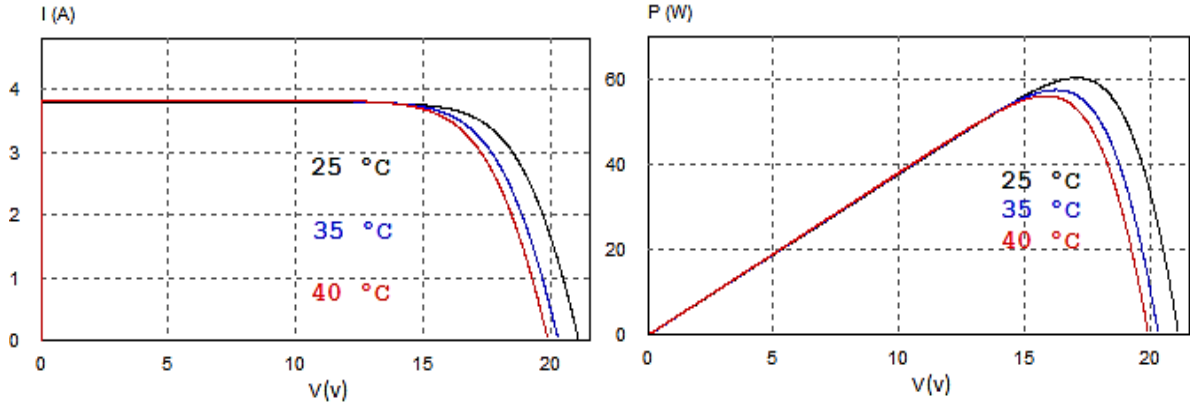


Figure 3.12. I-V and P-V curves for different values of temperature.

4.4. Effect of series resistor variation

The series resistor value is very small and it may be neglected in some cases. Nevertheless, to make the appropriate model for any PV panel, it is recommended to make a variation of this resistor and show its effect on the PV panel output. As shown in Figure 3.13, the change of the series resistor results on the deviation of the MPP.

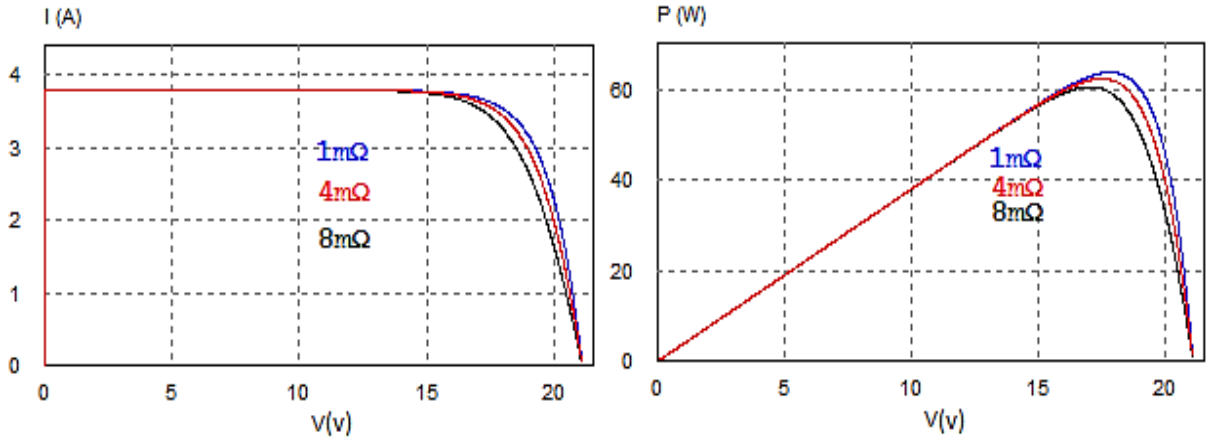


Figure 3.13. I-V and P-V curves for different values of R_s .

The simulation was made for three values of series resistance (1mΩ, 4mΩ, and 8mΩ). Moreover, as shown in Figure 3.13, the upper values of series resistance decrease the output power. In addition, the fill factor presented by the equation (3.4) decreases as series resistance increases [71].

$$FF = \frac{P_{\max}}{V_{oc} I_{sc}} \quad (3.4)$$

4.5. Effect of shunt resistor variation

As presented in Figure 3.14, the R_{sh} should be quite large for a good fill factor. In fact, when R_{sh} is small, the current collapses more strongly, then the loss of power is high and the fill factor is low. Therefore, the R_{sh} of any PV panel should be large enough for an excellent efficiency.

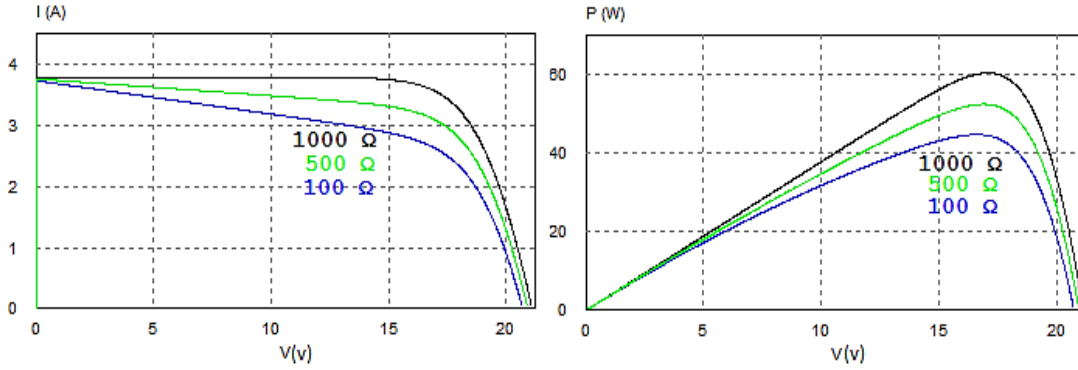


Figure 3.14. I-V and P-V curves for different values of R_{sh}

4.6. Effect of shading

Partial shading also presents a significant impact on PV output power. When the insolation received by a part of the PV panel (shaded cells) is less than the insolation received by another part (illuminated cells). Therefore the current generated by the illuminated cells is higher than the current produced by the shaded cells, this mismatch makes the diode of shaded cells reverse biased. As a result, the power will be lost in the shaded cells and that may cause a HOT SPOT problem which is the reason for permanent damage to the PV panel [14]. Hence to overcome this problem, the bypass-diodes can be connected in parallel with PV cells [14].

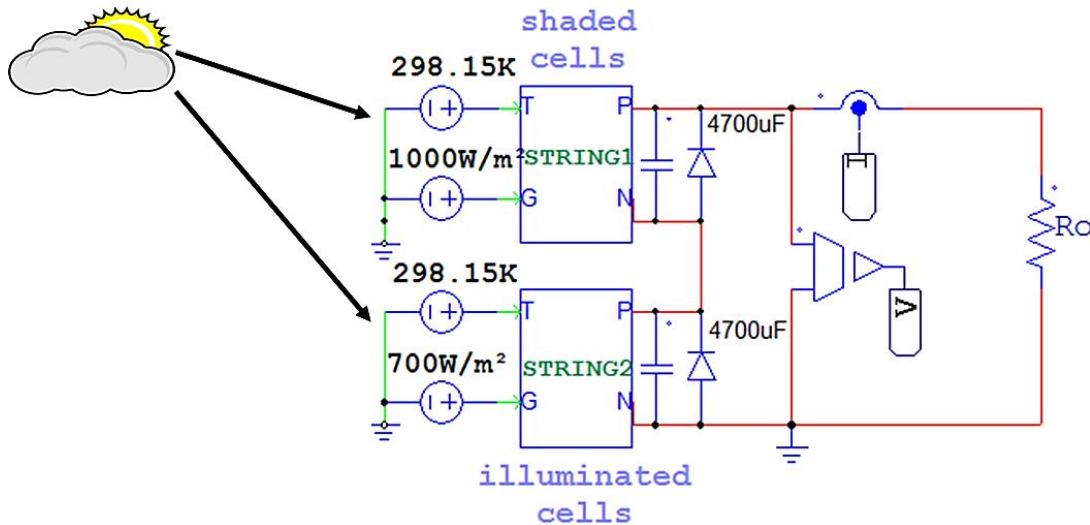


Figure 3.15. PV panel under non-uniform irradiation.

To simulate the effect of shading, a bypass-diode is associated with each string of the panel, and it should be mentioned that the panel used includes two strings and each string is a set of 18 cells. Thus, as shown in Figure 3.15, the first string is exposed by 1000 W/m^2 and the second string by 700 W/m^2 .

Under uniform irradiation, the bypass diodes have no impact because they are reverse biased. But under shading, the current flows through the diode instead of the shaded string because the bypass diode is directly biased. As a result, no power will be lost in the shaded cells and only the illuminated cells generate power. Figure 3.16 shows the effect of bypass diodes on the PV panel characteristics and as presented multiple peaks may occur on the P-V curve, there are two peaks, point A which is the global peak and point B which is the local peak. Therefore, conventional MPPT algorithms are unable to track the global peak which is real MPP [14].

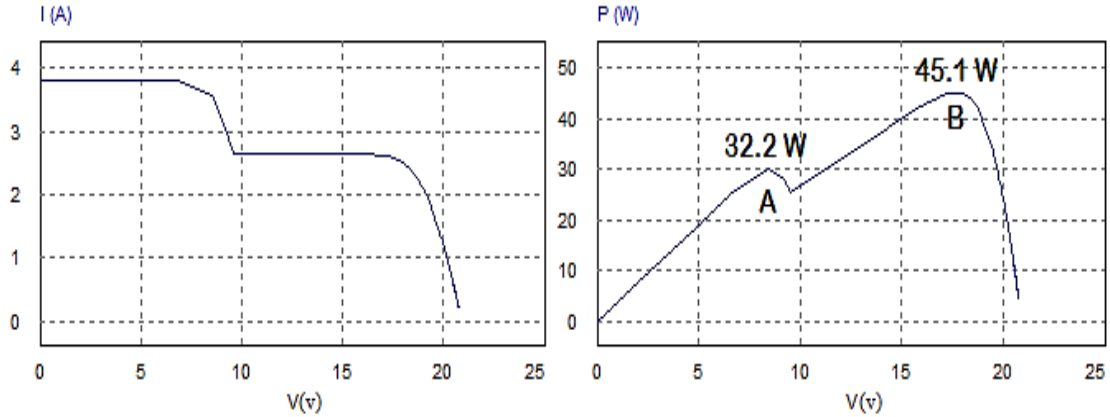


Figure 3.16. I-V and P-V characteristics of the PV panel under non-uniform irradiation.

4.7. Photovoltaic Array

To get benefit from the model developed, a PV array of 18 PV panels has been built to supply a Solar pumping station, not studied in this thesis. Therefore, as shown in Figure 3.17, three strings of six PV panels have been linked in parallel and each group is composed of six panels in series.

The model of the PV array has been achieved on PSIM, and simulation result obtained is presented in Figure 3.18.

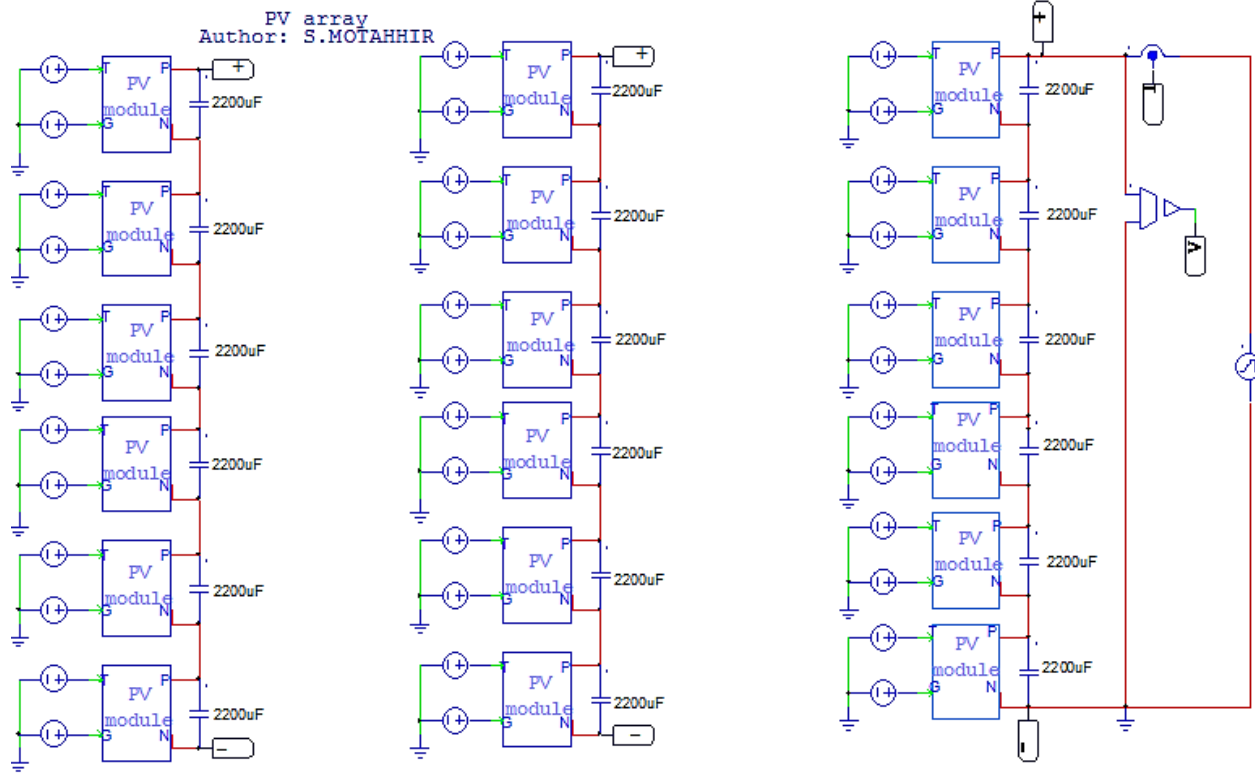


Figure 3.17. PV Array model.

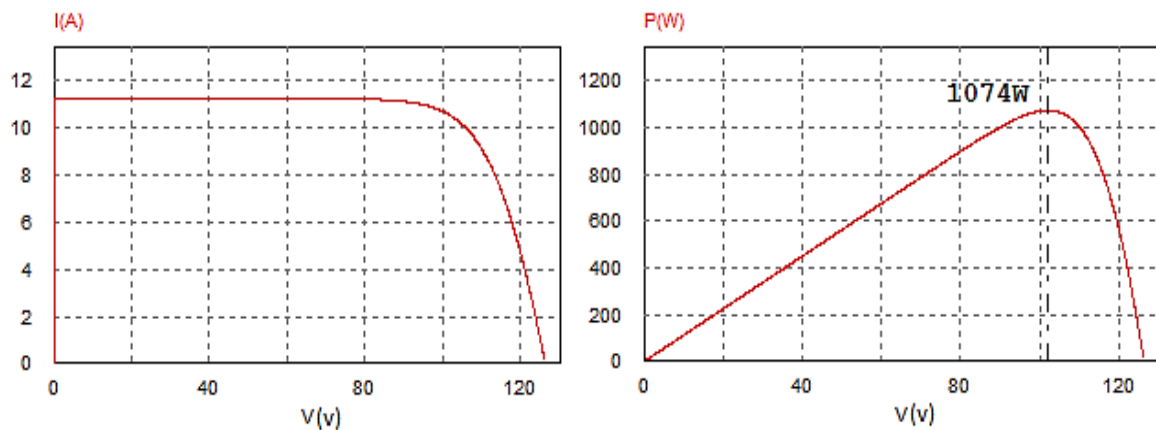


Figure 3.18. I-V and P-V curves of the PV Array.

As presented in Figure 3.18, the panels connected in parallel increase the current and the panels connected in series increase the voltage. However, as discussed in the previous section, this connection between panels can lead to HOT-SPOT problem when the insolation received by a part of the PV array (shaded panels) less than the insolation received by another part (illuminated panels).

5. Proteus Based Modelling of Photovoltaic Panel

5.1. Proteus model of PV panel

A PV panel is a device that can convert light from the sun into electrical energy by the photovoltaic effect. As presented in Figure 3.3, the equivalent circuit of the PV panel includes a current generator I_{ph} connected in parallel with a diode that emulates the P-N junction, as well as a shunt resistor R_{sh} and a series resistor R_s . Therefore, for modeling the PV panel in Proteus, its equivalent circuit is designed using a voltage-controlled current source, a diode with a Spice code based on the PV panel datasheet, and two resistances to model the shunt and the series resistors. Figure 3.19 shows the Proteus model and Spice code. Thus, Figure 3.20 presents the steps followed. The TDC-M20-36 panel is employed in this thesis and table 3.2 shows its characteristics.

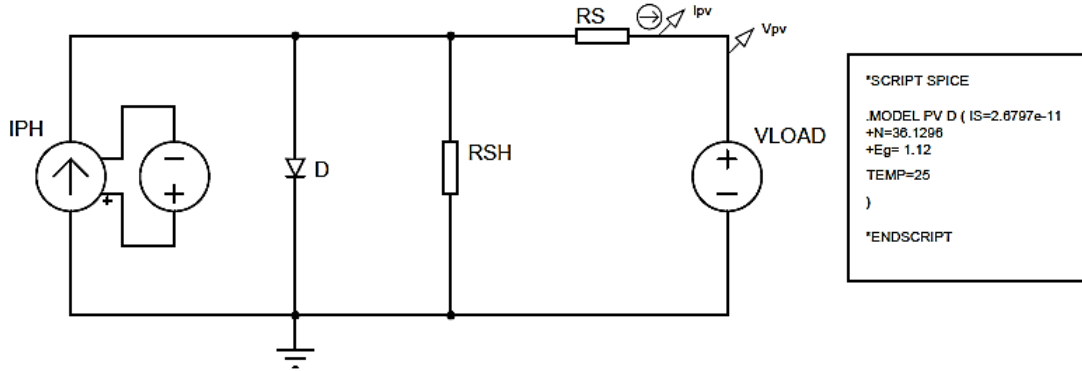


Figure 3.19. PV panel Proteus model.

Table 3.2. The TDC-M20-36 panel characteristics at STC.

Characteristics	TDC-M20-36
Maximum power, P_{max}	20 W
Voltage at Pmax, V_{mp}	18.76 V
Current at Pmax, I_{mp}	1.07 A
Short-circuit current, I_{SC}	1.17 A
Open-circuit voltage, V_{OC}	22.7 V
Temperature coefficient of open-circuit voltage V_{OC} , K_v	-0.35 %/°C
Temperature coefficient of short-circuit current I_{SC} , K_i	0.043 /°C
The number of cells	36
Light-generated current I_{ph}	1.173 A
Diode saturation current I_s	2.6797e-11 A
Ideality factor	1.0036
Shunt Resistance R_{sh}	405.96 Ω
Series Resistance R_s	1.0547 Ω

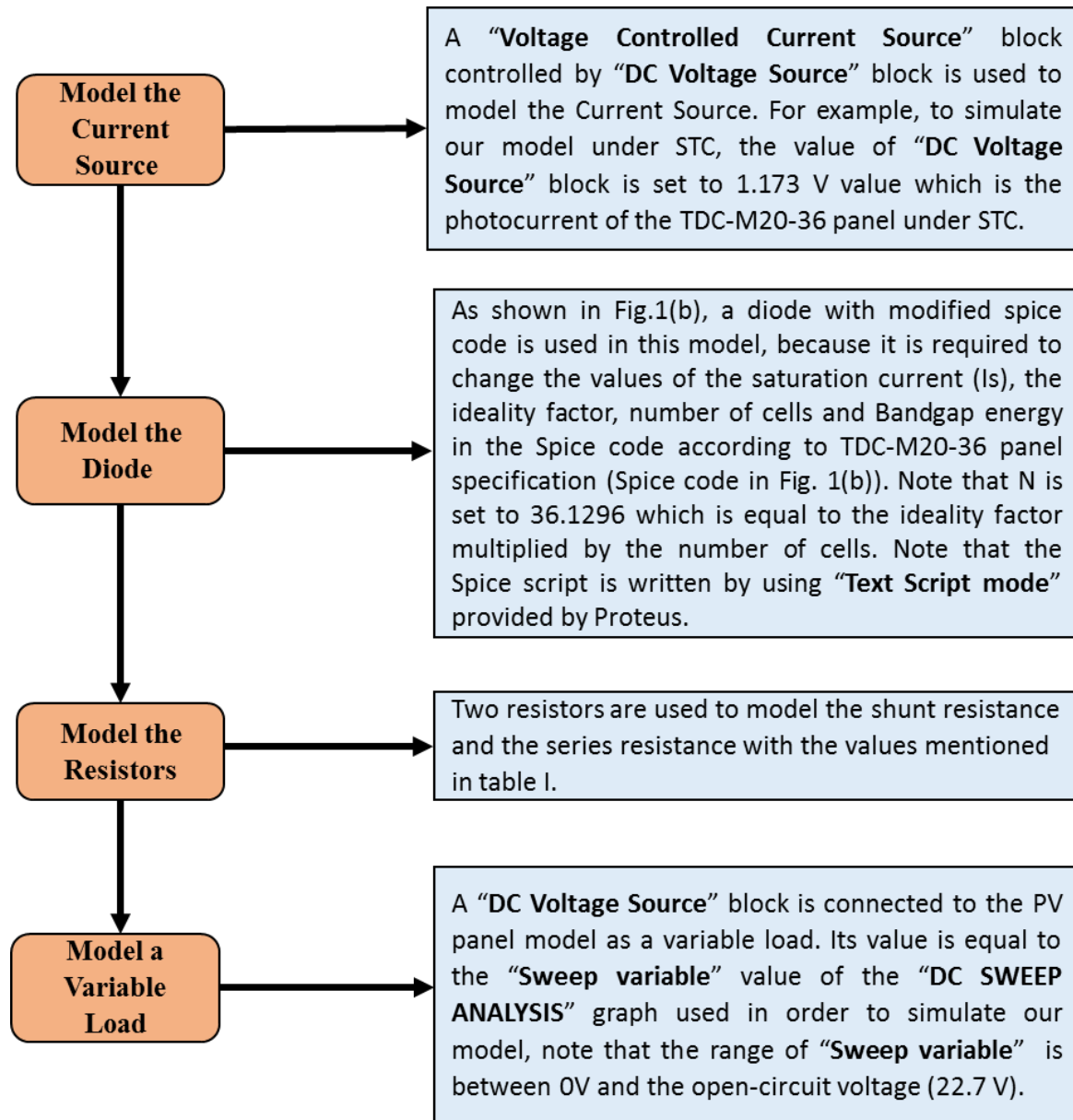


Figure 3.20. Steps for modeling PV Panel.

5.2. Experimental validation of the Proteus model of PV panel

In order to validate the Proteus model, the test bench of Figure 3.21 was used. It consists of a PV panel, a variable load, a Pyranometer to measure the solar radiation, a Multimeter to measure temperature, current and voltage sensors to measure PV current and voltage, and a computer to instrument the measured data by a virtual instrument made by LabVIEW tool.

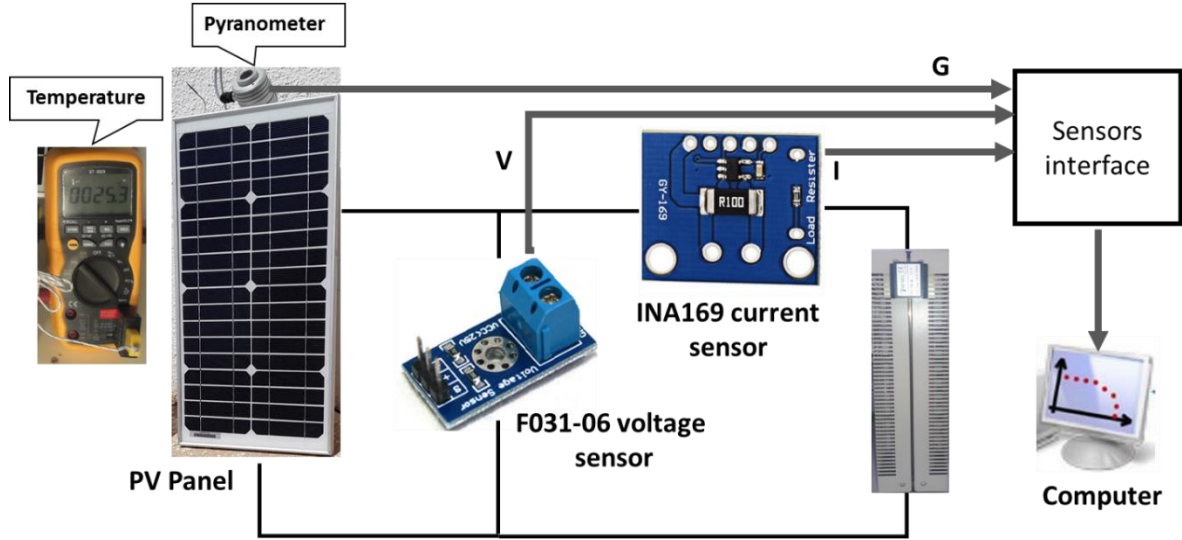


Figure 3.21. Measurement setup.

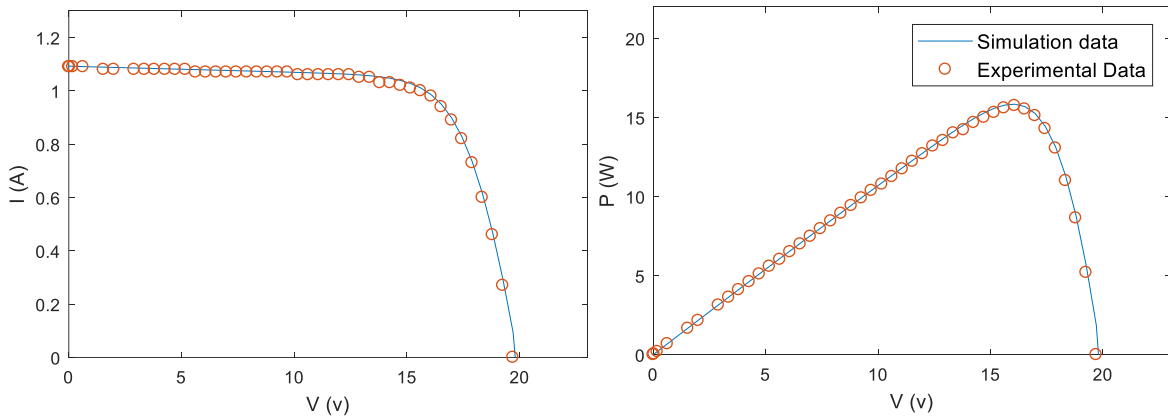


Figure 3.22. I-V and P-V model curves and experimental data.

Figure 3.22 shows the I-V and P-V characteristics obtained by the PV panel Proteus model and experimental data at $T=59\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $G=920\text{ W/m}^2$. And as shown, the simulated data is in accordance with the experimental data both in the current and the power curves.

Once the PV panel is modeled and validated, and since Proteus provides in its library several microcontrollers, DSP, FPGA, and embedded boards as Arduino [53]. Therefore, this model can be used to design a PV system by implementing the MPPT algorithm in one of the controllers available in Proteus. Thus, it should be mentioned that the same MPPT C code implemented by Proteus will be used in the hardware test bench, and this is the advantage of Proteus in simulation compared to PSIM or Matlab/Simulink, because by using PSIM or Matlab we must rewrite the code of our algorithm once we start the hardware implementation. Hence, if our algorithm is tested in Proteus and

it shows a good result, probably the hardware implementation will show the same result, due to the use of the same components in simulation and hardware implementation.

6. Summary

In this chapter, the PV panel's parameters are extracted using the Mathworks tool, hence by using these parameters a PV panel modeled on Matlab/Simulink and PSIM, and the results show that the model is in accordance with experimental data of used panel (MSX-60). In addition, A Proteus model of PV panel is developed and presented in this chapter, thus this model is validated by comparing its data with experimental data and consequently the model is in accordance with experimental data. As a result, this Proteus PV model and embedded boards available in Proteus can be used as a low-cost PV simulator to test the implementation of MPPT algorithm, this simulator makes future modifications on the system much more comfortable to achieve.

Chapter 4

Modified INC algorithm

- Introduction
- MPPT system
- Modified Incremental Inductance algorithm for fast change of solar irradiance
- Low-cost PV system by using a proposed division-free Incremental conductance algorithm
- MIL and SIL and PIL Tests for a modified variable step size INC algorithm
- Summary

1. Introduction

The maximization of the PV power always remains a significant challenge. Researchers have proposed different MPPT algorithms to maximize PV power, namely FSCC, FOCV, Fuzzy Logic, Neural Network, P&O, and INC [10], [11]. FSCC and FOCV are the simplest MPPT algorithms, which are based on the linearity of short-circuit current or open-circuit voltage to the maximum power point current or voltage. However, these techniques isolate the PV panel to measure short-circuit current or open-circuit voltage. Therefore, the loss of energy is increased due to the periodic isolation of the panel [12]. On the other side, Fuzzy Logic and Artificial Neural Network are knowledge-based controllers where they require a detailed knowledge while implementing them. Fuzzy Logic and ANN are effective in tracking MPP and they obtain a consistent MPPT algorithm due to their ability to treat the nonlinearity of the PV Panel. But they require large memory for rules implementation (FLC) or training (ANN). In particular, the fuzzy logic method requires the designer to have some prior knowledge of how the output responds qualitatively to the inputs, and it suffers from a severe drawback that the rules cannot be changed, once it is defined. ANN presents many disadvantages like the fact that the data needed for the training process has to be specifically acquired for every PV panel and location, also the PV characteristics change with time, so the neural network has to be periodically trained. Hence, since the amount of training involved is quite high for this algorithm, it makes its implementation even more complex [13]. On the other hand, P&O and INC are mostly used. These techniques use the (P-V) characteristic of the PV panel. For P&O, steady-state oscillations occur after the MPP is found due to the perturbation made by this technique to maintain the MPP, which in turn increases the loss of power [14]. For INC, it is founded in the fact that slope of P-V characteristic is zero at the maximum power, and theoretically, there is no perturbation after the MPP is found. Therefore, oscillations are minimized. However, during the implementation, the zero value is hardly found on the slope of the P-V characteristic due to the truncation error in digital processing. Thus the INC technique can make an incorrect response when the irradiation is suddenly increased [15]. Therefore in this chapter, we will present and implement a modified INC algorithm, which can overcome the wrong response made by the conventional INC algorithm when the irradiance is suddenly increased. Therefore, this thesis presents an improved technique to detect the increase in solar irradiation. The variation of voltage (ΔV) and current (ΔI) are used to identify the increase in radiation instead of the slope ($\Delta P/\Delta V$) of the P-V characteristic. The modified algorithm detects the increase of irradiance and makes a correct decision. Moreover, a mini error is accepted to admit that the slope is near to zero and minimize the steady-state oscillations. Nevertheless, INC is more complicated in structure compared to P&O since it contains several mathematical divisions that

complicate the calculation process and require a stronger microcontroller which reduces the opportunity to use a low-cost development board [16]. Therefore, P&O algorithm is extensively employed in PV autonomous systems for its simplicity [17]-[19]. In this kind of PV systems, it is preferred to implement MPPT algorithms by using a low-cost microcontroller to reduce the system cost. Thus, the P&O algorithm, being an algorithm with no arithmetic-division [20]-[24], is a suitable choice to be implemented by a low-cost microcontroller. However, based on the above-mentioned analysis, INC is capable of tracking the MPP correctly with less steady-state oscillations and faster response when compared to P&O algorithm [25]-[28]. Therefore also in this chapter, the INC algorithm is modified by eliminating all division computations and make the algorithm structure simpler. This decreases the real-time processing which in turn enables the algorithm to be easily implemented by a low-cost embedded system. Hence, the modified algorithm is implemented by using Arduino Uno board in which the low-cost Atmega328 microcontroller is integrated; as a result, reduce the system cost.

On the other hand, to improve the efficiency of MPPT algorithm, a variable step-size is used [14]. However, this variable step can show poor performance in case of sudden irradiance variation. In addition, it can increase steady-state power oscillations [29]. Therefore, a modified variable step-size is presented in this chapter. Then we offer guidelines to develop MPPT controller as automotive and aeronautical embedded systems are developed, by following the V-cycle development process, which means that our controller will be validated by using “Model In the Loop/ Software In the Loop/ Processor In the Loop” tests. In this sense, integrating the MPPT embedded system in the automotive or the aeronautical area will possible, and on the other hand to propose a low-cost option to test the hardware implementation of the MPPT algorithm. Therefore, the Model-based design of the modified variable step INC algorithm is developed and connected to the plant model (photovoltaic panel and Boost converter). Next, the system model is tested and validated by using “Model In the Loop” process. After that, the software of this algorithm is automatically generated for the host computer using embedded coder tool, and this software is connected to the plant model and tested using “Software In the Loop” process in the host computer. Finally, the software is generated from the MPPT model for the STM32F4 discovery board in order to create the Processor In the Loop block, which will be run in the STM32F4 discovery board, and the plant model will be simulated in the host computer, and the ST-LINK communication is used in order to connect the host computer and the embedded board.

2. MPPT system

2.1. Need of MPPT controller

PV panel provides I-V and P-V curves presented in Figure 4.1, these curves highlight one point where the power is maximum. As presented above, this point depends on solar irradiation and temperature. Moreover, as presented in Figure 4.1, in general, the load's characteristic is different from the MPP. Therefore, the Boost converter controlled by a duty cycle (α) generated by the MPPT controller is put between the panel and the load [16]. The interest of this addition is to remove the impedance mismatch between the panel and the load, and then the PV panel can operate at MPP.

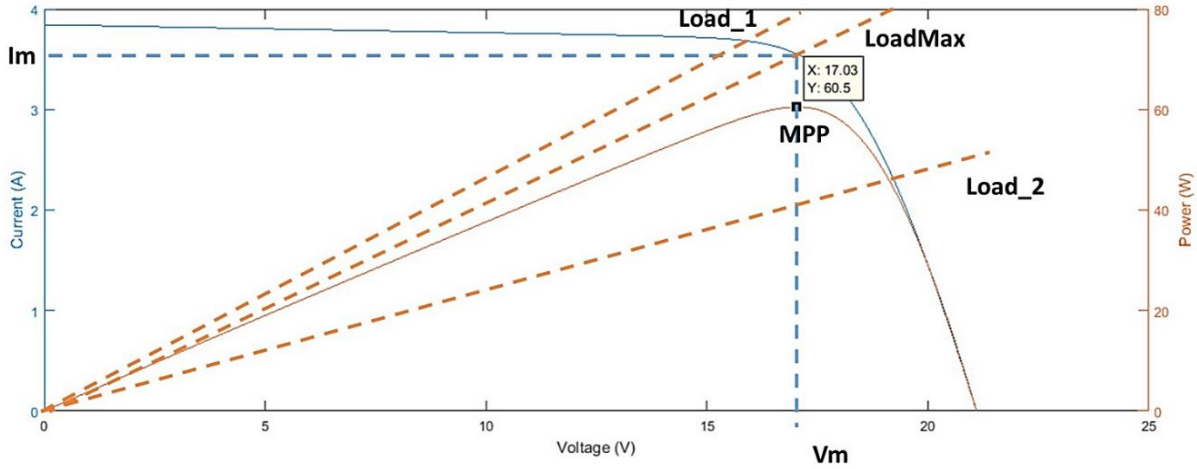


Figure 4. 1. The impact of load on I-V and P-V characteristics.

2.2. Boost converter design

It should be mentioned that the PV energy is not like a conventional energy source because in a conventional energy source, energy which is not delivered to the load is not consumed and remains in the source, in PV energy source the energy is wasted since it is available for free. Thus by using the Boost converter, current flows constantly into the input port due to the use of parallel switch in its topology, however by using Buck converter for example, there are times where current is not flowing into the input port due to the use of series switch. As a result, the energy is not delivered to the load when the switch is open and the energy is wasted since it is available for free. Hence, in PV system, the energy efficiency of the Boost converter may be higher than of the Buck converter [69].

The Boost converter is required to convert DC voltage (V) to another DC voltage (V_o). As shown in Figure 4.2, this converter contains a MOSFET switch, which is controlled by PWM signal. Once the switch is ON, the inductor stores energy from the PV panel, Moreover, the reverse-biased diode detaches the output from the PV generator and output capacitor provides current to the load. However, if the switch is OFF, the inductor is in a discharged state and the forward-biased diode

connects the output to PV generator. The PV panel voltage and inductor voltage (discharging state) contribute together for the output voltage; therefore, it is always higher than input voltage [72]-[75].

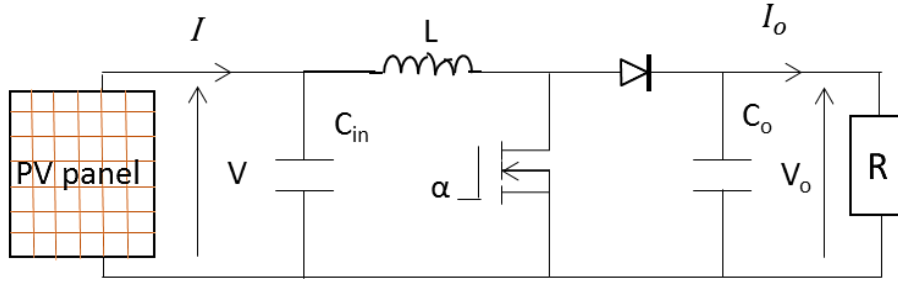


Figure 4. 2. Boost converter.

The operation principle of the Boost converter is described by the equations below [76]:

$$V_o = \frac{V}{(1-\alpha)} \quad (4.1)$$

$$I_o = I(1-\alpha) \quad (4.2)$$

By using equations (4.1) and (4.2), equation (4.3) is obtained, which is the relationship between the resistance seen by the PV panel (R_{eq}) and the load resistance (R). Hence, based on this equation, the MPPT controller can find the optimum α to remove the mismatch between the load and MPP. Therefore, the boost converter is required to get maximum power available from the panel.

$$R_{eq} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V_o(1-\alpha)^2}{I_o} = R(1-\alpha)^2 \quad (4.3)$$

2.2.1. Selection of the inductor

The choice of the inductor can directly influence the performance of the Boost converter. Moreover, the selection of the inductance is a trade-off between its cost, its size, and the inductor current ripple. A higher inductance value results in a minor inductance current ripple; however, that results in a higher cost and larger inductor's size, which means a larger PCB surface.

By the way, the inductance value can be given as:

During TON state:

$$V = L \frac{\Delta I_L}{T_{ON}} \quad (4.4)$$

$$L = \frac{V\alpha}{\Delta I_L F} \quad (4.5)$$

Where ΔI_L can be computed as below, and r is the inductor current ripple ratio, which is optimal in the range [0.3, 0.5] [77]:

$$\Delta I_L = r \times I \quad (4.6)$$

Therefore, the optimum inductor value can be computed by using equation (10):

$$L \geq \frac{V\alpha}{rIF} \quad (4.7)$$

Based on Figure 4.3, to guarantee the performance of Boost converter in the continuous conduction mode, the following equation must be verified:

$$I \geq \frac{\Delta I_L}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta I_L \leq 2I \quad (4.8)$$

Therefore,

$$L \geq \frac{\alpha(1-\alpha)^2 R}{2F} \quad (4.9)$$

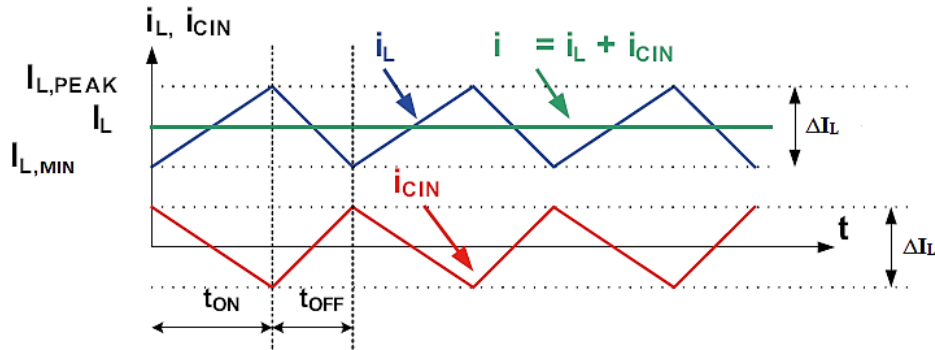


Figure 4. 3. Current waveforms of the input capacitor and inductor in CCM.

2.2.2. Selection of the output capacitor

The choice of the output capacitor is made by using output voltage ripple as follows:

During TON:

$$I_o = C_o \frac{\Delta V_o}{T_{ON}} \Rightarrow C_o = \frac{\alpha I_o}{\Delta V_o F} \quad (4.10)$$

Therefore, the output capacitor value can be calculated as below, where the desired ΔV_o equals 2% of output voltage [76]:

$$C_o \geq \frac{\alpha}{0.02 \times F \times R} \quad (4.11)$$

2.2.3. Selection of the input capacitor

An input capacitor is used to decrease the input voltage ripple and to deliver an alternative current to the inductor. The input voltage ripple matches to the charge voltage during the charge phase of the capacitor, and during this phase, I_{cin} is greater than zero, so this phase is illustrated by the blue area in Figure 4.4, therefore this area is used to calculate the input capacitor as follows:

$$I_{Cin} = C_{in} \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \Delta V = \frac{I_{Cin} \Delta t}{C_{in}} \quad (4.12)$$

Based on Figure 4.4 and by using equation (4.12), equation (4.13) is found:

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta I_L}{8FC_{in}} \Rightarrow C_{in} = \frac{\Delta I_L}{8F\Delta V} = \frac{V\alpha}{8F^2L\Delta V} \quad (4.13)$$

Therefore, the input capacitor can be calculated by equation (4.14), where the desired ΔV equals to 1% of input voltage [78]:

$$C_{in} \geq \frac{\alpha}{8 \times F^2 \times L \times 0.01} \quad (4.14)$$

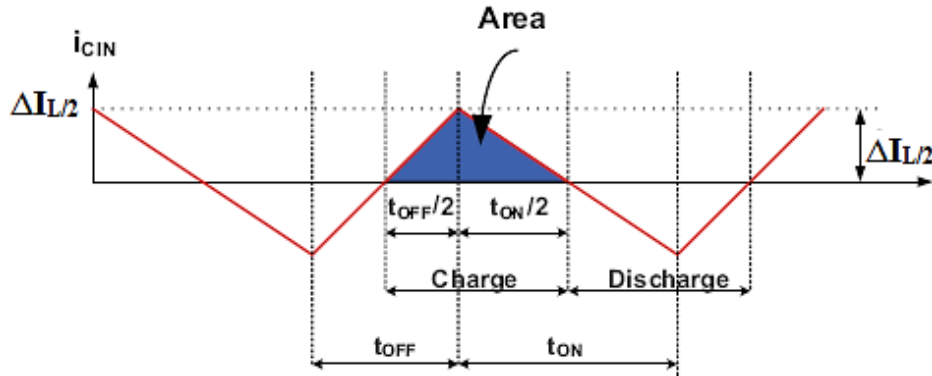


Figure 4. 4. Current waveforms of the input capacitor in CCM.

The design of the used Boost is presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Design of the Boost converter.

Parameters	Values
L	1.2 mH
C_{in}	75 mF
C_o	75 mF
F	10 kHz
R	50 Ω
α_{MPP}	0.69

3. Modified Incremental Inductance algorithm for fast change of solar irradiance

3.1. Limitation of conventional INC algorithm

A good MPPT algorithm balances between the tracking speed and steady-state performance. Following these requirements, the INC algorithm can be used even if it can fail in some cases [15], and in this study it will be modified to improve its performance. INC algorithm is founded in the fact that slope of P-V characteristic is zero at the MPP [79]. Therefore, this algorithm can be modeled as follows:

$$\frac{dP}{dV} = 0 \text{ at MPP} \quad (4.15)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dV} > 0 \text{ left to MPP} \quad (4.16)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dV} < 0 \text{ right to MPP} \quad (4.17)$$

Since:

$$\frac{dP}{dV} = \frac{d(IV)}{dV} = V \frac{dI}{dV} + I \quad (4.18)$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{dI}{dV} = -\frac{I}{V} \text{ at MPP} \quad (4.20)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dV} > -\frac{I}{V} \text{ left to MPP} \quad (4.21)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dV} < -\frac{I}{V} \text{ right to MPP} \quad (4.22)$$

The flowchart of the INC algorithm is presented in Figure 4.5 [79]. This algorithm measures the current and voltage of the panel. If equation (4.21) is met, the duty cycle is increased, and vice versa if equation (4.22) is met. Then, there is nothing to do if equation (4.20) is met. Therefore, theoretically, if MPP is reached, no more perturbation of α . Thus, steady-state oscillations are decreased and that is the main advantage of INC algorithm.

However, the conventional INC algorithm fails to make the right decision when the irradiance is sudden increased [15]. As presented in Figure 4.6, once the solar irradiance is at 500 W/m² and the PV system operates at load₂, the INC technique controls the PV system to reach the MPP (point B). When the irradiance is increased to 1000 W/m², Load₂ will lead the system to point G in I-V

characteristic, which matches point C in P-V characteristic. The INC technique calculates the slope between point C and point B which is positive. Therefore, the INC algorithm will decrease the duty cycle and consequently, the PV panel voltage will be increased. But since the MPP of 1000 W/m^2 is at point A, and the slope between point A and C is negative, then the PV panel voltage should be decreased to reach point A, instead of increasing voltage and recede from point A as made by the conventional INC algorithm. In addition, as presented in Figure 3.10, generally when the solar irradiance increases, the MPP moves to the right and consequently, the same problem will occur.

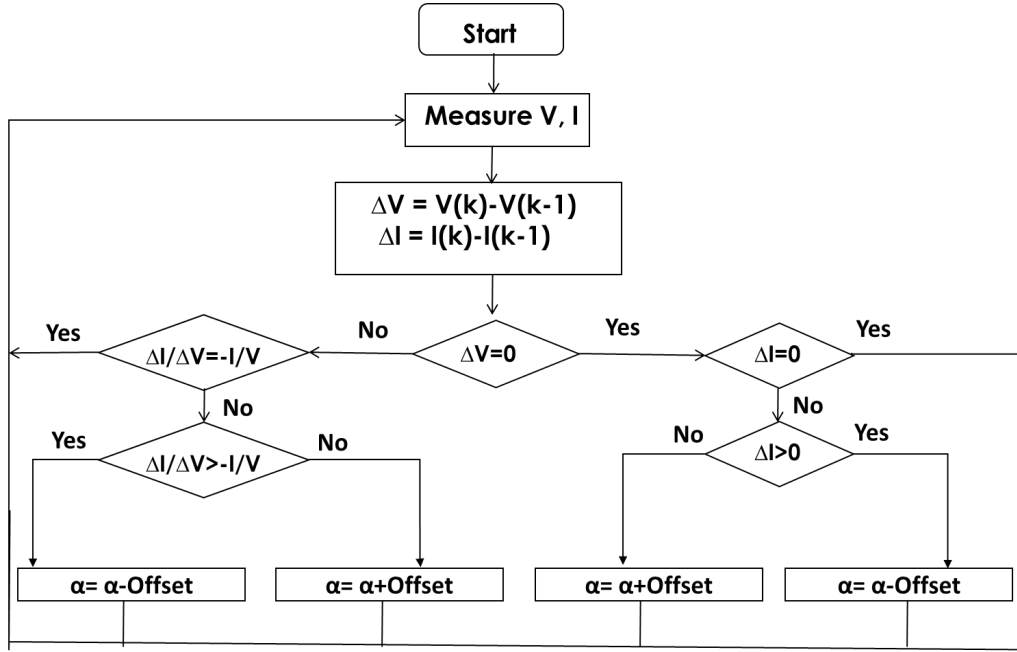


Figure 4. 5. Flowchart of INC algorithm.

Conversely, this weakness does not happen if the solar irradiance is decreased. Because as shown in Figure 4.6, the slope is positive between points A and D, and also between points B and H.

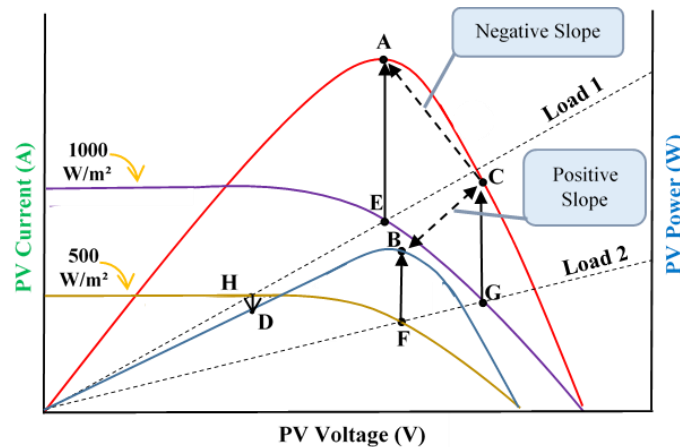


Figure 4. 6. P-V and I-V curves for solar irradiation 500 W/m^2 and 1000 W/m^2 .

3.2. Modified INC algorithm for fast change in irradiance

Based on the above analysis, it is noted that when the solar irradiance increases, both the voltage and the current are increased. Therefore, the sudden increase in solar irradiation can be detected, by checking if the MPP was reached and both the voltage and current are increased. Therefore, a permitted error is accepted (equation (4.23)) to stabilize our system around MPP and detect that the MPP is reached.

$$\left| \frac{dI}{dV} + \frac{I}{V} \right| < 0.07 \quad (4.23)$$

The modified algorithm is presented in Figure 4.7. So as shown, the addition is the check if the MPP was reached by using equation (4.23), then set Var to one. After that, when the equation (4.23) is not met and Var is one, the modified technique checks if both voltage and current are increased, in this case, the duty cycle is increased instead of decreased as made by the conventional algorithm. Hence, the INC algorithm is modified to overcome the incorrect decision made by the traditional algorithm when the irradiance is increased.

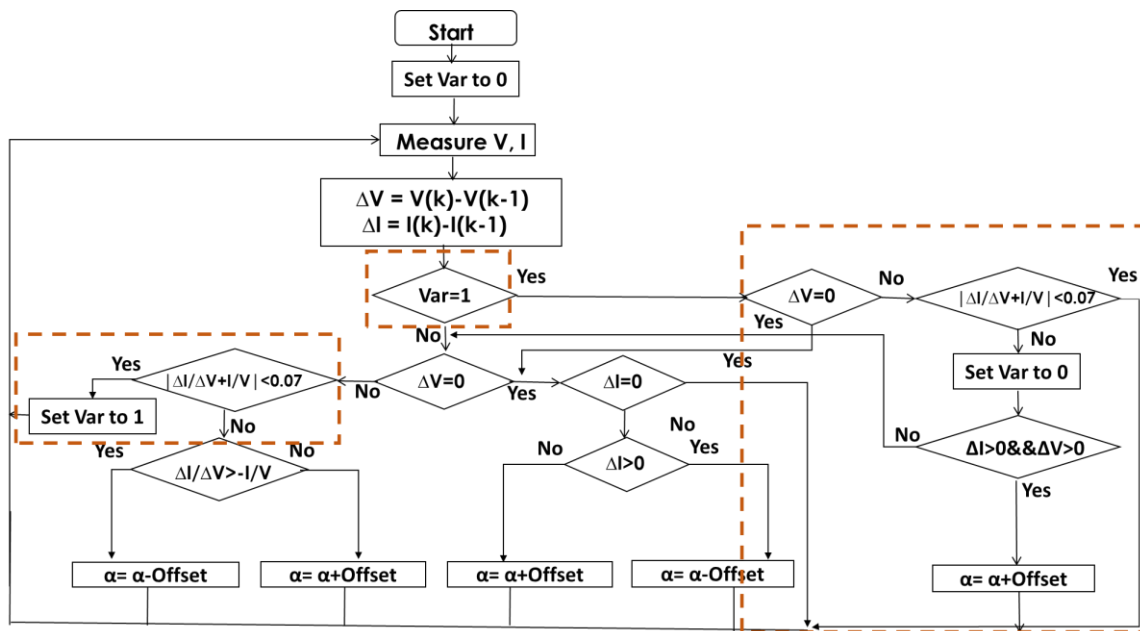


Figure 4. 7. Flowchart of the modified INC algorithm.

3.3. Results and discussions

‘Software In the Loop’ test was made for conventional and modified techniques and their dynamic and steady-state performances are examined through the irradiation changes covering different cases, which includes irradiation changes of 500 to 1000 W/m², 1000 to 800 W/m², 800 to 900 W/m², 900 to 600 W/m² and 600 to 200 W/m². Figure 2.8 presents the test result of the conventional INC algorithm and Figure 2.9 presents the test result of the modified algorithm. Therefore, as shown in these figures, the steady-state oscillations are minimized by using the modified algorithm and admit an error equal to 0.07. Contrary to the conventional algorithm, which presents a high level of oscillations, as a result generate a loss of the PV energy. It is true that theoretically INC algorithm checks if the slope of the power curve is equal to zero (at MPP), and then there is no perturbation after the MPP is reached. However, during implementation, the zero value is rarely found on the slope of the P-V characteristic because real values cannot be precisely represented using binary floating-point numbers. Therefore, it is required to admit an error as done in the modified algorithm. Moreover as presented in these figures, when solar irradiation is suddenly increased, conventional algorithm leads the power to diverge with a large value from the new MPP. Correspondingly, the system requires a long time to obtain the new MPP due to the wrong decision made by the conventional algorithm. In addition, steady-state oscillations occur after the MPP is reached. On the other hand, as presented in Figure 2.9, the modified algorithm detects the fast increase of irradiation and performs a correct decision in duty cycle. Thus, the power converges to the new MPP from the first step and it is maintained at it. As a result, by using the modified INC, the power is converging faster compared with the response done by the conventional algorithm.

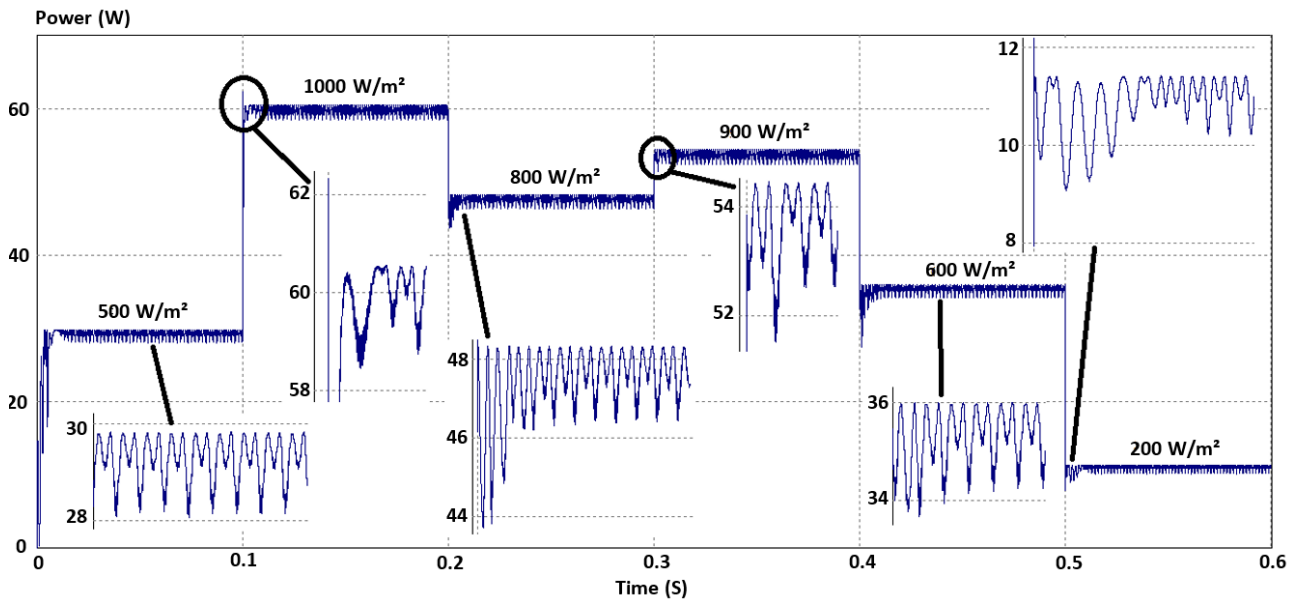


Figure 4. 8. Test result of the INC algorithm.

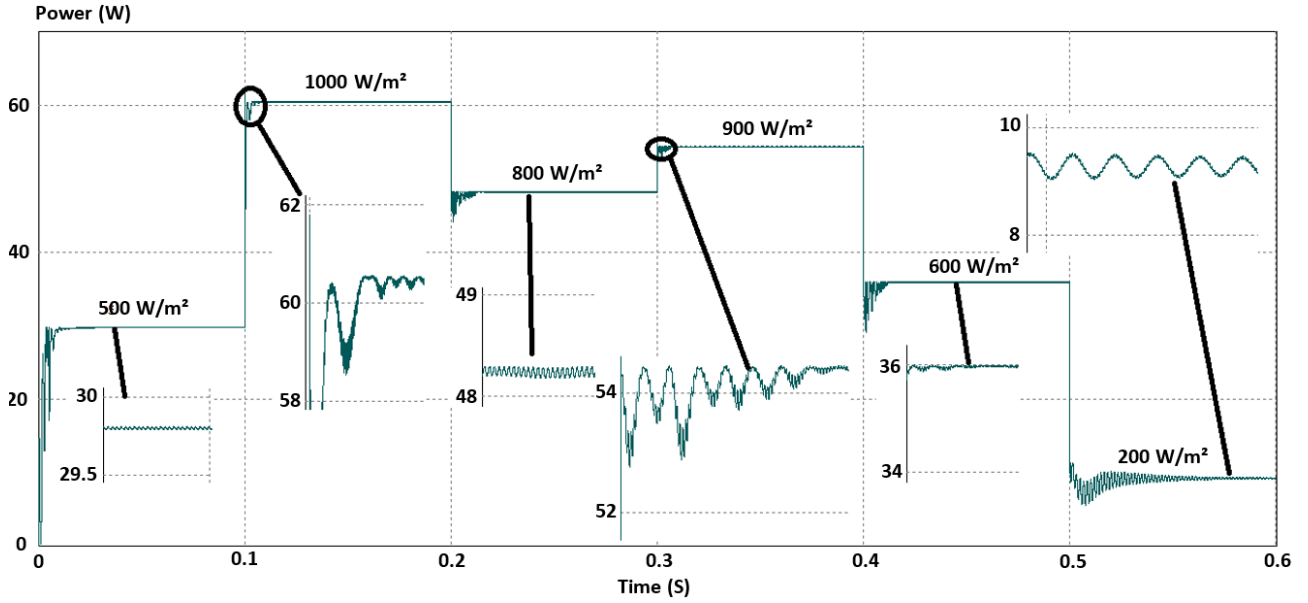


Figure 4. 9. Test result of the modified INC algorithm.

Table 4.2. Comparison of the proposed algorithm with other improved incremental conductance algorithms proposed in the scientific literature.

Technique	Oscillations level	Efficiency	Response time during sudden increase in irradiation	Incorrect decision under sudden increase of irradiation
Conventional	2.5 W	96 %	Slow	Yes
[80]	1 W	96.40 %	Fast	No
[81]	1.5 W	98.5 %	Fast	Yes
[28]	1 W	97.5 %	Medium	Yes
Proposed	Neglected	98.8 %	Very fast	No

Table 4.2 summarizes a comparison of the proposed technique to other improved INC techniques introduced in the scientific literature in terms of the oscillation level, tracking efficiency, the response time during sudden increase in irradiation, and if the method makes an incorrect decision under sudden increase of radiation. As presented, the proposed technique shows a very fast-tracking speed, a higher efficiency, and neglected oscillations around the MPP compared to other methods. Thus only the proposed algorithm and that proposed in [29] make a correct decision under sudden increase of irradiation, contrary to the conventional technique and those proposed in [30], [31] which make an incorrect decision.

3.4. Problem of MPPT algorithm under partial shading

The bypass diodes are used to reduce the loss of energy in the shaded cells. However, as shown in Figure 3.16, a multiple maxima can occur on P-V characteristic using this solution (bypass diodes), like in our case there are two maximum power points, point A (global) and point B (local), therefore MPPT algorithm can fail to track the real MPP that depends on the value of the load [82].

In order to present this problematic, the simulation was performed for two values of the load. Note that the second string is exposed by higher irradiance (1000 W/m^2) than the first (700 W/m^2).

As shown in Figure 4.10, the first value (50Ω) leads the PV system to the global MPP; however, as shown in Figure 4.11, the second value (20Ω) leads the photovoltaic system to the local MPP.

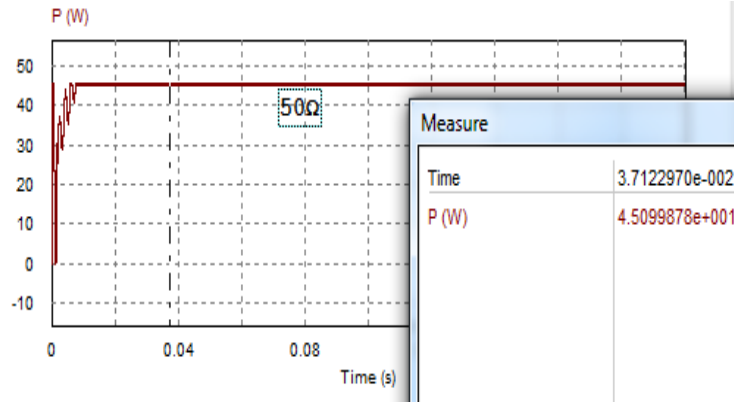


Figure 4. 10. Output power of PV system in case of load equals to 50Ω .

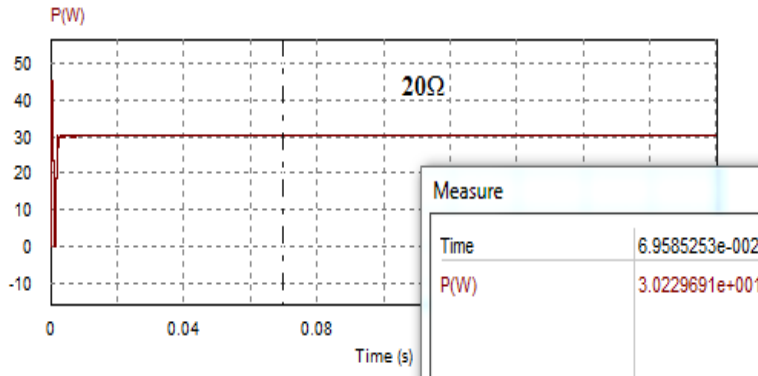


Figure 4. 11. Output power of PV system in case of load equals to 20Ω .

As shown in Figure 4.10, when the load used leads the PV system to the local MPP, the MPPT command gets stuck on this point. Therefore to solve this problematic, the DMPPT method is used [83], [84].

3.5. Distributed MPPT

DMPP represented by the sum of the string MPP. Therefore To obtain the DMPP, each PV string can be joined to a Boost to extract the MPP of each string and the output power is the sum of the powers generated by the two strings. This kind of solution is called the Distributed Maximum Power Point Tracking (DMPPT). Figure 4.12 demonstrates a DMPPT method structure established on DC/DC converters (Boost), whereas the outputs of the Boosts are in series.

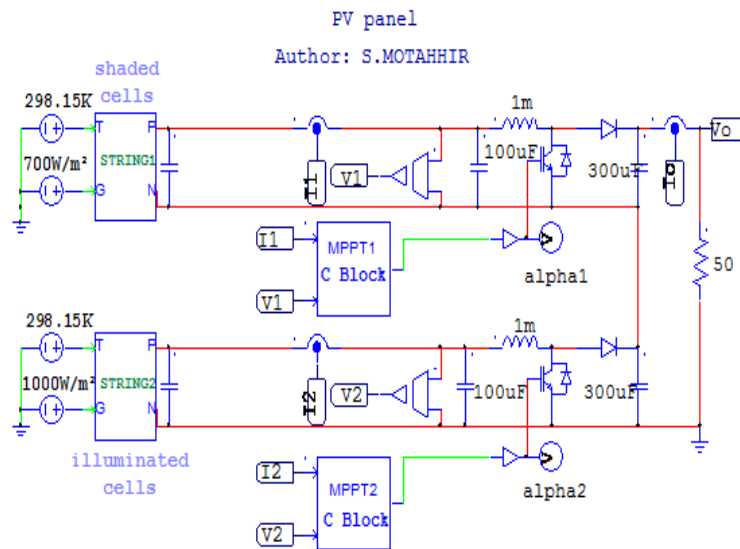


Figure 4. 12. The simulation of improved system.

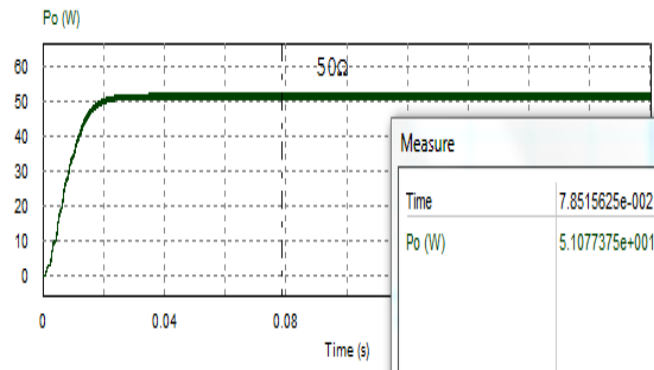


Figure 4. 13. Output power of PV system in case of load equals to 50 Ω using DMPPT.

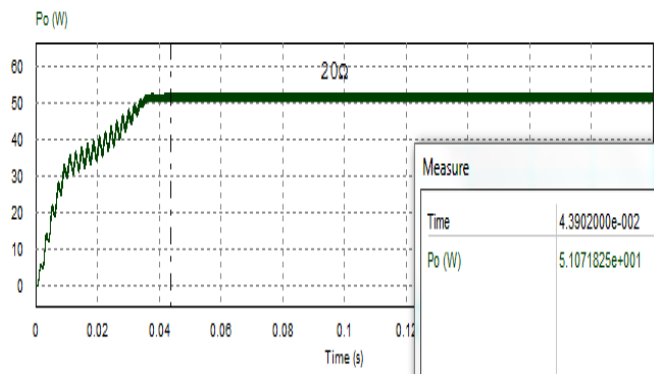


Figure 4. 14. Output power of PV system in case of load equals to 20 Ω using DMPPT.

As presented in Figures 4.13 and 4.14, by using the same values of load tested with bypass diodes and conventional MPPT (50 Ω and 20 Ω), the power dissipated by the two loads is identical (51.07 W) instead of 45.1 W (global maxima) or 30.2 W (local maxima). Therefore, by adopting the

DMPPT method, the problem due to the multiple local peaks is solved, because, in the improved system, the output power is the sum of the powers generated by the two strings. So, as a result using DMPPT, we gained in terms of power 5.97 W in case of 50 Ω as load and 20.87 W in case of 20 Ω as a load.

It should be mentioned that using this method, there is no risk to have the load current higher than the shaded cells current, because the two strings are not connected directly. The DC/DC converter connected to the shaded cells adapts their current to the current absorbed by the load.

Note that by using this method we extract a power value's higher than the global MPP. However, this method needs more resources compared with GMPPT (two Boosts and two microcontrollers are used), but the power gained by using DMPPT method merits these added resources. However, as mentioned in the introduction, the most solution is to use a GMPPT command in each Boost of the DMPPT architecture, in order to avoid also the case when a string is partially shaded, therefore at first in this thesis we have studied and implemented the DMPPT method, and as a perspective, it would of interest to design and implement a DMPPT method by using a GMPPT command in each DC/DC converter.

4. Low-cost Embedded system based control for PV system by using a modified division-free Incremental conductance algorithm

4.1. Complexity of INC algorithm and the modified algorithm

The conventional INC algorithm uses the incremental conductance ($\Delta I/\Delta V$) of the PV panel to find the sign of P-V curve slope ($\Delta P/\Delta V$) and its structure can be presented as follows [43]:

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V} = 0 \text{ at MPP} \quad (4.24)$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V} > 0 \text{ left to MPP} \quad (4.25)$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V} < 0 \text{ right to MPP} \quad (4.26)$$

Since,

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V} = \frac{\Delta(IV)}{\Delta V} = V \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta V} + I \quad (4.27)$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta V} = -\frac{I}{V} \text{ at MPP} \quad (4.28)$$

$$\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta V} > -\frac{I}{V} \text{ left to MPP} \quad (4.29)$$

$$\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta V} < -\frac{I}{V} \text{ right to MPP} \quad (4.30)$$

Based on equations (4.28)-(4.30), the flowchart of the conventional INC algorithm is presented in Figure 4.15 [85].

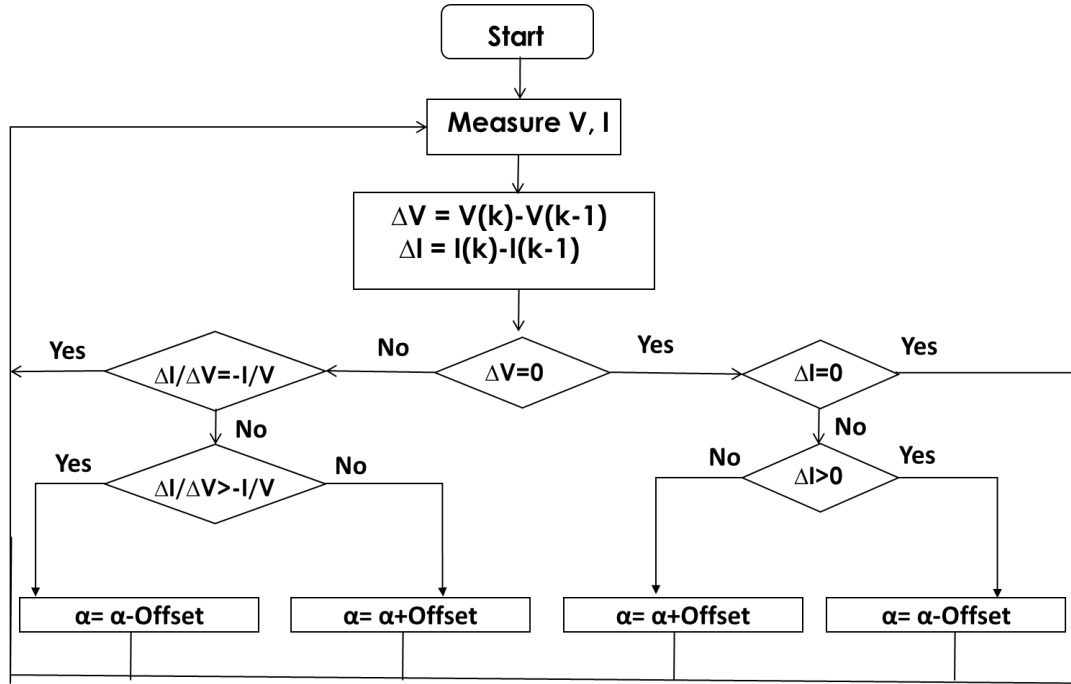


Figure 4. 15. Flowchart of conventional INC algorithm.

As presented in Figure 4.15, the conventional INC technique contains several division computations that require a stronger microcontroller including a great memory, a high clock frequency, and floating-point computation, and this reduces the opportunity to use a low-cost development board [16].

Therefore in this thesis, a modification is made in the structure of the conventional INC algorithm to remove all its division calculations to make simpler its implementation and then a low-cost embedded system can be used to minimize the system cost; therefore the equations (4.28)-(4.30) are modified to be as follows:

$$[(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V)] / (V \times \Delta V) = 0 \text{ at MPP} \quad (4.31)$$

$$[(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V)] / (V \times \Delta V) > 0 \text{ left to MPP} \quad (4.32)$$

$$[(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V)] / (V \times \Delta V) < 0 \text{ right to MPP} \quad (4.33)$$

As the denominator in (4.31)-(4.33) is equal to $V \times \Delta V$, so for equation (4.31), this denominator can be removed since this equation is equal to zero. While only V can be removed in equations (4.32) and (4.33) since it is always greater than zero and its sign does not influence these equations. As a result, the equations (4.34)-(4.36) are found:

$$(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V) = 0 \text{ at MPP} \quad (4.34)$$

$$(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V) / \Delta V > 0 \text{ left to MPP} \quad (4.35)$$

$$(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V) / \Delta V < 0 \text{ right to MPP} \quad (4.36)$$

Therefore, to avoid the division calculations, the INC algorithm instructions are represented as below:

$$(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V) = 0 \text{ at MPP} \quad (4.37)$$

$$(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V) > 0 \text{ and } \Delta V > 0 \text{ left to MPP} \quad (4.38)$$

$$(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V) < 0 \text{ and } \Delta V < 0 \text{ left to MPP} \quad (4.39)$$

$$(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V) > 0 \text{ and } \Delta V < 0 \text{ right to MPP} \quad (4.40)$$

$$(V \times \Delta I) + (I \times \Delta V) < 0 \text{ and } \Delta V > 0 \text{ right to MPP} \quad (4.41)$$

The flowchart of the modified algorithm is presented in Figure 4.16, where the elimination of all division calculations is made by using mathematical operations. As a result, algorithm structure complication is reduced which in turn minimizes processing real-time and hence the algorithm can be implemented by low-cost embedded board.

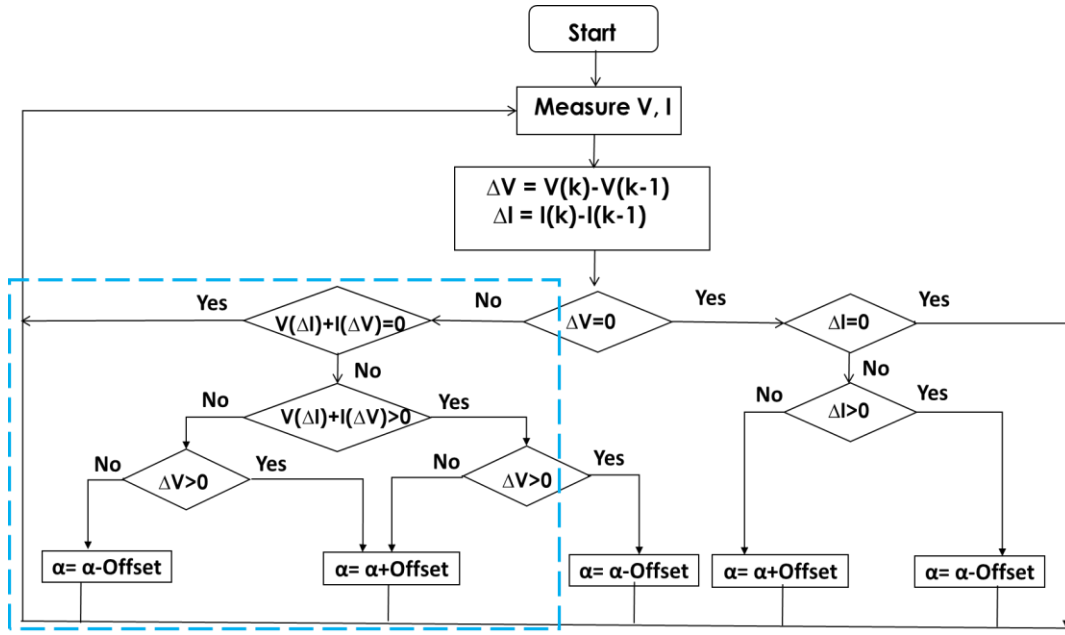


Figure 4. 16. Flowchart of the modified INC algorithm.

4.2. Implementation

In order to implement the MPPT algorithm, different components are required such as current sensor, voltage sensor, development board, Boost converter, and driver.

- **Board:** the embedded board employed in this work is Arduino UNO, based on the low-cost ATmega328 microcontroller [53].
- **Voltage sensor:** is required to adapt the higher PV voltage to the Arduino analog input voltage which is limited to 5V. The sensor used in this work is “B25 Voltage Sensor Module” [86].
- **Current sensor:** is required to sense the PV panel current. The sensor used in this work is “INA169 Analog DC Current Sensor” and note that the output voltage value of this sensor is equal to the value of the current that through it [87].
- **Boost converter:** is presented in Figure 4.17; it is used as an interface between the panel and the load in order to adapt the impedance to operate at MPP [80], [88].

The parameters of the used converter are chosen as $L = 20 \text{ mH}$, $C_{in} = 220 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$, $C_o = 470 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$, $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$, and R of the load is $70 \text{ } \Omega$. It should be mentioned that the switch used in the designed Boost is IRFP250N transistor because it has a low value of $R_{ds} \text{ (on)}$ which is equal to $0.075 \text{ } \Omega$. Therefore, by using this switch the loss of power is minimized. Thus the Diode used is Schottky diode because the latter is suggested to increase the efficiency of the Boost converter thanks to its low forward voltage and its fast recovery time.

- **Driver:** is used for controlling the MOSFET transistor by a microcontroller. The driver used in this work is TC4420, the latter is manufactured in CMOS for low consumption and more efficient working versus bipolar driver [89].

As presented in Figure 4.17, for clarity reasons the PV panel Proteus model is put in a subcircuit, then it is connected to the load through the Boost converter. The Arduino board acquires the PV voltage and current through voltage and current sensors to use them by the MPPT algorithm implemented on this board, and the latter controls the Boost converter through the driver by using the duty cycle computed by MPPT algorithm to reach the maximum power. In addition, the PV power, PV voltage, and PV current are displayed on the LCD screen.

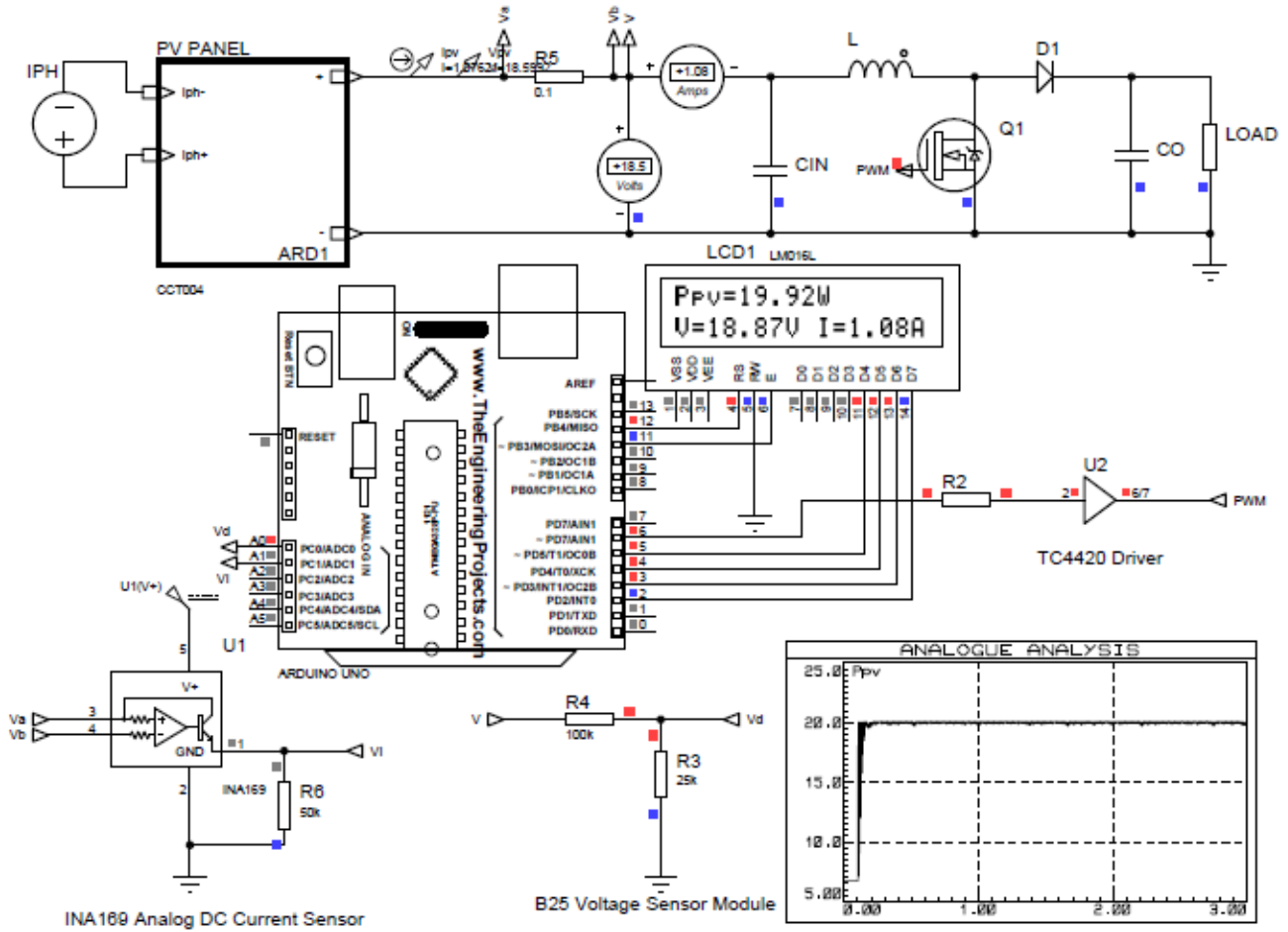


Figure 4. 17. Low-cost embedded system-based control Proteus for PV system on Proteus.

4.3. Simulation result

The simulation was made to compare the steady-state and transient performance of the conventional and the modified algorithms. Also, the execution time for both algorithms has to be compared to show the impact of eliminating all division calculations in the modified algorithm. Therefore, Figure 4.18(a) presents the execution time of the conventional algorithm program which

is $480 \mu\text{s}$ and Figure 4.18(b) shows the execution time of the modified algorithm which is $393 \mu\text{s}$. Hence, the elimination of all division computations in the modified algorithm reduces the execution time and as a result, makes simple the controller process.

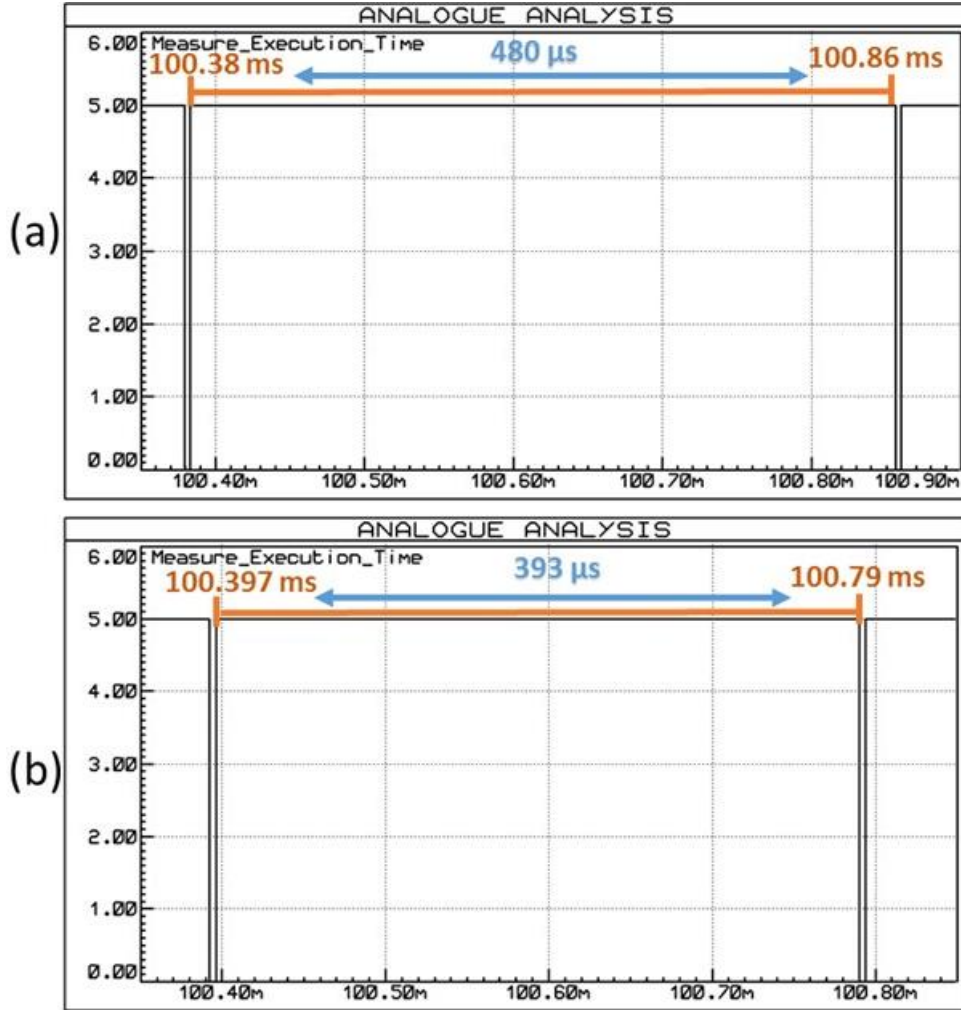


Figure 4. 18. (a): Execution time of the conventional algorithm program, (b): Execution time of the modified algorithm program.

The solar irradiation is suddenly modified from 1000 W/m^2 to 500 W/m^2 at $t = 1.5 \text{ s}$. Figure 4.19(a) presents simulation results of the conventional algorithm and Figure 4.19(b) shows simulation results of the modified algorithm. As a result, as presented in these figures, the steady-state oscillation is decreased by using the modified algorithm. Also, when the solar irradiation is suddenly modified from 1000 W/m^2 to 500 W/m^2 , the response time is 0.37 s for the conventional algorithm and 0.1 s for the modified algorithm because the elimination of all division computation in the modified algorithm reduces the execution time, and consequently the performance is enhanced with less steady-state oscillations and faster response during change.

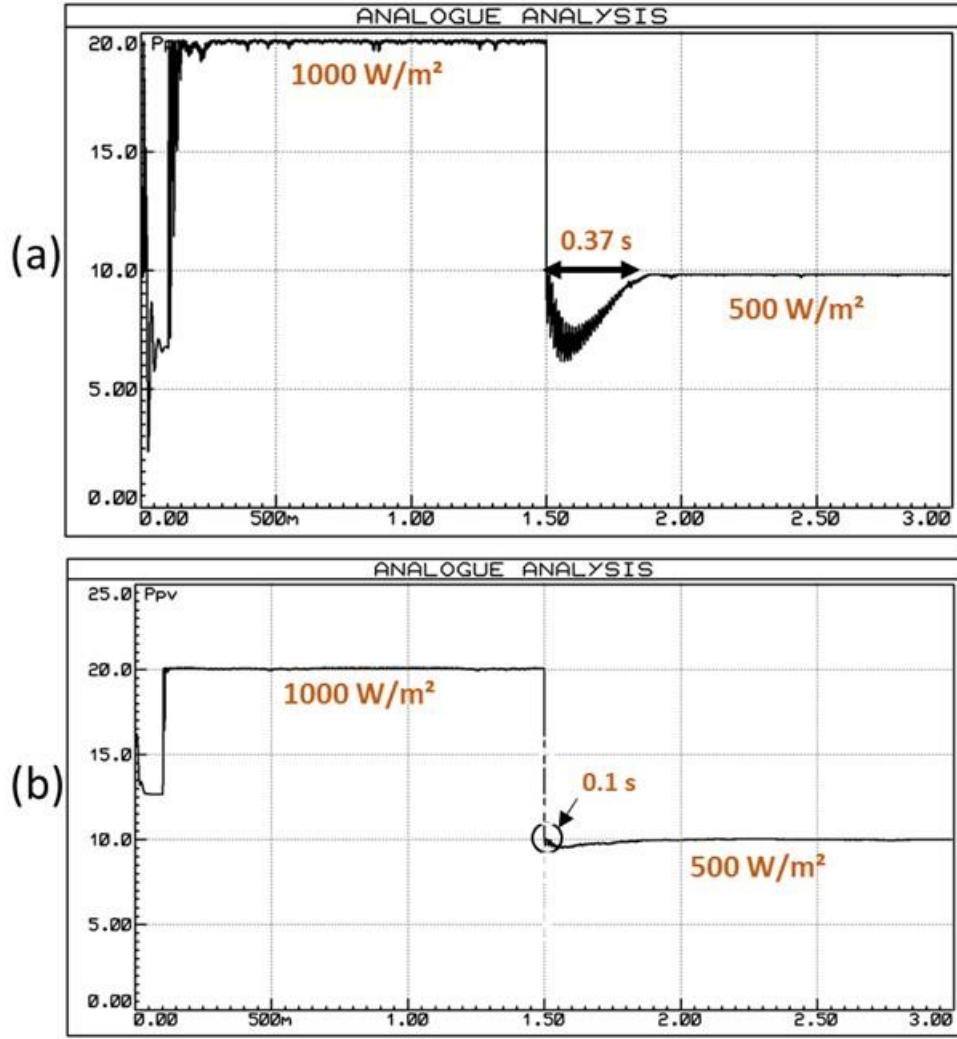


Figure 4. 19. (a): Simulation result of the conventional INC algorithm, (b): Simulation result of the modified INC algorithm.

4.4. Experimental result

The elimination of all division computations in the modified algorithm results in simplifying its design and enabling it to be easily implemented by low-cost microcontrollers with enhancing its performance. To validate that, a test bench using hardware components is employed.

The conventional INC algorithm and the modified INC algorithm are both implemented using the Atmega328 microcontroller. Figure 4.20 shows the experimental setup, and as presented in it, a computer is used to instrument the PV power by using a virtual instrument made by “Instrument Control Toolbox” of Matlab/Simulink. In addition, to compare the performance of both algorithms under sudden changes, a brutal decrease in solar irradiance should be made. But PV panel is unable

to produce this test due to the randomly fluctuating atmospheric conditions. Hence, as presented in Figure 4.20, it is required to replace PV panel by PV Emulator [116].

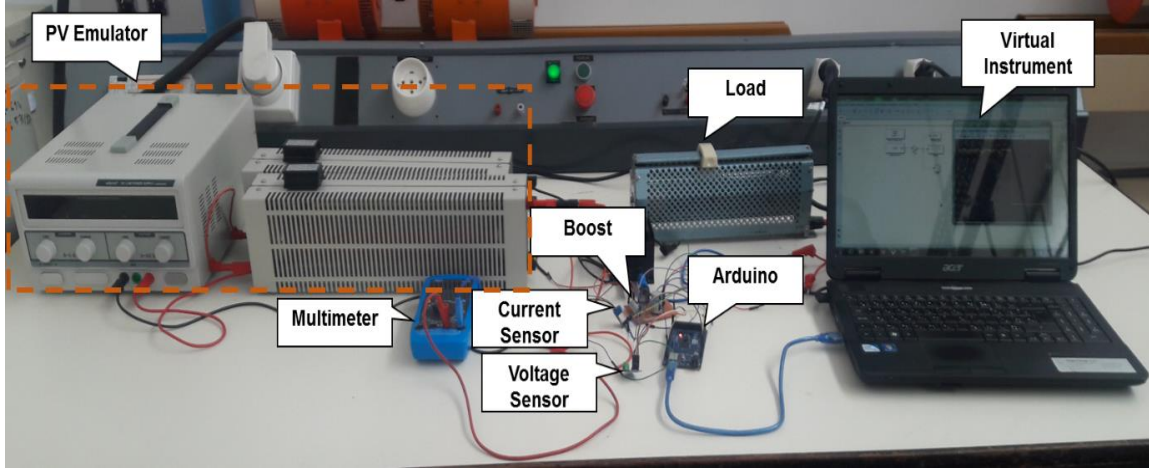


Figure 4. 20. Experimental setup.

Figures 4.21(a) and (b) present the experimental results of both techniques, under a sudden change in the solar irradiation (from 1000 W/m^2 to 500 W/m^2). A zoom in the results is made, as shown in Figure 4.21(a), the conventional technique generates more steady-state oscillation around the MPP compared with the modified method presented in Figure 4.21(b). On the other hand, the modified technique offers faster response with response time equals to 0.1 s which is very lower than the response time obtained by the conventional method (0.36 s).

In summary, experimental results validate that the modified technique decreases the execution time of the program, which results in the best compromise between steady-state performance and faster response. As shown in Table 4.3, our work is compared with some experimental works published recently. If we compare our proposal with low-cost microcontrollers' implementation [26], [28], our solution presents a faster response during sudden change. Whereas, prototypes with more rapid response use an expensive controller (FPGA or DSP) [90], [91]. Thus, in [92] a costly controller (dSPACE) is used; nevertheless, this work presents a slower response time compared to our proposal. In addition, our system presents a neglected steady-state oscillation. Moreover, it presents one of the highest efficiencies of more than 98%.

Consequently, the modified INC algorithm implemented by the low-cost Atmega328 microcontroller results in the best compromise between steady-state performance and faster response. Hence, the proposed system is validated to be a suitable low-cost solution for PV systems.

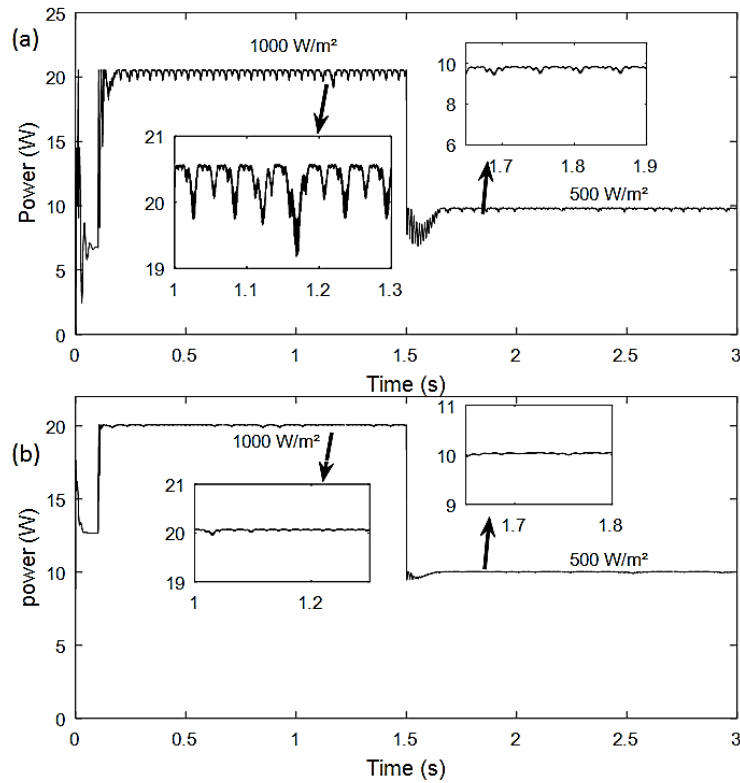


Figure 4. 21. Experimental result of the conventional INC algorithm, (b): Experimental result of the modified INC algorithm.

Table 4.3. Comparison between our proposal and some experimental works published recently.

Paper, Publication year	PV Power at STC	MPPT algorithm	Controller used	Power ripples	Efficiency	Response time	Cost of controller
[90], (2014)	80 W	Modified INC	Xilinx XC3S400 FPGA	2.7 W	98.8 %	2.5 ms	38.5 \$
[91], (2014)	210 W	Adaptive P&O-fuzzy MPPT	DSP TMS320F28335	1 W	95.2 %	20 ms	21.17 \$
[28], (2014)	40 W	TS fuzzy-based INC	Embedded controller dsPIC33fJ128M C802	1W	97.5 %	2 s	4.46 \$
[26], (2015)	87 W	Modified INC	Microcontroller PIC18f4520	1.3 W	99 %	0.275 s	4.26 \$
[92], (2017)	10 W	FLC MPPT	dSPACE-1103	0.9 W	97.295 %	0.264 s	38 \$
[92], (2017)	10 W	Improved INC	dSPACE-1103	1 W	91.93 %	0.254 s	38 \$
Proposed	20 W	Modified INC	Atmega 328	0.5 W	98.5%	0.1 s	2 \$

5. MIL and SIL and PIL Tests for a modified variable step size INC algorithm

5.1. Motivation

The hardware implementation of these solutions is not easy, especially the MPPT algorithm, even if the MPPT algorithm is implemented by simulation tools like Simulink or PSIM. But, once we start the hardware implementation of MPPT algorithm in digital devices like microcontroller, microprocessor, DSP and FPGA, several problems can occur due to either the mismatches which can appear between the software and the requirements during the development process, or the fact that all the components used are real (PV panel, DC/DC converter, sensors, actuators and microcontroller). Hence when a bug occurs, it is difficult to know precisely the responsible component of this bug. That can increase the time spent in debugging runtime errors. Therefore in other fields, like automotive and aeronautical, the software can be generated from the model tested and validated by simulation, and there are different steps between simulation and hardware implementation step. For instance, generally the automotive and aeronautical embedded software follows the V-cycle development process [93], [94], and as shown in Figure 4.22, there are three tests mostly used in these areas, MIL, SIL and PIL tests, and in each one, there is an aim to be checked. For MIL, the objective is to check the model developed from the algorithm requirements; in other words, check that the model is in accordance with the algorithm requirements. For SIL, the aim is to check the software generated from the model on the host computer. For PIL, the objective is to check the software generated from the model in the embedded target. That can avoid redundant testing activities while improving software quality.

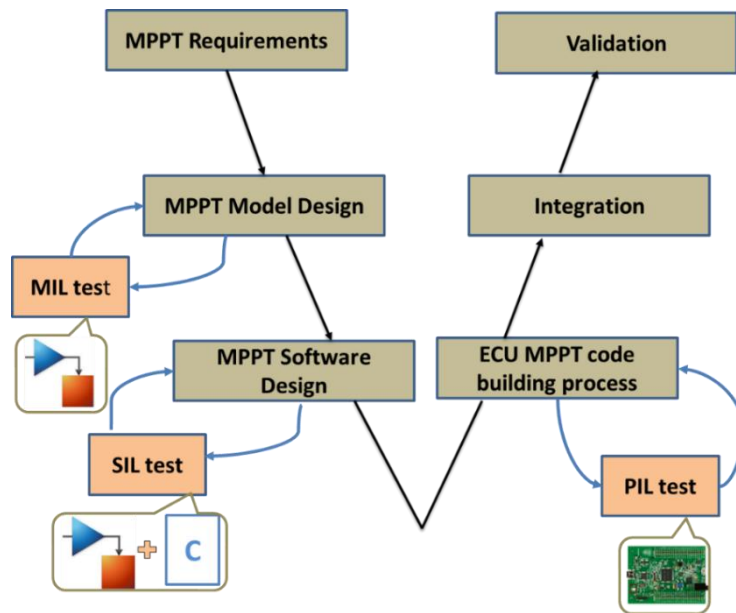


Figure 4. 22. MIL, SIL and PIL tests in V-Cycle development process.

For instance, the use of a development cycle is recommended by the standard applied in the aeronautical (DO-178C norm) and automotive (ISO 26262 standard) areas [94], [95]. They recommend that the embedded software should follow a development cycle to achieve the objective of these standards, which is developing software in accordance with its requirements (MPPT algorithm requirements in our case). Since good processes make good software, a V-cycle development process is a suitable choice due to its accuracy, because it contains a verification process for each design process. As a result, an error may be detected through several verification activities. Consequently, we can remove a maximum of errors. If the objective is not attained, the software will not be certified [94], [95]; hence the software cannot be integrated in the aircraft. Therefore, when PV energy is used in hybrid electric aircraft, the MIL/SIL/PIL tests are suitable to be made by following the V-cycle development process for the MPPT software, that to check if this software is in accordance with its requirements and contribute to certify it. In addition, the tools used to generate and validate the software must be qualified by DO-178C standard [95]. Therefore, Matlab/Simulink is used in this work as a qualified tool [96].

Moreover, the choice of such MPPT algorithm is based on its tracking speed, steady-state performance and its ability to be implemented in embedded board ensuring high robustness. Hence, the most used are P&O and INC algorithms; in particular, the INC algorithm which is a new version of P&O, and it is used extensively due to its ability to reduce the steady-state oscillations [97]. Consequently, to improve its efficiency, a variable step-size is used [14]. However, this variable step can show poor performance in case of sudden irradiance variation. In addition, it can increase steady-state power oscillations [29]. Therefore, this work proposes a modified variable step-size.

On the other hand, the MPPT implementation step is required to test our algorithm under controlled conditions of temperature and irradiation. PV panels are unable to reproduce power desired by the tester due to the randomly fluctuating atmospheric conditions. Therefore, solar panel simulators are frequently used in place of actual PV panels [62]. Kok Soon Tey and Saad Mekhilef have used an Agilent solar array simulator for implementing a Modified incremental conductance MPPT algorithm [15]. Also, PV emulators by using programmable DC power supply are already proposed [98], [99]. However, solar array simulators or programmable DC power supply are expensive instruments and they are not always affordable. Therefore, the PIL test can be used as a low-cost solution to test the hardware implementation of the MPPT algorithm under different conditions of irradiation and temperature.

Hence in this work, a modified variable step INC algorithm is used, which can reduce the steady-state oscillations and improve the tracking speed under sudden irradiance variation. In addition, this work aims to develop the proposed MPPT technique by following the V-cycle development process and using MIL/SIL/PIL tests, that for two reasons. Firstly, to take advantage of these kinds of tests and to provide a low-cost solution for testing MPPT. Secondly, to have a possibility of integrating the MPPT embedded software in the automotive or the aeronautical field. And as a result, use it for example in hybrid electric vehicles or aircraft.

5.2. Modified variable step Incremental Conductance algorithm

As shown in Figure 4.24, the used MPPT algorithm is based on the conventional INC algorithm, in which the controller gauges incremental variations in PV current and voltage to predict the impact of the command [26], [27]. This algorithm needs more calculation but can follow changing conditions faster than P&O method [26]. However, like P&O algorithm, INC can produce oscillations in the output power since the oscillations in steady-state are proportional to the step-size (Offset). If the step-size is high, then oscillations are high. Otherwise, the oscillations would be low, but the variation of the duty cycle (α) will be very low; this may slow down the tracking process. As a result, by using fixed step-size a trade-off problem exists between faster response and steady-state oscillations. Hence to improve MPPT algorithm performance a variable step-size was used as mentioned by equation (4.42) [14], where $Offset_0$ is the scaling factor.

$$Offset = Offset_0 \times abs\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V}\right) \quad (4.42)$$

However, this conventional variable step-size shown in (4.42) depends on the change of the PV power and PV voltage. Consequently, this traditional step-size can increase steady-state power oscillations. In addition, it can show poor performance in case of sudden irradiance variation. We can explain that as follows:

- **In case of stable irradiance:**

As shown in Figure 3.6, in the area near to MPP and voltage source region, the PV voltage change (ΔV) is very low; as a result, the $\Delta P/\Delta V$ steps will be large. Therefore, these large step-sizes can increase steady-state power oscillations; as a result, the algorithm efficiency is decreased.

Moreover, the dP/dV term cannot achieve adaptive stepping at current source region and it is mathematically proven as follows. The dP/dV term can be expanded into (4.43):

$$\frac{dP}{dV} = I + V \frac{dI}{dV} \quad (4.43)$$

In the constant current source region, I_{PV} approximately equal to I_{sc} , which is a constant. Consecutively the dI/dV term becomes zero, and (4.43) can simplified into (4.44):

$$\frac{dP}{dV} = I_{sc} \quad (4.44)$$

This implies that dP/dV term is a constant at constant current source region, and hence is unable to achieve adaptive stepping. As a result, the performance of the MPPT deteriorates.

- **In case of irradiance variation:** The conventional variable step can decrease the performance in case of sudden irradiance variation. During the variation in irradiance, mostly when it varies slowly and when the load is battery (Figure 4.23), the PV voltage change (ΔV) is very low whereas there is a significant PV power variation (ΔP) because of the change in irradiance affects PV current more than the PV voltage. Consequently, the $\Delta P/\Delta V$ steps will be large. Therefore, this moves the operating point far away from the new MPP, which in turn increases the time to reach the new MPP. Therefore, the algorithm efficiency is decreased.

In order to overcome this problem, a modified variable step-size (equation (4.45)) is used in this work, which depends only on the PV power change (ΔP):

$$Offset = Offset_0 \times abs(\Delta P) \quad (4.45)$$

Where $Offset_1$ is the scaling factor that is adjusted to compromise between the response time and reducing the steady-state oscillations.

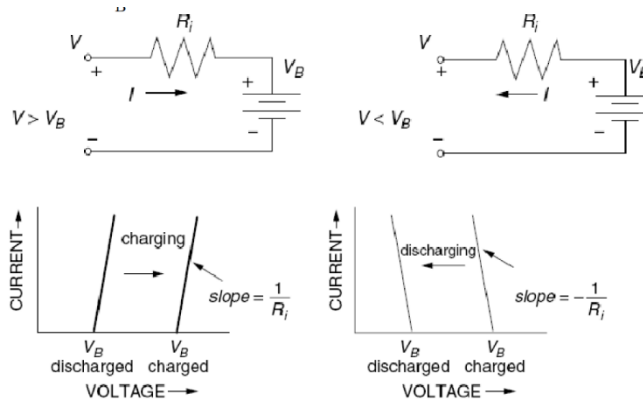


Figure 4. 23. Equivalent circuit of battery and I-V characteristic graph.

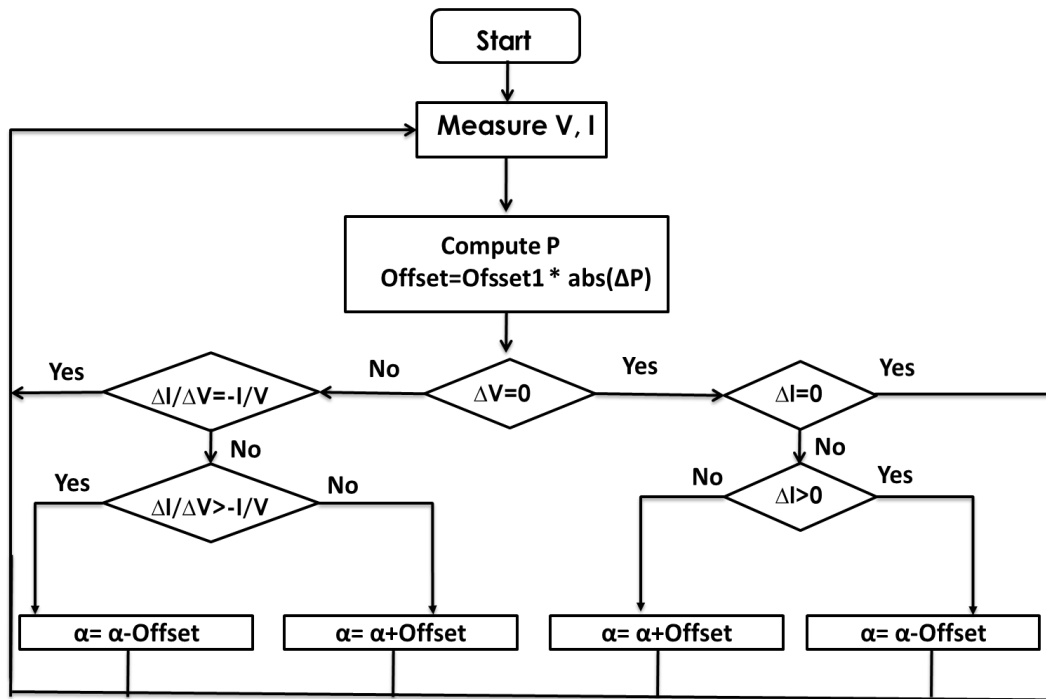


Figure 4. 24. Flow process diagram of modified INC control method for Boost.

As well, the Figure 4.25 describes the PV system implementing the modified variable step-size INC algorithm using Model-Based Design in order to control the Boost converter:

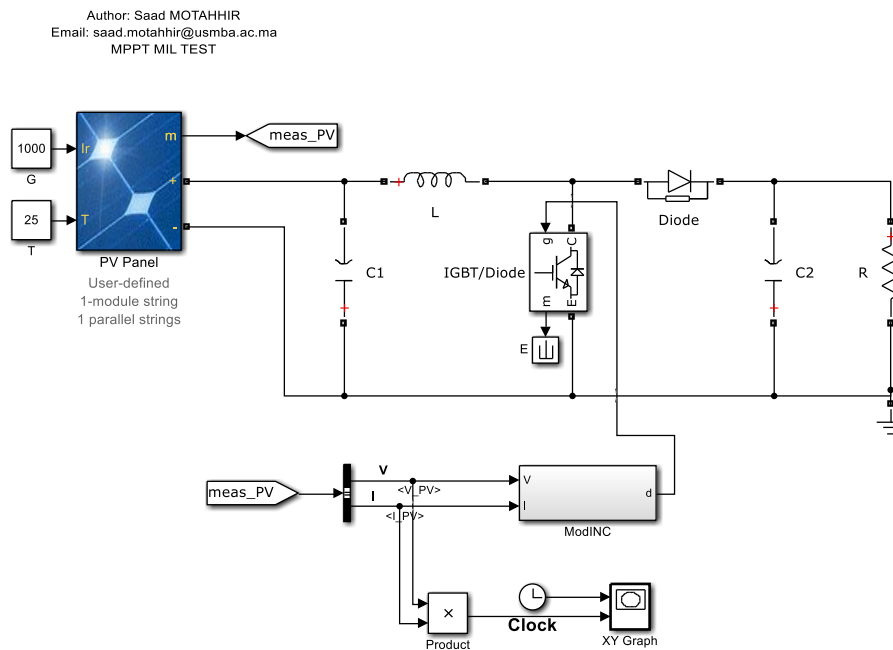


Figure 4. 25. The PV generation system.

The parameters of the designed Boost converter used in this work are given in the table below:

Table 4.4. Parameters of the boost converter.

Parameter	Value
L	3 mH
C1	100 μ F
C2	100 μ F
F	10 kHz
R	30 Ω
A	0.6

5.3. MIL/SIL/PIL tests

5.3.1. Model in the Loop test

The INC algorithm with the modified variable step is modeled and it is connected to the plant model (PV panel and Boost converter). In this step, the MPPT model is tested in a simulation environment (Simulink) and this process is called MIL test. This means that the controller model and the plant model are simulated on the host computer without any real hardware components [100].

The result obtained using MIL test under STC is presented in Figure 4.26, and as shown in the steady-state, the PV power is equal to 60.54 W, which is the maximum power of the Solarex MSX-60 panel under STC (1000 W/m² and 25 °C). Also, as shown the variable step-size used gives a fast response without steady-state oscillations.

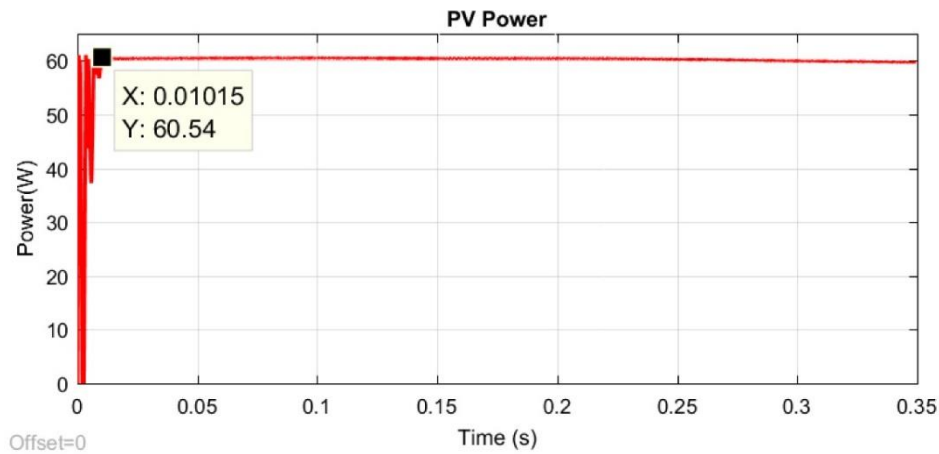


Figure 4. 26. Output power of PV system using MIL test under STC.

Secondly, the MIL test is made under sudden irradiance variation, Firstly, the solar irradiation is suddenly modified from 500 W/m² to 1000 W/m², and next from 1000 W/m² to 800 W/m², and finally from 800 W/m² to 600 W/m². Figure 4.27 presents the test result, and as shown the modified algorithm presents faster response during irradiance changes and the steady-state oscillations are almost neglected.

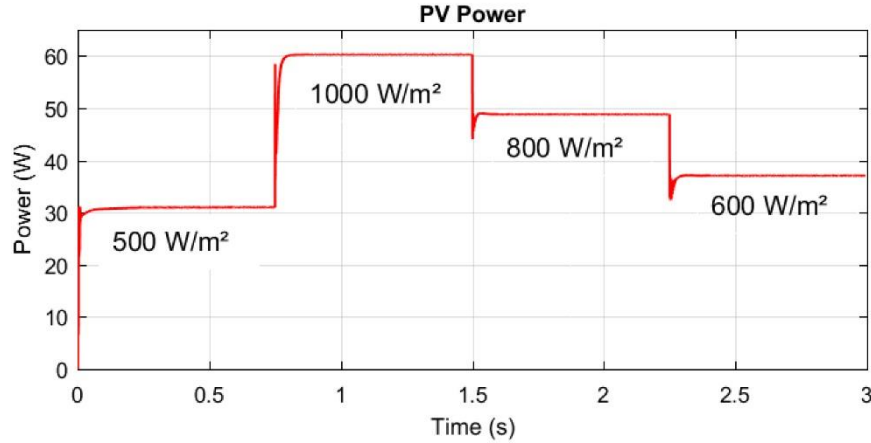


Figure 4. 27. Output power of PV system using MIL test under irradiance change.

5.3.2. Software in the Loop test

Once the model of the modified INC algorithm is validated using MIL method, the SIL method is the next step to check the code automatically generated from the MPPT model. SIL test means that the code is generated from the model for x86 target using Microsoft Windows SDK (Software Development Kit) and embedded coder tools as shown in Figure 4.28. That to test this code on the host computer without any hardware [100].

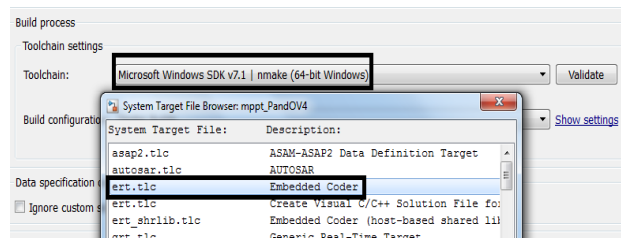


Figure 4. 28. Configuration interface.

As shown in Figure 4.29, to generate the SIL block, the option “Create Software-in-the-loop (SIL) block” must be selected before building the modified variable step INC model.



Figure 4.29. Panel for generating the software.

As displayed in Figure 4.30, the code generated is implemented in the S-function block provided by Simulink, and this block is connected to the plant model (PV panel and the Boost).

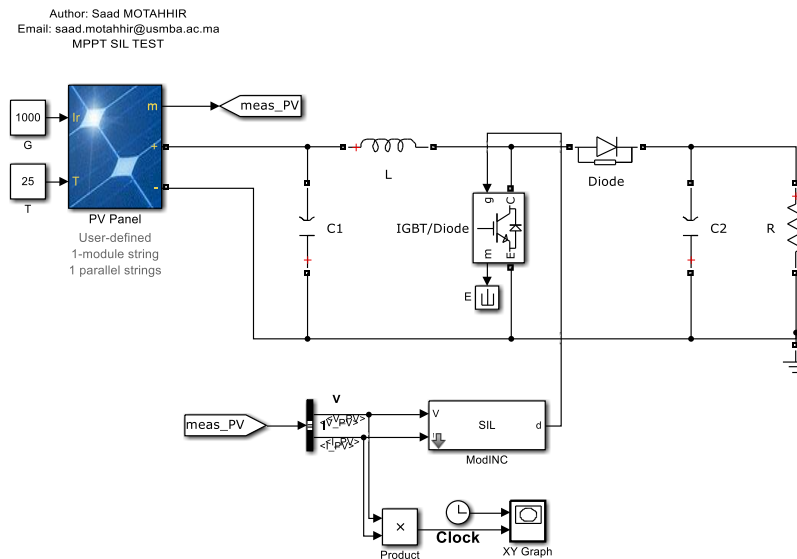


Figure 4.30. The PV generation system using SIL block.

The result obtained using SIL test is presented in Figure 4.31. The result of this test is compared with that of the MIL test. And as shown, the SIL result is in accordance with MIL result.

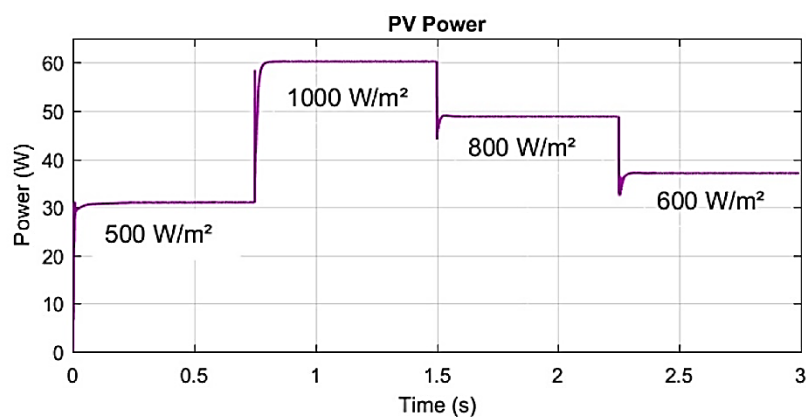


Figure 4.31. Output power of PV system using SIL test under irradiance change.

5.3.3. Processor in the Loop test

Once the software of the modified variable step INC algorithm is validated using SIL method, the PIL method is the next step to check the automatically generated embedded software and to test the implementation of our MPPT algorithm.

PIL test means that the code is generated from the model for the embedded target by using the target's compiler and embedded coder tool, in order to load and run the generated hex file on the embedded board. However, the plant model is simulated on the host computer. And they are connected by USB cable. The PIL test process is a fundamental step of the development cycle to check that the comportment of the deployment code covers the requirements of our algorithm [100], [101].

The embedded board used in this test is STMicroelectronics STM32F4 Discovery board as shown in Figure 4.32. The microcontroller integrated into this board is STM32F407VG from ST Microelectronics. This microcontroller contains a 32-bit ARM Cortex-M4F CPU with 1 Mbyte flash memory, 192 Kbytes SRAM and a maximum clock frequency of 168 MHz, and with FPU (Floating Point Unit) and DSP instructions. It also provides communication interfaces like CAN/USB [102]. So the more calculation needed by the modified INC algorithm can be covered by this board due to the hardware resources it contains.

So the hex file is generated from the Simulink model for this board by using its toolchain (GNU Tools for ARM Embedded Processors) and embedded coder tools.

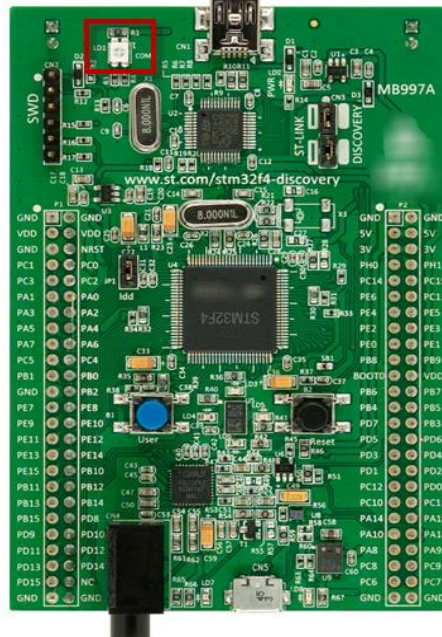


Figure 4. 32. STMicroelectronics STM32F4 Discovery board.

Since the PIL test means that the MPPT software will be run on the STM32F4 Discovery board, and the plant model will be simulated on the host computer, the communication interface between the two parts is needed. Therefore, the ST-LINK communication is used as shown in Figure 4.33, which does not require any additional cables or hardware besides a USB type A to Mini-B cable.

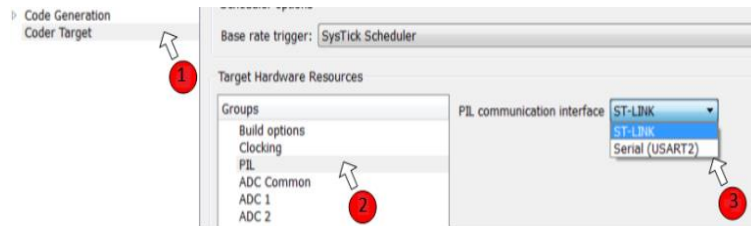


Figure 4. 33. Select the ST-LINK communication.

To configure Simulink to run PIL test, we have to enable PIL verification as shown in Figure 4.34.

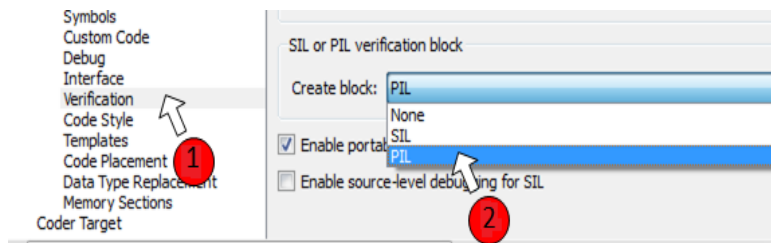


Figure 4. 34. Configure a Simulink model to run PIL.

As shown in Figure 4.35, in order to create a PIL block for the MPPT Controller, the STM32F4 Discovery is selected as a target hardware.

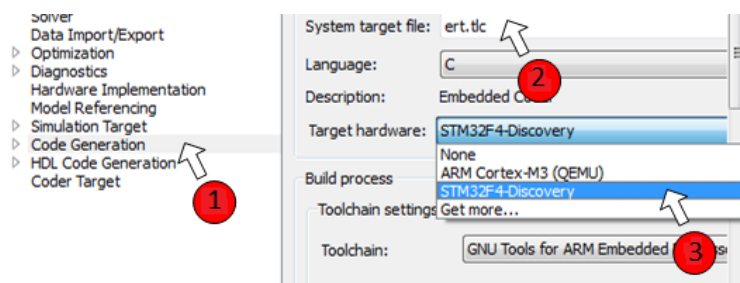


Figure 4. 35. Select STMicroelectronics STM32F4 Discovery board.

As shown in Figure 4.36, Baremetal or CMSIS-RTOS RTX can be used as an operating system (OS). Both OS will offer similar performance; however, each OS use different scheduling algorithm. For efficiency and full visibility of the scheduler code choose Baremetal, and prefer CMSIS-RTOS RTX to generate code compatible with legacy code.

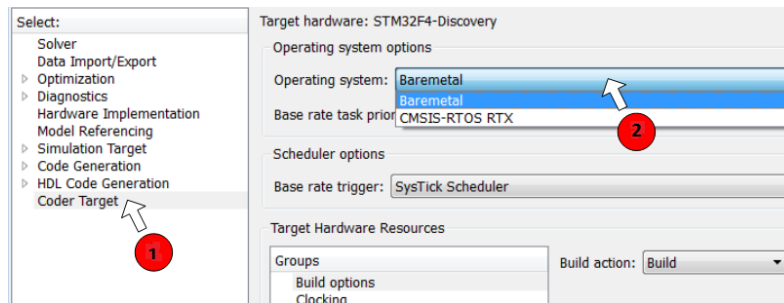


Figure 4. 36. Choose the operating system.

As presented in Figure 4.37, the PIL block is generated and connected to the plant model so as to acquire the PV voltage and current, after that the PIL block will compute the duty cycle by using the modified algorithm and send it to the plant model through the ST-Link interface.

The result obtained using PIL test is presented in Figure 4.38. And it is compared with that of the MIL and SIL tests, and as shown the PIL result is in accordance with MIL and SIL results.

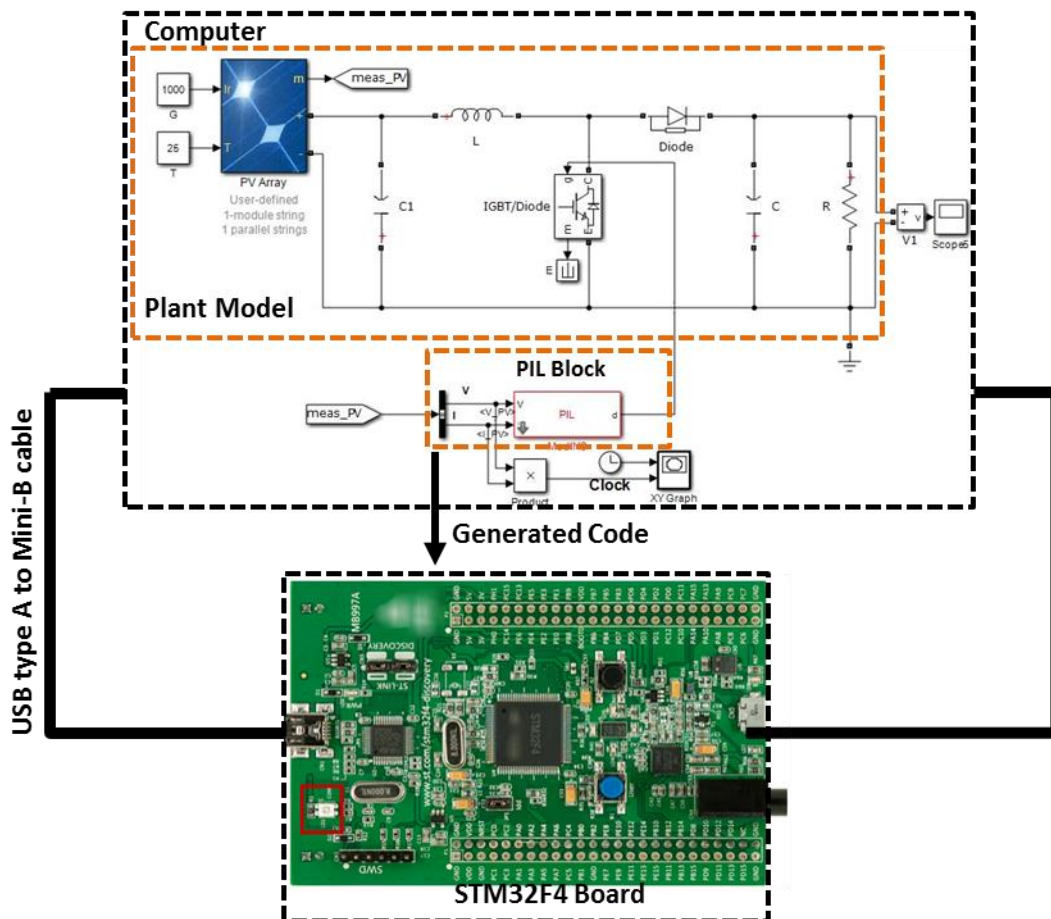


Figure 4. 37. The PV generation system using PIL block.

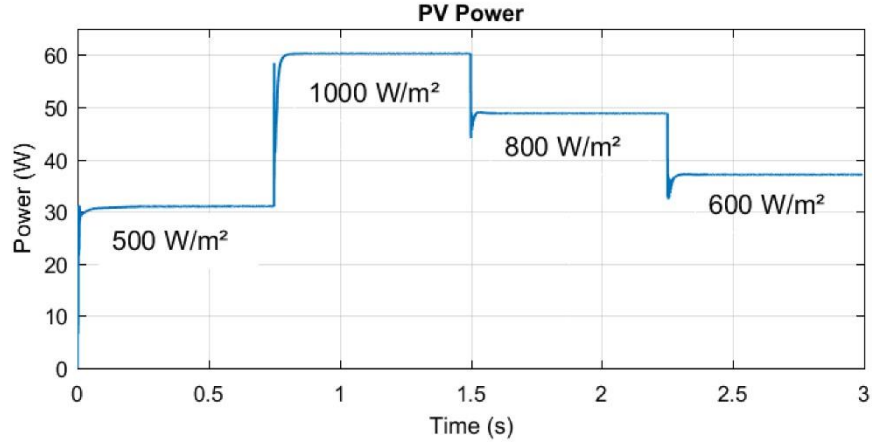


Figure 4. 38. Output power of PV system using PIL test under irradiance change.

By using PIL test, both Simulink and STM32F4 board will run at the same time and will exchange data based on the modified MPPT algorithm implemented by the PIL block. Therefore, PIL test can be used as a low-cost solution to test the hardware implementation of MPPT algorithm under different conditions of irradiation and temperature.

5.4. Recapitulation

Note that, if the tests' results (MIL/SIL/PIL) are different or they are not in accordance with the algorithm requirements, it means that somewhere in the process there is a problem. For example, if MIL behavior is not in accordance with the algorithm requirements, it means that there is a mismatch between Simulink model and algorithm. Therefore, it is required to correct the model according to the algorithm requirements. Thus, if SIL result is not in accordance with MIL result, that means that the software generated from the model for the host computer is not in accordance with the model. Therefore, it is required to correct the software according to the algorithm requirements. The same for PIL, if its result is not in accordance with MIL and SIL results, it means that the software generated from the model for the STM32F4 Board is not in accordance with the model. Therefore, it is required to correct the software according to the algorithm requirements. Furthermore, according to DO-178C, the objective is to produce software that is compliant with its requirements (MPPT algorithm) [95].

On the other hand, the performances of the modified variable step INC algorithm are compared to the achievements of different variable step INC algorithms proposed in some existing works in Table 4.5. As shown, our proposed presents the faster response and one of the highest efficiencies of more than 98%, thus the power ripples are almost neglected.

Table 4.5. Comparison between the proposed work and some existing works in the area of PV systems.

Reference, Publication year	Variable step	Controller used	Power ripples	Efficiency	Response time
[90], (2014)	Choose between ΔD_1 and ΔD_2	Xilinx XC3S400 FPGA	2.7 W	98.8 %	2.5 ms
[26], (2015)	Step=N* abs ($\Delta P/\Delta V$)	PIC18F4520	2 W	97.97 %	0.4 s
[79], (2015)	Step=N* abs ($\Delta P/(\Delta V - \Delta I)$)	dsPIC30F4011	2 W	98 %	0.5 s
Our work	Offset=Offset _i * abs (ΔP)	STM32F407VG	neglected	98.8 %	0.02 s

6. Summary

In this chapter, a modified INC algorithm that can overcome the confusion faced by the conventional INC algorithm is proposed. As a result, the tests show that the modified algorithm detects the fast increase of irradiation and makes a correct decision, contrary to the conventional algorithm. Moreover, by using the modified algorithm steady-state oscillations are almost neglected. Hence, the loss of energy is minimized. As a result, the efficiency is equal to 98.8 % instead of 96 % obtained by the conventional technique. In addition, another modification is made in the modified INC algorithm which is the elimination of all division computations found in the conventional INC algorithm. This has rendered the algorithm structure simpler and has decreased the required real processing time. Hence, the modified algorithm can be easily implemented by low-cost microcontrollers (as Atmega328 in our case) in order to propose a low-cost embedded board and then minimize system cost. In addition, simulation and experimental results show that the modified algorithm reduces the execution time and as a result makes simple the controller process. As a result compared to the conventional INC algorithm, the modified algorithm can track the MPP correctly with faster response and less steady-state oscillations during sudden changes, and that is thanks to the simple structure of the modified algorithm. Note that the result obtained by Proteus simulation is nearly the same obtained by experimental work. As a result, we can base on this Proteus test bench to check the excellent performance of such MPPT algorithm.

On the other hand in this chapter, a modified variable step-size is presented. To perform correctly in case of sudden irradiance variation. Then, three manners of tests (MIL/SIL/PIL) mostly used for automotive and aeronautical embedded systems are employed to validate the functionality

and robustness of the modified variable step INC algorithm. As a result, the responses of the three tests are in accordance with the MPPT algorithm requirements. Hence this work contributes to achieve the objective of DO-178C and ISO 26262 standards. In addition, the results show that the modified algorithm avoids the steady-state oscillations and increases the tracking speed under sudden irradiance variation. In light of that, the MPPT is tested on STM32F4 Discovery board; therefore the performance obtained will be the same by using a real PV panel. Consequently, the PIL test can be used as a low-cost solution to test the hardware implementation of MPPT algorithm under different conditions of irradiation and temperature. So by using these kinds of tests, we took advantage of safety level integrated in automotive and aeronautical embedded systems. And In this sense, integrating the MPPT embedded system in the automotive or the aeronautical area will possible

Chapter 5

Kalman Filter based MPPT

- Introduction
- Kalman filter based MPPT
- Results and discussions
- Summary

1. Introduction

As presented in chapter 2, MPPT algorithms differ in many aspects such as cost, efficiency, response time, required sensors, accurate tracking in case of temperature or solar irradiance change, and implementation complexity [103]. The most commonly used algorithms are fuzzy logic control, neural networks, Perturb and observe, and Incremental Conductance [12], [104]. For fuzzy logic control, it has some advantages like dealing with imprecise inputs, handling nonlinearity, and fast convergence. However, this algorithm requires hardware with high specifications, high on complexity, and the effectiveness of this algorithm depends a lot on choosing the correct error computation and an appropriate rule base [104]. The neural networks can track the MPP accurately and rapidly. Nevertheless, this technique presents many disadvantages like the fact that the data needed for the training process has to be specifically acquired for every PV panel and location, also the PV characteristics change with time, so the neural network has to be periodically trained [104]. On the other hand, P&O and INC are the most used due to their easy implementation and their low requirements in hardware and number of sensors [14], [16]. However, P&O algorithm presents some disadvantages such as high oscillation around the MPP because the perturbation continuously changes in both directions to maintain the MPP [14]. Therefore, INC algorithm was proposed to minimize the steady-state oscillation by comparing the slope of the P-V curve with zero, theoretically, when the peak of the P-V curve is found, no further perturbation of duty cycle or no oscillation in the output power [16]. However, the algorithm speed is slow when fixed step size is used. Therefore, the variable step size in INC algorithm was proposed in [105], which means, the fixed step size is multiplied with the slope of the P-V curve. Thus, the duty cycle step size becomes smaller when the PV system operates near to the MPP (peak of the P-V curve). Meanwhile, the step size is larger and possesses faster-tracking speed when the PV system operates far from the MPP.

However, INC and variable step size INC algorithms are unable to respond accurately to the first step change in the duty cycle under rapid environmental changes [15]. Therefore, a powerful method to predict the new position of MPP under rapid environmental changes must be used to resolve this problem. Since Kalman filter can provide an efficient computational (recursive) solution of the least-squares method. The filter is very powerful in several aspects: it supports estimations of past, present, and even future states, and it can do so even when the precise nature of the modeled system is unknown [30]. Hence, this filter can be used to respond accurately to rapid environmental changes. Thus, in [106], [107] the Kalman filter was designed to find the MPP, but their design may not be practical in all situations of rapid environmental changes, because it is not tested under

temperature and solar irradiance variation. Therefore, Kalman filter based MPPT is designed in this chapter, this proposed method responds accurately to all situations of rapid environmental changes. On the other hand, the proposed method is compared with INC algorithm to verify and evaluate its performance, because based on the analysis above, INC algorithm balances between admitted response time and excellent steady-state performance. The architecture of the PV system used in this work is presented in Figure 5.1. As shown, a Boost converter controlled by the MPPT algorithm is inserted between the PV panel and the load; this addition is required to remove the impedance mismatch between the panel and the load, and then the PV system can operate at MPP. The MPPT algorithms (Kalman filter or INC) are implemented in C language by using C block provided by PSIM tool and they are tested using ‘Software In the Loop’ method.

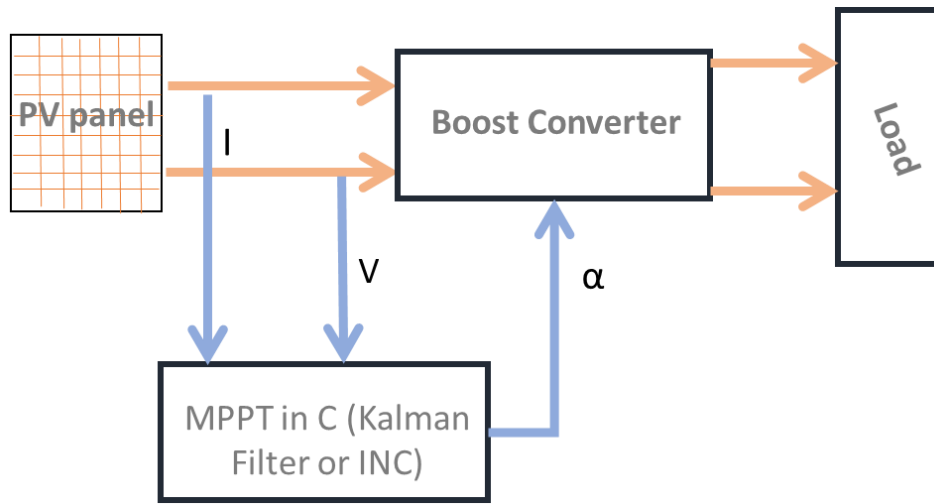


Figure 5.1. The architecture of the PV system.

2. Kalman filter based MPPT

2.1. Kalman filter design

The Kalman filter is a set of mathematical equations that provides an efficient computational (recursive) solution of the least-squares method. The filter is very powerful in several aspects: it supports estimations of past, present, and even future states, and it can do so even when the precise nature of the modeled system is unknown [106]. In 1960, R.E. Kalman published his famous paper describing a recursive solution to the discrete data linear filtering problem [30]. Since that time, due in large part to advances in digital computing; the Kalman filter has been the subject of extensive research and application, particularly in the area of autonomous or assisted navigation.

In this filter, two set of equations are used during each iteration. The first set is called “the time update” or also “the prediction state”; it is composed of two equations. The first equation is used to project the state ahead [108], [114].

$$\hat{x}_k^- = A \hat{x}_{k-1} + B u_{k-1} \quad (5.1)$$

Where:

- \hat{x}_k^- is the state estimate at iteration k calculated from previous iteration.
- \hat{x}_{k-1} is the state corrected at iteration k-1 given by the measurement output z_{k-1} .
- u_{k-1} is the control process at the iteration k-1.
- A is a constant that depends on the system in which the Kalman filter is used; it is the state transition model that is applied to the previous state.
- B is a constant that depends on the system in which the Kalman filter is used; it is the control input model that is applied to the control process.

The second equation is used to project the error covariance ahead [108]:

$$P_k^- = A P_{k-1} A^T + Q \quad (5.2)$$

Where:

- Q is the process noise covariance. It is a covariance matrix associated with the noise in states, it is generally constructed intuitively but there are some points that need to be regarded choosing it. Unmodeled dynamics and parameter uncertainties are modeled as process noise generally.
- P_k^- is the priori error covariance at iteration k.
- P_{k-1} is the posteriori error covariance at iteration k-1.

The second set of equation is called “the measurement update” or also the “correction state” and it is used to correct the value predicted during “the time update” step. This set of equations is constituted from three equations presented below [108]:

First, we compute the Kalman gain:

$$K_k = P_k^- C^T (C P_k^- C^T + R)^{-1} \quad (5.3)$$

Then we update the estimate \hat{x}_k via the measurement output z_k :

$$\hat{x}_k = \hat{x}_k^- + K_k (z_k - C \hat{x}_k^-) \quad (5.4)$$

The last equation updates the error covariance:

$$P_k = (1 - K_k C) P_k^- \quad (5.5)$$

Where:

- \hat{x}_k is the state corrected at iteration k given by the measurement output z_k .
- P_k is the posteriori error covariance at iteration k.
- K_k is the Kalman gain.
- R is the measurement noise covariance. It can be found by processing the measurement while the output of the system is held constant. In this case, only noise remains in the data after its mean is removed.
- z_k is the measurement value.
- C is a constant that depends on the system in which the Kalman filter is used; it is the observation model which maps the true state space into the observed space.

These two steps “the time update” and “the measurement update” are repeated during each iteration which causes noise to reduce and the error covariance to become zero [108].

2.2. Design the MPPT algorithm using Kalman filter

In order to find the MPP using the Kalman filter, we need to design this filter to look for the voltage at the MPP. Therefore, based on the P-V curve shown in Figure 3.6, the power increases with a gradual positive slope until reaches one optimal point then after that it decreases with a negative slope. Using this analysis, the voltage at MPP can be predicted using equation (5.6) and the priori error covariance is computed by equation (5.7), where A is 1 and B is M.

- The prediction state:

$$\hat{V}_k^- = \hat{V}_{k-1} + M \frac{\Delta P_{k-1}}{\Delta V_{k-1}} \quad (5.6)$$

$$P_k^- = P_{k-1} + Q \quad (5.7)$$

Where:

- \hat{V}_k^- is the value of voltage estimated by the Kalman filter based MPPT at iteration k. \hat{V}_k^- is analogous to \hat{x}_k^- .
- M is the scaling factor, it is analogous to B .
- $\Delta P_{k-1} / \Delta V_{k-1}$ is the slope of the P-V curve at iteration k-1. This slope is analogous to the control unit u_{k-1} .
- The measurement update:

Using the error covariance from the prediction state, the Kalman gain K_k is calculated by equation (5.8), where \mathcal{C} is 1:

$$K_k = P_k^- (P_k^- + R)^{-1} \quad (5.8)$$

The measurement update equations correct the state and covariance predicted with the measurement PV voltage $V_{in,k}$.

$$\hat{V}_k = \hat{V}_k^- + K_k (V_{in,k} - \hat{V}_k^-) \quad (5.9)$$

$$P_k = (1 - K_k) P_k^- \quad (5.10)$$

Where \hat{V}_k is the value of voltage corrected by the Kalman filter based MPPT at iteration k given by the measurement PV voltage $V_{in,k}$.

Figure 5.2 shows the PV panel model connected to the Boost converter controlled by embedded software running Kalman filter based MPPT developed using C language and C block provided by PSIM tool. This kind of simulation is called ‘software-in-the-loop’ test, it is used to test the software of the algorithm (C code in our case) within a modeling environment (PV panel and Boost converter in our case) that can help prove or test the software of the controller (MPPT algorithm in our case). SIL testing and simulation can thus be a useful technique for software proving at earlier stages of the design.

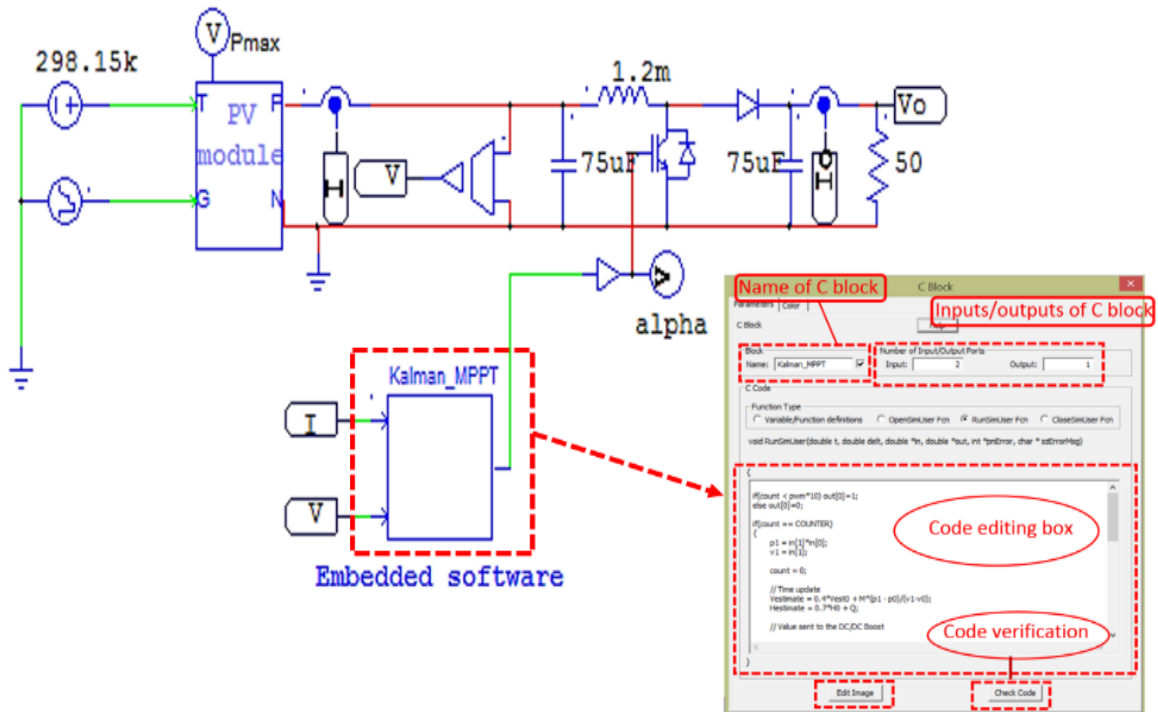


Figure 5.2. Software-in-the-loop test for the Kalman filter based MPPT on PSIM.

3. Results and discussions

In this section, the results obtained from simulating both methods under different values of temperature and solar irradiance are presented. The first simulation is done under STC. The second is done under variable solar irradiance and then variable temperature. A comparison of results obtained by these two methods is done and a summary of the results is shown in Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

3.1. Tests under standard test conditions

3.1.1. INC algorithm

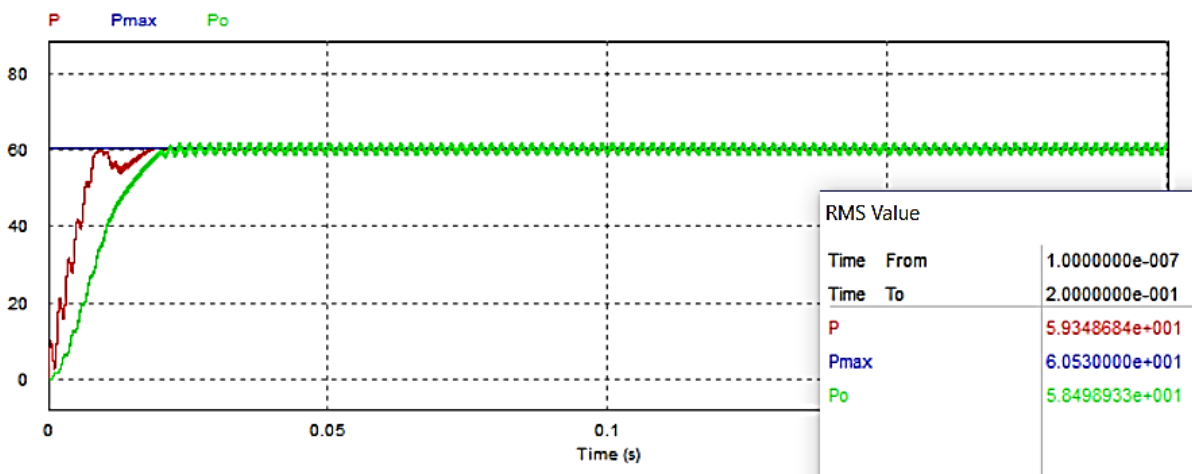


Figure 5.3. The output powers for INC algorithm under STC.

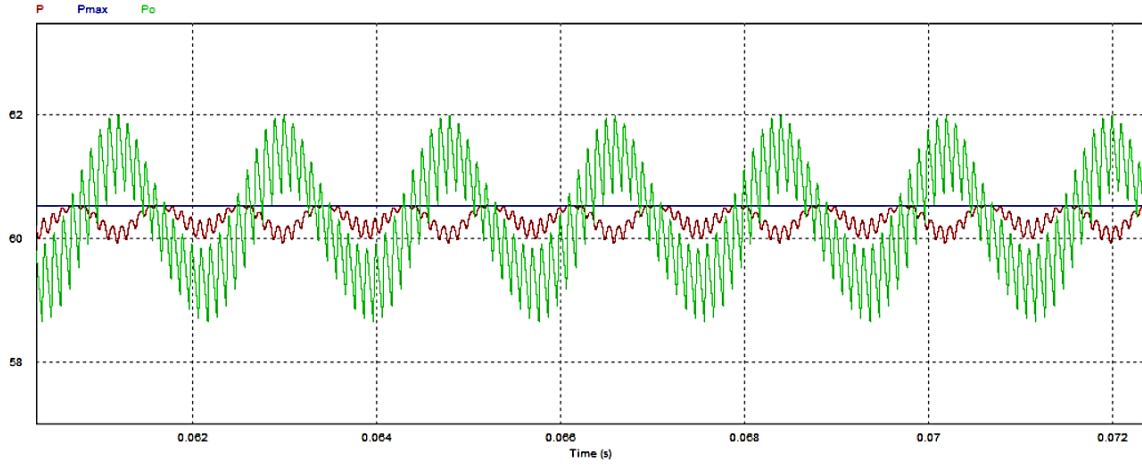


Figure 5.4. Zoom in the output powers for INC algorithm under STC.

Figure 5.3 shows the results obtained by INC algorithm under STC, a zoom in these results done and presented in Figure 5.4. These results show the power generated by the PV panel (P), the power absorbed by the load (P_o), and the power available from the PV panel (P_{max}) and this is the target which must be reached by the MPPT algorithm.

As shown in the figures above, by using the INC algorithm, the system takes 20 ms to stabilize around the MPP with an efficiency of 96.64%. Also, the power ripple is more than 3 W, which leads to high oscillations around the MPP.

3.1.2. Kalman filter based MPPT

Figure 5.5 shows the results obtained by Kalman filter based MPPT under STC, a zoom in these results done and presented in Figure 5.6, the efficiency obtained is around 99.38% and the response time is less than 5 ms, Also the power ripple is less than 0.8 W. Hence under STC, the proposed method presents a faster response with a good efficiency and oscillations are almost neglected.

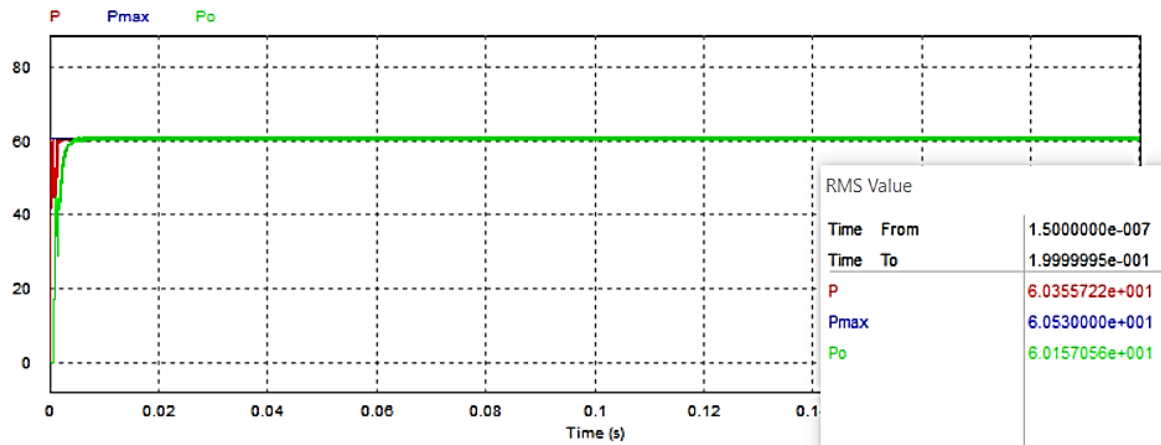


Figure 5.5. The output powers for Kalman filter based MPPT under STC.

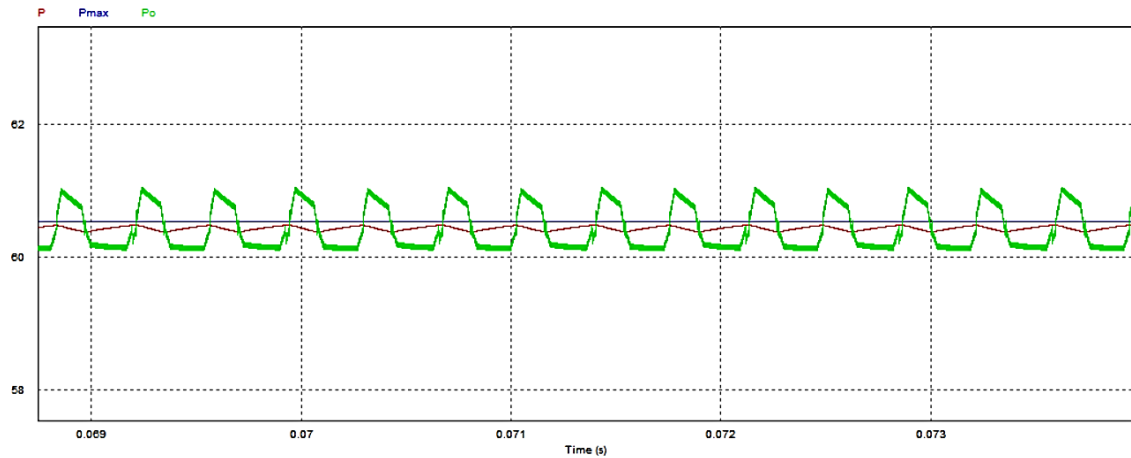


Figure 5.6. Zoom in the output powers for Kalman filter based MPPT under STC.

3.2. Tests under variable solar irradiance

3.2.1. INC algorithm

As shown in Figure 5.7, the INC algorithm takes longer to reach the new MPP in case of a sudden change in solar irradiance. Hence, the efficiency of this system under variable solar irradiance is low, which is equal to 96.10%.

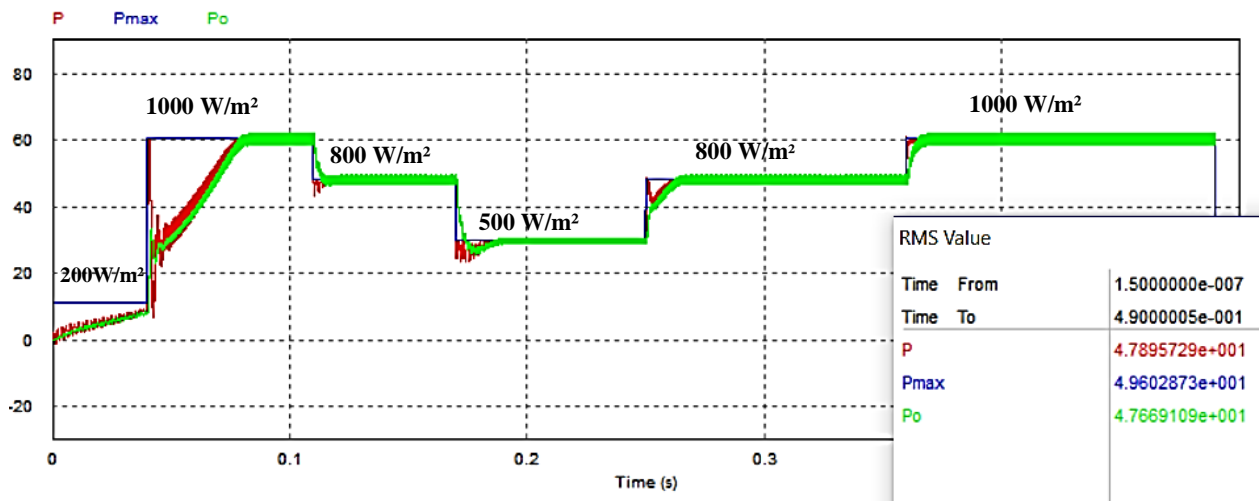


Figure 5.7. The output powers for INC algorithm under variable solar irradiance.

3.2.2. Kalman filter based MPPT

As shown in Figure 5.8, the proposed method presents a faster response to reach the new MPP in case of a sudden change in solar irradiance; the oscillations of the output powers are almost neglected. Also, this method shows an excellent efficiency which is equal to 99.29%.

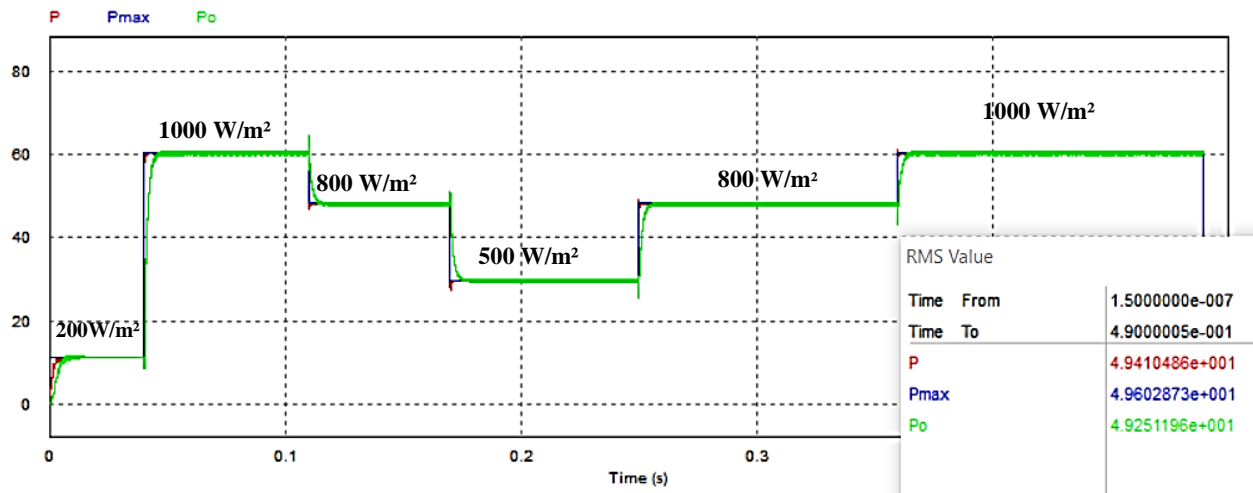


Figure 5.8. The output powers for Kalman filter based MPPT under variable solar irradiance.

3.3. Tests under variable temperature and fixed solar irradiance (500 W/m²)

3.3.1. INC algorithm

As shown in Figure 5.9, under variable temperature, the INC algorithm presents an admitted efficiency of 98.34%, but the power ripple is more than 3 W, which leads to high oscillations around the MPP.

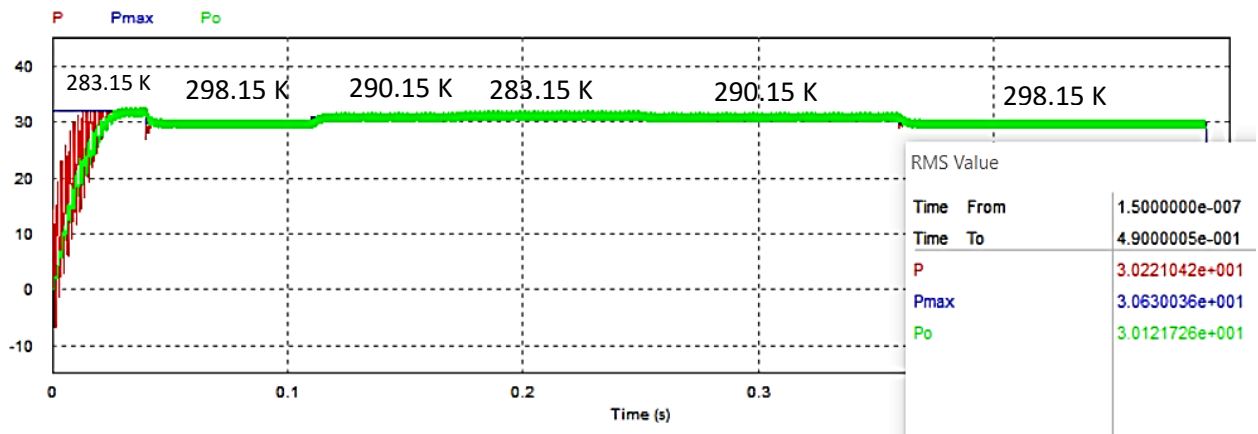


Figure 5.9. The output powers for INC algorithm under variable temperature.

3.3.2. Kalman filter based MPPT

As shown in Figure 5.10, under variable temperature, the proposed method presents a faster response to reach the new MPP and the oscillations are almost neglected. Also, this method shows a good efficiency which is equal to 99.42%.

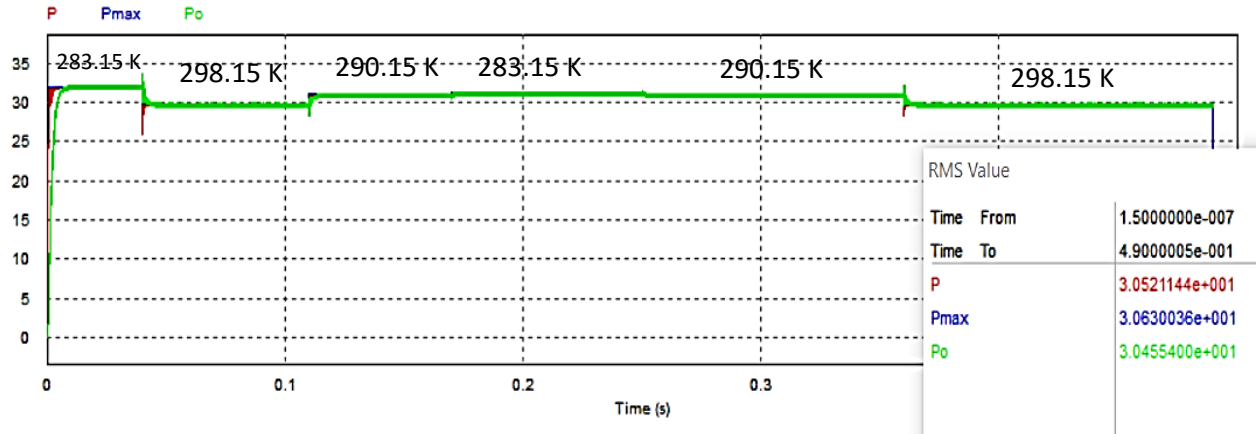


Figure 5.10. The output powers for Kalman filter based MPPT under variable temperature.

3.4. Recapitulation

After presenting the results obtained by the INC algorithm and Kalman filter based MPPT, these results are summarized in Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

Table 5.1. Results comparison between the proposed method and INC algorithm at temperature 298.15 K.

Irradiance (W/m ²)	Kalman filter based MPPT			INC algorithm		
	Response time (ms)	Efficiency (%)	Oscillations (W)	Response time (ms)	Efficiency (%)	Oscillations (W)
1000	5	99.38	0.8	30	96.64	3
500	4	99.25	0.4	24	96.72	1.6
800	5	99.23	0.7	29	96.62	2.7

Table 5.2. Results comparison between the proposed method and INC algorithm at irradiance 500 W/m².

Temperature (K)	Kalman filter based MPPT			INC algorithm		
	Response time (ms)	Efficiency (%)	Oscillations (W)	Response time (ms)	Efficiency (%)	Oscillations (W)
298.15	4	99.40	0.4	30	96.98	2
283.15	4	99.49	0.4	28	96.92	1.6
290.15	4	99.42	0.45	28	96.96	1.8

In these tables, we compared the two methods based on three criteria which are:

- The response time: is the time needed by the method to achieve the maximum power.
- The efficiency: is a factor that defines how close the results obtained to the ideal maximum power.

(iii) Oscillations: are how much the power oscillates when the MPP is reached.

Based on the results obtained in this work and the criteria cited before, we can see that the proposed method presents better results than the conventional INC algorithm. From the tables above, we notice that the response time of the proposed method is 6 times lower than the INC algorithm response time. Kalman filter based MPPT presents better efficiency around 99.38% and the oscillations are 5 times smaller. These results show that Kalman filter based MPPT presents better performances than INC algorithm. Therefore, the latter can be considered as one of the powerful MPPT algorithms.

4. Summary

In this chapter, we compared the Kalman filter based MPPT with the conventional INC algorithm to prove Kalman efficiency under stable and variable environmental conditions. The results obtained showed a better performance for the proposed method when compared to the INC algorithm. The efficiency obtained by Kalman is better than the obtained by the INC. The oscillations generated by the INC are high compared to Kalman. We can conclude that Kalman filter is better when it is used as MPPT than the INC algorithm. It is true that to implement Kalman filter based MPPT, a stronger microcontroller including a great memory, a high clock frequency, and floating-point computation is required and this increases the cost of our PV system. But the high performance obtained by this method merits that. Therefore, if minimizing the price is not important than guarantying a very high level of robustness and efficiency of our PV system, the proposed method is a suitable choice to be used.

Chapter 6

Summary, conclusion and future work

- Summary of Work and Conclusion
- Suggestions for Future Work

1. Summary of Work and Conclusion

The thesis begins with a critical review of several MPPT techniques used to track the maximum power point (MPP) of PV system. They are categorized into three groups. First, the conventional methods namely perturb and observe (P&O), incremental conductance (INC) and direct duty cycle control methods are discussed. The second group comprises of techniques that utilize the PV array and power converter characteristics. The last group is based on soft computing approaches. These include methods such as fuzzy logic control (FLC), artificial neural network (ANN) and partial swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm. The merits and drawbacks of each method are highlighted. Then, INC algorithm is found suitable to propose a low-cost PV system with several improvements.

To simulate our proposed methods, the PV panel is modeled. Therefore, the PV panel's parameters are extracted using Mathworks tool "PV Array", hence by using these parameters a PV panel and a PV array are modeled on Matlab/Simulink and PSIM, and the results show that the model is in accordance with experimental data of the used panel (MSX-60). In addition, A Proteus model of PV panel is developed and presented in this thesis, thus this model is validated by comparing its data with experimental data and consequently the model is in accordance with experimental data. As a result, this Proteus PV model and electronic boards available in Proteus can be used as a low-cost PV simulator to test the implementation of MPPT algorithm, this simulator makes future modifications on the system much easier to achieve.

Then a modified INC algorithm that can overcome the confusion faced by the conventional INC algorithm is proposed in this thesis. As a result, the tests show that the modified algorithm detects the fast increase of irradiation and makes a correct decision, contrary to the conventional algorithm. Moreover, by using the modified algorithm steady-state oscillations are almost neglected. Hence, the loss of energy is minimized and the efficiency is equal to 98.8 % instead of 96 % obtained by the conventional technique. In addition, another modification is made in the modified INC algorithm, which is the elimination of all division computations found in the conventional INC algorithm. This has rendered the algorithm structure simpler and has decreased the required real processing time. Hence, the modified algorithm can be easily implemented by low-cost microcontrollers (as Atmega328 in our case) to minimize system costs. In addition, simulation and experimental results show that the modified algorithm reduces the execution time and as a result make simple the controller process. Consequently, the modified algorithm can track the MPP correctly with faster response and less steady-state oscillations during sudden changes compared to conventional INC algorithm, and

that is thanks to the simple structure of the modified algorithm. Note that the result obtained by Proteus simulation is nearly the same obtained by experimental work. As a result, we can base on this Proteus test bench to check the excellent performance of such MPPT algorithm.

On the other hand in this thesis, a modified variable step-size is presented to perform correctly in case of sudden irradiance variation. Then, three manners of tests (MIL/SIL/PIL) mostly used for automotive and aeronautical embedded system are employed to validate the functionality and robustness of the modified variable step INC algorithm. As a result, the responses of the three tests are in accordance with the MPPT algorithm requirements. Hence this work contributes to achieve the objective of DO-178C and ISO 26262 standards. In addition, the results show that the modified algorithm avoids the steady-state oscillations and increases the tracking speed under sudden irradiance variation. In light of that, the MPPT is tested on STM32F4 Discovery board; therefore, the performance obtained will be the same by using a real PV panel. Consequently, the PIL test can be used as a low-cost solution to test the hardware implementation of MPPT algorithm under different conditions of irradiation and temperature. So, by using these kinds of tests, we took advantage of safety level integrated in automotive and aeronautical embedded systems. And In this sense, integrating the MPPT embedded system in the automotive or the aeronautical area will possible.

On the other side, for a very high level of robustness and efficiency of our PV system, it is required to use a powerful method. Therefore in this thesis, Kalman filter based MPPT algorithm is proposed. Then, we compared the proposed method with the conventional INC algorithm to prove Kalman efficiency under stable and variable environmental conditions. The results obtained showed a better performance for the proposed method when compared to the conventional INC algorithm. The efficiency obtained by Kalman is better than the obtained by the INC. The oscillations generated by the INC are high compared to Kalman. We can conclude that Kalman filter is better when it is used as MPPT than the conventional INC algorithm. It is true that to implement Kalman filter based MPPT, a stronger microcontroller including a great memory, a high clock frequency, and floating-point computation is required and this increases the cost of our PV system. But the high performance obtained by this method merits that. Therefore, if minimizing the cost is not important than guarantying a very high level of robustness and efficiency of our PV system, the proposed method is a suitable choice to be used.

In a nutshell, this thesis proposed two solutions, the first one is for low-cost applications with a good performance by using the modified INC, and the second is for higher performance and critical applications by using Kalman filter.

2. Suggestions for Future Works

In this thesis, several contributions are presented. However, there remain potentially new findings in the area of MPPT control and solar energy that can still be explored. These can be summarized in the following section.

2.1. Design an improved MPPT method for tracking the MPP under partial shading condition

When a PV Panel is subjected to partial shading, its P-V curves exhibit multiple peaks with several local and one global peak (GP). The drawback with the conventional MPPT, is that for the majority of the cases, the algorithm is likely to trap at the local peak, simply because it could not differentiate the local with the GP. Consequently, it oscillates around the vicinity of the local peak and will remain in that location indefinitely. As a result, output power is reduced. Therefore, it would be of interest to design an improved MPPT method which is capable of tracking the MPP under partial shading condition

2.2. Extended Kalman filter based MPPT

Chapter 5 describes the design and implementation of Kalman filter based MPPT algorithm, but the hardware implementation of this method is not made. Therefore, it would be of interest to implement this method in a microcontroller or a DSP. In addition, it would be of interest to design the MPPT algorithm using the extended Kalman filter (EKF) which can handle the nonlinearity of the PV characteristics.

2.3. Automatic cleaning system for the PV panel, solar tracker and PV system as a connected object

Other methods that can be used to optimize the PV energy are: Solar tracker and Automatic cleaning system for the PV panel. Therefore, it would be exciting to propose a PV system with the following functionalities:

- (i) Automatic cleaning system.
- (ii) Sun Tracker system.
- (iii) MPPT controller.

On the other hand, make the PV panel as a connected object by using the Internet of Things (IoT) technology, this can present several benefits such as remote control of PV system and monitor the PV energy as well as the fault detection.

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APPENDIX A

List of Data

- MATLAB/Simulink Model of Photovoltaic Cell, Panel and Array:

<https://github.com/motahhir/MATLAB-Simulink-Model-of-Photovoltaic-Cell-Panel-and-Array->

- MPPT in PSIM Software:

<https://github.com/motahhir/MPPT-in-PSIM-Software>

- PV Panel in Proteus:

<https://github.com/motahhir/PV-Panel-in-Proteus>

- PV panel under shading and implementation of DMPPT:

<https://github.com/motahhir/PV-panel-under-shading-and-implementation-of-DMPPT>

- Data for: MIL and SIL and PIL tests for MPPT algorithm Paper:

<https://github.com/motahhir/Data-for-MIL-and-SIL-and-PIL-tests-for-MPPT-algorithm-Paper>

- Data for: Development of a low-cost PV system using an improved INC algorithm and a PV panel Proteus model:

<https://github.com/motahhir/MPPT-in-Proteus>

- Data for: Photovoltaic system with quantitative comparative between an improved MPPT and existing INC and P&O methods under fast varying of solar irradiation:

<https://github.com/motahhir/Data-for-Photovoltaic-system-with-quantitative-comparative-between-an-improved-MPPT-and-existing-IN>

APPENDIX B

List of publications

➤ **Patents application (OMPIC)**

1. **Motahhir, S.**, El Majid, B., & El Ghzizal, A. Rideaux avec des barres solaires lumineuses autonomes, mobiles et modulables.
2. **Motahhir, S.**, El Majid, B., & El Ghzizal, A. Collecteur solaire parabolique à double face avec système de refroidissement.

➤ **PUBLICATIONS**

• Papers published in international and indexed journals

1. **Motahhir, S.**, El Hammoumi, A., & El Ghzizal, A. (2019). The Most Used MPPT Algorithms: Review and the Suitable Low-cost Embedded Board for Each Algorithm. *Journal of Cleaner Production (Elsevier)*, 118983.
2. M. Boussetta, **S. Motahhir**, R. El Bachtiri, A. Allouhi, M. Khanfara, and Y. Chaibi, (2019). Design and Embedded Implementation of a Power Management Controller for Wind-PV-Diesel Microgrid System. *International Journal of Photoenergy (Hindawi)*, In press.
- 3.
4. El Majid, B., **Motahhir, S.**, & El Ghzizal, A. (2019). Parabolic bifacial solar panel with the cooling system: concept and challenges. *SN Applied Sciences (Springer Nature)*, 1(10), 1176.
5. Errouha, M., Derouich, A., Nahid-Mobarakeh, B., **Motahhir, S.**, & El Ghzizal, A. (2019). Improvement control of photovoltaic based water pumping system without energy storage. *Solar Energy (Elsevier)*, 190, 319-328.
6. Errouha, M., Derouich, A., **Motahhir, S.**, Zamzoum, O., El Ouanjli, N., & El Ghzizal, A. (2019). Optimization and control of water pumping PV systems using fuzzy logic controller. *Energy Reports (Elsevier)*, 5, 853-865.
7. El Ouanjli, N., Derouich, A., El Ghzizal, A., **Motahhir, S.**, Chebabhi, A., El Mourabit, Y., & Taoussi, M. (2019). Modern improvement techniques of direct torque control for induction motor drives-a review. *Protection and Control of Modern Power Systems (Springer Nature)*, 4(1), 11.
8. El Ouanjli, N., **Motahhir, S.**, Derouich, A., El Ghzizal, A., Chebabhi, A., & Taoussi, M. (2019). Improved DTC strategy of doubly fed induction motor using fuzzy logic controller. *Energy Reports (Elsevier)*, 5, 271-279.

9. **Motahhir, S.**, Hammoumi, A. E., Ghzizal, A. E., & Derouich, A. (2019). *Open hardware/software test bench for solar tracker with virtual instrumentation*. Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments (**Elsevier**), 31, 9-16.
10. **Motahhir, S.**, Chalh, A., El Ghzizal, A., & Derouich, A. (2018). *Development of a Low-cost PV System using an improved INC algorithm and a PV panel Proteus model*. Journal of Cleaner Production (**Elsevier**), 204, 355-365.
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APPENDIX C

Thesis presentation:

<https://fr.slideshare.net/saadmotahhir/presentation-soutenance-v5-148007693>