INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH, IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

ISSN: 2454-132X
Impact Factor: 6.078
(Volume 7, Issue 3 - V7I3-2115)
Available online at: https://www.ijariit.com

Plan and simulation of an ANFIS MPPT controller for Solar Power Application in MATLAB

Shiwani Singh
sshiwani.singh06@gmail.com
Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology, and Sciences, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Pratibha Tiwari
pratibha.tiwari@shuats.in
Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology, and Sciences, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

In this paper we present a savvy control procedure for the MPP following of a photovoltaic (PV) framework utilizing versatile neuro-fluffy surmising framework (ANFIS) under factor sun oriented light conditions. For this a sunlight based photovoltaic module and a DC/DC Boost converter is created in MATLAB/SIMULINK climate. At first, MPPT regulators were planned utilizing Perturbation and Observation (P&O) techniques. Be that as it may, this traditional strategy can't adequately follow quickly changing occurrence sunlight based illumination levels. Henceforth, a savvy MPPT regulator was planned utilizing ANFIS tool kit which draws a lot of energy and creates quick reaction under constantly changing working conditions. The PV module with proposed MPPT regulator was investigated in independent mode. The significant burden with PV framework is its questionable and discontinuous force yield which relies upon climate conditions. PV module alone can't supply solid capacity to the separated burden successfully. To anticipate the force provided to the heap under various working conditions affectability examination has been done for the PV framework with planned MPPT regulator.

Keywords: *Solar Cell, Photovoltaic, P&O, ANN, ANFIS, MPP, MPPT, Fuzzy Logic, Buck-Boost Converter*

1. BACKGROUND

The generation of solar-powered photovoltaic energy conversion, which can directly transform solar energy into DC electricity, aims to be a sustainable green energy source.In the past few decades, scientists have demonstrated a high level of interest in PV technologies. Progress in cell performance and device stability has provided broad acceptance both for interactive as well as stand-alone power production sectors through the PV power generation technology [1]. Viable growth in global PV- based electricity production often considerably reduces fossil fuel reliance and demand.A non-linear feature is the observed in output voltage vs. current curve of the solar cells[2]. From the non-linear relation it could be established that a particular point which, is the so-called maximal power point (MPP) of the PV-cell under certain intensity of light and temperature [3].

In addition, market demand is increasing considerably for photovoltaic (PV) generationof energy also in power systems as well as distributors. At just the end of 2014, the global photovoltaic capability was 178GW and by the end of 2021 it could grow by 10% and in the next four years it will reach a minimum of 450GW. In this sense, Algeriahas initiated an aggressive renewable energies (REn) policy for the diversification of energy supplies and a balanced energy use [4]. In view of the hot, dry and sunny climate, which is suitable for solar power use, the 20% increase for renewable energy production is anticipated by 2021 [5][6].

Quite apart from the recent improvements in factors related to photovoltaics use, also including lowering costs, the PV-cell efficiencies and improving essential structural implementations, [7] the low-energy transformation produced by the PV systems continues to be a significant issue when it comes to the use of PV systems in power generation and is crucial to the precision of the MPPT. The strong reliance on environmental conditions is another problem for PV-based power generations, including ambient temperature and solar irradiance [8].

Even then, because of the high construction costs for PV arrays and the associated facilities, the awareness of PV systems remains a big challenge. In addition, due to
directly depending on environmental factors, photovoltaic solar electricity generation lacks confidence [9]. The addition of a reliable

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maximum power point tracking (MPPT)controller is important also because cost of PV devices and their low performances (between 10 and 23 percent) [5][10]; in this context MPPT means getting a maximum power out of the PV power generation.

2. METHOD

The current-voltage-power (I-V-P) highlight of PV frameworks is non-straight, because of sporadic examples of sun based irradiance, temperature and burden impedance. There is for the most part the V-P bend, known as the Maximum Power Point (MPP) which works with greatest proficiency and augments the yield force of all PV systems[3]. The framework likewise has its own P-V bend. Just when radiation is available is most extreme energy created from the sun powered PV framework. Absence of irradiance makes providing the vital prerequisite for load testing. Subsequently, the sun oriented PV framework that gives a solitary burden is connected to the network to address this disservice.

3. PHOTOVOLTAIC MODELING

Identical Electric Circuit of Photovoltaic Cell

The new voltage terminal highlights for PV cells have been numerically characterized. The single outstanding condition, which models a PV cell and is broadly concurred as addressing the trademark conduct of the cell, is gotten from the mechanics of this association. For polycrystalline silicon cells a twofold remarkable condition can be utilized to address something similar:

$$I = I_{ph} - I_s\left(\frac{\exp(q.(V + IR_S))}{N.K.T} - I\right) - \frac{(V + IR_S)}{R_{sh}}$$

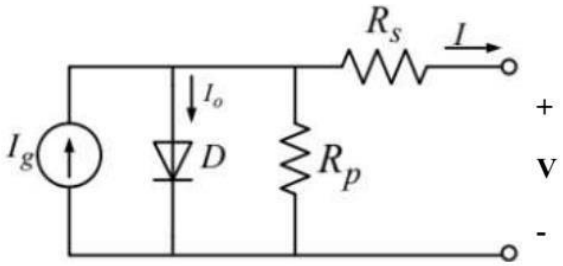

Figure 1: Ideal PV cell's equivalent circuit using a single diode

$$I = I_g - I_o - I_p \qquad (1)$$

$$I = I_g - I_o \{e^{a[V+\frac{IR_S}{R_p}]} \quad kVT\} - \frac{V + IR_S}{} \qquad (2)$$

where, I is the current generated by solar cell, I_g is the incident light generated current (A); (which, is directly proportional to the solar irradiation), I_o represents the leakage current or reverse saturation of the diode, a represent the electron charge (1.6x10-19C),T denotes temperature of the cell (in Kelvin), V denotes solar cell's output voltage (V),R_s denotes the resistance in series (Ω), Rp denotes the shunt resistance connected in parallel (Ω) and k represents diode's ideality constant (Boltzmann constant).

Table 1: Key specifications of 70W PV module

Parameters	Value
Maximum power (Pm)	70W
Maximum Voltage (Vm)	20.1V
Total No.of cells in Series	Ns 36
Open circuit voltage (Voc)	21.06V
Current at max power (Im)	4.2A
Short circuit current (Isc)	3.83A
Total No.of cells in Parallel (Np)	1

4. ADAPTIVE NEURO FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM

ANFIS is a learning innovation for input information utilizing Fuzzy Logic to make an interpretation of contributions to a normal result, which can be weighed into a progressively coordinated neural organization that guides contributions to yield. ANFIS fuses the upsides of the two strategies for PC learning (Fuzzy Logic and neural organizations). An ANFIS is utilized to set the boundaries of a fluffy derivation framework (FIS) by utilizing strategies of learning by the Neural Network [20].

The ANFIS tool compartment makes a Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) with a given information/yield maped data, whose participation work models can be adjusted utilizing back proliferation calculation or consolidating the most un-square guideline and

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back engendering calculation. This learning interaction is known as the strategy for mixture learning. This empowers liquid designs to profit with the data they model.

5. METHODOLOGY FOR ANFIS MPPT

Information and yield information sets[9] are crucial for screen the MPPT with ANFIS model. This informational collections are gotten from the operational limitations of the framework. Preparing information can be gathered in two distinct manners. The first is to assemble information on the continuous framework; the second is to reenact an exact applied structure for the PV module[10]. Attributable to the inconsistency of the climate and the inability to screen climate conditions, the assortment of information from the genuine - time application was truly difficult. Thus, preparing information was assembled solely after execution of the powerful PV module from reproductions in this examination [14].

To include and foresee the greatest yield power from the PV module, the proposed ANFIS subordinate MPPT model takes the operational temperature and illumination [13]. The genuine yield force of the sunlight based PV module is dictated by detecting working current and voltage at a similar working light and temperature [20].

Correlation of the predicated energy and estimated energy and blunders of the useful sign generator is made to a proportion fundamental (PI) controller[9]. The PWM generator

gets the functioning sign from the PI regulator. In contrast with the performing signal, the PWM signal is delivered at higher frequencies of the transporter signals. The transmitter signal recurrence utilized is 25kHz. The PWM signal created changes the DC-DC converter handling period to change the PV module's working MPP. Figure 2 address the information stream chart for the ANFIS based MPPT regulator.

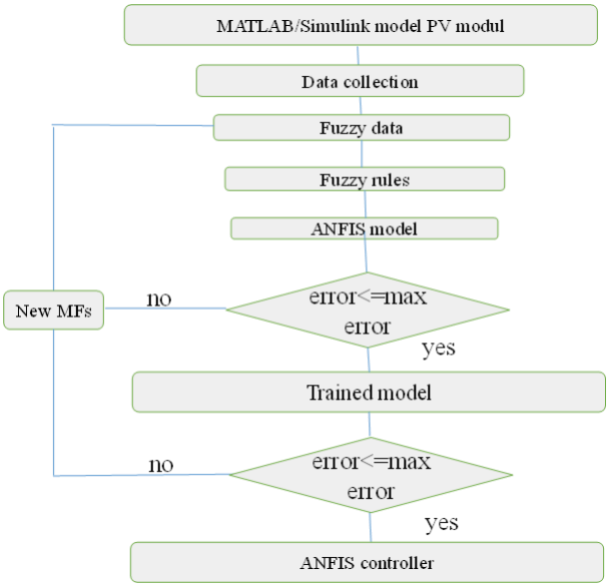

Fig. 2: Data flow-diagram for the ANFIS based MPPT controller

6. RESULTS

The MPPT regulator causes PV board to work to arrive at full force at a given mark of activity. In the sky, both the temperature and the cloud permit the light qualities and the exhibition of the PV to change quickly. Hence, the energy produced by the board consistently fluctuates. ANFIS-MPPT regulator can comply with these unexpected changes and get full force at each working point in a steady design, as can be seen from the figures.

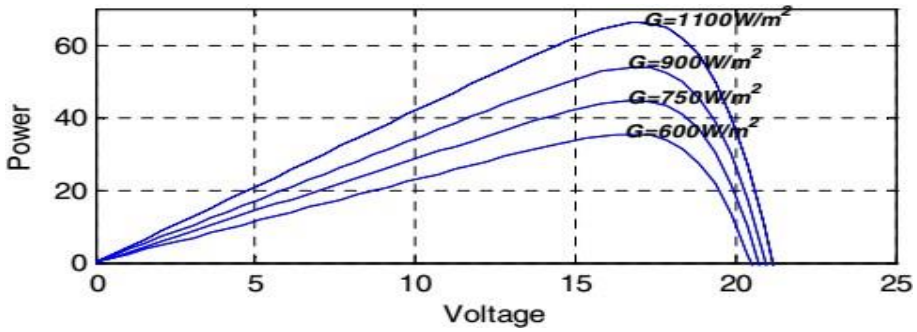

Fig. 3: Power-voltage characteristics of PV system for various irradiance (G)

7. CONCLUSION

It has been seen that sun oriented radiation influences explicitly sunlight based cell power and the open circuit Voltage in the wake of drawing of sun based cell I-V and P-V bends by differing two significant boundaries. In the scope of 600W/m2 radiation esteems

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were changed to 1100 W/m2, and force and voltage execution were accounted for. In any case, the photograph current has a checked impact.

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