

Simulation and analysis of an isolated full-bridge DC/DC boost converter operating with a modified perturb and observe maximum power point tracking algorithm

Calebe A. Matias
Giordani Pacifico Medeiros
Pedro H. F. Moraes
Bruno de A. Fernandes
Aylton J. Alves
Experimental and Technological Research and
Study Group (NExT)
Federal Institute of Goiás (IFG), Goiânia,
Brazil
Email: calebeabrenhosa@gmail.com

Wesley P. Calixto
Geovanne P. Furriel
School of Electrical, Mechanical and Computer
Engineering
Federal University of Goiás (UFG), Goiânia,
Brazil
Email: w.p.calixto@ieee.org

Abstract— the purpose of the present study is to simulate and analyze an isolated full-bridge DC/DC boost converter, for photovoltaic panels, running a modified perturb and observe maximum power point tracking method. The zero voltage switching technique was used in order to minimize the losses of the converter for a wide range of solar operation. The efficiency of the power transfer is higher than 90% for large solar operating points. The panel enhancement due to the maximum power point tracking algorithm is 5.06%.

Index Terms—energy efficiency, geometric Brownian motion, Monte Carlo simulation, performance measurement and verification, solar water heating.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE concern to produce clean energy is relevant in T_{view} of the global warming and pollution. The search for new technologies to improve power conversion of renewable energy sources is the focus of studies and discussions in many academics centers and industries across the globe [1].

Photovoltaic (PV) panels are made of photosensitive semi- conductors. Their semiconductor cells are hit by solar radiation and produce a difference of potential. The problem is that panels cannot deliver the maximum power by their own considering the impedance matching principle. That is the main reason for using a power

converter running a maximum power point tracking (MPPT) algorithm [2].

DC/DC converters are used to change the impedance seen by any source, due to control of the trigger circuit of these switches [3]. A DC/DC converter is needed when speaking at tracking the maximum power of an energy source, as a photovoltaic panel [4].

The analysis of the behavior and power transfer ratios of a converter can determine its efficacy on deliver the maximum power to the load. A computer simulation provides lots of information about these characteristics. This can be used to help the development of a real converter [5].

This paper aims to analyze the power transfer ratios and the modified perturb and observe (P&O) MPPT performance of an isolated full-bridge DC/DC boost converter considering the power loss on its components in order to verify the feasibility of the development of a real device [6], [7].

In order to minimize the losses on the switches of the converter the zero voltage switching technique was applied to trigger the MOSFETs.

To perform the analysis of the results and approach of the electrical model of a photovoltaic panel was made for generating its characteristic curve. Later, there were made an analysis of the operation of the DC-DC converter and observations on the MPPT technique.

II. METHODOLOGY

A simulation was performed aiming to analyze the power transfer ratio for a wide range of solar operation and the MPPT method.

A. Materials

The selected PV panel was KC200GT from KYOCERA, with 54 cells. Its main electrical performance under standard test conditions (irradiance $1000W/m^2$, AM 1.5 spectrum and module temperature at $25^\circ C$) data are shown in Table I. The simulation was performed with SPICE software (Simulation Program with Integrated Circuits Emphasis).

TABLE I
ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE UNDER STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS

Maximum Power	200W (+10% / -5%)
Maximum Power Voltage	26.3V
Maximum Power Current	7.61A
Open circuit Voltage	32.9V
Short circuit Current	8.21A
Max System Voltage	600V
Temperature Coefficient of V_{OC}	$-1.23 \times 10^{-1} V/^\circ C$
Temperature Coefficient of I_{SC}	$3.18 \times 10^{-3} A/^\circ C$
Area	$1.41 m^2$

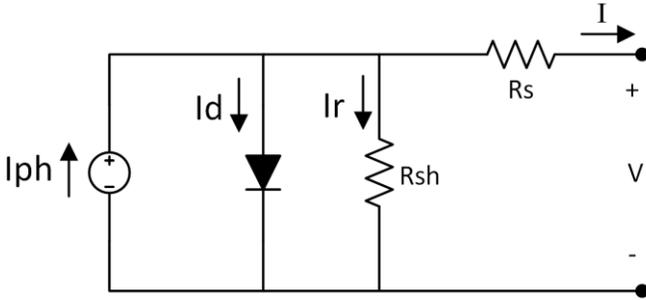


Fig. 1. Single-diode model of the photovoltaic module.

B. Electrical model of a photovoltaic panel

There are several electrical models that describe the behavior of a photovoltaic panel, among them stands out the model with one diode, one series resistance and one resistor in parallel [8], [9], as shown in Fig. 1.

Applying Kirchhoff's law on the circuit, the equation of the load current is obtained as in (1).

$$I = I_{ph} - I_d - I_r \quad (1)$$

Where I_{ph} is the current generated by the photovoltaic effect, I_d is the current in the diode and I_r is the current in R_{sh} .

The I_{ph} current is dependent on the solar radiation and temperature as (2).

$$I_{ph} = [I_{ph,sc} + K_i(T - T_{sc})] \frac{G}{G_{sc}} \quad (2)$$

Where $I_{ph,c}$ is the current generated by the photovoltaic effect under standard conditions, K_i is the temperature coefficient of the short circuit current, T_{sc} is the temperature at standard conditions ($25^\circ C$), G_{sc} is the radiation at standard conditions ($1000W/m^2$).

The current in the diode (I_d) has a non-linear characteristic and is dependent on such factors as the saturation current (I_0), the Boltzmann constant (k), the electron charge (q), the ideality factor (a_1) and the number of cells in series (n_s) as (3).

$$I_D = I_0 \left\{ \exp \left[\frac{q \times (V + I \times R_s)}{n_s \times k \times T \times a_1} \right] - 1 \right\} \quad (3)$$

The calculation of the saturation current considers the temperature coefficient of open circuit voltage (K_v), temperature coefficient of short circuit current (K_i), the short circuit current I_{sc} under standard conditions ($I_{s,sc}$) and the open circuit voltage under standard conditions ($V_{oc,sc}$) as (4).

$$I_0 = \frac{I_{s,sc} + k_i(T - T_{sc})}{\exp \left[\frac{q (V_{oc,sc} + k_v(T - T_{sc}))}{(n_s \times K \times T)} \right] - 1} \quad (4)$$

The current through the resistor in parallel is as (5).

$$I_R = \frac{V + I \times R_s}{R_{sh}} \quad (5)$$

There are two other important parameters needed to be calculated: the value of R_{sh} and R_s . These values lead the calculated maximum power point match the experimental maximum power point ($V_{mp} \times I_{mp}$). An iteration algorithm, under PyLab environment, that increases the value of R_s to estimate the $I_{ph,c}$, I_{ph} and R_{sh} values as (2), (6) and (7).

$$I_{ph,sc} = \frac{R_{sh} + R_s}{R_{sh}} I_{sc,sc} \quad (6)$$

$$R_{sh} = \frac{V_{mp}(V_{mp} + I_{mp} \times R_s)}{[V_{mp} + I_{ph} - I_d - P_{max,E}]} \quad (7)$$

The characteristic curve of the photovoltaic panel was obtained using a computational algorithm. The following values of parallel (R_{sh}) and series (R_s) resistances used on simulation were:

$$R_{sh} = 158.66\Omega$$

$$R_s = 0.0053\Omega$$

C. Modified perturb and observe MPPT method

This method was proposed by [7]. The classical P&O MPPT algorithm considers that the PV power variation is caused by only the PV voltage perturbation. In fact the PV power is influenced by both the converter and the environmental conditions, such as irradiance and temperature.

During rapidly irradiance changing period, on conventional P&O method, there is a wrong control signal due to simple observation of the PV power and voltage reference. Fig. 2 represents the PV power curve at irradiance I_1 and irradiance I_2 . Considering that the conventional P&O algorithm is running from point A to point B, trying to reach point D, at irradiance I_1 , so the control signal must increase the voltage from V_1 to a short period of time (Δt) and soon back to irradiance I_1 , the converter might read the power at point C and the next control signal must decrease power, for with the increasing voltage and the power reduction the algorithm will try to reach the maximum power point running the opposite way of the real condition, point D. So the conventional perturb and observe method fails to track the maximum power point [7].

To fix this issue a modified P&O MPPT algorithm is needed. This method consists in distinguish the power variation caused by the MPPT control and the irradiance. This can be done by adding a PV power measurement between of control period. The diagram in Fig. 3 illustrates the process. Where $dP_{0.5}$, shown in (8), is the power difference between the middle-point ($dP_{k-0.5}$) and

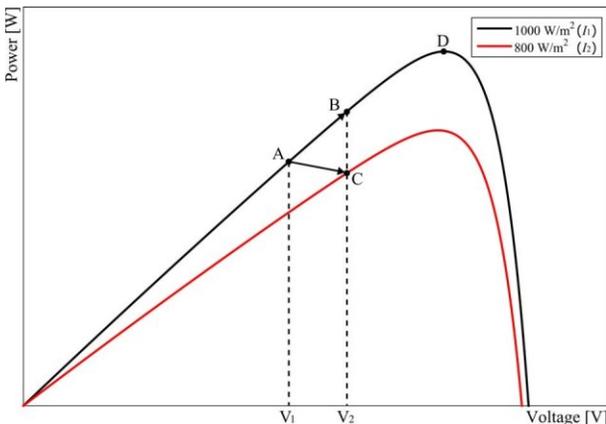


Fig. 2: Control signal analysis of the conventional P&O.

the starting point (dP_{k-1}), which contains the power of both solar radiation and MPPT control; dP_1 , shown in (9), contains the power caused by only the irradiance variation and dP , shown in (10), is the power caused by only the MPPT control [10] [7].

$$dP_{0.5} = P(k - 0.5) - P(k - 1) \quad (8)$$

$$dP_1 = P(k) - P(k - 0.5) \quad (9)$$

$$dP = dP_{0.5} - dP_1 \quad (10)$$

So the algorithm uses the power variation caused by only the MPPT control signal to track the maximum power point. This fixes the problem of the conventional P&O method.

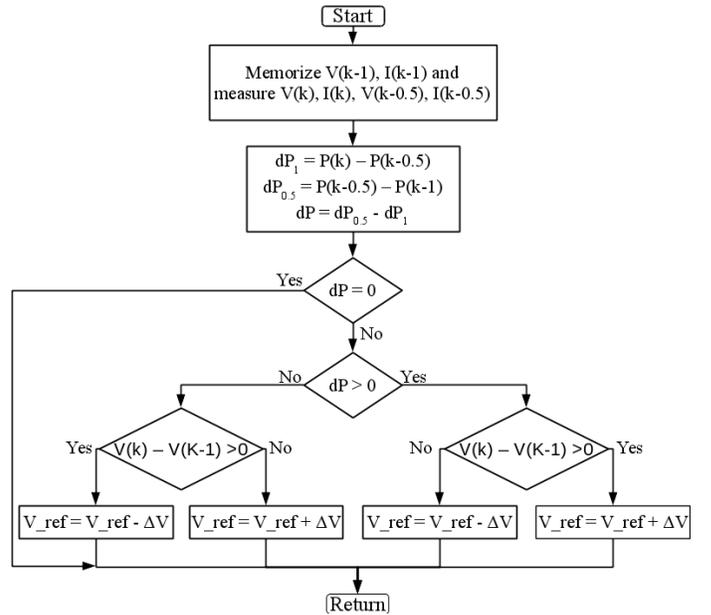


Fig. 3: Modified P&O algorithm method.

III. SIMULATION AND RESULTS

Using SPICE software a simulation was performed to determine the voltage and current values of each component.

The schematic in Fig. 4 represents the circuit used in the simulation. An algorithm running the mathematic model of the solar panel provides the voltage V_{PV} to DC-DC converter.

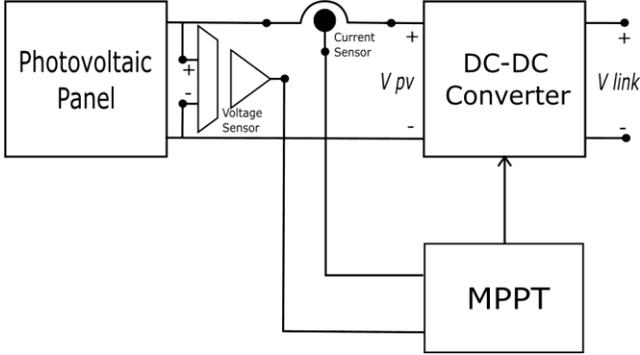


Fig. 4: Schematic of the circuit used in simulation.

A. Operating mode of full-bridge DC/DC boost converter

The isolated full-bridge DC/DC converter, depicted in Fig. 5, working as a step-up or boost converter. V_{PV} is the operating voltage of the photovoltaic panel, which can be varied until the open circuit voltage limit (V_{oc}). The use of C_{PV} decoupling capacitor is recommended to prevent the effects of high frequency current ripple generated by the converter, in the photovoltaic panel.

The MOSFETs are used to generate an alternating waveform in the primary of the transformer with a duty

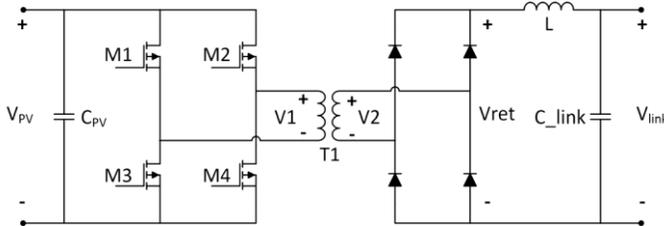


Fig. 5: DC-DC Isolated Full Bridge Power Converter Circuit.

cycle frequency equals 110 kHz. Fig. 6 shows the actuation cycle of the MOSFETs and the waveform generated in the primary of the transformer (V1). A charge/discharge time on the MOSFETs generate losses for there is voltage and current over them at the same time. To minimize these losses a Zero Voltage Switching (ZVS) technique is used. Therefore a time period in which the voltage at the primary of the transformer (V1) remains zero due to the use of this technique, so the switching time of the MOSFETs are different, depicted in Fig. 6.

The transformer amplifies the voltage at a ratio of n . The next stage is rectifying this voltage and then filters the current e voltage ripple through the inductor L and

the capacitor C_{Link} .

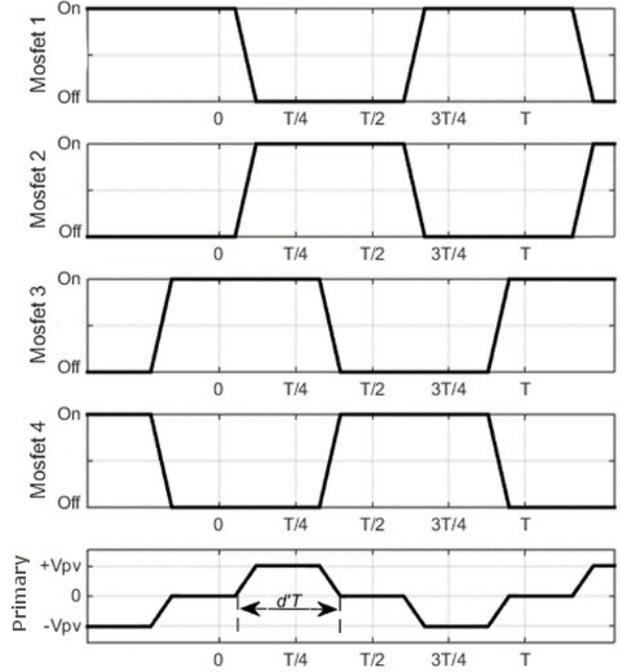


Fig. 6: MOSFETs waveform of the converter.

The DC link voltage is:

$$V_{link} = n \times V_{PV} \times 2d' \quad (11)$$

The duty cycle of the MOSFETs switching is equal D , where $D = 2 \cdot d'$. The voltage blanking time (voltage equals zero) in the primary of the transformer (V1) is changed by the duty cycle of effective work $d' = D/2$, as depicted in Fig 6.

The simulation was performed under standard conditions, so the commercial electronic components are specified for its limits values. A load resistance was attached at the DC-DC converter, so measurements can be made. The voltage and current values were observed on each component; therefore the list of commercial components is determined, seen in Table II.

The performance analysis of the DC/DC converter is performed using the specification of the components of the Table II. A 1:18 transformer ratio was used to elevate the voltage to the desired level.

After running a new simulation, varying the solar radiation, the values on the Table III was obtained. This information shows that the converter works properly under wide range of solar operation points and it keeps the efficiency higher than 90% for operation points above 5%. When the solar panel is operating under low solar radiation the converter loses the efficiency and the MPPT algorithm does not work effectively.

Fig. 7 represents the output power of the panel due to suddenly irradiance variation. When the irradiance gets from $1000W/m^2$ to $800W/m^2$ the output power decreases. The implemented modified P&O MPPT has a better dynamic response than the classic.

B. Modified P&O MPPT analysis

The modified P&O MPPT method was proposed to correct the MPPT control signal during rapidly solar radiation changing. During steady state both methods work properly, but when the irradiance changes suddenly the recovery time on the modified algorithm is faster than the classic.

TABLE II
COMPONENTS USED IN THE SIMULATION

Component	Specification
Panel KC200GT	200W
C_{in}	330uF
Mosfets	$R_{son} = 0.07\Omega$, 16 A, 60V
Diodes	1000V, 2A
L	12mH, 5 Ω
Transformer	1: 18
C_{link}	30uF, 450V
C_{out}	1000nF, 275 Vac

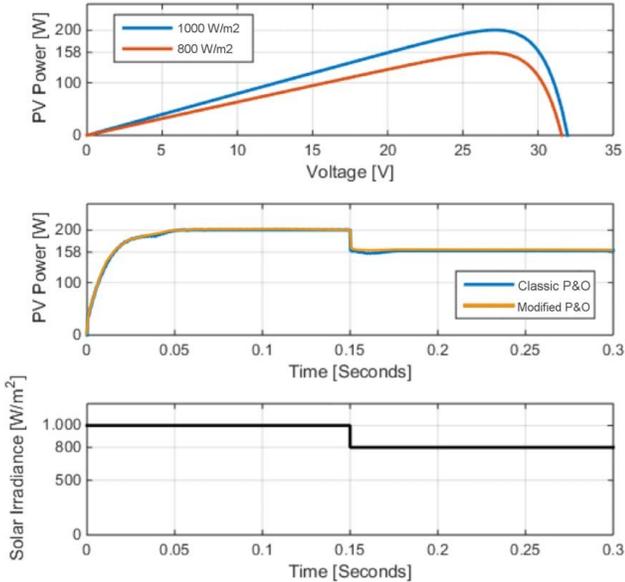


Fig. 7: Modified P&O MPPT response.

The efficiency of the panel, η , can be evaluated as:

$$\eta = \frac{\int_0^T p(t)dt}{A_c \int_0^T G(t)dt} \quad (12)$$

where $p(t)$ is the power output of the panel, $G(t)$ is the solar radiation and A_c is the area of the panel.

A comparison between the panel efficiency under the conditions depicted in Fig. 7 using both algorithms gives that the conventional and the modified P&O efficiency is respectively 12.24% and 12,86%. So the enhancement on panel efficiency, using the modified P&O method, was 5.06%, compared to classical method.

The efficiency of the panel considers the integration on time interval $[0, T]$, which means as more irradiance variation over the panel, during the time, higher is its efficiency gain, for the time recovering of the power is lower than conventional P&O.

TABLE III
SIMULATION RESULTS OF THE DC-DC CONVERTER.

PV Operation Point	5% (10W)	25% (50W)	50% (100W)	100% (200W)
PV voltage: Medium voltage [V]	24.55	27.35	26.11	26.15
PV current: Average current [A]	0.4304	1.73	3.83	7.65
PV power [W]	10.56	47.42	100.04	200
Duty Cycle [%]	8.17	15.96	24.81	35.48
DC Link voltage: Medium voltage [V]	67.73	146.72	212.66	298.79
DC link current: Average current [A]	0.1354	0.29345	0.424533	0.59759
Power DC Link [V]	9.17	43.05	90.45	179.33
Equivalent load resistance [Ω]	500.22	499.98	499.99	499.99
Efficiency [%]	87	91	90	90

IV. CONCLUSION

The performed simulations with the commercial specified components shows that the isolated full-bridge DC/DC boost converter is efficient because it keeps its efficiency above 90% almost in the entire operation range.

The modified P&O MPPT improved the power conversion compared to the classic method. The panel efficiency enhancement was 5.06%. The results could be better for a real condition of solar radiation, in view of the quick irradiance variation on time due to shadows caused by clouds.

The result shows that the physical implementation of the device is feasible.

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