



power-voltage bend for a PV module. On account of changing sun based insolation and temperature there are more than one top at the PV module yield [4]. The adjustment of these boundaries is a direct result of halfway concealing condition emerging because of various natural circumstances. These previously mentioned regular strategies settles at a nearby top for the situation while fractional concealing happens. Consequently numerous changes are carried out in these MPPT techniques to get to the worldwide pinnacle and various papers exists in such manner [5]-[7].

PSO calculation based MPPT methods gives the benefit that with the tuning of different boundaries in the calculation and making a few changes, the calculation can function admirably in the halfway concealing circumstances. The worldwide greatest can be found out with changing natural circumstances. In this work, PSO based MPPT is performed for various insolation levels.

## 2 PSO Overview

Particle Swarm Optimization is self-learning based calculation strategy applied to take care optimization issues. It come across discovered in 1995 by Eberhart (electrical engineer) and Kennedy (social scientist). This calculation is relevant for worldwide arrangement of an issue characterized in any aspect. In PSO, various particles are arbitrarily chosen in the scope of the arrangement. These arbitrarily acquired particles are the beginning stage for this strategy to start.

When the calculation begins, the particles refreshes its qualities as per two straightforward conditions. These conditions are based with the end goal that the particles in the middle between themselves, refreshes themselves and moves towards the expected answer for the issue.

The two equations on which PSO is based are-

$$v_i(k + 1) = wv_i(k) + c_1r_1(p_{best,i} - x_i(k)) + c_2r_2(g_{best} - x_i(k))$$

$$x_i(k + 1) = x_i(k) + v_i(k + 1)$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$$

where  $x_i$  comment to the point of  $i$ th particle,  $v_i$  comment to the velocity of  $i$ th particle,  $k$  is for number of iteration at which the algorithm is running,  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are the coefficients,  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are the random number with a range between 0 and 1.

$P_{best}$  stores the value of the individual best of respective particle and  $G_{best}$  stores the global best among the different particles.

The step by step diagram of PSO is displayed in Fig. 1

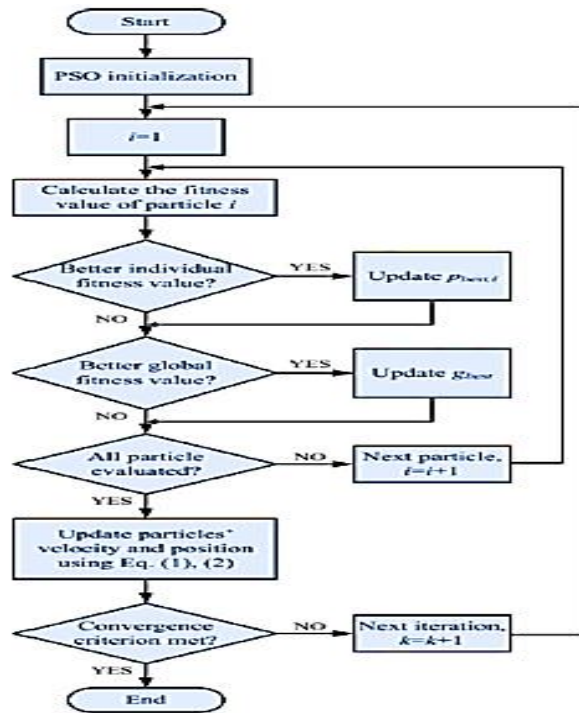


Figure 1 PSO Algorithm

### 3 Methodology Followed

The methodology that is continued in this work to remove greatest power across the PV board is general in nature. The impedance across the PV panel is changed so that the maximum power is acquired across the module. The impedance is shifted across the PV board with a DC-DC converter. The DC-DC converter is middle between the PV board and the load. The expected duty cycle of the converter that gives the most extreme power is determined with the help of the PSO calculation. The whole PV system is implemented in MATLAB. The algorithm is executed in coded form in MATLAB. The overall format of the PV framework with algorithm is displayed in figure 2.

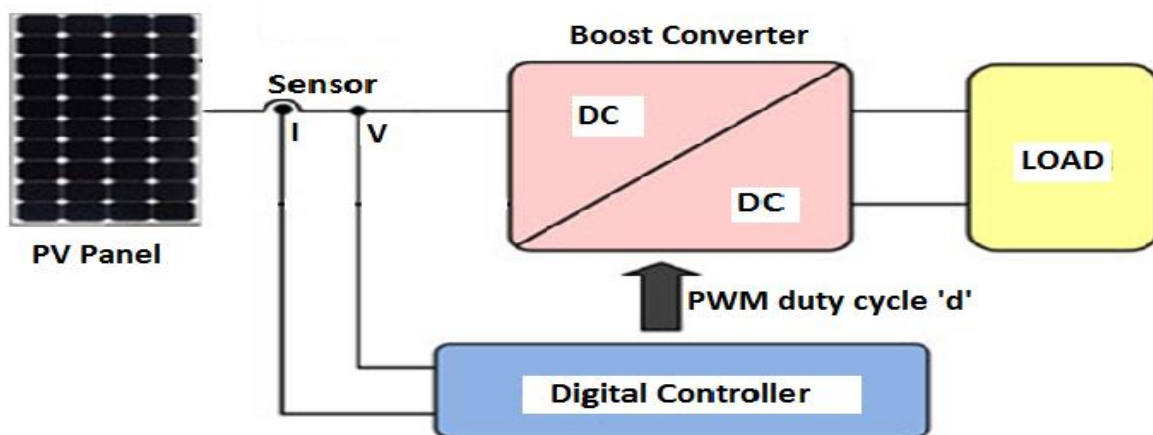


Figure 2 MPPT implementation.



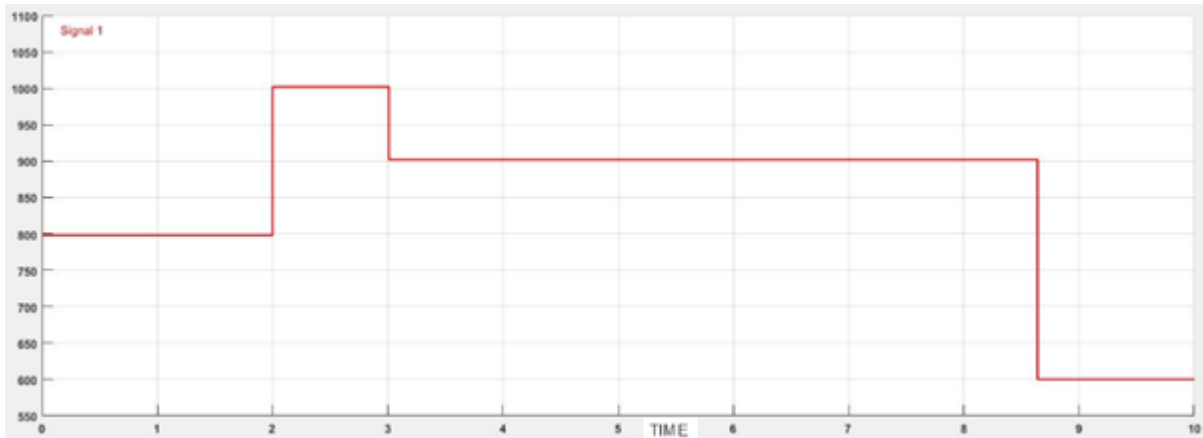


Figure 4 Different insolation level

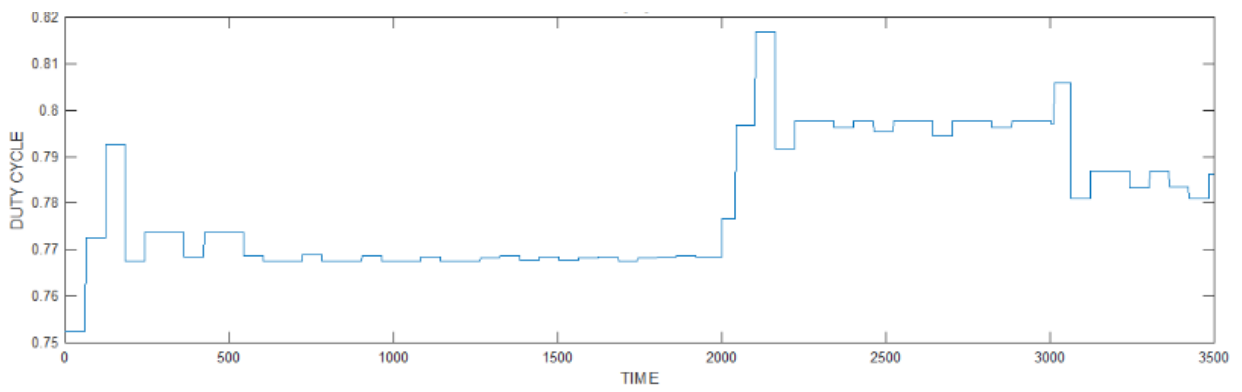


Figure 5 Duty cycle profile

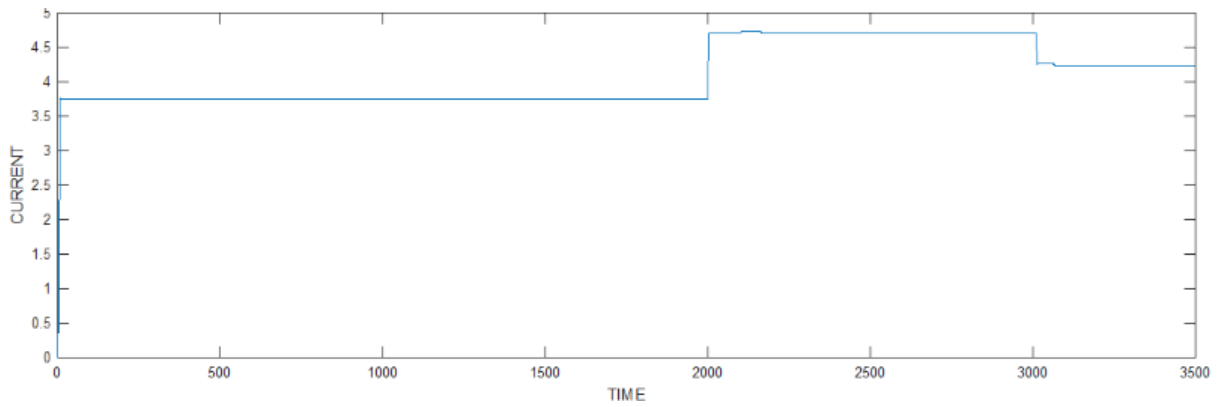


Figure 6 Current profile



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- [4] H. Renaudineau, A. Houari, J. P. Martin, S. Pierfederici, F. M. Tabar, and B. Gerardin, "A new approach in tracking maximum power under partially shaded conditions with consideration of converter losses," *Sol. Energy*, vol. 85, no. 11, pp. 2580–2588, Nov. 2011.
- [7] N. Femia, G. Lisi, G. Petrone, G. Spagnuolo, and M. Vitelli, "Distributed maximum power point tracking of photovoltaic arrays: Novel approach and system analysis," *IEEE Trans. Ind. Electron.*, vol. 55, no. 7, pp. 2610–2621, Jul. 2008.