

# **Fast response MPPT switched charger for the Técnico Solar Boat**

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Introduction to the Research in  
**Electrical and Computer Engineering**

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# Abstract

Resumo do trabalho

**Keywords:** MPPT, MPPT topology, DC-DC Converter

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# Acronyms

<b>IST</b>	Instituto Superior Técnico
<b>TSB</b>	Técnico Solar Boat
<b>MPPT</b>	Maximum Power Point Tracker
<b>MPP</b>	Maximum Power Point
<b>PCB</b>	Printed Circuit Board
<b>CAN</b>	Controller Area Network
<b>USB</b>	Universal Serial Bus
<b>GUI</b>	Graphical User Interface
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Motivation

As the world is reaching a point where pollution is taking over the news, solar panels are one of the main solutions available. In 2024, 7% of the energy produced in the world comes from solar panels, and in Portugal this number rises to 14.5% [1]. Solar energy still plays a miniscule role that it is listed behind the other sources of energy in terms of the contribution for meeting the world's energy demand. But as the years go by, solar energy is becoming more and more relevant, with the cost of solar panels dropping significantly in the last decade.

In comparison to other forms of alternate energy, Photovoltaic energy is relevant due to its availability, simplicity, lower maintenance, environmental friendliness, reliability and many other benefits. More recently, is becoming more and more relevant in the automotive industry, with solar powered cars, boats and robots. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of automotive sector is one of the main contributors to global warming. More than 30% of total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the EU in 2018 came from transport, with 3% of global pollution coming from the maritime sector alone [2] [3]. And that is where the Técnico Solar Boat (TSB) project fits in.

In 2015, TSB was created with the goal of designing and building a solar powered boat to compete in international competitions. Since then, the project has growth and built several vessels. It began with the construction of the first prototype, São Rafael 01 wich had a lot of room to improvement and so São Rafael 02 and 03 were built.

All of these prototypes used solar energy to maximize their range and efficiency. In the first years the energy produced was not much and the all system were commercial available. But as a team of students that want to push the limits of solar power boats and the overall technology, the "built your self" philosophy was presented all over the years. And that is why we started building our own solar panels in 2020 for São Rafael 03. As the years went by, a lot of other systems were designed and built in house but there is still one system that is yet to be developed, the Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT).

The MPPT is a fundamental part of any solar energy system. Its main goal is to maximize the energy extracted from the solar panels by operating them at their Maximum Power Point (MPP). This is done by adjusting the electrical operating point of the modules or array.

## 1.2 Objectives

This project aims to design and implement a MPPT system for solar panels used in the TSB project. The MPPT will convert the energy produced by the solar panel as efficiently as possible with the use of a quality DC-DC converter and the implementation of MPPT algorithms.

So the main objectives of this project are:

- Study and understand the operation of solar panels and MPPT techniques.
- Chose the most suitable DC-DC topology for the MPPT system.
- Design and simulate the MPPT system.
- Implement a fast response control algorithm for MPPT.
- Implement the MPPT system in hardware and develop a Printed Circuit Board (PCB).
- Test and validate the performance of the MPPT system.
- Ensure the safety and reliability of the MPPT system for its integration in the TSB project.
- Provide data to the user about the performance of the solar panel and MPPT system through a Controller Area Network (CAN) communication interface.

By achieving these objectives, the project will contribute for a better control of the system, maximizing the data received from the solar panels to later improve the energy efficiency of the MPPT or even take conclusions about the manufacture quality of the solar panels build by TSB project.

## 1.3 Outline

Explain how the work is organized by chapters.



# 2

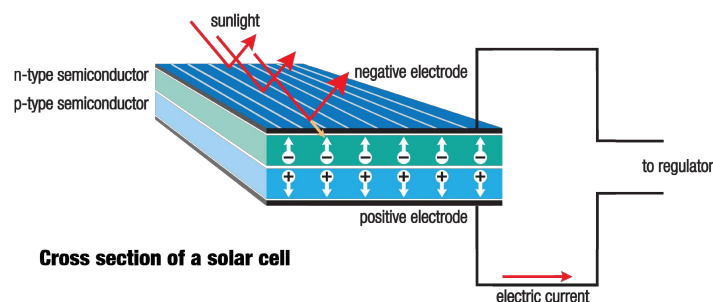
## Background

Before entering into the specific details about the project, in this chapter i will explain some general concepts about solar panels and and how to convert there energy to useful energy. This concepts will help a better understanding of the following chapters.

### 2.1 Solar Panels

Solar panels, also know as Photovoltaic (PV) panels are devices that convert sunlight into electrical energy. Each solar panel is made of multiple solar cells connected in series and/or parallel. As in electrical circuits, the connection type will affect the voltage and current output of the panel. More specifically, series increases voltage and parallel increases current.

Each cell is made of semiconductor materials, usually silicon. This semiconductor is doped with phosphorus, a group V element, to create a negative type layer. On the other side, a layer is doped with boron, a group III element, to create a positive type layer. This creates a p-n junction, which is essential for the photovoltaic effect.

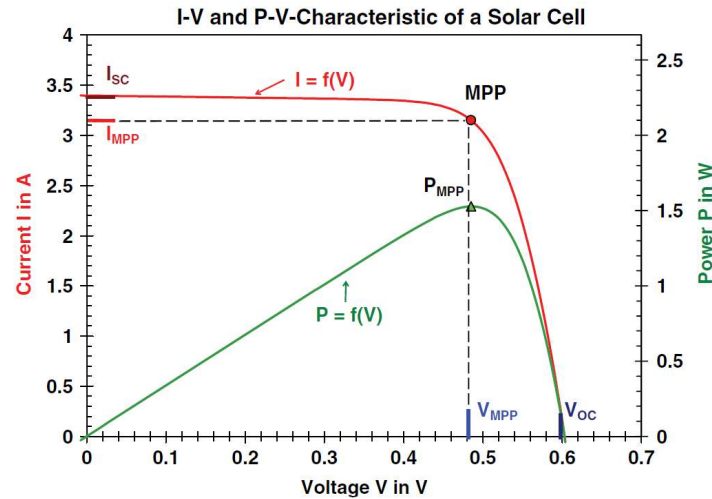


**Figure 2.1:** Principle of operation of a solar panel

When sunlight hits the solar cell, photons from the light energy are absorbed by the semiconductor material. This energy excites electrons, allowing them to break free from their atoms and create electron hole pairs. The electric field at the p-n junction drives these free electrons towards the n-type layer and holes towards the p-type layer, generating a flow of electric current when the cell is connected to an external circuit, [4].

This energy produces a direct current (DC) voltage and current output, which are not constant. Both voltage and current are codependent, so if one suffers variation the other will too. This variation is not

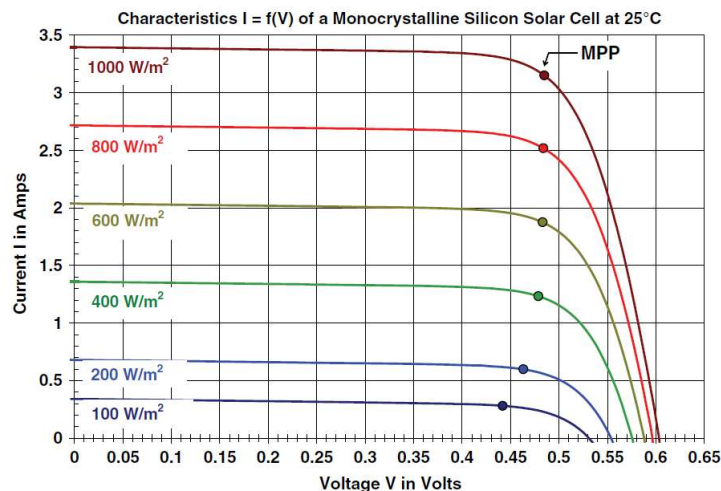
linear and can be represented in an I-V curve, as in Figure 2.2. Also, the power output suffers variations, which can be represented in a P-V curve.



**Figure 2.2:** I-V and P-V curves of a solar panel [4]

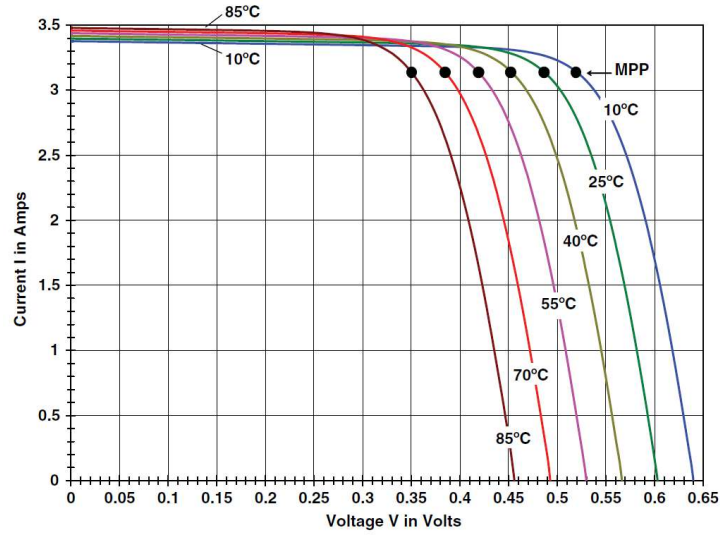
The efficiency of a solar panel depends on various factors, including the quality of the materials used, the design of the cells, and environmental conditions such as temperature and irradiance.

As you can see in Figure 2.3, the variation of the irradiance change the I-V and P-V curve of the solar panel. The increase of irradiance produces more more power by mainly increasing the current output of the panel. On the other hand, the temperature has an opposite effect, Figure 2.4. The increase of temperature produces a decrease in power output, mainly by decreasing the voltage output of the panel.



**Figure 2.3:** I-V curves of a solar panel with cell temperature of 25 °C and variable Irradiance [4]

Both environmental conditions have a meaningful impact on the Maximum Power Point (MPP) of the solar panel and there for on the power output of the system. So, if we want to maximize the power



**Figure 2.4:** I-V curves of a solar panel with  $1KW/m^2$  of irradiance and variable temperature [4]

extracted by the solar panels, we can not use a classic power converter like a buck converter since neither the current nor the voltage are constant. Instead, we need to use a Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT).

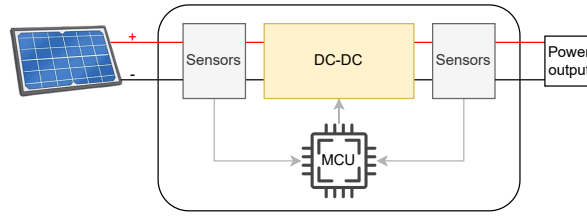
## 2.2 Solar energy production

As discussed in the previous section, solar panels produce a variable DC voltage and current output which depends on environmental conditions. To extract as much energy as possible, commonly an MPPT are used.

An Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT) is a device that is used to optimize the power output from solar panels by continuously tracking and adjusting the operation point of the panels to ensure they operate at their MPP.

To achieve it's goal, an MPPT is usually composed by an DC-DC converter, an microcontroller and some sensors (Figure 2.5). The sensors are used to measure the input variables of the control system (typically voltage and current). The information acquired by this sensors are processed by the microcontroller, which runs an algorithm to determine if the MPP was reached or what needs to be done to reach it. In the second case, the microcontroller sends control signals to the DC-DC converter to adjust its operation accordingly.

Than, the output can be connected to different types of loads, like batteries, DC loads or inverters to convert the energy to alternative current and inject it in the grid (usually in this cases the MPPT is built in with the inverter).



**Figure 2.5:** Top view of a basic MPPT system

## 2.3 MPPT Algorithms

There are plenty of MPPT algorithms, each one with its own advantages and disadvantages. The choice of the algorithm will depend on the specific application, the desired performance, and the available resources.

In this work the aim is to achieve the max efficiency possible of a solar panel installed in a moving boat, which will produce an i-v curve variation due to the quick changes in irradiance caused by changes of inclination and clouds, and also temperature changes due to waves and wind. So the tracking speed and accuracy are the most important factors to consider to be able to follow the MPP in these conditions.

With that in mind, some of the most common algorithms will be briefly explained, so we can choose the most suitable one for this project.

### 2.3.1 Constant Voltage

asa

### 2.3.2 Perturb and Observe (P&O)

The perturb and observe method is widely used in commercial products and is the basics of many advanced algorithms. Its popularity lies on its simplicity, low cost and ease of implementation.

Its name says exactly what it does, it perturbs the voltage of an PV array and observes the resulting effect on the power output. This means that if the voltage was increased and the power output also increased, the algorithm is working in the direction to the MPP, so it will continue increasing the voltage. In the opposite case, if the power output decreased, the algorithm is working away from the MPP, so it will reverse the direction of the perturbation.

The biggest drawback of this algorithm is that it oscillates around the MPP, which produces power losses. This oscillation can be reduced by decreasing the step size of the perturbation, but this will also reduce the tracking speed of the algorithm. So there is a trade off between tracking speed and accuracy.

To mitigate this issue an adaptive step size can be used, where the step size is larger when the MPP is far away and smaller when it is close. This way, the tracking speed is maximized while minimizing the

oscillations around the MPP. This can be achieved by measuring the power and voltage and calculating the p-v curve solve ( $\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V}$ ). In the MPP this values must be zero, so the step size can be reduced. This variation of the algorithm is called "differential power-perturb and Observe (dP-P&O)".

Another weal know issue of this algorithm is that it can get confused in rapidly changing environmental conditions, like fast irradiance changes caused by clouds. In this case, the algorithm can misinterpret the power change caused by the environmental variation as a result of its own perturbation, leading it to move away from the MPP instead of towards it. For example, if the perturbation was in the wrong direction but the irradiance increased, the power output would increase and the algorithm would continue perturbing in the wrong direction.

To solve this issue,

three point algorithm

Note for the future: The pilot could have an automatic mode and a manual mode where it could say the type of weather and the step size could be adjusted accordingly.

[5] [17]

### **2.3.3 Incremental Conductance (IncCond)**

## **2.4 DCDC types**

## **2.5 TSB Project**



# 3

## State-of-the-Art

Intro if needed

### 3.1 MPPT algorithms

Escolher algumas para falar

#### 3.1.1 Constant Voltage (CV)

#### 3.1.2 Fractional Open Circuit Voltage (FOCV)

#### 3.1.3 Fractional Short Circuit Current (FSCC)

#### 3.1.4 Perturb and Observe (P&O)

#### 3.1.5 Incremental Conductance (IncCond)

#### 3.1.6 Method beta

#### 3.1.7 Method based on temperature

### 3.2 MPPT converter topology

Intro..

Escolher algumas para falar

### **3.2.1 Buck Converters**

### **3.2.2 Boost Converters**

### **3.2.3 Buck-Boost Converters**

### **3.2.4 Sepic Converters**

### **3.2.5 Half-Bridge Converters**

## **3.3 Comercial MPPTs**

Table with comercial MPPTs and some of their carateristics.

## **3.4 Battery charging unit**

## **3.5 Protection circuits**

# 4 Solucion Proposal

## 4.1 Microntroller

Explicar a escolha do microcontrolador, o que ele faz, etc

## 4.2 Communication

sensors, CAN, USB, GUI

## 4.3 Current and Voltage Sensing

pq que é necessarion, e o que é que escolhi

## 4.4 Power electronics

Topologia escolhida, pq, vantagens e componentes



# 5

## **Preliminary Work**



# 6

## Planning and Scheduling

Fazer um planeamento com um gantt chart e explicar as decisoes



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# A **Appendix Name**