

Highlights

A test of meta-heuristic algorithms for parameter extraction of next-generation solar cells with S-shaped current-voltage curves

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- 14 meta-heuristic algorithms are used to parameter estimation from S-shaped *IV* curves
- The algorithms' efficiencies are compared by using nonparametric statistic methods
- The relevance of using the square error fitness function has been demonstrated
- STLBO and ADELI excel in identifying parameters of the opposed two-diode model

A test of meta-heuristic algorithms for parameter extraction of next-generation solar cells with S-shaped current-voltage curves

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ABSTRACT

Identifying parameters of photovoltaic (PV) models based on measured current-voltage (*IV*) characteristic curves is critical for simulating, evaluating, and controlling PV systems. *IV* characteristics of the latest-generation solar cells (SCs) often display an S-shaped deformation. In this paper, we explore the potential of meta-heuristic algorithms to address the parameter estimation problems associated with PV cells that exhibit S-shaped *IV* characteristics. This estimation is performed within the framework of the opposed two-diode model. We implemented a total of 14 algorithms from various classes to extract the SC parameters from synthetic *IV* curves, which were generated using a range of parameter values. The results were compared by using nonparametric statistical methods. These methods include the Wilcoxon signed-rank test for pairwise comparisons, and the Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade tests for multiple comparisons. Comprehensive results and analyses show that the STLBO (Simplified teaching-learning based optimization algorithm) and ADELI (Adaptive differential evolution with the Lagrange interpolation argument) algorithms demonstrate highly competitive performance in terms of accuracy and reliability. This paper underscores the efficacy of advanced meta-heuristic algorithms in solving complex non-linear optimization problems in the domain of photovoltaic research, particularly concerning the unique challenges posed by S-shaped *IV* characteristics of new-generation solar cells.

1. Introduction

The intensive use of fossil fuels has led to numerous ecological and energy-related challenges for humanity. Addressing these issues, the most hopeful solution appears to be the adoption of renewable green energy sources. However, this requires tackling several key tasks, the primary among them being the direct generation of energy and the ability to store it to ensure a reliable supply. Whereas the latter can be addressed through the development of energy storage devices (such as lithium-ion batteries or next-generation dual-ion batteries [1, 2, 3]), photovoltaics (PV) is widely regarded as the most promising clean technology for energy-producing to meet the escalating energy demands of Earth's population. According to the International Energy Agency reports, the cumulative installed PV capacity was forecasted to rise to 1.826 TW by 2026 and 14.5 TW by 2050 [4].

One of the most common approaches to understanding the electrical characteristics of PV devices is the use of an equivalent circuit model. Such lumped-parameter modeling enables simulation, analysis, and optimization of device performance. Currently, silicon solar cells (Si-SCs) comprise approximately 90% of the global PV production capacity. For describing the operation of these conventional SCs, the following models are most widely utilized: single-diode model (SDM), double-diode model (DDM), and three-diode model (TDM). These models incorporate parallel-connected diodes that activate unidirectionally, a photo-current source, a parallel shunt resistance, and a series resistance. The PV module model (PVMM) is based on the SDM and consists of multiple diodes connected in series and/or parallel. In addition to developing these models, identifying the relevant parameters from current-voltage (*IV*) characteristics is a crucial task.

One prevalent approach for addressing such issues is the utilization of meta-heuristic algorithms. Numerous studies have been undertaken to compare the efficiency of meta-heuristic algorithms for parameter estimation under conventional SC models. Some research studies have focused on a single model, such as SDM [5], DDM [6, 7], or

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TDM [8], while others have examined both SDM and DDM simultaneously [9, 10, 11, 12]. Additionally, several publications have investigated the efficiency of algorithms in processing *IV* curves according to three different models: SDM, DDM, and PVMM [13, 14, 15, 16], or SDM, DDM, and TDM [17]. Furthermore, a comprehensive survey of meta-heuristic algorithms used for parameter extraction of conventional PV models can be found in the literature [18, 19]. Furthermore, the use of conventional solar cell (SC) models for testing newly developed algorithms is one of the most common approaches, following the utilization of benchmark functions from the Congress on Evolutionary Computation

The variety of algorithms used for the analysis of conventional models is associated with the existence of the No Free Lunch (NFL) theorem [20]. NFL states that no single algorithm can solve all optimization tasks effectively. As a result, each problem, including the parameter estimation of each equivalent model, necessitates a distinct algorithm selection. Recently, intensive research is underway for innovative developments, further experiments, and practical PV applications of various new-generation SCs (NG-SCs). The operating principle of NG-SCs is qualitatively similar to Si-SCs, but the fourth quadrant of IVC often exhibits an S-shaped kink. The kink origin has been attributed to various physical phenomena and such IVC feature is typical in the most promising candidates for the NG-SCs. Specifically, S-shaped IV curves have been observed in silicon heterojunction SCs [21], thin-film SCs such as CdTe, $\text{Cl}(\text{G})\text{S}$, and amorphous silicon PV devices [21, 22], normal and inverted organic SCs [23, 24, 25], perovskite SCs [21, 26], quantum dot SCs [27, 28], and hybrid SCs [29, 30, 31]. Unfortunately, the conventional models failed in describing the S-shaped kink. Thus, new models are proposed to give some reasonable IV curve shape explanations from the view of electricity. However, the NFL theory suggests that algorithms that have demonstrated exceptional results for Si-SC models may not yield the same effectiveness for NG-SC models. Thus, the relevant task arises of choosing metaheuristic algorithms for extracting parameters from S-shaped IV curves. Certainly, meta-heuristic algorithms have been utilized in processing experimental S-shaped IV curves [32]. Nevertheless, studies aimed at identifying the most optimal approach for solving these problems are absent to our knowledge. The novelty of this work is associated with determining the metaheuristic algorithm most appropriate for extracting the parameters of NG-SCs.

Today, a considerable number of models have been proposed with the aim of explaining S-shaped IV curves. One of the earliest attempts was proposed by Mazhari [33]. This model is essentially a simplified version of the SDM, achieved by excluding resistances and incorporating an additional diode. Mazhari's model fails to capture the linear-like rise S-shaped kink in the third quadrant, and the model, which improved by incorporating two resistance, proposed for organic SCs [34]. Gaur and Kumar [23] offered equivalent model to represent the behavior of polymer SC in the dark. This model is almost identical to the DDM, except one of the diodes is the opposite. Another way to develop equivalent models involves using multiple series diodes. Zuo *et al.* [35] offered to explain the S-shape by utilizing a model consisting of two series diodes connected in the same direction, two shunt resistors, and one series resistor. Another equivalent circuit holds two opposed diodes, two opposed current sources, and no resistors [27]. De Castro *et al.* [36] proposed a model consisting of two opposed diodes with shunt resistance for each, a series resistance, and a photo-current source. The last model represents a significant advancement as it successfully reproduces the S-shaped kink in the power-producing fourth quadrant of the illuminated IVCs. However, it falls short of adequately describing the IV curve beyond the open-circuit point in the first quadrant, where the current of many practical devices tends to continue increasing [37]. To address this challenge, a potential solution was suggested — incorporating a third diode that would either replace one of the shunt resistances [38] or be placed in parallel with it [39, 22]. In general, the developing models to describe S-shaped IV curves continues. For instance, a relatively recent proposal [40] is the B2BDM model: back-to-back diodes in parallel with a shunt resistor and the photo-current source, all in series with an offset voltage source, and then connected in parallel to another diode and shunt resistor, again in series with a resistor. Some review about models for PV devices with S-shaped IV curves can be found in [37, 41].

This study aimed to review the effectiveness of parameter estimation according to the De Castro two-diode model [36] using a set of 14 meta-heuristic algorithms and determine the best-performing among them. The selection of this particular model from the diverse range is motivated by its universality. Despite the mentioned drawbacks in the first quadrant, the model attracts attention in deriving the analytical solutions of the equivalent circuits [28] and is widely used to describe experimental IV curves of SCs with different structures [42, 32, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49]. In particular, these include polymer [46] and polymer/fullerene [44] bulk heterojunction photocells, ternary organic solar cells [47], and other types of organic structures [32, 43], perovskite solar cells with fullerene transport layer and carbon nanotube electrode [49], and perovskite solar cells with ionic liquid gating [48]. The popularity of the De Castro model is also associated with the fact that in experiments, IV curves are typically measured only within the range from short-circuit current to open-circuit voltage, i.e., only in the fourth quadrant. The considered metaheuristic algorithms

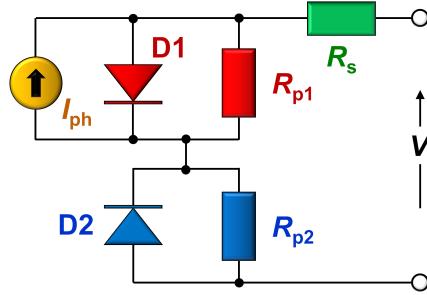


Figure 1: The opposed two-diode equivalent-circuit model of a solar cell.

belong to different categories based on their sources of inspiration. Some of these algorithms have been well-known for a long time and have proven their effectiveness in solving a wide range of problems. Other algorithms are more recent, developed with the knowledge gained from their predecessors. The obtained results are compared using various nonparametric statistical methods.

2. Problem definition

2.1. Mathematical formulation of opposed two-diode model

Fig. 1 vividly reveals the structure of the used model [36]. It can be seen from the figure that model contains a current source accompanied by a diode D1, a shunt resistor R_{p1} to show the leakage current, and a series resistor R_s to consider the losses associated with the load current. Besides, the second diode D2 with a second parallel resistance R_{p2} is placed opposite to the first one and is essential to simulate the non-ideal effects of the active layer/cathode interface. The analytical solution $V(I)$ of the opposed two-diode equivalent circuit model is as follows [50, 51]

$$V(I) = IR_s + \frac{n_1 kT}{q} g(x_1) - \frac{n_2 kT}{q} g(x_2) - \frac{n_1 kT}{q} \ln \left[\frac{qI_{01}R_{p1}}{n_1 kT} \right] + \frac{n_2 kT}{q} \ln \left[\frac{qI_{02}R_{p2}}{n_2 kT} \right], \quad (1)$$

with

$$x_1 = \ln \left(\frac{qI_{01}R_{p1}}{n_1 kT} \right) + \frac{q(I + I_{ph} + I_{01})R_{p1}}{n_1 kT}, \quad x_2 = \ln \left(\frac{qI_{02}R_{p2}}{n_2 kT} \right) - \frac{q(I - I_{02})R_{p2}}{n_2 kT}, \quad (2)$$

where $g(x) = \ln(W(\exp(x)))$, W is the Lambert function [52], I_{01} and I_{02} are the saturation currents and n_1 and n_2 are the ideality factors for D1 and D2 respectively, and I_{ph} is the ideal photocurrent. Thus, the model employs eight lumped parameters (I_{01} , n_1 , R_{p1} , I_{02} , n_2 , R_{p2} , R_s , and I_{ph}) that need to be determined from the IV curve. Thus, from an optimization perspective, the dimension of the problem is $D = 8$.

We used Eqs. (1)–(2) both for simulation IV curves and during the approximation procedure. The g -function was evaluated by using iterative procedure [51].

2.2. Synthetic IV curves

The research involved the parameter estimation of solar cells using meta-heuristic algorithms based on synthetic IV characteristics simulated using the opposed two-diode model. This approach allows for assessing the accuracy of the employed optimization methods, as the simulation was performed using known parameter values.

In first part of the study, a detailed analysis was conducted on a single IV curve, evaluating the performance of meta-heuristic algorithms for parameter estimation in a one-time application mainly. Additionally, the suitability of employing two different fitness functions was examined. In the second part, we simulated a set of IV characteristics and evaluated the average performance metrics of various algorithms.

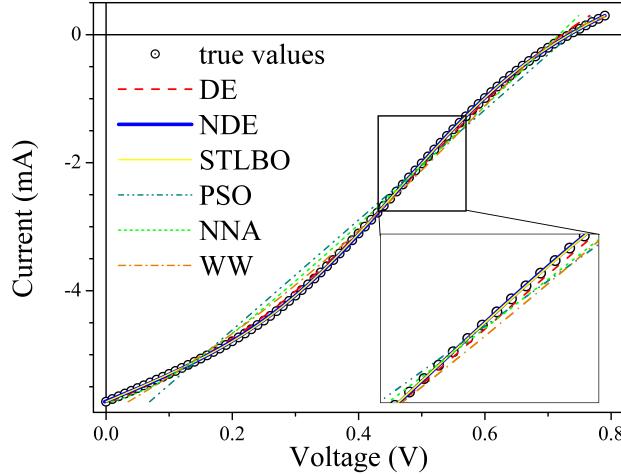


Figure 2: Fitting results (lines) for the simulated current-voltage characteristic (symbols). The values from Eq. (3) were assumed under simulation.

2.2.1. Single-IV case

Previous studies have demonstrated [46, 53] that when the ideality factor of D2 is either equal to or significantly larger than n_1 ($n_1 = n_2 = 1.92$ or $n_1 = 1.00, n_2 = 3.00$), the nonlinear least-squares method successfully determines a set of equivalent circuit parameters that accurately replicate the experimental data of an organic photovoltaic cell. Therefore this approach does not allow for distinguishing between similar IV curves obtained from solar cells with different parameters. To overcome this issue, Tada [53] successfully employed Bayesian estimation of parameters. To assess the capabilities of meta-heuristic methods in overcoming additional similar challenges, they were applied to a IV curve corresponding to such a problematic case. The parameter values were taken from [53]:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{01} &= 1.6 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mA}, & n_1 &= 1.92, & R_{p1} &= 190 \Omega, & I_{02} &= 0.16 \text{ mA}, \\ n_2 &= 1.92, & R_{p2} &= 190 \Omega, & R_s &= 45 \Omega, & I_{ph} &= 8 \text{ mA}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

and the IV curve was simulated over a range of 0-0.8 V with step 10 mV at $T = 300$ K. The simulation result is presented on Fig. 2 by symbols.

2.2.2. IV-set case

Employing various meta-heuristic algorithms to analyze a single IV curve is insufficient to obtain comprehensive insights into the methods' efficacy in parameter estimation. The accuracy of parameter determination is closely tied to their absolute values. For instance, an increase in the R_p value can pose challenges for accurately estimating resistance because the shunt will have a lesser impact on the overall shape of IV curve. In addition, the ratio between the parameter values also plays a crucial role.

To test the methods across different parameter values, we generated synthetic data in a temperature range from 260 K to 350 K. During the simulation process, we considered various temperature dependencies of the parameters. We based our approach on known physical mechanisms but focused on achieving the diversity of parameter ratio instead of attempting to replicate real-life photovoltaic converters precisely. Furthermore, an S-shaped IV curve is observed in solar cells of various types, and diverse charge transport mechanisms significantly complicate the selection of the only possible temperature dependence for each of the eight model parameters. Therefore, we assumed that the current conduction mechanism through D1 is close to tunneling, and hence, I_{01} , R_{p1} , and $(n_1 kT)$ remain constant, with $I_{01} = 0.015$ mA, $R_{p1} = 10^4$ Ω , $n_1 kT = 7$ eV. In the case of D2, the thermionic emission current was suggested and I_{02} and n_2 increased and decreased, respectively, with temperature rise [54]:

$$I_{02} = I_{002} \exp(-E_I/kT), \quad (4)$$

$$n_2 = 1 + T^*/T, \quad (5)$$

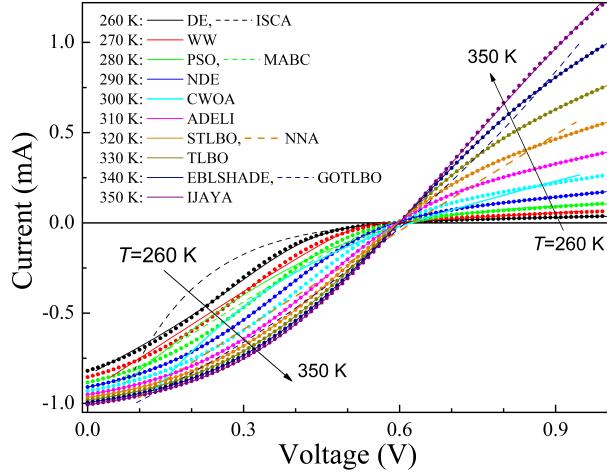


Figure 3: Fitting results (lines) for the simulated current-voltage characteristic (symbols). The values from Sec. 2.2.2 were assumed under simulation.

where I_{002} , E_I , and T^* are the constants which are independent of temperature. The values of $I_{002} = 500$ A, $E_I = 0.40$ eV, and $T^* = 500$ K were used. For R_{p2} , an exponential temperature dependence was employed, as it is widely observed [55] in modern solar cells for the shunt resistance:

$$R_{p2} = R_{p20} \exp(E_R/kT) \quad (6)$$

with $R_{p20} = 9$ mΩ, $E_R = 0.32$ eV. The linear temperature dependencies is expected for both I_{ph} [56, 57] and R_s [58, 59]:

$$y = y_0[1 + TC_y(T - 300)], \quad (7)$$

where $y = I_{ph}$ or R_s , y_0 is the parameter value at room temperature, TC_y is the temperature coefficient of parameter. For most types of monocrystalline silicon solar cells, the $TC_{I_{ph}}$ typically ranges from around -0.0004 K $^{-1}$ [60]. However, as the base thickness decreases, the temperature coefficient can increase to -0.0014 K $^{-1}$ [61]. For hydrogenated amorphous silicon solar cells, $TC_{I_{ph}}$ is equal to -10^{-3} K $^{-1}$ [62]. For organic solar cells, the temperature coefficient can reach a magnitude of -0.003 K $^{-1}$ [63]. During the simulation, we assumed $TC_{I_{ph}} = -10^{-3}$ K $^{-1}$. Furthermore, the values of $I_{ph0} = 1$ mA, $TC_{R_s} = 0.02$ K $^{-1}$, and $R_{s0} = 50$ Ω were used.

The set of I-V data was composed of 10 curves, which were simulated at 10 K intervals from 260 to 350 K; in this case, n_1 , I_{02} , n_2 , R_{p2} , R_s , and I_{ph} varied from 6.37 to 4.73, from 9 to 880 μA, from 2.92 to 2.43, from $1.4 \cdot 10^4$ to 360 Ω, from 10 to 100 Ω, and from 0.96 to 1.05 mA, respectively. The simulation results are presented on Fig. 3 by symbols.

2.3. Meta-heuristic algorithms

In the literature, meta-heuristics are frequently categorized based on their sources of inspiration. This categorization involves incorporating elements of true simulations and principles that incorporate stochasticity, with the objective of emulating diverse characteristics observed in biological behavior, the lives of creatures in nature, human behavior, or natural phenomena. On this basis, any meta-heuristic algorithm can fall into one of the following main classes [64, 65, 66]: evolution-based methods (emulate the principles of evolutionary behavior observed in creatures in nature by relying on the concept of survival of the fittest), swarm intelligence-based methods (simulate the collective, dynamic, intelligent, and concerted gregarious conduct of collections of flocks or communities found in nature), bio-based methods (use biological processes unrelated to group behavior), chemical & physical-based methods (originate from the physical phenomena or chemical laws that exist in the universe), human-society-based methods (inspired by human beings, including various activities such as thinking and social behavior), and math-based methods (borrow

the mathematical functions). Generally, there are hundreds of meta-heuristic optimization methods available. While we acknowledge that our selection may not be fully comprehensive, we utilized 14 methods, representing all classes mentioned above, to tackle the parameter estimation task within the framework of the opposed two-diode model for a solar cell. Hereafter, we provide a succinct description of each method alongside the parameters employed during the fitting process.

Differential evolution (DE). DE is one of the classical methods, and it is based on the natural selection law and uses the randomly generated initial population, differential mutation, and probability crossover [67]. During the implementation, we employed a penalty function suggested by Ishaque *et al* [68]. Besides, according to Wang and Ye [67], the values of mutation scaling factor $F = 0.8$, crossover rate $Cr = 0.3$, and population size $Np = 8 \times D = 64$ were used in this work.

Adaptive differential evolution with the Lagrange interpolation argument (ADELI). The method is based on DE, which integrates an adaptive local search scheme with Lagrange interpolation [69]. This incorporation aims to enhance the exploitation capability and accelerate the convergence speed. In ADELI, the scaling factor and crossover rate are set to self-adapting to optimize the results. We used parameter values recommended by Huang *et al* [69] during the implementation process. Additionally, we set Np to 64 for our numerical experiments.

Differential evolution with neighborhood-based adaptive evolution mechanism (NDE). The method uses a mutation strategy, which takes into account neighborhood and individual information, and an adaptive evolution mechanism [70]. The determination of F and Cr values is achieved through the utilization of the weighted adaptive procedure [71], and an adaptive adjustment of the population size is implemented using a simple reduction method (from $10 \times D = 80$ to 5).

Success history based DE with hybridization mutation strategies and population size reduction (EBLSHADE). The method is the hybridization framework between *pbest* and *ord_pbest* mutation strategies and stores a set of Cr and F values that have performed well in the recent past [72]. A linear Np reduction (from $18 \times D = 144$ to 4) is used as well.

Particle swarm optimization (PSO). It is another classic method based on observations of the social behavior of animals, such as bird flocking, fish schooling, and swarm theory. According to Ye *et al.* [73], the values of learning factors $l_1 = l_2 = 2$, the final weight and the initial weight $w_{max} = 0.9$, $w_{min} = 0.4$, and $Np = 15 \times D = 120$ are used in this work.

The **modified artificial bee colony (MABC)** algorithm is based on the intelligent foraging behavior of honey bee swarms [74]. The control parameters include the population size ($Np = 8 \times D = 64$) and the maximum number of generations after which each non-improved food source is to be discarded ($L_{init} = 36$).

Chaotic Whale Optimization Algorithm (CWOA). WOA draws inspiration from the hunting behavior of humpback whales [75]. On the other hand, CWOA employs chaotic maps to compute and dynamically adjust its internal parameters [76]. In our study, we utilized the Singer chaotic map and set $Np = 100$ for the identification of the parameters of the solar cell.

The **Neural Network Algorithm (NNA)** is a meta-heuristic algorithm that draws inspiration from both biological nervous systems and artificial neural networks [77]. The recommended [77] value $Np = 50$ is used in our paper.

The **teaching learning based optimization (TLBO)** algorithm employs the concept of passing on knowledge within a classroom. Similar to learners acquiring knowledge from a teacher and interacting with their peers, TLBO incorporates such interactions [78]. In this study, a value of $Np = 100$ is utilized.

Generalized oppositional teaching learning based optimization (GOTLBO). This method integrates a concept that incorporates both the current estimate and its opposite estimate simultaneously into the original TLBO algorithm through the initialization step and generation jumping [79]. The values of jumping rate $Jr = 1.0$ and $Np = 20$ were used.

Simplified teaching-learning based optimization algorithm (STLBO). In STLBO, an elite strategy is employed to improve the searching capability, and a the chaotic map is used to enrich the uniformity of random values in the mutation phase [80]. The logistic chaotic map and $Np = 20$ were used.

Water wave optimization (WW) takes inspiration from shallow water wave models and borrows ideas from wave propagation, refraction, and breaking [81]. WW is easy to implement with a small-size population, and there are four control parameters: the maximum wave height h_{max} , the wavelength reduction coefficient α , the breaking coefficient β , and the maximum number k_{max} of breaking directions. According to Zheng [81], we used the values $h_{max} = 6$, $\alpha = 1.026$, $Np = 10$, $k_{max} = \min(12, D/2) = 4$, and β linearly decreased from 0.25 to 0.001.

Improved JAYA (IJAYA). Jaya algorithm is based on the concept that the solution obtained for a given problem should move toward the best solution and should avoid the worst solution and does not require any algorithm-specific parameter [82]. In IJAYA, a self-adaptive weight is introduced to adjust the tendency of approaching the best solution and avoiding the worst solution; an experience-based learning strategy is employed to maintain the population diversity and enhance the exploration ability, and a chaotic elite learning method is proposed to refine the quality of the best solution in each generation [83]. The logistic chaotic map and $N_p = 4 \times D = 32$ were used.

Improved sine cosine algorithm (ISCA). SCA based on simulating the behaviors of sine and cosine mathematical functions [84]. ISCA implementation included a modified position-updating equation based on inertia weight ($w_{start} = 1$, $w_{end} = 1$), a nonlinear conversion parameter strategy based on the Gaussian function ($a_{start} = 2$, $a_{end} = 0$) [85], the creation of the opposite population to jump out from the local optima with $Jr = 0.1$ [86], a greedy selection, and $N_p = 30$.

The majority of the utilized algorithms demonstrate excellent performance when it comes to parameter estimation of SCs within conventional models (SDM or DDM) [76, 67, 79, 83, 74, 73, 80, 78, 87, 16].

In meta-heuristic optimization methods, the quality of the extracted parameters is evaluated using the fitness function at every iteration. In our investigation, absolute error and square error fitness functions were under consideration:

$$F_{AE}(Y) = \sum_{k=1}^p |V^{tr}(I_k) - V^{cal}(I_k, Y)|, \quad (8)$$

$$F_{SE}(Y) = \sum_{k=1}^p [V^{tr}(I_k) - V^{cal}(I_k, Y)]^2, \quad (9)$$

where $V^{tr}(I_k)$ is the simulated value of voltage at current I_k , $V^{cal}(I_k, Y)$ is the calculated values of voltage, which can be obtained by Eqs. (1)–(2), for given set of parameters (i.e. $Y = \{I_{01}, n_1, R_{p1}, I_{02}, n_2, R_{p2}, R_s, I_{ph}\}$) at current I_k , and p is the total number of voltage steps in the IVC.

We executed each tested algorithm for $N_{runs} = 51$ independent runs on each simulated IV curve to generate the statistical results. The search ranges were set as follows:

$I_{01}(\text{mA}) \in [10^{-13}, 1]$, $n_1 \in [0.5, 50]$, $R_{p1}(\Omega) \in [10, 10^6]$, $I_{02}(\text{mA}) \in [10^{-7}, 10]$, $n_2 \in [0.5, 50]$, $R_{p2}(\Omega) \in [10, 5 \cdot 10^4]$, $R_s(\Omega) \in [0.1, 1000]$, $I_{ph}(\text{mA}) \in [10^{-3}, 100]$.

2.4. Evaluation metrics

To better show the performance differences between compared algorithms, several evaluation metrics are considered, which can be described as follows:

1. Mean value (MEAN), median value (MEDIAN), standard deviance (STD), and interquartile range (IQR) for each two-diode model parameter y (y is one of $\{I_{01}, n_1, R_{p1}, I_{02}, n_2, R_{p2}, R_s, I_{ph}\}$). MEAN and MEDIAN are often used to measure the solution quality. The closer the obtained MEAN and MEDIAN values are to the actual parameter values, the closer the obtained solution is to the optimal solution. To quantify, we used the absolute percentage of error (APE):

$$\text{APE}(y) = \left| \frac{y - y^{tr}}{y^{tr}} \right|, \quad (10)$$

where y^{tr} is the parameter value used during the IV curve simulation. APE was calculated for y_i , obtained by one-run algorithm application (APE_i), MEAN (APE_{MEAN}), and MEDIAN ($\text{APE}_{\text{MEDIAN}}$). Reducing STD and IQR result in a more stable algorithm performance.

2. Another evaluation criterion used to compare the algorithms' performance is to compare their execution time. We used average run time t_{run} in seconds for an individual optimizer on one IV curve.
3. Root mean square percentage of error (RMSPE) is a statistical measure that indicates how well the fitted curve matches the actual IV curve:

$$\text{RMSPE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{p} \sum_{k=1}^p \left[\frac{V^{tr}(I_k) - V^{cal}(I_k, Y)}{V^{tr}(I_k)} \right]^2}. \quad (11)$$

Table 1

Comparison of optimization algorithms for single IV curve parameter estimation

Algorithm	N_{it}	N_{FE}	t_{run} (s)
DE	8000	1024000	42 ± 1
EBLSHADE	3000	444600	22 ± 1
ADELI	12000	1800000	93 ± 2
NDE	5000	430000	20.2 ± 0.3
MABC	8000	1024000	48 ± 11
TLBO	5000	1000000	56.1 ± 0.3
GOTLBO	6000	360000	15 ± 1
STLBO	13000	273000	13.8 ± 0.3
PSO	4000	480000	19 ± 3
IJAYA	30000	960000	37 ± 1
ISCA	5000	150000	6.5 ± 0.1
NNA	5000	250000	10.6 ± 0.5
CWOA	3000	300000	16.6 ± 0.5
WW	3000	35000	1.4 ± 0.1

4. Wilcoxon signed-rank test is a nonparametric statistical test used for pairwise comparisons of algorithms. This test assigns a rank to all the scores considered as one group and then sums the ranks of each group.
5. Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade tests are used for comparing the performance differences among optimization algorithms (multiple comparisons $1 \times N$ with a control method). Therefore, the average rankings of the algorithms according to the tests are reported. Besides, the post-hoc Finner, Holm, Hochberg, and Holland procedures are used to establish proper comparisons between each algorithm and a set of other algorithms.
6. Multiple Comparisons Test (Friedman) with Shaffer's static, Nemenyi, and Holm procedures are employed to compute all possible pairwise comparisons between groups ($N \times N$) and identify the differences.

3. Numerical results and discussion

3.1. Comparison of algorithms time

In meta-heuristic algorithms, a different termination can be defined. For instance, a termination condition can be a specific number of iterations N_{it} , constraints on the number of fitness function evaluations N_{FE} , a specific rate of precision, a specific time, no sign of change in solutions after a specific number of iterations, or a combination of these cases [88]. In this study, the primary focus was on the accuracy of parameter estimation. Therefore to ensure that both exploration and exploitation processes could be fully realized by each algorithm with an equal opportunity, the termination criterion used was the absence of changes in the solution. Based on this condition, the required number of iterations N_{it} was determined, and the corresponding calculation time was measured t_{run} . In addition, the N_{FE} was evaluated.

All the applied algorithms have been coded and implemented in Embarcadero®Delphi 10.3 programming software. The run time was estimated by using WinAPI-functions *QueryPerformanceCounter()* and *QueryPerformanceFrequency()*. The experiments were performed on Windows 10 Pro 64-bit, 2.9 GHz AMD Ryzen 7 4800H CPU, and 8 GB RAM.

The obtained results are listed in Table 1. As can be seen from the table, the number of iterations required for an algorithm does not always correlate directly with the number of fitness function evaluations or computation time needed to converge. The reason is the unique features of each algorithm. The run time of the algorithms varies considerably, with a range of 1.5 seconds to 93 seconds. Notably, WW, ISCA, NNA, and STLBO converge the fastest, while ADELI, TLBO, and MABC require the most time.

3.2. Fitness function selection

To choose the more suitable fitness function, we evaluated each algorithm using the IV curve generated from the parameters provided in Eq. (3) with both F_{AE} and F_{SE} functions (see Eqs. (8) and (9)). Afterward, the results obtained using each of the functions were compared through pairwise comparisons. In this case, the absolute percentage error

Table 2Wilcoxon signed ranks test results of fitness functions comparisons with a level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$

Algorithm	Parameter								
	I_{01}	n_1	R_{p1}	I_{02}	n_2	R_{p2}	R_s	I_{ph}	RMSPE
DE	SE	SE	=	=	SE	SE	=	=	=
EBLSHADE	SE	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	AE
ADELI	SE	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	AE
NDE	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	SE	SE
MABC	=	SE	=	=	=	=	=	=	SE
TLBO	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
GOTLBO	=	=	=	=	=	SE	=	=	=
STLBO	SE	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	AE
PSO	=	=	=	=	=	=	AE	=	=
IJAVA	AE	AE	=	=	SE	=	=	=	=
ISCA	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
NNA	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	SE
CWOA	=	=	SE	=	AE	=	=	=	SE
WW	=	=	SE	=	AE	=	=	=	SE

values obtained for one-run algorithm application (AP_i) were used. Table 2 gives the statistical results produced by Wilcoxon sign-rank test with a significant level $\alpha = 0.05$. A cell marked with the symbol “SE” indicates that estimation of parameter specified in the column by the algorithm with F_{SE} outperforms result obtained by this algorithm with F_{AE} . A cell marked with the symbol “AE” indicates better results for function F_{AE} . In the case of the symbol “=”, there is no significant difference between function F_{SE} and function F_{AE} application.

As evidenced in the provided data, utilizing the square error fitness function more frequently yields better outcomes in comparison to F_{AE} . In rare cases, the absolute error fitness function can enhance the alignment between the fitted and actual curves, as well as improve the accuracy of some parameter estimations by PSO, IJAVA, CWOA, and WW algorithms. However, RMSPE is not the most crucial factor in determining model parameters, and the mentioned methods, as will be shown later, do not provide the highest accuracy. As such, the results presented in the following sections are exclusive to the application of the F_{SE} function. Therefore, it can be recommended that researchers consider the square error fitness function as a more effective and reliable option for the task of opposed two-diode model parameter estimation.

3.3. Performance comparison

3.3.1. Evaluation of single-IV

In this subsection, we show and analyze the statistical results of different meta-heuristic algorithm applications to an IV curve, simulated with Eq. (3) values. Several typical fitting results of the synthesized curve are shown in Fig. 2. A more comprehensive version, including the fitting results obtained using each algorithm, is provided in the supplementary materials (figure S1). It can be seen, that the closest match between the approximation curves and the IV curve points is observed for EBLSHADE, ADELI, NDE, IJAVA, TLBO, and STLBO. On the contrary, the PSO and GOTLBO fitting curves had the least replication of the original data.

Fig. 4 shows the results of cell parameters estimation by comparative algorithms. In addition, the figure presents the RMSPE data, which confirms the conclusions of the visual comparison between the fitting lines and the points of the IV curve. The results in terms of MEAN, MEDIAN, STD, and IQR are tabulated as well (table S1 in the supplementary material).

We would like to stress the following. In most cases, median values are more relevant to the actual parameter values than the mean values. Possible exceptions only apply to the estimation of R_s and R_{p2} only. However, in cases where a method allows for parameter estimation with high accuracy (EBLSHADE, ADELI, TLBO, and STLBO), MEDIANs are at least as good as the MEANS. As a result, we will utilize median values as a robust measure of central tendency in nonparametric statistical tests. Secondly, the increase in algorithm stability (reduction in STD and IQR values) in determining each model parameter correlates with the accuracy of parameter estimation. Furthermore, IQR values are generally no worse than STD values. Finally, small RMSPE values (close match between the fitting curve and the IV

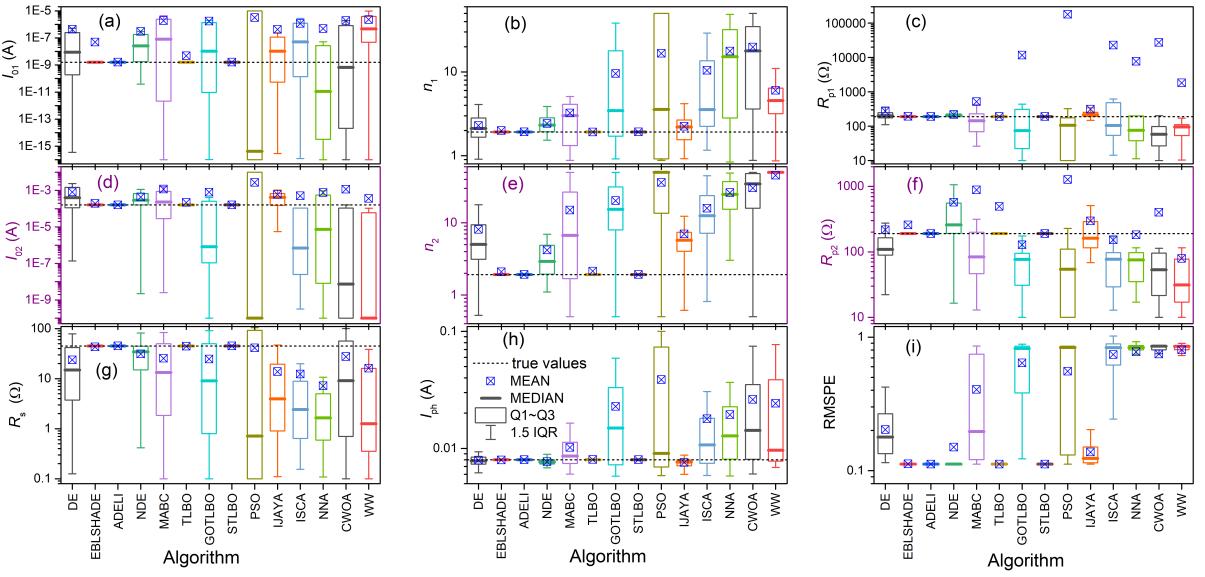


Figure 4: Box-plot of two-diode model parameter estimation from single IV curve using different optimizers. The squares are the mean values, and the dashed lines correspond to the true parameter values.

points) do not always indicate high accuracy in determining the parameters of a solar cell — see IJAYA and NDE data. For example, the difference between the APE_{MEDIAN} values for NDE and ADELI is approximately 0.0001 (about 0.08% of their absolute value). At the same time, in the ADELI case, the values of APE_{MEDIAN} do not exceed $6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for all model parameters estimation, whereas for the NDE algorithm application, the obtained APE_{MEDIAN} values are significantly higher and range from 0.04 for I_{ph} to 11.4 for I_{01} . On one hand, this confirms the issue identified by Tada [46, 53], which arises when estimating parameters according to the opposed two-diode model from similar IV curves corresponding to photovoltaic cells with distinct characteristics. Furthermore, the results indicate that some metaheuristic algorithms, such as NDE and IJAYA, can fall into a similar trap. On the other hand, the high accuracy in parameter estimation demonstrated by EBL SHADE, ADELI, and STLBO indicates that these algorithms are able to overcome the mentioned issue when applied. It should be noted that a similar problem has been previously addressed by employing Bayesian estimation of parameters [53]. However, each Bayesian calculation took approximately half a day on a computer better equipped than ours [53]. In our case, when applying meta-heuristic algorithms, the worst-case run time did not exceed 100 seconds.

In order to statistically compare the algorithm under consideration, we use nonparametric tests. In the single-IV case, all nonparametric statistical tests were used to compare the performance of meta-heuristic algorithms in assessing each of the eight model parameters. The APE_i values were used, and the number of case problems in the study N_{pr} was equal to $N_{\text{runs}} = 51$. Additionally, algorithms were compared in terms of curve-fitting accuracy by using RMSPE values. Furthermore, tests were employed for a composite parameter as well. This parameter, referred to as “Comp” hereafter, includes APE_{MEDIAN} for each of the eight defined model parameters, the median value for RMSPE, and t_{run} . This parameter may provide the most valuable insights for comparing algorithms. However, it is important to note that the value of N_{pr} is only 10. According to Derrac *et al* [89], the number of case problems should be $N_{\text{pr}} \geq 2k$, where k is the number of algorithms ($k = 14$ in our study). Therefore, the use of the Comp parameter is not strictly rigorous. Indeed, it would have been possible to increase the N_{pr} value using, for example, APE_{MEAN} . However, considering the deliberate utilization of a suboptimal parameter would have appeared inappropriate.

Fig. 5 graphically show the non-parametric statistical results of pairwise comparisons of algorithms based on the Wilcoxon signed-rank test. In the case of Comp comparisons, the differences in performance scores were normalized to the interval $[0, 1]$. As seen from the figure, no algorithm outperforms all others in evaluating each parameter. Furthermore, no algorithm surpasses all others in the estimation even a single parameter. For example, as the figure states, STLBO shows a significant improvement over DE, NDE, MABC, GOTLBO, PSO, IJAYA, ISCA, NNA, CWOA, and WW across all the parameters considered with a level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$. Simultaneously, it was not detected the significant differences between STLBO and both EBL SHADE and ADELI for all parameter estimations as well as

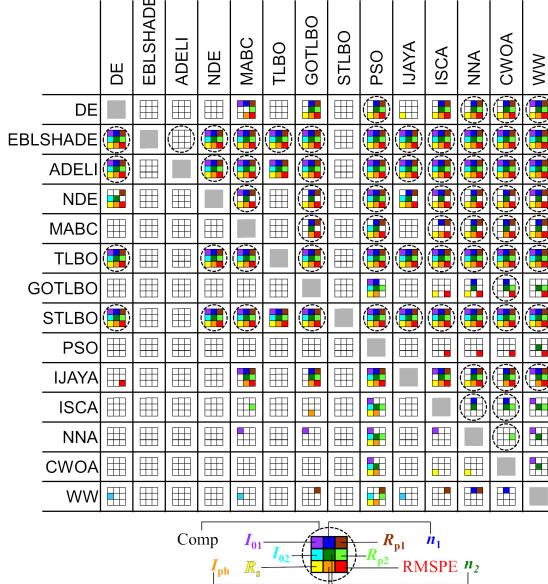


Figure 5: The results of Wilcoxon signed-rank test with a level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$ in the single-IV case. Each colored small square indicates that the algorithm specified in the row outperforms the algorithm specified in the column in evaluating one of the parameters of the two-diode model. The correspondence between the color and position of the square to a model parameter is shown in a legend at the figure bottom. The advantage of the row algorithm in the Comp parameter is indicated by the presence of a dashed circle.

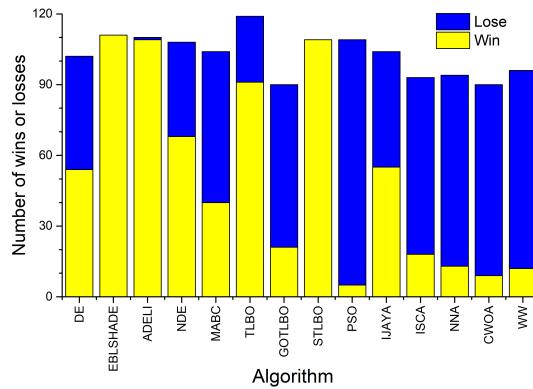


Figure 6: The total count of wins and losses for each algorithm in pairwise comparisons using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ in the single-IV case.

between STLBO and TLBO in the Comp case. EBL SHADE outperforms nearly all other algorithms in the composite parameter, except for STLBO. According to the Wilcoxon test victories count, the worst performances are exhibited by PSO and CWOA. PSO achieved better results than ISCA, NNA, and CWOA in terms of RMSPE value, as well as outperformed WW in n_2 estimation and RMSPE. Test detected significant differences between CWOA and WW in n_2 and I_{01} estimations, between CWOA and PSO in I_{01} , I_{02} , R_s , and I_{ph} estimations, and between CWOA and both ISCA and NNA in R_s estimation case only.

Looking at the results of the Wilcoxon signed-rank test from another perspective, it can be observed that neither EBL SHADE nor STLBO had any defeats in pairwise comparisons, while ADELI had only one loss. ADELI was only outperformed by EBL SHADE in terms of the Comp parameter, primarily due to its significantly longer run time. The highest count of defeats was observed for the PSO and WW algorithms (104 and 84, respectively). The data regarding the total count of wins and losses when applying the Wilcoxon test for each algorithm are summarized in Fig. 6.

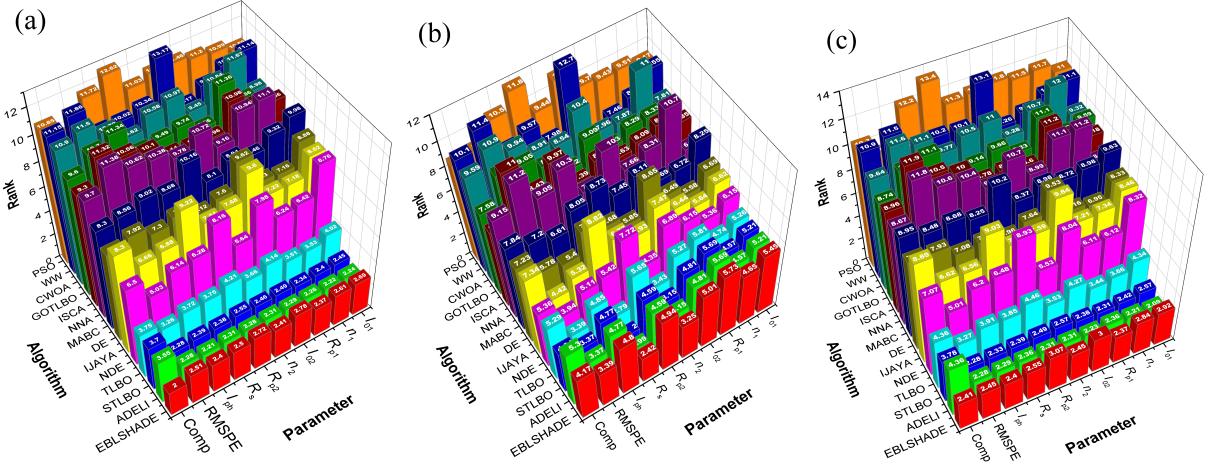


Figure 7: Ranking of the algorithms according to Friedman (a), Friedman Aligned (b), and Quade (c) tests in the single-IV case.

It is recommended [89] to begin the multiple comparisons tests by examining the null hypothesis H_0 , which asserts the equality of medians between the populations of results obtained by different algorithms. The null hypothesis p -values computed through the statistics of Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade test and the Iman–Davenport extension are given in the supplementary material (table S2). The highest observed $p(H_0)$ -values were found to be $2.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$ (Friedman Aligned test for the task of R_{p1} estimation), $4.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (Friedman Aligned test for the composite parameter case), and $8.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ (Quade test, Comp parameter). Thus obtained data strongly suggest the existence of significant differences among the considered algorithms in the accuracy of all model parameter determination, RMSPE values, and Comp parameter.

Fig. 7 shows ranks achieved by the Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade tests for applied optimization algorithms in different tasks. Ranks are tabulated in the supplementary material as well (table S3). In almost all cases, the algorithms EBL SHADE, ADELI, and STLBO consistently achieve the top (smallest value) three ranks. For example, in assessing the accuracy of model parameter estimation, ADELI has ranked first 22 times. The STLBO algorithm ranked first six times, taking the sole first place twice (I_{01} estimation according Friedman Aligned test and R_{p1} estimation according Quade test) and sharing it with ADELI four times (n_1 , R_{p1} , n_2 , and I_{ph} estimation according Friedman Aligned test). In the RMSPE value case, ADELI and STLBO achieved equal and best ranks by all three used tests. When comparing based on the Comp parameter, the STLBO algorithm obtained the top rank according to the Friedman Aligned test, while the Friedman and Quade tests recognized EBL SHADE as the best. In most cases, the TLBO algorithm secured the fourth position, and in four cases, it even ranked third. In the majority of cases, the TLBO algorithm consistently ranked fourth out of all the algorithms tested. Interestingly, in four cases (I_{01} estimation, RMSPE value, and Comp parameter by Friedman Aligned test, and Comp parameter by Quade test), it even achieved a commendable third-place ranking. We must note that overall, the absolute values of ranks for ADELI, STLBO, EBL SHADE and TLBO algorithms differ little, and the difference between the first and fourth ranks is often less than 0.5. The worst ranks are observed for PSO, NNA, CWOA, and WW.

It is known [89] that the Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade tests are insufficient in establishing accurate comparisons between the algorithms considered. To compare a control method (1 of 14 compared) with a set of other algorithms (rest 13), one can define a family of hypotheses related to the control method. Applying a post-hoc test makes it possible to obtain a p -value that indicates the extent to which each hypothesis can be rejected. We calculated p -values using four post-hoc procedures (Finner, Holm, Hochberg, and Holland) for all algorithms, tests, and tasks. The reader is referred to the supplementary material for all p -values (Tables S4-S143). In particular, the common feature of all comparisons is that the Finner post-hoc procedure exhibits the most powerful behavior, reaching the lowest p -values.

In our study, a threshold value of $p_{cr} = 0.1$ was adopted to establish a critical level for comparing the effectiveness of two algorithms in both multiple $1 \times N$ and $N \times N$ comparisons. That is, it was determined that the likelihood of

Table 3

The total count of wins and losses for each algorithm in $1 \times N$ multiple comparisons using the Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade tests and Finner, Holm, Hochberg, and Holland post-hoc procedures in single-IV case. The criterion for victory was a adjusted p -value less than 0.1.

Algorithm	Wins / Loses									Total	
	task										
	I_{01}	n_1	R_{p1}	I_{02}	n_2	R_{p2}	R_s	I_{ph}	RMSPE	Comp	
DE	24/43	56/34	48/35	4/73	48/43	49/34	49/40	45/35	49/48	16/27	388/412
EBLSHADE	108/0	108/0	107/0	103/0	107/0	104/0	111/2	105/0	109/0	88/0	1050/2
ADELI	122/0	110/0	107/0	128/0	110/0	122/0	119/0	105/0	109/0	61/2	1093/2
NDE	35/19	56/32	56/19	36/49	77/32	23/45	73/32	48/8	83/29	23/20	519/285
MABC	8/61	28/69	44/45	9/57	40/55	4/82	32/51	32/66	44/62	8/30	249/578
TLBO	80/3	102/0	101/0	84/13	99/0	87/18	93/10	94/0	100/0	65/2	905/46
GOTLBO	8/60	12/73	4/84	16/49	20/74	13/54	20/61	4/80	16/85	13/28	126/648
STLBO	109/0	110/0	107/0	125/0	107/0	119/0	116/0	105/0	109/0	81/0	1088/ 0
PSO	0/84	8/88	0/100	0/108	4/101	0/96	0/124	0/96	20/70	4/49	72/916
IJAYA	28/28	56/34	48/35	13/52	45/43	54/34	20/61	56/29	57/38	16/34	393/388
ISCA	8/56	12/76	4/84	12/45	28/65	16/51	8/61	17/68	0/92	16/32	121/630
NNA	33/29	0/92	4/84	12/49	12/84	12/57	8/77	12/80	0/92	0/52	93/696
CWOA	8/60	0/96	4/80	8/52	8/84	4/83	20/61	0/88	0/92	0/52	52/748
WW	0/96	12/76	16/76	36/43	0/108	10/60	12/77	12/66	0/92	0/52	98/844

obtaining a result as extreme as the observed one, under the assumption that there is no difference between the two algorithms (null hypothesis), was less than 10%.

The statistical results of the algorithm's effectiveness comparison are given in the supplementary materials (figure S2). Among the compared algorithms, EBLSHADE, ADELI, and STLBO consistently outperform the others in $1 \times N$ multiple comparisons. On the other hand, algorithms such as PSO, ISCA, CWOA, and NNA consistently produce lower-quality results. The main changes observed in nonparametric statistical estimation of different parameters estimation mainly concern algorithms with moderate effectiveness.

In all cases, the Quade test yields higher adjusted p -values. In particular, in the case of the complex parameter, none of the conducted comparisons exceeded the chosen threshold value of the p -value.

The adjusted p -values obtained from the direct comparisons of EBLSHADE, ADELI, and STLBO do not allow for determining the best algorithm among them. However, for this purpose, the results of this top trio of algorithms can be used, obtained from their comparisons with less efficient optimization methods. Table 3 summarizes count of wins and losses for each algorithm in $1 \times N$ multiple comparisons. The maximum possible number of wins achieved in every 10 tasks is 156, obtained from comparing with 13 algorithms in 3 tests using 4 procedures. As can be seen, among the compared algorithms, ADELI showed the highest count of statistically confirmed improvements (1093) over others, indicating its superior performance. Conversely, STLBO demonstrated the lowest count of defeats (0) in similar comparisons, suggesting its consistently strong performance.

Previously, we employed procedures that controlled the Family-Wise Error Rate (FWER) for comparisons with a control algorithm. We tested each of the 14 algorithms individually to determine if any of them were superior to the others. Below are the results of the carried out a multiple comparisons in which all possible pairwise comparisons need to be computed ($N \times N$ comparison), and three procedures (Shaffer's static, Nemenyi, and Holm) have been used to control FWER. These procedures take into account that the hypotheses being tested belonging to a family of all pairwise comparisons are logically interrelated; thus not all combinations of true and false hypotheses are possible.

Starting from the analysis performed by the Friedman test over our results, we can raise the 91 hypotheses of equality among the 14 algorithms of our study for each task, and apply the methods mentioned earlier to contrast them. Table 4 lists the part of the hypotheses and the adjusted p -values achieved on the task of I_{01} estimation. For the remaining 46 hypotheses not indicated in the table, a p -value of 1 was obtained after applying each of the procedures. The full version of the table as well as the data, obtained for other task, are given in the supplementary material (tables S144-S153).

It can be seen that using a level of significance 0.1, only 37 hypotheses of equality are rejected by the Nemenyi, Holm, and Shaffer methods. These hypotheses show the improvement of EBL SHADE, ADEL I, TLBO, and STLBO over DE, NDE, MABC, GOTLBO, PSO, ISCA, NNA, CWOA, and WW, and NNA over WW. None of the remaining 54 hypotheses can be rejected using these procedures.

It should be noted that when testing complementary hypotheses (“algorithm A vs algorithm B” and “algorithm B vs algorithm A”), only in one out of the two cases can a p -value less than 1 be obtained. For instance, when using the Nemenyi procedure to task I_{01} evaluating of comparing “ADELI vs MABC” a p -value of $5.84 \cdot 10^{-9}$ was obtained. Conversely, when comparing “MABC vs ADEL I”, the p -value was 1. The p -values were computed for all possible hypotheses in the study to identify algorithms whose results statistically deviate from those of other algorithms. In this case, a critical value of $p_{cr} = 0.1$ was used, similar to the $1 \times N$ multiple comparisons. Typical examples of the obtained results for specific parameter cases are presented in Fig. 8. For more comprehensive data, please refer to figure S3 in the supplementary materials. Generalized results regarding the total count of victories and defeats in the $N \times N$ comparisons are listed in Table 5. In the case of $N \times N$ comparisons, the maximum possible number of wins achieved in every 10 tasks is 39, obtained from comparing 13 algorithms in 3 post-hoc procedures.

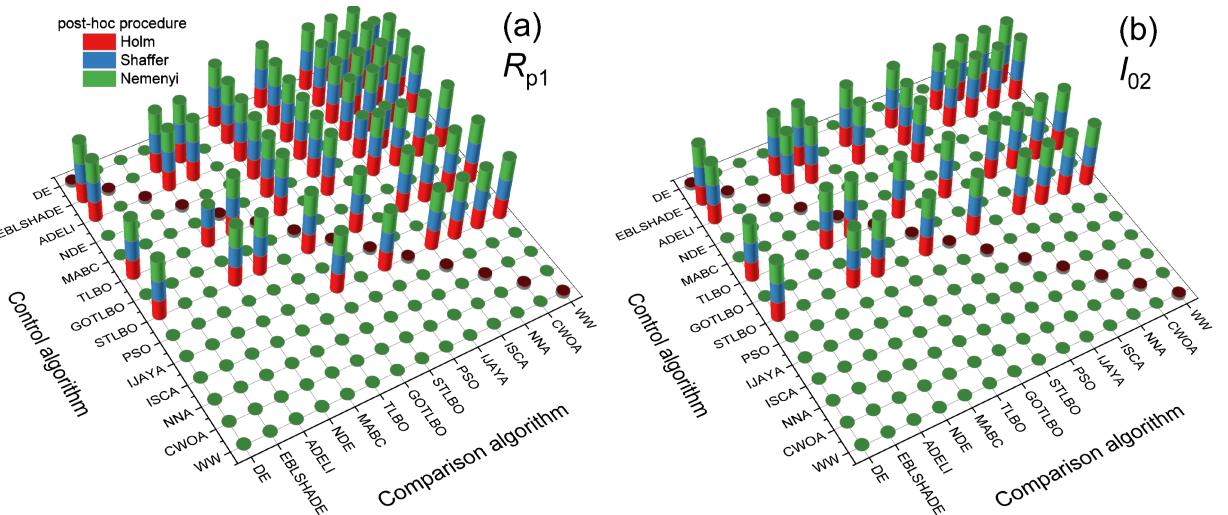


Figure 8: The results of $N \times N$ multiple comparisons of R_{p1} (a) and I_{02} (b) estimation among all algorithms in the single-IV case. The colored cylinder indicates that the adjusted p -value, which tests the control algorithm outperforms the comparison algorithm, is not greater than $p_{lim} = 0.1$. The correspondence between the color of the cylinder to a post-hoc procedure is shown in the figure’s legend.

In the majority of cases, all post-hoc procedures considered lead to similar conclusions regarding the outperforming of one algorithm over another. For example, in the case of the R_{p1} estimation task, the Nemenyi procedure disagrees with Holm and Shaffer methods in only 4 out of 57 cases. Specifically, this occurs for the hypotheses “DE vs WW,” “MABC vs ISCA,” “MABC vs NNA,” and “TLBO vs NDE” — see Fig. 8(a). On the other hand, as evident from Fig. 8(b), such situations are not observed at all for the I_{02} task. The Holm procedure results, in general, differs from the Shaffer procedure ones in only two comparisons: the improvement of IJAYA over GOTLBO in the n_1 estimation and the outperforming of TLBO over NNA for the composite parameter.

Totally $1 \times N$ multiple comparisons exhibit more powerful behavior than $N \times N$ ones, reaching the lower p -values. As a result, IJAYA did not lose in any of the $N \times N$ comparisons — see Table 5. Another striking example can be observed when considering the case of the composite parameter. Based on the $1 \times N$ comparisons, conclusions were drawn about the outperforming of one algorithm over another in 67 cases, whereas for the $N \times N$ comparisons, such situations were found in only 20 cases: the improvement of EBL SHADE over MABC, GOTLBO, PSO, ISCA, NNA, CWOA, and WW, the statistically significant difference ADEL I and GOTLBO, PSO, NNA, CWOA, and WW, and outperforming of both TLBO and STLBO over PSO, NNA, CWOA, and WW. Consequently, $N \times N$ comparisons provide a less precise ranking of all algorithms. However, it is still possible to identify the best and worst-performing

algorithms. The obtained data reveal that EBL SHADE, ADELI, and STLBO are the top-performing algorithms in all tasks, while PSO, ISCA, NNA, CWOA, and WW are the worst-performing.

Thus, the results presented in this subsection demonstrate that among the examined algorithms, none can be applied for the maximally accurate determination of a specific individual parameter (e.g., only R_{p2} or only I_{02}) in the opposed two-diode model. The algorithms that exhibit high efficiency (EBL SHADE, ADELI, and STLBO) allow for the most precise estimation of all parameters. However, certain algorithms really display higher accuracy in determining specific parameters. Indeed, DE and IJAYA are the most effective in estimating R_{p2} and I_{ph} — see table S1. Nevertheless, this highest level of accuracy appears unworthy of significant attention when compared to other optimization methods. As a result, the performance metrics of algorithms for individual parameters will not be analyzed in the following subsection, dedicated to the analysis of IV curves with different parameter ratios.

3.3.2. Evaluation of IV-set

Fig. 3 shows several typical fitting results of a set of synthetic IV curves simulated according to the opposed two-diode model using the parameter values described in Sec. 2.2.2. A more comprehensive and enhanced version, including the fitting results obtained using each algorithm, is provided in the supplementary materials (figure S4). Similar to the single-IV case, the algorithms EBL SHADE, ADELI, NDE, IJAYA, TLBO, and STLBO show the highest agreement between the fitting curves and the points of synthesized current-voltage curves. Fig. 9 represents a portion of the results obtained from evaluating solar cell parameters using various algorithms, along with the corresponding RMSPE data. The supplementary material provides the dependencies of all parameters on synthesis temperature as determined by all the algorithms — see figures S5-S13. The results in terms of MEAN, MEDIAN, STD, and IQR are tabulated as well (table S154 in the supplementary material).

It should be noted that in several cases, the accuracy of parameter estimation depends on temperature, even for constant parameters. For instance, as the temperature increases, the errors in determining R_{p1} by NDE, MABC, GOTLBO, IJAYA, ISCA, and WW decrease. However, under the same conditions, the estimation quality of I_{01} using DE, ISCA, and WW worsens. These results indicate that the accuracy of parameter estimation depends not only on the parameter value itself but also on its ratio with other parameters. A comprehensive investigation into the specific dependencies of parameter estimation accuracy for each algorithm has not been conducted. This study aimed to determine the best algorithms rather than elucidate the peculiarities of their application in the context of opposed the two-diode model.

The presented data display several characteristics that were also observed in the single-IV case. For instance, the error in parameters estimating by mean values is higher compared to that of median values in the majority of cases. Exceptions are observed at some temperatures only when evaluating I_{01} using IJAYA, n_1 using IJAYA and DE, R_{p1} using DE and MABC, and R_s using DE and WW. However, for high-precision algorithms, the deviation of MEDIAN from the true value does not exceed the deviation of MEAN. Additionally, these algorithms exhibit small IQR values that do not exceed STD. Similar to the previous case, small RMSPE values do not always indicate high accuracy in determining the parameters of a solar cell.

At the same time, the number of algorithms exhibiting minimal errors has decreased. Significant deviations from true values are observed for median values of I_{01} , n_1 , R_{p1} , n_2 , R_s , and I_{ph} evaluated by EBL SHADE at various temperatures, as well as for median values of diode D1 characteristics and series resistor determined using TLBO at 260 K. Thus, only ADELI and STLBO remain as algorithms without visible errors. Although this claim of infallibility applies only to median values, substantial errors are observed for mean values in several cases. Simultaneously, EBL SHADE, TLBO, IJAYA, and NDE form a group of algorithms with low RMSPE values but imperfect model parameter estimation.

In the IV-set case, to assess the statistical performance of compared algorithms, the run time and all APE_{MEDIAN} and $RMSPE_{MEDIAN}$ for each IV curve were taken into account. This approach is similar to the use of the Comp parameter in the previous subsection; however, in this scenario, $N_{pr} = 81$ is employed:

$$N_{pr} = 10 T_{values} \times (8 APE_{MEDIAN} + 1 RMSPE_{MEDIAN}) + 1 t_{run} .$$

Therefore, such an approach is well-suited for nonparametric statistical analysis of $k = 14$ meta-heuristic algorithms. Certainly, at first sight, it would be interesting to consider incorporating an additional 80 values of the interquartile range into the dataset. This approach could provide consideration into the stability of algorithm performance as well.

However, it is known [89] that for multiple comparisons, a value of $N_{\text{pr}} \geq 8 \cdot k = 112$ could be too high, obtaining no significant comparisons as a result.

Table 6 gives the statistical results produced by the Wilcoxon sign–rank test. As the table states, ADELI outperforms all other algorithms with a level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$. STLBO and TLBO show an improvement over DE, EBL SHADE, NDE, MABC, GOTLBO, PSO, IJAYA, ISCA, NNA, CWOA, and WW. The counts of statistical significant cases (+/ = /-) are presented in the last row of Table 6. It can be seen than PSO, ISCA, NNA, and CWOA did not outperform any of the algorithms, whereas WW statistically significantly improved over NNA only. Therefore, although these algorithms have promising run times, they are not recommended for parameter estimation of a solar cell based on the opposed two-diode model.

The p -values required to test the null hypothesis, computed using the Friedman, Friedman Aligned, Quade tests, and the Iman–Davenport extension, can be found in table S2 of the supplementary materials. None of these values exceeds $2.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$, thereby rejecting the hypothesis of equivalent medians in all tests.

Ranks achieved by the Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade tests are shown in Fig. 10 and table S3 in the supplementary material. As per the given results, ADELI has been placed at first rank by Friedman and Quade tests, and STLBO has ranked first by the Friedman Aligned test. TLBO has been recorded the as second-best algorithm by all three tests. Furthermore, PSO was recognized as the worst-performing algorithm by the tests' unanimous decision.

The p -values, obtained for $1 \times N$ multiple comparisons are shown in tables S155–168 in the supplementary material. There are results of applying Finner, Holm, Hochberg, and Holland procedures, as a post-hoc method after Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade tests. The reader is referred to supplementary material (table S169) for p -values of applying Shaffer, Nemenyi, and Holm post-hoc procedures after the Friedman test in the case of $N \times N$ multiple comparisons. The results, which determine whether one algorithm yielded a statistically better estimation of parameters than the other (with a p -value $\leq p_{cr} = 0.1$), are summarized in Fig. 11 and 12 for $1 \times N$ and $N \times N$ comparisons, respectively. The counts of statistically significant cases are presented in the Table 7.

As can be seen, ADELI, TLBO, and STLBO were never outperformed by any of the algorithms, both in the case of $1 \times N$ and $N \times N$ multiple comparisons. By the way, for $N \times N$ comparisons, the same property is observed with EBL SHADE and IJAYA. Overall, the parameter estimation results obtained from the set of IV curves using ADELI, TLBO, and STLBO algorithms for $N \times N$ comparisons in the opposed two-diode model are practically indistinguishable (when it comes to precise p -values, only minor differences can be observed). In $1 \times N$ comparisons, TLBO demonstrates lower performance compared to ADELI and STLBO, in terms of efficiency when compared to the EBL SHADE algorithm. Specifically, the improvement of TLBO over EBL SHADE is proved only by the Finner procedure applied in the Friedman test. Based on $1 \times N$ comparisons, it is observed as well that there are slight differences between ADELI and STLBO, primarily when compared to the non-worst algorithms. For instance, the Quade test confirms the improvement of ADELI over EBL SHADE for every post-hoc procedure, however, the Friedman and Friedman Aligned tests did not show statistically significant differences between these algorithms. Meanwhile, the Friedman Aligned and Quade tests find a difference between STLBO and EBL SHADE for every post-hoc procedure and Finner procedure only, respectively. Regarding comparison with NDE, the Friedman Aligned test demonstrated that STLBO is better according to all post-hoc procedures. In contrast, for ADELI, this outperforming was only observed using the Finner method. In the case of IJAYA, the results of the Friedman Aligned test show a reversal: only the Finner procedure indicates an improvement for STLBO, whereas ADELI outperforms all post-hoc methods utilized.

In deciding the optimal algorithm for parameter estimation of solar cell parameters from the IV curve using the opposed two-diode model, the practical choices boil down to EBL SHADE, ADELI, TLBO, and STLBO. However, TLBO exhibited lower performance when applied in the single-IV case. The parameter estimation error when using EBL SHADE was not always minimal in the IV-set case. Despite the minimal advantage in terms of win counts in $1 \times N$ comparisons (see Table 7), we hesitate to declare STLBO as the best. In our opinion, STLBO and ADELI both hold the top position in the competition conducted in this study.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, the possibility of using meta-heuristic algorithms to solve the parameter estimation problems of photovoltaic cells with S-shaped current–voltage characteristics has been explored. The parameter estimation has been performed within the framework of the opposed two-diode model. A total of 14 meta-heuristic algorithms from various classes were implemented to extract the solar cell parameters from synthetic IV curves, which were generated

with a range of parameter values. The obtained results have been compared using nonparametric statistical procedures, including pairwise comparisons, $1 \times N$ multiple comparisons, and $N \times N$ multiple comparisons.

Research has demonstrated that utilizing a squared error-based fitness function offers clear advantages in tackling a provided problem. The overall performance results of various algorithms generally fit the No Free Lunch theory. GOTLBO, PSO, ISCA, NNA, CWOA, and WW are completely unsuitable for parameter estimation according to the opposed two-diode model. The results of DE, NDE, MABC, and IJAYA are not as poor as those in the previous group; however, in general, it is still not recommended to use these algorithms for solving parameter identification problems. Generally, the EBL SHADE and TLBO are effective in accurately determining parameter values in most cases. However, investigation has shown that these algorithms may make mistakes under certain conditions. Therefore, EBL SHADE and TLBO applications in the case of solar cells with S-shaped IV curves should be approached with caution. Finally, results have illustrated that STLBO and ADELI have superior performance in terms of accuracy and reliability when compared with other used algorithms. In particular, these two algorithms successfully solve the task of accurately determining parameters from similar IV curves corresponding to photovoltaic cells with distinct characteristics.

It is important to note that in this study, the parameters were obtained from idealized IV curves, where the voltage-current relationships were precisely defined by Eq. (1). In a real experiment, there is a potential for errors in the measurement of both current and voltage. Hence, it would be worthwhile to explore the efficacy of various meta-heuristic algorithms in determining parameters from IV data corrupted by noise in future research.

This work of testing and comparative analysis of different meta-heuristic algorithms for the estimation of solar cell parameters should be useful for further research and development on photovoltaic systems.

Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <http://surl.li/phuem>

Data availability

Data will be made available on request.

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Table 4

Adjusted *p*-values for tests for $N \times N$ multiple comparisons of I_{01} estimation among all methods in the single-IV case ($p < 1.0$ are only shown).

Hypothesis	Nemenyi	post-hoc procedure	
		Holm	Shaffer
ADELI versus WW	<1E-13	<1E-13	<1E-13
ADELI versus NDE	1.17195E-12	1.15907E-12	1.00453E-12
STLBO versus CWOA	1.17195E-12	1.15907E-12	1.00453E-12
TLBO versus PSO	1.21236E-12	1.17240E-12	1.03917E-12
STLBO versus GOTLBO	1.21236E-12	1.17240E-12	1.03917E-12
ADELI versus DE	1.73772E-12	1.64224E-12	1.48948E-12
STLBO versus DE	1.83875E-12	1.71752E-12	1.57607E-12
ADELI versus CWOA	3.83915E-12	3.50164E-12	3.29070E-12
EBLSHADE versus GOTLBO	4.20286E-12	3.78719E-12	3.60245E-12
STLBO versus NDE	5.01110E-12	4.46043E-12	4.29523E-12
ADELI versus GOTLBO	5.41522E-12	4.76064E-12	4.64162E-12
EBLSHADE versus CWOA	5.98099E-12	5.19229E-12	5.12657E-12
EBLSHADE versus ISCA	1.17195E-11	1.00453E-11	1.00453E-11
EBLSHADE versus DE	1.45282E-11	1.22931E-11	1.06966E-11
EBLSHADE versus NDE	4.17053E-11	3.43725E-11	3.07061E-11
STLBO versus ISCA	8.17133E-11	6.64482E-11	6.01625E-11
TLBO versus WW	8.82197E-11	7.07696E-11	6.49529E-11
TLBO versus MABC	1.07900E-10	8.53717E-11	7.94431E-11
EBLSHADE versus MABC	3.09961E-10	2.38431E-10	2.28213E-10
ADELI versus NNA	3.24570E-10	2.46102E-10	2.38969E-10
ADELI versus ISCA	3.83410E-10	2.86504E-10	2.82291E-10
STLBO versus MABC	1.58351E-09	1.16588E-09	1.16588E-09
STLBO versus NNA	1.83408E-09	1.33021E-09	1.33021E-09
TLBO versus ISCA	3.49326E-09	2.49519E-09	2.22648E-09
ADELI versus MABC	5.83612E-09	4.10452E-09	3.71972E-09
EBLSHADE versus NNA	1.23520E-08	8.55140E-09	7.87272E-09
EBLSHADE versus PSO	1.47150E-08	1.00256E-08	9.37877E-09
STLBO versus PSO	5.32586E-08	3.57008E-08	3.39450E-08
ADELI versus PSO	1.50038E-07	9.89261E-08	.56286E-08
TLBO versus GOTLBO	2.16253E-07	1.40208E-07	1.37831E-07
EBLSHADE versus WW	2.39169E-07	1.52438E-07	1.52438E-07
TLBO versus CWOA	2.89034E-07	1.81043E-07	1.77867E-07
TLBO versus DE	5.91345E-07	3.63905E-07	3.63905E-07
STLBO versus WW	6.86296E-07	4.14794E-07	4.14794E-07
TLBO versus NDE	1.37158E-06	8.13904E-07	7.68687E-07
TLBO versus NNA	1.17758E-04	6.72904E-05	6.59964E-05
NNA versus WW	2.21281E-02	1.24015E-02	1.24015E-02
IJAYA versus WW	2.36193E-01	1.29777E-01	1.24585E-01
NNA versus PSO	2.36193E-01	1.29777E-01	1.24585E-01
NDE versus WW	4.04596E-01	2.13413E-01	2.13413E-01
DE versus WW	6.28685E-01	3.24706E-01	3.24706E-01
CWOA versus WW	8.94683E-01	4.52257E-01	4.52257E-01
GOTLBO versus WW	1.0	5.07626E-01	5.07626E-01
IJAYA versus PSO	1.0	8.15876E-01	7.97333E-01
NNA versus MABC	1.0	9.64793E-01	9.64793E-01

Table 5

The total count of wins and losses for each algorithm in $N \times N$ multiple comparisons using the Friedman test and Shaffer's static, Nememyi, and Holm post-hoc procedures in single-IV case. The criterion for victory was a adjusted p -value less than 0.1.

Algorithm	Wins / Loses										Total
	task										
I_{01}	n_1	R_{p1}	I_{02}	n_2	R_{p2}	R_s	I_{ph}	RMSPE	Comp		
DE	0/12	17/12	17/12	0/12	12/12	14/12	5/12	17/12	15/15	0/0	97/111
EBLSHADE	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	26/0	21/0	263/0
ADELI	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	14/0	257/0
NDE	0/12	21/12	18/11	3/12	18/9	3/12	18/11	21/9	24/8	0/0	126/96
MABC	0/12	0/15	10/12	0/12	11/12	0/17	3/12	2/15	12/15	0/3	38/125
TLBO	27/0	27/0	26/0	27/0	24/0	27/0	26/0	24/0	24/0	10/0	242/0
GOTLBO	0/12	0/18	0/24	0/12	3/15	0/12	3/15	0/21	0/21	0/5	6/155
STLBO	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	27/0	11/0	254/0
PSO	0/12	0/21	0/24	0/15	0/24	0/21	0/34	0/23	0/18	0/12	0/204
IJAYA	0/0	16/0	18/0	0/0	12/0	11/0	3/0	18/0	18/0	0/0	96/0
ISCA	0/12	0/21	0/23	0/12	3/15	0/12	2/15	0/21	0/24	0/3	5/158
NNA	3/12	0/21	0/23	0/12	0/23	0/14	0/17	0/21	0/24	0/9	3/176
CWOA	0/12	0/21	0/21	0/12	0/24	0/18	3/15	0/21	0/24	0/12	3/180
WW	0/15	0/21	0/20	0/12	0/30	0/18	2/15	0/20	0/24	0/12	2/187

Table 6

The results of Wilcoxon signed-rank test with a level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$ in the IV-set case. The “+” indicated that the null hypothesis was rejected, and the control algorithm (in the row) performed better then the comparison algorithm (in the column). The “0” indicates to rejection of the hypothesis about outperforming the control algorithm.

Control algorithm	Comparison algorithm											Total			
	DE	EBLSHADE	ADELI	NDE	MABC	TLBO	GOTLBO	STLBO	PSO	IJAYA	ISCA	NNA	CWOA	WW	(+/-)
DE	■	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	7/0/6
EBLSHADE	+	■	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	10/0/3
ADELI	+	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13/0/0
NDE	+	0	0	■	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	9/0/4
MABC	0	0	0	0	■	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	6/0/7
TLBO	+	+	0	+	+	■	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	11/1/1
GOTLBO	0	0	0	0	0	0	■	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	5/0/8
STLBO	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	■	+	+	+	+	+	+	11/1/1
PSO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	■	0	0	0	0	0	0	0/4/9
IJAYA	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	■	+	+	+	+	8/0/5
ISCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	■	0	0	0	0/3/10
NNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	■	0	0	0/3/10
CWOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	■	0	0	0/4/9
WW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	■	1/3/9

Meta-heuristic parameter extraction of SCs with S-shaped IV curves

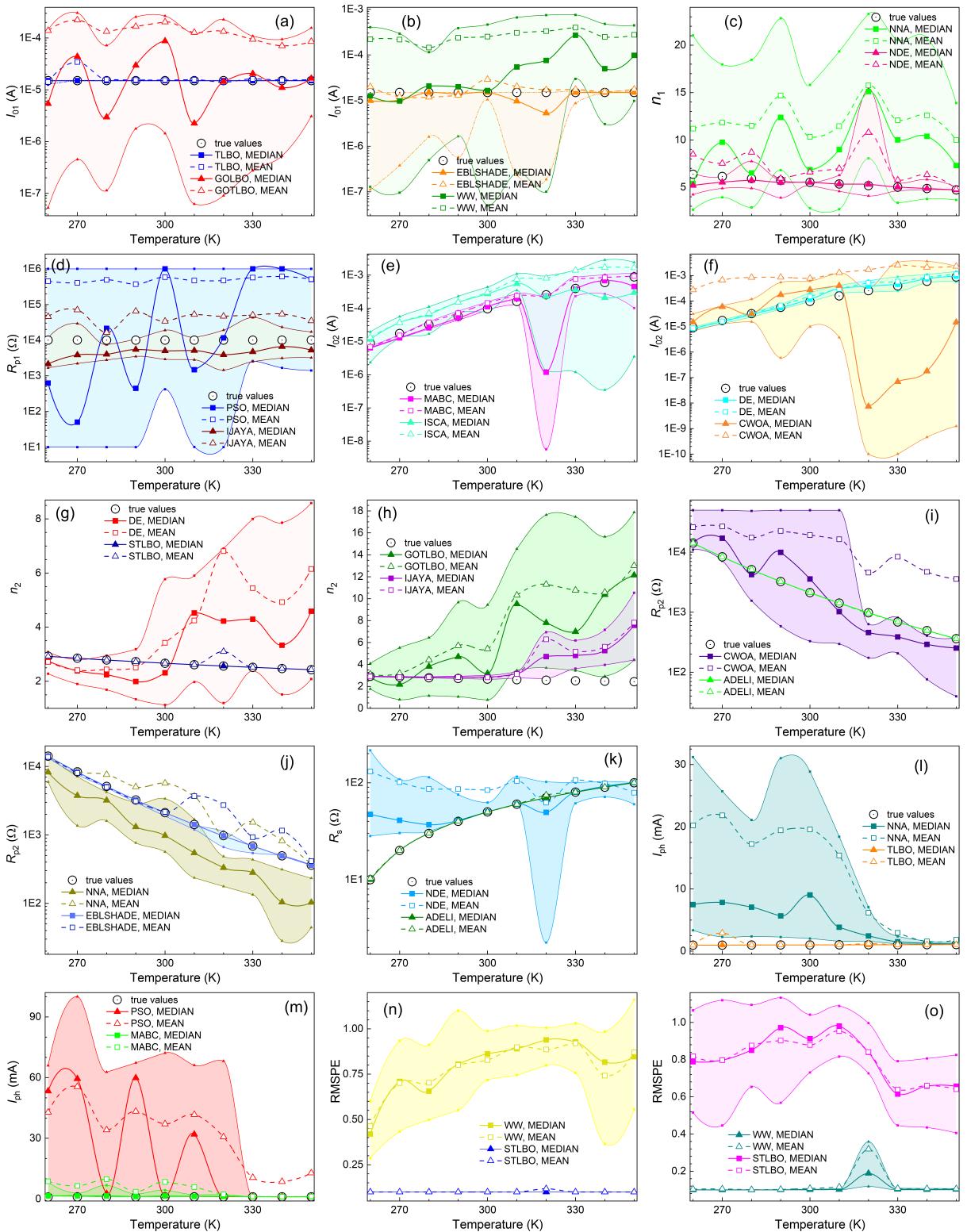
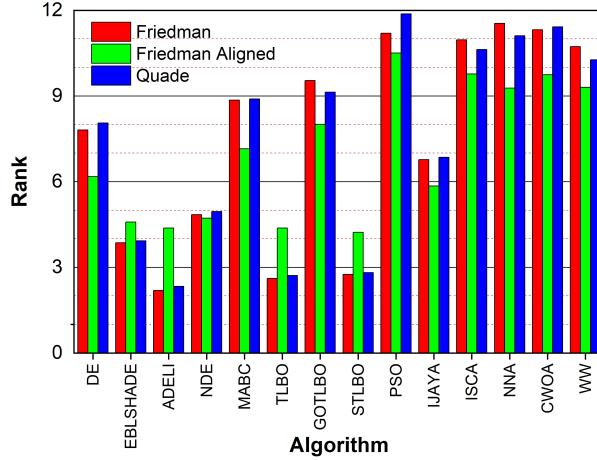
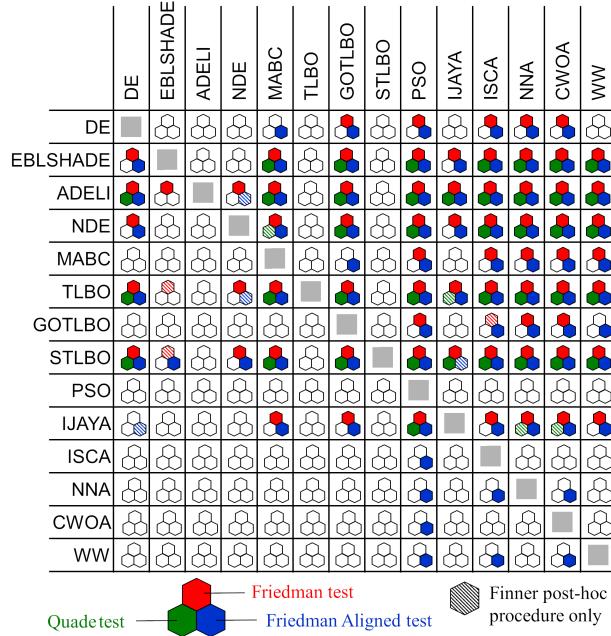


Figure 9: Dependences of the I_{01} (a, b), n_1 (c), R_{p1} (d), I_{02} (e, f), n_2 (g, h), R_{p2} (i, j), R_s (k), I_{ph} (l, m), and RMSPE (n, o) estimation by different algorithm on the synthesis temperature. The IV-set is used. The circles represent the values, which have been used in IV curve simulations, the filled marks represent the median values, and the empty marks represent the mean values. The colored regions correspond to the IQR. The lines only serve as guide to the eye.

**Figure 10:** Ranking of the algorithms according to Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade tests in the IV-set case.**Figure 11:** The results of algorithm $1 \times N$ comparisons by Friedman, Friedman Aligned, and Quade tests in the IV-set case. The colored hexagon indicates that the adjusted p -value, which tests the hypothesis that an algorithm in a row outperforms the algorithm in a column, is not greater than $p_{cr} = 0.1$. The solid fill signifies that every post-hoc procedure resulted in $p < p_{cr}$; the dashed fill indicates that the Finner post-hoc procedure was the only method that produced this result. The correspondence between the color and position of the hexagon to a test is shown in a legend at the bottom of the figure.

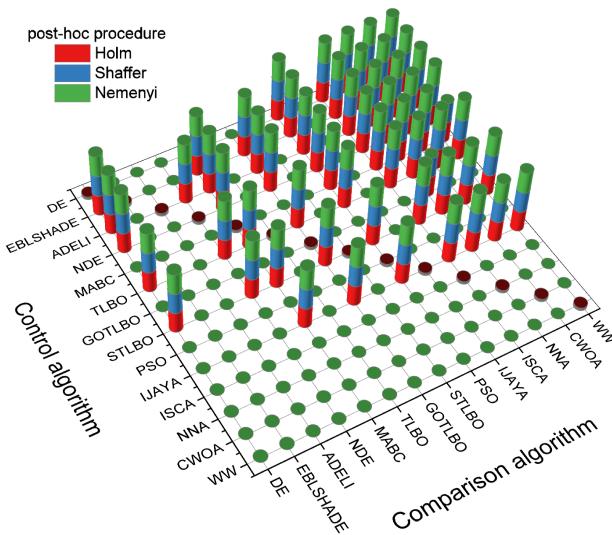


Figure 12: The results of multiple comparisons among all algorithms in the IV-set case. The colored cylinder indicates that the adjusted p-value, which tests the control algorithm outperforms the comparison algorithm, is not greater than $p_{cr} = 0.1$. The correspondence between the color of the cylinder to a post-hoc procedure is shown in the figure's legend.

Table 7

The total count of wins and losses for each algorithm in $1 \times N$ and $N \times N$ multiple comparisons using the all tests and post-hoc procedures in the IV-set case. The criterion for victory was a adjusted p-value less than 0.1. The best results are bolded.

Algorithm	Wins / Loses	
	$1 \times N$ comparisons	$N \times N$ comparisons
DE	44/53	15/15
EBLSHADE	100/6	24/ 0
ADELI	117/0	27/0
NDE	97/18	24/9
MABC	44/69	14/18
TLBO	111/0	27/0
GOTLBO	25/80	2/18
STLBO	118/0	27/0
PSO	0/112	0/24
IJAYA	63/46	21/ 0
ISCA	4/97	0/24
NNA	12/93	0/26
CWOA	4/101	0/24
WW	12/80	0/23