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Cascaded Multi Inputs Single Output Boost Inverter for Mismatch Mitigation at PV Sub Module Level.

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Abstract: Mismatched power generation is a serious issue in PV systems, resulting from unequal power generation between PV components. Solutions have been proposed to reduce or eliminate the mismatch concern. One practical strategy is individually harvesting the maximum power from each PV component, the more distributed MPPT applied to a finer level, the more power can be obtained. This study proposes three inputs single output boost converters that are employed to effectively increase PV power generation and significantly reduce mismatch issues between the PV Sub Module (PV SM). Each boost converter will be controlled to harvest the maximum power from a group of PV cells inside a single PV module. The outputs of the three boost converters are connected in series to provide higher output voltage for grid integration. The cascaded power converters are linked with a forwarding diode to provide a protection feature for the system and prevent the reverse current from harming the PV module. On the grid side, a single-phase Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) is used to convert the DC power from the PV module to sinusoidal AC power. The performance of the suggested inverter has been confirmed through experimental tests.

Keywords: photovoltaic (PV); power electronic converter; DC_DC boost converter; grid-connected system;

1. Introduction

Relying on fossil fuel energy resources can lead to several complicated economic and environmental issues. Thus, utilizing non-conventional energy resources has become a focus of many researchers. One main contributing player among renewable energy generators is solar energy. The photovoltaic (PV) solar panels are sensitive to environmental conditions, including irradiation and temperature. Other non-environmental concerns like shading, degradation factors, and PV panel orientation can negatively affect the generated power from the PV system. As a result, the problem of different PV generators with different behaviors is connected. This can lead to the PV system following the PV component with the lowest power generation [1,2].

In the last decade, the advancement in power electronic technologies has led the world to redirect the orientation of energy generation to rely on renewable energy sources. A typical residential grid-tied PV system usually consists of Solar PV modules, power electronic DC_DC converters, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), and grid-interfaced DC-AC inverters. Figure 1 illustrates an example of a grid-tied residential PV system. Filter circuits are commonly used on the grid side to eliminate the harmonics after the conversion process [3,4]. The generated PV power from PV modules flows through DC_DC power converters where maximum power is generated. The main objective of the MPPT controllers is to obtain the maximum power from the PV module and then charge the BESS or pump up the extra power to the grid [5]. The PV module regularly consists of

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different groups of PV cells and a PV module with three Sub-Modules (SMs) might be the most common type of PV module. Low-voltage (LV) PV systems can suffer from various faults that negatively affect the performance of the PV system and reduce power generation [6]. The mismatch issue between the PV modules is one of the most common faults in the PV system and Partial Shading (PS) can be the most contributing cause to this concern [7].

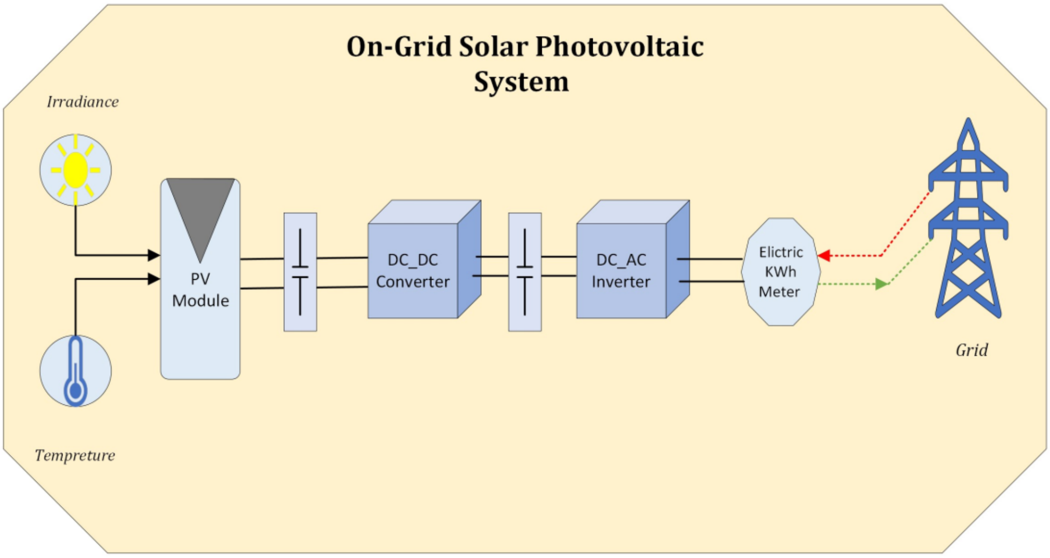


Figure1. Block diagram of a typical grid-connected residential PV system

The mismatch issues in the PV systems can be categorized into two main groups according to the type of mismatch faults [8]. Temporary mismatch faults include faults whose effect does not continue with time and shading can be the main contributing factor to these faults. Although the shading effect can be the most common type of temporary mismatch fault, dust accumulation on PV modules is another serious issue that can adversely affect the amount of gendered power from PV systems [9]. The second type of mismatch issue is permanent faults where the PV system might continue suffering from these types of mismatch faults. Commonly the permanent mismatch faults can be related to the manufacturing process soldering stage and impurities inside the used materials. However, the PV module's degradation factor can also be considered a permanent mismatch reason. The permanent faults can reduce the PV system’s efficiency and reduce the PV system's output power by 10 % [10].

Increased temperature of the PV module can decrease the performance of the PV system causing a noticeable reduction in the PV power generation [11]. The temperature variation can lead to variable current-voltage and power voltage curves of the PV modules [12]. It has been reported in [10] that changing the PV module temperature results in a noticeable variation in the open circuit voltage of the PV module. Increasing the PV module temperature can cause a clear reduction in the open circuit voltage, minimizing the PV module's output power. Thus, the behavior of the PV modules will vary according to the operating temperature of each module [13]. The Maximum Power Point (MPP) of the modules will be different causing a mismatch issue between the PV modules. In the Standard Test Condition (STC) the temperature of the PV modules is 25 C°, however, in practice, the operating temperatures of the PV modules are different [14]. The PV modules might suffer from mismatch issues even if the PV modules have the same internal specifications and operate under the same conditions except for different operating temperatures.

The PV module performance can be directly proportional to solar irradiance intensity which determines the power generation from the PV module. The PS results in irregular solar irradiance profiles which negatively affects the PV system output power [15]. The

PS might be uniform shading or non-uniform shading. In uniform PS, the shading can cover the whole PV module while in the non-uniform PS type, only a part of the PV module gets shaded. Both types can result in reducing the power production of the PV module [16]. The shaded part of the PV module behaves differently from the unshaded part. The maximum power of the PV module is determined by the percentage of solar irradiance; thus, a shaded PV module produces lower power compared to an unshaded one. The nature series connection of PV modules leads to the power of the PV system being limited by the PV module with the lowest power generation causing a mismatch fault between PV modules [17]. PS occurs due to several reasons including moving clouds, birds or birds dropping, high buildings, and shading from trees [16].

A part of the PV module can experience a higher temperature creating a hot spot (HS) issue [18]. The HS effect can be a permanent or short-term effect. The PS might cover part of the PV model for a short time leading to an increase in the temperature of the shaded part. Once the PS vanishes, the PV module performs normally. However, in some scenarios, the HS might continue to affect the PV module's performance [19]. The defects in the PV module during the manufacturing process result in permanent HS causing mismatch faults between PV cells inside the PV module. This issue can be avoided by a proper monitoring system that can lead to obtaining high-quality PV modules [20]. The generated power from faulty PV cells can be less than normal operating PV cells which can produce power dissipation in the form of heat. Normal operating PV cells can generate more power compared to faulty PV cell which produces sink power instead of generating energy. Then the power will be dissipated in the form of a head. The associated losses due to this fault in the PV module can be more than 5 % [21].

The mismatch problem between the PV modules is one of the main contributing factors to the losses in PV systems [22]. The series connection of the PV modules is essential for most PV applications to obtain the high voltage output requirement at the grid side. However, it can lead to some issues in terms of performance and power quality of the PV systems. The unequal irradiance profiles are common in most PV system projects which can result in a significant reduction in the PV power production. The behavior of the PV module is usually based on the solar irradiation profiles. Thus, a PV module with a low irradiance level can generate less power compared to a PV module with a high irradiance profile. The nature series connection of the PV modules can lead the PV system to follow the PV module with the lowest power generation causing a significant power loss to the PV system [23].

The mismatch problems between PV modules can cause severe issues to the PV system including HS and reduced power generation, however, bypassing methods are effectively mitigating these concerns. Under the mismatch scenarios, the faulty PV module can generate some power but it becomes useless using the bypassing approaches since bypassing strategies aim to isolate the faulty PV module from the PV system during mismatch [24]. Thus, distributed power electronic methods are proposed to enable the utilization of the maximum available power from PV systems when systems suffer from PS [25]. Its main objective is to distribute the MPPT technique to a finer level enabling individual harvesting of the maximum available power from each PV module [26]. Employing Distributed MPPT (DMPPT) not only mitigates the associated problems of mismatch issues but can lead to utilizing the power from the shaded PV module.

This paper proposes a three-input single-output micro inverter to mitigate the mismatch issue inside a single PV module. The power generated from a PV cell is relatively low, thus it cannot be practical to obtain the maximum power from each PV cell. Therefore, obtaining the maximum power from a group of PV cells might be more effective. The PV module is usually divided into groups of cells forming SM, and capturing the maximum power from each group can increase the power generation from the PV system. A cascaded boost power electronic converters can be a viable solution to overcome the mismatch problem between the PV SMs. Though the cascaded boost converters might need more passive components, they can improve the power system performance and significantly maximize PV module energy harvesting. The suggested topology aims to harvest the maximum available power from a group of PV cells inside a single PV module. Most PV modules are divided into three SMs thus the proposed topology aims to effectively harvest the maximum available power from the three PV cell groups of the PV module.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows: The proposed three-input single-output micro inverter topology is presented in section 2. The State Space modeling, passive components selection, and controller design are provided in section 3. The experimental validation and final discussion are demonstrated in section 4 and section 5 respectively. The final section summarizes the conclusion of this study.

2. Proposed Distributed Three Inputs Single Output Structure:

The PV module commonly has three SMs, which are integrated with a bypass diode to protect the PV module from HS. The shaded SM will be isolated resulting in the loss of the generated power from the shaded SM. Therefore, replacing the conventional bypass diode with the proper power electronic converter can lead to utilizing the power from the defective SM. The PV module commonly has three PV cell groups, obtaining the maximum available power from each PV cell group can mitigate the mismatch concerns between PV cell groups inside an individual PV module. This paper proposed a new topology to reduce the problem of mismatch between PV SMs inside a single PV module. Figure 2 shows the proposed cascaded boost converters used for employing the DMPPT at the PV SM level. The output voltage of the PV SM can be relatively low and the boost converter has a limited boosting range for voltage output, therefore the output of the three boost converters cascaded to enhance the boosting-up capability of the proposed topology. The cascaded topology is linked to the utility grid via a forwarding diode to protect the PV side from reverse currents during a faulty system. A DC link capacitor is employed between the PV side and grid side to provide a decoupling function and mitigate the Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) effect. A Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) is used at the grid side to convert the PV DC power to AC power at the utility grid [27].

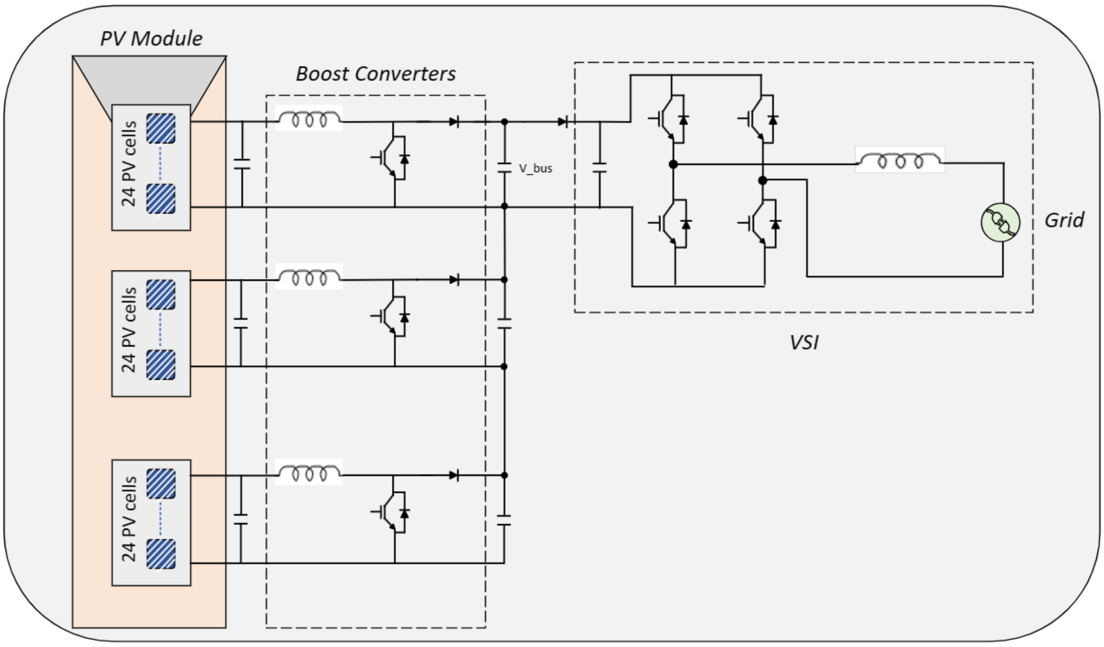


Figure2. The proposed topology to apply the DMPPT at the PV SM level inside an individual PV module

The nature of PV power is changeable due to different climate conditions which can change the PV sub-system's power generation. The PS is a continuous challenge in PV systems because it results in a massive reduction in power production and can lead to unavoidable drops in the output voltage. One of the most proper methods to reduce the negative impact of unbalanced power generation caused by different irradiation levels on the PV system is based on dividing the entire PV system into sub-systems. It would be ideal if each PV cell could be handled individually, however, that can result in a significant increase in the installation cost and it will require a complicated controlling system. Therefore, extracting the maximum power from a group of PV cells can be more practical. The PV cells are commonly grouped into three or four groups inside a single PV module and each group of PV cells is integrated with a bypass diode to reduce the impact of partial shading. The bypass diode will allow the current to flow through it resulting in the loss of the power generated from a shaded group of PV cells. The main objective of the suggested topology is to utilize the power from the affected group by individually harvesting the maximum power from the PV SM.

3. State Space Analysis of Proposed Converter to Desing System Controllers

Modeling by averaging [28] is a common effective method to model the switched power converters in power electronics. It aims to average the model over one switching cycle to overcome the nature of switching power converters. Power electronic systems are commonly nonlinear and module nonlinear systems can be a complicated process, thus linearizing these types of systems around one operating point can solve the nonlinearity issue. After obtaining the linearized module, the system state variables are perturbed by small values to obtain the small signal module. This module is usually effective and can mimic the actual module's dynamic behavior. The derived small signal module of the boost converter using this strategy is illustrated as follows:

During *ON* state:

$$X' = A_{ON}X + B_{ON}V_{IN} \quad (1)$$

$$V_O = C_{ON}X \quad (2)$$

During *OFF* state:

$$X' = A_{OFF}X + B_{OFF}V_{IN} \quad (3)$$

$$V_O = C_{OFF}X \quad (4)$$

After getting the state space equations of the boost converter the ON and off states matrices become as follows:

1) ON state

$$A_{ON} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{RC} \end{bmatrix} \qquad B_{ON} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \text{and } C_{ON} = [0 \;\; 1]X$$

2) OFF state

$$A_{OFF} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{C} & -\frac{1}{RC} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad B_{OFF} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{and } C_{OFF} = [0 \;\; 1]X$$

Where $X = [il \;\; vc]$

The following equations are used to get the averaged model:

$$X' = [A_{ON}D + A_{OFF}(1 - D)]X + [B_{ON}D + B_{OFF}(1 - D)]V_{IN} \quad (5)$$

$$V_O = [C_{ON}\,D + C_{OFF}(1 - D)]X \quad (6)$$

Averaged model:

$$A_{AV} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{(D-1)}{L} \\ \frac{1-D}{C} & -\frac{1}{RC} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad B_{AV} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{and } C_{AV} = [0 \;\; 1]X$$

To calculate the steady state values IL and Vo the equation below can be used:

$$SS = -inv(A_{AV}) * B_{AV} * V_{IN} \tag{7}$$

A small perturbance is applied to the State Variable to get the small signal module where ~ represents the small perturbation to the variables:

$$\begin{bmatrix} IL + il^{\sim} \\ VC + vc^{\sim} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{-(1-D-d^{\sim})}{L1} \\ \frac{(1-D-d^{\sim})}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} IL + il^{\sim} \\ VC + vc^{\sim} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [V_{IN} + vin^{\sim}]$$

$$[Vo + vo\sim] = [0 \;\; 1] \begin{bmatrix} IL + il^{\sim} \\ VC + vc^{\sim} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^{\sim} = \left[\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{-(1-D)}{L1} \\ \frac{(1-D)}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{d\sim}{L} \\ \frac{-d^{\sim}}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right] \left[\begin{bmatrix} IL \\ VC \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} il^{\sim} \\ vc^{\sim} \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$X^{\sim} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-(1-D)}{L1} \\ \frac{(1-D)}{C1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} il^{\sim} \\ vc^{\sim} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} & \frac{Vo}{L} \\ 0 & -\frac{IL}{C} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Vin \\ d\sim \end{bmatrix}$$

After calculating the new A and B matrices, the transfer function can be obtained using the following equation:

$$TF = C_{AV} * \text{inv}(s * eye(3) - A_{AV}) * B \tag{8}$$

$$TF = \frac{\text{Vo R D}_{\text{OFF}} - L\,R\,IL\,s}{\text{C L R}\,s^2 + \text{L s} + \text{R D}_{\text{OFF}}^2} \tag{9}$$

3.1 Passive Component Selection

The proposed topology employs the boost converter since the output voltage of the PV SM is relatively low. In such a converter the output voltage will be higher than the voltage at the MPP. The input voltage from the PV SM might be obtained under the maximum irradiation level condition. Each PV SM is assumed to operate at the maximum available power thus the PV SM voltage will be represented by V_{MPP}. According to the steady-state analysis, the duty ratio at the output voltage of each Sub-Module might be expressed as follows:

$$\delta = 1 - \frac{VMPP_{SM}}{Vo_{SM}} \tag{10}$$

Where δ is the duty cycle, Vo_{SM} the output voltage of each boost converter $VMPP_{SM}$ is the corresponding voltage at MPP.

The input inductor value of the boost converter can determine the input current ripples. Obtaining the right value for the inductor of the boost converter can be calculated during the rising state when the boost converter's switch is turned on. Under the assumption of constant input current from the PV SM, the capacitor current will be expressed by subtracting the PV SM input current from the boost converter inductor current. The waveform of the inductor current of the boost converter is assumed to be triangular thus, the capacitor current will have the antiphase triangular waveform. Integrating the triangular area can equal the amount of charge stored in the capacitor. Figure 3 illustrates both the circuit and current waveforms of the PV SM boost converter. In a grid-tied inverter, the DC_{BUS} capacitor value is selected according to the input and output power to buffer the 2nd-order harmonic distortion of the proposed structure, current-based derivation can be used to obtain the most proper value for DC_{BUS} capacitor. Proper selection of capacitor value can maintain pure DC power from the PV input and sinusoidal waveform current at the grid side. In the same concept, the DC_{BUS} capacitor value can be selected with the assumption that a pure DC flows from cascaded boost converters. The grid current waveform shape is sinusoidal which means the current flowing through the capacitor will be the same as the grid current, however, the capacitor current sign will be reversed in direction.

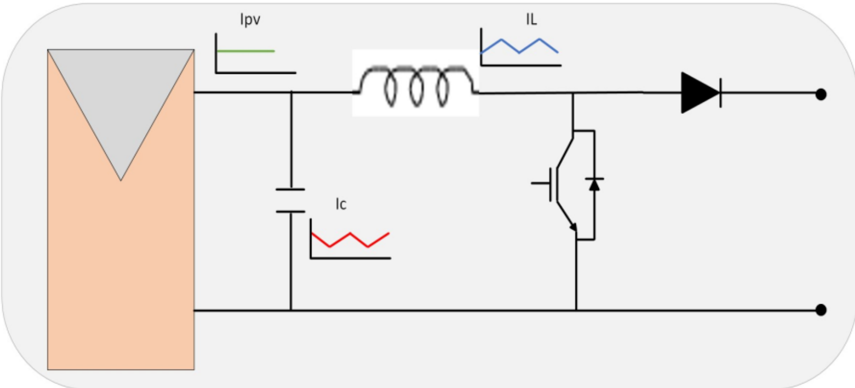


Figure3. The circuit and current waveforms of PV SM.

The parameter of the proposed boost converters will be selected according to Continuous Conduction Mood (CCM) as follows:

$$L\frac{di}{dt} = V_{MPPSM} \quad (11)$$

$$L = \frac{T_{ON} V_{MPPSM}}{\Delta i} \quad (12)$$

$$C_{PV}\ \Delta V_{PV} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\Delta i}{2} * \frac{T_{SW}}{2}) \quad (13)$$

$$C_{PV} = \frac{\Delta i}{8\Delta_{PV} f_{sw}} \quad (14)$$

The design of the proposed three-input single-output power electronic converter can be expressed by calculating the output voltage of the common DC bus. The three output voltages of the cascaded boost converters are added to express the output voltage at the DC bus where n is the number of PV SM.

$$V_{Bus} = \sum_{X=0}^{n} \frac{V_{PV\ SM_X}}{1-D_{PV\ SM_X}} \quad (15)$$

3.2. *Open Loop Analysis and System Dynamic Investigation*

After obtaining the transfer function of the boost converter, the values of L, $C_{PV,}$ and C_{BUS} are calculated according to the CCM and with the assumption the system has balanced energy operation, the values of the system are illustrated in Table 1. The obtained small signal averaged module of the boost converter shows two poles and nun negative zero. In order for the system to achieve internal absolute stability the two poles have to be on the left-hand side of the s-plan. The non-negative zero can result in a reduction in the phase margin and cause undershoot during transient time, however, zero cancelation can negatively affect the overall stability of the system.

Table 1. The Proposed System Values

Parameter	Value
V_MPP	12 V
I_MPP	7A
L	2.4m H
C_PV	47 µF
RL	10 Ω
fs	5 kHz

$$TF = \frac{-1737S+2.29*10^6}{s^2+7092s+9.351*10^6} \quad (11)$$

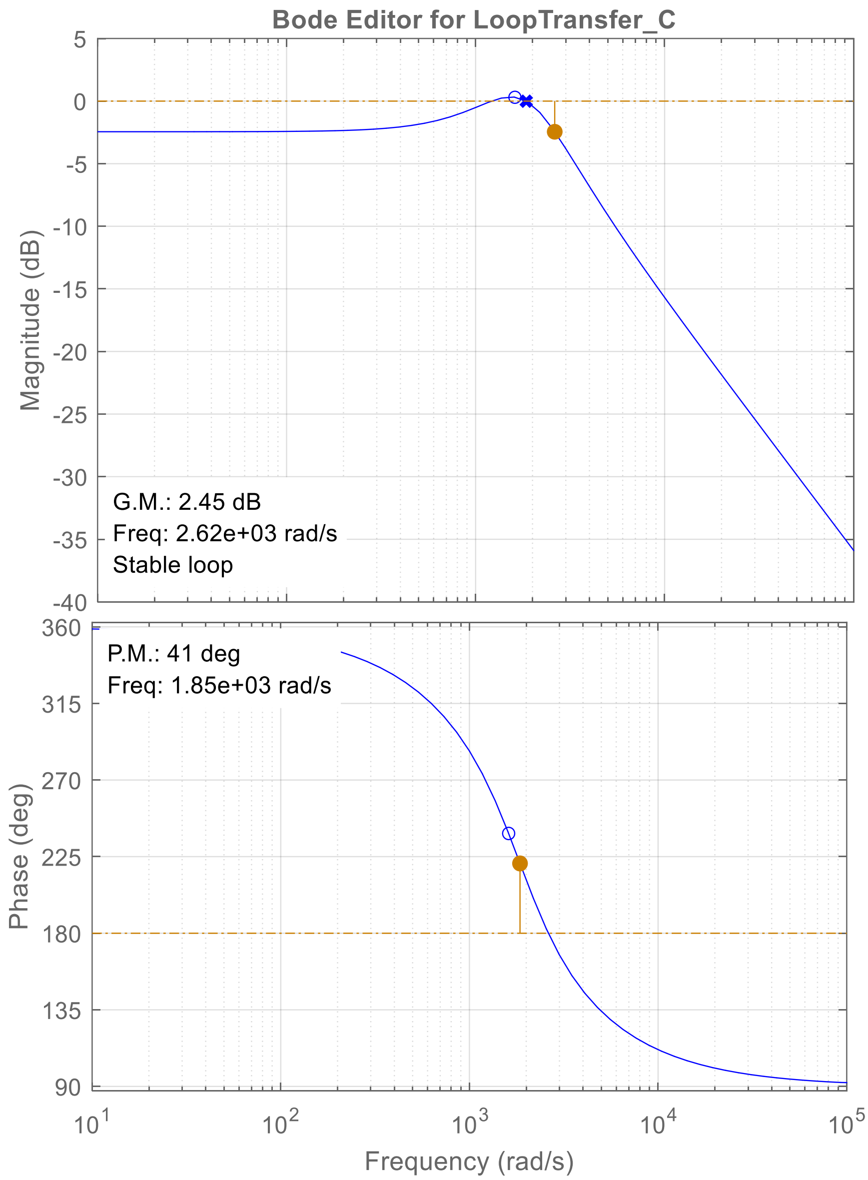


Figure 4. The Bode plot of the system shows the open loop frequency response of the system

Thus, the most proper method to minimize the effect of the non-negative zero is trying to make it faster by locating it far from the origin (0,0) since faster zeros are less harmful than slower ones. Figure 4 shows the Bode plot of the boost converter without controllers, the frequency response illustrates that the system is stable and both gain margin and phase margin are positive numbers. However, the systems seem critically stable since the gain margin is close to the negative region. The step response of the boost converter is illustrated in Figure 5 which shows a noticeable undershoot during transient time which results from the non-negative zero of the boost converter transfer function. A proper controller should be selected to overcome this issue and shift the system to a stable region.

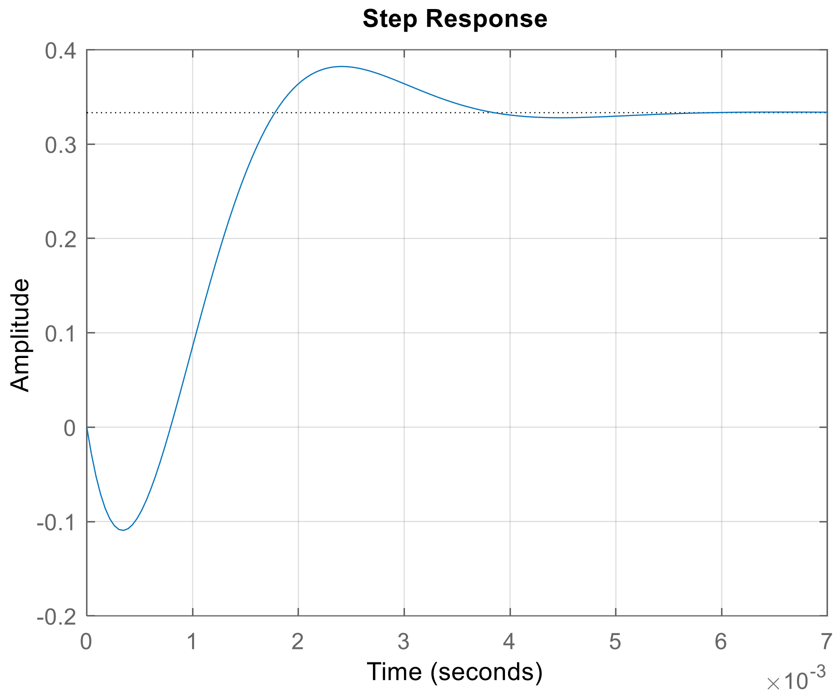


Figure 5. The step response plot shows the behavior of the system without the controller

3.3. Closed Loop Analysis and Design of the Controller for Proposed Structure

The obtained open loop system has two complex poles at -261 rad/sec and one positive zero at 1610 rad/sec. From control theory, the system stability is directly related to the pole position of the system. Enhancing the system stability is usually related to the capability of the controller to shift the poles to the left-hand side. The positive zeros usually do not lead to total loss of the stability of the system; however, they can pose serious issues like large undershoot and minimizing the phase margin of the system. A common strategy to minimize the negative effect of the positive zeros on the systems is trying to make the zeros fast. Fast zeros are the zeros that are located far from the origin (0,0). The fast zeros have less negative effects compared with slow ones. The SISO tool in SIMULINK/MATLAB has been used to obtain and tune the parameters of the controller of the proposed system. Figure 6 illustrates that the compensator improves the system stability and gives better performance by shifting the system's poles to the stable side LHS.

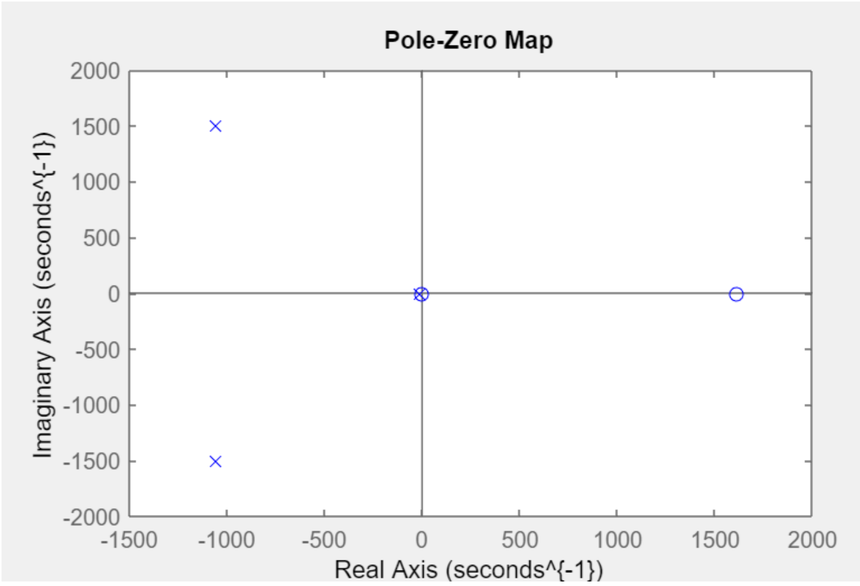


Figure 6. The Pole-Zero Map illustrates the shifted poles of the system after the controlling action

The Proportional Integral Derivative (PID) controller is one of the most commonly used controllers for power electronic converters and it has been used for the input side of the proposed structure. The proposed controller will determine the current at the maximum power point at a specific temperature and irradiation level. This current is obtained as a reference current for the controller which will be compared to the actual inductor current of the boost converter. The error between the two current values of each boost converter will be controlled by a PID controller. The purpose of the controlling process is to keep the input current from the PV submodule flat DC with minimal ripples which can lead to a more accurate tracking process.

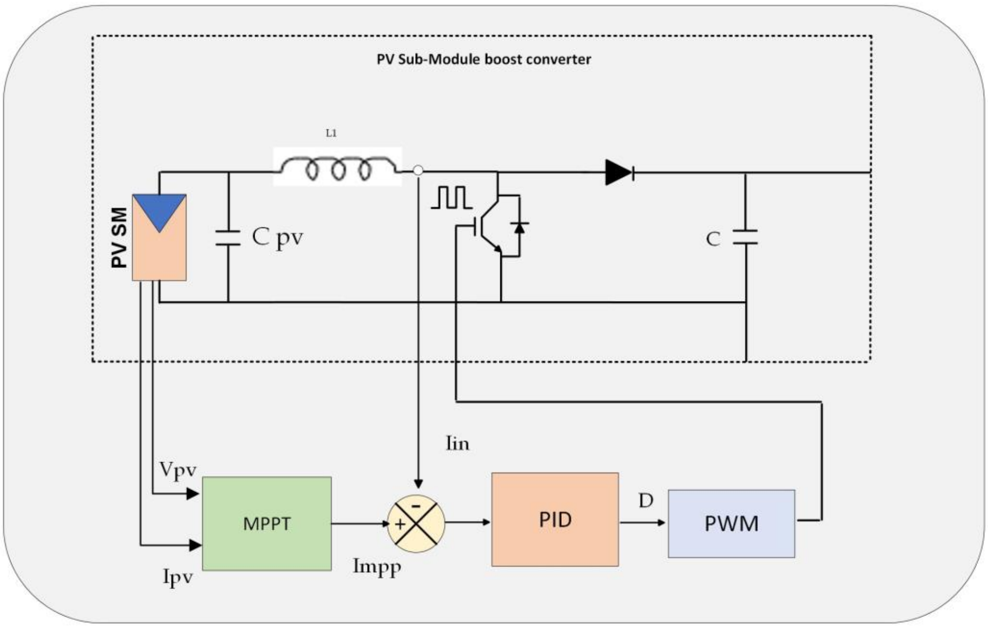


Figure 7. The SM input current compensator for the boost-based micro converter

The proposed closed-loop input current controller at the PV sub-module is shown in Figure 7. I_{MPP} drives the subsystem input controller at the submodule level. The compensator aims to regulate the DC from the input current and mitigate the negative effect of 2nd harmonics of grid frequency. Eliminating or reducing the 2nd harmonics distortion from the PV side can improve the performance of the maximum power point tracking algorithm and improve the PV system efficiency. The MPP tracking system calculates the I_{MPP} of the sub-module according to the irradiation level and temperature, this current is used as a reference input of the compensator then it will be compared to the actual input current of the boost converter to perform the controlling process.

Usually controlling the alternating current is based on converting the alternating current to constant values then performing a controlling process by conventional PID controller and converting it back to controlled alternating signals. This strategy has been used for years and it can be appropriate for several applications, however, it requires several design stages which might affect the performance of the controlling process. The Proportional Resonant (PR) controller has been used in several applications to control alternating signals and its validity has been proven. The PR controller is used in this study to control the grid current to maintain a sinusoidal current waveform at the grid side. The controlling strategy used in this study is based on sensing the grid current and comparing it with the desired value to calculate the error between the two signals. This will pass throw the PR controller which performs the control process and tracks the sinusoidal referenced grid signal. The block diagram of the controller for the proposed topology is illustrated in Figure 8.

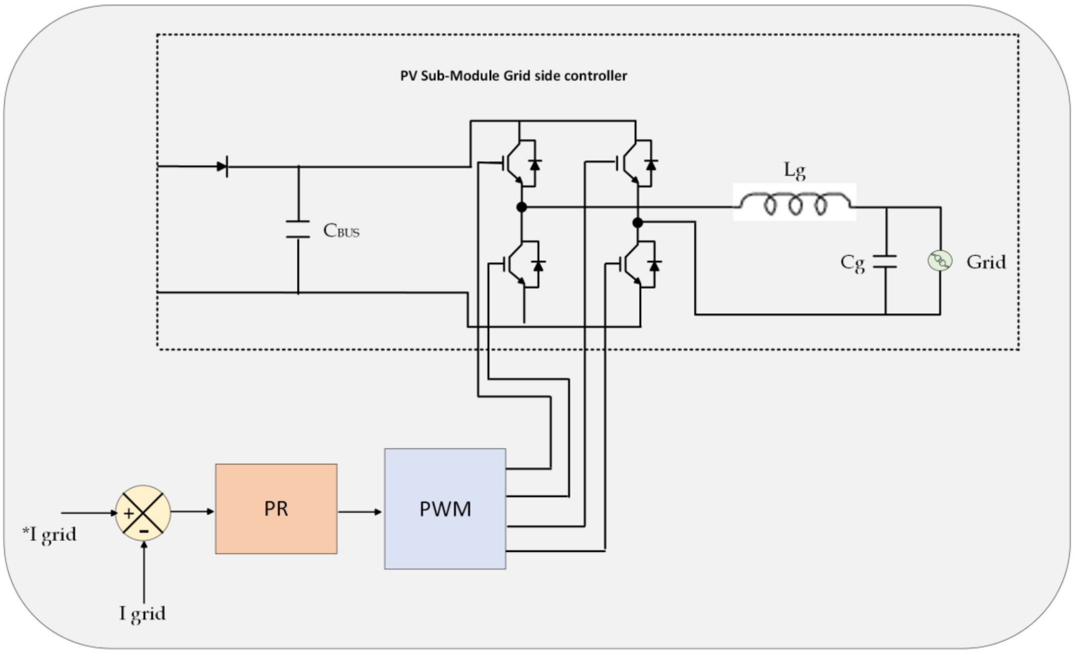


Figure 8. The block diagram of the grid current controller for the proposed microinverter

4. Experimental Results

The experimental setup for obtaining the maximum available power from the three SMs inside an individual PV module is shown in Figure 9. Each PVSM is rated at 250 W, thus the maximum available power from a PV module is rated at 750 W. The system is controlled by the Texas Instrument Digital Signal Processor (TMS320F28335) which is used to control the gate signals for the three boost converters at the input side. DC power supplies are used to mimic the PVSM. The PV module output is linked to the utility grid through an autotransformer which steps down the grid voltage from 240V to 100V. The three PV SMs are connected to three separate DC power sources mimicking the PV module. The output DC power from the PV module is inverted to a Low Voltage AC grid (LV AC) to examine the validity of the proposed topology.

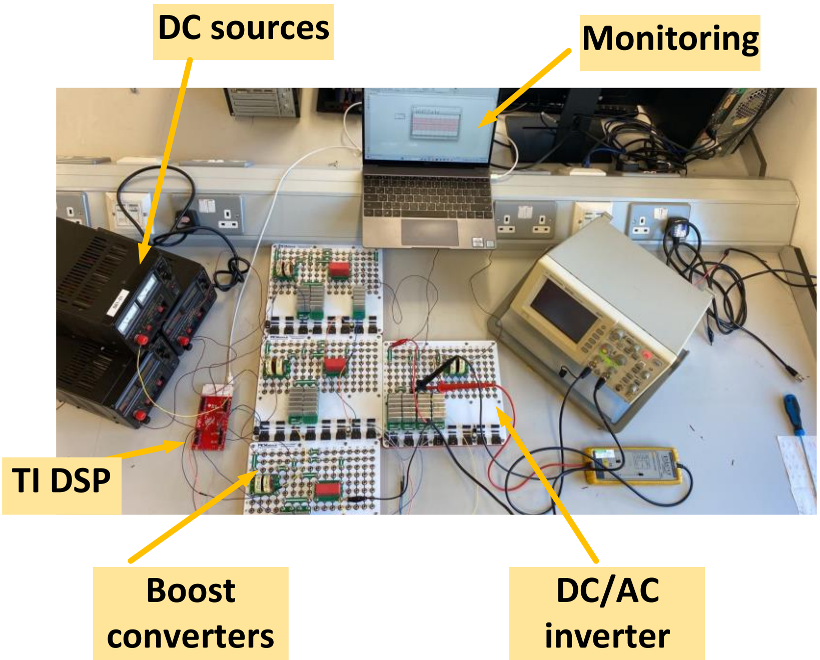
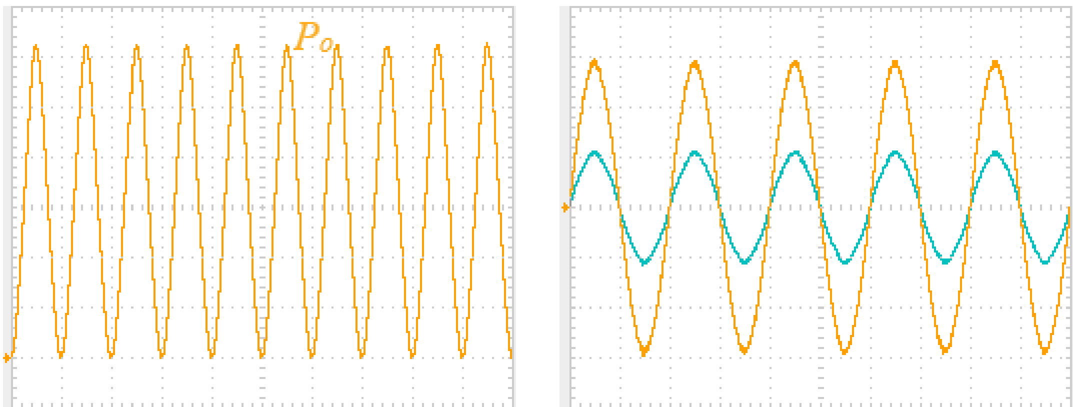


Figure 9. Experimental setup of the proposed three input single output microinverter

The experimental results of the suggested topology for employing the DMPPT at the PVSM level are shown in Figure 10. Figure 10 (a) shows the total input power of the system. Figure 10 (b) shows the output voltage and current when the power is injected into the grid through the autotransformer at unity power factor. Figure 10 (c) shows the DC-link voltage between the PV SMs and the DC/AC inverter. Finally, Figure 10 (d) shows the input currents of the PV SMs.



10 ms/div – 500 W/div
(a)

10 ms/div – 50 V/div – 20A/div
(b)

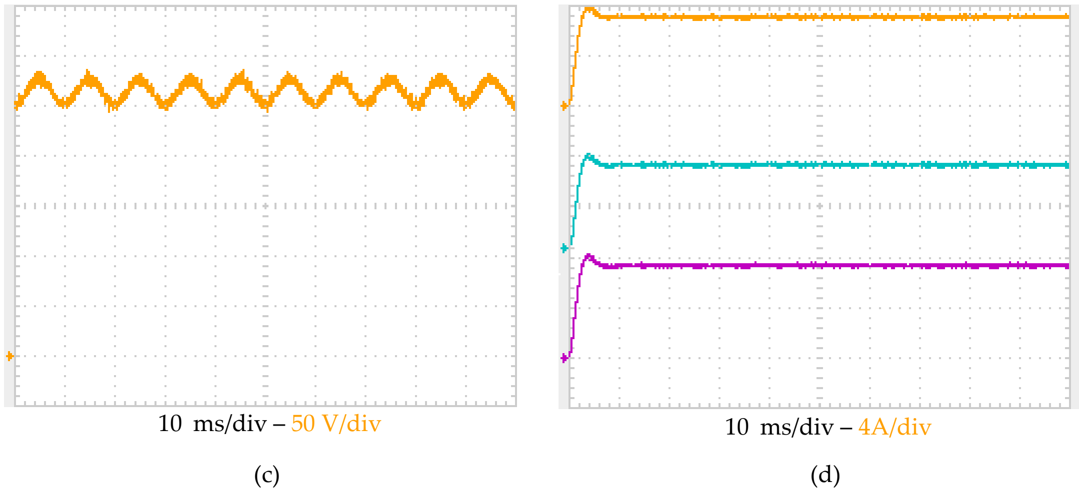


Figure 10. Experimental results of the proposed microinverter. (a) Total output power of the system ;(b) The grid voltage and current; (c) dc-link voltage, and (d) SMs input current.

The stability of the proposed system is examined by suddenly dropping the output power of the system by 50%. Figure 11 shows the response of the grid current to variation in the output power, resulting in a decrease in its maximum value. Also, the input current of the three SMs is dropped as a result of decreasing the output power of the system.

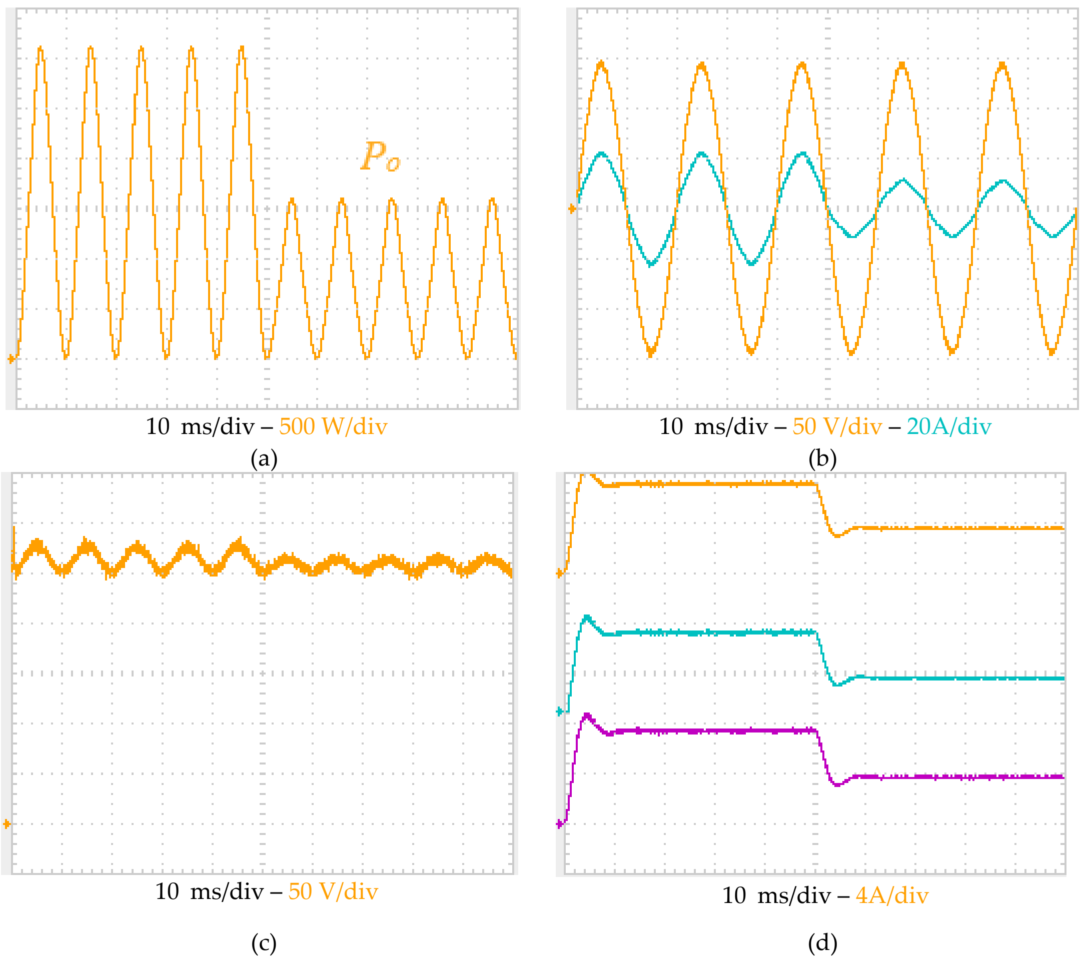


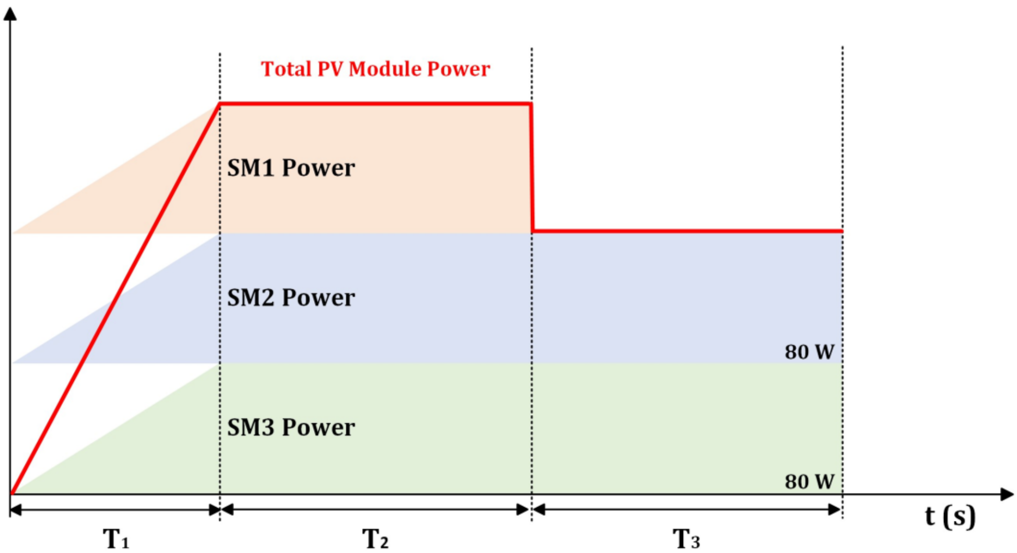
Figure 11. Experimental results of the proposed microinverter with a 50% drop in the output power. (a) Total output power of the system ;(b) The grid voltage and current; (c) dc-link voltage, and (d) SMs input current.

5. Discussion

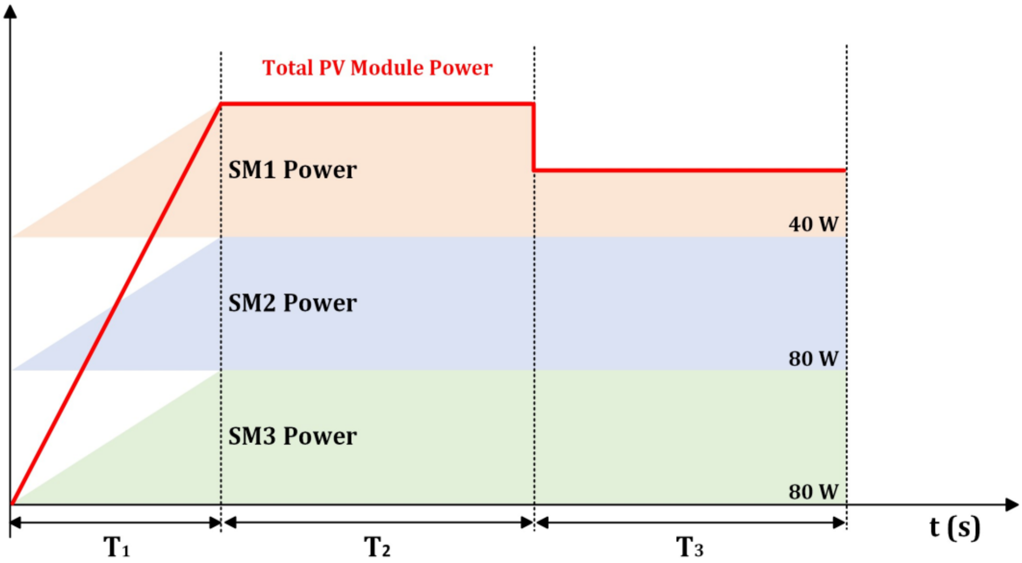
The PS and mismatching concerns can result in a great reduction in the power generation of an individual PV module. These issues are unavoidable in most scenarios and can affect the performance of the PV system. It has been proven that distributing the MPPT system can achieve higher power generation and mitigate the problem of mismatch. The output voltage of a single PV cell is relatively small and cascading several PV cells is required to obtain higher output voltage. This strategy can solve the low voltage problem of a PV cell; however, under the PS effect, the power generation of the PV system is reduced.

The series connection of PV cells results in different power generation under the existence of the PS problem. Obtaining the power generation from each PV cell needs a complex control system and maximizes the system cost. Three or four strings of PV cells are commonly connected forming a PV module. The conventional method to tackle the mismatch issue between the solar cell strings is to integrate a bypass diode with each PV cell string. The result is isolating the shaded PV cell string from the system and allowing the PV module current to pass through the bypass diode. Isolating a part from a PV module means, the generated power from isolated solar cell string is lost. Figure 12 illustrates how the proposed distributed power converter can contribute to maximizing the PV module power generation.

The presented structure aims to harvest the power from the shaded part of the PV module instead of isolating it from the PV module by employing a power electronic boost converter with each SM. The purpose of the boost converter is to obtain the maximum available power from each PV cell group. Boost converter has been chosen due to its capability to step up the low voltage at the PV SM side. Although the boost converter is designed to boost the input side voltage to a higher voltage at the output side, its boosting capability is limited to a specific output range. The output voltage of boost converters is connected in series to meet voltage requirements at the utility grid. Also, the proposed topology is designed to harvest the maximum power from the PV side with DC to AC inverting capability.



(a)



(b)

Figure 12. The output power of a single PV module **(a)** Conventional **(b)** Proposed.

6. Conclusion

The proposed micro-inverter, which is based on linking three inputs DC-DC boost converters with single output VSI is demonstrated in this paper. The proposed PV system structure is designed to reduce mismatch concerns between PV SMs inside a single PV module. Employing the suggested topology which aims to connect a boost converter with each PV SM, enables harvesting the maximum available power from individual group of PV cells inside a PV module. The suggested low-voltage microinverter has a series input connection, thus the large step-up voltage ratio is not required. The paper uses two controlling systems. One is for regulating the grid side current to meet the distribution network requirements. The second controller is responsible for minimizing the ripples from the input current at the PV side which can maximize the energy harvesting and improve the MPP tracking system performance. The validity of the proposed microinverter architecture is investigated by both simulation and experimental tests. The experimental results have illustrated the capability of the suggested topology to obtain the maximum available power from the PV SMs inside a single PV module during both normal conditions and under a mismatch effect.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, A.D.; methodology, Y.A., and A.D.; software, Y.A., and A.D.; validation, Y.A., and A.D.; formal analysis, Y.A., and A.D.; investigation, Y.A. and A.D.; resources, A.D and X.M.; data curation, Y.A., and A.D.; writing—original draft preparation, Y.A.; writing—review and editing, A.D.; visualization, A.D. and X.M.; supervision, A.D and X.M.; project administration, A.D.; funding acquisition, A.D. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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