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Numerical Simulation and Assessment of Improved PV-Wind Hybrid Energy System for Renewable Energy Applications

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Abstract

In today's world, generating power from renewable sources is an alternative. The environment and human ecology are being severely impacted by power generating using conventional energy. There is an abundance of renewable energy across the cosmos. Clean, environmentally friendly, efficient, and dependable energy comes from renewable sources. In the modern world, solar and wind power are becoming increasingly important. The project's goal is to use Matlab/Simulink to create a grid-connected hybrid power generating system that uses both solar and wind energy. The available solar irradiance, sunshine hours, temperature, wind speed, wind direction, and topography are taken into consideration when designing the model. As the world's need for energy grows, attention is given to finding fossil fuels. These fuels harm the environment and are not sustainable. The utilization of Renewable Energy Sources (RES), such as solar energy and wind energy, is crucial due to the scarcity of fossil fuel supplies and harmful environmental effects. Natural resources like solar and wind energy are more widely used and do not diminish with time. Solar and wind energy are alternate energy sources due to their accessibility and ease of acquisition of electric power. The Solar-Wind Hybrid Power System (SWHPS), which combines solar and wind energy, will maximize the benefits of both sources of energy. The most effective use of these natural resources is necessary to generate power and lower the demand on the traditional power producing sector. Utilizing a Solar-Wind Hybrid System with Maximum Power Point Tracking, many approaches are in use (MPPT). For maximal power transmission, the constant voltage approach is employed. To improve the method's stability and effectiveness, it has to incorporate a few essential components work at that point clarifies the investigation of framework structure, and reproduction ideas of the cross breed lattice associated frameworks. Results clarify the structure and recreation of a framework associated sun based pv wind half breed framework for understanding the difficulties in lattice interfacing of mixture wind pv framework.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Solar energy is produced by absorbing the Sun's heat and light. Solar energy is the name for energy that comes from the Sun. There are many methods to make use of this plentiful resource thanks to technology. Because it doesn't release greenhouse emissions, it is regarded as a green technology. Solar energy is widely accessible and has been used for many years as a source of heat and electricity.

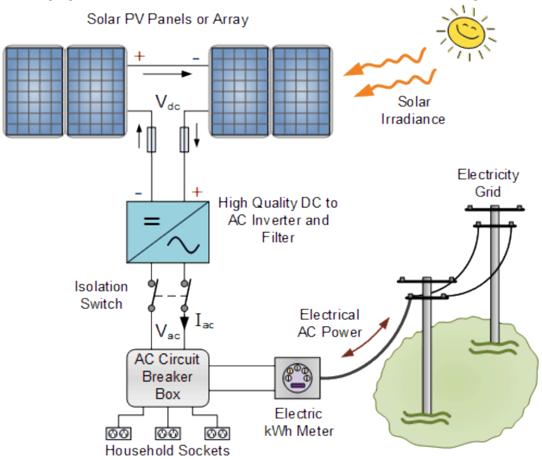

Figure 1.1 Solar Energy Technology

The broad categories of solar technology include

- **Active Solar** – To capture the energy, active solar approaches include photovoltaic systems, concentrated solar power, and solar water heating. Activities like drying clothing and warming air immediately utilize active sunlight.
- **Passive Solar** – - Passive solar strategies include aligning a structure with the Sun, choosing components with favorable thermal mass or light-dispersing qualities, and creating air-circulating interiors.

Solar energy is the power produced by absorbing the Sun's heat and light. The photovoltaic technique is the term used to describe the process of generating electricity from sunshine. Utilizing a semiconductor material, this is accomplished.

Thermal technologies, which provide two types of energy tapping techniques, are the second way to collect solar energy.

• Sun concentration is the first, which concentrates solar energy to power thermal turbines.

• The second technique uses heating and cooling systems, which are utilized for air conditioning and solar water heating, respectively.

The following describes how solar energy is transformed into electricity so that it may be used in daily activities:

• The photons, which carry energy in the sun's beams, are absorbed.

• The solar cells' photovoltaic conversion process.

• The blending of current from several cells. A single cell has a voltage of less than 0.5 V, hence this step is required.

• Converting the DC generated into AC.

Before going on to the photovoltaic Effect, it is crucial that we have a fundamental understanding of PN Junctions. In the United States, Russell of Bell laboratories created the PN Junction. It describes a junction between P-type and N-type semiconductors. Russell found that the two semiconductors at the junction exhibit an intriguing behaviour that results in one-way conduction.

In a P-type semiconductor, the bulk of the charge carriers are holes (there are no electrons). Electrons make up the vast bulk of charge carriers in a N type semiconductor.

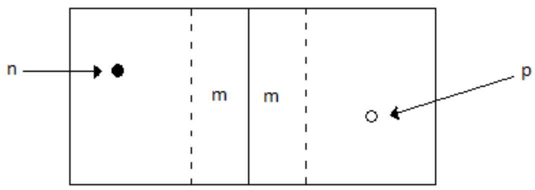

Figure 1.2 PN Junction

At the connection in the aforementioned diagram, Extra charges diffuse to the opposing junctions,gaining negative charges and neutralizing them on the positive p-side. In a similar fashion, the negatives on the N-side pickup positive charges and balance them out. This creates a margin (m) at each side where additional charges are drained to neutralize and stabilize the region. There are no charges from either side crossing in this area, which is known as a depletion layer. The depletion layer presents a potential barrier, therefore getting through it calls for external voltage. This method is known as biasing. In forward biasing, the applied voltage must push electrons (negative) from the n-side of the junction towards the p-side of the junction for the device to conduct. Continuous current flow ensures that electrons are always moving to fill holes, resulting in conduction across the depletion layer. Reverse biasing, or reversing the applied voltage, causes holes and electrons to wander apart and thickens the depletion layer. The positive terminal of a solar cell is linked to the N-side wafers, while the negative terminal is connected to the P-side wafers. The photovoltaic effect generates a potential difference. The current produced when photons displace electrons is insufficient to provide a noticeable potential change. In order to prevent more collisions and the release of additional electrons, the current is contained. A p-n junction is a concept used in solar cells to capture solar energy. The fermi level of a semiconductor is depicted in the following figure.

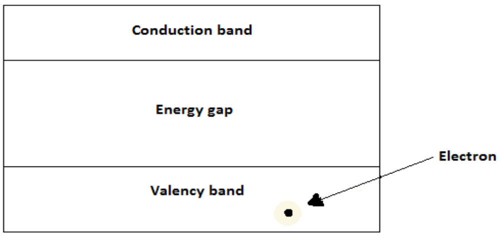

Figure 1.3 Fermi level of Semiconductor

Electrons must bridge the energy gap from the valence band to the conduction band for a semiconductor to conduct. To dislodge and travel over the valence gap, these electrons need some energy. The energy needed to close the gap in solar cells is provided by photons from the Sun.On the surface, a photon may be absorbed, reflected, or transmitted. It is squandered if it is reflected or transmitted since it is unable to remove an electron. In order to give the energy needed to drive electrons over the valence gap and dislodge them, a photon must be absorbed.

The following results are conceivable when a photon strikes the surface of a semiconductor if Eph is the energy of the photon and EG is the threshold energy to overcome the energy gap.In this instance, the photon does not reach the barrier and will just pass through. Eph EG. The photon's precise threshold for displacing an electron and forming a pair of hole electrons is Eph = EG.The photon energy exceeds the threshold when Eph > EG. Since the electron goes back down the energy gap, the resulting electron-hole pair is a waste

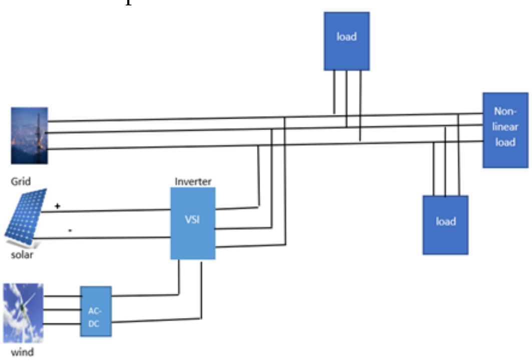

Figure 1.4 Hybrid PV-Wind Energy System

One component of renewable energy sources, the wind system, uses wind turbines and generators to produce electricity and deliver electrical energy. There are several benefits to using a wind system, and wind turbines may provide mechanical power. The wind energy system consists of the wind turbine, gearbox, generator, and output AC voltage. The output AC voltage is converted to DC voltage using an AC to DC converter. Kinetic energy is transferred by the wind turbine into rotational mechanical energy, which is then provided at the turbine shaft and turned mechanically into electrical energy by a generator. the bare minimum wind speed needed to connect the generator to the electricity grid normally. When a wind system is linked to the grid, the voltage is compared to ensure that the voltage profile is improved and the load is maintained

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II. RELATED WORKS

Vicky T. KullarKar et-al [2017] has proposed performance of transmission line of SSSC for the power quality improvement in case of the non-linear load. The power quality gets reduce because of the non-linear load by measuring the voltage harmonic in the system. Where the power quality has performance the load voltage and study at by two cases. The first case has the non-linear load without SSSC in transmission line and second case is non-linear load with SSSC in transmission line. The non-linear load is diode-based bridge rectifier. So, the electric power has improved transient stability and damping power oscillation of the power system. The Fourier transform analysis carried out and obtained of total harmonic distortion in present system. The analysis to the modeling to simulate by the MATLAB Simulink software. It the FACTS device controller is most control the voltage quality and use the one part of SSSC FACTS device which inject the voltage quality in series with transmission line system. The case is study in improve the power on two more cases. So, the first case is transmission line load change in bus 5, and non-linear load diode bridge rectifier is connected to the line by using FFT in bus 5. To analysis the case for the system of the THD in voltage and current are measured in power quality. And second case is considered the most case is study with non-linear load is inject the directly connected by using SSSC in transmission line. That performance based the three phase sources voltage and current. Than the measured THD for the line in SSSC with non-linear load 3.86% to 8.58% respectively output value. This system analysis for the load side voltage and current is 3.86% and

16.66% without SSSC in respectively output value. The THD is on in grid side so value is considered 1.30% and 2.31% respectively in voltage and current in transmission line system. The SSSC same condition apply is on load side current harmonic reduce in power transmission line by 62.22% respectively output value. [29]

Mrs. Gayatri P. Chavan et-al [2017] proposed the wind and PV hybrid power system is generally connected to grid. In hybrid power system we use solar and wind power renewable source an integration and connected on system to this gird. This paper we use FACTS device controller STATCOM for maintain the hybrid power system and improve the voltage quality of an output is constant. we improved power quality of at point of common coupling to the using to interconnected dual renewable sources have Currently load is continuous variable mode. Customer want continuous, more of reliability and power quality of electrical power. So, the depended the electric grid self-maintain the load side continuous variable. this grid connected hybrid system we are two loads internally connected, the first load connected after 0.3 sec second by using main switching. So, load will be connected and voltage effect of in the system. Proposed in hybrid system static compensator has control on the reactive power and maintain grid side voltage profile. In second load side variable or change on continually load but this change is not affected any cause to the source side. So, the first cause is STATCOM is not connected in system. So, the waveform has clear when 0.3 sec. and load is increased then source current is also changing their value or waveform in system of the main power sources. And second cause is when STATCOM connected in system, so the value is changes of output result at that time total harmonic distortion is 0.06% and improve the power quality. the system without STATCOM connected in system at that total harmonic distortion is 26.64%. I-cos0 controller is control the voltage and total harmonic distortion in power quality to access the hybrid system, solar and wind energy source are voltage is varied to by using STATCOM circuit and obtained output waveform voltage profile. [20]

Omar Nouredeen at-al [2018] Propose wind and solar hybrid power system consists integrated through the main AC bus system performance. The hybrid system has considered the maximum power point tracking technique is applied to both solar and wind system. this system has extracted the maximum power from hybrid system during electricity variation of environmental condition. That the hybrid system modelling and simulation is performance of MATLAB software. The hybrid system different environmental evaluate different condition has depended as the variation of PV irradiance and speed of wind system to the power management on the generally structure. The grid voltage constant to control strategy success and maintain the irrespective of the solar variation of electrical environment condition and inject power of solar and wind system. this presented the solar and wind system is create the sliding mode control strategy for standalone system. the wind system is generally used DFIG mode generator to start the system. the solar is generate power 1MW and wind system is generated 9MW rating on inject of AC bus system. the PV system is equipped with the help of DC-DC boost converter to step up PV array on electricity output voltage. The MPPT technique have incremental conductance implemented to the maximum power transfer from PV irradiation and wind turbine system. the PI-controller applied the 500volt are regulate the DC link and PV temperature 250 c consider the total simulation time. The solar irradiation is 1000W/m2 to 250W/M2. The MPPT controller has decreases the PV array output voltage from 273.5volt to 254.8 volt in order to maximum capture power from PV array. The output current waveform PV array decrease from 367.7A to 87.7A current. The voltage improves the demonstrates that the inverter voltage controller successfully and maintain the voltage constant 500V irrespective to the variation of solar irradiation. The solar irradiation is same value the voltage is improve of injected active power from PV station and active power rated value is 1MW. The solar irradiation is decrease to 0.22MW the inject power is 0.22MW, and injected power is equal to zero, when the wind power speed is decrease from the utility power 15m/s to 9M/S. the mechanical torque access decreases electrical power from 0. 79p.u - 0. 37p.u for the maximum power extraction from wind turbine system [17].

(Partha et al., 2020) Different independent hybrid distributed generation approaches have been demonstrated. A single renewable energy source-based electricity supply system reduces the reliability of the power system because of the intermittent nature of renewable energy supplies. To solve the issue, the storage system had to be extremely massive, which raised system costs overall and significantly decreased flexibility. A freestanding hybrid power supply system is created by combining solar and wind energy to produce electricity in order to tackle the issue. The hybrid system ensures dependable electricity for the consumer while expanding generation capacity without extending the storage unit. Utilizing Matlab/Simulink to model the proposed system and test it under varying load and source conditions without sacrificing power quality [33].

(Shakti et al., 2019) Recently, the smart grid has been paying more and more attention to renewable energy production and electric vehicles (EVs). In order to meet the electrical load demand of a small shopping complex situated on a university campus in India, a grid-connected solar-wind hybrid system is presented in this study. Furthermore, the system includes an EV charging station. The suggested setup is subjected to an economic analysis in order to meet both the retail center's electrical load requirements and the demand for EV charging. The cost of the energy that is purchased and then sold to the utility grid is taken into account when designing the suggested system, and the system's other components are guaranteed to exchange power with the utility grid. Utilizing current optimisation techniques, the component is sized to achieve the lowest levelized cost of energy (LCOE) while decreasing the chance of power supply loss (LPSP). The findings show that the suggested system's LCOE and LPSP are calculated at 0.038 $/kWh and 0.19 percent, respectively, with a renewable component of 0.87. It is found that the efficient management of renewable energy generation and load needs can result in the construction of a dependable and affordable system. Particularly in poorer nations, the proposed method may be useful in lowering dependency on the grid's overworked infrastructure. [34].

(Anik et al., 2020) The power infrastructure is poor as a result of its remote position. As a result, there are now regular power outages and an extremely erratic power supply. Because of the island's poor economy, the majority of its citizens lack access to power. As a result, the region's low per-unit energy consumption has caused a decline in the human development index for the region. Sagar Island, however, has tremendous solar and wind power potential because of its location. In this essay, the possibility of building a hybrid solar-wind power plant to serve the local grid is discussed. The island will receive constant power from the developed hybrid renewable energy system (HRES) power plant. The levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) from the proposed power plant is 0.03707 $/kWh, according to the results, which is less expensive than the LCOE from the current grid. The majority of island residents will have access to energy if the cost is reduced. As a result, the per unit energy consumption and subsequently the human development index will rise. The proposed power plant will lessen CO2 emissions by 1894.08 tonnes yearly, which will benefit the environment. Throughout its lifetime, it will also conserve 587.39 tonnes of coal. Therefore, the HRES power plant will increase access to power and aid Sagar Island in becoming a "Green Island" powered by renewable resources. [35]

(G. B. Arjun Kumar et al., 2022) Hybrid Wind-Solar Energy Systems (HWSES), which combine wind and solar energy generating, have been used in recent years to address the intermittent nature of renewable energy generation units. For a grid-connected HWSES, the suggested study work offers optimized modeling and control methodologies. To increase the maximum power tracking performance of a grid-connected wind-driven Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) coupled with a solar Photovoltaic (PV) system, connected to the DC link of the back-to-back converters of the hybrid wind-solar energy system (HWSES). The Grid Side Converter and Rotor Side Converter are controlled using Stator Flux-Oriented control. In order to maximize power extraction and improve the integration of hybrid systems into electrical grids, the major goal of this article is to apply the Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) technique to wind and solar PV systems. The performance and efficiency of the MPPT algorithms Perturb and Observe (P&O) and Incremental Conductance (IC) are compared after being applied to a solar PV system with variable solar insolation. For the hybrid system taking into account and integrating solar PV system, Tip Speed Ratio (TSR) and Optimal Torque (OT) MPPT algorithms are constructed and their performances and efficiencies are tested for varied wind speeds. When compared to the TSR approach, the optimal torque MPPT algorithm exhibits better responses. Using the MATLAB/Simulink environment, a 2MW simulation model of the HWSES is created, and its performance is examined. The supplied strategies efficiently manage the power flowing via the HWSES and the utility grid, resulting in a quick transient response and improved stability performance. The implemented schemes have the advantage of tracking the ideal power output of the HWSES quickly and precisely. [36]

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III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In previous section literature review with the issue wise finding and problem statement has been discussed, strength and weakness and objective were framed. In this chapter the classified of the complete model used in study, define and presented. The various types system equipment's are classified and discussion of as study.

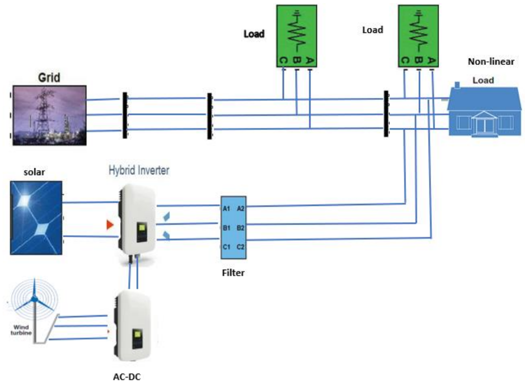

Figure 1.5 Grid connected solar and wind system and its component

The three-phase inverter is a fast switching IGBT, diode, thyristor and MOSFET based power electronic based devices. This device is mainly work on the convert power in DC into AC from at the require frequency and voltage output. This use MOSFET switching power electronic device our work and controlled the voltage. There are the MOSFET device is three arms on the equal position on two by two in three multiple and connected to the each other. This device is given voltage in sinusoidal wave on the used for the GET pulse delay angle. Get pulse is given are six step switching sequence and provide the voltage on the limitation on this position in power system. The three-phase AC output voltage is connected to the grid and variable frequency drive application such as a transmission line.

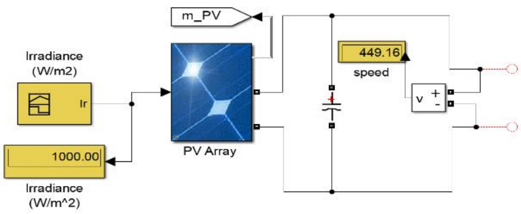

Figure 1.6 Simulink Model of Photo-Voltaic System

The PV array block is shown in figure 1.6 is implements an array of PV modules. This built module is connected in parallel, each string model is connected in series. This model is present PV system from the national renewable energy laboratory system is define.

The PV block in use five parameter. The parameter is current source light generate current (IL), diode, series resistance (Rs) shunt resistance (Rsh) and present the temperature on solar modules is depended to I-V characteristic and solar irradiation of the model.

Solar PV module are framed with 96 number of series connected cells. PV module is complete voltage and current are given table-1.1 as shown below

Table 1.1: Parameter of PV System

PARAMETER	RATING
I_{MP}	5.58A
V_{MP}	54.7V
I_{SC}	5.96A
V_{OC}	64.2V
Radiation	1000W/m2

The PV modules are connected on series and parallel and made the PV arrays. So, the PV arrays total voltage and current are given in table-1.2 as shown below

Table 1.2: Electrical Parameter of PV System

PARAMETER	RATING
PV power	100KW
PV current	226.48 A
No. of series module	7
No. of parallel module	38

At the maximum power obtained to V_{mp} and Imp. So, the maximum power is $P_{max}=V_{mp}*I_{mp}$ and the default value is 100 KW. the filter time constant is both discrete and condition model when the break algebraic loop in internal model is not selected and the default value is $5e^{-5}$ second. The 100KW PV system is provided DC voltage and DC voltage is convert to AC voltage by help of three-phase inverter and connected to the grid system. the grid system integrated the PV system for improve the voltage

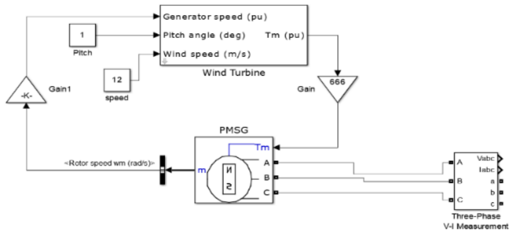

Figure 1.7 Model of Wind Energy System

The 8KW wind system model is based on the study-state power characteristics of the wind turbine. Wind model is made by different component are used mechanical power output power of wind turbine(W), coefficient of turbine, air density, turbine speed area in m^2, wind speed and rotor blade angle are known as the pitch angle. The wind system Simulink model is shown in figure 1.7. there are show the use wind turbine and its component are generator speed. The generator speeds are given on based the air density. There are three types of generators uses in wind turbine rotated in wind plant. this system is use permanent magnet synchronous generator is used. The generator is controlling the wind generator speed in wind turbine and generator rotor and gear box is control the wind turbine speed. PMSG is provide the three-phase AC power. Synchronous generator armature value is assumed on maximum. So, the synchronous generator is connected to wind turbine and control the generator speed. The generator-based speed in electrical generator coupled to the wind turbine. This torque is considered of the generator $1.5^{e6}/0.9$.

Table 1.3: Parameter of Wind System

PARAMETER	RATING
Rated Power	8KW
Rated Wind Speed	12m/s
Blade radius	1.2m
Blade Pitch angle	0 degree
Air density	1.235 kg/m3
Rated Rotor Speed	16.07red/s

Wind pitch angle control beta, in degree for used to display the power characteristics. Pitch angle control on the wind blade angle. Air is bellowing around to the wind system so air is changed the wind blade and control the pitch angle. Wind speed in m/s per unit consider. The wind speed is the mean of the expected of the value. The wind speed is assumed on this system is 1m/s to 12m/s. this wind system is wind speed is take 5m/s in system. this wind turbine-based system is usually the mainly PMSG type generator. The base speed is defined as the speed producing of nominal voltage in system.The wind turbine Tm(pu) is output of the mechanical torque. The pu is nominal generator torque. The nominal generator torque is based on the generator power and generator speed. Normal charge controller connects battery as load to the panels. However, the current drawn from the panel may not necessarily result in maximum power output. Maximum power point tracker, MPPT, is a newly designed feature that is added to any simple charge controller for maximizing the power drawn from the solar PV system. MPPT functions by varying the V-I ratio i.e. delivered to batteries. As we know that the maximum voltage produced by the PV cells has a temperature dependant variance, the MPPT charge controllers detect this amount of variance and accordingly adjust the V-I ratio. Charge controller which are conventionally used, supply the current produced in the PV system directly to the batteries. This factor makes the cost of MPPT controller higher as compared to the traditional controller. It can be said that MPPT work as a current booster for the battery bank. Many researcher demonstrated that MPPT would deliver a 45 % increase in charge limit, but practically observed that it increases 22 to 30 %. The maximum power point in PV curve is varies as the solar radiations and temperature value varies. Concluded that the MPP point is not fixed or can not be predicted earlier.The irradiance and temperature are changes dynamically within whole day and the whole year.Therefore, an algorithm requires, which can find out the MPP. MPPT algorithm is the heart of the MPPT charge controller. The following algorithms are mainly presented by different researchers[3,5].These algorithms plays important role for the maximizing the output power. The most widely used methods that have been proposed and examined by the many authors.

1.Perturb and Observe method (P&O Algorithm)
2.Incremental Conductance method (incCon. Algorithm)
3.Constant Voltage method
4.Open Circuit Voltage method
5.Short Circuit Current method

The most widely used algorithms for commercial purpose is P & O Algorithm. The working of this algorithm is presented through flow chart. It compares step by step that's why it is also known as hill climbing method. In Perturbation and observation algorithm the operating voltage of the module can be perturbed step by step by doing small increment and observing the output power change (ΔP) due to a small increment in voltage. If the change in power (ΔP) is not negative, then it can be stated that for searching the maximum operating point further increment in small voltage and power require in this direction. It is supposed that it has moved the operating point towards the Maximum Power Point. Thus, further voltage perturbations in the same direction should move the operating point towards the Maximum Power Point . If the change in voltage (ΔP) is not positive, it is indicated that the operating point has moved away from the Maximum power point (MPP), in this case, for getting the maximum power point the direction of perturbation is reversed, Means small increment in voltage and respective power requires in reverse direction.

IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The previous section dealt with work flow diagram, device design parameters and details of simulation software used for experimentation. This section discusses about the experimental of different technologies and provides the comparative analysis of performance of the different devices and circuits. To meet with the dissertation title, the objectives were sets:

- Mathematical modeling and simulation of PV system.
- Mathematical modeling of wind energy system.
- Mathematical modeling of PV-Wind Hybrid Energy system.
- Performance campaigns of voltages at different buses.
- To Calculate performance parameters.
- Performance compare for improved systm with MPPT.

This research initially presents the software simulation analysis using MATLAB. A mathematcal model of solar wind hybrid system has been analyzed utilizing MATLAB to get with the impact of variable irradiance and variable temperature for solar photovoltiac system and wind speed control for wind system. Model has been simulated using Matlab Sim Power System simulation blocks and user defined improved pertub and observe based MPPT system. Results has been executed on Intel based processor and MATLAB R-2017 based software version. The simulation exhibit improved performance of proposed system over conventional hybrid energy system. The qualitative as well as quantitative analysis has been done for the proposed system. The quantitative analysis includes the measurement of power for the proposed system whereas qualitative analysis includes the analysis of voltage waveforms at various buses in the proposed system. Next part of the chapter discusses the waveforms and readings obtained form the simulation of the model. The simulated results has been explained with help of models and graphs.

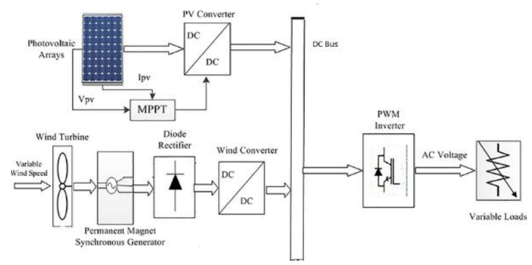

Figure 1.8 . Block Diagram of Proposed System

Figure 1.8 represents the simulink model of integration of wind and solar pv system Figure 1.8 indicates the interconnection of hybrid power source to the grid. The detaled mathematical model of solar pv system and wind energy system is kept under masked model in simulink system. There are 4 bus system designed for analysis of proposed system. The voltage, power and current measurement system has been installed at each buses for analysis of the characteristics and behaviour of system under study. Figure 1.9 represents the output analysis of integrated system of wind and solar pv hybrid energy system The simulation has been divided into two parts first part constitutes of simulation of hybrid energy system under normal operating condition. The results has been shown with the help of output graphs of voltage and current obtained from various buses under simulation.

The second aspect of research includes the simulation of maximum power point system integrated to hybrid energy system. The simulation obtained through integration of MPPT system with hybrid energy system has been explained in table 1.4. The output analysis shows the successful integration of solar photovoltaic and wind energy system for the application of renewable energy system.

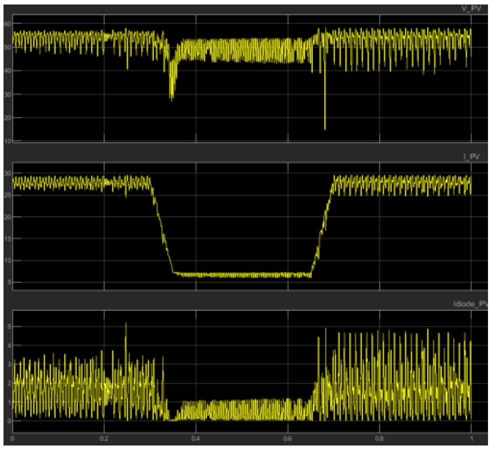

Figure 1.9Analysis of Output of PV System

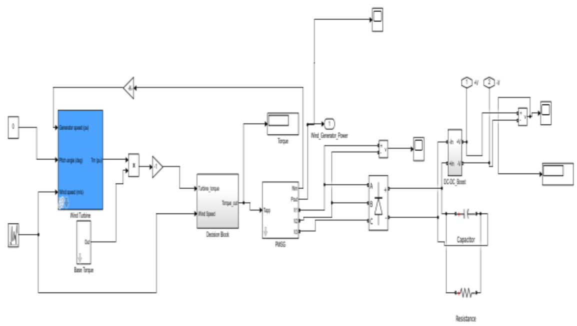

Figure 1.10 . Simulink model of Wind Energy System

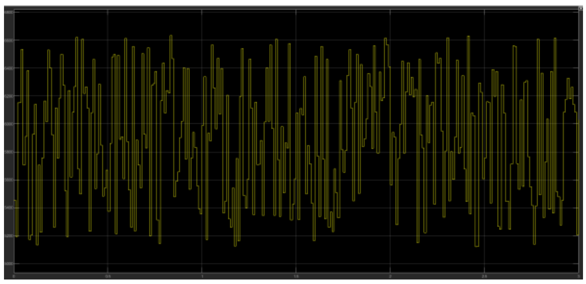

Figure 1.11 Analysis Output of Power Output of Wind Energy System(Power Vs Time)

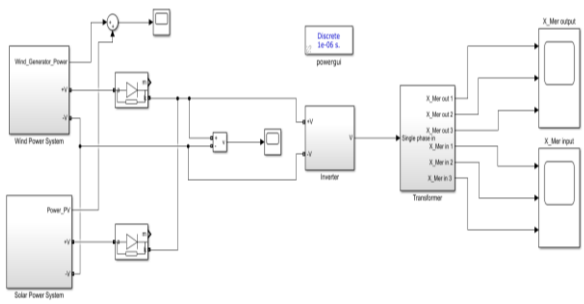

Figure 1.12. Model of Interconnection of PV-Wind Hybrid Energy System with grid interfacing

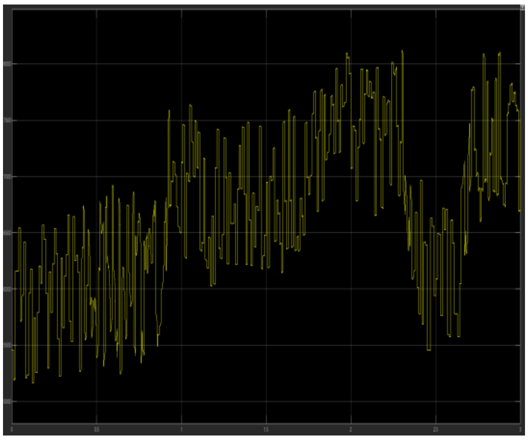

Figure 1.13 Analysis Output of Power Output of PV-Wind Hybrid Energy System (Power Vs Time)

Table-1.4 Analysis of MPPT System in Hybrid Power System

Scenario	Power Output (Without MPPT)	Power Output (With MPPT)
Test Case-1 (Constant Irradiation Temperature)	1.0 kW	1.5 kW
Test Case-2 (Variable Step Signal Irradiation Temperature)	0.7 kW	1.4 kW

The simulated results has been explained with help of models and graphs. Figure represents the voltage output at three phase input. Table 1.4 represents the improved performance of hybrid system by the application of improved perturb and observe based MPPT system. The result is efficient to understand the behavior and characteristics in qualitative and quantitative manner for the proposed system.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The dissertation work carried out has met the objectives of simulation of mathematical modeling and simulation of hybrid wind and solar PV system, mathematical modeling of wind energy system, performance campaigns of voltages at different buses and it has also calculated performance parameters and performance comparision for improved systm with MPPT. This research initially presents the software simulation analysis using MATLAB. A mathematcal model of solar wind hybrid system has been analyzed utilizing MATLAB to get with the impact of variable irradiance and variable temperature for solar photovoltiac system and wind speed control for wind system. The research has been oriented on integration of energy systems and simulation of power point tracking algorithms for the given condition of operation.

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