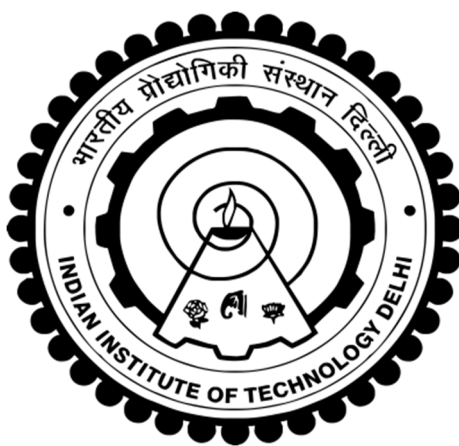


**DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF
MULTIFUNCTIONAL GRID INTERFACED SOLAR PV
SYSTEMS AND BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE BASED
MICROGRIDS WITH GRID SUPPORTIVE FEATURES**

SYED BILAL QAISER NAQVI



**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
JUNE 2025**

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by

**SYED BILAL QAISER NAQVI
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

Submitted

in fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

to the



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI

JUNE 2025

CERTIFICATE

It is certified that the thesis entitled “**Design, Development and Control of Multifunctional Grid Interfaced Solar PV Systems and Battery Energy Storage Based Microgrids With Grid Supportive Features,**” being submitted by **Mr. Syed Bilal Qaiser Naqvi** for award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, is a record of the student’s work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance. The matter embodied in this thesis has not been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma.

Dated:

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Dated:

Syed Bilal Qaiser Naqvi

ABSTRACT

This work aims to propose multiple solutions to address various challenges associated with integrating PV generation systems into modern low voltage distribution networks. Various configurations of grid interfaced multifunctional PV units are presented, and associated control algorithms are developed. Grid voltages in distribution network are prone to being unbalanced and distorted. An accurate phase angle of grid voltages is necessary for grid synchronized operation, otherwise stability and power quality (PQ) issues arise. In this work, multiple new filters are developed, analyzed and compared with reported filters, and provide better removal of defects in sensed grid voltages such as harmonics components, unbalance and DC offset. Using developed control mechanisms, system has a capability of grid interconnection at weak grid conditions, and continues feeding balanced, and sinusoidal currents to the grid.

Local loads present at point of common coupling (PCC) are nonlinear, which draw reactive power, neutral current, harmonics currents, and unbalanced power from grid. The system is suitably controlled by advanced control algorithms, to mitigate the impact of such loads on the grid. Conventionally, the regulation of the DC link voltage of the voltage source converter (VSC) interfacing the PV array with the PCC, is used to achieve power balance, and control grid currents. However, the dynamic performance at changing PV array power or varying local loads, is not satisfactory. The response in grid currents, to changes on the PV side and grid voltage variations, is expedited using a PV feed forward term. Similarly, an estimate of the load current is made, and used to hasten system response to load changes. In the reported methods to estimate load, a vulnerability is found, which is the poor performance in the presence of impulsive noise. In this work, the significance of local load current weight estimation is underlined, in conditions where the DC link voltage is liable to have ripples due to unbalanced VSC currents, and a mechanism is implemented to make the estimation robust against impulsive environment or sensor noise.

A single stage PV system involves direct coupling of PV array with the DC link of the grid interfaced VSC. While an intermediate stage is avoided, the control of DC link voltage is constrained to track the maximum power point (MPP) voltage of the PV array. In conventional single stage system, this causes PQ issues at conditions such as low irradiance and grid overvoltage, when the DC link voltage is less than required to properly control grid currents. A flexible mechanism for the control of DC link voltage for a single stage system is presented in this work, which rectifies the PQ issues, maintains desired modulation index of VSC, and reduces operating losses. The presented control also enables deliberate de-rating of PV array power during voltage dips to limit grid currents and mitigate overcurrent tripping issues, ensuring continued current injection to support the grid. During voltage rises, the de-rated PVA power helps prevent further deterioration of utility network conditions, by lessening or eliminating the power outflow to the grid.

The challenges faced by utilities in accommodating significant amounts of intermittent power from local distributed PV generation units are also addressed. The lack of control over the PV array power production makes it difficult to match the real time supply against demand, which causes voltage regulation problems of undervoltage (UV) and overvoltage (OV) as well. Moreover, the time of availability of PV power causes large variations between the amount of power the utility is required to supply throughout the day, causing increased reliance on peak power plants which are often diesel run. Hence, buffering energy storage is required for easing such issues, and to allow for further penetration of PV units. However, it is seen that the utilization of battery energy storage (BES) is limited in the reported PV-BES systems.

The developed control strategy leverages the BES to achieve several operational benefits. It eliminates grid power fluctuations caused by variations in PV array output and local load demand. The injected grid power is dynamically adjusted based on prevailing feed-in tariffs, maximizing economic benefits and contributing to demand-side power curve flattening. There

is a provision to import and store power from the grid at lower rates. Unlike conventional systems, it prevents tripping during significant voltage drops, ensuring continued support to the utility even when PV power production is absent. Additionally, no de-rating of PV array is required. During overvoltage conditions, the system aids the utility by halting power export while allowing power import as needed. Furthermore, the BES health is preserved by transitioning to a recovery mode upon detecting over-charge or over-discharge conditions.

Proposed solutions are developed for three phase three wire and three phase four wire system configurations, with two stage and single stage implementations. The system and associated developed control strategies are modelled and simulated using MATLAB SIMULINK platform and evaluated using tests performed on a developed hardware prototype at various challenging use cases. The PQ compliance with IEEE 519 and IEEE 1547 standards is verified.

सार

यह शोध कार्य आधुनिक लो वोल्टेज डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नेटवर्क में फोटावोल्टिक (PV) जनरेशन सिस्टम्स के एकीकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु कई विकल्प प्रस्तुत करता है। ग्रिड-इंटरफेस मल्टीफंक्शनल PV यूनिट्स के विभिन्न कॉन्फिगरेशन प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, और उनके लिए उपयुक्त कंट्रोल एल्गोरिद्म विकसित किए गए हैं। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नेटवर्क में ग्रिड वोल्टेज सामान्यतः असंतुलित और विकृत होते हैं। ग्रिड-सिंक्रोनाइज़्ड ऑपरेशन के लिए वोल्टेज का सटीक फेज एंगल आवश्यक होता है, अन्यथा स्टेबिलिटी और पावर क्वालिटी (PQ) की समस्याएं उत्पन्न होती हैं। इस कार्य में कई नए फिल्टर्स विकसित किए गए हैं, जिनका विश्लेषण और तुलना पूर्ववर्ती रिपोर्टेड फिल्टर्स से की गई है, और ये सेंस किए गए ग्रिड वोल्टेज से हार्मोनिक्स, अनबैलेंस, और DC ऑफ़सेट जैसी खराबियों को अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से हटाते हैं। विकसित नियंत्रण विधियों की सहायता से यह सिस्टम वीक ग्रिड कंडीशन्स में भी ग्रिड इंटरकनेक्शन करने में सक्षम है, और संतुलित, साइनसाइडल करंट्स ग्रिड को देता रहता है।

पॉइंट ऑफ कॉमन कपलिंग (PCC) पर मौजूद लोकल लोड्स सामान्यतः नॉन-लिनियर होते हैं, जो ग्रिड से रिएक्टिव पावर, न्यूट्रल करंट, हार्मोनिक करंट्स और अनबैलेंस्ड पावर लेते हैं। इस प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए सिस्टम को उन्नत कंट्रोल एल्गोरिद्म द्वारा नियंत्रित किया गया है। परंपरागत रूप से, PV ऐरे और PCC के बीच इंटरफेसिंग वोल्टेज सोर्स कन्वर्टर (VSC) के DC लिंक वोल्टेज को नियंत्रित करके पावर बैलेंसिंग और ग्रिड करंट कंट्रोल प्राप्त किया जाता है। हालांकि, PV पावर में बदलाव या लोकल लोड वेरिएशन के समय सिस्टम की डायनामिक परफॉर्मेंस संतोषजनक नहीं रहती। इस शोध में, PV फीड फॉरवर्ड टर्म और लोड करंट का इस्टीमेशन जोड़कर ग्रिड करंट की प्रतिक्रिया को तेज किया गया है। पहले से रिपोर्टेड लोड इस्टीमेशन मेथड्स में इम्पल्सिव नॉइज़ की उपस्थिति में परफॉर्मेंस खराब पाई गई है। इस कार्य में, ऐसी स्थितियों में जहाँ DC लिंक वोल्टेज में रिपल्स उत्पन्न होते हैं, एक मजबूत और नॉइज़-रोबस्ट इस्टीमेशन मेथड प्रस्तावित की गई है।

सिंगल स्टेज PV सिस्टम में PV ऐरे को सीधे ग्रिड-इंटरफेस VSC के DC लिंक से जोड़ा जाता है। इसमें कोई मध्यवर्ती चरण नहीं होता, और DC लिंक वोल्टेज को मैक्सिमम पावर पॉइंट (MPP) वोल्टेज के साथ ट्रैक करना होता है। परंपरागत सिंगल स्टेज सिस्टम्स में, लो इर्रैडिएंस और ग्रिड ओवरवोल्टेज जैसी स्थितियों में DC लिंक वोल्टेज पर्याप्त नहीं होता जिससे PQ इश्यूज़ आते हैं। इस कार्य में एक फ्लेक्सिबल DC लिंक वोल्टेज कंट्रोल मेकैनिज़्म प्रस्तावित की गई है जो PQ समस्याओं को सुलझाती है, VSC के डिज़ायर्ड

मॉड्यूलेशन इंडेक्स को बनाए रखती है और ऑपरेटिंग लॉसेज़ को घटाती है। यह कंट्रोल सिस्टम वोल्टेज डिप्स के समय जानबूझकर PV पावर डी-रेट कर सकता है ताकि ओवरकरंट ट्रिपिंग से बचा जा सके, और ग्रिड को निरंतर सपोर्ट मिलता रहे। वोल्टेज राइज़ के दौरान, डी-रेटेड PV पावर यूटिलिटी नेटवर्क कंडीशन को खराब होने से बचाने में सहायक होती है।

डिस्ट्रिब्यूटेड PV जनरेशन यूनिट्स से मिलने वाली अस्थिर शक्ति के कारण यूटिलिटीज को कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। PV ऐरे आउटपुट पर नियंत्रण का अभाव रियल टाइम डिमांड के साथ मिलान करना कठिन बनाता है, जिससे अंडरवोल्टेज (UV) और ओवरवोल्टेज (OV) जैसी समस्याएं आती हैं। साथ ही, PV पावर की उपलब्धता का समय यूटिलिटी के पूरे दिन की पावर डिलीवरी प्रोफाइल को प्रभावित करता है, जिससे पीक पावर प्लांट्स (अक्सर डीज़ल आधारित) पर निर्भरता बढ़ती है। इस स्थिति में एनर्जी स्टोरेज की आवश्यकता होती है ताकि PV की फर्दर पेनेट्रेशन संभव हो सके। हालांकि रिपोर्टेड PV-बैटरी एनर्जी स्टोरेज (BES) सिस्टम्स में BES का उपयोग सीमित रहा है।

इस कार्य में विकसित कंट्रोल स्ट्रैटेजी BES के जरिए कई ऑपरेशनल बेनिफिट्स प्राप्त करती है। यह PV आउटपुट और लोड डिमांड में उतार-चढ़ाव से उत्पन्न ग्रिड पावर फ्लक्चुएशन को समाप्त करती है। फीड-इन टैरिफ्स के अनुसार ग्रिड पावर का डायनामिक एडजस्टमेंट किया जाता है, जिससे आर्थिक लाभ होता है और डिमांड साइड पावर कर्व को फ्लैट किया जाता है। कम दर पर ग्रिड से पावर इम्पोर्ट करके स्टोर करना भी संभव होता है। यह प्रणाली अंडरवोल्टेज के समय भी ट्रिप नहीं करती, और तब भी यूटिलिटी सपोर्ट जारी रखती है जब PV पावर उपलब्ध नहीं होती। साथ ही, इसमें PV पावर को डी-रेट करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। ओवरवोल्टेज की स्थिति में, यह ग्रिड को पावर एक्सपोर्ट रोक देती है लेकिन ज़रूरत पड़ने पर पावर इम्पोर्ट की अनुमति देती है। इसके अलावा, BES की सेहत को बनाए रखने के लिए ओवरचार्ज या ओवर-डिस्चार्ज की स्थिति में यह रिकवरी मोड में चली जाती है।

प्रस्तावित समाधान थ्री-फेज थ्री-वायर और थ्री-फेज फोर-वायर कॉन्फिगरेशन के लिए, सिंगल स्टेज और टू-स्टेज इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के रूप में विकसित किए गए हैं। सिस्टम और संबंधित कंट्रोल विधियों का मॉडलिंग और सिमुलेशन MATLAB SIMULINK प्लेटफॉर्म पर किया गया है, और विकसित हार्डवेयर प्रोटोटाइप पर विभिन्न कठिन परिस्थितियों में परीक्षण द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया गया है। परिणामों की IEEE 519 और IEEE 1547 मानकों के अनुरूपता के संदर्भ में पुष्टि की गई है।

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
Certificate	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	x
List of Figures	xxvii
List of Tables	xxiii
List of Abbreviations	xxiv
List of Symbols	xxvi
CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION	1-12
1.1 General	1
1.2 State of Art	3
1.3 Scope of Work	8
1.4 Outline of Chapters	9
CHAPTER -II LITERATURE REVIEW	13-24
2.1 General	13
2.2 Literature Review	14
2.2.1 Power Quality Issues Caused by Non-Ideal Local Loads and Abnormal Grid Voltage Conditions	16
2.2.2 Load Current Weight Estimation	18
2.2.3 Grid Voltage Filtering Techniques	19
2.2.4 Integration of Battery Energy Storage in PV Systems	21
2.3 Identified Research Areas	23
2.4 Conclusions	24
CHAPTER – III DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF THREE-PHASE THREE-WIRE TWO STAGE GRID INTERFACED PV SYSTEM WITH POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT	25-49
3.1 General	25

3.2	Motivation and Objectives	25
3.3	System Configuration	29
3.4	Control Algorithm	30
3.4.1	INC Based Duty Ratio	30
3.4.2	Unit Templates Based Grid Synchronization	30
3.4.3	LAF Based Control	32
3.4.4	Evaluation of LAF Parameters	36
3.5	Results and Discussion	37
3.5.1	Intermediate Signal Analysis of LAF Based Control	38
3.5.2	Comparative Performance at Impulsive Disturbances	40
3.5.3	LAF Performance at Different Values of γ	41
3.5.4	Comparative Benefits of Impulsive Disturbance Rejection	42
3.5.5	System Response at Transient Conditions	43
3.5.6	Reactive Power Compensation Capability of System	46
3.5.7	PQ Analysis at Unbalanced Nonlinear Load	46
3.6	Conclusions	49

CHAPTER – IV DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF THREE-PHASE THREE-WIRE SINGLE STAGE GRID INTERFACED PV SYSTEM WITH POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

4.1	General	50
4.2	Motivation and Objectives	50
4.3	System Configuration	54
4.4	Control Algorithm	55
4.4.1	Grid Voltages Processing	55
4.4.2	Fundamental Weights of Distorted Load Currents	57
4.4.3	DC Link Voltage Regulation and PVFF Term	58
4.4.4	Generation of VSC Switching Pulses	59
4.4.5	Control Analysis and Comparison	60
4.5	Results and Discussion	62
4.5.1	Performance under Distorted Grid Voltages	62
4.5.2	DC Offset Elimination Performance of GIVF	63

4.5.3	Response at Unbalanced Utility Voltages	63
4.5.4	Performance of SECS at PV Side Variations	63
4.5.5	Performance of SECS at Grid Voltage Variations	67
4.5.6	Dynamic Response of Weight Estimation Algorithm and SECS to Abrupt Load Changes	67
4.5.7	Performance of SECS at Unbalanced Nonlinear Load	69
4.6	Conclusions	72
CHAPTER – V DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF THREE-PHASE FOUR-WIRE TWO STAGE GRID INTERFACED PV SYSTEM WITH POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT		74-98
5.1	General	74
5.2	Motivation and Objectives	74
5.3	System Configuration	79
5.4	Control Algorithm	79
5.4.1	INC Based MPPT Tracking	79
5.4.2	Generation of Voltage Unit Templates	80
5.4.3	Estimation of Fundamental Active Weights of Distorted Load Currents	83
5.4.4	Adaptive Regulation of DC Link Voltage and PV Feed Forward Term Calculation	83
5.4.5	Generation of VSC Switching Pulses	85
5.4.6	Comparison of BPFs	86
5.5	Results and Discussion	86
5.5.1	Steady State Performance at Unbalanced Single Phase Nonlinear Loads	87
5.5.2	Performance of Control Algorithm at Load Perturbation	88
5.5.3	Performance at Distorted Grid Voltages	90
5.5.4	Dynamic Response at Sudden Load Variation	93
5.5.5	Performance at Grid Voltage Sag and Swell	93
5.5.6	Performance at DC Offset in Acquired Grid Voltages	94
5.5.7	Performance at Unbalanced Grid Voltages	95

5.5.8	Performance of PV System at Irradiance Variation and DSTATCOM Operation	95
5.6	Conclusions	98
CHAPTER – VI	DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF THREE-PHASE FOUR-WIRE SINGLE STAGE GRID INTERFACED PV SYSTEM WITH POWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT	99-124
6.1	General	99
6.2	Motivation and Objectives	99
6.3	System Configuration	101
6.4	Control Algorithm	102
6.4.1	EFGI Based Voltage Processing	102
6.4.2	Load Weight Calculation Using EFGI	107
6.4.3	Dual Mode DC Link Voltage Control and PVFF Term	107
6.4.4	VSC Pulses Generation	108
6.4.5	Gain Selection and Performance Analysis of EFGI	108
6.5	Results and Discussion	114
6.5.1	Performance at Unequal Grid Voltages	115
6.5.2	Performance at DC Offset and Distorted Grid Voltages	116
6.5.3	Response at Load Variations	116
6.5.4	Response at Loss and Gain of PVA Generation	118
6.5.5	Response at Grid Voltage Variations	118
6.5.6	Behavior at Unequal Non-Ideal Loads	122
6.6	Conclusions	122
CHAPTER – VII	DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF THREE-PHASE THREE-WIRE TWO STAGE GRID INTERFACED PV-BES SYSTEM WITH GRID SUPPORTIVE FEATURES	125-150
7.1	General	125
7.2	Motivation and Objectives	126
7.3	System Configuration	130
7.4	Control Algorithm	130

7.4.1	MSOSF Based GVP Stage	131
7.4.2	Voltage Regulation by BDC	132
7.4.3	Reference Grid Currents Weight Computation in Controlled Power Mode (CPM)	133
7.4.4	Reference Grid Currents Weight Computation in Variable Power Mode (VPM)	134
7.4.5	VSC Switching Pulses	135
7.4.6	Range Selection for Normalized FiT	135
7.4.7	Analysis and Comparison of MSOSF	136
7.5	Simulation Results	138
7.5.1	Behavior at Grid OV Condition	139
7.5.2	Behavior at Grid UV Condition	140
7.6	Test Results	141
7.6.1	CPM Operation at Varying Load and PVA Power	142
7.6.2	Dynamic Response at FiT Update	142
7.6.3	Response at Grid Voltage Variations	144
7.6.4	Behavior at Unfavorable Load Conditions	145
7.6.5	Behavior at Adverse Grid Conditions	145
7.6.6	VPM Operation and BES Recovery	147
7.7	Conclusions	148
CHAPTER–VIII DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF THREE-PHASE THREE-WIRE SINGLE STAGE GRID INTERFACED PV-BES SYSTEM WITH GRID SUPPORTIVE FEATURES		151-177
8.1	General	151
8.2	Motivation and Objectives	151
8.3	System Configuration	156
8.4	Control Algorithm	156
8.4.1	BDC Control and INC Based MPP Tracking	156
8.4.2	Grid Voltages Processing and Unit Templates	158
8.4.3	Reference Grid Currents Weight Computation in Regulated Power Mode (RPM)	160

8.4.4	Reference Grid Currents Weight Computation in Variable Power Mode (VPM)	161
8.4.5	Switching Pulses for VSC	162
8.4.6	Analysis and Comparison of CVF	162
8.4.7	Selection of range of normalized FiT	163
8.5	Simulation Results	165
8.5.1	Response at Loss of Irradiance	165
8.5.2	Response at Large Voltage Dip	165
8.5.3	Response at Grid Overvoltage Scenario	167
8.5.4	Behavior at Unbalanced Grid Voltages and Unbalanced Load Currents	167
8.5.5	Transition from RPM to VPM for BES Recovery	169
8.6	Test Results	169
8.6.1	Performance at Adverse Load Conditions	170
8.6.2	Performance at Non-Ideal Grid Conditions	170
8.6.3	Dynamic Response in Regulated Power Mode	173
8.6.4	System Response at Dynamic FiT	175
8.7	Conclusions	176
CHAPTER – IX DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF THREE-PHASE FOUR-WIRE TWO STAGE GRID INTERFACED PV-BES SYSTEM WITH GRID SUPPORTIVE FEATURES		178-207
9.1	General	178
9.2	Motivation and Objectives	179
9.3	System Configuration	183
9.4	Control Algorithm	183
9.4.1	InC Based Boost Converter Control	183
9.4.2	MSOGI-DCR-FLL Based Positive Sequence Extraction	184
9.4.3	BDC Control	187
9.4.4	Reference Grid Currents Weight Computation in Regulated Power Mode (RPM)	188
9.4.5	Reference Grid Currents Weight Computation in Variable Power Mode (VPM)	190

9.4.6	Switching Pulses for VSC	191
9.4.7	Analysis, Gain Selection Procedure for MSOGI-DCR, and Comparative Study of Filters	191
9.5	Simulation Results	195
9.5.1	Response at OV and Tariff Update	198
9.5.2	Response at UV and Tariff Update	198
9.6	Test Results	200
9.6.1	RPM Operation at Varying PVA Power and Local Loads	200
9.6.2	Operation at Dynamic Feed-in Tariff	202
9.6.3	Performance at Polluted Grid Voltages	202
9.6.4	Performance at Adverse Load Conditions	203
9.6.5	BES Recovery in VPM	205
9.7	Conclusions	207
CHAPTER-X	MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK	208-215
10.1	General	208
10.2	Main Conclusions	209
10.3	Suggestions for Further Work	214
APPENDICES		216-232
REFERENCES		233-248
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS		249-251
BIO-DATA		252

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 3.1	System configuration
Fig. 3.2	VSC control
Fig. 3.3	Learning rate selection
Fig. 3.4	MPP tracking proficiency at (a) 500 W/m ² (b) 1000 W/m ²
Fig. 3.5	(a)-(d) Analysis of LAF based control functioning via intermediate signals (e)-(f) Comparative weight estimation with impulsive noise
Fig. 3.6	(a)-(c) LAF functioning at impulsive noise when $\gamma=3$, $\gamma=50$ and comparative weight estimation for different values of γ (d) Response at impulsive disturbances for LMS equipped system (e) Response at impulsive disturbances for LAF equipped system
Fig. 3.7	(a)-(b) v_{SL-L} and i_s for LMS and LAF based controls (c)-(d) Analysis of i_s for LMS and LAF based controls
Fig. 3.8	Analysis of system dynamic behavior
Fig. 3.9	System behavior at reactive load with phase shift between v_{sa} and i_{La}
Fig. 3.10	(a) v_{SL-L} and i_L (b) Load power analysis (c) v_{SL-L} and i_s (d) Grid power analysis
Fig. 3.11	PQ analysis at unbalanced load currents (a) v_{SL-L} and i_L (b) Harmonics spectra of i_{Lc} (c) v_{SL-L} and i_s (d) Analysis of i_s (e) v_{SL-L} and i_{vsc} (f) Phasor representation of v_{SL-L} and i_{vsc} (g) Load power analysis (h) Grid power analysis
Fig. 4.1	System configuration
Fig. 4.2	Control strategy for VSC switching
Fig. 4.3	Comparison of filtering performance of in-phase GIVF output
Fig. 4.4	Comparison of filtering performance of quadrature-phase GIVF output
Fig. 4.5	Filtering performance of GVP stage
Fig. 4.6	Behavior at grid voltages distortion (a-b) SECS is out of operation (c-d) SECS is in operation
Fig. 4.7	DC offset elimination performance of GVP stage
Fig. 4.8	Performance at grid voltages unbalance (a),(b) while SECS is off (c),(d) while SECS is in operation
Fig. 4.9	Performance of MPPT for irradiance of (a) 600 W/m ² (b) 1000 W/m ²

Fig. 4.10	Dynamic response of system, (a) Irradiance reduction and (b) Irradiance increment
Fig. 4.11	SECS response at rapid changeover (a),(c) PV to DSTATCOM operation and (b),(d) DSTATCOM to PV operation
Fig. 4.12	SECS response at (a) Voltage sag in PV mode (b) Voltage sag in DSTATCOM mode and (c) Voltage swell in DSTATCOM mode
Fig. 4.13	Intermediate signals of DNLMS algorithm at abrupt load disconnection
Fig. 4.14	Dynamic response of SECS under sudden load removal in 'a' phase
Fig. 4.15	Steady state behavior of SECS (a)-(c) Grid voltages with load currents, VSC currents, and grid currents, (d)-(f) Load, VSC and grid power, (g)-(h) Harmonic spectrum and THD of grid voltage with load and grid currents (i)-(k) Phasor depiction for load, VSC and grid voltages and currents
Fig. 5.1	System configuration
Fig. 5.2	Control scheme for operation of VSC
Fig. 5.3	Generalized integrator voltage filter
Fig. 5.4	Performance of GVP stage using different band pass filters
Fig. 5.5	Performance of MPPT under (a) 600 W/m ² (b) 1000 W/m ²
Fig. 5.6	Performance of system for unbalanced nonlinear load: (a)-(c) Grid voltages with load currents, VSC currents, and grid currents, (d)-(f) Load, VSC and grid power, (g)-(i) THD in the three phase load, VSC and grid currents (j)-(l) Phasor representation of voltages and currents for load, VSC and grid
Fig. 5.7	Intermediate signals of weight estimation algorithm at load perturbation
Fig. 5.8	Filtering performance of GIVF under distorted grid voltages
Fig. 5.9	Effect of distorted grid voltages (a),(b) when PV system is off (c),(d) when PV system is on
Fig. 5.10	System response under sudden load variations
Fig. 5.11	System performance under (a) Voltage sag and (b) Voltage swell
Fig. 5.12	DC offset rejection capability of GIVF
Fig. 5.13	Effect of unbalanced grid voltages (a),(b) when VSC is off (c),(d) when VSC is on
Fig. 5.14	PV system response at (a) Reduction in solar irradiance, and (b) Increase in solar irradiance

Fig. 5.15	Transition from (a) PV to DSTATCOM mode, and (b) DSTATCOM to PV mode
Fig. 6.1	System configuration
Fig. 6.2	Block diagram of system control
Fig. 6.3	Bode plot for EFGI stage I
Fig. 6.4	Pole zero plot of EFGI filter
Fig. 6.5	Bode plots for first stage of EFGI for various values of m_I
Fig. 6.6	Pole zero plots for first stage of EFGI for various values of m_I
Fig. 6.7	Bode analysis of in-phase output
Fig. 6.8	Bode analysis of quadrature-phase output
Fig. 6.9	Comparison of estimated grid voltage amplitude via (a) CCF, SOGI-WPF and NTPG (b) SOSF, SOGI-WIF and ESOGI-APF (c) SOGI, MSTOGI and EFGI
Fig. 6.10	Performance of various filters at adverse grid voltages (a) EFGI (b) MSTOGI (c) SOGI (d) THD in grid voltage (e) Current THD using EFGI (f) Current THD using MSTOGI (g) Current THD using SOGI
Fig. 6.11	Crest power tracking at (a) 500 W/m ² (b) 1000 W/m ²
Fig. 6.12	Grid voltages and grid currents at unequal grid voltages
Fig. 6.13	Phasor representation of grid voltages and grid currents
Fig. 6.14	EFGI performance at distorted grid voltages with DC offset
Fig. 6.15	Performance at unequal and non-sinusoidal grid voltages (a) grid voltages and grid currents (b-c) analysis of grid voltages and grid currents
Fig. 6.16	Response at load current variations (a-b) i_{La} , I_{pa} , I_{pb} and I_{pc} (c-d) i_{La} , i_{ga} , V_{ga} and V_{dc} (e-f) i_{La} , i_{Ln} , i_{vscn} and i_{gn}
Fig. 6.17	Behavior at (a) loss of PVA generation (b) gain of PVA power
Fig. 6.18	Behavior at sudden voltage rise (a) System response (b) De-rated PVA operation
Fig. 6.19	Behavior at sudden voltage drop (a) System response (b) De-rated PVA operation
Fig. 6.20	DSTATCOM operation at (a) Voltage rise (b) Voltage drop
Fig. 6.21	Conduct at unequal non-ideal loads (a) v_g with i_L (b) Analysis of load power (c) Analysis of i_L (d) v_g with i_{vsc} (e) Phasor representation of v_g with i_{vsc} (f) v_g with i_g (g) Analysis of grid power (h) Analysis of i_g

Fig. 7.1	System configuration
Fig. 7.2	Control layout of VSC in different modes
Fig. 7.3	Analysis of MSOSF
Fig. 7.4	Comparison of MSOSF with other techniques
Fig. 7.5	Time domain comparison of MSOSF
Fig. 7.6	Response at (a) Grid over-voltage and (b) Grid under-voltage scenarios
Fig. 7.7	MPP tracking at (a) 1000 W/m^2 (b) 600 W/m^2
Fig. 7.8	CPM response at (a)-(b) Changing PVA power (c)-(d) Erratic load
Fig. 7.9	Dynamic update of FiT
Fig. 7.10	Response at (a) Voltage drop (b) Voltage increase
Fig. 7.11	Power at balanced load (a) Load (b) Grid (c) BES
Fig. 7.12	Power quality analysis at unbalanced loading condition
Fig. 7.13	Behavior at unbalanced grid voltages
Fig. 7.14	MSOSF performance at distorted voltages with DC offset
Fig. 7.15	Behavior at distorted v_g (a)-(b) VSC is OFF
Fig. 7.16	Behavior at distorted v_g (a)-(b) VSC is ON
Fig. 7.17	VPM response at fluctuating PVA power
Fig. 7.18	VPM response at changing load
Fig. 7.19	BES operation in VPM (a) BES voltage and current (b) BES power
Fig. 8.1	System configuration
Fig. 8.2	Control strategy for PV-BES system
Fig. 8.3	Frequency domain comparison by Bode plots
Fig. 8.4	System behavior at (a) Abrupt loss of irradiance (b) Large voltage dip (c-d) Harmonic analysis of load and grid currents
Fig. 8.5	System behavior at (a) Grid overvoltage condition (b) Unbalanced grid voltages and unbalanced load currents (c) Transition from RPM to VPM to prevent overcharging of BES
Fig. 8.6	System behavior at nonlinear load: (a)-(b) Grid voltage with load current and load power (c)-(d) VSC current and power (e)-(f) Grid current and power (g)-(h) BES voltage, current and power (i)-(j) PVA voltage, current and power
Fig. 8.7	Performance at unbalanced load currents (a)-(b) Load currents and harmonic spectra, (c)-(d) VSC currents and their phasor representation,

	(e)-(f) Grid currents and their analysis
Fig. 8.8	DC offset removal by CVF
Fig. 8.9	Performance of CVF at distorted grid voltages
Fig. 8.10	Operation at distorted voltage (a),(b) When system is not inoperative (c),(d) When system is operational
Fig. 8.11	System operation at unbalanced grid voltages
Fig. 8.12	Constant power operation at (a)-(b) Varying load power (c)-(d) Varying PVA power
Fig. 8.13	Peak power operation of PVA at (a) 500 W/m ² (b) 1000 W/m ²
Fig. 8.14	Response at dynamic update of FiT
Fig. 9.1	System configuration
Fig. 9.2	Control layout of VSC in different modes
Fig. 9.3	Structure of MSOGI-DCR filter
Fig. 9.4	Bode plots of MSOGI-DCR filter for multiple gain values
Fig. 9.5	Pole zero plots of MSOGI-DCR filter for multiple gain values
Fig. 9.6	Filtering capabilities for in-phase output
Fig. 9.7	Filtering capabilities for quadrature-phase output
Fig. 9.8	Demonstration of comparative filtering capabilities
Fig. 9.9	THD analysis (a) grid voltage (b)-(e) filtered output voltages obtained via SOGI, MSTOGI, SOGI-DCR and MSOGI-DCR
Fig. 9.10	System functioning at grid OV scenario
Fig. 9.11	System functioning at grid UV scenario
Fig. 9.12	System in RPM at (a)-(b) Shifting PVA power (c)-(d) Inconsistent load (e)-(f) BES behavior at irradiance of 1000 W/m ²
Fig. 9.13	Modification at <i>FiT</i> update (a) from 1 to 1.5 (b) from 1 to -0.1
Fig. 9.14	Efficient removal of harmonics and DC offset
Fig. 9.15	Study at polluted grid (a) v_g and i_g (b) analysis of v_g (c) analysis of i_g
Fig. 9.16	Performance at unbalanced grid voltages
Fig. 9.17	Unbalanced local loads (a)-(b) v_g and i_L and their harmonics analysis (c) v_g and i_{vsc} (d) Phasor depiction of v_g and i_{vsc} (e) v_g and i_g (f) analysis of i_g
Fig. 9.18	BES charging in VPM to prevent deep discharge
Fig. 9.19	System in VPM at (a)-(b) Loss and gain of PVA power (c)-(f) Inconsistent load

- Fig. B.1 Hall Effect based current sensor (a) Schematic diagram of the current acquisition circuit (b) Photograph of the current sensor PCB
- Fig. B.2 Hall Effect based voltage sensor (a) Schematic diagram of the voltage acquisition circuit (b) Photograph of the voltage sensor PCB
- Fig. B.3 Optocoupler based switching pulses isolation circuit (a) Schematic diagram of the circuit (b) Photograph of the optocoupler based PCB
- Fig. B.4 Photograph of the developed experimental prototype

LIST OF TABLES

Table C.1	System parameters for three-phase three-wire two stage PV system
Table D.1	System parameters for three-phase three-wire single stage PV system
Table E.1	System parameters for three-phase four-wire two stage PV system
Table F.1	System parameters for three-phase four-wire single stage PV system
Table G.1	System parameters for three-phase three-wire two stage PV-BES system
Table H.1	Simulation parameters for three-phase three-wire single stage PV-BES system
Table H.2	Experimental parameters for three-phase three-wire single stage PV-BES system
Table I.1	System parameters for three-phase four-wire two stage PV-BES system

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Analog to digital converter
BDC	Bi-directional DC-DC converter
BES	Battery energy storage system
BPF	Band pass filter
CCF	Complex coefficient filter
CSOGI	Cascaded second order generalized integrator
CVF	Cascaded voltage filter
DAC	Digital to Analog converter
DSO	Digital storage oscilloscope
DSOGI	Dual second order generalized integrator
DSTATCOM	Distribution static compensator
EFGI	Enhanced filtering generalized integrator
ESOGI-APF	Enhanced SOGI all-pass filter
FiT	Feed-in tariff
FiT-MF	Feed-in tariff multiplying factor
FLL	Frequency locked loop
FRT	Fault ride through
GI	Generalized integrator
GIVF	Generalized integrator voltage filter
GVP	Grid voltage processing
INC	Incremental conductance
IGBT	Insulated gate bipolar transistor
LAF	Lorentzian adaptive filter
LMS	Least mean square
LPF	Low-pass filter
MDNLMS	Modified distributed NLMS
MPP	Maximum power point
MSOSF	Modified second order sequence filter
MSOGI-DCR	Multiple SOGI with DC offset rejection
MSTOGI	Mixed second and third order generalized integrator
NLMS	Normalized least mean square

NSOGI-FLL	Normalized SOGI-frequency locked loop
NTPG	Novel two-phase generator
OV	Overvoltage
PCC	Point of common coupling
PI	Proportional integral
PLL	Phase-locked loop
PQ	Power quality
PQA	Power quality analyzer
PSI	Pure sinusoidal integrator
PVA	Photovoltaic array
PVFF	PV feed forward
RES	Renewable energy sources
RPM	Regulated power mode
SCR	Short-circuit ratio
SECS	Solar energy conversion system
SF	Sequence filter
SRF	Synchronous reference frame
SOC	State of charge
SOGI	Second order generalized integrator
SOGI-WIF	SOGI with in-loop filter
SOGI-WPF	SOGI with prefilter
SOSF	Second order sequence filter
SRF	Synchronous reference frame
TF	Transfer function
THD	Total harmonics distortion
TLS	Total least squares
TOGI	Third-order generalized integrator
UV	Undervoltage
VPM	Variable power mode
VSC	Voltage source converter
VSS-NLMS	Variable step-size NLMS
ZCD	Zero crossing detector

LIST OF SYMBOLS

C_{dc}	DC link capacitance of the VSC
C_f	Ripple filter capacitance
D	Duty ratio for BDC
D_b	Duty ratio for boost converter
e_a	Error term in load weight estimation
e_{hl}	Error term in voltage filtering
FiT	Feed-in tariff
$FiT-MF$	Feed-in tariff multiplying factor
f_{swb}	Boost converter switching frequency
$i_{ga}^*, i_{gb}^*, i_{gc}^*, i_{gn}^*$	Reference waveforms for $i_{ga}, i_{gb}, i_{gc}, i_{gn}$
I_b	BES current
I_b^*	Reference BES current produced via PI controller
I_{bchr}, I_{bdis}	Currents for BES SOC recovery
I_{bref}	Final reference value of BES current
I_{dc}	Output of PI controller to maintain V_{dc} in VPM
$i_{ga}, i_{gb}, i_{gc}, i_{gn}$	Three phase grid currents and neutral current
i_{hl}	In-phase fundamental frequency component of load currents
$i_{La}, i_{Lb}, i_{Lc}, i_{Ln}$	Three phase local load currents and load neutral current
I_{Lw}	Average value of load current weights
I_{pa}, I_{pb}, I_{pc}	Amplitudes of fundamental active load currents, and their average value
I_{pr}	Final reference weight of grid currents
I_{PV}	PV array current
I_{pvf}	PV feed-forward expression
I_{rpm}	Calculated reference weight of grid currents (For RPM operation)
I_{rpmf}	Final selected weight of grid currents (For RPM operation)
I_{sc}	PVA short circuit current
I_{vpm}	Reference weight of grid currents (for VPM)
$i_{vsca}, i_{vsch}, i_{vscc}, i_{vsen}$	Three phase VSC currents and VSC neutral current

L_b	Inductor for boost converter
L_{dc}	Inductor used in BDC
L_f	VSC interfacing inductor
m_i	VSC modulation index
P_g	Grid power
P_g	BES power
P_L	Local load power
P_{min}	Minimum PV array power threshold for transition between MPP tracking and flexible V_{dc} control
P_n	Nominal grid power
P_{PV}	PV array power
P_{PVR}	Rated PVA power
P_{set}	Defined grid power
R_f	Ripple filter resistance
SOC_b	BES state of charge
SOC_{bmax}	Upper limit for BES state of charge
SOC_{bmin}	Lower limit for BES state of charge
V_{dc}^*	Reference DC link voltage
V_{av}	Average amplitude of grid voltages
V_{avmax}	Upper limit of V_{av} for transition to flexible V_{dc} control
V_{avmin}	Lower limit of V_{av} for transition to flexible V_{dc} control
V_{avUV}, V_{avOV}	Lower and upper limits of V_{av} for I_{rpmf} selection
V_{dc}	DC link voltage
v_{ga}, v_{gb}, v_{gc}	Grid phase voltages
v_{gab}, v_{gbc}	Grid line voltages
$v_{gaf}, v_{gbf}, v_{gcf}$	Processed grid voltages
$v_{ga}, v_{g\beta}$	Grid voltages in α - β domain
$v_{gaf}, v_{g\beta f}$	Processed grid voltages in α - β domain
v_i, v_{dc}	Input signal for voltage filter and its DC offset
v_{ihn}, v_{qhn}	In-phase and quadrature voltage outputs of voltage filter for n^{th} harmonic component
V_{MPP}	PV array maximum power point voltage
V_{oc}	PV array open circuit voltage

v_{pa}, v_{pb}, v_{pc}	In-phase unit templates
V_{PV}	PV array voltage
v_{qa}, v_{qb}, v_{qc}	Quadrature phase unit templates
β	Constant used in calculation of V_{dc}^*
$\Delta\omega$	Frequency update term (rad/s)
ε	Constant added to prevent division by zero in DNLMS
λ	LAF constant which selects sensitivity level to impulsive noise
μ	Learning rate for load weight estimation technique
ρ	Gain used in frequency locked loop
ω	Grid voltage frequency (rad/s)