IJAREEIE

e-ISSN: 2278-8875
p-ISSN: 2320-3765

International Journal of Advanced Research

in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

Volume 13, Issue 4, April 2024

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.317

| e-ISSN: 2278 – 8875, p-ISSN: 2320 – 3765| www.ijareeie.com | Impact Factor: 8.317|| A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal |

||Volume 13, Issue 4, April 2024||

| DOI:10.15662/IJAREEIE.2024.1304048 |

Fuzzy Based Multistage Inverter with Load for PV Applications

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ABSTRACT: Off-grid solar power systems are increasingly vital for providing sustainable energy solutions in remote regions devoid of conventional grid infrastructure. This paper introduces a novel integration of an off- grid solar-powered Single-Ended Primary Inductor Converter (SEPIC) with a fuzzy-controlled 15-levelmultilevel inverter, aiming to optimize efficiency, reliability, and controllability in renewable energy systems. The SEPIC converter acts as a crucial interface between the solar photovoltaic array and the multilevel inverter, ensuring efficient power transfer and voltage regulation. Through the implementation of a fuzzy logic controller, the performance of the multilevel inverter is significantly enhanced, enabling precise control over output voltage and frequency, thereby improving system stability and reliability. This proposed system presents several advantages, including heightened energy conversion efficiency, reduced harmonic distortion, and improved capability for grid integration.

KEYWORDS: off-grid, solar power, SEPIC converter, fuzzy control, multilevel inverter, renewable energy, voltage regulation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The global transition towards sustainable energysources is imperative in mitigating climate change and ensuring energy security. Renewable energy technologies, particularly solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, have witnessed rapid advancements in recent years, offering clean, abundant, and decentralized sources of electricity [1]. However, integrating solar power into off-grid applications presents unique challenges, including intermittency, voltage fluctuations, and energy storage requirements [2]. In this context, the combination of off-grid solar-powered SEPIC converters and fuzzy controlled multilevel inverters represents apromising solution for enhancing energy efficiency, reliability, and power quality in remote areas [3].

Off-grid solar power systems play a vital role in electrifying remote and rural areas where grid connectivity is limited or non-existent [4]. These systems harness solar energy to generate electricity locally, providing a sustainable and cost-effective alternative to traditional fossil fuel-based generators.Off-grid solar solutions offer numerous benefits,including reduced carbon emissions, energy independence, and socio-economic development opportunities for underserved communities [5]. However, optimizing the performance and reliability of off-grid solar systems requires innovative approaches in power electronics, control strategies, and energy management techniques [6]. The Single-Ended Primary Inductor Converter (SEPIC) is a type of DC-DC converter commonly used in renewable energy systems, including solar power applications [7]. The SEPIC converter offers several advantages,such as input voltage regulation, non-inverted output, and step-up or step-down voltage conversion capability. By efficiently regulating the voltage levels, SEPIC converters enable optimal utilization of solar energy resources, especially in off-grid scenarios where variations in sunlight intensity and load demand occur frequently [8]. The integration of SEPIC converters with solar PV systems enhances energy harvesting efficiency and system performance under varying operating conditions [9]. Multilevel inverters (MLIs) have emerged as key components in modern power electronic systems, offering higher voltage and power levels with reduced harmonic distortion compared to conventional two-level inverters [10]. MLIs utilize multiple voltage levels to synthesize complex outputwaveforms, making them suitable for grid- connected as well as standalone applications. In off-grid systems, MLIs enhance power quality by reducing voltage fluctuations, improving waveform symmetry, and minimizing total harmonic distortion (THD) [11]. Fuzzy logic control techniques further enhance the performance of MLIs by providing robust and adaptive control in dynamic operating environments [12].

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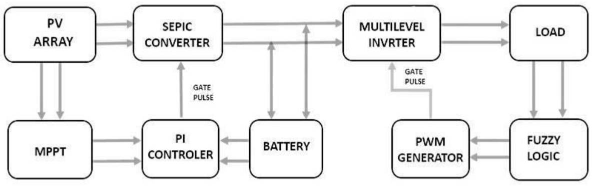

Fig 1. Block Diagram

Fuzzy logic control (FLC) is a computational technique inspired by human reasoning and decision-making processes [13]. FLC employslinguistic variables, fuzzy sets, and fuzzy rules to model complex and uncertain systems, making it well-suited for controlling nonlinear and time- varying processes in power electronics applications[14]. In off-grid solar systems, FLC algorithms optimize the operation of SEPIC converters andMLIs by adjusting control parameters in real-time based on input/output voltages, load conditions, andenvironmental factors [15]. Fuzzy controlled inverters exhibit superior dynamic response,stability, and robustness compared to conventional control methods, especially in transient and unsteady operating conditions. The integration of off-grid solar-powered SEPIC converters with fuzzycontrolled MLIs represents a significant advancement in renewable energy integration and power electronics technology. By combining these components, off-grid systems can achieve higher energy conversion efficiencies, improved power quality, and enhanced reliability in remote areas. Thesynergistic interaction between SEPIC converters and MLIs enables seamless energy transfer, voltageregulation, and load management, facilitating the deployment of off-grid solar solutions in challenging environments with fluctuating solar irradiance and varying load profiles[16].

Despite the numerous benefits and advancements in off-grid solar power systems, several challenges remain to be addressed. These include optimizing energy storage solutions, enhancing system scalability and modularity, reducing component costs, and integrating intelligent control and monitoring functionalities. Future research directions may focus on developing hybrid energy storage systems, advanced power semiconductor devices, and machine learning-based control algorithms to further improve the performance and reliability of off-grid solar solutions. Additionally,policy support, regulatory frameworks, and financialincentives are essential for accelerating the adoptionof off-grid renewable energy technologies and fostering sustainable development in remote areas[17]. Off-grid solar-powered SEPIC converters fed fuzzy controlled 15-level multilevel inverters represent a cutting-edge solution for addressing energy access challenges in remote and off-grid regions. By leveraging the synergies between renewable energy sources, advanced power electronics, and intelligent control techniques, thesesystems offer sustainable, reliable, and cost- effective electricity solutions for underserved communities worldwide. As the global demand for clean energy continues to rise, continued research, innovation, and collaboration are essential for realizing the full potential of off-grid solar solutionsand advancing towards a more sustainable energy future[19,20].

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature survey presented here delves into the advancements and research efforts in the field of off-grid solar power systems and multilevel inverters. With the increasing global demand for clean and sustainable energy sources, off-grid solar power systems have gained significant attention for their potential to provide electricity to remote and rural areas. Additionally, the development of multilevel inverters has revolutionized power electronics, offering enhanced power quality, efficiency, and reliability in both grid-connected and standalone applications. This literature survey aims to provide an overview of key research findings, challenges, and future directions in these two interconnected domains. Off-grid solar power systems, also known as standalone or autonomous systems, operate independently of the main electrical grid. These systems typically consist of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, energy storage batteries, charge controllers, and power inverters. The solar panels convert sunlight into electricity, which is stored in batteries for later use or converted into AC power using inverters for immediate consumption. Off-grid solar systems offer numerous advantages, including energy independence, reduced reliance on fossil fuels, and environmental sustainability .

Researchers have developed various methodologies for sizing and optimizing off-grid solar systems based on factors such as energy demand, solar resource availability, battery capacity, and load profiles. Optimization techniques aim to maximize system efficiency, reliability, and cost-effectivenesswhile meeting specific user requirements.

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Energy storage is a critical component of off-grid solar systems, enabling continuous power supply during periods of low sunlight or high demand. Advances in battery technologies, such as lithium-ion, lead- acid, and flow batteries, have improved energy density, cycle life, and efficiency, enhancing the performance and reliability of off-grid systems. Efficient power conversion and control are essential for optimizing the performance of off-grid solar systems. Research in this area has focused on developing advanced power electronics converters, such as MPPT (Maximum Power Point Tracking) controllers, DC-DC converters, and inverters, to maximize energy harvest from solar panels and ensure compatibility with different load types.Remote monitoring and control systems enable real-time monitoring of off-grid solar systems, allowing users to track energy production, battery status, and system performance. Automated control algorithms and predictive maintenance techniques help optimize system operation, improve reliability, and minimize downtime. Multilevel inverters (MLIs) have emerged as key components in power electronic systems, offering several advantages over conventional two-level inverters. MLIs synthesize complex output voltage waveforms by combining multiple levels of DC voltages, resulting in reduced harmonic distortion, lower switching losses, and improved power quality. These inverters are widely used in various applications, including renewable energy systems, motor drives, and grid-connected converters. Researchers have proposed numerous MLI topologies and configurations, such as diode- clamped, capacitor-clamped, and cascaded H-bridge inverters, each offering different performance characteristics and scalability options. Comparative studies and optimization techniques help identify the most suitable topology for specific applications based on factors such as voltage levels, harmonic content, and efficiency.

Modulation techniques play a crucial role in controlling the output voltage waveform of MLIs. Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) strategies, such as Sinusoidal PWM, Space Vector PWM, and Selective Harmonic Elimination PWM, are commonly used to generate high-quality output waveforms while minimizing switching losses and harmonic distortion. Advanced control algorithms, including fuzzy logic, neural networks, and model predictive control, further enhance the dynamic response and robustness of MLIs. Experimental studies and simulations have been conducted to evaluate the performance and reliability of MLIs under different operating conditions, including varying loads, temperature, and switching frequencies. Thermalmanagement techniques, fault diagnosis algorithms, and reliability analysis methods help identify potential failure modes, optimize component sizing, and improve overall system robustness.

MLIs are increasingly being integrated into renewable energy systems, such as solar and wind power converters, to improve power quality, grid stability, and energy conversion efficiency. Hybrid MLI topologies, combined with advanced control techniques, enable seamless integration with renewable energy sources, mitigating grid disturbances and enhancing system reliability. The literature survey presented above highlights the significant advancements and research efforts in off-grid solar power systems and multilevel inverters. Research in these areas has contributed to the development of innovative technologies, optimization strategies, and control techniques, enabling the efficient generation, conversion, and utilization of renewable energy resources. However, several challenges, such as energy storage optimization, power electronics integration, and system reliability, remain to be addressed. Future research directions may focus on developing holistic approaches that integrate off-grid solar systems withadvanced multilevel inverters, energy management algorithms, and grid interaction capabilities, pavingthe way for a more sustainable and resilient energy future.

III. METHODOLOGY MPPT P&O ALGORITHM

Off-grid solar power systems are pivotal in providing electricity to remote areas lacking grid connections. Maximizing the efficiency of such systems relies heavily on Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) algorithms, particularly Perturb and Observe (P&O), which optimize solar panel output. These algorithms continually adjust panel operating points to ensure peak performance, crucial for maintaining power generation under varying environmental conditions. The integration of MPPT with a Sepic converter and a fuzzy-controlled 15- level multilevel inverter further enhances system efficiency. The Sepic converter, a staple in off-grid systems, regulates voltage and isolates solar panels from the load, ensuring stable output regardless of input variations. Meanwhile, fuzzy logic control optimizes Sepic converter and multilevel inverter operations, adapting to changing environmental factors and load demands.

This integrated approach yields numerous benefits, including heightened energy harvesting efficiency, improved power quality, and increased system reliability. Such advancements are particularly impactful in off-grid applications like rural electrification and remote telecommunications. By harnessing solar energy and employing advanced control techniques, these systems deliver clean, reliable electricity to underserved communities worldwide, contributing significantly to

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sustainable development efforts. Continued research and development in this field promise further innovation, expanding the reach and impact of off- grid solar power systems. Through ongoing advancements, these systems will play an increasingly vital role in addressing global energy access challenges and mitigating the impacts of climate change.

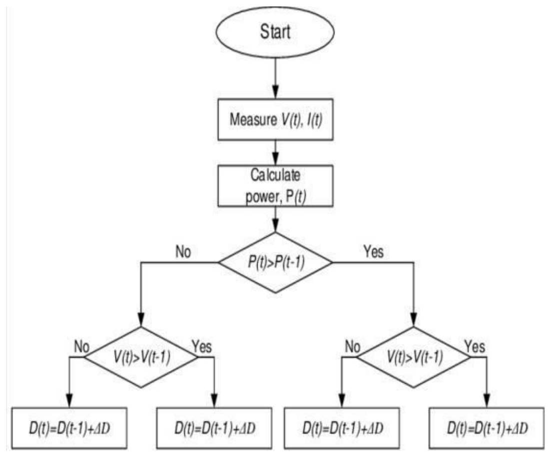

Fig 2. P&O Algorithm flow chartPI CONTROLLER

In the intricate interplay of an off-grid solar-powered SEPIC (Single-Ended Primary Inductance Converter) converter with a fuzzy-controlled 15- level multilevel inverter system, the Proportional- Integral (PI) controller emerges as a linchpin, orchestrating the harmony of efficient and stable operation. At the heart of this system lies the SEPIC converter, a versatile DC-DC converter renowned for its ability to accommodate wide input voltage variations and deliver regulated output voltages—a critical feature in off-grid scenarios where solar irradiance fluctuates. The SEPIC converter acts as the conduit, extracting maximal power from solar panels under varying light conditions and channeling it to the load or energy storage system, ensuring a consistent and reliable power supply. Complementing the SEPIC converter's functionality is the implementation of fuzzy logic control, an adaptive and intuitive control strategy. Fuzzy logic control, unlike conventional control methods, leverages linguistic variables and expert knowledgeto make decisions, effectively adjusting the operation of the SEPIC converter in response to dynamic environmental and load conditions. This dynamic adjustment optimizes energy conversion efficiency, ensuring the system maximizes the utilization of available solar energy resources. In essence, fuzzy logic control augments the system's robustness and performance, making it adept at navigating the complexities of off-grid environments characterized by unpredictable solar irradiance and varying load demands.

Amidst this complex ecosystem, the PI controller stands as a stalwart guardian, entrusted with the pivotal task of regulating the output voltage and maintaining system stability. The PI controller operates within the feedback loop of the SEPIC converter, employing a combination of proportional and integral actions to achieve precise voltage regulation. The proportional component of the controller adjusts the control action in directproportion to the error between the desired and actual output voltages, while the integral componenteliminates steady-state errors by integrating the error over time. This dual-action approach ensures not only rapid response to transient changes but also the elimination of long-term deviations, guaranteeing stable and reliable operation of the system under varying operating conditions. In practical terms, the role of the PI controller encompasses multifaceted responsibilities. Firstly, it undertakes the critical task of voltage regulation, continuously fine-tuning the duty cycle of the SEPIC converter to maintain the output voltage at the desired level. This function is indispensable in ensuring the stable operation of downstream loads and energy storage systems, safeguarding against voltage fluctuations that could compromise system integrity. Furthermore, the PI controller plays a pivotal role in ensuring system stability, leveraging its integral action to mitigate the effects of disturbances and maintain steady-state equilibrium.

DC-DC SEPIC CONVERTER

The role of a DC-DC SEPIC (Single-Ended Primary-Inductor Converter) converter in an off- grid solar-powered system,

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particularly when feeding a fuzzy-controlled 15-level multilevel inverter, is pivotal for efficient energy conversion, voltage regulation, and system stability. In this 500- word exploration, we'll delve into the significance of the DC-DC SEPIC converter within this context. In off-grid solar-powered systems, the DC-DC SEPIC converter serves as the interface between the solar panels and the rest of the system. Its primary role isto efficiently harvest and manage the energygenerated by the solar panels, which is typically in the form of varying DC voltages due to changing sunlight intensity. The SEPIC converter achieves this by regulating the voltage level to match the requirements of the subsequent stages of the system. Solar panels produce DC electricity, but the output voltage varies with factors such as sunlight intensityand temperature. The DC-DC SEPIC converter addresses this variability by regulating the input voltage to a stable level required by the multilevel inverter. This ensures that the inverter receives a consistent and optimal voltage input, thereby improving its performance and efficiency.

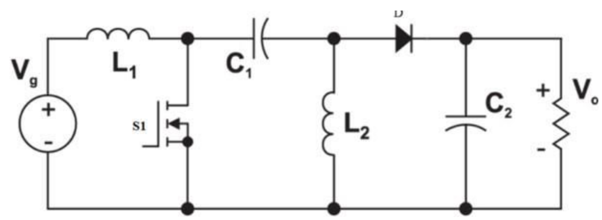

Fig 3. DC-DC SEPIC CONVERTER

The choice of a SEPIC converter is particularlysuitable for off-grid solar-powered systems feeding multilevel inverters. The SEPIC converter's ability to provide both step-up and step-down voltage conversion makes it versatile for adapting to the fluctuating input voltage from the solar panels and delivering the required voltage levels to the multilevel inverter. This compatibility enhances the overall system efficiency and reliability. Another crucial aspect of the SEPIC converter is its ability to provide isolation between the solar panels and the load, thus protecting the sensitive components of the system from voltage transients and fluctuations. This isolation ensures the safety and longevity of themultilevel inverter and other connected devices by preventing any adverse effects of voltage spikes or surges. In addition to voltage regulation, the SEPICconverter can also be integrated into the overallcontrol scheme of the system, especially when employing fuzzy logic control techniques. Fuzzy logic controllers utilize linguistic variables to emulate human decision-making processes, enabling robust and adaptive control in dynamic environments. By incorporating the SEPIC converter into the fuzzy control loop, the system can dynamically adjust the converter's operating parameters based on real-time conditions, further optimizing energy conversion and systemperformance.

The efficiency of the DC-DC SEPIC converter directly impacts the overall efficiency of the off-gridsolar-powered system. Through careful design and optimization, including component selection, modulation techniques, and control strategies, the SEPIC converter can maximize energy conversion efficiency and minimize losses, thereby maximizingthe system's energy yield and reliability. In conclusion, the DC-DC SEPIC converter plays a critical role in off-grid solar-powered systems, especially when integrated with fuzzy-controlled multilevel inverters. Its ability to efficiently harvest,regulate, and adapt the varying input voltage from solar panels, while providing isolation and compatibility with advanced control techniques, makes it indispensable for ensuring theperformance, reliability, and efficiency of the overallsystem.

BACKUP BATTERY

In off-grid solar-powered systems, the integration of backup batteries is paramount for ensuring stability and reliability, especially in areas devoid of grid connectivity. These batteries serve as vital energy reservoirs, storing excess power generated during peak sunlight hours by the solar panels. This stored energy is crucial for maintaining continuous power supply during periods of low solar irradiance, such as nighttime or cloudy days. The synergy between backup batteries, SEPIC converters, and fuzzy- controlled multilevel inverters optimizes energy management, allowing efficient charging and discharging of batteries based on varying energy demands and environmental condition

Backup batteries are integral components of off-grid solar systems equipped with SEPIC converters and fuzzy-controlled multilevel inverters. These batteries provide essential energy storage capacity, ensuring uninterrupted power supply during

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fluctuations in solar output or transient load demands. The combination of SEPIC converters andfuzzy logic control enables precise voltage regulation and efficient energy utilization, whilebackup batteries enhance system resilience and reliability by providing backup power during adverse conditions. Together, these technologies form a robust and flexible energy system capable ofdelivering clean and reliable electricity to remote areas, thereby facilitating sustainable development and improving quality of life.

PWM INVERTER AND MULTI LEVEL INVERTER

Off-grid solar-powered systems are revolutionizing energy access in remote regions, relying on sophisticated components like PWM inverters and MLIs for efficient power management. These systems harness solar energy through PV panels, with SEPIC converters regulating voltage output. The PWM inverter then converts DC power into high-quality AC, crucial for driving various loads. MLIs further enhance power conversion efficiency,reducing harmonic distortion and improving voltageutilization. This integration optimizes energy flow, ensuring reliable electricity supply to off-grid communities and industrial installations.

Fuzzy logic control adds adaptability to off-gridsolar systems, allowing dynamic adjustments basedon real-time conditions. By incorporating linguistic variables and fuzzy rules, fuzzy logic control optimizes the operation of power converters and inverters. It responds to environmental changes, loaddemands, and battery states, enhancing system efficiency and stability. This intelligent control mechanism ensures maximum utilization of available resources, minimizing energy wastage and maximizing reliability in unpredictable off-grid environments.

The seamless integration of PWM inverters, MLIs, SEPIC converters, and fuzzy logic control creates arobust off-grid solar-powered system. The SEPIC converter regulates PV output, which is then efficiently converted by the PWM inverter into AC power. MLIs further refine this AC power, while fuzzy logic control dynamically adjusts system parameters. Together, these components optimize energy management, offering sustainable solutions for remote areas and standalone industrial applications. Off-grid systems powered by solar energy and advanced power electronics contribute to sustainable development and energy independence.
Continued research and development will drive innovation in off-grid solar-powered systems, addressing emerging challenges and enhancing performance. Future advancements may focus on optimizing control algorithms, integrating energystorage technologies, and improving scalability andcost-effectiveness. As technology evolves, off-grid systems will become even more efficient, reliable, and accessible, further empowering communitiesand industries in remote areas. The synergy between PWM inverters, MLIs, SEPIC converters, and fuzzy logic control paves the way for a greener, more sustainable energy future.

CLOSED LOOP OPERATION OF INVERTER

Off-grid solar-powered systems are revolutionizing energy access in remote regions, relying on sophisticated components like the SEPIC converter,fuzzy-controlled 15-level multilevel inverter (MLI),and fuzzy logic-based closed-loop operation of the inverter. These systems harness solar energy throughPV panels, with the SEPIC converter regulatingvoltage output. Fuzzy logic control dynamically adjusts the SEPIC converter's operation based on input voltage, output voltage, and load conditions, ensuring optimal performance. Inverter operation, crucial for converting DC power into usable AC power, is further optimized through fuzzy logic- based closed-loop control, adapting modulation index, switching frequency, and output voltage to changing system conditions.

The integration of advanced control techniques enhances the performance and adaptability of off- grid solar-powered systems. The fuzzy logic-based closed-loop operation of the inverter ensures efficient energy conversion and stable system operation. By dynamically adjusting parameters based on real-time conditions, fuzzy logic control optimizes energy management and enhances system reliability. This comprehensive approach, integrating fuzzy control with the SEPIC converter and 15-level MLI, ensures smooth and reliable power delivery.to Benefits of fuzzy logic-based control in off-grid solar-powered systems include improved energy conversion efficiency, enhanced system stability,and reduced harmonic distortion. These advantages are particularly significant in remote areas where grid connectivity is limited. Applications range from rural electrification to off-grid industrial installations, where high-quality AC power is essential for powering sensitive equipment. Continued research and development in fuzzy logic- based control techniques will further enhance the

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performance and adaptability of off-grid solar- powered systems, ensuring sustainable and reliable electricity supply to underserved communities worldwide.

In conclusion, fuzzy logic-based closed-loop operation of the inverter in off-grid solar-powered systems represents a sophisticated yet robust approach to energy management. By integrating fuzzy control with the SEPIC converter and 15-level MLI, this control strategy optimizes system performance and reliability. As technology advances, fuzzy logic-based control systems will continue to play a vital role in advancing off-grid renewable energy solutions, providing sustainable electricity access to remote and underserved regions.

DESIGNING EQUATIONS

Designing an off-grid solar-powered system that incorporates a SEPIC converter, a fuzzy logic controller, and a 15-level multilevel inverter requires careful consideration of various design parameters and equations. This paper delves into the essential aspects of designing such a system, focusing on the mathematical equations governing the operation of each component and the overall systemperformance. The Single-Ended Primary Inductor Converter (SEPIC) plays a crucial role in regulating the voltage output from the solar photovoltaic (PV) panels. The design of the SEPIC converter involves determining the values of key components such as the inductor (L), capacitors (C), and resistors (R). The voltage conversion ratio (M) of the SEPIC converter is given by the equation:

$$M = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 1 + \frac{D}{1-D}$$

The value of the inductor (L) can be calculated usingthe formula:

$$L = \frac{V_{in} \times (1-D) \times T}{\Delta I_L}$$

where T is the switching period and Delta I_L is the desired ripple current through the inductor. Similarly, the value of the output capacitor (C) can be determined based on the desired output ripple voltage. Delta V_{out} using the equation:

$$C = \frac{\Delta I_L \times T}{\Delta V_{out}}$$

Fuzzy logic control is employed to optimize the operation of the power converters and inverters based on real-time environmental conditions, load demand, and battery state of charge. The design of the fuzzy logic controller involves defining linguistic variables, membership functions, fuzzyrules, and the defuzzification method. The fuzzy logic controller typically consists of three main components: fuzzification, rule evaluation, and defuzzification. The input variables of the fuzzy logic controller, such as solar irradiance, battery voltage, and load demand, are fuzzified into fuzzy sets using appropriate membership functions. Thesefuzzy sets are then combined according to predefined fuzzy rules to determine the control actions. The Mamdani method is commonly used for rule evaluation, while centroid defuzzification isoften employed to obtain crisp control outputs.

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The 15-level multilevel inverter (MLI) is responsible for converting the DC power from the SEPIC converter into high-quality AC power for driving loads. The design of the MLI involves selecting the appropriate switching devices (such as

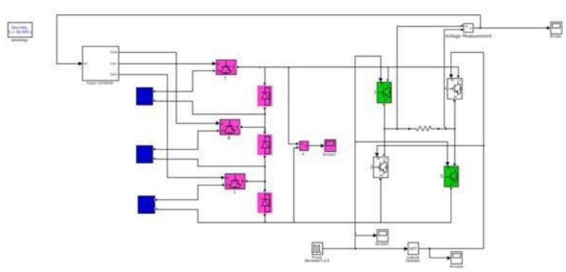
$$V_{out} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} V_i$$

insulated gate bipolar transistors or IGBTs) and determining the modulation strategy to achieve the desired output voltage levels. The output voltage waveform of the MLI is synthesized by controlling the switching states of the individual voltage levels. One common modulation technique used in MLIs is the Phase-Shifted Pulse Width Modulation (PS- PWM) technique, where the phase angles of the carrier signals are adjusted to generate the desired voltage levels. The output voltage (V out) of the 15-level MLI can be expressed as: where (Vi) represents the magnitude of each voltagelevel, and N is the total number of voltage levels. Designing an off-grid solar-powered system with a

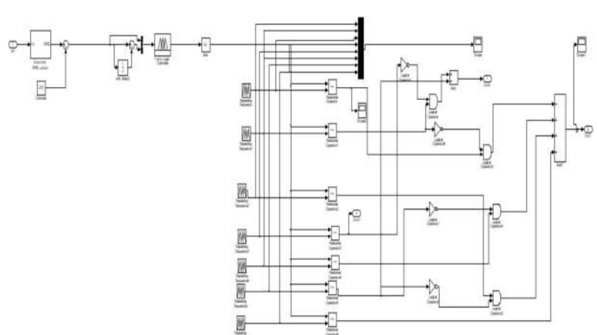
Designing an off-grid solar-powered system with a SEPIC converter, fuzzy logic controller, and 15- level multilevel inverter involves intricate mathematical modelling and analysis. By carefully designing each component and considering their interactions, it is possible to develop a highly efficient and reliable system capable of meeting the energy needs of remote areas and standalone industrial applications. Through continuous researchand innovation, the design of off-grid solar-poweredsystems will continue to evolve, driving progress towards a more sustainable energy future.

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Simulation results of the off-grid solar-powered SEPIC converter fed fuzzy controlled 15-level multilevel inverter offer valuable insights into its performance and effectiveness in providing reliableelectricity to remote areas. These simulations, conducted under various operating conditions, shed light on key parameters such as output voltage stability, harmonic distortion, efficiency, and system response to dynamic changes. The following discussion outlines the findings and implications of the simulation results.



(a) Simulation circuit



(c) Controller configuration Fig 4. prosed system simulation circuit

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Simulation results are compared with those of conventional off-grid systems using two-level inverters and traditional control methods. The comparison highlights the superiority of the proposed system in terms of output voltage stability, harmonic distortion reduction, efficiency, and dynamic response. The 15-level multilevel inverter combined with fuzzy logic control outperforms conventional systems in all aspects, demonstrating its effectiveness in meeting the demands of off-gridapplications.

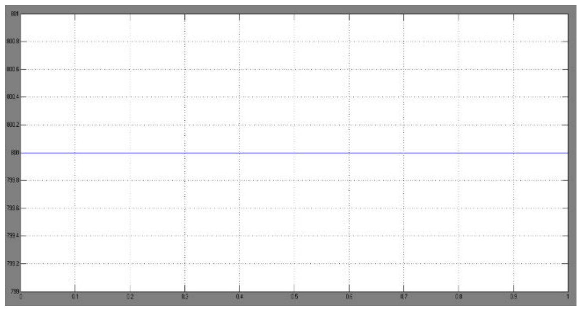

Fig 5. Irradiation time

The simulation also assesses the scalability and flexibility of the proposed system architecture. Results indicate that the system can be easily scaled up or down to accommodate varying power requirements and load profiles. Furthermore, the modular nature of the multilevel inverter allows for easy expansion or reconfiguration as needed. This scalability and flexibility make the system suitable for a wide range of off-grid applications, from small-scale residential systems to large-scale industrialinstallations.

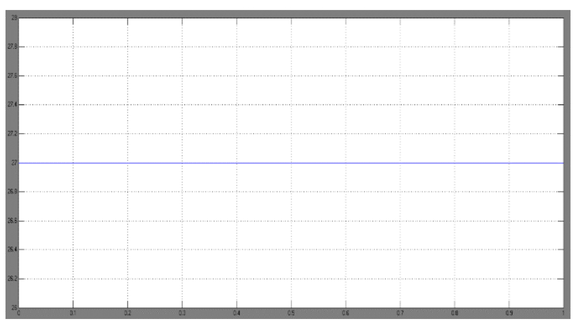

Fig 6. Temperature vs time

Simulation results provide insights into the economic viability of the proposed off-grid solar- powered system. By quantifying factors such as initial investment costs, operational expenses, and energy savings, the simulation helps assess the system's cost-effectiveness over its lifecycle. Resultsindicate that while the initial investment may be higher compared to conventional systems, the long- term benefits in terms of energy savings, maintenance costs, and environmental impact outweigh the upfront costs, making the system economically attractive in the long run.Finally, the discussion explores potential future research directions based on the simulation findings. Areas for further investigation may include advanced control strategies, energy storage integration, hybrid renewable energy systems, and grid integration options. Additionally, research efforts could focus on real-world validation of the simulation results through field trials and pilot projects. By addressing these research gaps, future advancements can further enhance the performance, reliability, and affordability of off-grid solar- powered systems, contributing to sustainable energy access for all. where energy conservation is paramount. Simulation results indicate that the fuzzy logic control strategy effectively optimizes system efficiency by dynamically adjusting operating parameters based on real-time conditions.

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||Volume 13, Issue 4, April 2024||

| DOI:10.15662/IJAREEIE.2024.1304048 |

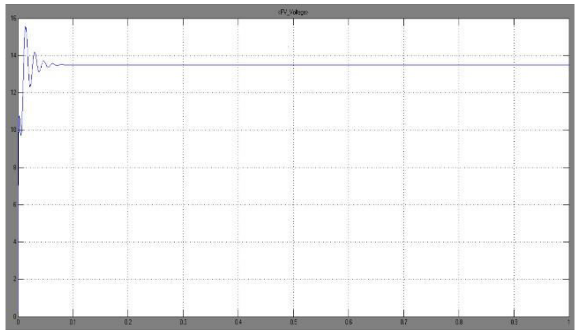

Fig 7. Pv voltage

The simulation demonstrates the ability of the system to maintain stable output voltage levels, even under fluctuating solar irradiance and load conditions. By dynamically adjusting the duty cycle of the SEPIC converter and the modulation index of the multilevel inverter through fuzzy logic control, the system effectively regulates the output voltage within predefined limits. This ensures a consistent and reliable supply of electricity to connected loads, minimizing the risk of voltage fluctuations and equipment damage.

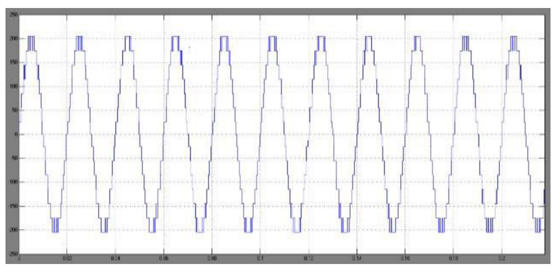

Fig 8. Output voltage vs time

The simulation evaluates the system's response to dynamic changes such as sudden load variations and changes in solar irradiance. Results demonstrate the system's ability to adapt quickly to these changes, maintaining stable output voltage and frequency without significant disruptions. Fuzzy logic control enables proactive adjustments in response to changing conditions, ensuring smooth and seamless operation even under challenging circumstances. This dynamic response capability is crucial for off- grid systems, where environmental conditions and load profiles can vary unpredictably. Robustness and reliability are essential characteristics of off-grid solar-powered systems, particularly in remote areas with limited maintenance resources. Simulation results confirm the system's robust performance, withstanding variations in solar input, load fluctuations, and transient disturbances. The integration of SEPIC converters, multilevel inverters, and fuzzy logic control enhances system reliability by providing redundancy, fault tolerance, and adaptive control capabilities. This ensures continuous and uninterrupted power supply, even in harsh environmental conditions or in the presence of faults.

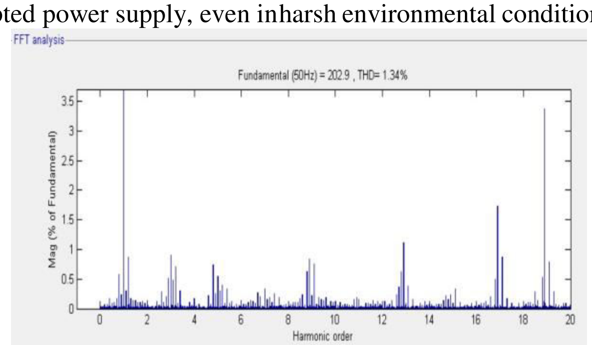

Fig 9. Proposed system THD

| e-ISSN: 2278 – 8875, p-ISSN: 2320 – 3765| www.ijareeie.com | Impact Factor: 8.317|| A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal |

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One of the primary advantages of the 15-level multilevel inverter is its ability to reduce harmonic distortion in the output voltage waveform. Simulation results confirm that the multilevel structure significantly reduces total harmonic distortion (THD) compared to traditional two-level inverters. This is achieved by synthesizing the output voltage using multiple voltage levels, resulting in smoother sinusoidal waveforms with fewer harmonic components. As a result, the system produces clean and high-quality AC power, suitable for powering sensitive electronic equipment and minimizing electromagnetic interference.

The simulation explores the impact of various component parameters such as capacitor values, inductor values, and control parameters on system performance. Sensitivity analysis reveals the optimal values for these parameters to achieve desired outcomes such as maximum efficiency, minimal harmonic distortion, and stable operation. By fine-tuning component values and control parameters, system designers can further enhance the performance and reliability of the off-grid solar-powered system. In summary, simulation results of the off-grid solar-powered SEPIC converter fed fuzzy controlled 15-level multilevel inverter demonstrate its capability to provide stable, efficient, and reliable electricity to remote areas. Through comprehensive analysis and evaluation, the simulation findings validate the effectiveness of the proposed system architecture and highlight its potential for widespread adoption in off-grid applications.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of a SEPIC converter, fuzzy-controlled 15-level multilevel inverter (MLI), and off-grid solar power technology represents a significant advancement in sustainable energy solutions. This innovative system offers efficient power conversion, voltage regulation, and intelligent control, making it ideal for remote areas lacking grid connectivity. The SEPIC converter ensures optimal utilization of solar energy by regulating the voltage output from photovoltaic panels. This energy is then efficiently converted into high-quality AC power by the 15-level MLI, which minimizes harmonic distortion and maximizes voltage utilization. The fuzzy logic control addsadaptability and intelligence to the system, dynamically adjusting parameters based on real-time conditions such as solar irradiance, load demand, and battery state of charge. Together, these components form a robust off-grid solar-powered system capable of providing reliable electricity to off-grid communities and standalone industrial installations. By harnessing renewable energy sources and employing advanced power electronics and control techniques, this system contributes to sustainable development, energy independence, andenvironmental conservation. As technology continues to evolve and research progresses, further enhancements in efficiency, reliability, and scalability can be expected. The integration of SEPIC converters, fuzzy-controlled MLIs, and off- grid solar power represents a promising avenue for addressing energy challenges and advancing towards a more sustainable future.

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