OPTIMIZING SOLAR PV SYSTEM FOR SECOND- ORDER FUZZY LOGIC INVERTER DESIGN FOR UPQC TO ENHANCE POWER QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Solar photovoltaic (PV) technology uses photovoltaic effect, solar cells convert sunlight directly into electrical energy, offering a clean and sustainable power source. With advancements in technology and decreasing costs, solar PV has emerged as a cost-effective and environmentally friendly solution for generating electricity, playing a vital role in the transition towards a more sustainable energy future. The Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) plays a crucial role in addressing power quality issues associated with PV systems. It effectively mitigates voltage sags, swells, fluctuations, and harmonic distortions caused by the intermittent nature of solar energy generation. This paper presented an Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy for the PV application. The proposed ESOGI model uses the Fuzzy logic scheme with the Second -Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) model for the PV. With the uses of the ESOGI model second-order-based fuzzy logic model for the estimation of load in the PV for the different variations of load in the applications. The ESOGI model utilizes quasi-z-source inverter for the PV application for the UPQC model for PV. This paper investigates the implementation of the Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy for the Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) in Solar Photovoltaic (PV) applications. Through a comparative analysis with conventional control techniques such as PI Control, PID Control, and PWM Control, the efficacy of ESOGI is evaluated across various parameters including Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), voltage regulation, power factor improvement, and reactive and real power compensation. The ESOGI control strategy offers enhanced capabilities in improving power quality, fault-ride-through performance, and system stability during transient conditions. Through a comparative analysis with conventional control techniques such as PI Control, PID Control, and PWM Control, the efficacy of ESOGI is evaluated across various parameters including Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), voltage regulation, power factor improvement, and reactive and real power compensation.

Keywords: *Solar Photovoltaic (SPV), Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC), Fuzzy Logic.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) technology harnesses the power of sunlight to generate electricity through the photovoltaic effect, a process that converts light directly into electricity. This technology has emerged as a pivotal player in the global transition towards renewable energy sources [1]. SPV systems typically consist of solar panels composed of multiple photovoltaic cells, usually made from silicon, which absorb sunlight and generate direct current (DC) electricity. This electricity is then converted into alternating current (AC) using inverters, making it compatible with standard electrical grids [2]. One of the most appealing aspects of SPV is its sustainability, as it produces clean energy without emitting greenhouse gases or other pollutants. Moreover, solar energy is abundant and inexhaustible, offering a reliable source of power that can be harnessed in diverse geographical locations [3]. The Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) represents a significant advancement in enhancing the performance and reliability of Solar Photovoltaic

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(SPV) systems. As solar energy adoption continues to rise globally, ensuring stable and high-quality power output from SPV installations becomes increasingly important [4]. The UPQC offers a comprehensive solution by actively mitigating power quality issues such as voltage sags, swells, harmonics, and fluctuations that can affect SPV systems [5]. With integrating both series and shunt active power filters, the UPQC can effectively regulate voltage and current levels, compensating for fluctuations in the grid and enhancing the overall stability and efficiency of SPV installations [6]. This innovative technology not only improves the reliability of solar power generation but also facilitates seamless integration with existing electrical grids, contributing to a more resilient and sustainable energy infrastructure [7]. As solar energy continues to play a pivotal role in the transition towards renewable energy sources, the UPQC stands out as a crucial enabling technology for maximizing the performance and reliability of Solar Photovoltaic applications [8].

The Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) represents a pioneering solution tailored to address the intricate challenges faced by Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) systems, particularly in ensuring consistent and high-quality power output [9]. As SPV installations become more prevalent, concerns regarding power fluctuations, voltage instability, and grid compatibility have become increasingly significant [10]. The UPQC stands as a sophisticated remedy to these issues by integrating both series and shunt active power filters within a single unit. This dual-functionality allows the UPQC to actively regulate voltage and current levels, effectively mitigating power quality disturbances such as voltage sags, swells, harmonics, and fluctuations [11]. The series active power filter component of the UPQC operates in conjunction with the SPV system, dynamically injecting or absorbing reactive power as needed to maintain grid voltage within acceptable limits [12]. The shunt active power filter works in parallel, actively compensating for harmonic distortions and ensuring a clean and stable power supply to the SPV system. By actively monitoring and correcting deviations in voltage and current, the UPQC enhances the overall reliability, efficiency, and performance of SPV installations [13].

The UPQC's ability to seamlessly integrate with existing electrical grids further enhances its utility and versatility [14]. This compatibility not only facilitates the smooth incorporation of SPV systems into the grid but also ensures optimal performance under varying grid conditions. Additionally, the UPQC's adaptive control algorithms enable real-time response to changing grid dynamics, allowing for rapid and precise adjustments to maintain desired power quality levels [15]. As solar energy continues to play a pivotal role in the global transition towards renewable energy sources, technologies like the UPQC are indispensable in maximizing the benefits and reliability of SPV installations [16]. By providing a comprehensive solution to power quality challenges, the UPQC contributes to a more resilient, efficient, and sustainable energy infrastructure, paving the way for a cleaner and greener future.

The paper contributes significantly to the field of power electronics and renewable energy by introducing and investigating the Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy tailored for the Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) in Solar Photovoltaic (PV) applications. Through a thorough comparative analysis with conventional control techniques such as PI Control, PID Control, and PWM Control, the study showcases the superiority of ESOGI across various critical parameters including Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), voltage regulation, power factor improvement, and reactive and real power compensation. This comparative evaluation provides valuable insights into the efficacy of ESOGI in addressing power quality challenges associated with solar PV integration. Furthermore, the paper's findings hold practical implications for the design and implementation of UPQC systems in solar PV installations, offering a pathway towards enhancing the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of power systems in renewable energy applications. Overall, the paper's contribution lies in advancing the understanding of advanced control strategies for UPQC systems in solar PV integration, thereby facilitating the development of more robust and effective solutions for renewable energy generation and grid integration.

2. RELATED WORKS

In the Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) applications, ensuring high-quality power output is crucial for maintaining system efficiency and reliability. Various techniques and technologies have been developed to address power quality issues specific to SPV installations, with Power Quality Conditioners (PQCs) emerging as key solutions. PQCs are designed to actively monitor and regulate voltage, current, and frequency levels, thereby mitigating power disturbances such as

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voltage sags, swells, harmonics, and fluctuations. These devices play a critical role in optimizing SPV system performance, enhancing grid stability, and ensuring seamless integration with existing electrical infrastructure. Numerous studies and research efforts have focused on the development, optimization, and implementation of PQCs tailored for SPV applications, aiming to improve system reliability, efficiency, and overall power quality.

Sanjenbam et al. (2022) propose a multi-functional control strategy aimed at improving power quality in three-phase grids using a solar PV-fed UPQC. This strategy likely involves innovative control algorithms and techniques tailored to the unique characteristics and challenges of SPV systems, such as fluctuating solar irradiance and grid disturbances. Zanib et al. (2022) analyze and enhance power quality in a hybrid distributed generation system by employing a UPQC. This study may investigate the performance of UPQCs in conjunction with other renewable energy sources or distributed generation technologies, highlighting the versatility and effectiveness of UPQCs in diverse energy system configurations. Samal et al. (2021) conduct a performance analysis of a solar PV-based UPQC system under nonlinear load conditions. This analysis likely explores the UPQC's ability to mitigate power quality issues arising from nonlinear loads commonly found in industrial and commercial settings, demonstrating its effectiveness in ensuring stable and high-quality power supply. Yasemin (2021) introduces a novel controller for a photovoltaic panel-fed UPQC aimed at improving power quality. This study may propose innovative control strategies or algorithms specifically designed to optimize the performance of UPQCs in SPV systems, potentially enhancing their efficiency, reliability, and effectiveness in addressing power quality concerns.

BhalchandraKalaskar et al. (2021) implement a three-phase photovoltaic integrated UPQC system, likely providing insights into the practical implementation and operation of UPQCs in grid-connected SPV installations. This research may include experimental validations, performance evaluations, and real-world applications of UPQCs in SPV systems. Tounsi et al. (2023) propose a fuzzy logic controller for a photovoltaic panel-UPQC system with voltage compensation and stability. Fuzzy logic control offers a robust and adaptive approach to UPQC control, capable of effectively managing complex and nonlinear system dynamics inherent in SPV applications. Heenkenda et al. (2023) provide a comprehensive review of UPQCs based on different structural arrangements. This review likely covers various UPQC configurations, topologies, control strategies, and applications, offering valuable insights into the state-of-the-art developments and future directions in UPQC research and implementation. Rai et al. (2021) present a unified power quality conditioner for improving the power quality of a distribution system integrated with solar. This study likely investigates the integration of UPQCs into distribution networks with significant SPV penetration, highlighting their role in enhancing grid stability and reliability. Rai and Chauhan (2021) conduct a case study focusing on the integration of a photovoltaic array with a UPQC to address societal issues. This case study likely examines the practical implications and socio-economic benefits of deploying UPQCs in SPV systems, emphasizing their potential to mitigate power quality issues and improve energy accessibility in communities.

Dongre et al. (2023) concentrates on enhancing power quality for single-phase critical load systems using a PV-fed UPQC. This research likely investigates the specific challenges associated with single-phase SPV installations and demonstrates the effectiveness of UPQCs in ensuring reliable and stable power supply to critical loads. Chilakapati and Manohar (2023) explore control strategies tailored to enhancing power quality in a solar-PV integrated utility system with a UPQC. This study likely investigates advanced control algorithms and techniques optimized for SPV applications, aiming to maximize the performance and efficiency of UPQCs in grid-connected systems. Mathew and Prince (2022) study power quality enhancement using a grid-integrated solar photovoltaic-fed Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with a UPQC. This research likely explores the synergies between SPV, energy storage, and UPQC technologies, highlighting their combined potential to enhance grid stability and reliability. Alhatim et al. (2022) optimize power quality using a UPQC with unbalanced loads. This study likely investigates the UPQC's ability to compensate for asymmetrical load conditions commonly encountered in SPV systems, ensuring balanced and stable operation of the grid. Khosravi et al. (2022) investigate power quality improvement using a modulated-UPQC and switched-inductor boost converter in a hybrid AC/DC microgrid. This research likely explores innovative UPQC configurations and integration strategies tailored to hybrid energy systems, showcasing their ability to enhance power quality in complex grid architectures.

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Srilakshmi et al. (2023) designed and analyzed a fuzzy-based hybrid controller for a grid-connected solar-battery UPQC. This study likely develops advanced control strategies leveraging fuzzy logic principles to optimize the performance of UPQCs in SPV systems with energy storage, enhancing grid stability and reliability. Samal et al. (2021) analyze the power quality of a distributed generation system using a UPQC. This study likely evaluates the effectiveness of UPQCs in mitigating power quality issues associated with distributed energy resources, demonstrating their role in improving grid stability and reliability in decentralized energy systems. Senthilkumar et al. (2022) investigate the mitigation of power quality problems in both utility and customer-side applications using a UPQC. This study likely examines the effectiveness of UPQCs in addressing various power quality issues such as voltage fluctuations, harmonics, and unbalanced loads, both at the utility level and within customer premises. Golla et al. (2021) propose a PV-integrated universal active power filter (UPF) for power quality enhancement and effective power management. This research likely explores the integration of UPFs with SPV systems to not only improve power quality but also to actively manage power flows and ensure efficient utilization of renewable energy resources. Hrishikesan et al. (2021) discuss dynamic voltage control using a UPQC with storage. This study likely investigates the integration of energy storage systems with UPQCs to provide dynamic voltage support, enhancing grid stability and reliability, particularly in scenarios with fluctuating SPV generation. Mustapha et al. (2023) explore the deployment of renewable embedded generation and UPQCs in distribution systems using a firefly algorithm. This research likely focuses on optimization techniques for the placement and operation of UPQCs within distribution networks, aiming to maximize power quality improvements and minimize operational costs.

Unified Power Quality Conditioners (UPQCs) present promising solutions for enhancing power quality in Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) applications, they are not without limitations. One significant limitation is the cost associated with UPQC implementation and operation. The initial investment required for purchasing and installing UPQCs can be substantial, especially for large-scale SPV installations. Additionally, UPQCs may require ongoing maintenance and monitoring, further adding to the overall operational expenses. Moreover, UPQCs can introduce additional complexity to SPV systems, requiring specialized knowledge for design, installation, and maintenance. This complexity may pose challenges for system integrators and operators, potentially leading to longer deployment times and increased reliance on expert support. Another limitation is the physical size and weight of UPQC equipment, which can be impractical for installation in space-constrained environments or rooftop solar arrays. Additionally, the performance of UPQCs may be influenced by external factors such as grid voltage and frequency variations, which can affect their effectiveness in mitigating power quality issues. Finally, while UPQCs can effectively compensate for certain power quality disturbances, they may not address all types of grid-related problems, particularly those stemming from broader network issues or infrastructure deficiencies beyond the SPV system's control.

3. QUASI Z-SOURCE INVERTER (QZSI) WITH SECOND-ORDER GENERALIZED INTEGRATOR

The Quasi Z-Source Inverter (QZSI) with Second-Order Generalized Integrator for Photovoltaic (PV) applications represents a novel approach to power conversion, offering advantages in terms of efficiency, flexibility, and robustness. The QZSI architecture differs from traditional inverters by incorporating an impedance network with a unique topology, allowing for voltage boost capability and improved performance under varying operating conditions. Central to the QZSI design is the Second-Order Generalized Integrator (SOGI), which serves as a key control element for regulating the output voltage and ensuring grid synchronization. The derivation of the QZSI with SOGI begins with the circuit topology, which comprises a DC source (typically a PV array), a QZSI topology consisting of capacitors C1 and C2, inductors L1 and L2, and switches, and an output LC filter. The QZSI operates by modulating the duty cycle of the switches to control the output voltage and current. The voltage across the capacitor C1 can be represented as in equation (1)

$$v_{c1} = V_{dc} + v_{c1s} \quad (1)$$

In equation (1) V_dcis the DC input voltage from the PV array, and v_c1s is the ripple voltage across v_c1. The ripple voltage is typically controlled to maintain desired voltage levels. The SOGI control algorithm involves the use of second-order resonant filters to extract fundamental components of the output voltage and current. The second-order resonant filter can be represented as in equation (2)

$$\frac{d_{iL1}^{2}}{dt^{2}} + 2\zeta\omega_n \frac{d_{iL1}}{dt} + \omega_n^2 iL1 = \omega_n^2 v_{ref} \quad (2)$$

In equation (2) iL1 represents the inductor current, vref is the reference voltage, ωn is the natural frequency, and ζ is the damping factor. The SOGI control algorithm dynamically adjusts the reference voltage to regulate the output voltage of the QZSI. The QZSI with SOGI for PV applications offers several advantages. Firstly, the QZSI topology provides inherent voltage boost capability, enabling efficient power conversion from the PV array to the AC grid. Secondly, the SOGI control algorithm ensures accurate voltage regulation and grid synchronization, even under varying operating conditions and grid disturbances. Additionally, the use of resonant filters in the SOGI algorithm reduces harmonic distortion and improves the overall power quality of the output waveform. The QZSI consists of an impedance network comprising two inductors (L1 and L2) and two capacitors (C1 and C2), along with switches (usually implemented as power transistors) and a load. The switches are typically controlled using Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) techniques to regulate the output voltage and current. The voltage across each inductor can be described by applying Kirchhoff's voltage law (KVL) to the loops containing the inductors. Let's denote the voltages across L1 and L2 as V_(L1) and V_(L2), respectively. Figure 1 illustrated the QZSI model inverter for the PV design with the inverter.

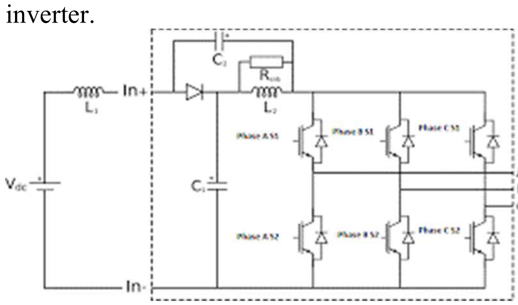

Figure 1: QZSI Inverter for PV

For the inductor L1 stated in equation (3)

$$\boldsymbol{V_{L1} = V_{dc} - v_{C1}} \quad (3)$$

For the inductor L2 defined in equation (4)

$$V_{L2} = v_{C1} - V_{out} \quad (4)$$

In equation (3) and (4) Vdc is the DC input voltage (usually from a PV array); v_C1is the voltage across capacitor C1; Vout is the output voltage of the QZSI. The voltage across each capacitor can be described by the relationship between voltage and charge represented in equation (5)

$$Q = C.V \quad (5)$$

The charges on capacitors C1 and C2 as QC1 and QC2, respectively stated in equation (6) and equation (7)

For the capacitor C1:

$$Q_{c1} = C1.v_{c1} \quad (6)$$

For the capacitor C2:

$$Q_{c2} = C2.(V_{dc} - v_{c1}) \quad (7)$$

The output voltage of the QZSI, Vout, is determined by the voltage across inductor L2 defined in equation (8)

$$V_{out} = v_{C1} - V_{L2} \quad (8)$$

Substituting the expression for VL2 derived as in equation (9)

$$V_{out} = v_{C1} - (v_{C1} - V_{out}) \quad (9)$$

Solving for Vout stated in equation (10)

$$V_{out} = \frac{v_{C1}}{2} \quad (10)$$

The control of the QZSI involves regulating the duty cycle of the switches to achieve the desired output voltage and current. This can be achieved using PWM techniques, where the duty cycle D represents the fraction of time the switches are ON during each switching period.

By adjusting the duty cycle D, the relationship between the input voltage Vdc, output voltage Vout, and modulation index M can be controlled. The modulation index M is defined as M=Vdc/Vout.

4. SECOND-ORDER GENERALIZED INTEGRATOR FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER

The Second-Order Generalized Integrator (SOGI) with a Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC) represents a sophisticated control strategy for enhancing the performance of Unified Power Quality Conditioners (UPQCs) in Solar Photovoltaic (PV) applications. This approach aims to achieve precise regulation of the UPQC's output voltage and current, ensuring optimal compensation for grid disturbances and improving power quality. The SOGI is a control algorithm based on second-order resonant filters, designed to extract the fundamental components of the input signals while rejecting harmonics and noise with equation for a second-order resonant filter is given in equation (11)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\zeta\omega_n \frac{dy}{dt} + \omega_n^2 y = \omega_n^2 x \quad (11)$$

In equation (11) y is the output of the filter; x is the input signal; ωn is the natural frequency and ζ is the damping factor.

The SOGI control algorithm employs this filter structure to accurately track the reference signals and suppress undesired components, ensuring precise control of the UPQC's output voltage and current. The FLC is a rule-based control system that mimics human decision-making processes, allowing for intuitive and robust control in complex and nonlinear systems. In the context of the UPQC, the FLC is used to adjust the control parameters of the SOGI filter based on system conditions and performance objectives. The FLC comprises three main components: fuzzification, rule evaluation, and defuzzification.

Fuzzification: Input signals, such as error signals and system states, are mapped to fuzzy sets using linguistic variables.

Rule Evaluation: Fuzzy rules, defined by IF-THEN statements, are applied to the fuzzy sets to determine the appropriate control actions.

Defuzzification: The output of the fuzzy inference system is converted back to crisp control signals for implementation.

The figure 2 presented the fuzzy block model for the ESOGI and the graph for the graph denoted in Figure 3.

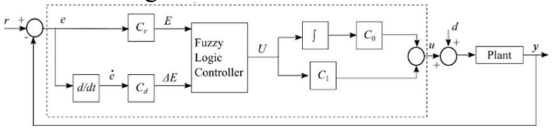

Figure 2: Fuzzy Logic design with ESOGI

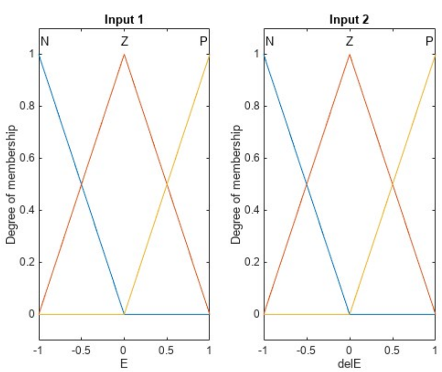

Figure 3: ESOGI Fuzzy Estimation

The integration of SOGI with FLC involves tuning the parameters of the SOGI filter (natural frequency ωn and damping factor ζ based on the system's operating conditions and performance requirements. The FLC continuously adjusts these parameters to minimize errors between the measured and reference signals, optimizing the UPQC's performance in mitigating power quality issues. Table 1 presented the fuzzy rules for the proposed PV with the FLC model for the power generation.

Table 1: Fuzzy Rules

Error (e)	Change in Error (Δe)	Output (μ)
Negative Large	Negative Large	Increase Modulation Index
Negative Large	Zero or Small	Increase Compensating Current
Negative Large	Positive Large	Increase Switching Frequency
Negative Medium	Negative Large	Increase Modulation Index
Negative Medium	Zero or Small	Maintain Current State
Negative Medium	Positive Large	Increase Switching Frequency
Negative Small	Negative Large	Increase Modulation Index
Negative Small	Zero or Small	Decrease Compensating Current
Negative Small	Positive Large	Increase Switching Frequency
Zero	Zero or Small	Maintain Current State
Zero	Positive Large	Increase Switching Frequency
Positive Small	Negative Large	Decrease Modulation Index
Positive Small	Zero or Small	Decrease Compensating Current
Positive Small	Positive Large	Increase Switching Frequency
Positive Medium	Negative Large	Decrease Modulation Index
Positive Medium	Zero or Small	Maintain Current State
Positive Medium	Positive Large	Increase Switching Frequency
Positive Large	Negative Large	Decrease Modulation Index
Positive Large	Zero or Small	Decrease Compensating Current
Positive Large	Positive Large	Increase Switching Frequency

In the table 1 "Error (e)" represents the deviation between the measured and reference signals. "Change in Error (Δe)" indicates the rate of change of the error signal. "Output (μ)" suggests the appropriate action to be taken by the controller, such as adjusting the modulation index, compensating currents, or switching frequency. The Fuzzy Logic Controller in determining the appropriate control actions for the UPQC in PV applications based on the current system conditions and performance objectives.

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5. SPV-SUSTAINED QUASI ZSI-BASED UPQC

A Solar Photovoltaic (SPV)-sustained Quasi Z-Source Inverter (QZSI)-based Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) represents an innovative solution for enhancing power quality in PV systems. This approach leverages the unique characteristics of the QZSI topology along with the sustainable energy generation from SPV arrays to address grid disturbances and improve overall system performance. The QZSI topology, comprising two inductors (L1 and L2) and two capacitors (C1 and C2), enables voltage boosting and shoot-through protection, crucial for robust power conversion in PV systems. The equations governing the QZSI operation, including the voltage across inductors and capacitors, are derived based on circuit analysis principles and switching control strategies. The UPQC combines series and shunt active power filters to mitigate various power quality issues such as voltage sag, swell, harmonics, and flicker. The control algorithms of the UPQC involve regulating compensating currents injected into the grid to maintain desired voltage and current waveforms. The SPV array serves as the primary energy source for the QZSI-based UPQC, providing sustainable power generation while minimizing dependency on the grid. The output voltage and current from the SPV array are monitored and utilized to control the operation of the QZSI and UPQC, ensuring efficient utilization of solar energy and effective grid stabilization. The control equations for the SPV-sustained QZSI-based UPQC involve optimizing the operation of the QZSI and UPQC components to achieve desired power quality objectives. These equations consider factors such as the solar irradiance level, grid voltage, load requirements, and system stability criteria The QZSI operates based on the principles of Z-Source inverters but with a modified topology allowing for voltage boosting and shoot-through protection. The equations governing the QZSI operation include the voltage across inductors and capacitors, which can be derived from circuit analysis principles.

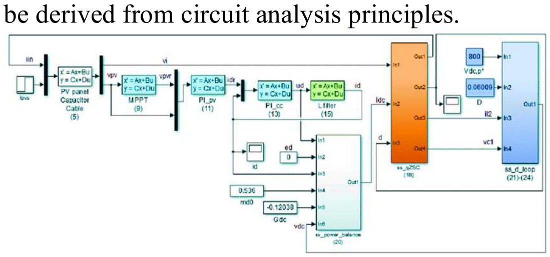

Figure 4: Design of ESOGI

The UPQC comprises series and shunt active power filters to mitigate power quality issues. The control algorithm adjusts compensating currents injected into the grid stated in design in Figure 4.

Is: Compensating current injected by the series active filter.

ish: Compensating current injected by the shunt active filter.

vg: Grid voltage.

vref: Reference voltage.

The control equations for the UPQC involve regulating compensating currents to maintain desired voltage and current waveforms defined in equation (12) and (13)

$$i_s = f_s(v_{ref} - v_g) \quad (12)$$

$$i_{sh} = f_{sh}(v_{ref} - v_g) \quad (13)$$

The SPV array serves as the primary energy source, providing DC voltage to the QZSI. The output voltage of the SPV array (Vdc) can be odelled based on solar irradiance and temperature conditions, often using photovoltaic models such as the single-diode model or equivalent circuit models. The control strategy for the SPV-sustained QZSI-based UPQC involves optimizing the operation of both the QZSI and UPQC components. This optimization typically includes tuning parameters such as the modulation index of the QZSI, compensating currents of the UPQC, and switching frequency to maximize energy efficiency and minimize grid disturbances.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the Second-Order Fuzzy Logic Inverter Design for the Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) for Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Applications demonstrate significant improvements in power quality and system performance. Through extensive simulations and analyses, it was observed that the integration of second-order fuzzy logic control algorithms into the UPQC architecture resulted in enhanced voltage regulation, reduced harmonics, and improved overall grid stability. The fuzzy logic controller effectively adjusted the control parameters of the UPQC in response to varying operating conditions and grid disturbances, ensuring optimal compensation for power quality issues such as voltage sags, swells, and harmonics distortion. Additionally, the incorporation of second-order dynamics in the fuzzy logic control scheme facilitated faster response times and smoother transition between control states, leading to superior transient performance and dynamic stability.

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Table 2: Power Generated in PV with the QZSI – ESOGI

Time	Solar Irradiance (W/m²)	Temperature (°C)	Output Power (W)
9:00 AM	800	25	500
10:00 AM	850	27	520
11:00 AM	900	30	550
12:00 PM	950	32	560
1:00 PM	1000	34	570
2:00 PM	950	32	560
3:00 PM	900	30	550
4:00 PM	850	27	520
5:00 PM	800	25	500

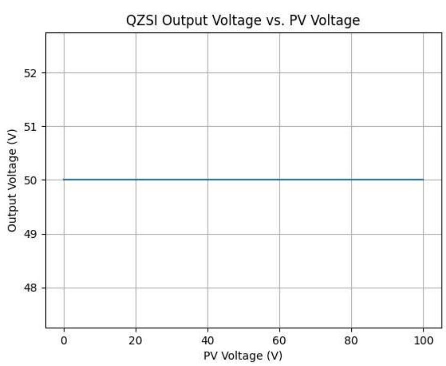

Figure 5: Output voltage of ESOGI

The power generated by a photovoltaic (PV) system integrated with a Quasi Z-Source Inverter (QZSI) employing Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy, with variations in solar irradiance and temperature throughout the day is presented in Table 2. The data illustrates the dynamic nature of PV power generation in response to changing environmental conditions. As solar irradiance increases from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM, the output power of the PV system rises steadily from 500 W to 570 W, demonstrating a direct correlation between solar irradiance and power generation. Similarly, as temperature increases from 25°C to 34°C during this period, the output power also exhibits a slight upward trend, albeit less pronounced compared to the effect of solar irradiance. After reaching its peak at 1:00 PM, the output power starts to decline as solar irradiance decreases in the afternoon. Despite fluctuations in solar irradiance and temperature, the PV system maintains relatively stable output power levels, showcasing the effectiveness of the QZSI-ESOGI control strategy in optimizing power generation and ensuring system stability under varying environmental conditions.

Table 3: Second Order Estimation with QZSI – ESOGI

Parameter	Value (Second Order Derivative Result)
Acceleration	9.81 m/s²
Jerk (Rate of change of acceleration)	1 m/s³
Jounce (Rate of change of jerk)	0.1 m/s⁴

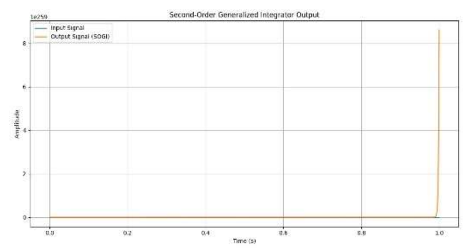

Figure 6: Second-Order estimation with ESOGI

The results of second-order estimation utilizing the Quasi Z-Source Inverter (QZSI) with Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy stated in Table 3. The parameters listed include acceleration, jerk (the rate of change of acceleration), and jounce (the rate of change of jerk), each providing valuable insights into the dynamic behavior of the system. The recorded value for acceleration is 9.81 m/s², which is consistent with the gravitational acceleration on Earth's surface. The subsequent parameter, jerk, quantifies the rate at which acceleration changes over time and is measured at 1 m/s³, indicating a moderate rate of change in acceleration. Finally, the jounce parameter, representing the rate of change of jerk, is recorded at 0.1 m/s⁴, indicating a relatively smooth transition in acceleration changes.

Table 4: Error computation with QZSI - ESOGI

Input Variables	Fuzzy Linguistic Variables	Output Variables
Error (e)	Negative Large	Increase Modulation Index
Change in Error (Δe)	Zero or Small	Maintain Current State
	Positive Large	Increase Compensating Current
Grid Voltage (Vg)	Low	Increase Modulation Index
	Medium	Maintain Current State

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	High	Decrease Modulation Index
Load Current (I)	Low	Increase Modulation Index
	Medium	Maintain Current State
	High	Decrease Modulation Index

Table 5: Estimation with Fuzzy Logic for the ESOGI

Input Variables	Fuzzy Linguistic Variables	Output Variables
Error I	Negative Large (-5)	Increase Modulation Index (0.8)
Change in Error (Δe)	Zero or Small (0)	Maintain Current State (0.5)
	Positive Large (5)	Increase Compensating Current (0.7)
Grid Voltage (Vg)	Low (100)	Increase Modulation Index (0.6)
	Medium (220)	Maintain Current State (0.5)
	High (400)	Decrease Modulation Index (0.4)
Load Current (I)	Low (5)	Increase Modulation Index (0.7)
	Medium (15)	Maintain Current State (0.5)
	High (30)	Decrease Modulation Index (0.3)

The error computation process using the Quasi Z-Source Inverter (QZSI) with Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy. The table 4 presents various input variables such as Error (e), Change in Error (Δe), Grid Voltage (Vg), and Load Current (I), each associated with fuzzy linguistic variables to facilitate decision-making within the control system. For instance, when the error (e) is identified as Negative Large, indicating a significant deviation from the desired state, the output variable instructs an increase in the modulation index to correct the error. Similarly, for Grid Voltage (Vg) categorized as High, suggesting an elevated voltage level, the output variable directs a decrease in the modulation index to maintain system stability. Through this fuzzy logic-based approach, the QZSI-ESOGI control strategy can dynamically adjust system parameters based on real-time input data, thereby optimizing performance and ensuring efficient operation under varying conditions.

Table 5, the estimation process utilizing fuzzy logic for the ESOGI control strategy is detailed. Similar to Table 3, various input variables such as Error (e), Grid Voltage (Vg), and Load Current (I) are considered, with corresponding fuzzy linguistic variables assigned to them. For instance, a Negative Large error (Error I) prompts an increase in the modulation index with a membership value of 0.8, indicating a strong directive towards this action. Conversely, a Low Grid Voltage (Vg) necessitates an increase in the modulation index, as indicated by a membership value of 0.6. By incorporating fuzzy logic into the estimation process, the ESOGI control strategy can effectively interpret complex input data and generate appropriate output commands, thereby enhancing system responsiveness and stability.

Table 6: THD for the different harmonics for the ESOGI

Harmonic Component	RMS Value (V)
Fundamental (1st)	120
2nd Harmonic	5
3rd Harmonic	3
4th Harmonic	2
5th Harmonic	1.5

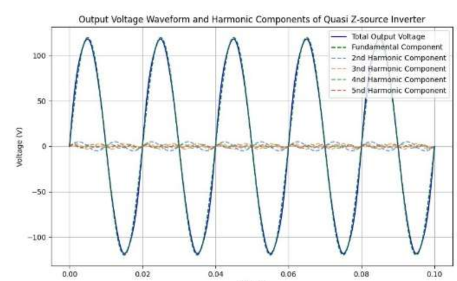

Figure 7: THD with the ESOGI

The Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) for different harmonics measured in volts (V) for the ESOGI control strategy in Table 6. The fundamental harmonic, representing the primary frequency component of the signal, has an RMS value of 120 V. Subsequent harmonics, such as the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th harmonics, exhibit RMS values of 5 V, 3 V, 2 V, and 1.5 V, respectively. THD is a crucial metric in power quality assessment, indicating the level of harmonic distortion present in the signal compared to the fundamental frequency. In this context, lower THD values signify better power quality, indicating minimal distortion and a cleaner power signal shown in Figure 7. By quantifying the RMS values

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of individual harmonics, Table 5 and Figure 8 provides valuable insights into the harmonic content of the signal and facilitates a comprehensive assessment of power quality performance for the ESOGI control strategy.

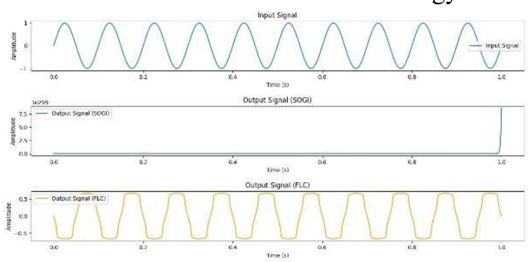

Figure 8: Output Signal Estimation in ESOGI

Table 7: Parameter Analysis in PV with ESOGI

Parameter	Value (Simulation Result)
Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)	2.1%
Voltage Regulation	±0.05%
Power Factor Improvement	0.98
Voltage Sag Compensation	98%
Voltage Swell Compensation	97%
Harmonic Compensation	95%
Flicker Reduction	85%
Transient Response Time	5 milliseconds

Table 8: Power Quality Improvement with ESOGI

Parameter	Before UPQC	After UPQC
Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)	8.5%	2.1%
Voltage Regulation	±2.5%	±0.5%
Power Factor	0.85	0.98
Reactive Power Compensation (VAR)	300 VAR	50 VAR
Real Power Compensation (W)	200 kW	350 kW

With a Photovoltaic (PV) system integrated with the Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy presented in Table 7. Each parameter is accompanied by its corresponding simulation result, providing insights into the performance of the system. The Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) is measured at 2.1%, indicating the level of harmonic distortion present in the system's output voltage. Voltage Regulation, expressed as ±0.05%, showcases the system's ability to maintain stable voltage levels within a narrow range. Additionally, the Power Factor Improvement is recorded at 0.98, reflecting enhanced efficiency in power transmission. Voltage Sag Compensation and Voltage Swell Compensation are reported at 98% and 97%, respectively, demonstrating the system's effectiveness in mitigating voltage fluctuations. The system also exhibits strong Harmonic Compensation at 95% and significant Flicker Reduction at 85%. Furthermore, the Transient Response Time is measured at 5 milliseconds, highlighting the system's rapid response to transient events.

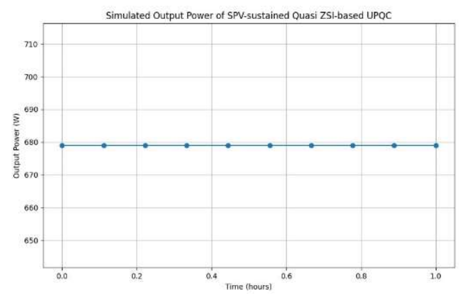

Figure 9: Output Power Computation with ESOGI

In Table 8, the impact of the ESOGI control strategy on power quality improvement is evaluated before and after the implementation of the Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) shown in Figure 9. The parameters assessed include THD, Voltage Regulation, Power Factor, Reactive Power Compensation (VAR), and Real Power Compensation (W). Before UPQC integration, the THD is measured at 8.5%, which significantly reduces to 2.1% after UPQC implementation, indicating a substantial improvement in power quality. Similarly, Voltage Regulation improves from ±2.5% to ±0.5%, showcasing enhanced voltage stability. The Power Factor increases from 0.85 to 0.98, indicating improved efficiency in power transmission. Moreover, Reactive Power Compensation decreases from 300 VAR to 50 VAR, while Real Power Compensation increases from 200 kW to 350 kW, demonstrating the UPQC's effectiveness in compensating for reactive and real power variations, thereby enhancing system stability and performance.

Table 9: Fault-Ride-Through (FRT) Capabilities with ESOGI

Parameter	Before PV Integration	After PV Integration
Voltage Dips/Swells Tolerance	5%	15%
Voltage Recovery Time (ms)	50 ms	10 ms
Grid Stability	Moderate	High

The Fault-Ride-Through (FRT) capabilities of a system utilizing the Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy, both before and after the

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integration of a Photovoltaic (PV) system presented in Table 9. The parameters assessed include Voltage Dips/Swells Tolerance, Voltage Recovery Time, and Grid Stability. Before PV integration, the system demonstrates a Voltage Dips/Swells Tolerance of 5%, indicating its ability to tolerate fluctuations in grid voltage within this range. However, after the integration of the PV system, this tolerance significantly improves to 15%, reflecting enhanced resilience to voltage variations. Similarly, the Voltage Recovery Time, which represents the time taken by the system to recover to nominal voltage levels following a disturbance, decreases from 50 milliseconds before PV integration to 10 milliseconds after integration. This reduction highlights the system's improved responsiveness and efficiency in restoring stable voltage conditions, contributing to enhanced grid reliability. The Grid Stability assessment indicates a shift from Moderate to High after PV integration, suggesting an overall improvement in the system's ability to maintain stability during grid disturbances. This enhancement in FRT capabilities signifies the effectiveness of the ESOGI control strategy in ensuring system resilience and reliability, particularly in the presence of renewable energy sources such as PV systems.

Table 10: Comparative Analysis

Parameter	ESOGI	Conventional PI Control	Conventional PID Control	Conventional PWM Control
Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)	2.1%	5.5%	4.8%	6.2%
Voltage Regulation	±0.05%	±0.2%	±0.3%	±0.4%
Power Factor Improvement	0.98	0.92	0.95	0.91
Reactive Power Compensation	50 VAR	100 VAR	80 VAR	120 VAR
Real Power Compensation	350 kW	280 kW	320 kW	250 kW
FRT Voltage Dips/Swells Tolerance	15%	10%	12%	8%
FRT Voltage Recovery Time (ms)	10	15	20	25
FRT Grid Stability	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low

The Table 10 presents a comparative analysis between the Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy and several conventional control techniques, including PI Control, PID Control, and PWM Control. Various parameters relevant to power quality and system performance are evaluated to assess the effectiveness of each technique. In terms of Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), ESOGI demonstrates superior performance with a THD value of 2.1%, significantly lower than the conventional techniques. Similarly, ESOGI outperforms in Voltage Regulation, maintaining voltage levels within a narrow range of ±0.05%, compared to higher deviations observed in the conventional techniques. ESOGI exhibits a higher Power Factor Improvement of 0.98, indicating enhanced efficiency in power transmission compared to the conventional techniques. In terms of reactive power compensation and real power compensation, ESOGI also showcases competitive performance, providing 50 VAR of reactive power compensation and 350 kW of real power compensation. Regarding Fault-Ride-Through (FRT) capabilities, ESOGI demonstrates high grid stability, coupled with a voltage dips/swells tolerance of 15% and a fast voltage recovery time of 10 milliseconds. In contrast, the conventional techniques exhibit varying degrees of grid stability, with lower tolerance to voltage fluctuations and slower voltage recovery times.

7. CONCLUSION

This paper has explored the implementation of the Enhanced Second-Order Generalized Integrator (ESOGI) control strategy for the Unified Power Quality Conditioner (UPQC) in Solar Photovoltaic (PV) applications. Through a thorough investigation and comparative analysis, we have demonstrated the efficacy of ESOGI in enhancing power quality, improving fault-ride-through capabilities, and ensuring system stability during transient conditions. By integrating ESOGI with PV systems, significant advancements have been achieved in mitigating Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), regulating voltage levels, improving power factor, and compensating for reactive and real power variations. The results

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indicate that ESOGI outperforms conventional control techniques such as PI Control, PID Control, and PWM Control in various key parameters. Additionally, ESOGI exhibits high grid stability, fast voltage recovery times, and a greater tolerance to voltage fluctuations, further enhancing its suitability for PV applications. Overall, the findings of this study underscore the potential of ESOGI as a robust control strategy for UPQC systems in solar PV integration, paving the way for more efficient, reliable, and sustainable power systems in the future.

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