**DESIGN, SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS OF A 3 MW GRID-CONNECTED SOLAR PV SYSTEM IN NIGERIA USING MATLAB/SIMULINK S**

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ABSTRACT

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| One of the most important ways to meet rising energy demands while lessening the impact on the environment is to integrate renewable energy sources into the electrical grid. The design, modelling, and analysis of a 3 MW grid-connected solar photovoltaic (PV) system in Nigeria are presented in this paper. To ascertain the system's voltage, current, and power outputs, its performance was assessed under various levels of solar irradiance. The system produced 9555 A, 319 V, and 3 MW in total at an irradiance of 1 kW/m². The voltage marginally increased to 321.1 V when the irradiance was decreased to 0.8 kW/m2, but the current and power dropped to 7651 A and 2.5 MW, respectively. Likewise, the voltage rose to 322.7 V at 0.6 kW/m², while the current and power decreased to 5739 A and 1.9 MW, respectively. The voltage dropped marginally to 321.8 V at the lowest tested irradiance of 0.4 kW/m2, while the current and power dropped to 3833 A and 1.2 MW, respectively. These results show that PV array output is influenced by solar irradiance, with higher irradiance levels resulting in higher power output. The study underscores the importance of optimizing PV system designs to account for fluctuating irradiance in order to ensure efficient energy generation in a variety of climatic conditions. |

*Keywords: irradiance, photovoltaic, power grid, Simulink, simulation*

1. INTRODUCTION

The increasing demand for sustainable and eco-friendly energy solutions has fueled a significant global shift towards renewable energy sources. Because of their modular design, scalability, and notable efficiency improvements, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems have become a popular choice among the different renewable energy technologies. Because it is plentiful and limitless, solar energy is essential for mitigating climate change and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. By the end of 2021, the installed capacity of solar PV worldwide exceeded 940 GW, according to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), highlighting its critical role in many countries' energy portfolios [1, 2].

Through its Photovoltaic Power Systems Program (PVPS), the International Energy Agency (IEA) has carried out a number of cooperative projects aimed at turning solar energy into electrical power. By gathering, evaluating, and sharing information on the technical performance and dependability of photovoltaic power systems and subsystems, Task 2, one of the main initiatives, seeks to improve the operation and sizing of these systems. This study offers useful suggestions for system sizing as well as a basis for system evaluation. These initiatives are also being actively pursued by the European Commission [3].

In accordance with European Commission Document B [4, 5] and IEC Standard 61724 (1998), Task 2 of the IEA-PVPS program has defined standardized parameters for energy measurement within PV systems and their associated components. A thorough database has also been created by the IEA-PVPS Task 2 team to house technical and operational information for different PV systems functioning in a range of climates [6, 7]. The long-term performance and dependability of 21 chosen PV systems from five member countries were evaluated under constant climatic conditions as part of the performance analysis activities under Task 2 [8, 9].

Because grid-connected solar PV systems integrate renewable energy directly into current electrical networks, they provide a number of advantages. This integration lessens reliance on fossil fuels and improves grid reliability [10, 11] . Advanced inverters, anti-islanding devices, grid-plant protection systems, solar-grid forecasting tools, and smart grid technologies are some of the technologies that facilitate solar-grid integration. Light-duty (100–10,000 W), medium-duty (500–20,000 W), and heavy-duty (10,000–60,000 W) inverters are classified according to their output capacity. Net metering is made possible by solar arrays that directly power loads and send excess energy to the utility grid [12, 13].

Inverters have anti-islanding protection because of grid interactions, which guarantees automatic power shutdown during grid outages [14, 15]. In addition to converting DC solar power into AC for grid use, modern, sophisticated inverters also have features that improve grid stability and voltage control. Using megawatt-scale grid simulators and power hardware-in-the-loop systems, inverters' advanced PV capabilities are verified during manufacturing. In order to assess the effects of inverters on power quality and reliability, these simulations put them in authentic settings [16, 17].

Integration between solar and the grid has been studied by several researchers. [18] focused on user perception issues while examining the motivations, advantages, and difficulties of incorporating renewable energy into electrical grids users. [19] examined solar PV technologies, emphasizing their growing effectiveness, affordability, and low environmental impact, which have prompted use in projects such as pumps, solar home systems, building-integrated systems, desalination plants, and photovoltaic-thermal (PVT) collectors.

In a study on load mismatches in grid-connected PV systems, [20, 21] evaluated the economic viability of rooftop PV systems on multistory buildings as well as their capacity to meet electricity demand. The results showed that when 10% of the solar radiation was blocked by nearby structures, the load match index dropped from 42.4% when there was no shadowing to 38.6%. This study illustrated how environmental factors affect solar systems integrated into buildings.
Renewable integration has spread to other cutting-edge applications outside of electrical grids. For example, [22] created a three-in-one hybrid system for urban high-rise buildings that combines rainwater collection with renewable energy sources like solar and wind.

Despite receiving an average daily solar radiation of 4-7 kWh/m2, Nigeria's energy infrastructure is still underdeveloped, and with a population of over 200 million and a per capita electricity consumption of about 150 kWh/year far below the global average, it is imperative that the country's energy mix be expanded and diversified [23, 24]. The adoption of grid-connected solar PV systems in Nigeria offers a significant opportunity to address the country's persistent energy challenges.

The authors of a review of Nigeria's Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP) in [25] emphasized the plan's capacity to meet present energy demands by boosting investments in renewable resources. They highlighted how this strategy could promote sustainable development, guarantee energy security, and balance the country's energy equation. In a similar vein, research by [26, 27] investigated methods for advancing renewable energy sources in Nigeria. According to reviews of the nation's renewable energy resources in [28, 29], Nigeria's ongoing energy crisis might be resolved by utilizing these plentiful resources.

The integration of renewable energy into Nigeria's power network has been the subject of numerous studies. For example, [30, 31] looked at the integration of smart grid technologies and renewable energy into the country's electrical grid, arguing that smart grid technologies could help address the country's current unreliable energy situation. In order to address Nigeria's power crisis, it was suggested in [32] that renewable energy be incorporated into the national grid. The authors described the electricity supply as inadequate, significantly impacting the manufacturing sector, and recommended meaningful investments in alternative energy sources alongside a review of the power sector and renewable energy potential.

Additionally, [33] looked into how integrating renewable energy could enhance power transfer in Nigeria's 330 kV transmission network. They concluded that incorporating renewable energy could increase the reliability and efficiency of the power infrastructure after identifying problems like voltage instability and significant power losses. In later studies, renewable energy-grid integration has been optimized through the use of Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System (FACTS) devices [34, 35, 36]. Without requiring major modifications to the existing infrastructure, these studies demonstrated how FACTS devices can enhance grid stability and voltage profiles, allowing for a greater integration of renewable energy sources into weak grids.

The findings demonstrate how, when combined with advanced grid technologies, renewable energy can assist Nigeria in overcoming its energy challenges. These solutions will benefit the economy and the environment as the country transitions to a cleaner, more resilient, and sustainable energy future. Nigeria's energy sector still faces challenges like a high reliance on fossil fuels, frequent power outages, and limited access to electricity, despite the country's abundance of energy resources. The national grid could be greatly enhanced, energy access in underserved areas could be expanded, and the adverse environmental effects of energy production could be reduced by installing grid-connected solar PV systems, such as a 3 MW installation.

Apart from aligning with Nigeria's Renewable Energy Master Plan, which aims to achieve 20 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, these systems also support the government's broader goals of industrialization and rural electrification [37].

Technically speaking, designing, modelling, and assessing a 3 MW grid-connected solar PV system in Nigeria presents both opportunities and difficulties. Because they directly affect energy yield and system efficiency, climate variations, such as changes in solar irradiance and ambient temperature are crucial considerations. The system also requires advanced power electronics, including maximum power point tracking (MPPT) controllers and grid-tied inverters, to ensure grid compliance and optimize energy conversion [38, 39]. Resolving issues with fault ride-through capabilities, voltage regulation, and grid stability is also necessary to manage the intermittency that comes with solar power.

Solar PV systems are now more economically competitive with conventional energy sources due to the declining cost of PV modules and improvements in system components. Significant economic benefits of a 3 MW solar PV installation in Nigeria include the creation of jobs, a decrease in reliance on imported fossil fuels, and long-term cost savings. Additionally, Nigeria's commitments to international climate agreements, such as the Paris Accord, are in line with the environmental benefits, which include significant reductions in carbon dioxide emissions.

This study uses MATLAB/Simulink software to design, simulate, and analyze a 3 MW grid-connected solar PV system in Nigeria. It explores critical design aspects, including MPPT, evaluates the system’s energy output, and assesses performance under local climatic conditions. Moreover, the study addresses grid integration challenges and highlights the economic and environmental advantages of deploying large-scale solar PV systems in Nigeria.

2. Mathematical Expression of the PV System

Assuming that all losses are negligible, peak solar intensity (PSI) is 1kW/𝑚2, and the temperature under standard test conditions $(stc)$ is 250 𝑐, the expression calculates the number of series and parallel strings required to achieve a desired power output at the rated voltage. The following expressions describe the relationship between the number of series connected strings (𝑁𝑠), peak-to-peak voltage (𝑉𝑝𝑝), and voltage at maximum power (𝑉𝑚𝑝):

$N\_{s}=\frac{V\_{in}}{V\_{mp}}$ (1)

Where $V\_{mp}$ is the voltage at maximum power, $V\_{in}$ is the input voltage, and $N\_{s}$ is the number of series strings. Equation (2) provides the expression needed to calculate the necessary number of PV arrays to be connected in parallel:

$N\_{p}=\frac{P\_{out}}{N\_{s} X P\_{max}}$ (2)

where $P\_{out}$ is the output power, $N\_{s}$is the number of series-connected strings, $P\_{max}$ is the maximum power, and $N\_{p}$ is the number of parallel strings. The following are the expressions for current and resistance found in equations 3 and 4:

$Current\left(I\right)=\frac{power (W)}{voltage (V)}$ (3)

$Resistance\left(Ω\right)=\frac{voltage (V)}{current (I)}$ (4)

Equation (5) gives the fill factor (FF), which is a measure of the PV cell's quality and is the ratio of the theoretical and practical maximum power points:

$FF=\frac{P\_{maxpractical}}{P\_{maxtheoritical}}=\frac{V\_{mp}\*I\_{mp}}{V\_{oc}\*I\_{sc}}$ (5)

The following expression can be used to calculate the PV panel's total energy generation potential under standard test conditions$(stc)$:

$E\_{in}=T\_{g}\*α\_{sc}\*P\_{sc}\*G\*A\_{sc}$ (6)

where $A\_{sc}$ is the area of the solar cell, $P\_{sc}$ is the packing factor of the solar panel, $G$ is the irradiation intensity, $T\_{g}$is the glass transmissivity, $α\_{sc}$ is the absorptivity, and $E\_{in}$ is the total energy of the PV module top surface. Equation (7) provides the equivalent losses $E\_{l}$ due to convection as follows:

$E\_{l}=U\_{sca}(T\_{sc}-T\_{amb})A\_{sc}$ (7)

Where $T\_{sc}$ is defined as:

$T\_{sc}=\frac{P\_{sc}\*G\*\left(T\_{g}\*α\_{sc}\*η\_{sc}\right)+(U\_{sca}\*T\_{amb}+U\_{t}\*T\_{bs})}{U\_{sca}+U\_{t}}$ (8)

Where $η\_{sc}$ is the PV module reference electrical efficiency, $U\_{t}$ is the total heat transfer coefficient, $U\_{sca}$ is the total heat transfer from the top to the ambient of the system, and $T\_{sc}$ is the solar cell temperature and $T\_{bs}$ is the module surface temperature. The PV $E\_{pv}$energy is expressed as follows:

$E\_{pv}=G\*T\_{g}\*η\_{sc}[1-μ\_{sc}\left(T\_{sc}-T\_{r}\right)]$ (9)

Where $T\_{r}$ is the reference temperature (250𝑐) at which the module is tested, and $T\_{g}$ is the transmittance of the PV surface. The PV output converted to electrical energy ($E\_{e}$) is shown as follows in the expression in eqn. (10).

$E\_{e}=η\_{sc}\*P\_{c}\*G\*A\_{sc}$ (10)

The following expression illustrates how the remaining percentage of the PV output is transformed into thermal energy:

$E\_{t}=U\_{t}(T\_{sc}-T\_{bs})$ (11)

The PV module's overall energy balance equation$(E\_{in})$ is expressed as follows:

$E\_{in}=E\_{l}+E\_{e}+E\_{t}$ (12)

**2.1 Maximum Power Point Tracking**

In order to maximise power extraction from the PV panel, this paper recommends using a charge controller with MPPT functionality. MPPT techniques can be broadly classified into two categories: indirect methods and direct methods. Indirect methods include things like short-circuit current, open-circuit voltage (OV), and fixed voltage. These methods are based on basic assumptions and periodic estimations of the maximum power point (MPP) and require minimal measurements.

For example, the fixed voltage method adjusts the operating voltage of the solar PV module in response to seasonal variations by assuming higher MPP voltages in the winter and lower MPP voltages in the summer for comparable irradiation levels.

However, because it ignores temperature and irradiation variations that can happen even within a single season, this method is intrinsically less accurate.

The open-circuit voltage (OV) approach is one of the most popular indirect MPPT strategies. This approach is predicated on the idea that:

$V\_{MMP}=K\* V\_{OC}$ (13)

k is a constant in this method, and for crystalline silicon PV modules, it usually ranges between 0.7 and 0.8. The value of k is an approximation, which can lower overall efficiency even though it is simpler and easier to implement than alternative approaches. Additionally, whenever the illumination conditions change, the system has to calculate the new open-circuit voltage ($V\_{OC}$). Power loss results from temporarily disconnecting the load attached to the PV module in order to measure ($V\_{OC}$). However, compared to indirect methods, direct MPPT methods offer more accuracy and responsiveness when measuring parameters like current, voltage, or power. One of the most popular direct MPPT techniques among them is the Perturb and Observe (P&O) technique. To improve its performance, the P&O technique has been used in this paper with certain adjustments.

**2.3** **Perturb and observe algorithm (P&O)**

Perturb and Observe (P&O) is a widely used method for tracking the Maximum Power Point (MPP) of a PV module. This technique modifies the PV module's output power by introducing a small perturbation. The power is measured on a regular basis and compared to the previous measurement. If the output power increases, the perturbation continues in the same direction; if not, it reverses.

This algorithm progressively raises or lowers the voltage of the PV module or array to see the corresponding impact on power. If an increase in voltage results in higher power, then more perturbation towards the right is required to reach the MPP. The PV module's operating point is on the left side of the MPP. On the other hand, the operating point is on the right side of the MPP and the perturbation direction is flipped towards the left if a rise in voltage results in a decrease in power.

Fig. 1 shows the flowchart for the P&O algorithm used in the charge controller. The MPPT charge controller keeps an eye on both voltages when it is connected between the PV module and the battery. To avoid overcharging, the controller halts charging if the battery voltage shows that it is fully charged (for example, 12.6 V at the terminal). If not, the DC/DC converter is activated to start charging.

By measuring the voltage and current and comparing it to the power that was previously measured ($P\_{old}$), the microcontroller determines the new output power ($P\_{new}$). To get the most power out of the PV panel, the PWM duty cycle is raised if ($P\_{new}$) is greater than ($P\_{old}$). The duty cycle is lowered and the system can return to its previous maximum power if ($P\_{new}$) is less than ($P\_{old}$). This MPPT algorithm is straightforward, affordable, simple to use, and highly accurate.



**Fig.1 Flowchart of the Perturbation and observation Algorithm**

3. Modelling of the 3MW PV System in Simulink Environment

The equations referenced (from eqn. 1 to eqn. 13) were carefully applied in the design of a 3MW photovoltaic (PV) system to calculate the necessary output power of the system. The specifications outlined in table 1 were employed to model the PV system accurately.

**Table 1. PV Module Parameters Specifications**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Component Description** | **Rating** |
|  1 | Maximum power (𝑃𝑚𝑎𝑥) | 213.15W |
|  2 | Open circuit voltage (𝑉𝑜𝑐) | 36.3V |
|  3 | Voltage at maximum power (𝑉𝑚𝑝) | 29V |
|  4 | Short circuit current (𝐼𝑠𝑐) | 7.84A |
|  5 | Current at maximum power (𝐼𝑚𝑝) | 7.35A |
|  6 | Input voltage | 250-300V |
|  7 | Output voltage | 600V |

We can determine how many PV arrays must be connected in series to provide the necessary output power using equation 1:

$N\_{s}=\frac{V\_{in}}{V\_{mp}}=\frac{319}{29}=11 series string$

As a result, 11 PV arrays must be connected in series. Equation (2) will be used to calculate how many arrays must be connected in parallel:

$N\_{p}=\frac{P\_{out}}{N\_{s} X P\_{max}} $

The number of parallel connected strings will be ascertained as follows, given that the required power output $P\_{out}$ is 3MW, the series connected string $N\_{s}$ = 11, and the maximum power $P\_{max}$ = 213.15W.

$N\_{p}=\frac{3,000,000}{213.15\*11}=1300 paralle string$

Thus, in order to provide the desired output power, 1300 parallel strings are needed. The necessary resistance is determined using the following formula:

Given that current $\left(I\right)=\frac{power output}{voltage}$

$\left(I\right)=\frac{3,000,000}{319}=9555 watts$

Ohm's law, which can be expressed as $R\frac{V}{I}$, can be used to calculate the resistance.

$R=\frac{319}{9555}=0.033Ω$

A total power output of 3MW was obtained by entering the aforementioned values into the relevant Simulink fields and visualizing the results with graphical plots. Table 2 provides a summary of the PV parameters specifications, and Fig. 2 shows the completed model:

**Table 2. Summary of PV Module Parameters Specifications**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Component Description** | **Value** |
|  1 | Input voltage ($V\_{in}$)  | 250-350V |
|  2 | Numbers of linked series in a string | 11 strings |
|  3 | Numbers of linked parallel in a string | 1300 strings |
|  4 | Computed current value | 9555 Amps |
|  5 | Computed current resistance value | $0.033Ω$  |
|  6 | PV's necessary output | 3MW |



**Fig.2 Simulation setup as represented in MATLAB’s workspace**

**4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**4.1 Results of the Modelled PV Arrays in Simulink Software**

The graphical models extracted from the PV model are represented in this section, the graphs show the three remarkable points in any solar PV cell that include the open circuit voltage ($V\_{OC}$), the maximum power point ($M\_{PP}$) and the short circuit current ($I\_{OC}$). Table 3. provides an overview of the key parameters required in configuring the simulated solar PV array to supply the desired potential required output power to be integrated into the transmission line:

**Table 3: Required Parameters of the Modelled PV Array**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Required Parameters** | **Value** |
|  1 | Irradiance | 1000 W/m2 |
|  2 | Number of parallel strings | 1300 |
|  3 | Number of series connected modules per string | 11 |
|  4 | Number of cells per module | 60 |
|  5 | Open circuit voltage (𝑉𝑜𝑐) | 36.3V |
|  6 | Voltage at maximum power (𝑉𝑚𝑝) | 29V |
|  7 | Short circuit current (𝐼𝑠𝑐) | 7.84A |
|  8 | Current at maximum power (𝐼𝑚𝑝) | 7.35A |
|  9 | Temperature coefficient of short circuit current (𝐼𝑠𝑐) | 0.1020c |
|  10 | Temperature coefficient of open circuit voltage (𝑉𝑜𝑐) | -0.360990c |
|  11 | Solar cell maximum power | 213.15W |
|  12 | Shunt resistance $R\_{sh} (ohms)$ | 313.3991$Ω$ |
|  13 | Series resistance $R\_{s} (ohms)$ | 0.39383$Ω$ |
|  14 | Diode idealistic factor  | 0.98117 |

The PV array was simulated in Simulink to analyze the performance of the solar cell under different operating conditions, and the resulting graphs were produced. Fig. 3 shows the solar cell's current-voltage (I-V) characteristics at various irradiance levels, and Fig. 4 shows the solar cell's power-voltage (P-V) relationship at various irradiance levels.

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**Fig.3 Current and Voltage Relationship of Solar PV Module**



**Fig.4 Current and Voltage Relationship of Solar PV Module**

Fig. 3, and 4 showed that at 1k W/m2 irradiance a total current, voltage, and power of 9555 amps, 319 volts and 3 MW were recorded respectively.

Also, at 0.8 kW/m2 irradiance the voltage slightly increases to 321.1 volts while current and power reduced to 7651 amps and 2.5 MW respectively.

Also, at 0.6 kW/m2 irradiance the voltage further increases to 322.7 volts, while current and power reduced to 5739 amps and 1.9 MW respectively.

Similarly, at 0.4 kW/m2 irradiance the voltage slightly decreases to 321.8 volts, while current and power further reduced to 3833 amps and 1.2 MW respectively.

This result showed that, voltage, current and power of the PV array depends on the available of solar irradiance.

**4.2 PV Array Output Analysis**

Key performance metrics, including PV current, voltage, and power output, were measured to evaluate the efficiency of the solar PV array after it was simulated under typical conditions. These metrics demonstrate the PV array's capacity to produce a sizable amount of electricity, especially in the presence of ideal irradiance. Stable voltage levels throughout the Nigerian transmission network are directly supported by this capability.

The voltage output of the PV array was roughly 319 volts, with minor fluctuations brought on by variations in the irradiance. In order for the PV array to effectively inject power into the network and synchronize with the grid, this voltage is essential. With a power output of about 3 MW, the array helps to stabilize voltage levels and increase grid power availability overall.

The PV array's output current and power are depicted in Fig. 5a and 5b, and the grid's and the inverter's power outputs are shown in Fig. 6a and 6b.



**Fig. 5(a) PV Array Output Current**



**Fig. 5(b) PV Array Output Power**

It can be seen from Fig. 5a, and 5b that the solar PV module has produce the required output current and power as the design system. At 1k W/m2 irradiance the current, and power is around 9555 amps and 3 MW respectively. At 0.8 kW/m2 irradiance around 7651 amps and 2.5 MW were recorded. Also, at 0.6 kW/m2 irradiance 5739 amps and 1.9 MW were respectively. Similarly, at 0.4 kW/m2 irradiance 3833 amps and 1.2 MW were recorded as well.



**Fig. 6(a) Inverter Output Power**



**Fig. 6(b) Grid Output Power**

Fig. 6a and 6b shows that the measured power output at the grid and inverter was marginally lower than that of a typical PV array module, suggesting that there were only minor system losses. Because of switching losses, heat dissipation, and internal impedance of the inverter components, these losses can be ascribed to inverter efficiency during the DC-AC conversion process. Notwithstanding these losses, the system's performance shows efficient power transfer from the solar PV system to the grid, closely matching the anticipated output from the PV array at various irradiances.

**5. CONCLUSION**

A 3 MW grid-connected solar photovoltaic (PV) system in Nigeria was designed, simulated, and analyzed to show how crucial solar irradiance is to the system's operation. The findings show that while voltage fluctuates only slightly, the system's current and power output decreases as irradiance levels drop. In particular, the system produced 3 MW at a maximum irradiance of 1 kW/m2, which gradually dropped to 1.2 MW at an irradiance of 0.4 kW/m². These results highlight how PV array performance is reliant on sunlight availability, underscoring the necessity of efficient system integration and optimization techniques to deal with intermittency issues.

This study highlights the viability of large-scale solar PV systems in Nigeria as a sustainable solution to the country's energy challenges. By harnessing Nigeria’s abundant solar resources, such systems can contribute significantly to improving grid reliability, reducing carbon emissions, and advancing the country's renewable energy targets. In order to improve system efficiency and guarantee steady energy delivery in the face of fluctuating irradiance, future research should concentrate on integrating energy storage solutions and sophisticated control strategies.

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