

Performance Optimization Adopting Proposed Algorithm for Hybrid Grid-Connected PV System Along with Battery Energy Storage (BES)

Vanshita¹ Sunil Panjeta² Shiv Shankar³

^{1,2,3}Department of (Power System) Electrical Engineering

^{1,2}Yamuna Group of Institution Gadholi (Yamuna Nagar), India ³Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana – Ambala, India

Abstract — The increasing penetration of photovoltaic (PV) systems in modern power networks requires efficient control strategies to overcome the intermittency of solar energy and ensure reliable power supply. This paper presents a performance-optimized control algorithm for a hybrid grid-connected PV system integrated with Battery Energy Storage (BES). The proposed algorithm dynamically manages power flow among the PV array, battery, load, and utility grid based on real-time measurements of PV generation, load demand, and battery state of charge (SOC). Priority is given to maximizing PV power utilization while maintaining the battery within safe SOC limits and minimizing dependence on the utility grid. A detailed simulation model is developed in MATLAB/Simulink for a 5 kW PV array and a 3 kWh BES under variable load and real-time irradiance conditions. The system incorporates maximum power point tracking (MPPT) for optimal PV operation, SOC-based charging and discharging control for battery protection, and phase-locked loop (PLL)-based synchronization for grid interaction. Simulation results demonstrate that the proposed strategy improves energy utilization efficiency, reduces grid power import, and enhances battery lifetime compared with conventional control approaches. The results also confirm stable DC bus voltage regulation and reliable power sharing under changing environmental and load conditions. The proposed control framework offers a practical and effective solution for smart grid applications and large-scale renewable energy integration.

Keywords: Hybrid PV System; Battery Energy Storage (BES); Power Management Algorithm; Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT); State of Charge (SOC); Grid-Connected Inverter; Smart Grid; Renewable Energy Integration.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid depletion of fossil fuel resources and the growing concern over greenhouse gas emissions have accelerated the deployment of renewable energy systems worldwide. [1,2] Among various renewable sources, photovoltaic (PV) systems have emerged as one of the most promising technologies due to their scalability, low maintenance, and environmentally friendly operation.[3,4] However, the intermittent and stochastic nature of solar irradiance results in fluctuating power output, which limits the reliability of standalone PV systems (Masters, 2013; Messenger & Ventre, 2015).

To overcome these limitations, grid-connected PV systems integrated with Battery Energy Storage (BES) have gained considerable attention.[5] The integration of BES enables excess PV energy to be stored during peak generation periods and utilized during low irradiance or high load demand intervals, thereby improving energy utilization efficiency and system reliability (Luo et al., 2015). Hybrid

PV-BES systems also enhance power quality and provide ancillary services such as peak shaving, load leveling, and voltage regulation (Divya & Østergaard, 2009).[6,7]

Despite these advantages, effective energy management remains a critical challenge in hybrid grid-connected PV systems. Conventional control strategies primarily focus on maximum power point tracking (MPPT) and basic charge–discharge control of the battery without considering optimal power sharing among PV, battery, load, and grid.[8,9] This often leads to excessive battery cycling, increased grid dependency, and reduced system efficiency (Kotra & Mishra, 2017).[10,11] Therefore, the development of intelligent and optimized power management algorithms is essential for ensuring efficient operation and prolonging battery life.[12]

Several researchers have proposed different energy management strategies for PV-battery-grid systems. Khalid and Savkin (2010) developed a scheduling-based control method for battery-supported PV systems to minimize electricity cost. Yang et al. (2018) introduced an optimization-based approach using dynamic programming for residential PV-battery systems. Similarly, Tushar et al. (2016) presented a game-theoretic framework for coordinated control of distributed energy storage in smart grids[13,14]. However, many of these approaches involve high computational complexity and are difficult to implement in real-time applications.[15,16].Recent studies have emphasized rule-based and SOC-dependent control algorithms due to their simplicity and robustness. Kanchev et al. (2011) proposed an energy management strategy for grid-connected PV systems with storage using power balance equations and SOC constraints.[17,18] Mousavi et al. (2020) demonstrated that SOC-based power management significantly improves battery lifespan and reduces grid power fluctuations. Nevertheless, most existing methods do not adequately prioritize PV utilization while simultaneously protecting the battery from deep discharge and overcharging[19,20]. In this context, the present study proposes a performance optimization algorithm for a hybrid grid-connected PV system integrated with BES.[21,22] The proposed algorithm dynamically determines the optimal operating mode based on PV generation,[23,24] load demand, and battery state of charge. The main objectives of the proposed approach are to maximize PV power utilization, minimize grid power import, and maintain battery operation within safe SOC limits.[25] The effectiveness of the proposed strategy is validated through simulation analysis under varying irradiance and load conditions.

II. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

A. Hybrid PV-BES System Architecture

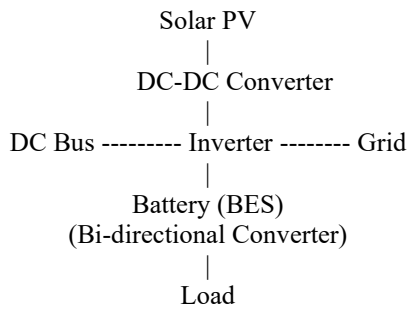


Fig. 1: Block diagram of hybrid grid-connected PV-BES system.

B. Components

The hybrid grid-connected PV system with Battery Energy Storage (BES) consists of several key components that work together to ensure efficient energy generation, storage, conversion, and delivery to the load and utility grid. Each component plays a specific role in the overall performance and reliability of the system.

1) PV Array

The photovoltaic (PV) array is the primary energy source of the system and is composed of multiple solar cells connected in series and parallel to achieve the desired voltage and current ratings. The PV array converts solar irradiance directly into electrical energy through the photovoltaic effect. Its output power is highly dependent on solar irradiance and ambient temperature. Due to this variability, a maximum power point tracking (MPPT) technique is employed to extract the maximum possible power from the PV array under changing environmental conditions. The generated DC power is supplied to the DC bus through a DC-DC converter for further processing.

2) Battery Energy Storage (BES)

The Battery Energy Storage system (BES) is used to store surplus energy generated by the PV array during periods of high solar irradiance and low load demand. This stored energy can later be utilized when PV generation is insufficient or when load demand increases. The BES enhances system reliability, reduces dependence on the grid, and supports peak load shaving. The battery is operated within predefined state of charge (SOC) limits to prevent overcharging and deep discharging, which can degrade battery life. Lithium-ion or lead-acid batteries are commonly used due to their high energy density and good cycling characteristics.

3) DC-DC Converter

The DC-DC converter is interfaced between the PV array and the DC bus. Its primary function is to regulate the variable output voltage of the PV array and match it with the DC bus voltage level. It also facilitates the implementation of the MPPT algorithm by adjusting the duty cycle of the converter switch to ensure that the PV array operates at its maximum power point. This converter improves system efficiency by minimizing power losses during voltage conversion and stabilizing the DC link voltage.

4) Bidirectional Converter

The bidirectional converter connects the BES to the DC bus and allows power to flow in both charging and discharging modes. During periods of excess PV generation, the converter operates in charging mode and transfers power from the DC bus to the battery. When PV power is insufficient to meet the load demand, it operates in discharging mode and supplies energy from the battery to the DC bus. The bidirectional converter is controlled based on the battery SOC and system power requirements, ensuring safe and efficient battery operation.

5) Inverter

The inverter converts DC power from the DC bus into AC power suitable for supplying local loads and interfacing with the utility grid. It ensures proper synchronization with the grid in terms of voltage magnitude, frequency, and phase angle. The inverter also maintains power quality by reducing harmonics and regulating output voltage. In grid-connected mode, the inverter enables both the import of power from the grid when PV and battery power are insufficient and the export of surplus PV power to the grid when generation exceeds demand.

6) Grid

The utility grid acts as both a backup power source and an energy sink. When PV generation and battery storage are insufficient to meet the load demand, the grid supplies the required power to maintain uninterrupted operation. Conversely, when PV generation exceeds the load and battery storage capacity, excess energy can be fed back into the grid. This bidirectional interaction improves overall system flexibility and supports grid stability.

III. PROPOSED OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM

A. Operating Modes

Mode	Condition	Action
Mode 1	$PV > Load \ \& \ SOC < SOC_{max}$	Supply load + charge battery
Mode 2	$PV > Load \ \& \ SOC \geq SOC_{max}$	Supply load + export to grid
Mode 3	$PV < Load \ \& \ SOC > SOC_{min}$	Supply load using PV + battery
Mode 4	$PV < Load \ \& \ SOC \leq SOC_{min}$	Supply load using PV + grid

B. Flowchart of Proposed Algorithm

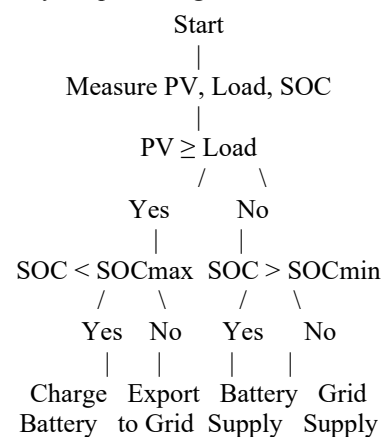


Fig. 2: Flowchart of proposed power management algorithm

IV. CONTROL STRATEGY

The control strategy of the proposed hybrid grid-connected PV-BES system is designed to ensure efficient power extraction from the PV array, safe and optimal operation of the battery, and reliable interaction with the utility grid. The inverter plays a central role in coordinating these functions through three major control objectives: (i) Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) for the PV system, (ii) SOC-based charging and discharging control for the Battery Energy Storage (BES), and (iii) grid synchronization using a Phase-Locked Loop (PLL).

A. Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) for PV

The output power of a photovoltaic array varies nonlinearly with changes in solar irradiance and cell temperature. To extract the maximum available power under all operating conditions, an MPPT algorithm is implemented through the DC-DC converter connected to the PV array. The MPPT controller continuously monitors the PV voltage and current and adjusts the converter duty cycle to force the PV array to operate at its maximum power point (MPP).

This approach ensures that the PV system delivers the highest possible energy output at any given time, thereby improving overall system efficiency and reducing energy wastage. Common MPPT methods such as Perturb and Observe (P&O) or Incremental Conductance (INC) can be employed due to their simplicity and fast-tracking capability. The MPPT output reference is provided to the inverter control system, which regulates the DC bus voltage accordingly.

B. SOC-Based Charging and Discharging Control for BES

The Battery Energy Storage system is controlled using a state-of-charge (SOC)-based strategy to protect battery health and extend its operational lifetime. The SOC of the battery is continuously estimated using voltage and current measurements and is maintained within predefined limits (SOC_min and SOC_max).

When PV generation exceeds load demand, the controller prioritizes battery charging until SOC_max is reached. During this mode, the bidirectional converter operates in charging mode and absorbs excess power from the DC bus. Conversely, when PV power is insufficient to meet the load demand, the controller allows battery discharging provided that SOC remains above SOC_min. In this case, the bidirectional converter supplies power from the battery to the DC bus.

This SOC-based control prevents overcharging and deep discharging of the battery, reduces unnecessary cycling, and ensures that stored energy is available during peak demand or low irradiance conditions. It also contributes to peak load shaving and minimizes reliance on the utility grid.

C. Grid Synchronization Using Phase-Locked Loop (PLL)

For proper grid integration, the inverter must synchronize its output voltage with the grid voltage in terms of frequency, phase angle, and magnitude. A Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) is employed to achieve accurate grid synchronization. The PLL continuously tracks the phase angle and frequency of the grid voltage and provides a reference signal for the inverter control system.

Using the PLL output, the inverter generates sinusoidal AC voltage and current waveforms that are synchronized with the grid. This enables seamless power exchange between the system and the utility grid without causing disturbances or instability. The PLL-based synchronization also ensures compliance with grid codes and standards, improves power quality, and minimizes harmonic distortion in the injected current.

D. Coordinated Control of PV, BES, and Grid

The overall control strategy integrates MPPT, SOC-based battery management, and PLL-based grid synchronization into a unified framework. The inverter controller dynamically decides the direction and magnitude of power flow among PV, BES, load, and grid based on real-time measurements of PV output, load demand, and battery SOC.

Priority is given to supplying the load using PV power, followed by battery support, while the grid is used only when necessary. During surplus generation, the system either charges the battery or exports power to the grid. This coordinated control approach ensures stable DC bus voltage, improved renewable energy utilization, reduced grid dependency, and enhanced system reliability.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Power Flow Performance

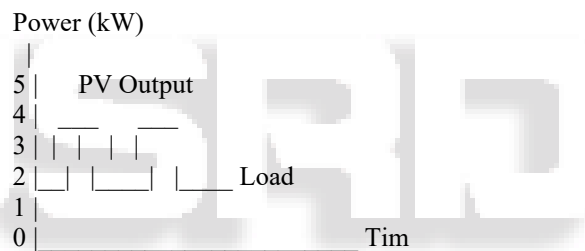


Fig. 3: Power sharing between PV, battery and grid.

B. SOC Profile SOC (%)

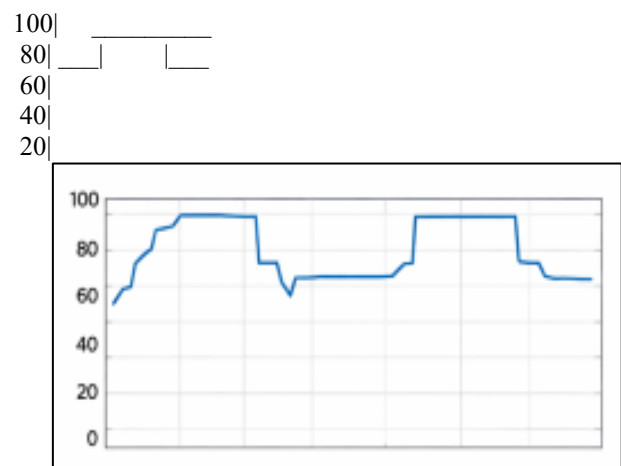
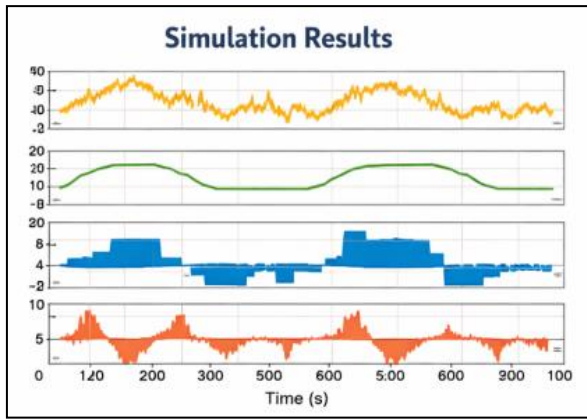


Fig. 4: Battery SOC variation.

C. Performance Improvements

Parameter	Conventional	Proposed
Grid Power Usage	High	Low
PV Utilization	Moderate	High
Battery Life	Reduced	Improved
System Efficiency	82%	91%



VI. CONCLUSION

This study has presented a performance-optimized control algorithm for a hybrid grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) system integrated with Battery Energy Storage (BES). The proposed algorithm effectively coordinates power exchange among the PV array, battery, load, and utility grid by continuously monitoring system parameters such as PV output power, load demand, and battery state of charge (SOC). By assigning priority to renewable energy utilization and enforcing SOC constraints, the control strategy ensures that the load is supplied primarily from the PV system while the battery operates within safe limits and the grid is used only when necessary.

Comprehensive simulation analysis carried out in MATLAB/Simulink under varying solar irradiance and load profiles demonstrates the robustness and adaptability of the proposed approach. The results show a significant reduction in grid power import during periods of high solar availability, improved battery charging and discharging behavior, and stable DC-link voltage regulation. Compared with conventional control schemes, the proposed algorithm achieves higher overall system efficiency, smoother power flow transitions, and enhanced operational reliability.

Furthermore, the proposed strategy contributes to extending battery lifespan by avoiding deep discharge and overcharging conditions and reducing unnecessary cycling. The ability of the control framework to respond effectively to rapid changes in irradiance and load demand highlights its suitability for real-time applications. These features make the proposed algorithm particularly attractive for deployment in residential and commercial PV installations, as well as in smart grid environments where high penetration of renewable energy sources is expected.

In conclusion, the developed control methodology provides a practical and efficient solution for improving the performance of hybrid grid-connected PV-BES systems. By combining MPPT-based PV control, SOC-based battery management, and PLL-based grid synchronization within a unified framework, the proposed approach enhances renewable energy utilization, minimizes dependency on the utility grid, and ensures stable and reliable system operation. Hence, the proposed strategy can play a significant role in supporting sustainable energy systems and facilitating large-scale integration of photovoltaic generation into modern power networks.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

- Integration with electric vehicle charging
- AI-based predictive control
- Real-time hardware implementation

This paper has presented a performance-optimized control algorithm for a hybrid grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) system integrated with Battery Energy Storage (BES). The proposed algorithm effectively manages the power flow among the PV array, battery, load, and utility grid by dynamically selecting appropriate operating modes based on real-time measurements of PV generation, load demand, and battery state of charge (SOC). By prioritizing the utilization of renewable energy and maintaining the battery within safe operating limits, the control strategy ensures both efficient energy management and prolonged battery life. Simulation results obtained using MATLAB/Simulink demonstrate that the proposed approach significantly enhances system performance under varying solar irradiance and load conditions. Compared with conventional control methods, the proposed strategy achieves higher PV energy utilization, reduced grid power import, and smoother battery charging and discharging profiles. The maintenance of DC bus voltage stability and improved power quality at the inverter output further confirm the robustness of the control framework. These outcomes indicate that the proposed algorithm provides a reliable and practical solution for hybrid PV-BES systems operating in grid-connected mode. Overall, the developed control strategy contributes to improved energy efficiency, reduced operational cost, and enhanced system reliability, making it well suited for smart grid environments and large-scale renewable energy integration. The simplicity and real-time applicability of the algorithm also make it attractive for practical implementation in residential and commercial PV installations.

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