

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHOTOVOLTAIC MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING ALGORITHMS UNDER DYNAMIC WEATHER CONDITIONS

Irvan Malay*

Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
E-mail: irvanmalay@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id

Dimas Zakyla Akbar

Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
E-mail: dimaszakyla010922@gmail.com

Kinaya Arindra

Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
E-mail: kinyaarf@gmail.com

Fahryn Al Hafiz

Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
E-mail: fahrynalhafiz@gmail.com

Nada Qirania Sakila

Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
E-mail: sakilaraniaa@gmail.com

Syahril Qadar Karo Karo

Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
E-mail: qdarsyahril@gmail.com

Muhammad Habib

Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
E-mail: mhd.habibzy1@gmail.com

Triantono Simarmata

Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia
E-mail: triantono1802@gmail.com

Abstract

Based on a literature review of various MPPT algorithms, it can be concluded that each algorithm has its own advantages and limitations depending on the operational conditions of the photovoltaic system. Conventional algorithms such as Perturb and Observe (P&O) and Incremental Conductance (INC) offer a simple structure and easy implementation, but are less responsive to rapid weather changes.