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Adaptive control scheme for maximum power point tracking of a photovoltaic system connected to the grid.

Fernando Jaramillo-Lopez, Gilney Damm, Godpromesse Kenne and Francoise Lamnabhi-Lagarrigue

Abstract—An adaptive control scheme for maximum power point tracking of a single-phase single-stage photovoltaic system connected to the grid is presented.

The maximum power point depends on temperature and solar irradiance, ambient conditions that are time-varying and difficult to measure.

Two solutions are presented. Each solution derive an estimator that approximate three different parameters. These parameters are functions of solar irradiance and temperature. In this manner, we eliminate the necessity of climatic sensors. The first solution, uses an adaptive estimator that is able to estimate constant parameters, and the second one uses a sliding mode estimator that is capable of estimate time-varying parameters.

A complete analysis was done taking into account the nonlinearities showed by the closed-loop system. The Lyapunov redesign technique was used to derive a controller that gives globally asymptotically stable trajectories of the closed-loop system. Computer simulations are presented to compare the performance of both estimators and also to show the good performance of the controller.

I. INTRODUCTION.

New policies and regulations have been developed to face the growing energy needs and climate change. These facts have stimulated the interest on renewable energy sources. Solar photovoltaic is one of them. Photovoltaic systems (PVS) converts sunlight directly into electricity by means of a semiconductive process.

Grid-connected PVS usually consists of a photovoltaic panel or array and a power conditioning system (PCS).

In [1] and [2], the authors analyze advantages and disadvantages of various single-phase grid-connected inverters topologies. The single-phase single-stage central inverter DC/AC topology was chosen in this work, because of its simplicity and low price.

The output power of a photovoltaic array is function of irradiance and temperature. To increase the efficiency of the overall system, PVS always needs to work in its maximum power point, to deliver the maximum amount of energy (Fig. 1). Hence, an algorithm that can follow these power changes is needed. This is the maximum power point tracking (MPPT) algorithm.

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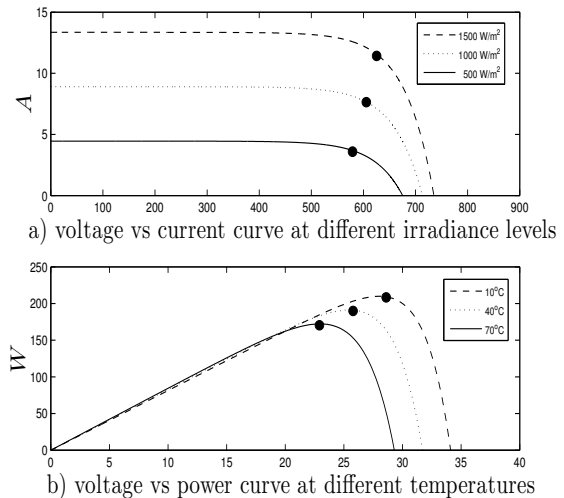


Fig. 1. MPP of a typical PV array for different environmental conditions. a) Voltage vs. current curve at $T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ and different irradiance values. b) Voltage vs. power curve at $G = 1000\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ and different temp. values.

There are several MPPT algorithms like perturb and observe, incremental conductance, extremum-seeking among others. They compute the value of the voltage corresponding to the maximum power point. This voltage is then used as a reference value in the controller. In [3] and [4] the authors present some improvements and comparisons between these algorithms.

Previous works on MPPT control of PVS were done by splitting the problem in two parts: a control capable of tracking the MPP and a control capable of deliver a sinusoidal current in phase with the grid voltage.

Solutions like feedback linearization and sliding mode techniques were applied to the first part.

Several solutions have been developed for the second part, like the P+ resonant controller [5] and the adaptive resonant controller [6]. However these solutions are linear based techniques. Approximations that doesn't take into account the nonlinear behavior of the PV array.

An interesting solution that uses the nonlinear model of PVS was presented in [7]. In this work, the MPPT and the unity power factor tasks are satisfied with a single passive control, based on the work of [8]. MPP tracking is accomplished for time-varying environmental conditions, with the help of an estimator that compute a reference for the controller. However, global stability with the use of this

estimator is not proved.

In [9] an attempt to prove global stability for the whole system was made. In this case, an estimation of the parameter that depends on irradiance and temperature is used together with the Lyapunov-based controller to prove global stability. However, in that work it is assumed that another two parameters that depends on temperature are known.

In this paper, we are presenting two solutions that uses an adaptive scheme control that is capable of achieving MPP tracking for changing environmental conditions and deliver unity power factor current to the grid. In the first solution, an adaptive estimator is designed, and in the second one, a sliding mode estimator capable of estimate time-varying parameters. Both, estimate parameters that depends on irradiance and temperature. No assumption about known parameters was made and global stability is proved in both cases, taking into account the nonlinear model and the estimates of the parameters. The main contribution consists in the full analysis —nonlinear model, controller and estimators— of the system, increasing of the robustness and elimination of the necessity of irradiance and temperature sensors with these estimators.

II. PROBLEM FORMULATION AND MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM.

The system analyzed in this paper is shown in figure 2 and consists in a PV array of solar cells and a DC/AC PCS. The states of the system are given by the capacitor voltage (x_1) and the inductor current (x_2). The PCS is a full-bridge inverter driven by a bipolar PWM scheme. The PWM gives two discrete complementary signals s and \bar{s} which turn on and off the four switches in the PCS. The PWM block is fed by the control signal $u \in [-1, 1]$.

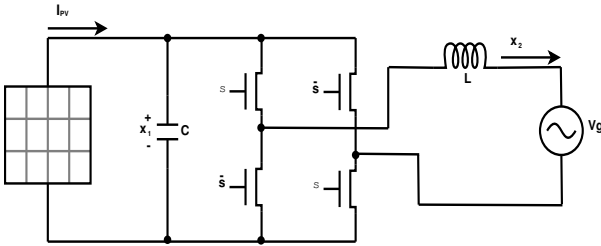


Fig. 2. Photovoltaic system analyzed in this paper.

A. Mathematical model.

The PV array is composed by PV cells arranged in series and parallel. The PV cell model used in this work is the single-diode model with no resistors. In [10] and [11], the authors present some models and give explicit relations to get the electric characteristics which are functions of irradiance and temperature. A comparative analysis was made in [12], and it is shown that all models have no significant differences for MPPT purposes.

The $I-V$ characteristic curve of a PV array with identical cells is given by:

$$I = I_{ph}(G)N_p - I_o(T)N_p \left[\exp\left(\frac{qV}{nN_s k_B T}\right) - 1 \right] \quad (1)$$

where I_{ph} is the photocurrent, that depends on irradiance G , I_o is the saturation current, that depends on temperature T , q is the absolute value of electron's charge, n is the quality factor of the diode, N_p is the number of cells connected in parallel, N_s is the number of cells connected in series, k_B is Boltzmann's constant and T is the temperature of the P-N junction. V is the capacitor voltage x_1 .

This equation can be written in a simpler way:

$$I(x_1) = c_1 - c_2 e^{c_3 x_1} \quad (2)$$

where c_1 is function of irradiance and temperature and c_2 and c_3 are functions of temperature.

The model of the whole system is given by:

$$\dot{x} = f(t, x) + G(t, x)u \quad (3)$$

where

$$f(t, x) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{I(x_1)}{C} \\ -\frac{v_g(t)}{L} \end{bmatrix}, \quad G(t, x) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-x_2}{C} \\ \frac{x_1}{L} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

C and L are known values of the capacitor and the inductor respectively, and v_g the grid voltage. The signals that are measured are the states $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, the voltage grid $v_g \in \mathbb{R}$ and the PV array current $I \in \mathbb{R}$, which is a common practice in this type of circuits.

u is the control signal composed by the terms:

$$u = u_n + w + \delta(t, x) \quad (5)$$

$\delta(t, x)$ is an uncertain term that satisfies the matching condition (i.e. it enters at the same point that the control signal u), w is the term that will be derived to compensate it and u_n is the control component that turn the nominal system globally asymptotically stable. In section IV, these components are explained in detail.

The *nominal system* is the system without the uncertain term $\delta(t, x)$, hence:

$$\dot{x} = f(t, x) + G(t, x)u_n \quad (6)$$

where $f(t, x)$ and $G(t, x)$ are defined in the same way that before.

The main tasks that the signal control u must fulfill are:

- 1) To track the maximum power point of the PV array, despite of changes in the environmental variables irradiance and temperature.
- 2) To deliver a current in phase with the grid voltage (i.e. unity power factor).

The controller needs two references to accomplish the main tasks of the system. The first reference is the voltage DC value in the capacitor $\bar{x}_{1*} \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and is given by the

MPPT algorithm. The second reference is the current value in the inductor x_{2*} , which is taken from [9]:

$$x_{2*} \triangleq \frac{2 v_g(t) \bar{x}_{1*} I_*(\bar{x}_{1*}, c_i)}{A^2} \quad (7)$$

where I_* is the PV current (2) evaluated at \bar{x}_{1*} and v_g is assumed to be sinusoidal with constant amplitude A and frequency ω , $v_g = A \sin(\omega t)$.

The parameters c_i in I_* are unknown. Therefore, two different estimators were designed and presented here. They allow to calculate the full I_* expression.

Hence, the second reference becomes:

$$\hat{x}_{2*} \triangleq \frac{2 v_g(t) \bar{x}_{1*} \hat{I}_*(\bar{x}_{1*}, \hat{c}_i)}{A^2} \quad (8)$$

where $(\hat{\cdot})$ indicate the estimate of (\cdot) .

III. ESTIMATORS DESIGN.

A reparametrization was made in order to be able to design the next two estimators.

From (2) and (6) the derivative of the current I is:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= -c_2 c_3 x_1 e^{c_3 x_1} \\ &= \frac{1}{C} (u x_2 - I)(\theta_1 - \theta_2 I) = \Phi^T \theta \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where:

$$\theta \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} c_1 c_3 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi^T \triangleq \frac{1}{C} [u x_2 - I, -u x_2 I + I^2] \quad (10)$$

also consider the following estimator and observer errors respectively, $\tilde{\theta} = \hat{\theta} - \theta$, $\tilde{I} = \hat{I} - I$ for the next subsections.

A. Adaptive estimator.

An adaptive estimator [13] capable of estimate constant parameters is designed in this subsection.

The estimator is given by:

$$\dot{\hat{I}} = -\lambda(\hat{I} - I) + \Phi^T \hat{\theta} \quad (11)$$

$$\dot{\hat{\theta}} = -\Gamma \Phi(\hat{I} - I) \quad (12)$$

where $\lambda > 0$ and Γ is a square diagonal matrix 2 x 2 with positive values.

Let us assume the following:

Assumption 1-A. The parameters vector θ is constant, i.e.

$$\dot{\theta} = 0$$

Lemma 1. Consider the observer (11) and the estimator (12), satisfying assumption 1-A, then the product $\Phi^T \tilde{\theta}$ converges to zero.

Proof. Let's first rewrite the estimation errors as:

$$\dot{\tilde{I}} = -\lambda \tilde{I} + \Phi^T \tilde{\theta} \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\theta}} = -\Gamma \Phi \tilde{I} \quad (14)$$

Consider the following Lyapunov candidate function

$$V = \frac{1}{2} |\tilde{I}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}^T \Gamma^{-1} \tilde{\theta} \triangleq \beta(\tilde{I}, \tilde{\theta}) \quad (15)$$

Its time derivate is

$$\dot{V} = -\lambda |\tilde{I}|^2 + \tilde{I}^T \Phi^T \tilde{\theta} - \tilde{\theta}^T \Phi \tilde{I} = -\lambda |\tilde{I}|^2 \quad (16)$$

By Barbalat's lemma, we can conclude that:

$$\tilde{I} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty$$

Therefore, it is clear by (13) that $\Phi^T \tilde{\theta} \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$

Furthermore, if the regressor $\Phi(t)$ satisfies the persistent excitation condition [14]:

$$\int_t^{t+T_0} \Phi(\tau) \Phi^T(\tau) d\tau \geq \alpha I_m \quad \forall t \geq t_0 \quad (17)$$

where I_m is the identity matrix and t_0, T_0 and α are positive constants, then we can in addition conclude that

$$\tilde{\theta} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty$$

□□□

B. Sliding mode estimator.

In [15] a new framework for nonlinear systems time-varying parameter estimation using sliding mode techniques was proposed.

The following notation is used in this subsection:

$$|x^T|_G = (|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_n|)$$

$\text{diag}(A)$ is the column vector whose elements are the diagonal elements of a given square diagonal matrix A .

The function $\text{sign}(\cdot) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined as

$$\text{sign}(x^T) = (\text{sign}(x_1), \text{sign}(x_2), \dots, \text{sign}(x_n)) \quad (18)$$

with

$$x^T = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

and

$$\text{sign}(x_i) \begin{cases} = -1 & \text{for } x_i < 0 \\ = [-1, 1] & \text{for } x_i = 0 \\ = 1 & \text{for } x_i > 0 \end{cases}$$

Now, let us assume the following:

Assumption 1-B. The derivatives of the parameters vector θ are bounded and these bounds are known:

$$\dot{\theta}_i(t) \leq \mu_{\theta_i}$$

where μ_{θ_i} are known positive numbers and $i = 1, 2$.

In order to design the time-varying parameter estimator consider the following adaptive observer for the current I :

$$\dot{\hat{I}} = v_I + \Phi^T \hat{\theta} \quad (19)$$

where

$$v_I = -K_I \text{sign}(\hat{I} - I) \quad (20)$$

thus $\dot{\hat{I}} = v_I + \Phi^T \tilde{\theta}$. For K_I sufficiently chosen large

$$K_I > |\Phi^T \tilde{\theta}| \quad (21)$$

and assuming that $\hat{\theta}$ is bounded (the proof will be shown later) then a sliding mode regime occurs on the manifold $\tilde{I} = 0$ and $0 = v_{Ieq} + \Phi^T \tilde{\theta}$ then

$$v_{Ieq} = -\Phi^T \tilde{\theta} \quad (22)$$

The following approximation is used (see the work of Utkin [16]):

$$v_{Ieq} = \frac{1}{1 + \tau s} v_I \quad (23)$$

where s is the Laplace operator and $\tau \rightarrow 0$ is a positive constant.

Hence

$$\tilde{\theta} = -(\Phi\Phi^T)^{-1}\Phi v_{Ieq} \quad (24)$$

and finally

$$\dot{\tilde{\theta}} = -K_\theta \text{sign}(\tilde{\theta}) \quad (25)$$

Let us choose the gain matrix for the estimator such that:

$$\text{diag}(K_\theta)_i > \mu_{\theta_i} \quad (26)$$

Lemma 2. Consider the observer given by (19) and (20); the estimator given by (23)-(25); satisfying assumption 1-B, (21) and (26); then the estimated parameters $\hat{\theta}$ will converge to their real values $\theta(t)$ in finite time.

Proof. Consider the following Lyapunov candidate function

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\theta}^T \tilde{\theta} \triangleq \beta(\tilde{\theta}) \quad (27)$$

Its time derivative is:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \tilde{\theta}^T \dot{\tilde{\theta}} = -|\tilde{\theta}^T|_G \text{diag}(K_\theta) - \tilde{\theta}^T \dot{\tilde{\theta}} \\ &\leq -|\tilde{\theta}^T|_G (\text{diag}(K_\theta) - \mu_\theta) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

and due to the inequality (26), \dot{V} is negative-definite for $\tilde{\theta} \neq 0$. Therefore the estimation error $\tilde{\theta}$ will converge to 0 in finite time. $\square\square\square$

C. Persistent excitation condition.

It is not necessary that the regressor $\Phi(t)$ satisfies the persistent excitation condition (17), because the estimates are just used in the calculation of $I_*(\bar{x}_{1*}, c_i)$. The only necessary condition is that the estimators approximate the current I by means of its dynamics: $\hat{I}(\hat{I}, \Phi^T \hat{\theta}) \rightarrow \dot{I}(x_1, c_i)$ and it is satisfied if:

$$\Phi^T \hat{\theta} \rightarrow \Phi^T \theta$$

IV. CONTROLLER DESIGN.

In order to accomplish the control objectives, the problem has been divided in two parts:

- 1) To find the control portion that renders the nominal system (6) globally asymptotically stable (GAS).
- 2) To find the control portion that compensates the uncertain term $\delta(t, x)$ and gives the whole system (3) GAS.

A. Controlling the nominal system.

In this part of the analysis it is considered that the x_{2*} reference is well known, i.e. $\dot{I}(t) = 0$.

According to the idea given in [8], the control is decomposed in two parts: one for the steady-state stage u_{*n} and another for the dynamic stage e_{un} .

The reference system is:

$$\dot{x}_* = f(t, x_*) + G(t, x_*) u_{*n} \quad (29)$$

Hence, the control component for the steady state is:

$$u_{*n} = \frac{L\dot{x}_{2*} + v_g(t)}{x_{1*}} \quad (30)$$

Consider the tracking errors and the variable control:

$$\begin{aligned} e &= x - x_*, \quad e_{un} = u_n - u_{*n} \\ \dot{e} = \dot{x} - \dot{x}_* &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{I(x_1) - I_*}{C} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{e_2 u_{*n}}{C} - \frac{(e_2 + x_{2*}) e_{un}}{C} \\ \frac{e_1 u_{*n}}{L} + \frac{(e_1 + x_{1*}) e_{un}}{L} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Let us propose the Lyapunov candidate function

$$V_n = \frac{C}{2} e_1^2 + \frac{L}{2} e_2^2$$

Its time derivative is:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_n &= C e_1 \dot{e}_1 + L e_2 \dot{e}_2 \\ &= e_1 (I - I_*) - e_1 [e_2 u_{*n} + (e_2 + x_{2*}) e_{un}] \\ &\quad + e_2 [e_1 u_{*n} + (e_1 + x_{1*}) e_{un}] \\ &= -c_2 e_1 (e^{c_3 x_1} - e^{c_3 x_{1*}}) - e_{un} (e_1 x_{2*} - e_2 x_{1*}) \end{aligned}$$

Consider the controller for the error dynamics of the nominal system:

$$e_{un} \triangleq e_1 x_{2*} - e_2 x_{1*} \quad (31)$$

thus

$$\dot{V}_n = -c_2 e_1 (e^{c_3 x_1} - e^{c_3 x_{1*}}) - (e_1 x_{2*} - e_2 x_{1*})^2 \quad (32)$$

From the fact that the first term of the right side of (32) is $< 0 \forall e_1 \neq 0$, the nominal system is GAS.

B. Controlling the whole system.

The control part of the nominal system was established in (30) and (31). These equations are functions of \dot{x}_{2*} and x_{2*} , and these values are not exactly known. Therefore, the control for the whole system is

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u_{*n}(x_{2*}) + e_{un}(x_{2*}) + \Delta u_* + \Delta e_u \\ &= u_{*n} + e_{un} + \delta(t, x) \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

where

$$\delta(t, x) \triangleq \Delta u_* + \Delta e_u = \frac{L\Delta\dot{x}_{2*}}{x_{1*}} + e_1 \Delta x_{2*} \quad (34)$$

is the uncertain term, and $\Delta\dot{x}_{2*}$, Δx_{2*} are the perturbations due to the transients in the observer, i.e. $\tilde{I} \neq 0$.

In order to derive the controller for the whole system the next assumption is needed.

Assumption 2. The uncertain term is bounded and known, i.e.

$$\|\delta(t, x)\|_2 < \xi$$

where ξ is a known positive number.

Since this uncertain term satisfies the matching condition, the Lyapunov redesign technique [17] is used to derive a term w that will compensate it.

$$u = u_n + \delta(t, x) + w \quad (35)$$

where $u_n = u_{*n} + e_{un}$

The closed-loop system becomes

$$\dot{x} = f(t, x) + G(t, x)u_n + G(t, x)[w + \delta(t, x)] \quad (36)$$

and

$$\dot{e} = f(t, x) + G(t, x)u_n - \dot{x}_* + G(t, x)[w + \delta(t, x)]$$

Consider the Lyapunov candidate function for the whole system:

$$V = \frac{C}{2}e_1^2 + \frac{L}{2}e_2^2 + \beta \quad (37)$$

where β was defined for each estimator in (15) and (27).

Let us omit the arguments of the functions. The time derivative of V is:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} \{f + Gu_n - \dot{x}_*\} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} \{G[w + \delta]\} + \dot{\beta} \\ &= \dot{V}_n + \dot{\beta} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} Gw + \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} G\delta \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

We can derive the w term as follows:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial e} Gw + \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} G\delta \leq \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} Gw + \xi \left\| \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} G \right\|_2$$

and now we can choose:

$$w \triangleq -\xi \frac{\frac{\partial V}{\partial e} G}{\left\| \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} G \right\|_2} = -\xi \frac{-e_1 x_2 + e_2 x_1}{|-e_1 x_2 + e_2 x_1|} \quad (39)$$

Theorem 1. Consider the system given by (3)-(4); the estimator given by (11)-(12)|(19)-(25); the controller given by (30), (31) and (39); satisfying assumptions 1-A|1-B and 2, then, the whole system is globally asymptotically stable.

Proof. Using (39) one can write:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial e} Gw + \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} G\delta \leq -\xi \left\| \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} G \right\|_2 + \xi \left\| \frac{\partial V}{\partial e} G \right\|_2 = 0 \quad (40)$$

then, from (16), (28), (32), (38) and (40), \dot{V} is negative definite and the whole system is GAS with the controller given by $u_n + w$. $\square\square\square$

V. SIMULATION RESULTS.

Numerical simulations were made in the Simulink/Matlab platform to verify the performance of the estimators and the controller. Two scenarios were simulated. In the first one, realistic variations were applied to the irradiance signal and a ramp to the temperature signal, for both estimators. Graphs a) and b) in figure 3 show these variations.

The adaptive estimator is not able to track step changes since it was designed for constant parameters, and the second scenario was simulated just for the sliding mode estimator. It consists in step changes in both variables, irradiance and temperature. Its values were changed by 50%. This is one of the worst conditions for MPPT in PVS, and because of this, a standard simulation scenario.

For both simulations, the initial conditions in the plant were zero and in the estimators 1×10^{-5} .

Figures 3 and 4 show the results for the first scenario.

The graphs c) and d) in figure 3 show the first reference x_{1*} , given by the MPPT algorithm, and the capacitor voltage

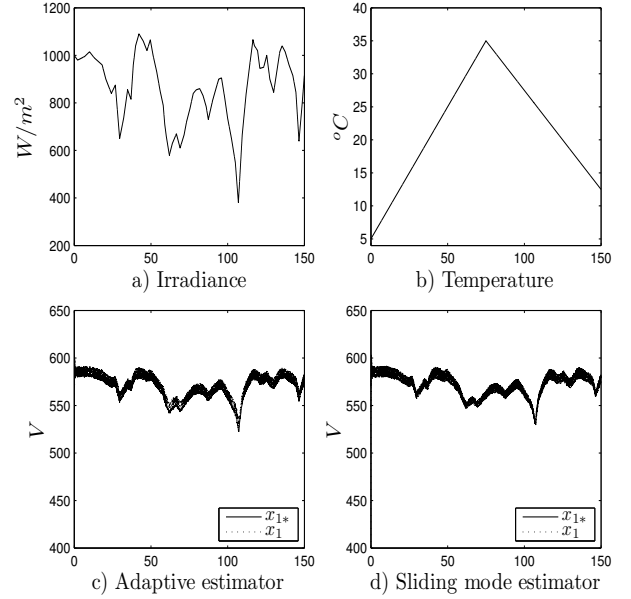


Fig. 3. a) Irradiance signal b) Temperature signal c) x_{1*} and x_1 signals in the adaptive estimator d) x_{1*} and x_1 signals in the sliding mode estimator

x_1 for both estimators. The performance of the controller is very good in both cases. The results are pretty similar.

The maximum power point current I_* and the maximum power point current estimated \hat{I}_* are shown in graphs a) and b) in figure 4. The adaptive estimator shows bigger deviations from I_* .

Graphs c) and d) in figure 4 show the output power in both estimators. The results are similar. This is the maximum power that the PVS can deliver with the irradiance and temperature given.

Figure 5 shows the results for the second scenario.

The step changes in irradiance and temperature for the sliding mode estimator are shown in graphs a) and b) in figure 5. The values were changed by 50%.

The graphs c), d) and e) in the same figure show that the controller and the estimator present a good performance, even under these demanding conditions. Some noticeable ripple appears after the step variations, due not only to the variation speed but also to the variation level (50%).

The output power is shown in graph e) of the same figure. It clearly follows the environmental variations.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS AND FUTURE RESEARCH.

Two solutions for the MPPT of PVS were presented. For the first adaptive scheme control (ASC), an adaptive estimator was designed. It is capable of estimate constant parameters. For the second ASC, a sliding mode estimator was designed. It is capable of estimate time-varying parameters.

A Lyapunov function that proves GAS of the system was derived. The analysis includes the dynamics of the estimators and the uncertainty in the second reference x_{2*} .

Even when GAS was demonstrated for the system including estimators and perturbations, there is one subject

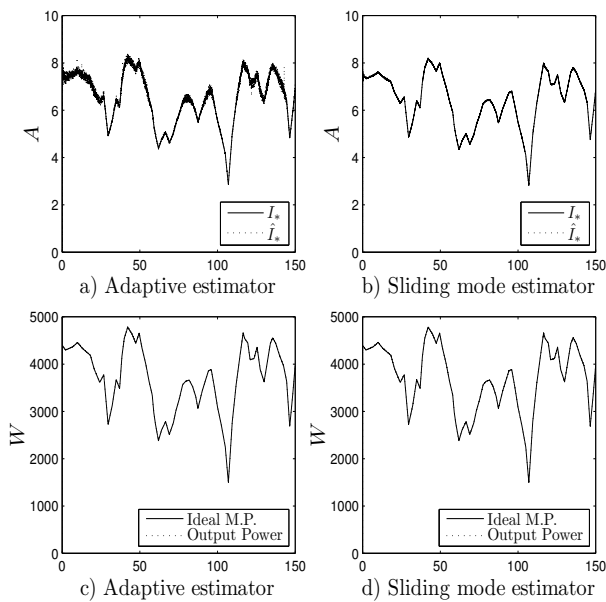


Fig. 4. a) I_* and \hat{I}_* signals in the adaptive estimator b) I_* and \hat{I}_* signals in the sliding mode estimator c) Theoretical maximum power and output power in the adaptive estimator case d) Theoretical maximum power and output power in the sliding mode estimator case

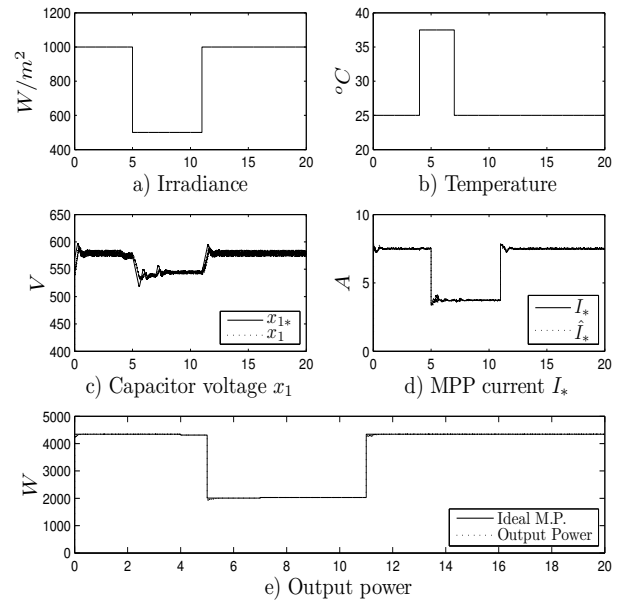


Fig. 5. Step changes and results got in the numerical simulation for the sliding mode estimator. a) Irradiance signal b) Temperature signal c) x_1 and x_1 signals d) I_* and \hat{I}_* signals e) Theoretical maximum power and output power

that can enrich the analysis, it is the inclusion of the MPPT algorithm in the closed-loop system analysis. We are currently investigating how to achieve this.

Numerical simulations were made to verify the performance of the solutions. Both ASC have good performance under realistic conditions. The sliding mode ASC has the better performance. It can work well even under very demanding conditions.

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