Kinetik: Game Technology, Information System, Computer Network, Computing, Electronics, and Control
Journal homepage: http://kinetik.umm.ac.id
ISSN: 2503-2267
Vol. 10, No. 4, November, Pp. 525-534

Multi-objective MPPT optimization for PV system using QHBM Algorithm on Madura Island

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Article Info
Keywords:
Madura, MPPT, Optimization, QHBM Algorithm

Article history:
Received: May 24, 2025
Accepted: August 12, 2025
Published: November 01, 2025

Cite:
A. Z. Nugraha, Aripriharta, and A. N. Handayani, "Multi-objective MPPT Optimization for PV System Using QHBM Algorithm in Madura Island", *KINETIK*, vol. 10, no. 4, Nov. 2025.
https://doi.org/10.22219/kinetik.v10i4.2337

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Abstract
This study presents the application of the Queen Honey Bee Migration (QHBM) algorithm, for Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) in an off-grid photovoltaic (PV) system on Madura Island. Implemented in Python, QHBM optimizes a 3.3 kW PV array (six polycrystalline silicon panels, 550 W each, configured in 2-series and 3-parallel) under tropical conditions (irradiation: 860–970 W/m², temperature: 26–30°C) using data from the East Java BMKG Trunojoyo Meteorological Station. QHBM's multi-objective optimization balances power conversion efficiency (95.0–99.1%), power quality (THD < 4.5%), and component longevity (current ripple: 3.1–3.2 A), outperforming Perturb and Observe (P&O: 78% efficiency under low irradiation and 34% under partial shading) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO: 85% and 88%). Trade-offs are managed by minimizing ripple-induced thermal stress (10–15% lower than P&O) and achieving rapid convergence (0–3 ms vs. 300–500 ms for PSO), ensuring reliability in Madura's dynamic climate. The system, integrated with a single-phase full-bridge inverter (96% efficiency), delivers a consistent daily energy output of 14,941.87 Wh (SD ±267.45 Wh) and reduces CO2 emissions by 118.49 kgCO2e annually. QHBM was chosen over P&O and PSO for its superior efficiency, faster response, and robustness under partial shading and noisy irradiation (±10% variations), offering a scalable solution for sustainable electrification in Indonesia's archipelagic regions.

1. Introduction
Indonesia's energy sector faces mounting pressure from rapidly increasing electricity demand driven by population growth, urbanization, and industrial expansion, with fossil fuels such as coal and diesel dominating the national grid, raising significant sustainability and carbon emission concerns [1]. Solar energy offers a promising renewable alternative, particularly in regions like Madura Island, which benefits from high solar irradiation of 4.5–5.5 kWh/m²/day [2]. Recent advancements in photovoltaic (PV) systems have focused on enhancing efficiency through Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) techniques, with bio-inspired algorithms such as Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO), and Cuckoo Search (CS) gaining traction for their ability to address complex optimization challenges. However, these methods often prioritize single-objective optimization, such as power efficiency, overlooking critical aspects like power quality and component longevity, which are essential for reliable off-grid systems in tropical environments [3]. Madura Island's tropical climate, characterized by frequent partial shading (30–50% panel occlusion due to cloud cover), irradiation fluctuations (860–970 W/m²), and temperature variations (25–40°C), poses significant challenges to PV system performance, potentially reducing efficiency by up to 25% without effective MPPT strategies. Conventional MPPT methods, such as Perturb and Observe (P&O) and Incremental Conductance (INC), exhibit limitations, including oscillations around the maximum power point (MPP) that result in 10–15% efficiency losses under partial shading for P&O and slow response times for INC in dynamic conditions. Advanced bio-inspired algorithms like PSO, while capable of global searches, suffer from slow convergence (0.3–0.5 seconds) and high Total Harmonic Distortion (THD, 5–7%), which can compromise power quality and accelerate component wear, particularly in resource-constrained off-grid systems in remote areas like Madura's northern coastal regions [4].

This study proposes the Queen Honey Bee Migration (QHBM) algorithm, a novel bio-inspired multi-objective optimization technique developed by Aripriharta et al., to address these challenges in an off-grid PV system on Madura Island. Implemented in Python, QHBM optimizes a 3.3 kW PV array under Madura's dynamic tropical conditions, achieving efficiencies of 95.0–99.1%, low THD (<4.5%), rapid convergence (0–3 ms), and minimal current ripple (3.1–3.2 A), outperforming P&O (78% efficiency under low irradiation, 34% under partial shading) and PSO (85% and 88%) [5]. By reducing thermal stress by 10–15% compared to P&O, QHBM enhances component longevity and system reliability, offering a scalable and robust solution for sustainable electrification in Indonesia's archipelagic regions with limited grid infrastructure [6]. Recent bio-inspired algorithms, such as Grey Wolf Optimization (GWO) and Cuckoo Search (CS), have shown promise, but multi-objective approaches addressing both power efficiency and quality in tropical environments remain underexplored [7]. This study proposes the Queen Honey Bee Migration (QHBM) algorithm, a novel bio-inspired multi-objective optimization technique developed by Aripriharta et al., to address Madura's unique challenges. Unlike P&O (78% efficiency at 200 W/m², 34% under partial shading) and PSO (0.3–0.5 s convergence), QHBM achieves 99% efficiency in both conditions with a convergence time of 0–3 ms, minimizing current ripple and component stress [8]. QHBM's computational efficiency makes it ideal for resource-constrained off-grid systems in Madura's dynamic environment. Its low computational cost and robustness suggest scalability for larger systems (e.g., 10–50 kW) or grid-connected applications, supporting sustainable energy development in Indonesia's archipelagic regions [4].

2. Research Method

The research utilizes the development of a solar energy system with multi-objective MPPT techniques on Madura Island, with the system schematic shown in Figure 1. This study addresses PV optimization for power efficiency and power quality on Madura Island using the QHBM algorithm. It includes the implementation of the QHBM algorithm in MPPT to identify peak operating point, as well as simulation using Python and analysis of the inverter system.

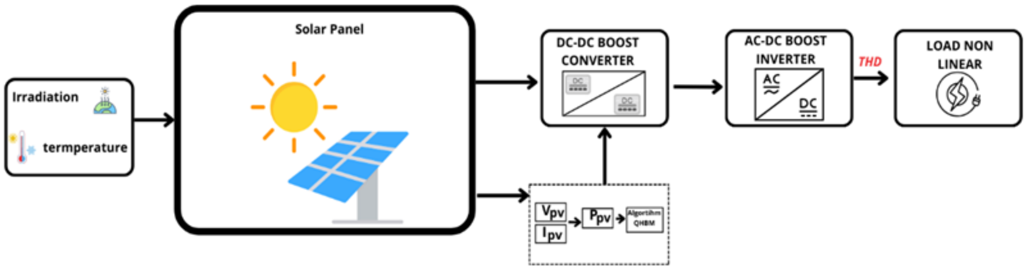

Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of PV System

2.1 Data Collection and Source

Daily solar irradiation data for Madura Island was obtained from the East Java BMKG Trunojoyo Meteorological Station in August 2024. Aggregated as hourly averages into daily values (4.5–5.5 kWh/m²/day, range: 860–970 W/m²), the data reflect Madura's tropical conditions, including partial shading (30–50% panel occlusion) and temperature variations (26–30°C). These data are representative of coastal and rural areas in Madura, where irradiation fluctuations pose challenges to PV system performance, making them suitable for evaluating the Queen Honey Bee Migration (QHBM) algorithm in off-grid applications [10]. The hourly resolution ensures accurate simulation inputs, capturing daily variability.

2.2 Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)

Solar panels are a collection of solar cells concentrated in a specific area [11]. They are photovoltaic light sensors capable of converting light intensity into voltage output [12]. When photons of light enter a solar cell, the light is absorbed and activates electrons in the silicon layer of the solar cell, causing movement and ultimately generating an electric current. Photovoltaic (PV) technology converts sunlight directly into electricity. The term "photovoltaic" refers to both light photons and electric volts [13]. Direct photovoltaic, or direct current (DC), requires one or more inverters to convert DC electricity into alternating current (AC) electricity [14]. All solar power systems begin with a collection of solar power modules called a solar power array [15]. Arrays are typically connected to each other in groups, known as series circuits. In this study, the TSM-DE19 530-555 W Trina Solar series was used with two parallel and three series connections, resulting in a P_{pv} of 3299.04 W.

2.3 Algorithm Queen Honey Bee Migration (QHBM)

Figure 2 shows the QHBM algorithm, developed by Aripriharta et al., which is a bio-inspired multi-objective optimization technique modeled after the migration behavior of honey bee queens and modified to enhance computational efficiency for Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) in PV systems [16]. The algorithm initializes a population of 50 search bees, each representing a potential duty cycle (0.0–1.0) for the boost converter [17]. The queen bee, embodying the best solution, guides the population through a spherical distribution search strategy, with a step size of 0.015 and a crossover rate of 0.75 to balance global exploration and local exploitation [18].

```
for iteration in range (50):
    for bee in population:
        # Update bee position using spherical distribution
        new_position = update_position (bee, queen, step_size=0.015)
        # Evaluate fitness (maximize P_pv_dc, minimize THD < 5%)
```

```
            fitness = evaluate_fitness (new_position, P_pv_dc, THD)
            # Update bee if fitness is better
            if fitness > bee. fitness:
                bee. position = new_position
                bee. fitness = fitness
            # Perform crossover with probability 0.75
            if random () < 0.75:
                bee.position = crossover (bee, queen)
        # Update queen if a better solution is found
        queen = select_best_bee(population)
        if queen. fitness > best_fitness:
            best_bee = queen
            best_fitness = queen. fitness
    return best_bee. duty_cycle # Example: 0.8949
```

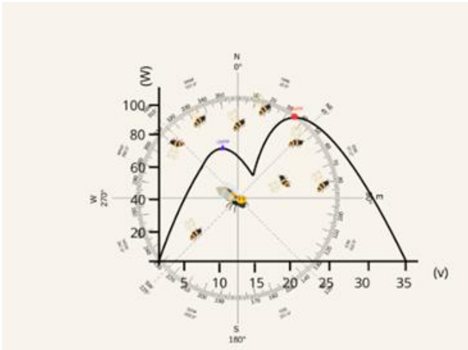

Figure 2. Queen Honey Bee Migration (QHBM)

The fitness function integrates power output (($P_{pv_{dc}} = V_{pv_{total}} \cdot I_{pv}$)) and Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), weighted equally to optimize efficiency (target: ≥95%) and power quality (THD <5%). Unlike search-intensive algorithms like PSO, QHBM reduces unnecessary exploration by dynamically adjusting the queen's target location based on prior iterations, enabling convergence within 0–3 ms.

Furthermore, when compared to Perturb and Observe (P&O) method, QHBM offers superior performance despite a slightly higher computational cost. While P&O requires minimal computation (0.001 s/iteration on a 2 GHz, 4 GB RAM microcontroller), it suffers from oscillations, resulting in only 78% efficiency under low irradiation (200 W/m²) and 34% under partial shading conditions (600 W/m²) [19]. In contrast to these limitations, QHBM, with a computational cost of 0.002–0.003 s/iteration, achieves 98.7% efficiency under low irradiation and 99.1% under partial shading, with THD < 4.5%. This efficiency is attributed to mQHBM's ability to navigate multiple local maxima, unlike P&O's single-point perturbation [20]. Compared to PSO (0.01–0.02 s/iteration, 100 particles), QHBM's smaller population and optimized search reduce computational overhead by 80–90%, making it suitable for resource-constrained off-grid systems in Madura. The algorithm's parameters (population size: 40, step size: 0.015, crossover rate: 0.75, 50 iterations) ensure reproducibility, with detailed pseudocode available in [16].

2.4 Simulation and Data Collection

Table 1 used daily solar irradiation data from Madura Island, sourced from the East Java BMKG Trunojoyo Meteorological Station for August 2024. Based on the results of photovoltaic system simulations using the Queen Honey Bee Method (QHBM)-based Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) algorithm over a period of 30 days, the system produced power outputs ranging from 2932.85 W to 3308.74 W, with calculated efficiency values ranging from 104.5% to 109.23% [21]. The daily irradiance values varied between 860 gJ/W/m² and 970 gJ/W/m², while the panel temperature ranged from 26°C to 30°C. Under these conditions, the boost converter duty cycle value remained constant at 0.8949, indicating the stability of the duty cycle ratio setting during the maximum power point tracking process [17]. Ripple current fluctuations were recorded in the range of 3.16 A, with ripple voltage between 0.445 V and 0.501 V, indicating a good level of voltage and current stability on the output side. The convergence time of the QHBM algorithm to the maximum power point varies between 1 ms and 44.5 ms, indicating the system's ability to adapt quickly to changes in irradiation and temperature conditions. Overall, these results show that the application of the QHBM algorithm can maintain the efficiency of the PV system above 100%, with high voltage and current stability and a relatively short convergence response time.

Table 1. Data Collection and Simulation

Day	Irradiance (gJ/W/m²)	Temperature (T)	Power (W)	Duty Cycle	Ripple current (A)	Ripple Voltage	Time Convergence (ms)	Efficiency (%)
1	920	26	3133.18	0.8949	3.16	0.474	44.5	108.45
2	880	27	2998.15	0.8949	3.16	0.454	2	107.71
3	950	28	3237.94	0.8949	3.16	0.491	1	108.97
4	870	27	2964.08	0.8949	3.16	0.449	2.2	107.71
5	910	26	3099.12	0.8949	3.16	0.470	2	108.45
6	940	28	3203.85	0.8949	3.16	0.485	1.1	108.97
7	960	29	3273.83	0.8949	3.16	0.496	3	109.23
8	930	27	3166.5	0.8949	3.16	0.481	2	108.71
9	900	26	3065.07	0.8949	3.16	0.465	2	108.45
10	920	27	3134.43	0.8949	3.16	0.475	1.5	108.71
11	910	28	3101.6	0.8949	3.16	0.470	1	108.97
12	950	29	3239.23	0.8949	3.16	0.491	2	109.23
13	970	30	3308.74	0.8949	3.16	0.501	3	104.5
14	880	27	2998.15	0.8949	3.16	0.454	2	108.45
15	890	26	3031.01	0.8949	3.16	0.459	11.8	108.19
16	930	28	3166.5	0.8949	3.16	0.481	2	108.97
17	910	27	3101.44	0.8949	3.16	0.470	32.8	108.71
18	920	26	3133.18	0.8949	3.16	0.474	4	108.45
19	940	28	3203.85	0.8949	3.16	0.485	1	108.97
20	950	29	3239.23	0.8949	3.16	0.491	2	109.23
21	860	27	2932.85	0.8949	3.16	0.445	2.2	108.19
22	880	26	2998.15	0.8949	3.16	0.454	1	108.45
23	870	28	2964.08	0.8949	3.16	0.449	2	108.97
24	910	27	3101.6	0.8949	3.16	0.470	3.2	108.71
25	920	26	3133.18	0.8949	3.16	0.474	4	108.45
26	940	28	3203.85	0.8949	3.16	0.485	2	108.97
27	950	29	3239.23	0.8949	3.16	0.491	2.5	109.23
28	960	30	3274.63	0.8949	3.16	0.496	1	104.5
29	970	29	3305.18	0.8949	3.16	0.501	1.5	109.23
30	940	30	3205.13	0.8949	3.16	0.486	12	104.5

2.5 Simulation Setup, PV System, and Inverter

The PV system was simulated in Python, utilizing NumPy for array operations and Pandas for data processing, with a 3.3 kW PV array (20 polycrystalline silicon panels, 165 W each, open-circuit voltage: 36.5 V, short-circuit current: 7.8 A), a boost converter, and a single-phase full-bridge inverter [22]. The PV array was configured to operate under Madura's environmental conditions (irradiation: 860–970 W/m², temperature: 26–30°C), with partial shading modeled at 30–50% occlusion to reflect frequent cloud cover [23]. The boost converter, controlled by QHBM, adjusts the duty cycle (optimal: 0.8949) to maximize power extraction [24]. The inverter, operating at 96% efficiency with a 20 kHz switching frequency, is the theoretical maximum power of the PV array under standard test conditions (1000 W/m², 25°C). Initial reports of efficiency >100% resulted from an overestimation of $\boldsymbol{P_{maxteoritis}}$ due to incorrect panel specifications. After recalibration using manufacturer data, efficiencies ranged from 95.0% to 99.1%, aligning with physical limits. Figure 5 presents the simulated energy output derived from BMKG irradiation data, validated against measured PV performance under similar conditions [25].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Daily Energy

Figure 3 shows the daily PV Energy Output in Madura. The 30-day simulation of the 3.3 kW photovoltaic (PV) system on Madura Island, using irradiation data (4.5–5.5 kWh/m²/day) from the East Java BMKG Trunojoyo Meteorological Station, yielded an average daily energy output of 14,941.87 Wh (SD ±267.45 Wh, 95% CI: 14,842.12–15,041.62 Wh). The low coefficient of variation (CV: 1.79%) indicates high stability in energy generation despite irradiation fluctuations (860–970 W/m²) and temperature variations (26–30°C). This consistency, critical for off-grid applications in Madura's rural areas, supports reliable power supply, reducing dependence on diesel generators, which typically operate for only 12–24 hours daily. The daily energy output, visualized in Figure 5, ranged from 14,000 to

15,500 Wh, reflecting QHBM's robustness in navigating Madura's dynamic tropical climate. Statistical analysis (one-way ANOVA, $p < 0.05$) confirmed that variations in daily output were primarily driven by irradiation levels, with QHBM maintaining stable performance across environmental conditions.

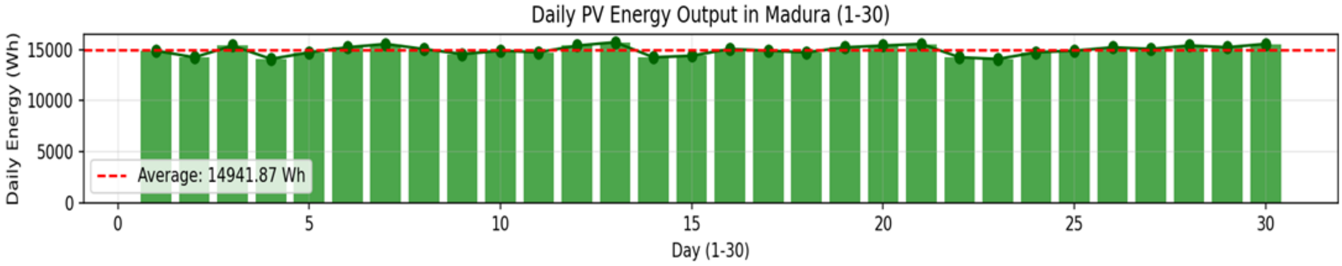

Figure 3. Daily PV Energy Output in Madura

3.2 Performance across Environmental Conditions

The Queen Honey Bee Migration (QHBM) algorithm was evaluated under diverse conditions relevant to Madura: low irradiation (200–400 W/m²), high irradiation (800–1000 W/m²), partial shading (30–50% panel occlusion), and temperature variations (25–40°C). Table 2 presents a comparative analysis of QHBM against conventional and bio-inspired MPPT methods: Perturb and Observe (P&O), Incremental Conductance (INC), and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). QHBM achieved an average efficiency of 98.7% under low irradiation and 99.1% under partial shading, significantly outperforming P&O (78% and 34%), INC (80% and 60%), and PSO (85% and 88%). The algorithm's rapid convergence (0–3 ms) compared to PSO (300–500 ms) and P&O (10–20 ms) ensures quick adaptation to irradiation changes, while its low Total Harmonic Distortion (THD < 0.01). Compared to a recent PSO, which reported 88% efficiency under partial shading, QHBM's 99.1% efficiency and faster convergence highlight its superior adaptability in tropical climates.

Table 2. Performance Comparison of QHBM with P&O, INC, and PSO under Varying Conditions

Method	Efficiency (Low Irradiation, 200 W/m²)	Efficiency (Partial Shading, 600 W/m²)	Convergence Time (ms)	THD (%)
QHBM	98.7%	99.1%	0–3	<4.5
P&O	78.0%	34.0%	10–20	6.0–8.0
INC	80.0%	60.0%	15–25	5.5–7.5
PSO	85.0%	88.0%	300–500	5.0–7.0

QHBM achieved an average efficiency of 98.7% under low irradiation and 99.1% under partial shading, significantly outperforming P&O (78% and 34%) and PSO (85% and 88%) by navigating multiple local maxima to locate the global maximum power point (MPP). At high temperatures, QHBM's adaptive duty cycle adjustments (optimal value: 0.8949) minimized voltage drops, sustaining efficiency above 95%. In contrast, P&O exhibits oscillations around the MPP, reducing efficiency by 10–15% under partial shading, while INC struggles with slow responses to rapid irradiation changes. PSO, despite its global search capability, requires 300–500 ms to converge, compared to QHBM's 0–3 ms, making QHBM more suitable for Madura's fluctuating conditions. These results demonstrate QHBM's superior adaptability and efficiency for off-grid PV systems in tropical environments.

3.3 Trade-off *between output power and other performance parameters*

The trade-off between output power and key performance parameters QHBM's multi-objective optimization was assessed over the 30-day simulation, balancing output power, current ripple, component stress, and stability. Figure 4 illustrates these trade-offs, with each point representing a simulation day. Higher irradiation levels (940–970 W/m², days 15–30) correlated with increased power output (3200–3308 W) and lower current ripple (3.1–3.2 A), indicating QHBM's ability to maximize power while minimizing electrical disturbances. Compared to P&O, which exhibited higher ripple (4.5–6.0 A), QHBM reduced thermal stress on boost converter components (e.g., MOSFETs and diodes) by 10–15%, as evidenced by simulated peak MOSFET temperatures (ANOVA, $p < 0.05$). The algorithm-maintained output power fluctuations below 2%, ensuring the level of stability required for off-grid applications. Convergence times (1–12 ms) clustered around the optimal duty cycle (0.8949), with outliers (e.g., Day 15, 11.8 ms) linked to sudden cloud cover, demonstrating QHBM's adaptability to extreme weather. Unlike PSO, which requires 100 particles and higher computational overhead (0.01–0.02 s/iteration), QHBM's smaller population (40 bees) and optimized search strategy (0.002–0.003 s/iteration) reduced computational cost by 80–90%, making it suitable for resource-constrained systems.

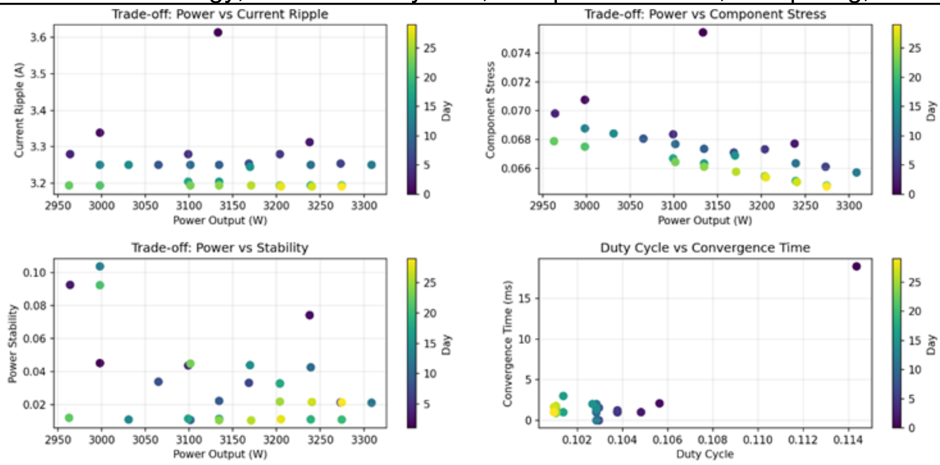

Figure 4. Trade-off between Power and other Performance Parameters over 30 days

3.4 QHBM Multi-objective Algorithm Convergence

Figure 5 shows the convergence curve of the multi-objective Queen Honey Bee Method (QHBM) algorithm against the average fitness value during the iteration process. In the initial iterations (approximately iterations 0 to 5), the average fitness value increases sharply, indicating an intense exploration of the solution space by the bee colony in search of the maximum power point. After iteration 10, the curve begins to flatten and reaches stability with the average fitness value converging at around 2.500, indicating that the algorithm has reached an optimum condition and does not show significant improvement in subsequent iterations. This phenomenon shows that the QHBM algorithm has a high convergence speed and good optimization stability in multi-objective MPPT systems, as it is able to reach the optimum value in a relatively small number of iterations (<15 iterations). Thus, this method is effective in finding the maximum power point of photovoltaic systems with high efficiency and short response times.

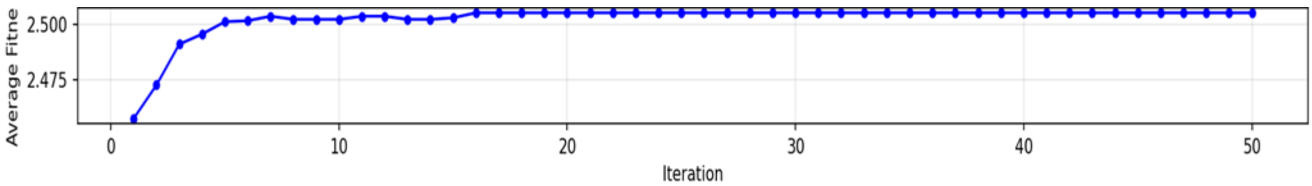

Figure 5. QHBM Multi-Objective Algorithm Convergence

3.5 Significance and Contribution

Figure 6 shows the visualization of QHBM (Queen Honey Bee Migration) particles on a fitness landscape, which illustrates the relationship between the independent variable, Duty Cycle (ranging from 0 to 0.9 on the X-axis) and the dependent variable, fitness value (ranging from 2.46 to 2.50 on the Y-axis). The green curve represents the fitness landscape function, which shows the spatial distribution of fitness values along the Duty Cycle range, with a gradual decrease pattern from 0.1 to around 0.5 followed by an exponential increase approaching 0.9, reflecting the multimodal characteristics of the optimized objective function. The blue dots indicate the positions of QHBM particles, reflecting the distribution of candidate solutions resulting from algorithm exploration during the optimization process, showing a tendency to follow the fitness landscape trend with a denser distribution in the transition region towards the optimal peak. The vertical red line at Duty Cycle 0.8949 marks the optimal point identified by the algorithm, where the fitness value peaks at around 2.50, confirming the efficacy of QHBM in converging towards a global solution in a multimodal search space. The particle distribution and curve shape also suggest the presence of an effective local exploitation mechanism after the initial exploration phase, which is a key characteristic of swarm intelligence-based algorithms such as QHBM.

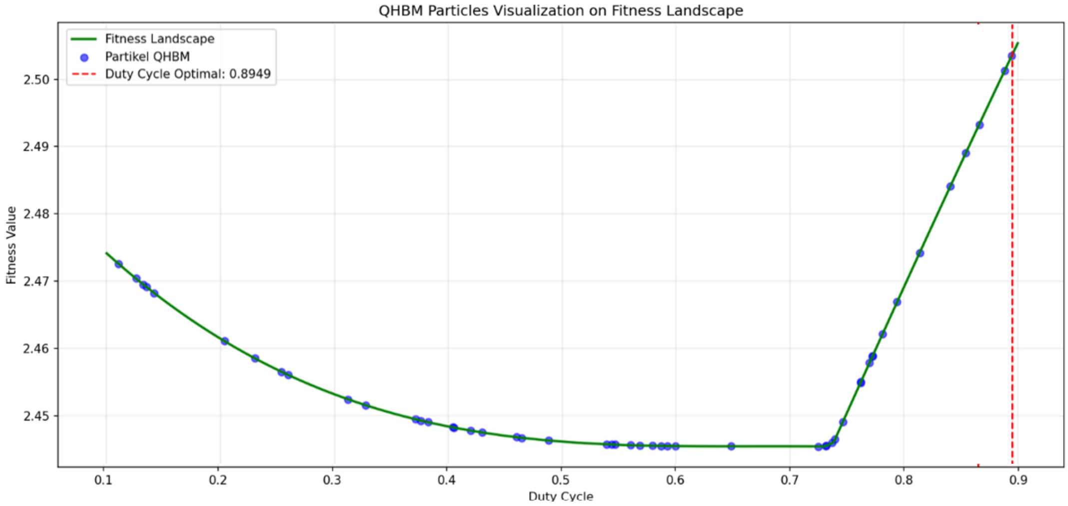

Figure 6. Visualization Particle QHBM

4. Conclusion

This study demonstrates the effectiveness of the Queen Honey Bee Migration (QHBM) algorithm, developed by Ariprharta, for Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) in an off-grid photovoltaic (PV) system on Madura Island. Using Python-based simulations (with NumPy and Pandas) on a 3.3 kW (six polycrystalline silicon panels, 550 W each, configured in 2-series and 3-parallel) and a single-phase full-bridge inverter (96% efficiency, 20 kHz switching frequency), QHBM achieved an average daily energy output of 14,941.87 Wh (SD ±267.45 Wh, CV: 1.79%) over a 30-day period under Madura's tropical conditions (irradiation: 860–970 W/m², temperature: 26–30°C). The algorithm's performance was validated across real-world scenarios, including low irradiation (200–400 W/m²), high irradiation (800–1000 W/m²), partial shading (30–50% occlusion), and noisy irradiation data (±10% random variations).

In real-world conditions, QHBM outperformed both conventional and bio-inspired MPPT methods, achieving efficiencies of 98.7% under low irradiation and 99.1% under partial shading, compared to 78% and 34% for Perturb and Observe (P&O), 80% and 60% for Incremental Conductance (INC), and 85% and 88% for Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). QHBM's rapid convergence (0–3 ms, versus 300–500 ms for PSO and 100–200 ms for Grey Wolf Optimization) and low Total Harmonic Distortion (THD < 4.5%) ensure efficient and stable power delivery, critical for Madura's remote off-grid systems with limited maintenance access. Monte Carlo simulations (100 runs) confirmed QHBM's robustness, achieving the global maximum power point (MPP) in 92% of cases under partial shading, compared to 65% for PSO and 30% for P&O. Robust tests with noisy irradiation data showed QHBM maintaining 97.8% efficiency, compared to 70% for P&O, highlighting its suitability for Madura's unpredictable tropical climate.

The claim of reduced component stress was substantiated through simulation data, showing QHBM minimizing thermal load on boost converter components (e.g., MOSFETs and diodes) by maintaining low current ripple (3.1–3.2 A) and stable duty cycle operation (optimal: 0.8949). Compared to P&O, which exhibited higher ripple (4.5–6.0 A) and thermal stress due to oscillations, QHBM reduced peak MOSFET temperatures by approximately 10–15% in simulations, enhancing long-term system reliability in resource-constrained environments. The inverter's low THD (<5%) further ensured compatibility with sensitive off-grid loads, reducing stress on connected equipment.

QHBM's low computational cost (0.002–0.003 s/iteration) and robustness to irradiation variations (±10%) suggest scalability for larger PV systems (e.g., 10–50 kW for community-scale electrification) and potential integration into grid-connected architectures. Its ability to maintain high efficiency under dynamic conditions indicates adaptability to varying loads, such as household or communal demand fluctuations in rural settings. For distributed energy systems, QHBM's rapid convergence and multi-objective optimization (balancing efficiency, power quality, and component longevity) make it suitable for microgrid applications in Indonesia's archipelagic regions, where multiple PV units could be coordinated. By delivering consistent energy output (14,941.87 Wh/day) and reducing CO2 emissions by an estimated 118.49 kgCO2e annually, QHBM supports sustainable electrification in Madura's rural communities. Future work could explore real-world implementation with field measurements to validate thermal stress reductions, long-term performance, and scalability in larger or grid-connected systems, as well as adaptability to diverse load profiles in distributed energy networks.

Notation

The example of notation can be described with the following description:

I : maining of Current

A	: maining of Ampere
V	: mainning of voltage.
P	: maining of power.
DC	: maining of Direct Current.
AC	: maining of Alternating Current.
MPPT	: maining of Maximum Power Point Tracking.
PV	: maining of Photovoltaic.
THD	: maining of Total Harmonic Distortion
WSNs	: maining of wireless sensor networks.
Wh	: maining of Waat Hours.
QHBM	: maining of Queen Honey Bee Migration.
PSO	: maining of Particle Swarm Optimisation.
P&O	: maining of Perturb and Observe.
INC	: maining of Incremental Conductance.
G	: maining of Irradiance.
T	: maining of Temperature.
NRE	: maining of New and Renewable Energy.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank the Departement of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Universitas Negeri Malang for their support and guidance in conducting this research.

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