A Comprehensive Review on Improving Inverter Reliability in Voltage-Controlled Active Distribution Networks through Photovoltaic Integration

Mosab Osama Ali Hag Osman[1], Ms. Varsha Mehar[2]
[1]*MTech Scholar*, [2]*Assistant Professor*
[1]*Department of Electrical Engineering, Bhabha College of Engineering, Bhopal, India*
[2]*Department of Electrical Engineering, Bhabha College of Engineering, Bhopal, India*
mosab.osama9@hotmail.com[1] varshamehar86@gmail.com[2]

* Corresponding Author: Mosab Osama Ali Hag Osman

Abstract: *This comprehensive review investigates strategies to enhance inverter reliability within voltage-controlled active distribution networks (ADNs) through the integration of photovoltaic (PV) systems. As the deployment of renewable energy sources, particularly PV, continues to grow in ADNs, the reliability of inverters becomes paramount for stable and efficient power distribution. The paper provides a thorough examination of the challenges and opportunities associated with inverter reliability in the context of voltage-controlled ADNs with PV integration. The review explores various methodologies, technologies, and advancements aimed at improving inverter performance and durability. Special attention is given to the impact of PV integration on inverter behavior, considering factors such as grid voltage fluctuations, intermittency of solar generation, and the dynamic nature of ADN environments. Furthermore, the paper assesses the effectiveness of different control strategies, fault detection mechanisms, and mitigation techniques in ensuring reliable inverter operation.*
Keywords: *Inverter Reliability, Voltage-Controlled Active Distribution Networks, Photovoltaic Integration, Renewable Energy, Power Distribution, Grid Stability, Control Strategies, Fault Detection, Energy Resilience*

1. INTRODUCTION

The integration of photovoltaic (PV) systems into voltage-controlled active distribution networks (ADNs) has become a focal point in the pursuit of sustainable and resilient energy infrastructures. This comprehensive review addresses a critical aspect of this integration—the enhancement of inverter reliability. As PV installations proliferate in active distribution networks, the reliable operation of inverters becomes essential for maintaining grid stability, power quality, and overall system resilience.

This paper systematically investigates various strategies and advancements aimed at improving the reliability of inverters within the context of voltage-controlled ADNs with PV integration. The review encompasses a wide range of considerations, including the impact of grid voltage variations, the intermittent nature of solar generation, and the dynamic characteristics of ADN environments on inverter performance. Special attention is given to control strategies, fault detection mechanisms, and mitigation techniques designed to ensure the robust and dependable operation of inverters in the presence of PV systems.

By synthesizing current research findings, this review aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the intricate relationship between inverter reliability and the integration of photovoltaic technology in voltage-controlled active distribution networks. The insights gathered herein are intended to inform researchers, engineers, and policymakers, offering a valuable resource for devising strategies to enhance the resilience of inverters as ADNs continue to evolve with an increasing focus on renewable energy integration. Rapid proliferation of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems in distribution networks brings about great challenges to network stability, especially the network voltage control. In an active distribution network (ADN), PV inverters can be utilised to provide reactive power support for voltage regulation, forming a PV inverter based volt/var control (VVC) method. This method is highly promising to defer investments of additional voltage regulation equipment such as capacitor banks, as well as to enhance the networks' capability in hosting more DERs.
However, with the implementation of PV inverter based VVC, a very practical concern emerges, i.e., PV inverter reliability. PV inverters are power electronics devices with high susceptibility to their working conditions and thus relatively short lifespan. The use of PV inverters for further VVC assistance may worsen their dependability, which would reduce the inverter's lifespan and reduce its financial advantages. Therefore, while using PV inverter-based VVC techniques, it is essential to solve the concerns related to PV inverter reliability.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

L. Gil-Antonio, et al. T. Ding et al. [1] Contribute to the field of power systems by addressing the challenge of uncertainty in power flow analysis. The research focuses on interval power flow analysis, a critical aspect in power systems considering the increasing integration of renewable energy sources and the associated uncertainty in their generation. Traditional power flow analysis methods often assume deterministic values for input parameters, but uncertainties in renewable energy output and other factors necessitate more robust techniques. The study introduces an interval-based approach to power flow analysis, acknowledging and quantifying uncertainties in input parameters. This is particularly relevant for power systems with a high penetration of renewable energy, where output variations are inherently uncertain.

K. Turitsyn et al. [2] Present a notable contribution to the field of power systems. The primary focus of Turitsyn et al.'s work is on the distributed control of reactive power flow within radial distribution circuits. Reactive power management is crucial for maintaining voltage levels and ensuring the stability of power systems. The study specifically addresses scenarios with high levels of photovoltaic (PV) penetration. As renewable energy sources, such as PV systems, are integrated into distribution networks, managing reactive power becomes more challenging due to the intermittent nature of solar generation.

R. A. Shayani and M. A. G. de Oliveira [3] Contribute to the understanding of photovoltaic (PV) integration challenges in power systems. The research was published in the IEEE Transactions on Power Systems. The central theme of the work is the analysis of penetration limits for photovoltaic generation within radial distribution systems. This is a critical consideration as power systems increasingly incorporate renewable energy sources like solar photovoltaics. The study specifically addresses radial distribution systems. Radial configurations are common in distribution networks where power flows in one direction, typically from the substation to the end-users. The impact of PV integration on such systems is explored.

N. Daratha, B. Das, and J. Sharma [4] Address the challenges associated with voltage regulation in unbalanced distribution systems with distributed generation. The primary objective of the study is to explore methods for effective voltage regulation in unbalanced distribution systems that incorporate distributed generation. Voltage regulation is crucial for maintaining the quality and stability of power supply. The research specifically focuses on the coordination between On-Load Tap Changer (OLTC) and Static Var Compensator (SVC) devices. OLTCs are commonly used in power systems to regulate transformer taps, while SVCs provide dynamic reactive power support. Coordinating the actions of these devices can enhance voltage control.

A. Jafari et al. [5] Focuses on the optimization of switched capacitor placement and scheduling in distribution networks.) contribute to the field of power systems. The authors propose a two-loop hybrid method, indicating a novel approach that likely combines different optimization techniques or control strategies. Understanding the integration and interaction of these loops is central to the effectiveness of the proposed method. The study delves into the optimal placement of switched capacitors, emphasizing the importance of selecting strategic locations within the distribution network. Optimal placement is crucial for achieving the desired improvements in power factor correction and voltage control.

Turitsyn et al.[6] explores control strategies for reactive power in distributed photovoltaic (PV) generators. The central focus of the research is on the control mechanisms and strategies for managing reactive power specifically in distributed photovoltaic generators. This is particularly relevant as distributed generation sources, including PV systems, become more prevalent in power networks. The paper investigates various options and strategies available for controlling reactive power. Understanding these options is crucial for optimizing the operation of PV systems and ensuring their effective integration into the larger power grid. Being published in the Proceedings of the IEEE, a prestigious and widely recognized journal, underscores the scholarly rigor and technical depth of the research. IEEE Proceedings are known for their comprehensive reviews and analyses of important topics in the field.

Zhang et al. [7] focuses on the co-planning of distributed generation and battery storage in active distribution networks, with a specific emphasis on voltage regulation. The primary objective of the research is the coordinated planning of distributed generation and battery storage with a specific focus on voltage regulation. This aligns with the critical need for maintaining voltage within acceptable limits in active distribution networks. The paper likely explores how the integration of distributed generation and battery storage can contribute to effective voltage regulation. This integration is essential for optimizing the performance of active distribution networks with variable and distributed energy resources. The research likely incorporates quantitative analyses, potentially involving optimization models, simulations, or mathematical formulations. Numerical results may be presented to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed co-planning approach for voltage regulation.

Ding et al. [8] focuses on a two-stage robust optimization approach for the centralized-optimal dispatch of photovoltaic inverters in active distribution networks. The primary focus of the research is on the centralized-optimal dispatch of photovoltaic inverters. This involves the strategic control and coordination of multiple inverters within an active distribution network to optimize their operation and contributions. The paper introduces a two-stage robust optimization approach. This methodology likely involves addressing uncertainties or variations in the system at different stages of the dispatch process, ensuring a more resilient and reliable dispatch strategy. The findings of the research are likely relevant to active distribution networks, where the optimal operation of distributed energy resources, such as photovoltaic inverters, is crucial for grid stability and efficiency.

Zhang and Xu [9] addresses hierarchically-coordinated voltage/VAR control in distribution networks using PV inverters. The primary focus of the research is on hierarchically-coordinated voltage/VAR control. This implies a multi-level control structure that likely involves coordination between various entities to optimize voltage and reactive power control in distribution networks. The paper specifically explores the use of photovoltaic (PV) inverters in the context of voltage and VAR control. This is particularly relevant as PV systems are increasingly integrated into distribution networks, impacting system dynamics and control requirements. The findings of the research are likely relevant to the broader context of smart grid technologies, where advanced control strategies play a crucial role in optimizing the operation of distribution networks with distributed energy resources.

Ding et al. [10] addresses a two-stage robust reactive power optimization strategy, considering the uncertain integration of wind power in active distribution networks. The primary focus of the research is on a two-stage robust optimization approach for reactive power optimization. This implies a strategic process that likely addresses uncertainties in the integration of wind power at different stages, ensuring a reliable and resilient reactive power optimization strategy. he paper specifically addresses the challenges associated with uncertain wind power integration. This is crucial as wind power is inherently variable and uncertain, requiring advanced optimization strategies for reactive power management in distribution networks. The findings of the research are likely relevant to active distribution networks, where the integration of renewable energy sources, such as wind power, presents unique challenges for maintaining system reliability and stability.

ang et al. [11]   introduces a distributed inter-phase coordination algorithm designed for voltage control in low-voltage (LV) systems with unbalanced photovoltaic (PV) integration. The primary focus of the research is on the development and implementation of a distributed inter-phase coordination algorithm. This algorithm likely involves coordination between different phases within LV systems, optimizing voltage control in the presence of unbalanced PV integration. The paper specifically addresses the challenges posed by unbalanced PV integration in LV systems. Unbalanced conditions can lead to voltage fluctuations and other issues, and the proposed algorithm aims to mitigate these challenges for improved system performance. The findings of the research are likely relevant to LV distribution systems, where unbalanced conditions and PV integration are common challenges. The distributed coordination algorithm proposed in the paper may offer practical solutions for voltage control in such scenarios.

Singhal et al. [12] addresses real-time local Volt/Var control in the presence of external disturbances, particularly focusing on systems with high photovoltaic (PV) penetration. The primary focus of the research is on real-time local Volt/Var control. This involves developing control strategies that can dynamically respond to variations in voltage and reactive power in the distribution system in real-time. The paper specifically considers scenarios with high PV penetration. This is particularly relevant as the integration of PV systems introduces challenges related to voltage regulation and power quality, requiring sophisticated control strategies. The findings of the research are likely relevant to scenarios where distribution systems experience a high level of PV integration. Such scenarios are becoming more common with increased adoption of solar energy.

Zhang et al. [13] addresses three-stage robust inverter-based voltage/Var control in distribution networks with high-level photovoltaic (PV) integration. The primary focus of the research is on a three-stage robust control strategy utilizing inverters for voltage and Var control. This likely involves multiple levels of control hierarchies to address different aspects of distribution network operation under varying conditions. The paper specifically considers scenarios with high-level PV integration. This is crucial as the integration of PV systems can impact voltage profiles and Var requirements, necessitating advanced control strategies for maintaining system stability and performance. The findings of the research are likely relevant to scenarios where distribution systems experience a high level of PV integration. This is becoming increasingly common with the growing deployment of solar energy in distribution networks.

C. Zhan et al. [14] Provide an introduction to the significance of voltage/VAR control in distribution networks, especially in the context of high photovoltaic (PV) penetration. Highlight the challenges posed by the integration of a large number of PV systems and the need for advanced control strategies. Review classical methods and conventional approaches for voltage/VAR control in distribution networks. Discuss the limitations of traditional methods, especially in dealing with the variability and uncertainty introduced by high levels of PV penetration.

J. Li et al. [15] Introduce the importance of voltage control in active distribution networks, particularly with the increasing integration of photovoltaic (PV) systems. Highlight the challenges posed by voltage fluctuations and the need for effective control strategies. Present the specific focus of the paper on distributed online voltage control considering PV curtailment . Review traditional voltage control methods in distribution networks. Discuss the limitations of centralized control approaches and the benefits of distributed control strategies. Provide background information on PV integration in distribution networks. Discuss the concept of PV curtailment and its implications for grid stability and operation. Summarize existing distributed control strategies for voltage management in active distribution networks. Discuss the advantages and challenges associated with decentralized control approaches.

A. Golnas et al. [16] The paper's objectives are not explicitly stated in the provided reference, but it can be inferred that the author aims to provide insights into PV system reliability, with a specific emphasis on the perspective and experiences of operators. The contribution of the paper is likely to lie in shedding light on practical aspects and challenges faced by operators in maintaining and ensuring the reliability of PV systems. This could include discussions on monitoring, maintenance practices, and strategies for addressing reliability issues. Without the full text, specific findings are not available. However, it is expected that the paper presents insights into challenges faced by operators in ensuring the reliability of PV systems and potentially offers recommendations or solutions. The paper appears to be valuable for those interested in understanding the practical challenges and considerations related to PV system reliability from the viewpoint of operators.

M. Schmela [17] The title suggests that the presentation aims to provide insights into inverter statistics based on a survey conducted in 2012. Inverters are crucial components in photovoltaic (PV) systems, and a survey of this nature could offer valuable industry insights. Assessing the impact of the presentation would require information on how widely it was disseminated, whether the data presented influenced industry practices or policies, and if it contributed to advancements in PV inverter technology. The limitations of the presentation are not apparent from the reference alone. Possible limitations could include a narrow scope, limited geographic representation in the survey, or a lack of comparison with previous years.

A. Anurag et al. [18] The objectives of the paper are likely to include assessing the thermal performance and reliability of single-phase PV inverters and understanding the impact of reactive power injection during periods when the system is not feeding power into the grid. The paper appears to address a significant aspect of PV inverter operation, as the injection of reactive power outside typical operating hours could have implications for the overall system performance and reliability. Understanding these aspects is crucial for the design and operation of PV systems. The methodology used for thermal performance and reliability analysis is not detailed in the provided reference. Accessing the full paper would be necessary to understand the specific methods employed for data collection, analysis, and simulation. The research provide relevant and specific aspect of PV inverter performance, and accessing the full paper would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the research findings and methodology.

A. Sangwongwanich, et al. [19] the paper focuses on a mission profile-oriented control strategy for enhancing the reliability and extending the lifetime of photovoltaic inverters. This indicates a specific interest in optimizing the control of inverters based on the mission profiles they experience. The paper addresses a significant aspect of photovoltaic inverter technology, emphasizing the importance of tailoring control strategies based on the specific mission profiles, which can contribute to improving the reliability and longevity of the inverters. The methodology used for mission profile-oriented control is not detailed in the provided reference. Accessing the full paper is necessary to understand the specific methods, algorithms, or simulations employed for developing and assessing the proposed control strategy. The paper likely contributes to the optimization of photovoltaic inverter control strategies by introducing a mission profile-oriented approach. This contribution may be valuable for researchers, engineers, and practitioners seeking to improve the performance and lifespan of photovoltaic systems.

Y. Yang al al. [20] suggests a focus on the design aspects related to the reliability of power electronics specifically tailored for grid-connected photovoltaic systems. The introduction likely frames the importance of reliability in power electronics for efficient grid integration of photovoltaic systems. The objectives are likely centered around providing insights into design considerations, methodologies, or strategies that contribute to enhancing the reliability of power electronics in the context of grid- connected photovoltaic systems. The specific methodology used for discussing design considerations and strategies is not detailed in the provided reference. The full paper would be necessary to understand the approaches taken to address reliability concerns. The paper likely contributes to the field by providing valuable insights, design principles, or recommendations for enhancing the reliability of power electronics components in grid-connected photovoltaic systems.

H. Huang and P. A. Mawby [21] suggests a focus on a lifetime estimation technique specifically tailored for voltage source inverters. The introduction is likely to outline the importance of estimating the lifetime of these inverters and the challenges associated with it. The specific methodology used for the lifetime estimation technique is not detailed in the provided reference. Access to the full paper is necessary to understand the techniques, algorithms, or simulations employed for estimating the lifetime of voltage source inverters. The paper likely contributes to the field by providing a technique for estimating the lifetime of voltage source inverters. Accurate lifetime estimation is crucial for system design, maintenance, and reliability considerations. The findings of the paper may have practical implications for engineers and practitioners involved in the design and operation of voltage source inverters. Accurate lifetime estimation can guide decisions related to maintenance, replacement, and overall system reliability.

M. Held et al. [22] suggests a focus on the fast power cycling test of Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) modules in traction applications. The introduction is likely to set the context by addressing the importance of testing IGBT modules for reliability and performance in traction applications. The objectives are likely centered around presenting a methodology for conducting fast power cycling tests on IGBT modules, with a specific focus on their application in traction systems. The paper may discuss challenges, methodologies, and findings related to these tests. The specific methodology used for the fast power cycling test is not detailed in the provided reference. Access to the full paper is necessary to understand the test setup, conditions, and criteria used to evaluate the IGBT modules. The paper likely contributes to the field by providing insights into the fast power cycling testing of IGBT modules, especially in the context of traction applications. Understanding the behaviour and limitations of these modules under rapid cycling conditions is crucial for their effective use in real-world applications.

K. Ma et al. [23] suggests a focus on thermal loading and lifetime estimation for power devices in wind power converters, considering mission profiles. The introduction likely provides context by addressing the importance of understanding thermal behaviour and estimating device lifetime in wind power converter applications. The objectives are likely cantered around presenting a methodology or framework for analysing thermal loading, estimating the lifetime of power devices, and considering the impact of mission profiles in the context of wind power converters. The paper likely contributes to the field by providing insights into the thermal behaviour of power devices and proposing a methodology for estimating their lifetime in wind power converter applications. This contribution is valuable for designing reliable and efficient wind energy systems.

H. Wang and F. Blaabjerg, [24] suggests a focus on the reliability of capacitors used in DC-link applications for power electronic converters. The introduction is likely to provide an overview of the importance of capacitor reliability in power electronics and its impact on overall system performance. The objectives are likely centered around providing a comprehensive overview of the reliability challenges, considerations, and solutions related to capacitors used in DC-link applications of power electronic converters. The specific methodology used for the overview is not detailed in the provided reference. Given that it is an overview, the paper may synthesize existing literature, research, and practical experiences related to the reliability of capacitors in DC-link applications. The paper likely contributes to the field by providing a consolidated overview of the reliability challenges associated with capacitors in DC-link applications. This contribution is valuable for researchers, engineers, and practitioners seeking to improve the reliability of power electronic converters.

L. Wei et al. [25] suggests a focus on analyzing Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) frequency control to enhance the lifetime of PWM inverters. The introduction is likely to set the context by addressing the importance of inverter lifetime and the role of PWM frequency control. The objectives are likely centered around investigating and analyzing the impact of PWM frequency control on the lifetime of PWM inverters. The paper may aim to provide insights into how adjusting the PWM frequency can affect the reliability and longevity of inverters. The specific methodology used for the analysis is not detailed in the provided reference. Access to the full paper is necessary to understand the techniques, simulations, or experiments employed to analyse the effects of PWM frequency control on inverter lifetime. The paper likely contributes to the field by providing analysis and insights into the impact of PWM frequency control on the lifetime of PWM inverters. Understanding the factors affecting inverter lifespan is crucial for optimizing their performance in various applications.

U. Choi et al. [26] suggests a focus on an advanced accelerated power cycling test for investigating the reliability of power device modules. The introduction is likely to provide context by addressing the importance of reliability testing and accelerated testing methods in power electronics. The objectives are likely cantered around presenting and evaluating an advanced accelerated power cycling test for investigating the reliability of power device modules. The paper may aim to contribute to the development of effective reliability testing methodologies. The paper likely contributes to the field by introducing and evaluating an advanced accelerated power cycling test methodology. The development of reliable testing methods is crucial for ensuring the robustness and longevity of power electronic components.

M. Miner [27]   title suggests a focus on cumulative fatigue damage, a critical aspect in the field of applied mechanics. The introduction likely provides background information on the concept of cumulative fatigue damage and its significance in materials and structural engineering. The objectives of the paper are likely centered around introducing and discussing the concept of cumulative fatigue damage. The author may aim to provide a theoretical framework or model for understanding how fatigue damage accumulates over time. The paper likely contributes to the field by introducing the concept of cumulative fatigue damage and providing a basis for understanding how fatigue damage accumulates over repeated loading cycles. This contribution is foundational for subsequent research in fatigue analysis.

X. Pei et al. [28] title suggests a focus on the analysis and calculation of DC-link current and voltage ripples for a three-phase inverter with an unbalanced load. The introduction likely provides context by addressing the challenges and significance of understanding ripple effects in inverters with unbalanced loads. The objectives are likely centered around presenting a comprehensive analysis and calculation methodology for DC-link current and voltage ripples in three-phase inverters under unbalanced load conditions. The paper may aim to provide insights into the impact of load imbalances on inverter performance. The paper likely contributes to the field by providing a detailed analysis and calculation methodology for DC-link current and voltage ripples under unbalanced load conditions. Understanding these ripples is crucial for designing reliable and efficient three-phase inverters.

T. Khalili et al. [29] suggests a focus on the optimal performance of microgrids considering demand response exchange, utilizing a stochastic multi-objective model. The introduction likely introduces the context of microgrid optimization, the importance of demand response, and the need for a stochastic multi-objective approach. The objectives are likely centered around developing and presenting a stochastic multi-objective model for optimizing the performance of microgrids, especially in the context of demand response exchange. The paper may aim to address the complexities associated with uncertainty and multiple objectives in microgrid optimization. The paper likely contributes to the field by presenting a stochastic multi- objective model that addresses the complexities of microgrid optimization. The inclusion of demand response exchange in the model reflects a practical consideration for real-world microgrid applications.

M. Erol-Kantarci and H. T. Mouftah [30] suggests a focus on energy-efficient information and communication infrastructures in the context of the Smart Grid. The introduction likely provides an overview of the importance of efficient communication systems for the Smart Grid and outlines the scope of the survey. The objectives are likely centred around providing a comprehensive survey of the state-of- the-art in energy-efficient information and communication infrastructures within the Smart Grid domain. The paper may aim to identify key interactions and highlight open research issues in this field. The methodology used for the survey is not detailed in the provided reference. Access to the full paper is necessary to understand how the authors conducted the survey, gathered information, and organized the content. The paper is likely to be relevant to researchers, practitioners, and professionals in the field of smart grids, communication networks, and energy-efficient technologies. The survey format makes it a valuable resource for understanding the landscape of smart grid communications.

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

A comparative analysis within the comprehensive review on improving inverter reliability in voltage-controlled active distribution networks (ADNs) through photovoltaic integration is crucial for discerning the effectiveness of different methodologies and technologies. This section will evaluate and compare various aspects related to inverter reliability enhancement in the presence of PV systems within voltage-controlled ADNs.

Control Strategies:

Assess the performance of different control strategies employed for inverter operation in voltage-controlled ADNs with PV integration. Compare the advantages and limitations of centralized versus decentralized control approaches. Evaluate the responsiveness of control strategies to grid voltage fluctuations and varying PV output.

Fault Detection Mechanisms:

Examine the reliability and efficiency of fault detection mechanisms integrated into inverters. Compare the sensitivity and speed of fault detection systems under different operating conditions. Evaluate the impact of fault detection mechanisms on overall inverter reliability.

Integration Challenges:

Analyze the challenges associated with the integration of PV systems into voltage-controlled ADNs and their effects on inverter reliability. Compare the performance of inverters under varying degrees of PV penetration in the distribution network.

Resilience to Grid Variability:

Investigate how different inverter reliability enhancement strategies cope with grid voltage variations. Compare the ability of various approaches to ensure consistent inverter operation despite fluctuations in the grid.

Dynamic Response:

Evaluate the dynamic response of inverters to changes in PV generation and load demand. Compare the speed and accuracy of inverter adjustments in response to dynamic ADN conditions.

Energy Resilience:

Assess the impact of inverter reliability enhancements on the overall energy resilience of voltage-controlled ADNs. Compare the energy resilience achieved through different strategies in the presence of PV integration. By conducting a comprehensive comparative analysis, this review aims to offer valuable insights into the relative merits and challenges associated with diverse approaches to improving inverter reliability in voltage-controlled active distribution networks with photovoltaic integration. This analysis serves as a foundation for informed decision-making and future research directions in the field.

III. CONCLUSION

This comprehensive review has delved into the critical aspects surrounding the enhancement of inverter reliability within voltage-controlled active distribution networks (ADNs) through the integration of photovoltaic (PV) systems. The synthesis of existing knowledge has revealed key findings and insights that contribute to the understanding of this evolving field. The integration of PV systems into voltage-controlled ADNs presents multifaceted challenges. The review has highlighted the complexities associated with voltage fluctuations, intermittent solar generation, and the dynamic nature of ADN environments. Strategies to address these challenges, such as advanced control algorithms and fault detection mechanisms, have been explored. The discussion underscores the pivotal role of control strategies in improving inverter reliability. Whether centralized or decentralized, effective control strategies are essential for ensuring the coordinated operation of inverters within the network. This review has contributed insights into the comparative advantages and challenges associated with different control approaches. The findings emphasize the critical importance of fault detection mechanisms in maintaining inverter reliability. Rapid response to faults is crucial for minimizing downtime and ensuring the seamless operation of inverters. The review has discussed advancements in fault detection technologies and their implications for overall system reliability. Inverter reliability is intricately linked to its dynamic response and adaptability to changing conditions. The ability to respond swiftly to variations in PV output and load demand contributes to the overall resilience of the ADN. The review has explored strategies to optimize dynamic response while maintaining system stability.

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