

An efficient microcontroller based sun tracker control for solar cell systems

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ABSTRACT

The solar energy is fast becoming a different means of electricity resource. Now in world Fossil fuels are seriously depleting thus the need for another energy source is a necessity. To create effective utilization of its solar, energy efficiency must be maximized. An attainable way to deal with amplifying the power output of sun-powered exhibit is by sun tracking. This paper presents the control system for a solar cell orientation device which follows the sun in real time during daytime.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The global warming problem has at present drawn world-wide public consideration to issues connected to energy preservation and alternate energy. A few energy preservation strategies, for example, energy, reusing and energy collecting procedures, have been proposed to lessen pointless vitality squander from commercial apparatus. What's more, elective energy, for example, wind, warm or sunlight based energy is renewable and addresses pollution issues. The solar energy introduces the benefits of low cost and contamination free qualities [1]. These are keys to comprehending compounding a global calamity crisis and decreasing ozone harming substance emanations. Along these lines, this renewable energy has been increasing expanding prevalence in various nations. Solar based energy in future to may be the most proficient decision as to energy generation. However, despite everything it exceeds different sorts of energy, for example coal, atomic, and gas, energy, since it causes zero contamination, and takes into consideration simple upkeep.

In fossil fuel reserves day by day is very depleting and Price of fossil fuels is increasing very fast. This energy is very affected for our health, air population, environment, emission of the greenhouse [2]. So in the future, need several thoughts for electric energy. Some researchers they are getting alternative way for clean energy development. They are getting renewable energy (solar energy, wind energy, bio-mass energy) sources. So, solar energy is considered as one of the best renewable energy sources [3]. In solar energy the solar panel tracking system plays an important role in achieving maximum efficiency in solar power generation [4]. The sun tracker controls for solar cell systems plays an important role in achieving maximum efficiency in solar power generation [5]. The sun tracking systems needs an efficient controller and a stepper motor to maximize the power output from the solar panels. This Sun tracker control of solar cell systems, the process is occupied superior-intensity power [6]. The Sun - tracking system plays an important role in the development of solar energy applications, especially for the high solar concentration systems that directly convert the solar

energy into thermal or electrical energy [7]. High level of sun-following exactness is required to guarantee that the solar collector based authority is equipped for outfitting the high solar energy for the duration of the day [8]. The solar power, high focus systems, solar cell plate, cell channel, central receiver system, etc. is the solar energy collecting is very simple [9]. With a specific end goal to keep up high output power and soundness of the solar power framework, a high-exactness sun-following framework is important to take over the sun's direction from first light until nightfall [10].

One of the main advantages of solar cell systems is that they convert light energy delivered by the sun into electrical energy, without harming the environment [11]. In order to maximize their efficiency, they must always be perpendicular to the sun rays during daytime. A schematic solar tracker system is presented in Figure 1. It is a controlled device which can rotate in a horizontal plane (zenith rotation) on a turntable actuated by the motor 2 and also in the vertical plane (azimuth rotation) actuated by the motor 1. Both electric motors can be either DC motors or stepper motors.

Thus, in this system, automatic changing the route to do the superior strength of light [12]. In this tracking system, they have used LDR sensor, motor devices for four ways to the feeling of the superior intensity of sunlight. And it will be procedure the input voltage as the solar panel with control the instructions in which motor has to rotate so that it resolves to be collect high-intensity light as the sun. So, in recent years researcher proposed the use of different type of controller for the tracking system to achieve superior performances. But there controller results are not considerable. Among this paper, the author doing the proposing "microcontroller" for the sun tracker control for solar cell systems process to provide better performance. In this paper discuss the development of the tracking systems. The performance of this controlled study of simulation and compared with the "analogue controlling device" are discussed. Microcontroller can do easily low time required for performing the operation, processor chips are very small and flexibility occurs, due to their higher integration [13], cost and size of the system are reduced, and at the same time many tasks can be performed so controller effect can save.

In this paper is arranged as follows a brief explanation of the 2 analogue control system and 3 microcontroller control systems. In section 4 results and discussion. In section 5 conclusions.

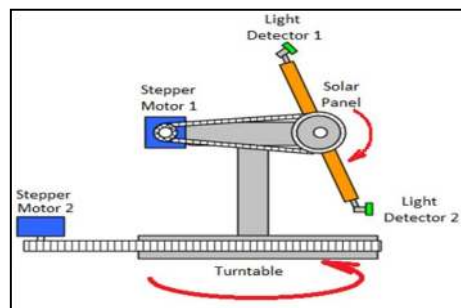


Figure 1. Functioning principle of a solar tracking system

2. ANALOGUE CONTROL SYSTEM

In order to generate the tracking movement, the principle presented in the block diagram in Figure 2 is usually used. It can be seen that the control system is composed of a sensor zone, in which light-sensitive devices mounted in pairs can be used, such as LDRs (light-dependent resistors), phototransistors, etc. The signals offered by the sensors are then compared to each other in a comparator block made either with analogue devices or with microprocessors [14]. The output signal of the comparator is used to drive a motor (DC or stepper motor). As long as the signal levels offered by the light sensitive devices are not equal, the control system will keep moving the motor toward the direction indicated by the lowest value of light.

In shown Figure 3 Schematic diagram of an analogue device tracker control system is presented. LDR1 and LDR2 are light sensors IC1 and IC2 are comparators and T1-T4 are the H-bridge used to actuate the DC motor M. P1, R1, P2, R2 are used to fix the input levels (or the voltage window) on which the comparator will start to command the motor driver. At the moment when the LDRs will get the same amount of light, the P1 and P2 must be adjusted in such way that the motor should be still in static position. When LDR2 receive less light than LDR1 then the voltage at point A is greater than the half of the supply voltage. This means that the output of IC1 is in HIGH state, thus allowing transistors T1 and T4 to be in conduction state, so that the motor is rotating [15]. Transistors must be chosen in respect to the power absorbed by the motor. For values up to 300mA, T1 and T3 can be of BD239 type or similar, while T2 and T4 can be of

complementary type, BD240. Diodes D1 to D4 are used as transistor protection against inductive current peaks generated by the motor. For higher values of the power (current) absorbed by the motor, a pair of 2N3055/MJ2955 transistors can be used. If the driving current offered by the ICs is not enough to drive the bridge, they can be used in Darlington montage together with BD239/BD240. Sensors must be mounted in a device similar to the one presented in Figure 4.

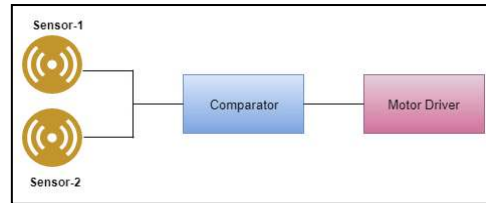


Figure 2. Block diagram of a control system for solar tracker

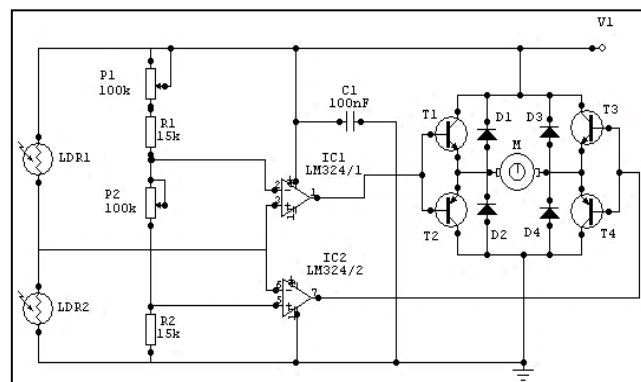


Figure 3. Schematic diagram of an analogue device tracker control system

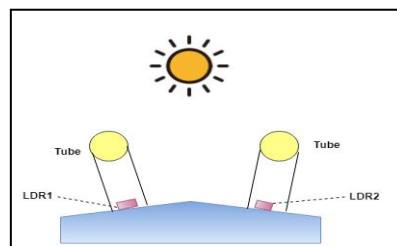


Figure 4. Sensor mounting device

As it can be seen the shape of the mounting device must avoid direct sunlight on the sensors when the system is perpendicular to the rays. This can be accomplished by using non-reflecting black tubes and an inclined surface of the geometry where sensors are mounted [16]. The height of the tubes must also be enough to keep LDRs away from the sunlight when the device is properly oriented. In order to allow azimuth and zenith movements, two identical control systems must be used one for horizontal (zenith) rotation, and one for vertical (azimuth) rotation. Sensors must be properly mounted, one set for horizontal movement and one set for vertical movement [17].

3. MICROCONTROLLER CONTROL SYSTEM

The control system uses microprocessors to mainly replace the analogue comparator with a microprocessor and driving software. A huge advantage of these systems is that it allows much precise positioning and also controls other aspects of energy accumulation using microprocessor capabilities. Another advantage is that it can be programmed to orient itself in the eastern direction at the moment when night appears, in order to “wait” prepared for the rising sun next day and so on.

Due to the fact that the microcontroller is able to analyze independently the level of light on each of the LDRs, a simpler sensitive device, using only 3 LDRs can be made. Working principle for 3 LDRs lays on the way in which microcontroller work and on the way in which sensors are mounted as shown in Figure 5: LDR1 and LDR2 are mounted in line in horizontal position. They are used to detect differences between their light levels. If differences occur, the microcontroller will command the motor driver to adjust the position in respect to the vertical axes. When the light level is equal on both LDRs, their mean value is then compared to the light level on LDR3, thus realizing, in a similar manner as presented previously, the positioning of the system around the horizontal axes.

The flowchart for such a system is presented in Figure 6 and is adapted considering a principle mentioned. After initializing sequence system acquires light levels from the sensors. In case the values are lower than a threshold value, it means that outside is not. In this case the system goes to the initial position and waits to the next sunrise. If there is light, the system verifies if the LDR1 and LDR2 have the same level of light. If not, a command is sent to the motor driver to rotate it with one step in the desired position (toward the higher values). This step repeats until light levels are equal on both LDRs and no command is sent to the motor driver.

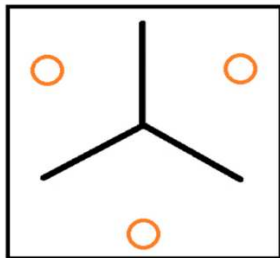


Figure 5. The architecture of Sensor mounting

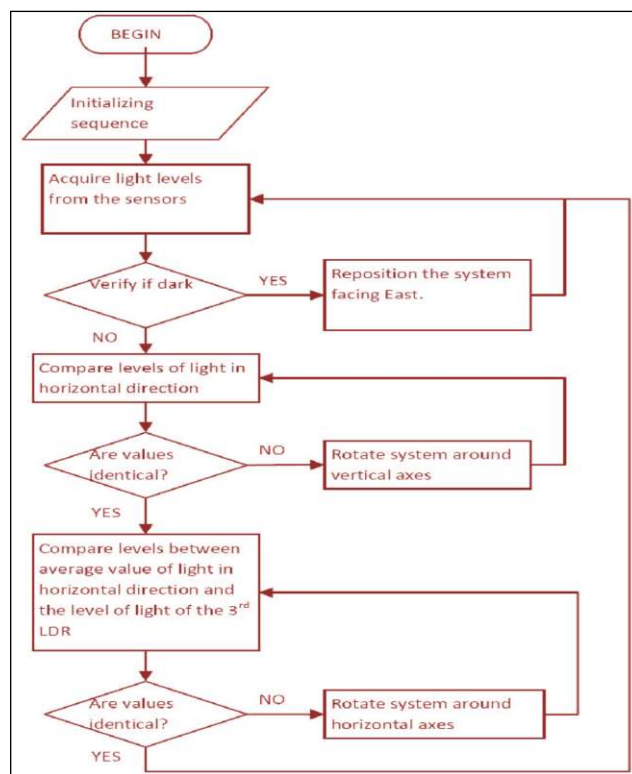


Figure 6. Flowchart for a sun tracker control system using microcontroller

Further, the system calculates the average of LDR1 and LDR2 light levels and compares it to the light level on LDR3. If there is no match, a command is sent to the motor which rotates the solar panel around a horizontal axis with one step, until there are no differences between the average of LDR1 and LDR2 light levels and the light level of LDR3. When all the values are identical, the system returns in initial position and reiterates the process. Schematic diagram of a control system using Arduino UNO is presented in Figure 7. Figure 8 presents a capture of the Arduino program with the function which allows the rotation of the system around its vertical axes.

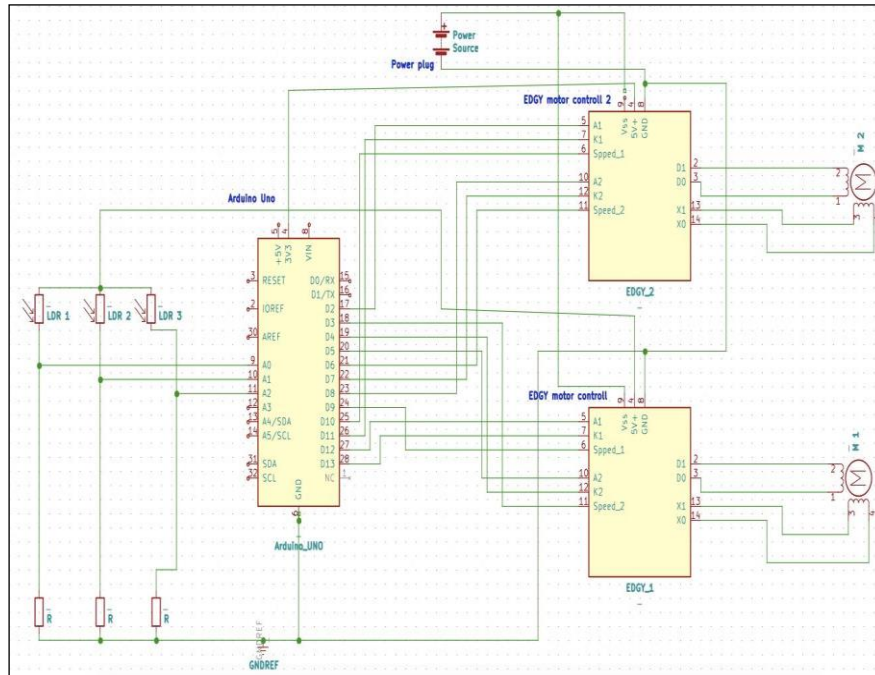


Figure 7. Schematic diagrams for a tracking control system using Arduino Uno

```

sketch_jul24 | Arduino 1.6.7
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
sketch_jul24
#include <Servo.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <Arduino.h>
// *****
// Rotate towards brightest light
// *****
void RotateSolarPanel()
{
    if (val_IsDark)
        return; // If it's night, wait for sunrise

    int positionChange = 0;
    GetLightSensorValues();
    if (abs(val_RightLeftDifference) <= LIGHT_THRESHOLD)
        return; // Facing brightest light, no need to rotate

    // Change servo position based on light sensor difference
    if (val_RightLeftDifference > 0)
    {
        if (val_ServoPosition >= 120)
            return; // Don't move servo if already at CW limit

        val_ServoPosition += SERVO_POS_CHANGE; // Increment position for clockwise westward rotation
        DebugLog(SERVO_LEVEL_LOW, "Rotate"); CW: ", val_BottomTopDifference);
    }
    else
    {
        if (val_ServoPosition <= 60)
            return; // Don't move servo if already at CCW limit

        val_ServoPosition -= SERVO_POS_CHANGE; // Decrement position for counterclockwise eastward rotation
        DebugLog(SERVO_LEVEL_LOW, "Rotate"); CCW: ", val_BottomTopDifference);
    }

    servoRotator.write(val_ServoPosition); // Rotate solar panel towards brightness
    delay(100);
}

// *****
// Elevate towards brightest light
// *****
void ElevateSolarPanel()
{
}
    
```

Figure 8. Print-screen of the sketch for Arduino Uno

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With the end goal to exhibit the adequacy of the proposed approach, the composed controller is utilized to track the microcontroller under steady and differing climatic conditions. For every climatic conditions case, a comparative report among proposes the microcontroller is performed for sun tracker control for solar cell systems. The solar based panel following framework is demonstrated and utilizing Arduino, kid cad, Sci-lab condition. In this paper mainly work focuses on the performance of manual and tracker systems. To reach this data, straightforward analyses were performed. In Figure 1 shows the experimental setup for

fixed and tracker systems. The temperatures amid the trial were recorded utilized the light dependent resistor (LDR) sensor. The open-circuit voltage and the present data reading were recorded utilizing a multi-meter associated with the solar powered cells.

The reproduction aftereffects of the sun based tracker utilizing the Simulink are appearing in Figures 9 and 10. As observe from the plots, the sun based tracker can pursue the sun angle. In the plot, this solar oriented tracker delivers a higher current output when contrasted the settled PV panel. Furthermore, the other piece of the diagram demonstrates the condition of the power efficiency performance. In this system simulation power and current output of the day was quite close to the actual results obtained. At the same system experiment time, there was some slight deviation amid the morning and afternoon time frame because of the demonstrating of the real irradiance acquired from the experiment. The output power of this tracker was compared with the fixed panel design in order to determine the efficiency of the solar tracker system. As expected the average efficiency created by the proposed tracking panel is higher than that of the fixed panel. Here, the output efficiency alludes to the proportion of contrast between the entirety of this tracker and the fixed panel capacity to the total of fixed panel control over the time of interest. In this tracking system the productivity, efficiency (get from exploratory results) is around 28.5% in Figure 11. As compare to several the solar pane trackers as realized in this paper [14, 18, 19], the average efficiency is good and hence, the proposed design results is higher and comparable to the existing design. As found in Figure 11, the solar panel tracker was productive amid the majority of the day with the exception of amid the early afternoon where the sun irradiance was observed to be the most noteworthy. Hence, the tracking panel system that horizontal and vertical on the ground is in this way much practiced.

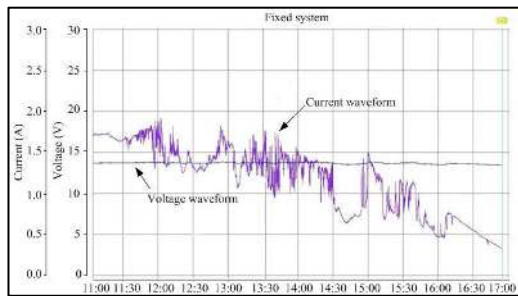


Figure 9. Fixed Solar panel measured time functions of output voltage and current

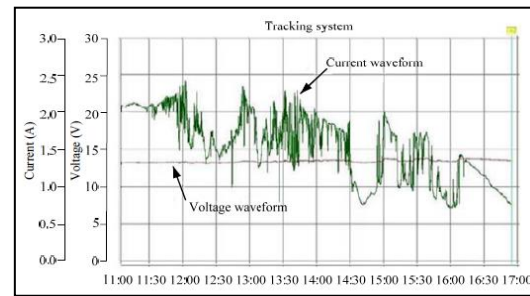


Figure 10. Solar tracking system measured time functions of output voltage and current

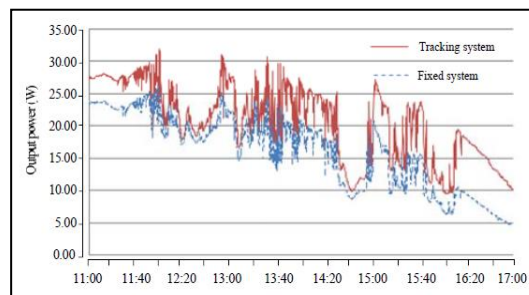


Figure 11. Tracking and fixed systems Comparison of the generating power

For the expense and advantage of the proposed solar based tracker framework, it has some extraordinary example, the underlying use of the materials is typically medium, yet there is no fuel cost included and the upkeep cost is low. The aggregated information [20] demonstrate that at present a solar panel framework is competitive where small amounts of energy are required at a place that is far away from an electric grid or any other source of energy. Our estimates of the electricity cost matched with those reported for the solar cell, diesel generator and grid-extension systems. Our analysis shows that the cost of electricity from a solar cell system is approximately equal to that from a diesel generator and cheaper than a grid extension. This solar system may be used for domestic applications, especially in remote areas. Keeping in view the environmental impact and economic assessments of the designed solar system, it is evident from the listed data that the solar system even at present is a competitive choice for small power requirements. With the expectation

that the cost of a solar module will reduce in the near future see one of the report from (Solarbuzz.com) on Jan 2018, a solar panel tracking system may as well become an economic and more attractive option for higher loads.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper presented a sun tracker control system for solar cell systems: One of them uses a microcontroller device which controls a motor driver realized with discrete components. Regardless of the method used, the system needs light sensors, two for each controlling device. In the case of using a microcontroller, it is possible to use only LDRs. Two identical comparators are needed for the analogue system, while there is sufficient one microcontroller to control both motors. Precision in positioning the solar panel is greater in the case of using a microcontroller due to the fact that stepper motors can be used to actuate the system. The proposed design was simple and self-contained, requires programming and a computer interface. A laboratory has been successfully built and tested to verify the effectiveness of the control. Finally, Experiment results indicated that the developed system increased the tracking system rather than fixed systems.

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