

Rotating Solar Panel Using Arduino

Vaibhav Bhivsane¹, Sharad Pawar², Aakash Chavan³, Yuvraj Jadhav⁴, Prof. M. S. Jadhav⁵

*(Electrical engineering, MGM Polytechnic, Aurangabad
Email: vaibhavbhivsane7083@gmail.com)

*(Electrical engineering, MGM Polytechnic, Aurangabad
Email: sharadpawar431516@gmail.com)

*(Electrical engineering, MGM Polytechnic, Aurangabad
Email: achavan5192@gmail.com)

*(Electrical engineering, MGM Polytechnic, Aurangabad
Email: yuvrajjadhav4515@gmail.com)

*(Electrical engineering, MGM Polytechnic, Aurangabad
Email: mohanj842@gmail.com)

Abstract:

Sunlight based energy is a clean, effectively open and plentifully accessible elective energy source in nature. Getting sunlight-based energy from nature is exceptionally helpful for power age. Utilizing proper Photovoltaic boards separate greatest energy just during 12 early afternoons to 2 PM in Nigeria which brings about less energy effectiveness. Consequently, the need to further develop the energy productivity of PV sun powered charger through building a sun based global positioning framework can't be overemphasized. Photovoltaic boards should be opposite with the sun to get most extreme energy. The approach utilized in this work incorporates the execution of an Arduino based sun powered global positioning framework. Light Dependent Resistors (LDRs) are utilized to detect the force of daylight and consequently the PV sunlight powered charger is changed as needs be to follow greatest energy. The instrument utilizes servo engine to control the development of the sunlight powered charger. The microcontroller is utilized to control the servo engine in view of signs got from the LDRs. The aftereffect of this work has obviously shown that the following sun powered charger delivers more energy contrasted with a proper board.

Keywords — Solar Panel, Arduino, Dual Axis Motor, Power Supply, Stepper Motor, Display.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nigeria is among the tropical nations that fall between 4 degrees and 13 degrees and appreciates daylight of 6.25 hours day to day. As of now, public power covers just 40% of Nigerian homes and this isn't still consistently. Because of absence of consistent power supply in Nigeria, individuals have begun embracing the way of life of creating their own power supply. The utilization of petroleum derivatives for the purpose of creating power has

become costly making cost for many everyday items extremely high, particularly in the provincial piece of the country. Likewise, the utilization of non-renewable energy source has achieved contamination to the climate which thusly isn't ok for our wellbeing. It discharges carbon dioxide which causes the nursery impact. This achieves the deforestation of land and furthermore the contamination of air and water. Sun oriented energy is gotten exclusively from the sun and accordingly doesn't discharge carbon dioxide which forestalls the green-house impact. The advancement of sun-

oriented energy in Nigeria can possibly make occupations. Work in environmentally friendly power industry would decrease word related perils particularly when contrasted with coal mining and the extraction of oil. These days sunlight-based energy is becoming one of the most solid wellsprings of energy because of its excess and natural agreeable. As indicated by reference a framework that tracks the sun will want to know the place of the sun in a way that isn't straight. The activity of this framework ought to be controlled autonomously. Most extreme energy is delivered by a sun-oriented PV board when it is situated at right point to the sun. Thusly, the point of this examination is to foster an Arduino based sun oriented following for energy improvement of sun powered PV board.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A sun-based cell is a gadget which converts light energy to electrical energy through photovoltaic impact. Sun powered cells are the structure squares of photovoltaic modules known as sunlight-based chargers. In sun oriented global positioning framework, the module's surface tracks the place of the sun consequently as the day runs by. The place of the sun fluctuates as the sun gets across the sky. For a sun oriented controlled gear to work best, it should be put close to the sun and the sun-based tracker can build the effectiveness of that hardware at any proper position. In view of refinement, expenses and execution. One normal sort of tracker is the heliostat, a mobile mirror that mirrors the place of the sun to a proper area. A sun powered trackers exactness relies upon the application. Concentrators, particularly in sun-oriented cell applications, require a serious level of precision to ensure that the concentrated daylight is coordinated precisely to the controlled gadget, which is near the point of convergence of the reflector or focal point. Without following, concentrator frameworks won't work by any means, in this manner single hub following is obligatory. Non-concentrating applications require less exactness, and many are probably going to work with no following. In any case, following incredible impact can further develop both how much all out yield

power created by a framework and that delivered during basic framework request periods (generally late evening in warm environments). Explores have been done to further develop the energy creation of sunlight powered chargers. These investigates incorporate; twofold sided boards, transformation stages improvement, building boards mix mathematically, etc. Most extreme energy is created by a sun-oriented PV board when it is situated at right point to the sun. Hence, a few explores created various sorts of sunlight powered charger global positioning frameworks. Thusly, the main role of this work is to foster a sun powered charger tracker considering Arduino propels to upgrade the energy creation of sun powered charger.

III. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

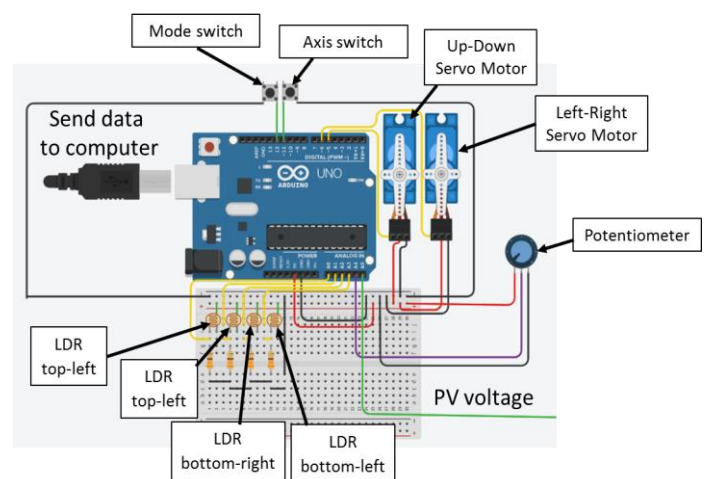


Fig. 1 (a) Circuit Diagram

A stepper motor is a sort of direct current (DC) motor that moves in pretty much nothing, equally sized steps. The stepper motor can be resolved what step it ought to arrange itself and stand firm on that traction with essentially no sort of analysis. The rotor of the motor contains incredibly strong magnets. These magnets are divided into regions with turning shafts, like teeth on a gear wheel. The outside, fixed piece of the motor (stator) contains regions of wire circles. The sections are stimulated in deferent stages, which makes the rotor containing the magnets turn. The quantity of posts and stages a stepper motor has can move dependent upon the motor. One of the potential gains of using a stepper

motor over other DC-motors are that it is more direct to control how much the rotor should turn, since the rotor moves in accurate advances. This makes stepper motors proper for 3D printers and camera stages, notwithstanding different things. Other DC-motors in like manner need to use commutators and brushes to constantly turn. These are mechanical parts which need help and besides hinder the fast movement of the motor. Another advantage with stepper motors is that they consider extraordinary control of the rotors rotational speed. The dependable magnet in the rotor also prompts high power at low working rates and strong execution. The best disadvantage with stepper motors that is relevant for this endeavor is that they have low efficiency since they draw a huge load of current when they work. A polycrystalline daylight-based charger uses the deference in voltage between two layers of silicon sheets with deferent furthest point. Right when the suns radiate separate electrons from the silicon particles, the deference in voltage will push the electrons through the joined circuit. The sun-controlled charger in this errand gives an aftereffect of 5 V and 100 mA. The space of the daylight-based charger is 50 x 100 mm. The mounting

structure for the daylight-based charger can be arranged in a couple deferent ways. The two critical classes for these developments are twofold center and single center point. Both kinds of plans appreciate advantages and disadvantages. Twofold center point trackers, make a prevalent appearance of keeping the sun's shafts inverse to the daylight-based charger, as such thinking about an expansion in energy osmosis. In any case, these structures can be complicated and exorbitant. Most single center point trackers are less troublesome than twofold center trackers. They moreover require less area to send, yet since they can simply turn around one center, the daylight-based charger cannot make as much energy. With a twofold turn worldwide situating system studies have shown that the yearly development in daylight-based execution ranges between 29-40 %, and the augmentation for single center worldwide situating structures range between 17-34 % depending upon the structure. The light sensor is made of a photoresistor which is a semiconductor

especially like the sun-controlled charger. Exactly when light of the right recurrence is consumed by the photoresistor and the energy in the radiation is adequately high, electrons are empowered from the molecule. The more radiation the photoresistor holds, the freer electrons in the material. Ordinarily the resistance lessens with the number of free electrons which prompts a lower deterrent in light and a higher hindrance during the faint.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The sun oriented global positioning framework includes a sunlight-based charger, Arduino microcontroller and sensors. For this framework to work there should be emanation of light through the sun. The LDRs act as the sensors to recognize the power of light entering the sunlight-based chargers. The LDR then, at that point, sends data to the Arduino microcontroller. The servo engine circuit is then developed. The servo has 3 pins of which the positive side is associated with the +5v of the Arduino microcontroller. The negative of the servo is associated with the ground. The data of interest on the servo is associated with the simple point on the microcontroller. A potentiometer is associated in order to control the speed of the servo engine. The square and the stream graph outlines of the global positioning framework are displayed in figure 1(b) and 1(c).

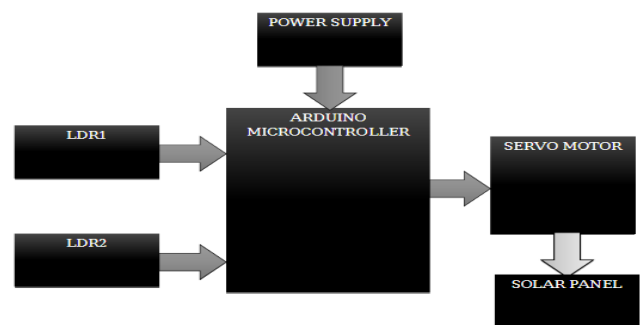


Fig. 1 (b) The solar tracking system block diagram

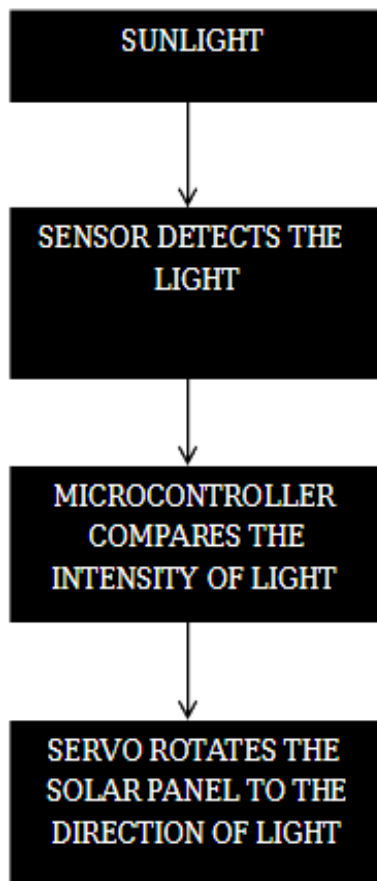


Fig. 1 (c) Flow chart diagram of the solar tracking system

This sun powered charger global positioning framework reproduction was performed utilizing a Proteus programming. A Simulation was completed to be aware if the framework planned and executed will perform to our assumption or not. Recreation process delights the specific circuit graph and association of the framework. The recreation did is displayed in figure 3 which proceeded as wanted. We then, at that point, completed exploratory perception between fixed sunlight powered chargers and the executed following sunlight powered charger to analyze the exhibition improvement of the carried out following sunlight-based chargers and the proper sunlight-based chargers. We utilized 6W sun powered charger made of a similar material and producer.

V. CONCLUSION

A sun powered charger global positioning framework was planned and carried out. The point of the sun powered charger global positioning framework is to follow the position of the sun for improved productivity of the sunlight powered charger has displayed in the exploratory outcomes. This work can be executed on a modern scale which be advantageous to non-industrial nations like Nigeria and Sub-Sahara Africa nations. Our suggestion for future works is to consider the utilization of additional touchy and proficient sensors which consume less power, and which are likewise savvy. This would build the effectiveness while lessening cost.

VI. REFERENCES

- [1] Gonçalves, P.; Orestes, M. Photovoltaic solar energy: Conceptual framework. *Renew. Sustain. Energy* 2017, 74, 590–601.
- [2] M.T.A. Khan, S.M.S. Tanzil, R. Rahman, S.M.S. Alam. "Design and Construction of an Automatic Solar Tracking System." 6th International Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering ICECE 2010, 18 – 20 December, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- [3] B. A. Mork, W.W. Weaver, "Smart Grids and Micro Grids, where are they really." Minnesota Power Systems Conference, 3 -5 November 2009, Brooklyn Center, MN, USA.
- [4] A.K. Saxena and V. Dutta, "A versatile microprocessor-based controller for solar tracking," in *Proc. IEEE*, 1990.
- [5] Yousef, H.A. Design and implementation of a fuzzy logic computer-controlled sun tracking system. In *Proceedings of IEEE International Symposium on Industrial Electronics*, Bled, Slovenia, Jul. 12-16, 1999