

Team 60: Solar Lighting System Bi-Weekly Update 2

Josh George, Jeb Malek, Lyric Haylow Sponsor: Dr. Wonhyeok Jang

TA: Rhett Guthrie



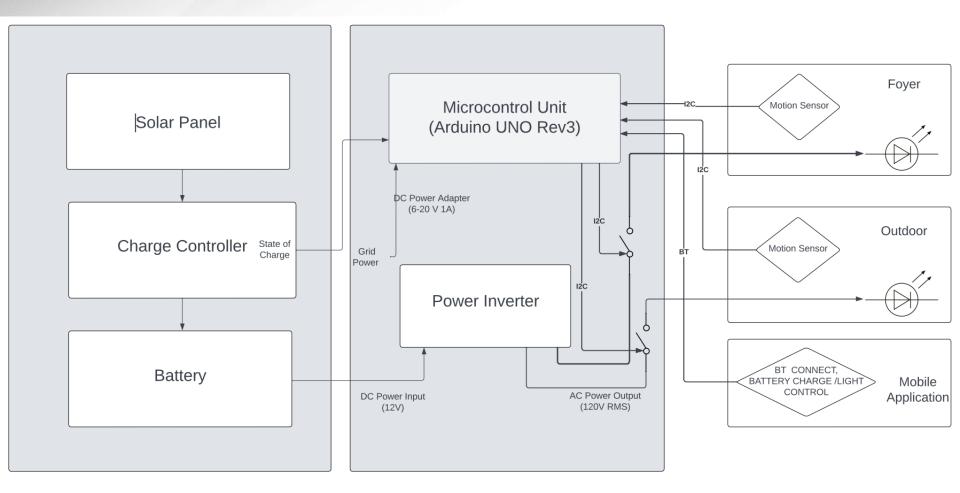
Project Summary

- A need for clean, renewable sources becomes more apparent than ever.
- Our home indoor and outdoor lighting system is the first step towards this, using solar power.
- Design an indoor/outdoor home lighting system that operates with a battery, power conversion, mobile application functionality, BT microcontroller for switch automation from motion sensors.





Project/Subsystem Overview





Project Timeline

Subsystem	Subsystems	Integration of	Integration of	Final	System Test	Validation	Demo and
Designs	ordered and	Bluetooth an	Solar Charge	Integration	(to complete	(to	Report
(completed	soldered	d Arduino (to	Controller and	(to	by 3/21)	complete	(to
01/16)	(2/14)	complete by	MCU (3/1)	complete by		by 3/25)	complete
		2/21)		3/15)			by 4/1)



Solar Charge Controller

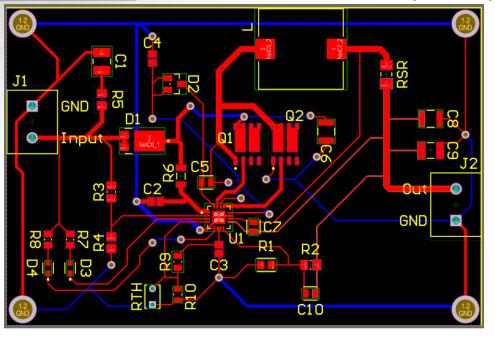
Lyric Haylow

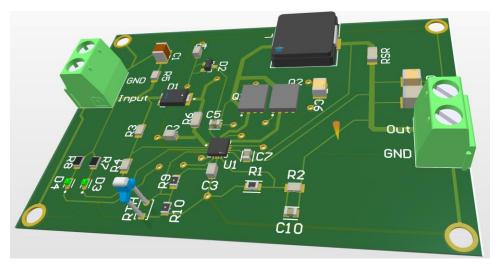
Accomplishments since last update 10 hrs of effort	Ongoing progress/problems and plans until the next presentation
 Parts for PCB arrived a week ago PCB board ordered, expected to arrive within 3 days 	 Solder board when arrives, immediately start testing Working on 3D model for sensor holder and microcontroller enclosure Design board/system for reading battery percentage to Arduino for Bluetooth



Solar Charge Controller

Lyric Haylow







Inverter Subsystem

Jeb Malek

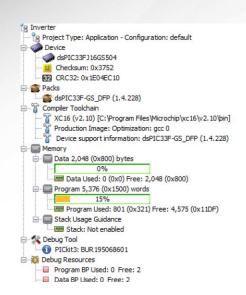
Accomplishments since 403 25 hrs of effort	Ongoing progress/problems and plans until the next presentation
PCB Assembled dsPIC in-circuit programming Gate drive signal validated	Testing & Validation of Signal to Switches and Transformer Drivers
Power transformer voltage validated	Apply Battery Power and Check Transformer Voltage Levels Check Output from Full Bridge

 Evaluated PWM Timing configuration to avoid shoot through to protect MOSFETs.

Validation of In-Circuit Programming



Inverter Subsytem



Jeb Malek

```
60
     void setupPWM(void) {
61
          builtin_write_OSCCONL(OSCCON & ~(1<<6)); // Unlock Registers
62
63
          PTCONbits.PTEN = 0; // PWM configuration steps
                                                                     Disable the PWM module before con:
          unsigned int ptper = 50000000 / (60 * 1) - 1; // Calculate Time Base Period for 60Hz Assur
          PTCON2bits.PCLKDIV = 0; // Time Base Configuration
          PTPER = ptper; // Set the PWM period to PWM time base period
          PWMCON1 = 0x0000; // PWM1 Configuration for Channel 1 // PWM in Independent mode, no spec
     Output - Inverter (Clean, Build, ...) ×
   "C:\Program Files\Microchip\xc16\v2.10\bin"\\xc16-bin2hex dist/default/production/Inverter.X.production.elf -a
   make[2]: Leaving directory 'C:/Users/jebma/MPLABXProjects/Inverter.X'
   make[1]: Leaving directory 'C:/Users/jebma/MPLABXProjects/Inverter.X'
   BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 2s)
   Loading code from C:/Users/jebma/MPLABXProjects/Inverter.X/dist/default/production/Inverter.X.production.hex...
   Program loaded with pack, dsPIC33F-GS DFP, 1.4.228, Microchip
   Loading completed
```

Verification of MCU Programing

DSPIC33FJ16504 Specifications

Maximum Duty Cycle Resolution 1.04ns System Clock 50 MHz

Normalized Sine Wave Lookup Table b/t 0 - 1 for Unipolar Switching Function Timing mechanism: True Independent Mode



Microcontroller Subsystem

Jeb Malek & Josh George

Accomplishments since 403 25 hrs of effort	Ongoing progress/problems and plans until the next presentation
Relays Ordered Passive Infared (PIR) Sensors Ordered Light Cord & Socket Ordered Verified connection for Arduino MCU Programming	Testing of Sensor proximity & distance Testing of Relay Communication with Arduino Testing of Relay with Light Load

- Evaluated Sensor Communication of requirements for Arduino Body Sensor Signal High at 150uA
- Future Test Light Bulbs with Socket and begin design of demonstration structuring



Microcontroller Subsytem

Jeb Malek & Josh George







PIR Motion Sensor

HC--SR501

Operating Voltage: 4.5 – 20V

Delay time: 5-18S Block time: 2.5S Microcontrolled Solid State Relay

Rated: 10 Amps

Light Socket Rated: 375 W E26 E27 Bulbs Switch for Manual Testing



Mobile Application

Josh George

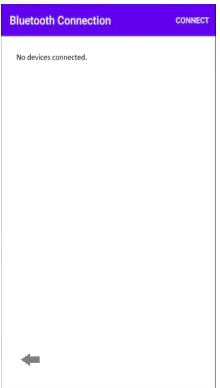
Accomplishments since last update 10 hrs of effort	Ongoing progress/problems and plans until the next presentation
-Added Bluetooth screen listing available devices -Finalized Bluetooth connection to Arduino R3 -Implemented rotation of app	-Begin coding microcontroller -Decide pin inputs and outputs

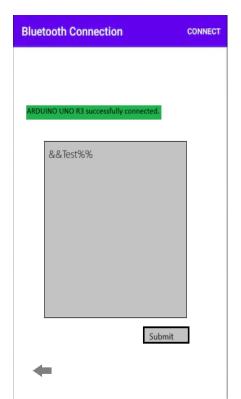


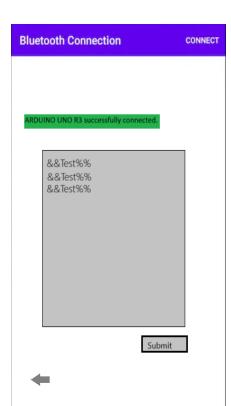
Mobile Application

Josh George











Parts Ordering Status

- Full Part Shipment for Inverter expected : Week of 2/5
- Parts for new Charge Controller PCB arrived.
- Final Parts for preliminary version Inverter
- Sensors need to be ordered.
- Sensors, relays, and sockets are ordered, ETA roughly one week.



Execution Plan

TASK	21-Jan-24	28-Jan-24	4-Feb-24	11-Feb-24	18-Feb-24	25-Feb-24
Application						
Bluetooth Widget						
Bluetooth Screen						
Working Connection to Arduino						
Data input to MCU						
Data output to MCU						
Battery Preferences						
Complete Interface						



Execution Plan

TASK	21-Jan-24	28-Jan-24	4-Feb-24	11-Feb-24	18-Feb-24	25-Feb-24	3-Mar-24	10-Mar-24	17-Mar-24	24-Mar-24
II OK										
Solar Charge Controller (SCM)										
Solar Panel Testing										
Order Parts										Ī
MK2 PCB Designing & Ordering										
Soldering Solar-PCB-Battery										
Design 3D print enclosure										
Solar-to-MPPT Testing and Verification										
Implement System										
Test Battery Charging over time										
Integrate with System										

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TASK	21-Jan-24	28-Jan-24	4-Feb-24	11-Feb-24	18-Feb-24	25-Feb-24	3-Mar-24	10-Mar-24	17-Mar-24	24-Mar-24
Power Inverter										
Load Measurements, Operating Conditions										
Topology Selection for DC/AC Inverter										
Pulse Width Modulation Switching Part Select										
PWM Pure Sine Wave Schematic Verification										
Inverter PCB Design										
Inverter PCB Soldering										
MCU Programming										
Battery Input Verification										
Transformer/Voltage Verification										
Power Regulation Verification/System Integration										
Switching Verification										
Full Load Support Testing										
Full Load Solar Light System Demo										



Validation

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	App Requirements		Į.
3.2.5.1	App Connection to phone Via USB	Android studio establishes a connection with Android phone when connected via micro USB	Beginner code in android studio
3.2.5.2	App Connection to phone Via APK F	F Android studio establishes a connection with the Android phone when the app is downloaded on the phon	Beginner code in android studio, uploaded through Bluetooth
3.2.5.3	Establish Bluetooth Connection wit	Able to connect to a bluetooth capable device and detect the serial number	Work with microcontroller Bluetooth package to connect to android studio
3.2.5.4	Bluetooth Communication via App	App displays screen with good connection.	Make sure code runs successfully on Android device
3.2.5.5	Main Screen	App is able to display a home screen	Code home screen in Android studio, make sure it runs, debug errors.
3.2.5.6	Data from Charge Controllor	App is able to connect to charge controller and accurately display readings.	Understand how charge controller connects to MCU, adapt code accordingly.
	Solar Panel Battery Charge		
3.2.1.1	Solar Panel Mount	Stays in space mounted for several days time	Verifying Hardware is properly mounted
3.2.1.2	MPPT Functionality	MPPT is working as expected within the IC	Set higher voltage than MPPT, check whether IC brings voltage down to set MPPT voltage level.
3.2.1.3	Charge Controller Verification	Voltage levels are modulated along with Current Levels	Steadily increasing current will be applied to charge controller, to point of max expected
3.2.1.4	Overvoltage Solar Panel Protection	Supply voltage levels do not exceed IC limits	Sending a increasingly higher voltage through the charge controller, eventually checking it functions as predicted
3.2.1.5	Overcurrent Battery Protection	Charging current levels do not exceed expected input values	When charging battery, consistently measuring charging current upon increasing supply voltage using DC power supply
3.2.1.6	PWM EMI Interference	Interference does not significantly alter design guidelines	Use a Broadband RF meter if one available, if not then the Oscilloscope to identify interference points.
3.2.1.7	Battery Charging to Capacity	Battery stops being charged once it has a full charge	Feeback voltage will be applied back to IC as shown in documentation
3.2.1.8	State of Charge (SOC)	Measurement for current State of Charge coincides with expected values	Measure the voltage with a multimeter and convert measured voltage to approximate power percentage expected
3.2.1.9	Depth of Discharge (DOD)	Measurement for current State of Charge coincides with expected values after discharge	Measure the voltage with a multimeter and convert measured voltage to approximate power percentage expected
Р	Power Inverter Characteristics		
3.2.2.3	PWM EMI Interference	Amplitude modulation ration falls in desired values for correct switching frequency EMI	In a unipolar switching topology the pulse width modulated signal should be a desired value to obtain suit
3.2.2.5	Output Voltage	Inverter will supply a steady 120 VAC RMS value	With an attached load a benchmark of current drawing configurations to satisify stable pure sine wave voltage of 120 RMS
3.2.2.6	Output Frequency	Inverter will supply a steady output sinusoid at a frequency of 60 Hz	Proper inverted sine waves shall operate at normal operating constraint of 60 Hz
3.2.2.7	DC/DC Conversion	Inverter will supply 3.3 V / 1 A USB-C regulated output	Attaching E-Load to Inverter USB-C Receptacle provides 3.3 V load at varying currents
3.2.2.8	Output Stability		Measurement with Oscilloscope and E-Load with charging and discharging states can cause voltage flucuation
3.2.2.9	Varying Loads	Inverter will supply light loads of varying configurations	Measurement with Oscilloscope and E-Load with benchmark loads attached while charging, discharging, in all modes of operation
Microcon	troller and Sensor Characteristics		
3.2.3.1	Sensor Detection Rate	The indoor sensor miss rate does not exceed 5% and outdoor sensor miss rate does not exceed 10%	Move an object within detection ranges over a 30 min duration. Monitor for detected objects using its output.
3.2.3.2	Response Time	The time from sensor detection to a I/O signal heading to the relay must be less than 2 seconds	Measure time between output of sensor detection and output from microcontroller to relays.
3.2.3.3	Bluetooth Connectivity	Microcontroller is able to connect to a mobile device via Bluetooth	Use multiple devices and connect to the microcontroller via bluetooth.
3.2.3.4	Peripheral Input Voltages	The input voltages of the microcontroller and peripherals shall be 3V-3.6V	Use a multimeter to validate.
3.2.3.5	Application Communication		
3.2.3.6	System Integration	Arduino receives communication from motion sensors, Verified mobile application instruction	Check Logs of Arduino Bluetooth Communcations with Debugging circuit / application logs for sensor data continuity
3.2.3.7	Response Time		-
3.2.3.8	Response Time		



Thank you, 404 Classmates