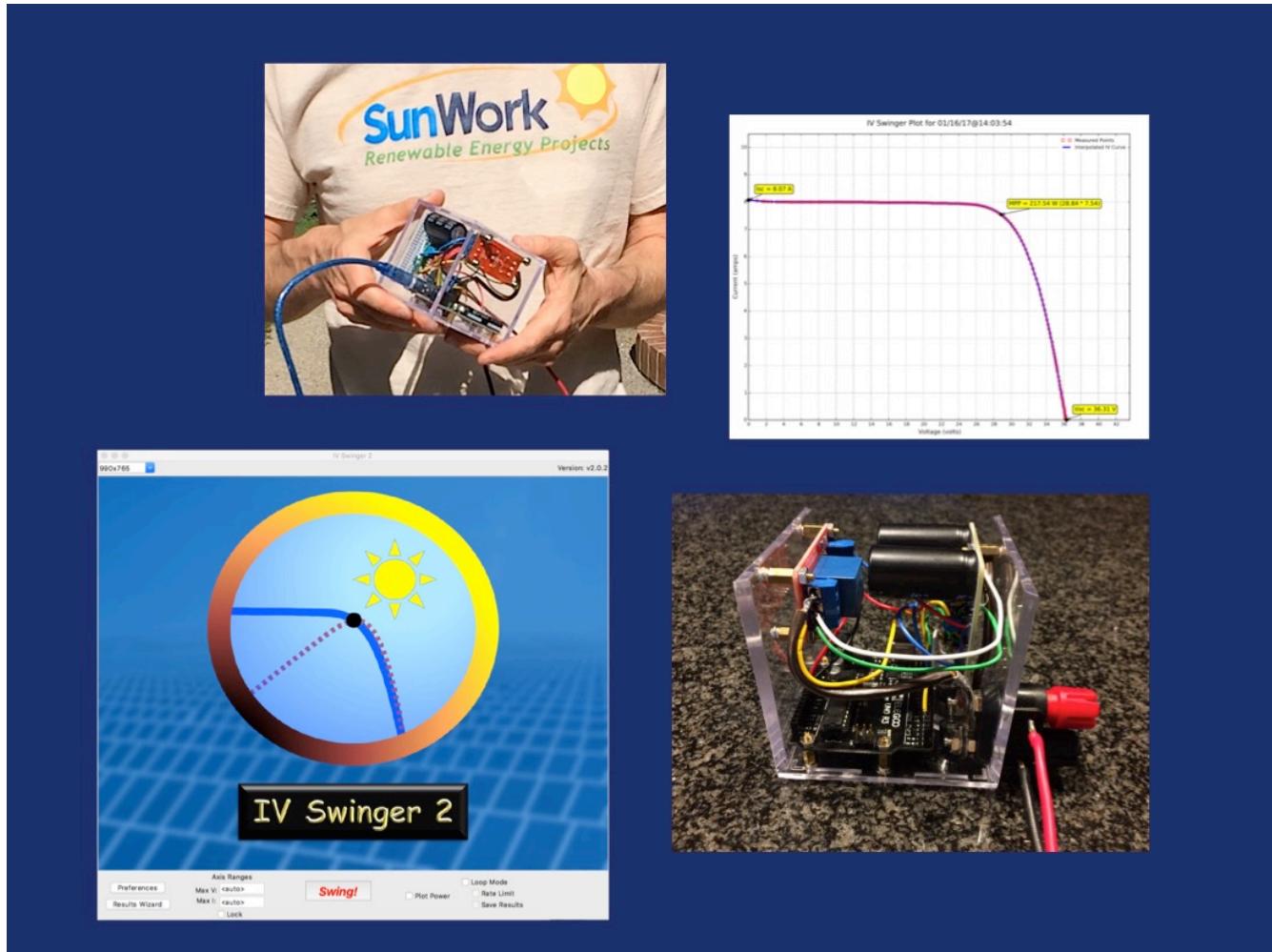


IV Swinger 2

User Guide

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Chris Satterlee



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IV Swinger and IV Swinger 2 are open source hardware and software projects.

Permission to use the hardware design is granted under the terms of the TAPR Open Hardware License Version 1.0 (May 25, 2007) - <http://www.tapr.org/OHL>

Permission to use the software is granted under the terms of the GNU General Public License v3 - <http://www.gnu.org/licenses>.

Current versions of the license files, documentation, hardware design files, and software can be found at:

https://github.com/csatt/IV_Swinger

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1 YouTube Demo Videos / Quick Start

1.1 YouTube Demo Videos

Part I: <https://youtu.be/WhnTWciiNNo> (7:02)

Part II: https://youtu.be/9iPq5AsuU_U (6:48)

1.2 Quick Start

1. Open the IV Swinger 2 application on your Mac or Windows laptop

Software installation instructions are on page 52. There should be a “Not connected” message below the button labeled “Swing!”

2. Connect the USB cable from the IV Swinger 2 hardware to the laptop

The “Swing!” button on your screen should change to red text and the “Not connected” message should disappear. If this does not happen, see section 4.3.4 on page 23.

3. Connect the PV panel to the cables

Take care to connect the positive (+) cable from the panel to the female IV Swinger cable (RED binding post) and the negative (-) cable from the panel to the male IV Swinger cable (BLACK binding post).

4. Establish the desired PV panel conditions

i.e. angle, shading, etc. Also at this point, take any other desired measurements such as irradiance and temperature.

5. Click on the “Swing!” Button

The IV curve will be displayed on the screen. Repeat as many times and as often as desired. All results are saved and can be viewed, copied, combined, modified, etc. later.

- "Plot Power" can be checked to include the power curve on the graph. This can be done after the fact too.
- "Loop Mode" can be checked to repeatedly swing IV curves. "Rate Limit" can be checked to slow down the looping rate to a specified interval. Since looping can generate a lot of data and image files, the default is to not save the results. "Save Results" can be checked to override this default.

6. Click on the “Results Wizard” Button

A dialog window will open with options to:

- View results of previous runs
- Combine multiple curves on the same plot (overlays)
- Modify the title and appearance of curves and overlays
- Copy them to a USB drive (or elsewhere)
- View the PDF

The Results Wizard does not require the hardware to be connected. In fact it can be run on results that were collected by a different computer and copied to a USB drive.

2 Introduction

Like the first-generation IV Swinger, IV Swinger 2 automates the process of tracing the IV curve of a single photovoltaic (PV) solar panel.

The IV curve is a graph of current versus voltage for various load values driven by the PV panel. A typical IV curve of an unshaded PV panel looks like this:

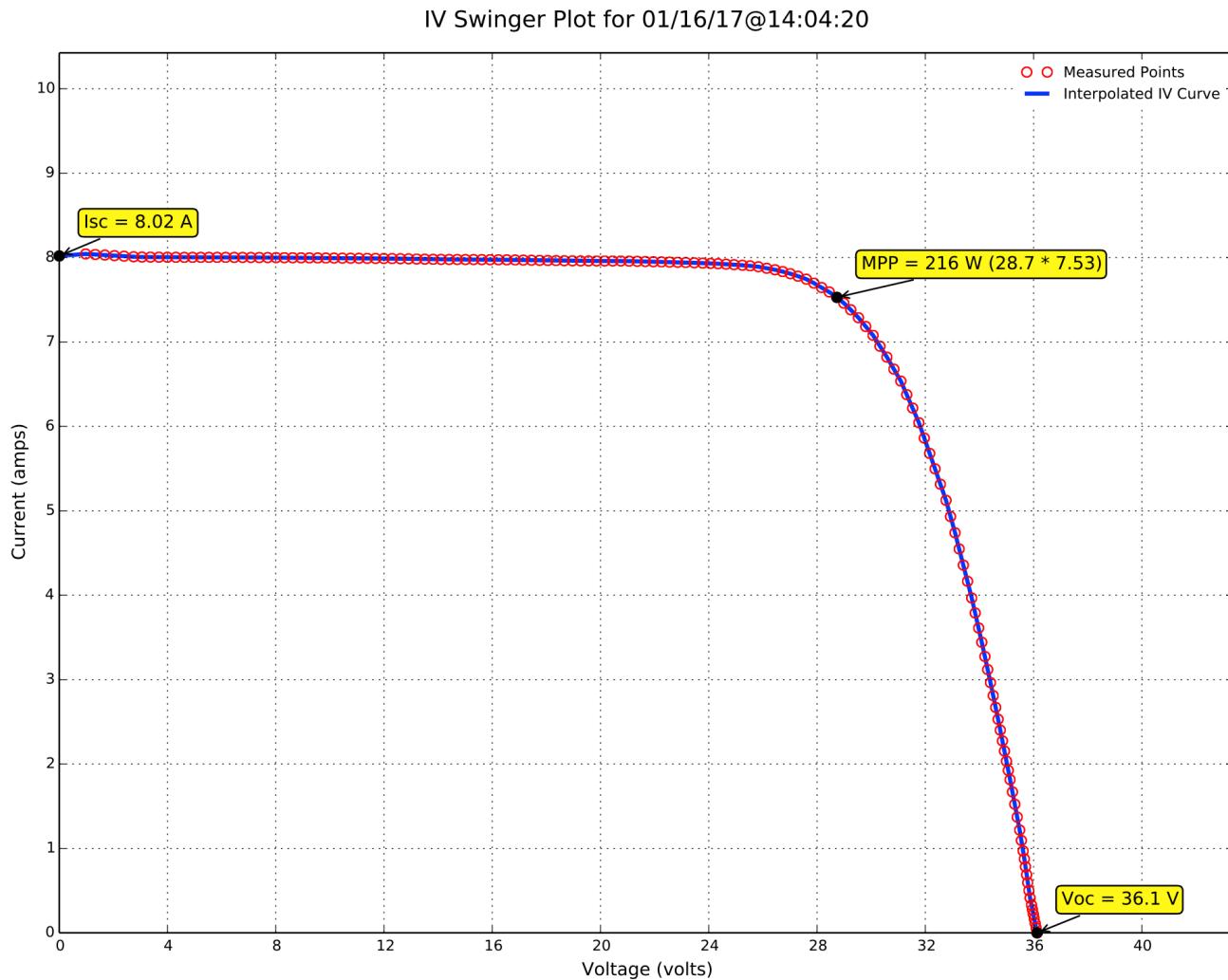


Figure 2-1: Typical IV Curve of Unshaded PV Module

At one extreme there is the short-circuit current (I_{sc}), which is the current delivered by the PV when the leads are directly connected to each other (in which case the load is 0 ohms and the voltage is 0 volts). At the other extreme is the open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}), which is the voltage across the PV terminals when there is no connection between them (in which case the load resistance is infinite and the current is 0 amps). Between these two points is a curve dependent on the load (resistance) connected between the PV terminals. As seen above, the typical IV curve is a fairly horizontal line declining slightly from I_{sc} as the voltage increases and then declining steeply when the voltage nears V_{oc} . Power is the product of current and voltage. No power is delivered when the circuit is shorted (since the voltage is 0) and no power is delivered when the circuit is open (since the current is 0). The maximum power is delivered for the load value at the “knee” of the curve. One purpose of generating an IV curve is to determine the maximum power that a given panel can generate under a given set of conditions (such as irradiance and

temperature). Plotting the IV curves for different conditions including shading is an important lab exercise in courses teaching principles of photovoltaic operation

Manual generation of an IV curve is a fairly tedious (albeit educational) process. First the I_{sc} and V_{oc} values are measured with a multimeter. Then the PV panel is connected to a variable load. This can be a bank of light bulbs that may be switched into or out of the circuit. Or it can be a heavy-duty rheostat. The load value is incrementally changed, and at each point the meter is used to measure the current and voltage, which are recorded manually. Then the values are typed into a spreadsheet and plotted. Performing this process by hand at least once is a good way to get a real feel for what is going on. But it is time-consuming, subject to human error, subject to changing conditions, etc.

The IV Swinger is named for the process of “swinging out an IV curve”, which is how Gil Masters describes it in his CEE176B class at Stanford. The first generation IV Swinger uses immersion heating coils for the loads, and a Raspberry Pi single-board computer to control relays that switch the loads into and out of the circuit. It has built-in voltmeter and ammeter hardware that are read by the software at each load value. The results are written to a USB thumb drive for later viewing.

IV Swinger 2 is a completely different design. It uses a capacitor as the load. A discharged capacitor “looks” like a short circuit (zero resistance). But as it charges up, its apparent resistance increases. When it is fully charged, it “looks” like an open circuit (infinite resistance). A typical PV module in full sun will charge the capacitor up to the V_{oc} voltage in a matter of milliseconds. An Arduino UNO microcontroller board is used to control a single relay that switches between bleeding the charge from the capacitor to connecting the PV module across it. After switching the PV module into the circuit, the Arduino very quickly reads from the voltmeter and ammeter hardware repeatedly to record points on the IV curve as the capacitor charges up.

IV Swinger 2 requires a Mac or Windows laptop to be connected to it by a USB cable. The power for the Arduino and other circuitry come through the USB cable. An application program running on the laptop communicates with the Arduino via the USB cable and provides the interface to the user.

Although IV Swinger 2 is not quite as easy to relate to the manual method as the original IV Swinger, it has many advantages:

- Real time results
- Much better resolution (>100 points per curve vs. ~20)
- Much lower time to swing a curve (milliseconds vs seconds)
- Much smaller size and lower weight
- Simpler user interface
- Simpler, more reliable and repairable design
- More flexible connectivity (binding posts)
- Much lower cost to build (\$50 vs \$330)
- Much less time and effort to build

IV Swinger 2 now also has a variant that works with PV cells. See Section 9 on page 54.

3 Visual Tour of the Hardware

3.1 Original version

There are now several variants of the hardware. This section describes the original version. Many of these exist and still work fine with the latest software. The newer variants are described in Section 3.2 below.

3.1.1 USB Port

On the front of the IV Swinger 2 is a single “Type B” USB port/jack. This how the IV Swinger 2 connects to the host laptop computer both for power and communication. Note that when the USB cable is plugged into this port, the lid is “locked” onto the case and when the cable is unplugged, the lid may be removed.

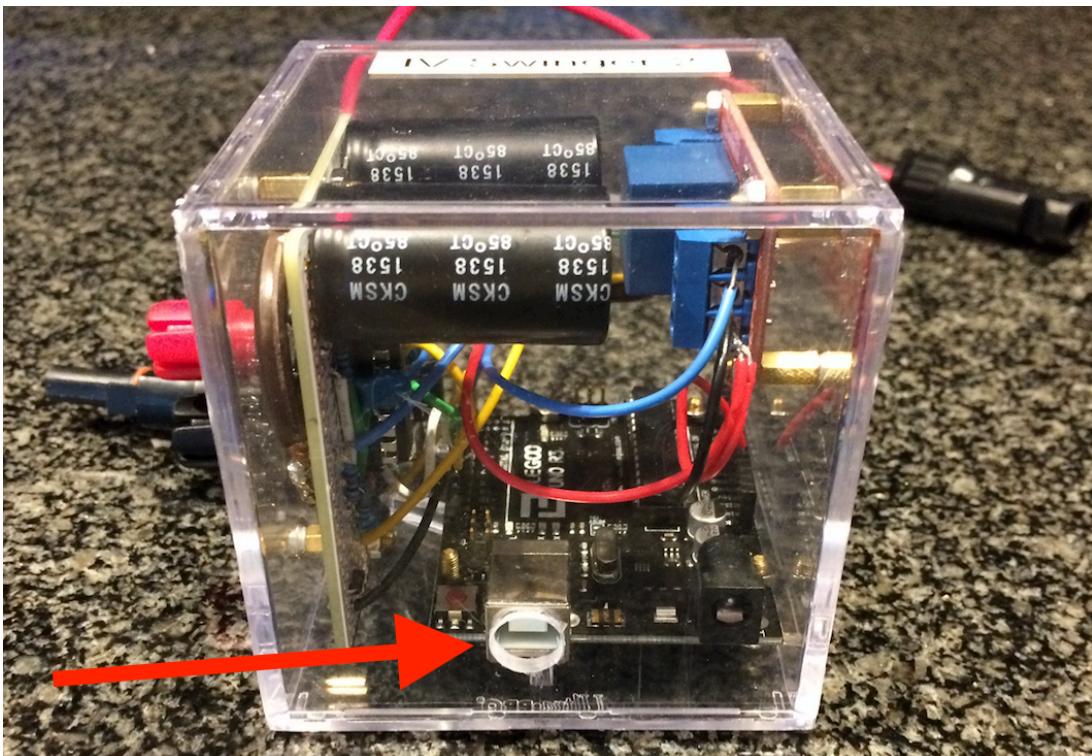


Figure 3-1: USB Port

3.1.2 Binding Posts / PV Connection Cables

On the lower left side, at the rear, are the RED and BLACK binding posts. The RED post connects to the positive module cable (PV+) and the BLACK post connects to the negative module cable (PV-). The PV connection cables are inserted into the holes in the binding posts at the back, and the knobs tightened down. Make sure the connection cable with the female MC4 connector is connected to the RED binding post and the cable with the male MC4 connector is connected to the BLACK binding post. The binding posts allow for the flexibility of using different length PV connection cables or even non-MC4 connections such as banana plugs, but you have to be careful to get the polarity correct.



Figure 3-2: Binding Posts and PV Cables

3.1.3 Innards

3.1.3.1 Circuit Board with Load Capacitors

The white “Perma-Proto” board on the side with the binding posts contains the following:

- 2000 μ F load capacitance (two 1000 μ F capacitors in parallel)
- Bleed resistor. Between tests, the relay connects this resistor across the capacitors to drain them of all charge.
- Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) for voltmeter and ammeter
- Shunt resistor (on back). This is used for the ammeter. It is a precise low-resistance (.005 Ω) resistor that is in the load circuit. The voltage across it is measured by the ADC (after amplification by the op amp circuit). Ohm’s Law is then used to calculate the measured current.
- Voltage divider circuit to scale the PV voltage down to the range supported by the ADC
- Op amp circuit to scale the voltage across the ammeter shunt resistor up to the range supported by the ADC

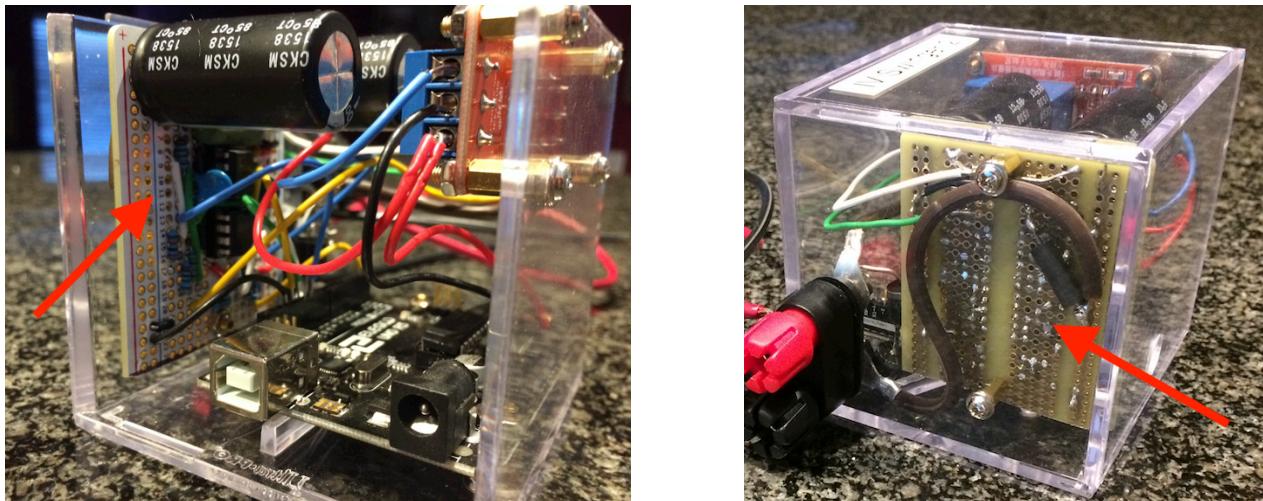


Figure 3-3: Circuit Board with Load Capacitors

3.1.3.2 Arduino UNO

The Arduino UNO is the board (with the USB port) mounted to the bottom of the case. This is a very inexpensive (~\$10) and ubiquitous microcontroller that is a staple of the “maker” community. It runs software that communicates with the host laptop computer over USB. When instructed by the laptop, it runs the algorithm for swinging the IV curve. This algorithm consists of activating the relay and repeatedly reading the ammeter and voltmeter values from the ADC while the capacitor charges up. When the points have all been measured, the values are uploaded to the laptop.

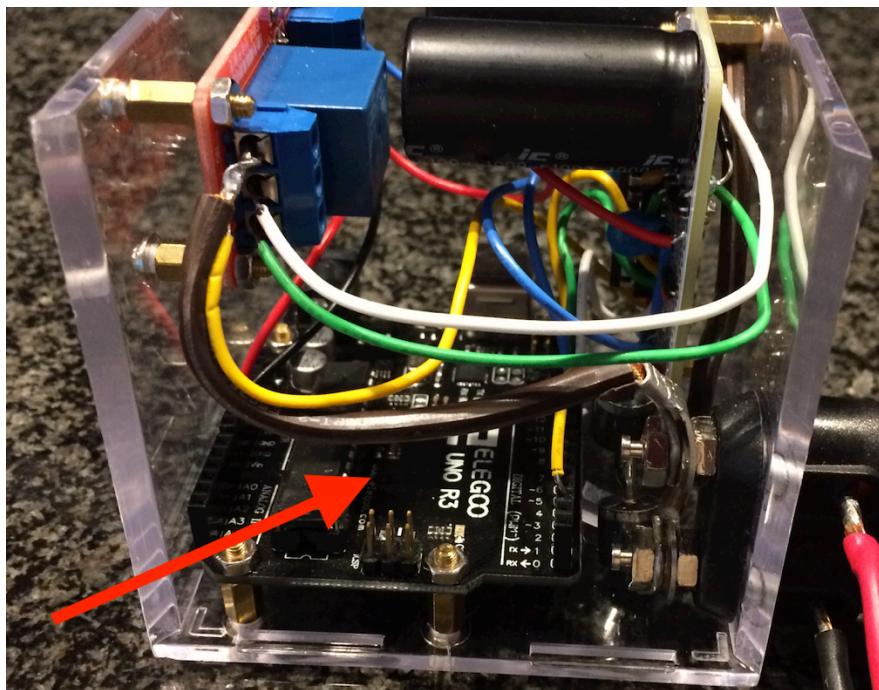


Figure 3-4: Arduino UNO

3.1.3.3 Relay Module

The relay is controlled by the Arduino software to switch what is across the capacitor load: the bleed resistor or the PV module. The bleed resistor is selected most of the time. The PV module is selected only for the brief amount of time that the IV curve is being traced. A relay is a physical switch operated by an electromagnet. You can hear it “click” when it switches. The two clicks (representing the beginning and end of the IV curve) will be very close together in most cases (“click-click”). But in low sun cases, there can be several seconds between the two clicks since the capacitor load takes a lot longer to charge up to the V_{oc} voltage.

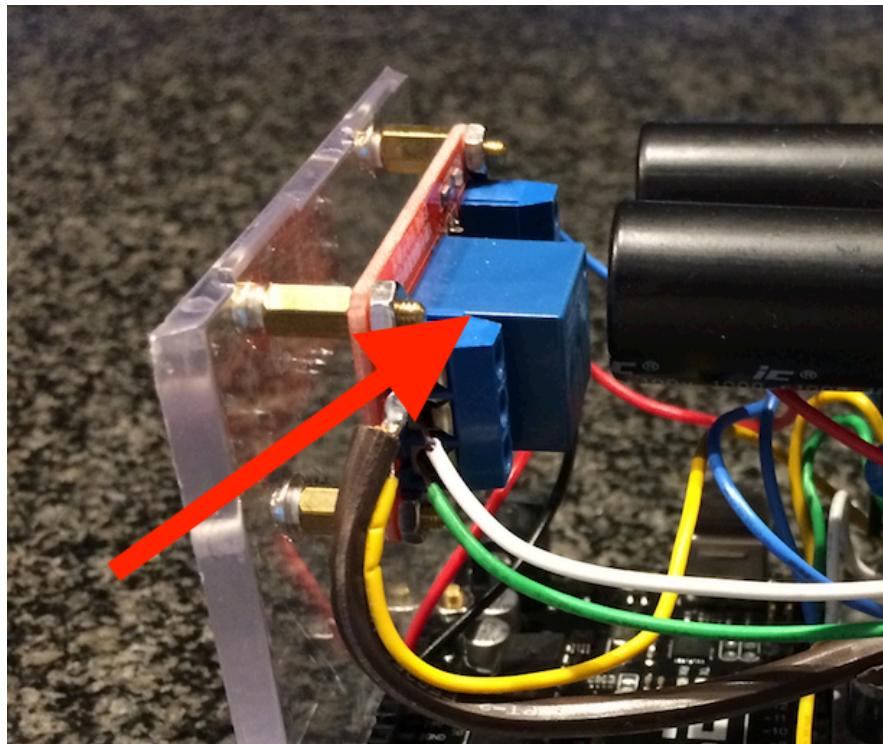


Figure 3-5: Relay Module

3.2 Newer hardware variants

Newer IV Swinger 2's are constructed differently from what is described and pictured in Section 3.1 above. Instead of using a Perma-Proto board, they use a custom printed circuit board (PCB). The PCB is an “Arduino shield”, meaning it has pins that mate directly with the sockets on the top of the Arduino. This makes building an IV Swinger 2 much easier and mistake proof. Furthermore, there is an option to use solid-state relays (SSRs) instead of the electromechanical relay (EMR) described in Section 3.1.3.3 above. The only wires in SSR models are from the PCB to the binding posts. SSRs are silent, but more importantly, can handle a higher voltage and should never wear out like an EMR (the downside is that they are more expensive). Figure 3-6 below shows the SSR version for PV modules. There is also an EMR version for PV modules and EMR and SSR versions for PV cells. The current software works with all IV Swinger 2 variants, including the older ones. Most of what is in this document applies regardless of which variant is being used. However, there are a few cases where it is relevant.

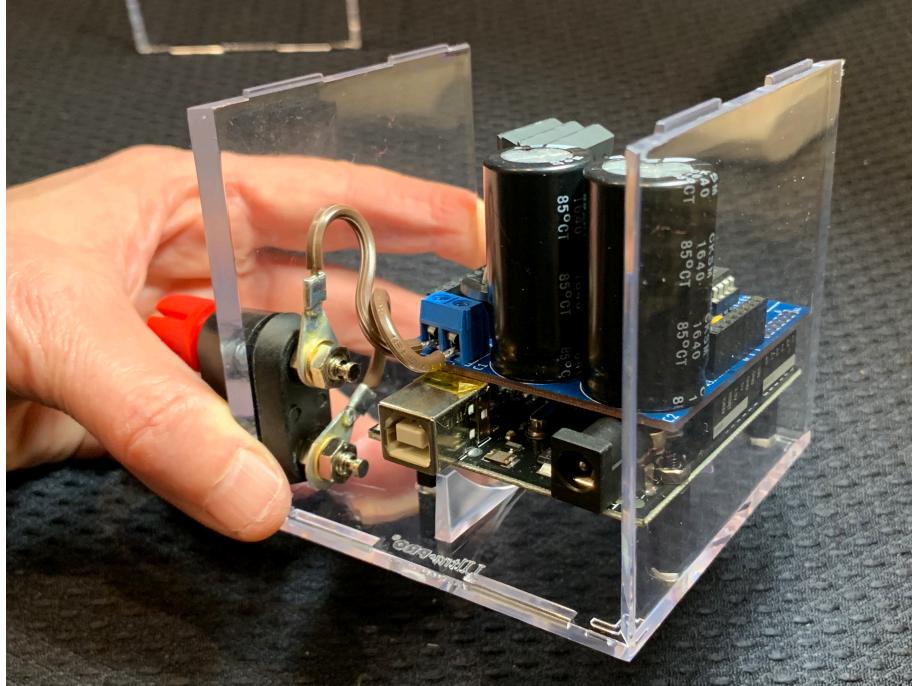


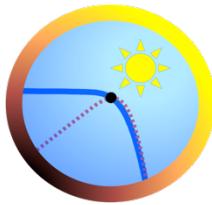
Figure 3-6: SSR version for PV modules

3.3 Optional Environmental Sensors

There is now support for optional temperature and irradiance sensors. There is a separate document entitled “IV Swinger 2: Optional Environmental Sensors” that describes how to build those sensors and how to use them. For the most part, this document does not cover the usage of these sensors; however there are several places where they are mentioned.

4 Using the IV Swinger 2 Software

The IV Swinger 2 software application runs on a Mac or Windows laptop. If it is already installed, you can recognize it from its icon:



On a Mac, the program will be in the Applications folder. On Windows, it will be in the standard place that your version of Windows keeps programs (e.g. the “Program Files (x86)” folder).

If the application is not already installed, see the *Laptop Software Installation* section on page 52 of this document.

4.1 Main Window

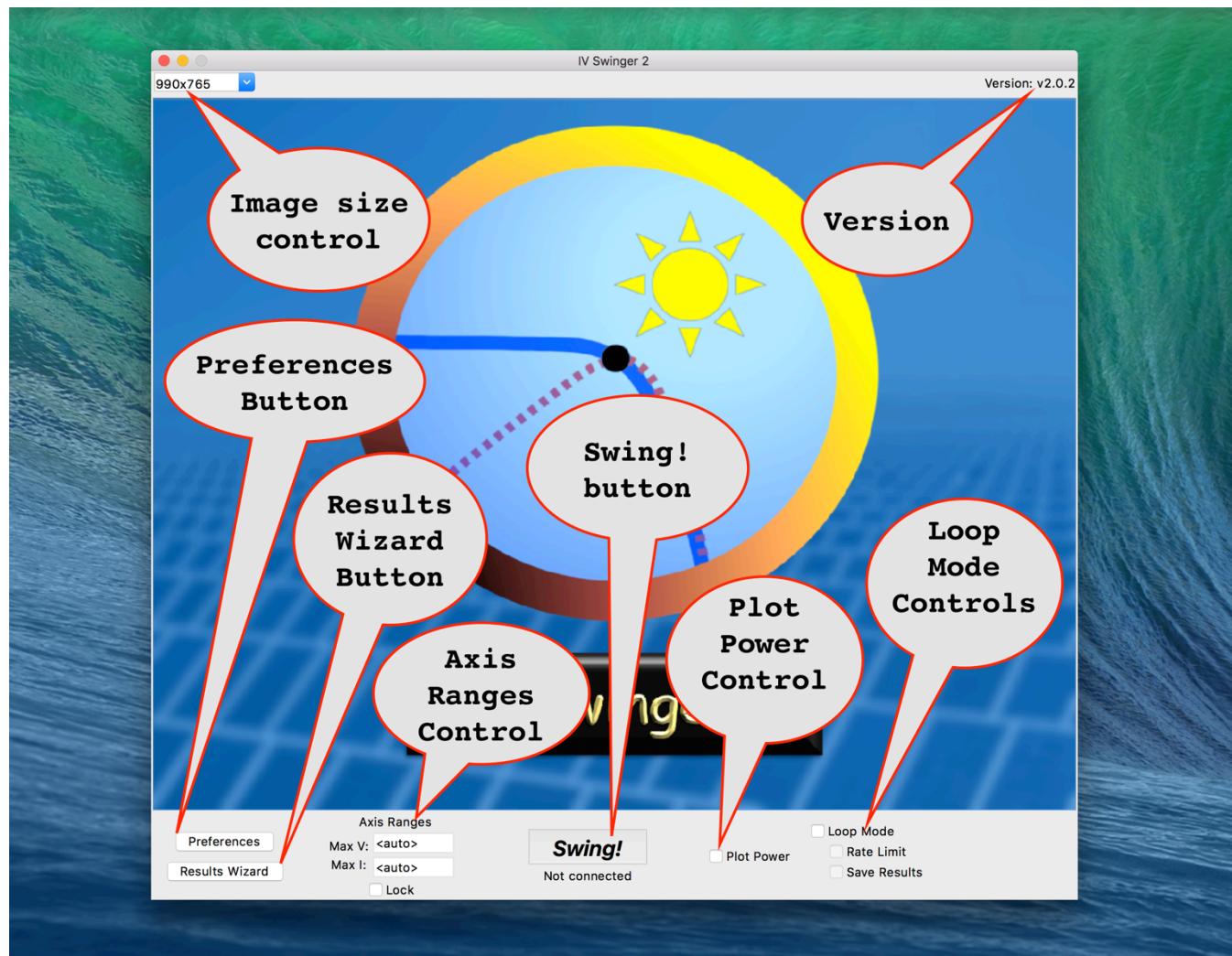


Figure 4-1: Main Window (annotated)

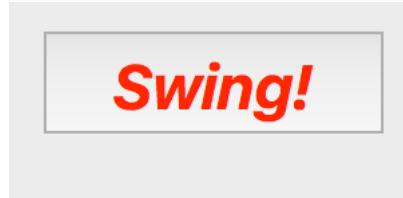
When the application is first opened, a “splash screen” with the logo and title is displayed. The annotated image in Figure 4-1 above is from the Mac version. The Windows version is the same other than the standard window control buttons and the fact that Windows includes the menus on the window itself¹. In order of importance, the annotated items are as follows:

4.1.1 Swing! Button

The Swing! button is used to initiate the tracing of an IV curve. Before the IV Swinger 2 hardware is connected, the button looks like this:



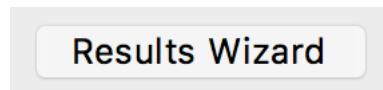
The button cannot be pressed until the hardware is connected and the button changes its appearance to this:



If this does not happen, see section 4.3.4 on page 23.

Pressing the button can be done either by clicking it with the mouse or by pressing the Enter key.

4.1.2 Results Wizard Button



Click this button to open the Results Wizard, which is a dialog that provides options to:

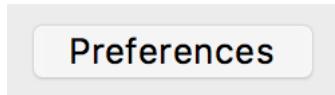
- View results of previous runs
- Combine multiple curves on the same plot (overlays)
- Modify the title and appearance of curves and overlays
- Copy them to a USB drive (or elsewhere)
- View the PDF

The Results Wizard does not require the hardware to be connected. In fact it can be run on results that were collected by a different computer and copied to a USB drive.

¹ Most of the screen captures in this document are from the Mac version. There are minor differences in the “look and feel” of the Windows equivalents, but no functional differences.

Detailed usage instructions are provided in the Results Wizard Dialog section on page 28.

4.1.3 Preferences Button



Preferences

Click this button to open the Preferences Dialog, which provides options to:

- Change the appearance of the plotted graph (font size, line size, etc.)
- Change the behavior of the looping option
- Change the behavior of the low-level Arduino code

Detailed usage instructions are provided in the Preferences Dialog section on page 40.

4.1.4 Plot Power Button



Plot Power

Check this box to display the power curve overlaid on the IV curve.

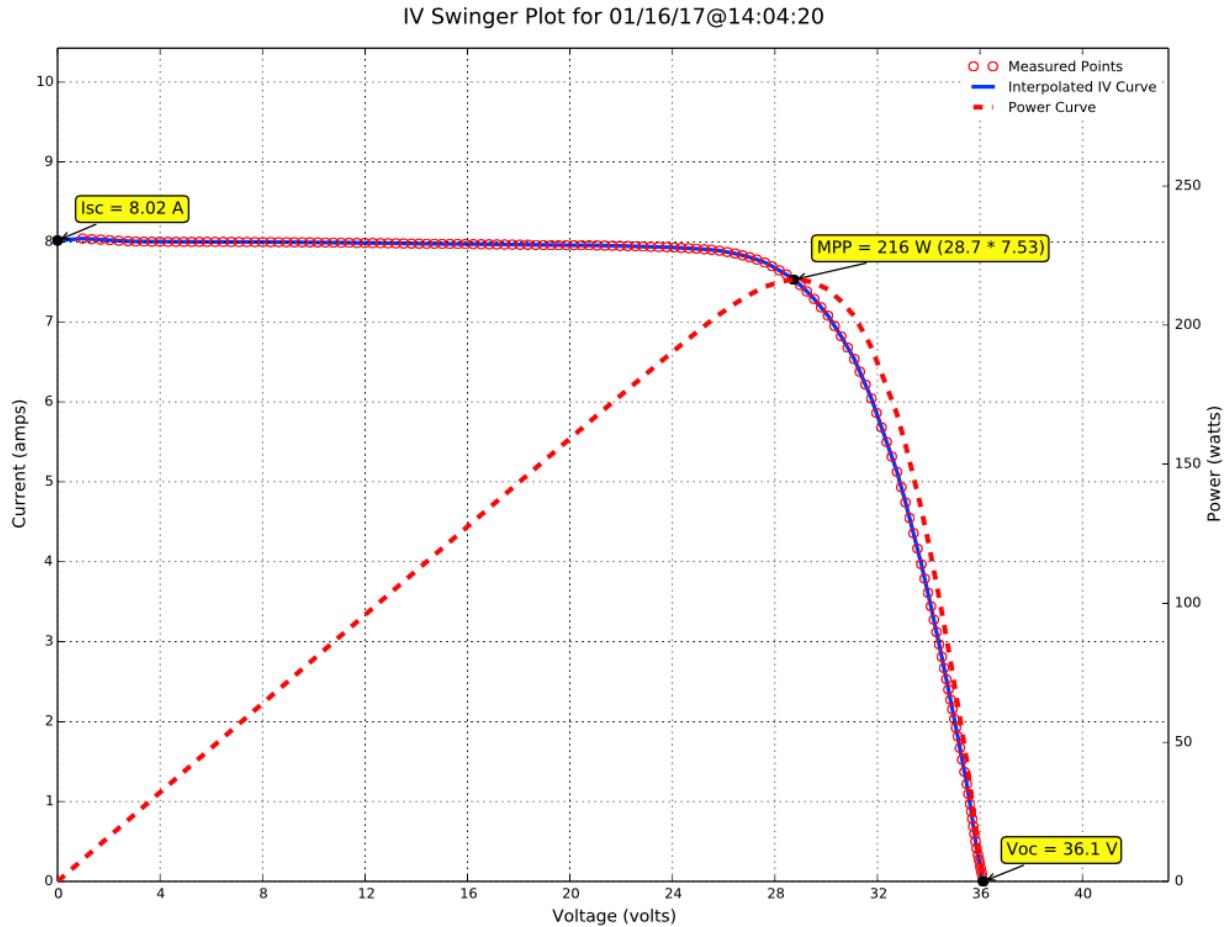
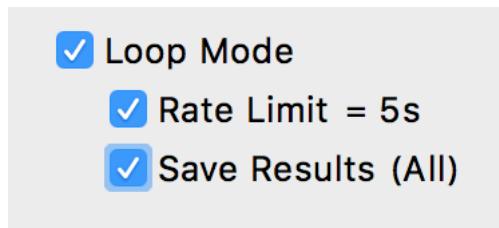


Figure 4-2: IV Curve with Power Plotted

Figure 4-2 above is an example. The graph now has a secondary vertical axis on the right indicating power in watts. This axis is scaled such that the power curve (dashed red line) intersects the IV curve at the Maximum Power Point (MPP).

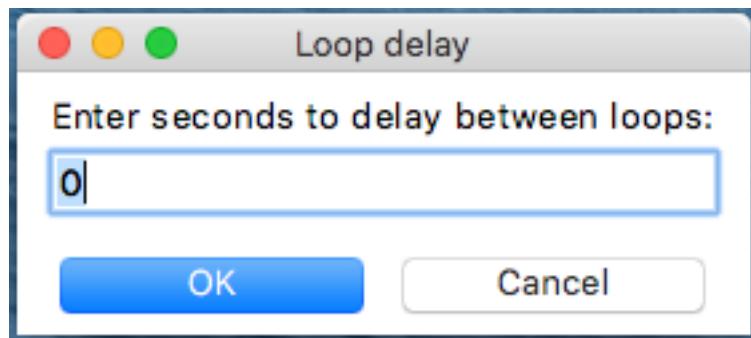
4.1.5 Loop Mode Controls



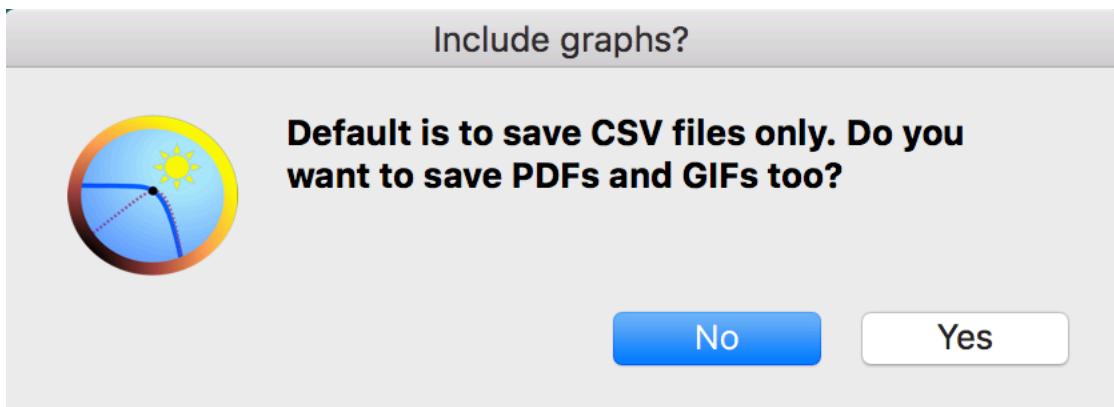
By default, pressing the Swing! button generates a single IV curve. Checking the “Loop Mode” box enables automatic repetition of the curve tracing. When this box is checked, pressing the Swing! button starts the looping. The Swing! button changes to a STOP button and the looping continues until that button is pressed.

If neither of the other two boxes are checked, a maximum of one IV curve is traced every one second and none of the results are saved. This mode can be useful to observe the effect of different types of shading in real time without cluttering your disk with all of the saved results.

If the Rate Limit box is checked, a small dialog pops up requesting the number of seconds to delay between repetitions²:

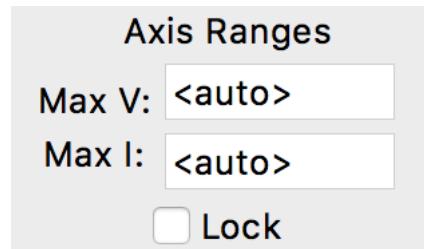


If the Save Results box is checked, the following dialog pops up:



If you choose “No”, only the (very small) CSV files are saved and the graph files are not saved. However, if the Results Wizard is used to browse these results later, it will re-generate the graph files. If you choose “Yes”, the graph files will be saved too.

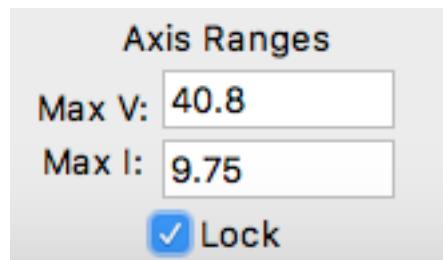
4.1.6 Axis Ranges Control



By default, the axis ranges are chosen automatically, i.e. the maximum voltage on the X-axis and the maximum current on the Y-axis are chosen so the displayed IV curve fits nicely on the graph. The axis range controls can be used to override this behavior.

² Older, slower laptops may not be able to keep up with the specified rate if the delay is small.

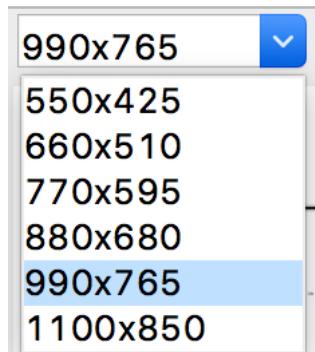
The Lock box can be checked to lock the ranges to the values of the first (or most recent) run or to values entered by the user (just type the desired value and hit Enter). If the values are changed when a plot is currently displayed, it will be redrawn using the new values.



A typical use case for this would be if you want to swing a series of IV curves and see them all at the same scale. After swinging the first one in the series, check the box and then swing the others.

Note that when Loop Mode is enabled, the Lock box is automatically checked (and grayed out). This is so all iterations of the loop are plotted at the same scale so all changes from one iteration are properly visualized relative to each other.

4.1.7 Image Size Control



The image size control in the upper left of the main window controls the size of the displayed image in pixels (width x height). If the default size isn't a good fit for your laptop screen, use this to change it. The pull down menu has several choices. You may also just type in a size, but it must be in the ratio of 11.0 x 8.5 (actually, just type in the width, and the height will be calculated for you).

Note that this only affects the size of the GIF image that is used to display the graph on your laptop screen. The PDF is always the same size: 11.0" x 8.5".

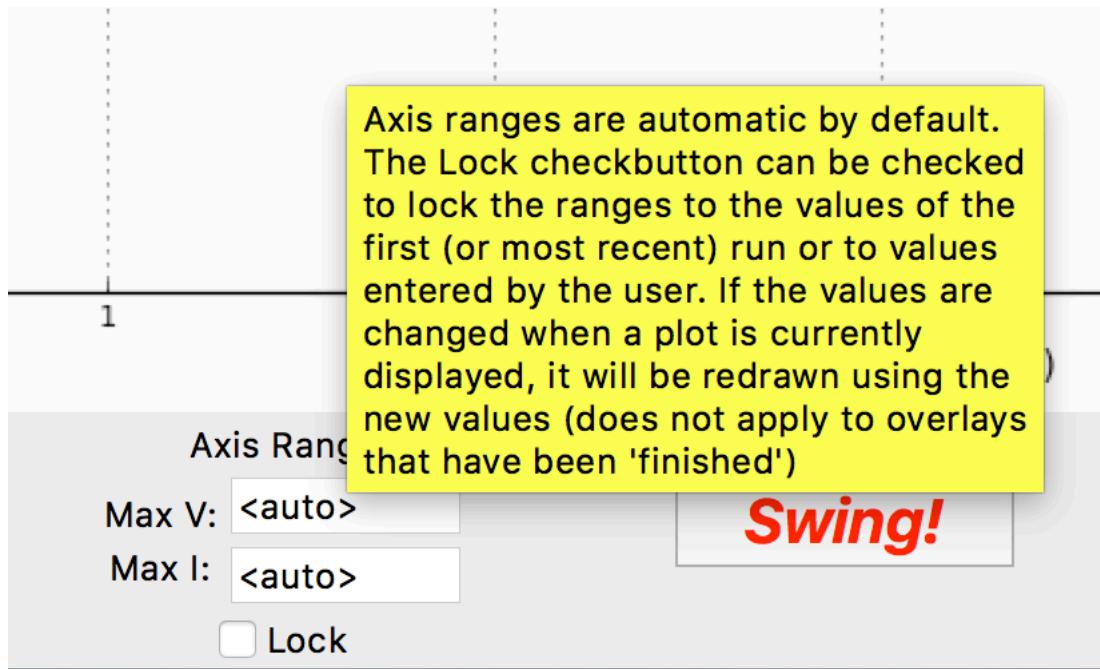
4.1.8 Version

Version: v2.1.3

The version number of the software is displayed in the upper right corner of the main window.

4.2 Tooltips

Most of the user interface tools (e.g. buttons, checkboxes, pulldowns, etc.) have “tooltips”, which are little yellow pop-up help windows that appear when the mouse is hovered over the tool. For example:



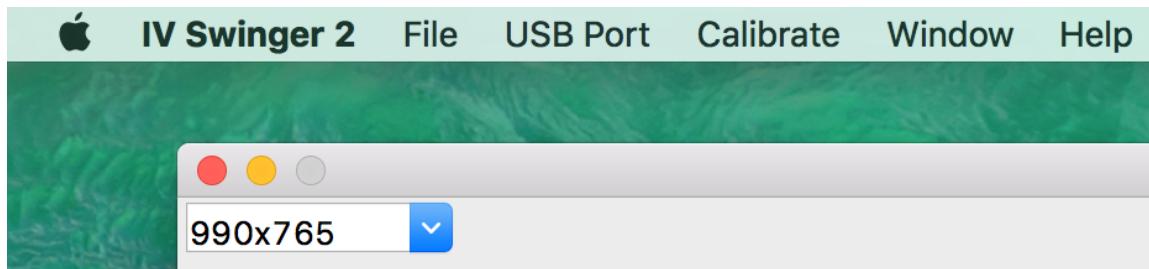
The tooltip disappears after you've had enough time to read it. But if you weren't finished, just move the mouse off and then back onto the tool and it will reappear.

4.3 Menus

As mentioned earlier, the Windows version has the menus along the top of the application window (like all Windows applications):



The Mac version puts the menus at the top of the screen when the application has focus (like all Mac applications):



Two other minor differences are that the first menu is named “About” in the Windows version and is named “IV Swinger 2” in the Mac version, and there is a “Window” menu in the Mac version. Otherwise they are identical.

4.3.1 About Menu (Windows)

This menu has only one item: “About IV Swinger 2”. This brings up a dialog with the software version number, open source license info and copyright.

4.3.2 IV Swinger 2 Menu (Mac)

This menu is the typical Mac “application” menu:

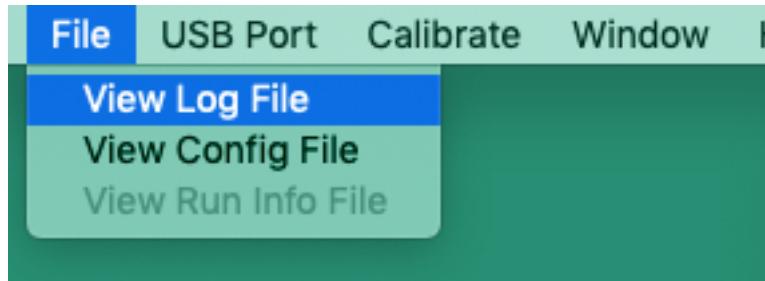


The “About IV Swinger 2” item brings up a dialog with the software version number, open source license info and copyright.

The others are standard for all Mac applications, but not necessarily useful. The Preferences item brings up the Preferences Dialog and is equivalent to pressing the Preferences button.

4.3.3 File Menu

The File menu has three items: View Log File, View Config File, and View Run Info File.



4.3.3.1 View Log File

The log file contains debug information logged by the software. This can be useful for troubleshooting software problems, and you may be asked to send this file to the developer if you run into a bug. There is a single log file for each session (i.e. from the time you start the application until you close it), so it contains the information for all runs that were performed during that session. Selecting this menu item brings up a file dialog allowing you to select which log file to view. The default selection is the current log file unless you are looking at an older run from a previous session using the Results Wizard, in which case the default selection is the log file for that older session. The editor that is used depends on how you have your computer set up to open text files (.txt extension).

4.3.3.2 View Config File

Most users will never need to use this. The Config file contains the preferences and other values that are retained between invocations of the application. A copy of the Config file is also saved for each run so that the values applicable to that run are saved (and possibly modified later). When the Results Wizard is in use and a previous run is being viewed, the Config file for that run is displayed when “View Config File” is selected.

4.3.3.3 View Run Info File

The Run Info file is a text file that may be used to capture additional information about a particular run. If the optional temperature and/or irradiance sensors are used for a given run, those measurements are written to this file by the software. The user may also add temperature and irradiance measurements manually, if those were taken using independent sensors. And finally, the user may add any additional info that they want to, in any format - for example, module (or cell) type, tile angle, notes on shading, notes on sky conditions, etc.

If the Results Wizard is not in use, the Run Info file for the current run is opened in your text editor when this menu item is selected. When the Results Wizard is in use and a previous run is being viewed, the Run Info file for that run is opened. Therefore you may either add your info immediately after the run, or you may add it later. The editor that is used depends on how you have your computer set up to open text files (.txt extension).

If the optional temperature and/or irradiance sensors are used, the measurement values that the software writes to this file are also displayed in the legend of the IV curve plot. If independent sensors are used for these measurements, those values will also be displayed in the legend of the plot if the user enters them in the same format that the software uses, e.g.:

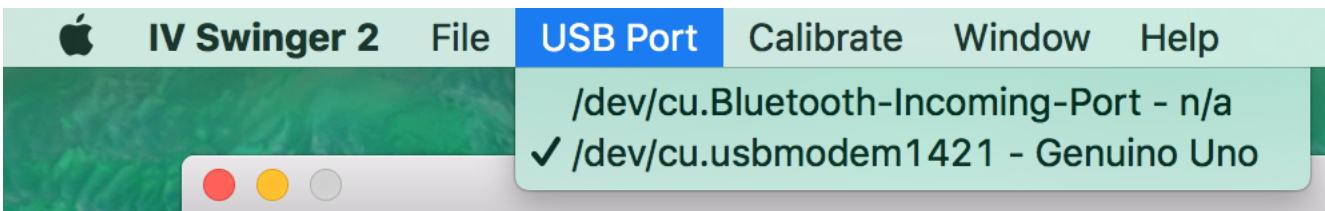
Irradiance: 774 W/m²

Temperature at sensor #1 is 52.00 degrees Celsius

The irradiance value must be a positive integer (no decimal point). The temperature value may be positive or negative, and may be either integer or floating point. If there are multiple temperature sensors, each must be listed on a new line. They are displayed in the order they appear in the file.

4.3.4 USB Port Menu

The USB Port menu lists each serial port that is connected to a device. It can be used (if necessary) to tell the software what USB port the IV Swinger 2 is connected to.



Normally the software figures this out by itself and automatically selects the correct port, so you may never need to use this menu. However, if the “Swing!” button does not turn red when you plug the IV Swinger 2 USB cable into the laptop, you need to figure out which port is the correct one and select it manually. It may be obvious from the name. If not, do this:

- Close the IV Swinger 2 application and disconnect the IV Swinger 2 USB cable from the laptop
- Re-open the IV Swinger 2 application (leave the cable disconnected)
- Pull down the USB Port menu and take note of the listed ports
- Connect the USB cable from the IV Swinger 2 hardware to the laptop
- Pull down the USB Port menu and select the port that is new to the list

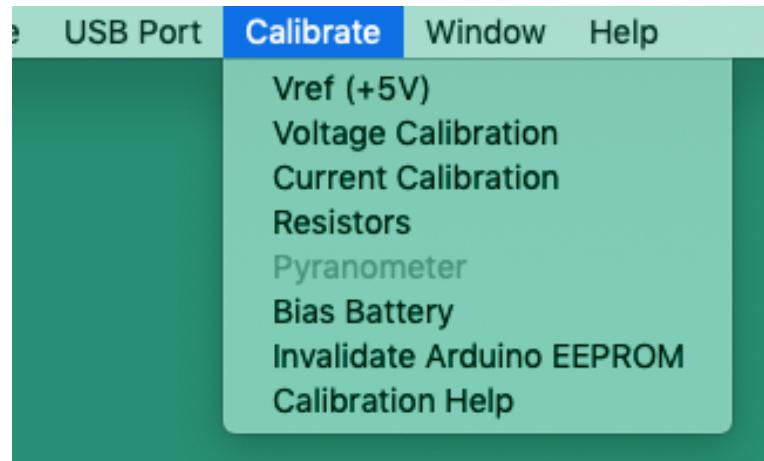
Note that if you unplug the IV Swinger 2 from one USB port and plug it into a different one while the application is running, you may need to manually select the new USB port using the menu (depends on the OS and version). You may even need to close the application and open it again. It is best to choose one USB port and stick with it.

4.3.5 Calibrate Menu

For the original target users of IV Swinger 2 (students learning about PV technology), a high degree of accuracy is not critical. Without calibration, the voltage and/or current measurements may be inaccurate by 10% or more, but that will have virtually no impact on the learning value because differences will be accurately represented. More sun will always result in higher current, higher temperature will always result in lower voltage, etc.

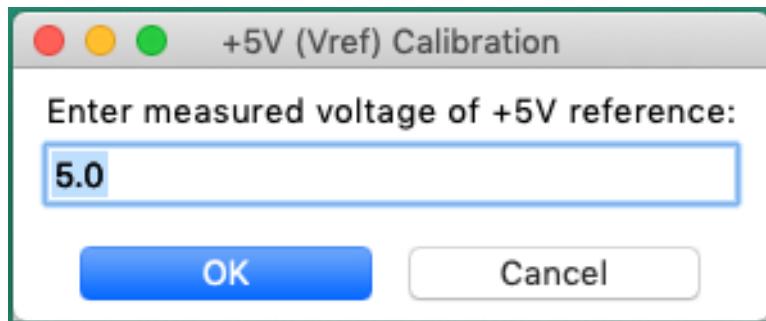
For some users, however, the ability to calibrate to a higher level of accuracy is desirable. The Calibrate menu provides this ability. A caveat is that currently **there have been no quantitative assessments of how much accuracy is possible**. Even when it is calibrated to measured values for a given IV curve, it may not be accurate for curves that have much higher or lower Voc and/or Isc values. Furthermore, the calibration may be affected by temperature and other factors.

The calibration menu looks like this:



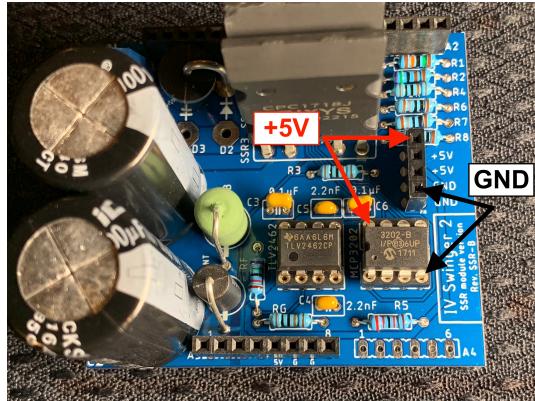
4.3.5.1 Vref (+5V)

The IV Swinger 2 hardware power comes from the laptop via the USB cable. USB nominally provides +5V, but this voltage can vary from one laptop to another. Fortunately, it is fairly consistent for a given laptop³. This voltage is used as the reference voltage (Vref) for the ammeter and voltmeter circuitry; if it is not exactly 5V, the measurements will be inaccurate. The first item on the Calibrate menu, Vref (+5V) allows the user to input the measured value of the +5V Vref, which the software then uses in its calculations. When this menu item is selected, the following dialog comes up:



To measure this voltage, you need to have the lid off with the USB cable connected to the laptop. Use a digital multimeter (DMM) to measure the voltage between pin 4 (V_{SS}) and pin 8 (V_{DD}/V_{REF}) of the MCP3202 chip. If your IV Swinger 2 is built with a PCB, there is a small female header on the board that has two ground pins and two +5V pins that may be more convenient (using male-to-male jumpers and alligator clip DMM probes).

³ Assuming the same USB port is always used



Enter the measured voltage in the box and click OK.

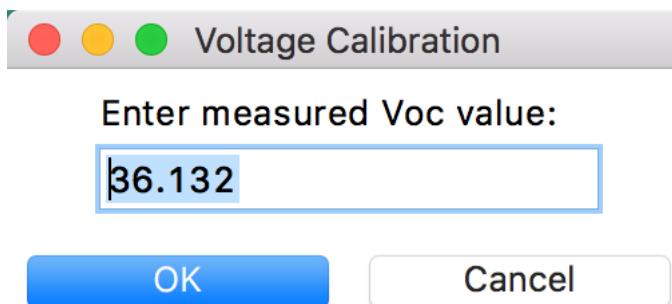
The Vref calibration should be done on each laptop the first time it is used to swing curves (even if the IV Swinger 2 has already been calibrated using a different laptop). It must be done before a laptop is used to perform voltage and current calibrations.

The Vref value is saved in the configuration file on the laptop and will be used from that point forward even if different IV Swinger 2's are used by that laptop. It is not saved on the hardware.

4.3.5.2 Voltage Calibration

The Voltage Calibration item on the Calibrate menu allows you to “correct” the open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) value of a given IV curve with the value that is measured with a digital multimeter (DMM). The curve will be regenerated with V_{oc} calibrated to the measured value, and future curves will be generated using the new calibration.

When the Voltage Calibration item is selected, the following dialog comes up:



You then overtype the value with the measured value and press OK.

Note that the Voltage Calibration item is only available immediately after you have swung an IV curve. It is not possible to perform a calibration using an older curve being viewed with the Results Wizard.

The Calibration Help item has detailed instructions on how to perform the voltage calibration with a DMM. Those instructions will not be repeated here, but are important to follow carefully.

The voltage calibration value is stored in non-volatile memory on the IV Swinger 2 device (Arduino EEPROM). This means that a calibrated IV Swinger 2 can be used by multiple laptops, and the results should be the same (assuming the Vref calibrations have been performed on each laptop).

4.3.5.3 Current Calibration

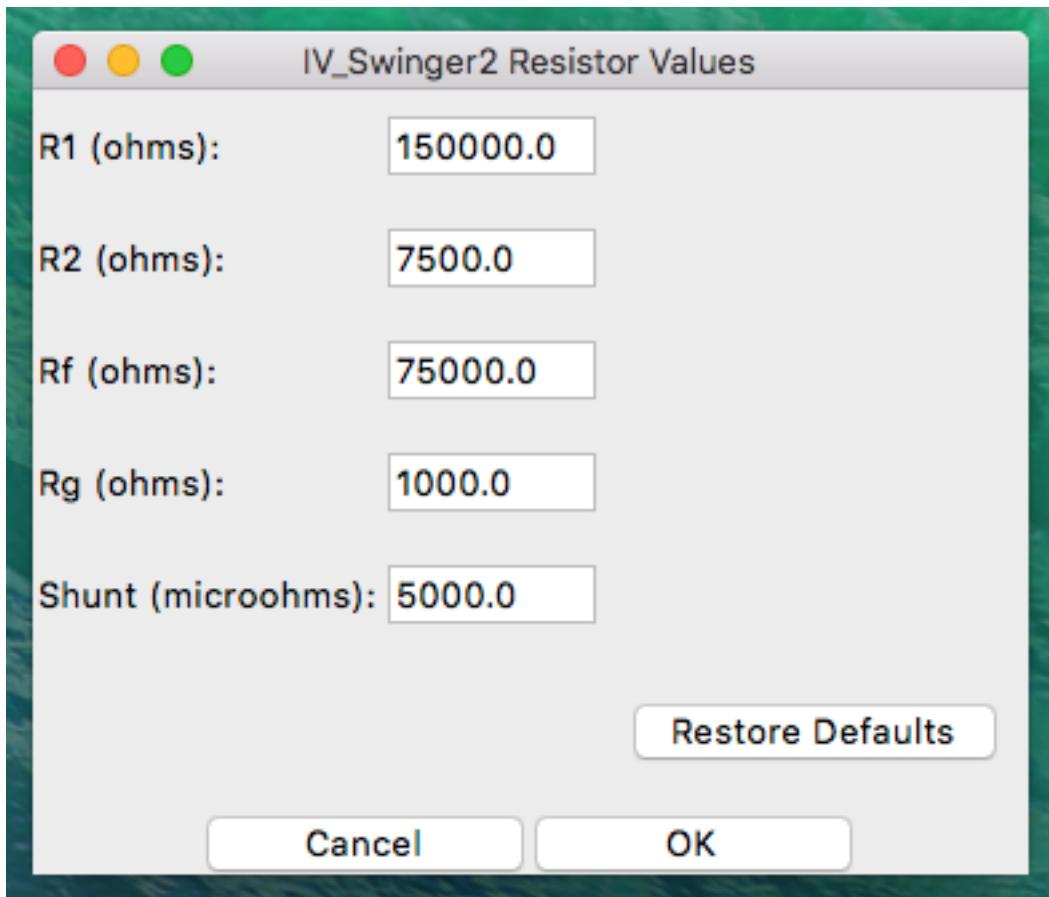
The Current Calibration item on the Calibrate menu allows you to “correct” the short circuit current (I_{sc}) value of a given IV curve with the value that is measured with a digital multimeter (DMM). The curve will be regenerated with I_{sc} calibrated to the measured value, and future curves will be generated using the new calibration. The Current Calibration dialog is very similar to the Voltage Calibration dialog.

The Calibration Help item has detailed instructions on how to perform the current calibration with a DMM. Those instructions will not be repeated here, but are important to follow carefully.

The current calibration value is stored in non-volatile memory on the IV Swinger 2 device (Arduino EEPROM). This means that a calibrated IV Swinger 2 can be used by multiple laptops, and the results should be the same (assuming the Vref calibrations have been performed on each laptop).

4.3.5.4 Resistors

When the Resistors menu entry is selected, a dialog that looks like the following comes up:



This allows the precise measured values for these resistors to be specified.

Also, some IV Swinger 2 variants use resistor values that are different in order to “scale up” or “scale down” the voltage and/or current range, and this allows those values to be specified. The cell versions are the main example of this. For a cell version IV Swinger 2, resistor R1 must be set to a value of 0.0, and when the DIP switch is set to the OFF position (or the jumper is removed) the value of resistor RF must be set to RF + RF1 (755000 nominal).

The resistor values are all stored in non-volatile memory on the IV Swinger 2 device (Arduino EEPROM).

4.3.5.5 Pyranometer

The pyranometer (irradiance sensor) is one of the optional sensors described in the “IV Swinger 2: Optional Environmental Sensors” document. Refer to that document for more details, including calibration. Note that this calibration value is stored on the laptop, not on the IV Swinger 2 device. Ideally, it would be stored on the pyranometer hardware, but there is nowhere to store it.

4.3.5.6 Bias Battery

The “Bias Battery” calibration is used only for the cell version of IV Swinger 2, which sometimes requires a bias battery in series with the PV cell. See Chapter 9 on page 54 for more information.

4.3.5.7 Invalidate Arduino EEPROM

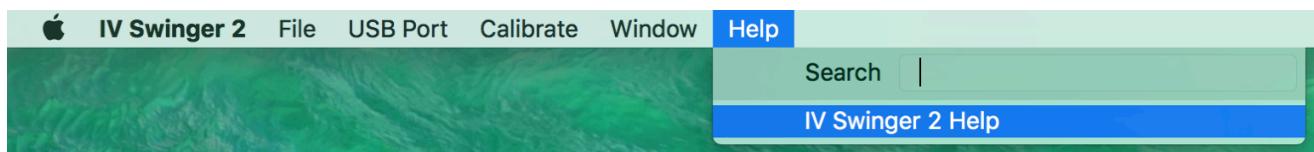
The “Invalidate Arduino EEPROM” menu entry can be used to clear out the calibration values and start from the default calibration. This applies only to the Current, Voltage, and Resistor values.

4.3.5.8 Calibration Help

The Calibration Help item brings up a dialog with more information on how to perform calibrations.

4.3.6 Help Menu

The Help menu currently has only one item: “IV Swinger 2 Help” which brings up a dialog with a very coarse overview of how to use the application.



4.4 Results Wizard Dialog

The Results Wizard dialog is shown in Figure 4-3 below. It provides the tools for viewing results of previous runs, combining multiple curves on the same plot, modifying their title and appearance, copying them to a USB drive (or elsewhere), deleting them, etc.

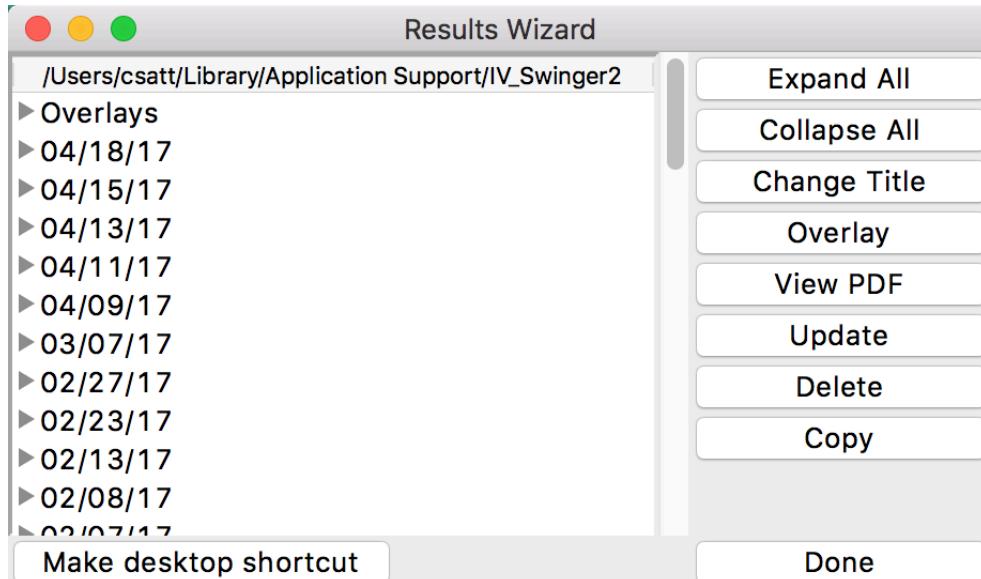


Figure 4-3: Results Wizard Dialog

4.4.1 Expanding and Collapsing Date Groups

The left hand side of the dialog is a “tree view” that groups results by the date they were captured. Each date group can be expanded or collapsed (by default all come up collapsed, as above). To expand a date group, click on the small triangle (plus sign in Windows) to its left, for example:

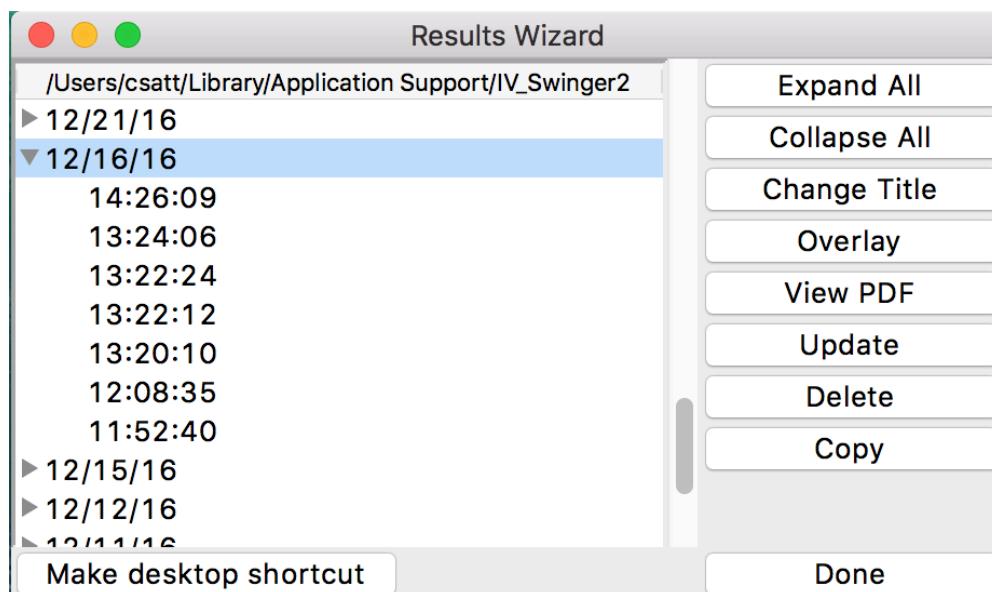


Figure 4-4: Expanding a Date Group

Within each date group are the runs that were captured on that date, labeled by the time that they were captured. Note that all runs (and date groups) are sorted from newest to oldest.

The Expand All and Collapse All buttons at the upper right expand and collapse all date groups at once.

4.4.2 Selecting Runs

Click on a single run to select it. The IV curve will be displayed in the main window:

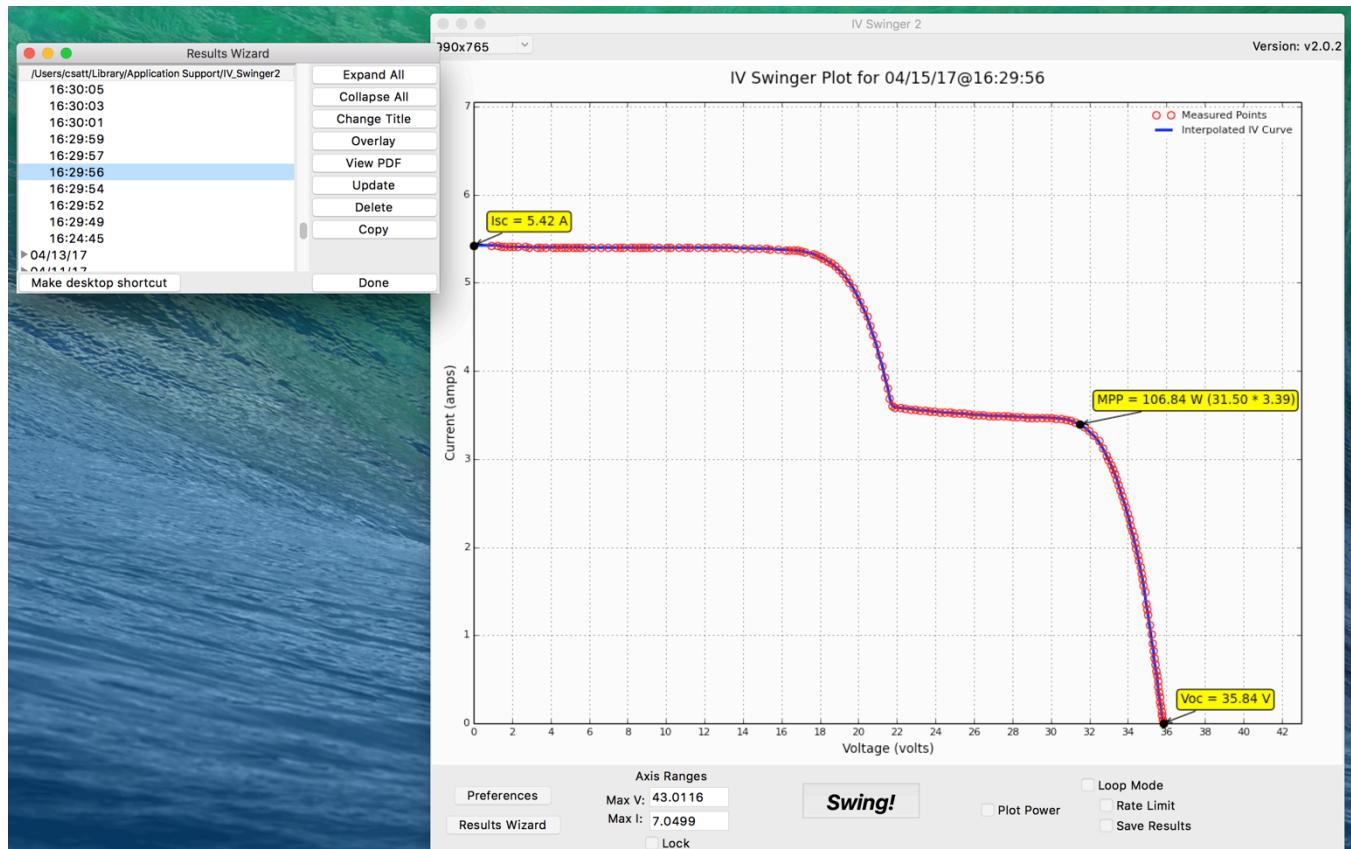


Figure 4-5: Selecting a Run

The up and down arrow keys can be used to move up and down the list. This can be very useful to quickly “flip through” the results. In fact it can be used to create a sort of “animation” if there’s a series of runs that were generated with the axes locked.

Some actions support multiple selected runs. Use “Shift-click” to select a contiguous range of runs and “Control-click” to select non-contiguous runs, just as you would in other Mac and Windows applications. Note that when multiple runs are selected, the oldest one is displayed.

4.4.3 Changing the Title

The default title at the top of each graph is “IV Swinger Plot for mm/dd/yy@hh:mm:ss”. This can be changed to something more descriptive. Select a single run and click the Change Title button. This opens a dialog where you can change the title. The new title is also listed in the tree view:

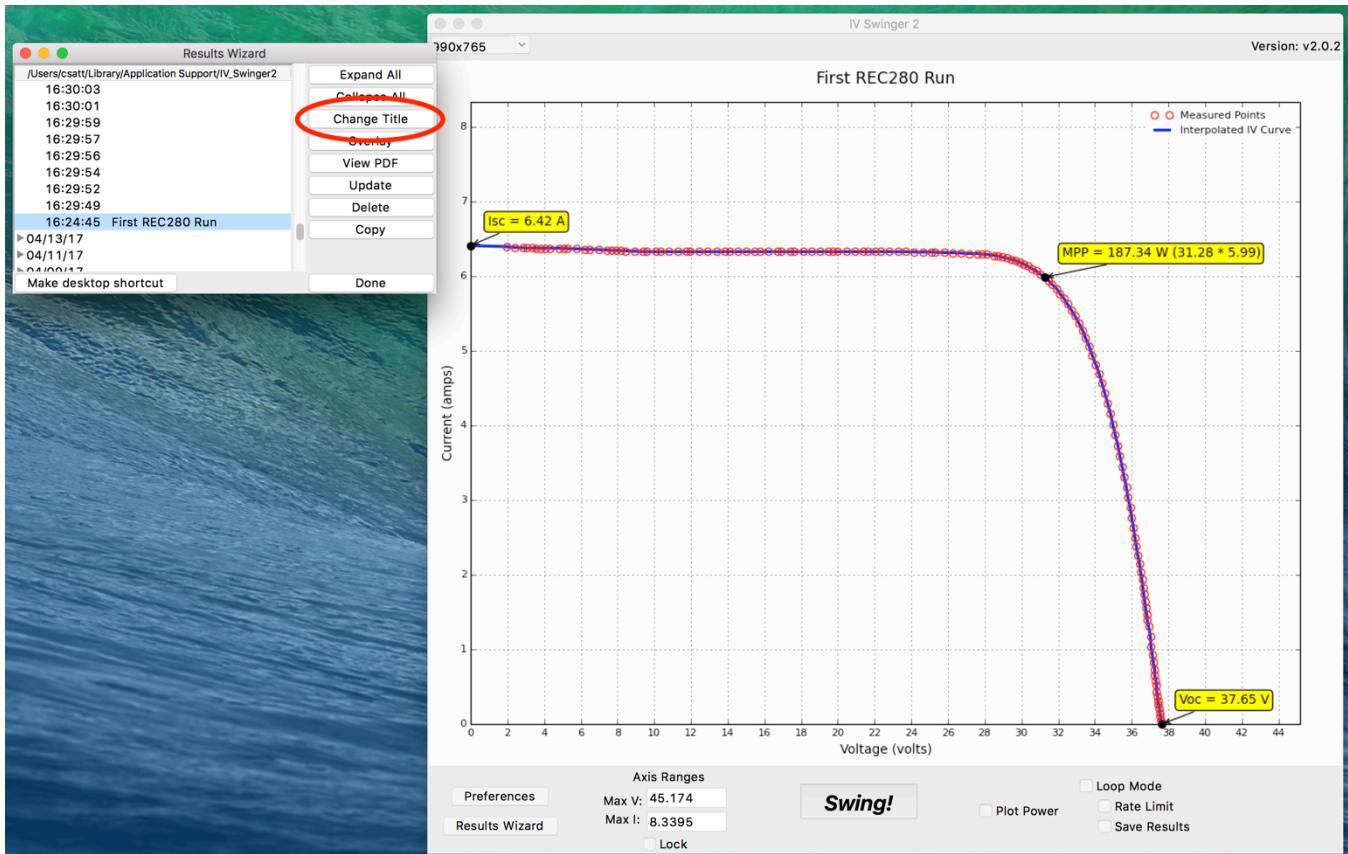


Figure 4-6: Changing the Title of a Run

4.4.4 Overlaying Multiple Runs

Combining multiple IV curves onto a single graph can be very useful for seeing their differences. The Results Wizard supports overlaying up to eight IV curves on the same graph.

The basic sequence for using this feature is:

1. Select up to 8 runs (using shift-click and/or control-click)
2. Click on the Overlay button
3. Change plotting options, if desired
4. Click the Finished button

These steps are illustrated in Figure 4-7 below. This screenshot was taken between step #3 and step #4. Notice that the dialog has now sprouted the section in the lower left corner containing a list of the overlay runs, some option check boxes, and Help, Cancel, and Finished buttons.

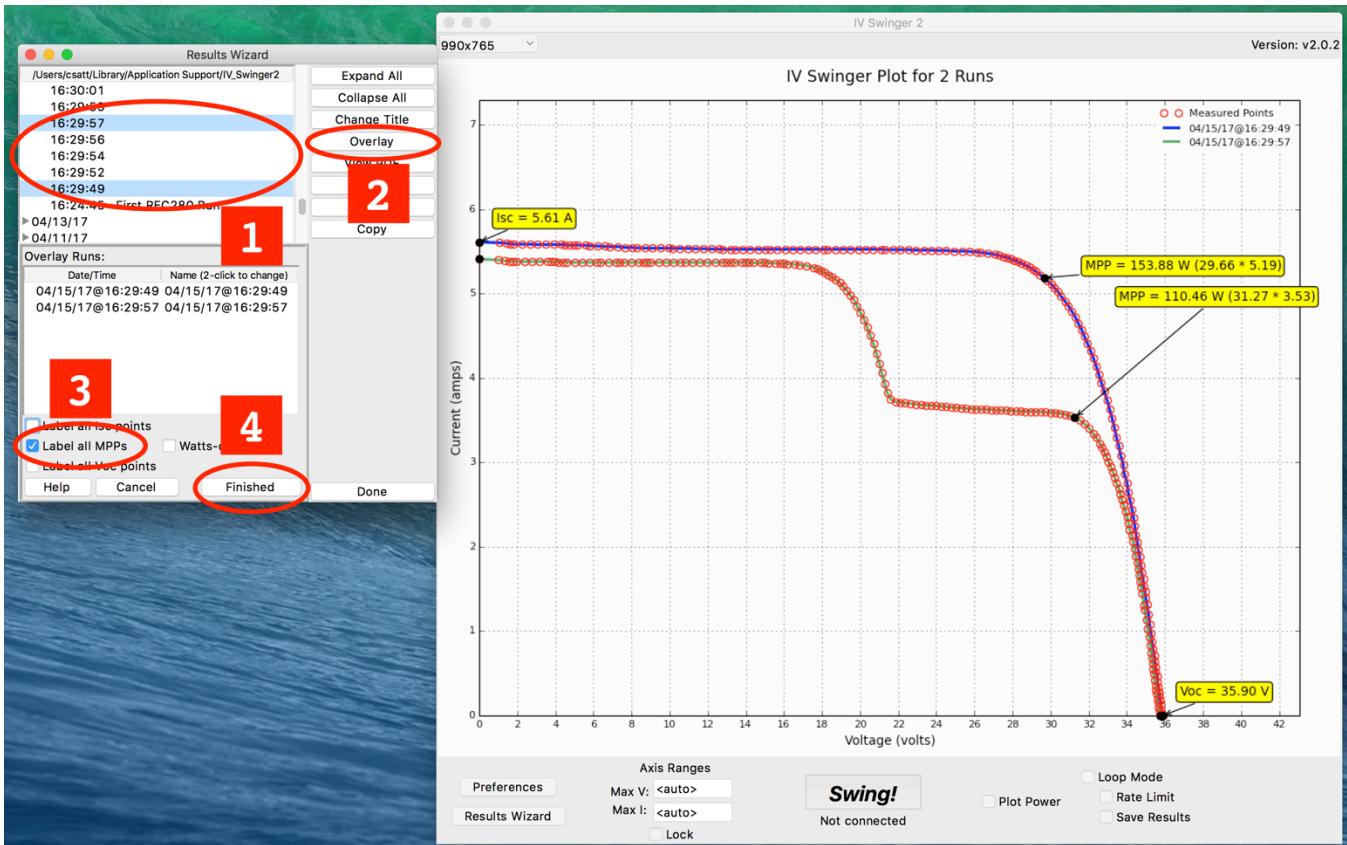


Figure 4-7: Creating an Overlay

4.4.4.1 Changing Overlay Plotting Options

The overlay example shown in Figure 4-7 shows one simple change to the plotting options made in step #3: the “Label all MPPs” box is checked. Many other changes may be made at this point (in addition to the other similar check boxes):

- The title can be changed by clicking on the Title button
- The order can be changed by dragging and dropping the runs listed in the “Overlay Runs” box (or by clicking on the Date/Time heading to sort chronologically)
- The names of the runs on the graph can be changed by double-clicking on them in the “Overlay Runs” box
- The Plot Power box (in the main window) can be checked or unchecked
- Many of the Plotting preferences in the Preferences Dialog (see section 4.5 on page 40) can be changed (not the ADC corrections, Battery bias, or Series resistance compensation)

4.4.4.2 Saving Overlays

When the Finished button is pressed, the overlay is saved. If the Cancel button is pressed, the overlay is discarded. The saved overlays are viewable in the “Overlays” group at the top of the tree view list in the Results Wizard.

IMPORTANT: Saved overlays are “final”. They cannot be “tweaked” later. Of course you can always recreate them from scratch.

4.4.5 Viewing the PDF

The graph shown in the main window is a GIF format image. A PDF of each graph is also generated for each run (or overlay), and this is much more suitable for printing. It is also possible to zoom into the PDF without the image becoming pixelated⁶. The View PDF button invokes the viewer that your computer is set up to use by default for PDF files (e.g. Preview on Mac and Acrobat Reader on Windows).

Once the PDF is open in the viewer, you can print it from there or do any of the other things that the viewer allows you to do (including saving it somewhere else).

4.4.6 Batch Updates

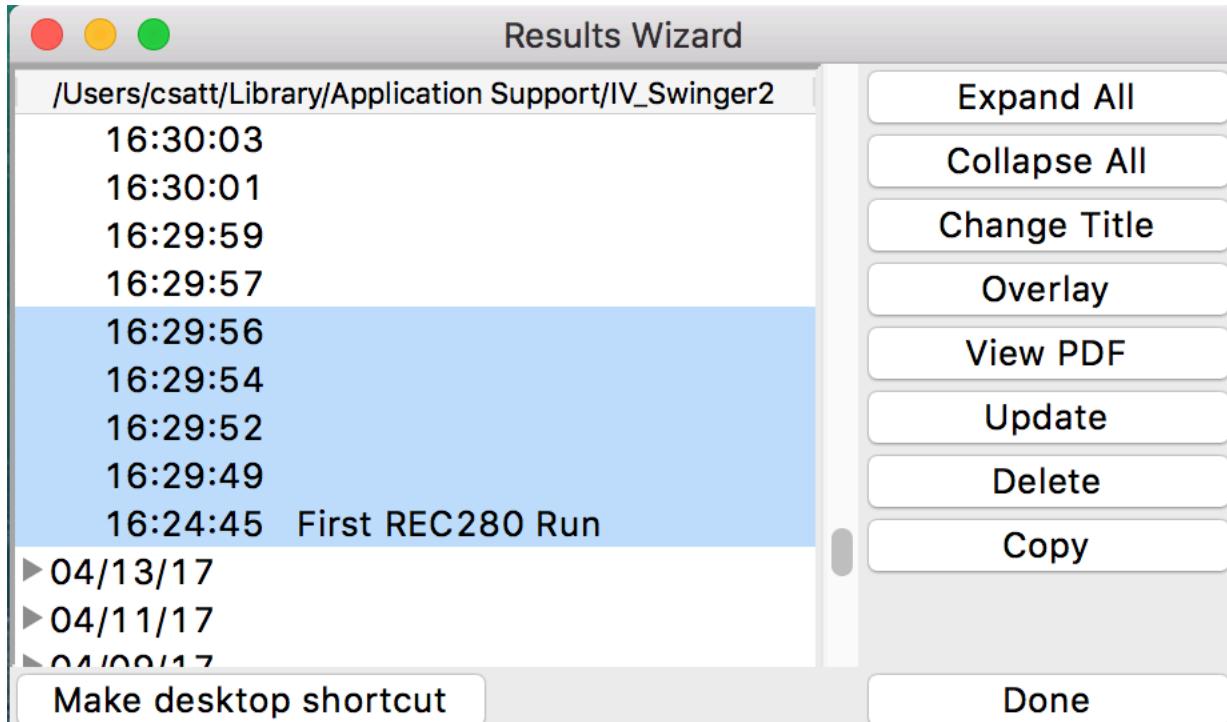
The Update button is used for updating a batch of runs to conform to the same set of plotting preferences. The sequence is as follows:

1. Select multiple runs
2. Change plotting option
3. Click Update button

The order of the first two steps is important.

For example, suppose you want to add the power curve to a batch of runs.

FIRST, you would select all of the desired runs (using shift-click and/or control-click):

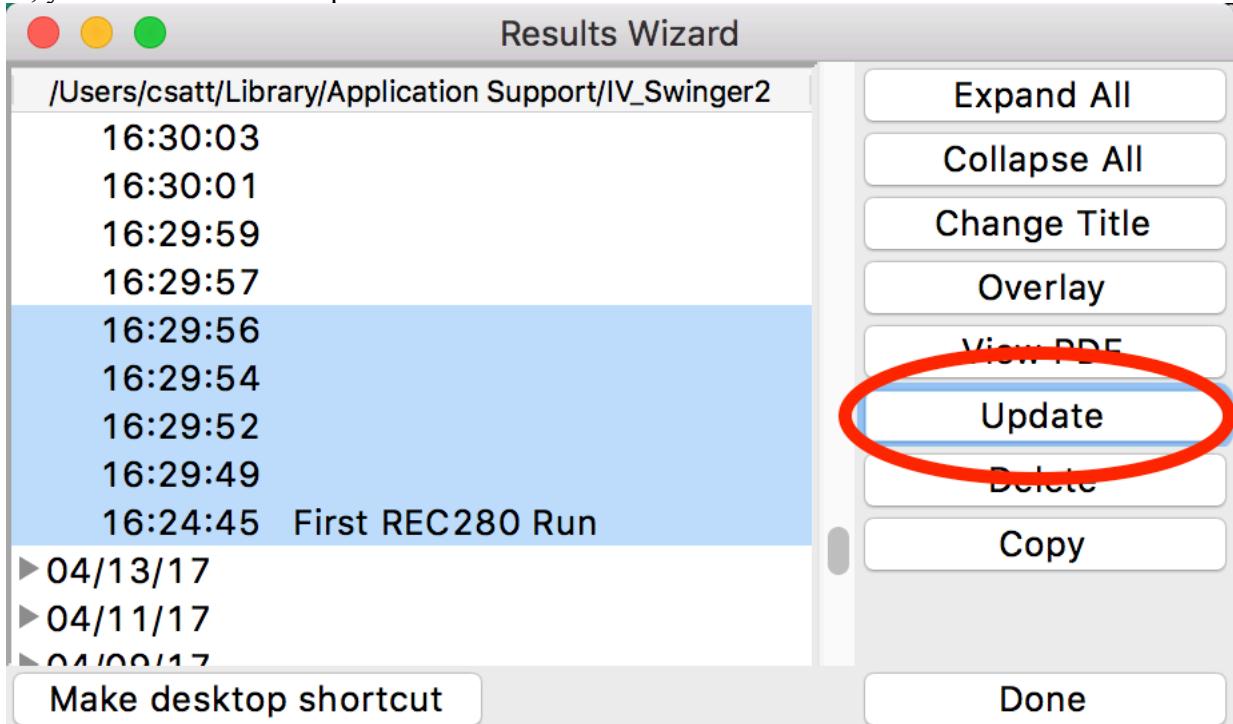


SECOND, you would check the Plot Power box:

⁶ Unfortunately, for technical reasons the PDF cannot be used in the image pane of the main window.



LAST, you would click the Update button:



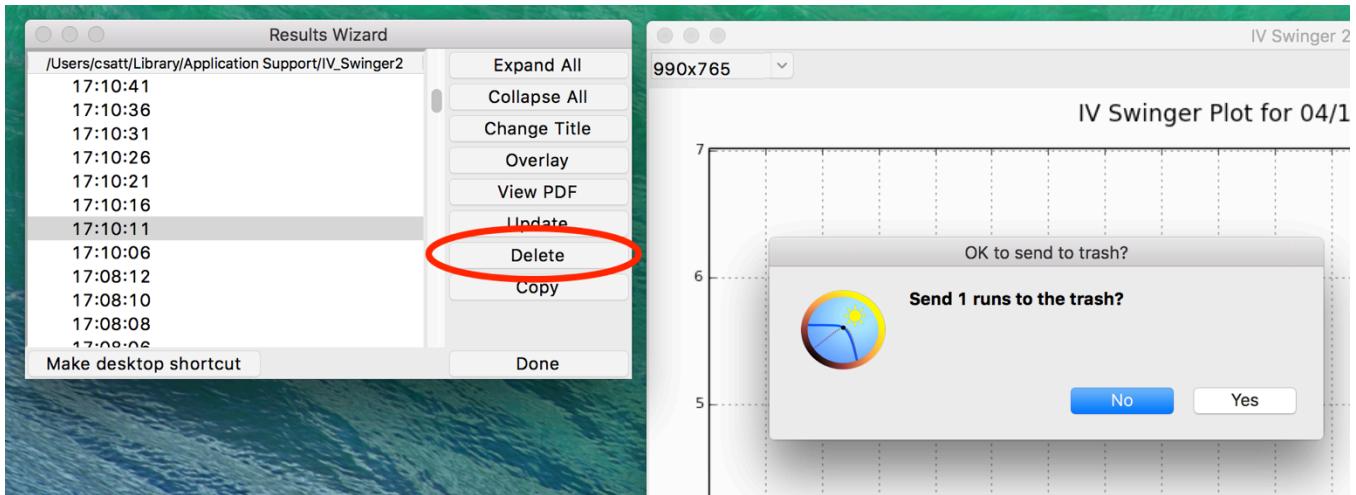
The batch update can also be used to redraw all of the selected runs using the same axis ranges. To do that, step #2 would be to check the Lock box in the Axis Ranges controls (and possibly type in the Max V and Max I values).

Similarly, the display image size can be updated for a batch of runs. To do that, step #2 would be to change the value in the Image Size control (see section 4.1.7 on page 19).

And finally, step #2 can be changing any of the Plotting preferences in the Preferences Dialog (see section 4.5 on page 40).

4.4.7 Deleting Runs

To delete runs (actually send them to the trash), select them and then click the Delete button. This will bring up a dialog asking for your OK to move it/them to the trash:



4.4.8 Copying Runs

To copy runs to a USB drive (or anywhere else), select them and then click the Copy button. This will bring up a standard Finder (Mac) or Explorer (Windows) dialog for you to select the destination for the copy. See Figure 4-8: Copying Runs to a USB Drive (Mac) and Figure 4-9: Copying Runs to a USB Drive (Windows) below for what this looks like on both platforms.

If it doesn't already exist, a folder named IV_Swinger2 will be created at the selected destination, and the selected run or runs will be copied under that folder. Each run consists of multiple files in a folder named for the date and time of the run (see section 4.6 on page 47). If the IV_Swinger2 folder already exists at the selected destination, the selected run or runs will be added to it.

Note that runs copied to a USB drive on a Mac may be viewed on a Windows machine and vice versa.

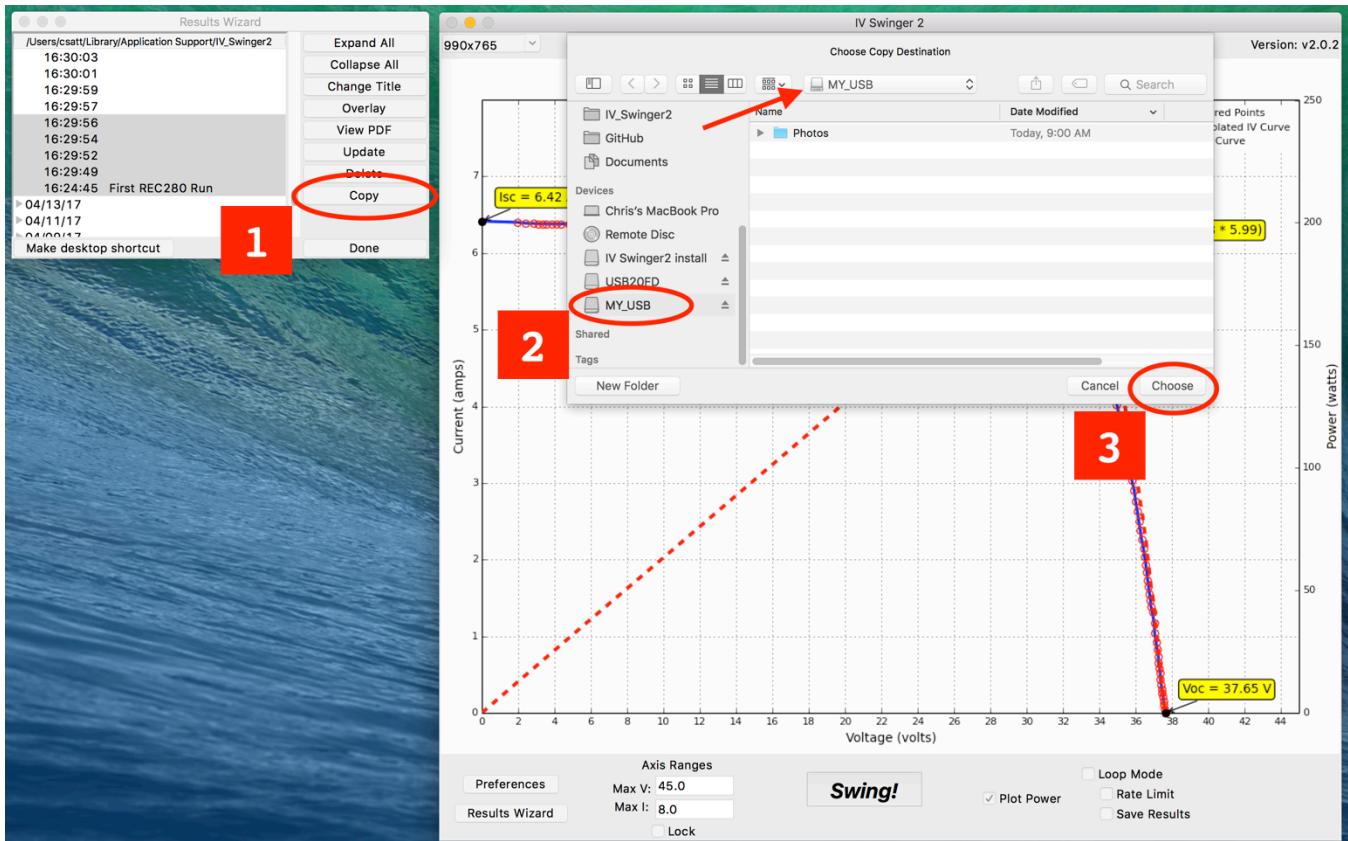


Figure 4-8: Copying Runs to a USB Drive (Mac)

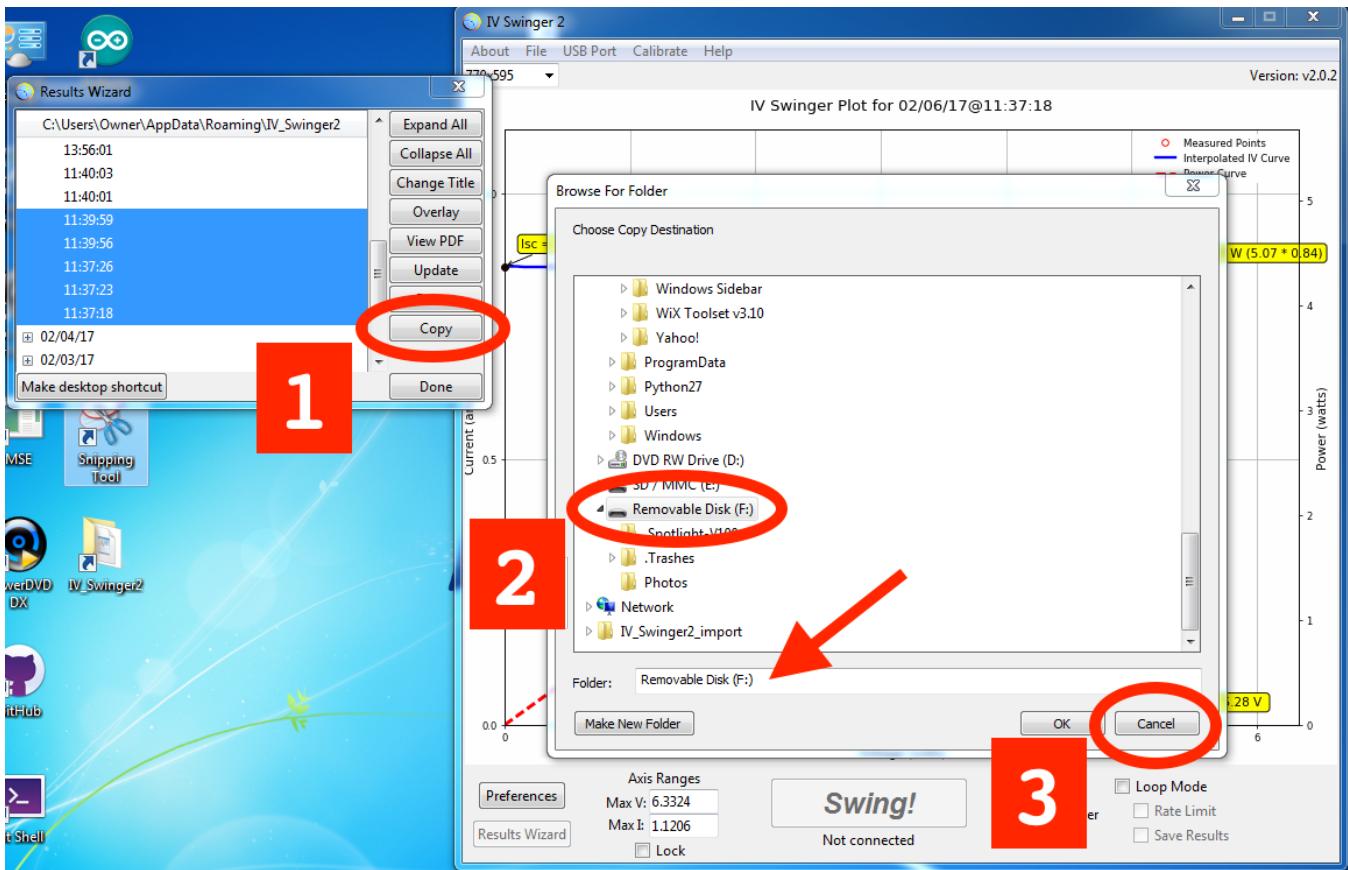


Figure 4-9: Copying Runs to a USB Drive (Windows)⁷

4.4.9 Changing Where to Look for Runs

The runs are stored in a folder named IV_Swinger2 in a standard, but somewhat difficult-to-find location on your computer. This location may be different depending on the version of MacOS or Windows that you are running. When you open the Results Wizard, this location is listed at top of the tree view pane (see Figure 4-10 below).

If you want to use the Results Wizard to browse runs on a USB drive (e.g. copied from a different computer), you can point it to that new location by clicking on the path at the top of the tree view pane. This will bring up a standard Finder (Mac) or Explorer (Windows) dialog for you to select the location of the results.

Figure 4-11 shows this process on a Mac. Windows is very similar. Figure 4-12 shows what it looks like after the path has successfully been changed to point to the USB drive.

⁷ Click OK, not Cancel!

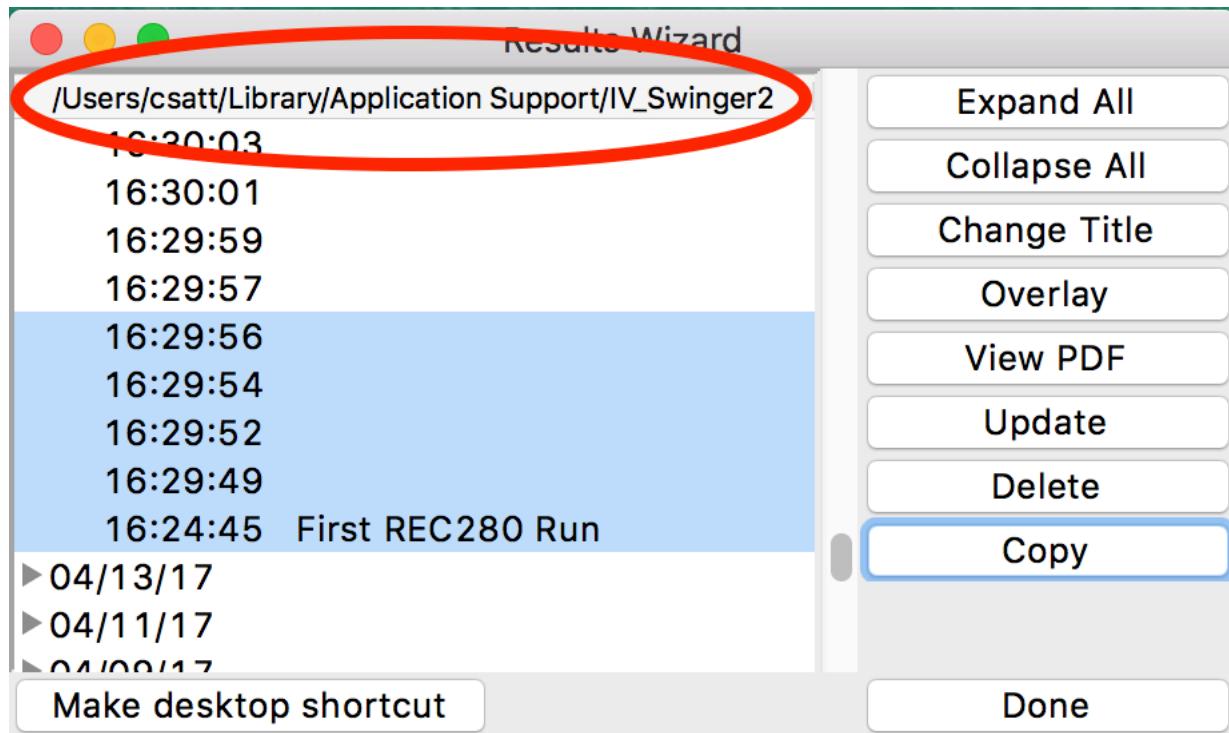


Figure 4-10: Path to Results Folder

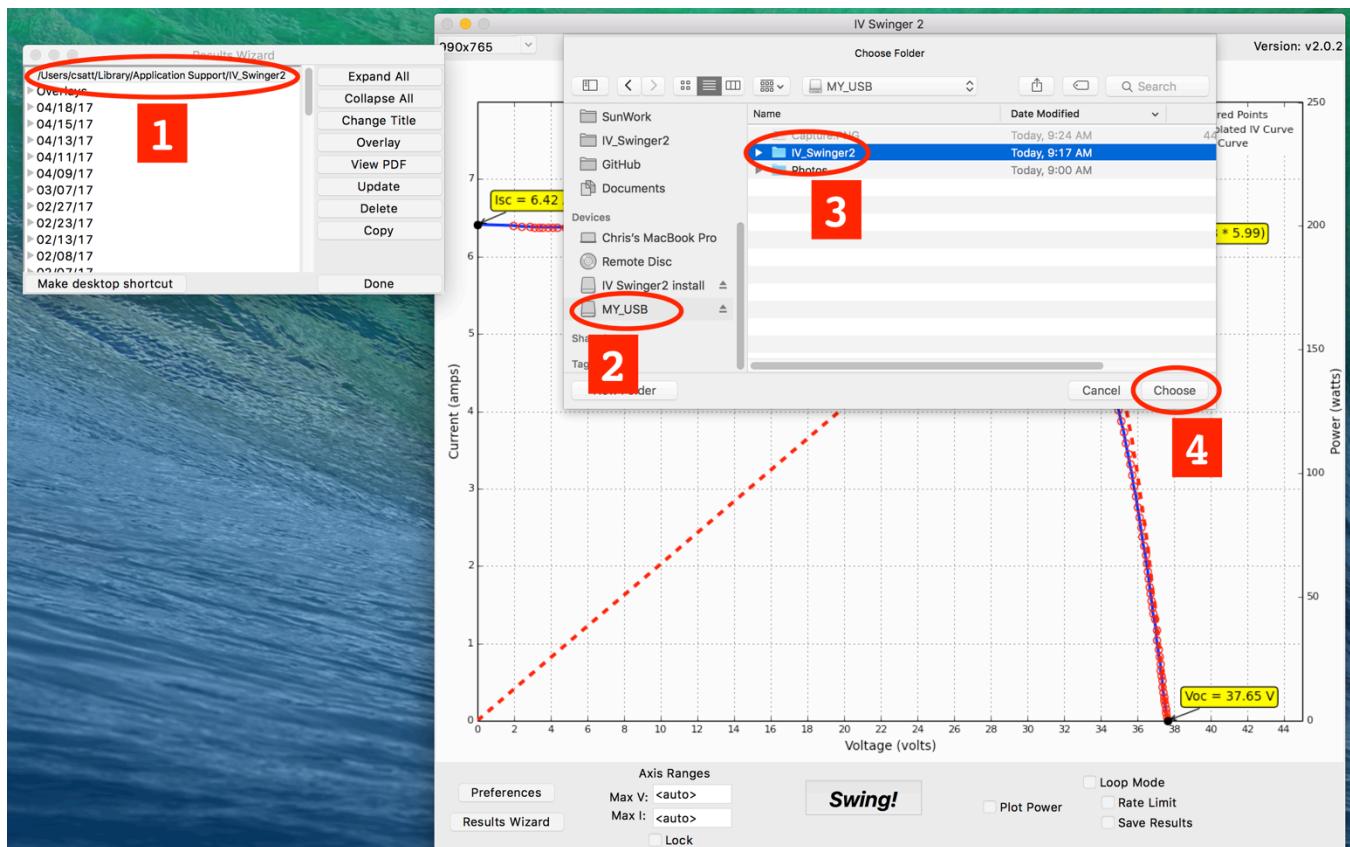


Figure 4-11: Changing the Path to a USB Drive

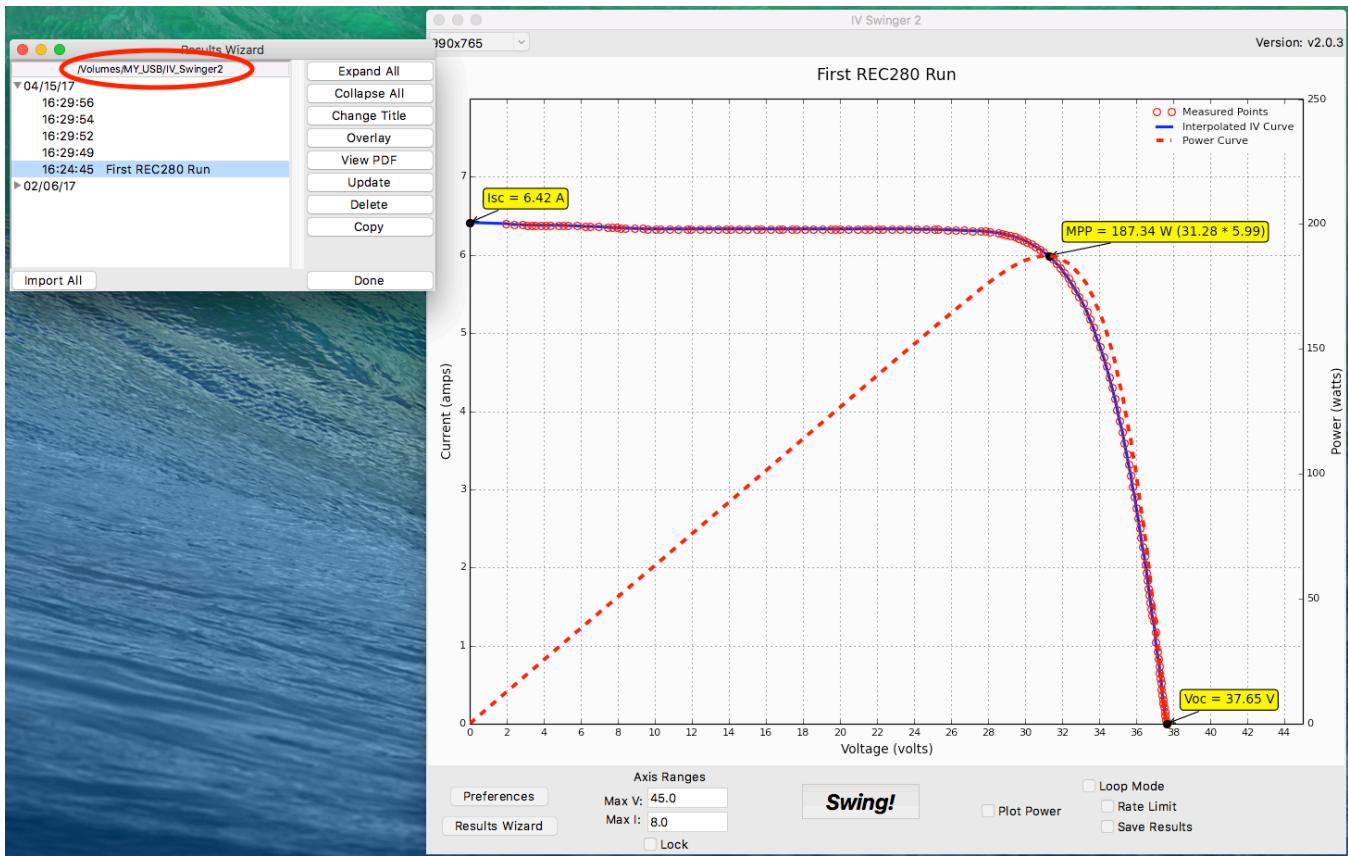


Figure 4-12: Path Successfully Changed to USB Drive

4.4.10 Creating a Desktop Shortcut to Runs Folder

The Results Wizard provides the tools necessary for most browsing, modifying, combining, printing, etc. It “hides” the details of what files are included in the results folders.

However, some users may want to directly access the raw results folders and their files. For example, you may want to open the CSV file(s) in a spreadsheet program. You might also want to know how much disk space is being used, etc. As described in the previous section, the path to the results folder is shown at the top of the Results Wizard tree view pane. But this may be a “hidden” folder that is difficult to navigate to in Finder/Explorer.

The Make Desktop Shortcut button at the bottom of the Results Wizard can be used to create a desktop shortcut to the results folder to make it easier to locate in Finder/Explorer. The shortcut will be named IV_Swinger2.

See section 4.6 on page 47 for a description of the files.

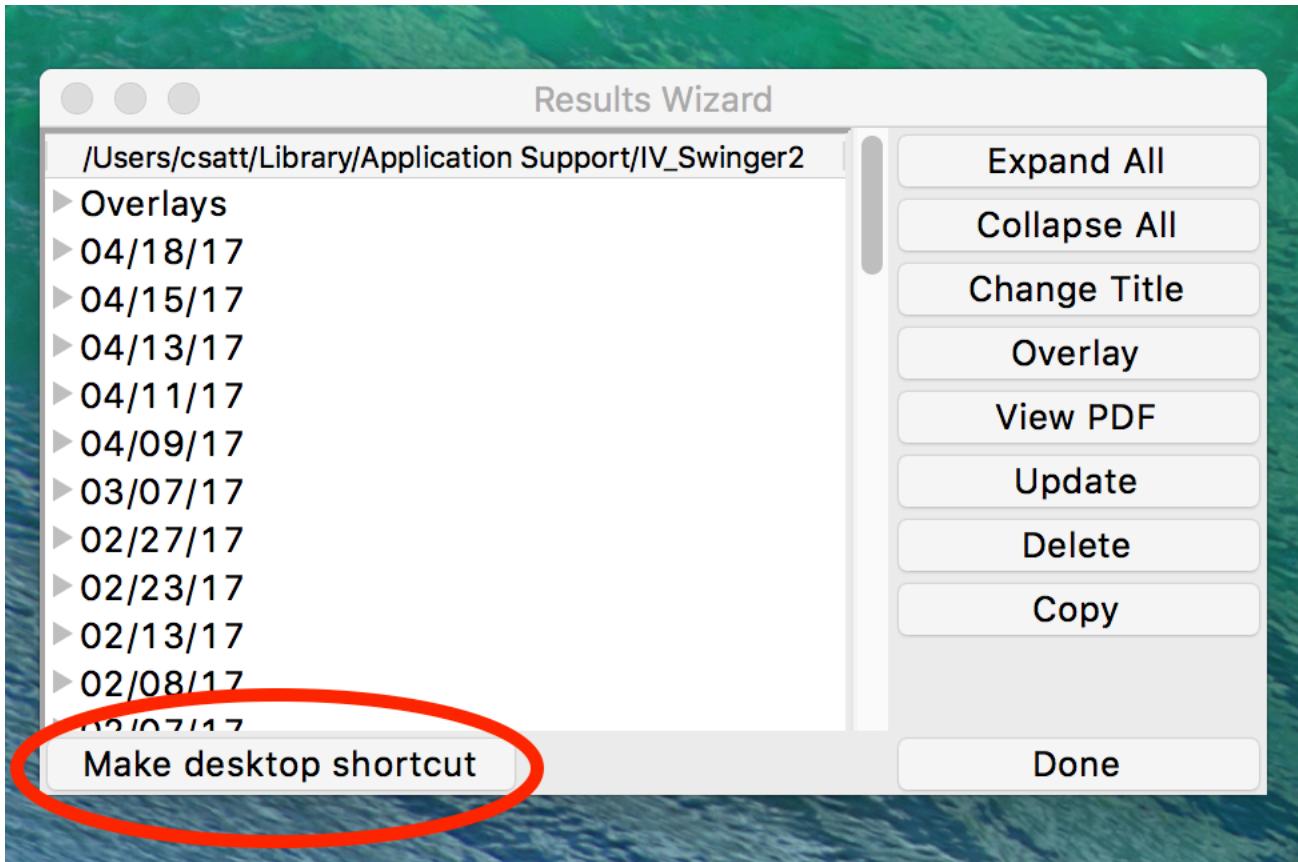


Figure 4-13: Making a Desktop Shortcut to Raw Results

4.4.11 Importing Results from a USB Drive

Section 4.4.9 above describes how to view the results on a USB drive (or elsewhere). In this case, the button in the lower left corner of the dialog changes to an “Import All” button, as shown below in Figure 4-14. Pressing this button will copy all of the results from the USB drive to the standard runs folder. If any of the same runs or overlays already exist, a dialog comes up asking whether to overwrite all of them. If you answer “no”, then the import will skip all of the duplicates and only copy the different ones. If you answer “yes” the import will overwrite all of the duplicates as well as copying the different ones.

The typical use case for this is that Person A has captured results on a laptop and wants to share them with Person B (e.g. a lab partner). The first step is for Person A to copy the results to a USB drive (see section 4.4.8 on page 34). Next, Person A gives the USB drive to Person B, who imports the results to his/her laptop and then gives the USB drive back to Person A.

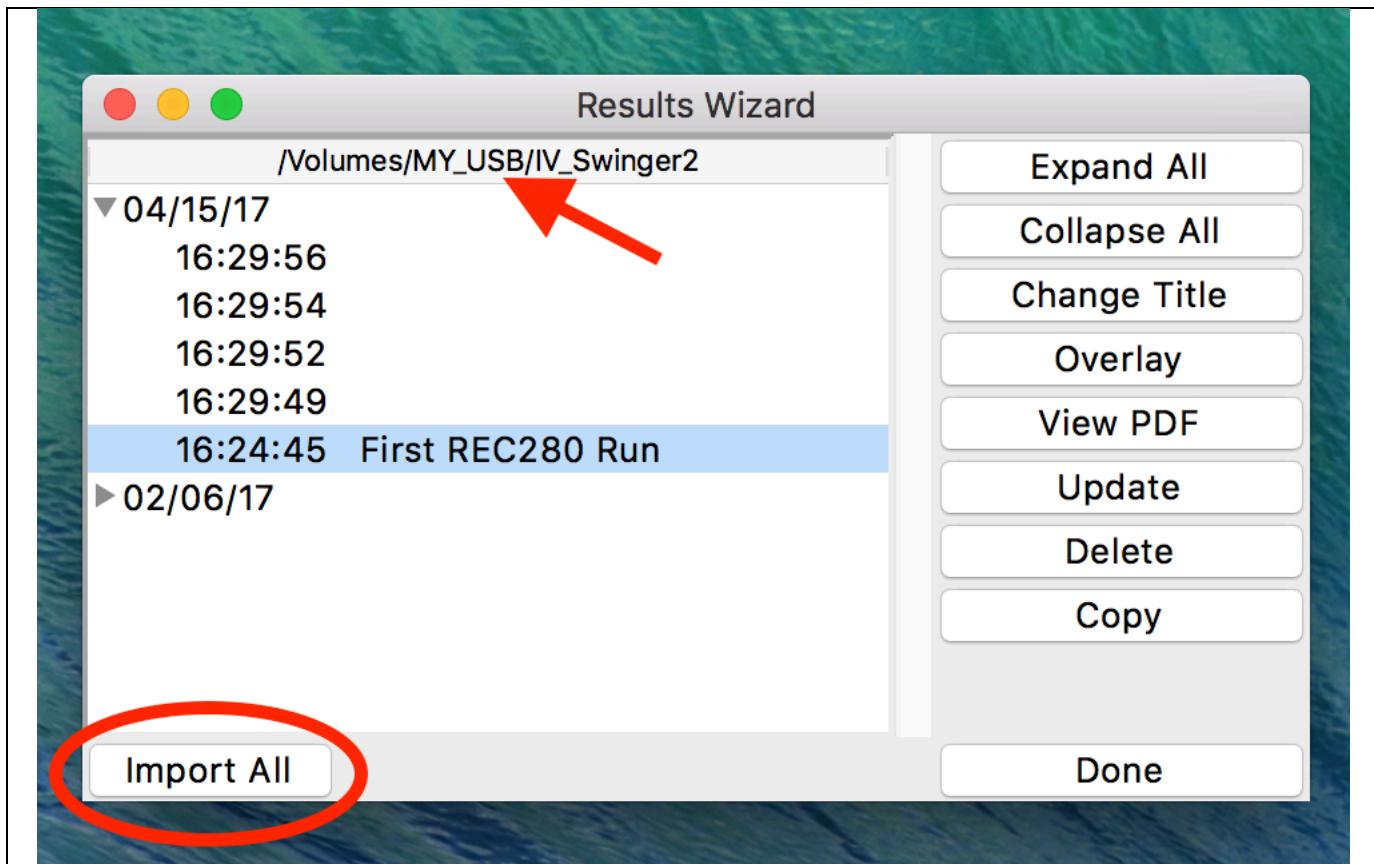


Figure 4-14: Importing Results from USB Drive

4.5 Preferences Dialog

Figure 4-15 below shows the dialog that comes up when the Preferences button is pressed. This is the Mac version but the Windows version is very similar. At the top are three “tabs”: Plotting, Looping, and Arduino. The figure shows the Plotting tab selected.

Sections 4.5.1, 4.5.2, and 4.5.3 below discuss each tab.

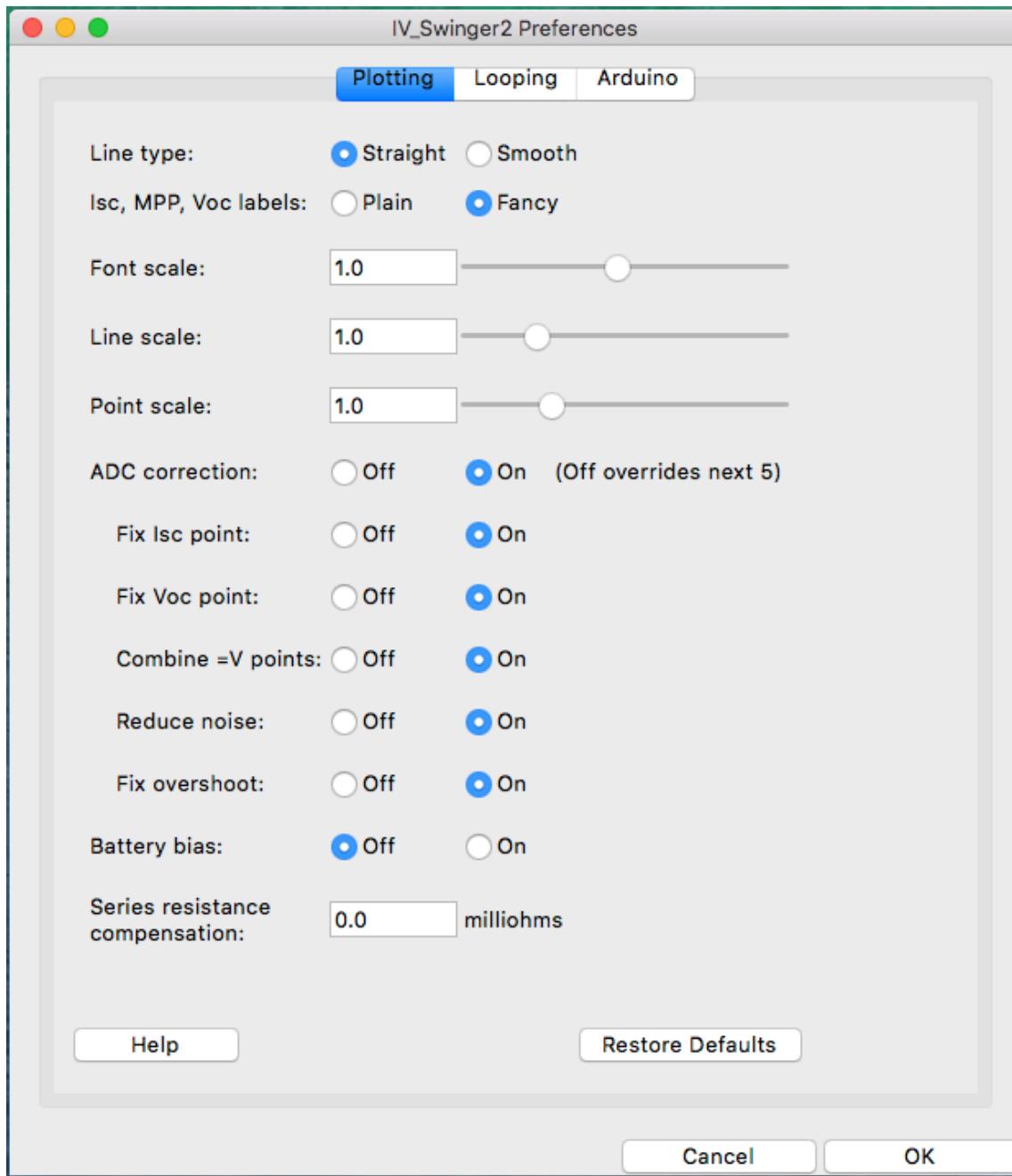


Figure 4-15: Preferences Dialog

4.5.1 Plotting Preferences Tab

Figure 4-15 above shows the Plotting tab.

The configuration options on the Plotting tab control the appearance of the IV curve plot, both on screen and in the generated PDF. Changes made to these options are applied immediately to the current plot (if there is one), so you can experiment and see the effect of your changes. Clicking OK will save the new values, and they will be used from that point forward. Clicking Cancel will revert to the previous values. These changes only affect the post-processing of the raw measurements from the hardware, which are never changed. Following are brief explanations of each option.

4.5.1.1 Line type

The curve interpolated between the measured points may either be "Straight" or "Smooth". The default is "Straight" because most IV Swinger 2 runs have so many points that there is virtually no advantage to a smooth curve, which takes longer to generate. When "Smooth" is selected, Catmull-Rom spline interpolation is used⁸.

4.5.1.2 Isc, MPP, Voc labels

Two styles are available for the labels: "Plain" and "Fancy". Plain labels are text only. Fancy labels are enclosed in a box with a yellow background, and there are arrows indicating the point.

4.5.1.3 Font scale, Line scale, and Point scale

The default font size, line thickness, and size of the "dots" indicating the measured points are chosen automatically based on the size/resolution of the graph. These options allow the user to scale those up or down, according to taste. The sliders can be used, or the values can be typed in manually. If Line scale is set to 0.0, the interpolated curve is not plotted. If Point scale is set to 0.0, the measured points are not plotted.

4.5.1.4 ADC correction

By default, several "corrections" are made to the raw values read by the analog to digital converter (ADC) chip to correct for noise and other effects that affect the proper rendering of the IV curve and the calculation of the maximum power. If "Off" is selected, these corrections are not performed. Note that the values written to the ADC CSV file are the uncorrected values, regardless of this setting. Also note that the calibration settings are used regardless of this setting.

Additionally, there are individual controls for each of the ADC corrections. These options are only relevant if the "ADC correction" option is "On".

4.5.1.4.1 Fix Isc point

If "ADC correction" is "On", this controls whether the first point of the curve should be modified (or even removed in some cases). This point is the Arduino code's attempt at approximating the Isc point, but its simplistic algorithm often gets it wrong. When this control is "On", the Isc point is removed if the first measured point after it has a voltage value more than 20% of the Voc voltage value (in which case implying that we know Isc is misleading). Otherwise, it is extrapolated from the beginning of the curve using a more sophisticated algorithm than the Arduino code uses.

4.5.1.4.2 Fix Voc point

If "ADC correction" is "On", this controls whether the last point of the curve should be modified. The Arduino code records the actual ADC values for both channels. Due to noise, however, the value on the channel measuring current is usually not zero. This correction simply zeros out that value.

⁸ The original IV Swinger captured only about 30 points, so this was important. The feature is still in the code.

4.5.1.4.3 Combine =V points

If "ADC correction" is "On", this controls whether consecutive points that have equal ADC values on the voltage channel will be combined to a single point using the average of the ADC values on the current channel for those points.

4.5.1.4.4 Reduce noise

If "ADC correction" is "On", this controls whether the noise reduction algorithm is applied.

4.5.1.4.5 Fix overshoot

If "ADC correction" is "On", this controls whether the curve is corrected to fix the phenomenon where the tail of the IV curve overshoots the voltage that was measured when the circuit was actually open, before charging the capacitor. The voltage of all points is scaled such that the tail of the curve hits the I=0 point at the measured Voc voltage. This phenomenon was a mystery. It is now understood to be due to the +5V supply (from USB) drooping when the relay is active. The reduced reference voltage to the ADC results in voltage measurements that are too high. Negative overshoot (i.e. undershoot) is also corrected; this can be due to SSR current draw in the SSR version.

4.5.1.5 Battery bias

The cell version of IV Swinger 2 may require a bias battery to be placed in series with the PV cell in order to trace the curve properly. A calibration of the bias battery must be performed before swinging a cell IV curve using the bias battery. Once that has been done, this control enables the software to "subtract" the bias such that the rendered IV curve is that of the PV cell alone. See Section 9.5.2 on page 62 for more detail.

4.5.1.6 Series resistance compensation (mΩ)

This control may be used to negate the effect of any resistance that is in series with the PV module or cell under test upstream from the point where the voltage is measured. If this value is positive, the voltage at each plotted point is increased by an amount equal to $I * \text{series_res_comp}$. This could be used, for example, to factor out the effect of a long cable with known resistance. The resulting curve will have a steeper slope (and higher power MPP), as it would without the long cable. A negative value has the opposite effect. Different values may be specified for the normal and battery bias modes.

4.5.2 Looping Preferences Tab

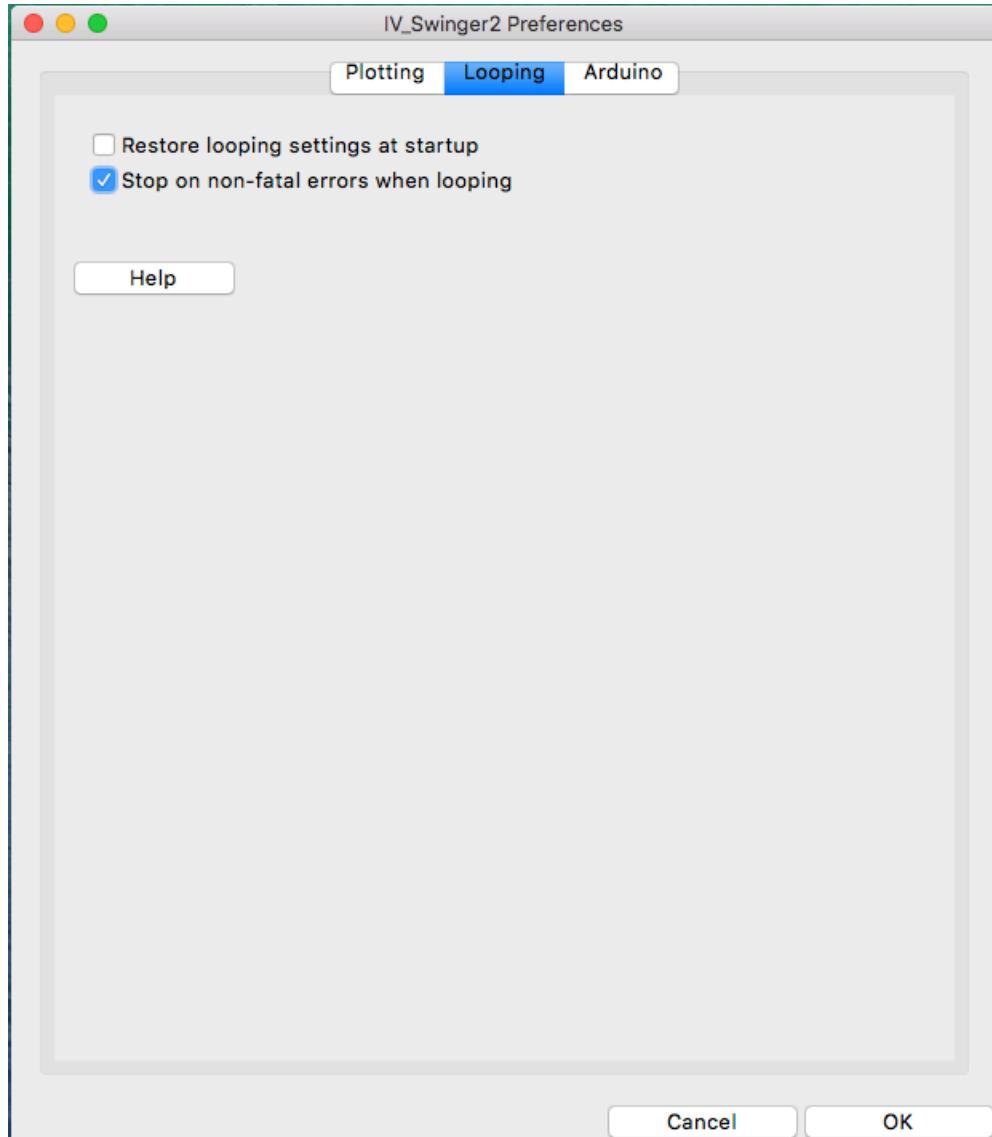


Figure 4-16: Preferences Looping Tab

There are currently only two options on the Preferences Looping tab. The main options controlling looping behavior are on the main IV Swinger 2 window to the right of the "Swing!" button (see section 4.1.5 on page 17). The first option is to choose whether the settings on the main screen should be retained after the program is closed and restored the next time it is opened. If this box is not checked, the application always comes up with Loop Mode turned off.

The second option is to choose whether or not looping should stop on non-fatal errors. The default is to stop on all errors; when an error is detected a dialog is displayed and the user must dismiss the dialog and restart the looping by clicking on the Swing! button. But if this box is unchecked, some errors will display their message on the main screen and the looping will continue. A good example of where this can be useful is the “Timed out polling for stable I_{sc} ” error, which is usually caused by insufficient sunlight. And that may be intentional, such as during a sweep test for shading or tilt angle, or an unattended multi-day test.

4.5.3 Arduino Preferences Tab

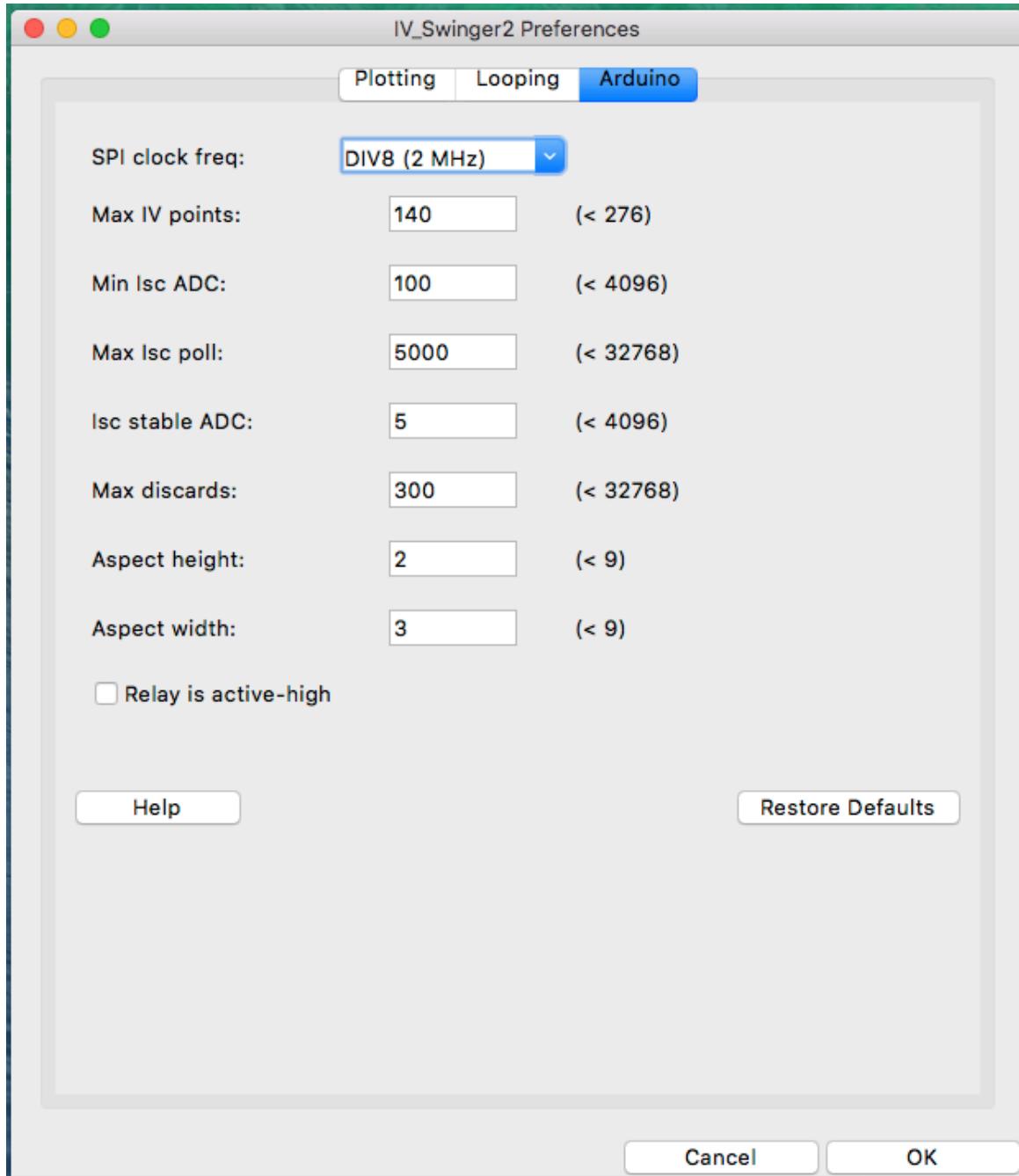


Figure 4-17: Preferences Arduino Tab

The configuration options on the Arduino tab are for advanced users who are familiar with the code that runs on the IV Swinger 2 Arduino microcontroller. Normally the default values should be used. Any changes made here are sent to the Arduino when the OK button is pressed and take effect starting with the next run. Following are very brief descriptions of each option.

4.5.3.1 SPI clock freq

Clock frequency of the SPI bus. The SPI bus is used to communicate with the MCP3202 ADC. At 5V, the MCP3202 is specified to work up to 1.8 MHz, but current parts have been shown to operate fine with faster clocks. A higher SPI clock frequency results in more closely spaced points on the IV curve. The default is 2 MHz.

4.5.3.2 Max IV points

Maximum number of I/V pairs to capture. The actual number will always be less (sometimes substantially less).

4.5.3.3 Min Isc ADC

Minimum ADC value the channel measuring current must reach before starting to poll for stable Isc.

4.5.3.4 Max Isc poll

Maximum number of loops waiting for Isc to stabilize before giving up.

4.5.3.5 Isc stable ADC

Three consecutive measurements must vary less than this amount for Isc to be considered stable.

4.5.3.6 Max discards

Maximum consecutive points that may be discarded because they are too close together before recording a point anyway.

4.5.3.7 Aspect height

Height of graph's aspect ratio (max 8). Used for "distance" calculation in the discard algorithm.

4.5.3.8 Aspect width

Width of graph's aspect ratio (max 8). Used for "distance" calculation in the discard algorithm.

4.5.3.9 Relay is active-high

Check ONLY if the IV Swinger 2 was constructed with a (non-standard) relay module that has an active-high trigger pin. This value will be saved in the Arduino EEPROM so the hardware "remembers" what type of relay it has. **This option should NEVER be selected for an IV Swinger 2 that uses SSRs, or damage could result.**

4.6 Folders and Files

Most users should not need or want to access the raw folders files that are used by the IV Swinger 2 software application. For those who do, this section describes them.

The top-level folder is named IV_Swinger2 and, as described earlier, is in a standard, but somewhat difficult-to-find location on your computer. This location may be different depending on the version of MacOS or Windows that you are running. When you open the Results Wizard, this location is listed at top of the tree view pane. The “Make desktop shortcut” button can be used to make it easier to navigate to.

The IV_Swinger2 folder contains the following:

- A file named IV_Swinger2.cfg
- A folder named “Logs”
- A folder for each run named for the date and time of the run
- A folder named “Overlays” (after at least one overlay is created)

4.6.1 IV_Swinger.cfg file

This file saves all configuration values such as image size, calibration, and all of the preferences from the Preferences Dialog. These values are restored from this file the next time the application is started. It should not be edited unless you know what you are doing. You may, however, remove it and it will be re-created (with default values) when the application starts.

4.6.2 Logs folder

This folder contains one file for each session that the application is run (possibly spanning many runs). The log file contains debug information logged by the software. If the software detects a software bug, it may ask the user to send the log file to the developer; otherwise this is not likely to be useful for general users.

4.6.3 Run folders and files

Each run generates its own folder with a name like 170415_16_24_45 (yymmdd hh_mm_ss).

▼	170415_16_24_45		Today, 8:54 AM	--
	IV_Swinger2.cfg		Today, 11:01 AM	612 bytes
	iv_swinger2_170415_16_24_45.pdf		Today, 8:54 AM	20 KB
	iv_swinger2_170415_16_24_45.gif		Today, 8:54 AM	152 KB
	iv_swinger2_170415_16_24_45.csv		Yesterday, 11:09 PM	4 KB
	adc_pairs_170415_16_24_45.csv		Apr 15, 2017, 4:24 PM	1 KB

Figure 4-18: Run folder contents

The files in the run folder are the following:

4.6.3.1 IV_Swinger.cfg

This is a copy of the IV_Swinger.cfg file (see section 4.6.1 above) as it existed when the run was performed OR when modifications were made using the Results Wizard.

4.6.3.2 iv_swinger2_yymmdd_hh_mm_ss.pdf

This is the PDF of the graph.

4.6.3.3 iv_swinger2_yymmdd_hh_mm_ss.gif

This is the GIF of the graph (used for the on-screen display).

4.6.3.4 iv_swinger2_yymmdd_hh_mm_ss.csv

This is the CSV file containing the voltage, current, power, and load resistance of each point on the curve. It is in exactly the same format as the original IV Swinger CSV files. It may be read into Excel or another spreadsheet program if desired. Since it is a text file, it can also be easily read by any other program that an advanced user might want to write for the purpose of analyzing the data.

4.6.3.5 adc_pairs_yymmdd_hh_mm_ss.csv

This is the CSV file that contains the raw values from the Analog to Digital Converter (ADC). These values are converted to the voltage and current values in the iv_swinger2_yymmdd_hh_mm_ss.csv file based on the resistor values in the voltmeter and ammeter circuitry and on the calibration values. They are also “corrected” to remove some other artifacts. It is unlikely that this file would be useful to the end user.

4.6.3.6 run_info_yymmdd_hh_mm_ss.txt

This file does not exist by default. However, if one or more of the optional temperature or irradiance sensors are used, it will be created and will contain the measured value(s) for the run. It will be also be created if the user selects the Run Info File entry on the File menu (see Section 4.3.3.3 on page 22).

4.6.4 overlays folder

This folder contains one sub-folder for each overlay that has been created using the Results Wizard. The sub-folders are named with the same yymmdd_hh_mm_ss format as the run folders, but the time refers to the time that the overlay was created, not the time of any of its runs. There are only two files in each sub-folder. Note that these are only the image files; no information about how the overlay was constructed is saved. This is why overlays cannot be “tweaked” after they are finalized.

4.6.4.1 overlaid_yymmdd_hh_mm_ss.pdf

This is the PDF of the overlay graph.

4.6.4.2 overlaid_yymmdd_hh_mm_ss.gif

This is the GIF of the overlay graph (used for the on-screen display).

5 Bugs

5.1 Known Bugs

This section describes bugs that have not yet been understood and/or fixed.

The bugs listed in previous versions of this User Guide have been identified and fixed. There are no known bugs in application version v2.4.0 and Arduino sketch version 1.3.7 (latest versions as of this writing).

Bugs are tracked on GitHub, using “Issues”. For the current list of open and closed bugs, see:

https://github.com/csatt/IV_Swinger/issues

Note that the GitHub issues are closed when the code with the fix is committed. But those fixes are not available in the pre-built executable Mac and Windows apps until they have been included in a “release”.

It is easy to tell from the GitHub “releases” page (https://github.com/csatt/IV_Swinger/releases) which commits have been made since the latest release.

5.2 Unknown Bugs and Enhancement Requests

Please report any bugs that you find in either of the following two ways:

- Send e-mail to csatt1@gmail.com
- File an Issue in GitHub

Enhancement requests are welcome too.

6 Ratings and Limitations

1. Number of times the IV Swinger 2 can be dropped and survive: **ZERO**

IV Swinger 2 is a lot more likely to survive a drop than the original IV Swinger. But it's still an acrylic case, and there are connections that are not soldered. So still – don't drop it.

2. Maximum rated PV panel Isc: **10A**

It is not recommended to connect the IV Swinger 2 to two or more PV panels in parallel. But if you do, remember that the currents of parallel PV panels ADD, so make sure the sum of their rated Isc values is less than 10A.

3. Maximum rated PV panel Voc: **80V**

It is not recommended to connect the IV Swinger 2 to two or more PV panels in series. But if you do, remember that the voltages of series PV panels ADD, so make sure the sum of their rated Voc values is less than 80V.

NOTE: It is probably wishful thinking that the EMR-based designs can withstand 80V. The SSR-based design in theory can handle up to 100V, but that would be right at the specified limit of the SSRs, load capacitors, and bypass diode.

4. Maximum temperature: **unknown**

This is much less likely to be an issue for IV Swinger 2 than it was for the original IV Swinger since swinging the curve doesn't generate any appreciable heat. Also, the Arduino should be able to run at a higher temperature than the Raspberry Pi.

5. Lifetime (number of IV traces until it dies): **unknown**

The IV Swinger 2 should be much longer lived than the original IV Swinger. The one relay is much less stressed when it switches. On the other hand, it is so easy and quick to swing an IV curve now (especially with loop mode) that the additional longevity may be outweighed by the number of curves attempted. Fortunately, the relay is easy and inexpensive to replace. Nothing else should wear out.

The SSR-based designs eliminate that one weak link and should be very robust as long as the current and voltage limits are not exceeded.

6. Number of times you can take the IV Swinger 2 to an airport and not get arrested: **ZERO**

OK, it's much less scary looking than the original. But you still might have some explaining to do.

7 Laptop Software Installation

The IV Swinger 2 application runs on either Mac or Windows

7.1 Mac

7.1.1 IV Swinger 2 application (Mac)

Requirement: MacOS version 10.10 (Yosemite) or higher

Download latest release from:

https://github.com/csatt/IV_Swinger/releases/latest

Under “Assets” click on the link that starts with “iv_swinger2” and ends with “_mac.dmg”. Open it and follow the instructions on the screen.

7.2 Windows

7.2.1 IV Swinger 2 application (Windows)

Requirement: Windows 7 or higher

Download latest release from:

https://github.com/csatt/IV_Swinger/releases/latest

Under “Assets” click on the link that starts with “iv_swinger2” and ends with “_win.msi”. Open it and follow the instructions on the screen.

7.2.2 Arduino driver (Windows)

This is only necessary if you are actually connecting to the IV Swinger 2 hardware. If you are just using the software to look at the results from a different computer, you don’t need this.

Download and install latest release from:

<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software> (under “Download the Arduino IDE”)

You can choose to install the whole application or only the driver. The next section describes why you might need to use the application, so that is recommended. But only the driver is needed to use IV Swinger 2 hardware that already has its Arduino code installed.

8 Arduino Software Installation

The Arduino software that runs on the IV Swinger 2 hardware is called a “sketch”. It is installed when the IV Swinger 2 is constructed, but newer versions with bug fixes and other improvements may become available at a later time.

The IV Swinger 2 application detects the version of the Arduino sketch when it connects. If the Arduino sketch is not up to date, a warning dialog is displayed. This dialog includes instructions for updating the sketch. These instructions are also below.

It is a goal that newer versions of the application work with older versions of the Arduino sketch and vice versa (of course without the benefit of any bug fixes or new features that require both to be updated). However, this may not be possible in all cases.

Here are the instructions for installing the latest IV Swinger 2 Arduino sketch:

- Install the Arduino application (IDE) from:

<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software>

- Open Arduino application on your computer
- Find where the Arduino software looks for sketches:

Arduino->Preferences->Sketchbook location

- Use your browser to go to⁹:
- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/csatt/IV_Swinger/master/Arduino/IV_Swinger2/IV_Swinger2.ino
- Right-click and use “Save As” to save IV_Swinger.ino to the Arduino sketchbook folder found above (make sure your browser doesn’t add an extension like .txt to the file name)
 - Go back to the Arduino application and find the IV_swinger2.ino sketch using:

File->Open

The Arduino application will inform you that IV_Swinger2.ino must be in a folder named IV_Swinger2 and it will offer to do that for you. Accept its kind offer.

- Click on arrow button or select “Upload” from “Sketch” menu

⁹ This is the latest version. The version that was in the release with the application is https://raw.githubusercontent.com/csatt/IV_Swinger/v2.x.x/Arduino/IV_Swinger2/IV_Swinger2.ino, where v2.x.x is the release name, e,g, v2.4.0.

9 IV Curve Tracing of PV Cells

IV Swinger 2 was designed for tracing IV curves of a full PV module (panel). There are now “Cell Versions” of IV Swinger 2 that are capable of tracing IV curves of a single PV cell – which is actually much more challenging. This section of this document describes how to use a Cell Version IVS2. Since it is very similar to how to use the module version, only the differences will be described.

Note: this section was written before PCBs were available for the Cell Version. Like the module version PCBs, there are two variants of the Cell Version: one that uses a 2-channel EMR module and one that uses four SSRs. The photos are of the Perma-Proto-based Cell Version.

9.1 Cell Version IV Swinger 2

From the outside, a Cell Version IVS2 looks nearly identical to the module version. The primary difference is that it has a second pair of binding posts. Figure 9-1 below is a photo of a Cell Version IVS2 with the lid removed. You may also notice that the relay module has two relays instead of one.

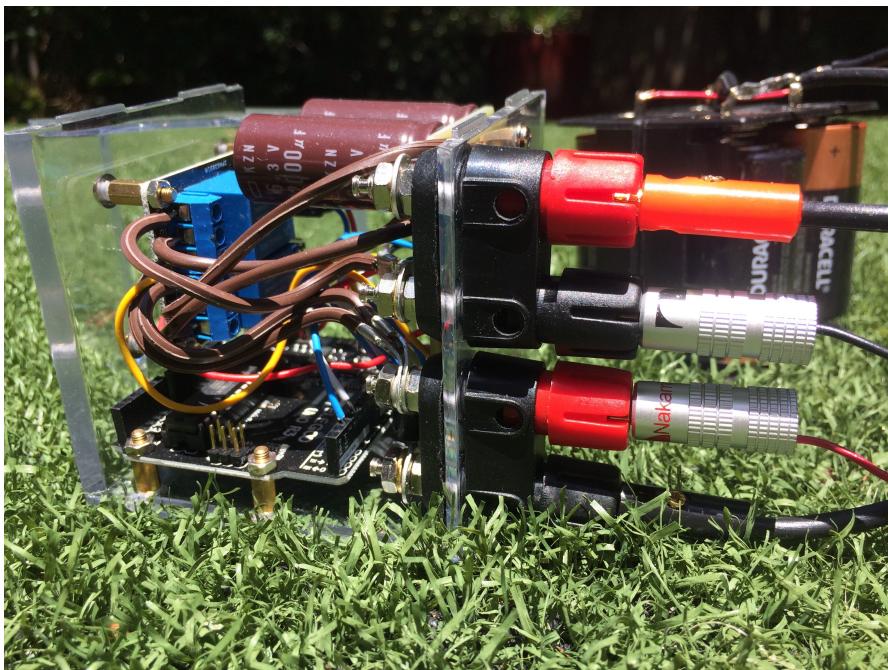


Figure 9-1: Cell Version IV Swinger 2

9.1.1 High Power PV Cell Support

The second pair of binding posts is for the purpose of connecting a bias battery. The bias battery is connected in series with the PV cell in order to boost the voltage to a value that produces a viable IV curve for “high power” PV cells ($I_{sc} > \sim 4A$). The IV curve of the PV cell is rendered by “subtracting” the IV curve of the bias battery. It is necessary to capture a “calibration” IV curve of the battery alone before capturing the combined curve. It is not only inconvenient to have to manually change the connections to swing these two curves, but very slight changes to the battery curve (due to temperature, etc.) have a magnified effect on the final PV-only curve, so the time it takes to manually change the connections often results in poor results. The second relay and second pair of binding posts allow the software to swing the two curves sequentially without human intervention.

9.1.2 Low Power PV Cell Support

Low power PV cells (e.g. 250 mW) are physically smaller than the normal high-power cells used in most PV modules. Their Voc is comparable, but their Isc is proportionally lower.

A bias battery is not needed for swinging IV curves of low power cells. However, the resolution of the default ammeter circuitry is not adequate to obtain a good IV curve.

The Cell Version IVS2 includes a small DIP switch on the PermaProto board (or PCB) that, when switched “off”, reduces the maximum current that the ammeter can measure by a factor of ~10 (from 13A down to 1.3A). This improves the resolution of the current measurements by a factor of 10. Figure 9-2 below shows the DIP switch in the ON (normal, high-power) position.

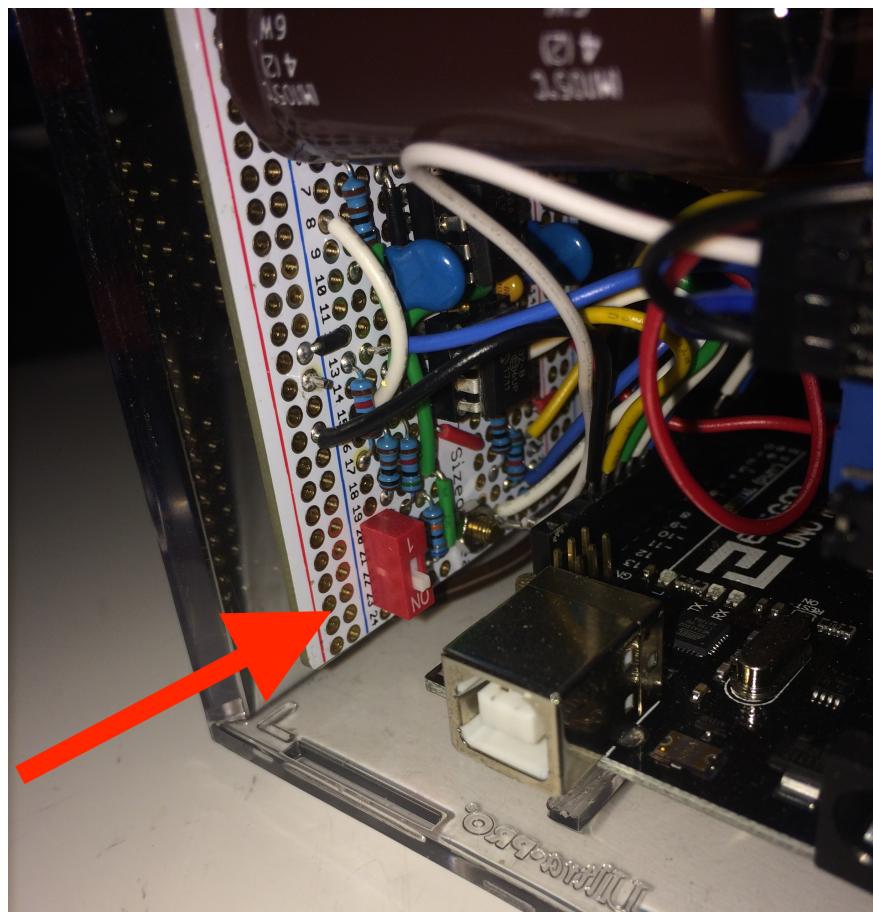


Figure 9-2: High-Power DIP Switch

9.2 Bias Battery

The Cell Version IVS2 does not have a voltage divider on the input to the voltmeter circuitry, so the maximum supported Voc voltage is 5 V. Since the bias battery and PV cell are connected in series, this means that the bias battery voltage must be less than about 4.3 V. The bias battery must also have a low internal resistance, i.e. its voltage must not drop too low at the PV cell’s Isc value of current.

The recommended bias battery is a **2x2 arrangement of 1.5V alkaline D-cells**. The series arrangement puts the open circuit voltage at 3V, but doubles the internal resistance. The parallel arrangement halves

that. So the 2x2 arrangement has the same internal resistance a single D-cell, but double the voltage. The voltage at 10A is about 1.4V. This satisfies the requirements using inexpensive consumer batteries.

Two Philmore BH121 (or equivalent) 2-cell battery holders can be wired in parallel to securely hold the 4 D-cells. Figure 9-3 below shows the bias battery and a PV cell connected to the Cell Version IVS2. Note the red wire connecting the positive solder lugs and the black wire connecting the two negative solder lugs of the two BH121 holders, which are screwed together back-to-back.

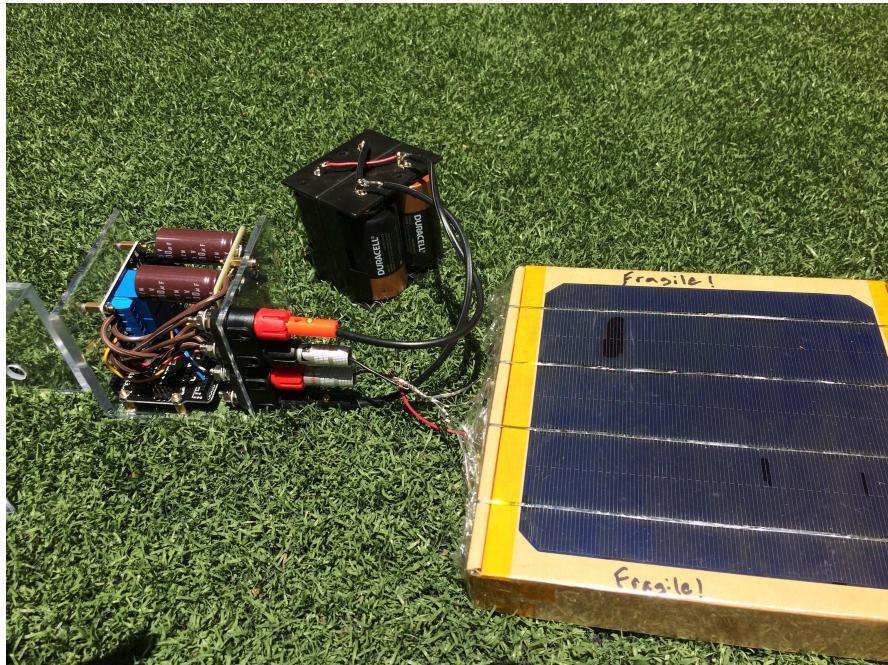


Figure 9-3: Bias battery and PV cell connected

Figure 9-4 below is the IV curve for a 2x2 D-cell bias battery. Note that it is a fairly straight line up to a current of nearly 14 A. Smaller batteries (e.g. C, AA, AAA) have higher internal resistance and cannot drive this much current – don't try them. Even D-cells may not work if they are old and tired.

Rechargeable batteries probably won't work (unknown). The requirement is that at the I_{sc} of the PV cell, the bias battery voltage must be at least 1.0 V. Four new alkaline D-cells in the 2x2 arrangement should accommodate PV cells with an I_{sc} up to at least 10 A. Note that very little energy is lost swinging the curves, so your D-cell bias battery should last a long time (as long as you take care to never short the leads).

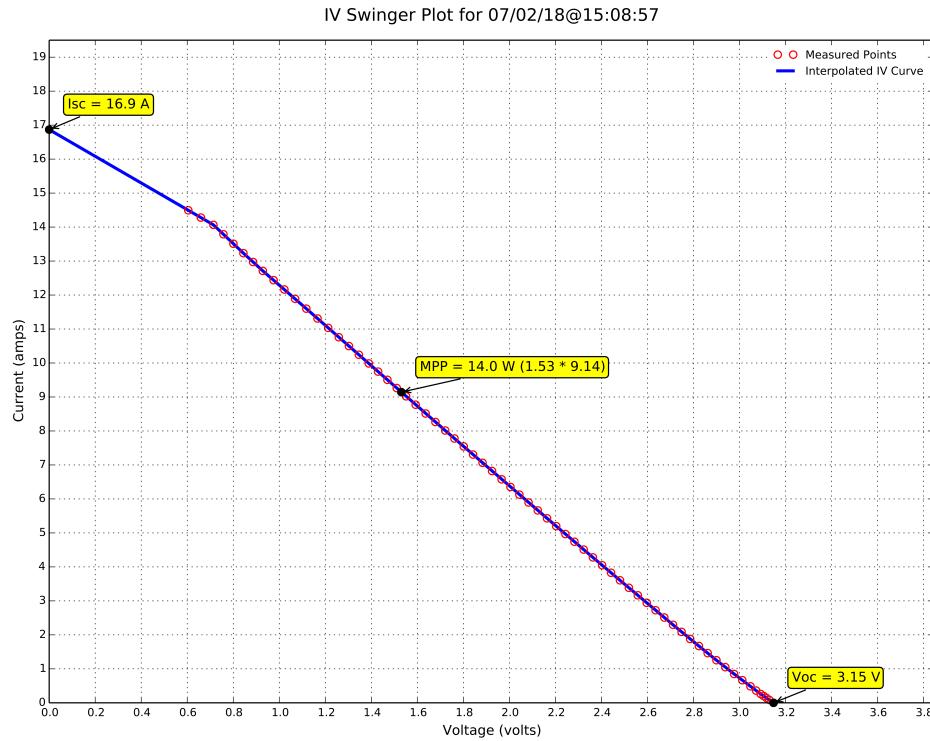


Figure 9-4: IV Curve for 2x2 D-cell bias battery pack

9.3 Connections

As shown in Figure 9-5 below, the connections to the Cell Version IVS2 are:

- Bias battery:
 - Negative (-) connected to bottom-most black binding post (BLK1)
 - Positive (+) connected to top-most red binding post (RED2)
- PV Cell:
 - Negative (-) connected to middle black binding post (BLK2)
 - Positive (+) connected to middle red binding post (RED1)

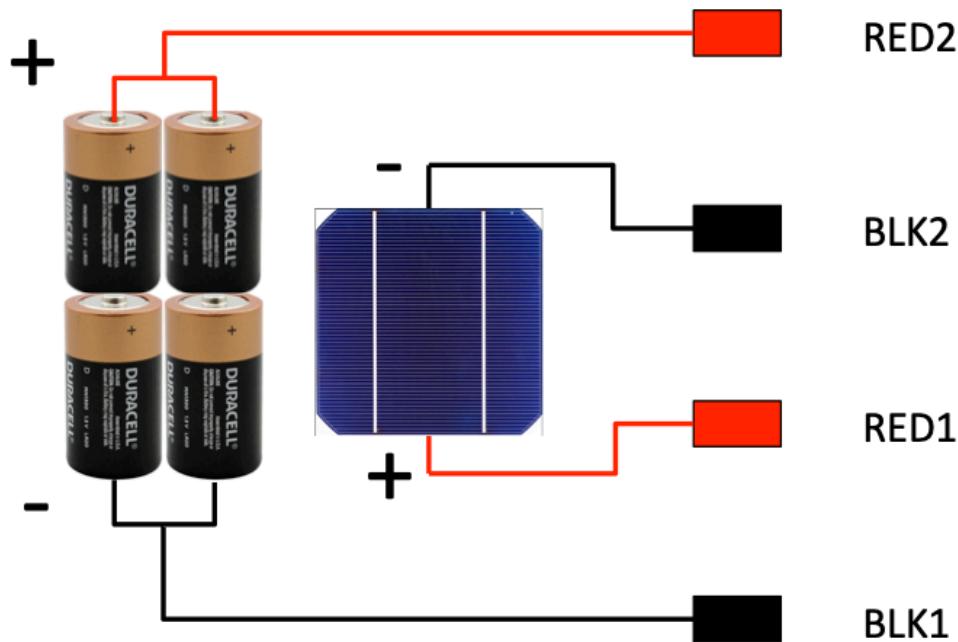


Figure 9-5: Binding Post Connections With Bias Battery

It is not always necessary to use the bias battery. In particular, if the I_{sc} of the PV cell is low enough (either its rated value or because the irradiance is low), then the PV cell can be connected to the bottom two binding posts and the upper two binding posts left unconnected.

9.4 Second Relay

The second relay provides a way for the software to dynamically switch between:

- Bias battery alone (2^{nd} relay OFF)
- Bias battery in series with PV cell (2^{nd} relay ON)

Note that the bottom two binding posts are connected to the PV+ and PV- inputs to the IV Swinger 2, exactly as they are in the module IV Swinger 2.

The binding post connections when the 2^{nd} relay is inactive (OFF) are shown in Figure 9-6 below.

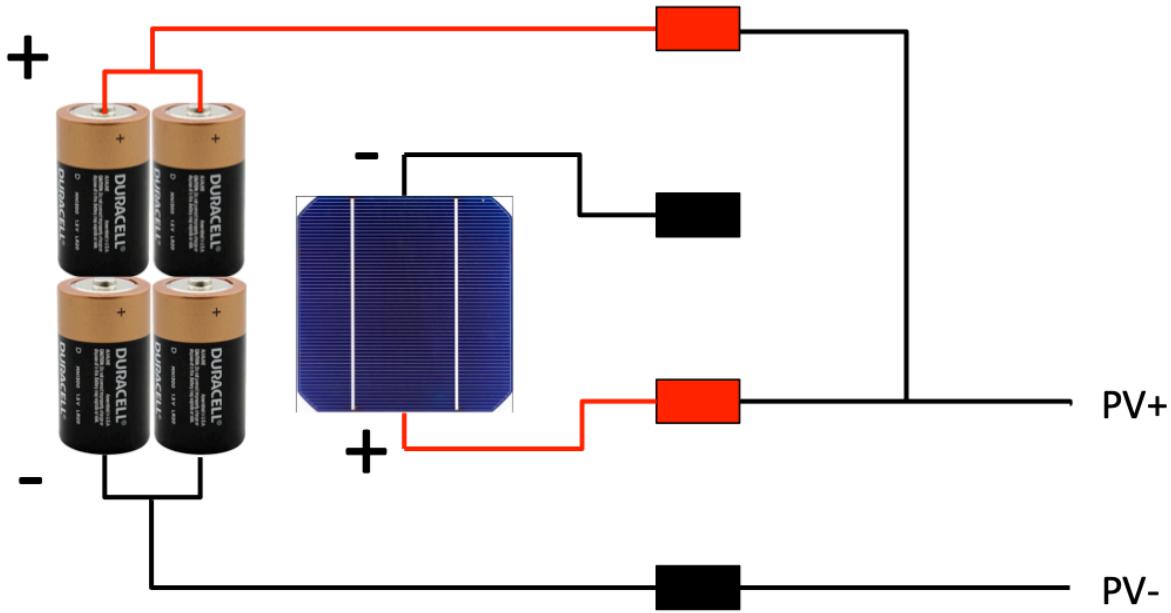


Figure 9-6: Connections with 2nd Relay OFF

Note that the upper black binding post is not connected to anything in this case (floating), so even if the PV cell is connected between the middle two binding posts, it has no effect, and the curve is swung for the bias battery alone, which is connected between the very bottom black binding post and the very top red binding post.

The binding post connections when the 2nd relay is active (ON) are shown in Figure 9-7 below.

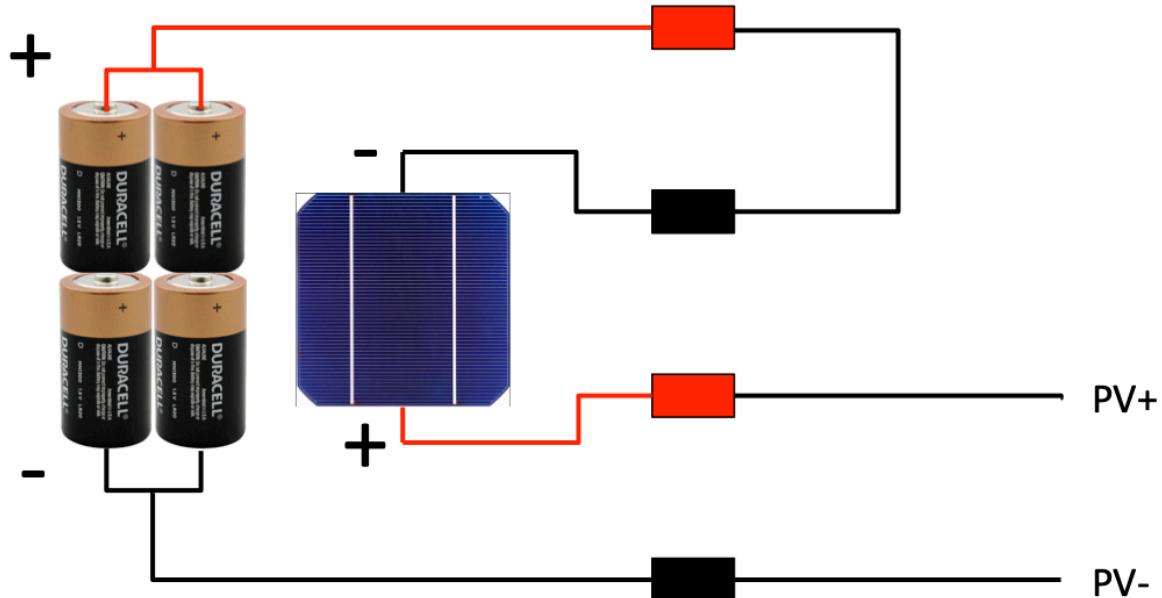


Figure 9-7: Connections with 2nd Relay ON

Therefore:

- When the 2nd relay is OFF, the IV curve will be for whatever is connected between the bottom two binding posts OR whatever is connected between the bottom-most black and top-most red binding post.
- When the 2nd relay is ON, the IV curve will be for whatever is connected between the bottom-most black binding post and the top-most red binding post IN SERIES with whatever is between the upper black binding post and the lower red binding post.

9.4.1 Side effects of the 2nd Relay

There are two side effects of the 2nd relay:

- When it is ON, it is drawing current. This causes voltage and current measurements to be higher than they should be due to a droop in the reference voltage to the ADC chip.
- It adds series resistance. This is true for both the OFF state and the ON state, but the amount of resistance may be different for each.

The software attempts to compensate for these side effects, but only if the calibration and usage procedures are followed as described below.

9.4.2 SSR cell version

In the SSR cell version, the SSRs take the place of the two EMRs. The internal details are somewhat different, but the external connections are the same.

9.5 Application Configuration and Use

The IV Swinger 2 application has support for the Cell Version of the hardware. Initially, however, it assumes that the hardware is the standard module version.

9.5.1 Calibration

9.5.1.1 Resistor Values

The non-standard values for the R1 and Rf resistors must be communicated to the application using the “Resistors” item on the “Calibrate” menu. When they are changed, these values are stored in the Arduino EEPROM on the IV Swinger 2 hardware so they will stay in effect even if a different laptop is used.

9.5.1.1.1 Resistor R1

There is no voltage divider in the Cell Version IVS2, so the value of R1 must be set to 0.0 ohms. [You can leave the default value for R2 – do not set it to zero.]

9.5.1.1.2 Resistor RF

The value of RF must be the default of 75000 ohms (or its exact measured value) when the DIP switch on the PermaProto board is in its normal “high power” ON position.

When the DIP switch is moved to the “low power” OFF position, an additional $680\text{k}\Omega$ resistor, RF1 is placed in series with the $75\text{k}\Omega$ resistor. The value of RF when the DIP switch is in this position must be changed to 755000 ohms (or the exact measured sum of RF + RF1) in the resistor calibration.

9.5.1.2 Bias Battery Calibration

When a bias battery is used, a calibration is required to capture the IV curve of the bias battery itself. This can be done “manually”, in which case the same bias battery curve is used for all subsequent PV cell curves until another manual calibration is performed. However, this does not produce good results and is not recommended. Instead “dynamic bias calibration” is the only recommended method. When this is enabled, the software captures a bias battery calibration curve every time it swings a biased PV cell IV curve. This is what the second relay is for; it selects one of the following:

- Bias battery by itself
- Bias battery in series with PV cell

9.5.1.2.1 Pre-requisite: normal voltage and current calibration

It is very important to perform accurate voltage and current calibrations before performing the bias battery calibration (manual or dynamic).

These calibrations must be done with the bias battery and the PV cell in series, connected as follows:

- Battery negative (-) connected to bottom black binding post
- Battery positive (+) connected to PV cell negative (-)
- PV cell positive (+) connected to middle red binding post
- Top two binding posts unconnected

“Battery bias” must be set to “Off” in Preferences (Figure 4-15 on page 41 and Section 4.5.1.5 on page 43). The cell must be kept stationary, and the sun must be constant for the current calibration. Perform the voltage and current calibrations as described in 4.3.5 on page 23 and in the calibration help dialog.

9.5.1.2.2 Manual bias battery calibration

After the pre-requisite normal current and voltage calibrations have been performed, a manual bias battery calibration should be performed at least once:

- Connect the bias battery and PV cell to the binding posts as specified in 9.3 on page 57
- Select the “Bias Battery” item from the Calibrate menu
- Press the “Calibrate” button

There will be some visual checks of the bias battery IV curve that it will ask you to perform. As long as those look good, you may now enable dynamic bias battery calibration. Figure 9-8 below shows the Bias Battery calibration dialog with dynamic calibration enabled.

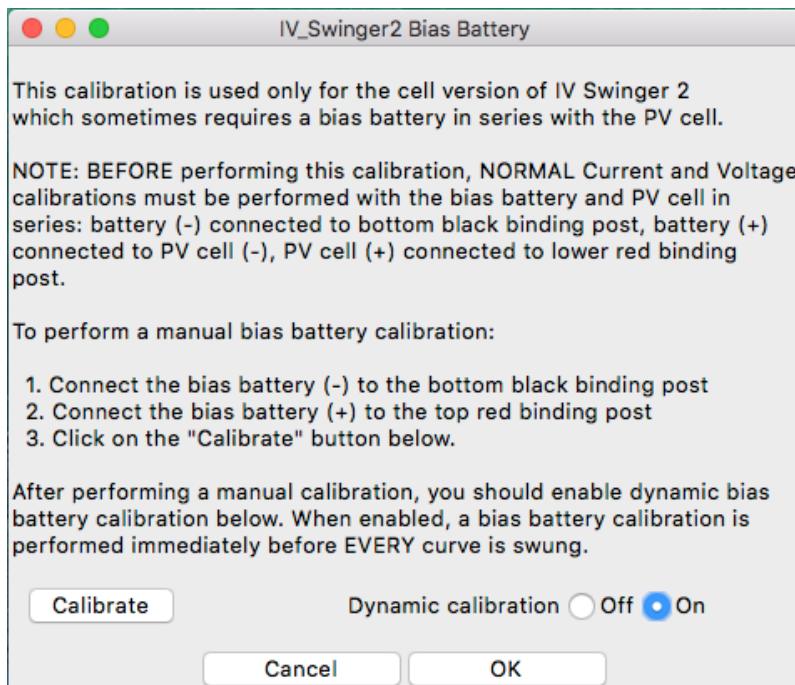


Figure 9-8: Bias battery calibration dialog

9.5.2 Swinging an IV Curve with a Bias Battery

After one manual bias battery calibration has been performed and dynamic calibration is enabled, you are ready to swing biased PV cell IV curves.

9.5.2.1 Applying the Battery Bias

With the default preferences, the 2nd relay will remain OFF when the Swing! button is pressed, and the resulting curve will be of whatever is connected between the bottom two binding posts OR between the bottom black and top red binding posts. If the bias battery and PV cell are connected as shown in Figure 9-3, you will get the IV curve of the bias battery itself, which is probably not what you want.

You need to turn “Battery bias” to “On” on the Plotting tab of Preferences (see Figure 4-15 on page 41).

If dynamic bias battery calibration is enabled (recommended), when you press Swing!, the software will first swing a calibration curve for the battery itself with the 2nd relay OFF. It will then turn the second relay ON and swing the combined curve of the bias battery and PV cell in series. However, what is displayed has the battery curve subtracted from the combined curve, leaving the curve of the PV cell itself.

If dynamic bias battery calibration is not enabled (not recommended), when you press Swing!, the software will turn the second relay ON and swing the combined curve of the bias battery and PV cell in series. What is displayed has the battery curve subtracted from the combined curve, leaving the curve of the PV cell itself. But in this case, the battery curve it subtracts is “old”, i.e. the one from the most recent manual (or dynamic) calibration.

Note that when you use the Results Wizard to look at these IV curves, you can bring up Preferences and “play” with the “Battery bias” button to toggle back and forth between seeing the combined battery+PV curve that was actually measured and the PV-only curve that was derived. You can also see the bias battery calibration curve itself by selecting the “Battery” folder (see Section 4.4.9 on page 36).

9.5.2.2 Calibrating Based on a Biased IV Curve

You may perform a voltage calibration after swinging an IV curve with “Battery bias” set to On, using the normal procedure. You may not, however, perform a current calibration in this case. The voltage calibration is only calibrating the “subtraction”, and that is only relevant to voltage.

9.6 Consider Using Multiple High Power PV Cells in Series

It is possible to get good IV curves for single high power PV cells using a bias battery (and a lot of work has gone into making this possible). However, if it is feasible to test 3 or more “identical” PV cells in series, then a bias battery is not needed. This simpler configuration is always going to produce more reliable results than the bias battery configuration, and is recommended. Just remember that the total voltage must be less than 5V.