



— Renewable energy solutions —

SolarTracker

User manual

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1 Introduction

1.1 Welcome

Welcome to the User Manual for the RENS SolarTracker. This comprehensive guide is designed to assist you in understanding and effectively operating the software that governs the elevation of solar panels in your solar power plant.

2 Getting started

2.1 Initial setup

The RENS SolarTracker consists of the central control unit (CCU), LoRaWAN gateway (gateway), and a number of end devices. The central control unit is a Beckhoff CX5140 running Windows 10 LTSC, the gateway is a Kerlink Wirnet™ iStation 868, and the end devices are custom STM32WL55JC based microcontrollers.

The CCU communicates with the gateway using the UDP protocol, and the gateway communicates with the end devices using LoRaWAN v1.0.2.

Deploying the system requires:

- Powering on the CCU and the gateway and obtaining their IP addresses (it is recommended to set up these devices with static local IP addresses)
- Starting the ChirpStack LoRaWAN network server
- Starting the SolarTracker dashboard
- Creating a new ChirpStack application and API key and adding them to the SolarTracker
- Setting up the gateway and adding it to the ChirpStack server
- Creating a device profile for the end devices

2.1.1 LoraWAN gateway setup

You can connect to the gateway via a browser or an SSH client, using its previously obtained IP address

The default login info for the gateway is:

Web interface:

username: admin

password: pwd4admin

SSH:

port: 22

username: root

password: pdmk-0830D3

(generally pdmk-<last 6 characters of the board ID>)

SSH into the gateway using your preferred SSH client and setup the following:

- Open file `/etc/lorafwd.toml` in a text editor (e.g. `vi /etc/lorafwd.toml`)
- in the `[gwmp]` section of the file change the *node* value to the IP address of the ChirpStack server (CCU)
- in the same section change the *service.downlink* and *service.uplink* values to the downlink and uplink ports defined by the ChirpStack server (default: 1700 for both)
- delete any `#` symbol preceding these lines to uncomment them
- save and exit
- run the commands `'/etc/init.d/lorafwd restart'` and `'/etc/init.d/lorad restart'`

This will enable LoRa packet forwarding to and from the end devices, and connect the gateway to the ChirpStack LoRaWAN network server.

2.1.2 Central control unit setup

The CCU consists of a ChirpStack LoRaWAN network server running in a Docker container, and a web server, hosting the SolarTracker dashboard.

First, start the docker container from the provided image file. This will also start the ChirpStack dashboard, accessible via a web browser at the address localhost:8080/

Log into the ChirpStack dashboard using credentials:

username: admin
password: admin

To set up ChirpStack, you will need to do the following:

- Connect the gateway
- Add a device profile for the end devices
- Add an application
- Add an API key

To connect the gateway, click on the *Gateways* button on the sidebar, and then click on the *Add gateway* button in the top right of the newly opened window.

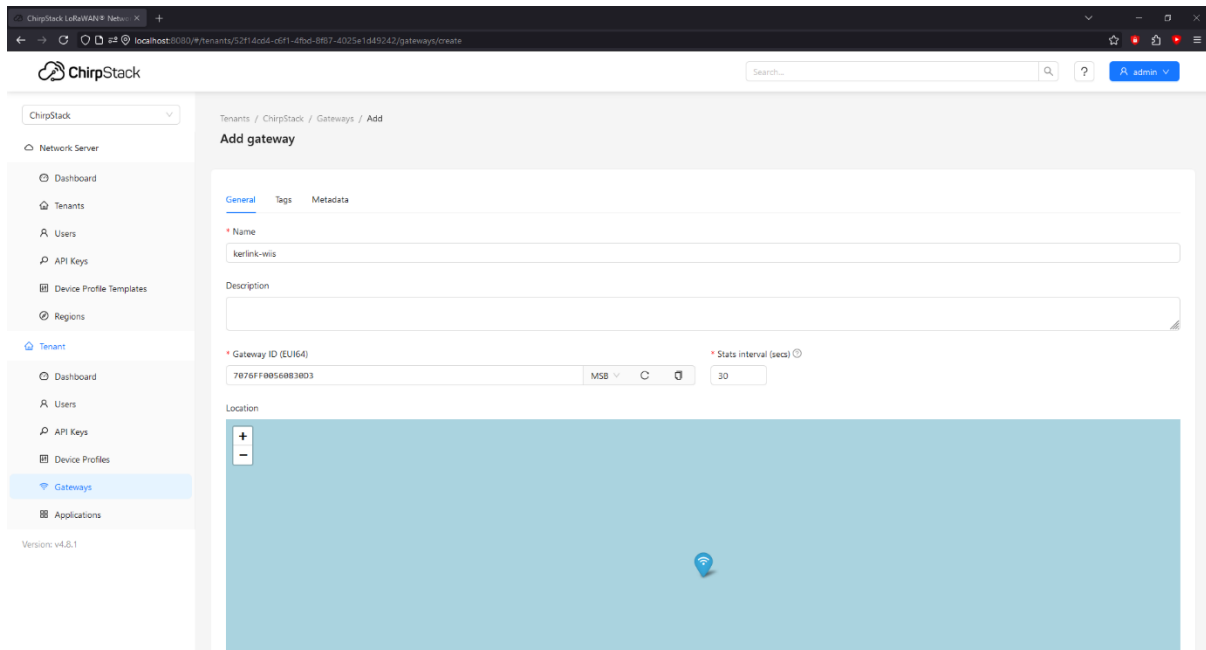


Figure 1 - Adding a gateway

In this window, in the *General* tab, pick a name of your choosing for the gateway and write in the gateway's EUI64 (written on the side of the gateway, or accessible via ssh command: `'grep EUI /tmp/board_info.json'`)

All other data should be left default. Click the *Submit* button at the bottom of the page. After a couple seconds, the gateway will appear as online on the *Dashboard* tab.

Next, add a device profile in the *Device profiles* tab on the sidebar

The screenshot shows the ChirpStack web interface. On the left sidebar, the 'Device Profiles' tab is selected under the 'Tenant' section. The main content area shows the 'General' sub-tab for creating a new device profile. The 'Name' field is filled with 'endpoint'. The 'Description' field is empty. The 'Region' is set to 'EU868'. The 'MAC version' is 'LoRaWAN 1.0.3'. The 'Regional parameters revision' is 'A'. The 'ADR algorithm' is 'Default ADR algorithm (LoRa only)'. The 'Push queue on activate' toggle is turned on. The 'Allow roaming' toggle is turned off. The 'Expected uplink interval (secs)' is 3600, 'Device-status request frequency (req/day)' is 1, and 'RX1 Delay (0 = use system default)' is 0. A 'Submit' button is at the bottom left.

Figure 2 - Adding a device profile

Pick a name of your choosing for the endpoint device profile and set all other values the same as in the image above (all default).

Click the *Class-C* tab at the top of the screen and toggle this option *on*.

Leave all other options as default, and click the *Submit* button

After this, add an application in the *Applications* tab on the sidebar.

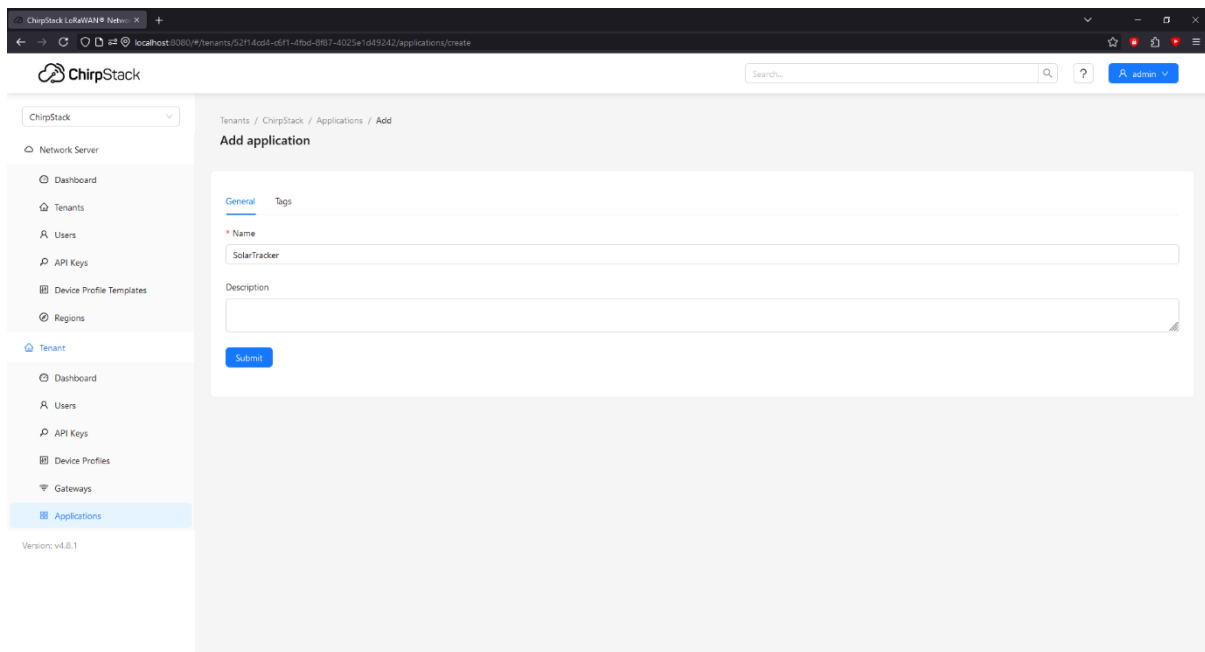


Figure 3 - Adding an application

Simply choose a name for the application and click the *Submit* button.

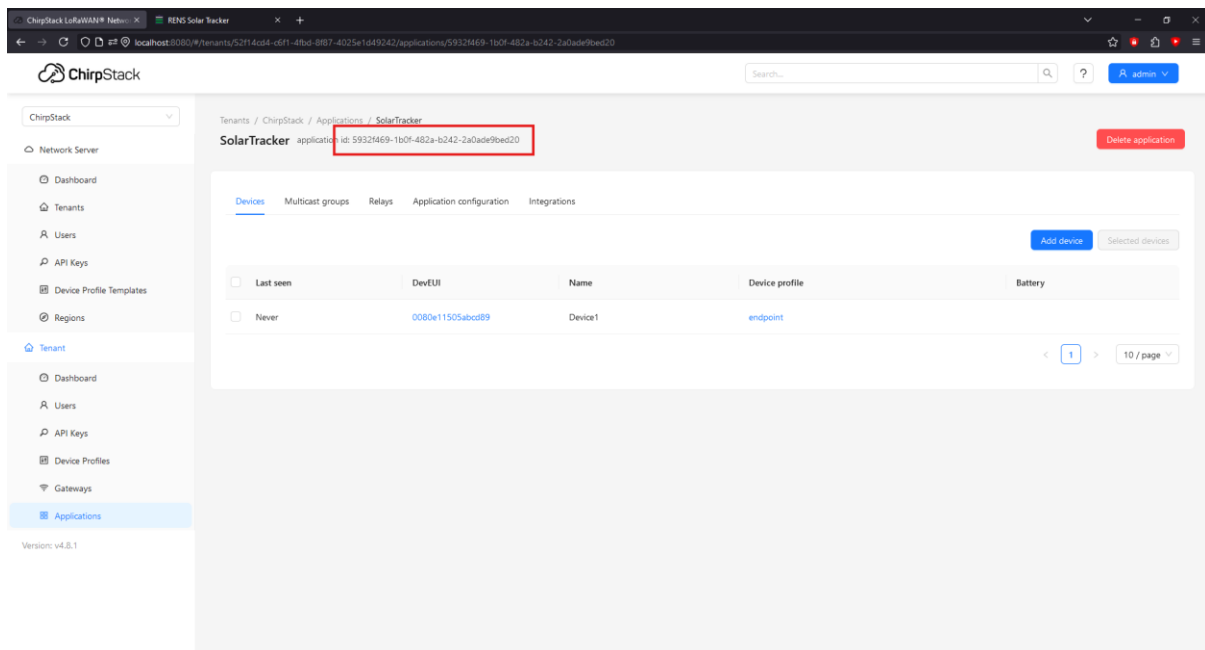


Figure 4 - Application ID

Note the *application id* at the top of the application's page. This will be important for SolarTracker setup later on.

This value can be accessed at any time.

Finally, add an API key by pressing the *API keys* button on the sidebar and then *Add API key* on the top left.

Pick a name of the API key, and click *Submit*

MAKE SURE TO COPY THE API KEY THAT COMES UP because it can only be viewed once. In case you lose the API key, simply create a new one. Old API keys can be invalidated by deleting them.

We are now ready to start adding end devices to the ChirpStack network server, but before that, let's start and configure the SolarTracker.

Start the SolarTracker dashboard by opening a PowerShell terminal in the folder where the SolarTracker.py script is located, and running the following commands (requires python3 to be installed):

- `pip install -r requirements.txt`
(installs all python packages required for running the application)
- `python SolarTracker.py`
(runs the application)

Once the application is running, open a web browser of choice, type in the IP address of the CCU (or localhost:80/ if setting up directly from the CCU), and be greeted by the RENS SolarTracker dashboard home page!

From here, click on the *Admin* tab on the left side panel, and log in as admin.

Default admin password: 23456789

On the admin control panel, paste the application ID obtained from ChirpStack to the *Application ID* field in MQTT setup, and click *Submit*

Paste the API key obtained from ChirpStack to the *API key* field in ChirpStack API setup, and click *Submit*

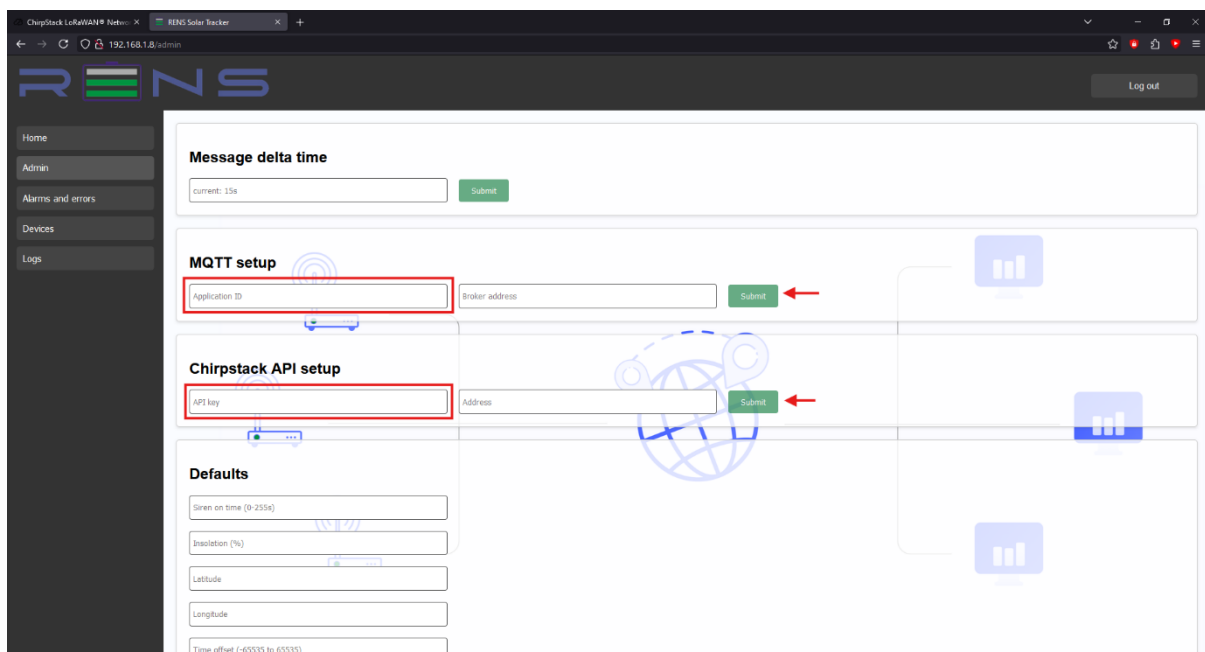


Figure 5 - API setup

2.1.3 Connecting end devices

To connect an end device to ChirpStack we need to turn it on and add it to the *Application* that you created earlier.

Click on *Gateways* on the sidebar and then on the ID of the gateway to open its control panel. Once you turn on an end device (or restart it), *JoinRequest* messages will appear in the *LoRaWAN frames* tab. These indicate that the end device is trying to connect to the gateway

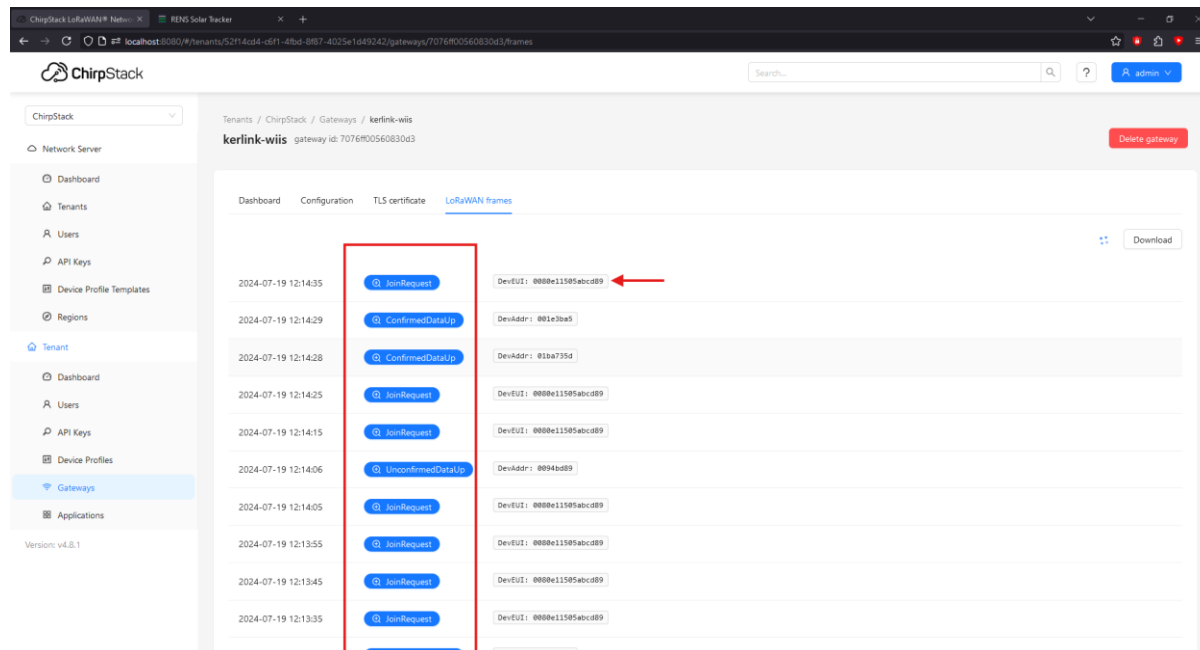


Figure 6 - Join requests

Note the DevEUI value in these requests. You will need this to add the device to the application.

Click on *Applications* in the sidebar, then on the application you created, and then on *Add device* on the top right.

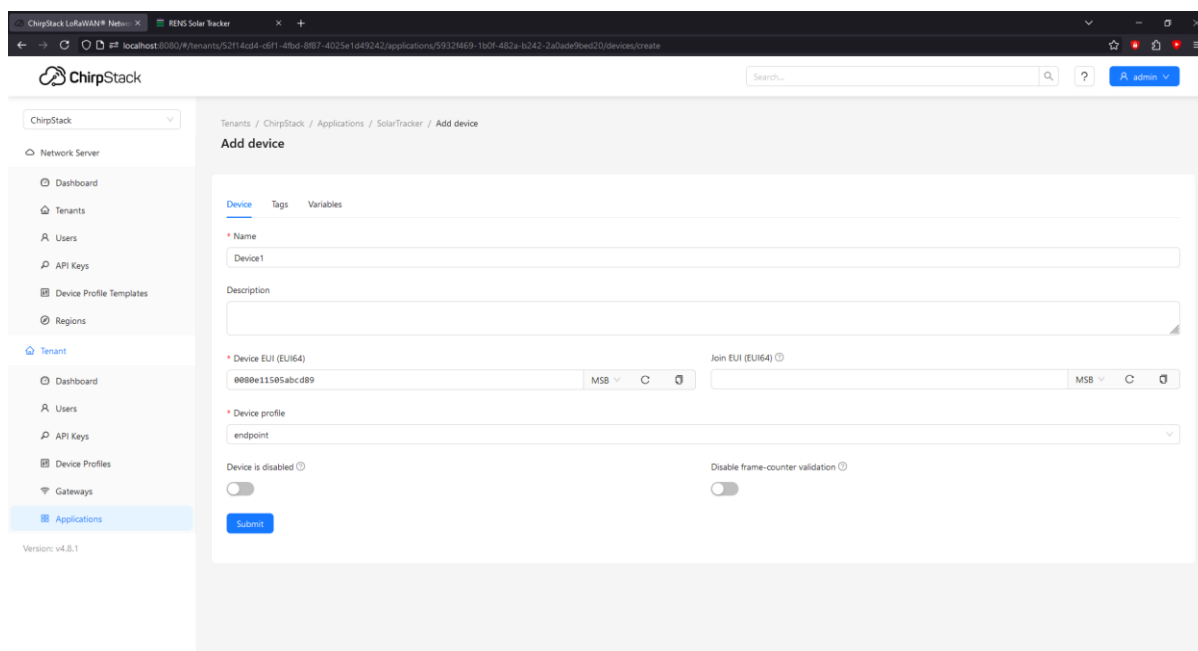


Figure 7 - Adding a device to the application

Choose a name for the device, paste the *DevEUI* to the Device EUI field, and choose the profile you created earlier for the *Device profile*. Leave other fields as default.

ChirpStack will now ask you for an *Application key*. Input the following value:

2B 7E 15 16 28 AE D2 A6 AB F7 15 88 09 CF 4F 3C

Go back to *Gateways*->(gateway)->*LoRaWAN frames* and you should see a 'Join request' message, followed by a 'Join accepted' message, meaning that the end device has successfully connected. Refresh the SolarTracker to show the device in the *devices* tab (located in the sidebar). The devices are listed sequentially as *Device 1*, *Device 2*... in the order that they were initially connected to the gateway.

Repeat this process for each device you wish to add.

2.2 Admin panel setup

Log in to the SolarTracker dashboard (default admin password: 23456789) and click on the *Admin* button on the sidebar to go to the admin panel.

On the admin panel you can set the following:

- Message delta time – time delay between messages
- MQTT setup and ChirpStack API setup – used for connecting to the ChirpStack network server (refer to the [Central control unit setup](#) section of this manual for further help)
- Change Administrator password
- Setup default values – values sent to the end device in case an input field is left empty. (refer to the [Parameters](#) section of this manual for further help)

3 Device control – Regular user

Once an end device is connected to the ChirpStack network server, it will also be registered to the SolarTracker dashboard, and it will appear in the *Devices* tab on the sidebar after a refresh. End devices are listed sequentially as *Device 1*, *Device 2*... sequentially, in the order that they were first registered to the dashboard.

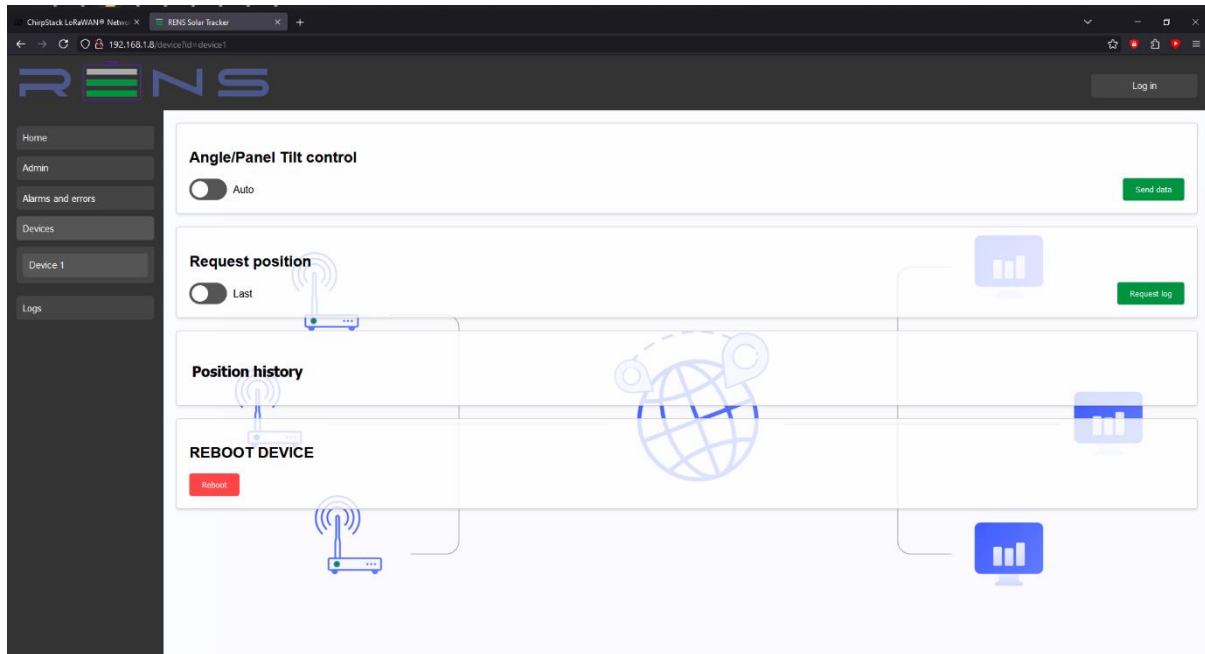


Figure 8 - SolarTracker regular user device control panel

Clicking a device's name in the sidebar opens that device's control panel where a non-admin user can control the following:

- Angle/Panel Tilt control
 - Switch to auto – place the toggle to the *Auto* position and click the *Send data* button
 - Manual control – place the toggle to the *Manual* position, input the wanted angle in the text box and click the *Send data* button
- Request position
 - Last – Requests the current position of the device and appends it to a log
 - All – Requests all historical position data on the device and appends it to a log
- Position history
 - View and control logs generated by *Request position*.
 - Logs names are the dates (and hours) of when they were requested
 - Contents of logs and available controls are explained in the [Logs, errors and alarms](#) section of this manual
- Reboot device
 - Remotely reboot the end device. Attempting to control the device while it is not fully booted will result in an error

Tilt control, requesting positions, rebooting and parameter settings (available if user is admin) will lock out device control for *Message timeout* seconds (defined in the Admin control panel). This is to give enough time for the end device to respond.

Requesting all position logs and resetting the device parameters to default causes a longer lock out, because these actions require multiple messages to be sent to and from an end device.

4 Device control – Admin

To access the admin device control panel, log in with the administrator password, and select the device you wish to control.

The admin device control panel contains all the options as the regular user control panel (refer to the Device control – Regular user section of this manual for further help), as well as the options:

- Parameter control
 - Explanations of these parameters are in the Parameters section of this manual
 - Sending parameters with empty input boxes will leave those values unchanged
- Reset to defaults
 - Reset all device parameters to their default values (defined in the Admin control panel)
- Delete device
 - Unregister a device from the SolarTracker

Figure 9 - SolarTracker admin device control panel

5 Parameters

Siren on time – After a reboot, the device will sound an alarm for this many seconds before moving to its home position

Insolation – Maximum area of the next solar panel that this solar panel is allowed to ‘hide’ from the Sun, expressed as a percentage:

0% - next panel is fully hidden from the Sun

100% - next panel is fully exposed to the Sun

Used during automatic panel tilt control to maximise energy production

Global position - Set the latitude and longitude of the system. Used together with the current time to calculate the appropriate panel tilt angle

Time offset - Set the device time offset in seconds. Used together with the current UTC time to adjust for the actual time zone

Angle limits - Set the maximum east/west panel angle. Used to protect the system from physical damage. The device will never exceed these limits, even if manually ordered to

Height difference - Set the heights of this (first) and next (second) panel, as viewed from the Sun. This data is used to calculate the insolation of the next panel

Panel length and axis distance - Set the panel length and distance between panel axes. This data is used to calculate the insolation percentage of the next panel

Home position and motor revolutions per degree

Home position – the position where the solar panel will first go to after booting up

Motor RPD - ratio between motor revolutions and solar panel angle change

6 Logs, errors and alarms

Logs are divided into 3 categories – alarms and errors, position logs, and general system logs.

Logs are stored on the server as .log files, and can be viewed, downloaded and deleted from the SolarTracker web interface.

All logs older than 30 days are automatically deleted

6.1 Alarms and errors

Once SolarTracker receives an alarm or error message from an end device, the log will be stored in the *Alarms and errors* archive, and held for manual review in the *New alarms/errors* tab. Both new and archived alarms are accessible through the *Alarms and errors* button on the sidebar.

If there are any alarms/errors that were not manually reviewed and dismissed, the *Alarms and errors* button will show up as red, and will contain the *New alarms/errors* tab.

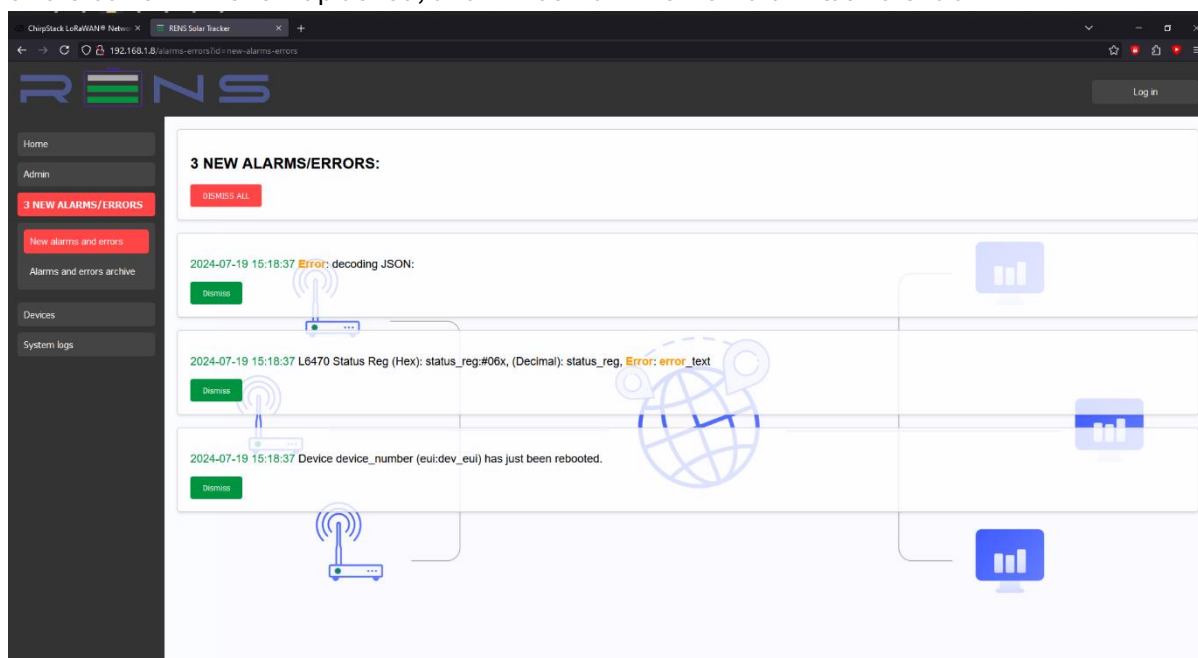


Figure 10 - New alarms/errors received

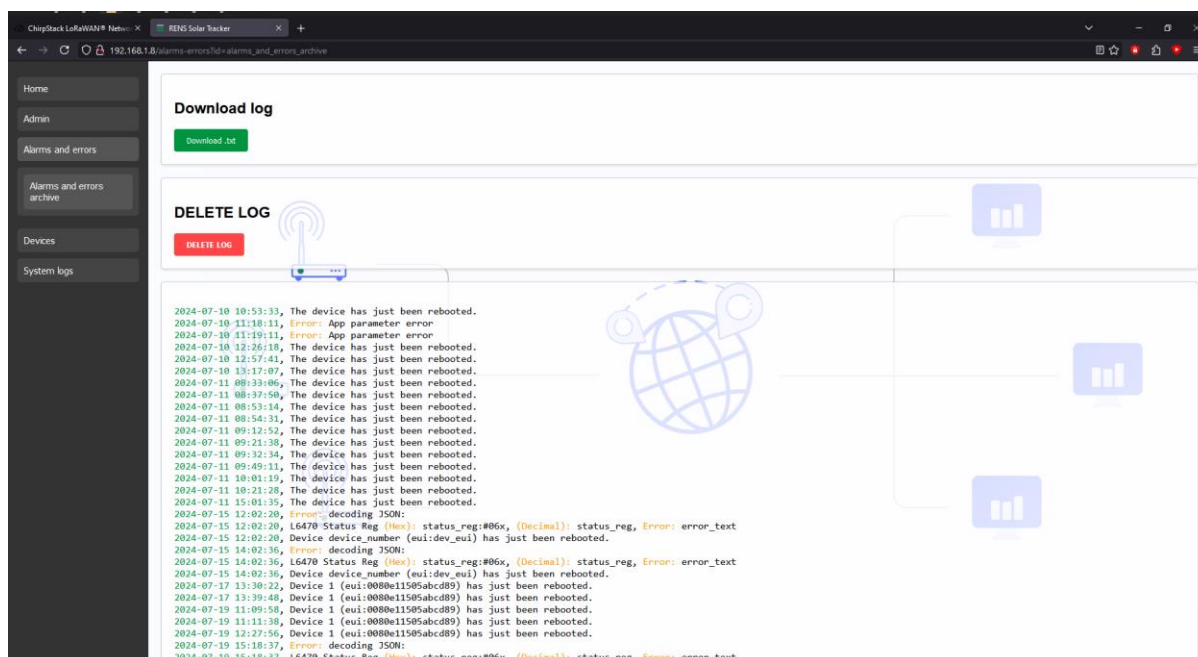


Figure 11 - Alarms/errors archive

6.2 Position logs

A device's position logs are accessible through the device's control panel, in the *Position history* tab. Click on the *Position history* tab to show all available logs.

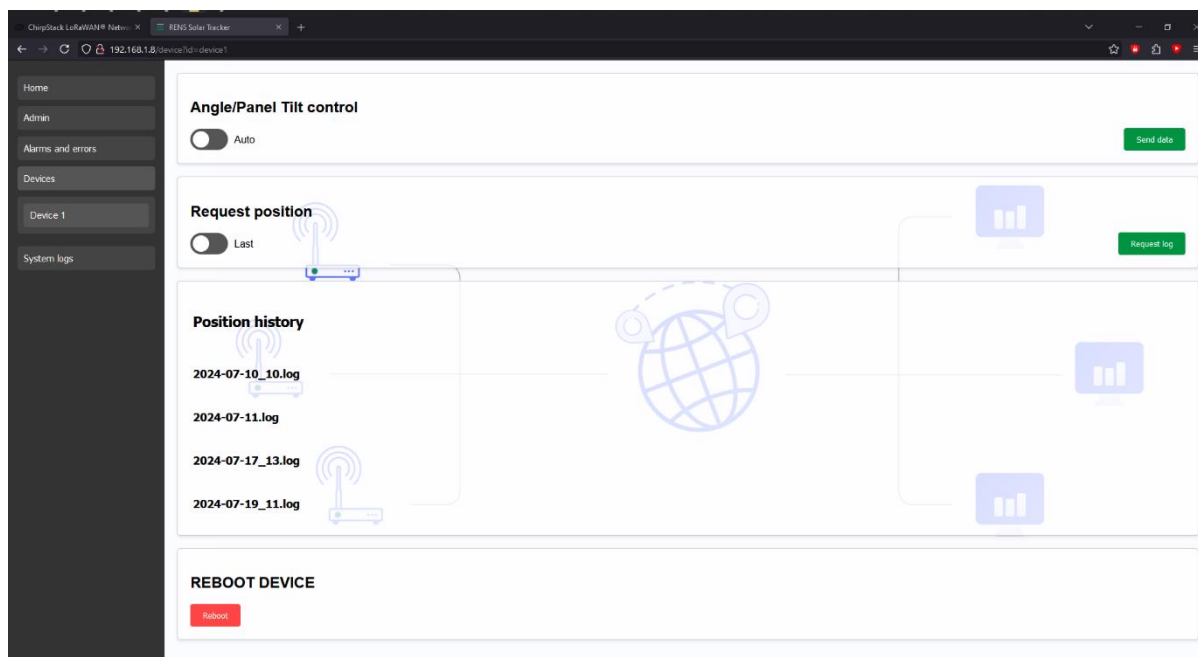


Figure 12 - Expanded list of a device's position history logs

The log names are timestamps of when they were requested, specific to the day (in case of requesting all position logs) or to the hour (in case of requesting the last log)

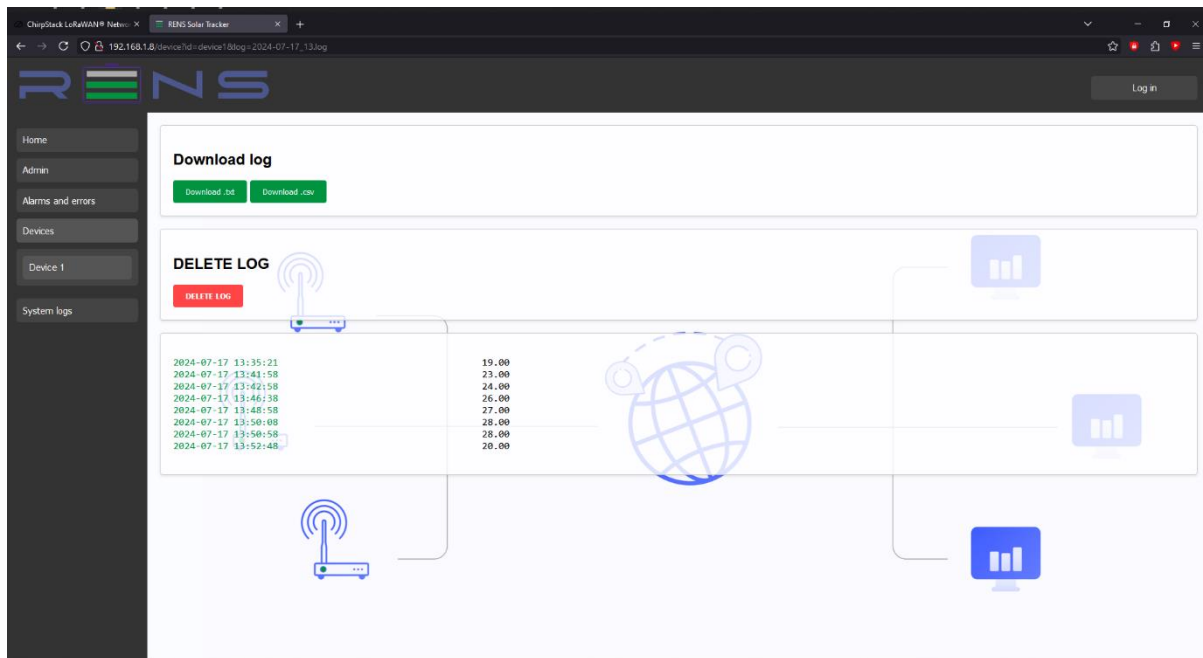
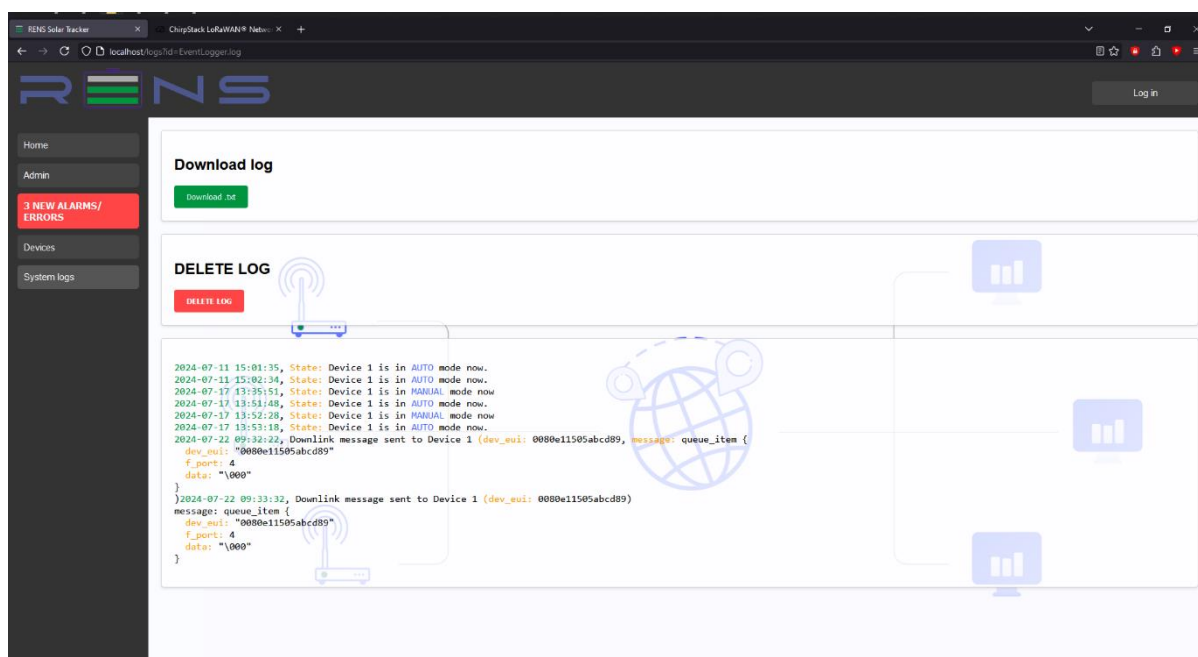


Figure 13 - Position log example

The log entries consist of the date and time (specific to the second), and the solar panel tilt value at that time.

In addition to downloading these logs as a .txt file, SolarTracker also provides a *download as .csv* option, for easier data analysis using external programs.

6.3 System logs



Device state changes (auto/manual), device reboots, and other non-critical system messages are stored in the *System logs* tab, also accessible through the sidebar. These are placed here for easier overlook of the whole system.

Just like all other logs, these can be downloaded for further analysis, or deleted if deemed unnecessary.