



Instituto Superior de
Engenharia do Porto

Posicionamento Paineis Fotovoltaicos

Aluno :

Sérgio Santos, Nº: 1020881

Docente/Orientador

Abel António de Azevedo Ferreira, *abe*
Lino Manuel Baptista Figueiredo, *lbf*

Unidade Curricular

LABSIS

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Resumo

O projeto que se pretende fazer é um sistema de posicionamento de painel fotovoltaico para obter maior rendimento de produção de energia, já que é conhecido que se pode tirar proveito até 40%.

O objetivo é desenvolver um meio de controlo tendo em mente ser um sistema [Stand Alone](#) de tamanho considerável, o trabalho não vai ser concentrado ao redor do painel fotovoltaico em si e suas características ou modos de funcionamento, mas apenas o sistema de [Sun Track](#), também supondo que tem baterias de carga com o intuito que o sistema possa ser autónomo.

O projeto é apenas académico e de simulação em escala pequena ou de bancada.

Palavras Chave: Sensores, Componentes, Motores

1 Introdução

Os painéis fotovoltaicos é uma tecnologia que transforma energia solar (Luz) em eletricidade DC, a primeira célula fotovoltaica foi criada em 1954 e depois aplicado na industria espacial, a combinação de células em serie e paralelo determina sua diferença de potencial e potencia.[1]

Ao primeiro esta tecnologia foi vista como uma curiosidade e depois como uma possibilidade, após o preço de construção ter diminuído é que começou a entrar no mercado, isto aconteceu a partir dos anos 70, quando se estava a atravessar uma crise energética.[1]

Abaixo esta os tipos conhecidos de possíveis montagens.

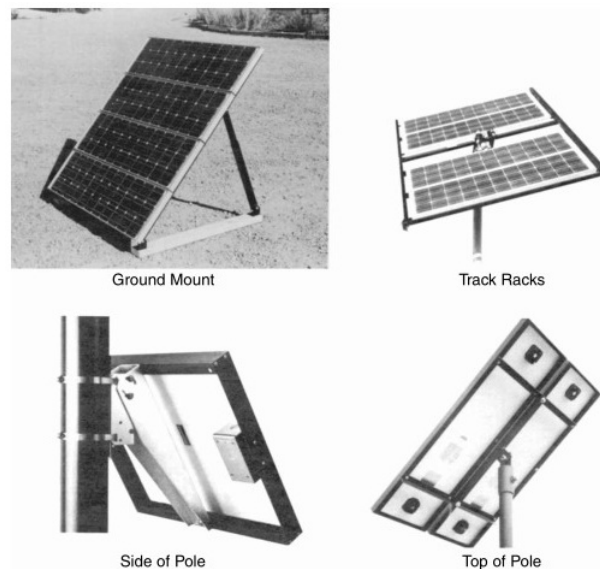


Figura 1: Tipos de Montagem [2]

Pelo mapa abaixo, podemos determinar os locais mais aptos para aplicar esta tecnologia, Portugal como vemos não é das mais favoravies, também notamos que onde passa a linha de equador é onde podemos tirar maior proveito, ou seja maior Kw/m^2

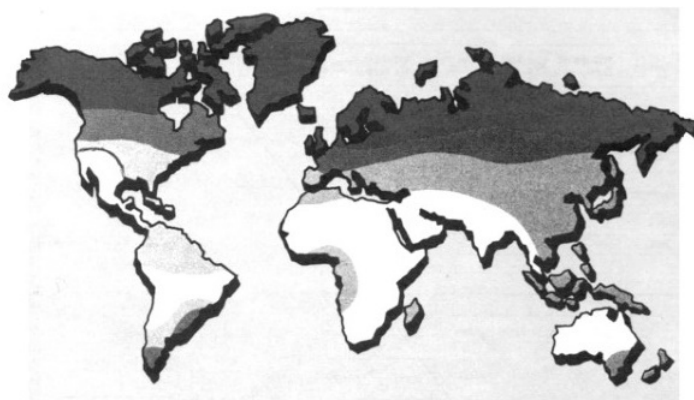
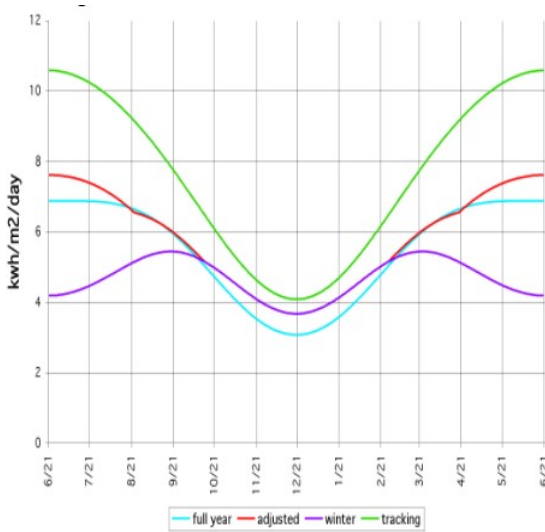


Figura 2: Solar radiation by region of the world [2]

Os painéis fotovoltaicos tem vários parâmetros que determinam sua eficiência, a temperatura de funcionamento, otimização da carga, sua orientação e até limpeza são alguns pormenores, este estado de arte apenas é uma tentativa de melhor garantir tirar maior proveito da energia coletada.



Neste gráfico podemos ver um exemplo da diferença entre o rendimento de sistemas sem controlo de orientação, orientação parcial e total.

Figura 3: Resposta a inclinação

More energy is collected by the end of the day if the PV module is installed on a tracker with an actuator that follows the sun. There are two types of sun trackers:

- One-axis tracker, which follows the sun from east to west during the day.
- Two-axis tracker, which follows the sun from east to west during the day, and from north to south during the seasons of the year (Figure 9.18).[2]

A sun-tracking design can increase the energy yield up to 40% over the year compared to the fixed-array design. Dual-axis tracking is done by two linear actuator motors, which follow the sun within one degree of accuracy (Figure 9.19). During the day, it tracks the sun east to west. At night it turns east to position itself for the next morning's sun. Old trackers did this after sunset using a small nickel-cadmium battery. The new design eliminates the battery requirement by doing the turning in the weak light of the dusk and/or dawn. The Kelly cosine presented in Table 9.1 is useful in assessing accurately the power available in sunlight incident at extreme angles in the morning or evening. When a dark cloud obscures the sun, the tracker may aim at the next brightest object, which is generally the edge of a cloud. When the cloud is gone, the tracker aims at the sun once again, and so on and so forth. Such sun hunting is eliminated in newer sun trackers. [2]

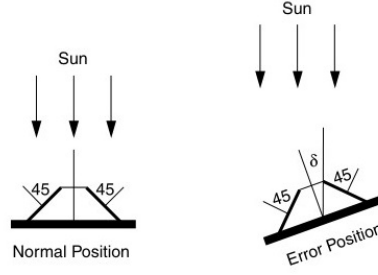


Figura 4: Principio de Funcionamento Sensor [2]

One method of designing the sun tracker is to use two PV cells mounted on two 45° wedges, and connecting them differentially in series through an actuator motor. When the sun is normal, the currents on both cells are equal to $I_o \cos(45^\circ)$.

As they are connected in series opposition, the net current in the motor is zero, and the array stays put. On the other hand, if the array is not normal to the sun, the sun angles on the two cells are different, giving two different currents as follows:

$$I_1 = I_o \cos(45 + \delta) \text{ and } I_2 = I_o \cos(45 - \delta)$$

The motor current is therefore:

$$I_m = I_1 - I_2 = I_o \cos(45 + \delta) - I_o \cos(45 - \delta)$$

We can express the two currents as follows:

$$I_1 = I_o \cos(45) - I_o \delta \sin(45) \text{ and } I_2 = I_o \cos(45) + I_o \delta \sin(45)$$

The motor current is then

$$I_m = I_1 - I_2 = 2I_o \delta \sin(45) = \sqrt{2}I_o \delta \text{ if } \delta \text{ is in radians}$$

A small pole-mounted panel can use one single-axis or dual-axis sun tracker. A large array, on the other hand, is divided into small modules, each mounted on its own sun tracker. This simplifies the structure and eliminates the problems related to a large movement in a large panel.

The battery stores energy in an electrochemical form and is the most widely used device for energy storage in a variety of applications. The electrochemical energy is in a semiordered form, which is in between the electrical and thermal forms. It has a one-way conversion efficiency of 85 to 90%. There are two basic types of electrochemical batteries: The primary battery, which converts chemical energy into electric energy.

The electrochemical reaction in a primary battery is nonreversible, and the battery is discarded after a full discharge. For this reason, it finds applications where a high energy density for one-time use is required. The secondary battery, which is also known as the rechargeable battery. The electrochemical reaction in the secondary battery is reversible. After a discharge, it can be recharged by injecting a direct current from an external source. This type of battery converts chemical energy into electric energy in the discharge mode. In the charge mode, it converts the electric energy into chemical energy. In both modes, a small fraction of energy is converted into heat, which is dissipated to the surrounding medium. The round-trip conversion efficiency is between 70 and 80%.

The internal construction of a typical electrochemical cell is shown in Figure 10.1. It has positive and negative electrode plates with insulating separators and a chemical electrolyte in between. The two groups of electrode plates are connected to two external terminals mounted on the casing. The cell stores electrochemical energy at a low electrical potential, typically a few volts. The cell capacity, denoted by C , is measured in ampere-hours (Ah), meaning it can deliver C A for one hour or C/n A for n hours. The battery is made of numerous electrochemical cells connected in a series-parallel combination to obtain the desired battery voltage and current. The higher the battery voltage, the higher the number of cells required in series. The battery rating is stated in terms of the average voltage during discharge and the ampere-hour capacity it can deliver before the voltage drops below the specified limit. The product of the voltage and ampere-hour forms the watt-hour (Wh) energy rating the battery can deliver to a load from the fully charged condition. The battery charge and discharge rates are stated in units of its capacity in Ah. For example, charging a 100-Ah battery at $C/10$ rate means charging at $100/10 = 10$ A. Discharging that battery at $C/2$ rate means drawing $100/2 = 50$ A, at which rate the battery will be fully discharged in 2 h. The state of charge (SOC) of the battery at any time is defined as the following:

FIGURE 10.1 Electrochemical energy storage cell construction.

$$SOC = \frac{\text{Ah capacity remaining in the battery}}{\text{Rated Ah capacity}}$$

- ET-BASE AVR ATmega128
Mainboard com MCU atmega 128 da ETT.
- LDR - Light Controlled Resistor
Dark resistance 1M.
40k at 10 lux.
Max voltage 100V.
Max power 80mW.
- INA128PA - Instrumentation Amplifier
Banda de transmissão: 1.3MHz
Montagem: THT
Número de canais: 1
Carcaça: DIP8
Rapidez de subida de tensão: $4V / \mu s$
Temperatura de trabalho: $-40...85^{\circ}C$
Entradas de tensão instável: 0.025mV
Tensão de trabalho: 2.25...18V
- LCD 20x4 Blue NHD-0420DZ-NSW-BBW
4x20 Characters HD44780 compatible
- Model Craft RS-2 Servo Motor
Control System:
+Pulse Width Control
1500 μ sec
Operating Voltage:
4.8-6.0 Volts
Operating Speed (4.8V):
0.19sec/60° at no load
Stall Torque (4.8V):
42 oz/in (3.0 kg/cm)
- PCF8563 RTC Board
Real-time clock/calendar function.
Battery on board.
I2C communication.
- KEYPAD4X4W
16 Button Keypad switch.

<https://www.ptrobotics.com/>

<https://www.futurlec.com/index.shtml>

2 Organização

3 Equipamento

4 Conclusões

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¹Apontamento