

# SOLAR POWERED CONVERTER EDUCATION DISPLAY

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# Outline

- Introduction of project
- Objectives
- Individual subsystems
- Successes and Challenges
- Ethical Considerations
- Recommendations

# Introduction of Project

- Renewable energy vital for environment
- Allows individuals to see circuitry that converts sun's rays into usable power
- Compares to the mechanical power of the hand crank

# Objectives

- Charge a battery with a solar panel to power circuitry
- Key values from both the hand crank and solar panel displayed on mobile app
- 120VAC at the output
- Seven switches each connected to a resistor will allow for varying load

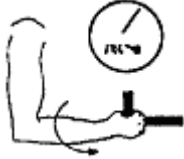
# Hand Crank

- Used to compare power produced by the solar panel
- Represents a conventional mechanical method
- 12V DC motor connected to an 8.5 cm shaft through a gear box with a 65.5:1 ratio

# Hand Crank Testing

- Used information from NASA and halved the torque of the average adult

Maximum Torque Type	Unpressurized suit, bare handed	
	Mean Nm (lb-in)	SD Nm (lb-in)
Maximum Torque Supination	13.73 (121.5)	3.41 (30.1)

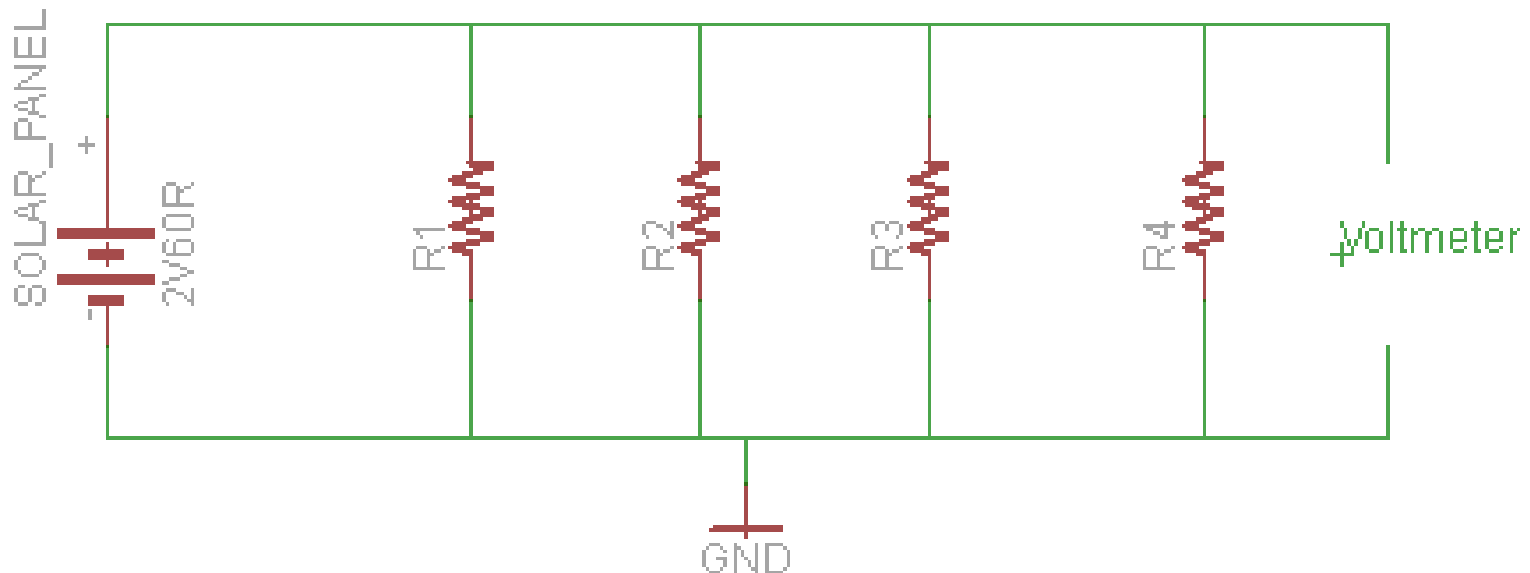


- $P = \tau \times \omega$
- When spinning at 114 rpm average voltage=11V
- Used a 1k $\Omega$  resistor

- $I = \frac{11}{1000} = 0.011A$
- $P = 0.011 \times 11 = 0.121W$
- $\tau = \frac{0.121}{2\pi * \left(\frac{114}{60}\right)} = 0.0101Nm$

# Solar Panel

- Six cell white panel from the Power Group
- Needed to understand the IV-characteristics
- Schematic for finding the open circuit voltage and short circuit current



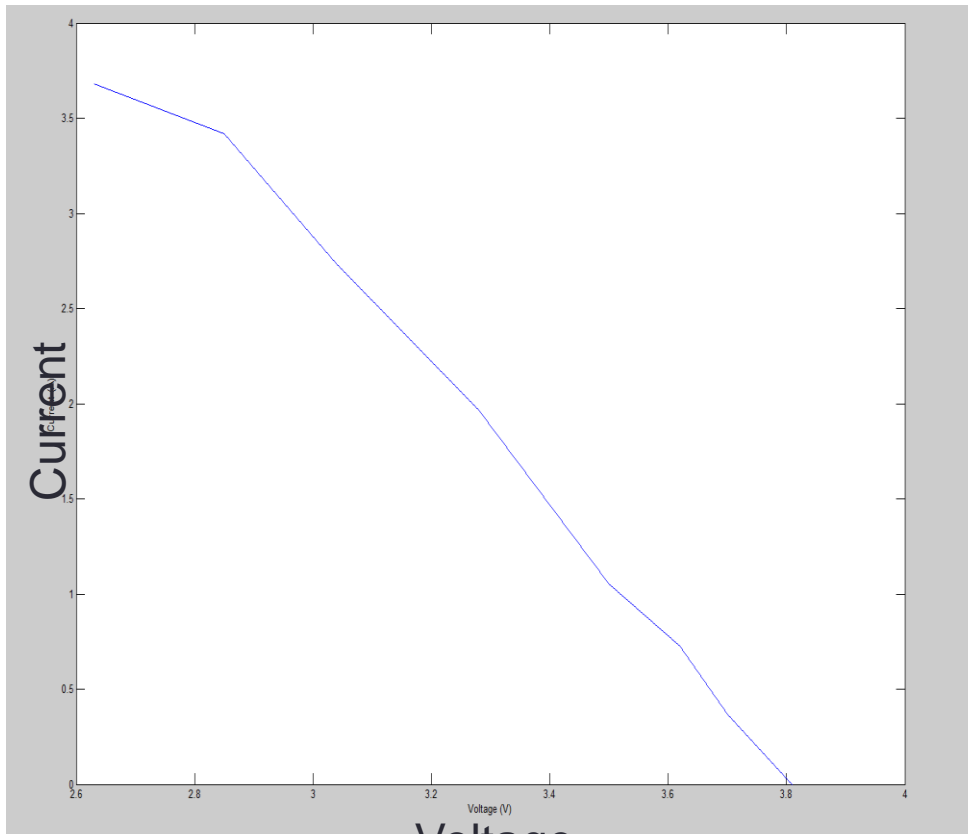
# Solar Panel Testing

- Three tests were completed on separate days
- The third test was the most useful

Test 3 on March 9th								
Ohms	Open Circuit	10	5	3.33	1.67	1.11	0.83	0.71
Voltage	3.81	3.7	3.62	3.5	3.28	3.04	2.85	2.63
Current	0	0.37	0.72	1.05	1.97	2.74	3.42	3.682
Power	0	1.37	2.62	3.68	6.46	8.32	9.747	9.68

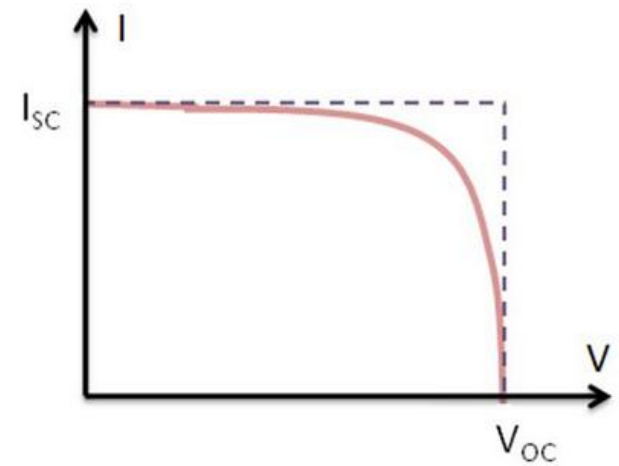


# Solar Panel Testing



Actual Curve

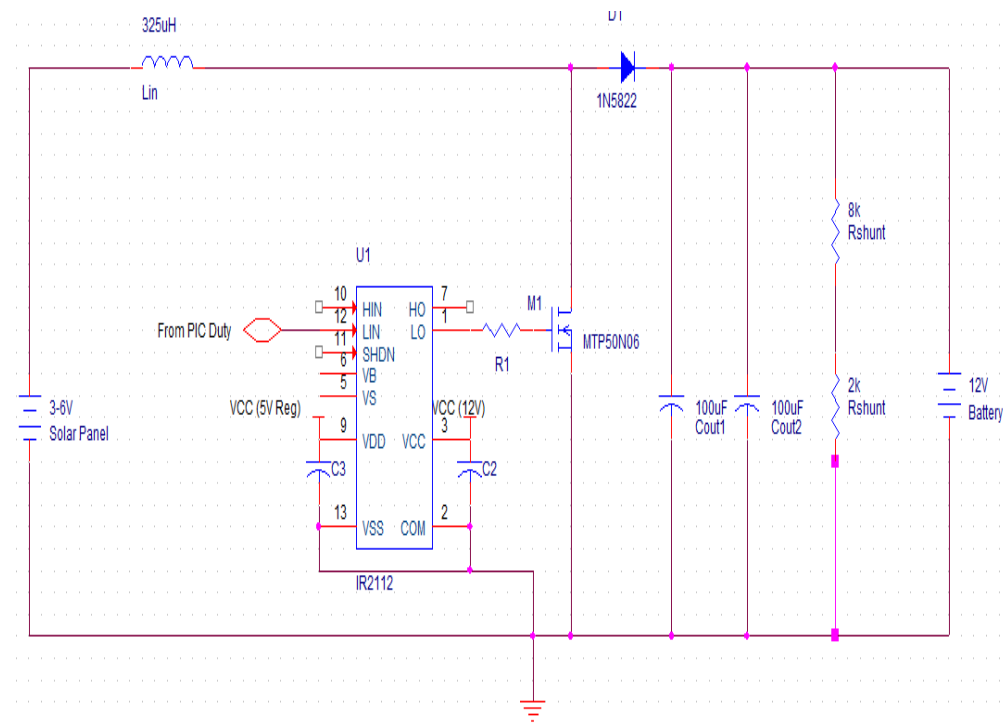
Actual curve is close to the ideal IV curve



Ideal Curve

# Charging Circuit Specifications

- $V_{in} = 3-6V$
- $V_{out} = 13.7V$
- $V_{ripple} = +/- 0.1V$
- $f = 100kHz$
- Receive switching signal from PIC



# Charging Circuit Design Considerations

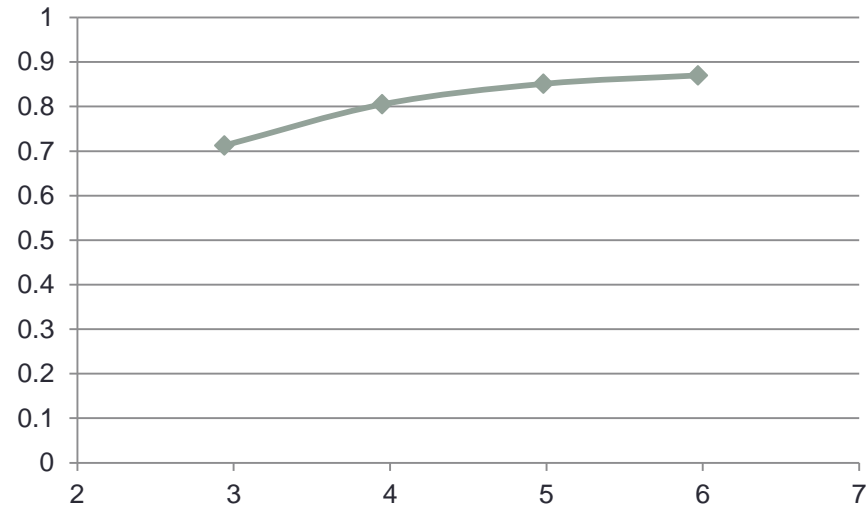
- IR2112 Low Side Gate Driver
- MTP50N06 (50V, 60A)
  - Well Oversized. Selected due to its small  $R_{ds,on} = .028\Omega$
- 1N5822 Schottky Rectifier
  - Selected for its small forward voltage drop
  - $V_f = 0.525V$
- $C = 100\mu F$
- $L = 300\mu H$

$$C = i_c * \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta V}$$

$$L = V_L * \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta i}$$

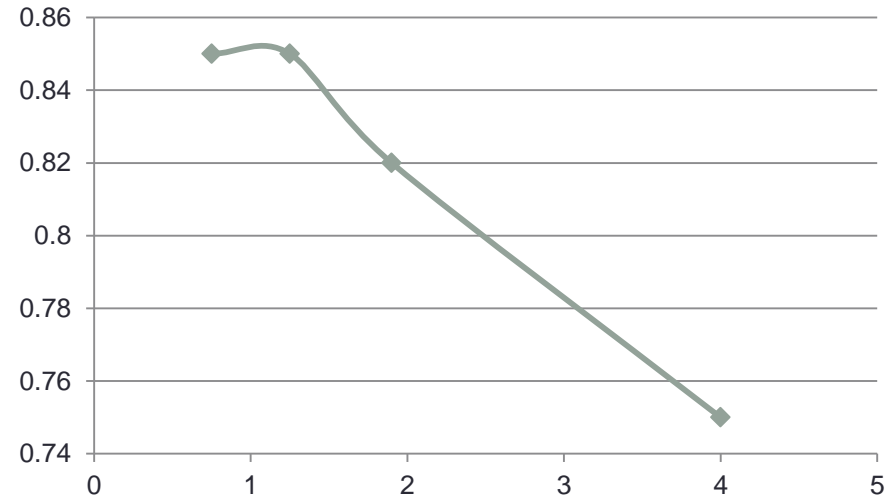
# Charging Circuit Testing

## Efficiency VS. Input Voltage



Vin	Vout	Delta V	Efficiency
2.94	13.71	0.1	0.71
3.95	13.68	0.15	0.8
4.98	13.76	0.14	0.85
5.97	13.72	0.11	0.87

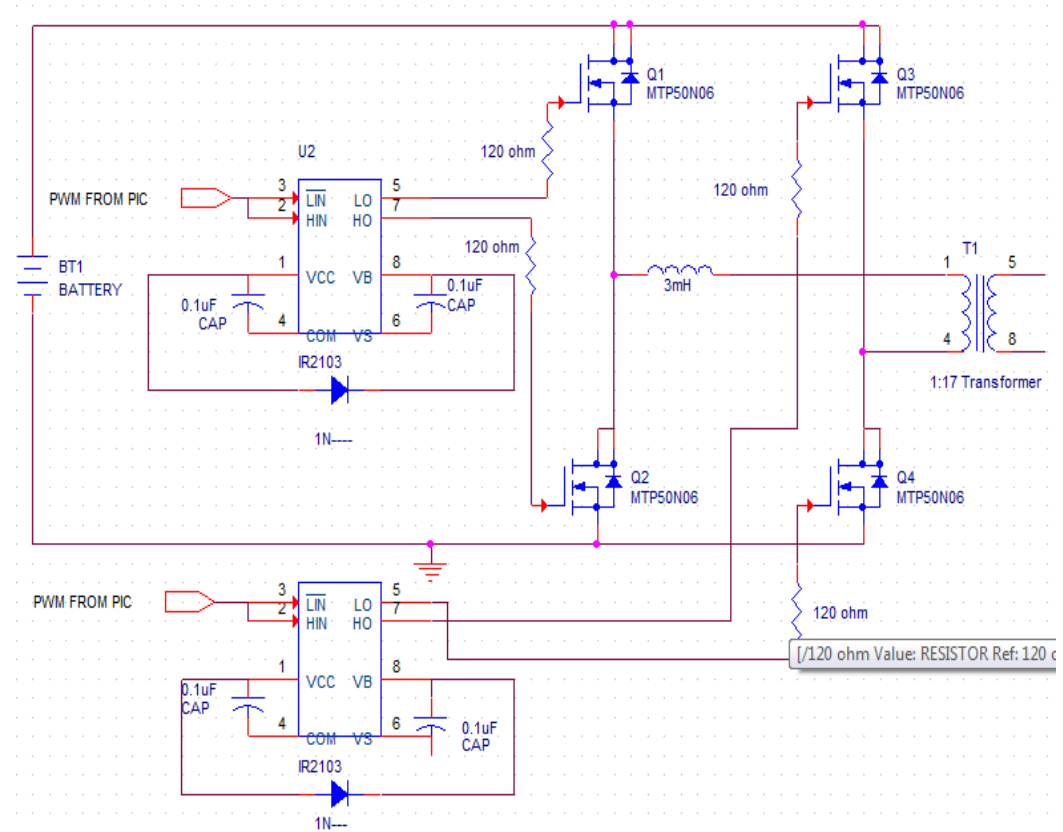
## Efficiency vs. Load



Vin	Vout	Pin	Pout	Efficiency
4.98	13.71	0.87	0.74	0.85
4.98	13.76	1.48	1.26	0.85
4.95	13.72	2.32	1.91	0.82
4.89	13.73	5.2	3.9	0.75

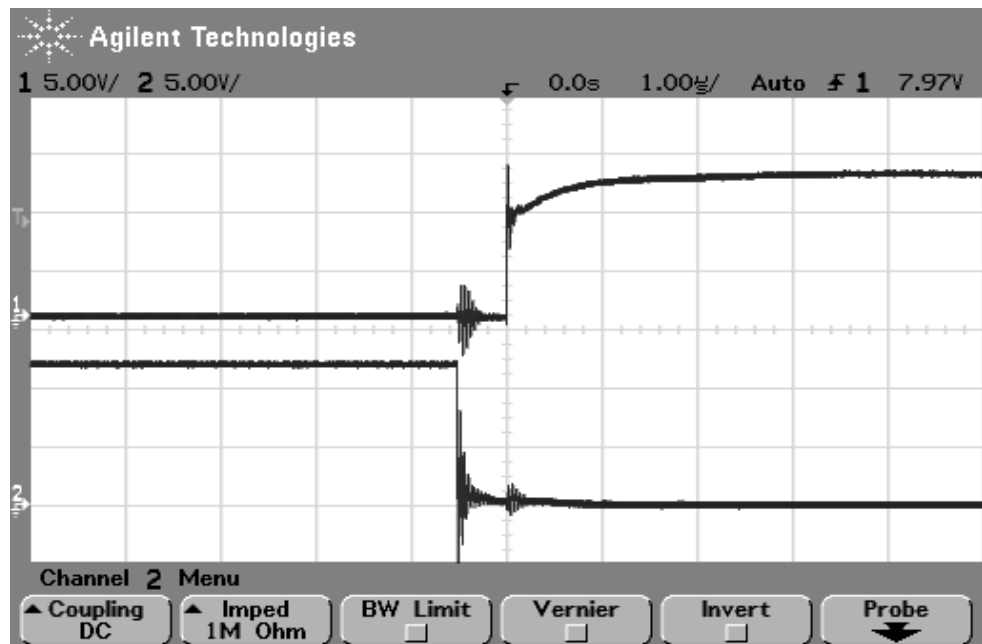
# Inverter Circuit Specifications

- $V_{in} = 13.7V \pm 0.1V$
- $V_{out} = 120VAC$
- $f = 60Hz$



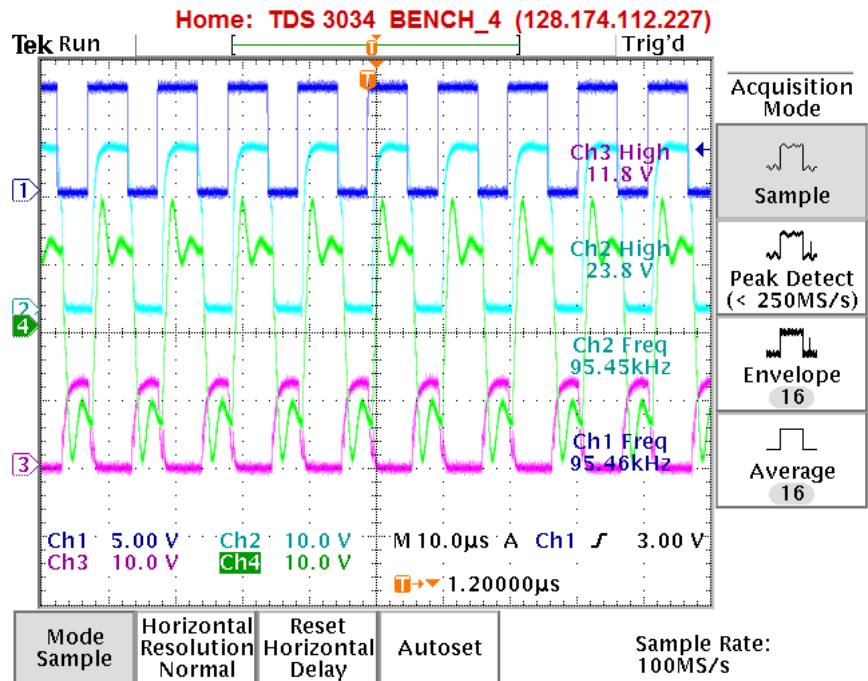
# Inverter Circuit Design Considerations

- IRS2003 Low/High Gate Driver
  - Selected due to built in delay time
- MTP50N06 MOSFET (50V, 60A)
  - Must handle 12V peak and 8.33A current.
  - $R_{ds,on} = 0.028\Omega$



# Inverter Circuit Testing

- Ch1 = Switching Signal Reference
- Ch 2 = High Side Gate Drive
- Ch 3 = Low Side Gate Drive
- Ch 4 = Output Voltage Waveform



# Inductor Design

turns count >  
core\ / number

$A_L^*$

10

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

inductance in millihenries

FT-23	-77	396	.040	.158	.356	.634	.990	1.43	1.94	2.53	3.21
FT-37	-77	884	.088	.354	.796	1.41	2.21	3.18	4.33	5.66	7.16
FT-50	-77	1100	.110	.440	.990	1.76	2.75	3.96	6.39	7.04	8.91
FT-50A	-77	1200	.120	.480	1.08	1.92	3.00	4.32	5.88	7.68	9.72
FT-50B	-77	2400	.240	.960	2.16	3.84	6.00	8.64	11.7	15.4	19.4
FT-82	-77	1170	.117	.467	1.05	1.87	2.93	4.21	5.73	7.49	9.48
FT-114	-77	1270	.127	.508	1.14	2.03	3.18	4.57	6.22	8.13	10.3
FT-114A	-77	2340	.234	.936	2.13	3.74	5.85	8.42	11.4	15.0	21.4
FT-140	-77	2250	.225	.900	2.03	3.60	5.63	8.10	11.3	14.4	18.2
FT-240	-77	2740	.274	1.10	2.47	4.38	6.85	9.86	13.4	17.5	22.2

- Inverter (Ferrite Material 77)

IRON POWDER TOROIDAL CORES

MATERIAL #26

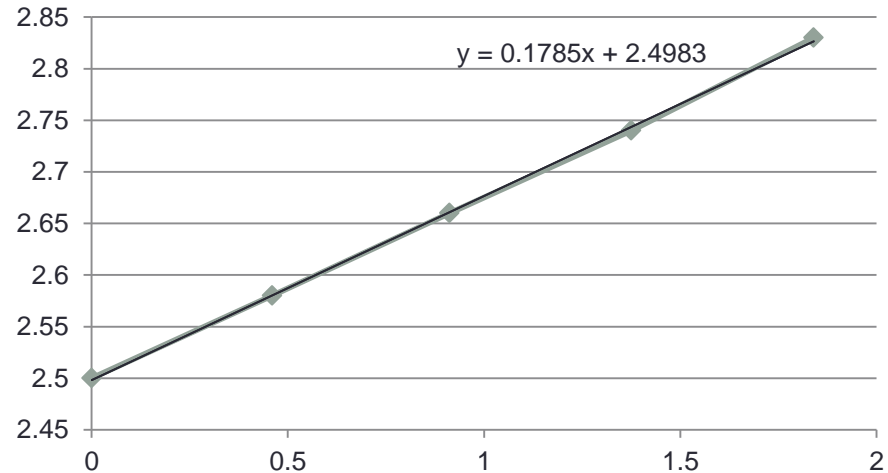
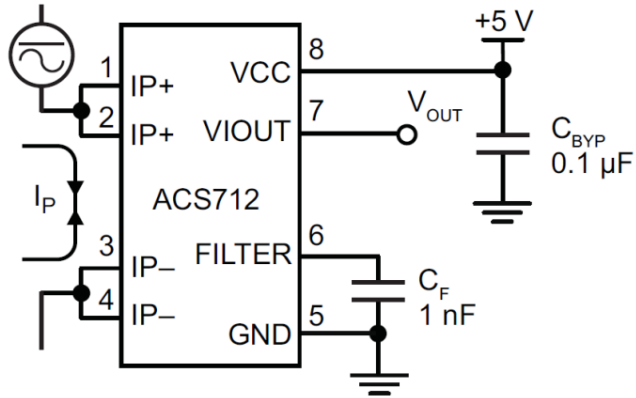
Inductance (mH) vs. Size, Material and Number of Turns

Turns	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
Size														
T-108	9	36	81	144	225	324	441	576	729	900	1089	1296	1521	1764
T-94	8	32	72	128	200	288	392	512	648	800	969	1152	1369	1600
T-80	7	28	63	112	175	256	354	468	598	740	897	1080	1296	1536
T-68	6	24	54	96	150	224	316	424	548	688	849	1032	1240	1476
T-50	5	20	45	80	125	196	289	396	518	648	796	960	1152	1376
T-37	4	16	36	64	100	144	196	256	324	400	484	576	676	784

- Charging Circuit (Iron Powder Material 26)



# Current Sensor Testing



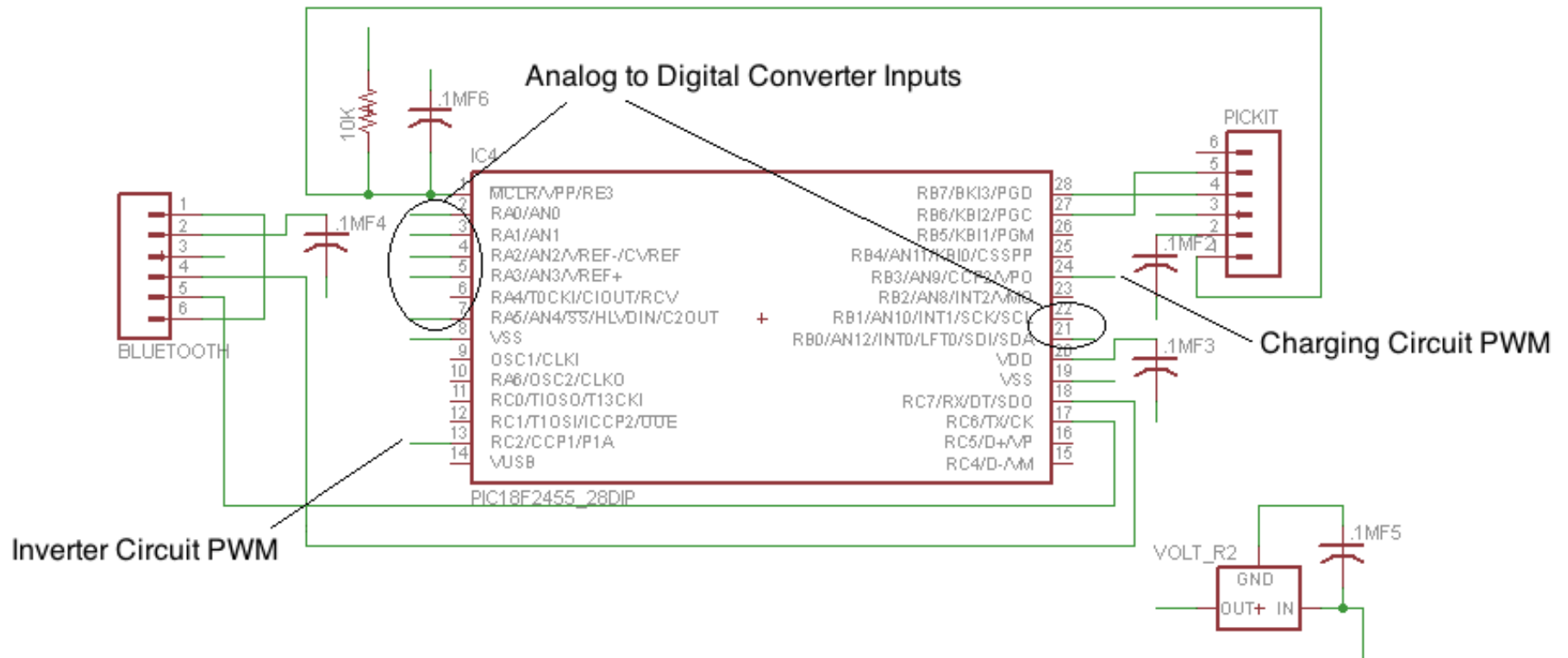
Current sensor testing March 29					
Voltage	Resistance	Measured Current	Vout Expected	Vout	% Error
2.26	1.13	1.84	2.868	2.83	1.32%
1.7	1.13	1.375	2.775	2.74	1.26%
1.13	1.13	0.912	2.6824	2.66	0.84%
0.56	1.13	0.46	2.592	2.58	0.46%
0	1.13	0	2.5	2.5	0.00%

# PIC Circuit Specifications

- 12V to 5V Voltage Regulator
- Feedback controlled PWM signal for Charging Circuit
- 50% duty cycle signal for Inverter Circuit
- Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)
- Bluetooth connection

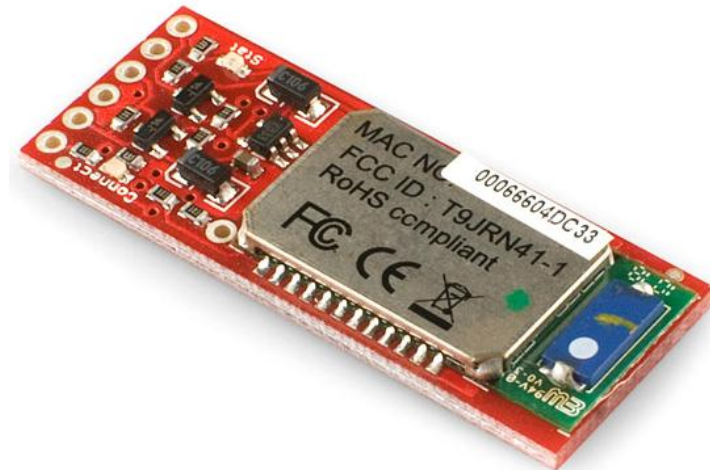
IC4		
1	MCLR/PP/RE3	28
2	RA0/AN0	27
3	RA1/AN1	26
4	RA2/AN2/VREF-/CVREF	25
5	RA3/AN3/VREF+	24
6	RA4/T0CKI/CIOUT/RCV	23
7	RA5/AN4/SS/HLVDIN/C2OUT	22
8	VSS	21
9	OSC1/CLKI	20
10	RA6/OSC2/CLKO	19
11	RC0/TIO50/T13CKI	18
12	RC1/TIO5I/ICCP2/T0E	17
13	RC2/CCP1/P1A	16
14	VUSB	15
	RB7/BK13/PGD	28
	RB6/KBI2/PGC	27
	RB5/KBI1/PGM	26
	RB4/AN11/KBI0/CSSPP	25
	RB3/AN9/CCP2/VPO	24
	RB2/AN8/INT2/VMO	23
	RB1/AN10/INT1/SCK/SCL	22
	RB0/AN12/INT0/LFT0/SDI/SDA	21
	VDD	20
	VSS	19
	RC7/RX/DT/SDO	18
	RC6/TX/CK	17
	RC5/D+/VP	16
	RC4/D-/VM	15

# PIC Schematic



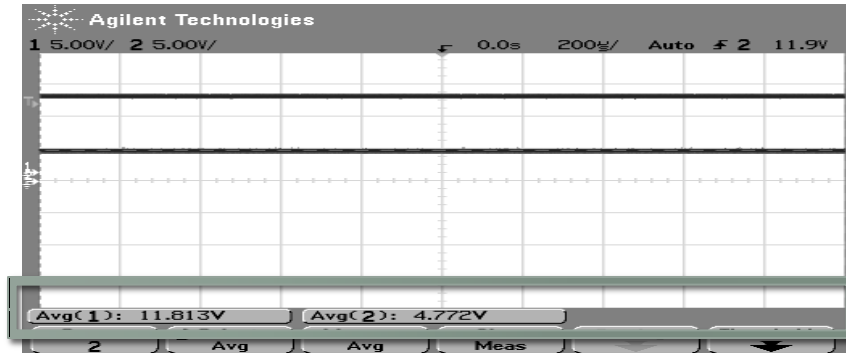
# PIC Circuit Testing

- Analyze regulator voltage on oscilloscope
- Analyze Charging Circuit PWM and Inverter Circuit PWM for frequency, duty cycle, and  $V_{pp}$  on oscilloscope
- Confirm known values from ADC with does on the app
- Confirm Bluetooth connection in Android App Testing Section

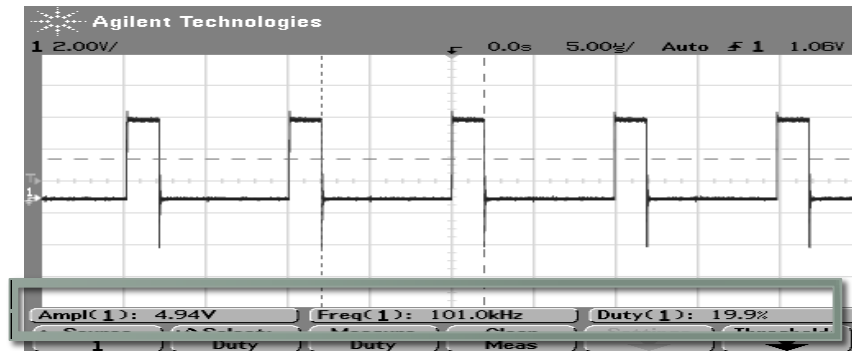


# PIC Circuit Test Results

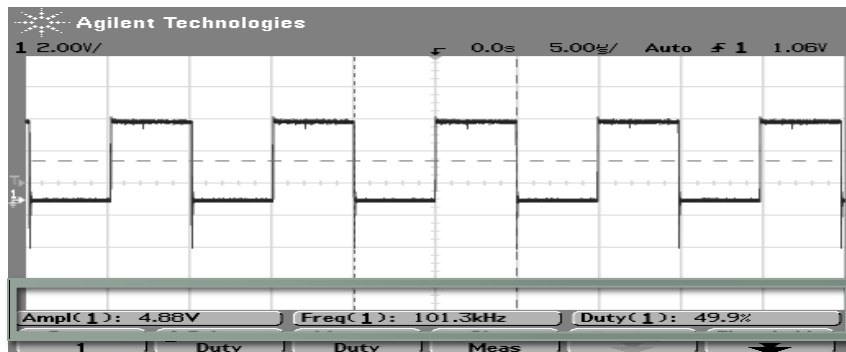
12V to 5V  
Voltage  
Regulator



Charging  
Circuit PWM



Inverter  
Circuit PWM



# PIC Circuit Test Results (cont.)

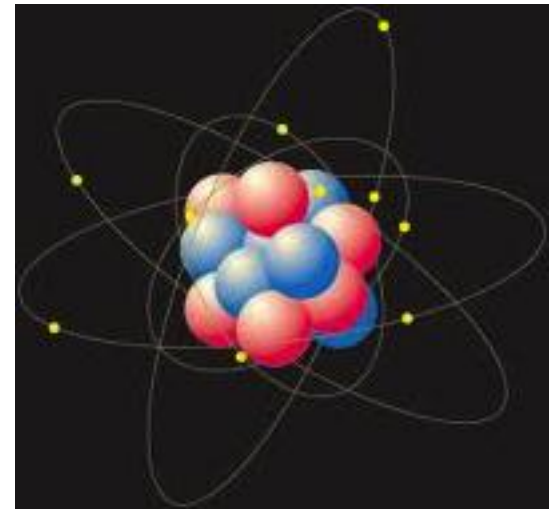
Actual Voltage	ADC Voltage	Percent Error
1	1	0.00%
2	2	0.00%
3	3	0.00%
4	4	0.00%
5	5	0.00%
6	6	0.00%
7	8	14.29%
8	9	12.50%
10	11	10.00%
14	16	14.29%

# Android App Specifications

- Bluetooth connectivity
- Provide data such as:
  - ✓ Voltage
  - ✓ Current
  - ✓ Power
  - ✓ Duty Cycle
- Provide summary information on:
  - ✓ Charging Circuit
  - ✓ Inverter Circuit
  - ✓ 120VAC Variable Load Station
  - ✓ Hand Crank Station
  - ✓ Battery

# Android App Testing

- Test Bluetooth connection to phone
- Test Bluetooth connection through Android App
- Confirm app layout includes data and summary information



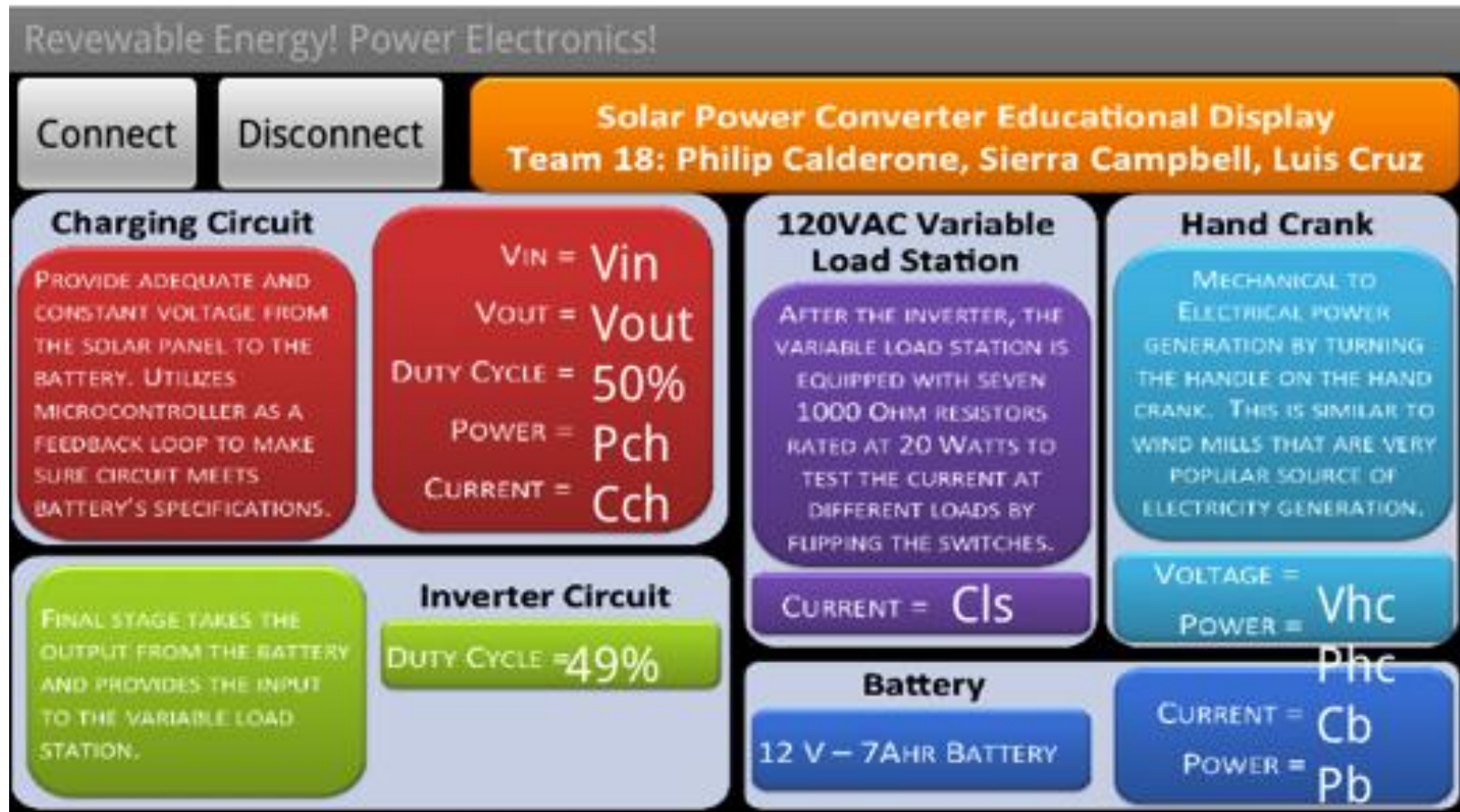


# Android App Test Results

- Bluetooth connection confirm with phone using Blue Term App
- Bluetooth connection through App confirmed through real-time updated variables



# Android App Test Results (cont.)



# Successes

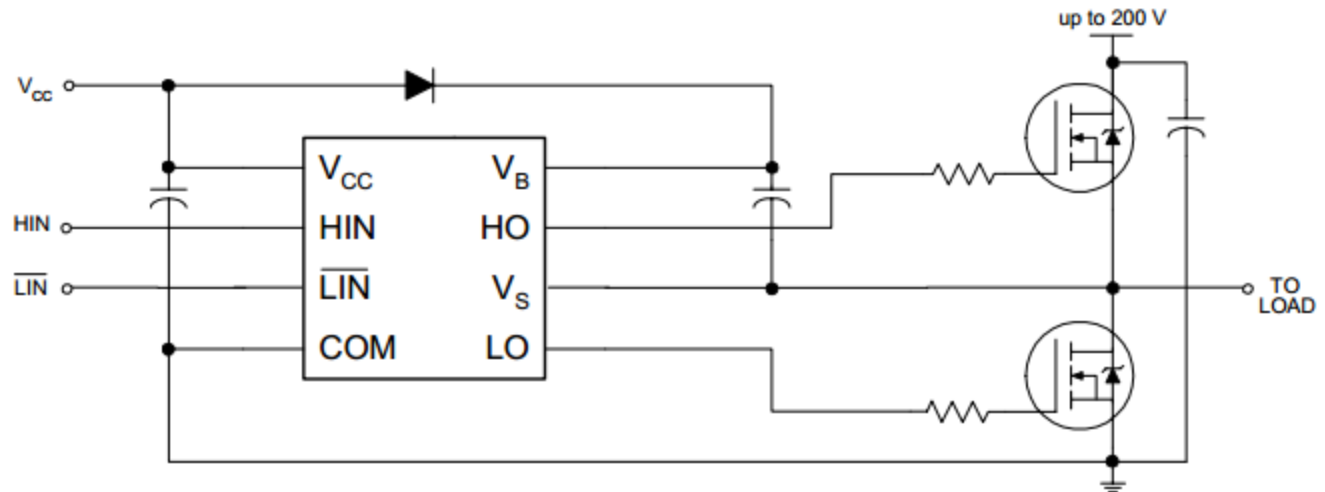
- The team was able to have individual blocks working
- Android application functional and updated in real time
- Customized box allows a person to see the circuitry
- Once PCB is recreated, the full circuitry should work

# Challenges

- Mislabeled part in Eagle created a short on the PCB and caused chips to malfunction
- Connection of PWM where output of boost circuit should have been on PIC
- Hand made transformer was not working
- The light from the panel not enough to illuminate light bulbs

# Lessons Learned

- Read not only the datasheets but the **Application Notes** as well
  - Bootstrap Capacitor
- Check pin connections on PCB



# Ethical Considerations

- Follow IEEE Code of ethics
- Needs to be safe for all individuals
  - Ensured that case was enclosed so that shock would not occur
  - Make sure wires are not exposed
  - Limit voltage
- Accurately give information regarding each component

# Recommendations

- Variable light source that mimics solar radiation pattern
- Maximum power point tracking of the solar panel
- A more realistic 60Hz sine wave at the output with a transformer
- Provide real-time pricing of electricity to be displayed on the mobile app

# Thank You

- Prof. Carney
- Justine Fortier
- Prof. Krein
- Kevin Colravy
- ECE Parts Store
- Electronic Shop
- Machine Shop



Questions?