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Monitoring of PV Panels and Measurement System for Solar

Sanat Kumar Mishra[1], Shadab Khan[2], Saurabh Yadav[3], Vidya Kumar Singh[4], Shivanand[5]
[1, 2, 3, 4]*Student, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Babu Banarasi Das institute of Technology and Management, Uttar Pradesh, India*
[5]*Assistant Professor, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Babu Banarasi Das institute of Technology and Management, Uttar Pradesh, India*

Abstract: ***Solar energy is free to utilize because it is a characteristic perpetual source, which is accessible in a wide assortment of areas on the Earth. In this project, the Photovoltaic (PV) checking and estimation Structure, this is created to know the simple combination of programming and equipment. Since the ease microcontroller utilized in this venture it is exceptionally easy to use. The information of testing Structure the Photovoltaic (PV) is planned by utilizing the light sensor, temperature sensor, voltage sensor, current sensor, Arduino Uno, and Node MCU. The light force is evaluated by utilizing an LDR sensor, voltage is observed by utilizing module by voltage Sensor, the current is observed by utilizing ACS712 current sensor, and temperature is evaluated by utilizing temperature sensor (LM35). To do the measurement in the microcontroller we have taken the values from photovoltaic cell(through the sensors) and all this information are shown on a 20x4 LCD and showed to your cell phone and PC through Node MCU (server blynk).***

Keywords: Solar energy, Arduino Uno, Sensors, Node MCU.

I. INTRODUCTION

Measuring the facility of a solar array requires the utilization of a digital millimeter to live the voltage and amperes being generated by a panel under different light conditions and knowing the facility output of a specific photovoltaic panel is a crucial requirement of any system. As we've seen throughout this website, solar energy may be a renewable sort of electricity generation that's commonly created using photovoltaic solar panels, either individually or connected together in strings to make larger solar arrays. Understanding the way that photovoltaic (PV) solar panels work may be a basic requirement as most of the people assume, rightly or wrongly, that simply because they need purchased a 100 watt solar array, it'll deliver 100 watts of electric power continuously. However, this is often not always the case because the electric power delivered at a particular instant in time during the day may be a direct function of positioning and therefore the weather. Sunlight is an intermittent energy source constantly changing throughout the day so photovoltaic solar panels need to be ready to operate under these varying conditions. Because the efficiency of a solar array is that the ratio of electric power output to the quantity of sunlight, that's solar irradiance absorbed by the panel. Therefore it's important that the panel is position to receive the utmost amount of sunlight throughout the day. Larger panels have the potential to supply more electric power than smaller PV panels. Measuring the facility of a solar array Solar Panel Measurements The performance of photovoltaic solar panels are often determined by measuring the connection between the panels voltage, current, and thus power output under different environmental condition , like total solar irradiance. The inclination of the panel, ambient air and temperature also as panel temperature all play a crucial role within the power output of a solar array.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The photovoltaic Panel (PV) comprises an assortment of photovoltaic cells mounted to change over sun light into electrical energy through a photoelectric impact. Photovoltaic cells are made of silicon and extricated from the crude material of quartzite rock. During the cycle, the quartz is squashed to get silicon dioxide and the crude materials need to go through significant preparation until it very well may be utilized to deliver photovoltaic cells. [1] A PV is essentially a p-n semiconductor intersection. At the point when it presented to light, a DC is generated. PV offers a few benefits, for example, high unwavering quality, low support cost, no ecological contamination, and nonattendance of commotion. [2]The yield power created from the transformation interaction is dictated by some ecological conditions like the force of daylight, temperature, the bearing of daylight, and the range of Daylight. Continually changing natural conditions consistently cause solar panel yield ability to likewise vary. [3] In huge scope PV power station, an observing and control system is important to screen and control the system activity. The PV power station is frequently comprised of photovoltaic cluster strings, stockpiling batteries bank, power molding units and electrical burdens apparatuses.

In the activity of such a station particularly with enormous size (kilowatt or megawatt scales), the system execution ought to be deliberately tested and an appropriate choice must be taken in time. [4] A private PV power system empowers the mortgage holder to produce a few or the entirety of their day-by-day electrical energy interest on their rooftop, trading daytime abundance power for future energy needs (for example evening utilization). The house remains connected to the electric utility at all times is simply drawn from the utility. PV systems can also include battery backup or uninterruptible power supply (UPS) capability to operate selected circuits in the residence for hours or days during a utility outage.[5] Many monitoring systems have been intended for estimating the execution boundaries of the panel. Pv panel execution checking intended to be furnished with adjusted current and voltage estimating sensors, information securing frameworks coordinated into Excel bookkeeping pages utilizing PLX-DAQ application projects, and memory cards for reinforcement information stockpiling, utilizing a framework based Arduino Atmega 328P microcontroller and associated with the PC through RS232 sequential port.[5] Online showcase of the force uses of solar energy as a sustainable power observed through raspberry pi utilizing jar structure.[6]

The point of this paper is to quantify pv panels boundaries through numerous sensor information securing. In this system, various boundaries of the pv panel like current, voltage, temperature, and light force are observed. The objective of this paper is to encourage regular little scale establishments with a more productive and dependable checking framework. At last, a brought together checking of PV system likewise diminishes the expense of system activity and support. A basic yet successful methodology executed to fabricate the IoT stage for far-off checking and detecting of information, home mechanization, modern computerization, and a lot more. [7] The energy creation of photovoltaic (PV) power plants of medium to huge measurements is touchy to ideal execution and henceforth, the PV plants observing is turning into a genuine need, since any breakdown can make significant income misfortunes. Distinctive unfavorable conditions may prompt a critical diminishing in the transformation of sun-powered radiation into power creation. The likelihood to have dependable continuous information of the PV boards through the securing of operating voltage and current just as its working temperature in correlation with the PV panels producers standard test conditions (STC) detailed information (STC relate to an irradiance of 1000 W/m2, 25 °C of cell temperature, and air mass record AM 1.5) can be extraordinary assistance to assess the various misfortunes and improve its presentation [4]. Any PV panel glitch will be quickly recognized and detailed through the application realistic UI (GUI). The fundamental driver of the diminished effectiveness of a PV framework is plan angles, the effectiveness of the gear utilized, and air and natural conditions.[8]

III. SPECIFICATION OF COMPONENTS

Sun-powered (PV) checking system is generally utilized because checking and support assume a key part in PV Panel plants. A client of the system would normally need to know what an environmentally friendly power system is creating, the measure of voltage, current, temperature, and light force day. To actualize a fruitful observing system, gadgets known as sensors need to be utilized. This part presents the system plan of the Sun-oriented Photovoltaic Monitoring System.

A. Arduino UNO

Fig1.Arduino

The Arduino Uno is an open-source microcontroller board dependent on the Computer chip ATmega328P microcontroller and created by Arduino. The board is furnished with sets of modernized and basic data/yield (I/O) sticks that may be interfaced to various expansion sheets (safeguards) and various circuits. The board has 14 advanced I/O pins (six equipped for PWM yield), 6 simple I/O sticks, and is programmable with the Arduino IDE (Coordinated Improvement Climate), through a kind B USB link.

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B. Node MCU

Fig2.Node MCU

Outline NodeMCU is an open-source firmware for which open-source prototyping board plans are accessible. The name "NodeMCU" consolidates "hub" and "MCU" (micro-controller unit). The expression "NodeMCU" carefully talking alludes to the firmware as opposed to the related improvement packs.

C. Blynk Application

Blynk is a Platform with IOS and Android applications to control Arduino, Raspberry Pi, and the preferences over the Internet. It's an advanced dashboard where you can fabricate a realistic interface for your venture by just moving gadgets. You can download the Blynk Application from Playstore in the event that you an Android User.

D. Sensor

A sensor is a gadget that identifies and reacts to a few sorts of contributions from the actual climate. The particular information could be light, heat, movement, dampness, pressure, or any of an extraordinary number of other ecological wonders. The yield is by and large a sign that is changed over to intelligible and usable structure.

1) ACS712 Current Sensor

Fig3.ACS712 Current Sensor

An ACS712 flow sensor is a gadget that identifies electric current in a wire and produces a sign corresponding to that current. To get the sun-based current the fundamental segment utilized is the ACS712 sensor from Allegro Miniature Frameworks to gauge the current as demonstrated in Fig.

2) Voltage Sensor

Fig4. Voltage Sensor

A voltage sensor is a sensor used to figure and screen the measure of voltage in an article. Voltage sensors can decide the air conditioner voltage or DC voltage level. The contribution of this sensor is the voltage, while the yield is the switches, simple voltage signal, a current sign, or a perceptible sign. This voltage sensor is simple and it can quantify DC voltage from 0-25V. It comprises just two resistors. This sensor is a voltage divider circuit which is a very basic circuit that takes a higher voltage and converts it to a lower one by utilizing a couple of resistors. The equation for ascertaining the yield voltage depends on Ohm's law.

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3) Temperature Sensor LM35

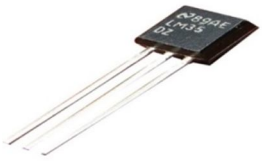

Fig5. Temperature Sensor LM3

All in all, a temperature sensor is a gadget that is planned explicitly to gauge the hotness or chilliness of an object. LM35 is a temperature sensor from Public Semiconductor that has high precision. LM35 is an exactness coordinated circuit temperature gadget with a yield voltage directly corresponding to the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature. The sensor hardware is fixed and accordingly, it isn't oppressed to oxidation and different cycles. With LM35, the temperature can be assessed more definitely than with a thermistor. It too has low self-warming and doesn't cause more than 0.1°C temperature to ascend in still air. The working temperature range is from - 55°C to 150°C.

4) Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)

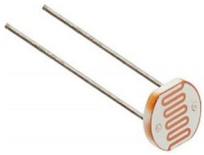

Fig6. Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)

A Light Needy Resistor (otherwise called a photoresistor or LDR) is a gadget whose resistivity is a component of the episode electromagnetic radiation. Consequently, they are light-touchy gadgets. They are likewise called photoconductors, photoconductive cells, or just photocells. They are comprised of semiconductor materials that have high obstruction.

E. Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)

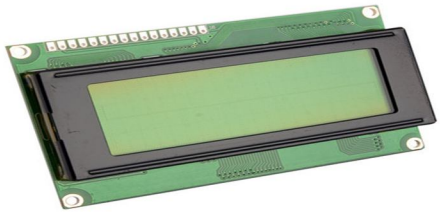

Fig7. Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)

LCD represents fluid gem show, is an electronic gadget which is utilized for the information shown. LCDs are best with more than seven fragments and LEDs as they can undoubtedly address information in a type of letter sets, characters, numbers, or movements. LCDs are very simple to program and make your work very appealing and straightforward. Various kinds of LCDs are accessible in the market such as 16x2, 16x4, 20x2, 20x4, graphical LCDs (128x64), and so forth. In this paper, a 20x4 LCD show is utilized to show the estimations of the deliberate boundaries.

There are some other components like a transformer, voltage regulator, and some type of filters and rectifier.

1) Transformers are using to down the voltage from supply to as required voltage. In our project, we are going to Step Down the transformer. we change the 230 V supply to the as required Voltage for further circuits.
2) A rectifier is used to convert the Ac Current to DC. The Arduino is run only 5v DC. So it is required to convert the Ac supply into Dc supply.
3) A filter is used to clip the residual AC part in the DC. After applying the Filter we can get pure DC ejected by the filter.
4) A Voltage Regulator is used in this project to stabilize the voltage. The voltage regulator is the device that gives the exact voltage we are willing to required. So after applying the voltage regulator we can get 5V DC. To run our microcontroller

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IV. METHOD OF EXPERIMENT

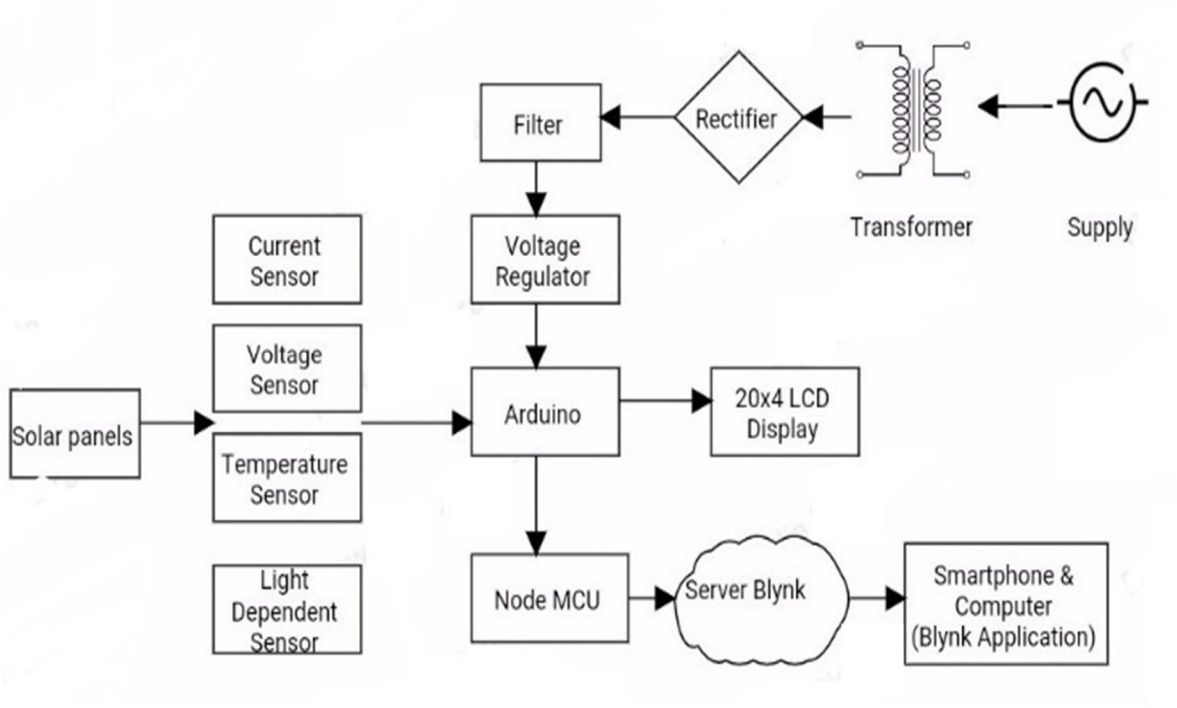

Fig8.Block Diagram of Monitoring & Measuring System for Solar Panels

In this project, the microcontroller Arduino and Node MCU run with the 5V DC so we have to change our 230V 50 Hz supply convert to the 5V DC. We have to connect our project to the Supply run it through the step-down transformer and convert the supply to low voltage. Then the low voltage supply goes to the Bridge Rectifier and converts the AC supply to DC. Then this DC goes to filter for removing pulsating AC then obtaining the accurate 5V DC so the current goes through the voltage regulator to regulate the voltage then this current goes direct to the Arduino.

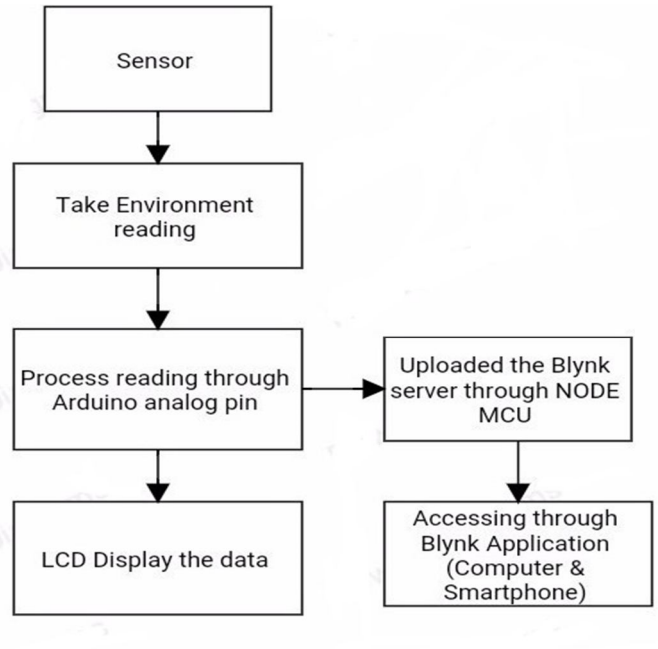

Fig9. Block Diagram of Sensor Working.

The sunlight drops on PV panels and sensor (current, voltage, temperature, and light) take the environment readings and give to Arduino. After giving the values of a sensor to Arduino, it gives this data to the LCD to print the values of current, voltage, and temperature and also Arduino gives this data to Node MCU which is connected through wi-fi and it will upload this data to Blynk server so we can easily access this through Blynk Application via Computer and smartphones.

V. RESULT

This project is cost-effective. Implementing renewable energy technologies is one recommended way of reducing the environmental impact. Solar cells are clean sources of energy with no harmful emission of greenhouse gases. This system can monitor solar panel maintenance with the help of multiple sensors and a micro-controller. These solar panels can be monitor via smartphones and laptops through the blynk server. Monitoring of solar panels can improve the efficiency of the solar plants and their operating conditions. This system can be further enhanced, by using the result of current conditions. The monitoring values obtained help predict the future values of the parameter considered.

Measurement System for Solar panel, it gives the accurate amount of power generated by the solar panels. Someday it will down by the weather and Dust etc. In order to gain the knowledge for generated power by solar panels. We also knew how to utilize the power for better outcome.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

This is designed to highlight the technologies that are driving the solar PV industry, its further development, and its potential to significantly impact the energy system. It also explores its challenges as the market grows and diversifies. The sun powered PV industry is evolving quickly, with development happening along the whole worth chain. Lately, a significant driver for development has been the push for higher productivity (Green, 2019). This is reflected by the development of passivated producer and back cell/contact (PERC) innovation, which offers more effective sunlight-based cells and as such expands the presentation of solar panels. Expanding cell productivity is key for serious module fabricating, as it straightforwardly diminishes cell preparing costs by lessening amounts needed for a given yield. Effectiveness is additionally vital at the framework level, with a few components clarifying the push for higher proficiency advancements. From the specialized viewpoint, more elevated levels of productivity lessen the quantity of modules that should be shipped to the establishment site, the essential land territory, and the length of wires and links required. From an advertising point of view, organizations ready to offer the most noteworthy productivity modules are additionally commonly seen as having the most elevated level of specialized mastery (Green, 2019). The following segment investigates the development progress in the sun powered PV industry in materials, module producing, applications, activity, and support.

VII. CONCLUSION

Photovoltaic (PV) information observing framework plan and recreation results are introduced in this paper. We have introduced work on the plan and improvement of sun-oriented board boundary perusing utilizing Arduino for natural checking, the hub is sufficient to give data about climate boundaries, for example, temperature, current, voltage, and light force. This framework is savvy. Executing sustainable power advances is one suggested method of decreasing the natural effect. As a result of sun oriented energy is a plentiful, free, and promptly accessible wellspring of energy. Sunlight-based cells are spotless wellsprings of energy with no unsafe discharges of ozone-harming substances. This framework can screen sun-based board boundaries identified with sun-based force plant activity and upkeep with the assistance of various sensors. Fitting observing improves the productivity of plants and working conditions. This framework can be additionally upgraded, by utilizing the consequences of this current framework, for example, the observing qualities acquired are useful in foreseeing the future estimations of the boundaries considered.

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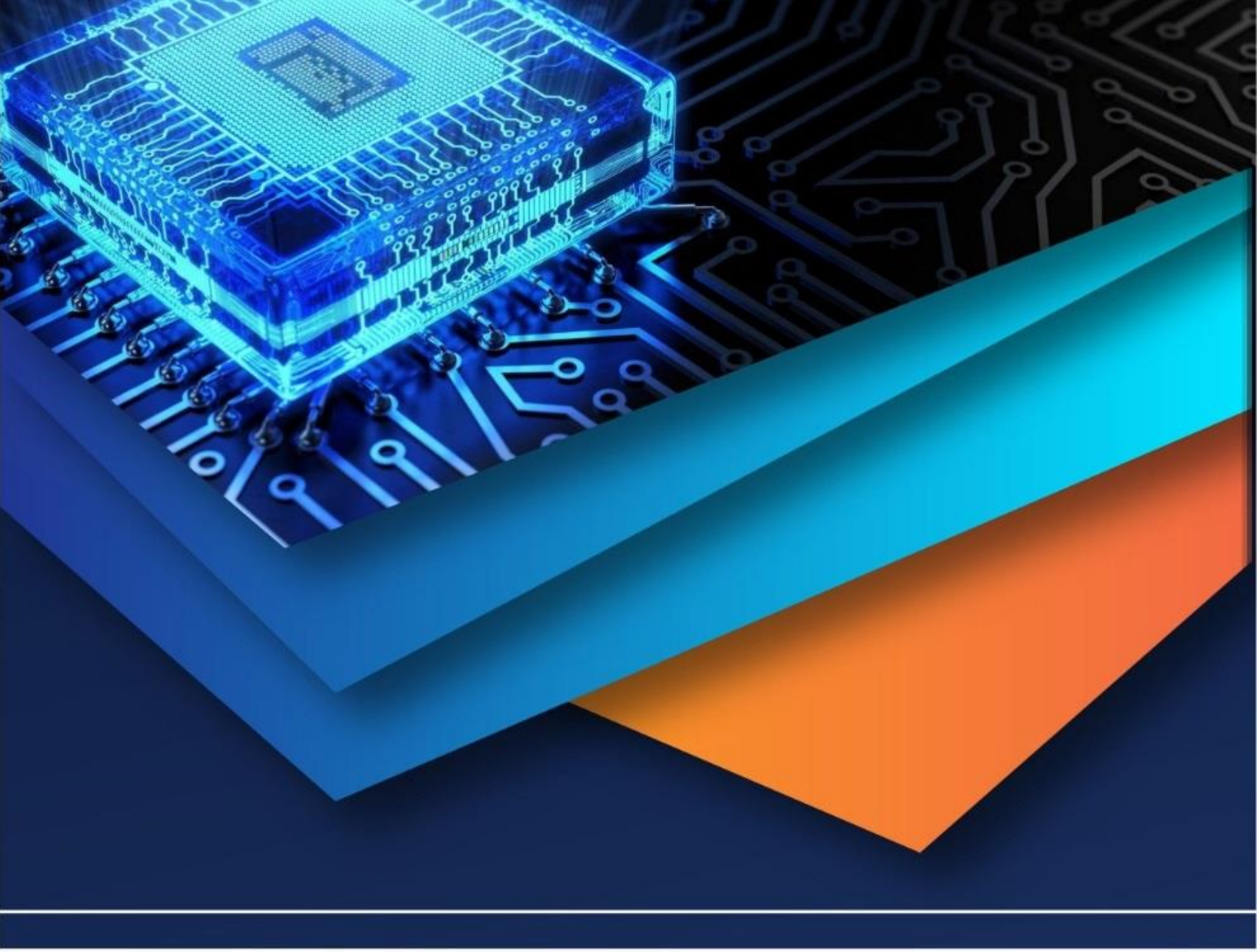

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