

Design of one DOF solar tracking for PV system using fuzzy logic controller

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1. Introduction

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- Techniques for supervisory control of two axes solar tracker, have led to increased efficiency in PV system, since the driver needs only executed when an event has occurred, reducing energy consumption of the actuator.
- Efficiency increased close to 10%, with the implementation of a two-axis solar tracker low cost for a PV system with a strategy On-Off
- Mechanical structures based on parallel manipulator are implemented using robust control techniques in adaptive sliding mode, allowing validate such structures for tracking solar radiation to a PV system.
- A variant to the conventional PID control systems applied to solar trackers, have been proposed intelligent control techniques based on a PI structure to parametric variations in the mechanical structure of the follower, with an easy tuning methodology.



1. Introduction

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- This work describes the implementation of a system based on fuzzy logic for monitoring solar radiation of a structure of one DOF and a PD controller is proposed. The modeling of the solar tracker is proposed; the design PD Fuzzy controller and the design parameters described. The performance about efficiency of the generator in a mobile structure of one DOF, is shown.



2. Modeling



2. Modeling

Shadow Line detectors relative position.

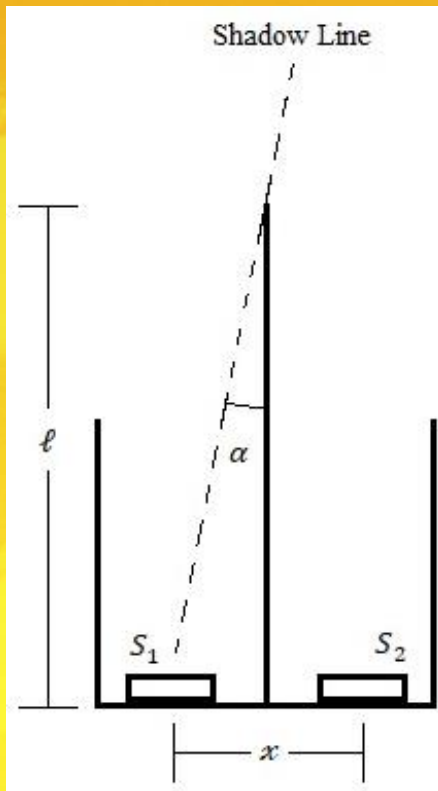


Table 1. Detector algorithm of relative position sun

Read analog signal LDR_1 and LDR_2

$Disf_{LDR} = LDR_1 - LDR_2$

If $Disf_{LDR} > 0$

$Position_{sun} = Position_{sun} - 7.5^\circ$

Elseif $Disf_{LDR} < 0$

$Position_{Sun} = Position_{sun} + 7.5^\circ$

end

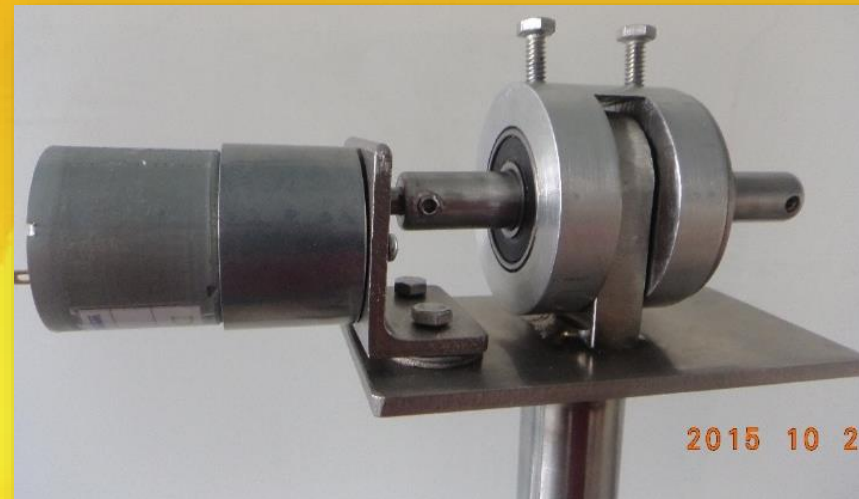
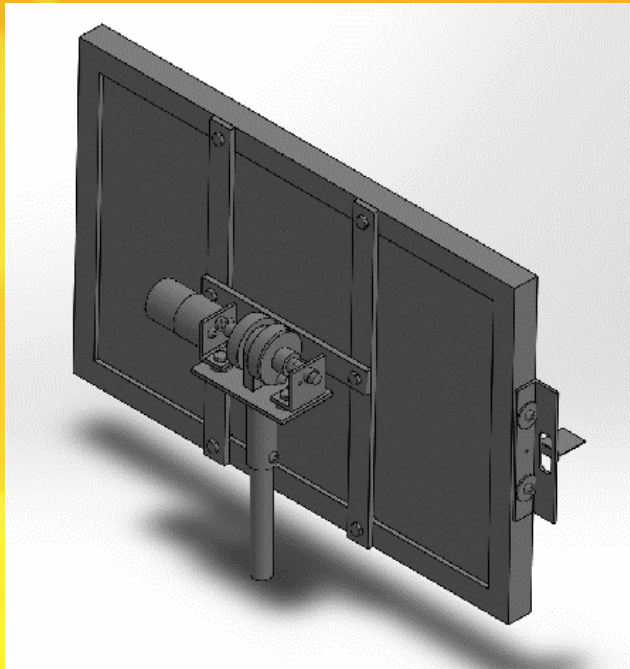
Referencia_Control = $Position_{sun}$

End



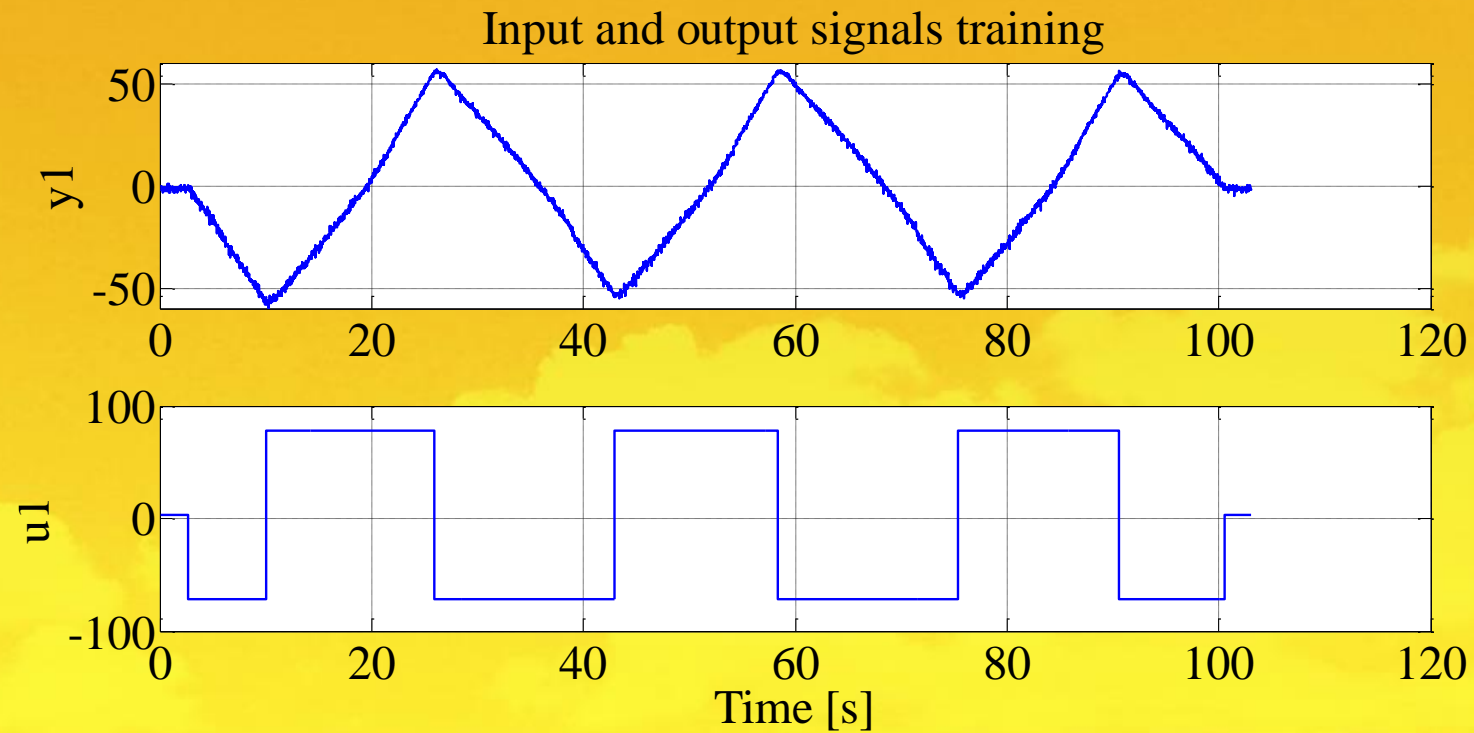
2. Modeling

Mechanical structure 20Wp solar panel.



2. Modeling

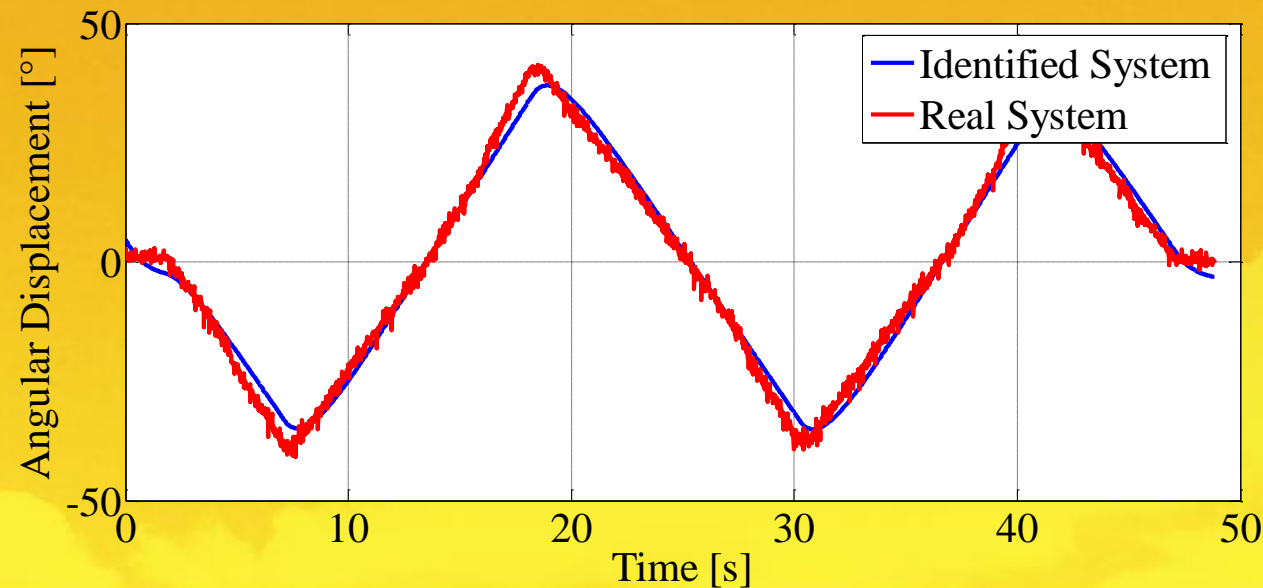
Input-output data for identification.



2. Modeling

Validation of the mathematical model of the system

Measured and simulated model output

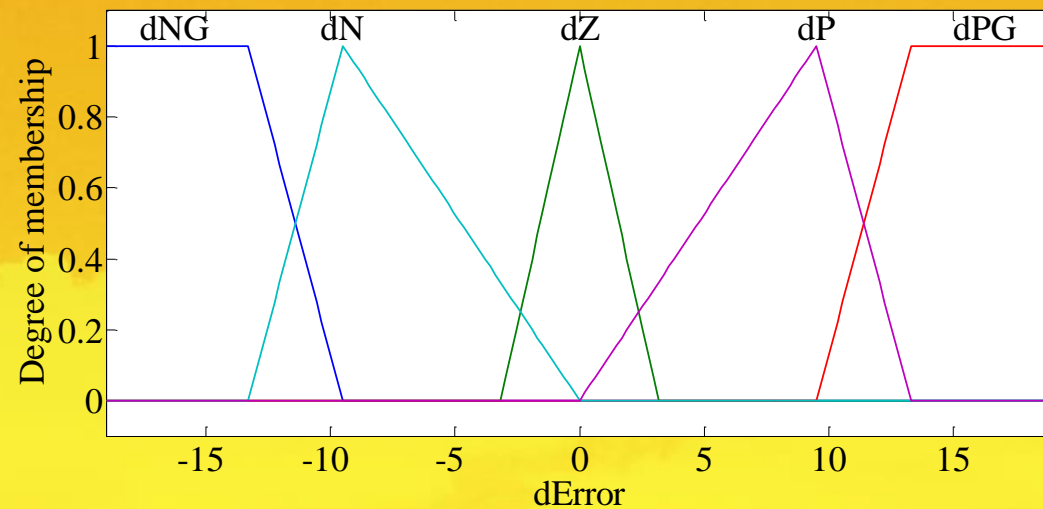
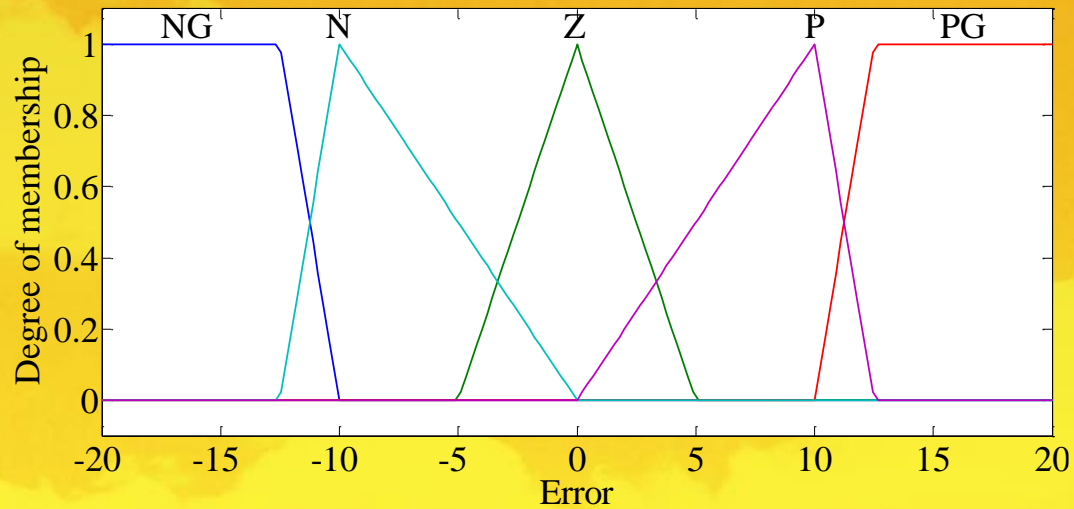


$$G(s) = \frac{0.095}{s(1 + 0.996s)} \quad (1)$$



3. Fuzzy Logic controller

Set belonged input variable Error and dError

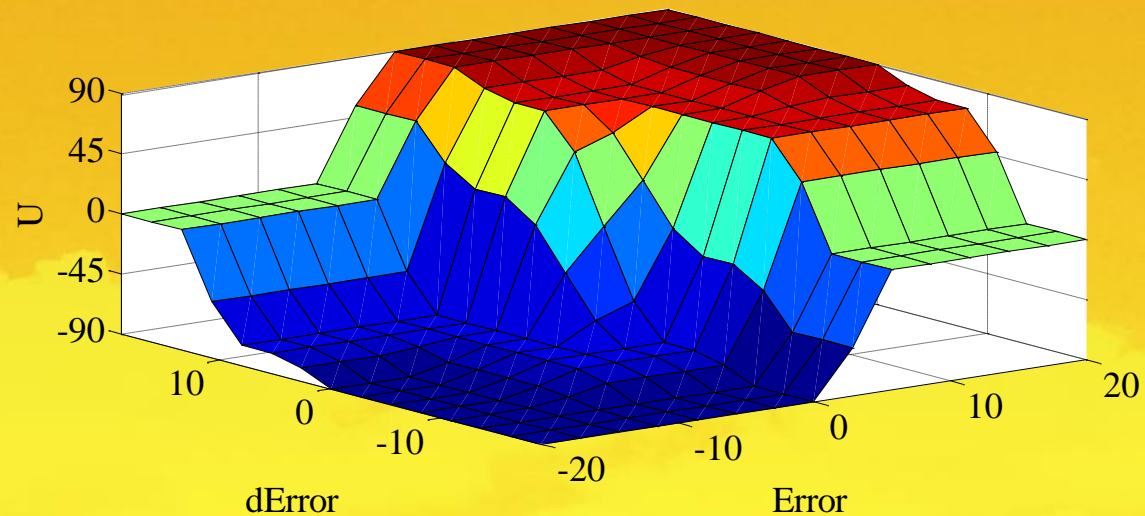


3. Fuzzy Logic controller

Surface Takagi-Sugeno Fuzzy Control

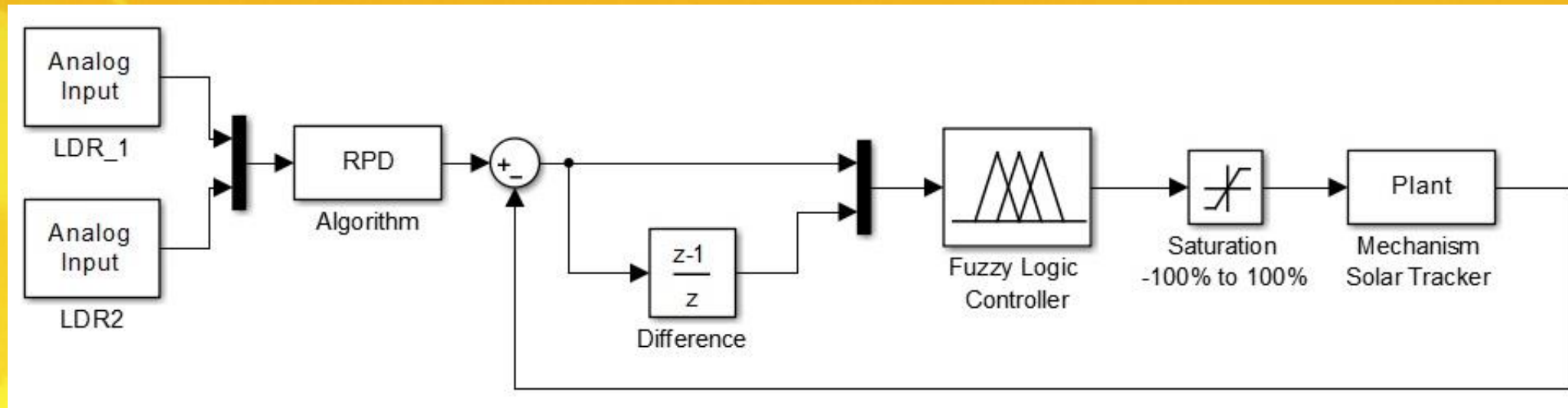
Table 2. Fuzzy rules based controller

Error	Error		Error	Error	
Δ	NE	N	Z	P	PG
DNG	NG	NG	NG	Z	Z
dN	NG	N	N	P	P
dZ	NG	N	CZ	P	PG
dP	N	N	P	P	PG
DPG	Z	Z	PG	PG	PG



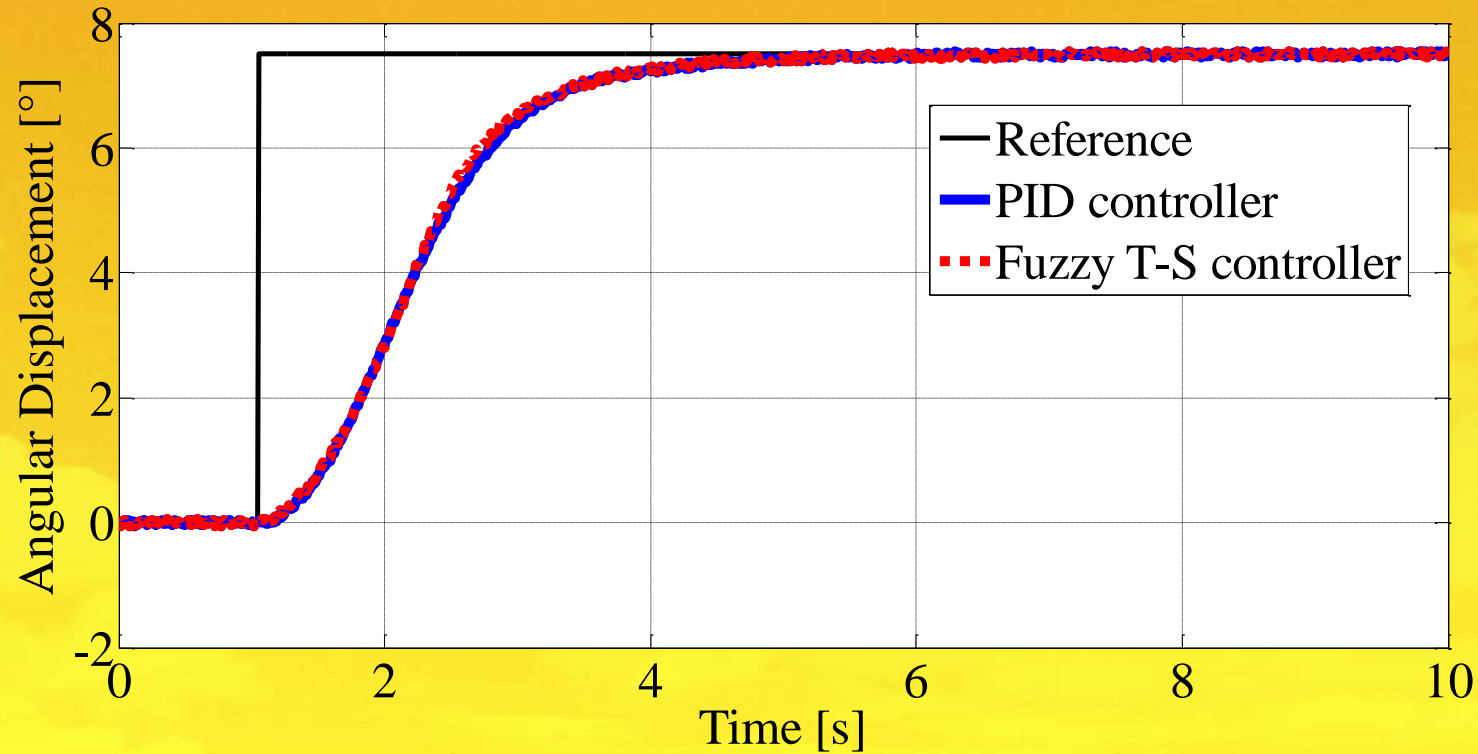
3. Fuzzy Logic controller

Fuzzy controller block diagram Position



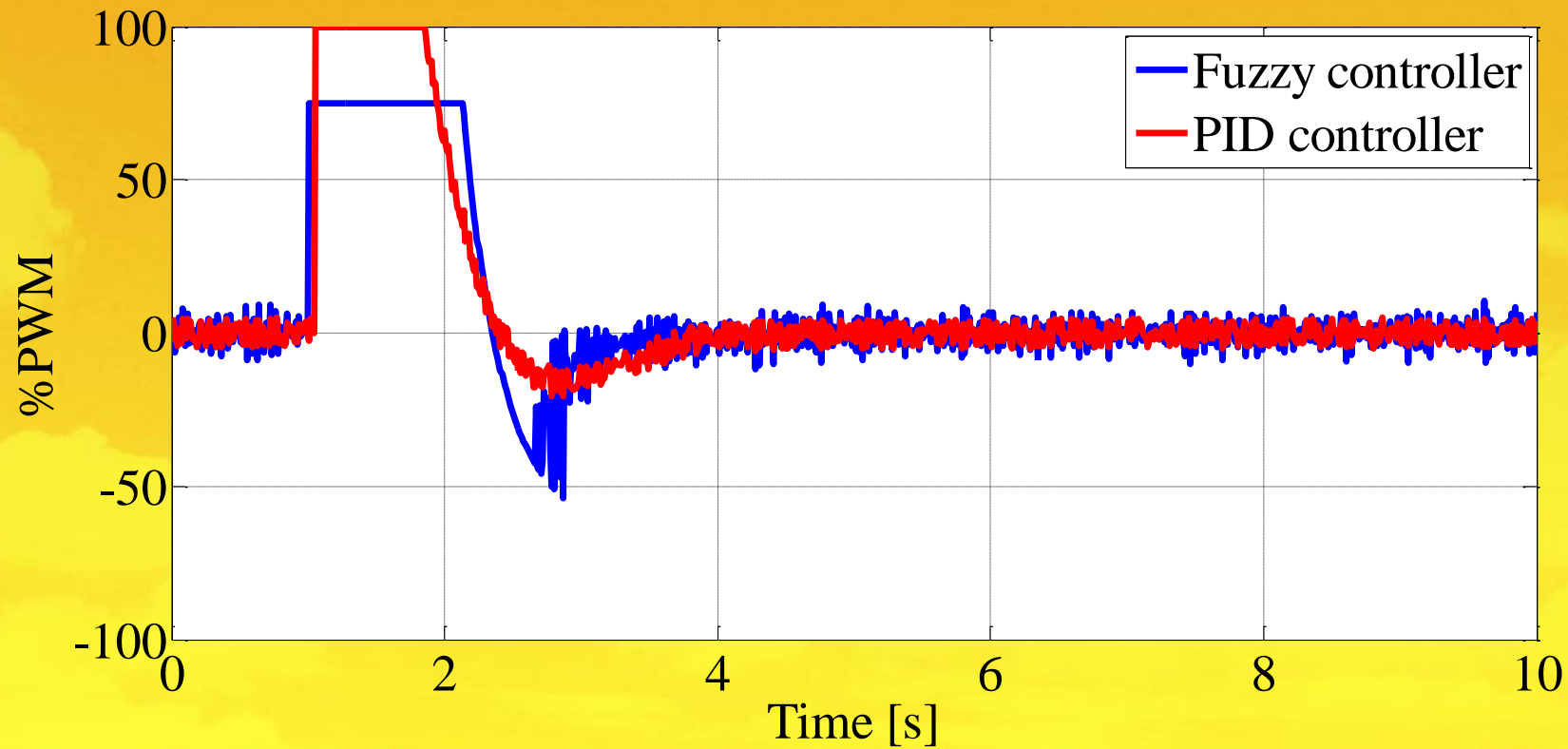
4. Result

Fuzzy controller TS response regarding PD controller



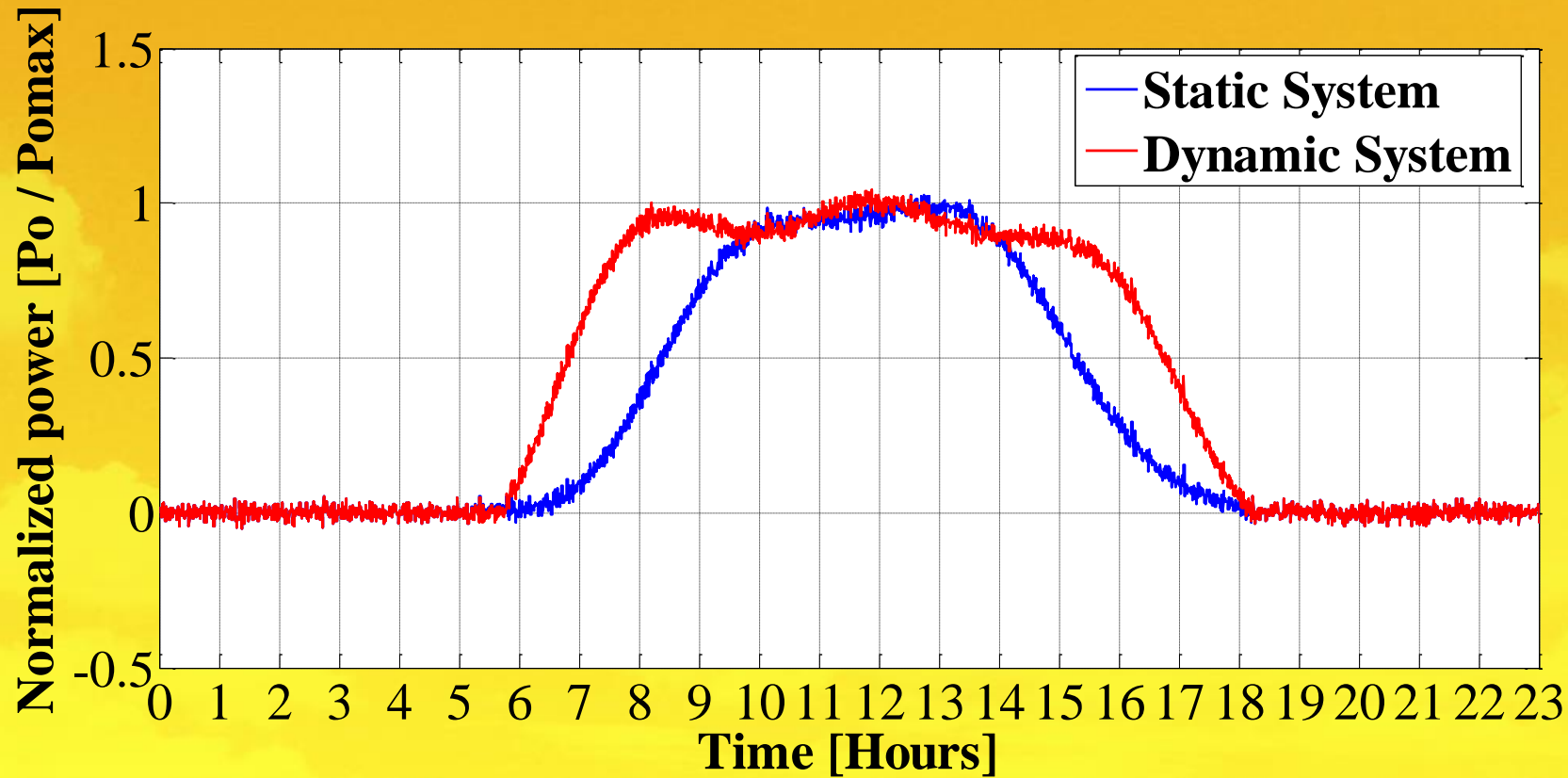
4. Result

Fuzzy control signal TS about controller PD controller.



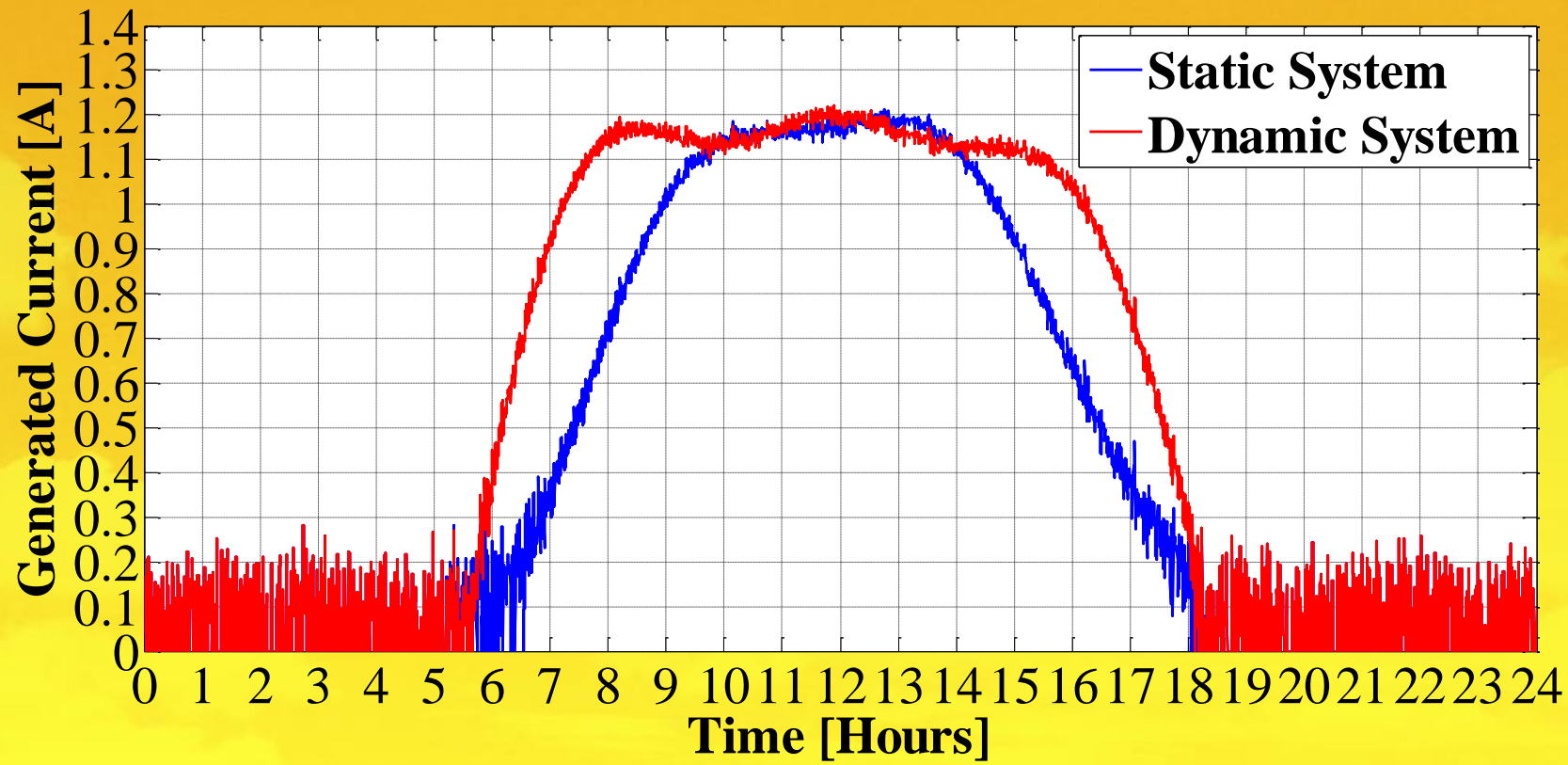
4. Result

Normalized power tracking PV system regarding fixed system.



4. Result

Current generated tracking PV system regarding fixed system



5. Conclusions

- The Fuzzy controller obtains a dynamic response similar to that exhibited by a conventional PD controller: without overshoot, with a settling time close to 4 S, and steady-state error close to zero. However, the PD controller saturates the actuator to get a response with the same temporal characteristics that TS the Fuzzy controller, since the high signal PD control for the system to reach a reference of 7.5° is 100% PWM duty cycle. The Fuzzy controller for a similar response signal applies a maximum 75% duty cycle and PWM.



5. Conclusions

- The average power generated by the fixed system is near to 90 Wh, while the tracking PV system produces 160 Wh, so that this system produces 56% more energy compared to fixed system.
- The PV tracking system is more efficient, since the energy generated by is prolonged for more time, approximately about 8 hours exceeding the estimated time of a solar day, which in Bucaramanga is around 4.5 Hours



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Thanks!
Any questions?

