

# Tracking System for Solar Panels



Hussain Al-Jafar AE - Mesfer Al-Rakah EE - Saleh Al-Footy AE - Turki Al-Ghamdi CS Wael Al-Qoozi EE

Team 74 | Cluster 04

## Problem Statement

Design and implement a self-powered single-axis solar panel tracking system using Light Dependent Resistors (LDRs) to autonomously detect and follow the sun's position, adjusting azimuth or tilt angles to optimize energy capture throughout the day, ensuring efficient operation without an external power source and enabling LDR-based sun tracking technology for increased solar energy generation

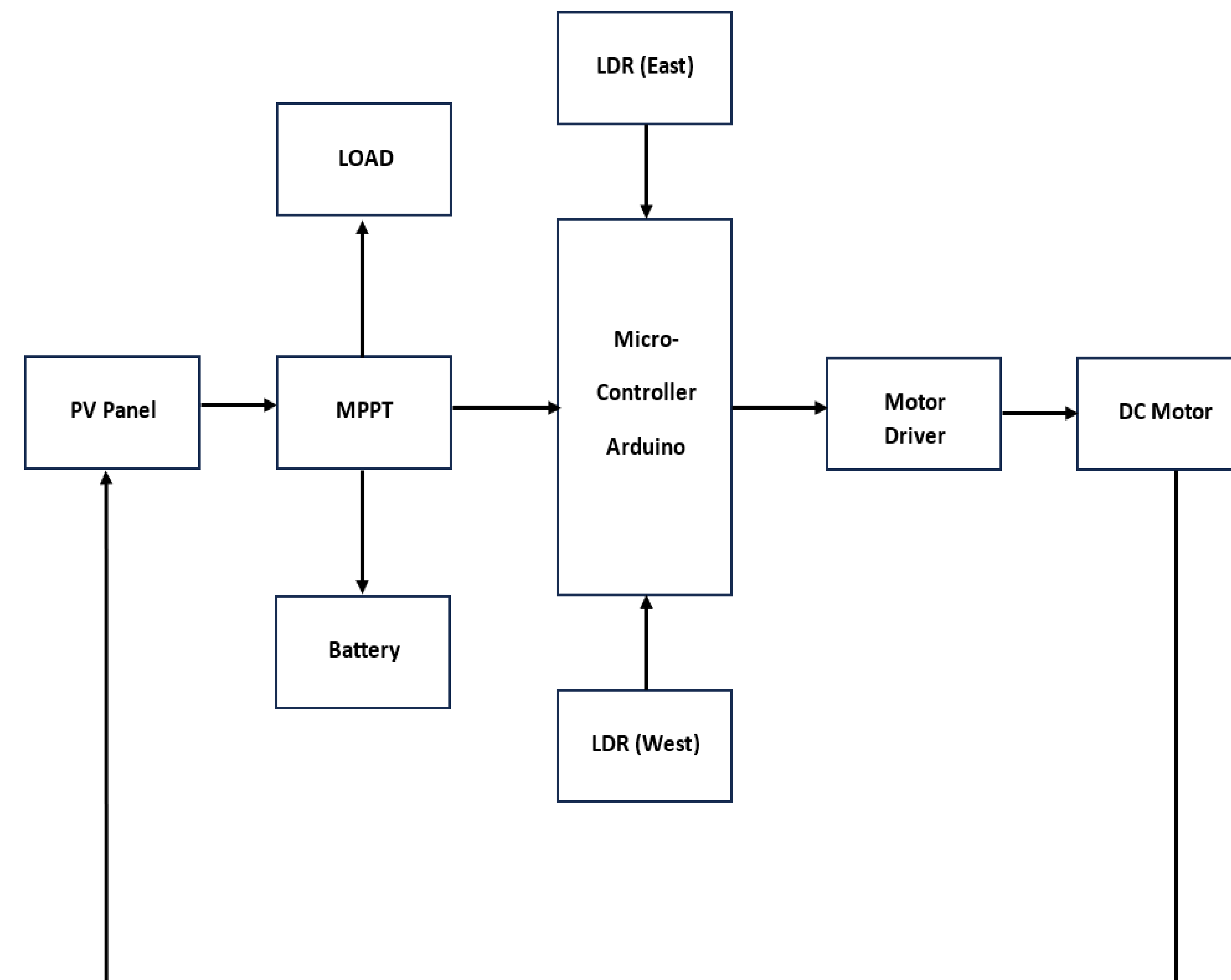
## Constraints

- Solar panels should not exceed size (70\*70\*2.5) Centimeter
- The output power should be at least nominal power of 70 Watts
- The length of the axis tracking should be between 70 cm and 30 cm
- Power should be calculated in under 0.5 second

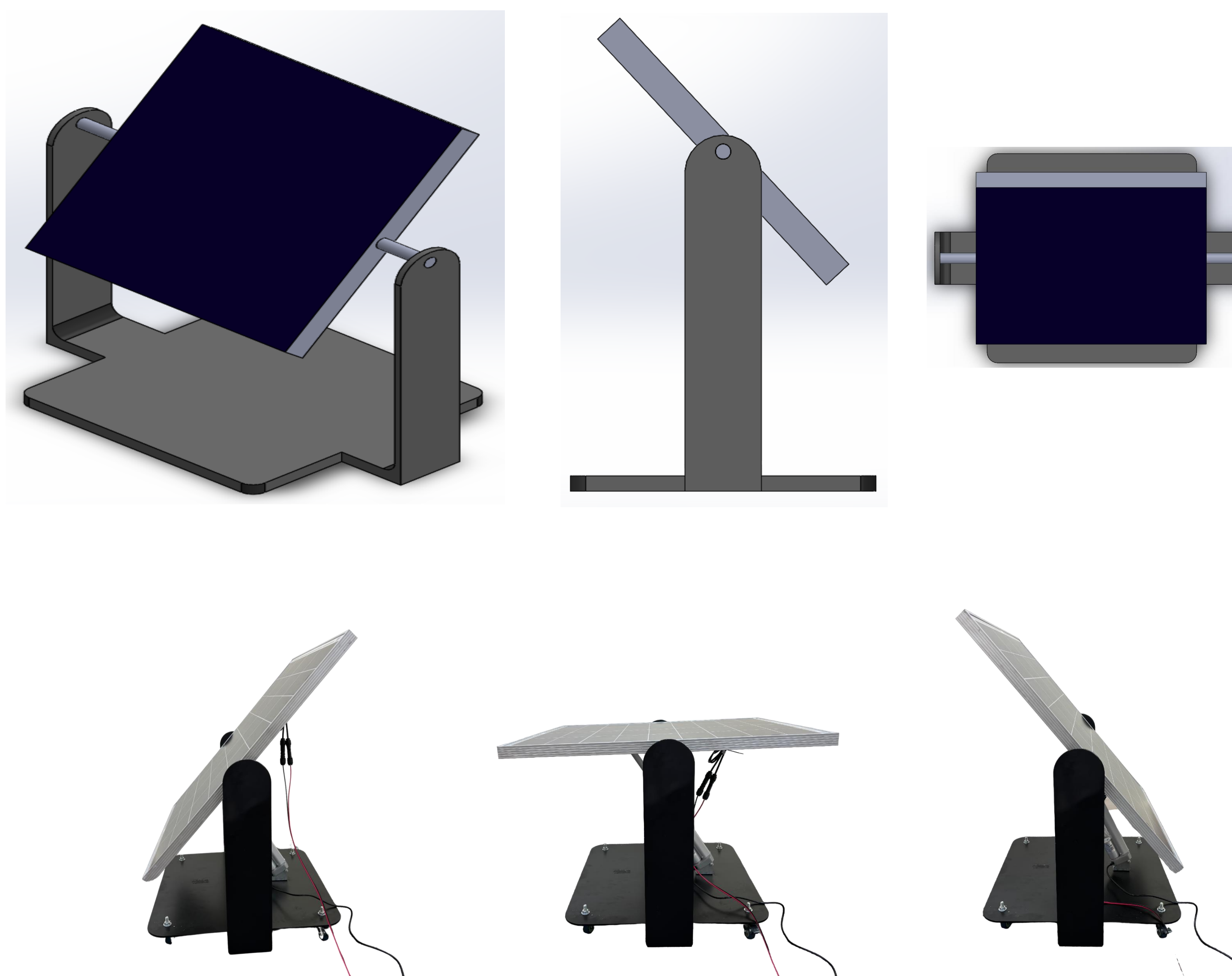
## Specifications

- Self-powered
- Utilizes Polycrystalline solar cell material
- Contains one solar panel to provide sufficient energy
- Single Axis Tracking within a range of 120 degrees
- Power consumption should not exceed 30% of captured power

## Conceptual Design



## Implementation



## Testing and Validation

| Specification   | Does it meet & Why?   |
|---|---|
| self-powered  | The system's self-power feature depends on weather conditions. For example, if it is cloudy, the generated power may not be sufficient to run the system.   |
| Utilizes Polycrystalline solar cell material              | The purchased solar panel is made of polycrystalline material.  |
| Contains one solar panel to provide sufficient energy     | The purchased solar panel has a power rating of 100 Watts, which is sufficient to power the tracking system. The tracking system, in turn, consumes a maximum of 20 Watts.                            |
| Single Axis Tracking within a range of 120 degrees        | In our prototype's final design, the solar panel is connected to a horizontal rod using an ARDUINO. It is also attached to two vertical rods (90 cm to 100 cm), allowing a 60° rotation on each side. |
| Power consumption should not exceed 30% of captured power | When the actuator is powered, the total output power decreases to over 80 Watts, meeting the required target.   |

## Conclusion and Future Work

Our single-axis solar tracker has utility-scale potential. Future work involves boosting efficiency through regular solar cell cleaning.

## Acknowledgements

Prof. Ibraheem Al-Naib