



Design of a flexible photovoltaic MPPT data acquisition system for analysis of MPPT process and improved data storage.

Manuscript Presentation

By

Anesu G Chitura

Supervisor:

Prof. Edson L. Meyer

Co-supervisor:

Dr. Richmore Kaseke

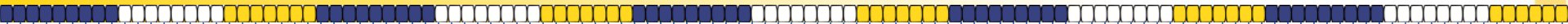
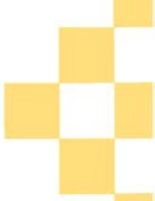


13 September 2018





Layout



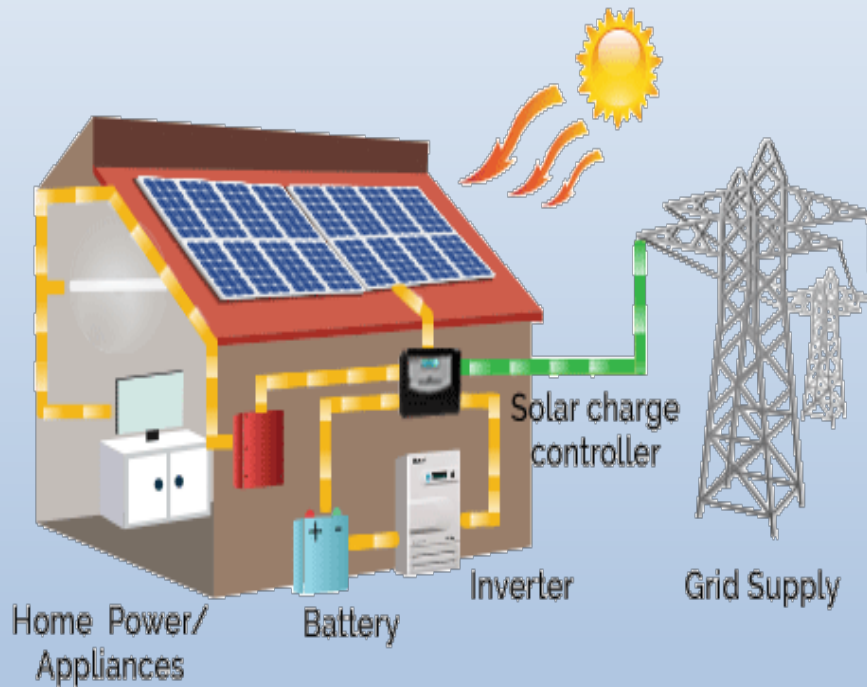
- Introduction
- Aim and Objectives
- Research Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion



Introduction



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

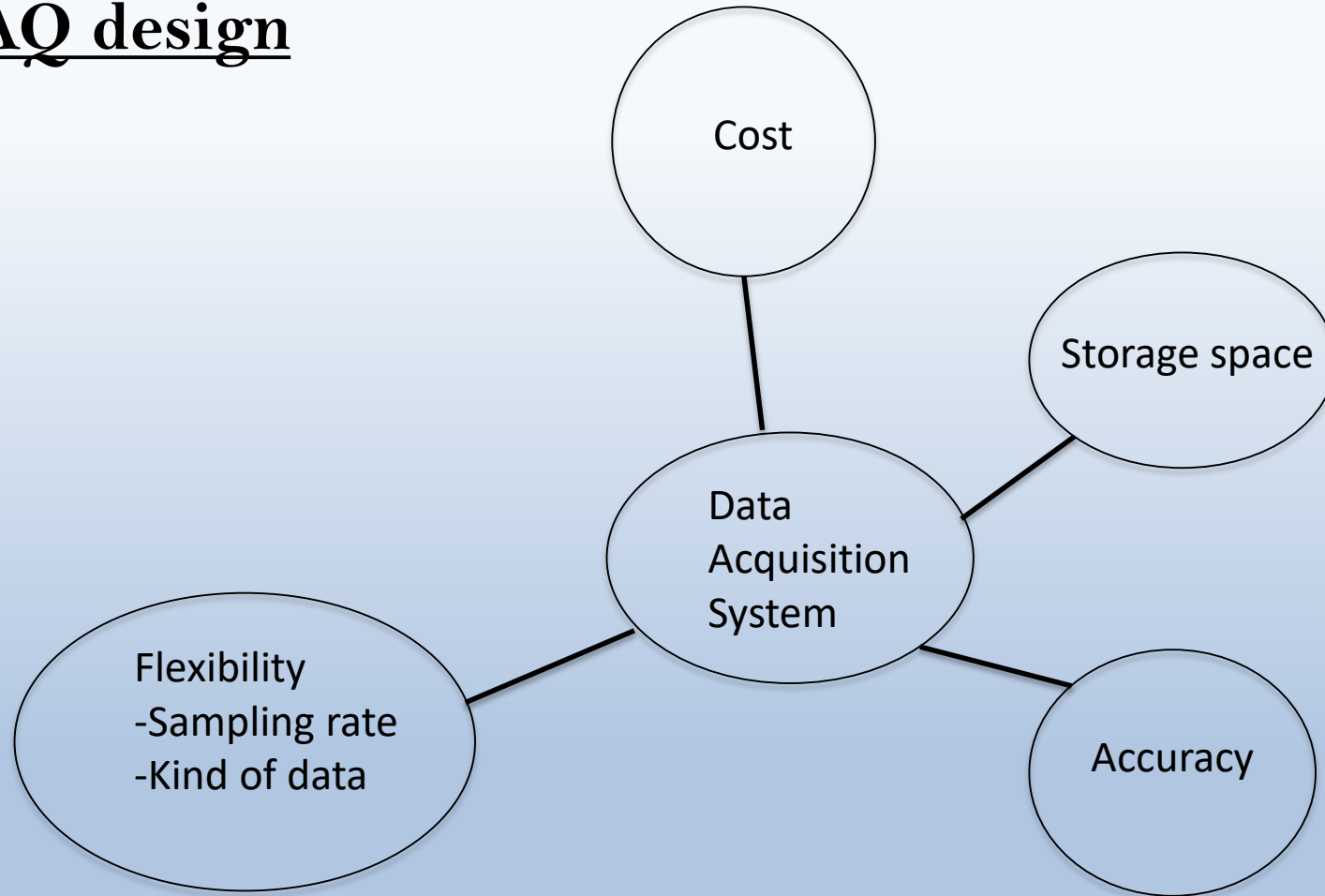


- No carbon print
- Omnipresent
- Easily accessible
- Inexhaustible
- Weather dependent
- Expensive

Background



- DAQ design



Aim and Objectives

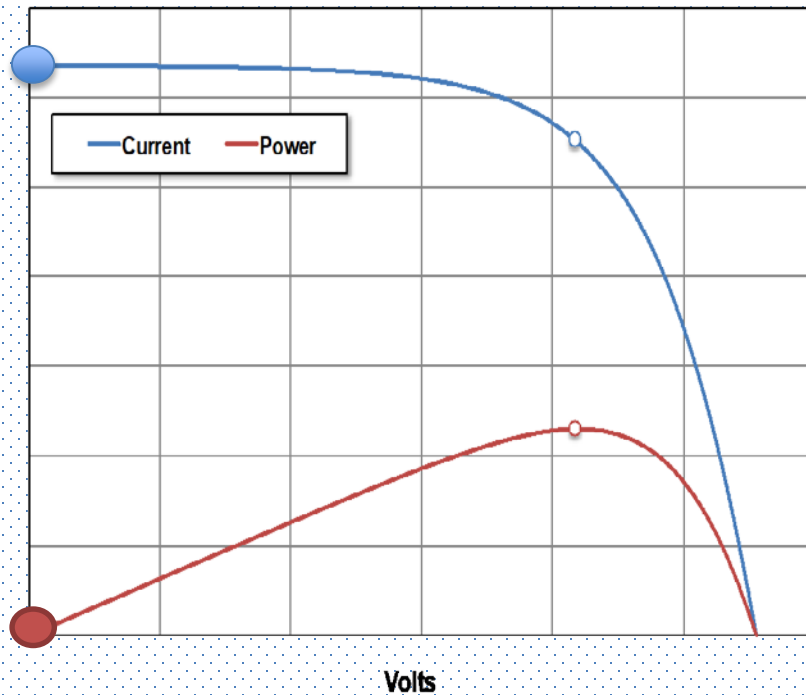


Aim

Design of a flexible photovoltaic MPPT data acquisition system for analysis of MPPT process and improved data storage.

The following objectives are to be fulfilled:

- To design the data acquisition circuitry and calibrate transducers.
- To construct and install the data acquisition system.
- To operate and analyze current voltage values from the logger.
- To determine the energy used in a 24hr period.



MPPT algorithms

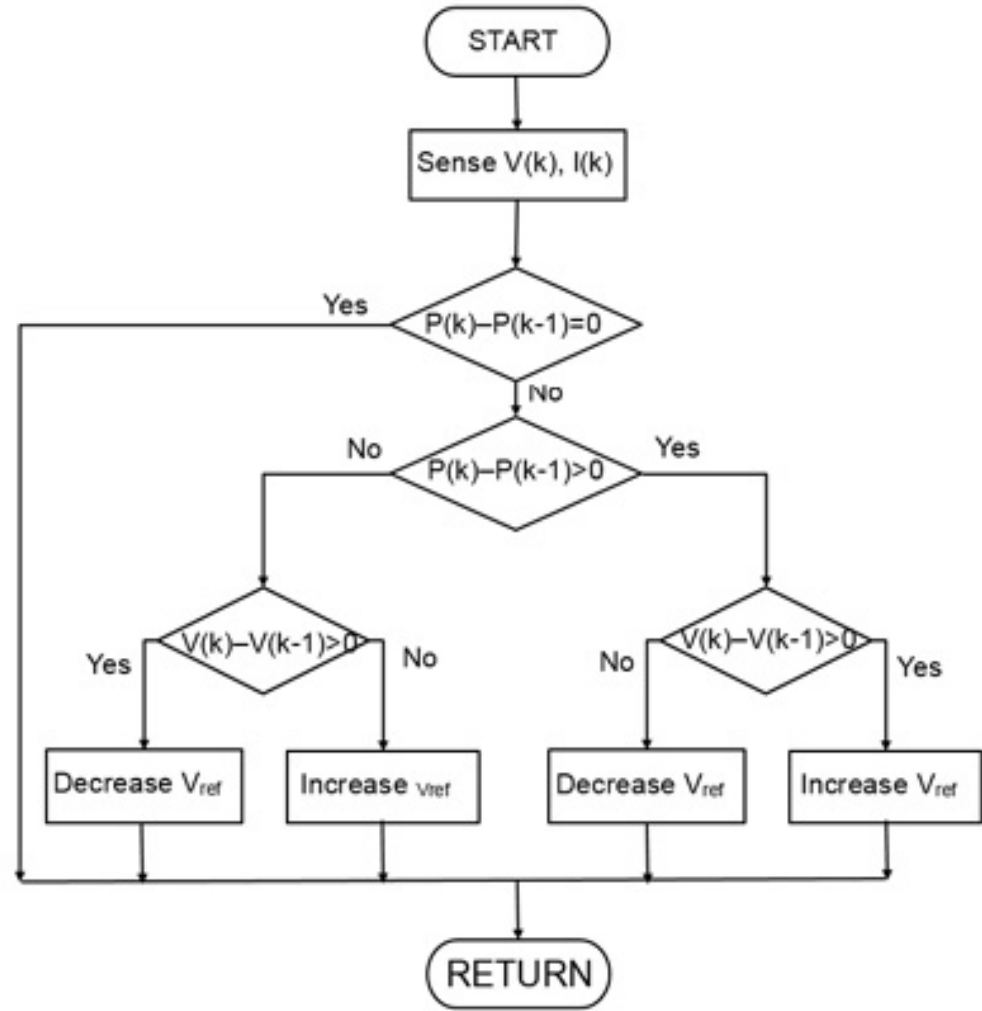
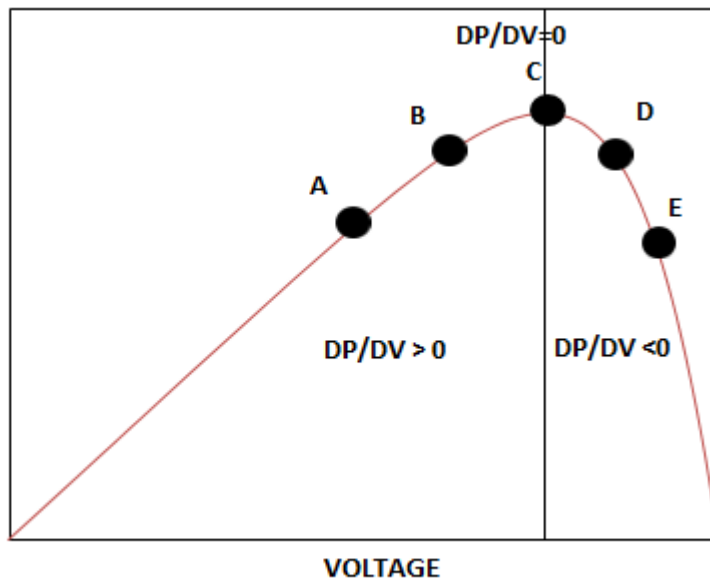
- Perturb and observe
- Incremental conductance
- Fractional open circuit voltage
- Fractional short circuit current

MPPT tracking algorithms



1. Perturb and observe

- $(P)\text{power} = (I)\text{current} \times (V)\text{voltage}$

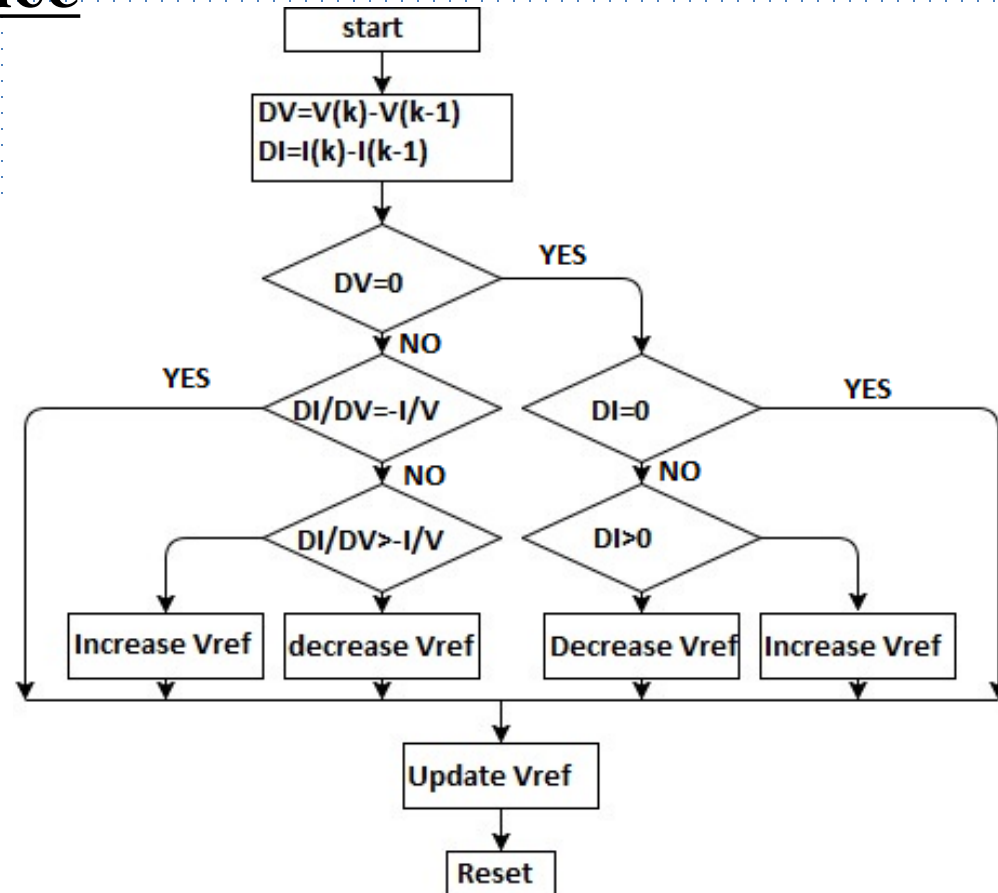
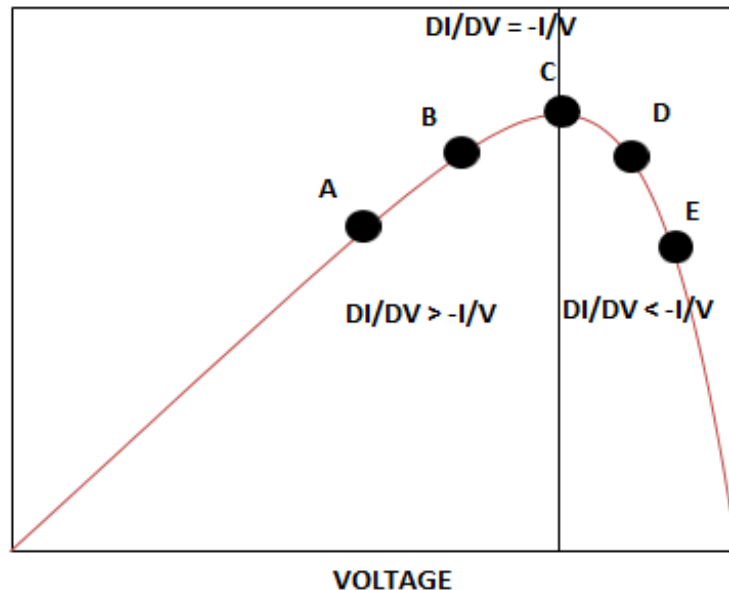


MPPT tracking algorithms



• 2. Incremental Conductance

$$\frac{DP}{DV} = \frac{D(VI)}{DV} = I \frac{DV}{DV} + V \frac{DI}{DV} = I + V \frac{DI}{DV}$$

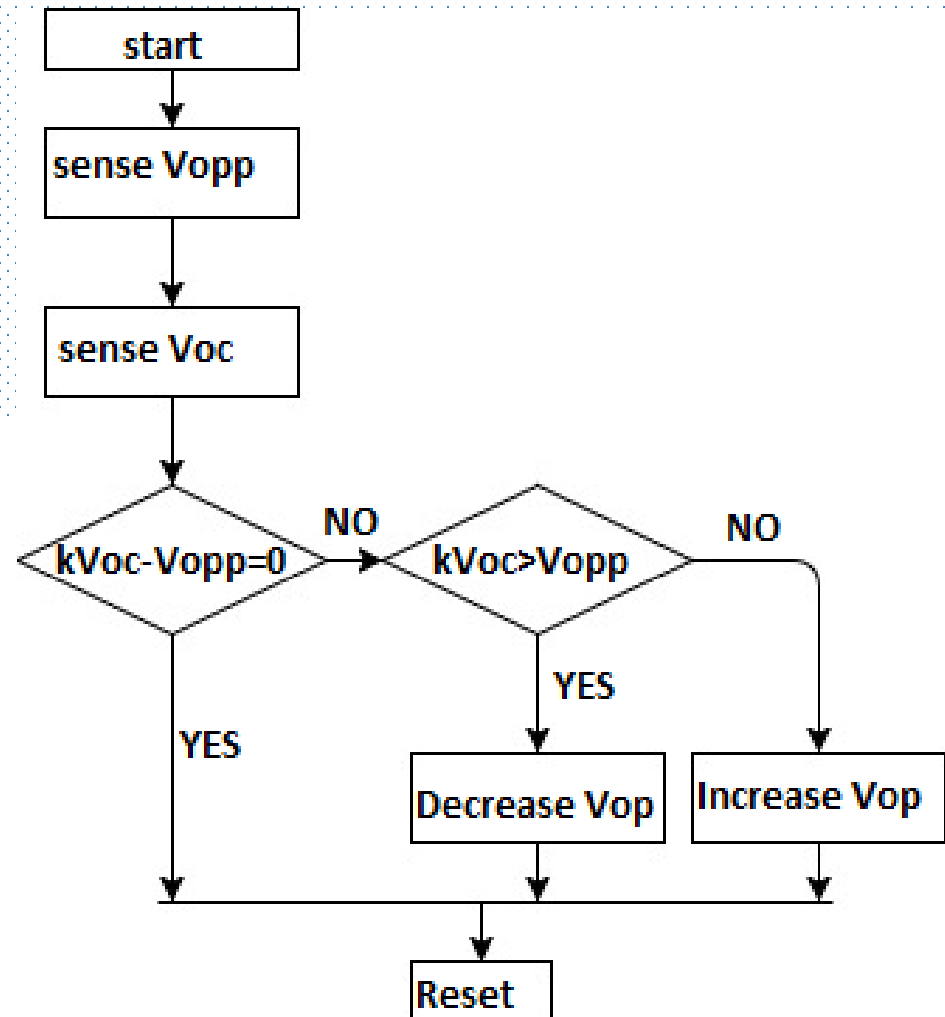
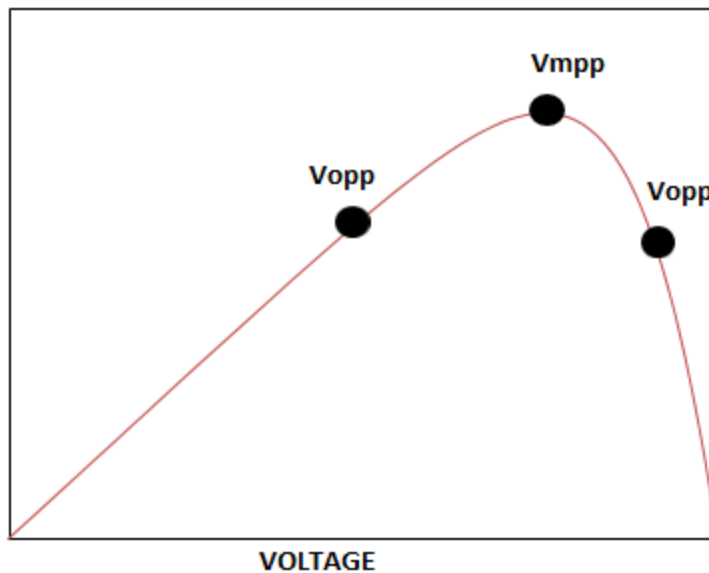


MPPT tracking algorithms



3. Fractional voltage

- $P_{mpp} \approx K \times V_{oc}$

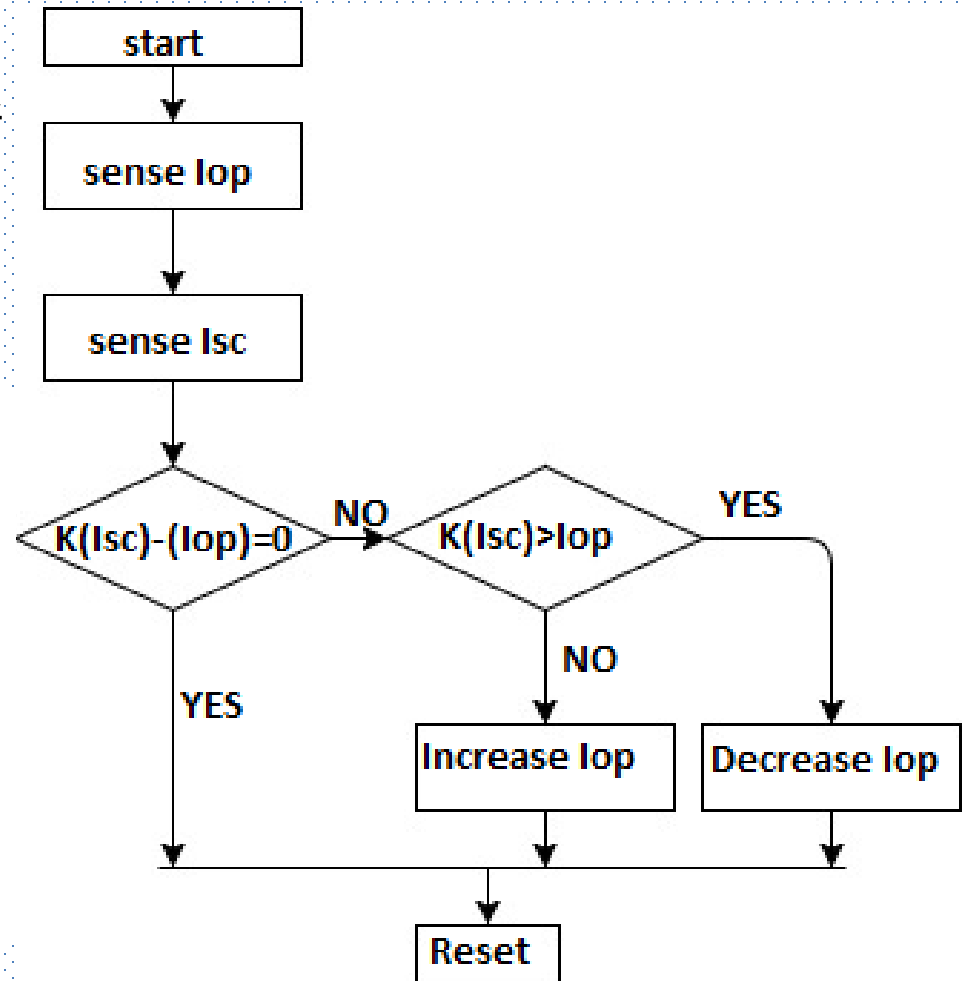
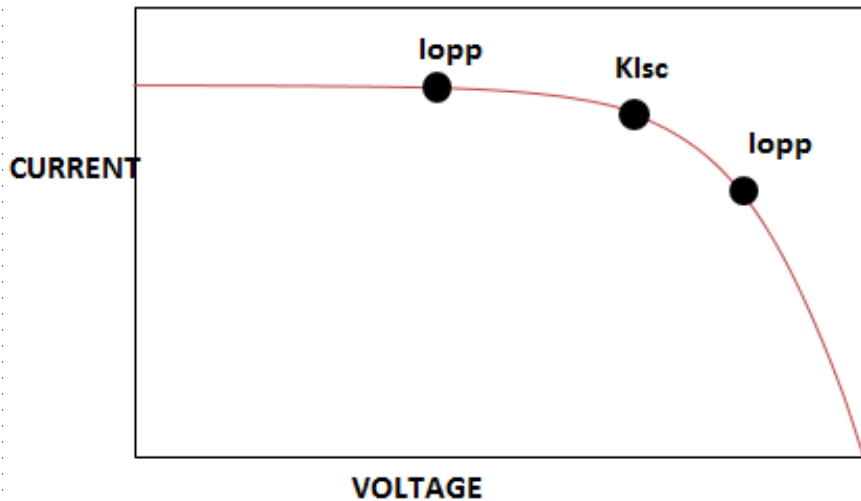


MPPT tracking algorithms



4. Fractional short circuit

$$I(mpp) \approx I_{sc} \times K1$$



Methodology



- Materials

K-type thermocouple



Pyranometer

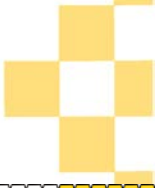


DT 80

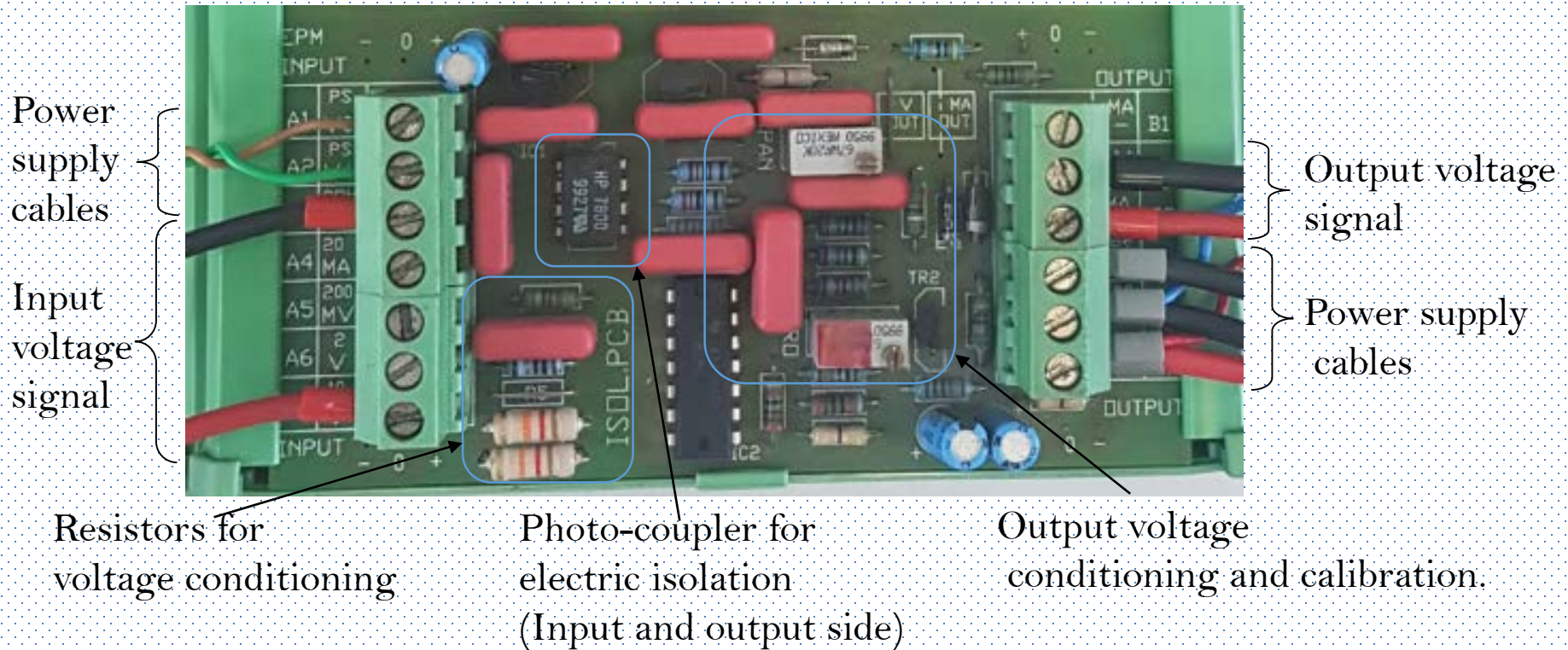


Shunt resistor





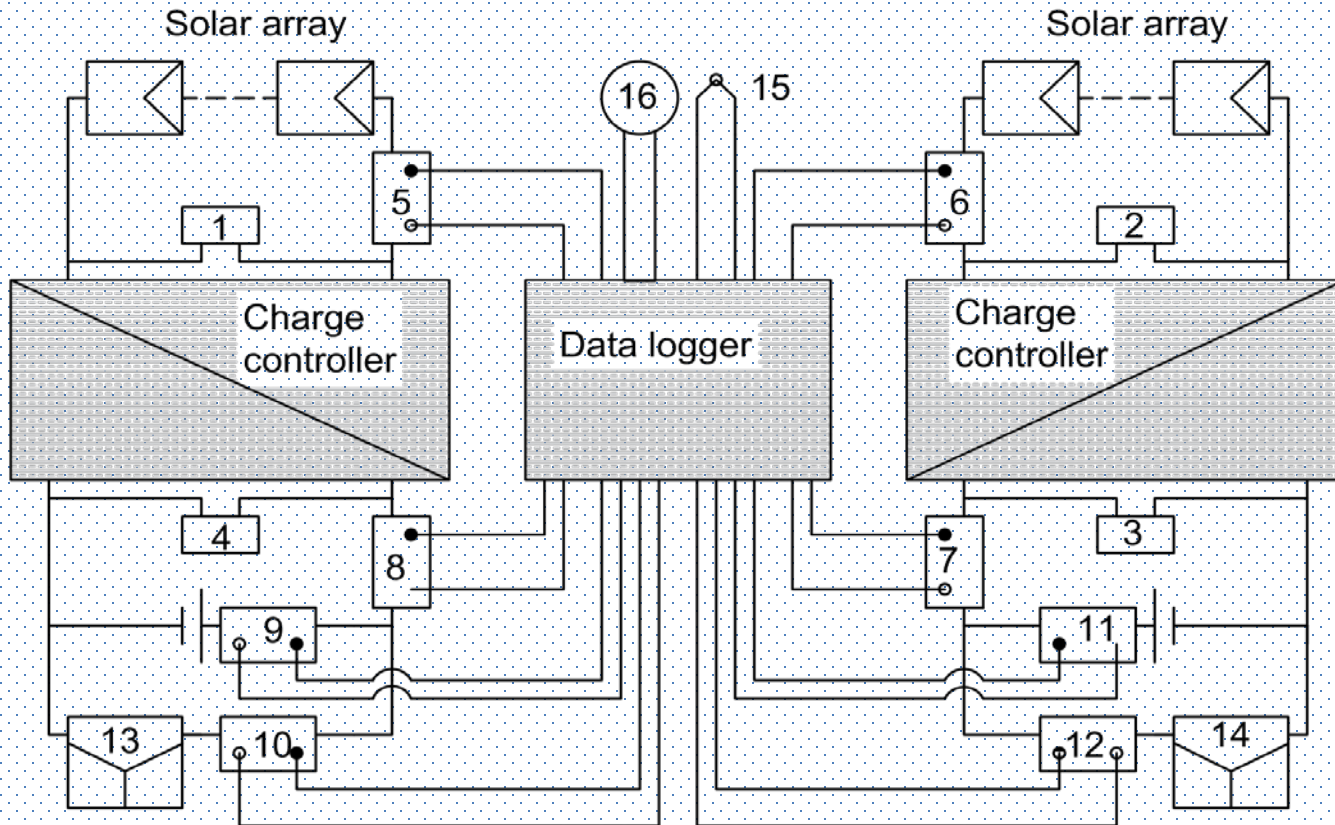
- Voltage scaling board



Methodology

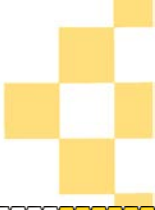


- Design schematic





Methodology



- Conversion equations

$$\frac{\textit{input}}{5} \times 120 = \textit{output}$$

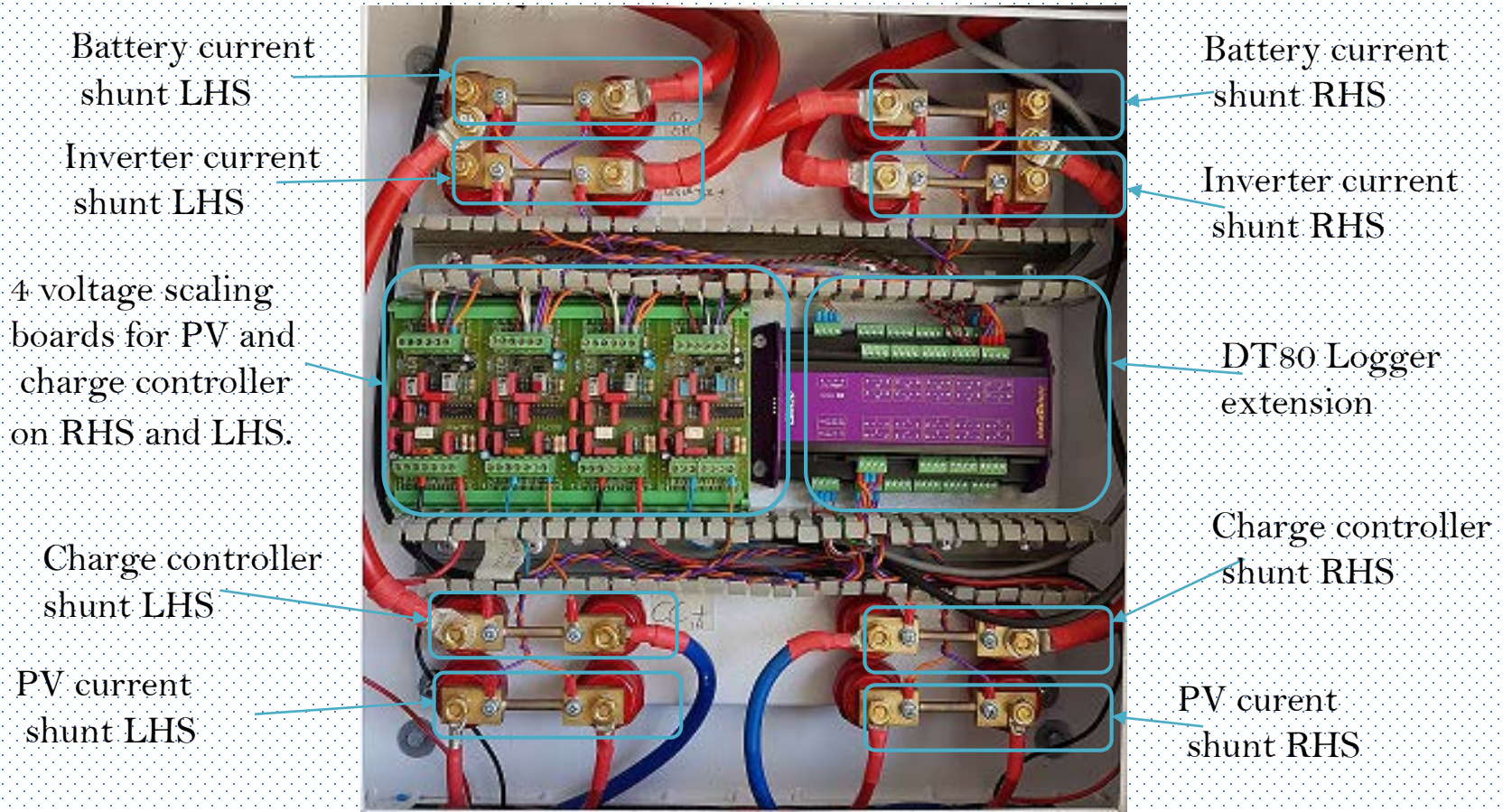
$$\frac{\textit{input}}{60} \times 100 = \textit{output}$$



Methodology

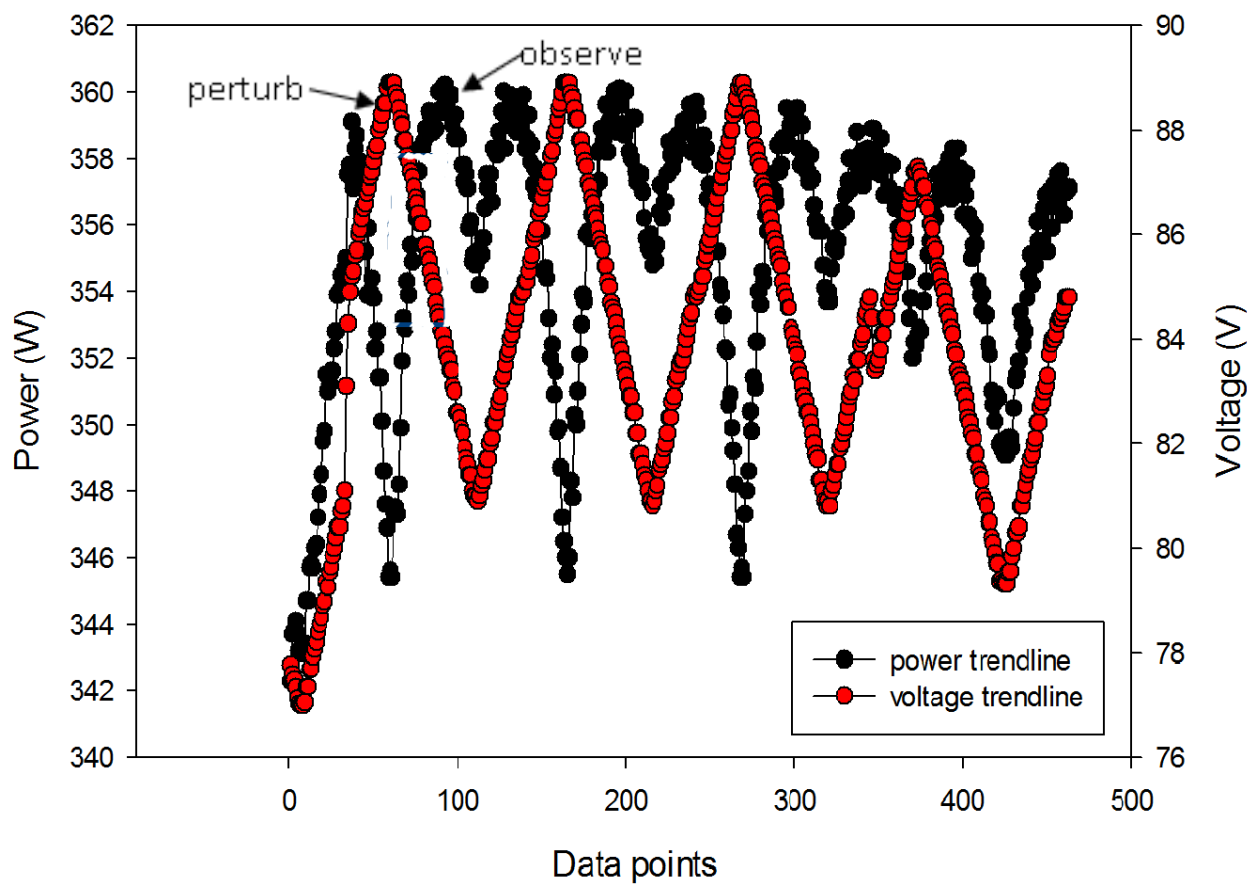


- Design layout



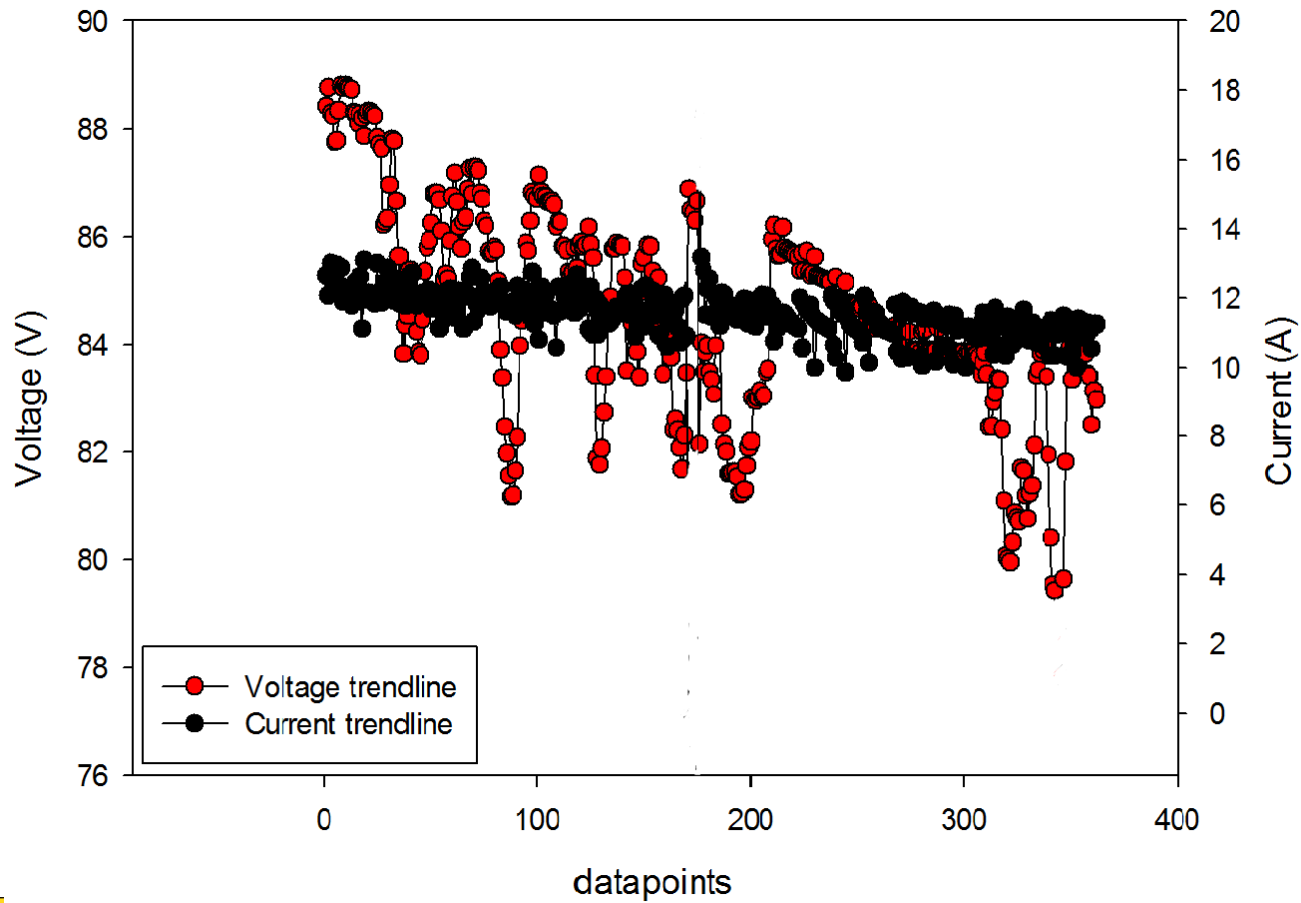


- MPPT I-V data points



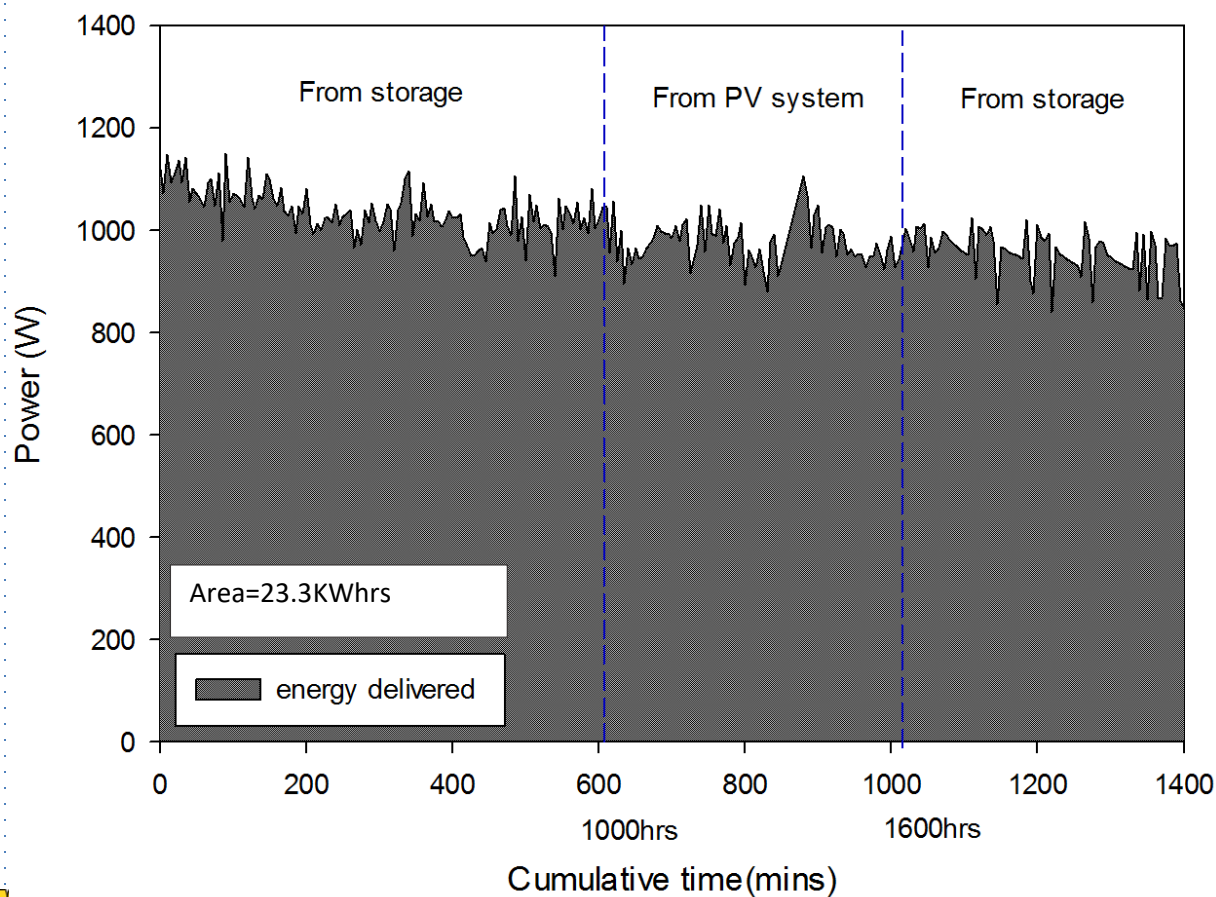


- I-V logged data





- Energy delivered diagram

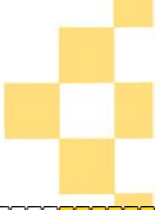


Conclusion



- The MPPT data acquisition system designed and constructed managed to provide a flexible platform to extract I-V data with known certainty.
- The acquisition system managed to articulate and show the P and O which is employed by the MPPT charge controller used.
- The amount of energy delivered by the PV system in a period of 24hrs was calculated from the I-V data collected from the data acquisition system.

Acknowledgements



- This work was supported by research funds from :
- Solar watt park.
- Govan Mbeki Research and Development Centre at University of Fort Hare.
- National Research Fund of south Africa.



THANK YOU ALL

