

HELIOTROPIC SOLAR PANEL FOR ENHANCED ENERGY HARVESTING

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Abstract: The Solar Panel Tracking System project is designed to optimize the collection of solar energy by dynamically adjusting the orientation of a solar panel to follow the sun's movement throughout the day. This system employs a Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) sensor to detect variations in light intensity, ensuring that the solar panel consistently faces the direction of maximum sunlight. A servo motor is used to adjust the panel's angle based on the input from the LDR sensor, thereby maximizing the energy harnessed. This report provides a comprehensive overview of the project's design and implementation. It covers the selection and integration of key components, including the solar panel, LDR sensor, servo motor, and microcontroller (e.g., Arduino)

I. INTRODUCTION

Solar energy is one of the most abundant and sustainable sources of renewable energy available today. However, the efficiency of solar panels is heavily dependent on their orientation relative to the sun. A fixed solar panel setup cannot fully harness the available solar energy throughout the day due to the sun's constant movement across the sky. To address this limitation, solar tracking systems have emerged as a viable solution to optimize energy collection.

This project focuses on the development of a Solar Panel Tracking System that dynamically adjusts the angle of a solar panel to maximize its exposure to sunlight. By employing a Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) sensor, the system detects variations in light intensity and determines the optimal direction for the panel. A servo motor, controlled by a microcontroller such as an Arduino, is then used to adjust the panel's orientation in real-time.

The system's primary goal is to enhance the efficiency of solar energy harnessing by ensuring that the panel consistently faces the direction of maximum sunlight throughout the day. This automated approach minimizes energy losses associated with fixed solar panels and contributes to the overall efficiency of renewable energy systems.

II. LITERATURE PAPER

[1] **Title: Solar Panel Tracking System for Enhanced Energy Efficiency**-The Solar Panel Tracking System is designed to optimize the energy harnessing capability of solar panels by addressing the limitations of fixed installations, which fail to account for the sun's movement throughout the day. This system employs a Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) to detect variations in sunlight intensity, a servo motor to dynamically adjust the panel's orientation, and a microcontroller for coordinating the entire process. By maintaining a perpendicular alignment with the sun's rays, the system ensures maximum energy absorption, significantly improving the overall efficiency of solar power generation. Research on advanced solar tracking systems highlights the incorporation of additional features such as mirror boosters to intensify sunlight, cooling mechanisms to prevent efficiency losses from overheating, and automated cleaning systems to mitigate the effects of dust accumulation. These innovations collectively enhance the performance of solar panels, making them more effective and reliable.

[2] **Title: Single Axis Sun Tracking Solar Panel**-This paper presents a cost-effective and efficient solar tracking system designed to enhance the energy output of solar panels by following the sun's movement throughout the day. Utilizing an Arduino Uno microcontroller, Light Dependent Resistors (LDRs), and a servo motor, the system dynamically adjusts the orientation of the solar panel to maximize sunlight exposure. The LDRs detect variations in light intensity, and the Arduino processes this data to control the servo motor, which rotates the panel to align with the sun's position. The system operates on a single-axis tracking mechanism, enabling the panel to rotate within a 180-degree range. This approach ensures significant energy gains compared to traditional stationary panels, providing an efficient solution for residential solar applications.

[3] **Title: Automatic Solar Tracking System(A Review Pertaining to Advancements and Challenges in the Current Scenario)**-This paper provides a comprehensive review of automatic solar tracking systems, focusing on the advancements and challenges in the field. The study discusses the evolution of solar tracking systems, from single-axis to dual-axis trackers, and highlights the improvements in efficiency and performance through automation. It examines the latest advancements in sensors, control systems, and software algorithms that help optimize solar panel orientation for maximum energy capture. Additionally, the paper addresses the challenges faced by solar tracking systems, including cost, complexity, maintenance, and environmental factors. It offers insights into the future of solar tracking technologies and their potential for enhancing solar energy generation.

[4] **Title: Review of Programmable Solar Tracking System for Finest Power Supply**-This paper reviews the development and efficiency of programmable solar tracking systems designed to optimize power supply from solar panels. The system employs advanced tracking algorithms and mechanisms to ensure that solar panels remain aligned with the sun's position throughout the day, thereby maximizing energy output. The programmable nature of the system allows for precise control and adaptability to various environmental conditions. The study emphasizes the role of such tracking systems in enhancing solar energy utilization and achieving higher efficiency compared to traditional fixed solar panels. By integrating programmable technologies, the system demonstrates potential for widespread application in sustainable energy solutions.

[5] **Title: A Review on Solar Tracking System and Their Classification**-This paper provides a comprehensive review of solar tracking systems, focusing on their design, functionality, and classification. The authors categorize solar tracking systems into single-axis and dual-axis types, highlighting their operational principles and efficiency in harnessing solar energy. The study emphasizes that dual-axis trackers offer superior performance by following the sun's movement in both azimuth and elevation angles, while single-axis trackers provide a cost-effective solution for moderate efficiency improvements. Additionally, the paper explores various sensor-based and programmable tracking methods, showcasing their impact on energy output and system adaptability. This review underscores the significance of solar tracking technologies in maximizing renewable energy utilization and meeting the growing demand for sustainable power solutions.

[6] **Title: A Review Paper on Solar Tracking System for Photovoltaic Power Plant**-This paper reviews the implementation and advantages of solar tracking systems specifically designed for photovoltaic (PV) power plants. The authors discuss how tracking systems, particularly single-axis and dual-axis types, enhance the efficiency of solar panels by ensuring optimal alignment with the sun throughout the day. The study highlights advancements in tracking technologies, including sensor-based and programmable systems, which significantly increase energy output compared to stationary PV systems. It also examines the economic and environmental benefits of adopting solar tracking systems in large-scale power plants, underlining their role in promoting sustainable energy generation and reducing reliance on conventional energy sources.

[7] **Title: Review On Automatic Solar Radiation Tracking System**-This paper provides a review of automatic solar radiation tracking systems, focusing on their role in improving the efficiency of solar energy systems. The study emphasizes the importance of tracking solar radiation to optimize solar panel performance. It explores various tracking mechanisms, sensors, and automation technologies used to enhance the alignment of solar panels for maximum energy absorption. The paper highlights advancements in tracking technology and the critical role of accurate solar radiation measurement in boosting solar energy harvesting capabilities.

[8] **Title: Survey on Automatic Solar Tracking System**-This paper presents a survey on automatic solar tracking systems, focusing on their design, functionality, and advancements. The study highlights the importance of solar tracking in maximizing the efficiency of solar energy systems by ensuring optimal alignment of solar panels with the sun. It examines different types of solar tracking systems, such as single-axis and dual-axis trackers, and discusses their advantages and challenges in real-world applications. The paper also explores various automation techniques and control mechanisms used to improve the performance of solar tracking systems, offering insights into future developments in the field of solar energy harvesting.

[9] **Title: Technologies of Solar Tracking Systems: A Review**-This paper provides a comprehensive review of the technologies used in solar tracking systems. It discusses various types of tracking systems, including single-axis and dual-axis trackers, and their respective technologies for enhancing solar energy capture. The review covers the principles of operation, design considerations, and the role of sensors and automation in improving system efficiency. It highlights advancements in control mechanisms and tracking techniques that enable solar panels to follow the sun's movement,

thereby optimizing energy absorption. The paper also addresses the challenges and potential developments in solar tracking systems, offering valuable insights into their future applications in renewable energy.

[10] **Title: Solar Tracking System** -This paper provides a detailed review of solar tracking systems, focusing on their design, functionality, and efficiency in maximizing solar energy collection. The study discusses the various types of solar trackers, including single-axis and dual-axis systems, and analyzes their operational principles. It emphasizes the importance of solar tracking in enhancing energy output by following the sun's path throughout the day. The paper also explores automation techniques and sensor technologies used in modern tracking systems, highlighting advancements that improve the precision and performance of solar panels. Additionally, it addresses the challenges and benefits of implementing solar tracking systems in renewable energy applications.

[11] **Title: Review on Solar Tracker and Comparison on Single Axis Solar Tracker, Dual Axis Solar Tracker with Fixed Solar PV System**-This paper provides a review of solar tracking systems and compares single-axis and dual-axis solar trackers with fixed solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. It explores the operational principles of each type of tracker, highlighting their efficiency in harnessing solar energy. The study emphasizes that dual-axis trackers, which follow the sun's movement in both azimuth and elevation, offer superior performance in terms of energy capture compared to single-axis and fixed systems. The paper also discusses the advantages, challenges, and cost-effectiveness of each system, providing insights into their practical applications and potential for enhancing solar energy generation.

[12] **Title: Sun Tracking Solar Panel**-This paper discusses the design and implementation of a sun tracking solar panel system, focusing on enhancing the efficiency of solar energy collection by automatically adjusting the orientation of solar panels to follow the sun's movement. The study explores different tracking mechanisms, including sensors and control systems, used to optimize energy absorption throughout the day. The paper highlights the advantages of integrating sun tracking technology with solar panel systems, emphasizing the potential for increased energy output compared to fixed-position solar panels. It also examines the technical aspects of the system, such as hardware components and software for tracking, and discusses the impact of sun tracking systems on renewable energy production.

[13] **Title: Solar Tracking System**-This paper explores the concept and implementation of solar tracking systems, focusing on their role in improving the efficiency of solar energy generation. It discusses various types of tracking mechanisms, including single-axis and dual-axis trackers, and their operational principles. The study emphasizes how solar tracking systems help optimize the orientation of solar panels to follow the sun's movement, thereby increasing the energy harvested throughout the day. The paper also examines the benefits of integrating tracking technology into solar power systems, highlighting improvements in performance and energy output compared to fixed solar panel systems.

[14] **Title: Dual Axis Solar Tracker**-This paper focuses on the design and implementation of a dual-axis solar tracker, which adjusts the orientation of solar panels in both horizontal and vertical axes to maximize solar energy capture. The study highlights the advantages of dual-axis trackers over single-axis systems, particularly in terms of their ability to track the sun's movement in both azimuth and elevation, thereby increasing energy efficiency. The paper discusses the components, mechanisms, and control systems used in the tracker, along with the challenges associated with its implementation. It emphasizes the potential of dual-axis solar trackers to significantly improve the performance of solar power systems.

[15] **Title: Sun Solar Tracking System – A Review**-This paper provides a comprehensive review of solar tracking systems, examining their design, principles, and efficiency in improving solar energy collection. The study explores both single-axis and dual-axis solar tracking systems, detailing how they track the sun's movement to optimize the orientation of solar panels. It emphasizes the benefits of solar tracking in enhancing the performance of photovoltaic systems by increasing energy capture throughout the day. The paper also addresses the challenges associated with implementing solar tracking systems, such as cost, complexity, and maintenance, and discusses potential advancements in tracking technology to improve solar energy generation.

III. CONCLUSION

The Solar Panel Tracking System successfully demonstrates how dynamic adjustment of a solar panel's orientation can significantly enhance energy collection by ensuring it consistently faces the sun. By utilizing a Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) sensor to detect changes in light intensity, the system adjusts the panel's angle using a servo motor, maximizing solar energy absorption throughout the day. The integration of key components such as the LDR sensor, servo motor, and microcontroller (Arduino) has proven effective in optimizing solar panel performance.

The project highlights the potential of solar tracking systems to improve the efficiency of solar energy generation, making them a viable solution for increasing the output of solar power systems. While the system is relatively simple and cost-effective, further improvements can be made in terms of durability, cost reduction, and scalability for industrial applications. This project provides a solid foundation for future research and development in solar tracking technologies, with the potential to contribute to the broader adoption of renewable energy solutions.

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