

Future Irrigation Based On Solar Tracking System

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Abstract: A village will be deemed to be electrified if the electricity is used in the inhabited locality, within the revenue boundary of the village for any purpose whatsoever .But with the prevailing crisis of electricity when we are not able to provide electricity to even the urban house hold despite the fact that the most of the urban population is prepared to pay for the electricity. Further with the existing availability of power we are not able to feed the rural consumer with more than 8 hours of electricity then electrifying virgin villages with already crippling. We do not deny the importance of electricity but the villagers who even after getting the village electrified and still not getting electricity are more frustrated than the villagers without electrified village. This directly affect our farmers so as our device will help them to overcome this problem.The Existing method of the power generation mainly uses petrol and diesel pumps for irrigation purposes that cause high amount of air pollution and other environmental hazards. The emission of carbon dioxide and sulphur oxides results in environmental changes and leads to global warming. The environmental changes have become an important factor to be dealt with as it is an important factor on which the world is concerned about. We are proposing here deals with the modern technology to eliminate any problem of pollution. In the proposed method solar tracking system is implemented by replacing the old fossil fuel based generators for pumping water for irrigation purpose. The solar plates are used to track the maximum amount of solar radiation to convert it into electrical energy. The process is a renewable process and evergreen.

Key words: solar , wind, water pumping, centrifugal pump

I. Introduction

1.1 PROLOGUE

India is facing an acute energy scarcity which is hampering its industrial and agricultural growth and economic progress. Setting up of new power plants is inevitably dependent on import of highly volatile fossil fuels. Thus, it is essential to tackle the energy crisis through judicious utilization of abundant the renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind, bio mass and geo thermal energy. Presently the power crisis is in rural areas, this power cut directly affect our farmers.

Due to frequent power cut in the village areas such as 3 to 6hrs. Even the most of the rural areas don't have the power yet. These farmers are dependent on the rain water for the irrigation. This affects our farmers. As a result they are not able to irrigate their land .So we can illuminate this problem by DC motor which is charged by solar , wind power or both as per the renewable sources is suitable to that particular region. This will make them less dependent on the non-renewable energy like petrol, diesel etc.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

India is heavily dependent on fossil fuels for its energy needs. Most of the power generation is carried out by coal and mineral oil-based power plants which contribute heavily to greenhouse gases emission. Apart from augmenting the energy supply, renewable resources will help India in mitigating climate change. Energy is a necessity and sustainable renewable energy is a vital link in industrialization and development of India.

Our main objective is to pump the water by DC Motor using renewable energy like solar and wind to irrigate the land, pumping the water to house for domestic purpose like drinking, washing, cooking etc. This will make them less dependent on non renewable energy and they don't have to pay for the power that is being used for running the motor pump.As a result the villages where there is no electricity, there they can use these machines for Irrigation, drinking water, etc. By using this device we can be independent of frequent power cut in villages.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

A village will be deemed to be electrified if the electricity is used in the inhabited locality, within the revenue boundary of the village for any purpose whatsoever .But with the prevailing crisis of electricity when we are not able to provide electricity to even the urban house hold despite the fact that the most of the urban population is prepared to pay for the electricity.

Further with the existing availability of power we are not able to feed the rural consumer with more than 8 hours of electricity then electrifying virgin villages with already crippling infrastructure and excessive line losses already burdening the electricity tariff for the existing consumer is not a wise step. We do not deny the importance of electricity but the villagers who even after getting the village electrified and still not getting electricity are more frustrated than the villagers without electrified village. This directly affect our farmers so as our device will help them to overcome this problem.

1.4 FUTURE EXTRACTION

The paper is mainly based on the renewable source of energy. The DC source of energy is directly fed to the centrifugal Pump that reduces effective cost of the project. The project is going to benefit the rural areas where there is a scarcity of electrical energy. The proposed method of our project can replace the present method of irrigation that is based on non-renewable source of energy.

1.5 APPLICATIONS

- The proposed project can be effectively used in rural areas for generation of electricity for irrigation purpose.
- The generated electricity can be effectively used for commercial purposes as the there are no electricity supply is not available.
- The proposed project utilizes the maximum amount of solar energy to convert to electrical energy.
- The GSM technology used enables the user to control the pumping system by sending SMS signal from any part of the world.

1.6 CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

- Chapter 1: Deals with general introduction to the problem, review of the work and objectives
- Chapter 2: Literature Review
- Chapter 3: Conventional Method of Water pumping System
- Chapter 4: Proposed Method of Irrigation by PMBLDC Centrifugal PumpUsing Solar Tracking System
- Chapter 5: Output Graph
- Chapter 6: Conclusion
- Chapter 7: Reference

II. CHAPTER

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. The authors present a photovoltaic powered pump drive scheme comprising a separately excited DC motor and DC/DC converter. The control strategy ensures maximum solar energy utilization and effective load control. Economic sizes from 1 kW-30 kW can be utilized. With the advent of separately excited DC motors it is advantageous to utilize solid state converter DC chopper. The authors present the full unified model development and control strategy for maximizing solar energy utilization and ensuring maximum kWh energy used by the pump load. The proposed scheme can be utilized in spray irrigation and greenhouse water supply management. In addition the authors present the digital simulation model development, component sizing, PV array switching and tracking controller to ensure online maximum solar energy utilization. Laboratory testing of the drive scheme is also included. **J. Rodriguez, J-S. Lai, and F. Z. Peng, "A photovoltaic powered separately excited DC motor drive for rural/desert pump irrigation," Electrical Machines and Drives, 1993. Sixth International Conference on (Conf. Publ. No. 376) , pp. 406, 8-10 Sep 1993.**
2. Meteorological conditions in many sites of the world countries as well as in Egypt are well adapted to install more than one of renewable energy sources (RESs) to supply electrical loads. Solar and wind energies are the most convenient and economic types of RESs pertaining the Meteorological conditions of Egypt. Also, the main type of isolated loads at rural and remote areas of Egypt is pumping loads for irrigation purposes. So, three alternatives of solar photovoltaic and wind energy systems can be used to supply these loads. In this work, a proposed model has been introduced to evaluate the design and economy of these alternatives to supply isolated loads in a remote area. This model is used also for optimizing these alternatives of RESs from economical point of view. The proposed model depends on the Meteorological data at the installation site, the performance of solar photovoltaic and wind energy systems used, the type and capacity of energy storage facility employed, the economical parameters of these resources and load. The proposed model is applied numerically to design three alternative sources of solar photovoltaic and wind energy systems to supply an isolated load in a remote area of Egypt. The economy of these sources are determined and compared to develop the most economical one of these RESs. **G. Carrara, S. Gardella, M. Marchesoni, R. Salutari, and G. Sciutto, "Design and economy of renewable energy sources to supply**

III. CHAPTER

CONVENTIONAL METHOD

3.1 SYNOPSIS

Energy plays an important role in the material, social and cultural life of man kind. The energy needs are increasing day by day. This is the result of population growth and increase in the standard of living which is directly proportional to energy consumption.

As we know that man kind will be never lacking in energy. Today, it is liquid fuel, tomorrow it may be uranium with an element of risk. Risk exists wherever there is human activity and production of energy. Just as the supply of fossil fuel is finite thus there will be the supply of uranium. Perhaps, uranium would be exhausted quickly if it is used on a large scale. It is therefore, harnessing the gigantic inexhaustible solar energy source reduces the dependence on fossil fuels.

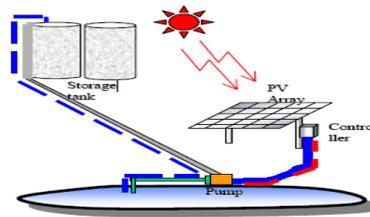


Fig 3.1 Solar Water Pumping System

3.2 INTRODUCTION

For the environmental concerned, the solar energy harnessing system offers advantages in that, it emits no pollutants into the atmosphere as they do with the combustion of fossil fuels. Thus, as a long term option solar energy system can be considered as an alternate to all the finite fuel system. Therefore, there is no energy shortage today nor will there be in the near future?

The lifting of water for drinking or irrigation purposes is of great importance in widely distributed villages with little or no rural electrification and where underground water is available. Solar energy is converted to mechanical energy to drive small water pumps it would be of great help to the rural inhabitants.

In our project we use solar photovoltaic cells for pumping water. The photovoltaic modules convert sunlight directly to electricity which is used to run a DC motor pump for bailing of water. It consists of solar photovoltaic modules, power conditioner to protect storage batteries from overcharging during non-sunshine and a DC water pump.

3.3 WORKING PRINCIPLE

The panel is kept under the sun for radiation. The photon energy from the sun lights that incident on the top metallic grid causes the electrons in the P-layer and holes in the N-layer to diffuse towards the junction. In this process the electrons collected on the N-side and holes collected on the P-side charge these two sides oppositely. This develops an open circuit voltage across the two terminals. The energy conversion process continues as long as light is incident on the active top surface of the cell. The power developed by these cells are collected and stored in a battery. The power from the battery is sent to the DC motor. It runs the pump coupled to it. The suction head is connected to the well and discharge head is directed towards the field. The water from the well is pumped out and it is used for the domestic or agricultural purpose.

3.3.1 BLOCK DIAGRAM

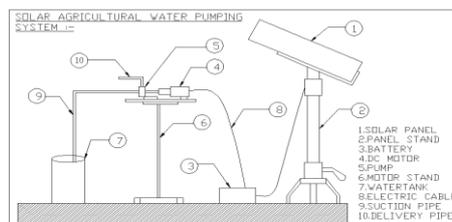


Fig 3.3.1 Block Diagram of Conventional Method

3.3.2 PHOTO VOLTAIC EFFECT

It is the generation of an electric potential when absorbed radiation ionizes atoms in the vicinity of an electrical potential barrier (P-N Junction). If the radiation level is sufficiently separated electron hole pairs

(EHP) are created in turn creating an emf capable of causing a current flow through an electrical load. The incident photon energy must equal or exceed the valence to conduction band gap in order to produce electron – hole pairs. In figure A, is shown how photon of proper wave length creates an EHP. These carries in turn migrates to the respective ohmic contact in the n-layer, simultaneously the hole created by photon-electron energy transfer migrates towards the p-layer. A current flow is induced.

3.4 ADVANTAGES OF SOLAR WATER PUMP

3.4.1 Economical Aspect:

- Least maintenance cost.
- No transportation from long distance
- No rent for electricity utilized
- No fuel required for operation

3.4.2 Technical Aspect:

- ➔ No moving parts, thus long life
- ➔ Noiseless operation
- ➔ No person required to operate the system

3.4.3 Manufacturing Aspect:

- ◆ Simple in construction, so easy to fabricate
- ◆ No heavy materials are used

3.4.4 Safety Aspect:

- Pollution free
- Less chance of accidents

3.5 LIMITATION:

- High initial installation cost
- Care should be taken for batteries
- Electricity cannot be produced in cloudy days

IV. CHAPTER

Proposed Method Ofirrigation By Pmbl Dc Centrifugal Pump Based On Solar Tracking System

4.1 INTRODUCTION

A village will be deemed to be electrified if the electricity is used in the inhabited locality, within the revenue boundary of the village for any purpose whatsoever .But with the prevailing crisis of electricity when we are not able to provide electricity to even the urban house hold despite the fact that the most of the urban population is prepared to pay for the electricity.

Further with the existing availability of power we are not able to feed the rural consumer with more than 8 hours of electricity then electrifying virgin villages with already crippling infrastrure and excessive line losses already burdening the electricity tariff for the existing consumer is not a wise step. We do not deny the importance of electricity but the villagers who even after getting the village electrified and still not getting electricity are more frustrated than the villagers without electrified village. This directly affect our farmers so as our device will help them to overcome this problem.

4.1.1 METHODOLOGY

We are using DC Motor coupled to the centrifugal pump for pumping water runned by the battery which is charged by solar or wind energy. Now the maintenance cost of the DC motor is very low because of non use of brush and commutator. The input voltage increases according to the increase in the H.P of the motor. Its input voltage ranges from12v to 300v dc and has very high rpm up to 30000 rpm. This input can easily be achieved by solar and wind power.

This is one of the simple and eco friendly project the installation of the solar and wind power cost one time installation and free power for ever with very less maintenance. Consideration of the government on the installation of the solar panel and wind mills can bring electricity to each and every village and rural areas which they can use in irrigation of their farm land, pumping drinking water from the well and underground borings.

4.1.2 WORK PLAN

We are using DC Motor which is coupled with the centrifugal pump runned by the battery. The voltage requirement varies according to the power of the motor. The battery will be charged by the solar power or wind power which enables the pump set to operate even in night time also and non dependent on the rain water, non renewable sources like diesel pump. Thus this one time installation of the pump set will provide irrigation water

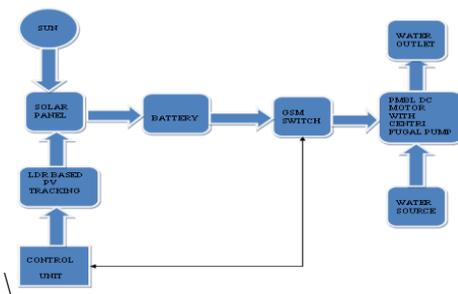
to the farm land, drinking water to the houses and for several domestic purposes without any further payment in form of diesel fuel or high electricity bill.

4.2 WORKING PRINCIPLE

The solar tracking system is mainly implemented to track the solar radiations. The solar array moves according to the direction of the sun and utilizes maximum amount of solar radiation to convert to electrical energy. The tracking system allows maximum conversion of solar radiation than that possible by the normal fixed array.

4.3. BLOCK DIAGRAM AND EXPLANATION

4.3.a BLOCK DIAGRAM



4.3.b CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

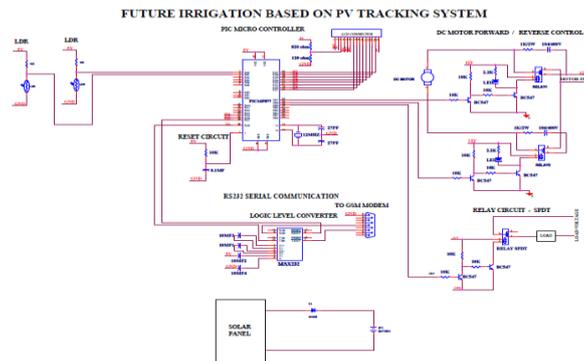


Fig 4.3.b Circuit Diagram

4.3.1 SOLAR PANEL

4.3.1.1 The Basic of Photovoltaic

The density of power radiated from the sun (referred to as the “solar energy constant”) at the outer atmosphere is 1.373 kW/m^2 . Part of this energy is absorbed and scattered by the earth’s atmosphere. The final solar energy that reaches the earth’s surface has the peak density of 1 kW/m^2 at noon in the tropics. The technology of photovoltaic PV) is essentially concerned with the conversion of the solar energy into suitable electrical energy.

The basic element of PV system is a solar cell. By settling solar cells under the sunlight, they can convert solar energy directly to electricity. This electricity can be modified to any consumer applications such as lighting, water pumping, refrigeration, telecommunications, and so on. Solar cells rely on a quantum-mechanical process known as the “photovoltaic effect” to produce electricity. A typical solar cell consists of a p-n junction formed in a semiconductor material similar to a diode.

Solar cells are semiconductor devices that are designed to generate electric power when exposed to electromagnetic radiation. The spectrum of light given off by the sun is shown in Figure 3.1.

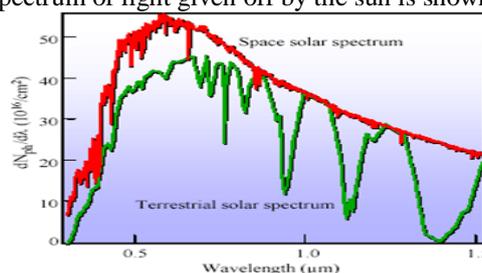


Fig 4.3.1.1 Spectrum Of Solar Radiation In Space And On Earth

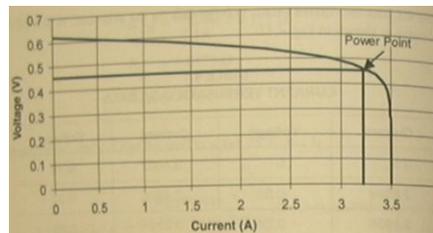
The distribution of light in outer space resembles the theoretical radiation provided by a black body. As the light passes through the atmosphere, some of the light is absorbed or reflected by gasses such as water vapor and the ozone. The typical distribution of light on the surface of the earth is different than the distribution of light in space. Engineers must consider the spectrum of incident light when designing solar cells.

Solar cells consist of one or more p-n junctions. Light enters the semiconductor material through the n region and generates an electron-hole pair (EHP) in the material due to the photoelectric effect. The n region is designed to be thin while the depletion region is thick. If the EHP is generated in the depletion region, the built-in electric field drifts the electron and hole apart. The result is a current through the device called the photocurrent. If the EHP is generated in the n or p regions, the electron and hole drift in random directions and may or may not become part of the photocurrent.

4.3.1.2 Performance of a Solar Cell

The following terms deal with the performance of a solar cell:

- (i) **Short-circuit current, J_{sc} :** The current of a solar cell when the top and bottom (negative and positive leads) are connected with a short circuit. This is the horizontal intercept on the I-V curve shown in Figure 2.2
- (ii) **Open-circuit voltage, V_{oc} :** The voltage between the top and bottom of a solar cell. This is the vertical intercept on the I-V curve shown in Figure 2.2



Graph 4.3.1.2 Current Versus Voltage Curve (I-V curve) For a Typical Solar Cell

- (iii) **Power point:** The point on the I-V curve of a solar cell at (J_{PP}, V_{PP}) that generates the maximum amount of power for the device. This is the point that encloses the most amount of area in the first quadrant when vertical and horizontal lines are drawn from the point. This represents power since the area is equivalent to the current times voltage of the cell.
- (iv) **Fill factor, FF:** A percentage given by Equation 1 that describes how close the I-V curve of a solar cell resembles a perfect rectangle, which represents the ideal solar cell.

$$\text{Fill Factor} = \frac{V_{PP} * J_{PP}}{V_{OC} * J_{SC}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

- (v) **Quantum efficiency:** The number of EHPs that are created and collected divided by the number of incident photons. This is a percentage since each photon can produce at most one EHP.
- (vi) **Overall efficiency:** The percent of incident electromagnetic radiation that is converted to electrical power. Often the overall efficiency for a given solar cell depends on many factors including the temperature and amount of incident radiation.

4.3.1.3 BASIC CONCEPT OF SOLAR CELL

Photovoltaics use the energy of the sun to produce electricity and, therefore, result in none of the greenhouse or acid gas emissions associated with electricity generated by the combustion of fossil fuels. The amount of solar energy reaching the earth each year is many times greater than worldwide energy demand, although it varies with location, time of day and the season. Sunlight is also a widespread resource, and photovoltaics can capture energy from the sun virtually anywhere on earth, even under very cold conditions. These facts reveal a bright future for photovoltaics, with the main barrier to increased use, being cost.



Fig 4.3.1.3 Solar Tracking System

4.3.1.4 PHOTO VOLTAIC MATERIALS

This converts sunlight directly into electricity. PV technology was originally developed at the Bell laboratories in the mid 1950's. Until the oil crisis of 1973, the primary application of photovoltaics was powering satellites in space. Based on the same solid state semi-conductor technology used in transistors and computer chips, improvements over the last twenty years have allowed the cost of PV cells to come down more than twenty-fold, to levels where they are currently finding markets on earth.

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4.3.1.5 THE PHOTOVOLTAIC REACTION

The PV effect was first recorded by French physicist Edmund Becquerel, in 1839, when he noted the appearance of a voltage when illuminating two identical electrodes in a weak conducting solution. The first practical PV cells were made out of crystalline silicon in 1954 by Bell Laboratories in the United States.

While the PV reaction itself and the manufacturing of cells may be difficult to understand, the use of photovoltaics to generate electricity is very simple. The basic PV building block is the photovoltaic cell. Referred to as a "cell", because it produces direct current (DC) electricity like a battery, a PV cell converts energy from the sun directly into electricity. In practical applications of photovoltaics, groups of cells are joined together to form a module and modules may be connected into an array.

These cells, modules and arrays can provide electricity in any quantity, ranging from a few milliwatts (mW) powering a calculator to several megawatts (MW), the size of a large power plant. Sunlight is the fuel for photovoltaics; so the cost of manufacturing the cells is the main cost of producing electricity.

The more efficient a cell is in converting sunlight into electricity, the fewer cells are needed to provide a given amount of electricity, therefore lowering overall costs. The cost of PV electricity in any given location will also depend upon the annual amount of sunlight reaching the ground.

4.3.1.6 PHOTOVOLTAIC APPLICATION

Aside from the \$100 million market for photovoltaics on space satellites, there are basically three different markets for PV cells at the present time. These three main uses of photovoltaics are consumer products, remote power and utility generation. Consumer products such as solar powered calculators and watches, using amorphous thin film silicon, account for about one third of current PV use.

Although the average power output of these cells is in the milliwatt range, consumer products have been an important proving ground for thin film PV technologies. Future developments in this market include solar powered walkway lights and battery chargers. Currently, the largest market for photovoltaics is in remote power applications.

In remote locations, not served by electric transmission grids, PV cells coupled to batteries are often the least expensive method of providing electricity. This market includes remote communities and cottages in North America and thousands of communities in the developing world, as well as water pumping, and telecommunication and navigational power supplies.

Diesel powered generators have traditionally supplied power for this market; but diesel fuel is expensive, and diesel generators require much more maintenance than do photovoltaics. Arrays of PV modules are most often fixed in place, facing at an appropriate angle towards the sun. Alternatively, they can be mounted upon movable devices which are used to track the sun as it moves through the sky, and position the modules so that they are always getting direct sunlight.

Although tracking systems make photovoltaics more efficient, they are generally more expensive and require careful maintenance, and are therefore not used in small PV applications. The final market for photovoltaics is in supplying electricity to electrical transmission grids. This can be accomplished either through vast arrays of PV modules in a centralized location acting in the same manner as a traditional power plant, or by decentralized arrays of photovoltaics on the roofs of houses and buildings.

4.3.2 PV TRACKING SYSTEM

4.3.2.1 LDR

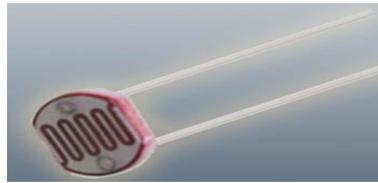


Fig 4.3.2.1 LDR Diagram

A **photoresistor** or **LIGHT DEPENDENT RESISTOR** or **cadmium sulfide (CdS) cell** is a resistor whose resistance decreases with increasing incident light intensity. It can also be referred to as a **photoconductor**.

A photoresistor is made of a high resistance semiconductor. If light falling on the device is of high enough frequency, photons absorbed by the semiconductor give bound electrons enough energy to jump into the conduction band. The resulting free electron (and its hole partner) conduct electricity, thereby lowering resistance.

4.3.2.2 PIC MICROCONTROLLER:

The microcontroller that has been used for this project is from PIC series. PIC microcontroller is the first RISC based microcontroller fabricated in CMOS (complimentary) metal oxide semiconductor) that uses separate bus for instruction and data allowing simultaneous access of program and data memory.

The main advantage of CMOS and RISC combination is low power consumption resulting in a very small chip size with a small pin count. The main advantage of CMOS is that it has immunity to noise than other fabrication techniques.

PIC (16F877) :

Various microcontrollers offer different kinds of memories. EEPROM, EPROM, FLASH etc. are some of the memories of which FLASH is the most recently developed. Technology that is used in pic16F877 is flash technology, so that data is retained even when the power is switched off. Easy Programming and Erasing are other features of PIC 16

4.3.2.2.a PIN DIAGRAM OF PIC 16F877

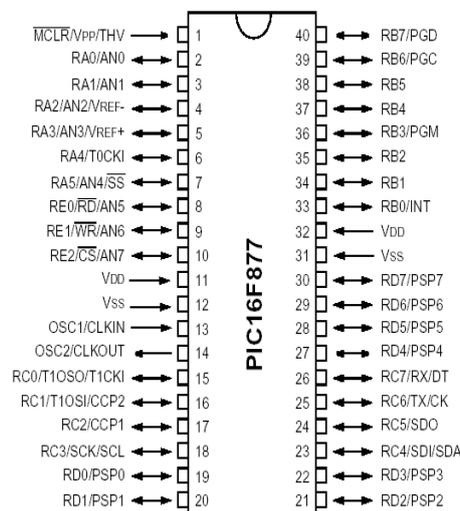


Fig. 4.3.2.2.a Pin Diagram Of 16F877

4.3.2.2.b PIN DESCRIPTION OF PIC 16F877

Pin Name	DSP Pin#	PLCC Pin#	QFP Pin#	SOFP Type	Buffer Type	Description
OSC1CLKIN	13	14	30	1	ST/CMOS/SP	Oscillator crystal input/internal clock source input.
OSC1CLKOUT	14	15	31	0	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in crystal oscillator mode in IC mode. OSC2 pin outputs CLKOUT which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1, and denotes the instruction cycle rate.
MCUSR/Vin/THV	1	2	18	SP	ST	Master clear (reset) input or programming voltage input or high voltage test mode control. This pin is an active-low reset to the device.
RAMAM	2	3	19	IO	TTL	PORTA is a bi-directional I/O port. RA0 can also be analog input0. RA1 can also be analog input1.
RAMAN1	3	4	20	IO	TTL	RA2 can also be analog input2 or negative analog reference voltage.
RAMANDVref+	4	5	21	IO	TTL	RA3 can also be analog input3 or positive analog reference voltage.
RAMANDVref+	5	6	22	IO	TTL	RA4 can also be the clock input to the Timer0 timer counter. Output is open drain type.
RAMT0CK0	6	7	23	IO	ST	RA5 can also be analog input or the slave select for the synchronous serial port.
RASCSAN4	7	8	24	IO	TTL	PORTB is a bi-directional I/O port. PORTB can be software programmed for internal weak pull-up on all inputs. RBD0 can also be the external interrupt pin.
RBDINT	33	36	8	IO	TTL/ST19	
RBI	34	37	9	IO	TTL	
RBI2	35	38	10	IO	TTL	
RBSPGM	36	39	11	IO	TTL	RB3 can also be the low voltage programming input.
RBI4	37	41	14	IO	TTL	Interrupt on change pin.
RBI5	38	42	15	IO	TTL	Interrupt on change pin or In-Circuit Debugger pin.
RBSPGD	39	43	16	IO	TTL/ST19	Serial programming clock.
RBSPGD	40	44	17	IO	TTL/ST19	Interrupt on change pin or In-Circuit Debugger pin. Serial programming data.

Table 4.3.2.2 (a) Pin Out Description

Pin Name	DSP Pin#	PLCC Pin#	QFP Pin#	SOFP Type	Buffer Type	Description
RC0T1OSC0T1O0	15	16	32	IO	ST	PORTC is a bi-directional I/O port. RC0 can also be the Timer1 oscillator output or a Timer1 clock input.
RCVTHOSC0CP2	16	18	35	IO	ST	RC1 can also be the Timer1 oscillator input or Capture2 input/Compare2 output/PWM2 output.
RC2COP1	17	19	36	IO	ST	RC2 can also be the Capture3 input/Compare3 output/PWM3 output.
RC3SKRSL	18	20	37	IO	ST	RC3 can also be the synchronous serial clock input/output for both SPI and I ² C modes.
RC4SDVSDA	23	25	42	IO	ST	RC4 can also be the SPI Data In (SPI mode) or data I/O (I ² C mode).
RC5SDO	24	26	43	IO	ST	RC5 can also be the SPI Data Out (SPI mode).
RC6TXCK	25	27	44	IO	ST	RC6 can also be the USART Asynchronous Transmit or Synchronous Clock.
RC7RXDT	26	29	1	IO	ST	RC7 can also be the USART Asynchronous Receive or Synchronous Data.
RD0PSP0	19	21	36	IO	ST/TTL/0	PORTD is a bi-directional I/O port or parallel slave port when interfacing to a microprocessor bus.
RD1PSP1	20	22	38	IO	ST/TTL/0	
RD2PSP2	21	23	40	IO	ST/TTL/0	
RD3PSP3	22	24	41	IO	ST/TTL/0	
RD4PSP4	27	30	2	IO	ST/TTL/0	
RD5PSP5	28	31	3	IO	ST/TTL/0	
RD6PSP6	29	32	4	IO	ST/TTL/0	
RD7PSP7	30	33	5	IO	ST/TTL/0	
RE0RDAN6	8	9	25	IO	ST/TTL/0	PORTE is a bi-directional I/O port. RE0 can also be read control for the parallel slave port, or analog input0.
RE1WRAN6	9	10	26	IO	ST/TTL/0	RE1 can also be write control for the parallel slave port, or analog input1.
RE2CSAN7	10	11	27	IO	ST/TTL/0	RE2 can also be select control for the parallel slave port, or analog input2.
VSS	12,31	13,34	6,29	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
VDD	11,32	12,35	7,28	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.
NC	—	1,17,28	12,13,33,34	—	—	These pins are not internally connected. These pins should be left unconnected.

Table 4.3.2.2 (b) Pin Out Description 16F877

4.3.3 BATTERY

4.3.3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this system, batteries are used for storage of excess wind energy converted into electrical energy. In fact for small units with output less than one kilowatt, batteries seem to be the only technically and economically available storage means.

Since both the wind system and batteries are high in capital costs. It is necessary that the overall system be optimized with respect to available energy and local demand pattern. To be economically attractive the storage of solar electricity requires a battery with a particular combination of properties:

- ❖ Low cost
- ❖ Long life
- ❖ High reliability
- ❖ High overall efficiency
- ❖ Low discharge
- ❖ Minimum maintenance
- (a) Ampere hour efficiency
- (b) Watt hour efficiency

We use lead acid battery for storing the electrical energy generated from the DC generator for domestic purpose.

4.3.3.2 LEAD-ACID WET CELL

Where high values of load current are necessary, the lead-acid cell is the type most commonly used.

The electrolyte is a dilute solution of sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). In the application of battery power to start the engine in an auto mobile, for example, the load current to the starter motor is typically 200 to 400A. One cell has a nominal output of 2.1V, but lead-acid cells are often used in a series combination of three for a 6-V battery and six for a 12-V battery.

4.3.3.3 CONSTRUCTION

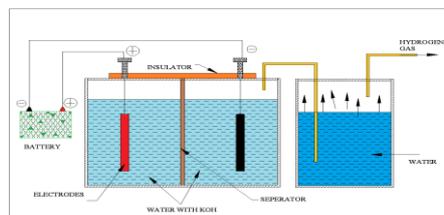


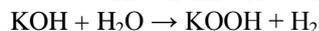
Fig 4.3.3.3 Lead Acid Battery

4.3.3.3.a CHEMICAL ACTION

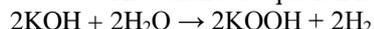
Here's some information on a simple homegrown method for producing pure hydrogen gas. The beauty of this system, is that it uses a common inexpensive chemical which is not consumed in the reaction, so it can be used again and again almost indefinitely (if you use pure water in the reaction).

The chemical is Potassium hydroxide, commonly called caustic potash. Its chemical formula is KOH, and its used to manufacture soaps, dyes, alkaline batteries, adhesives, fertilizers, drain pipe cleaners, asphalt emulsions, and purifying industrial gases.

The chemical reaction we are interested in occurs with water in the following equation.



The balanced equation is



Notice the free Hydrogen gas 2H_2 which is stripped from the water added to the KOH. Making this reaction more than a one-time event is the key to cheap hydrogen production, which means controlling the reverse reaction to recover the KOH without giving back the hydrogen. There is an easy way to do this however.

Stripping the Hydrogen from the water removed stored energy from the first reaction, and it must be replaced to drive the reaction in the opposite direction, but instead of giving back the hydrogen gas we can give back the energy in another form like solar radiation.

Thus, heating the KOOH in a solar cooker will produce the following reaction: $\text{KOOH} + \text{HEAT} \rightarrow \text{KOH} + \text{O}$. The balanced reaction is $2\text{KOOH} + \text{HEAT} \rightarrow 2\text{KOH} + \text{O}_2$ Notice the free Oxygen gas released in this reaction.

The combined result of our double reaction cycle is the splitting of H_2O into two free gases, and our initial Potassium Hydroxide is ready to be used again. Furthermore, not only have we created a fuel supply, but also an oxygen supply. Designing a continuous fuel supply system from this reaction cycle would require 2 potassium hydroxide tanks. One for each reaction they would have to be exchanged between reactions on a regular timed schedule

4.3.3.3.b CARING FOR LEAD ACID BATTERY

The Battery should be protected from moisture and other environmental hazards that may cause damage to the battery. The battery must be kept in a closed container with a heat dissipating medium to prevent it from dust.

4.3.3.4 CURRENT RATING

The voltage rating of battery is 12 V. The current rating is 4 A.

4.3.3.5 CHARGING THE LEAD- ACID BATTERY

In the charged state, each cell contains negative plates of elemental lead (Pb) and positive plates of lead(IV) oxide (PbO_2) in an electrolyte of approximately 33.5% v/v (4.2 Molar) sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4). The charging process is driven by the forcible removal of electrons from the negative plate and the forcible introduction of them to the positive plate.

Negative plate reaction: $\text{PbSO}_4(\text{s}) + \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{-e} \rightarrow \text{Pb}(\text{s}) + \text{HSO}_4^-(\text{aq})$

Positive plate reaction: $\text{PbSO}_4(\text{s}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{PbO}_2(\text{s}) + \text{HSO}_4^-(\text{aq}) + 3\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}$

Overcharging with high charging voltages generates oxygen and hydrogen gas by electrolysis of water, which is lost to the cell. Periodic maintenance of lead acid batteries requires inspection of the electrolyte level and replacement of any water that has been lost.

4.3.4 GSM MODEM

A GSM modem is a specialized type of modem which accepts a SIM card, and operates over a subscription to a mobile operator, just like a mobile phone. From the mobile operator perspective, a GSM modem looks just like a mobile phone.

For the purpose of this document, the term GSM modem is used as a generic term to refer to any modem that supports one or more of the protocols in the GSM evolutionary family, including the 2.5G technologies GPRS and EDGE, as well as the 3G technologies WCDMA, UMTS, HSDPA and HSUPA.

A GSM modem exposes an interface that allows applications such as NowSMS to send and receive messages over the modem interface. The mobile operator charges for this message sending and receiving as if it was performed directly on a mobile phone. To perform these tasks, a GSM modem must support an "extended AT command set" for sending/receiving SMS messages, as defined in the ETSI GSM 07.05 and 3GPP TS 27.005 specifications.

GSM modems can be a quick and efficient way to get started with SMS, because a special subscription to an SMS service provider is not required. In most parts of the world, GSM modems are a cost effective solution for receiving SMS messages, because the sender is paying for the message delivery.

A GSM modem can be a dedicated modem device with a serial, USB or Bluetooth connection, such as the Falcom Samba 75 used in this document. (Other manufacturers of dedicated GSM modem devices include Wavecom, Multitech and iTegno.) To begin, insert a GSM SIM card into the modem and connect it to an available USB port on your computer.

A GSM modem could also be a standard GSM mobile phone with the appropriate cable and software driver to connect to a serial port or USB port on your computer. Any phone that supports the “extended AT command set” for sending/receiving SMS messages, as defined in ETSI GSM 07.05 and/or 3GPP TS 27.005, can be supported by the Now SMS & MMS Gateway. Note that not all mobile phones support this modem interface.

Due to some compatibility issues that can exist with mobile phones, using a dedicated GSM modem is usually preferable to a GSM mobile phone. This is more of an issue with MMS messaging, where if you wish to be able to receive inbound MMS messages with the gateway, the modem interface on most GSM phones will only allow you to send MMS messages. This is because the mobile phone automatically processes received MMS message notifications without forwarding them via the modem interface.

It should also be noted that not all phones support the modem interface for sending and receiving SMS messages. In particular, most smart phones, including Blackberries, iPhone, and Windows Mobile devices, do not support this GSM modem interface for sending and receiving SMS messages at all at all. Additionally, Nokia phones that use the S60 (Series 60) interface, which is Symbian based, only support sending SMS messages via the modem interface, and do not support receiving SMS via the modem interface.

4.3.5 PMBLDC MOTOR

The rating of the Motor is 3.5V to 12 V , 0.5 to 5W, $Q_{max}= 100$ to 350 L/hr. An electric motor is a machine which converts electrical energy to mechanical energy. Its action is based on the principle that when a current-carrying conductor is placed in a magnetic field, it experiences a magnetic force whose direction is given by Fleming’s left hand rule.

When a motor is in operation, it develops torque. This torque can produce mechanical rotation. DC motors are also like generators classified into shunt wound or series wound or compound wound motors.

Figure I show a uniform magnetic field in which a straight conductor carrying no current is placed. The conductor is perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic field.

In figure II the conductor is shown as carrying a current away from the viewer, but the field due to the N and S poles has been removed. There is no movement of the conductor during the above two conditions. In figure III the current carrying conductor is placed in the magnetic field. The field due to the current in the conductor supports the main field above the conductor, but opposes the main field below the conductor.

The result is to increase the flux density in to the region directly above the conductor and to reduce the flux density in the region directly below the conductor. It is found that a force acts on the conductor, trying to push the conductor downwards as shown by the arrow. If the current in the conductor is reversed, the strengthening of flux lines occurs below the conductor, and the conductor will be pushed upwards (figure-IV).

Now consider a single turn coil carrying a current as shown in figure V. In view of the reasons given above, the coil side A will be forced to move downwards, whereas the coil side B will be forced to move upwards. The forces acting on the coil sides A and B will be of same magnitude. But their direction is opposite to one another. As the coil is wound on the armature core which is supported by the bearings, the armature will now rotate. The commutator periodically reverses the direction of current flow through the armature. Therefore the armature will have a continuous rotation.

A simplified model of such a motor is shown in figure VI. The conductors are wound over a soft iron core. DC supply is given to the field poles for producing flux. The conductors are connected to the DC supply through brushes

4.3.6 CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

The centrifugal pump is used in our system to pump the water.

The pump that raises water from lower level to higher level by the use of centrifugal force is known as the centrifugal pump. These pumps convert the mechanical energy of a shaft in to kinetic and pressure energy of water.

4.3.6.1 MAIN COMPONENTS OF CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

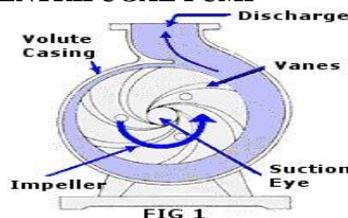


Fig 4.14.1 Centrifugal Pump

Fig. 4.3.6.1 Component of Centrifugal Pump

The main components of centrifugal pump are:

- impeller
- casing
- suction pipe with foot-valve
- delivery pipe
- prime mover

4.3.6.1. a. IMPELLER

It is a rotor provided with a series of backward curved vanes or blades. It is mounted on a shaft, and the shaft is rotated by a prime mover.

4.3.6.1. b. CASING

It surrounds the impeller. It is an air-tight and water-tight casing. The casing is designed with a gradually increasing area. Hence, when water flows through the casing, the kinetic energy of water is converted into pressure energy, before the water leaves the casing.

4.3.6.1c. SUCTION PIPE WITH FOOT-VALVE

The upper end suction pipe is connected to the inlet of the pump. The lower end is submerged into suction well or sump from which water is to be pumped. A foot valve is a NRV and a strainer is fixed at the lower end of the suction pipe.

4.3.6.1d. DELIVERY PIPE

A pipe whose one end is connected to the outlet of the pump and the other end deliver water at a required height is known as delivery pipe.

4.3.6.1e. PRIME MOVER

It rotates the shaft of the impeller. Usually, an electric motor is provided for this purpose of driving the pump.

4.3.6.2 WORKING OF CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

In centrifugal pumps, the water enters the impeller through the eye of the pump, a passage along the shaft at the center of the impeller, and is pushed forward the periphery by the centrifugal force.

Transfer of energy from the impeller to the fluid takes place that gains in, kinetic and pressure energy. However, high velocity of the leaving water is not desired, as there is energy loss due to eddy ion the circular chamber that surrounds the vanes. Therefore, the velocity in to useful pressure energy.

This is done by making the leaving water flow through a passage of gradually increasing area known as volute or diffuser. This gain in the pressure energy increases the delivery head of the pump.

If water supply is maintained at the center, continues supply of water at high pressure is obtained at the periphery of the impeller. This may be utilized in delivering water to high altitudes. The suction head is generally limited to 7.9m of water to avoid separation or cavitations.

4.3.6.3 PRIMING

It is a process of filling up water in the casing and suction pipe of a centrifugal pump for the removal of air before starting it. If the pump is started with air in the casing and suction pipe, there will be only a negligible pressure difference across the impeller. This will not be sufficient to create enough vacuum to suck the water into the casing from the sump.

4.3.6.4 DESIGN OF CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

The centrifugal pump has been designed for the work done by the impeller on water per second per unit weight of the water.

As the water enters the impeller radially which means that, the absolute velocity of water at inlet is in the radial direction and hence angle $\alpha = 90$ degree and $V_{w1} = 0$. Therefore the equation is

$$= V_{w1} \times U_2 / g \text{ [Head per unit weight]}$$

Therefore work done by pump on water per second

$$= W_g \times V_{w2} \times U_2$$

$$\text{Discharge } Q = \Pi \times D_1 \times B_1$$

HEAD OF THE PUMP:

The head of a centrifugal pump may be expressed in two ways,

- static head
- mono metric head

static head is the net total vertical lift through which water is lifted by the pump.

Manometric head is defined as the head against which a centrifugal pump has to work.

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_m &= \text{Work done per kg of water} - \text{impeller losses} \\
 &= (Vw_2 * U_2 / g) - \text{impeller losses} \\
 H_m &= h_s + h_{fs} + h_d + h_{fd} + (Vd^2/2g)
 \end{aligned}$$

4.3.6.5 EFFICIENCIES OF A CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

The efficiency of a centrifugal pump may be expressed in the following forms,

- Manometric efficiency
- Mechanical efficiency
- Over all efficiency

Manometric efficiency or hydraulic efficiency

η_{mano} or η_{hyd} = manometric head / energy supplied by the Impeller/Kg of water

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= H_m / (Vw_2 \times u_2 / g) \\
 &= g \times H_m / (Vw_2 \times u_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

η_{mech} = Energy available at the impeller / energy supplied to the pump by the prime mover.

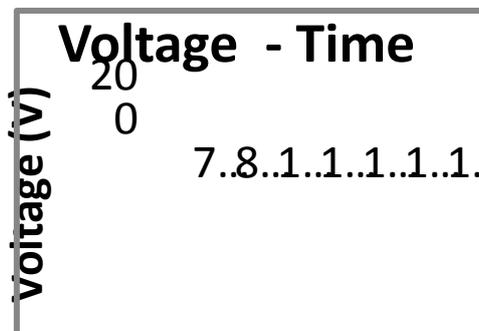
η_{overall} = Actual work done by the pump / Energy supplied to the pump by the prime mover.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\rho \times g \times Q \times H_m) / \\
 &= \eta_{\text{mech}} \times \eta_{\text{hyd}}
 \end{aligned}$$

V. CHAPTER

COMPARISON AND EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 OUTPUT GRAPH



Graph 5.1 Time Vs Voltage Graph

The graph is recorded between voltage and time on a day to analyze the performance of the solar tracking array with respect to a fixed array.

It is analyzed that the utilization of solar energy is better by the solar tracking system than that of the fixed array. The output voltage is increased by 33.46 % than that of the fixed plate. The above readings are taken at various intervals of time on a hot sunny day. The readings give a very good data analysis of the energy production by utilizing solar energy.

Rate of Flow = 3 L / min

Duration = 10 Hours

5.2 COMPARISON OF RESULT

The average voltage output by a PV tracking array for a day is 10.12 V. The average voltage output for a fixed array of same rating is 6.97 V. The voltage output is increased by 31.12 % than that of fixed array.

VI. CHAPTER

CONCLUSION

6.1 OVERALL CONCLUSION

This project is one time installation cost and is having very low maintenance cost. As this project is simple in construction and can be easily implemented in rural side .It is not dependent on Non Renewable energy sources and also eco friendly.

Not only that it will reduce the farming cost which will ultimately beneficial to the common people as well as the government in controlling the inflation on the food products and will also save non renewable energy like coal and petroleum of our country.

6.2 FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

We are using DC Motor coupled to the centrifugal pump for pumping water runned by the battery which is charged by solar or wind energy. Now the maintenance cost of the DC motor is very low because of non use of brush and commutator. The input voltage increases according to the increase in the H.P of the motor. Its input voltage ranges from 12v to 300v dc and has very high rpm up to 30000 rpm. This input can easily be achieved by solar and wind power.

This is one of the simple and eco friendly project the installation of the solar and wind power cost one time installation and free power for ever with very less maintenance. Consideration of the government on the installation of the solar panel and wind mills can bring electricity to each and every village and rural areas which they can use in irrigation of their farm land, pumping drinking water from the well and underground borings.

VII. CHAPTER

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