



Artificial Intelligence based Solar Panel Tilt Angle Optimization and its Hardware Implementation for Efficiency Enhancement

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ABSTRACT: A study on Optimization of Tilt Angle of the Solar Panel using Soft-Computing and Solar Tracking method is presented in this paper. Radiations being of different types provide different power outputs from the panel at different tilt angles. Thus the tilt angle, if optimised can yield more power from the same panel. An analysis on the optimisation of the tilt angle was done. In the first phase, the tilt angle was optimized on a monthly basis using genetic algorithm and it was found that a significant power gain can be obtained. The optimum tilt angles were noted for Kolkata, India [Lat. 22.5667⁰ N, Lon. 88.3667⁰ E]. In the second phase of this study, a dual axis solar tracker was developed following the soft computing based result. During the application of this tracker, a noteworthy power gain was achieved, when compared to the panel kept at no tilt with respect to the ground. The readings for this study were taken at Techno India, Kolkata, India [Lat. 22.576⁰N, Lon. 88.428⁰E]. The tracker provides an additional safety to the panel from shadows reducing the possibility of the hot-spot effect significantly.

KEYWORDS: Solar cell, dual axis tracker, genetic algorithm.

I.INTRODUCTION

Solar energy is a very large, inexhaustible source of energy. Quantitative assessment of the solar radiation incident on a tilt plane is of a significant importance to us. One should know the intensity of radiation falling upon the sloping surface and its variation over a period of one year. Earth continuously receives 340 W per sq. Metre of incoming solar radiation (insolation) at the upper atmosphere. In PV cell shadows are known to damage the solar cells due to the creation of hot spots on the panel. These hot spots acts similar to resistance allowing the current to flow within the cell. From the reference study, it can be seen that different techniques and fabrication procedures are adopted for solar cell. Walraven using fortran program calculated the factors to locate the position of the sun [1]. In [2] it shown that in tracking angles ahead of 60 degree, a considerable energy gain is not obtained. [3] Presented a mechanism which had an automatic electronic control, and was used to adjust to an Epplepyrheliometer. In [4] it is seen that normally yearly gain are typically between 30 to 40% for good weather condition. In [5] it is observed that tracking system increases 10 to 20% more gain compared to a fixed plate with optimum tilt angle. Their studies incorporated hydraulic systems, single axis trackers with sensor, programmable systems, and dual-axis and polar-axis trackers. For low investment cost, hydraulic tracker is considered to be good choice. In [6], it is seen that polar axis tracker is more efficient and cost effective compared to dual-axis type. From [7], it is observed that working efficiency for three step azimuth and hour angle trackers are almost similar. From the financial viewpoint, the fixed surface solar plate is most cost efficient [8]. [9] Shows in low step angle a tiny tracking error may create a huge trouble. [10] Shows the yearly average of the hourly root mean square difference (RMSD) values for fixed, vertical, tilted and two-axis tracker systems are 5.36, 9.07, 7.92 and 5.98 respectively. The azimuth tracking was 40% more compared to static whereas the equivalent energy charge may be reduced [11]. Pavel et al. analysed theoretically and experimentally the acquired energy in between tracking and non-tracking (bifacial and non-bifacial) PV solar cell [12]. In [13-15] shows the comparison between dual, vertical and tilt axis tracker over the fixed one. An annual enhancement of 31.5% for the tracking system was achieved in [14]. Different design prospective is stated in research papers [16-22]. Passive solar trackers are discussed in [23-25]. Active trackers are mainly electro-optical sensor and microprocessor based, auxiliary bifacial solar cell based, PC controlled date and time based, and a combine of these three systems [26-40]. Aliman et al. [41] fabricated a



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mirror based sun-tracker to receive high concentration solar energy. [42] Explain a simple cost effective fixed solar cell still a good choice for solar energy produce companies. In [43] a two dimensional sun-trackers is fabricated in such a way so that incoming flux always perpendicular to the collector, thus the optical efficiency (about 64%) maintained steady throughout the day. Khlaichom et al. [44] Used genetic algorithm for controlling a two-axis tracker and it showed that output voltage is increased by 7.084%. Rubio et al. [45] implemented two axis PV solar-tracker using an microprocessor based open loop tracking system [46] proves two axis tracker is more efficient than fixed south facing tracker. An electromechanical type one axis solar tracker is proposed by Hession et al. [47] which consists of relays, electronic circuit's photo-resistors and AC motors. A sun-tracking intelligent control based on fuzzy logic for increasing the amount of solar energy collected by photovoltaic panels is presented in [48]. Fuzzy algorithm is extensively used to predict [49] and estimate solar radiation [50]. Several research work [51-57] had been done using microcontroller based solar tracker system where efficiency is significantly increased compared to fixed panel. [58] Presents a detail fabrication and installation of a dual axis solar tracker where incident rays fall perpendicularly on the solar panels to maximize the incident rays and follow its path. [59] Presents the comparison between a single axis and dual axis solar tracking system having a fixed mount system. [60] Investigates the performance of PV systems with photo diodes oriented solar tracking system. This article analyses the optimal choice of the tilt angle for the solar panel so as to collect the maximum solar irradiation. It is seen that the loss in the amount of energy collected when using the yearly average fixed angle is approximately 8% compared to the monthly optimum tilt [61].

The reference study shows that different research papers already proved that tracking system is more efficient than the fixed mounted solar cell, but it increases cost and more over in design prospective it is tricky. This study proposed a cost effective easy design tracker where tracking can be done monthly basis by using an artificial intelligence based optimum tilt angle result. In this study, the tilt angle was simulated and optimised on a monthly basis using a very well-known soft computing technique GA. Radiation values are compared with optimum tilt angle and no tilt angle and find better result with optimum one. To justify the result as well as to ensure the actual solar cell efficiency, a microcontroller based solar tracker model was built where a solar panel was attached to a dual axis tracker to track the sun as it goes across the sky. Readings were taken and tabulated and graphs were plotted. During the study it was found that implementing this setup, the output power can be increased by 27.20% against the output from the panel kept at no tilt and also it follow the GA based result. Solar energy being renewable source of energy will never be depleted thus providing energy for generations to come. Besides that, it's a clean energy, emitting no gas whatsoever, diminishing the probability of increasing global warming. A knowledge of these angles would further allow us to track the Sun on a monthly basis rather than daily hour based tracking. This would make the process more cost effective without compromising on the amount of electricity generated.

NOMENCLATURE:

H: daily global radiation incident on a horizontal surface, MJ/m²/day

H_d: daily diffused radiation incident on a horizontal surface, MJ/m²/day

H_b: daily beam radiation incident on an inclined surface, MJ/m²/day

H_R: daily ground-reflected radiation incident on an inclined surface, MJ/m²/day

H_S: daily sky-diffuse radiation incident on an inclined surface, MJ/m²/day

H_T: daily global radiation on a tilted surface, MJ/m²/day

R_b: ratio of average daily beam radiation incident on an inclined surface to that on a horizontal surface

R_d: ratio of average daily diffuse radiation incident on an inclined surface to that on a horizontal surface

R_r: amount of the global radiation reflected from the horizontal surface

β: surface slope from the horizontal, degrees (Tilt angle)

δ: declination, degrees

ω_s: sunrise hour angle, degrees

ω_{st}: sunrise hour angle for a tilted surface, degrees

φ: latitude, degrees

ρ: ground albedo

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II.THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

The rays from the Sun are direct, diffused and reflected. The direct and diffused are readily utilised by the panels, the reflected part depends on the Albedo of the surface.

Further, the Sun does not stay at a particular place due to the rotation and revolution of the Earth. For this reason, tracking the sun is more beneficial when it comes for energy production compare to fixed panel. The Albedo of a surface has been discussed further as follows. Solar Photovoltaics and Solar Tracking has also been talked about.

Albedo:

Albedo is defined as the reflective quality of a surface. Percentage of reflected insolation to incoming insolation and zero percent is total absorption while 100% is total reflection is known as albedo. The sun movement also impacts albedo value and lower sun angles create greater reflection because the energy coming from a low sun angle is not as strong as that arriving from a high sun angle.

Solar Photovoltaics:

Solar power is the conversion of sunlight into electricity, either directly using photovoltaic (PV), or indirectly using concentrated solar power (CSP). Using the photoelectric effect, solar cells produce direct current (DC) power which fluctuates with the sunlight's intensity. For practical purpose, power inverters are used for conversion to certain desired voltages or alternating current (AC).

Solar Tracking:

Solar radiation data is usually measured in the form of global and diffuse radiation on a horizontal surface. Flat-plate solar collectors are tilted to capture the maximum radiation and the problem of calculating solar radiation on a tilted surface is in determining the relative amount of beam and diffuse radiation contained in the measured horizontal global radiation. The flat plate solar collectors are always positioned at an angle to the horizontal plane so to find optimum tilt angle is necessary to get maximum amount of energy. Different tracking systems are used to obtain optimum tilt angle. If the tracker follows the sun as it moves each day, maximum beam radiation can be collected. It is possible to collect 40% more solar energy by using a two-axis tracking system and it is estimated that in good atmospheric condition, a flat-plate collector moved to face the sun twice a day can intercept nearly 95% of the energy collected using a fully automatic solar tracking system. In practice, the collector plate is usually oriented south facing and at a fixed tilt which is set to maximize the average energy collected over a year.

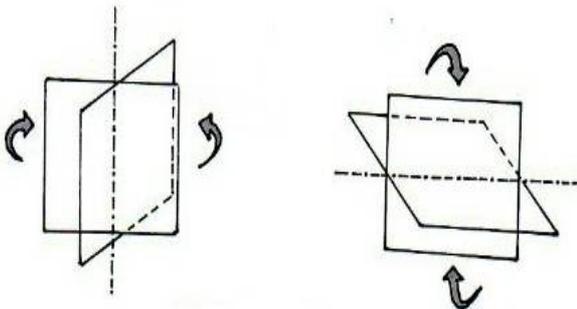


Fig. 1: Movement across two-axis

III.PROBLEM FORMULATION

Monthly average daily total radiation on a tilted surface (H_T) is normally estimated by individually considering the direct beam (H_B), diffuse (H_S) and reflected components (H_R) of the radiation on a tilted surface. Thus the incident total radiation is given by

$$H_T = H_B + H_S + H_R \quad (1)$$

This is the basic formula that will be used for the estimation.

The daily beam radiation received on an inclined surface is expressed as

$$H_B = (H - H_d)R_b \quad (2)$$



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Where, H and H_d are the monthly mean daily global and diffuse radiation on a horizontal surface, and R_b is the ratio of the average daily beam radiation on a tilted surface to that on a horizontal surface.

The ratio of the average daily beam radiation on a tilted surface to that on a horizontal surface (R_b) is expressed as

$$R_b = \frac{\cos(\varphi - \beta) \cdot \cos \delta \cdot \cos \omega_{st} + \omega_{st} \cdot \sin(\varphi - \beta) \cdot \sin \delta}{\cos \varphi \cdot \cos \delta \cdot \sin \omega_s + \omega_s \cdot \sin \varphi \cdot \sin \delta} \quad (3)$$

The sunrise hour angle (in rads) on a tilted surface (ω_{st}) is given by the expression:

$$\omega_{st} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos^{-1}(-\tan(\varphi - \beta) \cdot \tan \delta) \\ \cos^{-1}(-\tan \varphi \cdot \tan \delta) \end{array} \right. \text{ rads} \quad (4)$$

Here φ is the latitude of the place and β is the tilt angle.

The sunrise hour angle (in rads) on a horizontal surface (ω_s) is given by the expression:

$$\omega_s = \cos^{-1}(-\tan \varphi \cdot \tan \delta) \text{ rads} \quad (5)$$

The declination angle is given as:

$$\delta = 23.45 \sin\left(360 \frac{(284+n)}{365}\right)^\circ \quad (6)$$

Where, n is the n^{th} day of the year (1-365)

The sky-diffuse radiation can be expressed as

$$H_s = H_d \cdot R_d \quad (7)$$

Where R_d is the ratio of the average daily diffuse radiation on a tilted surface to that on a horizontal surface. [Badescu Model]

$$R_d = \left(\frac{3 + \cos 2\beta}{4}\right) \quad (8)$$

The reflected radiation can be expressed as

$$H_R = H \cdot R_r \quad (9)$$

Where, H is the monthly mean daily global on a horizontal surface and R_r is the ratio of the average daily reflected radiation on a tilted surface to that on a horizontal surface.

$$R_r = \rho \left(\frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2}\right) \quad (10)$$

Total radiation on a tilted surface, can thus be expressed as

$$H_T = (H - H_d)R_b + H\rho \left(\frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2}\right) + H_d R_d \quad (11)$$

This equation can also be written as:

$$H_T = (H - H_d) \left\{ \frac{\cos(\varphi - \beta) \cdot \cos \delta \cdot \cos \omega_{st} + \omega_{st} \cdot \sin(\varphi - \beta) \cdot \sin \delta}{\cos \varphi \cdot \cos \delta \cdot \sin \omega_s + \omega_s \cdot \sin \varphi \cdot \sin \delta} \right\} + H\rho \left(\frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2}\right) + H_d \left(\frac{3 + \cos 2\beta}{4}\right) \quad (12)$$

ρ is the Ground Albedo (ground reflectance).

As in this case, it is taken as, ρ : 0.2.

According to the equation, the direct and diffuse components of global radiation are needed for estimating global solar radiation on tilted surfaces.



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IV. SOFT COMPUTING APPROACH USING GA

Genetic algorithm (GA) is a global adaptive search method which is based on the workings of natural genetics [63]. It is used to optimize existing solutions by using methods based on biological evolution like the ones presented by Charles Darwin. It finds use in certain types of problems that yields better results than the usually used methods. To work out a particular problem with GA, a function called a 'fitness function' needs to be constructed which will allow different probable solutions to be found out.

One of the benefits of GA is that it is a parallel procedure because it has multiple offspring, thus making it perfect for large problems where evaluation of all potential solutions in sequence would be time consuming, if not impossible. The critical feature of genetic algorithm is the choice of the initial population otherwise the convergence process may show an unsatisfying answer.

Problem Formulation Using GA

Solar Power coefficient optimization is considered as constrained optimization problem, requiring minimization of an objective function. The objective function, being the power coefficient model. The fitness function for the GA simulation has been taken as equation (12).

Inequality constraints are due to a variety of operational boundaries. The boundaries include H_T , β , δ in this paper.

Problem Encoding

Each control variable is called a 'gene', whereas all control variables incorporated into one vector is known as chromosome. The GA always deals with a set of chromosomes referred to as a 'population'. A new population is obtained by transforming chromosomes from a population, i.e., formation of next generation. It requires three genetic operators: selection, crossover, and mutation for this purpose.

Initialization

Generally, at the start of the GA optimization procedure, each variable is given a random value from its predefined domain.

Crossover and Mutation

Post selection, GA applies a random generator to cut the strings at any location (the crossover point) and interchanges the substrings between the two chromosomes. Once the crossover is completed, the new chromosomes are added to the new population set. Mutation being one more parameter, it involves arbitrarily choosing genes inside the chromosomes and assigning them random values within the equivalent predefined interval.

Parameter Selection

Similar to other stochastic methods, the GA has several parameters that must be selected. These consist of: size of population, reproduction, chances of crossover, and probability of mutation. The population size must be large enough to produce sufficient diversity covering the probable solution space. In this paper, GA is used with set number of generations. Other parameters, for instance crossover probability, mutation rate, and selection seem to have an effect on the GA process less appreciably when evaluated over a large number of generations.

The proposed optimization procedure has been explained with the help of an algorithm as follows:

The algorithm of the proposed optimization Procedure is as follows:

Step 1: Begin.

Step 2: Initialise the variables; fitness_function, number_of_variables, constraints, random_population.

Step 3: If Gen is max, do step 4, else go to step 5.

Step 4: Display the results and go to step 7.

Step 5: Run the GA procedure: fitness scaling, selection, reproduction.

Step 6: Calculate fitness value and go to Step 3.

Step 7: End.

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After the simulation of the tilt angle using soft-computing technique on a monthly basis, a solar tracking device was implemented in order to get the practical results on an hourly basis to compare the results as well as to find out the actual efficiency.

V. HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

After completion of the Software Implementation part, a Dual Axis Solar Tracker was built. The setup was then used to broaden the scope of the study from a monthly simulated data to real time tracking of the Sun.

The setup uses a Solar Panel, Photo-resistors, Servo Motors and an ATmega328 Microcontroller. This whole set-up is incorporated in an aluminium frame.

With respect to the earth's movement, the sun moves every second based on the revolution of the earth. Now as the sun moves, the radiations changes and forms the base of our dual axis solar tracker. The LDRs attached receives the radiation and sends relative signals to the Microcontroller. The signals are worked out according to the program fed and



Fig. 2: Solar tracker in working condition

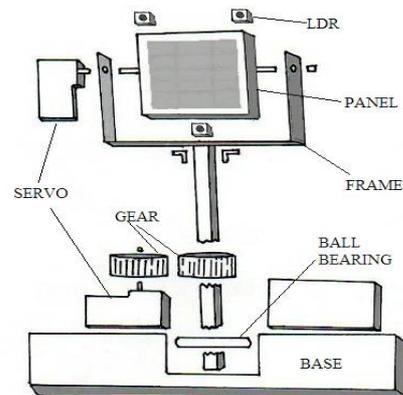


Fig. 3: Components of the solar tracker

the servo motors work completing the response and hence the cycle of the process of tracking the sun.

In the tracker, the LDRs placed on the solar panel, receives the radiation signals which are fed to the Microcontroller. It analyses the signals by comparing each response and sends the control signals to the servo motors which based on the signal rotates accordingly.

The working is quite simple. Since it is a dual axis solar tracker, there are two movements primarily-the vertical and the horizontal movements. The former movement is responsible due to signals from all the three LDRs. The average of the top-left LDR and top-right signals LDR (forming the response the top part of the panel) and the down LDR are compared directly. Based on the comparisons, if the signal is higher towards the top (implying more radiation towards the top than the bottom) the horizontal servo motor moves the panel towards the up direction. In the reverse scenario, panel moves towards the down. Similarly, for the left-right movement, the top-left LDR and top-right LDR are responsible. An added advantage of this setup is that it helps the solar panel avoid shadows. Since the tracker is programmed to follow light, it automatically faces away from shadows trying to find the brightest side. Shadows are known to damage Solar Panels in the long run because of formation of hot-spots on its surface. So this tracking system, helps in increasing the life span of the Solar Panel by avoiding shadows.

The logic that is used by the Microcontroller has been explained in the following algorithm:

- Step 1: Begin.
- Step 2: Input the sensor readings: top_right, top_left, bottom.
- Step 3: Set servo positions: hor_pos: 90, ver_pos: 90.
- Step 4: Set top : $(\text{top_right} + \text{top_left})/2.w$
- Step 5: Set diff : $(\text{top} \sim \text{bottom})$.



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- Step 6: If (top < bottom), then Set hor_pos:hor_pos + 1.
Step 7: If (top > bottom), then Set hor_pos:hor_pos - 1.
Step 8: Set diff: (top_right ~ top_left).
Step 9: If (top_left < top_right), then Set ver_pos:ver_pos + 1.
Step 10: If (top_left > top_right), then Set ver_pos:ver_pos - 1.
Step 11: If (time_period: 1 hr), then Set tilt :hor_pos, reset time_period.
Step 12: Goto step 5.

VI.OBSERVATION

Monthwise readings simulated by soft-computing:

For Kolkata (22.5667° N, 88.3667° E), West Bengal, India, the monthly values of the Global Radiation (H) and Diffused Radiation (H_d) has been taken from the NASA website[62]. The values are presented in the form of monthly average for a year. Whereas, the values of the incident Total Radiation (H_T) and that of the tilt angle (β) have been simulated and found using a program written in GA.

The total radiation that is obtained with the tilt angle of the solar power optimised for a month using genetic algorithm. The global radiation and the diffused radiation has been taken from NASA website for Kolkata for the particular months. GA simulates global radiation and diffused radiations to get the maximum total radiation for the tilt angle. Table 1 shows the simulated monthly data.

Table 1: GA simulated data using NASA statistics.

Month	Global Radiation	Diffused Radiation	Total Radiation	Tilt Angle
Jan	476.53	131.69	637.5	33.32
Feb	496.94	143.14	593.04	23.31
Mar	631.66	193.07	672.84	20.36
Apr	659.88	220.32	663.13	6.08
May	649.51	262.26	649.51	0
Jun	487.08	268.92	487.08	0
Jul	458.68	270.07	458.68	0
Aug	445.28	256.68	445.3	0.59
Sep	425.52	226.8	430.72	6.25
Oct	486.58	191.95	539.13	27.79
Nov	457.92	140.4	591.22	36.2
Dec	462.02	119.41	640.78	32.175

Convergence characteristics of GA based simulation for the month of April is shown in figure 4.

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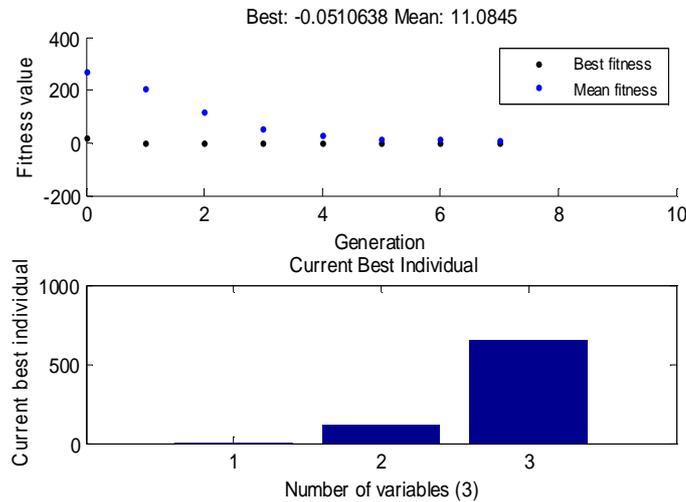


Fig 4: Convergence characteristics of GA for the month of April

First part of the figure shows the convergence characteristics where as second part shows best individual values of the variables, first variable is tilt angle (value is 6.08°), second variable is any day of April and third one is total radiation value (663.13). The same characteristics are coming for the other months of the year.

Table 2: Comparing the data with optimised tilt against no tilt.

Month	Total Radiation		Month	Total Radiation	
	$\beta : 0$	$\beta : \beta_{opt} \text{ (using GA)}$		$\beta : 0$	$\beta : \beta_{opt} \text{ (using GA)}$
January	476.53	637.50	July	458.68	458.68
February	496.94	593.04	August	445.28	445.3
March	631.66	672.84	September	425.52	430.72
April	659.88	663.13	October	486.58	539.13
May	649.51	649.51	November	457.92	591.22
June	487.08	487.08	December	462.02	640.78

Table 2 compares the monthly data between the total radiation with optimised tilt and with no tilt to show the power gain achieved.

So after the comparison for Kolkata (22.5667° N, 88.3667° E), using the data's from GA,

The total annual radiation obtained (with $\beta_{optimized}$) : 6809.94 MJ/m²/annum

The total annual radiation obtained (without any tilt) : 6137.60 MJ/m²/annum

So the added radiation that can be obtained by optimizing the tilt angle

: 672.34 MJ/m²/annum

Thus we get, $\rightarrow \left(\frac{672.34}{6137.60} \right) \times 100 \approx 10.95\%$



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Thus by optimising the tilt angle on a monthly basis, a gain of 10.94% can be achieved.

In the second part of this research the hardware model was implemented to check the actual efficiency. The readings were collected from April 22nd, 2016 to May 1st, 2016. The location for this session was Techno India, Salt Lake, [22.576^oN, 88.428^oE], Kolkata, India.

Tables 3 – 9 show the readings taken from the solar tracker on an hourly basis. The readings were taken on persisting weather conditions from April 22nd, 2016 to May 1st, 2016 (1200 hrs to 1500 hrs each day) . A small load box consisting of LEDs is fabricated to find out voltage, current and power.

Table 3: Apr. 22, 2016.

Time	V	I	P	β
1200	9.9	199.8	1.98	0
1300	9.8	191	1.87	4
1400	9.8	185	1.81	20
1500	9.7	171	1.66	41

Table 4: Apr. 23, 2016.

Time	V	I	P	β
1200	9.9	199.8	1.99	0
1300	9.8	191	1.91	3
1400	9.8	185	1.84	18
1500	9.7	171	1.71	40

Table 5: Apr. 24, 2016.

Time	V	I	P	β
1200	9.9	205.1	2.03	0
1300	9.9	197	1.95	3
1400	9.9	191	1.89	17
1500	9.8	180	1.76	38

Table 6: Apr. 25, 2016.

Time	V	I	P	β
1200	9.9	211.7	2.10	0
1300	9.9	200	1.98	3
1400	9.9	195	1.93	17
1500	9.8	185	1.81	36

Table 7: Apr. 26, 2016.

Time	V	I	P	β
1200	9.9	218.2	2.16	0
1300	9.9	209.9	2.08	2
1400	9.9	201	1.99	15
1500	9.8	193	1.89	34

Table 8: Apr. 29, 2016.

Time	V	I	P	β
1200	9.9	223	2.21	0
1300	9.9	216	2.11	2
1400	9.9	209	2.07	11
1500	9.8	200	1.96	27

Table 9: May 1, 2016.

Time	V	I	P	β
1200	9.9	215.6	2.13	0
1300	9.9	206	2.04	2
1400	9.9	198	1.96	16
1500	9.8	189	1.85	36



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On comparing with both the tables (Table 9 and 10), it is evidently visible that the output power has been massively optimized.

Calculating the increase in output power percentage (by taking the average of each day),

$$\frac{\text{Avg output power (tilt optimised)} - \text{Avg output power (no tilt)}}{\text{Avg output power (no tilt)}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{1.96 - 1.64}{1.64} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 19.51 \%$$

Using dual axis solar tracker, the same panel output power can be increased by 19.51 %. The difference in the output can easily be understood by Fig. 5.

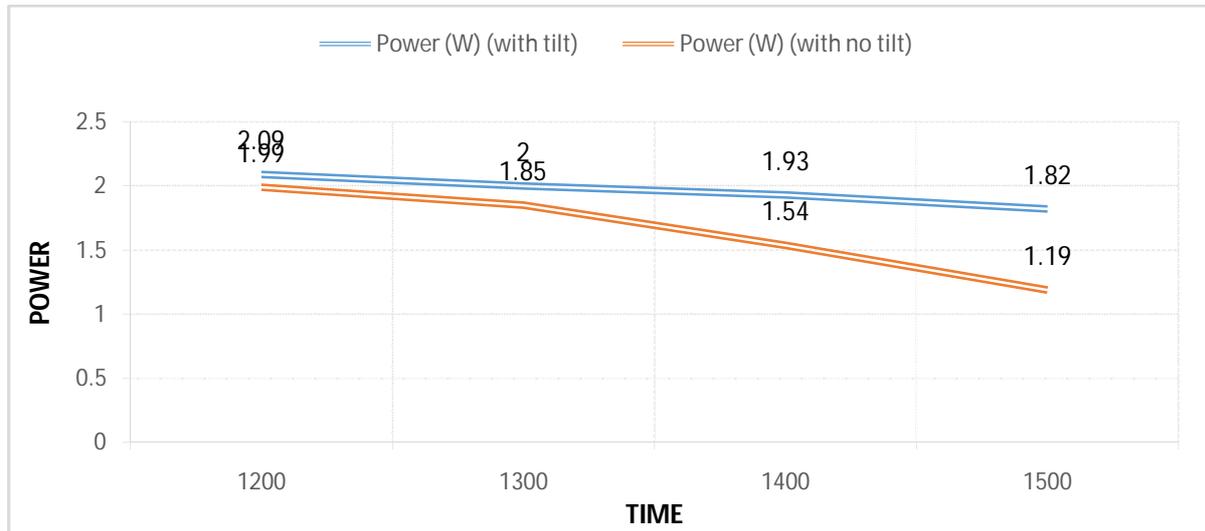


Fig. 5: Chart showing difference between output power with optimised tilt angle and no-tilt

Table10: The readings for the same hours keeping the solar panel at a normal position without any tilt.

Time(hrs)	V(VDC)	I (mADC)	P(W)
1200	9.9	201	1.99
1300	9.7	191	1.85
1400	9.6	160	1.54
1500	9.4	127	1.19

From the readings taken for the month of April, 2016 it can be seen that the optimum tilt angle, β for this month lies within the range 4° - 11° . Again from the GA simulation it was found that the optimum angle for the same month was 6.08° . which is within the practical range of the angle found.

So this allows us to limit the tracking to a monthly basis rather than a daily basis for economical purposes. From the above results, it can be seen that for each month an average optimum angle can be calculated. The panel when kept at these angles is supposed to receive the maximum solarradiation. So if the panels are fixed at these particular angles for



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he whole month, optimised electricity production can be guaranteed throughout the month without any need of changing the angles daily. This would ensure the efficient conversion of solar energy to electrical energy without having to spend any extra amount on the tracking part of it.

Table 11: Daily average Power and the range of degree obtained from the readings of the solar tracker.

DATE	Avg. Power	Range of Degree
Apr. 22, 2016	1.83	4 - 20
Apr. 23, 2016	1.86	3 - 18
Apr. 24, 2016	1.91	3 - 17
Apr. 25, 2016	1.96	3 - 17
Apr. 26, 2016	2.03	2 - 15
Apr. 29, 2016	2.09	2 - 11
Apr. 30, 2016	2.03	2 - 13

VI.CONCLUSION

The sun's position seems to change from east to west at a pace of about 10 in every 15 minutes due to the earth's movement about its axis. Solar radiation that can be synthesised by a solar photovoltaic cell comprises of three types, direct, diffused and reflected. Radiations being of different types provide different power output from the panel at different tilt angles. Here tilt angle optimisation is proposed using soft computing approach to receive more power from the very same panel.

The solar panels are relatively expensive for power production when compared to the conventional power methods. So optimising it, to increase its production is always a profitable venture.

This study is directed towards the analysis on the optimisation of the tilt angle of a PV solar panel. In the first phase, the tilt angle was optimized on a monthly basis using popular soft-computing software using genetic algorithms and it was found that approximately a 10.94% power gain can be obtained by optimising the tilt angle alone. It is observed that for best result tilt angle can be optimized within 0^0 (May) and 32.18^0 (December) for Kolkata, India [Lat. 22.5667^0 N, Lon. 88.3667^0 E].

In the second phase of this study, a dual axis solar tracker was developed using a microcontroller, servo motors and three photo-resistors. During the application of this tracker, it was observed an overall power gain of about 19.51% when compared to the panel kept at no tilt with respect to the ground. The readings for this study were taken at Techno India, Kolkata, India [Lat. 22.576^0 N, Lon. 88.428^0 E]. This also follows GA based result. The tracker provides an additional safety to the panel from shadows reducing the possibility of hot-spot effect significantly.

An understanding of these angles would permit us to upgrade the tracker in the future so that the panel can be made to face the sun at all times without the need of any light sensor. Following and observing GA based and tracker based result, a rationalize decision making can be possible which lead to a reduction in the cost and also lower electricity input to the system, thus leading to even higher efficiency.

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