Solar Orientation Measurement Systems with Integrated Solar Cells

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Abstract: This paper presents a novel solar orientation measurement system based on solar cells. A methodology for calculating the solar orientation is developed in which the time and latitude angles of the sun are determined from the measured output voltages of inclined solar cells. Three types of measurement system are considered, namely a single cell type, a double cell type, and a quadrantal cell type. The relationship between the measured output voltages of the solar cells and the solar position is fully explored and documented for each measurement system. In the quadrantal measurement system, a variation in the time angle or latitude angle of the sun generates a corresponding change in the comparative output voltages of the East-West (E-W) or South-North (S-N) solar cells, respectively. By inclining the solar cells at an angle of 45 degrees, it is found that the comparative voltage ratio is sufficiently large that the time and latitude angles can be accurately predicted. The proposed measurement system provides a valuable contribution to the on-going development of tracking systems in the solar energy technology field.

Keywords: Solar cell, solar collector, solar orientation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Solar energy systems have emerged as a feasible source of renewable energy over the recent decades. Efficient solar collectors have been developed capable of collecting incident solar radiation and converting it into electrical power or thermal energy. The solar energy absorbed by these collectors can be increased by their integration with solar tracking systems which compute the direction of the solar vector based on location and time [1]. Using such tracking systems, the effectiveness of the solar collectors can be enhanced by ensuring that they are always oriented toward the sun [2-13].

Solar orientation measurement is an essential task in the solar energy field. Many previous studies have addressed the application of solar collectors in the development of solar energy technologies [14-18]. The use of automatic regulation systems for solar collectors has been proposed as a means of improving their solar radiation absorption capabilities. Experimental studies have been performed to investigate the performance of various types of solar tracking system, including passive systems [19] and active systems [20, 21]. McCluney proposed a passive optical solar tracking system consisting of a convex reflective sphere and a collimating lens designed to produce a collimated beam of solar radiation whose direction of propagation remained virtually constant over the daylight hours [19]. Semma and Imamura presented a microprocessor-based system capable of accurately tracking the sun for photovoltaic concentrator systems [20]. Using a two-axis equatorial mount and a microprocessor controller, Al-Naima and Yaghobian constructed a solar tracking system and demonstrated that it provided a better tracking performance than conventional one-axis controllers [21].

In the past two decades, closed-loop systems based on photosensors have emerged as the method of choice for controlling solar tracking systems. In such systems, the photosensors discriminate the sun’s position and send electrical signals proportional to the error to the controller. The controller processes the electrical signals and then issues appropriate motor actuation instructions to drive the tracking system such that the error falls to zero. Many researchers have employed the Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) principle for the construction and design of solar tracking systems [22-34]. Maish proposed the use of closed-loop control algorithms with a self-alignment routine and a self-adjusting motor actuation time to track the sun with a ±0.1° pointing accuracy [22]. Enslin investigated the relationship between the maximum power point and the input source tracked the maximum power point to the input source under varying input and output parameters, and developed a solar energy system with optimized power point tracking capabilities [23]. Kalogirou proposed a sun tracking system comprising three photosensors and three closed-loop control systems [24]. The tracking mechanism using multiple control systems was shown to have a tracking accuracy of between 0.05° and 0.2°. To simplify the control logic, a multiple tracking measurement system with just two control loops was presented [25]. A tracking method with discrete time control was also presented to track the maximum power points of solar irradiation [27]. Helwa et al. compared different sun tracking systems equipped with closed-loop control algorithms and found that two-axis trackers achieved a better performance than vertical-axis or tilted-axis systems [28]. Kim et al. proposed an MPPT control algorithm for a photovoltaic power system subject to rapidly changing solar radiation by insert-

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ing test input signals in the control input [29]. Recently, Ji-
ang and Cao used a four-quadrant photoelectric sensor to
track the sun [32]. When the sun’s rays and the tracking sys-
tem sensor were mutually aligned, the photocurrents pro-
duced by the rays in each quadrant were equal. It was shown
that the four-quadrant photoelectric sensor was capable of
tracking the sun automatically. Aiuchi et al. also presented
the use of a sun tracking photosensor for solar thermal con-
centration systems. In their design, two solar cells were
placed side by side at the bottom of a box containing an ap-
erture. When the solar radiation passed through the aperture,
the solar cells were partially illuminated, and an electric cur-
rent proportional to the illuminated area was generated at
each cell. The direction of the reflected solar radiation was
maintained as a constant by controlling the angle of the re-
fection mirror such that the two currents remained equal
[34]. Various researchers have proposed the use of numerical
optimization schemes for developing accurate solar tracking
systems, including neural networks [35], fuzzy logic algo-
risms [36], and adaptive neuro-fuzzy control schemes [37].

In the last half-decade, various open-loop control systems
have been proposed for predicting the solar orientation [1,
38-40]. Blanco-Muriel et al. proposed a solar concentrator
tracking system which utilized open-loop controllers to
compute the direction of the solar vector based on the system
location and local time using a low-cost and modern pro-
grammable logic controller (PLC) [1]. Beshears et al. incor-
porated the date, latitude, longitude, and time zone into the
PLC programming to improve the tracking system perform-
ance [38]. Recently, Georgiev et al. mounted three pyre-
liometers within a solar orientation measurement system and
used the output signals from these devices to calculate the
solar position [40]. Although the system demonstrated an
autonomous measurement capability, it was rather bulky for
practical use.

A review of the related literature identifies many differ-
ent forms of solar sensor, including brightness sensors [41],
artificial vision techniques, and CCD devices [9]. Measured
solar energy values can be used to compute the absorbed
solar energy as a function of the time of day [42]. Of particu-
lar interest is the two-axis analog device, which measures the
solar position relative to its optical axis based on the signal
obtained in a quadrant silicon detector [43]. However, al-
though this device is attractive since it provides highly pre-
cise solar orientation measurements, its structure is rather
complicated. Therefore, the present study develops a novel
and more straightforward solar orientation measurement sys-
tem based on an arrangement of four inclined solar cells.
Under this arrangement, a methodology is developed to cal-
culate the time and latitude angles of the sun based on the
comparative output voltages of the East-West (E-W) and
South-North (S-N) solar cells, respectively.

Generic algorithms have been applied to climate data to
determine the optimum installation angle of a solar collector
in different locations in Taiwan [44]. The optimum monthly
and annual installation angles were obtained from computer
simulations. Although sufficient installation information for
solar collectors was provided, the solar orientation measure-
ment was not instantaneous. Furthermore, the solar collec-
tors were not integrated with a tracking system. The current
study develops a methodology for solar orientation meas-
urement based on the use of solar cells and direct solar irradi-
ation geometry models. Three different sun sensor configu-
rations are considered, namely single cell, double cell, and
quadrant cell. The characteristics of each sun sensor con-
figuration are investigated and the correlation between the
light source and the output voltages calibrated. It is shown
that the time angle (i.e. the solar elevation angle) and the
solar latitude angle (i.e. the solar azimuth angle) can be accu-
rately estimated from the comparative output voltage signals
of the back-to-back Eastern/Western solar cells and the
Southern/Northern solar cells, respectively, in the quadrant
configuration.

2. SENSOR DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This study employs solar cells in various configurations
to measure the time and latitude angles of the sun. In each
collection, the solar cells are connected to a personal
computer to record and analyze the obtained measurement
data. In solar cell systems, the photo-induced current, or the
so-called generation current, is proportional to the number of
photons collected on the surface area of the collector. The objec-
tive of this study is to relate changes in the measured
output of the solar cells to changes in the elevation and azi-
muth of a light source (representing the sun) by means of an
analyzer. The position of the light source is adjusted to re-
fect the solar position at different times of day and different
latitudes. The irradiation absorbency of the solar cells differs
different incident angles of the irradiating light, and hence
as the position of the light source is moved, the output volt-
age of the solar cells changes accordingly. In this study, the
time angle, ø, is defined as the angle between the incident
ray and the horizontal plane, while the latitude angle, φ, is
the angle between the incident ray and the eastern direction.
Many studies have presented solar irradiation geometry
models for solar devices [1, 6, 42, 44-48]. The present study
uses a rectangular coordinate system to model the geometri-
cal relationships between the sun and the sun sensors (Fig.
1). To simplify the problem, the plane equipped with the sun
sensors is assumed to be horizontal. The latitude plane is
bounded by the longitude of the solar position as the season
changes. As time passes during the course of the day, the
time plane sweeps the hemisphere from east to west. The
intersection line of the latitude and time planes represents the
trajectory of the incident ray from the sun. The latitude and
time angles of the instantaneous location of the sun can be
established by geometrical analysis.

In order to compare the performance of solar orientation
measurement systems based on different solar cell configura-
tions, this study developed three types of measurement sys-
tem, namely single cell, double cell and quadrant cell. An
incandescent lamp (SC5848, HOMES, Taiwan) was used to
simulate the sun. The wavelength of the irradiating light was
400-780 nm, which resembles that of solar light. In the sin-
gle cell measurement system, a solar cell was laid in the
horizontal plane and connected to a voltage meter which
recorded the voltage change as the elevation angle of the
light source was adjusted (Fig. 2). In the double cell system,
two solar cells were inclined vertically and rested against one
another. The comparative output voltage of the two cells was
then measured at different solar orientations (Fig. 3). Finally,
in the quadrantal measurement system, two sets of back-to-back solar cells were integrated (Fig. 4). In this configuration, the time plane was defined by Sensors E and W, while the latitude plane was given by Sensors S and N. The comparative output voltages of the E-W and S-N sensors were measured and output to a personal computer, which then calculated the time and latitude angles of the solar incident ray.

3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The performance of the three solar orientation measurement systems was systematically examined. The characterization of the solar sensors was carried out in a dark room (L x W x H = 3.5 m x 3.5 m x 2.5 m). A voltage meter (3136A, Escort, Taiwan) was used to record the output signal response to changes in the position of the light source. The distance between the light source and the sun sensors was maintained at a constant 140 cm since the change in the distance between the sun and the Earth during the course of the day is negligible compared to the actual distance separating them. The measured data were recorded and processed in a personal computer.

3.1. Single Cell Measurement System

Fig. (2) presents a schematic illustration of the single cell measurement system. Fig. (5) shows the variation in the output voltage for different illumination powers as the elevation angle (representing the solar angle) was increased gradually from -45° to 90°. It can be seen that the output voltage increases gradually as the elevation angle is initially increased. However, when the elevation angle increases from approximately -5° to 0°, the voltage increases abruptly. As the eleva-
tion angle is further increased towards 90°, the voltage continues to increase gradually and linearly. It can be seen that the output voltage increases as the power of the light source increases. Additionally, it is observed that the measured curve associated with an illumination power of 250 W has a better linearity. The output voltage increases linearly in the ranges of -45° to -5° and 0° to 75° for this particular illumination source, but becomes saturated when the elevation angle exceeds 75°. This implies that the single cell measurement system is unsuitable for use at high solar elevation angles such as those observed at noon.

3.2. Double Cell Measurement System

As shown in Fig. (3), the double cell measurement system comprises two solar cells positioned back-to-back and inclined at an angle of δ. In this study, a voltage ratio (R) of the two solar cells was defined in order to normalize the measurement results. As shown in Fig. (6), the voltage ratio was measured for different inclination angles as the elevation angle, θ, was increased from 0° to 90°. The results indicate that the ratio drops as the elevation angle, i.e. the solar time angle, increases. Furthermore, it can be seen that the ratio approaches a value of 1 when the time angle is equal to, or
greater than, the value of the inclination angle, $\delta$. At an inclination angle of 45°, the maximum range of the measured time angle is observed and the highest sensitivity (i.e. $\Delta R / \Delta \theta$; the change of the voltage ratio divided by the change of the time angle) is obtained in Fig. (7) (0.7189 deg$^{-1}$ at time angles < 45° and 0.0053 deg$^{-1}$ at time angles > 45°).

When the time angle is less than the inclination angle, $\delta$, the fitted curve equation for the voltage ratio, $R$, is expressed by:

$$R = -0.0059 t^2 + 0.905 + 9.9888 \text{ for } \theta < 45^\circ \hspace{1cm} (1)$$

When the time angle is greater than the inclination angle, $\delta$, the fitted curve equation for the voltage ratio, $R$, is expressed by:

$$R = -0.0053 t + 1.4587 \text{ for } \theta > 45^\circ \hspace{1cm} (2)$$

where $\theta$ is the time (elevation) angle ($^\circ$).

Eqs. (1) and (2) provide estimates of the solar time angle at low elevation angles (<$\delta$) and high elevation angles (> $\delta$). The double cell measurement system was proven to be a satisfactory system for elevation angle measurement. To measure both the time and latitude angles of the sun, a quadrantal system integrating two double cell systems was developed in the next subsection.

### 3.3. Quadrantal Cell Measurement System

Based on the results obtained above, this study adopted an inclination angle of 45° and developed the quadrantal cell measurement system shown in Fig. (4). The intention of this measurement system was not only to measure the variation in the output voltage caused by changes in the solar time angle (i.e. the elevation angle), but also that caused by changes in the latitude angle of the light source. The corresponding results are shown in Figs. (8) and (9), respectively.

Each figure presents both the calibrated (estimated) results against the measured results. The results indicate that the proposed measurement system provides a high degree of correlation with the actual solar orientation. Note that in this configuration, the output voltage ratio ($R$) of the back-to-back sun sensors used to obtain the time angle is derived by dividing the value of Sensor E by that of Sensor W in the morning and by dividing the value of Sensor W by that of Sensor E in the afternoon. However, the latitude angle of the sun is always calculated by dividing the value of Sensor S by that of Sensor N regardless of the time of day since the cur-
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