

HELIOS Mk-I

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE ENSC 440/305 - CAPSTONE PROJECT APRIL 16, 2014

RICHARD HARGROVE SULKI HONG SAM CHOW FILIP ZIVKOVIC SAMAN HOSHYAR



- Team Members
- Introduction to Helios Mk-I
- Introduction to Power Electronics
- System Design
 - Hardware
 - Firmware
- Project Details
 - Timeline
 - o Budget
 - Team Dynamics
- Pictures
- Conclusion & Summary
- Acknowledgements and References
- Questions



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• Richard Hargrove, Team Leader

- Lead hardware designer
- PCB Design and layout
- Firmware
- o Technical Writing
- Developed MPPT algorithm
- Testing
- Full assembly of PCB
- Mechanical and Thermal

• Sulki Hong

- Main technical writer
- Helping both subgroups
- Developed MPPT algorithm
- Bill of Material
- o Testing
- Partial assembly of PCB



• Sam Chow

- Mechanical and Thermal Lead
- Full assembly of PCB
- Shop Technician
- o 3D Design for PCB, Chassis, and Parts
- Assisted with Firmware
- Hardware Designer
- Technical Writing
- Developed MPPT algorithm
- Testing

• Saman Hoshyar

- Hardware designer
- Assisted with Firmware
- Developed MPPT algorithm
- Scheduled and scribed the meetings
- Testing and partial Assembly of PCB
- Technical Writing



• Filip Zivkovic

- Developed firmware
- Developed and implemented MPPT algorithm
- Main Technical Writing
- Partial Assembly of PCB





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- Helios Mk-I is a solar panel battery charger that implements maximum power point tracking algorithm to optimize power transfer from solar panel to load
- Funded by and property of Analytic Systems
- Ultimate goal:

To provide energy for the future that is renewable, innovative and sustainable.



Solar Panel, Battery and Load

- The Load, Solar Panel and Battery are arbitrary
- Panel Size will dictate maximum charge rate
- Battery Charge Profiles would be implemented in Firmware
- RS-232 intended to be used to:
- I. Set up charging profile
- II. Set current limits
- III. Obtain Energy Usage and Harvest data



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Hardware took priority over firmware.



Hardware Challenges

Challenges:

- High Side MOSFET Drive
- Peak Current Sensing
- Low ESR
- Thermal Dissipation
- Load Disconnects/Ideal OR-ing Diodes
- Auxiliary Supply
- PCB

Hardware Changes for MK2



- Change PCB dimensions
- Add a 5mm edge to PCB
- Utilize the open space
- Minor changes were made to Schematic (resistor changes, op-amp amplifier type, an op-amp was rewired, the microcontroller had some pin changes)
- Modified panel design



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dsPIC33F Microcontroller



Advantages

- Low cost, low power, high performance.
- Free C complier, free development environment, free reference designs.

Disadvantages

- Prolonged software development.
- Occasional malfunctions within the silicon.

Errata for dsPIC33F



24. Module: Core

Device debugging is not functional when using the PGEC3/PGED3 clock/data pins.

Work around

Use PGEC1/PGED1 or PGEC2/PGED2 clock/ data pins for debugging functionality.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A0	A1			
Х	Х			



Open circuit voltage (Voc)	21.8V
Optimum operating voltage (Vmp) - minimum	17.2V
Short circuit current (lsc)	3.93A
Optimum operating current (Imp) - minimum	3.78A
Power at STC (Pm) - minimum	65Wp

Table 1: Electrical Characteristics of SP65-M Solar Panel.

Difficulties of MPPT Battery Charging Solutions

• Quote:

"it is difficult to guarantee the designed behavior for all the operating range, and also it is not possible to provide a general controller for any application[1]."

Indeed.



Figure 1 Double stage PV grid-connected system

The mode (a) is simpler from the implementation point of view because the MPPT is able to track the MPP for any uniform irradiance condition, but it is sensible to disturbances at the dc/dc converter output. Instead, mode (b) is able to reject load perturbations, but classically its design depends on the system parameters [3], so it is difficult to guarantee the designed behavior for all the operating range, and also it is not possible to provide a general controller for any application. Therefore PV systems based on mode (a) are



Our Favourite Quote

"Forget MPPT. You guys won't get to it until <u>NEXT</u> April."

-Adam Cerenzia, Analytic Systems, March 2014

MPPT by Changing Duty Cycle



• Saman's Video.

Attempted MPPT Algorithm

Partly completed.Difficulty meeting feedback timing.

Instead, simplified!













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Timeline: Expected



Item #	Tentative Deadline
First Revision Ordered	February 1, 2014
Functional Specification	February 17, 2014
Design Specification	March 10, 2014
RS-232 Code Working	February 10, 2014
RS-232 Code Working	February 10, 2014
First Revision Tracking MPP	February 15, 2014
First Revision Converting Power	February 25, 2014
Second Revision Ordered	March 25, 2014
Cross Firmware over to Second Revision	April 10, 2014

Timeline: Actual



Item #	Tentative Deadline
PCB layout complete and order placed	March 25 th , 2014
PCB received	March 28 th , 2014
Soldering of all 300 components per board, for all five boards, with ongoing functional verification	March 31 st , 2014
Preliminary firmware demonstration	April 2 nd , 2014
Maximum Power Point Tracking demonstration	April 5 th , 2014
All five PCB's fully soldered and functioning	April 5 th , 2014
Preliminary Firmware outputting 300W as Buck and Boost	April 6 th , 2014
Final demo preparation and post- mortem complete	April 16 th , 2014





- Solar Solution Contracted by Analytic Systems
- Funding of approximately \$2500
- Actual cost of the project: \$2800

The difference was due to cost of PCB and the components





Item #	Estimated Cost	Actual Cost
Components for Prototype #1	\$500	\$1400
PCB Prototype #1	\$500	\$1400 (rapid prototyping)
Chassis	Recovered from Scrap	Cost Unknown
Components for Prototype #2	\$500	N/A
PCB Prototype #2	\$500	N/A
Total	\$2000	\$2800



- Overall project has been divided into subgroups:
- 1) Firmware
- 2) Hardware
- 3) Mechanical
- Communicated using *the* social network
- Team members were helpful and encouraging



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Stages of Board







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Conclusion & Summary



- Hardware design of power electronics
- Surface mount soldering (300+ components / PCB).
- Iterative design process
- Firmware for dsPIC Microchip Family
- Documentation





• Thanks to:

- Analytic Systems for funding the project and providing us the space for testing and assembly
- Blair "is it done yet?" McLachlaan
- Adam "DON'T DO THAT" Cerennzia
- Bob "that's not funny" Bulllock
- Eugen "bring back my equipment" Tranndafir
- ENSC 440/305 Instructors and TAs

Fun Fact

• As we discovered McDonald's stops serving dinner (and ice cream) at 4am



