

UNI

VERSITI

THE 11TH INTERNATIONAL INNOVATION, INVENTION & DESIGN COMPETITION INDES 2022

EXTENDED ABSTRACTS BOOK



© Unit Penerbitan UiTM Perak, 2023

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means; electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise; without permission on writing from the director of Unit Penerbitan UiTM Perak, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, 32610 Seri Iskandar Perak, Malaysia.

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

Cataloguing in Publication Data

No e-ISSN: e-ISSN 2756-8733



Cover Design : Nazirul Mubin Mohd Nor Typesetting : Wan Nurul Fatihah binti Wan Ismail

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief

Wan Nurul Fatihah binti Wan Ismail

Editors

Nor Hazirah Mohd Fuat Noor Fazzrienee J Z Nun Ramlan Dr Nuramira Anuar Dr Shazila Abdullah Halimatussaadiah Iksan Iza Faradiba Mohd Patel Jeyamahla Veeravagu Mahfuzah Rafek Nor Nadia Raslee Nurul Nadwa Ahmad Zaidi Peter Francis Zarinatun Ilyani Abdul Rahman Zarlina Mohd Zamari

The 11th International Innovation, Invention and Design Competition 2022

Organised by

Office of Research, Industrial Linkages, Community & Alumni Networking (PJIM&A) Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch

and

Academy of Language Study Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch



AUTOMATIC SOLAR TRACKER FOR POULTRY FARM

Amir Khushyrie Bin Amiruddin, Nur Sabrina Binti Mohd Hassan, Alhan Farhanah Binti Abd Rahim, Rosfariza Radzali

Centre for Electrical Engineering Studies, College of Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA Pulau Pinang Branch

Email: khushyrie@gmail.com,

ABSTRACT

The poultry farm is one of the industries that use a lot of electricity, and this could lead to global warming and greenhouse effects. Numerous poultry farmers have used solar power to operate their farms. The solar panel that they install is a fixed installation at a certain angle. This has caused the amount of energy absorbed by the solar panel to be lessened making the entire potential of the solar panel wasted. A solar tracker that could automatically track the sunlight is needed to not waste the potential of this renewable energy. The main goal of this project is to produce a design that could automatically track the sunlight with the help of LDR sensors. When the LDR sensors sense the sunlight, it will cause the solar panel to turn to face the sunlight and trap as much sunlight as it can before the lipo charger battery module converts the energy to electrical energy and stores it in the Li-ion battery. This project has a total of 6 inputs (solar panel, lipo battery charger module, Li-ion battery, switch button, LDR sensors, and temperature sensor) and 4 outputs (servo motor, motor driver, DC motor, and LEDs).

Keyword: solar tracker, renewable energy, LDR sensors, DHT11 sensor, poultry farm

1. INTRODUCTION

The poultry industry is categorized as the most livestock sector and the industry has been in a continuous transformation mode towards modern production technology and feeding available (Federation of Livestock Farmers' Associations of Malaysia, n.d.). This industry requires more electricity as most of them use generators which can lead to global warming. Solar energy is one of the most widely used and in-demand resources. Automatic solar energy tracking is a crucial ability to master since getting sunlight from the right direction is just as important as getting it from the right direction. Most solar panels are now permanently installed at a specific angle. In almost all circumstances, facing solar panels south above any other direction will result in the biggest electric bill savings and the shortest payback period. This project is about Automatic Solar Tracker. This Automatic Solar Tracker is to design such an electrical project that helps poultry chicken farms receive optimal electrical energy from the solar panel provided (The Best, 2018). Solar trackers are devices that automatically align themselves in the direction of high-intensity sunlight to maximize solar power harvesting. This device will detect the presence of high-intensity light by using LDR sensors. Thus, the servo motor will move the solar panel towards the light. Then, the Lipo battery charger module will convert the light energy to electrical energy and store it in the Li-ion battery. Besides that, there is an additional system included which is to provide comfort for the chicks by placing a temperature sensor. When the temperature rises to a certain value, the DC motor will start rotating and it rotates



faster as the temperature rises higher. Some LEDs can light up once the switch button is switched on and when the Li-ion battery stores enough energy.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this project, there are 6 inputs including 2 input sensors and 4 outputs including 2 actuators. The inputs are a solar panel, lipo battery charger module, Li-ion battery, switch button, LDR sensors, and temperature sensor. Meanwhile, the outputs are the servo motor, motor driver, DC motor, and LEDs. The solar panel will absorb the sunlight. Then, the lipo battery charger module will convert the light energy to electrical energy and this energy will be stored in the Li-ion battery. LDR sensors will sense the sunlight and the temperature sensor will sense the temperature inside the farm. The switch button will act as a switch to light up the LEDs. Next, the servo motor will rotate when the LDR sensors sense sunlight. Meanwhile, the motor driver will act as a controller to control the DC motor. Lastly, the DC motor will act as an exhaust fan and start rotating when the temperature sensor senses a temperature above a certain value.

3. FINDINGS

Figure 3.1 shows the simulation when it runs. If the torch light is near the LDR sensors, the servo motor will rotate. The value displayed under the servo motor, which was positive value or negative value indicates the direction of rotation either clockwise or counter-clockwise respectively. The DHT11 component controls the value temperature and if it exceeds 24°C, the DC motor will rotate. The virtual monitor displayed the value of the temperature sensor and the speed rotation of the DC motor. The maximum speed DC motor can rotate was 100rpm and the minimum speed was 30rpm. The higher the value of the temperature sensor, the higher the speed of rotation. If the temperature sensor value is below 24°C, the DC motor will stop.

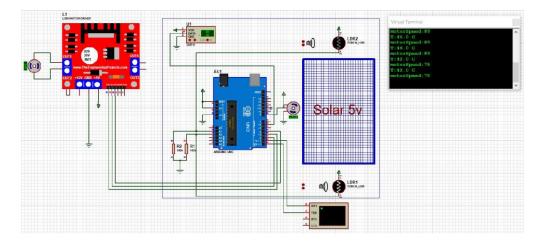


Figure 1 Simulation Using Proteus Software.





Figure 2 Lipo Battery Converter Module with Li-ion Battery.

Solar panels absorb solar energy, which converts into electrical energy using the Lipo battery charger converter and stored in a Li-ion battery. The Li-ion battery is also connected with LEDs through the switch button. Figure 1 shows the red light on the Lipo battery charger converter which indicates that the Li-ion battery is charging and if the battery is fully charged it will turn blue light.

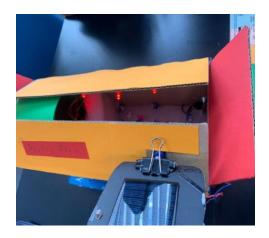


Figure 3 Turned-on LEDs.

Arduino Uno is connected to the LDR sensors, temperature sensor, servo motor, and DC motor. LDR sensors are linked with the servo motor as the sensor detects the intensity of light and the servo motor was a program to rotate at a certain angle which was the highest intensity of light occur. The DC motor was a program to rotate as the temperature sensor detects the heat at a certain temperature which helps to maintain the humidity and comfort in the poultry farm. Figure 3 shows the LEDs output lights up when the switch button is ON using the electrical energy stored in the Li-ion battery. Unfortunately, the DC motor is not fully functional due to the old DC motor used in this project.



4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, with the increasing world's energy demand, solar energy is becoming more popular as it is a potential source of renewable energy. Pollution can be minimized with a solar system. This project created a solar system that can trap more sunlight and the converted sunlight into electrical energy will be used by the poultry farm to light up the LEDs during the night-time or whenever the switch button is switched on. This project also installed an additional system that is comfortable for the chicks by placing a temperature sensor inside the poultry farm. This is to sense the temperature and remove the heat using a DC motor which acts as the exhaust fan once the temperature rises to a certain temperature.

REFERENCES

Federation of Livestock Farmers' Associations of Malaysia. (n.d.). The Poultry Industry.

http://www.flfam.org.my/index.php/industry-info/the-poultry-industry

The Best Placement When Installing Solar Panels (2018). Energy Saving Pros. https://energysaving

pros.com/best-place-install-solar-panels/#:~:text=%20How%20Technology%20Has%20

Helped%20Solar%20Panel%20Placement

Pejabat Perpustakaan Librarian Office

Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Perak Kampus Seri Iskandar 32610 Bandar Baru Seri Iskandar, Perak Darul Ridzuan, MALAYSIA Tel: (+605) 374 2093/2453 Faks: (+605) 374 2299





Prof. Madya Dr. Nur Hisham Ibrahim Rektor Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Perak

Tuan,

PERMOHONAN KELULUSAN MEMUAT NAIK PENERBITAN UITM CAWANGAN PERAK MELALUI REPOSITORI INSTITUSI UITM (IR)

Perkara di atas adalah dirujuk.

2. Adalah dimaklumkan bahawa pihak kami ingin memohon kelulusan tuan untuk mengimbas (*digitize*) dan memuat naik semua jenis penerbitan di bawah UiTM Cawangan Perak melalui Repositori Institusi UiTM, PTAR.

3. Tujuan permohonan ini adalah bagi membolehkan akses yang lebih meluas oleh pengguna perpustakaan terhadap semua maklumat yang terkandung di dalam penerbitan melalui laman Web PTAR UiTM Cawangan Perak.

Kelulusan daripada pihak tuan dalam perkara ini amat dihargai.

Sekian, terima kasih.

"BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA"

Saya yang menjalankan amanah,

Setuju.

PROF. MADYA DR. NUR HISHAM IBRAHIM REKTOR UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA CAWANGAN PERAK KAMPUS SERI ISKANDAR

SITI BASRIYAH SHAIK BAHARUDIN Timbalah Ketua Pustakawan

nar