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Solar Powered Projection: A Solar UPS for Reliable and Eco-Friendly Presentations

Dr.P. Santosh[1], B. Prashna Govind[2], I. Bharat[3], P. Harshitha[4], S. Padmadeesh[5]
[1]Associate Professor, Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering, Vignan's Institute of Information Technology(A), Duvvada, Visakhapatnam.
[2,3,4,5]B.TechStudent, Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering, Vignan's Institute of Information Technology(A), Duvvada, Visakhapatnam.

ABSTRACT: The Growing demand for sustainable and eco-friendly solutions has led to increased interest in renewable energy sources for various applications. This abstract focuses on the development and implementation of a solar UPS (uninterruptible power supply) system specifically designed for projectors. As projectors play a crucial role in various settings, such as educational institutions, business presentations, and entertainment venues, ensuring a reliable and uninterrupted power supply is essential for seamless operations. It provides the scientific research and development of a solar-powered UPS in India's market as an alternative source of energy.
Keywords: Solar Panel, Solar Ups, Presentations, Solar energy, Renewable sources, Battery Backup.

1. INTRODUCTION

The lives of mankind became more comfortable because of the emerging technologies and innovations. Various tasks and activities are carried out in simpler ways. Solar power in India is the fastest-developing industry. As of December 2017, the country's solar power had 17.05 GW of total capacity. India expanded its solar-generation capacity eight times, from 2,650 MW on May 26, 2014, to over 20 GW as of January 31, 2018. The improvements in solar thermal storage power technology in recent years have made this task achievable, as cheaper solar power does not depend on costly and polluting coal, gas, or nuclear-based power generation to ensure stable grid operation. Most of the rural areas still face the problem of electricity, which forces them to rely on kerosene lamps. This major problem can be overcome by using solar energy. I have studied the model through which this major problem can be eliminated.
This project consists of solar panels, which convert solar energy into electrical energy. We also have a charging circuit that will charge a 12V DC battery, and an inverter circuit that will convert it to AC.

Problem Statement:

Designing a solution for a solar UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) system involves several key steps to ensure optimal performance, reliability, and cost-effectiveness. Here's an approach to developing a solar UPS solution Energy Assessment Begin by conducting a thorough assessment of the energy needs and consumption patterns of the intended application or site. This involves analyzing the power requirements, load profiles, peak demand periods, and any critical equipment that requires uninterrupted power supply. Site Evaluation

Assess the site conditions, including available sunlight exposure, shading, orientation, and space availability for installing solar panels. Consider factors such as local weather patterns and environmental conditions that may impact solar energy generation. System Sizing to determine the appropriate size of the solar UPS system based on the energy assessment and site evaluation. Calculate the total power demand, energy consumption, and backup requirements to size the solar array, battery bank, and inverter capacity accordingly. Oversizing the system slightly can provide additional resilience and accommodate future growth. Component Selection for choosing high-quality solar panels, batteries, charge controllers, and inverters that are suitable for the specific application and environment. Consider factors such as efficiency, reliability, compatibility, warranty, and lifecycle costs when selecting components. System Design for designing the solar UPS system layout, including the arrangement of solar panels, battery storage, charge controllers, inverters, and electrical wiring. This may involve configuring the system to prioritize solar energy utilization, integrating grid-tied and off-grid functionalities, and implementing automatic switchover mechanisms. Safety and Compliance for ensuring that the solar UPS system complies with relevant safety standards, building codes, and regulations. Install appropriate safety features, such as surge protection devices, grounding systems, and disconnect switches, to safeguard against electrical hazards. Monitoring and Control to implement monitoring and control systems to track the performance, status, and health of the solar UPS system in real-time

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

G. Nagaraja, R. Rayappa, M. Mahesh, C. M. Patil, and T. C. Manjunath, "Implementation of Solar UPS," [1] In this project, we use solar power. UPS is a device to convert 12-volt DC power to high-voltage AC power. This can be used with any power equipment. T. Aziz, T. M. Faisal, H.-G. Ryu, and M. N. Hossain, "Portable Solar Inverter," [2] To develop a system that allows solar energy to connect to the projector with the help of solar panels. The portable solar power supply is supposed to capture solar energy and store it in a 12-volt lead-acid battery. P. Singh, T. Sethi, B. K. Balabantaray, and B. B. Biswal, "Smart Inverter Controller System," [3] To gain a better understanding of how this project will function as a single unit, a basic block diagram illustrating the functionality of this project is illustrated. K. Jeevitha, J. Venkatesh, V. Indhumathi, K. K. Veni, R. Prem Kumar, and D. M., "Solar PV Power Plant." [4] In this, an inverter that converts DC supply to AC supply and a power converter that converts AC supply to DC supply are stored. R. Shukla, D. K., and N. M., "Solar Power Development Project." [5] In the circuit, all the components should be mounted on the PCB except the step-down transformer. The output from its collector is fed to the primary inverter transformer. A. A. A. Ahmed, A. M. E. Ahmed, A. H. Mohammed, and M. A. A. Akram, "Solar Energy Infrastructure” [6]. This project consists of solar panels, which convert solar energy into electrical energy. K. J. Prakash, K. P. K. Reddy, K. S. K. Goud, and S. T. Reddy, "Solar Inverter Connected with the Grid," [7] We also have a charging circuit that will charge a 12V DC battery, and an inverter circuit that will convert it to AC. V. K. Sadagopan, U. Rajendran, and A. J. Francis, "Designing of Solar-Based Inverters for Rural Area Applications," [8] This major problem can be overcome by using solar energy. I have studied the model through which this major problem can be eliminated. A. Zhang and S. Li, "Solar Powered UPS Systems," [9] An online UPS provides very high isolation of the critical load from all power line disturbances. K. Thomothata, B. Isung, N. Dladu, and A. M. Abu-Mahfouz, "Solar PV Power Plant" [10]. There is a need for further research into improving the reliability and durability of solar UPS systems, particularly in harsh environmental conditions Research is needed to develop effective load management strategies that prioritize critical loads and balance energy demand with supply to ensure uninterrupted power supply.

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3. RELATED WORK

Despite advancements in technology, the rising incidence of energy consumption is the full form of UPS is Uninterrupted Power Supply. Introducing a new and helpful way in which, with the help of battery backup systems, uninterrupted power is given while running electrical appliances and electronic equipment. A solar UPS is an electrical and electronic device that can generate both AC and DC power without any mechanical interfaces. The design is very compact in size. Solar UPS is very environmentally friendly, as well as very easy to install. The solar ups are the perfect backup power solution for essential home appliances, emergency power electronics, and full-size office equipment during a power outage. The working of ups depends on different types of ups systems, such as online ups, offline ups, and hybrid ups. In online UPS, the load is always fed through the UPS. This DC power is then inverted back into AC power to feed the load. If the incoming AC power fails, the inverter is fed from the batteries and continues to supply the load. To develop a system that allows solar energy to connect to the projector with the help of solar panels. The portable solar power supply is supposed to capture solar energy, store it in a 12-volt lead-acid battery, and then provide useful power for a broad range of devices that operate on both AC and DC power. To gain a better understanding of how this project will function as a single unit, a basic block diagram illustrating the functionality of this project is shown in Fig.1.

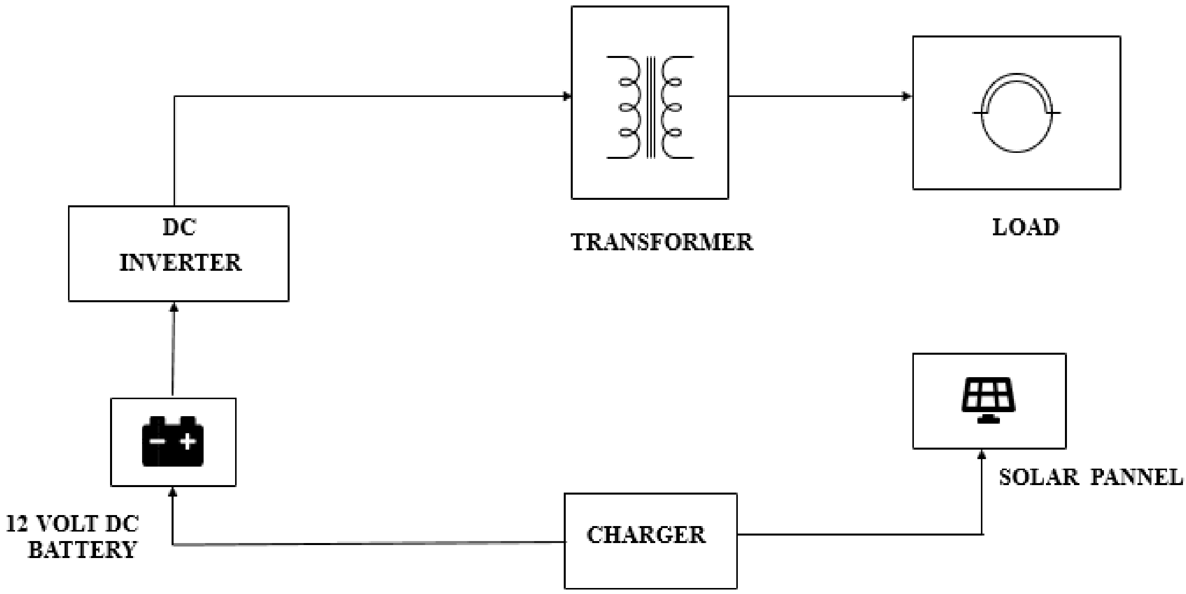

Fig.1: Block diagram of Solar UPS

In this project, we use solar power. UPS is a device to convert 12-volt DC power to highvoltage AC power. This can be used with any power equipment. Since this time, I have been amazed at the uses a power UPS can have. One power UPS can be as useful in daily life. Here are just a few of the uses I have found for a power UPS. This 60-watt incandescent light bulb runs for four hours without electricity. One can use this as an emergency light. The circuit comprises the inverter unit. The power was converted into ac from 12V dc with the help of a power transistor T1 that is of the NPN type. Then the inverter received the output power of the transformer. Thus, the inverter transformer (here used as a 6-0-6 transformer) steps up from 12 volts DC to 180 volts AC, which is sufficient for operating some electrical equipment. In the circuit, all the components should be mounted on the PCB except the step-down transformer. The output from its collector is fed to the primary inverter transformer. The step-up output is available at the secondary of the transformer to make the

projector work for some period of time when a power disturbance occurs. In this, an inverter that converts DC supply to AC supply and a power converter that converts AC supply to DC supply are stored and reproduced from batteries in the system. Solar panels are used to convert sunlight into electricity. One power UPS can be as useful in daily life. Here are just a few of the uses I have found for a power UPS. This 60-watt incandescent light bulb runs for four hours without electricity.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of a solar UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) involves a meticulous process aimed at harnessing solar energy to provide reliable backup power solutions. Beginning with a thorough assessment of feasibility, key factors such as location, solar irradiance, energy requirements, and budget constraints are analyzed to determine the viability of the project as shown in Fig.2. Once feasibility is established, the system design phase ensues, wherein the specifications of components such as solar panels, batteries, inverters, and charge controllers are meticulously planned to ensure optimal performance and efficiency. Procurement of high-quality components follows, with careful consideration given to sourcing reputable suppliers and adhering to project specifications. Installation then takes place, with precise placement of solar panels to maximize exposure to sunlight and strategic configuration of components to facilitate seamless operation. Integration with existing electrical infrastructure is conducted meticulously to ensure compatibility and reliability. The commissioning phase involves comprehensive testing to validate system functionality, safety standards compliance, and performance expectations. Subsequent to successful commissioning, comprehensive training sessions are conducted for end-users and maintenance personnel, accompanied by detailed documentation to facilitate smooth operation and troubleshooting. A robust monitoring and maintenance plan is then implemented to ensure ongoing performance optimization and system reliability, encompassing regular inspections, preventive maintenance measures, and performance evaluations. Continuous evaluation and optimization are key, with regular assessments conducted to identify opportunities for improvement and incorporation of technological advancements to enhance system efficiency and adaptability. Through meticulous implementation of this comprehensive methodology, solar UPS projects can effectively provide sustainable, reliable, and cost-effective backup power solutions, contributing to energy resilience and environmental sustainability in various applications and sectors. Integration with existing electrical infrastructure is conducted meticulously to ensure compatibility and reliability. The commissioning phase involves comprehensive testing to validate system functionality, safety standards compliance, and performance expectations.

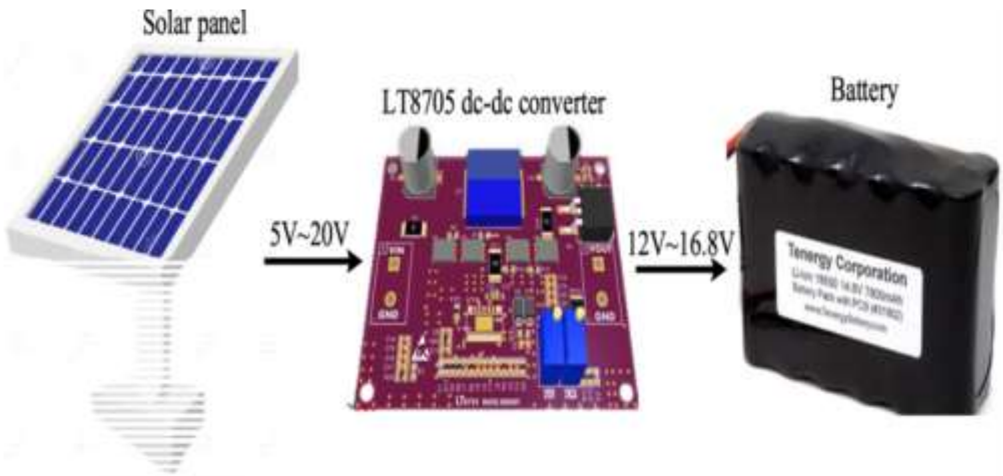

Fig.2: Implementation Methodology of Solar Ups model

5. RESULTS

Solar UPS, an innovative solution for backup power, harnesses solar energy to provide uninterrupted electricity during grid outages. Comprising solar panels, batteries, an inverter, and a charge controller, this system captures sunlight and converts it into electricity, storing excess power in batteries for use during low-light periods or at night. With automatic switchover capabilities, it seamlessly transitions between grid and battery power, ensuring continuous operation of essential devices and appliances. Offering monitoring and control features, Solar UPS allows users to track energy production and system performance, while its scalability enables expansion to meet evolving energy needs. Environmentally friendly and sustainable, Solar UPS systems reduce reliance on fossil fuels and contribute to lower carbon emissions, making them ideal for residential, commercial, and industrial applications as shown in Fig.3.

Fig.3**:**Overall Hardware Design of Solar ups system

Experimental Graphs:

With different input voltages, the power consumption at different working modes is provided in Fig.10 It indicates that the idle mode requires the highest power, and the power consumption increases with sampling rate. Meantime, the power consumption is positively related to the supply voltage.

The Fig.4 illustrates the Measured power consumption of Solar Ups, as for the wireless communication node, the required supply voltage range is 3.2 V 9 V and it has different working modes, such as idle and sampling modes. Particularly, the idle mode means the wireless sensor node is awaiting to build a wireless communication connection with the gateway station while the sampling mode means that the sensor is normally working after the communication connection has been well established. Meantime, the power consumption is positively related to the supply voltage in normal working conditions, tends to consume more power than the wireless communication node. Therefore, in the power supply design, should be directly

connected to the battery. Meantime, to reduce power loss, a relatively low working voltage should be selected for these two devices.

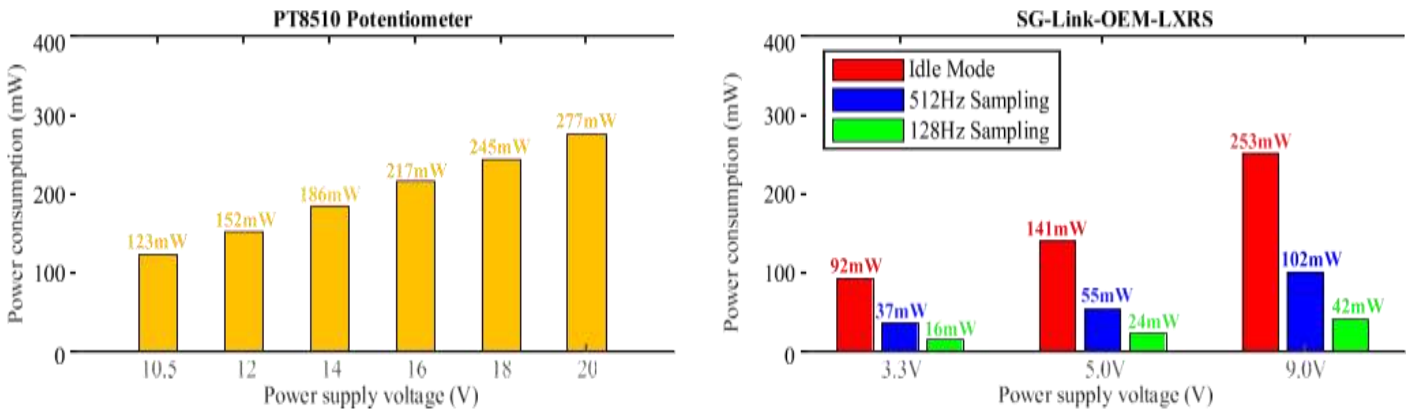

Fig.4:Measured power consumption of Solar Ups

A solar panel is actually a collection of photovoltaic cells or solar cell, which can be used to generate electricity through photovoltaic effect. At the junction of specially modified semi conducting compounds, photons of light are captured and turned into a flow of electrons an electric current. Like other semiconductor devices, manufacturing a PV cell is extremely energy intensive. However, in these weather conditions, the battery cannot get charged by the PV system and has to work alone to support the bridge monitoring system. Therefore, a large battery capacity can enable the monitoring system to last for a long time, which helps the system to survive a hard time, meaning high reliability. Through the integration of solar panels, batteries, and an inverter, the system efficiently harnesses solar energy, ensuring uninterrupted power supply for various applications. The system exhibits robust performance, maintaining stability during load variations and seamlessly transitioning between solar and battery power sources.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the advent of solar UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) systems heralds a new era in energy sustainability, resilience, and independence. These systems epitomize the convergence of renewable energy generation and backup power solutions, offering a comprehensive and multifaceted approach to addressing the complexities of modern energy needs. By harnessing the inexhaustible power of the sun, solar UPS systems not only provide a reliable and clean source of electricity but also mitigate the reliance on conventional grid infrastructure, particularly in remote or off-grid areas where access to electricity is limited. The seamless integration of solar panels, batteries, charge controllers, inverters, and monitoring equipment ensureuninterrupted power supply, even in the face of grid failures or adverse weather conditions. Moreover, solar UPS systems embody the principles of environmental stewardship, reducing carbon emissions, mitigating climate change impacts, and fostering a sustainable energy future. With their scalability, flexibility, and adaptability, solar UPS systems offer tailored solutions to meet diverse energy demands across residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.

In summary, solar UPS systems offer a transformative solution to modern energy challenges, aligning with global efforts to transition towards a sustainable and resilient energy future. As technology continues to advance and costs decrease, solar UPS systems are poised to play an increasingly vital role in meeting energy needs while minimizing environmental impact and enhancing energy security. With their ability to provide reliable, clean, and cost-effective power, solar UPS systems represent a compelling pathway towards a more sustainable and resilient energy infrastructure.

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