

# Sun Tracker

Emily Barnes, Sara Berg-Love, Kaela Byrne, Julie Chong, Lindsay Kelly, Marina May, Angelica Saavedra

# **Background of Solar Cells**

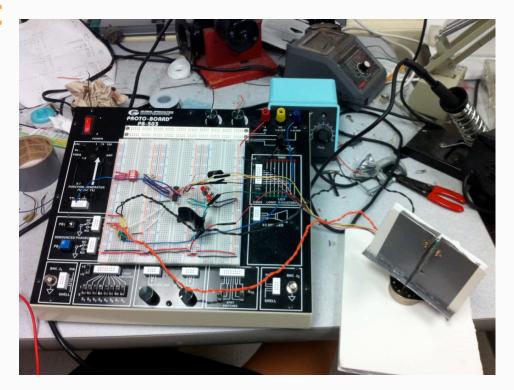
- Creates negligible pollution
- Unlimited supply of potential energy
- Currently not very efficient





# **Our Project**

- 2 photo sensors
- Motor turns panel towards the sun
- Equal amounts of light on sensors
- 30% more efficient



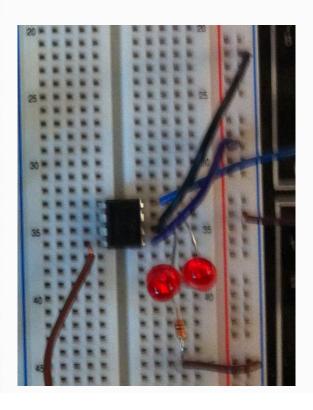
#### **Photo Resistors**

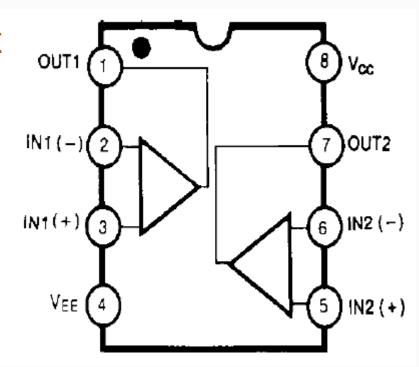
- •More sunlight equals more resistance.
- Panel turns in direction of light.
- Data is put into comparator.

<u>Video</u>

#### Comparator

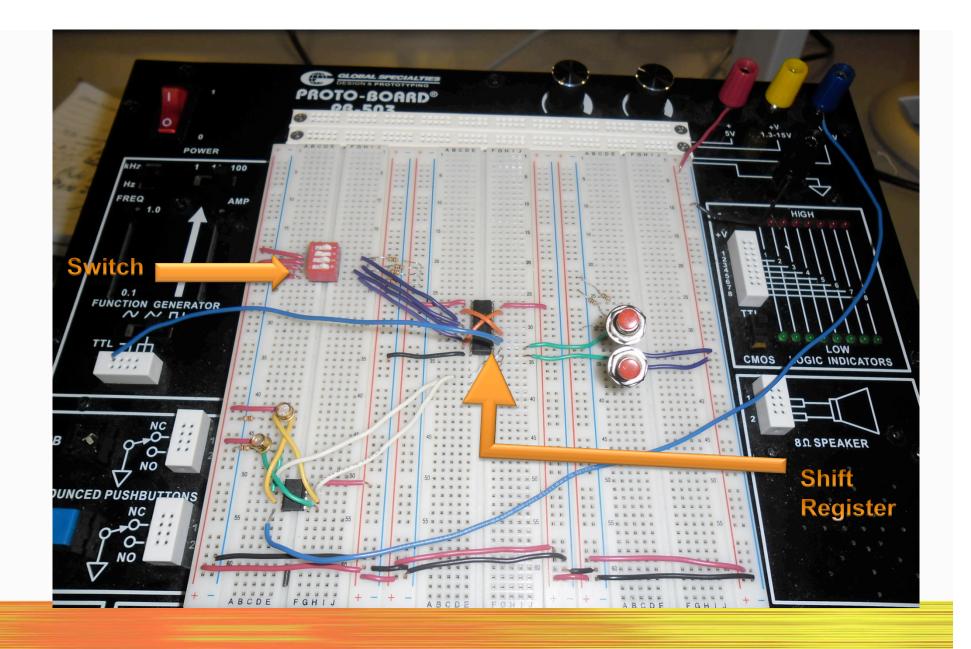
- •2 inputs determine output
- Output can be 1 or 0





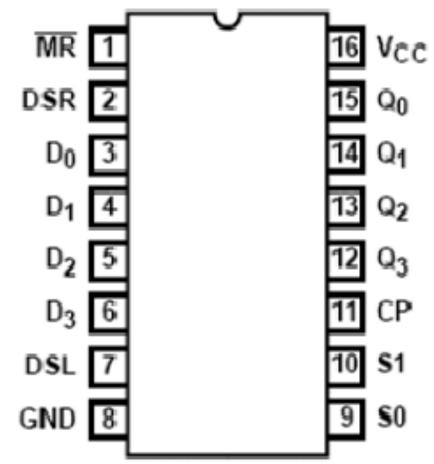
In our project...

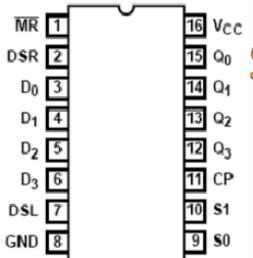
- Photo resistors = inputs
- Output spins the motor



### **Shift Register & Switches**

- Switch sends 4 signals to the Shift Register
- The shift register controls the sequence of the "1"





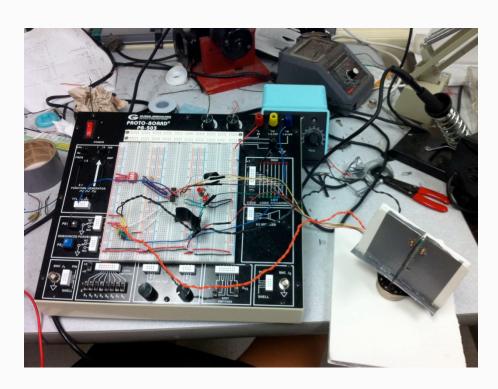
# Shift Register cont.

<u>1</u>	0	0	0
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	0	0
0	0	<u>1</u>	0
<u>0</u>	0	0	<u>1</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	0

- Values of S<sub>0</sub> and S<sub>1</sub> control sequencing
- The values of S<sub>0</sub> and S<sub>1</sub> determined by Photo Resistor data
- This system can shift to the right or left
  - LED lights

#### **Stepper Motor**

- Motor composed of four coils of wire.
- The motor turns to the direction of the output shift



#### **Conclusion and Call to Action**

Electrical Engineering

Implementation in airports

#### **Special Thanks**

- The Curie Academy
- Advisors: Jonya, Professor Land, Nick, our PA's and Professor Shen
- Our parents

