

Description, Single Axis tracker 1. The user should be qualified to work with 120 volt / 240 volt systems. The user should follow all code provisions mandated by the building code. 2. This single axis tracker carries 1000 watts of panels with Enphase microinverters. As such, the power connects to a 220 volt, 15 amp breaker in the breaker panel. The location of the breaker should be on the opposite end of the breaker panel as the 220 volt service feed. Each array will generate 5 amps at 220 volts. If there are more than 2 arrays, the breaker and wire size should be selected accordingly. 3. The array should face south. It is tilted 25° from horizontal, optimizing energy harvested in the summer. The angle could be increased in more northern latitudes. However, the linkage geometry may have to be tweeked, to prevent binding. Since the bottom panels will be closer to the ground, the column embedded depth may need to be decreased. 4. Tracker movement is controlled with an actuator, made from common components. The stroke can also be changed, but change the EMT and threaded rod equally. Rotation of the motor is controlled with an Arduino UNO Microcontroller or equivalent. In Houston, they are available at Microcenter, or RadioShak. The 110 volts to the motor is controlled by a 2 realy board, available fro EBAY, for \$5. See the electrical schematic. 5. Alternatevely, an actuator can be purchased from Windy Nation, 16" stroke. In the schematic, an AC relay is replaced by a DC relay. There are some code changes also, to actuate the DC relay. 6. The Arduino code is simple, and works as follows: A real time clock is used to keep the Arduino clock accurate. The array stores at night time in a horizontal position. At the appointed time the array rotates 40 degrees to the east. In 15 minute intervals, the array rotates to the west. After 24 moves to the west, the array again levels itself. 7. Building codes in Houston require a lockable disconnect between the array and the breaker box, to protect a power company linemen in a power outtage. Never mind that the inverter, by specification, does not put power on the line, in the absense of the grid voltage. Never mind that many other states do not require a locakble disconnect. Progress is slow! One of the hardect tasks in the installation is running the power back to the breaker box. In Houston, it is a buried PVC pipe, in a 18" deep trench. Suggest pulling wire for anticipated growth. 8. The manufacture of the structure requires cutting steel, and welding, and lathe work. The assembly consists of a post set in concrete, At the top is a 5" section of pipe, that has bearing races machined in - hence making a bearing. The power of the actuator motor is only 8 watts. And it is turned on intermittantly. Say it is on for 1 minute every 15 minutes. So that 8 watts is $8 \times 1/15 = .5$ watt. So .5 watt controlls 1000 watts. 9. The synchronous motor is one of the more pricy components. But a used one can be obtained at Ebay fro \$25. A capacitor is required with the motor, and available from Oriental motor. 10. A 3-D CAD model is viewable at http://www.watt-tracker.com/SingleAxis_1000W.html 11. The designer's e mail is william.swann2@gmail.com. E mail me for copy of the Arduino code. **Construction Notes** 1. Unistrut length: The unistrut, to which the panels are connected, can be any rust resistant material. Substitutions can be galvanized stop sign posts or 1.5"/1.75" square tubing. Holes may have to be drilled dependent upon the mounting hole locations on the panels and the clamps. The overall unistrut length is also dependent upon the size of the panels. 2. The steel pipe structure should be galvanized also. For the top of pipe "T" weldment, grind off the galvanized coating before welding. Coat the weld with cold galvanized spray paint. 3. All materials should be rust resistant. Fasteners can be the plated type. 4. Spar length: This may change dependent upon the panels used. The length is slightly longer than the distance between the outer panel mounting holes, for 2 adjacent panels. 6. Column Embedment: For wind loading, the column is imbedded in the ground in concrete by 30". Make the concrete at ground level higher than the ground, to avoid water pooling. 7. When connecting the T section to the base column, orient the T facing south. Use the 2 bolt clearance holes in the column to D&T 3/8-16 holes in the T section. Screw in 3/8-16 hex bolts. 8. The majority of the part layout can be done with a tape measure or caliper. Note on locating the actuator mounts: The 2 bars to which the actuator is mounted should be located on the colums as follows. Withe the actuator rod end detatched from the array lever, adjust the actuador threaed rod to mid stroke, as indicated by the hole in the all thread. Measure the stroke by screwing the all-threadit in and out all the way. Then level the array. Then position the all-thread to where it is at mid stroke. Attatch the actuator rod end. Adjust the 2 pipe clamps holding the 2 bars to where the array is level. The purpose of this exercise is to prevent the actuator from bottoming out, either on extension or retraction. If it bottoms out, sometimes it gets stuck. Also, the initial move or the last move in the PM should also not bottom out the cylinder.

DRAWN Bill Swann CHECKED	3/7/2016	Watt-Tracker,LLC - Ph 832-338-3080	
QA		TITLE	
MFG		Constructi	on Notes
APPROVED		SIZE	1Axis Ver2LinAct
		SCALE	SHEET 2 OF 7

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