

**SOLAR CHARGING SYSTEM FOR BLUETOOTH  
SOLAR GRASS TRIMMER**

**AMIR FIRDAUS BIN BASIRUN**

**Bachelor of Engineering Technology  
(Energy & Environmental)**

**UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG**

**2019**

BLUETOOTH SOLAR GRASS TRIMMER

AMIR FIRDAUS BIN BASIRUN

Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements  
for the award of the degree of  
Bachelor of Engineering Technology in Energy & Environmental

Faculty of Engineering Technology  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG

JANUARY 2019

## **STATEMENT OF AWARD FOR DEGREE**

### **1. Bachelor of Engineering Technology**

Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering Technology in Energy & Environmental.

## **SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION**

We hereby declare that we have checked this thesis and in our opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of degree of Bachelor of Engineering Technology in Energy & Environmental.

Signature:

Name of Supervisor: DR NADZIRAH BTE MOHD MOKHTAR

Position: SENIOR LECTURER, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY,  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG

Date: 10 JANUARY 2019

## **STUDENT'S DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is my own except for quotations and summaries in which have been duly acknowledged. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted for award of other degree.

Signature:

Name: AMIR FIRDAUS BIN BASIRUN

ID Number: TC15030

Date: 10 JANUARY 2019

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Firstly, I am sincerely grateful to ALLAH “S.W.T” for giving me wisdom, strength, patience and assistance throughout this project until the project is successfully complete. With the mercy of Allah therefore I gained a lot of fruitful ideas to complete this project.

This project would not have been possible without the help and guidance of several individuals who contributed and extended their valuable assistance upon the completion of this project. I am deeply indebted to my supervisor, Dr Nadzirah Bte Mohd Mokhtar for her patience, guidance, insightful comment, advice and encouragement which helped me to accomplish my project work. I would also like to express very special thanks to Dr Amir Bin Abdul Razak for his suggestions and co-operation throughout this project.

I also would like to convey many thanks to the faculty (Ftec) for providing the laboratory facilities and workshop to conduct this project. My sincere appreciation also extended to all my teammates, lecturers, technicians and others who provided assistances and advices, including the crucial input for my planning and finding. The guidance and support received from all were vital for the success of this research.

Other special thanks would also be addressed limitlessly to my beloved father and mother, Basirun Bin Ramli and Norhanita Bt Mohamed Yusof. I am grateful to have both of them in my life for giving me unconditional support, both financially and emotionally throughout my studies. Finally, I would like to thank everyone who had involved in completing this project directly or indirectly.

## ABSTRACT

Bluetooth Solar Grass Trimmer is a trimmer machine which can be controlled via RC Bluetooth through the smartphones and powered by the solar charging system. It provides a full command to control the moving direction of the trimmer that makes it easy to send start, stop and park commands. Additionally, a systematic photovoltaic (PV) solar system was built in together with the trimmer as the source of electricity to charge the batteries. The fabricating of Bluetooth Solar Grass Trimmer machine is primarily to reduce the electricity consumption and human workforce. Generally, energy storage that used in photovoltaic system application is lead acid battery and knowledge in battery state of charge (SOC) is important in effecting control and energy management. The objective in this project is to install the stand-alone of photovoltaic system as the battery charging system and estimating the battery state of charge based on the voltage value with variation on solar radiation. However, it is difficult to estimate the charging voltage with the variation in solar radiation and operating time of the trimmer as well as battery voltage state when a system of solar charging batteries was added. Therefore, the analysis was conduct and validate by using two estimation methods. The first method used is to determine the battery charging and discharging voltage at constant average solar radiation for 1 hour operating time. Then, the second method used to determine the battery state of charge (SOC) is by calculating the initial and final battery voltage by using interpolation method. The highest charging voltage obtained of the battery by using 30Watt solar module with no load condition was 12.23V, while the highest charging battery voltage with load connection was 11.66V respectively.

### **ABSTRAK**

Pemotong rumput bluetooth berkuasa solar adalah mesin mudah alih yang boleh dikawal melalui RC Bluetooth menerusi telefon pintar dan dikuasakan oleh sistem pengecasan solar. Pergerakan mesin tersebut boleh dikawal dan menjadikannya mudah untuk berhenti dan bergerak. Di samping itu, sistem solar telah digabungkan sebagai sumber elektrik untuk mengecas bateri. Tujuan utama mesin ini dihasilkan untuk mengurangkan penggunaan elektrik dan tenaga manusia. Secara umumnya, battery asid plumbum adalah komponen utama yang digunakan untuk menyimpan tenaga yang diperolehi dari tenaga solar serta pengetahuan dalam keadaan sesebuah bateri amat penting untuk mengawal dan mengurus tenaga yang dihasilkan. Objektif projek ini adalah untuk memasang sistem fotovoltaik sebagai sistem pengecasan bateri dan menganggarkan keadaan bateri caj berdasarkan nilai voltan dan variasi radiasi yang diperolehi daripada matahari. Walau bagaimanapun, nilai voltan agak sukar untuk dianggarkan kerana kadar variasi daripada sinaran suria tidak tetap dan dipengaruhi oleh masa operasi serta keadaan voltan bateri apabila sistem bateri pengecasan solar telah ditambah. Oleh itu, analisis itu dilakukan dan mengesahkan dengan menggunakan dua kaedah anggaran. Kaedah pertama yang digunakan adalah menentukan pengisian dan pemangsaan voltan bateri pada sinaran suria purata tetap untuk masa operasi 1 jam. Kemudian, kaedah kedua yang digunakan untuk menentukan keadaan bateri caj adalah dengan mengira voltan bateri awal dan akhir dengan menggunakan kaedah interpolasi. Berdasarkan keputusan yang diperolehi, voltan pengecasan tertinggi yang diperolehi daripada bateri dengan menggunakan modul solar 30Watt tanpa syarat beban ialah 12.23V, manakala voltan bateri tertinggi dengan sambungan beban ialah 11.66V.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>SUPERVISOR’S DECLARATION</b>	
<b>STUDENT’S DECLARATION</b>	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	
<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	
<b>1.0 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Project Background	17-18
1.2 Problem Statement	19
1.3 Project Objective	19
1.4 Scope of project	20
<b>2.0 CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW/SEARCH</b>	
2.1 Body Design and Materials	21
2.1.1 Body Deck	21
2.1.2 Wheels	21
2.1.3 Cutting Head	22-23
2.2 Electrical Parts	24
2.2.1 Bluetooth HC-05	24
2.2.2 DC Motor Driver	25-26
2.2.3 Relay Module	27
2.2.4 Microcontroller	28-29
2.3 Solar Charging System	30
2.3.1 PWM Solar Charge Controller	31
2.3.2 PWM Charge Control Mode	32

2.3.3 Charge Controller Set Point	33-35
2.4 Battery	36
2.4.1 Battery Charging Station	37
2.4.2 Battery State Of Charge	38
2.5 Solar System	39-40
2.5.1 Solar PV Module	41
<b>3.0 CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY</b>	
3.1 Introduction to methodology	42
3.2 Fabricating of body design	42
3.3 Flowchart of operating system	43
3.4 Battery System Design	44
3.4.1 Series Connection	44
3.4.2 Parallel Connection	45
3.5 State of Charge Calculation	46
3.6 Solar Charge Controller Connection	47
3.6.1 Series Charge Controller	47
3.6.2 Shunt Charge Controller	48-49
3.6.3 Flowchart of Solar Charge Control System	50
3.7 Solar Panel Testing	51
3.8 Charging Performance Testing	52
<b>4.0 CHAPTER 4: RESULT AND DISCUSSION</b>	
4.1 PWM Overcharge and Discharge Protection	53
4.1.1 Overcharge Protection	53
4.1.2 Deep Discharge Protection	53
4.2 Battery State of Charge	54
4.3 PV Module Analysis	55
4.4 Battery Charging Profile	56
4.6 Summarize of fabrication design parts	57
4.6 Summarize of electrical parts	58
4.7 Time Management	59
4.7.1 Gantt Chart	59
4.7.2 Milestones of SDP 2	59
4.8 Cost Analysis	60

4.9 Ethical Considerations	61
----------------------------	----

**5.0 CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION &  
RECOMMENDATION**

5.1 Conclusion	62
----------------	----

5.2 Recommendation	63
--------------------	----

**REFERENCES 64-65**

**APPENDICES**

A1 Data for Battery Charging without load	66
---	----

A2 Data for Battery Charging with load	67
--	----

B1 Calculation for Battery SOC by using interpolation method	68
--	----

C1 Data for PV module analysis	69
--------------------------------	----

**LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
2.2.2	Input Pin detail of MD30C	26
2.5.1(a)	Electrical Specifications of Solar Panel	41
2.5.2(b)	Mechanical Specifications of Solar panel	41
3.5	Battery Voltage and State Of Charge	46
4.7.1	Project Timeline of SPD 2	59
4.8	Cost Analysis	60

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
1.1	Body Design of Bluetooth Solar Grass Trimmer	18
2.1.2	Different diameter of grass trimmer wheels	22
2.1.3(a)	Aluminium cutting head	23
2.1.3(b)	Cutting blades and nylon cable ties	23
2.1.3(c)	Plastic cutting head	23
2.2.1	Bluetooth HC-05	24
2.2.2	MD30C Motor Driver	25
2.2.3	Relay Module	27
2.2.4	Arduino Uno Board	28
2.3.1	PWM SUOER ST-L1210 Solar Charge Controller	31
2.3.3	Charge controller set point	33
2.4	12Volt 7.2Ah SLA Battery	36
2.4.1	Charges stages for lead acid battery	37
2.5(a)	Solar cell structure	39
2.5(6)	Operation of solar cell	40
2.5.1	VE-30-36P Solar Panel	41
3.2.1	Overall process for fabrication	42
3.3	Flowchart of the operating control system	43
3.4.1	Series circuit batteries connection	44
3.4.2	Parallel circuit batteries connection	45
3.6.1	Block diagram of series charge controller for battery charging	47
3.6.2	Block diagram of shunt charge controller connection with AC and DC load	48

3.7	Laboratory analysis of PV module by using halogen lamp	51
3.8	Testing of Bluetooth Solar Grass Trimmer	52
4.2	State of charge against battery voltage	54
4.3	Power input against voltage	55
4.4	Battery charging profile	56
4.5.1	Software Design	57
4.5.2	Bluetooth Solar Grass Trimmer	57
4.6	Schematic circuit diagram	58

### **LIST OF SYMBOLS**

W	Watt
kW	Kilowatt
J	Joule
Cm	Centimeter
M	Meter
V	Voltage
A	Ampere
C	Coulomb
Min	Minute
%	Percentage

**LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

PV	Photovoltaic
AC	Alternating current
DC	Direct Current
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
AH	Ampere-Hour
VE-30-36P	Venus Solar Panel
RC	Remote Control
RF	Radio Frequency
EDR	Enhanced Data Rated
SOC	State Of Charge
AGM	Absorbent Glass Mat
SLA	Sealed Lead Acid
kWh	Kilo Watt Hour
kHz	Kilohertz
GHz	Gigahertz
Mbps	Megabits Per Second

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

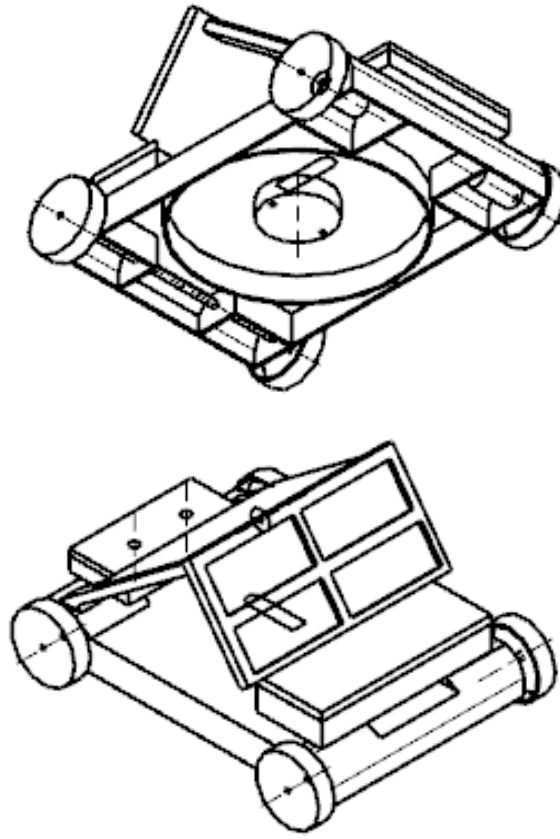
#### 1.1 BACKGROUND OF PROJECT

In the time where technology is merging with environmental awareness, consumers are looking for ways to contribute to the environment by using devices with eco-friendly technology in order to decrease the pollution and protect the nature. Pollution is manmade and might be seen in our own daily lives, a lot of specifically in our own homes. Traditional grass cutter machine are one of devices that contribute to the pollution especially air pollution as it require fuel for combustion. To relate this issues, this grass trimmer is an alternative devices which provides the potential for automation that could facilitate massive process improvements and productivity.

As to move towards industrial revolution 4.0, all kind of transportation devices or tools are going under autonomous system (Davis, 2018). The design objective is to build a grass trimmer with portable, durable, easy to operate and maintain. It also aims to design self-powered trimmers with use of renewable energy which is solar energy as power source. The trimmer can be control by smartphones via Bluetooth through Arduino RC controller application. The use of cable tie as the cutting blade such a way to achieve efficient trimming pattern where it requires less torque power for the motor to spin the blade. Also, this grass trimmer can reduce the manpower as it only required a person to control it through smartphones.

In addition, the body design compartment of the Bluetooth Solar Grass Trimmer is fabricate by considering on a few main factor in which to achieve a more efficient in moving, less noisy and suitable to enter in small industries that consist of less scale area such as home area, garden and playground. As the sources of electricity, the main components that includes in solar charging system are 12-volt battery, PWM solar charge controller and 30Watt solar panel. The use of solar energy for battery charging system is primarily to reduce the cost, reduces pollution and achieved towards green technology.





**Figure 1.1:** Body design of Bluetooth Solar Grass Trimmer

## 1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

In the time where technology is merging with environmental awareness, consumers are looking for ways to contribute for reducing the cause of pollution. By switching towards green technology, the implementation of Bluetooth solar grass trimmer as grass cutting tools is more environmental friendly compared to old grass cutting devices which use fuel for internal combustion of engine. In addition, the present technology that commonly used in industry which is traditional grass cutting machines is inconvenience due to heavy body compartment and required manpower to handle.

Bluetooth Solar Grass Trimmer is a sufficient machine as the power can be produces from solar energy. The addition of solar charging system as the energy sources from photovoltaic module is a systematic ways to reduce energy consumption. However, there are a few important parameters that must be measure based on the requirement of solar PV system. It was difficult to estimate the amount of charging voltage by considering the variation in solar radiation as well as the battery voltage state. In addition, the combination of the system for the battery charging by using solar panel and the operating time of the devices during running is also varies which depending on the solar radiation and the load consumption.

Therefore, in response to this problem, the analysis was conduct and validate by using two estimation methods which are estimation of battery state of charge (SOC) and analyzing the battery charging voltage at constant average solar radiation.

## 1.3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the project are as follows:

- i. To fabricate a bluetooth solar grass trimmer that easy to handle.
- ii. To program a bluetooth solar grass trimmer which can driven by the motor driver and be able to communicate with the Bluetooth HC-05.
- iii. To power the bluetooth solar grass trimmer with the solar panel system.

## REFERENCES

- Abu Eldahab, Y. E., Saad, N. H., & Zekry, A. (2016). Enhancing charging controllers for photovoltaic systems. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, *58*(May), 646–655. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2016.05.010>
- Armstrong, S., Glavin, M. E., & Hurley, W. G. (2008). *Charging Algorithms for Stand Alone Photovoltaic Systems*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/PESC.2008.4592143>,
- Babatunde, O. A., Shitta, M. B., & Adegbenro, O. (2014). *Performance of a Stand-Alone Photovoltaic System Battery*, *4*(9), 146–153.
- Chowdhury, S., Chowdhury, S. P., Taylor, G. A., & Song, Y. H. (2008). Modelling and performance evaluation of a stand-alone photovoltaic system with MPPT facility. *IEEE Power and Energy Society General Meeting*, *2008*, 1–5. *Conversion and Delivery of Electrical Energy in the 21st Century*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/PES.2008.4596376>,
- Davis, G. (2018). *Industrial Revolution 4.0 | Technology | Manufacturing*. Retrieved December 29, 2018, from <https://www.manufacturingglobal.com/technology/industrial-revolution-4-0>
- Dunlop, J. P. (n.d.). *Batteries and Charge Control in Stand-Alone Photovoltaic Systems*. *Batteries and Charge Control in Stand-Alone Photovoltaic Systems: Design and Application*.
- Gabler, H., & Sauer, D. U. (1995). *A Systematic Effort to Define Evaluation and Performance Parameters and Criteria for Lead-acid Batteries in PV Systems*. *Systematic Effort to Define Evaluation and Performance Parameters and Criteria for Lead-acid Batteries in PV Systems* w ., (October).
- ITACA. (n.d.). *A Guide To Lead-Acid Batteries*, (I). <http://www.itacenet.org/eng/elec/battery/battery.pdf>

Murnane, M. (n.d.). *A Closer Look at State of Charge ( SOC ) SOH ) Estimation Techniques for Batteries.*

Output, P. P., & Curves, I. (n.d.). *Understanding Solar Energy, 1–*

Perez, R. (1993). *Lead-Acid Battery State of Charge vs. Voltage, (*

Schwede, J. W., Bargatin, I., Riley, D. C., Hardin, B. E., Rosent  
Melosh, N. A. (2010). *Photon-enhanced thermionic  
concentrator systems. Nature Materials,*  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/nmat2814>,

Singh, P., Sujil, A., & Kumar, P. (2016). *Analysis and comparison  
time for stand alone photovoltaic system. 2016 IEEE 6th Int  
on Power Systems, ICPS 20*  
<https://doi.org/10.1109/ICPES.2016.7584123>,