

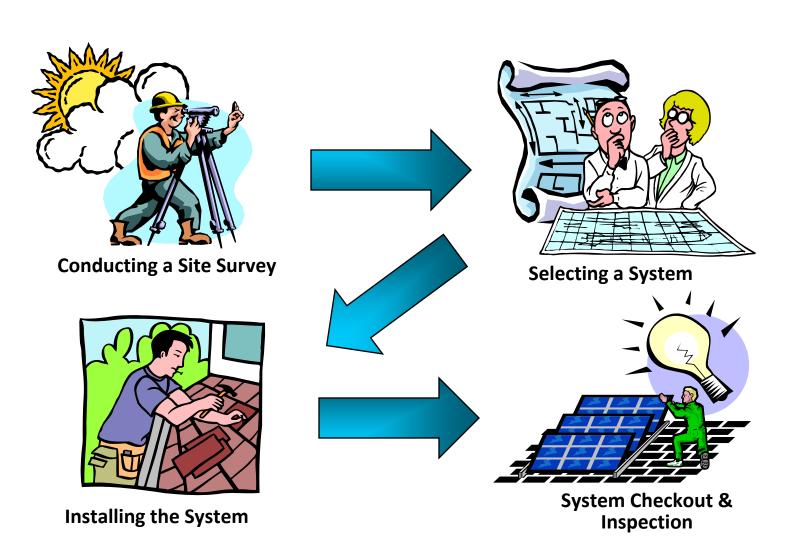
## Lesson Plan

Site Assessments Review

### **Next Week:**

- NABCEP Learning Objective:
   PV System Sizing Principles
- Practice NABCEP Exam #2 in a few weeks

### The PV Installation Process



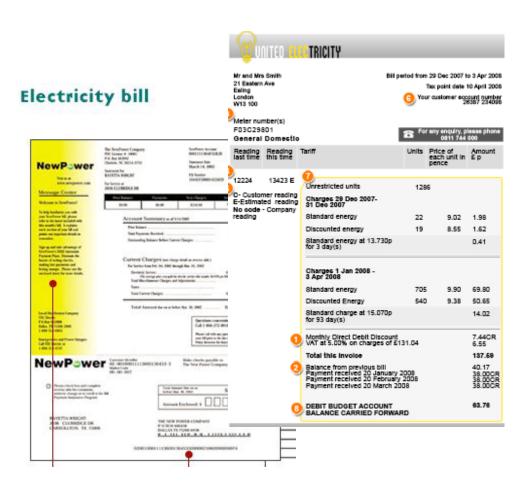
### Sales, Site Assessment and Estimation

- The installer should meet with each customer to discuss available PV system options.
- Good public relations skills are essential.
- Monthly electricity use, conservation and energy efficiency should be an important part of the discussion.



SolarWorld Industries America

### Yearly Electric Use History Averaged to kWh per day



# Using GPS For Initial Site Survey saves time and \$\$\$







Zillow.com



google earth

### Phone Survey

- •do you own or rent?
- •what is your address?
- •what is the square footage of your house?
- •approximately when was your house built?
- •how much is your average utility bill?
- •what is your utility company?
- •do you expect PV to provide all or part of your electricity?
- •are there large trees in your yard?
- •other shading issues, buildings, neighbors trees, etc.?
- •how is your house oriented N,E,S,W?
- •is your roof sloped or flat?
- •what condition is your roof?

### Site Evaluation Check List

- •Utility bills, electricity usage history
- Energy Audit
  - Windows, doors, heat gain/loss
  - Appliances
  - Insulation, ducts, and pipes
- Orientation of structure
- •Solar resource
- Shading
- Pitch of roof and available roof area
  - Plumbing vent pipes, skylights, chimney, sat dish
  - AHJ standoffs
- •Type of roof material and condition of the roof
- Framing type, condition of framing and decking
- •Electrical service, size, location

- Information gathered during a site survey should be carefully documented.
- Roof type and condition
- Roof pitch
- Orientation
- Shading issues
- Structural considerations
- Size & condition of existing
- Electrical service
- etc.

	PV SYSTEM SITE :	SURVEY INFORMATION	
GENERAL INFORMATIO			
Customer Smith Resider Site Address 123 Main S	108 N. A		
Contact Name John Smit	h homoswase		
		Email	
110110		Linaii	
Utility Regional Power, Inc.			
Contact Name Beverly Jo			
Phone <u>555-6789</u>	Fax555-6790	Email _jones@regionalpower.com	
Permitting Authority Villa	one of Anulous		
Contact Name Gary Rob			
		Email _roberts@anytown.vil.us	
	No de la constante de la const		
Type of System Desired	Utility-interactive	Output (kW) _5.0	
Critical Loads (W) N/A		Autonomy (days) N/A	
SOLAR RESOURCE & W	CATHED		
	_ Longitude _ 87*W	Basic Wind Speed (mph) 90	
		MAX 6.3 MIN 1.5	8
Temperatures (°F) AVG	50	MAX 105 MIN -20	É
Accessibility requires extension  Shading Analysis Results		protection om 9 AM to 11 AM November through January	
ROOFING			
	14 4		
Type of Roofing Asphalt	shingle	Age (vrs) 10 Thickness	(") 1.25
Surface Conditiongood,	, no repairs needed	Age (yrs) Thickness	(¨) <u>1.25</u>
Type of Roofing Asphalt Surface Condition 400d, Type of Supporting Struct Structural Concerns 8000	, no repairs needed ture <u>2 × 6 rafters 12" 0.</u>		(') _1.25
Surface Conditiongood, Type of Supporting Struct Structural Concernsnone	, no repairs needed ture <u>2 × 6 rafters 12" 0.</u>		(") _1.25
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### **Load Analysis**

AC Load	Quantity	2	Power Rating (W)		Average Daily Use (hrs/day)		Average Daily Energy Use (Wh/day)
Incandescent Lighting	6	х	60	x	6	=	2160
Refrigerator	1	х	475	х	12	=	5700
Microwave	1	х	1200	х	0.5	=	600
Toaster	1	х	1200	х	0.15	=	180
Dishwasher	1	х	1500	х	0.5	=	750
Furnace Fan	1	х	500	х	2	=	1000
TV	1	х	130	х	3.5	=	455
VCR	1	х	40	х	0.75	=	30
Ceiling Fans	3	x	50	M	6		900

A load analysis is part of an energy audit, which is used to evaluate a customer's energy use for system sizing.

A site layout drawing shows basic building dimensions and locations of major components.

### Gizmos & Gadgets Of The Trade



Sol Metric Suneye



**Irradiance Meter** 



Deep Framing Detector



Roof Angle Finder



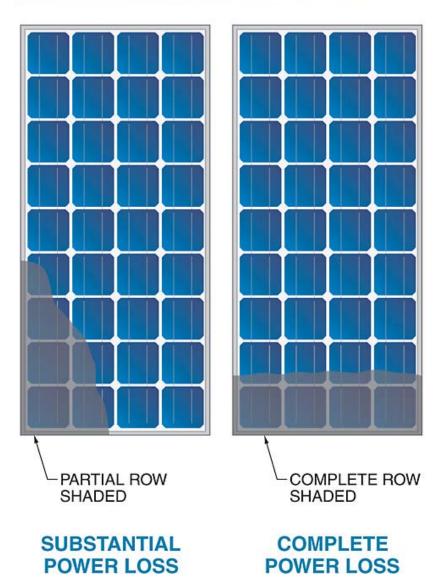
Solar Path Finder



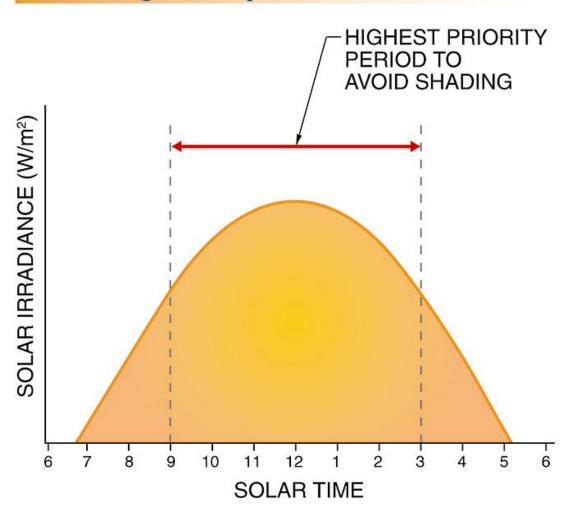
Magnetic declination varies by location and changes slightly over time. Up-to-date maps are used to determine the necessary declination adjustment.

### **Shading Effects**

Shading of PV modules and arrays can cause disproportional reductions in power output.

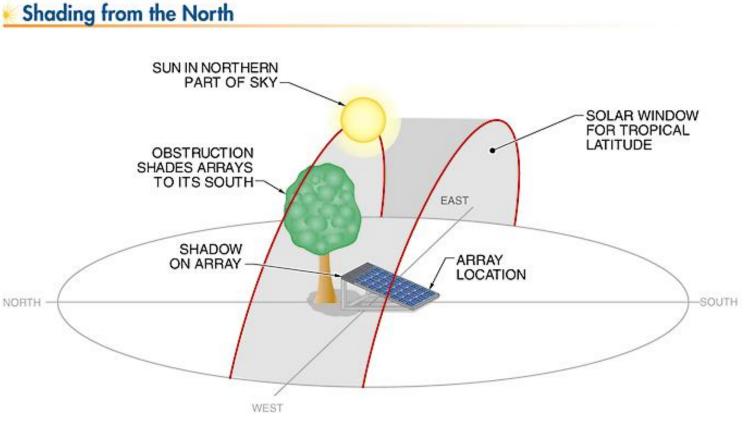


### **Shading Priority**

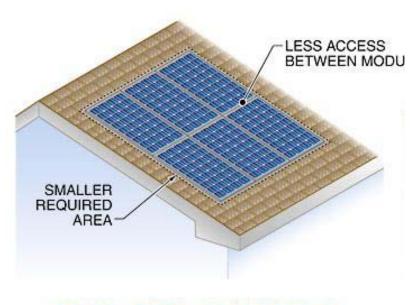


Most of the daily solar radiation occurs between 9 AM and 3 PM, so avoiding shading during this period is high priority.

### When the sun is in the northern part of the sky, shading can be caused by obstructions immediately north of an



### **Array Area Requirements**



DENSE ARRAY ARRANGEMENT

- Length x width = Area
- Area x 10W = apprx power availability
- Only an approximation
- Not a substitute for PV sizing!
- Does not adjust for orientation, tilt, shade, etc

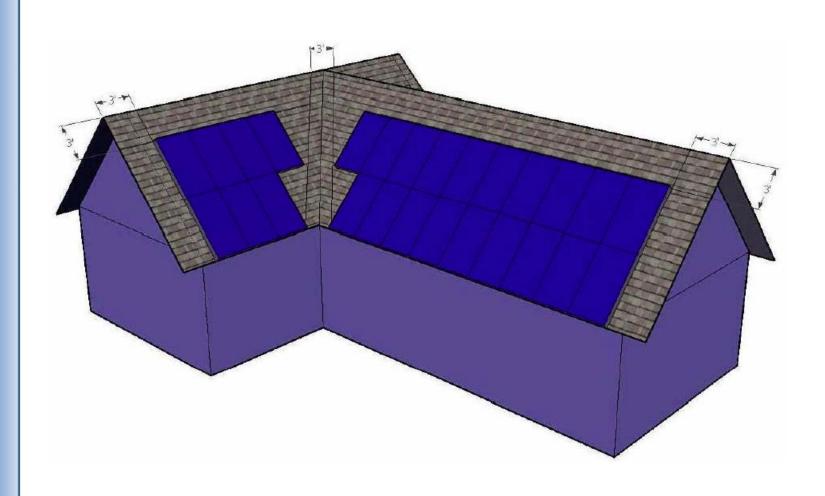
Overall output is based on solar resource, shading, module efficiency, etc. but there is a good site survey rule of thumb:

10W per square foot of available area

### **Array Area Requirements** MORE ACCESS BETWEEN MODULES LESS ACCESS BETWEEN MODULES **SMALLER** GREATER REQUIRED REQUIRED AREA DENSE ARRAY ARRANGEMENT **OPEN ARRAY ARRANGEMENT**

The density of the module arrangement in an array affects the accessibility and the area required to produce a certain amount of power.

# www.energyinstructor.info



# 200' STRUCTURAL MEMBER -4' 4 00 STRUCTURAL MEMBER

SOLAR ARRAY EXAMPLE - SMALL COMMERCIAL 8' WALKWAYS

# 470' 150 SKYLIGHT (TYPICAL) \_ ROOF HATCH STRUCTURAL MEMBER STRUCTURAL MEMBER STRUCTURAL MEMBER

SOLAR ARRAY EXAMPLE - LARGE COMMERCIAL

4' WALKWAYS WITH 8' X 4' VENTING OPPORTUNITIES EVERY 20'

Fixed-tilted arrays require additional space considerations. Why does it matter?

How do we calculate? (math.....)