**Site Assessment** 

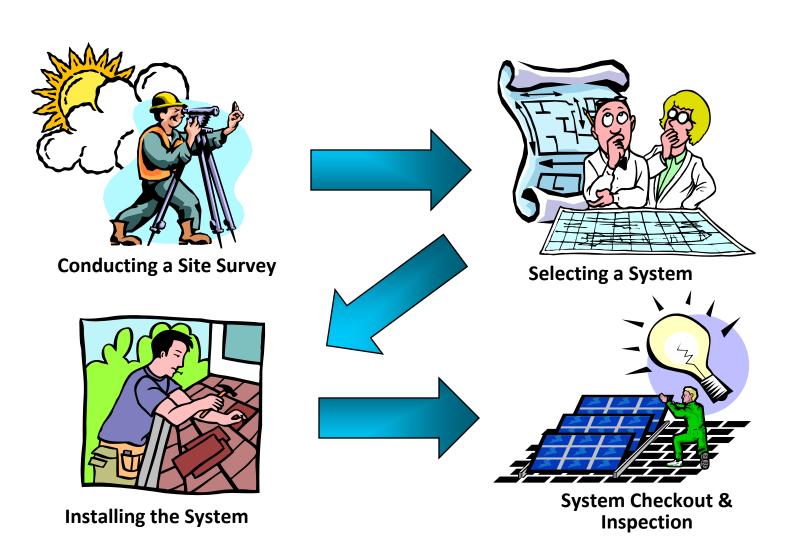
### Lesson Plan

Site Assessments Review

#### **Next Week:**

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

#### The PV Installation Process



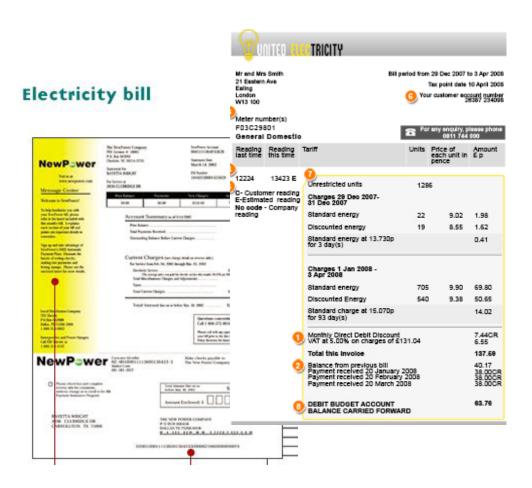
#### Sales, Site Assessment and Estimation

- 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	A SITE SURVEY INFORMATION
GENERAL INFORMATION	N SILL SORYET IN CRIMATION
Customer Smith Residence	
Site Address 123 Main St., Anytown, IL 6	0123
Contact Name John Smith, homeowner	
Phone _555-0123 Fax _555-	0124 Email
Utility Regional Power, Inc.	
Contact Name Beverly Jones	
Phone555-6789 Fax555-	6790 Email Jones@reglonalpower.com
Permitting Authority Village of Anytown	
Contact Name Gary Roberts, building insp	ector
Phone <u>555-5215</u> Fax <u>555-</u>	5235 Email roberts@anytown.vil.us
	20000000
	Output (kW) 5.0 Autonomy (days) N/A
Officer Codes (44) BIA	Autonomy (days) by
SOLAR RESOURCE & WEATHER	
_atitude41°N Longitude:	87°W Basic Wind Speed (mph) 90
nsolation (kW/m²) AVG 3.9	MAX 6.3 MIN 1.5  MAX 105 MIN -20
Temperatures (°F) AVG50  Potential for Extreme Weather Heavy thu	MAX 105 MIN -20
Area (ft²) 1000 Slope (°) 33* Accessibility requires extension ladder or aee Shading Analysis Results tree will shade	Azimuth Orientation (°) _210* (SSW)_ Height (ft)10-25
Area (ft²) 1000 Slope (°) 33* Accessibility requires extension ladder or aer Shading Analysis Results tree will shade	ial lift, fall protection location from 9 AM to 11 AM November through January
Area (ft°) 1000 Slope (°) 33* Accossibility requires extension ladder or an extension adder or adde	ial lift, fall protection location from 9 AM to 11 AM November through January  Age (yrs) 10 Thickness (*) 1.25
Accessibility <u>requires extension ladder or aer</u> Shading Analysis Results <u>tree will shade</u>	ial lift, fall protection location from 9 AM to 11 AM November through January  Age (yrs) 10 Thickness (*) 1.25
Area (ft²) 1000 Slope (°) 33*  Accessibility requires extension ladder or asi  Shading Analysis Results tree will shade  ROOFING Type of Roofing Asphalt shingle  Sourface Condition quod, no repairs neede  Type of Supporting Structure 2 × 6 raft	ial lift, fall protection location from 9 AM to 11 AM November through January  Age (yrs) 10 Thickness (*) 1.25
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Area (ft²) 1000 Slope (²) 33*  Accessibility requires extension ladder or aes  Shading Analysis Results tree will shade  ROOFING  Type of Roofing Asphalt shingle  Surface Condition aged, no repairs neede  Type of Supporting Structure 2 × 6 raft  Structural Concerns need  ELECTRICAL SYSTEM  Primary Service 120/240 Y, 1¢, 200 A  Other Sources need  Annual Electricity Use (kWh) 10,900  Point of Connection Main service panel  Proposed Inverter Location Basement  Basement	Idil ft, fall protection
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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 /		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



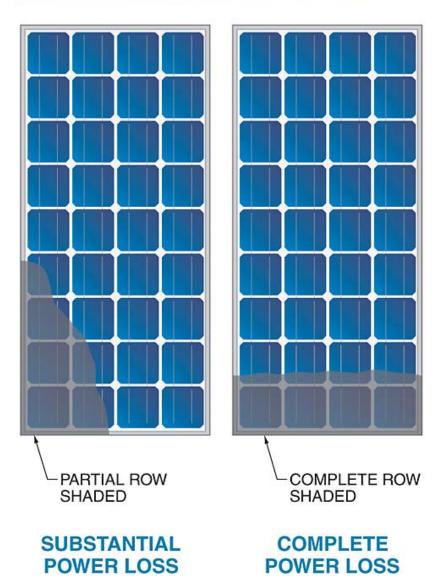
Solar Path Finder



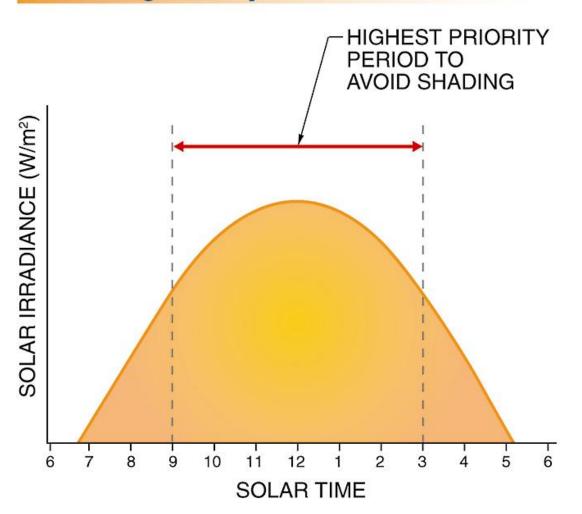
Magnetic declination varies by location and changes slightly over time. Up-to-date maps are used to determine the necessary declination adjustment.

#### **Shading Effects**

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



#### **Shading Priority**

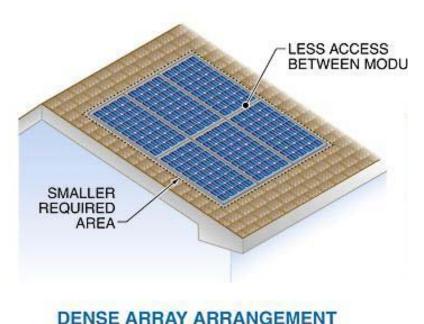


Most of the daily solar radiation occurs between 9 AM and 3 PM, so avoiding shading during this period is high priority.

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

#### Shading from the North SUN IN NORTHERN PART OF SKY SOLAR WINDOW FOR TROPICAL LATITUDE **OBSTRUCTION** SHADES ARRAYS TO ITS SOUTH EAST SHADOW ARRAY ON ARRAY LOCATION NORTH -SOUTH WEST

#### **Array Area Requirements**



- Length x width = Area
- Area x 15W = apprx power availability
- Only an approximation
- Not a substitute for PV sizing!
- Does not adjust for orientation, tilt, shade, etc

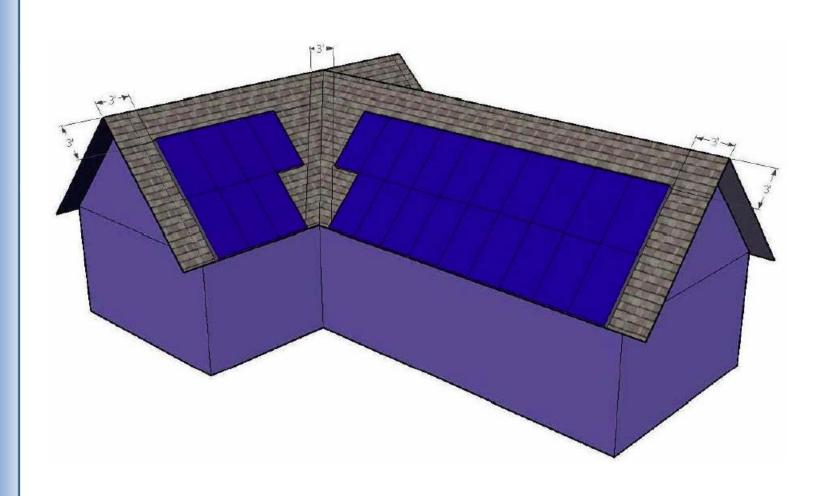
Overall output is based on solar resource, shading, module efficiency, etc. but there is a good site survey rule of thumb:

15W 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.....)