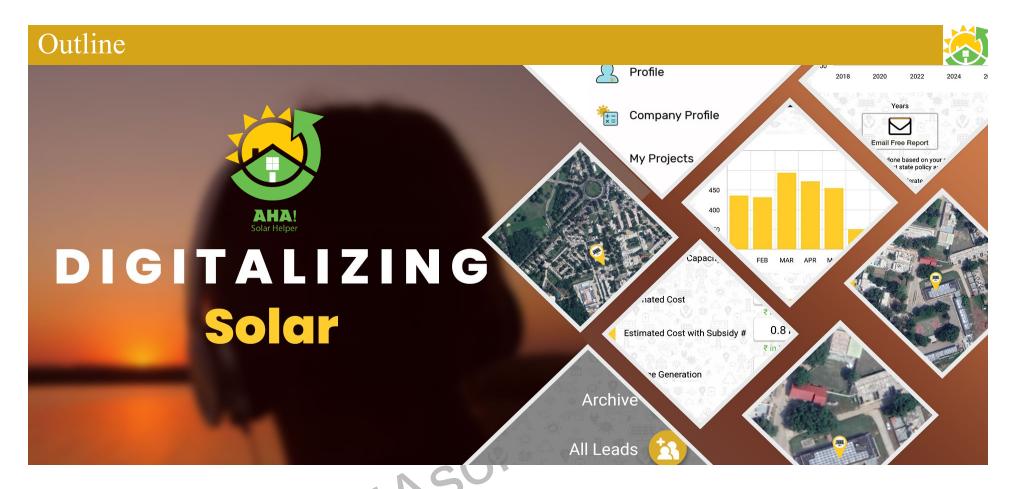


"e-Learning Workshop: Solar Policy Interpretation & Implementation Processes" 2020

Solar PV Rooftop Technology Overview

Presented by: Shatrughan Yadav (AHASolar Pvt Ltd) 22nd April 2020, Ahmedabad (India)

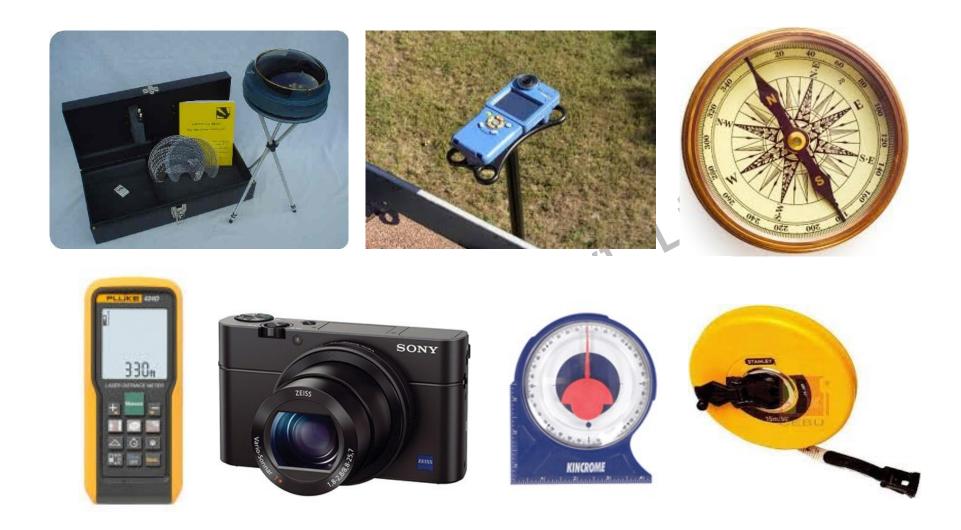




- Tools for site assessment
- Undertaking a site assessment
- Typical site survey format for rooftop PV project

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- Undertaking a site assessment
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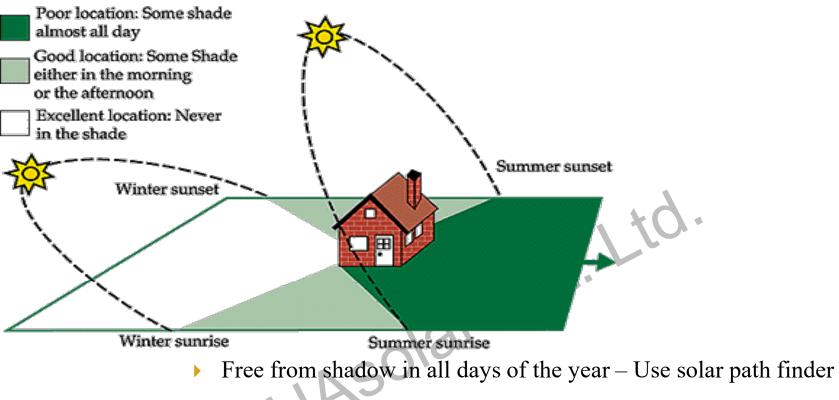
- Assessment of OHS
- Assessment of location for installation of PV plant
- Shadow analysis of site
- Determine PV array orientation and tilt
- Assess how the PV modules will be mounted
- Identify suitable location for inverters and other electrical equipment
- Determine cabling routes and cable run distances
- Study of site parameters that likely to affect the design considerations

- Safe access to the roof
- Exposure to the sun
- Falling from the roof
- Injuries from lifting and installing heavy inverters
- Injuries from falling objects from roof
- Cut, bump and burns from sharp and hot metallic items/ tools
- Insects biting some insect may be poisonous



Site assessment – assessment of PV array location





- Access for array maintenance
- Provide ample space for air cooling
- Prevails aesthetic of the building or premises
- Not far from the charge controller/ inverter/ battery bank
- Protect array from theft and vandalism

Site assessment – Shadow analysis



- Objects which come in the path of the incident solar rays, any time during the day, will cast shadows and would reduce the solar generation
- Even on south facing roof, a taller object in the eastern side would cast shadows during morning and a taller object on the western side would similarly cast shadows during the afternoon.
- Shading can not only lead to lower generation but can also over a period of time damage the panels.
- Roof s inclined towards south, would receive the sun rays all through the day. However roofs inclined towards east and west will have a lesser window while roofs facing north will receive the least sunlight.

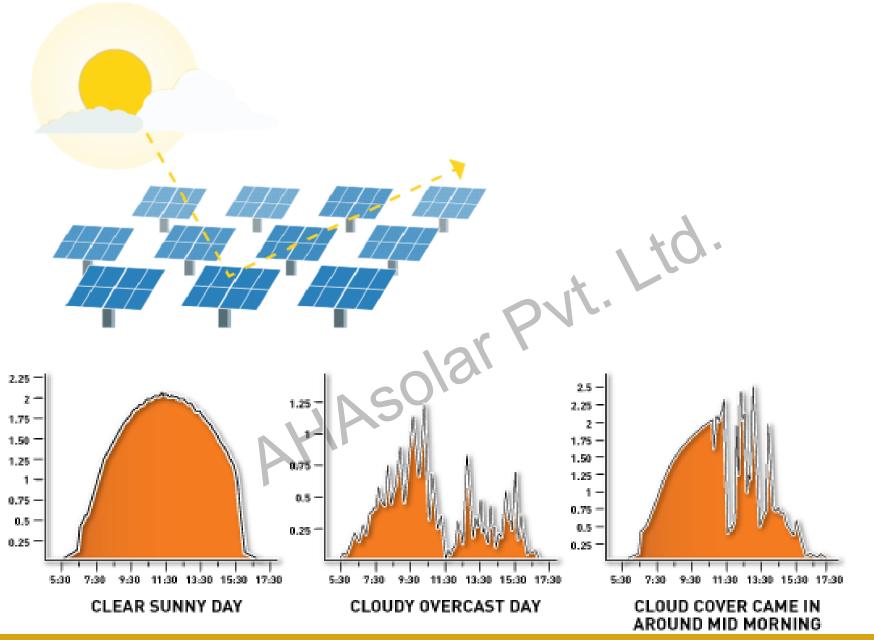




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Cloud Cover





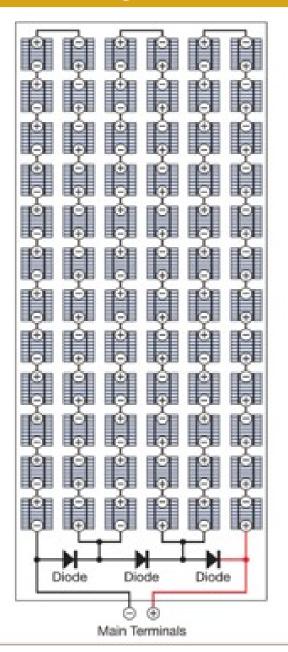
Effects of shading on Performance of System

- Effect of shading depends upon following factors
 - Number of shaded modules
 - Cell and bypass diode interconnection
 - Degree of shading
 - > Spatial distribution and the course of shading over time
 - Interconnection of module

 - Type of module technology

Factor Affecting Loss of Power due to Shading

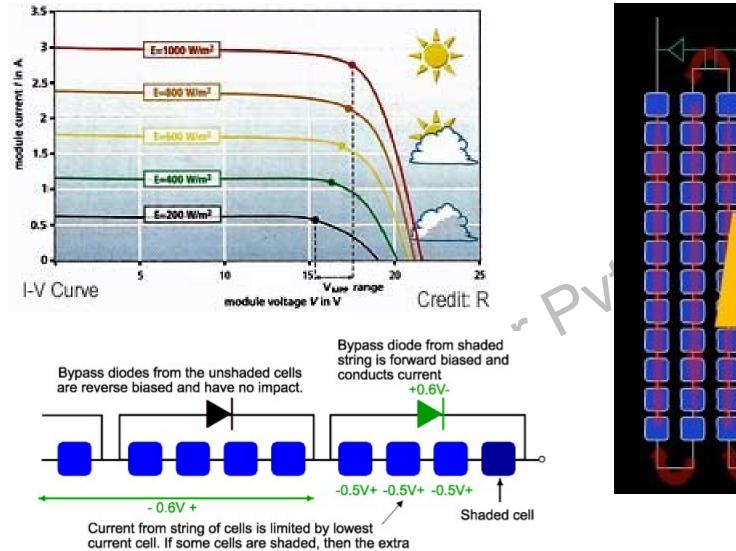


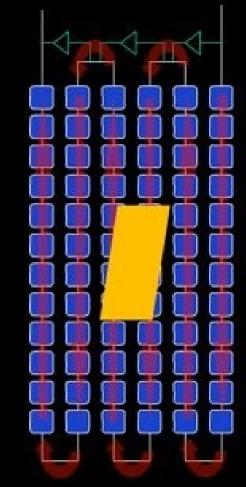


- No cells shaded: Current passes through all cells. No current passes through bypass diodes.
- One cell shaded: Current bypasses the 24cell series string and passes through the bypass diode in parallel with that string.
- One row of cells shaded: Current bypasses three 24-cell series strings and passes through three bypass diodes.
- One column of cells shaded: Current bypasses the 24-cell series string and passes through the bypass diode in parallel with that string.
- Entire module shaded: Current bypasses all cells and passes through three bypass diodes.

Electrical Behaviour of SPV Modules Under Shadow







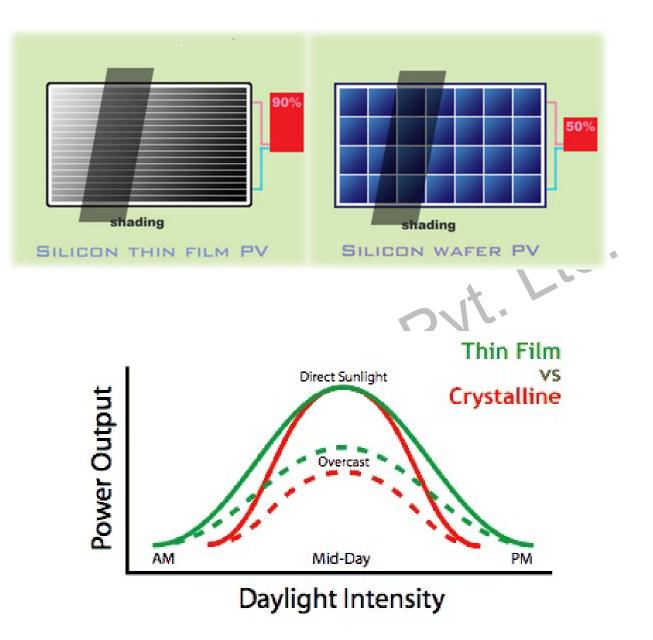
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biased these cells.

current from the good cells in the string forward

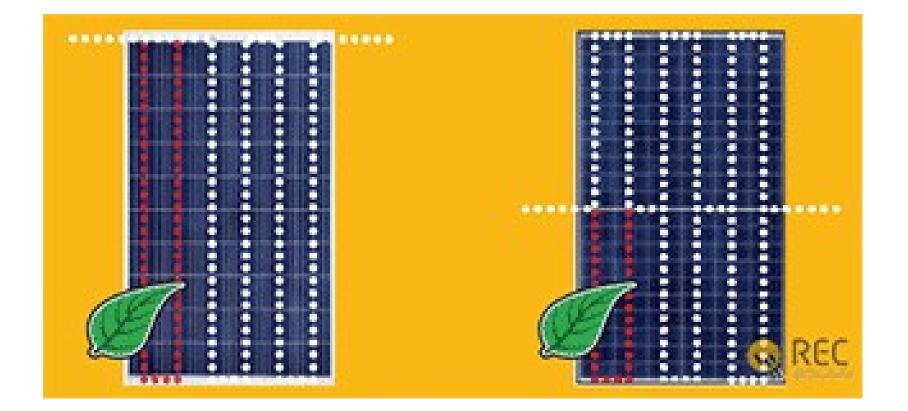
Solar PV Module Technology





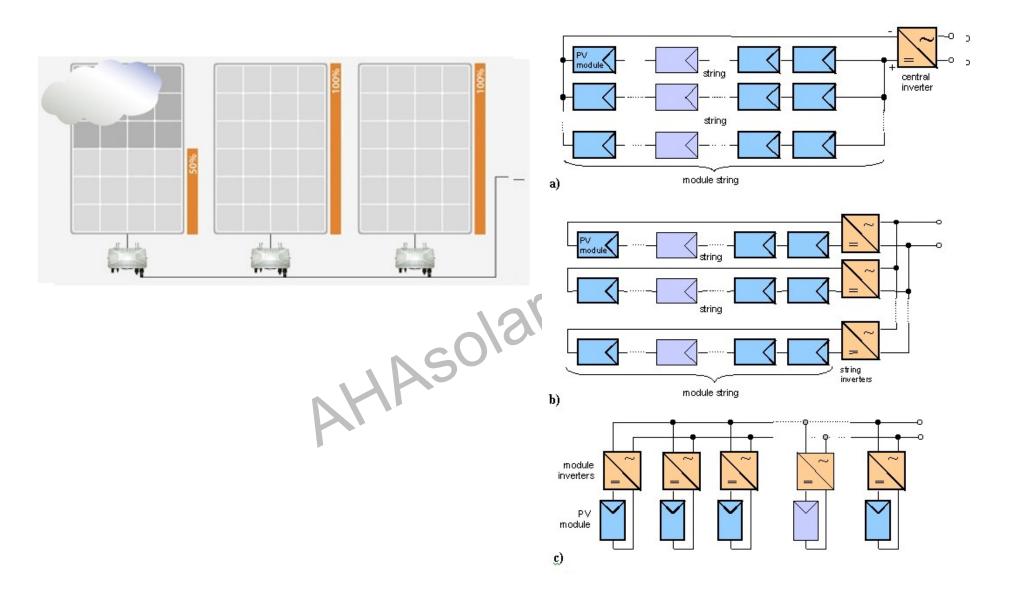
Solar PV Module Technology- Half cut cells





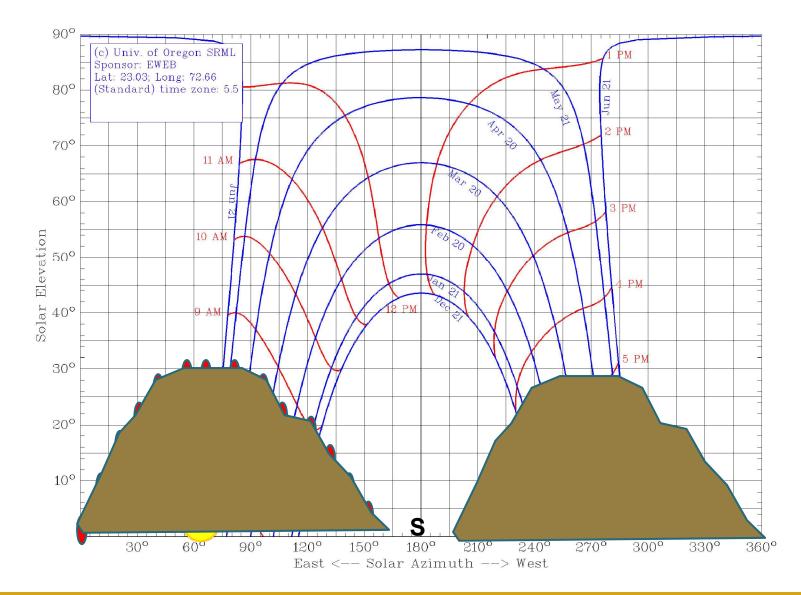
Inverter Technology





Calculate Loss of Solar Energy for Shaded Period



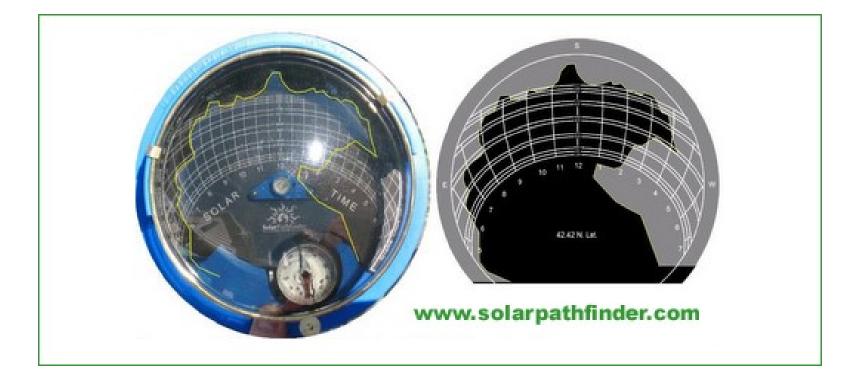


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Site assessment – Shadow analysis

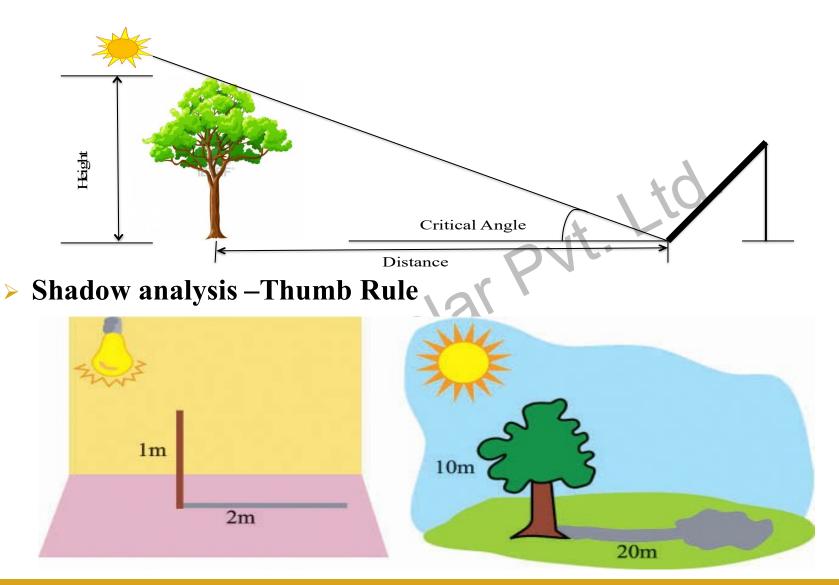


Shadow analysis - using of sun pathfinder

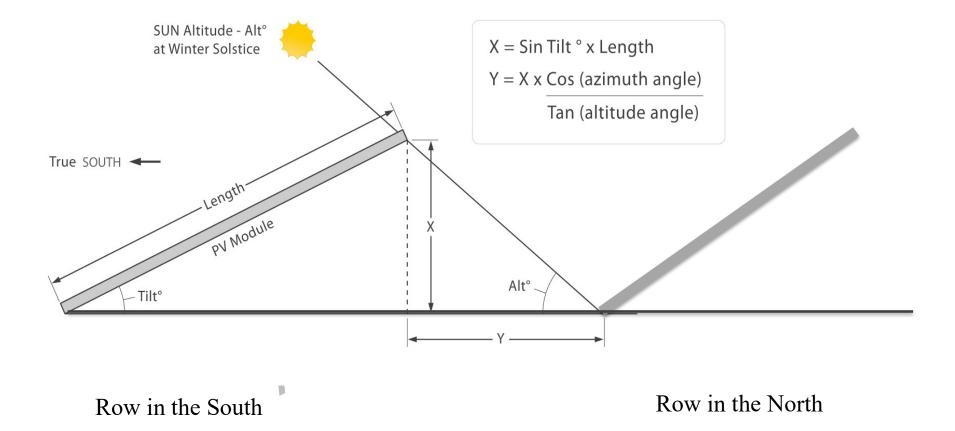


Site assessment – Shadow analysis

Shadow analysis - using sun position (azimuth and altitude angle)

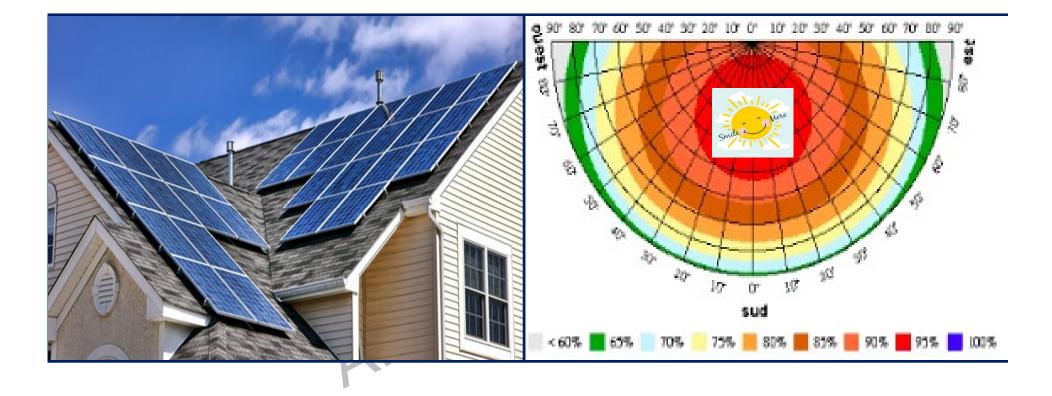


Site assessment – Space between two rows



Site assessment – Array orientation and tilt

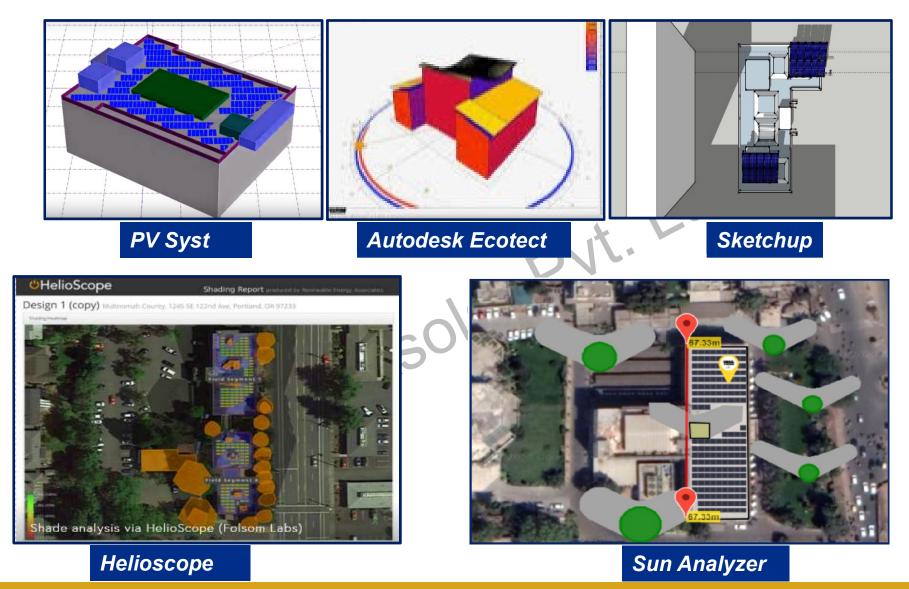




Site assessment – Shadow analysis



Shadow analysis – using Software



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Site assessment – Location of electrical equipment



- Location of inverter should be such a way that access is controlled
- Minimize distance from the Solar PV array to reduce losses
- Protection from environment as needed by the inverter class
- Sufficient ventilation for cooling
- The location of overcurrent protection devices and/or load breaking disconnecting means should be at the end of the cable that is electrically most remote from the PV modules.

Site assessment – Mounting of PV array



PV array mounting arrangement would depend on the type of roof



Site assessment – Design consideration



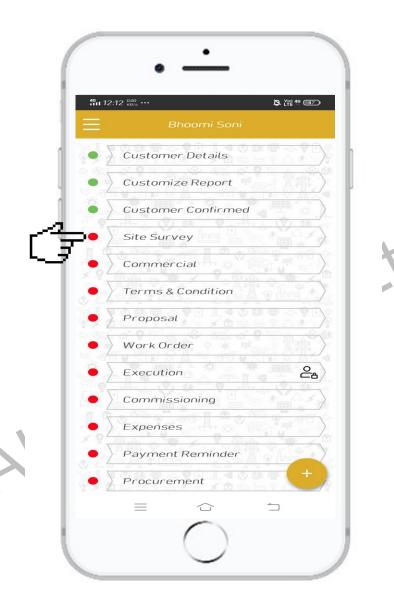
- Load bearing capacity of roof depends of the age of roof
- Typically RCC Roof has a life of 100 years, Asbestos roof have much lower life at 30 years, Depending on the grade, corrugated metal has life span between 20 and 100 years.
- Usually the load of the structure including PV and the supporting structure varies from 30 Kg/m2 to 60 Kg/m2
- As per MNRE technical specification the total load of the structure should be less than 60 kg/m2.
- For large system a suitable walk-way will be required for maintenance purpose

Site assessment – Design consideration



- Operating Temperature affects performance. Therefore arrays should be installed such way that there sufficient air flow/ ventilation for cooling
- High wind pressure can damage the structure and modules.
 Therefore mounting structure should be opted such a way that there is minimum wind pressure
- High Humidity and salty atmosphere can corrode the structure and the extreme levels in the site should be known.
- Lightning strikes can damage the electrical equipment and some times the modules. So lightning vulnerability in the site should be known



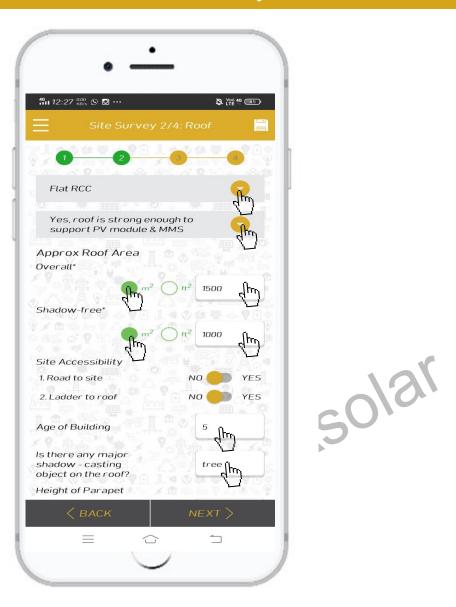






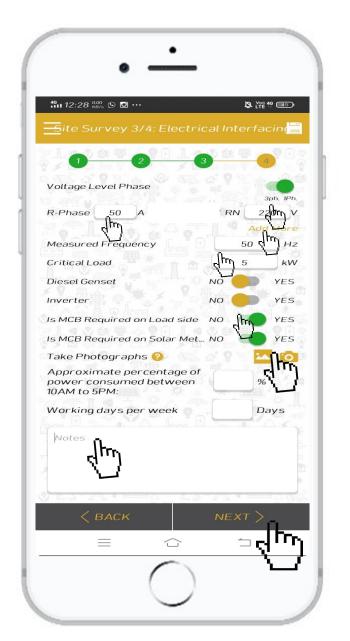






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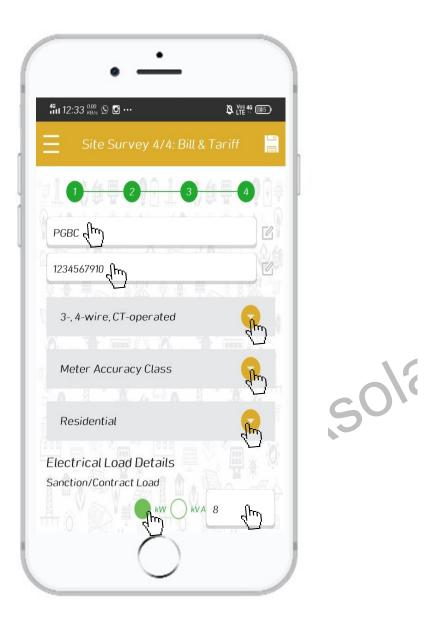






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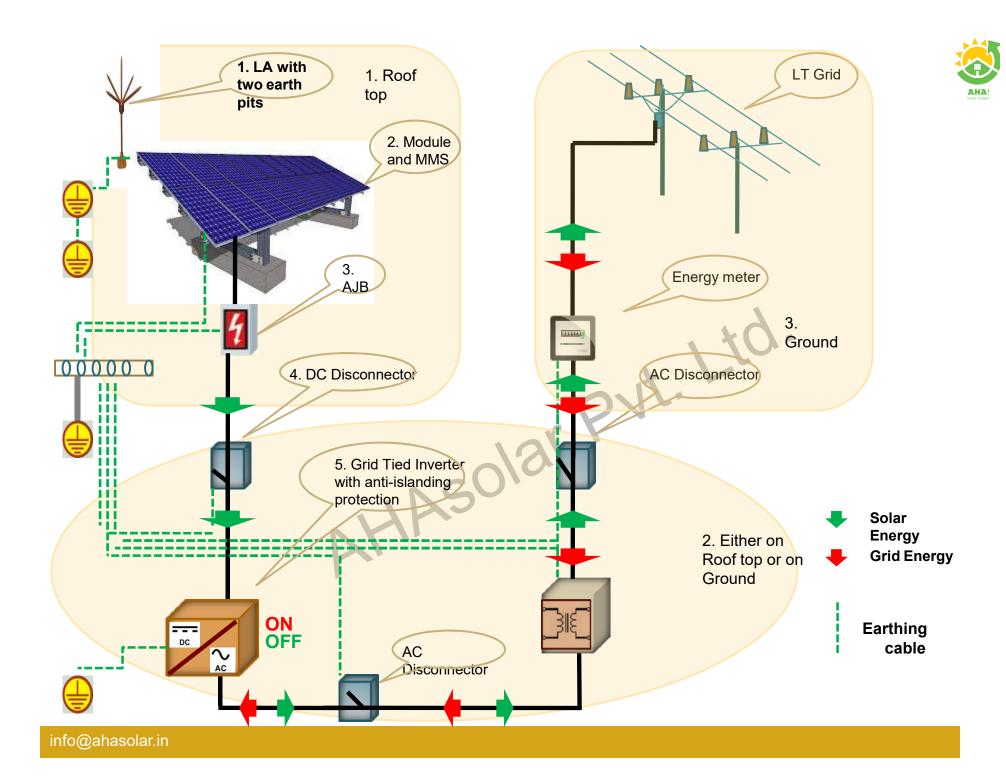




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Thank You to.





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