San Solar Panels Fund Your Robotics Team?

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- 1. How does solar PV work?
- 2. How do I install it?
- 3. The Morris experience







The sun provides more energy in one hour than the human race uses in a year!



The US and MN have good solar resources



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 Irradiance from the sun varies with location, weather, and time of year









Panels are tilted to the latitude angle and face south

- A tilt angle between about 15° and 55° with panels facing anywhere between SE to SW will collect 95% of possible solar energy
- Panels can track the sun (+32% energy), but may not be worth the cost



How much sunlight do we get in MN?



4.5 kWh/m²/day

This means a PV panel will produce its rated power output for 4.5 hours on average every day of the year



- There are 2 basic ways to install a solar PV system
 - Grid tied Excess electricity is sold to a utility company (net metering <40 kW)
 - Stand alone Uses batteries to store electricity for dark times







Inverters

Disconnects

Disconnects

• Grid-tie system components:

- DC electricity (solar) and wild AC (wind) have a disconnect switch near the installation site
- Electricity travels to a disconnect in or on building
- Then to power inverters to be converted to AC

AC Panel

Then to AC panel

2 way meters

- On to the utility meters (2 way)
- Finally to the utility electric grid

- Longevity and Maintenance
 - Most equipment is warrantied for 25 years
 - Performance warranty (80%) should last 50 yrs
 - Must monitor to claim
 - Snow will degrade winter performance
 - Lost revenue is probably not significant
 - No moving parts! (unless tracking)



2 days after storm



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Figure out how much solar you need
Determine PV array size
Find a contractor
Determine the best site
Interconnect to your utility



- Step 1: How much solar do I need?
 - How much do you use? Check elec. Bill
 - kWh charge for energy (~10¢ per kWh)
 - kW demand charge for power (~\$10 per kW)
 - Commercial & industrial accounts

Electric Service		49.31.01(53)		Service Address: 46209 STATE HWY 320 OFFICE BUILDING, MOR Usage Period 06/01/19 to 07/01/19 30 Days					
Meter #	Pres Rdg	Prev Rdg	Multiplier	Fixed Charge				\$	60.00
58942	610	557	600.0	Energy - Main Meter	29381	<u>kWh</u> @ \$.07900	\$	2,321.10
58942	0.228		600.0	Demand Charge	126.90	kW @\$	10.00000	\$	1,269.08
9943282	53678	51259	1.0	WPCA	29381	kWh @\$.0023900	-\$	70.22 CR
				Generation & Transmission Reservation Fee			\$	412.74	
			_	Distribution Reservation Fe	e			\$	60.88
			-	Current Electric				\$	4,053.58



- Step 2: How much electricity will I make?
 NREL free online prediction tool
 - https://pvwatts.nrel.gov/
 - Simple rule of thumb for MN 1.2
 - Array size (watts) times 1.2 = production (kWh/yr)
 - Example: 30 kW solar PV array
 - 30,000 X 1.2 = 36,000 kWh per year



- Step 3: Find a contractor (get bids)
 - A good contractor will help you with all the following steps
 - MN Solar Energy Industry Association
 - https://www.mnseia.org/find-installer
 - CERTs
 - <u>https://www.cleanenergyresourceteams.org/</u>
 - NABCEP certification



Step 4: On the ground or on the roof?

Ground mounted solar

PRO's

- generally simpler
- Allows mounting angle choice
- Probably less expensive
- Easy access for snow removal

<u>Con's</u>

- Takes up valuable space
- In path of debris (mowing/blowing)
- Ground cover/landscaping/fencing

Roof mounted solar

PRO's

- Out of sight
- Panels are close to the load
- Less chance of damage/vandalism

<u>Con's</u>

- May require engineering study
- May require roof enhancements
- Need to remove panels to re-roof

- Step 5: Interconnection
 - Talk to your utility company early!
 - Must fill out interconnection application & pay fee
 - <20kW: \$100, <250 kW: \$500, >250 kW: \$1,500
 - 2 way or production meter needed (\$200 \$600)
 - Will need building & electrical permits
 - Islanding test
 - Additional monthly fees
 - Grid access fee, Demand reservation fees



Pillager Goals for Solar Array

- 1. Permanent funding for our team
- 2. Another real-world learning experience for students
- 3. Data and facility for bringing renewable energy into classrooms
- 4. Work with a community collaboration to meet community adopted climate goals



- Do your homework before talking to administrators
 - Decide how much revenue you want to get
 - Calculate solar array size
 - Annual funding x 10 = # kWh/yr (@10¢/kWh)
 - Array size (W) = # kWh/yr ÷ 1.2
 - Morris example:
 - \$1000 x 10 ÷ 1.2 = 8,333 W (8.3 kW)



- Find a couple suitable site locations
 - Want areas open to the south and close to electrical service entrance
 - Further away costs more
 - Fire code requires a disconnect near the service entrance
 - Ground mount provides access for science labs



 For roof mounting, check with facilities manager about roof age



- Talk to the superintendent/facilities manager about your plan and ask for permission to get contractor bids
- Get bids and choose a contractor
 - This will give you some real numbers and site preferences
- Have a student present proposal to school board



Raise money!

- Find grants
 - CERTs
 - RDP
- Check for incentives
 - Otter Tail Power POP
 - \$1,250/kW
- Ask your sponsors
- Hold public fund raisers

Morris Experience

	Array Size	7.9 kW				
Tot	al Cost	\$ 30,900				
Co	st per Watt	\$ 3.90				
PO	P Benefit	(\$ <mark>9,900</mark>)				
Fu	nding Goal	\$ 21,000				
	Funding Plan					
	CEPTs grant	¢ 7 300				

CERTs grant\$ 7,300SWRDP grant\$ 2,500IATP grant\$ 3,000

Team Raised \$8,200







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