Mechanical Integration of PV Systems

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 Aerial lifts are sometimes required to reach roofs or areas with poor accessibility.

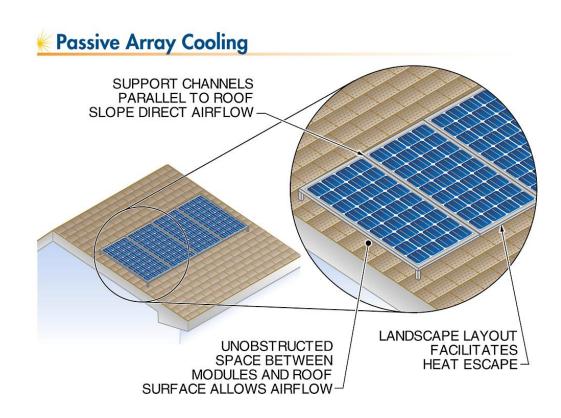


Biological, Health & Environmental Sciences

TAR RENTS



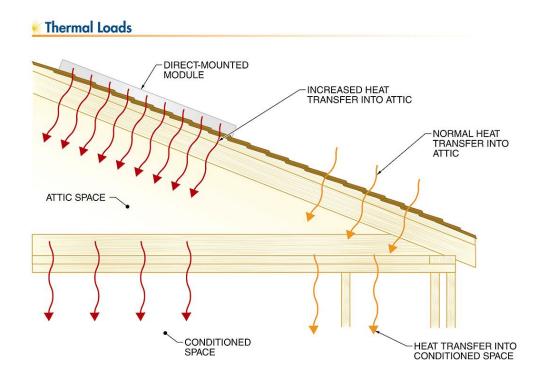
 Several passive tech-niques can be used to keep arrays cool, which improves array performance.





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Discioverer Lifeife3 Modules mounted directly on the roof surface increase the heat transfer into a building.







 PV systems that match the shape, color, and/or alignment of the mounting surface produce aesthetically pleasing installations.







 Assembling PV subsystems such as panels before lifting them to the roof is called panelizing

Preassembly

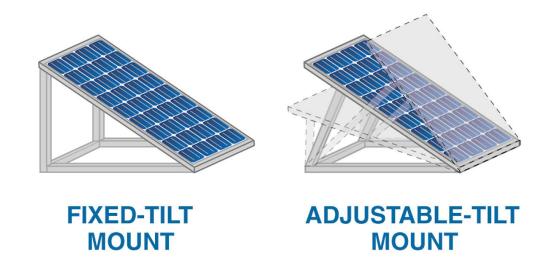


SolarWorld Industries America





 Mounting systems may hold modules at a fixed tilt, or may allow adjustments to be made to the tilt for greater solar energy gain.



Module Mounting Systems





 Direct mounts have little or no space between the modules and the mounting surface.

Direct Mounts



DOE/NREL, Jim Yost





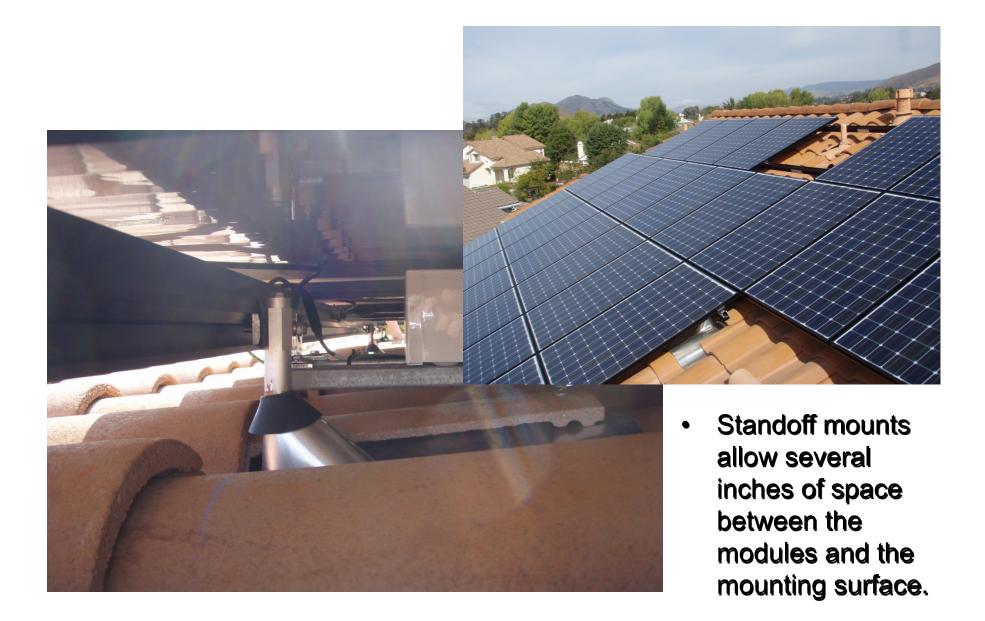


Roof rack lacksquaremounts secure modules on a triangular trusslike structure that mounts to flat or lowtilt roofs.







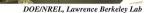






 PV modules can be integrated into building exteriors as roof shingles, windows, skylights, awnings, and many other structures.





DOE/NREL, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston

SKYLIGHTS

AWNINGS







 Ground rack mounts are versatile designs that can accommodate both large- and small-scale installations.



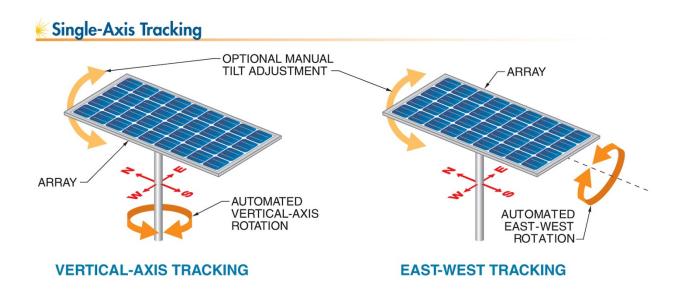








 Single-axis tracking mounts rotate one axis to approximately follow the sun as it moves across the sky.







 Dual-axis tracking mounts rotate two axes to exactly follow the sun as it moves across the sky.



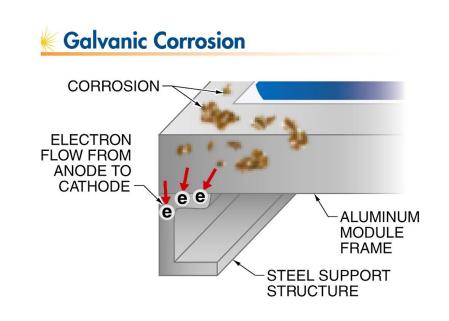
AUTOMATED
TILT-AXIS
(ALTITUDE)
ROTATIONAUTOMATED
VERICAL-AXIS
(AZIMUTH)
ROTATIONAUTOMATED
TILT-AXIS
(AZIMUTH)
ROTATIONAUTOMATED
TILT-AXIS
AUTOMATED
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ROTATIONAUTOMATED
TILT-AXIS
ROTATIONALTITUDE-AZIMUTH TRACKINGEQUATORIAL TRACKING



Dual-Axis Tracking



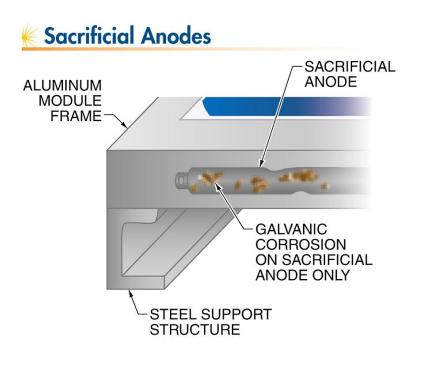
 Galvanic corrosion can occur when two dissimilar metals are in contact with each other.







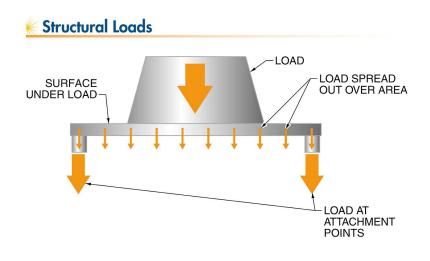
 Sacrificial anodes are more prone to galvanic corrosion than the metal they protect, so they corrode first.







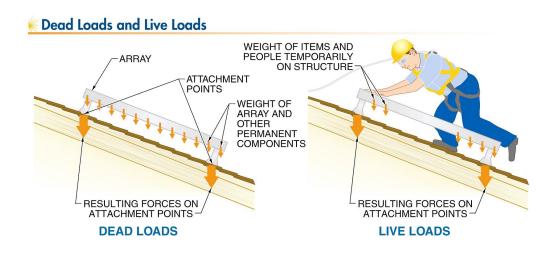
 Most structural loads are specified as a force per area. When the area attaches to other structures at certain points, the load is divided between the points.







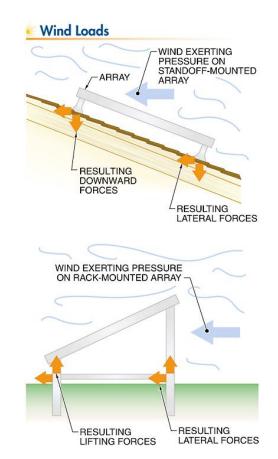
 Dead loads result from the weight of arrays and permanent components. Live loads are caused by the weight of people and/or items that are temporarily on the structure.







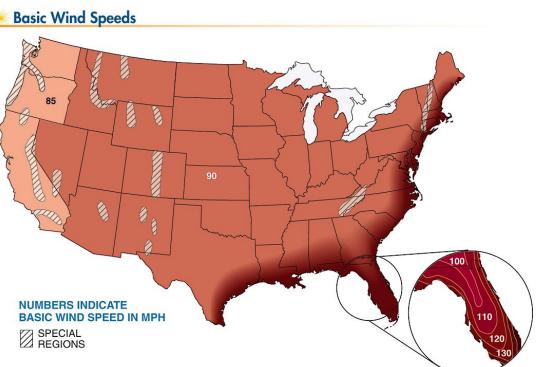
 The wind-load forces at attachment points can be downward, lifting, or lateral forces, depending on wind direction and the orientation of the array.







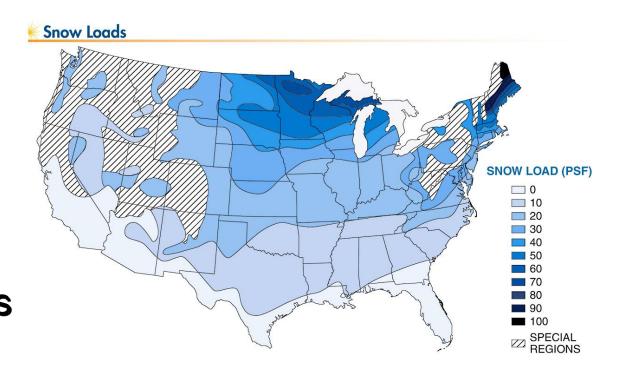
 Basic wind speeds are region-specific and are highest ir coastal areas prone to hurricanes.







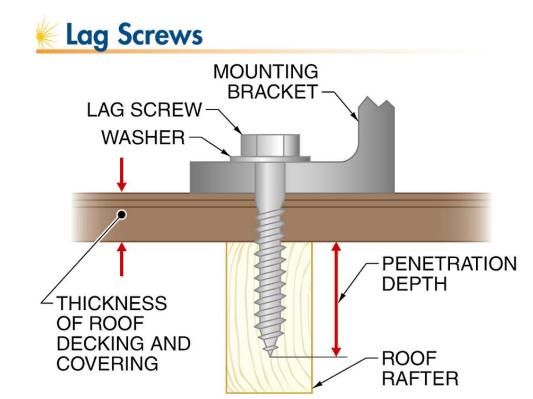
 Snow loads cause forces similar to dead loads, but the potential magnitude of a snow load varies greatly among geographic regions.







 Lag screws are the most common type of fastener used to attach array mounting systems to wood structures, usually residential roofs.







 Allowable withdrawal loads for lag screws are greater with larger screw diameter, deeper thread penetration, and higher-density lumber.

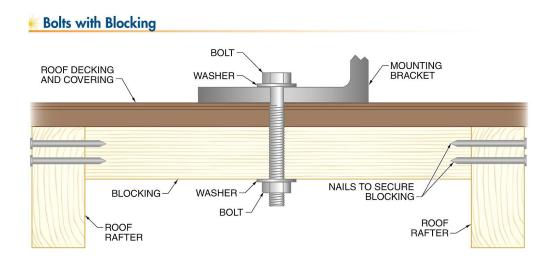
Allowable Withdrawal Loads*

LAG SCREW DIAMETER [†]	WOOD TYPE		
	Southern Yellow Pine	White Spruce	Douglas Fir
1⁄4	281	192	167
5⁄16	332	227	198
3⁄8	381	260	226
7/16	428	292	254
1/2	473	323	281
* in lb/in. † in in.			





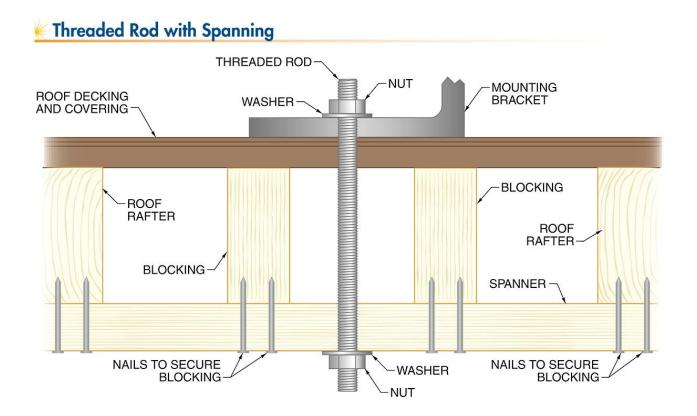
• Blocking can be used to provide a structural member between roof rafters. (VERY RARE)







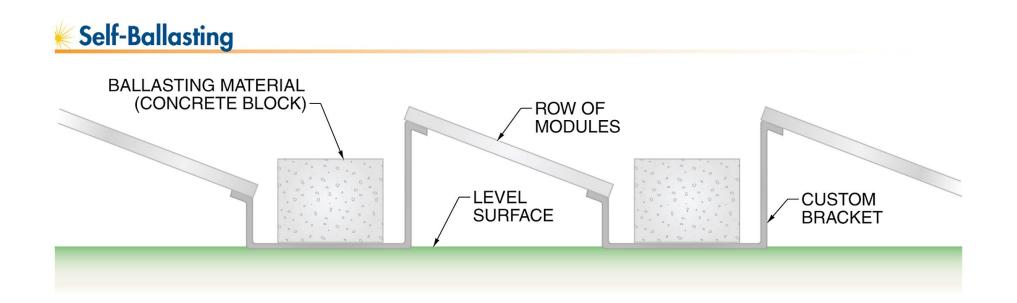
 Spanning is used to provide a structural member across roof rafters. Blocking boards are required to support the spanner. (VERY RARE)







 Self-ballasting systems rely on the weight of the array, support structure, and ballasting material to secure the array without making roof penetrations.



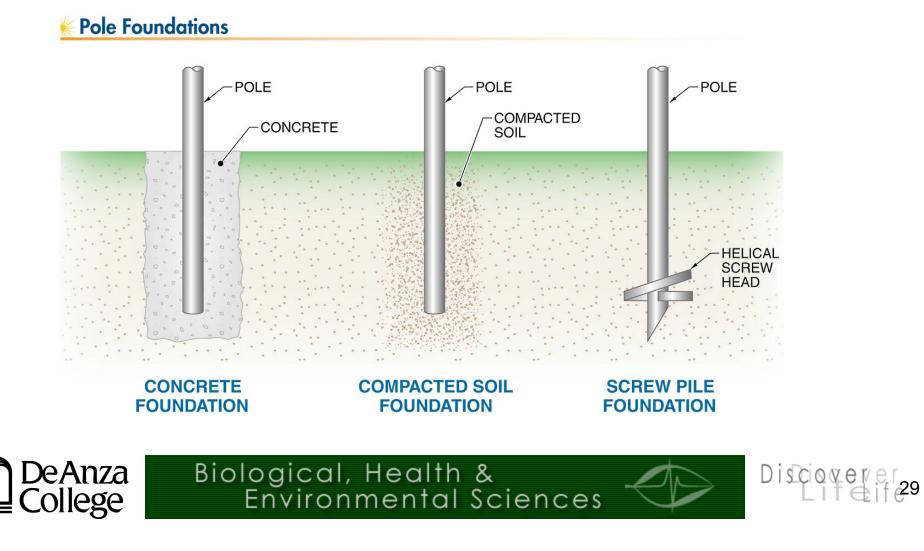


• Ground foundations for rack mounts typically include concrete footers and may use wood as part of the aboveground rack structure.





 Pole foundations may be encased in concrete or compacted soil, depending on local building requirements and the type of soil.



Weather Sealing with Caulking



To weather-seal roof penetrations, caulking material is applied between the bracket and the roof surface, around the fastener, and in the pilot hole.



 There's no reason for every roof penetration not to get a metal flashing







Flashings and rubber boots provide the highestquality weather seal for attachment penetrations



