P480 Project
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## Milestone 1

For this project, we will be developing a PV system for the residential home at 3009 Robin Lane, Havertown, PA. From figure 1 below, we have 4 possible surfaces for panels. In table 1, there are comments about the given surfaces which conclude that only surfaces 1, 3 and 4 will be used in our system. Surface location 2 has a poor slope which isn't recommended for panel placement. The other 3 surfaces do not have the most optimal azimuth but this is how the how was built and that is what we need to work with.



Figure 1. Roof with surfaces labeled

The measurements for length and width in table 1 were found using Google Earth. Note that these are the measurements for the surface, not the arrays that will be installed. The azimuth angle was found using a protractor addon for Chrome. Using the protractor, we set one line to North, 0 degrees, and the other line normal to the surface. Going clockwise from 0 degrees to the line normal to the surface, we attained the azimuth angle. Note that surface 1 has a 90 degree difference from surfaces 2, 3, and 4. This provides a little confirmation as it logically aligns with assumptions made from figure 1.

Table 1. Roof surface data

Surface	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Area (ft. sq.)	Azimuth (deg)	Slope (deg)	Comments
1	12	13	156	116.8	32	Good AM sun, small
2	9	32	288	206.8	17	Don't recommend, a porch roof
3	17	32	544	206.8	26	Chimney causes AM shading, especially in winter
4	15	18	270	206.8	22	Distribution panel is directly below in basement

After attaining our roof measurements, we imported the data into SAM as a starting point and adjusted accordingly. Our measurements were close but ultimately we adjusted according to SAM's birdseye view seen in figure 2. Once the roof and chimney was in place, we created the active surfaces using the specifications from table 1. After importing the active surfaces, we adjusted the height of the roof so that the panel would lay flat against it. Finally, we imported the trees with height and diameter based on data from Google Maps and Google Earth. All specifications regarding the active surfaces and dimensions for the trees and chimney can be seen in tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Active surface measurements after adjusting model in SAM

Active Surface	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Area (ft. sq.)	Azimuth (deg)	Slope (deg)
1	13.01	13.55	176.29	116.8	32
2	9.86	29.74	293.24	206.8	26
3	12.70	17.61	223.65	206.8	22

Table 3. Chimney and trees object data

Object	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Width (ft)	Diameter (ft)
Tree-left		32.81		49.21
Tree-right		22.97		29.53
Chimney	2.20	13.94	4.10	I



Figure 2. Model Birdseye view

The final representation of our model is seen in figure 3. The diurnal analysis model follows in figures 4, 5, and 6. This whole process took a lot of tweaking, but overtime we were satisfied with our model and diurnal analysis numbers. The analysis will also change over the course of this project as we add other factors such as snow loss.

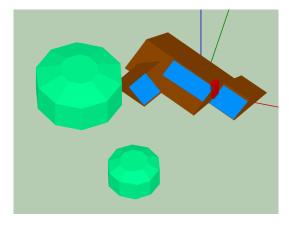


Figure 3. Model 3D view

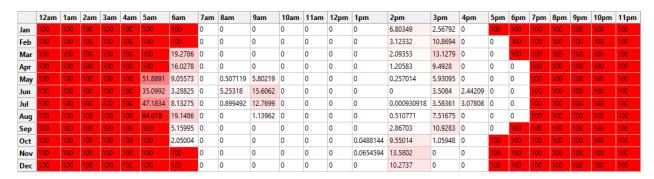


Figure 4. Active surface 1 diurnal analysis



Figure 5. Active surface 2 diurnal analysis

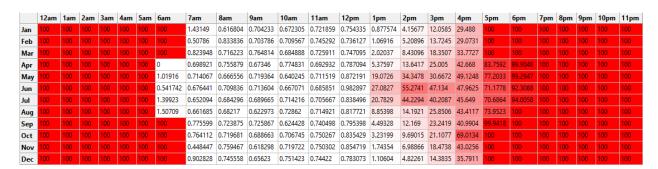


Figure 6. Active surface 3 diurnal analysis