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Solar PV Basics 2nd Ed Corrections (corrections in red)

- page 71: "Some designers estimate 100W to 150W/square meter..."

That should have been 10-15W per square foot.

- page 77 (last two lines) : "Figure 5.15 See how voltage increases with series connection..."

Where it says 5.15, it should say 5.12

- page 91 : "standalone systems are made to work and will have to be sized so that they work during the worst conditions of the year, which usually getting through a dark December" ; this is only true in the Northern hemisphere. December is often the sunniest time in the Southern hemisphere and June can be the darkest time of the year in South America!

- page 92 : "they can still be connected to the grid, but when they are using less than they are producing, they either have to send the extra energy to a battery, or slow down their interactive inverter" By slowing down the inverter, I mean working off of the maximum power point, so that volts x amps equals less than maximum power.

- page 95 : "Unlike the previous example, these derating factors are from the dc STC wattage measurements of the PV modules to the ac kWh output" ; it should be "... to the ac kW output" because derating factors are neutral and should not change the units, so we convert dc Watts into ac Watts

- pages 121-122 : "Lower tilt angles are usually used in areas with snow loads, since high tilt angles can cause build-up of snow on the roof which can be too much weight for the roof". This is because a higher tilted PV module can trap more snow in a cold place where snow blows around according to the coldest engineers.

- page 127 : last line reads "24 degrees colder than 25C is 1C".

Should read: 1°C is 24°C than 25°C

- page 128 :"Coldest expected temperature many people get from <http://www.solarabcs.org>" : I checked this website, it is extremely slow, and I found nothing about coldest temperatures!

Change to www.solarabcs.org, then click on Expedited Permit Process and then click on Solar Reference Points.

- In the textbook, the conductor sizes are given as follows:

18AWG, 16AWG, 14AWG, 12AWG, 10AWG, 12AWG, 10AWG, 8AWG, 6AWG, 4AWG, 2AWG, 1AWG, 1/0AWG, 2/0AWG, 3/0AWG, 4/0AWG.

The 12AWG, 10AWG is repeated.