



Electrical Characteristics	
Model	PS – 100 M
Maximum power(Pmax)	100 W
Current at Pmax (Imp)	5.17 A
Voltage at Pmax (Vmp)	18.06 V
Short circuit Current (Isc)	5.08 A
Open circuit Voltage (Voc)	18.90 V
Temperature coefficient Voltage	0.16V/°C / -(160 +10)mV/oC
Temperature coefficient of power	-(0.5+0.05)%/oC
Temperature coefficient Current	0.06%/°C / (0.065 +0.015)%/ oC
Maximum voltage	1000 V DC

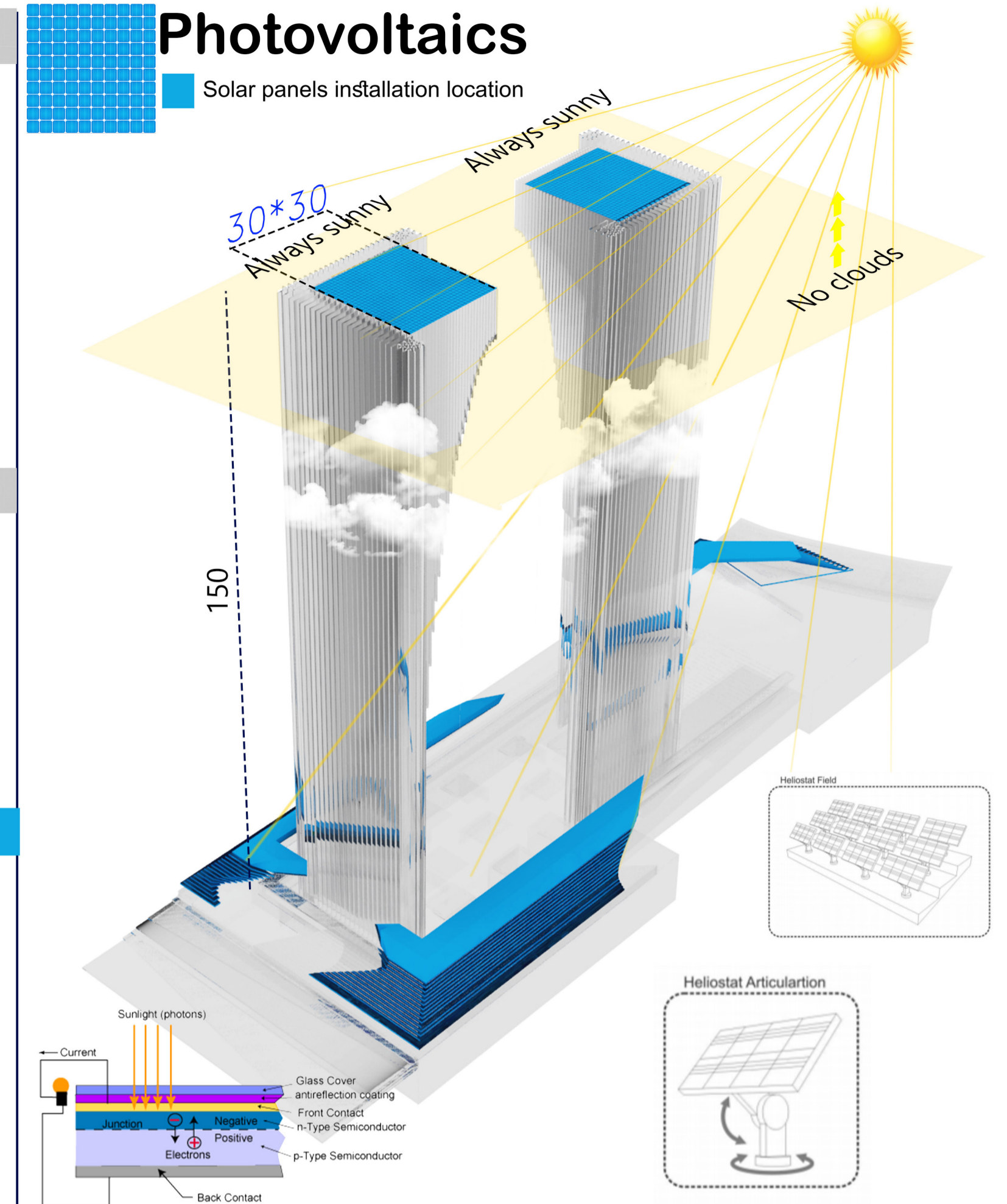
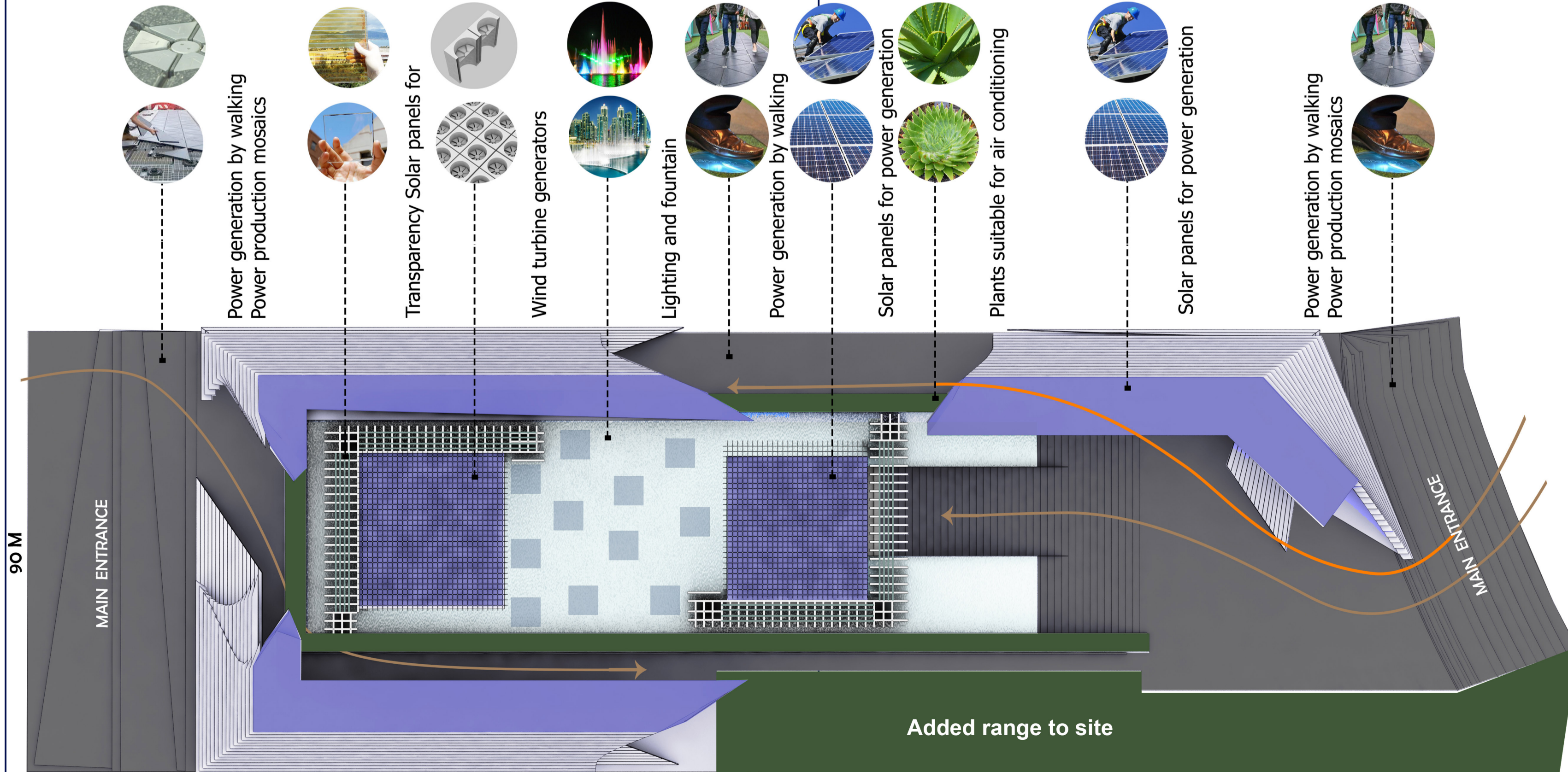
Mechanical Characteristics	
Dimensions	985 × 650 × 30 mm
Weight	10.4 Kg
Cell	mono crystal 156x156 mm2
Operating temperature	-45 to 80 °C
Front glass	2.8 mm
Hail diameter @ 80 Km/h	Up to 25 mm

The total area intended for solar panels

- AREA **130 square meter**
- Panel Dimensions **985*650 MM**
- Number of required panels **205**
- 10 square meter solar panel **1KW → H 1**
- 130 * 1KW = 13KW → H 1**
- Sunlight hours of the day **H12 → 12 * 13KW = 156KW**
- Estimated power in one year **156KW * 365 = 56.94MW**

Electricity offers from the following methods

- Wind turbines
- Pedestrians
- wind energy
- Geothermal



A photovoltaic system employs solar panels, each comprising a number of solar cells, which generate electrical power. PV installations may be ground-mounted, rooftop mounted or wall mounted. The mount may be fixed, or use a solar tracker to follow the sun across the sky. Solar PV has specific advantages as an energy source: once installed, its operation generates no pollution and no greenhouse gas emissions, it shows simple scalability in respect of power needs and silicon has large availability in the Earth's crust. Advances in technology and increased manufacturing scale have in any case reduced the cost increased the reliability, and increased the efficiency of photovoltaic installations. Net metering and financial incentives, such as preferential feed-in tariffs for solar-generated electricity, 100 have supported solar PV installations in many countries. More than .countries now use solar PV