

SIERRA COLLEGE

**Class 5**

***Energy Instructor***

[www.energyinstructor.info](http://www.energyinstructor.info)



# Lesson Plan

- Conductors, PV, and NEC, Voltage Drop Wrap-up
- Conduit Wrap-up
  
- Saturday Prep

# Voltage Drop Calculation

- What amperage do we use in PV voltage drop calcs?
  - The higher the amperage, the greater the calculated drop
  - Rule of thumb:
    - Use Peak Power amperage (IMP) for grid-tied PV currents
    - Use ISC for battery charging circuits PV circuits
    - Use max steady state current of the load
    - Use max steady state current for battery to inverter circuits
- What voltage do we use in PV voltage drop calcs?
  - Doesn't matter if we are trying to measure the actual voltage loss
    - Example calculating voltage drop to make sure on/off set point is not reached
  - Use nominal percentage if you are looking for percentage

# Voltage Drop Calculation

Example 4 (breakout into groups and try): (RT=Round Trip)

(Distance must be multiplied by 2 unless round trip is stated.)

- Determine voltage drop in grid-tied PV source circuit  
(12AWG stranded, 200FT RT, ISC = 5.2A IMP = 4.95, Temp = 40C)

$$1.98 \text{ Ohm/kFT} * 200/1000 * 4.95\text{A} = 1.96\text{V}$$

- Determine voltage drop in battery charging circuit  
(2AWG, 50FT RT, ISC = 41.6A IMP = 39.6A, Temp = 120C)

$$0.194 \text{ Ohm/kFT} * 50/1000 * 41.6\text{A} * (1 + 0.00323 * (120\text{C} - 75\text{C})) = 0.46\text{V}$$

- Is this acceptable for a 12V system with 2%-3% voltage drop?

$$0.46\text{V} / 12\text{V} = .03833 * 100 = 3.8\%, \text{ NO}$$

# Saturdays

- Meet at Rocklin Campus, Corporation Yard
- 8 AM til we finish
- Safety first
  - Dress appropriately
  - Bring food / water, sunscreen, etc.
  - Emergency Personnel (916) 660-7120; extension 7120 on Rocklin campus

