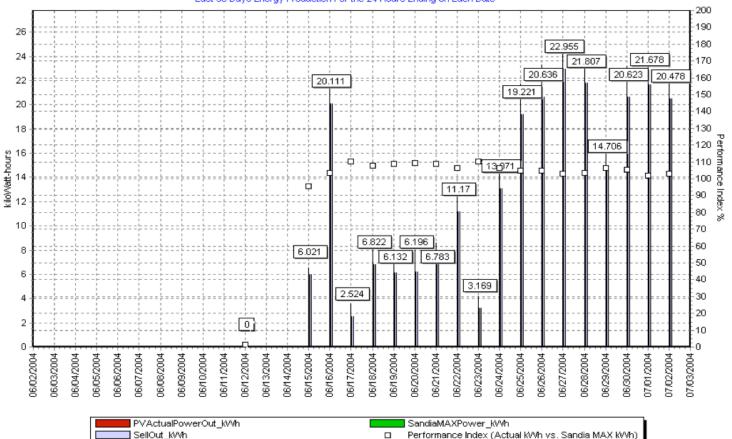
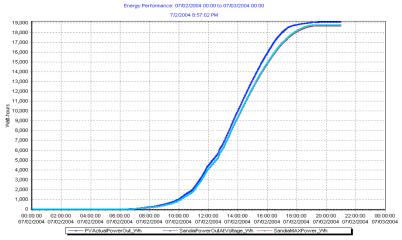
**Daily Energy Output:** as seen from 3.8 kW monocrystalline rooftop solar for June/July 2004. Note that daily production varies considerably depending on whether it's overcast, as seen the first week – or sunny as in the second week. An average, is say, 14 kWh/day in June/July. These data were gathered after a  $1^{st}$  monitoring system was installed in mid-June of 2004.

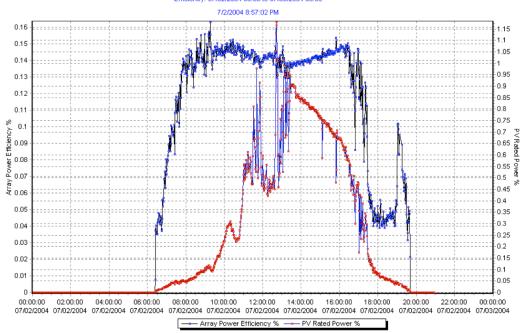


Last 30 Days Energy Production For the 24 Hours Ending on Each Date

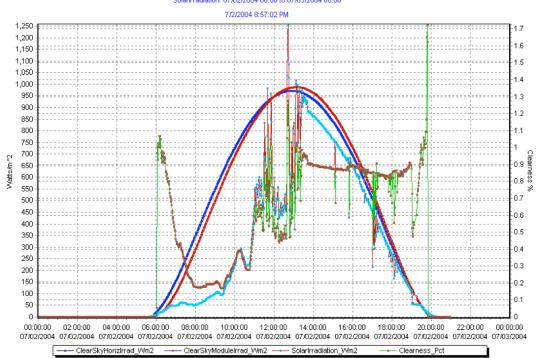
<u>Total Energy Performance for July 3</u>: here 19 kWh is made over a sample day (July 3<sup>rd</sup> 2004): the day's hourly generation curve matches very well with a Time of Use (TOU) metering that gives most benefits between roughly 11 am when power ramps — and 6 pm when it wanes.

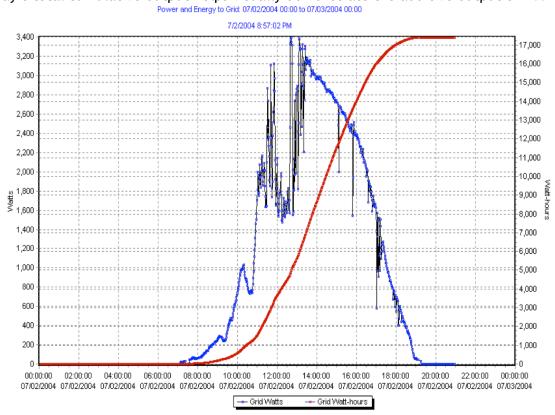


<u>Array Efficiency & Power Measured in a Day</u>: On a sample day the monocrystalline PV rated at 14,2% module Efficiency was seen to outperform and do very well from 8 am — to 5 pm. While Efficiency (blue) had its desirably-flattened-out broad parabola, Power output (red) was much more negatively influenced by passing cloud cover from roughly 11 am — to 1 pm.



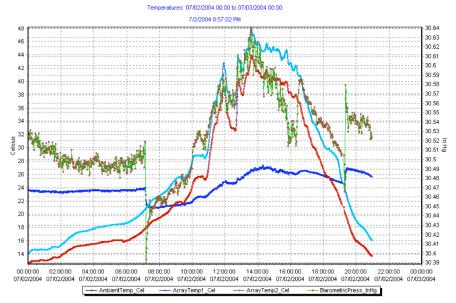
<u>Solar Irradiance that Same Day</u>: Corroborating passing cloud impacts from 11 am – to 1 pm, sunshine drops well below its theoretical maximum of 1,000 watts/m<sup>2</sup> in that same period.





<u>Power to Grid</u>: Superimposing live output over the course of the Day in Watts, atop this same day's total cumulative output helps visually demonstrate the additive output of PV.

<u>Temperature & Pressure at Rooftop PV Panels and Inverter housed in Garage</u>: As expected a temperature parabola is seen this day for rooftop PV. Opening a garage door at 7 am where the first Inverter is housed causes an interesting brief change of temps and pressure inside.



http://wildershares.com/monopvgraphs.pdf