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**Solar Panel Guide**

**Specification Data Sheet**

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# Naps Pallas 215-225 TP3 MBW

Naps Systems' 30 years of solar power experience in all continents and conditions provide the highest level of quality and power in an attractive and dependable package.

## High power and efficiency

Naps Pallas series of solar modules contain 54 high efficiency polycrystalline solar cells. The cells are carefully selected to assure a narrow and positive power range, thus minimising mismatch losses in the system.

The high transmission structured glass has a light texture on the front and a deeper texture inside, which improves the adhesion of the EVA encapsulant. This combination of textures also gives improvement to the performance of the solar module compared to smooth glass.

## Dependable construction and long life

Featuring the highest standards of construction and materials, Naps Pallas solar modules are able to withstand the harshest environments and continue to perform efficiently. Properly installed, these modules have a design life well beyond the power warranty. Limited power warranties are given for both 10 and 25 years. The modules are tested to meet or exceed all relevant international standards and the highest requirements for quality and performance.

Glass type:

Frame colour:

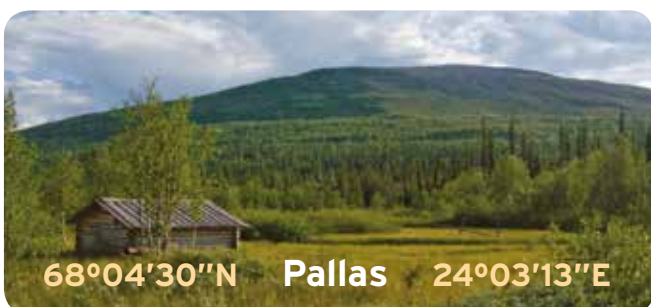
Backsheet colour:

MATT

BLACK

WHITE

- Carefully selected polycrystalline silicon solar cells for close tolerance
- Solar cells treated for reduced reflection and for efficient conversion of both direct and diffuse light
- Electrical circuit laminated between layers of ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) for electrical isolation, moisture resistance and UV stability
- Low iron content, tempered glass for mechanical protection and high light transmission
- The light textured surface of the matt glass improves the performance of the module
- The deep texture inside of the glass improves the adhesion of the EVA encapsulant
- Multi-layered polymer backsheet for resistance to abrasion, tears and punctures and dependable electrical insulation
- Rugged and lightweight anodised aluminium frame with mounting, grounding and drainage holes
- Junction box with pre-fitted cables and quick connectors designed for ease and safety
- Wired-in bypass diodes to reduce potential loss of power and damage from partial array shading
- Tested for a wide range of operating conditions (-40°C to +85°C)
- Tested to withstand the highest wind, hail storm and snow load requirements (5400 N/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Designed to meet or exceed the environmental requirements of IEC61215
- Designed to meet the requirements of IEC61730, including Safety Class II to IEC61140





215 TP3 MBW	220 TP3 MBW	225 TP3 MBW
215	220	225
+5/-0	+5/-0	+5/-0
8.01	8.12	8.23
26.8	27.1	27.3
8.48	8.57	8.66
33.3	33.6	33.9
14.9	15.2	15.6
15.2	15.6	15.9

215 TP3 MBW	220 TP3 MBW	225 TP3 MBW
156.7	160.6	164.5
6.41	6.51	6.60
24.4	24.7	24.9
6.88	6.95	7.02
30.9	31.2	31.4



Technical drawing of the D4-D7 cable assembly. The drawing shows a top-down view of the cable assembly and a side view of the cable. The top-down view shows a cable with a width of 986 and a height of 1465. The side view shows a cable with a diameter of 35 and a length of 362.5. The cable is labeled D4 x 2 and D7 x 4. The cable is shown with a connector at one end and a plug at the other. The dimensions are given in millimeters.

A line graph showing the relationship between current (Amps) and voltage (Volts) for a power source with an internal resistance of 10 ohms. The y-axis represents current in Amps, ranging from 0 to 10. The x-axis represents voltage in Volts, ranging from 0 to 40. Six curves are plotted, corresponding to different load resistances: 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, and 80 ohms. All curves start at approximately 8.5 Amps when the voltage is 0 Volts. As the voltage increases, the current decreases for all load resistances. The curve for 20 ohms is the highest, while the curve for 80 ohms is the lowest. The curves intersect at approximately 17.5 Volts and 8.5 Amps.

Volts	20 Ohms	30 Ohms	40 Ohms	50 Ohms	60 Ohms	80 Ohms
0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
10	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
17.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
20	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0
25	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	6.0
30	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	6.0	4.0
35	8.5	8.5	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0
40	8.5	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.0

Figure 10 is a line graph showing the relationship between current (Amps) and voltage (Volts) for different wire lengths. The x-axis represents Voltage in Volts, ranging from 0 to 50. The y-axis represents Current in Amps, ranging from 0 to 10. Five curves are plotted, corresponding to wire lengths of 1000 mm (orange), 800 mm (dark blue), 600 mm (medium blue), 400 mm (light blue), and 200 mm (green). The curves show that for a given voltage, the current is higher for longer wires and lower for shorter wires. All curves show a sharp drop in current as the voltage increases beyond a certain point, likely due to the internal resistance of the power source.

Voltage (Volts)	1000 mm (Amps)	800 mm (Amps)	600 mm (Amps)	400 mm (Amps)	200 mm (Amps)
0	8.5	6.8	5.2	3.5	1.8
10	8.4	6.7	5.1	3.4	1.7
20	8.3	6.6	5.0	3.3	1.7
30	7.5	5.5	4.5	3.0	1.5
35	0	0	0	0	0

Cell temperature (°C).....	46
Irradiation (W/m²).....	800
Ambient temperature (°C).....	20
Wind speed (m/s).....	≤1
Free air access to module rear	