batteries if required.

Off-Grid Solar Systems

secondary power source to end inverters will also allow a electricity is required. Some high controller for usage as and when Batteries are charged during the independent from any utility grid. systems work completely Off-Grid or standalone solar supplement charge to the day by the solar panels via the

Components

- Solar PV panels
- Solar controller / regulator

- Off-Grid DC inverter

sophisticated battery and system monitoring unit. and functionality. Larger systems will also include a

solar controller and dc inverter. Optional bi-directional An Off-Grid system involves a battery bank for storage, a inverters are also available with increased management

Advantages

- No utility grid connection needed ideal for rural and
- Own generation facility no dependency on utility grid
- Not affected by outages
- Long term cost saving
- Capital value added to property

Disadvantages

- Expensive due to battery bank
- Consumption limited and dependant on storage capacity of battery bank
- More expensive and difficult to install Limited lifespan on batteries

ac/dc inverter





Grid-Tie Solar Systems

Grid-tied, on-grid, utilityinteractive, grid interactive and
grid feed-in are all terms used to
describe the same concept – a
solar system that is connected to
the utility power grid. Surplus
generated electricity can be fed
back into the utility grid at
specified feed-in tariffs. These

specified feed-in tariffs. These systems feed directly from the solar panels to the utility grid and home distribution board via an inverter.

solar panels

Components

- Solar PV panels Grid-Tie inverter
- Grid-tie systems do not have a battery bank or solar controller. The inverter used is also a different type of inverter as opposed to the normal off-grid inverters and would normally have integrated solar pv management. These inverters would normally have an integrated controller managing the power from the solar panels. Sophisticated management technology allows these inverters to adjust phase and match the phase of the grid connection.

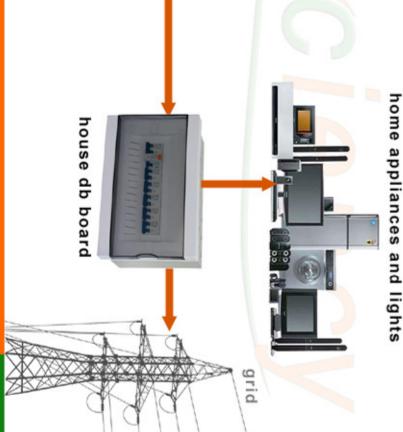
Advantages

ecoficiency

- Less expensive than Off-Grid systems
- Cheaper and easier to install
- Shorter return on investment than Off-Grid systems
- More efficient than Off-Grid systems
- Higher monthly cost savings due to feed-in / net
- Supply will always be supplemented by the utility grid if required

Disadvantages

- Dependant on a utility grid connection
- Does not generate any electricity during grid outages
- Does not provide power outside daytime sun hours



F



grid inverter

Hybrid Solar Systems

both independent and connected Grid-Tie systems incorporating the combination of both Off-Grid and best of both solutions. They can be solar systems are essentially a Hybrid of Grid-Tie with battery

to the grid - store its own power

also feed surplus back into the for use outside day light hours and

Components

- Solar PV panels
- Grid-Tie inverter
- Off-Grid DC inverter (bi-directional)
- Batteries

fully charged and no immediate power is being now also feed any surplus to the grid if all batteries are feeds to the distribution board. The grid-inverter can bi-directional inverter in turn keep batteries charged and

from the panels directly to a bi-directional inverter. The A Hybrid system involves a grid inverter feeding power

Own generation facility - no dependency on utility grid

ecoficiency

- Not affected by outages
- Monthly cost savings due to feed-in / net metering
- Supply can be supplemented by the utility grid if
- Long term cost saving
- Capital value added to property

Disadvantages

- Expensive due to battery bank
- Limited lifespan on batteries
- More expensive and difficult to install

