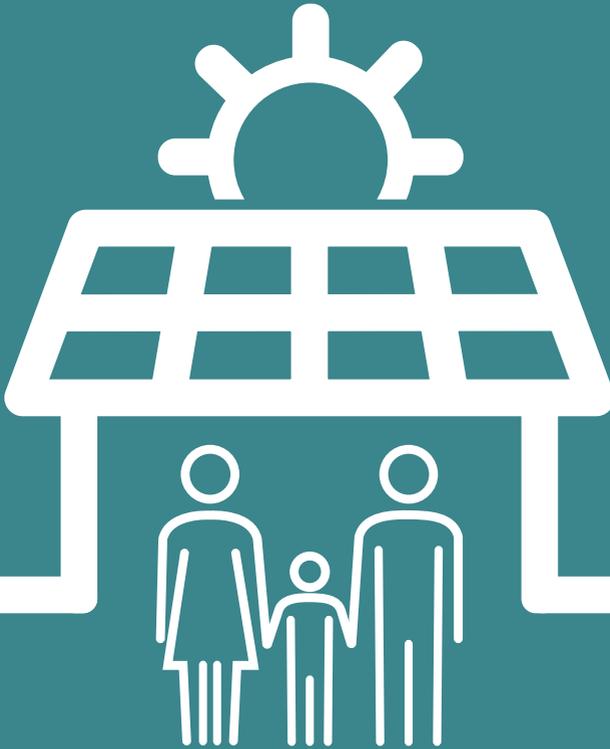




*Action for Warm Homes*



**Understanding your  
solar PV system and  
maximising the benefits**

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## Purpose of this booklet

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The solar panels on your roof convert sunlight into electricity which can be used in your home for free, saving you money.

This booklet explains more about how your solar PV (photovoltaic) system works, when it generates electricity and how to maximise your use of this free electricity.

### Useful information - talking electricity - what is a Watt?

The power of an electrical appliance is measured in Watts (W).

1000W is known as a kilowatt (kW). Most kettles will consume 3kW when running.

If such an appliance operates continuously for one hour it will consume 3kWh of electricity. The unit for electricity which you are charged for on your electricity bill is the kilowatt hour (kWh).

# Description of your solar PV system

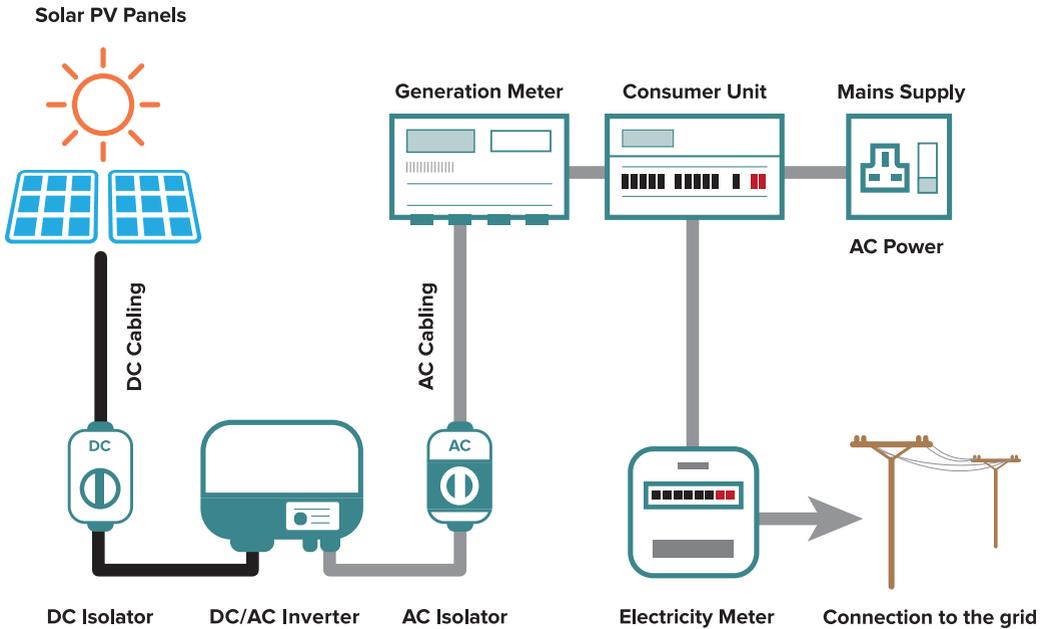


Figure 1 – Diagram showing typical components of a solar PV system

## The main components of a solar photovoltaic (PV) system are:

**Solar PV panels** – convert sunlight into electricity.

**Inverter** – this might be fitted in the loft and converts the electricity from the panels into the form of electricity which is used in the home.

**Generation meter** – records the amount of electricity generated by the solar PV system. Be careful not to provide your PV generation meter reading when you give your electricity supplier your electricity meter reading.

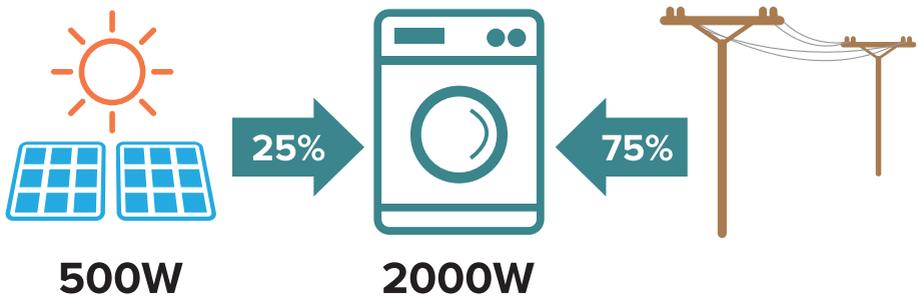
# Using your solar PV system

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A solar PV system is easy to use and runs automatically. You can use the electricity at the time it is generated for free. If you don't use all the electricity it produces, the remaining amount will be automatically sent on to the electricity grid.

If you consume more electricity than the solar PV system is producing, you will purchase the additional electricity from your electricity supplier.

Solar PV systems cannot store the electricity they produce unless you also have a battery fitted to your home (which most don't). In order to use the electricity produced for free, you must use it at the time it is generated – it can't be saved for later in the evening.



**Figure 2** – Power generation and usage

Figure 2 shows an example where 500W of power is generated from the solar panels and a washing machine is using 2,000W. More power is being used by the appliance than is being generated by the solar panels so an extra 1,500W is being purchased from your supplier.

On a sunny day in summer, a 3kW solar PV system may generate 2,000 to 3,000W in the middle of the day – about the power of a normal kettle. The power output would be less on a cloudy day, early in the morning, in the evening or in winter.

# How much electricity do my appliances use?

To know what appliances can be powered by your solar panels, it helps to know how much power different appliances consume. The electricity used by domestic appliances will vary between makes and models, but typical values are shown in figure 3. Most appliances should have an information panel showing their consumption in watts (W) or kilowatts (kW) - 1 kW is 1000W.

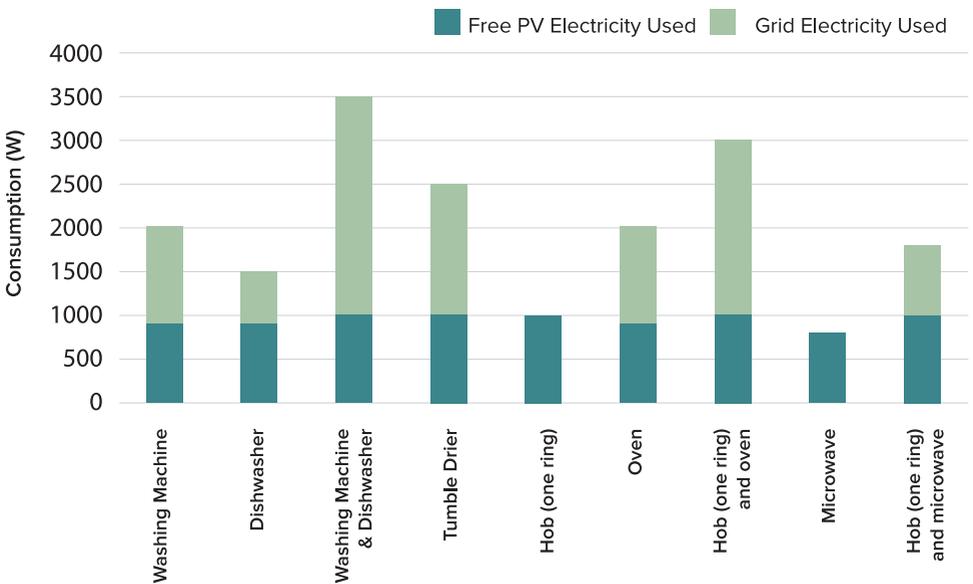
Appliance		Rating (Watts)	
	Phone/tablet (charge)	2 - 15	
	Broadband Router	5 - 15	
	LCD TV	25 - 175	
	Fridge-freezer	100 - 300	
	Microwave	700 - 1400	
	Iron	1000 - 3000	
	Hob (per ring)	1000 - 2000	
	Grill/Oven	2000 - 2400	
	Washing machine	1000 - 2200	
	Tumble dryer	1500 - 2500	
	Immersion heater	3000	
	Electric shower	7000 - 10500	

Figure 3 – Typical consumption of domestic appliances

If your solar panels are generating over 1,200W at a particular time, you would be able to power a 300W fridge-freezer, an 800W microwave and a number of small appliances like your broadband router and LED bulbs.

If you have a smart meter, it is possible to see how much electricity your home is purchasing from the electricity grid using the smart meter in-home display (IHD). When your solar PV system is generating more electricity than you are consuming, the IHD should show you are not importing electricity. There is more information about smart meters in the monitoring section on page 10.

Figure 4 shows the typical electricity consumption for various appliances and the amount of the electricity consumed that could be provided from the free solar PV compared to that purchased from the electricity grid. This is for a small 1kW solar PV system generating its maximum power at midday in summer. With a larger PV system more of the power could be provided by the solar PV system.

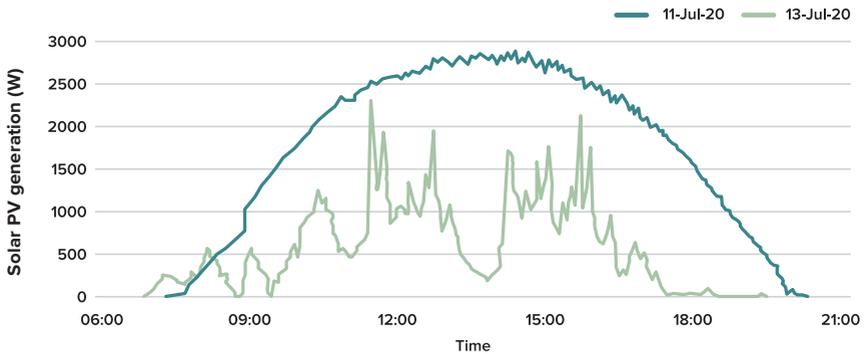


**Figure 4** – Comparison of free solar PV and grid supplied electricity used by appliances for a solar PV system generating 1kW of electricity

# When do the solar panels produce electricity?

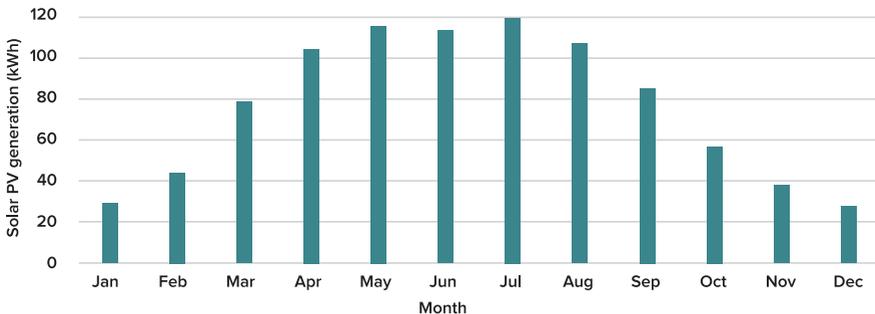
Solar panels generate electricity during the day. They generate more electricity when the sun shines directly on the solar panels. Figure 5 shows PV generation in watts for a typical 2.8kW solar PV system on 11 July 2020, when it was sunny throughout the day and on 13 July when there was a mixture of sun and cloud.

A south-facing solar PV system will tend to generate more around noon. The sun rises in the east and so east-facing PV panels will have maximum generation part-way through the morning. A west-facing array will tend to generate most electricity part-way through the afternoon.



**Figure 5** – Solar PV generation for a 2.8kW PV system on a sunny and cloudy day

Solar PV generation is higher in the summer than the winter due to longer days and the sun being higher in the sky. Figure 6 shows the typical monthly values of solar PV generation for a 1kW PV system in Wakefield. From year to year there is variation in the generation for any particular month. There is however less variation in the annual generation from year to year as weather patterns over the year average out.



**Figure 6** – Typical monthly solar PV generation (in kWh) for a typical 1 kW PV system in Wakefield

# Shading

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The performance of a solar PV system is affected by shading of the solar panels. This could be from trees, bushes, dirt or leaves on the solar panels or shadows cast from chimneys or other buildings. If you are concerned that nearby trees or bushes are causing shading, you should contact your landlord to discuss if anything can be done.

## Top tips for maximising savings from your solar PV system

If possible, use an appliance during the day when the solar PV is generating power rather than in the evening or overnight.

Greater savings can be made using high-power electric appliances when the solar panels are generating most. This will typically be in the middle of the day when it is sunny.

Use larger appliances one at a time to minimise the electricity coming from the grid.

Run washing machine and dishwasher cycles at a lower temperature.

If it is safe, use timers on appliances which can run while you are out during the day.

Consider getting a smart meter and use the in-home display which comes with it to monitor the electricity you are purchasing from the grid.

Consider cooking your evening meal during the day using a slow cooker on low power rather than by using the hob or oven in the evening.

## Other energy and money saving tips

Use energy efficient, ideally A+++ rated appliances.

Microwaves use less power than an electric oven.

Only fill a kettle with the amount of water you need.

Cook with lids on pans so you can turn down the power.

Wash your clothes on a sunny day and dry them outside on the clothes-line, avoiding use of the tumble dryer.

Turn off appliances when they are not being used.

Don't leave appliances on standby – turn them off at the wall.

Switch energy supplier – the solar PV system does not restrict your ability to switch energy supplier to get a better tariff rate.

# Minimising your impact on the environment

There is a need to reduce carbon emissions due to climate change. Your solar PV system will generate electricity without producing further carbon emissions. Electricity from the grid can be produced by burning fossil fuels which release carbon dioxide which contributes to climate change. The less we rely on energy produced from fossil fuels, the better it is for the environment.

## Monitors for solar generation and household consumption

### Monitoring your solar PV.

Stockport Homes own and manage most solar PV systems on our properties. All our solar PV systems communicate with an online portal which allows us to monitor how much electricity each property is generating from their solar PV system.

As a customer of Stockport Homes, you can contact the Energy Advice Team (see back cover) to request your own individual login so you can monitor your solar PV system with the portal (see example screenshot).

Some of our properties have solar panels owned and managed by Empower Community. These panels are not visible on our system, but we can request readings when required.



## Smart meters

As part of a national programme, energy suppliers will be offering all households the opportunity to have a smart meter fitted before the end of 2024. Advantages of smart meters include an end to estimated bills and no more manual meter readings being required.

The meter comes with an in-home display. Energy suppliers have used models from several manufacturers. These allow you to monitor the electricity you are importing from the grid and how much it is costing you.

At times when your solar PV system is sending electricity to the grid, the in-home display would show that your electricity cost per hour is now £0.00 or you are purchasing 0 W of electricity. These are good times to be using your electrical appliances.

The latest models of smart meters will continue to be smart after switching energy supplier.



## Maintenance of the solar PV system

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Stockport Homes monitor the performance of the solar PV system via the online portal which uses readings from the generation meter. If there is a problem, Stockport Homes will pick this up and contact you about a maintenance visit. If you do not hear from Stockport Homes then you have nothing to worry about as your system is working fine. Empower Community will contact you directly if your panels are managed by them.

Solar PV systems have no moving parts and generally require little maintenance. The lifespan of the solar panels is about 25 years; however some parts may require replacing after about 7 to 10 years. There is likely to be some deterioration in performance over time – solar panels are typically guaranteed to provide 90% power output after 10 years.

# How do I know that my solar PV system is working?

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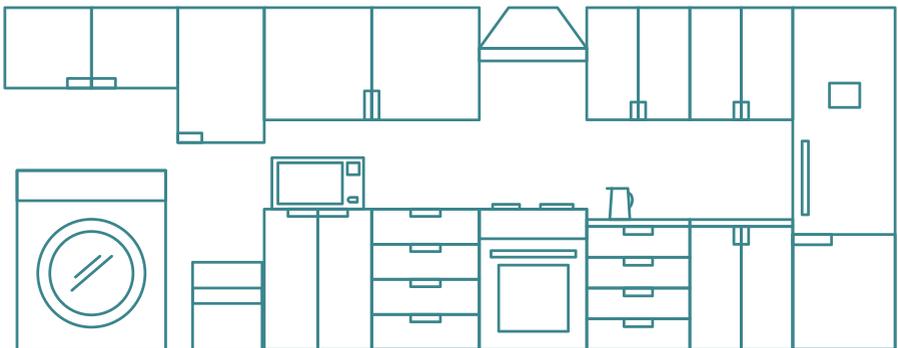
If you have access to the online portal, you can monitor the daily, monthly and annual generation. If there are no readings for over a week coming on the portal, then the system may not be working. However, Stockport Homes will pick this up and contact you to arrange a maintenance visit.

If you do not hear from Stockport Homes or Empower Community about the solar PV then you know the system is working and generating – “no news is good news”.

# Will the system work during a power cut?

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No, for safety reasons, in the event of a power cut, the PV system inverter will automatically switch off. This safety feature protects engineers working on the fault, as they could be put at risk if electricity were being supplied to the grid during a power cut. The solar panels should automatically switch back on when safe to do so.





*Action for Warm Homes*



For more information and advice, contact the  
**Stockport Homes Energy Advice team**

Email: [energy.advice@stockporthomes.org](mailto:energy.advice@stockporthomes.org).

Tel: 0161 474 4062

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[www.energydress.org.uk](http://www.energydress.org.uk)

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