What's new in off grid solar 2021

bolinkSolar

with renewables speaker Kelvin Hodges



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OFF GRID 2021

Four Topics:

What can solar do for my buck

What is the technology



What's required to build a solar system

Time permitting; a sample build (small 24v camp)





What can solar do for the buck

Camp / small : \$1k +

- lights
- internet
- charges devices
- stereo
- fan
- A 3 season system: \$4k +
 - All of the above +
 - Fridge
 - microwave
 - induction cooktop
 - dishwasher, kettle and much more
 - Just not all at once





What do I get for the buck

Full time system : \$10k +

- Everything
- Pellet stove
- Heat pump
- Appliances
- Table saw
- Propane for hot water and stove?



- So why solar for your tiny house?
 - Because you save money
- Save the planet from CO²
- Mobility



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Specifically



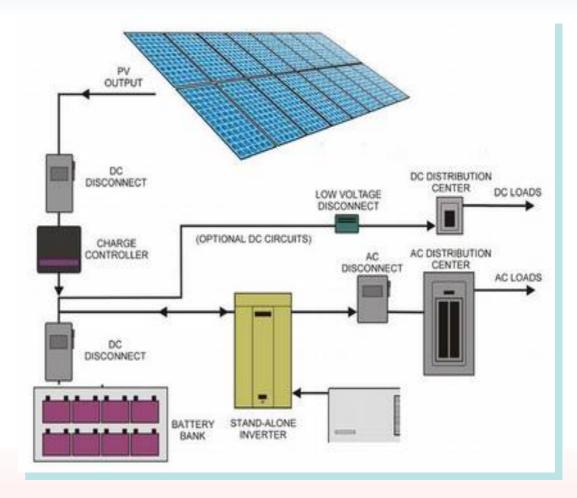
A look at the types and kinds of equipment we'll need



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What do I need?

- Solar panels
- Charge controller
- Battery bank
- Inverter
- BOS
 - Disconnects
 - Distribution box
 - Fuses
 - Cables
 - Charger
 - Generator





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What kinds of solar panels are there and how do we use them?



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Solar panels

- There are two basic kinds of solar panels:
 - Mono & Poly
 - They both do the same thing. Turn sunshine into power
 - Newer ones of either are more efficient than older ones
 - There are also different sizes; both in voltage and watts



- What about thin film or?
- Newer, lighter technology is emerging. Keep an eye out.



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Solar panels

- Panel voltage can be described by class:
 - 12v
 - Usually around 18v these panels are useful for lights, small devices.
 - 24v
 - Usually around 35v, these panels are considered useful for larger installs, like tiny homes.
 - 48v
 - These panels are 50+ volts.
 Very large systems.



 Cost? The bigger the panel, the cheaper the cost per watt. A large panel will be cheaper to buy per watt than a small one. Often dramatically so.



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Solar panels

- They can be described as cell count:
 - 36 cell: in the >100w
 - Varying sizes. Useful for small installs
 - 60 cell: 300w

 - Usually around 40 lbs 40*65″ 992*1650*40 mm
 - 72 cell/144 split cell: 400w

 - Usually 50 lbs 40*75″982*1954*40 mm



- Retail pricing in 2021 is between .65 and .80 / w
- What do you get?
 - More \$ = higher efficiency
 - **Cool factor**
 - Supplier support



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To harvest our solar panel **Watts** we turn Voltage into Amps

Watts = Voltage * Amps

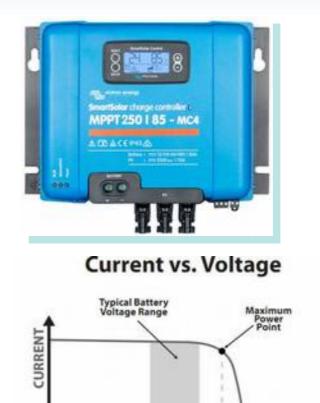
For that we need a solar charge controller



Solar Charge Controllers

PWM vs MPPT

- MPPT makes solar controllers more efficient and more useful
 - MPPT converts higher voltage to more current (Amps)
 - New MPPT is faster, smarter
 - Higher voltage panel strings =
 - Thinner cable = less \$
 - Longer runs





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Battery technology

- Lead Acid
 - Flooded
 - AGM
- New technology
 - Lithium
 - Smaller / lighter
 - Safer
 - Higher energy density
 - Low self discharge
 - Longer lifespan
 - Easier to use
 - Lithium makes your whole system 20% bigger for free



Lead is dead
 Yes. Lead is "easier"
 For the sales guy.



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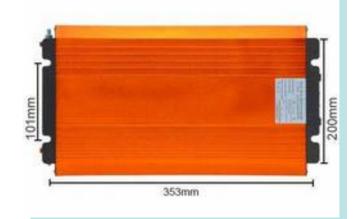
From the batteries we take our **DC power** and with an **inverter** provide **AC power** to let us use modern appliances



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Inverters

- Modified vs Pure Sine
- Pure Sine
 - Wave form same as grid
 - Runs motors cooler
 - Won't damage electronics
 - Runs clocks and timers
- Other considerations
 - Idle consumption
 - Surge power
 - Appropriate sizing
- Do l need a charger?
 - Cost
 - Flexibility; seasonal







Balance of System (BOS)

- Disconnects
 Fuses / Circuit breakers
 - Distribution box
 - Cables
 - Chargers
 - Generator



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- Safety First
 - Disconnects
 - Circuit breakers
 - Fuses
 - Bus bars
 - Budget appropriately
 BOS is the hidden budget inflator





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- Safety First
 - Cables match amps!
 - Chargers voltage?
 - Fuses
 - Generator
 - Watch for oversizing
 - Modern inverter charger I ntegration can include
 * power balancing
 - * load sharing







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Implementation

- Considerations
 - How much do you need?
 - How long between charging?
 - What size loads

Build to the load *or* Load to the build?





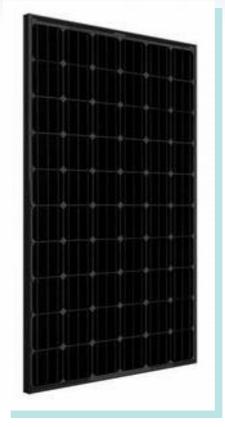
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Sample build

- Solar panel
 - One panel system
 - 310w poly panel

Note:

- Max Power 37v
- Current 8.4
- Temp compensation
- More panels
 - Parallel (more amps)
 - Series (higher voltage)







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Sample build

- Circuit breaker
 15a min
- Solar controller
 - Voltage and amperage appropriate
- Ergo: 75v with 15a
 MPPT 75/15
 - This is a very small controller. It will be useful for 12 and 24v systems only.





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Sample build

- Battery disconnect
 Suitable amperage
- Battery
 Voltage
 - Voltage?Amperage?

The voltage controls the sizing of all your inverter. In this case, due to the small size of the system. We will build a 24v system.





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Sample build

- Battery
 - Fuse sizing
 - Bus bar?
 - Cabling
- Cables
 - Match the cable size to the amperage

Amperage draw indicates the sizing of your cables.





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Sample build

- **Inverter**
 - Fuse sizing
 - Bus bar?
 - Cabling
- Cables
 - In this case the inverter is 500w. The voltage is 24 so the amperage is 20a.
 - Checking our wiring chart we find 10 gauge wire is 30a. Perfect.





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Off Grid Specific

- How much \$\$\$?
 - Many variables
 - What are you using?
 - Where are you using it?
 - Are you living there full time?
- Stress on your system
 - Loads
 - Idle time / not in use
 - Heat / Cold
 - Critters / theft





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Off Grid Specific

- Sizing?
 - Loads to carry Don't buy the cheapest system if you really need something bigger
 - Grid tied?
 - Generator supplement?
 - Budget
- Safety
 - The electrical code is our friend and ally
 - Marine / RV code can be particular useful for Tiny Homes





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Off Grid Specific

- Where?
 - Panel placement
 Roof top; portable;
 ground mount?
 - Component storage Under the home; in a box; in a closet
 - Venting/temperature control
 - Climate?





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Off Grid Specific

- Panel placement
 - Avoiding shadows
 - Flexible placement?
 - No real maintenance, so …
 - Removal?
- Safety
 - Wind resistance
 - Theft
 - Critters

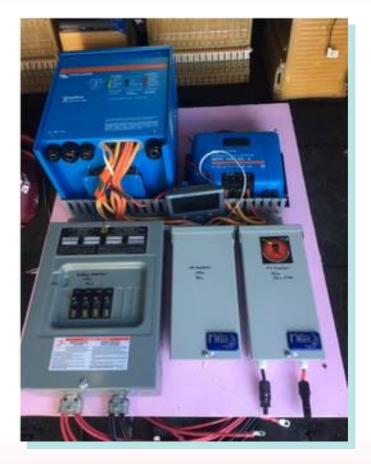




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Off Grid Specific

- Battery placement
 - Access for monitoring
 - Temperature control
 - Lead specific
 - * Watering
 - * Venting
 - * Weight
 - Distance from solar controller and inverter
- Safety
 - Off gassing
 - Theft
 - Critters
 - Heat and Cold





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Off Grid Specific

- Component placement
 - Access for monitoring and control (ie. Turn off / on)
 - Moisture / Dust
 - Distance from solar panels
 - Distance to battery





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Off Grid Specific

- Integration with electrical system
 - 12v ? DC/DC conversion?
 - Wiring into the panel
 - Transfer switches





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About Kelvin Hodges



BUILDING SAFE RELIABLE SOLAR POWER SINCE 2011

- Renewable energy advocate
- Regenerative agriculture advocate
- Eastern Ontario based
- Available as a speaker on a wide range of renewable building topics
- All round great guy
- Man who loves bees



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Questions?

Building since 2016



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BobolinkSolar specializes in safe reliable **lithium** SESS





AND SAFE RELIABLE SOLAR POWER