



SOLAR AND BATTERY STORAGE

BATTERY & SOLAR SOLUTIONS

Solar panels require sunlight to create energy, so as soon as its dark you'll be back using power from the grid. Having a battery means the surplus solar energy can be fed into the battery.

The batteries are charged during the day by means of solar energy. The surplus solar energy is fed into the battery rather than being exported to the National Grid.

Therefore batteries are always fully charged and can be used on an evening. In the summer, when there is adequate solar energy, the home can run for much longer without relying on the national grid. Batteries can help home owners and businesses reduce electricity bills while maximising energy independence from the grid.



What is Solar PV?

Solar PV (Solar Photovoltaics) is the generation of electricity using energy from the sun. Modern solar panels produce electricity from daylight and do not require direct sunlight, although more electricity is produced on bright, sunny days.

Enough sunlight falls onto the earth every hour to meet the world's power demands for an entire year, so harnessing and using this free energy can help reduce our reliance on other sources of energy and be beneficial to the environment as well. By installing Solar PV panels you can produce free, green energy for you home or business.

Solar PV panels are normally mounted on the roof of your building although they can also be placed on the ground when a suitable roof is not available. A device called an inverter changes the DC electricity produced by the panels into 'usable' electricity that can then be used to power appliances in your home or fed back into the National Grid if not used.

Feeding energy to the National Grid is no longer compensated for so it is best to make use of the energy you generate before 'exporting' it. The use of an Energy Storage system (Batteries) is the best way to keep your free energy stored for later use when the sun goes down, rather than buying it back from the grid. Batteries can help home owners and businesses reduce electricity bills while maximising energy independence from the grid, including powering essential circuits in the event of a power-cut.

Another place to store surplus electricity is in heat energy, usually in stored hot water tanks, reducing the load on gas or electric boilers.