### Living with Solar

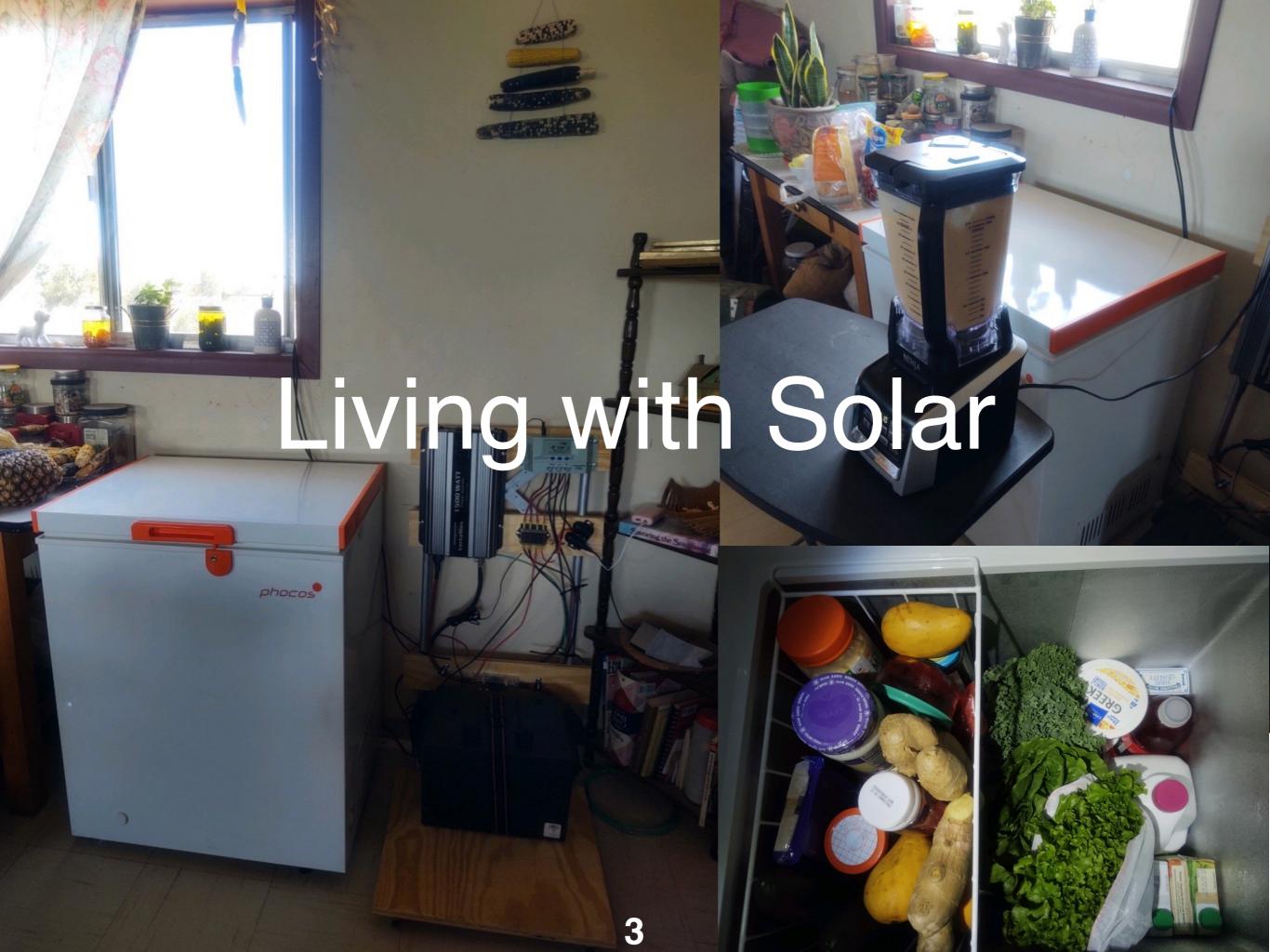
Class 4 for Solar Team 6

In Class1 Generating Electricity we looked at the big picture.

In Class 2 Electricity Basic we saw how electricity works.

In Class 3 Components
we learned how
Gallup Solar's Hogan System is put together.

In this Class 4 Living with Solar we get to decide how we will use our Solar Power in daily life.



### What you need to know.

Q. How much electric power does it take to run appliances?

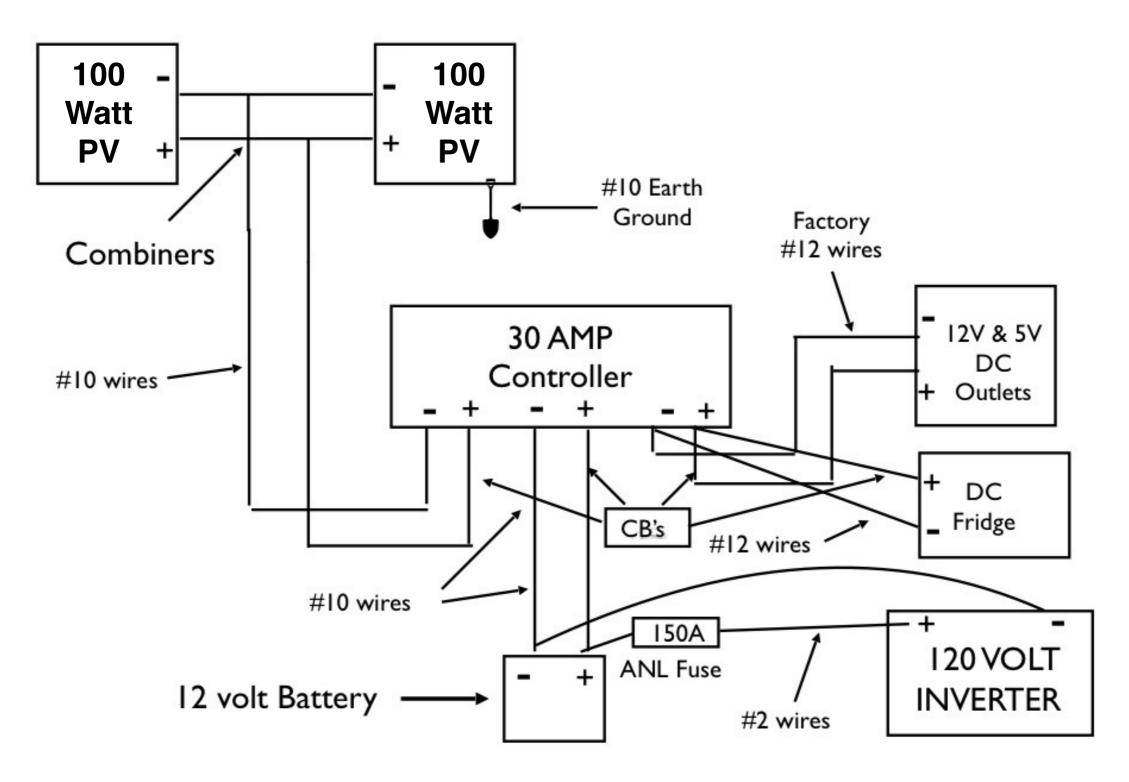
A. Every electric appliance has a rating in Watts.

And when you run it for a certain length of time...

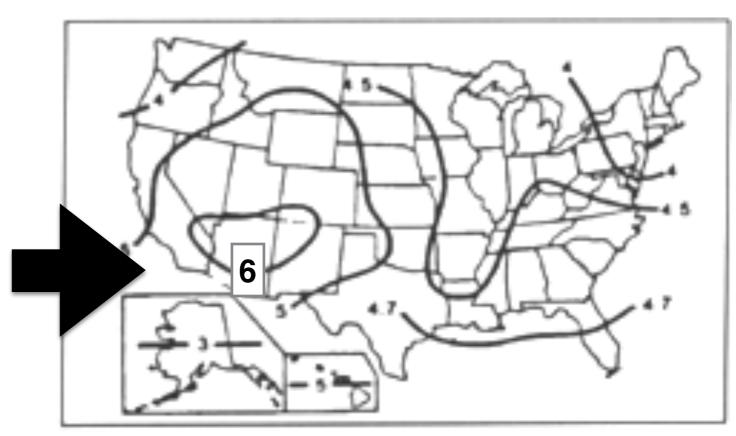
Watts x Hours = WH

WH are a measure of electric power.

# And you need to know how many Watt Hours your PV (photovoltaic) panels produce:



# It all depends on Sun Hours Multiply PV Watts x SunHours.



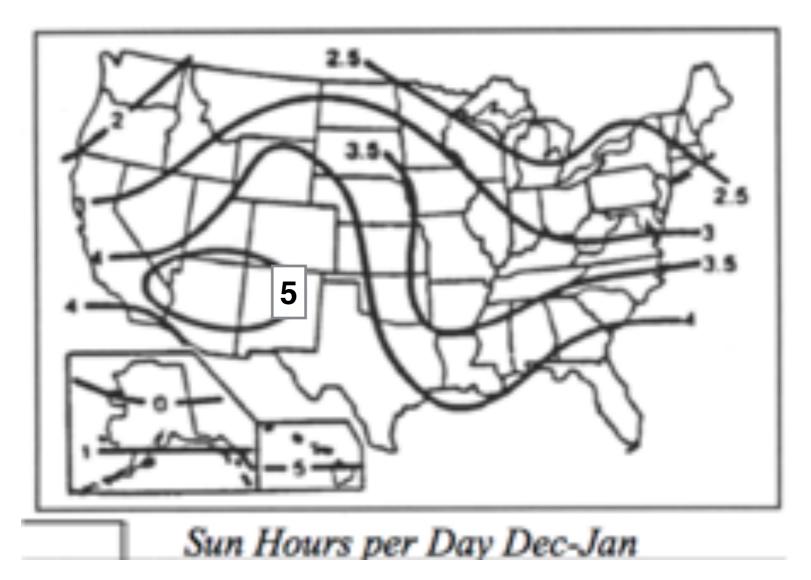
Average Sun Hours Year-Round

We get six hours of sun.

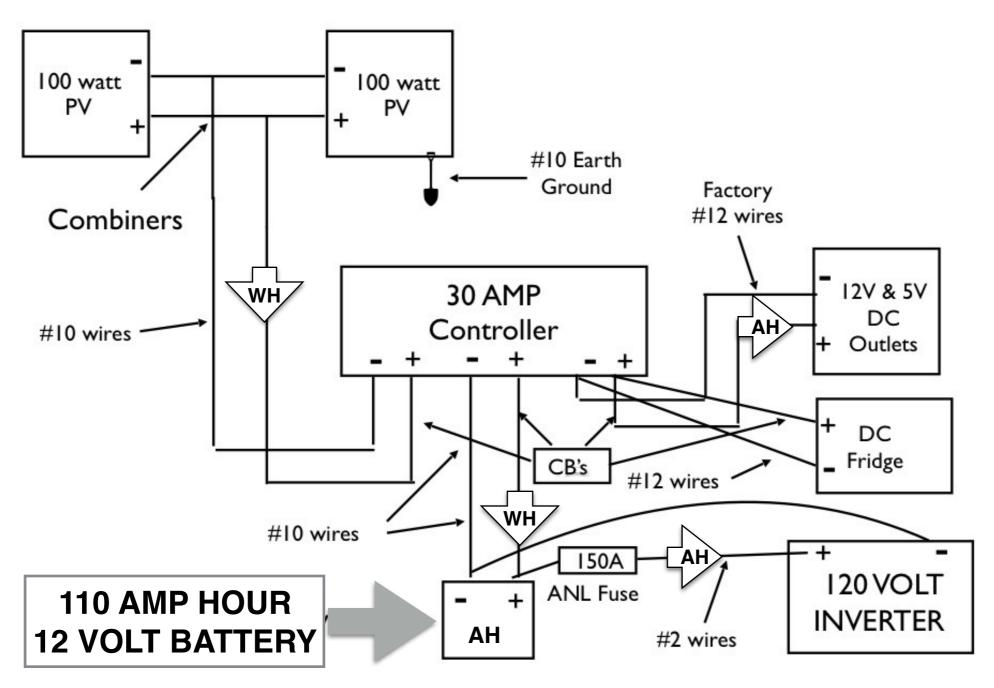
200 Watts x 6 Hours = 1200 WH!

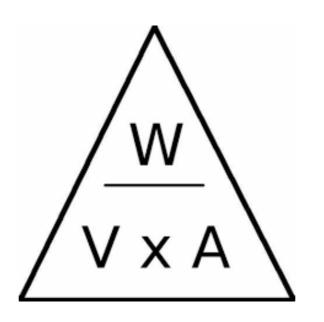
But...Sun hours are fewer in winter.

And there are always system losses, cloudy days and inefficiencies, so to be safe, reduce 1200WH by 1/3 to **800WH** per day



# The **800WH** from your solar panels are stored as Amp/Hours in your 12 Volt 110 AH battery





Using Watts law

Watt/Hours ÷ Battery Voltage = Amp/Hours

800WH ÷ 12VBattery = 66 Amp/Hours 800WH will put 66 AH

in your battery every day.

66 AH is about half the total capacity of your 110 AH battery.That means it takes two sunny days to



For a longer battery life, try not to go below **55AH**, halfway.



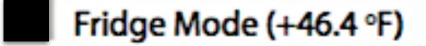
### Your fridge 100WH per day

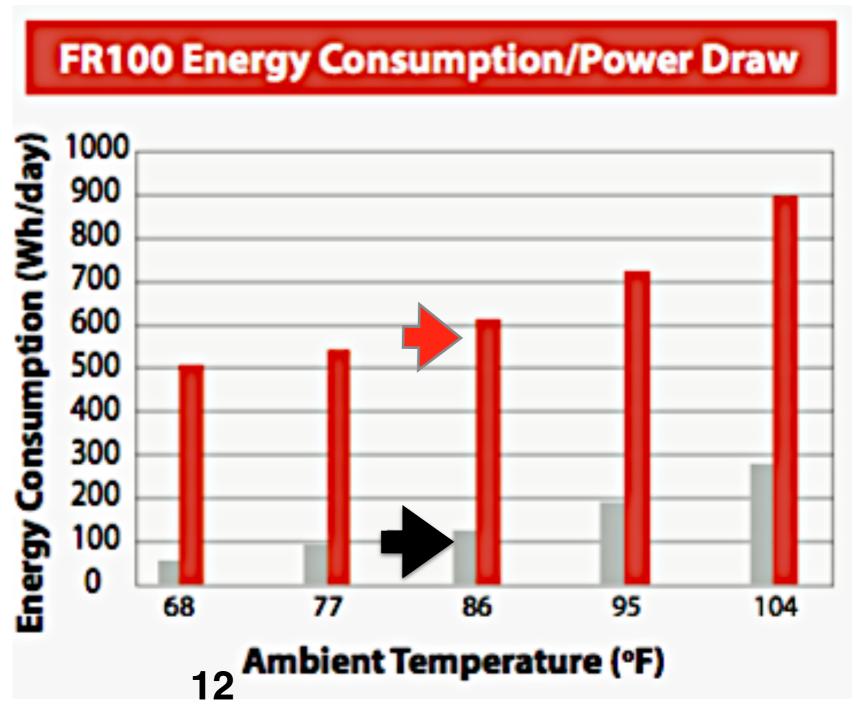
the *phocos* refrigerator cycles on and off over 24 hours and uses about 100WH per day in fridge mode.

It uses 600WH in freezer mode







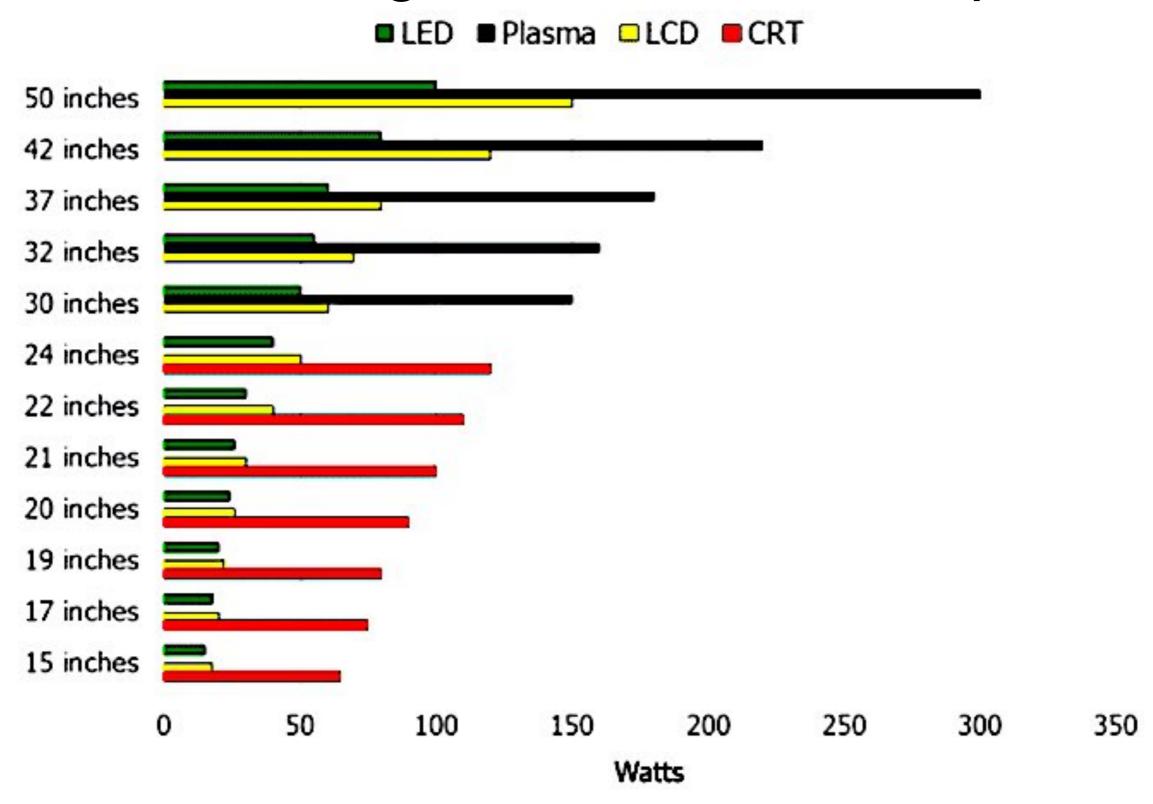


### Your coffee maker 150 WH



A coffee maker uses about 600WH but you might only have it plugged in for 15 minutes, a quarter hour so you would only use 150WH.

### TV Wattages are all over the place



There is even 15" DC LED TV that only uses 6W per hour!

### Learn to look at labels



Power Consumption 65W

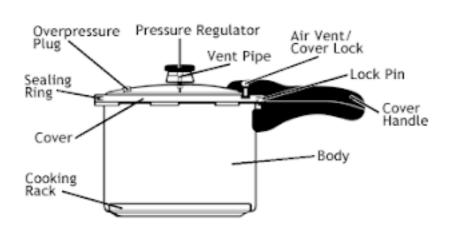




Power Consumption 350W 120W Watts per Hour

### NOW! The 3 Quart Instant Pot 700WH







### Instant Pot

**CONVERTING RECIPES** 

### FROM SLOW COOKER

Slow Cooker Time	Instant Pot Time	
10 hours on low/ 5 hours on high	30 minutes on high pressure	
8 hours on low/ 4 hours on high	24 minutes on high pressure	
6 hours on low/ 3 hours on high	18 minutes on high pressure	
4 hours on low/ 2 hours on high	12 minutes on high pressure	

#### FROM OVEN/STOVE TOP

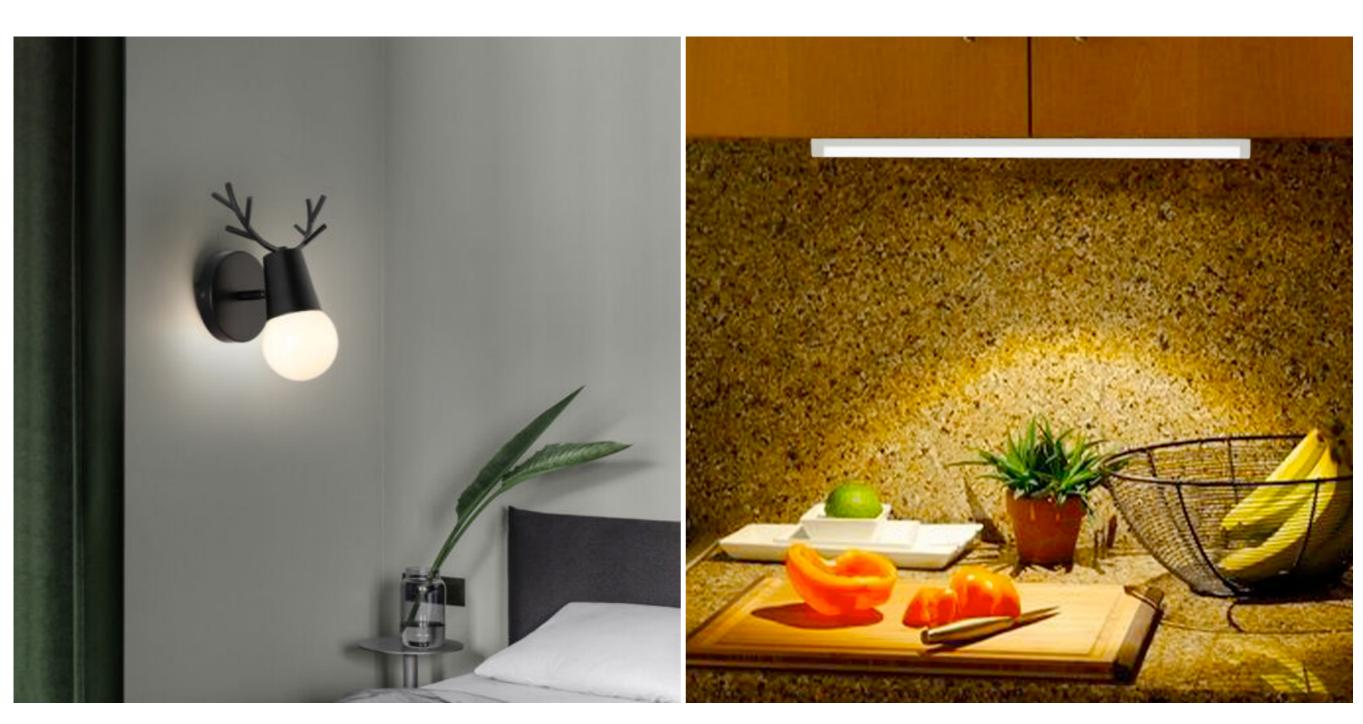
Stove/Oven Cook Time	Instant Pot Time
2 hours	40 minutes on high pressure
1½ hours	30 minutes on high pressure
1 hour	20 minutes on high pressure
30 minutes	10 minutes on high pressure

#### RECIPES WITH PASTA

Lowest Pasta Cook Time	Instant Pot Time
12 minutes	4 minutes on high pressure
	let NPR for 5 minutes then QR
9 minutes	3 minutes on high pressure
	let NPR for 4 minutes then QR
6 minutes	2 minutes on high pressure
	let NPR for 3 minutes then QR
3 minutes	1 minute on high pressure
	let NPR for 2 minutes then QR



# 7W LED Lights 5 Hours per day = 35 WH each





The average electric heater uses 1500Watts

 $1500WH \div 12V = 125 AH$ 

Couldn't even run for an hour on your 110 AH 12V Battery

# It's for you to decide but here is an example of what you can run every day.

12 VOLT DC APPLIANCES	WATTS power	HOUR time used	WATT HOURS power x time used	AMP HOURS divide WH by 12
PHOCOS DC REFRIGERATOR	4 W	CYCLES ON AND OFF OVER 24 HRS	100WH	8 AH
THREE 7 WATT DC LED LIGHTS	21 W	5 HOURS	105 WH	8.75 AH
CHARGING DEVICES Phone, LED light, etc.	5 W	2 HOURS	10 WH	.8 AH
			215 WH USED	DC LOAD 17.55 AH
120 VOLT AC APPLIANCES requires inverter	WATTS power	HOUR time used	WATT HOURS power x time used	AMP HOURS divide WH by 10 for inverter loss
TV/DVD	90 W	2 HOURS	180WH	18 AH
OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
3 QUART INSTANT POT	700 W	20 MINUTES (1/3HR) CYCLES ON AND OFF	180WH	18 AH
COFFEE POT	600 W	15 MINUTES (1/4 HR)	150 WH	15 AH
SMALL TOOL	500 W	4 MINUTES (1/15 HR)	33 WH	ЗАН
			363 WH USED	AC LOAD 36AH
TOTAL DC AND AC WATT HOURS 578 WH		AMP HOURS	53.55AH	

There are 2 kinds of electricity Direct Current DC and Alternating Current AC Some of your appliances are going to be 12 Volt Direct Current, 12VDC, and some are 120 Volt Alternating Current, 120VAC.





**120VAC** 

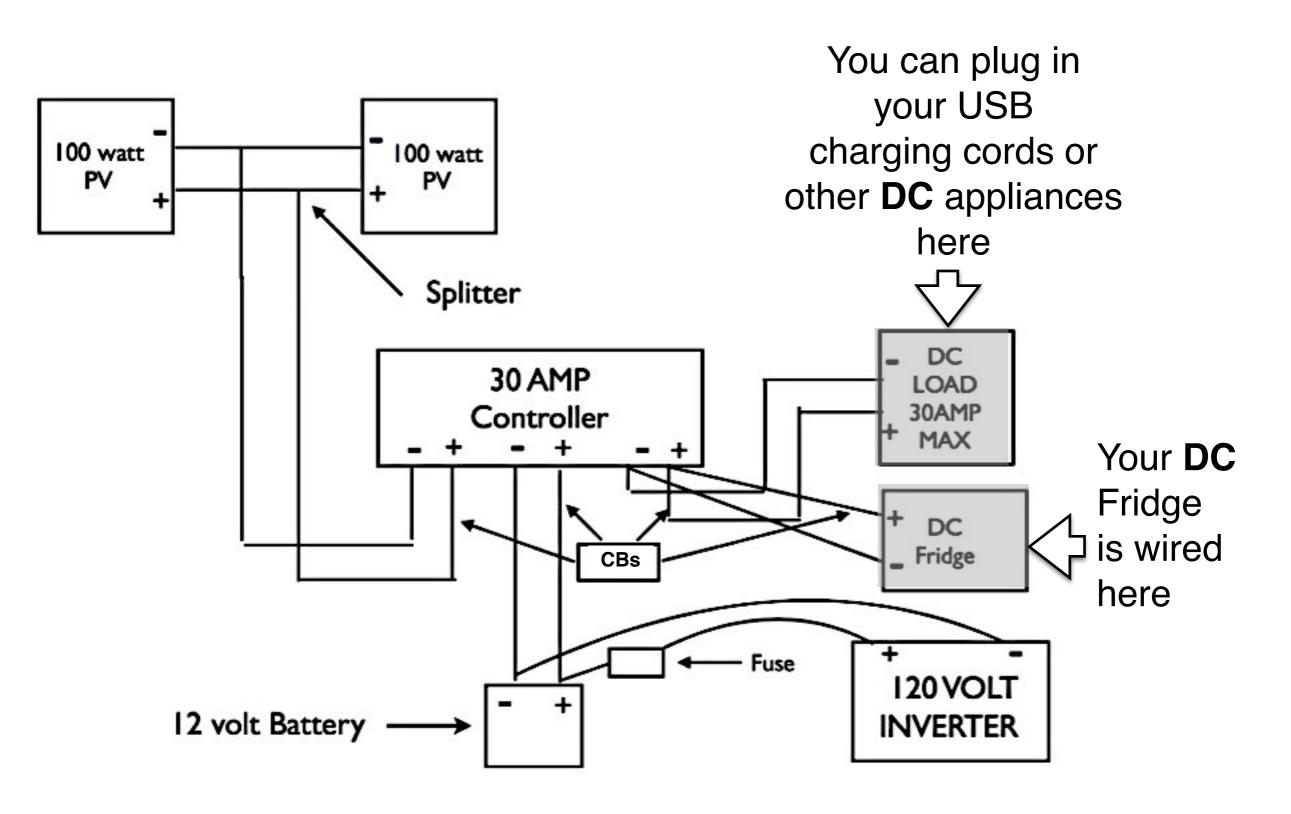
**12VDC** is what your panels produce and needs no conversion to run DC appliances.

But most appliances are made to run on **AC** because that is what power companies deliver.

AC appliances run on 115V -120V. Your inverter raises the voltage coming out of your 12V battery.

Your inverter makes AC current.

### Where is your DC?

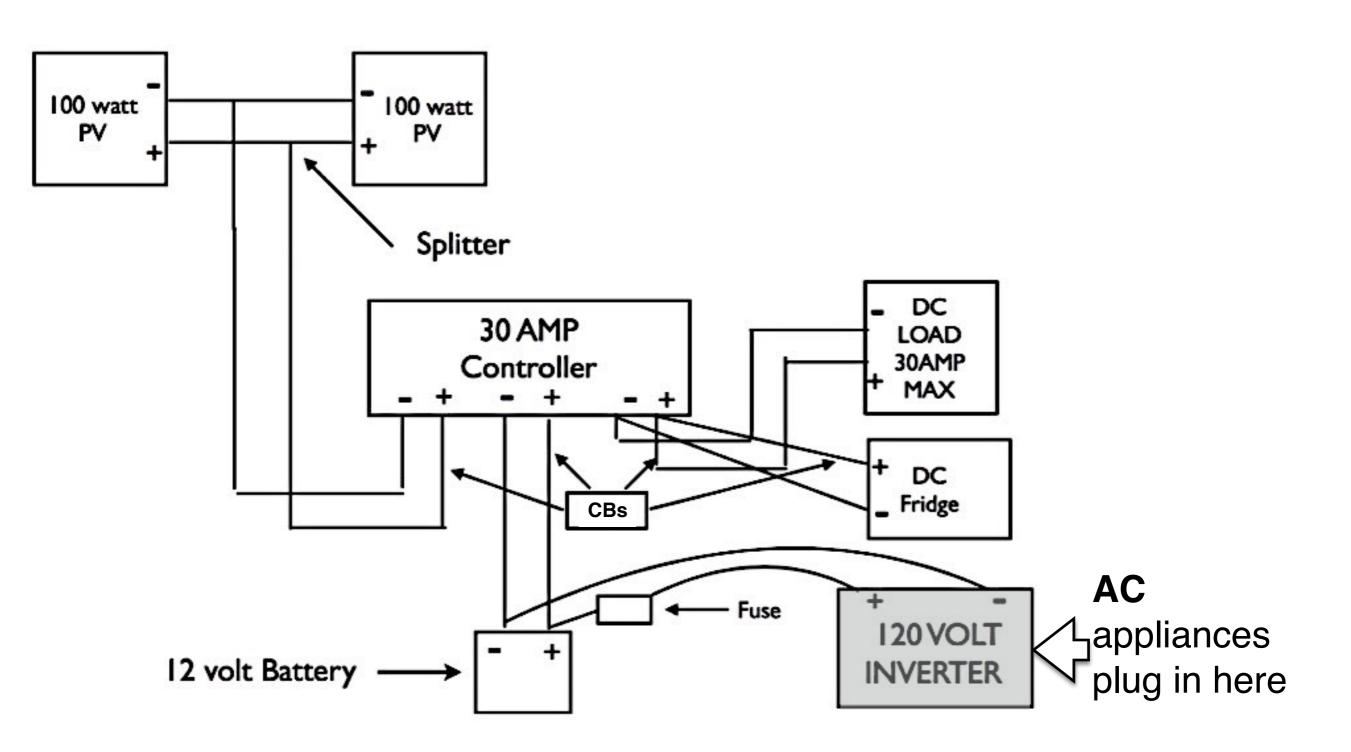


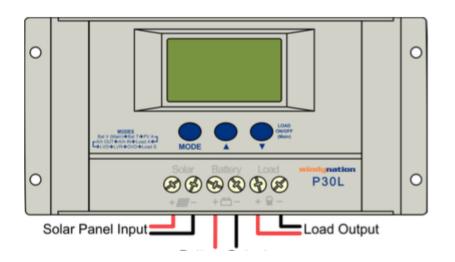
### Your Solar Inverter



Your solar panels produce DC. You need an inverter to make DC into AC.

### Where is your AC?





controller





battery

What if you leave things on or plug in something that will drain your battery?

Both your invertor and controller are set to shut.

Both your inverter and controller are set to shut down before that happens.

But you are really in control.

If your battery meter shows 12.6 Volts or more, your battery is full.

Voltage	State of Charge
12.6+	100%
12.5	90%
12.42	80%
12.32	70%
12.20	60%
12.06	50%
11.9	40%
11.75	30%
11.58	20%
11.31	10%
10.5	0%

### Your Battery Meter







On a sunny day while
your battery voltage reading
is at least 12.6 or the meter shows100%,
it is a good time to use
incoming solar power,WH,
that the battery is too full to absorb.

Make a pot of chile with beans.

If battery shows 12.6 or more or 100% when the sun goes down, you have 800WH for the night.