

# LIGHTS & APPLIANCES in OFF-GRID SOLAR SYSTEMS

# Themes

- Lights / efficacy / efficiency
- Measuring energy consumption of appliances
  - DC appliances
  - AC appliances

# Light efficacy

- Light output is measured in lumens (lm)
- The efficacy of a lumiere is measured in lumens per watt (lm / W)
- Excellent article on **Luminous Efficacy** in [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)

# Comparison of lights

Incandescent

$$80 \text{ W} \times 4 \text{ h} = 320 \text{ Wh}$$



Low energy light bulb

$$18 \text{ W} \times 4 \text{ h} = 72 \text{ Wh}$$



LED (less light)

$$4 \text{ W} \times 4 \text{ h} = 16 \text{ Wh}$$



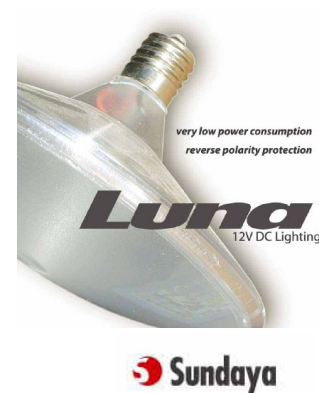
## DC lights



*Sollatek  
Lumina  
7 - 13W  
12V*



*Labcraft, Trilite, 8W, 12V*



# Incandescent lights

- 9 lumens per watt
- Output
  - 15 watts → 135 lumens
  - 25 watts → 225 lumens
  - 80 watts → 720 lumens
- 1,000 hours
- Cheapest
- Generally not recommended



# Halogen lights

- 14 to 18 lumens per watt
- Output
  - 10 watts → 140 lumens
  - 20 watts → 350 lumens
- 2,000 hours
- Cheaper than fluorescent
- Generally not recommended

# Fluorescent lights - baton type

- 40 to 55 lumens per watt
- Output
  - 6 watts → 240 lumens
  - 8 watts → 340 lumens
  - 13 watts → 715 lumens
- 5,000 hours



*Labcraft, Trilite, 8W, 12V*



# Fluorescent lights - PL type

- 45 to 55+ lumens per watt
- Output
  - 7 watts → 315 lumens
- 10,000 hours

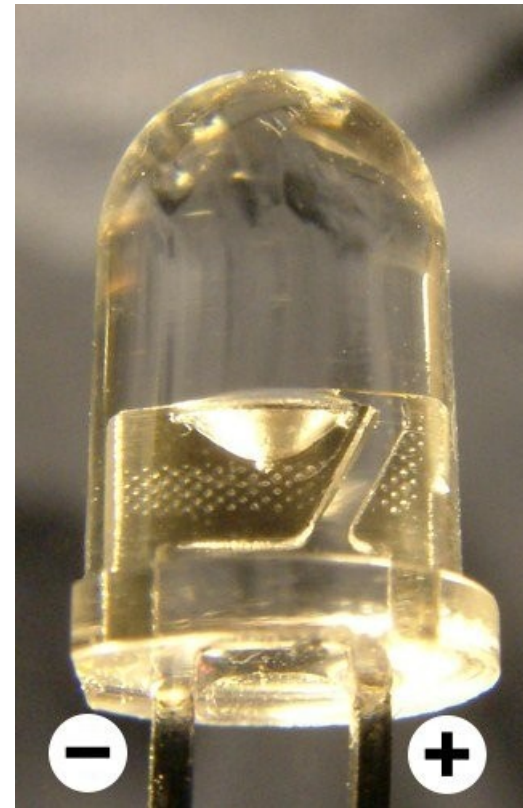


*Sollatek*

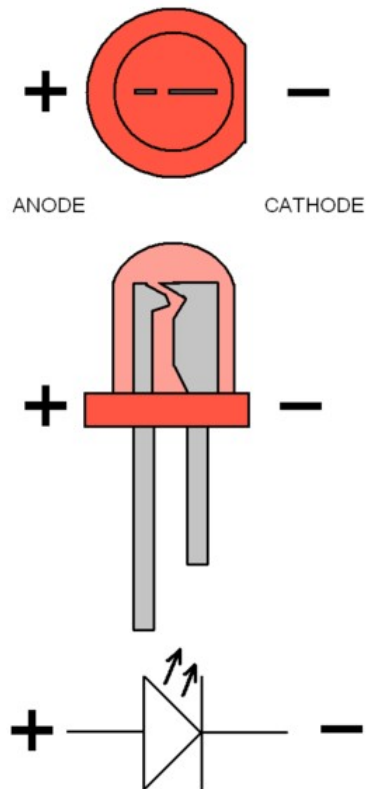


# LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes)

- On the market
  - up to 70 lumens per watt
- Prototypes
  - up to 150 lumens per watt
- 100,000 plus hours



# LED lights



# LED pathway, Carmarthen, Wales



# Comparison of lights



*Energy for Sustainable Development Africa, Nairobi, Kenya*

# Installing lights

- Appropriate level of light
- Light only areas requiring lighting
- Reflectors
- Standing and desk lights
- Avoid wall lights generally



# Outdoor lights



Sollatek



Solar  Gen

# Portable solar lanterns



*Sollatek*<sup>TM</sup>  
solar systems





# Efficiency of appliances

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Energy Output}}{\text{Energy Input}} \times 100$$

- Inefficiencies also referred to as *losses*
  - Cables losses, battery losses etc.
    - Nothing is 100% efficient

# Efficiency example

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Energy Output}}{\text{Energy Input}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{150 \text{ W}}{200 \text{ W}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = 75\%$$

$$\text{Useful work done} = 75\% \quad \text{Heat} = 25\%$$

# DC – measuring energy consumption

- Use a multimeter (fused)
- Measure voltage and current at battery



# AC – measuring energy consumption

- Use plug in power meter
- Measure on mains – not on inverter

# DC appliances

- Generally more efficient than AC equivalents
- Designed to run on batteries
- More expensive
- Not as easy to find
- Mobile home and boating suppliers
- DC-DC adaptors
- Always useful to have a small inverter

**Lights**

**TV / videos**

**2 way radios**

**Fridges**

**Pumps**

## Fridges & freezers (DC)

- DC is usually more efficient than AC
- No inverter required
- Manufacturers
  - *Kissmann*
  - *Sunfrost*
  - *Steca*
- The *fridge* or *freezer* is more expensive



*Kissmann GTR 300 freezer*  
*157 x 88 x 70 cm*  
*323 litres, 24 V*

# Fridges, Low Voltage

*Compressor Driven, Low Consumption, 12V/24V DC Fridge Equipment*



## **RR14 Fridge**

55 cu.l including 2 cu.l icebox  
Typical consumption:  
12.5 AH/day at 25° C ambient  
Supplied with floor bracket  
Dimensions:  
525mm H x 500mm W x 500mm D  
Weight: 21 kg



## **F35 Freezer**

35 cu.l top loader, 2\* -12°C rating  
Typical consumption:  
24 AH/day at 25° C ambient  
Slide rail mounting option  
Dimensions:  
375mm H x 300mm W x 740mm D  
Weight: 16.5 kg



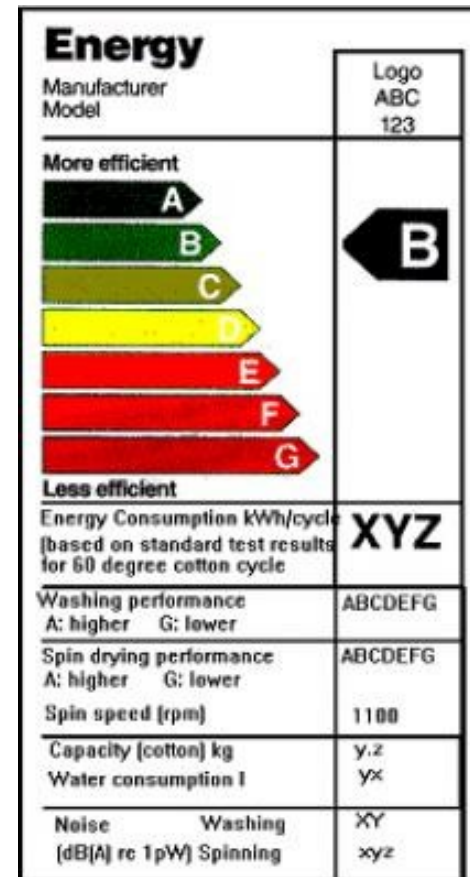
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[www.ampair.com](http://www.ampair.com)

# Fridges & freezers (AC)

- Generally not as efficient as DC versions
- Important figure is yearly energy consumption figure
- Size
- Inverter *may* be an issue





# Fridges & freezers (medical)

- Self-contained units
- To WHO and UNICEF standards
- Medical
- Vaccine cold chain
- Veterinary



NAPS  Power of Light

[www.napssystems.com](http://www.napssystems.com)



## PQS performance specification

WHO/PQS/E03/PV01.1

Original: English

Distribution: General

**TITLE: Solar power system for compression-cycle vaccine refrigerator or combined refrigerator-icepack freezer.**

*Specification reference:* E03/PV01.1

*Product verification protocol:* E03/PV01-VP.1

*Date of origin:* 02.08.2007

*Date of last revision:* New specification

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World Health  
Organisation  
has standards  
for solar  
medical  
refrigeration

# Screens

- Size is the most important thing
- Rated wattage is a good guide but usually refers to max. power consumption
- Cathode ray and LCD similar
  - 3.4 W per inch (av.) (est.)
- Plasma less efficient
  - 9.4 W per inch (av.) (est.)
- Look at the labels
- Take measurements

# Sound equipment

- Energy consumption difficult to predict
- *Audio power* ratings on amplifiers are not a good guide
- Car stereos are a good DC option
  - DC power consumption can be measured using a simple ammeter
- Measure energy + power on mains?

# Two way radio



- DC
- Power consumption
  - 1/3 of rated, rule of thumb
- User education



## Microwave ovens

- DC microwave ovens are available
- Recreational vehicle & boating suppliers



# Non-electric alternatives

- Gas fridges
  - more expensive
  - but cheaper than PV

*Electrolux* do a range of gas-powered fridges