



Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is an on-grid solar system?

An on-grid solar system is a solar power system that is connected to the electricity grid.

2. How does an on-grid solar system work?

An on-grid solar system generates electricity from sunlight using solar panels, which is then converted into usable electricity for your home or business. Any excess electricity generated can be fed back into the grid.

3. What are the benefits of an on-grid solar system?

Some benefits of an on-grid solar system include reduced electricity bills, lower carbon footprint, and the potential to earn money through net metering.

4. How much does an on-grid solar system cost in India, Kerala?

The cost of an on-grid solar system in India, Kerala can vary depending on the size of the system and the quality of the components used. On average, a 5kW system can cost between Rs. 3-3.3lakhs.

5. Are there any government incentives for installing an on-grid solar system in India, Kerala?

Yes, the government of India offers various incentives and subsidies for installing solar power systems, Currently PM Surya Khar program is running. In that residential customer can avail subsidy up to 78,000 for 3 kW.

6. How long does it take to install an on-grid solar system in India, Kerala?

The installation of an on-grid solar system can typically take between 1-2 weeks, depending on the size of the system and the complexity of the installation. But subsidy and other documentation process need some more time, So in total on an average 1 to 2 months to complete all process for residential systems. But system capacity is higher, it may take more time.

7. Can I use an on-grid solar system during power outages?

No, an on-grid solar system is designed to shut off during power outages to prevent back feeding electricity into the grid, which can be dangerous for utility workers.

8. What are different metering in practice in the country?

Net metering , Gross metering and Net billing.

9. How long do on-grid solar systems last?

On-grid solar systems are designed to last for 25-30 years, with regular maintenance and cleaning.

10. Do on-grid solar systems require batteries?

No, on-grid solar systems do not require batteries as they are connected to the electricity grid and can draw power from it when needed.

11. Can I install an on-grid solar system on my rooftop in Kerala?

Yes, you can install an on-grid solar system on your rooftop in Kerala, as long as you have enough space and sunlight exposure.

12. How much electricity can an on-grid solar system generate in Kerala?

The amount of electricity generated by an on-grid solar system in Kerala can vary depending on factors such as the size of the system, the quality of the components used, and the amount of sunlight received. On an average per kW generate 4 units per day.

13. Are on-grid solar systems environmentally friendly?

Yes, on-grid solar systems are environmentally friendly as they generate electricity from sunlight, which is a renewable and clean source of energy.

14. Can I install an on-grid solar system in a rented property in Kerala?

Yes, you can install an on-grid solar system in a rented property in Kerala, but you will need permission from the property owner.

15. Do on-grid solar systems require maintenance?

Yes, on-grid solar systems require maintenance, including cleaning the solar panels and checking the system for any issues. But cost is lesser compared to other types like off grid and hybrid.

16. Can I install an on-grid solar system on a flat roof?

Yes, you can install an on-grid solar system on a flat roof, as long as it has enough space and sunlight exposure.

17. How much space do I need to install an on-grid solar system?

The amount of space required to install an on-grid solar system in Kerala can vary depending on the size of the system and the number of solar panels needed. On an average per kW need 80 Square feet

18. Can I install an on-grid solar system in a remote area?

Yes, you can install an on-grid solar system in a remote area, as long as there is access to the electricity grid.

19. Can I install an on-grid solar system on a sloped roof?

Yes, you can install an on-grid solar system on a sloped roof, as long as it has enough space and sunlight exposure.

20. Are on-grid solar systems noisy?

No, on-grid solar systems are silent as they do not have any moving parts.

21. Can I install an on-grid solar system myself?

It is recommended to hire a professional solar installer to install an on-grid solar system in Kerala to ensure it is done correctly and safely. Also subsidy can be claimed through empanelled vendor only

22. Can I add more solar panels to my on-grid solar system in Kerala?

Yes, you can add more solar panels to your on-grid solar system in Kerala to increase its capacity and generate more electricity. But you should take approval for the same from discom

23. Can I get a loan to finance the installation of an on-grid solar system in Kerala?

Yes, there are various financing options available, including loans, to help you finance the installation of an on-grid solar system in Kerala. 7 to 8% range interest rate you will get residential solar loans. use Jan Samarth Application for the same.

24. Can I claim tax benefits for installing an on-grid solar system in Kerala?

Yes, you may be eligible for tax benefits for installing an on-grid solar system in Kerala but for commercial only.

25. What is a Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV System?

In grid connected rooftop or small solar photovoltaic (SPV) system, the DC power generated from solar panel is converted to AC power using power conditioning unit/ Inverter and is fed to the grid. Operating modes of grid connected rooftop solar PV system can be explained



26. What are the main components of a Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV system? Solar PV Modules/Solar Panels – The Solar PV modules/Solar Panels convert solar energy to DC (direct current) electrical energy. They are available in different technologies such as crystalline silicon, thin film silicon, CIGS, CdTe, HIT, etc. Crystalline Silicon Solar PV panels are most commonly used in solar rooftop system. Multiple panels are connected together to form arrays as per the desired capacity of the system.

- i. Inverter – Inverter converts variable DC output of Solar PV panels into AC power. Inverter also synchronizes with the grid so that generated power from the module can be injected into the grid.
- ii. Module mounting structure – The module mounting structure, is the support structure that holds the Solar PV panels in place for full system life and is exposed to all weather conditions. These are normally fixed at particular angle and orientation in case of solar rooftop system. But these can also be of type that tracks the Sun, called as trackers.
- iii. Bi-direction Meters – Meters are used to record the generation or consumption of electricity. Bi-direction (or Net-Meters) are used to keep track of the electricity that solar PV system injects to utility grid and the electricity that is drawn from the utility grid.
- iv. Balance of System – These consist of cables, switchboards, junction boxes, earthing system, circuit breaker, fuses, lightning protection system, etc.

27. How much area is required for a 1 kWp rooftop Solar PV system?

A 1 kW rooftop system generally requires 10 sq. metres of shadow-free area. However, actual area requirement may vary depending on the efficiency of solar module, and their placement etc.

28. Why do I need shadow-free area for modules?

Solar modules (and cells within) need uninterrupted sunlight to produce maximum electrical energy. With the shadow even on a part of the module, the generation reduces to a great extent thereby wasting installed system capacity. Also, prolonged (regular, though intermittent) shadow on some cells or modules reduces their life substantially and these become useless much before their standard life of over 25 years.

29. What types of roofs are suitable for Rooftop solar (RTS) system?

Rooftop solar PV systems can be installed on any type of roof having sufficient load bearing capacity. .

30. What is the daily energy generated from a 1 kWp Solar Power Plant?

On a clear sunny day, 1 kWp solar power plant can generate 4 to 5.5 units in a day.

31. Will I get constant / same energy from the RTS all year round?

No, the daily energy generation from the RTS shall be dependent on the temperature and solar irradiance among other parameters and these may not be same every day.

32. What are the factors affecting generation?

- i. Plant Location
- ii. Quality of equipment used
- iii. No. of sunshine hours
- iv. Workmanship
- v. PV module tilt angle and orientation
- vi. Module Cleaning
- vii. O&M activities etc.

33. Will I get same annual energy from the RTS for all 25 years?

No. On exposure to sunlight and outside environment, the solar module loses their generation capacity and this is called degradation.

34. What are the advantages of Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar System?

- viii. Saving on electricity bill by the consumer.
- ix. Utilization of available vacant roof space, no additional land required.
- x. Low gestation period.
- xi. No additional requirement of transmission and distribution (T&D) lines.
- xii. Reduces T&D losses as power consumption and generation are collocated.

- xiii. Improvement in the tail-end grid voltages and reduction of system congestion.
- xiv. Long term energy and ecological security by reduction in carbon emission.
- xv. Better management of daytime peak loads by DISCOM/ utility.
- xvi. Meeting of the Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) of obligated entities.

35. What is the average cost of grid connected rooftop solar systems?

The current **benchmark cost** of grid connected rooftop solar systems can be seen in notification <https://www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in/>

36. What are the subsidies/ capital support available from the Government?

Central financial assistance (or subsidy) is available only for residential sector grid connected solar rooftop projects only. For other sectors e.g. Govt., institutional, social, commercial, industrial etc. CFA is not available.

37. Whether MNRE has empaneled any agency for implementation?

No. MNRE is implementing the programme through power distribution companies/DISCOMs of various States. These DISCOMS are responsible for discovery of rates and empanelment of vendors for implementation of the Projects

38. How should I evaluate vendors offering me RTS? What are the main points of consideration?

The system price, though important, should never be the only factor for deciding Vendor. Customer should consider at least the following factors:

- xvii. Price of the offered system.
- xviii. Warranties of system and components.
- xix. Energy generation estimates and guaranties.
- xx. Service backup and arrangements the vendor has in the area.
- xxi. Reference installations in the track record of the vendor – along with those customers' feedback about system performance and service provided by the vendor

39. How can I make payment to the Electricity Distribution Company (DISCOM)?

Since the system is grid connected through net metering, DISCOM will generate bill based upon the reading provided by the net meter installed at the consumer premises. The consumer will have to pay for the net units (total imported units minus exported solar units) only.

40. What is net-metering?

All solar PV systems generate power only during daytime when sun is available. In net metered systems, the generated power is utilized for self-consumption, and excess power is exported to the grid as long as grid is available. In case, where solar power is not sufficient due to cloud cover etc., power is drawn from the grid to power the loads. A bi-directional or net meter records the energy flow in both the directions and at the end of billing period net energy used is calculated. The beneficiary has to pay for only the net energy used.

41. What is Gross Metering?

In gross metering the power generated from the Rooftop Solar plant is only fed to the grid. The system owner gets paid by the DISCOM for such exported power at a pre-decided tariff.

42. What is Net billing?

Connections in net billing RTS are similar to net metering. However, at the end of the billing cycle (normally a month) any excess energy in the grid shall not be carried forward like in net metering, but shall be purchased by the DISCOM as per pre decided tariff. Therefore, energy banking in the grid is only within a billing cycle.

43. Can the RTS be installed for only captive use without being connected to Grid?

Yes, the plants which are not connected to the grid are normally called behind the meter plants and MNRE subsidy is not available for such plants even for residential sector. However, it is required to follow rules and regulations specified for this purpose by the state authority

44. What are the models for implementation of Rooftop PV systems?

CAPEX Model: Here, the system is owned by the consumer himself and he bears the cost of the system.

RESCO Model: Here, the entire system is owned by the 3rd party project developer. The consumer only purchases the generated energy by paying pre-decided tariff on a monthly basis as per Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Responsibility of O&M for the system lifetime (25 years) is also with the developer.

45. What is the payback for solar rooftop using various business models?

A simple payback period can be calculated by using rooftop calculator available at following web link: <https://www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in/>

46. How can I apply for installation of solar rooftop system?

Residential consumers and Group Housing Society can apply for installation of solar rooftop system through the online portal <https://www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in/>

47. What is the general procedure for installation of Rooftop Solar system for beneficiary?

The interested beneficiary may install the solar rooftop systems through project developers/system integrators/manufactures etc. after taking necessary approval from DISCOMs within the capacity limit as laid down in the order of respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission of the respective States/UTs.

48. What kind of system can be installed in Group Housing Society (GHS)?

With several common rooftops available in a society, there is a great potential for harnessing solar energy through rooftop PV systems. The energy generated from these systems is used to offset the common loads of the society (common lighting, lift, pumps, etc.). A Net Meter shall be provided against, the Single Point Delivery

(SPD) common meter of Cooperative Group Housing Society (CGHS). In this, the society ultimately gets benefitted in terms of reduced monthly electricity expenses.

49. If I shift my residence or office where RTS is installed, what will happen to the RTS?

The system is easy to be dismantled and reassembled elsewhere. So, it can be shifted to your new residence.

50. Whether solar module should be made of indigenously for subsidised projects?

Yes. Only indigenously manufactured PV modules with indigenous solar cell can be used in Solar PV systems power plants for **subsidized** sector projects.

However, there is **no** such limitation in case the project installed without any subsidy.

51. What is the minimum warranty period envisaged under the scheme?

Solar PV modules used in solar power plants /systems must be warranted for their output peak watt capacity, which should not be less than 90% at the end of 12 years and 80% at the end of 25 years. The mechanical structures, electrical works including power conditioners/inverters/charge controllers/maximum power point tracker units/distribution boards/digital meters/switch gear/storage batteries, etc. and overall workmanship of the SPV power plants/ systems must be warranted against any manufacturing/ design/ installation defects for a minimum period of 5 years.

52. What are the O&M aspects of a grid-connected rooftop solar PV system?

Compared to most other power generating technologies, solar PV systems have very low maintenance and servicing requirements. However, suitable maintenance of a PV plant is essential to optimise energy yield and maximise the life of the system.

Some of the maintenance activities typically may include but not limited to the following:

- i. Module cleaning is required periodically (dust, bird dropping and other debris can cause decrease in power generation). Periodicity depends on local conditions like dust, birds, air pollution, etc.
- ii. Other items should be checked periodically as stated below:
 1. *Checking module connection integrity*
 2. *Checking junction boxes / string combiner boxes*
 3. *Inspecting mechanical integrity of mounting structures*
 4. *Tightening cable connections that have loosened*
 5. *Replacing blown fuses*
 6. *Repairing lightning damage*
 7. *Repairing equipment damaged by intruders or during module cleaning*

53. There is presence of monkeys in our area. Would they be damaging the RTS?

The solar modules are made up of toughened or tempered glass top and so are not easily broken due to monkeys or any falling objects. These can be broken if deliberately someone throws stones. Guarding of module surface with wire mesh

is one solution for monkey menace, but not recommended because this regularly casts shadow on the modules.

54. What is the gross potential of solar power in the country?

India is endowed with vast solar energy potential. About 5,000 trillion kWh per year energy is incident over India's land area with most parts receiving 3-5 kWh per sq. m per day. Based upon the availability of land and solar radiation, the potential of solar power in the country has been assessed to be around 750 GW.

55. What is the potential for rooftop solar power in the country?

National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), An Autonomous Institute under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has estimated a potential of 43 GW for Grid Connected RTS in the country.

56. What are the parameters included in the solar bill?

- Energy Charge
- 10 % Electricity duty
- Fuel surcharge (Excess for Power purchase)
- Fixed charge
- Meter rent
- 18% GST of meter rent
- Auto recovery fuel surcharge

(Additional charge for fuel consumed for internal Power Generation)
