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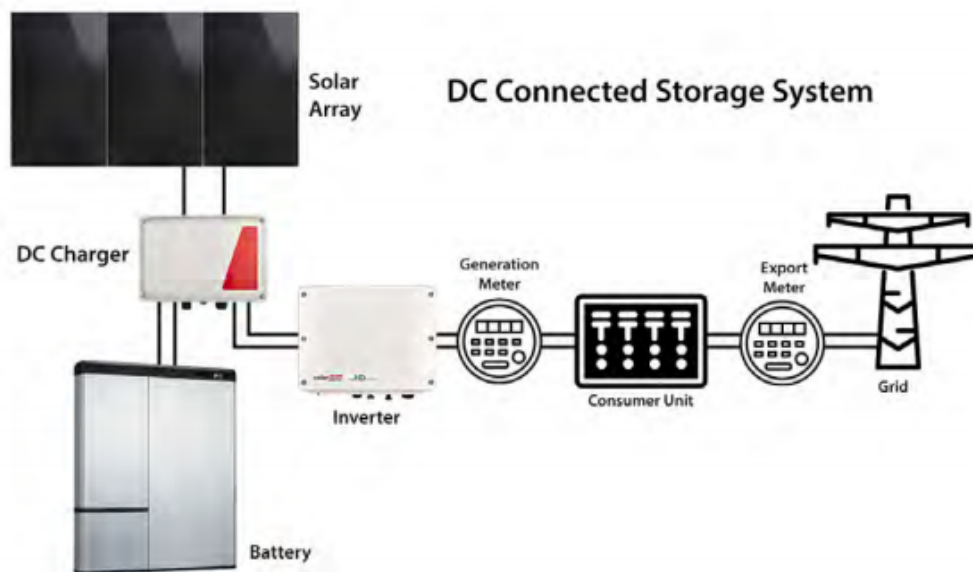
## Benefits of Battery Storage

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- **On-Demand Power** – Battery storage provides energy available at any time, whether generated by solar systems or drawn from the grid during low rate periods (See Understanding Economy 7). A battery will store energy a photovoltaic system generates throughout the day, for use when you get home from work or once the sun's gone down.
- **Energy Security** – Battery systems ensure access to electricity even if the grid is down.
- **Lower Energy Costs** – Whether you generate energy via solar or draw from the grid off-peak, appliances can draw electricity from low- to zero-cost sources, protecting from rising energy prices.
- **Environmental Benefits** – Energy generated using photovoltaic technology creates less pollution than fossil fuels during their comparative lifetime uses.
- **User Clarity** – Energy consumption monitoring allows you to see where and how much capital is being saved.
- **Future Proof** – As we start to see the introduction of electric vehicles, future proof your home to ensure it's ready to cope with new technologies, rising energy costs, or outages.

# Types of Storage Systems

## DC-Coupled Storage



DC-coupled storage is connected to the DC side of a system, meaning these systems are directly connected to a photovoltaic (PV) system. They monitor the energy usage of the residence or office unit to supply what the unit needs, storing any additional energy generated by the PV system. During periods when the consumption rate exceeds what is generated, the battery system discharges to supply the unit's demand.

### ***A few things to bear in mind when considering a DC-coupled system:***

- The capacity and charge/discharge rate should be carefully taken into consideration, in order to ensure no electricity goes to waste during periods of generation and enough electricity can be drawn from the battery system during periods of high demand.
- During longer periods of lower power availability (e.g. winter or long cloudy periods, for PV systems), batteries can be damaged by remaining at low charge, leading to degradation of the cells and a reduction in efficiency and longevity.
  - An over-sized storage system can be particularly at risk, so proper system sizing is particularly important for DC-coupled systems.
  - Small systems can be susceptible to this risk if usage is consistently high, though are generally less susceptible than larger systems.
- Compatibility between the storage system and the PV system is crucial to ensure proper functionality of a DC-coupled system.



AC-coupled systems do not require that all electricity comes from a PV system, as they lay after the PV system's DC-AC inverter. They can draw electricity from the PV system **or** from the grid, allowing them to bypass concerns during low-generation periods that DC-coupled systems must contend with. These systems can draw power from the grid during low cost periods, from PV systems during periods of excess generation, and can discharge in the same fashion as a DC-coupled system.

Additionally, AC-coupled systems can offer the benefit of increased energy output during periods of high-demand, as the battery system can output in parallel with the PV system, up to doubling peak output. Users should be aware that this may put their system into a different classification for legal purposes and may need to file for a G99 application if output exceeds 16A/3.68kW per phase.

The tradeoff for this increased flexibility and output peak primarily lies in the transmission losses incurred by converting from DC to AC and back to DC when relying on PV generation. On the ground, this means approximately 5-7% greater power loss coming from a PV system than a DC-coupled counterpart.

Nevertheless, AC-coupled systems are increasingly popular due to their flexibility for planners, installers, and users. Planning a holistic energy solution can be much simpler with an AC-coupled system than with a DC-coupled system due to their multiple sources of energy.

### *Summary of AC and DC coupled systems:*

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	DC-Coupled	AC-Coupled
<b>Advantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Generally less expensive for small systems</li><li>• Highest efficiency</li><li>• Less likely to file for G98/G99</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can be charged from grid or PV</li><li>• Locational flexibility</li></ul>
<b>Disadvantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Requires compatibility between battery, PV system, and DC charger</li><li>• Restricted to surplus of PV-generated electricity</li><li>• Must be installed DC-side, introducing logistical concerns</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased transmission losses (~5-7% larger than DC-coupled)</li><li>• Can be more expensive</li><li>• Needs additional AC-coupled inverter</li></ul>

### *Hybrid Storage Systems*

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A hybrid system can take advantage of many of the benefits of both DC and AC-coupled systems, while generally avoiding their individual downfalls.

Hybrid systems are DC connected, but allow for grid charging through an AC-inverter, greatly diminishing the concerns for battery degradation. Total output is solely dependent on the Hybrid Inverter's output, making G98/G99 evaluation straightforward. Furthermore, these systems benefit from the increased efficiency of direct DC connection to PV systems.

While the operation of these systems typically relies on their integration with PV systems, they are a great choice for many consumers.

As mentioned above, battery weight, size, and charge rate is a decision with substantial impact. Over- or undersizing a battery system can hamstring an otherwise cost-effective energy solution. Decisions should be made bearing in mind that low-initial-cost batteries can often result in higher costs in the long term, due to inefficiency or a lower rated cycle count.

A few things to bear in mind when choosing the battery size for your system:

- How much power **MUST** be available for essential loads? Appliances like freezers and burglar alarms need constant power to properly operate. In case of an outage, the battery system should be able to supply all essential loads for a period of time you deem acceptable based on budget.
- In conjunction, how long do you want this power to be available? Small to medium size batteries may be sufficient for short outages, but in case of emergency, you may wish to be prepared for longer periods.
  - Multiplying your essential load by the time you wish it to be powered without the grid gives you a lower bound on the battery size you may wish to pursue.
- If you have a photovoltaic (PV) system, how much peak power will you generate and for how long? If you generate large amounts of power during the day and don't consume it, any additional power generated may be lost without proper precaution.
- Space concerns may be valid if you're pursuing lead-acid batteries. Lithium ion batteries generally are small enough to fit into most applications, but their physical size should be factored in.
- The weight of lead-acid batteries can also introduce real concerns if installing the battery solution in an attic or on top of structurally insufficient bases. Again, Li-ion batteries generally are light enough that they do not require special considerations to be made for weight, but it should be kept in mind.
- If the battery is too large, it may not be able to be fully charged during a normal day. Particularly during the winter, the battery system may be oversized compared to the generation capabilities of your PV system.
- Depth of Discharge: Most batteries cannot actually use 100% of their capacity. Some batteries have a usable capacity (depth of discharge) of 90% or lower, and this should factor into one's calculation when considering capacity requirements.

## *Maximizing Electricity Savings via Economy 7*

### Understanding Economy 7

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Economy 7, a differential electricity tariff or 'multi-tariff rate,' is a type of energy tariff that can be utilized as a cheaper alternative to paying a standard rate on electricity, depending on your lifestyle and energy habits. Economy 7 offers cheaper electricity during specific hours of the night, with a higher rate applying to electricity drawn during the day. Generally, you'll get cheaper rates between midnight and 7am. Octopus Energy, however, is well known for supplying electricity from 100% renewable sources and offers an incredibly low rate of 5p/kWh during the hours of 00:30 - 4:30.

If you use more energy after midnight, you could save money by switching to an Economy 7 tariff. That being said, it may not suit you if most of your household energy is used during the day, as you'll be charged more on the higher rate - unless, of course, you can store cheap electricity drawn at night to use during the daylight hours when you actually use most of your electricity.

### How to Maximise Economy 7

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Energy prices are at an all time high and are likely to continue to increase. With the right battery storage system, it's possible for a household to store enough electricity to supply the full demand of the property. A typical low voltage battery storage system such as Pylontech with a [Solis](#) or [SoFar](#) AC charger will charge and discharge at 3kW, meaning 12kWh can be stored during the 4 hrs of Octopus Go's low rate. This can meet the demand of a broad range standard household appliances using up to a maximum combined demand of 3kW.

With a higher voltage system such as [SolaX](#) or [Fox](#), it's possible to charge and discharge at a rate of 6kW/hr, translating to 24kWh can be stored during the 4 hrs. For hybrid AC/DC systems, it is also possible to have multiple hybrids using SolaX chargers to potentially meet the demand of any household appliances, even high-demand appliances such as air source heat pumps (ASHPs), electric vehicles, swimming pool heaters, jacuzzis etc.

# Battery Compatibility

Battery Compatibility Chart - **AC COUPLED**

SINGLE-PHASE	ALPHA	FOX ESS		GIVENERGY	LG ENERGY		PYLONTECH		SOLAX	SUNSYNK
	2.9kWh 5.7kWh	HV2600	LV5200	2.6kWh 5.2kWh 8.2kWh	LV RESU 10kWh	HV RESU 7/10kWh	US2000C US3000C FORCE L2	FORCE H2	4.5kWh 5.8kWh 6.3kWh	5.12kWh
Solis 3.0kW 5G RAI	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sunsynk 3.6kW AC 7kWp	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Fox 5.0kW incl. BMS	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Alpha SMILE B3 with 2.9kWh Battery	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
GivEnergy 3.0kW	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
SolaX X1 HV 3.0kW, 3.6kW	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
SolaX X1 RetroFit HV 5.0kW	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
SolarEdge StorEdge HD Wave 3680W	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
NOTABLE EXCEPTION 1 - M4856 2.9kWh only <span style="float: right;">Last updated: 25 August 2021 10:38 am</span>										

Battery Compatibility Chart - **3 PHASE**

HYBRID	ALPHA	FOX ESS		GIVENERGY	HUAWEI	LG ENERGY		PYLONTECH		SOLAX
	2.9kWh 5.7kWh	HV2600	LV5200	2.6kWh 5.2kWh 8.2kWh	LUNA 5-10-15 kWh	LV RESU 10kWh	HV RESU 7/10kWh	US2000C US3000C FORCE L2	FORCE H2	4.5kWh 5.8kWh 6.3kWh
Solis RHI 5, 6, 8, 10kW	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
SolaX X3 6, 8, 10kW	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Huawei SUN2000 M1 6, 8, 10kW	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
SolarEdge StorEdge 48V 5, 8, 10kW	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗

AC COUPLED	ALPHA	FOX		GIVENERGY	HUAWEI	LG ENERGY		PYLONTECH		SOLAX
SolaX X3 RetroFit 10kW	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Alpha STORION T30 30kW	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
SolarEdge StorEdge 5000W 48V	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
NOTABLE EXCEPTION 1 - M48112 5.7kWh only <span style="float: right;">Last updated: 25 August 2021 10:38 am</span>										



## Battery Compatibility Chart - ***HYBRID***

### SINGLE-PHASE

	ALPHA 2.9kWh 5.7kWh 10.1kWh	FOX ESS HV2600 LV5200	GIVENERGY 2.6kWh 5.2kWh 8.2kWh	HUAWEI LUNA 5-10-15 kWh	LG ENERGY LV HV	PYLONTECH US2000C US3000C FORCE L2 FORCE H2	SOLAX 4.5kWh 5.8kWh 6.3kWh	SUNSYNK 5.12kWh
Solis RHI 48ES 5G DC 3, 3.6, 4.6, 5, 6kW	✗	✗ ✓	✗	✗	✓ ✗	✓ ✗	✗	✗
Sunsynk 5kW & 8kW	✗	✗ ✗	✗	✗	✗ ✗	✗ ✗	✗	✓
Alpha SMILE 5 5000W	✓	✗ ✗	✗	✗	✗ ✗	✗ ✗	✗	✗
Fox H1 3.7kW & 5.0 incl. BMS	✗	✓ ✗	✗	✗	✗ ✗	✗ ✗	✗	✗
Fox All-in-One 3.7kW & 5kW	✗	✓ ✗	✗	✗	✗ ✗	✗ ✗	✗	✗
GivEnergy 3.6kW, 5.0kW	✗	✗ ✗	✓	✗	✗ ✗	✗ ✗	✗	✗
Huawei HV L1 3, 3.68, 4, 4.6, 5, 6kW	✗	✗ ✗	✗	✓	✗ ✓	✗ ✗	✗	✗
SolaX X1 3000T, 3700T, 5000T	✗	✗ ✗	✗	✗	✗ ✗	✗ ✓	✓	✗
SolarEdge StorEdge 3.68, 4, 5, 6kW	✗	✗ ✗	✗	✗	✗ ✓	✗ ✗	✗	✗

Last updated: 25 August 2021 10:38 am

## *Requirements for Grid Connections*

When connecting battery storage to the grid, the following should be factored into any consumer's decision making process:

- DC-coupled systems that do not affect the AC connection rating: Distribution Network Operators (DNO) do not need to be notified.
- Systems that affect AC connection rating:
  - If your system has a combined rating under 16A: G98 needs to be filed within 28 days of installation.
  - If your AC system has a combined rating over 16A: G99 needs to be filed prior to installation.

Combined rating includes both PV inverter and any AC-side storage.

### Alpha ESS

#### *SMILE-B3 3kW Single Phase AC Coupled Inverter with Integrated 2.9kWh Battery*

- AC-Coupled.
- All-in-one battery, 3kW inverter with 2.9kWh capacity.
- Indoor rated.
- Expansion ready: capacity can be increased to a maximum of 17.4kWh via 5x 2.9kWh Parallel Connection Expansion battery modules (ALPH-M4856-P).

Base Battery Size	2.9kWh
Depth of Discharge (DOD)	96%
Usable Capacity	2.8kWh
Max Discharge Current	56A
Rated Cycles	10,000
Expansion	1-5 M4856-P expansion modules in parallel
Weight	57kg
Warranty	10 years (battery only)



#### *SMILE5 5kW Single Phase Hybrid Inverter*

- Modular, single-phase.
- PV & battery hybrid inverter.
- Up to 60.6kWh capacity when connected with six 10.1kWh expansion batteries.

## Eco Li-Ion Batteries

- Low risk of ignition even at high temperatures.
- Batteries of different capacities can be integrated into a single system.
- Modular - additional batteries can be added after installation to meet additional need.
- Wide temperature tolerances (-20C to 55C+)
- Long lifespan (20+ years)



GIV-BAT-ECO2.6 / GIV-BAT5.2 / GIV-BAT8.2

Base Battery Size	2.6kWh	5.2kWh	8.2kWh	9.5kWh
Depth of Discharge (DOD)	90%			100%
Usable Capacity	2.34kWh	4.68kWh	7.38kWh	9.5kWh
Max Discharge Current	25A	51A	80A	80A
Rated Cycles	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Cycle efficiency	97%	97.5%	98%	98%
Weight	30kg	28kg	74kg	110kg
Warranty	10 years			

## *Home Hybrid Inverter - 3.6kW and 5kW*

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- Simultaneously handles PV generation and battery charge/discharge.
- WiFi connected monitoring platform.
- Remote troubleshooting.
- Easy to install, with full UK backup and support.



## *AC-Coupled Inverter*

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- 3kW capacity.
- Directs power to battery storage from both PV and grid.
- WiFi connected monitoring platform.
- Remote troubleshooting.
- Easy to install, with full UK backup and support.

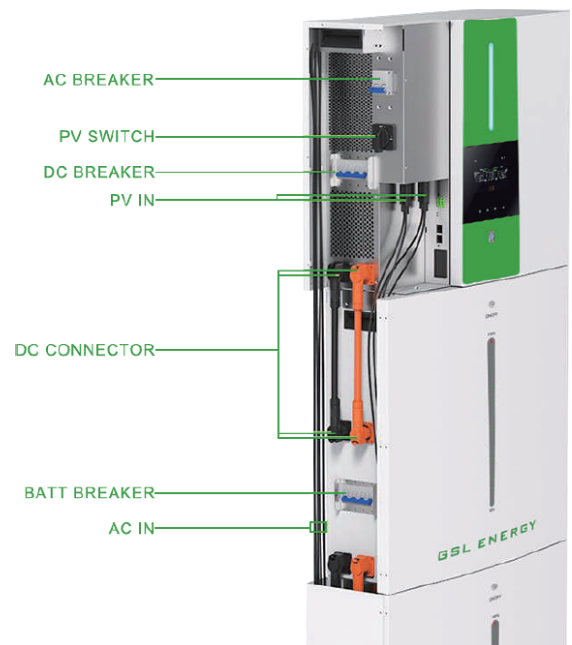
# GSL All In One

## Li-Ion Batteries

GSL is one of the leading, innovative battery storage manufacturers in the world. Supplying to over 80 countries across the globe, the all in one system is available exclusively through ITS Technologies.

The GSL All In One operates in either on or off grid mode and can charge either from the grid such as Economy 7 or Octopus Go or from solar.

The 5.5kw hybrid inverter can take up to 6500w of solar and a charge rate of up to 5500w set at 100A. Please note the inverter is pre-programmed to 80A, it can only be increased to 100A for maximum charge rate of the inverter is well ventilated and kept cool.



## *Huawei Luna Smart String Energy Storage System*

- High voltage and modular lithium batteries.
- Capacity variable from 5kWh-30kWh (2x15kWh in parallel).
- Single phase and 3-phase compatible.
- 10 year warranty.



## *Fusion Home SUN2000 Hybrid Inverter*

- Easily integrates with Huawei's Luna battery system.
- Plug-and-play hybrid inverter.
- Automatically detects system equipment.
- Smart I-V diagnosis.



## *Pylon Lithium Iron Phosphate Batteries*

- Low voltage.
- Integrated battery control system.
- Available in 2.4kWh (US2000) and 3kWh (US3000) specifications.
- BMS monitors voltage, temperature, current, and more. CE safety approved.
- Cost effective with a 7 year 6,000 cycle warranty.

	US2000C	US3000C	US5000
Base Battery Size	2.4kWh	3.5kWh	4.8kWh
Depth of Discharge (DOD)	95%		
Usable Capacity	2.28kWh	3.325kWh	4.56kWh
Max Discharge Current	25A rec, 50A max	37A rec, 74A max	50A rec, 10A max
Rated Cycles	6000	6000	
Life expectancy	15 years		
Weight	24kg	32kg	38kg
Warranty	7yrs, extendable to 10yrs		





### *Pylon Force-H2 High Voltage System*

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- High voltage modular system.
- Stacking for compact installation.
- 96V-384V systems, with capacities from 7.1kWh-24.86kWh

Base Battery Size	2.9kWh
Depth of Discharge (DOD)	96%
Usable Capacity	2.8kWh
Max Discharge Current	56A
Rated Cycles	10,000
Expansion	1-5 M4856-P expansion modules in parallel
Weight	57kg
Warranty	10 years (battery only)

# SolarEdge

## *SolarEdge StorEdge Interface*

- High voltage battery storage interfacing for SolarEdge inverters.
- Simple installation, compatible with LG Chem/StorEdge battery systems.
- Easily integrates into existing SolarEdge systems.
- Suitable for indoor and outdoor applications.
- 10 year warranty.



## *SolarEdge StorEdge Hybrid Inverter*

- Integrated single phase PV inverter and DC interface.
- Compatible with LG Chem RESU batteries.
- Packages available to use with 3.68kWh, 4kWh, and 5kWh systems.



## *SolarEdge StorEdge AC Coupled Inverter*

- Compatible with non-SolarEdge PV inverter systems.
- Works with 3phase systems.
- Capable of charging battery systems from the grid.
- Used in conjunction with LG Chem RESU batteries and StorEdge interface.



## SolaX Hybrid

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### *SolaX X1 Hybrid Inverter*

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- Compatible with up to 3 SolaX batteries - 3.0kWh, 3.7kWh, and 5.0kWh applications.
- Emergency power supply built in.
- Cost effective in conjunction with SolaX batteries.
- High voltage, reducing cabling costs.



### *SolaX X3 Three-Phase Hybrid*

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- Capable of up to 25.2kWh per inverter.
- 10kWh max charge/discharge.
- Options ranging from 5kW-10kW.
- 3phase compatible with EPS.

## SolaX AC-Coupled

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### *Solax X1-AC Coupled Inverter*

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- Independent of existing inverters.
- 3.0kW-5kW options.
- Compatible with all SolaX batteries (up to 3 of equal capacity)



### *X1-Fit RetroFit AC Coupled Inverter*

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- Compatible with any single-phase inverter.
- Upgrades PV systems to charge storage from the grid during low production.
- High voltage, meaning lower cabling costs.
- 6kW max charge/discharge.
- Quiet and low maintenance.

## Solax Batteries

### *Triple Power 4.5kWh, 5.8kWh, & 6.3kWh*

- Designed specifically for SolaX hybrid and AC-coupled inverters.
- Scalable:
  - Up to 3 batteries per single phase inverter.
  - Up to 4 batteries per 3phase inverter.
- Floor and wall mountable.
- 6kW max charge/discharge.



	4.5kWh	5.8kWh	6.3kWh
Base Battery Size	4.5kWh	5.8kWh	6.3kWh
Depth of Discharge (DOD)	90%		
Usable Capacity	4.05kWh	5.22kWh	5.67kWh
Max Discharge Current	30A	25A	30A
Rated Cycles	6000		
Cycle Efficiency	95%	99%	95%
Weight	56.6kg	72.2kg	67.5kg
Warranty	5 years (extendable)	10 years	5 years (extendable)

## *Solis RHI Hybrid Inverter*

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- Fast response time.
- Works on-grid and as backup.
- 3kW-5kW options
- G100 Export Limitation compliant.
- Compatible with PylonTech LV and BYD L3.5 lithium ion batteries.



SOL-3.0K-RAI-48ES-5G-AC

## *Solis RAI AC Coupled Inverter*

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- Inverter independent.
- Naturally cooled.
- Compatible with any grid-tiered PV system.
- Optional stand-alone mode.
- IP65 outdoor rated.
- 3.0kW charge/discharge.

## *3.5kW AC 7kWp Hybrid Inverter*

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- Active DC-coupled MPPT at 5kW
- AC-coupled 5kW charge/discharge.
- On- and off-grid capabilities.
- 50% surge power for short intervals.
- 5 year warranty.
- Full color touchscreen display.
- 90A charging capabilities.
- Up to 99% efficiency.



## Summary Charts for Storage Systems (Inverters + Batteries)

A selection of battery storage systems:

Battery system	Availability	Type	On or Off grid	Multiple chargers	Charge/ Discharge rate	Maximum Capacity	Typical Battery cost/kWh	Typical Kit cost/kWh	Depth of Discharge
<b>GSL 5kw Hybrid</b>	Good	All In One	On & Off grid	No	5kW	40.96kWh	£276	<b>£349</b>	80%
<b>Turbo Hybrid / Pylontech</b>	Good	Stackable	On & Off grid	Yes	5kW	76.8kWh	£305	<b>£428</b>	95%
<b>Alpha 5kw Hybrid</b>	Poor	All In One	On grid	No	5kW	34.4kWh	£417	<b>£699</b>	96%
<b>Givenergy 5kw Hybrid</b>	Poor	wall or floor mounted	On grid	No	2.5kW	47.5kWh	£315	<b>£454</b>	100%
<b>Givenergy 3kw AC</b>	Poor	wall or floor mounted	On grid	No	2.5kW	47.5kWh	£315	<b>£426</b>	100%
<b>Alpha 3kw AC</b>	Poor	All In One	On grid	No	3kW	17.4kWh	£495	<b>£564</b>	96%
<b>Solis 3kw RAI / Pylontech</b>	Average	Stackable	On grid	No	3.3kW	29kWh	£305	<b>£374</b>	95%
<b>Solis 5kw Hybrid / Pylontech</b>	Average	Stackable	On grid	No	5kW	29kWh	£305	<b>£429</b>	95%
<b>Fox HV Cube Hybrid 5kw</b>	Average	Stackable	On grid	No	5kW	28.21kWh	£380	<b>£444</b>	90%
<b>Fox HV Cube 5kw AC</b>	Average	Stackable	On grid	No	5kW	28.21kWh	£380	<b>£421</b>	90%
<b>Fox HV AIO 5kw Hybrid</b>	Poor	All In One	On grid	No	5kW	10.4kWh	£557	<b>£321</b>	90%
<b>SoFar 5kw Hybrid / Pylontech</b>	Poor	Stackable	On grid	No	3kW	29kWh	£305	<b>£416</b>	80%
<b>SoFar 3kw AC / Pylontech</b>	Poor	Stackable	On grid	No	3kW	29kWh	£305	<b>£382</b>	80%
<b>SolaX Hybrid</b>	Poor	wall or floor mounted	On grid	Yes	6kW	17.4kWh	£372	<b>£483</b>	90%
<b>SolaX 3.6kw AC</b>	Poor	wall or floor mounted	On grid	Yes	5kW	17.4kWh	£372	<b>£443</b>	90%
<b>Sunsynk 5kw Hybrid / Pylontech</b>	Poor	Stackable	On & Off grid	Yes	5kW	76.8kWh	£305	<b>£438</b>	95%

*All prices for illustrative purposes only and based on the maximum size system accurate at the time of calculation, prices without VAT.*