Expectations

Variables that affect system size and production.
variable

/ˈve(ə)rēəbəl/

adjective

1. not consistent or having a fixed pattern; liable to change.
   “the quality of hospital food is highly variable”
   synonyms: changeable, changing, varying, shifting, fluctuating, irregular, inconstant, inconsistent, fluid, unsteady, unstable, unsettled, fitful, mutable, protean, wavering, vacillating, capricious, fickle, volatile, unpredictable, mercurial, unreliable; informal up and down
   “the weather on the shoreline is known for being variable”

2. able to be changed or adapted.
   “the drill has variable speed”

noun

1. an element, feature, or factor that is liable to vary or change.
   “there are too many variables involved to make any meaningful predictions”
   synonyms: factor, element, ingredient, quantity, unknown quantity, condition
   “there are other variables to consider”
Determining estimated system performance is not an exact science.

We aim to provide you with a realistic range of your system’s expected performance. Many variables unique to your home are considered in our calculations. Knowledge of how we determine your system’s estimated production will help you understand production fluctuations and maintain reasonable expectations of your system’s performance. We won’t sell you more than you need, and we’ll work with you to plan a PVkit™ system that’s perfectly suited for your home and budget.
Expected System Production

Your KumuKit™ is custom-designed to your home’s and family’s specific needs. We start by considering expected system production which takes into account past electrical usage, sun hours, roof pitch, architectural and environmental shading, and your home’s orientation to the angle of the sun. All these factors help us find a solution that’s best for you.
Seasonal Production Curve

Depending on the time of year, your ACTUAL monthly PV production will differ from the AVERAGE monthly PV production estimated for your system size. Actual production varies month-to-month and fluctuates with seasonal changes in sun angle, length-of-day and weather conditions. Additionally, expected system production may vary from year-to-year. For example, a rainy month this year may be a sunny one next year. In general, you will see higher production in summer months and decreased production in the winter. Determining the right system size is important because there is no benefit to producing more energy than you need over the entire year. Net metering credits roll over monthly, but end annually.

A weather anomaly in Mar-Apr 2006 produced 40 days of rain. On average, Honolulu experiences 21 rainy days during these months.
Net Energy Metering (NEM)

Your PV system production will always be higher than the Net Metering Credit shown on your utility bill because the system is connected on the “home side” of the utility meter. The meter doesn’t track the PV electricity used by your home, it only reports the excess energy that was sent to the utility. Typically, during the day, some of the electricity your system produces will be sent to the utility for credit. During cloudy days, you may consume all of the electricity your system produces and may even need a little extra from the utility, while at night, you will get all of your electricity from the utility.
Your PV system has been designed to offset your household’s electrical usage based on your past history of use. Any change to your normal habits can cause an increase in your home consumption. Some common causes are adding a member to your family or entertaining guests, increased cooking or laundry, stringing extra holiday lights, a new electric vehicle, additions to your house, changing habits, and chilling out with a lower AC setting.

Home Consumption
Get our no-pressure, no-obligation written quote. You’ll be surprised how affordable solar can be. Get connected. Join Hawaii’s clean-energy KumuHui.

kumukit.com  808-524-7336