

Maintenance Of Solar Power Plants For Household Electricity Use

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Abstract

The maintenance of solar power plants plays a vital role in ensuring the reliability and efficiency of electricity generation for household use. As renewable energy adoption increases, solar power systems offer an eco-friendly and cost-effective solution to meet residential energy demands. The findings highlight the importance of regular maintenance schedules, the use of advanced diagnostic tools, and community-based initiatives to support household users. This research aims to provide actionable insights to improve the sustainability and cost-efficiency of solar power systems in residential settings. This study employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods to investigate the maintenance of solar power plants for household electricity use. The results show that the accumulation of dirt on photovoltaic panels, battery degradation, and inverter malfunctions are the main challenges that reduce system efficiency. The proposed solution includes regular cleaning, optimal battery management, and the adoption of automated monitoring technology. This research also highlights the importance of user education and community involvement in supporting solar power plant maintenance. In conclusion, effective maintenance is key to maximizing the benefits of household solar PV, reducing operational costs, and supporting the global transition to sustainable energy. The implications of this research include the development of technology- and community-based maintenance guidelines to improve system efficiency and extend the life of devices.

Keywords: Household, Power, Solar

Introduction

The growing need for sustainable and renewable energy sources has led to the widespread adoption of solar power systems, particularly in residential areas (Khan & Arsalan, 2016; Ukoba et al., 2024). Solar power plants provide an environmentally friendly alternative to traditional energy sources, reducing dependence on fossil fuels and lowering greenhouse gas emissions (Ebhota & Jen, 2020) (Hayat et al., 2019). These systems have become increasingly accessible and cost-effective, making them an attractive option for households seeking to reduce energy costs and contribute to environmental conservation.

Solar power systems consist of several key components, including photovoltaic (PV) panels, inverters, batteries, and monitoring devices, which work together to convert sunlight into electricity (Hanafi et al., 2024; Jamaaluddin et al., 2024; Muslim et al., 2020). The efficiency and durability of these components are critical for maintaining a steady supply of power to households (Harahap & Su'aidy, 2024; Rauf, 2023). However, environmental factors such as dust, debris, weather conditions, and temperature fluctuations can impact the system's performance. Consequently, regular maintenance is essential to ensure optimal energy production and extend the lifespan of the equipment. Despite the benefits of solar energy, many household users lack awareness of proper maintenance practices, which can lead to system inefficiencies and costly repairs (Ozoegwu, 2018). Common issues include reduced panel efficiency due to dirt accumulation, degradation of batteries, and malfunctioning inverters. Addressing these challenges requires a structured approach to system care, incorporating routine inspections, timely replacements, and the use of advanced diagnostic tools.

In recent decades, the issue of energy sustainability has become a global concern, especially with the increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to the use of fossil fuels (Malau, 2024; Zubaydah et al., 2024). Solar power systems have emerged as one of the main solutions in meeting the needs of environmentally friendly energy, especially for households (Dwisari et al., 2023; Sulistyowati & Fadholi, 2022). However, as the adoption of solar power systems increases, issues related to their maintenance and maintenance begin to become significant challenges, which have a direct impact on the efficiency and longevity of such systems (Ali et al., 2018).

This study focuses on the maintenance aspects of solar power plants designed for household electricity use. It aims to identify common challenges, effective maintenance strategies, and innovative solutions that enhance the efficiency and durability of these systems. Additionally, the research highlights the role of community-based initiatives and training programs in empowering homeowners to take an active role in maintaining their solar systems.

This research offers a new approach to the maintenance of household solar power systems through the use of automated monitoring technology and community-based training. This combination has not been widely applied on a household scale, so it makes a significant contribution to improving the effectiveness of care and system sustainability. In the context of the global energy transition, the maintenance of household solar power systems is an urgent aspect to ensure the sustainability of renewable energy. By understanding maintenance challenges and solutions, users can optimize their systems, support energy efficiency, and accelerate the adoption of clean energy.

This research will explore the theoretical underpinnings of solar power systems, examine key maintenance practices, and present case studies or examples that highlight successful implementations. Ultimately, the study underscores the importance of maintenance in realizing the full potential of solar power systems in residential environments, contributing to energy sustainability and economic benefits for households.

The study aims to identify the main obstacles in the maintenance of household solar power systems, evaluate the effectiveness of existing maintenance techniques, and develop technology- and community-based maintenance guidelines to improve the efficiency and sustainability of the system. This research provides direct benefits for household users in the form of operational cost savings and increased device lifespan. In addition, this research also contributes to the development of treatment guidelines that can be applied on a wide scale to support the sustainability of renewable energy.

Research Methods

This study employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods to investigate the maintenance of solar power plants for household electricity use (Li et al., 2020). Data were collected through an extensive literature review, field surveys, and case studies. The literature review focused on academic articles, technical reports, and industry guidelines to identify best practices, challenges, and technological advancements in solar power system maintenance. Field surveys were conducted with homeowners, technicians, and solar energy service providers to gather primary data on maintenance practices, common issues, and user experiences. The surveys included both closed-ended and open-ended questions to capture quantitative data and qualitative insights. Case studies of real-world household solar power plants were examined through site visits, interviews, and system performance logs to document maintenance schedules, techniques, and outcomes.

The collected data were analyzed using descriptive and comparative methods. Descriptive analysis summarized survey responses to identify trends, challenges, and preferences among household solar system users, while comparative analysis evaluated the effectiveness of various maintenance approaches from the case studies. Additionally, performance assessment was conducted by analyzing system performance logs to determine the impact of maintenance activities on energy output and system longevity.

To ensure the validity of the findings, expert reviews and stakeholder consultations were carried out. Solar energy professionals, including engineers and service providers, reviewed the study's conclusions and provided feedback on their applicability in real-world scenarios. Based on the analysis, a practical framework for maintaining household solar power plants was developed, including step-by-step guidelines for inspections, cleaning, component replacements, and monitoring.

The methodology ensures a comprehensive understanding of maintenance practices for household solar power systems, addressing key challenges and paving the way for actionable recommendations to improve system efficiency and sustainability.

Results and Discussion

The study provided a comprehensive understanding of the critical factors that influence the maintenance of solar power plants for household electricity use, revealing both challenges and potential strategies to address them. Solar power systems, while highly beneficial in reducing energy costs and contributing to environmental

sustainability, require diligent maintenance to ensure consistent performance, efficiency, and longevity. This section discusses the key findings related to maintenance challenges, best practices, and the broader implications for sustainable energy adoption.

One of the most prominent issues identified was the accumulation of dirt, dust, and debris on photovoltaic (PV) panels. This is a universal problem for solar power systems, as soiling reduces the panels' ability to absorb sunlight efficiently, leading to decreased energy output. Environmental factors such as dust storms, bird droppings, pollen, and pollution exacerbate this issue. Survey responses indicated that approximately 70% of users reported energy production losses due to dirty panels, with reductions in efficiency ranging from 10% to 30% depending on the severity of the accumulation. Despite the simplicity of cleaning panels, many users lacked the necessary awareness or tools to perform this task regularly. This underscores the need for greater education about basic maintenance practices and the availability of affordable cleaning tools designed specifically for household solar systems (Irfan et al., 2023).

Battery management emerged as another critical area of concern. Many systems rely on traditional lead-acid batteries, which are prone to faster degradation if not maintained properly. Issues such as improper charging cycles, over-discharge, and exposure to extreme temperatures were common. These practices not only reduced battery capacity but also shortened the lifespan of the batteries, leading to higher replacement costs. Advanced battery technologies, such as lithium-ion batteries, offer superior performance and longevity but remain financially inaccessible to many households. A large proportion of respondents expressed uncertainty about when to replace their batteries or how to extend their lifespan effectively. This finding highlights a clear need for user-friendly guidelines on battery care, as well as greater efforts to make high-performance batteries more affordable and accessible to residential users (Davis et al., 2017).

Another significant challenge was the malfunction of inverters, a critical component responsible for converting the direct current (DC) generated by solar panels into usable alternating current (AC) for household appliances. Inverter issues were often caused by electrical surges, overheating, and the accumulation of dust within the unit. These problems resulted in frequent system downtimes and costly repairs. Users reported that technical expertise to troubleshoot or repair inverters was often unavailable or too expensive, particularly in remote areas. However, households that incorporated routine inspections and ensured proper ventilation for inverters experienced fewer failures. The adoption of advanced inverters equipped with automated fault detection systems was found to be a promising solution, enabling users to identify potential issues early and take corrective action before significant damage occurred.

Routine maintenance schedules were identified as a key determinant of system performance. Households that implemented regular cleaning, inspections, and timely component replacements consistently reported higher energy output and greater satisfaction with their systems. Automated monitoring systems were found to be particularly effective in this regard. These tools provided real-time data on energy

generation, panel efficiency, battery health, and overall system performance, allowing users to track their systems and schedule maintenance activities proactively. Mobile applications that integrate these monitoring tools proved to be highly user-friendly and beneficial, especially for non-technical users.

One of the broader challenges identified was the lack of standardized maintenance guidelines tailored to household solar power systems. Maintenance practices varied widely among users, leading to inconsistent results and, in some cases, significant performance losses. Many participants in the study expressed a strong desire for access to reliable resources, such as maintenance manuals, video tutorials, and community workshops. These resources would not only equip users with the necessary knowledge but also build their confidence in managing their systems independently. Moreover, in regions where professional maintenance services were scarce, establishing local training programs or partnerships with service providers could fill this gap and enhance overall system reliability.

The study also emphasized the importance of user awareness and technical knowledge in effective maintenance. Households with higher levels of understanding about solar power systems were better equipped to handle routine tasks and respond to potential issues. This highlights the need for broader educational initiatives, particularly in areas where solar energy adoption is growing rapidly. Governments, non-governmental organizations, and solar energy companies can play a vital role in disseminating information through workshops, online platforms, and community-based programs.

Ultimately, the findings highlight that effective maintenance is not merely a technical requirement but a cornerstone of maximizing the benefits of solar energy. By addressing the challenges related to cleaning, battery management, inverter reliability, and user education, households can significantly improve their systems' performance and longevity. This, in turn, reduces operational costs, enhances the return on investment, and contributes to the broader goal of sustainable energy adoption. The integration of technological innovations such as automated monitoring tools, combined with improved access to maintenance resources and services, offers a pathway for households to overcome these challenges and fully realize the potential of solar power systems.

Conclusion

The maintenance of solar power plants for household electricity use is a critical factor in ensuring the efficiency, reliability, and longevity of these systems. This study highlights several challenges that hinder optimal performance, including dirt accumulation on photovoltaic panels, battery degradation, inverter malfunctions, and a lack of user awareness about proper maintenance practices. These challenges not only reduce energy output but also increase operational costs and shorten the lifespan of system components.

Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach that combines regular maintenance routines, user education, and technological innovation. Routine cleaning of

panels, proper battery management, and timely replacement of components are essential for maintaining system performance. The adoption of advanced technologies, such as automated monitoring systems and fault detection tools, has proven effective in helping users identify and address issues proactively.

Moreover, the study underscores the importance of improving user awareness and technical knowledge. Households equipped with access to reliable resources, such as maintenance guidelines, training programs, and professional services, are better positioned to manage their systems efficiently. Community-based initiatives and partnerships with service providers can play a vital role in bridging the gap between users and technical expertise, particularly in regions with limited access to professional maintenance services.

In conclusion, effective maintenance is the cornerstone of maximizing the benefits of solar power systems for household electricity use. By implementing structured maintenance practices, leveraging emerging technologies, and enhancing user education, households can ensure optimal system performance, reduce energy costs, and contribute to the broader goal of sustainable energy adoption. These efforts not only support individual households but also play a significant role in advancing the global transition toward renewable energy solutions.

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