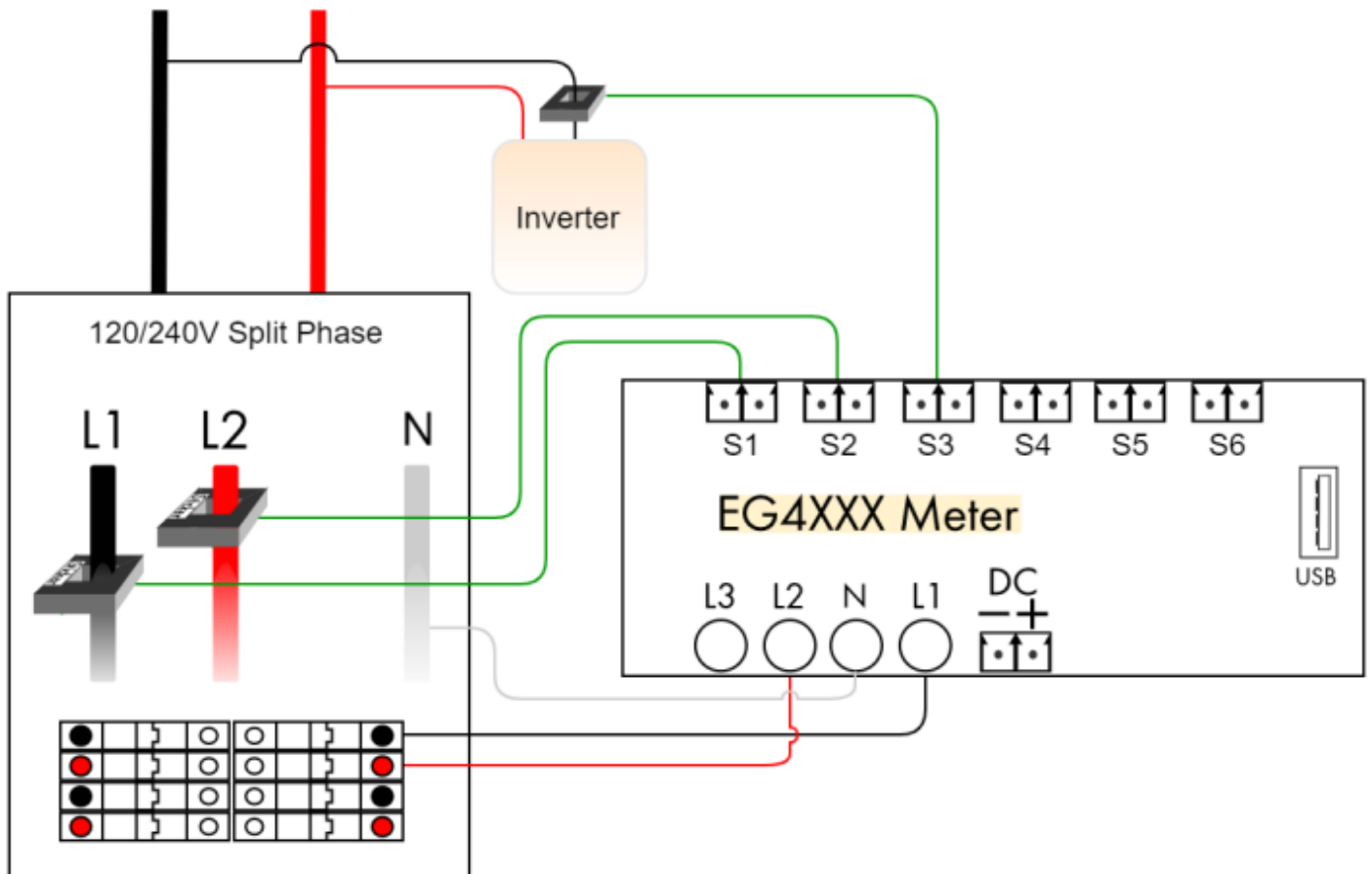


Direct-feed Solar

Same as Standard Split-Phase installation, except that the inverter feeds directly into the power utility's grid. That is, the Solar CT is closer to the utility than the Grid CTs. This situation often arises when solar power is delivered via a line-side tap.



Registers:

Registers (3 of 64 in use):

| Name: | Recorded value/formula: | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| Grid | $\times = P = S1 \times L1 + S2 \times L2$ | Add Component |
| Solar | $\times = P = + S3 \times L1 + -S3 \times L2$ | Add Component |
| Add Register | | |

Totals and Virtual Registers:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| Usage | $= + \downarrow \text{Grid} \times + \downarrow \text{Solar-} \times$ | Add Register |
| Generation | $= + \downarrow \text{Solar} \times$ | Add Register |
| Battery | $=$ | Add Register |
| Battery left | $=$ | Add Register |
| Add Virtual Register | | |

Notes:

- The only difference compared to the standard installation is that Solar+ was replaced by Solar- in the totaling rule for Usage. This is because the Grid CTs already capture total consumption, including any power coming from the solar system. The only exception is that when the inverter is consuming power (e.g., at night), that consumption is not captured by the Grid CTs. Adding Solar- corrects that because it will be equal to the amount of power consumed by the inverter, or zero when the inverter is producing power.

Please visit kb.egauge.net for the most up-to-date documentation.