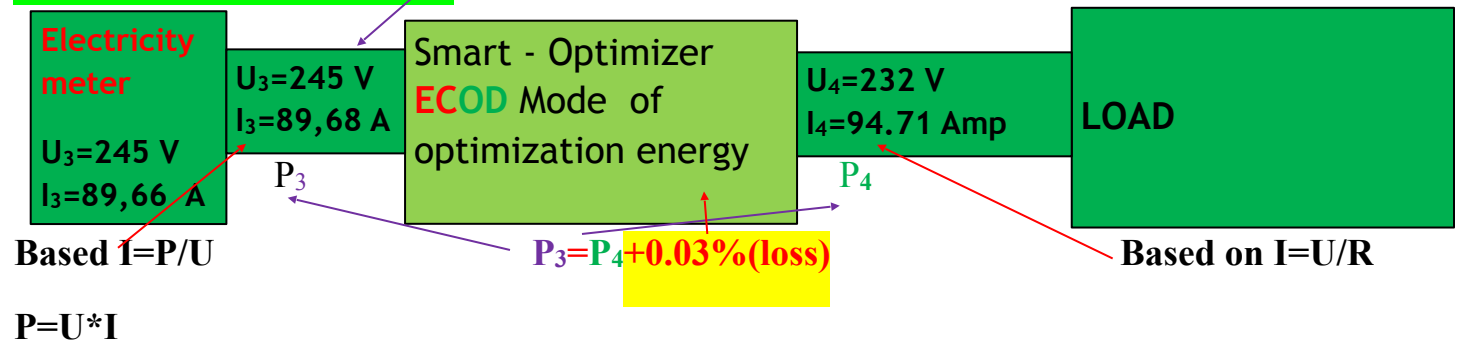


$R=U/I, R=2.45 \text{ Ohm}$

Energy savings = 2,53 KW = $(P_2 - P_3) = (245 \text{ V} * 100 \text{ A}) - (245 \text{ V} * 89.68 \text{ A}) = 24,5 \text{ KW} - 21,97 \text{ KW}$

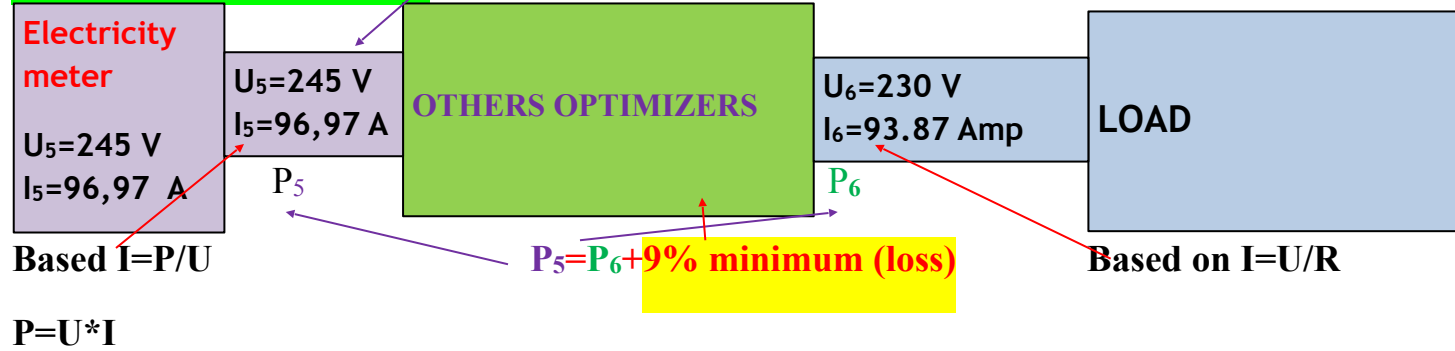
% energy savings = 10%



OTHERS OPTIMIZERS

Energy savings = 0,73 KW = $(P_2 - P_5) = (245 \text{ V} * 100 \text{ A}) - (245 \text{ V} * 96,97 \text{ A}) = 24,5 \text{ KW} - 23,76 \text{ KW}$

% energy savings = 3%



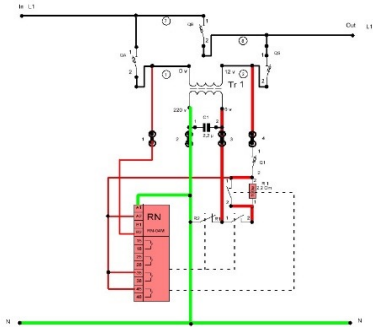
What is the difference between Smart-Optimizer ECOD and regular optimizers?

The answer is in our patented principle of work allowing us to use many times less transformers.

Transformer loss

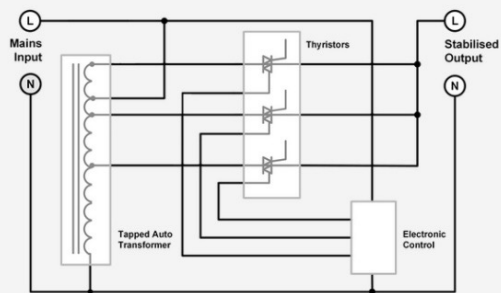
Transformer loss = No load loss + $((\% \text{ loading}/100)^2 * \text{full load copper loss})$

OPERATING PRINCIPLE OF SMART-OPTIMIZER ECOD



OPERATING PRINCIPLE OF REGULAR OPTIMIZERS

Solid State Electronic Tap Changer



Design Overview

Using triacs in series with a tapped auto transformer, regulation is achieved by electronically selecting the most appropriate output tap (from typically 8+) on the transformer.

As a stepped regulation solution with a limited number of taps being available they generally offer a poor level of output voltage accuracy (typically $\pm 5\%$ or worse!)

Historically the topology has proven to be highly unreliable with the triacs being prone to firing simultaneously when being subjected to spurious transients, or falling under over voltage or current situations

