

What is the functionality of Ramp timing for slower increase of power in Dynamic Strategy?

Original text as published before the redesign of this article. Wording unchanged.

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Let's take an example of a Dynamic Strategy regulating an Electric Vehicle Charging station. We have a goal to prevent fuse blow. EV Charging station uses a lot of energy, and somebody in the house turns on one additional electric device, which will consume enough energy to hit our limit of 25A per phase.

Do you want to prevent fuse failure?

Yes

Max current L1

25

A

Max current L2

25

A

Max current L3

25

A

This means Reduxi with Dynamic Strategy will down-regulate or shut down the EV Charging station, depending on how much energy we need to decrease to remain within our defined goal's safe range.

Then the user in the house turns off an additional device consuming much energy. Reduxi with Dynamic Strategy will up-regulate or start the EV Charging station again.

Ramp timing for slower increase of power

Yes

60

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If this switching on/off devices often happens in a short time, energy consumption will swing up and down. That's why the parameter Ramp timing for the slower power increase is here to smooths this.

Ramp timing for a slower power increase will cause a delay in Reduxi with Dynamic Strategy, so we prevent energy fluctuating due to users switching on/off devices in the house.