Grid and the 2023 NEC Inverter Test #2

* If the inverter output is too high for the main panel, what are other ways to have the output go into the utility.
  + Add a splitter before the utility meter
  + Use a double lug meter base
* For raceways or cables exposed to direct sunlight on or above rooftops where the distance above the roof to the bottom of the raceway or cable is less than ¾ of an inch, a temperature adder shall be added to the outdoor temperature to determine the ambient temperature for Table 310.15(B)(1)(1). What is the adder temperature?
  + 33 Celsius
* Which wire will be derated more when exposed to higher temperatures 90C wire or 75C wire?
  + 75C wire
* When calculating the voltage drop on a circuit that what distance is used?
  + The length of the wire doubled.
* A #12 AWG inverter output circuit has 5.210 Ohms / 1000 meters, for a 10 meter length of this circuit how many Ohms would it have?
  + (5.210 ohms / 1000 meters) x 20 meters it would have 0.104 Ohms.
* A #12 AWG inverter output circuit has 5.210 Ohms / 1000 meters, for a 10 meter length of this circuit What voltage is dropped if 30A is flowing?
  + (5.210 ohms / 1000 meters) x 20 meters it would have 0.104 Ohms.
  + 30A x .104ohms = 3.12Volts
* Rule 240.4(D) states that the overcurrent protection shall not exceed certain values for wires sizes # 18 through #10 AWG. What is the maximum overcurrent allowed for #12AWG?
  + 20A for #12
* Rule 240.4(D) states that the overcurrent protection shall not exceed certain values for wires sizes # 18 through #10 AWG. What is the maximum overcurrent allowed for #14AWG?
  + 15A for #14