

SOLAR ESS MONTHLY REPORT · OCTOBER 2026 · SOLISCLOUD · PLANT REPORT

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Forest house, Chiang Rai

9.28 kWp · 8 kW 1-phase hybrid inverter · battery

Battery reserved · 417 kWh exported

844

kWh solar

3.79

kWh/kWp/day

52%

solar share of use

15.3

kWh/day bought

417

kWh exported

3.7

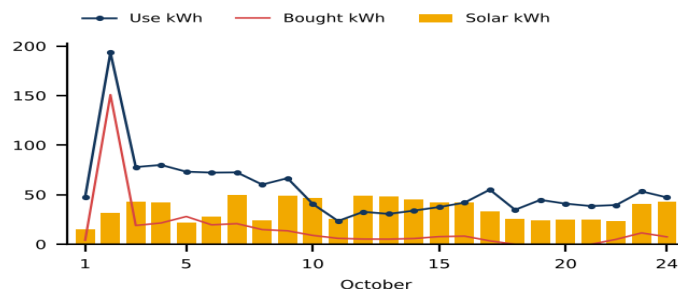
kWh/day from battery



24 October, 5-minute data

What we found

- Battery sits at 96-100% and is not used: the house buys power at night while the battery is full.
- All house load is on the backup port, and the grid CT does not see it – the inverter exports up to 6.6 kW at midday: 417 kWh sent to the grid in 24 days, unpaid.
- 132 alarms in the period, mostly NO-Grid.

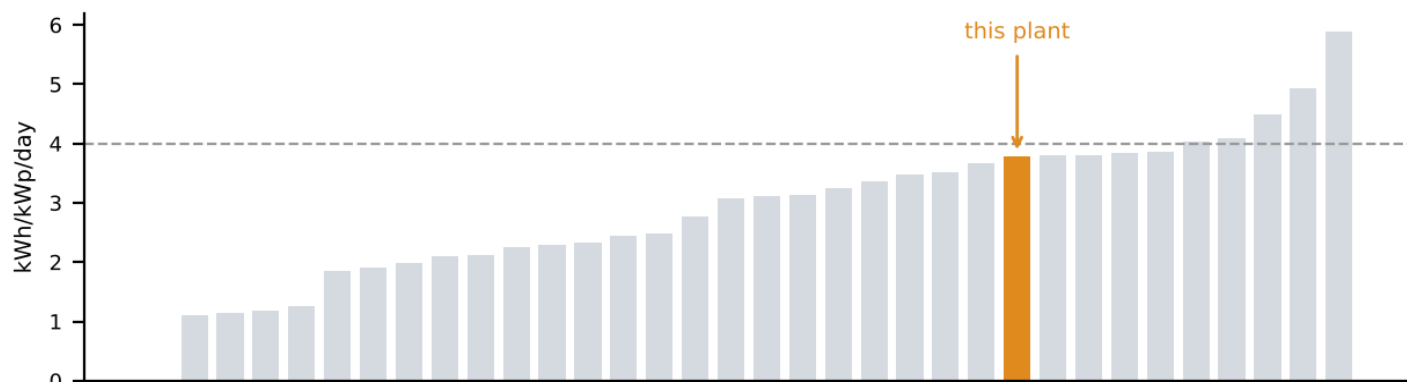


Daily totals, 1-24 October

What to do

- Move the house load (or the CT) so the meter measures the whole house; set Work Mode to Self-Use and export limit to 0 W.
- Lower the backup/reserve SOC to 20-30% so the battery covers the night.
- Expected: about 400 kWh/month less export and 300 kWh/month less grid purchase.

How this plant compares with the other SolisCloud plants (kWh per kWp per day, 1-24 Oct)



Rank 10 of 34 for yield per kWp. Dashed line ≈ 4.0 , a typical clear month in the north and centre. A low yield is not always a fault – a full battery or little daytime load makes the inverter throttle the panels.

This plant report is part of the October 2026 SolisCloud fleet review on www.solaress.org (Technical → Monthly Report), which also lists the recommended standard settings. Figures are estimates from monitoring data; site name removed.