PVPowered™

PVP75kW & PVP100kW Inverter

INSTALLATION & OPERATION MANUAL

97-600100-32-A

Preface

Advanced Energy

Advanced Energy designs, manufactures and markets the solar power industry's most reliable photovoltaic solar inverter solutions. We've assembled a highly experienced solar power electronics design team. Our vision is to spur the widespread adoption and success of solar power, by assisting our distributors, dealers and installers in this dynamic market while ensuring that our products are the best supported, easiest to install and most reliable solar inverters in the industry. Our innovative approach to performance monitoring provides secure and easy access to system performance and inverter status over the Internet.

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Revisions and Certification

For applicability of technical information with your specific product, contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support.

Safety Information and Conventions

Designation of Danger, Warning and Caution

DANGER
The Danger statement is used to inform the installer/operator of a situation requiring the utmost attention. Failure to heed this warning will result in serious injury or death to personnel and destruction of equipment.

WARNING
The Warning statement is used to inform the installer/operator of a situation requiring serious attention. Failure to heed this warning may result in serious injury or death to personnel and destruction of equipment.

CAUTION
The Caution statement is used to inform the installer/operator of a situation requiring attention. Failure to heed this Caution may result in injury to personnel and damage to equipment.

DANGER
La déclaration de danger sert à informer l'installateur/opérateur d'une situation particulière demandant une attention accrue. Tout manquement au respect de ces consignes de sécurité est susceptible de causer des blessures graves ou la mort de personnes et la destruction de matériel.

AVERTISSEMENT
La déclaration de danger sert à informer l'installateur/opérateur d'une situation particulière demandant une attention accrue. Tout manquement au respect de ces consignes de sécurité est susceptible de causer des blessures graves ou la mort de personnes et la destruction de matériel.

PRUDENCE
La déclaration de prudence sert à informer l'installateur/opérateur d'une situation particulière demandant une attention accrue. Tout manquement au respect de ces consignes de sécurité est susceptible de causer des blessures au personnel et la destruction de matériel.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

A/D	Analog to Digital Conversion
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DNS	Domain Name Service
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DVI	Digital Video Interface
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
ESD	Electro Static Discharge
GEC	Grounding Electrode Conductor
GFDI	Ground Fault Detector Interruptor
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IGBT	Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor
IP	Internet Protocol
LOTO	Lockout Tagout
MCM	1000 circular mils utilized in wire sizing
MPPT	Maximum Power Point Tracking
NEC	National Electric Code
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PLL	Phase Lock Loop
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PV	Photovoltaic
PVM	PV Monitoring
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
RMS	Root Mean Squared
UL	Underwriter’s Laboratory
VAC	Voltage Alternating Current
VDC	Voltage Direct Current
VFD	Vacuum Fluorescent Display

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1. Introduction

1.1 Design Features

The PVP75kW/100kW inverter is designed to act exclusively as a grid-tied inverter for photovoltaic (PV) systems. This means the inverter must be tied to the utility grid and a photovoltaic system in order to operate properly and it is not suitable for any other applications (such as a battery back-up or wind powered systems). The inverter contains everything needed to convert the DC power generated by a solar array into AC electrical power. Because the inverter is tied to a local utility source, if electrical load exceeds the power generated by the solar array, the grid automatically supplies the additional electricity needed. Likewise, if the inverter produces more power than is needed, it feeds the excess power back into the electrical grid. For larger installations, inverters can perform in parallel.

This manual provides all the information necessary to successfully install and operate the PVP75kW/100kW inverter.

Easy Installation

The PVP75kW/100kW inverter is built for easy installation. To minimize installation efforts, this inverter features an integrated isolation transformer and integrated AC and DC disconnects in a compact single cabinet. The unit can be ordered with a range of DC subcombiner options for maximum adaptability for the desired system operating scheme.

Simple, Innovative Design

The PVP75kW/100kW inverter is a fully integrated solution with standard integrated data monitoring. The modular design enables rapid field service and upgrades. The inverter can quickly and easily be installed in any preferred location, indoors or out.

Adaptability

The PVP75kW/100kW inverter is available in 208VAC, 480VAC, or 600VAC (Canada) configurations. The DC Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) range is 295VDC to 595VDC with a maximum input voltage of 600VDC.

Versatility

The PVP75kW/100kW inverter is designed for flexibility. It can be used for a range of commercial applications and it can accommodate most PV system configurations.

1.2 Product Characteristics

See Appendix A for the Product Specifications Data.

1.3 Product Features

The design of the PVP75kW/100kW inverter includes:

- Redundant cooling blowers with monitoring
- Anti-islanding protection
- EMI output filtration
- Field programmable voltage and frequency trip points
- Remote monitoring

Redundant Cooling System

The PVP75kW/100kW inverter is equipped with a redundant cooling system. The variable speed blowers with built-in backup capabilities enable the unit to remain fully ventilated even if one of the blowers should fail. Blower status is reported through remote monitoring.

Anti-islanding Protection

An advanced anti-islanding monitoring function prevents the inverters from feeding power to the utility grid in the event of a utility outage.

EMI Output Filters

The PVP75kW/100kW inverter utilizes EMI output filters to prevent electromagnetic interference.

AC Overcurrent Protection

The PVP75kW/100kW inverter current monitoring system constantly monitors the AC current within the unit, limiting the inverter current output.

Remote Monitoring in Dedicated Compartment

All PVP75kW/100kW inverters come with a standard Ethernet data acquisition and communications interface. With a high speed connection, this module can provide PV system performance data in the following ways:

1. Subscribe to the standard monitoring service on the mypvpower.com web site. This recommended method allows the user to track the PV system and inverter information online. This secure web site is provided by Advanced Energy and the Basic Monitoring Service is free to all registered users.
2. Provide data to incentive-based performance monitoring and reporting programs for third parties.

1.4 Major Components and Functional Parts Descriptions

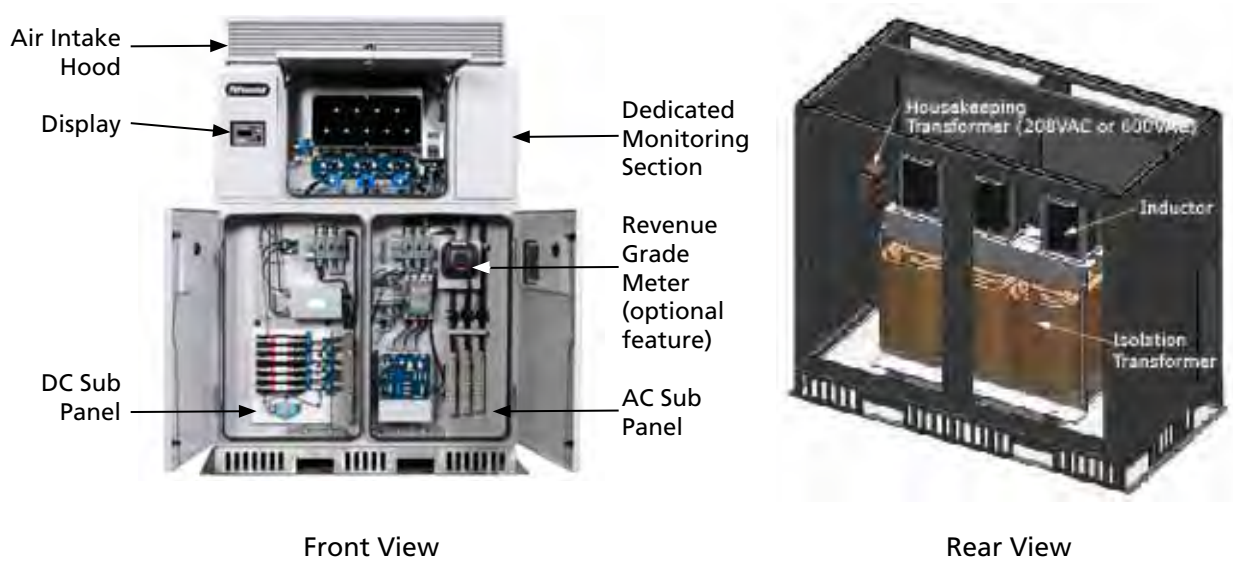


Figure 1-1 PVP75kW/100kW Inverter

Main Enclosure

The modular design of the inverter makes it easy to access and service. The main enclosure (Figure 1-1) is comprised of two main sections:

1. The upper compartment contains the power conversion electronics, control printed circuit boards (PCB), power distribution PCB, power supplies transformer and active cooling system.
2. The lower and magnetics compartments house the following:
   - Front DC sub panel contains the integrated DC Ground Fault Detector Interrupter (GFDI) PCB and DC disconnects.
   - Front AC sub panel contains the AC output filtering, surge protection and AC connection points.
   - Rear magnetics compartment contains the isolation transformer, inductors, and house-keeping transformer (208VAC or 600VAC).

Power Module Assembly

The inverter uses an Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) for converting DC power into three-phase AC power. The inverter features both over-current and over-temperature protection. If either protection system is activated, the inverter will cease power conversion.

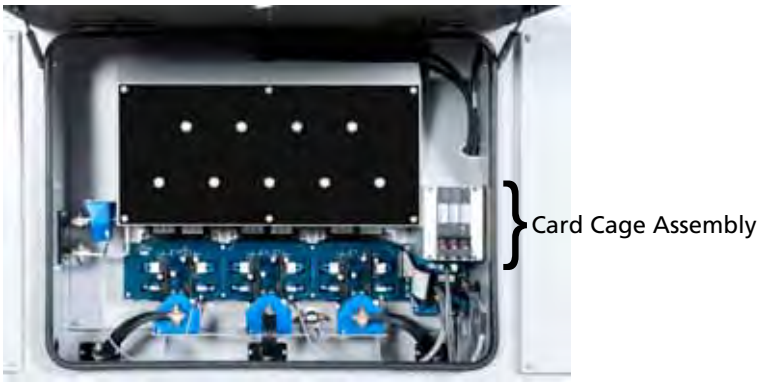


Figure 1-2 Power Module Assembly

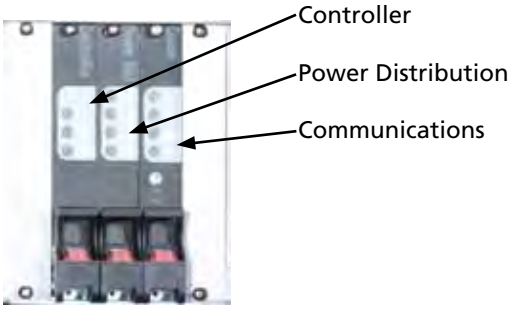


Figure 1-3 Card Cage Assembly

The Card Cage Assembly (Figure 1-3) is designed to enable fast and easy service and also acts as an EMI shield to ensure signal integrity on the following three PCBs:

1. Communications PCB: The communications PCB provides serial, internet, and Modbus communications.
2. Power Distribution PCB: The power distribution PCB distributes the required logic level voltages for use throughout the inverter.
3. Controller/Control PCB: The control PCB contains a powerful DSP that controls Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), logic functions and protection activities. All analog and digital inputs and outputs are routed to the control PCB and fed to the DSP.

The DSP is very efficient at computing control and signal processing tasks. The DSP also has built-in on-chip peripherals that include a Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) driver, Analog to Digital (A/D) converters, and other related features.

Active Cooling

The inverters come with blowers which activate as needed to keep the power electronics within preset temperature limits. These blowers are located under the air intake hood of the inverter.

Housekeeping Transformer - 208VAC and 600VAC Models

The housekeeping transformer (Figure 1-1, Rear View) is a voltage conversion device that transforms 208VAC to 480VAC for use within the inverter on 208VAC models or transforms 600VAC to 240VAC for use within the 600VAC models. The 480VAC models do not require this conversion since 480VAC is already present within the inverter.

Isolation Transformer

The inverter comes equipped with an integral isolation transformer (Figure 1-1, Rear View). The isolation transformer is designed for class-leading inverter efficiency.

Inductor

The inductor (Figure 1-1, Rear View) is used to smooth out the AC waveform generated by the power module, effectively reducing high frequency noise.

AC Sub Panel

The AC landing, line filtering and AC sense fusing resides on the AC sub panel (Figure 1-4). The AC sub panel also includes the main load-break rated contactor, AC disconnect, surge module, and the soft-start circuit.

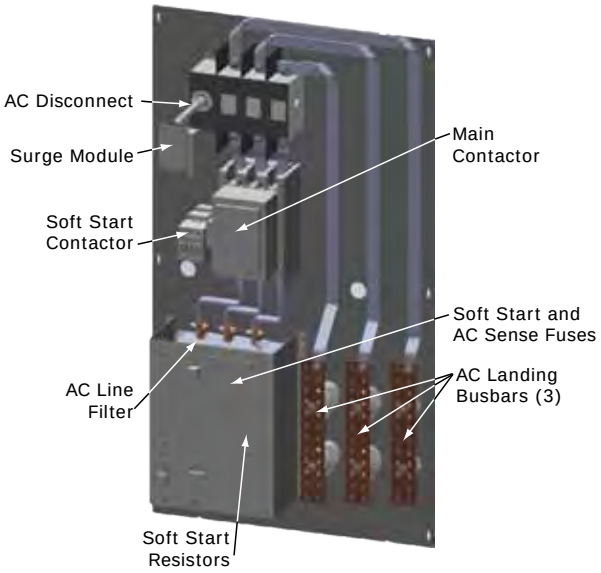


Figure 1-4 AC Sub Panel

AC Distribution PCB

The AC Distribution PCB (Figure 1-5) is located on the AC sub panel.

The AC Distribution PCB serves as a configuration point for factory selection of the utility AC voltage output of the inverter.

The AC Distribution PCB also contains:

- Soft-start circuitry
- Fusing for the soft-start circuit
- Fusing for the AC Sense Circuit and 48VDC power supply.

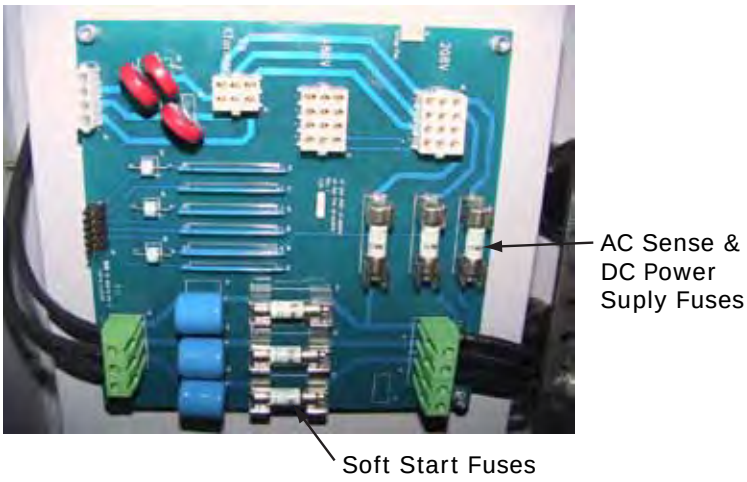


Figure 1-5 AC Distribution PCB

Communications Interface PCB

The communications interface PCB (Figure 1-6) is located in the upper right front of the inverter in the dedicated monitoring section. It is connected to the main communications PCB by a DVI port.

The communications interface PCB includes the following ports:

- RJ45 Ethernet that is used to connect the inverter to the internet
- Modbus input port
- Modbus output port
- Serial port for access using a laptop computer

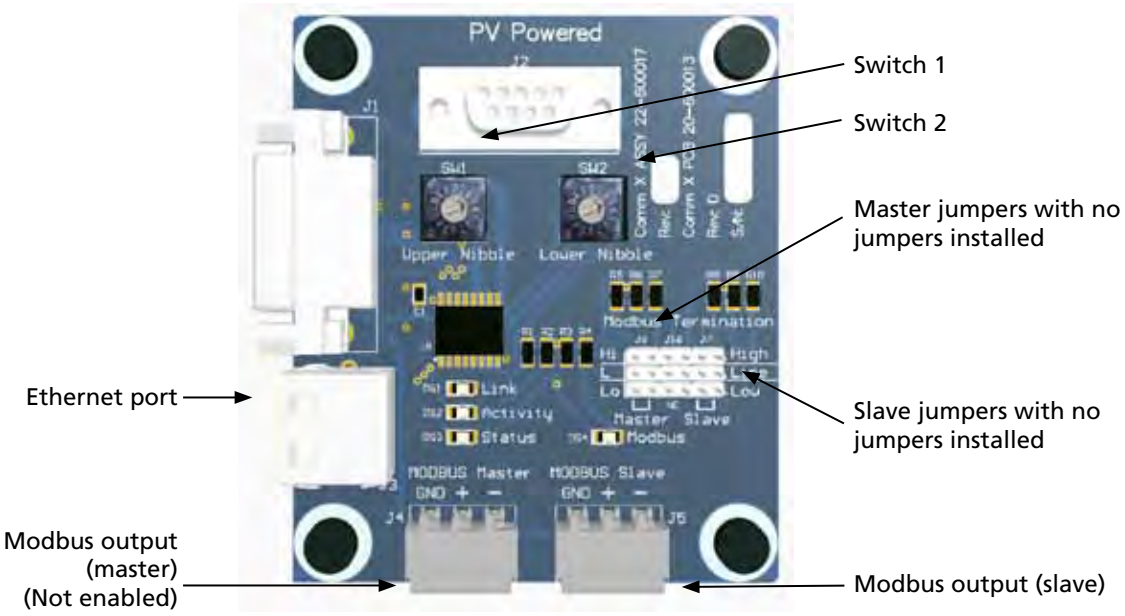


Figure 1-6 Communications Interface PCB

DC Sub Panel

The inputs from the PV array are landed within the unit at the DC sub panel (Figure 1-7). This panel also houses the DC disconnect, GFDI PCB, DC surge suppression, fuses, and integrated fused subcombiner.

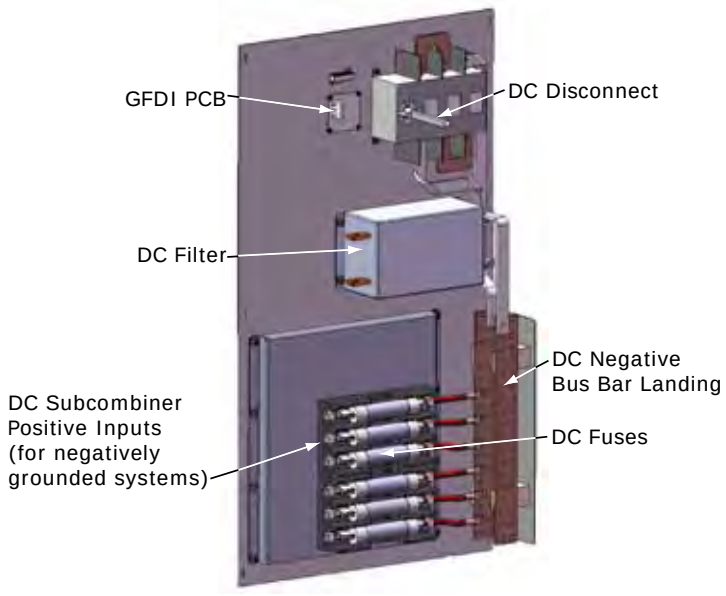


Figure 1-7 DC Sub Panel Detail (Six Circuit Subcombiner Option Shown)

Ground Fault Interrupt Device

The inverter is equipped with a GFDI as shown in Figure 1-8. The purpose of the GFDI is to detect a ground fault (unintended current flow from the solar panels to earth ground) and in the event of a ground fault, stop AC power production from the inverter.

Figure 1-8 GFDI PCB

WARNING

Risk of Electrical Shock. The GFDI functions using a 3A fuse to connect or bond the solar array Negative (or the solar array Positive, if using a positively grounded panel array) to earth ground on the GFDI PCB.

AVERTISSEMENT

Risque d'électrocution. Le GDFI utilise un fusible de 3A pour connecter le pôle négatif du réseau de photopiles (ou le pôle positif, si un réseau est mis à la masse positivement) à la terre sur le PCB de GFDI.

If the ground fault current exceeds 3A between the grounded array terminal and earth ground, the fuse will open and disconnect the solar panels from their ground reference, interrupting the ground fault. In this situation the inverter will cease operation and display a fault message. Additionally, the LED on the GFDI PCB will illuminate red.

Operator Interface Controls/Vacuum Fluorescent Display

The inverter's display provides multiple information screens for the user to view.

Views and Basic Block Diagram of the Inverter

See Appendixes B and C for diagrams of the inverters.

2. Safety

2.1 General Safety

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS: This product has been engineered and manufactured to ensure your personal safety. Improper use may result in potential electrical shock or burns. Read and follow all instructions for installation, use and servicing of this product. Read all safety warnings before installing or operating the inverter.

CONSIGNES IMPORTANTES DE SÉCURITÉ: Ce produit a été conçu et fabriqué pour garantir la sécurité maximale des personnes. Une utilisation incorrecte est susceptible de causer une électrocution ou des brulures. Lisez attentivement et suivez à la lettre les instructions d'installation, d'exploitation et de maintenance de ce produit. Lisez toutes les consignes de sécurité avant d'installer ou de mettre en route l'onduleur.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS: This manual contains important instructions for the PVP75kW/100kW inverter that must be followed during installation and maintenance of the inverter.

CONSERVEZ CES INSTRUCTIONS : Ce manuel comprend des informations importantes concernant les procédures d'installation et de maintenance des modèles d'onduleur PVP75kW et PVP100kW.

Symbols Utilized within the Inverter

Item Type	Symbol
Direct Current Supply	⎓
Alternating Current Supply	∿
Phase	⏀ or ∅
Equipment Grounding Conductor	⏚
On or Off	⏻

Table 2-1 Inverter Symbols

Equipment Precaution/ Warning Labels

Observe all warning decals, placards and symbols posted within the inverter for safe operation.

Handling, Service and Maintenance

Only qualified personnel should perform the transportation, installation and initial operation and maintenance of the inverter in accordance with NEC ANSI/NFPA 70, as well as all state and local code requirements. Follow all national and state accident prevention regulations.

WARNING
Crush Hazard. The inverters have a specific balance point that correlates to their Center of Gravity. While the units meet UL1741 Stability tests, they should not be tipped beyond 10° of tilt, as the unit could topple over and crush anyone trapped underneath.

AVERTISSEMENT
Risque d'écrasement. L'onduleur est équilibré en fonction d'emplacements correspondant à son centre de gravité. Bien que l'unité soit conforme aux essais de stabilité UL1741 et CSA 107.1-1, elle ne doit pas être penchée à un angle de plus de 10° qui provoquerait un renversement susceptible d'écraser toute personne se trouvant à proximité.

WARNING
Risk of amputation. The inverter contains a pair of high volume blowers capable of high rpm speeds. Do not operate this inverter without the air intake hood in place. Keep away from unguarded blower blades.

AVERTISSEMENT
Risque d'amputation. L'onduleur est équipé de deux ventilateurs de haut débit capables de vitesses rotationnelles élevées. Ne faites pas fonctionner l'onduleur sans les capots d'arrivée d'air. Maintenez-vous à distance des lames du ventilateur.

2.2 Electrical Safety

Islanding Prevention - Electrical Safety Features

The inverter is designed for safety, reliability, and efficiency. Power for the inverter control circuitry is drawn from the utility grid. This ability, along with an advanced anti-islanding scheme, ensures power can never be generated during a utility grid failure. The isolation transformer guarantees isolation of the utility grid and PV modules. The inverter also incorporates an integral Ground Fault Detector Interrupter (GFDI) circuit.

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. High voltages are present within the inverter cabinet. Both AC and DC disconnects must be in the OFF position when working on the unit. Wait five minutes to discharge high voltage before opening the front panels of the inverter.

DANGER
Risque d'électrocution. L'intérieur de l'onduleur est soumis à des hautes tensions. Les interrupteurs de courant alternatif et continu doivent être mis HORS TENSION durant les travaux sur l'unité. Attendez cinq minutes afin de permettre la décharge du courant haute tension avant de démonter les panneaux avant de l'onduleur.

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. When exposed to light, PV arrays create electrical energy that could cause a hazardous condition.

DANGER
Risque d'électrocution. Lorsqu'elles sont exposées à la lumière, les piles photovoltaïques génèrent un courant électrique susceptible de causer des conditions dangereuses.

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. Before connecting the inverter to the electrical utility grid, your utility company must grant approval. Only qualified electricians should make the connection to the utility grid.

DANGER
Risque d'électrocution. L'autorisation officielle de votre compagnie locale d'électricité est requise avant de brancher l'onduleur sur le réseau public. Seul le personnel qualifié est autorisé à brancher le dispositif sur le réseau public d'électricité.

CAUTION
Risk of Electrical Shock. All electrical installations should be accomplished in accordance with the National Electrical Code (NEC), ANSI/NFPA 70, or applicable state or local standards. Installations in Canada should be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code or applicable provincial or local standards.

PRUDENCE
Risque d'électrocution. Toutes les installations électriques doivent être Risque d'électrocution. Toutes les installations électriques devraient être effectuées conformément au code national de l'électricité (CNE), à la norme ANSI/NFPA 70, ou aux normes applicables de l'état ou locales. Les installations au Canada devraient être effectuées conformément au code électrique canadien ou aux normes applicables provinciales ou locales.

WARNING
Risk of Burn. The inverter components can become extremely hot during normal operation. Use caution when working around the heat sink area.

AVERTISSEMENT
Risque de brulure. Certaines parties de l'onduleur peuvent atteindre des températures considérables durant une exploitation normale. Soyez prudent durant les travaux autour du puits thermique.

WARNING
Risk of Damage to Equipment. The inverter contains ESD sensitive circuitry. Discharge any static charge potential, by touching bare skin to earth, prior to contacting any internal components.

AVERTISSEMENT
Risque d'endommagement matériel. L'onduleur est équipé de circuits sensibles aux décharges d'électricité statique (DES). Déchargez toute accumulation d'électricité statique en mettant la peau nue en contact direct avec la terre avant de toucher un composant interne.

Disconnect Switches

The unit is equipped with both AC and DC load-break rated disconnect (power OFF) switches to stop power conversion within the inverter unit. Before accessing the interior of the cabinet, these switches must be in the off position. Since these disconnects stop only power conversion within the unit, both the DC (photovoltaic array) and AC (utility grid) circuits must be isolated in order to fully ensure the inverter is de-energized. See *2.5 De-energize/Isolation Procedures* for information on how to perform this task.

DANGER
AC and DC voltages will still be present at the inverter AC and DC landing points unless utility connection circuit breaker and PV array inputs are disconnected.

DANGER
Les voltages alternatifs et continus seront toujours présents aux points de contact CA et CC de l'onduleur à moins que les disjoncteurs du réseau public et que les alimentations des piles PV ne soient débranchés.

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. Allow five (5) minutes for internal power to dissipate prior to entering the enclosure cabinet. Ensure all terminals are voltage free with the use of a multimeter.

DANGER
Risque d'électrocution. Laissez passer cinq (5) minutes afin de permettre la dissipation du courant interne avant d'ouvrir les panneaux du dispositif. Utilisez un multimètre sur toutes les bornes afin de confirmer l'absence de courant.

2.3 Personal Safety

Safety Zone

Ensure any personnel entering a safety zone within a four foot area around any operating inverter wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as mandated by national, state and local authorities.

Medical and First Aid Treatment

Personnel working in and around operating power generation equipment should be trained in Arc Flash Hazard, Fire Extinguisher selection and use, First Aid, Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Automated External Defibrillator (AED) use (if available).

Safety Equipment

Minimum Requirements

Authorized service personnel performing operations on this unit should have the following available:

- Consult NFPA 70E for PPE requirements on switch gear operating at less than 600V
- Electrical Hazard Footwear (ANSI Z41/Z85 rated)
- LOTO (Lock Out Tag Out) Kit
- Appropriate meter to verify the circuits are safely de-energized (1000VAC and DC rated, minimum)
- Any other equipment as applicable to your operation as required by national, state and local regulations

2.4 Wiring Requirements

WARNING

In accordance with the NEC, ANSI/NFPA70, or applicable Canadian Electrical Code, connect only to a circuit provided with a properly rated maximum branch circuit overcurrent protection. Recommended ratings are:

Model	208VAC	480VAC	600VAC
PVP75kW	300A	125A	100A
PVP100kW	400A	175A	125A

AVERTISSEMENT

Conformément au code national de l'électricité et à la norme ANSI/NFPA70, ou au code électrique canadien applicable, l'installation électrique ne doit se faire que sur un circuit équipé d'un circuit de dérivation de protection contre les surintensités calibré correctement. Les spécifications recommandées sont les suivantes:

Model	208VAC	480VAC	600VAC
PVP75kW	300A	125A	100A
PVP100kW	400A	175A	125A

Fire and Explosion Prevention

Care must be exercised when installing DC and AC hookups within the inverter. Follow all instructions in this manual to ensure proper and safe operation of this unit.

DANGER

Risk of Electrical Shock. In the event of a fire, disconnect power to the inverter and do not attempt to use a water based fire extinguisher. Utilize only a Class C extinguisher rated for electrical fire.

DANGER

Risque d'électrocution. Dans l'éventualité d'un incendie, débranchez l'onduleur du secteur et n'utilisez pas d'extincteur à base aqueuse. Utilisez uniquement les extincteurs de classe C conçus pour combattre les feux électriques.

Wiring Information

All wiring methods and materials shall be in accordance with the NEC ANSI NFPA 70 as well as all state and local code requirements. Installations in Canada should be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code or applicable provincial or local standards. Use only conductors with an insulation rating of 90ºC (minimum).

The inverter is interfaced with the DC photovoltaic array at the DC landing located in the lower left front DC section within the inverter enclosure. The PV array is grounded internally by means of the GFDI circuit.

DANGER

Do not connect the PV negative or positive conductors to the ground busbars provided. The PV array is grounded through the integral GFDI. Connecting the PV array positive or negative conductors to ground at any other point in the system would defeat the ground fault protection circuit.

DANGER

Ne branchez pas les conducteurs photovoltaïques positifs ou négatifs à la barre omnibus de mise à la terre fournie. Les piles PV sont mises à la terre grâce au GFDI intégral. Mettre les conducteurs positifs ou négatifs à la terre à tout autre point du système ne permettrait pas au circuit de protection contre les mises à la masse défectueuses de fonctionner normalement.

The inverter has a three-phase output. It is manufactured for 208VAC, 480VAC, or 600VAC depending on user requirements. The AC voltage cannot be changed once the unit is built. The inverter is interfaced with the utility grid at the AC landing within the AC section on the front right side of the inverter. These terminals require the use of a UL approved crimp-on type ring terminal or a UL approved compression type lug certified for use with the chosen interface cables. Ensure similar cables run together in conduit runs and through gland plates, which allows any inductive currents produced to be cancelled out. For proper torque values of terminal lugs mounting hardware, see Table D-9 in Appendix D.

The DC input is configured at the factory for multiple input landings. The unit can be configured for single, two, three, six, or nine pairs of DC inputs of equal sizes and voltages. These terminals require the use of a torque wrench to properly install the chosen interface cables. For proper torque values of DC subcombiner wire mounting hardware, see Table D-9 in Appendix D.

CAUTION

Risk of Equipment Damage. There shall be no connection of the AC Neutral terminals (H0 and X0) on the main transformer, and shall be left floating.

PRUDENCE

Risque d'endommagement matériel. Aucun branchement ne doit être effectué sur les bornes neutres de CA (H0 et X0) du transformateur principal. Ces bornes doivent être libres de tout branchement.

This equipment is intended to be installed as part of a permanently grounded electrical system as per the NEC (Canadian Electrical Code for Canada) and ANSI/NFPA 70 or applicable state or local standards. The AC ground busbar located in the AC section, lower front cabinet, must be used as the single point connection to the AC equipment ground for the inverter system.

For the convenience of installers, a DC ground busbar is provided. The DC and AC ground busbars are solidly bonded together inside the inverter. If present, a DC Grounding Electrode Conductor (GEC) may be bonded to the DC ground bar. Where permitted by NEC, a single conductor that meets all the requirements of both DC GEC and AC equipment ground may be bonded to the AC ground bar. AC overcurrent protection for the utility interconnect (grid-tied) must be provided by the installer as part of the installation. The following overcurrent protection device ratings are recommended:

Model	208VAC	480VAC	600VAC
PVP75kW	300A	125A	100A
PVP100kW	400A	175A	125A

Table 2-2 Branch Breaker Size Recommendations

2.5 De-energize/Isolation Procedures

De-energize

The following procedure should be followed to de-energize the inverter for maintenance:

DANGER
AC and DC voltages will still be present at the inverter AC and DC landing points unless utility connection circuit breaker and PV array inputs are disconnected.

DANGER
Les voltages alternatifs et continus seront toujours présents aux points de contact CA et CC de l'onduleur à moins que les disjoncteurs du réseau public et que les alimentations des piles PV ne soient débranchés.

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. Allow five (5) minutes for internal voltage potential to dissipate prior to entering the enclosure cabinet. Ensure all terminals are voltage free with the use of a multimeter.

DANGER
Risque d'électrocution. Laissez passer cinq (5) minutes afin de permettre la dissipation du courant interne avant d'ouvrir les panneaux du dispositif. Utilisez un multimètre sur toutes les bornes afin de confirmer l'absence de courant.

1. Turn the ON/OFF switch located on the front of the display to the OFF position.
2. Position the AC Disconnect lever to the OFF position as shown in Figure 2-1.
3. Position the DC Disconnect lever to the OFF position as shown in Figure 2-1.
4. Open the utility connection circuit breaker (not shown).
5. Disconnect the DC input using the external PV disconnect (not shown).
6. Install LOTO devices on the equipment as necessary to comply with LOTO requirements.

Figure 2-1 Inverter in De-energized State

3. Planning

3.1 General Requirements

Installation of this equipment should only be performed by qualified technicians. Installers must meet all local and state code requirements for licensing and training for the installation of Electrical Power Systems with AC and DC voltages to 600 volts.

The inverter must be anchored to a concrete pad. The mounting pad must meet local seismic requirements. See Appendix C for concrete pad mounting specifications.

Planning

Planning for a system requires complete understanding of the processes involved to successfully install the inverters and meet all required local, state, and national codes.

3.2 Handling

Inverters weigh up to 3,200 pounds with their pallet and packaging. If the inverter is improperly handled serious damage can occur and the warranty may be voided. Only use lifting equipment, a forklift or pallet jack, that is rated for the weight of the inverter. Only use the specified lifting points. Leave the inverter on its shipping pallet with the protective plastic wrap in place until it is time to install.

3.3 Location and Clearances

Location

Select a suitable location to install the inverter. The inverter must be installed on a flat, solid surface, such as a concrete pad. The inverter should be located near the solar panels to minimize the DC wire length.

Inverters are capable of emitting high frequency switching noise and should be located away from noise sensitive areas that are populated by people or animals.

Clearances

Left and Right Sides – AE recommends providing a minimum of six (6) inches of clearance on one side of the inverter and 36 inches on the other side (working clearances must also comply with NEC 110.26) to allow access to the external mounting flanges. The installer may select which side has a 36 inch clearance. The 36 inches will provide future access to the magnetics section for retorquing bolts and thermal scans of connections. However, the 36 inches on the side is not a NEC setback requirement. Six (6) inches on each side is an acceptable installation practice.

Rear – The unit is engineered for a zero clearance behind the inverter. However, to allow for optional noise reduction equipment after installation, if necessary, a six (6) inch rear clearance is recommended.

Front – A front clearance of three (3) feet is required to open and maintain the unit per NEC 110.26 or applicable Canadian Electrical Code.

Top – A top clearance of 14 inches above the air intake hood is required to maintain the filters and blowers.

Clearances are shown in the figure below.

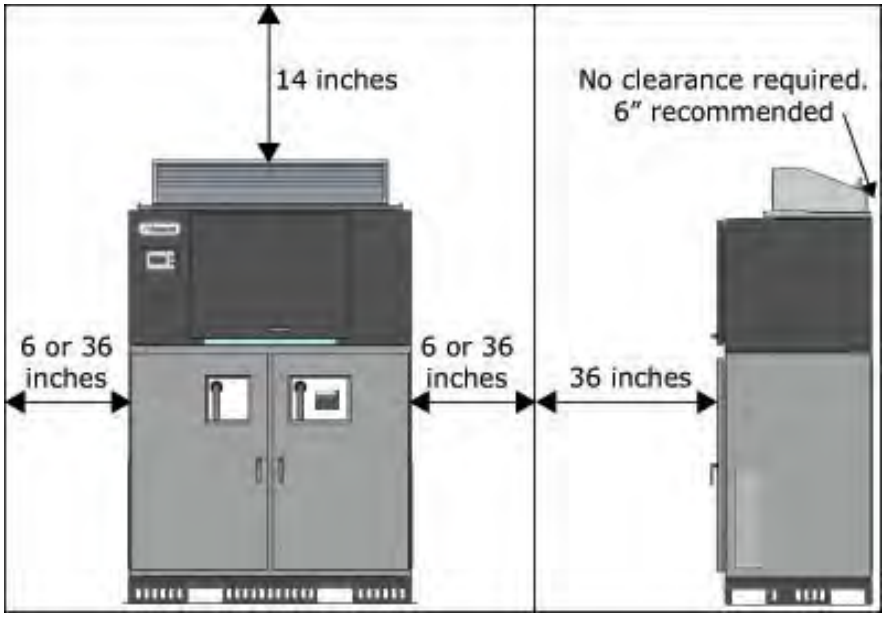


Figure 3-1 Inverter Clearances

Note: Only one side, right or left, is recommended to have the full 36" clearance while the remaining side must have a 6" minimum.

3.4 Conduits and Conductors

All the external conduits and conductors are to be supplied by the installer. See Appendix C for inverter gland plate locations.

All interconnect wiring and power conductors interfacing to the inverter must be in accordance with the NEC and ANSI/NFPA 70 or applicable state and local standards. Installations in Canada should be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code or applicable provincial or local standards.

Large gauge wire must conform to the minimum bend radius specified in the NEC, Article 373-6B, Ninth Edition and all applicable local codes.

All conductors shall be rated for 90°C (minimum).

External Cable Interfaces: Entry through bottom or side gland plates. See Appendix C for details.

3.5 Environmental Requirements

The unit may be installed either indoors or outdoors. If the installation of the inverter is outdoors, all interconnect conduit and fittings must be rated NEMA 4 (same as inverter rating) as required by the NEC. For hot locations a shade structure should be placed over the unit in order to reduce thermal stress and extend the product's life.

Inverter power output will be de-rated for ambient temperatures in excess of 50°C/122°F.

Clearances: front = 36 inches, rear = 0 inches, sides = 6 or 36 inches, top = 14 inches

Cooling Air Requirements: The maximum cooling air flow rate is 1500 CFM. No external intake or exhaust air ports in the building are required if volume needs are met.

The maximum heat rejection rates for the inverters are:

- PVP75kW is 14,000 BTU
- PVP100kW is 18,500 BTU

3.6 Grounding and Neutral Requirements

PV Array Frame Grounding

The inverter incorporates an integral GFDI device. The PV array safety ground (frame ground) may be attached to the grounding busbar provided. The grounding busbar is located below the DC sub panel in the front left of the inverter cabinet. The PV array is grounded internally by means of the GFDI.

DANGER
Do not connect the PV negative or positive conductors to the ground busbars provided. The PV array is grounded through the integral GFDI. Connecting the PV array positive or negative conductors to ground at any other point in the system would defeat the ground fault protection circuit.

DANGER
Ne branchez pas les conducteurs photovoltaïques positifs ou négatifs à la barre omnibus de mise à la terre fournie. Les piles PV sont mises à la terre grâce au GFDI intégral. Mettre les conducteurs positifs ou négatifs à la terre à tout autre point du système ne permettrait pas au circuit de protection contre les mises à la masse défectueuses de fonctionner normalement.

The inverter is shipped pre-configured with positive or negative PV array grounding based on the preference provided at the time of order.

CAUTION

The inverter may be factory configured for either positive or negative ground. It may NOT be field configured to a different grounding once it is shipped from the factory. To identify if your inverter is configured for positive or negative ground read the label next to the DC landing busbar. Verify that the grounding configuration matches your installation grounding plan. If you need to reconfigure the ground, contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support for assistance. DO NOT ground either DC lead at the time of installation. This will defeat the integral GFDI circuit.

PRUDENCE

L'onduleur est susceptible d'être configuré en usine pour une mise à la masse positive ou négative. Une fois que l'unité est expédiée de l'usine, la configuration de mise à la masse ne doit EN AUCUN CAS être changée sur les lieux d'installation. Pour vérifier si la configuration de masse est positive ou négative, référez-vous à l'étiquette localisée à côté de la barre omnibus CC. Assurez-vous que la configuration de masse correspond à la polarité planifiée de votre installation. Si vous devez reconfigurer la masse, contactez AE Solar Energy Technical Support pour obtenir une assistance technique. NE BRANCHEZ AUCUN fil CC à la masse durant l'installation. Ceci ne empêcherait le circuit GFDI de fonctionner normalement.

System Neutral

WARNING

The AC output/neutral must not be bonded to ground within the equipment.

AVERTISSEMENT

La sortie et le neutre CA ne doivent pas être branchés à la masse à l'intérieur du dispositif.

NOTE: The inverter has been certified to UL1741 for installation without a neutral conductor. Do NOT pull a neutral conductor from the AC service panel to the inverter.

Tools Required

The following tools are required to complete the installation of the inverter:

- 5/32 inch, 3/16 inch, 5/16 inch and 3/8 inch Allen wrenches (Allen wrench adaptor for a socket wrench recommended)
- Digital multimeter (1000V rated)
- 1/4 inch flat blade (common) screwdriver
- #2 Phillips screwdriver
- 1/4 inch drive socket wrench, minimum 1/2 inch deep

- 7/16 inch socket (for reconfiguring AC voltage only)
- 7/16 inch end wrench (for reconfiguring AC voltage only)
- Adjustable pliers
- Crescent wrench (adjustable)
- Hex tool set
- Wire strippers
- Utility knife
- 0-120 inch/pound torque wrench
- 0-50 foot/pound torque wrench
- 600 volt rated fuse pulling device
- Tools for installing 1/2 inch anchor bolts
- RJ45 specialized crimping tool (to make a CAT5 cable)
- RJ45 ends

3.7 Grid Interconnection

Utility Connection Requirements

Review all NEC 690 or applicable state or local standards. Installations in Canada should be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code or applicable provincial or local standards and utility requirements before installing the inverter. NEC 690 has specific requirements for the size of the electrical service and the amount of current that is allowed to be fed into the panel by the inverter.

Contact your Local Utility

Contact your electrical utility before connecting the inverter to ensure there are no local restrictions or special requirements. Your local utility company may require specific inspections, equipment, or other procedures not covered in this document.

Voltage Outputs

This inverter was designed to be connected to three phase power. The AC output voltage will be for either 208VAC, 480VAC, or 600VAC (Canada) in Y (WYE) configuration. Do not attempt to change the output voltage of the units.

AC and DC power requirements are shown in *Appendix A - Specifications*.

3.8 Monitoring

PV Powered inverters are equipped with a communications interface PCB is used to connect to the internet to provide monitoring data to AE's direct monitoring service on an Ethernet connection or connect to a Modbus network via RS-485. The module is conveniently located in the upper right of the cabinet in a dedicated monitoring compartment. To use the Modbus communications option refer to *Chapter 5, Modbus Network Installation*. To connect the communications interface PCB to the site's LAN, refer to section *4.8 Performance Monitoring and Networking*. For instructions on installing and using the communications interface PCB, or if your site does not have Ethernet with continuous internet access, contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support for assistance.

3.9 DC Subcombiner (Optional)

The inverter comes with standard positive and negative busbars for landing fused DC inputs from the PV array. Optional internal subcombiners are available as shown in the following examples.

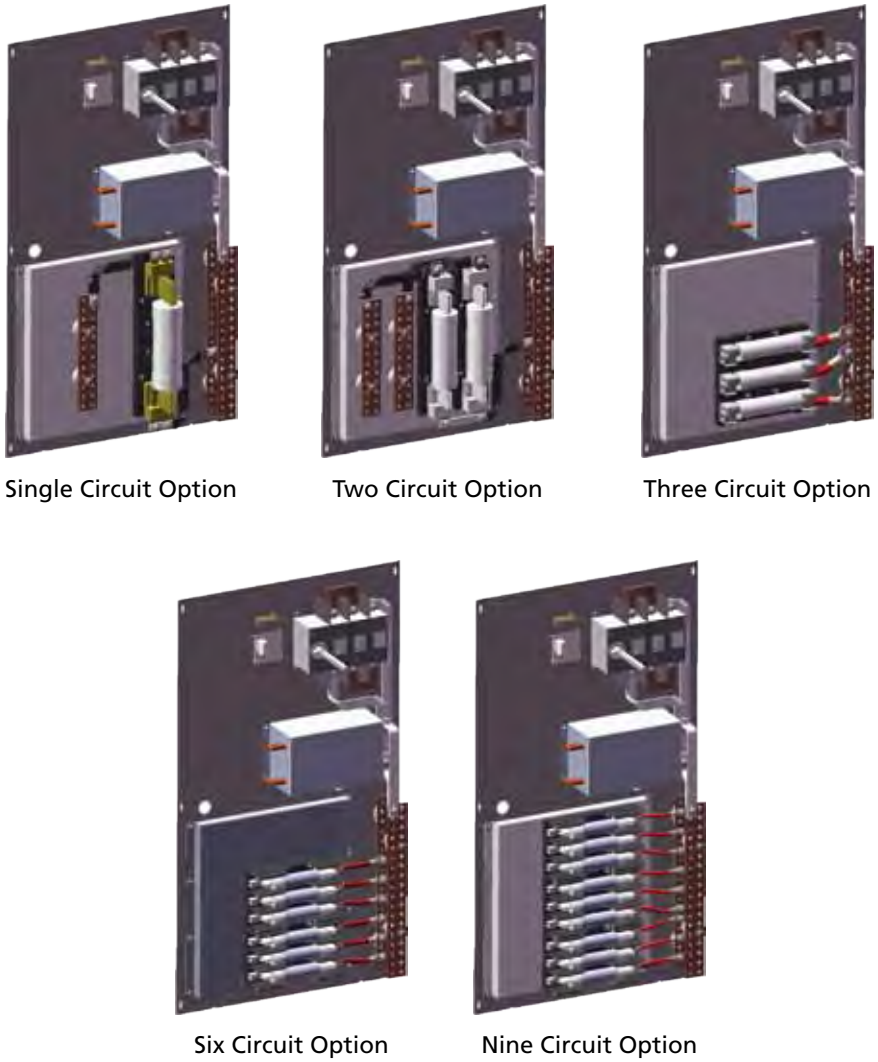


Figure 3-2 Examples of Fused Subcombiner Options

No Fuse Option

It is the responsibility of the installer to provide proper fuse protection for the DC input circuit if an optional fused subcombiner is not selected.

3.10 PV Array Input

The PV array open circuit voltage must never exceed 600 volts. The PV Powered website at solarenergy.advanced-energy.com/StringCalculator.aspx includes a string calculator. Contact your system installer or AE Solar Energy Technical Support if you require additional assistance.

4. Installation

4.1 Handling and Unpacking

This section describes the required safe handling and unpacking procedures for the PVP75kW/100kW inverter. Always follow the recommendations in this section to prevent accidental damage or injury.

WARNING

Heavy Equipment. PVP75kW/100kW inverters weigh up to 3,200 pounds with pallet and packaging. If the inverter is lifted incorrectly, it may result in death. In addition, improper handling may result in serious damage to the inverter and may also void the warranty. Keep all doors securely closed while moving the inverter. Only use lifting equipment that is rated for the weight of the inverter. Only use the specified lifting points.

AVERTISSEMENT

Équipement lourd. Un onduleur PVP75kW/100kW avec son emballage et sa palette peuvent peser environ 1,460 kg. Un levage incorrect de l'onduleur est susceptible d'entrainer la mort de personne. De plus, une manutention incorrecte est susceptible d'endommager l'onduleur et d'annuler la garantie. Assurez-vous que toutes les portes soient bien fermées lorsque vous déplacez l'onduleur. N'utilisez qu'un matériel de levage ayant été homologué pour soulever le poids de l'onduleur. Utilisez seulement les points de levage spécifiés.

Handling

The inverter can be handled using a forklift or pallet jack that is rated to handle a minimum of 3,500 pounds.

To unload the inverter from the delivery vehicle onsite:

- Lift and move the inverter using the shipping pallet. Do not penetrate the packaging or use the inverter base for unloading.

  Leave the inverter on its shipping pallet with its protective plastic wrap until it is time to install it.

When the inverter is ready to be placed in its mounting location, complete the following steps:

1. Remove the protective plastic wrap.
2. Install the hood scoop if shipped in a separate box.
3. Remove all bolts that anchor the inverter to the pallet.
4. Plan for a safe move by first considering the inverter's center of gravity.

Note: The center of gravity is toward the back of the lower third of the inverter. See Appendix C - Mechanical Drawings to view the center of gravity location.

5. Lift the inverter off the pallet using the forklift slots on the front, back, left or right sides.

   The front and back of the inverter base each have two fork slots that are 7.5” wide and 20” apart on center. The left and right sides of the inverter base each have two fork slots that are 7.5” wide and 20” apart on center.

4.2 Pre-Installation Inspection Steps

Before placing and installing the inverter, it should be inspected to identify external and internal shipping damage. If a problem is identified during any of these inspection steps contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support at 877-312-3832 or email invertersupport@aei.com.

Step 1: External Inspection

Inspect the shipping materials and inverter for any cosmetic or structural damage. Specifically look for any structural damage or crushing of the base and doors. Confirm all doors open freely and easily.

Step 2: AC/DC Sub Panel Compartments

1. For each busbar landing in the AC and DC compartments, check the integrity of the busbar connections and terminals.

Figure 4-1 Busbars and Busbar Connection Inspection

2. Ensure the cable connections are plugged in and fully seated.

Figure 4-2 Inspection of Cable Connections

3. Inspect and pull test all cable screw terminal connections.

Figure 4-3 Pull Test of Cable Screw Terminal Connection

4. Inspect the screens at the bottom of this compartment for damage or debris.

Figure 4-4 Screen Inspection

Step 3: Upper Electronics Compartment

1. Check the integrity of the busbars and their connections in the upper electronics compartment.

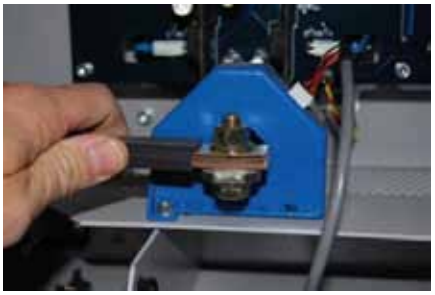


Figure 4-5 Checking the Busbar Connections

Step 4: Upper Active Cooling Compartment

1. Ensure that the fans spin freely.

Figure 4-6 Fan Inspection

2. Ensure all air filters are fully seated.

Figure 4-7 Air Filter Check

This completes the pre-installation inspection.

WARNING
Before installing the inverter, make sure the pre-installation checklist has been completed and no issues have been identified.

AVERTISSEMENT
Avant de procéder à l'installation de l'onduleur, assurez-vous d'avoir effectué toutes les étapes correctement et qu'aucun problème ne subsiste.

4.3 Setting and Anchoring

The inverter base is designed to allow a properly rated forklift to lift it from the front, back or either side.

1. Lift the inverter with a forklift by positioning the forks through the fork slots in the base of the inverter.
2. Position the inverter to the preferred location.

   Alternate methods of lifting and positioning the inverter may be used. Proper methods may include the use of a crane with a strap rated for the weight of the inverter; however, care MUST be taken to protect the inverter from compressive stresses or forces which may dent or deform the cabinet or cause damage to the inverter. Use of lifting beams, spreader bars, or similar equipment rated for the weight of the inverter can be employed for this purpose. Damage caused by improper handling may void the warranty.

   Safe operating, handling, and installation practices are the responsibility of the installer.
3. Secure the inverter to the concrete base by setting the anchoring hardware through each of the six holes in the external mounting flange as shown in sheet two of *Appendix C - Mechanical Drawings*.

   The flanged inverter base allows the unit to be anchored after positioning.

4.4 Conduit Entry

AC and DC cables can be brought into the inverter through the bottom or side gland plates as shown in *Appendix C - Mechanical Drawings*.

WARNING
All penetrations in the inverter cabinet must be through the four gland plates which are provided for a safe and convenient way to bring wiring in to and out of the inverter. Penetrating the inverter housing in any other location besides the gland plates voids the warranty.

AVERTISSEMENT

Tout travail à l'intérieur de la structure de l'onduleur doit être effectué en démontant les plaques libres conçues uniquement pour fournir des ouvertures permettant de travailler facilement et en toute sécurité sur le câblage de l'appareil. Tout travail effectué à partir d'autres ouvertures entrainerait une annulation de la garantie.

Using Gland Plates for Cable Entry and Exit

All power cabling and communications wiring must enter and exit via the inverter cabinet's gland plates. There are gland plates on the AC and DC sides of the inverter for bottom and side entry. In addition, there is a communications gland plate on the right side of the inverter. Each gland plate location is selected to ensure safe installation, proper airflow and prevention of dust, debris, moisture, insects and animal incursion. Do not penetrate the cabinet at any other location. All gland plates need to be installed for proper operation of the inverter.

To use a gland plate:

1. Select the size(s) and location(s) of the hole(s) that need to be punched.
2. Remove the gland plate while taking care not to damage the weatherproof gasket material on the back side of the plate.
3. Punch holes as needed.
4. Attach watertight NEMA 4 hubs to the holes.
5. Replace the gland plate taking care to evenly seat the gasket material against the cabinet.
6. Tighten screws until snug. Do not overtighten.

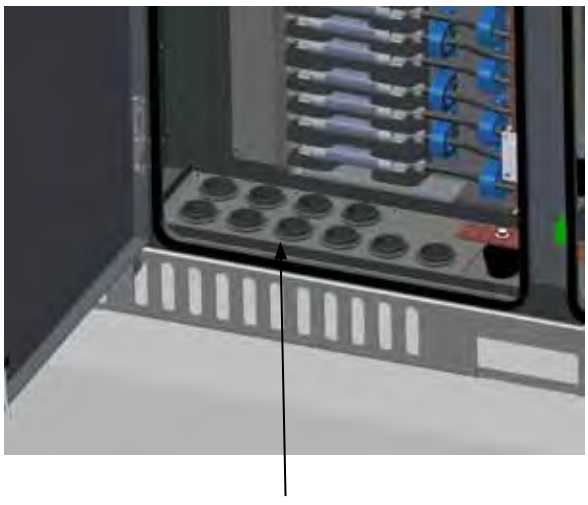


Figure 4-8 Bottom Entry Gland Plates - DC Side

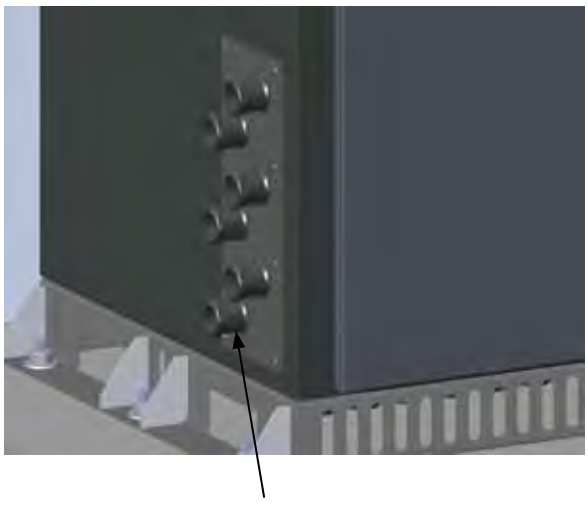


Figure 4-9 Side Entry Gland Plates - DC Side

4.5 Electrical Connections

Proceed with making the electrical connections of the inverter once it has been properly secured to the concrete slab. Terminal connections for the inverter are located inside the unit. When facing the inverter:

- DC terminals are located on the left side. The positive and negative busbars have 17 holes apiece.
- AC terminals are on the right side. Each AC busbar has eight (8) holes.

The AC and DC busbars accept standard terminal lug-crimped wires mounted to the busbar fittings with standard 3/8" mounting hardware. Refer to Figure D-1.

For the optional fused subcombiners, the wire is inserted directly into the fuse holder assembly. Accepted cables sizes for each subcombiner lug option are shown in *Table D-6*.

The inverter is a NEMA 4 enclosure. Use only rain-tight or wet-location conduit hubs and install these hubs as shown in the following figure.

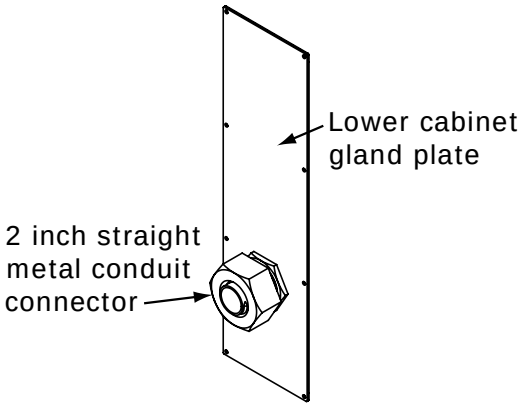


Figure 4-10 Conduit Hub Installation

IMPORTANT: Use rain-tight or wet-location conduit hubs that comply with the requirements in the Standard for Fittings for Conduit and Outlet Boxes, UL 514B.

DANGER

Electrical connections must comply with the NEC and ANSI/NFPA 70 or applicable state or local standards. Installations in Canada should be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code or applicable provincial or local standards. Voltage drop and other considerations may dictate that larger wire sizes be used.

DANGER

Les connections électriques doivent être conformes au code national de l'électricité et à la norme ANSI/NFPA 70, ou aux normes applicables de l'état ou locales. Les installations au Canada devraient être effectuées conformément au code électrique canadien ou aux normes applicables provinciales ou locales. Les chutes de tension et d'autres facteurs peuvent dicter l'utilisation de fils de tailles plus importantes.

DANGER

Make sure the main breaker in the main utility breaker box is switched OFF before wiring the inverter. This breaker should be switched ON only after all wiring has been properly connected and inspected.

DANGER

Assurez-vous que le disjoncteur principal est en position HORS TENSION avant de câbler l'onduleur. Le disjoncteur doit être en position SOUS TENSION une fois tous les câbles branchés et vérifiés.

4.6 AC Wiring

WARNING

Follow the order listed in this section to wire the inverter. Failure to do so may result in hazardous voltages or disconnection of contacts.

AVERTISSEMENT

Pour câbler l'onduleur, suivez les ordres décrits dans cette section. Tout manquement au suivi scrupuleux des instructions est susceptible d'entrainer des tensions anormales ou le débranchement de contacts.

CAUTION

The National Electrical Code (NEC) requires that the inverter be connected to a dedicated circuit with no other outlets or devices connected to the same circuit. See NEC Section 690-64(b)(1). The NEC also places limitations on the size of the inverter and the manner in which it is connected to the utility grid. See NEC Section 690-64(b)(2). For use in Canada, wiring methods shall be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code, Part 1.

PRUDENCE

Le code national de l'électricité exige que l'onduleur soit branché à un circuit dédié et qu'aucune autre prise ou aucun autre dispositif ne soit branché à ce circuit. Consulter la section 690-64(b)(1) du code national de l'électricité. Le code national de l'électricité limite également la taille de l'onduleur et la façon de le brancher au réseau public. Consulter la section 690-64(b)(2) du code national de l'électricité. Pour l'utilisation au Canada, les méthodes de câblage doivent être conformes au code électrique canadien, partie 1.

CAUTION

To reduce the risk of fire, the following overcurrent branch-circuit ratings are recommended:

Model	208VAC	480VAC	600VAC
PVP75kW	300A	125A	100A
PVP100kW	400A	175A	125A

Branch-circuit overcurrent protection should be sized in accordance with the NEC and ANSI/NFPA 70 or applicable Canadian Electrical Code.

PRUDENCE

Afin de prévenir les risques d'incendie, les calibres de protection contre les surtensions des circuits de dérivation suivants sont recommandés:

Model	208VAC	480VAC	600VAC
PVP75kW	300A	125A	100A
PVP100kW	400A	175A	125A

La taille du circuit de dérivation de protection contre les surintensités doit être conforme au code national de l'électricité et à la norme ANSI/NFPA 70, ou au code électrique canadien.

CAUTION

The input and output circuits are isolated from the enclosure. System grounding, when required by Sections 690-41, 690-42 and 690-43 of the National Electric Code (NEC), ANSI/NFPA 70-1999, is the responsibility of the installer. Installations in Canada should be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code or applicable provincial or local standards.

PRUDENCE

Les circuits d'entrée et de sortie sont isolés de l'enveloppe. L'installateur est responsable de la mise à la terre du système, lorsqu'elle est exigée par les sections 690-41, 690-42 et 690-43 du code national de l'électricité et par la norme ANSI/NFPA 70-1999, ou par les normes applicables de l'état ou locales état. Les installations au Canada devraient être effectuées conformément au code électrique canadien ou aux normes applicables provinciales ou locales.

WARNING

The AC output/neutral must not be bonded to ground within the equipment.

AVERTISSEMENT

La sortie et le neutre CA ne doivent pas être branchés à la masse à l'intérieur du dispositif.

NOTE: *The inverter is certified to UL1741 for installation without a neutral conductor. Do NOT pull a neutral conductor from the AC service panel to the inverter.*

The inverter is designed for use with 208VAC, 480VAC, and 600VAC (Canada) Y (WYE), three-phase power grids. The voltage output is not selectable on these units. Do not attempt to change the AC output voltage once it is set at the factory.

Use the applicable NEC or Canadian Electrical Code to select the appropriate AC wire sizing for your application. Correct wire sizing requires, at a minimum, considerations for ampacity, temperature and conduit. In addition wire should be sized to minimize voltage drop. Install the inverter on a dedicated branch circuit with a recommended circuit breaker rating as specified in the following table.

Model	208VAC	480VAC	600VAC
PVP75kW	300A	125A	100A
PVP100kW	400A	175A	125A

Table 4-1 Branch Breaker Size Recommendations

The inverter does not have internal AC fusing so it is important to size the branch circuit protection appropriately.

When an inverter is installed on an electrical panel of the sizes indicated in Table 4-2, the corresponding operational voltage range is provided in the second column.

Electrical Panel	Operational Voltage Range
208VAC	183VAC – 228VAC
480VAC	422VAC – 528VAC
600VAC	528VAC – 660VAC

Table 4-2 Operational Voltage Ranges per Electrical Panel

Voltages outside this range will cause the inverter to fault.

Connecting to the Electrical Grid

DANGER

Make sure the main breaker at the AC service panel is switched OFF before connecting the AC wires to the inverter. This breaker should be switched ON only after all wiring has been properly connected.

DANGER

Assurez-vous que le disjoncteur principal du panneau de service CA est en position HORS TENSION avant de brancher les câbles CA à l'onduleur. Le disjoncteur doit être en position SOUS TENSION une fois tous les câbles branchés.

CAUTION

To avoid an increase in AC voltage to unacceptable values while the inverter is connected, the grid impedance value at the connection point should be as low as possible. By keeping the grid impedance value low, the system will achieve higher efficiency.

PRUDENCE

Afin d'éviter des surtensions inacceptables de CA lorsque l'onduleur est branché, assurez-vous que la valeur de l'impédance aux points de connexion au réseau public est la plus basse possible. Une faible valeur d'impédance permet un fonctionnement plus efficace de l'appareil.

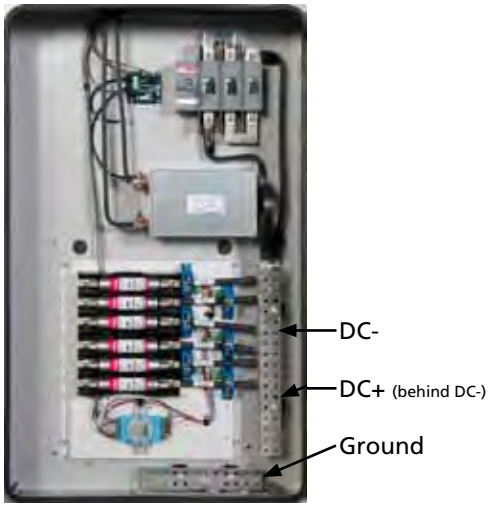
The inverter is connected to the electrical grid using four wires:

- Phase A voltage
- Phase B voltage
- Phase C voltage
- Ground

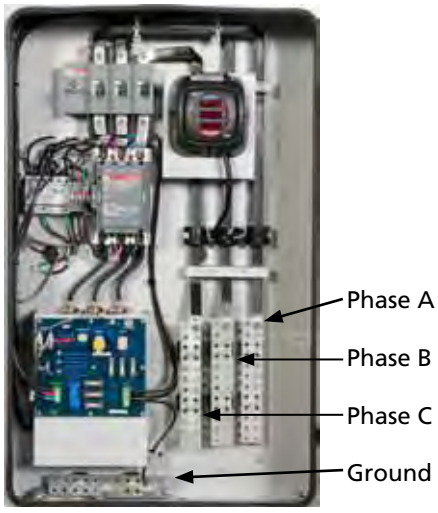
Do NOT connect a neutral wire to the WYE point of the isolation transformer.

The four AC termination busbars, Phases A, B, C and ground are located in the lower right of the AC panel. Refer to Figure 4-11. The phase busbars are vertically mounted and the ground bar is horizontally mounted at the bottom of the cabinet. Each busbar has eight 3/8" diameter holes spaced 1" apart vertically.

The AC connections are made through the user selected gland plates (plates and dimensions are shown in *Appendix C - Mechanical Drawings*).



DC-, DC+ and Ground
Contains 17 accessible holes
for positive and negative



Phase A, B and C and Ground
Contains 8 accessible holes per phase

Figure 4-11 DC and Phase Inverter Connections

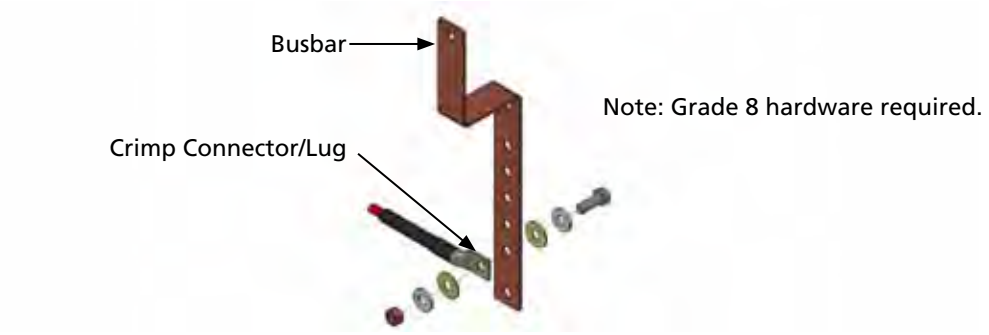


Figure 4-12 Busbar Connections

WARNING

Do not connect a neutral wire to the WYE point of the isolation transformer. Doing so will cause the inverter to malfunction and will void the warranty.

AVERTISSEMENT

Ne branchez pas de câble neutre au point WYE du transformateur d'isolation. Un tel branchement causerait un fonctionnement défectueux de l'onduleur et annulerait la garantie.

AC Wiring Procedure

1. Remove the protective plastic cover with a 5/32" Allen wrench.
2. Run the conduit from the main breaker panel to the desired gland plate on the inverter and insert the fitting in the gland plate and fasten with a locking nut.
3. Feed the PHASE A, PHASE B, PHASE C, and GROUND wires through the conduit and into the right side conduit opening of the inverter.
4. Connect the GROUND wire to the terminal marked 'EARTH GROUND' inside the inverter.
5. Connect the wire from Phase A of the AC panel to the terminal marked 'PHASE A' on the AC terminal inside the inverter. Refer to Figure 4-11 for the location and Figure 4-12 for making the connection.
6. Connect the wire from Phase B of the AC panel to the terminal marked 'PHASE B' on the AC terminal inside the inverter. Refer to Figure 4-11 for the location and Figure 4-12 for making the connection.
7. Connect the wire from Phase C of the AC panel to the terminal marked 'PHASE C' on the AC terminal inside the inverter. Refer to Figure 4-11 for the location and Figure 4-12 for making the connection.

   Use Grade 8 3/8" hardware to secure the lugs of the outgoing AC cables to the busbars.
8. Ensure all connections are wired correctly and properly torqued. Tighten the AC terminal screws to 40 ft-lbs.
9. Reinstall the protective plastic cover.

Adjustable Voltage Range

The inverter is factory calibrated to the voltage and frequency limits detailed in *Appendix D - Limits, Fault Codes,Torque Values and Wire Sizes*. These limits are adjustable and can be set by PV Powered field technicians.

4.7 DC Wiring

DANGER
Before proceeding with the DC wiring, confirm that the PV array has been disconnected from the inverter using the external DC disconnect.

DANGER
Avant d'effectuer les branchements CC, assurez-vous que les piles PV sont déconnectées de l'onduleur en utilisant le connecteur CC externe.

DANGER
Make sure the PV array polarity and voltage between the positive and negative cables are correct before connecting the PV array cables to the DC terminal block.

DANGER
Assurez-vous que la polarité et le voltage des câbles positifs et négatifs des piles PV sont corrects avant de brancher les câbles des piles PV aux bornes CC.

The three DC busbars, positive, negative and ground are located in the lower left of the DC sub panel. Refer to Figure 4-11. The positive and negative bars are vertically mounted and the ground bar is horizontally mounted at the bottom of the cabinet. The positive and negative busbars have 17, 3/8" diameter holes spaced 1" apart vertically. The ground bar has eight (8), 3/8" holes. See Appendix D, Table D-9 for wire sizing limits for inverters with an optional, fused subcombiner.

DC Input Voltage

Calculate the maximum open circuit (no load) voltage for each series module connection. FOR ALL TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS, THE OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE FOR EACH SERIES CONNECTION MUST BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 600 VDC. Contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support if you require assistance calculating the maximum DC input voltage for your array at your specific location.

DC Inputs

Each DC input connection must be wired to deliver the same input voltage.

DC Wiring Procedure

Follow these steps to wire the DC inputs from the PV panels to the inverter. These instructions are for a negatively grounded array. For a positively grounded array, use the opposite terminals. Refer to Figure 4-11.

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. When exposed to light, PV arrays create electrical energy that could cause a hazardous condition.

DANGER
Risque d'électrocution. Lorsqu'elles sont exposées à la lumière, les piles photovoltaïques génèrent un courant électrique susceptible de causer des conditions dangereuses.

1. Disconnect power to the DC wiring by disconnecting the PV source circuit outside the inverter before starting the DC wiring.
2. Keep track of the array positive and negative leads and clearly mark each.
3. Route the PV array leads through the conduit to the desired entry gland plate on the DC side of the inverter.
4. Connect the PV frame ground wire(s) to the ground lug on the point marked ⏚ in the lower left side of the cabinet.
5. Connect positive DC lead(s) to the positive terminals located on the busbar or fuse holder as applicable. Refer to Figure 4-11. Use Grade 8, 3/8" hardware to secure the lugs of the incoming DC cables to the busbar. The DC landing torque spec is 40 ft-lbs.
6. Connect negative DC lead(s) directly to the negative terminals located on the busbar or fusing as shown in Figure 4-11. Use Grade 8 3/8" hardware to secure the lugs of the incoming DC cables to the busbar. The DC landing torque specification is 40 ft-lbs.
7. Energize the DC cables.
8. Using a voltmeter, check the PV array positive leads and confirm the voltage is positive when referenced to the negative leads. The reading should not exceed your calculated series V_{oc} total.
9. De-energize the DC cables.

4.8 Performance Monitoring and Networking

The inverter has an integrated communications interface PCB located in a dedicated data monitoring section in the upper right access panel on the front of the inverter. The communications interface PCB enables access to the inverter performance data in three methods:

1. Free direct monitoring for inverters
2. Publicly available Modbus Protocol via RS-485 or TCP/IP
3. Integrated premium monitoring using an AE integrated gateway and preferred third party software providers

Ethernet Network Connection

AE offers a free basic monitoring service through the mypvpower.com website. Inverters must be connected to a LAN connection and reporting to AE data center before the inverter performance data can be accessed online. The communications interface PCB supports only hard-wired CAT5 solutions to the inverter. It does *NOT* support wireless configurations. To access the mypvpower data monitoring information, customers need to provide an Ethernet connection to the inverter, based on the following specifications:

- Provide a DHCP-enabled broadband internet connection that is always ON. This can be cable internet, a DSL line, or equivalent.
- Requires a hard-wired, Ethernet-enabled connection available at the inverter location. Internet service should be connected using one of the following preferred methods:
    - Hard wire an outdoor-rated, shielded CAT5 Ethernet cable, or run the cable through conduit, between the inverter's ccommunications interface PCB and the DHCP-enabled Internet connection.
    - If multiple inverters are commissioned to a single site, you can use an Ethernet hub located in an outdoor-rated enclosure to distribute Ethernet cables to the inverters.

NOTE: The communications interface PCB does not support dial-up modem connectivity.

NOTE: Some complex networks may require a system administrator to add the inverter to the network, please refer to the "Advanced Networking and Troubleshooting" section of this manual and consult with facilities IT administrator to verify network settings.

IMPORTANT: The Ethernet cable must comply with T-568B standards. This is the only configuration supported by the communications interface PCB. Other wiring configurations will not work. Refer to the following figure.

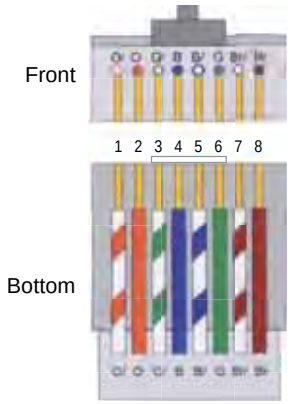


Figure 4-13 T-568B Compliant Ethernet Cable

Connecting the Ethernet Cable to the Internet

Use the following steps to complete connecting of the communications interface PCB:

1. Route the Ethernet (CAT5) cable from the network router or closest LAN port, through the data monitoring gland plate located on the upper right side of the inverter, using the proper conduit and hub connectors. Refer to section *4.4 Conduit Entry* for instructions on how to properly use gland plates.
2. Plug the Ethernet cable into the Ethernet port. Refer to the following figure.

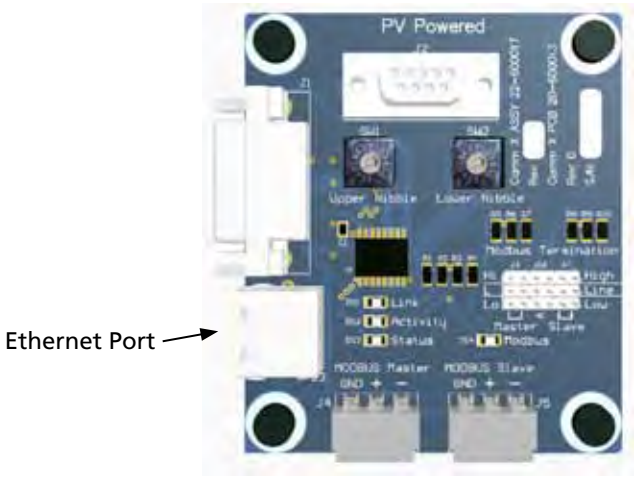


Figure 4-14 Ethernet Port Location

When the Internet connection is established, go to www.mypvpower.com to register the inverter and begin using the monitoring tools. Contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support if additional information is needed on how to use this online tool.

Advanced Networking and Troubleshooting

All PV Powered commercial inverters come standard with an Ethernet port that is intended to be connected to the Internet. The PV Powered commercial inverter operates as an Internet appliance. The inverter communicates with the PV Powered Data Center using https (port 443). Communications is one way – the inverter only communicates externally to the PV Powered Data Center. Typically the inverter will post 1Kb to 2Kb of data via web service call to the data center every 15 minutes. If there is an inverter fault, the inverter may post data more frequently for a short period of time.

Below is a list of requirements to establish inverter communications with the PV Powered Data Center. Connectivity must be established before registration on www.mypvpower.com is attempted.

- Connect the inverter's Ethernet port to a hub or router. Ethernet cables must meet the T-568B wiring standard and must be less than 300 feet in length.
- Provide DHCP server access to the inverter. The inverter requires DHCP to establish its IP address.
- Provide a path to the Internet for https (port 443) from the inverter. The MAC address for the inverter can be found on the side of the communications PCB. To see the MAC address the communications PCB must be removed from the card cage assembly.
- Verify connectivity using the following information:
  1. Check the status light. It should be in a solid on state.

     The status light is located on the front cover of the communications interface PCB in the right side of the upper electronics compartment.
  2. Verify the IP address assigned to the inverter on your network.
  3. Register the inverter at www.mypvpower.com.

Most connectivity problems relate to wiring issues or corporate security settings blocking the inverter from accessing the Internet. Wiring problems are usually the result of a poor crimp, wire that is too long, or pinched wires somewhere between the inverter and the hub or router.

AE recommends using pre-made cables whenever possible. If a cable must be hand-crimped, we recommend testing the cable with a cable tester such as a Fluke LinkRunner™ Pro Network Multimeter (LPRO1000). Verify the cable's integrity by connecting a laptop to the cable at the inverter and verify is has access to the Internet.

Corporate network problems will require support from your corporate IT department where the inverter is installed. The most common problem is the inverter has not been provided with DHCP server access using port 443.

Troubleshooting communications issues can also be accomplished using the four LED lights on the communications PCB. For detailed LED communications light troubleshooting see section *7.5 Status Light Operation*.

Modbus via RS-485

For instructions on how to use the Modbus network option, refer to *Chapter 5, Modbus Network Installation*.

5. Modbus Network Installation

5.1 Overview

The PV Powered commercial inverters can communicate via Modbus RS-485 and Modbus TCP/IP. This chapter explains how to communicate with a PV Powered commercial inverter on a Modbus network through either RS-485 or TCP/IP. This chapter is written for PV installers, electricians, controls contractors and Modbus network programmers.

The communications hardware is isolated from high voltage in its own dedicated low voltage compartment in the upper right section of inverter.

5.2 Modbus Communication Protocol

Modbus is a serial communications protocol and is the most commonly used means of monitoring and communicating between devices in the PV industry. The Modbus protocol allows for communication between a Modbus master device and multiple Modbus slave devices connected to the same network. The physical layer of the Modbus network is a twisted pair shielded conductor for RS-485 and CAT5 Ethernet for TCP/IP.

5.3 Networking Using the Modbus TCP/IP Option

The following steps are required to set up a Modbus TCP/IP network for your PV Powered inverter:

- Field Installation Process

  This step can be completed onsite by a PV installer or an electrician that does not have working knowledge of a Modbus network:

  - Consult the facility IT administrator for network device installation support and coordination.
  - Install the Modbus network communications cabling.

- Modbus Network Configuration Process

  This step can be done onsite or remotely and should be completed by the Modbus network programmer:

  - Set the IP addresses and Port ID for TCP/IP.
  - Configure the point maps for slave devices.

5.4 Modbus TCP/IP Installation Process

Disconnect the power to the inverter before starting the installation.

DANGER
AC and DC voltages will still be present at the inverter AC and DC landing points unless utility connection circuit breaker and PV array inputs are disconnected.

DANGER
Les voltages alternatifs et continus seront toujours présents aux points de contact CA et CC de l'onduleur à moins que les disjoncteurs du réseau public et que les alimentations des piles PV ne soient débranchés.

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. Allow five (5) minutes for internal power to dissipate prior to entering the enclosure cabinet. Ensure all terminals are voltage free with the use of a multimeter.

DANGER
Risque d'électrocution. Laissez passer cinq (5) minutes afin de permettre la dissipation du courant interne avant d'ouvrir les panneaux du dispositif. Utilisez un multimètre sur toutes les bornes afin de confirmer l'absence de courant.

Step 1: Installing the Modbus Cable for TCP/IP

A. Route an Ethernet cable from a network port in the facility that has been approved by the network administrator, through the data monitoring gland plate on the right side of the inverter, using the appropriate water-tight conduit connections.

   The data monitoring gland plate is a flat piece of metal covering the holes in the side of the inverter. Remove the gland plate and cut a hole in the desired location to allow access for the cable. Replace the gland plate.

B. Connect the Modbus Ethernet cable to the Ethernet port on the communications interface PCB. The communications interface PCB is located in the upper right section of the data monitoring compartment.

5.5 Modbus TCP/IP Network Configuration Process

Step 2: Assigning the IP Address and Port ID

A. Contact the facility's IT Network Administrator (or person with similar responsibilities) to assign an IP Address to each inverter.

B. The Modbus master will need to communicate through Port 502.

For advanced users, a static IP address can be assigned. Contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support for assistance.

5.6 Networking Using the Modbus RS-485 Option

The following steps are required to set up a Modbus RS-485 network for your PV Powered commercial inverter. The first part of the installation can be completed by a PV installer or electrician that does not have working knowledge of a Modbus network.

These steps are:

A. Field installation process (to be performed on-site)

The first three steps can be completed by a PV installer that does not have working knowledge of a Modbus network:

- Installing the Modbus network wiring.
- Configuring end-of-line termination and network biasing.
- Setting the Modbus address for each slave inverter.

Note: The contractor responsible for network programming will need to provide the slave addresses prior to setting the Modbus address for each slave inverter.

The final part of the RS-485 installation process is the Modbus network configuration. These steps should be completed by the Modbus network programmer. The last two steps are:

- Setting the device addresses.
- Configuring point maps for slave devices.

5.7 Modbus RS-485 Installation Process

Disconnect the power to the inverter before starting the installation.

DANGER
AC and DC voltages will still be present at the inverter AC and DC landing points unless utility connection circuit breaker and PV array inputs are disconnected.

DANGER
Les voltages alternatifs et continus seront toujours présents aux points de contact CA et CC de l'onduleur à moins que les disjoncteurs du réseau public et que les alimentations des piles PV ne soient débranchés.

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. Allow five (5) minutes for internal power to dissipate prior to entering the enclosure cabinet. Ensure all terminals are voltage free with the use of a multimeter.

DANGER

Risque d'électrocution. Laissez passer cinq (5) minutes afin de permettre la dissipation du courant interne avant d'ouvrir les panneaux du dispositif. Utilisez un multimètre sur toutes les bornes afin de confirmer l'absence de courant.

Step 1: Installing the Modbus Cable for RS-485 Installations

Connections are made using shielded insulated, 18-24ga twisted-pair communication cable that has a characteristic impedance of 120 ohms. If the RS-485 network will not pass through any high voltage (>300V) areas, then 300V rated cable may be used in the low voltage data monitoring compartment of the inverter. Check with your local inspector or project engineer if you need assistance in determining this requirement. Some appropriate 300V data cables include:

- Belden 3105A (1P22ga shielded)
- Belden 3082A (1P15ga + 1P18ga shielded)

Belden 7897A (1P15ga + 1P18ga shielded) is an example of a 600V rated cable that may also be used; others exist as well.

A. Route the cable from your master device on your RS-485 Modbus network through the data monitoring gland plate on the right side of the inverter using the appropriate water-tight conduit connections. The gland plate is a flat piece of metal covering the holes in the side of the inverter. Remove the gland plate and cut a hole in the desired location to allow access for the cable. Replace the gland plate.

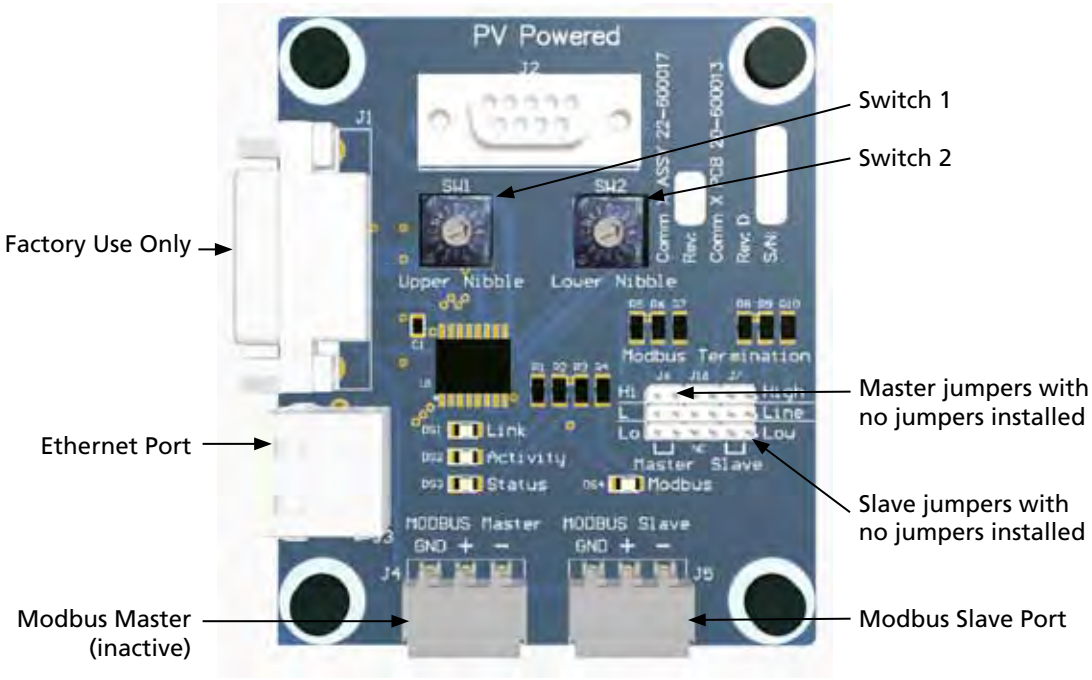


Figure 5-1 Communications Interface PCB with Modbus Slave Port Location

B. Connect the Modbus cable.

The end of the Modbus cable connects to the Modbus slave port connector on the communications interface PCB. See Figure 5-1 for the location of the Modbus slave port.

Connect the plus (+) cable to all plus (+) connections and the minus (-) cable to all other minus (-) connections so they correspond throughout the network.

Note: The Modbus master connections are not enabled at this time.

C. Connect a ground reference line to the terminal labeled "GND" on the Modbus slave connector. The shield of a communications cable may be used for this reference as long as the shield is connected to earth ground at one point only. It is recommended that AE devices have connected grounds when possible.

Note: Some Modbus devices do not have a shield or reference input. In these cases the device most often uses the DC power supply (-) as the RS-485 reference. It may be necessary to place an RS-485 isolator on these devices or power them from a common DC supply that has its DC (-) referenced to earth ground at the same point where the network cable shield is earthed.

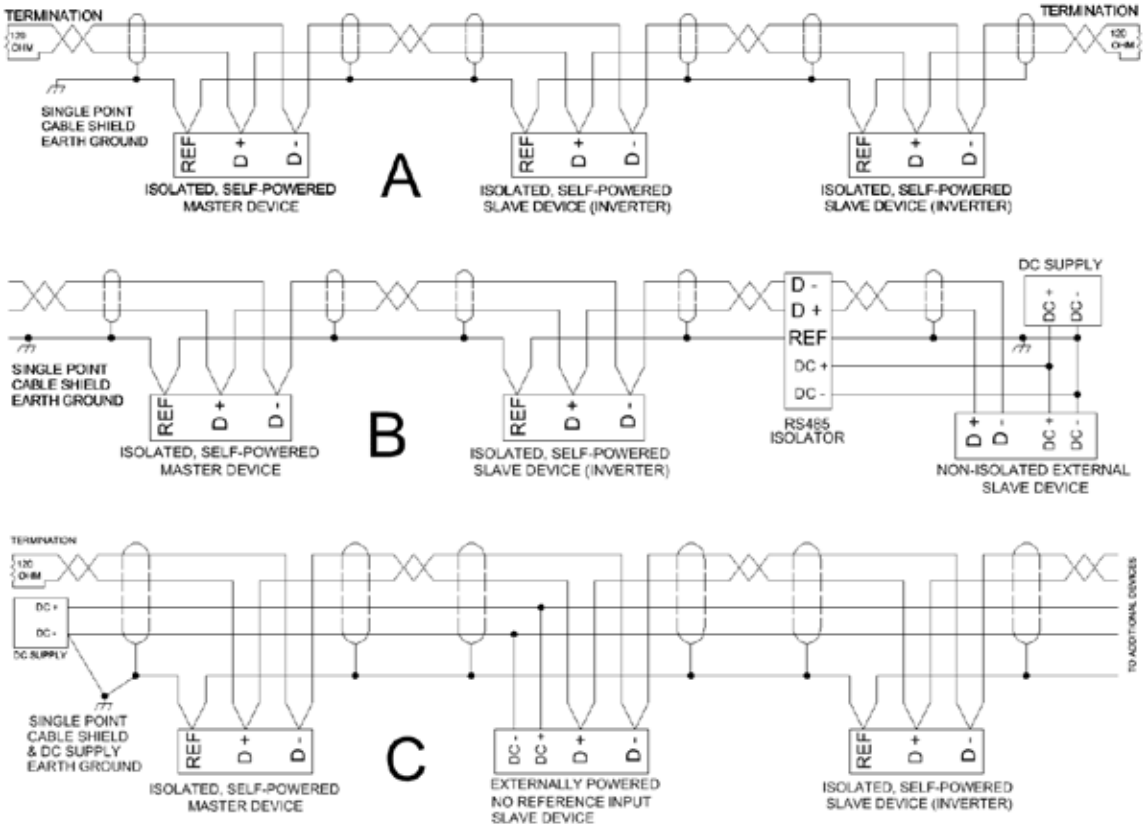


Figure 5-2 Daisy Chain Layout for RS-485 Network

When multiple inverters or other Modbus slave devices are connected to a single Modbus master device, the multiple devices need to be connected in a daisy chain as shown in Figure 5-2.

Note: ***When multiple devices are wired to the network the network shield must be terminated to earth ground at one point on the network typically at the beginning or the end. For device connections the shield must be rewired to provide a continuous shield and isolated from ground.***

Step 2: Using Jumpers to Set the Pins for RS-485 Installation

By default, the termination pins have three slave jumpers installed in the J6/Master positions and three jumpers in the J7/Slave positions when the inverter is shipped. The location of the jumpers can determine the following settings to an inverter:

- Terminate the network
- Set jumpers for the center inverter(s) on the network
- Turn on biasing

Jumper setting options

A. Terminate the network.

The performance of your Modbus network may require each end of the network to be terminated using 120 ohm termination resistors. When the network is long, relative to the RS-485 bit rate in use, bus terminations must be installed. The network length is determined by the total backbone cable length, and not necessarily the line-of-sight between the two furthest apart devises.

RS-485 / Modbus Bit Rate	Maximum Network Length without Termination Feet (Meters)	Maximum Network Length with Termination Feet (Meters)
9600 bps	1000 (305)	4000 (1200)
19200 bps	500 (152)	4000 (1200)
38400 bps	250 (76)	4000 (1200)
57600 bps	150 (46)	4000 (1200)

Table 5-1 Maximum Network Length per Modbus Bit Rate

If bus termination is desired and the inverter is on the end of the Modbus network, you may use the built-in bus termination resistors.

- To enable an inverter's bus termination, place the J7 "Line" jumper on its outboard pins. See Table 5-2 for the pin locations.

	J6	J16	J7
High		X	
Line			X
Low		X	

Table 5-2 Termination Enabled (for End Device)

B. Set the jumpers for the center inverters on the network.

- J7 - remove all three jumpers from the J7 pins for any inverter in the middle of the network, and place the jumpers in the J16 neutral position.

	J6	J16	J7
High		X	
Line		X	
Low		X	

Table 5-3 No Biasing or Termination (Default Setting)

C. Set the biasing.

Biasing sets the voltage levels on the data lines of an inactive or idle network. It is very important that at least one device on the network provides biasing. On shorter networks with fewer installed devices, biasing may only be needed on the device furthest away from the master. Longer networks that are terminated on both ends may require two devices to have their biasing enabled. To use the inverter's built-in biasing set the following jumpers:

- J7 - install a jumper on the first pair of pins labeled "High".
- J7 - install a jumper on the last pair of pins labeled "Low".

	J6	J16	J7
High			X
Line		X	
Low			X

Table 5-4 Biasing Enabled

Alternative: Terminate the network and enable biasing.

If an end inverter on the network requires both termination and biasing to be enabled, set the following jumpers:

- J7 - install a jumper on the first pair of pins labeled "High".
- J7 - install a jumper on the first pair of pins labeled "Line".
- J7 - install a jumper on the last pair of pins labeled "Low".

	J6	J16	J7
High			X
Line			X
Low			X

Table 5-5 Biasing and Termination Enabled (for End Device)

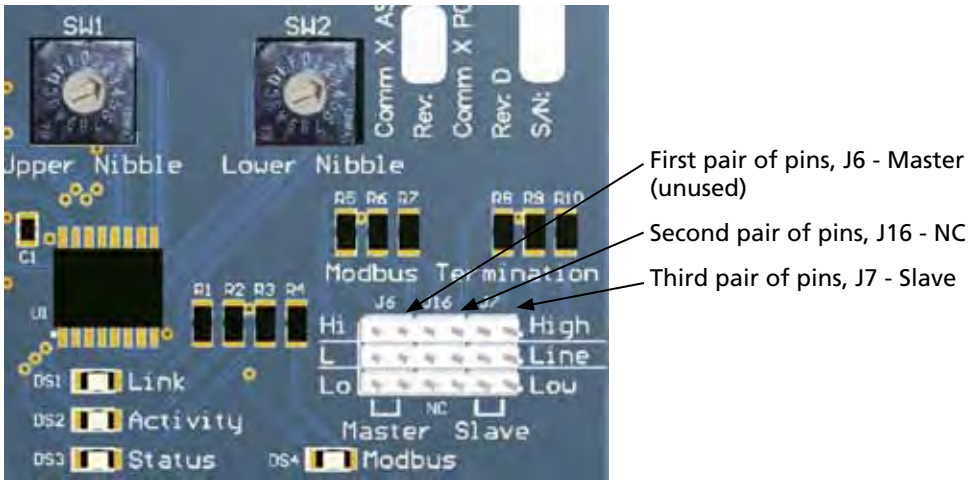


Figure 5-3 Location of Jumpers J6, J16 and J7 on the Communications Interface PCB

Step 3: Setting the Modbus Address for Each Slave Device

A Modbus network containing slave devices requires a unique address for each slave. This allows the master device to identify and communicate with each slave. The Modbus network administrator must assign an unique Modbus address to each PV Powered inverter.

To set the address:

A. Determine each slave address.

The addresses are represented using the hexadecimal representation of digits 0 through 9 and letters A through F. For example, slave 1 is set to 01, slave 10 is set to 0A, and so forth. Refer to the following inverter address conversion Table 5-6 to select a unique address for each slave device by locating the number of the slave device in the "Address" column. Move right to the "Switch" column to find the converted address value of this slave device.

Note: 0 is not an allowed address.

Address	Switch		Address	Switch		Address	Switch		Address	Switch		Address	Switch	
	1	**2**		**1**	**2**		**1**	**2**		**1**	**2**		**1**	**2**
1	0	1	21	1	5	41	2	9	61	3	D	81	5	1
2	0	2	22	1	6	42	2	A	62	3	E	82	5	2
3	0	3	23	1	7	43	2	B	63	3	F	83	5	3
4	0	4	24	1	8	44	2	C	64	4	0	84	5	4
5	0	5	25	1	9	45	2	D	65	4	1	85	5	5
6	0	6	26	1	A	46	2	E	66	4	2	86	5	6
7	0	7	27	1	B	47	2	F	67	4	3	87	5	7
8	0	8	28	1	C	48	3	0	68	4	4	88	5	8
9	0	9	29	1	D	49	3	1	69	4	5	89	5	9

Address	Switch		Address	Switch		Address	Switch		Address	Switch		Address	Switch	
	1	**2**		**1**	**2**		**1**	**2**		**1**	**2**		**1**	**2**
10	0	A	30	1	E	50	3	2	70	4	6	90	5	A
11	0	B	31	1	F	51	3	3	71	4	7	91	5	B
12	0	C	32	2	0	52	3	4	72	4	8	92	5	C
13	0	D	33	2	1	53	3	5	73	4	9	93	5	D
14	0	E	34	2	2	54	3	6	74	4	A	94	5	E
15	0	F	35	2	3	55	3	7	75	4	B	95	5	F
16	1	0	36	2	4	56	3	8	76	4	C	96	6	0
17	1	1	37	2	5	57	3	9	77	4	D	97	6	1
18	1	2	38	2	6	58	3	A	78	4	E	98	6	2
19	1	3	39	2	7	59	3	B	79	4	F	99	6	3
20	1	4	40	2	8	60	3	C	80	5	0	100	6	4

Table 5-6 Inverter Address Conversion for Switches 1 and 2

B. Set the switch address on each slave device.

The slave address for each PV Powered inverter is set using two rotary switches. Each switch is hexadecimal, containing 0 through 9, followed by A through F.

Set the switches using the following guideline:

- The first switch is always set to the value in the “1” column below the “Switch” heading in Table 5-6.
- The second switch is always set to the value in the “2” column below the “Switch” heading in Table 5-6.

For example, if you are setting the address of the first slave device, inverter 1 of your network, to the hexadecimal address 05, the first switch is set to 0, the first digit of the hexadecimal address, and the second switch is set to 5, the second digit of the address.

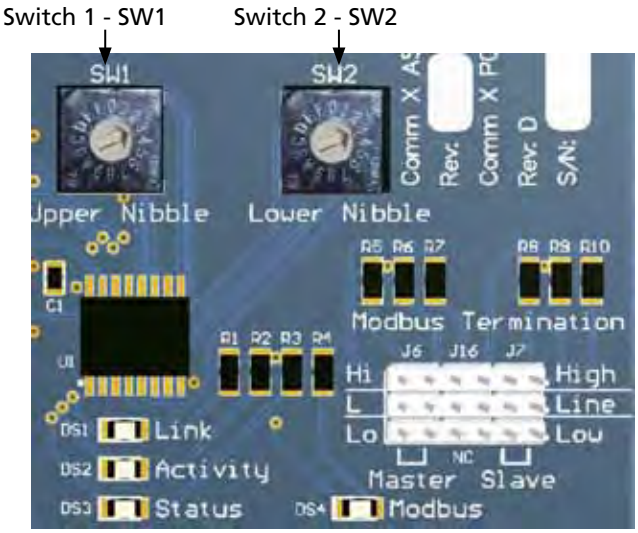


Figure 5-4 Rotary Switches for Setting the Inverter Number

The switches are located near the center of the communications interface PCB and are labeled SW1 and SW2.

If you need more device addresses than the 100 listed in Table 5-6, refer to a complete digital to hexadecimal conversion table.

Note: ***Some Modbus master devices do not allow addresses above the decimal value of 126. AE recommends keeping the number of slave devices between 2 and 100.***

Modbus RS-485 Network Configuration Process

Step 4: Setting the Communication Parameters

This step is part of the network configuration process that should be completed by the Modbus network programmer. The RS-485 Modbus master communication settings need to be set to the values in Table 5-7. This allows your Modbus master device to communicate with the inverter. Follow the instructions in the manual for your master device to complete these settings.

Parameter	Setting
Baud	9600
Parity	N
Data bits	8
Stop bit	1
Flow control	None

Table 5-7 Communications Settings

Step 5: Using Modbus Commands

PV Powered inverters provide basic Modbus commands. The supported commands are listed in the following table.

Command Name	Command Number	Description
Read Holding Register	03	Retrieves the voltage, power and energy values from the inverter.
Write (Preset) Single Register	06	Enables/disables the inverter.
Return Slave ID	17	Returns a text string containing the ID number of the inverter.

Table 5-8 Supported Modbus Commands

Format of Modbus Commands and Responses

Each of the following command section contain two tables. The first table describes the format of a Modbus command request while the second table contains the format of the command's response.

Then the next section, *Modbus Register Maps*, provides additional information about these commands and their valid registers.

Read Holding Register

The **Read Holding Register** command is used frequently. Typically the Modbus master continually reads the values from registers containing the desired information.

Command Information	Command Layout
Slave ID	nn (1-126)
Command number	03
First register MSB	xx
First register LSB	xx
Number of registers MSB	xx
Number of registers LSB	xx
CRC LSB	xx
CRC MSB	xx

Table 5-9 Format for Read Holding Register, command 03

Response Information	Response Layout
Slave ID	nn (1-126)
Command number	03
Number of bytes of data	n
Fist register MSB	xx
First register LSB	xx
Second register MSB	xx
Second register LSB	xx
Nth register MSB	xx
Nth register LSB	xx
CRC LSB	xx
CRC MSB	xx

Table 5-10 Format for Read Holding Register, response to command 03

Write Single Register

The **Write Single Register** command is used to write to one of the command registers found in Table 5-19. Using this command does not change the inverter's data in registers described in Table 5-15, Table 5-17 or Table 5-18.

Command Information	Command Layout
Slave ID	nn (1-126)
Command number	06
First register MSB	xx
First register LSB	xx
Data MSB	xx
Data LSB	xx
CRC LSB	xx
CRC MSB	xx

Table 5-11 Format for Write Single Register, command 06

Response Information	Response Layout
Slave ID	nn (1-126)
Command number	06
Number of bytes of data	n
First register MSB	xx
First register LSB	xx
Data MSB	xx
Data LSB	xx
CRC LSB	xx
CRC MSB	xx

Table 5-12 Format for Write Single Register, response to command 06

Return Slave ID

Command Information	Command Layout
Slave ID	nn (1-126)
Command number	11h

Table 5-13 Format for Return Slave ID, command 11h

The Slave ID command returns the ASCII string "**xxPVP Inverter IDxxxxx**", for example "**0x50,0xFF,PVP Inverter ID02860910080321**". The first "**xx**" represents two non-ASCII bytes, representing the following information:

Byte 1: 0x50 - An identifier byte for PVP inverters

Byte 2: 0x00 - If communication with the inverter is down,

0xFF - If communication with the inverter is okay.

Byte 3 through byte n: Contains "**PVP Inverter IDxxxxx**".

Response Information	Response Layout
Slave ID	nn (1-126)
Command number	11h
Number of bytes of data	n
Data 1	xx
Data 2	xx
Data n	xx
CRC LSB	xx
CRC MSB	xx

Table 5-14 Format for Return Slave ID, response to command 11h

Modbus Register Maps

The following tables list the Modbus registers with their location and a description of the data stored in the register. For more information describing the data format contained in column six, the "Format" column of each table, see Table 5-22 at the end of this chapter.

Description	Start Register	End Register	Nbr. of Registers	MB Address	Format	Range	Notes
Modbus base address = 0							
Inverter ID number	0	7	8	40001	ASCII	16 char.	Unique number for each inverter
Firmware version	8	11	4	40009	ASCII	8 char.	Example: V1.9
Map version	13	13	1	40014	UINT 16	1 - 4	Increment sequentially as the map changes - all versions are backwards compatible.
Inverter configuration	14	14	1	40015	UINT 16	Bit-mapped	See Table 5-16
Inverter serial number	15	24	10	40016	ASCII	20 char.	Matches SN label

Table 5-15 Fixed information registers

Inverter Configuration	Bit Mapping	Instructions
AC volts = 208	0x0001	
AC volts = 480	0x0004	
AC volts = 600	0x0200	
Transformer tap position	0x0008	Set if Tap at 265V, clear if Tap at 295V (Default = 295V)
Transformer wiring configuration	0x0010	Set if wired as DELTA, clear if wired as WYE (Default = WYE)
Utilitimeter installation flag	0x0100	Set if meter is installed, clear if not installed (Default = not installed)

Table 5-16 Inverter Configuration

Description	Start Register	End Register	Nbr. of Registers	MB Address	Format	Range	Notes
Modbus base address = 1000							
VoltsA L-N	1000	1001	2	41001	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
VoltsB L-N	1002	1003	2	41003	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
VoltsC L-N	1004	1005	2	41005	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
Current A	1006	1007	2	41007	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
Current B	1008	1009	2	41009	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
Current C	1010	1011	2	41011	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
DC input voltage	1012	1013	2	41013	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
DC input current	1014	1015	2	41015	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
Line frequency	1016	1017	2	41017	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
Line kW	1018	1019	2	41019	FLOAT	+/- 9999.9999	
Total kWH delivered	1020	1021	2	41021	UINT 32	0 - 4.29 e9	

Table 5-17 Data registers

Description	Start Register	End Register	Nbr. of Registers	MB Address	Format	Range	Notes
Modbus base address = 2000							
Inverter operating status (state)	2000	2000	1	42001	UINT 16	bit mapped	See Table 5-20
Drive fault	2002	2002	1	42003	UINT 16	bit mapped	See Table D-4
Voltage fault	2003	2003	1	42004	UINT 16	bit mapped	See Table D-5
Grid fault	2004	2004	1	42005	UINT 16	bit mapped	See Table D-6
Temperature fault	2005	2005	1	42006	UINT 16	bit mapped	See Table D-7
System fault	2006	2006	1	42007	UINT 16	bit mapped	See Table D-8

Table 5-18 Status and fault code registers

Note: See** Appendix D - Limits, Fault Codes, Torque Values, and Wire Sizes **for fault code information.

To set the following command registers, you need to use the **Write Single Register** command.

Description	Start Register	End Register	Nbr. of Registers	MB Address	Format	Range	Notes
Modbus base address = 3000							
Clear fault command	3000	3000	1	43001	UINT 16	CF hex	Write this value to clear faults and try a restart.
Disable inverter[1]	3001	3001	1	43002	UINT 16	DD hex	Write 0xDD to disable Write 0xEE to enable
Enable inverter	3002	3002	1	43003	UINT 16	EE hex	Write 0xDD to disable Write 0xEE to enable
Reset data comm section	3003	3003	1	43004	UINT 16	99 hex	Write 99 hex to this register to reset the communications interface PCB.

Table 5-19 Command registers

1. Reading this register returns 0 after bootup, or either DD after a disable or EE hex after an enable command is sent.

Response values for status and fault registers

The following tables contain the status and fault bitmap information for each status and fault code register in Table 5-18. The command's response values are returned as hexadecimal values which you need to convert to the decimal value in order to understand the returned information.

Description	Hex Value	Decimal Value
Modbus register number = 42101		
Sleep state	0	0
Startup delay state	1	1
AC precharge state	2	2
DC precharge state	3	3
Idle state	4	4
Power track state	5	5
Reserved	6	6
Reserved	7	7
Reserved	8	8
Fault state	9	9

Description	Hex Value	Decimal Value
Modbus register number = 42101		
Initialization state	A	10
Disabled state	B	11
Latching fault state	C	12

Table 5-20 Inverter Status (protocol state) Values

When multiple errors are set, the resulting status word value will be a sum of the individual fault and/or error values listed in the following table.

Description	Hex Value	Decimal Value	Notes
Modbus register number = 42005			
OK	0	0	
Rebooting	1	1	
Inverter communication fault	2	2	Results in return value of zero for reads of data registers listed in Table 5-17.
Web post fault	4	4	
DNS server fault	8	8	
Real time clock error	10	16	Battery is dead or cannot synchronize with the network time server.
Wrong PVM firmware	20	32	Incompatible or incorrect revision of communications firmware.

Table 5-21 Inverter Data Comm Status Word

Data Format	Description	Notes
ASCII	Two ASCII characters per register	For a text string the left most character is in the lowest register number.
UINT16	Unsigned integer: 16 bits	Range: 0 to 65535
SINT16	Signed integer: 16 bits	Range: -32767 to +32767
UINT 32 (requires two registers)	Unsigned integer: 32 bits	Range: 0 to 4,294,967,295
SINT 32 (requires two registers)	Signed integer: 32 bits	Range: -2,147,483,647 to +2,147,483,647
FLOAT (requires two registers)	IEEE 754 standard 32-bit floating point number	

Table 5-22 Data formats for registers

Information about the Data Monitoring Module

For additional information on how to use the Modbus data monitoring module, contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support.

6. Operation

6.1 Start Up Procedure

WARNING
Before turning on the inverter, ensure that the front panels are closed properly.

AVERTISSEMENT
Assurez-vous de la bonne fermeture des panneaux antérieurs avant de mettre l'onduleur en route.

To start the inverter, complete the following steps in order:

1. Prior to engaging the disconnect switches, check the polarity of the DC positive and negative connectors to ensure they are wired correctly and confirm the PV panel open circuit voltage is at or below 600 VDC.
2. Close all upper and lower cabinet doors.
3. Turn the inverter's ON/OFF switch to the OFF position.

   The ON/OFF switch is located next to the display screen.
4. Turn on the external AC connection to the inverter.
5. Turn on the external DC disconnect to provide DC power to the inverter.
6. Turn the inverter's AC disconnect to the power ON position. Refer to Figure 6-1.

   The display on the upper front panel should now be active. The display is shown in the same figure and in Figure 6-3.
7. Turn the inverter's DC disconnect to the power ON position. Refer to Figure 6-1.
8. Turn the inverter's ON/OFF switch to the ON position.

A countdown timer displays after the inverter is turned on. After five minutes, the inverter starts to produce power into the AC grid if all necessary operating conditions are met.

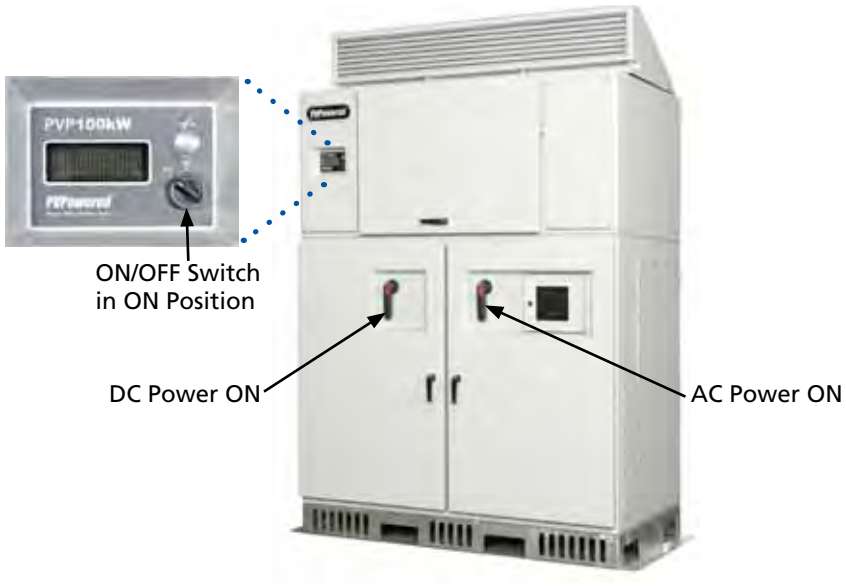


Figure 6-1 Inverter in the ON State

6.2 Inverter Operating States

The PVP75kW/100kW inverters have nine operating states. The inverters will transition from one state to another only as shown in Figure 6-2. Each operating state is described below.

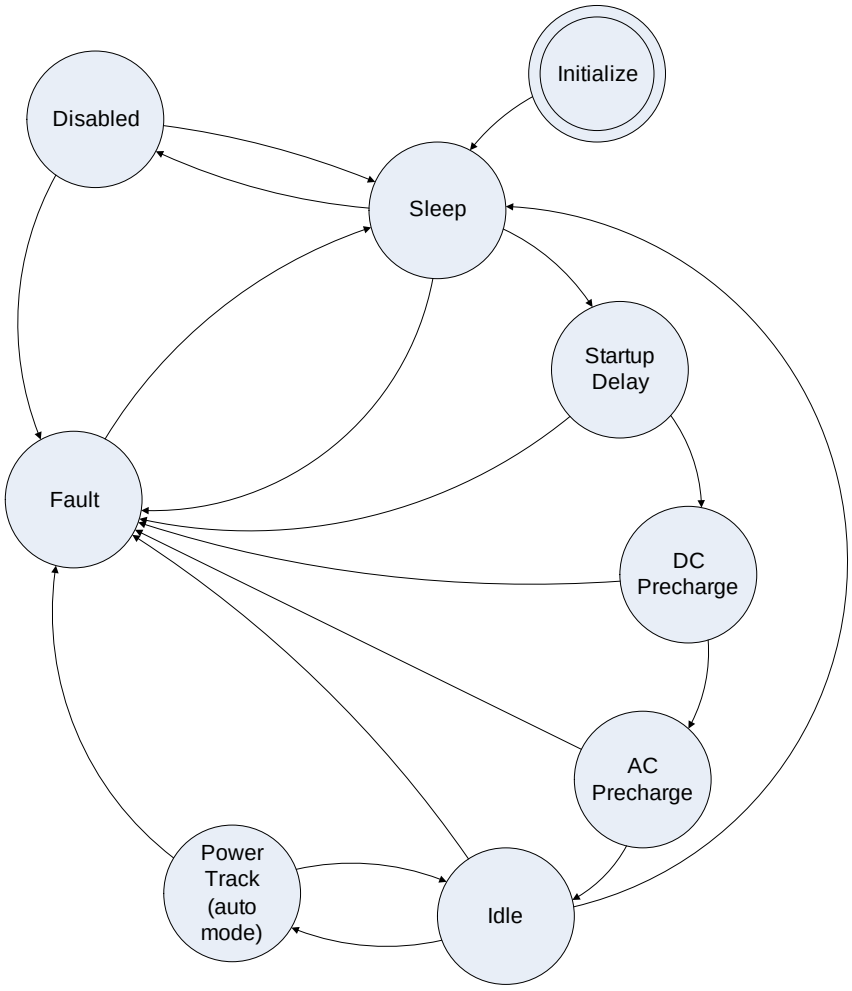


Figure 6-2 Inverter State Diagram

Initialize

The inverter enters this state after a reset or power cycle. Variables and devices are initialized and I/O ports set. When initialization is complete, the inverter enters the Sleep state.

Disabled

The inverter enters this state when the front-panel switch is in the “OFF” position or when a disable command is received over the serial port. If a fault condition occurs, the inverter switches to the Fault state. When the fault is cleared and the condition no longer exists, the inverter returns to the disabled state. The inverter displays a message on the screen indicating the inverter is disabled. When an enable command is received or the front-panel switch is changed to the “ON” position, the inverter switches to the sleep state. The inverter will also enter the disabled state when the “remote disable” relay is open.

Fault

The inverter enters this state when any fault condition occurs. The inverter can enter this state from any other state except initialize. Unless the fault is latching, the inverter clears the fault when the fault condition subsides. The inverter displays the fault codes and messages indicating the current fault conditions.

If the fault is latching, the inverter switches to the latched fault state. The inverter enters this state when a latching fault condition occurs. The inverter displays the fault codes and messages indicating the current fault conditions. When the fault is cleared, the inverter switches to the sleep state.

Sleep

In this state, the inverter is enabled but the DC voltage is below the minimum operating window. When the PV input voltage rises above the “starting” voltage, the inverter switches to the startup delay state.

Startup Delay

In this state, the inverter delays a specified time and then enters the DC precharge state. The delay depends on the conditions prior to the sleep state and the time taken to reach this state from the previous shutdown. If a grid interactive fault occurred on the previous shutdown, the inverter will remain in this state for 5 minutes.

DC Precharge

In this state, the inverter closes the DC precharge-contactor, which limits inrush current into the DC bus capacitors. When the DC bus voltage reaches the PV input voltage and is greater than the DC start voltage, the inverter switches to the AC precharge state.

AC Precharge

In this state, the inverter closes the main DC contactor and the AC precharge-contactor, which limits inrush current into the transformer. Once the transformer is magnetized, the main AC contactor is closed and the AC pre-charge contactor is opened. After a short delay the inverter switches to the idle state.

Idle

In this state, the inverter disables the drive PWM and displays a message indicating that the inverter is idle. The inverter switches to the power tracking state when the DC voltage is above the DC start voltage. If a fault condition occurs, the inverter switches to the fault state. If the DC voltage drops below the minimum, the inverter switches to the sleep state.

Power Track

In this state, the inverter operates in voltage control mode using the maximum power point tracking (MPPT) function. If a fault occurs, the inverter switches to the fault state.

6.3 Display Screens and Display Operation

Display Screens

The display shown in Figure 6-3 indicates the inverter status and real-time power output into the AC utility grid. The initial startup displays are shown in section 7-3, *Display Screens*.

If a fault occurs, the display also provides a fault code that corresponds to a set of pre-defined fault descriptions as detailed in *Appendix D - Limits, Descriptions, Fault Codes and Torque Values*.

The inverter display normally scrolls through a series of display screens based on the inverter's state. To pause the display, press the press the Pause/Scroll button. To resume scrolling, press the Pause/Scroll button again.

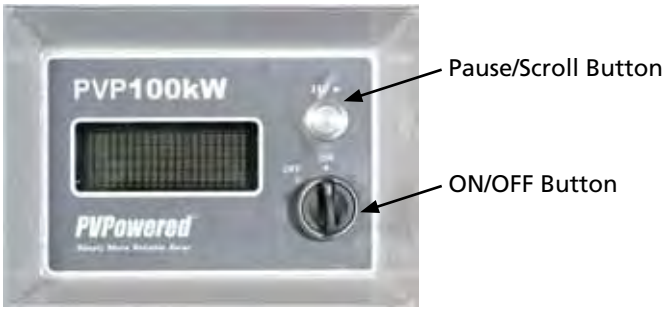


Figure 6-3 Display

Figure 6-4 Startup State Screen

Screen 1: Product **Screen 2: State** **Screen 3: DC Values**

Screen 4: AC Values **Screen 5: Power Values**

Figure 6-5 Power Track State Screens

Screen 1: Fault Code(s) **Screen 2: Contact Information**

Figure 6-6 Fault State Screens

Figure 6-7 Warning State Screen

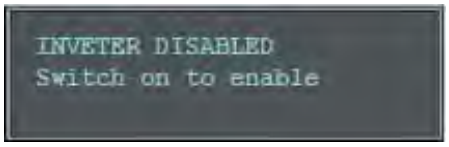


Figure 6-8 Disabled State Screen

Display Operation

The inverter display normally scrolls through a series of display screens based on the current state of the inverter.

- To pause the display on a specific screen press the “Pause/Scroll” button on the display.
- To resume the scroll function press the “Pause/Scroll” button again.

6.4 Ground Fault Interrupt Device

The inverter is equipped with a Ground Fault Detector Interrupter (GFDI). The purpose of the GFDI is to detect a ground fault (unintended current flow from the solar panels to earth ground) and in this event, disable the inverter.

WARNING

For the GFDI circuit to function as designed, the solar array safety ground must not be connected to the PV array positive or negative leads.

Bonding the safety ground to the grounded leg of the array anywhere but through the inverter will cause the GFDI circuit to be bypassed. This would defeat the operation of the GFDI and potentially create an unsafe operating condition.

AVERTISSEMENT

Pour que le circuit GFDI fonctionne normalement, la prise de terre de sécurité du système PV ne doit pas être branché aux câbles positifs ou négatifs des piles PV.

Brancher la prise de terre de sécurité au pied des piles ou à toute autre partie que l'onduleur causerait une mise hors circuit du GFDI. Ceci ne empêcherait le fonctionnement normale du circuit GFDI et créerait des conditions de fonctionnement potentiellement dangereuses.

The GFDI functions using a 3A fuse to connect or bond the solar array negative (or the solar array positive, if using a positively grounded panel array) to earth ground on the GFDI PCB.

If the ground fault current exceeds 3A between the grounded array terminal and the earth ground, the fuse will open and disconnect the solar panels from their ground reference, interrupting the ground fault. In this situation, the inverter will cease operation and display a fault message.

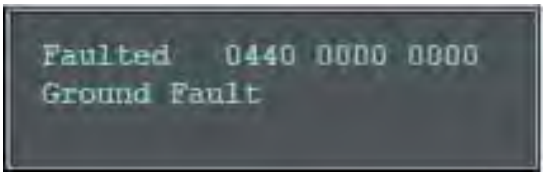


Figure 6-9 Ground Fault Error Message

If the inverter displays a ground fault as shown in Figure 6-9, turn OFF the AC and DC to the inverter and refer to *Chapter 7, Maintenance & Troubleshooting*.

6.5 Shutdown Procedure

To shutdown the inverter, complete the following steps in order:

1. Turn the inverter's ON/OFF switch to the OFF position.
2. Turn the AC disconnect to the power OFF position by rotating the AC power lever to the position shown in Figure 6-10. The display on the upper front panel should be inactive.
3. Turn the DC disconnect to the power OFF position by rotating the DC power level to the OFF position shown in Figure 6-10.
4. Open the utility connection circuit breaker.
5. Disconnect the PV array connection to the inverter using the external PV disconnect.

Figure 6-10 Inverter in De-energized State

DANGER

Risk of Electrical Shock. Allow five (5) minutes for internal power to dissipate prior to entering the enclosure cabinet. Ensure all terminals are voltage free with the use of a multimeter.

DANGER

Risque d'électrocution. Laissez passer cinq (5) minutes afin de permettre la dissipation du courant interne avant d'ouvrir les panneaux du dispositif. Utilisez un multimètre sur toutes les bornes afin de confirmer l'absence de courant.

7. Maintenance & Troubleshooting

7.1 Visual Inspection

DANGER
AC and DC voltages will still be present at the inverter AC and DC landing points unless utility connection circuit breaker and PV array inputs are disconnected.

DANGER
Les voltages alternatifs et continus seront toujours présents aux points de contact CA et CC de l'onduleur à moins que les disjoncteurs du réseau public et que les alimentations des piles PV ne soient débranchés.

DANGER
Before attempting any maintenance or troubleshooting, turn OFF AC and DC power to the inverter.

DANGER
Avant de procéder à la maintenance ou à la résolution de problèmes éventuels, fermez l'alimentation CA et CC de l'onduleur.

AE recommends visually inspecting the inverter every time it is serviced. Start by observing the front, back and sides of the inverter for damage, foreign objects, or dust and debris that may have accumulated around the inverter. Remove dirt and debris from the area around the inverter at least every six months.

7.2 Annual Preventative Maintenance

Maintenance Checklist

The following maintenance should be performed annually by a qualified service person. See Appendix E for a checklist of these required maintenance items.

A. General Inspection & Cleaning

1. Record general site conditions.
2. Record inverter performance data from inverter display.
3. Record environmental conditions.
4. Remove dirt and debris from underneath inverter.
5. Inspect and clean interior of inverter
6. Inspect air filter and replace or clean
7. Confirm presence of product documentation.

B. Connections and Wiring

8. Complete visual inspection of electrical connections and wiring.
9. Complete mechanical inspection of connections and wiring.
10. Measure torque of all electrical connections and re-torque as needed.
11. Complete thermal scan of inverter connections, wiring and electronics

C. Testing

12. Confirm inverter operating modes including standby, startup, and on
13. Confirm power supply and transformer output
14. Validate display data accuracy

D. Repair or Replace

15. Repair or replace items that have been determined to be near the end of their useful life.

E. Reporting

16. Complete preventative maintenance report and recommendation.

F. Documentation of Annual Preventative Maintenance Checklist

Complete the maintenance checklist included in Appendix E and save the information for your records. This checklist is also available on the www.pvpowered.com website.

Maintaining the Blower Intake Filters

AE recommends an annual inspection and cleaning of the blower intake filters. Cleaning may be required more often depending on the location of the inverter.

1. Open the air intake hood by loosening the three latches on the front edge. Lift the hood to the open position.
2. Remove the two filters by loosening the wing nuts on the filter brackets. Refer to Figure 7-1.
3. Clean the filters by vacuuming or blowing out using an air hose.
4. After cleaning, inspect the filters for damage to the filters or frames.

   Contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support if you wish to replace the filters or frames.

5. Reinsert the filters and re-attach the louver assembly to the cabinet.

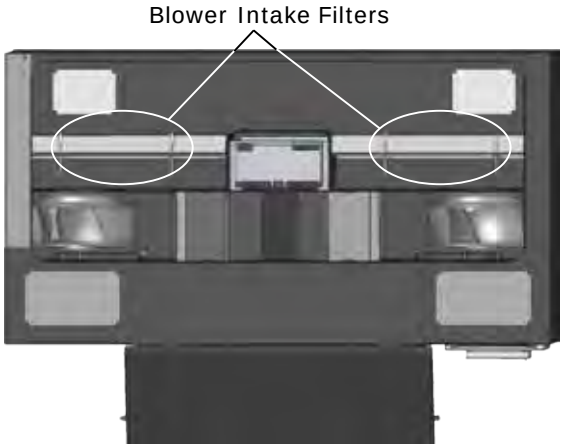


Figure 7-1 Blower Intake Filters and Brackets (Top-down view of Inverter)

7.3 Display Screens and Fault Codes

The display screen is the primary indicator of a possible problem with the inverter. If a fault has occurred the inverter will cease power production until the fault is cleared. A fault may be a latching or non-latching fault. A non-latching fault will be automatically cleared if the fault condition is resolved and the inverter will restart automatically after completing its startup sequence. A latching fault requires manual intervention to restart the inverter.

If the inverter has faulted, the display screen will show the corresponding fault information in a series of three or more screens.

- The first screen – displays the fault code(s)
- The second screen – displays a text description of the fault(s).
- The third screen – displays technical support contact information.

The complete list of fault codes are provided in *Appendix D - Limits, Descriptions, Fault Codes and Torque Values*.

Identifying the Inverter's Fault Codes

Startup

Upon startup, the inverter will automatically scroll between the four startup screens shown in Figure 7-2.

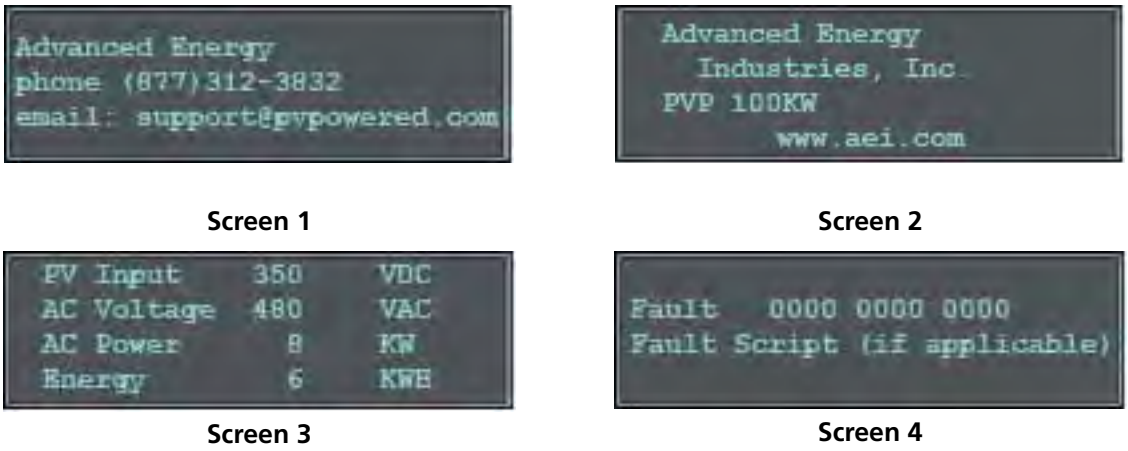


Figure 7-2 Startup Screens

Fault Codes

In addition, the inverter can also detect and display inverter warnings. Warnings are displayed if a condition is detected that does not require the inverter to shut down but may require attention. A sample warning screen is shown below in Figure 7-5.

The display provides codes when a fault occurs. A detailed list of these faults can be found in *Appendix D - Limits, Descriptions, Fault Codes and Torque Values*.

Single Fault Example

The sample screen shown below displays a ground fault.

Figure 7-3 Fault Example Screen

Multiple Faults Example

In the event that the inverter detects multiple faults at one time, the numerical values will be combined. An example is shown in the following figure.

Figure 7-4 AC Voltage High/DC Voltage Low Fault

The fault in Figure 7-4 shows the AC Voltage High fault 1000 0400 plus a DC Voltage Low fault 1000 0020. (The "1" in the thousands digit of the first code indicates a voltage fault in the second block of four digits.) This fault may occur at night when the panel voltage is low and the utility voltage is above the limits shown in *Appendix D - Limits, Fault Codes,Torque Values and Wire Sizes.*

Figure 7-5 Power Low Fault

Figure 7-5 shows a Power Low fault. After the fault, the inverter had a DC Voltage High fault 0200 0000 plus 1000 0040. If the faults have the same first digit (as with a 1000 XXXX fault), the 1 will stay the same and only the second block of four numbers will be combined.

7.4 Troubleshooting Faults

WARNING
These servicing instructions are for use by qualified personnel only. To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not perform any servicing other than that specified in the operating instructions for someone of your qualifications.

AVERTISSEMENT
Ces instructions de maintenance sont destinées à être utilisées exclusivement par du personnel qualifié. Afin de minimiser les risques d'électrocution, vous êtes prié de ne pas effectuer d'autres opérations de maintenance que celles spécifiées dans le manuel d'exploitation, en fonction votre niveau de qualification.

Before performing advanced troubleshooting, the inverter must be de-energized as described in *6.5 Shutdown Procedure.*

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. Allow five (5) minutes for internal power to dissipate prior to entering the enclosure cabinet. Ensure all terminals are voltage free with the use of a multimeter.

DANGER
Risque d'électrocution. Laissez passer cinq (5) minutes afin de permettre la dissipation du courant interne avant d'ouvrir les panneaux du dispositif. Utilisez un multimètre sur toutes les bornes afin de confirmer l'absence de courant.

Prior to conducting the following troubleshooting steps, perform a visual inspection targeting loose or disconnected wires, fuses, other connections or hardware problems. If the visual inspection reveals potentially unsafe conditions, discontinue troubleshooting and contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support prior to proceeding.

AC Under Voltage Fault

If the inverter displays an AC Under Voltage fault *and* all the voltages going into the inverter are within the tolerances specified in *Appendix A - Specifications*, refer to the troubleshooting tips below.

1. If the main branch circuit breaker is not tripped, check the small fuses located on the AC sub panel (there are six in two sets of three). If one or more of these fuses have opened, replace them with like parts (600VAC, 10A or 20A as required).
2. If any of the fuses were open, visually inspect the wiring. Look for frayed wires, carbon marks indicating a short, or burned traces on the PCBs. If any of these conditions are present, **DO NOT START THE INVERTER**. Call AE Solar Energy Technical Support at 877-312-3832 or email invertersupport@aei.com for replacement parts or service.

Ground Fault Diagnosis

The inverter reports a ground fault error if it detects a voltage potential between ground and the grounded terminal of the solar array. This condition can occur if the ground fault fuse in the inverter has opened.

A ground fault occurs when a current of more than three amps flows from the solar array to ground.

This may be caused by the following:

1. A configuration error during commissioning.
2. Switching the grounded conductor in the DC disconnect. For a negatively grounded system, the positive leg should be broken in the DC disconnect. For a positively grounded system, the negative leg should be broken in the DC disconnect.
3. A pinched wire in the installation connecting some part of the array or DC wiring to earth ground.
4. In the case of a multiple inverter installation, mismatched array strings.

Repairing a Ground Fault

DANGER
Risk of Electrical Shock. Allow five (5) minutes for internal power to dissipate prior to entering the enclosure cabinet. Ensure all terminals are voltage free with the use of a multimeter.

DANGER
Risque d'électrocution. Laissez passer cinq (5) minutes afin de permettre la dissipation du courant interne avant d'ouvrir les panneaux du dispositif. Utilisez un multimètre sur toutes les bornes afin de confirmer l'absence de courant.

DANGER
Verify that no shock hazard exists between both fuse terminals and earth ground before removing the fuse. A 600V rated fuse pulling device is required.

DANGER
Vérifiez qu'aucun risque de court-circuit n'existe entre les bornes des fusibles et la masse avant d'enlever le fusible. L'utilisation d'un extracteur de fusible d'une capacité de 600V est requise.

1. Open the DC side door and find the GFDI PCB (Figure 1-8).
2. Inspect the 3A GFDI fuse for continuity using a multimeter. If the fuse is open, replace the fuse.
3. Close the door and restart the inverter following the instructions described in *5.1 Start Up Procedures*.

If the fuse is not open, continue troubleshooting by following the steps below.

With the GFDI fuse removed:

4. Check for continuity (ohms) across the GFDI fuse. If the meter indicates no continuity then a ground fault likely exists.
5. If the fuse is open, replace it only with a 600VDC, 3A fuse.

   DO NOT insert the new fuse until you ensure there is no longer a ground fault condition. To ensure there is no longer a ground fault condition:

   - Check the DC voltage between the grounded terminal of the array and earth ground. The voltage should be less than 30 volts with the GFDI fuse removed. If the voltage is higher than 30 volts, a ground fault likely still exists. Check the array wiring. For the best results, perform this test with the DC disconnect in both the ON and OFF positions.
   - Make sure the grounded leg of the solar array is not switched in the DC disconnect.
6. Once the ground fault condition has been eliminated, verify the voltage between earth ground and the grounded side of the PV array is less than 30 volts.
7. Ensure the DC disconnect is in the OFF position, and install the new GFDI fuse.
8. Follow section *6.1 Start Up Procedure* to restart the inverter.

If the ground fault can not be eliminated, contact AE Solar Energy Technical Support at 877-312-3832 or email invertersupport@aei.com.

Infrared Inspection Ports

Infrared inspection of the isolation transformer and inductors can be performed by utilizing the ports in the upper cabinet as shown in Figure 7-6.

To access the ports, remove the blower intake as described in *Maintaining the Blower Intake Filters on page 68*. Position the thermal scanning device as required to obtain the desired measurements.

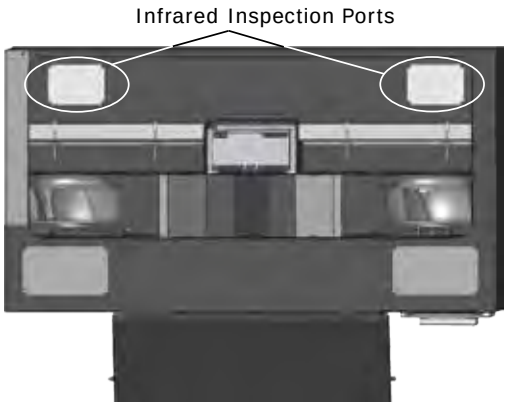


Figure 7-6 Infrared Inspection Ports (Top Down View of Inverter)

7.5 Status Light Operation

Communications PCB LED Lights

All PV Powered commercial inverters include four status LED lights to help troubleshoot system operation:

Link – Indicates presence of a hardware Ethernet connection

Activity (or ACT) – Indicates internet traffic

Status – Indicates communication status

Modbus – Indicates activity on the Modbus network

Location of Communications LED Lights

The communication LED lights can be found in two locations.

- Communications PCB – The primary location is on the face of the communications PCB which resides in the card cage in the right side of the upper cabinet.
- Communications interface PCB – The additional set of LED lights are on the communications interface PCB. These four lights are surface mount LEDs located near the Ethernet connector. Refer to Figure 7-8. These lights are redundant and are synchronized with communication PCB LEDs.

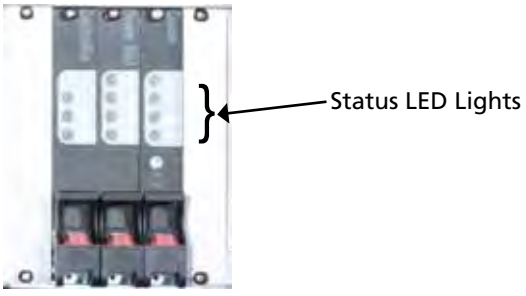


Figure 7-7 Status LED Lights

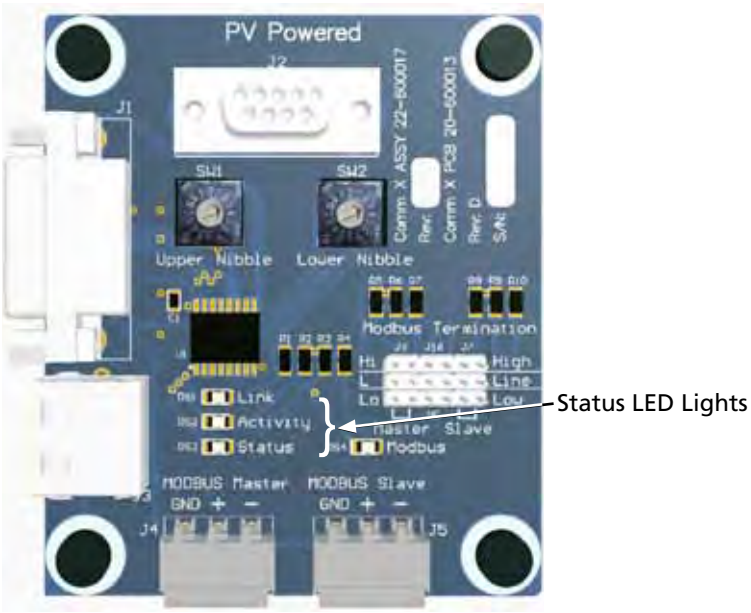


Figure 7-8 Communications Interface PCB LEDs

Link LED Operation and Signaling

- The Link LED remains on if a hardware Ethernet connection is found.
- The LED is off if there is no hardware Ethernet connection.
- There are no flash codes for the Link LED.

Activity LED Operation and Signaling

- The Activity LED (called ACT on some circuit PCBs) flashes to indicate the presence of internet traffic.
- There are no flash codes for the Activity LED.

Status LED Operation and Signaling

- During the startup sequence the Status LED is on solid for a few seconds, then flashes quickly for several seconds while the communications device looks for an Internet connection.
- After a few seconds, the Status LED flashes more slowly while serial communication is established with the inverter's main processor.
- Once serial communication is established, the Status LED should remain on unless a fault occurs.

The Status LED will flash status codes if any problem is found.

- Each code is a comprised of a series of three flashes, followed by a pause.
- Each flash can be either a short or long flash. A short flash is approximately 0.2 seconds and a long flash is approximately 0.5 seconds.
- The pause between flashes is one second.

The following table provides the status codes and their meaning.

Status	Flash Code
Normal Operation	On steady, no flashing
Serial Communication Fault	Short-Long-Short
DNS Failure	Long-Short-Short
Network Connection Fault	Short-Short-Long

Table 7-1 Status LED Flash Codes

Status LED Code Descriptions

Normal Operation: Inverter communications are operating normally.

Serial Communication Fault: The communications PCB in the inverter communicates with the inverter's main processor via serial communication. If the communications PCB cannot establish communication with the main processor, the Serial Communication Fault code will flash.

Note: It is normal for this status code to flash for a few seconds during startup.

DNS Failure: The inverter uses a DNS (Domain Name Service) server to resolve the IP address of the PV Powered database when it posts the data, once every 15 minutes. If the DNS server cannot be found, or does not return a valid IP address, the DNS Failure code will flash for a minute or so while the inverter is trying to post. If this post succeeds, the LED will go back to normal operation until the next post again tries to connect to the DNS server.

Network Connection Fault: This status code flashes when the inverter cannot post data to the PV Powered database server. The Network Connection Fault status code starts flashing only after the inverter has tried to post data to the PV Powered server. The Status LED may indicate normal operation before this occurs. This can happen in the following circumstances:

- The network cable is not connected
- The network does not have a DHCP server or the DHCP server did not give a valid IP address to the inverter
- The PV Powered server is down for maintenance
- Any other network problem that does not allow the post to make it to the PV Powered server

Modbus LED Operation and Signaling

If the inverter is connected as a slave device on a Modbus network, the Modbus LED will flash quickly whenever there is activity on the network. The quick flashes will be seen even if the Modbus commands are not addressed to the inverter. These quick flashes enable the installer to troubleshoot the system by verifying that communications are occurring on the network. If the inverter sees and responds to a message that is addressed to it, the flashes will be longer in duration. A series of longer (slower) flashes indicates the inverter is responding to the Modbus master request.

Periodic short and long flashes will be seen when communications occur on a Modbus network that contains multiple Modbus slave devices.

If only short flashes are seen:

- Check the inverter Modbus address switches and make sure they correspond to the address programmed into the Modbus master.
- Confirm that the baud rate and other communication parameters of the Modbus master are set correctly.

If no flashes are seen and data is being sent over the Modbus network, check the Modbus wiring.

For further Modbus network configuration details see Chapter 5, *Modbus Network Installation*.

Appendix A - Specifications

Characteristic	PVP75kW	PVP100kW
AC Characteristics		
Continuous power (AC)	75kW	100kW
Grid type	208VAC, 480VAC, and 600VAC, 3 phase, 4 wire Y (not compatible with DELTA service)	
Maximum output fault current and duration (Also called maximum fault current contribution)	766/64ms	
Nominal AC voltages (VAC)	208 Y, 480 Y, 600 Y	
Maximum utility backfeed current (A)	902.2	
AC maximum continuous current (A)	208VAC-208 480VAC-91 600VAC-72	208VAC-278 480VAC-120 600VAC-96
CEC efficiency (%)	208VAC-95.5 480VAC-95.5 600VAC-96.0	208VAC-95.5 480VAC-96.0 600VAC-96.0
Peak efficiency (%)	96+	
Frequency range (Hz)	59.3-60.5	
AC voltage range set points (default)	-12% to 10%	
AC operating range (V)	208: 183VAC - 228VAC 480: 423VAC – 528VAC 600: 528VAC – 660VAC	
Power factor at full power	> .99	
THD (%)	< 3%	
Standby losses (W)	42	
Utility interconnect voltage trip limits and times	See Appendix D	
Utility frequency trip limits and times	See Appendix D	
DC Characteristics		
DC input busbar rating (A)	675	
Maximum operating input current (A)	267	356
Subcombiner DC fuse options	70A - 600A (maximum of 675A total)	
MPPT range	295-595	
Maximum V_{oc}	600	
Startup voltage VDC	330	
General Specifications		
Cooling	Forced convection	
Operating ambient temperature range (°C)	-30° to 50°	
Standby/storage ambient temperature range (°C)	-40° to 60°	
Limits of accuracy time measurement	+/- 0.1 sec	
Enclosure rating	NEMA 4	

Characteristic	PVP75kW	PVP100kW
Dimensions (H x W X D in inches)	91 5/8 x 65 5/8 x 35	
Maximum weight (lbs)	2,750 lbs	3,000 lbs
Relative humidity (%)	0-95%, non-condensing	
Maximum heat rejection rate (BTU/hr)	14,000	18,500
Maximum blower air flow rate (CFM)	Nominal: 750 Maximum: 1500	
Altitude (ft)	6,000	
Display	VFD 4x20	
Interface options	RS-485 & Ethernet	
Communications protocol	IP over Ethernet, Modbus TCP	
Standard warranty	10 years	
Certifications & Compliances [1,2]	UL1741, IEEE519, IEEE929, IEEE1547, FCC Class A & B, CSA 107.1-1	
Construction	Powder coated steel with hot-dipped zinc base	
Isolation transformer	Yes	
Startup power (W)	1,800	
Noise emission (dBA)[3] - typical value at full load	< 61 dBA at 8 ft. < 54 dBA at 50 ft.	
Options		
UL approved positive grounding	Yes	
Commercial grade data monitoring solutions	Yes	
Preventative maintenance program	Yes	
Extended warranty - 20 Year	Yes	
Integrated fused subcombiner	1-9 inputs, 70A-600A (for a total maximum of 675A)	
Subcombiner monitoring	Yes	
Revenue grade meter	Yes	
24V auxilary power supply	Yes	

Table A-1 PVP75kW/100kW Product Specifications Data

Notes:

1. The PVP75kW/100kW inverter complies with FCC Part 15 Class A conducted Class B radiated requirements.
2. The PVP75kW/100kW inverter is designed to meet or exceed NEC Article 690 and UL1741-2005 Static Inverters and Charge Controllers for use in Photovoltaic Power Systems, which includes testing for IEEE 1547.1-2005, IEEE 929-2000 and IEEE519-2000.
3. Declared Single-Number Noise Emission Values in Accordance with ISO 4871. dBA = A-weighted time average sound pressure level, L_{pAd} in decibels.

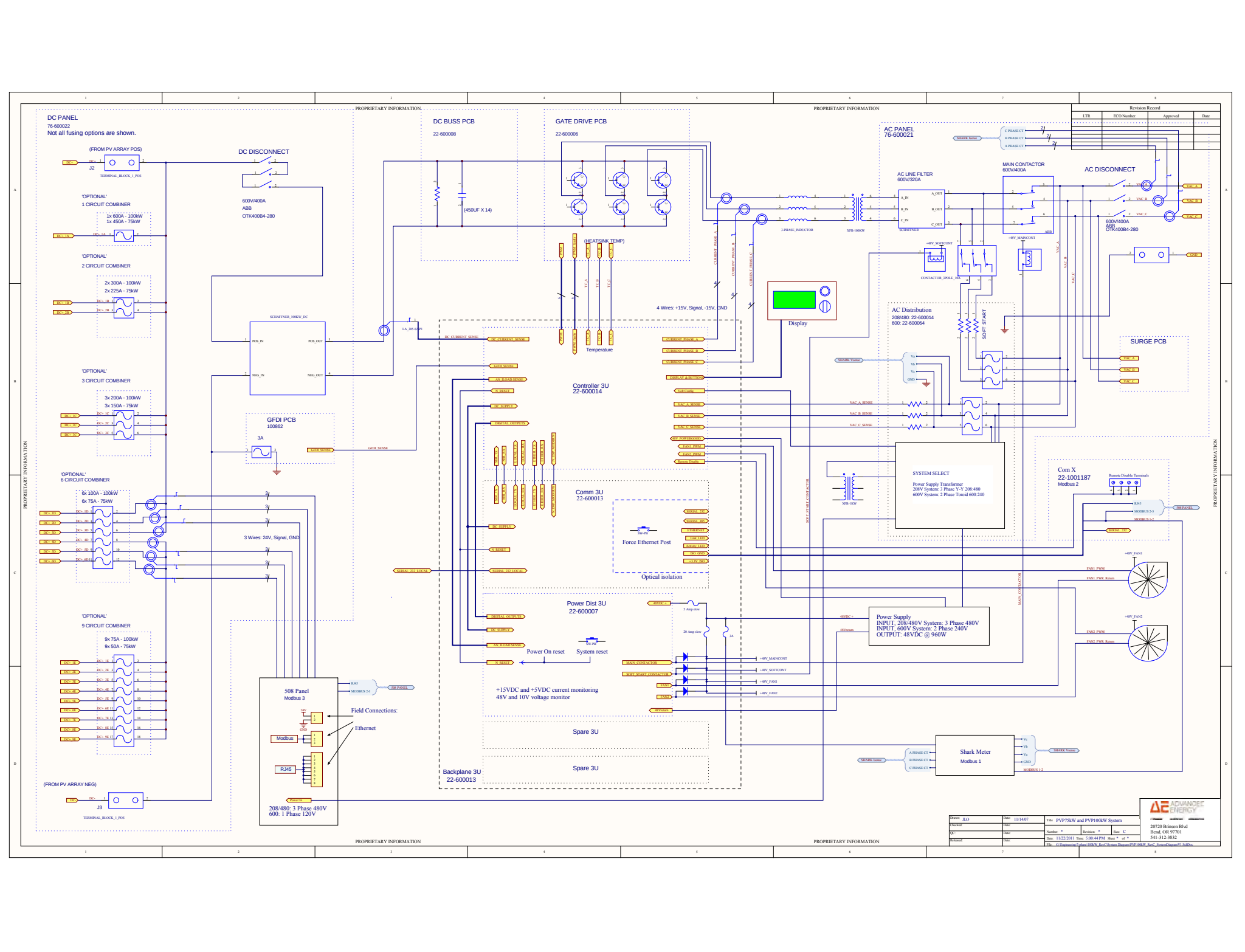
Limits:

Limits of accuracy of voltage measurement and energy production measurements +/- 5%

Limits of accuracy of frequency measurement +/- 0.1Hz

Appendix B - System Diagram

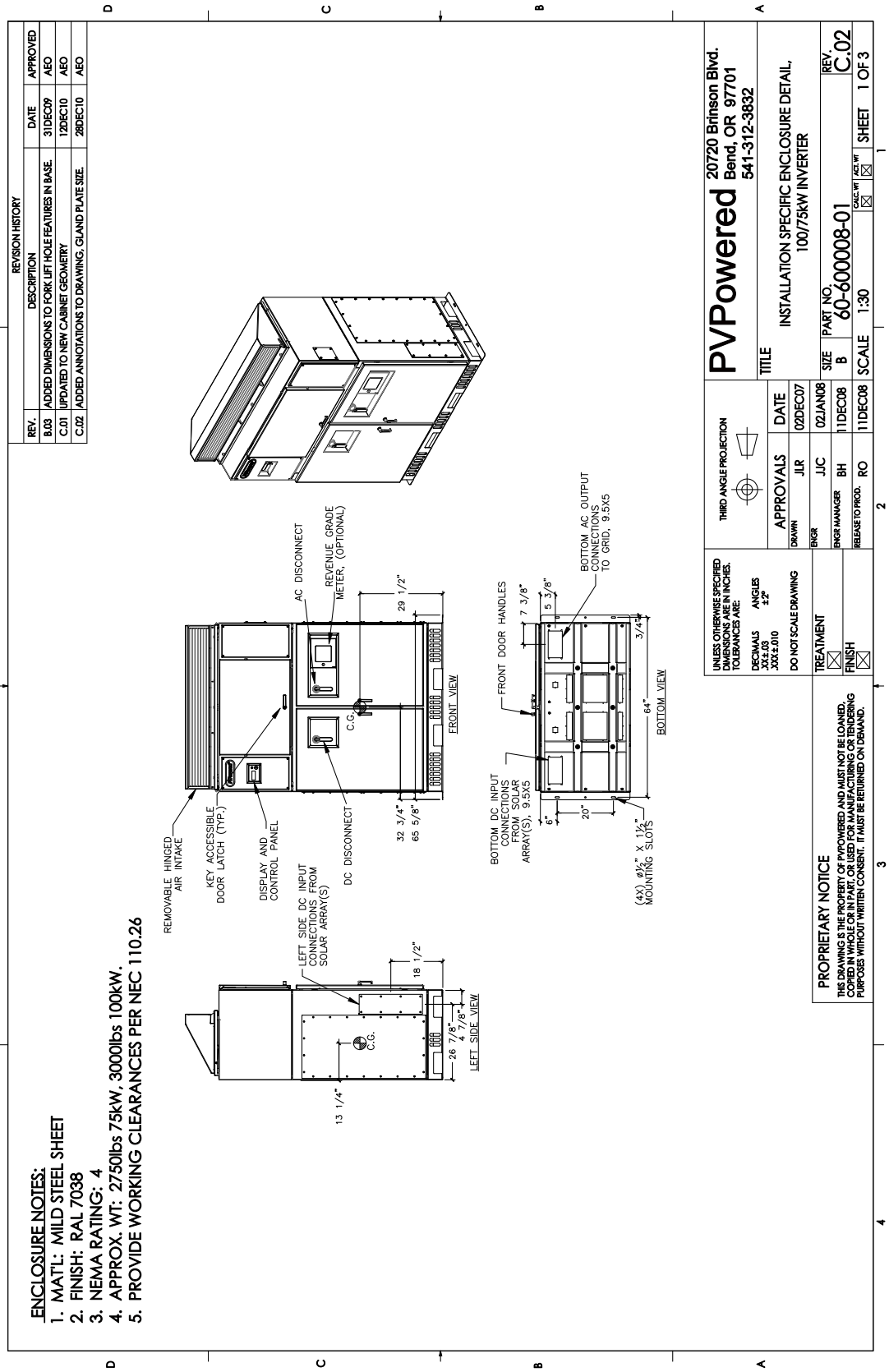
Refer to the following page for a system diagram of the PVP75kW and PVP100kW inverters.

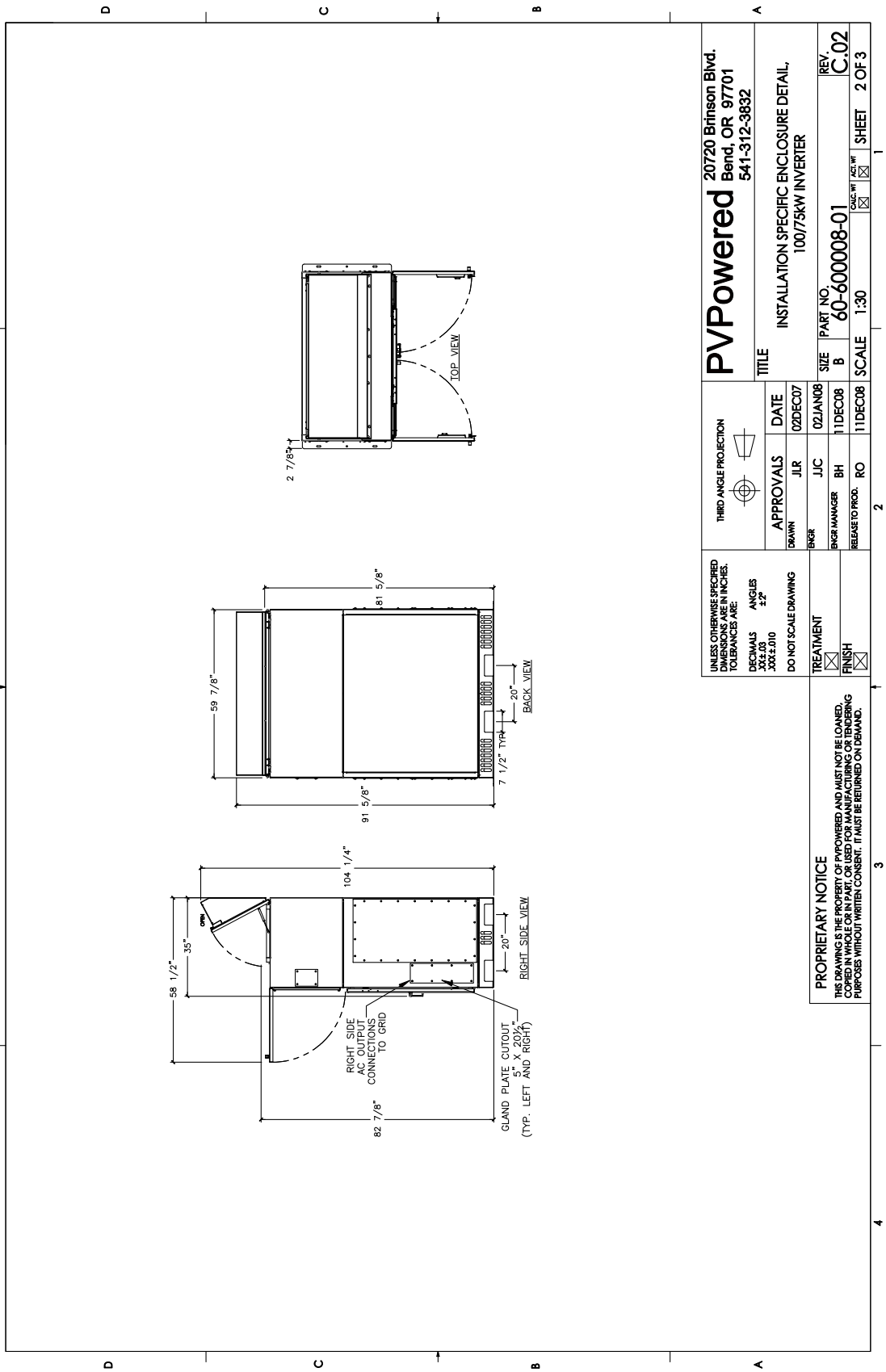

DC PANEL
76-600022
Not all fusing options are shown.
(FROM PV ARRAY POS)
DC DISCONNECT
600V/400A
ABB
OTK400B4-280
'OPTIONAL'
1 CIRCUIT COMBINER
1x 600A - 100kW
1x 450A - 75kW
'OPTIONAL'
2 CIRCUIT COMBINER
2x 300A - 100kW
2x 225A - 75kW
'OPTIONAL'
3 CIRCUIT COMBINER
3x 200A - 100kW
3x 150A - 75kW
'OPTIONAL'
6 CIRCUIT COMBINER
6x 100A - 100kW
6x 75A - 75kW
'OPTIONAL'
9 CIRCUIT COMBINER
9x 75A - 100kW
9x 50A - 75kW
(FROM PV ARRAY NEG)
TERMINAL_BLOCK_1_POS
PROPRIETARY INFORMATION
DC BUSS PCB
22-600008
(450UF X 14)
GATE DRIVE PCB
22-600006
(HEATSINK TEMP)
Temperature
4 Wires: +15V, Signal, -15V, GND
Display
SCHAFFNER_100KW_DC
POS_IN
POS_OUT
NEG_IN
NEG_OUT
LA_305-S5/81
GFDI PCB
100862
3A
GFDI_SENSE
Controller 3U
22-600014
Comm 3U
22-600013
3 Wires: 24V, Signal, GND
Force Ethernet Post
Optical isolation
Power Dist 3U
22-600007
Power On reset
System reset
+15VDC and +5VDC current monitoring
48V and 10V voltage monitor
Spare 3U
Spare 3U
Backplane 3U
22-600013
508 Panel
Modbus 3
Field Connections:
Ethernet
RJ45
Modbus
208/480: 3 Phase 480V
600: 1 Phase 120V
AC PANEL
76-600021
AC LINE FILTER
600V/320A
SCHAFFNER
J-PHASE_INDUCTOR
XFR-100KW
MAIN CONTACTOR
600V/400A
AC DISCONNECT
600V/400A
ABB
OTK400B4-280
AC Distribution
208/480: 22-600014
600: 22-600064
SOFT START
SURGE PCB
SYSTEM SELECT
Power Supply Transformer
208V System: 3 Phase Y-Y 208:480
600V System: 2 Phase Toroid 600:240
XFR-1KW
Com X
22-1001187
Modbus 2
Remote Disable Terminals
Power Supply
INPUT, 208/480V System: 3 Phase 480V
INPUT, 600V System: 2 Phase 240V
OUTPUT: 48VDC @ 960W
Shark Meter
Modbus 1
Revision Record
LTR
ECO Number:
Approved
Date
ADVANCED ENERGY
20720 Brinson Blvd
Bend, OR 97701
541-312-3832
Drawn: JLO
Date: 11/14/07
Checked:
Date:
QC
Date:
Released
Date:
Title: PVP75kW and PVP100kW System
Number: *
Revision: *
Size: C
Date: 11/22/2011 Time: 5:00:44 PM Sheet * of *

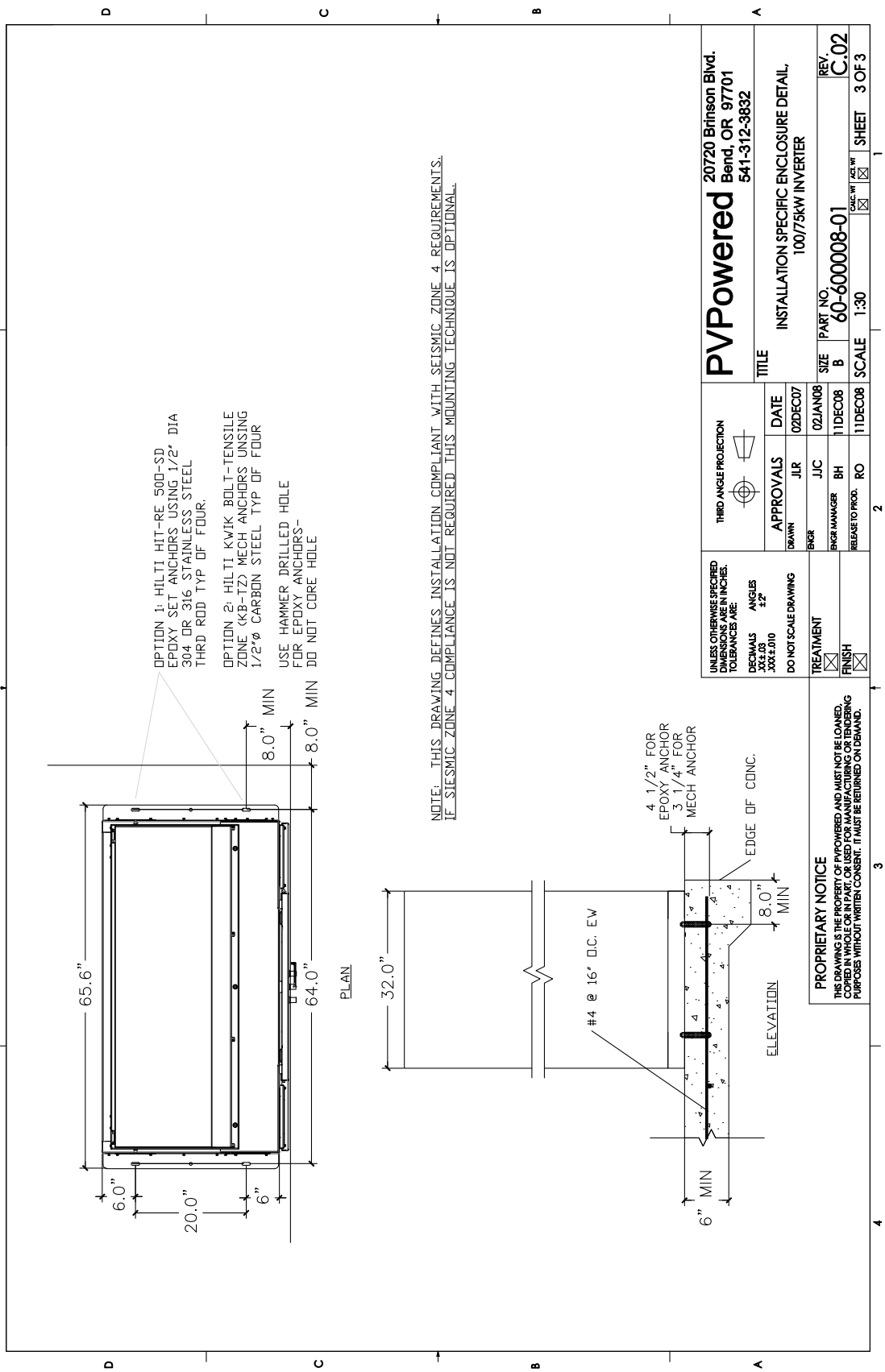
Appendix C - Mechanical Drawings

Refer to the following pages for mechanical drawings of the PVP75kW and PVP100kW inverters.

C.1 PVP75kW/100kW Mechanical Drawings




TOP VIEW
2 7/8"
BACK VIEW
81 5/8"
59 7/8"
7 1/2" TYP.
20"
91 5/8"
RIGHT SIDE VIEW
104 1/4"
58 1/2"
35"
20"
RIGHT SIDE AC OUTPUT CONNECTIONS TO GRID
GLAND PLATE CUTOUT 5" X 20½" (TYP. LEFT AND RIGHT)
82 7/8"
PROPRIETARY NOTICE
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF PVPOWERED AND MUST NOT BE LOANED, COPIED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OR USED FOR MANUFACTURING OR TENDERING PURPOSES WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. IT MUST BE RETURNED ON DEMAND.
TREATMENT
FINISH
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES. TOLERANCES ARE:
DECIMALS ANGLES
.XX ±.03 ±2°
.XXX ±.010
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING
THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION
APPROVALS DATE
DRAWN JLR 02DEC07
ENGR JJC 02JAN08
ENGR MANAGER BH 11DEC08
RELEASE TO PROD. RO 11DEC08
PVPowered
20720 Brinson Blvd.
Bend, OR 97701
541-312-3832
TITLE
INSTALLATION SPECIFIC ENCLOSURE DETAIL, 100/75kW INVERTER
SIZE B
PART NO. 60-600008-01
REV. C.02
SCALE 1:30
CALC. WT ☒ ACC. WT ☒
SHEET 2 OF 3


OPTION 1: HILTI HIT-RE 500-SD
EPOXY SET ANCHORS USING 1/2" DIA
304 OR 316 STAINLESS STEEL
THRD ROD TYP OF FOUR.
OPTION 2: HILTI KWIK BOLT-TENSILE
ZONE (KB-TZ) MECH ANCHORS UNSING
1/2"ø CARBON STEEL TYP OF FOUR
USE HAMMER DRILLED HOLE
FOR EPOXY ANCHORS-
DO NOT CORE HOLE
8.0" MIN
8.0" MIN
65.6"
6.0"
20.0"
6"
64.0"
PLAN
NOTE: THIS DRAWING DEFINES INSTALLATION COMPLIANT WITH SEISMIC ZONE 4 REQUIREMENTS.
IF SIESMIC ZONE 4 COMPLIANCE IS NOT REQUIRED THIS MOUNTING TECHNIQUE IS OPTIONAL.
32.0"
#4 @ 16" O.C. EW
4 1/2" FOR
EPOXY ANCHOR
3 1/4" FOR
MECH ANCHOR
EDGE OF CONC.
8.0"
MIN
6" MIN
ELEVATION
PROPRIETARY NOTICE
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF PVPOWERED AND MUST NOT BE LOANED, COPIED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OR USED FOR MANUFACTURING OR RENDERING PURPOSES WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. IT MUST BE RETURNED ON DEMAND.
TREATMENT
FINISH
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES. TOLERANCES ARE:
DECIMALS ANGLES
XX±.03 ±2°
XXX±.010
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING
THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION
APPROVALS DATE
DRAWN JLR 02DEC07
ENGR JJC 02JAN08
ENGR MANAGER BH 11DEC08
RELEASE TO PROD. RO 11DEC08
PVPowered 20720 Brinson Blvd. Bend, OR 97701 541-312-3832
TITLE
INSTALLATION SPECIFIC ENCLOSURE DETAIL, 100/75kW INVERTER
SIZE B
PART NO. 60-600008-01
REV. C.02
SCALE 1:30
CALC. W/
ACC. W/
SHEET 3 OF 3

Appendix D - Limits, Fault Codes,Torque Values, and Wire Sizes

Condition	Factory setting (VAC) or (Hz)	Range (VAC)	Maximum Trip Time (s)
208VAC Configuration			
Voltage phase high	132.0	132.0 – 141.6	1.0
Voltage phase low	105.6	94.0 – 105.6	2.0
Voltage phase fast high	144.0	144.0	0.16
Voltage phase fast low	60.0	60.0	0.16
480VAC Configuration			
Voltage phase high	304.8	304.8 – 326.9	1.0
Voltage phase low	243.9	216.1 – 243.9	2.0
Voltage phase fast high	332.5	332.5	0.16
Voltage phase fast low	138.6	138.6	0.16
600VAC Configuration			
Voltage phase high	380.6	380.6 – 408.3	1.0
Voltage phase low	304.5	269.9 – 304.5	2.0
Voltage phase fast high	415.2	415.2	0.16
Voltage phase fast low	173	173	0.16
All Configurations			
Line frequency low	59.3 Hz	59.3	0.16
Line frequency high	60.5 Hz	60.5	0.16

Table D-1 Voltage and Frequency Limits

Condition	Adjustable Setting (VAC) or (Hz)
AC Voltage Field Adjustable Trip Points (% of Normal)	-22% to +18%
Accessible Range of Frequency Hz (Limits of Accuracy Frequency Measurement +/-0.1 Hz)	Adjustable 57.5-59.8
Accessible range of Trip Times (Limits of Accuracy Time Measurement +/- 0.1 sec)	0.16 to 300 seconds

Table D-2 Adjustable Voltage and Frequency Limits

Fault Variables

The PVP75W and PVP100kW firmware utilizes one, 16-bit variable (fault) to indicate a fault condition. Each bit in this fault variable represents the fault type or category. The bit assignments and specific fault variables for the fault categories are as follows:

Description	Bit Nbr.	Hex Value	Decimal Value
Modbus register number = 42102			
Drive fault	0	1	1
Voltage fault	1	2	2
Grid fault	2	4	4
Temperature fault	3	8	8
System fault	4	10	16
Latching fault	15	8000	32768

Table D-3 Main Fault Categories

For each fault category, another fault variable further specifies which fault has occurred within this category. The following tables list the faults for each category (variable).

The following table lists the drive protection faults, gate or current.

Hexadecimal Value	Display String	Description
0001	DRIVE A LOW	Drive protection fault, phase A low
0002	DRIVE A HIGH	Drive protection fault, phase B high
0004	DRIVE B LOW	Drive protection fault, phase C low
0008	DRIVE B HIGH	Drive protection fault, phase A high
0010	DRIVE C LOW	Drive protection fault, phase B low
0020	DRIVE C HIGH	Drive protection fault, phase C high
0040	HW OVERCURRENT A	Peak over-current, phase A
0080	HW OVERCURRENT B	Peak over-current, phase B
0100	HW OVERCURRENT C	Peak over-current, phase C
0200	RMS OVERCURRENT A	RMS over-current, phase A
0400	RMS OVERCURRENT B	RMS over-current, phase B
0800	RMS OVERCURRENT C	RMS over-current, phase C
1000	DC OVERVOLTAGE	DC volts over range
2000	DC UNDERVOLTAGE	DC volts under range

Table D-4 Drive Faults

The following table lists the voltage faults, including VAC sense, VDC and power supply faults.

Hexadecimal Value	Display String	Description
0001	VAC OVER PEAK A	Peak AC voltage high, phase A
0002	VAC OVER PEAK B	Peak AC voltage high, phase A
0004	VAC OVER PEAK C	Peak AC voltage high, phase A
0008	PLL FAULT	Control PLL fault
0010	AC UNBALANCED FAULT	AC voltages unbalanced
0020	DC OVER VOLTAGE	DC voltage high
0040	POWER SUPPLY P5	5V power supply fault
0080	POWER SUPPLY P15	15V power supply fault
0100	POWER SUPPLY M15	-15V power supply fault
0200	POWER SUPPLY 10	10V power supply fault
0400	POWER SUPPLY 24	24V power supply fault
0800	POWER SUPPLY 48	48V power supply fault
1000	DC PRECHARGE	DC precharge fault
2000	PV-DC DELTA	PV input and DC bus voltage delta

Table D-5 Voltage Fault (VLT)

The grid faults in the following table include grid interactive voltage and frequency faults.

Hexadecimal Value	Display String	Description
0001	AC FAST UNDERVOLT A	Fast AC voltage low, phase A
0002	AC FAST UNDERVOLT B	Fast AC voltage low, phase B
0004	AC FAST UNDERVOLT C	Fast AC voltage low, phase C
0008	AC SLOW UNDERVOLT A	Slow AC voltage low, phase A
0010	AC SLOW UNDERVOLT B	Slow AC voltage low, phase B
0020	AC SLOW UNDERVOLT C	Slow AC voltage low, phase C
0040	AC FAST OVERVOLT A	Fast AC voltage high, phase A
0080	AC FAST OVERVOLT B	Fast AC voltage high, phase B
0100	AC FAST OVERVOLT C	Fast AC voltage high, phase C
0200	AC SLOW OVERVOLT A	Slow AC voltage high, phase A
0400	AC SLOW OVERVOLT B	Slow AC voltage high, phase B
0800	AC SLOW OVERVOLT C	Slow AC voltage high, phase C
1000	AC UNDER FREQ	Low frequency fault
2000	AC OVER FREQ	High frequency fault

Table D-6 Grid Fault (GRD)

The following table lists the temperature faults.

Hexadecimal Value	Display String	Description
0001	HEATSINK TEMP A1	Module heat-sink A1 temperature high
0002	HEATSINK TEMP A2	Module heat-sink A2 temperature high
0004	HEATSINK TEMP B1	Module heat-sink B1 temperature high
0008	HEATSINK TEMP B2	Module heat-sink B2 temperature high
0010	HEATSINK TEMP C1	Module heat-sink C1 temperature high
0020	HEATSINK TEMP C2	Module heat-sink C2 temperature high
0040	BOARD TEMP HI	Control board temperature high
0080	DRIVE TEMP LOW	Drive temperature low
0100	MAGNETICS TEMP HI	Magnetics temperature high
0200	AMBIENT TEMP LOW	Ambient temperature low
0400	MAG TEMP LOW	Magnetics temperature low
0800	IPM TEMP HIGH	IPM temperature high

Table D-7 Temperature Fault (TMP)

The following table lists the miscellaneous system faults.

Hexadecimal Value	Display String	Description
0001	GROUND FAULT	Ground fault
0002	AC CONTACTOR	AC contactor fault
0004	DC CONTACTOR	DC contactor fault
0008	WD TIMER	Watchdog fault
0010	CPU LOAD	CPU load fault
0020	RESTART LIMIT	Too many fault restarts
0040	CONFIGURATION	Configuration fault
0080	CURRENT IMBALANCE	AC current imbalance
0100	AC VOLTAGE SENSE	No AC voltage detected
0400	THERMAL SWITCH OPEN	Thermal switch open
0800	DICSONNECT OPEN	Disconnect open

Table D-8 System Faults (SYS)

DC Subcombiner Inputs

The following table reflects proper DC wire sizing and torque values per subcombiner application:

Max Amperage	Maximum Wire Size	Required Torque	Terminal Temp. Rating
600	Al/Cu 500kcmil-#4	43 ft-lbs	75°C
400	Al/Cu 350kcmil-#4	43 ft-lbs	75°C
200	Al/Cu 350kcmil-#6	31 ft-lbs	75°C
100	Al/Cu #2/0-#6	10 ft-lbs	75°C
Direct to busbar	No wire size limit. Must use Grade 8, 3/8" hardware.	40 ft-lbs	90°C

Table D-9 Subcombiner Wire Sizing and Torque Values

AC & DC Bus Landing Hardware

The following diagram and table details the installation of the input wiring to the busbars.

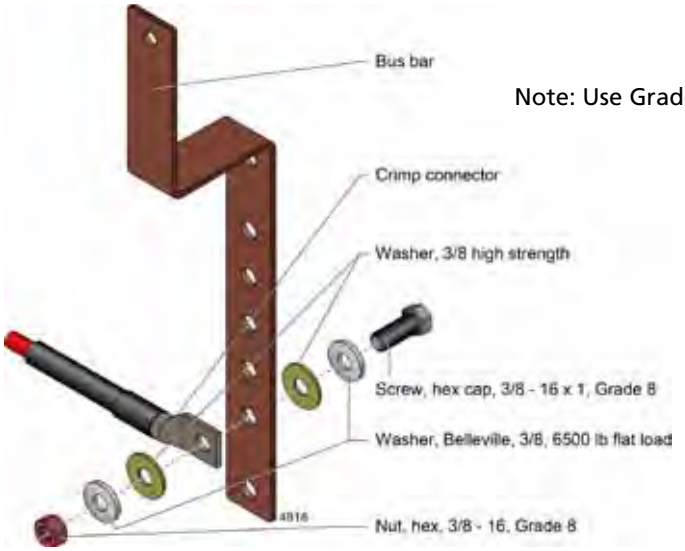


Figure D-1 AC and DC Bus Landing Hardware

Appendix E - Annual Maintenance Requirements Checklist

Item #	Requirement	√
A	**General Inspection & Cleaning**	
1	Record general site conditions	
2	Record inverter performance data from inverter display	
3	Record environmental conditions	
4	Remove dirt and debris from underneath inverter	
5	Inspect and clean interior of inverter	
6	Inspect air filter and replace or clean	
7	Confirm presence of product documentation	
B	**Connections and Wiring**	
8	Complete visual inspection of electrical connections and wiring	
9	Complete mechanical inspection of connections and wiring	
10	Measure torque of all electrical connections and re-torque as needed	
11	Complete thermal scan of inverter connections, wiring and electronics	
C	**Testing**	
12	Confirm inverter operating modes including standby, startup and on	
13	Confirm power supply and transformer outputs	
14	Validate display data accuracy	
D	**Repair or Replace**	
15	Repair or replace items that have been determined to be near end of their useful life	
E	**Reporting**	
16	Complete preventative maintenance report and recommendations	

Table E-1 Annual Maintenance Requirements Checklist

Appendix F - Efficiency Curves

F.1 PVP75kW Efficiency Curves

Input Voltage (Vdc)		Power Level (%; kW) 10% 7.50	20% 15.00	30% 22.50	50% 37.50	75% 56.25	100% 75.00	Wtd
Vmin	295	92.7	95.6	96.1	96.0	95.9	95.6	95.8
Vnom	341	92.0	95.2	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.3	95.5
Vmax	480	89.8	93.8	94.8	94.9	95.0	94.6	94.6

CEC Efficiency = 95.5%

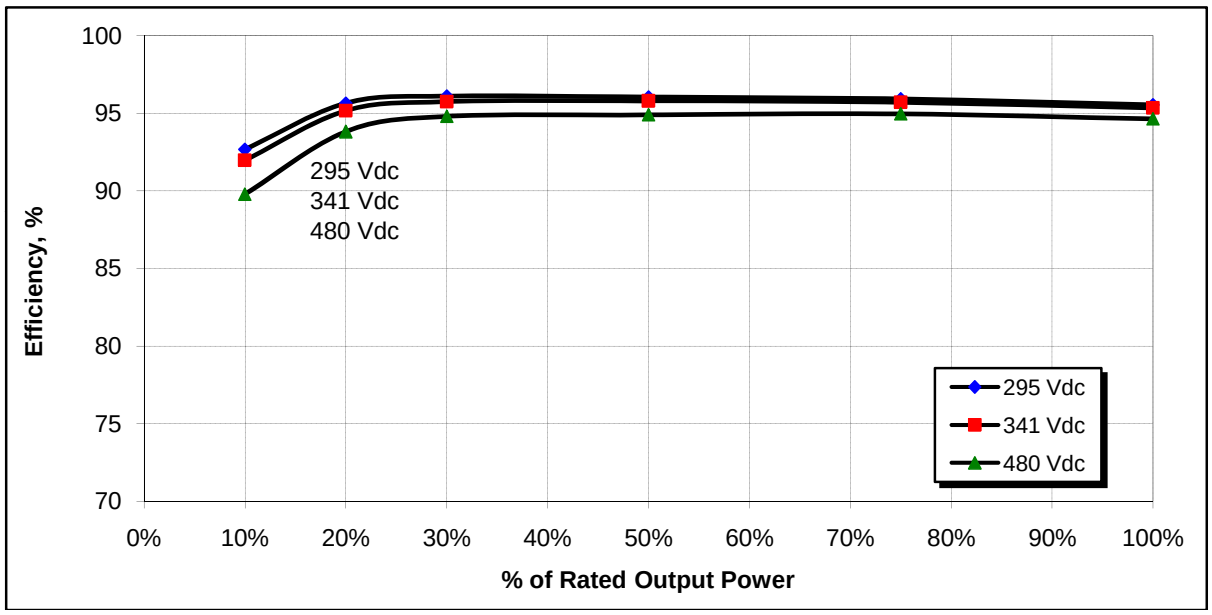


Figure F-1 PVP75kW 208V Efficiency Curves

Input Voltage (Vdc)		Power Level (%; kW) 10% 7.50	20% 15.00	30% 22.50	50% 37.50	75% 56.25	100% 75.00	Wtd
Vmin	295	92.7	95.6	96.2	96.6	96.4	96.1	96.2
Vnom	341	91.9	95.0	95.6	96.3	96.1	95.8	95.9
Vmax	480	89.2	93.3	94.1	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.6

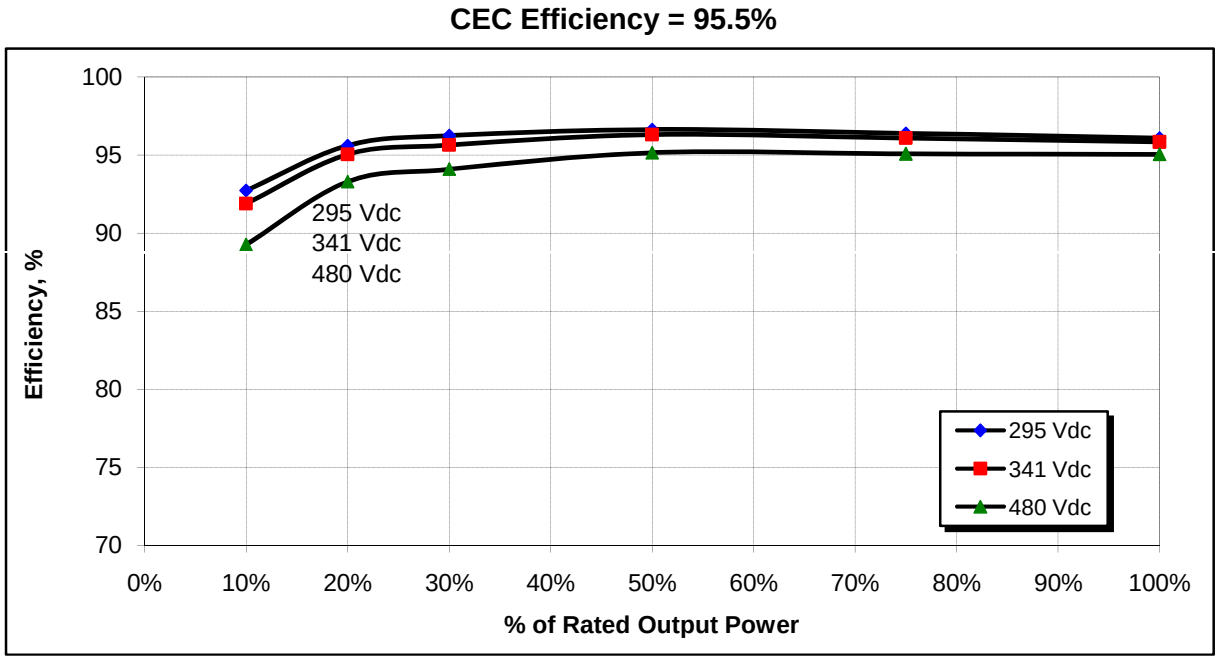


Figure F-2 PVP75kW 480V Efficiency Curves

		Power Level (%; kW)						
		10%	20%	30%	50%	75%	100%	
Input Voltage (Vdc)		7.50	15.00	22.50	37.50	56.25	75.00	Wtd
Vmin	295	92.3	95.5	96.2	96.5	96.5	96.2	96.238
Vnom	341	91.5	95.1	95.9	96.3	96.3	96.1	95.997
Vmax	480	89.4	93.9	95.0	95.5	95.7	95.6	95.261

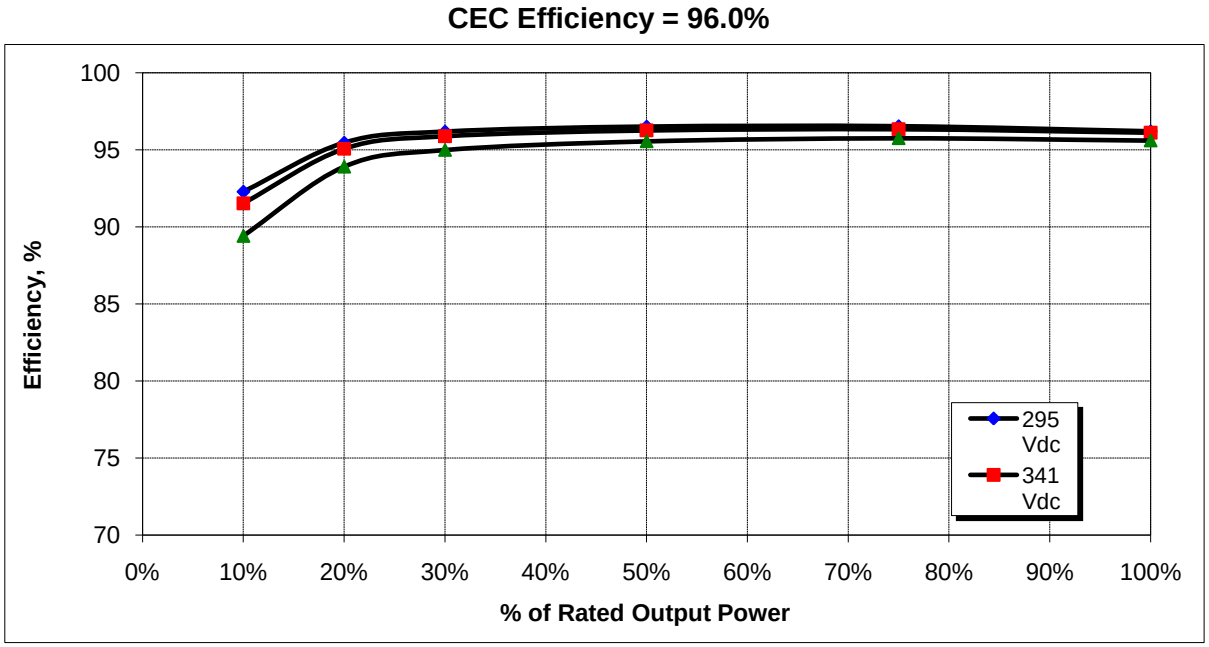


Figure F-3 PVP75kW 600V Efficiency Curves

F.2 PVP100kW Efficiency Curves

Input Voltage (Vdc)		Power Level (%; kW) 10% 10.00	20% 20.00	30% 30.00	50% 50.00	75% 75.00	100% 100.00	Wtd
Vmin	295	94.2	96.4	96.3	96.3	95.8	95.2	95.9
Vnom	341	93.6	96.0	96.1	96.1	95.7	95.1	95.7
Vmax	480	91.7	95.0	95.2	95.3	95.1	94.6	95.0

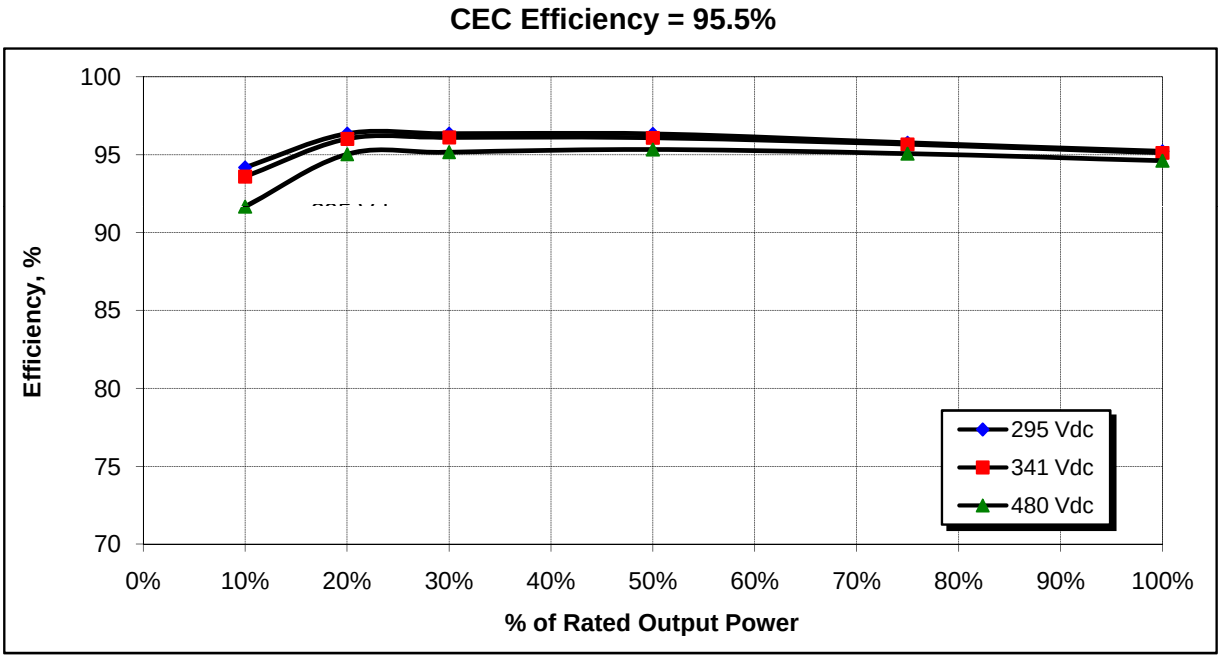


Figure F-4 PVP100kW 208V Efficiency Curves

		Power Level (%; kW)						
		10%	20%	30%	50%	75%	100%	
Input Voltage (Vdc)		10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	75.00	100.00	Wtd
Vmin	295	94.4	96.6	97.1	97.0	96.2	95.8	96.4
Vnom	341	93.7	96.2	96.8	96.7	96.0	95.6	96.1
Vmax	480	91.9	95.0	95.9	96.0	95.2	94.9	95.3

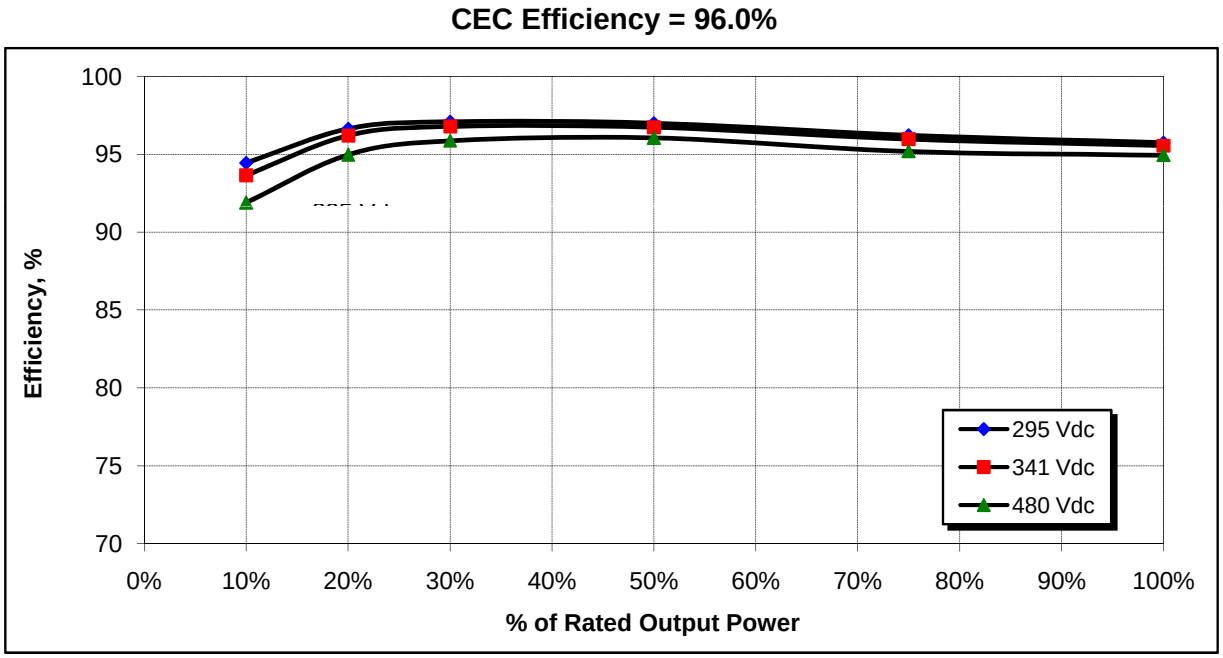


Figure F-5 PVP100kW 480V Efficiency Curves

Input Voltage (Vdc)		Power Level (%; kW) 10% 10.00	20% 20.00	30% 30.00	50% 50.00	75% 75.00	100% 100.00	Wtd
Vmin	295	93.8	96.1	96.5	96.6	96.3	95.9	96.26810
Vnom	341	93.2	95.8	96.3	96.4	96.1	95.8	96.06103
Vmax	480	91.5	94.8	95.5	95.8	95.6	95.2	95.38937

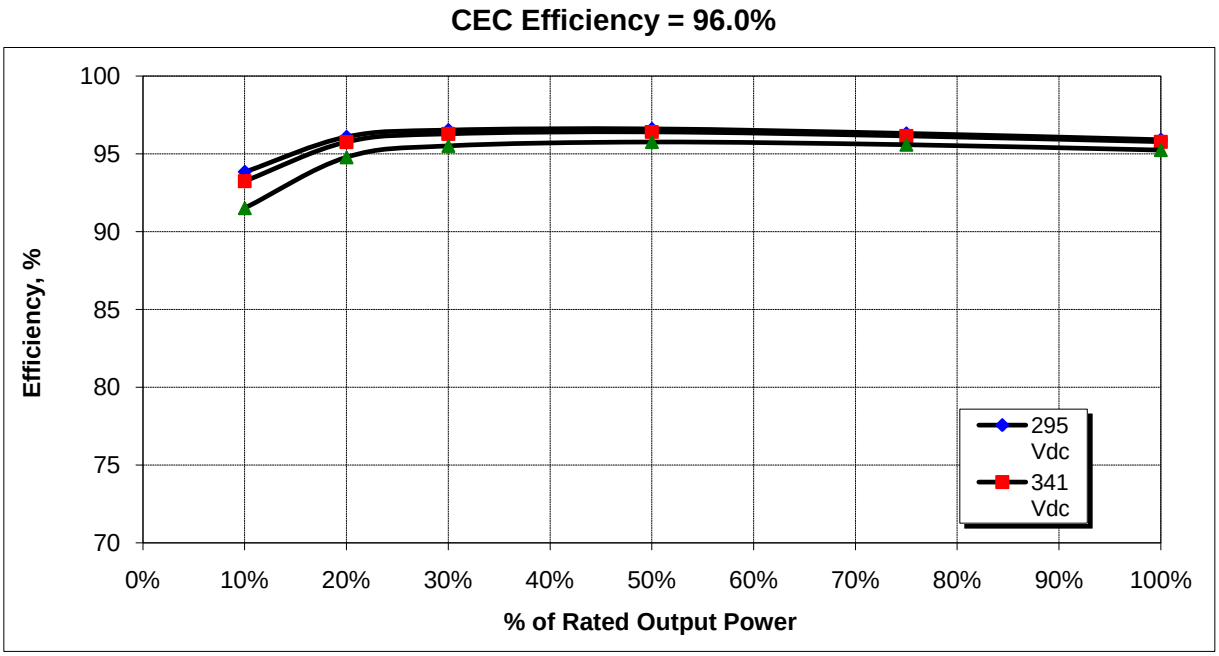


Figure F-6 PVP100kW 600V Efficiency Curves

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Notes

Warranty Information

Advanced Energy offers a complete suite of product warranty solutions for 5, 10, 15, and 20 years. Backed by a strong balance sheet, AE's warranties are a credible and bankable safety net for your solar investment. AE supports a global install base of over one-half million units through the entire product life through robust, worldwide supply chain and sustaining engineering organizations. In fact, we regularly service products that were designed and manufactured in the 1980s. Therefore, offering warranties for 20 years is a simple continuation of what we have been doing for decades.

Product warranty information is available at the following location:

http://solarenergy.advanced-energy.com/en/Warranties.html

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