SVEA SOLAR

the sun is the limit

Svea Solar Power Shifter Inverter

User Manual

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About This Document

Overview

This document describes the Svea Solar Power Shifter inverters 6kW, 8kW, 10kW models in terms of their installation, electrical connections, commissioning, maintenance, and troubleshooting. Before installing and operating the inverters, ensure that you are familiar with the features, functions, and safety precautions provided in this document.

Intended Audience

This document is applicable to:

- Installers
- Users

Symbol Conventions

The symbols that may be found in this document are defined as follows:

Symbol	Description
⚠ DANGER	Indicates a hazard with a high level of risk which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
⚠ WARNING	Indicates a hazard with a medium level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
⚠ CAUTION	Indicates a hazard with a low level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

Symbol	Description
NOTICE	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in equipment damage, data loss, performance deterioration, or unanticipated results. Notice is used to address practices not related to personal injury.
NOTE	Supplements the important information in the main text. NOTE is used to address information not related to personal injury, equipment damage, and environment deterioration.

Contents

1 Safety Information

1.1 General Safety

Statement

Before installing, operating, and maintaining the equipment, read this document and observe all the safety instructions on the equipment and in this document.

The "NOTICE", "CAUTION", "WARNING", and "DANGER" statements in this document do not cover all the safety instructions. They are only supplements to the safety instructions. Svea Solar will not be liable for any consequence caused by the violation of general safety requirements or design, production, and usage safety standards.

Ensure that the equipment is used in environments that meet its design specifications. Otherwise, the equipment may become faulty, and the resulting equipment malfunction, component damage, personal injuries, or property damage are not covered under the warranty.

Follow local laws and regulations when installing, operating, or maintaining the equipment. The safety instructions in this document are only supplements to local laws and regulations.

Svea Solar will not be liable for any consequences of the following circumstances:

- Operation beyond the conditions specified in this document
- Installation or use in environments which are not specified in relevant international or national standards
- Unauthorized modifications to the product or software code or removal of the product
- Failure to follow the operation instructions and safety precautions on the product and in this document
- Equipment damage due to force majeure, such as earthquakes, fire, and storms
- Damage caused during transportation by the customer

- Storage conditions that do not meet the requirements specified in this document

General Requirements

DANGER

Do not work with power on during installation.

- Do not install, use, or operate outdoor equipment and cables (including but not limited to moving equipment, operating equipment and cables, inserting connectors to or removing connectors from signal ports connected to outdoor facilities, working at heights, and performing outdoor installation) in harsh weather conditions such as lightning, rain, snow, and level 6 or stronger wind.
- After installing the equipment, remove idle packing materials such as cartons, foam, plastics, and cable ties from the equipment area.
- In the case of a fire, immediately leave the building or the equipment area, and turn on the fire alarm bell or make an emergency call. Do not enter the building on fire in any case.
- Do not scrawl, damage, or block any warning label on the equipment.
- Tighten the screws using tools when installing the equipment.
- Understand the components and functioning of a grid-tied PV power system and relevant local standards.
- Repaint any paint scratches caused during equipment transportation or installation in a timely manner. Equipment with scratches cannot be exposed to an outdoor environment for a long period of time.
- Do not open the host panel of the equipment.

Personal Safety

- If there is a probability of personal injury or equipment damage during operations on the equipment, immediately stop the operations, report the case to the supervisor, and take feasible protective measures.
- Use tools correctly to avoid hurting people or damaging the equipment.
- Do not touch the energized equipment, as the enclosure is hot.

1.2 Personnel Requirements

- Personnel who plan to install or maintain Svea Solar equipment must receive thorough training, understand all necessary safety precautions, and be able to correctly perform all operations.
- Only qualified professionals or trained personnel are allowed to install, operate, and maintain the equipment.

- Only qualified professionals are allowed to remove safety facilities and inspect the equipment.
- Personnel who will operate the equipment, including operators, trained personnel, and professionals, should possess the local national required qualifications in special operations such as high-voltage operations, working at heights, and operations of special equipment.
- Only professionals or authorized personnel are allowed to replace the equipment or components (including software).

NOTE

- Professionals: personnel who are trained or experienced in equipment operations and are clear of the sources and degree of various potential hazards in equipment installation, operation, and maintenance
- Trained personnel: personnel who are technically trained, have required experience, are aware of possible hazards on themselves in certain operations, and are able to take protective measures to minimize the hazards on themselves and other people
- Operators: operation personnel who may come in contact with the equipment, except trained personnel and professionals

1.3 Electrical Safety

Grounding

- For the equipment that needs to be grounded, install the ground cable first when installing the equipment and remove the ground cable last when removing the equipment.
- Do not damage the ground conductor.
- Do not operate the equipment in the absence of a properly installed ground conductor.
- Ensure that the equipment is connected permanently to the protective ground. Before operating the equipment, check its electrical connection to ensure that it is securely grounded.

General Requirements

DANGER

Before connecting cables, ensure that the equipment is intact. Otherwise, electric shocks or fire may occur.

- Ensure that all electrical connections comply with local electrical standards.
- Obtain approval from the local electric utility company before using the equipment in grid-tied mode.
- Ensure that the cables you prepared meet local regulations.

- Use dedicated insulated tools when performing high-voltage operations.

AC and DC Power

DANGER

Do not connect or disconnect power cables with power on. Transient contact between the core of the power cable and the conductor will generate electric arcs or sparks, which may cause fire or personal injury.

- Before making electrical connections, switch off the disconnector on the upstream device to cut off the power supply if people may contact energized components.
- Before connecting a power cable, check that the label on the power cable is correct.
- If the equipment has multiple inputs, disconnect all the inputs before operating the equipment.

Cabling

- When routing cables, ensure that a distance of at least 30 mm exists between the cables and heat-generating components or areas. This prevents damage to the insulation layer of the cables.
- Bind cables of the same type together. When routing cables of different types, ensure that they are at least 30 mm away from each other.
- Ensure that the cables used in a grid-tied PV power system are properly connected and insulated and meet specifications.

1.4 Installation Environment Requirements

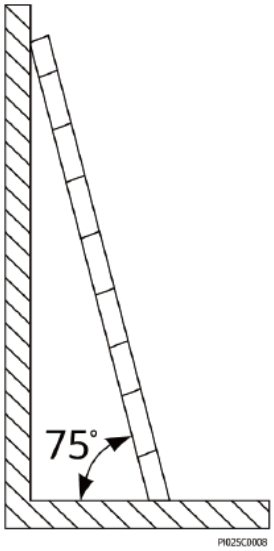
- Ensure that the equipment is installed in a well ventilated environment.
- To prevent fire due to high temperature, ensure that the ventilation vents or heat dissipation system are not blocked when the equipment is running.
- Do not expose the equipment to flammable or explosive gas or smoke. Do not perform any operation on the equipment in such environments.

1.5 Mechanical Safety

Using Ladders

- Use wooden or fiberglass ladders when you need to perform live working at heights.

- When a step ladder is used, ensure that the pull ropes are secured and the ladder is held firm.
- Before using a ladder, check that it is intact and confirm its load bearing capacity. Do not overload it.
- Ensure that the wider end of the ladder is at the bottom, or protective measures have been taken at the bottom to prevent the ladder from sliding.
- Ensure that the ladder is securely positioned. The recommended angle for a ladder against the floor is 75 degrees, as shown in the following figure. An angle rule can be used to measure the angle.



- When climbing a ladder, take the following precautions to reduce risks and ensure safety:
  - Keep your body steady.
  - Do not climb higher than the fourth rung of the ladder from the top.
  - Ensure that your body's center of gravity does not shift outside the legs of the ladder.

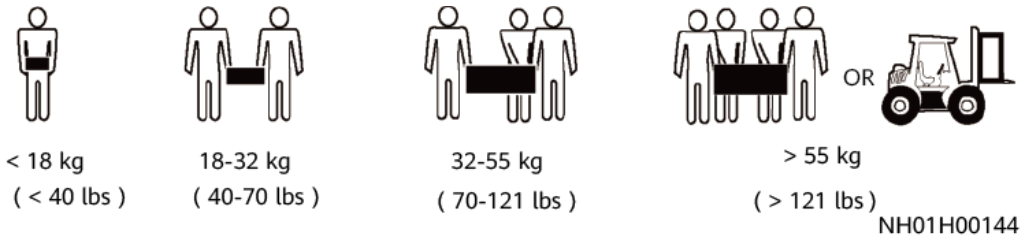
Drilling Holes

When drilling holes into a wall or floor, observe the following safety precautions:

- Wear goggles and protective gloves when drilling holes.
- When drilling holes, protect the equipment from shavings. After drilling, clean up any shavings that have accumulated inside or outside the equipment.

Moving Heavy Objects

- Be cautious to avoid injury when moving heavy objects.



- When moving the equipment by hand, wear protective gloves to prevent injuries.

1.6 Commissioning

When the equipment is powered on for the first time, ensure that professional personnel set parameters correctly. Incorrect settings may result in inconsistency with local certification and affect the normal operation of the equipment.

1.7 Maintenance and Replacement

DANGER

High voltage generated by the equipment during operation may cause an electric shock, which could result in death, serious injury, or serious property damage. Prior to maintenance, power off the equipment and strictly comply with the safety precautions in this document and relevant documents.

- Maintain the equipment with sufficient knowledge of this document and using proper tools and testing equipment.
- Before maintaining the equipment, power it off and follow the instructions on the delayed discharge label to ensure that the equipment is powered off.
- Place temporary warning signs or erect fences to prevent unauthorized access to the maintenance site.
- If the equipment is faulty, contact your dealer.
- The equipment can be powered on only after all faults are rectified. Failing to do so may escalate faults or damage the equipment.

2 Overview

2.1 Product Introduction

Functions

The Power Shifter inverter is a three-phase grid-tied PV string inverter that converts the DC power generated by PV strings into AC power and feeds the power into the power grid.

Model

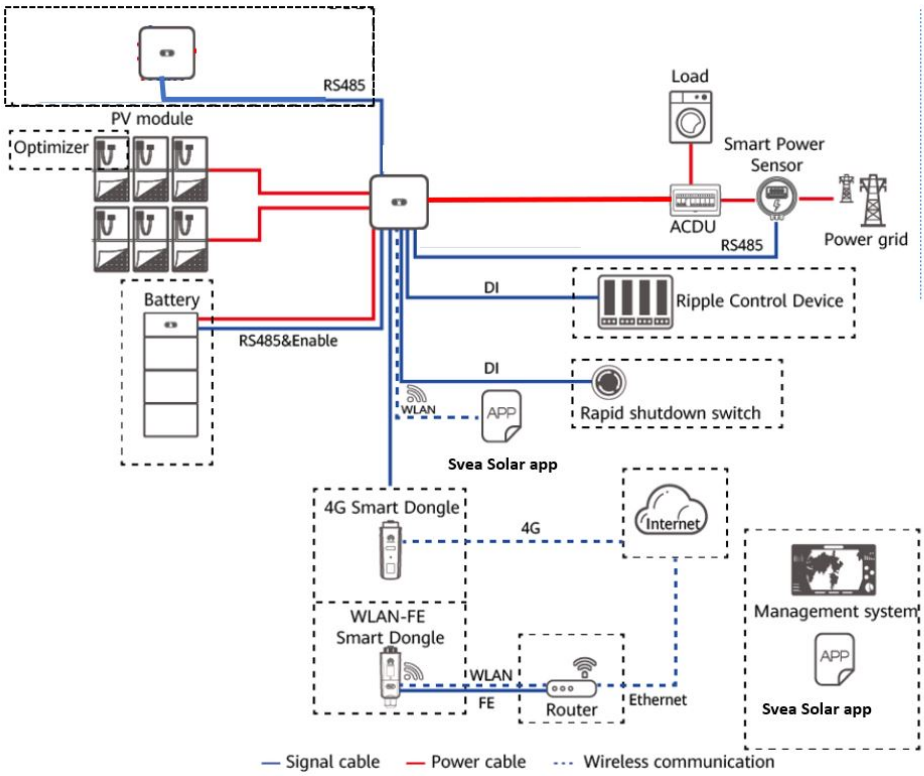
This document covers the following Svea Solar Power Shifter models:

- Power Shifter-6kW
- Power Shifter-8kW
- Power Shifter-10kW

Networking Application

The Document applies to residential rooftop grid-tied systems and small-sized ground PV plant grid-tied systems. Typically, a grid-tied system consists of PV strings, grid-tied inverters, AC switches, and power distribution units.

Figure 2-2 Networking application (dashed boxes indicate optional components)



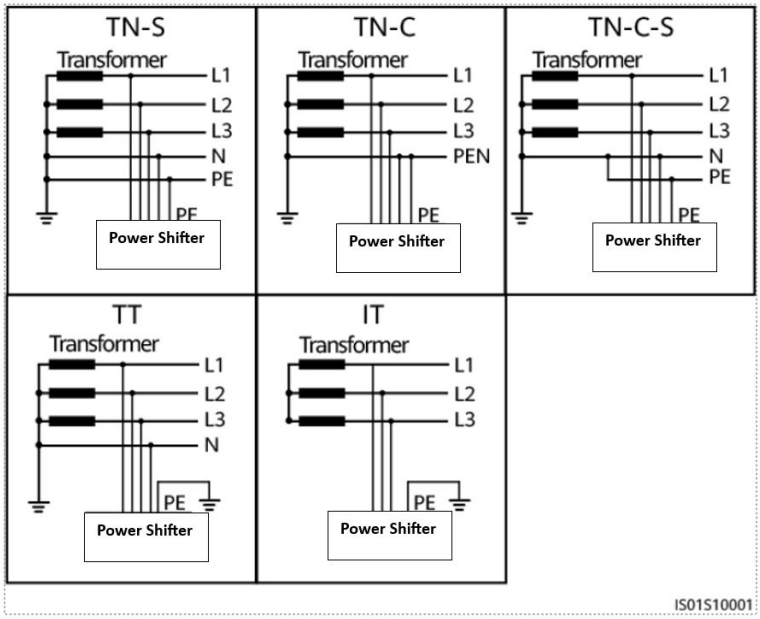
NOTE

- If the built-in WiFi module of the inverter connects to the app, only device commissioning can be performed.
- In the cascading scenario, the master inverter model can be Svea Solar Power Shifter and the slave inverter model must also be the Svea Solar Power Shifter

Supported Power Grid Types

The Power Shifter supports TN-S, TN-C, TN-C-S, TT, and IT power grids.

Figure 2-3 Power grid types

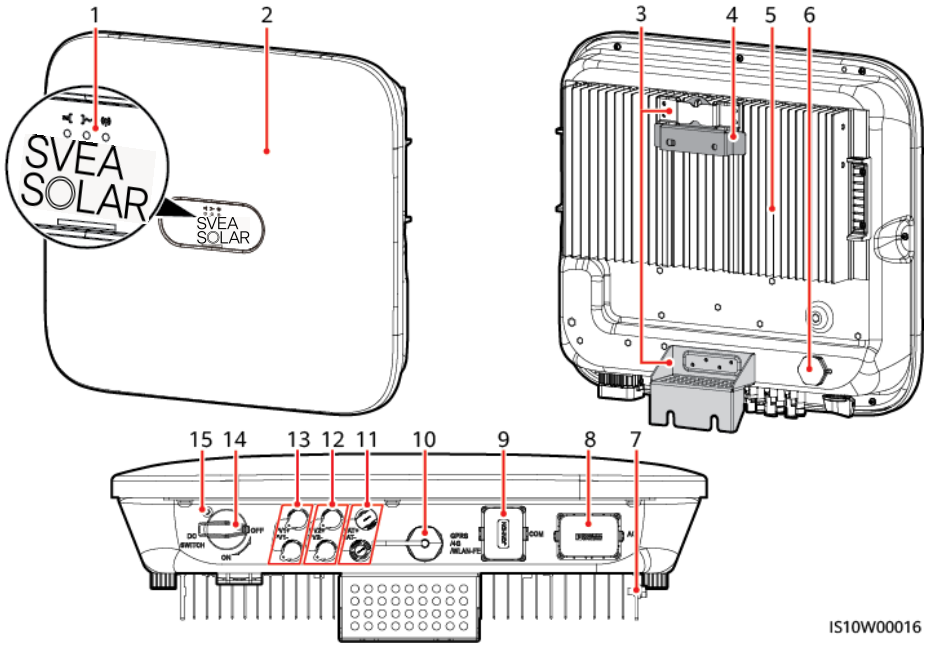


NOTE

- When the Power Shifter is used in the TT power grid, the N-to-PE voltage must be less than 30 V.
- When the Power Shifter is used in the IT power grid, set **Isolation** to **Input ungrounded, with TF**.

2.2 Appearance

Figure 2-4 Appearance



(1) LED indicator

(2) Front panel

(3) Hanging kit

(4) Mounting bracket

(5) Heat sink

(6) Ventilation valve

(7) Ground screw

(8) AC output port (AC)

(9) Communications port (COM)

(10) Smart Dongle port (GPRS/4G/WLAN-FE)

(11) Battery terminals (BAT+/BAT–)

(12) DC input terminals (PV2+/PV2–)

(13) DC input terminals (PV1+/PV1–)

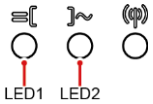
(14) DC switch (DC SWITCH)

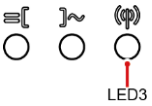
(15) Hole for the DC switch locking screw

NOTE

Two M6 screw holes are reserved on the left and right sides of the Power Shifter for installing the awning.

Table 2-2 Indicator description

Category	Status		Description
Running indicator 	**LED1**	**LED2**	-
	Steady green	Steady green	The Inverter is operating in grid-tied mode.
	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)	Off	The DC is on and the AC is off.
	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)	Both the DC and AC are on, and the Inverter is not supplying power to the power grid.
	Off	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)	The DC is off and the AC is on.
	Off	Off	Both the DC and AC are off.
	Blinking red at short intervals (on for 0.2s and then off for 0.2s)	-	DC environment alarm. For example, the input voltage of the PV string is high, the PV string is reversely connected, or the insulation resistance is low.
	-	Blinking red at short intervals	AC environment alarm. For example, the power grid is undervoltage, overvoltage, overfrequency, or underfrequency.
	Steady red	Steady red	Fault
Communica	**LED3**		-

Category	Status			Description
tions indicator 	Blinking green at short intervals (on for 0.2s and then off for 0.2s)			Communication is in progress. (When a mobile phone is connected to the Power Shifter, the indicator blinks green at long intervals, indicating that the phone is connected.)
	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)			Mobile phone access
	Off			No communication
Device replacement indicator	**LED1**	**LED2**	**LED3**	–
	Steady red	Steady red	Steady red	The hardware is faulty and the Inverter needs to be replaced.

2.3 Label Description

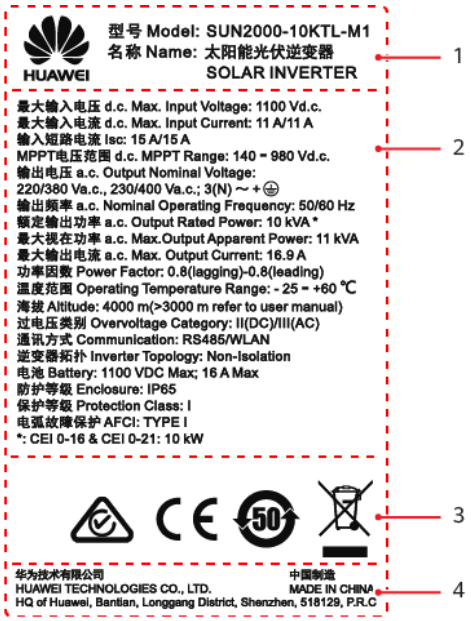
2.3.1 Enclosure Labels

Symbol	Name	Description
	Delay discharge	Residual voltage exists after the Inverteris powered off. It takes 5 minutes for the Inverter to discharge to the safe voltage.
	Burn warning	Do not touch a running Inverter because it generates high temperatures on the shell.

Symbol	Name	Description
	Electric shock warning	• High voltage exists after the Inverter is powered on. Only qualified and trained electrical technicians are allowed to perform operations on the Inverter. • High touch current exists after the Inverter is powered on. Before powering on the Inverter, ensure that the Inverter is properly grounded.
	Refer to documentation	Reminds operators to refer to the documents delivered with the Inverter.
	Grounding label	Indicates the position for connecting the PE cable.
	Operation warning	Do not remove the DC input connector or AC output connector when the Inverter is running.
	Inverter serial number	Indicates the serial number.
	Inverter MAC address	Indicates the MAC address.
	Inverter WiFi login QR code	Scan the QR code to connect to the Inverter WiFi network.

2.3.2 Product Nameplate

Figure 2-5 Nameplate (using Inverter-10KTL-M1 as an example)



(1) Trademark and product model

(2) Key technical parameters

(3) Certification marks

(4) Company name and country of origin

NOTE

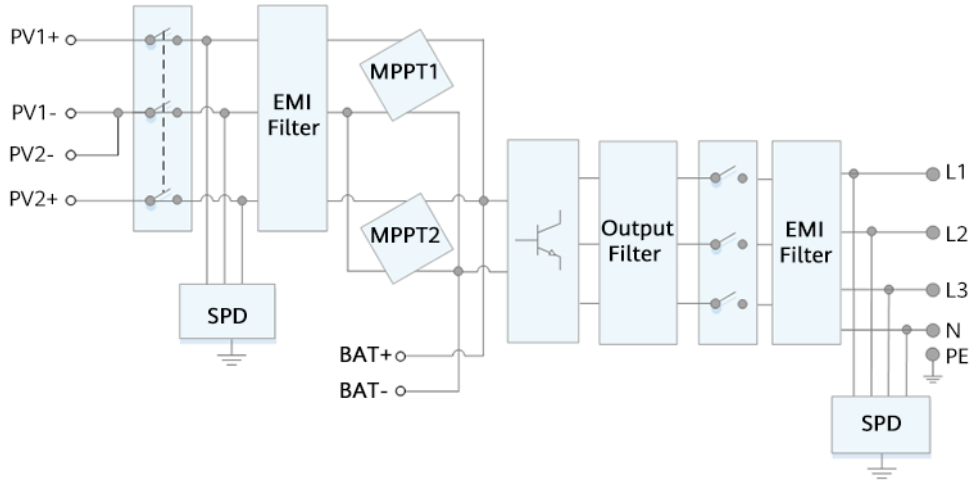
The nameplate figure is for reference only.

2.4 Working Principles

2.4.1 Circuit Diagram

Two PV strings connect to the Inverter, and their maximum power points are tracked by two maximum power point tracking (MPPT) circuits. The Inverter converts DC power into three-phase AC power through an inverter circuit. Surge protection is supported on both the DC and AC sides.

Figure 2-6 Inverter conceptual diagram



2.4.2 Working Modes

The Inverter can work in Standby, Operating, or Shutdown mode.

Figure 2-7 Working modes

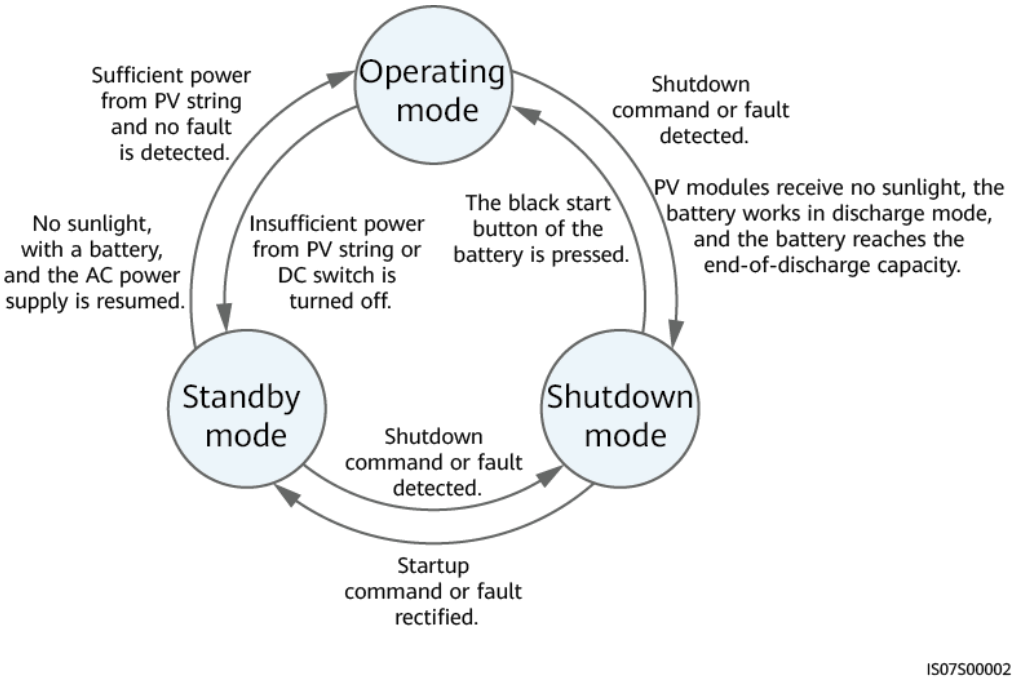


Table 2-3 Working mode description

Working Mode	Description
Standby	The Inverter enters Standby mode when the external environment does not meet the operating requirements. In Standby mode: • The Inverter continuously performs status check and enters the Operating mode once the operating requirements are met. • The Inverter enters Shutdown mode after detecting a shutdown command or a fault after startup.
Operating	In Operating mode: • The Inverter converts DC power from PV strings into AC power and feeds the power to the power grid. • The Inverter tracks the maximum power point to maximize the PV string output. • If the Inverter detects a fault or a shutdown command, it enters the Shutdown mode. • The Inverter enters Standby mode after detecting that the PV string output power is not suitable for connecting to the power grid for generating power. • If the PV modules receive no sunlight, the battery works in discharge mode, and the battery reaches the end-of-discharge capacity, the Inverter enters Shutdown mode.
Shutdown	• In Standby or Operating mode, the Inverter enters Shutdown mode after detecting a fault or shutdown command. • In Shutdown mode, the Inverter enters Standby mode after detecting a startup command or that the fault is rectified. • In Shutdown mode, if the black start button of the battery is pressed, the Inverter enters Operating mode.

3 Storage

The following requirements should be met if the Inverter is not put into use directly:

- Do not unpack the Inverter.
- Keep the storage temperature at –40°C to +70°C and the humidity at 5%–95% RH.
- The Inverter should be stored in a clean and dry place and be protected from dust and water vapor corrosion.
- A maximum of eight SUN2000s can be stacked. To avoid personal injury or device damage, stack SUN2000s with caution to prevent them from falling over.
- Periodic inspections are required during the storage. Replace the packing materials if necessary.
- If the Inverter has been long-term stored, inspections and tests should be conducted by qualified personnel before it is put into use.

4 Installation

4.1 Checking Before Installation

Outer Packing Materials

Before unpacking the inverter, check the outer packing materials for damage, such as holes and cracks, and check the inverter model. If any damage is found or the inverter model is not what you requested, do not unpack the package and contact your supplier as soon as possible.

NOTE

You are advised to remove the packing materials within 24 hours before installing the inverter.

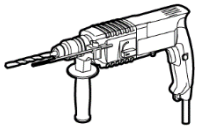
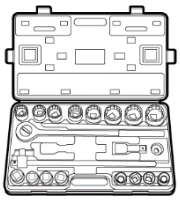
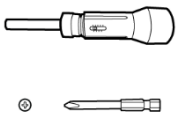
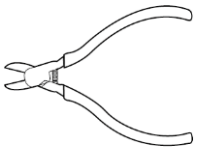
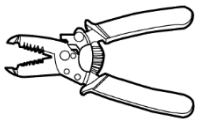
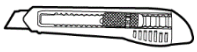
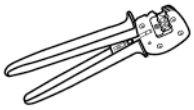
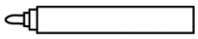
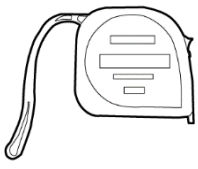
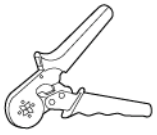
Package Contents

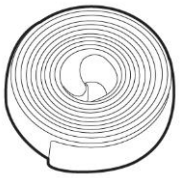
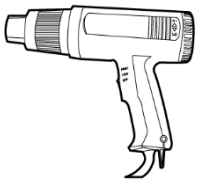
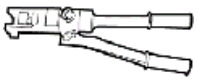
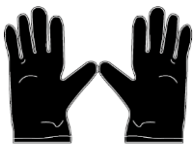
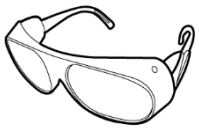
After unpacking the inverter, check that the contents are intact and complete. If any damage is found or any component is missing, contact your supplier.

NOTE

For details about the number of contents, see the *Packing List* in the packing case.

4.2 Tools

Type	Tool			
Installation Tools	 Hammer drill Drill bit: Φ8 mm and Φ6 mm	 Socket wrench set	 Torque screwdriver Phillips head: M3	 Diagonal pliers
	 Wire stripper	 Removal wrench Model: PV-MS-HZ Open-end Wrench; manufacturer: Staubli	 Rubber mallet	 Utility knife
	 Cable cutter	 Crimping tool Model: PV-CZM-22100; manufacturer: Staubli	 Multimeter DC voltage measurement range ≥ 1100 V DC	 Vacuum cleaner
	 Marker	 Measuring tape	 Bubble or digital level	 Cord end terminal crimper

Type	Tool			
	 Heat shrink tubing	 Heat gun	 Cable tie	 Hydraulic pliers
PPE	 Safety gloves	 Safety goggles	 Anti-dust respirator	 Safety shoes

4.3 Determining the Installation Position

4.3.1 Environment Requirements

Basic Requirements

- The Inverter is protected to IP65 and can be installed indoors or outdoors.
- Do not install the Inverter in a place where personnel are easy to come into contact with its enclosure and heat sinks, because these parts are extremely hot during operation.
- Do not install the Inverter in areas with flammable or explosive materials.
- Do not install the Inverter at a place within children's reach.
- Do not install the Inverter outdoors in salt areas because it will be corroded there and may cause fire. A salt area refers to the region within 500 meters from the coast or prone to sea breeze. The regions prone to sea breeze vary depending on weather conditions (such as typhoons and monsoons) or terrains (such as dams and hills).
- The Inverter must be installed in a well-ventilated environment to ensure good heat dissipation.
- Recommended: Install the Inverter in a sheltered place or a place with an awning.

Mounting Structure Requirements

- The mounting structure where the Inverter is installed must be fireproof.
- Do not install the Inverter on flammable building materials.

- The Inverter is heavy. Ensure that the installation surface is solid enough to bear the weight load.
- In residential areas, do not install the Inverter on drywalls or walls made of similar materials which have a weak sound insulation performance because the noise generated by the Inverter is noticeable.

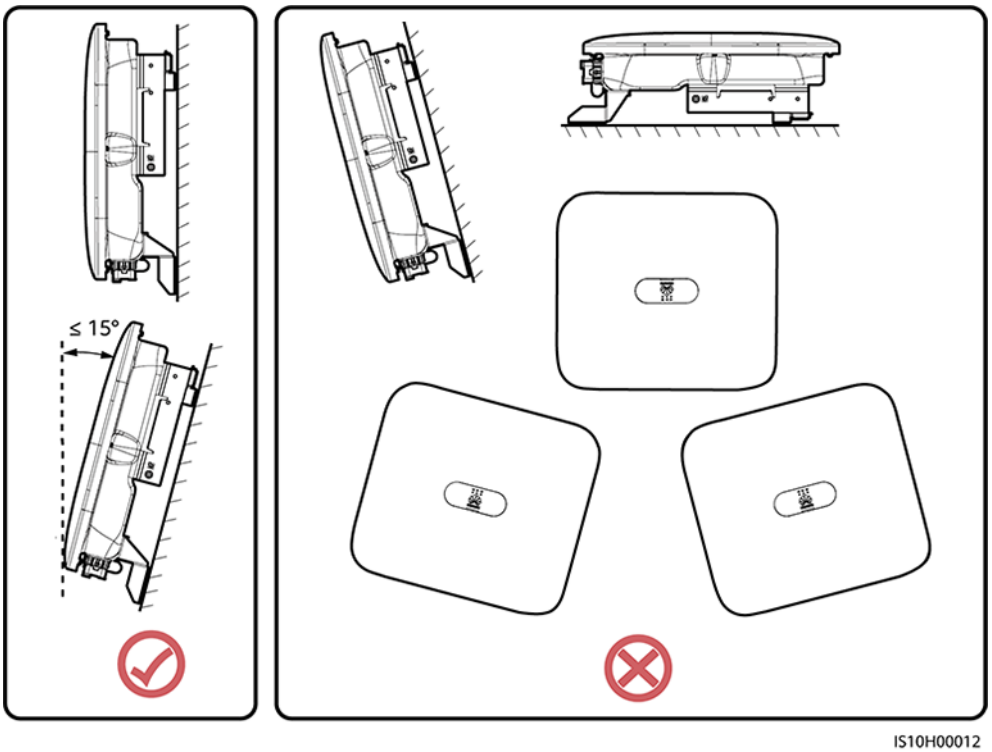
4.3.2 Space Requirements

Installation Angle Requirements

The Inverter can be wall-mounted or pole-mounted. The installation angle requirements are as follows:

- Install the Inverter vertically or at a maximum back tilt of 15 degrees to facilitate heat dissipation.
- Do not install the Inverter at forward tilted, excessive back tilted, side tilted, horizontal, or upside down positions.

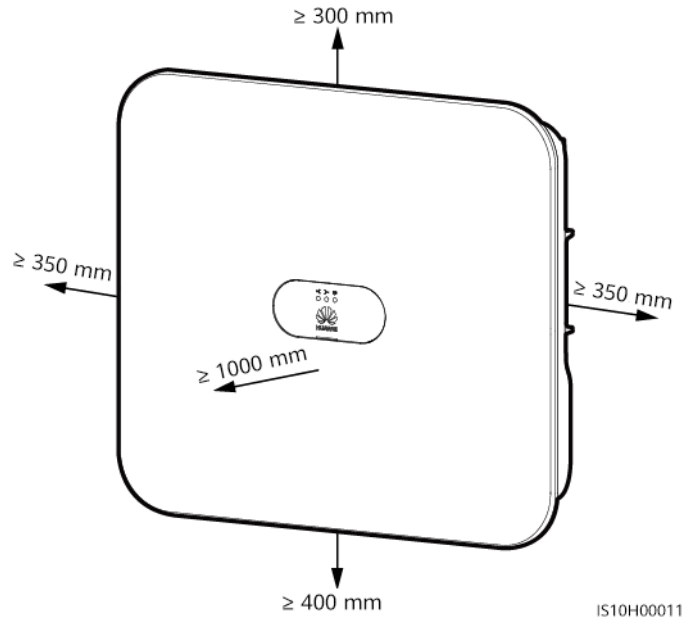
Figure 4-1 Installation tilts



Installation Space Requirements

- Reserve enough space around the Inverter to ensure sufficient space for installation and heat dissipation.

Figure 4-2 Installation space



- When installing multiple SUN2000s, install them in horizontal mode if sufficient space is available and install them in triangle mode if no sufficient space is available. Stacked installation is not recommended.

Figure 4-3 Horizontal installation (recommended)

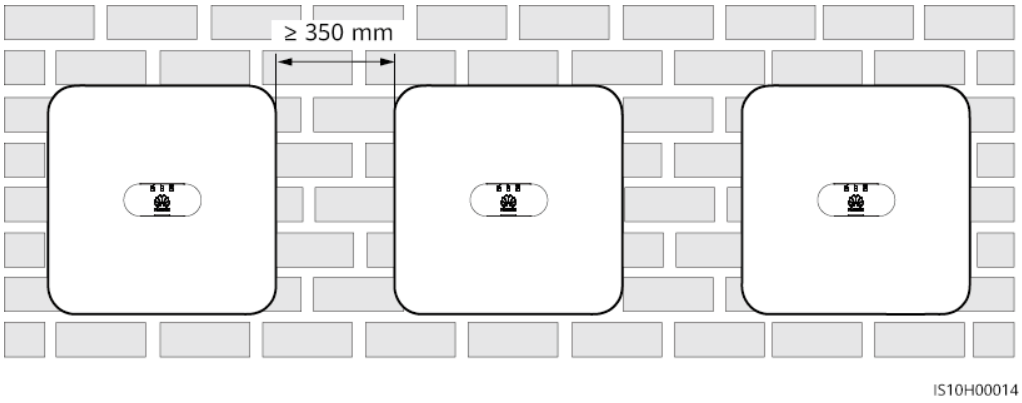


Figure 4-4 Staggered installation (recommended)

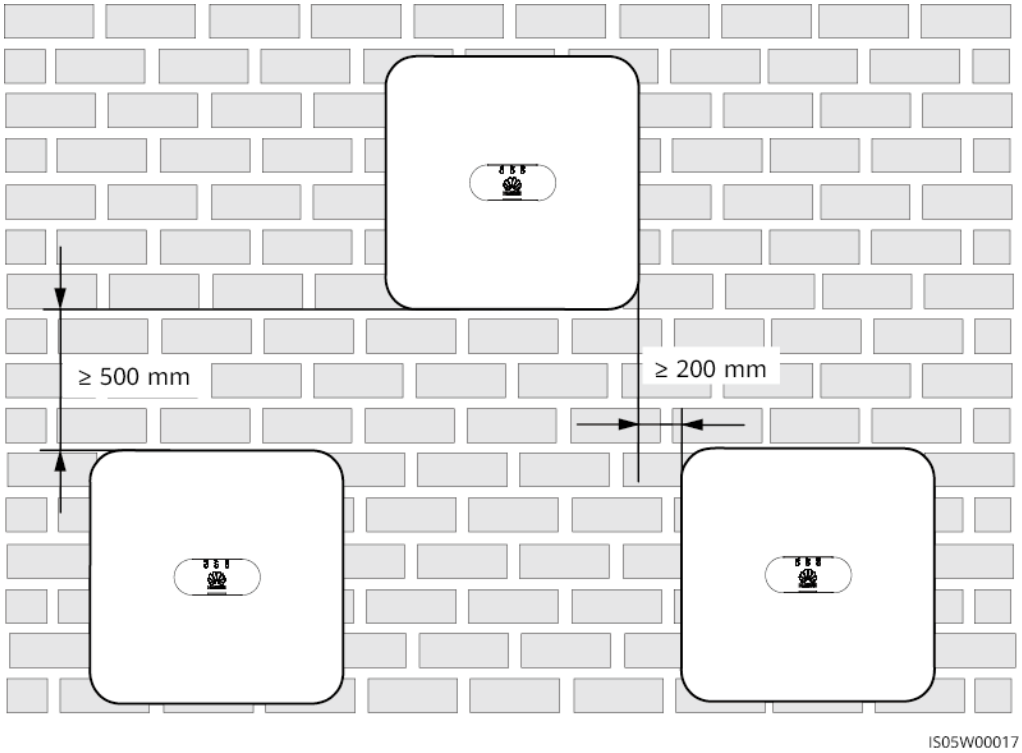
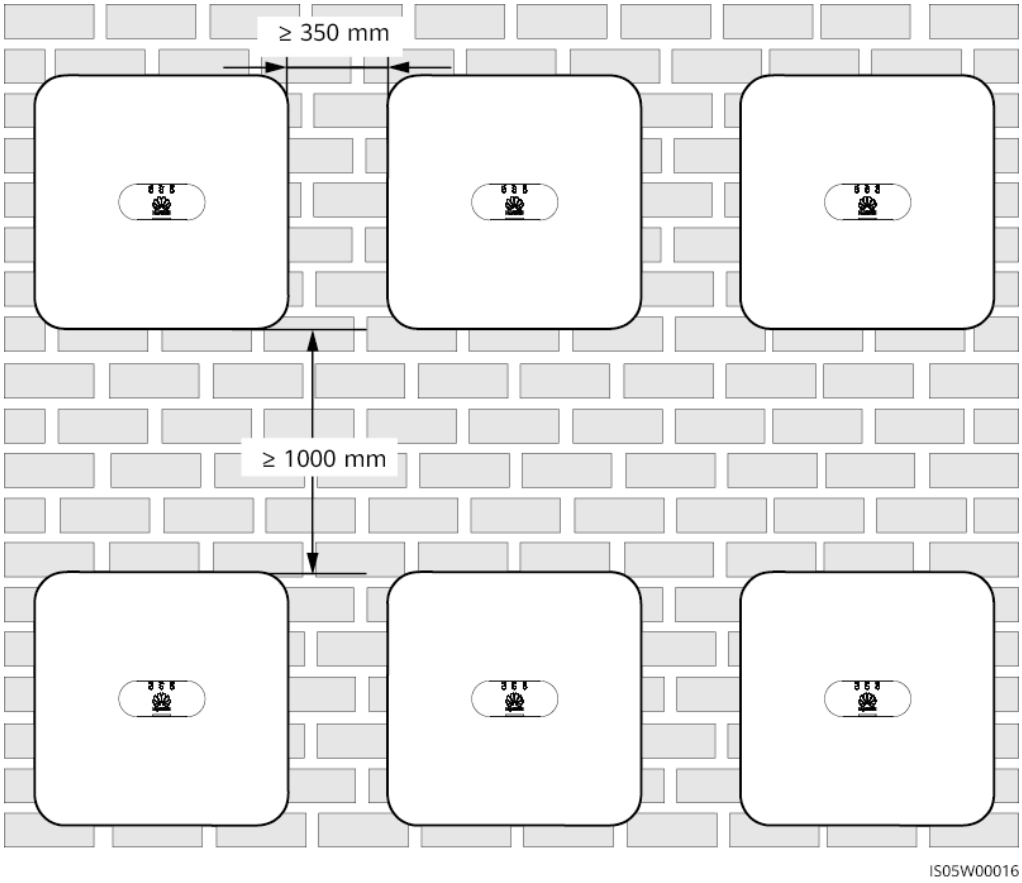


Figure 4-5 Stacked installation (not recommended)



4.4 Moving the Inverter

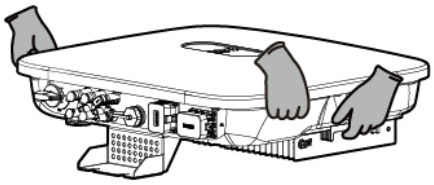
Procedure

Step 1 Two persons are required to move the Inverter with one person on both sides. Lift the Inverter from the packing case and move it to the specified installation position.

CAUTION

- Move the Inverter with care to prevent device damage and personal injury.
- Do not use the wiring terminals and ports at the bottom to support any weight of the Inverter.
- Place a foam pad or cardboard under the Inverter to protect the Inverter enclosure from damage.

Figure 4-6 Moving the Inverter



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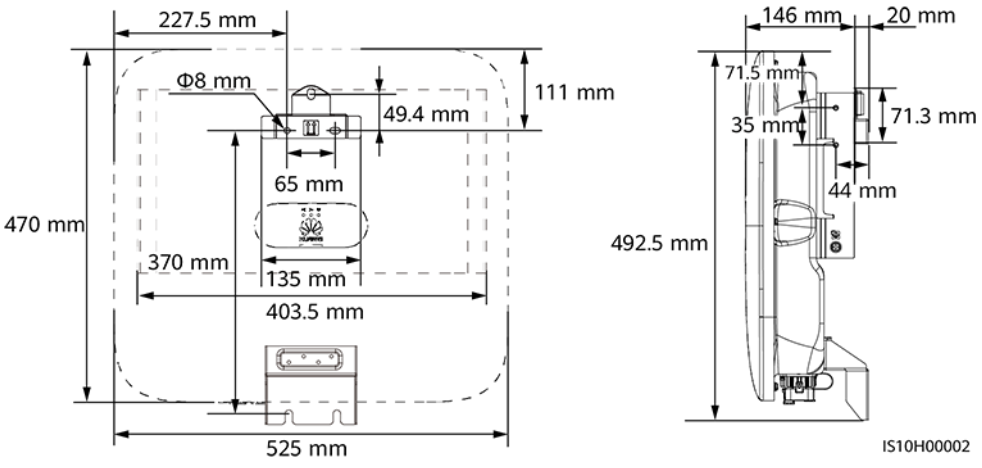
4.5 Installing the Mounting Bracket

Installation Precautions

Figure 4-7 shows the dimensions of installation holes on the Inverter.

Figure 4-7 Mounting bracket dimensions



NOTE

Two M6 screw holes are reserved on both left and right sides of the enclosure for installing an awning.

4.5.1 Wall-mounted Installation

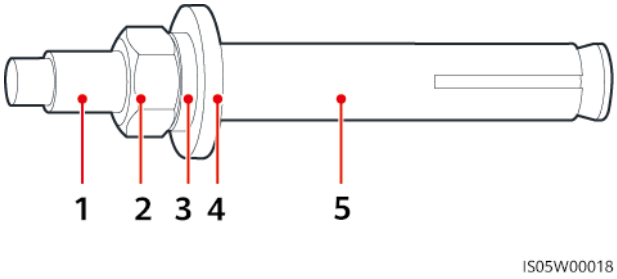
Procedure

Step 1 Determine the positions for drilling holes and mark the positions using a marker.

Step 2 Secure the mounting bracket.

> **NOTE**
>
> M6x60 expansion bolts are delivered with the Inverter. If the length and number of the bolts do not meet installation requirements, prepare M6 stainless steel expansion bolts by yourself.

Figure 4-8 Expansion bolt composition



(1) Bolt (2) Nut (3) Spring washer

(4) Flat washer (5) Expansion sleeve

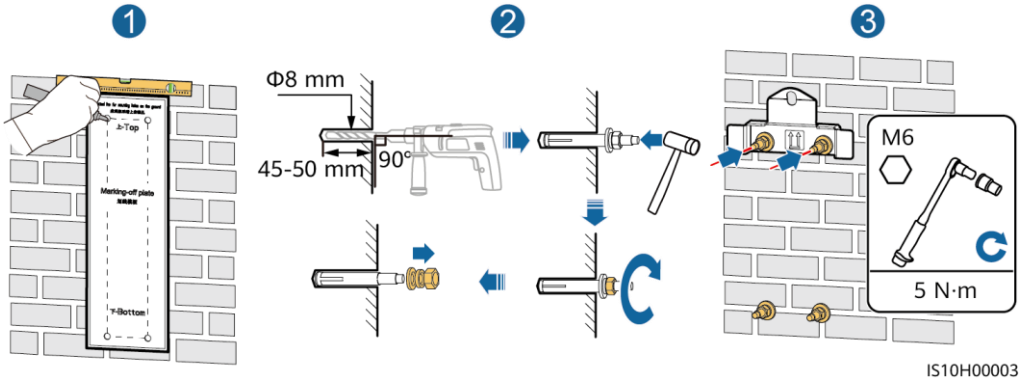
DANGER

Avoid drilling holes in the water pipes and cables buried in the wall.

NOTICE

- To prevent dust inhalation or contact with eyes, wear safety goggles and an anti-dust mask when drilling holes.
- Clean up any dust in and around the holes using a vacuum cleaner and measure the distance between holes. If the holes are inaccurately positioned, drill holes again.
- Level the top of the expansion sleeve with the concrete wall after removing the bolt, spring washer, and flat washer. Otherwise, the mounting bracket will not be securely installed on the concrete wall.
- Loosen the nuts, flat washers, and spring washers of the two expansion bolts below.

Figure 4-9 Installing the mounting bracket

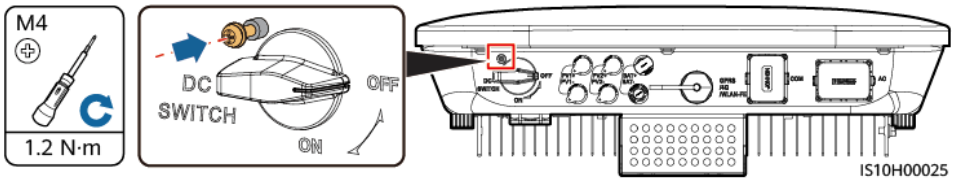


Step 3 (Optional) Install the locking screw for the DC switch.

NOTE

- The locking screw for the DC switch is delivered with the Inverter. According to the Australian standard, the locking screw is used to secure the DC switch to prevent the Inverter from being started by mistake.
- For the model used in Australia, perform this step based on the local standards.

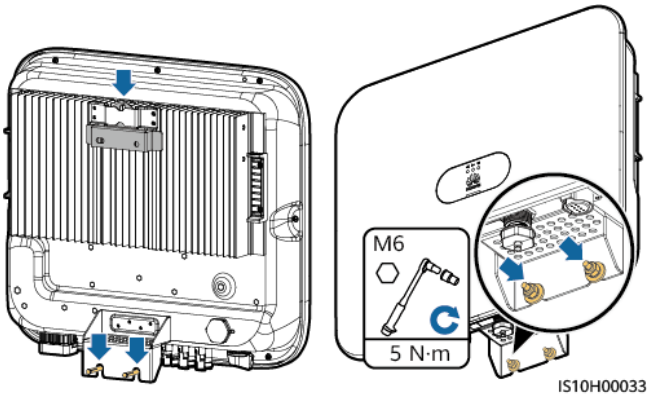
Figure 4-10 Installing the locking screw for the DC switch



Step 4 Install the Inverter onto the mounting bracket.

Step 5 Tighten the nut.

Figure 4-11 Installing a Inverter

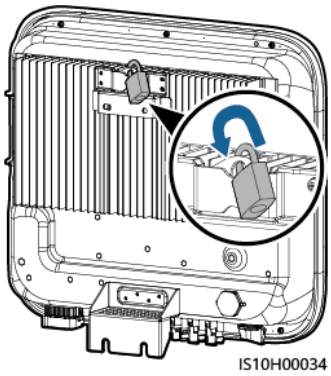


Step 6 (Optional) Install an anti-theft lock.

NOTICE

- Prepare an anti-theft lock suitable for the lock hole diameter (Φ8 mm) by yourself. Ensure that the lock can be installed successfully.
- Outdoor waterproof lock is recommended.
- Keep the key to the anti-theft lock properly.

Figure 4-12 Installing an anti-theft lock



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4.5.2 Support-mounted Installation

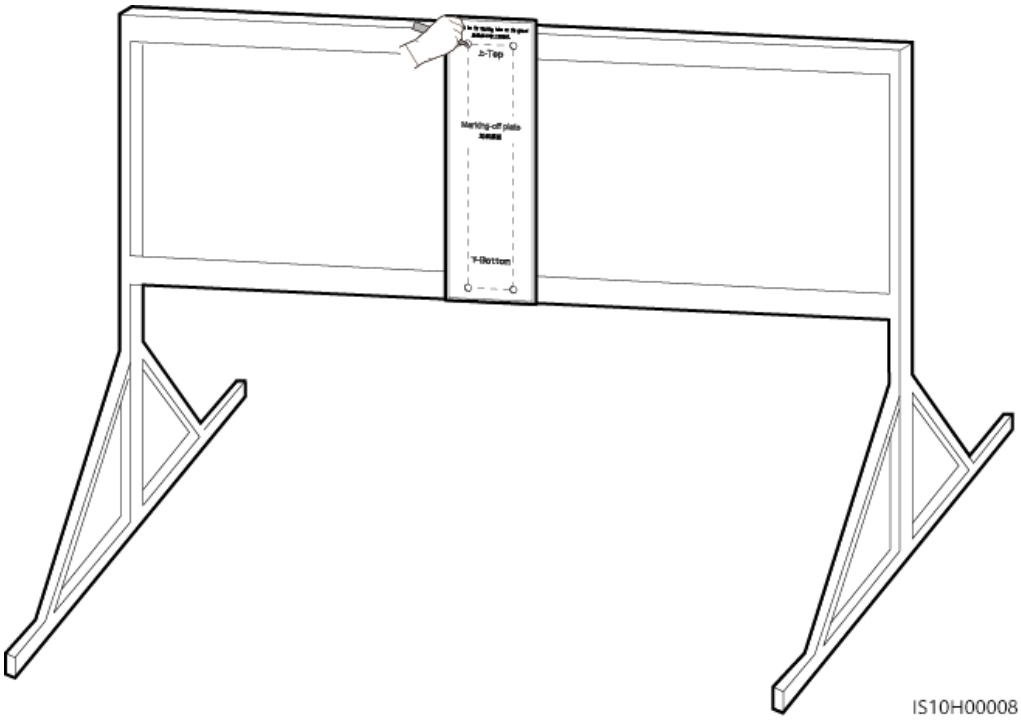
Prerequisites

Prepare M6 stainless bolt assemblies (including flat washers, spring washers, and M6 bolts) with appropriate lengths as well as matched flat washers and nuts based on the support specifications.

Procedure

Step 1 Determine the hole positions based on the marking-off template, and then mark the hole positions using a marker.

Figure 4-13 Determining the positions for drilling holes

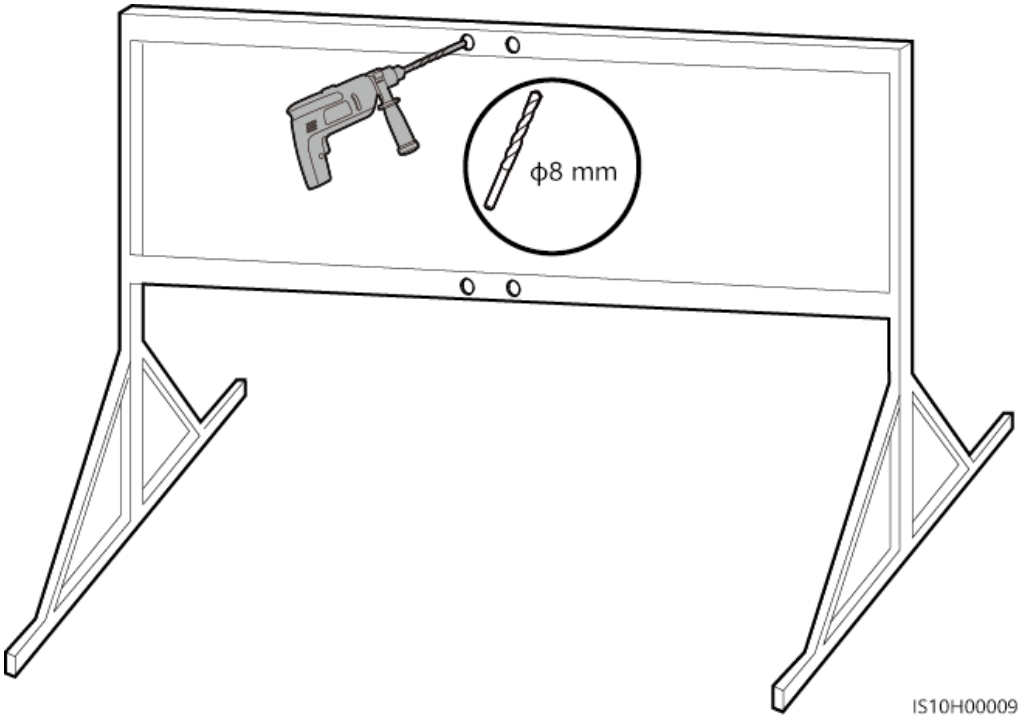


Step 2 Drill holes using a hammer drill.

NOTE

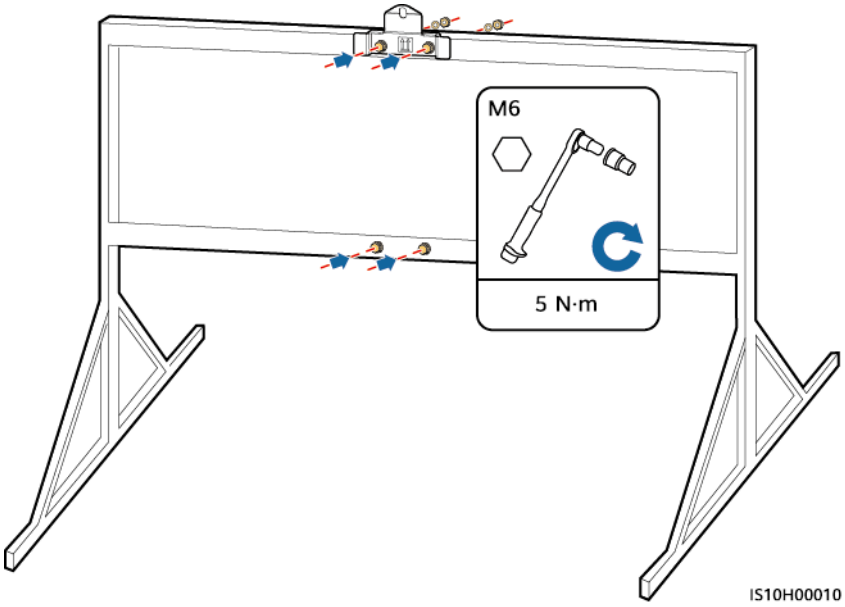
You are advised to apply anti-rust paint on the hole positions for protection.

Figure 4-14 Drilling holes



Step 3 Secure the mounting bracket.

Figure 4-15 Securing the mounting bracket

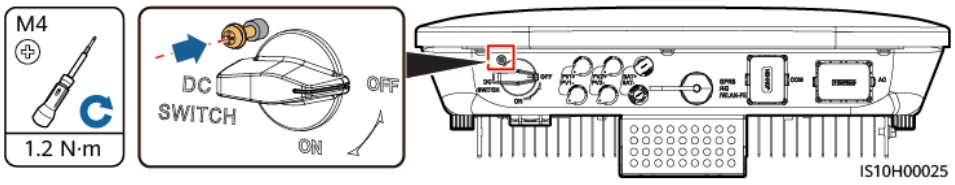


Step 4 (Optional) Install the locking screw for the DC switch.

NOTE

- The locking screw for the DC switch is delivered with the Inverter. According to the Australian standard, the locking screw is used to secure the DC switch to prevent the Inverter from being started by mistake.
- For the model used in Australia, perform this step based on the local standards.

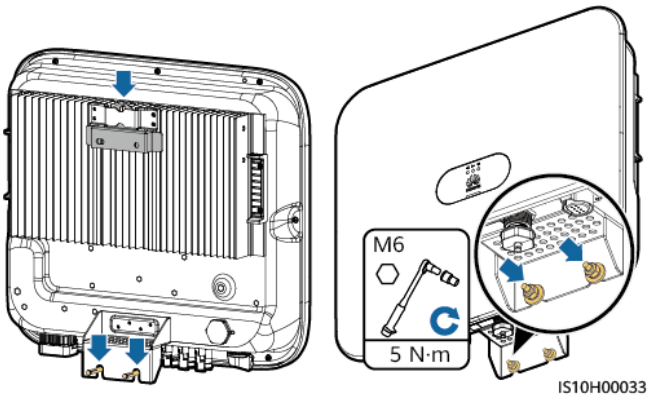
Figure 4-16 Installing the locking screw for the DC switch



Step 5 Install the Inverter onto the mounting bracket.

Step 6 Tighten bolt assemblies.

Figure 4-17 Installing a Inverter

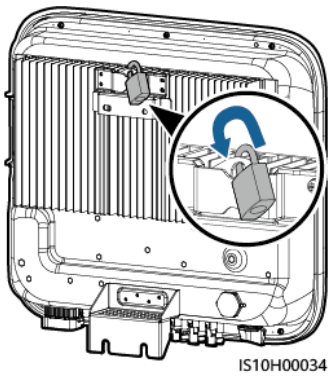


Step 7 (Optional) Install an anti-theft lock.

NOTICE

- Prepare an anti-theft lock suitable for the lock hole diameter (Φ8 mm) by yourself. Ensure that the lock can be installed successfully.
- Outdoor waterproof lock is recommended.
- Keep the key to the anti-theft lock properly.

Figure 4-18 Installing an anti-theft lock



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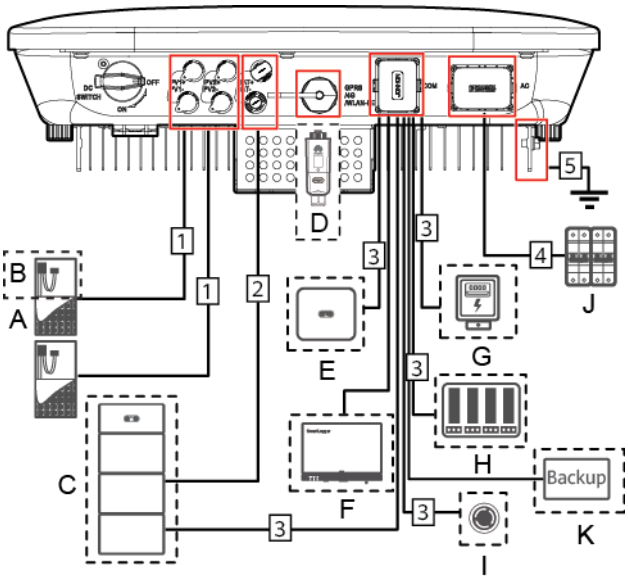
5 Electrical Connections

5.1 Installation Preparation

Figure 5-1 Inverter cable connections (dashed boxes indicate optional components)



NOTICE

If a Smart Dongle is configured, it is recommended that you install it before connecting the signal cable.

Table 5-1 Component description

No.	Component	Description	Source
A	PV module	• A PV string is composed of the PV modules connected in series and can work with an optimizer. • The Inverter supports the input from two PV strings.	Prepared by users
B	(Optional) Smart PV optimizer	The Inverter-450W-P2 and 600W smart PV optimizer is supported.	Purchased from Svea Solar
C	(Optional) Battery	The LUNA2000-5-Svea Solar Power Saver batteries can be connected to the inverter.	Purchased from Svea Solar
D	(Optional) Smart Dongle[1]	Supported models: • WLAN-FE Smart Dongle: SDongleA-05 • 4G Smart Dongle: SDongleA-03	Purchased from Svea Solar
E	(Optional) Inverter	Select a proper model as required.	Purchased from Svea Solar
F	(Optional) SmartLogger	Select a proper model as required.	Purchased from Svea Solar
G	(Optional) Power meter	The DTSU666-H power meter is recommended.	Purchased from Svea Solar
H	(Optional) Power grid scheduling device	Select the devices that meet the power grid scheduling requirements.	Provided by the local power grid company
I	(Optional) Rapid shutdown switch	Select a proper model as required.	Prepared by users

No.	Component	Description	Source
J	AC switch	Recommended: a three-phase AC circuit breaker with a rated voltage greater than or equal to 380 V AC and a rated current of: • 16 A (Power Shifter 6kW) • 25 A (Power Shifter-8kW and 10kW)	Prepared by users
Note 1: • For details about how to operate the WLAN-FE Smart Dongle SDongleA-05, see *SDongleA-05 Quick Guide (WLAN-FE)*. • For details about how to operate the 4G Smart Dongle SDongleA-03, see *SDongleA-03 Quick Guide (4G)*.			

Table 5-2 Cable description

No.	Name	Type	Recommended Specifications
1	DC input power cable	Common outdoor PV cable in the industry (Recommended model: PV1-F)	• Conductor cross-sectional area: 4–6 mm^2 • Cable outer diameter: 5.5–9 mm
2	(Optional) Battery cable		
3	(Optional) Signal cable[a]	Outdoor shielded twisted pair	• Conductor cross-sectional area: 0.2–1 mm^2 • Cable outer diameter: 4–11 mm

No.	Name	Type	Recommended Specifications
4	AC output power cable[b]	Outdoor copper cable	• Conductor cross-sectional area: 4–6 mm^2 • Cable outer diameter: 10–21 mm
5	PE cable	Single-core outdoor copper-core cable	Conductor cross-sectional area: ≥ 4 mm^2
Note a: When the smart power sensor and battery are connected to the Inverter at the same time, use a cable core with a cross-sectional area of 0.2 mm^2 to 0.5 mm^2. Note b: The minimum cable diameter depends on the fuse rating on the AC side.			

NOTE

- The minimum cable diameter should comply with the local cable standard.
- Factors influencing cable selection are as follows: rated current, type of cable, routing method, ambient temperature, and maximum desired line losses.

5.2 Connecting the PE cable

Important Notes

DANGER

- Ensure that the PE cable is securely connected. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur.
- Do not connect the N wire to the enclosure as a PE cable. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur.

NOTE

- The PE point at the AC output port is used only as a PE equipotential point, not a substitute for the PE point on the enclosure.
- It is recommended that silica gel or paint be applied around the ground terminal after the PE cable is connected.

Supplementary Notes

The Inverter has the grounding detection function. This function is used to check whether the Inverter is properly grounded before the Inverter starts, or check whether the Inverter ground cable is disconnected when the Inverter is running. This function is used to check whether the Inverter is properly grounded under limited conditions. To ensure the safe operation of the Inverter, properly ground the Inverter according to the connection requirements of the ground cable. For some power grid types, if the output side of the Inverter is connected to an isolation transformer, ensure that the Inverter is properly grounded and set **Isolation** to **Input ungrounded, with TF** to enable the Inverter to run properly.

- According to IEC 62109, to ensure the safe operation of the Inverter in the case of ground cable damage or disconnection, properly connect the ground cable of the Inverter and ensure that it meets at least one of the following requirements before the grounding detection function becomes invalid.
  - The ground cable is a single-core outdoor copper cable with a conductor cross-sectional area greater than or equal to 10 mm^2.
  - Use cables with the same diameter as the AC output power cable and ground the PE terminal on the AC connector and the ground screw on the chassis.
- In some countries and regions, the Inverter must have additional ground cables. Use cables with the same diameter as the AC output power cable and ground the PE terminal on the AC connector and the ground screw on the chassis.

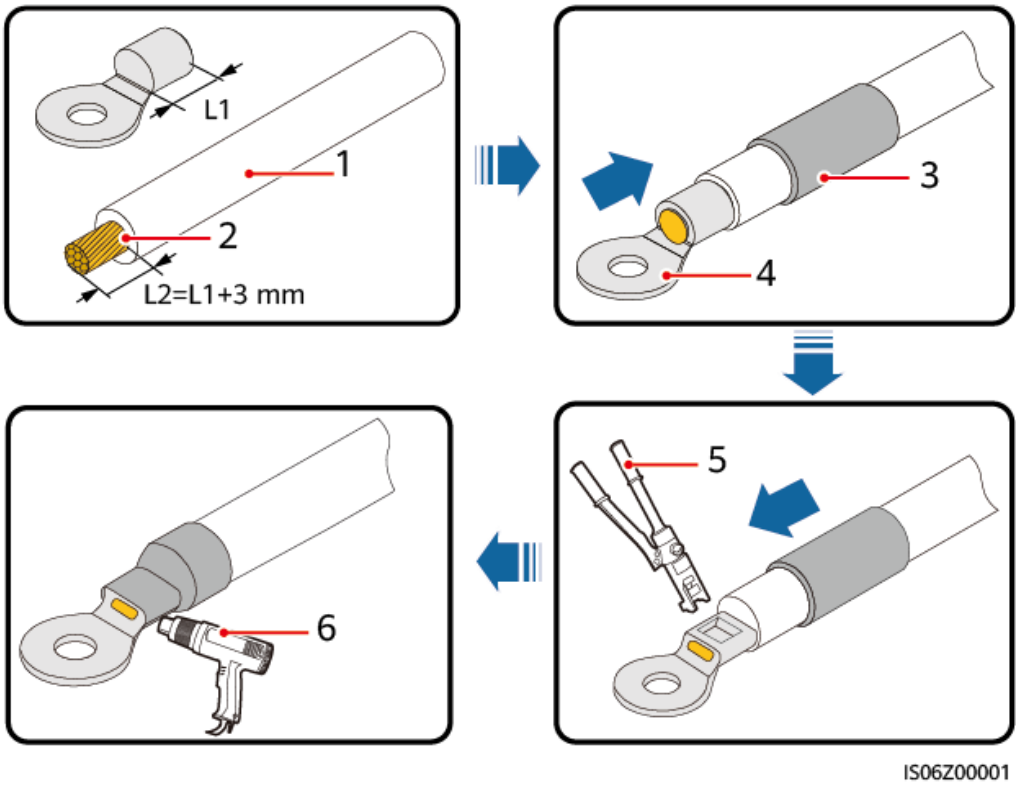
Procedure

Step 1 Crimp OT terminals.

NOTICE

- Avoid scratching the core wire when stripping a cable.
- The cavity formed after the conductor crimp strip of the OT terminal is crimped must wrap the core wires completely. The core wires must contact the OT terminal closely.
- Wrap the wire crimping area with heat shrink tubing or PVC insulation tape. The heat shrink tubing is used as an example.
- When using a heat gun, protect devices from being scorched.

Figure 5-2 Crimping an OT terminal

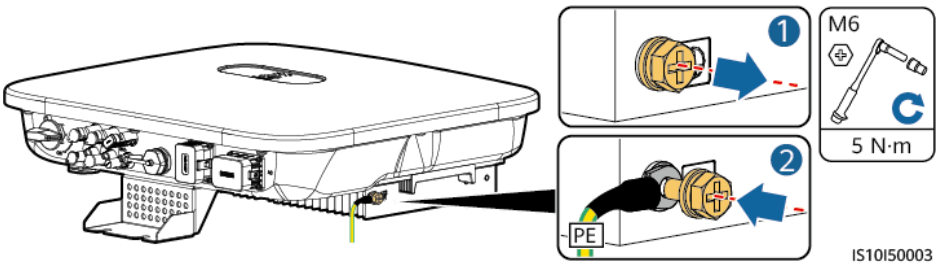


(1) Cable (2) Core (3) Heat shrink tubing

(4) OT terminal (5) Crimping tool (6) Heat gun

Step 2 Connect the PE cable.

Figure 5-3 Connecting the PE cable



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5.3 Connecting the AC Output Power Cable

Precautions

A three-phase AC switch needs to be installed on the AC side of the Inverter. To ensure that the Inverter can safely disconnect itself from the power grid when an exception occurs, select a proper overcurrent protection device in compliance with local power distribution regulations.

⚠ WARNING

Do not connect loads between the Inverter and the AC switch directly connected to it.

The Inverter is integrated with a comprehensive residual current monitoring unit. Once detecting that the residual current exceeds the threshold, the Inverter immediately disconnects itself from the power grid.

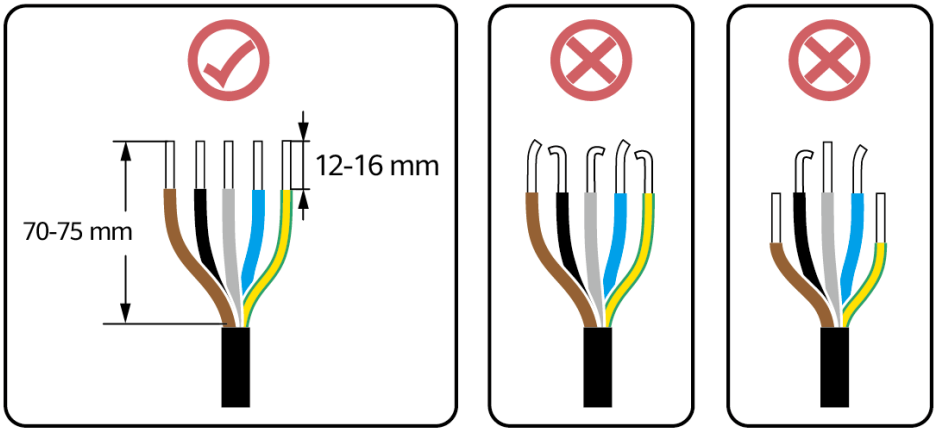
NOTICE

- If the external AC switch can perform earth leakage protection, the rated leakage action current should be greater than or equal to 100 mA.
- If multiple SUN2000s connect to the general residual current device (RCD) through their respective external AC switches, the rated leakage action current of the general RCD should be greater than or equal to the number of SUN2000s multiplied by 100 mA.
- A knife switch cannot be used as an AC switch.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect the AC output power cable to the AC connector.

Figure 5-4 Stripping requirements



NOTICE

- Ensure that the cable jacket is inside the connector.
- Ensure that the exposed core wire is totally inserted into the cable hole.
- Ensure that AC terminations provide firm and solid electrical connections. Failing to do so may cause Inverter malfunction and damage to its AC connectors.
- Ensure that the cable is not twisted.

Figure 5-5 Three-core cable (L1, L2, and L3)

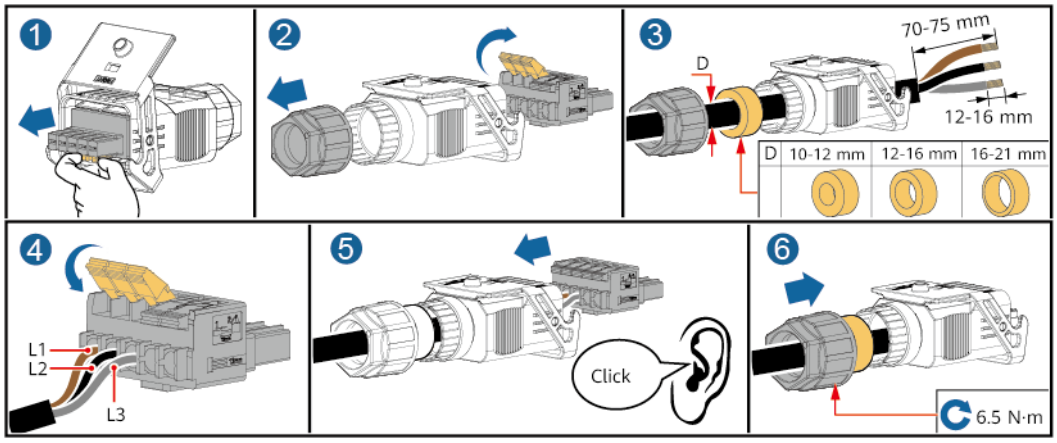


Figure 5-6 Four-core cable (L1, L2, L3, and PE)

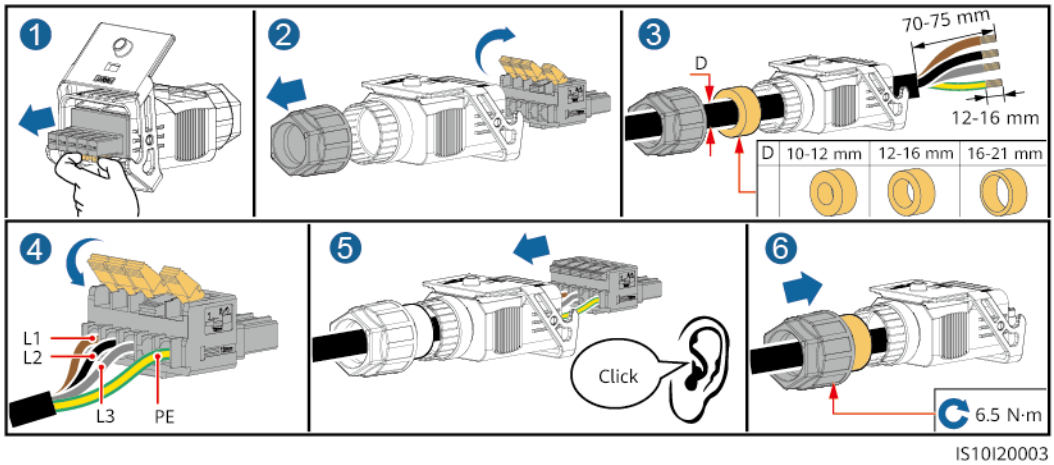
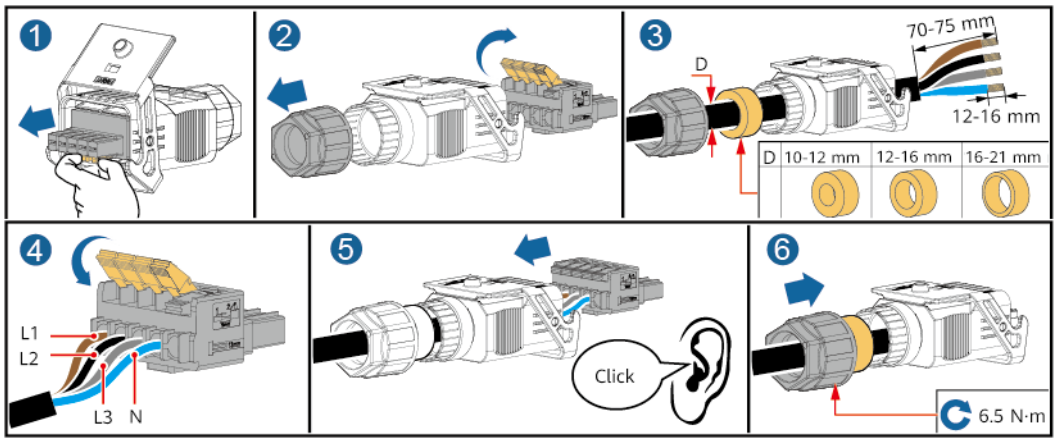
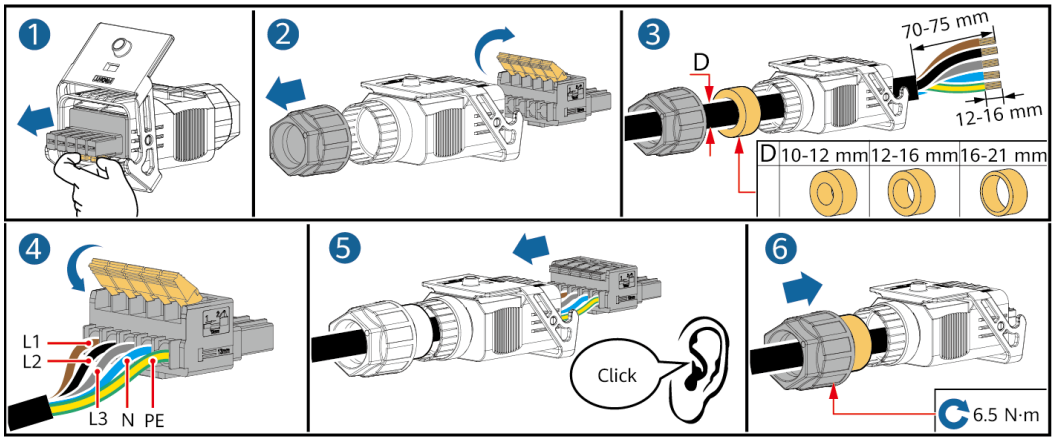


Figure 5-7 Four-core cable (L1, L2, L3, and N)



IS10I20002

Figure 5-8 Five-core cable (L1, L2, L3, N, and PE)



IS10I20001

NOTE

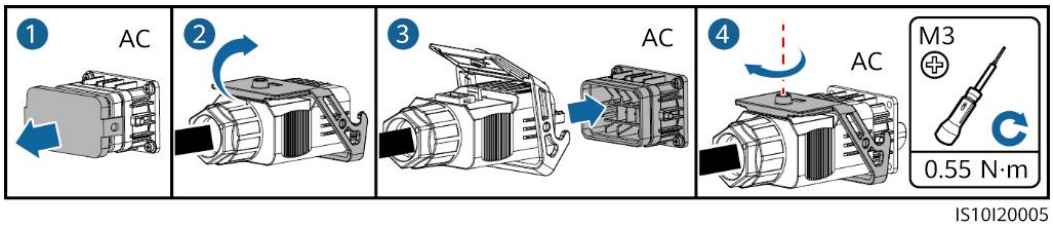
The cable colors shown in the figures are for reference only. Select an appropriate cable according to local standards.

Step 2 Connect the AC connector to the AC output port.

NOTICE

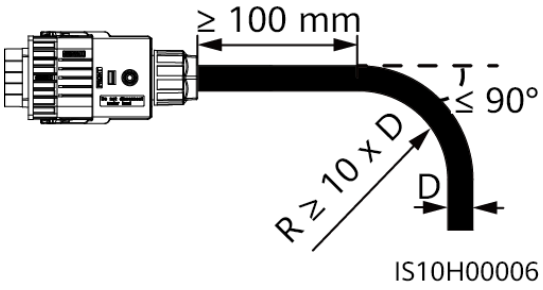
Ensure that the AC connector is connected securely.

Figure 5-9 Securing the AC connector



Step 3 Check the route of the AC output power cable.

Figure 5-10 Cable route



----End

Disconnection

Disconnection can be performed in reverse order.

5.4 Installing DC input power cables

Important Notes

DANGER

- Before connecting the DC input power cable, ensure that the DC voltage is within the safe range (lower than 60 V DC) and that the DC switch on the Inverter is OFF. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur.
- When the Inverter is operating, it is not allowed to work on the DC input power cables, such as connecting or disconnecting a PV string or a PV module in a PV string. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur.
- If no PV string connects to a DC input terminal of the Inverter, do not remove the watertight cap from the DC input terminals. Otherwise, the IP rating of the Inverter will be affected.

WARNING

Ensure that the following conditions are met. Otherwise, the Inverter may be damaged, or even fire could happen.

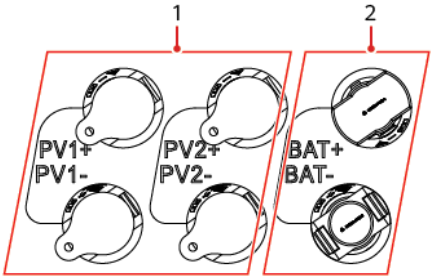
- PV modules connected in series in each PV string are of the same specifications.
- The open-circuit voltage of each PV string must always be 1100 V DC or lower.
- The maximum short-circuit current of each PV string must always be 15 A or lower.
- The polarities of electric connections are correct on the DC input side. The positive and negative terminals of a PV string connect to corresponding positive and negative DC input terminals of the Inverter.
- If polarity of the DC input power cable is reversed, do not turn off the DC switch immediately or remove positive and negative connectors. Wait until the solar irradiance declines at night and the PV string current reduces to below 0.5 A, and then turn off the DC switch and remove the positive and negative connectors. Correct the PV string polarity before reconnecting the PV string to the Inverter.

NOTICE

- Since the output of the PV string connected to the Inverter cannot be grounded, ensure that the PV module output is well insulated to ground.
- During the installation of PV strings and the Inverter, the positive or negative terminals of PV strings may be short-circuited to ground if the power cable is not properly installed or routed. In this case, an AC or DC short circuit may occur and damage the Inverter. The caused device damage is not covered under any warranty.

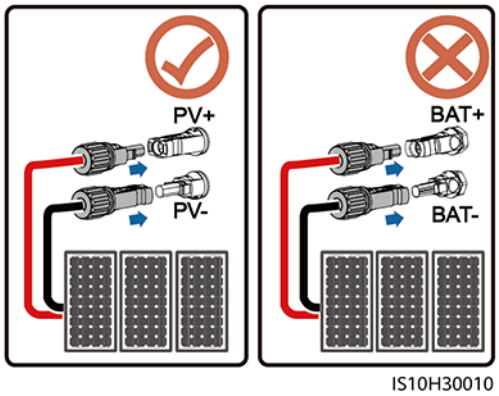
Terminal Description

Figure 5-11 Terminal



(1) DC input terminal (2) Battery terminal

Figure 5-12 Correct wiring terminals



Procedure

Step 1 Install the DC input power cables.

⚠ WARNING

Before inserting the positive and negative connectors into the positive and negative DC input terminals of the Inverter, ensure that the DC switch is set to OFF.

⚠ CAUTION

Use the positive and negative Staubli MC4 metal terminals and DC connectors supplied with the Inverter. Using incompatible positive and negative metal terminals and DC connectors may result in serious consequences. The caused device damage is not covered under warranty.

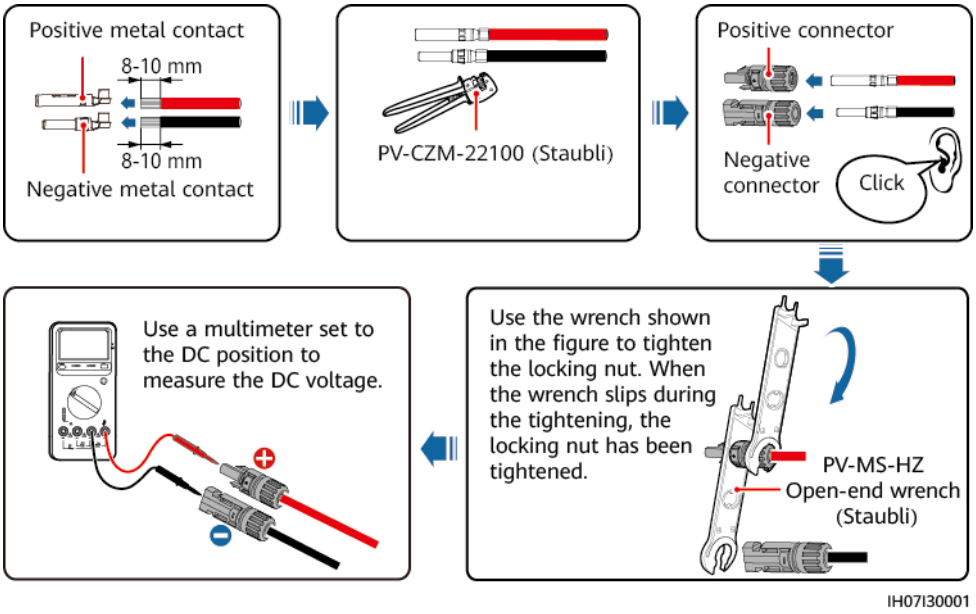
NOTICE

- Cables with high rigidity, such as armored cables, are not recommended as DC input power cables, because poor contact may be caused by the bending of the cables.
- Before assembling DC connectors, label the cable polarities correctly to ensure correct cable connections.
- After crimping the positive and negative metal terminals, pull back the DC input power cables to ensure that they are securely connected.
- Insert the crimped metal terminals of the positive and negative power cables into the appropriate positive and negative connectors. Then pull back the DC input power cables to ensure that they are connected securely.
- If a DC input power cable is reversely connected and the DC switch is turned on, do not operate on the DC switch or the positive/negative connectors immediately. Otherwise, the device may be damaged. The caused device damage is not covered under any warranty. Wait until the solar irradiance declines at night and the PV string current reduces to below 0.5 A, and then turn off the DC switch and remove the positive and negative connectors. Correct the PV string polarity before reconnecting the PV string to the Inverter.

NOTE

- The DC voltage measurement range of the multimeter must be at least 1100 V.
- If the voltage is a negative value, the DC input polarity is incorrect. Correct the polarity.
- If the voltage is greater than 1100 V DC, too many PV modules configured to the same string. Remove some PV modules.
- If the PV string is configured with an optimizer, check the cable polarity by referring to the smart PV optimizer quick guide.

Figure 5-13 Installing DC input power cables



----End

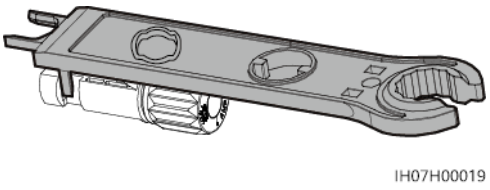
Removing DC Connectors

WARNING

Before removing the positive and negative connectors, ensure that the DC switch is OFF.

To remove the positive and negative connectors from the Inverter, insert an open-end wrench into the bayonet and press the wrench with force. Then remove the DC connectors with caution.

Figure 5-14 Removing DC connectors



5.5 (Optional) Connecting Battery Cables

Prerequisites

DANGER

- Battery short-circuit may cause personal injury. The high transient current generated by a short-circuit may release a surge of energy and cause fire.
- Do not connect or disconnect the battery cables when the Inverter is running. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur.
- Before connecting the battery cables, ensure that the DC switch on the Inverter and all the switches connecting to the Inverter are OFF, and the Inverter has no residual electricity. Otherwise, the high voltage of the Inverter and battery may result in electric shocks.
- If no battery connects to the Inverter, do not remove the watertight caps from the battery terminals. Otherwise, the protection level of the Inverter will be affected. If a battery connects to the Inverter, set aside the watertight caps. Reinstall the watertight caps immediately after removing the connectors.

A battery switch can be configured between the Inverter and the battery to ensure that the Inverter can be safely disconnected from the battery.

WARNING

- Do not connect loads between the Inverter and the battery.
- The battery cables should be connected correctly. That is, the positive and negative terminals of the battery connect to the positive and negative battery terminals on the Inverter respectively. Otherwise, the Inverter may be damaged, or even fire could happen.

NOTICE

- During the installation of batteries and the Inverter, the positive or negative terminals of batteries may be short-circuited to ground if the power cable is not properly installed or routed. In this case, an AC or DC short circuit may occur and damage the Inverter. The caused device damage is not covered under any warranty.
- The cabling distance between the battery and the Inverter should be less than or equal to 10 meters (recommended: within 5 meters).

Procedure

Step 1 Assemble the positive and negative connectors by referring to 5.4 Installing DC input power cables.

DANGER

- The battery voltage may result in serious injury. Use dedicated insulation tools when connecting cables.
- Ensure that cables are correctly connected between the battery terminal and the battery switch, and between the battery switch and the Inverter battery terminal.

NOTICE

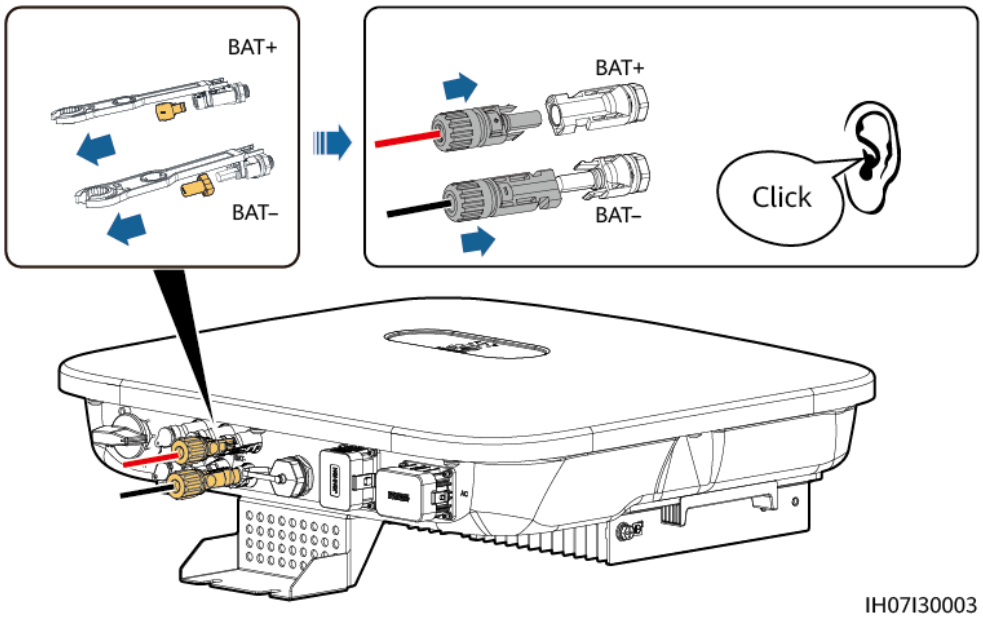
Cables with high rigidity, such as armored cables, are not recommended as battery cables, because poor contact may be caused by the bending of the cables.

Step 2 Insert the positive and negative connectors into corresponding battery terminals on the Inverter.

NOTICE

After the positive and negative connectors snap into place, pull the battery cables back to ensure that they are connected securely.

Figure 5-15 Connecting battery cables



----End

5.6 Install the Smart Dongle

Procedure

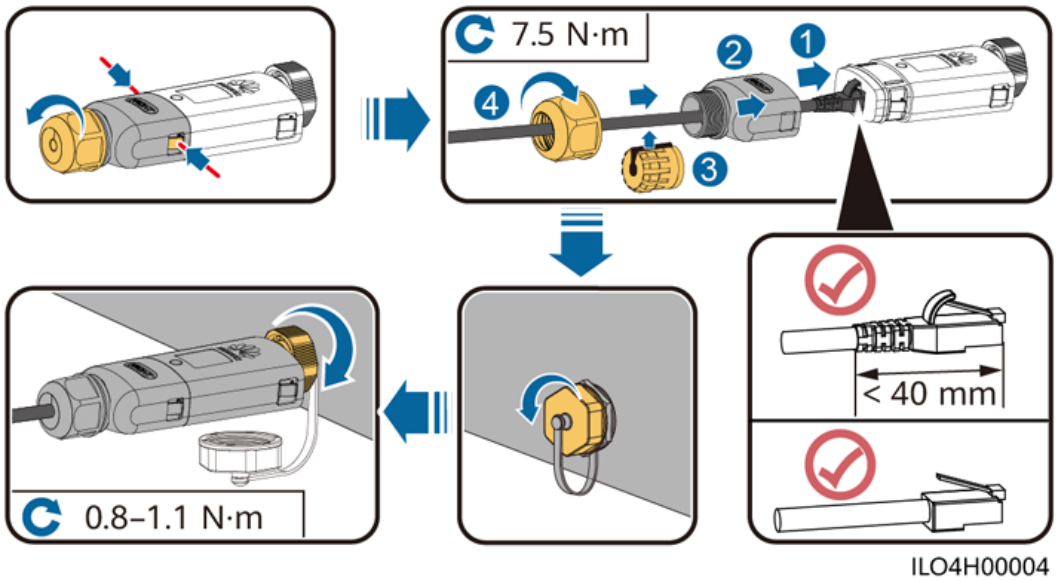
NOTE

- If WLAN-FE communication is used, install the WLAN-FE Smart Dongle (SDongleA-05). The WLAN-FE Smart Dongle is delivered with the Inverter.
- If 4G communication is used, install the 4G Smart Dongle (SDongleA-03). The 4G Smart Dongle needs to be purchased by the user.

- WLAN-FE Smart Dongle (FE Communication)

You are advised to use a Cat 5e outdoor shielded network cable (outer diameter < 9 mm; internal resistance ≤ 1.5 ohms/10 m) and shielded RJ45 connectors.

Figure 5-16 Installing a WLAN-FE Smart Dongle (FE communication)

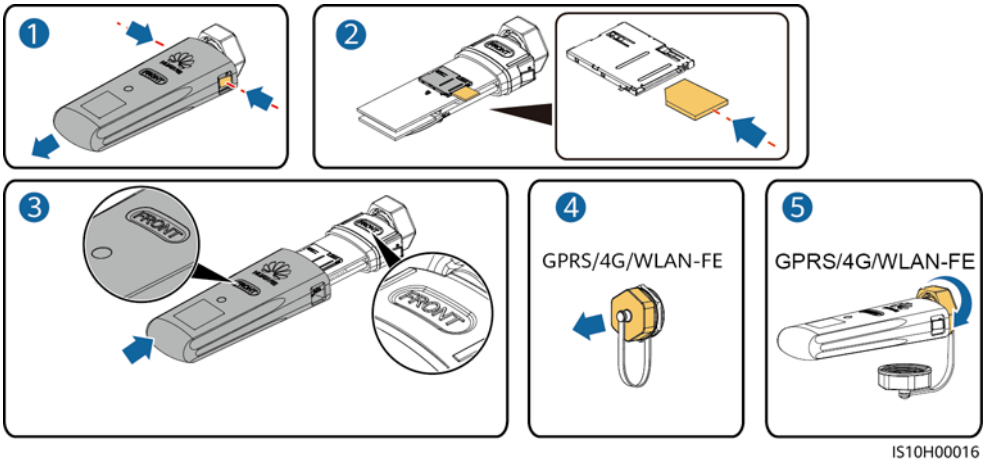


- (Optional) 4G Smart Dongle (4G communication)

NOTE

- If your Smart Dongle is not equipped with a SIM card, prepare a standard SIM card (size: 25 mm x 15 mm) with the capacity greater than or equal to 64 KB.
- When installing the SIM card, determine its installation direction based on the silk screen and arrow on the card slot.
- Press the SIM card in place to lock it, indicating that the SIM card is correctly installed.
- When removing the SIM card, push it inwards to eject it.
- When reinstalling the shell of the Smart Dongle, ensure that the buckle springs back in place and a click sound is generated.

Figure 5-17 Installing a 4G Smart Dongle



NOTE

There are two types of Smart Dongle.

- For details about how to operate the WLAN-FE Smart Dongle SDongleA-05, see SDongleA-05 Quick Guide (WLAN-FE). You can also scan the QR code to obtain the document.

- For details about how to operate the 4G Smart Dongle SDongleA-03, see SDongleA-03 Quick Guide (4G). You can also scan the QR code to obtain the document.

The quick guide is delivered with the Smart Dongle.

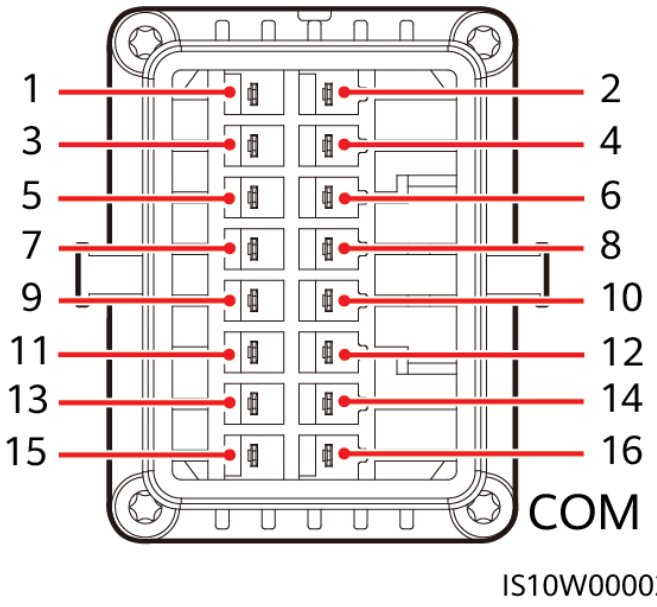
5.7 (Optional) Connecting the Signal Cable

COM Port Pin Definitions

NOTICE

- When laying out the signal cable, separate it from the power cable and keep it away from strong interference sources to avoid strong communication interference.
- Ensure that the protective layer of the cable is inside the connector, that excess core wires are cut off from the protection layer, that the exposed core wire is totally inserted into the cable hole, and that the cable is connected securely.

Figure 5-18 Pin definitions



NOTE

- If the RS485 communications cables of devices such as the smart power sensor and battery are connected to the Inverter at the same time, the pins RS485A2 (pin 7), RS485B2 (pin 9), and PE (pin 5) are shared.
- If both the battery enable signal cable and rapid shutdown switch signal cable are connected to the Inverter at the same time, the GND pin (pin 13) is shared.

Pin	Definition	Functions	Remarks	Pin	Definition	Functions	Remarks
1	485A1-1	RS485A, RS485 differential signal+	Used for Inverter cascading or connecting to the RS485 signal port on the SmartLogger	2	485A1-2	RS485A, RS485 differential signal+	Used for Inverter cascading or connecting to the RS485 signal port on the SmartLogger
3	485B1-1	RS485B, RS485 differential signal–		4	485B1-2	RS485B, RS485 differential signal–	

Pin	Definition	Functions	Remarks	Pin	Definition	Functions	Remarks
5	PE	Ground point on the shield layer	-	6	PE	Ground point on the shield layer	-
7	485A2	RS485A, RS485 differential signal+	Used to connect to the RS485 signal port on a power meter or battery	8	DIN1	Digital input signal 1+	Used to connect to dry contacts for grid scheduling and used as a reserved port for feedback signals of the Smart Backup Box
9	485B2	RS485B, RS485 differential signal–		10	DIN2	Digital input signal 2+	Used to connect to dry contacts for grid scheduling
11	EN	Enable signal	Used to connect to the enable signal of the battery.	12	DIN3	Digital input signal 3+	
13	GND	GND	–	14	DIN4	Digital input signal 4+	
15	DIN5	Rapid shutdown	Used to connect to the rapid shutdown DI signal port or used as the reserved port for the signal cable of the NS protection device.	16	GND	GND of DI1/DI2/DI3/DI4	Used to connect to the GND of DI1/DI2/DI3/DI4

Networking Modes

- Smart Dongle networking

Figure 5-19 Smart Dongle networking (the dashed box indicates optional components)

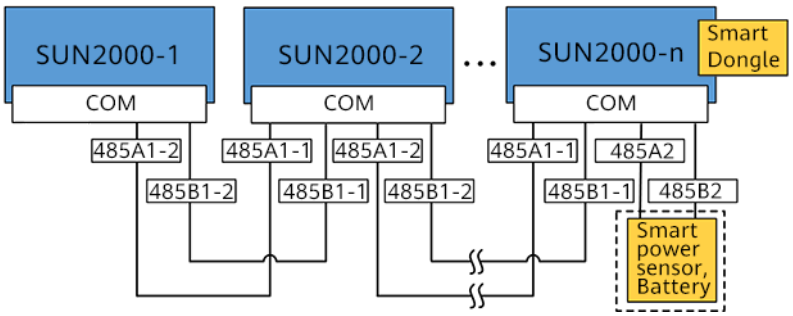


Table 5-3 Usage Restrictions

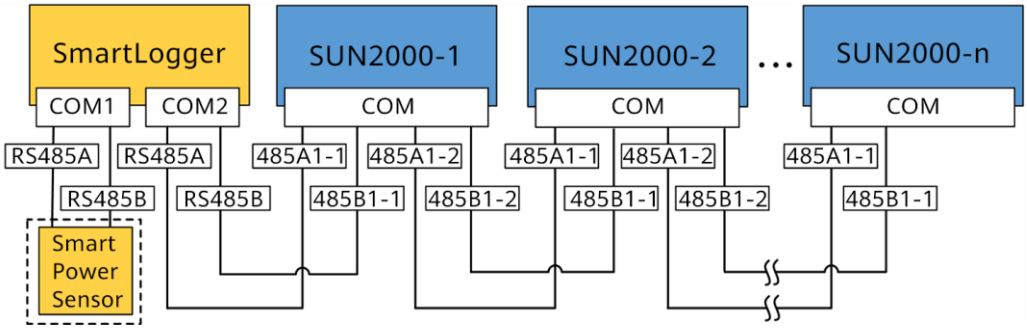
Smart Dongle	Usage Restrictions	Actual Connection	
	Maximum Number of Devices That Can Be Connected to the Smart Dongle	Number of SUN2000s	Number of Other Devices[a]
4G	10	n ≤ 10	≤ 10–n
WLAN-FE	10	n ≤ 10	≤ 10–n
Note a: If the power meter and battery are connected through the RS485A2 and RS485B2 ports, they are not included as cascaded devices.			

NOTE

- If the Inverter is networked with the Smart Dongle, it cannot connect to the SmartLogger.
- A DTSU666-H smart power meter (provided by Svea Solar is required to prevent backflow.
- The power meter and Smart Dongle must be connected to the same Inverter.
- If a battery is connected, a maximum of three inverters can be cascaded. Any one of the inverters can be connected to the battery. (The inverter connected to the Smart Dongle must be connected to the battery.)

- SmartLogger networking

Figure 5-20 SmartLogger networking (the dashed box indicates optional components)



NOTE

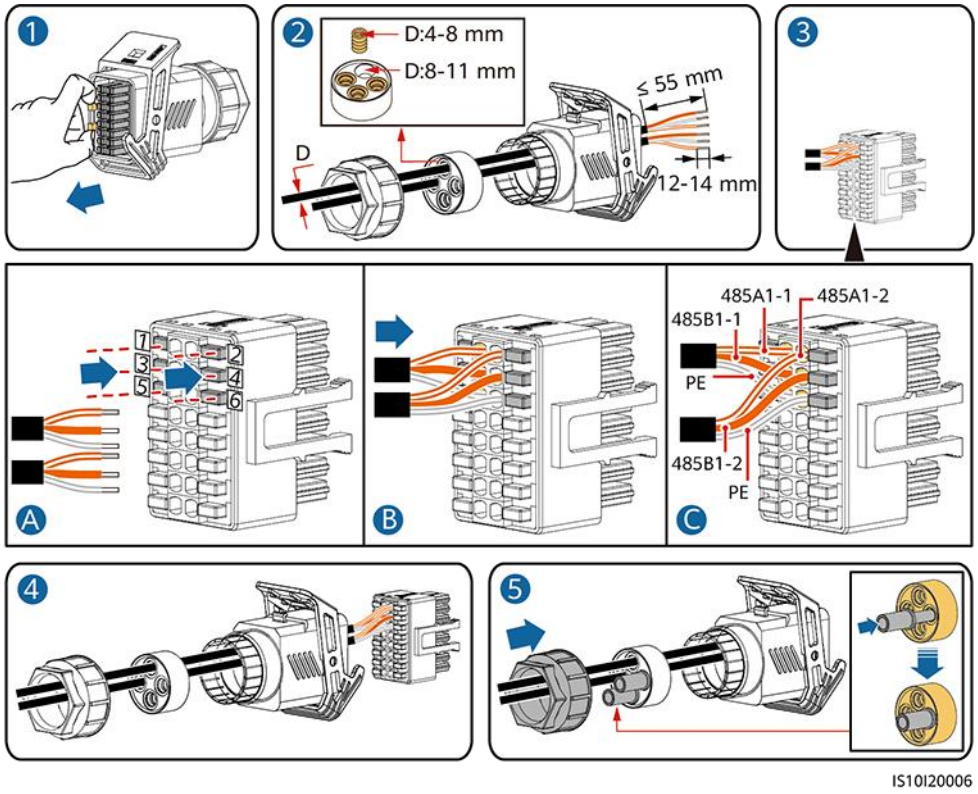
- A maximum of 80 devices can connect to a single SmartLogger. You are advised to connect fewer than 30 devices to each RS485 route.
- If the Inverter is networked over the SmartLogger, it cannot connect to the Smart Dongle.
- A DTSU666-H smart power meter (provided by Svea Solar) is required to prevent backflow.
- To ensure the system response speed, it is recommended that the power meter be connected to one COM port.

5.7.1 Connecting the RS485 Communications Cable (Inverter Cascading)

Procedure

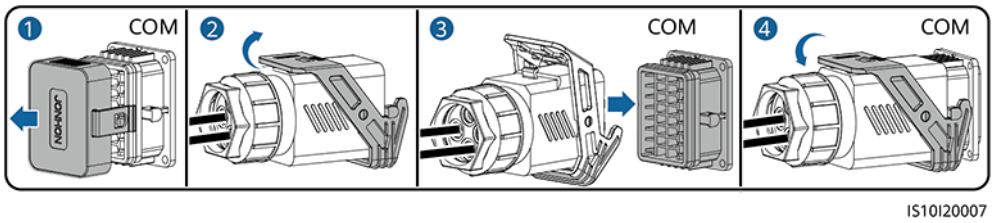
Step 1 Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

Figure 5-21 Installing the cable



Step 2 Connect the signal cable connector to the COM port.

Figure 5-22 Securing the signal cable connector



----End

5.7.2 Connecting the RS485 Communications Cable (Smart Power Sensor)

Cable Connection

The following figure shows the cable connections between the inverter and the Smart Power Sensor.

Figure 5-23 Cable connection (Three Phase Three Wire)

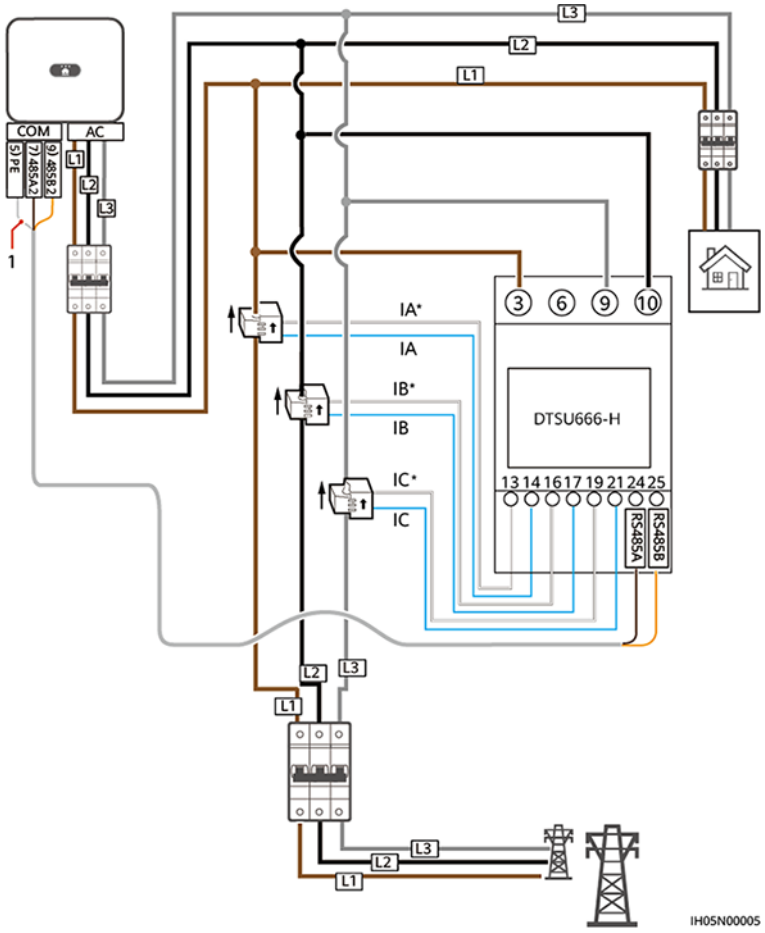
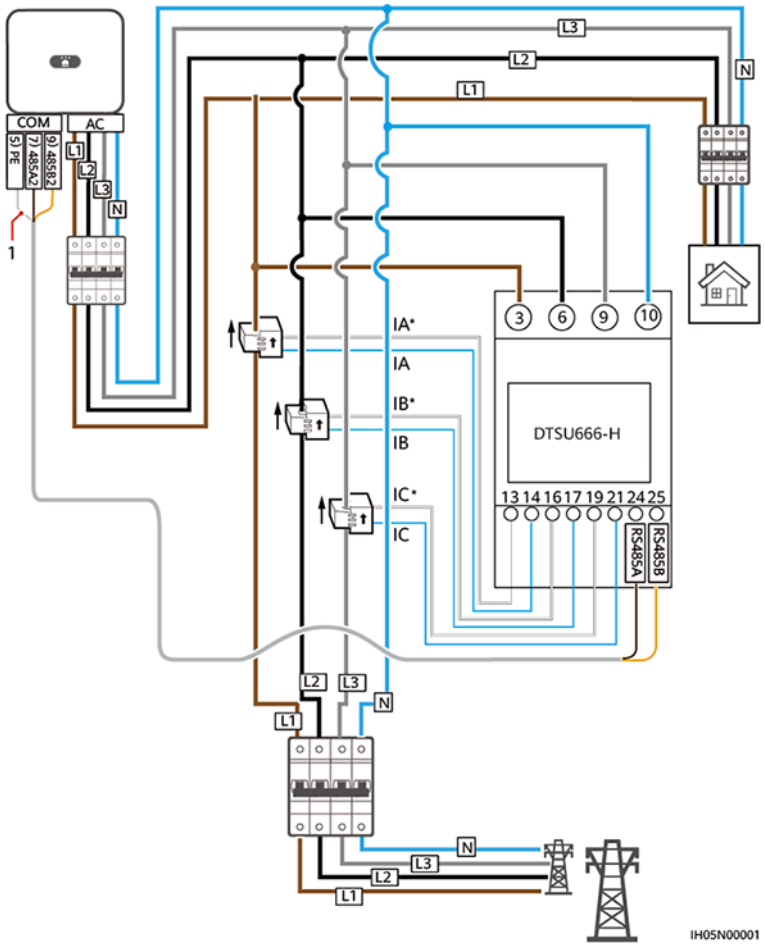


Figure 5-24 Cable connection (Three Phase Four Wire)

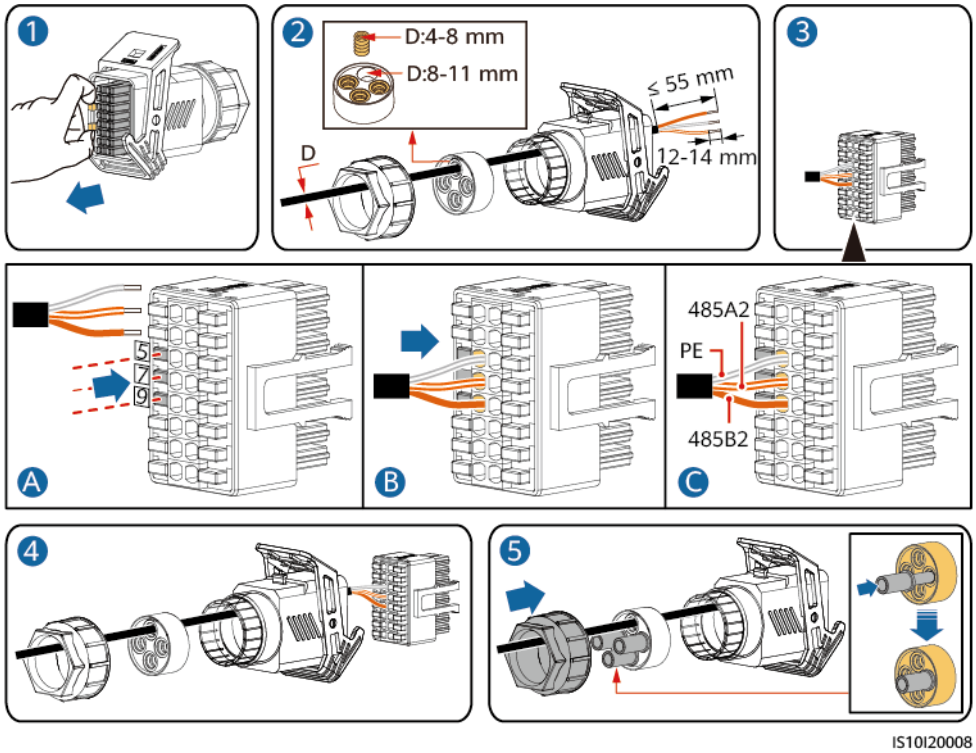


(1) Shielding layer of the signal cable

Procedure

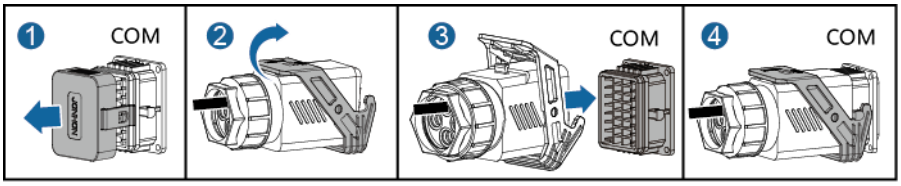
Step 1 Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

Figure 5-25 Installing the cable



Step 2 Connect the signal cable to the COM port.

Figure 5-26 Securing the signal cable connector



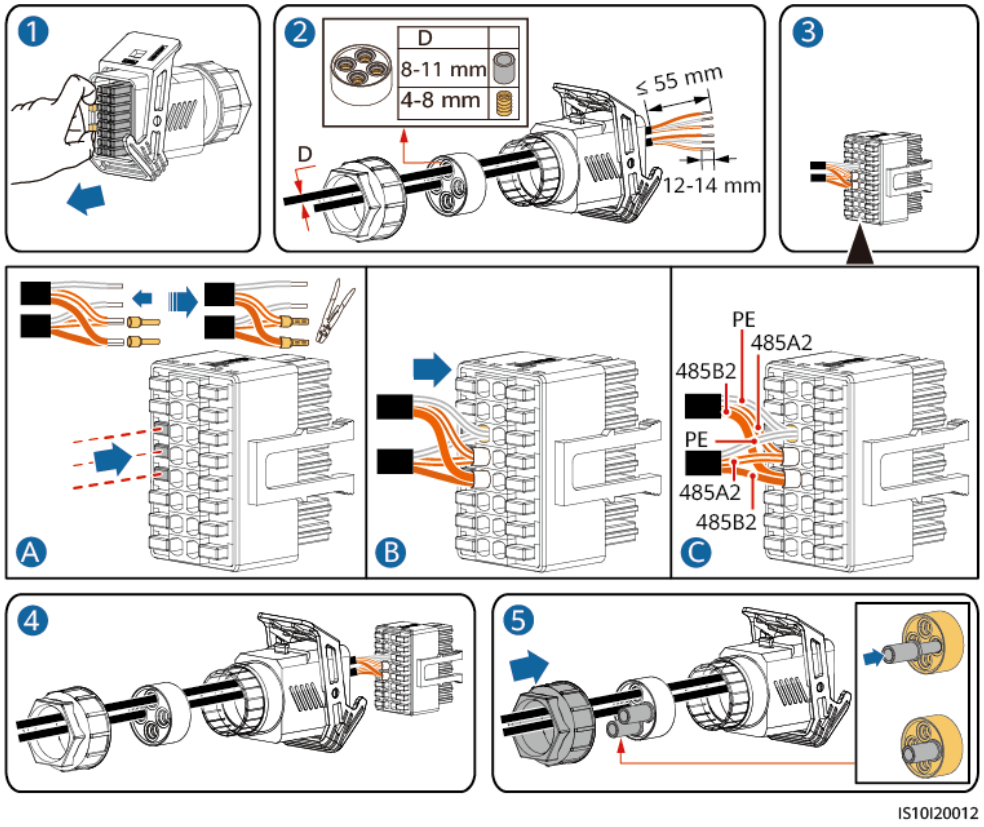
----End

5.7.3 Connecting an RS485 Communications Cable (Between a Power Meter and a Battery)

Procedure

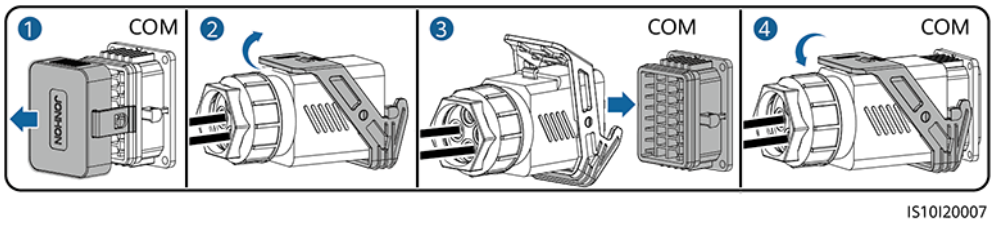
Step 1 Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

Figure 5-27 Installing the cable



Step 2 Connect the signal cable connector to the COM port.

Figure 5-28 Securing the signal cable connector



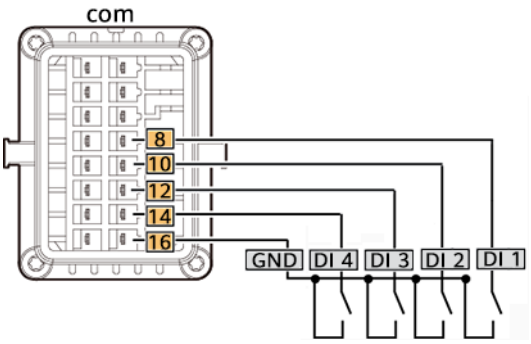
----End

5.7.4 Connecting the Power Grid Scheduling Signal Cable

Cable Connection

The following figure shows the cable connections between the inverter and the Ripple Control Device.

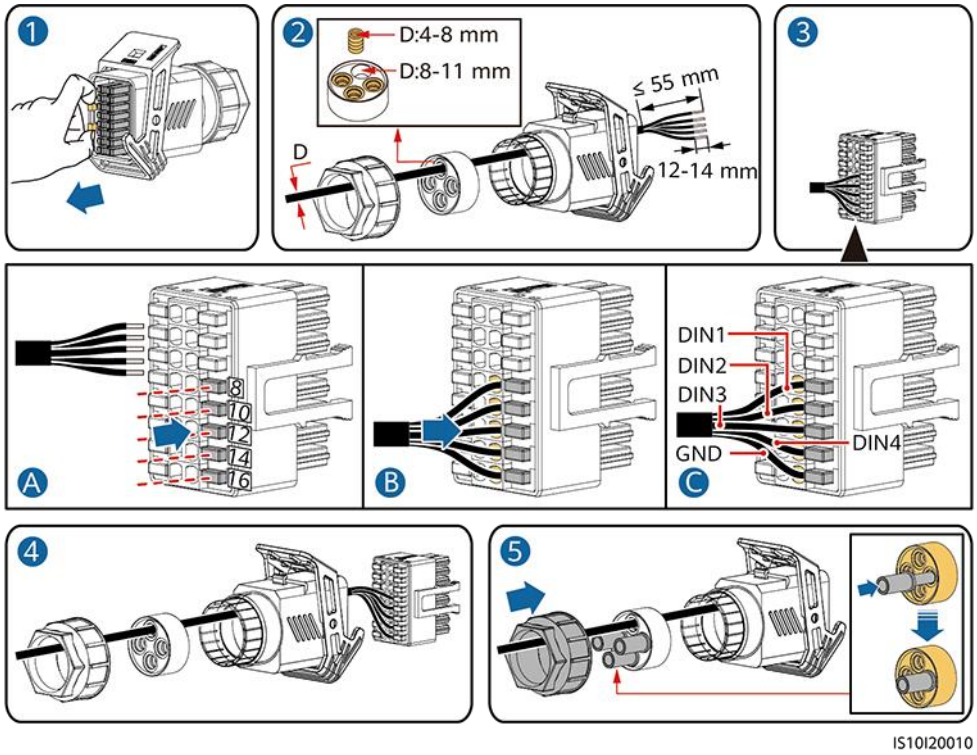
Figure 5-29 Cable connection



Procedure

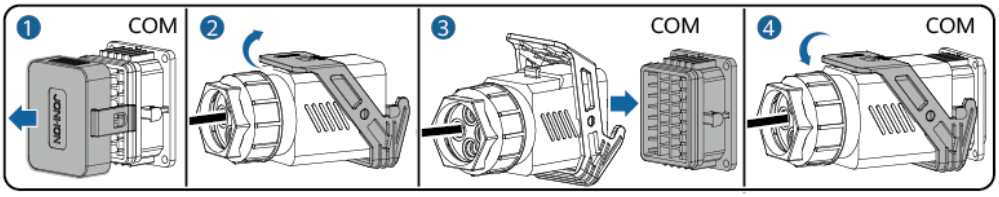
Step 1 Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

Figure 5-30 Installing the cable



Step 2 Connect the signal cable to the COM port.

Figure 5-31 Securing the signal cable connector



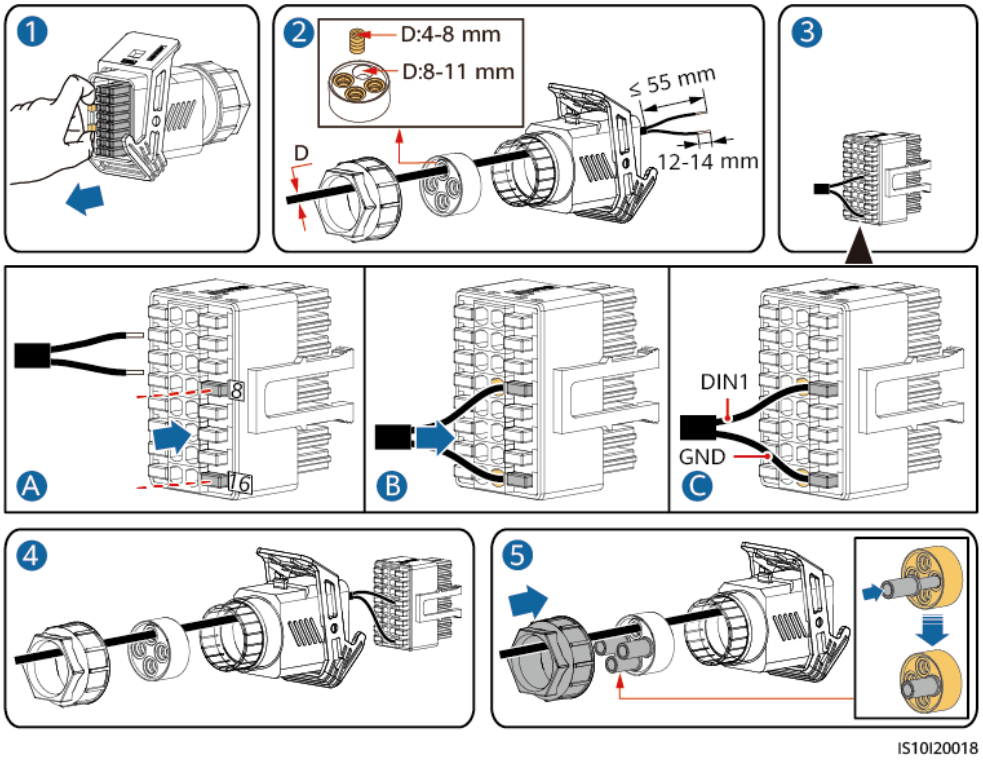
----End

5.7.5 Connecting a Signal Cable to the Smart Backup Box

Procedure

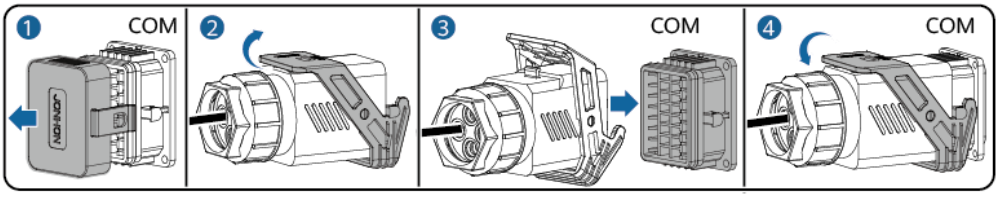
Step 1 Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

Figure 5-32 Installing the cable



Step 2 Connect the signal cable connector to the COM port.

Figure 5-33 Securing the signal cable connector



----End

6 Commissioning

6.1 Checking Before Power-On

Table 6-1 Checklist

No.	Item	Acceptance Criterion
1	Inverter installation	The Inverter is installed correctly and securely.
2	Smart Dongle	The Smart Dongle is installed correctly and securely.
3	Cable routing	The cables are routed properly as required by the customer.
4	Cable ties	Cable ties are secured evenly and no burr exists.
5	Reliable grounding	The PE cable is connected correctly and securely.
6	Switch	DC switches and all the switches connecting to the Inverter are OFF.
7	Cable connection	The AC output power cable, DC input power cables, battery cable, and signal cable are connected correctly and securely.
8	Unused terminals and ports	Unused terminals and ports are locked by watertight caps.
9	Installation environment	The installation space is proper, and the installation environment is clean and tidy.

6.2 Inverter power-on

Important Notes

NOTICE

Before turning on the AC switch between the Inverter and the power grid, check that the AC voltage is within the specified range using a multimeter.

Procedure

Step 1 If a battery is connected, turn on the battery switch.

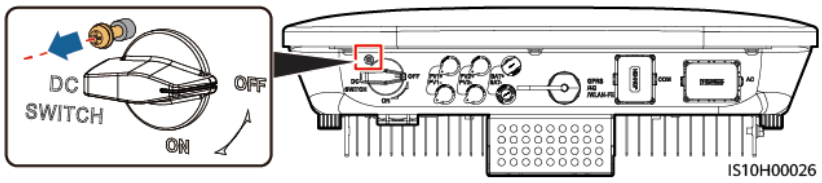
Step 2 Turn on the AC switch between the Inverter and the power grid.

NOTICE

If the DC is on and the AC is off, the Inverter reports a **Grid Failure** alarm. The Inverter starts normally only after the fault is automatically rectified.

Step 3 (Optional) Remove the locking screw from the DC switch.

Figure 6-1 Removing the locking screw from a DC switch



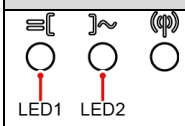
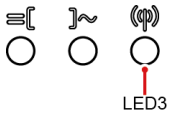
Step 4 Turn on the DC switch (if any) between the PV string and the Inverter.

Step 5 Turn on the DC switch at the bottom of the Inverter.

Step 6 Wait for about 1 minute and observe the LED indicators on the Inverter to check its running status.

Table 6-2 LED indicator description

Category	Status		Meaning
Running indication	**LED1**	**LED2**	N/A
	Steady green	Steady green	The Inverter is operating in grid-tied mode.

Category	Status			Meaning
	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)	Off		The DC is on and the AC is off.
	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)		The DC is on, the AC is on, and the Inverter is not exporting power to the power grid.
	Off	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)		The DC is off and the AC is on.
	Off	Off		Both the DC and AC are off.
	Blinking red at short intervals (on for 0.2s and then off for 0.2s)	N/A		There is a DC environmental alarm, such as an alarm indicating that High String Input Voltage, String Reverse Connection, or Low Insulation Resistance.
	N/A	Blinking red at short intervals (on for 0.2s and then off for 0.2s)		There is an AC environmental alarm, such as an alarm indicating Grid Undervoltage, Grid Overvoltage, Grid Overfrequency, or Grid Underfrequency.
	Steady red	Steady red		Fault
Communication indication 	**LED3**			N/A
	Blinking green at short intervals (on for 0.2s and then off for 0.2s)			Communication is in progress. (When a mobile phone is connected to the Inverter, the indicator first indicates that the phone is connected to the Inverter): blinks green at long intervals.)
	Blinking green at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)			The mobile phone is connected to the Inverter.
	Off			There is no communication.
Device replacement indication	**LED1**	**LED2**	**LED3**	N/A
	Steady red	Steady red	Steady red	The Inverter hardware is faulty. The Inverter needs to be replaced.

Step 7 (Optional) Observe the LED indicator on the Smart Dongle to check its running status.

- WLAN-FE Smart Dongle

Figure 6-2 WLAN-FE Smart Dongle

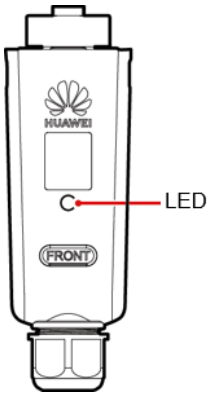


Table 6-3 Indicator description

Indicators	Status	Remarks	Description
-	Off	Normal	The Smart Dongle is not secured or not powered on.
Yellow (blinking green and red simultaneously)	Steady on		The Smart Dongle is secured and powered on.
Red	Blinking at short intervals (on for 0.2s and then off for 0.2s)		The parameters for connecting to the router are not set.
Red	Steady on	Abnormal	The Smart Dongle is faulty. Replace the Smart Dongle.

Indicators	Status	Remarks	Description
Blinking red and green alternatively	Blinking at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)	Abnormal	No communication with the Inverter • Remove and then insert the Smart Dongle. • Check whether the Inverter matches the Smart Dongle. • Connect the Smart Dongle to another Inverter. Check whether the Smart Dongle is faulty or the USB port of the Inverter is faulty.
Green	Blinking at long intervals (on for 0.5s on and then off for 0.5s)	Normal	Connecting to the router.
Green	Steady on		Connected to the management system.
Green	Blinking at short intervals (on for 0.2s and then off for 0.2s)		The Inverter communicates with the management system through the Smart Dongle.

- 4G Smart Dongle

Table 6-4 Indicator description

Indicators	Status	Remarks	Description
-	Off	Normal	The Smart Dongle is not secured or not powered on.

Indicators	Status	Remarks	Description
Yellow (blinking green and red simultaneously)	Steady on	Normal	The Smart Dongle is secured and powered on.
Green	The blinking interval is 2s. The indicator is on for 0.1s and then off for 1.9s alternately.	Normal	Dialing (lasting for less than 1 minute)
		Abnormal	If the duration is longer than 1 minute, the 4G parameter settings are incorrect. Reset the parameters.
	Blinking at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)	Normal	The dialup is successful (lasting for less than 30s).
		Abnormal	If the duration is longer than 30s, the management system parameters are incorrectly set. Reset the parameters.
	Steady on	Normal	Connected to the management system.
	Blinking at short intervals (on for 0.2s and then off for 0.2s)		The Inverter communicates with the management system through the Smart Dongle.
Red	Steady on	Abnormal	The Smart Dongle is faulty. Replace the Smart Dongle.
	Blinking at short intervals (on for 0.2s and then off for 0.2s)		The Smart Dongle has no SIM card or the SIM card is in poor contact. Check whether the SIM card has been installed or is in good contact. If not, install the SIM card or remove and insert the SIM card.

Indicators	Status	Remarks	Description
	Blinking at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)		The Smart Dongle fails to be connected to a management system because the SIM card has no signals, weak signal strength, or no traffic. If the Smart Dongle is reliably connected, check the SIM card signal through the Inverter app. If no signal is received or the signal strength is weak, contact the carrier. Check whether the tariff and traffic of the SIM card are normal. If not, recharge the SIM card or buy traffic.
Blinking red and green alternatively	Blinking at long intervals (on for 1s and then off for 1s)		No communication with the Inverter • Remove and then insert the Smart Dongle. • Check whether the Inverter matches the Smart Dongle. • Connect the Smart Dongle to another Inverter. Check whether the Smart Dongle is faulty or the USB port of the Inverter is faulty.

----End

7 Man-Machine Interaction

7.1 App Commissioning

7.1.1 Downloading the FusionSolar App

Scan the QR code and download the latest installation package.

Figure 7-1 QR code

FusionSolar

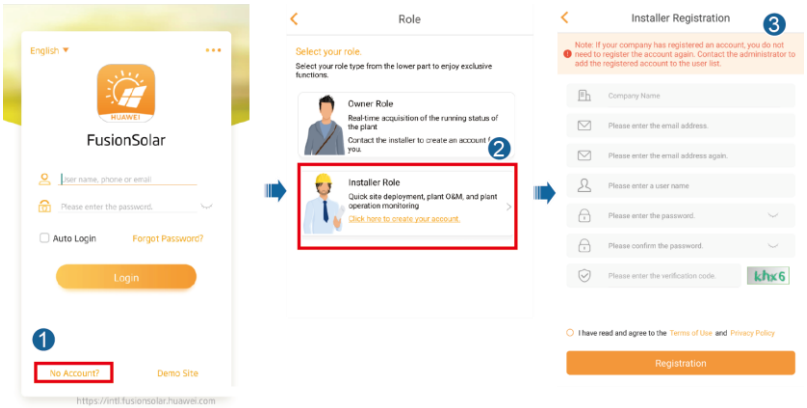
7.1.2 (Optional) Registering an Installer Account

NOTE

- If you have an installer account, skip this step.
- You can register an account only using a mobile phone only in China.
- The mobile number or email address used for registration is the user name for logging in to the FusionSolar app.

Create the first installer account and create a domain named after the company name.

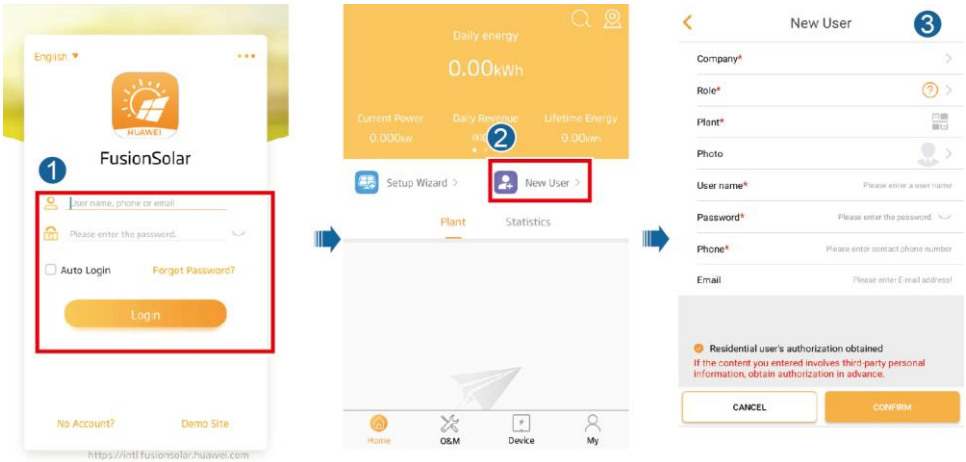
Figure 7-2 Creating the first installer account



NOTICE

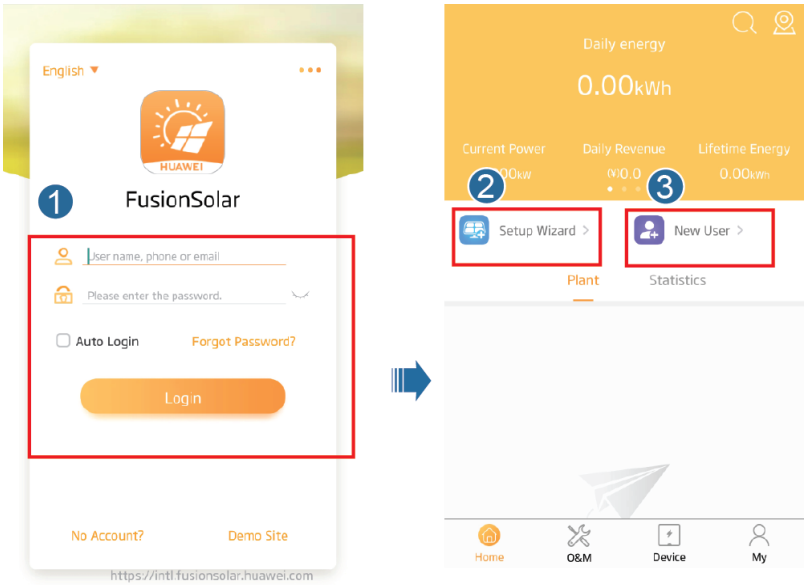
To create multiple installer accounts for a company, log in to the FusionSolar app and tap **New User** to create an installer account.

Figure 7-3 Creating multiple installer accounts for the same company



7.1.3 Creating a PV Plant and a User

Figure 7-4 Creating a PV plant and a user



NOTE

For details about how to use the site deployment wizard, see *FusionSolar App Quick Guide*. During the FusionSolar app upgrade, scan the QR code to download the correponding quick guide according to the downloaded app version.

7.1.4 (Optional) Setting the Physical Layout of the Smart PV Optimizers

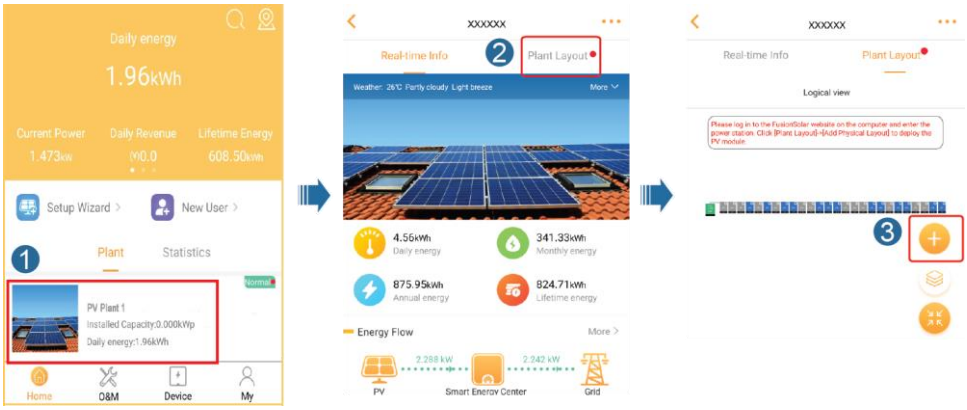
NOTE

- If smart PV optimizers are configured for PV strings, ensure that the smart PV optimizers have been successfully connected to the Inverter before performing the operations in this section.
- Check that the SN labels of smart PV optimizers are correctly attached to the physical layout template.
- Take and save a photo of the physical layout template. Keep your phone parallel to the template and take a photo in landscape mode. Ensure that the four positioning points in the corners are in the frame. Ensure that each QR code is attached within the frame.
- For details about the physical layout of smart PV optimizers, see *FusionSolar App Quick Guide*. During the FusionSolar app upgrade, scan the QR code to download the correponding quick guide according to the downloaded app version.

Scenario 1: Setting on the FusionSolar Server Side (Solar Inverter Connected to the Management System)

Step 1 Log in to the FusionSolar app and tap the plant name on the **Home** screen to access the plant screen. Select **Plant layout**, tap , and upload the physical layout template photo as prompted.

Figure 7-5 Uploading the physical layout template photo (App)

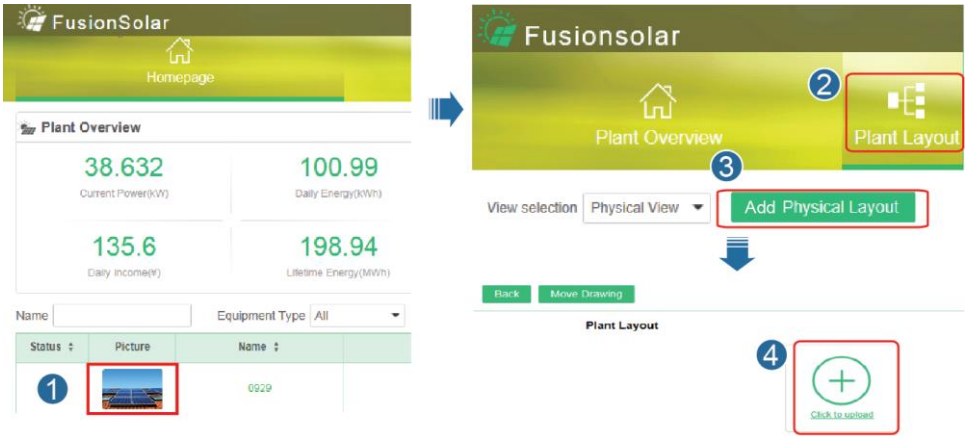


NOTE

You can also upload the physical layout template photo on the WebUI as follows: Log in to https://intl.fusionsolar.Svea Solar.com to access the WebUI of the FusionSolar Smart PV Management System. On the home page, click the plant name to go to the plant page.

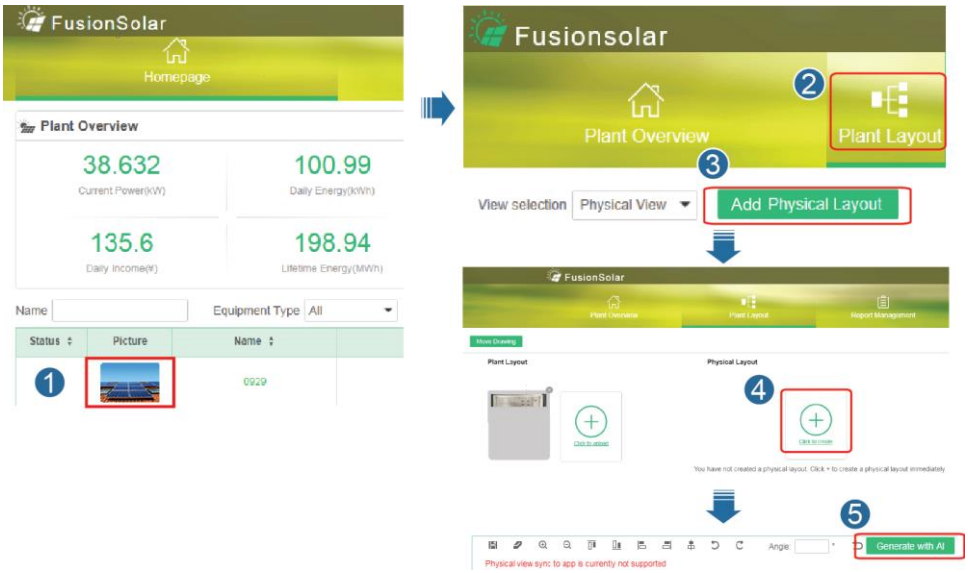
Choose **Plant layout**, click **Add Physical Layout >** , and upload the physical layout template photo.

Figure 7-6 Uploading the physical layout template photo (WebUI)



Step 2 Log in to https://intl.fusionsolar.huawei.com to access the WebUI of the FusionSolar Smart PV Management System. On the **Homepage** page, click the plant name to go to the plant page. Select **Plant layout**. Choose > **Generate with AI**, and create a physical layout as prompted. You can also manually create a physical location layout.

Figure 7-7 Physical layout design of PV modules



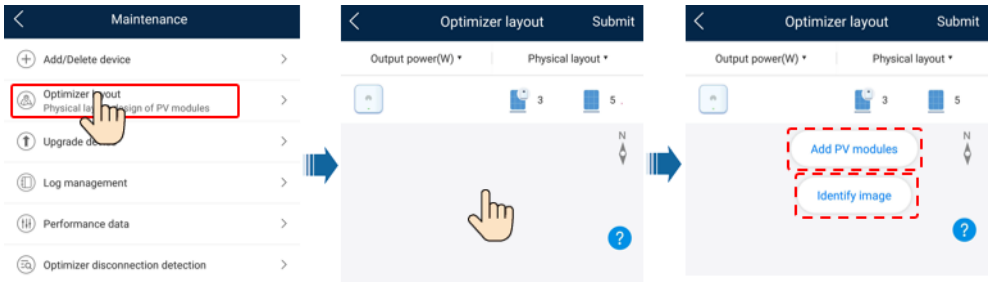
----End

Scenario 2: Setting on the Solar Inverter Side (Solar Inverter Not Connected to the Management System)

Step 1 Access the Device Commissioning screen on the FusionSolar app to set the physical layout of Smart PV Optimizers.

1. Log in to the FusionSolar app. On the **Device Commissioning** screen, choose **Maintenance** > **Optimizer layout**. The **Optimizer layout** screen is displayed.
2. Tap the blank area. The **Identify image** and **Add PV modules** buttons are displayed. You can use either of the following methods to perform operations as prompted:
   - Method 1: Tap **Identify image** and upload the physical layout template photo to complete the optimizer layout. (The optimizers that fail to be identified need to be manually bound.)
   - Method 2: Tap **Add PV modules** to manually add PV modules and bind the optimizers to the PV modules.

Figure 7-8 Physical layout design of PV modules

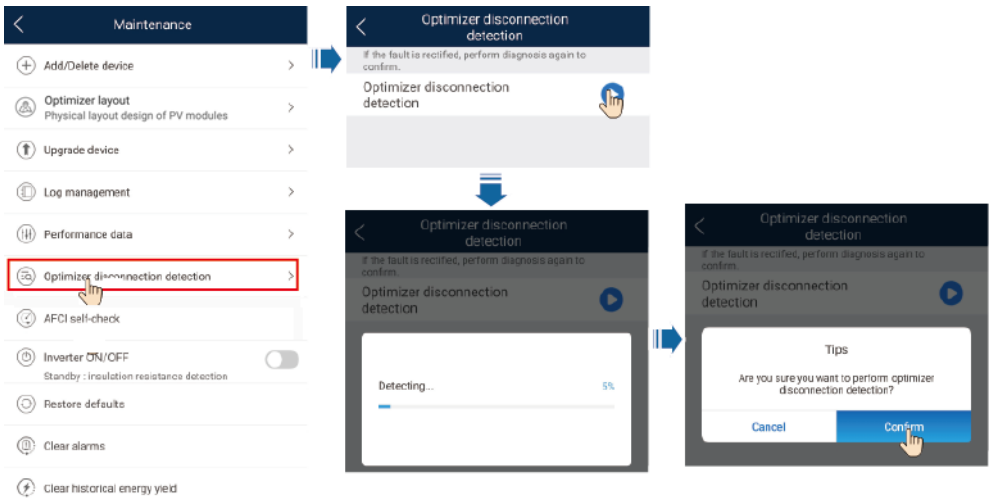


----End

7.1.5 Detect optimizer disconnection

Log in to the FusionSolar app, choose **Device Commissioning** > **Maintenance** > **Optimizer disconnection detection**, tap the detection button to detect the optimizer disconnection, and rectify the fault based on the detection result.

Figure 7-9 Detect optimizer disconnection



7.2 Parameters Settings

Go to the **Device Commissioning** screen and set Inverter parameters. For details about entering the **Device Commissioning** screen, see Device Commissioning.

To set more parameters, tap **Settings**. For details about the parameters, see the *FusionSolar APP and SUN2000 App User Manual*. You can also scan the QR code to obtain the document.

7.2.1 Energy Control

On the home screen, tap **Power adjustment** to perform the corresponding operation.

Figure 7-10 Energy control

7.2.1.1 Grid-tied Point Control

Function

Limits or reduces the output power of the PV power system to ensure that the output power is within the power deviation limit.

Procedure

Step 1 On the home screen, choose **Power adjustment** > **Grid-tied point control**.

Figure 7-11 Grid-tied point control

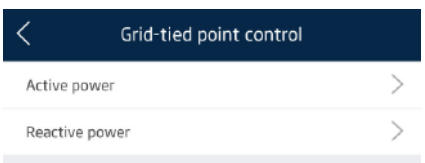


Table 7-1 Grid-tied point control

Parameter Name			Description
Active power	Unlimited	-	If this parameter is set to **Unlimited**, the output power of the Inverter is not limited and the Inverter can connect to the power grid at the rated power.
	Grid connection with zero power	Closed-loop controller	• If multiple inverters are cascaded, set this parameter to **SDongle/SmartLogger**. • If there is only one Inverter, set this parameter to **Inverter**.
		Limitation mode	**Total power** indicates export limitation of the total power at the grid-tied point.
		Power adjustment period	Specifies the shortest interval for a single anti-backfeeding adjustment.
		Power control hysteresis	Specifies the dead zone for adjusting the Inverter output power. If the power fluctuation is within the power control hysteresis, the power is not adjusted.
		Active power output limit for fail-safe	Specifies the derating value of the Inverter active power by percentage. If the Smart Dongle does not detect any meter data or the communication between the Smart Dongle and the Inverter is disconnected, the Smart Dongle delivers the derating value of the Inverter active power by percentage.
		Communication disconnection fail-safe	In the Inverter anti-backfeeding scenario, if this parameter is set to **Enable**, the Inverter will derate according to the active power derating percentage when the communication between the Inverter and the Smart Dongle is disconnected for a period longer than **Communication disconnection detection time**.

Parameter Name			Description
		Communication disconnection detection time	Specifies the time for determining the communication disconnection between the Inverter and the Dongle. This parameter is displayed when **Communication disconnection fail-safe** is set to **Enable**.
	Grid connection with limited power (kW)	Closed-loop controller	• If multiple inverters are cascaded, set this parameter to **SDongle/SmartLogger**. • If there is only one Inverter, set this parameter to **Inverter**.
		Limitation mode	**Total power** indicates export limitation of the total power at the grid-tied point.
		Maximum grid feed-in power	Specifies the maximum active power transmitted from the grid-tied point to the power grid.
		Power adjustment period	Specifies the shortest interval for a single anti-backfeeding adjustment.
		Power control hysteresis	Specifies the dead zone for adjusting the Inverter output power. If the power fluctuation is within the power control hysteresis, the power is not adjusted.
		Active power output limit for fail-safe	Specifies the derating value of the Inverter active power by percentage. If the Smart Dongle does not detect any meter data or the communication between the Smart Dongle and the Inverter is disconnected, the Smart Dongle delivers the derating value of the Inverter active power by percentage.

Parameter Name			Description
		Communication disconnection fail-safe	In the Inverter anti-backfeeding scenario, if this parameter is set to **Enable**, the Inverter will derate according to the active power derating percentage when the communication between the Inverter and the Smart Dongle is disconnected for a period longer than **Communication disconnection detection time**.
		Communication disconnection detection time	Specifies the time for determining the communication disconnection between the Inverter and the Dongle. This parameter is displayed when **Communication disconnection fail-safe** is set to **Enable**.
	Grid connection with limited power (%)	Closed-loop controller	• If multiple inverters are cascaded, set this parameter to **SDongle/SmartLogger**. • If there is only one Inverter, set this parameter to **Inverter**.
		Limitation mode	**Total power** indicates export limitation of the total power at the grid-tied point.
		PV plant capacity	Specifies the total maximum active power in the Inverter cascading scenario.
		Maximum grid feed-in power	Specifies the percentage of the maximum active power of the grid-tied point to the PV plant capacity.
		Power adjustment period	Specifies the shortest interval for a single anti-backfeeding adjustment.
		Power control hysteresis	Specifies the dead zone for adjusting the Inverter output power. If the power fluctuation is within the power control hysteresis, the power is not adjusted.

Parameter Name			Description
		Active power output limit for fail-safe	Specifies the derating value of the Inverter active power by percentage. If the Smart Dongle does not detect any meter data or the communication between the Smart Dongle and the Inverter is disconnected, the Smart Dongle delivers the derating value of the Inverter active power by percentage.
		Communication disconnection fail-safe	In the Inverter anti-backfeeding scenario, if this parameter is set to **Enable**, the Inverter will derate according to the active power derating percentage when the communication between the Inverter and the Smart Dongle is disconnected for a period longer than **Communication disconnection detection time**.
		Communication disconnection detection time	Specifies the time for determining the communication disconnection between the Inverter and the Dongle. This parameter is displayed when **Communication disconnection fail-safe** is set to **Enable**.

----End

7.2.1.2 Battery Control

Prerequisites

The screenshots in this chapter are taken in the Inverter 3.2.00.011 app. The app is being updated. The actual screens prevail.

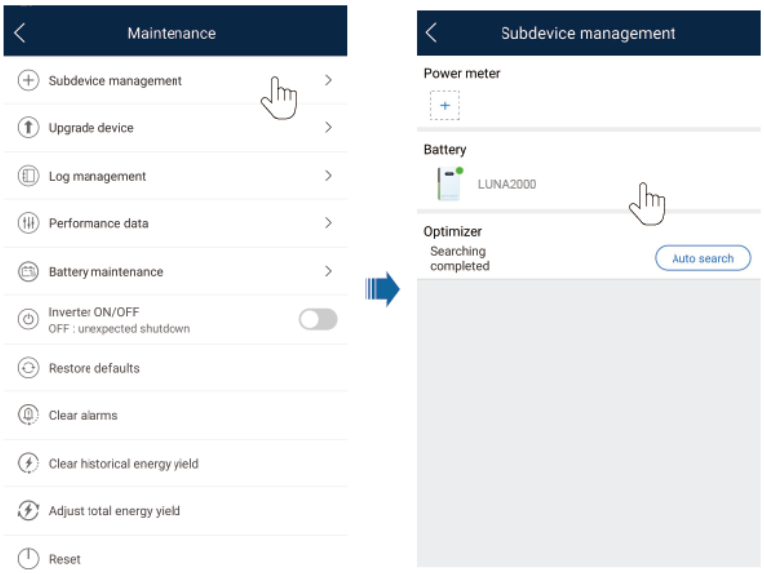
Function

When the inverter connects to a battery, add the battery and set battery parameters.

Adding a Battery

To add a battery, choose **Maintenance** > **Subdevice management** on the home screen.

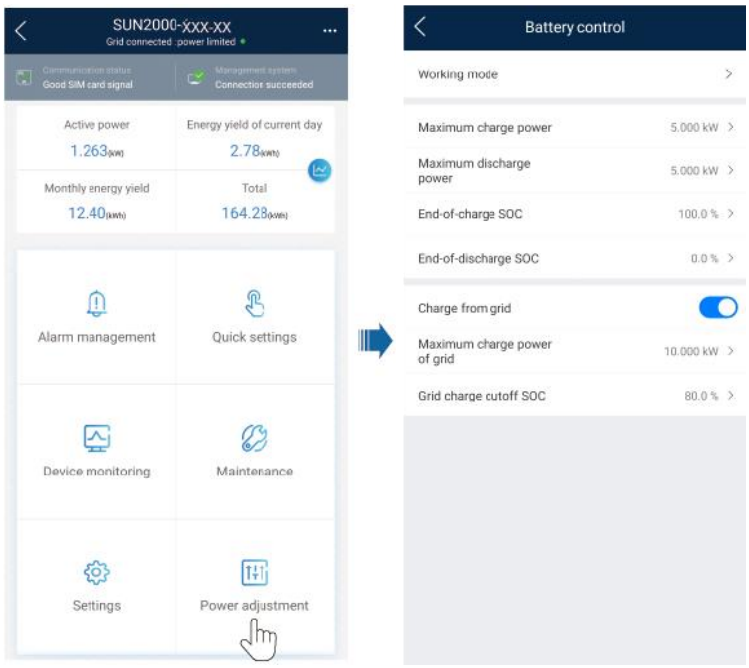
Figure 7-12 Adding a battery



Parameters Settings

On the home screen, choose **Power adjustment** > **Battery control**, and set the battery parameters and working mode.

Figure 7-13 Battery control parameter setting



Parameter	Description	Value Range
Working mode	For details, see the description on the app screen.	• Maximum self-consumption • Time-of-use • Fully fed to grid
Maximum charge power (kW)	Retain this parameter to the maximum charge power. Additional configuration is not required.	• Charge: [0, Maximum charge power]
Maximum discharge power (kW)	Retain this parameter to the maximum discharge power. Additional configuration is not required.	• Discharge: [0, Maximum discharge power]
End-of-charge SOC (%)	Set the charge cutoff capacity.	90%–100%
End-of-discharge SOC (%)	Set the discharge cutoff capacity.	0%–20% (When no PV module is configured or the PV modules have no voltage for 24 hours, the minimum value is 15%.)

Parameter	Description	Value Range
Charge from grid	If **Charge from grid** function is disabled by default, comply with the grid charge requirements stipulated in local laws and regulations when this function is enabled.	• Disable • Enable
Grid charge cutoff SOC	Set the grid charge cutoff SOC.	[20%, 100%]

7.2.2 AFCI

Function

If PV modules or cables are not properly connected or damaged, electric arcs may occur, which may cause fire. Svea Solar Power Shifter inverters provide arc detection in compliance with UL 1699B-2018 to ensure the safety of users' lives and property.

This function is enabled by default. The Inverter automatically detects arc faults. To disable this function, log in to the FusionSolar app, enter the **Device Commissioning** screen, choose **Settings** > **Feature parameters**, and disable **AFCI**.

Clearing Alarms

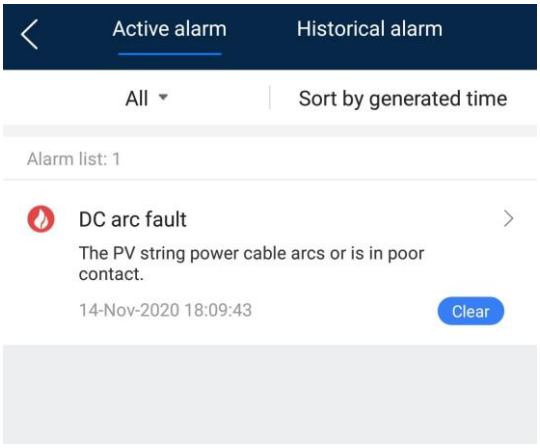
The AFCI function involves the **DC arc fault** alarm.

The Inverter has the AFCI alarm automatic clearance mechanism. If an alarm is triggered for less than five times within 24 hours, the Inverter automatically clears the alarm. If the alarm is triggered for five times or more within 24 hours, the Inverter locks for protection. You need to manually clear the alarm on the Inverter so that it can work properly.

You can manually clear the alarm as follows:

- **Method 1**: FusionSolar App
  Log in to the FusionSolar app and choose **My** > **Device Commissioning**. On the **Device Commissioning** screen, connect and log in to the Inverter that generates the AFCI alarm, tap **Alarm management**, and tap **Clear** on the right of the **DC arc fault** alarm to clear the alarm.

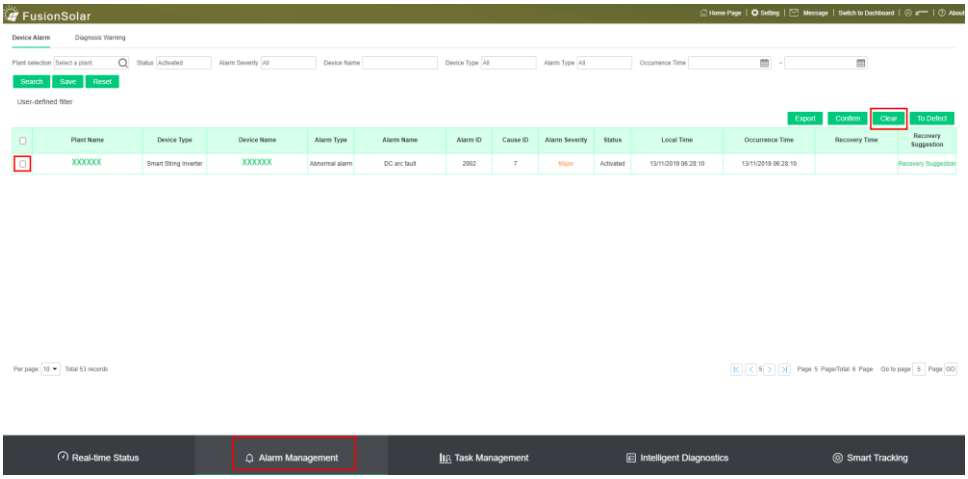
Figure 7-14 Alarm management



- **Method 2**: FusionSolar Smart PV Management System

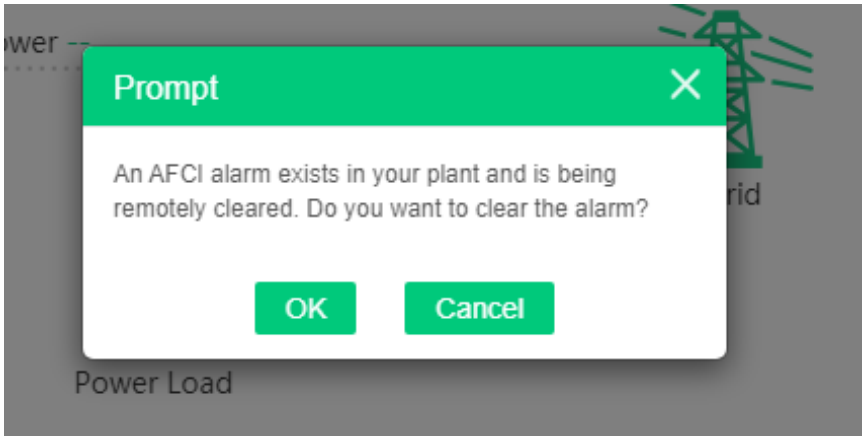
  Log in to the FusionSolar Smart PV Management System using a non-owner account, choose **Intelligent O&M** > **Alarm Management**, select the **DC arc fault** alarm, and click **Clear** to clear the alarm.

Figure 7-15 Clearing alarms



Switch to the owner account with PV plant management rights. On the home page, click the PV plant name to go to the PV plant page, and click **OK** as prompted to clear the alarm.

Figure 7-16 Owner confirmation



7.2.3 IPS Check (for Italy CEI0-21 Grid Code Only)

Function

The Italy CEI0-21 grid code requires an IPS check for the Inverter. During the self-check, the Inverter checks the protection threshold and protection time of the maximum voltage over 10 min (59.S1), maximum overvoltage (59.S2), minimum undervoltage (27.S1), minimum undervoltage (27.S2), maximum overfrequency (81.S1), maximum overfrequency (81.S2), minimum underfrequency (81.S), and minimum underfrequency (81.S2).

Procedure

Step 1 On the home screen, choose **Maintenance** > **IPS test** to access the IPS test screen.

Step 2 Tap **Start** to start an IPS test. The Inverter detects maximum voltage over 10 min (59.S1), maximum overvoltage (59.S2), minimum undervoltage (27.S1), minimum undervoltage (27.S2), maximum overfrequency (81.S1), maximum overfrequency (81.S2), and minimum underfrequency (81.S1), and minimum underfrequency (81.S2).

Figure 7-17 IPS test

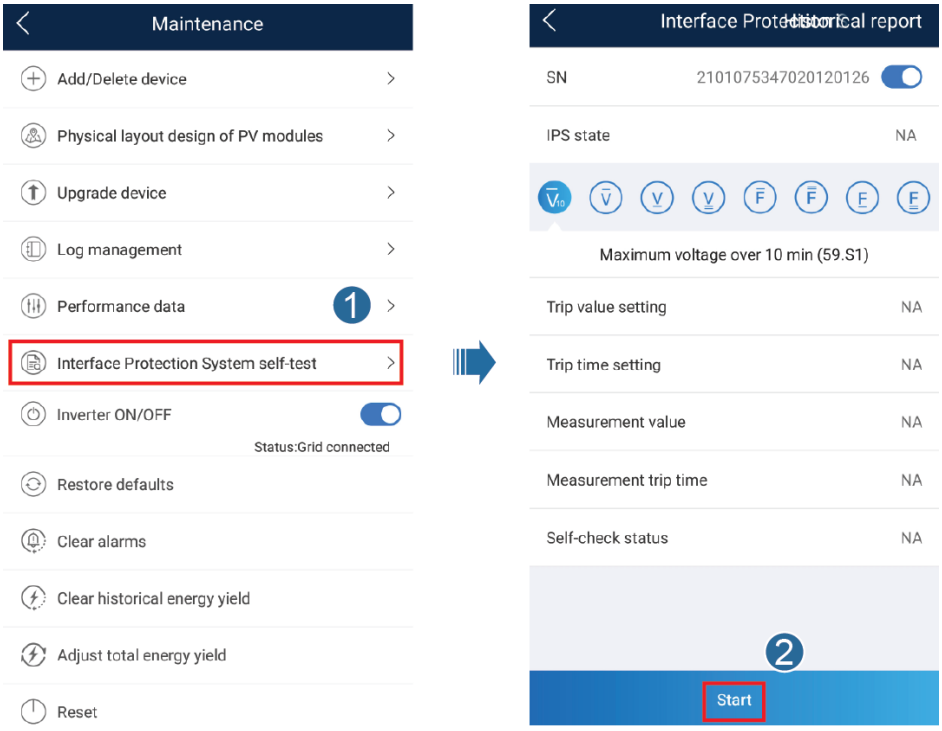


Table 7-2 IPS test type

IPS Test Type	Description
Maximum voltage over 10 min (59.S1)	The default maximum voltage over 10 min protection threshold is 253 V (1.10 Vn), and the default protection time threshold is 3s.
Maximum overvoltage (59.S2)	The default overvoltage protection threshold is 264.5 V (1.15 Vn), and the default protection time threshold is 0.2s.
Minimum undervoltage (27.S1)	The default undervoltage protection threshold is 195.5 V (0.85 Vn), and the default protection time threshold is 1.5s.
Minimum undervoltage (27.S2)	The default undervoltage protection threshold is 34.5 V (0.15 Vn), and the default protection time threshold is 0.2s.
Maximum overfrequency (81.S1)	The default overfrequency protection threshold is 50.2 Hz, and the default protection time threshold is 0.1s.

IPS Test Type	Description
Maximum overfrequency (81.S2)	The default overfrequency protection threshold is 51.5 Hz, and the default protection time threshold is 0.1s.
Minimum underfrequency (81.S1)	The default underfrequency protection threshold is 49.8 Hz, and the default protection time threshold is 0.1s.
Minimum underfrequency (81.S2)	The default underfrequency protection threshold is 47.5 Hz, and the default protection time threshold is 0.1s.

Step 3 After the IPS test is complete, **IPS State** is displayed as **IPS state success**. Tap **Historical report** in the upper right corner of the screen to view the IPS check report.

----End

7.3 SmartLogger Networking Scenario

See the *Distributed PV Plants Connecting to Huawei Hosting Cloud Quick Guide (Distributed Inverters + SmartLogger1000A + RS485 Networking)* and *PV Plants Connecting to Huawei Hosting Cloud Quick Guide (Inverters + SmartLogger3000 + RS485 Networking)*. You can scan the QR code to obtain it.

Figure 7-18 SmartLogger1000A

Figure 7-19 SmartLogger3000

8 Maintenance

8.1 Inverter Power-Off

Important Notes

WARNING

- After the Inverter powers off, the remaining electricity and heat may still cause electric shocks and body burns. Therefore, put on protective gloves and begin operating the Inverter five minutes after the power-off.
- Before maintaining the optimizer and PV string, turn off the AC switch and DC switch. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur as the PV string is energized.

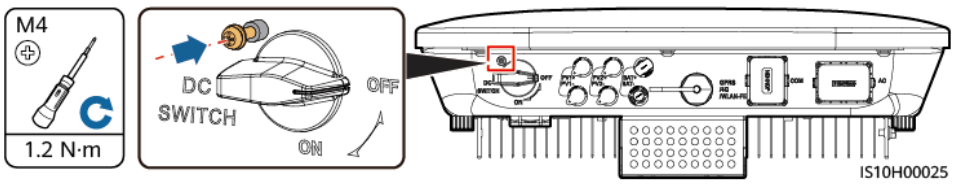
Procedure

Step 1 Turn off the AC switch between the Inverter and the power grid.

Step 2 Turn off the DC switch at the bottom of the Inverter.

Step 3 (Optional) Install the locking screw beside the DC switch.

Figure 8-1 Installing the locking screw for the DC switch



Step 4 Turn on the DC switch between the PV string and the Inverter if there is any.

Step 5 (Optional) Turn off the battery switch between the Inverter and batteries.

----End

8.2 Routine Maintenance

To ensure that the Inverter can operate properly for a long term, you are advised to perform routine maintenance on it as described in this chapter.

CAUTION

Before cleaning the system, connecting cables, and maintaining the grounding reliability, power off the system.

Table 8-1 Maintenance list

Check Detail	Check Method	Maintenance Interval
System cleanliness	Check the heat sink for foreign matter or the overall health of the Inverter.	Annual or every time an abnormality is detected
System running status	Check the Inverter for damage or deformation.	Annual
Electrical connections	• Cables are securely connected. • Cables are intact, in particular, the parts touching the metallic surface are not scratched.	The first inspection is 6 months after the initial commissioning. From then on, the interval can be 6 to 12 months.
Grounding reliability	Check whether the ground terminal and ground cable are securely connected.	Annual
Sealing	Check whether all terminals and ports are properly sealed.	Annual

8.3 Troubleshooting

Alarm severities are defined as follows:

- Major: The Inverter is faulty. As a result, the output power decreases or the grid-tied power generation is stopped.
- Minor: Some components are faulty without affecting the grid-tied power generation.
- Warning: The Inverter works properly. The output power decreases or some authorization functions fail due to external factors.

Table 8-2 Common fault alarm list

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2001	High string input voltage	Major	The PV array is not properly configured. Excessive PV modules are connected in series to the PV string; therefore the PV string open-circuit voltage exceeds the maximum Inverter operating voltage. Cause ID 1 or 2: PV strings 1 and 2	Reduce the number of PV modules connected in series to the PV string until the PV string open-circuit voltage is less than or equal to the maximum Inverter operating voltage. After the PV string configuration is corrected, the alarm disappears.
2002	DC arc fault	Major	The PV string power cables arc or are in poor contact. • Cause ID 1 = PV1 • Cause ID 2 = PV2	Check whether the PV string cables arc or are in poor contact.
2003	DC arc fault	Major	The PV string power cables arc or are in poor contact. • Cause ID 1 = PV1 • Cause ID 2 = PV2	Check whether the PV string cables arc or are in poor contact.
2011	String reverse connection	Major	The PV string polarity is reversed. • Cause ID 1 = PV1 • Cause ID 2 = PV2	Check whether the PV string is reversely connected to the Inverter. If so, wait until the PV string current decreases to below 0.5 A. Then, turn off the DC switch and correct the PV string polarity.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2012	String current backfeed	Warning	The number of PV modules connected in series to the PV string is insufficient. As a result, the end voltage is lower than that of other strings. • Cause ID 1 = PV1 • Cause ID 2 = PV2	1. Check whether the number of PV modules connected in series to this PV string is less than that of the other PV strings connected in parallel. If so, wait until the PV string current decreases to below 0.5 A. Then, turn off the DC switch and adjust the number of PV modules in the PV string. 2. Check whether the PV string is shaded. 3. Check whether the open-circuit voltage of the PV string is abnormal.
2021	AFCI self-check failure	Major	Cause ID = 1, 2 The AFCI self-check fails.	Turn off the AC output switch and DC input switch, and then turn them on after 5 minutes. If the alarm persists, contact your dealer or Svea Solar technical support.
2031	Phase wire short-circuited to PE	Major	Cause ID = 1 The impedance of the output phase wire to PE is low or the output phase wire is short-circuited to PE.	Check the impedance of the output phase wire to PE, locate the position with low impedance, and rectify the fault.
2032	Grid loss	Major	Cause ID = 1 • Power grid outage occurs. • The AC circuit is disconnected or the AC switch is off.	1. The alarm is cleared automatically after the power grid recovers. 2. Check whether the AC circuit is disconnected or the AC switch is off.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2033	Grid undervoltage	Major	Cause ID = 1 The grid voltage is below the lower threshold or the low-voltage duration has lasted for more than the value specified by low voltage ride-through (LVRT).	1. If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The Inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. 2. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid voltage is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. If yes, modify the grid undervoltage protection threshold through the mobile app, SmartLogger, or network management system (NMS) with the consent of the local power operator. 3. If the alarm persists for a long time, check the connection between the AC circuit breaker and the output power cable.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2034	Grid overvoltage	Major	Cause ID = 1 The grid voltage exceeds the upper threshold or the high voltage duration has lasted for more than the value specified by high voltage ride-through (HVRT).	1. If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The Inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. 2. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid voltage is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. If yes, modify the grid overvoltage protection threshold through the mobile app, SmartLogger, or NMS with the consent of the local power operator. 3. Check whether the peak voltage of the power grid is too high. If the alarm persists and cannot be rectified for a long time, contact the power operator.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2035	Grid volt. Imbalance	Major	Cause ID = 1 The difference between grid phase voltages exceeds the upper threshold.	1. If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The Inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. 2. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid voltage is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. 3. If the alarm lasts for a long time, check the AC output power cable connection. 4. If the AC output power cable is correctly connected, yet the alarm persists and affects the energy yield of the PV plant, contact the local power operator.
2036	Grid overfrequency	Major	Cause ID = 1 Power grid exception: The actual power grid frequency is higher than the requirements for the local power grid code.	1. If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The Inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. 2. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid frequency is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. If yes, modify the grid overfrequency protection threshold through the app, SmartLogger, or NMS with the consent of the local power operator.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2037	Grid underfrequency	Major	Cause ID = 1 Power grid exception: The actual power grid frequency is lower than the requirements for the local power grid code.	1. If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The Inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. 2. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid frequency is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. If yes, modify the grid underfrequency protection threshold through the app, SmartLogger, or NMS with the consent of the local power operator.
2038	Unstable grid frequency	Major	Cause ID = 1 Power grid exception: The actual change rate of the power grid frequency does not meet the requirements for the local power grid code.	1. If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The Inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. 2. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid frequency is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator.
2039	Output overcurrent	Major	Cause ID = 1 The power grid voltage drops dramatically or the power grid is short-circuited. As a result, the Inverter transient output current exceeds the upper threshold, and protection is triggered.	1. The Inverter monitors its external operating conditions in real time and automatically recovers after the fault is rectified. 2. If the alarm persists and affects the energy yield of the power plant, check whether the output is short-circuited. If the fault persists, contact your dealer or Svea Solar technical support.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2040	Output DC component overhigh	Major	Cause ID = 1 The DC component in the power grid current exceeds the upper threshold.	1. The Inverter monitors its external operating conditions in real time and automatically recovers after the fault is rectified. 2. If the alarm persists, contact Svea Solar technical support.
2051	Abnormal residual current	Major	Cause ID = 1 The input-to-ground insulation impedance has decreased during the Inverter operation.	1. If the alarm occurs accidentally, the external power cable may be abnormal temporarily. The Inverter automatically recovers after the fault is rectified. 2. If the alarm persists or lasts a long time, check whether the impedance between the PV string and ground is too low.
2061	Abnormal grounding	Major	Cause ID = 1 • The neutral wire or PE cable of the inverter is not connected. • The output mode set for the inverter is inconsistent with the cable connection mode.	Power off the inverter (turn off the AC output switch and DC input switch, and wait for a period of time. For details about the wait time, see the description on the device safety warning label), and then perform the following operations: 1. Check whether the PE cable for the inverter is connected properly. 2. If the inverter is connected to a TN power grid, check whether the neutral wire is properly connected and whether the voltage of the neutral wire to ground is normal. 3. After the inverter is powered on, check whether the output mode set for the inverter is consistent with the output cable connection mode.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2062	Low insulation resistance	Major	Cause ID = 1 • A short circuit exists between the PV array and the ground. • The PV array is in a moist environment and the circuit is not well insulated to the ground.	1. Check the impedance between the PV array output and the ground. If a short circuit occurs or the insulation is insufficient, rectify the fault. 2. Check whether the PE cable of the Inverter is correctly connected. 3. If you have confirmed that the impedance is less than the preset protection threshold in a cloudy or rainy environment, log in to the mobile phone app, SmartLogger, or NMS and reset the insulation impedance protection threshold. Current insulation resistance: x MΩ, possible short circuit position: x%. The short circuit position is valid for a single PV string. If there are multiple PV strings, check the PV strings one by one. For details, see F Locating Insulation Resistance Faults.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2063	Cabinet overtemperature	Minor	Cause ID = 1 • The Inverter is installed in a place with poor ventilation. • The ambient temperature exceeds the upper threshold. • The Inverter is not operating properly.	• Check the ventilation and ambient temperature at the Inverter installation position. • If the ventilation is poor or the ambient temperature exceeds the upper threshold, improve the ventilation and heat dissipation. • If the ventilation and ambient temperature are normal, contact ySvea Solar technical support.
2064	Equipment fault	Major	Cause ID = 1–12 An unrecoverable fault occurs on a circuit inside the Inverter.	Turn off the AC output switch and DC input switch, and then turn them on after 5 minutes. If the alarm persists, contact your dealer or Svea Solar technical support.
2065	Upgrade failed or version mismatch	Minor	Cause ID = 1–6 The upgrade is not completed normally.	1. Perform an upgrade again. 2. If the upgrade fails several times, contact your dealer or Svea Solar technical support.
2068	Battery abnormal	Minor	Cause ID = 1–4 • The battery is faulty. • The battery is disconnected. • The battery switch trips when the inverter is operating.	1. If the fault indicator on the battery is steady on or blinking, contact the battery dealer. 2. Check whether the battery enabling, power, and communications cable connections are correct, and whether the communications parameters are consistent with the RS485 configurations of the inverter. 3. Check whether the battery auxiliary power switch is turned on.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
61440	Faulty monitoring unit	Minor	Cause ID = 1 • The flash memory is insufficient. • The flash memory has bad sectors.	Turn off the AC output switch and DC input switch, and then turn them on after 5 minutes. If the alarm persists, replace the monitoring board or contact your dealer or Svea Solar technical support.
2072	Transient AC overvoltage	Major	Cause ID = 1 The Inverter detects that the phase voltage exceeds the transient AC overvoltage protection threshold.	1. If the voltage at the grid connection point is too high, contact the local power operator. 2. If you have confirmed that the voltage at the grid connection point exceeds the upper threshold and obtained consent from the local power operator, modify the overvoltage protection thresholds. 3. Check whether the peak grid voltage exceeds the upper threshold.
2077	Off-grid output overload	Major	Cause ID = 1/2 The output is overloaded or short-circuited.	1. Check whether the device output is short-circuited. 2. Check whether the device load configuration exceeds the rated value.

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2080	Abnormal PV module configuration	Major	• Cause ID = 1 The number of optimizers connected to the inverter exceeds the upper threshold. • Cause ID = 2 The PV string power or the number of optimizers connected in series in a PV string exceeds the upper threshold. • Cause ID = 3 The number of optimizers connected in series in a PV string is less than the lower threshold, the PV string output is reversely connected, or the output of some optimizers in the PV string is reversely connected. • Cause ID = 4 The number of PV strings connected to the inverter exceeds the upper threshold. • Cause ID = 5 The PV string output is reversely connected or the PV string output is short-circuited. • Cause ID = 6 Under the same MPPT, the number of optimizers connected in series in PV strings connected in parallel is different, or the output of some optimizers in PV strings is reversely connected. • Cause ID = 7	Check whether the total number of PV modules, number of PV modules in a PV string, and number of PV strings meet requirements and whether the PV module output is reversely connected. • Cause ID 1: Check whether the total number of optimizers exceeds the upper threshold. • Cause ID 2: Check whether the PV string power or the number of PV strings connected in series exceeds the upper threshold. • Cause ID 3: 1. Check whether the number of optimizers connected in series in the PV string is below the lower threshold. 2. Check whether the PV string output is reversely connected. 3. Check whether the PV string output is disconnected. 4. Check whether the optimizer output extension cable is correct (positive connector at one end and negative connector at the other). • Cause ID 4: Check whether the number of PV strings exceeds the upper threshold. • Cause ID 5: Check whether the PV string output is reversely connected or short-circuited. • Cause ID 6: 1. Check whether the number of optimizers connected in series in the PV strings connected in parallel under the same MPPT is the same. 2. Check whether the optimizer output extension

ID	Name	Severity	Cause	Solution
2081	Optimizer fault	Warning	Cause ID = 1 The optimizer is offline or faulty.	Go to the optimizer information screen to view the fault details.
2082	Grid-tied/Off-grid Controller Abnormal	Major	Cause ID = 1 The inverter fails to communicate with the Smart Backup Box. Cause ID = 2 An unrecoverable fault occurs on a circuit inside the Smart Backup Box.	1. Send a shutdown command on the app. Turn off the AC output switch, DC input switch, and battery switch. 2. Check whether the power cable and RS485 cable between the Smart Backup Box and the inverter are normal. 3. After 5 minutes, turn on the battery switch, AC output side, AC output switch, and DC input switch. 4. If the alarm persists, contact your dealer or Svea Solar technical support.

NOTE

Contact your dealer or Svea Solar technical support if all troubleshooting procedures listed above are completed and the fault still exists.

9 Handling the Inverter

9.1 Removing the Inverter

NOTICE

Before removing the Inverter, power off the AC and DC (batteries).

Perform the following operations to remove the Inverter:

1. Disconnect all cables from the Inverter, including RS485 communications cables, DC input power cables, AC output power cables, and PGND cables.
2. Remove the Inverter from the mounting bracket.
3. Remove the mounting bracket.

9.2 Packing the Inverter

- If the original packing materials are available, put the Inverter inside them and then seal them by using adhesive tape.
- If the original packing materials are not available, put the Inverter inside a suitable cardboard box and seal it properly.

9.3 Disposing of the Inverter

If the Inverter service life expires, dispose of it according to the local disposal rules for electrical equipment waste.

10 Technical Specifications

10.1 Inverter Technical Specifications

Efficiency

Technical Specifications				6kW model	8kW model	10 kW model
Maximum efficiency				98.6%	98.6%	98.6%
European efficiency				97.7%	98.0%	98.1%

Input

Technical Specifications				6 kW model	8 kW model	10 kW model
Maximum input voltage[a]	1100 V					
Maximum input current (per MPPT)	11 A					
Maximum short-circuit current (per MPPT)	15 A					

Technical Specifications				6kW model	8kW model	10kW model
inrush current	40.3A					
max output fault current	31.8A					
max output overcurrent protection	49.9A					
Minimum startup voltage	200 V					
MPP voltage range	140–980 V					
Full-load MPPT voltage range	140–850 V DC	190–850 V DC	240–850 V DC	285–850 V DC	380–850 V DC	470–850 V DC
Rated input voltage	600 V					
Maximum number of inputs	2					
Number of MPPTs	2					

Note a: The maximum input voltage is the maximum DC input voltage that the Inverter can withstand. If the input voltage exceeds this value, the Inverter may be damaged.

Note b: Power Quality Response Modes supported by the inverter can be implemented by setting Voltage rise suppression parameters. Power derating for voltage variation (Volt-Watt mode): The inverter power output will vary in response to the AC grid voltage. This is switched on by default. This mode can be enabled via the configuration App. Please refer to the Set Q-U and P-U through FusionSolar APP, or contact Technical Support for more information. Reactive power regulation for voltage variation (Volt-VAr mode): The power output or input will vary in response to the AC grid voltage. This function is switched off by default. This mode can be enabled via the configuration App. Please refer to the Set Q-U and P-U through FusionSolar APP, or contact Technical Support for more information.

Output

Technical Specifications				6kW model	8kW model	10kW model
Rated output power				6000 W	8000 W	10,000 W
Maximum apparent power				6600 VA	8800 VA	11,000 VA
Maximum active power (cosϕ = 1)				6600 W	8800 W	11,000 W
Rated output voltage	220 V/380 V, 230 V/400 V, 3W+N+PE					
Maximum output voltage at long-term operation	See standards about the local power grid.					
Rated output current	4.6 A (380 V)/ 4.4 A (400 V)	6.1 A (380 V) /5.8 A (400 V)	7.6 A (380 V)/ 7.3 A (400 V)	9.1 A (380 V)/ 8.7 A (400 V)	12.2 A (380 V) /11.6 A (400 V)	15.2 A (380 V)/ 14.5 A (400 V)
Maximum output current	5.1 A	6.8 A	8.5 A	10.1 A	13.5 A	16.9 A
Output voltage frequency	50 Hz/60 Hz					
Power factor	0.8 leading–0.8 lagging					
Maximum total harmonic distortion (THD) AC THDi	< 3% under rated conditions. Single harmonic meets the VDE4105 requirements.					

Protection

Technical Specifications				6kW model	8kW model	10kW model
Overvoltage category	PV II/AC III					
Input DC switch	Supported					
Islanding protection	Supported					
Output overcurrent protection	Supported					
Input reverse connection protection	Supported					
PV string fault detection	Supported					
DC surge protection	DC common mode: 10 kA					
AC surge protection	Common mode: 5 kA; differential mode: 5 kA					
Insulation resistance detection	Supported					
Residual current monitoring (RCMU)	Supported This inverter includes an integrated residual current device (RCD). If an external residual current device (RCD) is used, a device of type A should be used, with a tripping current of 100 mA or higher.					
AFCI	Supported					
PV module safe shutdown, optimizer	Optional					

Technical Specifications				6kW inverter	8kW inverter	10kW inverter
PID repair	Optional					

Display and Communication

Technical Specifications				6kW inverter	8kW inverter	10kW inverter
Display	LED and WLAN+app					
RS485	Supported					
External expansion communication module	Supports WLAN and 4G.					
remote ripple control	Supported					

General Specifications

Technical Specifications				6kW model	8kW model	10kW model
Dimensions (W x H x D, mm)	525 x 470 x 166 (including only the rear mounting kit of the Inverter)					
Weight	17 kg (including only the rear mounting kit of the Inverter)					
Noise	29 dB (A) (typical working condition)					
Operating temperature	–25°C to +60°C (derated when the temperature is higher than 45°C)					
Operating humidity	0–100% RH					
Cooling mode	Natural convection					

Technical Specifications				6kW model	8kW model	10kW model
Maximum operating altitude	4000 m (derated when the altitude is greater than 3000 m)					
Storage temperature	–40°C to +70°C					
Storage humidity	5–95% RH (non-condensing)					
Input terminal	Staubli MC4					
Output terminal	Waterproof quick-connect terminal					
IP rating	IP65					
Topology	Transformerless					
Environmental protection requirements	RoHS 6					

Standards Compliance

Technical Specifications				6kW model	8kW model	10kW model
Criteria	EN/IEC 62109-1, EN/IEC 62109-2					

10.2 Power Saver battery

Technical Specifications	Power Saver battery		
BAT terminal parameters (connected to PV inverter):			
Maximum voltage[Vd.c]	1100		
Rated voltage[Vd.c]	450/600		
DC Operating voltage range [Vd.c]	350~980		
Maximum charging / discharging current [Ad.c]	15		
Maximum charging / discharging power [KW]	5		
B terminal parameters (connected to battery)			
Battery type	LiFePO4		
Battery number	1	2	3
Battery usable energy [kWh]	5	10	15
Rated voltage[Vd.c]	385	385	385
Battery voltage range [Vd.c]	350-435	350-435	350-435
Maximum charging / discharging current [Ad.c]	7.5	15	15
Maximum charging / discharging power [kW]	2.5	5	5
Peak output power[kW]	3.5(10s)	7(10s)	7(10s)
General			
Operating temperature range[℃]	–25 ℃ to +55 ℃		
Dimensions (H x W x D)	240 mm x 670 mm x 150 mm		
Weight	12 kg		
Cooling mode	Free cooling		
IP rating	IP66		

Technical Specifications	Svea Solar Power Saver battery power module
Communications	RS485 and CAN (for cascading)
Operating humidity	5%–95% RH
Maximum operating altitude	4000 m
Protection class	I

10.3 Power Saver battery module

Technical Specifications	Svea Solar Power Saver battery module
Battery cell type	LiFePO4
Rated capacity [Ah]	100
Rated energy capacity [kWh]	5
Maximum charging / discharging current [Ad.c]	7.5
Maximum charging / discharging power [KW]	2.5
Peak charging/ discharging power[kW]	3.5(10s)
Normal voltage[Vd.c]	385
Operating voltage range[Vd.c]	350-435
Operating temperature range[℃]	–10 ℃ to +55 ℃
Protection class	I
Dimensions (H x W x D)	360 mm x 670 mm x 150 mm
Weight	50kg
Cooling mode	Free cooling
IP rating	IP66
Operating temperature	–10 ℃ to +55 ℃

Technical Specifications	Power Saver battery module
Maximum operating altitude	4000 m

10.4 Optimizer Technical Specifications

Efficiency

Technical Specifications	Optimizer-450W-P
Maximum efficiency	99.5%
European weighted efficiency	99.0%

Input

Technical Specifications	Optimizer-450W-P
Rated PV module power	450 W
Maximum PV module power	472.5 W
Maximum input voltage	80 V
MPPT voltage range	8–80 V
Maximum short-circuit current	13 A
Overvoltage level	II

Output

Technical Specifications	Optimizer-450W-P
Rated output power	450 W

Technical Specifications	Optimizer 450W-P
Output voltage	4–80 V
Maximum output current	15 A
Output bypass	Yes
Shutdown output voltage/impedance	0 V/1 kΩ (±10%)

Common Parameters

Technical Specifications	Optimizer 450W-P
Dimensions (W x H x D)	71 mm x 138 mm x 25 mm
Net weight	≤ 550 g
DC input and output terminals	Staubli MC4
Operating temperature	–40°C to +85°C
Storage temperature	–40°C to +70°C
Operating humidity	0–100% RH
Maximum operating altitude	4000 m
IP rating	IP68
Installation mode	• PV module support installation • PV module frame installation

Long String Design (Full Optimizer Configuration)

Technical Specifications				6kW model	8kW model	10kW model
Minimum optimizer number per string	6					
Maximum optimizer number per string	50					
Maximum DC power per string	10,000 W					

A Grid Code

NOTE

The grid codes are subject to change. The listed codes are for reference only.

Table A-1 Grid Code

No.	Grid Code	Remarks
1	VDE-AR-N-4105	Germany low-voltage (LV) power grid
2	UTE C 15-712-1(A)	France mainland power grid
3	UTE C 15-712-1(B)	France island power grid
4	UTE C 15-712-1(C)	France island power grid
5	EN50438-CZ	Czech power grid
6	RD1699/661	Spain LV power grid
7	EN50438-NL	Netherlands power grid
8	C10/11	Belgium power grid
9	AS4777	Australia power grid
10	IEC61727	IEC 61727 LV grid-tied power grid (50 Hz)
11	Custom (50 Hz)	Reserved
12	Custom (60 Hz)	Reserved
13	TAI-PEA	Thailand grid-tied standard power grid
14	TAI-MEA	Thailand grid-tied standard power grid

No.	Grid Code	Remarks
15	EN50438-TR	Turkey LV power grid code
16	IEC61727-60Hz	IEC61727 low-voltage power grid (60 Hz)
17	EN50438_IE	Ireland LV power grid
18	PO12.3	Spain LV power grid
19	EN50549-LV	Ireland power grid
20	ABNT NBR 16149	Brazil power grid
21	DUBAI	Dubai LV power grid
22	TAIPOWER	Taiwan LV power grid
23	EN50438-SE	Sweden LV power grid
24	Austria	Austria power grid
25	G98	UK G98 power grid
26	G99-TYPEA-LV	UK G99_TypeA_LV power grid
27	AS4777-WP	Australia power grid
28	SINGAPORE	Singapore LV power grid
29	HONGKONG	Hong Kong LV power grid
30	EN50549-SE	Sweden LV power grid
31	AS4777_ACT	Australia power grid
32	AS4777_NSW_ESS	Australia power grid
33	AS4777_NSW_AG	Australia power grid
34	AS4777_QLD	Australia power grid
35	AS4777_SA	Australia power grid
36	AS4777_VIC	Australia power grid
37	EN50549-PL	Poland
38	CEI0-21	Italy LV power grid

B Device Commissioning

Step 1 Access **Device Commissioning** screen.

Figure B-1 Method 1: before login (not connected to the Internet)

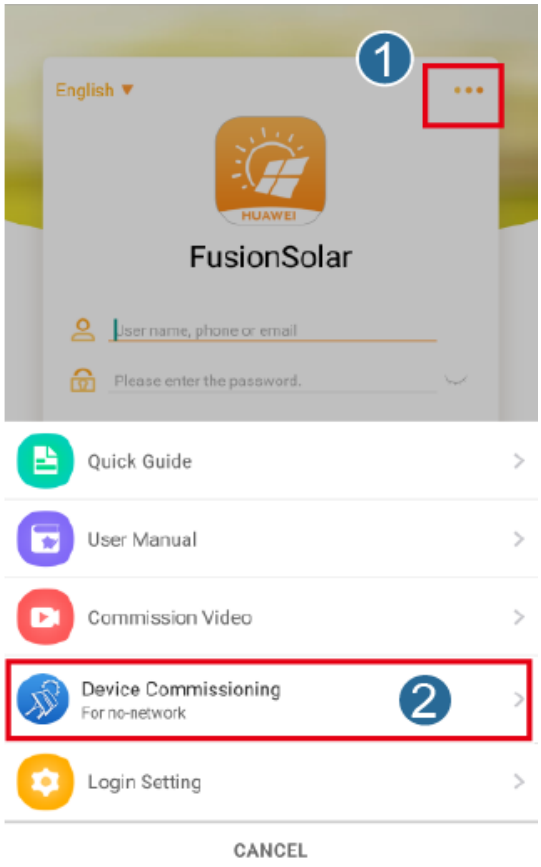
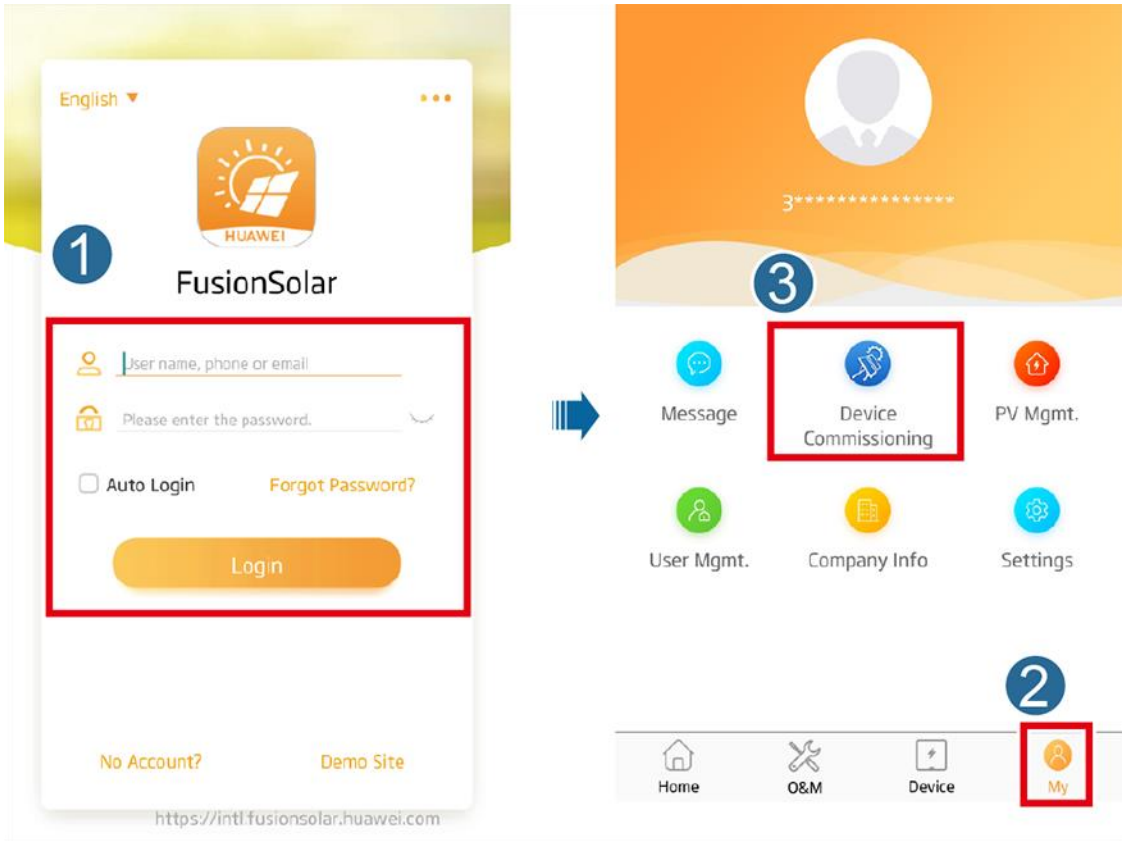


Figure B-2 Method 2: after login (connected to the Internet)

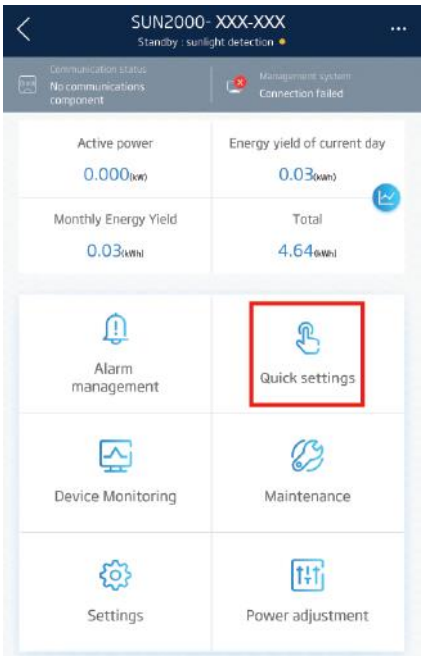


Step 2 Connect to the solar inverter WLAN and log in to the device commissioning screen as the **installer** user.

NOTICE

- When connecting to the Inverter directly from the mobile phone, keep the mobile phone visible within 3 meters of the Inverter to ensure the communication quality between the app and Inverter. The distances are for reference only and may vary with mobile phones and shielding conditions.
- When connecting the Inverter to the WLAN over a router, ensure that the mobile phone and Inverter are in the WLAN coverage of the router and the Inverter is connected to the router.
- The router supports WLAN (IEEE 802.11 b/g/n, 2.4 GHz) and the WLAN signal reaches the Inverter.
- The WPA, WPA2, or WPA/WPA2 encryption mode is recommended for routers. Enterprise-level encryption is not supported (for example, public hotspots requiring authentication such as airport WLAN). WEP and WPA TKIP are not recommended because these two encryption modes have serious security defects. If the access fails in WEP mode, log in to the router and change the encryption mode of the router to WPA2 or WPA/WPA2.

Figure B-3 Quick settings



NOTE

- Obtain the initial password for connecting to the solar inverter WLAN from the label on the side of the solar inverter.

- Use the initial password upon first power-on and change it immediately after login. To ensure account security, change the password periodically and keep the new password in mind. Not changing the initial password may cause password disclosure. A password left unchanged for a long period of time may be stolen or cracked. If a password is lost, devices cannot be accessed. In these cases, the user is liable for any loss caused to the PV plant.
- When you access the **Device Commissioning** screen of the Inverter for the first time, you need to manually set the login password because the Inverter does not have an initial login password.

----End

C Resetting Password

Step 1 Ensure that the Inverter connects to the AC and DC power supplies at the same time. Indicators and are steady green or blink at long intervals for more than 3 minutes.

Step 2 Perform the following operations within 3 minutes:

1. Turn off the AC switch and set the DC switch at the bottom of the Inverter to OFF. If the Inverter connects to batteries, turn off the battery switch. Wait until all the LED indicators on the Inverter panel turn off.
2. Turn on the AC switch and set the DC switch to ON. Ensure that the indicator is blinking green at long intervals.
3. Turn off the AC switch and set the DC switch to OFF. Wait until all LED indicators on the SUN2000 panel are off.
4. Turn on the AC switch and set the DC switch to ON. Wait until all indicators on the solar inverter panel blink and turn off 30 seconds later.

Step 3 Reset the password within 10 minutes. (If no operation is performed within 10 minutes, all inverter parameters remain unchanged.)

1. Wait until the indicator blinks green at long intervals.
2. Obtain the initial WLAN hotspot name (SSID) and initial password (PSW) from the label on the side of the Inverter and connect to the app.
3. On the login screen, set a new login password and log in to the app.

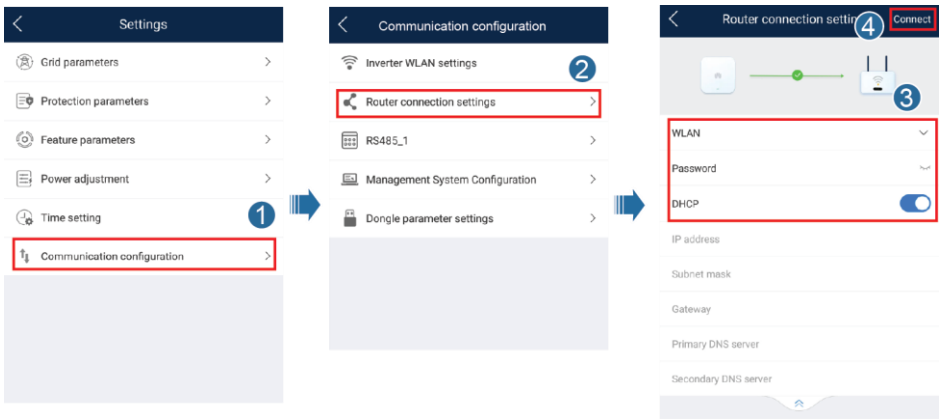
Figure C-1 Setting the password

Step 4 Set router and management system parameters to implement remote management.

- Setting router parameters

  Log in to the FusionSolar app, choose **Device Commissioning** > **Settings** > **Communication configuration** > **Router connection settings**, and set router parameters.

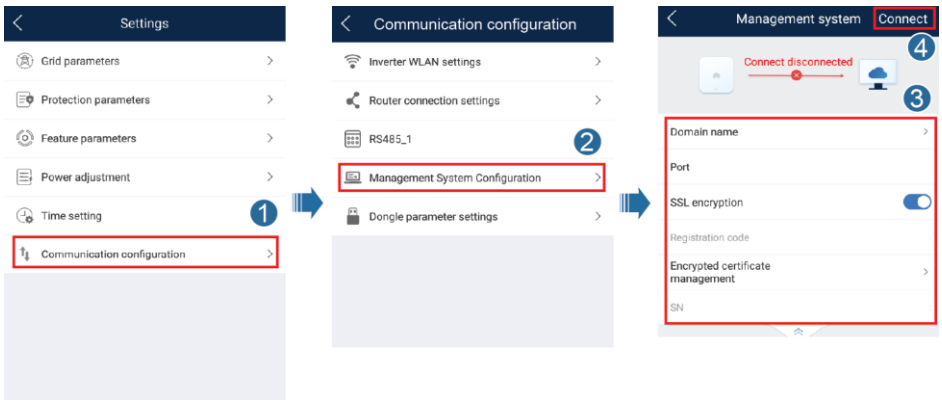
  Figure C-2 Setting router parameters



- Setting management system parameters

  Log in to the FusionSolar app, choose **Device Commissioning** > **Settings** > **Communication configuration** > **Management System Configuration**, and set management system parameters.

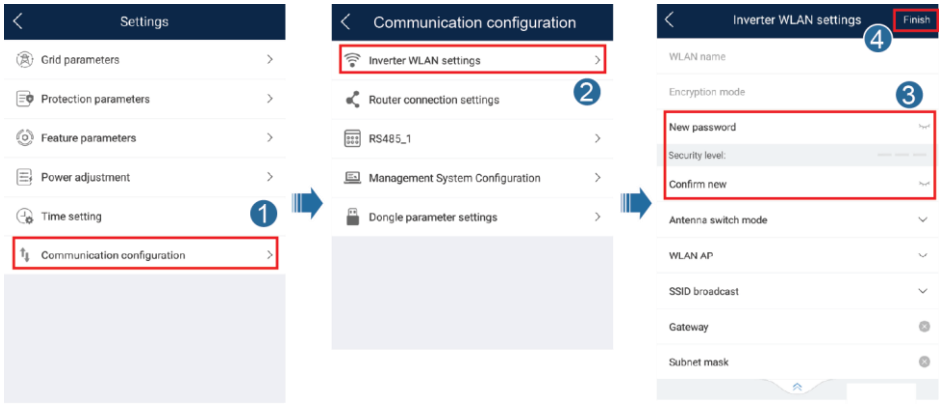
Figure C-3 Setting management system parameters



- (Optional) Resetting the WLAN password

  Log in to the FusionSolar app, choose **Device Commissioning** > **Settings** > **Communication configuration** > **Inverter WLAN settings**, and reset the WLAN password.

Figure C-4 Resetting the WLAN password



----End

D DRM Configuration Guide for Standard As NZS4777.2

If Demand Response Modes (DRM0) are required, then the installer will need to connect the Huawei SmartLogger3000. Refer to the Huawei document SmartLogger3000 DRM Configuration Guide for Standard AS NZS4777.2 of how to connect the DRED and how to configure the inverter and Smart Logger for use with the DRED.

E Rapid Shutdown

NOTE

- If optimizers are configured for some PV modules, the rapid shutdown function is not supported.
- You are advised to periodically check whether the rapid shutdown function is normal.

When all PV modules connected to the solar inverter are configured with optimizers, the PV system shuts down quickly and reduces the output voltage of the PV string to below 30 V within 30 seconds.

Perform the following step to trigger rapid shutdown:

- Method 1: To enable the rapid shutdown function, you need to connect the access switch to pins 13 and 15 of the Inverter communications terminal. The switch is closed by default. The rapid shutdown is triggered when the switch changes from closed to open.

- Method 2: Turn off the AC switch between the solar inverter and the power grid.
- Method 3: Set the DC switch at the bottom of the Inverter to OFF. (Turning off an extra switch on the DC side of the Inverter will not trigger rapid shutdown. The PV string may be energized.)

F Locating Insulation Resistance Faults

If the ground resistance of a PV string connected to a solar inverter is too low, the solar inverter generates a **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm.

The possible causes are as follows:

- A short circuit occurs between the PV array and the ground.
- The ambient air of the PV array is damp and the insulation between the PV array and the ground is poor.

To locate the fault, connect each PV strings to a solar inverter, power on and check the solar inverter, and locate the fault based on the alarm information reported by the FusionSolar app. If a system is not configured with any optimizer, skip the corresponding operations. Perform the following steps to locate an insulation resistance fault.

NOTICE

If two or more ground insulation faults occur in a single PV string, the following method cannot locate the fault. You need to check the PV modules one by one.

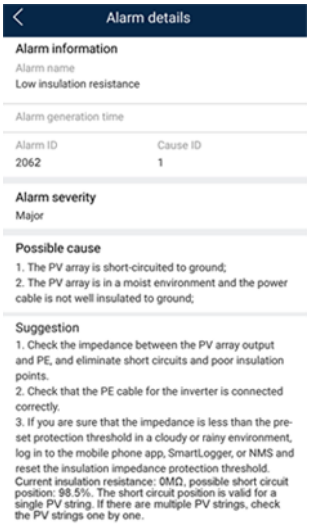
Step 1 The AC power supply is connected, and set the DC switch at the bottom of the solar inverter to OFF. If the solar inverter connects to batteries, wait for 1 minute, and turn off the the battery switch and then the auxiliary power switch of the battery.

Step 2 Connect each PV string to the solar inverter and set the DC switch to ON. If the solar inverter status is **Shutdown: Command**, choose **Device Commissioning** > **Maintenance** > **Inverter ON/OFF** on the app and send a startup command.

Step 3 Log in to the FusionSolar app and choose **My** > **Device Commissioning**. On the **Device Commissioning** screen, connect and log in to the solar inverter, and access the **Alarm management** screen. Check whether the **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is reported.

- If the **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is not reported one minute after the DC is supplied, choose **Device Commissioning** > **Maintenance** > **Inverter ON/OFF** on the app and send a shutdown command. Set the DC switch to OFF and go to Step 2 to connect another PV string to the solar inverter for a check.
- If a **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is still reported one minute after the DC is supplied, check the percentage for possible short-circuit positions on the **Alarm details** page and go to Step 4.

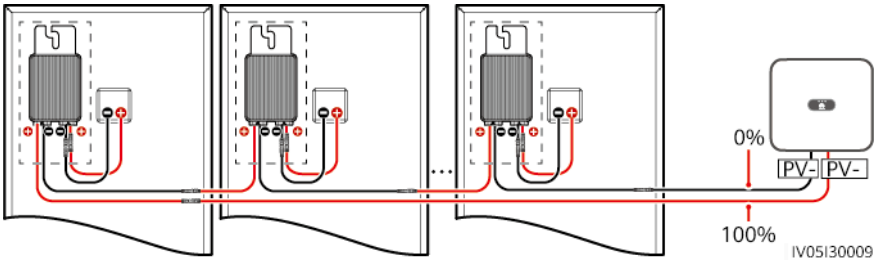
Figure F-1 Alarm details



NOTE

- The positive and negative terminals of a PV string are connected to the PV+ and PV– terminals of the solar inverter. The PV– terminal represents a possibility of 0% for the short-circuit position and the PV+ terminal represents a possibility of 100% for the short-circuit position. Other percentages indicate that the fault occurs on a PV module or cable in the PV string.
- Possible fault position = Total number of PV modules in a PV string x Percentage of possible short-circuit positions. For example, if a PV string consists of 14 PV modules and the percentage of the possible short-circuit position is 34%, the possible fault position is 4.76 (14 x 34%), indicating that the fault is located near PV module 4, including the previous and the next PV modules and the cables of PV module 4. The solar inverter has a detection precision of ±1 PV module.

Figure F-2 Definition of the percentage of the short-circuit position



Step 4 Set the DC switch to OFF and check whether the connector or DC cable between the possible faulty PV modules and the corresponding optimizers, or those between the adjacent PV modules and the corresponding optimizers are damaged.

- If yes, replace the damaged connector or DC cable, set the DC switch to ON, and view the alarm information.
  - If the **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is not reported one minute after the DC is supplied, the inspection on the PV string is complete. Choose **Device Commissioning** > **Maintenance** > **Inverter ON/OFF** on the app and send a shutdown command. Set the DC switch to OFF. Go to Step 2 to check other PV strings. Then go to Step 8.
  - If the **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is still reported one minute after the DC is supplied, go to Step 5.
- If not, go to Step 5.

Step 5 Set the DC switch to OFF, disconnect the possible faulty PV modules and corresponding optimizers from the PV string, and connect a DC extension cable with an MC4 connector to the adjacent PV modules or optimizers. Set the DC switch to ON and view the alarm information.

- If the **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is not reported one minute after the DC is supplied, the fault occurs on the disconnected PV module and optimizer. Choose **Device Commissioning** > **Maintenance** > **Inverter ON/OFF** on the app and send a shutdown command. Go to Step 7.
- If the **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is still reported one minute after the DC is supplied, the fault does not occur on the disconnected PV module or optimizer. Go to Step 6.

Step 6 Set the DC switch to OFF, reconnect the removed PV module and optimizer, and repeat Step 5 to check the adjacent PV modules and optimizers.

Step 7 Determine the position of the ground insulation fault.

1. Disconnect the possible faulty PV module from the optimizer.
2. Set the DC switch to OFF.
3. Connect the possible faulty optimizer to the PV string.
4. Set the DC switch to ON. If the solar inverter status is **Shutdown: Command**, choose **Device Commissioning** > **Maintenance** > **Inverter ON/OFF** on the app

and send a startup command. Check whether the **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is reported.

- If the **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is not reported one minute after the solar inverter is powered on, the PV module is faulty. Choose **Device Commissioning** > **Maintenance** > **Inverter ON/OFF** on the app and send a shutdown command.
- If the **Low Insulation Resistance** alarm is still reported one minute after the solar inverter is powered on, the optimizer is faulty.

5. Set the DC switch to OFF. Replace the faulty component to rectify the insulation resistance fault. Go to Step 2 to check other PV strings. Then go to Step 8.

Step 8 If the solar inverter connects to batteries, turn on the auxiliary power switch of the battery and then the battery switch. Set the DC switch to ON. If the solar inverter status is **Shutdown: Command**, choose **Device Commissioning** > **Maintenance** > **Inverter ON/OFF** on the app and send a startup command.

----End

G Acronyms and Abbreviations

L	
LED	light emitting diode
M	
MPP	maximum power point
MPPT	maximum power point tracking
P	
PV	photovoltaic