



Models: SPG-360-2K0-1

OPERATION & INSTALLATION MANUAL

Serial No: _____

Model No: _____

SOLAR ENERGY AUSTRALIA Pty Ltd ACN 081 639 938

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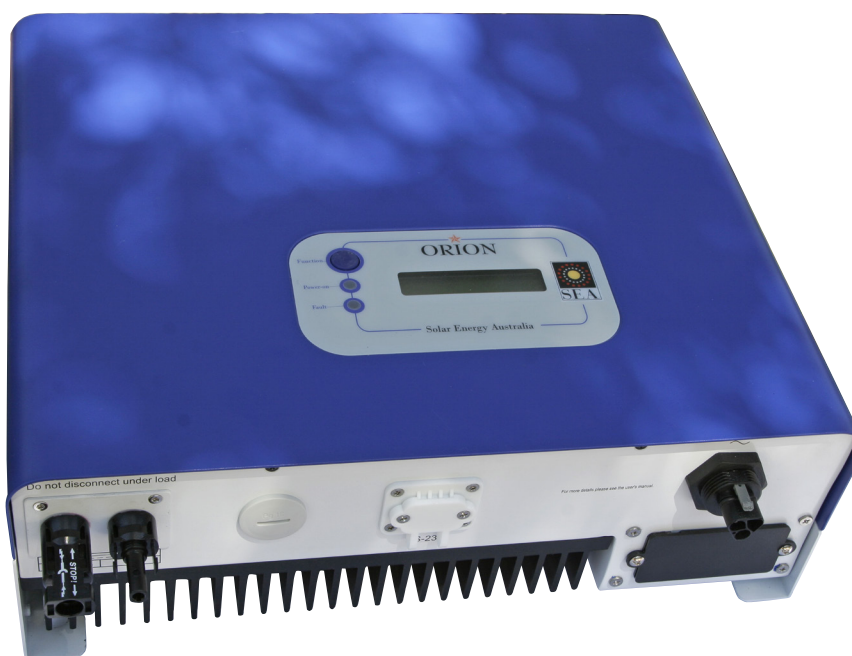
1.0 Introduction and General Information

Thank you for choosing to purchase a quality inverter from Solar Energy Australia. This product has been developed to provide you with years of trouble free operation.

It is important to us that you get the best out of your inverter, so please take a few minutes to read this manual carefully; it could save you from frustration. If you have any comments regarding our products and / or service, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Keep these instructions with your inverter for quick reference at all times. In case of malfunction contact your supplier who should initiate the necessary steps for analysis and elimination of the problem

Remember: As soon as your Solar Energy Australia product has been installed please complete and return your warranty card or register your warranty online at www.solaraustralia.com.au. This will enable us to handle any service enquiries you may have efficiently, and keep you updated with any relevant product updates.



FEATURES INCLUDE:

- Very high conversion efficiency >94% typical
- Built in MPPT (Maximum Power Point Tracker)
- High power density, compact profile, low weight
- High reliability with dual micro controllers
- Natural convection cooling, quiet fan-less design
- User friendly LCD display showing complete status information
- RS232 communications with RS485 and network options
- Solar array isolation and earth leakage detection for your safety
- Australian Certificate of Suitability
- Approved to AS 4777, AS/NZS 3100 and C Tick compliant
- Stylish, modern casing
- Easy installation
- Maintenance free

2.0 Solar Energy Australia Warranty Terms and Conditions

IMPORTANT: YOU MUST REGISTER YOUR WARRANTY

Your warranty can be registered by either completing and returning your warranty card or online at www.solaraustralia.com.au.

It is extremely important that all installation instructions contained within this manual are strictly adhered to. Failure to do so will void your warranty.

If this unit is installed within 1km of the coast steps should be taken to prevent salt water or spray entering the unit. Any corrosion related problems are not covered under the terms of this warranty. A fully marine version of this unit is not available.

Solar Energy Australia warrants this inverter against defects in material or workmanship, for a period of five (5) years from the date of purchase, when in normal use and service. The warranty period will provide a total of five (5) years if a completed warranty card is received within 60 days of purchase. No warranty will be provided on units, which have not been paid for in full. Some models may have the option of purchasing an extended warranty period; see elsewhere in this manual for details. This manufacturer's warranty is in addition to your consumer rights under local trade practices act.

This warranty does not extend to products which have been opened, altered or repaired by persons other than those authorized by Solar Energy Australia or to products which become defective due to acts of God, fire, sabotage, vandalism, contaminated fluids, negligence or failure to operate, house and maintain the product in accordance with instructions provided in this manual.

This warranty does not cover repairs made necessary due to the product coming in contact with dirt, abrasives, moisture, erosion, corrosion, varnish or other similar, or failure due to poor quality of other system components.

Solar Energy Australia will repair or replace the defective product in accordance with its best judgment. For service under warranty, the buyer must contact Solar Energy Australia to obtain a "Return Materials Advice" (RMA) document and shipping instructions before returning the unit. Products returned without prior authorization may be delayed. The buyer will pay all charges incurred in returning the product to the factory, including any charges incurred for the removal or reinstallation of the inverter and / or its system components. Solar Energy Australia will pay return freight charges, if the product is found to be defective, within the terms of this warranty. Repair or replacement of any unit does not extend the original warranty terms in any way.

Solar Energy Australia reserves the right, with some models, to supply an accredited installer with replacement parts (Aust. only). This may allow the unit to become operable much quicker. This choice is at Solar Energy Australia's discretion. Solar Energy Australia will in no way be held responsible for any losses incurred due to the malfunctioning or failure of a product.

Suitably qualified personnel MUST carry out wiring. Failure to do so cannot justify a warranty claim.

Except for the foregoing expressed warranty, Solar Energy Australia makes no other warranty, expressed or implied, including but not limited to, the warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

If you have any questions about this warranty please do not hesitate to contact us.

NOTE: Packing for service and transportation - we recommend you keep the original packing in which your Orion was supplied. This is the best way to protect your unit should shipping be required.

Solar Energy Australia cannot be held responsible for units damaged in transit.

3.0 Important Safety Information

Before commencing installation please read carefully and follow the recommended guidelines below for trouble-free operation.



DO NOT remove the cover. This inverter contains no user serviceable parts. Removal of the cover will invalidate the warranty and may result in injury. Energy stored in this equipment's internal DC link capacitors presents a risk of electric shock if the cover is removed. The inverter must be returned to SEA for servicing.

Grid feeding inverters convert the DC current derived from solar arrays into AC current that is fed into the LV (low voltage) electricity distribution grid.

DO NOT connect a wind generator, turbine or battery bank to the input of this inverter, severe damage will result. Only PV panels may supply the unit.

DO NOT connect the output of this inverter to a standalone inverter or generator. This inverter may only be connected to the LV electricity grid.

IMPORTANT: Isolate this inverter from both the PV array and mains grid BEFORE commencing any installation or service work.

DO NOT disconnect the inverter's PV input connectors under load. De-energize the system by turning off the solar supply main switch, AC isolation device (if present), and PV array DC isolator(s) before disconnecting the PV input connectors.



All system wiring including the PV array and associated wiring must be installed by a licensed electrician and accredited solar installer.

The entire generating system **MUST** be designed and installed in accordance with AS/NZS3000, AS4777, AS/NZS5033 and any requirements of the local electricity utility. Particular attention must be paid to the design of and selection of components for the following:

- PV and mains disconnection devices
- PV and mains fault current protection
- PV cable selection, current rating and insulation
- PV system and equipment earthing including earthing of PV array frames
- PV module equipment class and required approvals.

Protection from lightning should be provided per AS/NZS1768.

This inverter is a non-isolated (transformerless) grid-feeding inverter. LV mains voltage will be present between the PV array and earth when the inverter is operating. This inverter is classified as a "non-isolated PCU" per AS/NZS5033.

The PV array framework must be bonded to protective earth with an earthing conductor sized according to AS/NZS3000.

When connecting and disconnecting the PV array to this inverter, protective earth must remain connected to the inverter. The plug making the AC mains grid connection to the Orion must be connected first and disconnected last. The connector provided is a permanently latching type requiring the use of tools for removal to avoid inadvertent disconnection.

This inverter has an integral GFCI (ground fault current interrupter) which detects residual current in the system ground. This circuit disconnects the inverter from the grid if this current is greater than 30mA. This circuit provides protection from a ground fault in the PV array or accidental contact with the PV array circuitry.

Generally, this inverter is not suitable for use with thin film PV panels. Check with your panel manufacturer that the PV panels can be used with a non-isolated (transformerless) grid feeding inverter.

Do not install this inverter near flammable items. Keep explosive vapours away from the inverter.

This inverter is not designed for outdoor use. Protect the unit against rain, splashing water and salt spray. Install it in a dry, salt-free location with adequate ventilation and maximum humidity of 95% non-condensing. Do not expose the unit to direct sunlight and ensure that the ambient temperature is less than 55°C, preferably less than 40°C. Allow a minimum of 200mm for ventilation on all sides of the unit. Keep the black heatsink fins free of dust and obstructions to airflow. Inadequate air circulation can lead to overheating and overload.

Hot Surfaces



Although this unit is designed to meet all safety requirements some parts and surfaces will become hot during operation. To reduce the risks of injury, do not touch the black finned heat sink at the rear of the unit or nearby surfaces whilst the Orion is operating.

4.0 Product Overview

4.1 Product Description

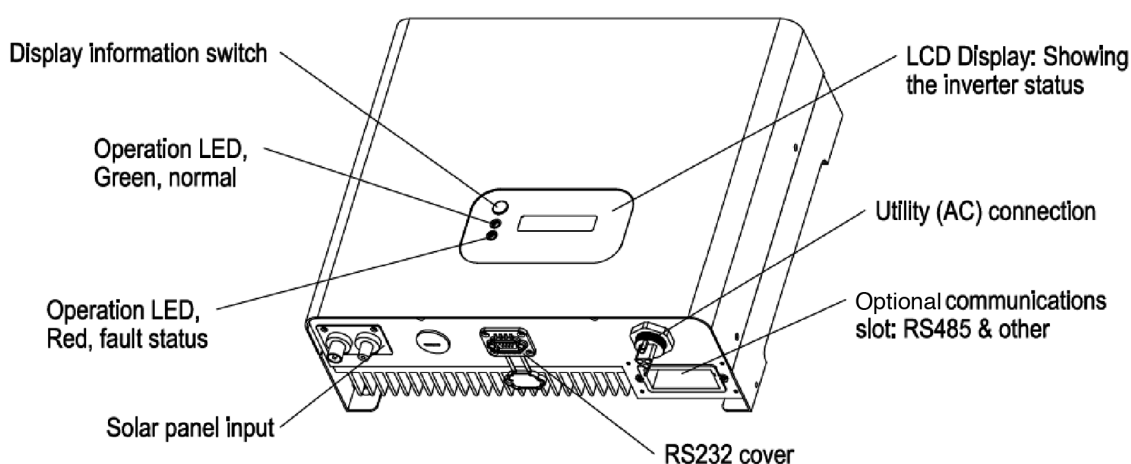
The SPG-360-2K0-1 Orion is a highly efficient true sine wave, DC/AC inverter designed for solar grid-feeding applications. The unit operates from a photovoltaic (PV) solar array DC power source and generates a 240Vac, 50Hz current output for direct connection to the LV (low voltage) power grid. The unit operates with an input voltage between 125VDC and 400VDC. The absolute maximum non-operating input voltage is 500VDC. The Orion employs an MPP (maximum power point) tracker for efficient operation with PV power systems. It provides a maximum continuous output power of 2000W to the AC grid with a short duration rating of 2200W. The inverter automatically limits output power.

The SPG-360-2K0-1 Orion is protected to IP43 and is designed for indoor use only. It employs natural convection cooling with no cooling fans, resulting in high reliability and quiet operation.

Operating status and alarms are provided by a 16 character LCD display on the front panel with an intuitive English-language menu system.

The Orion is provided with a standard RS232 socket for connection to a PC for data acquisition. There are optional components for communications and logging via RS 485.

The Orion is compliant with: AS 4777:2005 “Grid Connection of Energy Systems Via Inverters”, and AS/NZS 3100: 2009 “Approval and test specification – General requirements for electrical equipment”.



4.2 Front Panel Display and Connections

- (1) Display Information Switch / Function Button. Press this button to scroll through the LCD menu.
- (2) Operation LED (Green): This LED lights whenever the inverter is supplying power to the AC mains grid.
- (3) Fault Status LED (Red): This LED turns on if there is a system fault or an inverter fault.
- (4) Solar Panel Input: DC input for connection to the PV array. Refer to the installation section of this manual for PV array design and connection information.
- (5) RS232 Port: This interface allows direct communication with a PC via a standard RS232 DB9 COM port.
- (6) Optional Communications Port: An optional port to extend the communication interface; for example by installing an RS485 card.
- (7) AC Output Utility Connection: Three pole latching connector for connection to the 240Vac, 50Hz AC mains grid.
- (8) LCD Display: A 16 character alphanumeric display which shows inverter status, operating parameters and alarms.

5.0 Installation

5.1 Important Information

ALL WORKS MUST BE CARRIED OUT BY A LICENSED ELECTRICIAN AND AN ACCREDITED SOLAR INSTALLER.

The entire generating system **MUST** be designed and installed in accordance with AS/NZS3000, AS4777 and AS/NZS5033 and any requirements of the local electricity utility.

Note: This unit is classified as a “non-isolated PCU” as per AS/NZS5033.

5.2 Unpacking the Inverter

Carefully remove the unit from its packaging and inspect for external damage before installation. Please contact your supplier if the unit is damaged.

Check that the package contains the following:

- 1 x SPG-360-2K0-1 inverter
- 1 x 4mm² PV input cable with male cable coupler installed.
- 1 x 4mm² PV input cable with female cable coupler installed.
- Operation and installation manual.
- Inverter mounting bracket.
- 4 x mounting screws and 4 x snap bushings.
- 2 x safety locking screws.
- 1 x AC output connector.
- SEA warranty card

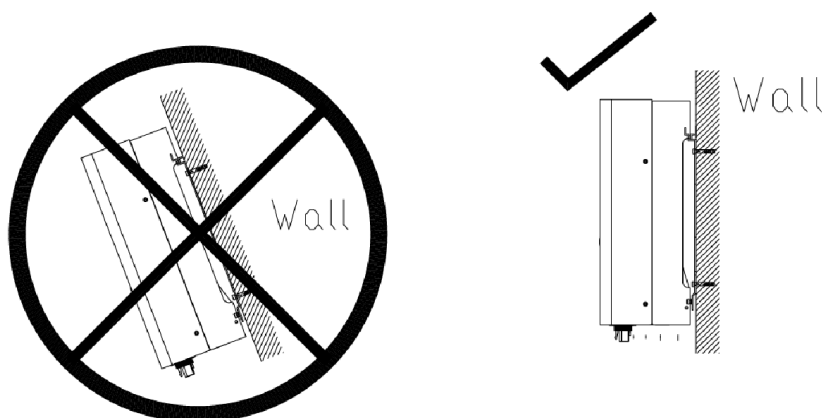
5.3 Mounting the Inverter

5.3.1 Selecting the Mounting Location

To obtain the best results from your inverter, please consider the following before installing the device:

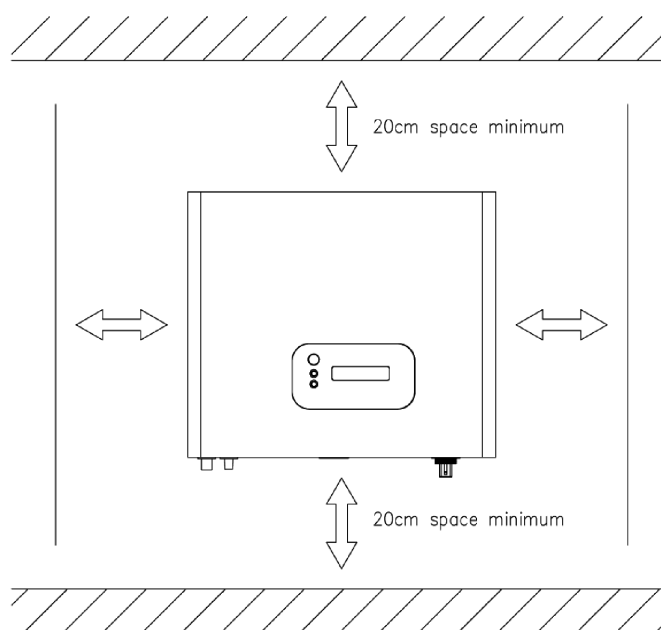


- **DO NOT** expose the inverter to direct sunlight. Direct sunlight increases the internal temperature of the inverter which reduces its conversion efficiency.
- Choose a dry location which is out of direct sunlight, free of salt or moisture-laden air, free of dust and not accessible to rodents.
- Provide adequate cooling space around the inverter.
- Ensure that the ambient temperature remains within the specified range -20°C to +55°C under all conditions. Although the inverter can operate at up to 55°C, continuous operation at high temperature will shorten its lifespan. For optimal operation, it is recommended that the inverter be installed where the ambient temperature during full power operation is between 0°C and 40°C.
- Do not install the inverter in a cupboard or small enclosure as this will increase its operating temperature, lower its reliability, and reduce its output power.
- The inverter should not be installed in areas exposed to high humidity and condensation. Humidity should be in the range 0 to 95% non-condensing.
- Do not install the inverter near flammable items. Keep explosive vapours away from the inverter.
- The inverter is heavy (11.3kg). Select a wall or solid vertical surface which is strong enough to support this weight.
- The inverter must be mounted vertically. Ensure that the inverter does not tilt forward. Do not mount the inverter horizontally. Do not place any items on the top of the inverter as this will block the cooling airflow.

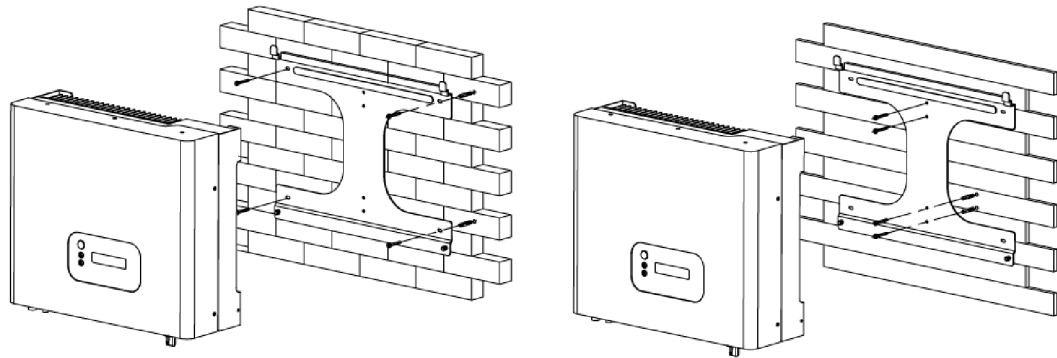


5.3.2 Mounting the Inverter to the Wall

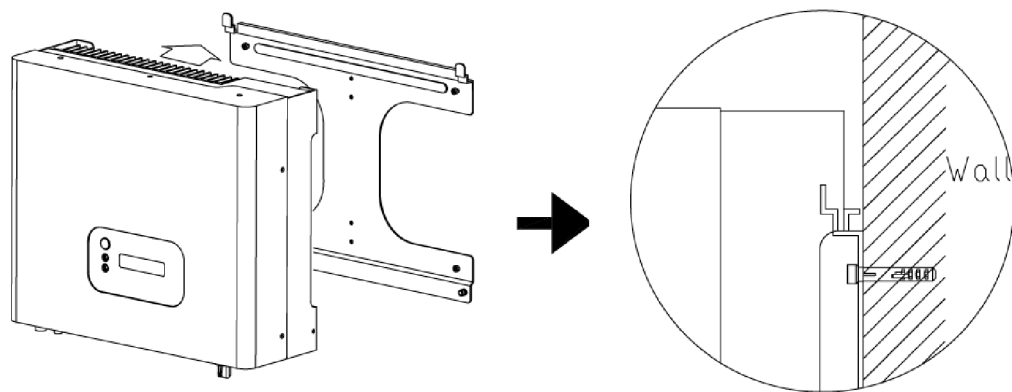
1. Locate the inverter so that there is at least 20cm of cooling space at the top and bottom and ideally also on the sides to allow access to the safety screws.



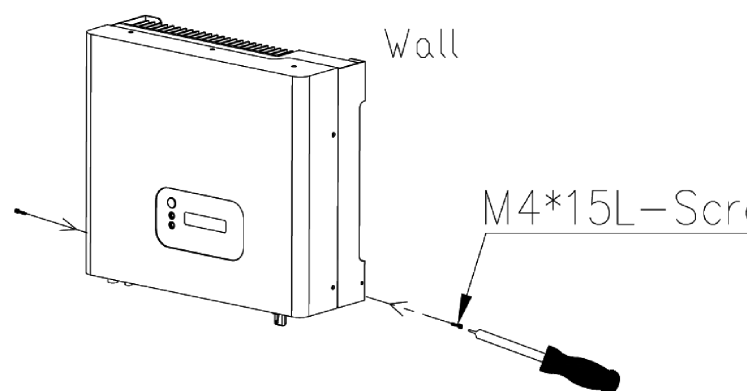
2. Using the mounting bracket as a template, drill four holes and drive the four snap bushings into the holes. Insert the mounting screws and tighten the mounting bracket to the wall. Do not over-tighten the screws as the bracket may distort unless the wall is perfectly flat.



3. Mount the inverter on to the bracket as shown below



4. Install the two safety locking screws into the threaded holes in the sides of the inverter



IMPORTANT: After hanging the unit, make sure that the safety locking screws are fitted properly and that the inverter cannot be lifted from the mounting bracket

5.4 Electrical Installation



WARNING: When connecting and disconnecting the PV array to/from this inverter, protective earth must remain connected. The AC mains grid must be connected first and disconnected last.

5.4.1 Connecting to the AC Mains Grid

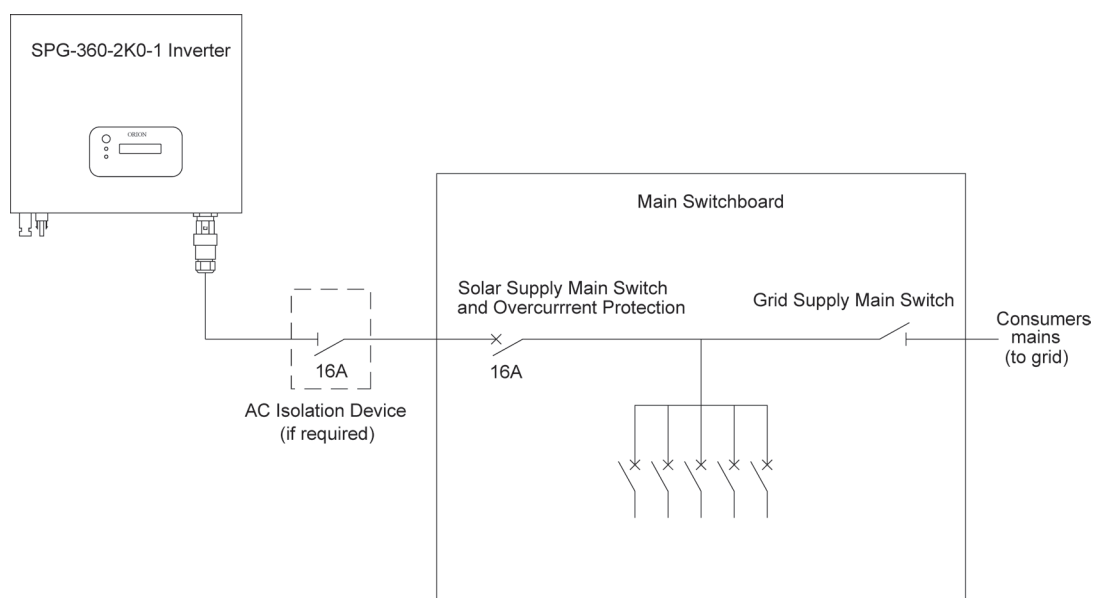
5.4.1.1 Compatibility Checks

Before connecting the inverter to the AC grid, please check the following:

- Confirm that the AC grid voltage is within the range 206-264Vac. These are the under- and over-voltage protection limits beyond which the inverter will not generate any power.
- Confirm that the AC frequency is within the range 49.25-50.75Hz. These are the under- and over-frequency limits beyond which the inverter will not generate any power.
- If the local utility requires different grid under- and over-voltage or under- and over-frequency limits, these parameters can be changed. Please contact your supplier.

5.4.1.2 Connection to the Switchboard

Connections to the main switchboard or a distribution board must comply with the appropriate requirements of AS/NZS3000 and AS4777.1. Many configurations are acceptable. The following diagram is an example of a typical configuration with a connection to the main switchboard.



In all installations, the following items must be provided.

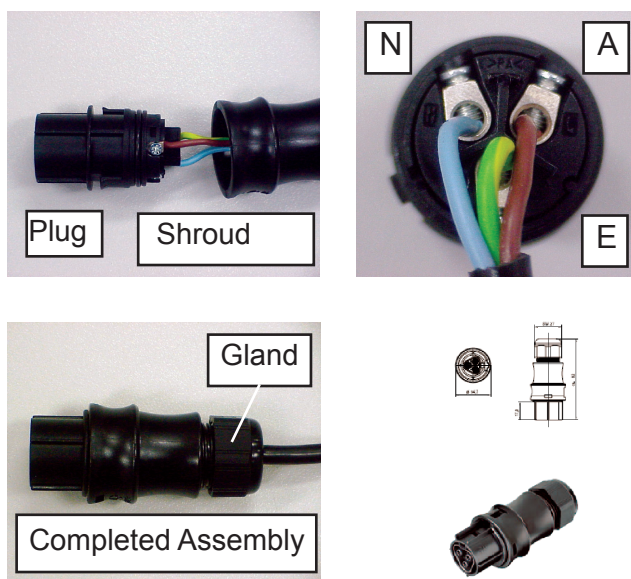
- Solar supply main switch and overcurrent protection. This is located in the main switchboard or distribution board to which the inverter is to be connected. This part typically consists of a single pole lockable 16A circuit breaker.
- AC Isolation device. If the inverter is located more than 3 meters away from the main switchboard or distribution board to which it is connected, or if the inverter is not in clear view of this board, an AC isolation device must be provided adjacent to the inverter. This device must be rated to interrupt the maximum AC output current from the inverter (10.5A).

5.4.1.3 Connecting the AC Output Cable



WARNING: Ensure that the solar supply main switch, AC isolation device (if present) and PV Array DC isolator are turned off and locked before starting any wiring.

The AC connection to the Orion is made via a Weiland Electric RST 20i3 latching connector (p/n 96.031.4153.1) supplied with the unit. SEA recommend using a minimum 1.5mm² 3 core cable.



Fit the shroud and cable gland over the cable. Strip the cable. Wire the plug as follows:

Active = A=Brown,
Neutral=N=Blue,
Earth=E=Yellow/Green

Securely tighten the clamping screws. Clip the shroud to the plug and tighten the cable gland securely.

Plug the AC output connector into the unit and ensure that it latches positively. If it is desired to remove the connector, it can be removed by carefully depressing the grey latch tongue with a small screwdriver.

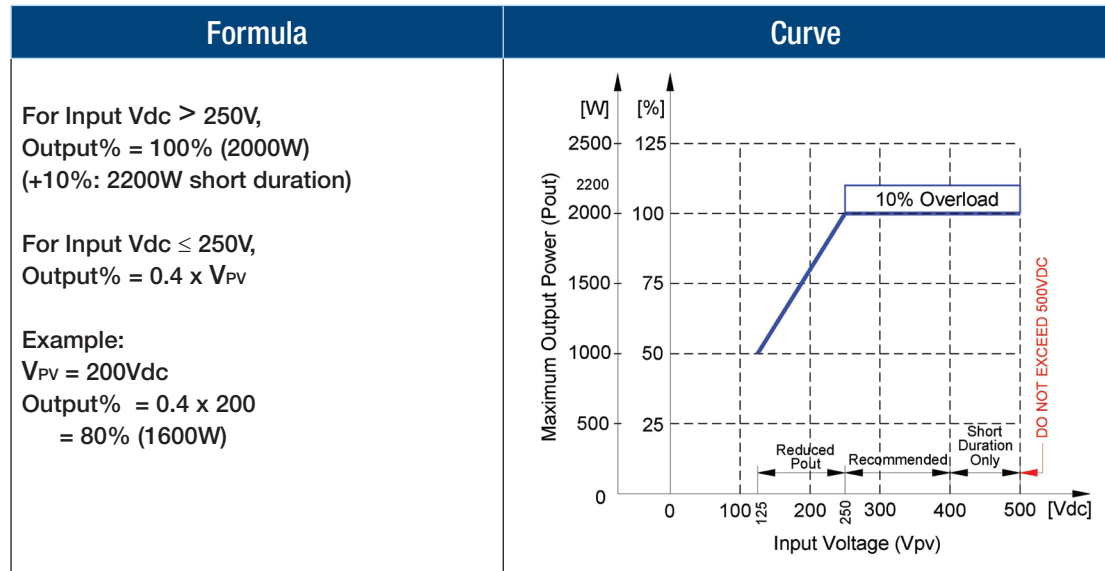
5.4.2 Connecting to the PV Array (DC)

WARNING: The SPG-360-2K0-1 Orion is a non-isolated grid-feeding inverter. LV mains voltage and DC voltages up to 500Vdc with respect to ground will be present on the PV inputs when the unit is operating. All system wiring including the PV array and associated wiring must be installed by a licensed electrician and accredited solar installer.

5.4.2.1 PV Array Design Requirements

The PV array design and installation must comply with the requirements of AS/NZS5033 for connection to a non-isolated PCU.

The maximum output power versus input voltage (VPV) for the SPG-360-2K0-1 Orion is shown in the following diagram.



To obtain full output power, approximately 20-25m² of PV panels will be required assuming average efficiencies. These must be configured so that the PV maximum power point voltage is in the range of 125 – 400Vdc. For full output power, the PV input voltage must be in the recommended range of 250 – 400Vdc.

The maximum open circuit voltage of the PV array (Voc) must be less than 500Vdc under all conditions. Voc increases at low ambient temperature. This increase must be included when designing the PV array.

The inverter efficiency increases as input voltage VPV increases. Configure the PV array so that the maximum power point voltage is as high as possible while ensuring that the open circuit voltage at the minimum ambient temperature is less than 500Vdc.

The SPG-360-2K0-1 is rated to a maximum input current of 10A. The inverter will actively limit the input current to 10A. This current limit reduces the available output power from the inverter with input voltages below 250Vdc as shown in the above figure.

PV arrays with maximum power point voltages less than 250Vdc are not recommended as the low voltage reduces the maximum available output power from the inverter and the inverter efficiency.

The maximum PV array short circuit current (I_{sc}) must be less than 20A. This current can flow in the event of an internal failure in the inverter.

The 10A input current limiter allows operation of the Orion with an oversized PV array which is able to supply greater than 10A. However, if an oversized array is to be used, the maximum PV array output power must be less than 2400W at 400Vdc.

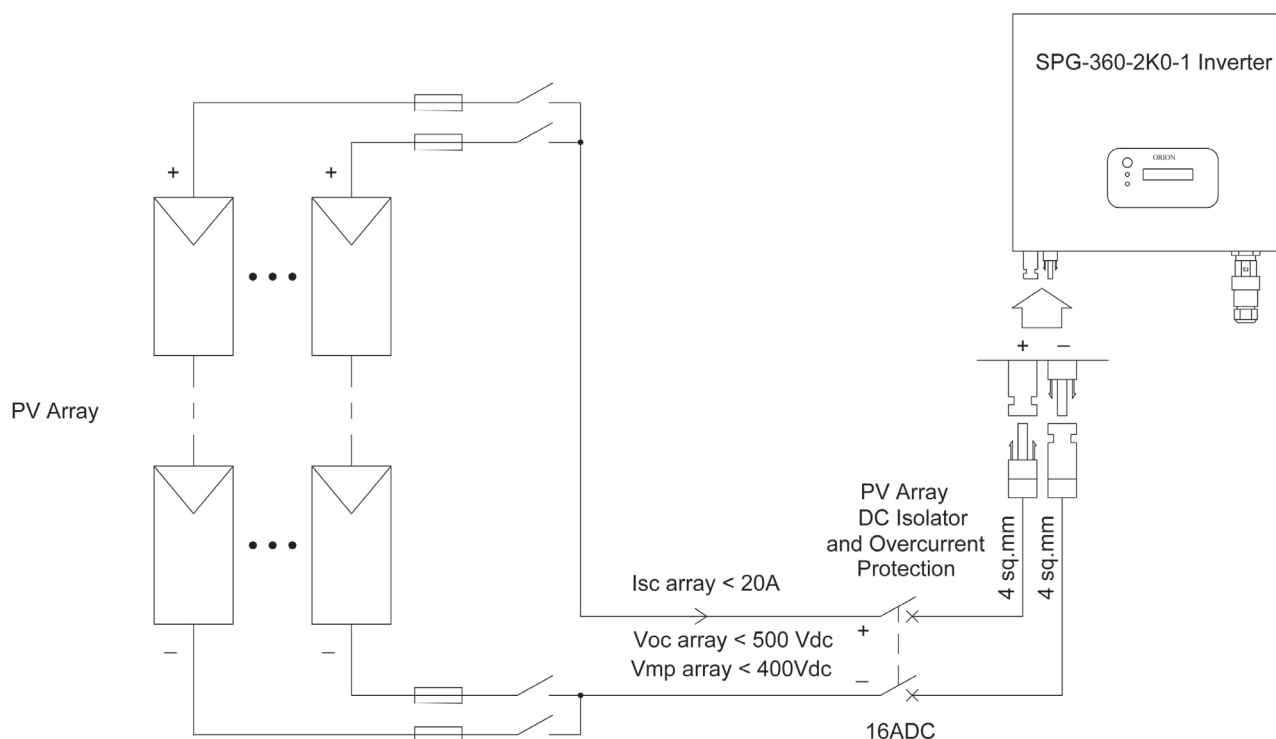
In all installations a PV Array DC isolation device must be provided between the output of the PV array and the input of the inverter. This isolation device must be lockable, be rated for load-breaking and it must comply with the requirements for current breaking switching devices per AS/NZS5033. This part must break both poles of the array simultaneously. Typically a DC-rated circuit breaker can be used as the PV Array DC isolation device. Note that DC circuit breakers are polarity sensitive. This part must be located close to the inverter. It must not be installed in the AC main switchboard or distribution board to which the output of the inverter is connected.



DO NOT disconnect the inverter's PV input connectors under load. De-energize the system by turning off the solar supply main switch, AC isolation device (if present), and PV array DC isolator before disconnecting the PV input connectors.

The following diagram shows a typical connection between a PV array and the SPG-360-2K0-1.

TYPICAL CONNECTION OF SPG-360-2K0-1 INVERTER TO A PV ARRAY



5.4.2.2 Connecting the PV Array Cables to the Inverter

The input terminals on the SPG-360-2K0-1 are either Multicontact MC4 series or Wieland Electric PST40i1 connectors. The SPG-360-2K0-1 is supplied with a pair of 4mm² PV input cables terminated with the appropriate cable couplers from the same manufacturer.



WARNING: Always use cable couplers from the same manufacturer as the input terminals on the inverter. Do not use connectors from different manufacturers as this can cause a fire hazard. Use the input cables supplied with the unit.



WARNING: Ensure that the solar supply main switch, AC isolation device (if present) and PV Array DC isolator(s) are turned off and locked before connecting the PV array to the inverter. Confirm that the AC mains connections have been completed before connecting the PV array to the inverter. Ensure that the inverter has been connected to protective earth.

Connect the inverter PV array(s) to the inverter as follows.

1. Connect the input cable to the PV Array DC isolator. The cable with the female connector is connected to the positive voltage. The cable with the male connector is connected to the negative voltage. Do not connect the cables to the input of the inverter at this time.
2. With full sun on the PV array, turn on the PV Array DC isolator and measure the open circuit voltage at the input cable connectors. Ensure that this voltage is within design limits and is less than 500Vdc. Check that the polarity is correct. Turn off the PV Array DC isolator.
3. Short circuit the PV array positive and negative cables through a DC ammeter. With full sun on the PV array, turn on the PV array DC isolator and measure the short circuit current. This must be less than 20A. Turn off the PV array DC isolator.
4. Connect the PV array cables to the input of the inverter.

5.4.2.3 Earthing of PV Array Frames

The frames of all PV panels connected to the SPG-360-2K0-1 must be connected to protective earth to prevent electric shock hazards. The earthing cables must be sized following the appropriate requirements of AS/NZS3000 and AS/NZS5033. In particular, current rating of earthing cable must follow the same rules as for the current rating of PV array circuits defined in table 3.1 of AS/NZS5033.

Attention must be paid to the possibility of galvanic corrosion due to dissimilar metals of the array frames (typically anodized aluminium) and the earthing cable (copper). Earthing lugs must be able to cut through the anodized finish on the panel frames as this is an electrical insulator. Also, these cables must be configured so that on disconnection and removal of any panel or the inverter, all other panels remain connected to protective earth.

5.4.3 Installing Communication Interfaces

The SPG-360-2K0-1 can communicate operating data and status via an RS232 interface or an optional RS485 network card. Details of these interfaces are provided in section 7.0. The interfaces must be connected with the inverter de-energized. If possible, it is best to do this installation before commissioning the generating system.

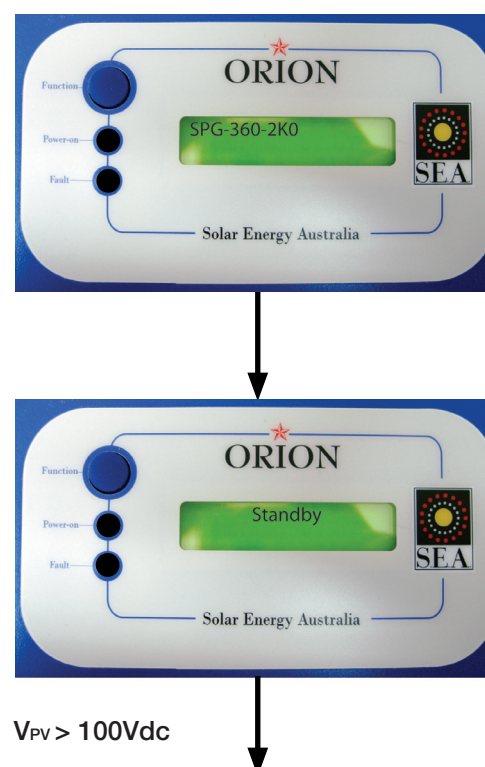
5.5 Commissioning the PV Generating System

Commissioning the PV generating system must follow the requirements of the energy utility.

Once permission has been granted, start up the inverter as follows:

1. Confirm that all system wiring has been done correctly.
2. Check that the AC mains grid compatibility checks have been performed.
3. Check that the PV array open circuit voltage and short circuit current have been measured and that these are within the ratings of the inverter.
4. Turn on the PV array DC isolator.

Once the input voltage is greater than approximately 100Vdc, the LCD display will show the following screens in sequence.





$V_{PV} > 150Vdc$

Once the input voltage V_{PV} goes above 150 Vdc, the red fault LED turns on showing that no AC utility is present.



5. Turn on the solar supply main switch and the AC isolation device (if present).

After a few seconds, the inverter shows the following screen momentarily. This indicates that the inverter has detected the AC grid. The red fault LED is then turned off.



If the input voltage V_{PV} is less than 150Vdc the inverter shows this screen.



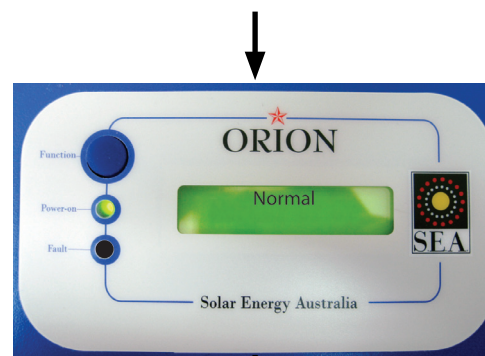
$V_{PV} > 150Vdc$

Once the input voltage V_{PV} goes above 150Vdc, the inverter attempts to connect to the AC mains grid. The inverter monitors the grid voltage and frequency for 60 seconds before it connects. The display counts down from 60S to 00S.



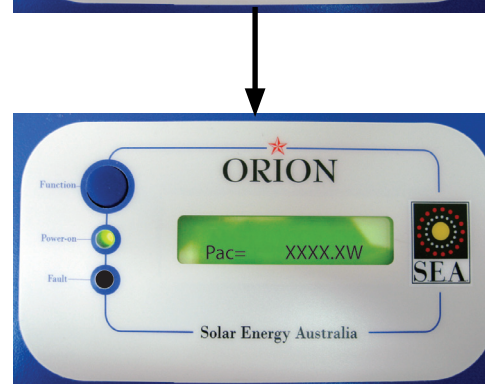
Checking 00S

At OOS, the inverter clicks several times as it tests its internal grid connect relays. Once the microcontrollers are satisfied that all is in order, the unit closes the grid connect relays and starts to feed power to the grid. The green power LED turns on.



Over a few minutes the output power P_{ac} reading rises from 0.0W to the maximum power point output power.

The inverter is now “on line” and is feeding solar power to the grid.



5.6 Shutting Down the PV Generating System

If the PV generating system has to be shut down, the shutdown procedure is the reverse of the commissioning procedure as follows.

1. Turn off the AC isolation device (if present) and the solar supply main switch.
2. Turn off the PV array DC isolator.

5.7 Replacement of Inverter

If the inverter has to be replaced, disconnecting and removing the inverter is the reverse of this installation procedure keeping in mind the following.



Ensure that the solar supply main switch, AC isolation device (if present) and PV Array DC isolator are turned off and locked before disconnecting the inverter.



When disconnecting the PV array from this inverter, protective earth must remain connected. The AC mains grid must be disconnected last.

DO NOT disconnect the inverter's PV input connectors under load.

6.0 Operating the Orion

6.1 Operating Modes

Once it has been commissioned, the SPG-360-2K0-1 operates automatically.

The Orion has 3 modes of operation: shutdown, operating and fault modes

1. **Shutdown Mode:** During periods of little or no sunlight ($V_{PV} < 70Vdc$ approximately), the Orion stops running. In this mode the Orion takes no power from the grid, the front panel LCD and LEDs are turned off and the function button is inactive. The inverter is in this state at night.
2. **Operating Mode:** In this mode, the PV generating system and inverter are operating normally. Depending upon the amount of available sunlight, the inverter may or may not be generating power into the AC mains grid. The inverter monitors the PV array and adjusts its own operation appropriately. In this mode, there are three general sequences of operating states which the Orion follows: normal state, initial startup sequence, and reconnect sequence.

a) Normal State

In normal state, the inverter is connected to the AC mains grid and is generating power into it. The inverter stays in this state so long as there is sufficient sunlight and there are no faults.



b) Initial Startup Sequence: Waiting->Checking->Normal States

In the morning, the inverter goes through a sequence of states as it initially connects to the AC mains grid and starts to generate power.

Waiting: As the sun rises, the input voltage V_{PV} starts to rise from 0V. When this voltage reaches approximately 100Vdc, the inverter enters either the "Standby" or "Waiting" state. The inverter checks it's internal status and the display shows the following screens.



$V_{PV} > 100 Vdc$

$V_{PV} < 100 Vdc$



$V_{PV} > 150 Vdc$

$V_{PV} < 150 Vdc$

Checking: Once the input voltage rises above 150Vdc, the inverter attempts to connect to the AC mains grid. The inverter monitors the AC mains grid voltage and frequency for 60 seconds before it connects. The display counts down from 60S to 00S.

If the input voltage drops below 150Vdc again, the inverter returns to the "Waiting" state.

Normal: At 00S, the inverter clicks several times as it tests its internal grid connect relays. Once the microcontrollers are satisfied that all is in order, the inverter closes the grid connect relays and starts to feed power to the grid. The inverter goes into "Normal" state. The green power LED turns on.

Over a few minutes the output power P_{ac} reading rises from 0.0W to the maximum power point output power.

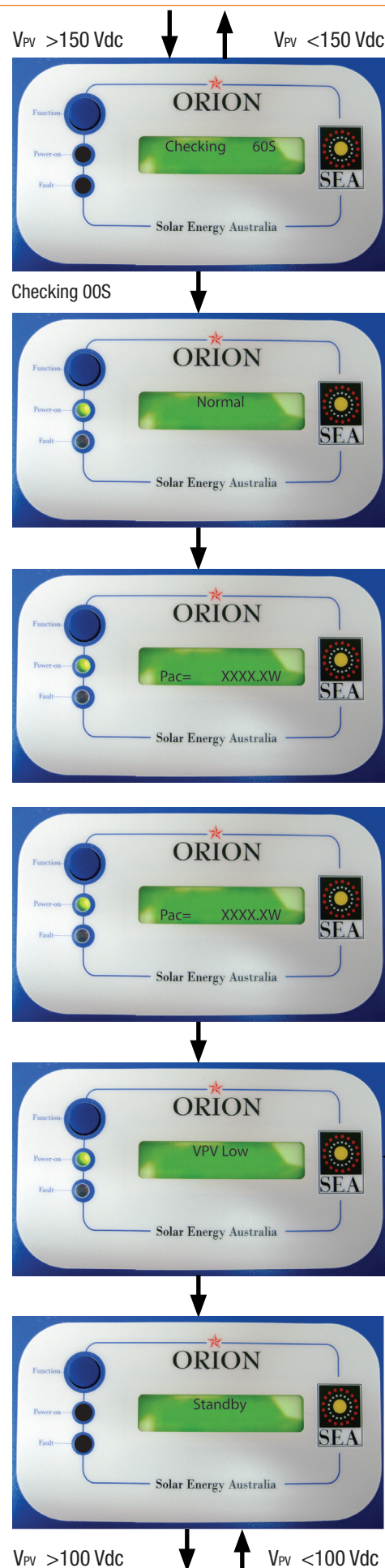
If there is sufficient sunlight, the inverter stays in the "Normal" state generating power into the AC mains grid.

c) **Reconnect Sequence:** Normal->V_{pv} Low->Standby->Waiting->Reconnect->Normal States

If there is insufficient sunlight to continue generating power, the inverter goes through the reconnect sequence as follows.

Normal: The inverter is initially in the normal state generating power into the AC mains grid.

V_{pv} Low/Standby/Waiting: There is insufficient sunlight to continue generating power and the input voltage decreases below 100Vdc. The inverter detects low input voltage and disconnects from the AC mains grid and stops generating power. The inverter displays "VPV Low" momentarily before entering the "Standby" or "Waiting" states.

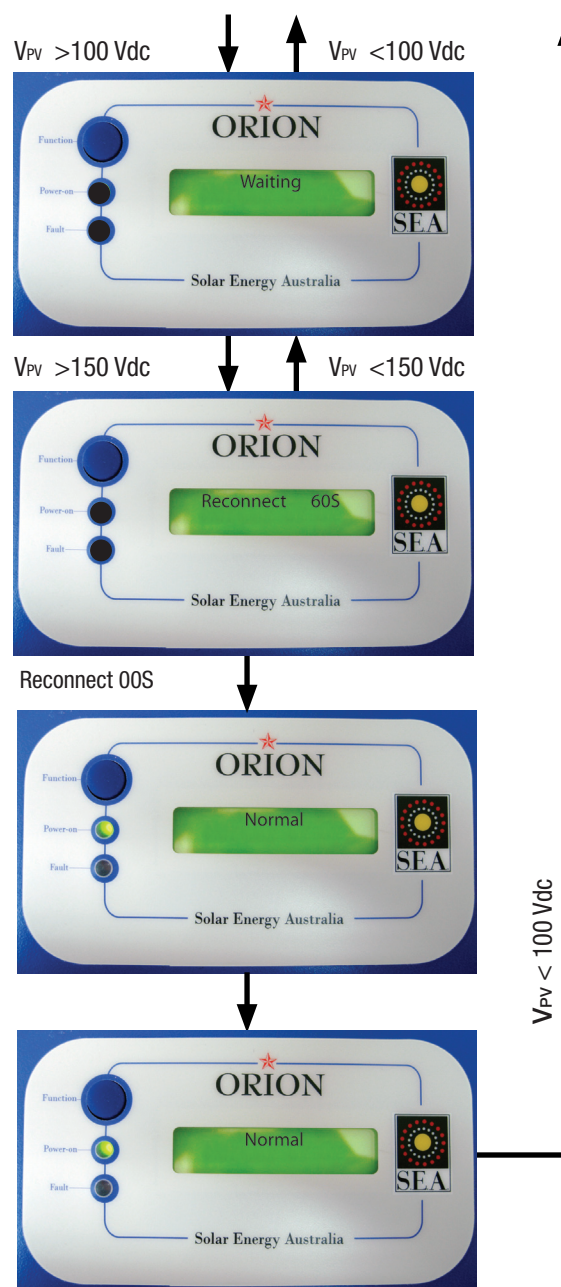


Reconnect: Once the input voltage rises above 150Vdc, the inverter attempts to reconnect to the grid. The inverter monitors the AC mains grid voltage and frequency for 60 seconds before it connects to the grid. The display counts down from 60S to 00S.

If the input voltage drops below 150Vdc again, the inverter returns to the “Waiting” state

Normal: At 00S, the inverter connects to the grid and starts to feed power into it. The inverter goes into the “Normal” state. The green power LED turns on.

Over a few minutes the output power P_{ac} reading rises from 0.0W to the maximum power point output power.



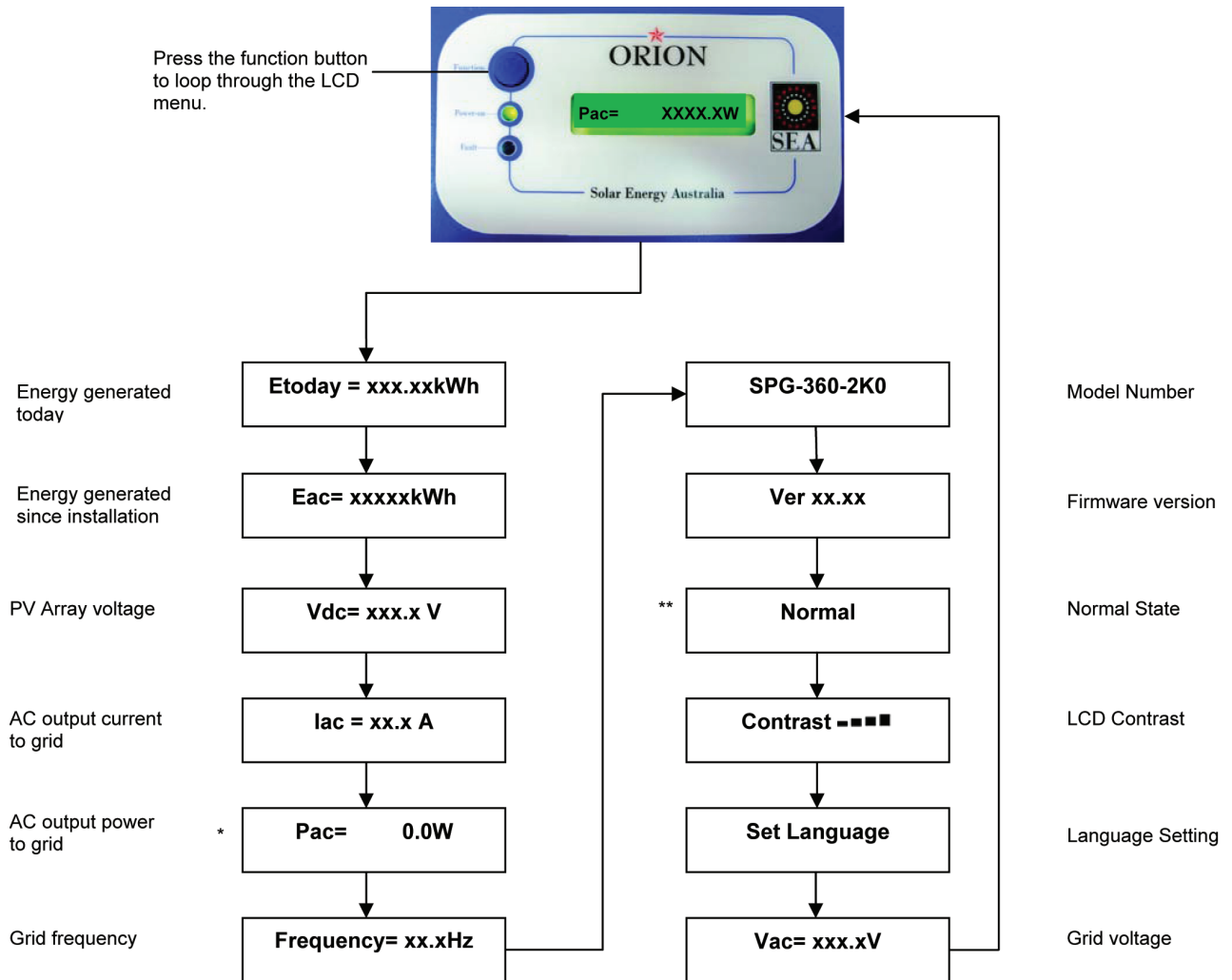
If there is sufficient sunlight, the inverter stays in the “Normal” state generating power into the AC mains grid. If there is insufficient sunlight ($V_{pv} < 100 \text{ Vdc}$), the inverter goes through this reconnection cycle repeatedly until there is sufficient sunlight to generate power.

Note: In continuing conditions of poor sunlight, the Orion will attempt to minimize the number of reconnection cycles by increasing the starting value of the reconnect counter from 60 seconds up to a maximum of 999 seconds. This behaviour is normal and does not indicate a fault. When sufficient sunlight becomes available, the Orion will reconnect and stay in the “Normal” state.

3. **Fault Mode:** The SPG-360-2K0-1's two intelligent microcontrollers continually monitor the PV generating system status. If the Orion finds any abnormal conditions, such as AC grid anomalies, it displays a message on the LCD display, turns on the red fault LED, disconnects from the grid and stops generating power. It remains in this mode until the cause of the fault is corrected. Descriptions of the various fault conditions detected by the SPG-360-2K0-1 are provided in section 6.4 “LED/LCD Display Messages”.

6.2 Using the LCD Display

The function button is used to cycle through various system parameters. These parameters can be viewed with the inverter in any operating or fault state. This is a circular menu as shown below. If the function button is not pressed, the menu reverts to the operating or fault state display after a few seconds.

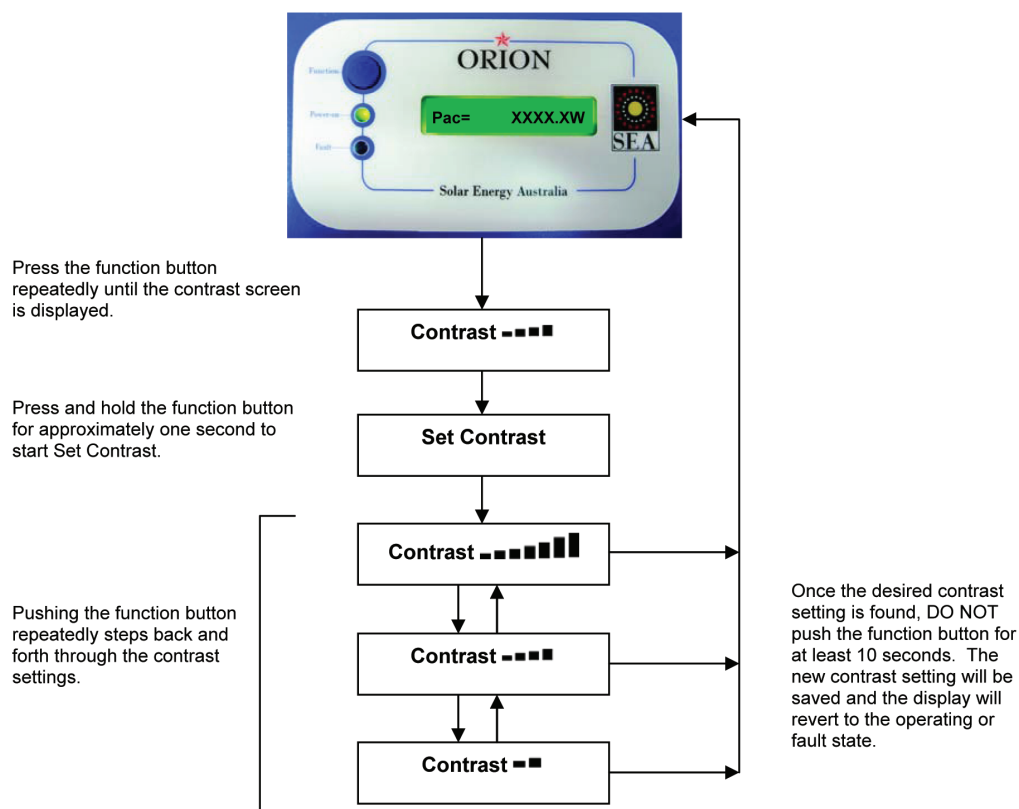


* Screen included if inverter is not in normal state.

** Screen included if inverter is in normal state.

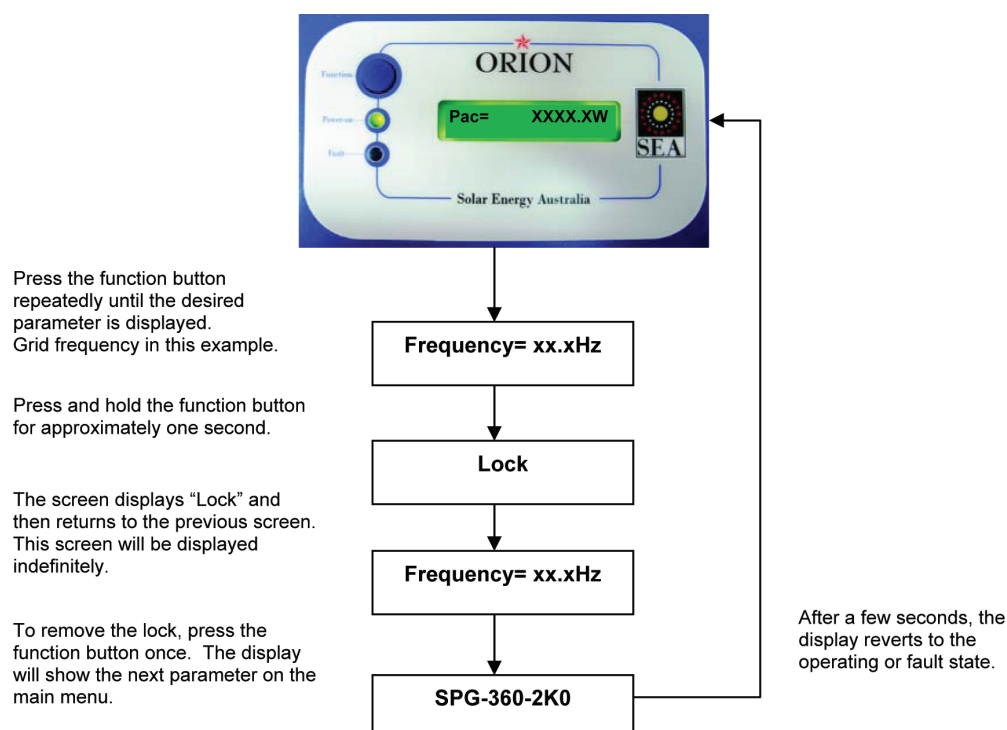
6.2.1 Adjusting the LCD Contrast

If the LCD is hard to read, as it may be in elevated temperatures, adjust the contrast as follows.



6.2.2 Locking the LCD Display

Sometimes you may wish for the LCD display to show a particular parameter indefinitely rather than reverting to the operating or fault state display after a few seconds. The display can be locked as follows.



6.2.3 LCD Backlight

The LCD backlight turns on whenever the function key is pressed. After 30 seconds of inactivity, the backlight switches off.

6.2.4 LCD Accuracy

The readings on the LCD are just for reference. They should not be used for metering purposes. Typically the readings during normal operation are accurate to $\pm 2\%$ but accuracy can change by as much as $\pm 5\%$ over various modes of operation.

6.3 Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)

The SPG-360-2K0-1 tracks the maximum power for its PV input. When the output power on the LCD display is stable, the inverter is operating at the maximum power point and is generating the maximum power available from the PV array. When the power reading fluctuates, the inverter is tracking changes in power from the PV array due to varying levels of sunlight.

6.4 LED/LCD Display Messages

The following table lists operating conditions / status of the SPG-360-2K0-1 and the corresponding LCD messages and LED indications. The following colour code is used to show the LED status.

Power on LED (green) on, fault LED (red) off ● ●
 Power on LED (green) off, fault LED (red) on ● ●
 Both LEDs off ● ●

LEDS AND OPERATING CONDITIONS		MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Normal Operation			
● ●	Power off	No display	PV inverter is shutdown $V_{PV} \leq 70Vdc$
● ●	Standby	Standby	$70Vdc < \text{input voltage } V_{PV} \leq 100Vdc$
● ●	Initialization and waiting	Waiting	Input voltage V_{PV} is in the range 100-150Vdc. The inverter is waiting for the input voltage to rise above 150Vdc before attempting to connect to the AC mains grid.
● ●	Checking grid. xxS shows countdown to connection.	Checking xxS	Input voltage $V_{PV} > 150V$. The inverter is checking the grid voltage and frequency for 60 seconds before connecting to the grid for the first time. Once the inverter has been connected to the grid on a particular day, Reconnect xxS is shown rather than this screen.
● ●	Feeding grid, MPPT	Normal	Inverter is feeding solar power to the AC mains grid.
● ●	Waiting for reconnection to the grid. Checking grid. xxS shows countdown to connection	Reconnect xxS	The inverter was disconnected from the grid and is now attempting to reconnect. The inverter is checking the grid voltage and frequency for 60 seconds before connecting. In low light conditions such as sunrise, this checking time can increase automatically to as much as 999 seconds if there have been several failed attempts to reconnect.
● ●	Low input Voltage	V_{PV} Low	The inverter was previously connected to the grid and was supplying power, but the input voltage V_{PV} has dropped to less than 100 Vdc due to insufficient sunlight. The inverter has disconnected from the grid.
Parameter Monitoring			
● ●	Instantaneous output power	Pac= XXXX.XW	Output power to the AC mains grid in Watts.

LEDS AND OPERATING CONDITIONS		MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
• •	Total Energy	Energy=xxxxxxkWh	Total energy which has been fed to the grid in kWh since the inverter was installed.
• •	Grid voltage	Vac= xxx.xV	AC mains grid voltage in Vrms.
• •	Grid frequency	Frequency=xx.xHz	AC mains grid frequency in Hz.
• •	Grid feeding current	Iac=xx.xA	Output current to the AC mains grid in Arms.
• •	PV array voltage(s)	Vdc=xxx.xV	Input voltage from PV array in Vdc.
• •	Daily Energy	Etoday=xxx.xkWh	Energy which has been fed to the grid today in kWh.
System Faults			
• •	Isolation failure	Isolation fault	There is an electrical fault between the PV panels or wiring and protective earth, or the input surge suppression circuitry on the SPG-360-2K0-1 has been damaged due to a lightning surge. This alarm will be displayed on initial application of PV power. The inverter will not attempt to connect to the AC mains grid until this fault is rectified.
• •	GFCI active	Ground I Fault	There has been excessive leakage current from the PV array to the earth while the inverter was generating power. The inverter has disconnected from the grid due to this fault.
• •	Grid failure	Grid Fault	The AC mains grid voltage or frequency is outside of limits (default 206V/264V, 49.25Hz/50.75Hz). The inverter has disconnected from the grid.
• •	No utility	No utility	The AC mains grid is not available. There has been a mains power failure or the AC mains grid has been turned off.
• •	Input voltage too high	PV over voltage	The input voltage V_{PV} is greater than 500V on one of the inputs.
Inverter Faults			
• •	Consistent failure	Consistent fault	The readings of the two internal microprocessors do not agree.
• •	Temperature too high	Over temperature	Internal temperature is excessive.
• •	Output relay failure	Relay failure	One of the grid connection relays is faulty.
• •	Output DC injection too high.	DC INJ High	The inverter is generating excessive DC current on the AC mains grid.
• •	EEPROM problem	EEPROM Failure	The EEPROM memory inside the inverter has a data access problem
• •	Communication failure between microprocessors	SCI Failure	The communications between the two microprocessors has failed.
• •	DC bus voltage too high	High DC Bus	The internal DC bus voltage is higher than expected.

LEDS AND OPERATING CONDITIONS		MESSAGE	
• •	DC bus voltage too low	Low DC Bus	The internal DC bus voltage is lower than expected.
• •	2.5V reference voltage problem	Ref 2.5V Fault	The internal 2.5V reference is faulty.
• •	Output DC sensor problem	DC Sensor Fault	The DC current sensor on the output is giving an abnormal reading.
• •	GFCI detection problem	GFCI Failure	The internal ground fault current interrupter (GFCI) circuit is giving an abnormal reading.
Inverter Information			
• •	Model display	SPG-360-2K0	Inverter model: SPG-360-2K0-1
• •	LCD contrast	Contrast	The top menu of LCD contrast setting.
• •	LCD contrast setting	Set Contrast	Set the display contrast.
• •	LCD display lock	Lock	The display will be held at the present screen.
• •	Firmware version	Ver xx.xx	F/W version information.
• •	Setting Language	Set Language	Set up the display language

7.0 Communications Options

The Orion supports powerful communications and monitoring options. An RS232 interface is fitted as standard. The unit also supports an RS485 interface which is available at extra cost from your supplier.

The SPG-360-2K0-1 does not have an internal datalogger.

Monitoring and logging of one or more inverters can be done on a Windows PC using the “Procontrol” software package which is available from your supplier. Using this package you can monitor one inverter via the RS232 interface or multiple inverters via the optional RS485 interface.

SEA also has available dataloggers for monitoring and logging up to 20 inverters via the RS485 interface. Contact your supplier for details.

WARNING: Before connecting the RS232 interface or installing and connecting the RS485 interface card, ensure that the inverter and the PC or datalogger are both turned off. To shut down the inverter and restart it after connecting these interfaces, follow the procedures in sections 5.6 and 5.5 respectively.

7.1 RS232 Interface

A standard 9 pin female D type connector (DB9) is provided for RS232 connection to a Windows PC. This interface is configured as Data Circuit Terminating Equipment DCE with no flow control. It is suitable for direct connection with a PC RS232 COM port without a null modem. The RS232 interface works over distances up to 50 metres. Pin assignments on the DB9 connector are as follows.

Pin No.	Signal Assignment
1	NC
2	Tx Data
3	Rx Data
4	NC
5	Common
6	NC
7	NC
8	NC
9	NC
NC = No Connection	

The RS232 interface is located in the centre of the unit between the PV input and the AC output connectors. To connect to this interface, remove the two screws and hinge down the small cover. Use a straight through DB9 male to DB9 female serial data cable to connect this interface to a COM port on your PC. Secure each connector using the jack screws on the cable.

The COM port settings should be as follows:

- Baud rate: 9600 Bits per second
- Data bits: 8
- Parity: None
- Stop bits: 1
- Flow control: None

7.2 RS485 Interface (Optional)

An optional RS485 interface card is available from your supplier. This card supports a 4 wire RS485 network allowing multiple inverters to be connected to a PC or a datalogger over distances up to 1.2km. This card is installed in the communications slot below the AC output connector.

To install this card, remove and keep the four screws outside of the communications card slot. Remove and keep the two screws on the communications card slot. Configure the DIP switches on the card, feed the RS485 network cable(s) through the gland on the cover supplied with the card and terminate these cable(s) to the card as described in its installation instructions. Plug the card into this slot and reinstall the two screws to retain the card. Fasten the cover to the inverter using the four screws.

8.0 Maintenance and Repair

Although the SPG-360-2K0-1 requires minimal maintenance, for continued optimal performance, the following inspections and maintenance are recommended.

8.1 Visual Inspection

On a regular basis, check the following:

- Check that the heatsink at the rear of the inverter is free from obstructions to airflow.
- Check the inverter for any fault indications.
- Check the inverter and cabling for any sign of damage.

If any faults are displayed on the inverter, consult the Troubleshooting Guide in section 9.0 before contacting your supplier or returning the unit for service.

In the event of an internal malfunction, the inverter must be returned to SEA for repair. The SPG-360-2K0-1 contains no user serviceable parts.

Note: Removal of the cover will invalidate the warranty.

8.2 Annual Inspection and Cleaning

SEA recommends that a qualified solar installer inspects and cleans the inverter and PV generating system at least every 12 months. The following tasks should be performed:

- Check that the heatsink at the rear of the inverter is free from obstructions to airflow. Remove any debris or dust from the heatsink.
- Inspect all system cabling for damage and repair if necessary.
- Confirm that all electrical connections are tight and are free of corrosion. This includes all inverter terminations, PV panel terminations, PV panel frame earth connections and AC mains grid connections.
- Clean the PV panels of dust and dirt accumulation.



WARNING: To prevent the possibility of an electric shock, turn off the PV generating system before working on any of the system wiring and before cleaning the PV panels.

9.0 Troubleshooting Guide

9.1 User Diagnostics

In the event of a problem with the PV system or the inverter, the red fault LED will turn on and the LCD will display a message identifying the cause of the fault. If the red fault LED is not illuminated, the condition is likely normal operation of the PV generating system. A summary of the LCD messages is provided in section 6.4.

If the condition is a fault, record the following information before calling your installer to diagnose the problem. These measurements can be made from the LCD display menu. Refer to section 6.2. Push the function button to display the required information.

Information	Reading	Example
1. Fault message from the first line of the LCD display.	_____	"Ground I Fault"
2. AC grid voltage	Vac= _____ V	Vac = 240.0Vac
3. AC grid frequency	Frequency= _____ Hz	Frequency = 50.0Hz
4. PV array voltage	Vdc = _____ V	Vdc = 251 V
5. Environmental Conditions when fault occurred Sunny or cloudy Hot or cold Rainfall – light or heavy		

Note that the following faults are due to problems with the AC mains grid. They will usually reset automatically when the grid returns to normal operation. If one of these faults is displayed, it is best to wait for a few hours to see if it resets before calling your installer.

- Grid Fault
- No utility

9.2. Fault Messages and Diagnostic Procedures for use by Solar Installers only



DANGER: The following diagnostic procedures must only be carried out by a **qualified solar installer**. Lethal voltages will be exposed during some of these tests.

The following table lists LCD fault messages and their solutions.

INVERTER AND PV SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE – Red fault LED ON • •		
Type	LCD Message	Diagnosis and Solution
System Fault	Isolation Fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is an electrical fault between the PV panels or wiring and protective earth or the input surge suppression circuitry on the SPG-360-2K0-1 has been damaged due to a lightning surge. Turn off the PV array main switch, the solar supply main switch and the AC isolation device (if present). Unplug the PV inputs from the inverter. Turn on the PV array main switch. Measure the following three voltages supplied by the PV array using a multimeter with a 10MΩ input resistance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> PV+ to PV- PV+ to protective earth PV- to protective earth Confirm that b+c is much less than a. If b+c is approximately equal to a, there is an electrical fault in the array. Carefully inspect all PV panels and array wiring for damaged insulation. Temporarily connect a 1kΩ 10W resistor between + and – on each inverter input. Wait until the voltages across these resistors are all less than 1V. With the 1kΩ resistors in 8 connected, check the DC resistances between each PV input terminal on the inverter and protective earth. These resistances should be greater than 1MΩ. If any of these resistances are less than 1MΩ, the input surge protection has been damaged. Contact SEA service.
	Ground I Fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There has been excessive leakage current from the PV array to the earth while the inverter was generating power. This fault can occur sometimes during heavy rainfall or if there is heavy condensation on the PV arrays, due to increased leakage currents between the arrays and earth via this water. If this is the case, once the array has dried off, the fault should clear. If there has not been any water on the PV array, there is an electrical fault between the PV panels or wiring and protective earth or the input surge suppression circuit on the SPG-360-2K0-1 has been damaged due to a lightning surge. Perform the tests in “Isolation Fault” above.
	Grid Fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wait for 5 minutes. If the grid returns to normal, the inverter will automatically restart. Measure the grid voltage and frequency and confirm that they are within the over/under voltage and over/under frequency limits for the inverter. The factory programmed limits are 264Vrms, 206Vrms, 50.75Hz and 49.25Hz respectively; however, the local utility may have required these to be changed at system commissioning
	No Utility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The AC mains grid has been disconnected. Check that AC mains voltage is present at the main switchboard and the distribution board to which the SPG-360-2K0-1 is connected. Check that the solar supply main switch and AC isolation device (if present) are turned on. Check the connections to the inverter's AC output cable.
	PV over voltage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check that the PV input voltage is less than 500Vdc. If less than 500Vdc and the fault persists, contact SEA service.

INVERTER AND PV SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE – Red fault LED ON • •		
Type	LCD Message	Diagnosis and Solution
Inverter Fault ¹	Over temperature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check that the inverter heatsink is clean and free from debris. 2. Reduce the ambient temperature by improving ventilation around the inverter. 3. If the fault persists, contact SEA service.
	GFCI Failure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn off the PV array main switch, the solar supply main switch and the AC isolation device (if present). 2. Leave these switches off for at least one hour. 3. Turn the PV array main switch, the solar supply main switch and the AC isolation device (if present) back on. The fault should reset. 4. If the fault persists, contact SEA service.
	High DC Bus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check that the AC mains grid L (Active) and N (Neutral) leads have not been reversed. 2. Turn off the PV array main switch, the solar supply main switch and the AC isolation device (if present). 3. Leave these switches off for a few seconds. 4. Turn the PV array main switch, the solar supply main switch and the AC isolation device (if present) back on. The fault should reset. 5. If the fault persists, contact SEA service.
	Consistent fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn off the PV array main switch, the solar supply main switch and the AC isolation device (if present). 2. Leave these switches off for a few seconds. 3. Turn the PV array main switch, the solar supply main switch and the AC isolation device (if present) back on. The fault should reset. 4. If the fault persists, contact SEA service.
	Relay failure	
	DC INJ High	
	EEPROM Failure	
	SCI Failure	
	Low DC Bus	
	Ref 2.5V Fault	
	DC Sensor Fault	

Notes:

1. If not reset manually, any inverter fault will clear automatically overnight. If the fault condition persists, the inverter fault will re-occur on the following day.

10.0 Specifications – Model SPG-360-2K0-1

ELECTRICAL	
INPUT	
Nominal input voltage	360Vdc
Maximum PV array open circuit voltage	500Vdc
Operating input voltage range: continuous short duration	125V to 400Vdc 400V to 500Vdc
MPPT voltage range	150V to 450Vdc
Activating voltage	150Vdc
Maximum inverter DC current draw	10A (limited by inverter)
Input voltage range for full power	250V to 450Vdc
Maximum PV array short circuit current	20A
OUTPUT	
Nominal output Power	2000W
Maximum output Power (10 minutes)	2000W
Nominal output voltage	240Vrms
Output voltage range	206V to 264Vrms
Operating output voltage range (Firmware setting)	206V to 264Vrms
Nominal output frequency	50Hz
Output frequency range	45Hz to 55Hz
Operating output frequency range (Firmware setting)	49.25Hz to 50.75Hz
Nominal AC current	8.7A
Maximum AC current	10.5A
Output power factor	> 0.99
Output current distortion (THD)	< 3%
Maximum conversion efficiency	96%
European efficiency	95% at nominal input voltage
ENVIRONMENT	
Protection degree	IP43 per AS60529
Operating temperature range	-20 to 55°C
Humidity	0 to 95% non-condensing
Cooling	Natural Convection
Power consumption – standby / night	< 7W / < 0.4W
Acoustic noise level	35 dBA (typical)

COMMUNICATIONS AND FEATURES	
Display	16 character liquid crystal display on front panel. English language display of inverter and system parameters. Displayed parameter selected by function button. Green power LED Red fault LED
Communications interface	RS232 standard, RS485 optional
MECHANICAL	
W x D x H	350 x 300 x 120mm
Net Weight	11.3kg
COMPLIANCES	
EMC	Emissions: EN 61000-6-3 Class B Immunity: EN 61000-6-2 C-Tick
Grid Interface	AS 4777
Safety	AS/NZS3100 AS/NZS60590.1 – Selected clauses per AS 4777
Australian Approval	CS9377N

Notes:

1. Test conditions unless otherwise stated:
Input $V_{PV} = 360V_{dc}$, Output $V_{AC} = 240V_{rms}$, 50Hz, $P_{OUT} = 2000W$, Temp = 25°C.
2. Specifications are subject to change without notice.



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