

M100A_280 Flex (RPI104M280xxx)

Installation and Operation Manual

Europe

Legal statements

This manual applies to the inverter models:

- M100A_280 Flex (Delta part number RPI104M280xxx)

The Delta part number can be found on the type plate of the inverter.

Delta manuals undergo continuous revision in order to provide complete information regarding the installation and operation of its inverters. Therefore, before starting installation work, **always** consult solarsolutions.delta-emea.com to check whether a newer version of the Quick Installation Guide or the Installation and Operation Manual is available.

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This manual is intended for use by electrical installers who are trained and approved for installation and commissioning of grid-connected solar inverters.

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All information and specifications can be modified without prior notice.

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EU Declaration of Conformity

Delta Electronics (Netherlands) B.V hereby declares that this device complies with the radio equipment Directive 2014/53/EU.

The full text of the EU Declaration of Conformity is available at: solarsolutions.delta-emea.com.

Sections underlined in blue have changed compared to the previous version of this document. An overview of the changes can be found in Section „1.1 Information about the versions of this manual“ on page 7.

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1. About this manual

1.1 Information about the versions of this manual

Changes compared to the previous version are underlined in blue in the document.

Version	Date	Changes
1.0	2024-06-30	First edition
2.0	2025-02-04	The “9 Commissioning”, page 111, chapter has been adapted to the latest version (2.11) of the DeltaSolar app and expanded to include a description of more settings.
3.0	2025-04-08	Section “6.4 Characteristic curves”, page 53, and “16 Technical Data”, page 192, A note on reactive power feed-in has been added.
4.0	2025-06-18	“16 Technical Data”, page 192,: The information on the “MPP voltage range with maximum power” has been corrected.

1.2 Purpose of this manual

This manual is part of the inverter and supports the installation, commissioning and operation of the inverter.

Read this manual **before** working on the inverter.

Always follow the safety instructions and work instructions in this manual. This will ensure that the inverter can be safely installed, commissioned and operated.

Store this manual in a safe place in the vicinity of the inverter so that it is always quickly available when working on the inverter.

Delta Electronics is not responsible for damage resulting from failure to follow the safety and operating instructions set out in this manual.

1.3 Target audience of this manual

This manual is intended for installers who are trained and approved for the installation, commissioning and operation of solar inverters in grid-connected solar systems.

1.4 Warning notices and warning symbols

This manual uses the following warning notices and symbols to describe potential dangers and the measures necessary for reducing these dangers.

Always follow the instructions in the warning notices.

Warning levels

DANGER

Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, **will result** in death or serious injury.

WARNING

Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, **could result** in death or serious injury.

CAUTION

Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, **could result** in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

Indicates possible **material damage** that can be caused to other objects by the inverter.

A note provides information on efficient use of the inverter.

If necessary, the warning labels are also marked with warning symbols indicating the source of the danger.



High electrical voltages or currents



Hot surfaces



Heavy weight



General danger

1.5 Writing and labeling conventions

Some sections in this manual are specially labeled.

Labeling of work instructions

Work instructions that must be performed in a specific sequence are numbered accordingly. Numbered work instructions must **always** be performed in the specified sequence.

1. First step
   → Where necessary, the result of the work step is described here. This is used for checking that the work step has been completed correctly.
2. Second step
3. Third step

☑ Work step is now complete.

If the work instructions consist of just one single step or the work steps can be performed in any desired sequence then the work steps are labeled as follows:

► Step

► Step

Labeling of inverter components

LEDs ***ALARM*** LED

LED	Meaning
	LED stays on.
	LED flashes.
	LED is off.

2. Basic safety instructions

DANGER



Electric shock

Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation.

- ► All electrical work must only be carried out by electrical installers who are trained and approved for work on grid-connected solar inverters.

DANGER



Electric shock

Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.

Potentially fatal voltages are present at the DC connections of the inverter. When light falls on the solar modules, they immediately start to generate electricity. This also happens when light does not fall directly on the solar modules.

- ► Always perform the instructions listed in chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140 before you start work on the inverter!

DANGER



Electric shock

The inverter has a high leakage current value.

- ► **Always** connect the ground cable first, then the AC and DC cables.

WARNING



Electric shock

In the event of a fault, the inverter housing may be live.

- ► Always comply with local regulations relating to grounding cable requirements.
- ► To increase the safety of the system, always ground the inverter housing even when this is not required by the local regulations.
- ► Always ground the inverter housing before connecting the inverter to the grid and the solar modules.
- ► The grounding cable cross-section must be at least 6 mm².

WARNING



Electric shock

The IP66 protection degree is no longer guaranteed when the door is open.

- ► Only open the door when the inverter is disconnected from the power supply.
- ► Only open the door when absolutely necessary.
- ► Do not open the door if water or dirt might enter the inverter.
- ► After work is completed, ensure that the door is properly shut and the screws tightened again. Check that the door is properly sealed.

WARNING



Heavy weight

The inverter is very heavy (see “16. Technical Data”, page 192).

- ► Lift and move the inverter with at least 2 people or a suitable lifting device.

WARNING



Hot surfaces

The surface of the inverter can get very hot during operation.

- Always wear safety gloves when touching the inverter.

IMPORTANT

Ingress of moisture

Moisture can enter via open DC connectors.

- ► To ensure protection degree IP66, close unused DC connectors with the rubber plugs that are attached to the DC connectors.

IMPORTANT

Handling aluminum cables

To ensure safe and reliable contact with aluminum conductors, always perform the following work steps:

- ► Always observe the applicable regulations and rules for the use of aluminum cables.
- ► Keep the installation location as free as possible from moisture or corrosive atmospheres.
- ► Connect the aluminum cables quickly.
- ► Clean the stripped end of the aluminum conductor mechanically (for example, using a knife blade to scrape off the oxide layer), then immediately dip the aluminum conductor into acid-fee and alkaline-free (= neutral) Vaseline and straight away insert it into the Al-Cu compression joint.

IMPORTANT

Working in freezing conditions

In frosty conditions, the rubber seal of the front door can freeze to the enclosure, tear when opened and thus become leaky.

► Before opening the front door, defrost the rubber seal with some warm air.

► Open the front door slowly.

- To comply with IEC 62109-5.3.3 safety requirements and avoid injury or material damage, the inverter must be installed and operated in accordance with the safety and operating instructions set out in this manual. Delta Electronics is not responsible for damage resulting from failure to follow the safety and operating instructions set out in this manual.
- The inverter may only be installed and commissioned by installers who have been trained and approved for the installation and operation of grid-connected solar inverters.
- All repair work on the inverter must be carried out by Delta Electronics. Otherwise the warranty will be void.
- Warning notices, warning symbols and other markings attached to the inverter by Delta Electronics must not be removed.
- To avoid the risk of arcing, do not disconnect cables when the inverter is under load.
- To prevent damage due to lightning strikes, follow the applicable regulations in your country.
- All external connections must be sufficiently sealed in order to ensure an IP66 protection degree. Seal any unused connections with the cover caps supplied.
- The covers inside the inverter do **not** have to be removed for the standard installation. All connections required for the standard installation are also accessible with the covers attached.
- Only equipment that complies with SELV (EN 60950) may be connected to the RS485 interfaces.

3. Intended purpose

The inverter may be used only for the specified intended purpose.

The intended purpose of the inverter is defined as follows:

- Use in stationary solar systems that are connected to the public grid. For conversion of the DC power that is generated by the solar modules of the solar system into AC power which is fed into the local power grid.
- Use in conformity with the power specifications and environmental conditions specified by the manufacturer.

The following uses are regarded as not for the intended purposes:

- Use in stand-alone mode, i.e. without a connection to the public grid. The inverter has functions that prevent isolated operation.
- Use in mobile solar systems.

4. Product overview

4.1 Unpacking the inverter

WARNING

Heavy weight
The inverter is very heavy (see “16. Technical Data”, page 192).

► Lift and move the inverter with at least 2 people or a suitable lifting device.

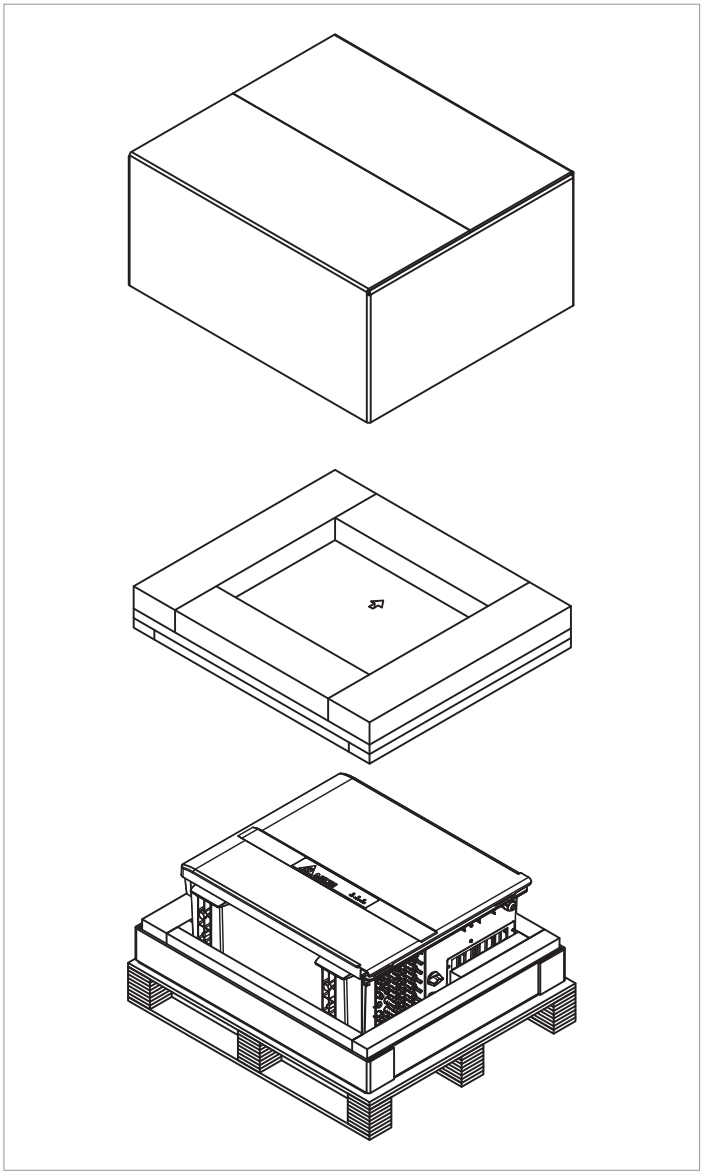
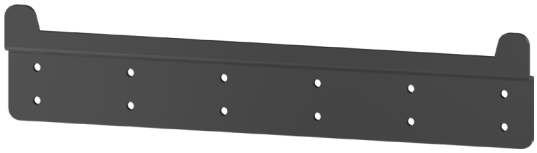
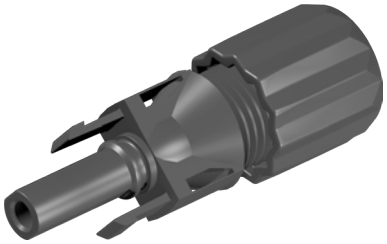
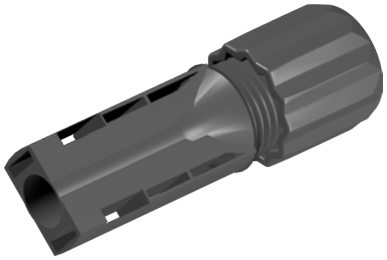


Fig. 4.1: Unpacking the inverter

4.2 Scope of delivery

- ► Check that the package is complete and check all components for damage before starting installation work.
- ► Do not use any damaged components.

- ► Keep the packaging.

Q'ty	Naming	Description
1	Inverter	
		For mounting the inverter to the wall
1	Mounting plate	
		Amphenol H4 DC plug for 4/6 mm² (H4C**F** C4D●MS)
16	DC plug for DC+	
		Amphenol H4 DC plug for 4/6 mm² (H4C**M** C4D●MS)
16	DC plug for DC–	

4 Product overview

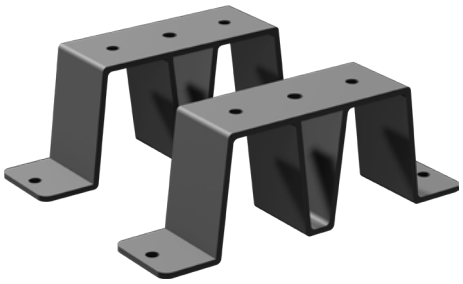
Scope of delivery

Q'ty	Naming	Description
2	Mounting tool for DC plug	For unscrewing the Amphenol H4 DC plugs from the DC connections of the inverter. 
6	Support bracket for DC cables	For supporting the weight of the DC cables. 
1	Installation instructions for Europe in multiple languages	
1	Test report	
1	Installation instructions for China (not valid for Europe)	

4.3 Accessories to be ordered separately

4.3.1 Floor mounting kit

Delta part number: 313792800-S. The floor mounting kit consists of the following components.

Q'ty	Naming	Description
2	Feet for ground mounting	120 mm feet for ground mounting of the inverter  The screws for securing the feet to the inverter are screwed into the bottom of the inverter. 

4.3.2 Type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices

Q'ty	Naming	Description
1	Type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices Delta part number: 5505502011-S	

4.4 Overview of components and connections



Fig. 4.2: Overview of external components and connections

1	Air outlet	**7**	PE cable feed-through
2	Label for assigning module strands to terminals	**8**	AC cable feed-through
3	DC isolating switch 1+2	**9**	COMM cable feed-through for RS485, digital inputs, dry contacts, external power-off
4	DC connection panel	**10**	Type plate
5	Support bracket for DC cables	**11**	Air inlet with fan module
6	Mounting holes and housing grounding	**12**	Allen key for opening the doors

The inverter has an integrated Bluetooth® interface.

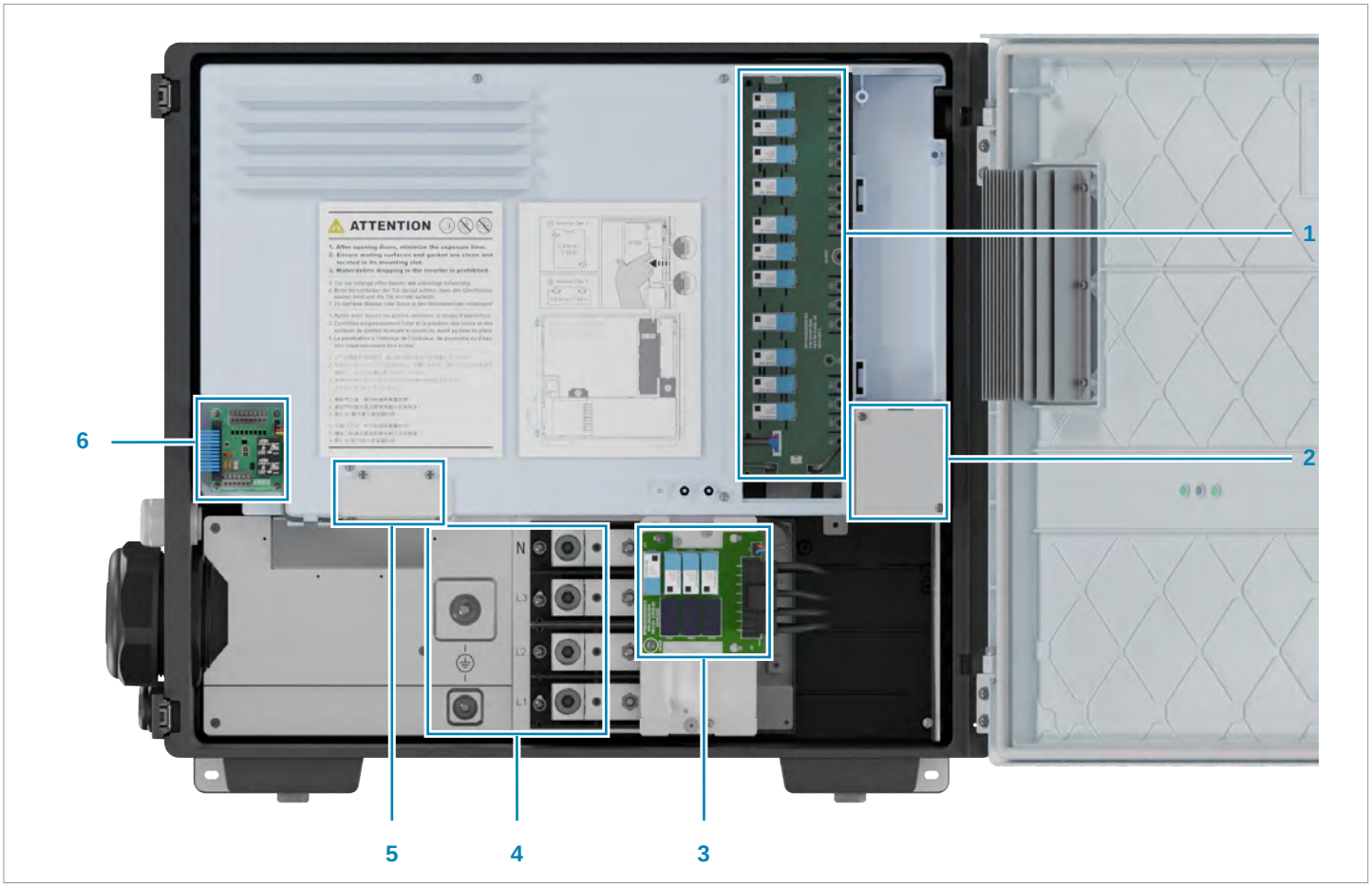
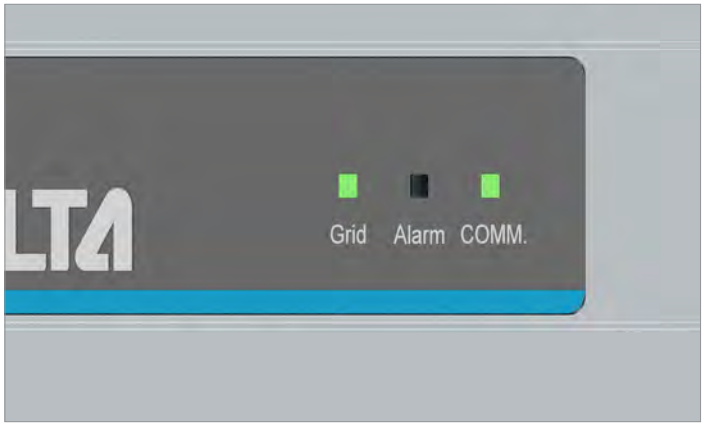


Fig. 4.3: Overview of internal components with protective covers removed

1 Type 2 DC surge protection devices (optional type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices)
2 Internal fan 1
3 Type 2 AC surge protection devices
4 AC connection terminals
5 Internal fan 2
6 Connection terminals for RS485, digital inputs, dry contacts and external power-off

4.5 LEDs



GRID	Grid	LED: green
ALARM	Alarm	LED: red / yellow
COMM.	Communication	LED: red / yellow / green

Table 4.1.: Use and color of the LEDs

	LED is off.		
	LED flashes yellow in the specified rhythm (on/off).		LED is illuminated yellow.
	LED flashes green in the specified rhythm (on/off).		LED is illuminated green.
	LED flashes red in the specified rhythm (on/off).		LED is illuminated red.

Table 4.2.: Meaning of the LED symbols used in this manual

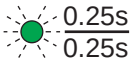
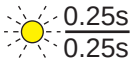
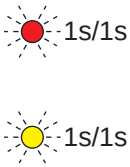
GRID	ALARM	Explanation
 1s/1s		Boot sequence.
		The inverter is connected to the grid.
		Inverter failure. Power-off via external signal.
		Inverter warning.
		
		Solar panel system failure.
		Solar system warning.
		No DC. Also appears when both DC disconnectors are open.
 0.25s / 0.25s	 0.25s / 0.25s	DC problem.
 1s/1s	 1s/1s	Updating firmware.
 1s/1s	 1s/1s	Standby mode.
	 1s/1s 1s/1s	System locked.

Table 4.3.: Meaning of the operating status LED indicators

4.6 AC-side components

Related topics

“6.5 Planning the grid connection (AC)”, page 59
“8.8 Connecting the grid (AC)”, page 100

4.6.1 AC cable feed-through



Fig. 4.4: Cable feed-throughs for AC and PE cables

The AC cable gland consists of several sealing rings for different cable diameters.

The PE cable gland is suitable for cables with a single conductor.

4.6.2 AC connection terminals



Fig. 4.5: AC connection terminals

The inverter is suitable for 3-phase grids with/without neutral conductor.

The PE connection is realized as a separate bolt. The nut, spring washer and washer are already mounted in the inverter.

4.6.3 AC surge protection devices

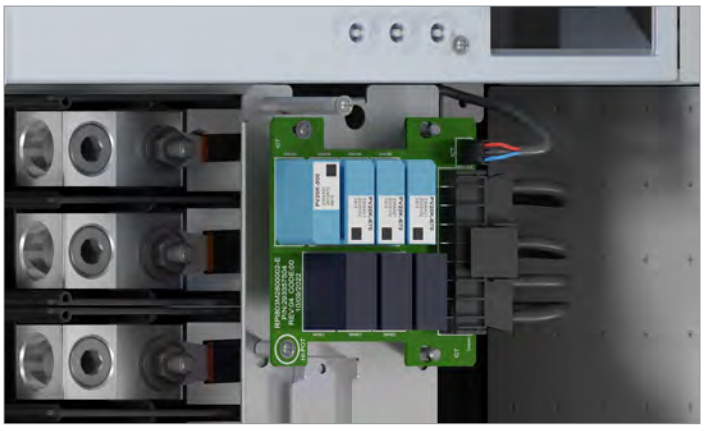


Fig. 4.6: View of type 2 AC surge protection devices with the cover removed

The inverter has replaceable type-2 AC surge protection devices (EN 61463-11) which protect the inverter against excessive voltages. The type-2 AC surge protection devices are replaced as a block.

Related topics

“12.8 Replacing type 2 AC surge protection devices”, page 171

4.7 DC-side components

Related topics

“6.6 Planning the connection of the solar modules (DC)”, page 64
“8.9 Connecting the solar modules (DC)”, page 107

4.7.1 DC connection panel



Fig. 4.7: DC connection panel

The DC connector panel has 16 pairs of DC connectors (8 MPP trackers with 2 pairs of DC connectors each).

Plug type:

- DC+: Amphenol H4 for 4/6 mm² (Amphenol part number H4C**F**C4D●MS)
- DC–: Amphenol H4 for 4/6 mm² (Amphenol part number H4C**M**C4D●MS)

16 pairs of DC connectors are supplied in the scope of delivery.

Fig. 4.8:



Fig. 4.9: DC connector panel with mounted support brackets

The support brackets absorb the weight of the DC cables, protecting the connectors from excessive mechanical stress.

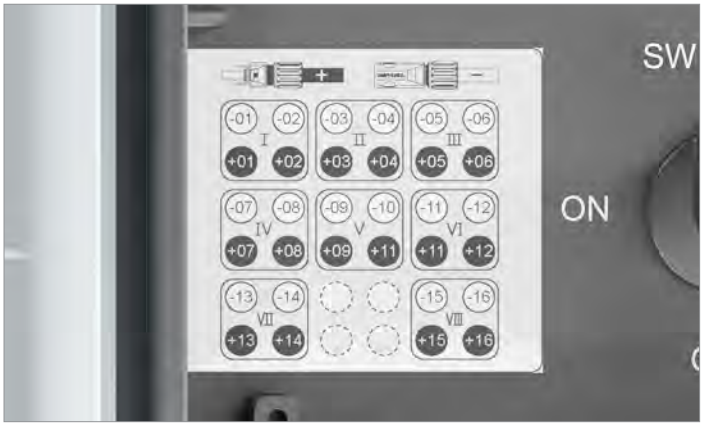


Fig. 4.10: Label showing the assignment of each DC connector

The assignment of the individual DC connectors to the module strings is shown on a label.

4.7.2 DC disconnectors

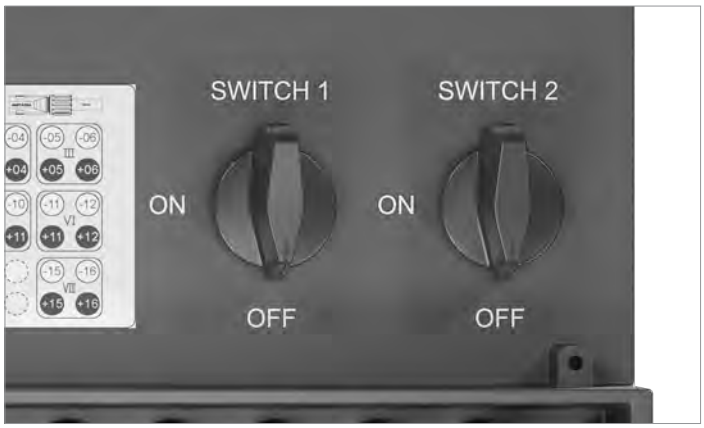


Fig. 4.11: DC disconnector

The DC disconnectors are marked on the inverter with the words SWITCH 1 and SWITCH 2.

DC disconnector 1 isolates the module strings of DC inputs 1 to 4.

DC disconnector 2 isolates the module strings of DC inputs 5 to 8.

Germany: The DC disconnectors meet the requirements of VDE0100-712.

France: The DC isolating switches meet the requirements of UTE 15-712-1.

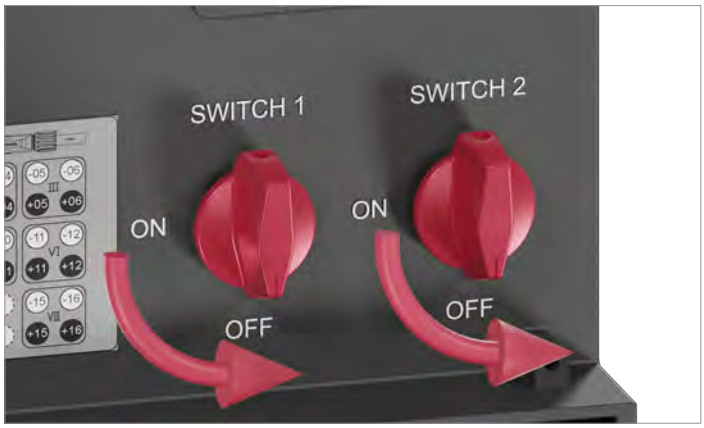


*Fig. 4.12: Both DC isolating switches in the**OFF** position = the connection to the solar modules is disconnected*

The connection between the inverter and the solar modules is**disconnected** when both DC isolating switches are in the ***OFF*** position.

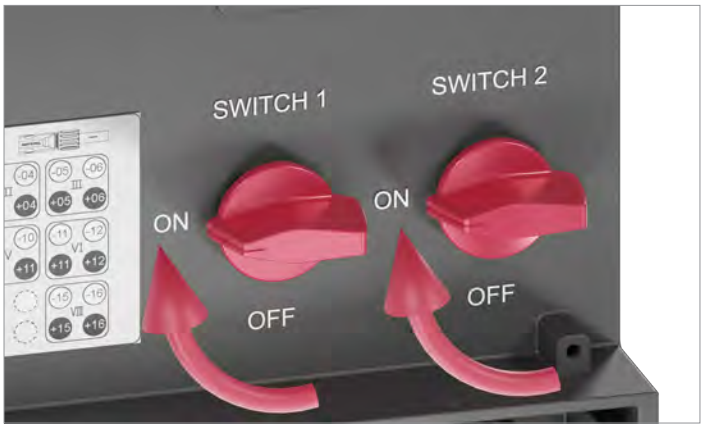


*Fig. 4.13: Both DC isolating switches in the**ON** position = the connection to the solar modules is closed*

The connection between the inverter and the solar modules is**closed** when both DC isolating switches are in the ***ON*** position.

4.7.3 DC surge protection devices

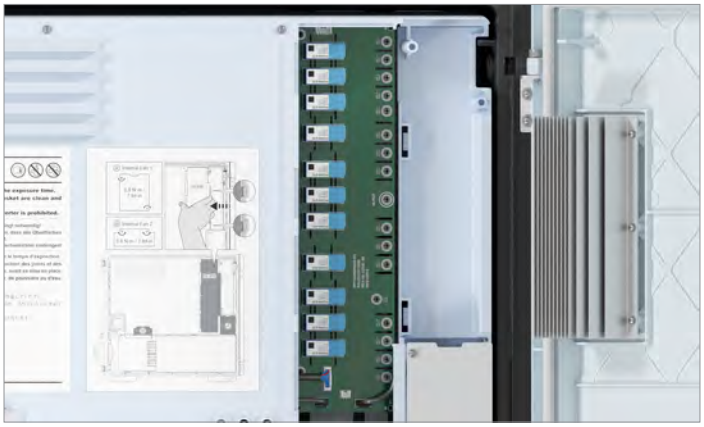


Fig. 4.14: View of the DC surge protection devices with the protective cover removed

The inverter has replaceable type-2 DC surge protection devices (EN 50539-11) which protect the inverter against excessive voltages. The DC surge protection devices are replaced as a block.

Type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices can be ordered as accessories.

Related topics

“12.7 Installing/replacing DC surge protection devices”, page 164

4.8 Communication connection

Related topics

"5. Planning the device communication and plant monitoring", page 30
"7. Planning the Commissioning", page 69
"8.7 Connecting the communication card", page 84



Fig. 4.15: Cable feed-through for the communication cables

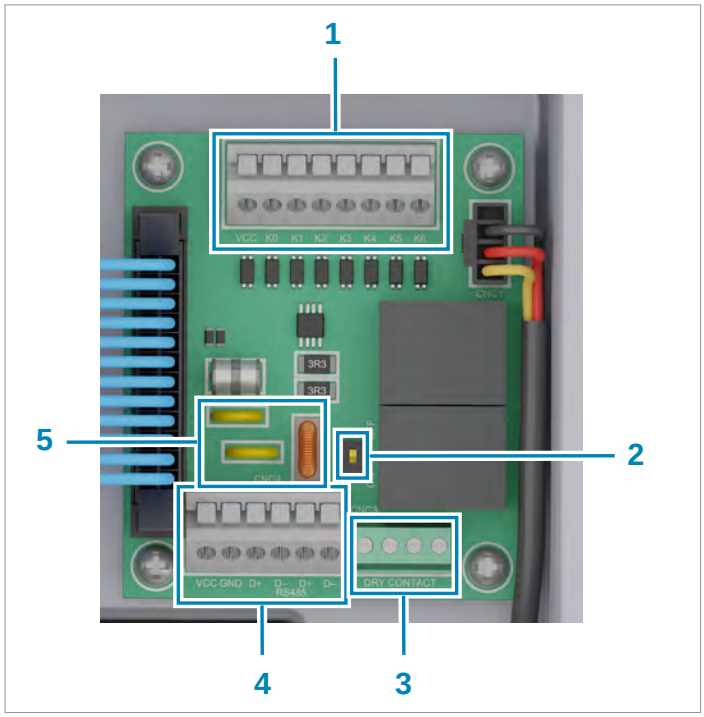


Fig. 4.16: Components of the communication card

1 Digital inputs and external power-off (terminal block)
2 DIP switch for the RS485 termination resistor
3 2 x dry contacts (terminal block)
4 RS485 (terminal block)
5 Protection against electromagnetic interference (EMI)

Connection	Connector type
2 x RS485 (DATA+ and DATA–)	Terminal block
1 x VCC (12 V, 0.5 A)	Terminal block
6 x digital inputs	Terminal block
2 x dry contacts	Terminal block
1 x external power-off (EPO)	Terminal block

Table 4.4.: Connections on the communication card

Cable type	Shielded and twisted pair cable (CAT5 or CAT6)
Cable diameter	7.2 / 8 / 10 mm
Wire cross-section	0.25 to 1.5 mm^2

Table 4.5.: Specification of the communication cable

4.9 Grounding connection

Related topics

“6.5.6 Grounding the inverter housing”, page 60
“8.5 Grounding the inverter housing via the external ground connection”, page 80

4.9.1 Grounding the inverter housing

The inverter housing can be grounded both mounting holes.



Fig. 4.17: Grounding the housing at the left or right mounting hole

A cable lug, M6 screw, spring washer and washer are required for connecting the grounding cable. A toothed washer is not required.

4.9.2 PE connection



Fig. 4.18: PE connection

The nut, spring washer and washer are already mounted in the inverter. A toothed washer is not required.

4.10 Cooling system

Related topics

“6.1 Lifting and transporting the inverter”, page 45
“12.5 Cleaning/replacing the fan module”, page 157
“12.6 Cleaning the air outlet”, page 161

4.10.1 Air inlet, air outlet and fan module



Fig. 4.19: Air inlet with fan module on the left side

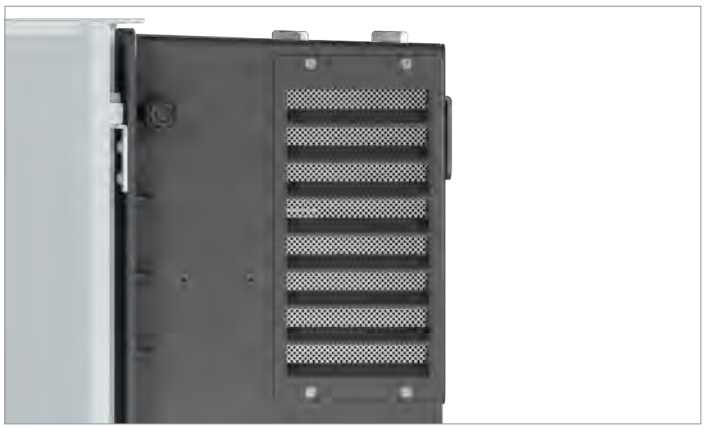


Fig. 4.20: Air outlet on the right side

The air for cooling is drawn in through the air inlet on the left side of the inverter. The heated air is released back to the environment through the air outlets on the right side of the inverter.

The fan module can be replaced.

4.10.2 Internal fans

The internal fans circulate the air inside the inverter to prevent heat buildup.



Fig. 4.21: Internal fan 1



Fig. 4.22: Internal fan 2

Related topics

“12.3 Clean/replace internal fan 2”, page 148
“12.4 Clean/replace internal fan 1”, page 152

4.10.3 Internal heat sinks

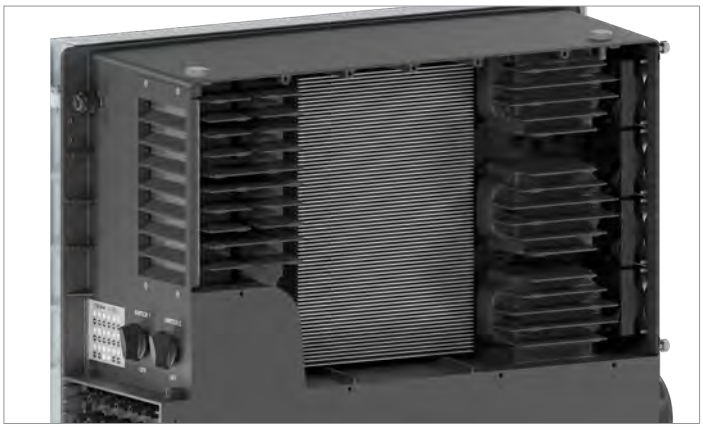


Fig. 4.23: Internal heat sinks with rear cover plate removed

The rear cover plate can be removed to gain access to the internal heat sinks.

4.11 Type plate and markings



Fig. 4.24: Type plate and markings

Information on the type plate

Model **M100A_280**
Solar Inverter
P/N: RPI104M2800T0

DC Input	
Max. Input Voltage	1000 Vd.c.
MPP Voltage Range	520 ~ 840 Vd.c.
Max. Input Current	8 x 30 Ad.c.
Max. Short Circuit Current	8 x 50 Ad.c.
AC Output	
Nominal Output Voltage	380|400|440|480 Va.c.
Max. Continuous Output Current	168|168|168|133 Aa.c.
Max. Continuous Output Power	110 kW / 110 kVA 100 kW* / 110 kVA
Nominal Output Frequency	50 / 60 Hz
Connection Type	3Ø3W / 3Ø4W, PE
Power Factor	0.8 lead ~ 0.8 lag
Protection Class	I
Over Voltage Category	III (AC), II (DC)
Ingress Protection	IP66
Operating Temperature Range	-25 ~ +60°C
Non-isolated inverter	

* MAX: output power can be selected during initial setting

Made in Taiwan

Authorized representative
Delta Electronics (Netherlands) B.V.
Zandsteen 15, 2132 MZ Hoofddorp
The Netherlands

E-S,EMC
V63595-BSMI

J3ACa3A3N0016
Date: 2023-10

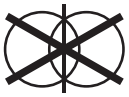
60 sec.

Fig. 4.25: Information on the type plate

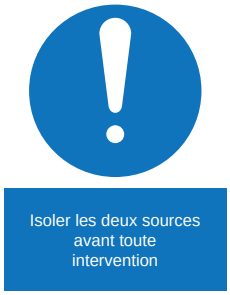
4 Product overview

Type plate and markings

Information on the rating plate	Meaning
M100A_280	Delta model name
Solar inverters	This device is a solar inverter.
P/N: RPI104M2800T0	Delta part number. The last three characters may be different.
DC INPUT	DC input
Max. Input voltage: 1000 V DC	Maximum DC input voltage
MPP voltage range 520–840 V DC	MPP input voltage range with full power (with symmetrical load)
Max. Input current: 8x 30 A DC	Maximum DC input current per MPP tracker
Max. Short-circuit current: 8x 50 A DC	Maximum short-circuit current
AC OUTPUT	AC output
Nominal output voltage: 380|400|440|480 V AC	AC nominal voltage
Max. Continuous output current: 168|168|168|133 A AC	Maximum continuous AC output current. The values refer to the corresponding AC rated voltage in the table row above.
Max. Continuous output power: 110 kW/110 kVA, 100 kW*/110 kVA	Maximum continuous output power
Nominal output frequency: 50/60 Hz	AC nominal frequency
Power factor: 0.8 lead ~ 0.8 lag	Setting range of the power factor cos φ
Connection type: 3Ø3W/3Ø4W, PE	The inverter can be connected to 3-phase grids without neutral conductors (3P3W, 3 phases + PE) and 3-phase grids with neutral conductors (3P4W, 3 phases + N + PE).
Protection class: I	Safety class as per EN 61140
Overvoltage category: III (AC), II (DC)	Overvoltage category for AC and DC as per EN 50539-11
Ingress protection: IP66	Protection class for the electronics as per EN 60529
Operating temperature range	Operating temperature range
Non-isolated inverter	This inverter is not galvanically isolated by a transformer.
Made in Taiwan	Device made in Taiwan.
CE	CE mark. By applying this mark, Delta declares that the inverter satisfies the provisions of the applicable EU directives.

Symbols on the rating plate	Meaning
	This symbol is valid for Taiwan.
	WEEE mark The inverter must not be disposed of as standard household waste, but in accordance with the applicable electronic waste disposal regulations of your country or region.
	Before working on the inverter, read the supplied manual and follow the instructions provided.
	The inverter housing must be grounded if this is required by local regulations.
	The inverter housing can become very hot during operation.
	This inverter is not separated from the grid by a transformer.
	**Risk of death due to electric shock** Potentially fatal voltage is present inside the inverter during operation and this voltage remains present for up to 60 seconds after disconnection from the power supply.

For France

Warning notice	Description
	**For France: Warning notice according to UTE 15712-1** Attention Présence de deux sources de tension - Réseau de distribution - Panneaux photovoltaics
	**For France: Warning notice according to UTE 15712-1** Isoler les deux sources avant toute intervention

5. Planning the device communication and plant monitoring

Related topics

“7. Planning the Commissioning”, page 69

“8.7 Connecting the communication card”, page 84

5.1 Introduction

The M50A, M70A and M100A inverters are essentially identical in design. The commissioning instructions apply to all of these inverters, especially if they are combined in one solar system.

Solar inverters from Delta provide you with several options for implementing commissioning, device communication and plant monitoring.

Which variant you choose has an impact on the following activities:

- Mechanical and electrical installation
- Commissioning
- System Monitoring
- Setting parameters on the inverter

You should therefore clarify the points in the chapter “5.2 Checklist for planning device communication”, page 31 at the start of the planning phase.

5.2 Checklist for planning device communication

Checkpoint	Description	Solution approach
How many inverters of this type (M50A, M70A, M100A) are installed in the solar system?	A smartphone with the DeltaSolar app can only be directly connected to one inverter at a time.	Windows PC with Delta Service Software (DSS). The inverters must be connected to each other via RS485. The PC is integrated into the RS485 bus as master using standard USB-RS485 adapter. Temporarily connect a DC1 data collector to the RS485 bus and carry out commissioning with the DeltaSolar app. Once the activities are complete, you can disconnect the DC1 and take it with you to the next solar system.
Is this solar system intended to be managed in the MyDeltaSolar Cloud?	This inverter cannot be connected directly to an Internet router.	You must install a DC1 data collector to manage data exchange with the MyDeltaSolar Cloud. You may also find a P3 power meter to be a useful extension module for the DC1, as the combination of DC1 and P3 offers more options for data acquisition and data evaluation. Deployment of a DC1 and P3 has an impact on the electrical installation.
Does a ripple control receiver need to be connected?		There are 6 digital inputs on the communication card for this purpose (see “5.8 Ripple control receiver”, page 41).
Should certain events occurring during inverter operation (e.g. "Disconnection from grid”) be indicated using an external alarm device?		The inverter has two relays for triggering external alarm devices (see “5.7 External alarm devices”, page 40).
Should it be possible to disconnect the inverter from the grid connection point via an external signal (external power-off)?		There is a connection on the communication card for this purpose (see “5.9 External power-off”, page 42)

5.3 Communication software

The following software is available for making settings on the inverter described in this chapter:

- DeltaSolar app for mobile devices (smartphone or tablet) with iOS and Android
- Delta Service Software (DSS) for Windows PC. Download at partnerportal.delta-emea.com (registration required).

5.4 Communication hardware

5.4.1 Bluetooth interface

The inverter has an integrated Bluetooth antenna for wireless connection to a mobile device (smartphone or tablet).

Note that restrictions apply (see "5.2 Checklist for planning device communication", page 31).

5.4.2 Communication card

5.4.2.1 Connections

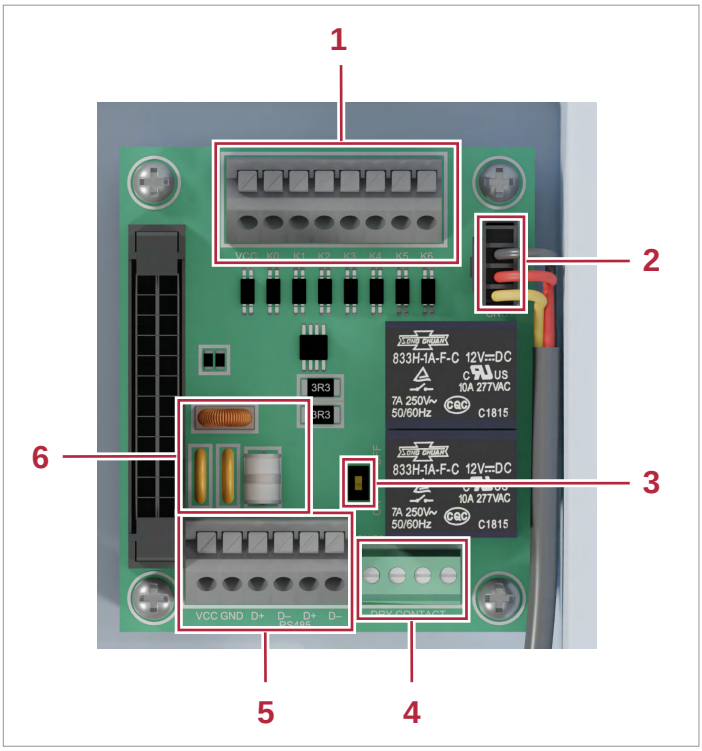


Fig. 5.1: Connections on the communication card

1 Digital inputs and external power-off (terminal block)
2 Power supply for internal fan 1
3 DIP switch for the RS485 termination resistor
4 2 x dry contacts (terminal block)
5 RS485 (terminal block)
6 Protection against electromagnetic interference (EMI)

Connection	Connection type
2x RS485 (DATA+ and DATA–)	Terminal block
1x VCC (12 V, 0.5 A)	Terminal block
6x digital inputs	Terminal block
2x dry contacts	Terminal block
1x external power-off (EPO)	Terminal block

Table 5.1.: Connections on the communication card

5.4.2.2 Specification of the communication cable

Cable type	Shielded and twisted pair cable (CAT5 or CAT6)
Cable diameter	7.2 / 8 / 10 mm
Wire cross-section	0.25 to 1.5 mm^2

Table 5.2.: Specification of the communication cable

5.4.2.3 Cable gland for the communication connection



Fig. 5.2: Cable gland for up to four communication cables

5.5 Connecting a data logger

5.5.1 Introduction

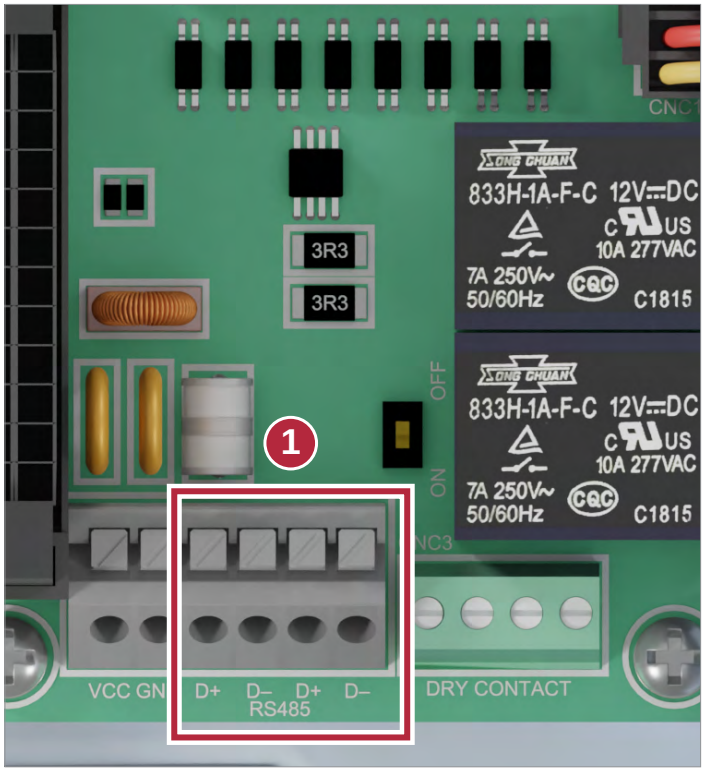


Fig. 5.3: RS485 terminals for connecting a data logger

The data logger and the inverter are connected via RS485.

Data is transferred via SUNSPEC protocol with Modbus RTU.

Take the following sections into account for ensuring a stable data connection.

5.5.2 Connecting a single inverter to a data logger

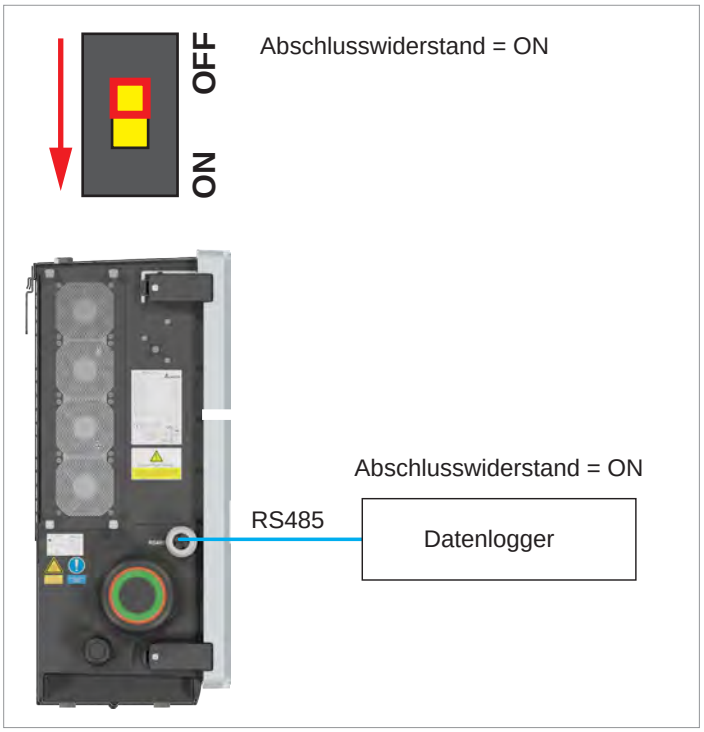


Fig. 5.4: Connection between a single inverter and a data logger

- ► Switch on the RS485 termination resistor at the inverter and data logger (Fig. 5.4, page 34).
- ► Lay the communication cable with a suitable clearance to the AC and DC cables to prevent interference in the data connection.

5.5.3 Connecting multiple inverters to a data logger

5.5.3.1 General notes

- ► Set a different inverter ID for each inverter. Otherwise the data logger cannot identify the individual inverters.
- ► Set the same RS485 baud rate at each inverter (factory setting: 19200).
- ► Lay the RS485 cable with a suitable clearance to the AC and DC cables to prevent interference in the data connection.

5.5.3.2 Consideration of the position of the data logger in the RS485 bus

The data logger is located at one of the two ends of the RS485 bus

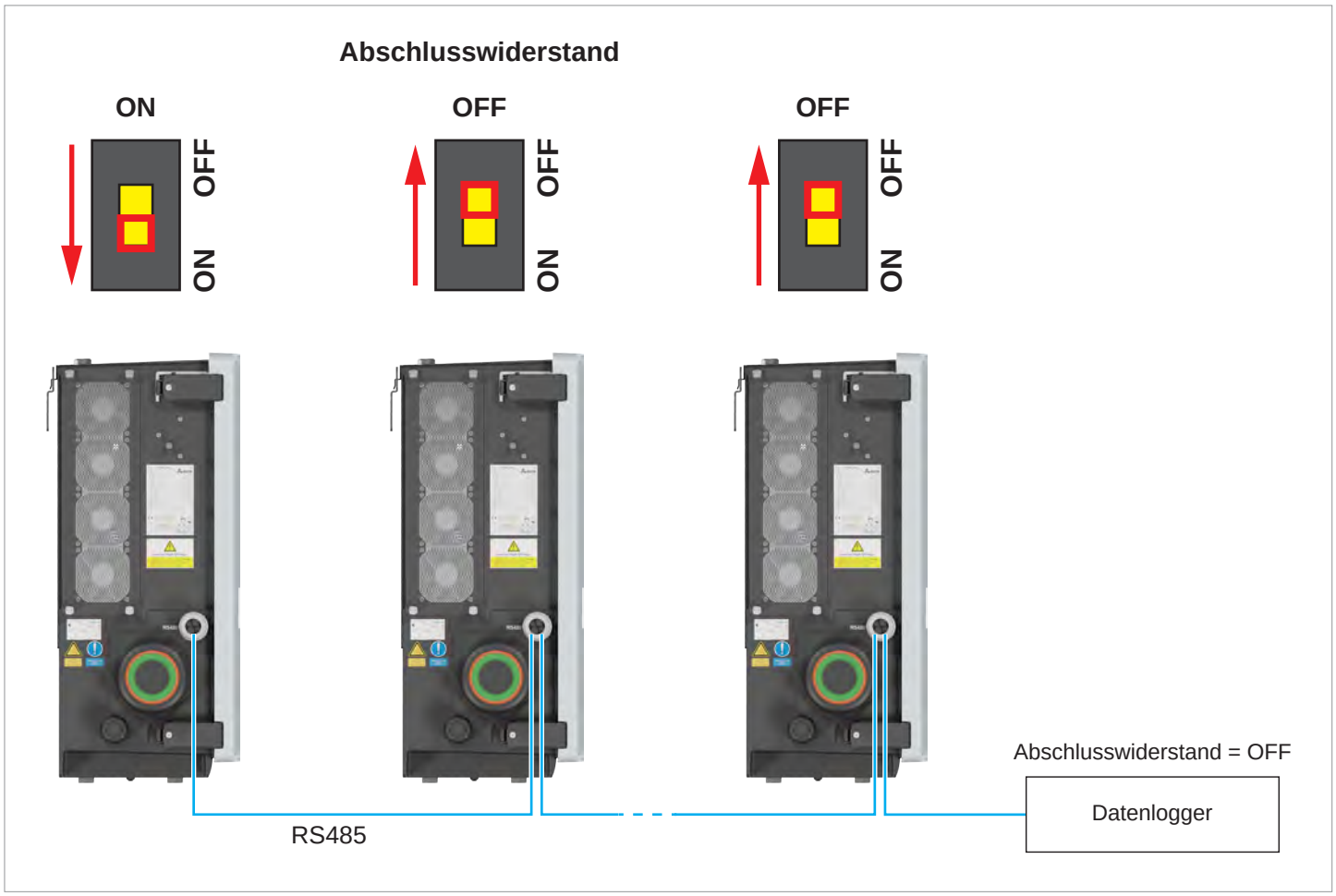


Fig. 5.5: Connection of multiple inverters with a data logger at the end of the RS485 bus

- ► Switch the RS485 termination resistor of the data logger and inverter at the other end of the RS485 bus **on**.
- ► Switch the RS485 termination resistor on all other inverters **off** (default setting from the factory).

The data logger is located in the middle of the RS485 bus

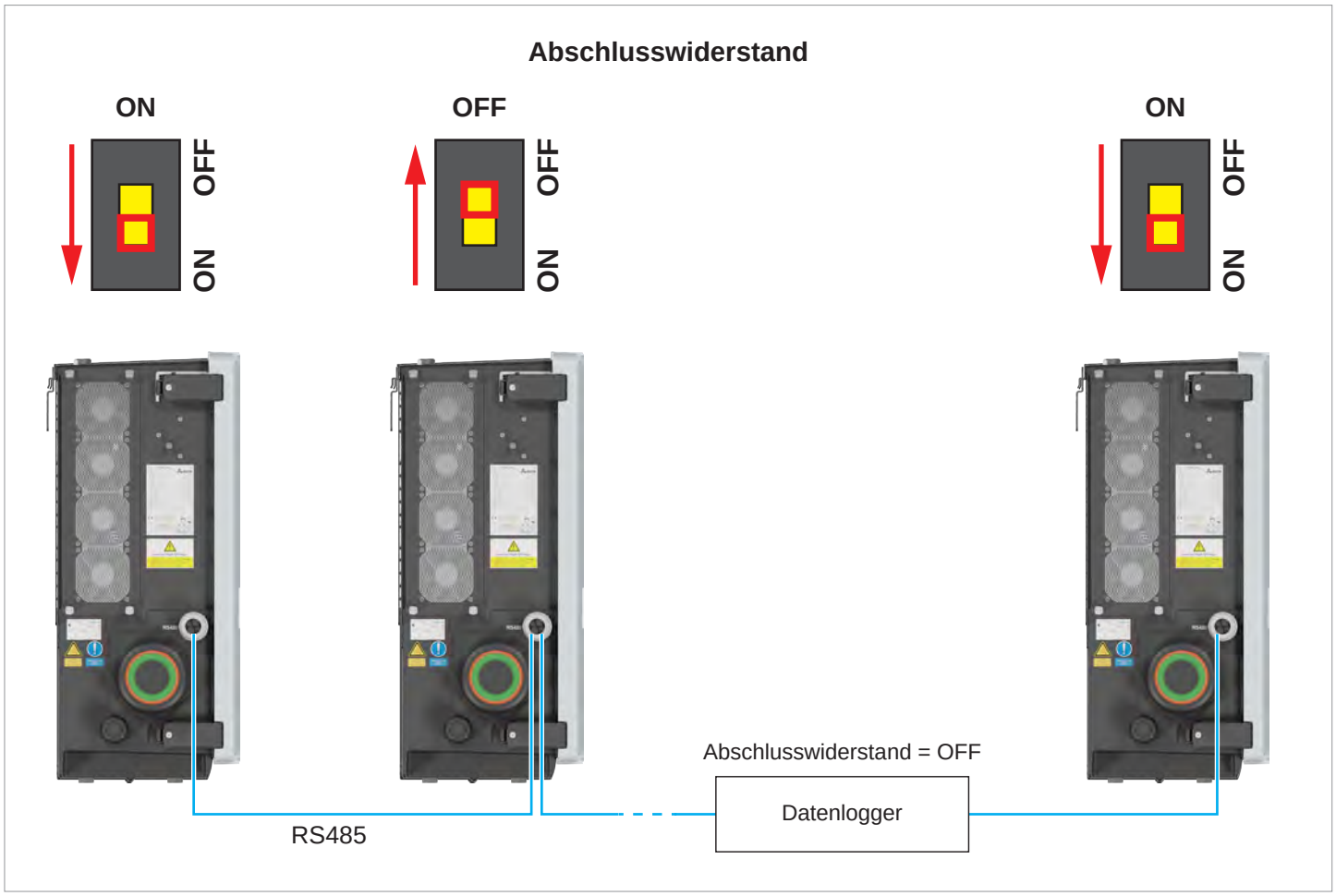


Fig. 5.6: Connection of multiple inverters with a data logger in the middle of the RS485 bus

- ► Switch the RS485 termination resistor of the data logger **off**.
- ► Switch the RS485 termination resistor of the two inverters at the ends of the RS485 bus **on**.
- ► Switch the RS485 termination resistor on all other inverters **off** (default setting from the factory).

5.6 Connection of a DC1 data collector from Delta

5.6.1 Introduction

Application scenarios for the DC1 data collector:

- Simultaneous commissioning and setup of multiple inverters (see “7. Planning the Commissioning”, page 69 and “9. Commissioning”, page 111)
- Updating the firmware
- Connecting the solar system to the MyDeltaSolar Cloud or another monitoring system

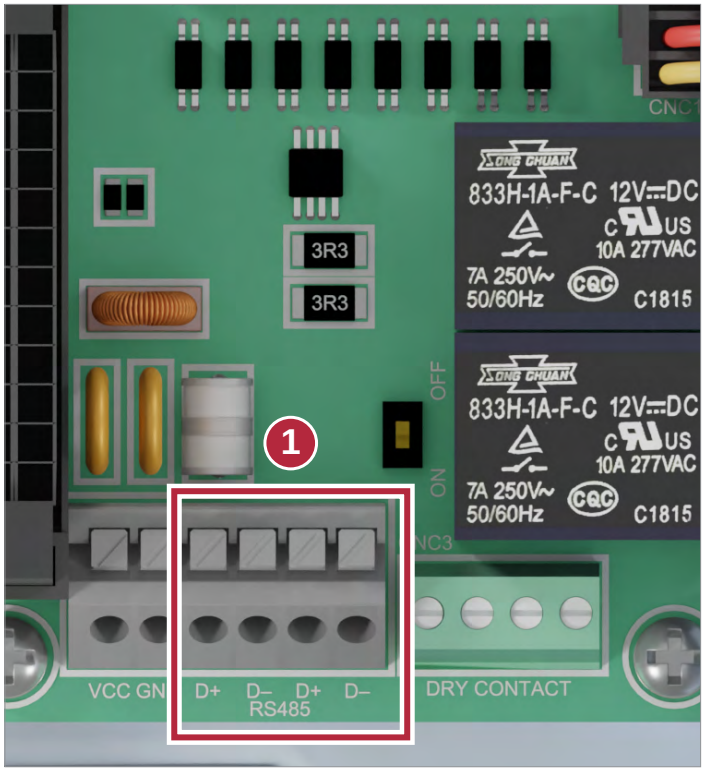


Fig. 5.7: RS485 for connection of a data logger

The data logger and the inverter are connected via RS485.

Data is transferred via Delta protocol with Modbus RTU.

Take the following sections into account for ensuring a stable data connection.

In order to access the DC1 and the inverter through it, you need a mobile device (smartphone, tablet) with the DeltaSolar app. The connection between the mobile device and DC1 is via Wi-Fi.

You can download the DC1 installation instructions here: https://solarsolutions.delta-emea.com/de/DC1-data-collector-2277.htm

5.6.2 Connecting a single inverter to the DC1

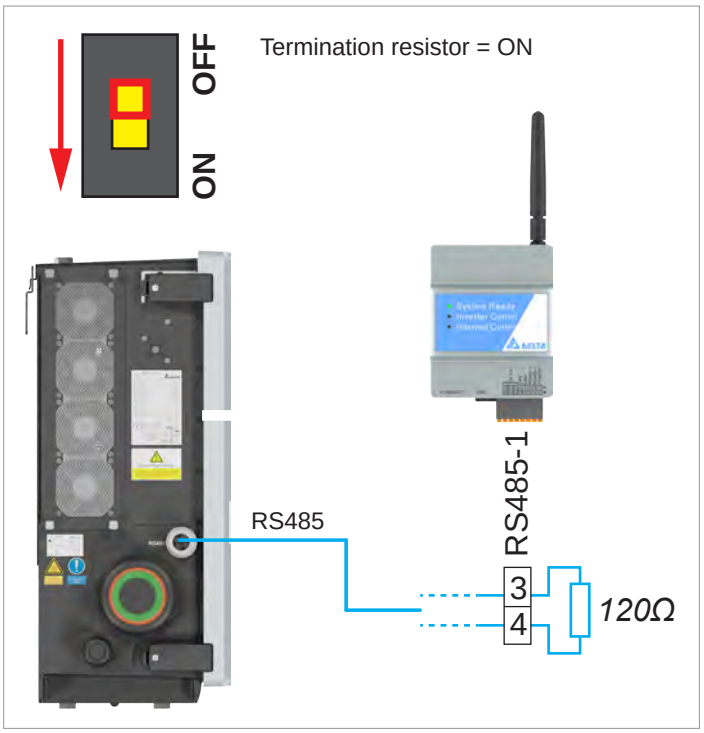


Fig. 5.8: Connection of a single inverter to the DC1

► Always use the RS485-1 connection on the DC1!

► Switch on the RS485 termination resistor on the inverter.

► The DC1 **does not** have an integrated RS485 termination resistor. Therefore, a 120-ohm resistor must be connected (Fig. 5.8, page 37)!

► Lay the communication cable with a suitable clearance to the AC and DC cables to prevent interference in the data connection.

5.6.3 Connecting multiple inverters to the DC1

5.6.3.1 General notes

► Make sure that both cables are connected to the RS485-1 connection on the DC1!

► Set a different inverter ID for each inverter. Otherwise the DC1 cannot identify the individual inverters.

► Set the same RS485 baud rate at each inverter (factory setting: 19200).

► Lay the RS485 cable with a suitable clearance to the AC and DC cables to prevent interference in the data connection.

5.6.3.2 Consideration of the position of the DC1 in the RS485 bus

The DC1 is located at one of the two ends of the RS485 bus

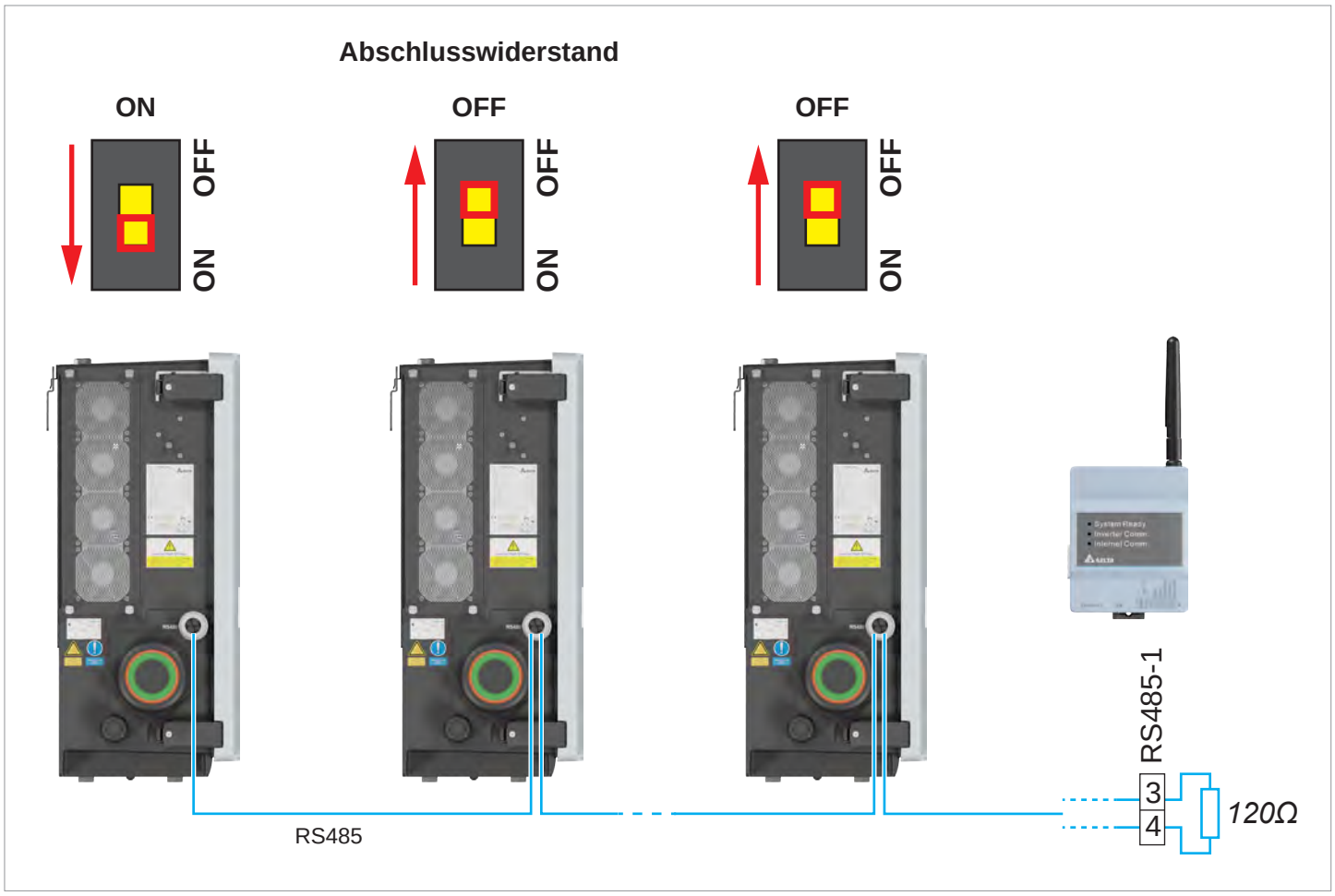


Fig. 5.9: Connection of multiple inverters with the DC1 at the end of the RS485 bus

► Switch the RS485 termination resistor of the data logger and inverter at the other end of the RS485 bus **on**.

► Switch the RS485 termination resistor on all other inverters **off** (default setting from the factory).

The data logger is located in the middle of the RS485 bus

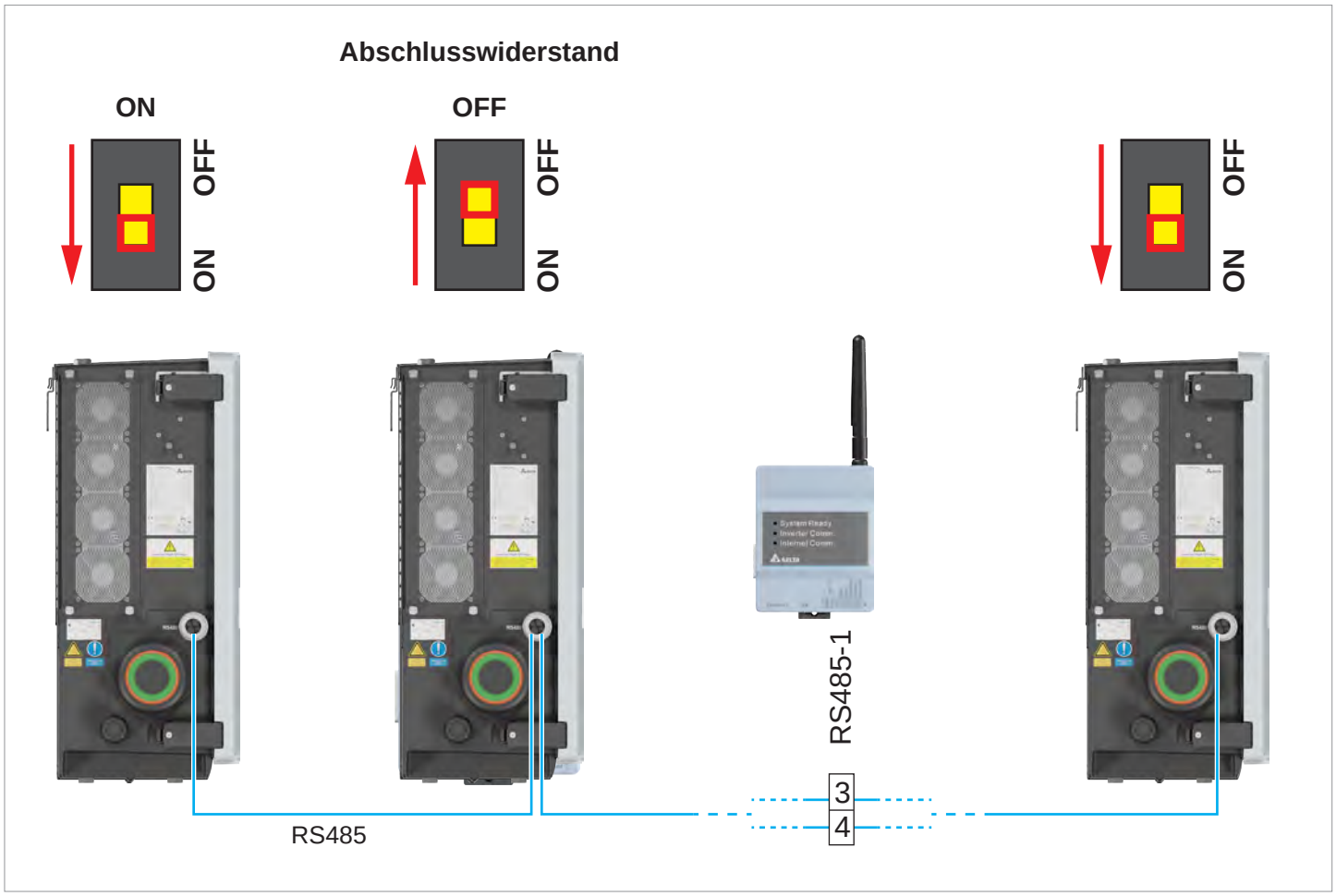


Fig. 5.10: Connection of multiple inverters with the DC1 within the RS485 bus

- ► Switch the RS485 termination resistor of the data logger **off**.
- ► Switch the RS485 termination resistor of the two inverters at the ends of the RS485 bus **on**.
- ► Switch the RS485 termination resistor on all other inverters **off** (default setting from the factory).

5.7 External alarm devices

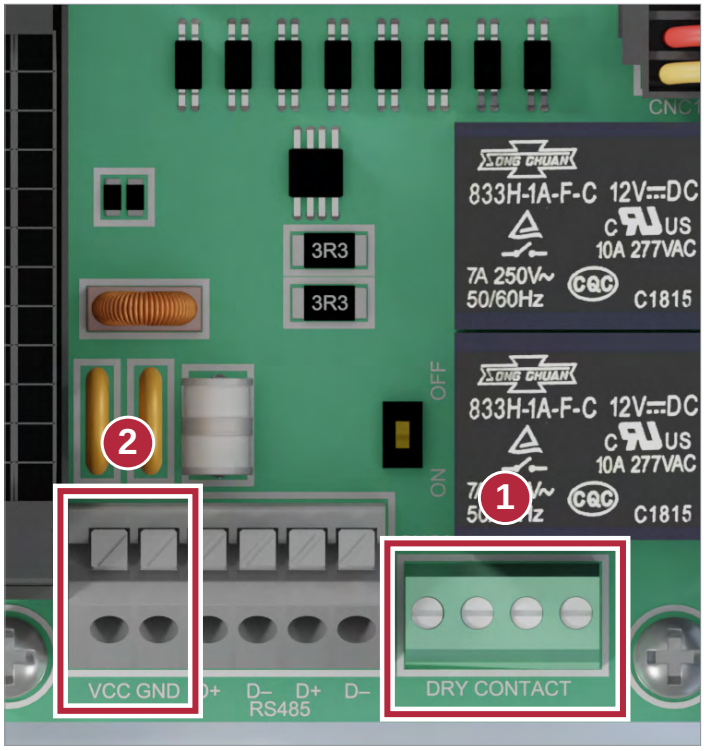


Fig. 5.11: Dry contacts and 12-VDC power supply

The inverter has two relays with dry contacts **(1)**, each for an external acoustic or visual alarm device.

The RS485 terminal block has a 12-VDC power supply **(2)**.

Both relays are designed as normally open contacts.

In the inverter settings, you can assign an event to each relay at which the relay switches.

Event	Description
`Disabled`	The function is disabled.
`On Grid`	The inverter is connected to the grid.
`Fan defective`	The fans are defective.
`Insulation`	The insulation test has failed.
`Alarm`	An error event message, fault message or warning has been sent.
`Error`	An error event message has been sent.
`Fault`	A fault message has been sent.
`Warning`	A warning message has been sent.

Table 5.3.: Events for which the relay can trigger

5.8 Ripple control receiver

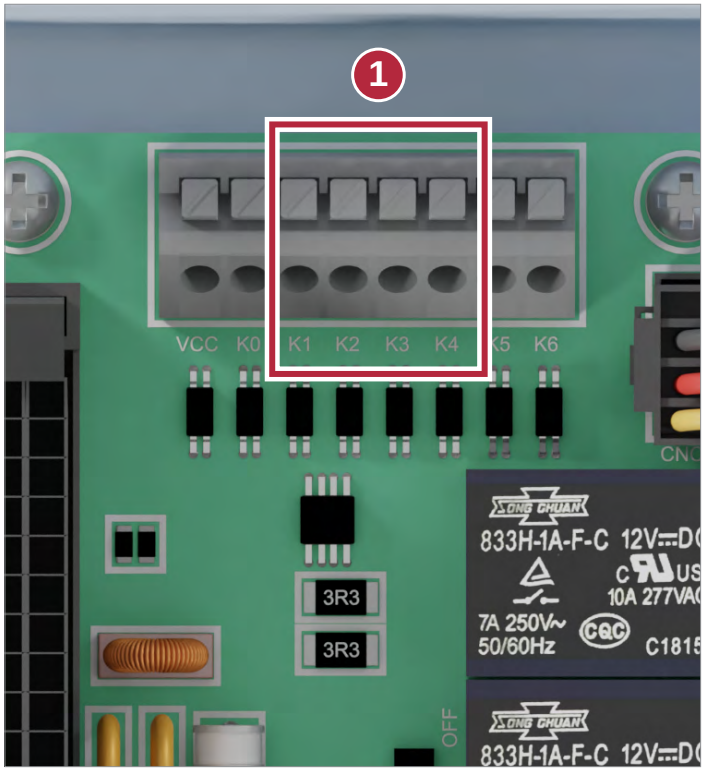


Fig. 5.12: Terminal block with digital inputs

The inverter has 4 digital inputs **(1)** for connecting a ripple control receiver.

Pin	Naming	Short circuit	Assigned action
1	V1	-	-
2	K0	V1 + K0	External power-off (EPO)
3	K1	V1 + K1	Maximum active power limited to 0%
4	K2	V1 + K2	Maximum active power limited to 30%
5	K3	V1 + K3	Maximum active power limited to 60%
6	K4	V1 + K4	Maximum active power limited to 100%
7	K5	V1 + K5	Reserved
8	K6	V1 + K6	Reserved

Table 5.4.: Pin assignment of the terminal block with digital inputs for connecting a ripple control receiver

5.9 External power-off

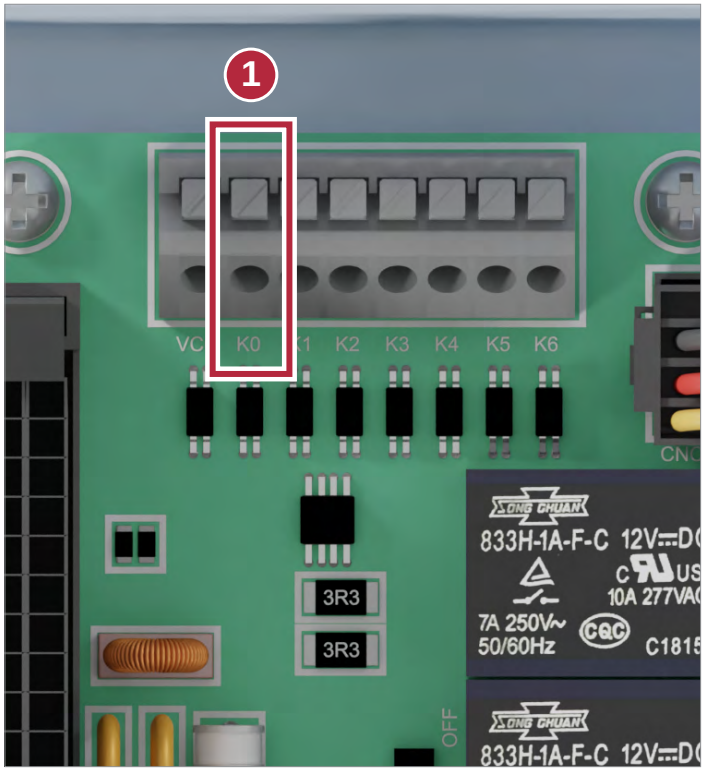


Fig. 5.13: Terminal block with digital inputs

To disconnect the inverter AC-side from the grid connection point, a switching signal can be sent via digital input K0 **(1)**.

The relay is designed at the factory as a normally open contact. In the inverter settings, you can set the relay as a normally closed contact.

The connection for external power-off is located on the terminal block with the digital inputs.

Pin	Naming	Short circuit	Assigned action
1	V1	-	-
2	K0	V1 + K0	External power-off (EPO)
3	K1	V1 + K1	Maximum active power limited to 0%
4	K2	V1 + K2	Maximum active power limited to 30%
5	K3	V1 + K3	Maximum active power limited to 60%
6	K4	V1 + K4	Maximum active power limited to 100%
7	K5	V1 + K5	Reserved
8	K6	V1 + K6	Reserved

Table 5.5.: Pin assignment of the terminal block for the external power-off

5.10 Grounding the RS485 cable

IMPORTANT

Unwanted currents
In some installation variants, unwanted currents can flow when multiple inverters are connected via RS485.

- ► Do not use GND and VCC on the communication card.
- ► If the cable shield is used for providing lightning protection then the housing of only one inverter in the RS485 chain should be grounded.

The cable shield of the RS485 cable can be grounded at the bottom left mounting screw of the communication card.

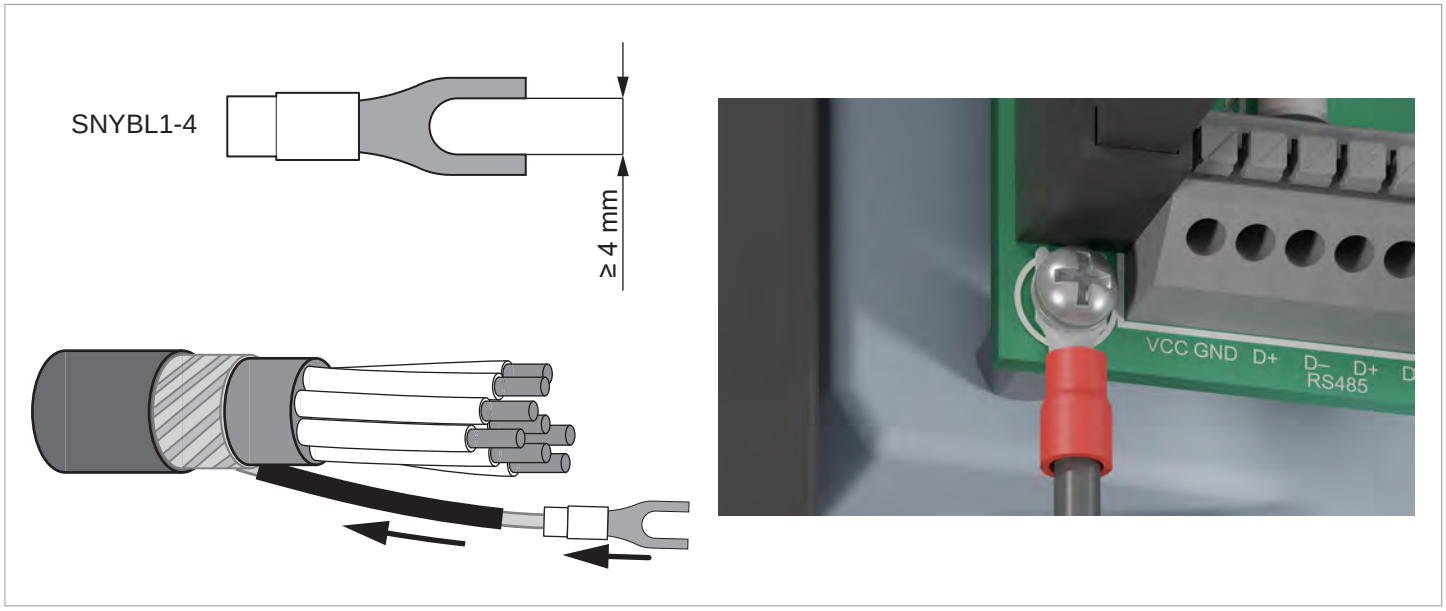


Fig. 5.14: Grounding the RS485 cable

5.11 Connecting a Windows PC

To use the Delta Service Software (DSS), connect a Windows PC to the RS485 bus.

This requires the following accessories.

Accessories	Description
Standard RS485 to USB adapter	For connecting the PC to the inverter.
Delta Service Software (DSS)	Download at partnerportal.delta-emea.com (registration required)
Bell wire	Both ends open

6. Planning the installation

This chapter describes only the **planning** of the installation work. The **execution** of the installation work and the associated dangers are described in “8. Installation”, page 72.

6.1 Lifting and transporting the inverter

- ► Lift and move the inverter with at least two people or a suitable lifting device.
- ► Screw threads for eyelet screws are on the top side of the inverter (M12 x P1.75; L ≤ 20 mm; 42 Nm).





6.2 Installation location

Related topics

“8.4 Mounting the inverter”, page 75

6.2.1 Requirements for the wall, floor and mounting system

- ► The inverter can be suspended or mounted in a standing position. Feet are available for ground mounting and must be ordered separately.
- ► The inverter is heavy. The wall, floor and mounting system must be able to bear the weight of the inverter.
- ► Always use the mounting plate supplied with the inverter when mounted in a suspended position.
- ► Use mounting materials (dowels, screws etc.) that are suitable for the wall or the mounting system as well as the heavy weight of the inverter.
- ► Mount the inverter on a vibration-free wall to avoid faults.
- ► When using the inverter in residential areas or in buildings with animals, possible noise emissions can be disturbing. Therefore, choose the installation location carefully.
- ► Mount the inverter on a fireproof wall.

Special notes on ground mounting

In principle, the inverter can be mounted directly onto the ground or directly onto the roof in the case of roof systems.

However, if there is a risk of flooding (for example in heavy rain) or snow drifts, you should place the inverter in an elevated position.

For example, if there is a circumferential boundary wall on the roof, it can be used for installation.

Fig. 6.1 Shows example use of mounting brackets so that the inverter is positioned off the ground. The cable duct is located behind the inverter.



Fig. 6.1: Standing installation with clearance from the ground

6.2.2 Installation height

- ► Mount the inverter so that the LEDs are always visible and all components are easily accessible.

6.2.3 Installation position

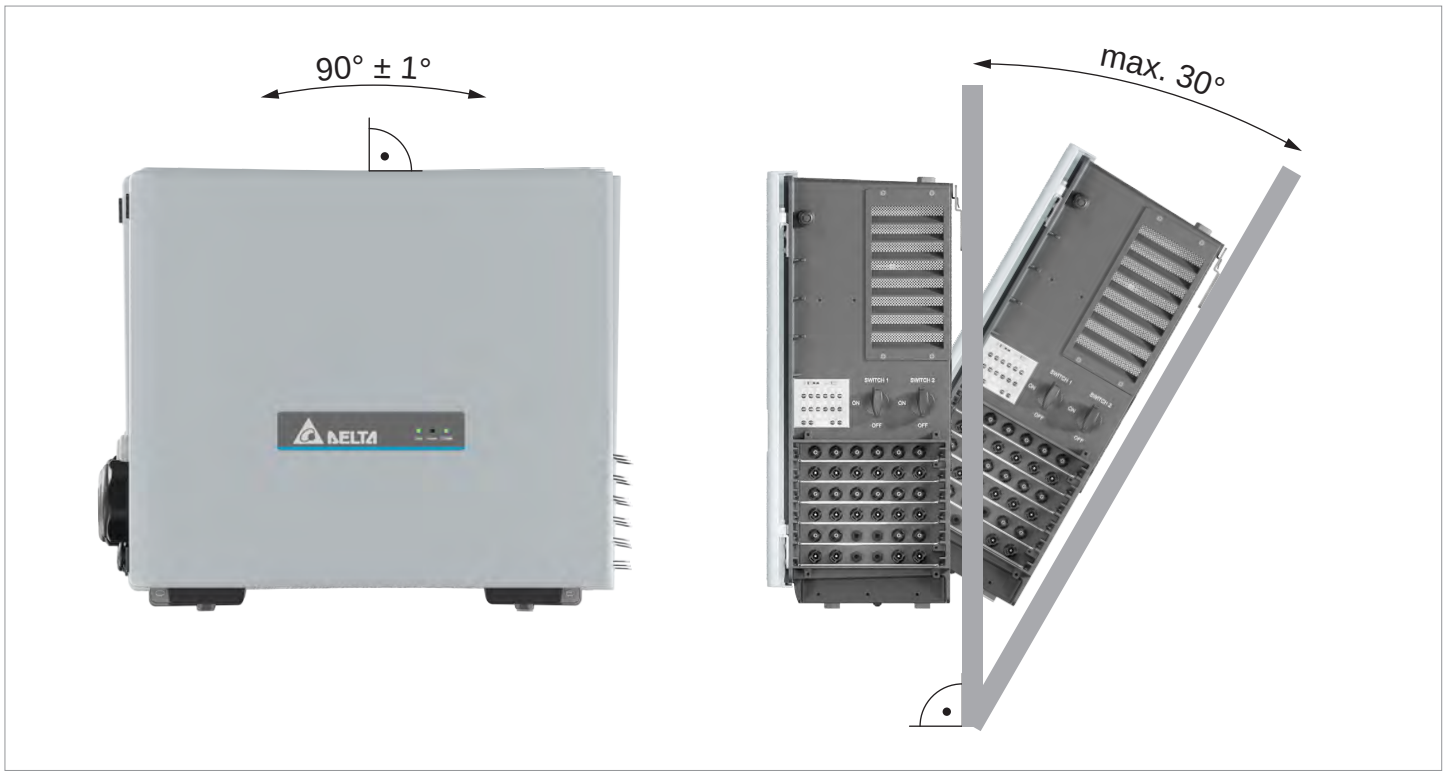


Fig. 6.2: Installation position

6.2.4 Outdoor installations

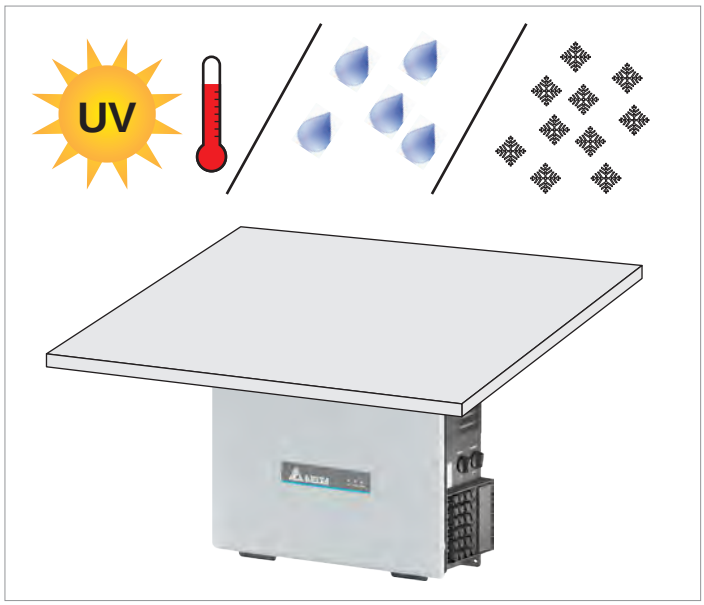


Fig. 6.3: For outdoor installations, protect the inverter from direct sun, UV radiation, rain and snow

The inverter has a protection degree of IP66 and can be installed indoors and outdoors. Despite this, the inverter should be protected by a roof against direct sun, UV radiation, rain and snow.

For example, the power of the inverter will be reduced if it heated excessively by sunlight. This is normal operating behavior for the inverter and is necessary to protect the internal electronics.

6.2.5 Installation clearances and air circulation

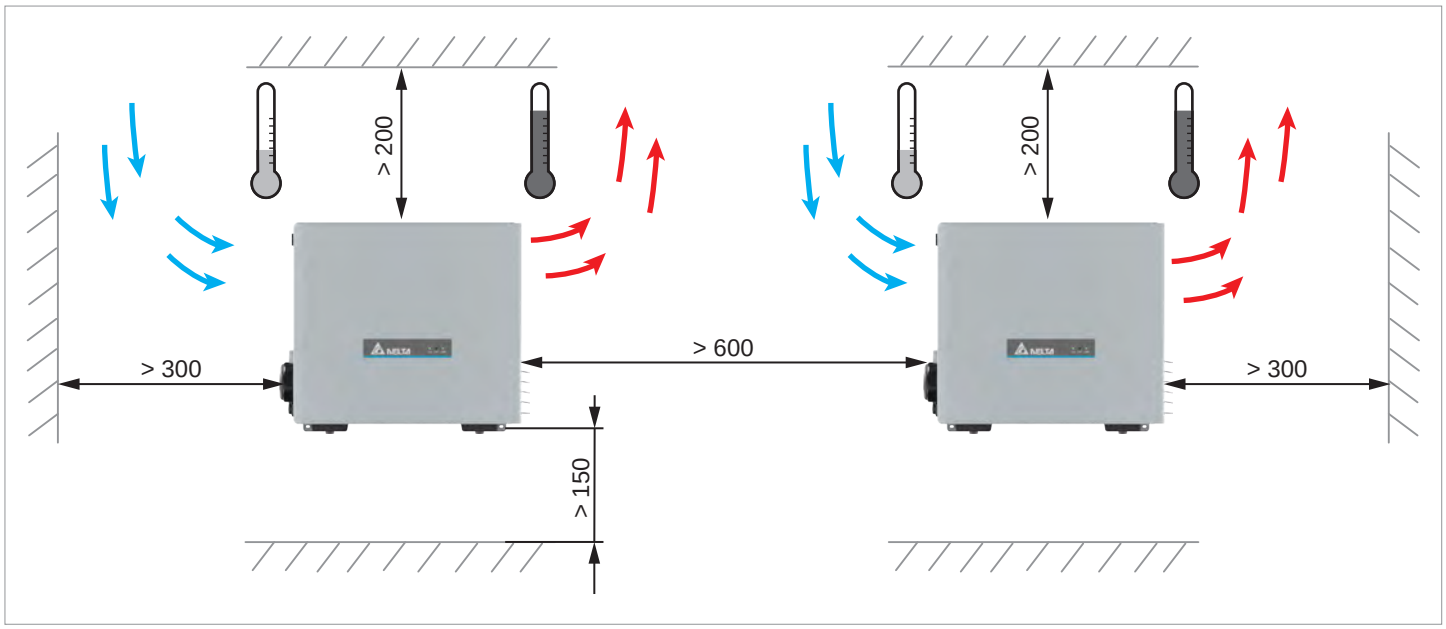


Fig. 6.4: Mounting distances and air circulation, variant 1 (in mm)

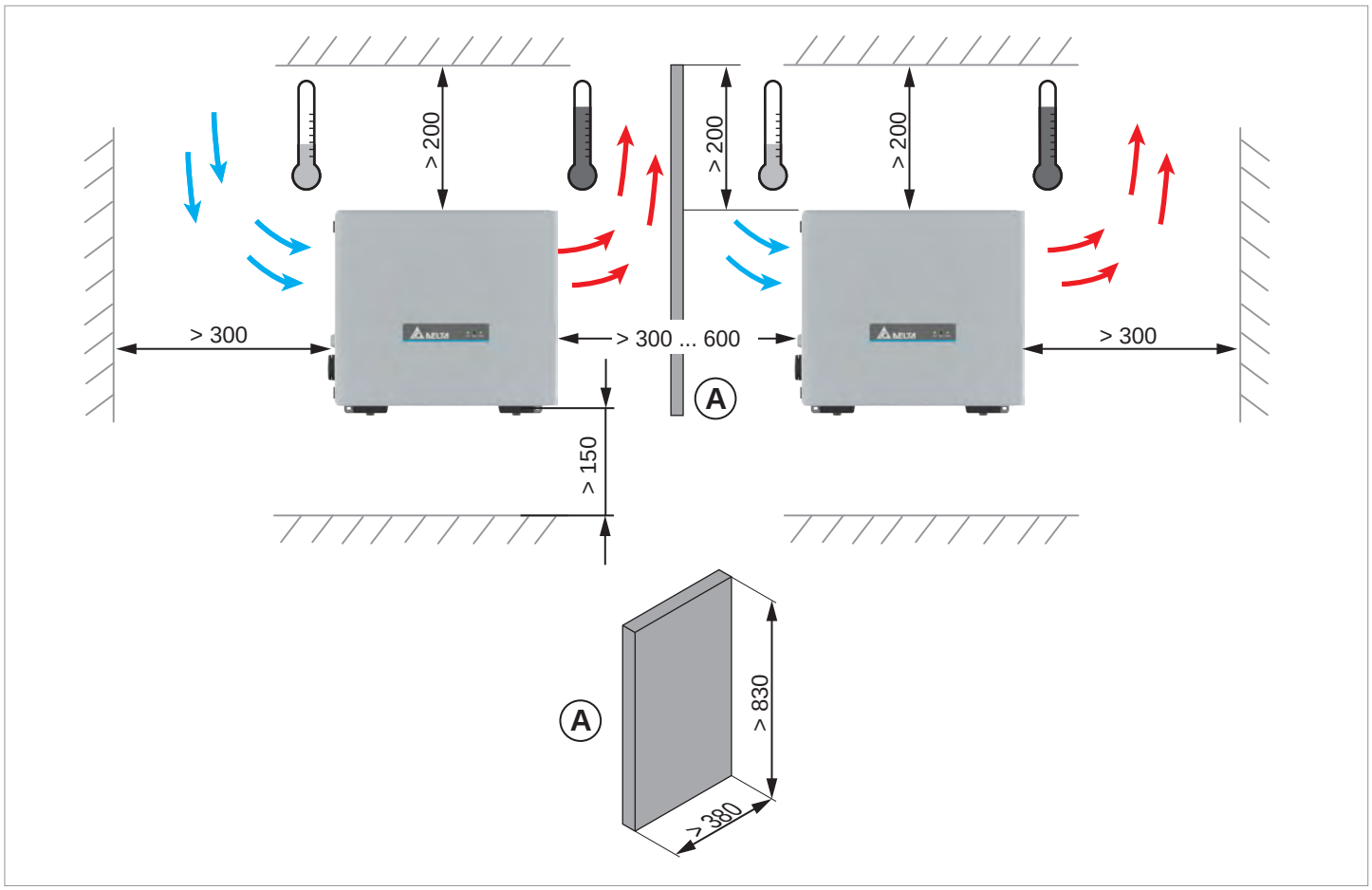


Fig. 6.5: Mounting distances and air circulation, variant 2 (in mm)

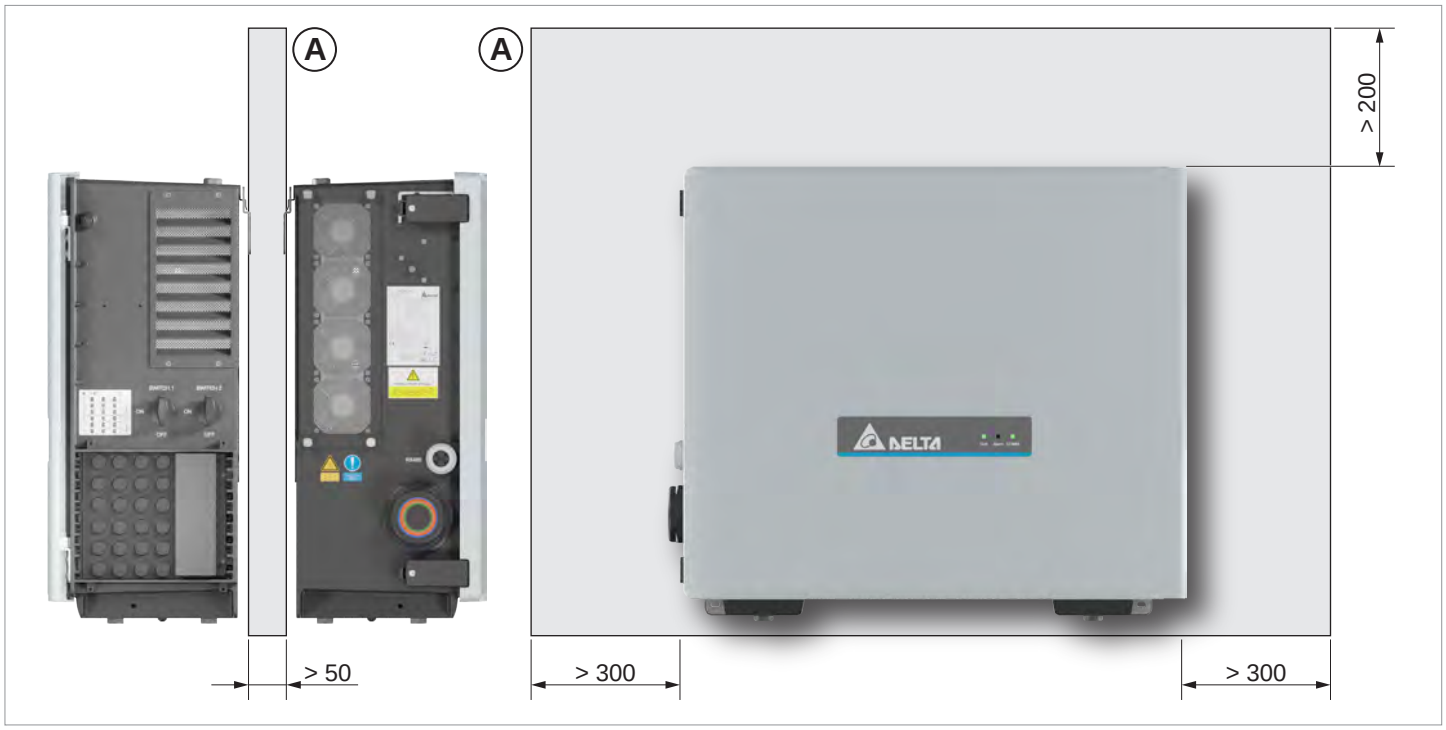


Fig. 6.6: Mounting distances and air circulation, variant 3 (in mm)

- ► Ensure sufficient air circulation. There must not be heat buildup around the inverter. For installation clearances of 30 to 60 cm between two inverters, install a separation plate (A) between the inverters. This separation plate is designed to prevent the right-hand inverter from sucking in the warm air of the left-hand inverter. No separation plate is required for clearances greater than 60 cm.
- ► Observe *Operating temperature range without derating* the *Total operating temperature range* (see “16. Technical Data”, page 192).

  When the *operating temperature range without derating* is exceeded, the inverter reduces the AC power fed into the grid.

  When the *Total operating temperature range* is exceeded, the inverter stops feeding AC power into the grid.

  This is normal operating behavior for the inverter and is necessary to protect the internal electronics.
- ► Position multiple inverters so that they do not make each other warmer.
- ► Observe the minimum bend radius of the cables used (especially the AC cable)!
- ► Ensure the accessibility of the side components (air filters, fan module, AC cable gland, DC connector panel, etc.) for maintenance and repair work.
- ► Allow space to the front to open the door.
- ► In areas with many trees or fields, pollen and other parts of plants can clog the air inlets and air outlets, obstructing the air flow.

  If there is a loss of performance during operation, clogged air filters may be a cause (see chapter “12. Replacing or cleaning components, installing accessories”, page 146).

6.3 Dimensions

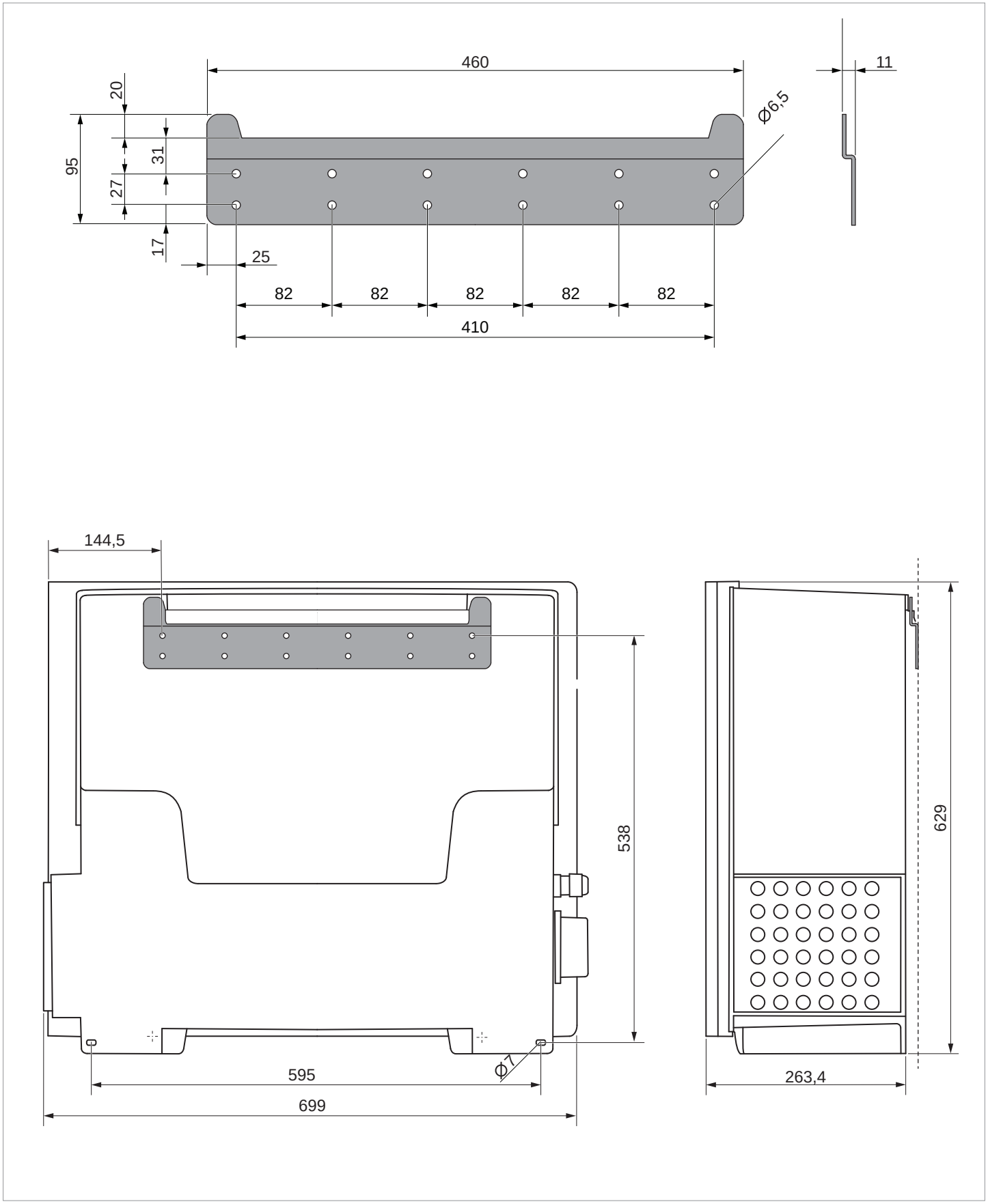


Fig. 6.7: Inverter with mounting plate, dimensions without antennae (in mm)

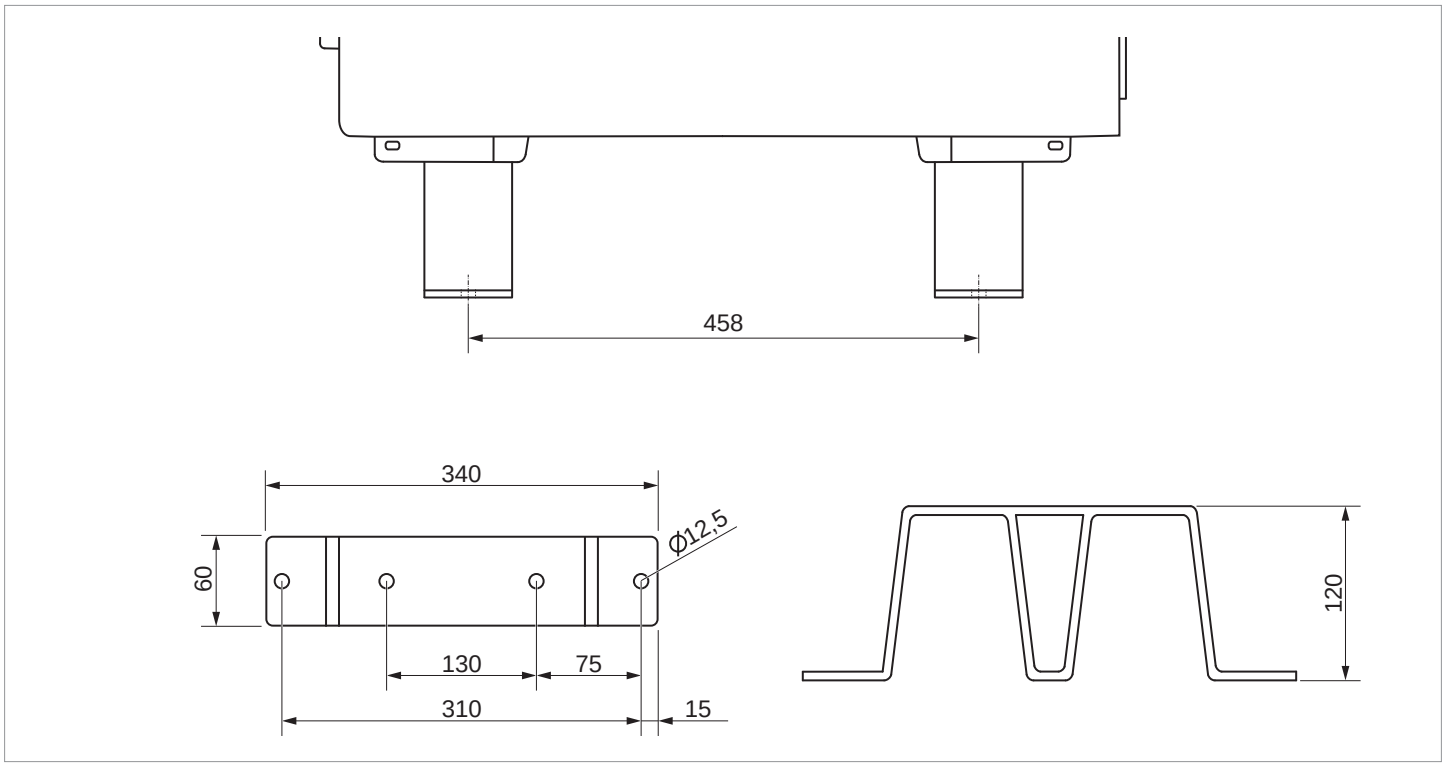


Fig. 6.8: Feet for floor mounting. Dimensions (in mm)

6.4 Characteristic curves

Note: Full reactive power up to 900 V VOC available. Restart at a hysteresis value of 850 V.

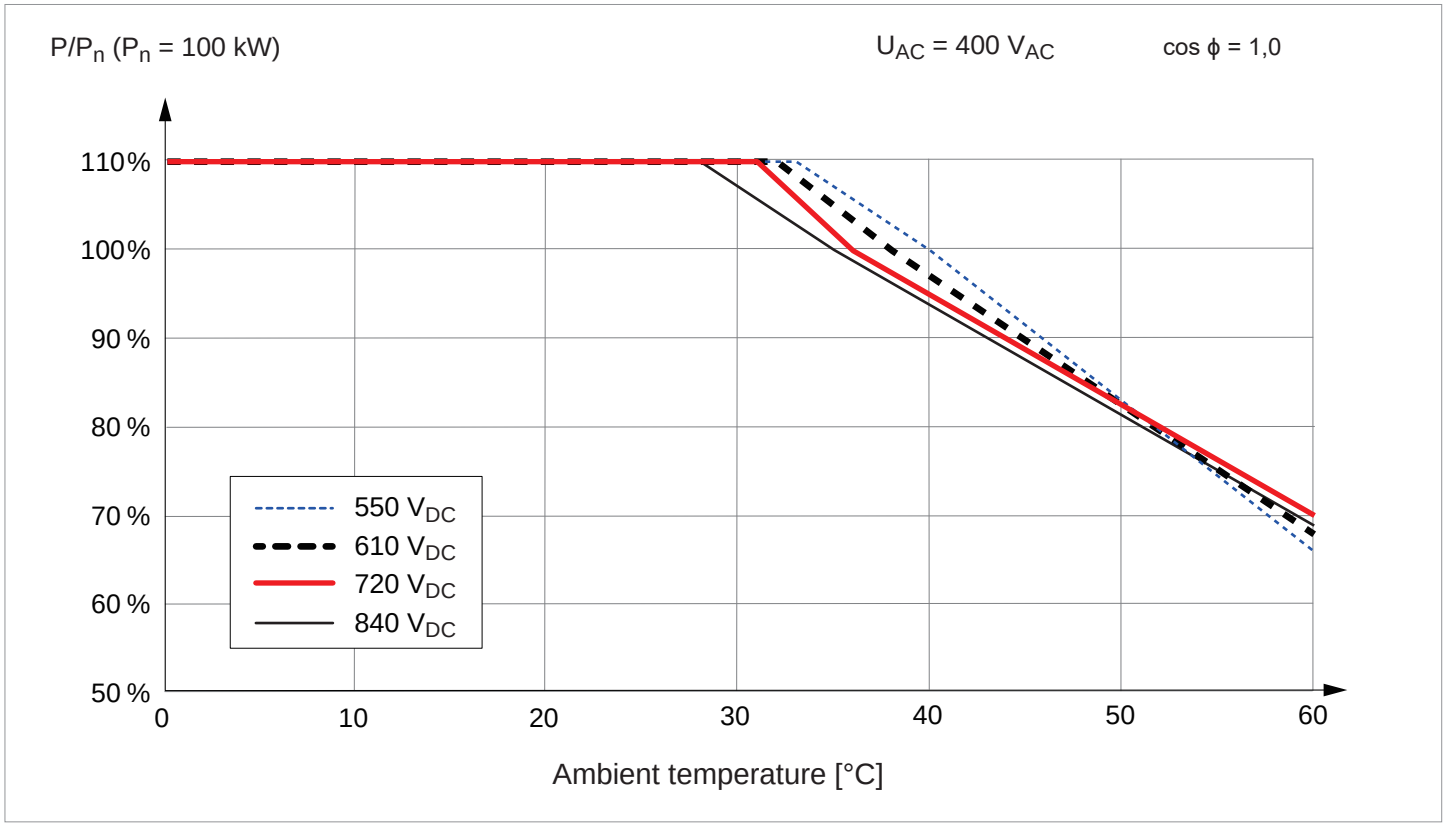


Fig. 6.9: Characteristic curve "Active power control depending on the ambient temperature; cos φ = 1.0; AC voltage = 400 V_{AC}"

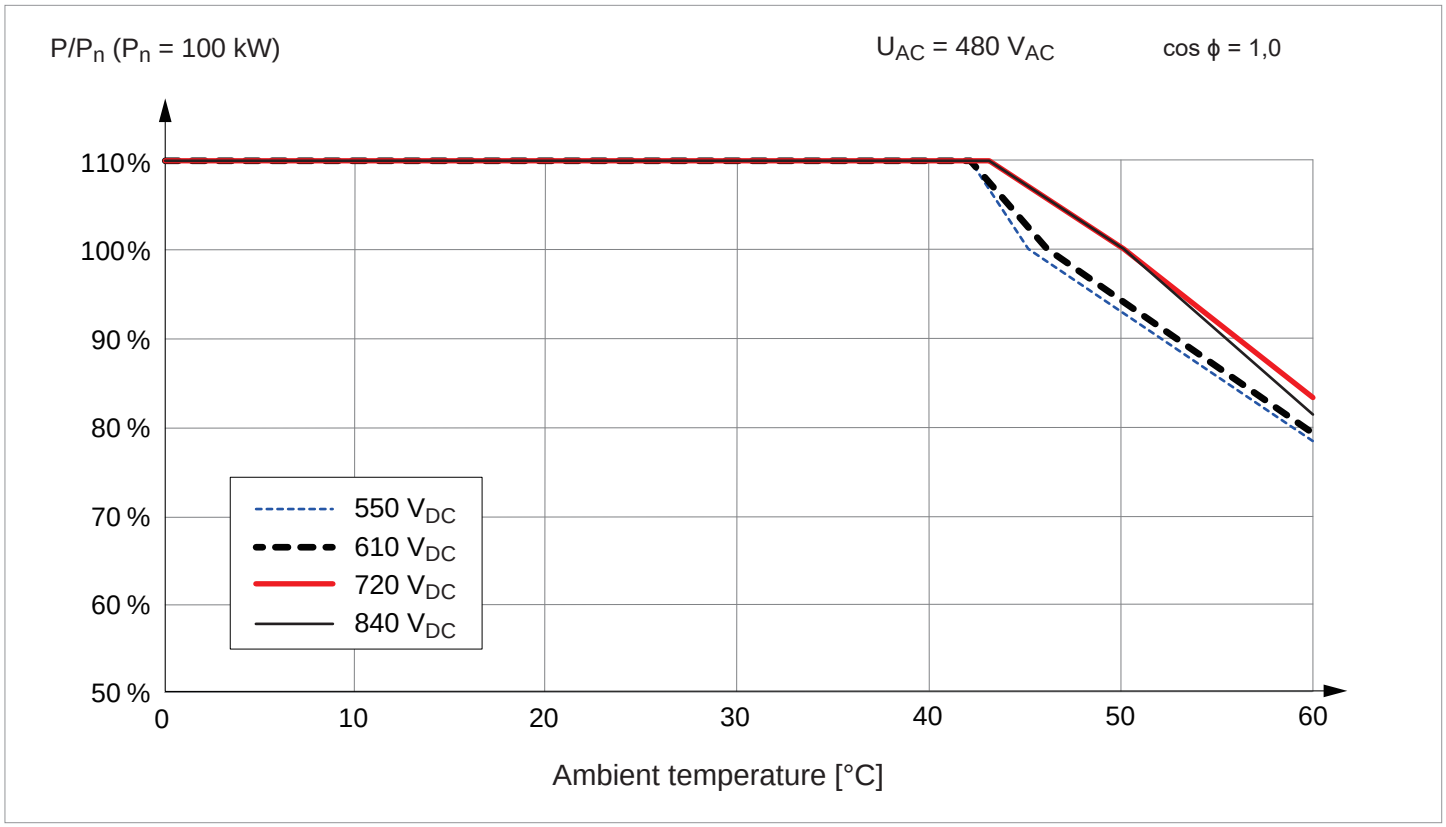


Fig. 6.10: Characteristic curve "Active power control depending on the ambient temperature; cos φ = 1.0; AC voltage = 480 V_{AC}"

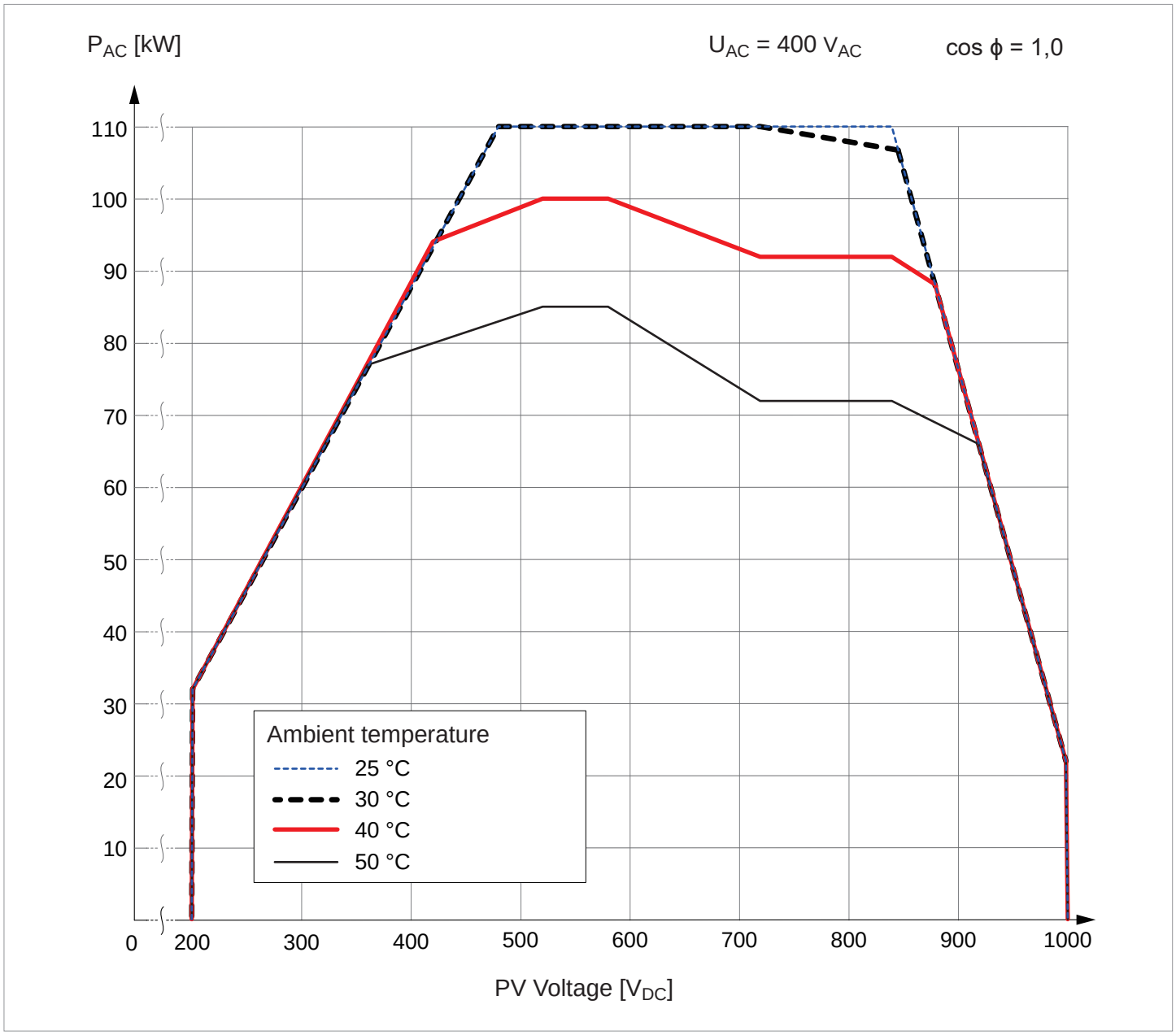


Fig. 6.11: Characteristic curve "Active power control depending on the PV voltage; cos φ = 1.0; AC voltage = 400 V_{AC}"

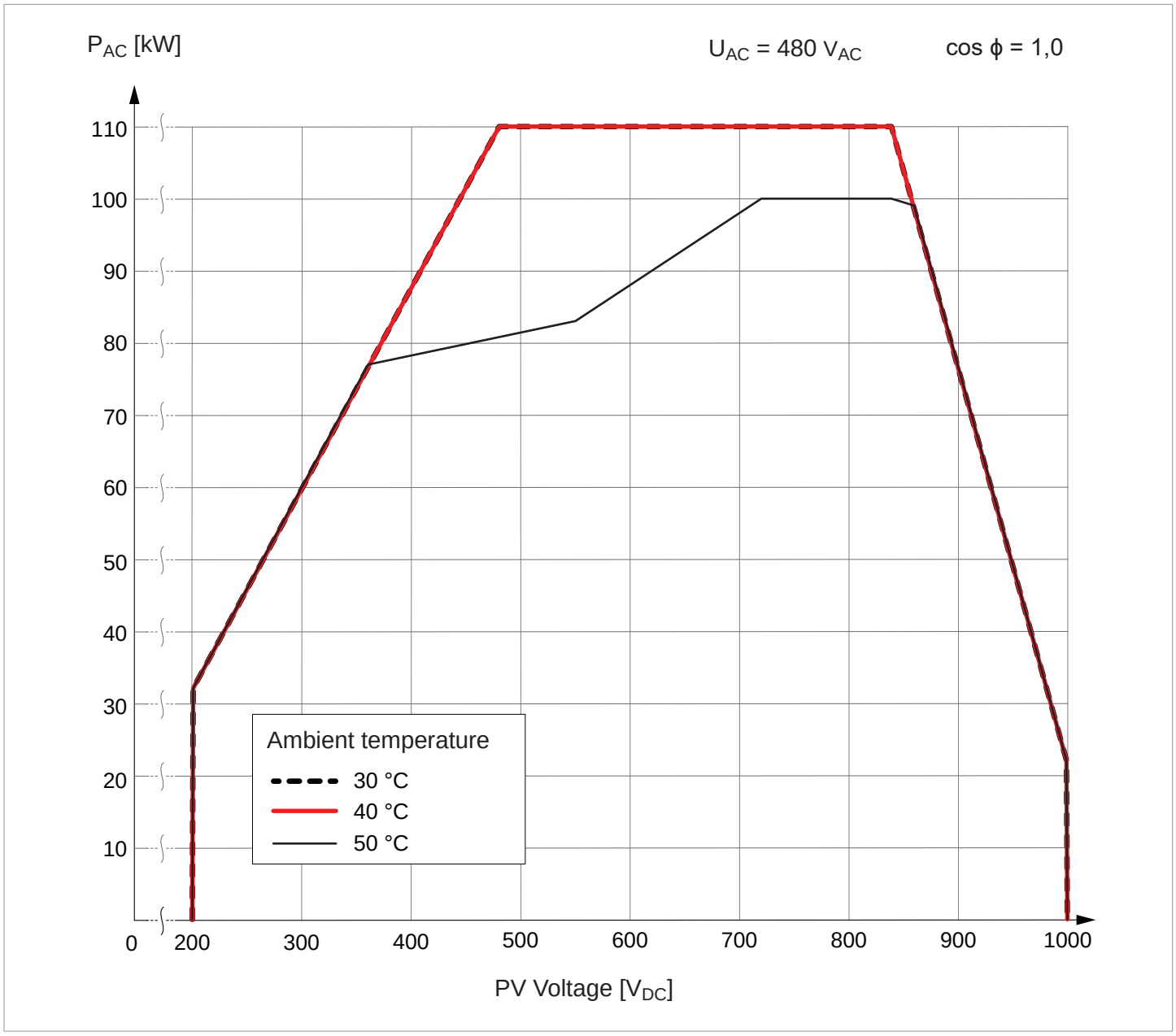


Fig. 6.12: Characteristic curve "Active power control depending on the PV voltage; cos φ = 1.0; AC voltage = 480 V_{AC}"

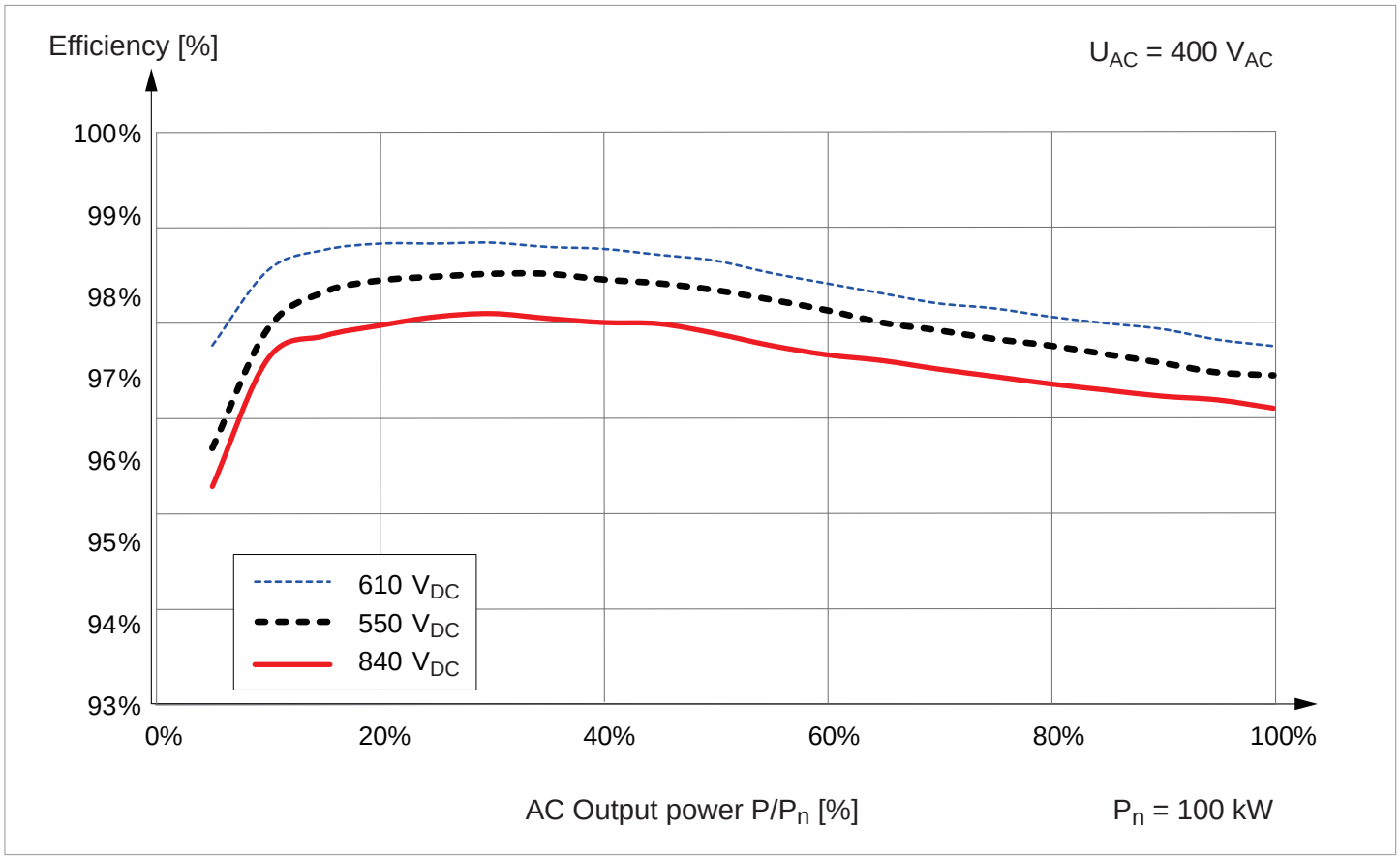


Fig. 6.13: Efficiency characteristic curve; AC voltage = 380/400 V_{AC}

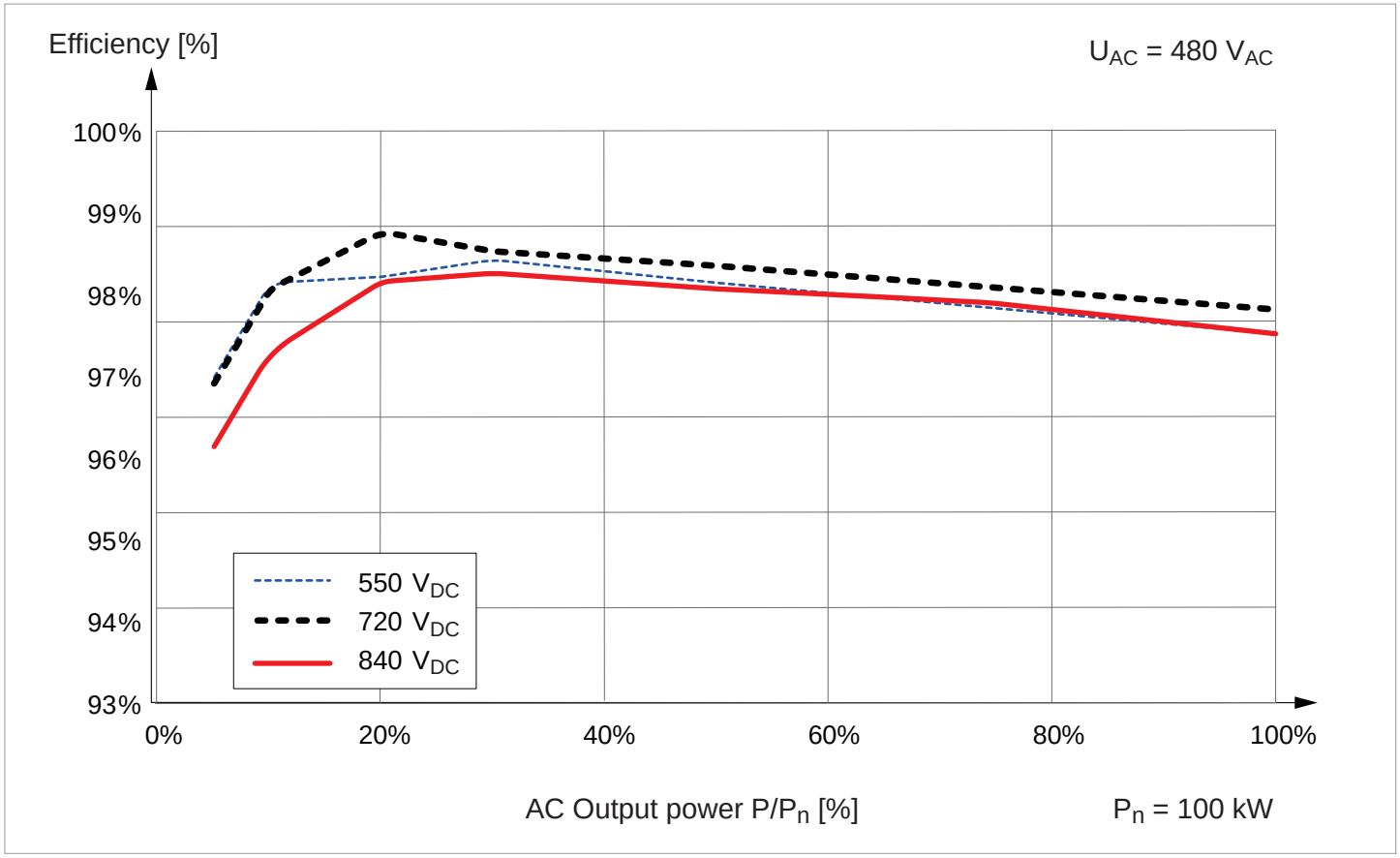


Fig. 6.14: Efficiency characteristic curve; AC voltage = 380/400 V_{AC}

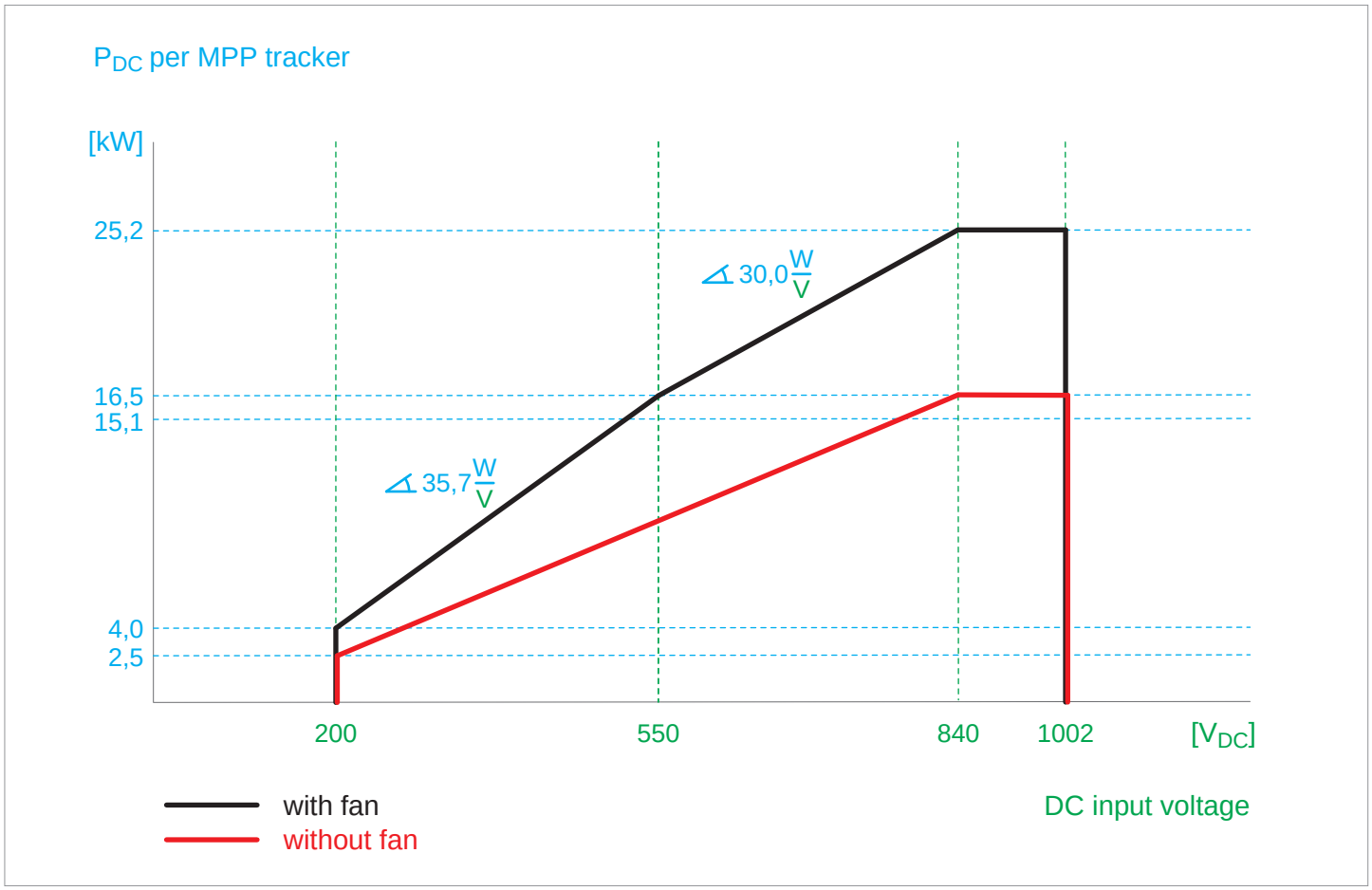


Fig. 6.15: Characteristic curve "Max. DC power per MPP tracker depending on DC input voltage"

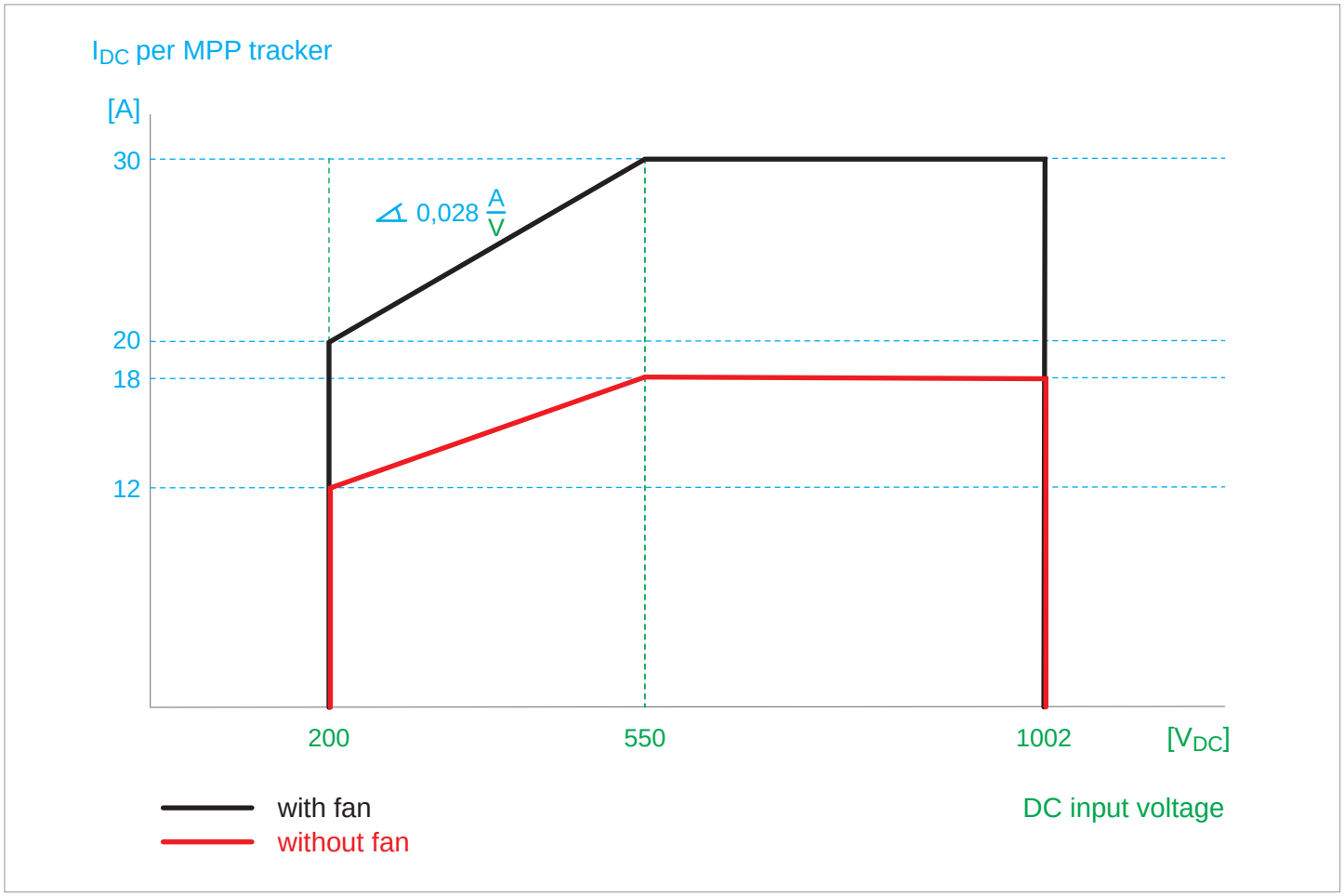


Fig. 6.16: Characteristic curve "Max. DC current per MPP tracker depending on DC input voltage"

6.5 Planning the grid connection (AC)

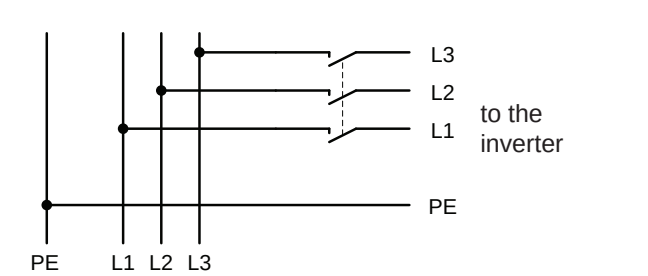
Related topics

“8.8 Connecting the grid (AC)”, page 100

6.5.1 Important safety instructions

- ► Always follow the specific regulations of your country or region.
- ► Always follow the specific regulations of your energy provider.
- ► Install all the stipulated safety and protective devices (such as automatic circuit breakers and/or surge protection devices).
- ► Protect the inverter with a suitable upstream circuit breaker:

Upstream circuit breaker	200 A recommended



- ► Select the protective devices for the grid cables to the transformer for the grid feed-in point: always take into account the impedance between the PE of the inverter and the system and/or operational ground of the distribution network. This applies in particular for IT networks.

6.5.2 Residual current circuit breaker

Due to its design, the inverter cannot supply the grid with DC residual current. This means that the inverter meets the requirements of DIN VDE 0100-712.

Possible error events were assessed by Delta in accordance with the current installation standards. The assessments showed that no hazards arise from operating the inverter in combination with an upstream, type A residual current circuit breaker (FI circuit breaker, RCD). There is no need to use a type B residual current circuit breaker.

Minimum tripping current of the type A residual current circuit breaker	≥300 mA

The required tripping current of the residual current circuit breaker depends first and foremost on the quality of the solar modules, the size of the PV system, and the ambient conditions (for example, humidity). The tripping current must not, however, be less than the specified minimum tripping current.

6.5.3 Integrated residual current monitoring unit

The integrated universal current-sensitive residual current monitoring unit (RCMU) is certified in accordance with VDE 0126 1-1:2013-08 §6.6.2.

6.5.4 AC surge protection devices

The inverter is equipped with type 2 AC surge protection devices. Replacements can be ordered from Delta Electronics.

6.5.5 Permitted grounding systems

Grounding system	TN-S	TN-C	TN-C-S	TT	IT
Allowed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

6.5.6 Grounding the inverter housing

WARNING

Electric shock

In the event of a fault, the inverter housing may be live.

- ► Always comply with local regulations relating to grounding cable requirements.
- ► To increase the safety of the system, always ground the inverter housing even when this is not required by the local regulations.
- ► Always ground the inverter housing before connecting the inverter to the grid and the solar modules.
- ► The grounding cable cross-section must be at least 6 mm^2.

Alternatively, the inverter housing can be grounded using one of the two PE bolts of the AC connection (see XYZ).



Fig. 6.17: Grounding connection on left and right mounting holes

6.5.7 Permissible grid voltages

3P3W	Voltage range	3P4W	Voltage range
L1-L2	400/480 V_{AC} ±20%	L1-N	230 V_{AC} ±20%
L1-L3	400/480 V_{AC} ±20%	L2-N	230 V_{AC} ±20%
L2-L3	400/480 V_{AC} ±20%	L3-N	230 V_{AC} ±20%

6.5.8 Specification for the AC terminal block



Fig. 6.18: AC terminal block



Fig. 6.19: PE connections

Connection type	Screws with hexagon socket head
Type of attachment	• L1, L2, L3, N: 10 mm hexagon socket • PE: 1x bolt with M10 nut + 1x bolt with M8 nut
Tightening torque	• 42.4 Nm (L1, L2, L3, N) • 14.7 Nm (PE M8) • 24.5 Nm (PE M10)

Table 6.1.: Specification for the AC terminal block

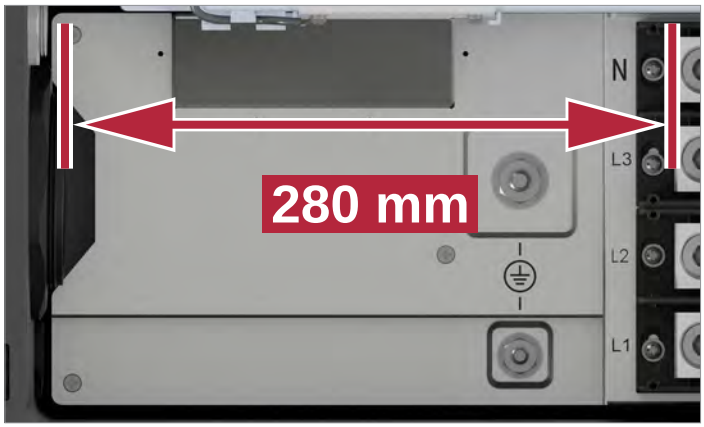


Fig. 6.20: Free space for wiring on the AC terminal block

6.5.9 Selecting the AC cable

6.5.9.1 Notes on calculating the cable cross-section

- ► Consider the following factors when calculating the cable cross-section:
  - – Cable material
  - – Temperature conditions
  - – Cable length
  - – Installation type
  - – Voltage drop
  - – Loss of power in the cable
- ► Always follow the IEC 60364-5-52 requirements and your country-specific installation instructions.
- ► France: Follow the installation instructions of UTE 15-712-1. This standard contains the requirements for minimum cable diameters and for avoiding overheating due to high currents.
- ► Germany: Follow the installation instructions of VDE 0100-712. This standard contains the requirements for minimum cable diameters and for avoiding overheating due to high currents.

6.5.9.2 AC cable specifications

The PE conductor can be connected as part of a cable with four or five conductors or as a separate cable with a single conductor.



Fig. 6.21: AC cable gland

Conductor material	Copper or aluminum
	Rigid, multi-core or flexible
	Flexible phase or neutral conductors always with wire end sleeves
	PE conductor always with cable lug (see “6.5.9.4 Use of cable lugs for PE conductors”, page 62)
Cable diameter	42 to 75 mm
Conductor cross-section	70 to 240 mm^2

Table 6.2.: AC cable specifications

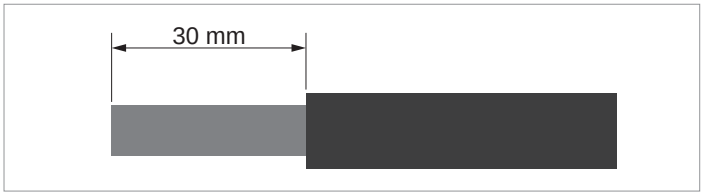


Fig. 6.22: Stripping length for phase and neutral conductors

6.5.9.3 Specification of the PE cable with single conductor



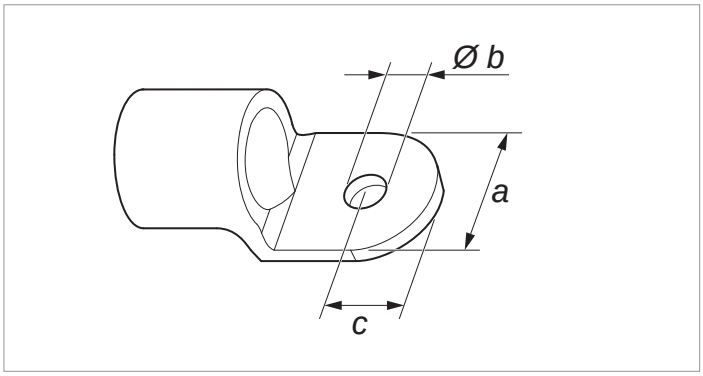
Fig. 6.23: PE cable gland

Conductor material	Copper or aluminum
	Rigid, multi-core or flexible conductors
	Flexible conductors only with wire end sleeves
Cable diameter	10 to 23 mm
Conductor cross-section	
• M10 bolt	max. 240 mm^2
• M8 bolt	max. 150 mm^2

Table 6.3.: Specification of the PE cable with single conductor

6.5.9.4 Use of cable lugs for PE conductors

Cable lugs are required to screw the PE conductor to one of the PE bolts.



The PE cable with single conductor is inserted via the separate PE cable gland.

For PE bolts	M10	M8
a	< 40 mm	< 24 mm
Ø b	≥ 11.0 mm	≥ 8.4 mm
c	< 22.0 mm	< 12.5 mm

Table 6.4.: Dimensions of the cable lugs for the PE conductor

PE bolt material: nickel-plated	
Cables	**Cable lug**
Copper	• Copper, tin coated • Pure copper
Aluminum	• Aluminum, tin-coated • Al-Cu crimp connectors

Table 6.5.: Material of the cable lugs for the PE conductor

6.5.9.5 Handling aluminum conductors during installation work

The special properties of aluminum must be taken into consideration when using aluminum conductors:

- Aluminum "flows," i.e. it gives way under pressure.
- During stripping, a thin non-conductive oxide layer forms within a few minutes, which increases the contact resistance between the conductor and clamping point.
- The specific conductivity and hence the current carrying capacity is approximately one third less than that of copper.

IMPORTANT

Handling aluminum cables

To ensure safe and reliable contact with aluminum conductors, always perform the following work steps:

- ► Always observe the applicable regulations and rules for the use of aluminum cables.
- ► Keep the installation location as free as possible from moisture or corrosive atmospheres.
- ► Connect the aluminum cables quickly.
- ► Clean the stripped end of the aluminum conductor mechanically (for example, using a knife blade to scrape off the oxide layer), then immediately dip the aluminum conductor into acid-fee and alkaline-free (= neutral) Vaseline and straight away insert it into the Al-Cu compression joint.

6.5.9.6 Instructions for the use of sector-shaped aluminum cables

When using sector-shaped aluminum cables without Al-Cu compression joints, insert each cable into the clamping point as shown in the picture.

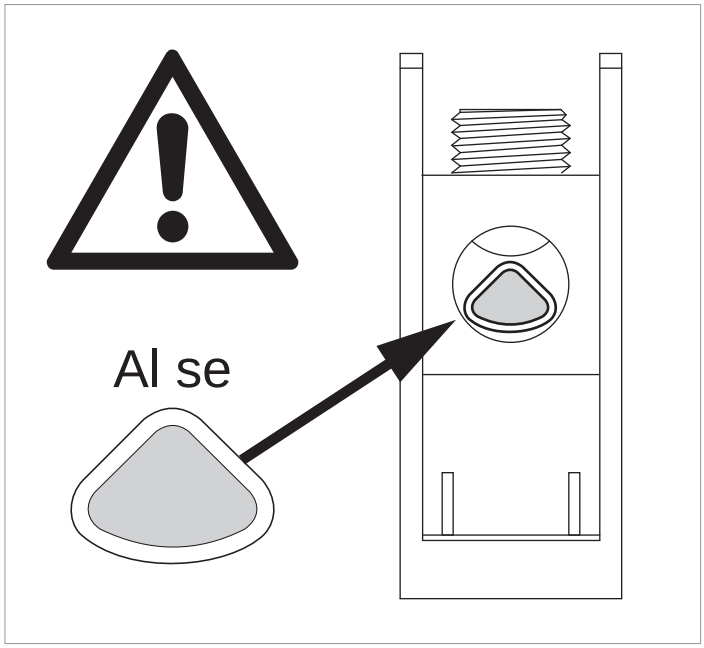


Fig. 6.24: Correct position of sector-shaped aluminum cables (1)



Fig. 6.25: Correct position of sector-shaped aluminum cables (2)

When using sector-shaped aluminum cables with Al-Cu compression joints e.g. from Klauke, Elpress or Mecatraction), observe the following instructions.

- ► Select compression joints suitable for the type of cable that is used.
- ► Comply with the installation instructions issued by the manufacturer of the compression joints.
- ► Always use heat-shrink sleeving.
- ► Secure the cables with an external strain relief element.

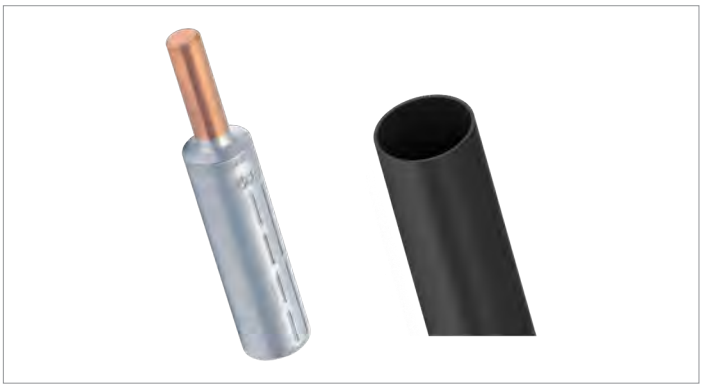


Fig. 6.26: Al-Cu compression joint and heat-shrink sleeving for sector-shaped aluminum cables

6.5.10 Special tools required

Use an insulated torque wrench.



Fig. 6.27: Use an insulated torque spanner for an AC terminal block

6.6 Planning the connection of the solar modules (DC)

Related topics

"8.9 Connecting the solar modules (DC)", page 107

6.6.1 General information

IMPORTANT

Incorrectly dimensioned solar system
If the solar system is dimensioned incorrectly, this may damage the inverter.

► When calculating the module string, always pay attention to technical specifications of the inverter (*input voltage range*, *maximum input current* and *maximum input power*, see "16. Technical Data", page 192).

IMPORTANT

Overheating of the DC connections
Exceeding the *maximum input current* can cause the DC connections to overheat and result in a fire.

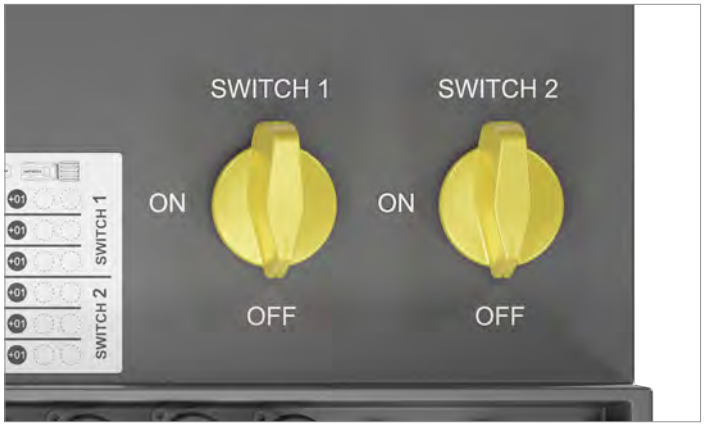
► When dimensioning the module strings, always take into account the *maximum input current* of the DC connections (see "16. Technical Data", page 192).

IMPORTANT

Ingress of moisture
Moisture can enter via open DC connectors.

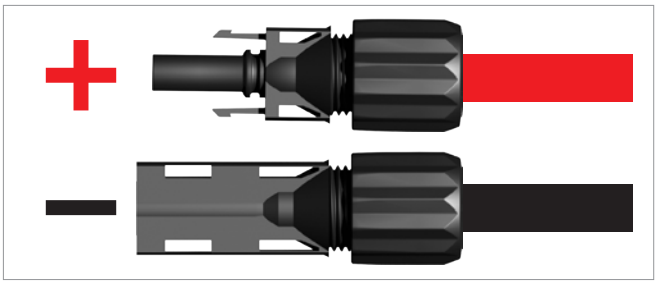
► To ensure protection degree IP66, close unused DC connectors with the rubber plugs that are attached to the DC connectors.

Before connecting the solar modules, turn both DC isolating switches to the ***OFF*** position.



6.6.2 Polarity of the DC voltage

► Check the polarity of the DC voltage of the DC strings before connecting the solar modules.



The inverter has an integrated function for detecting reverse polarity on the DC side. If such reverse polarity is detected, the inverter triggers an error message. This error message is indicated by the ***ALARM*** LED as soon as the inverter is switched on.

6.6.3 Arrangement of the DC inputs on the DC connection panel

The inverter has 6 DC inputs (DC1 to DC6), each with three DC connections. Up to 18 module strings can be connected to the inverter. Each DC input has its own MPP tracker.

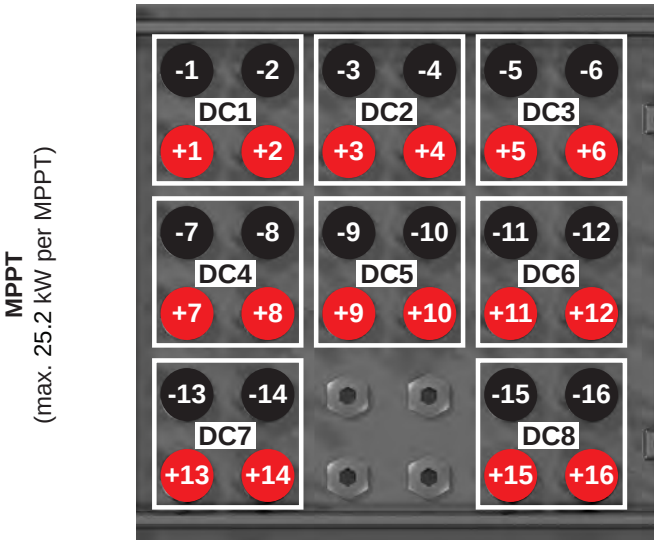


Fig. 6.28: Arrangement of the DC inputs on the DC connection panel

6.6.4 Functioning of integrated string monitoring

The string is monitored via current sensors. Fig. 6.29 shows the distribution of the current sensors to the module strings of a DC input.

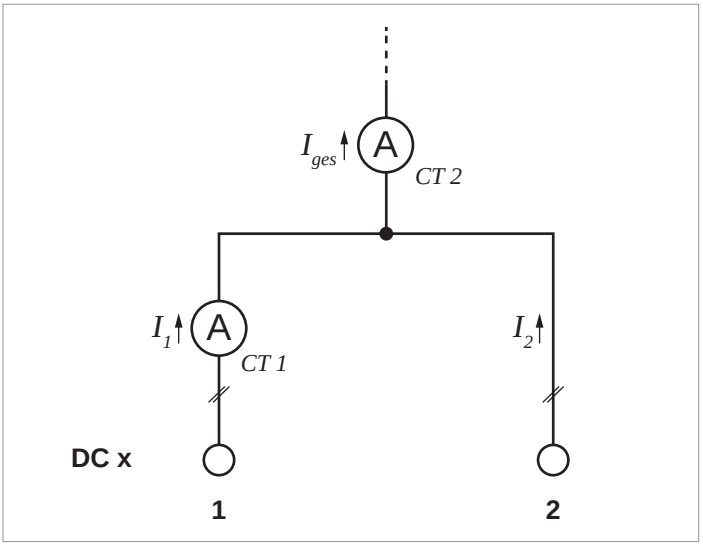


Fig. 6.29: Arrangement of the current sensors of a DC input

DC connection 1 has a current sensor (*CT 1*). Current sensor *CT 2* measures the total current of the two module strings. The current in module string 2 is calculated by the difference: $I_2 = I_{ges} - I_1$.

6.6.5 Use of string fuses

A maximum of two module strings can be connected to a single MPP tracker of this inverter. Therefore, no string fuses are required.

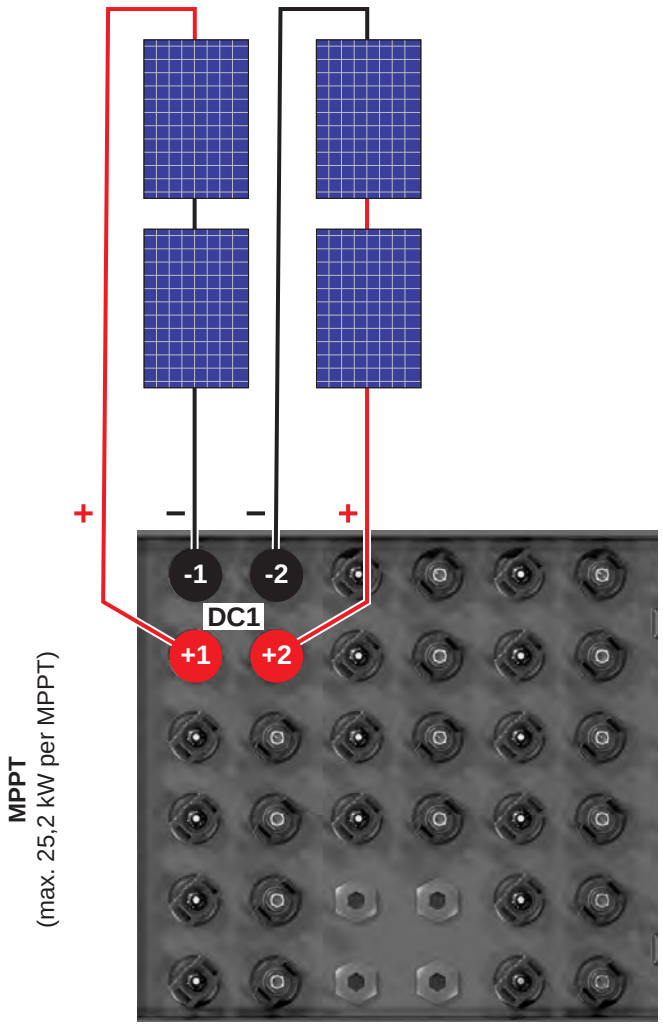


Fig. 6.30: Connection of one or two module strings per DC input (= MPP tracker): no string fuses necessary

When selecting protective devices, always take into account the *maximum current rating* of the solar modules.

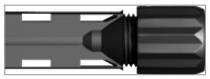
6.6.6 Specification for the DC cables

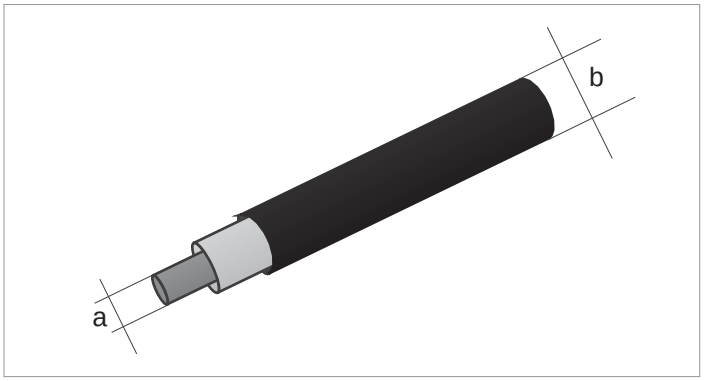
The DC plugs for all DC connectors are supplied with the inverter.

The DC plugs are only suitable for copper wire.

You can download the assembly instructions for the DC plugs from Amphenol at: www.amphenol-solar.com.

If you want to order more or need a different size, see the information in the following table.

	DC plugs for DC cables	DC connections on the inverter
DC–		
DC+		



	a	b	Amphenol DC plug [1]
	mm²	mm	
DC+	4/6	5.3 ... 7.65	H4C**F**C4D●S
DC–	4/6	5.3 ... 7.65	H4C**M**C4D●S

[1] Included in scope of delivery

Fig. 6.31: Specification for the DC cables

6.7 Planning the installation of type 1+2 DC combined surge protection devices

The inverter is supplied with pre-installed type 2 AC and DC surge protection devices. Type 1+2 combined **DC** surge protection devices can be ordered as accessories.

To install the type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices, the inverter must be opened. Therefore, it is best to install the type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices before mounting the inverter and in a dry environment. The easiest way to do this is with the inverter horizontal.

If the inverter is already in operation, the replacement is considerably more complicated for safety reasons.

All screws, spring washers and washers of the pre-installed type 2 DC surge protection devices must be reused for the type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices. Take precautions to ensure that these parts cannot fall down and get lost during installation!

Related topics

“12.7 Installing/replacing DC surge protection devices”, page 164

“12.8 Replacing type 2 AC surge protection devices”, page 171

6.8 Grid and system protection

1. The German standard VDE-AR-N 4105 requires external grid and system protection with a coupling switch for PV systems larger than 30 kVA.
2. Alternatively, VDE-AR-N 4105 allows the use of an inverter with an internal coupling switch when this switch disconnects the inverter from the grid in less than 100 ms.

This inverter meets the requirement in (2). External grid and system protection is not required.

7. Planning the Commissioning



Commissioning is the same for M50A, M70A and M100A inverters. The commissioning instructions apply to all of these inverters, especially if they are combined in one solar system.

7.1 Prerequisites for commissioning

The inverter must be supplied with power (AC or DC) in order to carry out commissioning.

7.2 Software for commissioning

7.2.1 DeltaSolar app with direct connection to the inverter via Bluetooth

The DeltaSolar app is available for mobile devices (smartphone, tablet) with iOS or Android.

The mobile device is connected directly to the inverter via Bluetooth (point-to-point connection).

Since this creates a point-to-point connection between the mobile device and the inverter, you must commission each inverter individually.

You can perform the following tasks on the inverters connected to the DC1:

- Commission a single inverter.
- Set all parameters of the inverter.
- Update the inverter firmware.

7.2.2 Delta Service Software (DSS)

The Delta Service Software is available for Windows PCs. It can be downloaded from partnerportal.delta-emea.com (registration required).

The PC is connected to the RS485 terminal block of an inverter in the RS485 bus, see “5.10 Grounding the RS485 cable”, page 43.

You can perform the following tasks on the inverters on the RS485 bus:

- Commission all inverters at the same time.
- Set the parameters of all inverters simultaneously.
- Update the firmware of all inverters simultaneously.

7.3 Special Topics

7.3.1 Commissioning several inverters

If several inverters are installed in the solar system and these are all connected via RS485, commissioning is best carried out via the DSS. This allows parallel and simultaneous access to all inverters on the RS485 bus.

If you do not have a Windows PC, you can connect a DC1 data collector to the RS485 bus for commissioning. Then you can use your smartphone with the DeltaSolar app for commissioning. After commissioning, disconnect the DC1 from the RS485 bus.

7.3.2 Registering the solar system in the MyDeltaSolar Cloud

The solar system can only be managed in the MyDeltaSolar Cloud if a DC1 data collector is installed and all inverters are connected to the DC1 via RS485. You have simultaneous access to all inverters via the DC1.

The DeltaSolar app must be used to register the system!

8. Installation

► Read chapter “6. Planning the installation”, page 45 and this chapter in full before you start installation.

8.1 Safety instructions

DANGER

Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.
You should therefore always carry out the following steps before working on the inverter:

1. Turn both DC isolating switches to the ***OFF*** position.
2. Disconnect the inverter from all AC and DC voltage sources and make sure that none of the connections can be restored accidentally.
3. Wait at least 60 seconds for the internal capacitors to discharge.

DANGER

Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present at the DC connections of the inverter. When light falls on the solar modules, they immediately start to generate electricity. This also happens when light does not fall directly on the solar modules.

► Never disconnect the inverter from the solar modules when it is under load.
► Turn both DC isolating switches to the ***OFF*** position.
► Disconnect the connection to the grid so that the inverter cannot feed energy into the grid.
► Disconnect the inverter from all AC and DC voltage sources. Make sure that none of the connections can be restored accidentally.
► Ensure that the DC cables cannot be touched accidentally.

DANGER

Electric shock
The inverter has a high leakage current value.

► **Always** connect the ground cable first, then the AC and DC cables.

WARNING

Electric shock
If the doors of the inverter are open, the IP66 degree of protection is no longer guaranteed.

► Only open the door when absolutely necessary.
► Do not open the door if water or dirt might enter the inverter.
► After work is completed, ensure that the door is properly shut and the screws tightened again. Check that the door is properly sealed.

WARNING

Heavy weight
The inverter is heavy.

► Lift and carry the inverter with at least 2 people.

IMPORTANT

Water ingress.

► All sealing caps removed during installation should be stored for later use (for transportation or storage, for example).

IMPORTANT

Working in freezing conditions
In frosty conditions, the rubber seal of the front door can freeze to the enclosure, tear when opened and thus become leaky.

► Before opening the front door, defrost the rubber seal with some warm air.
► Open the front door slowly.

8.2 Sequence of installation and commissioning steps

Install optional internal accessories such as type 1+2 AC and DC combined surge protection devices in a dry environment and **before** mounting the inverter.

Step	Notice	Description in chapter
Unpacking the inverter		“8.3 Unpacking the inverter”, page 74
Installing the inverter		“8.4 Mounting the inverter”, page 75
Grounding the inverter housing		“8.5 Grounding the inverter housing via the external ground connection”, page 80
Preparing electrical installation		“8.6 Preparing electrical installation”, page 81
Connecting the communication card	Optional	“8.7 Connecting the communication card”, page 84
Connecting the PC to the inverter	This step is only necessary if commissioning is carried out via PC.	“8.7.9 Connecting a PC via RS485 (optional)”, page 99
Install type 1+ 2 DC surge protection devices	Optional	“12.7 Installing/replacing DC surge protection devices”, page 164
Connecting the grid (AC)		“8.8 Connecting the grid (AC)”, page 100
Connecting the solar modules (DC)		“8.9 Connecting the solar modules (DC)”, page 107
Completing electrical installation		“8.10 Completing electrical installation”, page 109
Commission the inverter		“9. Commissioning”, page 111

8.3 Unpacking the inverter

WARNING



Heavy weight

The inverter is heavy.

► Lift and carry the inverter with at least 2 people.

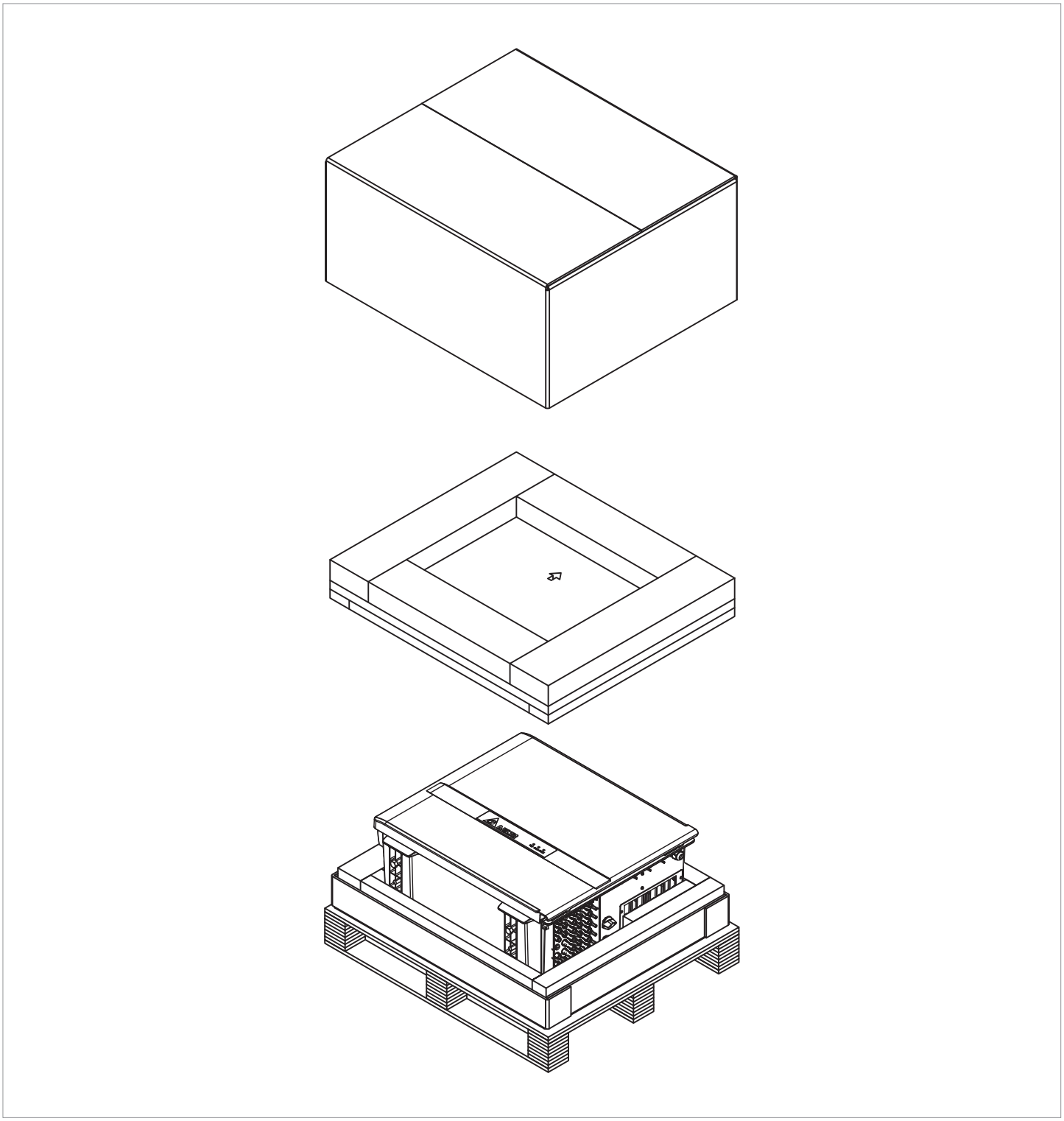


Fig. 8.1: Unpacking the inverter

8.4 Mounting the inverter

8.4.1 Ground mounting (upright)

WARNING

Heavy weight
The inverter is heavy.
► Lift and carry the inverter with at least 2 people.

The feet for floor mounting must be ordered separately.



1. Screw the 2 feet for ground mounting onto the underside of the inverter (torque: 24.5 Nm). The M6 screws, spring washer and washer are included in the scope of delivery.



2. Place the inverter vertically on the mounting surface and screw the 2 feet onto the mounting surface.



8.4.2 Wall mounting (suspended)



Special case: hanging the inverter without screwing into the base
In general, the inverter must **always** be screwed onto the base during wall mounting. Deviations from this are only possible in exceptional cases approved by Delta Electronics. Always check with Delta Customer Service **first** if you intend to deviate from the instructions given in this section.

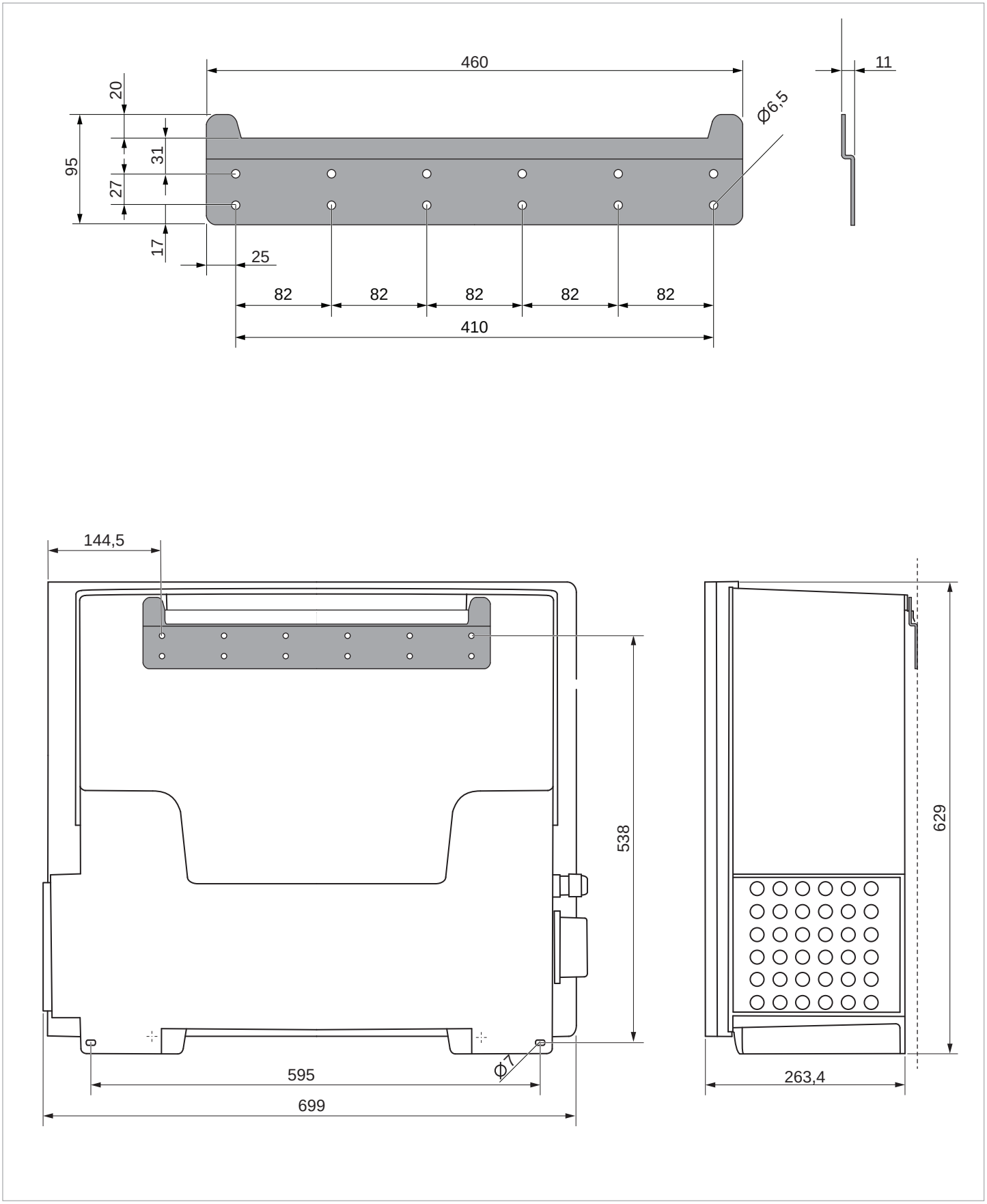
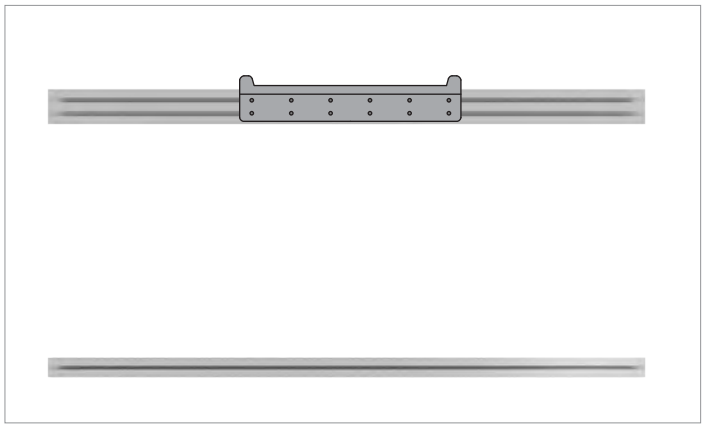


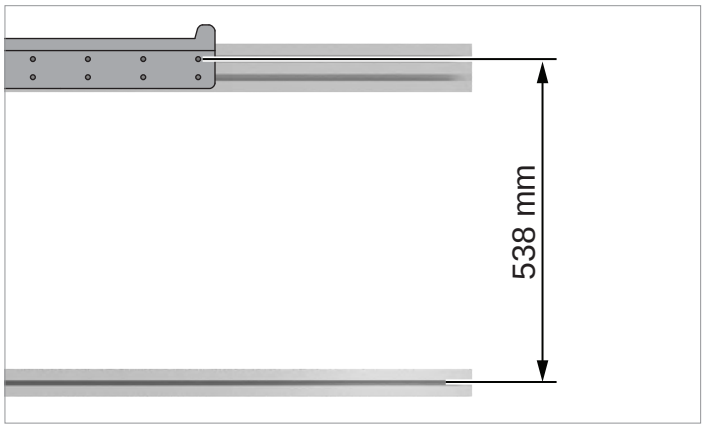
Fig. 8.2: Dimensions for wall mounting

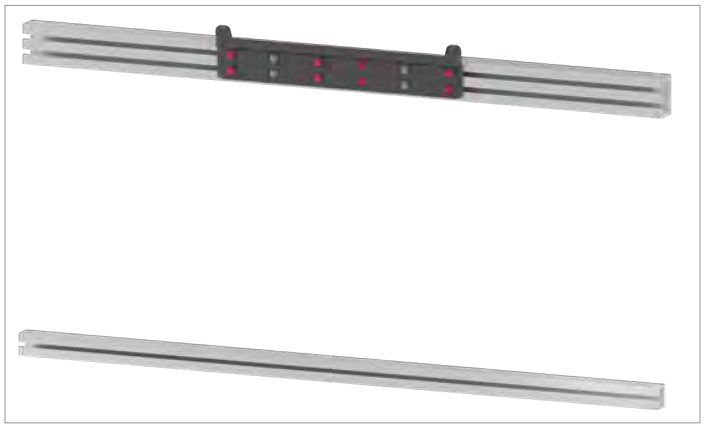
8 Installation

Mounting the inverter



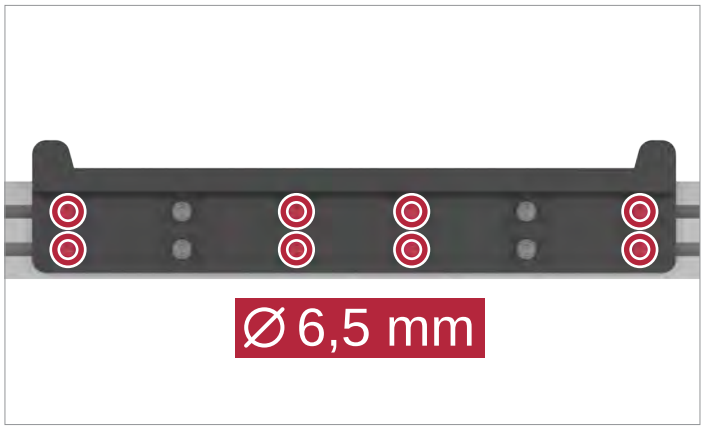
1. Install the inverter brackets at the specified distance.





2. Attach the mounting plate to the wall/mounting system with at least 8 M6 screws.





3. Tighten the 8 points highlighted in the image at a minimum.



4. Mount the inverter on the mounting plate.



5. Check that the inverter is correctly mounted on the mounting plate.



If you want to use one of the mounting holes to ground the inverter housing, observe the instructions in section “8.5 Grounding the inverter housing via the external ground connection”, page 80.

6. Screw the inverter to the wall or mounting system at the bottom left and right using an **M8** screw, spring washer and washer (torque: **14 Nm**). A toothed washer is not required.

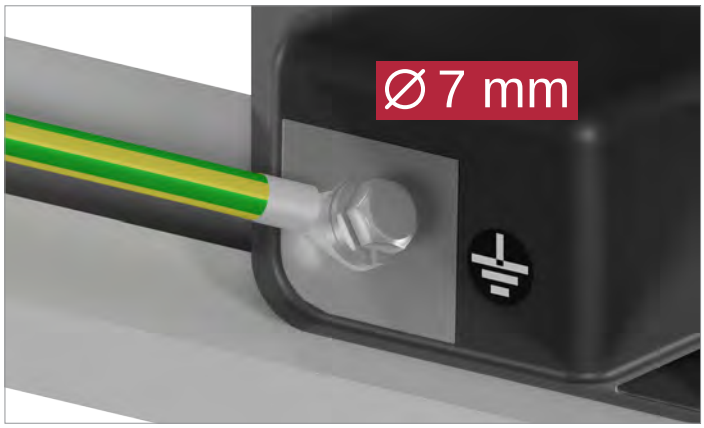
8.5 Grounding the inverter housing via the external ground connection

WARNING

High current

- ► Always comply with local regulations relating to grounding cable requirements.
- ► To increase the safety of the system, always ground the inverter housing even when this is not required by the local regulations.
- ► Always ground the inverter housing **before** connecting the inverter to the grid and the solar modules.
- ► The grounding cable cross-section must be at least 6 mm².

Alternatively, the inverter housing can be grounded using one of the two PE bolts of the AC connection (see XYZ).



1. Screw the grounding cable onto the left side of the inverter base (torque: 3.9 Nm). This requires an M6 screw, spring washer and washer. A toothed washer is **not** required.

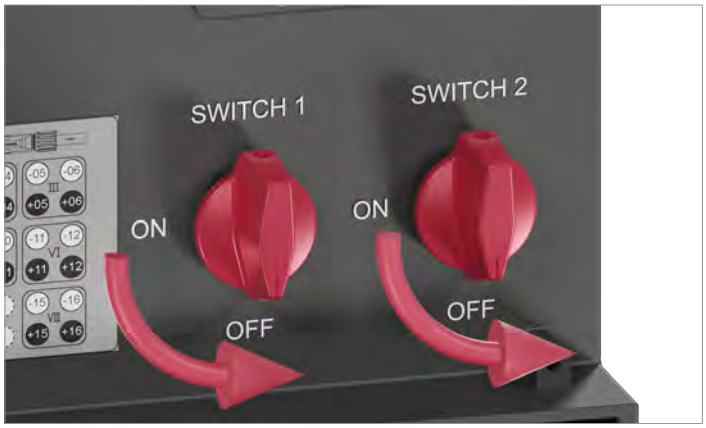
2. Perform a continuity check of the grounding connection.
   → If there is not a sufficiently conductive connection, clean the contact surface on the grounding screw or use a toothed washer if necessary.

8.6 Preparing electrical installation

There is normally an isolating switch (for example in an equipment wiring box) between the inverter and the grid connection box and between the inverter and the solar modules. This isolates the inverter from all the AC and DC voltage sources and renders it de-energized.

1. To ensure that no voltage can be applied to the inverter during installation work, open the isolating switches between the inverter and the grid connection point and between the inverter and the solar modules.

   Secure all the isolating switches to prevent them from being switched back on accidentally.



2. Turn both DC isolating switches to the ***OFF*** position.



3. Remove the Allen key from the upper door lock.

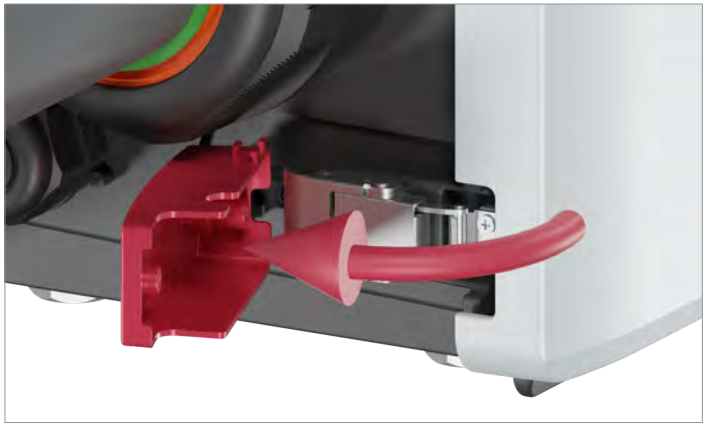


4. Unscrew and open the upper door lock cover.





5. Unscrew and open the lower door lock cover.





6. Open the upper and lower door lock.





7. Open the door and secure it on top with the Allen key.





8. Alternatively, the door can also be unhinged.

8.7 Connecting the communication card

The connections for RS485, the dry contacts, the digital inputs and the external power-off (EPO) are all on the communication card. This means that the installation work can be combined.

IMPORTANT

Water ingress.

► All sealing caps removed during installation should be stored for later use (for transportation or storage, for example).

8.7.1 Connections on the communication card

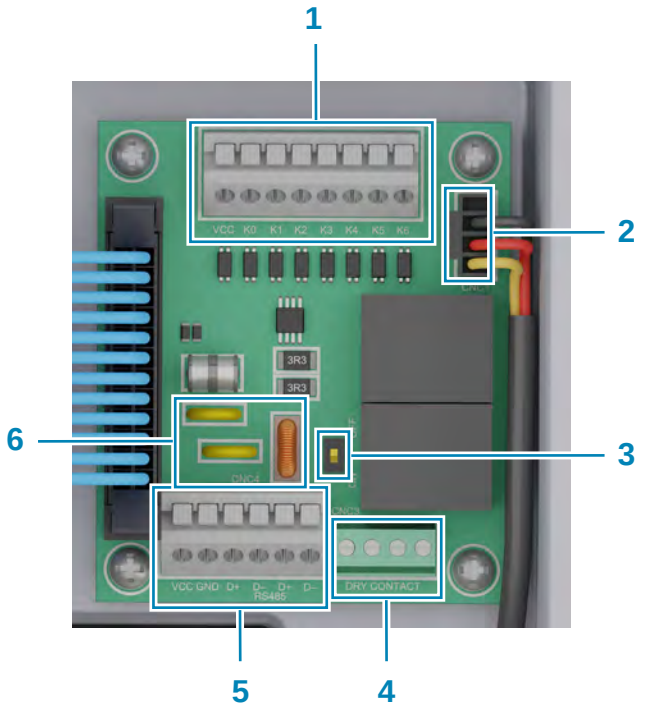


Fig. 8.1: Components of the communication card

1 Digital inputs and external power-off (terminal block)
2 Power supply for internal fan 1
2 DIP switch for the RS485 termination resistor
3 2 x dry contacts (terminal block)
4 RS485 (terminal block)
5 Protection against electromagnetic interference (EMI)

Connection	Connection type
2x RS485 (DATA+ and DATA–)	Terminal block
1x VCC (12 V, 0.5 A)	Terminal block
6x digital inputs	Terminal block
2x dry contacts	Terminal block
1x external power-off (EPO)	Terminal block

Table 8.1.: Connections on the communication card

Cable type	Shielded and twisted pair cable (CAT5 or CAT6)
Cable diameter	2 x 7.2 / 8 / 10 mm
Wire cross-section	0.25 ... 1.5 mm^2

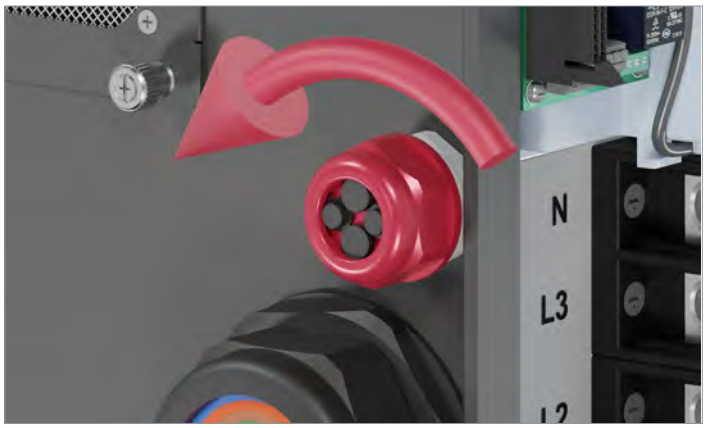
Table 8.2.: Specification of the communication cable

The communication cable is required for connection to the following units:

- Data logger
- External alarm unit
- Ripple control receiver
- External power-off

Lay the communication cable with a suitable clearance to the AC and DC cables to prevent interference in the data connection.

8.7.2 Threading the communication cable



1. Unscrew the cable gland of the communication connection and remove the cable gland and seal.





2. Thread all communication cables through the cable gland and seal.



3. Insert the seal and cable gland of the communication connection and fasten the cable gland.

8.7.3 Grounding the RS485 cable

IMPORTANT

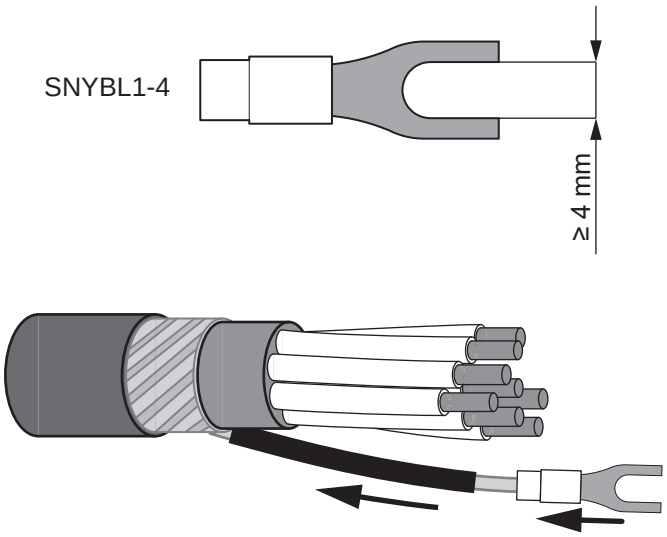
Unwanted currents

In some installation variants, unwanted currents can flow when multiple inverters are connected via RS485.

- ► Do not use GND and VCC on the communication card.
- ► If the cable shield is used for providing lightning protection then the housing of only one inverter in the RS485 chain should be grounded.



The cable shield of the RS485 cable can be grounded at the bottom left mounting screw of the communication card.



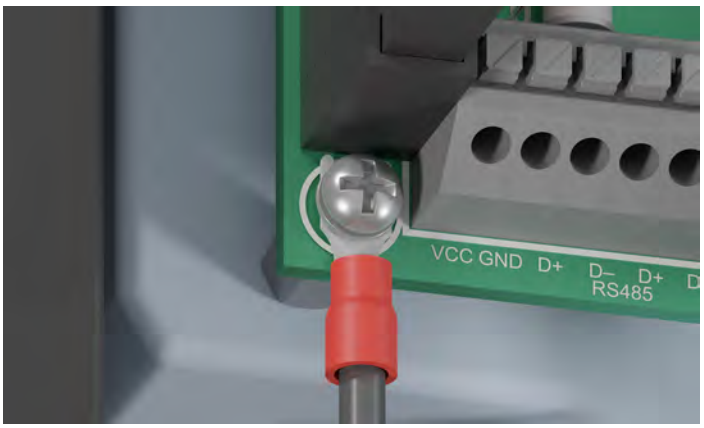


Fig. 8.2: Grounding the RS485 cable

1. Twist the cable shield.
2. Insulate the twisted-open cable shield (e.g. with a rubber tube).
3. Crimp a fork-type cable lug.
4. Screw on the cable shield to the bottom left mounting screw on the communication card.

8.7.4 Connecting a single inverter to a data logger or DC1 data collector

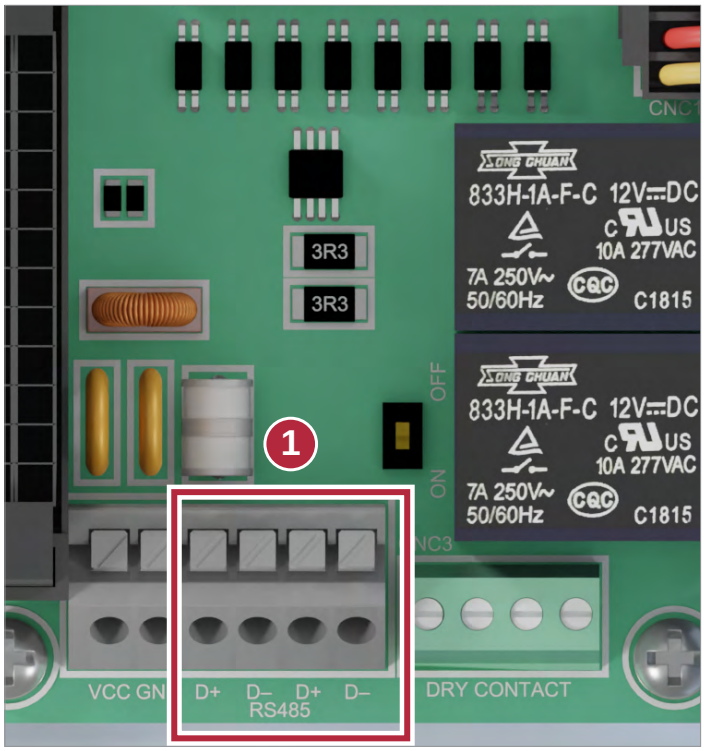


Fig. 8.3: RS485 terminals for connecting a data logger

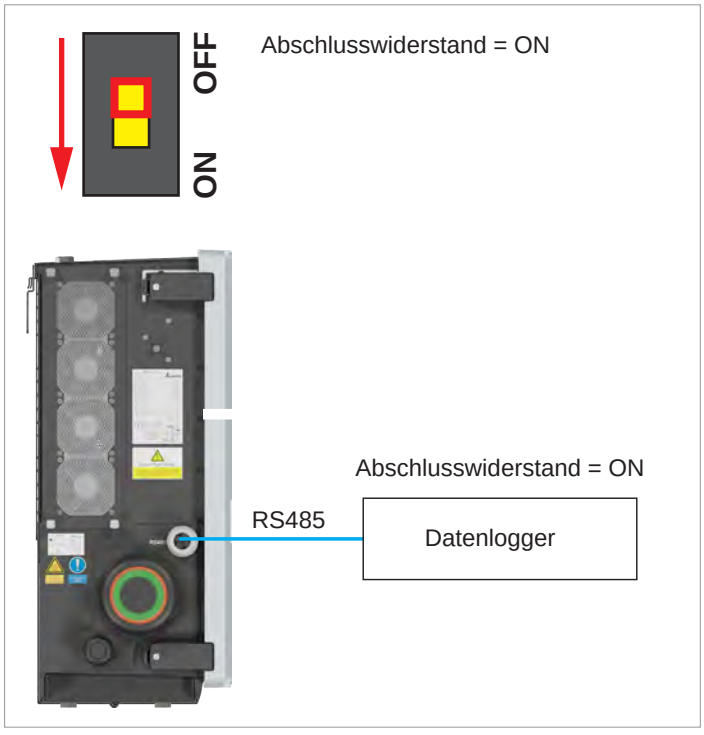


Fig. 8.4: Connecting a single inverter to a data logger

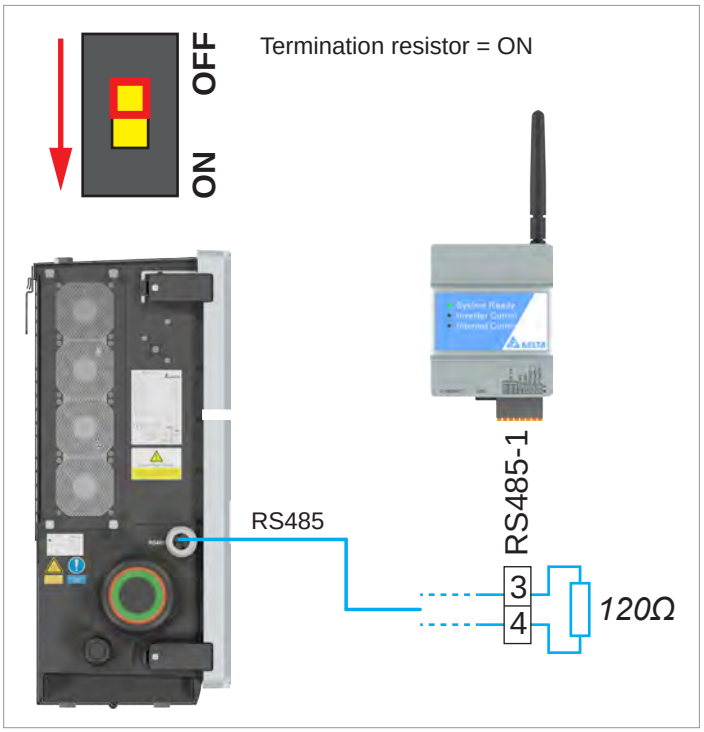
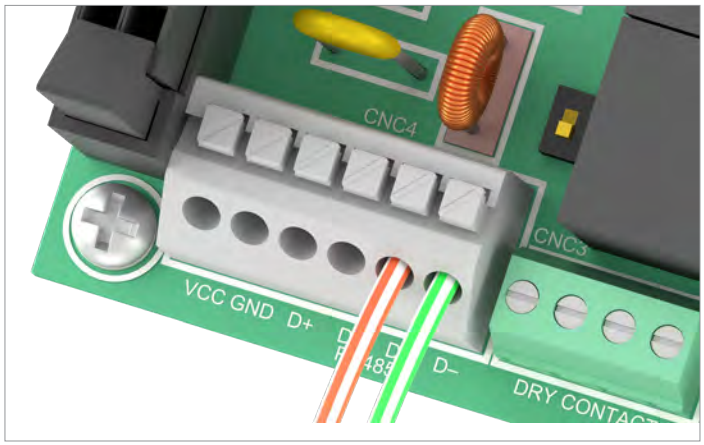
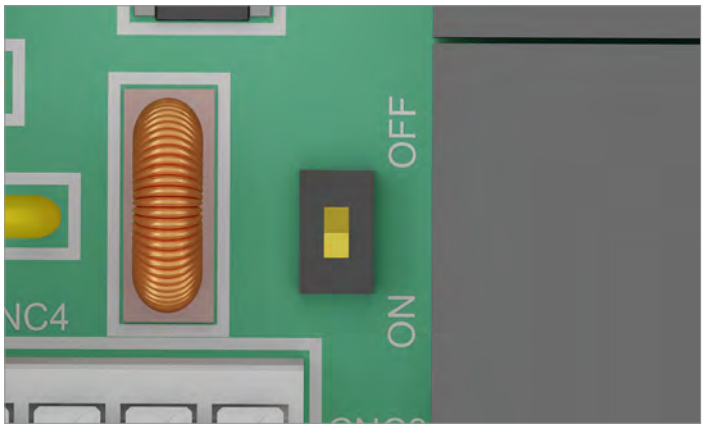


Fig. 8.5: Connection between a single inverter and a data logger

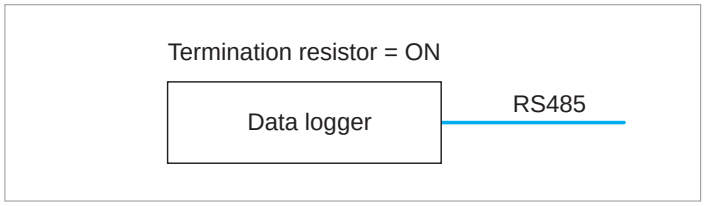


1. Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 5 and the DATA– wire to terminal 6.

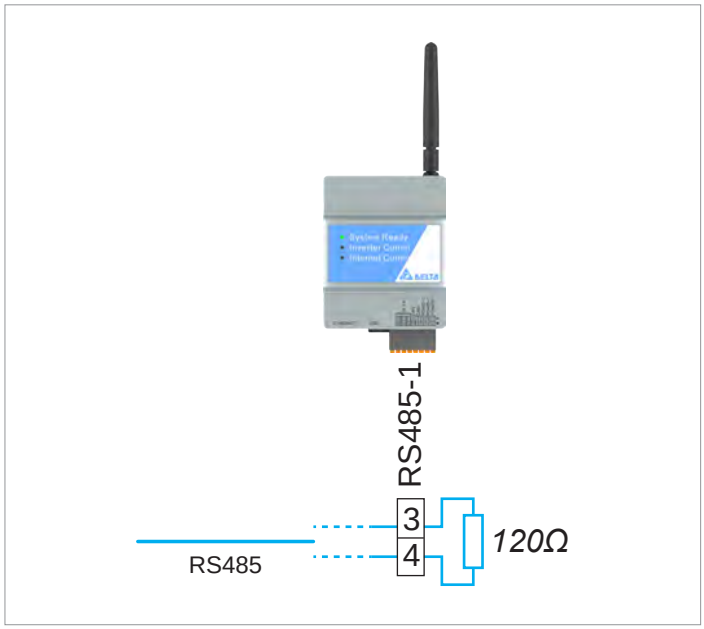


2. Switch on the RS485 termination resistor on the inverter.

3. Carry out **one** of the following steps:



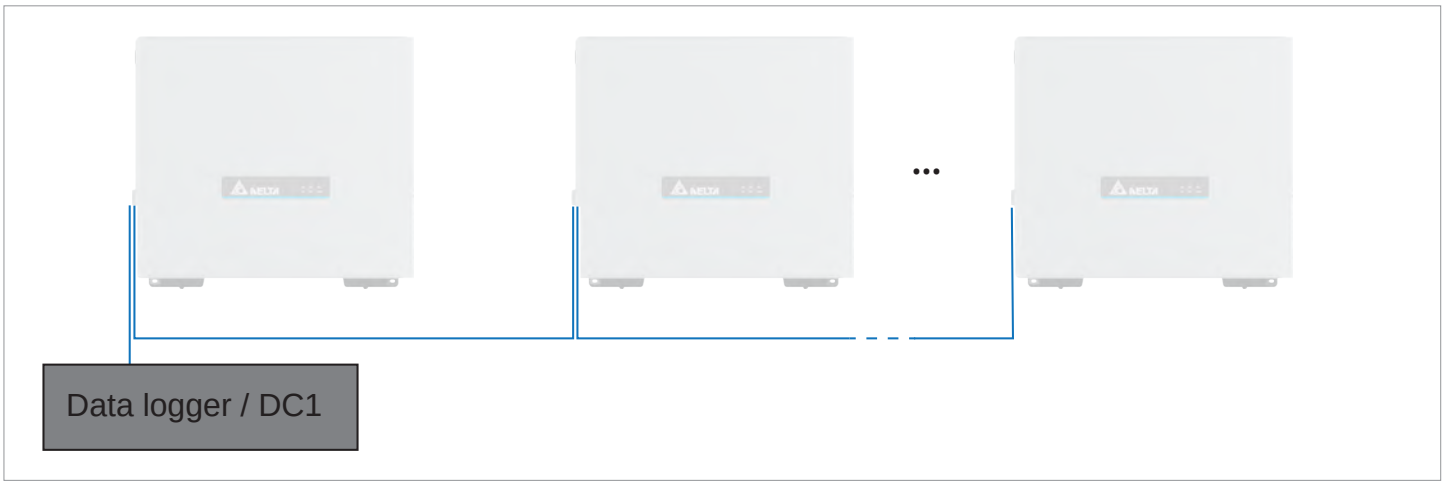
► Switch the RS485 termination resistor of the data logger **on**.



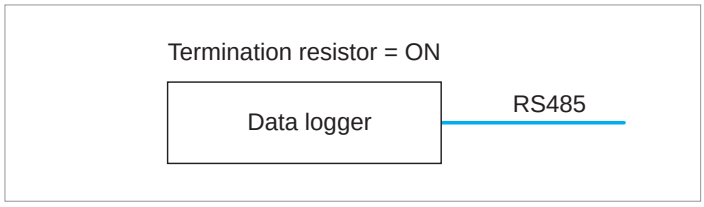
► Connect a 120 ohm resistor on the DC1 data collector to **terminals 3 and 4 (RS485-1)**.

8.7.5 Connecting multiple inverters to a data logger or DC1 data collector

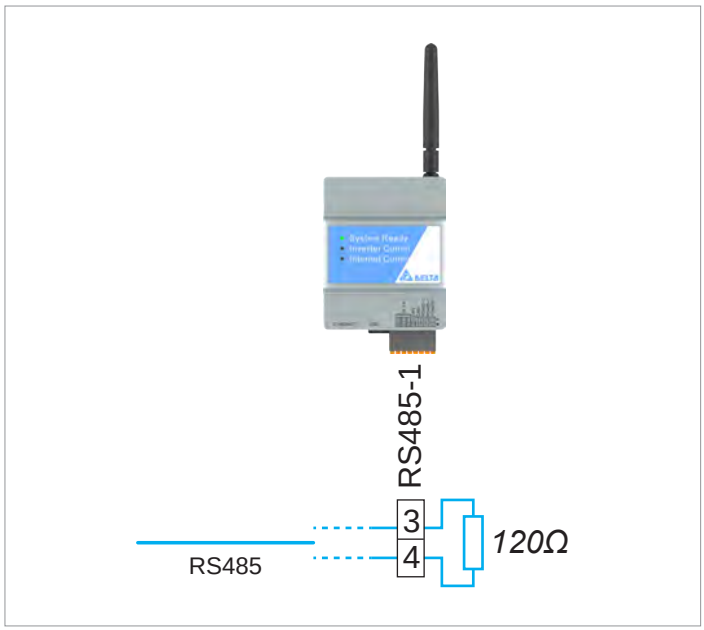
8.7.5.1 The data logger/DC1 is located at one of the two ends of the RS485 bus



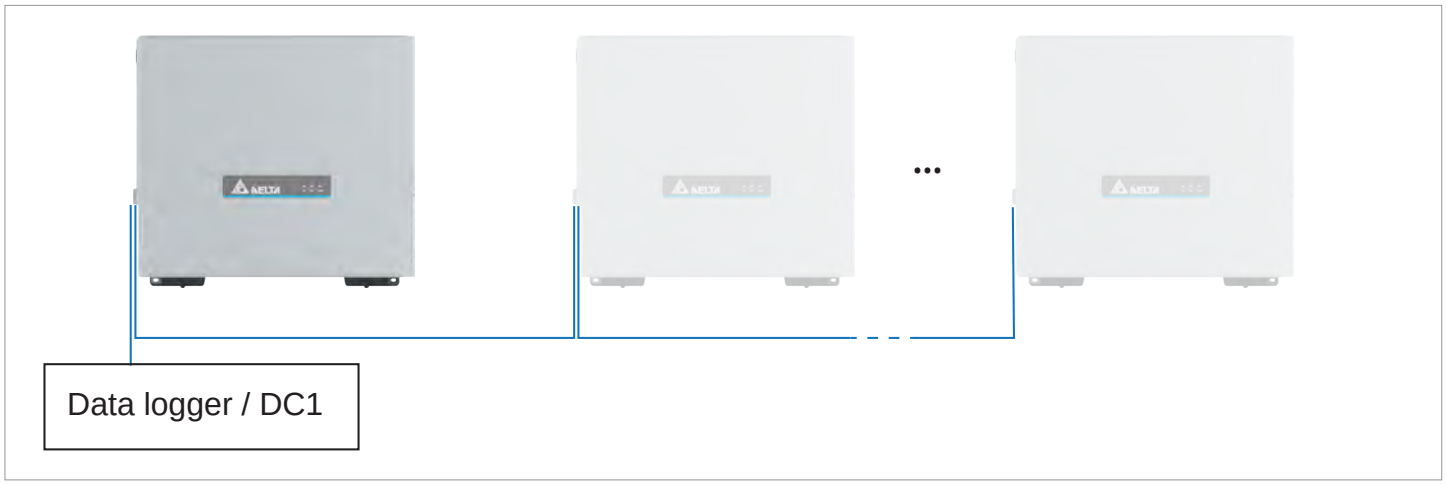
1. Carry out **one** of the following steps:

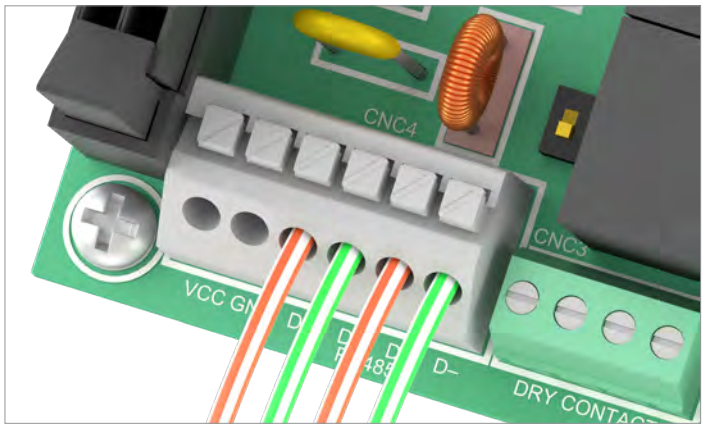


► Switch the RS485 termination resistor of the data logger **on**.



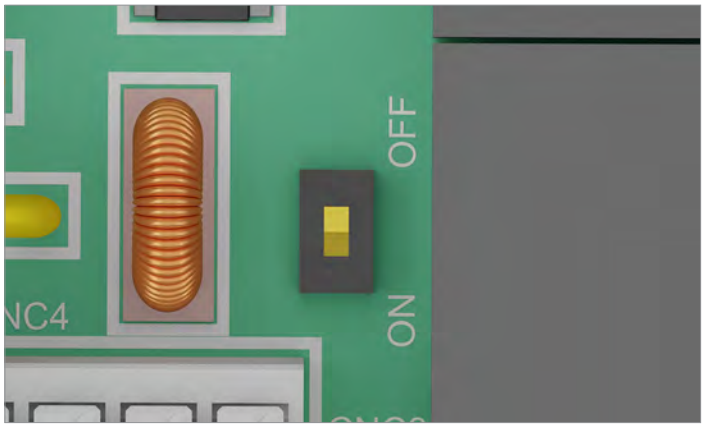
► Connect a 120 ohm resistor on the DC1 data collector to **terminals 3 and 4 (RS485-1)**.





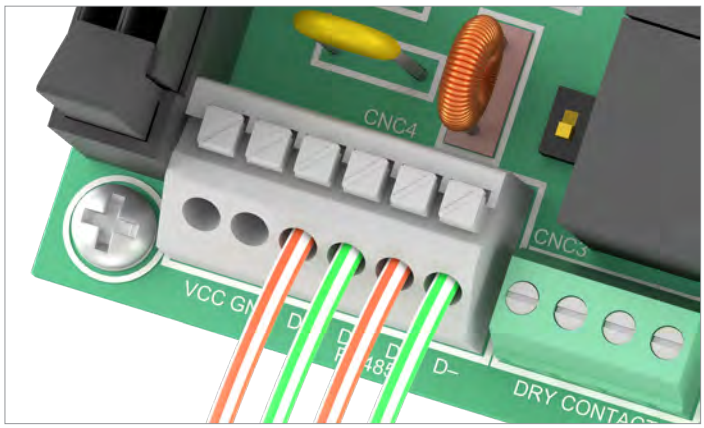
2. On the cable coming from the data logger/DC1: Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 5 and the DATA– wire to terminal 6.

   On the cable going to the second inverter: Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 3 and the DATA– wire to terminal 4.



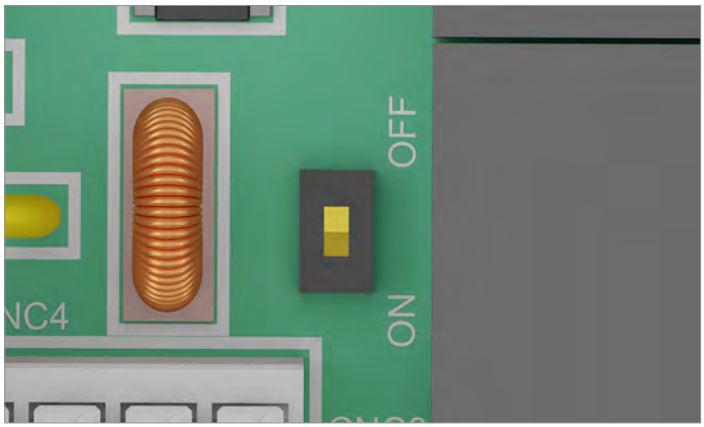
3. Switch off the DIP switch for the RS485 termination resistor.



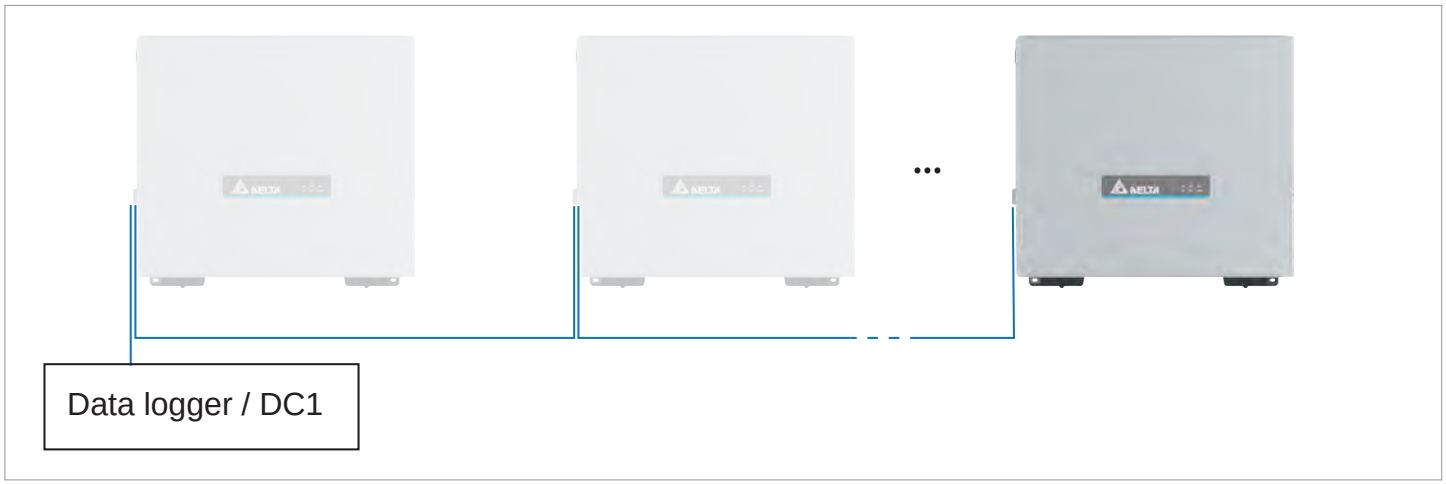


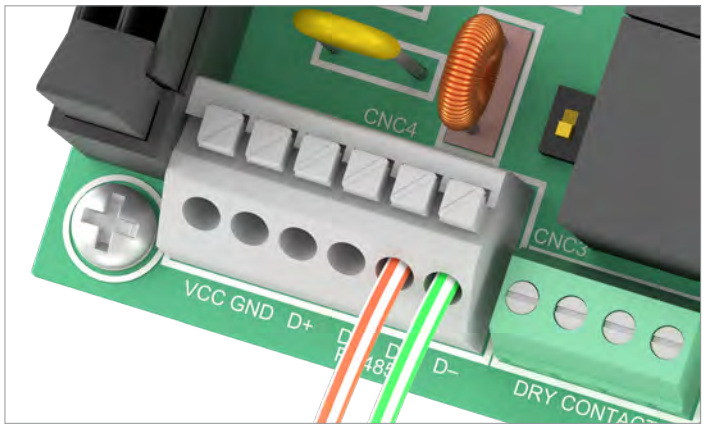
4. On the cable coming from the previous inverter: Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 5 and the DATA– wire to terminal 6.

   On the cable going to the next inverter: Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 3 and the DATA– wire to terminal 4.

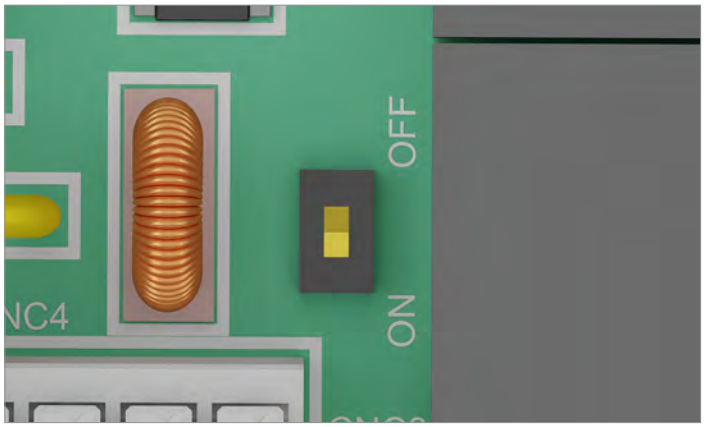


5. Set the DIP switch for the RS485 termination resistor to the ***OFF*** position.





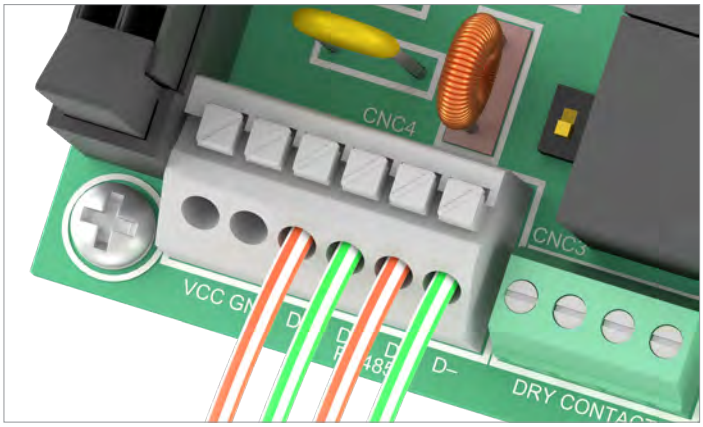
6. Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 5 and the DATA– wire to terminal 6.



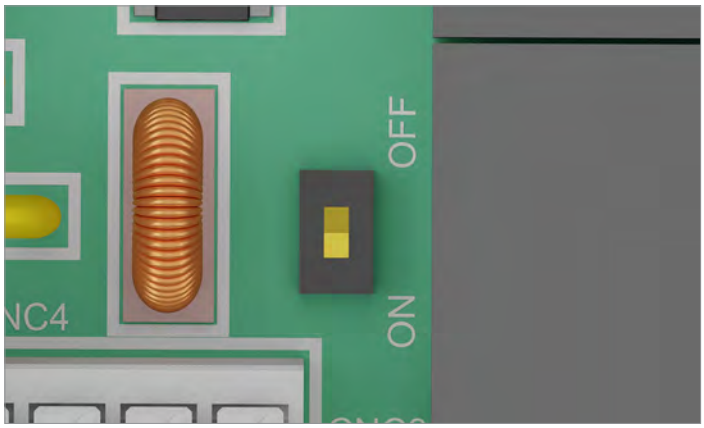
7. Set the DIP switch for the RS485 termination resistor to the ***ON*** position.

8.7.5.2 The data logger/DC1 is centrally located in the RS485 bus





1. On the cable going to the data logger/DC1: Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 5 and the DATA– wire to terminal 6.



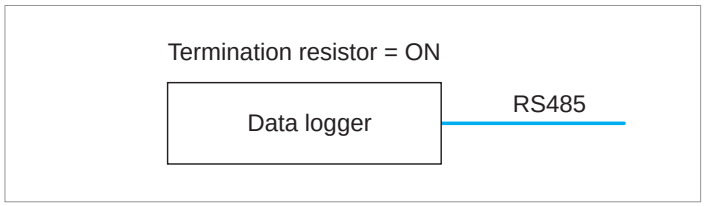
2. Switch **on** the DIP switch for the RS485 termination resistor.

8 Installation

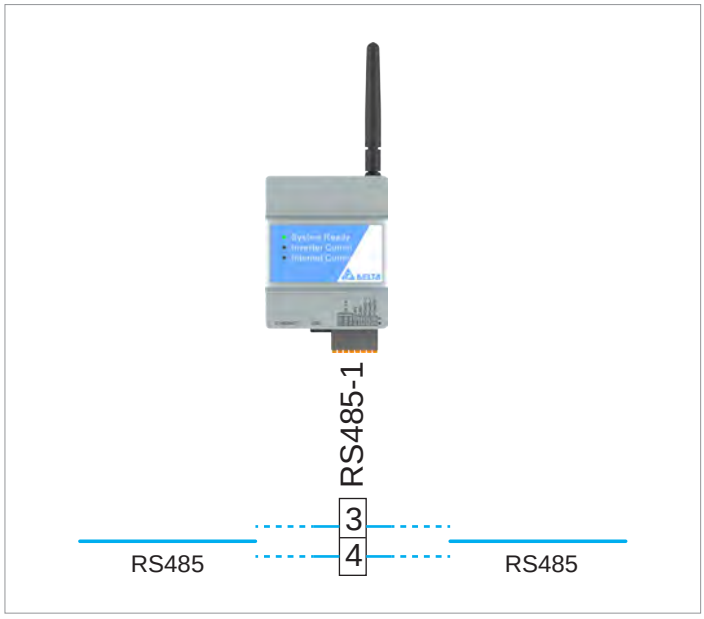
Connecting the communication card



1. Carry out **one** of the following steps:

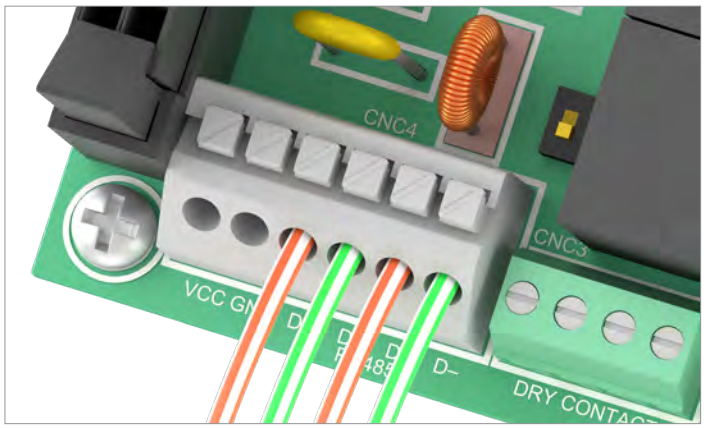


► Switch the RS485 termination resistor of the data logger **off**.



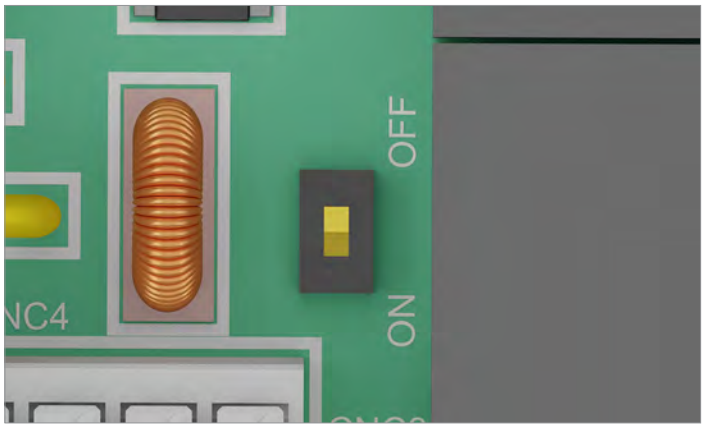
► On the DC1 data collector, connect **both** cables to **terminals 3 and 4 (RS485-1)**. Do **not** use terminals 5 and 6!





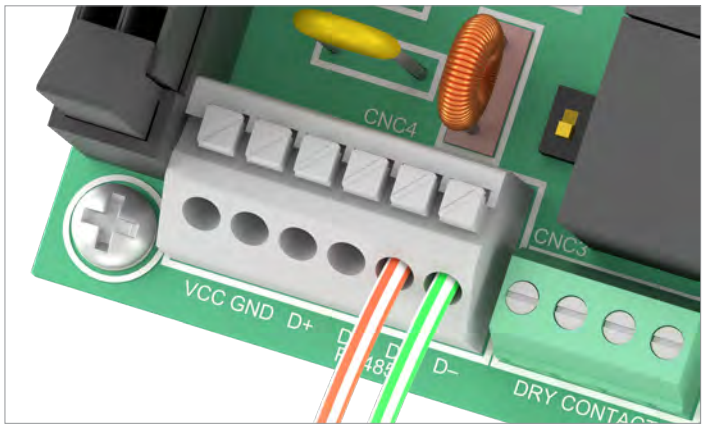
2. On the cable coming from the data logger/DC1: Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 5 and the DATA– wire to terminal 6.

   On the cable going to the next inverter: Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 3 and the DATA– wire to terminal 4.

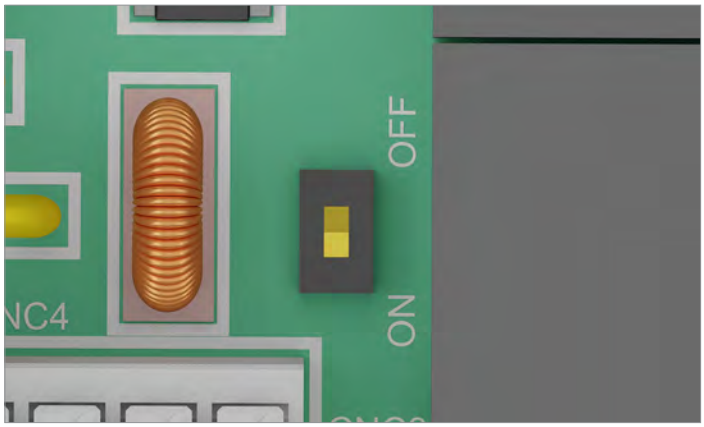


3. Switch **off** the DIP switch for the RS485 termination resistor.





4. Connect the DATA+ wire to terminal 5 and the DATA– wire to terminal 6.



5. Switch **on** the DIP switch for the RS485 termination resistor.

8.7.6 Connecting an external alarm unit

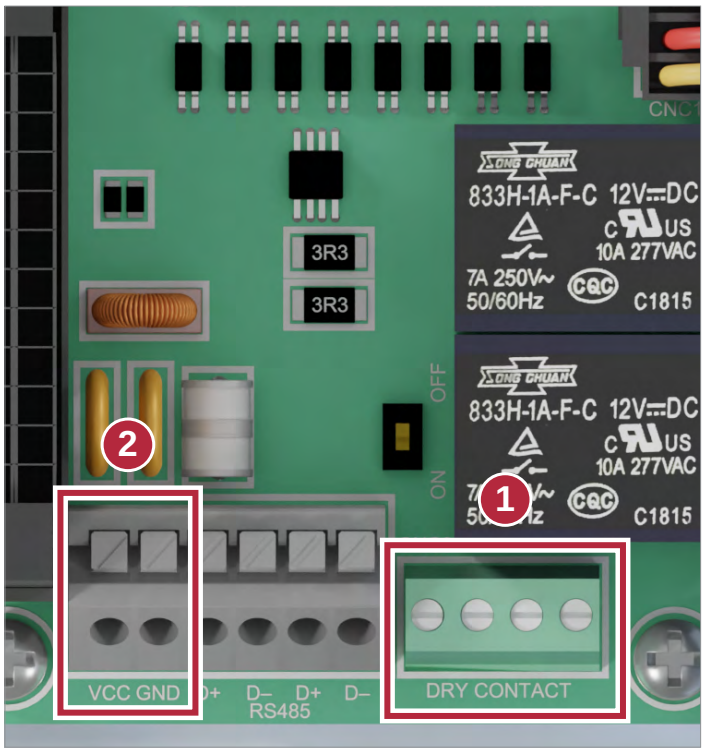
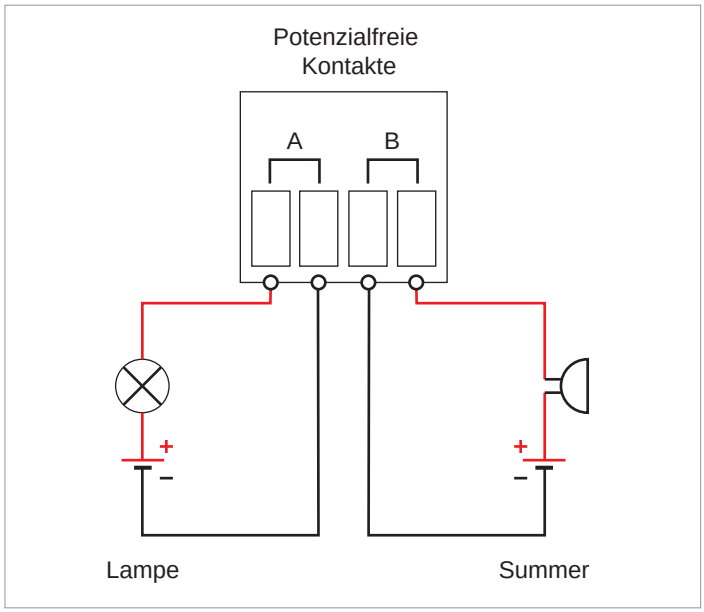


Fig. 8.6: Dry contacts and 12-VDC power supply

8.7.6.1 Wiring for an external alarm unit with an external 12 V_{DC} power supply



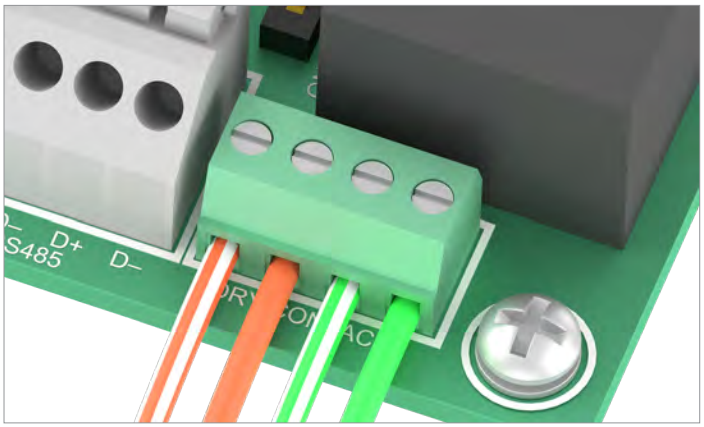
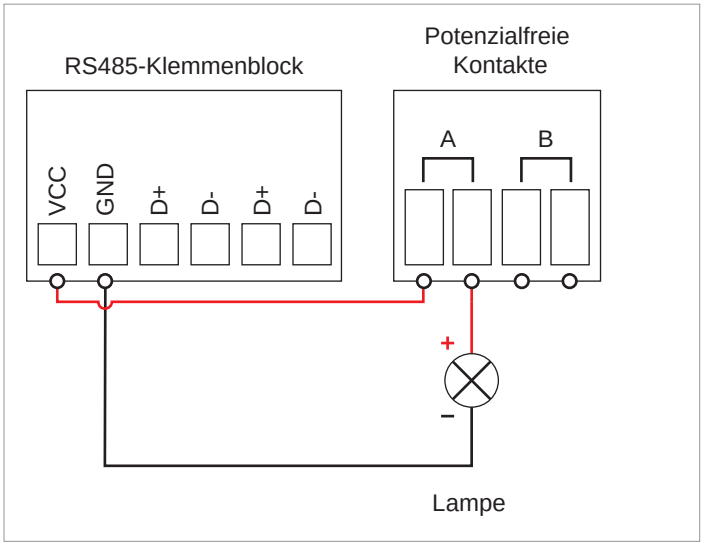


Fig. 8.7: Connection example: Connecting 2 external alarm units with external 12 V_{DC} power supply to the dry contacts

► An event can be assigned to the dry contacts with Delta Service Software or the MyDeltaSolar app after commissioning.

8.7.6.2 Wiring for a single alarm unit with an internal 12 V_{DC} power supply



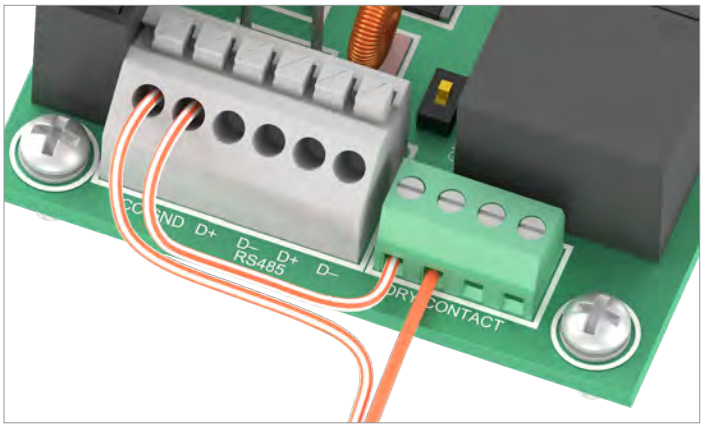


Fig. 8.8: Connection example: Connecting 1 external alarm unit with internal 12 V_{DC} power supply to the dry contacts

► An event can be assigned to the dry contacts with Delta Service Software or the MyDeltaSolar app after commissioning.

8.7.7 Connecting a ripple control receiver

Pin	Naming	Short circuit	Assigned action
1	V1	-	-
2	K0	V1 + K0	External power-off (EPO)
3	K1	V1 + K1	Maximum active power limited to 0%
4	K2	V1 + K2	Maximum active power limited to 30%
5	K3	V1 + K3	Maximum active power limited to 60%
6	K4	V1 + K4	Maximum active power limited to 100%
7	K5	V1 + K5	Reserved
8	K6	V1 + K6	Reserved

Table 8.3.: Pin assignment of the terminal block with digital inputs for connecting a ripple control receiver

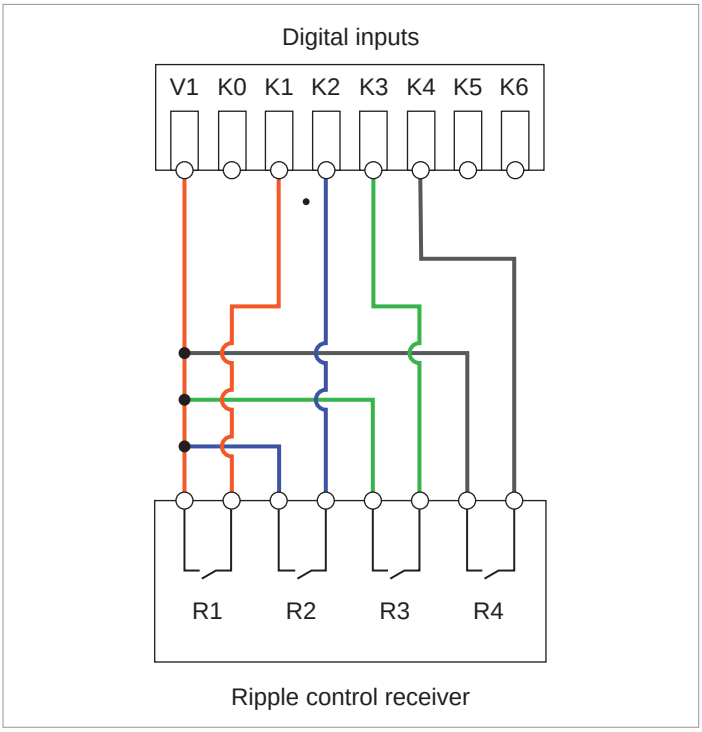


Fig. 8.9: Connection diagram for a ripple control receiver

Connection schema

Power limiting to:	Short circuit
0%	Terminals V1 and K1
30%	Terminals V1 and K2
60%	Terminals V1 and K3
100%	Terminals V1 and K4

8.7.8 Connecting an external power-off (EPO)

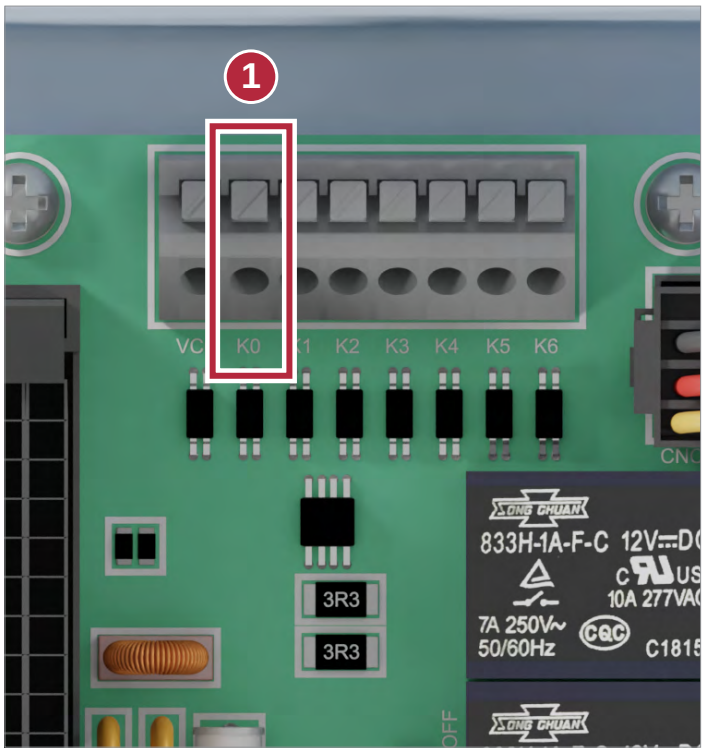


Fig. 8.10: Terminal block with digital inputs

Connect the switching signal to digital input K0 **(1)** to disconnect the inverter from the grid.

Pin assignments

Pin	Naming	Short circuit	Assigned action
1	V1	-	-
2	K0	V1 + K0	External power-off (EPO)
3	K1	V1 + K1	Maximum active power limited to 0%
4	K2	V1 + K2	Maximum active power limited to 30%
5	K3	V1 + K3	Maximum active power limited to 60%
6	K4	V1 + K4	Maximum active power limited to 100%
7	K5	V1 + K5	Reserved
8	K6	V1 + K6	Reserved

Table 8.4.: Pin assignment of the terminal block for the external power-off

1. Connect the wires to the terminals V1 and K0.
2. After commissioning, the relay for the external power-off can be defined with Delta Service Software as a normally closed or normally open contact.

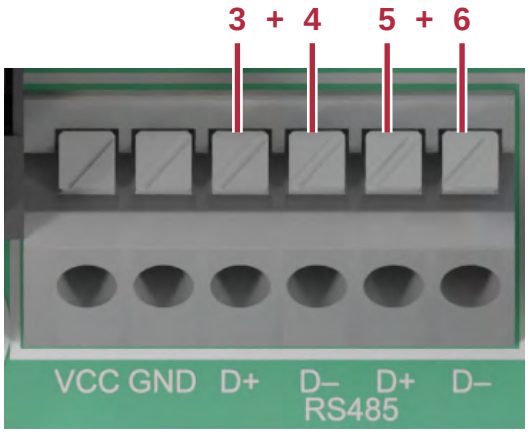
8.7.9 Connecting a PC via RS485 (optional)

Note that you must disconnect the PC from the inverter again after commissioning!

Accessories	Description
Standard USB/RS485 adaptor	For connecting the PC to the inverter.
Delta Service Software (DSS)	For changing the inverter settings.

To select a suitable USB/RS485 adaptor, please contact Delta Customer Service.

You can download the DSS at https://solarsolutions.delta-emea.com.



You can use terminal pairs 3+4 or 5+6 to connect the PC.

DATA+	Terminal 3 or 5
DATA–	Terminal 4 or 6

Cable requirements

Bell wire. Both ends open.

8.8 Connecting the grid (AC)

► Always observe the information in section “6.5 Planning the grid connection (AC)”, page 59!

8.8.1 General information

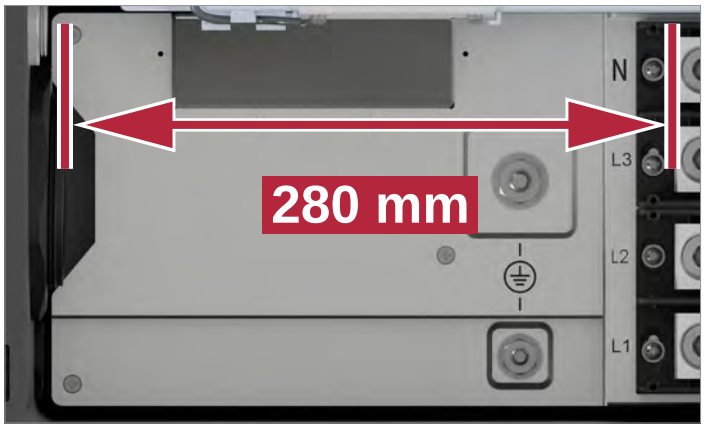


Fig. 8.11: Free space for wiring on the AC terminal block



Fig. 8.12: Torques at the AC terminal block



Fig. 8.13: Torques at the PE connections

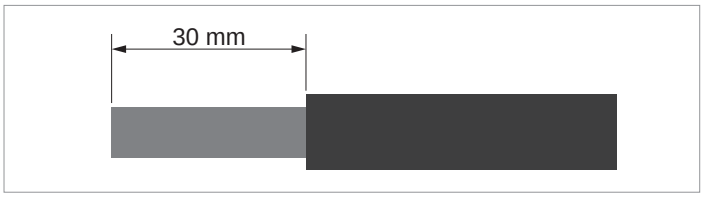
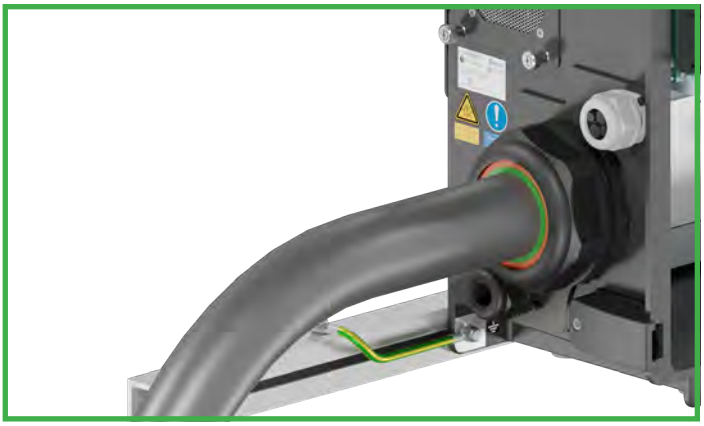
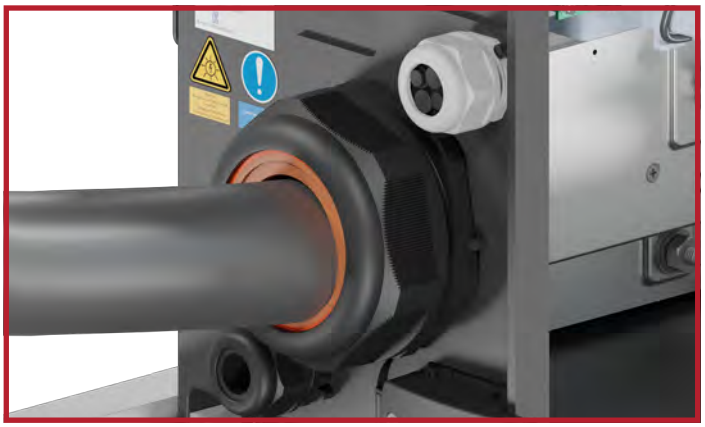


Fig. 8.14: Stripping length for phase and neutral conductors

8.8.2 Information on routing the AC cable



Feed the cable from the bottom or back. Insert the cable horizontally so that the sealing rings of the AC cable gland are tight.



If the cable is inserted from above and tilted, water could enter.



8.8.3 Handling aluminum conductors during installation work

► The special properties of aluminum must be taken into consideration when using aluminum conductors:
  – Aluminum "flows," i.e. it gives way under pressure.
  – During stripping, a thin non-conductive oxide layer forms within a few minutes, which increases the contact resistance between the conductor and clamping point.
  – The specific conductivity and hence the current carrying capacity is approximately one third less than that of copper.

IMPORTANT

To ensure a safe and reliable contact with aluminum conductors, **always** perform the following work steps:

► Keep the installation location as free as possible from moisture or corrosive atmospheres.
► Connect the aluminum cables quickly.
► Clean the stripped end of the aluminum conductor mechanically (for example, using a knife blade to scrape off the oxide layer), then immediately dip the aluminum conductor into acid-fee and alkaline-free (= neutral) Vaseline and straight away insert it into the Al-Cu compression joint.

8.8.4 Instructions for the use of sector-shaped aluminum cables

When using sector-shaped aluminum cables without Al-Cu compression joints, insert each cable into the clamping point as shown in the picture.

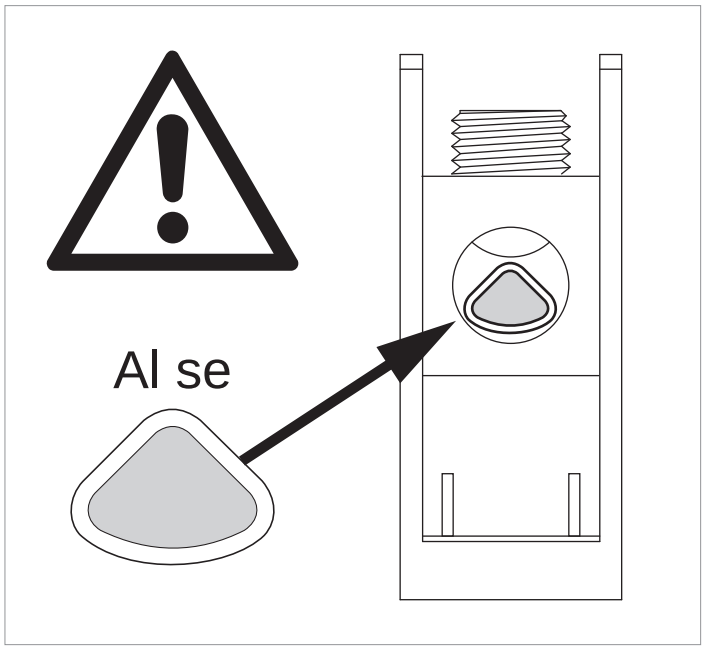


Fig. 8.15: Correct position of sector-shaped aluminum cables (1)



Fig. 8.16: Correct position of sector-shaped aluminum cables (2)

When using sector-shaped aluminum cables with Al-Cu compression joints e.g. from Klauke, Elpress or Mecatraction), observe the following instructions.

► Select compression joints suitable for the type of cable that is used.
► Comply with the installation instructions issued by the manufacturer of the compression joints.
► Always use heat-shrink sleeving.
► Secure the cables with an external strain relief element.

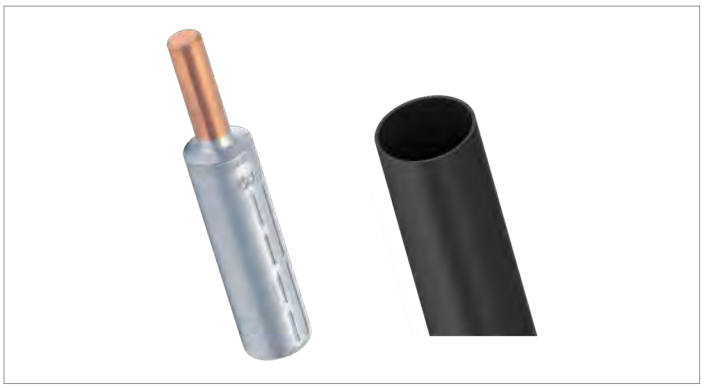


Fig. 8.17: Al-Cu compression joint and heat-shrink sleeving for sector-shaped aluminum cables

8.8.5 Special tools required

Use an insulated torque wrench.



Fig. 8.18: Use an insulated torque spanner for an AC terminal block

8.8.6 AC cable gland

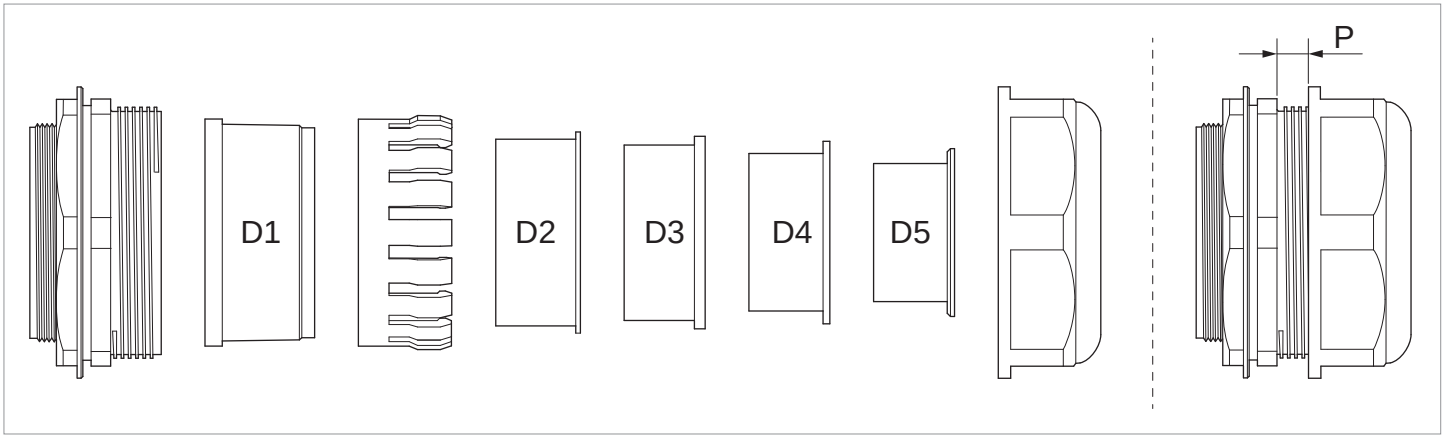


Fig. 8.19: Use of the parts of the AC cable glands depending on the cable diameter

	Cable diameter	Torque	P
D1	72 to 77 mm	10 Nm	6.5 to 4.5 mm
D2	65 to 72 mm	12 Nm	6 to 3 mm
D3	57 to 65 mm	15 Nm	5.5 to 2 mm
D4	45 to 57 mm	15 Nm	5.5 to 0 mm
D5	33 to 45 mm	15 to 20 Nm	4.5 to 0 mm

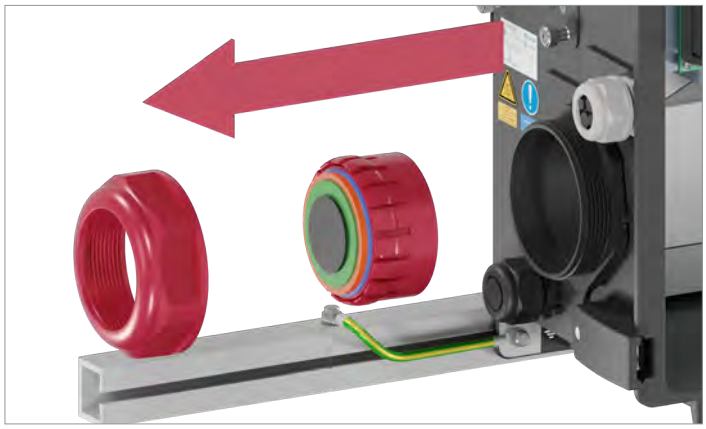
8.8.7 Inserting the AC cables

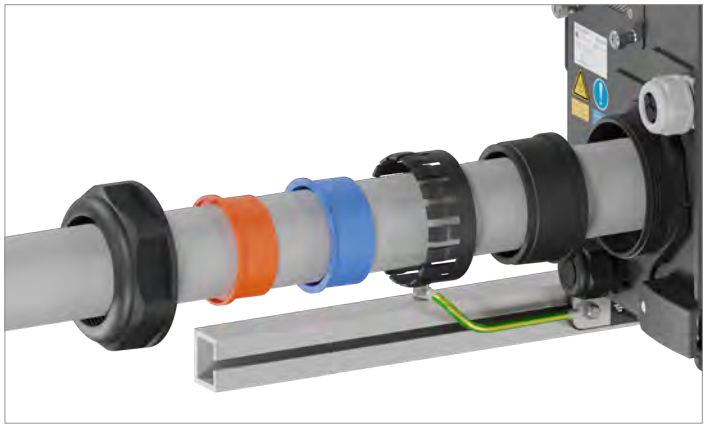
IMPORTANT

Feed the AC cable from the bottom or back and insert it straight (horizontally).

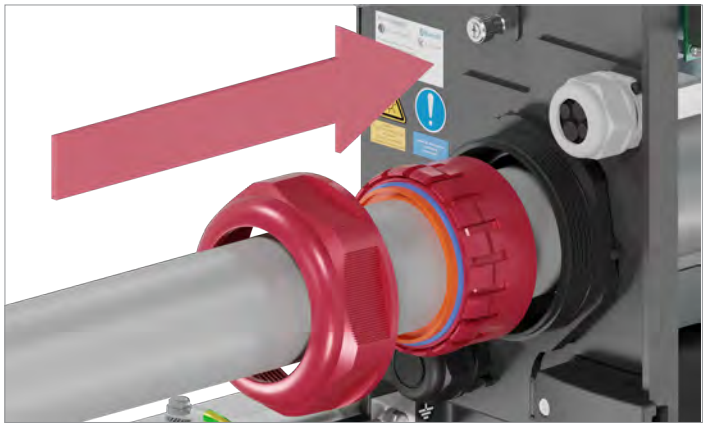


1. Unscrew and remove the AC cable gland.





2. Pull the AC cable through the parts of the cable gland and route it into the inverter.



3. Insert and tighten the AC cable gland.



8.8.8 PE cable gland

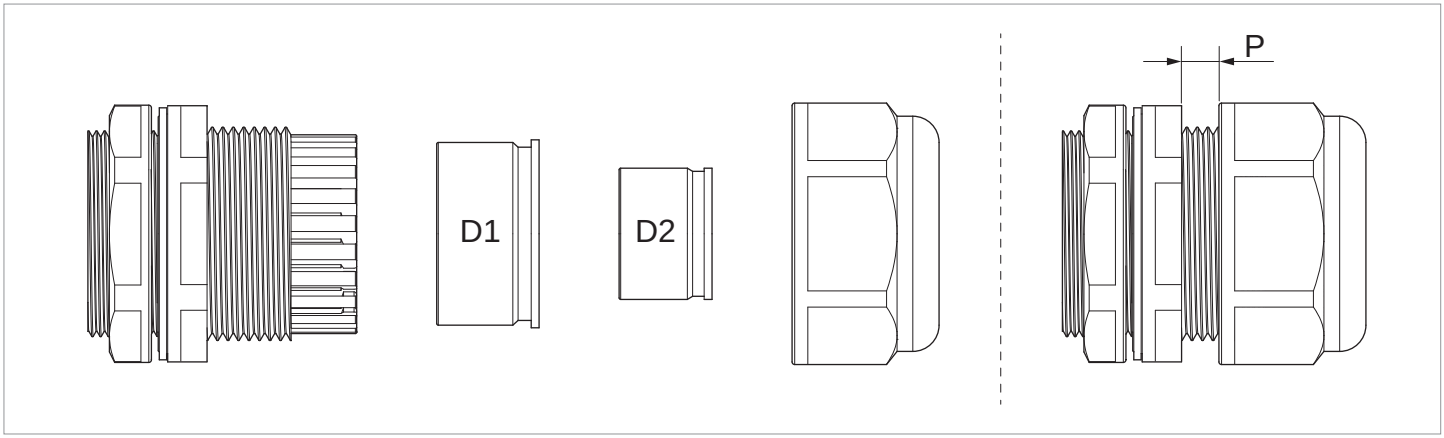


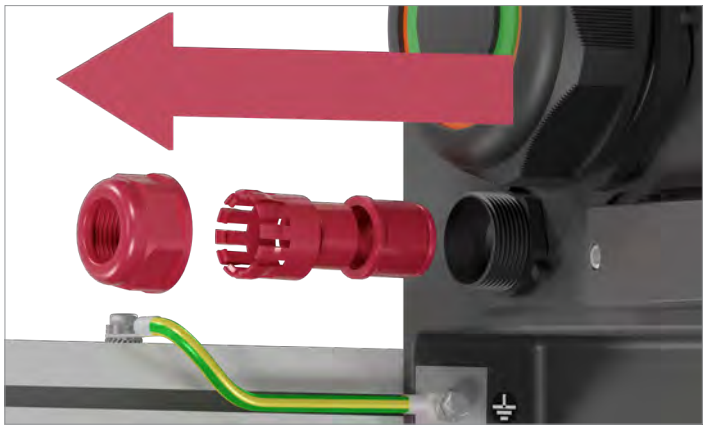
Fig. 8.20: Use of the parts of the PE cable gland depending on the cable diameter

	Cable diameter	Torque	P
D1	16 to 23 mm	3.5 to 5.2 Nm	1.5 to 5.0 mm
D2	10 to 16 mm	3.5 Nm	1.5 to 5.0 mm

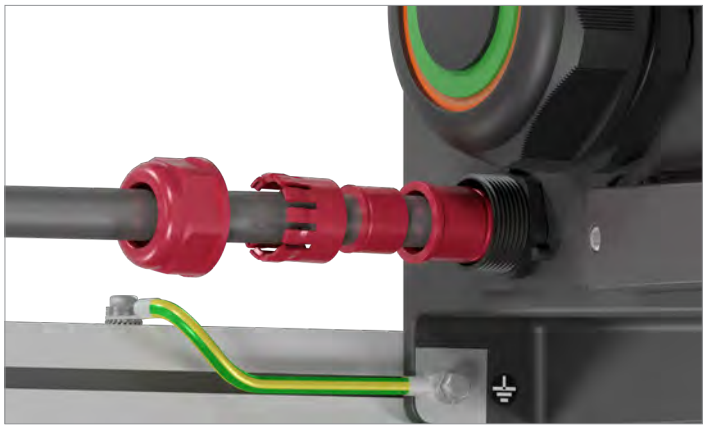
8.8.9 Inserting the PE cable

This step is only necessary if you thread the PE conductor as a separate cable!

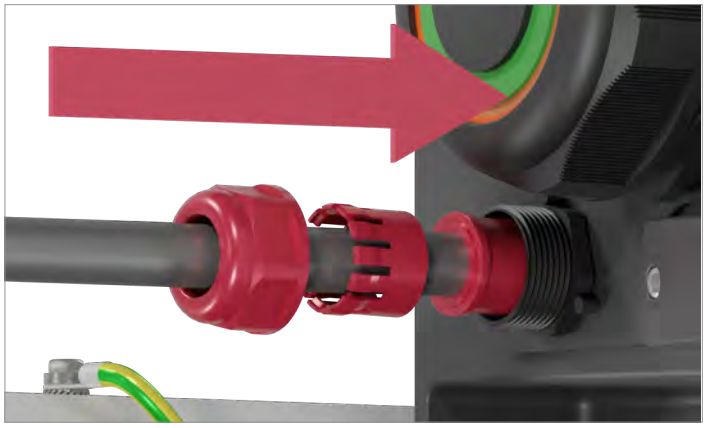




1. Unscrew and remove the PE cable gland.



2. Pull the PE cable through the parts of the cable gland.



3. Insert the PE cable gland and tighten it.



8.9 Connecting the solar modules (DC)

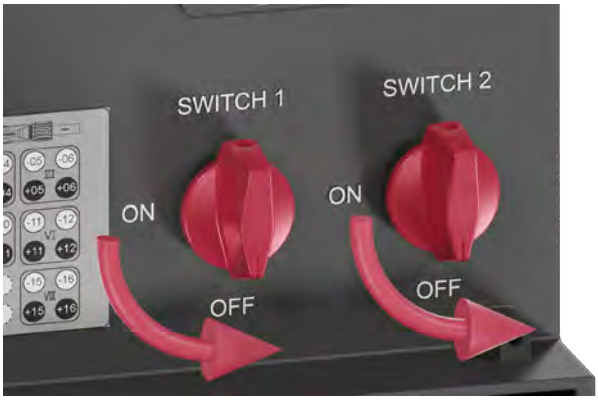
DANGER

Electric shock

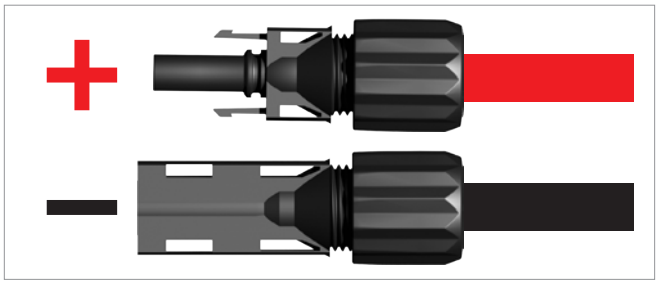
Potentially fatal voltages are present at the DC cables of the inverter. When light falls on the solar modules, they immediately start to generate electricity. This also happens when light does not fall directly on the solar modules.

► Turn both DC disconnectors to the ***OFF*** position.

► Turn both DC disconnectors to the ***OFF*** position.



► Check the polarity of the DC voltage of the module strings before connecting the solar modules.



The inverter has an integrated function for detecting reverse polarity on the DC side. If such reverse polarity is detected, the inverter triggers an error message. This error message is indicated by the ***ALARM*** LED as soon as the inverter is switched on.

Special tools required

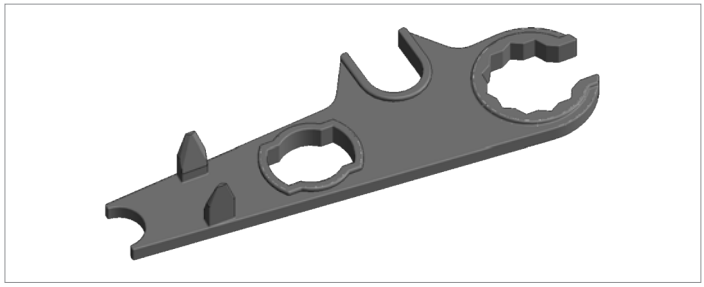
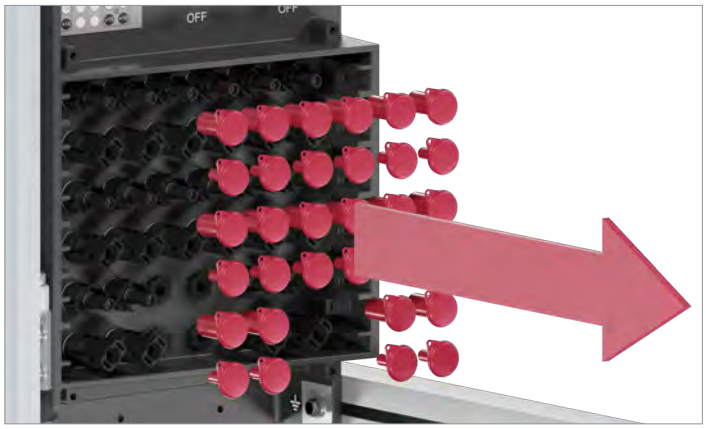


Fig. 8.21: Mounting tools for DC connectors (included in delivery)

8 Installation

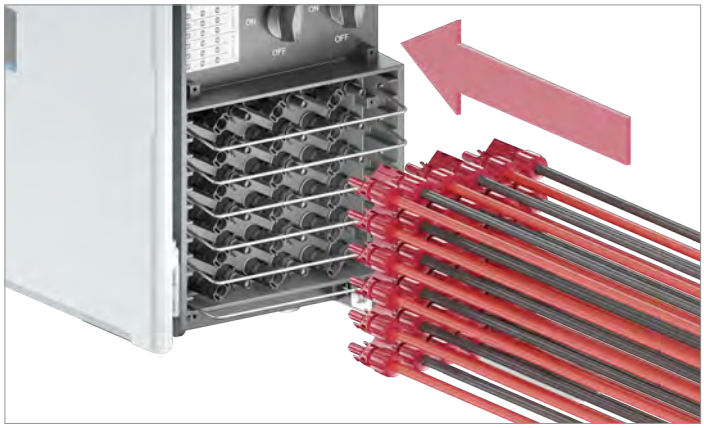
Connecting the solar modules (DC)



1. Pull out the cover caps of the DC connections.



2. Insert the metal brackets to support the DC cables.



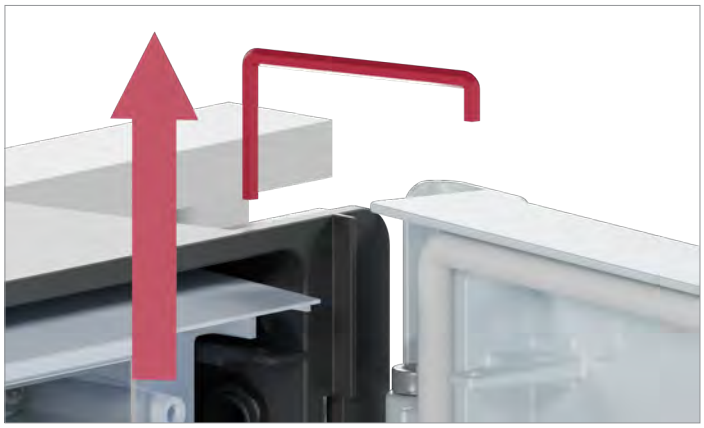
3. Plug in the DC cables.



4. The illustration on the left shows how the wiring should look when all DC connections are occupied.

8.10 Completing electrical installation

If you have connected a PC for commissioning (see “8.7.9 Connecting a PC via RS485 (optional)”, page 99), you must disconnect the PC from the inverter again after commissioning!



1. Remove the Allen key from the top of the door.



2. Close the upper door latch and screw on the cover.





3. Close the lower door latch and screw on the cover.





4. Insert the Allen key into the upper door lock.

9. Commissioning

9.1 Software for commissioning

9.1.1 DeltaSolar app with direct connection to the inverter via Bluetooth

The DeltaSolar app is available for mobile devices (smartphone, tablet) with iOS or Android.

The mobile device is connected directly to the inverter via Bluetooth (point-to-point connection).

Since this creates a point-to-point connection between the mobile device and the inverter, you must commission and set each inverter individually.

9.1.2 DeltaSolar App and DC1 Data Collector

If a DC1 data collector is present in the PV system, you have the option of accessing all connected inverters simultaneously with the DeltaSolar app.

You can perform the following tasks on the inverters connected to the DC1 via RS485:

- Commissioning all inverters.
- Setting all parameters.
- Updating the firmware.

9.1.3 Delta Service Software (DSS)

The Delta Service Software is available for Windows PCs. It can be downloaded from partnerportal.delta-emea.com (registration required).

The PC is connected to the RS485 terminal block of an inverter in the RS485 bus.

You can perform the following tasks on the inverters on the RS485 bus:

- Commissioning all inverters.
- Setting all parameters.
- Updating the firmware.

9.2 Commissioning several inverters

If several inverters are installed in the solar system and these are all connected via RS485, commissioning is best carried out via the DSS. This allows parallel and simultaneous access to all inverters on the RS485 bus.

Alternatively, you can temporarily connect a DC1 data collector to the RS485 bus for commissioning. All inverters are then commissioned simultaneously via the DC1 with the DeltaSolar app. After commissioning, disconnect the DC1 from the RS485 bus.

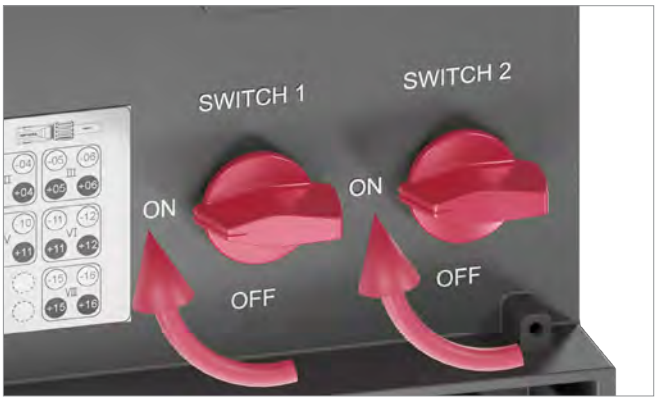
9.3 Registering the solar system in the MyDeltaSolar Cloud

The solar system can only be managed in the MyDeltaSolar Cloud if a DC1 data collector is installed.

The DeltaSolar app must be used to register the system!

9.4 General requirements

- The inverter must be supplied with power, either via AC or DC.
- If all inverters on the RS485 bus are to be commissioned simultaneously, each of these inverters must be supplied with power.
- Both DC isolating switches must be in the **ON** (**EIN**) position.



9.5 LED indicator

GRID	Grid	LED: green
ALARM	Alarm	LED: red / yellow
COMM.	Communication	LED: red / yellow / green

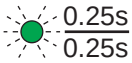
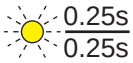
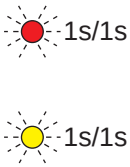
Use and color of the LEDs

	LED is off.
	LED flashes yellow in the specified rhythm (on/off).
	LED flashes green in the specified rhythm (on/off).
	LED flashes red in the specified rhythm (on/off).
	LED is illuminated yellow.
	LED is illuminated green.
	LED is illuminated red.

Meaning of the LED symbols used in this manual

9 Commissioning

LED indicator

GRID	ALARM	Explanation
 1s/1s		Boot sequence.
		The inverter is connected to the grid.
		Inverter failure. Power-off via external signal.
	 1s/1s	Inverter warning.
	 1s/1s	
		Solar panel system failure.
	 1s/1s	Solar system warning.
	 5s/10s	No DC. Also appears when both DC disconnectors are open.
 0.25s / 0.25s	 0.25s / 0.25s	DC problem.
 1s/1s	 1s/1s	Updating firmware.
 1s/1s	 1s/1s	Standby mode.
	 1s/1s 1s/1s	System locked.

Meaning of the operating status LED indicators

9.6 Commissioning with the DeltaSolar app

9.6.1 Introduction

Since the smartphone is directly connected to the inverter via Bluetooth, only one inverter can be commissioned at a time.

Special requirements

- The DeltaSolar app is installed on the mobile device (smartphone, tablet with iOS or Android).

Procedure

1. Launch the DeltaSolar app.
2. Perform the commissioning steps.

If no inverters are found in step 2, turn the Bluetooth function on your smartphone off and on again. Then repeat step 2.

If multiple inverters are connected to the solar system, set a different inverter ID for each inverter. This means that each inverter can be uniquely identified.

Overview of the commissioning steps

- ► Always perform the conversion to the SUNSPEC protocol as the final commissioning step. Once you have changed the RS485 protocol to SUNSPEC, you can no longer access the inverter with the DeltaSolar app!
- ► To reset the RS485 protocol to the DELTA, see “9.6.9 Changing the RS485 protocol to DELTA (optional)”, page 130.

“9.6.2 Basic Settings”, page 114. These settings must always be performed.

“9.6.3 Arc detection (optional)”, page 118.

“9.6.4 AC connection (optional)”, page 120.

“9.6.5 Anti-PID (optional)”, page 122.

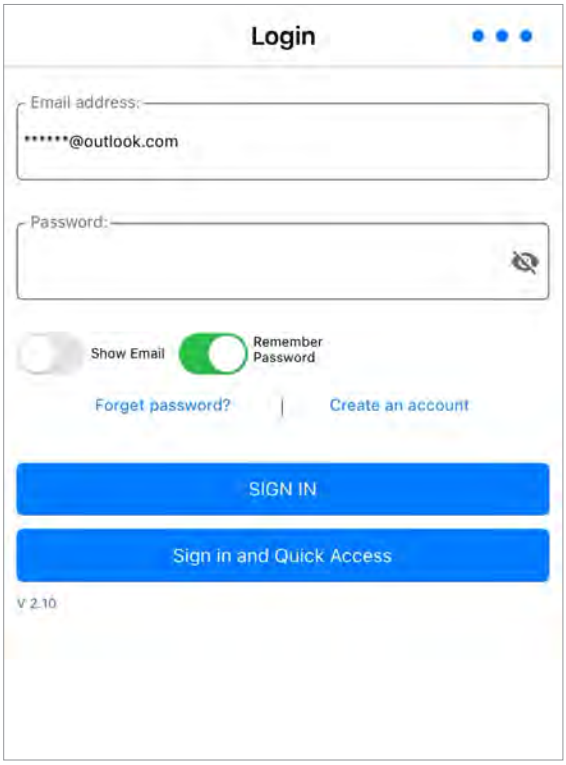
“9.6.6 External power off (EPO, emergency power off) (optional)”, page 124.

“9.6.7 Insulation (optional)”, page 126.

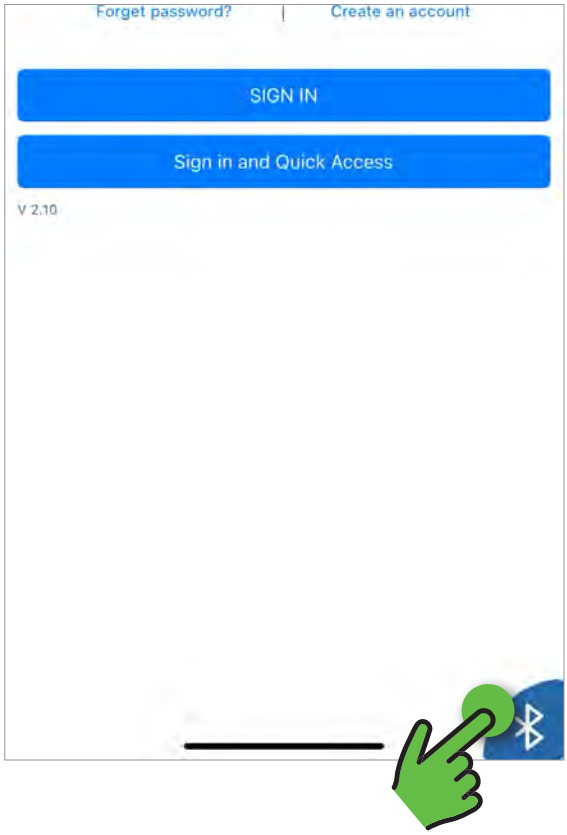
“9.6.8 Changing the RS485 protocol to SUNSPEC (optional)”, page 128.

9.6.2 Basic Settings

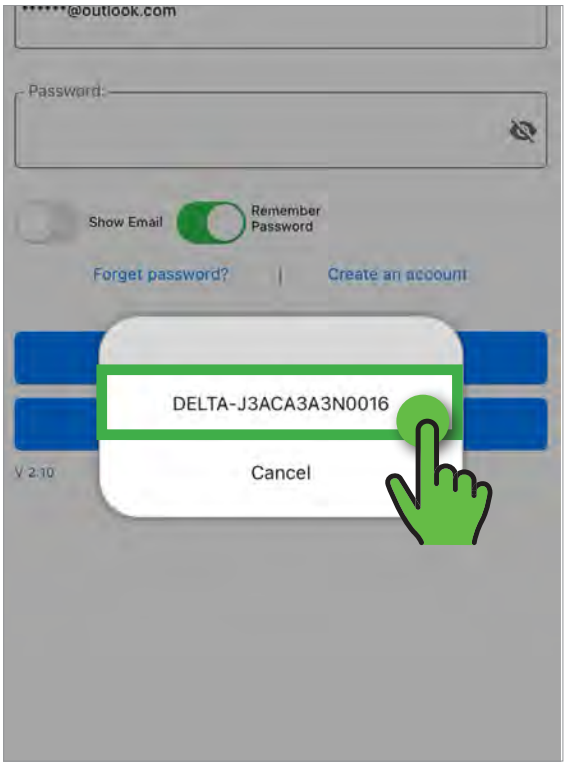
1 Start the DeltaSolar app and enter your login details. Create an account if you do not already have one.



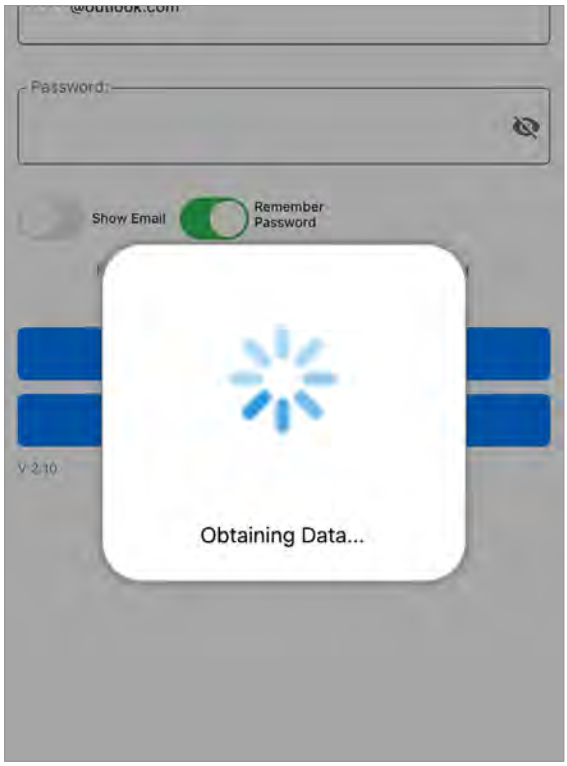
2 Tap the Bluetooth icon.



3 Tap the serial number of the inverter. Move closer to the inverter if it is not displayed.



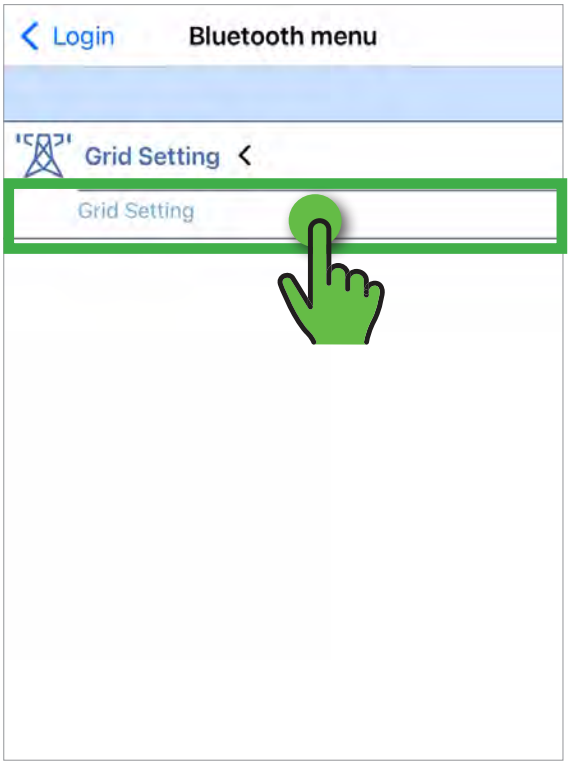
4 The DeltaSolar app connects to the inverter.



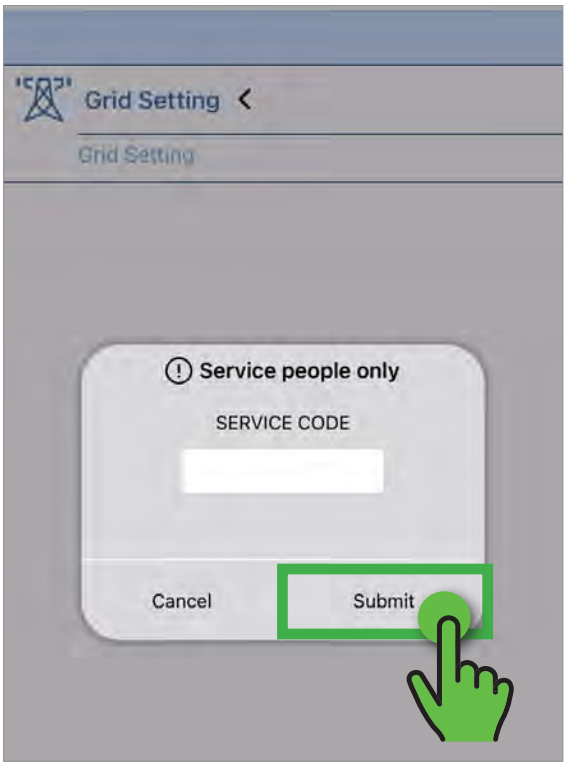
5 Tap **Local Setting**.



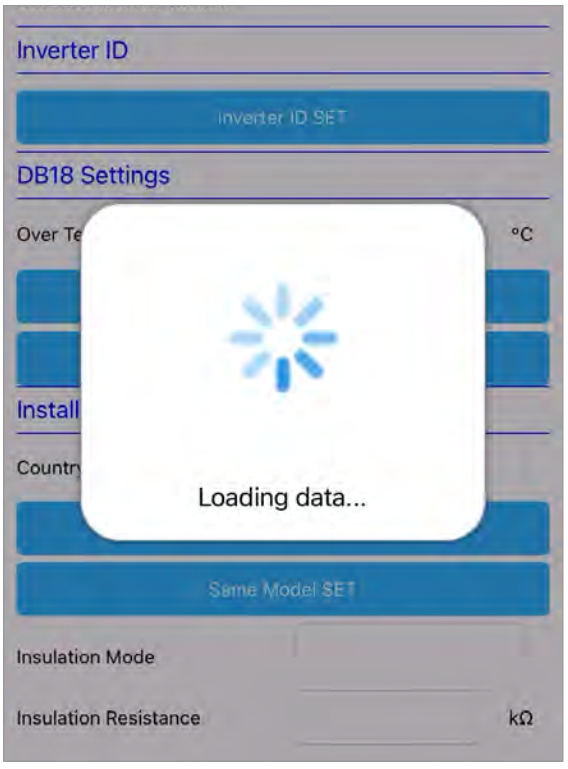
6 Tap **Grid settings**.



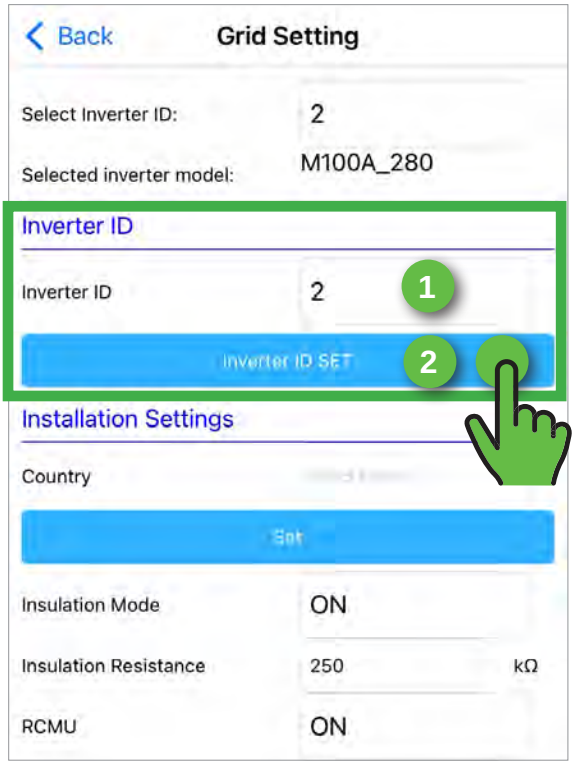
7 Enter the service code and tap **Submit**. The service code can be obtained from Delta Customer Service.



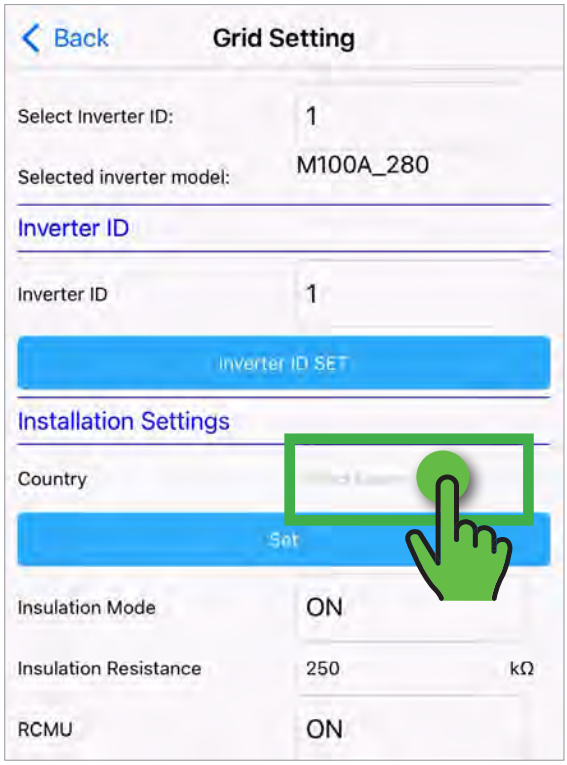
8 The grid settings of the inverter are loaded.



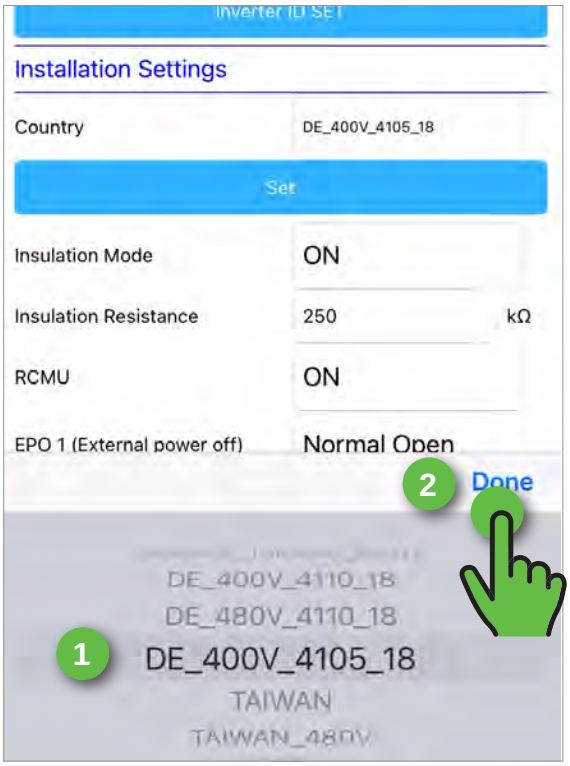
9 Set the inverter ID (1) and save (2). Each inverter in the PV system must have a different ID.



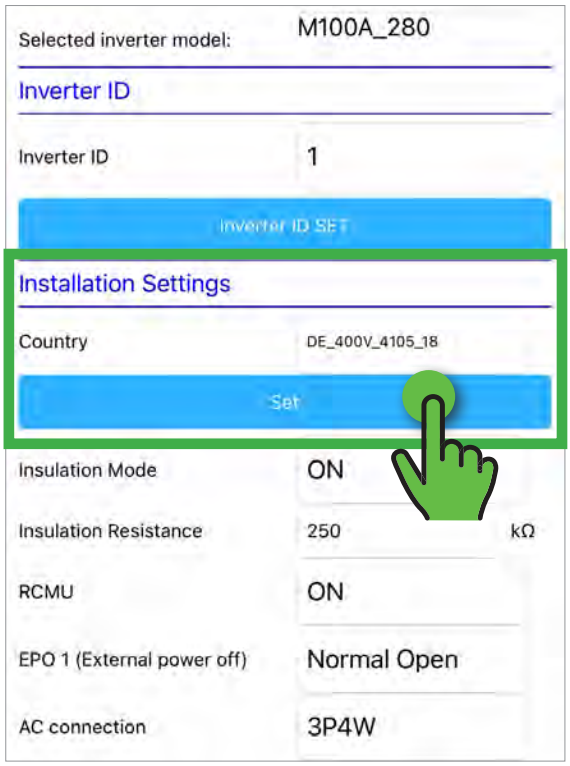
10 In the **Installation settings** section, tap `Select country`.



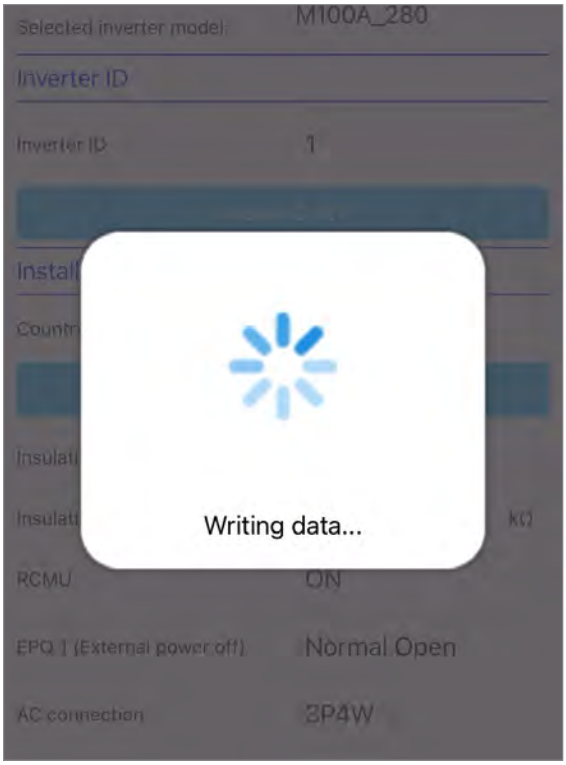
11 Select the country or grid standard (1). Submit by tapping **Done** (2).



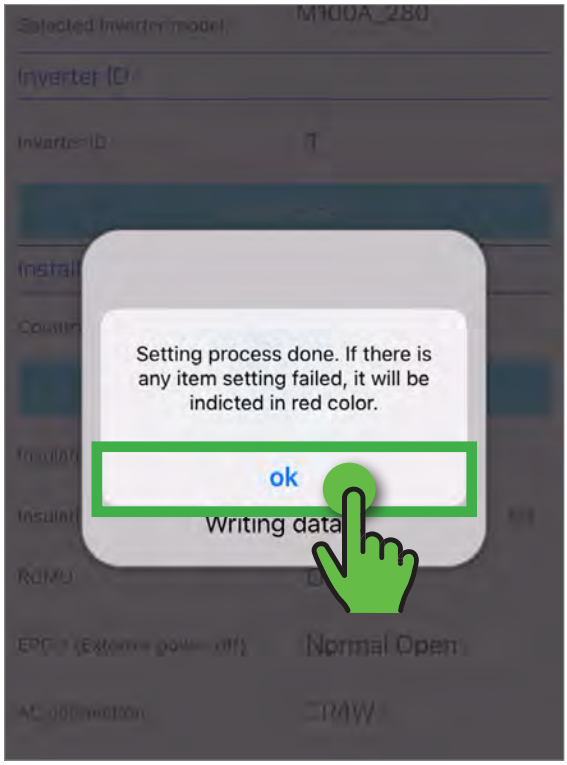
12 To save the country or grid standard, tap **Set** in the **Installation settings** section.



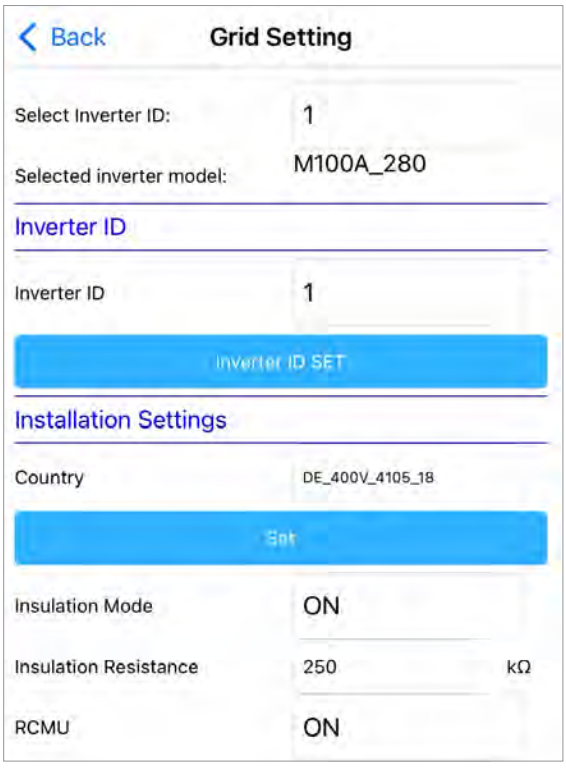
13 The inverter is automatically set up according to the selected country.



14 Acknowledge the message that appears after saving.



15 This completes the basic settings and the inverter goes into feed-in operation after a few seconds.



If you wish to make further settings, stay in the **Grid settings** section.

The following settings are optional. The conversion of the RS485 protocol to SUNSPEC must **always** be the final step. The other settings can be performed in any order.

"9.6.3 Arc detection (optional)", page 118.

"9.6.4 AC connection (optional)", page 120.

"9.6.5 Anti-PID (optional)", page 122.

"9.6.6 External power off (EPO, emergency power off) (optional)", page 124.

"9.6.7 Insulation (optional)", page 126.

"9.6.8 Changing the RS485 protocol to SUNSPEC (optional)", page 128.

9.6.3 Arc detection (optional)

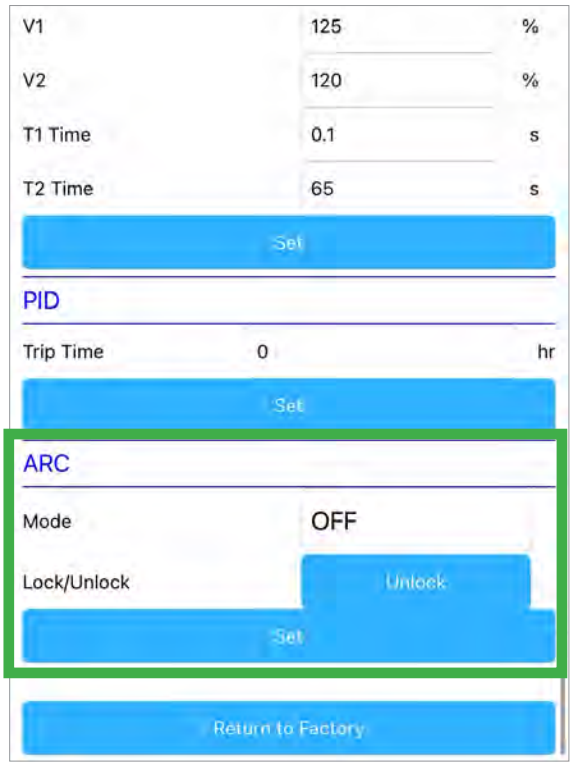
Arc detection is deactivated at the factory. This section describes how to activate this feature with the DeltaSolar app and which setting options are available.

The descriptions in this section apply to the M50A Flex, M70A Flex and M100A Flex inverters.

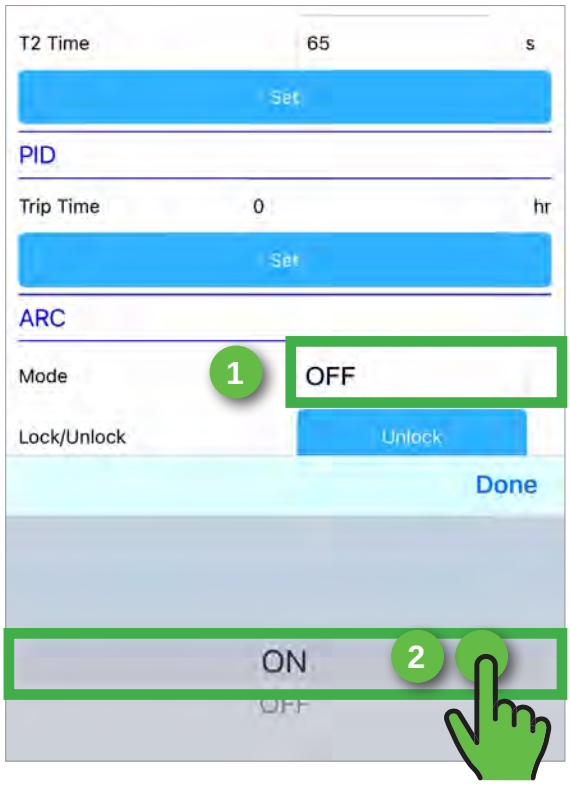
Parameter/button	Description	Setting range
Mode	Activate/deactivate arc detection.	**OFF** | **ON**
Lock/unlock	If an arc is detected, the inverter is shut down and locked. **UNLOCK** can be used to unlock the inverter.	**UNLOCK**
Set	Saves the changed settings. After pressing **UNLOCK**, the inverter is also restarted.	

Tab. 9.1.: Setting parameters for the arc detection function

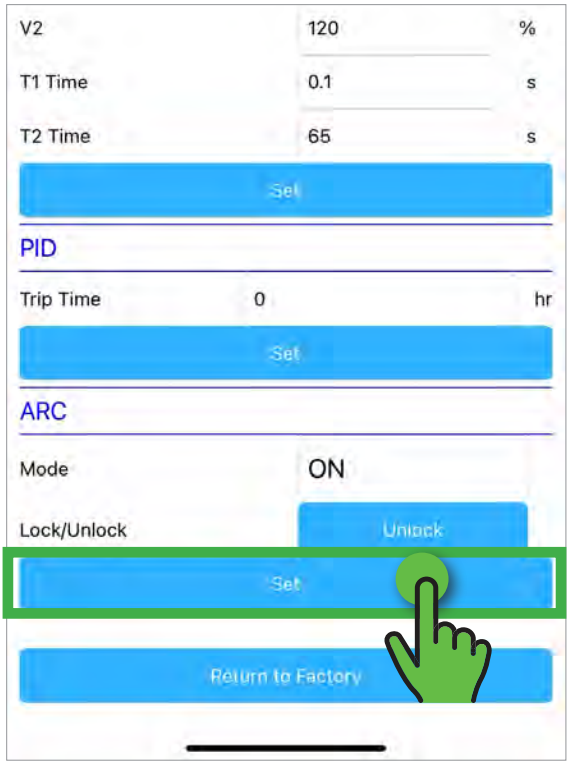
1 Under Grid settings, scroll to the **ARC** section.



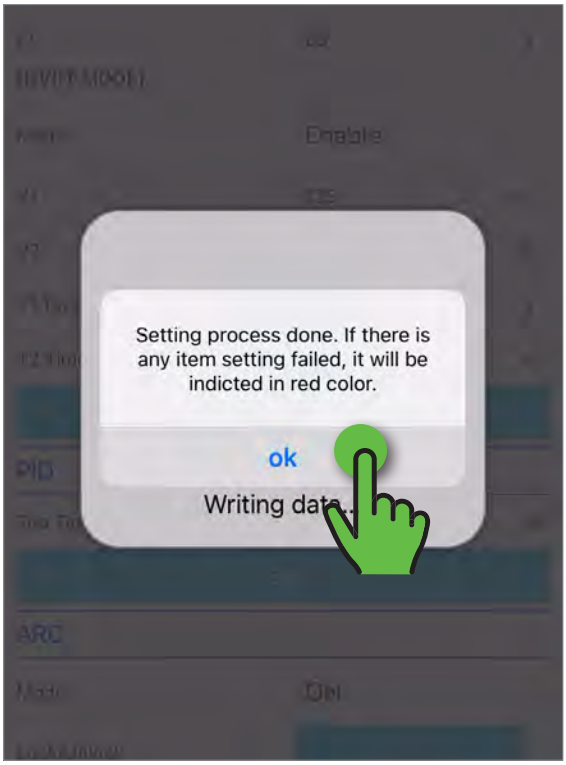
2 To activate arc detection, set the **Mode** parameter (1) to **ON** (2).



3 To save, tap **Set** at the end of the **ARC** section.



4 Acknowledge the message that appears after saving.



5 Arc detection is activated.



9.6.4 AC connection (optional)

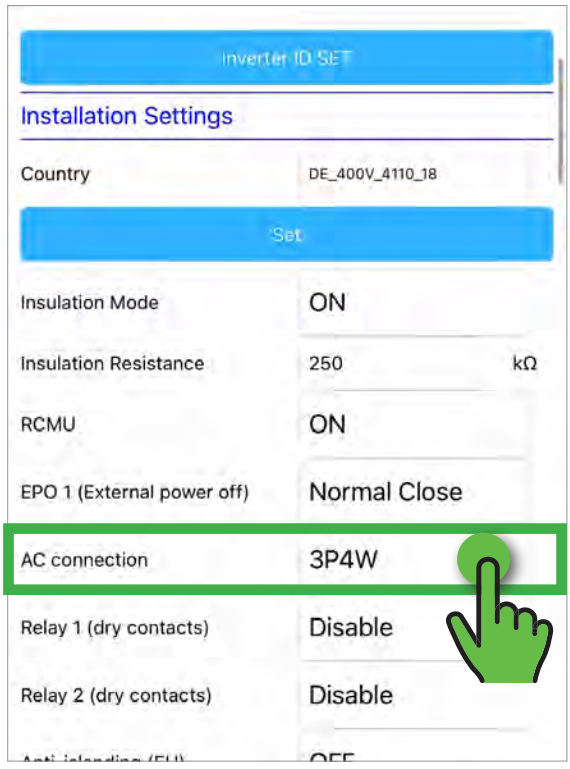
The AC connection is set **with a neutral conductor** (3P4W) at the factory. If the AC connection is set **without a neutral conductor** (3P3W), the **`AC connection`** parameter must be changed. This parameter is located under Grid settings in the **Installation settings** section.

The descriptions in this section apply to the M50A Flex, M70A Flex and M100A Flex inverters.

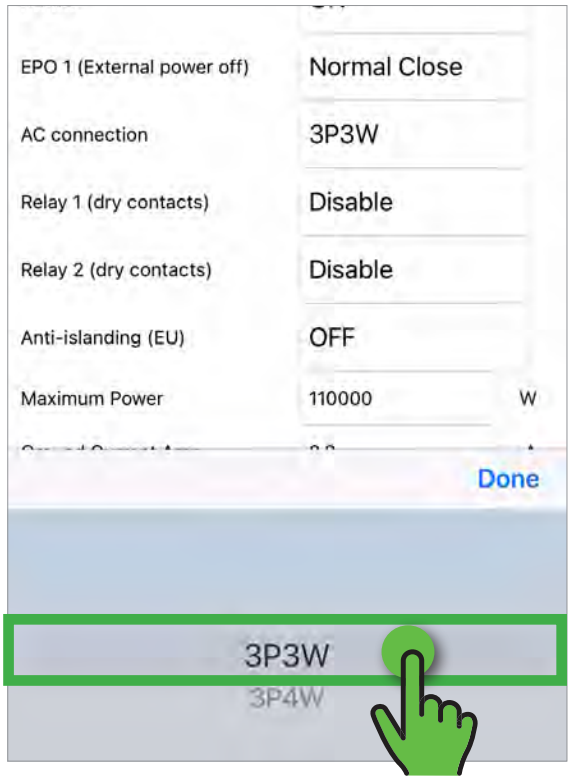
Parameter/button	Description	Setting range
`AC connection`	Switches the inverter to AC connection **with** neutral conductor (**`3P4W`**, default setting) or **without** neutral conductor (**`3P3W`**).	**`3P3W`** | **`3P4W`**
Set	Located at the end of the **Installation settings** section, saves all parameters in that section.	

Tab. 9.2.: Setting parameters for the AC connection function

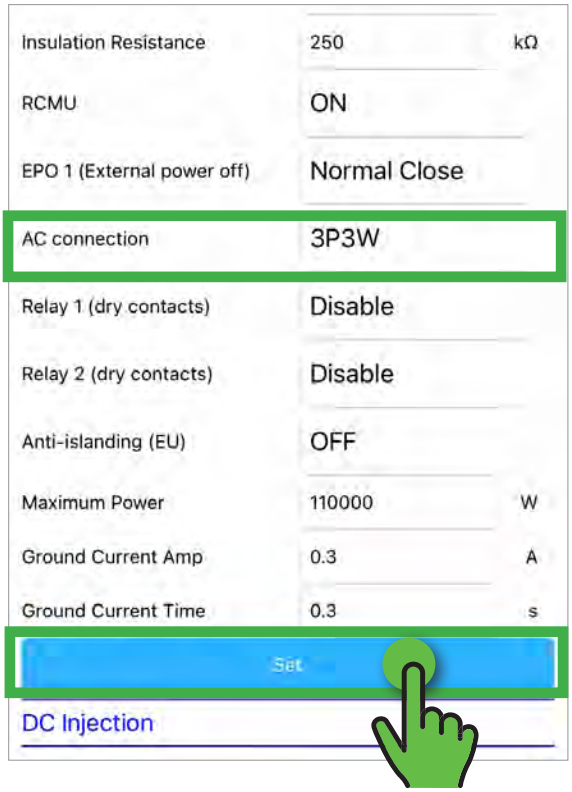
1 Under Grid settings, tap **AC connection** in the **Installation settings** section.



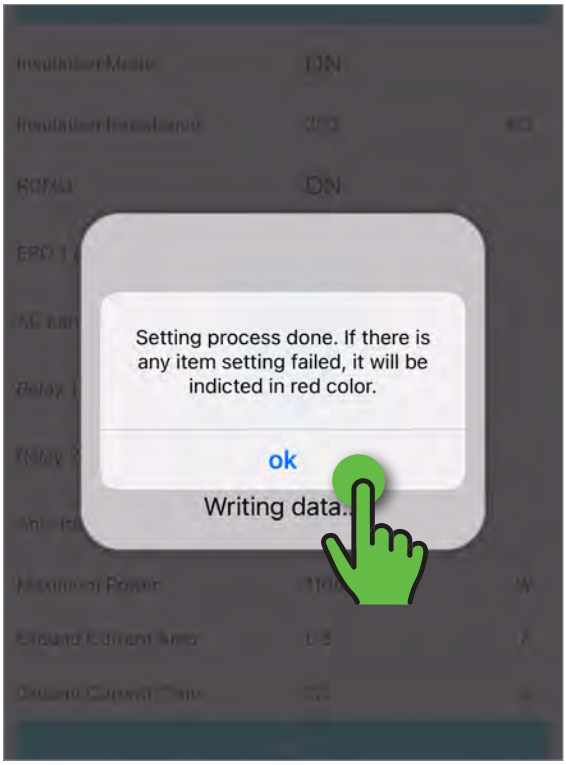
2 Select the **`3P3W`** entry. This means that 3 phases are connected, but no neutral conductor.



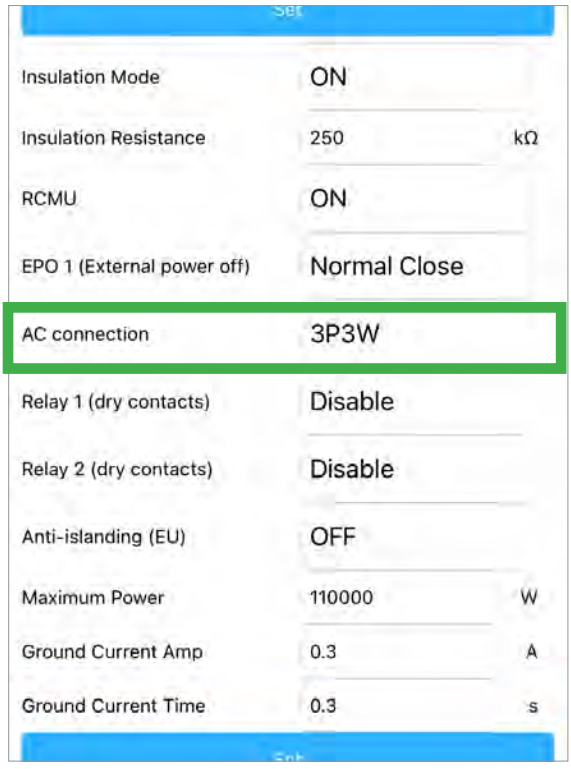
3 To save, tap **Set** at the end of the **Installation settings** section.



4 Acknowledge the message that appears after saving.



5 The setting of the AC connection is complete.



9.6.5 Anti-PID (optional)

Potential-induced degradation (PID) occurs when high voltage differences between PV cells and ground potential lead to a buildup of charge. This causes the migration of ions in the module material, which increases the internal resistance of the cells and gradually decreases their performance.

The anti-PID function reduces potential-induced degradation.

The descriptions in this section apply to the M50A Flex, M70A Flex and M100A Flex inverters.

How it works

The function is active when a tripping time > 0 is set. When switching to the "No DC" status (e.g. at sunset), a timer starts. If this status is maintained for at least 30 minutes, the inverter feeds a current of 2 mA with reverse polarity into the PV modules for the duration set in the **`Trip time`** parameter (1 to 10 hours). If the tripping time is set to **`AUTO`**, the inverter feeds in until DC is applied again (e.g. at sunrise).

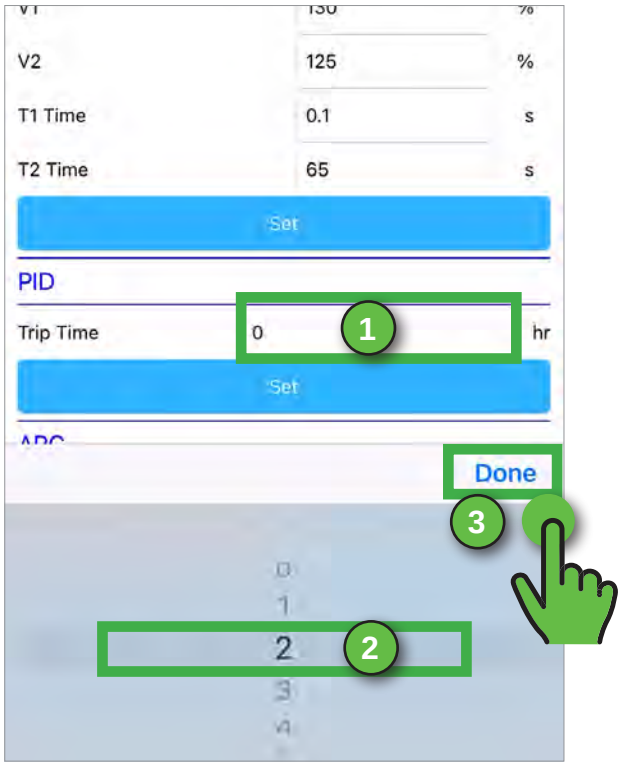
Parameter/button	Description	Setting range
`Trip time`	The period of time for which the anti-PID function is activated.	**`0`**
		`1`, **`2`**, ... **`9`**, **`10`**
		`Auto`
`Set`	Saves the settings in the **PID** section.	–

Tab. 9.3.: Setting parameters for the anti-PID function

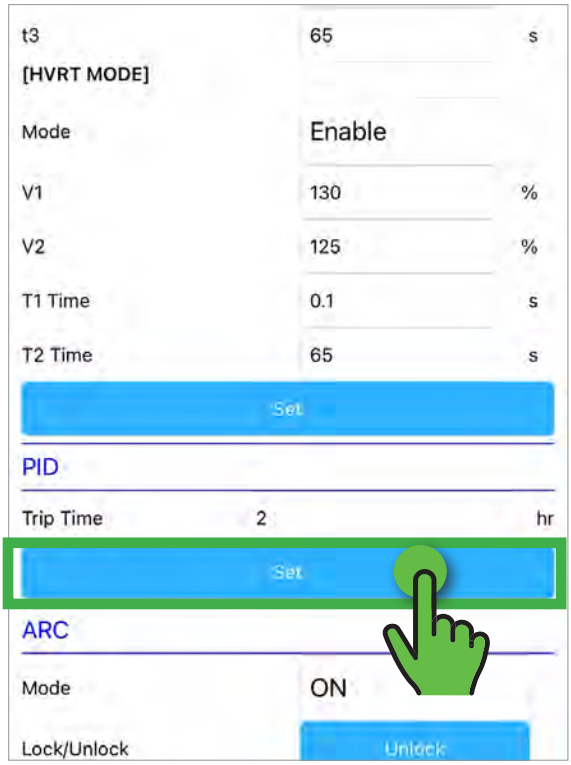
1 Under Grid settings, scroll to the **PID** section.



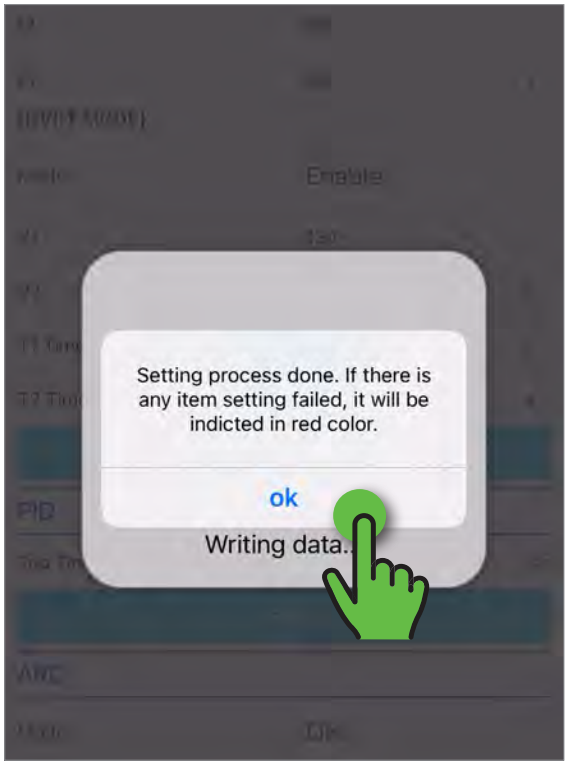
2 Tap **`Trip time`** (1), set the desired active time (2) of the anti-PID function. Then tap **Done** (3).



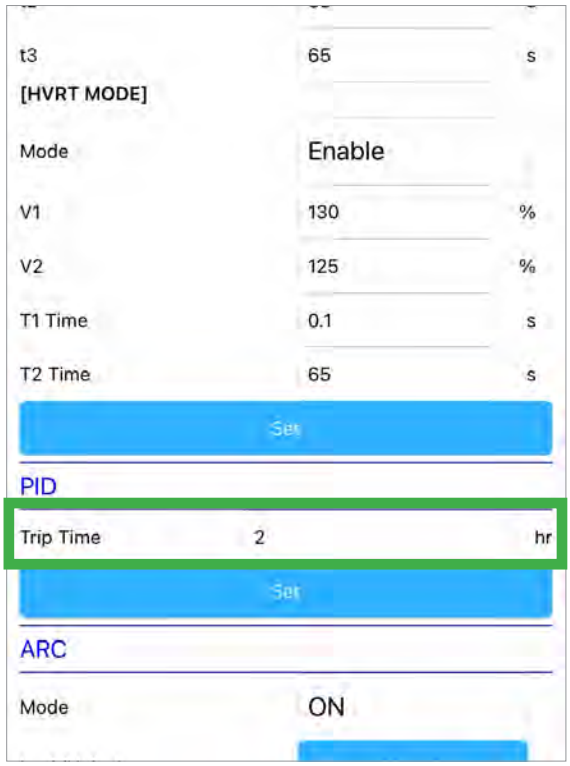
3 To save, tap **Set** at the end of the **PID** section.



4 Acknowledge the message that appears after saving.



5 The setting of the anti-PID function is complete.



9.6.6 External power off (EPO, emergency power off) (optional)

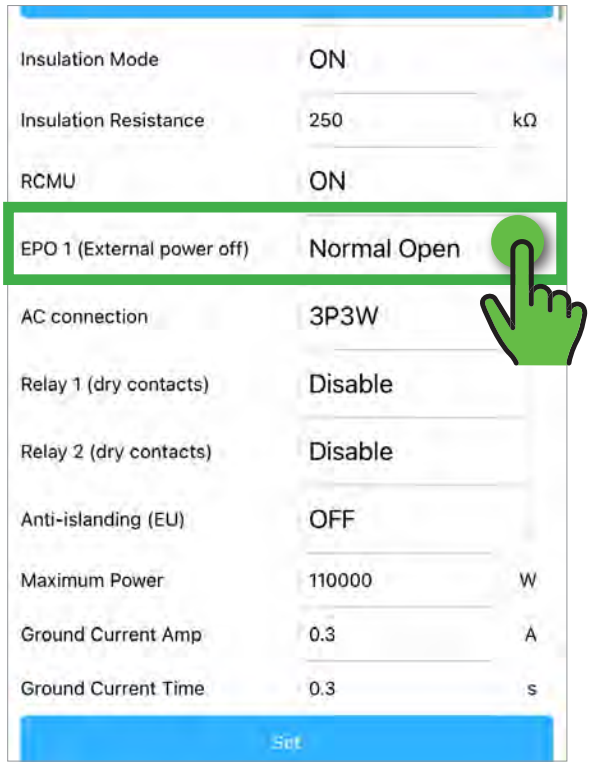
The relay for the external power off (emergency power off) can be defined as a normally closed or normally open contact. This parameter is located under Grid settings in the **Installation settings** section.

The descriptions in this section apply to the M50A Flex, M70A Flex and M100A Flex inverters.

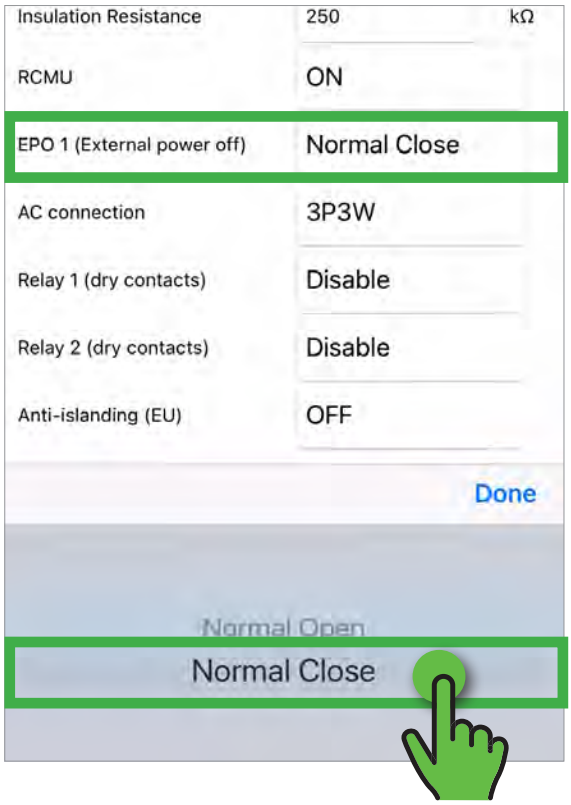
Parameter	Description	Setting range
`EPO 1 (external power off)`	Define the relay for the external power off (emergency power off) as a normally closed contact (**`Normally Closed`**) or a normally open contact (**`Normally open`**, default setting).	**`Normally Closed`** | **`Normally Open`**
Set	Located at the end of the **Installation settings** section, saves all parameters in that section.	

Tab. 9.4.: Setting parameters for the external power off (EPO) function

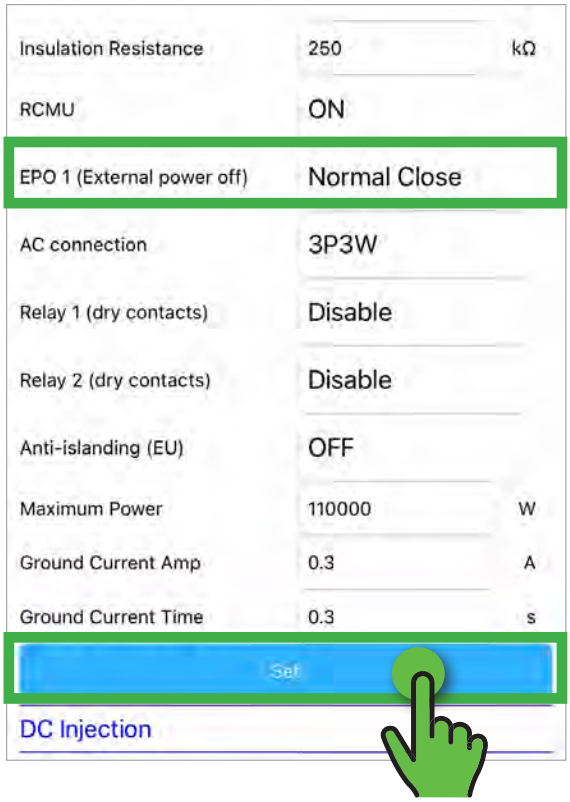
1 In the **Installation settings** section, tap the **`EPO 1`** parameter.



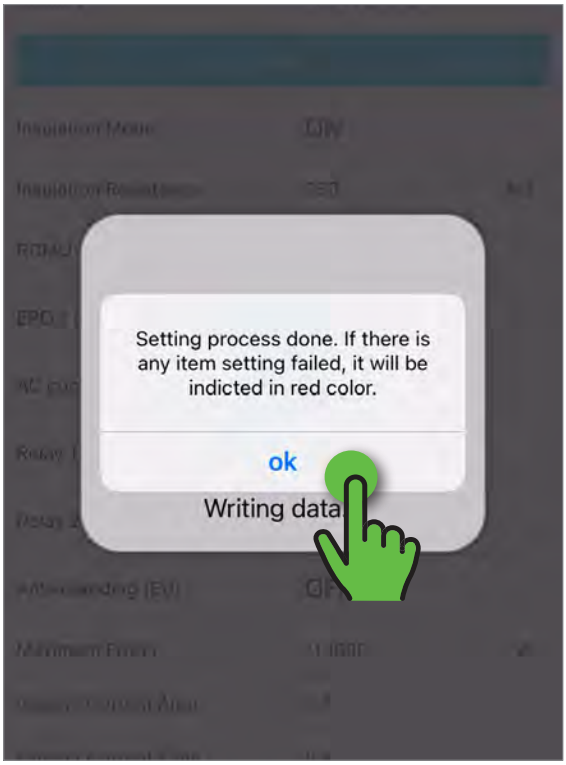
2 Select the desired setting.



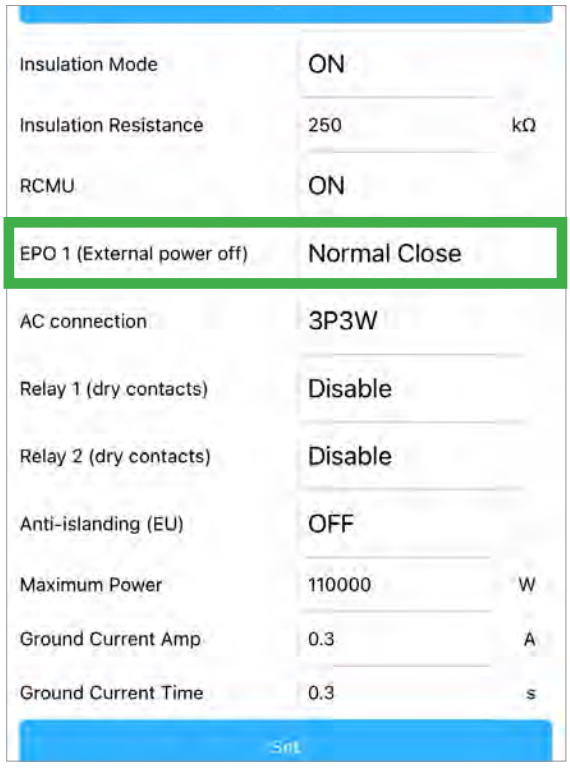
3 To save, tap **Set** at the end of the **Installation settings** section.



4 Acknowledge the message that appears after saving.



5 The setting of the relay for the external power off is complete.



9.6.7 Insulation (optional)

This parameter is set according to the requirements of the selected country. Changing the parameter settings can invalidate the type approval of the unit. Change this setting only after consultation with Delta customer service.

Activate or deactivate the insulation mode and set the insulation resistance. These parameters are located under Grid settings in the **Installation settings** section.

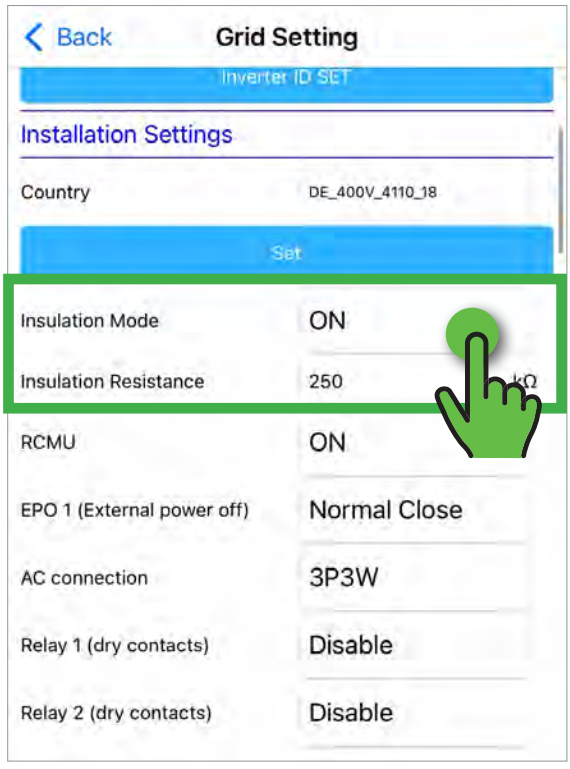
The descriptions in this section apply to the M50A Flex, M70A Flex and M100A Flex inverters.

Setting options

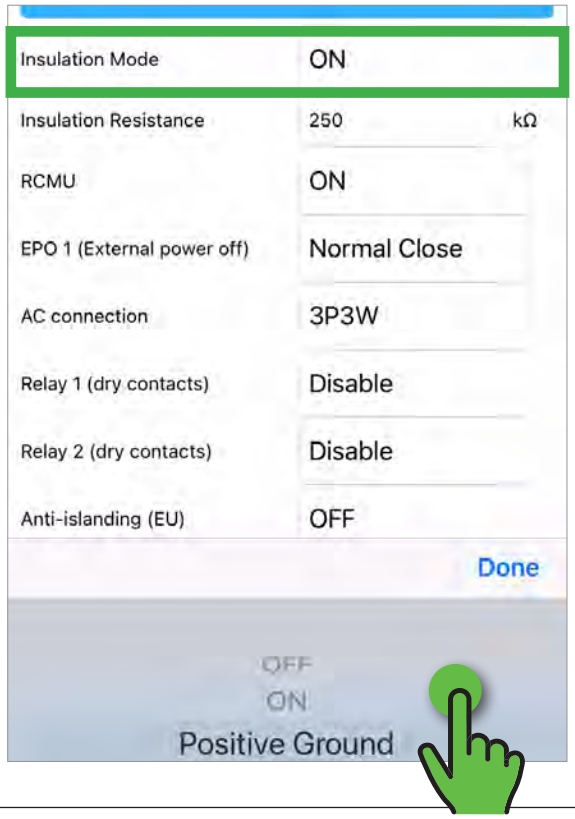
Parameter/button	Description	Setting range
`Insulation mode`	Activate insulation mode (**`ON`**, default setting) or deactivate (**`OFF`**). The other installation modes cannot be set for this inverter.	**`OFF`** | **`ON`**
`Insulation resistance`	Magnitude of the insulation resistance.	**`125 kΩ`** | **`250 kΩ`** | **`1200 kΩ`**
Set	Located at the end of the **Installation settings** section, saves all parameters in that section.	

Tab. 9.5.: Setting parameters for the insulation function

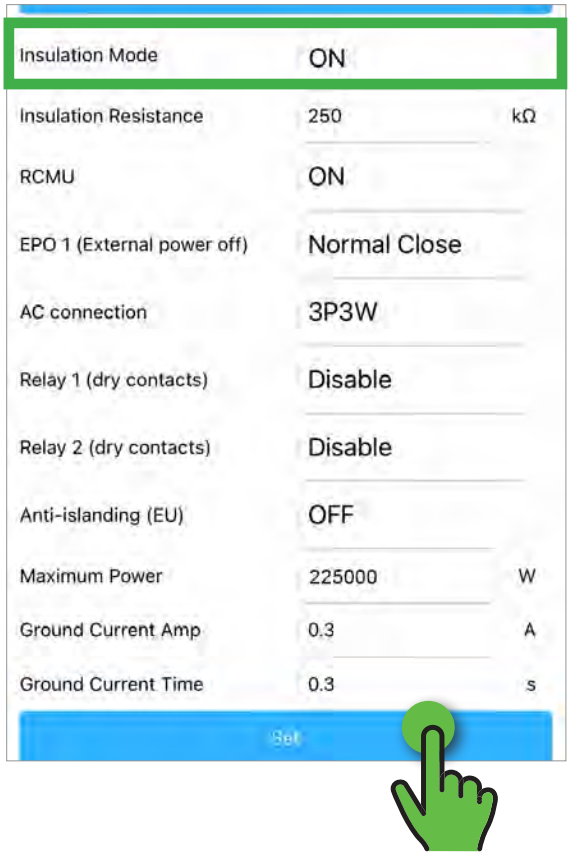
1 In the **Installation settings** section, tap **`Insulation mode`** or **`Insulation resistance`**.



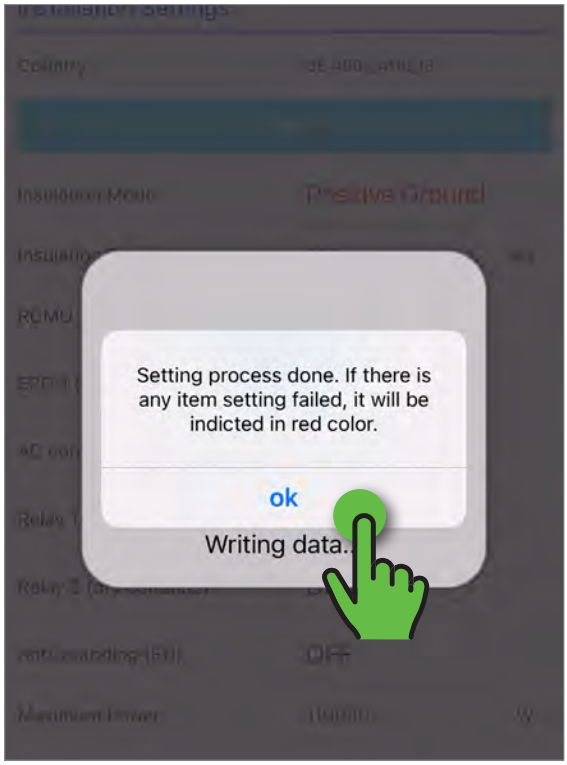
2 Make the desired changes.



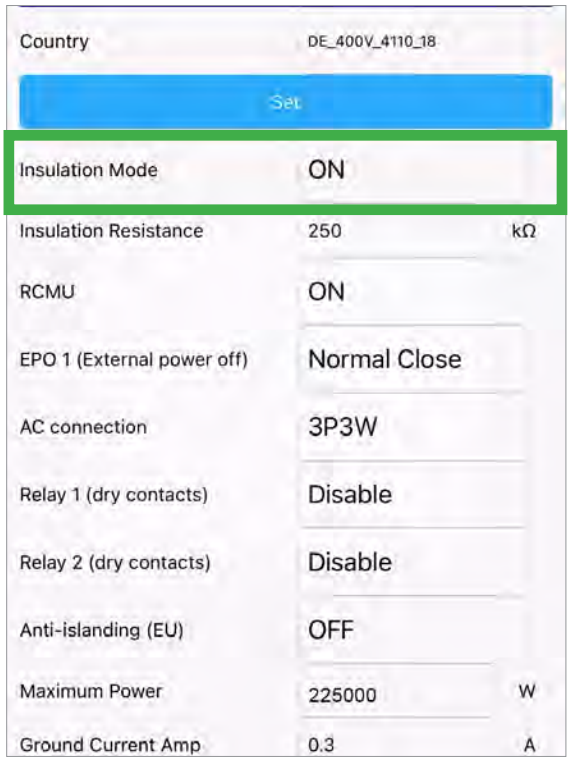
3 To save, tap **Set** at the end of the **Installation settings** section.



4 Acknowledge the message that appears after saving.



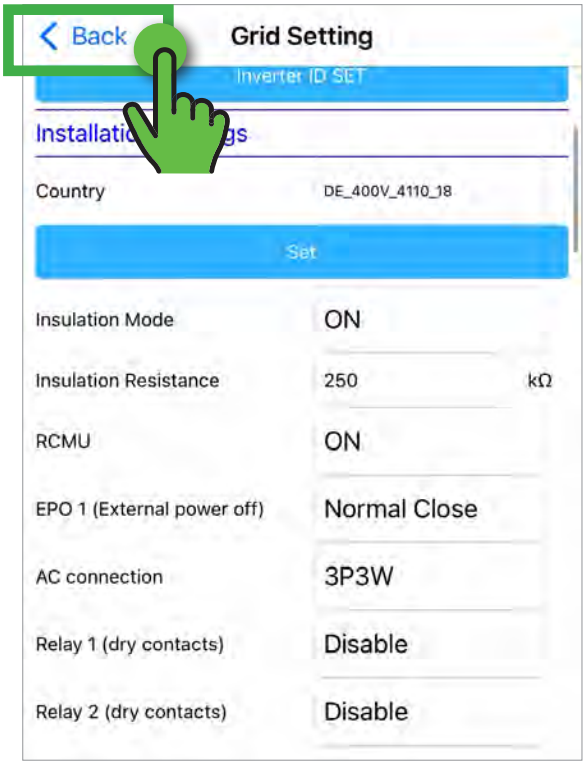
5 The setting of the insulation mode is complete.



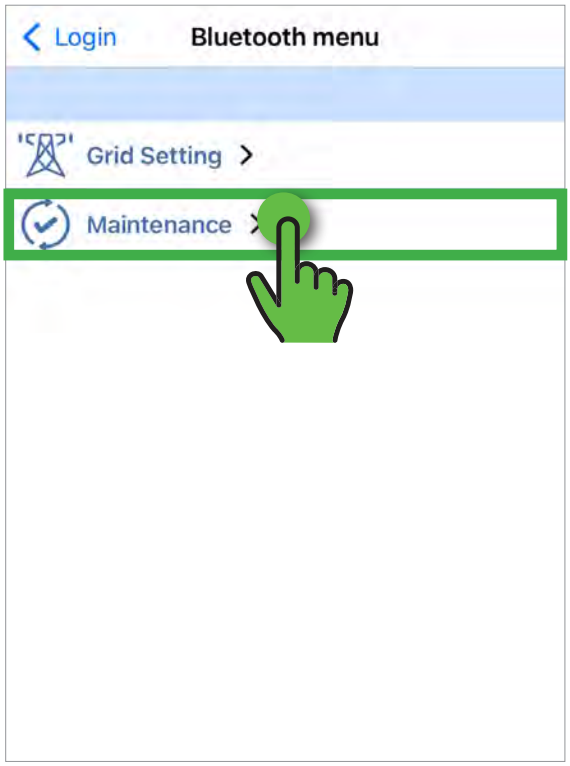
9.6.8 Changing the RS485 protocol to SUNSPEC (optional)

The settings for the RS485 protocol can be found under the menu item **Local settings** > **Maintenance** > **Change Protocol**.

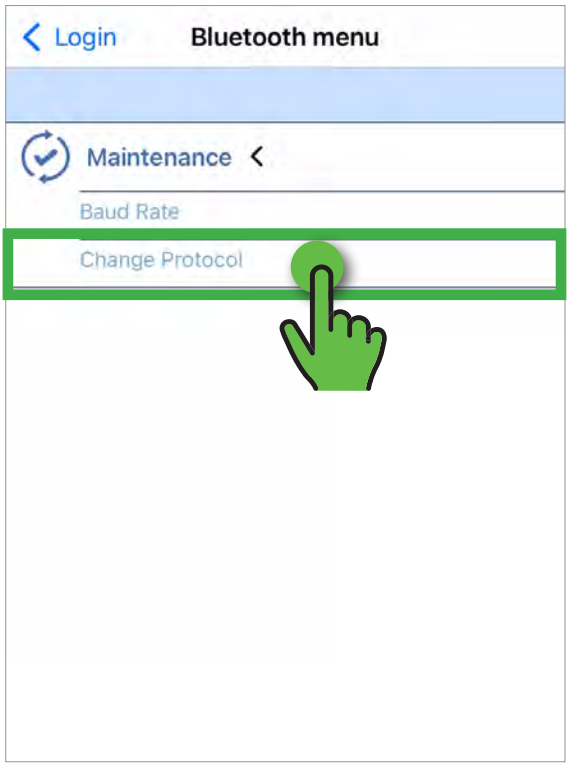
1 If you are not yet back in the **Installation settings** section, tap **Back**.



2 Tap **Maintenance**.



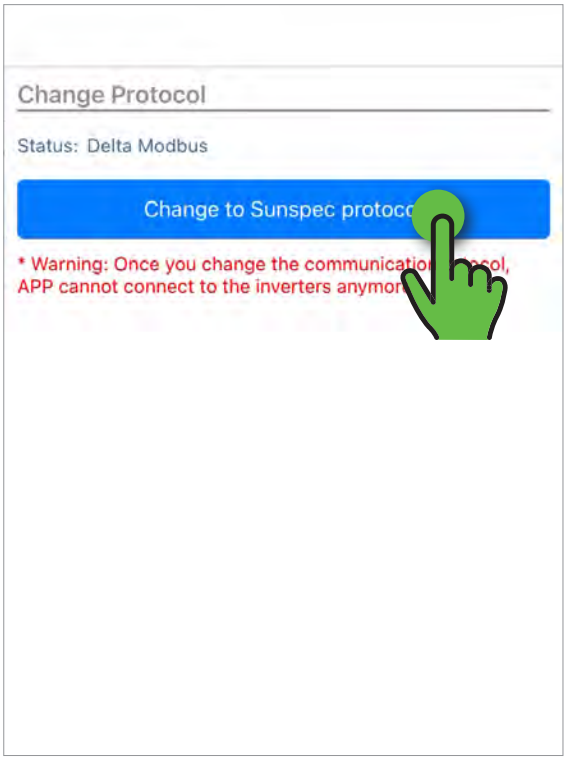
3 Tap **Change Protocol**.



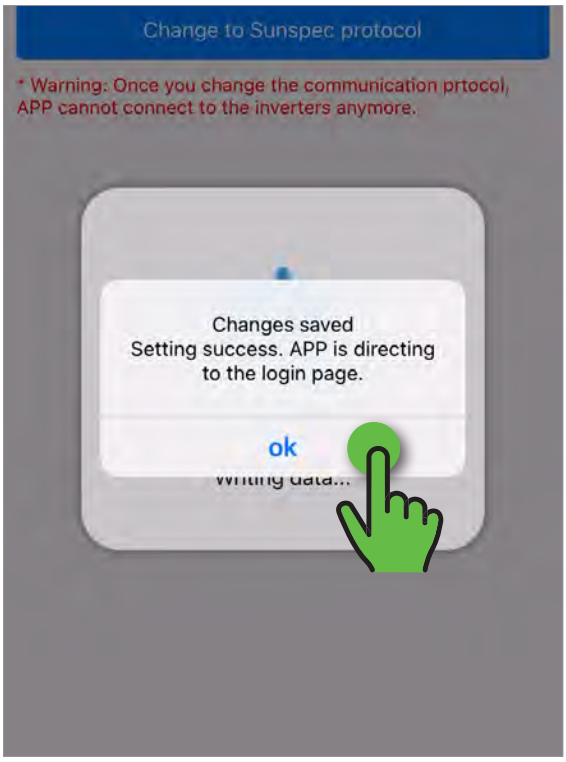
4 Enter the service code and tap **Submit**.



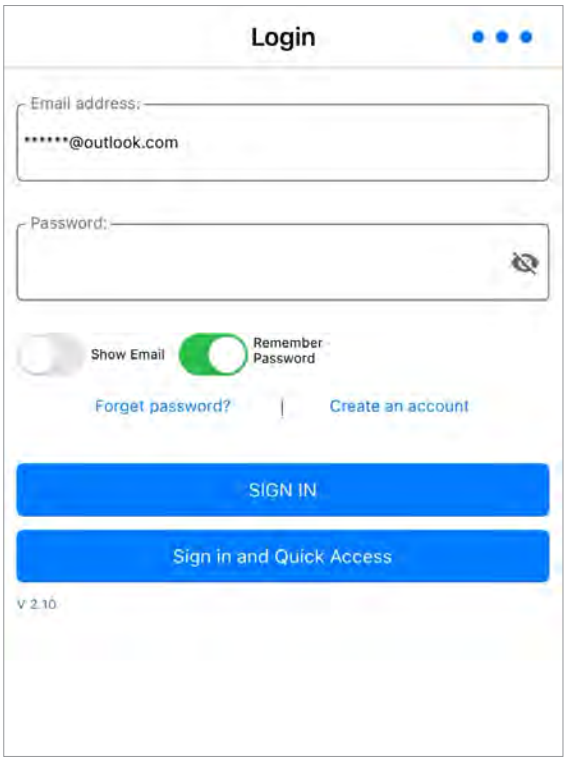
5 Tap **Change to Sunspec protocol**.



6 Acknowledge the message that appears after saving.



7 The SUNSPEC protocol is set. The DeltaSolar app separates from the inverter.

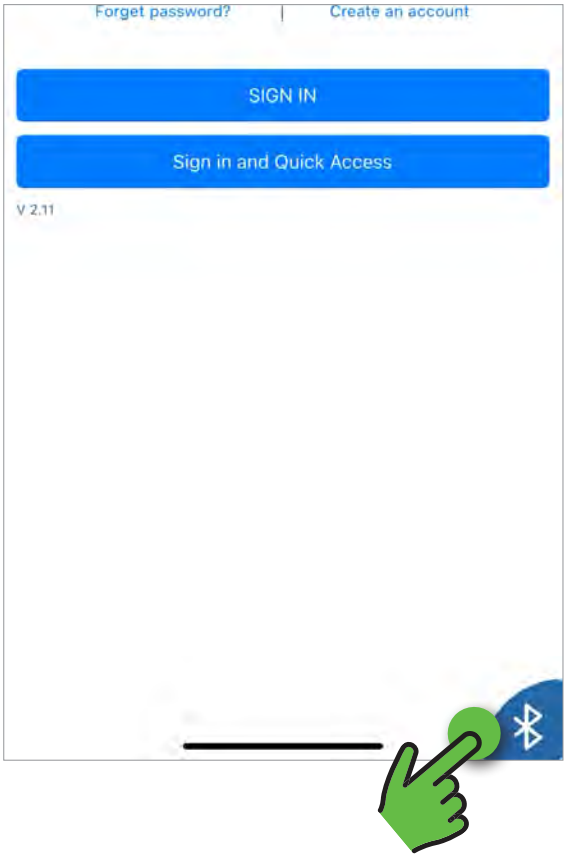


9.6.9 Changing the RS485 protocol to DELTA (optional)

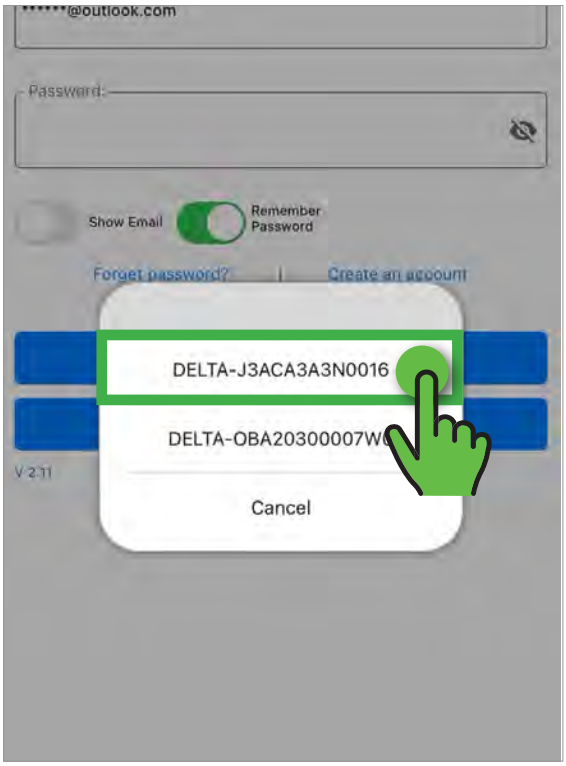
The RS485 protocol must be changed to DELTA protocol in order to be able to access the inverter with the DeltaSolar app.

The settings for the RS485 protocol can be found under the menu item **Local settings** > **Maintenance** > **Change Protocol**.

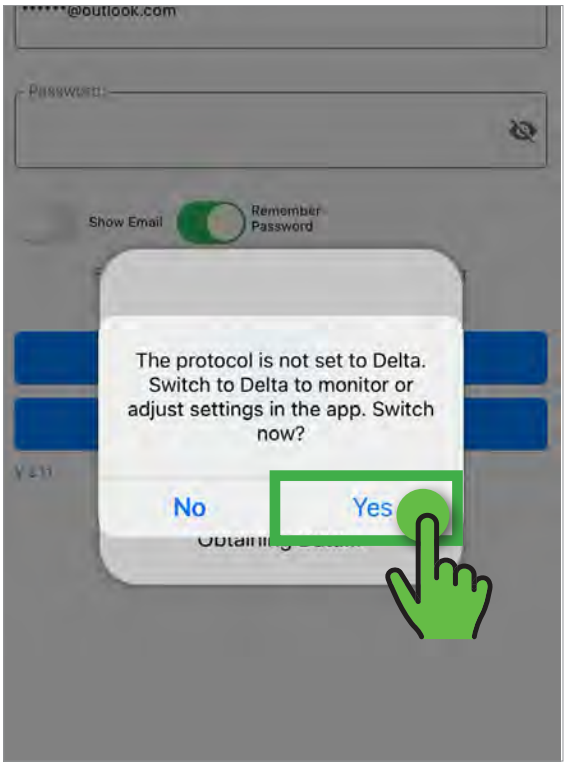
1 Tap the Bluetooth icon.



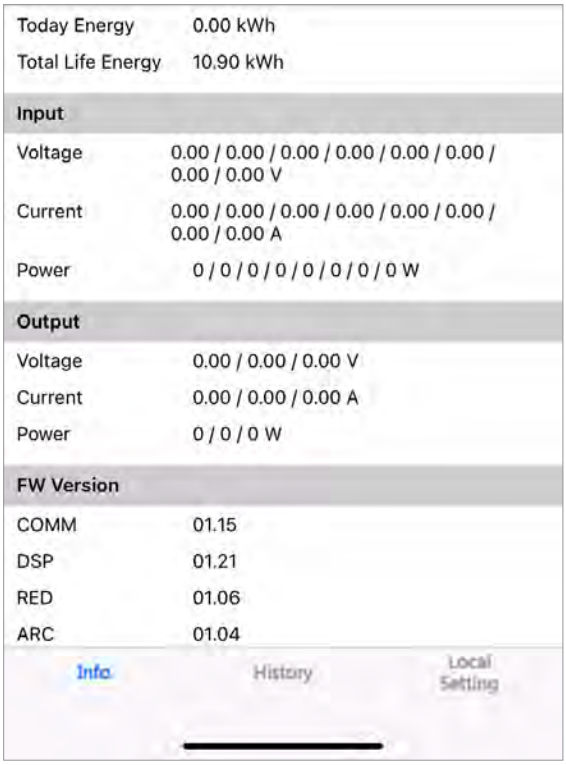
2 Tap the serial number of the inverter. Move closer to the inverter if it is not displayed.



3 Tap **Yes** to switch to DELTA protocol.



4 The changeover to the DELTA protocol is complete.



Do not forget to switch back to SUNSPEC after completing the settings! See “9.6.8 Changing the RS485 protocol to SUNSPEC (optional)”, page 128.

9.7 Commissioning with the Delta Service Software (DSS)

9.7.1 Prerequisites

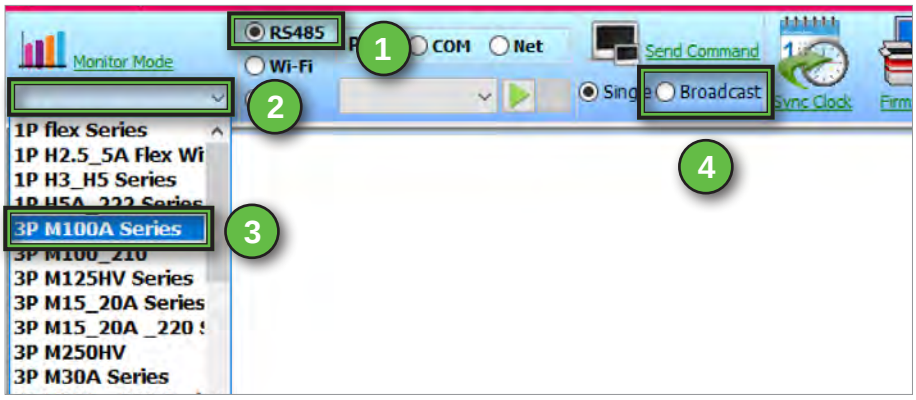
- All inverters are supplied with power and switched on.
- All inverters in the system are connected with one another via RS485.
- DSS is installed on the Windows PC. This can be downloaded from partnerportal.delta-emea.com (registration required).
- The Windows PC is connected to the inverters' RS485 network via a USB/RS485 adapter.

9.7.2 Basic Settings

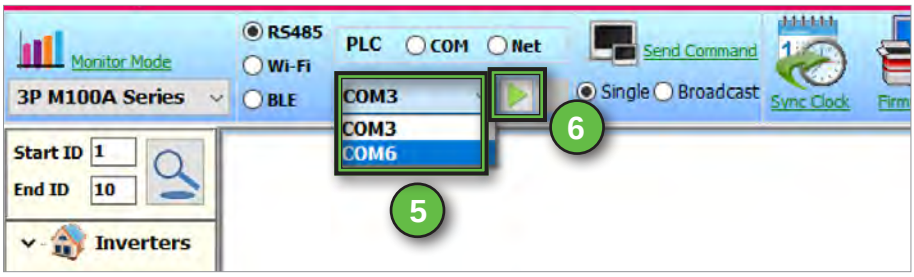
Procedure

1. Start the DSS.

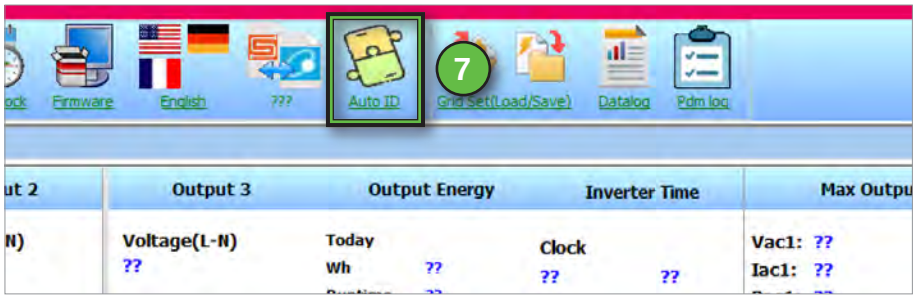
2. Perform the commissioning steps on the next three pages.



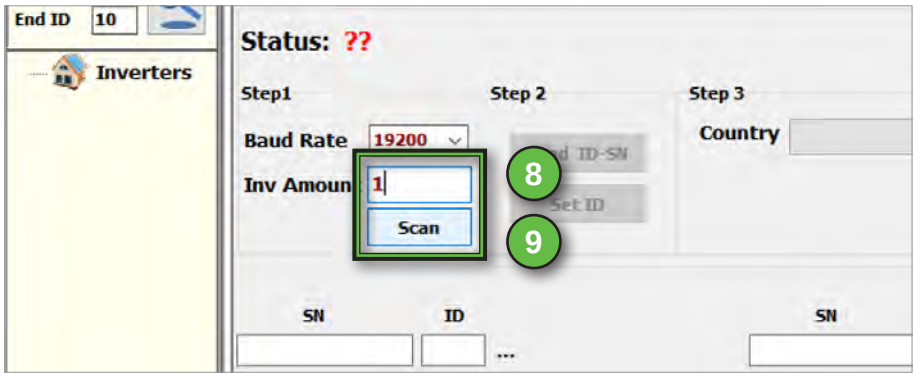
1. Select **RS485** (1).
2. Under **Monitor Mode** (2), select the inverter type (3).
3. Select **Broadcast** (4) to access all inverters in the RS485 bus.



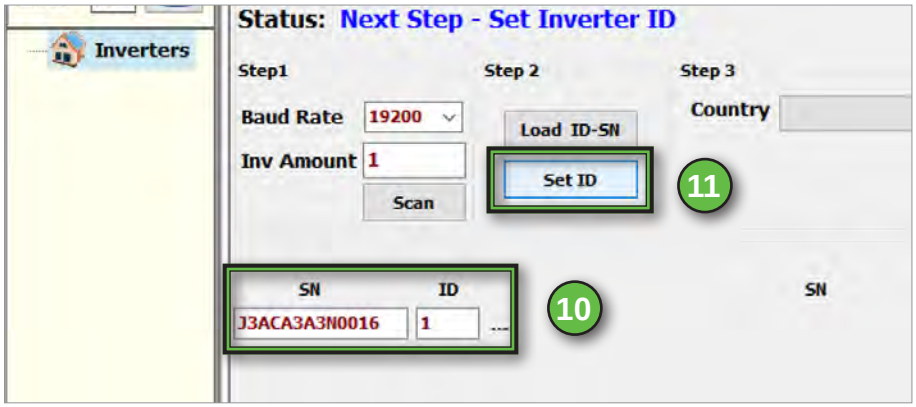
4. Select the COM port in which the USB/RS485 adapter is inserted (5). It is usually the last entry.
5. Click the play button (6) to connect to the COM port.



6. Start **Auto ID** (7). This function searches for inverters and automatically assigns inverter IDs.



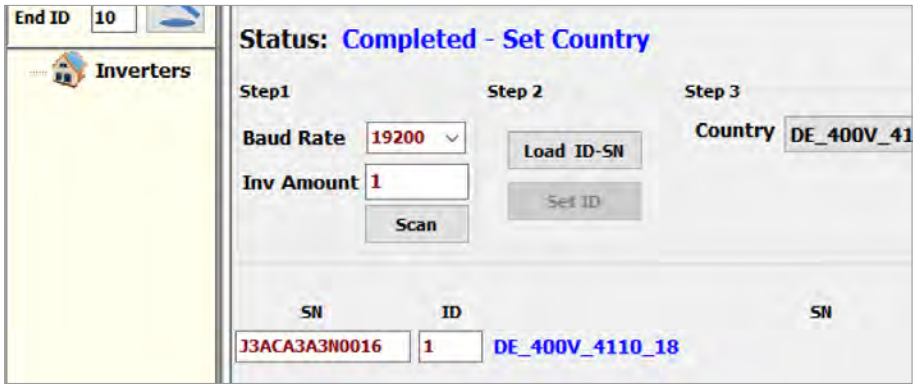
7. Enter the number of connected inverters (8) and use **Scan** to start the search for the inverters (9).



8. Adjust the inverter IDs if necessary 10 and save them by pressing Set ID 11.



9. Select the country or grid type 12 and save by pressing **Set** 13.



☑ The standard commissioning with the Delta Service Software has been completed.

10. Error events and troubleshooting

10.1 Safety instructions

DANGER



Electric shock

Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.

You should therefore always carry out the following steps before working on the inverter:

1. Turn both DC isolating switches to the ***OFF*** position.
2. Disconnect the inverter from all AC and DC voltage sources and make sure that none of the connections can be restored accidentally.
3. Wait at least 60 seconds for the internal capacitors to discharge.

DANGER



Electric shock

Potentially fatal voltages are present at the DC connections of the inverter. When light falls on the solar modules, they immediately start to generate electricity. This also happens when light does not fall directly on the solar modules.

- ► Never disconnect the inverter from the solar modules when it is under load.
- ► Turn both DC isolating switches to the ***OFF*** position.
- ► Disconnect the connection to the grid so that the inverter cannot feed energy into the grid.
- ► Disconnect the inverter from all AC and DC voltage sources. Make sure that none of the connections can be restored accidentally.
- ► Ensure that the DC cables cannot be touched accidentally.

WARNING



Electric shock

If the doors of the inverter are open, the IP66 degree of protection is no longer guaranteed.

- ► Only open the door when absolutely necessary.
- ► Do not open the door if water or dirt might enter the inverter.
- ► After work is completed, ensure that the door is properly shut and the screws tightened again. Check that the door is properly sealed.

WARNING



Heavy weight

The inverter is heavy.

- ► The inverter must be lifted and carried by at least two people.

WARNING



Hot surfaces

The surface of the inverter can get very hot during operation.

- Always wear safety gloves when touching the inverter.



To read error messages or change parameter settings, you need the Delta Service Software (DSS) or the DeltaSolar app.

10.2 Error

Error number	Description	Suggestions for resolution
E01	Mains frequency lies above the ***OFR*** setting (overfrequency detection).	Check the grid frequency.
	Incorrect country or grid type setting.	Check the country and grid type settings.
E02	Mains frequency lies below the ***UFR*** setting (underfrequency detection).	Check the grid frequency.
	Incorrect country or grid type setting.	Check the country and grid type settings.
E07	Non-linear load in the grid and in the vicinity of the inverter.	The grid connection of the inverter must be kept away from non-linear loads; if necessary, move it further away.
		If this error occurs repeatedly, contact Delta Customer Service.
E08	AC cable is not connected correctly.	Check the AC cable connection.
E09	There is normally an external load isolating switch between the inverter and the mains (e.g. in an equipment terminal box). This is used to isolate the inverter from the mains and to shut off its AC voltage supply.	Check that the external load-break switch is closed.
	AC cable is not connected correctly.	Check the AC cable connection.
E10, E15, E20	Grid voltage lies below the ***UVR*** setting (undervoltage detection).	Check the grid voltage connection at the inverter terminals.
	Incorrect country or grid type setting.	Check the country and grid type settings.
	AC cable is not connected correctly.	Check that the AC cable is connected correctly.
E11, E13, E16, E18, E21, E23	Mains voltage lies above the ***OVR*** setting (overvoltage detection).	Check the grid voltage.
	Supply voltage during operation is greater than the ***OVR Langs.*** setting.	Check the grid voltage.
	Incorrect country or grid type setting.	Check the country and grid type settings.
E30	The DC input voltage is too high.	Design the module strings so that the DC input voltage is below the maximum permissible DC input voltage.
E34	Insulation fault in the PV system.	Check the insulation of the DC inputs.
	Large PV system capacitance between Plus and Ground or Minus and Ground or both.	Check the capacity. Dry the PV modules if necessary.

10.3 Warnings

Warning number	Description	Suggestions for resolution
W01	DC input voltage is too low.	Check the DC input voltage on the inverter display. There may be insufficient solar radiation.
W07	The inverter is not delivering the expected power. This can have several causes:	
	The temperature is too high.	Check the ambient conditions (for air circulation etc).
	A power limit has been set.	Change the power limit settings.
	The "Active power control via grid frequency" function is active and has regulated the active power.	Check the grid frequency.
	The "Active power control via grid voltage" function is active and has regulated the active power.	Check the grid voltage.
	The grid voltage is too low.	Check the grid voltage.
	The solar voltage is too low or too high.	Check the solar voltage.
W08	The polarity of the DC string is reversed.	Connect the DC strings correctly.
	The string monitoring circuit is defective.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
W11	One or more fans are blocked.	Clean or replace the fans if necessary.
	One or more fans are defective.	Replace the defective fans.
	One or more fans are disconnected from the power supply.	Check the power supply connections of the fans.
W17	A lightning bolt has struck in the vicinity of the inverter and the DC surge protection devices have tripped.	Check on the inverter whether the DC surge protection devices have tripped. If yes, replace the card with the DC surge protection devices.
	One or more DC surge protection devices are defective.	Replace the card with the DC surge protection devices.
	The card containing the DC surge protection devices is not inserted correctly, fastening screws are missing or the fastening screws are not tightened correctly.	Check that the card is seated correctly. Check that there are no missing screws. Tighten all screws.
	The signal cable is not inserted correctly.	Check that the signal cable is inserted correctly.
W18	A lightning bolt has struck in the vicinity of the inverter and the AC surge protection devices have tripped.	Check on the inverter whether the DC surge protection devices have tripped. If yes, replace the card with the DC surge protection devices.
	One or more AC surge protection devices are defective.	Replace the card with the DC surge protection devices.
	The card containing the DC surge protection devices is not inserted correctly, fastening screws are missing or the fastening screws are not tightened correctly.	Check that the card is seated correctly. Check that there are no missing screws. Tighten all screws.
	The signal cable is not inserted correctly.	Check that the signal cable is inserted correctly.

10.4 Faults

Fault number	Possible causes	Suggestions for resolution
F01, F02, F03	The grid waveform is abnormal.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F05	The ambient temperature is > 60°C.	Check the system environment.
F06, F08, F09, F10	The ambient temperature is > 90°C or < -30°C.	Check the system environment.
	Detection circuit malfunction.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F07	The ambient temperature is < -30°C.	Check the system environment.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F13, F29	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F15, F16, F17	The DC input voltage is less than the minimum required DC input voltage.	Check the DC input voltage on the inverter display. There may be insufficient solar radiation.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F18, F19	The DC input voltage is less than the minimum required DC input voltage.	Check the DC input voltage on the inverter display. There may be insufficient solar radiation.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F20	Incorrect calibration.	Check the accuracy of the voltage and power.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F22	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F23	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F24	Insulation fault in the PV system.	Check the insulation of the DC inputs.
	Large PV system capacitance between Plus and Ground or Minus and Ground.	Check the capacitance, it must be < 12 µF. Install an external transformer if necessary.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F26	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F27	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F28	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
	Fault in the relay driver circuit.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F30	Incomplete independent or parallel configuration between the inputs.	Check the input connections.
	Grounding of the PV system.	Check the insulation of the PV system.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F31, F33, F35	The DC input voltage is greater than the maximum permissible DC input voltage.	Change the solar system setting so that the DC input voltage at DC1 is below the maximum permissible DC input voltage.
	Overvoltage during operation.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F36, F37, F38, F39, F40, F41	Overvoltage during operation.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F42	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F43	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F44	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.

Fault number	Possible causes	Suggestions for resolution
F45	Large grid harmonics.	Check the grid waveform. The grid connection of the inverter must be kept away from non-linear loads; if necessary, move it further away.
	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F50	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.
F60, F61, F70, F71	Internal error.	Contact Delta Customer Service.

11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it

Before carrying out any work on the inverter, carry out the steps described in this chapter! Always follow the specified sequence!

To complete all work on the inverter, carry out the work steps described in the chapter “13. Recommissioning the inverter after work”, page 176.

11.1 Safety instructions

DANGER



Electric shock

Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation.

- ► All work described in this chapter must only be carried out by electrical installers who are trained and approved for work on grid-connected solar inverters.
- ► To safely disconnect the inverter, follow the instructions in this chapter exactly.
- ► There is normally an isolating switch (for example in an equipment wiring box) between the inverter and the grid connection box and between the inverter and the solar modules. This isolates the inverter from all the AC and DC voltage sources and renders it de-energized.
- ► The front door must be opened to be able to determine that the AC connections are voltage-free. Do not open the front door if water or dirt could enter the inverter.

WARNING



Hot surfaces

The surface of the inverter can get very hot during operation.

- Always wear safety gloves when touching the inverter.

IMPORTANT

Handling aluminum cables

To ensure safe and reliable contact with aluminum conductors, always perform the following work steps:

- ► Always observe the applicable regulations and rules for the use of aluminum cables.
- ► Keep the installation location as free as possible from moisture or corrosive atmospheres.
- ► Connect the aluminum cables quickly.
- ► Clean the stripped end of the aluminum conductor mechanically (for example, using a knife blade to scrape off the oxide layer), then immediately dip the aluminum conductor into acid-fee and alkaline-free (= neutral) Vaseline and straight away insert it into the Al-Cu compression joint.

IMPORTANT

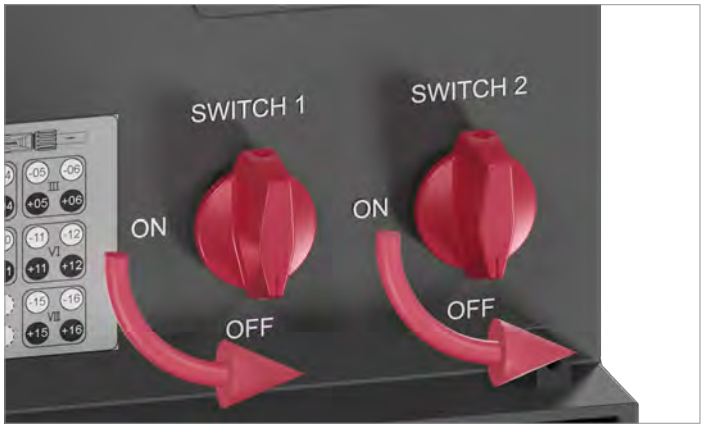
Working in freezing conditions

In frosty conditions, the rubber seal of the front door can freeze to the enclosure, tear when opened and thus become leaky.

- ► Before opening the front door, defrost the rubber seal with some warm air.
- ► Open the front door slowly.

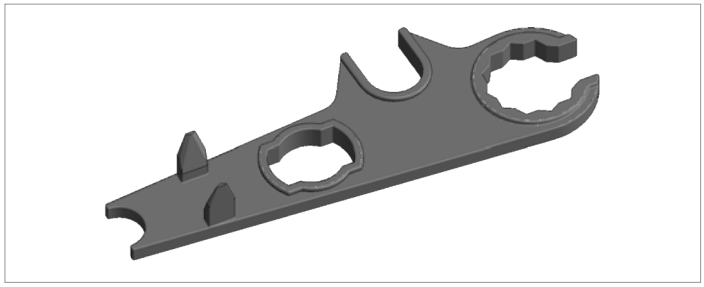
11.2 Procedure

1. To shut off the inverter at the grid, open the load-break switch between the inverter and the grid connection point.
   Secure the load-break switch to prevent it from being switched back on.



2. Turn both DC isolating switches to the ***OFF*** position.

3. Wait at least 60 seconds until the internal capacitors have discharged.

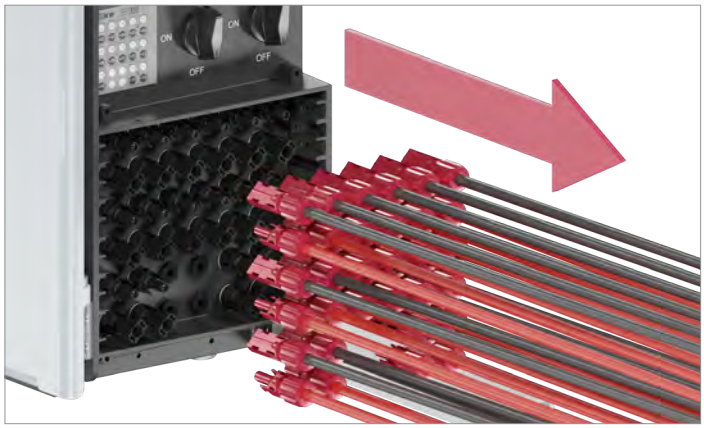


Always use the supplied mounting tools to open the DC connectors.

When disconnecting the DC cables, take care not to damage the connectors.

Do not use force.

Pull out at the DC connector, **not** at the DC cable.



4. Use the mounting tool to release the DC cables and then pull them out.

11 Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it

Procedure



5. Remove the Allen key from the upper door lock.

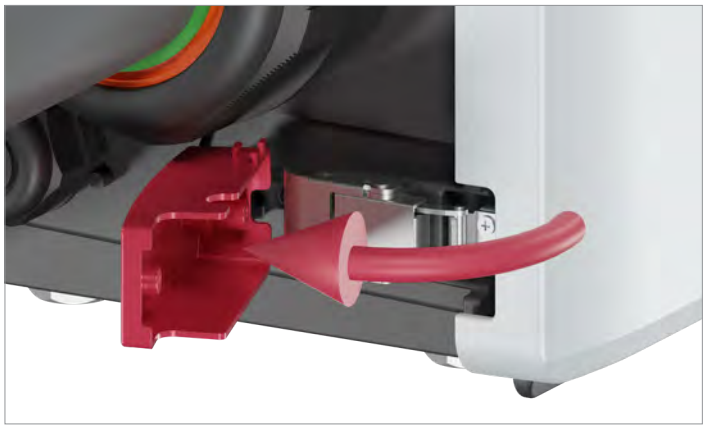


6. Unscrew and open the upper door lock cover.





7. Unscrew and open the lower door lock cover.





8. Open the upper and lower door lock.





9. Open the door and secure it on top with the Allen key.

11 Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it

Procedure



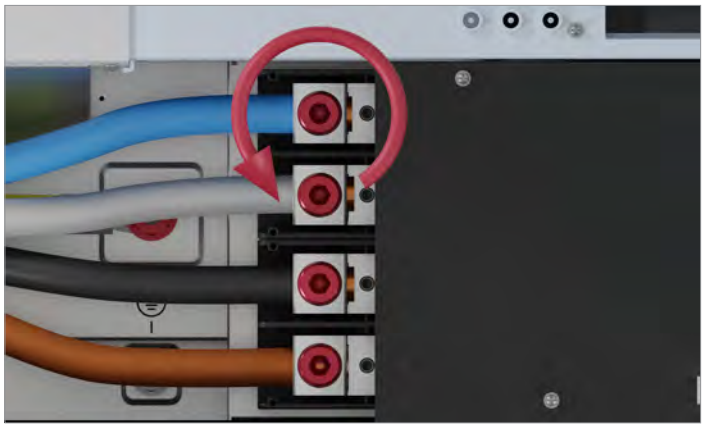


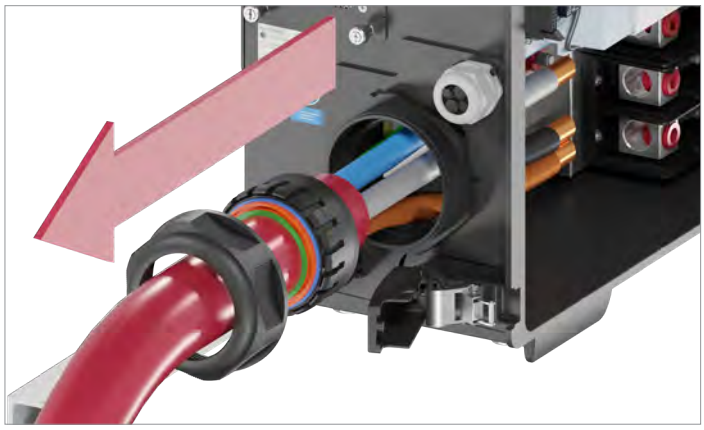
10. Use a voltmeter to check that there is no more voltage at the AC terminal block.
    → If you detect voltage, open the AC power external load isolating switch.
    → If you detect no voltage, continue to the next step.

If you have routed the PE conductor as a separate cable, you **do not** need to disconnect it.



11. Unscrew the AC cable gland.





12. Unscrew the conductors of the AC cable and pull out the AC cable.

12. Replacing or cleaning components, installing accessories

12.1 Safety instructions

DANGER



Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.

► Perform the instructions listed in chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140 **before** you start work on the inverter!

12.2 General information

For the following work, the inverter must be disconnected from the power supply.

- Clean/replace internal fans
- Cleaning/replacing the fan module
- Replacing DC surge protection devices
- Replacing the AC surge protection devices

The following work can be carried out on a running inverter.

- Cleaning the air outlets

12.3 Clean/replace internal fan 2

DANGER

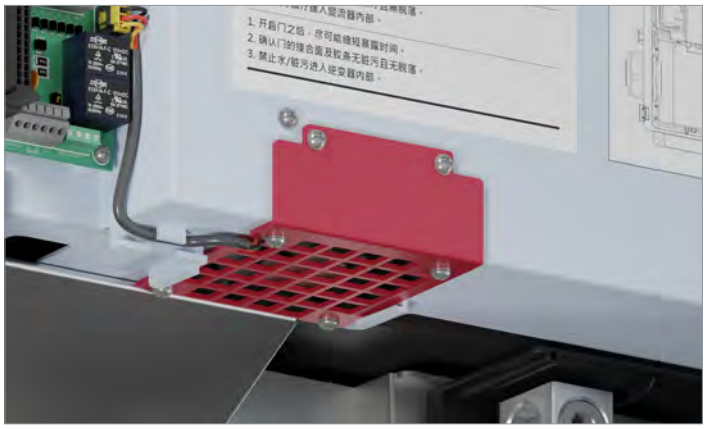
Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.

► Perform the instructions listed in chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140 **before** you start work on the inverter!

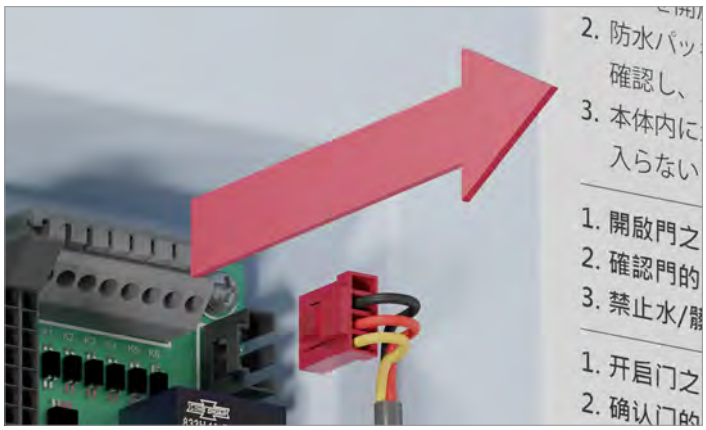
Do not use any sharp, pointed or hard objects for cleaning.

Do not use liquids for cleaning.

The screws are very small and can easily fall down. You should therefore use a magnetic screwdriver.

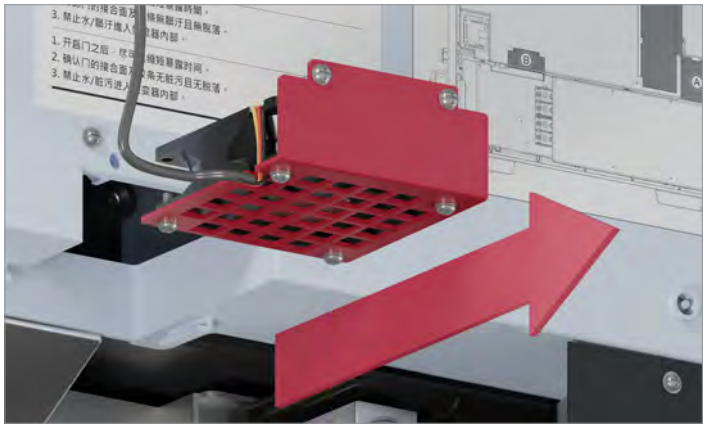


Position of internal fan 2

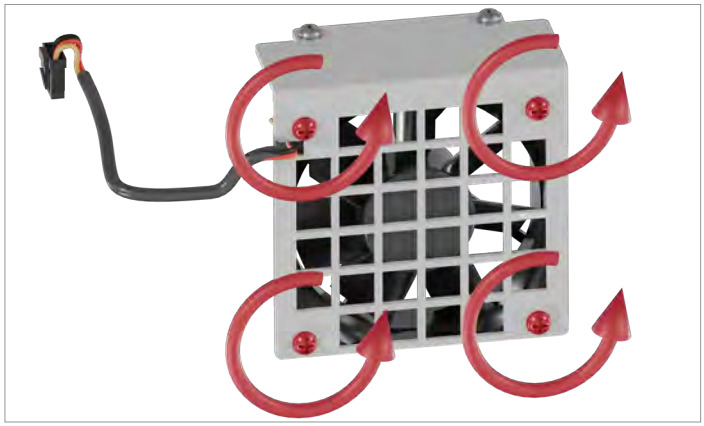


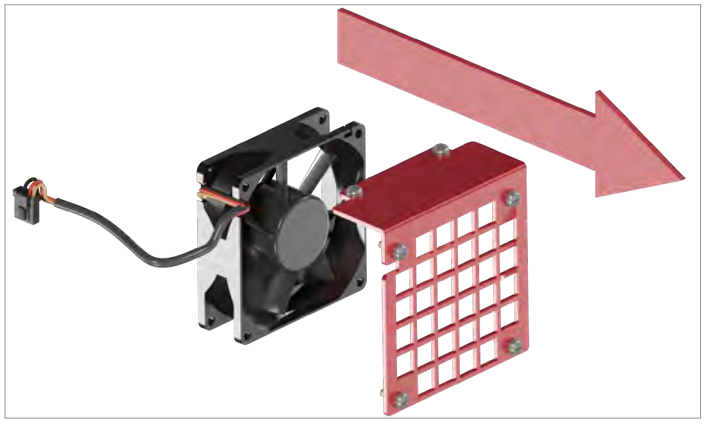
1. Pull out the power supply cable plug located on the top right of the communication card





2. Unscrew and pull out the cover. The fan is screwed onto the cover.



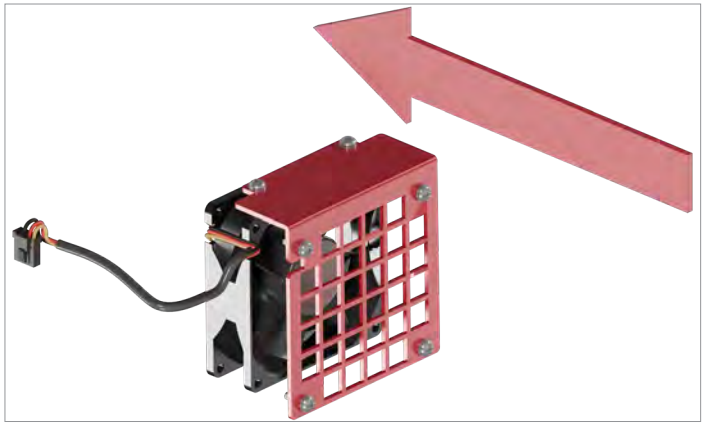


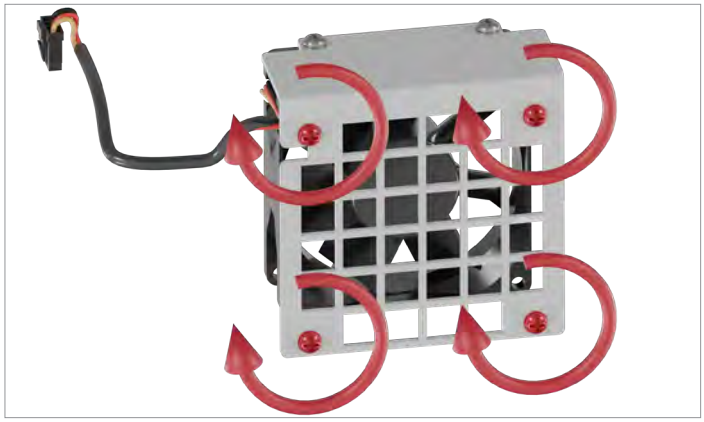
This work step must only be carried out if the fan is to be replaced. The work step is not necessary for cleaning the fan.

3. Unscrew the fan from the cover and pull it out.





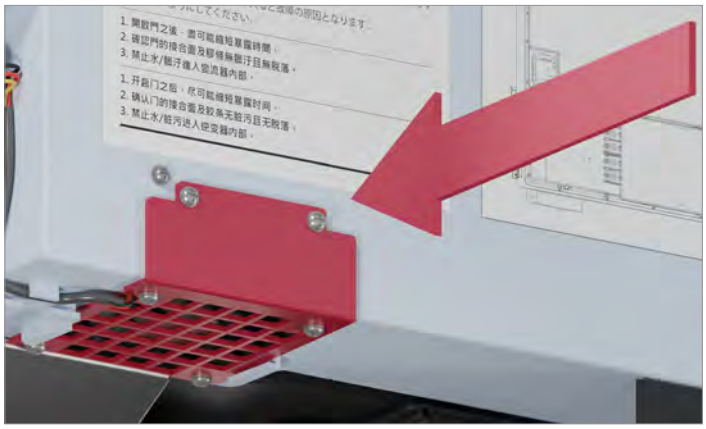




4. Clean the fan and metal housing with compressed air or a firm brush.

This work step must only be carried out if the fan is to be replaced. The work step is not necessary for cleaning the fan.

5. Insert and screw the fan into the cover.





6. Insert the cover with the fan attached and screw the cover in place.



7. Plug in the power supply cable plug.

8. To complete the work, follow the instructions in the chapter “13. Recommissioning the inverter after work”, page 176.

12.4 Clean/replace internal fan 1

DANGER

Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.

► Perform the instructions listed in chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140 **before** you start work on the inverter!

Do not use any sharp, pointed or hard objects for cleaning.

Do not use liquids for cleaning.

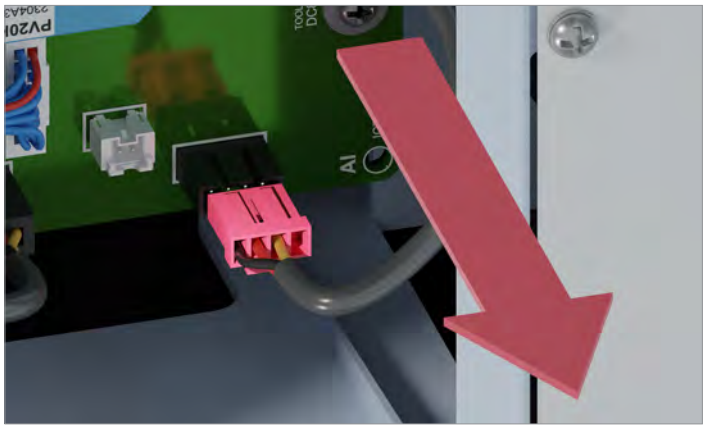
The screws are very small and can easily fall down. You should therefore use a magnetic screwdriver.



Position of internal fan 1



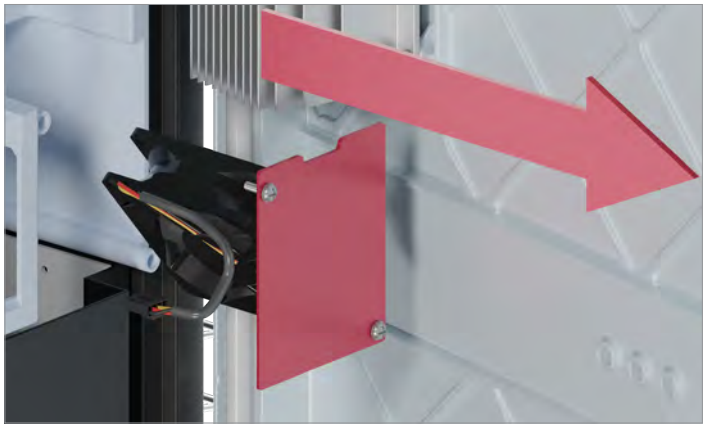
1. The power supply cable plug is located behind the cover of the DC surge protection devices. Remove the cover.



2. Pull out the power supply cable plug located on the bottom of the card with the DC surge protection devices.

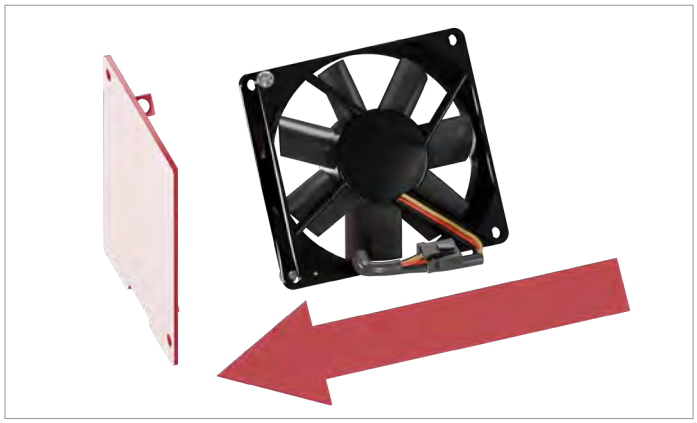


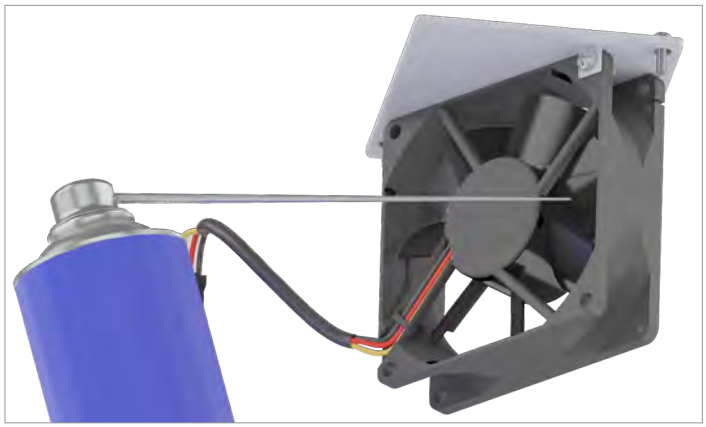
3. Unscrew and pull out the cover. The fan is screwed onto the cover.







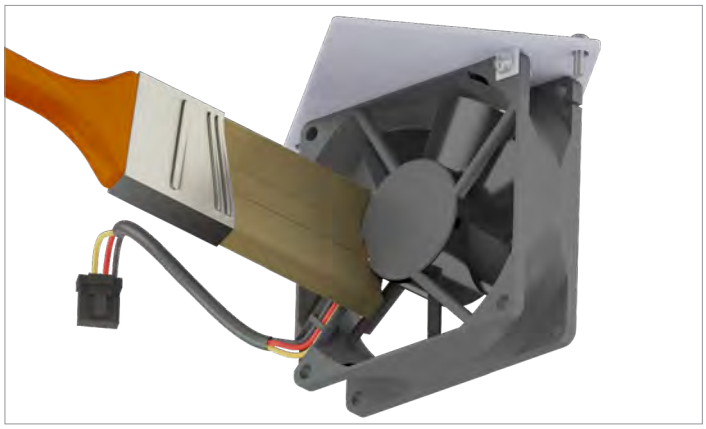


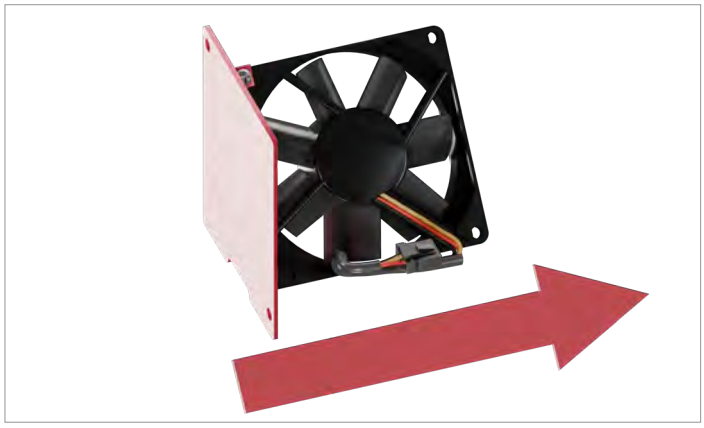


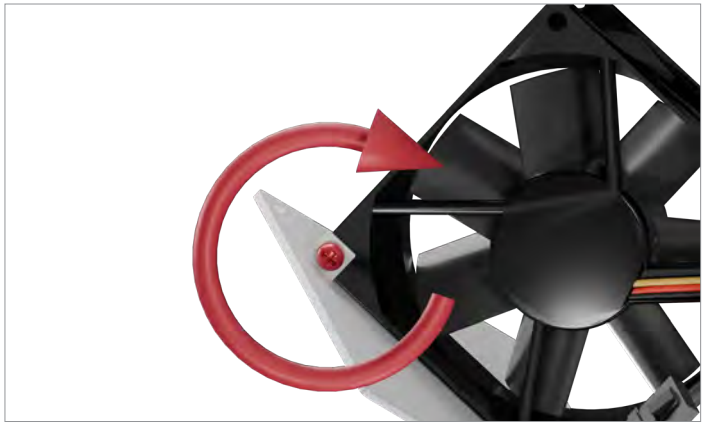
This work step must only be carried out if the fan is to be replaced. The work step is not necessary for cleaning the fan.

4. Unscrew the fan from the cover.

5. Clean the fan and metal housing with compressed air or a firm brush.









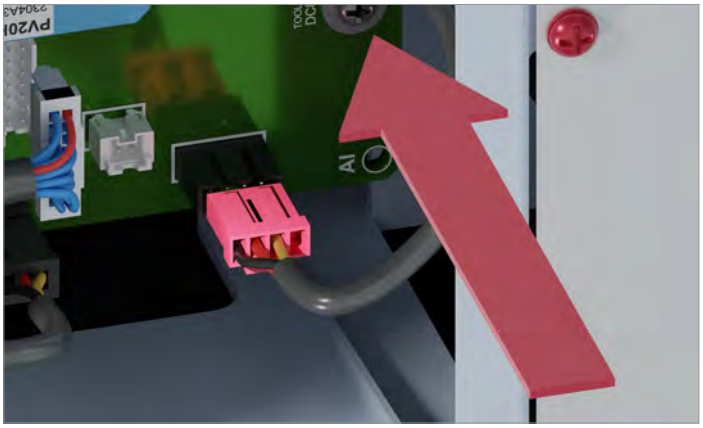
This work step must only be carried out if the fan is to be replaced. The work step is not necessary for cleaning the fan.

6. Screw the fan to the cover by tightening both screws.

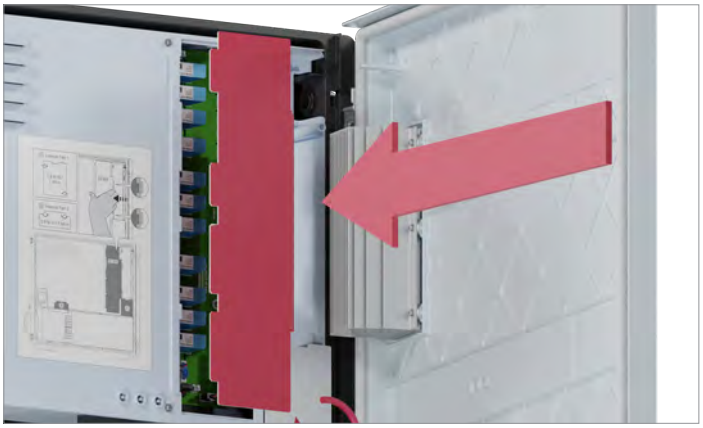


7. Insert the cover with the fan attached and screw the cover in place.





8. Plug in the power supply cable plug.



9. Insert the cover for the DC surge protection devices.

10. To complete the work, follow the instructions in the chapter “13. Recommissioning the inverter after work”, page 176.

12.5 Cleaning/replacing the fan module

DANGER

Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.

► Perform the instructions listed in chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140 **before** you start work on the inverter!

Do not use any sharp, pointed or hard objects for cleaning.

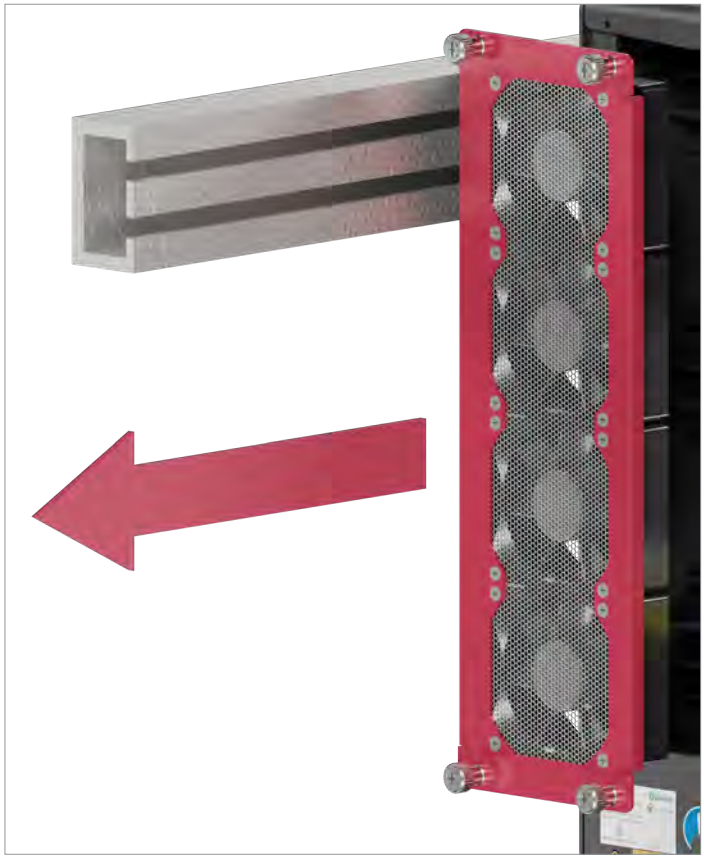
Do not use liquids for cleaning.

The screws are very small and can easily fall down. You should therefore use a magnetic screwdriver.

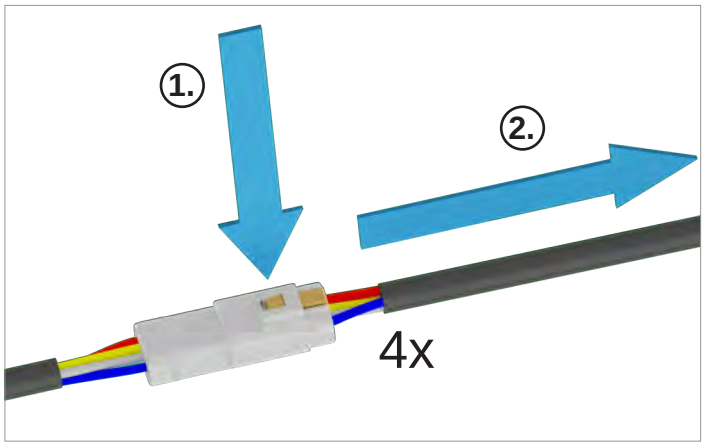


Position of internal fan 1

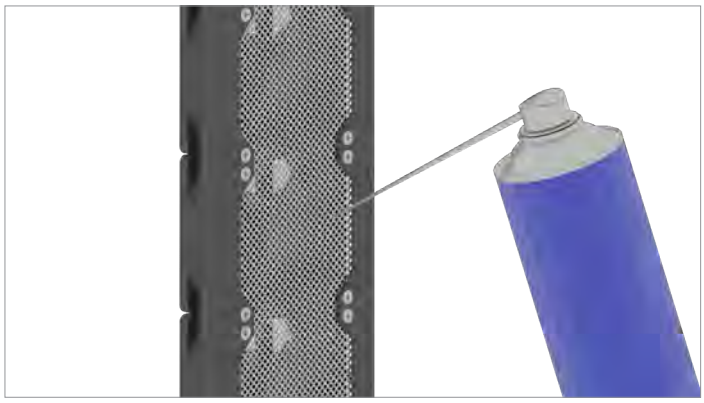




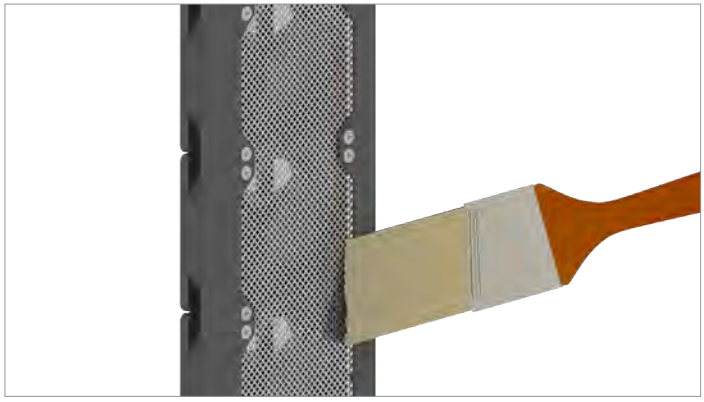
1. Unscrew and remove the fan module.

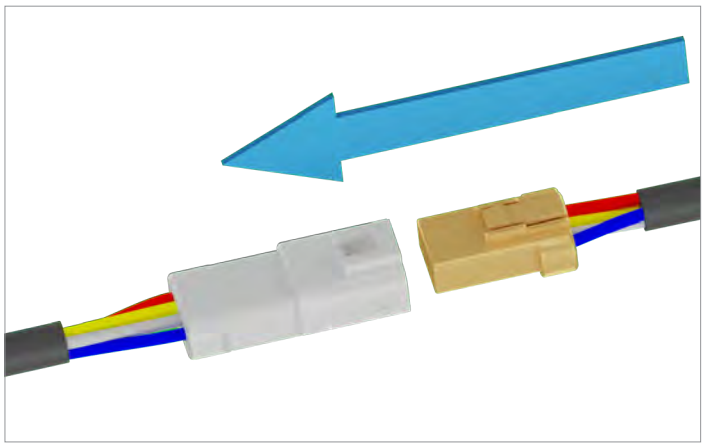


2. Pull out the power supply cable plugs.



3. Clean the fan module with a compressed air cleaner or a firm brush.





4. Insert the plugs of the power supply cables until they snap into place. It does not matter which power cable you use for which fan.



5. Insert the fan module so that the power cables are on the right side of the fan module.



6. Screw on the fan module.

7. To complete the work, follow the instructions in the chapter “13. Recommissioning the inverter after work”, page 176.

12.6 Cleaning the air outlet

The air outlet can be removed and installed while the inverter is running.

The screws are very small and can easily fall down. You should therefore use a magnetic screwdriver.



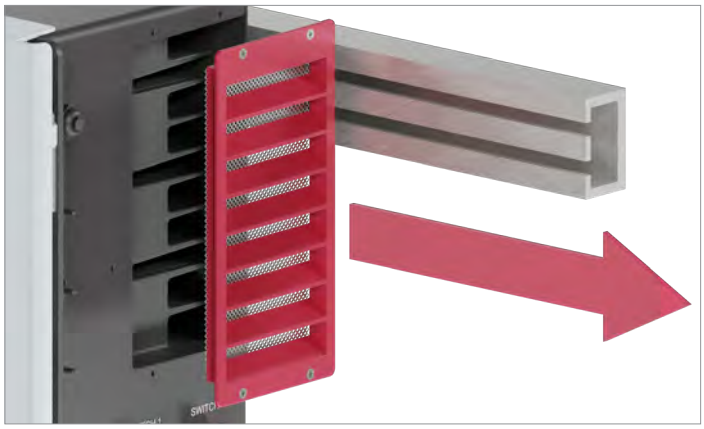
Position of the air outlet

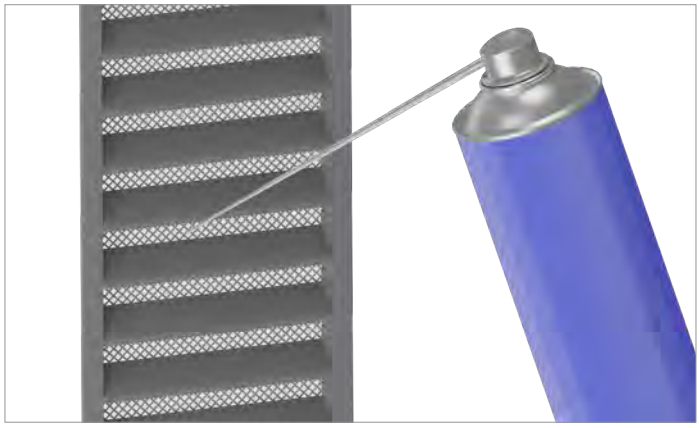


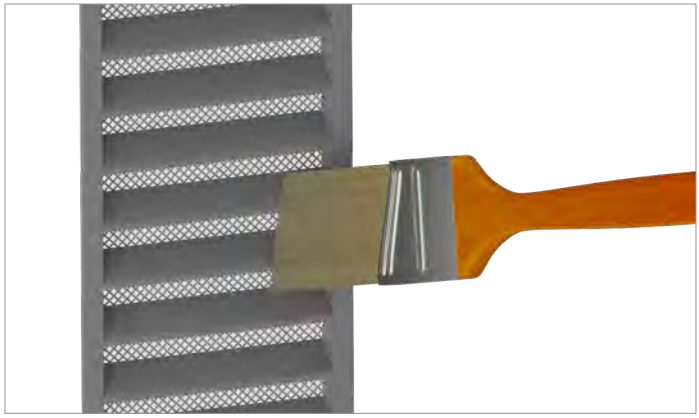
1. Unscrew and remove the air outlet.

12 Replacing or cleaning components, installing accessories

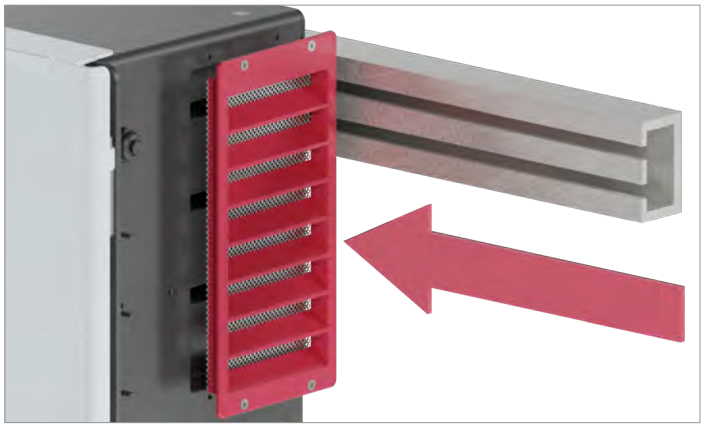
Cleaning the air outlet



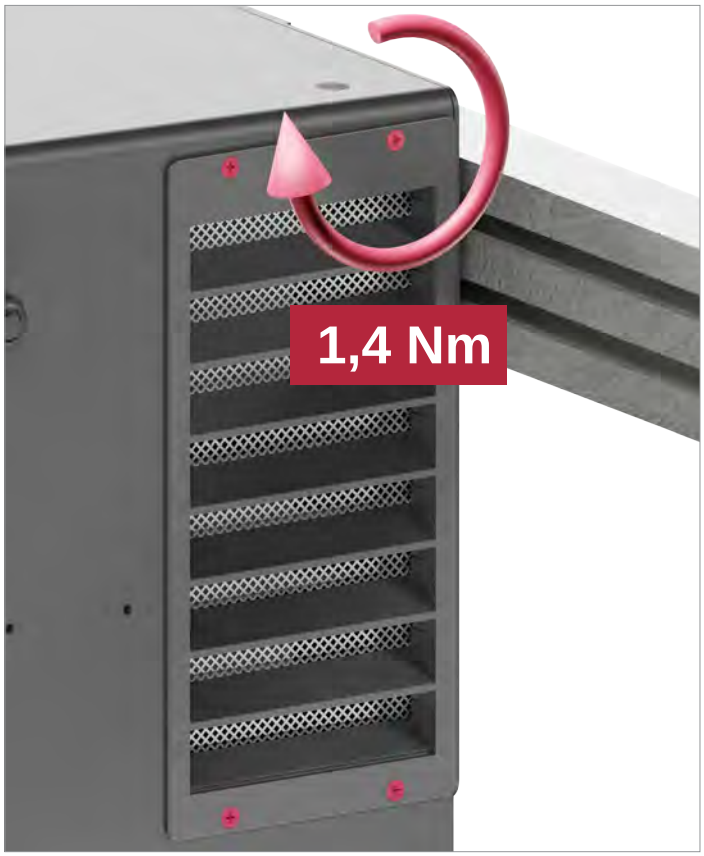




2. Clean the air outlet with a compressed air cleaner or a firm brush.



3. Insert and screw on the air outlet. The fins must be facing downward.



4. To complete the work, follow the instructions in the chapter “13. Recommissioning the inverter after work”, page 176.

12.7 Installing/replacing DC surge protection devices

DANGER

Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.

► Perform the instructions listed in chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140 **before** you start work on the inverter!

12.7.1 Remove the DC surge protection device

Type 2 DC surge protection devices are installed as standard. Type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices can be ordered as accessories.

The procedure is the same for type 2 and type 1+2 DC surge protection devices.

DC surge protection devices are supplied without screws.

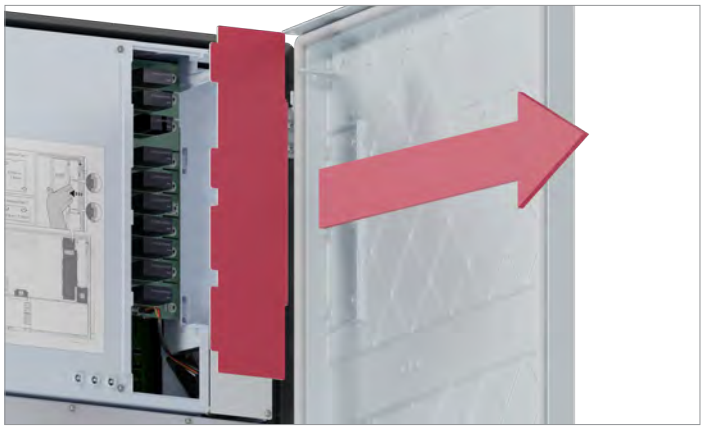
All screws including spring washers and washers of the old DC surge protection devices must be reused for the new DC surge protection devices.

Use an insulated, strongly magnetic screwdriver.

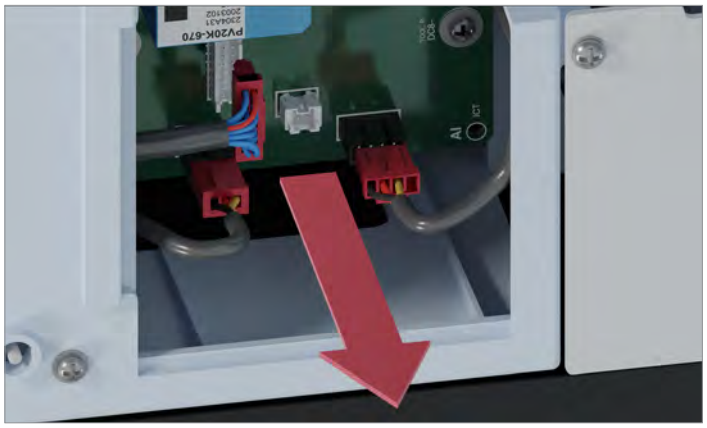
The mounting screws must be pulled out and inserted against a certain resistance. Make sure that no screws fall down in the process.



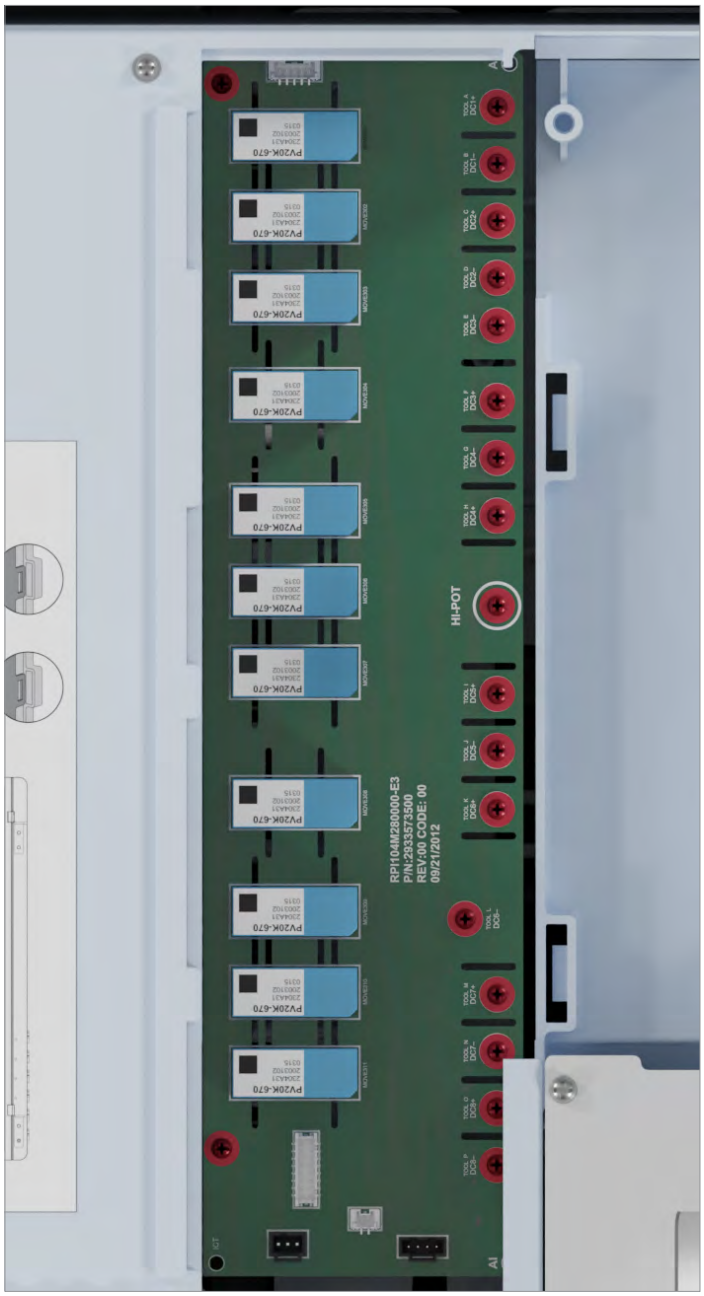
Position of the DC surge protection devices

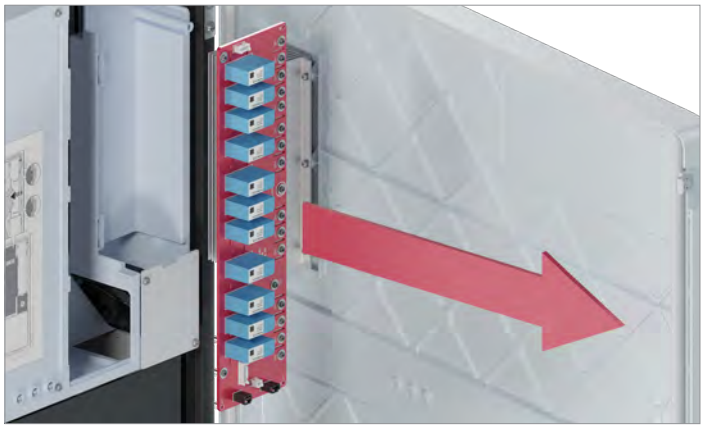


1. Remove the cover from the DC surge protection devices.



2. Pull out the three cables at the bottom end of the card.



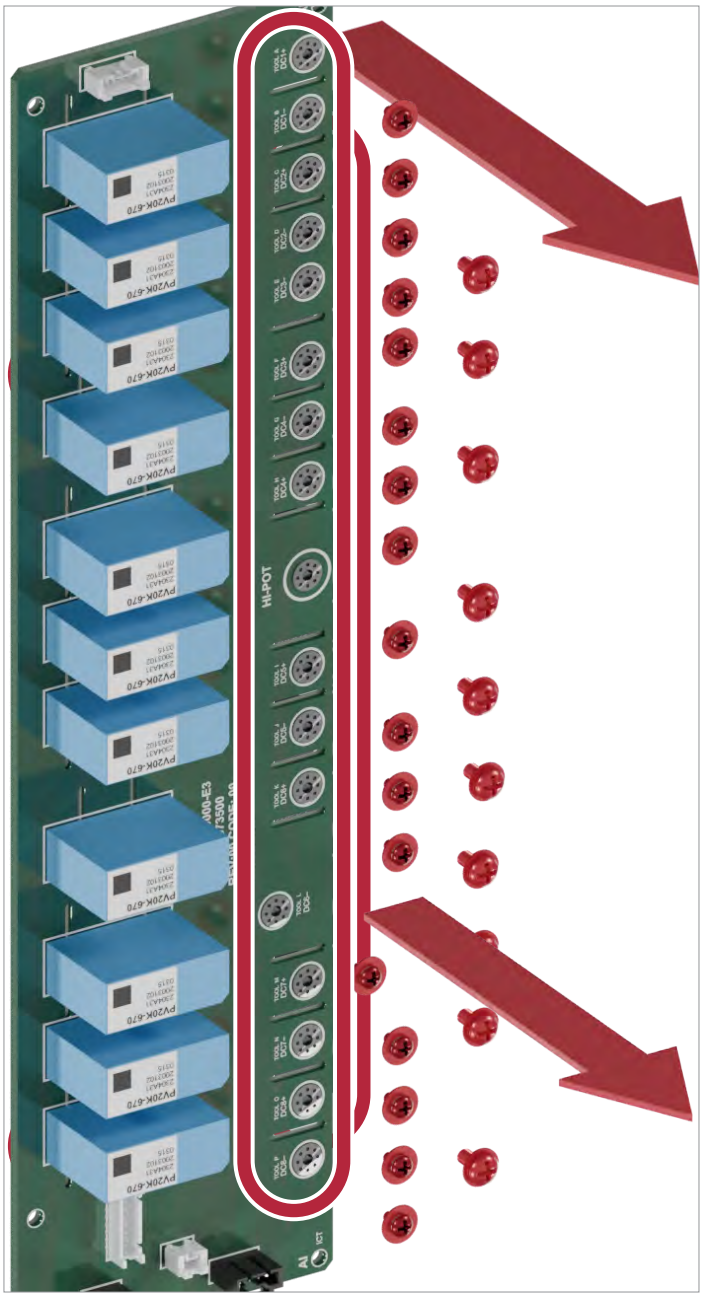


The two mounting screws on the left are only pushed through and can easily fall down!

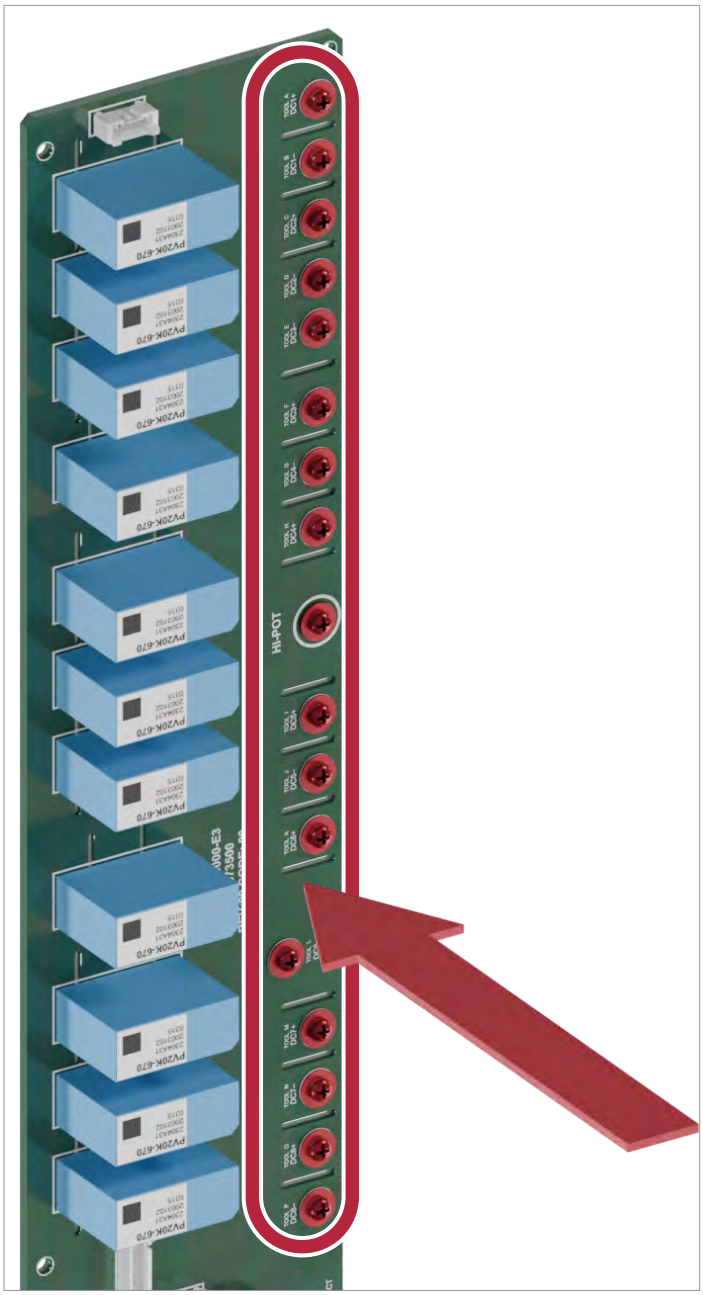
The screws on the DC bus cannot fall out.

3. Loosen all screws and remove the card.

12.7.2 Transfer the screws for the new DC surge protection devices



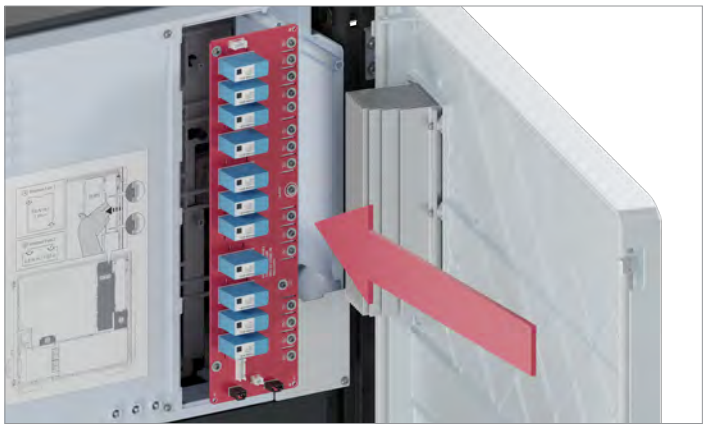
1. Unscrew the 10 screws on the right (for the DC bus) on the old DC surge protection devices.

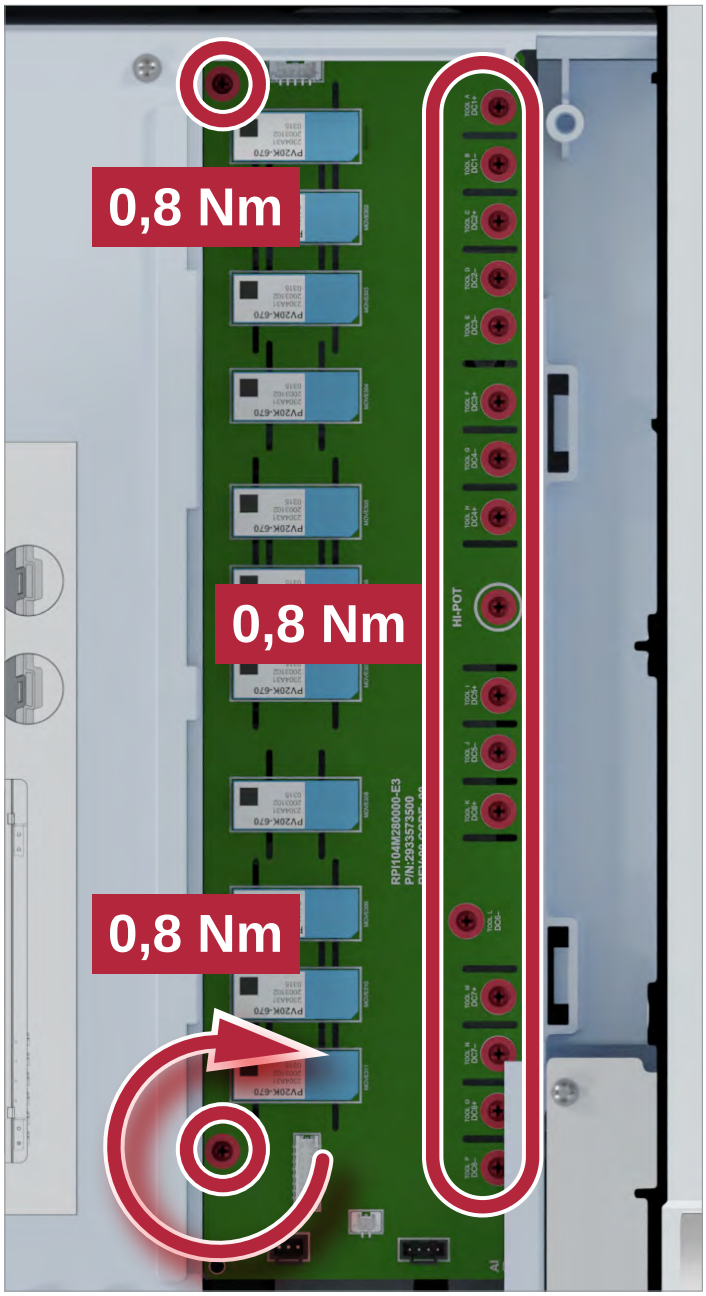


Do not insert the two mounting screws on the left until the card is already screwed on!

2. Screw the 10 screws on the right (for the DC bus) including spring washers and washers into the new DC surge protection devices.

12.7.3 Install DC surge protection devices

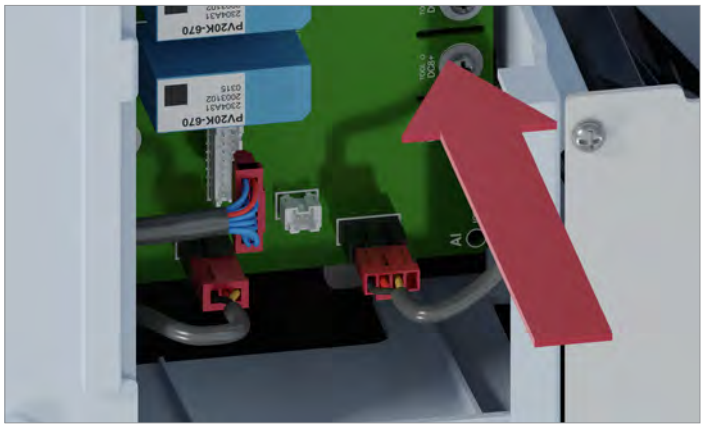




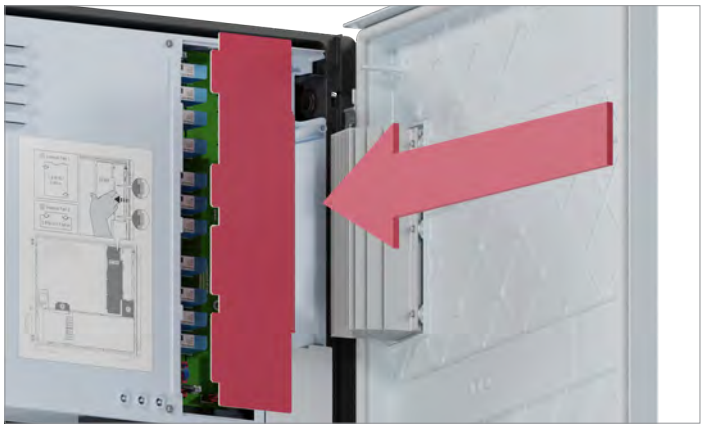
It is best to first screw the card to the DC bus with the screws on the right.

Then tighten the two mounting screws on the left.

1. Insert the new DC surge protection devices and tighten all screws to the specified torque.



2. Connect the three cables to the bottom end of the card.



3. Insert the cover for the DC surge protection devices.



☑ The replacement of the DC surge protection devices is complete.

4. To complete the work, follow the instructions in the chapter “13. Recommissioning the inverter after work”, page 176.

12.8 Replacing type 2 AC surge protection devices

12.8.1 Notes

DANGER

Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.

► Perform the instructions listed in chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140 **before** you start work on the inverter!

AC surge protection devices are supplied without screws.

All screws including spring washers and washers of the old AC surge protection devices must be reused for the new AC surge protection devices.

Use an insulated, strongly magnetic screwdriver.

The mounting screws must be pulled out and inserted against a certain resistance. Make sure that no screws fall down in the process.

12.8.2 Removing AC surge protection devices

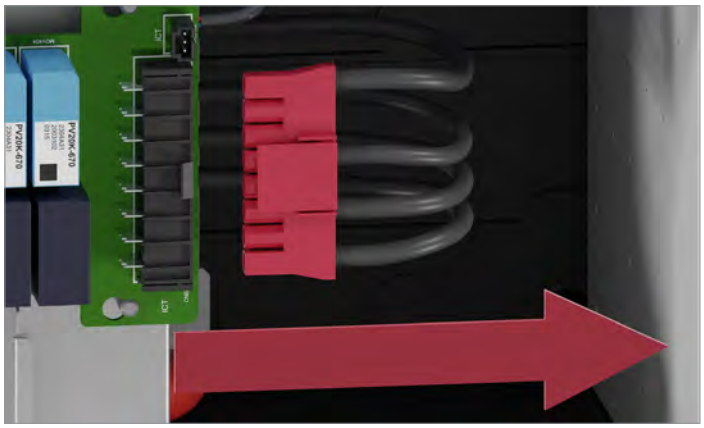


Position of the AC surge protection devices

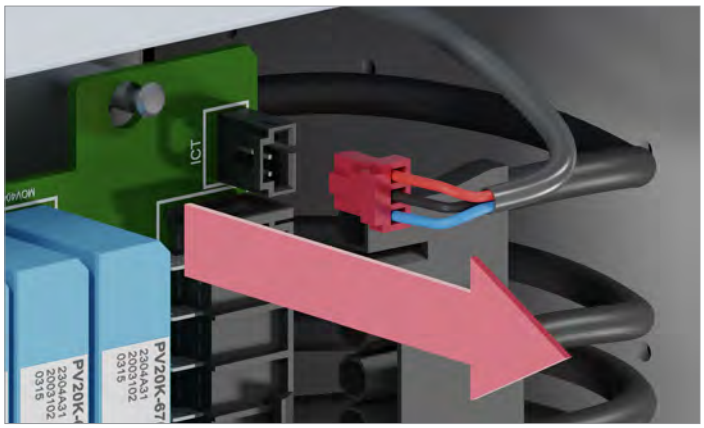


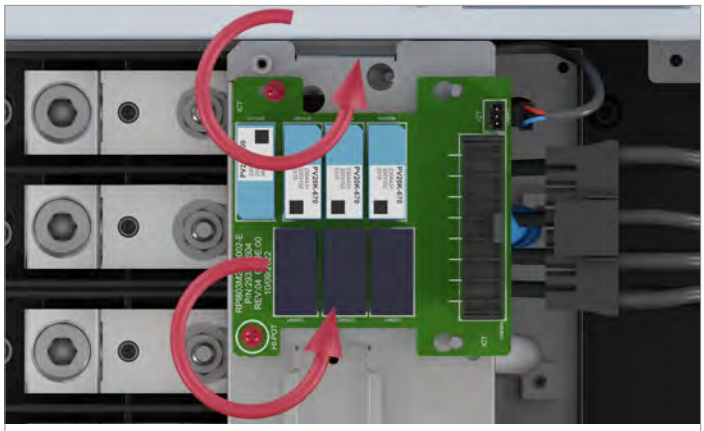
1. Unscrew and remove the cover.





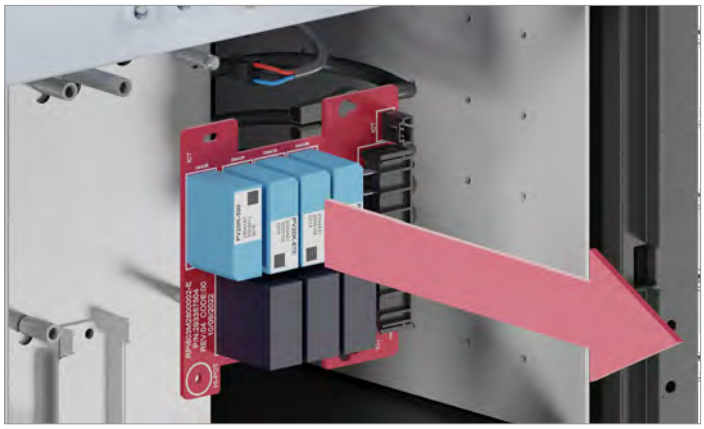
2. Pull out both cables from the card.



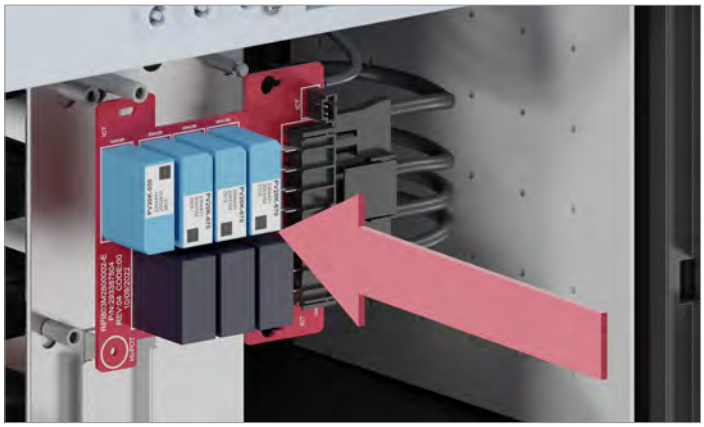


The two mounting screws on the right are only pushed through and can easily fall out

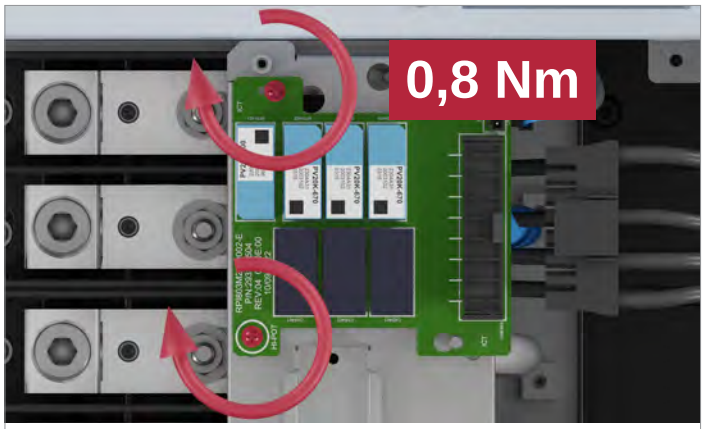
3. Loosen both screws and remove the card.

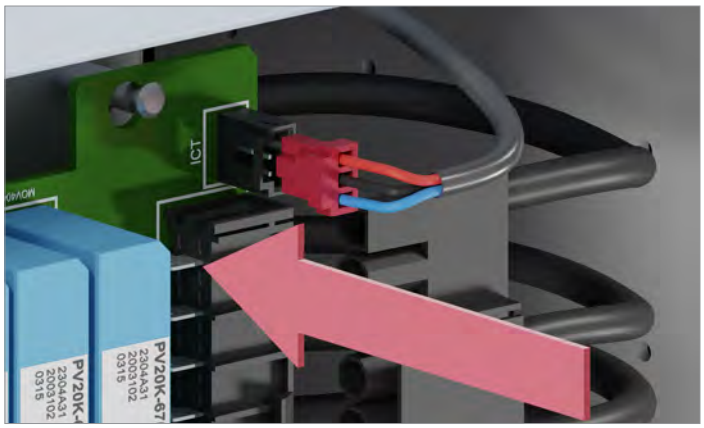


12.8.3 Installing type 2 AC surge protection devices

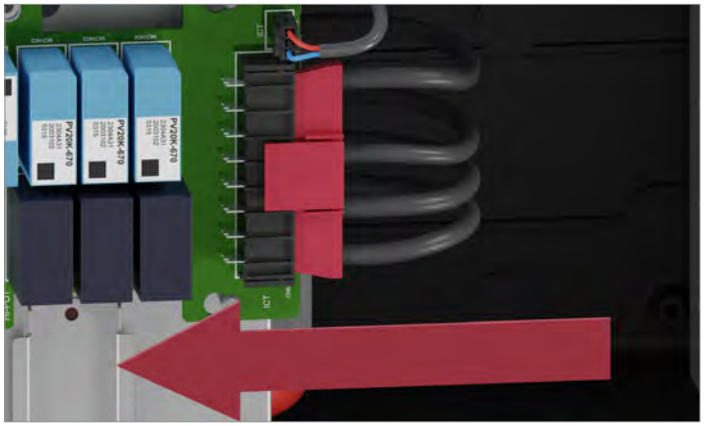


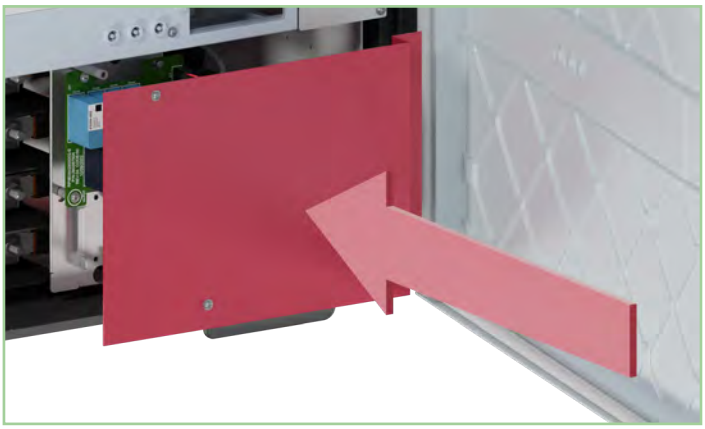
1. Install the new card and tighten all screws.

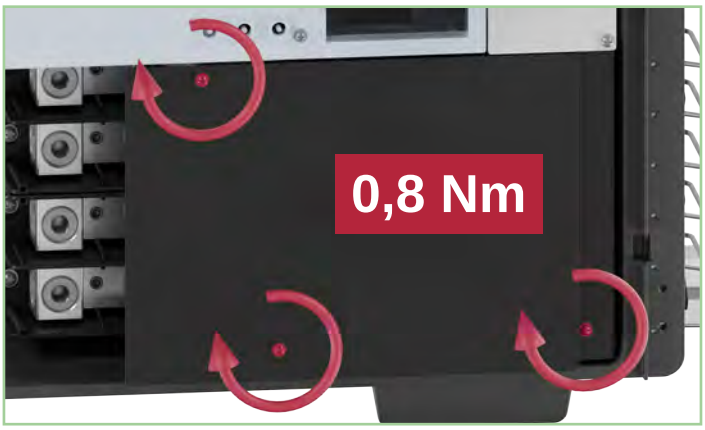




2. Connect both cables to the card.







3. Install and screw on the cover.

☑ Installation of the type 2 AC surge protection devices is complete.

4. To complete the work, follow the instructions in the chapter “13. Recommissioning the inverter after work”, page 176.

13. Recommissioning the inverter after work

DANGER



Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation.

- ► Before carrying out any work on the inverter, carry out the work steps described in the chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140.
- ► To complete all work on the inverter, carry out the work steps described in this chapter!

13.1 Safety and general instructions

DANGER



Electric shock
Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation.

- ► All work described in this chapter must only be carried out by electrical installers who are trained and approved for work on grid-connected solar inverters.

IMPORTANT

Ingress of moisture
Moisture can enter via open DC connectors.

- ► To ensure protection degree IP66, close unused DC connectors with the rubber plugs that are attached to the DC connectors.

IMPORTANT

Handling aluminum cables
To ensure safe and reliable contact with aluminum conductors, always perform the following work steps:

- ► Always observe the applicable regulations and rules for the use of aluminum cables.
- ► Keep the installation location as free as possible from moisture or corrosive atmospheres.
- ► Connect the aluminum cables quickly.
- ► Clean the stripped end of the aluminum conductor mechanically (for example, using a knife blade to scrape off the oxide layer), then immediately dip the aluminum conductor into acid-fee and alkaline-free (= neutral) Vaseline and straight away insert it into the Al-Cu compression joint.

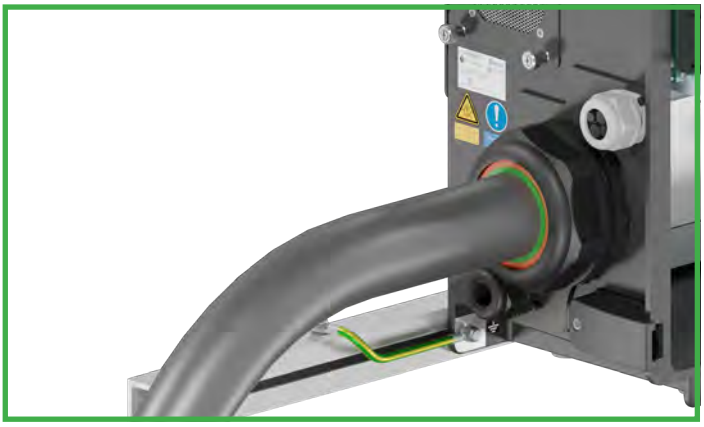
IMPORTANT

Working in freezing conditions
In frosty conditions, the rubber seal of the front door can freeze to the enclosure, tear when opened and thus become leaky.

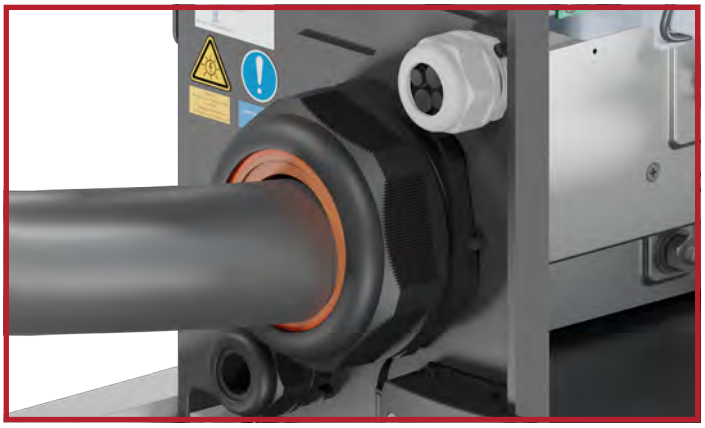
- ► Before opening the front door, defrost the rubber seal with some warm air.
- ► Open the front door slowly.



When fitting the seals, make sure that the claws hook correctly into the groove of the largest sealing ring.



Feed the cable from the bottom or back. Insert the cable horizontally so that the sealing rings of the AC cable gland are tight.

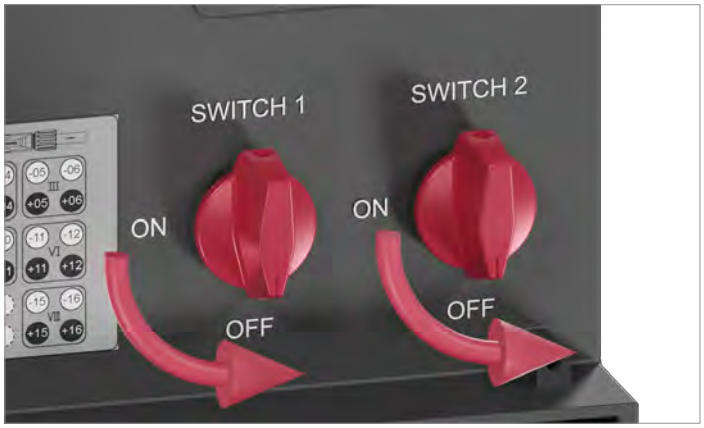


If the cable is inserted from above and tilted, water could enter.

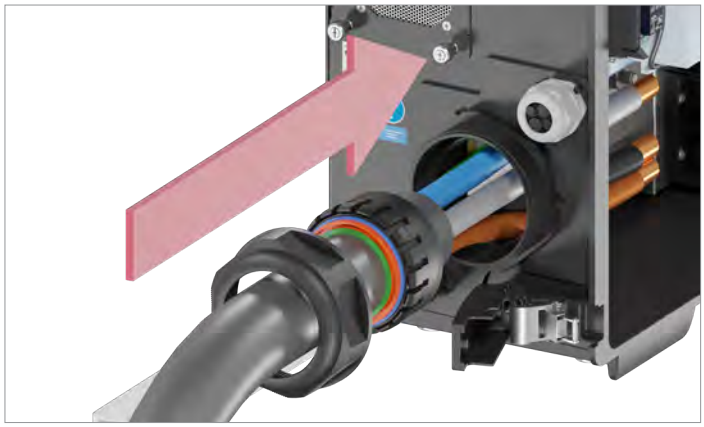


13.2 Procedure

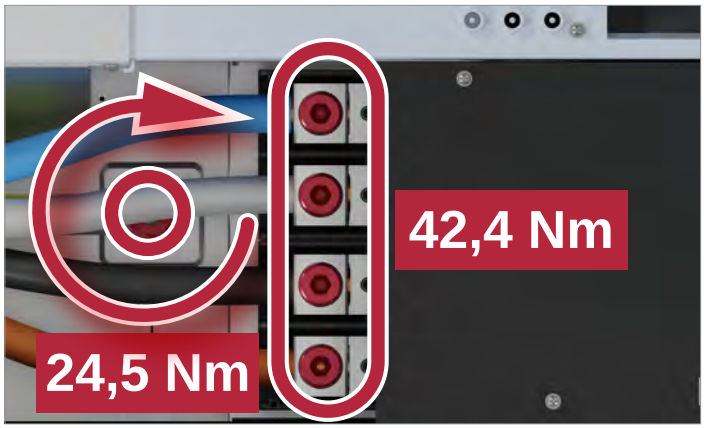
1. Open the load-break switch between the inverter and the grid connection point.
   Secure the load-break switch to prevent it from being switched back on.



2. Turn both DC isolating switches to the ***OFF*** position.

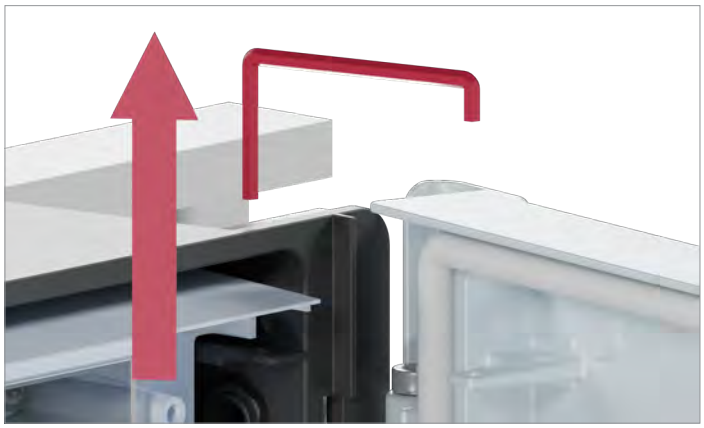


3. Insert the AC cable and connect the wires.





4. Tighten the AC cable gland.



5. Remove the Allen key from the top of the door.

6. Close the door.



7. Close the upper door latch and screw on the cover.







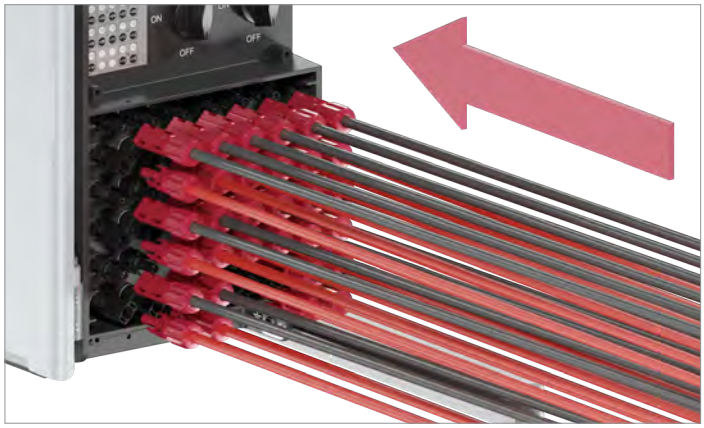




8. Close the lower door latch and screw on the cover.

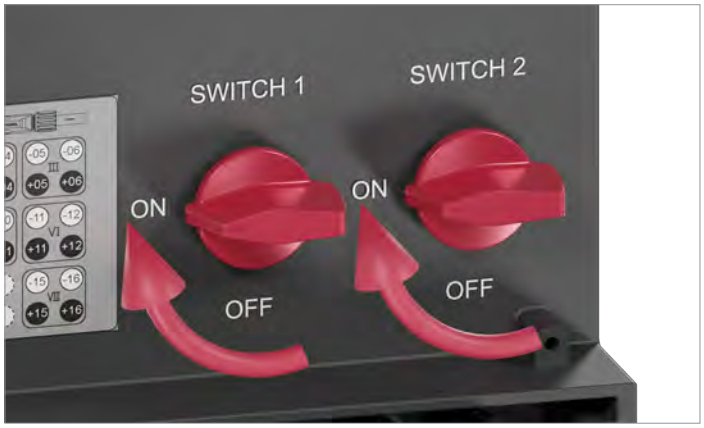


9. Insert the Allen key into the upper door lock.



10. Plug in the DC cables.

11. Close the isolating switch between the inverter and the grid connection point or inverter and the solar modules.



12. Turn both DC isolating switches to the ***ON*** position.



☑ Recommissioning is complete.

14. Replacing the inverter/taking out of operation

DANGER



Electric shock

Potentially fatal voltages are present in the inverter during operation. When the inverter is disconnected from all power sources, this voltage remains in the inverter for up to 60 seconds.

Potentially fatal voltages are present at the DC connections of the inverter. When light falls on the solar modules, they immediately start to generate electricity. This also happens when light does not fall directly on the solar modules.

- ► All work described in this section must only be carried out by electrical installers who are trained and approved for work on grid-connected solar inverters.
- ► Always perform the instructions listed in chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140 before you start work on the inverter!

DANGER



Electric shock

The inverter has a high leakage current value.

- ► **Always** connect the ground cable first, then the AC and DC cables.

WARNING



Electric shock

In the event of a fault, the inverter housing may be live.

- ► Always comply with local regulations relating to grounding cable requirements.
- ► To increase the safety of the system, always ground the inverter housing even when this is not required by the local regulations.
- ► Always ground the inverter housing before connecting the inverter to the grid and the solar modules.
- ► The grounding cable cross-section must be at least 6 mm^2.

WARNING



Electric shock

The IP66 protection degree is no longer guaranteed when the door is open.

- ► Only open the door when absolutely necessary.
- ► Do not open the door if water or dirt might enter the inverter.
- ► After work is completed, ensure that the door is properly shut and the screws tightened again. Check that the door is properly sealed.

WARNING



Heavy weight

The inverter is very heavy (see “16. Technical Data”, page 192).

- ► Lift and move the inverter with at least 2 people or a suitable lifting device.

WARNING



Hot surfaces

The surface of the inverter can get very hot during operation.

- Always wear safety gloves when touching the inverter.

IMPORTANT

Ingress of moisture

Moisture can enter via open DC connectors.

- ► To ensure protection degree IP66, close unused DC connectors with the rubber plugs that are attached to the DC connectors.

IMPORTANT

Handling aluminum cables

To ensure safe and reliable contact with aluminum conductors, always perform the following work steps:

- ► Always observe the applicable regulations and rules for the use of aluminum cables.
- ► Keep the installation location as free as possible from moisture or corrosive atmospheres.
- ► Connect the aluminum cables quickly.
- ► Clean the stripped end of the aluminum conductor mechanically (for example, using a knife blade to scrape off the oxide layer), then immediately dip the aluminum conductor into acid-fee and alkaline-free (= neutral) Vaseline and straight away insert it into the Al-Cu compression joint.

IMPORTANT

Working in freezing conditions

In frosty conditions, the rubber seal of the front door can freeze to the enclosure, tear when opened and thus become leaky.

- ► Before opening the front door, defrost the rubber seal with some warm air.
- ► Open the front door slowly.



It is best to wait before removing the old inverter until you have received the replacement device from Delta Electronics.



There is normally an isolating switch (for example in an equipment wiring box) between the inverter and the grid connection box and between the inverter and the solar modules. This isolates the inverter from all the AC and DC voltage sources and renders it de-energized.

14.1 Special notes on replacement

Delta Electronics will provide you with a fully equipped replacement device and detailed information about the replacement process.

Prior to packing and returning the inverter, remove any optional accessories that you have installed that are not included in the standard scope of delivery:

- Type 1+2 combined AC surge protection devices
- Type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices
- Feet for ground mounting

If you are continuing to use the components of the old inverter, attach the appropriate parts of the replacement device to the old inverter before returning it to Delta Electronics. This is also necessary to ensure that all openings of the inverter are properly closed and that no moisture can enter during transportation.

Pack the old inverter into the box of the replacement device and return everything to Delta Customer Service.

All necessary work steps are described in this chapter.

14.2 Sequence of work steps

Step	Notice	Description in chapter
Disconnect the inverter from AC and DC		“14.4 Disconnecting the inverter from the grid (AC) and solar modules (DC)”, page 186
Remove the communication cable		“14.5 Remove the communication cable”, page 187
Dismantling the type 1+2 combined DC surge protection device	Only necessary if installed.	“14.6 Dismantling the type 1+2 combined DC surge protection device (optional)”, page 188
Remove the inverter		“14.7 Removing and packing the inverter”, page 189
Pack the inverter		“14.7 Removing and packing the inverter”, page 189

14.3 Tools required

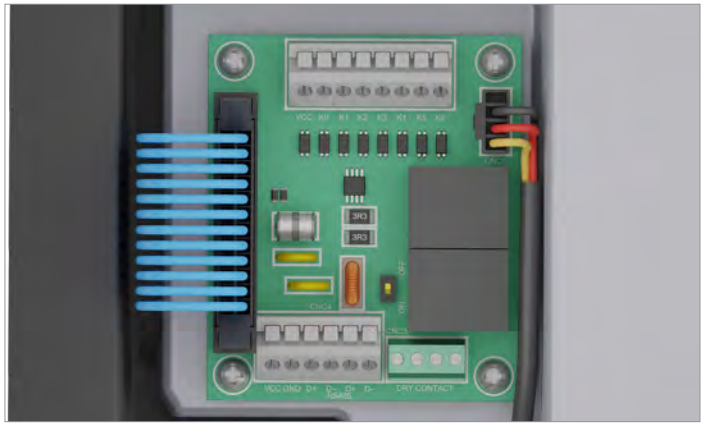
In addition to standard tools such as screwdrivers, open-ended wrenches, Allen keys and socket wrenches in various sizes, the following tools are required for working on the inverter:

- Mounting tool for disconnecting the Amphenol plug connectors from the DC cables (included in the scope of delivery)

14.4 Disconnecting the inverter from the grid (AC) and solar modules (DC)

► Perform the instructions listed in chapter “11. Disconnecting the inverter from the power supply before working on it”, page 140

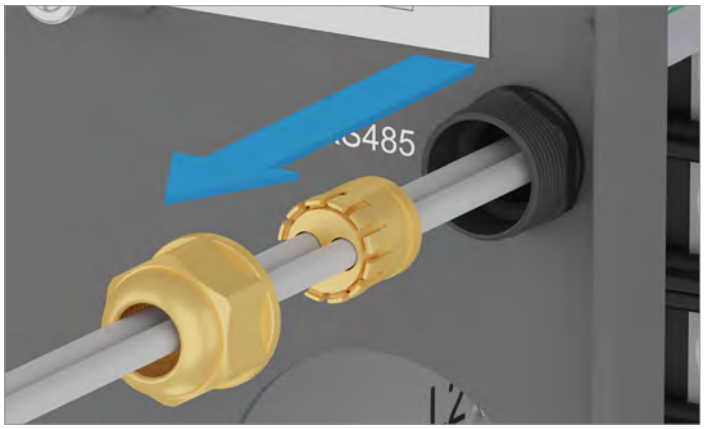
14.5 Remove the communication cable



1. Remove all cables from the communication card.



2. Unscrew the cable gland of the communication connection and remove the cable, cable gland and seal.



14.6 Dismantling the type 1+2 combined DC surge protection device (optional)



If you have installed the optional type 1+2 combined DC surge protection devices, you must remove them (see “12.7.1 Remove the DC surge protection device”, page 164) before returning the inverter.

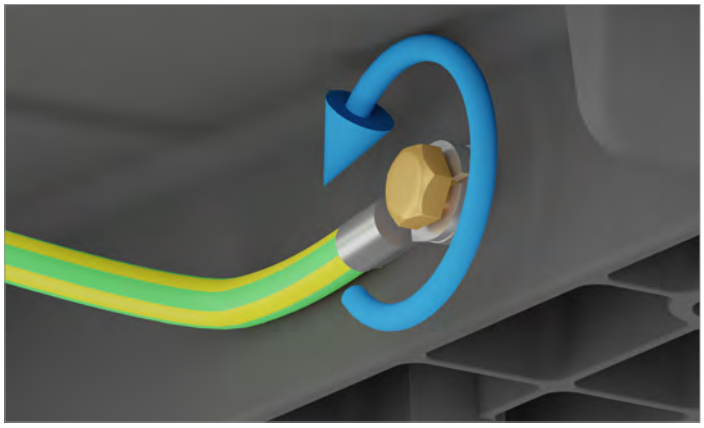
Only type 2 DC surge protection devices are supplied with the replacement unit.

14.7 Removing and packing the inverter

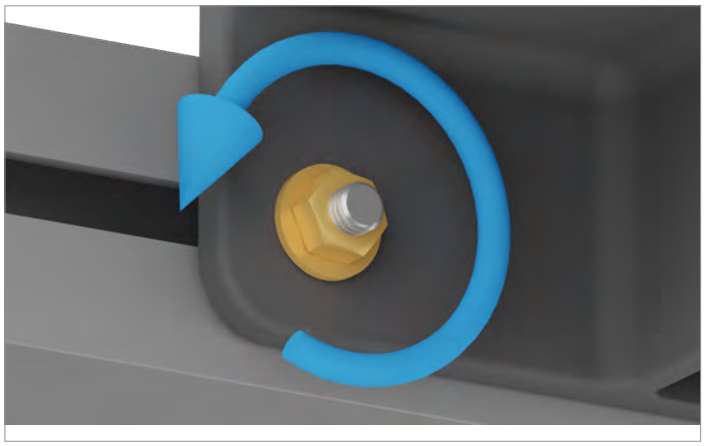
WARNING



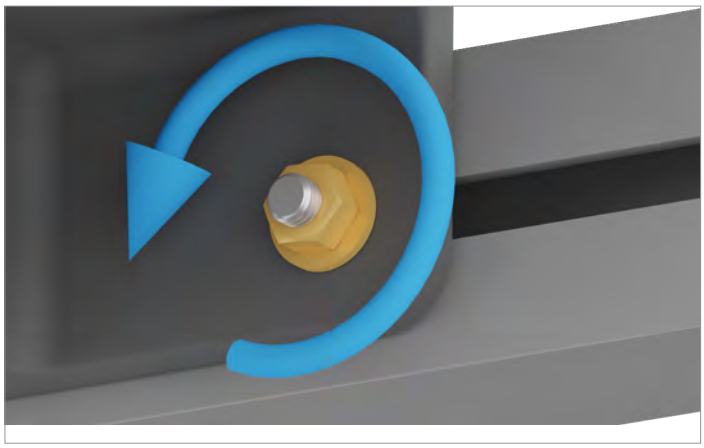
Heavy weight
The inverter is heavy.
► Lift and carry the inverter with at least 2 people.



1. Unscrew the grounding cable on the inverter.



2. Unscrew the inverter from the bottom left and right of the wall or the mounting system.



14 Replacing the inverter/taking out of operation

Removing and packing the inverter



3. Lift the inverter out of the mounting plate and place it in the box of the replacement device.

4. Place all components of the replacement device that will not be needed back into the box.

5. Package and ship the old inverter in accordance with the description received from Delta Customer Service.

6. Install and commission the new inverter in accordance with the installation instructions supplied.

15. Disposal

15.1 General information

The device may not be disposed of alongside normal household waste. Always follow national, regional and local regulations for disposal of electronic equipment.

15.2 Special Notes on Disposal of the Device in Germany

Delete all personal data from the device before you dispose of it. To do this, reset the device to the factory settings.

For contractors

If you have any questions regarding the disposal of this device according to the German Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (ElektroG), please contact Take-e-way:

https://www.take-e-way.de/leistungen/elektrogesetz-weee-elektrog/b2b-altgeraete-ruecknahme-entsorgung

For private individuals:

This device is not intended for use by private individuals.

15.3 Instructions for the Disposal of the Integrated Battery

This inverter contains a button cell type Panasonic BR2032 (0991110504) or Rayovac BR2032 (0991101634).

The battery is permanently installed in the inverter and must only be replaced by qualified electrical personnel.

Qualified electrical personnel can contact Delta Customer Service for any questions regarding battery removal. You can find the contact information on the last page of this manual.

Chemical composition of the battery

Component	CAS number	%	TLV/TWA
Aluminum (as metal)	91728-14-2	8–12	15 mg/m³ (as dust)
Carbon monofluoride	51311-17-2	18–35	3.5 mg/m³ (as carbon)
Black carbon	1333-86-4	1–3	3.5 mg/m³ (TWA respirable)
Nickel (as metal)	7440-02-0	0.3–2	1.0 mg/m³
Polyvinydene fluoride	24937-79-9	0.5–2	3.5 mg/m³ as fluoride
Lithium content per cell	7439-93-2		0.06 g

16. Technical Data

Input (DC)	M100A
Maximum input power (per MPP Tracker/total)	25.2 kW/110 kW
Rated power	100 kW
Input voltage range for operation	200 to 1000 V_{DC}
Max. input voltage	1100 V_{DC} [1]
Nominal voltage	610 V_{DC}
MPP voltage range with maximum power	520 to 840 V_{DC} [2]
Number of MPP trackers	8
Maximum input current (per MPP tracker/total)	30 A/240 A
DC short-circuit current I_{SC}	50 A per MPP tracker
Open-circuit voltage V_{OC}	1000 V_{DC}/1100 V_{DC} without damage
DC connection panel	
Connector type	Amphenol H4 connector
Number of DC connections	16 pairs
DC cable specifications	4/6 mm^2
Use of external string fuses	1 or 2 strings per MPPT: no external string fuses required
Overvoltage category [3]	II
Surge protection devices	Type 2 (EN 50539- 11) replaceable, type 1+2 combined, upgradeable
Galvanic isolation	No

Output (AC)	M100A
Maximum apparent power [4] [5]	110 kVA
Maximum active power [4] [6]	110 kW
Rated apparent power [4]	100 kVA
Reactive power supply at night	60 kVAr
Rated voltage [7]	380/400/480 V -20%/+30%, 3 phases + PE, 3 phases + N + PE
Rated current	152 A at 380 V; 145 A at 400 V; 120 A at 480 V
Maximum current	168 A at 380/400 V; 133 A at 480 V
Frequency range [7]	50 / 60 Hz ± 5 Hz
Power factor adjustment range	0.8 cap. to 0.8 ind.
Total harmonic distortion	<3% at rated apparent power
Power consumption in night mode [8]	< 3.5 W
AC connection	
Connector type	L1, L2, L3, N: Terminal with hexagon socket screw
	PE: 1x M8/1x M10 bolt with nut, spring washer and washer
Copper cable specification	70 to 240 mm^2 (single-wire, multi-wire, fine-wire with wire end sleeve)
Aluminum cable specifications	70 to 240 mm^2 (round single-wire, round multi-wire, sector-shaped)
Overvoltage category [2]	III
Surge protection devices	Type 2 (EN 61463-11), replaceable

Mechanical details	M100A
Dimensions (W x H x D)	699 × 629 × 264 mm
Weight	77 kg
Cooling	1 fan module containing 4x fans for circulating ambient air, replaceable
	2x internal fans for preventing heat buildup, replaceable
Mounting options	suspended (mounting plate included in the scope of delivery)
	free-standing (mounting feet available as an accessory)

Communication and data visualization	M100A
Communication interfaces	2x RS485, 2x dry contacts, 1x EPO, 1x 12 V_{DC} power supply, 6x digital inputs
Communication	RS485, Bluetooth®
Communication protocols	Modbus RTU

General specifications	M100A
Delta model name	M100A_280
Delta part number	RPI104M280000
Overall operating temperature range	-25 to +60°C
Relative humidity	0 to 100%, non-condensing
Max. operating height	4000 m above sea level
Noise level	< 65.2 dB(A)

Standards and guidelines	M100A
Degree of protection	IP66
Safety class	II
Level of pollution	II
Overload behavior	Current limit, power limit
Safety	IEC 62109-1/-2, CE compliance
EMC	EN 61000-6-2/-6-3/-3-11/-3-12
Noise immunity	IEC 61000-4-2/-3/-4/-5/-6/-8
Distortion factor	EN 61000-3-2
Voltage fluctuations and flicker	EN 61000-3-3
Grid connection guidelines	You will find the current list at solarsolutions.delta-emea.com

1) The maximum withstand voltage is 1100 V_{DC}. The inverter starts to work if the input voltage falls below 1000 V_{DC}.
2) At ambient temperatures < 30 °C: 470 to 860 V_{DC}; from 30 °C to < 40 °C: 520 to 580 V_{DC}
3) IEC 60664-1, IEC 62109-1
4) For cos phi = 1 (VA = W)
5) Full reactive power up to 900 V V_{OC} available. Restart at a hysteresis value of 850 V_{DC}.
6) At ambient temperatures ≤ 40°C
7) AC voltage and frequency range will be programmed to comply with appropriate national regulations.
8) Power consumption with standby communication

Delta Customer Service

Send an email to: solarsupport.emea@deltaww.com

Austria	0800 291 512 (toll free)
Belgium	0800 711 35 (toll free)
Bulgaria	+421 42 4661 333
Czech Republic	800 143 047 (toll free)
Denmark	8025 0986 (toll free)
Germany	0800 800 9323 (toll free)
France	0800 919 816 (toll free)
Great Britain	0800 051 4281 (toll free)
Greece	+49 7641 455 549
Israel	800 787 920 (toll free)
Italy	800 787 920 (toll free)
Netherlands	0800 022 1104 (toll free)
Poland	+48 22 335 26 00
Portugal	+49 7641 455 549
Slovakia	0800 005 193 (toll free)
Slovenia	+421 42 4661 333
Spain	900 958 300 (toll free)
Switzerland	0800 838 173 (toll free)
Turkey	+421 42 4661 333
Other European countries	+49 7641 455 549

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