



SOLIVIA 3.3 AP G3 TR

Operation and installation manual

This manual applies to solar inverters of type

- **SOLIVIA 3.3 AP G3 TR**

The manual is subject to change.

Please check our website at www.solar-inverter.com for the most up-to-date manual version.

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This manual accompanies our equipment for use by the end users.

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All information and specifications are subject to change without notice.

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1. About this manual

This manual allows you to become acquainted with the product.

Observe the safety regulations applicable for each country. You can contribute to the durability and reliability of the product during its use by handling it carefully. These are basic prerequisites for optimum use of your product.

1.1 Purpose of this manual

This manual is part of the product and is only valid for the SOLIVIA 3.3 AP G3 TR.

Store the manual in a safe place.


Read the manual carefully and thoroughly and follow the instructions contained therein. The manual contains important information on the installation and operation of the solar inverter.


Take note of and follow the information on safe use (see „3. General safety instructions“, page 8).


The installer and the operator must have access to this manual and must be familiar with the safety instructions.

1.2 Warnings and symbols

The following section explains the warnings and symbols used in this manual.

 **DANGER** Indicates a dangerous situation. An accident **will** lead to death or severe physical injuries.

 **WARNING** Indicates a dangerous situation. An accident **can** lead to death or severe physical injuries.

 **CAUTION** Indicates a dangerous situation. An accident **can** lead to medium or light physical injuries.

ATTENTION Indicates a dangerous situation that can result in material damage.

NOTE Contains general information on using the solar inverter. A note **does not** indicate dangerous situations.



This symbol warns of a danger of electric shock due to the presence of high voltages.



This symbol is a warning of general dangers.

2. Intended use

The solar inverter connects a photovoltaic system to the public power grid. The solar inverter converts DC electricity into AC electricity, which is then fed into the public power grid.

The solar inverter is intended for use in photovoltaic systems connected to a power grid. The solar inverter is not intended for mobile use.

The solar inverter can be used indoors and in protected outdoor areas with ambient conditions according to IP65.

The solar inverter may only be used within the specified power range and under the specified ambient conditions.

The solar inverter contains monitoring devices, including an anti-islanding device.

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

3. General safety instructions



DANGER



Danger of death from hazardous voltage

Hazardous voltage is applied to the solar power inverter during operation. Hazardous voltage is still present 5 minutes after all power sources have been disconnected.

- ▶ Never open the solar inverter. The solar inverter contains no components that are to be maintained or repaired by the operator or installer. Opening the cover will void the warranty.

- Incorrect handling can lead to physical injuries and material damage!
- The installation and commissioning work may be performed only by qualified electricians.
- The solar inverter can be operated safely and normally only if it is installed and operated in accordance with this manual (see IEC 62109-5.3.3). Delta Energy

Systems is not responsible for damage incurred by failure to comply with the installation and operating instructions in this manual.

- The solar inverter contains no components that are to be maintained or repaired by the operator or installer. All repairs must be performed by Delta.
- Observe all points in this installation and operation manual!
- Before working on the solar inverter, you must disconnect it from the grid and the PV modules.
- Do not disconnect any cables when the solar inverter is under load, as there is a risk of an arc fault.
- To prevent lightning strikes, follow the regulations applicable in your country.
- The surface of the solar inverter can get very hot.
- The solar inverter is heavy (see „10. Technical data“, page 36). The solar inverter must always be lifted by two people.
- The solar inverter has a high leakage current value (see „10. Technical data“, page 36). The ground wire **MUST** be connected before the start of operation.
- Only equipment in accordance with SELV (EN 60950) may be connected to the RS485 interfaces.
- Do not remove any warning signs that the manufacturer has installed on the solar inverter.
- In order for IP65 protection to be granted, all used and unused connections must be sufficiently sealed.

4. Scope of delivery

- SOLAR INVERTER SOLIVIA 3.3 AP G3 TR
- Mounting plate
- Operation and installation manual
- AC connector

5. System

The solar inverter converts direct current from the solar cells into alternating current. This enables you to feed your self-produced solar energy into the public grid.

Thanks to efficient MPP tracking, maximum capacity utilization of the solar energy plant is ensured even in the case of cloudy sky conditions.

The string concept means that PV modules are always connected in series (in a string) and/or that strings with the same voltage are connected in parallel to the solar inverter with the aim of significantly reducing the photovoltaic system's cabling requirements.

5.1 Data evaluation and communication

The integrated data display, processing and communication of the device enables easy operation of the solar inverter. Monitoring of the operational status and signaling of operational failures are capable of being called up over the device display. The data interface enables the downloading of data which can be evaluated with a PC system and guarantees continuous recording of operating data.

The best way of accessing this functionality is via the available accessories; comprehensive and seamless solar inverter monitoring is ensured.

The data read-out over the integrated interface and the display is possible only in solar operation.

5.2 Technical structure of the solar inverter

A galvanical isolation of the solar inverter from the grid is achieved through a DC/AC converter with an integrated high-frequency transformer. The photovoltaic voltage is adjusted so that the maximum power output of the PV modules is also achieved with varying solar irradiation levels and temperatures (MPP-Tracking).

The MPP range of the solar inverter is between 150 V and 450 V. This facilitates the use of PV modules by a variety of manufacturers. Measures must be taken to ensure that the maximum open-circuit voltage of 540 VDC is never exceeded. Please note that the maximum open-circuit voltage will occur at the lowest temperatures anticipated. You will find more detailed information about temperature dependency in the data sheet of the PV modules. The device's power consumption is kept to a minimum.

The high-quality aluminum casing corresponds to protection class IP65 (water-jet-proof and dust-proof) and is protected against weathering processes by surface refinement. The cooling characteristic profile is designed so that operation of the inverter is possible with ambient temperatures from -25°C to +70°C.

A cooling characteristic profile is used for the removal of the power dissipation caused through the voltage conversion. An internal temperature control protects the device against excessive temperatures in the interior of the solar inverter. In case of high ambient temperatures, the maximum transferable power is limited.

The solar inverter is controlled by microcontrollers, which also implement interface communication and the monitoring of values and messages on the display.

Two independent and redundant microcontrollers control the monitoring of the grid, which is consistent with the feed-in directives of your local utility company. This enables an installation of the solar inverter in the in-house electrical grid.

Operator protection requirements are met by electrically isolating the grid from the PV module. The electrical isolation between the grid and the PV module is equivalent to basic insulation. Maximum operator protection is ensured by reinforced isolation between the grid, PV modules and accessible interfaces (display, RS485 interface). Relevant standards concerning electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and safety are fulfilled.

The solar inverter is functional in on-grid operation exclusively. An automated isolation point, which is approved by a certification agency, guarantees secure disconnection in case of circuit isolation or interruptions in power supply and avoids isolated operation.

The disconnection equipment allows for automatic isolation for in-plant generation systems of nominal power ≤ 4.6 kVA, with single-phase parallel feed-in through the solar inverter into the grid.

5.3 Equipment overview



1. Connections for PV modules
2. Grid connection
3. Interface connection RS485 (EIA485)
4. Display for status messages and keypad for operation
5. Light-emitting diodes for operational status display

6. Installation

Installation and commissioning must only be carried out by qualified electrical experts.

The recommended local and national safety regulations should be complied with.

To carry out an energy measurement, a meter must be attached between the grid feed-in point and the solar inverter (in accordance with all local and national safety regulations).

By means of the integrated anti-islanding protection, the function of the recommended section switch is fulfilled in accordance with all local and national safety regulations.

For details, please see „10. Technical data“, page 36.

Caution: The secondary short-circuit current rating is increased at the transfer connection point to the public electricity supply system by the nominal current of the connected solar inverter.

7. Installation of equipment

7.1 Installation location

- Install the device on a non-flammable support base.
- Avoid installation on resonating bodies (light construction walls etc.).
- Installation is possible both indoors and in protected outdoor areas.
- An increased ambient temperature can reduce the efficiency of the PV system.
- The inverter may produce moderate noise during operation. Please select installation location with care.
- Ensure legibility of the LEDs and the display (check read-off angle and installation height).
- Although the unit is fitted with UV resistant components, direct exposure to sunlight should be avoided.
- Despite having an IP65 enclosure and being certified in accordance with soiling category III, the unit must not be allowed to become heavily soiled.
- Dusty conditions can impair the unit's performance.

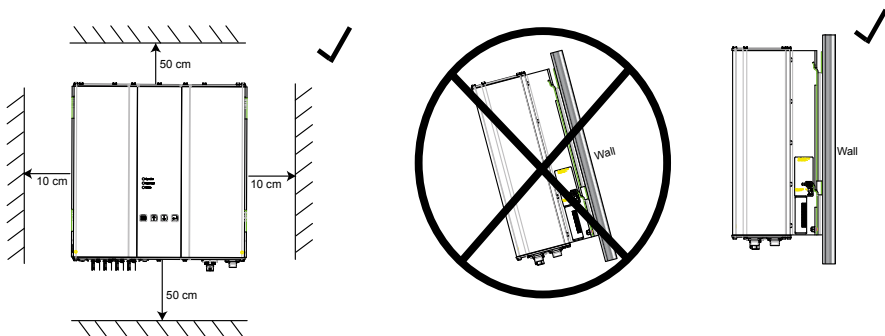
NOTE



According to the Australian / New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 5033:2005 (§ 3.1), PV arrays for installation on domestic dwellings in Australia or New Zealand shall not have maximum voltages greater than 600 V.

7.2 Minimum requirements

- Free convection around the solar inverter must not be impaired.
- For proper air circulation to dissipate heat, allow a clearance of approx. 10 cm to the side and approx. 50 cm above and below the unit.
- The grid impedance requirement at the supply terminal is to be observed (cable length, cable cross-section).
- The recommended installation position is to be adhered to (vertical).
- Unused DC connectors and interfaces must be sealed airtight with sealing plugs to ensure protection class IP65 for the whole system (inverter & cables).



7.3 Maintenance

Make sure that the device remains uncovered while in operation. To avoid the casing of the solar inverter becoming soiled, it should be cleaned periodically.

User serviceable parts are not contained in the device. Under no circumstances should the solar inverter be opened!

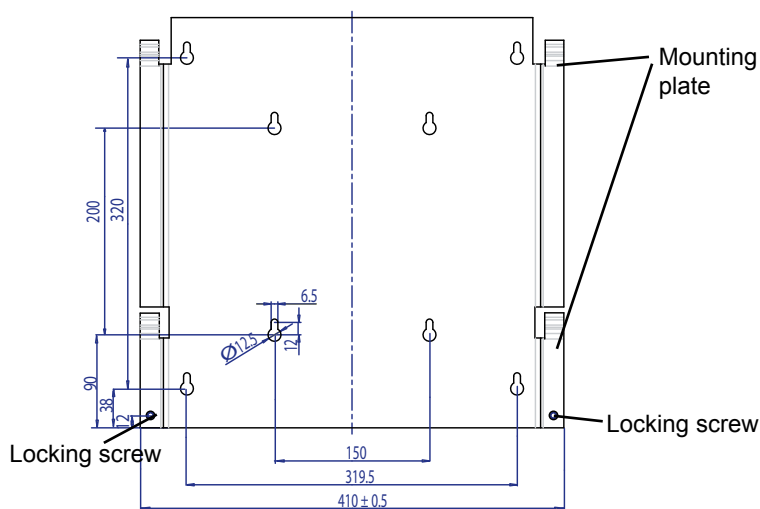
7.4 Installation

You should utilize the delivered mounting plate for problem-free installation of the solar inverter. Installation to the wall should be implemented with the proper screws. Mount the wall bracket so that the solar inverter only has to be simply attached. After that, the device is to be bolted on securely.

Assembly instructions

1. Mount the mounting plate with appropriate screws (max. Ø 6mm) into at least four of the eight holes to fix the wall bracket in place. You can employ the mounting plate as a template for marking the positions of the boreholes.
2. As the solar inverter weighs 21.5 kg, it should be lifted out of the transport crate by **at least two persons**.

3. Place the solar inverter onto the mounting plate with at least two persons.
4. Fasten the supplied mounting nuts and washers on the threaded bolt intended for securing the device.
5. Check that the solar inverter is securely sealed.

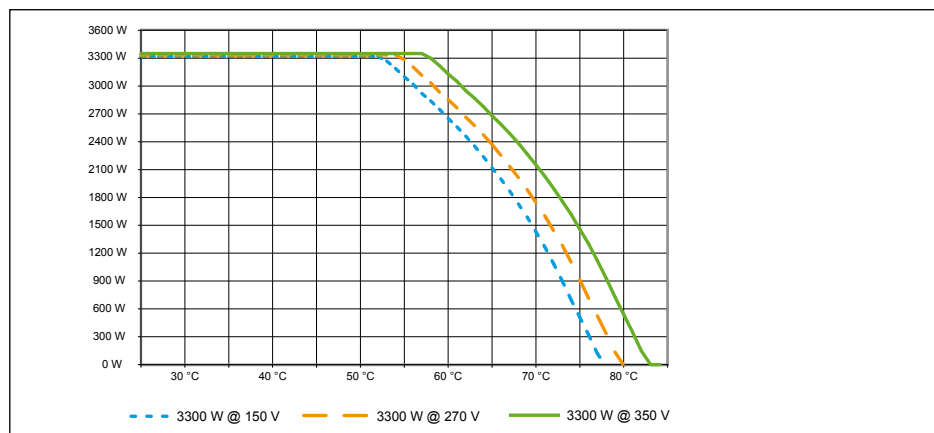


7.5 Ambient temperature

The solar inverter can be operated in an ambient temperature between -25°C to +70°C.

The following diagram illustrates how the power supplied by the solar inverter is reduced automatically in accordance with ambient temperature.

The device should be installed in a well-ventilated, cool and dry location.



7.6 Grid connection

The grid (AC output) is connected over a Wieland RST25i3S AC connector. You can find the correct allocation on the screw-type terminal connection of the connector. The solar inverter must be connected to the grid over a three-core line (L, N, PE). The connected AC line must be switched potential-free before the disconnection or the insertion of the AC connector.

The connection to the Wieland AC connector must be made with a flexible line and a conductor cross section of min. 2.5 mm² to max. 4.0 mm².

An automatic circuit breaker is to be provided in the line L upstream of every device, with a nominal current of 25 A and tripping characteristic type B or C (please refer to your local country installation requirements and regulations for correct tripping characteristic type). In addition, attention is to be paid to the selectivity of the fuse unit attached upstream of the automatic circuit breaker.

The solar inverter must be grounded via the AC connector's PE conductor. To do this, connect the PE conductor to the designated terminal. If you wish to integrate more than one inverter into the installation, please proceed as illustrated in the drawings in the appendix.

Please note the cable length and the cable cross-section, due to the risk of undesirable temperature rise and power losses.

The AC connector is protected from unintentional disconnection by a clip mechanism which can be released with a screwdriver.

7.7 Connection of PV modules

Before the photovoltaic system is connected, the polarity of the PV voltage at the Multi-Contact connectors must be checked to ensure that it is correct.

The connection of the PV module is implemented using Multi-Contact MC4 connectors, where the DC negative pole is located on the connector upper row and the DC positive pole on the connector lower row. The connectors are coded to prevent you from accidentally plugging them into the wrong terminal.

Please ensure the following at all times:

- That there is never any risk of anyone coming into contact with the solar inverter connection terminals, due to the risk of dangerous voltages across them.
- That under no circumstances are the PV modules to be disconnected from the solar inverter under load. If a disconnection should be necessary, first switch the grid off so that the solar inverter cannot absorb any further power. Next, open the upstream DC disconnecter.

The maximum input voltage of the solar inverter is 540 V. The maximum current load of each individual Multi-Contact MC4 connector is 18 A.

The solar inverter has an insulation and grounding monitoring on the DC side. The options can be configured in the Setup menu “S -> Solar ISO / GND” (see „8.3.7.1 Submenu S: Solar ISO / GND“, page 31).

The insulation monitoring has two modes:

- ISO-ON-Error (the solar inverter is disconnected from the grid in the event of an insulation fault)
- ISO-ON-Warning (the solar inverter indicates the fault but is not disconnected from the grid).

Deltas solar inverters are factory-set to ISO-ON-Warning mode on delivery.

The grounding monitoring has two modes:

- PV+ grounding (grounding monitoring of the positive pole of the PV generator)
- PV- grounding (grounding monitoring of the negative pole of the PV generator).

In these modes the solar inverter remains in feed-in operation and will not be disconnected from the grid in case of a fault. The error message “PV+ grounding fault” or “PV- grounding fault” will appear on the display.

If you need to connect the positive or negative pole of the PV system to meet requirements set out by the module manufacturer, you can do this. Earth continuity must be implemented close to the inverter. We suggest using Deltas grounding kit “Grounding Set A Solar” (EOE99000275). The grounding connection is monitored and should be configured in the Setup menu (see „8.3.7 Submenu S (Setup)“, page 30).

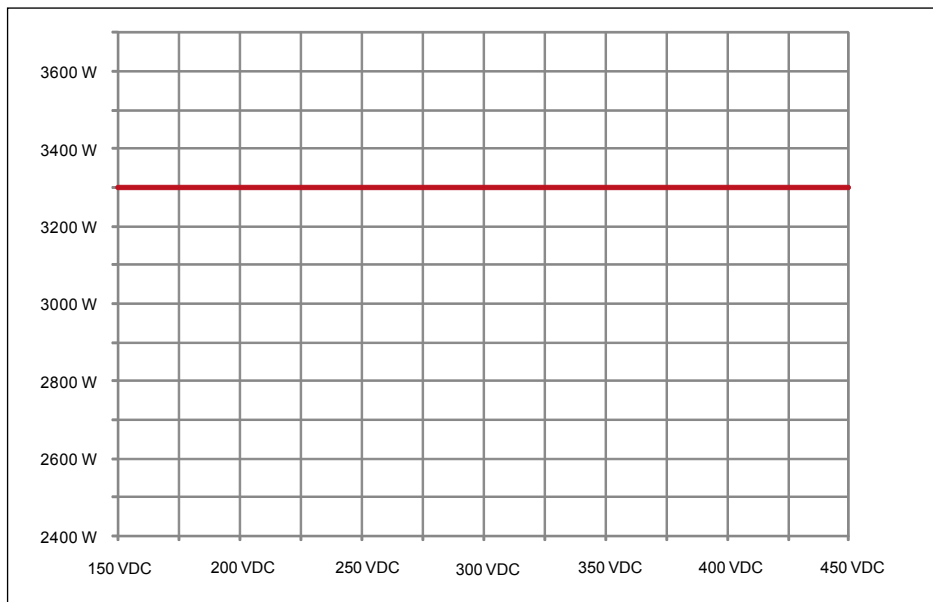
Alternatively, it is possible to turn off the insulation- and grounding monitoring:

- ISO / GND OFF.

Required cable coupler types for DC cable connection to inverter:

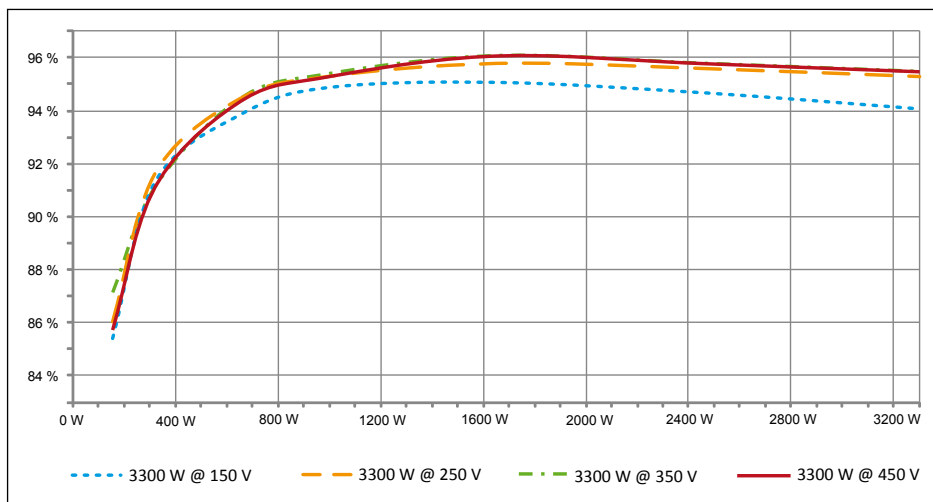
CABLE COUPLER POLARITY	WIRE SIZE 2.5 MM ² (AWG 14)	WIRE SIZE 4.0 MM ² - 6.0 MM ² (AWG 12-10)	FEMALE CABLE COUPLER	MALE CABLE COUPLER	MULTI-CONTACT ORDER NUMBER
Plus coupler	•		•		32.0010P0001-UR 32.0012P0001-UR
Minus coupler	•			•	32.0011P0001-UR 32.0013P0001-UR
Plus coupler		•	•		32.0014P0001-UR 32.0016P0001-UR
Minus coupler		•		•	32.0015P0001-UR 32.0017P0001-UR

7.7.1 Output power over PV voltage



7.7.2 Efficiency

The best efficiency of the solar inverter is obtained at input voltages >250 V.



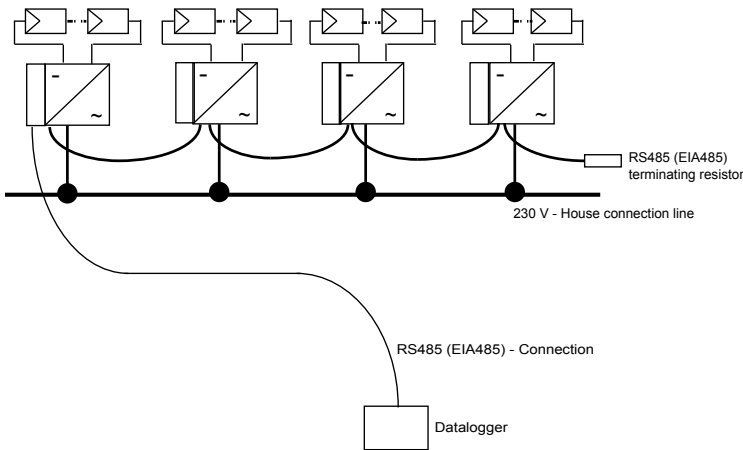
7.8 Interface connection RS485 (EIA485)

The interfaces not used must always be closed off. In case of utilization of an interface, only the counterpart fitting on the interface connector is to be employed.

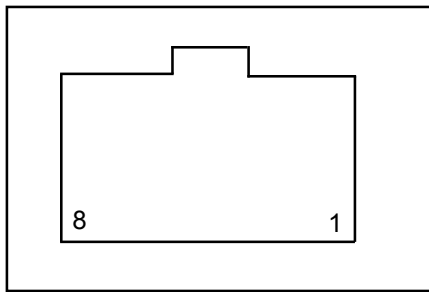
Mating connector supplier HARTING Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG (P.O. 2451, 32381 Minden; Germany; www.harting.com).

Order designation:

- 09 45 145 1510, Cable Manager Blue IP67 Push-Pull Data Plug
- 09 45 145 1500, Cable Manager White IP67 Push-Pull Data Plug



Connector pin assignment RS485 (EIA485)

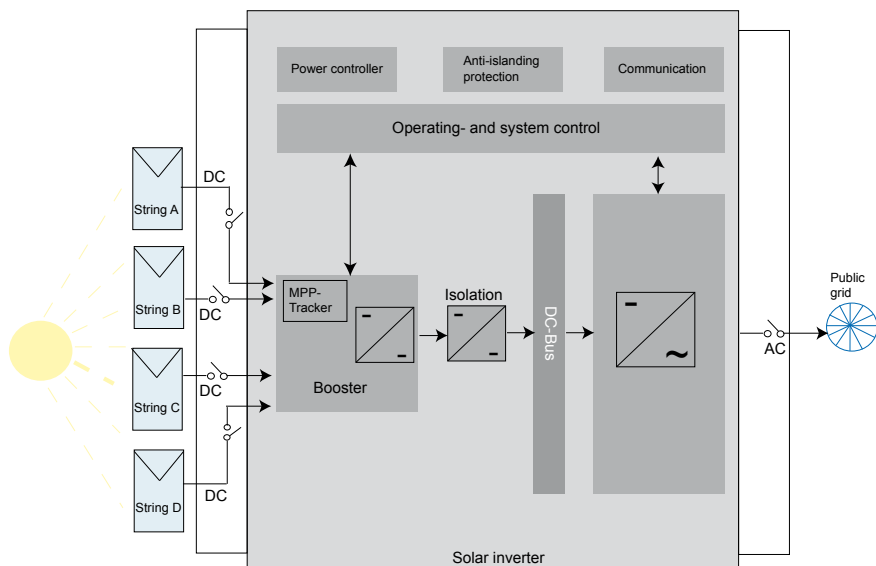
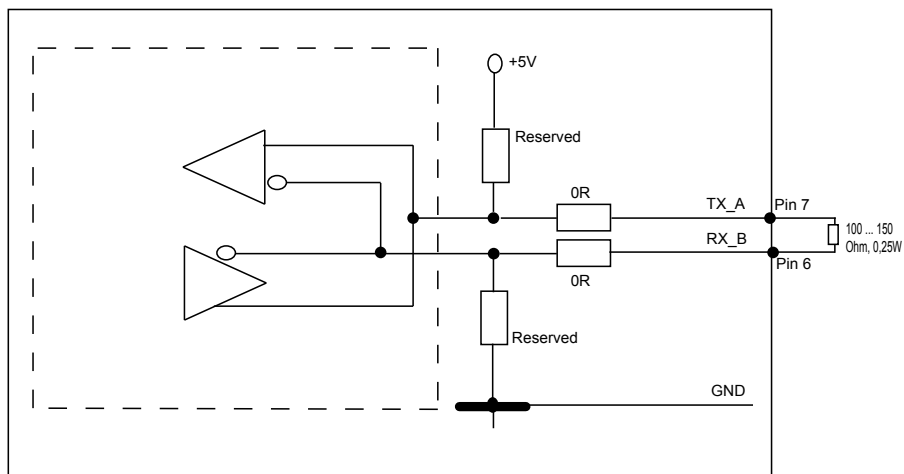


Top View

Pin

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 | Reserved |
| 2 | Reserved |
| 3 | Reserved |
| 4 | GND (RS485) |
| 5 | Reserved |
| 6 | RX_B (RS485) |
| 7 | TX_A (RS485) |
| 8 | Reserved |

When several devices are connected in series and the total length of the data line measures 2 m or more, the following option is available for terminating the RS485 (EIA485) interface:



7.9 Electrical connection and operational start-up

The electrical connection is utilized on this solar inverter using the connector contacts which are attached to the casing. In no case must the device be opened!



In order to connect the device electrically, the following procedures must be followed:

1. DC connection: First, connect the PV module strings to the DC disconnect (not included in the scope of delivery).
2. Connect the DC disconnect to the solar inverter (ensure correct polarity).
3. AC connection: Please install the Wieland AC mating connector to the AC output cable and then put the AC connector to the solar inverter. Please make sure, that the sleeve nut is properly fixed and tighten.
4. Before switching on the power, check all feeders and connections one last time.
5. Close the DC disconnect.
6. Close the circuit breaker on the AC output side.
7. In case of sufficient PV voltage ($UPV > 150\text{ V}$), the device now goes into the start-up mode.
8. In case of a new installation the time and date have to be set in sub-menu S (Setup) (see „8.3.7 Submenu S (Setup)“, page 30).

NOTE



To ensure protection conforming to IP65 all unused connections and interfaces must be closed using the provided sealing plugs.

7.10 Setup / settings

The default display language for solar inverters leaving the Delta factory is set to English.

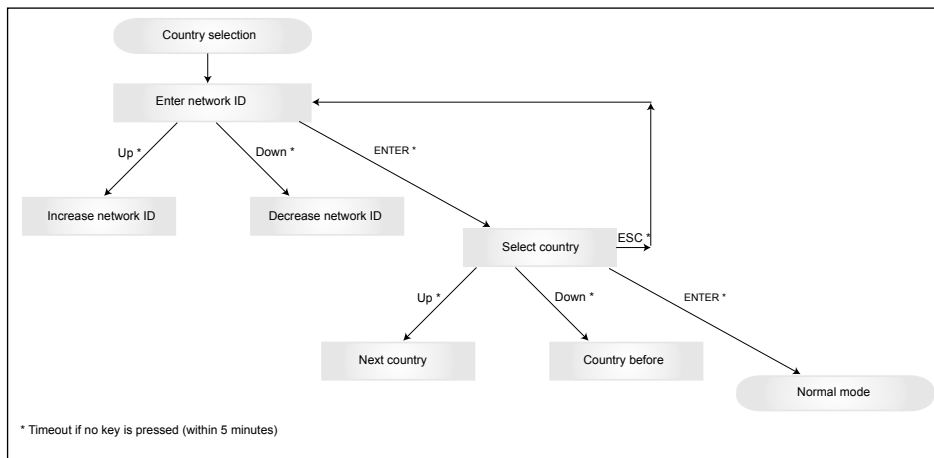
After connecting to correct DC voltage and running through self-test, you will be asked to specify the network ID and to select the desired country (see „8.3.7.2 Submenu S: Country settings“, page 32) (countries available: India and Australia).

The selection has to be confirmed another time by the user. Once confirmed, the network ID and the country selection are stored to the controller memory – and the solar inverter is ready for operation.

NOTE



Please note that the enter keys on the display are locked, if there is no input entry within 5 minutes. The following display message appears: “Block selection”. To unlock the enter keys, you need to switch off the DC voltage and then switch it on again (see „9.2 Display messages“, page 34).



NOTE



Please note, that once the country has been selected and confirmed, it is only possible to change the country by following the steps as listed below:

1. Please click ESC + ↑ for few seconds to get the key information.
2. Provide the key code to the Solar Support Team at support.australia@solar-inverter.com or support.india@solar-inverter.com to get the PIN code (valid for one use only!).
3. Once you get the PIN code, you need to press ESC + ↓.
4. Then, you will be asked to insert the PIN code and to confirm it twice.
5. After confirmation, you will then be able to select the desired country.

NOTE



These steps must be executed without interruption. Otherwise, you will stay in the country selection mode.

7.11 LED operation and fault display

Three light-emitting diodes (LEDs), which display the operational state of the solar inverter, are attached on the front:

- Operation (A)
- Earth Fault (B)
- Failure (C)

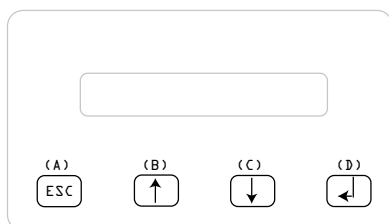
- LED (A), green: „Operation“ displays the operational state.
- LED (B), red: „Earth Fault“ displays an insulation resistance fault or PV grounding (GND) fault on the DC side.
- LED (C), yellow: „Failure“ displays existing faults internally or externally and whether the grid feed-in operation has been interrupted.

LED STATUS	OPERATIONAL STATE	EXPLANATION
green: <off> red: <off> yellow: <off>	Night disconnection.	The input voltage (UPV) is lower than 100 V. The solar inverter is not feeding power to the grid.
green: <on> red: <on> yellow: <on>	Initialization	Input voltages: UPV: 100 V to 150 V (self test ongoing).
green: <flashes> red: <off> yellow: <off>	Input- and grid monitoring.	Starting conditions are tested.
green: <on> red: <off> yellow: <off>	Feed-in operation.	Normal operational state: UPV: 150 V to 450 V.
green: <off> red: <on/off> yellow: <on/off>	Equipment fault.	Internal or external fault (interrupted feed). See also „9.2 Display messages“, page 34.
green: <off> red: <on/off> yellow: <on>	General error condition.	Solar inverter is not connected to the grid. No power is delivered. See also „9.2 Display messages“, page 34.
green: <on/off> red: <on/off> yellow: <flashes>	Warning message.	You can carry on using the solar inverter. See also „9.2 Display messages“, page 34.

8. Operating concept

8.1 The display

The display on the device indicates varied information. The enter keys are used for the adjustment of the device and for the retrieval of information. The indicated data can deviate with a tolerance of up to 5 %.



- Key (A), ESC: To switch from the menu items to the main menu and to exit each sub-menu.
- Key (B) and (C): For scrolling in the individual menu items and/or carrying out adjustments in the setup menu.
- Key (D), ENTER: ENTER key for changing into the menu levels and for input acknowledgement in the setup menu.

8.2 Navigation in the display

Lighting of the display



After pressing the ENTER key in automatic operation, the display lighting is switched on. If no key is pressed within 30 seconds, the display lighting automatically goes out. The setup menu enables selection between continuous or automatic lighting. Through pressing the ENTER key, the display lighting is switched on again.

8.3 Main menu

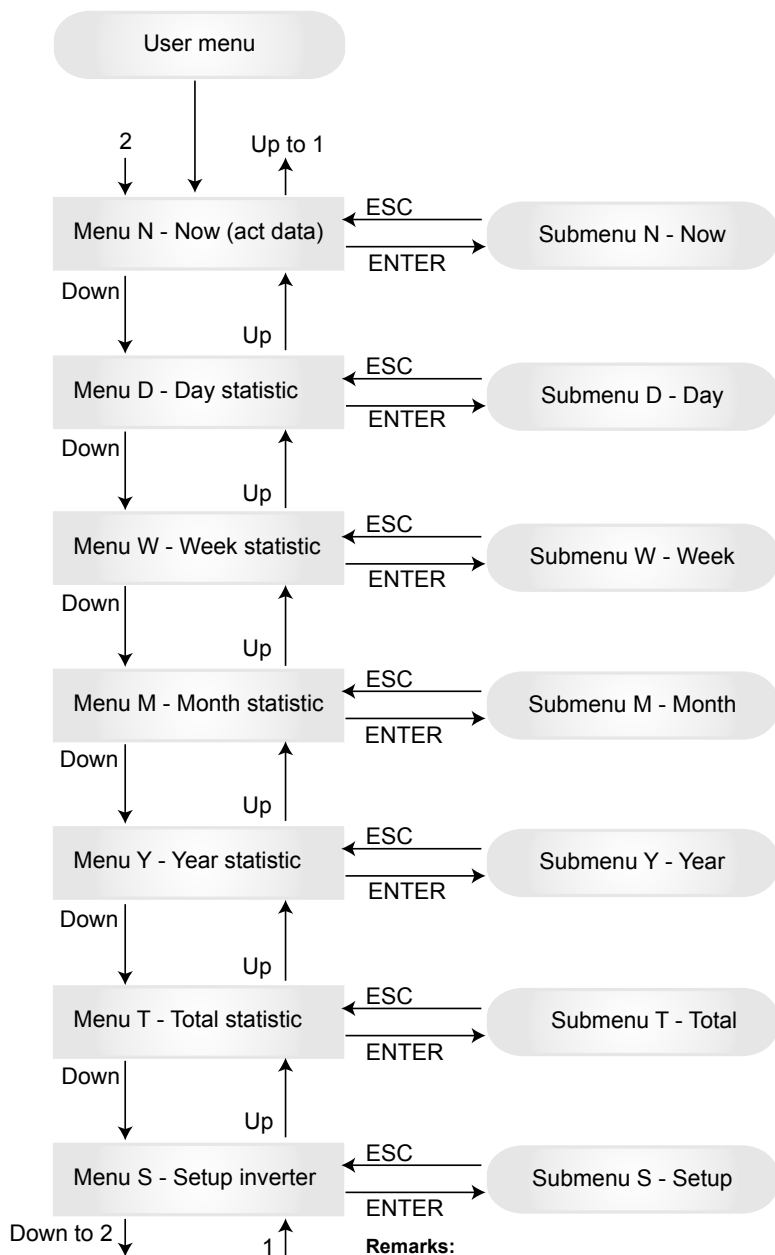
The main menu consists of 7 menu items which are subdivided into submenus:

- Menu N (Now)
- Menu D (Day)
- Menu W (Week)
- Menu M (Month)
- Menu Y (Year)
- Menu T (Total)
- Menu S (Setup)

Handling of the menu items:

You can scroll the main menu by activating the selector keys  .

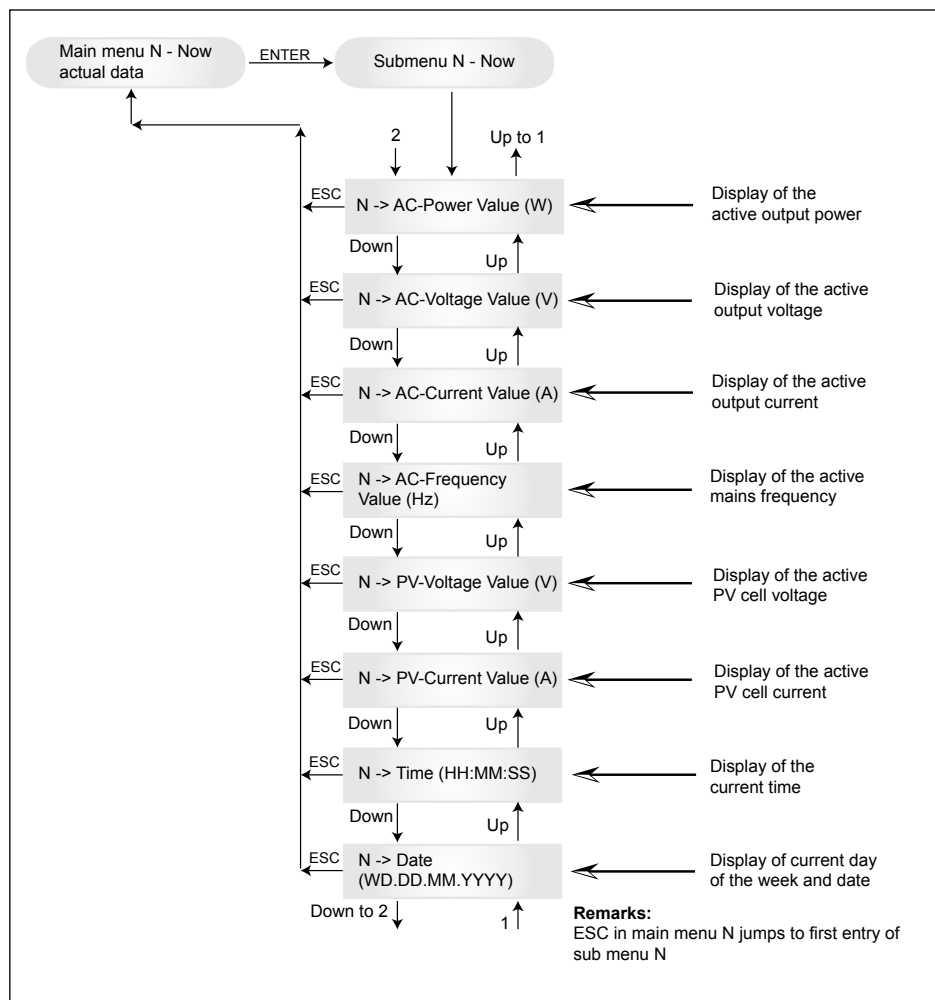
Press the ENTER key to select the submenus. In order to exit the menus again, activate the ESC key.

**Remarks:**

ESC in main menu jumps to first entry of corresponding sub menu

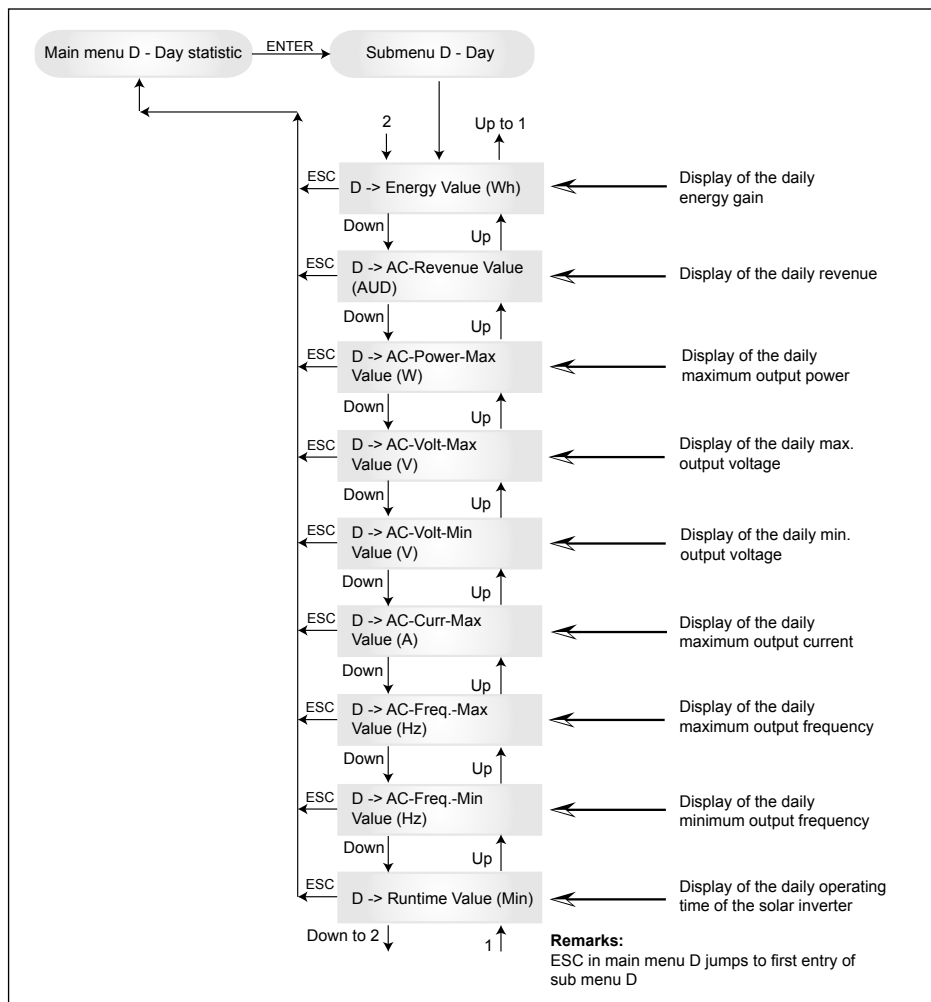
8.3.1 Submenu N (Now)

This menu item displays the active values.



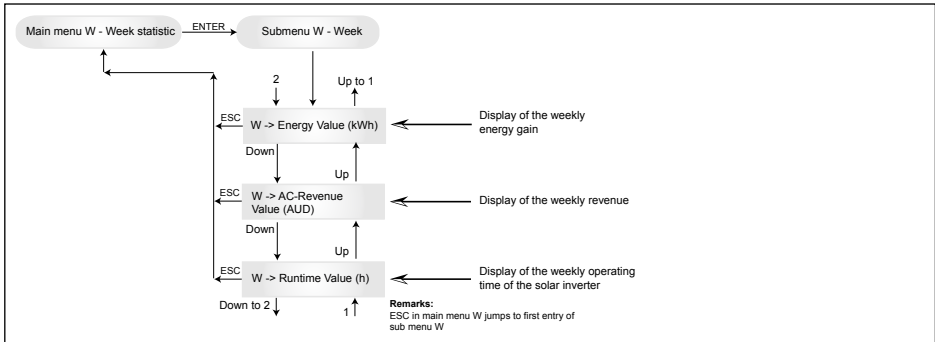
8.3.2 Submenu D (Day)

This menu item displays the daily values for the grid feed.



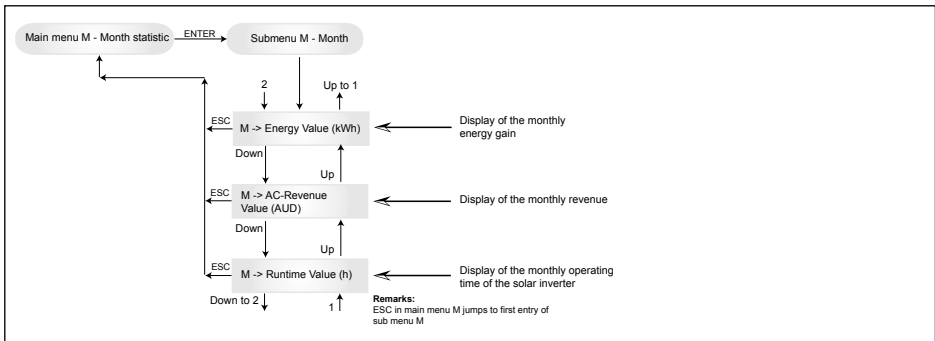
8.3.3 Submenu W (Week)

This menu item displays the average values of the current week.



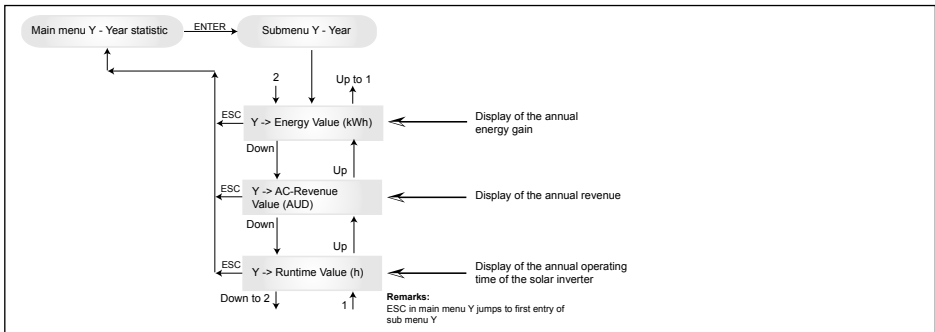
8.3.4 Submenu M (Month)

This menu item displays the average values of the current month.



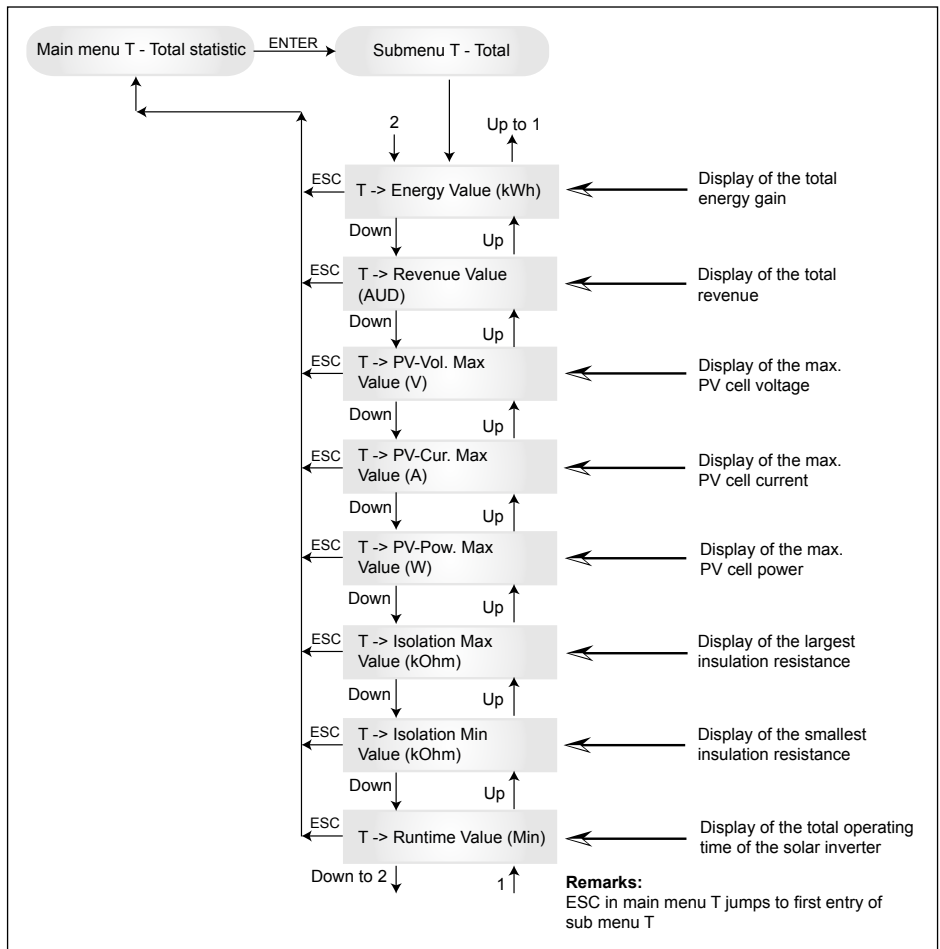
8.3.5 Submenu Y (Year)

This menu item displays the average values of the current year.



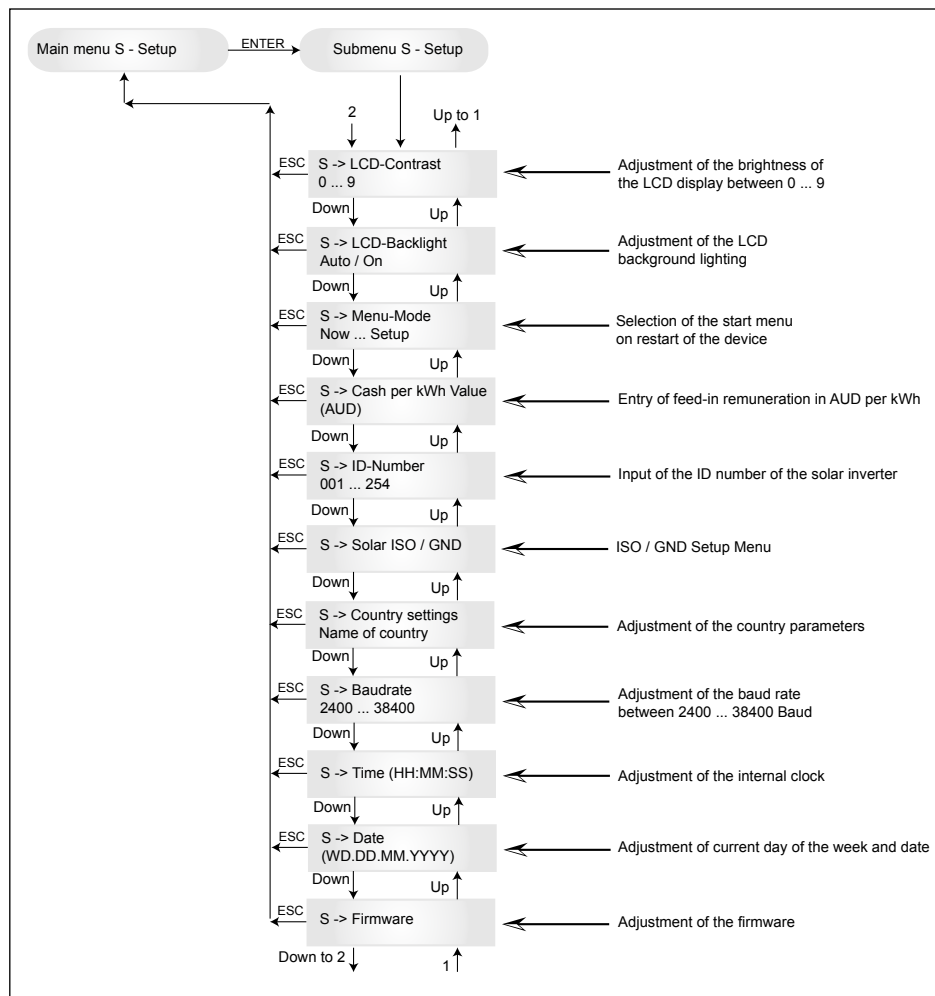
8.3.6 Submenu T (Total)

This menu item shows cumulated and maximum/minimum values since first use.



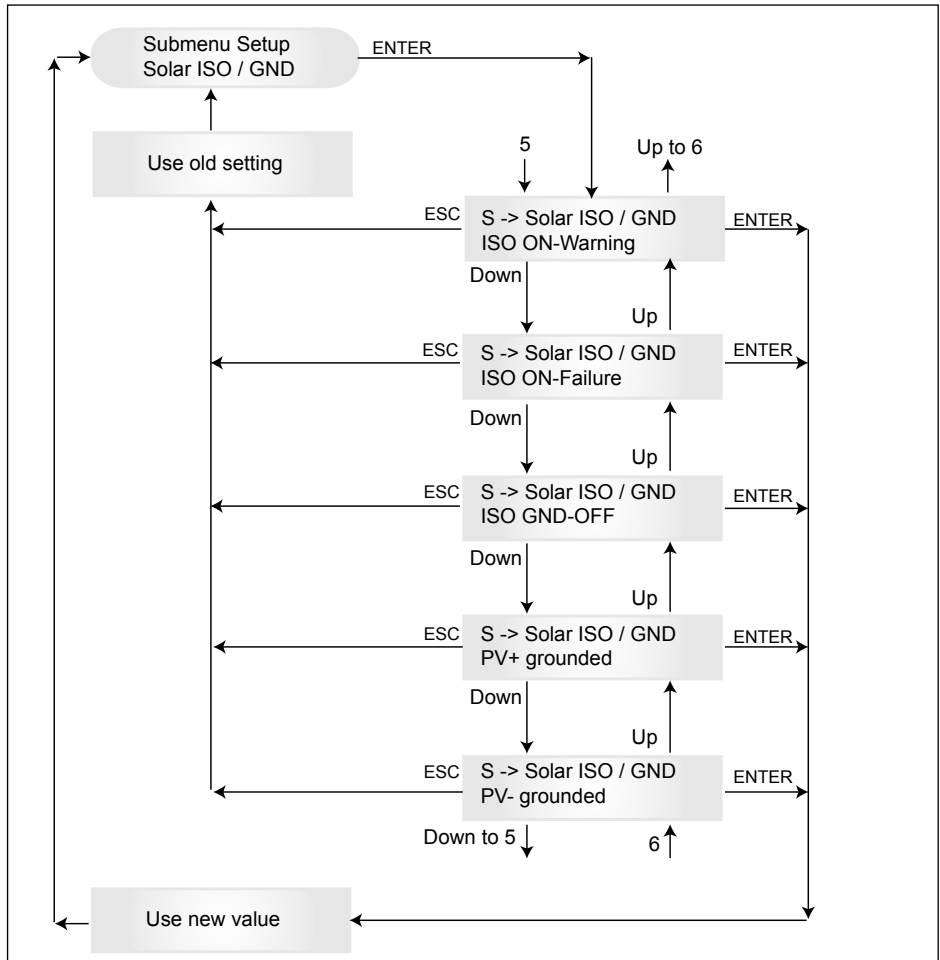
8.3.7 Submenu S (Setup)

This menu item is used for changing the presets of the solar inverter.



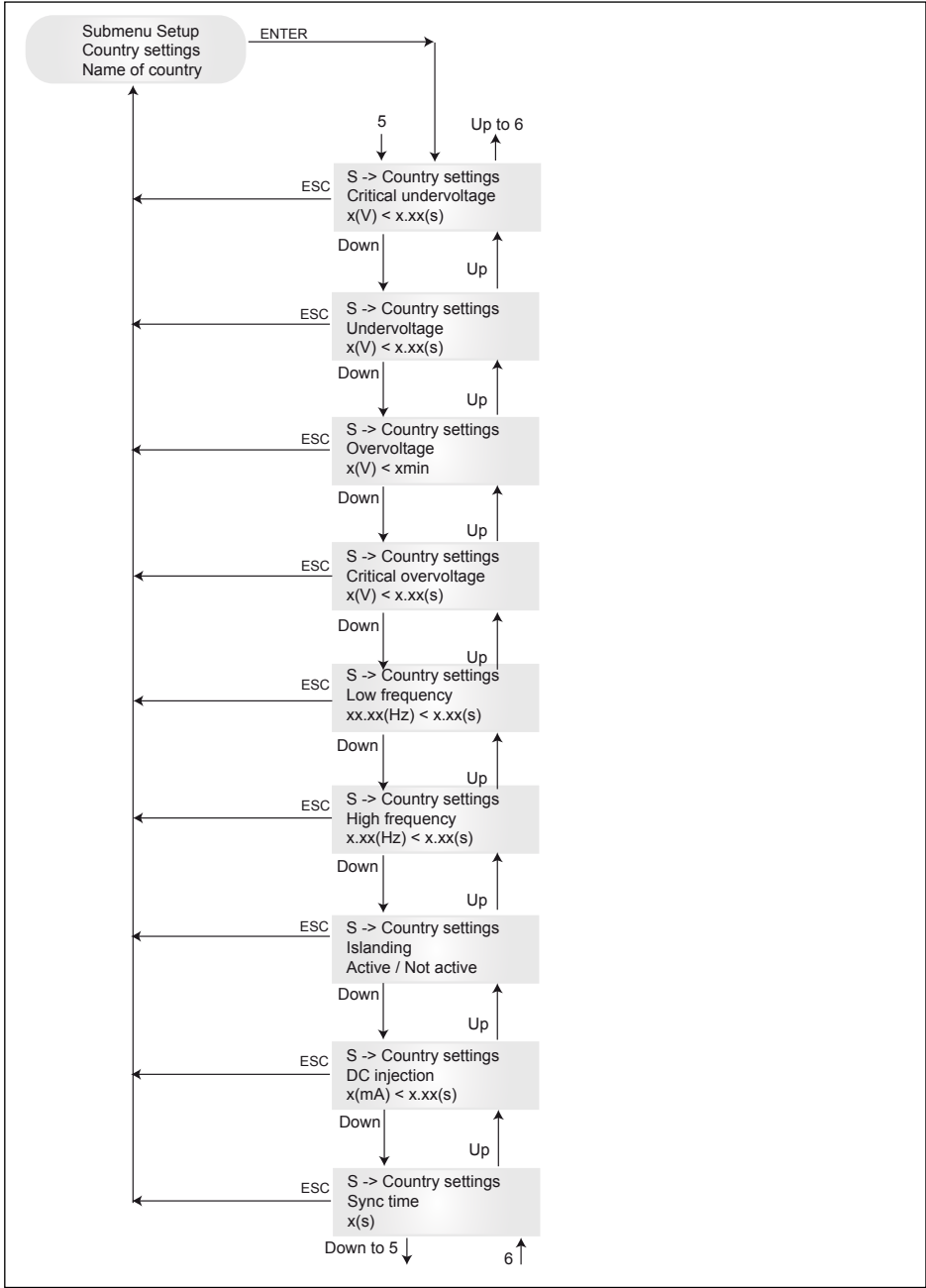
8.3.7.1 Submenu S: Solar ISO / GND

More detailed information on the Solar ISO / GND menu within the submenu S (Setup).



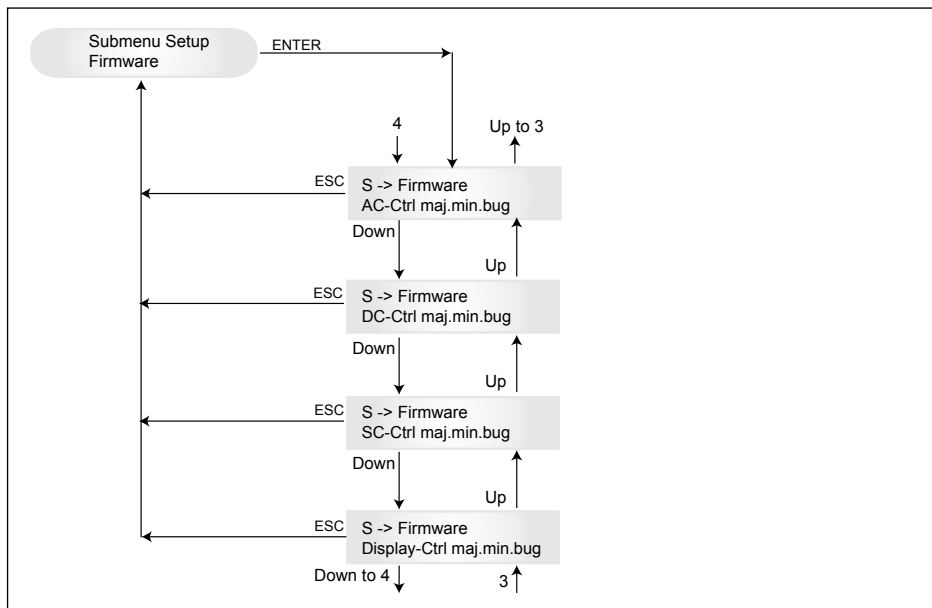
8.3.7.2 Submenu S: Country settings

More detailed information on the country settings menu within the submenu S (Setup).



8.3.7.3 Submenu S: Firmware

More detailed information on the firmware menu within the submenu S (Setup).



9. Diagnostics and data evaluation

9.1 Malfunction rectification

The solar inverter is provided with an automatic diagnostics system which independently identifies certain faults and which can make them visible on the display.

Troubleshooting in the field

In principle, it is always worth attempting a reset by reinitializing the solar inverter whenever an error message appears on the display.

To reset the device, proceed as follows:

1. Isolate the solar inverter from the grid (open automatic circuit breaker).
2. Switch off the DC disconnecter.
3. Wait: approx. 1 minute.
4. Switch DC disconnecter back on.
5. Switch in grid (close automatic circuit breaker).

(In the field, the first step is to scan for potential fault causes that could be picked up by the solar inverter and result in tripping.)

Various key parameters can be scanned via the display, thereby enabling conclusions to be drawn about potential fault causes.

Current values in the N menu

AC Voltage -> Display of current output voltage -> Voltage limiting values

AC Frequency -> Display of current grid frequency -> Frequency limiting values

Solar Voltage -> Display of current PV cell voltage -> Switch-in threshold

9.2 Display messages

LED STATUS	DISPLAY MESSAGE	CAUSE	ELIMINATION
green: <on> red: <on> yellow: <on>		Display communication faulty.	If the fault persists after the device has been reset, please inform your service technician.
green: <off> red: <off> yellow: <on>	AC frequency failure	Grid frequency overshooting or undershooting specified limit range.	Check the grid frequency via the display in the N menu.
green: <off> red: <off> yellow: <on>	AC voltage failure	Grid voltage overshooting or undershooting specified limit range.	Check the grid voltage via the display in the N menu. If no voltage present, check grid automatic circuit breaker.
green: <off> red: <off> yellow: <on>	AC relay failure	One of the anti-islanding protection output relays is faulty / defective.	The solar inverter is defective. Return the device.
green: <flashes> red: <off> yellow: <off>	Calibration ongoing	Check internal settings.	Normal function before input mode.
green: <off> red: <off> yellow: <on>	DC injection failure	DC component of input-side alternating current is too high.	If the fault persists after the device has been reset, please inform your service technician.
green: <off> red: <off> yellow: <on>	Error # 301	Internal communication error or hardware fault.	If the fault persists after the device has been reset, please inform your service technician.
green: <off> red: <off> yellow: <on>	Error # 302	The device trips and reverts to grid input mode once the temperature has dropped.	Check the installation site (no direct sunlight, air circulation).
green: <off> red: <on> yellow: <off>	Error # 506 Error # 508	Isolation resistance fault on the DC side during start-up phase (# 508) or running phase (# 506).	Check the isolation resistance on the DC side of the PV modules.
green: <on> red: <on> yellow: <off>	Isolation start-up warning Isolation running warning	Isolation resistance fault on the DC side during start-up phase or running phase.	You must check the isolation resistance on the DC side of the PV modules. Solar inverter is still feeding!

LED STATUS	DISPLAY MESSAGE	CAUSE	ELIMINATION
green: <on> red: <on> yellow: <off>	PV+ ground- ing fault PV- ground- ing fault	Connection PV+ (PV-) to GND is interrupted or wrong pole is connected to GND.	Check that the GND connection has been made correctly and/or check the fuse in the grounding path. Change the fuse if necessary. The solar inverter remains in feed-in operation.
green: <off> red: <off> yellow: <on>	Revision error	Versions of hard- and software are not compatible.	If the fault persists after the device has been reset, please inform your service technician.
green: <on> red: <on> yellow: <on>	Self test ongoing	Initialization of solar inverter on start-up.	The first time the solar inverter is started up: Normal function with a PV cell voltage of between 100 V and 150 V.
green: <flashes> red: <off> yellow: <off>	PV power too low	Insufficient input power.	Insufficient insolation (dawn/twilight). Check the PV cell voltage via the display in the N menu.
green: <flashes> red: <off> yellow: <off>	PV voltage too low	PV generator voltage between 100 V and 150 V.	Insufficient insolation. Check the PV cell voltage via the display in the N menu.
green: <flashes> red: <off> yellow: <off>	Synchronize to AC	Checks grid voltage and grid frequency for grid input mode.	Normal function before input mode.
green: <on> red: <off> yellow: <flashes>	Varistor warning	Internal varistor at the DC input is defective.	Although you can, in theory, carry on using the solar inverter, the varistors should be replaced at the earliest opportunity. This will involve returning the device.
green: <off> red: <off> yellow: <on>	Block selection	Enter keys on the display are locked, if there is no input entry within 5 minutes.	To unlock the enter keys, you need to switch off the DC voltage and then switch it on again.

NOTE



Please follow the instructions above before contacting your service technician!

10. Technical data

INPUT (DC)	AUSTRALIA	INDIA
Max. recommended PV power	4000 W _p	
Nominal power	3630 W	
Voltage range	125 ... 540 V	
Full power MPP range	150 ... 450 V	
Nominal current	13 A	
Max. current	22 A	

OUTPUT (AC)	AUSTRALIA	INDIA
Max. power	3485 W ¹⁾	
Nominal power	3300 W	
Voltage range	210 ... 264 V	184 ... 264.5 V
Max. current	15.7 A	
Nominal current	14.4 A	
Nominal frequency	50 Hz	
Frequency range	48 ... 52 Hz	47.3 ... 52.7 Hz
Power factor	> 0.99 @ nominal power	
Total harmonic distortion (THD)	< 3 % @ nominal power	

GENERAL SPECIFICATION	AUSTRALIA	INDIA
Model name	SOLIVIA 3.3 AP G3 TR	
Part number Delta	EOE46010260	
Max. efficiency	96 %	
Efficiency EU	94.8 %	
Operating temperature	-25 ... +70 °C	
Storage temperature	-25 ... +80 °C	
Humidity	0 ... 98 %	
Max. operating altitude	2000 m (above sea level)	

- 1) The maximum AC power value indicates the power an inverter might be able to deliver. However, such a maximum AC power may not necessarily be achieved.

MECHANICAL DESIGN	AUSTRALIA	INDIA
Size (L x W x D)	410 x 410 x 180 mm	
Weight	21.5 kg	
Cooling	Convection	
AC connector	Wieland RST25i3S	
DC connector	4 pairs of Multi-Contact MC4	
Communication interfaces	2 x RJ45 / RS485	
Display	3 LEDs, 2-line LCD	

STANDARDS / DIRECTIVES	AUSTRALIA	INDIA
Protection degree	IP65	
Safety class	I	
Configurable trip parameters	Yes	
Insulation monitoring	Yes	
Overload behavior	Current limitation; power limitation	
Anti-islanding protection / Grid regulation	AS 4777.2; AS 4777.3; IEC 60255.5	VDE 0126-1-1
EMC	AS 4777.1; AS 4777.2; AS 4777.3; EN 61000-6-2; IEC / EN 61000-6-3	IEC / EN 61000-6-2; IEC / EN 61000-6-3
Safety	AS/NZS 60950; AS/NZS 3100; AS 4777.2; AS 4777.3	IEC 62103; EN 50178; IEC 62109-1, IEC 62109-2

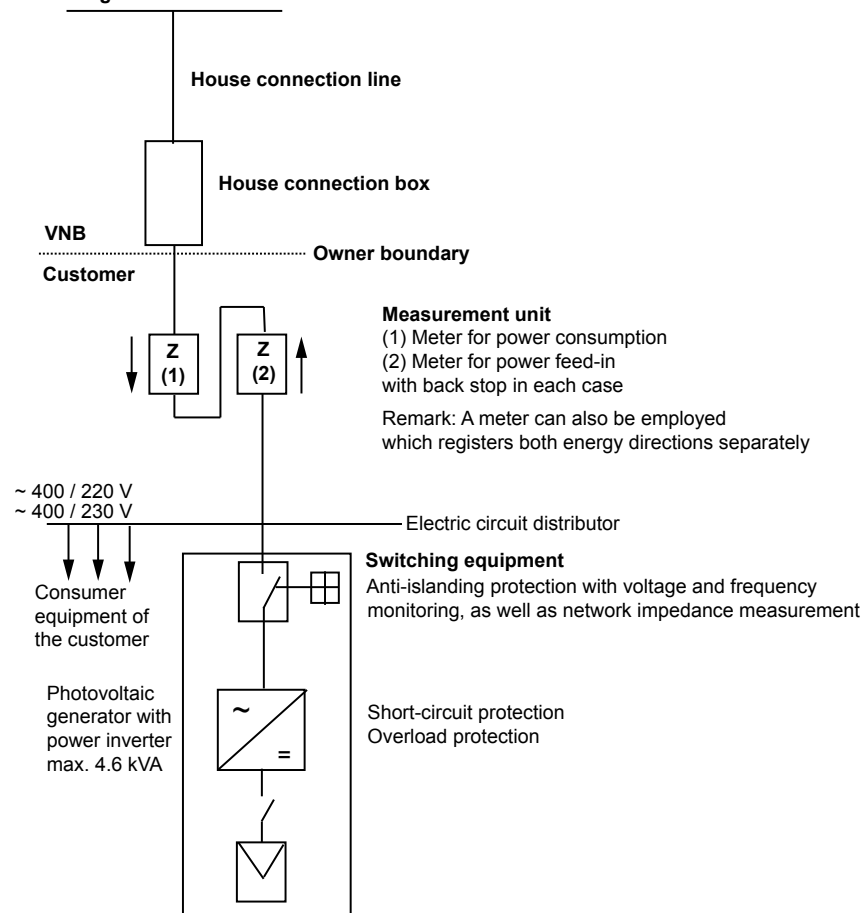
11. Appendix

11.1 Connection examples

Individual in-plant generation system in parallel operation without isolated operation possibility, single-phase feed with anti-islanding protection.

Low-voltage network ~ 400 / 220 V

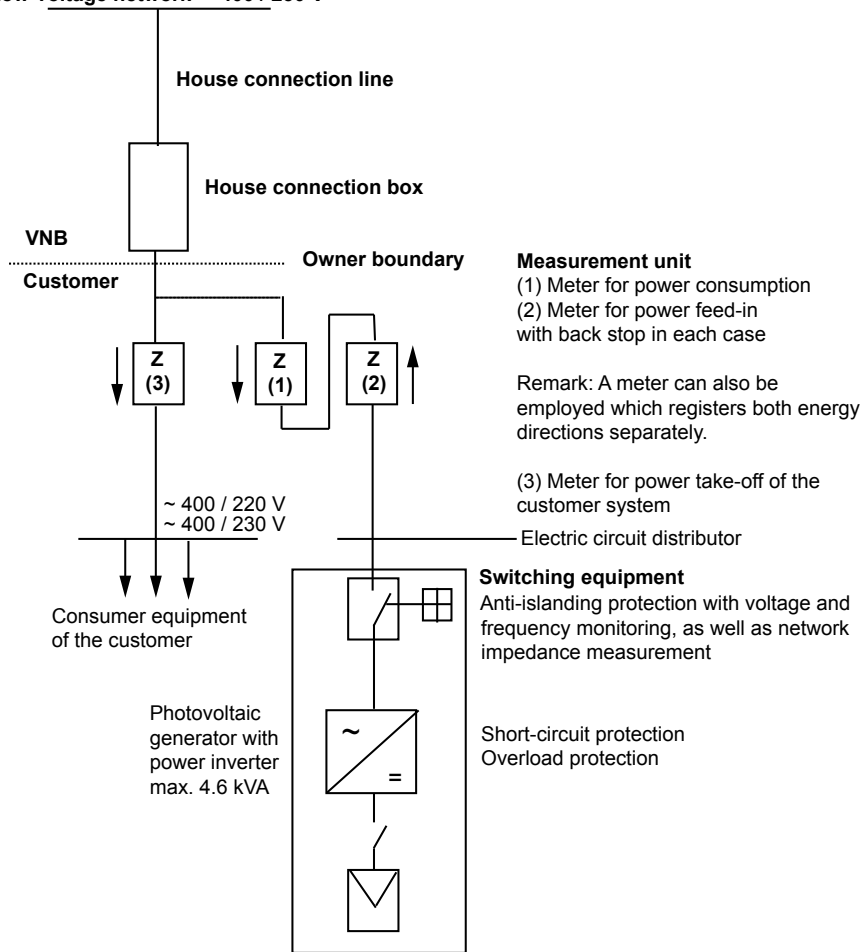
Low-voltage network ~ 400 / 230 V



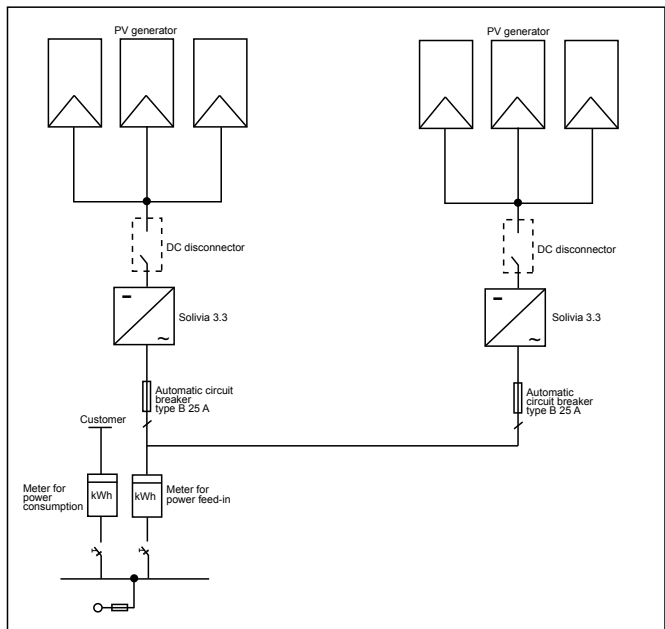
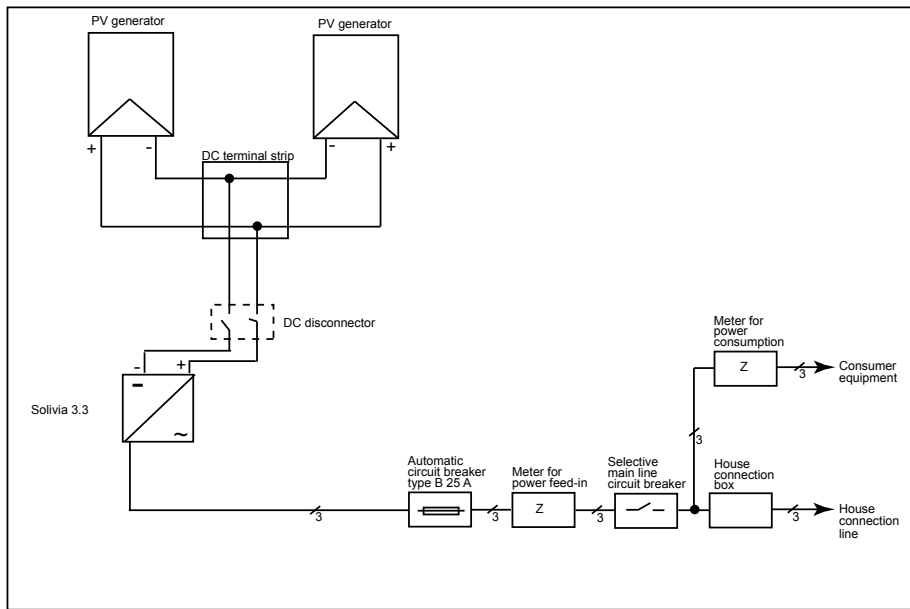
Individual in-plant generation system in parallel operation without isolated operation possibility, single-phase feed with anti-islanding protection, separate feed.

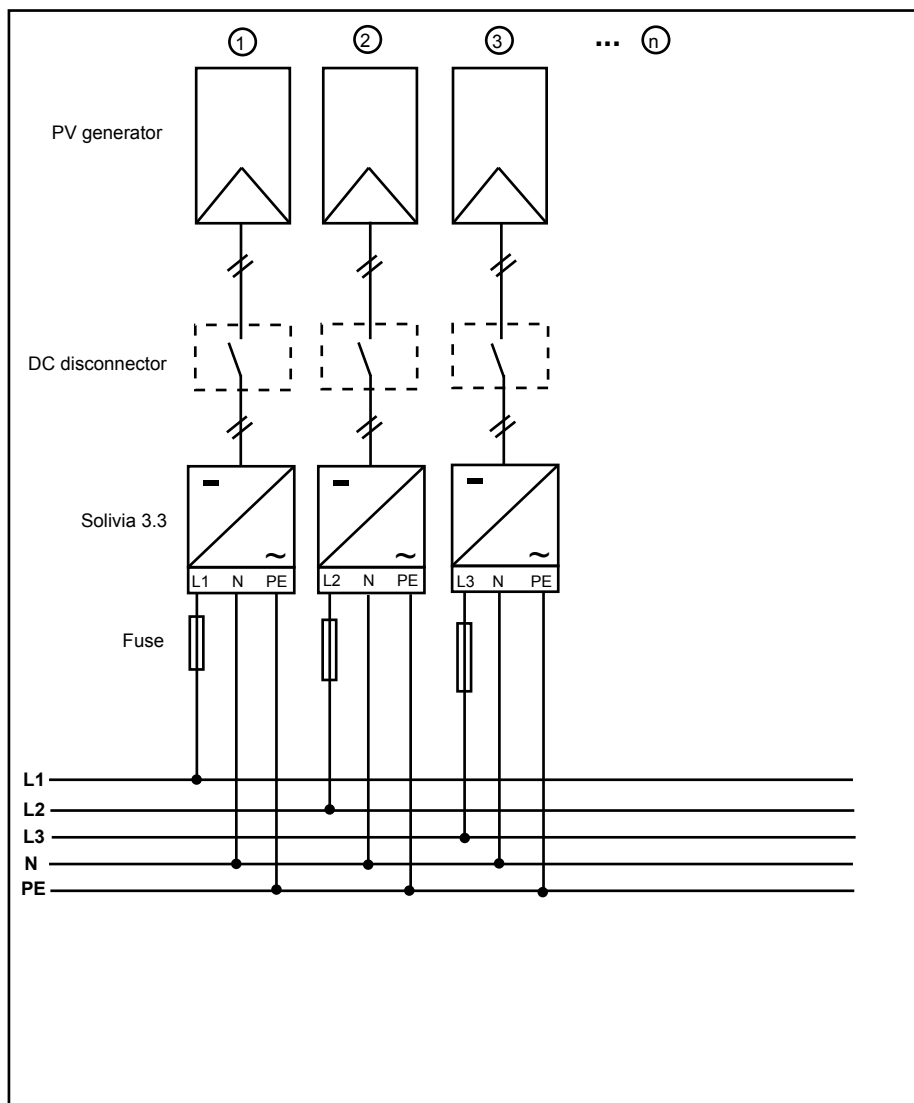
Low-voltage network ~ 400 / 220 V

Low-voltage network ~ 400 / 230 V



11.2 Overview of connection diagrams





12. Glossary

AC

Abbreviation for „Alternating Current“.

Anti-islanding protection

This is a unit for grid monitoring with assigned switching elements (anti-islanding protection) and is an automatic isolation point for small power generation systems (to 30 kWp).

CE

With the CE identification code, the manufacturer confirms the conformity of the product with the valid EC Guideline and compliance with the significant requirements stipulated therein.

DC

Abbreviation for „Direct Current“.

EMC

The Electro-Magnetic Compatibility (EMC) concerns the technical and legal basics of the mutual influencing of electrical devices through electromagnetic fields caused by them in electrical engineering.

Initialization

Under initialization (cf. English to initialize) is understood the part of the loading process of a program, in which the storage space required for the execution (e.g. variable, code, buffers ...) for the program is reserved and is filled with initial values.

Local utility company

By local utility company is meant a company which generates electrical energy and distributes it over the public grid.

MPP

The Maximum Power Point is the point of the current-voltage diagram of a PV cell at which the largest power can be tapped off, i.e. the point at which the product of current and voltage has its maximum value.

Nominal power

Nominal power is the maximum permissible continuous power output indicated by the manufacturer for a device or a system. Usually the device is also optimized so that the efficiency is at its maximum in case of operation with nominal power.

Nominal current

Nominal current is the absorbed current in case of electrical devices if the device is supplied with the nominal voltage and yields its nominal power.

PE

In electric systems and cables a protective earth conductor is frequently employed. This is also called grounding wire, protective grounding device, soil, grounding or PE (English „protective earth“).

Photovoltaics (abbr.: PV)

The conversion of PV energy into electrical energy.

The name is composed of the component parts: Photos - the Greek word for light - and Volta - after Alessandro Volta, a pioneer in electrical research.

Potential isolation

No conductive connection between two component parts.

Power dissipation

Power dissipation is designated as the difference between absorbed power and power of a device or process yielded. Power dissipation is released mainly as heat.

PV cell

PV cells are large-surface photodiodes which convert light energy (generally sunlight) into electrical energy. This comes about by utilization of the photoelectric effect (photovoltaics).

PV generator

System comprising a number of PV modules.

PV module

Part of a PV generator; converts PV energy into electrical energy.

RJ45

Abbreviation for standardized eight-pole electrical connector connection. RJ stands for Registered Jack (standardized socket).

RS485 (EIA485)

Differential voltage interface on which the genuine signal is transmitted on one core and the negated (or negative) signal on the other core.

Separate grid system

Energy supply equipment which is completely independent of an interconnected grid.

Solar inverter

is an electrical device which converts DC direct voltage into AC voltage and/or direct current into alternating current.

String

Designates a group of electrical PV modules switched in series.

String solar inverter (solar inverter concept)

The PV generator is divided up into individual strings which feed into the grid over their own string solar inverters in each case. In this way, the installation is considerably facilitated and the gain decrease, which can arise from the installation or from different shading conditions of the PV modules, is considerably reduced.

TAB (2000)

The TAB 2000 are the technical regulations governing connection to the low-voltage grid operated by distribution system operators in Germany. These Technischen Anschlussbestimmungen or TAB for short have been in force since the year 2000. They define the requirements imposed by DSOs on the electrical systems operated by the end customers of utility companies.

13. Certificates

Supplier's declaration of conformity

For compliance levels 1, 2 and 3 in Australia

As required by notices under:

- section 182 of the Australian *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.



Instructions for completion

- This completed form remains with the supplier as part of the documentation required for the compliance records. Do not return this form to the ACMA.

Supplier's details

Qualsure Consultants

ACMA supplier code number **N136**

(AGENT)

of 18 Hood Street Rosedale Vic.

Product details

Product description – brand name, type, model, lot, batch or serial number (if available)

Brand Name	Delta
Model Number	SOLIVIA3.3APG3
Description	Solar Inverter

Compliance with *Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Standard 2008*

The above mentioned product complies with the requirements of the *Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Standard 2008*. Evidence of compliance is demonstrated by test reports to the following applicable standards.

Applicable standards

Standard title, number and, if applicable, number of the test report

Standard	Test Report Number
AS/NZS CISPR 11:2004	06KFS054/VDE 0126-1-1

Declaration

I hereby declare that the product mentioned above complies with the requirements of the *Radiocommunications (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Standard 2008*. All products supplied under this declaration will be identical to the product identified above.

Gordon Slimmon
Director

30 Nov 10

QUALSURE CONSULTANTS

A division of Bluen Pty Ltd (ACN 090 692 354) Registered Office 18 Hood Street Rosedale Vic. 3847
CF3388/1-1

Certificate No: 11011901



CERTIFICATE OF SUITABILITY

Class	Non-Prescribed
Product:	PV Inverter (Grid-tied)
Brand Name:	DELTA
Model Number:	EOE46010260 (Solivia 3.3APG3) EOE46010259 (Solivia 3.0APG3), EOE45010272 (Solivia 2.5APG3)
Ratings:	Input: 540Vdc max, 24A (3.3APG3), 22A (3.0APG3) & 18.3A(2.5APG3) Output: 230Vac, 50Hz, 14.4A, 3300W (3.3APG3), 13.0A, 3000W (3.0APG3) 10.9A, 2500W (2.5APG3)
Standard:	AS 4777.2:2005, AS 4777.3:2005 with AS/NZS 3100:2009 and AS/NZS60950.1:2003 +A1 +A2 +A3
Approval Mark:	ASA 11011901
Date of Approval:	21 January 2011
Date of Expiry	20 January 2016

For and on Behalf of Australian Safety Approval

ASA Confirms, in accordance with ISO/IEC Guide 65,
that the equipment described above complies with the
minimum safety standards listed.

Approval Specialists Pty. Ltd. Trading as Australian Safety Approval. Ground Floor, 35 Alleyne Street, Chatswood, NSW 2067

CERTIFICATE • CERTIFICATE • CERTIFICATE • CERTIFICATE • CERTIFICATE



SUPPORT - ASIA-PACIFIC

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25 October 2012

