

FIMER



Product Manual

UNO-DM 1.2/2.0/3.0/3.3/4.0/

4.6/5.0-TL-PLUS-Q

(from 1.2 to 5.0 kW)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



This manual contains important safety instructions that must be followed during the installation and maintenance of the equipment.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS!



Keep this document in a safe place near the inverter for easy access during installation, operation and maintenance.

THE INSTALLER MUST READ THIS DOCUMENT IN ITS ENTIRETY BEFORE INSTALLING THIS EQUIPMENT.

Operators are required to read this manual and scrupulously follow the instructions given in it, since FIMER cannot be held responsible for damage caused to people and/or things, or the equipment, if the conditions described below are not observed.

The purpose of this document is to support the qualified technician, who has received training and/or has demonstrated skills and knowledge in construction, to install, operate and maintain the inverter. This manual covers only inverter, not any equipment (photovoltaic modules, external disconnects, etc) to which it is connected.

Warranty requirements are included in the Terms and Conditions of sale included with the inverter order.

NOTE: Any changes made to the product or to the installation conditions that hasn't been approved by FIMER will void the warranty.



All pictures and illustrations shown in this user manual are indicatives and must be intended as support for installation instruction only. Actual product may vary due to product enhancement. Specifications subject to change without notice. The latest version of this document is available on the FIMER website.



The products are designed to be connected to and to communicate information and data via a network interface. It is the user's sole responsibility to provide and continuously ensure a secure connection between the product and the user's network or any other network (as the case may be). The user shall establish and maintain any appropriate measures (such as but not limited to the installation of firewalls, application of authentication measures, encryption of data, installation of anti-virus programs, etc) to protect the product, the network, its system and the interface against any kind of security breaches, unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and/or theft of data or information. FIMER and its affiliates are not liable for damages and/or losses related to such security breaches, any unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and/or theft of data or information. The data, examples and diagrams in this manual are included solely for the concept or product description and are not to be deemed as a statement of guaranteed properties. All persons responsible for applying the equipment addressed in this manual must satisfy themselves that each intended application is suitable and acceptable, including that any applicable safety or other operational requirements are complied with. In particular, any risks in applications where a system failure and/or product failure would create a risk for harm to property or persons (including but not limited to personal injuries or death) shall be the sole responsibility of the person or entity applying the equipment, and those so responsible are hereby requested to ensure that all measures are taken to exclude or mitigate such risks. This document has been carefully checked by FIMER but deviations cannot be completely ruled out. In case any errors are detected, the reader is kindly requested to notify the manufacturer. Other than under explicit contractual commitments, in no event shall FIMER be responsible or liable for any loss or damage resulting from the use of this manual or the application of the equipment.

Product Manual

UNO-DM-1.2/2.0/3.0/3.3/4.0/4.6/5.0-TL-PLUS-Q string inverters

1 - Introduction and general information

2 - Characteristics

3 - Safety and accident prevention

4 - Lifting and transport

5 - Installation

6 - Instruments

7 - Operation

8 - Maintenance

9 - Attachments

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	4
Safety and accident prevention	8
Safety information and instructions	8
Symbols and signs	9
Installation and maintenance safety	11
General safety information.....	11
Environmental conditions and risks	11
Electrical and thermal safety.....	12
Residual risks	13
Table of residual risks	13
Introduction and general information	14
Warranty and supply conditions	14
Not included in the supply.....	14
Scope and target audience	15
Purpose and document structure	15
List of appendix documents	15
Operator and maintenance personnel skills/prerequisites	15
Application area, general conditions	16
Intended or allowed use.....	16
Limits in field of use.....	16
Improper or prohibited use	16
Characteristics	17
General conditions	17
Models and range of equipment	18
Identification of the equipment and manufacturer	19
Reference number index	21
Graphical representation of references	21
Accessory Board UNO-DM-COM KIT (Equipped on -X models or optional accessory)	22
Accessory Board UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT (optional accessory)	23
REACT-MTR-1PH energy meter	24
FIMER B23, B24 3PH energy meter	24
FIMER B21 1PH energy meter	25
Characteristics and technical data	26
Tightening torques	32
Overall dimensions	32
Bracket dimensions.....	33
Efficiency curves	34
Power limitation (Power Derating)	36
Power reduction due to environmental conditions.....	36
Power reduction due to the input voltage	37
Characteristics of a photovoltaic generator	38
Strings and arrays	38
Description of the equipment	39
Operating diagram	39

Mutual connection of multiple inverters	40
Notes on the system sizing	40
Operating diagram	41
Functionality and components of the equipment	42
Topographic diagram of the equipment	45
Safety devices	48
Anti-Islanding	48
Ground fault of the photovoltaic panels	48
Other safety devices	48
<i>Lifting and transport</i>	49
General conditions	49
Transport and handling	49
Lifting	49
Unpacking and checking	49
List of components supplied	50
Weight of the modules of the equipment	51
<i>Installation.....</i>	52
General conditions	52
Environmental checks	53
Installations above 2000 metres	53
Recommendations for the wireless signal power	56
Installation position.....	57
Wall mounting	58
Wireless antenna mounting	59
Preliminary operations for connection of the PV generator	61
Checking the correct polarity of the strings	61
Checking of leakage to ground of the photovoltaic generator.....	61
Selection of differential protection downstream of the inverter	61
Independent or parallel input channels configuration	63
Channel configuration examples	64
Independent channel configuration (default configuration)	65
Parallel channel configuration	65
Input connection to PV generator (DC side)	66
Installation procedure for quick-fit connectors	68
Distribution grid output connection (AC side).....	72
Characteristics and sizing of the line cable	72
Load protection switch (AC disconnect switch).....	73
Installation of the cable on the AC output connector	74
Connection for the AC output connector to the inverter	76
Installation of the external protective grounding cable	77
Communication and control signal connections to the UNO-DM-COM KIT board (only for -X models or optional accessory)	78
Description of terminal blocks on the UNO-DM-COM KIT board (only for -X models or optional accessory)	79
Description of terminal blocks on the UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT board (only as optional accessory)	80
Connection of the RS485 line	81

Remote control connection	83
Demand Response Mode 0 (Request by AS/NZS 4777).....	83
Configurable Relay connection (ALARM / LOAD MANAGER)	84
Connection of the energy meter	85
Connection of the REACT-MTR-1PH (single-phase).....	85
Connection and configuration of the FIMER B21 meter (single-phase)	87
Connection and configuration of the FIMER B23, B24 3PH (three-phase).....	90
Closing the front cover.....	93
Instruments	94
General conditions	94
Monitoring and data transmission	95
User interface.....	95
Measurement tolerance	95
Description of LED Panel.....	96
Operation.....	97
General conditions	97
Commissioning (Via internal Web User Interface).....	98
Power, Alarm, GFI LEDs behaviour	107
COMM, WLAN LEDs behaviour	108
Description of the internal Webserver	109
Access to the internal Webserver	109
webserver menu structure	112
MAIN section.....	113
SETUP section.....	114
EVENTS Section.....	116
USER section.....	117
NETWORK section	118
TOOLS section.....	122
INFORMATION Section	133
Maintenance.....	134
General conditions	134
Inverter total de-energization and safe access	135
Operator and maintenance personnel skills/prerequisites	135
Clothing and protection of personnel.....	136
Safety equipment and tools	136
Inverter total de-energization and safe access procedure	137
Routine maintenance.....	147
Troubleshooting.....	148
Internal Web user interface and wireless communication troubleshooting.....	148
Alarm Messages of the Inverter.....	150
Power limitation messages	157
Dismantling the inverter	158
Registration on “Registration” website and calculation of security token (Admin Plus).....	159

Replacement of the MEMORY board.....	162
Replacement of the buffer battery.....	163
Verification of ground leakage	164
Behaviour of a system without leakage	164
Behaviour of a system with leakage	165
Measuring the isolation resistance of the PV generator.....	166
Storage and dismantling	167
Storage of the equipment or prolonged stop	167
Dismantling, decommissioning and disposal.....	167
<i>Attachments.....</i>	168
Port and network services used by the inverter	168
IP Network Services.....	168
Network Hosts.....	169
Inverter network configuration	169
Contact us	170

Safety and accident prevention

1

Safety information and instructions

This chapter contains the safety instructions which you must obey when you install and operate the inverter and perform maintenance operations on the inverter. Obey these safety instructions to prevent injury or death, or damage to the equipment.

The instructions provided in the manual do not replace the safety devices and technical data for installation and operation labels on the product, and they do not replace the safety regulations in force in the country of installation.















The operators must read and comply with the technical information and instruction provided in the manual and in the attached documentation.










FIMER accepts no liability for failure to comply with the instructions for correct installation and cannot be held responsible for the upstream or downstream equipment.

Specific safety information are provided during installation, commissioning and maintenance operation instructions. Always follow the reading order of instruction exactly as described in this manual.

Symbols and signs

In the manual and/or in some cases on the equipment, the danger or hazard zones are indicated with signs, labels, symbols or icons.

Symbol	Description
	It is mandatory to consult the manual or original document, which must be available for future use and must not be damaged in any way.
	General warning - Important safety information. Operations or situations in which staff must be very careful.
	Dangerous Voltage - Operations or situations in which staff must be very careful with regard to dangerous voltage levels.
	Hot parts - Risk arising from the presence of hot zones or zones with parts at high temperatures (risk of burns).
	Risk of explosion
	Risk of injury due to the weight of the equipment. Take care during lifting and transport
	The area marked with this sign must not be accessed or the operation described must not be carried out.
	Keep out of the reach of children
	Smoking and the use of naked flames is prohibited.
	It is mandatory to carry out the described operations using the clothing and/or personal protective equipment provided by the employer.
	WEEE logo. The product have to be disposed according to current legislation regarding the disposal of electronic components.
	Protection rating of the equipment according to IEC 70-1 (EN 60529 June 1997) standard.
	Point of connection for grounding protection.
	Permitted temperature range

Symbol	Description
	Risk of electric shock. The discharge time (quantified in the figure by the number XX) of the stored energy after de-energizing of the Inverter from both DC side and AC side. Warning! Refer to the dedicated procedures in the Instruction Manual before accessing to active parts inside the Inverter.
	Direct Current
	Alternate current
	With isolation transformer
	Without isolation transformer
	Positive pole of the input voltage (DC)
	Negative pole of the input voltage (DC)
	Center of gravity of the equipment.
	Wear acoustic protection devices in order to prevent damage to hearing

Installation and maintenance safety

General safety information



Do not proceed with installation if the integrity of the equipment is compromised. Do not use the equipment if you find any operating anomalies.



Avoid temporary repairs. All repairs should be carried out using only genuine spare parts, which must be installed in accordance with their intended use.



The labels affixed on the equipment must strictly NOT be removed, damaged, defaced, hidden, etc.

Do not do work on the photovoltaic generator, or the inverter, or its input or output cables, when the inverter is connected to an electrical power system, or to the photovoltaic generator.

Before performing any maintenance operation on the inverter, follow this steps:

- **Prepare the work: Do an on-site Risk Assessment or Job Hazard Analysis** (Check for proper tools and PPE for the Job; Engage the person responsible for electrical equipment or system to review single-line, schematics, switching plans; Decide on the appropriate work methods and initiate the permit to work process).
- **Clearly identify the work location and equipment.**
- **Disconnect all sources and Secure against reconnection by means of a 'Lockout/Tagout' procedure to ensure it cannot accidentally become live.**
- **Verify the absence of operating voltage** (This must be by means of a proper test instrument).
- **Complete the permit to work and "Walk the Permit"** (Now we have verified a 'safe working area' it is time to validate the 'Permit to Work' and "Walk the Permit").



Refer to "Inverter total de-energization and safe access" chapter on this manual to know all detailed necessary steps to safely operate on the inverter.

Environmental conditions and risks



The device can be installed outdoors, but only in environmental conditions that do not prevent its regular operation. These conditions are listed in the technical data and in the installation chapter.



Do not open the front covers of the inverter when it is raining, or when sand or dust can blow into the unit. Water or sand in the inverter can cause damage in the unit. In the risk assessment prior any intervention on the equipment it is of paramount importance to evaluate the weather conditions. Any intervention on the inverter can be done only in case of dry environment. Don't proceed in case of rain (even light) or high humidity.



The device is not designed to operate in environments that are particularly inflammable or explosive.



In the event of fire, use CO2 extinguishers and auto-extraction systems to extinguish the fire in closed environments.



The installer or maintenance technician must always pay attention to the work environment, ensuring that it is well-lit and there is enough room to ensure an escape route.

Electrical and thermal safety



WARNING! Obey these instructions to prevent injury or death, or damage to the equipment. If you are not a qualified electrician, do not perform any electrical installation or maintenance work.



Obey all installation safety standards. This can require, among other things, the use of personal protection equipment (PPE), such as arc-proof clothing, arc-proof masks, protective footwear, insulating and protective gloves, eye protection and hearing protection. High power inverter installations have high fault currents.



Before you operate on the inverter, isolate the AC line cables from the electrical power system with the AC disconnect switch of the power system transformer (downstream the inverter). Also, isolate the inverter from the photovoltaic generator with the DC disconnect switch of the generator or by other means (upstream the inverter). The internal AC disconnect switch (if present) do not isolate the AC output cables and terminals of the inverter from the electrical power system. The internal DC disconnect switches (if present) do not completely isolate the DC input cables or terminals from the DC voltage supplied by the photovoltaic generator. **Refer to “Inverter total de-energization and safe access” chapter on this manual for further details.**



Do not work on the communication and control signal cables when power is applied to the inverter or to the external control circuits.



Do not perform insulation or voltage withstand tests on the inverter.



FIMER inverters must be earthed via the connection points marked with the protective earth symbol \oplus and using a cable with an appropriate conductor cross-section for the maximum ground fault current that the generating system might experience.



Do not switch-on the inverter with the front covers open, even during troubleshooting. The inverter front covers act as arc hazard protection. If a highly unlikely arc flash incident occurs when the inverter front covers are open, the arc-flash proof protection equipment might not provide sufficient protection for the operators.



When the device has just been switched off, it may have hot parts as a result of overheating of the heated surfaces (e.g.: transformers, accumulators, coils, etc.) so be careful where you touch.

Residual risks



Despite the warnings and safety systems, there are still some residual risks that cannot be eliminated.

These risks are listed in the following table with some suggestions to prevent them.

Table of residual risks

RISK ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTION	SUGGESTED REMEDY
Noise pollution due to installation in unsuitable environments or where staff work permanently.	Reassess the environment or the place of installation.
Suitable local ventilation that does not cause overheating of the equipment and is sufficient not to create discomfort to people in the room.	Restore suitable ambient conditions and air the room.
External weather conditions, such as water seepage, low temperatures, high humidity, etc.	Maintain ambient conditions suitable for the system.
Overheating of surfaces at temperature (transformers, accumulators, coils, etc.) can cause burns. Also be careful not to block the cooling slits or systems of the equipment.	Use suitable protective equipment or wait for the parts to cool down before switching on the equipment.
Inadequate cleaning: compromises cooling and does not allow the safety labels to be read.	Clean the equipment, labels and work environment adequately.
Accumulation of electrostatic energy can generate hazardous discharges.	Ensure the devices have discharged their energy before working on them.
During installation, temporarily mounting the equipment or its components may be risky.	Be careful about and disallow access to the installation area.

Warranty and supply conditions

The warranty conditions (available on the official FIMER website) are considered to be valid if the Customer adheres to the indications in this manual; any condition deviating from those described herein must be expressly agreed in the purchase order.

FIMER declares that the equipment complies with the provisions of law currently in force in the country of installation and has issued the corresponding declaration of conformity.

Not included in the supply

FIMER accepts no liability for failure to comply with the instructions for correct installation and will not be held responsible for systems upstream or downstream of the equipment it has supplied.



It is absolutely forbidden to modify the equipment. Any modification, manipulation, or alteration not expressly agreed with the manufacturer, concerning either hardware or software, shall result in the immediate cancellation of the warranty.

The customer is fully responsible for any changes made to the system.

Given the countless array of system configurations and installation environments possible, it is essential to check the following: adequate spaces, suitable for housing the equipment; airborne noise produced based on the environment; possible flammability conditions.

FIMER will NOT be held liable for defects or malfunctions arising from: improper use of the equipment; deterioration resulting from transportation or particular environmental conditions; performing maintenance incorrectly or not at all; tampering or unsafe repairs; use or installation by unqualified persons.

FIMER is not responsible for any loss of the equipment, or part of it, which does not take place on the basis of the regulations and laws in force in the country of installation.

Scope and target audience

Purpose and document structure

This operating and maintenance manual is a useful guide that will enable you to work safely and carry out the operations necessary for keeping the equipment in good working order.



If the equipment is used in a manner not specified in this manual, the protections and the certifications provided by the equipment may be impaired with the consequent loss of warranty.



The language in which the document was originally written is ENGLISH; therefore, in the event of inconsistencies or doubts please ask the manufacturer for the original document.

List of appendix documents

In addition to this user manual and maintenance you can consult (and download) the product documentation by visiting www.fimer.com.



Part of the information given in this document is taken from the original supplier documents. This document contains only the information considered necessary for the use and routine maintenance of the equipment.

Operator and maintenance personnel skills/prerequisites



Personnel in charge of using and maintaining the equipment must be skilled for the described tasks and must reliably demonstrate their capacity to correctly interpret what is described in the manual.



For safety reasons, the installation must be performed by qualified installers and/or licensed electricians in accordance with the existing regulations in the country of installation and in accordance to all safety rules for performing electrical works. The installers must have demonstrated skills and knowledge of the inverter's structure and operation.



Inverter operation and maintenance by a person who is NOT qualified, is intoxicated, or on narcotics, is strictly forbidden.



The customer has civil liability for the qualification and mental or physical state of the personnel who interact with the equipment. They must always use the personal protective equipment (PPE) required by the laws of the country of destination and whatever is provided by their employer.

Application area, general conditions

FIMER shall not be liable for any damages whatsoever that may result from incorrect or careless operations.



*You may not use the equipment for a use that does not conform to that provided for in the field of use. The equipment **MUST NOT** be used by inexperienced staff, or even experienced staff if carrying out operations on the equipment that fail to comply with the indications in this manual and enclosed documentation.*

Intended or allowed use

This equipment is a inverter designed for:
transforming a continuous electrical current (DC)
supplied by a photovoltaic generator (PV)
in an alternating electrical current (AC)
suitable for feeding into the public distribution grid.

Limits in field of use

The inverter can be used only with photovoltaic modules which have ground isolated input poles.

Only a photovoltaic generator can be connected in the input of the inverter (do not connect batteries or other sources of power supply).

The inverter can be connected to the electricity grid only in countries for which it has been certified/approved.

The inverter cannot be connected to the DC side in parallel to other inverters.

The inverter may only be used in compliance with all its technical characteristics.

Improper or prohibited use

IT IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN TO:



- *Install the equipment in environments subject to particular conditions of flammability or in adverse or disallowed environmental conditions, (temperature and humidity).*
- *Use the equipment with safety devices which are faulty or disabled.*
- *Use the equipment or parts of the equipment by linking it to other machines or equipment, unless expressly provided for.*
- *Modify operating parameters that are not accessible to the operator and/or parts of the equipment to vary its performance or change its isolation.*
- *Clean with corrosive products that could corrode parts of the equipment or generate electrostatic charges.*
- *Use or install the appliance or parts of it without having read and understood the contents of the user and maintenance manual.*
- *Placing any heavy object, sit or stand up on the inverter.*
- *Heat or dry rags and clothing on the parts in temperature. In addition to being hazardous, doing so would compromise component ventilation and cooling.*



Characteristics

3

General conditions

A description of the equipment characteristics is provided to identify its main components and specify the technical terminology used in the manual.

This chapter contains information about the models, details of the equipment, characteristics and technical data, overall dimensions and equipment identification.



The customer/Installer takes full responsibility if, when reading this manual, the chronological order of its presentation provided is not observed. All information is provided considering occasional inclusion of information in previous chapters.



In certain cases, there may be a need to separately document software functionality or attach supplementary documentation to this manual which is intended for more qualified professionals.

Models and range of equipment

The models of single-phase inverters covered by this manual are divided for their maximum output power:

1.2kW, 2.0kW, 3.0kW, 3.3kW, 4.0kW, 4.6kW and 5.0kW.

For each model, the following variants are available (suffix could be combined):

- Standard Models (e.g. UNO-DM-3.3-TL-PLUS-B-Q).

Models equipped with Wireless communication (-B suffix).

- Models with “S” suffix (e.g. UNO-DM-3.3-TL-PLUS-SB-Q).

Models equipped with DC disconnecting switch ¹⁶.

- Models with “X” suffix (e.g. UNO-DM-3.3-TL-PLUS-X-Q).

Models equipped with Accessory Board (UNO-DM-COM KIT) ¹⁸.

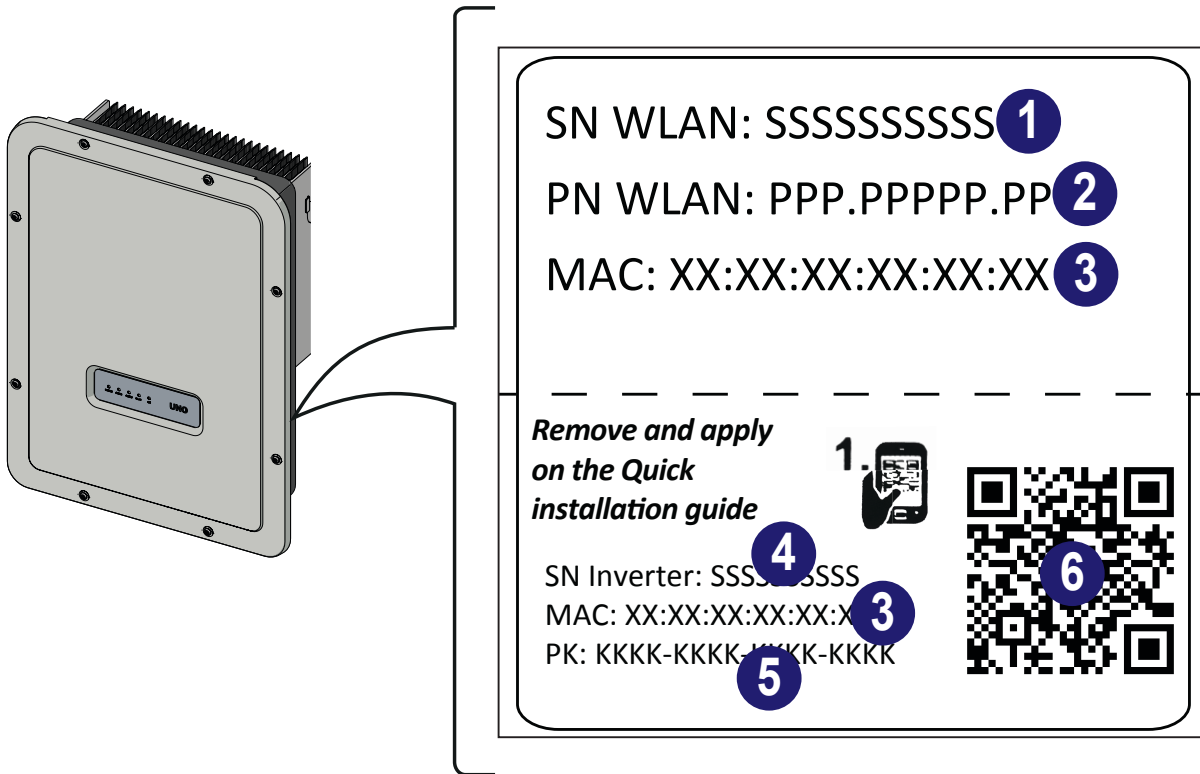
- Models with “U” suffix (UNO-DM-5.0-TL-PLUS-SB-QU only).

Unbalanced input channels (UNO-DM-5.0-TL-PLUS model only).



The choice of the inverter model must be made by a qualified technician who knows about the installation conditions, the devices that will be installed outside the inverter and possible integration with an existing system.

An additional Wireless Identification label is provided.
The label displays the following information:



1. WLAN board Serial Number

2. WLAN Board Part Number

3. WLAN Board MAC address:

- To be used to obtain the SSID of the wireless access point created by the inverter: ABB-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX (where “X” is a hex digit of the MAC address).
- To be used to obtain the “Host Name”: http://ABB-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX.local (where “X” is a hex digit of the MAC address).
- MAC address it’s the only required information to register the inverter with Aurora Vision.

4. Inverter Serial Number

5. Product Key:

- To be used as the password of the wireless network generated by the inverter (Access Point) or as a username and password to access the internal web server if the credentials have been lost

6. QR code to be used for commissioning



The Wireless Identification label is divided in two separate parts by a dashed line; take the bottom part and apply it on the cover page of the quick installation guide.



The officially required information is located on the Regulatory label. The Wireless Identification label is an accessory label which shows the information necessary for the identification and characterisation of the inverter by FIMER.

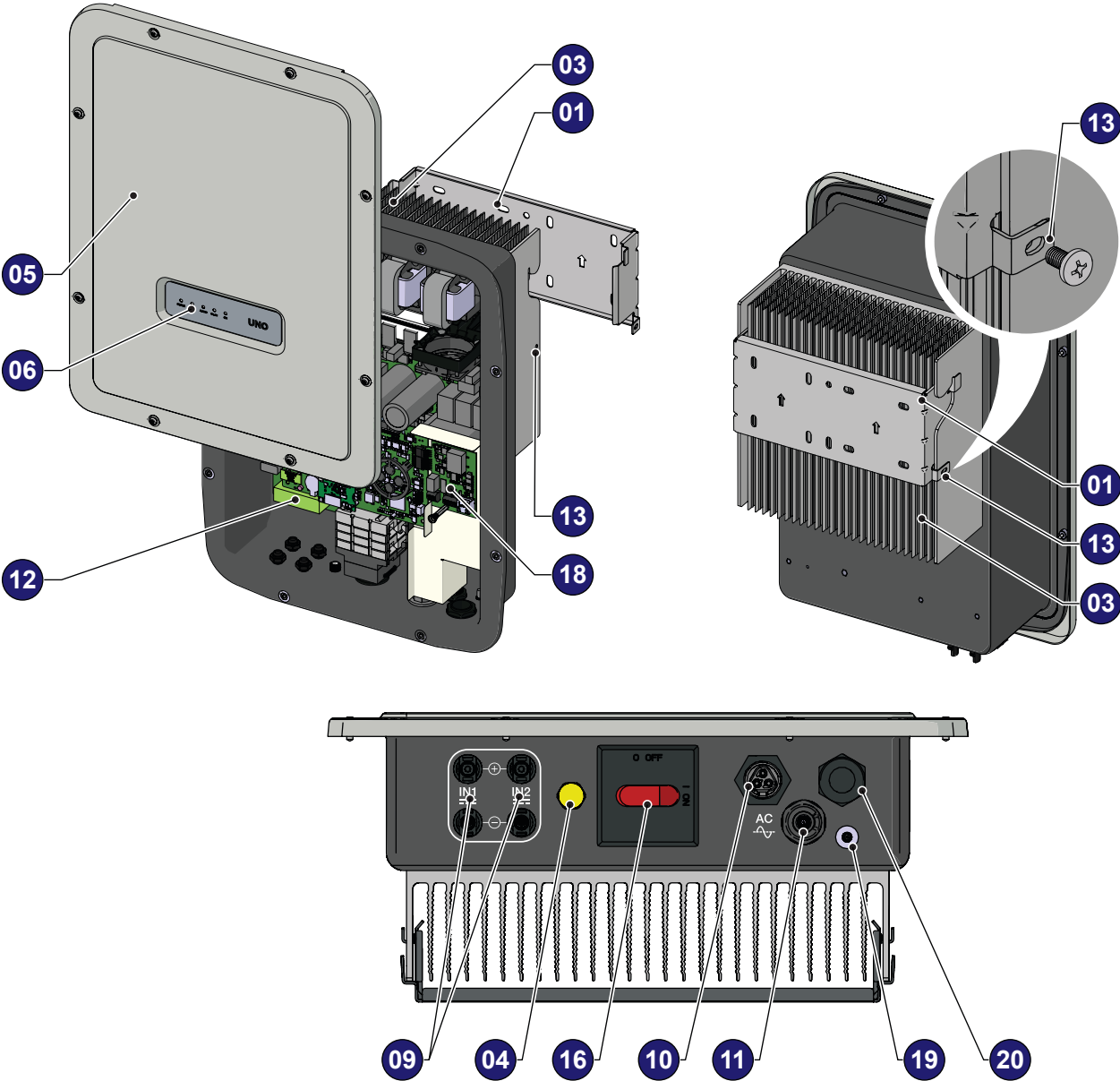


The labels are NOT to be hidden by foreign objects and parts (rags, boxes, equipment, etc.); they must be regularly cleaned and always kept in sight.

Reference number index

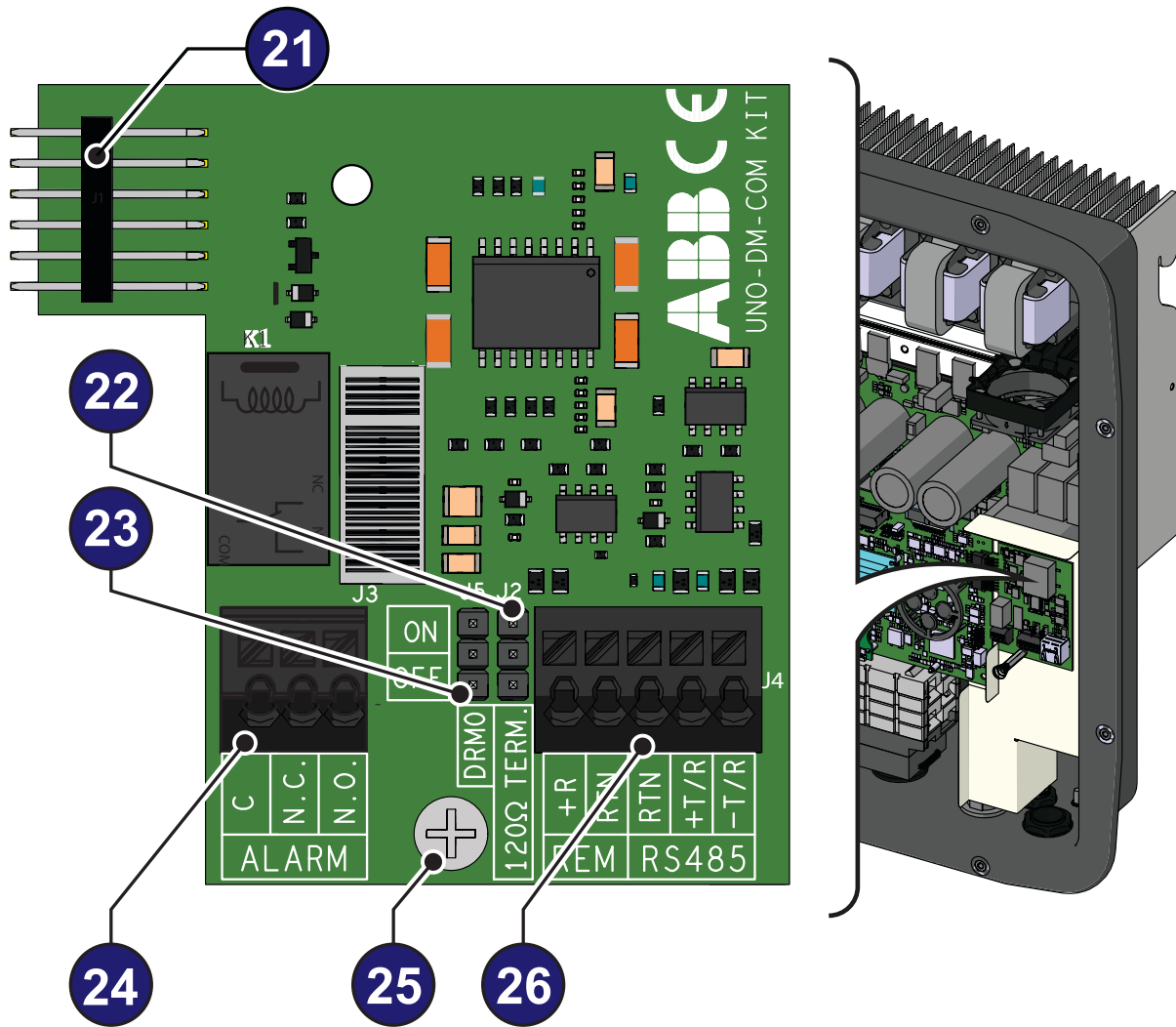
- 01, Bracket
- 03, Heat sink
- 04, Anti-condensation valve
- 05, Front cover
- 06, LED panel
- 09, DC input connectors
- 10, AC output connector
- 11, Wireless antenna connector
- 12, DC Input terminal block
- 13, Locking Screw
- 16, DC disconnect switch (Only for -S models)
- 18, UNO-DM-COM KIT Card (Only for -X or as optional accessory)
- 19, External earth connection
- 20, Service cable glands

Graphical representation of references



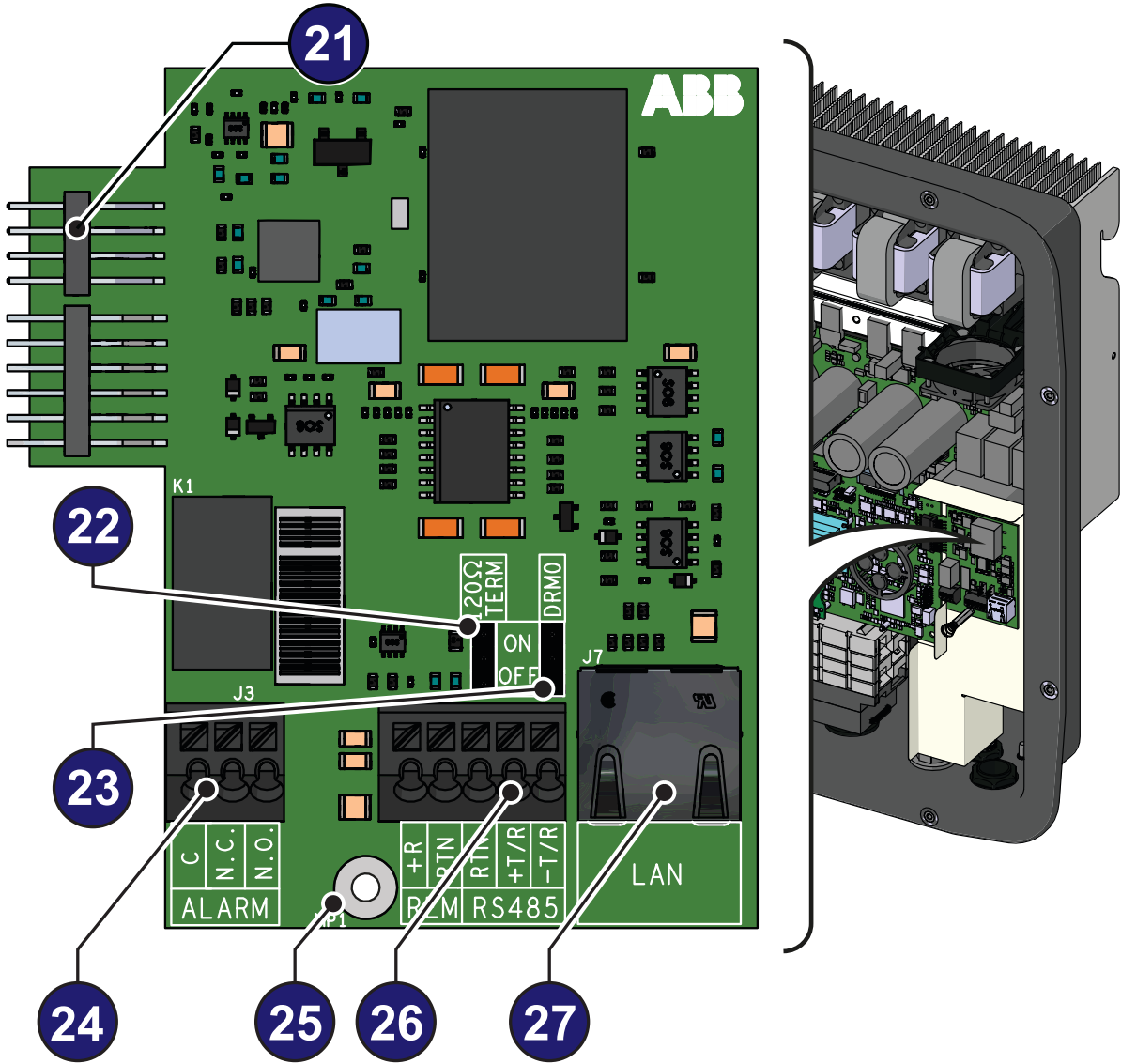
Accessory Board UNO-DM-COM KIT (Equipped on -X models or optional accessory)

- 21, Inverter connector
- 22, RS485 Termination line jumper
- 23, DRM0 activation jumper
- 24, ALARM terminal block
- 25, Fixing hole
- 26, RS485 and REM terminal block



Accessory Board UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT (optional accessory)

- 21, Inverter connector
- 22, RS485 Termination line jumper
- 23, DRM0 activation jumper
- 24, ALARM terminal block
- 25, Fixing hole
- 26, RS485 and REM terminal block
- 27, LAN Ethernet connector



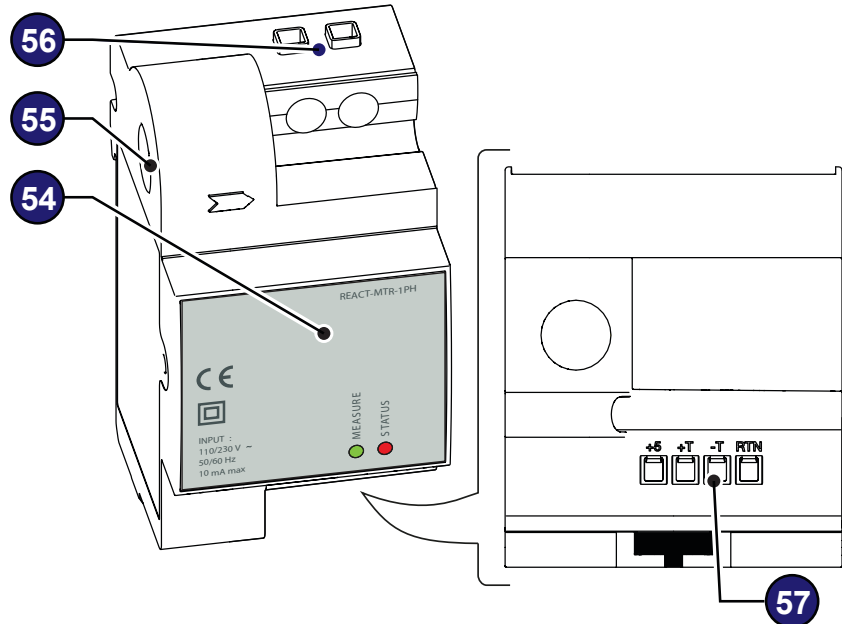
REACT-MTR-1PH energy meter

54, REACT-MTR-1PH

55, Hole for line cable

56, AC power supply terminal block

57, METER RS485 serial terminal block

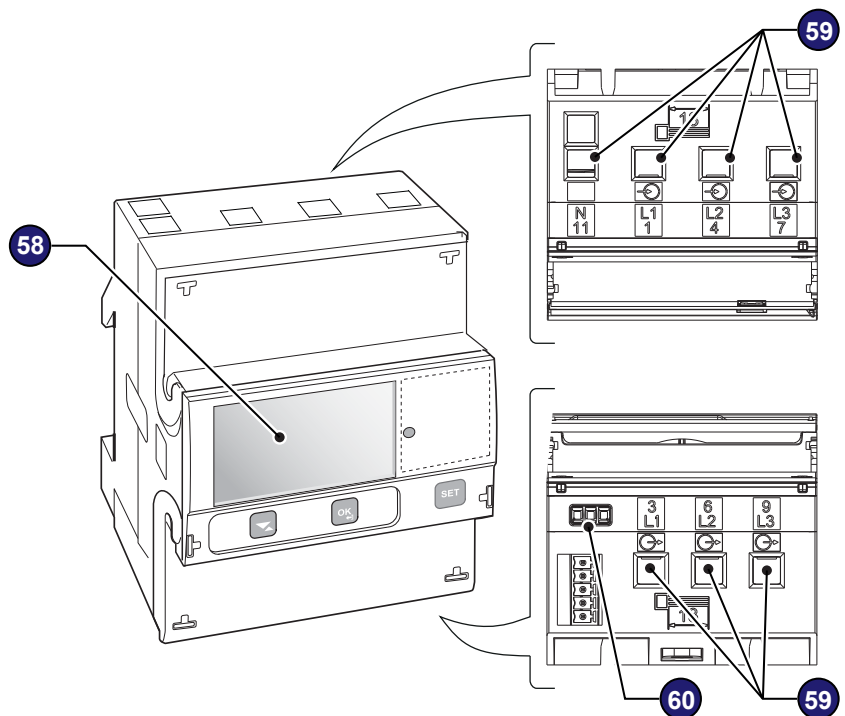


FIMER B23, B24 3PH energy meter

58, FIMER B23, B24
3PH Meter

59, terminal block for three-phase connection

60, METER RS485 serial terminal block

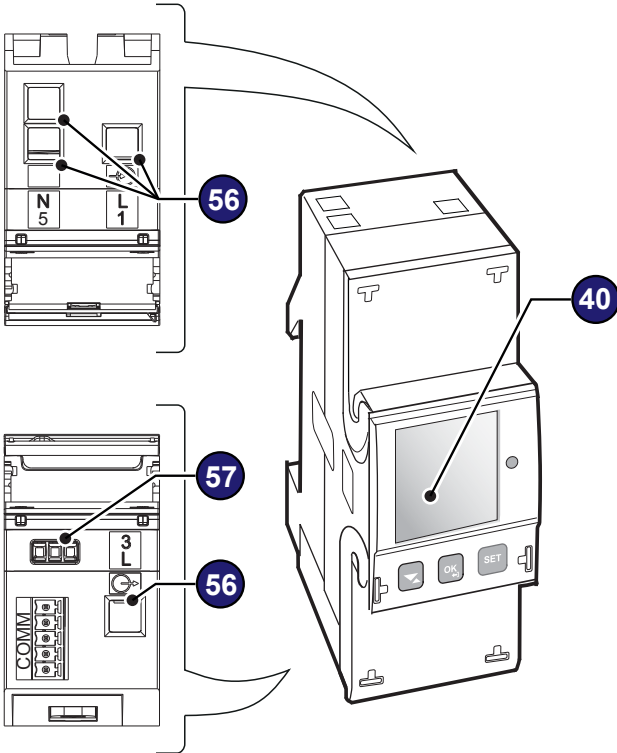


FIMER B21 1PH energy meter

40, FIMER B21 1PH meter

56, AC power supply terminal block

57, METER RS485 serial terminal block



Characteristics and technical data

	UNO-DM-1.2	UNO-DM-2.0	UNO-DM-3.0
Input Side			
Absolute maximum DC input voltage ($V_{max,abs}$)		600 V	
Start-up DC input voltage (V_{start})	120 V (adj. 100V...150V)	150 V (adj. 100...250 V)	150 V (adj. 100...250 V)
Operating DC input voltage range ($V_{dcmin}...V_{dcmax}$)	0.7 x $V_{start}...580$ V (min 90 V)		
Rated DC input voltage (V_{dcr})	185 V	300 V	300 V
Rated DC input power (P_{dcr})	1500 W	2500 W	3300V
Number of independent MPPT	1		
Maximum DC input power for each MPPT ($P_{MPPTmax}$)	1500W	2500 W	3300V
DC input voltage range with parallel configuration of MPPT at P_{acr}	100...530 V	210...530 V	320...530 V
DC power limitation with parallel configuration of MPPT	N/A		
DC power limitation for each MPPT with independent configuration of MPPT at P_{acr} , max unbalance example	N/A		
Maximum DC input current (I_{dcmax})	10.0 A		
Maximum return current (AC side vs. DC side)	< 5 mA (In case of failure, limited by the external protection provided on the AC circuit)		
Maximum input short circuit current	12.5 A		
Number of DC inputs pairs	1		
DC connection type	Quick Fit PV Connector ⁽¹⁾		
Type of photovoltaic panels connectable in input according to the IEC 61730 standard	Class A		
Input protection			
Reverse polarity protection	Yes, from limited current source		
Input over voltage protection - varistor	Yes		
Photovoltaic array isolation control	According to local standard		
DC switch rating for each MPPT (version with DC switch)	25 A / 600 V		
Output Side			
AC Grid connection type	Single phase		
Rated AC power ($P_{acr} @ \cos\phi=1$)	1200 W	2000 W	3000 W
Maximum AC output power ($P_{acmax} @ \cos\phi=1$)	1200 W	2000 W	3000 W
Maximum apparent power (S_{max})	1200 VA	2000 VA	3000 VA
Rated AC grid voltage ($V_{ac,r}$)	230 V		
AC voltage range	180...264 V ⁽³⁾		
Maximum AC output current ($I_{ac,max}$)	5.5 A	10.0 A	14.5 A
Contributory fault current	10.0 A	12.0 A	16.0A
Rated output frequency (f_r)	50 Hz - 60Hz ⁽⁴⁾		
Output frequency range ($f_{min}...f_{max}$)	47...53 Hz / 57...63Hz ⁽⁴⁾		
Nominal power factor and adjustable range	> 0.995, adj. 0.1 - 1 (over/under excited)		
Total current harmonic distortion	< 3.5		
AC connection type	Female connector from panel		
Output protection			
Anti-islanding protection	According to local standard		
Maximum external AC overcurrent protection	10.0 A	16.0 A	16.0 A
Output overvoltage protection - varistor	2 (L - N / L - PE)		
Operating performance			
Maximum efficiency (η_{max})	94.80%	96.70%	96.70%
Weighted efficiency (EURO/CEC)	92.0% / -	95.0% / -	95.0% / -
Feed in power threshold	8.0 W		
Night consumption	< 0.4W		
Communication			

	UNO-DM-1.2	UNO-DM-2.0	UNO-DM-3.0
Embedded Communication Interface		Wireless ⁽⁵⁾	
Embedded Communication Protocol		ModBus TCP (SunSpec)	
Optional Communication protocol		ModBus RTU (SunSpec) , Aurora Protocol	
Commissioning tool		Web User Interface, Aurora Manger Lite	
Firmware Update Capabilities		Locally and remotely	
Monitoring		Plant Portfolio Manager, Plant Viewer, Plant Viewer for Mobile ⁽⁷⁾ , FIMER Ability™ for solar plants - Energy Viewer	
Optional board UNO-DM-COM kit			
Optional communication interface		RS485 (use with meter for dynamic control of the network input), alarm relay / load manager, remote On / Off	
Optional communication protocol		ModBus RTU (SunSpec), protocol Aurora	
Optional board UNO-DM-PLUS Ethernet COM kit			
Optional communication interface		Ethernet, RS485 (use with meter for dynamic control of the network input), alarm relay / load manager, remote On / Off	
Optional communication protocol		ModBus TCP (SunSpec), ModBus RTU (SunSpec), Protocol Aurora	
Environmental			
Ambient temperature range		-25...+60°C / -13...140°F with derating above 50°C/122°F	
Relative humidity		0...100 % condensing	
Storage temperature		-45°C...+80°C / -49°F...176°F	
Acoustic noise emission level		50 dBA @ 1 m ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Maximum operating altitude without derating		2000 m / 6560 ft	
Classification of the degree of environmental pollution by external environment		3	
Environmental category		External	
Physical			
Environmental protection rating		IP 65	
Cooling		Natural	
Dimension (H x W x D)		553mm x 418mm x 175mm / 21.8" x 16.5" x 6.9"	
Weight		15 kg / 33 lb	
Mounting system		Wall bracket	
Overvoltage category according to IEC 62109-1		II (DC input) III (AC output)	
Safety			
Isolation level		Transformerless	
Marking		CE ⁽¹¹⁾ , RCM	
Safety class		I	
Safety and EMC standard		IEC/EN 62109-1, IEC/EN 62109-2, AS/NZS 4777.2, EN 61000-6-1, EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3, EN 61000-6-4, EN 61000-3-2, EN 61000-3-3,	
Grid standard ⁽⁹⁾ (check your sales channel for availability)		CEI 0-21, DIN V VDE V 0126-1-1, VDE-AR-N 4105, G83/2, G59/3, RD 413, ITC-BT-40, AS/NZS 4777.2, IEC 61727, IEC 62116	

1. Refer to the document "String inverter – Product Manual appendix" available at www.fimer.com to know the brand and the model of the quick fit connector.

2. For UK G83/2 grid standard, maximum output current limited to 16A up to a maximum output power of 3600W and maximum apparent power of 3600 VA.

3. The AC voltage range may vary depending on specific country grid standard

4. The Frequency range may vary depending on specific country grid standard. CE only for 50Hz.

5. As per IEEE 802.11 b/g/n standard

7. Plant Viewer for Mobile available remotely only, not for local commissioning

8. Pacr = 4200 W @ 45°C/113°F

9. Further grid standard will be added, please refer to FIMER Solar page for further details.

10. @ Pure sine wave condition.

11. Hereby, Power-One Italy S.p.A. (A Member of the FIMER Group) declares that the radio equipments (radio module combined with the inverter), to which this user manual refers, are in compliance with the Directive 2014/53/EU. The full text of the EU Declaration of Conformity is available at the following internet address: www.fimer.com

Note. Features not specifically listed in the present data sheet are not included in the product

	UNO-DM-3.3	UNO-DM-4.0
Input Side		
Absolute maximum DC input voltage ($V_{max,abs}$)	600 V	
Start-up DC input voltage (V_{start})	200 V (adj. 120...350 V)	
Operating DC input voltage range ($V_{dcrmin}...V_{dcrmax}$)	0.7 x V_{start} ...580 V (min 90 V)	
Rated DC input voltage (V_{dcr})	360 V	
Rated DC input power (P_{dcr})	3500 W	4250 W
Number of independent MPPT	2	
Maximum DC input power for each MPPT ($P_{MPPTmax}$)	2000 W	3000 W
DC input voltage range with parallel configuration of MPPT at P_{acr}	170...530 V	130...530 V
DC power limitation with parallel configuration of MPPT	Linear derating from Max to Null [$530V \leq V_{MPPT} \leq 580V$] MPPT1: 2000 W MPPT1: 3000 W	
DC power limitation for each MPPT with independent configuration of MPPT at P_{acr} , max unbalance example	[$200V \leq V_{MPPT} \leq 530V$] MPPT2: P_{dcr} -2000W [$112V \leq V_{MPPT} \leq 530V$]	[$190V \leq V_{MPPT} \leq 530V$] MPPT2: P_{dcr} -3000W [$90V \leq V_{MPPT} \leq 530V$]
Maximum DC input current (I_{dcrmax}) / for each MPPT ($I_{MPPTmax}$)	20.0 A / 10.0 A	32.0 A / 16.0 A
Maximum return current (AC side vs. DC side)	< 5 mA (In case of failure, limited by the external protection provided on the AC circuit)	
Maximum input short circuit current / for each MPPT	20.0 A / 40.0 A	
Number of DC inputs pairs for each MPPT	2	
DC connection type	Quick Fit PV Connector ⁽¹⁾	
Type of photovoltaic panels connectable in input according to the IEC 61730 standard	Class A	
Input protection		
Reverse polarity protection	Yes, from limited current source	
Input over voltage protection for each MPPT - varistor	Yes	
Photovoltaic array isolation control	According to local standard	
DC switch rating for each MPPT (version with DC switch)	25 A / 600 V	
Output Side		
AC Grid connection type	Single phase	
Rated AC power (P_{acr} @ $\cos\phi=1$)	3300 W	4000 W
Maximum AC output power (P_{acmax} @ $\cos\phi=1$)	3300 W	4000 W ⁽²⁾
Maximum apparent power (S_{max})	3300 VA	4000 VA ⁽²⁾
Rated AC grid voltage ($V_{ac,r}$)	230 V	
AC voltage range	180...264 V ⁽³⁾	
Maximum AC output current ($I_{ac,max}$)	14.5 A	17.2 A ⁽²⁾
Contributory fault current	16.0 A	19.0 A
Rated output frequency (fr)	50 Hz - 60 Hz ⁽⁴⁾	
Output frequency range ($f_{min}...f_{max}$)	47...53 Hz / 57 ...63Hz ⁽⁴⁾	
Nominal power factor and adjustable range	> 0.995, adj. 0.1 - 1 (over/under excited)	
Total current harmonic distortion	< 3.5	
AC connection type	Female connector from panel	
Output protection		
Anti-islanding protection	According to local standard	
Maximum external AC overcurrent protection	20.0 A	25.0 A
Output overvoltage protection - varistor	2 (L - N / L - PE)	
Operating performance		
Maximum efficiency (η_{max})	97.0%	97.0%
Weighted efficiency (EURO/CEC)	96.5% / -	96.5% / -
Feed in power threshold	8.0 W	
Night consumption	< 0.4W	
Communication		
Embedded Communication Interface	Wireless ⁽⁵⁾	

	UNO-DM-3.3	UNO-DM-4.0
Embedded Communication Protocol	ModBus TCP (SunSpec)	
Optional Communication protocol	ModBus RTU (SunSpec) , Aurora Protocol	
Commissioning tool	Web User Interface, Aurora Manger Lite	
Firmware Update Capabilities	Locally and remotely	
Monitoring	Plant Portfolio Manager, Plant Viewer, Plant Viewer for Mobile ⁽⁷⁾ , FIMER Ability™ for solar plants - Energy Viewer	
Optional board UNO-DM-COM kit		
Optional communication interface	RS485 (use with meter for dynamic control of the network input), alarm relay / load manager, remote On / Off	
Optional communication protocol	ModBus RTU (SunSpec), protocol Aurora	
Optional board UNO-DM-PLUS Ethernet COM kit		
Optional communication interface	Ethernet, RS485 (use with meter for dynamic control of the network input), alarm relay / load manager, remote On / Off	
Optional communication protocol	ModBus TCP (SunSpec), ModBus RTU (SunSpec), Protocol Aurora	
Environmental		
Ambient temperature range	-25...+60°C / -13...140°F with derating above 50°C/122°F	
Relative humidity	0...100 % condensing	
Storage temperature	-45°C...+80°C / -49°F...176°F	
Acoustic noise emission level	50 dBA @ 1 m ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Maximum operating altitude without derating	2000 m / 6560 ft	
Classification of the degree of environmental pollution by external environment	3	
Environmental category	External	
Physical		
Environmental protection rating	IP 65	
Cooling	Natural	
Dimension (H x W x D)	553mm x 418mm x 175mm / 21.8" x 16.5" x 6.9"	
Weight	15 kg / 33 lb	
Mounting system	Wall bracket	
Overvoltage category according to IEC 62109-1	II (DC input) III (AC output)	
Safety		
Isolation level	Transformerless	
Marking	CE ⁽¹¹⁾ , RCM	
Safety class	I	
Safety and EMC standard	IEC/EN 62109-1, IEC/EN 62109-2,AS/NZS 4777.2,EN 61000-6-1,EN 61000-6-2,EN 61000-6-3,EN 61000-6-4,EN 61000-3-2,EN 61000-3-3	IEC/EN 62109-1,IEC/EN 62109-2,AS/NZS 4777.2,EN 61000-6-1,EN 61000-6-2,EN 61000-6-3,EN 61000-6-4,EN 61000-3-11, EN 61000-3-12
Grid standard ⁽⁹⁾ (check your sales channel for availability)	CEI 0-21, DIN V VDE V 0126-1-1, VDE-AR-N 4105, G83/2, G59/3, RD 413, ITC-BT-40, AS/NZS 4777.2, IEC 61727, IEC 62116	

1. Refer to the document "String inverter – Product Manual appendix" available at www.fimer.com to know the brand and the model of the quick fit connector.

2. For UK G83/2 grid standard, maximum output current limited to 16A up to a maximum output power of 3600W and maximum apparent power of 3600 VA.

3. The AC voltage range may vary depending on specific country grid standard

4. The Frequency range may vary depending on specific country grid standard. CE only for 50Hz.

5. As per IEEE 802.11 b/g/n standard

7. Plant Viewer for Mobile available remotely only, not for local commissioning

8. Pacr = 4200 W @ 45°C/113°F

9. Further grid standard will be added, please refer to FIMER Solar page for further details.

10. @ Pure sine wave condition.

11. Hereby, Power-One Italy S.p.A. (A Member of the FIMER Group) declares that the radio equipments (radio module combined with the inverter), to which this user manual refers, are in compliance with the Directive 2014/53/EU. The full text of the EU Declaration of Conformity is available at the following internet address: www.fimer.com

Note. Features not specifically listed in the present data sheet are not included in the product

	UNO-DM-4.6	UNO-DM-5.0
Input Side		
Absolute maximum DC input voltage (V _{max,abs})	600 V	
Start-up DC input voltage (V _{start})	200 V (adj. 120...350 V)	
Operating DC input voltage range (V _{dcmín...V_{dcmáx}})	0.7 x V _{start} ...580 V (min 90 V)	
Rated DC input voltage (V _{dcr})	360 V	
Rated DC input power (P _{dcr})	4750 W	5150 W
Number of independent MPPT	2	
Maximum DC input power for each MPPT (P _{MPPTmax})	3000 W	3500 W
DC input voltage range with parallel configuration of MPPT at P _{acr}	150...530 V	170...480 V
DC power limitation with parallel configuration of MPPT	Linear derating from Max to Null [530V≤V _{MPPT} ≤580V]	Linear derating from Max to Null [480V≤V _{MPPT} ≤580V]
DC power limitation for each MPPT with independent configuration of MPPT at P _{acr} , max unbalance example	MPPT1: 3000 W [190V≤V _{MPPT} ≤530V] MPPT2: P _{dcr} -3000W [90V≤V _{MPPT} ≤530V]	MPPT1: 3500 W [185V≤V _{MPPT} ≤480V] MPPT2: P _{dcr} -3500W [145V≤V _{MPPT} ≤480V] or 3500W [305V≤V _{MPPT} ≤480V] with no power on MPPT1 ⁽⁶⁾
Maximum DC input current (I _{dcmáx}) / for each MPPT (I _{MPPTmax})	32.0 A / 16.0 A	30.5 A / 19.0 A (IN1) - 11.5 A (IN2)
Maximum return current (AC side vs. DC side)	< 5 mA (In case of failure, limited by the external protection provided on the AC circuit)	
Maximum input short circuit current / for each MPPT	20.0 A / 40.0 A	22.0 A / 44.0 A
Number of DC inputs pairs for each MPPT	2	
DC connection type	Quick Fit PV Connector ⁽¹⁾	
Type of photovoltaic panels connectable in input according to the IEC 61730 standard	Class A	
Input protection		
Reverse polarity protection	Yes, from limited current source	
Input over voltage protection for each MPPT - varistor	Yes	
Photovoltaic array isolation control	According to local standard	
DC switch rating for each MPPT (version with DC switch)	25 A / 600 V	
Output Side		
AC Grid connection type	Single phase	
Rated AC power (P _{acr} @cosφ=1)	4600 W	5000 W
Maximum AC output power (P _{acmáx} @cosφ=1)	4600 W	5000 W
Maximum apparent power (S _{máx})	4600 VA	5000 VA
Rated AC grid voltage (V _{ac,r})	230 V	
AC voltage range	180...264 V ⁽³⁾	
Maximum AC output current (I _{ac,máx})	20.0 A	22.0 A
Contributory fault current	22.0 A	24.0 A
Rated output frequency (fr)	50 Hz - 60 Hz ⁽⁴⁾	
Output frequency range (f _{mín...f_{máx}})	47...53 Hz / 57 ...63Hz ⁽⁴⁾	
Nominal power factor and adjustable range	> 0.995, adj. 0.1 - 1 (over/under excited)	
Total current harmonic distortion	< 3.5	
AC connection type	Female connector from panel	
Output protection		
Anti-islanding protection	According to local standard	
Maximum external AC overcurrent protection	25.0 A	32.0 A
Output overvoltage protection - varistor	2 (L - N / L - PE)	
Operating performance		
Maximum efficiency (η _{máx})	97.0%	97.40%
Weighted efficiency (EURO/CEC)	96.5% / -	97.0% / -
Feed in power threshold	8.0 W	
Night consumption	< 0.4W	
Communication		
Embedded Communication Interface	Wireless ⁽⁵⁾	

	UNO-DM-4.6	UNO-DM-5.0
Embedded Communication Protocol	ModBus TCP (SunSpec)	
Optional Communication protocol	ModBus RTU (SunSpec) , Aurora Protocol	
Commissioning tool	Web User Interface, Aurora Manger Lite	
Firmware Update Capabilities	Locally and remotely	
Monitoring	Plant Portfolio Manager, Plant Viewer, Plant Viewer for Mobile ⁽⁷⁾ , FIMER Ability™ for solar plants - Energy Viewer	
Optional board UNO-DM-COM kit		
Optional communication interface	RS485 (use with meter for dynamic control of the network input), alarm relay / load manager, remote On / Off	
Optional communication protocol	ModBus RTU (SunSpec), protocol Aurora	
Optional board UNO-DM-PLUS Ethernet COM kit		
Optional communication interface	Ethernet, RS485 (use with meter for dynamic control of the network input), alarm relay / load manager, remote On / Off	
Optional communication protocol	ModBus TCP (SunSpec), ModBus RTU (SunSpec), Protocol Aurora	
Environmental		
Ambient temperature range	-25...+60°C /-13...140°F with derating above 40°C/104°F ⁽⁸⁾	-25...+60°C /-13...+ 140°F with derating above 45°C/113°F
Relative humidity	0...100 % condensing	
Storage temperature	-45°C...+80°C / -49°F...176°F	
Acoustic noise emission level	50 dBA @ 1 m ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Maximum operating altitude without derating	2000 m / 6560 ft	
Classification of the degree of environmental pollution by external environment	3	
Environmental category	External	
Physical		
Environmental protection rating	IP 65	
Cooling	Natural	
Dimension (H x W x D)	553mm x 418mm x 175mm / 21.8" x 16.5" x 6.9"	
Weight	15 kg / 33 lb	
Mounting system	Wall bracket	
Overvoltage category according to IEC 62109-1	II (DC input) III (AC output)	
Safety		
Isolation level	Transformerless	
Marking	CE ⁽¹¹⁾ , RCM	
Safety class	I	
Safety and EMC standard	IEC/EN 62109-1, IEC/EN 62109-2, AS/NZS 4777.2, EN 61000-6-1, EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3, EN 61000-6-4, EN 61000-3-11, EN 61000-3-12	
Grid standard ⁽⁹⁾ (check your sales channel for availability)	CEI 0-21, DIN V VDE V 0126-1-1, VDE-AR-N 4105, G59/3, RD 413, ITC-BT-40, AS/NZS 4777.2, IEC 61727, IEC 62116	CEI 0-21, DIN V VDE V 0126-1-1, VDE-AR-N 4105, G59/3, RD 413, ITC-BT-40, AS/NZS 4777.2, IEC 61727, IEC 62116

1. Refer to the document "String inverter – Product Manual appendix" available at www.fimer.com to know the brand and the model of the quick fit connector.

2. For UK G83/2 grid standard, maximum output current limited to 16A up to a maximum output power of 3600W and maximum apparent power of 3600 VA.

3. The AC voltage range may vary depending on specific country grid standard

4. The Frequency range may vary depending on specific country grid standard. CE only for 50Hz.

5. As per IEEE 802.11 b/g/n standard

6. Functionality with unbalanced channels

7. Plant Viewer for Mobile available remotely only, not for local commissioning

8. Pacr = 4200 W @ 45°C/113°F

9. Further grid standard will be added, please refer to FIMER Solar page for further details.

10. @ Pure sine wave condition.

11. Hereby, Power-One Italy S.p.A. (A Member of the FIMER Group) declares that the radio equipments (radio module combined with the inverter), to which this user manual refers, are in compliance with the Directive 2014/53/EU. The full text of the EU Declaration of Conformity is available at the following internet address: www.fimer.com

Note. Features not specifically listed in the present data sheet are not included in the product

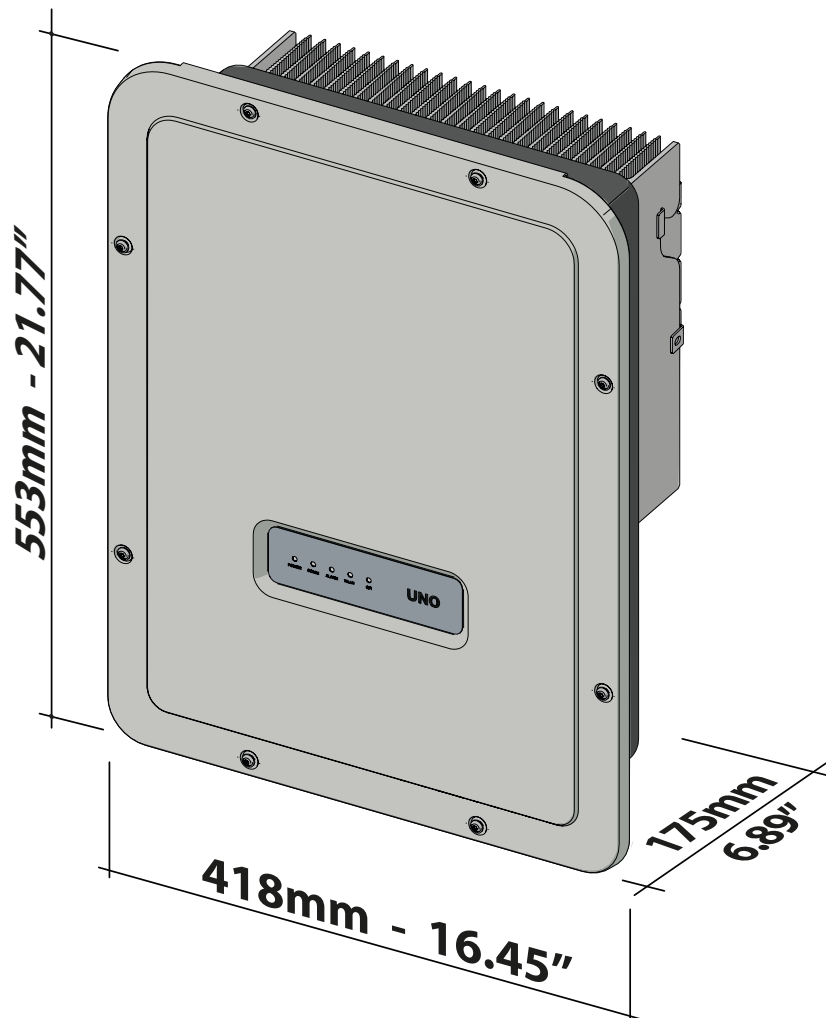
Tightening torques

To maintain the IP65 protection of the system and for optimal installation, the following tightening torques must be used:

AC output connector cable gland ⑩ (ring nut fastening)	4...5 Nm
Screws for securing AC output connector cables gland	0.8...1 Nm
Service cable gland ⑳ M25 (ring nut fastening)	5.0 Nm
Service cable gland ⑳ M25 (lock nut fastening)	7.5 Nm
Front cover fastening screws ①⑤	2.5 Nm
Screw for external ground connection ①⑨	2.5 Nm

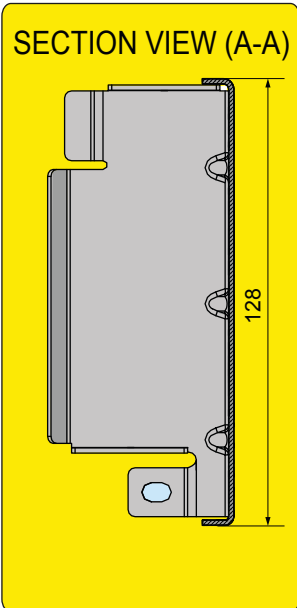
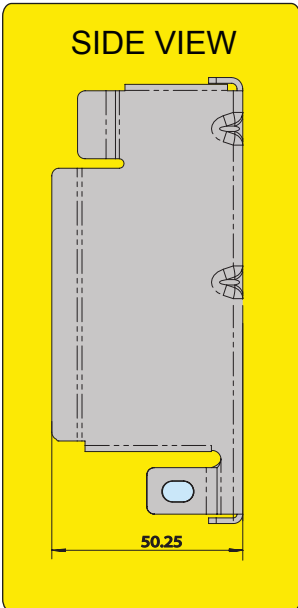
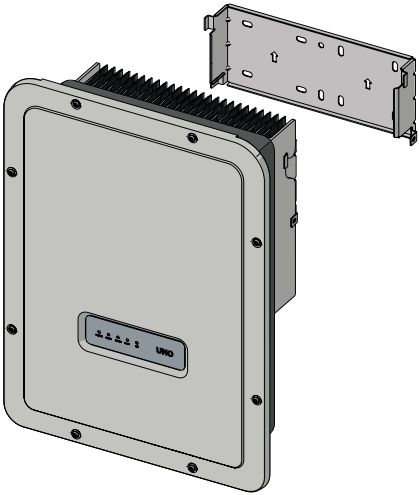
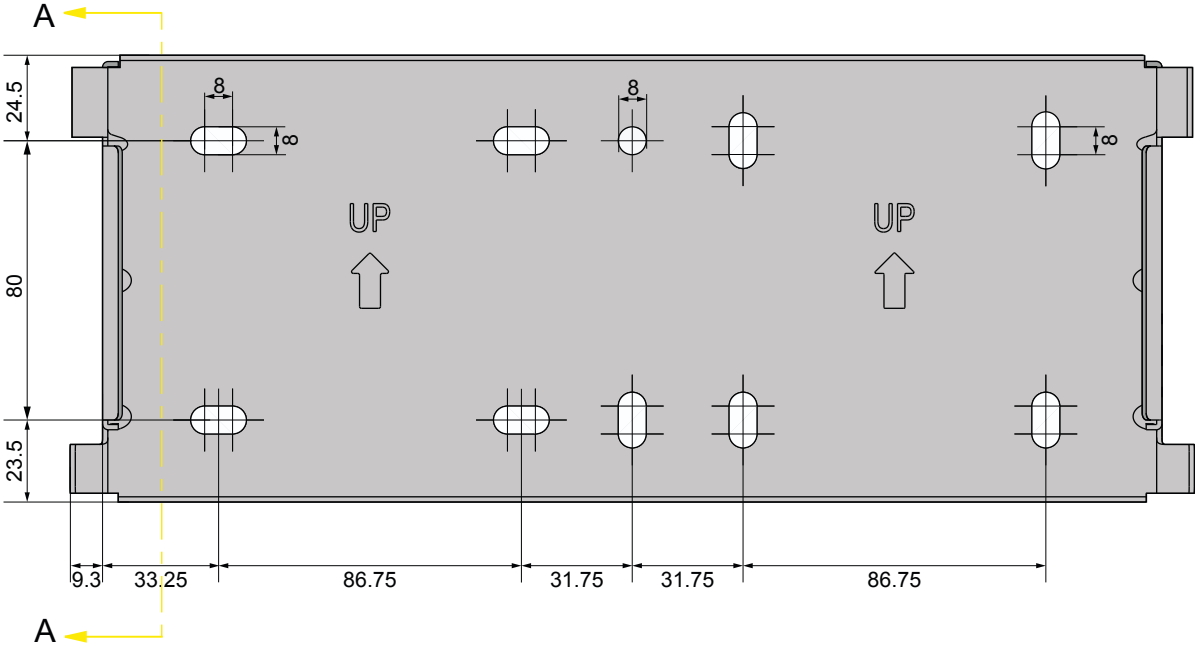
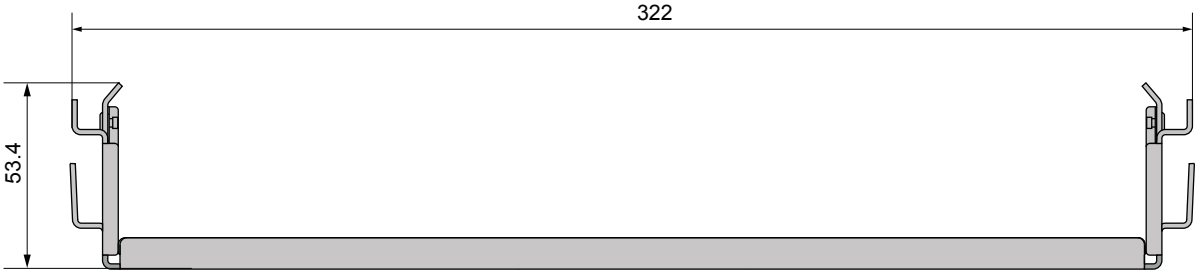
Overall dimensions

The overall dimensions are expressed in millimetres and inches and include the wall installation bracket.



Bracket dimensions

The dimensions of the wall mounting bracket are expressed in mm.



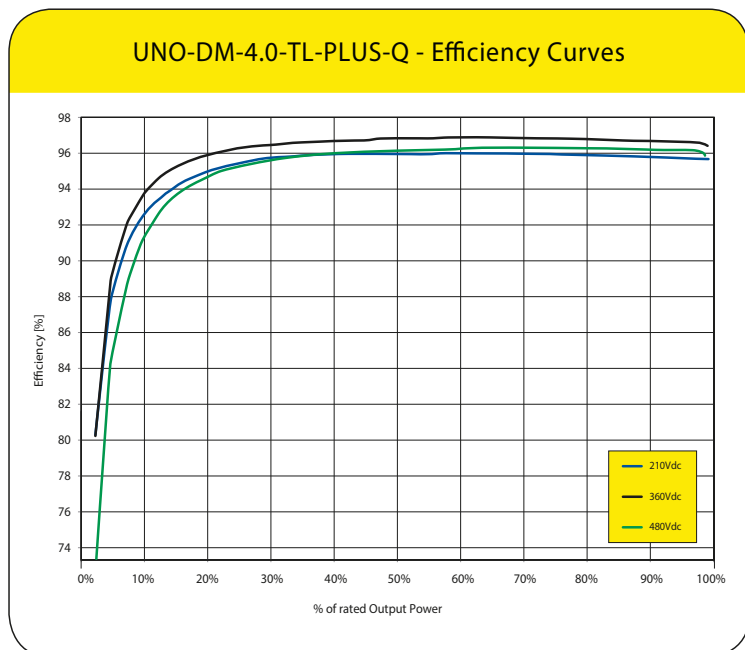
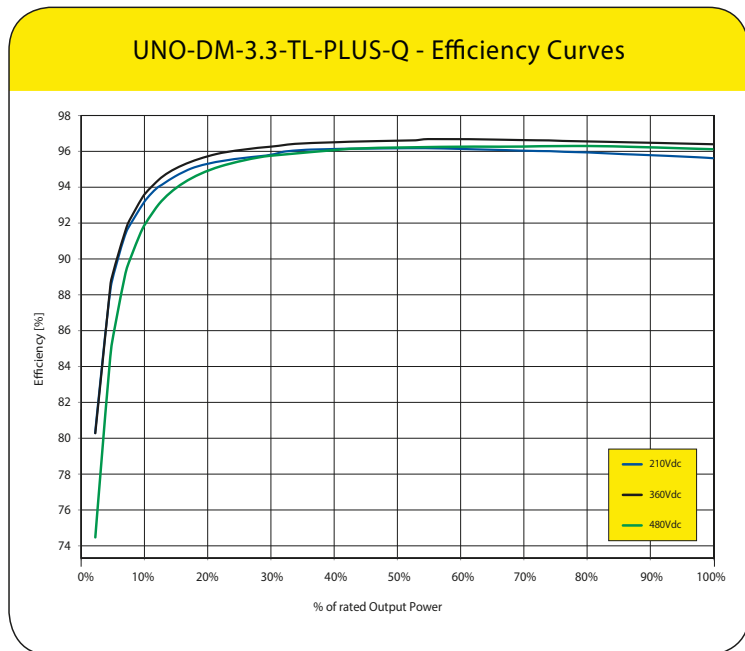
Efficiency curves

The equipment was designed considering current energy conservation standards, to avoid waste and unnecessary leakage.

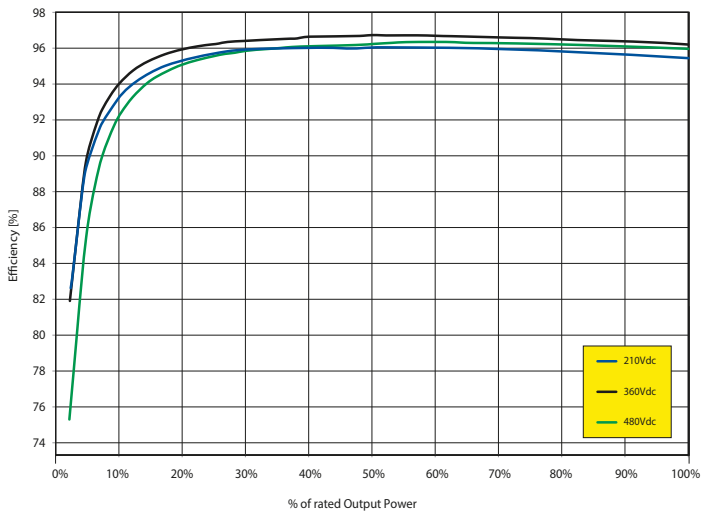
Graphs of the efficiency curves of all models of inverter described in this manual are shown below.



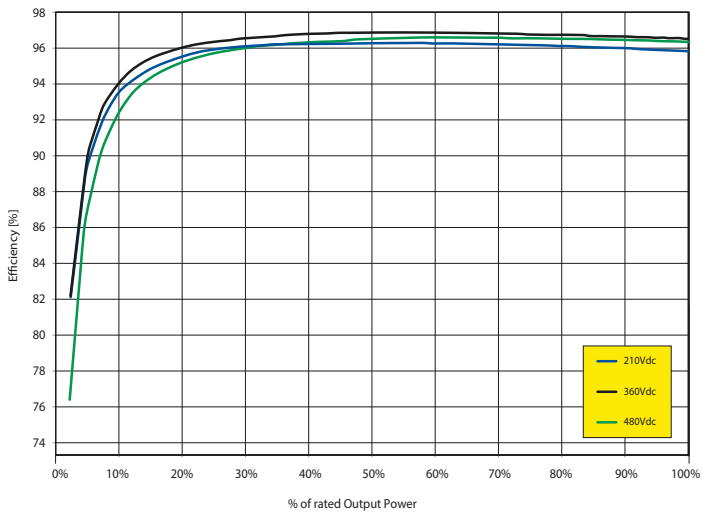
The efficiency curves are linked to technical parameters that are continually being developed and improved and should therefore be considered approximate.



UNO-DM-4.6-TL-PLUS-Q - Efficiency Curves



UNO-DM-5.0-TL-PLUS-QU - Efficiency Curves



Power limitation (Power Derating)

In order to allow inverter operation in safe thermal and electrical conditions, the unit automatically reduces the value of the power fed into the grid.

Power limiting may occur due to:

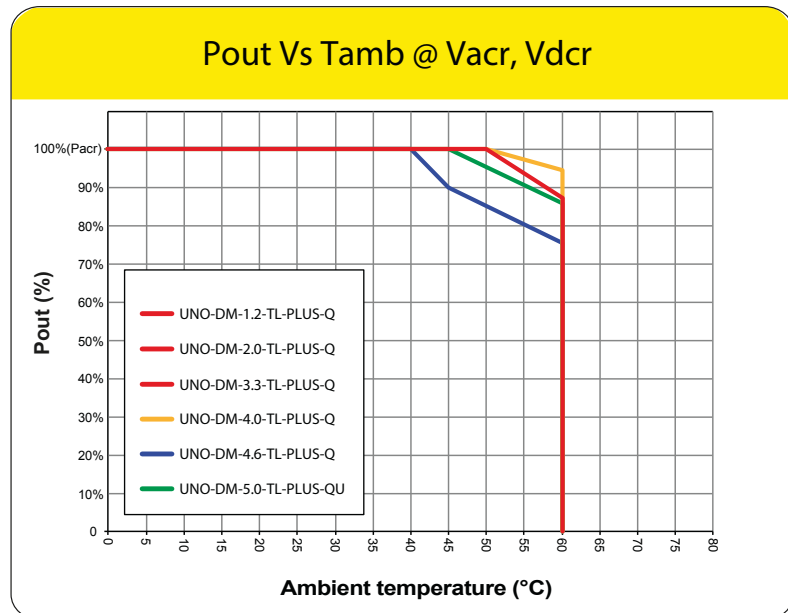
- Adverse environmental conditions (thermal derating)
- Percentage of output power (value set by the user)
- Grid voltage over frequency (mode set by user)
- Grid overvoltage $U > 10\text{min Der.}$ (enabling carried out by user)
- Anti-islanding
- High input voltage values
- High input current values.

Power reduction due to environmental conditions

The power reduction value and the inverter temperature at which it occurs depend on the ambient temperature and on many operating parameters. Example: input voltage, grid voltage and power available from the photovoltaic field.

The inverter can therefore reduce the power during certain periods of the day according to the value of these parameters.

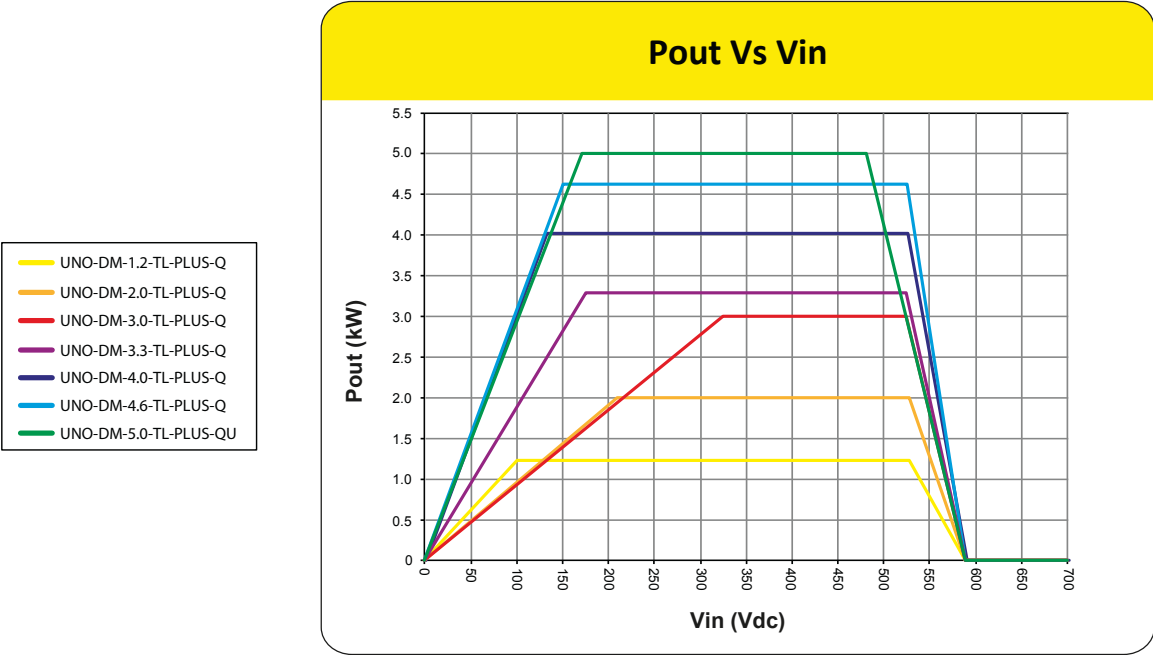
In any case, the inverter guarantees the maximum output power even at high temperatures, provided the sun is not shining directly on it.



Power reduction due to the input voltage

The graphs show the automatic reduction of supplied power when input voltage values are too high or too low.

For UNO-DM-3.3/4.0/4.6/5.0-TL-PLUS models the graphs shows the values with parallel input channel configuration.



Characteristics of a photovoltaic generator

A PV electric system consists of an assembly of photovoltaic modules that transform solar radiation into DC electrical energy and can be made up of:

Strings: number of PV modules connected in series

Array: group of strings connected in parallel

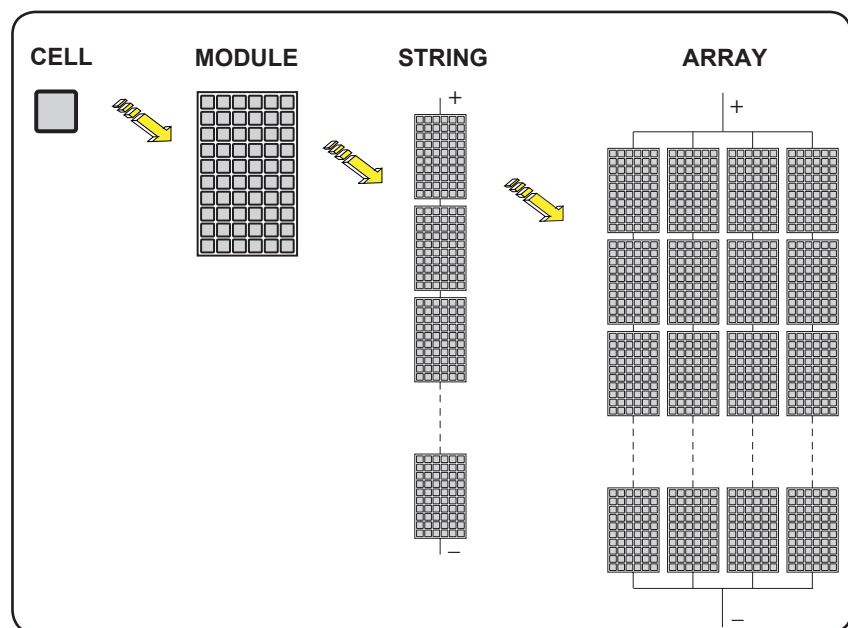
Strings and arrays

The string technology was developed to significantly reduce the installation costs of a photovoltaic system, mainly associated to wiring on the DC side of the inverter and subsequent distribution on the AC side. A photovoltaic module consists of many photovoltaic cells mounted on the same support.

- A string consists of a certain number of module connected in series.
- An array consists of two or more strings connected in parallel.

Large photovoltaic systems can include multiple arrays connected to one or more inverters.

The greater the number of panels in each string, the lower the cost and the less complex the wiring connections of the system.



Description of the equipment

This equipment is a string inverter which converts the direct current of a photovoltaic generator into alternating current and feeds it into the public distribution grid.

Photovoltaic panels convert solar radiation into “DC” electrical energy (via a photovoltaic field, also called PV generator); in order to use it, it is transformed into “AC” alternating current. This conversion, known as inversion from DC to AC, is done in an efficient way by the FIMER inverters, without using any rotary elements, rather only via static electronic systems.

In order to allow inverter operation in safe thermal and electrical conditions, the unit automatically reduces the value of the power fed into the grid under adverse environmental conditions or unsuitable input voltage values.

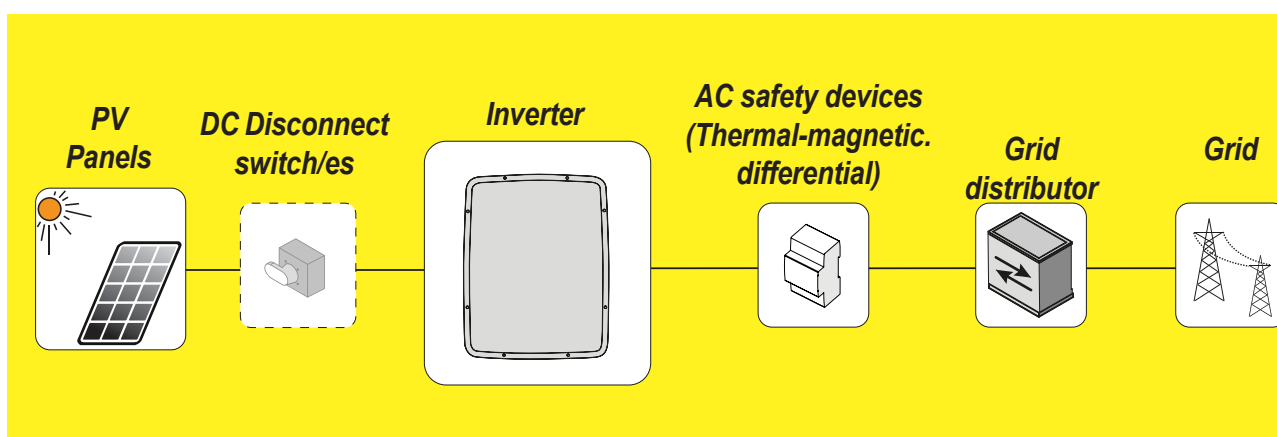
When connected in parallel with the grid, the alternating current from the inverter flows directly into the domestic or industrial distribution circuit, which is in turn connected to the public distribution grid.

This way the solar energy system compensates for the energy drawn from the utilities connected to the grid to which it is linked.

When the photovoltaic system is not generating sufficient energy, the power required to ensure proper operation of connected loads is taken from the public distribution grid. While if too much energy is produced, it is directly fed to the grid, thus becoming available to other users.

According to national and local standards and regulations the produced energy can be sold to the grid or credited to the user against future consumption, thus granting a great saving of money.

Operating diagram



Mutual connection of multiple inverters

If the photovoltaic system exceeds the capacity of a single inverter, it is possible to connect multiple inverters to the system, each of them in turn connected on the DC side to an appropriate section of the photovoltaic generator, and on the AC side to the distribution grid.

Each string inverter will work independently of the others and its own photovoltaic module will supply the maximum power available to the grid.

Notes on the system sizing

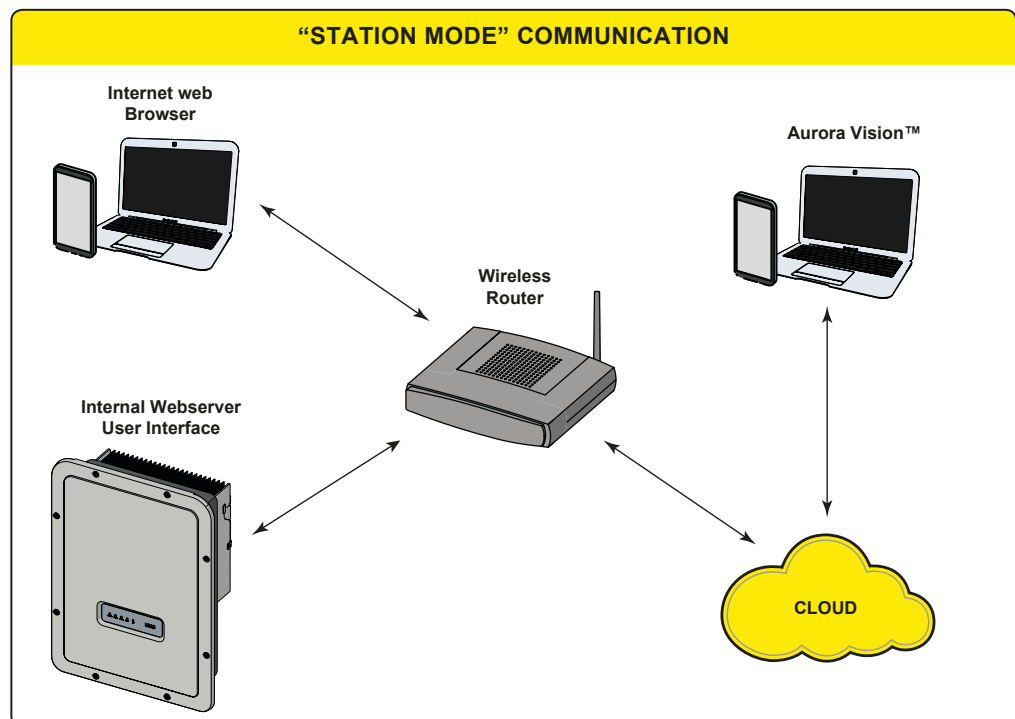
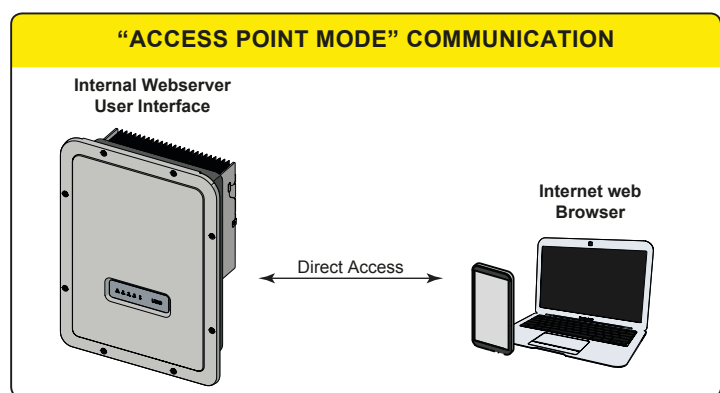
Decisions on how to structure a photovoltaic system depend on a series of factors and considerations, such as the type of panels, the space availability, the future location of the system, energy production goals over the long term, etc.

A configuration program that can help to correctly size the photovoltaic system is available on the FIMER website (<http://stringsizer.fimer.com>).

Operating diagram

The plant diagram shows how the integrated WLAN board allows the inverter to connect to a LAN local network using a wireless connection. The WLAN board features an advanced integrated webserver that enables to establish a direct connection to a PC, smartphone or tablet, allowing for inverter setup and local monitoring of the inverter.

When the inverter is connected to the WLAN network with access to the Internet, the device allows data to be transferred to the Aurora Vision® CLOUD platform for Internet monitoring using the Plant Portfolio Manager / Plant Viewer / Plant Viewer for Mobile, Energy Viewer (Mobile App).



Functionality and components of the equipment

Advanced internal webserver

The UNO-DM-TL-PLUS inverters are equipped with a WLAN board IEEE802.11 b/g/n and with an internal webserver that allow commissioning of the system, a full access to all main configuration and parameters of the inverter and can act as local monitoring solution. It can be accessed by using from any wireless capable device like laptop, tablet or smartphone via a common browser.

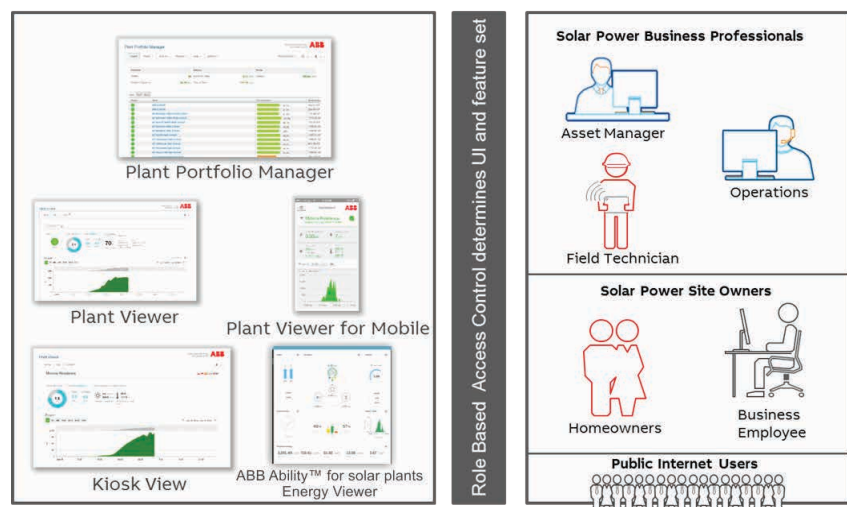
Aurora Vision Plant Management Platform

Aurora Vision is a cloud based platform enabling remote monitoring and asset management of FIMER devices in range of solar power application.

Aurora Vision consists of a three different product:

1. **Plant Portfolio Manager** is a full featured web based application used by solar power professionals to monitor and manage a portfolio of solar power plants using FIMER inverters.
2. **Plant Viewer** is an easy to use web based serviced application used by non-solar power professionals (such as homeowners or small business owners) to monitor solar power plants they own.
3. **Plant Viewer for Mobile** is the mobile version of **Plant Viewer** enabling non-solar power professionals to remotely monitor their own PV plants by using smart phones, tablets and iPod Touch with IOS and Android operating systems.
4. **FIMER Ability™ for solar plants - Energy Viewer** is an easy to use mobile application allowing solar plant owners to remotely monitor all the energy flows and the performance of their own pv plants, with and without an energy storage system installed.

All product previously mentioned work together to allow solar power professional and site owners to collaboratively manage solar power plant.



Please contact the FIMER technical support for getting your own Plant Portfolio Manager account (mainly for installers and plant administrators). Please get your Plant Viewer, Plant Viewer for Mobile or Energy Viewer by accessing the website www.auroravision.net and click on "Register with Plant Viewer" button (mainly for site owners).

System integration

The inverter also can be equipped with advanced accessory board (UNO-DM-COM KIT or UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT) adding either an RS-485 serial interface or the Ethernet communication interface enabling the inverter to be used in one of the following operating mode:

- Dyamic feed-in control / Load Management (meter required):

In combination with the supported meter (connected to RS485 communication port) the inverter automatically adapt the output power in order to get self-consumption to be maximise or avoiding to feed power to the grid according to the system settings.

In addition, the advanced accessory board (UNO-DM-COM KIT or UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT) is equipped with a configurable switching relay which can be used for manage external loads with customizable activation power and temporal thresholds (basic load management capability).

- Modbus Sunspec certified interface:

Thanks to the Modbus RTU/TCP communication protocol (Sunspec compliant), the inverter can be easily integrated with third party monitoring and control system by using the accessory board (UNO-DM-COM KIT or UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT).



The Modbus RTU/TCP register map is the same for all the communication interfaces (Ethernet, RS-485 and Wireless communication) of the inverter.

Please refer to FIMER solar official website or get access to Sunspec alliance website for getting the Modbus register map supported by the inverter.

- Configurable relay:

The inverter also can be equipped with advanced accessory board (UNO-DM-COM KIT or UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT) that provides a configurable switching relay, which can be used in different operating configurations that can be set in the dedicated menu.

A typical example of application is the activation of the relay in the event of an alarm.

Remote switch-on/switch-off

This command can be used to switch off/switch on the inverter via an external (remote) command.

This function must be enabled in the menu and when active, switching on the inverter, besides being dictated by the presence of normal parameters which allow the inverter to be connected to the grid, also depends on the external command for switching on/off.

Remote Firmware Update Function

The inverter firmware can be updated remotely using the internal web-server dedicated section.

Reactive power feed into the grid

The inverter is able to produce reactive power and can feed this power into the grid via the phase factor setting. Managing the feed can be controlled directly by the grid company via a dedicated RS485 serial interface or through the internal web user interface.

Power feeding modes vary according to the country of installation and the grid companies. For detailed information on the parameters and characteristics of this function, contact **FIMER** directly.

Limiting the active power fed into the grid

The inverter, if enabled and set through the internal web user interface, can limit the amount of active power fed into the grid by the inverter to the desired value (expressed as a percentage).

Topographic diagram of the equipment

The diagram summarises the internal structure of the inverter.

The internal circuitry is double stage conversion and therefore consists of:

- DC/DC input converter (booster)
- DC-AC output inverter

The DC-DC converter and the DC-AC inverter both work at a high switching frequency and are therefore small and relatively light.

The input converter is equipped;

- in models 1.2 / 2.0 / 3.0 of an input channel
 - in models 3.3 / 4.0 / 4.6 / 5.0 two input channels
- with maximum power point tracking function (MPPT).

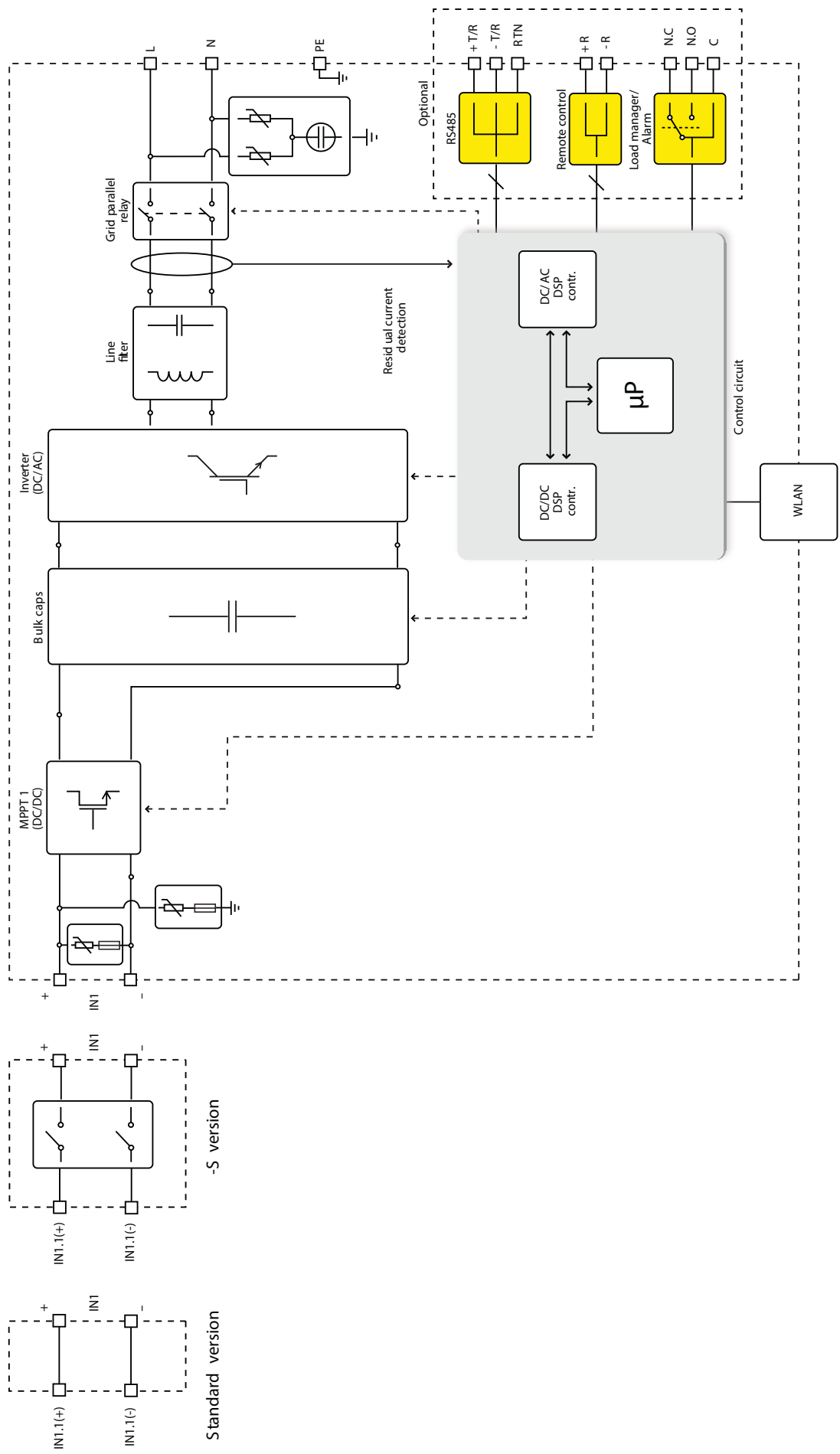
This inverter version is of the transformerless type, that is without galvanic insulation between the input and the output. This allows the conversion efficiency to be increased further. The inverter is already equipped with all the protections necessary for safe operation and compliance with standards and regulations, even without the insulating transformer.

The connection to the power grid is therefore kept under control by two independent processors, in full compliance with the electric field regulations both for power supply to the systems as well as security.

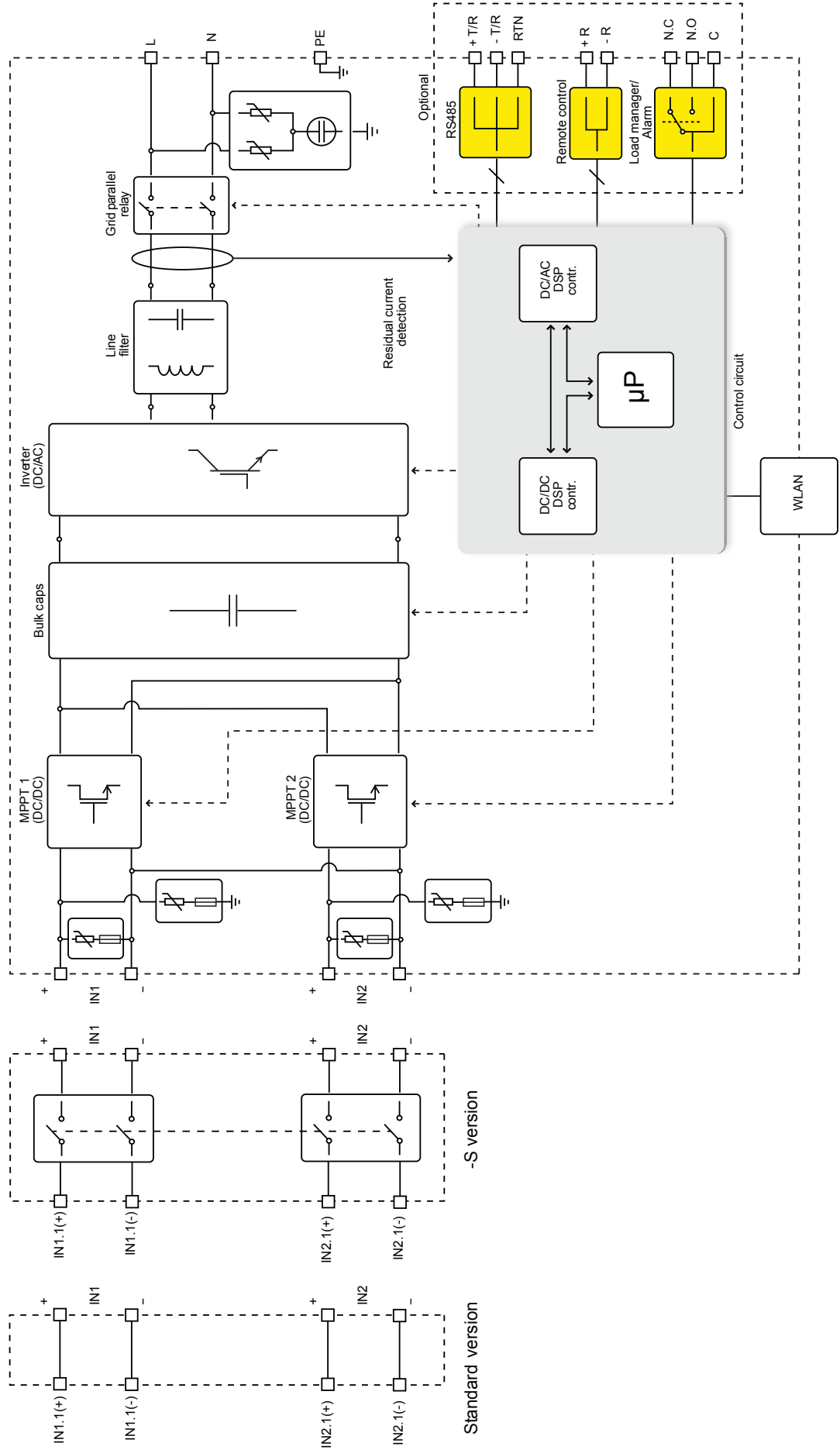
The operating system carries out the task of communicating with its components in order to carry out data analysis.

In doing all this, we guarantee optimal operation of the whole assembly and a high performance in all sunlight conditions and always ensuring full compliance with the relevant directives, standards and regulations.

Block diagram of UNO-DM-1.2/2.0/3.0-TL-PLUS-Q



Block diagram of UNO-DM-3.3/4.0/4.6-TL-PLUS-Q, UNO-DM-5.0-TL-PLUS-QU



Safety devices

Anti-Islanding

In the event of a local grid outage by the electricity company, or when the equipment is switched off for maintenance operations, the inverter must be physically disconnected to ensure the protection of the people working on the grid, in accordance with the relevant national laws and regulations. To prevent possible islanding, the inverter is equipped with an automatic safety disconnection system called "Anti-Islanding".

Anti-islanding protection mechanisms are different depending on the grid standards, even if they all have the same purpose.

Ground fault of the photovoltaic panels

This inverter must be used with panels connected in "floating" mode, i.e. with no earth connections on the positive and negative terminals. An advanced ground fault protection circuit continuously monitors the ground connection and disconnects the inverter when a ground fault indicating the fault condition by means of the red "GFI" LED on the LED panel on the front side.

Other safety devices

The inverter is equipped with additional protective devices to ensure safe operation in any circumstance. These protections include:

- Constant monitoring of the grid voltage to ensure that voltage and frequency values remain within operating limits;
- Internal temperature control to automatically limit the power if necessary to prevent overheating of the unit (derating).

The numerous control systems determine a redundant structure to ensure absolutely safe operations.

Lifting and transport

4

General conditions

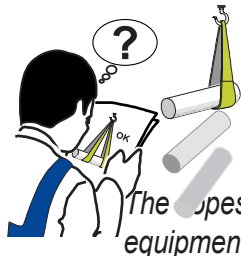
Some recommendation apply only to large size product or multiple small size product packaging.

Transport and handling



Transport of the equipment, especially by road, must be carried out with means for protecting the components (in particular, the electronic components) from violent shocks, humidity, vibration, etc.

During handling, do not make any sudden or fast movements that can create dangerous swinging.



FIMER usually stores and protects individual components by suitable means to make their transport and subsequent handling easier, but as a rule, it is necessary to utilize the experience of specialized staff in charge of loading and unloading the components.

Do not lift several units or parts of the equipment at the same time, unless otherwise indicated.

Unpacking and checking

Packaging elements (cardboard, cellophane, staples, adhesive tape, straps, etc.) may cause cuts and/or injuries if not handled with care. They should be removed with the proper equipment.

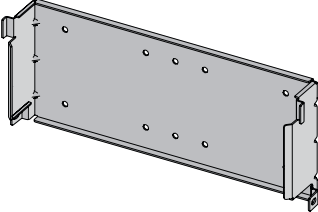




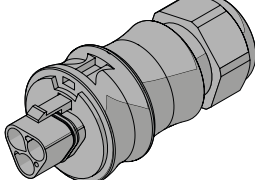
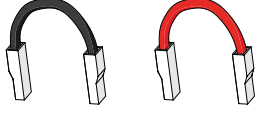


The components of the packaging must be disposed on in accordance with the regulations in force in the country of installation.

When you open an equipment package, check that the equipment is undamaged and make sure all the components are present.

If you find any defects or damage, stop unpacking and consult the carrier, and also promptly inform FIMER Service.

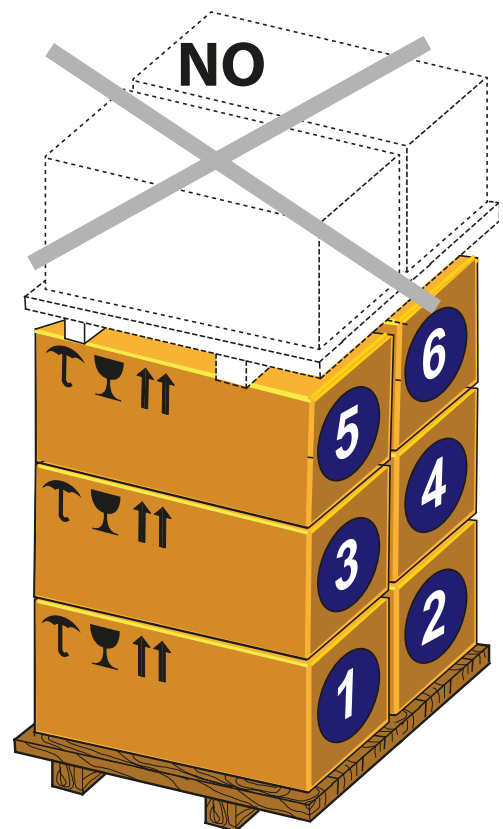
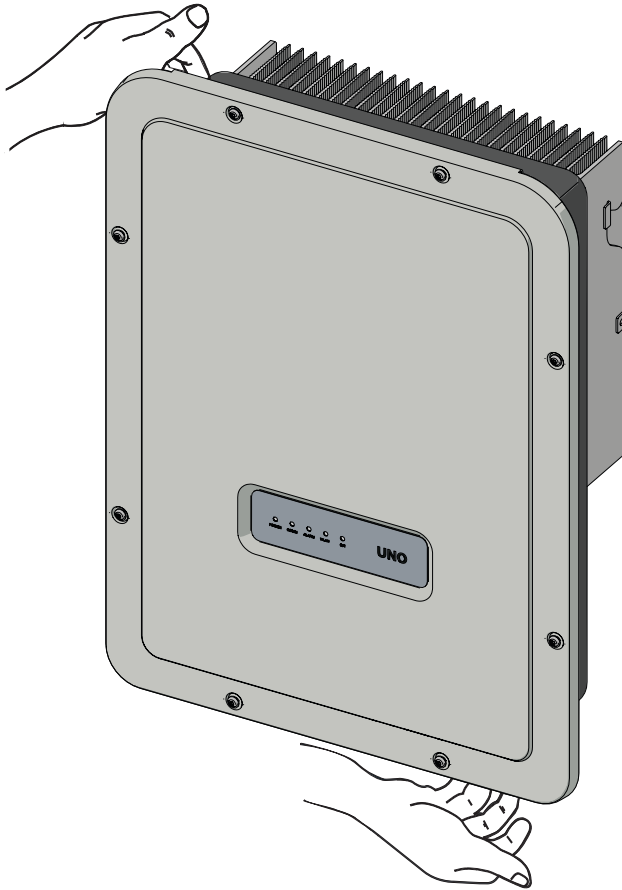
List of components supplied

All the components required to correctly install and connect the inverter are supplied together with the inverter.

Available components		Quantity
	Bracket for wall mounting	1
	M5x10 screw for the external ground connection	1
	M5 contact washer for the external ground connection	2
	(Spare part) T20 screw for front cover	1
	T20 screws for wall bracket locking	1
	Watertight connector for AC cable connection	1
	Cable with faston isolated for the configuration of the input channels in parallel	1+1
	Wireless Antenna	1
	Technical documentation	1

Weight of the modules of the equipment

Table: Weights	Weight (Kg/lb)	Lifting points (no.#)
UNO-DM-1.2/2.0/3.0/3.3/4.0/4.6/5.0-TL-PLUS-Q(U)	15 kg / 33 lb	2



General conditions

The device is intended to be installed in a suitable plant for its use and its purpose. All the installation instruction described in this chapter must be followed considering the plant structure where the device is intended to be installed. Its performance therefore depends on the correctness of the installation.

The installation operations must be carried out by qualified personnel and it is mandatory to adhere to the indications provided in this manual, the diagrams and the enclosed documentation, paying attention to follow the installation sequence exactly as described in this manual.



Staff authorised to carry out the installation must be specialised and experienced in this job. They must also have received suitable training on equipment of this type.



The installation must be performed by qualified installers and/or licensed electricians in accordance with the existing regulations in the country of installation.



The inverter panels/covers can be removed from authorized service personnel only. (the users is not authorized to remove inverter panels/covers).



Connection of the photovoltaic system to an electric installation connected to the distribution grid must be approved by the electricity provider.

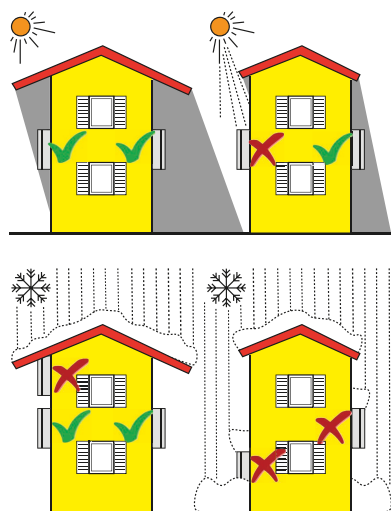


The installation must be carried out with the equipment disconnected from any voltage sources. Refer to “Inverter total de-energization and safe access” chapter on this manual to know all the necessary step to safely operate on the inverter.



When the photovoltaic panels are exposed to sunlight they provide continuous DC voltage to the inverter.

Environmental checks



- Consult the technical data to check the required environmental conditions (protection rating, temperature, humidity, altitude, etc.)
- Installation of the unit in a location exposed to direct sunlight must be avoided (otherwise the warranty will be cancelled) as it may cause:
 - power limitation phenomena in the inverter (with a resulting decreased energy production by the system)
 - premature wear of the electrical/electromechanical components
 - premature wear of the mechanical components (gaskets) and of the user interface (status LEDs)
- Do not install in small closed rooms where air cannot circulate freely
- Always ensure that the flow of air around the inverter is not blocked so as to prevent overheating.
- Do not install near flammable substances (minimum distance 3 m)
- Do not install near walls made of wood or other flammable substances.
- Do not install in rooms where people live or where the prolonged presence of people or animals is expected, because of the high noise that the inverter produces during operation. The level of the sound emission is heavily influenced by where the inverter is installed (for example: the type of surface around the inverter, the general properties of the room, etc.) and the quality of the electricity supply.
- Avoid electromagnetic interference that can compromise the correct operation of electronic equipment, with the consequent hazards



Final installation of the equipment must not compromise access to any disconnection devices that may be located externally.



Please refer to the warranty terms and conditions to evaluate any possible warranty exclusions due to improper installation.

Installations above 2000 metres



On account of the rarefaction of the air (at high altitudes), particular conditions may occur that should be considered when choosing the place of installation:

- Less efficient cooling and therefore a greater likelihood of the device going into derating because of high internal temperatures.
 - Reduction in the dielectric resistance of the air which, in the presence of high operating voltages (DC input), can create electric arcs (electrical discharges) that may damage the equipment.
- As the altitude increases, the failure rate of some electronic components increases exponentially because of cosmic radiation.



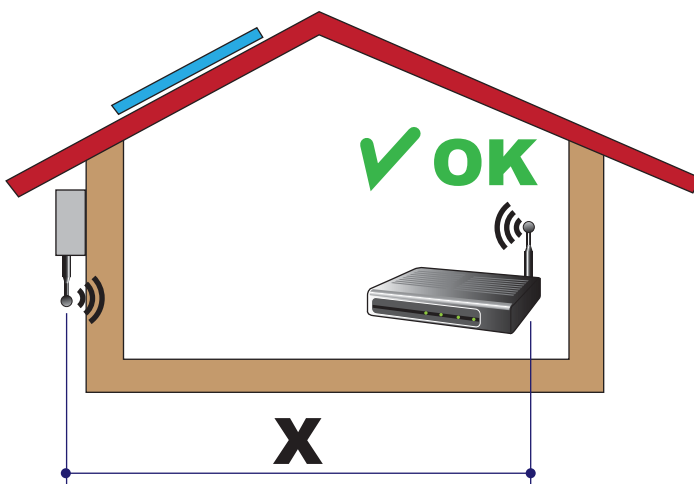
All installations at altitudes of over 2000 metres must be assessed case by case considering the aforesaid criticalities.

Wireless signal environmental checks

The WLAN board of the inverter uses radio waves to transmit and receive data, it is therefore important to assess this factor in order to have optimal installation.

- Walls in reinforced cement and surfaces covered in metal (doors, shutters, etc.) can markedly reduce the reach of the device which even in optimal conditions, should be of approximately 50 metres in free space.
- It is therefore recommended that before installing the inverter, the strength of the wireless signal is checked, using a mobile device (smartphone, tablet or notebook) and connecting to the wireless router from a position which is close to the installation site of the inverter.

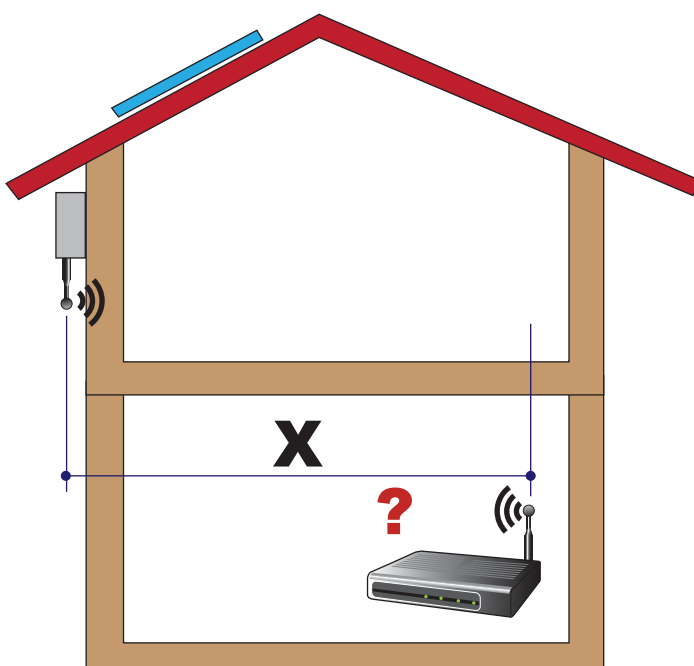
Some installation examples are provided below in different conditions and with the maximum recommended distances between the Inverter and the wireless router.



Material of the structure: Wood

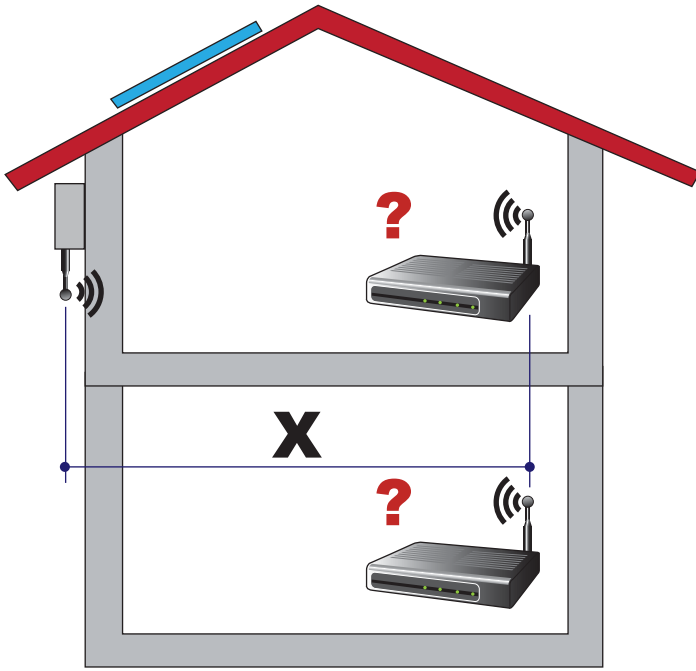
Distance X between the Inverter and the wireless Router: less than 10m/33ft

Installation: permitted



Distance X between the Inverter and the wireless Router: greater than 10m/33ft and/or with obstacles or floors to pass through.

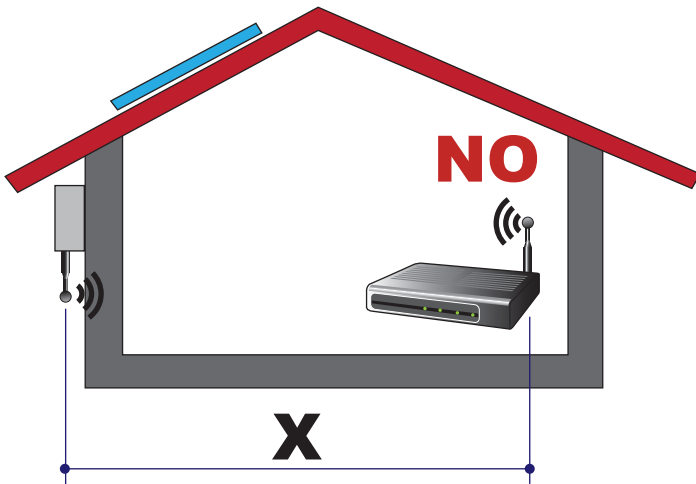
Installation: to be evaluated. Assess the quality of the RF signal and the possibility of extending the signal with a repeater or transferring the Wireless router to the floor above.



Material of the structure: Concrete

Distance X between the Inverter and the wireless Router: any distance

Installation: to be evaluated. Assess the quality of the RF signal and the possibility of extending the signal with a repeater.



Material of the structure: Metal or reinforced concrete

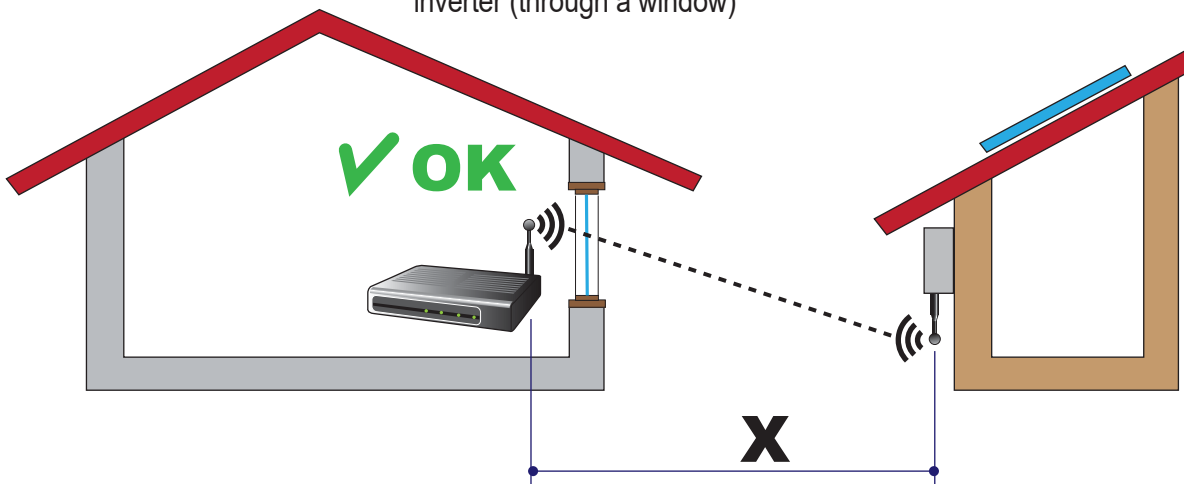
Distance X between the Inverter and the wireless Router: any distance

Installation: not permitted. Assess the possibility of externally positioning the wireless router antenna (extension) or position the wireless router near a window (in the line of sight of the inverter)

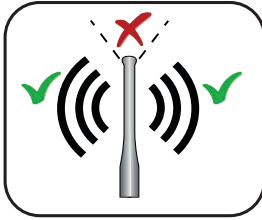
Material of the structure: any material

Distance X between the Inverter and the wireless Router: less than 30m/100ft

Installation: permitted provided that the router is in the line of sight of the inverter (through a window)



Recommendations for the wireless signal power



The radio signal level between the inverter and the wireless router can be improved in a number of ways:

1. Change the direction of the antenna.

The antenna has a dead zone at its tip, which should not be positioned facing the wireless router, as shown in the figure.

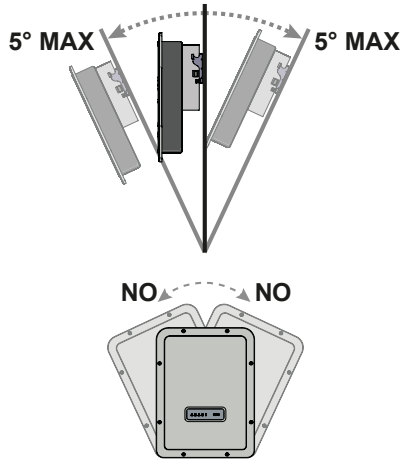
2. Find a new position for the router considering the different types of materials which the radio signal will have to pass through:

Material	Relative signal reduction
Open field	0% (strength of approximately 50 metres)
Wood / Glass	From 0 to 10%
Stone / Plywood	From 10 to 40%
Reinforced concrete	From 60 to 90%
Metal	Up to 100 %

The quality of the RF signal can be assessed during the installation stage where the signal is displayed in dBm.

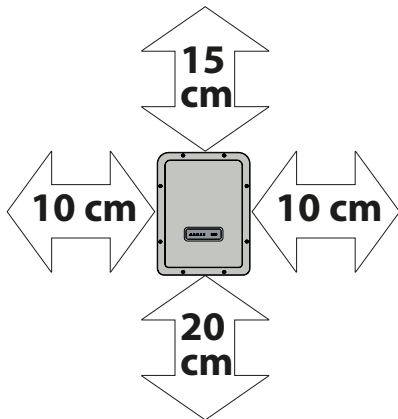
3. Install a wireless signal repeater and place it in an area between the inverter and the router, trying to make sure that the most critical obstacles are avoided.

Installation position



- When choosing the place of installation, observe the following conditions:
- Install on a wall or strong structure suitable to bear the weight
 - Install in safe, easy to reach locations
 - If possible, install at eye-level so that the status LEDs can be seen easily
 - Install at a height that considers the heaviness of the equipment. Failure to meet this condition could result in problems during servicing, unless suitable means are provided to carry out the operation
 - Install vertically with a maximum inclination of 5° (forward or backward). If this condition cannot be met, the inverter could undergo derating due to high temperature because of poor heat dissipation.

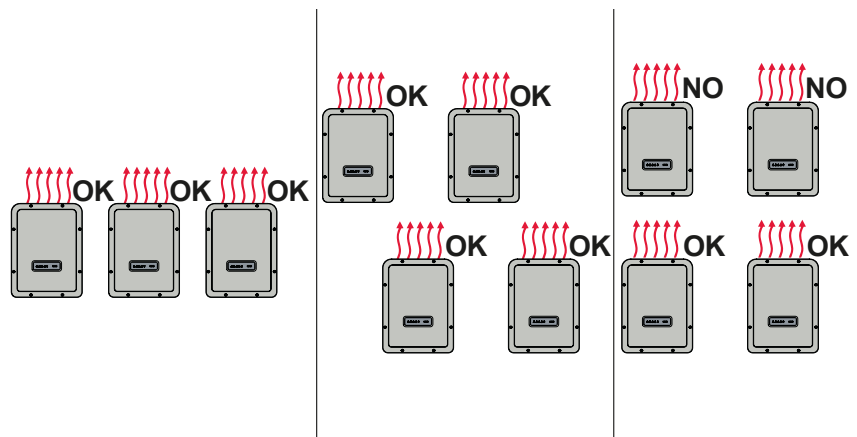
- Maintenance on device hardware and software entails removing the front covers. Check that the correct installation safety distances are observed in order to allow routine check and maintenance operations.



- Comply with the minimum distances indicated

- For a multiple installation, position the inverters side by side.

- If the space available does not allow this arrangement, position the inverters in a staggered arrangement as shown in the figure so that heat dissipation is not affected by other inverters.



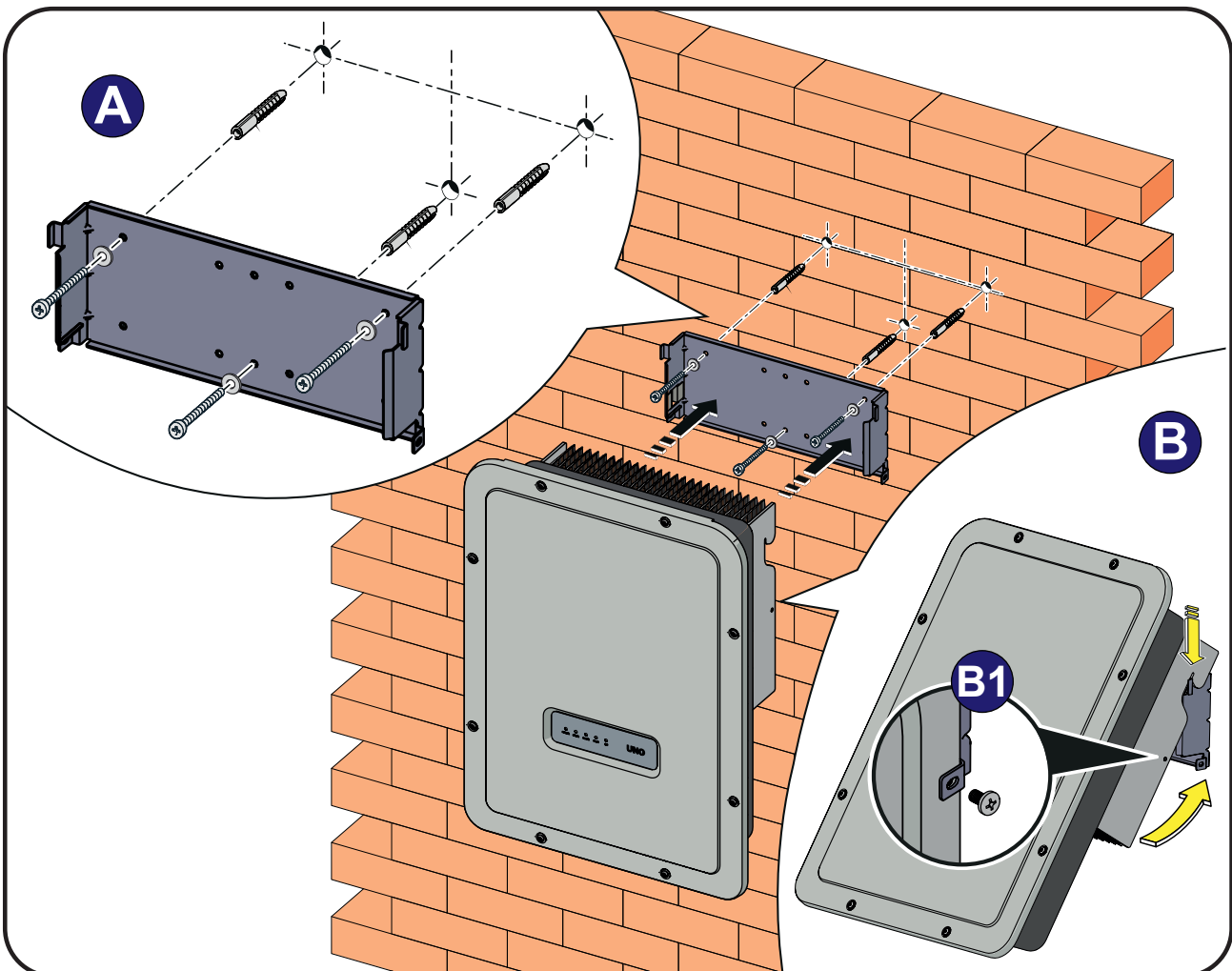
Wall mounting



Do not open the inverter in case of rain, snow or high humidity (>95%).
During installation do not place the inverter with the front cover 05 facing the ground.

Install the inverter by following this procedure:

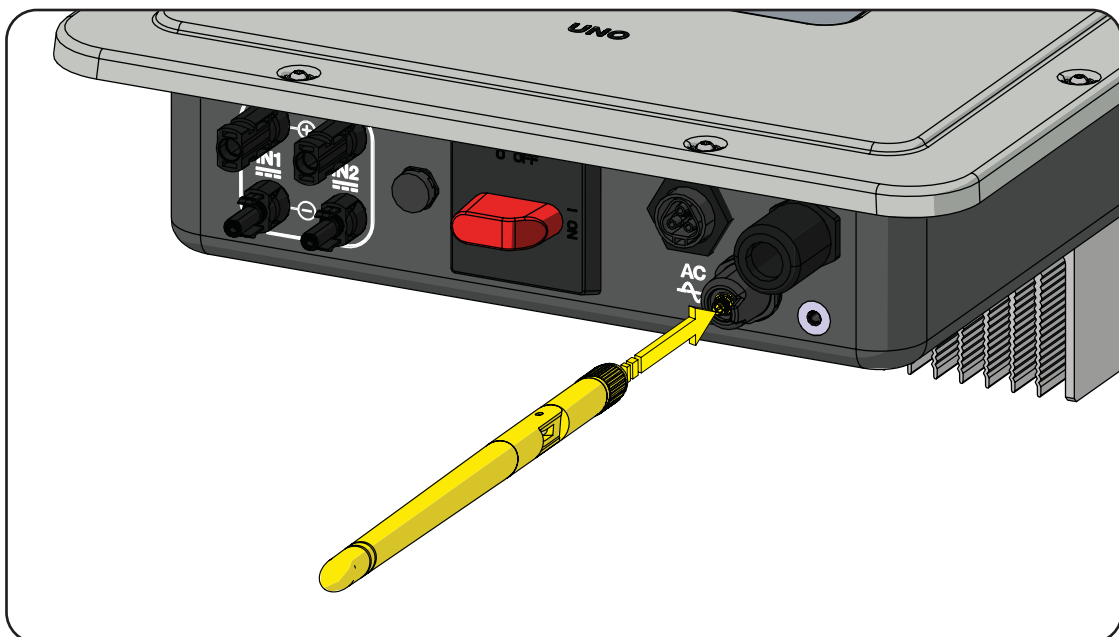
- Place the bracket 01 perfectly level on the wall and use it as a drilling template.
- The selection of the appropriate number and distribution of the anchors is the responsibility of the installer. The choice must be made according to the type of wall, frame or other type of support, and should be sized considering a total load of more than 4 times the weight of the inverter (total 4x15=60 kg total). Depending on the type of anchor chosen, drill the holes required for the fixing of the bracket 01 (Figure A).
- Fix the bracket to the wall or structure.
- Carefully lift the inverter and hook it onto the bracket by inserting the two supports in the slots on the inverter (Figure B).
- Proceed to anchor the inverter to the bracket by installing the two (one each side) locking screws (Figure B1).



Wireless antenna mounting

Install the wireless antenna (provided in the mounting kit) by following this procedure:

- Remove the external antenna connector protection cap (in red).
- Install wireless antenna by screwing it into the dedicated connector **11** located on the bottom part of the inverter.



Opening the front cover



WARNING! ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD! Some inverter parts may be subject to voltages that could be hazardous for the operator. Before performing any work on the inverter, refer to “Inverter total de-energization and safe access” chapter on this manual to know all the necessary steps to safely operate on the inverter.

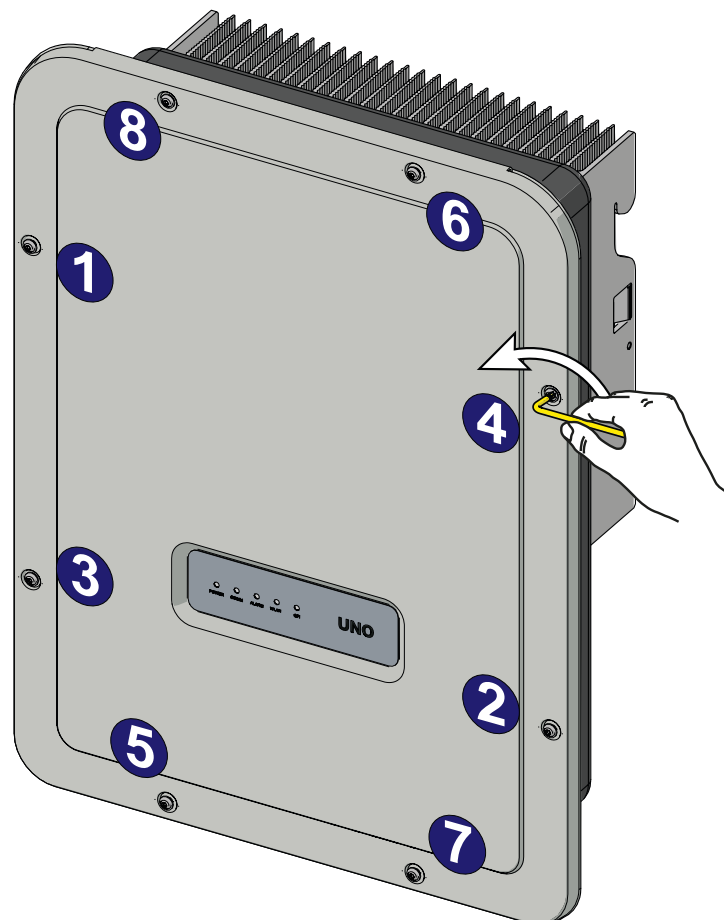
The main connections are made on the lower part (outside) of the inverter. If required, install the accessories and make the necessary connections, unscrew the 8 screws using a TORX T20 key and open the front cover 05; while removing the screws, pay special attention since additional screws are not supplied..



Do not open the inverter in the case of rain, snow or a high level of humidity (>95%)



Caution! It's necessary to hold the front cover during the screws removal to avoid his falling (the front cover isn't secured to the inverter's chassis).



Preliminary operations for connection of the PV generator

Checking the correct polarity of the strings

Using a voltmeter, check that the voltage of each string has the correct polarity and falls within the input voltage limits of the inverter (see technical data).



Polarity inversion can cause serious damage.

If the open circuit voltage of the string is near the maximum value accepted by the inverter, consider that low ambient temperatures cause an increase in the string voltage (different according to the photovoltaic module used). In this case it is necessary to carry out a check of the sizing of the system and/or a check on the connections of the modules of the system (e.g.: number of modules in series higher than the design number).

A configuration program that can help to correctly size the photovoltaic system is available on the FIMER website <http://stringsizer.fimer.com>.

Checking of leakage to ground of the photovoltaic generator

Measure the voltage present between the positive and negative pole of each string with respect to ground, as described in the section on "Verification of leakage to ground".

Do not connect the strings if a leakage to ground has been detected, as the inverter might not connect to the grid.



Selection of differential protection downstream of the inverter

All FIMER string inverters marketed in Europe are equipped with a device for protection against ground faults in accordance with the safety standard IEC 62109-2, sections 4.8.2 and 4.8.3 of the Standard (equivalent to Standard DIN V VDE V 0126-1:2006, section 4.7). In particular, FIMER inverters are equipped with a redundancy on the reading of the ground leakage current sensitive to all components of both direct and alternating current. Measurement of the ground leakage current is carried out at the same time and independently by 2 different processors: it is sufficient for one of the two to detect an anomaly to trip the protection, with consequent disconnection from the grid and stopping of the conversion process.

There is an absolute threshold of 300 mA of total leakage current AC+DC with protection tripping time at a max. of 300 msec.

In addition, there are another three tripping levels with thresholds respectively at 30 mA/sec, 60 mA/sec and 150 mA/sec to cover the "rapid" changes in fault current induced by accidental contact with leaking live parts. The max. tripping times are progressively shortened as the speed

of change in the fault current increases and, starting from the 300 msec/ max for the 30 mA/sec change, they are shortened respectively to 150 msec and 40 msec for 60 mA and 150 mA changes.

It should in any case be noted that the integrated device only protects the system against ground faults that occur upstream of the AC terminals of the inverter (namely towards the DC side of the photovoltaic system and consequently towards the photovoltaic modules). The leakage currents that can occur in the AC section between the draw/feed and the inverter are not detected and require an external protection device.

For protection of the AC line, on the basis of the information above with regard to the differential protection integrated in **FIMER** inverters, **it is not necessary to install a type B differential switch.**



In accordance with article 712.413.1.1.1.2 of Section 712 of IEC Standard 64-8/7, we hereby declare that, because of their construction, FIMER inverters do not inject ground fault direct currents.



The use of an AC type circuit breaker with differential thermal magnetic protection with tripping current of 300 mA is advisable so as to prevent false tripping, due to the normal capacitive leakage current of photovoltaic modules.

In the case of systems which consist of several inverters connected to a single switch with differential protection it is recommended that a device is installed which allows the adjustment of the tripping value and the tripping time.

Independent or parallel input channels configuration

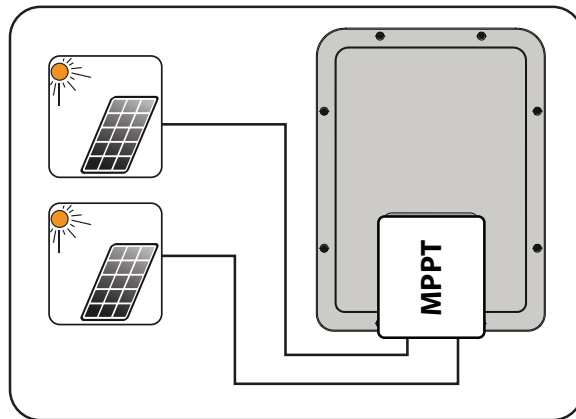
The inverter versions from 3.3kw to 5.0kw are equipped with two input channels (thus benefiting from two trackers for MPPT maximum power point tracking) which work independently of one another, which can be paralleled by leveraging a single MPPT.



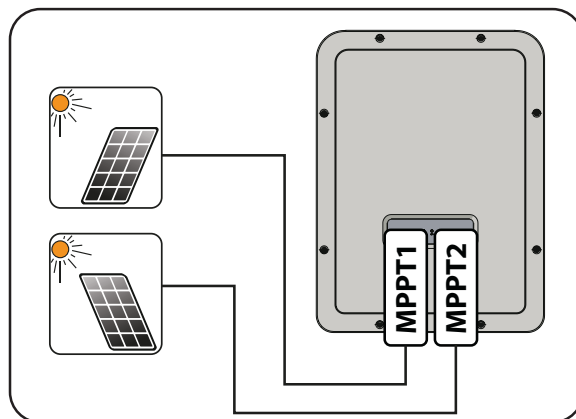
The input channels could be unbalanced for the UNO-DM-PLUS-5.0-QU only. Refer to the "technical data" table to further details.

Strings of photovoltaic modules having the same type and number of panels in series must be connected to each single channel; they must also have the same installation conditions (in terms of orientation to the SOUTH and inclination from the horizontal plane).

When connecting the two input channels in parallel, you must comply with the above requirements in order to benefit from the ability to leverage the full power of the inverter output on a single channel.



The dual MPPT structure however allows management of two photovoltaic generators which are independent of each other (one for each input channel), and which may differ between themselves with regard to installation conditions, type and number of photovoltaic modules connected in series. A necessary condition for the two MPPT to be used independently is that the photovoltaic generator connected to each of the inputs has a lower power than the power limit of the single input channel and a maximum current lower than the current limit of the single input channel.

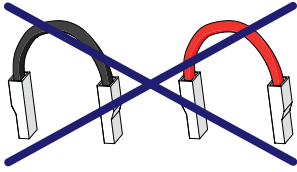


All input parameters that must be met for correct inverter operation are shown in the "technical data" table.

Channel configuration examples

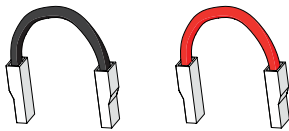
PV generator characteristics	MPPT configuration	Notes
<p>The photovoltaic generator consists of strings having a different number of modules in series from each other.</p> <p>The photovoltaic generator consists of strings that have different installation conditions from each other.</p>	<p>MPPT configuration has to be INDEPENDENT</p>	<p>A NECESSARY condition so that the two MPPTs can be used in independent mode is for the photovoltaic generator connected to each of the inputs to have a power lower than the power limit of the single input channel AND a maximum current lower than the current limit of the single input channel.</p>
<p>The photovoltaic generator consists of strings having the same number of modules in series as each other.</p> <p>The photovoltaic generator consists of strings that have the same installation conditions, that is to say, all the strings have the same inclination from the horizontal and the same orientation to the SOUTH.</p> <p>The photovoltaic generator connected to each of the inputs has a power lower than the power limit of the input channel AND a current lower than the current limit of the input channel.</p>	<p>Possibility of choosing between the configuration with MPPT as INDEPENDENT or PARALLEL</p>	<p>A NECESSARY condition so that the two MPPTs can be used in independent mode is for the photovoltaic generator connected to each of the inputs to have a power lower than the power limit of the input channel AND a maximum current lower than the current limit of the input channel.</p> <p>An ADVISABLE (*) condition so that the two MPPTs can be connected in parallel is for the photovoltaic generator connected to the two inputs to consist of strings made by the same number of modules in series and for all the modules to have the same installation conditions.</p>
<p><i>(*) This condition is advisable from the point of view of the energy production of the system, not from the point of view of inverter operation.</i></p>		
<p>The photovoltaic generator consists of strings having the same number of modules in series as each other.</p> <p>The photovoltaic generator consists of strings that have the same installation conditions, that is to say, all the strings have the same inclination from the horizontal and the same orientation to the SOUTH.</p> <p>The photovoltaic generator connected to each of the inputs has a power higher than the power limit of the input channel OR a current higher than the current limit of the input channel.</p>	<p>MPPT configuration has to be PARALLEL</p>	<p>A SUFFICIENT (*) condition so that the two MPPTs must be used in parallel mode is for the photovoltaic generator connected to each of the inputs to have a power higher than the power limit of the single input channel OR a maximum current higher than the current limit of the single input channel.</p> <p>An ADVISABLE (**) condition so that the two MPPTs can be connected in parallel is for the photovoltaic generator connected to the two inputs to consist of strings made by the same number of modules in series and for all the modules to have the same installation conditions.</p>
<p><i>(*) This condition is sufficient from the point of view of the energy production of the system, not from the point of view of inverter operation.</i></p>		
<p><i>(**) This condition is advisable from the point of view of the energy production of the system, not from the point of view of inverter operation.</i></p>		

Independent channel configuration (default configuration)

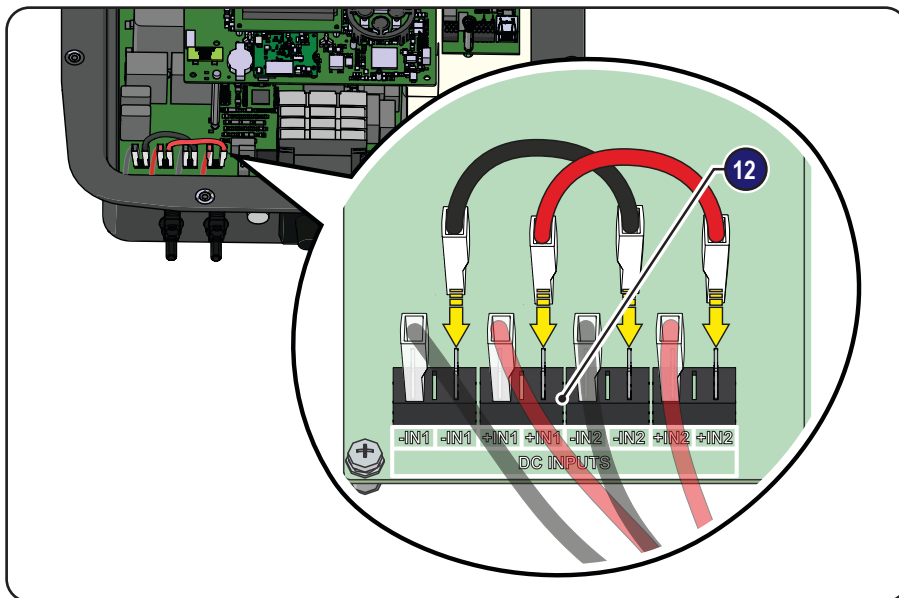


This configuration is set at the factory and involves the use of the two input channels (MPPT) in an independent mode. This means that the jumpers (supplied) between the positive and negative poles of the two DC input channels 12 must not be installed, and that the independent channel mode should be set during the commissioning phase, in the dedicated section of the internal webserver “**SETTINGS > SETUP DC SIDE > INPUT MODE**”.

Parallel channel configuration



This configuration involves the use of the two input channels (MPPT) connected in parallel. This means that the jumpers (supplied) between the positive and negative poles of the two DC input channels 12 must be installed, and that the parallel channel mode should be set during the commissioning phase, in the dedicated section of the internal webserver “**SETTINGS > SETUP DC SIDE > INPUT MODE**”.



Input connection to PV generator (DC side)

After having carried out preliminary checks and therefore having verified that there are no problems in the photovoltaic system, and the channel configuration has been selected (parallel or independent) you may connect the inputs to the inverter.



According to the system configuration, check the correct setting of the channels to independent or in parallel mode. An incorrect setting of the input channels can lead to loss of energy production.



Comply with the maximum input current relating to the quick-fit connectors as indicated in the technical data. Only for the 5kW model. If the input strings are connected in channels with independent mode, keep in mind that channel 1 (IN1) supports 19A while channel 2 (IN2) supports 11.5A.



Polarity inversion can cause serious damage. Check polarity before connecting each string!

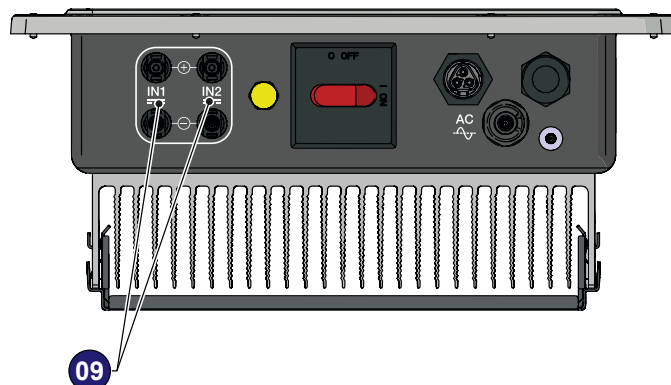


When the photovoltaic panels are exposed to sunlight they provide continuous DC voltage to the inverter. To avoid risks of electrical shock, **all wiring operations must be carried out with the DC disconnect switch (internal and external to the inverter) and AC disconnect switches (external to the inverter) OFF.**



Caution! The inverters referred to in this document are TRANSFORMERLESS. This type requires the use of insulated photovoltaic panels (IEC61730 Class A Rating) and the need to keep the photovoltaic generator floating with respect to ground: no terminal of the generator must be connected to ground.

For the string connections it is necessary to use the quick fit connectors (usually Weidmüller PV-Stick or WM4, MultiContact MC4 and Amphenol H4) located on the bottom of the mechanic **09**.



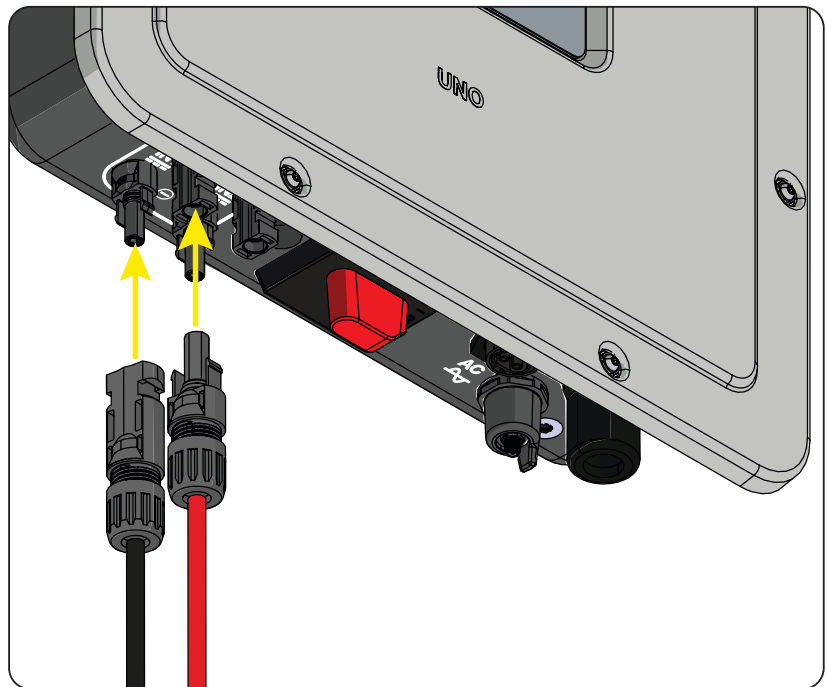
Refer to the document “String inverter – Product Manual appendix” available at www.fimer.com to know the brand and the model of the quick fit connector. Depending on the model of the connector of the own inverter, it is necessary to use the same model and the respective counterpart (check the compliant counterpart on the website of the manufacturer or in FIMER)



Using corresponding parts that are not compliant with the quick fit connector models on the inverter could cause serious damage to the unit and lead to invalidation of the warranty.

Connect all the strings required by the system, always checking the seal of the connectors.

The figure below shows a connection example of the string inputs on a UNO-DM-3.3-TL-PLUS-SB-Q inverter.



If any string inputs are not required, you must ensure that covers are installed to the connectors, and install any which are missing.



This is necessary both for the inverter seal, and to avoid damage to the free connector which may be used at a later time.

Installation procedure for quick-fit connectors

In the inverter models, where the quick-fit connectors are used, is possible to find one of the following four types:

- Weidmüller PV-Stick
- Weidmüller WM4
- MultiContact MC4
- Amphenol H4.

Please refer to the document “*String inverters – Product manual appendix*” available at www.fimer.com for information on the quick-fit connector brand and model used in the inverter.

The model of connectors installed on your inverter must be matched by the same model of the respective corresponding parts to be used (checking the conforming corresponding part on the manufacturer's website or with FIMER).



Using corresponding parts that are not compliant with the quick-fit connector models on the inverter could cause serious damage to the unit and lead to invalidation of the warranty.

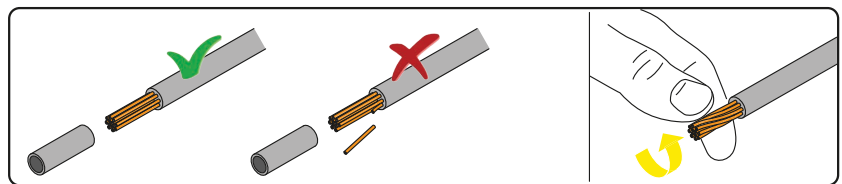
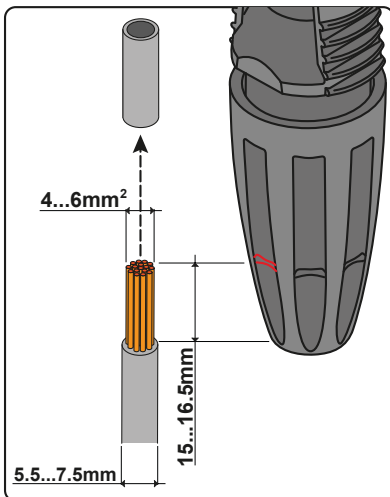


CAUTION: To avoid damage to the equipment, when attaching cables, pay particular attention to polarity.

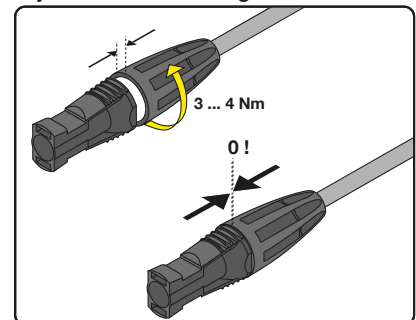
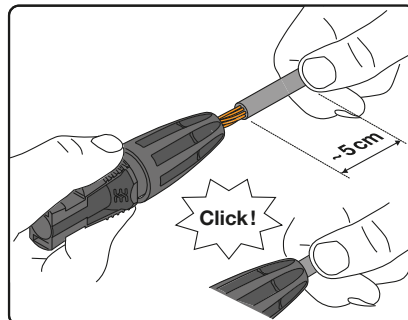
1. WEIDMÜLLER PV-Stick quick-fit connectors

Installation of Weidmüller PV-Stick connectors does not require any special tooling.

- Strip the cable to which you want to apply the connector (after verifying that it complies with the connector limits).

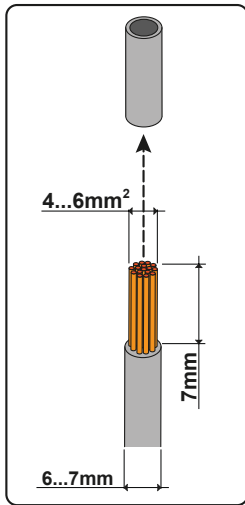


- Insert the wire into the connector until you hear a locking "click".



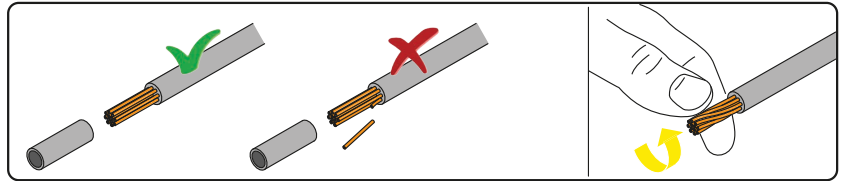
- Tighten the knurled ring nut for optimal clamping.

2. WEIDMÜLLER WM4 quick-fit connectors

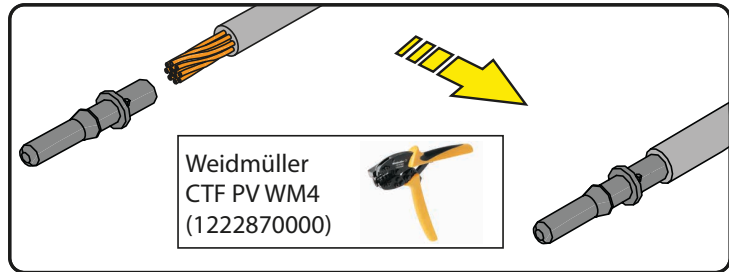


Installation of Weidmüller WM4 connectors requires crimping to be carried out with suitable equipment.

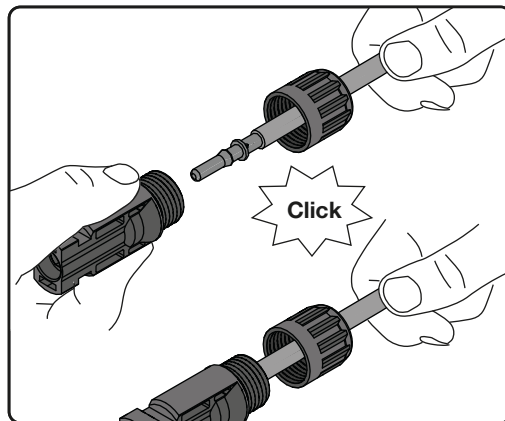
- Strip the cable to which you want to apply the connector (after verifying that it complies with the connector limits).



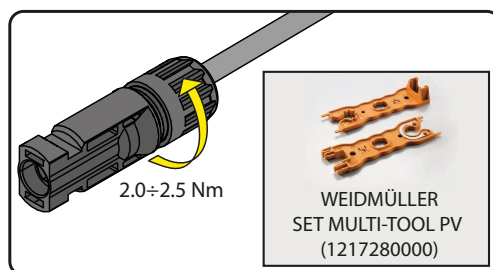
- Apply the terminal to the conductor using the designated pliers.



- Insert the cable with the terminal into the interior of the connector, until you hear the click indicating that the terminal is locked inside the connector.



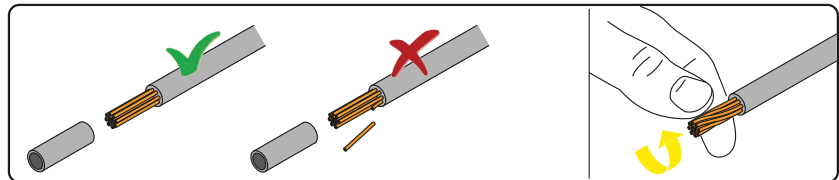
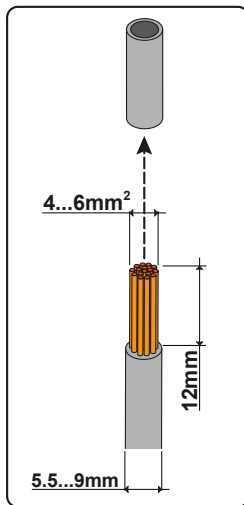
- Firmly tighten the cable gland using the relevant tool to finish the operation.



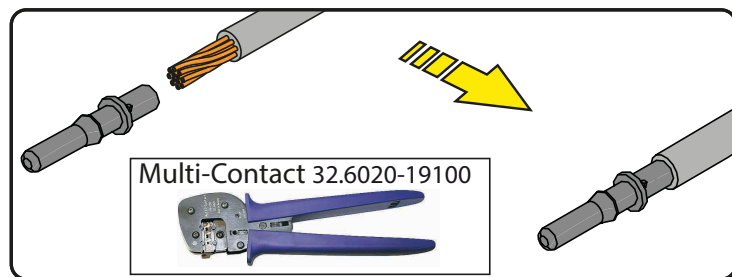
3. MULTICONTACT MC4 quick-fit connectors

Installation of Multicontact MC4 connectors requires crimping to be carried out with suitable equipment.

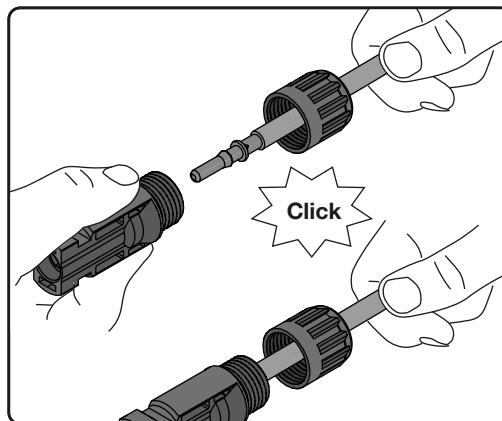
- Strip the cable to which you want to apply the connector (after verifying that it complies with the connector limits).



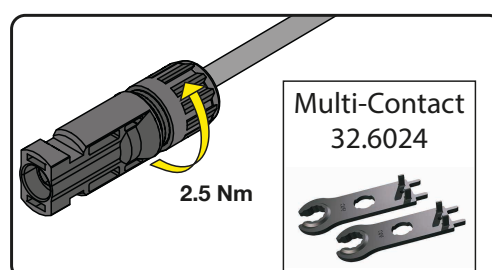
- Apply the terminal to the conductor using the designated pliers.



- Insert the cable with the terminal into the interior of the connector, until you hear the click indicating that the terminal is locked inside the connector.



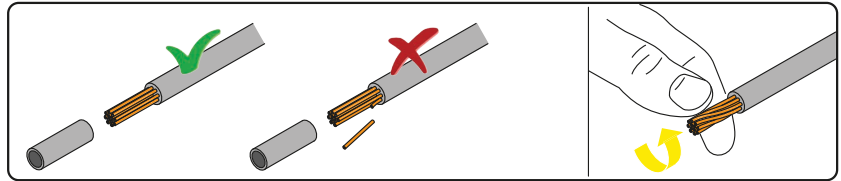
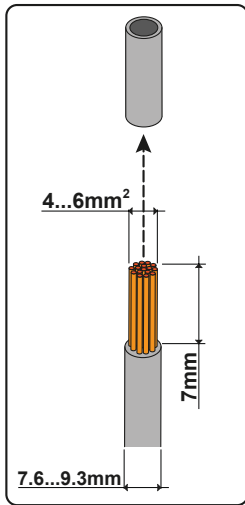
- Firmly tighten the cable gland using the relevant tool to finish the operation.



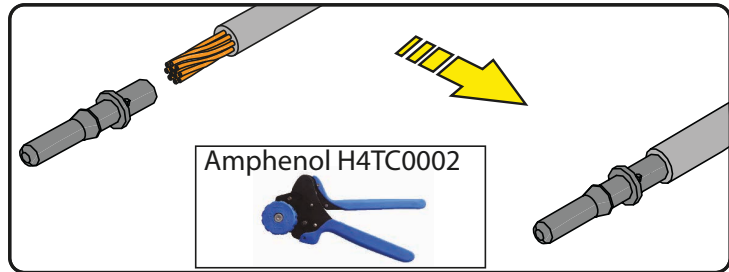
4. AMPHENOL H4 quick-fit connectors

Installation of Amphenol H4 connectors requires crimping to be carried out with suitable equipment.

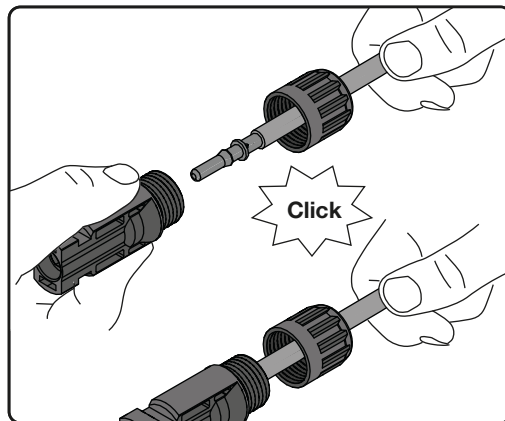
- Strip the cable to which you want to apply the connector (after verifying that it complies with the connector limits).



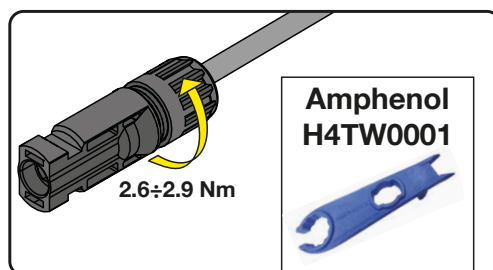
- Apply the terminal to the conductor using the designated pliers.



- Insert the cable with the terminal into the interior of the connector, until you hear the click indicating that the terminal is locked inside the connector.



- Firmly tighten the cable gland using the relevant tool to finish the operation.



Distribution grid output connection (AC side)

To connect the inverter to the grid you need 4 connections: ground, neutral, phase and external grounding protection **In any case, connection of the inverter to ground is mandatory.**



Any failure of the inverter when it is not connected to ground through the appropriate terminal (AC connector) and to the metal frame (external grounding protection) is not covered by the warranty.

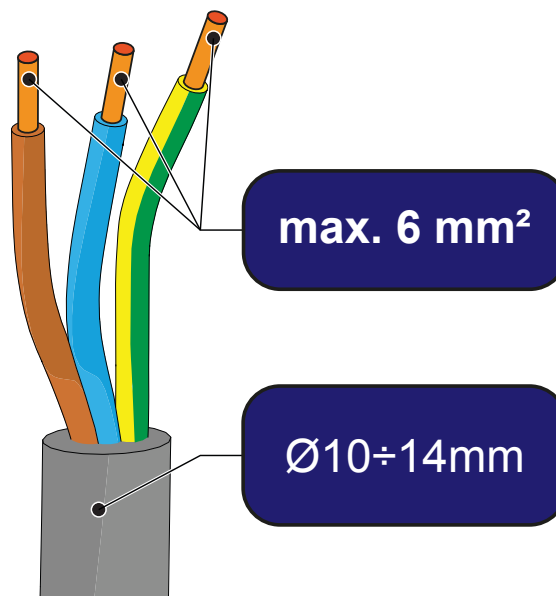
The connection of the grid cable to the inverter is realised through the dedicated AC output connector ⑩ by carrying out the following operations:

- Characteristics and sizing of the line cable
- Installation of the cable on the AC output connector ⑩
- Connection of the AC output connector to the inverter

Characteristics and sizing of the line cable

The cross-section of the AC line conductor must be sized in order to prevent unwanted disconnections of the inverter from the grid due to high impedance of the line that connects the inverter to the power supply; If the impedance is too high it causes an increase in the AC voltage which, on reaching the limit set by the standards in the country of installation, causes the inverter to switch off.

In order to allow installation of the grid cable inside the AC output connector ⑩, the sizings indicated in the figure must be observed



The table shows the maximum line conductor length in relation to the section of the conductor itself:

Line conductor cross section (mm ²)	Line conductor maximum length (m)						
	UNO-DM-1.2	UNO-DM-2.0	UNO-DM-3.0	UNO-DM-3.3	UNO-DM-4.0	UNO-DM-4.6	UNO-DM-5.0
1.5	18 m	10 m	6 m	6 m	5 m	4 m	/
2.5	22 m	15 m	11 m	11 m	10 m	8 m	6 m
4	40 m	25 m	19 m	19 m	16 m	13 m	10 m
6	56 m	38 m	29 m	29 m	24 m	20 m	16 m



The values are calculated in nominal power conditions, considering:

- loss of power along the line no greater than 1%
- use of copper cable, with HEPR rubber insulation and positioned in open air

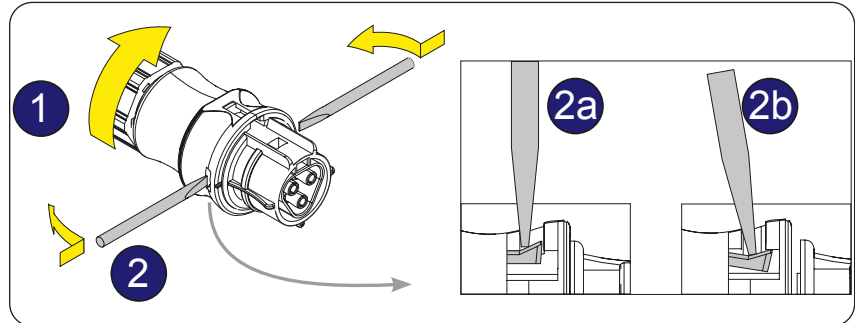
Load protection switch (AC disconnect switch)

To protect the inverter and the AC connection line, a device must be installed to protect against maximum current and leakage to ground, with the following characteristics:

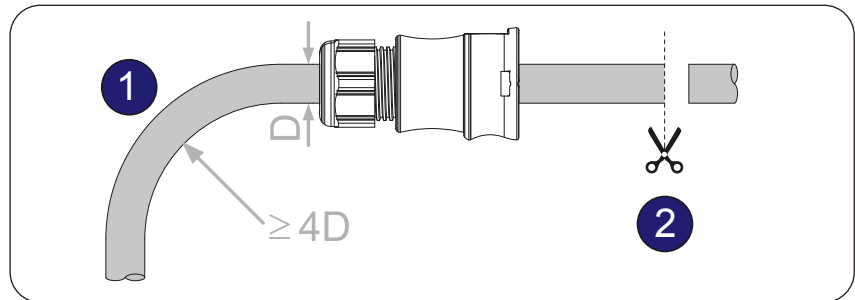
	UNO-DM-1.2	UNO-DM-2.0	UNO-DM-3.0	UNO-DM-3.3	UNO-DM-4.0	UNO-DM-4.6	UNO-DM-5.0
Type	Automatic circuit breaker with differential thermal-magnetic protection						
Voltage rating	230 Vac						
Current rating	10 A	16 A	20 A	20 A	25 A	25 A	32 A
Magnetic protection characteristic	B/C						
Differential protection type	A/AC						
Differential sensitivity	300 mA						
Number of poles	2						

Installation of the cable on the AC output connector

- Remove the head of the connector by pressing on the two holding clips and subsequently loosen the cable gland.

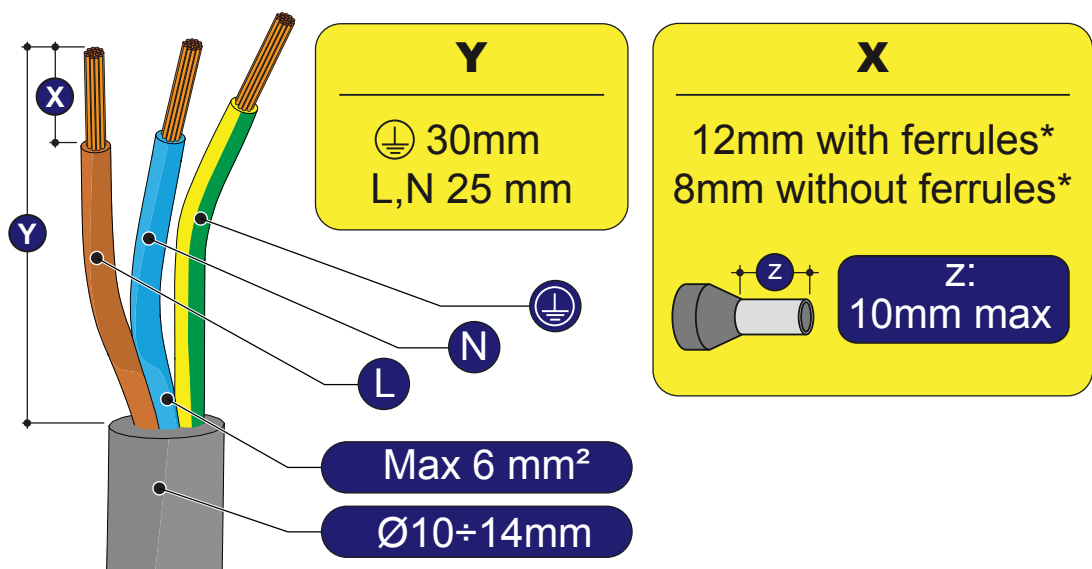


- Feed the cable through the connector and cut the cable to size



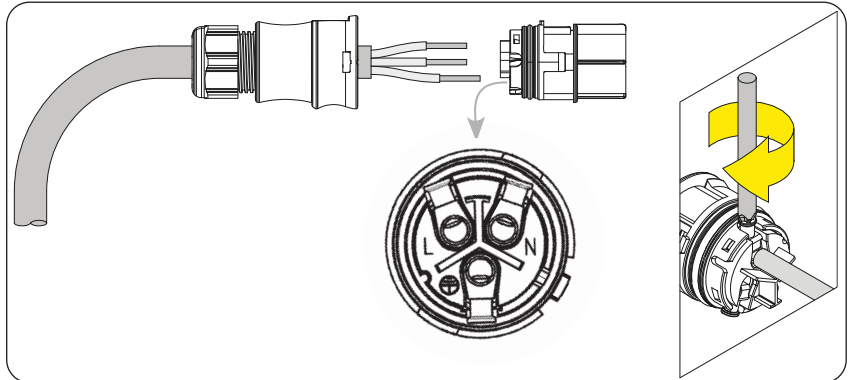
Ensure that the cable's radius of curvature is more than 4 times the diameter of the cable

- Prepare the cable respecting the following measurements. It's possible to use both stranded or solid wire but the requirements are different.

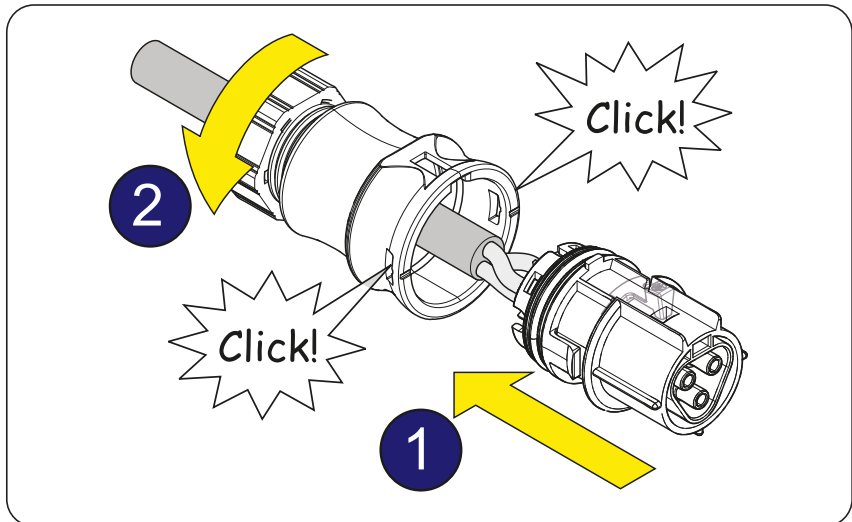


(*): The use of stranded wire with a conductor section values between 1.5 - 4 mm² are only allowed with the mandatory use of properly crimped ferrules.

- Install the single wires (phase, neutral and ground) on the head of the connector respecting the indications printed on each of the three connection terminals (tightening torque 0.8...1Nm)



- Close the connector and tighten the cable gland respecting the tightening torque (4+1Nm) in order to guarantee the IP65 protection level



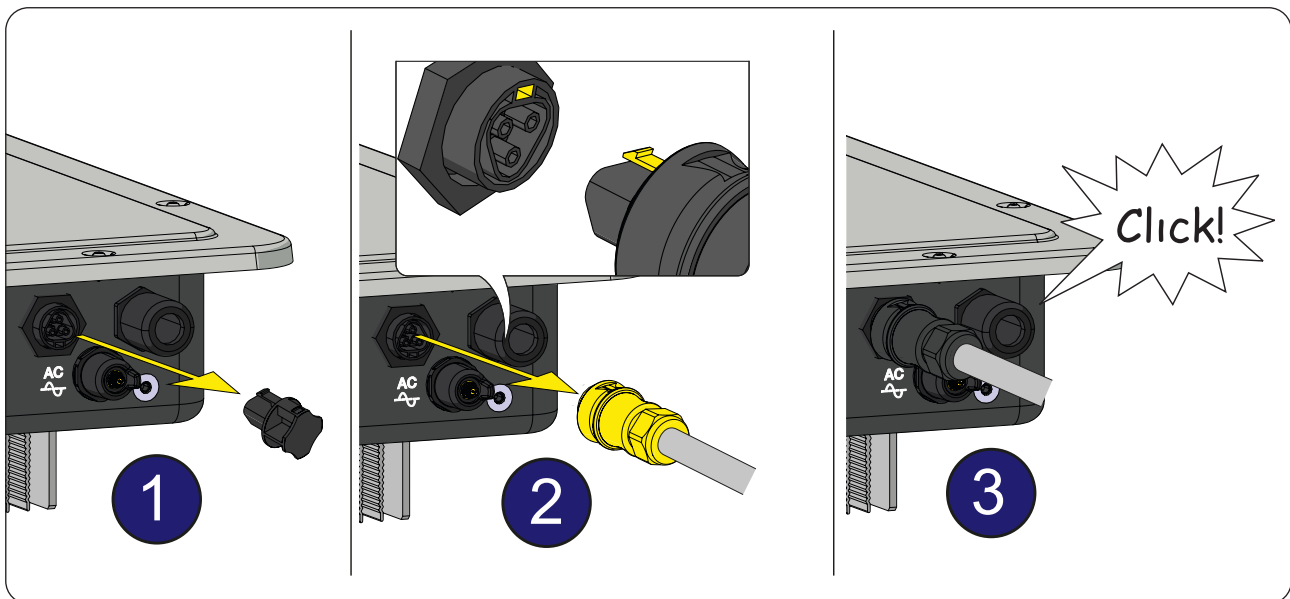
Connection for the AC output connector to the inverter



To avoid risks of electrical shock, all wiring operations must be carried out with the disconnect switch downstream of the inverter (grid side) off.

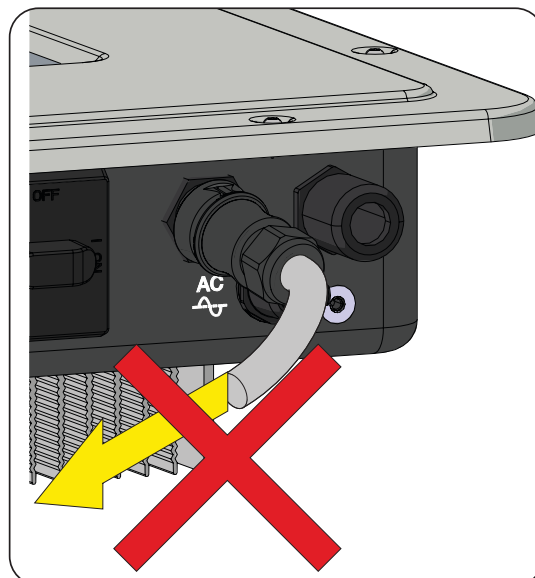
For all inverter models, connection to the electrical grid is carried out using the AC output connector ⑩.

- Remove the pre-installed protective cover on the inverter.
- Insert the corresponding part in the AC output connector ⑩ being careful to align the reference points (present on both connectors) which prevent connection errors.



IP65

In order to maintain the inverter's level of IP protection, the corresponding part must be installed with the AC cable connected or the protective cover, on the AC output connector. In addition, the connector must not be subject to tensile forces (examples: do not connect weights to the AC cable, do not leave excess cable windings hanging, etc).

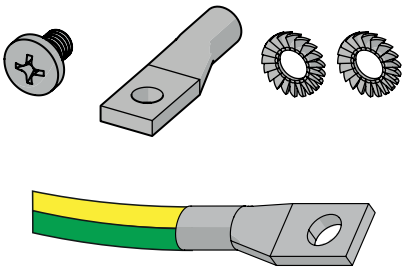


Installation of the external protective grounding cable

In addition to the grounding protection previously connected to the AC output connector, a second protective grounding cable has to be installed to be connected to the metal frame of the inverter.

The cable to be used must be copper and have a minimum cross-section not less than the phase cable and in any case not less than 4mm².

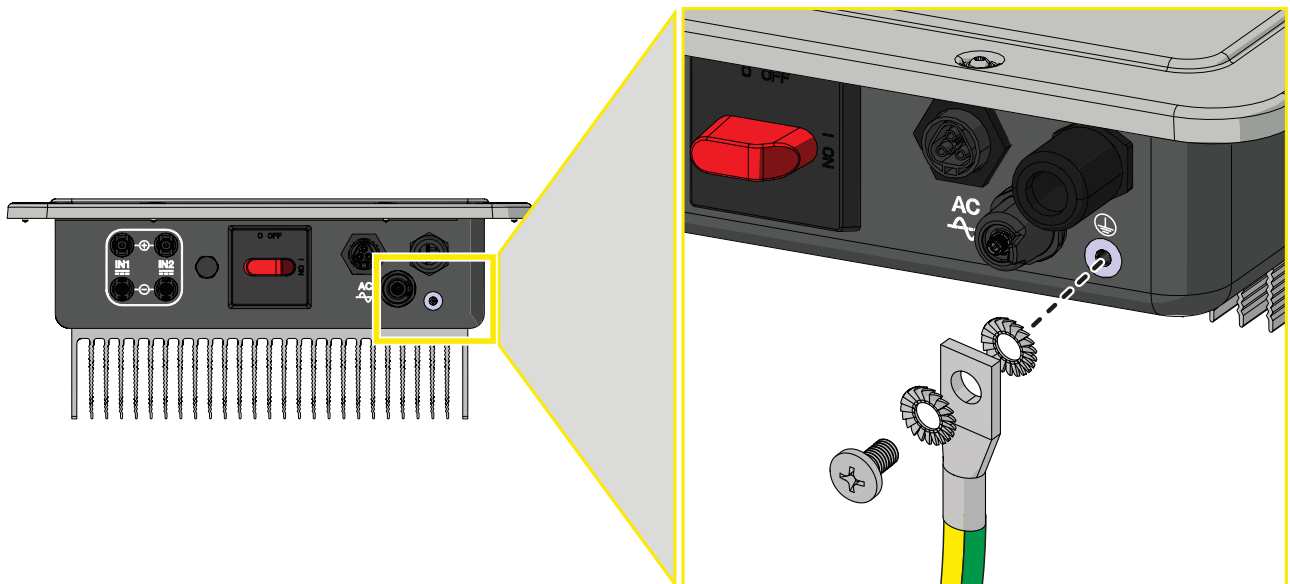
To install a second protective grounding cable, follow the procedure described below:



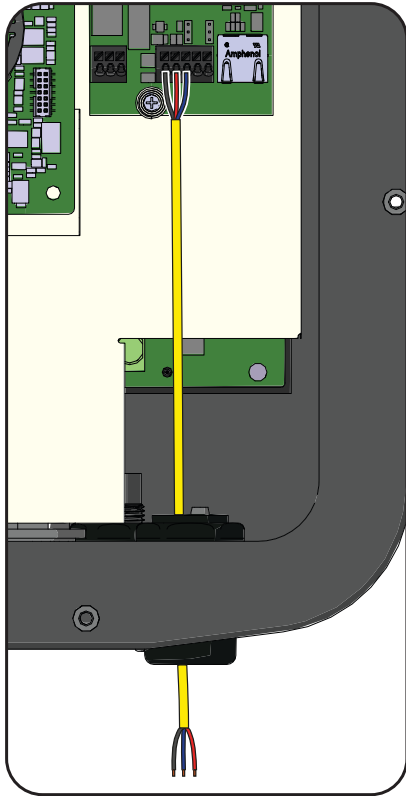
- From among the components supplied, find the M5x10 screw and the two M5 knurled washers.

- Fit a proper cable lug on the protective grounding cable.

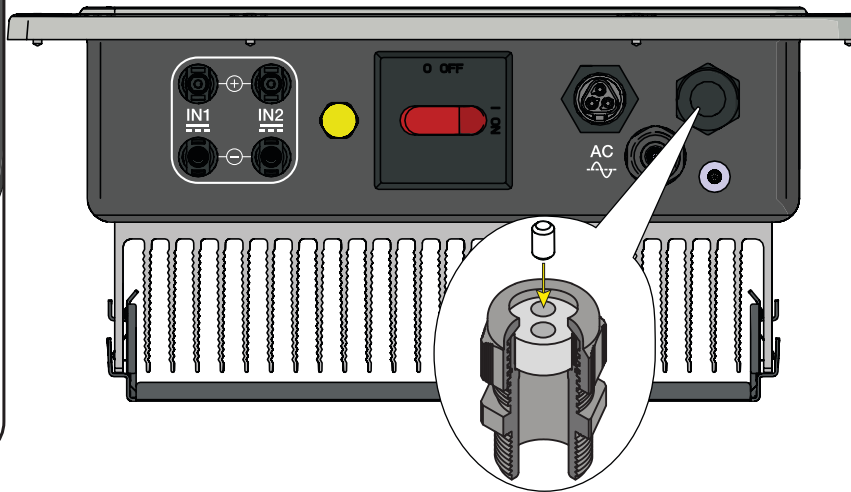
- Fasten the cable lug using the screw and the two washers, following the sequence illustrated below and tightening to a torque of 4.1 Nm. The connection point 19 is located on the underside of the inverter.



Communication and control signal connections to the UNO-DM-COM KIT board (only for -X models or optional accessory)

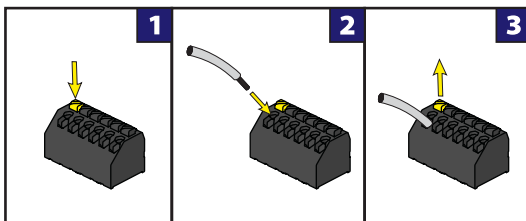


Each cable which must be connected to the UNO-DM-COM KIT or UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT board connectors must be passed through the specific cable conduit present on the plastic shield of the mainboard, then it must be passed through the service cable glands **20** present on the lower side of the inverter. An M25 cable gland (that takes cables from 10 mm to 17 mm in diameter) and a gasket with two holes to insert into the cable gland which enables two separate cables of a maximum diameter of 6 mm to be accommodated, are available.



Warning! To ensure environmental protection IP65 it is necessary to fix the cable glands to the inverter chassis with a minimum tightening torque of 7.5 Nm

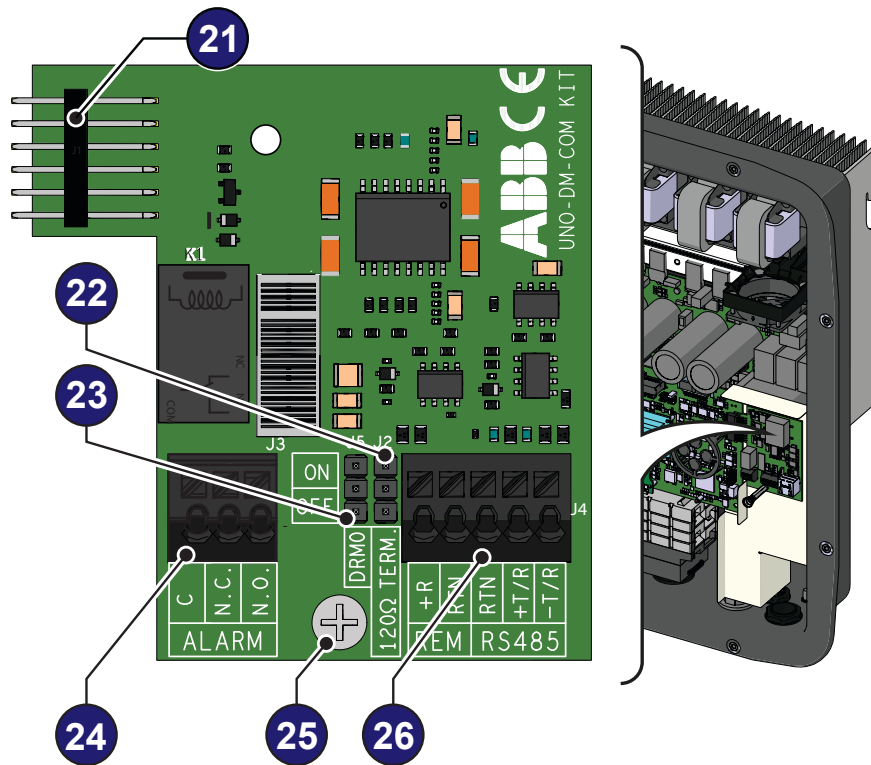
IP65



The connection of the wires to the terminals is performed as follows:

1. Press and hold the button corresponding to the terminal where the wire is to be connected
2. Insert the cable
3. Release the button
4. Pull the wire to check the tightness.

Description of terminal blocks on the UNO-DM-COM KIT board (only for -X models or optional accessory)



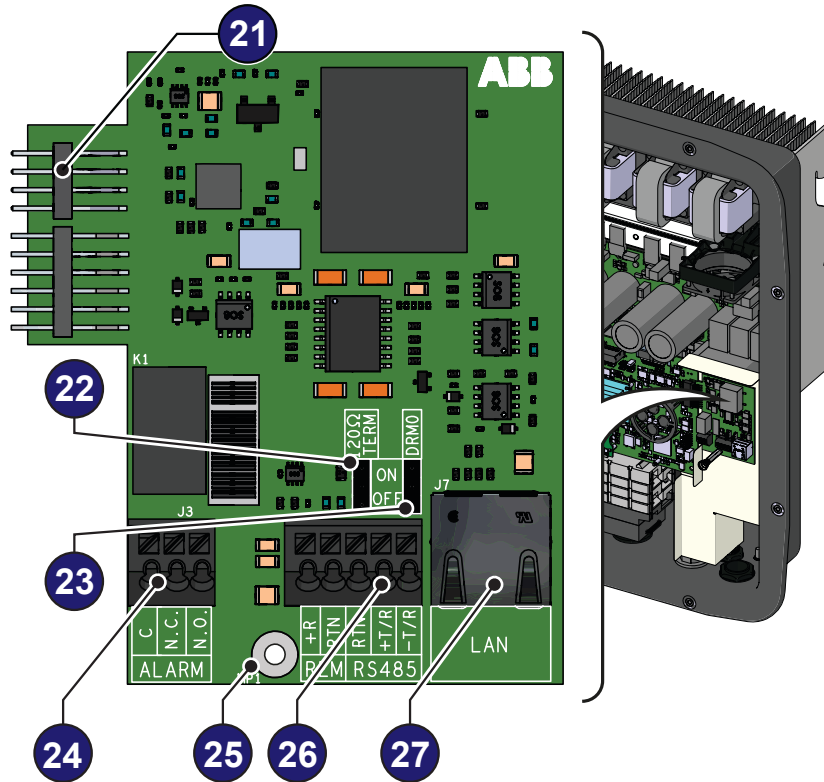
Description of multifunctional relay terminal block 24:

Terminal name	Terminal number	Description
ALARM	N.C.	"Normally closed" terminal of multifunctional relay
	C	"Common" terminal of multifunctional relay
	N.O.	"Normally open" terminal of multifunctional relay

Description of communication and control signal terminal block 26:

Terminal name	Terminal number	Description
REM	+R	Remote external ON/OFF command
	RTN	Reference (RTN) of the Remote external ON/OFF command
RS485	RTN	Reference (RTN) of the RS485 communication line
	+T/R	+T/R of the RS485 communication line
	-T/R	-T/R of the RS485 communication line

Description of terminal blocks on the UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT board (only as optional accessory)



Description of multifunctional relay terminal block 24:

Terminal name	Terminal number	Description
ALARM	N.C.	"Normally closed" terminal of multifunctional relay
	C	"Common" terminal of multifunctional relay
	N.O.	"Normally open" terminal of multifunctional relay

Description of communication and control signal terminal block 26:

Terminal name	Terminal number	Description
REM	+R	Remote external ON/OFF command
	RTN	Reference (RTN) of the Remote external ON/OFF command
RS485	RTN	Reference (RTN) of the RS485 communication line
	+T/R	+T/R of the RS485 communication line
	-T/R	-T/R of the RS485 communication line

Connection of the RS485 line

On the inverter models which equip the UNO-DM-COM KIT board (-X version only) it is possible to use the RS485 communication port for: Connecting the inverter to an external supported energy meter (to manage the energy produced by the PV plant with the Dynamic Feed-in control functionality); Integrating the inverter with a third party monitoring and control systems; Carrying out “daisy-chain” (“in-out”) connections of multiple inverters installation.

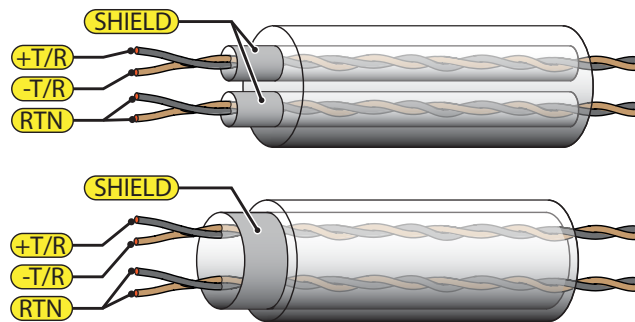


The inverter RS485 communication protocol must be properly configured depending on the device to which it communicates. The RS485 protocol can be changed through the relevant section of internal webserver (see the specific chapter).

The connection of the serial communication cable must be made to the specific RS485 connector 26 present on the UNO-DM-COM KIT board.

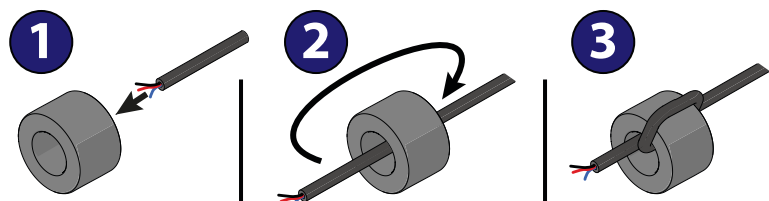
For connection of the RS485 communication line is necessary a three-wire shielded cable. The cable specifications are described in the following table:

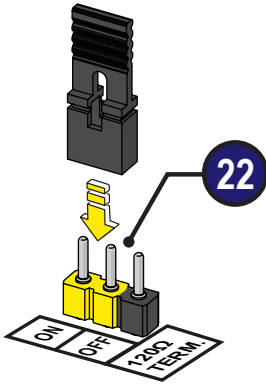
Cable type	AWG	Characteristic impedance	Operating voltage	Operating temperature
Shielded	22 - 24	120 Ohm	≥300 V	-20...+60 °C



Shield continuity must be provided along the communication line and must be grounded at a single point. It is recommended not to exceed a length of 1000m for the communication line.

The cabling of the RS485 line must be wound up to the toroidal provided in the package (1 winding); this toroidal shall be conveniently placed near the cable gland which is in the bottom part of the inverter.

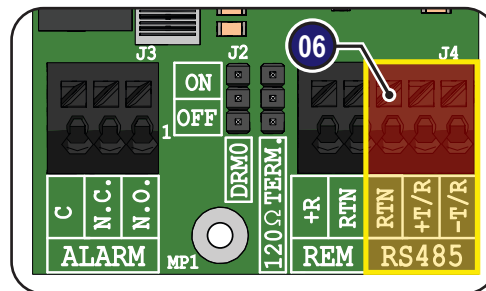




The RS485 HALF-DUPLEX communication line is made up of two transmission and reception cables (+T/R and -T/R) and a communication reference cable (RTN): all three cables must be connected in daisy-chain configuration (it's recommended to make connection external to the inverter).

The RS485 connection can be made by using the terminal block 26.

The last inverter of a daisy chain shall be terminated: within the last inverter itself the provided jumper at the pins marked "120Ohm TERM." shall be placed in ON position in order to enable the termination the RS485 communication line 22 with a resistance present onboard.



If the RS485 communication line is used to connect an energy meter it will not be possible to connect other unit with daisy-chain.

After the connection is completed RS485 inverter address have to be chosen between 1 and 63.

The setting of the address on the inverter is done through the relevant section of internal webserver (see the specific chapter).

Each inverter is supplied with the preset RS485 address "2" and with the jumper termination resistance 22 in the OFF position.

Remote control connection

The connection and disconnection of the inverter to and from the grid can be controlled through an external control.

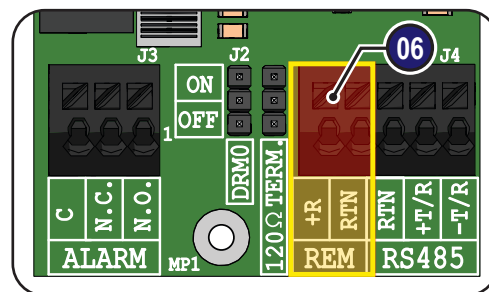
The function must be enabled in the specific section of internal webserver (see the specific chapter). If the remote control function is disabled, the switching on of the inverter is dictated by the presence of the normal parameters that allow the inverter to connect to the grid. If the remote control function is operating, besides being dictated by the presence of the normal parameters that allow the inverter to connect to the grid, start-up of the inverter also depends on the state of the terminal **R+** compared to the terminal **RTN** present on the connector **26**.

When the **R+** signal is brought to the same potential as the **RTN** signal (that is to say when a short-circuit is created between the two connector terminals), the inverter is disconnected from the grid.

Connections for this command are made between input “**R+**” and “**RTN**”.

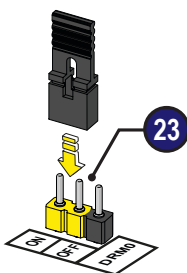
Since this is a digital input, there are no requirements to be observed as regards cable cross-section (it only needs to comply with the sizing requirement for passing cables through the cable glands **20** and the terminal connector **26**). The cable specifications are described in the following table:

AWG	Operating voltage	Operating temperature
22 - 24	≥300 V	-20...+60 °C



Demand Response Mode 0 (Request by AS/NZS 4777)

Where requested by the AS/NZS 4777 standard, it's possible to use the REM terminal block **26** for the Demand Response Mode 0 (DRM0) functionality. The function could be activated by placing the provided jumper **23** in “ON” position.

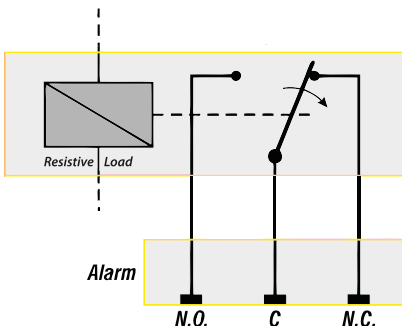
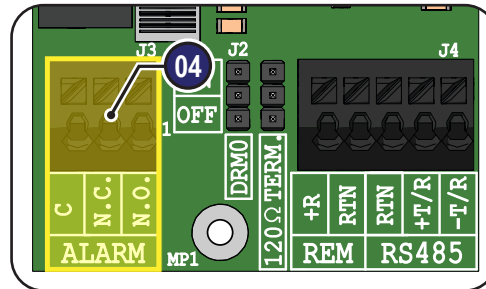


*In case of the DRM0 function is activated without the proper wiring of the REM terminal block **26**, the inverter will no longer be able to connect to the grid. For further information regarding the DRM0 function refer to the AS/NZS 4777 standard.*



Configurable Relay connection (ALARM / LOAD MANAGER)

The UNO-DM-COM KIT board is equipped with a relay with configurable activation that allows connection of external devices which for example, signal malfunctions to manage loads with a specific configurable power input threshold, according to the mode selected in the specific section of internal webserver (see the specific chapter). The connection must be made to the specific ALARM terminal block 24.



The configurable relay can be used with normally open contact (being connected between the NO terminal and the common contact C) and with normally closed contact (being connected between the NC terminal and the common contact C).

Different types of devices (light, sound, etc.) can be connected to the relay, provided they comply with the following requirements:

Relay Rating:

Maximum Voltage: 230 Vac

Maximum Current: 1 A

The cable specifications are described in the following table:

AWG	Operating voltage	Operating temperature
22 - 24	≥300 V	-20...+60 °C

This contact can be used in different operating configurations that can be selected by accessing the specific section of internal webserver (refer to the specific chapter).

Connection of the energy meter

With a energy meter the system could automatically manages power flows in order to optimize self-consumption or avoid feeding power to the grid (except during transitory), basing on the reading of the meter.

On the basis of the type of electric supply the following are available:

- REACT-MTR-1PH [54](#) for single-phase supplies up to 30 A.
- FIMER B21 [40](#) for single-phase supplies up to 65 A.
- FIMER B23 [58](#) for three-phase supplies up to 65 A (it can be used for single-phase supplies if correctly installed).
- FIMER B24 [58](#) for three-phase supplies with an external current transformer (it can be used for single-phase supplies if correctly installed).

The energy meter will communicate with the inverter through the RS485 serial line [26](#) situated on the Accessory Board [18](#).



Accessory Board (UNO-DM-COM KIT or UNO-DM-PLUS-COM Ethernet KIT [18](#)) is required for energy meter proper working.



The meter must always be protected by fuses or circuit breakers on the incoming side. It is recommended that the input voltage sensing is protected by fuses rated 6A (gL–gG type) or by circuit breakers rated 6A (B/C type) installed near the meter.



Once the meter is installed in the plant it will be required to set the proper parameters during the wizard procedure in commissioning phase, or in the dedicated section of internal webserver, in order to allow the proper working of energy meter and to enable the Dynamic Feed-in control functionality (refer to relevant section of this user manual).

Connection of the REACT-MTR-1PH (single-phase)



The indications set out below are necessary to connect the REACT-MTR-1PH to the inverter. Always refer to the specific documentation supplied with the REACT-MTR-1PH.

The energy meter REACT-MTR-1PH [54](#) is a DIN rail device (3 modules) and must be installed where the electricity supply is single-phase.



To avoid risks of electrical shock, all wiring operations must be carried out with the AC disconnect switch (or the supply meter) upstream of the REACT-MTR-1PH disconnected.

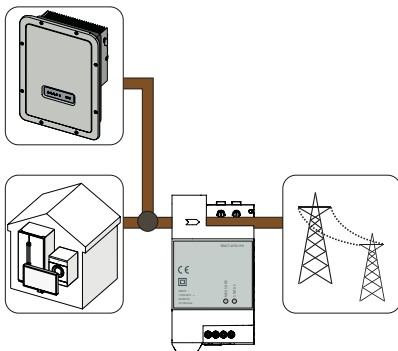
- Ensure that the AC line has been correctly disconnected upstream from the REACT-MTR-1PH. Check that there is no voltage by using a multimeter.
- Strip 8/10mm of sheathing from the connection cables of the AC power supply and connect the phase (L) and neutral (N) on the specific terminal block [56](#) set on the upper side of the meter; each individual terminal of the terminal block takes a cable with a maximum section from 0.5 to 4mm² (tightening torque of 0.5Nm).
- Connect the cables of the serial line (+T, -T and RTN) on the terminal block [57](#) on the lower part of the REACT-MTR-1PH. Each individual terminal of the terminal block takes a cable with a section from 0.14 to 1.5mm² (tightening torque of 0.5Nm).

Subsequently the cable must be connected inside the inverter on the Accessory Board 18 respecting the correspondence between the signals of the serial line.

Serial line terminal block of the REACT-MTR-1PH 57	Communication and control signal terminal block 26 of the Accessory Board 18
+T	+T/R
-T	-T/R
RTN	RTN



To connect the serial cable inside the inverter, refer to the section “Connection of the RS485 line” in this chapter.



- Install the device on the DIN rail and ensure to trigger the fixing system on it

- Disconnect the phase cable (L) of the electric supply

- Insert the phase cable (L) through the hole (Ø8mm) on the REACT-MTR-1PH 54. The arrow corresponding to the hole for the feeding of the line cable 55, indicates the direction of insertion which must be complied with for correct measurement of the current; in fact the direction of the arrow indicates the supply point of the electric energy (as indicated in the diagram).

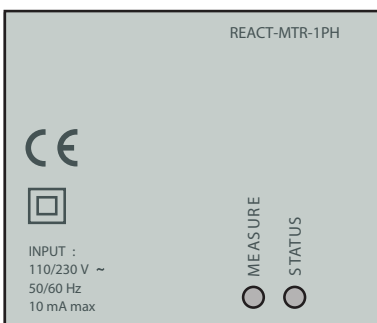
- Once the connection stage is finished, the correct installation of the REACT-MTR-1PH must be verified 54:

- Power the REACT-MTR-1PH while keeping the inverter off
- Action a load (of at least 50W) in the house so that the REACT-MTR-1PH records drawing of current from the grid
- Check that the LED STATUS (red) is permanently on. This condition indicates that a drawing from the grid is recorded and so that the reading of the direction of the current by the REACT-MTR-1PH is correct.

Here below is set out the behaviour of LEDs on the REACT-MTR-1PH:

MEASURE LED	description
Permanent Green	Serial communication absent or malfunctioning
Flashing	Serial communication present

STATUS LED	description
Permanent red	Drawing of energy from the grid
Green (steady)	Self-consumption (maximum exchange ±20W)
Flashing red and green	Feeding energy to the grid



Connection and configuration of the FIMER B21 meter (single-phase)



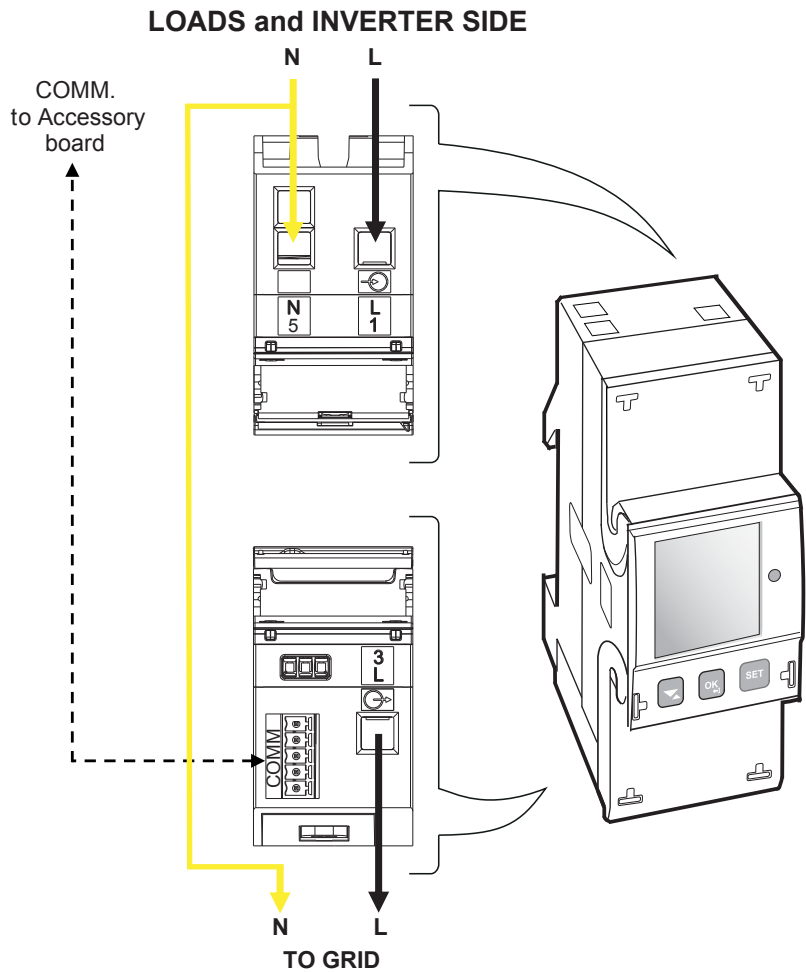
The indications set out below are necessary to connect the meter to the inverter. Always refer to the specific documentation supplied with the FIMER B21.

The energy meter FIMER B21 **40** is a DIN rail device (2 modules) and must be installed where the electricity supply is single-phase.



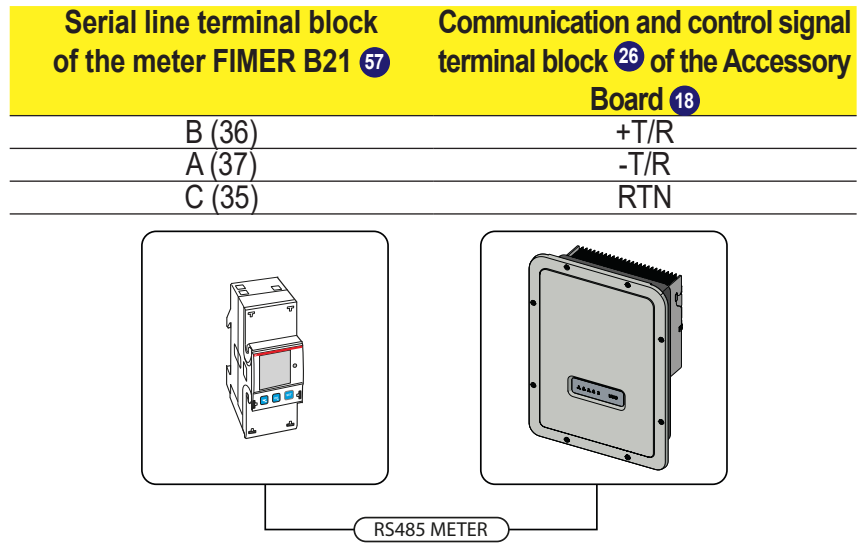
To avoid risks of electrical shock, all wiring operations must be carried out with the AC disconnect switch (or the supply meter) upstream of the meter disconnected.

- Disconnect the AC disconnect switch upstream of the meter.
- Strip the insulation of the cable for the length which is indicated on the meter (13mm).
- Connect the cables of the single-phase line in accordance with the layout printed on the meter (L and N) to the AC connection terminal block **56** and tighten the screws (tightening torque 3.0 Nm).



- Connect the cables of the serial line A (37), B (36) and C (37) on the terminal block 57 set on the rear of the FIMER B21 40 and tighten the screws (tightening torque 0.25 Nm).

Subsequently the cable must be connected inside the inverter on the Accessory Board 18 respecting the correspondence between the signals of the serial line.































To connect the serial cable inside the inverter, refer to the section “Connection of the RS485 line” in this chapter.

- Install the device on the DIN rail and ensure to trigger the fixing system on it
- Once the phase of mechanical installation of the METER is finished, it is necessary to configure the METER in order to make it compatible with the inverter. Set the parameters of the meter as set out in the table:

Parameter	Settings
Address	1
Protocol	MODBUS
Baud rate	19200
Parity	EVEN

The settings are made by using the keypad and the display on the meter:

1. Press for two seconds  to access the setup menu of the meter.
2. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “**Set**”.
 - Press  to confirm.
3. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “**RS-485**”.
 - Press  to confirm.
4. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “**Prot**”.
 - Press  to access.
 - Press  to enable the change in the value.
 - Press repeatedly  until the display shows “**Modbus**”.
 - Press  to confirm the change.
 - Press for two seconds  to return to the RS485 menu.
5. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “**Baud**”.
 - Press  to access.
 - Press  to enable the change in the value.
 - Press repeatedly  and select 19200.
 - Press  to confirm the change.
 - Press for two seconds  to return to the RS485 menu.
6. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “**Address**”.
 - Press  to access.
 - Press  to enable the change in the value.
 - Press repeatedly  and select 1.
 - Press  to confirm the change.
 - Press for two seconds  to return to the RS485 menu.
7. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “**Parity**”.
 - Press  to access.
 - Press  to enable the change in the value.
 - Press repeatedly  and select even.
 - Press  to confirm the change.

Connection and configuration of the FIMER B23, B24 3PH (three-phase)



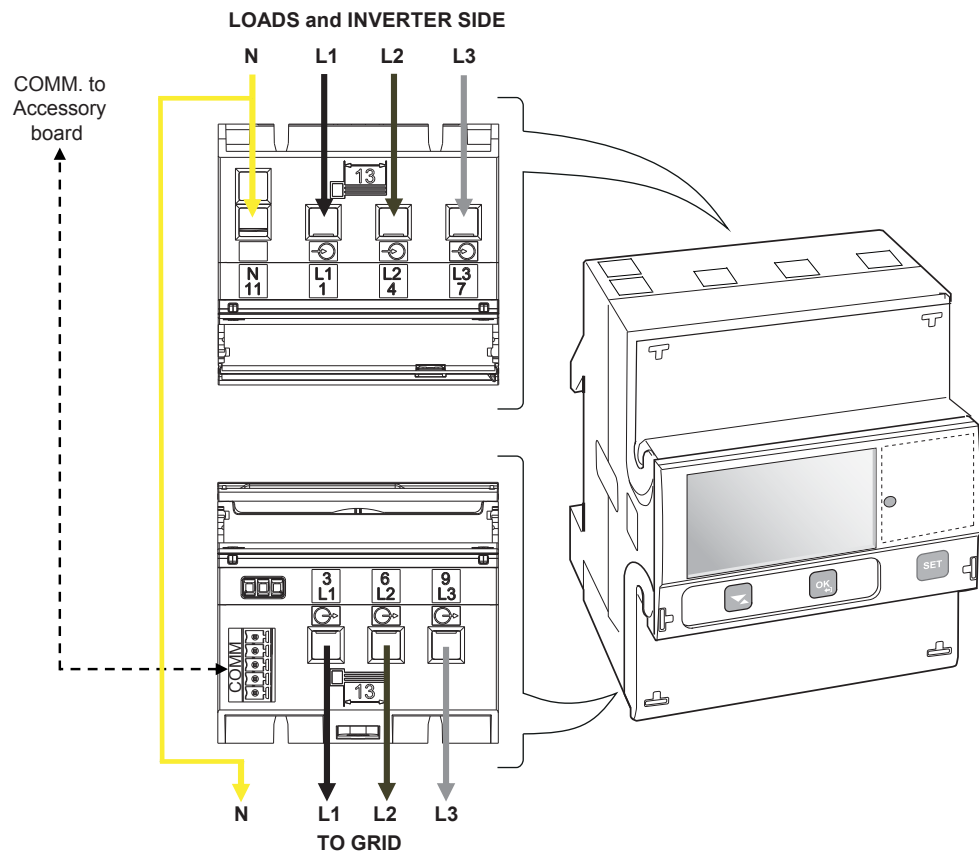
The indications set out below are necessary to connect the meter to the inverter. Always refer to the specific documentation supplied with the FIMER B23 or B24 3PH meter.

The energy meter FIMER B23, B24 3PH **58** is a DIN rail device (4 modules) and must be installed where the electricity supply is three-phase.



To avoid risks of electrical shock, all wiring operations must be carried out with the AC disconnect switch (or the supply meter) disconnected upstream of the meter.

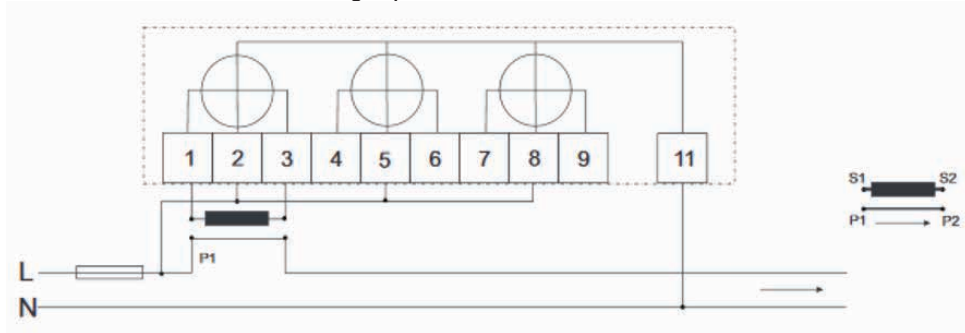
- Disconnect the AC disconnect switch upstream of the meter.
- Strip the insulation of the cable for the length which is indicated on the meter (13mm).
- Connect the cables of the three-phase line in accordance with the layout printed on the meter (L1, L2, L3 and N) to the three-phase connection terminal block **59** and tighten the screws (tightening torque 2.0 Nm).



Take note of the phase to which the inverter is connected; this information will be requested when the system is commissioned.



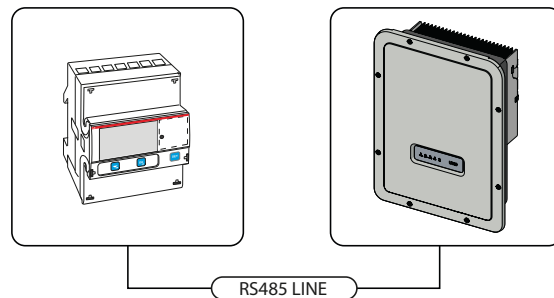
It's possible to use the three-phase meter FIMER B23, B24 as a single-phase meter. To use the FIMER B23, B24 as a single-phase meter connect it as follows:



- Connect the cables of the serial line A (37), B (36) and C (37) on the terminal block 60 set on the rear of the FIMER B23, B24 3PH 58 and tighten the screws (tightening torque 0.25 Nm).

Subsequently the cable must be connected inside the inverter on the Accessory Board 18 respecting the correspondence between the signals of the serial line.

Serial line terminal block of the FIMER B23, B24 60	Communication and control signal terminal block 26 of the Accessory Board 18
B (36)	+T/R
A (37)	-T/R
C (35)	RTN































To connect the serial cable inside the inverter, refer to the section “Connection of the RS485 line” in this chapter.

- Install the device on the DIN rail and ensure to trigger the fixing system on it

- Once the phase of mechanical installation of the METER is finished, it is necessary to configure the METER in order to make it compatible with the inverter. Set the parameters on the meter display as set out in the table:

Parameter	Settings
Address	1
Protocol	MODBUS
Baud rate	19200
Parity	EVEN

The settings are made by using the keypad and the display on the meter:

1. Press for two seconds  to access the setup menu of the meter.
2. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “Set”.
 - Press  to confirm.
3. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “RS-485”.
 - Press  to confirm.
4. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “Prot”.
 - Press  to access.
 - Press  to enable the change in the value.
 - Press repeatedly  until the display shows “Modbus”.
 - Press  to confirm the change.
 - Press for two seconds  to return to the RS485 menu.
5. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “Baud”.
 - Press  to access.
 - Press  to enable the change in the value.
 - Press repeatedly  and select 19200.
 - Press  to confirm the change.
 - Press for two seconds  to return to the RS485 menu.
6. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “Address”.
 - Press  to access.
 - Press  to enable the change in the value.
 - Press repeatedly  and select 1.
 - Press  to confirm the change.
 - Press for two seconds  to return to the RS485 menu.
7. Press repeatedly  until the display shows “Parity”.
 - Press  to access.
 - Press  to enable the change in the value.
 - Press repeatedly  and select even.
 - Press  to confirm the change.

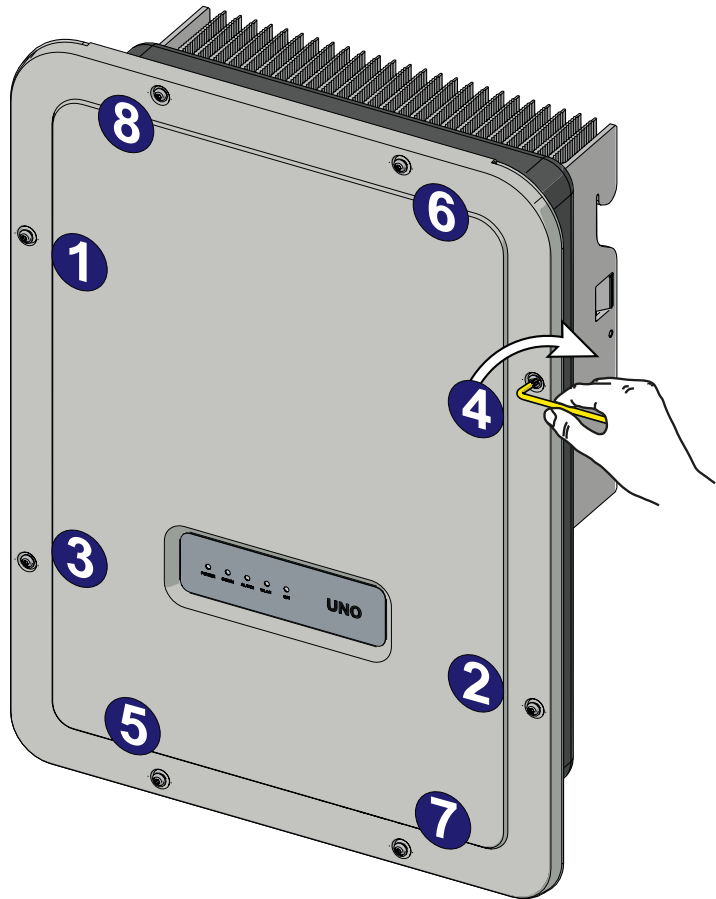
Closing the front cover

At the end of the inverter connection and configuration stage and before proceeding with the commissioning, the inverter's cover 05 must be closed.

IP65

During the installation of the cover, the installation sequence must be respected as well as the tightening torque of the 8 screws (set out in the paragraph on technical data) in order to keep the IP level of the inverter unchanged

- Insert and screw in the 8 fixing screws.
- Tighten the screws respecting the sequence and the tightening torque.



After having installed the front cover, it is possible to proceed with the commissioning of the inverter.

General conditions

One of the first rules for preventing damage to the equipment and to the operator is to have a thorough knowledge of the instruments. We, therefore, advise that you carefully read this manual. If you are not sure about any information in this manual, please ask FIMER Service for more detailed information.



Do not use the equipment if:

- *you do not have suitable qualifications to work on this equipment or similar products;*
- *you are unable to understand how it works;*
- *you are not sure what will happen when the buttons or switches are operated;*
- *you notice any operating anomalies;*
- *there are doubts or contradictions between your experience, the manual and/or other operators.*

FIMER cannot be held responsible for damage to the equipment or the operator if it is the result of lack of knowledge, insufficient qualifications or lack of training.

Monitoring and data transmission

User interface

The inverter is able to provide information about its operation through the following instruments:

- Warning lights (luminous LEDs)
- Mobile app and webserver
- Data transmission on the dedicated RS-485 serial line. The data can be collected by a PC or a data logger equipped with an RS-485 port. Contact the FIMER support service with any queries about device compatibility.

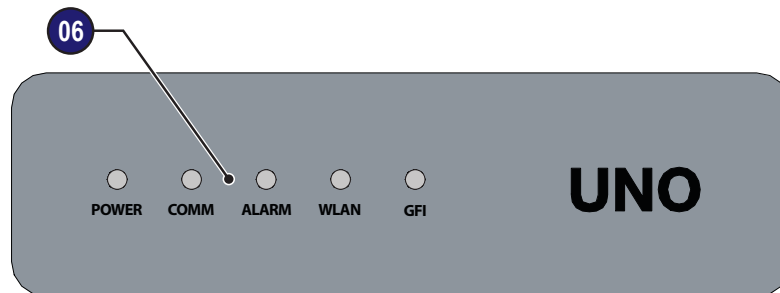
Measurement tolerance

The data supplied by the inverter may differ from measurements taken by certified measuring instruments (e.g. output meters, multimeters and grid analysers); since the inverter is not a measuring instrument it has wider tolerances for the measurements it makes.

The tolerances are generally:

- ±5% for real-time measurements with output power below 20%
- ±3% for real-time measurements with output power above 20%
- ±4% for all statistical data.

Description of LED Panel



LED	Description
POWER (GREEN)	On if the inverter is working correctly. Flashes when checking the grid or if there is insufficient sunlight.
COMM (MULTICOLOR)	Operation status of wireless communication line: Blink Red: Communication error (no communication available) Green: Communication OK
ALARM (YELLOW)	The inverter has detected an anomaly.
WLAN (MULTICOLOR)	Communication type and quality of the wireless communication signal (for "Station Mode"): Blink Blue: Wireless board is working in Access Point mode (AP Mode) OFF: No signal Blink Red: Low signal strength Blink Yellow: Medium signal strength Blink Green: High signal strength
GFI (RED)	Ground fault on the DC side of the PV generator.

The LEDs, in various multiple available combinations, can signal multiple conditions other than the original single condition; see the various descriptions explained in the manual.

General conditions

Before checking the operation of the equipment, it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the Instruments chapter 6 and the functions that have been enabled in the installation process.

The equipment operates automatically without the aid of an operator; the operating state should be controlled through the equipment's instrumentation.

The interpretation or variation of some data is reserved exclusively for specialized and qualified staff.



The input voltage must not exceed the maximum values shown in the technical data, section 2 in order to avoid damaging the equipment. Consult the technical data for further details.

During operation, check that the environmental and storage conditions are correct (see installation chapter 5).

Make sure that environmental and storage conditions have not changed over time and that the equipment is not exposed to adverse weather conditions.

Commissioning (Via internal Web User Interface)



Do not place objects of any kind on the inverter during operation! Do not touch the heat sink while the inverter is operating! Some parts may be very hot and could cause burns.



Before proceeding with commissioning, make sure you have carried out all the checks and verifications indicated in the section on preliminary checks.

Commissioning is carried out via wireless connection to the inverter's internal web user interface. Initial setup of the system must therefore be carried out via a tablet, notebook or smartphone with a wireless connection.



- Close the DC disconnect switch to supply the inverter with input voltage from the photovoltaic generator.




Make sure irradiation is stable and adequate for the inverter commissioning procedure to be completed.

Pre-commissioning phase 1 - Connection to the local Wi-Fi network


DEVICE USED TABLET/SMARTPHONE:


- Once the inverter is powered, launch a QR reader for mobile and SCAN the QR code  marked with 1.  symbol content on the "Wireless Identification Label" (placed on the side of the inverter or applied during the commissioning phase to the quick installation guide on cover page)
- Connect to inverter network (tap connect).


The name of the wireless network created by the system that the connection should be established with, will be: **ABB-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX** where "X" is a hex digit of the wireless MAC address  (MAC address can be found on the "Wireless Identification Label" placed on the side of the inverter or applied during the commissioning phase to the quick installation guide on cover page).

- After this step wait 10 seconds to allow the WLAN connection



DEVICE USED LAPTOP:



- Enable the wireless connection on the laptop which is being used for the board setup and connect it to the Access Point created by the inverter system: the name of the wireless network created by the system that the connection should be established with, will be: **ABB-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX** where "X" is a hex digit of the wireless MAC address  (MAC address can be found on the "Wireless Identification Label" placed on the side of the inverter or applied during the commissioning phase to the quick installation guide on cover page).

- When prompted, type the "product key"  (including the dashes. Example: 1234-1234-1234-1234) as the network password to access the inverter's access point. The product key is printed on the "Wireless Identification Label" placed on the side of the inverter or applied during the commissioning phase to the quick installation guide on cover page.

SN WLAN: SSSSSSSSSS
 PN WLAN: PPP.PPPPP.PP
 MAC: XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX 

Remove and apply on the Quick installation guide

1.  

SN Inverter: SSSSSSSSSS
 MAC: XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX 
 PK: KKKK-KKKK -KKKK



Pre-commissioning phase 2 - Internal web UI access

DEVICE USED TABLET/SMARTPHONE:

- SCAN this QR code (it is also reported in the Quick installation guide and in the pre-commissioning flyer inside the box of the inverter).

DEVICE USED LAPTOP:

- Open an internet browser (reccomended browser: Chrome versions from v.55, Firefox versions from v.50) and enter the pre-set IP address **192.168.117.1** to access the setup pages (web user interface).

STEP BY STEP COMMISSIONING WIZARD:

The language of the wizard could be changed by clicking on the upper status bar



STEP 1 - Administrator/User login credentials

Administrator account

Admin ⓘ

Username

Required

Password ⓘ

Password

Required

Confirm Password ⓘ

Re-enter Password

Required

User account

User ⓘ

Username

Required

No user password

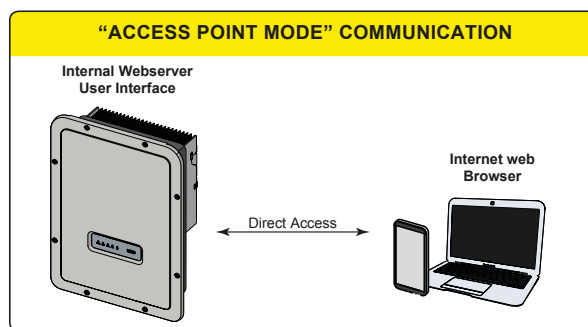
NEXT

- Set the **Administrator** account user and password (minimum 8 character for password): Administrator account can open and view the contents of photovoltaic site. Additionally, they can make changes to inverter settings. User and password are CASE SENSITIVE.
- Set the **User** account user and (optional) password (minimum 8 character for password): User account can only read data. It cannot make any changes. User and password are CASE SENSITIVE.

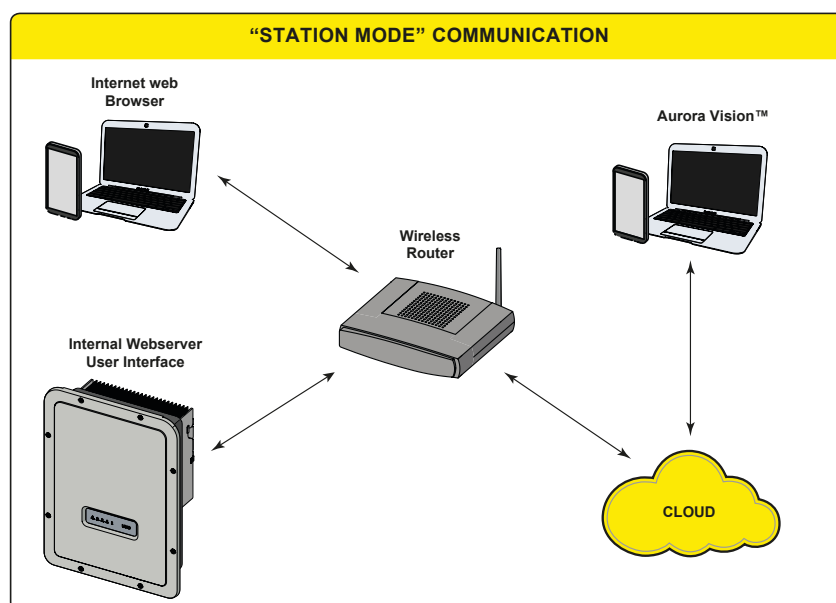
STEP 2 (Optional) - Residential wireless network connection.

The inverter WLAN board can operate in two different operating modes: “Station Mode” or “Access Point Mode” (also known as “AP Mode”)

- “AP mode”: Only local communication is enabled in this mode; In particular, the WLAN board acts like an «access point» generating a wireless network to which the user can connect locally, to monitor or configure the inverter / photovoltaic system, using the direct access to the Internal Web user interface integrated in the WLAN board



- “Station Mode”: In this operating mode, not only local but also remote monitoring is enabled through access to the LAN connection or through the Aurora Vision® CLOUD platform.



Where possible, connecting the inverter in “Station Mode” is always preferable. Thanks to the internet connection, this mode ensures better operation.

This setup stage relates to connecting the inverter to the own residential wireless network.

If it is not possible to connect the inverter to the wireless network, or you do not want to do so, select the “Skip this step” button. In this situation, communication between the inverter and the tablet/smartphone/PC can be only performed with a point to point (“AP Mode”) connection.

Wireless Network

Skip this step

IP Settings
DHCP

Available Network (SSID)
-- Please select --

Required

Password

Show password

CONNECT

The parameters relating to the home wireless network (set on the router) that must be known and set during this step are:

- IP Settings: DHCP or Static.

If you select the DHCP function (default setup) the router will automatically assign a dynamic IP address to the inverter whenever it tries to connect to the user network.

With Static, the user can assign a fixed IP address to the system. The data which has to be entered in order for IP static address assigning to take place will appear. Complete the additional fields at the bottom of the screen (all the fields are mandatory with the exception of the secondary DNS server).

- Available networks (SSID):

Identify and select your own (home) wireless network from all those shown in the SSID field (you can carry out a new search of the networks that can be detected with the Update button).

Once the network has been selected, confirm.

- Password: Wireless network password.

Enter the password for the destination network (if necessary) and start the connection attempt (it will take a few seconds).

Click on “Connect” button to connect the inverter to the home wireless network.

Wireless network connection:

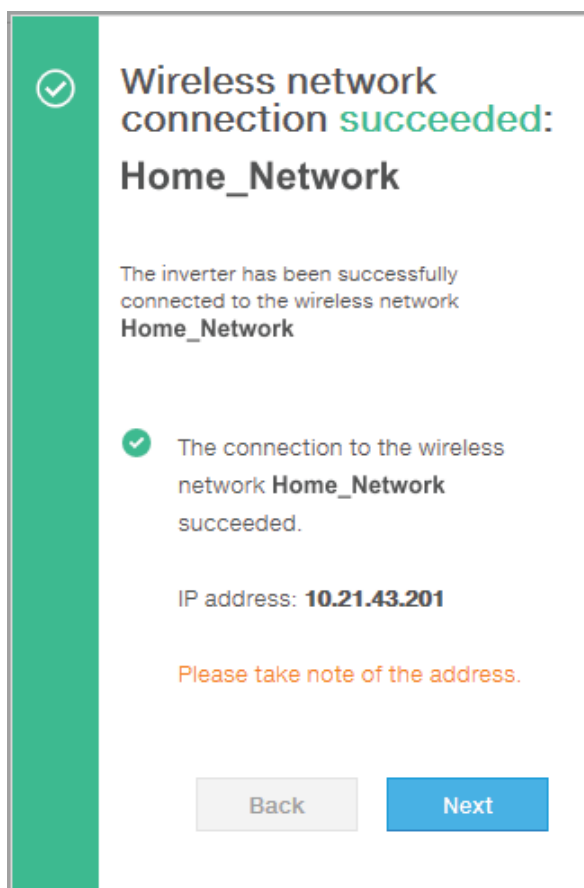
Home_Network

The inverter is going to be connected to the wireless network **Home_Network**

On-going attempt to connect to the wireless network **Home_Network**

Back Next

A message will ask for confirmation. Click “Next” to connect the inverter to the home wireless network.



Once the inverter is connected to the domestic wireless network, a new message will confirm that the connection is acquired.

The message provides the IP Address assigned by the home wireless network router to the inverter that can be used each time you want to access the internal web user interface, with the inverter connected to the home wireless network. **Take note of it.**

Click on “Next” button to proceed to the next stage of the configuration wizard.



The IP address assigned may vary for reasons connected to the wireless home router setup (for example, a very brief DHCP lease time). If verification of the address is required, it is usually possible to obtain the client list (and the corresponding IP addresses) from the wireless router administration panel.

If the inverter loses the connection with the home wireless network (and therefore, loses the internet connection), it will once again enable its own access point.



The most common causes of losing connectivity might be: different wireless network password, faulty or unreachable router, replacement of router (different SSID) without the necessary setting updates.

STEP 3 - Date, Time and Time zone

Date and Time

✔ Network Time Protocol server has been detected and it will be used to keep the system clock synchronized.

Date ●

Feb 22, 2017

SET by the NTP server

Time ●

3:28 PM

SET by the NTP server

Time Zone

Europe/Berlin GMT+01:00

BACK NEXT

Set the Date, Time and Time zone (The inverter will propose these fields when available).

Date and Time

⊙ Network Time Protocol server has not been detected. Clock isn't synchronized. The displayed date and time come from the inverter or have been manually set up.

Please set the correct system date and time if needed.

Date and time will be automatically updated as soon as an NTP server is available.

Date

2/8/17

Time

11 : 56 AM

Time Zone

Europe/Berlin GMT+01:00

BACK NEXT

When it's not possible for the inverter to detect the time protocol, these fields have to be manually entered.

Click on "Next" button to proceed to the next stage of the configuration wizard.

STEP 4 - Inverter country standard, Input configuration and Meter configuration (Dynamic Feed-in Control)

- Country standard: selection of grid standard:

Set the grid standard of the country in which the inverter is installed.



From the moment that the grid standard is set, you have 24 hours to make any changes to the value, after which the “Country Select > Set Std.” functionality is blocked, and the remaining time will have to be reset in order to have the 24 hours of operation available again in which to select a new grid standard (follow the procedure “Resetting the remaining time for grid standard variation” described in the relevant section).

Country standard

Grid Standard

-- Please select --

Required

Input mode

PV Input Channels Configuration

Independent

Meter

Meter Model

none

BACK

END

- Input mode:

(See the relevant section of this manual to know how set the input mode)

1. **Independent**
2. **Parallel**

- Meter:

When a meter device is connected to the inverter, it's requested to select the meter model:

1. **None** (where system is installed without meter)
2. **REACT-MTR-1PH** (single-phase)
3. **FIMER 1PH** (single-phase)
4. **FIMER 3PH** (three-phase)



If a 3PH energy meter (FIMER B23, B24) is used in the system as single-phase inverter, it will be necessary to select **FIMER 3PH** and the phase to which the inverter is connected.

Meter

Meter Model

ABB B23 3PH

Meter Phase

Phase L1

Energy Policy

Energy Policy

Self consumption

PV Generator Power (kWp)

0

Feed-In Power (% Of PV Generator Power)

100

① After country standard is changed the inverter will be rebooted. The procedure may take up to **5 minutes**.

BACK

END

Once the meter model is selected, additional requested fields will appear:

- **METER PHASE:** If the METER is three-phase, the phase to which the inverter is connected must be selected. (This field will appear only if you select the FIMER B23 3PH meter model)
- **ENERGY POLICY:** set the way in which you want to manage the energy produced by the PV plant, choosing from the following:

Management mode	Description
Self consumption	The system automatically manages power flows in order to maximise self-consumption. All unused power from domestic loads will feed into the grid. Using the Load Manager Relay, with the optional COM KIT, to program a power-on/power-off of a specific Load is it possible to increase the Self-consumption ratio
Zero injection	The system automatically manages power flows in order to avoid the injection of energy to the grid. If the meter is disconnected or not working the inverter's output power is restricted to zero in order to avoid accidental power feeding to the grid.
Custom	The system automatically manages power flows in order to avoid feeding the grid with power greater than: $P_{DC} \times P_{lim}$ where P_{DC} is the power of the photovoltaic generator ("PV GENERATOR POWER" parameter) and P_{lim} is the output power limit with respect to P_{DC} (%) ("FEED-IN POWER" parameter).

- **PV GENERATOR POWER:** Insert the power value of the photovoltaic system (kWp) installed.
- **FEED-IN POWER:** Set the percentage AC power restriction (with reference to the value of the photovoltaic system (kWp) installed) to be feed into the grid. This field can be edited only if the Energy Policy selected is "Configurable".

Confirm the settings by clicking "END" and the inverter will test the meter working (if selected a meter device) and it will reboot at the finish of test phase.

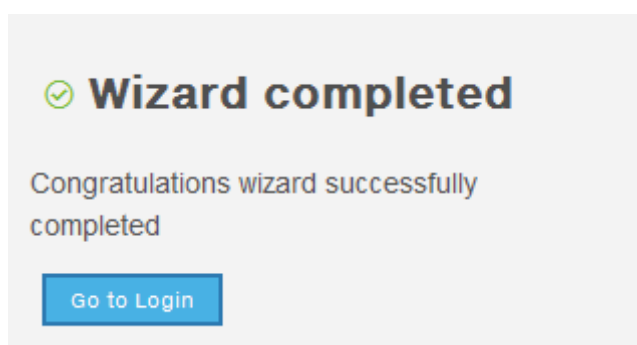
Saving parameters

① After country standard is changed the inverter will be rebooted. The procedure may take several minutes. Please wait.

BACK

END

A notification will confirm that the wizard is completed.



- After the wizard procedure is completed, the inverter changes the behaviour of the “Power” and “Alarm” LEDs ⁰⁶, in relation of the input voltage value:

Input voltage	LED Status	Description
$V_{in} < V_{start}$	Power = Flashing Alarm = OFF	The input voltage is not sufficient to enable connection to the grid.
$V_{in} > V_{start}$	Power = Flashing Alarm = ON	The input voltage is sufficient to enable connection to the grid: the inverter waits for the grid voltage to be present to make the parallel connection.



The inverter is powered SOLELY by the voltage generated by the photovoltaic generator: the presence of grid voltage alone is NOT SUFFICIENT for the inverter to switch on.

- Close the AC switch downstream of the inverter thus applying the grid voltage to the inverter: the inverter checks the grid voltage, measures the insulation resistance of the photovoltaic field with respect to ground and performs other auto-diagnostic checks. During the preliminary checks on the parallel connection with the grid, the “Power” LED keeps flashing, the “Alarm” and “GFI” LEDs are off. The inverter ONLY creates a parallel connection with the grid if the grid and insulation resistance parameters fall within the ranges foreseen by current regulations.

- If the outcome of the preliminary checks on the grid parallel is positive, the inverter connects to the grid and starts to export power to the grid. The “Power” LED remains fixed on while the “Alarm” and “GFI” LEDs are off.



To address any problems that may occur during the initial stages of operation of the system and to ensure the inverter remains fully functional, you are advised to check for any firmware updates in the download area of the website www.fimer.com or at <https://registration.solar.fimer.com> (instructions for registering on the website and updating the firmware are given in this manual).

Power, Alarm, GFI LEDs behaviour

The following table shows all the possible activation combinations of “Power” “Alarm” and “GFI” LEDs on the LED panel 06 according to the operating status of the inverter.

● = LED On


⊗ = LED flashing

⊗ = LED Off

⊗ = Anyone of the conditions described above

LED status	Operating state
Power: ● Alarm: ⊗ GFI: ⊗	Firmware programming The inverter firmware is being programmed
Power: ⊗ Alarm: ⊗ GFI: ⊗	Night mode (inverter automatically switches off) The inverter is in night time switch-off mode (input voltage less than 70% of the set start-up voltage).
Power: ● Alarm: ⊗ GFI: ⊗	Inverter initialisation This is a transitional state due to the verification of the operating conditions. During this stage the inverter checks that the conditions for connecting to the grid are met.
Power: ● Alarm: ⊗ GFI: ⊗	The inverter is connected and is feeding power into the grid Normal operation. During this stage, the inverter automatically tracks and analyses the photovoltaic generator's maximum power point (MPP).
Power: ● Alarm: ● GFI: ⊗	Disconnection from the grid Indicates no grid voltage. This condition does not allow the inverter to connect to the grid.
Power: ⊗ Alarm: ● GFI: ⊗	Indication of Warning (W message codes) or Error (E message codes) - Indicates that the inverter control system has detected a warning (W) or error (E). It is possible to identify the type of problem generated in the dedicated section of integrated Web User Interface (“Inverter Log” section).
Power: ⊗ Alarm: ⊗ GFI: ⊗	• Ventilation anomaly Indicates an anomaly in the operation of the internal ventilation system that could limit output power at high ambient temperatures.
	• Failed association of internal inverter components (after replacement) Indicates that the installed wiring box (only in the event of a replacement) was already associated with another inverter and cannot be associated with the new inverter
	• Overvoltage surge arresters triggered (where fitted) Indicates that any class II overvoltage surge arresters installed on the AC or DC side have been triggered
	• String protection fuses triggered (where fitted) Indicates that one or more input string protection fuses that may be installed have been triggered
	• Autotest (for Italian grid standards only) The inverter is performing an Autotest
Power: ⊗ Alarm: ⊗ GFI: ●	Anomaly in the insulation system of the photovoltaic generator Indicates that a leakage to ground from the PV generator has been detected, causing the inverter to disconnect from the grid.

COMM, WLAN LEDs behaviour

The following table shows all the possible status of “COMM” and “WLAN” LEDs on the LED panel  according to the operating status of the wireless board.

LED	Description
COMM (MULTICOLOR)	<p>Operation status of wireless communication line:</p> <p>Blink Red: Communication error (no communication available)</p> <p>Green: Communication OK</p>
WLAN (MULTICOLOR)	<p>Communication type and quality of the wireless communication signal (for “Station Mode”):</p> <p>Blink Blue: Wireless board is working in Access Point mode (AP Mode)</p> <p>OFF: No signal</p> <p>Blink Red: Low signal strength</p> <p>Blink Yellow: Medium signal strength</p> <p>Blink Green: High signal strength</p>

Description of the internal Webserver

The UNO-DM-TL-PLUS inverters are equipped with an advanced integrated webserver and user interface that allow a full access to all configuration and commissioning parameters from any electronic device (laptop, tablet and smartphone).



The screenshots shown in this chapter are indicatives and it could be changed without any notification.

Access to the internal Webserver

To access to the internal webserver is required to connect a device equipped with wireless connection (such as tablet, laptop or smartphone).

Depending on completion of STEP #2 of the wizard commissioning phase (the inverter was connected to the domestic wireless network (“Station Mode”), or this step was skipped) it’s required to follow one of the two procedures described below:

Connection to the inverter in “Station Mode”

If the inverter was connected to the domestic wireless network, follow this procedures:

- Enable the wireless connection on the device (tablet, smartphone or laptop) and connect it to the same wireless network to which the inverter is connected.
- Open an internet browser (recommened browser: Chrome versions from v.55, Firefox versions from v.50) and enter the IP Address assigned by the router to the inverter, or the “Host Name” (that could be obtained writing this url: <http://ABB-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX.local> replacing the “X” with the hex digits of the wireless MAC address of the inverter (it can be found on the “Wireless Identification Label” placed on the side of the inverter or applied during the commissioning phase to the quick installation guide on cover page)), to access the login page.

*In order to use the “Host Name” as an alternative to the dynamic IP address, the Wi-Fi router to which the board is connected (when operating in “Station Mode”) must provide the Domain Name System (DNS) service (contact the network administrator for further information regarding the presence or absence of the DNS service in the Wi-Fi router or how to enable it). In this way, even if the IP address assigned to the inverter should change over time, (dynamic IP), it will always be possible to use the same “Host Name” which will remain unchanged over time. **Android devices doesn’t allow the use of “Host Name” to access to the internal webserver!***



The IP address assigned may vary for reasons connected to the wireless home router setup (for example, a very brief DHCP lease time). If verification of the address is required, it is usually possible to obtain the client list (and the corresponding IP addresses) from the wireless router administration panel.



Connection to the inverter in “AP Mode”

If the inverter wasn't connected to the domestic wireless network, follow this procedures:

- Enable the wireless connection on the device which is being used for the board setup (tablet, smartphone or PC) and connect it to the Access Point created by the inverter system: the name of the wireless network created by the system that the connection should be established with, will be:

ABB-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX

where “X” is a hex digit of the wireless MAC address (MAC address can be found on the “Wireless Identification Label” placed on the side of the inverter or applied during the commissioning phase to the quick installation guide on cover page).

- When prompted, type the “product key” (including the dashes. Example: 1234-1234-1234-1234) as the network password to access the inverter's access point. The product key is printed on the “wireless identification label” on the side of the inverter.
- Open an internet browser (recommended browser: Chrome versions from v.55, Firefox versions from v.50) and enter the pre-set IP address **192.168.117.1** to access the login page.

Login page

After you have connected the device to the inverter and you access to the login page, login with the username and password created during the commissioning phase.

The screenshot shows a web interface for logging in. At the top, it says 'Log In'. Below that, there is a status message: 'No user logged-in' with an information icon. There are two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password'. Below the password field is a blue button with a lock icon and the text 'Log In'. At the bottom right, there is a link that says 'Forgot your password?'.



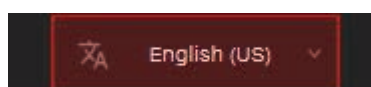
User and password are CASE SENSITIVE.



If the Password is lost click on “Forgot your password?” to obtain the access to the webserver (and it will be possible to change the password) by entering the PRODUCT KEY (printed on the “Wireless identification label” and applied during the commissioning phase to the quick installation guide on cover page).



The language of the internal webserver could be changed in any moment by clicking on the right status bar:

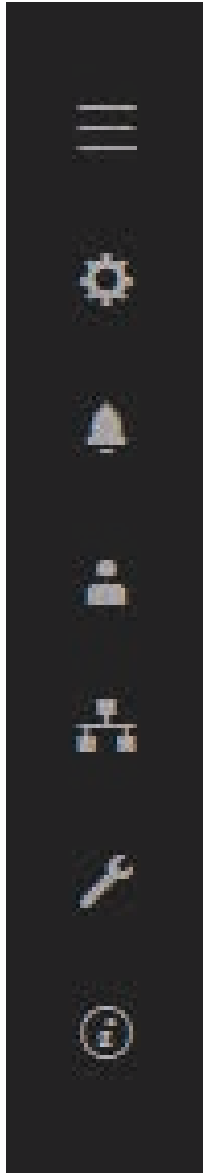


webservice menu structure



The following screenshots are related from a laptop visualization, may differ from smartphone or tablet visualization.

The Webserver is divided in six main sections, available on the left sidebar:



MAIN: Main section of webserver dedicated to viewing the summary informations related the status and the production informations of the inverter and photovoltaic plant.

SETUP: Section dedicated to AC and DC line parameters configurations.

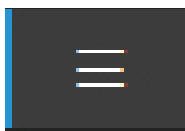
EVENTS: Section dedicated to viewing Alarms and Warnings event log.

USER: Section dedicated to User management.

NETWORK: Section dedicated to inverter communication settings and configurations.

TOOLS: Section dedicated to main service tools configurations.

INFORMATION: Section dedicated for general informations about the embedded webserver.



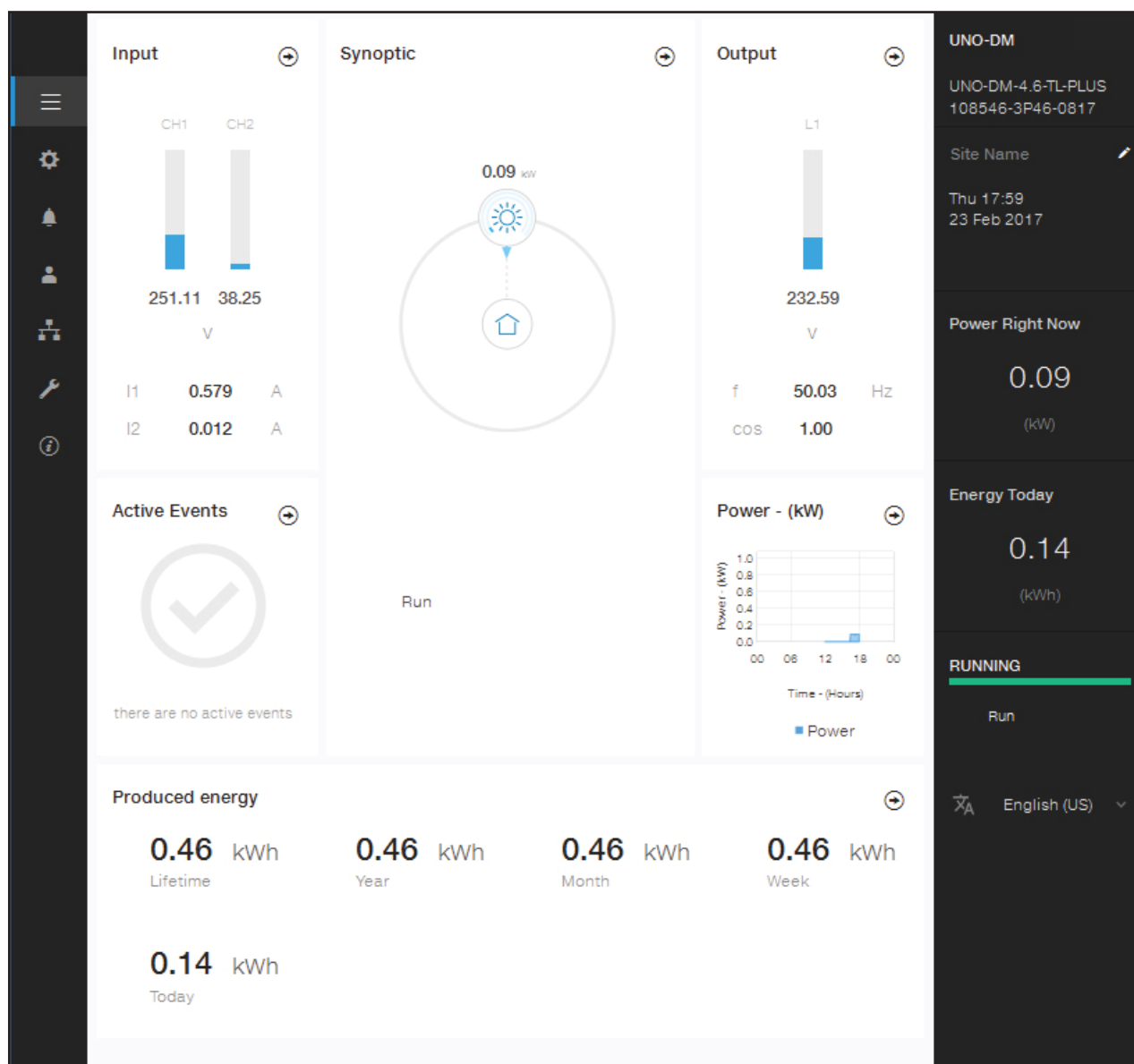
MAIN section

In the **MAIN** section it's possible to access the following sub-menus:

- **Dashboard**
- **Status Summary**

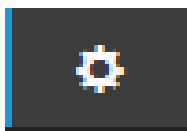
Dashboard

In the **Dashboard** sub-menu you can view the main informations related the status and the production informations of the inverter and photovoltaic plant and alarm/warning active events.



Status Summary

In the **Status Summary** sub-menu you can view the detailed informations related the status and the production informations of the system.



SETUP section

In the **SETUP** section it's possible to access the following sub-menus:

- **Setup DC Side**
- **Setup AC Side (Only visible and editable with Admin Plus privileges)**
- **Ground Fault Interface**

Setup DC Side

In the **Setup DC Side** sub-menu you can setup the parameter related to the Input DC side:

1. **VStart1**

This parameter is used to set the Vstart activation voltage for the input channel 1 if they are configured independently (If parallel you will see only a single "Vstart" parameter for both channels). This voltage imposes a minimum input voltage on the inverter above which connection to the grid will be attempted.

2. **VStart2**

This parameter is used to set the Vstart activation voltage for the input channel 2 if they are configured independently (If parallel you will see only a single "Vstart" parameter for both channels). This voltage imposes a minimum input voltage on the inverter above which connection to the grid will be attempted.



We advise changing the activation voltage only if really necessary and to set it to the correct value: the photovoltaic generator sizing tool available on the FIMER website will indicate whether Vstart needs changing and what value to set it to.

3. **Input Mode**

This settings allows you to set the input configuration mode.

In particular:

- **Independent:** Independent configuration of the two input channels. This configuration is set by default.
- **Parallel:** Parallel configuration of the input channels (single input channel). Other hardware settings must be set on the inverter to set this mode. Refer to the paragraph "Parallel channel configuration".

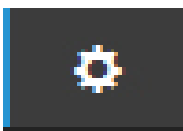
4. **UV Protection Time**

This section of the menu allows you to set the time for which the inverter stays connected to the grid after the input voltage has dropped below the Under Voltage limit (set at 70% of Vstart).

This value can be set from 1 to 3600 seconds (60 seconds is the default setting).

5. **Multiple Max Scan Enable**

This settings allows you to Enables/disables the scan for identifying the maximum power point of the system.



6. Multiple Max Scan Period

This settings allows you to set the time between scans. Remember that the shorter the scan interval the greater the loss of production, due to the fact that energy is transferred to the grid during the scan but not at the maximum power point. Each scan takes roughly 2 seconds..

7. MPPT Noise amplitude (Only visible and editable with Admin Plus privileges)

By changing this settings you can choose the amplitude of the DC perturbation introduced to establish the optimal operating point.

Setup AC Side (Only visible and editable with Admin Plus privileges)

In the **Setup AC Side** sub-menu you can setup the parameter related to the Output AC side:



Changing the above-mentioned parameters may prevent disconnection from the grid if the new values exceed those given in the standards of the country of installation. If these parameters are changed to values outside the standard range, an interface protection must be installed external to the inverter in accordance with the requirements of the country of installation.

1. Grid Protection

By editing these settings it's possible to enable/disable and change the grid protection intervention thresholds parameters.

2. Grid Connection

By editing these settings it's possible to change the grid connection thresholds parameters to which the inverter have to connect to the grid.

3. High Frequency Derating

By setting these parameters it's possible to change the output derating behavior of the inverter related to the grid frequency parameters.

4. Setup Average Vgrid Derating

By setting these parameters it's possible to change the output derating behavior of the inverter related to the average voltage parameters of the grid.

Ground Fault Interface

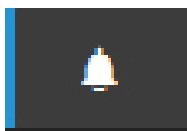
In the **Ground Fault Interface** sub-menu you can setup the parameter related to the Ground Fault Interface:

1. Minimum Riso (read only)

These read only field shown the measure of the insulation resistance of the PV generator comparedto ground.

2. Minimum time for Riso check

By editing this settings it's possible to change the necessary time for checking the Riso value.



EVENTS Section

In the **EVENTS** Section it's possible to view the Alarm and Warning events list that it can be custom filtered by type or by entering a matching word.

Clicking on any event to view his details.

Alarm History

CLEAR FILTERS
REFRESH EVENTS

All
Fault
Warnings
Info

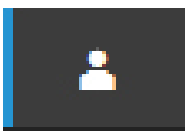
1 of 1

Origin: inverter 23/02/2017 16:23:55 ⚠ W004 WARNING CLOSED AC GRID OVERVOLTAGE
Origin: inverter 22/02/2017 19:01:11 ⚠ W007 WARNING CLOSED AC GRID UNDERFREQUENCY
Origin: inverter 22/02/2017 16:32:05 ⚠ W022 WARNING CLOSED REACT POWER MODE CHANGED
Origin: inverter 22/02/2017 17:10:05 ⚠ W006 WARNING CLOSED AC GRID OVERFREQUENCY
Origin: inverter 22/02/2017 16:23:55 ⚠ W006 WARNING CLOSED AC GRID OVERFREQUENCY

Event Details

Event Description

AC grid overvoltage - W004 - WARNING



USER section

In the **USER** section it's possible to logout from webserver and return to the login page, or to access the following sub-menus:

- **Edit Email and Password**
- **Admin Plus**
- **User Management**

Edit Email and Password

In the **Edit Email and Password** sub-menu you can change the e-mail and password related to the user which is used to login to the webserver:

Admin Plus

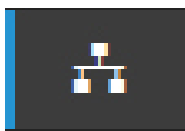
By accessing to the **Admin Plus** sub-menu you can obtain the "Admin Plus" user privileges which allow you to:

- Change the grid standard of the inverter, after 24 hours while the inverter is operating (so the **Country Standard** sub-menu on **TOOLS** section is locked).
- View and edit the **Setup AC** sub-menu on **SETUP** section.
- View and edit the "**MPPT Noise amplitude**" field in **Setup DC** on **SETUP** section.

To access on the internal webserver with the "Admin Plus" user privileges it's required to enter a security token that it can be obtained by registering on the website <https://registration.solar.fimer.com>. Refer to the dedicated section on this topic in the manual.

User Management

By accessing to the **User Management** sub-menu it's possible to edit all the users already created and create new users (both with admin or User privileges).



NETWORK section

In the **NETWORK** section it's possible to access the following sub-menus:

- **RS485**
- **WLAN Status**
- **Modbus TCP**
- **Debug Settings**

RS485

In the **RS485** sub-menu it's possible to adjust the settings relating to the RS485 communication serial line:

- RS485 Node Address: It allows you to set the address for serial communication of the individual inverters connected to the RS485 line. The UP and DOWN buttons scroll through the numerical scale. (The addresses that can be assigned are 2 to 63).
- RS485 Baud Rate: It allows you to set the Baud Rate (2400/4800/9600/19200/34800/57600/115200).
- RS485 Protocol Type: It allows you to set the type of protocol to be used for the RS485 line.
 - "Protocol Aurora Server": it's the proprietary FIMER serial protocol usually used for back-compatibility or by service personnell.
 - "Modbus Sunspec Server": General purpose communication protocol to be selected to enable monitoring and control.
 - "Modbus Meter Interface": communication protocol to be selected for enable communication with the supported external meter.
 - RS485 Parity Mode: It allows you to set the Parity bit (No Parity, Even Parity, Odd Parity).



WLAN Status

In the **WLAN Status** sub-menu it's possible to view operation status and the information about the WLAN board for both of wireless channel and to switch between the two operation mode ("Station Mode" or "AP Mode").

WLAN Status

Wireless channel 1

You are connected through the channel 1 (Access Point)

Mode:	Access Point
Status:	on
SSID:	ABB-b0-72-bf-9f-e4-6a
IP:	192.168.117.1

Wireless channel 2

Mode:	Station
Status:	connected
Connected to:	Home_Network
Signal level:	Strong
IP:	10.21.43.201
Netmask:	255.255.252.0
DNS:	
Gateway:	it-r-valwificli

Edit channel 2 configuration

IP Settings

DHCP

Available Network (SSID)

Home_Network

Password

.....

Show password

Wireless channel 1 is always active and it's dedicated to operate in Access Point mode only.

Wireless channel 2 is dedicated to operate in "Station" mode. If the inverter is connected to channel 2 it will be shown all information regarding the wireless parameters.

You will be able to edit the configuration of wireless channel 2 only connecting to the channel 1.

If you are connected via channel 2, you can switch to Access Point mode and disconnect the inverter from the domestic wireless network by clicking "Switch to AP mode" button.

If the inverter wasn't previously connected to the router, it will now be possible to connect it by entering the following wireless network parameters (set on the router):

- IP Selection Mode: DHCP or Static:

If you select the DHCP function (default setup) the router will automatically assign a dynamic IP address to the inverter whenever it tries to connect to the user network.

With Static, the user can assign a fixed IP address to the system. The data which has to be entered in order for IP static address assigning to take place will appear. Complete the additional fields at the bottom of the screen (all the fields are mandatory with the exception of the secondary DNS server).

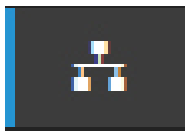
- Available Network (SSID):

Identify and select your own (home) wireless network from all those shown in the SSID field (you can carry out a new search of the networks that can be detected with the Update button). Once the network has been selected, confirm.

- Password (wireless network password):

Enter the password for the destination network (if necessary) and start the connection attempt (it will take a few seconds).

Click on "Connect" button to switch the inverter wireless connection from point to point to the home wireless network.



i

Wireless network connection:

Home_Network

The inverter is going to be connected to the wireless network **Home_Network**

⌚

On-going attempt to connect to the wireless network **Home_Network**

Back
Next

Once the inverter is connected to the domestic wireless network, a new message will confirm that the connection is acquired.

✓

Wireless network connection **succeeded:**

Home_Network

The inverter has been successfully connected to the wireless network **Home_Network**

✓

The connection to the wireless network **Home_Network** succeeded.

IP address: **10.21.43.201**

Please take note of the address.

Back
Next

The message provides the IP Address assigned by the home wireless network router to the inverter that can be used each time you want to access the internal webserver, with the inverter connected to the home wireless network. **Take note of it.**

Click the “Next” button” to complete the setup of “Station Mode” connection.



The IP address assigned may vary for reasons connected to the wireless home router setup (for example, a very brief DHCP lease time). If verification of the address is required, it is usually possible to obtain the client list (and the corresponding IP addresses) from the wireless router administration panel.



The most common causes of losing connectivity might be: different wireless network password, faulty or unreachable router, replacement of router (different SSID) without the necessary setting updates.



Where possible, “Station Mode” is always preferable. Thanks to the internet connection, this mode ensures better operation.

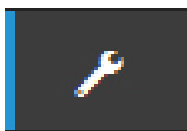
Modbus TCP

In the **Modbus TCP** sub-menu it's possible to enable exchanging of data with third party monitoring and control systems over wireless channel in compliance with Sunspec register map, by setting “ON” the “Modbus TCP Server” parameter.

By changing “Modbus Power Control” parameter settings to “OFF” only reading register is enabled.

Debug Settings

In the **Debug Settings** sub-menu it's possible to enable or disable the Debugging access for FIMER Service purposes.



TOOLS section

In the **TOOLS** section it's possible to access the following sub-menus:

- **Dynamic Feed-in Control**
- **Local I/O Manager**
- **Country Standard**
- **Autotest CEI 0-21**
- **Firmware Update**
- **Date/Time**

Dynamic Feed-in Control

In the **Dynamic Feed-in Control** sub-menu it's possible to enable the management of power flows in order to optimize self-consumption or avoid feeding power to the grid (except during transitory), basing on the reading of the energy meter:



Installation of energy meter is required. Refer to the section "Connection of the energy meter" in the manual for the meter connection.

Dynamic Feed-In Control

Meter

Meter Model

Meter Phase

Energy Policy

Energy Policy

PV Generator Power (Wp)

Feed-In Power (% PV Generator Power)

SAVE

- **Meter:**

When a meter device is connected to the inverter, it's requested to select the meter model:

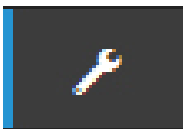
1. **None** (where system is installed without meter)
2. **REACT-MTR-1PH** (single-phase)
3. **FIMER 1PH** (single-phase)
4. **FIMER 3PH** (three-phase)



*If a 3PH energy meter (FIMER B23, B24) is used in the system as single-phase inverter, it will be necessary to select **FIMER 3PH** and the phase to which the inverter is connected.*

Once the meter model is selected, additional requested fields will appear:

- **METER PHASE:** If the METER is three-phase, the phase to which the inverter is connected must be selected. (This field will appear only if you select the FIMER B23 3PH meter model)

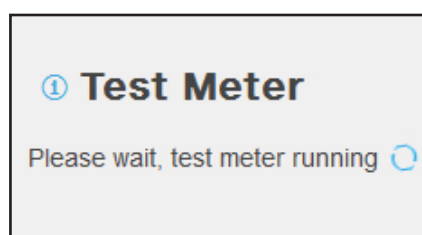


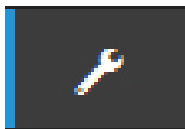
- **ENERGY POLICY:** set the way in which you want to manage the energy produced by the PV plant, choosing from the following:

Management mode	Description
Self consumption	The system automatically manages power flows in order to maximise self-consumption. All unused power from domestic loads will feed into the grid. Using the Load Manager Relay, with the optional COM KIT, to program a power-on/power-off of a specific Load is it possible to increase the Self-consumption ratio
Zero injection	The system automatically manages power flows in order to avoid the injection of energy to the grid. If the meter is disconnected or not working the inverter's output power is restricted to zero in order to avoid accidental power feeding to the grid.
Configurable	The system automatically manages power flows in order to avoid feeding the grid with power greater than: $P_{DC} \times P_{lim}$ where P_{DC} is the power of the photovoltaic generator ("PV GENERATOR POWER" parameter) and P_{lim} is the output power limit with respect to P_{DC} (%) ("FEED-IN POWER" parameter).

- **PV GENERATOR POWER:** Insert the power value of the photovoltaic system (kWp) installed.
- **FEED-IN POWER:** Set the percentage AC power restriction (with reference to the value of the photovoltaic system (kWp) installed) to be feed into the grid. This field can be edited only if the Energy Policy selected is "Configurable".

Confirm the settings by clicking "END" and the inverter will test the meter working.





Local I/O Manager

In the **Local I/O Manager** sub-menu it's possible to enable the management of power flows in order to optimize self-consumption or avoid feeding power to the grid (this features will work only on inverter equipped with UNO-DM-COM KIT (-X models) or UNO-DM-PLUS-COM ETHERNET KIT).

This section of the menu allows you to set the activation status of a relay (available either as contact normally open – N.O. - and as a normally closed contact -N.C.) and to configure customised alarm conditions.

This contact can be used, for example, to: activate a siren or a visual alarm, control the disconnect device of an external transformer, or control an external device. A little description of the alarm type (e.g. “alarm lamp”) is required.

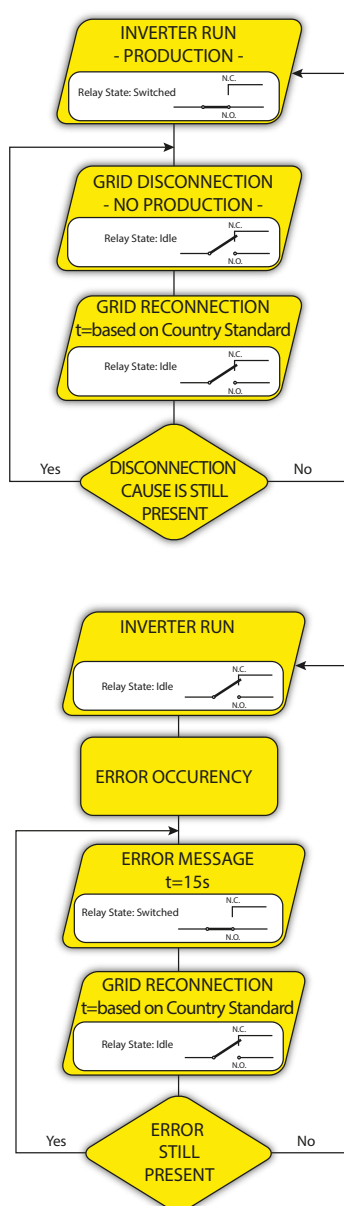
Relay switching can be set in 9 different modes using the submenu **Set Alarm Type** (For the “Alarm Conf.”, “Al. Conf. Latch”, “Al. Conf. Ext.”, “GoGo Rel(Auto)” and “GoGo Rel(Slave)” it is possible to configure customised alarm conditions through the submenu **Alarm Config**:

• Alarm Production - “Alarm-Contact (Production)”

The relay is activated (status: switched) whenever the inverter connects to the grid; as soon as the inverter is disconnected from the grid (for whatever reason that caused disconnection), the relay is in its resting position.

• Alarm with reset at the end of the alarm signalling process - “Alarm-Contact (alarm ALL - no-latch)”:

The relay is activated (status: switched) whenever an error (code Exxx) or warnings related to grid parameters out of range (Warning – codes W003, W004, W005, W006, W007) are present on the inverter. The alarm returns to its resting position when the alarm signal ends, i.e. before the inverter checks the grid parameters after the alarm state. This is because grid control state is not an alarm state but a state of normal operation.

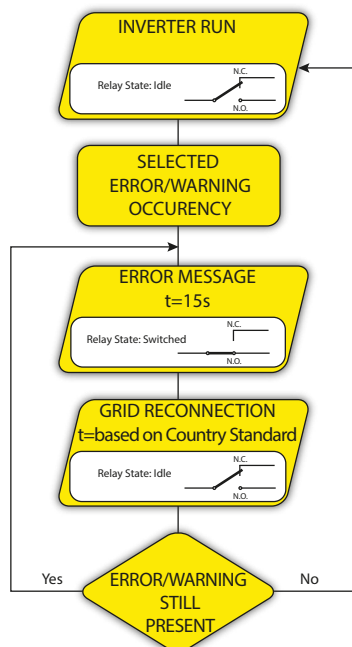
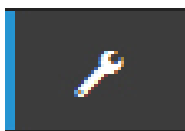


Alarms for which the relay is activated

E001	E002	E003	E004	E005	E006
E007	E010	E011	E012	E013	E014
E015	E016	E017	E018	E019	E020
E021	E022	E023	E025	E026	E027
E028	E029	E030	E031	E032	E033
E034	E035	E036	E037	E046	E050
E051	E053	E054	E055	E056	E057
E058	E065	E066	E067	E068	E069
E070	E074	E077	E078	E080	E084
E086	E087	E088	E089		
W002	W003	W004	W005	W006	W007
W009	W011	W015	W017	W018	W019
W021	W022	W023	W024	W027	W029
W030	W036	W037	W039	W040	W042
W043	W046	W047	W048	W051	W058
W059					



In the presence of W003, W004, W005, W006, W007 signalling, the alarm contact switches to then reset itself at the end of the alarm signal. This means that during the absence of grid voltage the alarm contact remains in its resting position.



• **Configurable alarm with reset at the end of the alarm signalling process - “Alarm-Contact (alarm configurable - no-latch)”**

The relay is activated (status: switched) whenever an error (code Exxx) or a warning (code Wxxx) is present from those selected from the list in the dedicated submenu **Alarm Config**. The contact returns to its resting position when the alarm signal ends, i.e. before the inverter checks the grid after the alarm state. This is because grid control state is not an alarm state but a state of normal operation.

Alarms for which the relay is activated

E001	E002	E003	E004	E005	E006
E007	E010	E011	E012	E013	E014
E015	E016	E018	E019	E020	E021
E022	E023	E025	E026	E027	E028
E029	E030	E031	E032	E033	E034
E036	E037	E046	E050	E051	E053
E054	E055	E056	E057	E058	E065
E066	E067	E068	E069	E070	E074
E077	E078	E080	E084	E086	E087
E088	E089				
W002	W003	W004	W005	W006	W007
W009	W011	W015	W017	W018	W019
W021	W022	W023	W024	W025	W027
W029	W030	W031	W037	W039	W040
W042	W043	W046	W047	W048	W051
W058	W059				

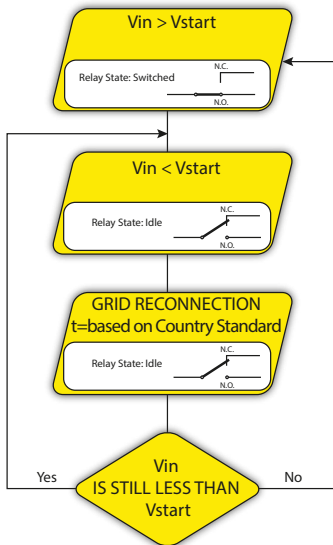
For the configurable relay operating mode “Alarm Conf.”, the following considerations are valid:

If the alarm condition is persistent, the alarm contact cyclically switches from its resting state to its activated state.



In the presence of W002 signalling (Input UV – input voltage below the limit of operation), the alarm contact switches to then reset itself at the end of the alarm signal. This means that during the reduced input voltage status the alarm contact remains in its resting position.

In the presence of W003, W004, W005, W006, W007 signalling, the alarm contact switches to then reset itself at the end of the alarm signal. This means that during the absence of grid voltage the alarm contact remains in its resting position.

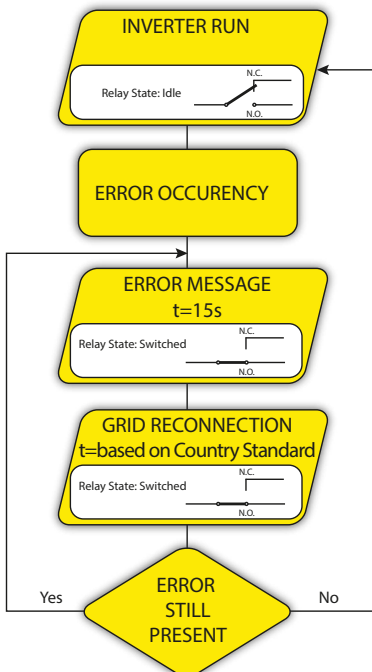


• **Crepuscular - “Alarm-Contact (crepuscular)”**:

The relay is activated (status: switched) as soon as the inverter input voltage exceeds the activation voltage set.

The relay switch to rest position when the input voltage drops below 70% of the activation voltage set.

This mode is useful for disconnecting any output transformers that could have unnecessary consumption during the night.



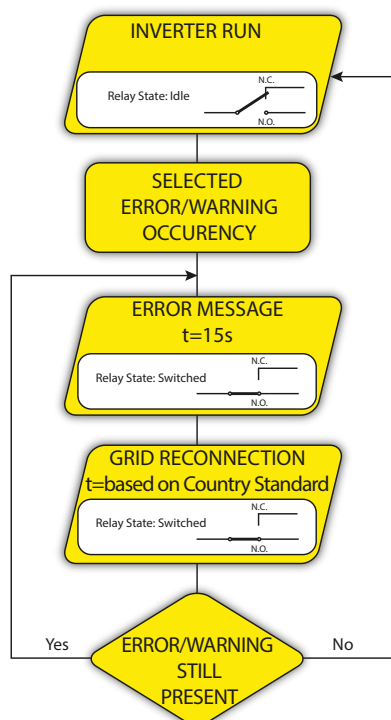
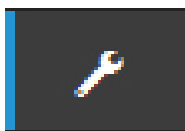
• **Alarm Latch - “Alarm-Contact (alarm ALL - latch)”**:

The relay is activated (status: switched) whenever an error (code Exxx) or a warning (code Wxxx) is present (see the table below). When the inverter returns to the normal operating state and reconnects with the grid, the contact returns to its position of rest.

Alarms for which the relay is activated

E001	E002	E003	E004	E005	E006
E007	E010	E011	E012	E013	E014
E015	E016	E017	E018	E019	E020
E021	E022	E023	E025	E026	E027
E028	E029	E030	E031	E032	E033
E034	E035	E036	E037	E046	E050
E051	E053	E054	E055	E056	E057
E058	E065	E066	E067	E068	E069
E070	E074	E077	E078	E080	E084
E086	E087	E088	E089		
W002	W003	W004	W005	W006	W007
W009	W011	W015	W017	W018	W019
W021	W022	W023	W024	W027	W029
W030	W036	W037	W039	W040	W042
W043	W046	W047	W048	W051	W058
W059					

If the alarm condition is persistent, the relay will remain activated (status:switched)



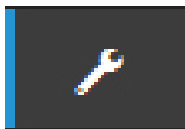
• Latch configurable alarm - “Alarm-Contact (alarm configurable - latch)”:

The relay is activated (status: switched) whenever an error (code Exxx) or a warning (code Wxxx) is present from those selected from the list in the dedicated submenu **Alarm Config** (see the table below). When the inverter returns to the normal operating state and reconnects with the grid.

Alarms for which the relay is activated

E001	E002	E003	E004	E005	E006
E007	E010	E011	E012	E013	E014
E015	E016	E018	E019	E020	E021
E022	E023	E025	E026	E027	E028
E029	E030	E031	E032	E033	E034
E036	E037	E046	E050	E051	E053
E054	E055	E056	E057	E058	E065
E066	E067	E068	E069	E070	E074
E077	E078	E080	E084	E086	E087
E088	E089				
W002	W003	W004	W005	W006	W007
W009	W011	W015	W017	W018	W019
W021	W022	W023	W024	W025	W027
W029	W030	W031	W037	W039	W040
W042	W043	W046	W047	W048	W051
W058	W059				

If the alarm condition is persistent, the relay will remain activated (status:switched)

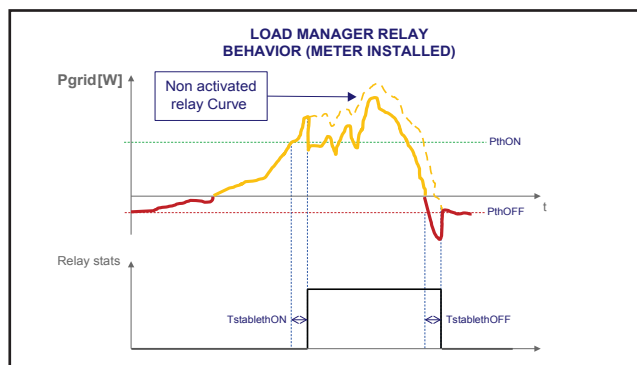
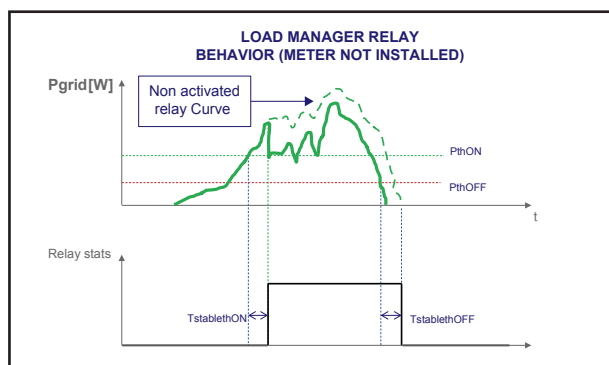


• Load Manager - “Load Management”:

Load Manager functionality allows you to define configurable power thresholds for which the relay is activated (status: switched) to a specific configurable power thresholds.

Once this mode has been selected, the parameters for which the relay is activated and deactivated have to be set.

If the energy meter is installed in the plant the power thresholds “Power Threshold On” and “Power Threshold Off” refers to the Power injected into the Grid (Pgrid); if the energy meter is not installed refers to Inverter output Power (Pout).



Local I/O Manager Settings

Config

Load Management v

Description ⊕

Please fill the input

Required

Mode

AUTO v

Power Threshold On [W]

0

Power Threshold Off [W]

0

TStableThOnM (Minutes)

0

TStableThOffM (Minutes)

0

Back
SAVE

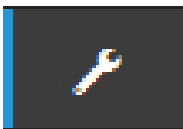
- Mode: It's possible to select AUTO (which allow the automatic switching of the relay based on parameter below), ON (which lock the relay in switched status), OFF (which lock the relay in rest status).

- Power Threshold On [W]: Upper Power threshold (Pgrid/Pout) for which the relay is activated (status: switched).

- Power Threshold Off [W]: Lower Power threshold (Pgrid/Pout) for which the relay is deactivated (status: rest position).

- TStableThOnM (Minutes): Minimum time for which the Pgrid/Pout shall remain above the “Power Threshold On” relay activation (status: switched).

- TStableThOffM (Minutes): Minimum time for which the Pgrid/Pout shall remain under the “Power Threshold Off” before the relay deactivation (status: rest position).



Country Standard

By accessing to the **Country Standard** sub-menu you can modify the grid standard within 24 hours while the inverter is operating.



*After the grid standard was set you have 24 hours to make any changes to the grid standard value; 24 hours later the **Country Standard** sub-menu will be locked, and any subsequent changes can only be made accessing with **Adim Plus** privileges. Refer to the dedicated section on this topic in the manual to know how to unlock the **Country Standard** sub-menu.*

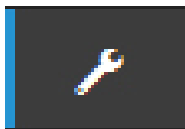
Country standard

① You can change the parameter in the first 24 hours if you logged in as admin. After this time, you can reset the 24 hours only if you logged in as admin plus

Grid Standard

CEI 021 - internal protection ▼

RESET SAVE



Autotest CEI 0-21

By accessing to the **Autotest CEI 0-21** sub-menu you can launch an autotest procedures according to the grid standard CEI-021.

AUTOTEST CEI 0-21

ⓘ Last execution: ---
 Result: ---
[Download the report](#)

Test Selection

U>> Max Tensione ---

U> Max Tensione ---

U> (10 min) Max Tensione media ---

U< Min Tensione ---

U<< Min Tensione ---

F>> Max Frequenza ---

F> Max Frequenza ---

F< Min Frequenza ---

F<< Min Frequenza ---

START

The conditions required to perform an Autotest are:

- The grid standard must be set to CEI-021.
- You must not intervene in any way while the test is underway
- You must check that the equipment has a stable grid connection.

Select the type of test required from the list and click on “START” button. A notification confirm request will appear.

While one of the tests is being performed, the set limits will be gradually increased/reduced (depending on the type of test) until the threshold at which the inverter is disconnected from the grid is reached. The procedures for running the Autotest comply with the legislation in force.

At the end of the tests a message will confirm the results and it will be possible to download a .pdf file report of the test that has been done.

AUTOTEST CEI 0-21

ⓘ Last execution: 23/02/2017 at 4:23PM
 Result: **Success**
[Download the report](#)

Test Selection

U>> Max Tensione ✔

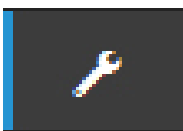
U> Max Tensione ---

U> (10 min) Max Tensione media ---

U< Min Tensione ---

U<< Min Tensione ---

F>> Max Frequenza ---

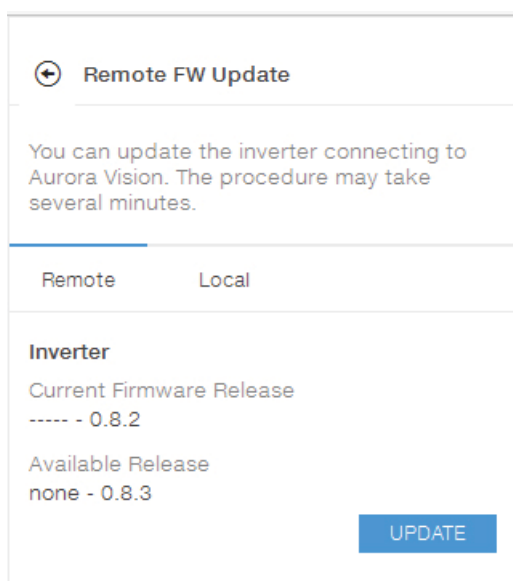


Firmware Update

By accessing to the **Firmware Update** sub-menu you can upgrade the firmware of the inverter and his components selecting a Remote firmware Update or a Local firmware Update.

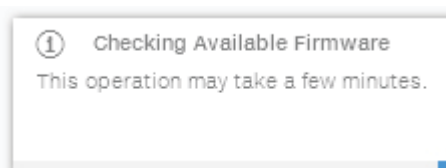


*Perform the update during good irradiation conditions (avoid the dawn and dusk hours).
An interruption of updating process could damage the inverter!*

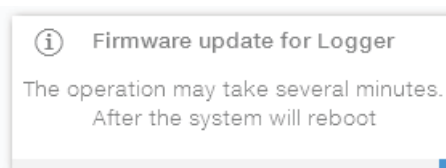


• Remote firmware Update:

- In remote mode, the firmware will update automatically, searching the last available firmware on FIMER servers, by clicking the “CHECK” button.



- After the finish of the checking process the available release will be notified on the bottom part of the section
- Click on “UPDATE” button to start with the updating process.

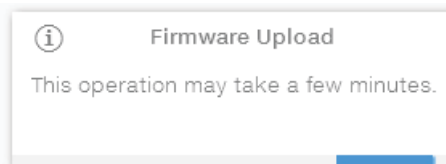


• Local firmware Update:

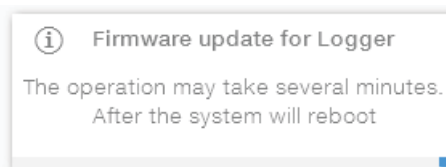
By updating in local mode, the firmware have to be selected and uploaded from local folder of the used devices to access to the web server.

The latest firmware version is available from the download area of the website www.fimer.com or from <https://registration.solar.fimer.com>

- Click on “FW SELECT” and select the firmware package previously downloaded.



- Click on “UPDATE” button to start with the updating process.





Date and Time

In the **Date and Time** sub-menu it's possible to set the date, time and time zone.

The inverter will propose these fields when the time protocol is available).

When it's not possible for the inverter to detect the time protocol, these fields have to be manually entered.

Date and Time

✔ Network Time Protocol server has been detected and it will be used to keep the system clock synchronized.

Date ✔

Feb 22, 2017

SET by the NTP server

Time ✔

4:52 PM

SET by the NTP server

Time Zone

Europe/Berlin GMT+01:00 ▼

SAVE



INFORMATION Section

In the **INFORMATION** Section it's possible to view the general informations about the embedded webserver.

it's possible to access the following sub-menus:

- **Privacy Policy**
- **Provider Information/Impressum**
- **Acknowledgments**
- **Relase Notes**

Maintenance

8

General conditions

Routine and periodic maintenance operations must only be carried out by specialized staff with knowledge of how to perform these tasks.



Some inverter parts may be subject to voltages that could be hazardous for the operator. Before performing any work on the inverter, refer to “Inverter total de-energization and safe access” chapter on this manual to know all the necessary steps to safely operate on the inverter.



*For cleaning, DO NOT use rags made of filamentary material or corrosive products that may corrode the equipment or generate electrostatic charges.
Avoid temporary repairs. All repairs should be carried out using only genuine spare parts.
The maintenance technician is to promptly report any anomalies.*

DO NOT allow the equipment to be used if problems of any kind are found.



Always use personal protective equipment (PPE) provided by the employer and comply with local safety regulations.

Inverter total de-energization and safe access

The purpose of this chapter is to provide instructions for de-energize the UNO-DM-PLUS models in order to allow access to active parts inside the inverter. The procedure describes the steps to perform a total isolation and thus includes operations on devices that are located outside the inverter. The total isolation approach consider **the disconnection of the inverter from any possible voltage source to which the inverter may be connected**. In the procedure the test of residual voltage potentially present inside the inverter is included. This procedure is intended exclusively to be used by skilled or trained persons in accordance with safety standards EN 50110-1 and EN 50110-2 (CENELEC/CEN) or equivalent standards. Furthermore, only these skilled or trained persons are permitted to carry out the procedure.

Operator and maintenance personnel skills/prerequisites



Personnel in charge of using and maintaining the equipment must be skilled for the described tasks and must reliably demonstrate their capacity to correctly interpret what is described in the manual.



For safety reasons, the installation must be performed by qualified installers and/or licensed electricians in accordance with the existing regulations in the country of installation and in accordance of all safety rules for performing electrical works. The installers must have demonstrated skills and knowledge of the inverter's structure and operation.



Inverter operation and maintenance by a person who is NOT qualified, is intoxicated, or on narcotics, is strictly forbidden.



The customer has civil liability for the qualification and mental or physical state of the personnel who interact with the equipment. They must always use the personal protective equipment (PPE) required by the laws of the country of destination and whatever is provided by their employer.

The following job requirements and qualifications are required to operate on the inverter:

- Compliance with all legal standard in force in the installation country to perform the electrical work described on this procedure.

Clothing and protection of personnel

The following Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are required to perform any intervention on the inverter:

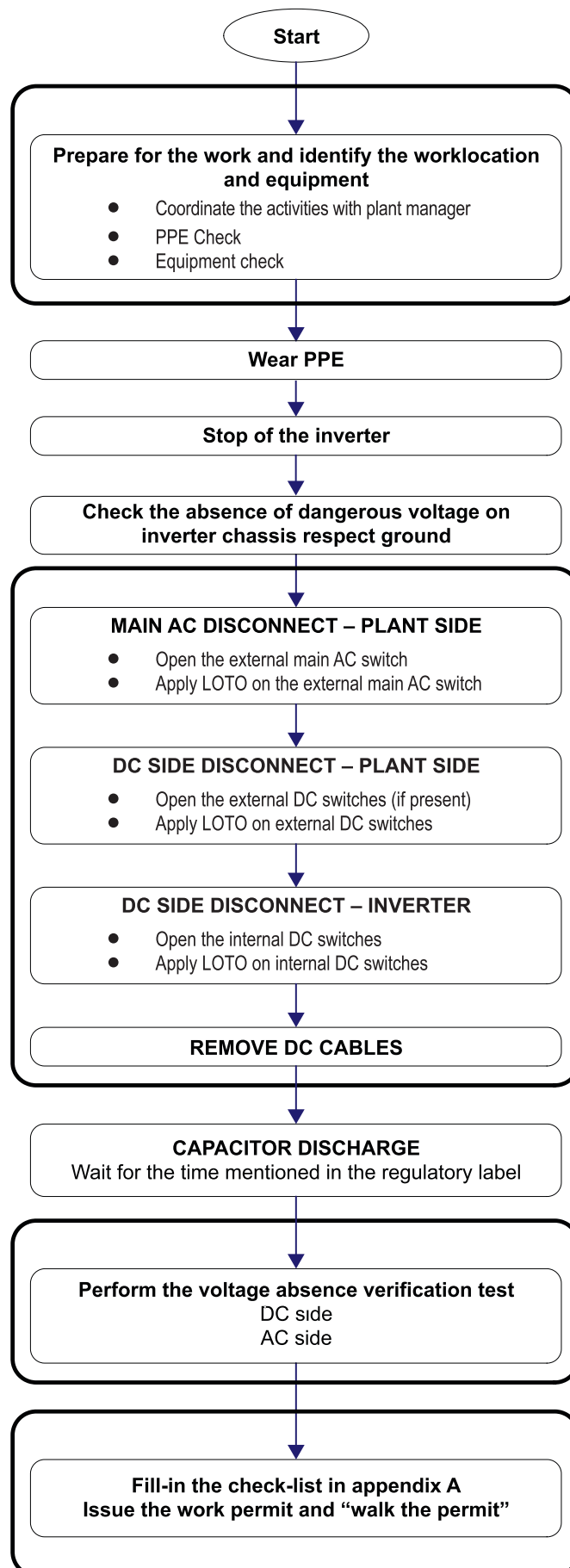
- Dielectric helmet EN397 – EN50365 (1000Vac-1500Vdc) with visor EN166 grade 8.
- Insulating composite gloves class 0 EN60903 (1000Vac-1500Vdc) resistant to electric arc class 2 (7kA) EN61482-1-2 in combination with protective overglove in leather EN420 – EN388.
- Basic arc-flash rated wearing with IEC Class 1 (8 cal/cm²).
- Arc-flash rated head protection (balaclava) with IEC Class 1 (8 cal/cm²).
- Safety shoes.

Safety equipment and tools

The following equipment and tools are required to perform any intervention on the inverter:

- Disconnect tool for DC side (PV) connectors.
- Voltage detector (EN 61243-2) capable of 3kVdc and up to 1kVac.
- DC current clamp.
- Multimeter (only to test the absence of short circuits).
- Safety tags “work in progress, do not operate”.
- Padlocks.

Inverter total de-energization and safe access procedure





When the device has just been switched off, it may have hot parts as a result of overheating of the heated surfaces (e.g.: transformers, accumulators, coils, etc.) so be careful where you touch.



Some inverter parts may be subject to voltages that could be hazardous for the operator. Before performing any work on the inverter, follow this procedure for safely isolate the inverter.

1. Preliminary checks

- Weather conditions: In the risk assessment prior the intervention it is of paramount importance to evaluate the weather conditions. This procedure can be applied only in case of dry environment. Don't proceed in case of rain (even light) or high humidity.
- PPE Check: Verify the integrity of the PPE that is going to be used to perform the operations.
- Equipment check:

Check the voltage tester is working correctly:

- Perform an integrity check of the instrument in general; examine the test terminals, its integrity and make sure they are properly fixed; make sure the batteries level is enough high (don't use the instrument in case the message "LOW BATTERY" is present) or replace them.
- Perform test of the instrument using an energized AC socket and a DC voltage source (example: battery in the service car) with known voltage level; in case the instrument is provided with a self-test feature, follow the instructions provided in the instrument manual to carry out the self-test.

Check the DC current probe is working correctly:

Check the DC current probe is properly working, make sure to perform the "ZERO-OFFSET" procedure and to select DC measurement range.

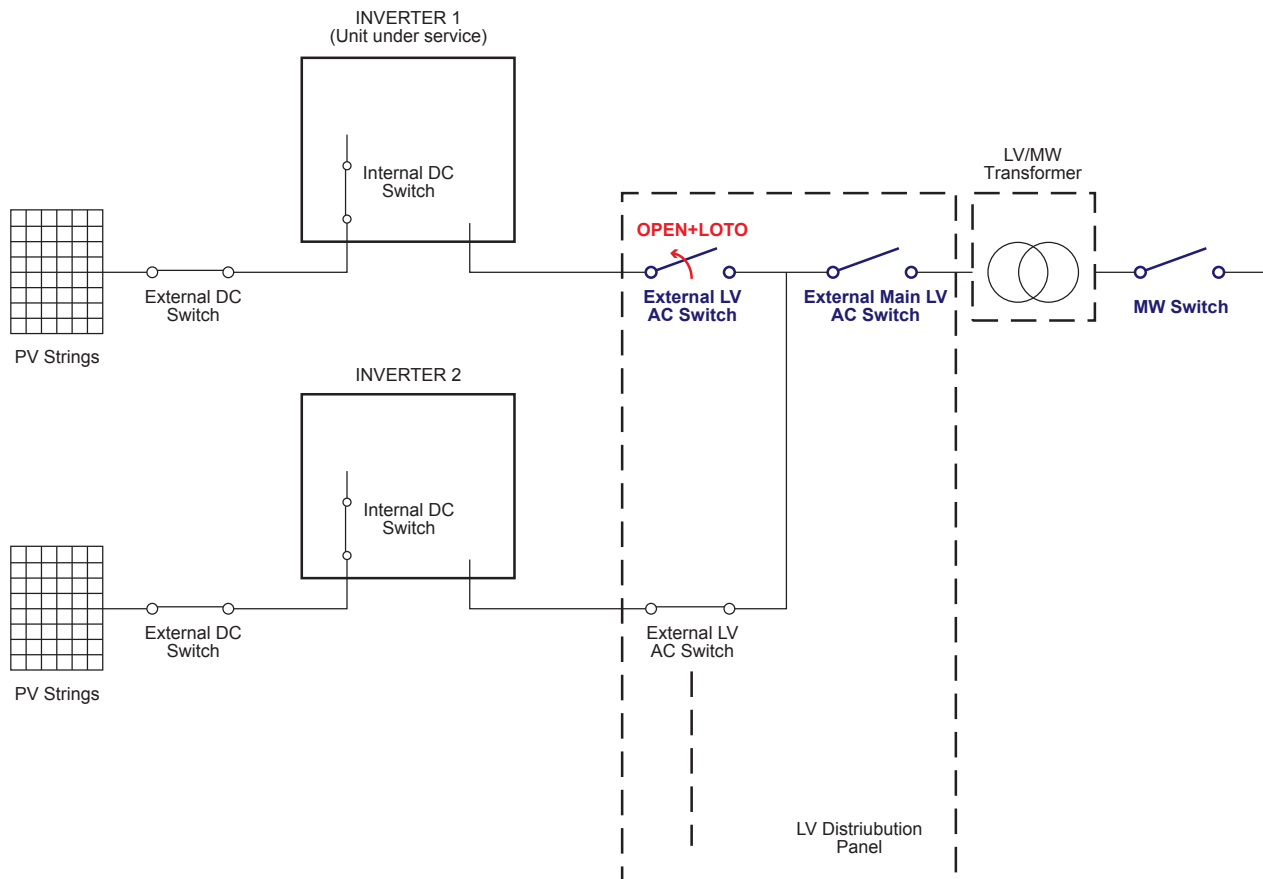
2. Wear the appropriate PPE for carrying out the operations (arc-flash rated wearing, dielectric helmet with visor, Arc-flash rated head protection (balaclava), insulating gloves). All the following activities (till the completion of the procedure) must be performed wearing the PPE.

3. Check the absence of dangerous voltages on inverter enclosure respect to ground:

- Using a voltage detector, check the absence of dangerous voltage on the inverter chassis. The measurement points are between the inverter chassis (it shall be selected a non-painted point, like one of the screws of the front panel) and a ground point outside the inverter.

4. Operations on External AC switches

The diagram below represents a possible arrangement of the PV plant. Depending on the design choices made by the developer of the plant some of the devices could not be present. Identify the external AC switch(es) in the plant with the support of the plant manager.



- Open the external AC disconnect switch or the main external AC disconnect switch (blue in below picture) outside the inverter (IEC 60364-7-712.536.2.2). In case none of the LV AC switches are present, the MV switch must be opened.
- Affix designated lock preventing operation onto any external AC disconnect device, affixing designated tags (LOTO procedure).



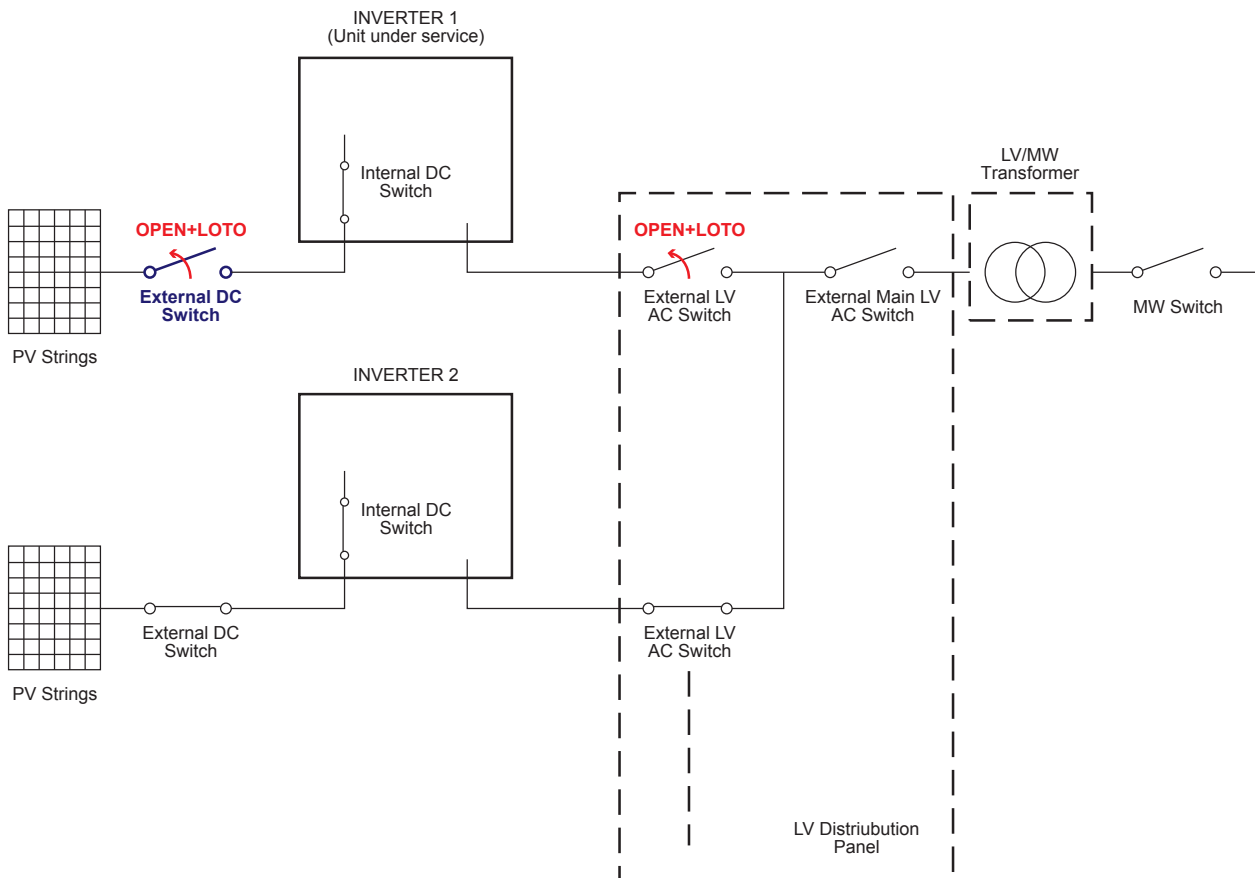
Identification of the external switch may require the cooperation of the plant manager and it must be included in the switching plan defined during the preparation of the work.

- Check on the status LEDs **06** the shutdown command has been carried out (Missing Grid status):
 - **Power** LED (Green): Flashing
 - **Alarm** LED (Yellow): ON (solid)
 - **GFI** LED (Red): OFF
 - **WLAN/LAN** LED (Blue): Depends by the communication status.

5. Operations on External DC switches (if present)

Note: In case of absence of External DC disconnect device skip this step.

The diagram below represents a possible arrangement of the PV plant. Depending on the design choices made by the developer of the plant some of the devices could not be present. Identify the external DC switch(es) in the plant with the support of the plant manager.



- Open the external DC disconnect switch (blue in below picture) outside the inverter (IEC 60364-7-712.536.2.2)
- Affix designated lock preventing operation onto any external DC disconnect device, affixing designated tags (LOTO procedure).



Identification of the external switch may require the cooperation of the plant manager and it must be included in the switching plan defined during the preparation of the work.

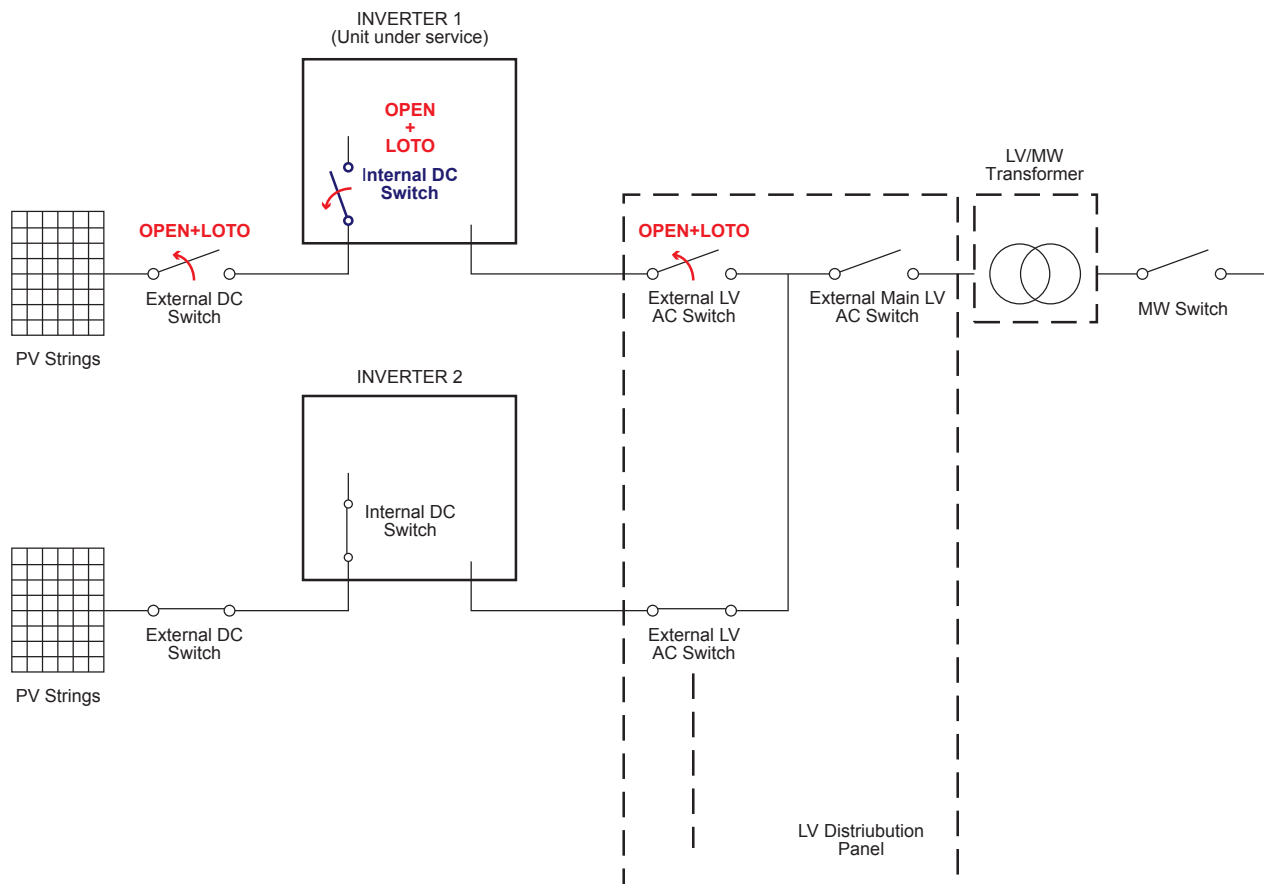
- Check on the status LEDs **06** the shutdown command has been carried out (Missing DC voltage status): **All LEDs OFF**.



The time needed for the complete shut-down of the LEDs depends by the input voltage of the inverter. The complete shut-down of the LEDs may require some minutes.

6. Operations on Internal DC disconnect switch 16

- Open the internal DC switch 16 (blue in the below picture).

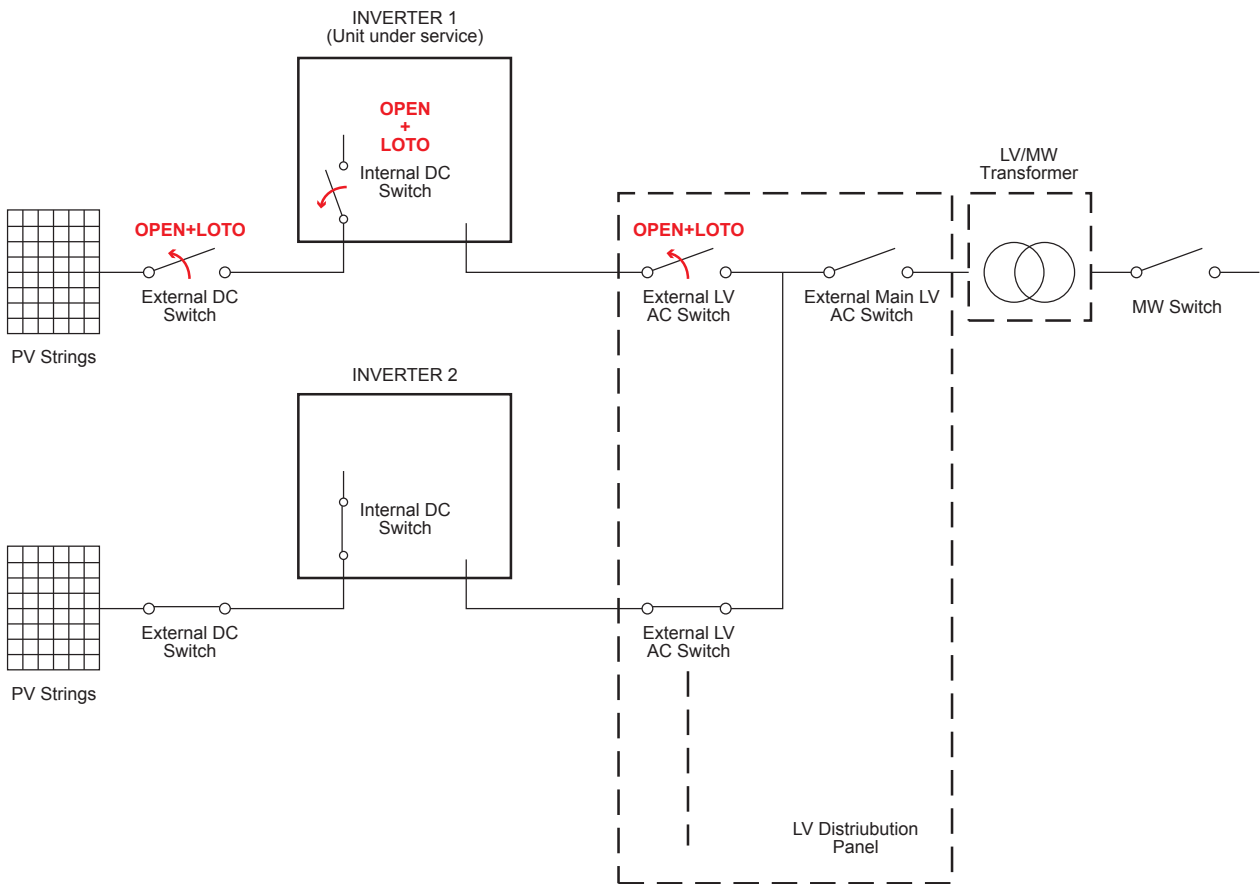


- Affix designated lock preventing operation onto DC disconnect switch 16, affixing designated tags (LOTO procedure).
- Check on the status LEDs 06 the shutdown command has been carried out (Missing DC voltage status): **All LEDs OFF**.



The time needed for the complete shut-down of the LEDs depends by the input voltage of the inverter. The complete shut-down of the LEDs may require some minutes.

The below picture represents the expected status of the switches in the plant after the switching operations have been completed.

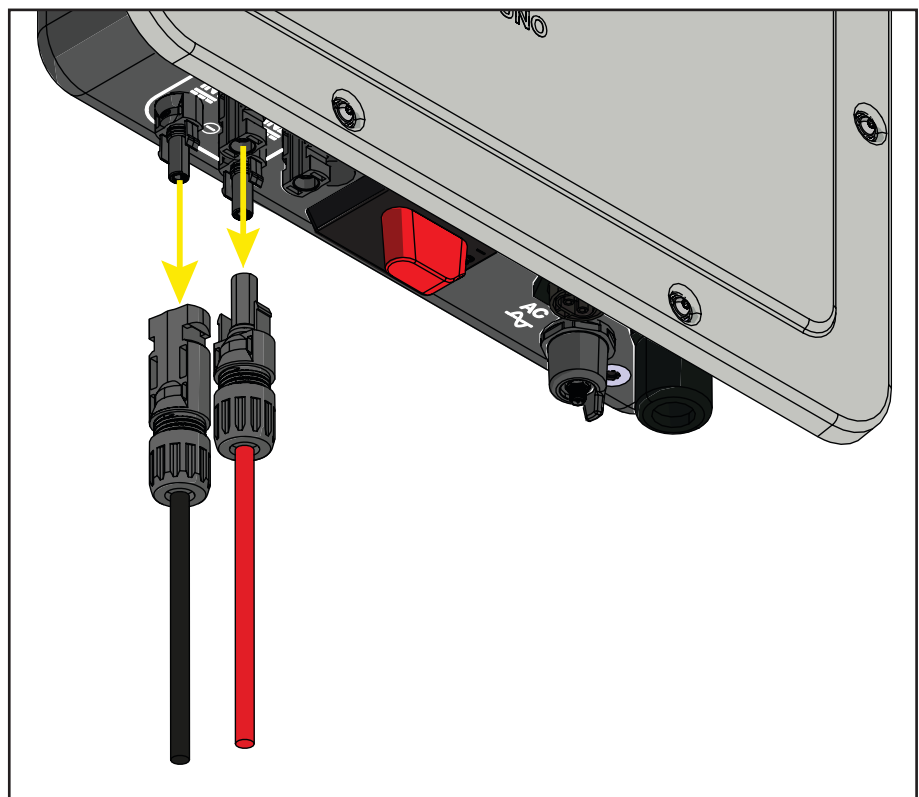


7. Remove the DC quick fit connectors 09

- Using the current clamp check the absence of current on DC side, measurement each positive and negative DC input string cables (check the correct setting of the current sensor).
- Remove all quick fit DC connectors 09 (PV Connectors) using the dedicated disconnect tool. To avoid mechanical interferences, use a cable tie to collect the disconnected cables.



It is highly recommended to put labels on the cables in order to easily reconnect them to the correct connectors once completed the service activities.



8. Discharge of the capacitor

- Wait the internal capacitors to be discharged. The discharge time of the stored energy is indicated on the regulatory label.

9. Open the cover

- Access to the inverter by removing the front cover 05.
- Visually inspect the components to identify the presence of any overheating, signs of electric arcs, failure of the insulating devices, loosen connections or cables not connected.

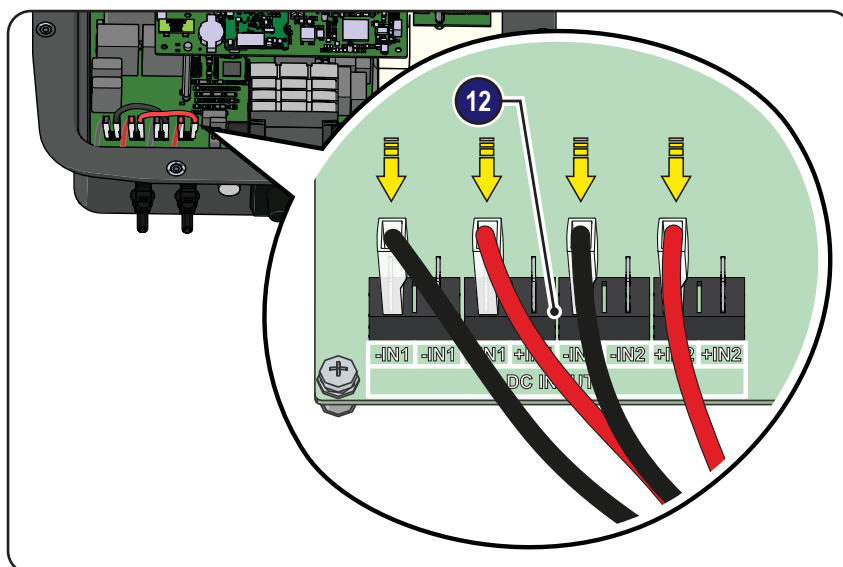
10. Voltage absence test on DC side



Before to approach the below operations all the steps from 1 to 9 included must be successfully completed.

Using the voltage detector, check the absence of voltage on the DC terminal connectors **12** between:

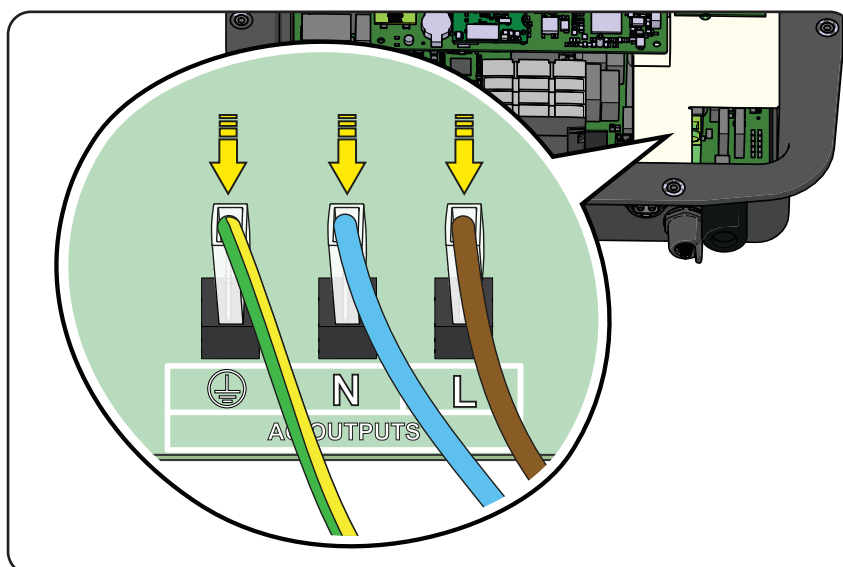
- Each positive input and ground
- Each negative input and ground
- Positive input and negative input of each input section of the inverter.



11. Voltage absence test on AC side

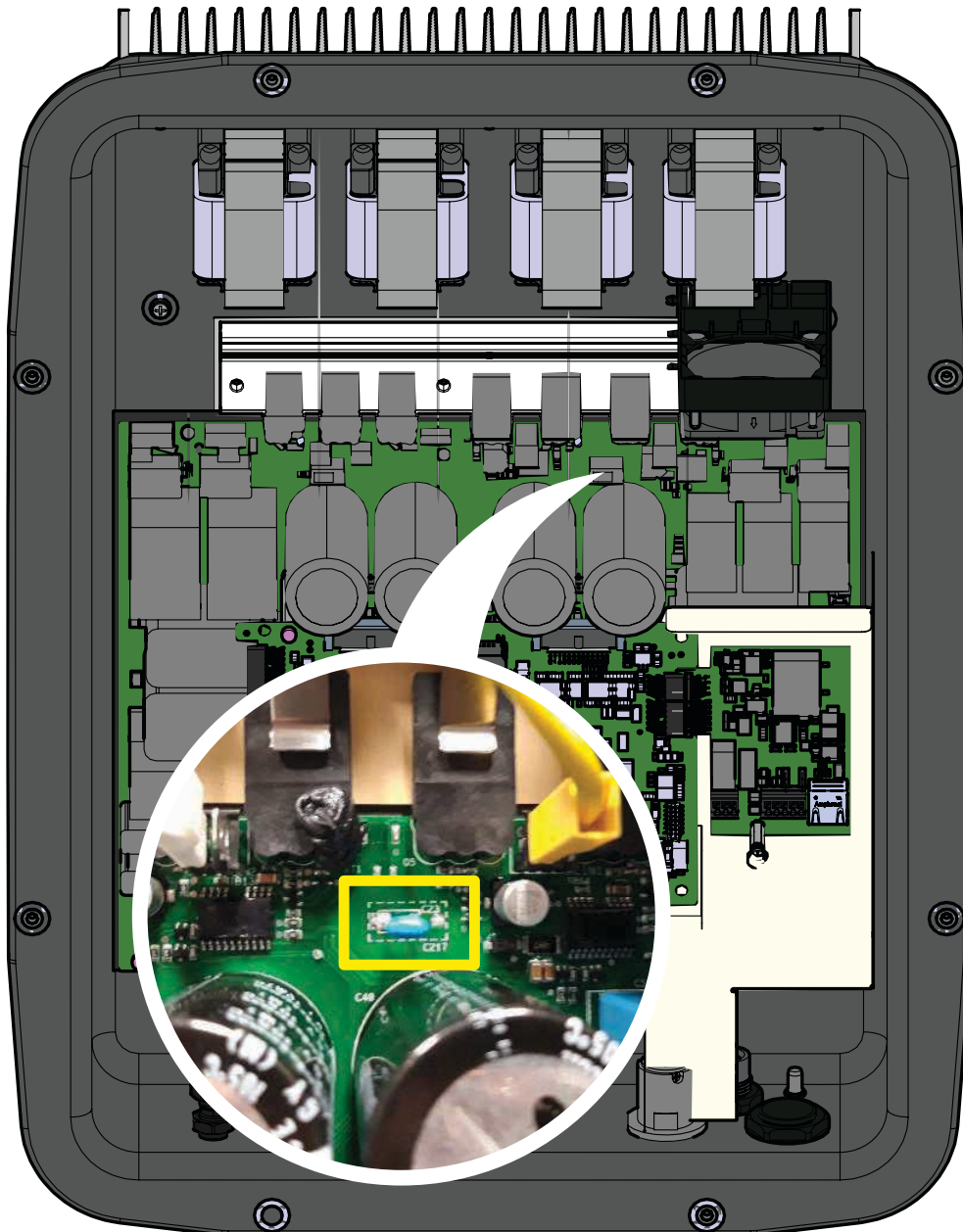
Using the voltage detector, check the absence of voltage on the AC terminal connectors (lift the protective sheet to reach the connectors) between:

- Phase to ground
- Neutral to ground
- Phase to neutral.



12. Voltage absence test on bulk capacitor

Check the absence of voltage on the bulk capacitor using the voltage detector. The voltage absence test on bulk capacitor must be carried out on the inverter main board, on the terminals of **C217** capacitor as shown in the picture below.



13. Check list to be filled prior the access to the inverter

- Purpose of the checklist is to verify that all the operations mentioned in the procedure have been carried out. The checklist below must be attached to the intervention report.

CHECK	STATUS \surd or X
Prepare for the work and identify the work location and equipment	
PPE and Equipment Check	
PPE wearing	
OPERATIONS AT PLANT LEVEL [*]	
Check the absence of dangerous voltages on inverter chassis respect ground	
Operations in External AC switch	
Operations in External DC Switch (If present)	
OPERATIONS AT INVERTER LEVEL	
Operations on internal DC switches (If present)	
Remove the DC quick fit connectors from inverter	
Wait the discharge of the internal capacitor	
Open the cover and visually inspect the components	
VOLTAGE ABSENCE TEST	
Voltage absence check on DC side	
Voltage absence check on AC Side	
Voltage absence check on bulk capacitor	
ISSUE WORK PERMIT	
Issue work permit and "Walk the permit" – Check list filling	
== ONLY if all checks are POSITIVE (\surd) the ACCESS IS ALLOWED =	

[*]: Identification of the external switch may require the cooperation of the plant manager and it must be included in the switching plan defined during the preparation of the work.

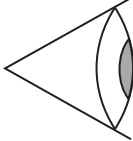


Routine maintenance

To preserve long term proper operation of the inverter, you are advised to perform the routine maintenance operations listed in this chapter.



Maintenance operations shall be performed only by qualified personnel or FIMER personnel (under a servicing contract). The maintenance schedule may vary depending on the environmental conditions of the installation.

Table: routine maintenance

<p>Annual visual inspections</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the inverter is operating properly, without any alarm signals • Ensure that all the safety labels and symbols are visible • Check the integrity of the cables, connectors and cable glands outside the inverter • Check that the environmental conditions have not changed dramatically from those on installation • Check there are no obstacles (animals, insects, leaves or anything which could reduce the heat exchanging capacity of the heat sink) at the top, at the bottom and between the fins.
<p>Annual operations</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the tightening of the cable glands and AC connector cable gland. • Check the front cover is fixed • If there is no monitoring system, check the record of alarms and errors using the indications given in the manual in order to check recent malfunction signals
<p>Annual cleaning</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the equipment; in particular the heat sink (using compressed air)

Troubleshooting



Operations on the inverter to identify and address any faults may only be performed by the installer or by qualified personnel.

Internal Web user interface and wireless communication troubleshooting

The following table gives a list of main and most common errors or problems relating to the wireless communication between inverter and user devices.

Problem	Possible causes	Solution
The internal web user interface cannot be accessed.	ADMIN or USER password forgotten.	Reset the passwords by clicking on "Forgot your password"; The passwords can be reset after having entered the "Product Key" code that can be found on the "Wireless Identification Label".
The inverter is able to identify a wireless network but is unable to connect to it.	The signal between the inverter and the wireless router to which the board wants to connect is too weak.	Modify the position of the wireless antenna, the inverter or the router.
		Make sure that the inverter has not been installed near obstacles which could affect the communication with the wireless router (for example: metal cages or walls, walls in reinforced concrete, electromagnetic fields).
		Move the router as close as possible to the inverter.
The inverter is able to identify a wireless network but is unable to connect to it.	The wireless network to which the inverter is to be connected, could require the user to enter a username and password to allow navigation (for example, with a public wireless network or a hotel).	Install a wireless signal repeater in order to extend the network to which the inverter is to be connected; then connect the inverter to the repeater.
		Unfortunately the inverter cannot be connected to these types of wireless networks. Connect the inverter to an alternative wireless network.
The Inverter has not identified the wireless network to which connection is required.	The wireless network to which the Inverter is to be connected, is set so as not to be identified (hidden network).	The Inverter is not able to connect to a hidden network. Set the wireless network to which the inverter is to be connected (visible network), then identify and connect the Inverter to the wireless network as normal.
		Modify the position of the wireless antenna, the inverter or the router.
		Make sure that the inverter has not been installed near obstacles which could affect the communication with the wireless router (for example: metal cages or walls, walls in reinforced concrete, electromagnetic fields).
The Inverter has not identified the wireless network to which connection is required.	The signal between the inverter and the wireless router to which the board wants to connect is too weak.	Move the router as close as possible to the inverter.
		Install a wireless signal repeater in order to extend the network to which the inverter is to be connected; then connect the inverter to the repeater.
The wireless board does not communicate correctly with the inverter inside of which it is installed (inconsistency in the detected data read by the board), or when working in "Access Point Mode", it's not possible to access the internal web user interface.	The wireless board of the inverter could be damaged.	Request a service intervention to check that the inverter wireless board is working correctly.
	Wrong Inverter Date/Time settings.	Check if Date/Time has correctly set on the inverter; correct it if necessary.
Alternating difficulties in the local connection to the internal web user interface.	The inverter might not be correctly powered (for example, if the inverter is switched off at night, the internal web user interface cannot be accessed).	Access to the internal web user interface only when the inverter is correctly powered.
	The wireless connection signal between the device in use and the router or the Inverter, may not have sufficient power or it may be disturbed by obstacles which affect the communication.	Make sure that the signal between the wireless devices which interact with the inverter are sufficiently high and that any obstacles such as metal cages or walls, walls in reinforced concrete or strong electromagnetic fields do not affect communication.








Problem	Possible causes	Solution
Although the Inverter has been configured correctly in "Station Mode" and works correctly on the local network, no data has been transmitted to the Aurora Vision®.	The MAC address used to register the inverter on the Aurora Vision® platform is not the same as the actual address associated with the inverter.	Make sure that the MAC address registered on the Aurora Vision® platform is actually the one associated with the inverter. If it is not, modify the registered MAC address.
	The wireless network to which the Inverter is connected, could be protected by a Firewall which prevents the remote exchange of data with the Aurora Vision® platform.	Contact the network administrator in order to have the Firewall configured so that the remote exchange of data between the Inverter and the Aurora Vision® platform is allowed.
It is not possible to access the Internal web user interface using the IP address when the inverter is operating in "Station Mode – DHCP".	An incorrect dynamic IP address is being used to access the Internal Web user interface or the IP address could have been modified by the wireless router to which the inverter is connected.	Access the Internal Web user interface using via "AP Mode" (refer to dedicated section to know how to connect via "AP Mode") and read the current IP Address in "NETWORK > WLAN" section. Access the Internal Web user interface using the "Host Name" that could be obtained writing this url http://ABB -XX-XX-XX-XX-XX.local replacing the "X" with the hex digits of the wireless MAC address of the inverter (it can be found on the "Wireless Identification Label" placed on the side of the inverter or applied during the commissioning phase to the quick installation guide on cover page). The DNS or multicast service must be enabled on router. Note: This connection method doesn't work on Android devices.
	The IP Address used to access the Internal Web user interface was lost.	If possible, access the pages of the wireless router web server to which the inverter is connected and read the new dynamic IP address assigned to the Inverter.
	The wireless router doesn't allow the connection to local IP address. Typically this happen on company networks.	Contact the network administrator to allow the wireless router to connect to local IP address.
	The device doesn't allow the connection to local IP address. Typically this happen with company devices.	Contact the system administrator to allow the device to connect to local IP address.
Using an Android devices, a notification advise that internet connection is missing when trying to connect to the Access Point wireless network created by the inverter and ask for connection confirmation.	Known behavior of Android devices. Android OS always check if internet connection are available and ask for confirmation if it's not present.	Confirm the connection request in the notification of Android devices by clicking "Yes".
It is not possible to view the Pdf Autotest report using an Ios devices.	Popup opening is not allowed on Ios browser.	Allow the popup opening in the browser settings of the Ios devices (A notification will advise you for enable popup when trying to view the pdf autotest report).







Alarm Messages of the Inverter

In order to understand and resolve warning (Wxxx) or error (Exxx) signals that appear in the Alarm section of the internal web user interface, follow the table given in the following paragraph.

The equipment can notify errors/warnings in the Alarm section of the internal web user interface only if the input voltage is greater than the Vdcmn voltage (POWER Led flashing or lit; see chapter on operation)












The following table gives the complete list of errors/warnings relating to string inverters. Some error/warning codes may not be used depending on the inverter model installed.

- Error code - Error message - Signal	Name of Alarm and Cause	Solution
- R-Iso Low - Ground Fault -  GFI LED	Ground fault of photovoltaic generator: The alarm is generated when a leakage current to ground is detected in the DC section of the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure the insulation resistance using a megohmmeter positioned in the photovoltaic field (positive terminal short-circuited at the negative pole) respect to ground. The measurement is strongly influenced by the environmental conditions, so must be made under the same conditions in which the error occurred. - If the value measured is lower than 1 megaohm, a check must be carried out by a technician/installer on the photovoltaic generator to identify and eliminate the problem. - If the value measured is higher than 1 megaohm and the error signal persists, contact customer assistance.
- No code - SET COUNTRY or NO NATION - 	SET COUNTRY or NO NATION: Indicates that in the installation phase the grid standard was not set on the inverter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the grid standard of the country of installation following the instructions given in this manual for the inverter. - If the signal persists also after the grid standard has been set, contact customer assistance.
- No code - Missing Grid - 	Missing Grid: The inverter displays the "Missing Grid" message when it does not record output voltage (AC side).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the grid voltage on the inverter's AC terminal block. - Should it be absent, check any protection work on the line and the presence of grid voltage on the supply point.
- No code - Memory Fail - 	Memory fail: The inverter displays the "Memory Fail" message when it records a communication problem with the memory board on which the inverter saves the daily value of energy produced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the memory board and check the welding of all the connector's terminals. Subsequently reinsert the memory board and check that it is correctly inserted into the dedicated slot - If the signal persists also following the above checks, contact customer assistance.
- No code - Waiting Sun - 	Waiting Sun: The inverter displays the "Waiting Sun" message when, following a W001 and/or W002 notice, the voltage from the photovoltaic generator is less than the activation voltage (Vstart).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the input voltage on the inverter. - If it does not exceed Vstart, check for the presence of sufficient irradiation and the correct composition of the system. - If it exceeds Vstart, contact customer assistance
- W001 - Sun Low - 	Insufficient irradiation (Low input voltage on switching on the inverter): Incorrect configuration of the PV generator or an "on the limit" configuration for the inverter's minimum input voltage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the input voltage on the inverter. - If it does not exceed Vstart, check for the presence of sufficient irradiation and the correct composition of the system. - If it exceeds Vstart, contact customer assistance
- W002 - Input UV - 	Insufficient irradiation (Low input voltage on switching off): Incorrect configuration of the photovoltaic generator or an "on the limit" configuration for the inverter's minimum input voltage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the input voltage on the inverter. - If it does not exceed Vstart, check for the presence of sufficient irradiation and the correct composition of the system. - If it exceeds Vstart, contact customer assistance

- Error code - Error message - Signal	Name of Alarm and Cause	Solution
- W003 - Grid Fail -  Alarm LED	Parameters of grid voltage outside range: This error signal occurs when during the inverter's normal operation the grid parameters exceed the limits imposed by the grid standard set on the inverter and by the grid operator or the utility: - Grid voltage absent (after the signal the inverter goes to "Missing Grid") - Unstable grid voltage (down or up) - Unstable grid frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the grid voltage on the inverter. - Should it be absent, check for absence of grid voltage on the supply point. - If, on the other hand, the voltage tends to rise (when the inverter is connected) there is high line or grid impedance. • Check the grid voltage also on the supply. - If it is high, it means that there is high grid impedance. In this case, ask the operator to adjust the grid voltage. If the operator authorises a change to the inverter's parameters, you can set the new limits into "Setup>Setup AC side" of the internal web user interface (refer to dedicated sections of this manual for further information). - If the voltage at the point of supply is much lower than that measured on the inverter, it is necessary to adjust the line (inverter-contactor). - If the voltage and the grid frequency come back within the limits (also when the inverter is connected to the grid) contact customer assistance
- W004 - Grid OV -  Alarm LED	Grid overvoltage: This error signal occurs when during the inverter's normal operation the grid voltage exceeds the maximum limit set by the operator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the grid voltage on the inverter. If the voltage tends to rise (when the inverter is connected), there is a problem of high line or grid impedance. • Check the grid voltage also on the supply. - If it is high, it means that there is high grid impedance. In this case, ask the operator to adjust the grid voltage. If the operator authorises a change to the inverter's parameters, you can set the new limits into "Setup>Setup AC side" of the internal web user interface (refer to dedicated sections of this manual for further information). - If the voltage at the point of supply is much lower than that measured on the inverter, it is necessary to adjust the line (inverter-contactor). - If the voltage and the grid frequency come back within the limits (also when the inverter is connected to the grid), contact customer assistance
- W005 - Grid UV -  Alarm LED	Grid undervoltage: This error signal occurs when during the inverter's normal operation the grid voltage exceeds the minimum limit set by the operator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the grid voltage on the inverter. • Check the grid voltage also on the supply: - If it is high, it means that there is high grid impedance. In this case, ask the operator to adjust the grid voltage. If the operator authorises a change to the inverter's parameters, agree the new limits with customer assistance - If the voltage at the point of supply is much lower than that measured on the inverter, it is necessary to adjust the line (inverter-contactor). - If the voltage and the grid frequency come back within the limits (also when the inverter is connected to the grid), contact customer assistance
- W006 - Grid OF -  Alarm LED	Grid over-frequency: This error signal occurs when during the inverter's normal operation the grid frequency exceeds the maximum limit set by the operator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the grid frequency in the inverter. • Check the grid frequency also on the supply: - - If the voltage and the grid frequency come back within the limits (also when the inverter is connected to the grid), contact customer assistance
- W007 - Grid UF -  Alarm LED	Grid under-frequency: This error signal occurs when during the inverter's normal operation the grid frequency exceeds the minimum limit set by the operator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the grid frequency in the inverter. • Check the grid frequency also on the supply: - - If the voltage and the grid frequency come back within the limits (also when the inverter is connected to the grid), contact customer assistance
- W010 * - Fan Fail -  Alarm LED flash.	Fan Fail: This error occurs when there is a malfunction in the fan/fans inside the inverter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the alarm repeats persistently, contact customer assistance.

- Error code - Error message - Signal	Name of Alarm and Cause	Solution
- W011 - Bulk UV - ● Alarm LED	Low "Bulk" voltage (DC-DC circuit): The alarm (which is a warning and not an error) is generated when the voltage at the heads of the bulk capacitors does not reach the threshold for the operation of the inverter (internal unchangeable threshold).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the value of the activation voltage (Vstart) if the problem at the time of the inverter's grid connection (Using the formulas $0,7 \cdot V_{mp, stc}$ or $0,6 \cdot V_{oc, stc}$). • If the problem occurs in the morning, try to raise the value of the activation voltage (Vstart) (Using the formulas $0,7 \cdot V_{mp, stc}$ or $0,6 \cdot V_{oc, stc}$). • Check the input voltage on the inverter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If it does not exceed Vstart, check for the presence of sufficient irradiation and the correct composition of the system. - If it exceeds Vstart, contact customer assistance
- W012 * - Batt. Low - ● Alarm LED	Battery Low: The inverter displays the "Battery Low" message when it records a voltage for the buffer battery which is too low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the date/time are set correctly and, if they are not, set them. • Subsequently arrange to completely switch off the inverter (on both AC and DC) and wait a few minutes. • Finally, restart the inverter and check whether the date/time are now correctly set or whether they have reset to 01/01/2000. In this case replace the battery with the inverter completely switched off (section AC and DC side) being careful to maintain the polarity
- W013 * - Clock Fail - ☒ Alarm LED flash.	Clock Fail: The alarm occurs when there is a difference of over 1 minute in the time displayed compared to the internal time of the microprocessors and indicates a malfunction of the clock circuit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completely switch off the inverter (on both AC and DC) and wait a few minutes. • Finally, restart the inverter and check whether the date/time are now correctly set or whether they have reset to 01/01/2000. In this case replace the battery with the inverter completely switched off (section AC and DC side) being careful to maintain the polarity. - If the alarm repeats persistently, contact customer assistance.
- W015 - Island Detect. - ● Alarm LED	Disconnection due to Anti-Islanding: The inverter has been improperly connected to an island grid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the grid to which the inverter is connected is not an island grid. - If the grid to which the inverter is connected is an island grid, switch the inverter off and then on again: if the problem persists, contact customer assistance.
- W017* - String Err. - ☒ Alarm LED flash. * (only for models with monitored string fuses)	Error recorded in measuring string currents: Damaged string protection fuse(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with a multimeter the state of the fuses (positioned on the fuse boards). - If one or more fuses is open, arrange to replace them and check that the input current on the string(s) does not exceed the rating of the fuses (should parallel strings have been made outside the inverter). - If there are no damaged string fuses and the inverter continues to show the alarm message check whether the settings to be made through the Aurora Manager software are correct (presence or absence of one or more input strings).
- W018 * - SPD DC Err - ☒ Alarm LED flash. * (only for models with monitored SPD)	Intervention of overvoltage surge arresters on DC side: Damaged overvoltage surge arresters positioned on DC side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe the inspection window on each surge arrester (DC side). If it is red, the surge arrester is damaged and the cartridge must be replaced. - If the alarm status persists, even if all the surge arresters have a green inspection window, contact customer assistance.
- W019 * - SPD AC Err - ☒ Alarm LED flash. * (only for models with monitored SPD)	Intervention of overvoltage surge arresters on AC side: Damaged overvoltage surge arresters positioned on AC side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe the inspection window on each surge arrester (AC side). If it is red, the surge arrester is damaged and the cartridge must be replaced. - If the alarm status persists, even if all the surge arresters have a green inspection window, contact customer assistance.
- W022 * - Reactive power mode changed - ☒ No LED	Variation in means of managing reactive power: Variation in the means of managing reactive power; this change can be made through the advanced configuration software.	The variation in the means of managing reactive power is done directly by the customer/installer and is not an error. The information is only saved on the historic record of the events memorised by the inverter
- W023 * - date/time changed - ☒ No LED	Variation in the inverter's date and time: Variation of the inverter's date and time; this change can be made through the advanced configuration software.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The variation in the inverter's date and time is done directly by the customer/installer and is not an error. The information is only saved on the historic record of the events memorised by the inverter
- W024 * - Energy data reset - ☒ No LED	Zeroing of the statistical energy data memorised in the EEPROM: Reset of the energy data saved in the inverter; this operation can be handled through the advanced configuration software.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The zeroing of the partial energy values memorised by the inverter is done directly by the customer/installer and is not an error. The information is only saved on the historic record of the events memorised by the inverter • The notice may also occur on substitution of the Memory Card where the statistical production data is saved
- W026 * - AFDD user reset - ☒ No LED	Reset of the Arc Fault error: Manual reset of the Arc Fault error; this operation can be made through the advanced configuration software.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reset of the Arc Fault error is done directly by the customer/installer and is not an error. The information is only saved on the historic record of the events memorised by the inverter

- Error code - Error message - Signal	Name of Alarm and Cause	Solution
- W027 * - Latch-Manual reset - ⊗ No LED	Resetting of the Latch alarm conditions: Manual reset of the Latch alarm conditions; this operation can be made through the advanced configuration software.	• The reset of the Latch alarm conditions is done directly by the customer/installer and is not an error. The information is only saved on the historic record of the events memorised by the inverter
- W046 - Grid conn. fault - ● Alarm LED	Connection to the grid unsuccessful The alarm is logged when a Missing grid or Input UV error occurs or due to the manual disconnection of the inverter during the grid connection sequence.	• Once the error occurs, the inverter tries to return to normal operation. If the problem persists after a number of attempts to connect the inverter, switch the inverter off and then on again. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- W047 - Update Incomplete - ● Alarm LED	FW update method unsuccessful The alarm occurs when a firmware update has not been completed.	• Complete any pending firmware updates. - If the problem persists once the firmware updates have been completed, switch the inverter off and on again. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- W048 - Periodic GridOff - ● Alarm LED	Automatic disconnection from the grid due to time limit: If the inverter exceeds the set grid connection time limit set by the grid standard, it will automatically have to carry out a disconnection and reconnection to the grid to carry out the Riso test.	• The presence of this alarm is not an error as the automatic disconnection is prescribed by safety regulations. - If the inverter disconnects in a shorter time than expected, contact customer assistance.
- W049 * - Global-Settings Event - ⊗ No LED	Variation of the grid standard Variation of the inverter's grid standard; this change can be made through the advanced configuration software.	• The variation in the inverter's grid standard is done directly by the customer/installer and is not an error. The information is only saved on the historic record of the events memorised by the inverter
- W058 - System Frozen - ● Alarm LED	Converter in locked state: The converter lock state is connected to an installation phase in which the starts-up and grid connection conditions are not yet present.	• Complete the commissioning phase of the inverter. - If the problem persists (once the commissioning phase has been completed and the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E001 - Input OC - ● Alarm LED	Input over-current (photovoltaic generator): The alarm occurs when the inverter's input current exceeds the inverter's threshold for maximum input current.	• Check whether the composition of the PV generator enables input current which exceeds the maximum threshold allowed by the inverter and that the configuration of the inputs (independent or in parallel) is carried out correctly. - If both checks are positive, contact customer assistance.
- E002 - Input OV - ● Alarm LED	Input overvoltage (photovoltaic generator): The alarm is generated when the input voltage (from the PV generator) exceeds the inverter's threshold of maximum input voltage. The alarm occurs before reaching the absolute threshold over which the inverter is damaged. When the inverter's input voltage exceeds the overvoltage threshold, the inverter will not start up due to the generation of the alarm.	• It is necessary to measure the input voltage inside the inverter with a voltmeter. - If it is higher than the maximum voltage of the operating range, the alarm is genuine and it is necessary to check the configuration of the PV generator. If the voltage has also exceeded the maximum input threshold the inverter could be damaged. - If it is lower than the maximum voltage of the operating range, the alarm is caused by an internal malfunction and it is necessary to contact customer assistance.
- E003 - No Parameters - ● Alarm LED	DSP initialisation error: The main microcontroller cannot initialise correctly the two DSPs (booster stage and inverter stage). The error is caused by communication problems on the inverter's internal bus.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E004 - Bulk OV - ● Alarm LED	"Bulk" over-voltage (DC-DC circuit): Error inside the inverter. The alarm is raised when the voltage at the heads of the bulk capacitors exceeds the overvoltage threshold (internal unchangeable threshold).	• The alarm may be triggered by causes external to the inverter: - An excessive input voltage can be recorded as a condition for bulk overvoltage. In this case it is advisable to check the inverter's input voltage and should this value be close to the input OV threshold, review the configuration of the photovoltaic generator. - Excessive grid voltage could cause the bulk voltage to rise in uncontrolled fashion with a consequent protection intervention and hence generation of the alarm. In these cases the alarm is transitory and the inverter automatically restarts - The alarm may be triggered by causes inside the inverter and in this case it is necessary to contact customer assistance.
- E005 - Comm.Error - ● Alarm LED	Communication error inside the inverter: The alarm occurs when there are communication problems between the control devices inside the inverter.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem (once the inverter has been switched off and back on) persists, contact customer assistance.
- E006 - Output OC - ● Alarm LED	Output overcurrent: The alarm occurs when the inverter's output current exceeds the inverter's threshold for maximum output current.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem (once the inverter has been switched off and back on) persists, contact customer assistance.

- Error code - Error message - Signal	Name of Alarm and Cause	Solution
- E007 - IGBT Sat -  Alarm LED	Saturation recorded on the IGBT components: The alarm occurs when one of the inverter's active devices is in a saturated state.	Once the error occurs, the inverter tries to return to normal operation. - Should the error occur sporadically, it may be caused by a brusque transition of the grid voltage or of the input voltage, but is not due to a malfunction by the inverter. - If the error is connected to an internal breakdown, it will continue to appear and so it is necessary to contact customer assistance.
- E009 - Internal error -  Alarm LED	Error inside the inverter: Error inside the inverter	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem (once the inverter has been switched off and back on) persists, contact customer assistance.
- E010 - Bulk Low -  Alarm LED	Low "Bulk" voltage (DC-DC circuit): The alarm may be triggered by causes external to the inverter: a reduced input voltage on the inverter (just above the activation voltage) but which is not accompanied by a sufficient availability of power from the photovoltaic generator (typical condition of the stages with limited irradiation)	- If the error signal occurs sporadically, it may be due to causes external to the inverter (limited irradiation and so limited power availability from the PV generator). - If the problem occurs systematically also in conditions of high irradiation and with input voltage which is significantly higher than the activation voltage, contact customer assistance.
- E011 - Ramp Fail -  Alarm LED	Long wait for "Booster" regime to start: Error internal to inverter relating to start up time for DC-DC circuit regime (Booster)	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem (once the inverter has been switched off and back on) persists, contact customer assistance.
- E012 - DcDc Fail -  Alarm LED	Error in the "Booster" circuit (DC-DC side) recorded by the "Inverter" circuit (DC-AC side): Error internal to inverter relating to operation of the DC-DC circuit regime (Booster)	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E013 - Wrong Mode -  Alarm LED	Incorrect configuration of inputs (set in parallel rather than independent): The alarm is generated solely when the inverter is configured with parallel inputs. In this particular configuration the inverter checks the input voltage of each of the two channels and if the two voltages differ by more than 20Vdc, the alarm is raised .	• Check that the setting of the "IN MODE" switch is specifically set to "PAR" and that the bridges between the two input channels have been included. - If the configuration of the inverter is correct, check that the input strings have the usual number of standard panels of the usual brand and with the same inclination/orientation. - If both the configuration of the inverter and the characteristics of the PV generator conform with the specifications, contact customer assistance.
- E014 - Over Temp. -  Alarm LED	Excessive temperature inside the inverter: External temperature over 60°C. This parameter also depends on the power which the inverter must supply since the measurement of temperatures is done internally and is influenced by the heat dissipated by the components of the inverter itself	• Check that the inverter is not exposed to direct sunlight. Wait for the temperatures to which the inverter is exposed to return to the operating range and for the inverter to cool down. - If the problem (once the ambient temperature has returned to the range) persists, contact customer assistance. Remember to wait the time needed to allow the inverter to cool down
- E015 - Bulk Cap Fail -  Alarm LED	Fault recorded on the "Bulk" capacitor: Error inside the inverter relating to a problem in the bulk capacitors.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E016 - Inverter Fail -  Alarm LED	Error in the "Inverter" circuit (DC-AC side) recorded by the "Booster" circuit (DC-DC side): The alarm is generated when a problem is recorded in the inverter circuit (DC/AC)	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E017 - Start Timeout -  Alarm LED	Long wait for "Inverter" regime to start up: Error internal to inverter relating to start-up time for the DC-AC circuit regime (Inverter) • The alarm may be triggered by causes external to the inverter: a reduced input voltage on the inverter (just above the activation voltage) but which is not accompanied by a sufficient availability of power from the photovoltaic generator (typical condition of the stages with limited irradiation)	- If the error signal occurs sporadically, it may be due to causes external to the inverter (limited irradiation and so limited power availability from the PV generator). - If the problem occurs systematically also in conditions of high irradiation and with input voltage which is significantly higher than the activation voltage, contact customer assistance.
- E018 - Ground Fault -  GFI LED	High leakage current measured on the DC side (photovoltaic generator): The alarm is generated when, during normal operation of the inverter, a leakage current to ground is detected in the DC section of the system. It is also possible that the inverter generates the alarm E018 message also due to AC leakage currents connected to the capacitive nature of the photovoltaic generator compared to ground.	• Measure the insulation resistance using a megohmmeter positioned in the photovoltaic field (positive terminal short-circuited at the negative pole) compared to ground. The measurement is strongly influenced by the environmental conditions, so must be made under the same conditions in which the error occurred. - If the value measured is lower than 1 megaohm, a check must be carried out by a technician/installer on the photovoltaic generator to identify and eliminate the problem. - If the value measured is higher than 1 megaohm and the error signal persists, contact customer assistance.

- Error code - Error message - Signal	Name of Alarm and Cause	Solution
- E019 - Ileak sense.fail - ● Alarm LED	Failure of test on sensor to measure the leakage current (DC side): Before connecting to the grid the inverter runs a autotest regarding the sensor for the leakage current. The test is carried out by "forcing", in the sensor of the leakage current, a current with a known value: the microprocessor compares the value read with the known value. The error is generated if the comparison between the read value and the known value during the test does not fall within the allowed tolerance.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. By its nature, the alarm only occurs prior to connection to the grid - If the problem (once the inverter has been switched off and back on) persists, contact customer assistance.
- E020 - Self Test Error 1 - ● Alarm LED	Failure of the test on the relay of the "Booster" (DC-DC circuit): Before connecting to the grid the inverter carries out internal tests. One of these tests concerns the correct operation of the booster relay. The test is carried out by "forcing" the switching of the relay and checking its operation. The error is generated if a problem is found in actioning the relay.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. By its nature, the alarm only occurs prior to connection to the grid - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E021 - Self Test Error 2 - ● Alarm LED	Failure of the test on the inverter's relay (DC-AC circuit): Before connecting to the grid the inverter carries out internal tests. One of these tests concerns the correct operation of the inverter relay. The test is carried out by "forcing" the switching of the relay and checking its operation. The error is generated if a problem is found in actioning the relay.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. By its nature, the alarm only occurs prior to connection to the grid - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E022 - Self Test Error 4 - ● Alarm LED	Timeout of the tests undertaken on the relays inside the inverter: Execution time for the autotest carried out on the relay of the DC_AC (inverter) circuit too high. It may indicate a problem connected to the aforementioned relays	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E023 - DC in error - ● Alarm LED	Feeding of direct current to grid outside of range: The error is generated if the continuous component of the current supplied to the grid exceeds the threshold of 0.5% of the normal operating current. In any case the inverter is not blocked due to the E023 error, but tries to reconnect to the grid. The sporadic repetition of the error is a sign of serious grid distortions or sharp irradiation changes, while systematic repetition of the error signal will indicate a breakdown on the inverter	Once the error occurs, the inverter tries to return to normal operation. - Should the error occur sporadically, it may be caused by a brusque transition of the grid voltage or of the input voltage, but is not due to a malfunction by the inverter. - If the error is connected to an internal breakdown, it will continue to appear and so it is necessary to contact customer assistance.
- E024 - Internal error - ● Alarm LED	Error inside the inverter: Error inside the inverter	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E025* - Riso Low - ● Alarm LED	Low value of insulation resistance: Before connecting to the grid the inverter measures the insulation resistance of the PV generator compared to ground. Should the measurement of the insulation resistance be below 1Mohm, the inverter does not connect to the grid and shows the "Riso Low" error. The causes may be: - PV panel(s) damaged; - Junction box(es) of the panels not correctly sealed, so as to permit infiltration by water and/or humidity; - Problems in connections between panels (not perfectly fit); - Poor quality of cable joints; - Presence in the DC section of unsuitable or damaged overvoltage surge arresters outside the inverter (reduced ignition voltage compared to the characteristics of the strings of the PV generator); - Presence of humidity inside any junction box	• Measure the insulation resistance using a megohmmeter positioned in the photovoltaic field (positive terminal short-circuited at the negative pole) compared to ground. The measurement is strongly influenced by the environmental conditions, so must be made under the same conditions in which the error occurred. - If the value measured is lower than 1 megaohm, a check must be carried out by a technician/installer on the photovoltaic generator to identify and eliminate the problem. - If the value measured is higher than 1 megaohm and the error signal persists, contact customer assistance.
- E026 - Vref Error - ● Alarm LED	Internal reference voltage outside of range: Wrong measurement of reference voltage inside inverter	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E027 - Error Meas V - ● Alarm LED	Grid voltage outside of range: Error in the internal measurement of grid voltage (set by law) in order to have a redundant measurement (2 measurements on the same parameter made by two different circuits)	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.

- Error code - Error message - Signal	Name of Alarm and Cause	Solution
- E028 - Error Meas F - ● Alarm LED	Grid frequency outside of range: Error in the internal measurement of grid frequency (set by law) in order to have a redundant measurement (2 measurements on the same parameter made by two different circuits)	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E029 - Mid Bulk OV - ● Alarm LED	Internal overvoltage on the measurement of the "Mid bulk": Error inside the inverter (only triphase models)	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E030 - Error Meas Ileak - ● Alarm LED	High leakage current (DC side): Error in the internal measurement (made when the inverter is grid connected) of the leakage current of the DC side (PV generator) compared to ground (set by law) in order to have a redundant measurement (2 measurements on the same parameter made by two different circuits)	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E031 - Error Read V - ● Alarm LED	Output relay damaged: Measurement of internal voltage on heads of the output relay outside of range. There is too great a difference in voltage between the input and output of the grid connection relay.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E032 - Error Read I - ● Alarm LED	Imbalanced output currents: Measurement of the imbalance in the output voltage (carried out across the three phases) outside of range (only in triphase models)	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E033 - UTH - ● Alarm LED	Low ambient temperature: Temperature outside the inverter below -25°C	• Wait for the temperatures to which the inverter is exposed to return to the operating range. - If the problem persists, contact customer assistance. Remember to wait the time needed to allow the inverter to warm up
- E034 - Interlock fail - ● Alarm LED	"IGBT" circuitry not ready: Error inside the inverter	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
- E035* - Remote Off - ● Alarm LED	Inverter awaiting "remote ON" command: The inverter has been switched off remotely (remote OFF) and remains awaiting the signal which will switch it back on (Remote ON)	• Switch the inverter back on remotely. If the unit does not switch back on, disable the remote off/on function and switch the equipment off completely and subsequently switch it back on. - If the problem persists, contact customer assistance.
- E036 - Vout Avg error - ● Alarm LED	Average of the measurements of grid voltage outside of range: The average value of the grid voltage (sampled every 10 minutes) does not fall within the permitted ranges. The grid voltage in the point connected to the inverter is too high. This may be caused by too high a grid impedance. In the final stage of the timeout, the inverter limits the power to check whether the grid voltage has stabilised into regular parameters. If this does not happen, the inverter disconnects from the grid	• Check the grid voltage in the connection point to the inverter. - If the grid voltage differs from the range due to the conditions of the distribution grid, ask the operator to adjust the grid voltage. If the operator authorises a change to the inverter's parameters, agree the new limits with customer assistance
E046 - String self test fail - ⊗ No LED	Error during the automatic check of the string voltages (only in models with the "fuse-control" board): In some inverter models it is possible to carry out the check test of the polarity of the strings connected to the input (e.g.:TRIO-20.0/27.6kW). This error signal occurs when, during the test stage, an inverted string is recorded	• Section the inverter and check the polarity of the string(s) which the inverter has recorded as inverted. - Once all the strings have been correctly connected, activate the system once again; the inverter will once again check the correct polarity of the string inputs at the end of which it will carry out the checks for the grid connection. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
E049 - AC FF Error - ● Alarm LED	Error in the "AC feed-forward" circuit: Error inside the inverter	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
E050 - AFDD Activated - ● GFI LED	Arc Fault protection activated: Possible photovoltaic arc detected on the DC side.	• If it is the first time this problem has occurred, press the ESC button for 5 seconds and wait for the unit to restart. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
E053 - AFDD Fault - ● Alarm LED	Arc Fault board autotest failed: Problem detected during the AFDD board autotest phase.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
E054 - AFDD comm. Fault - ● Alarm LED	Arc Fault board communication error: Error on the RS485 serial communication detected between the inverter and the AFDD board.	• Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.

- Error code - Error message - Signal	Name of Alarm and Cause	Solution
E055 - AFDD wrong conf. - ● Alarm LED	Arc Fault board parameter reading error: Error in the parameter reading by the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
E056 - Over Temp. (from external box) - ● Alarm LED	Excessive temperature measured inside the inverter's wiring box: High internal temperature. This error relates to the temperature measured on external boxes (e.g.:TRIO-20.0/27.6kW).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the inverter is not exposed to direct sunlight. Wait for the temperatures to which the inverter is exposed to return to the operating range and for the inverter to cool down. - If the problem (once the ambient temperature has returned to the range) persists, contact customer assistance. Remember to wait the time needed to allow the inverter to cool down
E057 - Vbulk reading error - ● Alarm LED	Input voltage (Vin) higher than booster voltage (Vbulk): The error occurs if the input voltage exceeds the Bulk voltage (voltage on the DC-DC circuit inside the inverter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to measure the input voltage inside the inverter with a voltmeter. - If it is higher than the maximum voltage of the operating range, the alarm is genuine and it is necessary to check the configuration of the PV generator. If the voltage has also exceeded the maximum input threshold the inverter could be damaged. - If it is lower than the maximum voltage of the operating range, the alarm is caused by an internal malfunction and it is necessary to contact customer assistance.
E058 - Pin vs Pout check error - ● Alarm LED	Error in the check of Pin vs Pout: The error occurs if the difference between the measured value of input power and that of output power is greater than the limit imposed internally to the inverter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
E077 - Internal Error - ● Alarm LED	Error in the system configuration: Error inside the inverter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
E078 - Riso Test fail - ● Alarm LED	Riso test error: Problem detected during the Riso test phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Error inside the inverter and cannot be checked externally. - If the problem persists (once the inverter has been switched off and back on again), contact customer assistance.
E079 - Wrong Sequence - ● Alarm LED	Incorrect Phases connection (Only triphase models) The phases have not been connected correctly to the AC output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invert two of the phases of the network wiring to the AC terminal block of the inverter.
E084 - BackFeed OC - ● Alarm LED	Return current to photovoltaic field: The error occurs if the input voltage is particularly low (typically in the evening in conditions of low irradiation) and indicates a return current from the inverter to the photovoltaic panels).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the error occurs in the evening or in conditions of low irradiation, it must not be considered a problem but a protection intervention for the photovoltaic field. - If the problem occurs with good irradiation conditions, switch the inverter off and back on again; if the error persists, contact customer assistance.

Power limitation messages

The equipment can signal possible output power limitations which may occur on the basis of:

- settings made by the user
- settings required by the grid standard of the country of installation
- protective devices inside the inverter

The limitation messages can only be verified on the Web User Interface on "Status Summary" section.

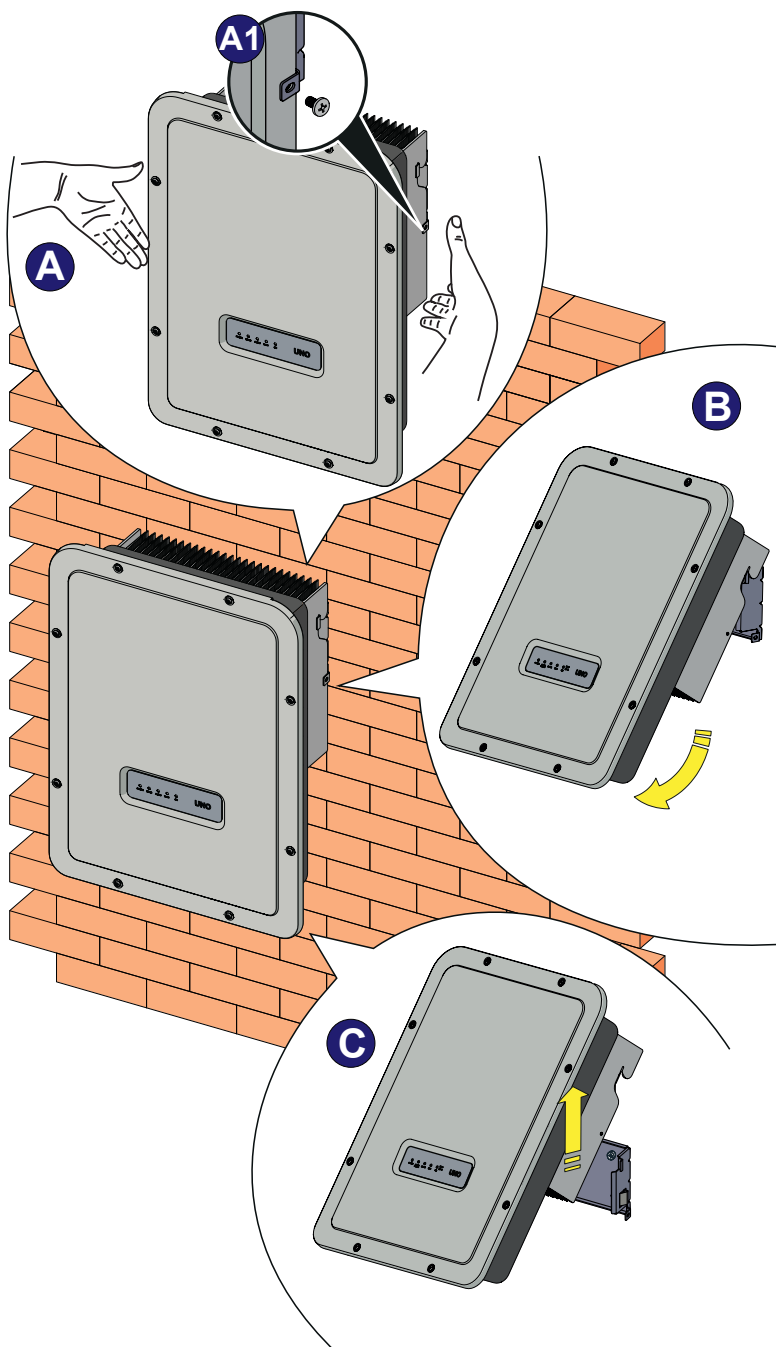
Dismantling the inverter



The dismantling operations must be carried out with the equipment disconnected from any voltage sources. Refer to “Inverter total de-energization and safe access” chapter on this manual to know all the necessary step to safely operate on the inverter.



Staff authorised to carry out the dismantling operations must be specialised and experienced in this job. They must also have received suitable training on equipment of this type.



- Open the external DC and AC disconnects switches.

- Disconnect any power supplies that may be connected to the UNO-DM-COM KIT and UNO-DM-PLUS-COM ETHERNET KIT.

- Disconnect any cables from the inverter:
 - DC cables
 - AC cables
 - Any cables that may be connected to the UNO-DM-COM KIT UNO-DM-PLUS-COM ETHERNET KIT

- Proceed to unlock the inverter from the bracket by unscrewing the two (one each side) locking screws **13** and pulling forward the lower part of the inverter (figures **A1** and **B**).

- Remove the inverter from the wall bracket pulling it up (figure **C**).

Registration on “Registration” website and calculation of security token (Admin Plus)

In order to obtain the security token needed to obtain the “Admin Plus” privileges in the web user interface, it is necessary to go through the following stages:

Stage 1 - Collection of information relating to the inverter.

Collect the following information relating to each inverter for which you wish to have the security token:

- **S/N** - Serial number of the inverter. This information can be found on the product label giving the identity details of the inverter. The serial number consists of 6 digits (the last 6 in models with a label giving a 10-digit S/N).
- **WK** - Production week. This information can be found on the product label giving the identity details of the inverter. The production week consists of 4 figures, indicating the week (first 2 digits) and the year of production (last 2 digits).

Stage 2 - Registration on <https://registration.solar.fimer.com>

- Go online and access <https://registration.solar.fimer.com>
- Set the desired language and click on the specific icon to start registration

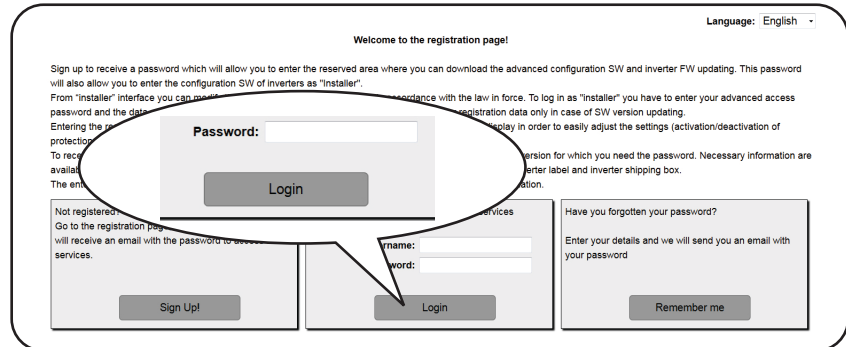
- Insert the personal data requested and end the registration stage
- An email will be sent to the email address used with a link to complete the registration process.
- Once the registration process is over, a further email will be sent with the password to access the website.



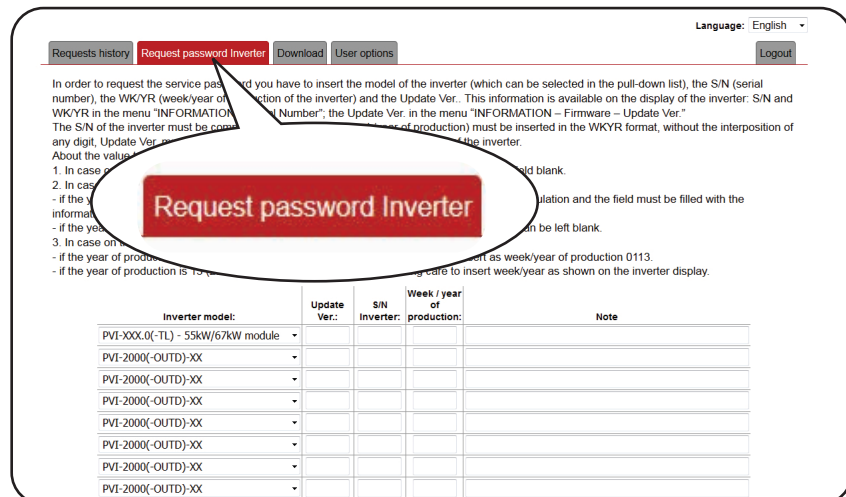
The security token obtained enables access also to the advanced “Installer” mode present on the configuration software for inverters. The configuration software can be downloaded in a specific section of the website <https://registration.solar.fimer.com>

Stage 3 - Request for the security token

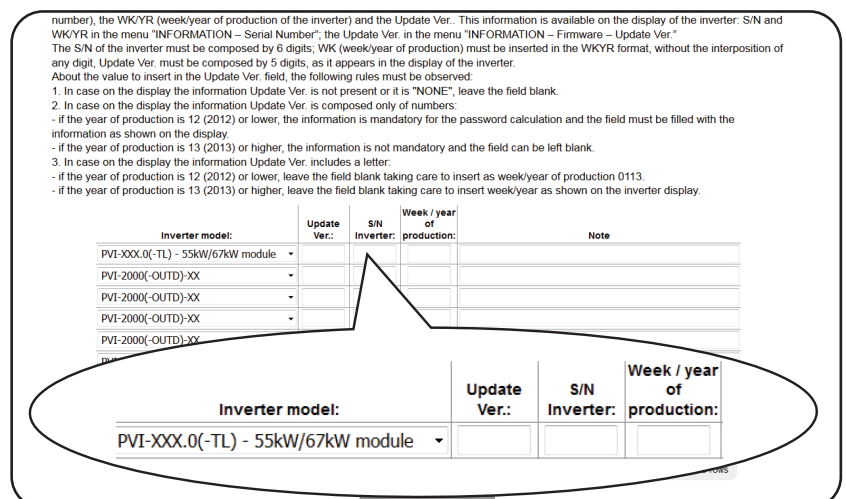
- Go online and access <https://registration.solar.fimer.com>
- Insert the Username (corresponding to the email used during registration) and the Password obtained at the end of Stage 2



- Access the section dedicated to requesting the security token



- Choose the inverter model from the drop-down list and insert Serial Number and Week of Production of the inverter which were obtained previously (Stage 1)



- Click on icon to request the security token.

Language: English

Requests history **Request password inverter** Download User options Logout

In order to request the service password you have to insert the model of the inverter (which can be selected in the pull-down list), the S/N (serial number), the WK/YR (week/year of production of the inverter) and the Update Ver.. This information is available on the display of the inverter: S/N and WK/YR in the menu "INFORMATION – Serial Number"; the Update Ver. in the menu "INFORMATION – Firmware – Update Ver."
 The S/N of the inverter must be composed by 6 digits, WK (week/year of production) must be inserted in the WKYR format, without the interposition of any digit, Update Ver. must be composed by 5 digits, as it appears in the display of the inverter.
 About the value to insert in the Update Ver. field, the following rules must be observed:

- In case on the display the information Update Ver. is not present or it is "NONE", leave the field blank.
- In case on the display the information Update Ver. is composed only of numbers:
 - if the year of production is 12 (2012) or lower, the information is mandatory for the password calculation and the field must be filled with the information as shown on the display.
 - if the year of production is 13 (2013) or higher, the information is not mandatory and the field can be left blank.
- In case on the display the information Update Ver. includes a letter:
 - if the year of production is 12 (2012) or lower, leave the field blank taking care to insert as week/year of production 0113.
 - if the year of production is 13 (2013) or higher, leave the field blank taking care to insert week/year as shown on the inverter display.

Inverter model:	Update Ver.:	S/N Inverter:	Week / year of production:	Note
PVI-XXX.0(-TL) - 55KW/67KW module		123456	1117	
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				
PVI-2000(-OUTD)-XX				

Do request

Add other 10 rows

Do request

Should there be an error in inputting data, the fields containing the error will be highlighted in red. If, on the other hand, the data are correct, the passwords will be shown in a new window and at the same time sent to the email address used for registration.



The security token enables the "Admin Plus" privileges which allows the inverter's sensitive parameters to be changed. Proceed to changing the aforementioned parameters only when requested by the grid operator or by customer assistance.

Replacement of the MEMORY board

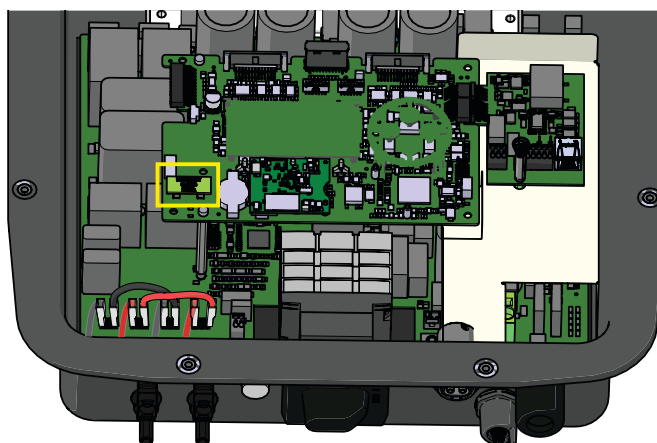


Some inverter parts may be subject to voltages that could be hazardous for the operator. **Before performing any work on the inverter, refer to “Inverter total de-energization and safe access” chapter on this manual to know all the necessary step to safely operate on the inverter.**

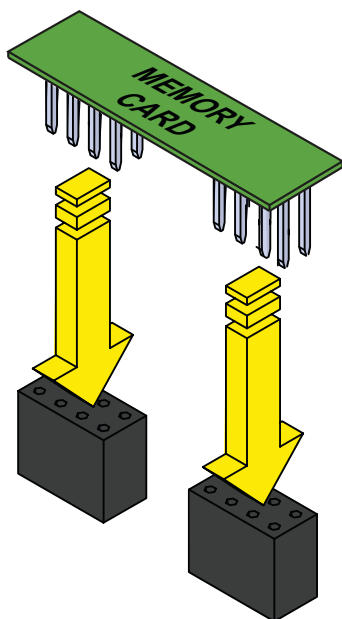
Replacing the MEMORY board may be necessary in the following circumstances:

Inverter log Statistic (e.g. power production) lost after system shutdown.

The MEMORY board is installed on the logic board inside the inverter in the position shown in the picture below (red highlighted).



Procedure to replace the MEMORY board:



1. Follow all indication in the “Inverter total de-energization and safe access” chapter on this manual to secure the inverter.
2. Remove the MEMORY board to be replaced.
3. Install the new MEMORY board paying attention to insert with the right side (the “MEMORY CARD” text have to be upside down).
4. Close the front cover **05**.
5. Reconnect all the input strings **09** and start the inverter.

Replacement of the buffer battery

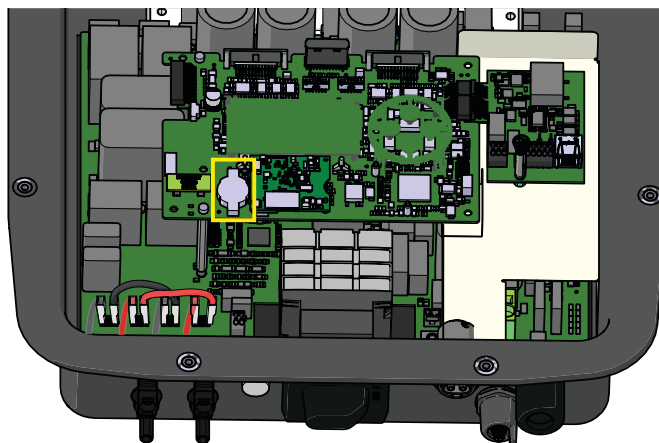


Some inverter parts may be subject to voltages that could be hazardous for the operator. **Before performing any work on the inverter, refer to “Inverter total de-energization and safe access” chapter on this manual to know all the necessary step to safely operate on the inverter.**

Replacing the buffer battery may be necessary in the following circumstances:

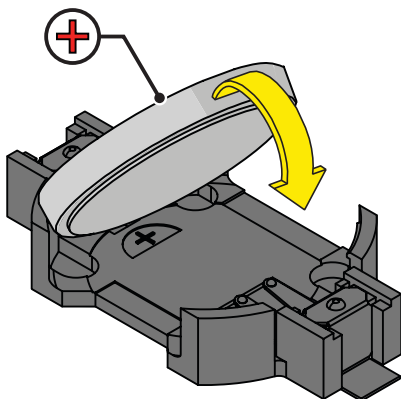
1. LED error signal
2. Reset of the date and time settings

The battery is of the **CR2032 type** and is installed on the logic board inside the inverter in the position shown in the picture below (red highlighted).



Procedure to replace the buffer battery:

1. Follow all indication in the “Inverter total de-energization and safe access” chapter on this manual to secure the inverter.
2. Using a flat screwdriver gently remove the buffer battery to be replaced.
3. Install the new battery, taking care to handle it with insulating gloves in order not to compromise the charge and respecting the polarity (the positive need to be on the top side).
4. Close the front cover **05**.
5. Reconnect all the input strings **09** and start the inverter.



Verification of ground leakage

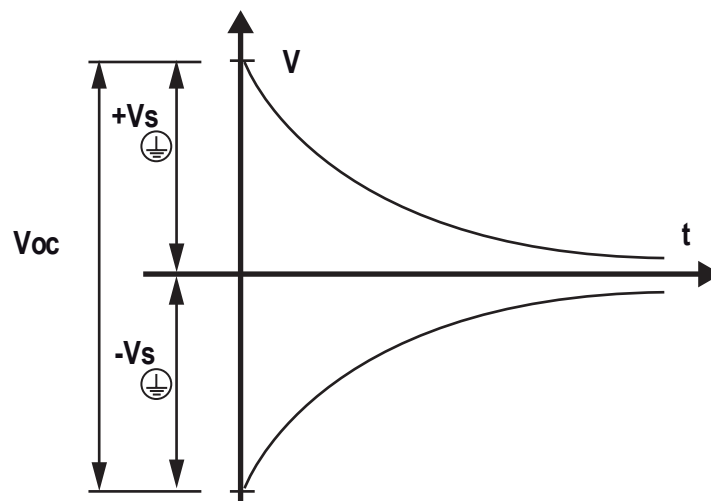
In the presence of anomalies or report of ground fault (where provided), there may be a ground leakage from the PV generator (DC side).

To check this, measure the voltage between the positive pole and ground and between the negative pole (of the PV generator) and ground using a voltmeter whose input accepts a voltage sufficient for the dimensions of the photovoltaic generator.

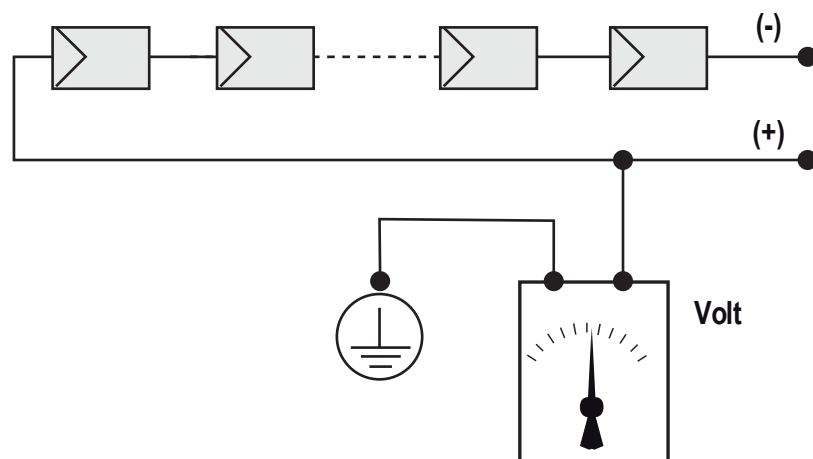
Behaviour of a system without leakage

Due to the capacitive effect of the PV generator, during the first moments that the voltmeter is connected between one of the two poles and ground, it will measure a voltage of about $V_{oc}/2$, which will tend to stabilize to around 0V if there is no ground leakage, as shown in the graph below:

The internal resistance of the voltmeter tends to zero the voltage present on the PV generator due to the capacitive effect.



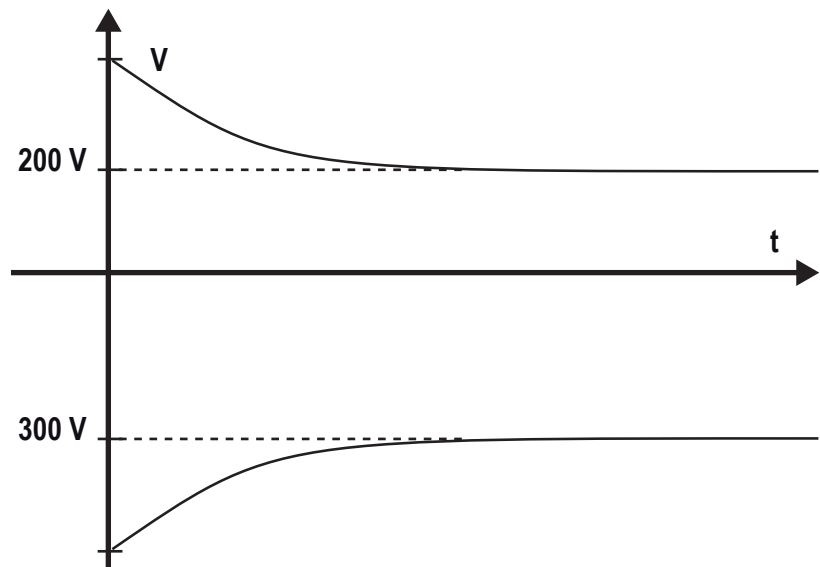
How to make the measurement:



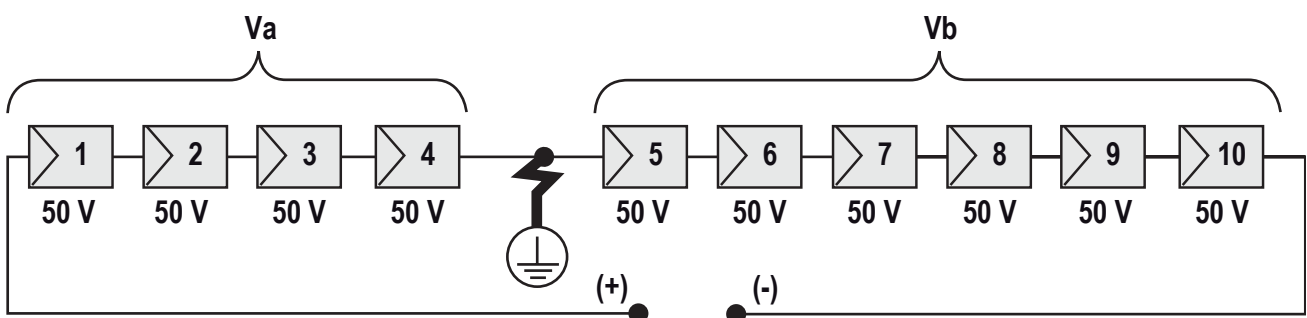
Behaviour of a system with leakage

If the voltage measured between one of the two poles and ground does not tend to 0V and stabilizes on a value, there is a ground leakage from the PV generator.

Example: When the measurement is made between positive pole and ground, a voltage of 200V is measured.



This means that if the system is made up of 10 modules in series and each one supplies 50V, the leakage can be located between the 4th and 5th PV module.



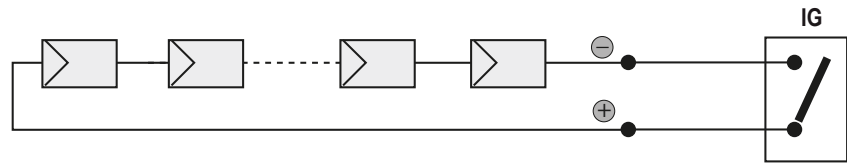
V_a = voltage measured between + pole and \oplus = 200V

V_b = voltage measured between - pole and \oplus = 300V

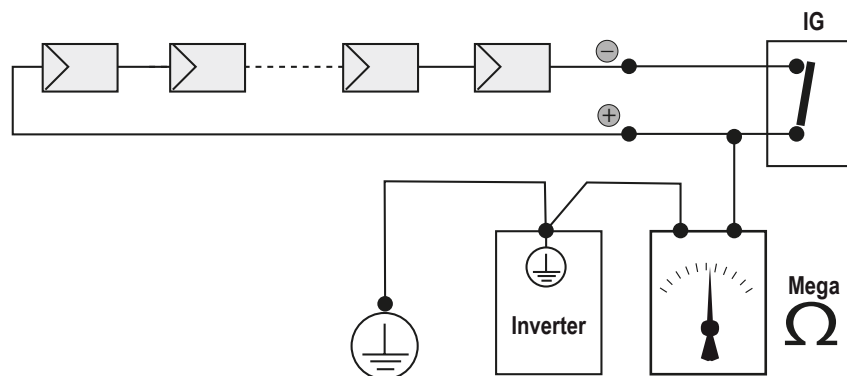
In all measurements with \oplus , the ground of the inverter is indicated.

Measuring the isolation resistance of the PV generator.

To measure the isolation resistance of the PV generator compared to ground \oplus , the two poles of the PV generator must be short-circuited (using a suitably sized selector).



Once the short-circuit has been made, measure the isolation resistance (Riso) using a megohmmeter positioned between the two shorted poles and ground (of the inverter).



MODELS - TL (without isolation transformer). If the measured isolation resistance (Riso) is less than 500 MOhm, the inverter may not connect to the grid because of low isolation of the PV generator to ground.

MODELS - I (with isolation transformer). If the measured isolation resistance (Riso with floating input poles compared to ground or QF=1 with grounding of one of the two inlet poles) is lower than 0.2 MOhm, the inverter will not connect to the grid due to low isolation of the PV generator to ground.

The isolation resistance can be affected by the environmental conditions the PV generator is in (E.g.: PV modules wet from damp or rain), and therefore the measurement must be made immediately after the anomaly is detected

Storage and dismantling

Storage of the equipment or prolonged stop

If the equipment is not used immediately or is stored for long periods, check that it is correctly packed and contact **FIMER** for storage instructions.

The equipment must be stored in well-ventilated indoor areas having no characteristics that could damage the components of the equipment.

Restarting after a long or prolonged stop requires a check and, in some cases, the removal of oxidation and dust that will also have settled inside the equipment if not suitably protected.

Dismantling, decommissioning and disposal

FIMER is not responsible for any loss of the equipment, or part of it, which does not take place on the basis of the regulations and laws in force in the country of installation.

The symbol of the cancelled bin (where present) indicates that the product must not be disposed of with domestic waste at the end of its useful life.



This product must be delivered to the waste collection point of the local community for recycling.

For further information, refer to the public body responsible for waste disposal in the country.

Inappropriate disposal of waste can have a negative impact on the environment and human health owing to potentially dangerous substances. By cooperating in the correct disposal of this product, you contribute to the reuse, recycling and recovery of the product, and the protection of our environment.

Dispose of the various types of materials that the parts of the equipment consist of in dumps that are suitable for the purpose.

COMPONENT	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION
Frame, brackets, supports	Arc-welded steel FE37, aluminium
Casing or covers	ABS, plastic
Paint	RAL
Gaskets and seals	Rubber / Teflon / Viton
Electrical cables	Copper / Rubber
Cable trays	Polyethylene / Nylon
Batteries	Nickel / Lead/ Lithium

Port and network services used by the inverter

IP Network Services

Any network connected to the inverter must allow traffic to pass on the following ports. Network firewall rules (if present) must allow responses to the inverter over existing TCP connections.

Direction	Service/Port	Protocol	Description
Out	ssh/22	Tcp	For remote debugging by FIMER service personnel, the inverter utilizes encrypted SSH Remote Login Protocol. To allow service personnel remote access to the inverter, this port has to be opened in any firewall and forwarded to the inverter. (preferred)
Out	domain/53	Tcp/udp	The inverter must be able to resolve domain names, to ensure scalability and dynamic changes on the Internet (DNS). (required)
Out	https/443	Tcp	As an HTTP client, the inverter uses SSL/TLS protocol connections to Aurora Vision® servers for secure communication. The inverter uses this port for all services, including data transmission, firmware upgrade, configuration management, and remote command transmission. (required)
Out	dhcp/67, dhcp/68	Udp	If DHCP service is not available, static network information must be assigned to the inverter (preferred)
Out	ntp/123	Udp	The inverter uses this port for network time services (NTP). (preferred)

Network Hosts

The inverter will connect to the following hosts. Some servers owned by FIMER, and others are customer or ISP servers. Servers listed as owned by “Customer IT/ISP” must be configured in the inverter using either DHCP or as static network information.

Host	Purpose	Port	Owner/Manager
platform.auroravision.net	Data, configuration	TCP:443	FIMER
gw1.auroravision.net and/or apt.fatspaniel.net	Inverter firmware upgrade	TCP:443	FIMER
Site dependent	DHCP (optional)	UDP:67, UDP:68	Customer IT/ISP
Site dependent	DNS	UDP:53, TCP:53	Customer IT/ISP

Inverter network configuration

The inverter requires a valid network configuration in order to operate. This information can either be provided by a DHCP server provided by the customers network (the default), or the inverter can be configured with static network information. Regardless of how the inverter is configured, the following information is required.

Configuration	Purpose
IP Address	Allows the inverter to take part in the local network. This does not need to be a public IP address. In most cases this is a private IP address.
Subnet mask	Used to determine if two computers are on the same network.
Gateway	The IP address of the computer which will forward network traffic from the local network to an external network
DNS Server	The IP address(es) of the computer(s) which resolve domain names.

Contact us

www.fimer.com



For more information
please contact
your local FIMER
representative or visit:

fimer.com

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