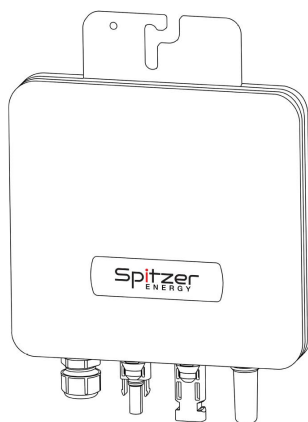


SPZ-M400/500-W

MICRO INVERTER



Carefully read this inverter user instructions before using.
Read and save these instructions.



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CONTENTS

1. Safety Instructions	1
1.1 Safety Instruction	1
1.2 Symbol Description	1
1.2.1 Symbols Used in the Manual	1
1.2.2 Other Symbols	2
1.3 Radio Wave Interference Statement	2
2. Product Introduction	3
2.1 Photovoltaic On-Grid System	3
2.2 Microinverter	3
2.3 1-in-1 Microinverter System	4
2.4 Communication Technology	4
2.5 Product Features	4
2.6 Inverter Size and Termial Instruction	5
3. Installation	6
3.1 Mircoinverter System Installation Accessories	6
3.2 Customer Needs to Provide Tools	6
3.3 Installation Procedures	7
3.3.1 How to Make a T-Junction Bus	7
3.3.2 Microinverter Installation	8
3.3.3 Connect Microinverter with T-junction	8
3.3.4 Connect PV module	9
3.3.5 Draw Installation Map	9
3.3.6 Operate and Power On	10
4. Fault Clearance	11
4.1 Status indication and error reporting	11
4.1.1 Start indicator	11
4.1.2 Operating indicator	11
4.1.3 Alarm Troubleshooting	11
4.1.4 On-Site Inspection (qualified installers only)	13
5. Maintenance Guide	15
5.1 Routine maintenance	15
5.2 Microinverter Replacement	15
5.3 Storage and transport	15

5.4 End-of-life Disposal.....16

6. Human-Computer Interaction.....17

6.1 Installing the App17

6.2 APP User manual.....17

6.3 System debugging.....17

7. Appendix.....18

7.1 Technical Specifications.....18

7.2 Grid Support Details.....19

7.3 Wiring Diagram.....21

7.4 Installation Map.....21

1. Safety Instructions

SPZ-M300-W, SPZ-M350-W, SPZ-M400-W, SPZ-M450-W, SPZ-M500-W series microinverters can efficiently convert direct current into alternating current that meets the requirements of the power grid and feed the power into the power grid. They are designed and tested in strict accordance with relevant national safety standards.

The installation, trial operation, operation and maintenance of the inverter must comply with relevant safety regulations. Incorrect operation or use will endanger:

- Life and personal safety of operators or third parties.
- Other property of the operators or third parties.

Important Safeguards and Warnings

To ensure the installation and operation safety of inverter and reduce the risk of electric shock, this manual uses the following safety symbols to mark some danger indications and safety precautions. Safeguards and Warnings in the specific operation process will also be explained in detail in the corresponding chapters.

This manual contains important instructions to be followed when installing and maintaining the microinverter. Users should read this manual thoroughly before installing or debugging the microinverter.

For safety, the technicians responsible for the installation, operation and maintenance of this microinverter must have corresponding qualifications, received relevant training and master relevant skills. Installation, operation and maintenance must strictly follow the instructions contained in this manual.

1.1 Safety Instruction

- Only qualified professionals can install and replace the microinverter.
- The electrical installation of microinverter must comply with local electrical regulations.
- Read all instructions and warning signs in this manual before installing and using the microinverter.
- To avoid scalding, do not directly contact the shell of the microinverter, and the shell temperature can reach 80°C .
- Before disconnecting the microinverter from the solar module, the AC side power grid must be disconnected first.
- If the microinverter does not work normally, contact after sales services of SPZ.

Unauthorized destruction or opening of the microinverter will not be covered by warranty.

1.2 Symbol Description

1.2.1 Symbols Used in the Manual

DANGER

- Indicates dangerous conditions that might cause fatal electric shock risk, serious personal injury or fire.







⚠ CAUTION

- To avoid potential safety hazards, the corresponding instructions must be strictly followed.

ℹ NOTICE

- This operation is prohibited, and relevant personnel should stop the operation.

1.2.2 Other Symbols

Symbol	Description
	Caution When the device is running, do not step within 0.2 m of its periphery.
	High Voltage The high voltage generated by microinverter can endanger life.
	High Temperature The microinverter will generate heat during operation. Do not touch the metal surface.
	Reading Manual Read the user's manual carefully before installation, operation and maintenance.
	FCC The inverter complies with the FCC standards..
	Discarding Do not treat the microinverter as domestic garbage.

1.3 Radio Wave Interference Statement

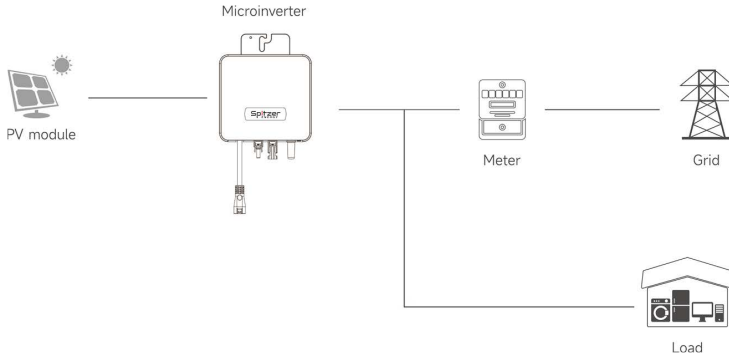
After testing, this microinverter meets the requirements of FCC and is free from electromagnetic interference. This product might cause electromagnetic interference if it is improperly installed. You can turn off the microinverter and then start it again to detect whether the radio is interfered by the inverter. If the inverter interferes with radio, take the following measures to eliminate the influence:

- Relocate the receiving antenna away from other devices.
- Increase the distance between the microinverter and the antenna.
- Use metal or concrete materials to separate the microinverter from the antenna.
- Consult a local supplier or skilled radio technician.

2. Product Introduction

2.1 Photovoltaic On-Grid System

The on-grid system diagram of SPZ-M500-W series microinverter is as follows:



2.2 Microinverter

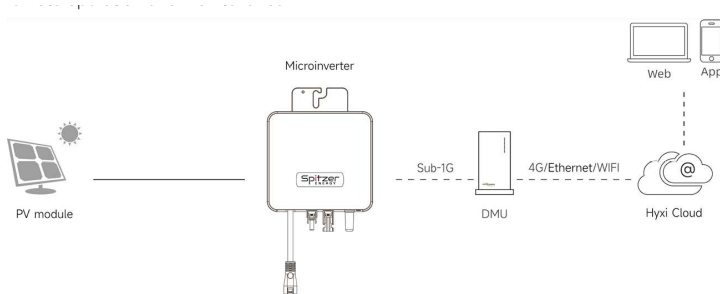
SPZ-M300-W, SPZ-M350-W, SPZ-M400-W, SPZ-M450-W, SPZ-M450-W, SPZ-M500-W series are 1-in-1 microinverters, which can connect one photovoltaic modules. They are module-level photovoltaic inverters with module-level monitoring function.

The whole system consists of two parts, photovoltaic on-grid power generation system and photovoltaic monitoring system. photovoltaic on-grid power generation system includes photovoltaic modules, microinverter, AC cable and other accessories. Microinverter is the core product of photovoltaic power generation system, and it has independent maximum power point tracking (MPPT) control, which can maximize the energy output of the whole solar array and maximize the power generation performance of photovoltaic system no matter how the array is arranged or when it encounters unsatisfactory conditions such as shadow occlusion, dirt accumulation, illumination deviation or mismatch in practical application.

In addition, microinverters do not require the consistency of photovoltaic modules like central and series inverters. Each microinverter transformer can be easily mounted on the rack below the panel. The panel-side low-voltage DC line can be directly connected to the microinverter, eliminating the danger of high-voltage DC voltage.

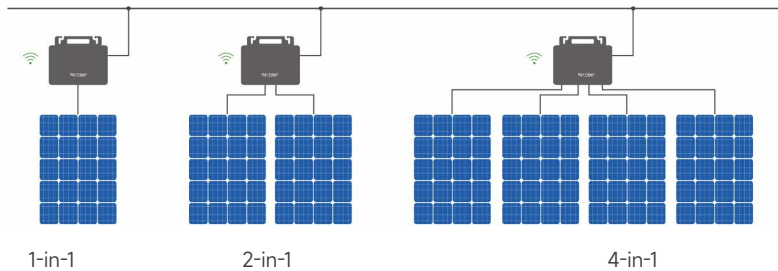
Remote monitoring platform:

The operating data and working status of the inverter are transmitted through the wireless router, and the user is provided with module-level monitoring through the Web or App application to realize remote operation and maintenance.



2.3 1-in-1 Microinverter System

The DC side can choose a microinverter series according to the number of connected photovoltaic modules. As shown below:



This manual mainly introduces 1-in-1 microinverter series.

This series has outstanding performance in 1-in-1 series, with an output power up to 475VA. Each microinverter can be connected to one photovoltaic modules. It has independent MPPT and module-level data monitoring functions, high power generation, easy and convenient maintenance features.

2.4 Communication Technology

1-in-1 Sub-1G version series microinverters adopt a new Sub-1GHz wireless communication solution.

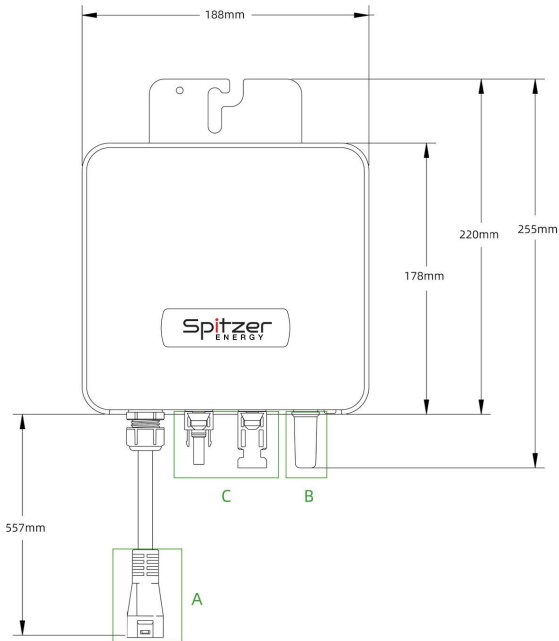
Sub-1GHz communication scheme:

The technology has a long transmission distance and stronger anti-interference, and operates in the 868 MHz or 433 MHz frequency band.

2.5 Product Features

- Maximum output power 475VA.
- Module-level MPPT, the peak conversion efficiency reaches 96.7%.
- IP67 enclosure, 6000V surge protection for higher reliability.

2.6 Inverter Size and Termnial Instruction




A: AC Branch Connector

B: Antenna

C: DC terminal







3. Installation

Each microinverter is installed on a mount just below the solar module panel. The low-voltage DC line on the panel side of the solar module can be directly connected to the microinverter, but it must be protected from direct sunlight, rain, snow, ultraviolet rays, etc. A clearance of at least 20mm should be left around the microinverter enclosure to ensure ventilation and heat dissipation.

 **CAUTION**


- The instructions in the manual must be followed when moving and placing the device.
- Mishandling of equipment may result in minor, serious injury or contusion.
- The cooling fins of the device must be left uncovered to ensure sufficient internal cooling of the device.

3.1 Mircoinverter System Installation Accessories


Image	Description	Image	Description
	T-junction cable		T-junction bus end plug
	M8*25 bolt (Self preparation)		T-junction removal tool
	T-junction bus connector		T-junction branch line port protection cover

*The above accessories are not included in the product package and need to be purchased separately.


3.2 Customer Needs to Provide Tools




Wire stripper




Wire nippers




Screwdriver




Multimeter




Marker




Cable tie




Dust mask




Goggles




Safety shoes



Safety gloves



Tape measure

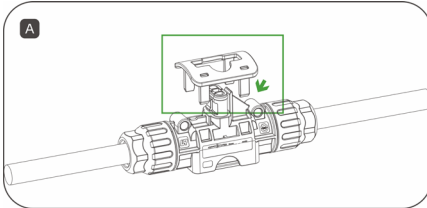


Hexagon wrench

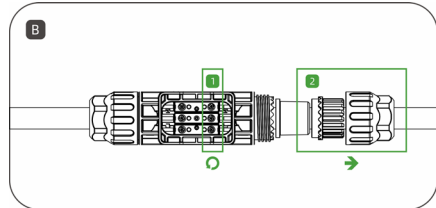
3.3 Installation Procedures

3.3.1 How to Make a T-Junction Bus

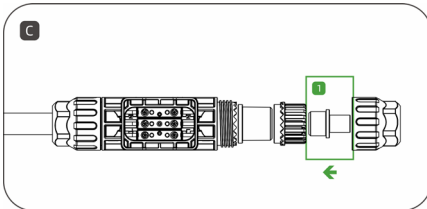
- Step 1: Prepare several sections of T-junction connecting wires according to the number of microinverters to be installed on site.
- Step 2: Removing the T-junction cable at the end.



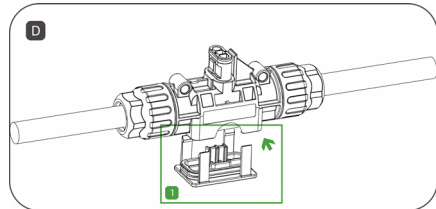
Use the T-knot removal tool to remove the lower cover.



Loosen the inner screw, unscrew the nut, and remove the cable.

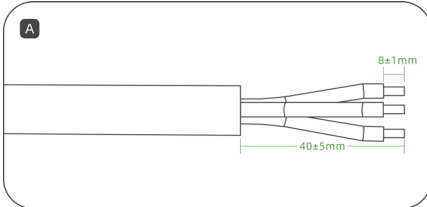


Install a T-junction bus end plug at the end of the T-junction.

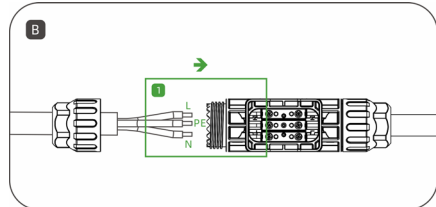


Insert the lower T-junction cover back into place and make sure it is secure.

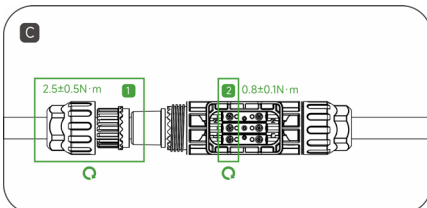
- Step 3: T-junction and bus connection



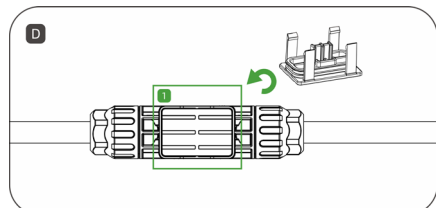
Prepare the AC cable by stripping the ends.



Insert the AC cable into the T-junction connector at the correct hole position.



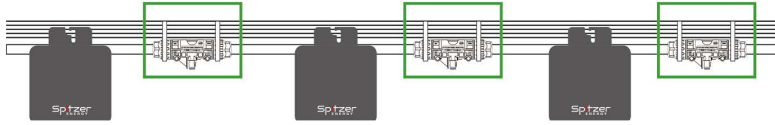
Tighten the screws, and then the nuts.



Insert the lower T-junction cover back into place, making sure it is secure.

- Step 4: Secure the T-junction cable

Put the T-junction connecting wire on the guide rail and fix it with cable tie.

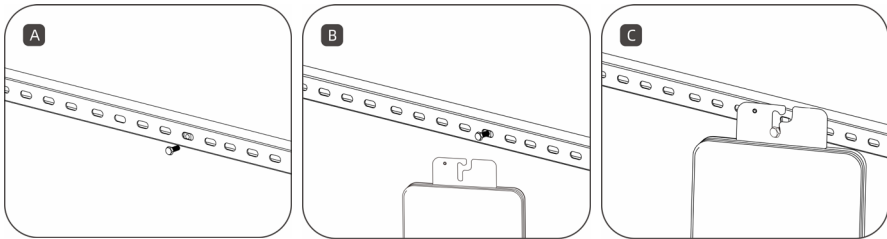


⚠ CAUTION

- Nut tightening torque: $2.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$, Screw tightening torque: $0.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$, Do not over-tighten, Do not damage the sealing ring in the T-junction connector during assembly and disassembly.
- Do not contact T-junction bus connectors with water directly.
- Use a professional tool to uninstall the T-junction bus connector.

3.3.2 Microinverter Installation

- Step1: Mark the installation position of the microinverter on the bracket According to the layout of the photovoltaic modules.
- Step 2: Fix the microinverter on the bracket with M8*25 screw, then lock the screw. (* The inverter indicator panel should face the bracket)

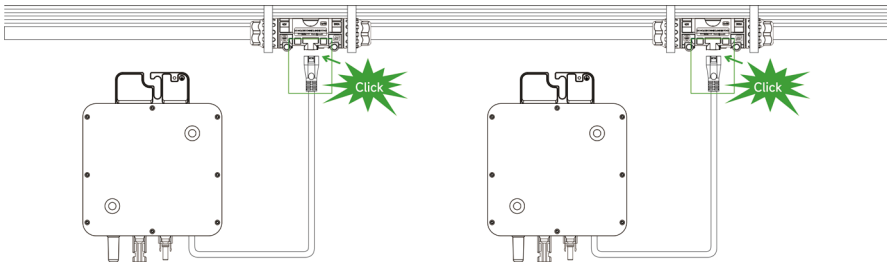


⚠ CAUTION

- Install the microinverter and all DC connections under the PV module to avoid direct sunlight, rain and snow, etc.
- Leave $\geq 20 \text{ mm}$ space between Microinverter and PV module for Ventilation and heat dissipation.
- Screw tightening torque: $9 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$, Do not over-tighten.
- Do not carry AC cables during transportation.

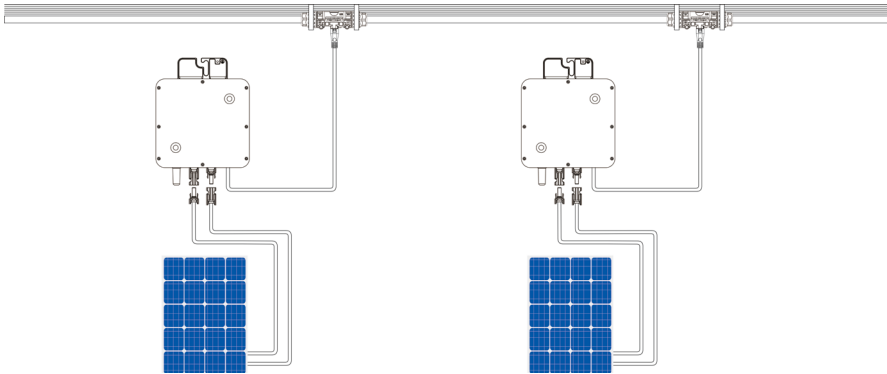
3.3.3 Connect Microinverter with T-junction

Insert the output AC feeder connector of the microinverter into the T-junction bus connector until hearing a "click" sound. Ensure that the installation is tight.



3.3.4 Connect PV module

- Step 1: Install the PV module above the microinverter.
- Step 2: Connect the DC output cable of the PV module with the input side of the microinverter.

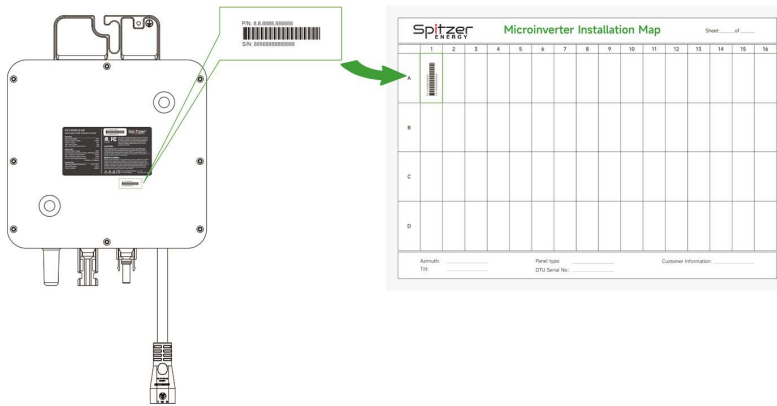


⚠ CAUTION

- Ensure that the output current and voltage of the PV modules are consistent with the inverter.
- Operating DC voltage range of the PV module must be within the input voltage range of the microinverter.
- The maximum Voc of the PV module shall not exceed the maximum input voltage of the microinverter .
- DC output power of PV module shall not exceed 1.5 times that of the AC output power of the microinverter.

3.3.5 Draw Installation Map

Tear off the serial number label of microinverter and affix serial number label on the corresponding position according to the installation map for quick identification during maintenance.



3.3.6 Operate and Power On

- Step 1: Close the main Grid circuit breaker.
- Step 2: Close the AC circuit breaker of each microinverter branch, and the system will automatically generate power after about 2 minutes.
- Step 3: Set up monitoring system on Smart PV Cloud Platform.

4. Fault Clearance

Only qualified professionals can implement the following troubleshooting operations when the microinverter solar system is not working properly.

4.1 Status indication and error reporting

4.1.1 Start indicator

When the DC side of the microinverter is powered on for the first time :

- The green lights blinks briefly indicates startup success.
- The red lights blinks briefly indicates startup failure.

4.1.2 Operating indicator

Light	Status	Meaning
Green	Fast flashes (1s gap)	Normal
	Slow flashes (3s gap)	Communication Fault
	Slow flashes (5s gap)	PV input fault

Light	Status	Meaning
Red	Light on	Ground fault
	Fast flashes (1s gap)	Fault
	Fast flashes (2s gap)	AC fault

4.1.3 Alarm Troubleshooting

Fault code	Fault description	Solution
3073	PLL Phase lock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It may be a short-time grid abnormality when occurs occasionally. It will resume work without manual intervention after the grid is normal. 2. Check AC connection when the fault occurs frequently. 3. Contact the distributor if the cable connection and power grid are normal.
3074 3075	PV1-PV4 Circuit undervoltage PV1-PV4 Circuit overvoltage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the input voltage is too high, ensure that the input voltage of PV module is not higher than the maximum input voltage of the microinverter. 2. If the input voltage is low or zero, ensure that the component is properly connected. 3. Contact the distributor If the component voltage is within the normal range.
3076	PV1-PV4 over-current	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the input current is too high, ensure that the input voltage of PV module is not higher than the maximum input voltage of the microinverter. 2. Contact the distributor If the component voltage is within the normal range.
3091 3092	PV-1 & PV-2 terminal connection fault PV-3 & PV-4 terminal connection fault	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check if the terminal connect to the PV module. 2. Check if the port is properly connected if connection is fine.

Fault code	Fault description	Solution
3082	Island protection	<p>1.Occasionally, it may be a short-term power grid abnormality. When the power grid is normal, it will resume work without manual intervention.</p> <p>2.If all the microinverters in the power station have frequent islanding alarms, please contact the power bureau to confirm whether there is indeed an islanding phenomenon and solve it.</p> <p>3.If the problem still cannot be solved, please try to contact the equipment manufacturer or dealer.</p>
3083	Insultation resistance	<p>1.Check whether the wiring on the input side of the microinverter is normal.</p> <p>2. Check whether the modules (junction box) are normal.</p>
3084	Device overheating	<p>1.Check whether the ambient temperature of the microinverter exceeds the maximum allowable temperature.</p> <p>2. If the ambient temperature exceeds the allowable temperature, please improve the installation environment. If the environment is normal, please contact the dealer or equipment manufacturer.</p>
3086	The grid voltage fluctuates too much instantaneously	<p>1.Occasionally, it may be a short-term power grid abnormality. When the power grid is normal, it will resume work without manual intervention.</p> <p>2.If it occurs frequently, please confirm whether the grid voltage is normal. If the whole station alarms, please contact the local power bureau to solve the problem or adjust the instantaneous fluctuation limit of the grid voltage through the monitoring platform after obtaining the consent of the power bureau.</p>
3087 3088 3090	EEPROM data corruption EEPROM data corruption Flash data corruption	<p>1.Occasionally, and the microinverter works normally without manual intervention.</p> <p>2. It keeps appearing and cannot be recovered, the microinverter cannot work normally, Please contact your dealer or device.</p>
3097	PV1- PV4 Primary side hardware overcurrent	<p>1.If the input DC current is too high, please ensure that the input photovoltaic module current is not higher than the maximum input current of the microinverter.</p> <p>2.If the module current is within the normal range for three days and the microinverter does not work, please contact the dealer or equipment manufacturer.</p>

Fault code	Fault description	Solution
3098 3099 3100	PV1-PV4 absorption capacity overvoltage Inverter bridge 1 hardware overcurrent Inverter bridge 2 hardware overcurrent	1.If the input DC voltage is too high, please ensure that the input photovoltaic module voltage flow is not higher than the maximum input voltage of the microinverter. 2.If the module voltage is within the normal range for three days and the microinverter does not work, please contact the dealer or equipment manufacturer.
3094	Remote shutdown	1.Confirm whether the anti-backflow is enabled. 2.If the anti-backflow is not enabled, please contact the dealer or equipment manufacturer.
/	Firmware error	1.Please confirm whether the upgraded firmware is correct, and re-upgrade. 2.Please confirm whether the communication between DMU and platform, DMU and microinverter is normal, and then upgrade. 3.If the fault still exists, please contact the equipment manufacturer or dealer.
/	Low power generation	1.If it occurs occasionally, it may be a short-term power grid abnormality. When the power grid is normal, it will resume work without manual intervention. 2.If all the microinverters in the power station have frequent islanding alarms, please contact the power bureau to confirm whether there is indeed an islanding phenomenon and solve it. 3.If the problem still cannot be solved, please try to contact the equipment manufacturer or dealer.

4.1.4 On-Site Inspection (qualified installers only)

If the microinverter fails, please troubleshoot according to the following steps:

- Step 1: Verify whether the grid voltage and frequency are within the range specified in the technical parameter table of the user manual.
- Step 2: Check the connection to the grid. Disconnect the AC side first, then the DC side. When the inverter is still working, it is forbidden to disconnect its DC side connection. Reconnect the DC side and observe whether the indicator light flashes green briefly three times.
- Step 3: Check the connection of each microinverter in the AC branch, and confirm whether each microinverter is powered by the public grid.
- Step 4: Make sure that each AC circuit breaker is functioning normally and is in a closed state.
- Step 5: Check the connection between the microinverter and the DC side of the solar module.
- Step 6: Verify whether the DC voltage of the solar module is within the range specified in the

technical parameter table of the user manual.

- Step 7: If the problem persists, please call customer support number.

Precautions for routine maintenance:

DANGER

- Do not attempt to repair the microinverter, if troubleshooting fails, return it to the factory for a replacement.
- Do not disassemble and repair the microinverter by yourself ! In order to ensure safety and insulation performance, users are prohibited from repairing internal parts.

CAUTION

- Do not replace the AC input harness (AC tap cable on the microinverter). If the wire is damaged, the equipment should be scrapped.
- Unless otherwise specified, the connection between the equipment and the power grid (disconnect the power switch) must be cut off during maintenance, while shielding or isolating photovoltaic modules.
- Do not use rags made of filamentous or corrosive materials to clean the equipment, otherwise it may cause corrosion or generate static electricity.
- Do not repair the product without authorization. Qualified parts must be used for maintenance.

NOTICE

- Each branch line should be equipped with a circuit breaker.

5. Maintenance Guide

5.1 Routine maintenance

- Only authorized personnel are allowed to perform maintenance operations and are responsible for reporting abnormal conditions.
- Wear personal protective equipment for maintenance operations.
- In normal operation, check the environment. Make sure that the environment does not meet the normal working requirements of the microinverter due to time changes, and ensure that the microinverter is not exposed to harsh weather and is not covered by foreign objects.
- Do not disassemble the microinverter or open the case for maintenance. In order to ensure safety and insulation integrity, the design of the microinverter does not allow the case to be opened for maintenance.

5.2 Microinverter Replacement

Replacement of miniature inverter The following steps shall be followed when replacing the failed miniature inverter converter on site:

- Step 1: Disconnect the power supply of the branch circuit AC side circuit breaker.
- Step 2: Disconnect the AC bus from the AC connector of the inverter.
- Step 3: Remove the PV modules from the rack.
- Step 4: Use the DC disconnect tool to disconnect the solar module and the DC connector of the microinverter.
- Step 5: Use the AC disconnect tool to disconnect the AC connectors of the failed microinverter and the adjacent microinverter.
- Step 6: Unscrew the fixing screws on the top of the microinverter and remove the device from the PV rack.
- Step 7: Install the new microinverter on the rack, and observe the blinking of the indicator light when the DC line is reconnected.
- Step 8: Connect the replacement microinverter's AC cables to the AC bus.
- Step 9: Close the branch circuit breaker to verify the operation of the replacement microinverter transformer.

5.3 Storage and transport

In order to facilitate transportation and subsequent handling, packaging adopts a special design to protect each component. When transporting equipment, especially by road, protect components from severe moisture, shocks, vibrations, etc.

After receiving the microinverter, please check whether the outer packaging is damaged. If the outer packaging appears damaged, call the carrier immediately.

After unpacking, please check whether the appearance of the inverter is damaged and whether the accessories are complete. In case of damage to the microinverter or missing parts, please contact the supplier or authorized dealer to apply for repair/replacement and consult the relevant procedures. The storage temperature of the microinverter should be maintained between -40° C to +85° C.

5.4 End-of-life Disposal

If the device is no longer in use or needs to be stored for a long time, please make sure that the packaging is intact. Store the device in a well-ventilated indoor area that will not cause damage to device components.

- When restarting equipment that has been out of service for a long time, a complete inspection of the equipment must be carried out.
- Capacitors, modules and other components contained in the microinverter will pollute the environment, please dispose of them according to local regulations and laws.

7. Appendix


7.1 Technical Specifications

Product Model	SPZ-M300-W	SPZ-M350-W	SPZ-M400-W	SPZ-M450-W	SPZ-M500-W
Input (DC)					
Typical module compatibility	240-450 * W	280-525 * W	320-600 * W	360-675 * W	400-670 * W
MPPT voltage range	16 - 60V				
Max. input voltage	65V				
Start-up input voltage	20V				
Max. input current	16A				
Max. short-circuit DC input current	20A				
Number of MPP trackers	1				
OVC categorie	II				
Max. backfilling current	0A				
Output (AC)					
Peak output power	300VA	350VA	400VA	450VA	500VA
Max. continuous output power	274VA	320VA	360VA	410VA	475VA
Max. continuous output current	1.1A/1.3A	1.33A/1.54A	1.5A/1.7A	1.71A/1.97A	2.0A/2.3A
Rated output voltage	240 / 211-264V,208 / 183~250V				
Nominal frequency	60 / 55-65Hz				
Power factor (adjustable)	>0.99 / 0.8 leading...0.8 lagging				
THDi	< 3%				
OVC categorie	III				
Protective class	Class I				
Max. units per 10AWG branch	28 / 24	24 / 20	21 / 18	18 / 16	16 / 14
Max. units per 12AWG branch	21 / 18	18 / 15	16 / 13	14 / 12	12 / 10
Efficiency					
Peak efficiency	96.70%				
Nominal MPPT efficiency	99.80%				
Night-time power loss	< 30mW				
Protection					
Input reverse connection protection	Yes				
Output overcurrent protection	Yes				
Output overvoltage protection	Yes				
Anti-islanding protection	Yes				
Output short circuit protection	Yes				
General Data					
Operating ambient temperature	-40 to +65°C				
Dimensions (W*H*D)	188*178*25mm				
Enclosure rating	IP67				

Product Model	SPZ-M300-W	SPZ-M350-W	SPZ-M400-W	SPZ-M450-W	SPZ-M500-W
General Data					
Cooling	Natural convection - No fans				
Weight	1.7kg				
Relative humidity	0-100% RH				
Relative humidity	PD3				
Features					
Communication	WIFI				
Monitoring	Cloud				
Type of isolation	High frequency transformers, Galvanically isolated				

7.2 Grid Support Details

The SPZ-M300-S, SPZ-M350-W, SPZ-M400-S, SPZ-M450-W, SPZ-M450-S, SPZ-M500-W Microinverter is a grid support interactive inverter, which is also known as a Grid Support Utility Interactive Inverter. And these microinverters also comply with North American UL1741 、 UL1741SB, IEEE 1547-2018, IEEE 1547.1-2020, IEEE 1547a-2020, HECO SRD 2.0, C22.2 No.107.1-16. The Grid Support functions are controlled on Monitoring Platform and the DMU is required in this PV system.

Symbol	Description
	Only an authorized installer is allowed to make Grid profile adjustments by following the requirements of local electrical utility.
	Simultaneous use of Fixed Power Factor and Volt/Var is not supported.

Manufacturer's Stated Accuracy

Measurement	Default Tolerance of Measurement
Volts	+/- 1%
Watts	+/- 5%
VAr	+/- 6%
Power factor	+/- 0.05
Hz	+/- 0.1 Hz

Low/High Voltage Ride Through (L/H VRT) and Must Trip Settings

Region	Voltage at PCC (% Nominal Voltage)	Ride-Through Until	Operating Mode	Maximum Trip Time (s)	Range of Adjustable Maximum Trip Time (s)
High Voltage 2 (HV2)	$V \geq 120$	N/A	N/A	0.16 sec.	0.16 sec.
High Voltage 1 (HV1)	$110 < V < 120$	12 sec.	Momentary Cessation	13 sec.	1-13 sec.
Near Nominal (NN)	$88 \leq V \leq 110$	Indefinite	Continuous Operation	N/A	N/A
Low Voltage 1 (LV1)	$70 \leq V < 88$	20 sec.	Mandatory Operation	21 sec.	21 sec.
Low Voltage 2 (LV2)	$50 \leq V < 70$	10 sec.	Mandatory Operation	11 sec.	11-21 sec.
Low Voltage 3 (LV3)	$V < 50$	1 sec.	Momentary Cessation	1.5 sec.	1.5-2 sec.

Low/High Frequency Ride Through (L/H FRT) and Must Trip Settings

Region	System Frequency Default Settings	Ride-Through Until (s)	Ride-Through Operational Mode	Trip Time Default (s)	Range of Adjustable Trip Time Default (s)
High Frequency 2 (HF2)	$f > 61.8$	Through No Ride-	N/A	0.16 sec.	0.16 sec.
High Frequency 1 (HF1)	$60.5 < f < 61.8$	299 sec.	Mandatory Operation	300 sec.	0.1-300 sec.
Near Nominal (NN)	$58.5 < f < 60.5$	Indefinite	Continuous Operation	N/A	N/A
Low Frequency 1 (LF1)	$57.0 < f < 58.5$	299 sec.	Mandatory Operation	300 sec.	0.1-300 sec.
Low Frequency 2 (LF2)	$f < 57.0$	Through No Ride-	Not Applicable	0.16 sec.	0.16 sec.
Low Voltage 3 (LV3)	$V < 50$	1 sec.	Momentary Cessation	1.5 sec.	1.5-2 sec.

Low/High Frequency Ride Through (L/H FRT) and Must Trip Settings

	Units	Tolerance		Tolerance
		Max	Min	
Ramp up rate	%lrated/s	100	1	+/- 4%
Soft ramp up rate	%lrated/s	100	0.1	+/- 4%

Low/High Frequency Ride Through (L/H FRT) and Must Trip Settings

	Adjustment Range	
	Max	Min
"Inductive, under excited, power factor "	-0.8	-1
"Capacitive, overexcited, power factor "	1	0.8

Manufacturer's Stated Accuracy

	Unites	SPZ-M300-W	SPZ-M350-W	SPZ-M400-W	SPZ-M450-W	SPZ-M500-W
Output power rating	W	274	320	360	410	475
"Reactive power absorption (inductive, under excited)"	var	164.4	192	216	246	285
"Reactive power production (capacitive, overexcited)"	var	164.4	192	216	246	285

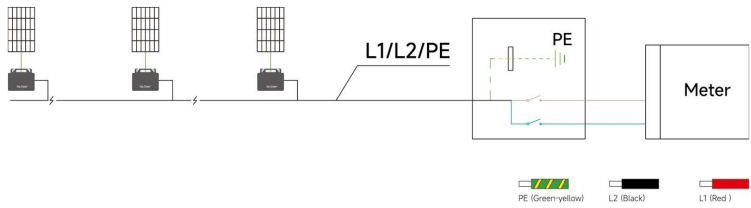
Manufacturer's Stated Accuracy

	Unites	SPZ-M300-W	SPZ-M350-W	SPZ-M400-W	SPZ-M450-W	SPZ-M500-W
Output power rating	W	274	320	360	410	475
Manufacturer's stated P(f) accuracy	%Prated	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Maximum slope of frequency droop	%Prated/Hz	100	100	100	100	100
Minimum slope of frequency droop	%Prated/Hz	20	20	20	20	20

Manufacturer's Stated Accuracy

	Unites	SPZ-M300-W	SPZ-M350-W	SPZ-M400-W	SPZ-M450-W	SPZ-M500-W
Output power rating	W	274	320	360	410	475
Output Power accuracy	%Prated	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Maximum Slope of active power reduction	%Prated/Hz	100	100	100	100	100
Minimum Slope of active power reduction	%Prated/Hz	20	20	20	20	20

7.3 Wiring Diagram



Wiring Diagram

7.4 Installation Map

Spitzer ENERGY		Microinverter Installation Map														Sheet: ____ of ____	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
A																	
B																	
C																	
D																	

Asimuth: _____ Panel type: _____ Customer Information: _____
Tit: _____ DMU Serial No.: _____

AL2100-00002-Wire-000001

7.5 Contact Information

If you have any questions about this product, please contact us !
In order to provide you with faster and better after-sales service, we need your assistance to provide the following information:

Device model: _____

Devis serial number: _____

Fault code/name: _____

Brief description of the fault phenomenon: _____
