

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

June 01, 2016

Agenda Item No: 4

HDRC CASE NO: 2016-195
ADDRESS: 114 NORTH DR
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 6705 BLK 15 LOT 25
ZONING: R6 H
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 7
DISTRICT: Monticello Park Historic District
APPLICANT: South Texas Solar Systems
OWNER: Anthony & Cynthia Smith
TYPE OF WORK: Installation of Solar Panels
REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to install 26 solar panels on West, South and East portions of the roof.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 3, Guidelines for Additions

6. Designing for Energy Efficiency

C. SOLAR COLLECTORS

- i. Location*—Locate solar collectors on side or rear roof pitch of the primary historic structure to the maximum extent feasible to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way while maximizing solar access. Alternatively, locate solar collectors on a garage or outbuilding or consider a ground-mount system where solar access to the primary structure is limited.
- ii. Mounting (sloped roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a sloped roof. Select collectors that are similar in color to the roof surface to reduce visibility.
- iii. Mounting (flat roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a flat roof to the maximum extent feasible. Where solar access limitations preclude a flush mount, locate panels towards the rear of the roof where visibility from the public right-of-way will be minimized.

FINDINGS:

- a. The applicant has proposed to install a 26 solar panel on the asbestos shingles roof of the primary structure. The Staff visited the site on May 25, 2016, and found that given the set back and orientation of the accessory structure and the neighboring structures, the proposed solar installation will not be seen from the public right of way. This is consistent with Guidelines for Additions 6.C., which states installations, should be in locations that minimize visibility from the public right-of-way.
- b. There will be six sub-arrays, both mounted on pitched roof with composite shingle using SolAttach feet. Feet are screwed into the roof and the panels are attached to the feet. The panels will be flush mounted on each pitch; the clamps holds the panels 3” above the roof. This is consistent with Guidelines for Additions 6.C.ii, which states solar collectors should be flush with the roof surface.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval as submitted based on findings a and b.

CASE MANAGER:

Lauren Sage

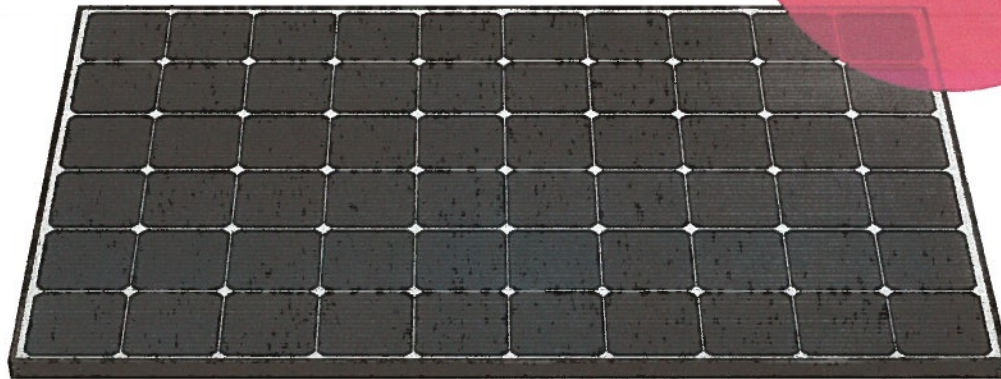


Flex Viewer

Powered by ArcGIS Server

Printed: May 17, 2016

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LG NeON™ 2

LG315N1C-G4

60 cell

LG's new module, LG NeON™ 2, adopts Cello technology. Cello technology replaces 3 busbars with 12 thin wires to enhance power output and reliability. LG NeON™ 2 demonstrates LG's efforts to increase customer's values **beyond efficiency**. It features **enhanced warranty, durability, performance under real environment, and aesthetic design** suitable for roofs.



Enhanced Performance Warranty

LG NeON™ 2 has an enhanced performance warranty. The annual degradation has fallen from -0.7%/yr to -0.6%/yr. Even after 25 years, the cell guarantees 2.4% more output than the previous LG NeON™ modules.



High Power Output

Compared with previous models, the LG NeON™ 2 has been designed to significantly enhance its output efficiency, thereby making it efficient even in limited space.



Aesthetic Roof

LG NeON™ 2 has been designed with aesthetics in mind; thinner wires that appear all black at a distance. The product may help increase the value of a property with its modern design.



Outstanding Durability

With its newly reinforced frame design, LG has extended the warranty of the LG NeON™ 2 for an additional 2 years. Additionally, LG NeON™ 2 can endure a front load up to 6000 Pa, and a rear load up to 5400 Pa.



Better Performance on a Sunny Day

LG NeON™ 2 now performs better on sunny days thanks to its improved temperature coefficient.



Double-Sided Cell Structure

The rear of the cell used in LG NeON™ 2 will contribute to generation, just like the front; the light beam reflected from the rear of the module is reabsorbed to generate a great amount of additional power.

About LG Electronics

LG Electronics is a global player who has been committed to expanding its capacity, based on solar energy business as its future growth engine. We embarked on a solar energy source research program in 1985, supported by LG Group's rich experience in semi-conductor, LCD, chemistry, and materials industry. We successfully released the first Mono X® series to the market in 2010, which were exported to 32 countries in the following 2 years; thereafter in 2013, LG NeON™ (previously known as Mono X® NeON) won "Intersolar Award", which proved LG is the leader of innovation in the industry.



OVERHEAD
VIEW 1

114 North Dr

Vallum St

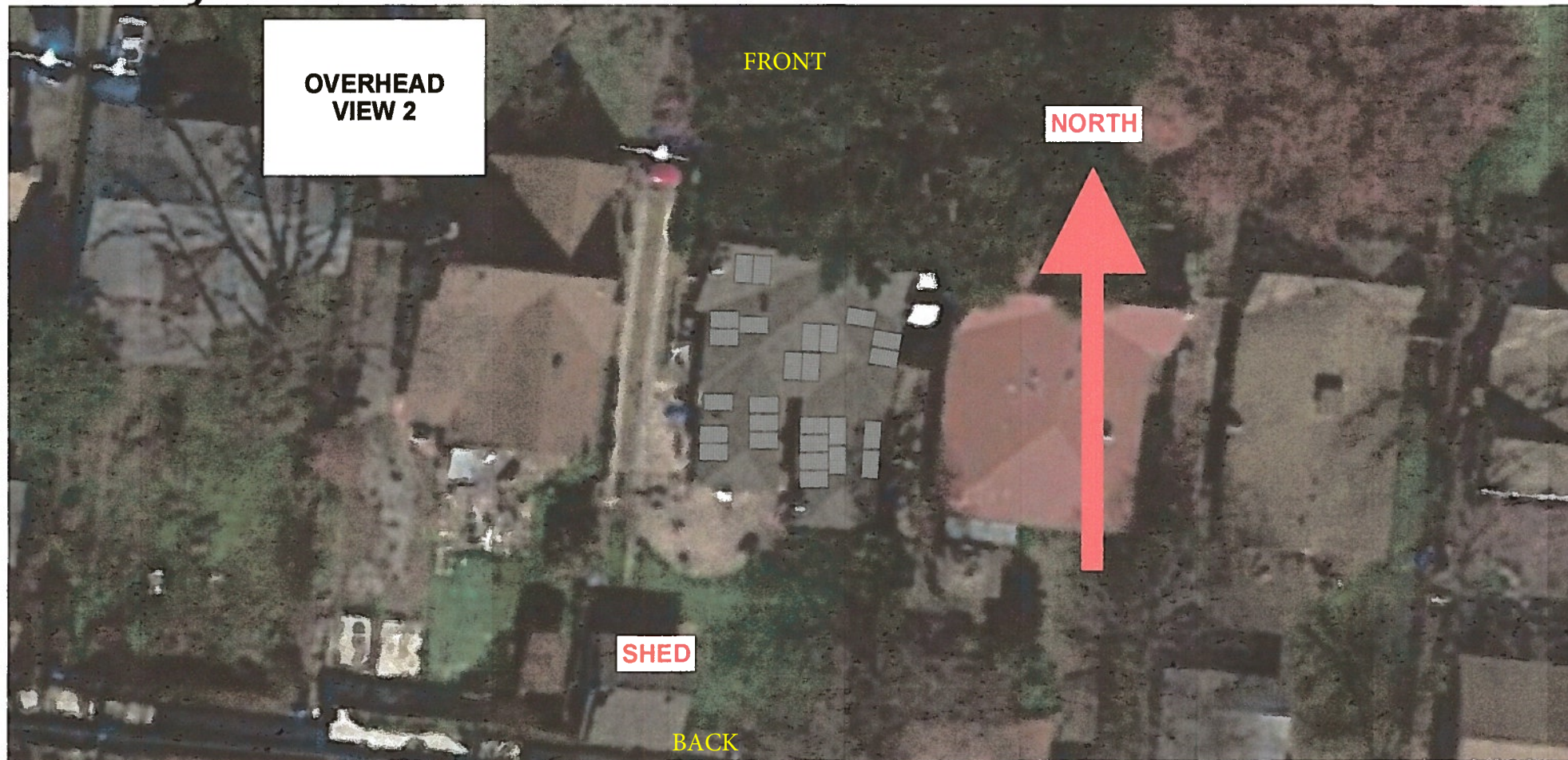
Google

Lawton Mike Smith
Sales Representative
10203 Kotzebue St, Suite 226
San Antonio, TX 78217



Anthony Smith

26 Panels



114 North Drive
San Antonio, Tx 78201

www.txsolarsystems.com

FRONT





FRONT



**PANELS LOCATED IN
BACK OF HOME.**

Text



**PANELS LOCATED IN
BACK OF HOME.**

**PANLES LOCATED IN
BACK OF HOUSE.**



**PANLES LOCATED IN
BACK OF HOUSE.**













**PANELS ON WEST SIDE
NOT VISIBLE FROM
STREET OR SIDEWALK.**





AC
DISC

SM

INVERTER

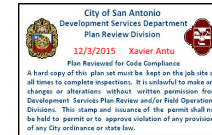
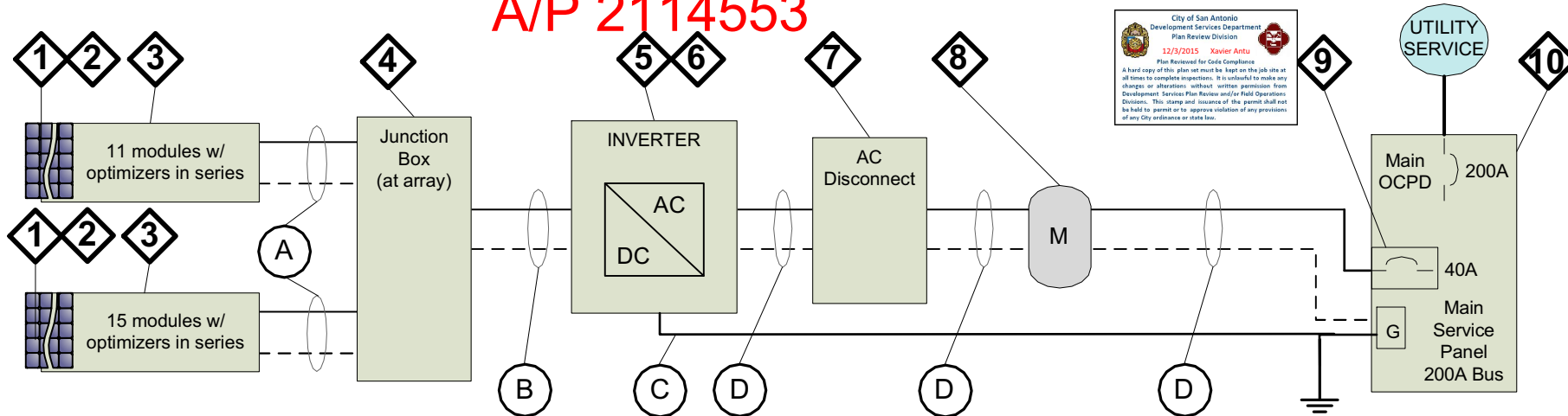
System Information			
PV Module Ratings		Inverter Ratings	
Module Make	LG Solar	Inverter Make	SolarEdge
Module Model	LG315N1C-G4	Inverter Model	SE7600A-US
Max Power	= 315 W	Max. Output Power	= 8350 W
Open Circuit Voltage	= 440.6 V	Max. DC Voltage	= 500 V
Max Power Point Voltage	= 33.2 V	Norminal AC Voltage	= 240 V
Short Circuit Current	= 10.02 A	Max. AC Current	= 32 A
Max Power Point Current	= 9.50 A	CEC Inverter Efficiency	= 97.5%

Labels	
Photovoltaic DC Disconnect	
Rated MPP Current	= 23.0 A
Rated MPP Voltage	= 350.0 V
Max. System Voltage	= 500.0 V
Max. System Current	= 30.0 A
Photovoltaic AC Disconnect	
AC Output Current	= 32 A
Nominal AC Voltage	= 240 V



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Suite 226
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A/P 2114553



PV System meets requirements for Rapid Shutdown as defined in 690.12.

EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE			
REF	DESCRIPTION	PN	NOTES
1	SOLAR PV MODULE	LG315N1C-G4	LG SOLAR 315W MONOCRYSTALLINE MODULE
2	PV MODULE OPTIMIZER	P320	SOLAREGE 320W PV MODULE OPTIMIZER
3	ARRAY MOUNTING HARDWARE	TBD	FLUSH ROOF RACKING SYSTEM
4	JUNCTION BOX	SDS-P-3-DC	SAFE-D 3-CIRCUIT PASS-THRU BOX
5	AC/DC INVERTER	SE7600A-US	SOLAREGE 7.6KW INVERTER W/ AC/DC DISCONNECT
6	WIRELESS COMM	SE1000-ZBGW	SOLAREGE ZIGBEE WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS
7	MAIN AC DISCONNECT	DU222NRB	SQUARE D, SAFETY SWITCH, 240V, 60A 2-POLE, UNFUSED
8	GENERATION METER	TBD	
9	MAIN SOLAR OCPD	TBD	240V, 40A, 2-POLE CIRCUIT BREAKER (BACK-FED)
10	MAIN SERVICE PANEL	NA	240V, 200A BUS & 200A MAIN BREAKER (PENDING UPGRADE)

CONDUIT & CONDUCTOR SCHEDULE					
REF	DESCRIP. /CONDUCTOR TYPE	CONDUCTOR GAUGE	NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS	CONDUIT TYPE	CONDUIT SIZE
A	PV-WIRE & BARE GROUND	#12 / #6	2 / 1		
B	THWN-2	#10 / #6	4 / 1	EMT	1"
C	BARE GROUND	#6	1		
D	THWN-2	#8 / #10	3 / 1	EMT	3/4"

Notes:

- Equipment, conductors & conduit as listed or equivalent.
- Expected nominal string voltage: 350Vdc.
- Expected nominal optimizer output voltage: String of 11 – 31.8Vdc, String of 15 – 23.3Vdc

ONE-LINE STANDARD ELECTRICAL DIAGRAM	
PROJECT REF: Anthony Smith	
SITE ADDRESS: 114 North Dr, San Antonio, TX 78201	
SYSTEM SIZE: 8.19 kW	
1 String of 11 & 1 String of 15 Modules/Optimizers (LG Solar 315W, SolarEdge P320)	
Sheet 1 of 9	
Date: November 12, 2015	

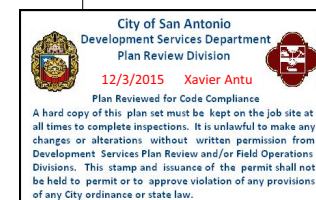
NOT TO SCALE

SAN ANTONIO INTL AP

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Elev.	High Temp		Distance above roof			Extreme
	0.4%	2% Avg.	0.5"	3.5"	12"	Min
247 m	38 °C	36 °C	58 °C	53 °C	50 °C	-6 °C

Correction Temperatures

$\Delta T_{cold} = -6^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C} = -31^{\circ}\text{C}$ $\Delta T_{hot} = (36^{\circ}\text{C} + 35^{\circ}\text{C}) - 25^{\circ}\text{C} = 46^{\circ}\text{C}$
Flush roof mount

Module Voltage Calculations

LG Neon 60 Cell 315W (LG315N1C-G4)

Voc = 40.6V Vmp = 33.2V Voc Temp Coefficient = -0.28%/°C
Isc = 10.02A Imp = 9.50A Pmax Temp Coefficient = -0.38%/°C

Cold Voc = $40.6\text{V} + (40.6\text{V} \times -0.28\%/^{\circ}\text{C} \times -31^{\circ}\text{C}) = 40.6\text{V} + 3.52\text{V} = \mathbf{44.1V}$
Hot Vmp = $33.2\text{V} + (33.2\text{V} \times -0.38\%/^{\circ}\text{C} \times 46^{\circ}\text{C}) = 33.2\text{V} - 5.80\text{V} = \mathbf{27.4V}$

SolarEdge P320 Optimizer Maximum Power per String: 5250W
Max Input DC Power: 320W Max Input DC Voltage: 48V
MPPT Operating Range: 8-48V Max Input Isc Current: 11A
Maximum DC Output: 15A Min/Max Input String Length: 8/25

String Sizing

11 x 315W = 3465W 15 x 315W = 4725W

SolarEdge SE7600A-US Inverter
Max DC Input (V): 500V Max DC Input (A): 23.0A
Nominal DC Input: 350V
Output voltage: 240Vac Max Output current: 32.0A

Label Calculations

MPPT DC Current:
 $315\text{W} \times 26 \div 350\text{V} = 23.4\text{A} \leftarrow$ Limited to 23.0A by the Inverter

Conductor Ampacity

PV Source Circuit (Optimizer Output):
 $15\text{A} \times 125\% = 18.8\text{A}$ (continuous duty)
 $18.8\text{A} \div 1.00 = 18.8\text{A}$ (PV Wire in free air)
#12 AWG (rated for 35A into 75° terminals in free air)
 $18.8\text{A} \div 0.71 \div 0.8 = 33.1\text{A}$ (conditions of use – temp and conduit fill)
#10 AWG (rated for 35A into 75° terminals and required OCPD)

Inverter Output Circuit:
 $32.0\text{A} \times 125\% = 40.0\text{A}$
#8 AWG (rated for 50A into 75° terminals and required OCPD)

OCPD & Disconnects

DC fusing not required. Each string lands on a separate set of terminals in the inverter and there are only two strings.

DC/AC Disconnect functions integral to inverter.

Inverter OCPD and Disconnect:
 $32.0\text{A} \times 125\% = 40.0\text{A} \rightarrow$ 40A Back-Fed Circuit Breaker
60A, 2-Pole, 240V Unfused Disconnect

Voltage Drop calculations

Worst case combination of distance and amperage:
PV Nominal String Voltage: 350Vdc
PV MPPT String Current: $315\text{W} \times 11 \div 350\text{V} = 9.9\text{A}$
DC conductor run is 50 ft (estimated)
DC Voltage Drop
 $(2 \times 50\text{ft} \times 9.9\text{A} \times 1.24\Omega/\text{kft} \times 100) / (1000\text{ft}/\text{kft} \times 350\text{V}) = 0.35\%$

Inverter Output is 240Vac, 32A
AC conductor run is 15 ft (estimated)
AC Voltage Drop
 $(2 \times 15\text{ft} \times 32.0\text{A} \times 0.778\Omega/\text{kft} \times 100) / (1000\text{ft}/\text{kft} \times 240\text{V}) = 0.31\%$

Module string assignments:

- String of 16 – all modules from sub-arrays 1, 2 and 3.
- String of 11 – all modules from sub-arrays 4, 5 and 6.

ELECTRICAL CALCULATIONS

PROJECT REF: Anthony Smith

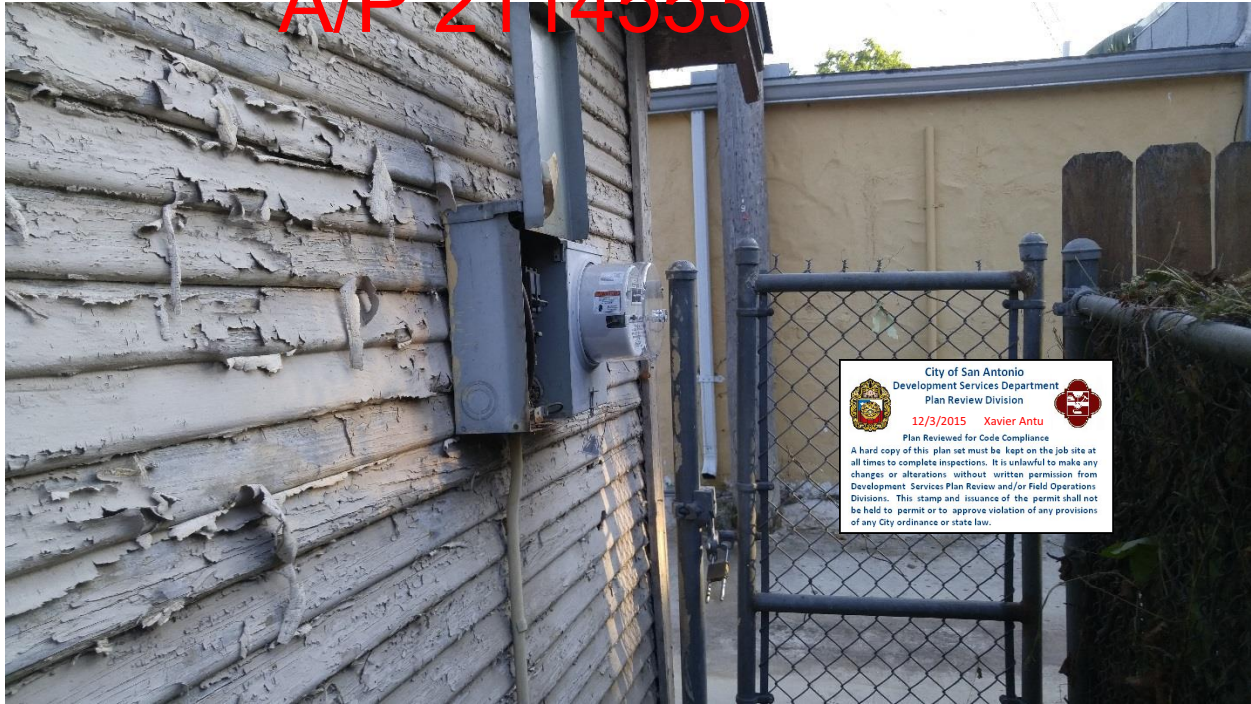
SITE ADDRESS: 114 North Dr, San Antonio, TX
78201

SYSTEM SIZE: 8.19 kW

1 String of 11 & 1 String of 15 Modules/Optimizers
(LG Solar 315W, SolarEdge P320)

Sheet 2 of 9
Date: November 12, 2015

A/P 2114553



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**Preliminary Array
Location & Layout**

Sub-Array 6
Azimuth: 95°
Elevation: 30°

Sub-Array 3
Azimuth: 185°
Elevation: 30°

Sub-Array 1
Azimuth: 95°
Elevation: 30°

Sub-Array 5
Azimuth: 275°
Elevation: 30°

Sub-Array 4
Azimuth: 95°
Elevation: 30°

**APPROX LOCATION
OF SERVICE METER**

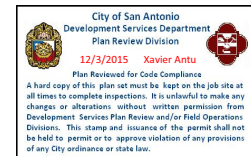
**APPROX LOCATION OF
INVERTER, DISCONNECT
& REC METER**

Sub-Array 2
Azimuth: 275°
Elevation: 30°

**Must comply with 2015 IFC
Access and Pathways
605.11**



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ARRAY LAYOUT

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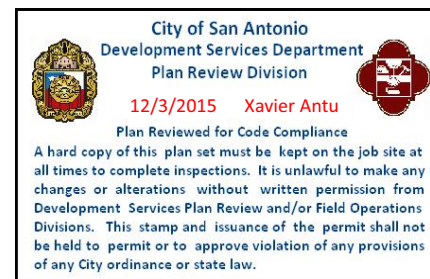
Notes:

- PV System meets requirements for Rapid Shutdown as defined in 690.12.
- Each PV module is connected to a dedicated optimizer. The voltage generated by a string of modules/optimizers is controlled to 350Vdc at the inverter DC inputs.
- Calculations for the System Labeling based on SolarEdge Tech Note, *PV Power Source Labeling in a SolarEdge system*.
- Inverter, REC meter and AC Disconnect tentatively located near the Southeast corner of the residence. Location may be adjusted. Service entrance located on the outbuilding at the Southwest corner of the property. A plaque identifying the location of each power source may be required at each source.
- Ensure clearances around the inverter comply with Chapter 3 of the Solar Edge Installation Guide. The inverter should be installed to minimize exposure to sunlight, rainfall and direct water spray.
- Each module/optimizer string is run to a separate input on the inverter.
- Interconnection to the main service via a back-fed breaker in the main service panel. Complies with 705.12.
- Main Service Panel to be upgraded to 200A bus with 200A main breaker.
- Layout/location of array may be adjusted to avoid vent stacks, skylights and other roof protrusions. Adequate clearances should be maintained from roof eaves and ridge to allow for safe access. Minimum spacing between module rows should be 1/4 inch to allow for thermal expansion of module frames.
- Conductor sizing listed is minimum required based on NEC ampacity calculations for CU conductors and a conduit fill of not more than 4 current carrying conductors. Minimum conductor size required for REC meter base typically #6 AWG.
- DC Conductors must be rated for a minimum of 600V
- Conduit sizing is based upon NABCEP recommended maximum conduit fill of 25%. Conduit sizing may be decreased to comply with Annex C of NEC.
- Voltage drop calculations should be verified on-site based on actual wire run lengths. Recommended worst case system voltage drop – 2% total.
- All electrical work must be made in accordance with the local and applicable *National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70*.
- PV System to be installed and labeled per National Electric Code 2014. Specifically:
 - 690.4(B)(1),(2) and (3)
 - 690.4(H)
 - 690.5
 - 690.17
 - 690.31
 - 690.35(C) and (F)
- Inverter listed to UL-1741 for grid-interactive use and GFDI protection.
- All equipment used UL listed.
- Equipment, conductors and conduit as listed or equivalent.

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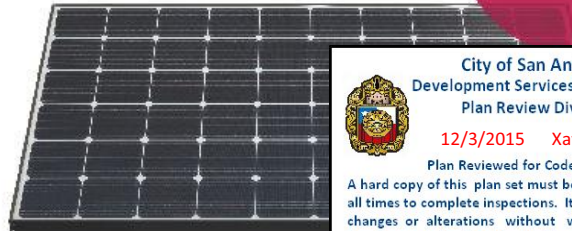


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SPECIAL NOTES
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Sheet 4 of 9 Date: November 12, 2015

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LG NeON² LG315N1C-G4

Innovation for a Better Life



City of San Antonio
Development Services Department
Plan Review Division

12/3/2015 Xavier Antu



Plan Reviewed for Code Compliance

A hard copy of this plan set must be kept on the job site at all times to complete inspections. It is unlawful to make any changes or alterations without written permission from Development Services Plan Review and/or Field Operations Divisions. This stamp and issuance of the permit shall not be held to permit or to approve violation of any provisions of any City ordinance or state law.

60 cell

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LG NeON² has an enhanced performance warranty. The annual degradation has fallen from -0.7%/yr to -0.6%/yr. Even after 25 years, the cell guarantees 2.4% more output than the previous LG NeON² modules.



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LG NeON² now performs better on sunny days thanks to its improved temperature coefficient.



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Compared with previous models, the LG NeON² has been designed to significantly enhance its output efficiency, thereby making it efficient even in limited space.



Outstanding Durability

With its newly reinforced frame design, LG has extended the warranty of the LG NeON² for an additional 2 years. Additionally, LG NeON² can endure a front load up to 6000 Pa, and a rear load up to 3400 Pa.



Double-Sided Cell Structure

The rear of the cell used in LG NeON² will contribute to generation just like the front; the light is reflected from the rear of the module is reabsorbed to generate a great amount of additional power.

LG NeON² LG315N1C-G4

Mechanical Properties

Cells	6 x 10
Cell Vendor	LG
Cell Type	Monocrystalline / N-type
Cell Dimensions	156.75 x 156.75 mm / 6 inches
# of Busbar	12 (Multi Wire Busbar)
Dimensions (L x W x H)	1640 x 1000 x 40 mm 64.57 x 39.37 x 1.57 inch
Front Load	6000 Pa / 125 psf
Rear Load	5400 Pa / 113 psf
Weight	17.0 ± 0.5 kg / 37.48 ± 1.1 lbs
Connector Type	MC4, MC4 Compatible, IP67
Junction Box	IP67 with 3 Bypass Diodes
Length of Cables	2 x 1000 mm / 2 x 39.37 inch
Glass	High Transmission Tempered Glass
Frame	Anodized Aluminum

Certifications and Warranty

Certification	IEC 61215, IEC 61730-1/-2 IEC 62716 (Ammonia Test) IEC 61701 (Salt Mist Corrosion Test) ISO 9001 UL 1703
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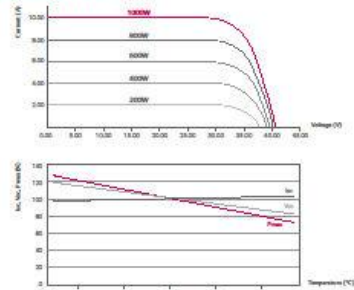
Module Fire Performance (USA)	Type 2 (UL 1703)
Fire Rating (for CANADA)	Class C (ULC/ORD C1703)
Product Warranty	12 years
Output Warranty of Pmax	Linear warranty*

* 1) 1st year: 50%, 2) After 2nd year: 0.50% annual degradation, 3) 83.5% for 25 years

Temperature Characteristics

NOCT	46 ± 3 °C
Pmp	-0.38 %/°C
Voc	-0.28 %/°C
Isc	0.03 %/°C

Characteristic Curves



Electrical Properties (STC *)

Module Type	315 W
MPP Voltage (Vmpp)	33.2
MPP Current (Impp)	9.50
Open Circuit Voltage (Voc)	40.6
Short Circuit Current (Isc)	10.02
Module Efficiency (%)	19.2
Operating Temperature (°C)	-40 ~ +90
Maximum System Voltage (V)	1000
Maximum Series Fuse Rating (A)	20
Power Tolerance (%)	0 ~ +3

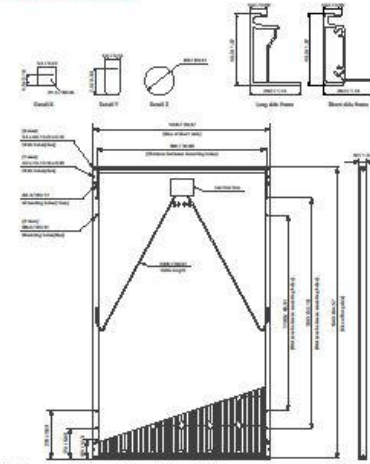
* STC (Standard Test Condition): Irradiance 1000 W/m², Module Temperature 25 °C, AM 1.5
* The nameplate power output is measured and determined by LG Electronics at its site and absolute discretion.
* The typical characteristics of the product are relative to 1000 W/m² to ±0.5%.

Electrical Properties (NOCT*)

Module Type	315 W
Maximum Power (Pmax)	330
MPP Voltage (Vmpp)	30.4
MPP Current (Impp)	7.58
Open Circuit Voltage (Voc)	37.6
Short Circuit Current (Isc)	8.08

* NOCT (Nominal Operating Cell Temperature): Irradiance 800 W/m², ambient temperature 20 °C, wind speed 1 m/s

Dimensions (mm/in)



* The distance between the center of the mounting/grounding holes.

About LG Electronics

LG Electronics is a global player who has been committed to expanding its capacity, based on solar energy business as its future growth engine. We embarked on a solar energy source research program in 1998, supported by LG Group's 40th anniversary to semi-conducting (SC) technology and sustainable industry. We successfully released the first Mono X[®] NeON² series in the market in 2015, which were exported to 32 countries in the following 2 years, thereafter in 2013, LG NeON² (previously known as Mono X[®] NeON) won "Intersolar Award", which proved LG is the leader of innovation in the industry.



North America Solar Business Team
LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.
1000 Sylvan Ave, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632

Contact: lg.solar@lg.com
www.lgsolarusa.com

Product specifications are subject to change without notice.
05-N2-58-C-01-EN-S0427

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01/04/2015



Innovation For a Better Life

SPECIFICATIONS

PROJECT REF: Anthony Smith

SITE ADDRESS: 114 North Dr, San Antonio, TX 78201

SYSTEM SIZE: 8.19 kW

1 String of 11 & 1 String of 15 Modules/Optimizers
(LG Solar 315W, SolarEdge P320)

Sheet 5 of 9

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SolarEdge Single Phase Inverters For North America

SE3000A-US / SE3800A-US / SE5000A-US / SE6000A-US /
SE7600A-US / SE10000A-US / SE11400A-US



INVERTERS



City of San Antonio Development Services Department Plan Review Division

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Single Phase Inverters for North America

SE3000A-US / SE3800A-US / SE5000A-US / SE6000A-US /
SE7600A-US / SE10000A-US / SE11400A-US

OUTPUT	SE3000A-US	SE3800A-US	SE5000A-US	SE6000A-US	SE7600A-US	SE10000A-US	SE11400A-US	
Nominal AC Power Output	3000	3800	5000	6000	7600	9980 @ 208V	11400	VA
Max. AC Power Output	3300	4150	5400 @ 208V	6000	8350	10900 @ 208V	12000	VA
AC Output Voltage Min.-Nom.-Max.®	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	
183 - 208 - 228 Vdc	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	
AC Output Voltage Min.-Nom.-Max.®	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
211 - 240 - 264 Vdc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AC Frequency Min.-Nom.-Max.®	59.9 - 60 - 60.3 (with HI country setting 57 - 60 - 60.3)	59.9 - 60 - 60.3 (with HI country setting 57 - 60 - 60.3)	59.9 - 60 - 60.3 (with HI country setting 57 - 60 - 60.3)	59.9 - 60 - 60.3 (with HI country setting 57 - 60 - 60.3)	59.9 - 60 - 60.3 (with HI country setting 57 - 60 - 60.3)	59.9 - 60 - 60.3 (with HI country setting 57 - 60 - 60.3)	59.9 - 60 - 60.3 (with HI country setting 57 - 60 - 60.3)	Hz
Max. Continuous Output Current	12.5	16	21 @ 208V 24 @ 240V	25	32	48 @ 208V 52 @ 240V	47.5	A
Utility Monitoring, Islanding Protection, Country Configurable Thresholds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
INPUT								
Maximum DC Power (STC)	4050	5100	6750	8100	10250	13500	15350	W
Transformerless, Ungrounded	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Vdc
DC Input Voltage Min.-Nom.-Max.®	9.5	13	15.2 @ 208V 17.1 @ 240V	18	23	30.5 @ 208V 30.5 @ 240V	34.5	Vdc
DC Input Current	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	Adc
DC Input Voltage Sensitivity	600mV	600mV	600mV	600mV	600mV	600mV	600mV	%
DC Input Voltage Accuracy	97.7	98.2	98.3	98.3	98	98	98	%
DC Input Voltage Accuracy	97.3	98	98 @ 208V	97.5	97.5	97 @ 208V	97.5	%
DC Input Voltage Accuracy	97.3	98	98 @ 240V	97.5	97.3	97.5 @ 240V	97.5	%
DC Input Voltage Accuracy	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	W
RES								
Non-Interfaces	RS485, RS232, Ethernet, ZigBee (optional)							
ANSI C12.1	Optional™							
2014 690.12	Functionality enabled when SolarEdge rapid shutdown kit is installed™							
ANCE								
UL1741, UL6998, UL1998, CSA 22.2	UL1741, UL6998, UL1998, CSA 22.2							
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A/P 2114553



10203 Kotzebue St
Suite 226
San Antonio, TX 78217

solar**edge**

SolarEdge Power Optimizer Module Add-On For North America

P300 / P320 / P400 / P405



City of San Antonio
Development Services Department
Plan Review Division

12/3/2015 Xavier Antu

Plan Reviewed for Code Compliance

A hard copy of this plan set must be kept on the job site at all times to complete inspections. It is unlawful to make any changes or alterations without written permission from Development Services Plan Review and/or Field Operations Divisions. This stamp and issuance of the permit shall not be held to permit or to approve violation of any provisions of any City ordinance or state law.

solar**edge**

SolarEdge Power Optimizer
Module Add-On for North America
P300 / P320 / P400 / P405

	P300 (for 60-cell modules)	P320 (for high-power 60-cell modules)	P400 (for 72 & 96-cell modules)	P405 (for thin film modules)	
INPUT					
Rated Input DC Power ⁽¹⁾	300	320	400	405	W
Maximum Input Voltage	48	80	125	125	Vdc
Operating Range (Maximum Temperature)	8 - 48	8 - 80	12.5 - 105	12.5 - 105	Vdc
Short Circuit Current (Isc)	10	11	10	10	Adc
DC Input Current	12.5	13.75	12.5	12.5	Adc
Efficiency		99.5			%
Efficiency		98.8			%
UL Category		II			
DURING OPERATION (POWER OPTIMIZER CONNECTED TO OPERATING SOLAREGE INVERTER)					
Output Current		15			Adc
Output Voltage		60		85	Vdc
DURING STANDBY (POWER OPTIMIZER DISCONNECTED FROM SOLAREGE INVERTER OR SOLAREGE INVERTER OFF)					
Input Voltage per Power		1			Vdc
COMPLIANCE					
FCC	FCC Part15 Class B, IEC61000-6-2, IEC61000-6-3				
Safety	IEC62109-1 (class II safety), UL1741				
RoHS	Yes				
INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS					
Maximum Allowed System Voltage	1000				Vdc
Compatible inverters	All SolarEdge Single Phase and Three Phase inverters				
Dimensions (W x L x H)	128 x 152 x 27.5	128 x 152 x 35	128 x 152 x 48	128 x 152 x 48	mm / in
Weight (including cables)	5 x 5.97 x 1.08	5 x 5.97 x 1.37	5 x 5.97 x 1.89	5 x 5.97 x 1.89	gr / lb
Input Connector	770 / 1.7	930 / 2.05	930 / 2.05	930 / 2.05	
Output Wire Type / Connector	MC4 Compatible				
Output Wire Length	Double Insulated, MC4 Compatible				
Operating Temperature Range	0.95 / 3.0	1.2 / 3.9	1.2 / 3.9	1.2 / 3.9	m / ft
Protection Rating	-40 - +85 / -40 - +185				°C / °F
Relative Humidity	IP68 / NEMA6P				%
	0 - 100				%

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1) For MC4 power of the module, Modules of up to +5% power tolerance allowed.

⁽¹⁾ Rated STC power of the module. Module of up to 10% power tolerance allowed.

PV SYSTEM DESIGN USING A SOLAREGE INVERTER ⁽¹⁾	SINGLE PHASE	THREE PHASE 208V	THREE PHASE 480V
Minimum String Length (Power Optimizers)	8	10	18
Maximum String Length (Power Optimizers)	25	25	50
Maximum Power Per String (Power Optimizers)	3150	6000	12750
Parallel Strings of Different Lengths or Orientations	Yes		

⁽¹⁾ It is not allowed to mix P405 with P300/P400/P600/P700 in one string.



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USA - GERMANY - ITALY - FRANCE - JAPAN - CHINA - ISRAEL - AUSTRALIA

www.solaredge.us

SPECIFICATIONS

PROJECT REF: Anthony Smith

SITE ADDRESS: 114 North Dr, San Antonio, TX
78201

SYSTEM SIZE: 8.19 kW

1 String of 11 & 1 String of 15 Modules/Optimizers
(LG Solar 315W, SolarEdge P320)

Sheet 7 of 9

Date: November 12, 2015

Project:

Anthony Smith
Thursday, November 12, 2015 10:42 AM
114 North Drive
San Antonio, TX 78201

A/P 2114553

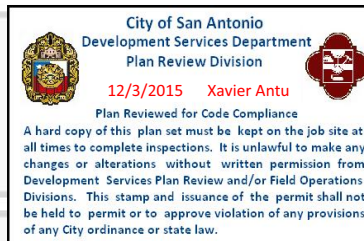
San Antonio Intl for weather

Location:

San Antonio, Texas, United States

System data:

Installed power: 8.19 kWp
Max achieved DC power: 7.50 kW
Inverter active power: 7.60 kW
Maximum apparent power: 7.60 kVA



PV Array # 1: PV Array # 1

Tilt	Azimuth	Mounting
30°	95°	Co-planar with roof
LG Solar, LG315N1C-G4 (corrected), 315.00 W		

PV Array # 2: PV Array # 2

Tilt	Azimuth	Mounting
30°	275°	Co-planar with roof
LG Solar, LG315N1C-G4 (corrected), 315.00 W		

PV Array # 3: PV Array # 3

Tilt	Azimuth	Mounting
30°	185°	Co-planar with roof
LG Solar, LG315N1C-G4 (corrected), 315.00 W		

PV Array # 4: PV Array # 4

Tilt	Azimuth	Mounting
30°	95°	Co-planar with roof
LG Solar, LG315N1C-G4 (corrected), 315.00 W		

PV Array # 5: PV Array # 5

Tilt	Azimuth	Mounting
30°	275°	Co-planar with roof
LG Solar, LG315N1C-G4 (corrected), 315.00 W		

PV Array # 6: PV Array # 6

Tilt	Azimuth	Mounting
30°	185°	Co-planar with roof
LG Solar, LG315N1C-G4 (corrected), 315.00 W		

STRING SIZING TOOL REPORT

PROJECT REF: Anthony Smith
SITE ADDRESS: 114 North Dr, San Antonio, TX 78201
SYSTEM SIZE: 8.19 kW
1 String of 11 & 1 String of 15 Modules/Optimizers (LG Solar 315W, SolarEdge P320)

Sheet 8 of 9
Date: November 12, 2015

Inverter design

Inverter 1: SE7600A-US

String 1: PV Array # 1: 5 x P320
PV Array # 2: 6 x P320
PV Array # 3: 4 x P320
String 2: PV Array # 4: 3 x P320
PV Array # 5: 6 x P320
PV Array # 6: 2 x P320

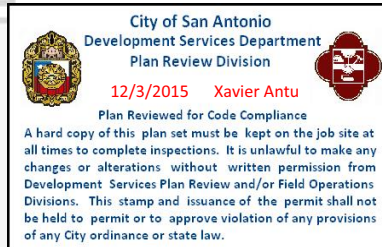
A/P 2114553

Power optimizer extreme operating conditions

P320

	Calculated	Limit	
Max input power	315 W	320 W	✓
Min input voltage	35 V	8 V	✓
Max input voltage	44 V	48 V	✓
Max input current	10 A	11 A	✓
Max output current	12 A	15 A	✓

* Calculated values are the absolute min/max of all arrays using this power optimizer configuration.



Energy estimation

Estimated monthly energy



Estimated yearly energy: 11.502 MWh

Energy yields are an approximation; they are not guaranteed by SolarEdge.

STRING SIZING TOOL REPORT

PROJECT REF: Anthony Smith

SITE ADDRESS: 114 North Dr, San Antonio, TX 78201

SYSTEM SIZE: 8.19 kW

1 String of 11 & 1 String of 15 Modules/Optimizers (LG Solar 315W, SolarEdge P320)

Sheet 9 of 9

Date: November 12, 2015

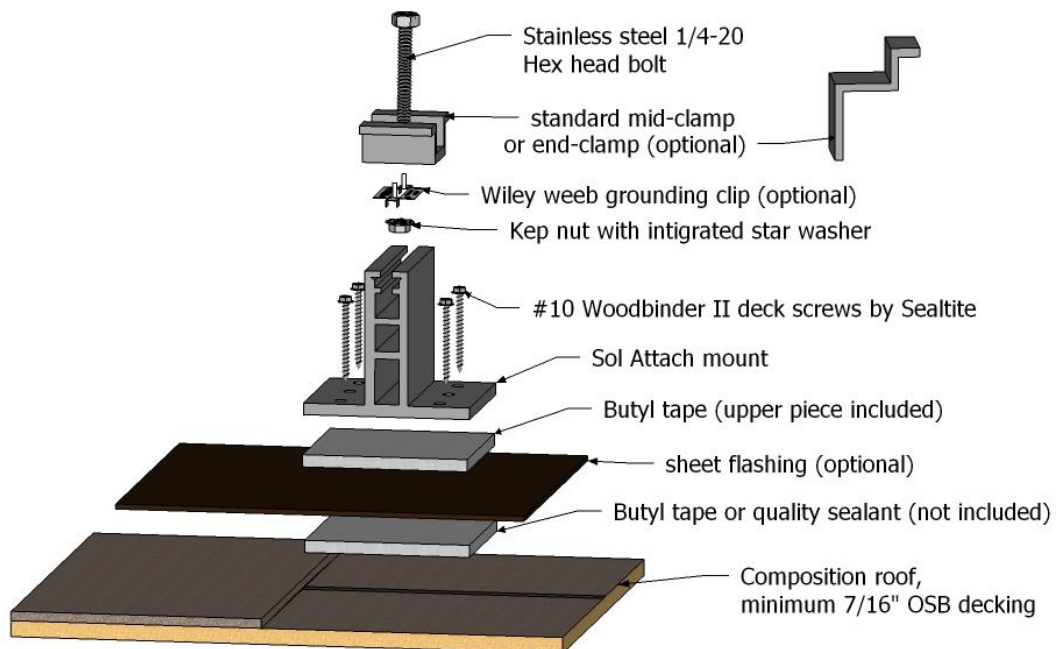
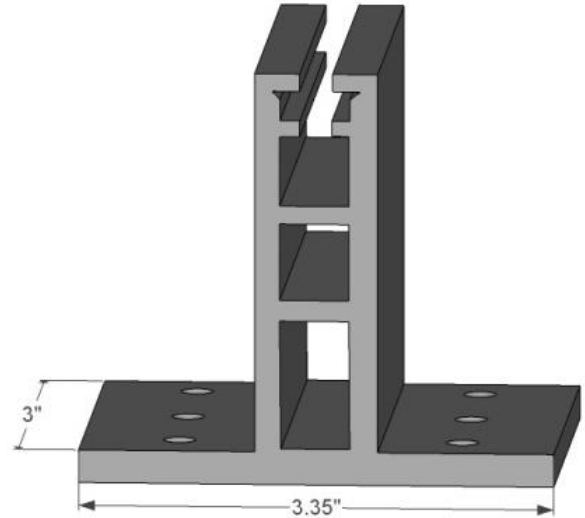
SOL ATTACH

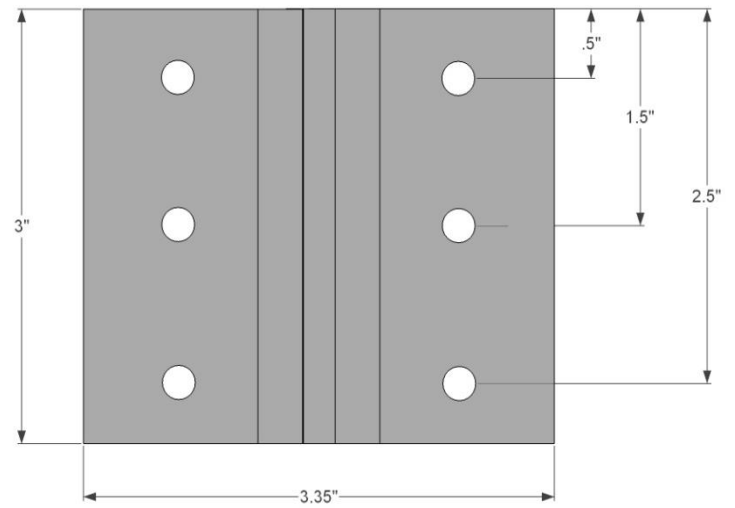
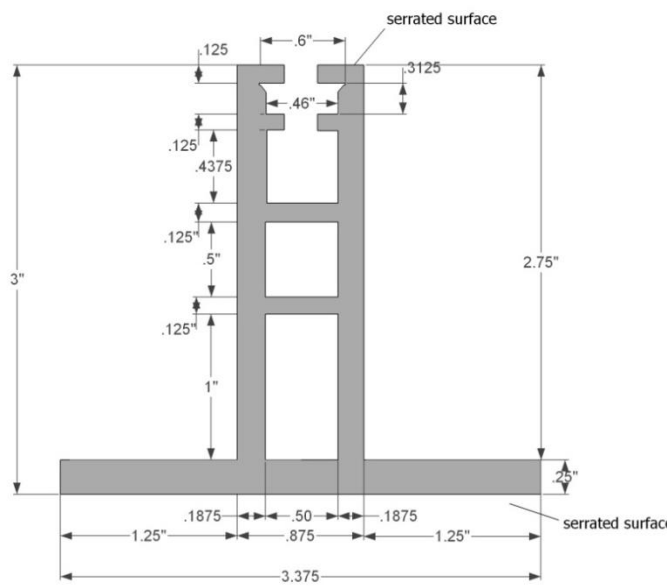
Sol Attach, LLC

Composition roof mounting foot

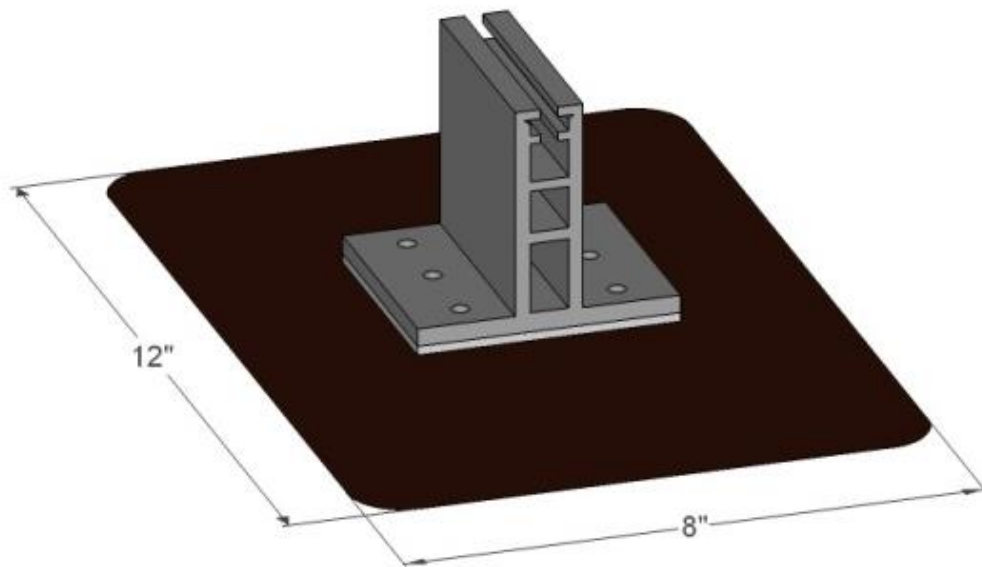
Extrusions made of 6061-T6 alloy

Patent Pending





Flat flashing



Flat flashing

String Combiners in SolarEdge Systems, North America

Introduction

In a SolarEdge system, the PV modules are isolated from the DC output circuit by the power optimizer. There is no risk of exceeding the PV module maximum fuse rating current as a result of a fault in the DC output circuit. The inverter has been verified to contribute zero current to a faulted DC output circuit. The only sources of current to consider are the DC output circuits. A faulted string could be subjected to the combined currents of the other connected strings, which is $15 \text{ amps} \times N-1$, where N is the number of strings. For 3 strings or less, the maximum combined current is 30 amps, which does not exceed the current rating of the power optimizer output cables and of the 10 gauge 90°C output circuit conductors. Some jurisdictions will require fused string combiners for systems with 3 strings.

For PV systems using the SolarEdge SE3000A-US through the SE7600A-US single phase inverters, and systems using the SE9kUS, SE10kUS, and SE20kUS three phase inverters, it is possible to fully load the inverters with a DC to AC ratio of 125%, with 2 strings or less. There are 2 scenarios where a third string would be required.

1. The SE10000A-US or the SE11400A-US single phase inverter with more than 10500 watts STC.
2. The SE20kUS three phase inverter with more than 25000 watts STC

A PV system with more than 2 strings connected in parallel should be evaluated to ensure that available current sources do not exceed the current rating of any conductors or components in a fault condition. The purpose of this Application Note is to provide guidelines for selecting fused string combiners when required.

NEC Requirements

NEC article 690.9 outlines the overcurrent protection requirements for photovoltaic source circuits. The intent is to provide overcurrent protection for circuits connected to more than one electrical source. All sources of current need to be considered: multiple series strings of PV modules connected in parallel to the inverter as well as the string inverter itself. SolarEdge inverters have been verified to provide zero backfeed current to the input source circuits.

When overcurrent protection is required, NEC Article 240.15 states that an overcurrent protection device shall be connected in series with each ungrounded conductor.

Applicability to SolarEdge systems

SolarEdge inverters are non-isolated or transformer-less, so they must operate with ungrounded photovoltaic source and output circuits.

A string combiner for a SolarEdge system would require fusing in both the positive and negative conductors.

The SolarEdge optimizers limit current in DC output circuits to 15 amps per string. Using the NEC correction factor of 1.25, results in a string current of $15 \text{ amps} \times 1.25 = 18.75 \text{ amps}$. Therefore an individual string fuse rating of 20 amps is needed.

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Israel	6 HeHarash St. P.O.Box 7349, Neve Neeman, Hod Hasharon 45240
China	City Center, 100 Zunyi Road, Building A, Unit 1204, Shanghai 200051

SolarEdge Power Optimizers

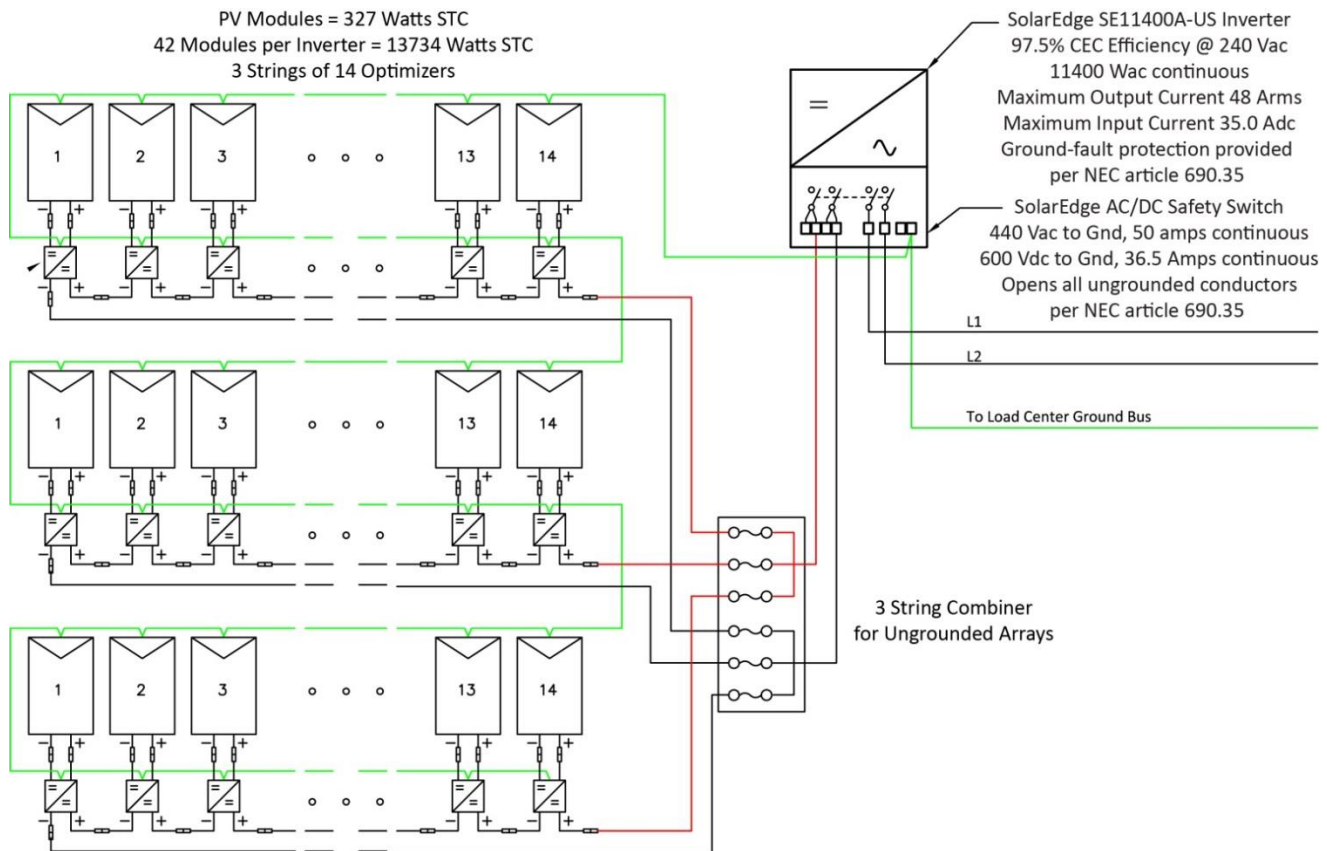
SolarEdge power optimizers provide internal current limitation as described in NEC article 690.8(B)(2). The power optimizers limit current at the optimizer DC output circuit to 15 amps. The maximum current value of 15 amps x the NEC correction factor of 1.25 should be used to determine DC output circuit conductor size and overcurrent protection requirements. SolarEdge power optimizers are constructed with 10 gauge PV wire output cables.

SolarEdge Inverters

The DC input terminal blocks in the SE10000A-US, SE11400A-US, and the SE20kUS inverters support up to a #6 AWG conductor. A #6 AWG conductor is more than adequate to handle the combined current of 3 strings and allow for voltage drop in longer DC output circuits.

Example

The following diagram illustrates the connection of 3 strings to the SE11400A-US inverter using a fused string combiner.



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Recommended 3 string combiner specifications for SE10000A-US and SE11400A-US inverters

1. Max voltage: 600V
2. Number of inputs: 6 - 3 x Plus and 3 x Minus
3. Fuses: on the positive and negative (6 fuses); 20A fuses
4. Input wire range: 14-6AWG
5. Output wire range: 14-6AWG
6. Equipment grounding wire range: 12-10AWG
7. Enclosure: NEMA 3R

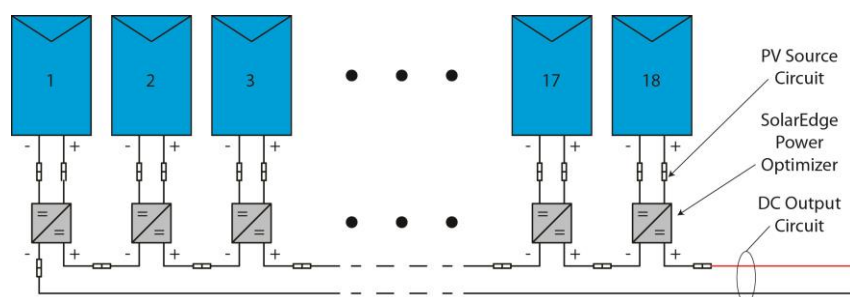
Recommended 3 string combiner specifications for SE20kUS inverters

1. Max voltage: 1000V
2. Number of inputs: 6 - 3 x Plus and 3 x Minus
3. Fuses: on the positive and negative (6 fuses); 20A fuses
4. Input wire range: 12-6AWG
5. Output wire range: 12-6AWG
6. Equipment grounding wire range: 12-8AWG
7. Enclosure: NEMA 3R

String Fusing Requirements in SolarEdge Systems, Technical Note

Introduction

String design and installation is significantly different in a SolarEdge system when compared to a traditional string inverter. PV modules do not get connected in series directly. Every PV module in the array is first connected to the input of a SolarEdge power optimizer, and the power optimizer output cables are connected to each other in series.



Consequently, the behavior of a SolarEdge system under fault conditions differs from that of a traditional string-inverter system.

This document compares the overcurrent protection mechanisms of both systems and analyzes the systems' responses to various fault scenarios. From this analysis it follows that string fuses are not required in SolarEdge systems.

NEC Requirements

For string inverter systems, NEC article 690.9 outlines the overcurrent protection requirements for photovoltaic source circuits. The intent is to provide overcurrent protection for circuits connected to more than one electrical source. All sources of current need to be considered: multiple series strings of PV modules connected in parallel to the inverter as well as the string inverter itself.

String Inverter Systems

String Inverters

Grounded installations with transformer-based inverters contain Ground Fault Detector Interrupt (GFDI) which detects ground current $\geq 1\text{A}$. In these systems, fault current through the ground is limited to the GFDI limit (1A for inverters up to 25kVA).

Transformer-less inverters have a built-in Isolation Monitor Interrupter (IMI) circuit, which disconnects the inverter and ceases power export as soon as leakage current to ground is detected. However, some inverters may have a backfeed current $>0\text{A}$.

Strings

To prevent backfeed current from strings from flowing through other strings, diodes are needed. This is a costly solution that is rarely implemented. Typically, fuses are installed, but they don't prevent backfeed current, rather they eventually limit it in overcurrent fault situations. The only time a series fuse is exposed to overcurrent in these systems is when there is a low voltage (blind spot) fault on a grounded string conductor, and then a subsequent high voltage fault that short circuits the PV array. In that scenario, a current up to the short circuit current of the array flows through the string fuse which will clear with sufficient current.

PV Modules

PV modules have a fuse rating, so that if backfeed current greater than the fuse rating occurs, the fuse will blow and the backfeed current will be stopped.

SolarEdge Systems

SolarEdge Transformer-less Inverters

The UL1741 safety standard requires that utility interactive inverters be evaluated under abnormal operating conditions. One of the abnormal tests determines the amount of current the inverter contributes to a faulted circuit connected to the inverter input terminals. SolarEdge inverters have been verified to provide zero backfeed current to the input source circuits, and have a built-in Isolation Monitor Interrupter (IMI) circuit, which disconnects the inverter and ceases power export as soon as leakage current to ground is detected.

The IMI circuit, which is evaluated as part of the inverter's UL1741 compliance, disconnects fault current flow above 150mA within less than 40ms (and disconnects lower fault currents within 300ms). Since the SolarEdge systems are ungrounded, once the inverter is disconnected there is no current flow to ground faults.

Strings with SolarEdge Power Optimizers

SolarEdge power optimizers provide internal current limitation as described in NEC article 690.8(B)(2). The power optimizers limit current at the PV module source circuit input to 10 amps and limit current at the optimizer DC output circuit to 15 amps. The SolarEdge power optimizers have been certified to provide zero backfeed current to the PV source circuit, and zero backfeed current to the rest of the string – i.e. the string current could flow in only one direction.

PV Modules

The power optimizer backfeed limitation of 0A prevents any backfeed current from reaching the modules, regardless of module fuse rating.

Fault Scenarios – Three-String System

There are two fault scenarios to consider:

- Scenario 1 – A fault to ground in the middle of a string (fault #1 in the diagrams below)
- Scenario 2 – A fault in the wires at the end of a string (fault #2 in the diagrams below)

Scenario 1

String Inverter System

Backfeed current from the other strings flows to the fault. Since there are 3 strings connected to the inverter in parallel, the fault current from the other strings is $2 \times I_{sc}$, and is not interrupted. If $2 \times I_{sc}$ is greater than the module fuse rating, NEC requires fusing on each of the string in order to prevent the risk of fire due to overcurrent.

SolarEdge System

The power optimizers in the faulted string prevent the backfeed current from the other strings from reaching the fault (see current direction in red in diagram below), and the current is limited to the 15A of the single faulted string. Since the optimizers are rated for this current, there is no fire hazard. Furthermore, the inverter IMI will detect the ground current and shut down within 40 or 300msec (depending on the current value). Since the SolarEdge system is ungrounded, as soon as the inverter is disconnected there is no connection to ground and therefore the current flow immediately stops.

Scenario 2

String Inverter System

Current from all strings flows to the fault. The fault current is $3 \times I_{sc}$, and is not interrupted. If $3 \times I_{sc}$ is greater than the NEC permitted PV wire ampacity, NEC requires fusing on each of the string in order to prevent the risk of fire due to overcurrent.

SolarEdge System

Current from all strings flows to the fault. The fault current is $3 \times 15A$. The inverter detects the ground current with its built-in IMI circuit and disconnects the inverter in less than 40ms (well below typical¹ fuse clearing times of 5s and longer). Since the SolarEdge system is ungrounded, as soon as the inverter is disconnected there is no connection to ground and therefore the current flow immediately stops.

Since a total of 45A ($3 \times 15A$) of current can flow on the final stage of the home-run cable continuously (Figure 2) the home-run cable ampacity in that section needs to be sufficient for this current. It is possible to step up the conductor size after adding each power optimizer string since each section of the circuit need only be sized for the continuous current. The fault current duration is short enough to ignore any size increases due to the 45A fault current.

¹ http://www.cooperindustries.com/content/dam/public/bussmann/Electrical/Resources/product-datasheets-a/Bus_Ele_DS_4203_PVS-R.pdf

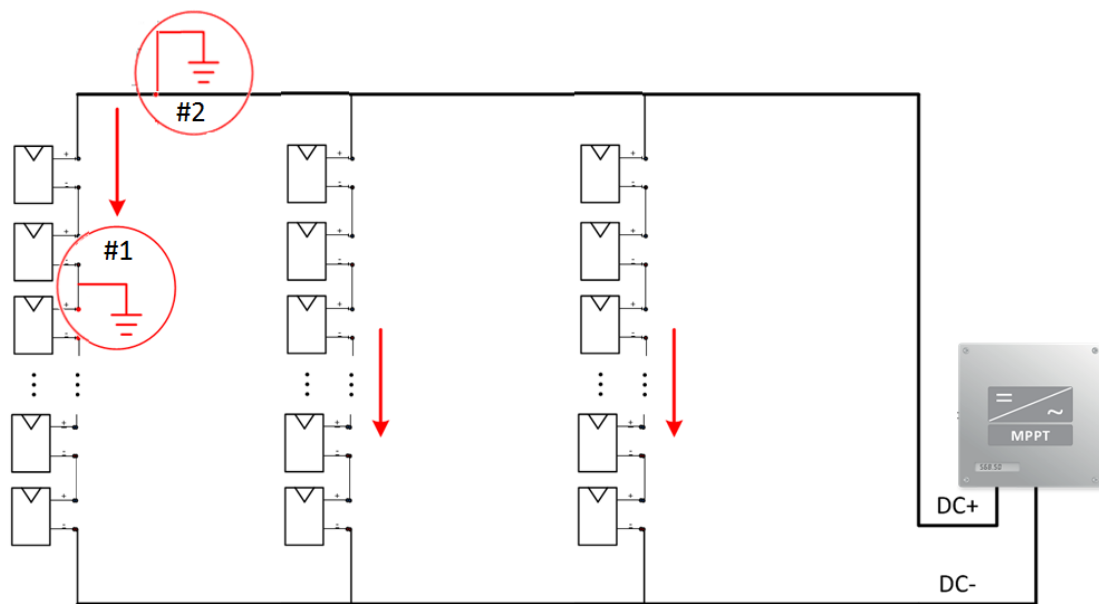


Figure 1 – Fault scenarios in a string inverter system

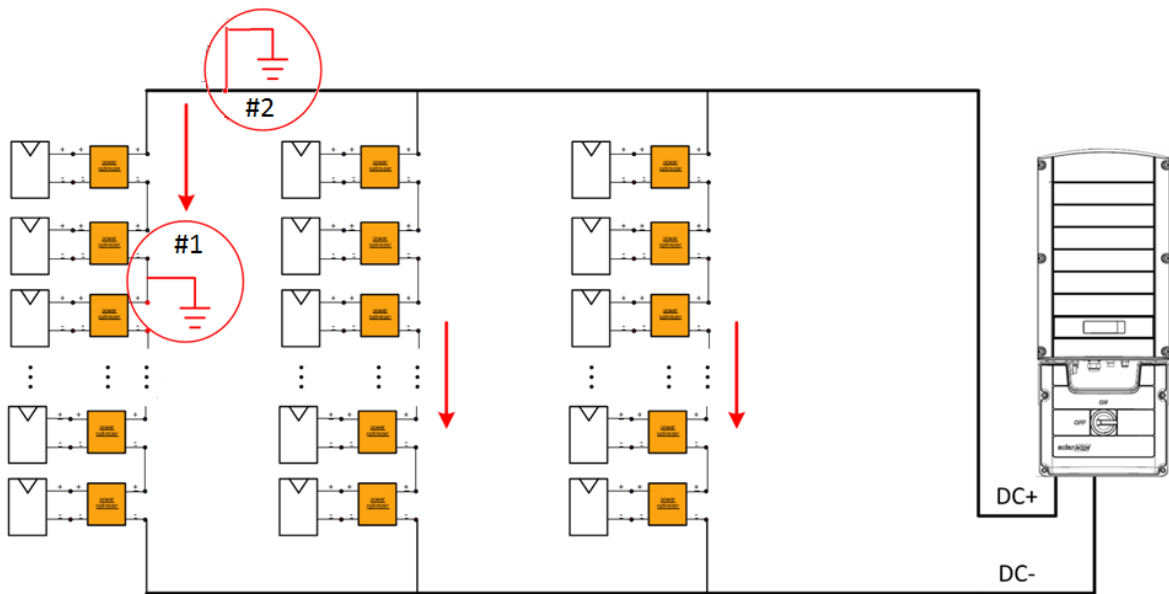


Figure 2 – Fault scenarios in a SolarEdge system