



# PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND FIRST START-UP PROCEDURE 3000SP

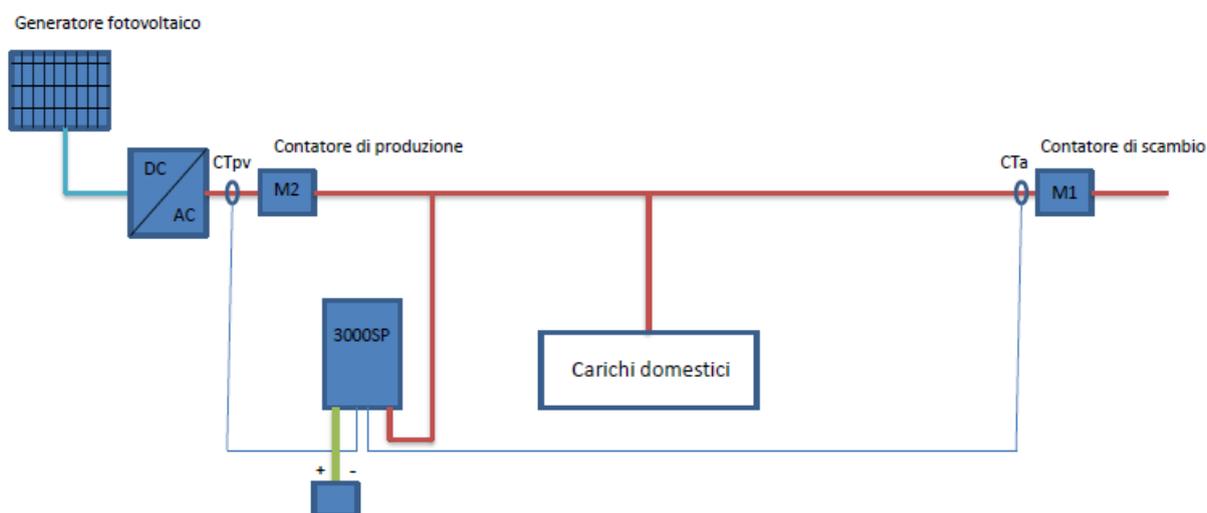


## PRELIMINARY CHECKS

The first start-up of the accumulation system must be carried out correctly, as this is crucial in order to ensure that the TA (CTa) placed on the exchange counter line is positioned in the correct direction, with the first stream of current flowing from the network towards the utilities.

Before proceeding with the first start-up, we highly recommend checking that all connections have been made correctly, so please refer to the instructions below to make sure that the system is wired correctly and ready for first start-up.

**The diagram below shows how the energy accumulation system must be inserted in the utility system; below this you can also see the correct positioning of the two TAs.**



1. Check that the DC connecting cables between the batteries and the inverter have been tightened properly on the inverter and that the electrical polarity is correct.

N.B.: In the case of PylonTech batteries, it is not necessary to provide a DC circuit breaker device as it is already integrated within each battery module; if other batteries are used it is necessary to provide a suitably dimensioned circuit breaker device.



2. Check that the AC cables are inserted properly and tightened on the GRID input/output terminals.

N.B.: It is necessary to install a circuit breaker on the GRID output so that AC voltage can be disconnected only to the accumulation inverter at any time and in complete safety.

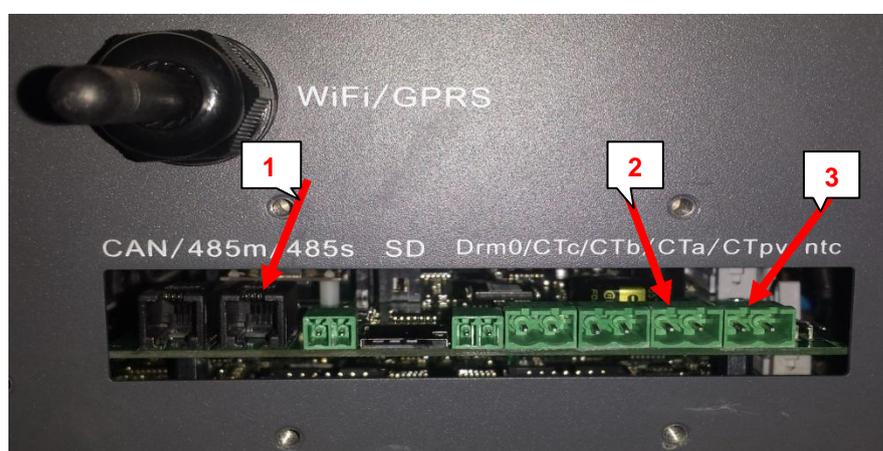
As far as output information on the LOAD output is concerned, we recommend you refer to the dedicated document available at [www.zcsazzurro.com](http://www.zcsazzurro.com).



3. Check that the two supplied TAs are connected correctly to the system, as indicated in the first diagram above and have therefore been connected to the correct inputs on the inverter terminal board.

2 → CT<sub>a</sub>, this toroidal must be inserted on the exchange side and must engage in the phase from between the bidirectional meter to the general electric main panel; this means it will be possible to measure both the incoming and the outgoing current on the cable.

3 → CT<sub>pv</sub>, this toroidal must be inserted on the photovoltaic production inverter output so that it can detect on the phase the current flow related to the photovoltaic output alone.



1 → Check that the communication cable has been plugged into port 485 on the inverter, as shown in the photograph above, this cable will then be connected to port RS485 on the first battery (figure 1 below). The battery to which the inverter communication cable is connected will be the master battery in terms of communication.

Below is an example of a connection with two batteries (4.8 Kwh kit), as you can see from the photograph, it is vital to ensure that the supplied master battery output cable is inserted in LinkPort1 and is connected to the second slave battery input LinkPort0.

If additional batteries are used, the communication connections would entail the cable output from LinkPort1 on the second slave battery being connected to LinkPort0 on the third slave battery, and so on.

N.B.: ADD switches must not be moved from the position they are found in.

Check that the DC power cables have been properly connected as illustrated below, the lower cables that disappear from the photo are the output cables from the inverter.

If additional batteries are used, the connection of the power cables must be performed exactly like the connection between the master and the second battery seen in the figure below.





# FIRST START-UP PROCEDURE

1. Switch off the photovoltaic inverter (no power from renewable sources should be present)
2. Check that there is a consumption of at least 200W in the home.
3. Start the 3000SP
  - 3.1 First supply DC power by switching the batteries on, then push all the switches to the I position and press the red button on the master battery; all the batteries will now switch on in sequence.
  - 3.2 Now supply AC power through the protection switch dedicated to the energy storage inverter.

4. The display will now come on:

Make sure the displayed grid power consumption is the actual consumption

of the user, at this point the 3000SP has performed self-configuration based on the positioning of the TAs on the bidirectional meter.

After the countdown, if the batteries have charged they will give their contribution to supplying power to the user and the grid power will decrease to zero.

It is now possible to start the photovoltaic inverter.