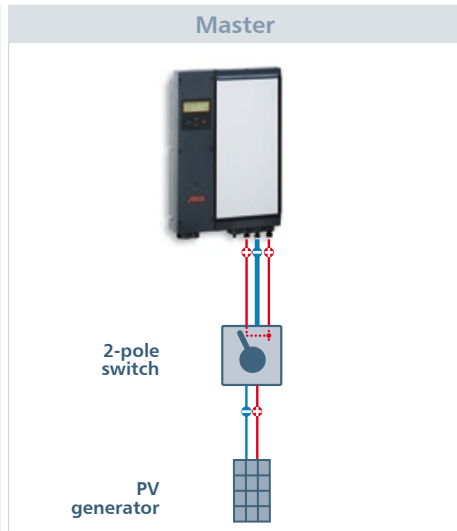


# Connection examples for DC disconnect - all-pole switching

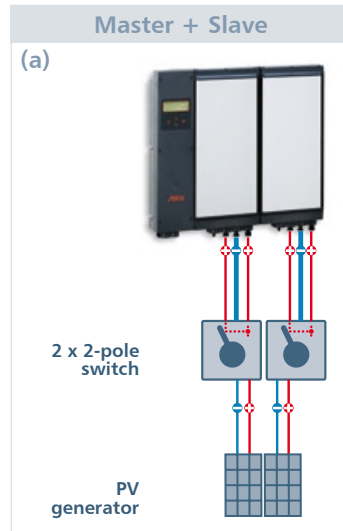
parallel inputs (1 MPP tracker)



## One MPP-optimised module string\*

One module string is connected to the parallel-connected inputs of a master and controlled via an MPP tracker for optimum yield.

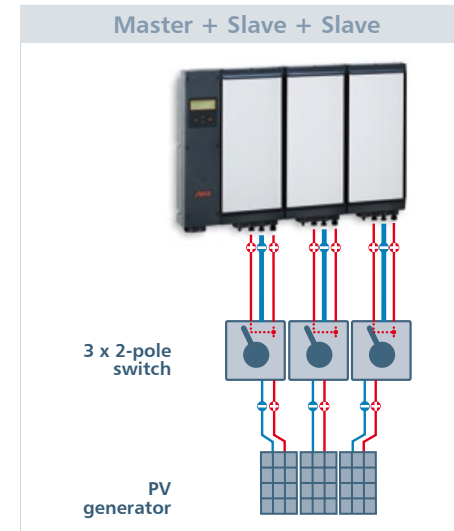
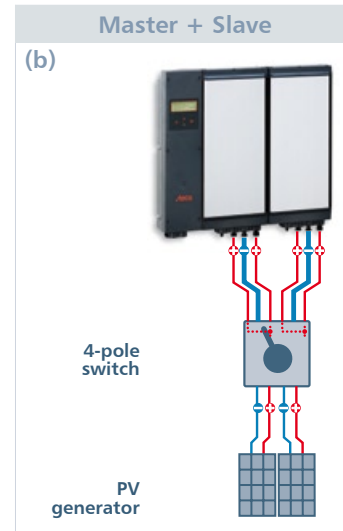
The parallel connection of the inputs is particularly suitable for high module currents (up to 16 A) or for saving on DC cabling.



## Two MPP-optimised module strings\*

Two module strings are connected to the respective parallel-connected inputs of a MasterSlave-System and controlled for optimum yield.

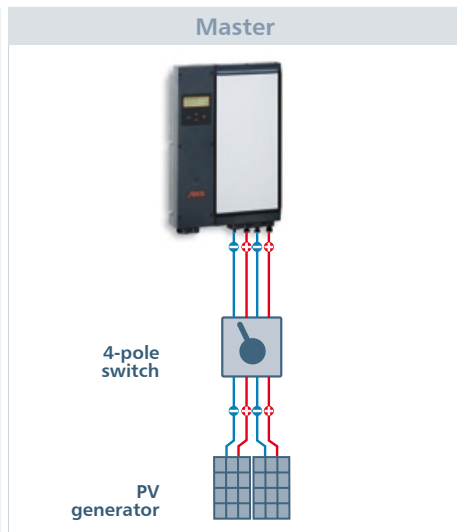
In variant (a) the DC disconnect is made up of two switches; in variant (b) there is just one switch.



## Three MPP-optimised module strings\*

Three module strings are connected to the respective parallel-connected inputs of a MasterSlaveSlave-System and controlled for optimum yield.

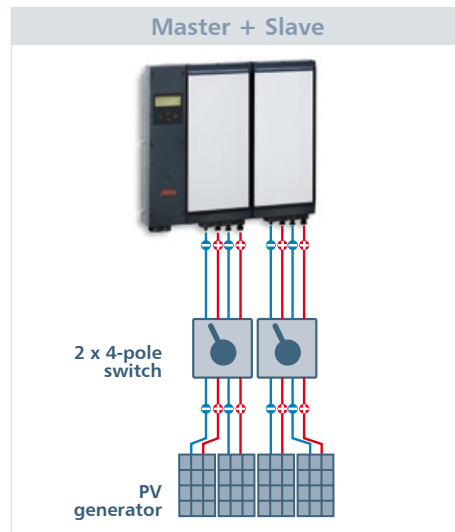
independent inputs (2 MPP trackers)



## Two MPP-optimised module strings

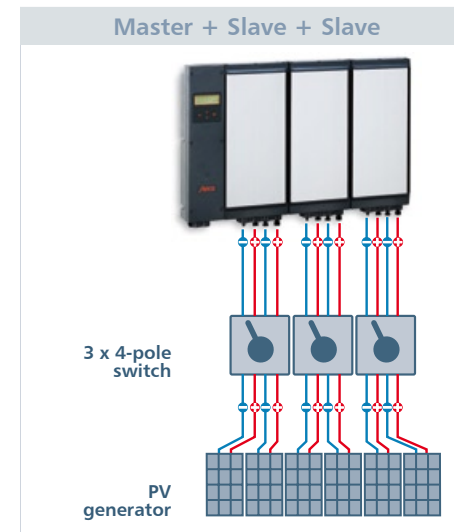
Two module strings are connected to the two inputs of a Master. Each string is controlled via its own MPP tracker for optimum yield.

The 2-pin switch is installed near the inverter as a DC disconnect.



## Four MPP-optimised module strings

Two module strings are connected to the four inputs of a MasterSlave-System. Each string is controlled via its own MPP tracker for optimum yield.



## Six MPP-optimised module strings

Six module strings are connected to the six inputs of a MasterSlaveSlave-System. Each string is controlled via its own MPP tracker for optimum yield. Each inverter has its own DC disconnect.

\*Negative pole are internal bridged