Electrical Characteristics

| Module Type | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SRP-370-BMA } \\ & \text { SRP-370-BMA-HV } \end{aligned}$ | SRP－375－BMA SRP－375－BMA－HV | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SRP-380-BMA } \\ & \text { SRP-380-BMA-HV } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SRP.-355-BMA } \\ & \text { SRP.365-BMA-HV } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | STC | STC | STC | STC |
| Maximum Power at STC（Pmp） | 370 | 375 | 380 | 385 |
| Open Circuit Voltage（Voc） | 47.8 | 48.1 | 48.3 | 48.5 |
| Short Circuit Current（Isc） | 9.63 | 9.70 | 9.80 | 9.87 |
| Maximum Power Voltage（Vmp） | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 41.0 |
| Maximum Power Current（ 1 mp ） | 9.20 | 9.26 | 9.32 | 9.39 |
| Module Efficiency at STC（nm） | 18.69 | 18.94 | 19.19 | 19.44 |
| Power Tolerance |  |  | 4．99） |  |
| Maximum System Voltage |  | 1000 VDC | ／ 1500 VDC |  |
| Maximum Series Fuse Rating |  |  | A |  |
| STC：IIradiance $1000 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ module temperature $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} A M=1.5$ ； |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature Characteristics |  |  |  |  |
| Pmax Temperature Coefficient |  | $-0.36 \%{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Voc Temperature Coefficient |  | $-0.28 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Isc Temperature Coefficient |  | $+0.05 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Operating Temperature |  | $-40 \sim+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Nominal Operating Cell Temperature（NOCT） |  | $45 \pm 2{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |

## Mechanical Specifications

| External Dimensions | $1996 \times 992 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Weight | 22.5 kg |
| Solar Cells | PERC Mono crystalline $156.75 \times 78.375 \mathrm{~mm}(144 \mathrm{pcs})$ |
| Front Glass | 3.2 mm AR coating tempered glass，low iron |
| Frame | Anodized aluminium alloy |
| Junction Box | P688， 3 diodes |
| Output Cables | $4.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, Portrait：255mm（ $+/ 355 \mathrm{~mm}(-)$ ）Landscape： 1200 mm |
| Connector | $\mathrm{MC4}$ Compatible |
| Mechanical Load | Front side 5400 Pa／Rear side 2400 Pa |



## Packing Configuration

|  | $1996 \times 992 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Container | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{GP}$ | $40^{\prime} \mathrm{GP}$ | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{HQ}$ |
| Pieces per Pallet | 27 | 27 | $27+2^{*}$ |
| Pallets per Container | 10 | 22 | 22 |
| Pieces per Container | 270 | 594 | 638 |

[^0]

Cuts Night，Breaks Dawn．
BIAEE＂

## Blade ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ - A Module re-Modeled

Seraphim's Blade ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Series solar module boasts two identical parts, which are composed of cells that are half the size of ordinary solar cells. By cutting cells into halves, these smaller currents will help reduce "Cell To Module" loss, which means higher output.
In the meantime, the overall space between cells are doubled, and more light will be transferred into power through multiple reflections. Compared to mainstream standard modules, the Blade ${ }^{T T M}$ series module has lower current and series resistance which helps minimiz mismatch loss, internal power loss, and shadow effect, etc. Once one cell has EL defect or appearance defect, such as black edge or $V$ mismatch loss, internal power loss, and shadow effer
sharp. After cutting, one intact half can be reused.
More Output
Higher Efficiency
$\$$ Higher ROI

## Less Mismatch loss

nstead of 6 internal strings of cells, the Blade series module has $2 \times 6$ shorter ones. This design effectively deals with the mismatch Instead of internal strings of cells, the Blade series module has $2 \times 6$ shorter ones. Thi

Standard Module / With 6 internal strings of cells

$\ggg$


Module current output is 8.7 A , current mismatch in series is 0.3 A .

## Blade $^{\mathrm{TM}}$ / With $2 \times 6$ internal strings of cells



## Less Internal Power Loss



The ribbon length of half-cell is shorter than normal cell. Calculated by Joule's law and Ohm' law, the power loss reduction is nearly $6 \%$.

Product Certificates
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Insurance D C

Warranty


Higher Yield Due to Better Shading Response
Blade ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ comprises two separated and identical solar cell arrays, which means the ordinary strings of cells are cut into halves, and these shorter strings compose arrays which has separated current paths. When a module is shaded, only one side shaded array's these shorter strings compose arrays which has separated current paths. When a module is shaded, only one side shaded array's
current will be impacted, while the other array will still be functionally producing power. Under this circumstance, when a module is shaded, the affected working areas of Blade ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ will be $50 \%$ less.

By cutting solar cell into halves, the internal power loss will be lower and hot spot effect will also be reduced.

## Standard Module

Blade ${ }^{\text {TII }}$ Module

$\rightarrow$



[^0]:    $27+2$ pieces per pallet is the special package which only suits for container transport

