

Smart PV Three-phase Inverter

User Manual

EESOLAR-20KTL-MB0

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Notice

The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to ensure accuracy of the contents, but all statements, information, and recommendations in this document do not constitute the warranty of any kind, express or implied.

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About This Document

Purpose

This document describes the smart solar inverter in terms of the safety precautions, product introduction, installation, electrical connections, power-on and commissioning, maintenance, and technical specifications. Read this document carefully before installing and operating the inverter.





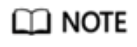
Intended Audience

This document is intended for:

- Installers
- Users

Symbol Conventions

The symbols that may be found in this document are defined as follows.

Symbol	Description
	Indicates a hazard with a high level of risk which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
	Indicates a hazard with a medium level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
	Indicates a hazard with a low level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.
	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in equipment damage, data loss, performance deterioration, or unanticipated results. NOTICE is used to address practices not related to personal injury.
	Supplements the important information in the main text. NOTE is used to address information not related to personal injury, equipment damage, and environment deterioration.

Change History

Changes between document issues are cumulative. The latest document issue contains all the changes made in earlier issues.

Issue 01 (2024-04-30)

This issue is used for first office application (FOA).

1 Safety Information

Statement

Before transporting, storing, installing, operating, using, and/or maintaining the equipment, read this document, strictly follow the instructions provided herein, and follow all the safety instructions on the equipment and in this document. In this document, "equipment" refers to the products, software, components, spare parts, and/or services related to this document; "the Company" refers to the manufacturer (producer), seller, and/or service provider of the equipment; "you" refers to the entity that transports, stores, installs, operates, uses, and/or maintains the equipment.

The **Danger, Warning, Caution, and Notice** statements described in this document do not cover all the safety precautions. You also need to comply with relevant international, national, or regional standards and industry practices. **The Company shall not be liable for any consequences that may arise due to violations of safety requirements or safety standards concerning the design, production, and usage of the equipment.**

The equipment shall be used in an environment that meets the design specifications. Otherwise, the equipment may be faulty, malfunctioning, or damaged, which is not covered under the warranty. The Company shall not be liable for any property loss, personal injury, or even death caused thereby.

Comply with applicable laws, regulations, standards, and specifications during transportation, storage, installation, operation, use, and maintenance.

Do not perform reverse engineering, decompilation, disassembly, adaptation, implantation, or other derivative operations on the equipment software. Do not study the internal implementation logic of the equipment, obtain the source code of the equipment software, violate intellectual property rights, or disclose any of the performance test results of the equipment software.

The Company shall not be liable for any of the following circumstances or their consequences:

- The equipment is damaged due to force majeure such as earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, debris flows, lightning strikes, fires, wars, armed conflicts, typhoons, hurricanes, tornadoes, and other extreme weather conditions.
- The equipment is operated beyond the conditions specified in this document.
- The equipment is installed or used in environments that do not comply with international, national, or regional standards.

- The equipment is installed or used by unqualified personnel.
- You fail to follow the operation instructions and safety precautions on the product and in the document.
- You remove or modify the product or modify the software code without authorization.
- You or a third party authorized by you cause the equipment damage during transportation.
- The equipment is damaged due to storage conditions that do not meet the requirements specified in the product document.
- You fail to prepare materials and tools that comply with local laws, regulations, and related standards.
- The equipment is damaged due to your or a third party's negligence, intentional breach, gross negligence, or improper operations, or other reasons not related to the Company.

1.1 Personal Safety

 DANGER

Ensure that power is off during installation. Do not install or remove a cable with power on. Transient contact between the core of the cable and the conductor will generate electric arcs or sparks, which may cause a fire or personal injury.

 DANGER

Non-standard and improper operations on the energized equipment may cause fire, electric shocks, or explosion, resulting in property damage, personal injury, or even death.

 DANGER

Before operations, remove conductive objects such as watches, bracelets, bangles, rings, and necklaces to prevent electric shocks.

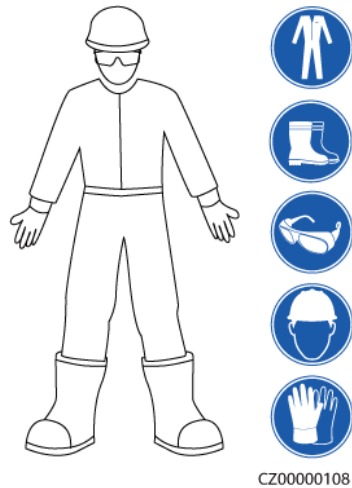
 DANGER

During operations, use dedicated insulated tools to prevent electric shocks or short circuits. The dielectric withstanding voltage level must comply with local laws, regulations, standards, and specifications.

WARNING

During operations, wear personal protective equipment such as protective clothing, insulated shoes, goggles, safety helmets, and insulated gloves.

Figure 1-1 Personal protective equipment



General Requirements

- Do not stop protective devices. Pay attention to the warnings, cautions, and related precautionary measures in this document and on the equipment.
- If there is a likelihood of personal injury or equipment damage during operations, immediately stop, report the case to the supervisor, and take feasible protective measures.
- Do not power on the equipment before it is installed or confirmed by professionals.
- Do not touch the power supply equipment directly or with conductors such as damp objects. Before touching any conductor surface or terminal, measure the voltage at the contact point to ensure that there is no risk of electric shock.
- Do not touch operating equipment because the enclosure is hot.
- Do not touch a running fan with your hands, components, screws, tools, or boards. Otherwise, personal injury or equipment damage may occur.
- In the case of a fire, immediately leave the building or the equipment area and activate the fire alarm or call emergency services. Do not enter the affected building or equipment area under any circumstances.

Personnel Requirements

- Only professionals and trained personnel are allowed to operate the equipment.
 - Professionals: personnel who are familiar with the working principles and structure of the equipment, trained or experienced in equipment operations and are clear of the sources and degree of various potential hazards in equipment installation, operation, maintenance
 - Trained personnel: personnel who are trained in technology and safety, have required experience, are aware of possible hazards on themselves in certain

operations, and are able to take protective measures to minimize the hazards on themselves and other people

- Personnel who plan to install or maintain the equipment must receive adequate training, be able to correctly perform all operations, and understand all necessary safety precautions and local relevant standards.
- Only qualified professionals or trained personnel are allowed to install, operate, and maintain the equipment.
- Only qualified professionals are allowed to remove safety facilities and inspect the equipment.
- Personnel who will perform special tasks such as electrical operations, working at heights, and operations of special equipment must possess the required local qualifications.
- Only authorized professionals are allowed to replace the equipment or components (including software).
- Only personnel who need to work on the equipment are allowed to access the equipment.

1.2 Electrical Safety

 DANGER

Before connecting cables, ensure that the equipment is intact. Otherwise, electric shocks or fire may occur.

 DANGER

Non-standard and improper operations may result in fire or electric shocks.

 DANGER

Prevent foreign matter from entering the equipment during operations. Otherwise, equipment short-circuits or damage, load power derating, power failure, or personal injury may occur.

 WARNING

For the equipment that needs to be grounded, install the ground cable first when installing the equipment and remove the ground cable last when removing the equipment.

 **WARNING**

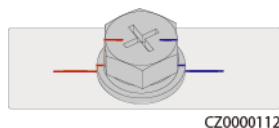
During the installation of PV strings and the inverter, the positive or negative terminals of PV strings may be short-circuited to ground if the power cables are not properly installed or routed. In this case, an AC or DC short circuit may occur and damage the inverter. The resulting device damage is not covered under any warranty.

 **CAUTION**

Do not route cables near the air intake or exhaust vents of the equipment.

General Requirements

- Follow the procedures described in the document for installation, operation, and maintenance. Do not reconstruct or alter the equipment, add components, or change the installation sequence without permission.
- Obtain approval from the national or local electric utility company before connecting the equipment to the grid.
- Observe the power plant safety regulations, such as the operation and work ticket mechanisms.
- Install temporary fences or warning ropes and hang "No Entry" signs around the operation area to keep unauthorized personnel away from the area.
- Before installing or removing power cables, turn off the switches of the equipment and its upstream and downstream switches.
- Before performing operations on the equipment, check that all tools meet the requirements and record the tools. After the operations are complete, collect all of the tools to prevent them from being left inside the equipment.
- Before installing power cables, check that cable labels are correct and cable terminals are insulated.
- When installing the equipment, use a torque tool of a proper measurement range to tighten the screws. When using a wrench to tighten the screws, ensure that the wrench does not tilt and the torque error does not exceed 10% of the specified value.
- Ensure that bolts are tightened with a torque tool and marked in red and blue after double-check. Installation personnel mark tightened bolts in blue. Quality inspection personnel confirm that the bolts are tightened and then mark them in red. (The marks must cross the edges of the bolts.)



- If the equipment has multiple inputs, disconnect all the inputs before operating the equipment.
- Before maintaining a downstream electrical or power distribution device, turn off the output switch on the power supply equipment.
- During equipment maintenance, attach "Do not switch on" labels near the upstream and downstream switches or circuit breakers as well as warning signs to prevent accidental connection. The equipment can be powered on only after troubleshooting is complete.
- Do not open equipment panels.

- Check equipment connections periodically, ensuring that all screws are securely tightened.
- Only qualified professionals can replace a damaged cable.
- Do not scrawl, damage, or block any labels or nameplates on the equipment. Promptly replace labels that have worn out.
- Do not use solvents such as water, alcohol, or oil to clean electrical components inside or outside of the equipment.

Grounding

- Ensure that the grounding impedance of the equipment complies with local electrical standards.
- Ensure that the equipment is connected permanently to the protective ground. Before operating the equipment, check its electrical connection to ensure that it is reliably grounded.
- Do not work on the equipment in the absence of a properly installed ground conductor.
- Do not damage the ground conductor.

Cabling Requirements

- When selecting, installing, and routing cables, follow local safety regulations and rules.
- When routing power cables, ensure that there is no coiling or twisting. Do not join or weld power cables. If necessary, use a longer cable.
- Ensure that all cables are properly connected and insulated, and meet specifications.
- Ensure that the slots and holes for routing cables are free from sharp edges, and that the positions where cables are routed through pipes or cable holes are equipped with cushion materials to prevent the cables from being damaged by sharp edges or burrs.
- Ensure that cables of the same type are bound together neatly and straight and that the cable sheath is intact. When routing cables of different types, ensure that they are away from each other without entanglement and overlapping.
- Secure buried cables using cable supports and cable clips. Ensure that the cables in the backfill area are in close contact with the ground to prevent cable deformation or damage during backfilling.
- If the external conditions (such as the cable layout or ambient temperature) change, verify the cable usage in accordance with the IEC-60364-5-52 or local laws and regulations. For example, check that the current-carrying capacity meets requirements.
- When routing cables, reserve at least 30 mm clearance between the cables and heat-generating components or areas. This prevents deterioration or damage to the cable insulation layer.

1.3 Environment Requirements

 DANGER

Do not expose the equipment to flammable or explosive gas or smoke. Do not perform any operation on the equipment in such environments.

 **DANGER**

Do not store any flammable or explosive materials in the equipment area.

 **DANGER**

Do not place the equipment near heat sources or fire sources, such as smoke, candles, heaters, or other heating devices. Overheat may damage the equipment or cause a fire.

 **WARNING**

Install the equipment in an area far away from liquids. Do not install it under areas prone to condensation, such as under water pipes and air exhaust vents, or areas prone to water leakage, such as air conditioner vents, ventilation vents, or feeder windows of the equipment room. Ensure that no liquid enters the equipment to prevent faults or short circuits.

 **WARNING**

To prevent damage or fire due to high temperature, ensure that the ventilation vents or heat dissipation systems are not obstructed or covered by other objects while the equipment is running.

General Requirements

- Store the equipment according to the storage requirements. Equipment damage caused by unqualified storage conditions is not covered under the warranty.
- Keep the installation and operating environments of the equipment within the allowed ranges. Otherwise, its performance and safety will be compromised.
- The operating temperature range provided in the equipment's technical specifications refers to the ambient temperatures in equipment's installation environment.
- Do not install, use, or operate outdoor equipment and cables (including but not limited to moving equipment, operating equipment and cables, inserting connectors to or removing connectors from signal ports connected to outdoor facilities, working at heights, performing outdoor installation, and opening doors) in harsh weather conditions such as lightning, rain, snow, and level 6 or stronger wind.
- Do not install the equipment in an environment with dust, smoke, volatile or corrosive gases, infrared and other radiations, organic solvents, or salty air.
- Do not install the equipment in an environment with conductive metal or magnetic dust.
- Do not install the equipment in an area conducive to the growth of microorganisms such as fungus or mildew.
- Do not install the equipment in an area with strong vibration, noise, or electromagnetic interference.
- Ensure that the site complies with local laws, regulations, and related standards.

- Ensure that the ground in the installation environment is solid, free from spongy or soft soil, and not prone to subsidence. The site must not be located in a low-lying land prone to water or snow accumulation, and the horizontal level of the site must be above the highest water level of that area in history.
- Do not install the equipment in a position that may be submerged in water.
- If the equipment is installed in a place with abundant vegetation, in addition to routine weeding, harden the ground underneath the equipment using cement or gravel (the area shall be greater than or equal to 3 m x 2.5 m).
- Do not install the equipment outdoors in salt-affected areas because it may be corroded. A salt-affected area refers to the region within 500 m of the coast or prone to sea breeze. Regions prone to sea breeze vary with weather conditions (such as typhoons and monsoons) or terrains (such as dams and hills).
- Before installation, operation, and maintenance, clean up any water, ice, snow, or other foreign objects on the top of the equipment.
- When installing the equipment, ensure that the installation surface is solid enough to bear the weight of the equipment.
- After installing the equipment, remove the packing materials such as cartons, foam, plastics, and cable ties from the equipment area.

1.4 Mechanical Safety

 WARNING

Ensure that all necessary tools are ready and inspected by a professional organization. Do not use tools that have signs of scratches or fail to pass the inspection or whose inspection validity period has expired. Ensure that the tools are secure and not overloaded.

 WARNING

Do not drill holes into the equipment. Doing so may affect the sealing performance and electromagnetic containment of the equipment and damage components or cables inside. Metal shavings from drilling may short-circuit boards inside the equipment.

General Requirements

- Repaint any paint scratches caused during equipment transportation or installation in a timely manner. Equipment with scratches must not be exposed for an extended period of time.
- Do not perform operations such as arc welding and cutting on the equipment without evaluation by the Company.
- Do not install other devices on the top of the equipment without evaluation by the Company.
- When performing operations over the top of the equipment, take measures to protect the equipment against damage.
- Use correct tools and operate them in the correct way.

Moving Heavy Objects

- Be cautious to prevent injury when moving heavy objects.



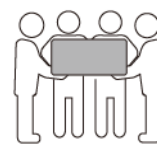
< 18 kg
(< 40 lbs)



18–32 kg
(40–70 lbs)



32–55 kg
(70–121 lbs)



55–68 kg
(121–150 lbs)



> 68 kg
(> 150 lbs)

CZ0000110

- If multiple persons need to move a heavy object together, determine the manpower and work division with consideration of height and other conditions to ensure that the weight is equally distributed.
- If two persons or more move a heavy object together, ensure that the object is lifted and landed simultaneously and moved at a uniform pace under the supervision of one person.
- Wear personal protective gears such as protective gloves and shoes when manually moving the equipment.
- To move an object by hand, approach to the object, squat down, and then lift the object gently and stably by the force of the legs instead of your back. Do not lift it suddenly or turn your body around.
- Do not quickly lift a heavy object above your waist. Place the object on a workbench that is half-waist high or any other appropriate place, adjust the positions of your palms, and then lift it.
- Move a heavy object stably with balanced force at an even and low speed. Put down the object stably and slowly to prevent any collision or drop from scratching the surface of the equipment or damaging the components and cables.
- When moving a heavy object, be aware of the workbench, slope, staircase, and slippery places. When moving a heavy object through a door, ensure that the door is wide enough to move the object and avoid bumping or injury.
- When transferring a heavy object, move your feet instead of turning your waist around. When lifting and transferring a heavy object, ensure that your feet point to the target direction of movement.
- When transporting the equipment using a pallet truck or forklift, ensure that the tynes are properly positioned so that the equipment does not topple. Before moving the equipment, secure it to the pallet truck or forklift using ropes. When moving the equipment, assign dedicated personnel to take care of it.
- Choose sea, roads in good conditions, or airplanes for transportation. Do not transport the equipment by railway. Avoid tilt or jolt during transportation.

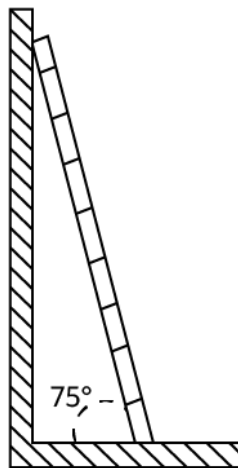
Using Ladders

- Use wooden or insulated ladders when you need to perform live-line working at heights.
- Platform ladders with protective rails are preferred. Single ladders are not recommended.
- Before using a ladder, check that it is intact and confirm its load bearing capacity. Do not overload it.
- Ensure that the ladder is securely positioned and held firm.



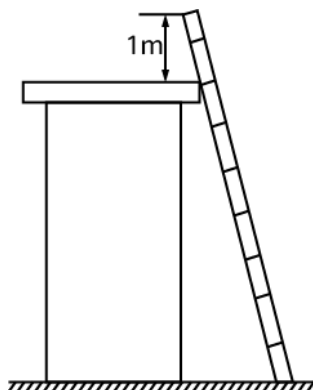
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- When climbing up the ladder, keep your body stable and your center of gravity between the side rails, and do not overreach to the sides.
- When a step ladder is used, ensure that the pull ropes are secured.
- If a single ladder is used, the recommended angle for the ladder against the floor is 75 degrees, as shown in the following figure. A square can be used to measure the angle.



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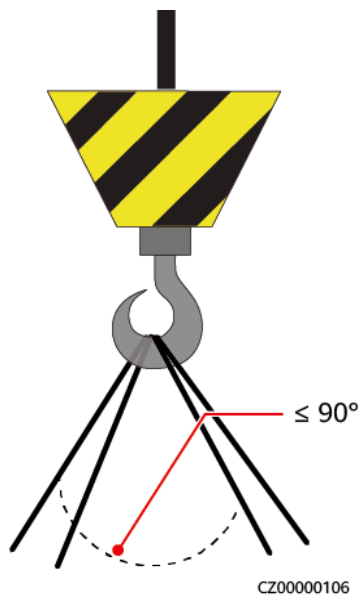
- If a single ladder is used, ensure that the wider end of the ladder is at the bottom, and take protective measures to prevent the ladder from sliding.
- If a single ladder is used, do not climb higher than the fourth rung of the ladder from the top.
- If you use a single ladder to climb up to a platform, ensure that the ladder is at least 1 m higher than the platform.



PI02SC0009

Hoisting

- Only trained and qualified personnel are allowed to perform hoisting operations.
- Install temporary warning signs or fences to isolate the hoisting area.
- Ensure that the foundation where hoisting is performed on meets the load-bearing requirements.
- Before hoisting objects, ensure that hoisting tools are firmly secured onto a fixed object or wall that meets the load-bearing requirements.
- During hoisting, do not stand or walk under the crane or the hoisted objects.
- Do not drag steel ropes and hoisting tools or bump the hoisted objects against hard objects during hoisting.
- Ensure that the angle between two hoisting ropes is no more than 90 degrees, as shown in the following figure.



Drilling Holes

- Obtain consent from the customer and contractor before drilling holes.
- Wear protective equipment such as safety goggles and protective gloves when drilling holes.
- To avoid short circuits or other risks, do not drill holes into buried pipes or cables.
- When drilling holes, protect the equipment from shavings. After drilling, clean up any shavings.

2 Overview

The inverter is a three-phase grid-tied PV string inverter that converts the DC power generated by PV strings into AC power and feeds the power into the power grid.

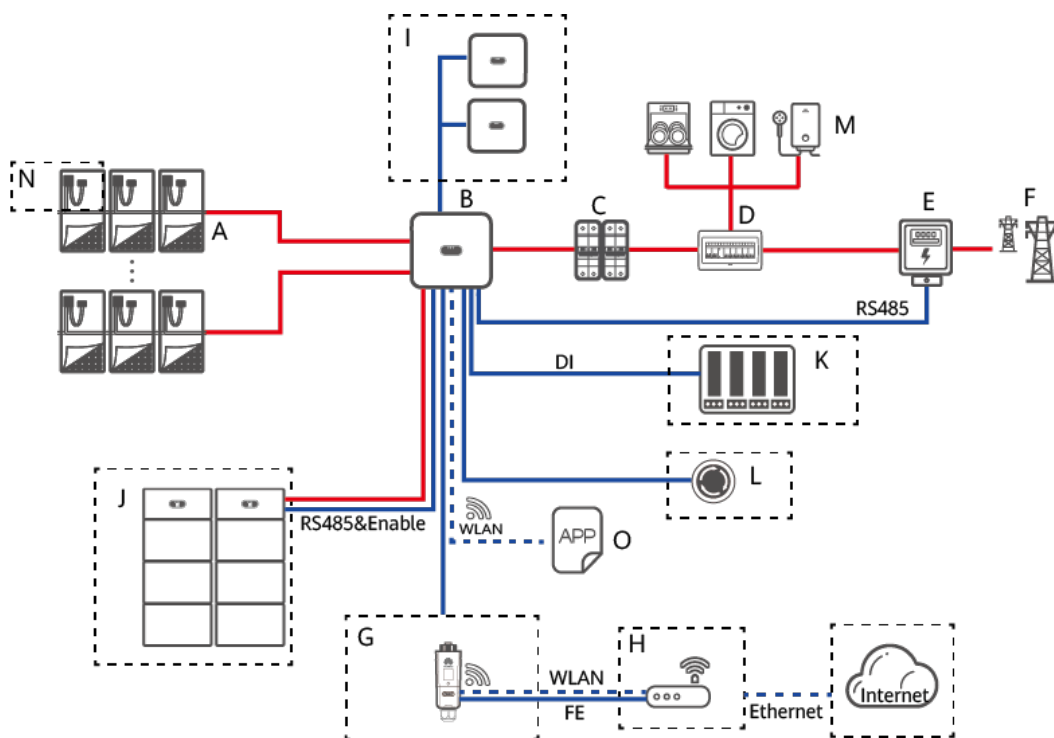
2.1 Networking Application

Typical Networking

The inverter applies to residential rooftop grid-tied systems and small-sized ground grid-tied PV plants. The system consists of PV strings, grid-tied inverters, AC switches, and power distribution units (PDUs).

Smart Dongle networking

Figure 2-1 Smart Dongle networking (the components in dashed boxes are optional)



- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) PV string | (B) Inverter | (C) AC switch |
| (D) AC PDU | (E) Power meter | (F) Power grid |
| (G) WLAN-FE Smart Dongle | (H) Router | (I) Slave inverter |
| (J) Battery | (K) Power grid scheduling | (L) Rapid shutdown switch device |
| (M) Load | (N) Optimizer | (O) HiSolar app |

NOTE

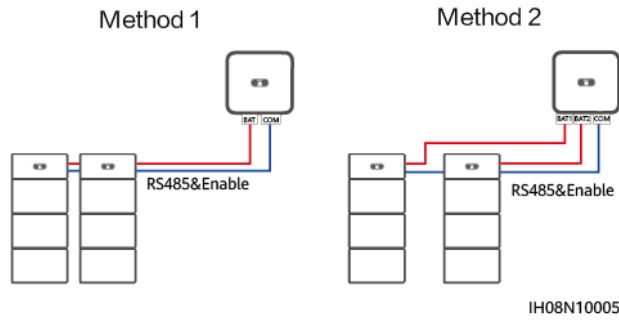
Each inverter can connect to a maximum of four batteries (each battery terminal can connect to a maximum of two batteries). In the Smart Dongle networking scenario, a maximum of three inverters and six batteries can be connected.

NOTICE

When the inverter functions as the master inverter and needs to connect to both a power meter and battery, if more than two batteries are connected, select one of the following meter models: DTSU666-HW, YDS60-80, DTSU71, and DHSU1079-CT. The DTSU666-H is not supported. Ensure that the baud rate for RS485-2 is negotiated to 115200 bit/s. For details about baud rate negotiation, see [D Baud Rate Negotiation](#).

Energy Management Assistant networking

Figure 2-3 Connecting the inverter to two batteries

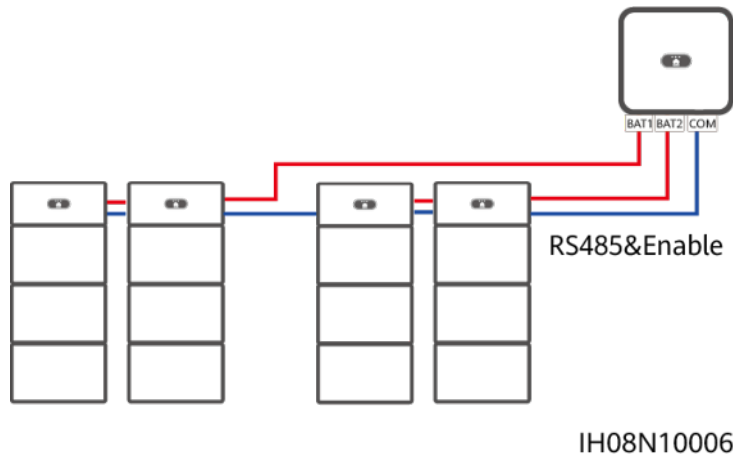


To connect the inverter to four batteries, refer to the following figure.

NOTE

Each battery terminal can connect to a maximum of two batteries.

Figure 2-4 Connecting the inverter to four batteries



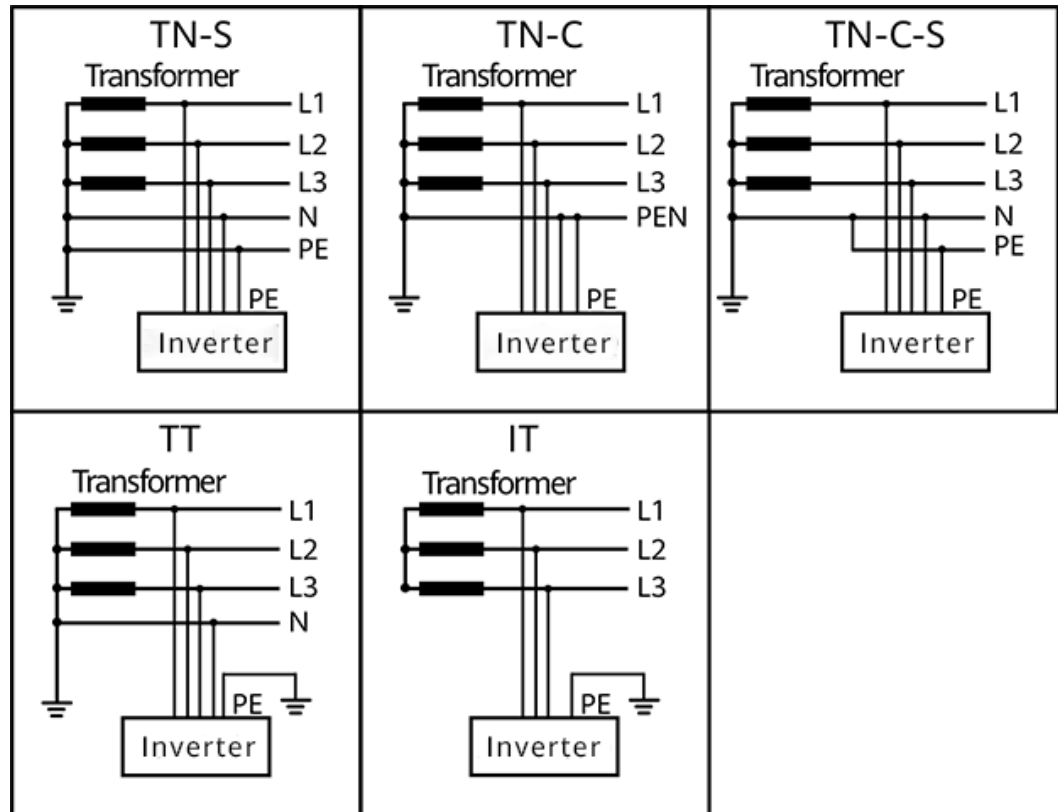
NOTE

- For two PV strings connected in parallel to the same MPPT circuit, the model, quantity, orientation, and tilt angle of PV modules in the PV strings must be the same.
- The voltage of different MPPT circuits must be the same.
- The MPPT voltage must be greater than the lower threshold of the full-load MPPT range specified in the inverter technical data sheet. Otherwise, the inverter will be derated, causing the system yield loss.

Power Grid Types

Power grid types supported by the inverter include TN-S, TN-C, TN-C-S, TT, and IT.

Figure 2-1 Supported earthing systems



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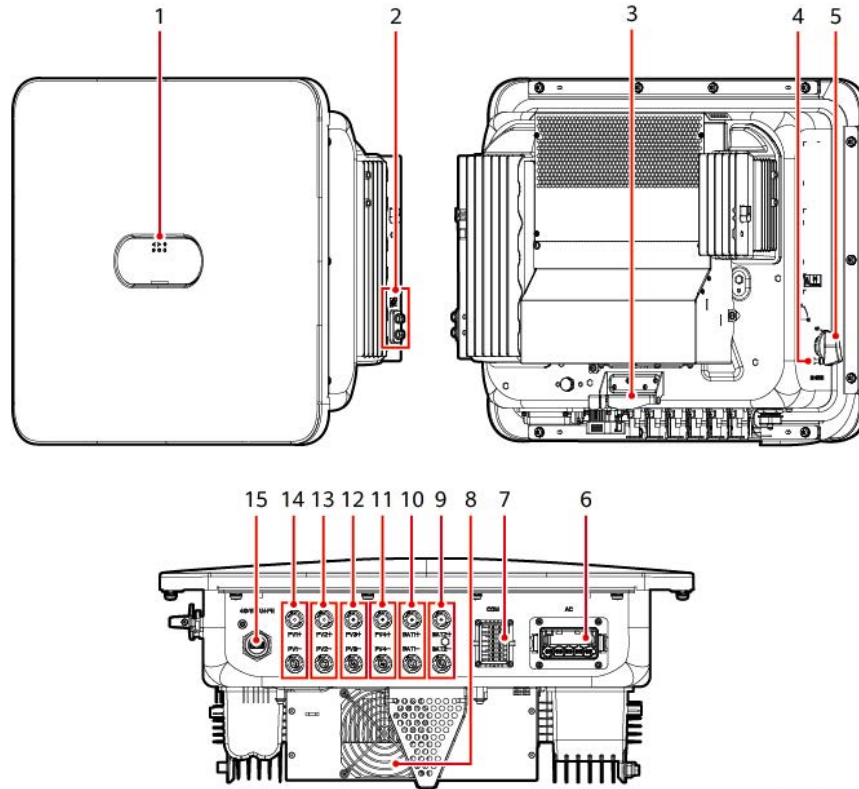
NOTE

- In a TT power grid, the N-PE voltage should be lower than 30 V.
- In an IT power grid, you need to set **isolation settings** to **input not grounded, with a transformer**.

2.2 Appearance

Appearance and Ports

Figure 2-1 Appearance



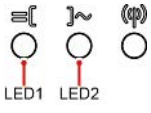
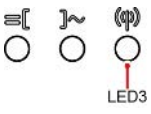
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- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) LED indicators | (2) Ground screws |
| (3) Mounting bracket | (4) DC switch locking screw hole ^[1] |
| (5) DC switch (DC SWITCH) | (6) AC output port (AC) |
| (7) Communications port (COM) | (8) Fan |
| (9) Battery terminals (BAT2+ and BAT2-) | (10) Battery terminals (BAT1+ and BAT1-) |
| (11) DC input terminals (PV4+ and PV4-) | (12) DC input terminals (PV3+ and PV3-) |
| (13) DC input terminals (PV2+ and PV2-) | (14) DC input terminals (PV1+ and PV1-) |
| (15) Smart Dongle port (WLAN-FE) | |

Note [1]: For models used in Australia, the DC switch locking screw needs to be installed according to the local standard to secure the DC switch (DC SWITCH) and prevent incorrect startup. The DC switch locking screw is delivered with the product.

Indicator Description

Table 2-1 LED indicator description

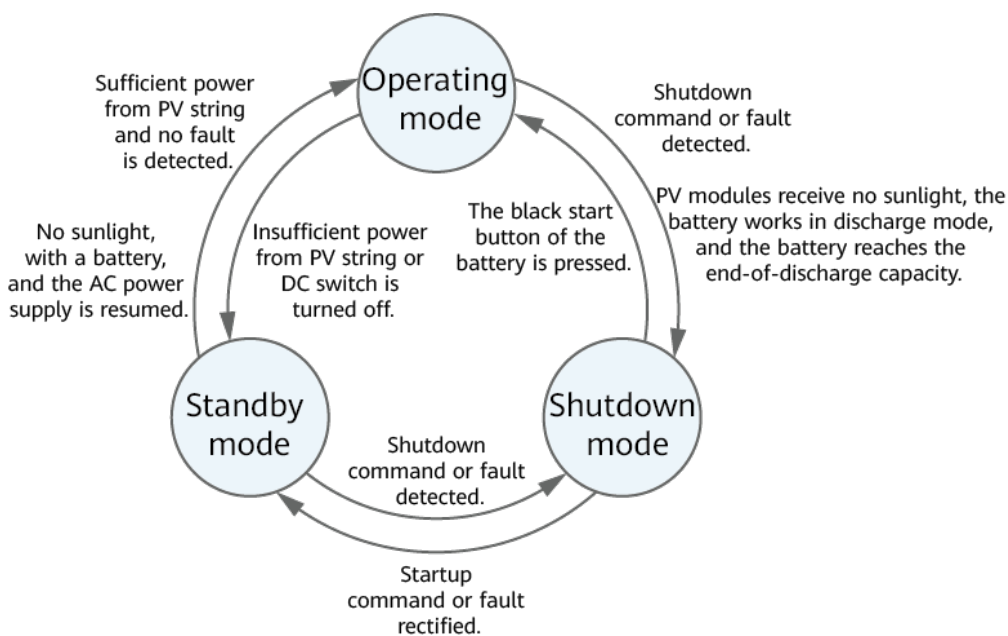
Category	Status		Description
Running indication 	LED1	LED2	-
	Steady green	Steady green	The inverter is operating in grid-tied mode.
	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)	Off	The DC is on and the AC is off.
	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)	Both the DC and AC are on, and the inverter is off-grid.
	Off	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)	The DC is off and the AC is on.
	Off	Off	Both the DC and AC are off.
	Blinking red fast (on for 0.2s and off for 0.2s)	-	There is a DC environmental alarm, such as High String Input Voltage , String Reverse Connection , or Low Insulation Resistance .
	-	Blinking red fast	There is an AC environmental alarm, such as Grid Undervoltage , Grid Overvoltage , Grid Overfrequency , or Grid Underfrequency .
	Steady red	Steady red	A fault exists.
Communication indication 	LED3		-
	Blinking green fast (on for 0.2s and off for 0.2s)		Communication is in progress. (When a mobile phone is connected to the inverter, the indicator first blinks green slowly, indicating that the phone is connected to the inverter.)
	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)		The mobile phone is connected to the inverter.
	Off		There is no communication.

Category	Status			Description
	LED1	LED2	LED3	
Device replacement indication	LED1	LED2	LED3	–
	Steady red	Steady red	Steady red	The inverter hardware is faulty and needs to be replaced.

2.3 Working Modes

The inverter can work in Standby, Operating, or Shutdown mode.

Figure 2-1 Working modes



IS07500002




Table 2-1 Working mode description

Working Mode	Description
Standby	The inverter enters Standby mode when the external environment does not meet the operating requirements. In Standby mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter continuously performs status check and enters the Operating mode once the operating requirements are met. The inverter enters Shutdown mode after detecting a shutdown command or a fault after startup.
Operating	In Operating mode:

Working Mode	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter converts DC power from PV strings into AC power and feeds the power to the power grid. The inverter tracks the maximum power point to maximize the PV string output. If the inverter detects a fault or a shutdown command, it enters the Shutdown mode. The inverter enters Standby mode after detecting that the PV string output power is not suitable for connecting to the power grid for generating power. If the PV modules receive no sunlight, the battery works in discharge mode, and the battery reaches the end-of-discharge capacity, the inverter enters Shutdown mode.
Shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Standby or Operating mode, the inverter enters Shutdown mode after detecting a fault or shutdown command. In Shutdown mode, the inverter enters Standby mode after detecting a startup command or that the fault is rectified. In Shutdown mode, if the black start button of the battery is pressed, the inverter enters Operating mode.

2.4 Label Description

Enclosure Labels

Symbol	Name	Meaning
 <p>Danger: High Voltage! 高压危险! Start maintaining the SUN2000 at least 5 minutes after the SUN2000 disconnects from all external power supplies. 逆变器与外部所有电源断开后需要等待至少5分钟, 才可以进行维护。</p>	Delayed discharge	Residual voltage exists after the inverter is powered off. It takes 5 minutes for the inverter to discharge to the safe voltage.
 <p>Warning: High Temperature! 高温危险! Never touch the enclosure of an operating SUN2000. 逆变器工作时严禁触摸外壳。</p>	Burn warning	Do not touch the inverter when it is running because its enclosure is hot.
 <p>Danger: Electrical Hazard! 有电危险! Only certified professionals are allowed to install and operate the SUN2000. 仅有资质的专业人员才可进行逆变器的安装和操作。 High touch current, earth connection essential before connecting supply. 大接触电流! 接通电源前须先接地。</p>	Electric shock warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High voltage exists after the inverter is powered on. Only qualified and trained electrical technicians are allowed to perform

Symbol	Name	Meaning
		<p>operations on the inverter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High touch current exists after the inverter is powered on. Before powering on the inverter, ensure that the inverter is properly grounded.
	Refer to documentation	Reminds operators to refer to the documents delivered with the inverter.
	Grounding	Indicates the position for connecting the protective earthing (PE) cable.
	Operation warning	Do not remove the DC input connector or AC output connector when the inverter is running.
	Weight	The inverter is heavy and needs to be carried by two persons.
<p>(1P)PN/ITEM:XXXXXXXX Y (32P)Model: XXXXXXXX (S)SN:XXXXXXXXXXXXX MADE IN CHINA</p>	Serial number (SN)	Indicates the product SN.
	QR code for inverter WiFi connection	Scan the QR code to connect to the inverter WiFi.

Product Nameplate

The nameplate contains the trademark, product model, important technical specifications, compliance symbols, company name, and place of origin.

3

Storage Requirements

The following requirements shall be met if inverters are not put into use immediately:

- Do not unpack inverters.
- Keep the storage temperature at -40°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the humidity at 5%–95% RH.
- Store inverters in a clean and dry place and protect them from dust and moisture.
- Inverters can be stacked in a maximum of six layers. To avoid personal injury or device damage, stack inverters with caution to prevent them from falling over.
- During the storage period, check inverters periodically (recommended: once every three months). Replace the packing materials that are damaged by insects or rodents in a timely manner.
- If inverters have been stored for two years or longer, they must be checked and tested by professionals before being put into use.

4 Installation

4.1 Installation Modes

The inverter can be wall-mounted or support-mounted.

Table 4-1 Installation modes

Installation Mode	Screw Specifications	Description
Wall mounting	M6x60 stainless steel expansion bolt	Delivered with the product
Support mounting	M6 stainless steel bolt assembly	Prepared by the customer

4.2 Installation Requirements

4.2.1 Site Selection Requirements

Basic Requirements

- The inverter is protected to IP66 and can be installed indoors or outdoors.
- Do not install the inverter in an easily accessible place because its enclosure and heat sinks generate high temperature during operation.
- Do not install the inverter in noise-sensitive areas.
- Do not install the inverter in areas with flammable or explosive materials.
- Do not install the inverter in a place within children's reach.
- Do not install the inverter outdoors in salt areas because it will be corroded there and may cause fire. A salt area refers to a region within 500 m of the coast or prone to sea

breeze. Regions prone to sea breeze vary with weather conditions (such as typhoons and monsoons) or terrains (such as dams and hills).

- The inverter should be installed in a well-ventilated environment to ensure good heat dissipation.
- You are advised to install the inverter in a sheltered area, or with an awning over it.

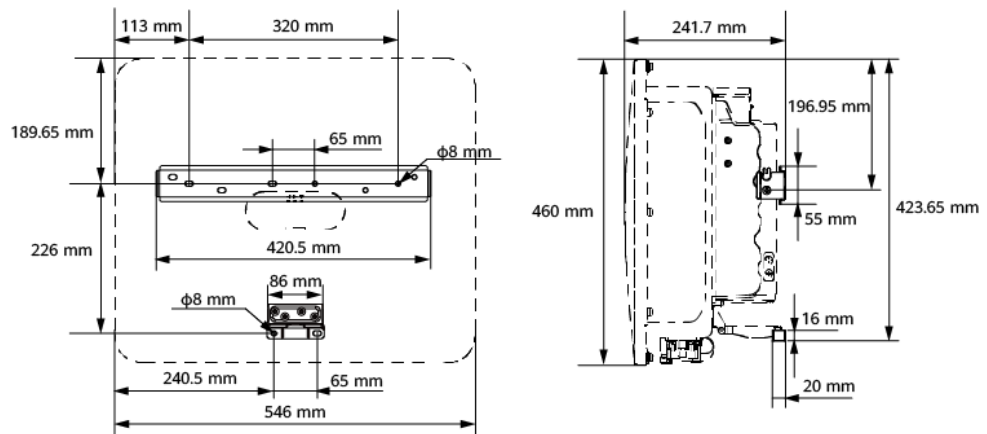
Mounting Structure Requirements

- The mounting structure where the inverter is installed must be fireproof.
- Do not install the inverter on flammable building materials.
- The inverter is heavy. Ensure that the installation surface is solid enough to bear the weight.
- In residential areas, do not install the inverter on drywalls or walls made of similar materials which have a weak sound insulation performance because the noise generated by the inverter is noticeable.

4.2.2 Clearance Requirements

- [Figure 4-1](#) shows the dimensions of mounting holes for the inverter.

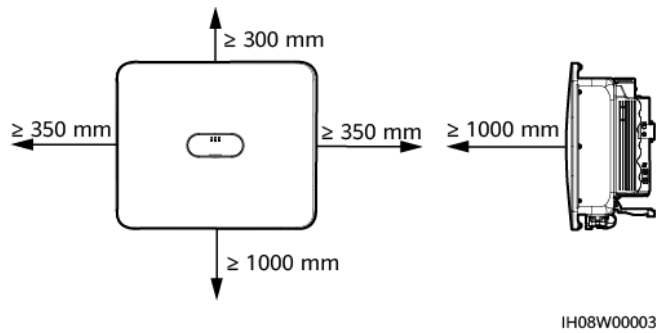
Figure 4-1 Dimensions of the inverter and mounting bracket



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- Reserve enough clearances around the inverter to ensure sufficient space for installation and heat dissipation.

Figure 4-2 Clearances



- When installing multiple inverters, install them in horizontal mode if sufficient space is available and install them in triangle mode if no sufficient space is available. Stacked installation is not recommended.

Figure 4-3 Horizontal installation mode (recommended)

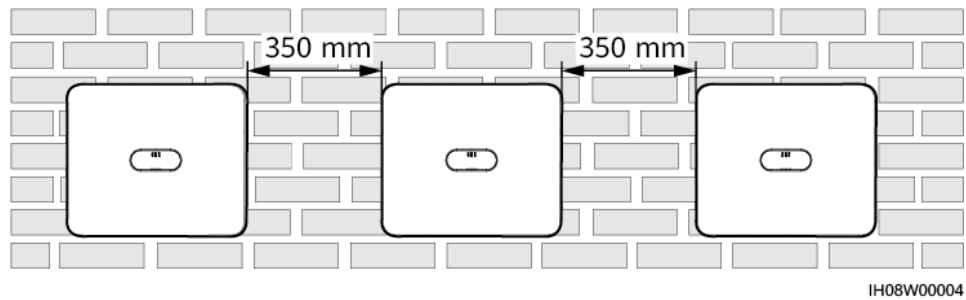
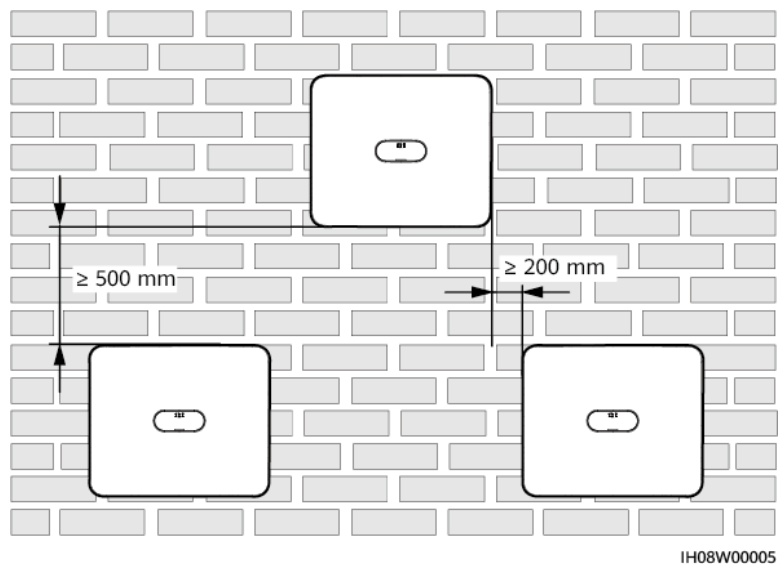


Figure 4-4 Triangle installation mode (recommended)

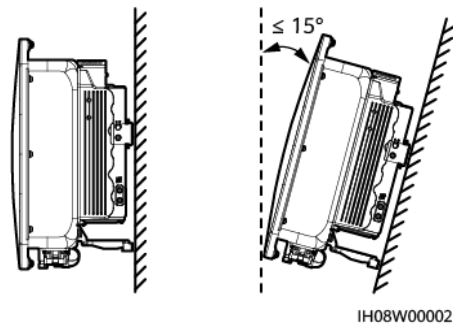


4.2.3 Angle Requirements

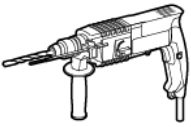
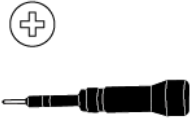
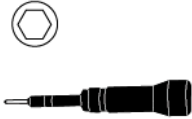


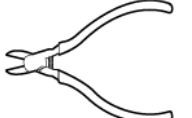
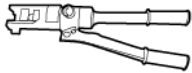
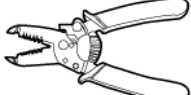
The inverter can be wall-mounted or support-mounted. The installation angle requirements are as follows:


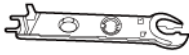



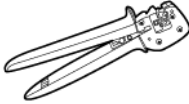


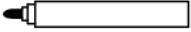
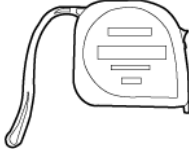

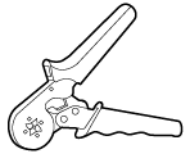






- Install the inverter vertically or at a maximum back tilt of 15 degrees to facilitate heat dissipation.
- Do not install the inverter at forward tilted, excessive backward tilted, side tilted, horizontal, or upside down positions.



Figure 4-1 Installation angle



4.3 Tools

Type	Tool			
Installation tool	 Hammer drill Drill bit: Φ8 mm, Φ6 mm	 Phillips insulated torque screwdriver	 Hex insulated torque screwdriver	 Insulated torque socket wrench
	 Hex key	 Diagonal pliers	 Hydraulic pliers	 Wire stripper

Type	Tool			
	 Cable tie	 Removal wrench Model: PV-MS-HZ open-end wrench Manufacturer: Staubli	 Rubber mallet	 Utility knife
	 Cable cutter	 Crimping tool Model: PV- CZM-22100/19100 Manufacturer: Staubli	 Multimeter DC voltage measurement range ≥ 1100 V DC	 Vacuum cleaner
	 Marker	 Steel measuring tape	 Level	 Cord end terminal crimping tool
	 Heat shrink tubing	 Heat gun	-	-
Person al protec tive equip ment (PPE)	 Insulated gloves	 Protective gloves	 Dust mask	 Insulated shoes

Type	Tool			
			-	-
	Goggles	Safety helmet		

4.4 Checking Before Installation

Outer Packing Materials

Before unpacking the inverter, check the outer packing materials for damage, such as holes and cracks, and check the inverter model. If any damage is found or the inverter model is not what you requested, do not unpack the package and contact your supplier as soon as possible.

NOTE

You are advised to remove the packing materials within 24 hours before installing the inverter.

Package Contents

NOTICE

- After placing the equipment in the installation position, unpack it with care to prevent scratches. Keep the equipment stable during unpacking.

After unpacking the inverter, check that the contents are intact and complete. If any damage is found or any component is missing, contact your supplier.

NOTE

For details about the number of contents, see the *Packing List* in the packing case.

4.5 Moving an Inverter

Procedure

- Step 1** Two persons are required to move the inverter with one person on both sides. Lift the inverter from the packing case and move it to the specified installation position.

⚠ CAUTION

- Move the inverter with care to prevent device damage and personal injury.
- Do not hold the wiring terminals and ports at the bottom. Do not place the inverter with the wiring terminals and ports touching the ground or other supporting surface.
- When you need to temporarily place the inverter on the ground, use protection material such as foam and paper underneath to prevent damage to its enclosure.

---End

4.6 Installing an Inverter (Wall Mounting)

Procedure

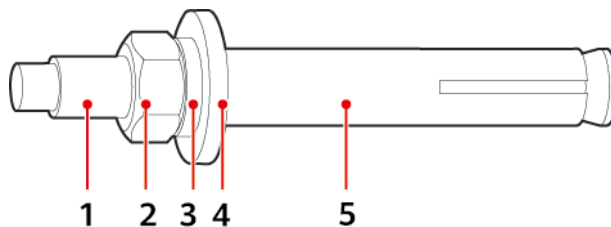
Step 1 Determine the hole positions and mark them using a marker.

Step 2 Secure the mounting bracket.

📖 NOTE

- M6x60 expansion bolts are delivered with the inverter. If the length and amount of the bolts do not meet installation requirements, prepare M6 stainless steel expansion bolts by yourself.
- The expansion bolts delivered with the inverter are used for solid concrete walls. For other types of walls, prepare bolts by yourself and ensure that the wall meets the load bearing requirements of the inverter.

Figure 4-1 M6 expansion bolt structure



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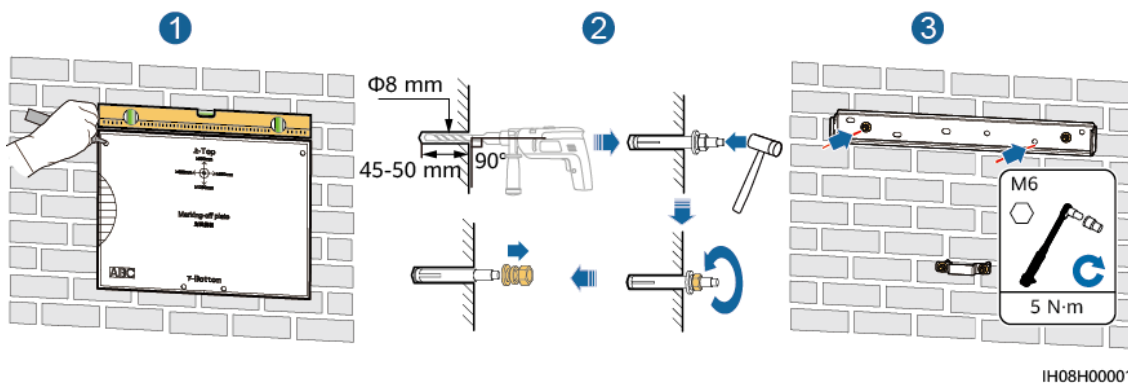
- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Bolt | (2) Nut | (3) Spring washer |
| (4) Flat washer | (5) Expansion sleeve | |

⚠ DANGER

Avoid drilling holes in the utility pipes or cables attached to the back of the wall.

NOTICE

- To prevent dust inhalation or contact with eyes, wear safety goggles and an anti-dust respirator when drilling holes.
- Clean up any dust in and around the holes using a vacuum cleaner and measure the distance between holes. If large hole tolerance exists, position and drill holes again.
- After removing the bolt, spring washer, and flat washer, level the front of the expansion tube with the concrete wall. Otherwise, the mounting brackets will not stay steady on the concrete wall.
- Partially loosen the nut, flat washer and spring washer of the two expansion bolts below.

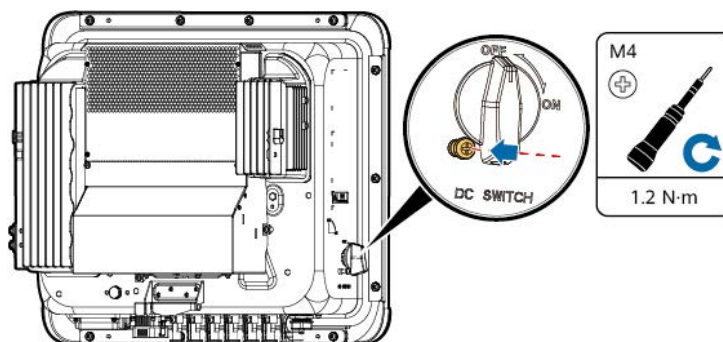
Figure 4-2 Installing the mounting bracket

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Step 3 (Optional) Install the DC switch locking screw.

NOTE

- The DC switch locking screw is delivered with the inverter. According to the Australian standard, the locking screw is used to lock the DC SWITCH to prevent the inverter from being started by mistake.
- Perform this step for models used in Australia based on local standards.

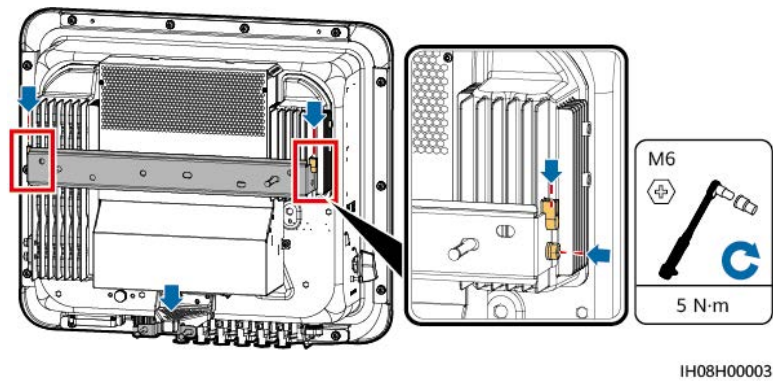
Figure 4-1 Installing the DC switch locking screw

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Step 4 Install the inverter on the mounting bracket.

Step 5 Tighten the nuts.

Figure 4-1 Installing the inverter



----End

4.7 Installing an Inverter (Support Mounting)

Prerequisites

Prepare M6 stainless steel bolt assemblies (including flat washers, spring washers, and M6 bolts) with appropriate lengths as well as matched flat washers and nuts based on the support specifications.

Procedure

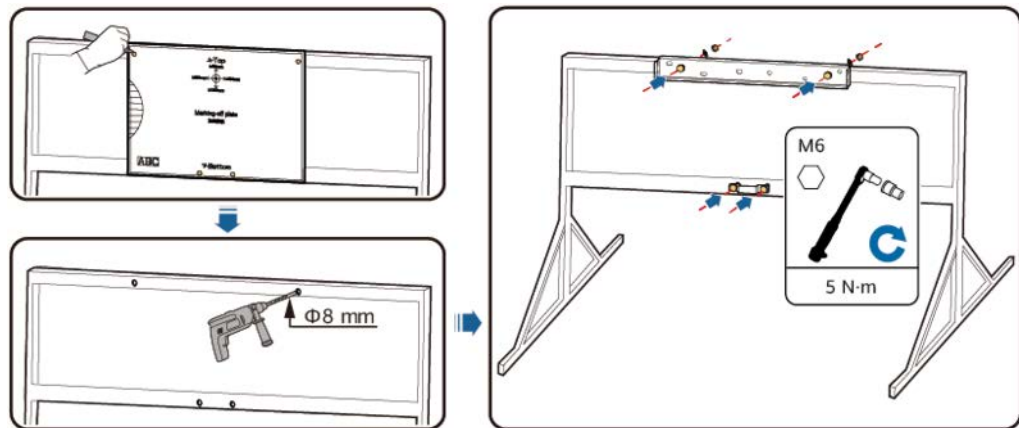
Step 1 Determine the positions for drilling holes using the marking-off template, and then mark the positions with a marker.

Step 2 Drill holes using a hammer drill.

NOTE

You are advised to apply anti-rust paint on the hole positions for protection.

Step 3 Secure the mounting bracket.

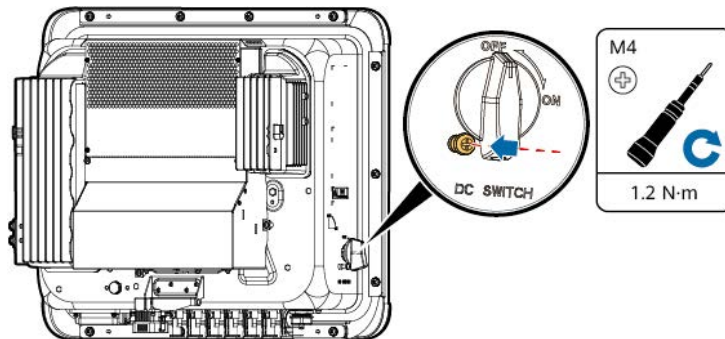
Figure 4-1 Securing the mounting bracket

IH08H00004

Step 4 (Optional) Install the DC switch locking screw.

NOTE

- The DC switch locking screw is delivered with the inverter. According to the Australian standard, the locking screw is used to lock the DC SWITCH to prevent the inverter from being started by mistake.
- Perform this step for models used in Australia based on local standards.

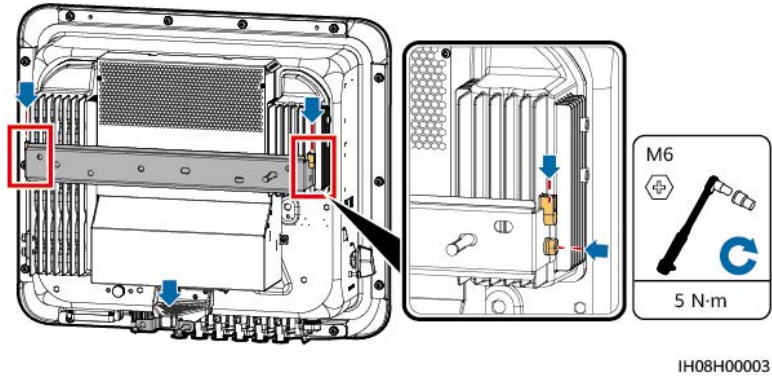
Figure 4-1 Installing the DC switch locking screw

IH08H00002

Step 5 Install the inverter on the mounting bracket.

Step 6 Tighten the bolt assemblies.

Figure 4-1 Installing an Inverter



---End

5 Electrical Connections

Precautions

 **DANGER**

When exposed to sunlight, the PV arrays supply DC voltage to the inverter. Before connecting cables, ensure that all **DC SWITCH** on the inverter are OFF. Otherwise, the high voltage of the inverter may result in electric shocks.

 **DANGER**

- The site must be equipped with qualified fire fighting facilities, such as fire sand and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.
 - Wear personal protective equipment and use dedicated insulated tools to avoid electric shocks or short circuits.
-

 **WARNING**

- The equipment damage caused by incorrect cable connections is beyond the warranty scope.
 - Only certified electrician can perform electrical terminations.
 - Operation personnel must wear PPE when connecting cables.
 - Before connecting cables to ports, leave enough slack to reduce the tension on the cables and prevent poor cable connections.
-

 **CAUTION**

- Stay away from the equipment when preparing cables to prevent cable scraps from entering the equipment. Cable scraps may cause sparks and result in personal injury and equipment damage.
 - When routing PV cables whose pipe is less than 1.5 m long, the positive and negative PV string cables shall be routed in different pipes to prevent cable damage and short circuits caused by improper operations during construction.
-

 **NOTE**

The cable colors shown in the electrical connection diagrams provided in this section are for reference only. Select cables in accordance with local cable specifications (green-and-yellow cables are only used for protective earthing).

5.1 Preparing Cables

Figure 5-1 Inverter cable connections (the components in dashed boxes are optional)

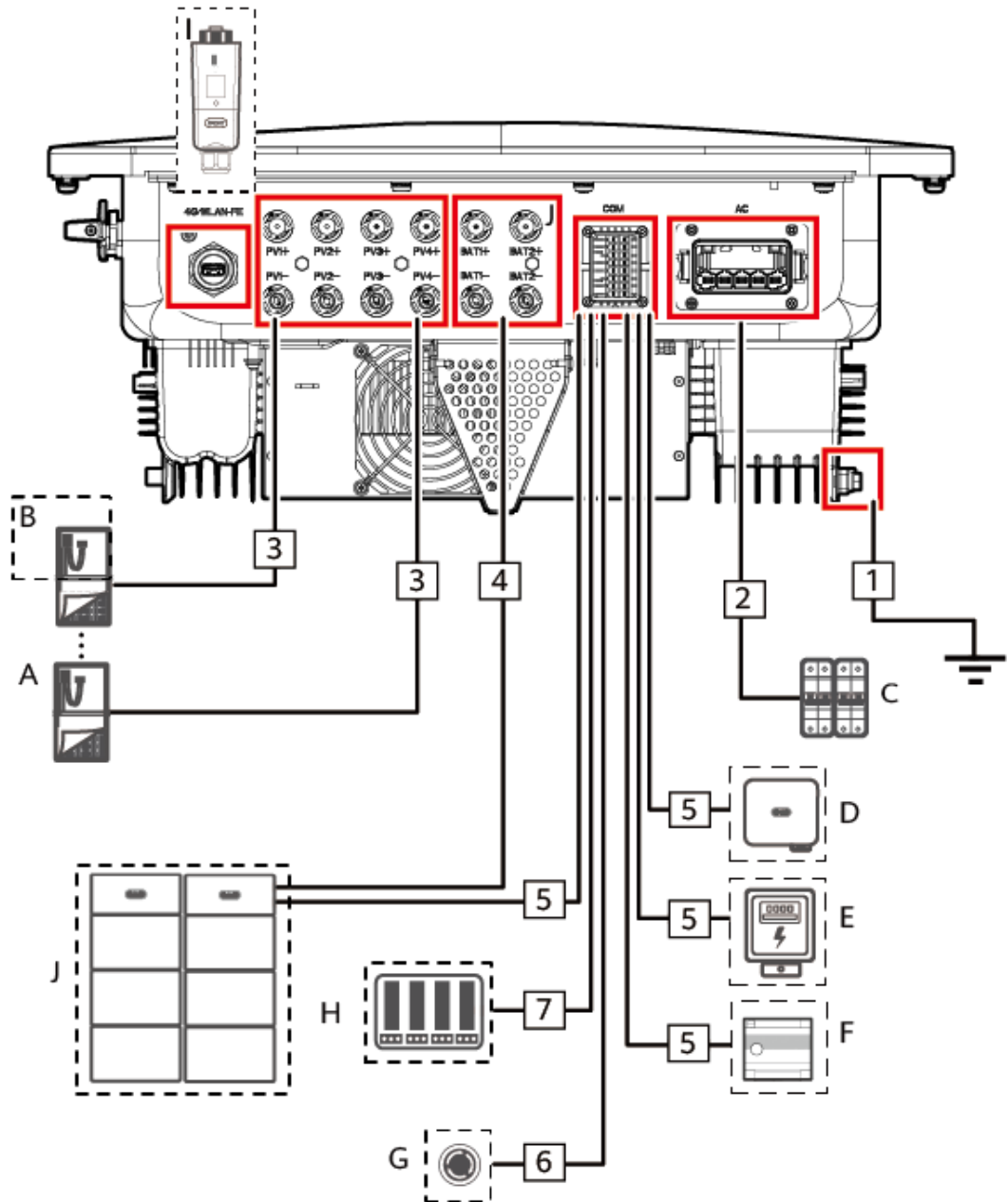


Table 5-1 Component description

No.	Component	Description	Source
A	PV module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A PV string consists of PV modules connected in series. The inverter supports 4 PV string inputs. 	Prepared by the customer

No.	Component	Description	Source
B	Optimizer	Supported models: SUN2000-(600W-P, 450W-P2).	Purchased from provider
C	AC switch	To ensure that the inverter can be safely disconnected from the power grid when an exception occurs, connect an AC switch to the AC side of the inverter. Select an appropriate AC switch in accordance with local industry standards and regulations. The following switch specifications are recommended: Single-phase AC circuit breaker with a rated voltage greater than or equal to 415 V AC and a rated current of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10K–20K: 40 A • 25K: 50 A or 63 A 	Prepared by the customer
D	Inverter	Select a proper model as required.	Purchased from provider
E	Power meter	The recommended power meter models are DTSU666-H, DTSU666-HW, YDS60-80, DTSU71 and DHSU1079-CT ^[1] .	Purchased from provider
F	Energy Management Assistant	An energy management device used in a residential PV system.	Purchased from provider
G	Rapid shutdown switch	Select a proper model as required.	Prepared by the customer
H	Power grid scheduling device	Select the device that meets the power grid scheduling requirements.	Provided by the local power grid company
I	Smart Dongle	Supported models: WLAN-FE Smart Dongle.	Purchased from provider
J	Battery	The inverter can connect to the Energy Storage.	Purchased from provider
Note [1]: Retain the default baud rates for the power meters. If they are changed, the power meters may go offline, generate alarms, or affect the inverter output power.			

Table 5-2 Cable description

No.	Name	Type	Conductor Cross-Sectional Area	Outer Diameter
1	PE cable	Single-core	10K–12K: $\geq 6 \text{ mm}^2$	-

No.	Name	Type	Conductor Cross-Sectional Area	Outer Diameter
		outdoor copper cable	15K–25K: $\geq 10 \text{ mm}^2$	
2	AC output power cable	Five-core outdoor copper cable	10K–12K: $6\text{--}16 \text{ mm}^2$ 15K–25K: $10\text{--}16 \text{ mm}^2$	11–26 mm
3	DC input power cable	Common outdoor PV cable in the industry	4–6 mm^2	5.5–9 mm
4	(Optional) Battery cable			
5	(Optional) RS485 communications cable	Two-core outdoor shielded twisted pair cable	0.2–1 mm^2 (0.5 mm^2 recommended)	4–11 mm
6	(Optional) Signal cable to the rapid shutdown switch			
7	(Optional) Grid scheduling signal cable			

 NOTE

- The minimum cable diameter must meet local standards.
- The factors that affect cable selection include the rated current, cable type, routing mode, ambient temperature, and maximum expected line loss.

5.2 Connecting a PE Cable

Precautions

 **DANGER**

- Ensure that the PE cable is securely connected. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur.
- Do not connect the neutral wire to the enclosure as a PE cable. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur.

 NOTE

- The PE point at the AC output port is used only as a PE equipotential point, and cannot substitute for the PE point on the enclosure.
- It is recommended that silicone grease or paint be applied around the ground terminal after the PE cable is connected.

Additional Information

The inverter provides the grounding detection function. This function is used to check whether the inverter is properly grounded before the inverter starts, or check whether the ground cable is disconnected when the inverter is running. This function is only available under limited conditions. To ensure the safe operation of the inverter, properly ground the inverter according to the connection requirements of the PE cable.

- According to IEC 62109, to ensure the safe operation of the inverter in the case of PE cable damage or disconnection, properly connect the PE cable of the inverter and ensure that it meets at least one of the following requirements before the grounding detection function becomes invalid.
 - If the PE terminal of the AC connector is not connected, the PE cable on the enclosure must be a single-core outdoor copper cable with a cross-sectional area of at least 10 mm².
 - Use cables with the same diameter as the AC output power cable and ground the PE terminal on the AC connector and the ground screws on the enclosure.
- In some countries and regions, the inverter must have additional ground cables. In this case, use cables with the same diameter as the AC output power cable to ground the PE terminal of the AC connector and the ground screws of the enclosure, respectively.

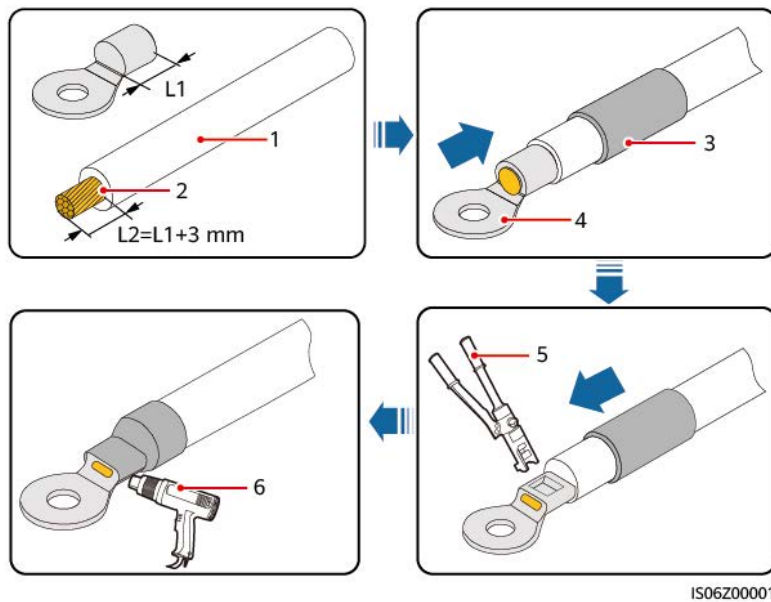
Procedure

- Step 1** Crimp an OT terminal.

NOTICE

- Avoid scratching the core wire when stripping a cable.
- The cavity formed after the conductor crimp strip of the OT terminal is crimped must wrap the core wire completely. The core wire must make close contact with the OT terminal.
- Wrap the wire crimping area with heat shrink tubing. The heat shrink tubing is used as an example.
- Use a heat gun carefully to avoid heat damage to the equipment.

Figure 5-1 Crimping an OT terminal



(1) Cable

(2) Core wire

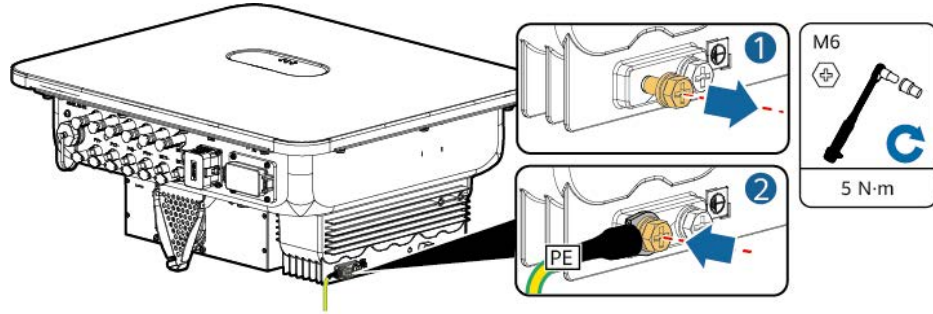
(3) Heat shrink tubing

(4) OT terminal

(5) Hydraulic pliers

(6) Heat gun

Step 2 Connect the PE cable.

Figure 5-1 Connecting the PE cable

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---End

5.3 Connecting an AC Output Power Cable

Precautions

It is recommended that a three-phase AC switch be installed on the AC side of the inverter. To ensure that the inverter can safely disconnect itself from the power grid when an exception occurs, select a proper overcurrent protection device in compliance with local power distribution regulations.

WARNING

- Do not connect loads between an inverter and an AC switch that directly connects to the inverter. Otherwise, the switch may trip by mistake.
- If an AC switch is used with specifications beyond local standards, regulations, or the Company's recommendations, the switch may fail to turn off in a timely manner in case of exceptions, causing serious faults.

CAUTION

Each inverter shall be equipped with an AC output switch. Multiple inverters shall not connect to the same AC switch.

The inverter is installed with an integrated residual current monitoring unit. When the inverter detects that residual current exceeds the permitted value, it disconnects from the power grid quickly.

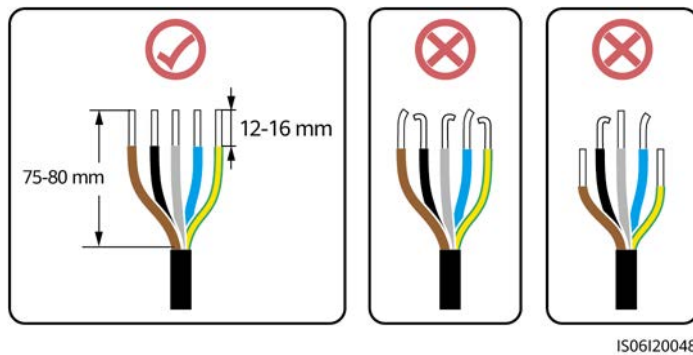
NOTICE

- If the external AC switch provides the leakage protection function, the rated residual operating current must be greater than or equal to 300 mA.
- If multiple inverters are connected to the master leakage protection device through their external AC switches, the rated residual operating current of the device must be greater than or equal to the number of inverters x 300 mA.
- The AC switch cannot be a knife switch.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect the AC output power cable to the AC connector.

Figure 5-1 Wire stripping requirements



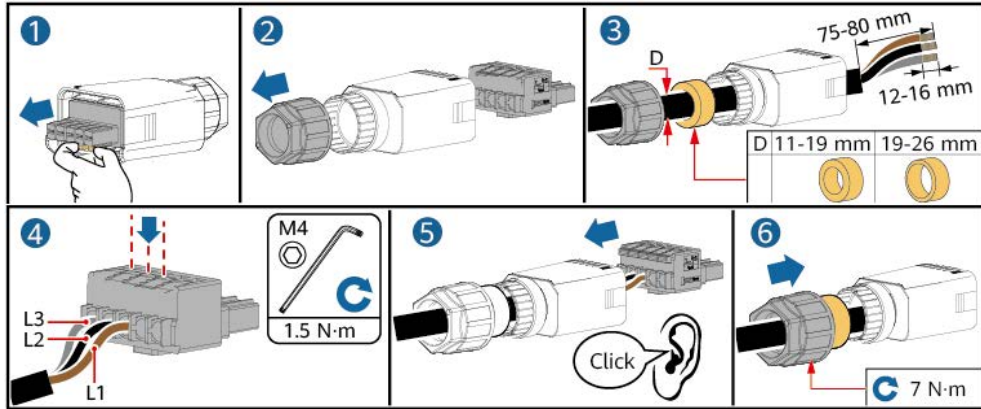
NOTICE

- Ensure that the cable jacket is inside the connector.
- Insert the exposed core wires completely into the holes.
- Connect the AC output cable securely. Otherwise, the device may fail to operate properly or the AC connector may be damaged.
- Ensure that the cable is not twisted.

NOTICE

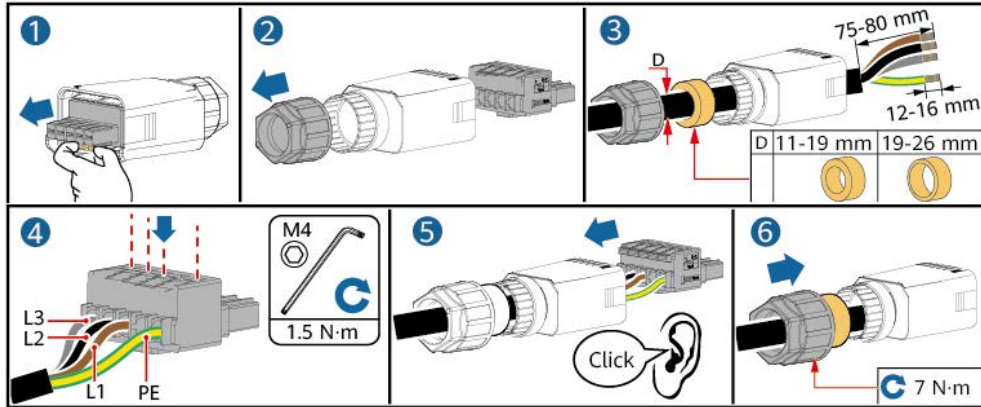
Strip the insulation layers of the AC output power cable by the recommended length (12–16 mm) to ensure that the cable conductors are completely inside the conductor insertion points and no insulation layer is pressed into the conductor insertion points. Tighten the cable conductors to a torque of 1.5 N·m. Otherwise, the device may fail to run properly or be damaged during operation.

Figure 5-2 Three-core cable (L1, L2, and L3)



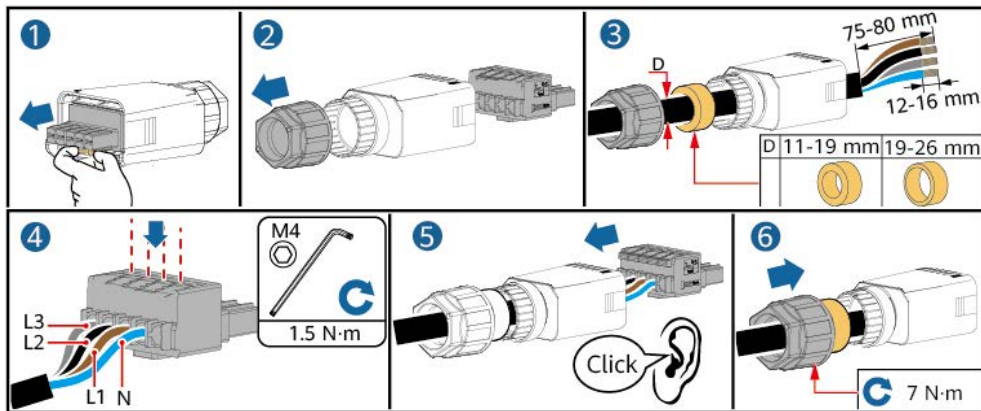
IH08Z20001

Figure 5-3 Four-core cable (L1, L2, L3, and PE)



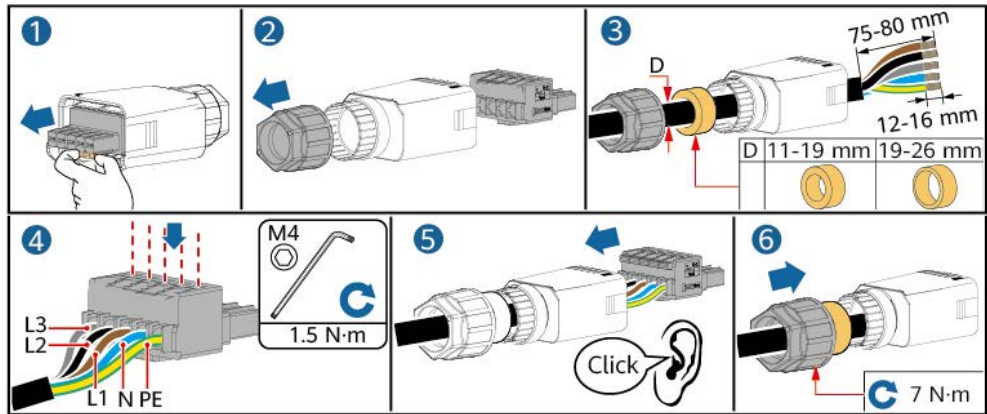
IH08Z20002

Figure 5-4 Four-core cable (L1, L2, L3, and N)



IH08Z20003

Figure 5-5 Five-core cable (L1, L2, L3, N, and PE)



IH08Z20004

NOTE

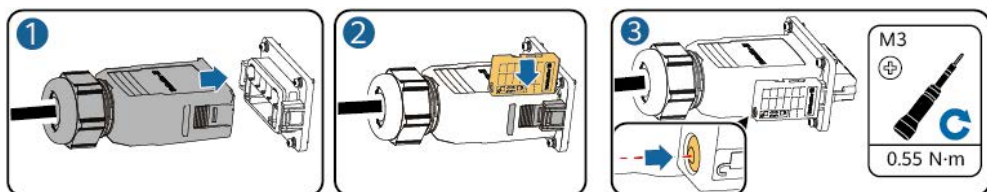
The cable colors shown in the figures are for reference only. Select an appropriate cable according to the local standards.

Step 2 Connect the AC connector to the AC output port.

NOTICE

Ensure that the AC connector is connected securely.

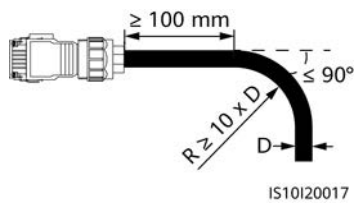
Figure 5-1 Securing the AC connector



IH08H00006

Step 3 Check the route of the AC output power cable.

Figure 5-1 Cabling requirements



IS10I20017

---End

Disconnection

Perform the steps in reverse order to disconnect the cable.

5.4 Connecting DC Input Power Cables

Precautions

 DANGER

- Before connecting the DC input power cables, ensure that the DC voltage is within the safe range (lower than 60 V DC) and that the DC SWITCH on the inverter is OFF. Otherwise, the high voltage may result in electric shocks.
 - When the inverter is operating, do not perform maintenance or operations on the DC input power cables, such as connecting or disconnecting a PV string or a PV module in the PV string. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur.
 - If no PV string connects to a DC input terminal of the inverter, do not remove the waterproof cap from the DC input terminal. Otherwise, the protection level of the inverter will decrease.
-

 WARNING

Ensure that the following conditions are met. Otherwise, the inverter may be damaged or even a fire may occur.

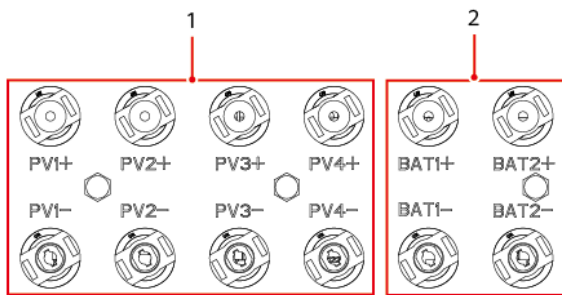
- PV modules connected in series in each PV string are of the same specifications.
 - The maximum open-circuit voltage of each PV string must be lower than or equal to 1100 V DC under any circumstances.
 - The polarities of electric connections are correct on the DC input side. The positive and negative terminals of a PV string connect to corresponding positive and negative DC input terminals of the inverter.
 - If a DC input power cable is reversely connected, do not immediately operate on the DC SWITCH or positive/negative connectors. Wait until the night when solar irradiance declines and the PV string current drops to below 0.5 A. Then set the DC SWITCH to OFF, remove the positive and negative connectors, and correct the polarities of the DC input power cable.
-

NOTICE

- The output of the PV string connected to the inverter cannot be grounded. Ensure that the PV module output is well insulated to ground.
- The PV strings connected to the same MPPT circuit shall contain the same number and model of PV modules or optimizers.
- During the installation of PV strings and the inverter, the positive or negative terminals of PV strings may be short-circuited to ground if the power cables are not properly installed or routed. In this case, an AC or DC short circuit may occur and damage the inverter. The resulting device damage is not covered by the product warranty.

Terminal Description

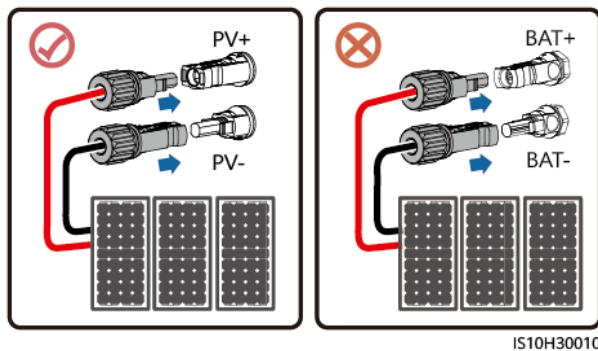
Figure 5-1 Terminals



(1) DC input terminals

(2) Battery terminals

Figure 5-2 Connection



Procedure

⚠ WARNING

Before inserting the positive and negative connectors into the positive and negative DC input terminals of the inverter, ensure that the DC SWITCH is set to OFF.

NOTICE

- Cables with high rigidity, such as armored cables, are not recommended as DC input power cables, because poor contact may be caused by the bending of the cables.
- Before assembling DC connectors, label the cable polarities correctly to ensure correct cable connections.
- After crimping the positive and negative metal terminals, pull the DC input power cables back to ensure that they are connected securely.
- Insert the crimped metal terminals of the positive and negative power cables into the appropriate positive and negative connectors. Then pull back the DC input power cables to ensure that they are connected securely.
- If a DC input power cable is reversely connected and the DC SWITCH is set to ON, do not immediately operate on the DC SWITCH or the positive/negative connectors. Otherwise, the device may be damaged. The resulting device damage is not covered by the product warranty. Wait until the night when solar irradiance declines and the PV string current drops to below 0.5 A. Then set the DC SWITCH to OFF, remove the positive and negative connectors, and correct the polarities of the DC input power cable.

📖 NOTE

- The multimeter must have a DC voltage range of at least 1100 V. If the voltage is a negative value, the DC input polarity is incorrect. Rectify the connection. If the voltage is greater than 1100 V, too many PV modules are connected to the same string. Remove some PV modules.

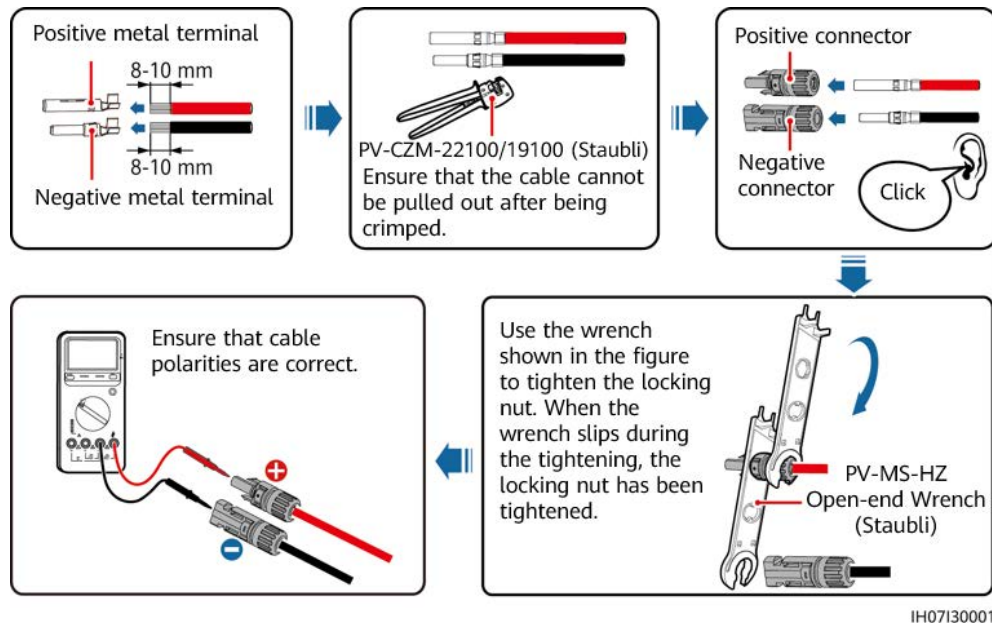
Step 1 Connect DC input power cables.**⚠ CAUTION**

Use the Staubli MC4 positive and negative metal terminals and DC connectors delivered with the inverter. Using incompatible positive and negative metal terminals and DC connectors may result in serious consequences. The resulting device damage is not covered by the product warranty.

NOTICE

During DC input power cabling, leave at least 50 mm of slack. The axial tension on PV connectors must not exceed 80 N. Radial stress or torque must not be generated on PV connectors.

Figure 5-1 Assembling DC connectors



---End

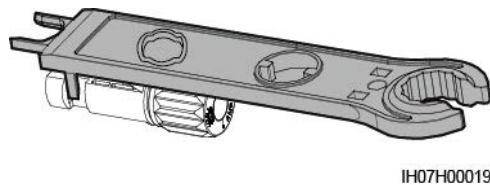
Removing a DC Connector

WARNING

Before removing the positive and negative connectors, ensure that the DC SWITCH is set to OFF and that the current is less than 0.5 A.

To remove the positive and negative connectors from the inverter, insert an open-end wrench into the notch and press the wrench with an appropriate force.

Figure 5-1 Removing a DC connector



5.5 (Optional) Connecting Battery Cables

Prerequisites

 DANGER

- Battery short circuits may cause personal injury. The high transient current generated by a short circuit may release a surge of power and cause fire.
- Do not connect, disconnect, or perform other maintenance operations on battery cables when the inverter is running. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur.
- Before connecting the battery cables, ensure that the **DC SWITCH** on the inverter and all the switches connecting to the inverter are **OFF**, and that the inverter has no residual electricity. Otherwise, the high voltage of the inverter and battery may result in electric shocks.
- If no battery connects to the inverter, do not remove the waterproof covers from the battery terminals. Otherwise, the ingress protection (IP) rating of the inverter will be affected. If a battery connects to the inverter, keep the waterproof covers properly and reinstall them immediately after removing the connectors.

A battery switch can be configured between the inverter and the battery to ensure that the inverter can be safely disconnected from the battery.

 WARNING

- Do not connect loads between the inverter and the battery.
- Ensure that the battery cables are connected to the battery terminals of the inverter. If a battery cable is connected incorrectly to the DC input terminal of the inverter, the inverter may be damaged or even a fire may occur.
- The battery cables must be connected correctly. That is, the positive and negative terminals of the battery connect to the positive and negative battery terminals of the inverter, respectively. Otherwise, the inverter may be damaged or even a fire may occur.

 WARNING

During the installation of the ESS and the inverter, the positive or negative terminal of the ESS may be short-circuited to ground if the power cables are not properly installed or routed. In this case, an AC or DC short circuit may occur and damage the devices. The resulting device damage is not covered under any warranty.

Procedure

- Step 1** Assemble the positive and negative connectors by referring to [5.4 Connecting DC Input Power Cables](#).

⚠ DANGER

- The battery voltage will result in serious injury. Use dedicated insulation tools to connect cables.
- Ensure that cables are connected correctly between the terminals of the battery and the battery switch, and between the battery switch and the battery terminals of the inverter.

NOTICE

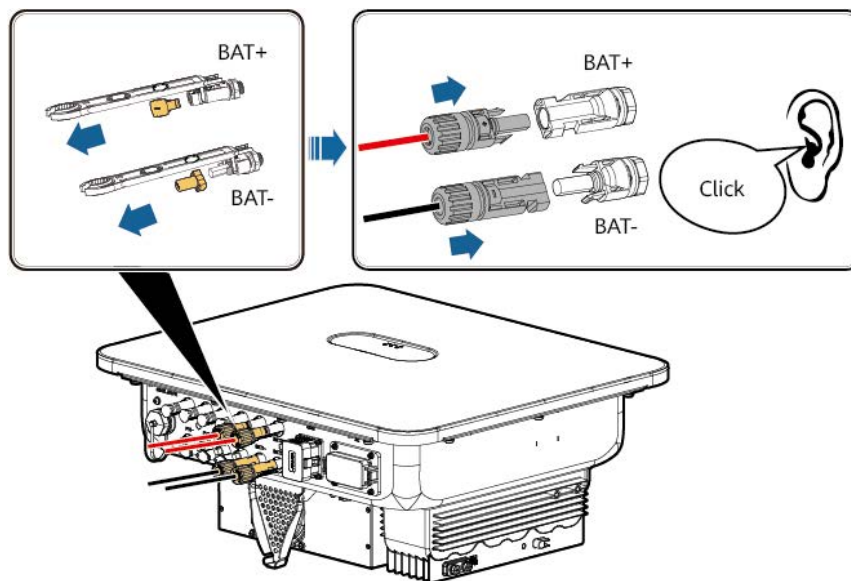
Cables with high rigidity, such as armored cables, are not recommended as battery cables, because poor contact may be caused by the bending of the cables.

Step 2 Insert the positive and negative connectors into corresponding battery terminals of the inverter.

NOTICE

After the positive and negative connectors snap into place, pull the battery cables back to ensure that they are connected securely.

Figure 5-1 Connecting battery cables



IH08130001

---End

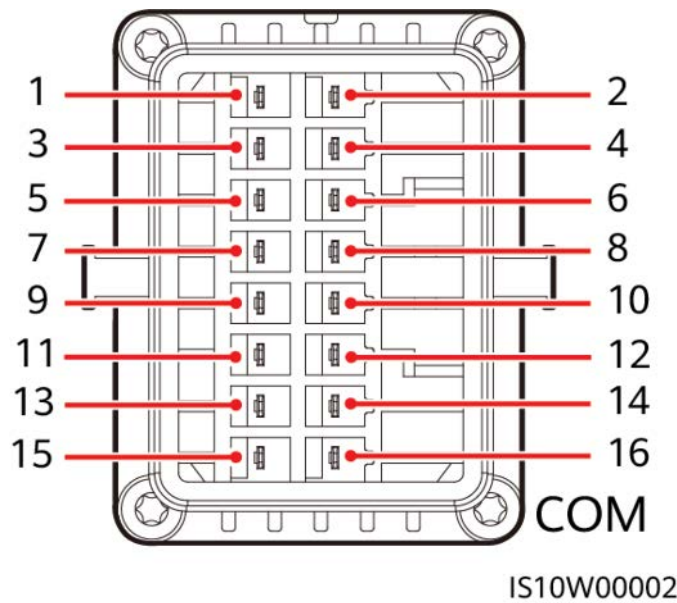
5.6 Connecting Signal Cables

COM Port Pin Definitions

NOTICE

- When laying out a signal cable, separate it from power cables and keep it away from strong interference sources to prevent communication interruption.
- Ensure that the protection layer of the signal cable is inside the connector, surplus core wires are cut off from the protection layer, the exposed core wires are inserted completely into the holes, and the cable is connected securely.

Figure 5-1 Pin definitions



NOTE

- If the RS485 communications cables of devices, such as the Smart Power Sensor and battery, are connected to the inverter at the same time, RS485A2 (pin 7), RS485B2 (pin 9), and PE (pin 5) are shared.
- When the enabling signal cables of the battery and the rapid shutdown switch signal cables are connected to the inverter at the same time, GND (pin 13) is shared.

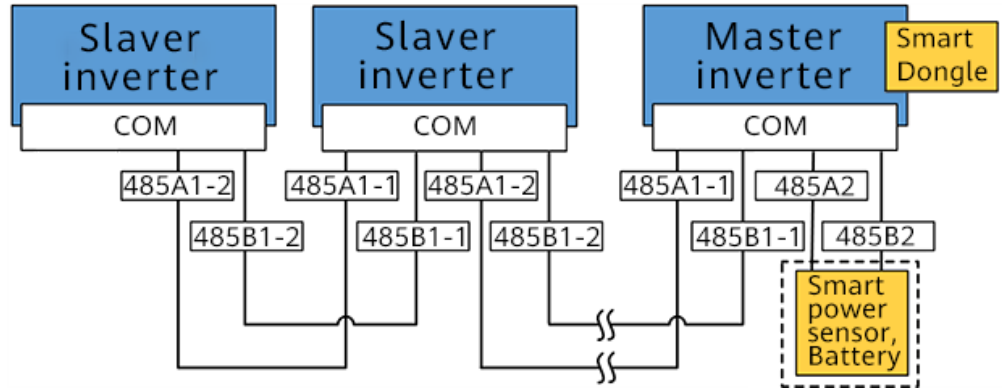
Pin	Definition	Function	Description	Pin	Definition	Function	Description
1	485A1-1	RS485A, RS485 differential signal+	For inverter cascading or connecting to the RS485 signal port of a Energy	2	485A1-2	RS485A, RS485 differential signal+	For inverter cascading or connecting to the RS485
3	485B1	RS485B,		4	485B1-	RS485B,	

Pi n	Defini tion	Function	Description	Pi n	Definit ion	Function	Descripti on
	-1	RS485 differential signal-	Management Assistant		2	RS485 differential signal-	signal port of a Energy Managem ent Assistant
5	PE	Shield layer grounding	-	6	PE	Shield layer grounding	-
7	485A2	RS485A, RS485 differential signal+	Connecting to RS485 signal ports of devices such as power meter and battery	8	DIN1	Digital input signal 1+	Connecting to the power grid scheduling dry contact or receiving feedback signals of the on/off-grid controller
9	485B2	RS485B, RS485 differential signal-		10	DIN2	Digital input signal 2+	
11	EN	Enable signal	For the enable signal of the battery	12	DIN3	Digital input signal 3+	
13	GND	GND	-	14	DIN4	Digital input signal 4+	
15	DIN5	Rapid shutdown	For the rapid shutdown DI signal or connecting to the signal cable of an NS protection device	16	GND	GND of DIN1, DIN2, DIN3, or DIN4	Connecting to GND of DIN1, DIN2, DIN3, or DIN4

Communication Networking Mode

- Smart Dongle networking

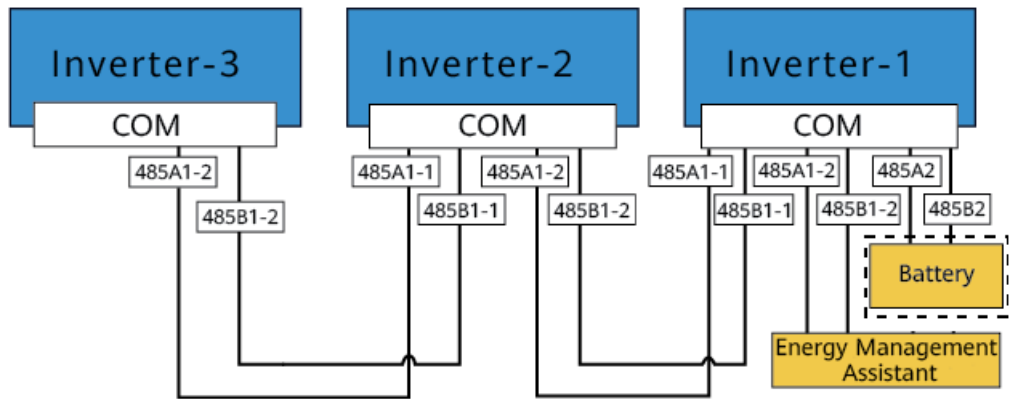
Figure 5-1 Smart Dongle networking (the component in the dashed box is optional)



NOTE

- A power meter is required for export limitation. Select a power meter based on the site requirements.
- The power meter and the Smart Dongle must be connected to the same inverter.
- Energy Management Assistant networking

Figure 5-2 Energy Management Assistant networking (the components in dashed boxes are optional)

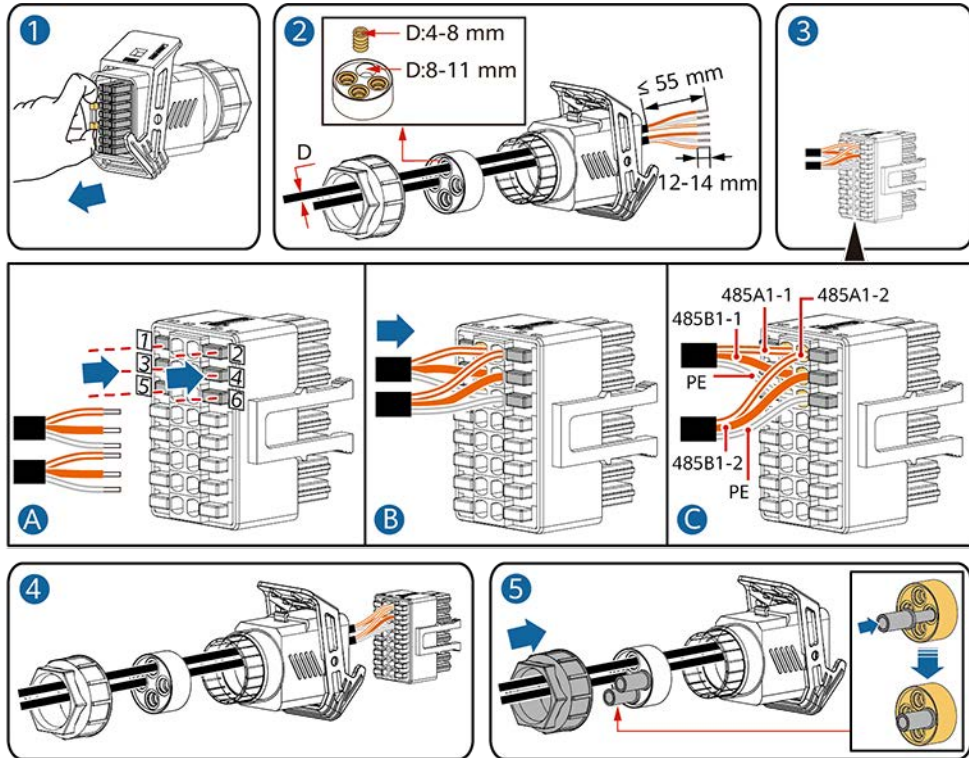


5.6.1 Connecting the RS485 Communications Cable (Inverter Cascading)

Procedure

- Step 1** Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

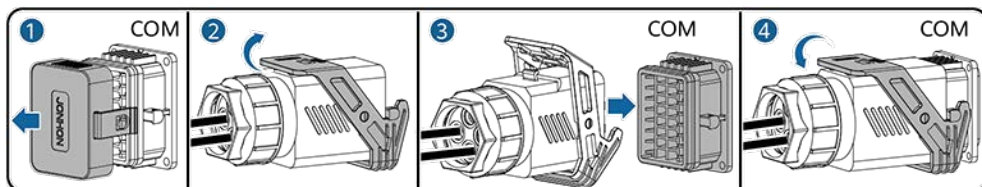
Figure 5-1 Installing the cable



IS10I20006

Step 2 Connect the signal cable connector to the COM port.

Figure 5-1 Securing the signal cable connector



IS10I20007

---End

5.6.2 Connecting RS485 Communications Cables (Power Meter)

Cable Connections

- The following figures show the cable connections between the inverter and DTSU666-H power meters.

NOTE

The cable connections between the DTSU71 and DHSU1079-CT power meters and the inverter are the same as those between the DTSU666-H power meter and the inverter.

Figure 5-1 DTSU666-H three-phase, three-wire cable connection (Smart Dongle networking)

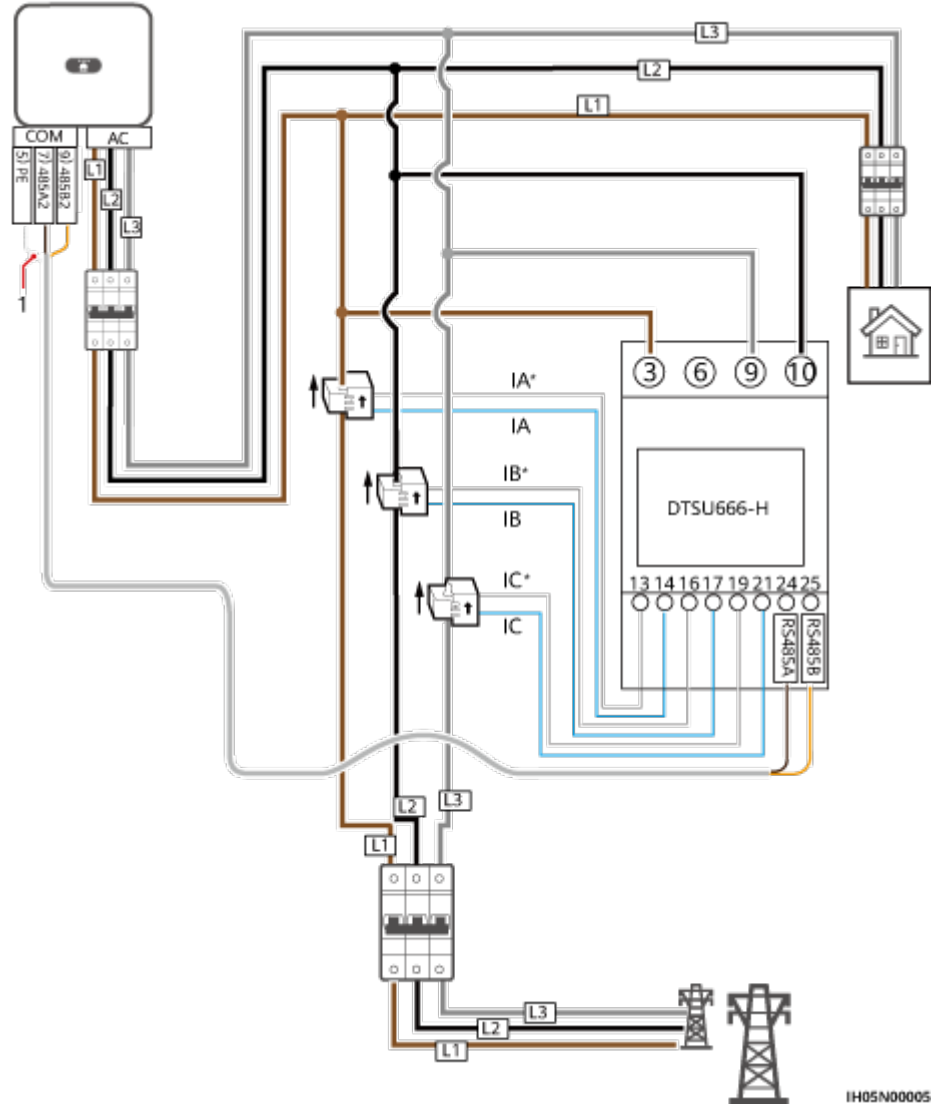
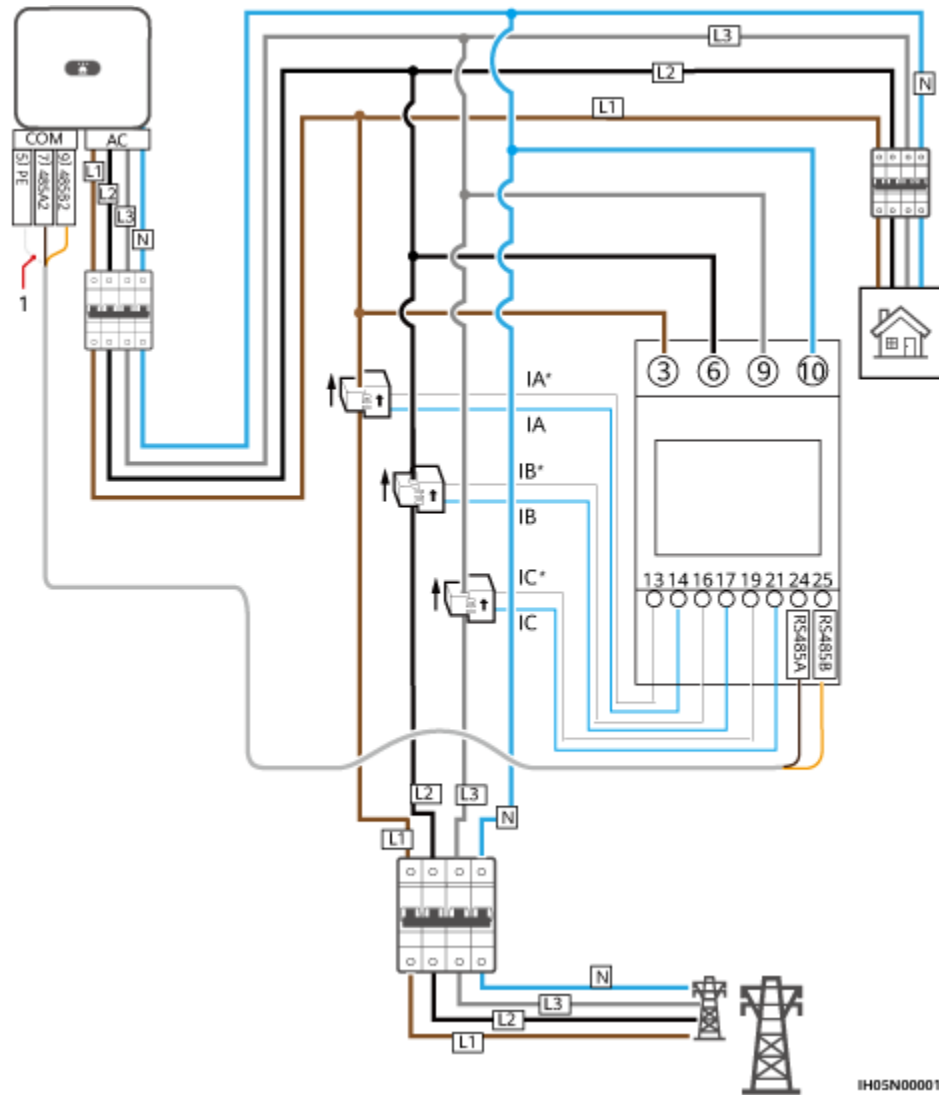


Figure 5-2 Three-phase, four-wire connection (Smart Dongle networking)



- The following figures show the cable connections between the inverter and DTSU666-HW and YDS60-80 power meters.

Figure 5-3 Three-phase, three-wire direct connection (Smart Dongle networking)

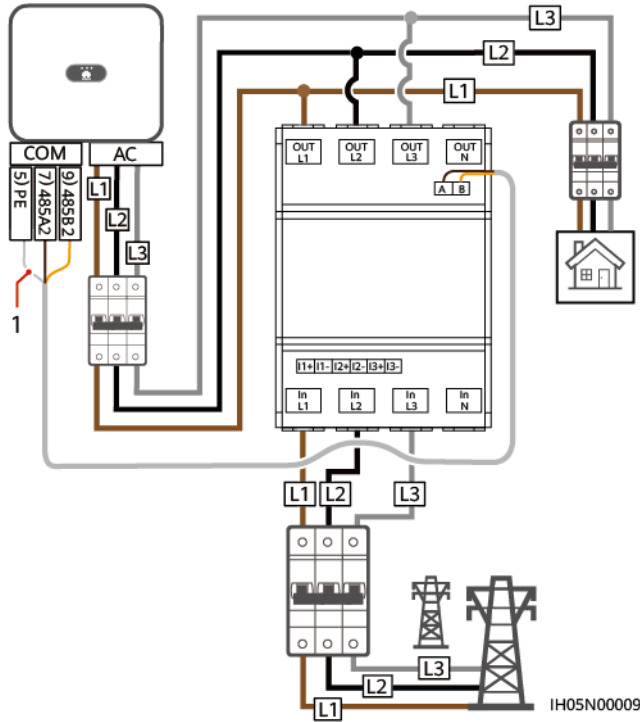
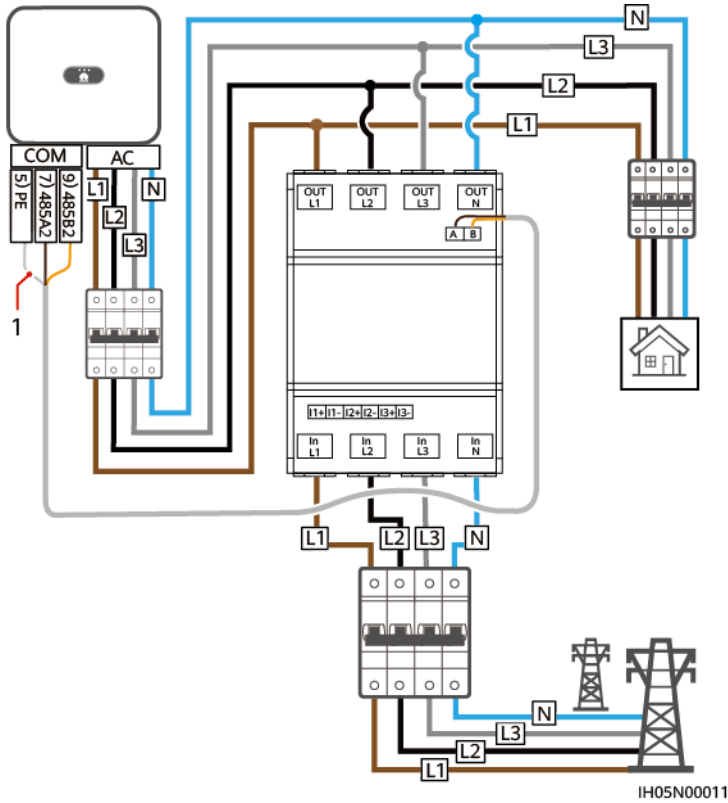


Figure 5-4 Three-phase, four-wire direct connection (Smart Dongle networking)



(1) Shield layer of the signal cable

NOTE

- The maximum current of the directly connected DTSU666-HW and YDS60-80 power meters is 80 A.
- For three-phase, three-wire connection, set the cable connection mode. Otherwise, the voltage reading is incorrect.
- Retain the default baud rates for the DTSU666-H, DTSU71 and DHSU1079-CT power meters. If they are changed, the power meters may go offline, generate alarms, or affect the inverter output power.

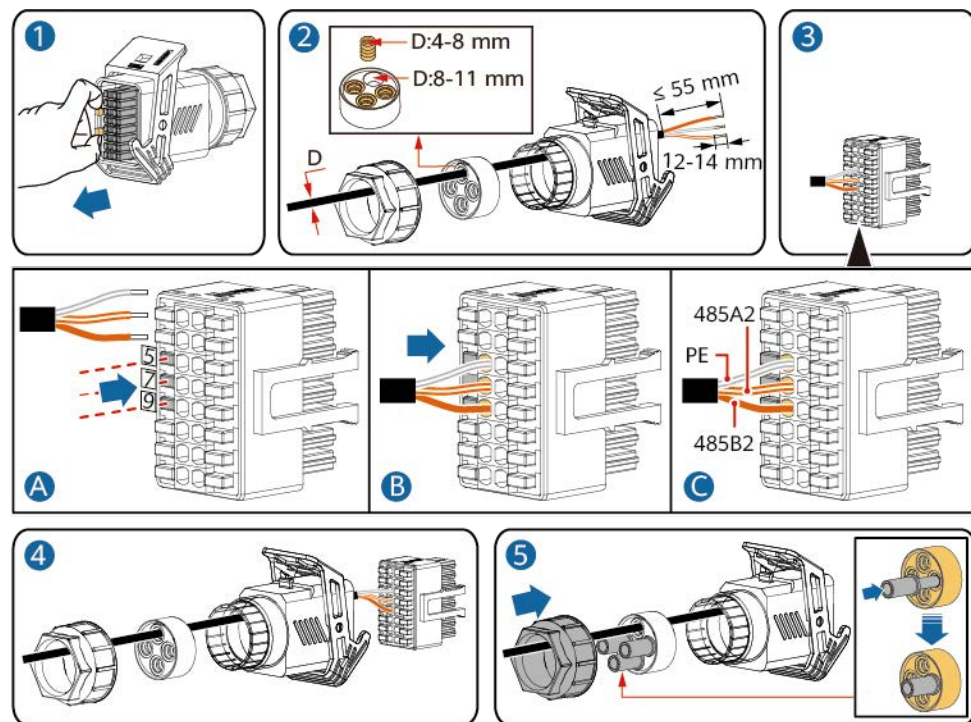
Table 5-1 Setting the cable connection mode

Parameter	Description
nEŁ	Set the cable connection mode. 0 : n.34 indicates three-phase, four-wire (factory default). 1 : n.33 indicates three-phase, three-wire.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

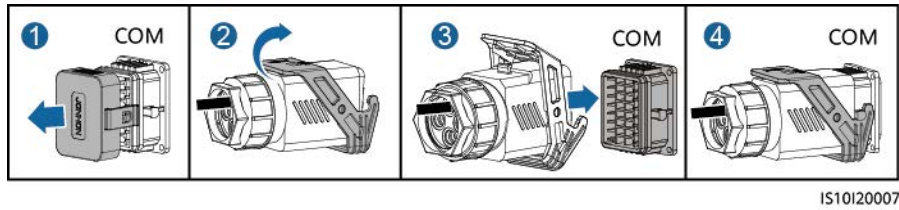
Figure 5-1 Installing the cable



IS10I20008

Step 2 Connect the signal cable to the COM port.

Figure 5-1 Securing the signal cable connector



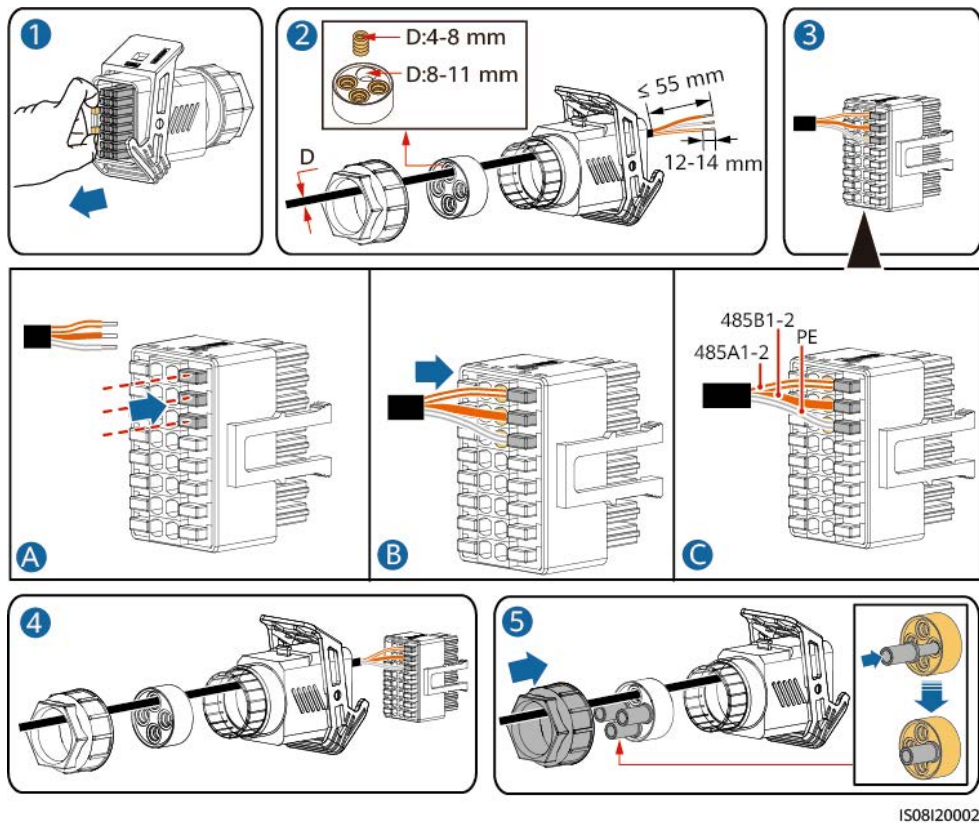
---End

5.6.3 Connecting RS485 Communications Cables (Energy Management Assistant)

Procedure

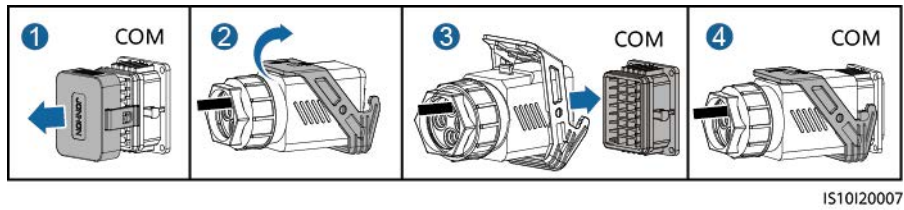
Step 1 Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

Figure 5-1 Installing the cable



Step 2 Connect the signal cable connector to the COM port.

Figure 5-1 Securing the signal cable connector



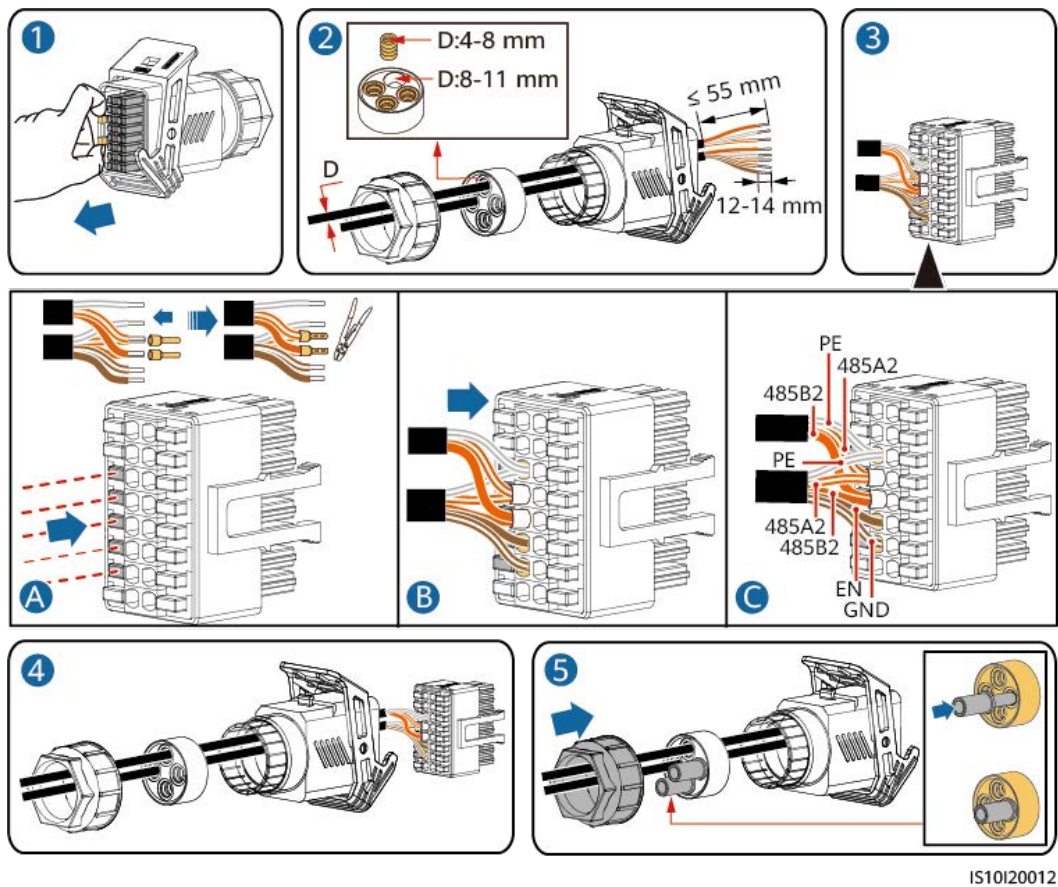
---End

5.6.4 Connecting RS485 Communications Cables (Power Meter and Battery)

Procedure

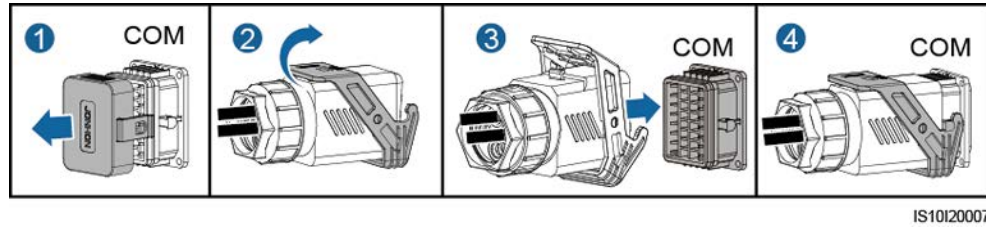
Step 1 Connect signal cables to the signal cable connector.

Figure 5-1 Installing cables



Step 2 Connect the signal cable connector to the COM port.

Figure 5-1 Securing the signal cable connector



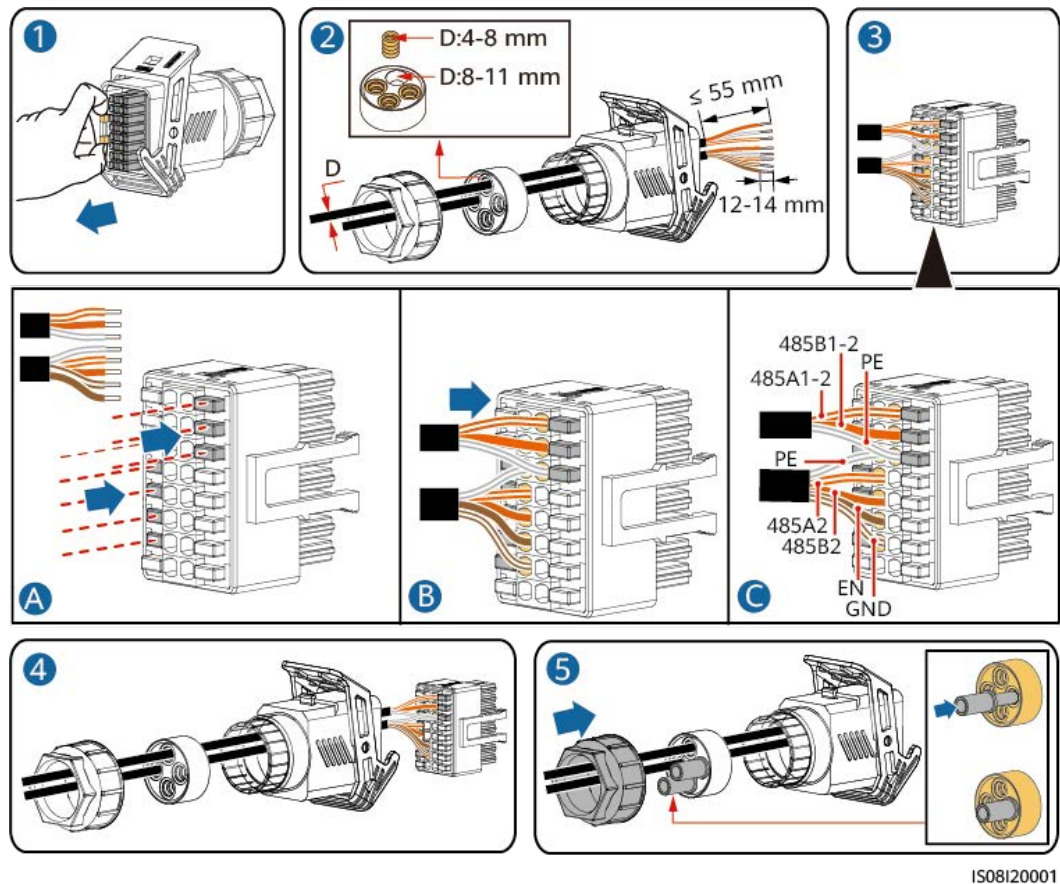
---End

5.6.5 Connecting RS485 Communications Cables (Energy Management Assistant and Battery)

Procedure

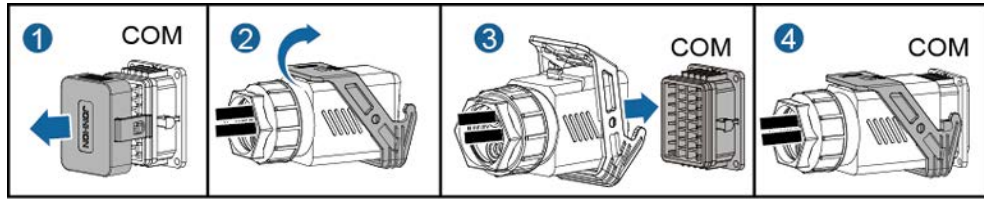
Step 1 Connect signal cables to the signal cable connector.

Figure 5-1 Installing cables



Step 2 Connect the signal cable connector to the COM port.

Figure 5-1 Securing the signal cable connector



IS10120007

---End

5.6.6 Connecting the Rapid shutdown signal cable

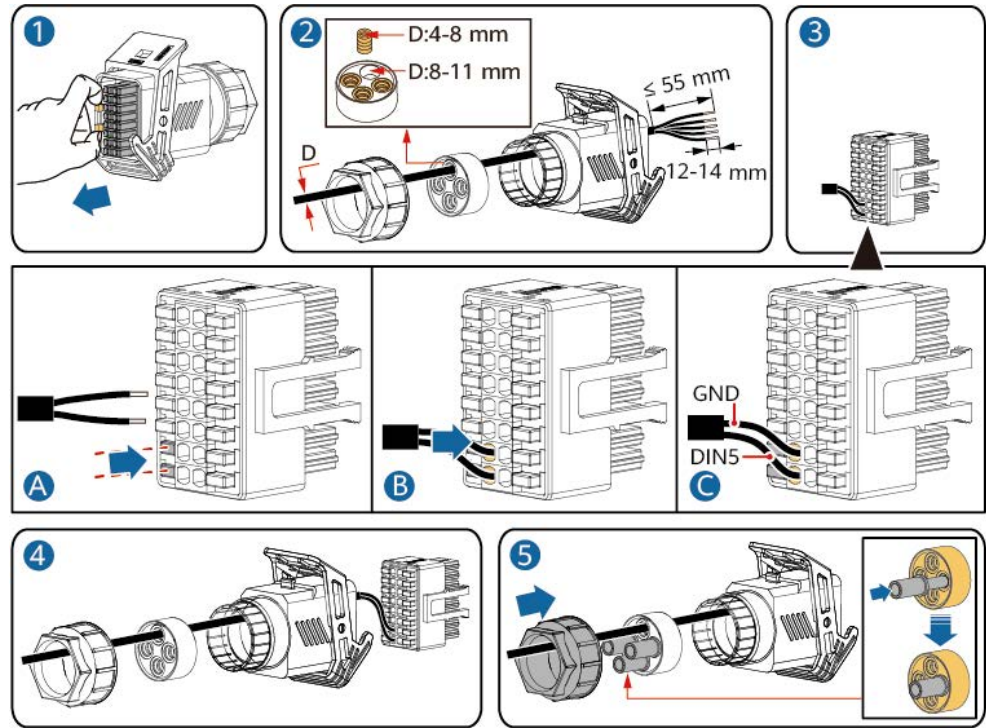
Procedure

Step 1 Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

NOTICE

- If optimizers are configured for some PV modules, the rapid shutdown function is not supported.
- To enable the rapid shutdown function, you need to connect the access switch to pins 13 and 15. The switch is closed by default. The rapid shutdown is triggered when the switch changes from closed to open.

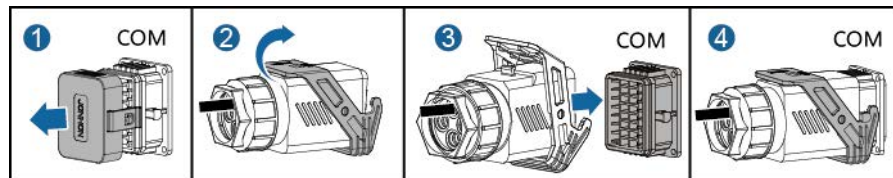
Figure 5-1 Installing the cable



IS10I20009

Step 2 Connect the signal cable connector to the COM port.

Figure 5-1 Securing the signal cable connector



IS10I20007

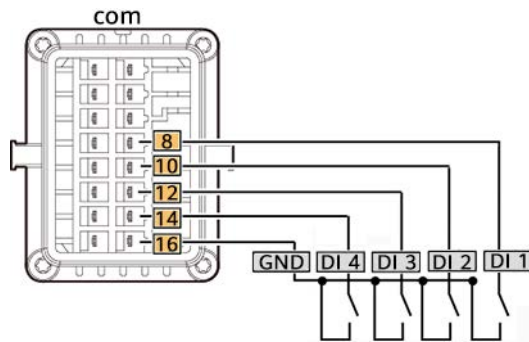
---End

5.6.7 Connecting the Power Grid Scheduling Signal Cable

Cable Connection

The following figure shows the cable connections between the inverter and the Ripple Control Device.

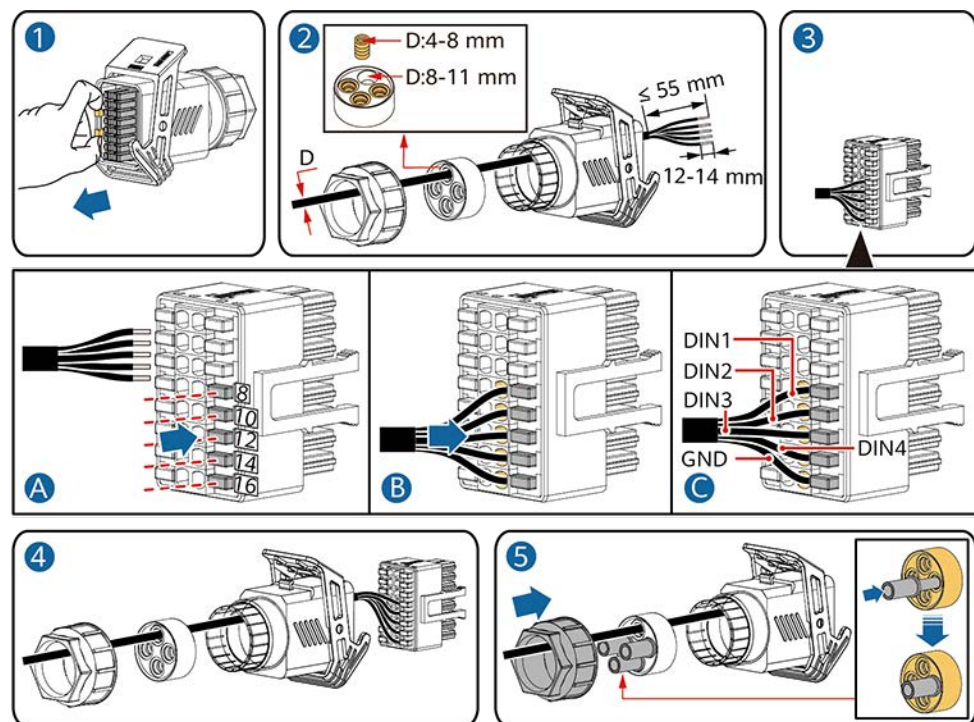
Figure 5-1 Cable connection



Procedure

Step 1 Connect the signal cable to the signal cable connector.

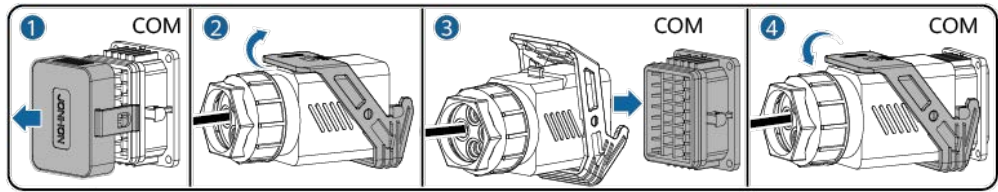
Figure 5-1 Installing the cable



IS10I20010

Step 2 Connect the signal cable to the COM port.

Figure 5-1 Securing the signal cable connector



IS10I20007

---End

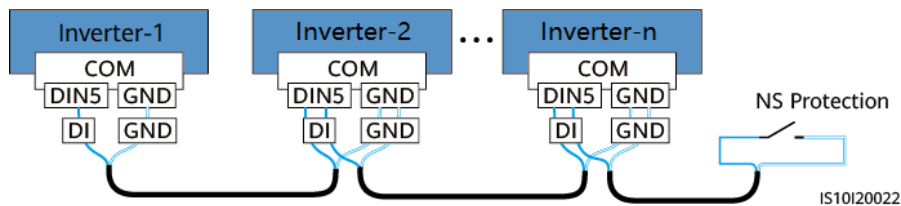
5.6.8 Connecting NS Protection Signal Cables

Connecting NS Protection Signal Cables to Inverters

NOTE

- The NS protection switch is connected to GND (pin 1) at one end and to DIN5 (pin 6) at the other end. The switch is turned off by default. When the switch is turned on, NS protection is triggered. Rapid shutdown and NS protection use the same pins, which are GND (pin 1) and DIN5 (pin 6). Therefore, you can use only one of the functions.
- The NS protection switch connection is the same for a single inverter and for cascaded inverters.
- Log in to the HiSolar app as an installer, choose **Me > Device commissioning**, and connect to the WLAN hotspot of the inverter. Log in to the local commissioning system as an installer, choose **Settings > Feature parameters > Dry contact function**, and set **Dry contact function** to **NS protection**.

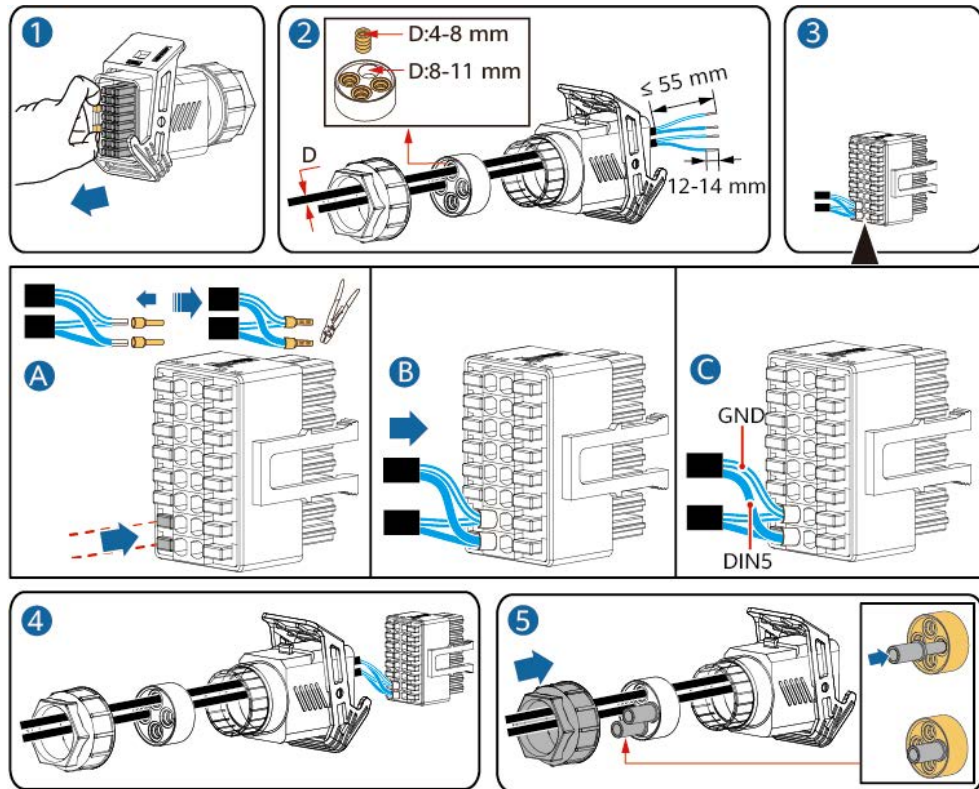
Figure 5-1 Connecting cascaded inverters to the NS protection switch



IS10I20022

Step 1 Connect signal cables to the signal cable connector (for inverter cascading).

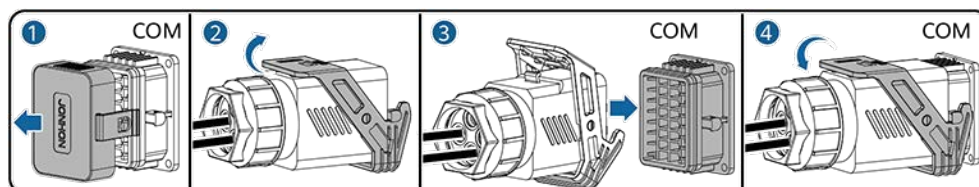
Figure 5-1 Installing cables



IS10I20021

Step 2 Connect the signal cable connector to the COM port.

Figure 5-1 Securing the signal cable connector



IS10I20007

---End

5.7 (Optional) Installing the Smart Dongle and Anti-theft Components

NOTE

If the Smart Dongle is used, you need to install anti-theft components after installing the Smart Dongle.

WLAN-FE Smart Dongle (FE Communication)

You are advised to use a CAT 5E outdoor shielded network cable (outer diameter < 9 mm; internal resistance ≤ 1.5 ohms/10 m) and shielded RJ45 connectors.

Figure 5-1 Installing a WLAN-FE Smart Dongle (FE communication)

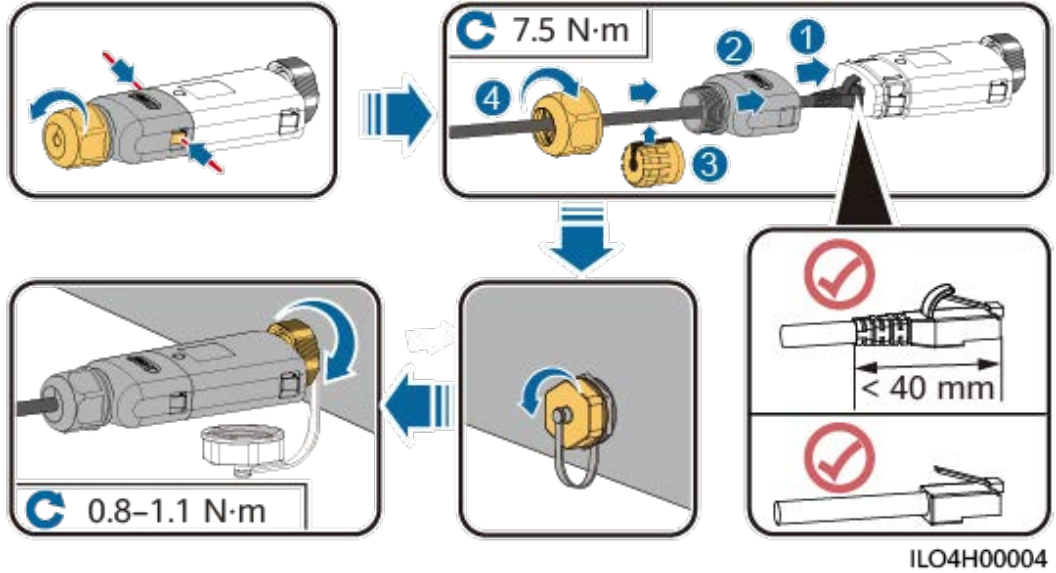
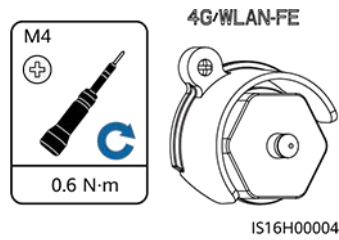


Figure 5-2 Installing anti-theft components for the Smart Dongle



6 Check Before Power-On

Table 6-1 Installation checklist

No.	Check Item	Acceptance Criteria
1	Inverter installation	The inverter is installed correctly, securely, and reliably.
2	Smart Dongle	The Smart Dongle is installed correctly and securely.
3	Cable layout	Cables are routed properly as required by the customer.
4	Cable tie	Cable ties are secured evenly and no burr exists.
5	Grounding	The ground cable is connected correctly, securely, and reliably.
6	Turn off the switches	The DC SWITCH and all the switches connected to the inverter are set to OFF .
7	Cable connections	The AC output power cable, DC input power cable, and signal cable are connected correctly, securely, and reliably.
8	Unused terminals and ports	Unused terminals and ports are locked by watertight caps.
9	Installation environment	The installation space is proper, and the installation environment is clean and tidy, without foreign matter.

7 Power-On and Commissioning

DANGER

- Wear personal protective equipment and use dedicated insulated tools to avoid electric shocks or short circuits.
-

7.1 Powering On the Inverter

Precautions

NOTICE

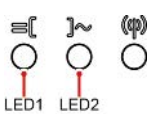
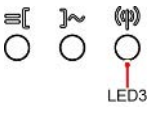
- Before the equipment is put into operation for the first time, ensure that the parameters are set correctly by professional personnel. Incorrect parameter settings may result in noncompliance with local grid connection requirements and affect the normal operations of the equipment.
 - If the DC power supply is connected but the AC power supply is disconnected, the inverter will report a **Grid Failure** alarm. The inverter can start properly only after the power grid recovers.
-

Procedure

- Step 1** If a battery is connected, turn on the battery switch first.
- Step 2** At the AC switch between the inverter and the power grid, use a multimeter to measure the grid voltage and ensure that the voltage is within the allowed operating voltage range of the inverter. If the voltage is not in the allowed range, check the circuits.
- Step 3** Turn on the AC switch between the inverter and the power grid.

- Step 4** Turn on the DC switch (if any) between the PV strings and the inverter.
- Step 5** (Optional) Remove the knob locking screw next to the DC SWITCH on the inverter.
- Step 6** Set the DC SWITCH on the inverter to ON.
- Step 7** Observe the LED indicators to check the status of the inverter.

Table 7-1 LED indicator description

Category	Status		Description
Running indication  LED1 LED2	LED1	LED2	-
	Steady green	Steady green	The inverter is operating in grid-tied mode.
	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)	Off	The DC is on and the AC is off.
	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)	Both the DC and AC are on, and the inverter is off-grid.
	Off	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)	The DC is off and the AC is on.
	Off	Off	Both the DC and AC are off.
	Blinking red fast (on for 0.2s and off for 0.2s)	-	There is a DC environmental alarm, such as High String Input Voltage , String Reverse Connection , or Low Insulation Resistance .
	-	Blinking red fast	There is an AC environmental alarm, such as Grid Undervoltage , Grid Overvoltage , Grid Overfrequency , or Grid Underfrequency .
	Steady red	Steady red	A fault exists.
Communication indication  LED3	LED3		-
	Blinking green fast (on for 0.2s and off for 0.2s)		Communication is in progress. (When a mobile phone is connected to the inverter, the indicator first blinks green slowly, indicating that the phone is connected to the inverter.)

Category	Status			Description
	Blinking green slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)			The mobile phone is connected to the inverter.
	Off			There is no communication.
Device replacement indication	LED1	LED2	LED3	–
	Steady red	Steady red	Steady red	The inverter hardware is faulty and needs to be replaced.

Step 8 (Optional) Observe the Smart Dongle LED indicator to check the status of the Smart Dongle.

- WLAN-FE Smart Dongle

Figure 7-1 WLAN-FE Smart Dongle

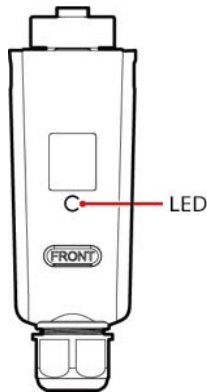


Table 7-1 Indicator description

LED Indicator	Status	Remarks	Description
-	Off	Normal	The Smart Dongle is not secured or not powered on.
Yellow (blinking green and red simultaneously)	Steady on		The Smart Dongle is secured and powered on.
Red	Blinking fast (on for 0.2s and off for 0.2s)		The parameters for connecting to the router are to be set.
Red	Steady on	Abnormal	The Smart Dongle is faulty and needs to be replaced.
Blinking red and green alternately	Blinking slowly (on for 1s and off for 1s)	Abnormal	No communication with the inverter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove and then insert the Smart Dongle.

LED Indicator	Status	Remarks	Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check whether the inverter matches the Smart Dongle. • Connect the Smart Dongle to another inverter. Check whether the Smart Dongle is faulty or the USB port of the inverter is faulty.
Green	Blinking slowly (on for 0.5s and off for 0.5s)	Normal	Connecting to the router
Green	Steady on		The management system is successfully connected.
Green	Blinking fast (on for 0.2s and off for 0.2s)		The inverter is communicating with the management system through the Smart Dongle.

---End

7.2 Creating a Plant

7.2.1 Downloading the HiSolar App

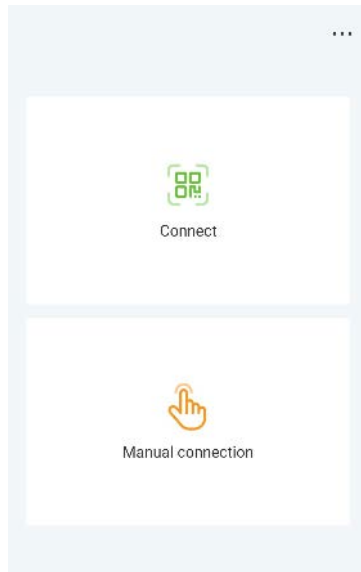
Search for **HiSolar** on Google Play and download the latest installation package.

You can use the app to perform local maintenance operations, such as device commissioning, parameter setting, log export, and software upgrade.

7.2.2 Connecting to the Inverter

Step 1 You can connect to the inverter by scanning the QR code or choosing manual connection on the app.

- Scanning the QR code: Tap **Connect** and scan the QR code of the inverter to automatically connect to the inverter.
- Manual connection: Tap **Manual connection**, select **WLAN connection**, and connect to the corresponding WLAN hotspot in the WLAN list on the app. The initial name of the WLAN hotspot is the inverter SN, and obtain the initial password for connecting to the solar inverter WLAN from the label on the side of the solar inverter.



Step 2 Log in as an **Installer**. Set the login password upon the first login.

NOTICE

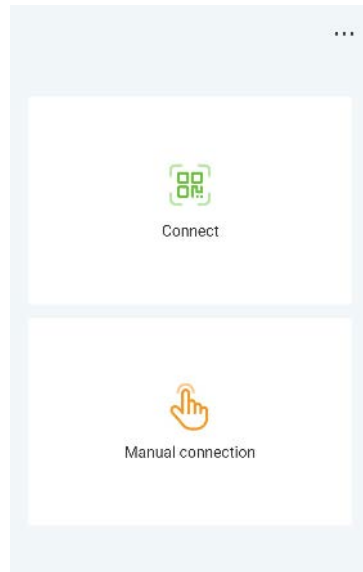
To ensure account security, protect the password by changing it periodically, and keep it secure.

---End

7.2.3 Connecting to the Energy Management Assistant

Step 1 You can connect to the Energy Management Assistant by scanning the QR code or choosing manual connection on the app.

- Scanning the QR code: Tap **Connect** and scan the QR code of the Energy Management Assistant to automatically connect.
- Manual connection: Tap **Manual connection**, select **WLAN connection**, and connect to the corresponding WLAN hotspot in the WLAN list on the app. The initial name of the WLAN hotspot is the Energy Management Assistant SN, and obtain the initial password for connecting to the Energy Management Assistant WLAN from the front panel of the Energy Management Assistant.



Step 2 Log in as an **Installer**. Set the login password upon the first login.

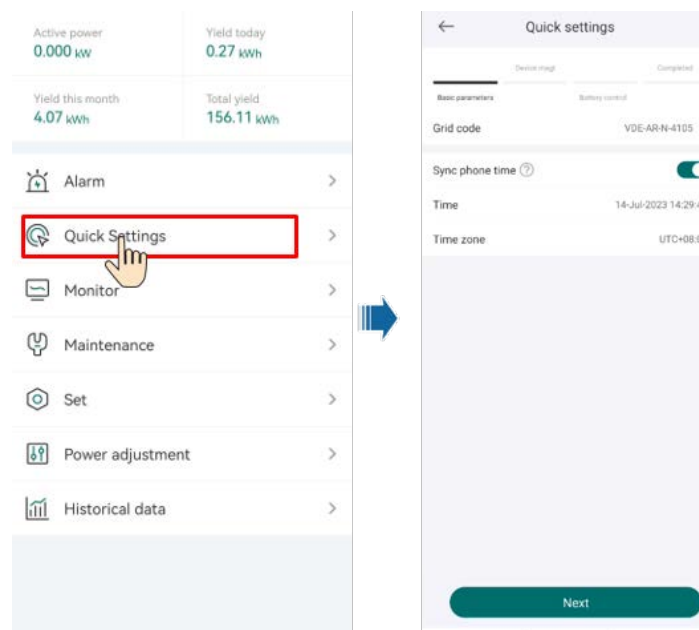
NOTICE

To ensure account security, protect the password by changing it periodically, and keep it secure.

---End

7.2.4 Quick Settings

Set parameters as prompted on the **Quick settings** screen.



 **NOTE**

The user interface (UI) varies with associated devices. The preceding UI screenshots are for reference only.

7.2.5 What Should I Do If the Device Is Disconnected from the App When I Switch the Local Commissioning Screen to the Background?

During local commissioning, you may need to switch the app to the background (for example, uploading an upgrade package, uploading a photo, or scanning a QR code for WLAN connection). When you switch back to the app screen, a message is displayed, indicating that the device is disconnected from the app and you need to log in again.

Solution

Tap **Settings** of your mobile phone, keep the **Hisolar app** running in the background.

7.3 Parameters Settings

Set inverter parameters. Connect to the solar inverter WLAN and log in to the device commissioning screen as the **installer** user.

NOTICE

- If the mobile phone is directly connected to the inverter, the visible distance between the inverter and the mobile phone must be less than 3 m when a built-in antenna is used and less than 50 m when an external antenna is used to ensure the communication quality between the App and the inverter. The distances are for reference only and may vary with mobile phones and shielding conditions.
- When connecting the inverter to the WLAN over a router, ensure that the mobile phone and inverter are in the WLAN coverage of the router and the inverter is connected to the router.
- The router supports WLAN (IEEE 802.11 b/g/n, 2.4 GHz) and the WLAN signal reaches the inverter.
- The WPA, WPA2, or WPA/WPA2 encryption mode is recommended for routers. Enterprise-level encryption is not supported (for example, public hotspots requiring authentication such as airport WLAN). WEP and WPA TKIP are not recommended because these two encryption modes have serious security defects. If the access fails in WEP mode, log in to the router and change the encryption mode of the router to WPA2 or WPA/WPA2.

 **NOTE**

- Obtain the initial password for connecting to the solar inverter WLAN from the label on the side of the solar inverter.
- Set the password at the first login. To ensure account security, change the password periodically and keep the new password in mind. Not changing the initial password may cause password disclosure. A password left unchanged for a long period of time may be stolen or cracked. If a password is lost, devices cannot be accessed. In these cases, the user is liable for any loss caused to the PV plant.

- When you access the **device commission** screen of the inverter for the first time, you need to manually set the login password because the inverter does not have an initial login password.

7.3.1 Energy Control

7.3.1.1 Grid-tied Point Control

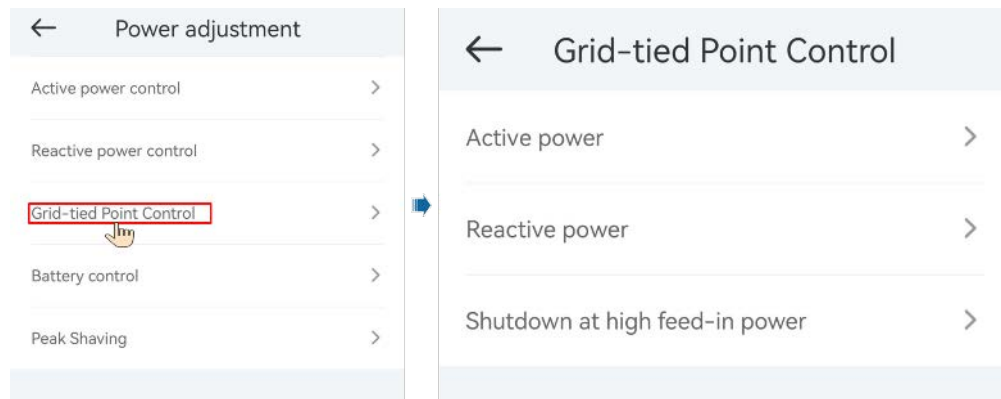
Function

Limits or reduces the output power of the PV power system to ensure that the output power is within the power deviation limit.

Procedure

- Step 1** On the home screen, choose **Power adjustment** > **Grid-tied point control**.

Figure 7-1 Grid-tied point control



Parameter Name			Description
Active power	Unlimited	-	If this parameter is set to Unlimited , the output power of the inverter is not limited and the inverter can connect to the power grid at the rated power.
	Grid connected with zero power	Closed-loop controller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If multiple inverters are cascaded, set this parameter to SDongle. • If there is only one inverter, set this parameter to Inverter.
		Limitation mode	Total power indicates export limitation of the total power at the grid-tied point.
		Power adjustment interval	Specifies the shortest interval for a single anti-backfeeding adjustment.

Parameter Name		Description
	Power raising threshold	Specifies the dead zone for adjusting the inverter output power. If the power fluctuation is within the power control hysteresis, the power is not adjusted.
	Communication disconnection fail-safe	In the inverter anti-backfeeding scenario, if this parameter is set to Enable , the inverter will derate according to the active power derating percentage when the communication between the inverter and the Smart Dongle is disconnected for a period longer than Communication disconnection detection time .
	Communication disconnection detection time	Specifies the time for determining the communication disconnection between the inverter and the Dongle. This parameter is displayed when Communication disconnection fail-safe is set to Enable .
	Active power threshold when communication fails	Specifies the derating value of the inverter active power by percentage. If the Smart Dongle does not detect any meter data or the communication between the Smart Dongle and the inverter is disconnected, the Smart Dongle delivers the derating value of the inverter active power by percentage.
Limited feed-in (kW)	Closed-loop controller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If multiple inverters are cascaded, set this parameter to SDongle. If there is only one inverter, set this parameter to Inverter.
	Limitation mode	Total power indicates export limitation of the total power at the grid-tied point.
	Maximum grid feed-in power	Specifies the maximum active power transmitted from the grid-tied point to the power grid.
	Power adjustment interval	Specifies the shortest interval for a single anti-backfeeding adjustment.

Parameter Name		Description
	Power raising threshold	Specifies the dead zone for adjusting the inverter output power. If the power fluctuation is within the power control hysteresis, the power is not adjusted.
	Communication disconnection fail-safe	In the inverter anti-backfeeding scenario, if this parameter is set to Enable , the inverter will derate according to the active power derating percentage when the communication between the inverter and the Smart Dongle is disconnected for a period longer than Communication disconnection detection time .
	Communication disconnection detection time	Specifies the time for determining the communication disconnection between the inverter and the Dongle. This parameter is displayed when Communication disconnection fail-safe is set to Enable .
	Active power threshold when communication fails	Specifies the derating value of the inverter active power by percentage. If the Smart Dongle does not detect any meter data or the communication between the Smart Dongle and the inverter is disconnected, the Smart Dongle delivers the derating value of the inverter active power by percentage.
Power-limited grid connected (%)	Closed-loop controller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If multiple inverters are cascaded, set this parameter to SDongle. If there is only one inverter, set this parameter to Inverter.
	Limitation mode	Total power indicates export limitation of the total power at the grid-tied point.
	PV plant capacity	Specifies the total maximum active power in the inverter cascading scenario.
	Maximum grid feed-in power	Specifies the percentage of the maximum active power of the grid-tied point to the PV plant

Parameter Name		Description
		capacity.
	Power adjustment interval	Specifies the shortest interval for a single anti-backfeeding adjustment.
	Power raising threshold	Specifies the dead zone for adjusting the inverter output power. If the power fluctuation is within the power control hysteresis, the power is not adjusted.
	Communication disconnection fail-safe	In the inverter anti-backfeeding scenario, if this parameter is set to Enable , the inverter will derate according to the active power derating percentage when the communication between the inverter and the Smart Dongle is disconnected for a period longer than Communication disconnection detection time .
	Communication disconnection detection time	Specifies the time for determining the communication disconnection between the inverter and the Dongle. This parameter is displayed when Communication disconnection fail-safe is set to Enable .
	Active power threshold when communication fails	Specifies the derating value of the inverter active power by percentage. If the Smart Dongle does not detect any meter data or the communication between the Smart Dongle and the inverter is disconnected, the Smart Dongle delivers the derating value of the inverter active power by percentage.
Shutdown at high feed-in power ^a	Shutdown at high feed-in power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The default value is Disable. If this parameter is set to Enable, the inverter shuts down for protection when the grid-connection point power exceeds the threshold and remains in this condition for the specified time threshold.
	Upper feed-in power threshold for inverter shutdown (kW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The default value is 0. This parameter specifies the power

Parameter Name		Description
		threshold of the grid-connection point for triggering inverter shutdown.
	High feed-in power duration threshold for triggering inverter shutdown (s)	<p>The default value is 20. This parameter specifies the duration threshold of high feed-in power for triggering inverter shutdown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When High feed-in power duration threshold for triggering inverter shutdown is set to 5, Shutdown at high feed-in power takes precedence. • When High feed-in power duration threshold for triggering inverter shutdown is set to 20, Grid connection with limited power takes precedence (when Active power control is set to Grid connection with limited power).
Note a: This parameter is supported only for the AS4777 grid code.		

---End

7.3.1.2 Apparent Power Control on the Inverter Output Side

On the home screen, tap **Set > Power adjustment** to set inverter parameters.

Parameter	Description	Value Range
Maximum apparent power (kVA)	Specifies the output upper threshold for the maximum apparent power to adapt to the capacity requirements of standard and customized inverters.	[Maximum active power, S_{max}]
Maximum active power (kW)	Specifies the output upper threshold for the maximum active power to adapt to different market requirements.	[0.1, P_{max}]

 **NOTE**

The lower threshold for the maximum apparent power is the maximum active power. To lower the maximum apparent power, lower the maximum active power first.

7.3.1.3 Battery Control

Prerequisites

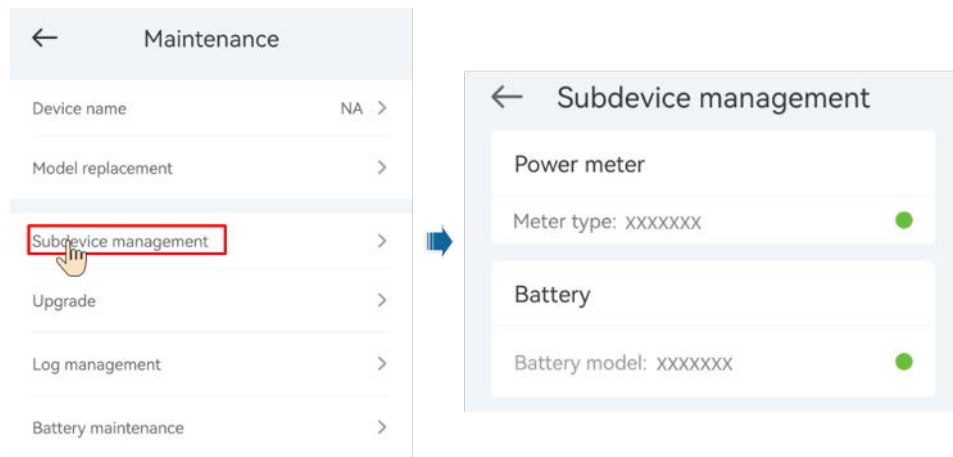
The screenshots in this chapter are taken in the Hisolar 1.0.0.4 App. The App is being updated. The actual screens may vary.

Function

When the inverter connects to a battery, add the battery and set battery parameters.

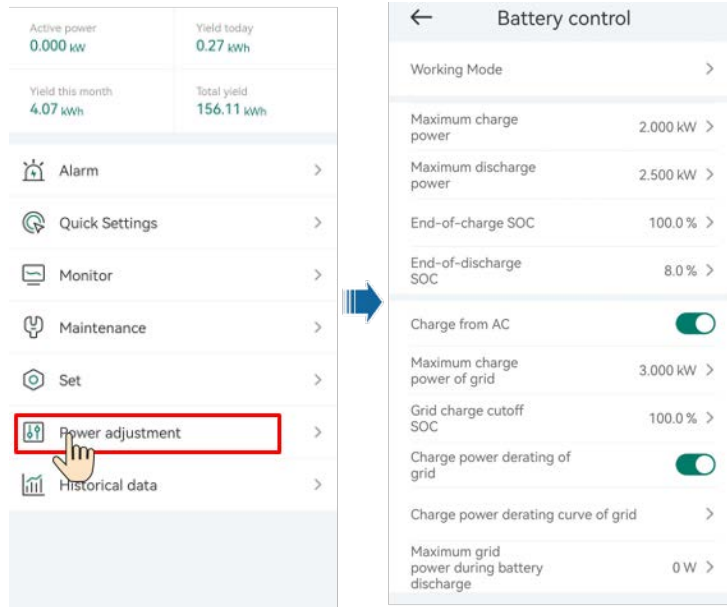
Adding a Battery

To add a battery, choose **Maintenance** > **Subdevice management** on the home screen.



Parameters Settings

On the home screen, choose **Power adjustment** > **Battery control**, and set the battery parameters and working mode.



Parameter	Description	Value Range
Working mode	For details, see the description on the App screen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum self-consumption TOU Fully fed to grid
Maximum charge power (kW)	Retain this parameter to the maximum charge power. Additional configuration is not required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charge: [0, Maximum charge power]
Maximum discharge power (kW)	Retain this parameter to the maximum discharge power. Additional configuration is not required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge: [0, Maximum discharge power]
End-of-charge SOC	Set the charge cutoff capacity.	[90%–100%]
End-of-discharge SOC	Set the discharge cutoff capacity.	[0%–20%] (When no PV module is configured or the PV modules have no voltage for 24 hours, the minimum value is 15%.)
Charge from AC	If Charge from AC function is disabled by default, comply with the grid charge requirements stipulated in local laws and regulations when this function is enabled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disable Enable
Maximum charge power of grid	Set the maximum power for charging from the grid.	[0, Maximum charge power of grid]
Grid charge cutoff	Set the grid charge cutoff SOC.	[20%, 100%]

Parameter	Description	Value Range
SOC		

7.3.1.4 Peak Shaving

Prerequisites

The screenshots in this section are captured from the HiSolar app 1.0.0.4. The actual screens may vary with app updates.

Description

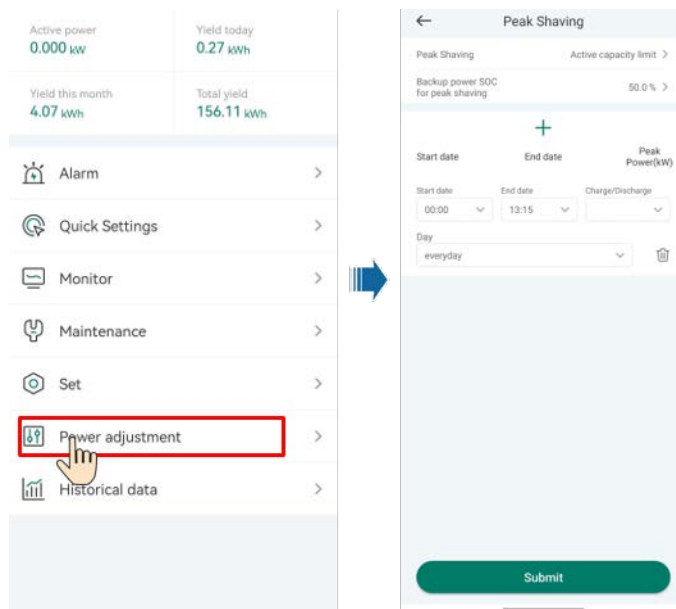
If the inverter connects to an ESS and the ESS working mode is set to **Maximum self-consumption** or **TOU**, you can set capacity control parameters.

Parameter Settings

On the home screen, choose **Power adjustment > Peak Shaving** and set peak shaving parameters.

NOTE

- The peak shaving function is unavailable when the energy storage working mode is set to **Fully fed to grid**.
- When peak shaving has been enabled, you must first disable peak shaving and then set the energy storage working mode to **Fully fed to grid**.



Parameter	Description	Range
Peak Shaving	1. Before enabling Peak Shaving , set Charge from AC to Enable .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disable • Active capacity limit

Parameter	Description	Range
	2. Before disabling Charge from AC , set Peak Shaving to Disable .	
Backup power SOC for peak shaving	The value of this parameter affects the peak shaving capability. A larger value indicates stronger peak shaving capability.	(8.0, 100.0] Backup power SOC for peak shaving > Backup power SOC (when BackUp is enabled) > End-of-discharge SOC
Start date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set the peak power range based on the start time and end time. The peak power is configured based on electricity prices in different time segments. You are advised to set the peak power to a low value when the electricity price is high. A maximum of 14 time segments are allowed. 	-
End date		
Peak power (kW)		[0.000, 1000.000]

7.3.2 AFCI

Function

If PV modules or cables are not properly connected or damaged, electric arcs may occur, which may cause fire. Inverters provide unique arc detection in compliance with UL 1699B-2018 to ensure the safety of users' lives and property.

This function is enabled by default. The inverter automatically detects arc faults. To disable this function, log in to the HiSolar App, on the home screen, choose **Set > Feature parameters**, and disable **AFCI**.

NOTE

The AFCI function works only with ordinary PV modules, but does not support intelligent PV modules.

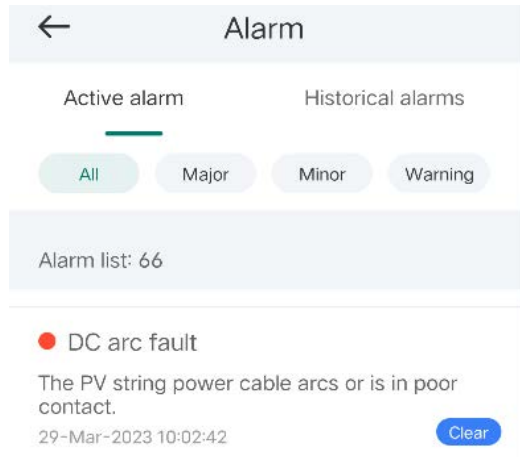
Clearing Alarms

The AFCI function involves the **DC arc fault** alarm.

The inverter has the AFCI alarm automatic clearance mechanism. If an alarm is triggered for less than five times within 24 hours, the inverter automatically clears the alarm. If the alarm is triggered for five times or more within 24 hours, the inverter locks for protection. You need to manually clear the alarm on the inverter so that it can work properly.

You can manually clear the alarm as follows:

Log in to the HiSolar App and on the home screen, connect and log in to the inverter that generates the AFCI alarm, tap **Alarm**, and tap **Clear** on the right of the **DC arc fault** alarm to clear the alarm.



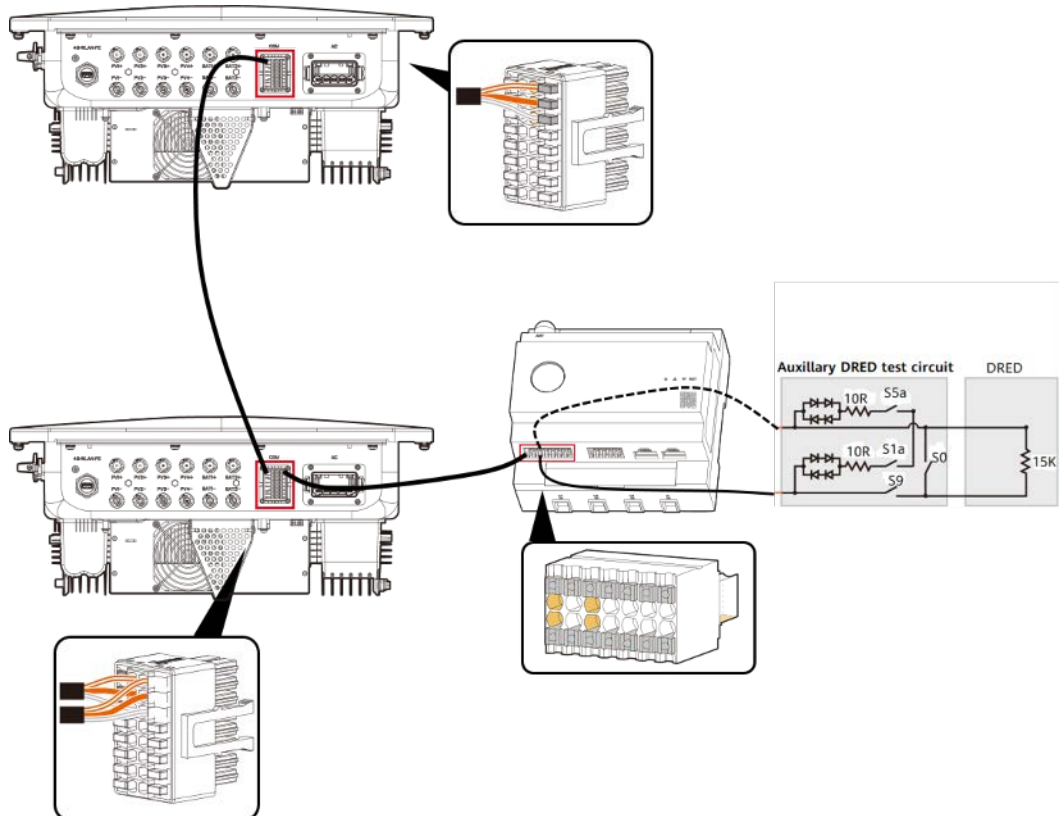
7.3.3 DRM

Function

According to AS/NZS 4777.2:2020+A1:2021, solar inverters need to support the function of demand response mode (DRM), and DRM0 is a mandatory requirement.

The inverter must be connected with external device Energy Management Assistant. The demand response enabling device directly connected to Energy Management Assistant and inverter connected to Energy Management Assistant via communication RS485.

This function is disabled by default.



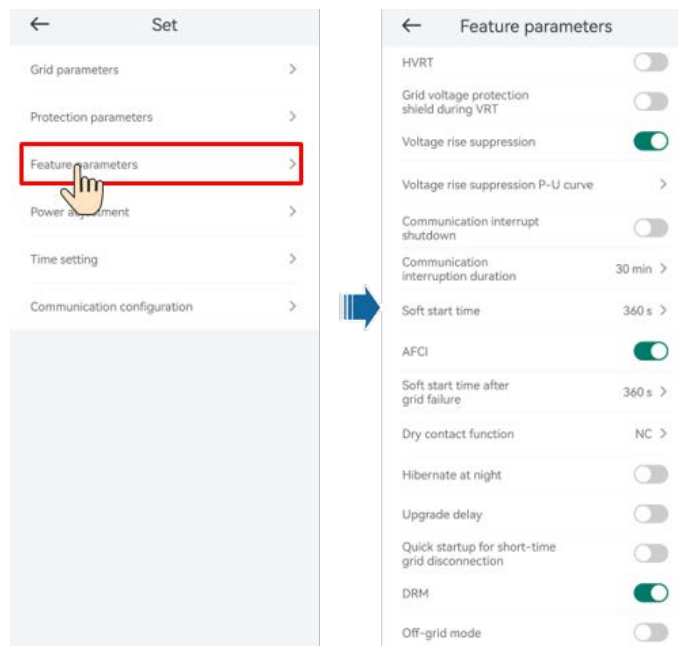
NOTE

The demand response enabling device (DRED) is a power grid dispatch device.

Procedure

Step 1 On the home page, choose **Set** > **Feature parameters**.

Step 2 Set **DRM** to .



----End

8 System Maintenance

 **DANGER**

- Wear personal protective equipment and use dedicated insulated tools to avoid electric shocks or short circuits.

 **WARNING**

- Before performing maintenance, power off the equipment, follow the instructions on the delayed discharge label, and wait for a period of time as specified to ensure that the equipment is not energized.

8.1 Routine Maintenance

To ensure that the inverter can operate properly for a long term, you are advised to perform routine maintenance on it as described in this section.

 **CAUTION**

Power off the system before cleaning the system, connecting cables, and checking grounding reliability.

Table 8-1 Maintenance checklist

Check Item	Check Method	Maintenance Interval
System cleanliness	Check periodically whether the heat sinks are blocked or dirty.	Once every 6 to 12 months

Check Item	Check Method	Maintenance Interval
Cleanness of air intake and exhaust vents	Check periodically whether there is dust or foreign objects at the air intake and exhaust vents.	Power off the inverter and remove dust and foreign objects. If necessary, remove the baffle plates from the air intake and exhaust vents for cleaning. Once every 6 to 12 months (or once every 3 to 6 months based on the actual dust conditions in the environment)
Fan	Check whether the fan generates abnormal noise during operation.	Remove foreign objects from the fan. If the abnormal noise persists, replace the fan. For details, see 8.5 Replacing a Fan . Once every 6 to 12 months
System running status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check whether the inverter is damaged or deformed. • Check whether the inverter generates abnormal sound during operation. • Check whether all inverter parameters are correctly set during operation. 	Once every 6 months
Electrical connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check whether cables are disconnected or loose. • Check whether cables are damaged, especially whether the cable sheath that contacts a metal surface is damaged. 	6 months after the first commissioning and once every 6 to 12 months after that
Grounding reliability	Check whether the PE cable is securely connected.	6 months after the first commissioning and once every 6 to 12 months after that
Sealing	Check whether all terminals and ports are properly sealed.	Once a year

8.2 System Power-Off

Precautions

 **WARNING**

- After the system is powered off, the inverter is still energized and hot, which may cause electric shocks or burns. Therefore, wait for 5 minutes after power-off and then put on insulated gloves to operate the inverter.
- Power off the system before maintaining optimizers and PV strings. Otherwise, electric shocks may occur when the PV strings are energized.

Procedure

- Step 1** Send a shutdown command on the app.
- Step 2** Turn off the AC switch between the inverter and the power grid.
- Step 3** Set the **DC SWITCH** to **OFF**.
- Step 4** (Optional) Install the locking screw for the **DC SWITCH**.
- Step 5** Turn off the DC switch between the inverter and PV strings.
- Step 6** (Optional) Turn off the battery switch between the inverter and the battery.
- End

8.3 Troubleshooting

 **NOTE**

Contact your dealer if all failure analysis procedures listed below are completed and the fault still exists.

Alarm severities are defined as follows:

- Major: The inverter is faulty. As a result, the output power decreases or the grid-tied power generation is stopped.
- Minor: Some components are faulty without affecting the grid-tied power generation.
- Warning: The inverter works properly. The output power decreases or some authorization functions fail due to external factors.

Table 8-1 Common alarms and troubleshooting measures

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	Alarm Severity	Possible Causes	Troubleshooting
2001	High string input	Major	The PV array is not properly configured. Excessive PV	Reduce the number of PV modules connected in series to the PV string until the PV string open-circuit voltage is less than or

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	Alarm Severity	Possible Causes	Troubleshooting
	voltage		modules are connected in series to the PV string, and therefore the PV string open-circuit voltage exceeds the maximum inverter operating voltage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause ID 1: PV strings 1 and 2 • Cause ID 2: PV strings 3 and 4 	equal to the maximum inverter operating voltage. After the PV string configuration is corrected, the alarm disappears.
2003	DC arc fault	Major	The PV string power cables arc or are in poor contact. Cause ID 1-4: PV strings 1-4	Check whether the PV string cables arc or are in poor contact.
2011	String reverse connection	Major	The PV string polarity is reversed. Cause ID 1-4: PV strings 1-4	Check whether the PV string is reversely connected to the inverter. If yes, wait until the solar irradiance declines at night and the PV string current drops to below 0.5 A. Then, turn off the DC switch and correct the PV string connection.
2012	String current backfeed	Warning	The number of PV modules connected in series to the PV string is insufficient. As a result, the terminal voltage is lower than that of other strings. Cause ID 1-4: PV strings 1-4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the number of PV modules connected in series to the PV string is less than that of other PV strings. If yes, wait until the PV string current drops below 0.5 A, turn off all DC switches, and adjust the number of PV modules in the PV string. 2. Check whether the open-circuit voltage of the PV string is abnormal. 3. Check whether the PV string is shaded.
2021	AFCI self-check failure	Major	Cause ID = 1 The AFCI self-check fails.	Turn off the AC output switch and DC input switch, and then turn them on after 5 minutes. If the alarm persists, contact your dealer or technical support.
2031	Phase wire short-circuited to PE	Major	Cause ID = 1 The impedance of the output phase wire to PE is low or the output phase wire is short-circuited to PE.	Check the impedance of the output phase wire to PE, locate the position with low impedance, and rectify the fault.
2032	Grid loss	Major	Cause ID = 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power grid outage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The alarm is cleared automatically after the power grid recovers.

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	Alarm Severity	Possible Causes	Troubleshooting
			<p>occurs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AC circuit is disconnected or the AC switch is off. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the AC circuit is disconnected or the AC switch is off.
2033	Grid undervoltage	Major	<p>Cause ID = 1</p> <p>The power grid voltage is below the lower threshold or the low-voltage duration has lasted for more than the value specified by LVRT.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid voltage is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. If yes, modify the grid undervoltage protection threshold through the app with the consent of the local power operator. If the alarm persists for a long time, check the AC circuit breaker and AC output power cable.
2034	Grid overvoltage	Major	<p>Cause ID = 1</p> <p>The power grid voltage exceeds the upper threshold or the high voltage duration has lasted for more than the value specified by HVRT.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid frequency is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. If yes, modify the grid overfrequency protection threshold through the app with the consent of the local power operator. Check whether the peak voltage of the power grid is too high. If the alarm persists and lasts for a long time, contact the local power operator.
2035	Grid volt. Imbalance	Major	<p>Cause ID = 1</p> <p>The difference between power grid phase voltages exceeds the upper threshold.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid voltage is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. If the alarm lasts for a long time, check the AC output power cable connection. If the AC output power cable is correctly connected, yet the alarm persists and

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	Alarm Severity	Possible Causes	Troubleshooting
				affects the energy yield of the PV plant, contact the local power operator.
2036	Grid overfrequency	Major	Cause ID = 1 Power grid exception: The actual power grid frequency is higher than the requirements for the local power grid code.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. 2. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid frequency is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. If yes, modify the grid overfrequency protection threshold through the app with the consent of the local power operator.
2037	Grid underfrequency	Major	Cause ID = 1 Power grid exception: The actual power grid frequency is lower than the requirements for the local power grid code.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. 2. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid frequency is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator. If yes, modify the grid underfrequency protection threshold through the app with the consent of the local power operator.
2038	Unstable grid frequency	Major	Cause ID = 1 Power grid exception: The actual change rate of the power grid frequency does not meet the requirements for the local power grid code.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the alarm occurs occasionally, the power grid may be abnormal temporarily. The inverter automatically recovers after detecting that the power grid becomes normal. 2. If the alarm persists, check whether the power grid frequency is within the acceptable range. If not, contact the local power operator.
2039	AC Overcurrent	Major	Cause ID = 1 The power grid voltage drops dramatically or the power grid is short-circuited. As a result, the inverter transient output current exceeds the upper threshold, and protection is triggered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inverter monitors its external operating conditions in real time and automatically recovers after the fault is rectified. 2. If the alarm persists and affects the energy yield of the PV plant, check whether the output is short-circuited. If the fault cannot be rectified, contact your dealer or technical support.
2040	Output DC	Major	Cause ID = 1	1. The inverter monitors its external

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	Alarm Severity	Possible Causes	Troubleshooting
	component overhigh		The DC component of the inverter output current exceeds the upper threshold.	<p>operating conditions in real time and automatically recovers after the fault is rectified.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the alarm persists and affects the energy yield of the PV plant, contact your dealer or technical support.
2051	Abnormal residual current	Major	<p>Cause ID = 1</p> <p>The insulation impedance of the input side to PE decreases when the inverter is operating.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the alarm occurs accidentally, the external power cable may be abnormal temporarily. The inverter automatically recovers after the fault is rectified. If the alarm persists or lasts a long time, check whether the impedance between the PV string and ground is too low.
2061	Abnormal grounding	Major	<p>Cause ID = 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The neutral wire or PE cable of the inverter is not connected. The output mode set for the inverter is inconsistent with the cable connection mode. 	<p>Power off the inverter (turn off the AC output switch and DC input switch, and wait for a period of time. For details about the wait time, see the description on the device safety warning label), and then perform the following operations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the PE cable for the inverter is connected properly. If the inverter is connected to a TN power grid, check whether the neutral wire is properly connected and whether the voltage of the neutral wire to ground is normal. After the inverter is powered on, check whether the output mode set for the inverter is consistent with the output cable connection mode.
2062	Low insulation resistance	Major	<p>Cause ID = 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PV array is short-circuited with PE. The PV string has been in a moist environment for a long time and the circuit is not well insulated to ground. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check the impedance between the PV string and the PE cable. If a short circuit occurs, rectify the fault. Check whether the PE cable of the inverter is correctly connected. If you have confirmed that the impedance is lower than the specified protection threshold in a cloudy or rainy environment, log in to the app and set Insulation resistance protection threshold.
2063	Cabinet overtemperature	Minor	<p>Cause ID = 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter is installed in a place with poor ventilation. The ambient 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check the ventilation and ambient temperature at the inverter installation position. If the ventilation is poor or the ambient temperature exceeds the upper threshold, improve the ventilation and heat dissipation.

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	Alarm Severity	Possible Causes	Troubleshooting
			<p>temperature exceeds the upper threshold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inverter is not operating properly. 	<p>3. If both the ventilation and ambient temperature meet requirements yet the alarm persists, contact your dealer or technical support.</p>
2064	Device fault	Major	<p>Cause ID = 1-5, 7-12</p> <p>An unrecoverable fault occurs on a circuit inside the inverter.</p>	<p>Turn off the AC output switch and DC input switch, and then turn them on after 5 minutes. If the alarm persists, contact your dealer or technical support.</p> <p>NOTICE Cause ID = 1: Perform the preceding operations when the PV string current is less than 1 A.</p>
2065	Upgrade failed or version mismatch	Minor	<p>Cause ID = 1-4, 7</p> <p>The upgrade is not completed normally.</p>	<p>1. Perform an upgrade again.</p> <p>2. If the upgrade fails several times, contact your dealer or technical support.</p>
61440	Faulty monitoring unit	Minor	<p>Cause ID = 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flash memory is insufficient. The flash memory has bad sectors. 	<p>Turn off the AC output switch and DC input switch, and then turn them on after 5 minutes. If the alarm persists, replace the monitoring board or contact your dealer or technical support.</p>
2067	Faulty power collector	Major	<p>Cause ID = 1</p> <p>The power meter is disconnected.</p>	<p>1. Check whether the configured power meter model is the same as the actual model.</p> <p>2. Check whether the communications parameters of the power meter are the same as the RS485 configurations of the inverter.</p> <p>3. Check whether the power meter is powered on and whether the RS485 communications cable is connected.</p>
2080	Abnormal PV module configuration	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause ID = 2 The PV string power or the number of optimizers connected in series in a PV string exceeds the upper threshold. Cause ID = 3 The number of optimizers connected in series in a PV 	<p>Check whether the total number of PV modules, number of PV modules in a PV string, and number of PV strings meet requirements and whether the PV module output is reversely connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause ID 2: Check whether the PV string power or the number of PV strings connected in series exceeds the upper threshold. Cause ID 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the number of optimizers connected in series in the PV string is below the lower

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	Alarm Severity	Possible Causes	Troubleshooting
			<p>string is less than the lower threshold, the PV string output is reversely connected, or the output of some optimizers in the PV string is reversely connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause ID = 6 Under the same MPPT, the number of optimizers connected in series in PV strings connected in parallel is different, or the output of some optimizers in PV strings is reversely connected. • Cause ID = 7 The optimizer installation position is changed, or PV strings are combined or exchanged. • Cause ID = 8 The sunlight is weak or changes abnormally. • Cause ID = 9 In partial configuration scenarios, the PV string voltage exceeds the inverter input voltage specifications. 	<p>threshold.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Check whether the PV string output is reversely connected. 3. Check whether the PV string output is disconnected. 4. Check whether the optimizer output extension cable is correct (positive connector at one end and negative connector at the other). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause ID 6: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the number of optimizers connected in series in the PV strings connected in parallel under the same MPPT is the same. 2. Check whether the optimizer output extension cable is correct (positive connector at one end and negative connector at the other). • Cause ID 7: When the sunlight is normal, perform the optimizer search function again. • Cause ID 8: When the sunlight is normal, perform the optimizer search function again. • Cause ID 9: Calculate the PV string voltage based on the number of PV modules in the string and check whether the string voltage exceeds the upper threshold of the inverter input voltage.
2081	Optimizer	Warning	Cause ID = 1	Go to the optimizer information screen to

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	Alarm Severity	Possible Causes	Troubleshooting
	fault		The optimizer is offline or faulty.	view the fault details.
2085	Built-in PID operation abnormal	Minor	Cause ID = 1, 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The output resistance of PV arrays to ground is low. The system insulation resistance is low. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause ID = 1 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Turn off the AC output switch and DC input switch, wait for a period of time (for details about the wait time, see the description on the device safety warning label), and then turn on the DC input switch and AC output switch. If the alarm persists, contact your dealer or technical support. Cause ID = 2 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check the impedance between the PV array output and the ground. If a short circuit occurs or the insulation is insufficient, rectify the fault. If the alarm persists, contact your dealer or technical support.
2086	External fan abnormal	Major	Cause ID = 1 The external fan is short-circuited, the power supply is insufficient, or the air channel is blocked.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shut down the fan, turn off the DC switch, check whether the fan blades are damaged, and clear the foreign matter around the fan. Reinstall the fan, turn on the DC switch, and wait for the inverter to start. If the alarm persists after 15 minutes, replace the external fan.
2090	Abnormal active power scheduling instruction	Major	Cause ID = 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DI input is abnormal. The DI input is inconsistent with the configuration. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the cables are connected correctly to the DI ports. On the DI active scheduling screen under the dry contact scheduling settings, view the DI signal configuration mapping table. Contact the power grid company to check whether the configurations in the mapping table are complete and meet the requirements.
2091	Abnormal reactive power scheduling instruction	Major	Cause ID = 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DI input is abnormal. The DI input is inconsistent with the configuration. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the cables are connected correctly to the DI ports. On the DI reactive power scheduling screen under the dry contact scheduling settings, view the DI signal configuration mapping table. Contact the power grid company to check whether the configurations in the mapping table are complete and meet the requirements.
2102	Protection upon	Warning	Cause ID = 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check whether the communications cable is connected properly.

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	Alarm Severity	Possible Causes	Troubleshooting
	Communication Failure		When the disconnection of communication exceeds the specified time threshold, the device starts the protection function.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. After communication is restored, the device will recover upon receiving a scheduling command. 3. If the Protection upon Communication Failure function is not required, disable it.

8.4 Replacing an Inverter

Step 1 Remove the inverter.

1. Power off the system. For details, see [8.2 System Power-Off](#).
2. Disconnect all cables from the inverter, including signal cables, DC input power cables, battery cables, AC output power cables, and PE cables.
3. Remove the inverter from the mounting bracket.
4. Remove the mounting bracket.

Step 2 Pack the inverter.

- If the original packaging is available, put the inverter inside it and then seal it using adhesive tape.
- If the original packaging is unavailable, put the inverter inside a suitable hard cardboard box and seal it properly.

Step 3 Dispose of the inverter.

If the inverter reaches the end of its service life, dispose of it according to local regulations for the disposal of electrical equipment.

Step 4 Install a new inverter.

---End

8.5 Replacing a Fan

CAUTION

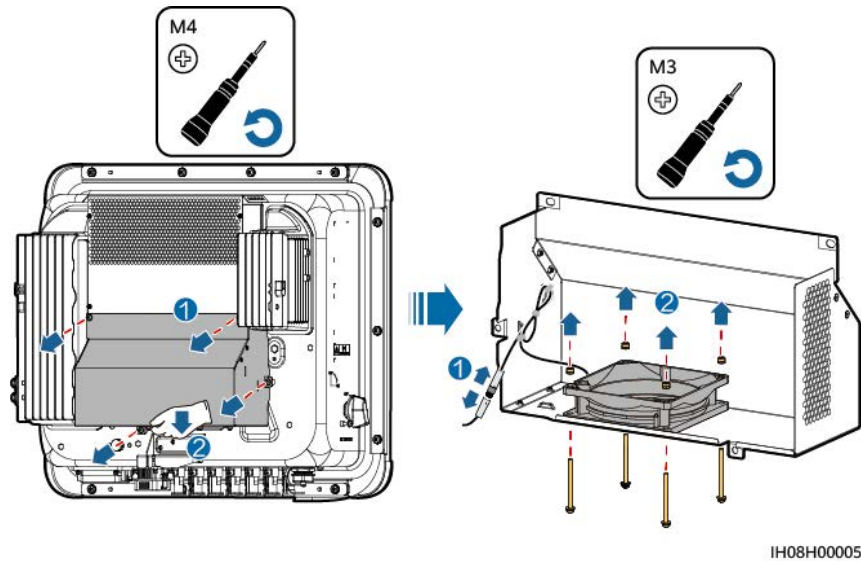
- Before replacing a fan, power off the inverter.
- When replacing a fan, use insulated tools and wear PPE.

Procedure

Step 1 Remove the inverter from the mounting bracket.

Step 2 Remove the fan cover, disconnect fan cables, and remove the faulty fan.

Figure 8-1 Removing the faulty fan



Step 3 Install a new fan, connect and bind the cables, and install the fan cover.

----End

8.6 Locating Insulation Resistance Faults

If the ground resistance of a PV string connected to the inverter is too low, the inverter generates a **Low insulation resistance** alarm. The alarm ID is 2062.

The possible causes are as follows:

- A short circuit has occurred between the PV array and the ground.
- The ambient air of the PV array is damp and the insulation between the PV array and the ground is poor.

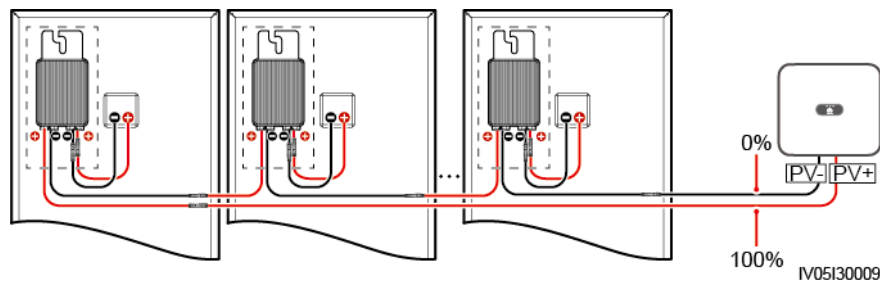
After the **Low insulation resistance** alarm is reported by the inverter, insulation resistance fault location is automatically triggered. If the fault location is successful, the location information is displayed on the **Alarm details** screen of the **Low insulation resistance** alarm on the HiSolar app.

Log in to the HiSolar app, choose **Alarm > Active alarm**, select **Low insulation resistance** to enter the **Alarm details** screen.

NOTE

- The positive and negative terminals of a PV string are respectively connected to the PV+ and PV- terminals of the inverter. The PV- terminal represents a possibility of 0% for the short-circuit position and the PV+ terminal represents a possibility of 100% for the short-circuit position. Other percentages indicate that the fault occurs on a PV module or cable in the PV string.
- Possible fault position = Total number of PV modules in a PV string x Percentage of possible short-circuit positions. For example, if a PV string consists of 14 PV modules and the percentage of the possible short-circuit position is 34%, the possible fault position is 4.76 (14 x 34%), indicating that the fault is located near PV module 4, including the previous and the next PV modules and the cables. The inverter has a detection precision of ± 1 PV module.
- The possible faulty PV string MPPT1 corresponds to PV1 and PV2, and the possible faulty PV string MPPT2 corresponds to PV3 and PV4. The fault can be located only to the MPPT level. Perform the following steps to connect the PV strings corresponding to the faulty MPPT to the inverter one by one to further locate and rectify the fault.
- When a non-short-circuit fault occurs, the possible short-circuit percentage is not displayed. If the insulation resistance is greater than $0.001\text{ M}\Omega$, the fault is not related to short circuit. Check all PV modules in the faulty PV string one by one to locate and rectify the fault.

Figure 8-1 Percentage of short-circuit positions



Procedure

NOTICE

If the irradiance or the PV string voltage is too high, the insulation resistance fault location may fail. In this case, the fault location status on the **Alarm details** screen is **Conditions not met**. Perform the following steps to connect PV strings to the inverter one by one to locate the fault. If the system is not configured with any optimizer, skip the corresponding optimizer operations.

- Step 1** Ensure that the AC connections are normal. Log in to the HiSolar app, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF** on the home screen, and send a shutdown command. Set **DC SWITCH** to **OFF**.
- Step 2** Connect one PV string to the inverter, and set **DC SWITCH** to **ON**. If the inverter status is **Shutdown: Command**, log in to the app, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF** on the home screen, and send a startup command.

- Step 3** Choose **Alarm** on the home screen, enter the **Active alarm** screen, and check whether a **Low insulation resistance** alarm is reported.
- If no **Low insulation resistance** alarm is reported 1 minute after the DC side is powered on, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF** on the home screen, and send a shutdown command. Set **DC SWITCH** to **OFF**. Go to [Step 2](#) and check rest of the PV strings one by one.
 - If a **Low insulation resistance** alarm is reported 1 minute after the DC side is powered on, check the percentage of possible short-circuit positions on the **Alarm details** screen and calculate the location of the possible faulty PV module based on the percentage. Then go to [Step 4](#).
- Step 4** Log in to the app, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF** on the home screen, and send a shutdown command. Set **DC SWITCH** to **OFF**. Check whether the connectors or DC power cables between the optimizer and PV module, between adjacent PV modules, or between adjacent optimizers on the possible fault position are damaged.
- If yes, replace the damaged connectors or DC power cables, and then set **DC SWITCH** to **ON**. If the inverter status is **Shutdown: Command**, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF**, and send a startup command. View alarm information.
 - If no **Low insulation resistance** alarm is reported 1 minute after the DC side is powered on, troubleshoot the insulation resistance fault of the PV string. Log in to the app, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF** on the home screen, and send a shutdown command. Set **DC SWITCH** to **OFF**. Go to [Step 2](#) and check rest of the PV strings one by one. Then, go to [Step 8](#).
 - If the DC side is powered on 1 minute later, the **Low insulation resistance** alarm is still reported. Log in to the app, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF** on the home screen, and send a shutdown command. Set **DC SWITCH** to **OFF** and go to [Step 5](#).
 - If no, go to [Step 5](#).
- Step 5** Disconnect the possible faulty PV module and the paired optimizer from the PV string, and use a DC extension cable with an MC4 connector to connect the PV module or optimizer adjacent to the possible faulty PV module. Set **DC SWITCH** to **ON**. If the inverter status is **Shutdown: Command**, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF** on the home screen, and send a startup command. View alarm information.
- If no **Low insulation resistance** alarm is reported 1 minute after the DC side is powered on, the fault occurred on the disconnected PV module and optimizer. Choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF**, send a shutdown command, and set **DC SWITCH** to **OFF**. Go to [Step 7](#).
 - If the **Low insulation resistance** alarm is reported 1 minute after the DC side is powered on, the fault did not occur on the disconnected PV module and optimizer. Go to [Step 6](#).
- Step 6** Log in to the app, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF** on the home screen, and send a shutdown command. Set **DC SWITCH** to **OFF**, reconnect the disconnected PV module and optimizer, and repeat [Step 5](#) to check the PV modules and optimizers adjacent to the possible fault location.
- Step 7** Determine the position of the ground insulation fault:
- Disconnect the possible faulty PV module from the optimizer.
 - Connect the possible faulty optimizer to the PV string.

- Set **DC SWITCH** to **ON**. If the inverter status is **Shutdown: Command**, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF**, and send a startup command. View alarm information.
 - If no **Low insulation resistance** alarm is reported 1 minute after the DC side is powered on, the fault is on the possible faulty PV module.
 - If the **Low insulation resistance** alarm is reported 1 minute after the DC side is powered on, the fault is on the possible faulty optimizer.
- Log in to the app, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF** on the home screen, and send a shutdown command. Set **DC SWITCH** to **OFF**, replace the faulty component, and complete troubleshooting the insulation resistance fault. Go to [Step 2](#) and check rest of the PV strings one by one. Then, go to [Step 8](#).

Step 8 Set **DC SWITCH** to **ON**. If the inverter status is **Shutdown: Command**, choose **Maintenance > Inverter ON/OFF**, and send a startup command.

----End

9 Technical Specifications

Efficiency

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
Maximum efficiency	98.4%	98.4%	98.4%	98.4%	98.4%	98.4%
European efficiency	97.7%	97.9%	98.0%	98.1%	98.1%	98.2%

Input

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
Recommended maximum input DC power	15000 W	18000 W	22500 W	25500 W	30000 W	37500 W
Maximum input voltage ^a	1100 V					
Maximum input current per MPPT	20 A (one PV string)/30 A (one MPPT)					

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
Maximum short-circuit current per MPPT	40 A					
Minimum startup voltage	200 V					
MPPT voltage range	200–1000 V					
Full-load MPPT voltage range	370–800 V	370–800 V	410–800 V	440–800 V	480–800 V	530–800 V
Rated input voltage	600 V					
Maximum number of inputs	4					
Number of MPPTs	2					
Rated battery voltage	600 V DC					
Battery voltage range	600–980 V DC					
Maximum battery current	26.25 A					
Battery type	Li-ion					
<p>Note a: The maximum input voltage is the maximum DC input voltage that the inverter can withstand. If the input voltage exceeds this value, the inverter may be damaged.</p>						

Output

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
Rated output power	9999 W	12000 W	15000 W	17000 W	20000 W	25000 W
Maximum apparent power	9999 VA	13200 VA	16500 VA	18700 VA	22000 VA	27500 VA
Maximum active power (cosφ = 1)	9999 W	13200 W	16500 W	18700 W	22000 W	27500 W
Rated output voltage	220 V/380 V, 3W/N+PE 230 V/400 V, 3W/N+PE 240 V/415 V, 3W/N+PE					
Maximum output voltage at long-term operation	Refer to the local power grid standards.					
Rated output current	15.2 A/380 V 14.4 A/400 V 13.9 A/415 V	18.2 A/380 V 17.3 A/400 V 16.7 A/415 V	22.8 A/380 V 21.7 A/400 V 20.9 A/415 V	25.8 A/380 V 24.5 A/400 V 23.7 A/415 V	30.4 A/380 V 28.9 A/400 V 27.8 A/415 V	38.0 A/380 V 36.1 A/400 V 34.8 A/415 V
Maximum output current	15.2 A/380 V 15.2 A/400 V 15.2 A/415 V	20.2 A/380 V 19.1 A/400 V 18.5 A/415 V	25.2 A/380 V 23.9 A/400 V 23.1 A/415 V	28.6 A/380 V 27.1 A/400 V 26.1 A/415 V	33.6 A/380 V 31.9 A/400 V 30.8 A/415 V	42.0 A/380 V 39.9 A/400 V 38.5 A/415 V
Output voltage frequency	50 Hz/60 Hz					
Power factor	0.8 leading ... 0.8 lagging					
Output DC component (DCI)	< 0.5% of the rated output					

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
Maximum total harmonic distortion (AC THDi)	< 3% under rated conditions. Single harmonic meets the VDE 4105 requirements.					

Protection

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
Overvoltage category	PV II/AC III					
Input DC switch	Supported					
Anti-islanding protection	Supported					
Output overcurrent protection	Supported					
Input reverse connection protection	Supported					
DC surge protection	TYPE II					
AC surge protection	Yes, compatible with TYPE II protection class according to EN/IEC 61643-11					
Insulation resistance detection	Supported					
Residual current monitoring	Supported					

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
g unit (RCMU)						

Display and Communication

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
Display	LED indicators; WLAN+app					
WLAN-FE Dongle	Supported					
RS485 communication	Supported					
Built-in WLAN	Supported					
DC MBUS	Supported					
AFCI	Supported					
PID recovery	Supported					

General Specifications

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
Dimensions (H x W x D)	460 mm x 546 mm x 228 mm					
Net weight	21 kg					
Noise	< 40 dB (typical)	< 45 dB (typical)	< 45 dB (typical)	< 45 dB (typical)	< 50 dB (typical)	< 50 dB (typical)

Technical Specifications	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
	working condition)	working condition)	working condition)	working condition)	working condition)	working condition)
Operating temperature	-25°C to +60°C					
Relative humidity	0-100% RH					
Cooling mode	Smart air cooling					
Maximum operating altitude	4000 m (derated when the altitude is greater than 2000 m)					
Storage temperature	-40°C to +70°C					
IP rating	IP66					
Topology	Transformerless					

Wireless Communication Parameters

Technical Specifications	Inverter Built-in WiFi	WLAN-FE Smart Dongle
Frequency	2400-2483.5 MHz	SDongleA-05: 2400-2483.5 MHz
Protocols and standards	WLAN 802.11b/g/n	SDongleA-05: WLAN 802.11b/g/n
Bandwidth	20 MHz/40 MHz (optional)	20 MHz/40 MHz (optional)
Maximum transmit power	≤ 20 dBm EIRP	≤ 20 dBm EIRP

A

Grid Codes

 **NOTE**

The grid codes are subject to change. The listed codes are for reference only.

Table A-1 Grid codes

N o.	Grid Code	Descri ption	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
1	VDE-AR-N-4105	Germa ny low-voltage power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
2	UTE C 15-712-1(A)	France mainla nd power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
3	UTE C 15-712-1(B)	France island power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
4	UTE C 15-712-1(C)	France island power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
5	CEI0-21	Italy power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
6	RD1699/661	Spain low-voltage	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed

N o.	Grid Code	Descri ption	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
		power grid						
7	C10/11	Belgium power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
8	IEC61727	IEC 61727 low-voltage grid-connection (50 Hz)	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
9	Custom (50 Hz)	Reserved	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
10	Custom (60 Hz)	Reserved	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
11	CEI0-16	Italy power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
12	TAI-PEA	Thailand grid-connection standard	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
13	TAI-MEA	Thailand grid-connection standard	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
14	Philippines	Philippines low-voltage power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
15	NRS-097-2-1	South Africa power grid standard	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported

No.	Grid Code	Description	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
16	IEC61727-60Hz	IEC 61727 low-voltage grid-connection (60 Hz)	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
17	PO12.3	Spain low-voltage power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
18	EN50549-LV	Ireland power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
19	Jordan-Transmission	Jordan low-voltage power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
20	ABNT NBR 16149	Brazil power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
21	DUBAI	Dubai low-voltage power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
22	Jordan-Distribution	Jordan power distribution network low-voltage power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
23	TAIPOWER	Taiwan Power low-voltage power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported
24	OMAN	Oman low-	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported





N o.	Grid Code	Descri ption	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
		voltage power grid	ed	ed	ed	ed	ed	ted
2 5	Pakistan	Pakista n power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
2 6	Austria	Austria power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
2 7	G99- TYPEA-LV	UK G99_T ypeA_ LV power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
2 8	G99- TYPEB-LV	UK G99_T ypeB_ LV power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
2 9	EN50549- MV400	Ireland new standar d	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
3 0	VDE-AR- N4110	Germa ny mediu m- voltage power grid (230 V)	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
3 1	NTS	Spain power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
3 2	SINGAPOR E	Singap ore low- voltage power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
3 3	HONGKON G	Hong Kong	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed

N o.	Grid Code	Descri ption	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
		low-voltage power grid						
34	EN50549-SE	Sweden low-voltage power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
35	EN50549-PL	Poland power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
36	DENMARK-EN50549-DK1-LV230	Denma rk power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
37	DENMARK-EN50549-DK2-LV230	Denma rk power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
38	SWITZERL AND-NA/EEA:2020-LV230	Switzer land power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
39	AUSTRALI A-AS4777_A-LV230	Austral ia power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
40	AUSTRALI A-AS4777_B-LV230	Austral ia power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
41	AUSTRALI A-AS4777_C-LV230	Austral ia power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
42	AUSTRALI A-AS4777_NZ-LV230	Austral ia power grid	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
43	NA_CODE	Default country code	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed
4	CZECH-	Czech	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed	Support ed

No.	Grid Code	Description	10K	12K	15K	17K	20K	25K
4	EN50549-LV230	Republic power grid	ed	ed	ed	ed	ed	ted
45	Israel	Israel power grid	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported	Supported

B

Resetting a Password

- Step 1** Check that the AC and DC sides of the inverter are both powered on, and indicators  and  are steady green or blinking slowly for more than 3 minutes.
- Step 2** Turn off the AC switch, set the DC SWITCH at the bottom of the inverter to OFF, and wait until all indicators on the inverter panel turn off.
- Step 3** Complete the following operations within 4 minutes:
1. Turn on the AC switch and wait for about 90s or until the inverter indicator  blinks.
 2. Turn off the AC switch and wait about 30s or until all LED indicators on the inverter panel turn off.
 3. Turn on the AC switch and wait for about 30s or until all LED indicators on the inverter panel blink and then turn off after about 30s.
- Step 4** Wait until the three green LEDs on the inverter panel blink fast and then the three red LEDs blink fast, which indicates that the password is restored.
- Step 5** Reset the password within 10 minutes. (If no operation is performed within 10 minutes, all parameters of the inverter remain unchanged.)
1. Wait until the indicator  blinks.
 2. Connect to the app using the initial WLAN hotspot name (SSID) and initial password (PSW), which can be obtained from the label on the side of the inverter.
 3. On the login page, set a new password and log in to the app.
- Step 6** Set router and management system parameters to implement remote management.

----End

NOTICE

You are advised to reset the password in the morning or at night when the solar irradiance is low.

C Rapid Shutdown

NOTE

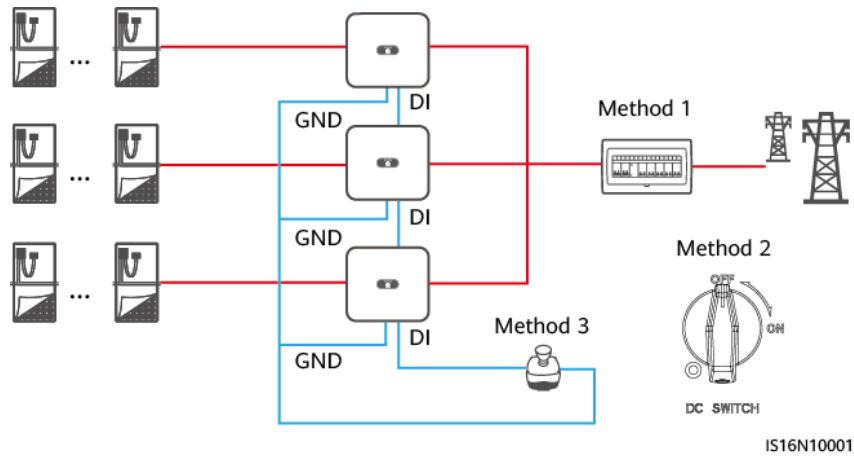
- If method 3 is selected for rapid shutdown, log in to the HiSolar app as an **installer** user to perform local commissioning, choose **Settings > Feature parameters > Dry contact function**, and set **Dry contact function** to **DI rapid shutdown**.

If optimizers are configured for all PV modules, the PV system can perform a rapid shutdown to decrease the output voltage to below 30 V within 30s.

Perform the following steps to trigger a rapid shutdown:

- Method 1: Turn off the AC switch between the inverter and the power grid (disconnect the voltages of all PV strings connected to the inverter under the AC switch).
- Method 2: Set the **DC SWITCH** of the inverter to **OFF** to trigger a rapid shutdown. The inverter shuts down several minutes later. (Turning off all external switches on the DC side of an inverter can trigger a rapid shutdown, and only the PV strings connected to the inverter is de-energized. Turning off only some external switches cannot trigger a rapid shutdown, and the PV strings may be energized.)
- Method 3: To enable the DI rapid shutdown function, connect a switch to pins DI and GND of the inverter communications terminal. The switch is turned on by default. Turn off the switch to trigger a rapid shutdown. The distance between the switch and the farthest inverter must be less than or equal to 10 m.
- Method 4: If **AFCI** is enabled, the inverter automatically performs arc fault detection and triggers a rapid shutdown when AFCI lock protection is implemented.

Figure C-1 Methods of triggering a rapid shutdown



D Baud Rate Negotiation

Baud rate negotiation increases the communications rate between the inverter and devices such as batteries and power meters, and between the inverter and devices such as the Smart Dongles and the Energy Management Assistant, solving or relieving communication congestion.

- During device search in a new plant, the system automatically negotiates the baud rate.
- When replacing or adding inverters, batteries, power meters, the Smart Dongle, or the Energy Management Assistant at an existing plant, you need to manually send local commands on the Hisolar app to reset the baud rate between devices and negotiate a higher rate.

 **NOTE**

Users can send the baud rate negotiation commands on the HiSolar app in two networking modes: Energy Management Assistant networking and Smart Dongle networking.

Table D-1 Manual baud rate negotiation on the app

Networking Mode	Scenario	Operation
Energy Management Assistant networking	Replacing the Energy Management Assistant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the Hisolar app to locally scan the QR code to connect to the Energy Management Assistant. 2. Access the Communication settings screen, choose RS485 Settings > Baud Rate Negotiation, and tap 9600 and Negotiate a higher rate.
	Replacing or adding an inverter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the Hisolar app to locally scan the QR code to connect to the Energy Management Assistant. 2. Access the Communication settings screen, choose RS485 Settings > Baud Rate Negotiation, and tap 9600 and Negotiate a higher rate. 3. Use the Hisolar app to locally scan the QR code to connect to the inverter. 4. Access the Communication configuration

Networking Mode	Scenario	Operation
		screen, choose RS485 > Baud Rate Negotiation > RS485_2 > Baud Rate Negotiation , and tap 9600 and Negotiate a higher rate .
	Replacing or adding an RS485_2 device (such as a battery or power meter)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the Hisolar app to locally scan the QR code to connect to the inverter. 2. Access the Communication configuration screen, choose RS485 > Baud Rate Negotiation > RS485_2 > Baud Rate Negotiation, and tap 9600 and Negotiate a higher rate.
Smart Dongle networking	Replacing the Smart Dongle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the Hisolar app to locally scan the QR code to connect to the inverter. 2. Access the Communication configuration screen, choose RS485 > Baud Rate Negotiation > RS485_1 > Baud Rate Negotiation, and tap 9600 and Negotiate a higher rate.
	Replacing or adding an inverter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the Hisolar app to locally scan the QR code to connect to the inverter. 2. Access the Communication configuration screen, choose RS485 > Baud Rate Negotiation > RS485_1 > Baud Rate Negotiation, and tap 9600 and Negotiate a higher rate. 3. Access the Communication configuration screen, choose RS485 > Baud Rate Negotiation > RS485_2 > Baud Rate Negotiation, and tap 9600 and Negotiate a higher rate.
	Replacing or adding an RS485_2 device (such as a battery or power meter)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the Hisolar app to locally scan the QR code to connect to the inverter. 2. Access the Communication configuration screen, choose RS485 > Baud Rate Negotiation > RS485_2 > Baud Rate Negotiation, and tap 9600 and Negotiate a higher rate.

Troubleshooting

If manual baud rate negotiation fails, refer to the following troubleshooting measures.

Table D-2 Troubleshooting measures

Scenario	Troubleshooting
Negotiation	1. Check whether the device cables are connected properly. If no, connect

Scenario	Troubleshooting
failed	<p>the device cables correctly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Check whether service operations such as upgrade and log export are performed on the management system. If yes, perform baud rate negotiation again after such operations are complete.3. To replace an RS485_2 device (such as a battery or power meter), choose Maintenance > Subdevice management on the home screen, touch and hold the replaced RS485_2 device to delete it.4. Perform baud rate negotiation again.5. When replacing or adding an inverter or an RS485_2 device (such as a battery or power meter), if you tap Negotiate a higher rate and a message "Negotiation failed. The southbound device does not support the rate." is displayed, it indicates that the device does not support baud rate negotiation. In this case, you only need to tap 9600.6. If the fault persists, contact your vendor.

E Acronyms and Abbreviations

A

AFCI Arc-fault Circuit Interrupter

L

LED Light Emitting Diode

M

MPP Maximum Power Point

MPPT Maximum Power Point Tracking

P

PE Protective Earthing

PID Potential Induced Degradation

PV Photovoltaic

R

RH Relative Humidity

S

SOC State of Charge