Photovoltaic Energy Storage Inverter

User's Manual

Model:KE-5KC5L1UF/KE-6KC5L1UF/KE-5KC5L1UF

CATALOUGE

1. Safety Precautions

1.1 How to Use This Manual

- This manual contains important information, guidelines, operation instructions, and maintenance details for the following models: **KE-5KC5L1UF，KE-6KC5L1UF.**
- Users must follow the content of this manual during installation, operation, and maintenance.

1.2 Meanings of Symbols in the Manual

Symbol	Description
	**DANGER：** Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
	**WARNING：** Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
	**CAUTION：** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.
	**NOTICE：** Provides some tips regarding the operation of the product.

1.3 Safety statement

DANGER

- This chapter contains important safety instructions. Please read and keep this manual for future reference.
- Be sure to install this inverter in compliance with local requirements and regulations.
- Caution: High voltage. Before and during installation, turn off the switches of each power source to avoid electric shock.
- To ensure the optimal operation of this inverter, select the appropriate cable size and necessary protective devices as specified.
- Do not connect or disconnect any connections while the inverter is operating.
- Do not open the terminal cover while the inverter is operating.
- Ensure that the inverter is properly grounded.
- Do not short - circuit the AC output and DC input.
- Do not disassemble this device. For all repairs and maintenance, send it to a professional maintenance center.
- Never charge a frozen battery.

2. Product Introduction

2.1 Product Description

The KE series of energy storage hybrid inverters connect, coordinate, and control photovoltaic systems, energy storage batteries, the power grid, and loads. They provide stable, safe, and clean electrical energy for residential, commercial, and industrial users, meeting energy demands in various scenarios

2.2 Product Features

• Supports various types of energy storage batteries, such as lead - acid batteries and lithium - ion batteries.

• Supports single - phase parallel operation and three - phase pure sine - wave output in parallel units.

• The voltage level of 100 -130V can be selected for single - unit or parallel systems.

• Supports single-channel photovoltaic input and features the function of simultaneously tracking MPPT maximum power charging/carrying capacity for one channel. The MPPT efficiency reaches up to 99.9%, and the maximum current per channel is 27A.

• Features two output modes: mains bypass and inverter output, and has an uninterruptible power supply function.

• Offers four charging modes: photovoltaic only, mains - priority, photovoltaic - priority, and hybrid charging.

• Supports timed battery charging and timed battery discharging.

• The single - unit energy - saving mode function reduces no - load energy loss.

• Equipped with multiple protection functions to comprehensively protect the safety of photovoltaic panels, batteries, loads, and the controller itself.

• Features a capacitive intelligent touch - screen, menu - based operation, and intuitive and convenient parameter setting.

• Supports 256 event records and 1024 - day historical data storage.

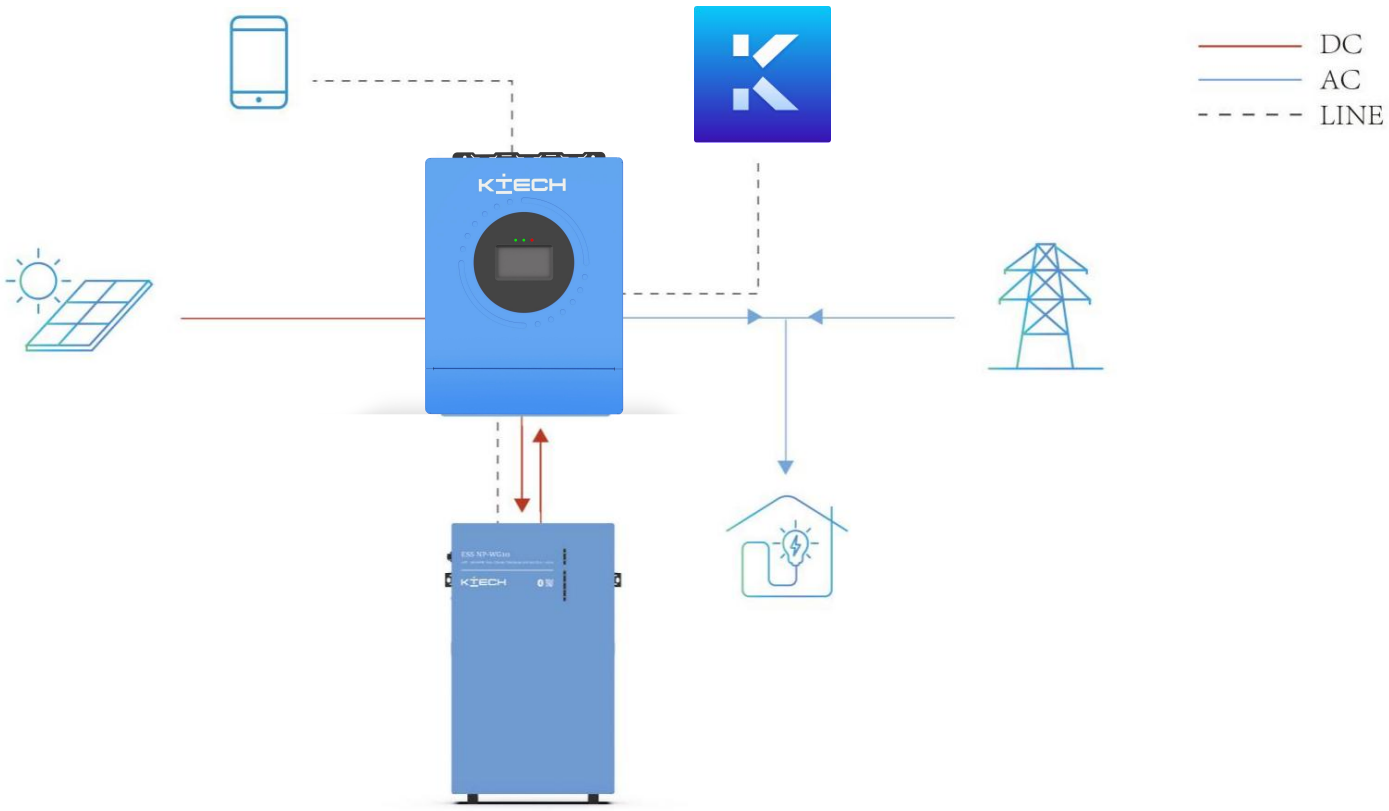
• Built - in Bluetooth and WiFi interfaces, providing native cloud - platform access capabilities. It can automatically synchronize time after connection.

2.3 System Connection Diagram

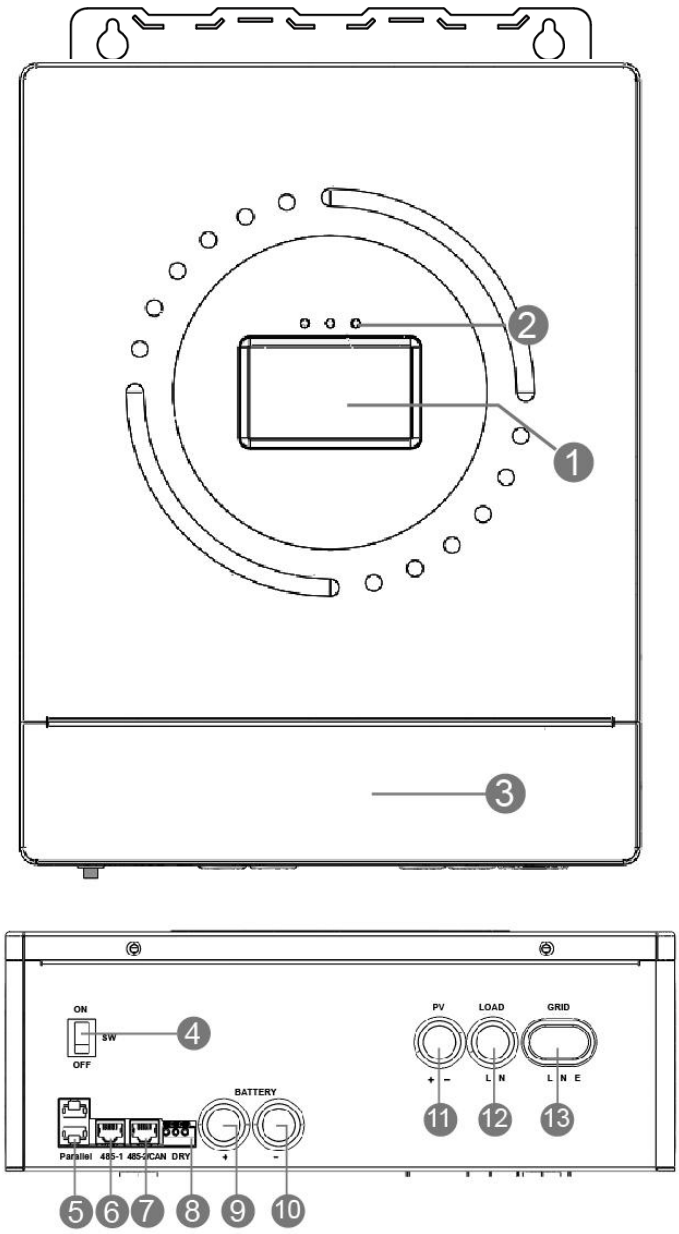
The following figure shows the system application scenarios of this product. A complete system consists of the following parts:

1. Photovoltaic Modules: These convert light energy into DC electrical energy. They can charge the battery through the inverter or be directly inverted into AC power to supply power to the load.
2. Mains Power or Generator: Connected to the AC input, it can supply power to the load and charge the battery simultaneously. When the battery and photovoltaic modules supply power to the load, the system can generally operate without mains power or a generator.
3. Battery: The function of the battery is to ensure the normal power supply to the system load when the photovoltaic power is insufficient or there is no mains power.
4. Loads: Various household and office loads can be connected, including refrigerators, lights, televisions, fans, air conditioners, and other AC loads.
5. Inverter: It is the energy conversion device of the entire system.

Actual Application Scenario Diagram:



2.4 Product Overview



1	Capacitive touch screen	**2**	LED indicator	**3**	Terminal protection cover
4	ON/OFF rocker switch	**5**	Parallel Communication Port	**6**	RS485-1 Port
7	CAN/RS485-2 Port	**8**	Dry contact	**9**	Battery Interface (Positive)
10	Battery Interface (Negative)	**11**	Photovoltaic Interface	**12**	AC output (L+N)
13	AC input (L+N+E)				

2.5 Product Parameter Table

Model	KE-5KC5L1UF	KE-6KC5L1UF
Inverter Output		
Rated Output Power	5,000W	6,000W
Maximum Peak Power	10,000W	12,000W
Rated Output Voltage	120V,Single-phase	
Motor Loading Capacity	4.8HP	
Rated Frequency	60Hz	
Output Waveform	pure sine wave	
Switching Time	10ms（typical value）The maximum value of a single machine is 20ms, and the maximum value when paralleled is 30ms.	
Battery		
Battery Type	Lead-acid / lithium-ion batteries	
Rated Battery Voltage	48V	
Voltage Range	40～60V	
Maximum Photovoltaic Charging Current	120A	
Maximum Mains/Generator Charging Current	100A	
Maximum Hybrid Charging Current	120A	
Photovoltaic Input		
Number of MPPT Routes	1	
Maximum Input Power	7500W	9000W
Maximum Input Current	27A	
Maximum Open - circuit Voltage	500V	
MPPT Operating Voltage Range	125~425V	
Mains/Generator Input		
Input Voltage Range	90V~140V	
Input Frequency Range	60/55~65Hz	
Bypass Overload Current	63A	
Efficiency		
MPPT Tracking Efficiency	99.9%	
Maximum Battery - to - Inverter Efficiency	93%	
General		

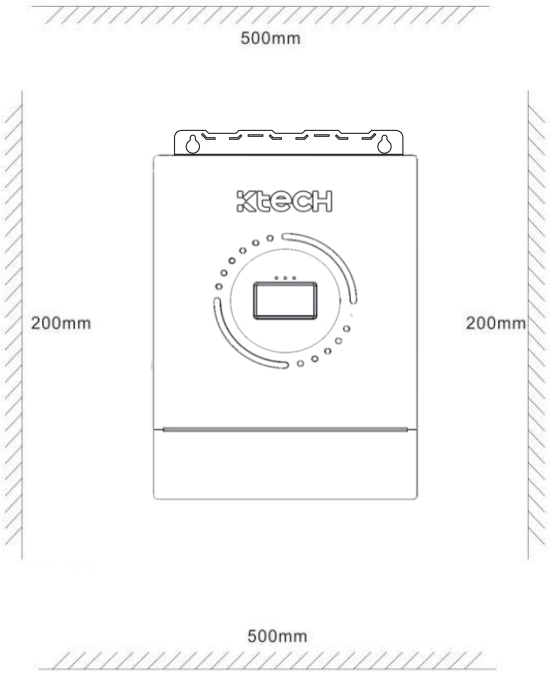
Dimensions(H*W*D)	472*355*130mm
Weight	14.5kg（Net weight）
Protection Level	IP20/IP54
Ambient Temperature	-10~55°C
Noise	≤45dB
Cooling Method	Intelligent Air Cooling
Warranty Period	3 Years
Communication	
Communication module	RS485/CAN/GPRS/Wifi/Bluetooth/4G/LAN（Optional）
Certification	
Overview	UL 1741/ FCC

3. Installation

3.1 Selecting the Installation Location

Before choosing an installation location, users should consider the following factors:

- Select a sturdy wall to install the inverter.
- Install the inverter at a height level with the line of sight.
- Provide sufficient heat - dissipation space for the inverter.
- The ambient temperature should be between - 10℃ and 55℃ (14℉ and 131℉) to ensure optimal operation.



DANGER

- Do not install the inverter near highly flammable materials.
- Do not install the inverter in potentially explosive areas.
- Do not install the inverter and lead - acid batteries in an enclosed space.

WARING

- Do not install the inverter in direct sunlight.
- Do not install or use the inverter in a humid environment.

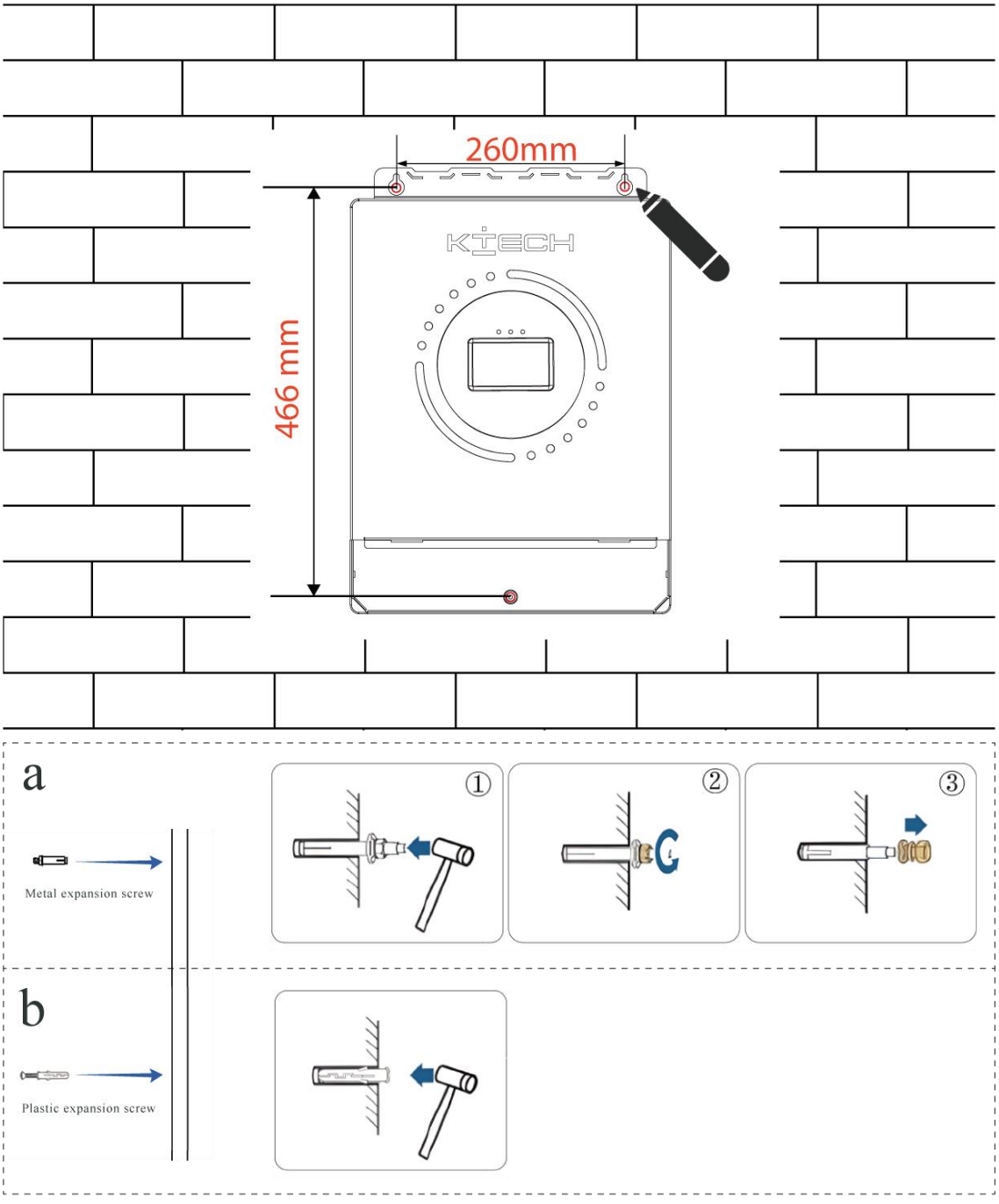
3.2 Install the Machine

3.2.1 Installing the Wall-Mount Bracket

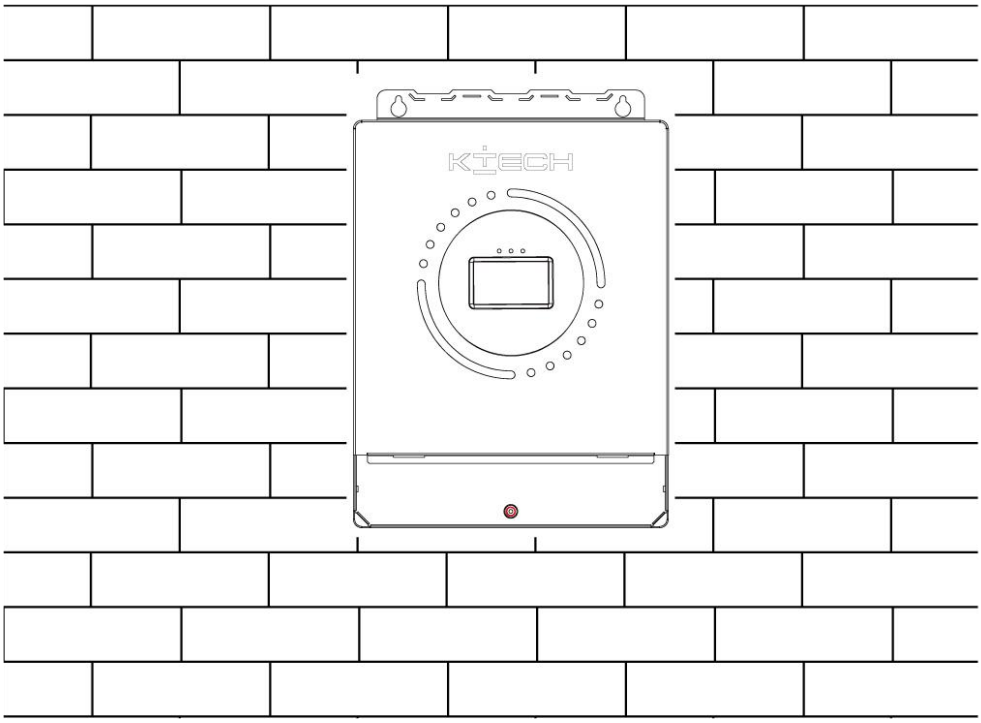
At least one meter above the ground, attach the backboard to the wall and make a mark on the wall by passing a marker through the three holes around the backboard.

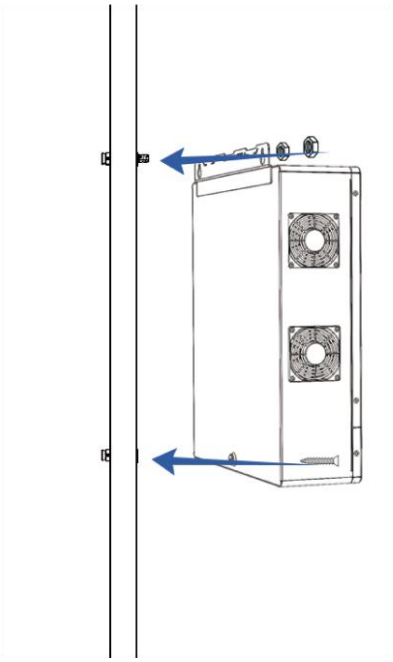
a.Drive the metal expansion bolt into the wall, tighten the nut to make the expansion bolt open its expanding feet; then remove the washer and nut.

b.Drive the plastic expansion tube into the wall.



3.2.2 Installing the Inverter



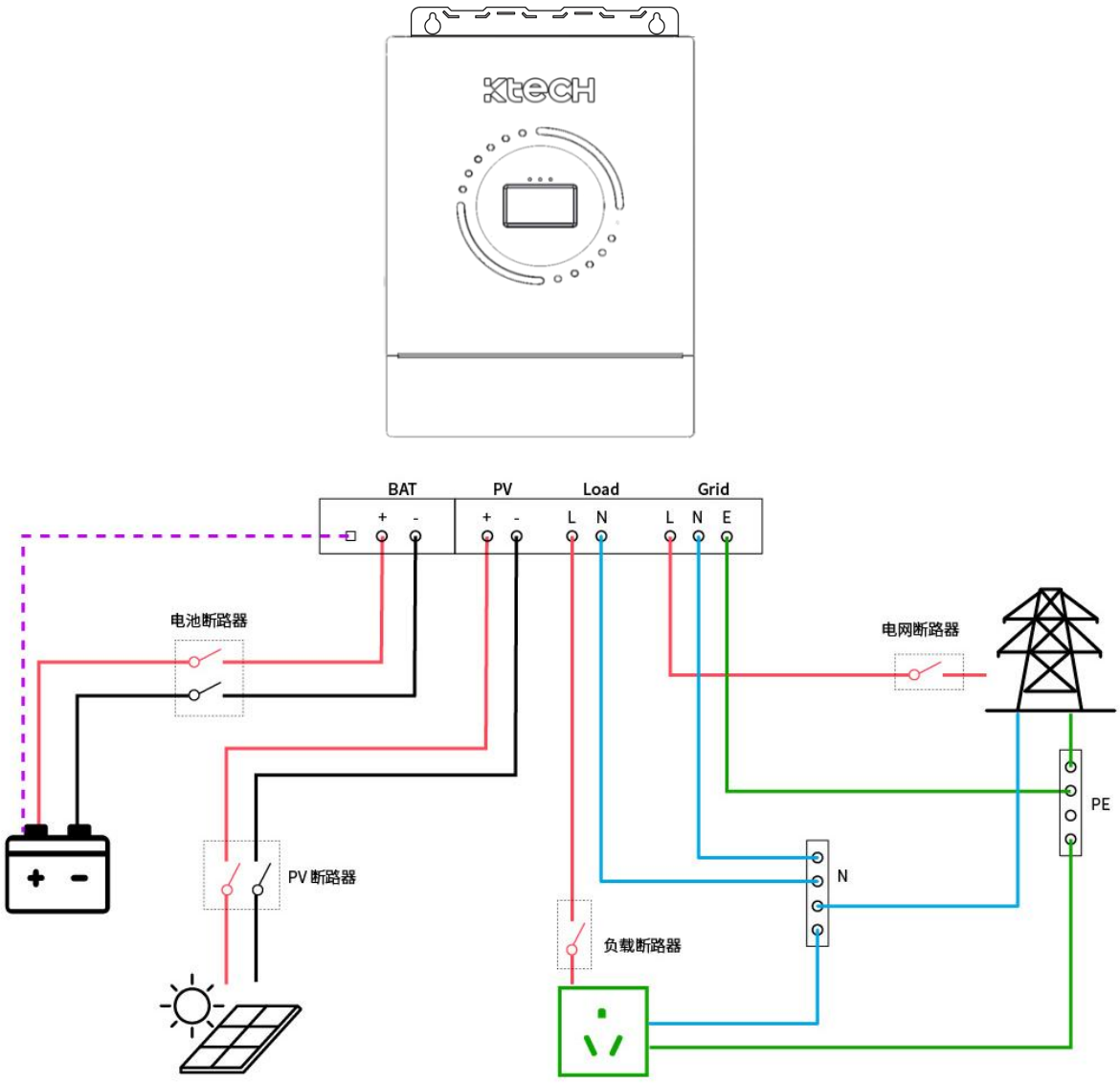


NOTICE

•When using the equipment in areas with poor air quality, the dust - proof net is prone to being blocked by airborne particles. Regularly disassemble and clean the dust - proof net to avoid affecting the internal air flow velocity of the inverter. Otherwise, it may trigger the over - temperature protection fault of components, affecting power supply and the service life of the inverter.

3.3 Schematic Diagram for Single - phase Connection

⚠ Do not reverse the positive and negative battery!

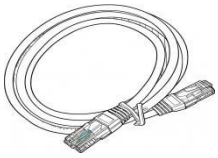


3.4 Parallel Wiring Connection

3.4.1 Introduction

The inverter can be paralleled with a maximum of six units.

• When using the parallel operation function, it is necessary to connect the parallel communication wires correctly, firmly and reliably. The following is the diagram of the connection wires (packaging accessories).



3.4.2 Precautions for Connecting Parallel Connection Wires

1) PV Wiring:

• When making parallel connections, different inverters should be connected to different PV arrays or PV sources. Do not connect the same PV to different inverters. Also, PV1 and PV2 of an inverter should not be connected to the same PV source.

2) Battery Wiring:

• For single - phase or three - phase parallel connections, all inverters must be connected to the same battery. Connect BAT+ to BAT+ and BAT - to BAT -, and ensure that the connections are correct before power-on, and that the wiring lengths and wire gauges are the same. Incorrect connections may cause abnormal operation of the parallel system output.

3) AC OUT Wiring:

a) Single - phase Parallel Wires

• When making single - phase parallel connections, for all inverters, connect L to L, N to N, and PE to PE. Ensure that the connections are correct before power-on, and that the wiring lengths and wire gauges are the same. Incorrect connections may lead to abnormal operation of the parallel system output.

b) Three - phase Parallel Wires

• When making three - phase parallel connections, all inverters must have their N wires connected to each other and their PE wires connected to each other. The L wires of all inverters in the same phase should be connected together, but the L wires of AC outputs in different phases should not be connected.

4) AC IN Wiring:

• Single - phase Parallel Connection: For single - phase parallel connections, all inverters must have their L wires connected to each other, N wires connected to each other, and PE wires connected to each other. Ensure that the connections are correct before power-on, and that the wiring lengths and wire diameters are the same. Incorrect connections may cause abnormal operation of the parallel system output. Meanwhile, to avoid damage to the inverter or external electrical equipment,do not have multiple different AC power sources for input. It

is necessary to ensure the consistency and uniqueness of the AC power source input.

·Three - phase Parallel Connection: When making three - phase parallel connections, all inverters must have their N wires connected to each other and their PE wires connected to each other. The L wires of all inverters in the same phase should be connected together, while the L wires of AC inputs in different phases should not be connected.

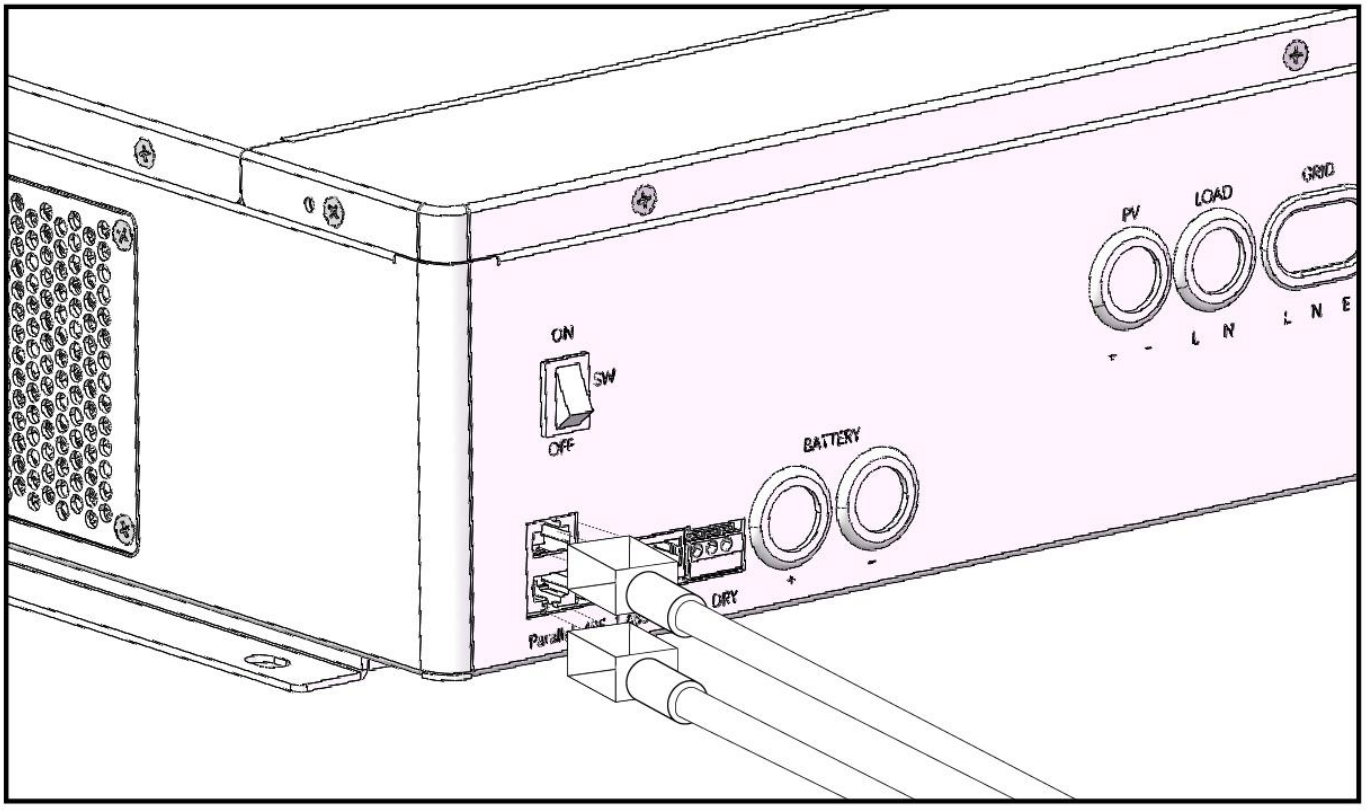
5) Parallel Communication Cable Wiring:

• The communication cable is used for single - phase or three - phase parallel connections. When connecting each unit, it should follow a one-out-one-in principle. That is, the male connector (out) of the local unit should be connected to the female connector (in) of the unit to be paralleled. Do not connect the male connector of the local unit to its own female connector.

·Meanwhile, for each unit, make sure the parallel communication cable is tightened with screws to prevent the cable from falling off or having poor contact, which could cause abnormal operation or damage to the system output.

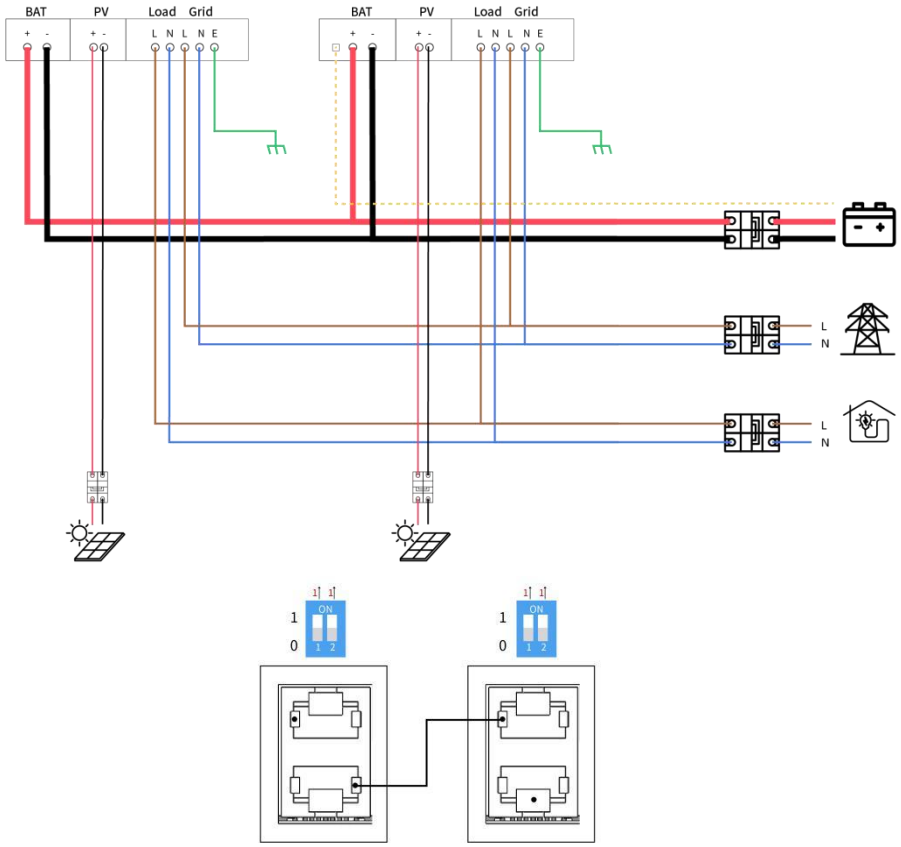
REMINDER: Put the Parallel operation communication PIN to ON status for the first and the last inverter and OFF for inverters in between. Both switches in the "ON" position translates to address 1. Both switches in the "OFF" position translates to address 0.

3.4.3 Schematic Diagram for Single - phase Parallel Connection Guidance



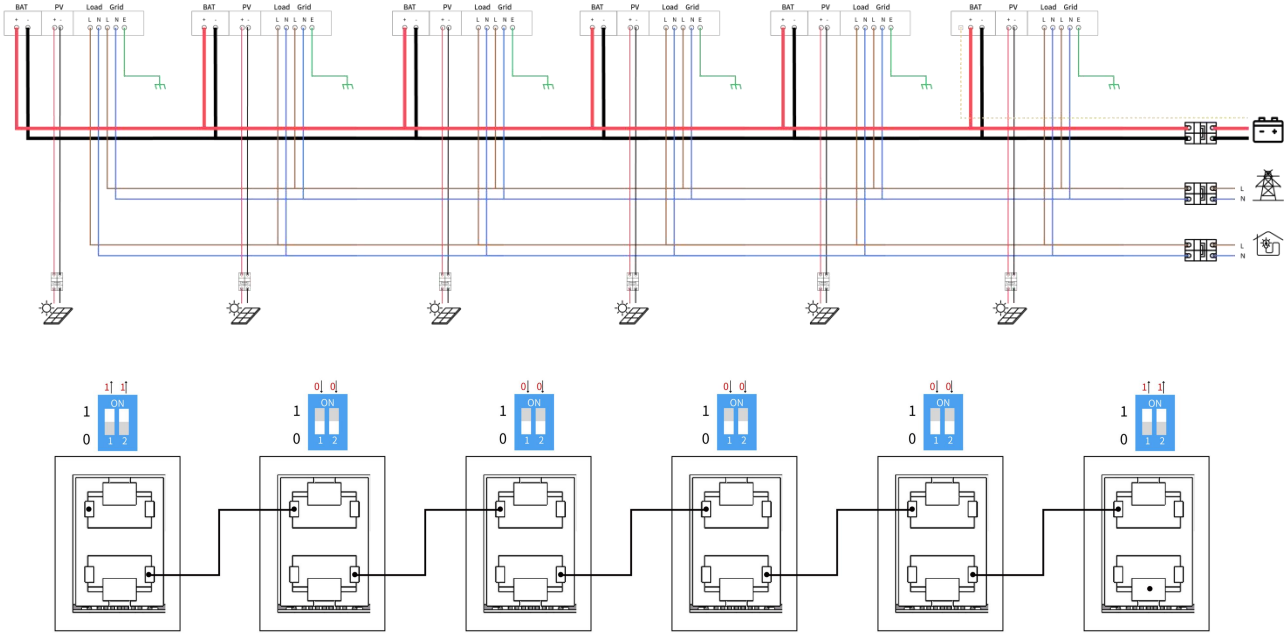
1）When multiple units are connected in parallel, the schematic diagram for parallel connection guidance is as follows:

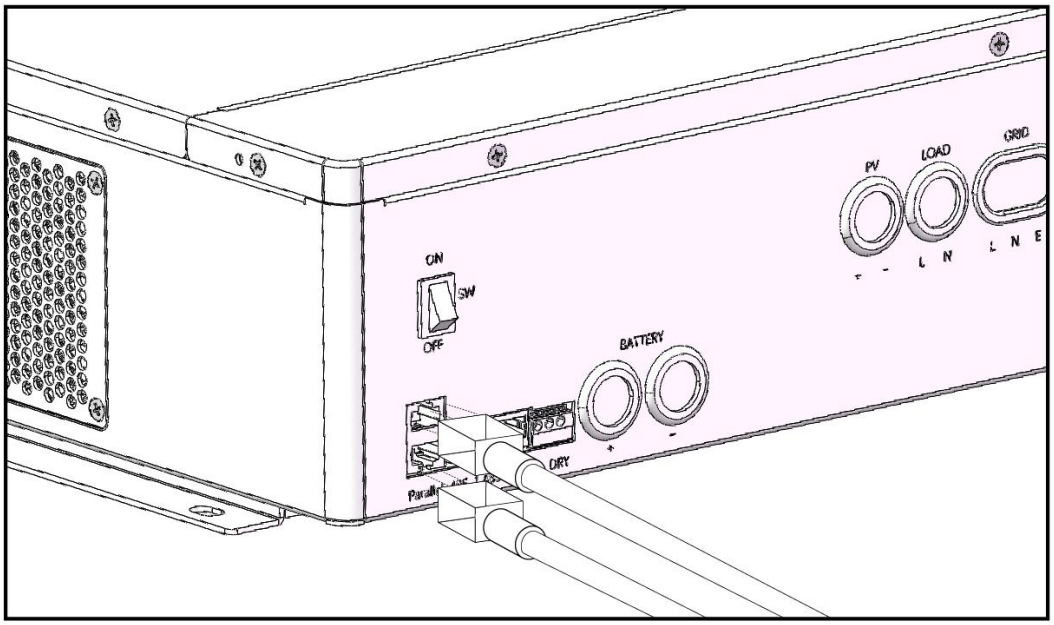
a）Two inverters are paralleled in the system:



b）For a system with three inverters in parallel:

3.4.4 Schematic Diagram for Three - phase Parallel Connection Guidance

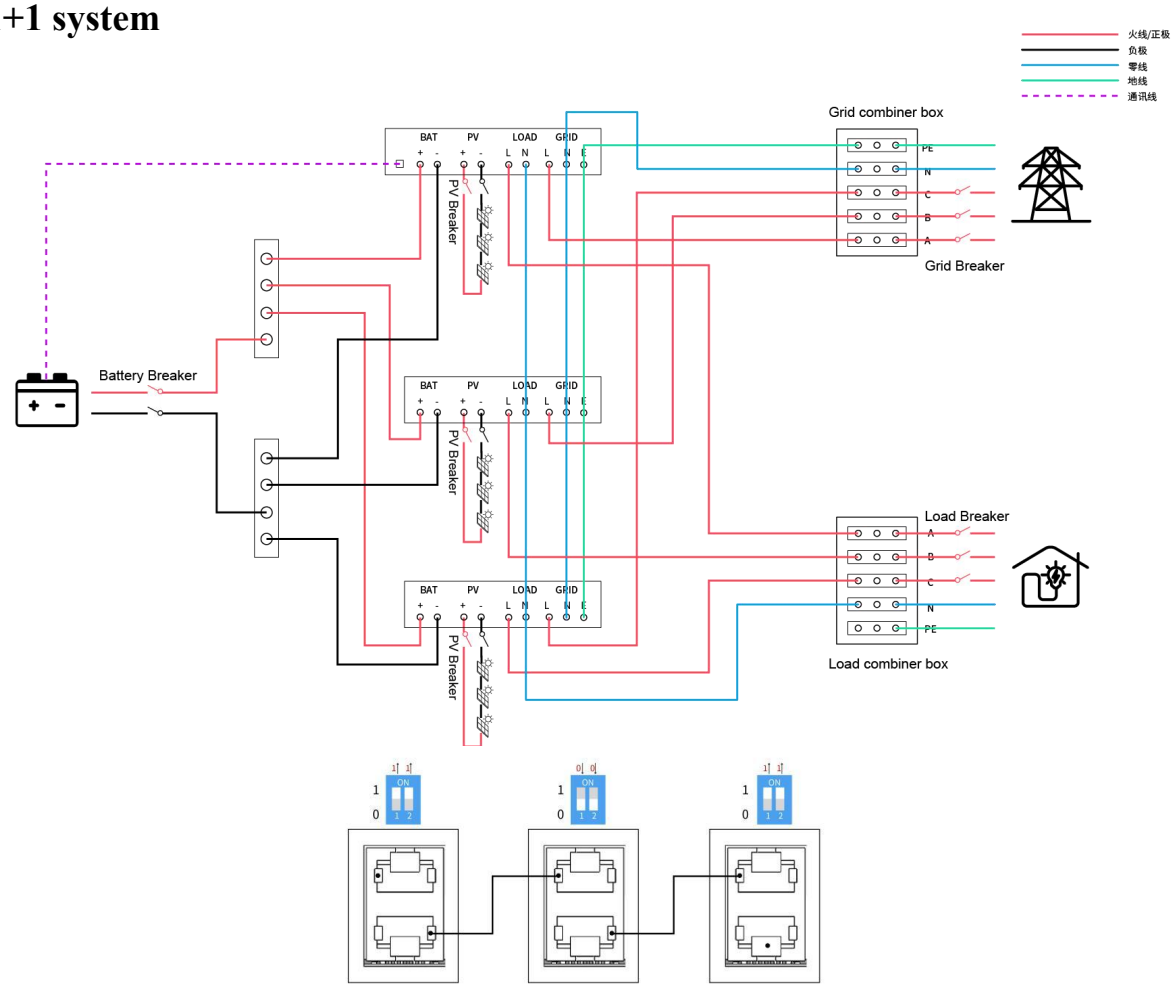




Three - phase parallel connection

Three devices constitute a three-phase separation system

1+1+1 system



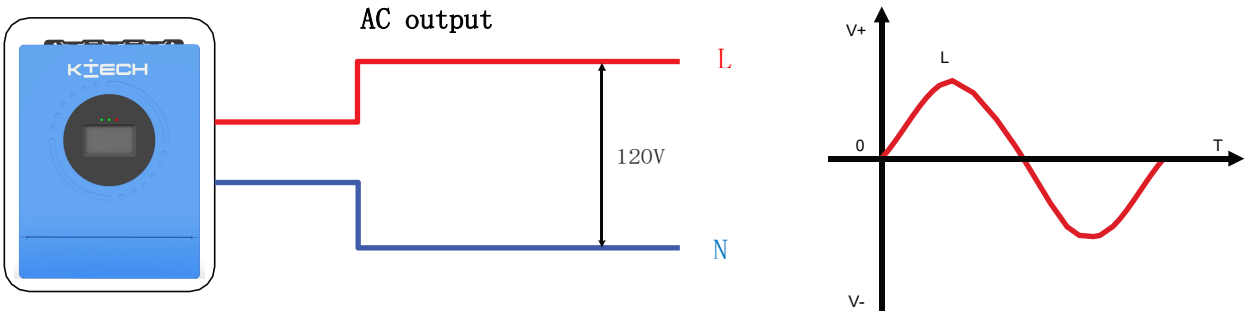
Note:

1) Before powering on and lighting up the screen, check whether the wiring is correct according to the above wiring diagram to avoid system problems.
2) All connections should be fixed and strong to avoid system failure caused by wire loss.
3) When the AC output is connected to the load, the wiring should be correct according to the requirements of the electrical load equipment to avoid damage to the load equipment.
4) The communication output voltage must be set to a consistent value, or only the host can be configured. When operating in parallel mode, the voltage set by the host shall prevail, and the host shall forcibly rewrite the remaining slaves to keep them consistent. This option can only be set in standby mode.
5) Machine factory defaults to stand-alone mode, if you use a weaver or three-phase function, need to set the weaver mode through the screen. The setting method is:

   Each time the power is turned on, one machine is turned on and the rest are turned off. Then, the parallel mode and phase are set according to the on-site system operation mode. For single-phase parallel units, set up the single-phase parallel unit main unit, slave unit, and slave unit in sequence. Three-phase parallel units are set in sequence as three-phase parallel main unit, slave unit, and slave unit, and the phases are set in sequence as A phase, B phase, and C phase. After the machine is successfully set up, turn off the machine switch, wait for the machine to be powered on, and then set the other machines in sequence until all machines are set up. At the same time, all machines should be powered on again and enter the working state.
6) After the system is running, the measurement output voltage is correct, and then the load is connected to set.

4.Wiring

4.1 Single - phase Mode

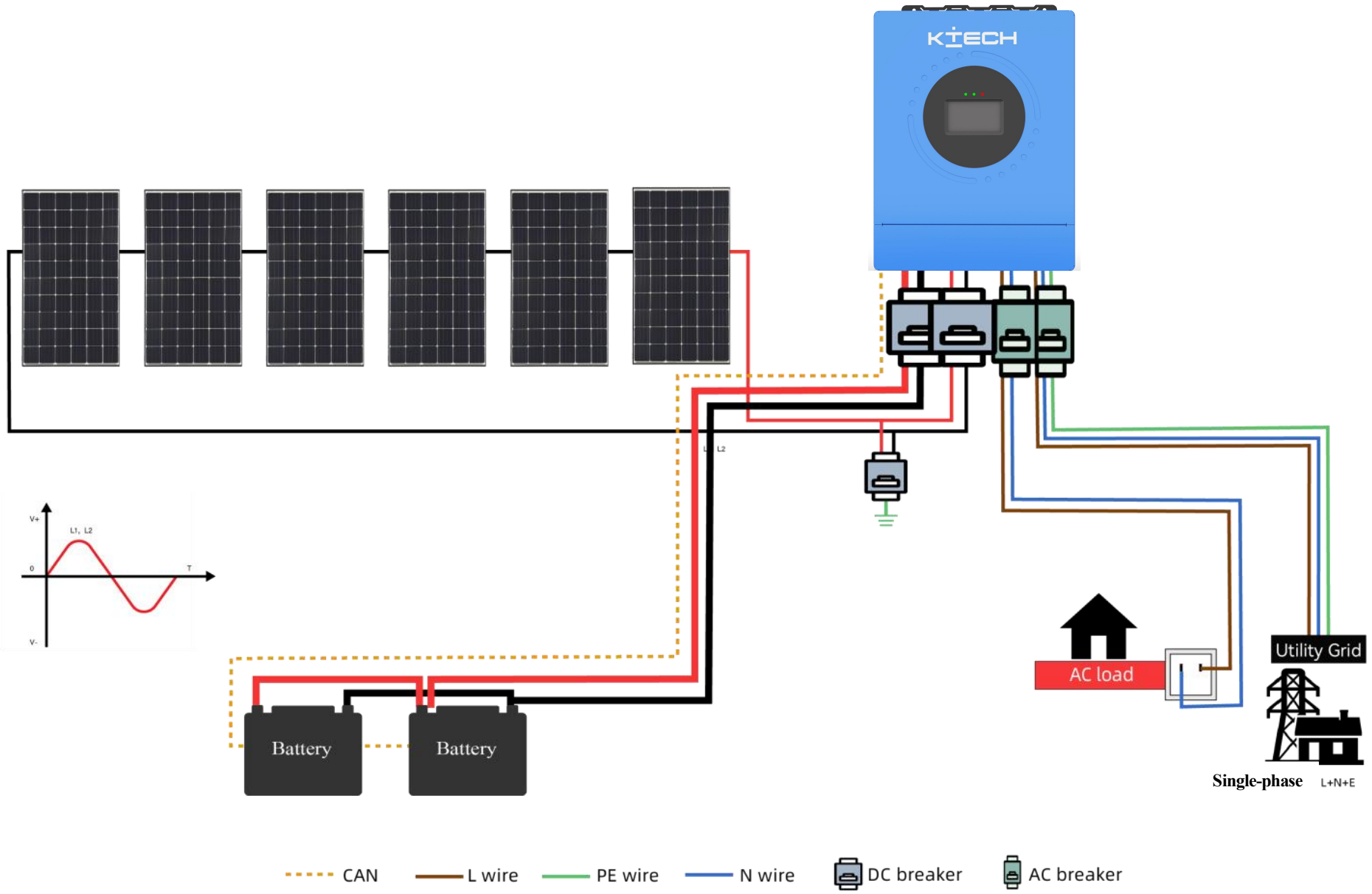


Item	Description
Applicable Models	KE-5KC5L1UF/KE-6KC5L1UF
AC Output Phase Voltage (L - N)	100~130V, 120V default

NOTICE

- Users can change the output voltage through the setting menu.
- The output voltage can be set within the range of 100V to130V

Single-phase mode



4.2 Cable and Circuit Breaker Selection

- **Photovoltaic input**

Model	Wire Diameter	Maximum Input Current	Circuit Breaker Specification
CT-5KC5L1UF	4mm²/ 8 AWG	27A	2P-32A
CT-6KC5L1UF	4mm²/ 8 AWG	27A	2P-32A

- **AC Input**

Model	Output Mode	Maximum Current	Wire Diameter	Circuit Breaker Specification
CT-5KC5L1UF	Single-phase	63A	25mm²/4 AWG （L/N）	2P-63A
CT-6KC5L1UF	Single-phase	63A	25mm²/4 AWG （L/N）	2P-63A

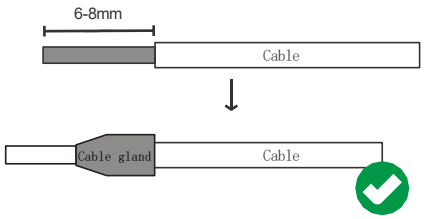
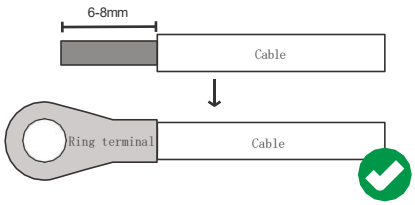
- **Battery**

Model	Wire Diameter	Maximum Current	Circuit Breaker Specification
CT-5KC5L1UF	50mm²/ 2/0 AWG	120A	2P-125A
CT-6KC5L1UF	50mm²/ 2/0 AWG	120A	2P-125A

- **AC Output**

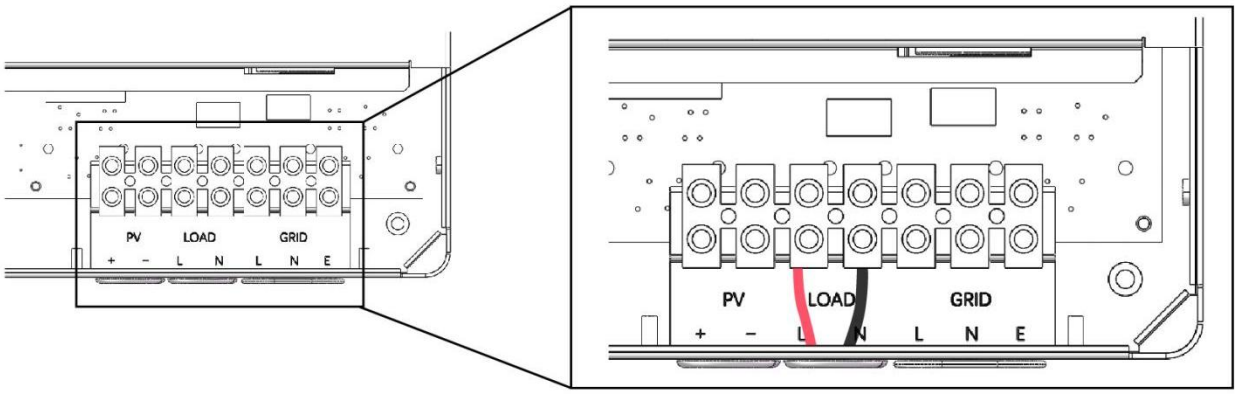
Model	Output Mode	Maximum Current	Wire Diameter	Circuit Breaker Specification
CT-5KC5L1UF	Single-phase	63A (L/N）	25mm²/4 AWG （L/N）	2P-63A
CT-6KC5L1UF	Single-phase	63A (L/N）	25mm²/4 AWG （L/N）	2P-63A

NOTICE

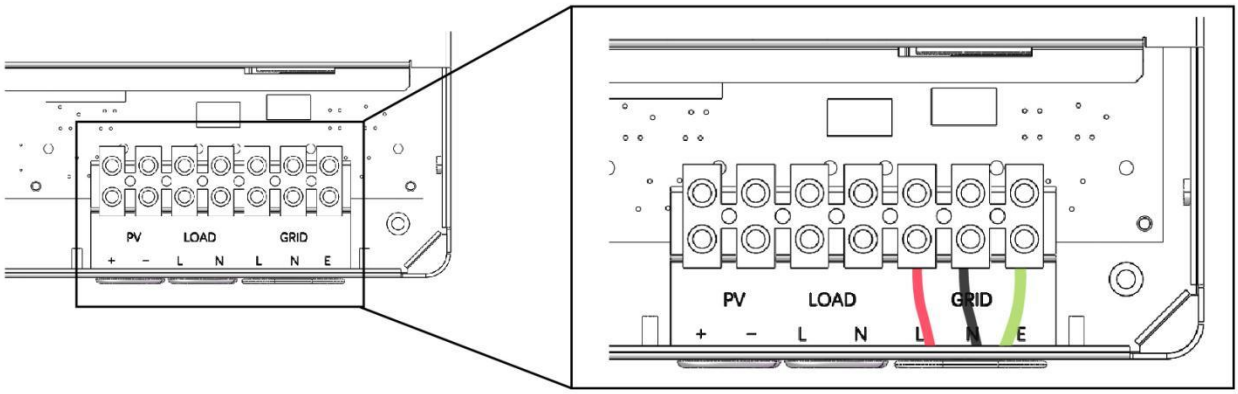
• For the photovoltaic input, AC input, and AC output terminals. 1. Use a wire stripper to remove 6 - 8mm of the insulation layer of the cable. 2. Fix a cable gland at the end of the cable (the cable gland needs to be prepared by the user).	
• Battery Terminal 1. Use a wire stripper to remove 6 - 8mm of the insulation layer of the cable. 2. Fix the ring terminal (provided with the box) at the end of the cable.	

4.3 AC Input and Output Wiring

Connect the live wire, neutral wire, and ground wire according to the cable position and sequence shown in the figure below.



AC Output

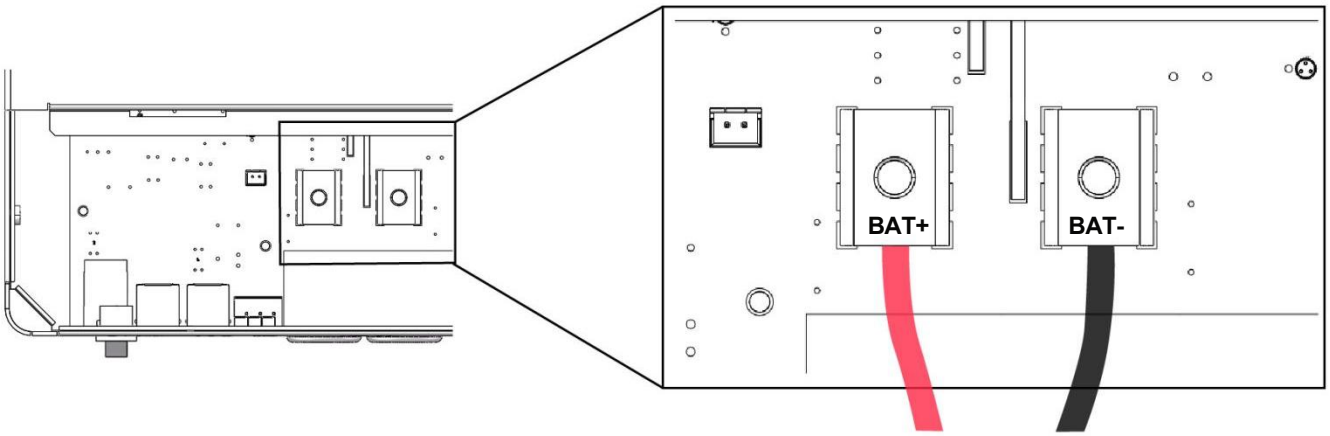


AC Input

DANGER

- Before connecting the AC input and output, the circuit breaker must be disconnected to avoid the danger of electric shock. Do not operate with electricity.
- Please check whether the cable used is sufficient to meet the requirements. Cables that are too thin or of poor quality may pose serious safety hazards.

Connect the positive and negative cables of the battery according to the cable position and sequence shown in the figure below.

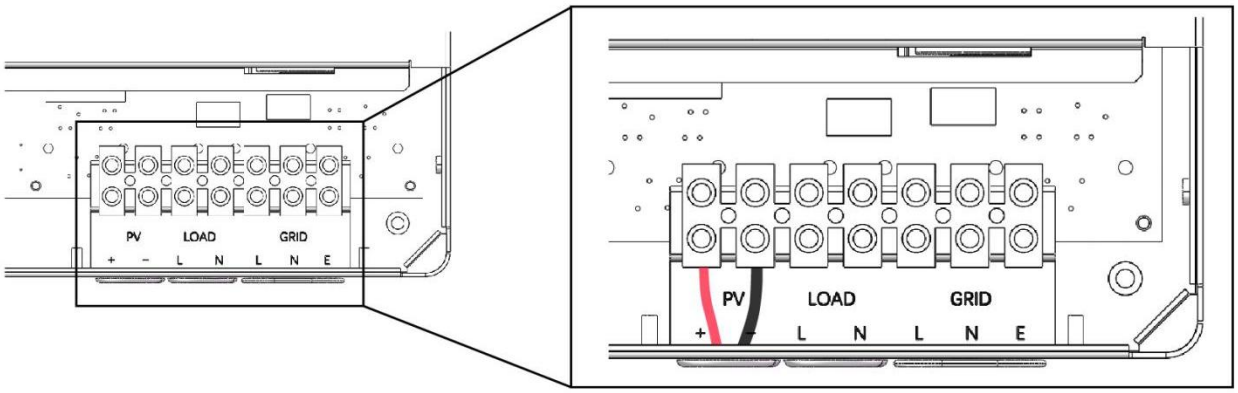


DANGER

- Before connecting the battery, the circuit breaker must be disconnected to avoid the danger of electric shock. Do not operate with electricity.
- Please ensure that the positive and negative poles of the battery are connected correctly. Do not reverse the connection, otherwise, it may damage the inverter.
- Please check whether the cable used is sufficient to meet the requirements. Cables that are too thin or of poor quality may pose serious safety hazards.

4.4 Photovoltaic Wiring

Connect the positive and negative wires of the one photovoltaic circuits according to the cable position and sequence shown in the figure below.

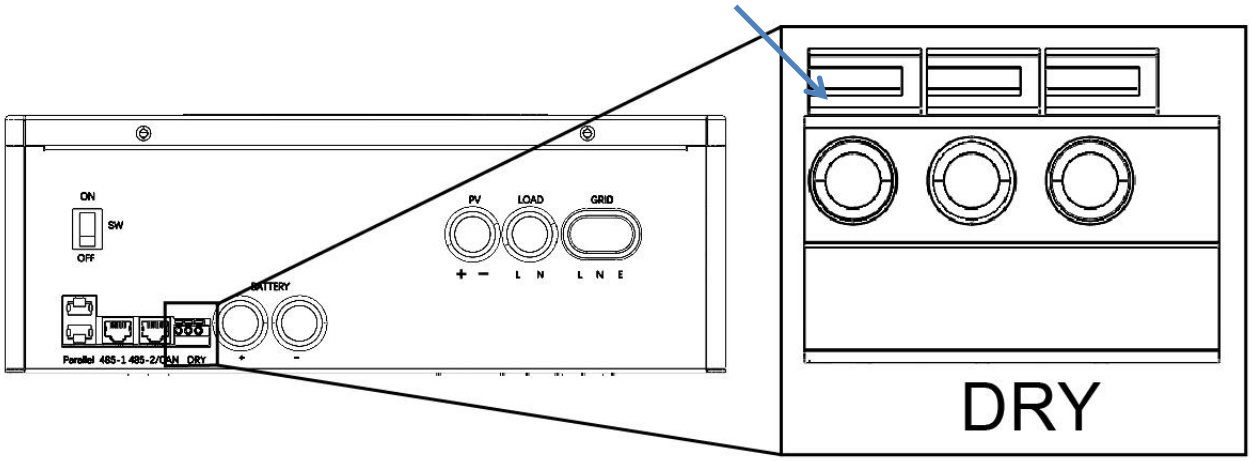


DANGER

- Before connecting the photovoltaic, the circuit breaker must be disconnected to avoid the risk of electric shock. Do not operate with electricity.
- Please ensure that the open-circuit voltage of the photovoltaic modules in series does not exceed the maximum open-circuit voltage of the inverter (in the KE series, this value is 500V), otherwise the inverter may be damaged.

4.5 Dry Contact Wiring

Use a small-sized screwdriver to push in the direction indicated by the arrow, and then insert the communication cable into the dry contact port. (The cross-sectional area of the communication cable is 0.2~1.5mm²)



4.6 Final Installation

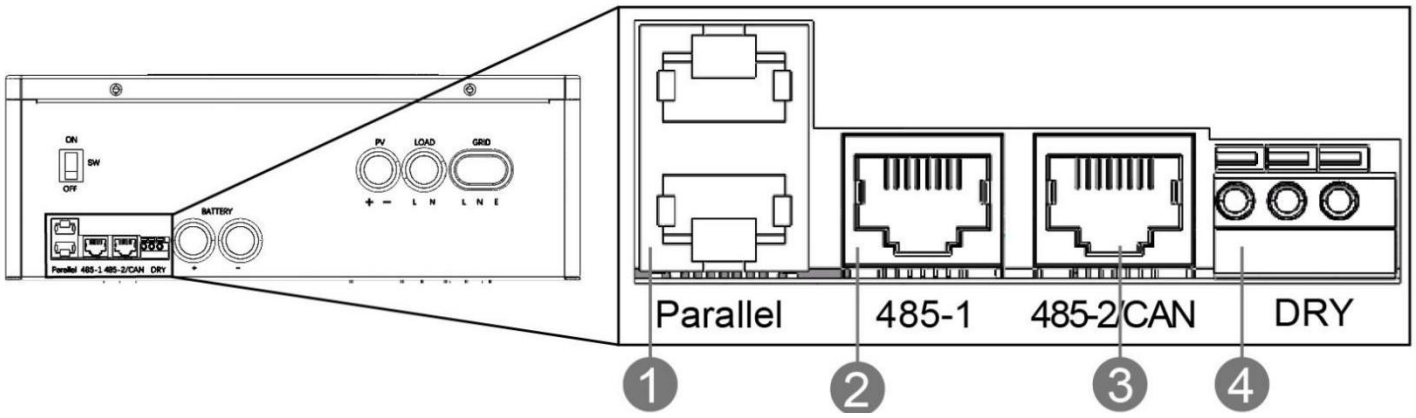
After ensuring that the wiring is reliable and the wire sequence is correct, restore the terminal protection cover to its original position.

4.7 Inverter Start-up

- **Step 1**: Close the battery circuit breaker.
- **Step 2**: Press the boat switch at the bottom of the inverter, and the screen and indicator light up, indicating that the inverter has been activated.
- **Step 3**: Close the circuit breakers of photovoltaic, AC input and AC output in turn.
- **Step 4:** Start the load one by one in order of power from small to large.

5.Communication

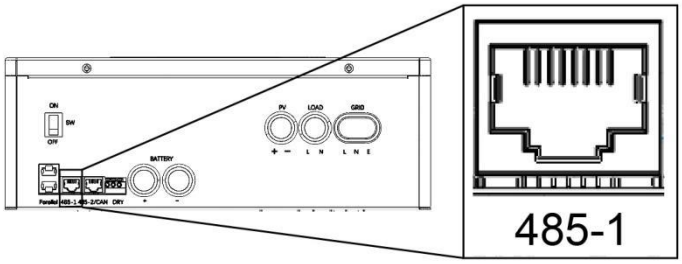
5.1 Overview

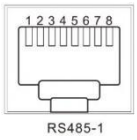


1	Parallel Port	**2**	RS485-1Port	**3**	CAN/RS485-2 Port	4	Dry Contact

5.2 RS485-1 Port

Port RS485-1 is a data expansion port.

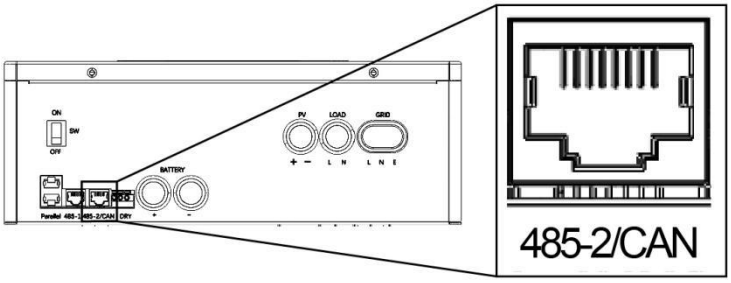


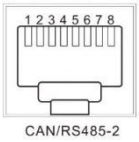


RJ45	Definition
Pin 1	5V
Pin 2	GND
Pin 3	/
Pin 4	/
Pin 5	/
Pin 6	/
Pin 7	RS485-A
Pin 8	RS485-B

5.3 CAN/RS485-2 Port

The CAN/RS485-2 port can be used to connect to the BMS (Battery Management System) of lithium-ion batteries.





RJ45	Definition
Pin 1	5V
Pin 2	GND
Pin 3	/
Pin 4	CANH
Pin 5	CANL
Pin 6	/
Pin 7	RS485-A
Pin 8	RS485-B

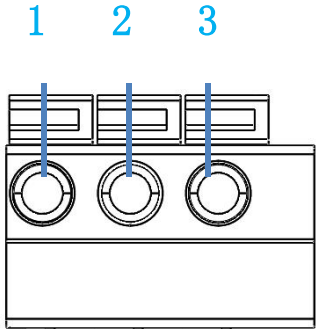
NOTICE

If you need the inverter to communicate with the lithium battery BMS, please contact us to learn about the communication protocol or upgrade the inverter to the corresponding software program.

If you use a common RJ45 network cable, please check the pin definition. Pins 1 and 2 typically need to be cut off for normal operation.

5.4 Dry Contact Port

Dry Contact Signal



Function	Description
Generator Remote Start/Stop	When the battery voltage reaches the undervoltage alarm level or the voltage point for battery-to-mains switching, Pin 2 to Pin 1 is in normally open (NO) state, and Pin 3 to Pin 1 is in normally closed (NC) state. When the battery voltage reaches the voltage point for mains-to-battery switching or the battery is fully charged, Pin 2 to Pin 1 is in normally closed (NC) state, and Pin 3 to Pin 1 is in normally open (NO) state. (Pins 1/2/3 output 125V/1A, 230V/1A, 30V/1A respectively)

NOTICE

If you need to use the remote start/stop function of the generator with dry contacts, please ensure that the generator is equipped with an ATS and supports remote start/stop.

5.5 Bluetooth

The inverter is equipped with a built-in Bluetooth module, which can be connected and used through the Xiaoai Manager /Wisehome APP (the Wisehome APP can be downloaded by scanning the QR code below, or from the official website or by contacting us to obtain the installation package).

IOS/Android

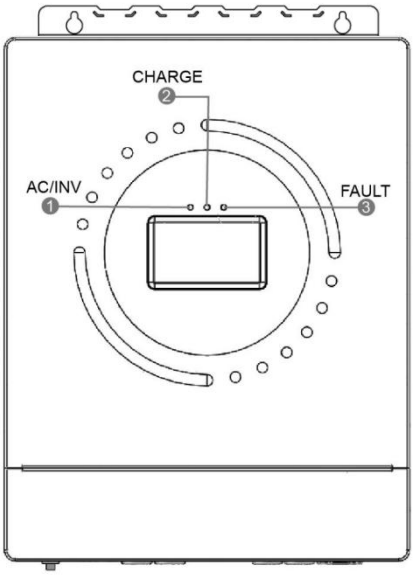
5.6 WIFI

After setting up the internet access AP, it can be connected to the Xiaoai Manager /Wisehome cloud platform.

Please note: When setting the Wi-Fi name within the app, the Wi-Fi name must consist of English letters and numbers (name length < 32 characters) and cannot contain Chinese characters or special symbols. The password must consist of English letters and numbers (password length ≥ 8, < 16 characters) and cannot contain Chinese characters or special symbols.

6.Interface Operation (Based on UI version 1.3.0.9)

6.1 LED Indication



Pilot lamp	Pigment	Description
1.AC/INV	Green	Steady on: Mains bypass output
		Flashing: Inverter output
2.CHARGE	Green	Steady on: Charging completed
		Flashing: Charging in progress
3.FAULT	Red	Flashing: A fault has occurred

6.2 Liquid Crystal Display and Operation

(1)Home Page

Correspond to the Sequence in the Diagram

① Display the current time on the device.

② This icon is not displayed when the device is a single machine; when the device is in parallel mode.The "M" icon is displayed when the host is offline, and the "S" icon is displayed when the host is offline.

③ Equipment failure: gray when the equipment is not faulty, red when the equipment is faulty.

④ Battery BMS communication connection status,when connected to the battery and BMS communication is normal, the icon is green, not connected is gray.

⑤ WIFI, connection status, when the device is connected to 2.4G-WIFI, it is green, and gray when not connected.

⑥ Bluetooth connection status. When the APP connects to the device through Bluetooth, the icon is green and gray when not connected.

⑦ Equipment communication status: green when the equipment is normal, otherwise gray (Note: When the equipment is gray, contact the staff for processing).

Long press the large icon in the middle of the inverter to set whether to manually shut down the machine. After the machine stops, if you need to continue running, long press this icon in the prompt box to confirm.

Correspond to the Sequence in the Diagram

① Long press this icon for about 1s to enter the detailed PV data interface.

② Real-time PV total power.

③ Real-time voltage of PV1.

④ If the device supports two PV channels, this data shows the real-time voltage of PV2. If the device only supports one PV channels, this data is not available.

① Long press for about 1s to enter the detailed data interface of the power grid.

② If the equipment is single-phase, this data is not available,If the device is a split phase, the data shows the real-time current of the grid L1.

③ If the device is single-phase, this data shows the grid current.
If the device is a split-phase , the data will show the real-time Current of the grid L2.

④ If the device is single-phase, this data shows the grid frequency
If the device is a split -phase, the data shows the real-time voltage of the grid L1.

⑤ If the device is single-phase, this data shows the grid voltage.
If the device is a split -phase, the data shows the real-time voltage of the grid L2.

① Long press this icon for about 1s to enter the detailed battery data interface.

② Real-time voltage.

③ Percentage of battery capacity.

④ When this text is displayed, it means that the battery is full.

① Long press for about 1s to enter the load detailed data interface.

② If the device is a single camera, this data shows the real-time load current. If the device is a split -phase, this data shows the real-time load L1 current.

③ If the device is a single -phase, this data is not displayed.
If the device is a split -phase, this data shows the real-time current of load L2.

④ If the device is a single -phase, this data shows the real time power of load .
If the device is a split -phase, this data shows the real-time voltage of load L1.

⑤ If the device is a single phase, this data is real-time voltage of load.
If the device is a split -phase, this data shows the real-time voltage of load L2.

⑥ When the device is a split -phase, this icon will be displayed.

Correspond to the Sequence in the Diagram

① The running status of the device

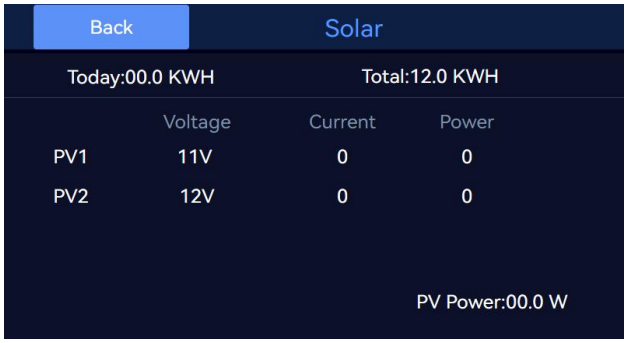
② Click this icon to enter the viewable data menu interface

③ Click this icon to enter the device information interface

④ Click this icon to enter the device Settings data menu interface

(2) PV Data Interface

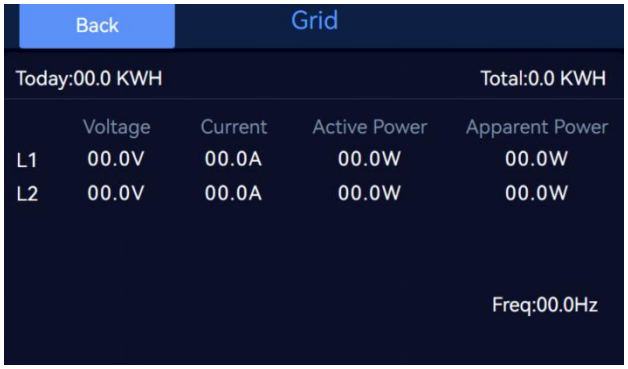
In this interface, the upper part shows the daily PV solar panel's PV power generation and total power generation, while the lower part shows the PV voltage, current and power respectively.



(3) Grid Data Interface

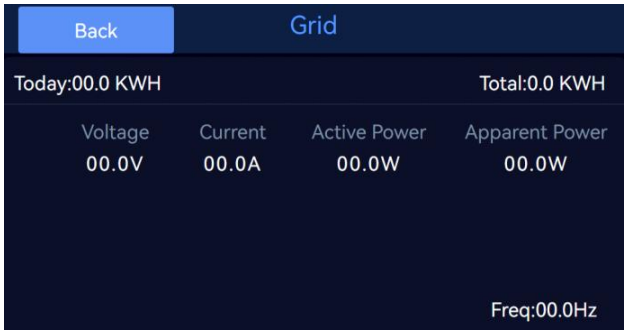
The data of the power grid will vary according to the equipment model. If it is a split-phase inverter,the right interface will be displayed:

The data shown are the voltage, current, active power and apparent power of L1 a and L2 respectively.



If it is a single phase, the right interface will be displayed:

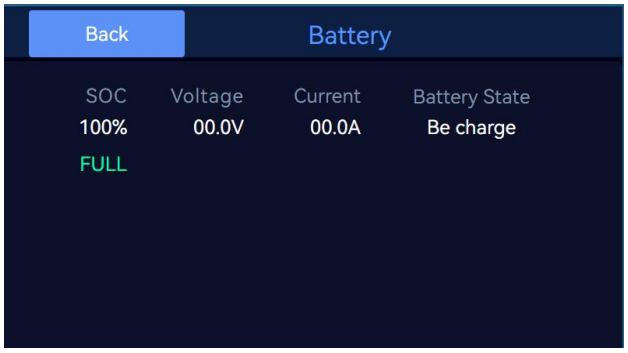
Above the interface are the daily and total grid-connected electricity of the power grid.



(4) Battery Data Interface

The data displayed on the battery interface are:

Battery capacity, voltage, current and battery charging status. When "FULL" is di is splayed, it means the battery is full.



(5) Load Data Interface

The data on the load side, like the grid, varies by model

If it is a split-phase inverter, the right side of the interface will be displayed:

The data shown are the current, active power, apparent power and load of the loads L1 and L2.

If it is a single-phase inverter, the interface on the right is displayed:

The data shown here are the current, active power,apparent power and load rate of the load. The data above are the daily electricity consumption and total electricity consumption of the load.

(6) Equipment Information Interface

Display text	Description
Hardware-version	Current machine hardware version number
Software release	Current machine software version number (check the update on the side. After the device is connected to wifi, you can check whether the current device is the latest version. If not, the user can choose to update the current version)
Display the screen UI version	Current machine display UI version number (check and update on the side. After the device is connected to Wifi, you can check whether the current device is the latest version. If not, the user can choose to update the current version)
Equipment SN	The current machine's SN number
Maximum support voltage of battery	The maximum supported battery voltage of the current machine
Language	After clicking, users can choose the language setting of UI on the interface.

(7) Read Only Category Menu and Control Interface

icon	description
	Click to enter the real-time data interface
	Click to enter the statistics interface
	Click to enter the historical data interface

	Click to enter the event log data interface
	Click to enter the control function options interface

(8) Real-Time Data Interface

Click "<" and " >" to flip pages. The circle below the interface represents which page you are currently on,

When the user enters the interface, the last page is displayed.

The interface is divided into six pages, displaying the following:

Page 1 (Equipment)

Parameter name: Equipment status, total charging power, load state, grid frequency, inverter frequency

Page 2 (fault)

Parameter name: Fault information 1, Fault information 2, Fault information 3, Fault information 4

Page 3 (current)

Parameter name: parallel load average current, PV charging current, mains charging current

Page 4 (temperature)

Parameter name: PV radiator temperature, inverter radiator temperature, battery radiator temperature

Page 5 (Voltage)

Parameter name: total bus voltage, positive bus voltage, parent bus voltage（It depends on the machine. Some models have high and low busbars, while others have high and low busbars plus main, positive and negative terminals）

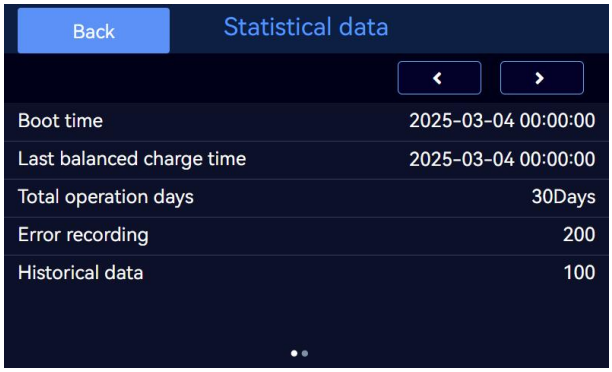
Page 6 (Communication status)

Parameter name: Bluetooth status, WIFI status, cloud platform link status, RS4851 communication status, RS4852 communication status, BMS communication status

(9) Statistical Data Interface

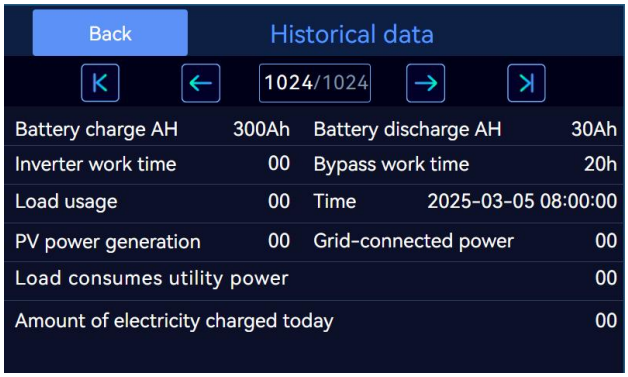
The interface is divided into two pages, and the content displayed is as follows:

	Order number	Parameter name
Page 1	1	Battery charging ampere-hours of the day
	2	The ampere-hours of battery discharge on the same day
	3	Inverter working time
	4	Bypass working time
	5	Charging capacity
	6	Electricity consumption
Page 2	7	Available machine time
	8	Last equalization charge completion time
	9	Total days in operation
	10	Number of fault records
	11	Number of historical data entries



(10) Historical Data Interface

Order number	Parameter name
1	Battery ampere-hour charging capacity for the day
2	Battery discharge ampere-hour count for the day
3	Inverter operating hours on the day
4	Bypass working hours on the day
5	Load day electricity consumption
6	Time
7	Daily PV power generation
8	Daily grid-connected electricity generation
9	Electricity charged from the municipal power grid on the same day
10	Power consumption from the utility grid on the day of load

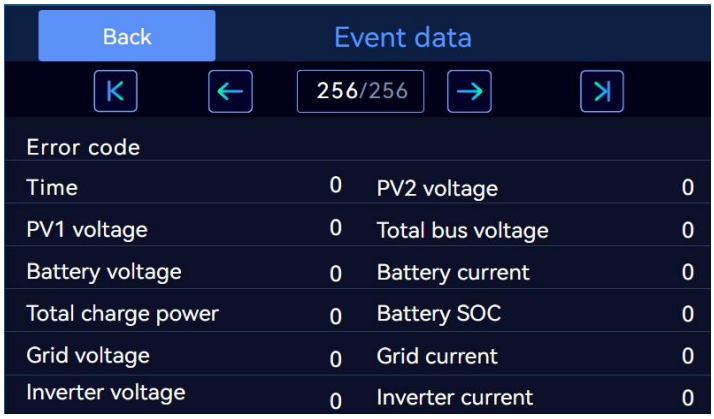


If there is a large amount of historical data, you can click the current page number and use the interface keyboard to input the number of items you want to view, and then jump to that item.

(11) Event Log Interface

The above is the event recording interface, which can be viewed by swiping up and down the screen. Like historical data, users can select and input a specific one to jump.（The following pictures only show some parameters）

Order number	Parameter name
1	Fault code
2	Time of failure
3	Device status
4	Battery charing status
5	Solar panel voltage 1
6	Solar panel voltage 2
7	Total solar panel power
8	Storage battery SOC
9	Battery voltage
10	Battery current
11	Total charging power
12	Total bus voltage
13	City power charging currentt
14	Grid frequency
15	Inverter frequency
16	PV heat dissipation plate temperature
17	Temperature of the heat sink of inverters
18	Temperature of battery transformer heat sink
19	PV charging current
20	And the average load current of the machine



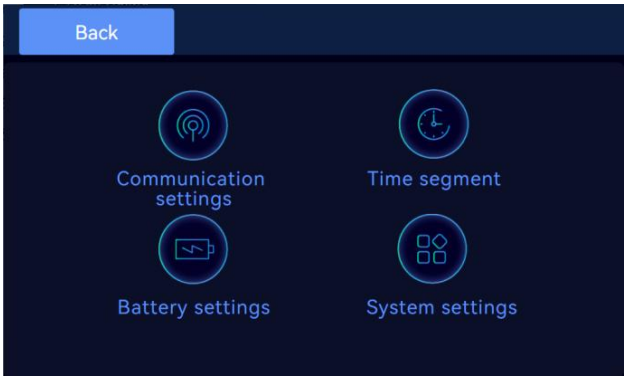
(12) Control Function

The control functions are as shown in the table above. After clicking the arrow,except for clicking "Set Time" which will jump to the external interface for setting, other functions can be executed after clicking confirm.

	Order number	Parameter name
Page 1	1	Charge immediately and evenly
	2	Set-up time （When setting the time, pay attention to the time zone setting, as it will affect the synchronization time and time-sharing function of the next startup）
	3	Clear event records
	4	Clear statistics
Page 2	5	Clear historical data
	6	Factory data reset
	7	Reset

(13) Setting Class Parameters

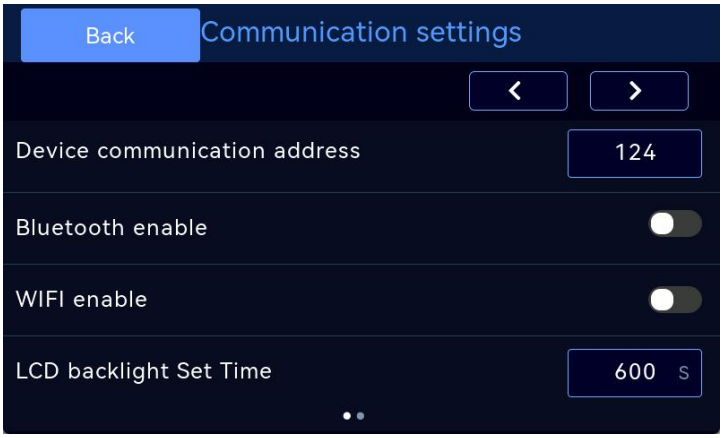
Icon	Description
	After clicking, enter the communication data setting interface
	After clicking, enter the interface of time setting for charging and discharging
	After clicking, enter the battery parameter setting interface
	After clicking, enter the system parameter setting interface



(14) Communication Data Setting Interface

In the setting parameters, clicking the input box can display the keyboard to input data, and clicking the switch icon can open or close.

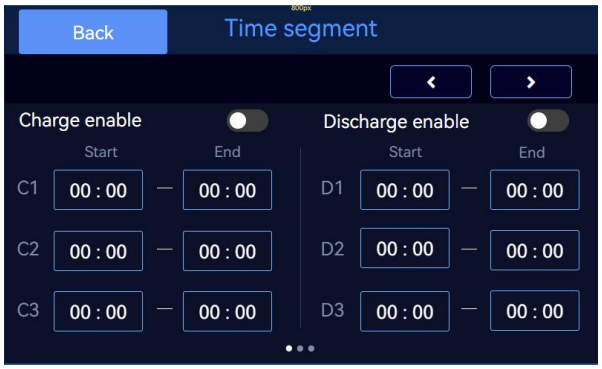
	Order number	Parameter name
Page 1	1	device address
	2	Bluetooth enabled
	3	WIFI enabled
	4	LCD backlight time
Page 2	1	RS485-1 parameter Settings
	2	RS485-2 parameter Settings



(15) Periodic Charge and Discharge Settings

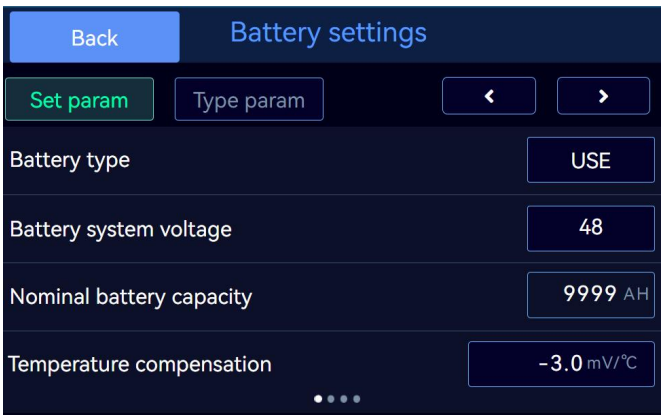
The time-based charging/discharging configuration interface displays a green color when the "Charge set" or "Discharge set" option is selected. This indicates the parameter adjustment interface is active. Users can configure start and end times for each period by clicking the ">" button to enter the settings. If the time interval function for charging or discharging is not enabled, the corresponding time settings will be invalid.

		Order number	Parame-ter name
Charge	Page 1	1	Time - segmented charging enable
		2	Setting of start and end time f or charging stage 2
		3	Setting of start and end time for charging stage 2
		4	Setting of start and end time for charging stage 3
	Page 2	5	Setting of start and end time for charging stage 4
		6	Setting of start and end time for charging stage 5
		7	Setting of start and end time for charging stage 6
		8	Setting of start and end time for charging stage 7
	Page 3	9	Setting of start and end time for charging stage 8
		10	Setting of start and end time for charging stage 9
Discharge	Page 1	1	Periodic discharge enable
		2	Setting of start and end time for discharging stage 1
		3	Setting of start and end time for discharging stage 2
		4	Setting of start and end time for discharging stage 3
	Page 2	5	Setting of start and end time for discharging stage 4
		6	Setting of start and end time for discharging stage 5
		7	Setting of start and end time for discharging stage 6
		8	Setting of start and end time for discharging stage 7
	Page 3	9	Setting of start and end time for discharging stage 8
		10	Setting of start and end time for discharging stage 9



(16) Battery Parameter Settings

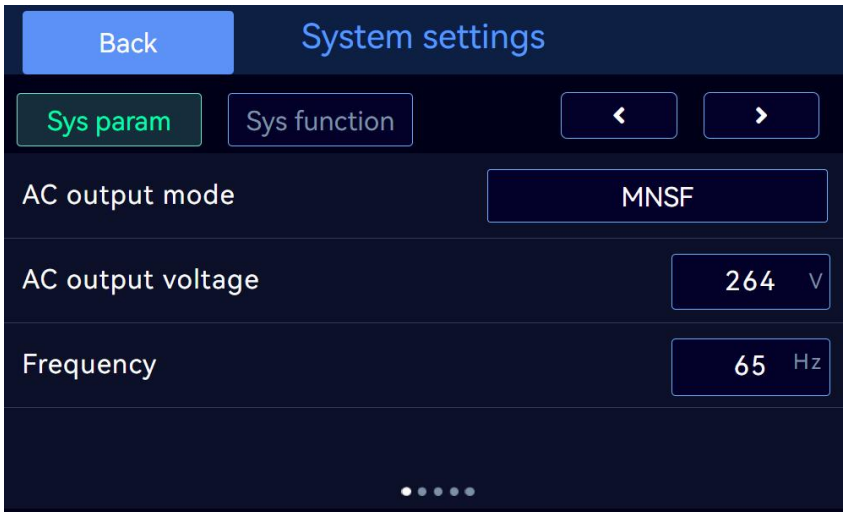
When "Setting Parameters" or "Type Parameters" is displayed in green, it indicates that the interface is in place, and each parameter can be set through drop-down options and input boxes.



	Page	Main options	Option 2	Description
Set param	Page 1	Battery type	USE	User customization, battery parameters can be set ccording to requirements
			SLD	sealed lead acid battery
			FLD	Open lead-acid batteries
			GEL	Colloidal batteries
			L14	Lithium iron phosphate battery 14 series
			L15	Lithium iron phosphate battery 15 series
			L16	Lithium iron phosphate battery 16 series
			N13	Three-element lithium battery 13 series
			N14	Three-element lithium battery 14 series
		Battery system voltage	48V	The voltage of the battery system is fixed at 48V and cannot be changed
		Nominal battery capacity	1~9999AH	It can be input in the range of 1~9999AH, and step by 1 AH
		Temperature compensation	-(3~5)MV/℃/2V	Setting range- (3-5) MV, step 0.1mV, users can set according to the battery parameters，0: No compensation
	Page 2	Switch mains SOC capacity	0~100%	It can be input in the range of 0~100%, and the step is 1%. Under the inverter priority mode, when the SOC capacity is less than or equal to this value, it switches to mains power.
		Switch battery SOC capacity	1~100%	It can be input in the range of 1 to 100%, with a step of 1%. In the inverter priority mode, the SOC capacity is greater than or equal to this value and switches to inverter.
		Inverter switching mains voltage	36~68V	It can be input in the range of 36~68V with a step of 0.1 V.
		Mains switching inverter voltage	36~68V	It can be input in the range of 36~68V with a step of 0.1 V.
	Page 3	Maximum allowed charge current	0~240A	It can be input in the range of 0~240A, step by 1A, and set to 0 to prohibit the system from charging and discharging
		Stop charge current	0~10A	It can be input in the range of 0~10A and step 1A
		Stop charge SOC	0~100%	It can be input in the range of 0~100%, and the step is 1%
		Equalize the charge timeout	5~900 MIN	Can be input in the range of 5~900 MIN, step 1MIN, only when the battery type is open lead-acid battery and sealed lead-acid battery and custom

	Page 4	Activattion current of lithium batttery	0~20A	It can be input in the range of 0~20A with a step of 0.1 A.
		Charging activation method	OFF	Do not activate (lead-acid batteries only)
			PULSE(Default)	Adopt intermittent control (except for lead-acid batteries)
		Discharge cut-off SOC	0~100%	It can be input in the range of 0~100%, and the step is 1%
		SOC low alarm	0~100%	It can be input in the range of 0~100%, and the step is 1%. An alarm will be given when the set SOC capacity is reached
Type param	Page 1	Over-voltage threshold	36~68V	It can be input in the range of 36~68V with a step of 0.1 V
		Equalizing charge voltage	36~68V	It can be input in the range of 36~68V with a step of 0.1 V and is only valid when the battery type is open lead- acid battery, sealed lead-acid battery and custom
		Boost charge voltage	36~68V	It can be input in the range of 36~68V with a step of 0.1 V and is valid for custom and lithium battery types
		Float charge voltage	36~68V	It can be input in the range of 36~68V with a step of 0.1 V. This parameter cannot be set after successful BMS communication
	Page 2	Boost charge recovery voltage	36~68V	It can be input in the range of 36~68V with a step of 0.1 V
		Battery over-discharge recovery voltage	36~68V	When the battery pack voltage drops below the "over-discharge protection voltage" during discharge trigger- ing, the inverter re-sets the allowable supply voltage to the preset value when the battery voltage recovers to this level during charging. The input range is 36-68V with a 0.1V step adjustment, and the parameter must exceed the preset "over-discharge voltage"
		Battery under-voltage war ning level	36~68V	When the batter voltage is lower than this voltage, the device will give an undervoltage alarm and output without shutdown. It can be input within the range of 36~68V with a step of 0.1V.It is valid for custom battery and lithium battery types
		Battery over-discharge voltage	36~68V	When the battery voltage is lower than this judgment point, and the inverter output is turned off after triggering the value of "over discharge delay", it can be input within the range of 36~68V, step by 0.1V, and it is valid for custom battery type and lithium battery type
	Page 3	Discharge limit voltage	36~68V	When the battery voltage is lower than the value of this parameter, the output is immediately turned off. The input can be in the range of 36~68V, with a step of 0.1V
		Over-discharge time delay	0~60s	When the battery voltage is lower than the parameter " overcharge voltage", and the inverter output is turned off after triggering the delay time set by this parameter, the input range can be 0~60s, and the step is 1s. It is valid for custom battery type and lithium battery
		Equalizing charge time	0~300 MIN	Can be input in the range of 0~ 300 MIN, step 1MIN, only when the battery type is open lead-acid battery and sealed lead -acid battery and custom
		Boost charge time	0~300 MIN	Refers to the continuous charging time when the voltage reaches the parameter "Increase charging volt- age" and the set voltage. It can be input in the range of 0~300 MIN, step by 1 minute, and it is valid for battery types of custom and lithium battery
	Page 4	Equalizing charging interval	0	Set to 0 to be off
			1~300D(days)	It can be input in the range of 1 to 300 days, step by 1 day, and is only valid when the battery type is open lead-acid battery, sealed lead-acid battery and custom

(17) System Settings



	Page	Main options	Option 2	Description
Sys param	Page 1	AC output mode	Mains priority	In the case of mains power priority, the mains power prioritizes supplying power to the load and battery, while the battery only supplies power to the load when mains power is unavailable. (For example, when the time discharge function is used, the battery can discharge.) **Priority: Mains power > Photovoltaic > battery**
			Inverter priority	Inverter priority: Switch to mains power with load only when the battery voltage falls below the set value of parameter [Battery-to-utility voltage point]. When the battery voltage exceeds the set value of parameter [Utility-to-Battery voltage point] or is fully charged, switch back to inverter with load from mains power Inverter first .**Priority: Photovoltaic > Battery > mains power**
			PV priority	PV priority: When the photovoltaic is not available, or the battery voltage is lower than the set value of [battery to mains voltage point], it switches to mains power. **Priority: Photovoltaic > mains power > battery**
		AC output voltage	100~130V	It can be input in the range of 100~130V with a step of 1V
		Frequency	45~ 65Hz	It can be input in the range of 45~65Hz and step 1Hz
	Page 2	Parallel mode	Single	Users can select the corresponding parameter Settings according to different parallel operation requirements, and the default single machine mode is selected.
			Single-phase master	
			Slave	
			Three-phase master	
			Two-phase 2*208Host (only displayed on the split-phase)	
		Parallel phase	Phase A	
			Phase B	
			Phase C	

	Page 3	Battery charge mode	Hybrid	Give priority to photovoltaic charging. When the photovoltaic power is insufficient, switch to the municipal power supply. When performing inversion, only photovoltaic charging can be initiated.
			Mains priority	Mains power priority charging, only light activated when city power is invalid
			PV priority	Photovoltaic priority charging is only activated when photovoltaic is invalid
			PV Only	Only photovoltaic charging is allowed, and mains charging is not started
		Charge current limit	SET	The maximum battery charging current is not greater than the set value "battery charging current"
			BMS (default)	The maximum battery charging current is not greater than the BMS, the highest value
			INV	The maximum battery charging current is not greater than the logical judgment value of the inverter
		Mains charge current limit	0~100A	It can be input in the range of 0~100A and step 1A
	Page 4	BMS	PYLON	This item is set to Pylon by default
		PV output priority	Charge priority	In this mode, the PV output charges the battery first
			Load priority	In this mode, the PV output gives power to the load first
	Page 5	AC input mode	APL	The input voltage range is 90~140V
			UPS	The input voltage range is 90~140V
		Grid type (only displayed on the split-phase inverter)	240/120	
			208/120	
			0/120	
Sys function	Page 1	NPE ground shorting function	open	
			close	
		Energy saving mode	open	
			close	
		Automatic restart after overload	open	
			close	
		Automatic restart after over-temperature	open	
			close	
	Page 2	Buzzer alarm	open	
			close	
		Mode shift alerted	open	
			close	
		Overload bypass function	open	
			close	

(18) The Fault Information Is as Follows:

Fault code	Description	Fault code	Description
1	Battery voltage low	29	Battery SOC is below the alarm value
2	Battery over current software	30	Battery SOC is below the discharge cutoff set value
3	Battery no connect	31	Low battery shutdown
4	Battery undervoltage stops discharging	32	Parallel control CAN communication failure
5	Battery overcurrent hardware protection	33	Parallel CAN communication failure
6	Battery charge overvoltage protection	34	Parallel communication address setting error
7	Bus overvoltage hardware protection	35	Parallel current sharing fault
8	Bus overvoltage software protection	36	Parallel mode, battery voltage difference is large
9	PV overvoltage protection	37	the mains input source is inconsistent
10	PV Boost overcurrent software protection	38	Parallel mode, hardware sync signal failure
11	PV Boost overcurrent hardware protection	39	Abnormal DC component of inverter voltage
12	SPI communication error	40	Parallel program versions are inconsistent
13	Bypass overload protection	41	Parallel wiring fault
14	Inverter overload protection	42	Serial number is not set at the factory
15	Inverter overcurrent hardware protection	43	Parallel mode setting error
16	Slave chip request shutdown fault	44	Battery voltage is lower than discharge limit voltage
17	Inverter short circuit protection	45	Battery radiator over-temperature protection
18	Bus soft start fault	46	Overload warning
19	PV radiator over-temperature protection	47	Battery discharge current overcurrent
20	Inverter radiator over-temperature protection	48	Leakage current protection
21	Fan fault	49	PV insulation protection
22	Memory fault	58	BMS communication failure
23	Model setting error	59	BMS Error
24	Positive and negative bus voltages are unbalanced	60	BMS low temperature alarm
25	Bus short circuit	61	BMS over temperature alarm
26	Inverter AC output is fed back to bypass AC output	62	BMS overcurrent alarm
27	Mains input phase error	63	BMS undervoltage alarm
28	Bus voltage low protection	64	BMS overvoltage alarm

Notes：

1）OTA Update: The device cannot perform OTA update when it is in the following states: Mains Operation, Inverter Operation, Inverter-to-Mains Switching, Mains-to-Inverter Switching, PV Charging Only, or Fault.

Solution: For UI version 1.3.0.7 and above, long-press the large icon on the main interface to manually shut down the device before proceeding with the update.

2）When Setting Charging Current: The set value of mains charging current must always be less than the set value of maximum charging current.

3）In Fault State: When modifying parameters in general settings, a secondary confirmation is required.

4）US Standard Split-Phase Inverter Parallel Operation Timing: If the parallel operation mode is Three-Phase Master Unit / 2*208 Master Unit, the grid type must be set to 2*208.

5）In Parallel Operation State (Device as Master Unit): The device does not allow parameter modification when it is in the following states: Mains Operation, Inverter Operation, Inverter-to-Mains Switching, Mains-to-Inverter Switching, or PV Charging Only.

6）In Parallel Operation State (Device as Slave Unit): The device does not allow parameter modification when it is in the following states: Mains Operation, Inverter Operation, Inverter-to-Mains Switching, Mains-to-Inverter Switching, or PV Charging Only. In other states, only the following three parameters can be modified: [Parallel Operation Mode], [Grid Type], and [Parallel Operation Phase].

7.Protection Functions

7.1 Protection Functions

No	Protection Function	Instructions
1	PV Current Limiting Protection	When the charging current or power of the configured photovoltaic array exceeds the rated current or power of the inverter, charging will be carried out at the rated current and power.
2	PV Overvoltage Protection	If the photovoltaic voltage exceeds the maximum value allowed by the hardware, the machine will report a fault and stop the photovoltaic boost to output a sinusoidal AC wave.
3	Night Anti-Backflow Protection	At night, because the battery voltage is greater than the voltage of the PV module, it will prevent the battery from discharging to the PV module.
4	AC Input Overvoltage Protection	When the mains voltage exceeds 140V per phase, the mains charging will be stopped and the inverter output will be switched
5	AC Input Undervoltage Protection	When the mains voltage per phase is lower than 90V, the mains charging will be stopped and the inverter output will be switched.
6	Battery Overvoltage Protection	When the battery voltage reaches the overvoltage break point, PV and mains power will be automatically stopped to prevent overcharging of the battery.
7	Battery Undervoltage Protection	When the battery voltage reaches the low voltage break point, the discharge of the battery will be automatically stopped to prevent excessive discharge of the battery.
8	Battery Overcurrent Protection	When the battery current exceeds the hardware's allowable range, the machine will turn off the output and stop discharging the battery.
9	AC Output Short-Circuit Protection	When a short circuit fault occurs at the load output end, the output AC voltage will be immediately turned off and output again after one minute. If the output is still short circuit after three attempts, the power must be manually recharged and turned on before normal output can be restored.
10	Heat Sink Overtemperature Protection	When the internal temperature of the inverter is too high, the inverter will stop charging and discharging; when the temperature returns to normal, the inverter will resume charging and discharging.
11	Overload Protection	After triggering overload protection, the inverter will resume output after 3 minutes. If overloaded for 5 consecutive times, the output will be shut down until the inverter restarts.(102% <110%)± 10%: Error, output will be shut down after 5 minutes.
12	AC Backfeed Protection	Prevent the battery inverter AC from backflowing to the bypass AC input.
13	Bypass Overcurrent Protection	Software detection.
14	Bypass Wiring Error Protection	When the phase of the two bypass inputs is different from the phase of the inverter phase, the machine will prohibit the bypass from being switched on to prevent the load from being powered off or short-circuited when the bypass is switched on.

8.Product Maintenance

8.1 Troubleshooting

Fault Code	Meaning	Cause	Solution
/	The screen is not displaying	There is no power input, or the device switch is not turned on.	Check whether the battery circuit breaker or PV circuit breaker is closed; ensure the switch is in the "ON" state.
01	Battery voltage low	The battery voltage is lower than the value set in the "battery under-voltage warning voltage" parameter	Charge the battery until the battery voltage is higher than the value set in the parameter.
03	Battery no connect	The battery is not connected, or the lithium battery BMS is in discharge protection mode	Check whether the battery is reliably connected; check whether the circuit breaker of the battery is closed; ensure that the BMS of the lithium-ion battery can communicate normally.
04	Battery undervoltage stops discharging	The battery voltage is lower than the value set by the parameter "overcharge voltage"	Perform a manual reset. Turn off the power and restart. Automatic reset: Charge the battery until its voltage is higher than the value set in the parameter item "Over - discharge Recovery Voltage".
06	Battery charge overvoltage protection	The battery is overvoltage	Turn off the power manually and restart. Check whether the battery voltage exceeds the limit. If so, discharge the battery until the voltage is below the overvoltage of the battery
13	Bypass overload protection	The output power or output current of the side road is overloaded for a certain period of time	Reduce the load power and restart the device. For more details, refer to item 11 in the protection function
14	Inverter overload protection	The output power or output current of the inverter is overloaded for a certain period of time	
19	PV radiator over-temperature protection	The temperature of the photovoltaic radiator exceeds 80°C for 3s	When the radiator temperature cools below the overtemperature recovery temperature, normal charging and discharging are resumed
20	Inverter radiator over-temperature protection	The temperature of the inverter radiator exceeds 80°C for 3s	
21	Fan fault	The hardware detects a fan failure	After powering off, manually turn the fan to check if there is any foreign object blocking it.
26	Inverter AC output is fed back to bypass AC output	The AC output relay is stuck	Manual restart, if the fault occurs again after restart, you need to contact the after-sales service to repair the machine
27	Mains input phase error	The AC input phase is not consistent with the AC output phase	Ensure that the phase of the AC input is the same as that of the AC output. For example, if the output is in split mode, the input must also be in split mode

8.2 Maintenance

To maintain optimal long-term performance, it is recommended to perform the following checks twice a year:

1. Confirm that the air flow around the inverter is not blocked, and remove any dirt or debris on the radiator.
2. Check all exposed wires to see if their insulation is damaged due to sun exposure, friction with surrounding objects, dry rot, damage by insects or rodents, etc. Repair or replace the wires if necessary.
3. Verify that the indicators and displays are consistent with the equipment operation. Pay attention to any fault or error displays and take corrective measures if necessary.
4. Examine all the wiring terminals for signs of corrosion, insulation damage, high temperature, burning/discoloration, and tighten the terminal screws.
5. Check for dirt, nesting insects, and corrosion, and clean the insect - proof net regularly as required.
6. If the lightning arrester has failed, replace the failed one in a timely manner to prevent lightning-strike damage to the inverter and even other equipment of the users.

DANGER

•Before performing any inspection or operation, make sure that the inverter is disconnected from all power sources and that the capacitors are fully discharged to avoid the risk of electric shock.

The following causes of machine problems are not covered by the standard warranty:

1. The product has exceeded the warranty period (except for the service of extending the warranty period signed by both parties).
2. Failure to operate according to the product manual or relevant installation and maintenance requirements, failure or damage caused by non-product specified working environment, storage or use. Such as incorrect use of installation distance, ventilation, waterproof cap, etc..
3. Unauthorized disassembly, maintenance or modification of the machine.
4. Products obtained through unauthorized channels.
5. Faults and damages caused by unforeseen or human factors or force majeure, such as storm weather, flood, lightning, overvoltage, insect damage and fire.
6. Unauthorized modification, design change or replacement of parts.
7. Intentional damage or defacement, making indelible marks, theft, etc..
8. Normal wear and tear.
9. Not used in accordance with correct safety requirements (e.g. VDE standards).
10. Other failures or damages caused by non-product quality problems.
11. Damage caused by transportation (including scratches on the shell caused by moving the packaged product during transportation).
12. Due to the harsh environment, the machine shell is rusted and corroded.