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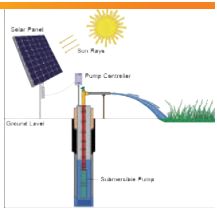



# OPERATION MANUAL

## RESTARSOLAR PUMP INVERTER

www.restarsolar.com

# Contents

# 1. Safety precautions

Please read this manual carefully and follow all safety precautions before moving, installing, operating and servicing the inverter. If ignored, physical injury or death may occur, or damage may occur to the devices.

If any physical injury or death or damage to the devices occurs for ignoring to the safety precautions in the manual, our company will not be responsible for any damages and we are not legally bound in any manner.

## 1.1. Safety definition

| | |
|---|---|
| Danger: | Serious physical injury or even death may occur if not follow relevant requirements |
| Warning: | Physical injury or damage to the devices may occur if not follow relevant requirements |
| Note: | Physical hurt may occur if not follow relevant requirements |
| Qualified electricians: | People working on the device should take part in professional electrical and safety training, receive the certification and be familiar with all steps and requirements of installing, commissioning, operating and maintaining the device to avoid any emergency. |

## 1.2. Warning symbols

Warnings caution you about conditions which can result in serious injury or death and/or damage to the equipment, and advice on how to avoid the danger. Following warning symbols are used in this manual:

| Symbols | Name | Instruction | Abbreviation |
|---|---|---|---|
|  Danger | Danger | Serious physical injury or even death may occur if not follow the relative requirements |  |
|  Warning | Warning | Physical injury or damage to the devices may occur if not follow the relative requirements |  |
|  Do not | Electrostatic discharge | Damage to the PCBA board may occur if not follow the relative requirements |  |
|  Hot sides | Hot sides | Sides of the device may become hot. Do not touch. |  |
| Note | Note | Physical hurt may occur if not follow the relative requirements | Note |

## 1.3. Safety guidelines

✧ Only qualified electricians are allowed to operate on the inverter.
✧ Do not carry out any wiring and inspection or changing components when the power supply is applied. Ensure all input power supply is disconnected before wiring and checking and always wait for at least the time designated on the inverter or until the DC bus voltage is less than 36V. Below is the table of the waiting time:

| Inverter model | | Minimum waiting time |
|---|---|---|
| 1PH 220V | 0.4kW-2.2kW | 5 minutes |
| 3PH 220V | 1.5kW-7.5kW | 5 minutes |
| 3PH 380V | 0.75kW-160kW | 5 minutes |

✧ Do not refit the inverter unauthorized; otherwise fire, electric shock or other injury may occur.

✧ The base of the radiator may become hot during running. Do not touch to avoid hurt.

✧ The electrical parts and components inside the inverter are electrostatic. Take measurements to avoid electrostatic discharge during relevant operation.

### 1.3.1. Delivery and installation

✧ Please install the inverter on fire-retardant material and keep the inverter away from combustible materials.
✧ Do not operate on the inverter if there is any damage or components loss to the inverter.
✧ Do not touch the inverter with wet items or body, otherwise electric shock may occur.

**Note:**

✧ Select appropriate moving and installing tools to ensure a safe and normal running of the inverter and avoid physical injury or death. For physical safety, the erector should take some mechanical protective measurements, such as wearing safety shoes and working uniforms.

✧ Do not carry the inverter by its cover. The cover may fall off.

✧ Ensure to avoid physical shock or vibration during delivery and installation.

✧ Install away from children and other public places.

✧ The inverter cannot meet the requirements of low voltage protection in IEC61800-5-1 if the altitude of installation site is above 2000m.

✧ The leakage current of the inverter may be above 3.5mA during operation. Ground with

proper techniques and ensure the grounding resistor is less than 10Ω. The conductivity of PE grounding conductor is the same as that of the phase conductor (with the same cross sectional area).

✧ (+) and (-) are DC power supply input terminals. R, S and T (L,N) are AC power supply input terminals. U, V and W are output terminals. Please connect the input power cables and motor cables with proper techniques; otherwise the damage to the inverter may occur.

### 1.3.2. Commissioning and running

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ✧ Disconnect all power supplies applied to the inverter before the terminal wiring and wait for at least the designated time after disconnecting the power supply.<br>✧ High voltage is present inside the inverter during running. Do not carry out any operation except for the keypad setting.<br>✧ The inverter cannot be used as “Emergency-stop device”.<br>If the inverter is used to break the motor suddenly, a mechanical braking device should be provided. |

**Note:**

✧ Do not switch on or off the input power supply of the inverter frequently.

✧ For inverters that have been stored for a long time, check and fix the capacitance and try to run it again before utilization.

✧ Cover the front board before running, otherwise electric shock may occur.

### 1.3.3. Maintenance and replacement of components

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ✧ Only qualified electricians are allowed to perform the maintenance, inspection, and components replacement of the inverter.<br>✧ Disconnect all power supplies to the inverter before the terminal wiring. Wait for at least the time designated on the inverter after disconnection.<br>✧ Take measures to avoid screws, cables and other conductive materials to fall into the inverter during maintenance and component replacement. |

**Note:**

✧ Please select proper torque to tighten screws.

✧ Keep the inverter, parts and components away from combustible materials during maintenance and component replacement.

✧ Do not carry out any isolation voltage-endurance test on the inverter and do not measure the control circuit of the inverter by megameter.

**1.3.4. Scrap treatment**

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ✧ There are heavy metals in the inverter. Deal with it as industrial effluent. |
|  | ✧ When the life cycle ends, the product should enter the recycling system. Dispose of it separately at an appropriate collection point instead of placing it in the normal waste stream. |

# 2. Product overview

## 2.1. Unpacking inspection

Check as follows after receiving products:

| |
|---|
| 1. Check that there are no damage and humidification to the package. If not, please contact with local agents or SHINY offices. |
| 2. Check the information on the type designation label on the outside of the package to verify that the drive is of the correct type. If not, please contact with local dealers or SHINY offices. |
| 3. Check that there are no signs of water in the package and no signs of damage or breach to the inverter. If not, please contact with local dealers or SHINY offices. |
| 4. Check the information on the type designation label on the outside of the package to verify that the name plate is of the correct type. If not, please contact with local dealers or SHINY offices. |
| 5. Check to ensure the accessories (including user's manual and control keypad) inside the device is complete. If not, please contact with local dealers or SHINY offices. |

## 2.2. Name plate

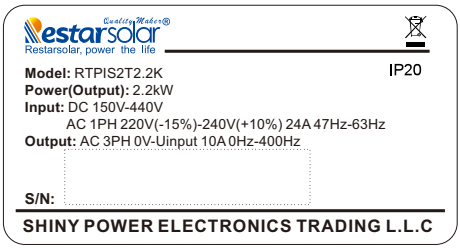



Fig 2.1 Name plate

**Note:** This is the example of Restar Solar pump inverters standard products and the IP20 certifications are marked according to the reality.

## 2.3. Type designation key

The type designation contains information on the inverter. The user can find the type designation on the type designation label attached to the inverter or the simple name plate.

RTPI ① 4T ② 5.5K ③ -5 ④

| Key | Sign | Description | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Product abbreviation | ① | Product abbreviation | RTPI is short for Restar Solar pump inverters |
| Rated power | ② | Power range + Load type | 5.5—5.5kW<br>K—Constant torque load |
| Voltage degree | ③ | Voltage degree | 4T: AC 3PH 380V(-15%)~440(+10%)<br>2T: AC 3PH 220V(-15%)~240(+10%)<br>S2T: AC 1PH 220V(-15%)~240(+10%)<br>SS2T: AC 1PH input/output 220V(-15%)~240(+10%) |
| Protection level | ④ | Protection level | Protection level.<br>5—IP54<br>The protection level of a standard inverter is IP20, but this field is not displayed. |

## 2.4. Product specifications

| Model | SS2T | S2T | 2T | 4T |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC input voltage (V) | 220(-15%)~240(+10%) (1PH) | | 220(-15%)~240 (+10%) (3PH) | 380(-15%)~440 (+10%) (3PH) |
| Max. DC voltage (V) | 440 | 440 | 440 | 800 |
| Start-up voltage (V) | 200 | 200 | 200 | 300 |
| Lowest working voltage (V) | 150 | 150 | 150 | 250 |
| Recommended DC input voltage range (V) | 200~400 | 200~400 | 200~400 | 300~750 |
| Recommended MPP voltage (V) | 330 | 330 | 330 | 550 |

## 2.5. Rated specifications

| Series | Model | Rated output power (kW) | Rated input current (A) | Rated output current (A) | Max DC input current (A) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SS2T (0.4-2.2 kW) | RTPISS2T0.4K | 0.4 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 9 |
| | RTPISS2T0.75K | 0.75 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 9 |
| | RTPISS2T1.5K | 1.5 | 15.7 | 10.2 | 12 |
| | RTPISS2T2.2K | 2.2 | 24 | 14 | 12 |
| S2T (0.4-2.2 kW) | RTPIS2T0.4K | 0.4 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 9 |
| | RTPIS2T0.75K | 0.75 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 9 |
| | RTPIS2T1.5K | 1.5 | 15.7 | 7.5 | 12 |
| | RTPIS2T2.2K | 2.2 | 24 | 10 | 12 |
| 2T (1.5-7.5kW) | RTPI2T1.5K | 1.5 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 12 |
| | RTPI2T2.2K | 2.2 | 11 | 10 | 12 |
| | RTPI2T4K | 4 | 17 | 16 | 20 |
| | RTPI2T5.5K | 5.5 | 25 | 20 | 30 |
| | RTPI2T7.5K | 7.5 | 33 | 30 | 40 |
| 4T (0.75-160kW) | RTPI4T0.75K | 0.75 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 9 |
| | RTPI4T1.5K | 1.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 9 |
| | RTPI4T2.2K | 2.2 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 12 |
| | RTPI4T4K | 4.0 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 16.5 |
| | RTPI4T5.5K | 5.5 | 19.5 | 14 | 23.9 |
| | RTPI4T7.5K | 7.5 | 25 | 18.5 | 30.6 |
| | RTPI4T7.5K | 11 | 32 | 25 | 39.2 |
| | RTPI4T15K | 15 | 40 | 32 | 49 |
| | RTPI4T18K | 18.5 | 47 | 38 | 50 |
| | RTPI4T22K | 22 | 51 | 45 | 60 |
| | RTPI4T30K | 30 | 70 | 60 | 81 |
| | RTPI4T37K | 37 | 80 | 75 | 90 |
| | RTPI4T45K | 45 | 98 | 92 | 130 |
| | RTPI4T55K | 55 | 128 | 115 | 150 |
| | RTPI4T75K | 75 | 139 | 150 | 200 |
| | RTPI4T90K | 90 | 168 | 180 | 250 |
| | RTPI4T110K | 110 | 201 | 215 | 300 |
| | RTPI4T132K | 132 | 265 | 260 | 360 |
| | RTPI4T160K | 160 | 310 | 305 | 430 |

# 3. Installation guidelines

The chapter describes the mechanical installation and electric installation.

- ✧ Only qualified electricians are allowed to carry out what described in this chapter. Please operate as the instructions in ***Safety precautions***. Ignoring these may cause physical injury or death or damage to the devices.
- ✧ Ensure the power supply of the inverter is disconnected during the operation. Wait for at least the time designated after the disconnection if the power supply is applied.
- ✧ The installation and design of the inverter should be complied with the requirement of the local laws and regulations in the installation site. If the installation infringes the requirement, our company will exempt from any responsibility. Additionally, if users do not comply with the suggestion, some damage beyond the assured maintenance range may occur.

## 3.1. Mechanical installation

### 3.1.1. Installation environment

The installation environment is the safeguard for a full performance and long-term stable functions of the inverter. Check the installation environment as follows:

| Environment | Conditions |
|---|---|
| Installation site | Indoor |
| Environment temperature | The ambient temperature of inverter is -10℃~50℃ while air temperature change should be less than 0.5℃ per minute.<br>The inverter will be derated once ambient temperature exceeds 40℃.<br>It is not recommended to use the inverter if ambient temperature is above 50℃.<br>To ensure reliability, do not use the inverter if the ambient temperature changes frequently.<br>Provide cooling fan or air conditioner to control the internal ambient temperature below the required one if the inverter is used in a close space such as in the control cabinet.<br>When the temperature is too low, if the inverter needs to restart to run after a long stop, it is necessary to provide an external heating device to increase the internal temperature, otherwise damage to the devices may occur. |
| Humidity | RH≤90%. No condensation is allowed. |
| Storage temperature | -40°C~+70°C. The temperature change rate is less than 1°C/minute. |

| Environment | Conditions |
|---|---|
| Running environment condition | The installation site of the inverter should:<br>Keep away from the electromagnetic radiation source;<br>Keep away from contaminative air, such as corrosive gas, oil mist and flammable gas;<br>Ensure foreign objects, such as metal power, dust, oil, water cannot enter into the inverter(do not install the inverter on the flammable materials such as wood);<br>Keep away from direct sunlight, oil mist, steam and vibration environment. |
| Pollution | Pollution degree 2 |
| Altitude | Below 1000m<br>If the altitude is above 1000m, please derate 1% for every additional 100m. |
| Vibration | ≤ 5.8m/s$^2$(0.6g) |
| Installation direction | The inverter should be installed on an upright position to ensure sufficient cooling effect. |

**Note:**

- Restar Solar pump inverters should be installed in a clean and ventilated environment according to enclosure classification.
- Cooling air must be clean, free from corrosive materials and electrically conductive dust.

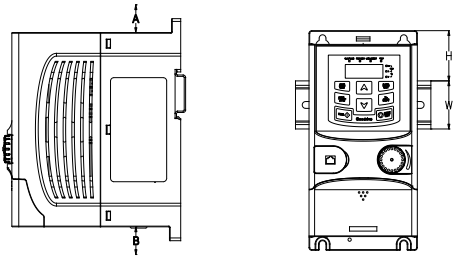
**3.1.2. Installation direction**

The inverter may be installed on the wall or in a cabinet.

The inverter needs be installed in the vertical position. Check the installation site according to the requirements below. See ***Appendix D Dimension drawings*** for frame details.

**3.1.3. Installation manner**

(1) The inverters ≤ 2.2kW support wall mounting and rail mounting.

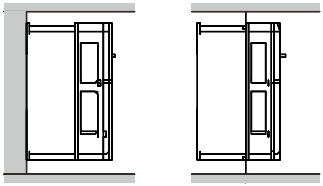



a) Wall mounting b) Rail mounting

Fig 3.1 Installation manners

**Note:** The minimum space of A and B is 100mm. H is 36.6mm and W is 35.0mm.

(2) The inverters ≥ 4kW support wall mounting and flange mounting.



Wall mounting Flange installation

Fig 3.2 installation manners

1) Mark the locations of installation holes. For details about the holes, see the inverter dimension diagram in the appendix.

2) Fix the screws or bolts into the marked locations.

3) Lean the inverter against the wall.

4) Fasten the tightening screws on the wall.

## 3.2. Standard wiring

### 3.2.1. Terminals of main circuit

The figure below shows the standard wiring of inverter.

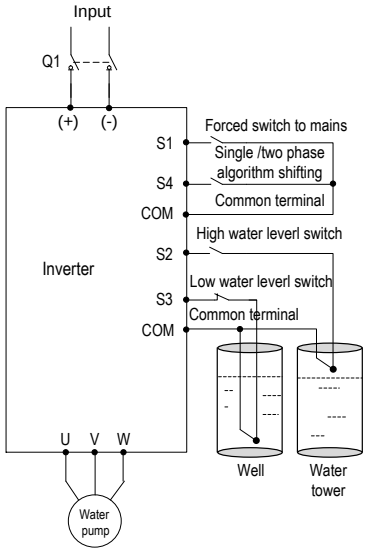



Fig 3.3 Standard wiring diagram

| | |
|---|---|
| ⚠ | ✧ The DC breaker Q1 must be installed as the protection switch for PV input.<br>✧ In parallel connection, the combination box special for PV must be used.<br>✧ When the distance between the PV input component and inverter exceeds 10 meters, type-II surge protection devices must be configured at the DC side.<br>✧ When the distance between the pump and inverter exceeds 50 meters, it is recommended to configure output reactors. See appendix A.4 for the output reactor model selection.<br>✧ The inverter automatically runs after being powered on. If parameters need to be set, follow the parameter setting instructions in chapter 5.<br>✧ Before connecting the braking resistor cable, remove the yellow labels of PB, (+), and (-) from the terminal blocks. Otherwise, poor connection may |

| | |
|---|---|
| | occur. |

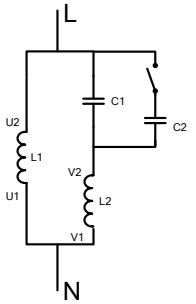
Terminals of main circuit

| Terminal | Name | Function |
|---|---|---|
| R, S, T<br>(L, N) | AC input | 3PH (1PH) AC input terminals, connected to the grid<br>**Note:** Use the screws equipped with the inverter for wiring. |
| (+), (-) | PV input | Solar cell panel input terminals |
| U, V, W | Inverter output | 3PH/1PH AC output terminals, connected to the pump motor<br>**Note**: 1PH motors must connect to terminals U and W. |
| ⏚ | Safety grounding | Safety protection grounding terminal. Each inverter must be grounded |

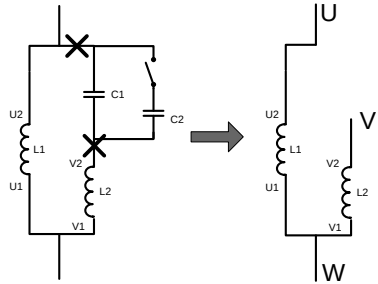
**Description for SS2T single-phase output models**

1) Generally, the output terminals U and W of the inverter connect to the phase cables of the single-phase motor.

2) If the single-phase pump cannot be started, the two-phase control method must be used, and the start-up and running capacitors (if any) of the motor must be removed. The figure below shows the internal wiring of the common single-phase motor. In the figure, L1, L2, C1, and C2 indicate the running winding, start-up winding, running capacitor, and start-up capacitor. When the motor speed exceeds 75% of the rated speed, the start-up capacitor is switched off.




Internal wiring of the single-phase motor winding after removing the starting and running capacitor:




U1 and V1 are the common terminals of the windings. Connect them to the output terminal W of the solar pumping inverter. Connect U2 to the output terminal U of the inverter. Connect V2 to the output terminal V of the inverter. (**Note**: Use the screws equipped with the inverter.) Connect S4 of the inverter to COM in short circuited manner.

**3.2.2. Terminals of control circuit**

Functions of control terminals

| Category | Terminal symbol | Terminal name | Terminal function |
|---|---|---|---|
| Power supply | 24V | 24V power supply | It provides the power of 24V±10% and maximum current of 200mA. It functions as the working power supply of digital input and output or externally connects to the sensor power supply. |
| | COM | Common terminal | |
| Digital input | S1 | Forced switch to power frequency | Terminal feature parameters: 1. Internal impedance: 3.3kΩ 2. Acceptable voltage input: 12~24V 3. Maximum input frequency: 1kHz S1: Forcible switch to power frequency (Switching-on indicates switching to power frequency, and |
| | S2 | Full-water alarm | |
| | S3 | Empty-water alarm | |

| Category | Terminal symbol | Terminal name | Terminal function |
|---|---|---|---|
| | S4 | Single/two phase algorithm switching | switching-off indicates input controlled by the keypad.)<br>S2: It connects to the high-water switch of the normally open contact by default.<br>S3: It connects to the low-water switch of the normally closed contact.<br>S4: A high electrical level corresponds to the single-phase algorithm. A low electrical level corresponds to the two-phase algorithm. |
| Communication | RS485+<br>RS485- | 485 communication | 485 communication terminals, using the ModBus protocol |
| | 422TX+<br>422TX-<br>422RX+<br>422RX- | 422 communication | Communication terminals special for the boost module. |
| Relay output | RO1A (ROA) | Normally open contact of relay 1 | 1. Contact capacity: 3A/AC250V, 1A/DC30V<br>2. They cannot be used for high frequency switch output.<br>During the application of auto power frequency & PV switching, the AC input contactor coil is controlled by the normally closed contact of the relay. |
| | RO1B (ROB) | Normally closed contact of relay 1 | |
| | RO1C (ROC) | Common terminal of relay 1 | |

# 4. Keypad operation procedure

## 4.1. Keypad introduction

Keypads are used to control Restar Solar pump inverters, read the state data and adjust parameters. If external keypads are needed, select keypad extension wires.

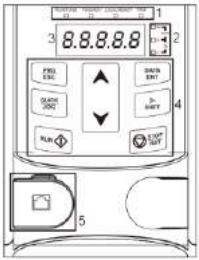



Fig 4.1 Keypad diagram for inverters ≤ 2.2kW

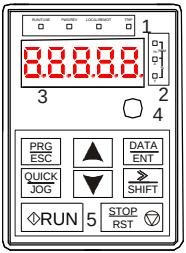



Fig 4.2 Keypad diagram for inverters ≥ 4kW

**Note:** External keypads can be configured for inverters ≤ 2.2kW. The keypads of inverters ≥ 4kW can be used as external keypads.

| Serial No. | Name | Description | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | State LED | RUN/TUNE | LED off means that the inverter is in the stopping state; LED blinking means the |

<table>
<tr><th>Serial No.</th><th>Name</th><th colspan="8">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4"></td><td rowspan="4"></td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="6">inverter is in the parameter autotune state; LED on means the inverter is in the running state.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">FWD/REV</td><td colspan="6">FED/REV LED<br>LED off means the inverter is in the forward rotation state; LED on means the inverter is in the reverse rotation state.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">LOCAL/REMOT</td><td colspan="6">LED for keypad operation, terminals operation and remote communication control<br>LED off means that the inverter is in the keypad operation state; LED blinking means the inverter is in the terminals operation state; LED on means the inverter is in the remote communication control state.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">TRIP</td><td colspan="6">LED for faults<br>LED on when the inverter is in the fault state; LED off in normal state; LED blinking means the inverter is in the pre-alarm state.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">2</td><td rowspan="6">Unit LED</td><td colspan="8">Mean the unit displayed currently</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="5"></td><td colspan="3">Hz</td><td colspan="3">Frequency unit</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">RPM</td><td colspan="3">Rotating speed unit</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">A</td><td colspan="3">Current unit</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">%</td><td colspan="3">Percentage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">V</td><td colspan="3">Voltage unit</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">3</td><td rowspan="3">Display zone</td><td colspan="8">5-figure LED display displays various monitoring data and alarm code such as set frequency and output frequency.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Display</td><td>Mean</td><td>Display</td><td>Mean</td><td>Display</td><td>Mean</td><td>Display</td><td>Mean</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

| Serial No. | Name | Description | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| | | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | A | A | b. | B |
| | | C. | C | d. | D | E. | E | F. | F |
| | | H. | H | I. | I | L. | L | n. | N |
| | | n | n | O | o | P. | P | r | r |
| | | S. | S | t | t | U. | U | v | v |
| | | . | . | - | - | | | | |

| Serial No. | Name | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Buttons | PRG/ESC | Programming key | Enter or escape from the first level menu and remove the parameter quickly. |
| | | DATA/ENT | Entry key | Enter the menu step-by-step.<br>Confirm parameters. |
| | | ▲ | UP key | Increase data or function code progressively. |
| | | ▼ | DOWN key | Decrease data or function code progressively |
| | | SHIFT | Right-shift key | Move right to select the displaying parameter circularly in stopping and running mode.<br>Select the parameter modifying digit during the parameter modification. |
| | | RUN | Run key | This key is used to operate on the inverter in key operation mode. |
| | | STOP/RST | Stop/ Reset key | This key is used to stop in running state and it is limited by function code P07.04.<br>This key is used to reset all control modes in the fault alarm state. |
| | | QUICK/JOG | Quick key | The function of this key is confirmed by function code P07.02. |
| 5 | Keypad port | External keypad port. When keypads are valid, both the local and external keypad LEDs are on. | | |

## 4.2. Keypad displaying

The keypad displaying state of Restar Solar pump inverters is divided into stopping state parameter, running state parameter, function code parameter editing state and fault alarm state and so on.

### 4.2.1. Displayed state of stopping parameters

When the inverter is in the stopping state, the keypad will display stopping parameters as shown in Fig 4.2.

In the stopping state, various kinds of parameters can be displayed. Select the parameters to be displayed or not by P07.07. See the instructions of P07.07 for the detailed definition of each bit.

In the stopping state, there are 4 parameters that can be displayed. They are: set frequency, bus voltage, input terminals state, and output terminals state.

》/SHIFT can shift the parameters from left to right. QUICK/JOG(P07.02=2) can shift the parameters from right to left.

### 4.2.2. Displayed state of running parameters

After the inverter receives valid running commands, the inverter will enter into the running state and the keypad will display the running parameters. RUN/TUNE LED on the keypad is on, while the FWD/REV is determined by the current running direction which is as shown in Fig 4.2.

In the running state, there are 6 parameters that can be displayed. They are: running frequency, set frequency, bus voltage, output voltage, output current, and rotating speed. 》/SHIFT can shift the parameters from left to right. QUICK/JOG(P07.02=2) can shift the parameters from right to left.

### 4.2.3. Displayed state of faults

If the inverter detects the fault signal, it will enter into the fault pre-alarm displaying state. The keypad will display the fault code by flicking. The TRIP LED on the keypad is on, and the fault reset can be operated by the STOP/RST on the keypad, control terminals or communication commands.

### 4.2.4. Displayed state of function codes editing

In the state of stopping, running or fault, press PRG/ESC to enter into the editing state (if there is a password, see P07.00). The editing state is displayed on two classes of menu, and the

order is: function code group/function code number → function code parameter, press DATA/ENT into the displayed state of function parameter. On this state, press DATA/ENT to save the parameters or press PRG/ESC to escape.


Fig 4.3 Displayed state

## 4.3. Keypad operation

Operate the inverter via operation panel. See the detailed structure description of function codes in the brief diagram of function codes.

### 4.3.1. How to modify the function codes of the inverter

The inverter has three levels menu, which are:

1. Group number of function code (first-level menu)

2. Tab of function code (second-level menu)

3. Set value of function code (third-level menu)

Remarks: Press both the PRG/ESC and the DATA/ENT can return to the second-level menu from the third-level menu. The difference is: pressing DATA/ENT will save the set parameters into the control panel, and then return to the second-level menu with shifting to the next function code automatically; while pressing PRG/ESC will directly return to the second-level menu without saving the parameters, and keep staying at the current function code.

Under the third-level menu, if the parameter has no flickering bit, it means the function code cannot be modified. The possible reasons could be:

1) This function code is not modifiable parameter, such as actual detected parameter, operation records and so on;

2) This function code is not modifiable in running state, but modifiable in stop state.

Example: Set function code P00.01 from 0 to 1.

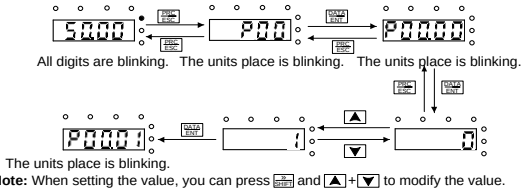



Fig 4.4 Sketch map of modifying parameters

### 4.3.2. How to set the password of the inverter

Restar Solar pump inverters provide password protection function to users. Set P07.00 to gain the password and the password protection becomes valid instantly after quitting from the function code editing state. Press PRG/ESC again to the function code editing state, "0.0.0.0.0" will be displayed. Unless using the correct password, the operators cannot enter it.

Set P07.00 to 0 to cancel password protection function.

The password protection becomes effective instantly after retreating from the function code editing state. Press PRG/ESC again to the function code editing state, "0.0.0.0.0" will be displayed. Unless using the correct password, the operators cannot enter it.

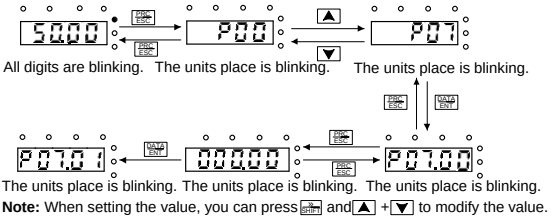
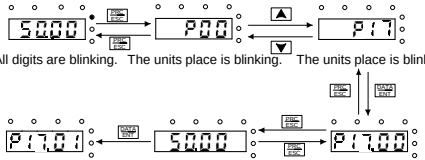



Fig 4.5 Sketch map of password setting

### 4.3.3. How to watch the inverter state through function codes

Restar Solar pump inverters provide group P17 as the state inspection group. Users can enter into P17 directly to watch the state.




**Note:** When setting the value, you can press [ENTER] and [▲] + [▼] to modify the value.

Fig 4.6 Sketch map of state watching

# 5. Commissioning guidelines

| | |
|---|---|
| ⚠ | ✧ Disconnect all power supplies applied to the inverter before the terminal wiring and wait for at least the designated time after disconnecting the power supply.<br>✧ High voltage is present inside the inverter during running. Do not carry out any operation except for the keypad setting.<br>✧ The inverter automatically runs once power on. If parameters need to be set, follow the guidelines in this chapter. |

## 5.1. Inspection before operation

Before powering on the inverter, ensure that:

✧ The inverter is grounded reliably.

✧ The wiring is correct and reliable.

✧ The AC/DC breaker is selected correctly.

✧ The PV input voltage is in the allowed range of the inverter.

✧ The type, voltage, and power of the motor match those of the inverter.

## 5.2. Trial run

Close the DC breaker. The inverter automatically runs with a delay of 10 seconds. Check the water yield of the pump. If the water yield is normal, the trial run is successful. If the water yield is under the normal value, exchange any two motor cables, connect the cables, and perform trial run again.

## 5.3. Parameter settings

The inverter automatically runs by default once being powered on. If you want to set parameters, press QUICK/JOG within 10 seconds since the inverter power-on to switch to the keypad control mode (LOCAL/REMOT is off) and then set parameters. If the running indicator is already on after the inverter is powered on, press STOP/RST to enter the parameter setting mode. After parameter setting, turn off and then turn on the power switch. The inverter runs again.

## 5.4. Advanced settings

**Note:** The default settings of the inverter for the water pump can apply to most conditions and the advanced settings are not required in most cases.

### 5.4.1. PI adjustment to the water yield

If the user requires large or low water yield, it is necessary to adjust PI (P15.06~P15.10) properly. The bigger PI parameters, the stronger the effect is, but the frequency fluctuation of the motor is bigger. In reserve, the lower the water yield is, the more stable the motor

frequency is.

**5.4.2. Special settings for single phase motors**

a) When the single phase motor is in bad running performance, the user can adjust P04 VF curve settings: set P04.00=1 and set P04.03~P04.08 to appropriate values according to commissioning conditions; increase the voltage if the motor cannot start and decrease the voltage if the current is high.

b) When the light is normal and the system starts slowly, increase P15.28 initial voltage differential value appropriately.

c) For single phase motors with two-phase control (capacitor-removing):

① The maximum voltage needs to be less than 1/1.6 of the bus voltage. It is recommended to set the rated voltage P02.04 less than 200V, or limit the maximum voltage output by multi-dot V/F curve.

② Observe the currents of the windings through P17.38 and P17.39, the switched current is the combination current of the two windings. The impedances of the windings are different, so the currents are different at the same voltage output.

③ P04.35 can be used to change the output currents of the main and secondary windings. It is recommended that qualified engineers perform adjustment since the voltage adjustment is associated with motor design parameters. Otherwise, the motor performance may be impacted.

# 6. Function parameters

"○": means the set value of the parameter can be modified on stop and running state;

"◎": means the set value of the parameter cannot be modified on the running state;

"●": means the value of the parameter is the real detection value which cannot be modified;

**Note:** The inverter implements auto checking and restriction on the parameter modification property. This prevents users from modifying parameters by misoperation.

## 6.1. Common function parameters for solar pumping inverter control

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **P00 Group** | **Basic function group** | | | |
| P00.00 | Speed control mode | 0: SVC 0<br>No need to install encoders. Suitable in applications which need low frequency, big torque for high accuracy of rotating speed and torque control. Relative to mode 1, it is more suitable for the applications which need small power.<br>1: SVC 1<br>1 is suitable in high performance cases with the advantage of high accuracy of rotating speed and torque. It does not need to install pulse encoder.<br>2: SVPWM control<br>2 is suitable in applications which do not need high control accuracy, such as the load of fan and pump, and suitable when one inverter drives multiple motors.<br>**Note:** In vector control, the inverter must autotune motor parameters first. | 2 | ◎ |
| P00.01 | Run command channel | Select the run command channel of the inverter.<br>The control command of the inverter includes: start, stop, forward/reverse rotating, jogging and fault reset.<br>0: Keypad running command channel("LOCAL/REMOT" light off)<br>Carry out the command control by RUN, | 1 | ○ |

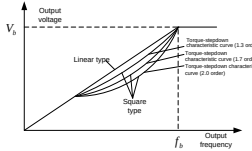
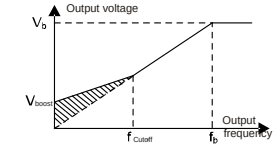
| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STOP/RST on the keypad.<br>Set the multi-function key QUICK/JOG to FWD/REV shifting function (P07.02=3) to change the running direction; press RUN and STOP/RST simultaneously in running state to make the inverter coast to stop.<br>1: Terminal running command channel ("LOCAL/REMOT" flickering)<br>Carry out the running command control by the forward rotation, reverse rotation and forward jogging and reverse jogging of the multi-function terminals.<br>2: Communication running command channel ("LOCAL/REMOT" on);<br>The running command is controlled by the upper monitor via communication. | | |
| P00.03 | Max. output frequency | This parameter is used to set the maximum output frequency of the inverter. Users need to pay attention to this parameter because it is the foundation of the frequency setting and the speed of acceleration and deceleration.<br>Setting range: P00.04~400.00Hz | 50.00Hz | ◎ |
| P00.04 | Upper limit of the running frequency | The upper limit of the running frequency is the upper limit of the output frequency of the inverter which is lower than or equal to the maximum frequency.<br>Setting range: P00.05~P00.03 (Max. output frequency) | 50.00Hz | ◎ |
| P00.05 | Lower limit of the running frequency | The lower limit of the running frequency is that of the output frequency of the inverter. The inverter runs at the lower limit frequency if the set frequency is lower than the lower limit.<br>**Note:** Max. output frequency ≥ Upper limit frequency ≥ Lower limit frequency<br>Setting range: 0.00Hz~P00.04 (Upper limit of the running frequency) | 0.00Hz | ◎ |

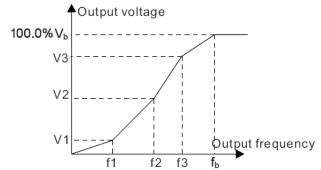
| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P00.11 | ACC time 1 | ACC time means the time needed if the inverter speeds up from 0Hz to the Max. output frequency (P00.03).<br>DEC time means the time needed if the inverter speeds down from the Max. Output frequency to 0Hz (P00.03).<br>Restar Solar pump inverters have four groups of ACC/DEC time which can be selected by P05. The factory default ACC/DEC time of the inverter is the first group.<br>Setting range of P00.11 and P00.12: 0.0~3600.0s | Depend on mode | ○ |
| P00.12 | DEC time 1 | | Depend on mode | ○ |
| P00.13 | Running direction selection | 0: Runs at the default direction. The inverter runs in the forward direction. FWD/REV indicator is off.<br>1: Runs at the opposite direction. The inverter runs in the reverse direction. FWD/REV indicator is on.<br>Modify the function code to shift the rotation direction of the motor. This effect equals to the shifting the rotation direction by adjusting either two of the motor lines (U, V and W). The motor rotation direction can be changed by QUICK/JOG on the keypad. Refer to parameter P07.02.<br>**Note:**<br>When the function parameter comes back to the default value, the motor's running direction will come back to the factory default state, too.<br>In pump application scenarios, the inverter cannot run in the reverse direction. This function code cannot be modified.<br>2: Forbid to run in reverse direction: It can be used in some special cases if the reverse running is disabled. | 0 | ○ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P00.15 | Motor parameter autotuning | 0: No operation<br>1: Rotation autotuning<br>Comprehensive motor parameter autotune.<br>It is recommended to use rotation autotuning when high control accuracy is needed.<br>2: Static autotuning<br>It is suitable in the cases when the motor cannot de-couple form the load. The antotuning for the motor parameter will impact the control accuracy.<br>3: Static autotuning 2 (No autotuning for non-load current and mutual inductance) | 0 | ◎ |
| P00.18 | Function restore parameter | 0: No operation<br>1: Restore the default value<br>2: Clear fault records<br>**Note:**<br>The function code will restore to 0 after finishing the operation of the selected function code.<br>Restoring to the default value will cancel the user password. Use this function with caution. | 0 | ◎ |
| **P01 Group** | **Start-up and stop control** | | | |
| P01.08 | Stop mode | 0: Decelerate to stop. After the stop command becomes valid, the inverter decelerates to reduce the output frequency during the set time. When the frequency decreases to 0Hz, the inverter stops.<br>1: Coast to stop. After the stop command becomes valid, the inverter ceases the output immediately. And the load coasts to stop at the mechanical inertia. | 0 | ○ |
| P01.18 | Operation protection | 0: The terminal running command is invalid when powering on.<br>1: The terminal running command is valid | 1 | ○ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | when powering on. | | | |
| P01.21 | Restart after power off | 0: Disabled<br>1: Enabled | | 1 | ○ |
| **P02 Group Motor 1 parameters** | | | | | |
| P02.00 | Motor type | 0: Asynchronous motor<br>1: Reserved | | 0 | ◎ |
| P02.01 | Rated power of asynchronous motor | 0.1~3000.0kW | Set the parameter of the asynchronous motor. In order to ensure the controlling performance, set the P02.01~P02.05 according to the name plate of the asynchronous motor. Restar Solar pump inverters provide the function of parameter autotuning. Correct parameter autotuning comes from the correct setting of the motor name plate. In order to ensure the controlling performance, please configure the motor according to the standard principles, if the gap between the motor and the standard one is huge, the features of the inverter will decrease. **Note:** Resetting the rated power (P02.01) of the motor can initialize the motor parameters P02.02~P02.10. | Depend on model | ◎ |
| P02.02 | Rated frequency of asynchronous motor | 0.01Hz~P00.03 | | 50.00 Hz | ◎ |
| P02.03 | Rated rotating speed of asynchronous motor | 1~36000rpm | | Depend on model | ◎ |
| P02.04 | Rated voltage of asynchronous motor | 0~1200V | | Depend on model | ◎ |
| P02.05 | Rated current of asynchronous motor | 0.8~6000.0A | | Depend on model | ◎ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P02.06 | Stator resistor of asynchronous motor | 0.001~65.535Ω | After the motor parameter autotuning finishes, the set values of P02.06~P02.10 will be updated automatically. These parameters are basic parameters controlled by vectors which directly impact the features. **Note:** Users cannot modify the parameters freely. | Depend on model | ○ |
| P02.07 | Rotor resistor of asynchronous motor | 0.001~65.535Ω | | Depend on model | ○ |
| P02.08 | Leakage inductance of asynchronous motor | 0.1~6553.5mH | | Depend on model | ○ |
| P02.09 | Mutual inductance of asynchronous motor | 0.1~6553.5mH | | Depend on model | ○ |
| P02.10 | Non-load current of asynchronous motor | 0.1~6553.5A | | Depend on model | ○ |
| **P04 Group** | **SVPWM control** | | | | |
| P04.00 | V/F curve setting | These function codes define the V/F curve of Restar Solar pump inverters motor 1 to meet the need of different loads.<br>0: Straight line V/F curve; applying to the constant torque load<br>1: Multi-dots V/F curve<br>2: Torque-stepdown characteristic curve (1.3 order)<br>3: Torque-stepdown characteristic curve (1.7 order)<br>4: Torque-stepdown characteristic curve (2.0 order)<br>Curves 2~4 apply to the torque loads such as fans and water pumps. Users can adjust according to the features of the loads to get the best performance.<br>5: Customized V/F(V/F separation); in this mode, V can be separated from f and f can be adjusted through the frequency given channel set by P00.06 or the voltage given channel set by P04.27 to change the feature of the curve.<br>**Note:** $V_b$ in the below picture is the motor | | 4 | ◎ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | rated voltage and $f_b$ is the motor rated frequency.<br>  | | |
| P04.01 | Torque boost | Torque boost to the output voltage for the features of low frequency torque. P04.01 is for the Max. output voltage Vb.<br>P04.02 defines the percentage of closing frequency of manual torque to fb.<br>Torque boost should be selected according to the load. The bigger the load is, the bigger the torque is. Too big torque boost is inappropriate because the motor will run with over magnetic, and the current of the inverter will increase to add the temperature of the inverter and decrease the efficiency.<br>When the torque boost is set to 0.0%, the inverter is automatic torque boost.<br>Torque boost threshold: below this frequency point, the torque boost is valid, but over this frequency point, the torque boost is invalid.<br>  <br>Setting range of P04.01: 0.0%: (automatic) 0.1%~10.0%<br>Setting range of P04.02: 0.0%~50.0% | 0.0% | ○ |
| P04.02 | Torque boost close | | 20.0% | ○ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P04.03 | V/F frequency point 1 of motor 1 | If P04.00 =1, the user can set V//F curve by P04.03~P04.08.<br>V/F is set to the motor load.<br>**Note:** V1＜V2＜V3; f1＜f2＜f3. If the low-frequency voltage is high, overtemperature and burning may occur and the overcurrent stall and protection may occur to the inverter.<br>  <br><br>Setting range of P04.03: 0.00Hz~P04.05<br>Setting range of P04.04: 0.0%~110.0% (rated voltage of motor1)<br>Setting range of P04.05: P04.03~P04.07<br>Setting range of P04.06: 0.0%~110.0%(rated voltage of motor1)<br>Setting range of P04.07: P04.05~P02.02(rated frequency of motor1) or P04.05~P02.16(rated frequency of motor1)<br>Setting range of P04.08: 0.0%~110.0% (rated voltage of motor1) | 0.00Hz | ○ |
| P04.04 | V/F voltage point 1 of motor 1 | | 00.0% | ○ |
| P04.05 | V/F frequency point 2 of motor 1 | | 00.00 Hz | ○ |
| P04.06 | V/F voltage point 2 of motor 1 | | 00.0% | ○ |
| P04.07 | V/F frequency point 3 of motor 1 | | 00.00 Hz | ○ |
| P04.08 | V/F voltage point 3 of motor 1 | | 00.0% | ○ |
| P04.09 | V/F slip compensation gain | This function code is used to compensate the change of the rotation speed caused by load during compensation SVPWM control to improve the rigidity of the motor. It can be set to the rated slip frequency of the motor which is counted as below:<br>$\Delta f=f_b-n*p/60$<br>Of which, fb is the rated frequency of the motor, its function code is P02.01; n is the rated rotating speed of the motor and its | 0.0% | ○ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | function code is P02.02; p is the pole pair of the motor. 100.0% corresponds to the rated slip frequency△ f.<br>Setting range: 0.0~200.0% | | |
| P04.34 | Single-phase drive mode | Ones: Single-phase motor control mode<br>0: Disabled; 1: Enabled (The function is reserved. The control mode of the single-phase motor is specified by the external terminal command.)<br>Tens: Voltage of the secondary winding (V phase) reverse<br>0: Not reversed; 1: Reversed<br>Setting range: 0~0x11 | 0x00 | ◎ |
| P04.35 | Voltage ratio of V and U | 0.00~2.00 | 1.40 | ○ |
| **P05 Group** | **Input terminals** | | | |
| P05.00 | HDI input type | 0: High-speed pulse input. See P05.49~P05.54.<br>1: HDI switch input | 1 | ◎ |
| P05.01 | S1 terminals function selection | 0: No function<br>1: Forward rotation operation<br>2: Reverse rotation operation<br>3: 3-wire control operation<br>4: Forward jogging<br>5: Reverse jogging<br>6: Coast to stop<br>7: Fault reset<br>8: Operation pause<br>9: External fault input<br>10: Increasing frequency setting(UP)<br>11: Decreasing frequency setting(DOWN)<br>12: Cancel the frequency change setting<br>13: Shift between A setting and B setting<br>14: Shift between combination setting and | 42 | ◎ |
| P05.02 | S2 terminals function selection | | 43 | ◎ |
| P05.03 | S3 terminals function selection | | 44 | ◎ |
| P05.04 | S4 terminals function selection | | 45 | ◎ |
| P05.05 | S5 terminals function selection | | 1 | |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P05.09 | HDI terminals function selection | A setting<br>15: Shift between combination setting and B setting<br>16: Multi-step speed terminal 1<br>17: Multi-step speed terminal 2<br>18: Multi-step speed terminal 3<br>19: Multi-step speed terminal 4<br>20: Multi-step speed pause<br>21: ACC/DEC time 1<br>22: ACC/DEC time 2<br>23: Simple PLC stop reset<br>24: Simple PLC pause<br>25: PID control pause<br>26: Traverse pause (stop at the current frequency)<br>27: Traverse reset (return to the center frequency)<br>28: Counter reset<br>29: Torque control prohibition<br>30: ACC/DEC prohibition<br>31: Counter trigger<br>32: Reserved<br>33: Cancel the frequency change setting<br>34: DC brake<br>35: Reserved<br>36: Shift the command to the keypad<br>37: Shift the command to terminals<br>38: Shift the command to communication<br>39: Pre-magnetized command<br>40: Clear the power<br>41: Keep the power<br>42: Forced switch to power frequency input (Switching-on indicates switching to power frequency input; switching-off indicates the input mode is controlled by the keypad.)<br>43: Full water signal<br>44: Non-water signal | 46 | ◎ |

<table>
<tr><th>Function code</th><th>Name</th><th>Detailed illustration of parameters</th><th>Default</th><th>Modify</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>45: Two-phase control mode of the single-phase motor<br>46: PV voltage digital input when no boost module is applied (in auto switching mode)<br>47~63: Reserved</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>P05.10</td><td>Polarity selection of the input terminals</td><td>0x000~0x10F<table><tr><td>BIT8</td><td>BIT3</td><td>BIT2</td><td>BIT1</td><td>BIT0</td></tr><tr><td>HDI</td><td>S4</td><td>S3</td><td>S2</td><td>S1</td></tr></table></td><td>0x000</td><td>◎</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">P06 Group Output terminals</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>P06.03</td><td>Relay RO1 output selection</td><td>0: Invalid<br>1: In operation</td><td>30</td><td>○</td></tr>
<tr><td>P06.04</td><td>Relay RO2 output selection</td><td>2: Forward rotation operation<br>3: Reverse rotation operation<br>4: Jogging operation<br>5: Inverter fault<br>6: Frequency degree test FDT1<br>7: Frequency degree test FDT2<br>8: Frequency arrival<br>9: Zero speed running<br>10: Upper limit frequency arrival<br>11: Lower limit frequency arrival<br>12: Ready for operation<br>13: Pre-magnetizing<br>14: Overload alarm<br>15: Underload alarm<br>16: Completion of simple PLC stage<br>17: Completion of simple PLC cycle<br>18: Setting count value arrival<br>19: Defined count value arrival<br>20: External fault valid<br>21: Reserved<br>22: Running time arrival<br>23: MODBUS communication virtual terminals output<br>24~26: Reserved<br>27: Weak light<br>28~29: Reserved<br>30: Shift to PV mode (If the system works</td><td>5</td><td>○</td></tr>
</table>

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | in PV mode, relay output is high.) | | |
| P06.05 | Polarity selection of output terminals | The function code is used to set the pole of the output terminal.<br>When the current bit is set to 0, output terminal is positive.<br>When the current bit is set to 1, output terminal is negative.<br>BIT1 BIT0<br>RO2 RO1<br>Setting range: 0~F | 0 | ○ |
| P06.10 | Switch on delay of RO1 | 0.000~50.000s | 10.000s | ○ |
| P06.11 | Switch off delay of RO1 | 0.000~50.000s | 10.000s | ○ |
| P06.12 | Switch on delay of RO2 | 0.000~50.000s | 0.000s | ○ |
| P06.13 | Switch off delay of RO2 | 0.000~50.000s | 0.000s | ○ |
| **P07 Group Human-Machine Interface** | | | | |
| P07.02 | QUICK/JOG function selection | 0: No function<br>1: Jogging running. Press QUICK/JOG to begin the jogging running.<br>2: Shift the display state by the shifting key. Press QUICK/JOG to shift the displayed function code from right to left.<br>3: Shift between forward rotations and reverse rotations. Press QUICK/JOG to shift the direction of the frequency commands. This function is only valid in the keypad commands channels.<br>4: Clear UP/DOWN settings. Press QUICK/JOG to clear the set value of UP/DOWN.<br>5: Coast to stop. Press QUICK/JOG to coast to stop.<br>6: Shift the running commands source. Press QUICK/JOG to shift the running | 6 | ◎ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | commands source.<br>7: Quick commissioning mode (based on non-factory parameters)<br>Note: Press QUICK/JOG to shift between forward rotation and reverse rotation, the inverter does not record the state after shifting during powering off. The inverter will run according to parameter P00.13 during next powering on. | | |
| P07.03 | QUICK/JOG the shifting sequence of running command | When P07.02=6, set the shifting sequence of running command channels.<br>0: Keypad control→terminal control →communication control<br>1: Keypad control←→terminals control<br>2: Keypad control←→communication control<br>3: Terminals control←→communication control | 1 | ○ |
| P07.04 | STOP/RST stop function | Select the stop function by STOP/RST. STOP/RST is effective in any state for the keypad reset.<br>0: Only valid for the keypad control<br>1: Both valid for keypad and terminals control<br>2: Both valid for keypad and communication control<br>3: Valid for all control modes | 1 | ○ |
| P07.11 | Boost module temperature | When the inverter is configured with the boost module, this function code displays the temperature of this module. This function code is valid only in the AC mode. This function code is invalid in the PV mode.<br>-20.0~120.0° | | ● |
| P07.12 | Converter module temperature | -20.0~120.0° | | ● |
| P07.15 | MSB of inverter power consumption | Display the power used by the inverter.<br>Inverter power | | ● |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P07.16 | LSB of inverter power consumption | consumption=P07.15*1000+P07.16<br>Setting range of P07.15: 0~65535(*1000)<br>Setting range of P07.16: 0.0~999.9<br>Unit: kWh | | ● |
| P07.27 | Current fault type | 0:No fault<br>1:IGBT U phase protection(OUt1)<br>2:IGBT V phase protection(OUt2)<br>3:IGBT W phase protection(OUt3)<br>4:OC1<br>5:OC2<br>6:OC3<br>7:OV1<br>8:OV2<br>9:OV3<br>10:UV<br>11:Motor overload(OL1)<br>12:The inverter overload(OL2)<br>13:Input side phase loss(SPI)<br>14:Output side phase loss(SPO)<br>15: Overheat of the boost module (OH1)<br>16: Overheat fault of the inverter module(OH2)<br>17: External fault(EF)<br>18: 485 communication fault(CE)<br>19:Current detection fault(ItE)<br>20:Motor antotune fault(tE)<br>21: EEPROM operation fault(EEP)<br>22: PID response offline fault(PIDE)<br>23: Braking unit fault(bCE)<br>24: Running time arrival(END)<br>25: Electrical overload(OL3)<br>26~31:Reserved<br>32: Grounding short circuit fault 1(ETH1)<br>33: Grounding short circuit fault 2(ETH2)<br>34: Speed deviation fault(dEu)<br>35: Maladjustment(STo) | | ● |
| P07.28 | Previous fault type | | | ● |
| P07.29 | Previous 2 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.30 | Previous 3 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.31 | Previous 4 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.32 | Previous 5 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.57 | Previous 6 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.58 | Previous 7 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.59 | Previous 8 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.60 | Previous 9 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.61 | Previous 10 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.62 | Previous 11 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.63 | Previous 12 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.64 | Previous 13 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.65 | Previous 14 fault type | | | ● |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P07.66 | Previous 15 fault type | 36:Underload fault(LL)<br>37: Hydraulic probe damage(tSF)<br>38: PV reverse connection fault(PINV)<br>39: PV overcurrent(PVOC)<br>40: PV overvoltage(PVOV)<br>41:PV undervoltage(PVLV)<br>42: Fault on communication with the boost module (E-422)<br>43: Bus overvoltage detected on the boost module (OV)<br>Note: Faults 38~40 can be detected in boost. The boost module stops working once after detecting a fault. The boost module sends back the fault information to the inverter module in the next data sendback.<br>Alarms:<br>Weak light alarm (A-LS)<br>Underload alarm (A-LL)<br>Full water alarm (A-tF)<br>Water-empty alarm (A-tL) | | ● |
| P07.67 | Previous 16 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.68 | Previous 17 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.69 | Previous 18 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.70 | Previous 19 fault type | | | ● |
| P07.71 | Previous 20 fault type | | | ● |
| **P08 Group** | **Enhanced functions** | | | |
| P08.28 | Times of fault reset | 0~10 | 5 | ○ |
| P08.29 | Interval time of automatic fault reset | 0.1~3600.0s | 10.0s | ○ |

## 6.2. Parameters of special functions

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **P11 Group** | **Protective parameters** | | | |
| P11.00 | Phase loss protection | 0x000~0x011<br>LED ones:<br>0: Input phase loss software protection disabled<br>1: Input phase loss software protection enabled | Depend on model | ○ |

<table>
<tr><th>Function code</th><th>Name</th><th>Detailed illustration of parameters</th><th>Default</th><th>Modify</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>LED tens:<br>0: Output phase loss software protection disabled<br>1: Output phase loss software protection enabled<br>LED hundreds:<br>Reserved<br>000~111</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>P11.01</td><td>Frequency decrease at sudden power loss</td><td>0: Disable<br>1: Enable</td><td>0</td><td>○</td></tr>
<tr><td>P11.02</td><td>Frequency decrease ratio at sudden power loss</td><td>Setting range: 0.00Hz~P00.03/s<br>After the power loss of the grid, the bus voltage drops to the sudden frequency decrease point, the inverter begin to decrease the running frequency at P11.02, to make the inverter generate power again. The returning power can maintain the bus voltage to ensure a rated running of the inverter until the recovery of power.<br><table><tr><td>Voltage degree</td><td>220V</td><td>400V</td></tr><tr><td>Frequency decrease point</td><td>260V</td><td>460V</td></tr></table></td><td>0.00Hz/s</td><td>○</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15 Group</td><td colspan="4">Special functions for PV inverters</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.00</td><td>PV inverter selection</td><td>0: Invalid<br>1: Enable<br>0 means the function is invalid and the group of parameters cannot be used<br>1 means the function is enabled, and P15 parameters can be adjusted</td><td>1</td><td>◎</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.01</td><td>Vmpp voltage reference</td><td>0: Voltage reference<br>1: Max. power tracking<br>0 means to apply voltage reference mode. The reference is a fixed value</td><td>1</td><td>◎</td></tr>
</table>

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | and given by P15.02.<br>1 means to apply the reference voltage of Max. power tracking. The voltage is changing until the system is stable.<br>Note: If terminal 43 is valid, the function is invalid. | | |
| P15.02 | Vmpp voltage keypad reference | 0.0~6553.5Vdc<br>If P15.01 is 0, the reference voltage is given by P15.02. (During test, reference voltage should be lower than PV input voltage; otherwise, the system will run at lower limit of frequency). | 250.0V | ○ |
| P15.03 | PI control deviation | 0.0~100.0% (100.0% corresponds to P15.02)<br>If the ratio percentage of real voltage to reference voltage, which is abs(bus voltage-reference voltage)*100.0%/ reference voltage, exceeds the deviation limit of P15.03, PI adjustment is available; otherwise, there is no PI adjustment and the value is defaulted to be 0.0%.<br>abs: absolute value | 0.0% | ○ |
| P15.04 | Upper frequency of PI output | P15.05~100.0% (100.0% corresponds to P00.03)<br>P15.04 is used to limit the Max. value of target frequency, and 100.0% corresponds to P00.03.<br>After PI adjustment, the target frequency cannot exceed the upper limit. | 100.0% | ○ |
| P15.05 | Lower frequency of PI output | 0.0%~P15.04 (100.0% corresponds to P00.03)<br>P15.05 is used to limit the Min. value of target frequency, and 100.0% corresponds to P00.03.<br>After PI adjustment, the target frequency cannot be less than the lower limit. | 20.0% | ○ |
| P15.06 | KP1 | 0.00~100.00 | 5.00 | ○ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Proportion coefficient 1 of the target frequency<br>The bigger the value is, the stronger the effect and faster the adjustment is. | | |
| P15.07 | KI1 | 0.00~100.00<br>Integral coefficient 1 of the target frequency<br>The bigger the value is, the stronger the effect and faster the adjustment is. | 5.00 | ○ |
| P15.08 | KP2 | 0.00~100.00<br>Proportion coefficient 2 of the target frequency<br>The bigger the value is, the stronger the effect and faster the adjustment is. | 35.00 | ○ |
| P15.09 | KI2 | 0.00~100.00<br>Integral coefficient 2 of the target frequency<br>The bigger the value is, the stronger the effect and faster the adjustment is. | 35.00 | ○ |
| P15.10 | PI switching point | 0.0~6553.5Vdc<br>If the absolute value of bus voltage minus the reference value is bigger than P15.10, it will switch to P15.08 and P15.09; otherwise it is P15.06 and P15.07. | 20.0V | ◎ |
| P15.11 | Water level control | 0: Digital input of the water-level control<br>1: AI1(the water-level signal is input through AI1, not supported currently)<br>2: AI2 (the water-level signal is input through AI2)<br>3: AI3 (the water-level signal is input through AI3)<br>If the function code is 0, the water-level signal is controlled by the digital input. See 43 and 44 functions of S terminals in group P05 for detailed information. If the full-water signal is valid, the system will report the alarm (A-tF) and sleep | 0 | ◎ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | after the time of P15.14. During the alarm, the full-water signal is invalid and the system will clear the alarm after the time of P15.15. If the empty-water signal is valid, the system will report the alarm (A-tL) and sleep after the time of P15.16. During the alarm, the empty -water signal is invalid and the system will clear the alarm after the time of P15.17.<br>If the function code is 1~3, it is the reference of water-level control analog signal. For details, see P15.12 and P12.13. | | |
| P15.12 | Full-water level threshold | 0.0~100.0%<br>This code is valid when P15.11 water level control is based on analog input. If the detected water level control analog signal is less than the water level threshold P15.12 and keeps in the state after the delay time P15.14, the system reports A-tF and sleeps.<br>If the delay time is not reached, the signal is bigger than the water level threshold, the time will be cleared automatically. When the measured water level control analog signal is less than the water level threshold, the delay time will be counted again.<br>0 is full water and 1 is no water.<br>During the full-water alarm, if the detected water level signal is higher than the threshold of P15.12 and the delay counts, the alarm is cleared after the time set by P15.15 is reached in this continuous state continues. During the non-continuous application, the delay timing will clear automatically. | 25.0% | ○ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P15.13 | Empty-water level threshold | 0.0~100.0%<br>This code is valid when P15.11 water level control is based on analog input. If the detected water level control analog signal is greater than the water level threshold P15.13 and keeps in the state after the delay time P15.16, the system reports A- tL and sleeps. If the delay time is not reached (that means non-continuous), the delay time is automatically cleared. When the detected water level control analog signal is less than the water level threshold, the delay counts.<br>During the empty-water alarm, if the detected water level control analog signal is less than the water level threshold P15.13 and delay counts, the empty-water alarm is cleared after the delay time set by P15.17 in this continous state. In the non-continuous state, the delay time is automatically cleared. | 75.0% | ○ |
| P15.14 | Full water delay | 0~10000s<br>Time setting of full water delay (This function code is still valid when the digital indicates the full-water signal.) | 5s | ○ |
| P15.15 | Wake-up delay in full water state | 0~10000s<br>Time setting of wake-up delay in full-water state (This function code is still valid when the digital indicates the full-water signal.) | 20s | ○ |
| P15.16 | Empty-water delay | 0~10000s<br>Time setting of empty-water delay (This function code is still valid when the digital indicates the empty-water signal.) | 5s | ○ |
| P15.17 | Wake-up delay in empty-water state | 0~10000s<br>Time setting of wake-up delay in | 20s | ○ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | empty-water state (This function code is still valid when the digital indicates the empty-water signal.) | | |
| P15.18 | Hydraulic probe damage | 0.0~100.0%<br>0.0%: Invalid. If it is not 0.0%, when the signal is longer than P15.18, it will report tSF fault directly and stop. | 0.0% | ◎ |
| P15.23 | Delay time of weak light | 0.0~3600.0s<br>Delay time of weak light<br>If the output frequency is less than or equal to the lower limit of PI output frequency and the state lasts for the set value, it will report A-LS and sleep. If the state is not continuous, the delay counting will be cleared automatically.<br>**Note:** If the bus voltage is lower than the undervoltage point or the PV voltage is lower than 70V, it will report the weak light alarm without any delay time.<br>If P15.32=0, the system will switch to the power frequency input when the light is weak. | 100.0s | ○ |
| P15.24 | Delay time of wake-up at weak light | 0.0~3600.0s<br>Delay time of wake-up at weak light<br>If the weak light alarm is reported, after the delay time of wake-up, the alarm will be cleared and it will run again.<br>When P15.32=0, if the PV voltage is higher than P15.34, after the delay time, it will switch to PV input mode. | 300.0s | ○ |
| P15.25 | Initial reference voltage display | 0.0~2000.0V | 0 | ● |
| P15.26 | Min. voltage reference during max. power tracking | 0.00~1.00<br>This function code is used to set the minimum voltage reference during maximum power tracking. Min. voltage reference during max. power tracking = Solar cell panel open-circuit voltage * | 0.70 | ○ |

<table>
<tr><th>Function code</th><th>Name</th><th>Detailed illustration of parameters</th><th>Default</th><th>Modify</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>P15.26. Solar cell panel open-circuit voltage = P15.25+ P15.28<br>Track the maximum power in the range of Min. voltage reference~P15.27.<br>P15.27 must be greater than Min. voltage reference. The less the difference, the faster the tracking is. The maximum voltage needs to be in the range. P15.26 and P15.27 can be adjusted according to site operation.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.27</td><td>Max. voltage reference during max. power tracking</td><td>Min. voltage reference during max. power tracking~P15.31<br>Valid in MPPT Max. tracking voltage, the tracked max. voltage<br>The default value depends on model.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Max. voltage reference</th><th>Max. Vmppt</th></tr>
<tr><td>SS2T</td><td>400</td><td>400</td></tr>
<tr><td>S2T</td><td>400</td><td>400</td></tr>
<tr><td>2T</td><td>400</td><td>400</td></tr>
<tr><td>4T</td><td>750</td><td>750</td></tr>
</table></td><td>400.0V</td><td>○</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.28</td><td>Adjustment of initial reference voltage</td><td>0.0~200.0V<br>MPPT begins to change from the reference voltage<br>Initial reference voltage =PV voltage-P15.28</td><td>5.0V</td><td>○</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.29</td><td>Adjustment of upper and lower limit time of Vmppt</td><td>0.0~10.0s<br>When P15.29 is set to 0.0, the automatic adjustment is invalid.<br>If it is not 0.0, the upper and lower limits of Vmppt will be adjusted automatically at the inveral set by P15.29. The medium value is the current PV voltage and the limit is P15.30:</td><td>1.0s</td><td>○</td></tr>
</table>

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum/Minimum reference voltage=Current PV voltge±P15.30 and it will update to P15.26 and P15.27 at the same time. | | |
| P15.30 | Adjustment of upper and lower limits of Vmppt | 5.0~100.0V<br>Adjustment of the upper and lower limits | 30.0V | ○ |
| P15.31 | Max. value of Vmppt | P15.27~6553.5V<br>The upper limit cannot exceed the P15.28 when Vmppt is the maximum value.<br>During the maximum power tracking, the upper limit of the solar cell panel reference voltage will not exceed the value set by P15.31. The factory value depends on the model. By default, the value for the 4T models is 750V and the value for other models is 400V. | 400.0V | ○ |
| P15.32 | PV input and power frequency input selection | 0: Automatic shift<br>1: Power frequency input<br>2: PV input<br>If the value is 0, the system will switch between PV input and power frequency input according to the detected PV voltage and threshold;<br>If the value is 1, the system will force to switch to power frequency input;<br>If the value is 2, the system will force to switch to PV input.<br>**Note:** When the terminal input 42 is valid, the function code will be invalid. | 2 | ◎ |
| P15.33 | Threshold to switch to power frequency input | 0.0V~P15.34<br>If PV voltage is lower than the threshold or the light is weak, it can switch to power frequency input through the relay output.<br>If the value is 0, it is invalid.<br>For inverters without the boost module, | 70.0V | ○ |

<table>
<tr><th>Function code</th><th>Name</th><th>Detailed illustration of parameters</th><th>Default</th><th>Modify</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>the switching point voltage is determined by the external voltage detection circuit.<br>For inverters with the boost module, the switching point voltage is 70V.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.34</td><td>Threshold to switch to PV input</td><td>P15.33~400.0V<br>If PV voltage is greater than the threshold, it can switch to PV input through the relay output after the time set by P15.24. To prevent frequent switching, this threshold must be greater than P15.33.<br>If the value is 0.0, it is invalid.<br>The default value depends on model.</td><td>100.0V</td><td>○</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.35</td><td>Rated pump flow</td><td>The pump flow is $Q_N$ if the pump runs at the rated pump frequency and rated lift. Unit: cubic meter/hour.</td><td>0.0</td><td>○</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.36</td><td>Rated pump lift</td><td>The pump lift is $H_N$ if the pump runs at the rated frequency and rated current. Unit: meter</td><td>0.0</td><td>○</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.37</td><td>Voltage setting at PV undervoltage point</td><td>When the PV voltage is less than the preset voltage, the system reports the PV undervoltage (UV) fault.<br>The default value depends on the model<br><table><tr><th>Model</th><th>PV UV point</th></tr><tr><td>SS2T</td><td>140V</td></tr><tr><td>S2T</td><td>140V</td></tr><tr><td>2T</td><td>140V</td></tr><tr><td>4T</td><td>240V</td></tr><tr><td>Any model with the boost module</td><td>70V</td></tr></table>Setting range: 0.0~400.0</td><td>70.0</td><td>○</td></tr>
<tr><td>P15.39</td><td>Model</td><td>This function code is provided for users to change models. For example, if the</td><td>0</td><td>◎</td></tr>
</table>

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | user wants to use model 4T (default after factory delivery) as model 2T, P15.39 must be set to 2.<br>0: SS2T 220V; single-phase input; single-phase output<br>1: S2T 220V; single-phase input; three-phase output<br>2: 2T 220V; three-phase input; three-phase output<br>3: 4T 380V; three-phase input; three-phase output<br>Setting range: 0~3 | | |
| **P17 Group** | **State viewing** | | | |
| P17.38 | Current of the main winding | It is the current of the main winding when applying capacitance-removing to control the single phase motor.<br>0.00~100.00A | 0.0A | ● |
| P17.39 | Current of the secondary winding | It is the current of the secondary winding when applying capacitance-removing to control the single phase motor.<br>0.00~100.00A | 0.0A | ● |
| **P18 Group** | **State viewing special for solar converters** | | | |
| P18.00 | PV reference voltage | MPPT is implemented at the converter side. This value is determined at the converter side. | | ● |
| P18.01 | Current PV voltage | It is transferred from the boost module or equal to the bus voltage. | | ● |
| P18.02 | Display of MPPT min. reference voltage | The value displays the minimum voltage reference during maximum power tracking. It equals the solar cell panel open-circuit voltage multiplied P15.26. | | ● |
| P18.04 | Current inductive current | It is transferred from the boost module. This function code is valid only in AC mode and invalid in PV mode. | | ● |
| P18.07 | PV input power | Reserved. Unit: kW | | ● |
| P18.08 | Previous PV input power | Reserved | | ● |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P18.09 | Previous PV voltage | Reserved | | ● |
| P18.10 | Device configuration display | 0x00~0x11<br>Ones on LED<br>0: PV power supply<br>1: AC grid power supply<br>Tens on LED<br>0: Detection indicates the system contains the boost module.<br>1: Detection indicates the system does not contain the boost module. | | ● |
| P18.11 | Current pump flow | Unit: cubic meter/hour | 0.0 | ● |
| P18.12 | Current pump lift | Unit: meter | 0.0 | ● |
| P18.13 | MSBs in total pump flow | This function code displays the 16 most significant bits (MSBs) in the total pump flow. Unit: cubic meter | 0 | ● |
| P18.14 | LSBs in total pump flow | This function code displays the 16 least significant bits (LSBs) in the total pump flow. Unit: cubic meter. Total pump flow = P18.13*65535+ P18.14 | 0.0 | ● |
| P18.15 | Total pump flow resetting | Setting this value to 1 can reset the total pump flow. P18.13 and P18.14 will accumulate the flow after resetting. After the resetting succeeds, P18.15 is automatically set to 0. | 0 | ◎ |
| **P19 Group** | **Voltage boost (converter module communicates with boost module through 485)** | | | |
| P19.00 | Boost voltage loop KP | 0.000~65.535 | 0.500 | ○ |
| P19.01 | Boost voltage loop KI | 0.000~65.535 | 0.080 | ○ |
| P19.02 | Boost current loop KP | 0.000~65.535 | 0.010 | ○ |
| P19.03 | Boost current loop KI | 0.000~65.535 | 0.010 | ○ |
| P19.04 | Upper limit of the output current of | Upper limit output of mppt voltage loop PI, upper limit of the boost current loop | 12.0A | ○ |

| Function code | Name | Detailed illustration of parameters | Default | Modify |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | boost voltage loop PI | reference current<br>P19.05~15.0A | | |
| P19.06 | Bus reference voltage | This function code is set to the bus reference voltage at PV input when the system contains the boost module. By default, this function code is set to 350V for models of 220V and 570V for models of 380V.<br>Setting range: 300.0V~600.0V | 350.0V | ◎ |
| P19.07 | Boost voltage loop KP1 | If the difference between the bus reference voltage and actual bus voltage is greater than 20V, the boost voltage loop uses this group PI parameter. Otherwise, the boost voltage loop uses the first group PI parameter.<br>Setting range: 0.000~65.535 | 0.500 | ○ |
| P19.08 | Boost voltage loop KI1 | If the difference between the bus reference voltage and actual bus voltage is greater than 20V, the boost voltage loop uses the PI parameters of this group. Otherwise, the boost voltage loop uses the PI parameters of the first group.<br>Setting range: 0.000~65.535 | 0.080 | ○ |
| P19.10 | Boost software version | Once being powered, the boost module sends its version information to the converter module. | 0.00 | ● |

**Note:**

- The time when the pump inverter operated to the lower limit of PI output frequency after inverter start-up is determined by the ACC time.
- Delay time counting follows the rules if multiple fault conditions are met simutaneously: For example, if all fault conditions of weak light, full water, and underload are met at the same time, the inverter will count the delay time for each fault independently. If the delay time of a fault is reached, the fault is reported. The delay time counting of the other two faults keeps. If the reported fault is resolved but the conditions of the other two faults persist, the delay time counting of the other two faults continues. If a fault condition is not met during counting, the delay time of this fault is cleared.

# 7. Fault diagnosis and solution

Do as follows after the inverter encounters a fault:

1. Check to ensure there is nothing wrong with the keypad. If not, please contact with the local SHINY office.

2. If there is nothing wrong, please check P07 and ensure the corresponding recorded fault parameters to confirm the real state when the current fault occurs by all parameters.

3. See the following table for detailed solution and check the corresponding abnormal state.

4. Eliminate the fault and ask for relative help.

5. Check to eliminate the fault and carry out fault reset to run the inverter.

<table>
<tr><th>Fault code</th><th>Fault type</th><th>Possible cause</th><th>Solutions</th></tr>
<tr><td>OUt1</td><td>IGBT U</td><td rowspan="3">1. The acceleration is too fast.<br>2. This phase IGBT is damaged internally.<br>3. Interference causes misoperation.<br>4. The drive wire is connected improperly.<br>5. The load transients or is abnormal.<br>6. The grounding is short circuited.</td><td rowspan="3">1. Increase the acceleration time.<br>2. Change the power unit.<br>3. Check the drive wire.<br>4. Check whether the peripheral equipment has strong interference sources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>OUt2</td><td>IGBT V</td></tr>
<tr><td>OUt3</td><td>IGBT W</td></tr>
<tr><td>OV1</td><td>Overvoltage when acceleration</td><td rowspan="3">1. The input voltage is abnormal.<br>2. There is large energy feedback.<br>3. No braking components.<br>4. Braking energy is not open.</td><td rowspan="3">1. Check the input power.<br>2. Check if the DEC time of the load is too short or the inverter starts during the rotation of the motor or it needs to increase the energy consumption components.<br>3. Install the braking components.<br>4. Check the setting of relative function codes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>OV2</td><td>Overvoltage when deceleration</td></tr>
<tr><td>OV3</td><td>Overvoltage when constant speed running</td></tr>
<tr><td>OC1</td><td>Overcurrent when acceleration</td><td rowspan="2">1. The acceleration or deceleration is too fast.<br>2. The voltage of the grid is too low.</td><td rowspan="2">1. Increase the ACC time.<br>2. Check the input power.<br>3. Select the inverter with a larger power.</td></tr>
<tr><td>OC2</td><td>Overcurrent when deceleration</td></tr>
</table>

| Fault code | Fault type | Possible cause | Solutions |
|---|---|---|---|
| OC3 | Overcurrent when constant speed running | 3. The power of the inverter is too low.<br>4. The load transients or is abnormal.<br>5. The grounding is short circuited or the output is phase loss.<br>6. There is strong external interference.<br>7. The overvoltage stall protection is not open. | 4. Check if the load is short circuited (the grounding short circuited or the wire short circuited) or the rotation is not smooth.<br>5. Check the output configuration.<br>6. Check if there is strong interference.<br>7. Check the setting of relative function codes. |
| UV | Bus undervoltage | 1. The voltage of the power supply is too low.<br>2. The overvoltage stall protection is not open. | 1. Check the input power of the supply line.<br>2. Check the setting of relative function codes. |
| OL1 | Motor overload | 1. The voltage of the power supply is too low.<br>2. The motor setting rated current is incorrect.<br>3. The motor stall or load transients is too strong. | 1. Check the power of the supply line.<br>2. Reset the rated current of the motor.<br>3. Check the load and adjust the torque lift. |
| OL2 | Inverter overload | 1. The acceleration is too fast.<br>2. The rotating motor is reset.<br>3. The voltage of the power supply is too low.<br>4. The load is too heavy.<br>5. The motor power is too small. | 1. Increase the ACC time.<br>2. Avoid the restarting after stopping.<br>3. Check the power of the supply line.<br>4. Select an inverter with bigger power.<br>5. Select a proper motor. |
| SPI | Input phase loss | Phase loss or fluctuation of input R,S,T | 1. Check input power.<br>2. Check installation distribution. |
| SPO | Output phase loss | U,V,W phase loss output (or serious asymmetrical three phase of the load) | 1. Check the output distribution.<br>2. Check the motor and cable. |
| OH1 | Rectifier overheat | 1. Air duct jam or fan damage<br>2. Ambient temperature is | 1. Dredge the wind channel or change the fan.<br>2. Decrease the environment |
| OH2 | IGBT overheat | | |

| Fault code | Fault type | Possible cause | Solutions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | too high.<br>3. The time of overload running is too long. | temperature. |
| EF | External fault | SI external fault input terminals action | Check the external device input. |
| CE | Communication error | 1. The baud rate setting is incorrect.<br>2. Fault occurs to the communication wiring.<br>3. The communication address is wrong.<br>4. There is strong interference to the communication. | 1. Set proper baud rate.<br>2. Check the communication connection distribution<br>3. Set proper communication address.<br>4. Change or replace the connection distribution or improve the anti-interference capability. |
| ItE | Current detection fault | 1. The connection of the control board is not good.<br>2. Assistant power is bad<br>3. Hall components is broken<br>4. The magnifying circuit is abnormal. | 1. Check the connector and repatch.<br>2. Change the Hall.<br>3. Change the main control panel. |
| tE | Autotuning fault | 1. The motor capacity does not comply with the inverter capability.<br>2. The rated parameter of the motor is not set correctly.<br>3. The offset between the parameters from autotune and the standard parameter is huge<br>4. Autotune overtime | 1. Change the inverter mode.<br>2. Set the rated parameter according to the motor name plate.<br>3. Empty the motor load.<br>4. Check the motor connection and set the parameter.<br>5. Check if the upper limit frequency is above 2/3 of the rated frequency. |
| EEP | EEPROM fault | 1. Error of controlling the write and read of the parameters<br>2. Damage to EEPROM | 1. Press STOP/RST to reset.<br>2. Change the main control panel. |
| PIDE | PID feedback fault | 1. PID feedback is offline.<br>2. The PID feedback source disappears. | 1. Check the PID feedback signal<br>2. Check the PID feedback source. |

| Fault code | Fault type | Possible cause | Solutions |
|---|---|---|---|
| END | Time arrival of factory setting | The actual running time of the inverter is above the internal setting running time. | Ask for the supplier and adjust the setting running time. |
| OL3 | Electrical overload | The inverter will report overload pre-alarm according to the set value. | Check the load and the overload pre-alarm point. |
| ETH1 | Grounding short circuit fault 1 | The grounding of the inverter output terminal is short circuited.<br>The current detection circuit is faulty.<br>The actual motor power sharply differs from the inverter power. | Check whether the motor wiring is proper.<br>Change the Hall.<br>Change the main control panel.<br>Set motor parameters correctly. |
| ETH2 | Grounding short circuit fault 2 | | |
| dEu | Velocity deviation fault | The load is too heavy or stalled. | 1. Check the load and ensure it is normal. Increase the detection time.<br>2. Check whether the control parameters are normal. |
| STo | Maladjustment fault | 1. The control parameters of the synchronous motors not set properly.<br>2. The autotuning parameter is not correct.<br>3. The inverter is not connected to the motor. | 1. Check the load and ensure it is normal.<br>2. Check whether the control parameter is set properly or not.<br>3. Increase the maladjustment detection time. |
| LL | Electronic underload fault | The inverter will report the underload pre-alarm according to the set value. | Check the load and the underload pre-alarm point. |
| tSF | Hydraulic probe damage | Hydraulic probe damage | Change the damaged hydraulic probe. |
| PINV | PV reverse connection fault | Incorrect PV wiring | Change the wiring direction of the positive and negative terminals and connect the cables again. |
| PVOC | PV overcurrent | 1. The acceleration or deceleration is too fast.<br>2. The inverter power is too low. | 1. Increase the ACC or DCC time.<br>2. Select the inverter with a larger power.<br>3. Check if the load is short |

| Fault code | Fault type | Possible cause | Solutions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 3. The load transients or is abnormal.<br>4. The grounding is short circuited. | circuited (the grounding short circuited or the wire short circuited) or the rotation is not smooth. |
| PVOV | PV overvoltage | 1. The solar cell panel input voltage is too high.<br>2. Model 4T is set as another model. | 1. Reduce the number of solar cell panels that are wired in series.<br>2. Check and reset the model. |
| PVLV | PV undervoltage | 1. The power of the solar cell panel series is too low or it is cloudy and rainy weather.<br>2. The motor start-up current is too high. | 1. Increase the number of solar cell panels or perform the test in the normal sun light.<br>2. Change the motor. |
| E-422 | Fault on communication with boost module 422 | Improper contact with the communication cables | Check the four communication cables of 422 and ensure that they are connected properly. |
| OV | Bus overvoltage detected at the boost module side | The sun light changes suddenly. | Adjust the boost PI parameters. Enlarge the values of P19.07 and P19.08. |
| A-LS | Weak light alarm | The sun light is weak or the solar cell panel configuration is insufficient. | The equipment automatically runs when the light becomes strong. Check whether the solar cell panel configuration is proper. |
| A-LL | Underload alarm | The reservoir is empty. | Check the reservoir. |
| A-tF | Full-water alarm | The reservoir is full. | If the user has set the full-water alarm function, the equipment automatically stops when the full-water alarm time reaches the specified time. In this situation, the user does not need to perform any operation. Otherwise, check whether terminals are wired incorrectly. |
| A-tL | Empty-water alarm | The reservoir is empty. | If the user has set the empty-water alarm function, the equipment automatically stops when the empty-water alarm time reaches the specified time. In this situation, |

| Fault code | Fault type | Possible cause | Solutions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | the user does not need to perform any operation. Otherwise, check whether terminals are wired incorrectly. |

# Appendix A. Options and use

## A.1. Boost module

The pumping inverters ≤ 2.2KW support the installation of the boost module (PP100-3R2-PV) to improve the utilization of the solar modules. The figure below shows the wiring method.

1. Connect PV+ and PV- of the boost module to the positive input terminal and negative input terminal of the modules respectively.
2. Connect the output terminals (+) and (-) of the boost module to the input terminals (+) and (-) of the pumping inverter.
3. Connect 422-communication receiving terminal RX of the boost module to 422-communication sending terminal TX of the pumping inverter. Connect 422-communication sending terminal TX of the boost module to 422-communication receiving terminal RX of the pumping inverter. Use twisted pairs for wiring.
4. If the wiring is connected, switch on the breaker Q1 at the DC side for automotive running.

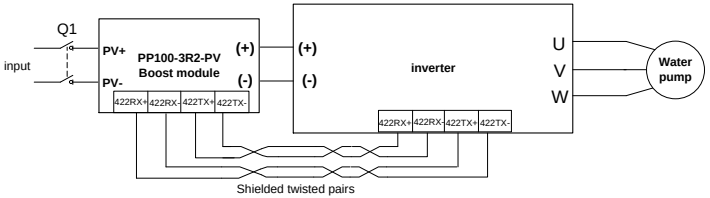



Fig A.1 Connection between the boost module and inverter

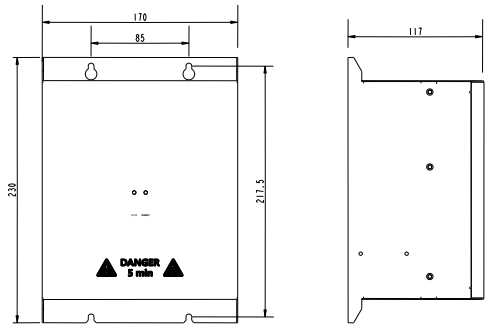
**Boost module specifications**

| Model | PP100-3R2-PV |
|---|---|
| **Input** | |
| Max. input power (W) | 3200 |
| Max. DC voltage (V) | 600 |
| Start-up voltage (V) | 80 |
| Min. working voltage (V) | 70 |
| Max. input current (A) | 12 |
| **Output** | |
| Output voltage (V) | 350/570 (automatically determined by the pumping inverter) |

**Instruction of LEDs**

| Display state | Description |
|---|---|
| Green LED flickering | The boost module has been powered on, and the control circuit is working. |
| Green LED on | The boost module is running. |
| Red LED on | The boost module is faulty. |

The figure below shows the installation dimensions of the boost module.




## A.2. GPRS module and monitoring APP

The pumping inverters support the installation of the GPRS module to implement remote monitoring. The GPRS module connects to the inverters through 485 communication. The inverter operation state can be monitored on the APP in the mobile phone or web page in real time.

Method for connecting the GPRS to the inverter:

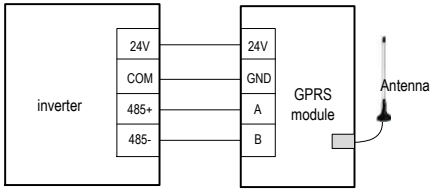



Fig A.2 Connecting the GPRS module to the inverter

For more information, see the GPRS/GPS adaptor operation guide matching the GPRS module or contact the local SHINY office. When consulting, provide the product models and serial numbers.

## A.3. Cables

### A.3.1. Power cables

Dimension the input power and motor cables according to local regulations.

**Note:** A separate PE conductor is required if the conductivity of the cable shield is not sufficient for the purpose.

### A.3.2. Control cables

The relay cable needs the cable type with braided metallic screen.

Keypads need to be connected with network cables. The network cables must be shielded in complicated electromagnetic environments.

Communication cables must be shielded twisted pairs.

**Note:**

- Run analog and digital signals in separate cables.
- Check the insulation of the input power cable according to local regulations before connecting to the drive.

Recommended power cables for standard inverter models

| Model | Recommended cable size ($mm^2$) | | Terminal screw | Tightening torque (Nm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (+)/(-), R/S/T, U/V/W | PE | | |
| RTPIS2T0.4K | 1.5 | 1.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPIS2T0.75K | 1.5 | 1.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPISS2T0.4K | 1.5 | 1.5 | M4 | 0.8 |

| Model | Recommended cable size ($mm^2$) | | Terminal screw | Tightening torque (Nm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (+)/(-), R/S/T, U/V/W | PE | | |
| RTPI4T0.75K | 1.5 | 1.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPI4T1.5K | 1.5 | 1.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPI4T2.2K | 1.5 | 1.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPIS2T1.5K | 2.5 | 2.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPIS2T2.2K | 2.5 | 2.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPISS2T0.75K | 2.5 | 2.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPISS2T1.5K | 2.5 | 2.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPISS2T2.2K | 2.5 | 2.5 | M4 | 0.8 |
| RTPI4T4K | 2.5 | 2.5 | M4 | 1.2~1.5 |
| RTPI4T5.5K | 2.5 | 2.5 | M4 | 1.2~1.5 |
| RTPI2T1.5K | 2.5 | 2.5 | M4 | 1.2~1.5 |
| RTPI2T2.2K | 2.5 | 2.5 | M4 | 1.2~1.5 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | 4 | 4 | M5 | 2~2.5 |
| RTPI2T4K | 4 | 4 | M5 | 2~2.5 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | 6 | 6 | M5 | 2~2.5 |
| RTPI2T5.5K | 6 | 6 | M5 | 2~2.5 |
| RTPI4T15K | 10 | 10 | M5 | 2~2.5 |
| RTPI2T7.5K | 10 | 10 | M5 | 2~2.5 |
| RTPI4T18K | 16 | 16 | M5 | 2~2.5 |
| RTPI4T22K | 25 | 16 | M5 | 2~2.5 |
| RTPI4T30K | 25 | 16 | M6 | 4~6 |
| RTPI4T37K | 35 | 16 | M6 | 4~6 |
| RTPI4T45K | 35 | 16 | M8 | 10 |
| RTPI4T55K | 50 | 25 | M8 | 10 |
| RTPI4T75K | 70 | 35 | M8 | 10 |
| RTPI4T90K | 95 | 50 | M12 | 31~40 |
| RTPI4T110K | 120 | 70 | M12 | 31~40 |
| RTPI4T132K | 185 | 95 | M12 | 31~40 |
| RTPI4T160K | 240 | 95 | M12 | 31~40 |

**Note:**

For the cable selection for model IP54, see the cables applicable to the models with the same power as model IP54 in this table.

It is appropriate to use the recommended cable size under 40°C and rated current. The wiring distance should be no more than 100m.

If the control cable and power cable must cross, the angle between them must be 90°.

If the inside of the inverter is moist, the insulation resistance will decrease. If there is moisture in the inverter, dry up the inverter and measure the humidity again.

## A.4. Reactors

If the distance between the inverter and the motor is longer than 50m, frequent overcurrent protection may occur to the inverter because of high leakage current caused by parasitic capacitance effects from the long cables to the ground. In order to avoid the damage of the motor insulation, it is necessary to add reactor compensation. If the distance between the inverter and motor is 50~100m, see the table below for model selection; if it exceeds 100m, consult with SHINY technical support.

Output reactor model selection

| Inverter power | Output reactor |
|---|---|
| RTPI2T1.5K | OCL2-004-4 |
| RTPI2T2.2K | OCL2-004-4 |
| RTPI2T4K | OCL2-5R5-4 |
| RTPI2T5.5K | OCL2-7R5-4 |
| RTPI2T7.5K | OCL2-015-4 |
| RTPI4T0.75K | OCL2-1R5-4 |
| RTPI4T1.5K | OCL2-1R5-4 |
| RTPI4T2.2K | OCL2-2R2-4 |
| RTPI4T4K | OCL2-004-4 |
| RTPI4T5.5K | OCL2-5R5-4 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | OCL2-7R5-4 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | OCL2-011-4 |
| RTPI4T15K | OCL2-015-4 |
| RTPI4T18K | OCL2-018-4 |
| RTPI4T22K | OCL2-022-4 |
| RTPI4T30K | OCL2-030-4 |
| RTPI4T37K | OCL2-037-4 |
| RTPI4T45K | OCL2-045-4 |
| RTPI4T55K | OCL2-055-4 |
| RTPI4T75K | OCL2-075-4 |
| RTPI4T90K | OCL2-110-4 |
| RTPI4T110K | OCL2-110-4 |
| RTPI4T132K | OCL2-132-4 |
| RTPI4T160K | OCL2-160-4 |

**Note:**

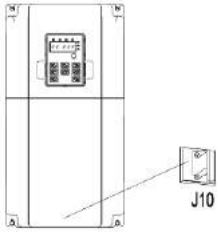
The rated derate voltage of the output reactor is 1%±15%.

Above options are external, and the customer should specify the model when purchasing.

## A.5. Filters

C3 filters are built in Restar Solar pump inverters with rated power of equal to or greater than 4kW. Jumper J10 determines the connection.

Connection method: Open the lower cover, find the location of J10, and insert the jumper terminals equipped with the inverter.




**Note:** After the filter is added, EMI input meets requirements for level C3.

# Appendix B. Recommended solar modules

## B.1. Recommended configuration for solar pumping inverters

| Solar pumping inverter model | Open-circuit voltage degree of solar module | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 37±1V | | 45±1V | |
| | Module power±5Wp | Modules per string * strings | Module power±5Wp | Modules per string * strings |
| RTPISS2T0.4K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPISS2T0.75K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPISS2T1.5K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPISS2T2.2K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPIS2T0.4K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPIS2T0.75K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPIS2T1.5K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPIS2T2.2K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPI2T1.5K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPI2T2.2K | 250 | 11*1 | 300 | 9*1 |
| RTPI2T4K | 250 | 11*2 | 300 | 9*2 |
| RTPI2T5.5K | 250 | 11*3 | 300 | 9*3 |
| RTPI2T7.5K | 250 | 11*4 | 300 | 9*4 |
| RTPI4T0.75K | 250 | 18*1 | 300 | 15*1 |
| RTPI4T1.5K | 250 | 18*1 | 300 | 15*1 |
| RTPI4T2.2K | 250 | 18*1 | 300 | 15*1 |
| RTPI4T4K | 250 | 20*1 | 300 | 16*1 |
| RTPI4T5.5K | 250 | 18*2 | 300 | 15*2 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | 250 | 18*2 | 300 | 15*2 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | 250 | 18*3 | 300 | 15*3 |
| RTPI4T15K | 250 | 18*4 | 300 | 15*4 |
| RTPI4T18K | 250 | 18*5 | 300 | 15*5 |
| RTPI4T22K | 250 | 18*6 | 300 | 15*6 |
| RTPI4T30K | 250 | 18*8 | 300 | 15*8 |
| RTPI4T37K | 250 | 18*9 | 300 | 15*9 |
| RTPI4T45K | 250 | 18*11 | 300 | 15*11 |
| RTPI4T55K | 250 | 18*14 | 300 | 15*14 |
| RTPI4T75K | 250 | 18*19 | 300 | 15*19 |
| RTPI4T90K | 250 | 18*22 | 300 | 15*22 |
| RTPI4T110K | 250 | 18*27 | 300 | 15*27 |

| Solar pumping inverter model | Open-circuit voltage degree of solar module | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 37±1V | | 45±1V | |
| | Module power±5Wp | Modules per string * strings | Module power±5Wp | Modules per string * strings |
| RTPI4T132K | 250 | 18*38 | 300 | 15*38 |
| RTPI4T160K | 250 | 18*46 | 300 | 15*46 |

## B.2. Recommended configuration for inverters with the boost module

| PP100-3R2-PV + Solar pumping inverter | Max. DC input current | Open-circuit voltage degree of solar module | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 37±1V | | 45±1V | |
| | (A) | Module power±5Wp | Modules per string * strings | Module power±5Wp | Modules per string * strings |
| RTPISS2T0.4K | 12 | 250 | 4*1 | 300 | 3*1 |
| RTPISS2T0.75K | 12 | 250 | 5*1 | 300 | 4*1 |
| RTPISS2T1.5K | 12 | 250 | 8*1 | 300 | 7*1 |
| RTPIS2T0.4K | 12 | 250 | 4*1 | 300 | 3*1 |
| RTPIS2T0.75K | 12 | 250 | 5*1 | 300 | 4*1 |
| RTPIS2T1.5K | 12 | 250 | 8*1 | 300 | 7*1 |
| RTPI2T1.5K | 12 | 250 | 8*1 | 300 | 7*1 |
| RTPI2T2.2K | 12 | 250 | 13*1 | 300 | 11*1 |
| RTPI4T0.75K | 12 | 250 | 5*1 | 300 | 4*1 |
| RTPI4T1.5K | 12 | 250 | 8*1 | 300 | 7*1 |
| RTPI4T2.2K | 12 | 250 | 13*1 | 300 | 11*1 |

# Appendix C. Power frequency & PV switching solution

## C.1. Solution introduction

Generally, inverters do not allow simultaneous connection to power frequency and PV. If such simultaneous connection is required, switching control circuit must be configured externally. The figure below shows the solution for reference.

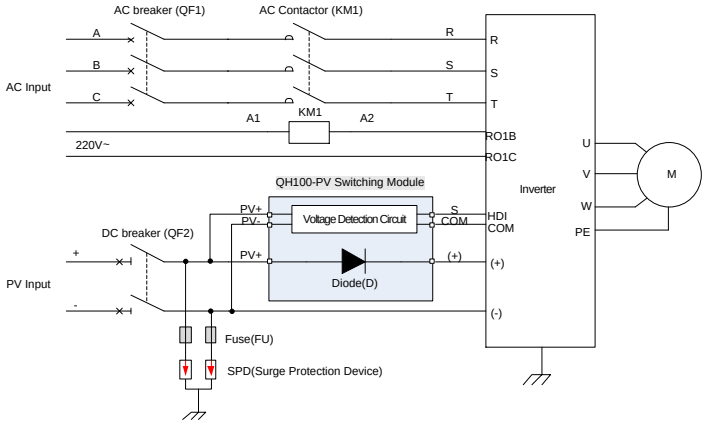



Fig C.1 Inverter power frequency & PV switching solution

See C.1.1 for specifications and model selection of QH100-PV switching module, whose necessary low-voltage apparatuses include QF1, KM1, QF2, FU, and SPD. C.1.2 details the models.

### C.1.1. QH100-PV switching module

#### C.1.1.1. Models and specifications

**QH100 – 055A – 4 – PV**

① ② ③ ④

Switching module model description

| Key | Sign | Description | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Product abbreviation** | ① | Product abbreviation | QH100 series power frequency&PV switching module |

| Key | Sign | Description | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rated current** | ② | Inverter power | 055A: applies to inverters ⩽15kW<br>110A: applies to inverters 18.5~37kW |
| **Voltage degree** | | Voltage degree | 4: AC 3PH 380V(-15%)~440(+10%)<br>2: AC 3PH 220V(-15%)~240(+10%) |
| **Industrial code** | ④ | Industrial code | PV stands for solar pumping. |

**C.1.1.2. Terminals of QH100-PV switching module**

| Terminal | Name | Function |
|---|---|---|
| PV + | PV input | Connects to the voltage detection board input and diode module positive pole. |
| PV – | PV input | Connects to the voltage detection board input. |
| (+) | Switching module output | Connects to the diode module negative pole. |
| S, COM | Voltage detection signal | Switching on/off signal, corresponding to PV voltage higher/lower than the threshold.<br>Connects to inverter terminals HDI and COM. |

**C.1.1.3. Installation dimensions**

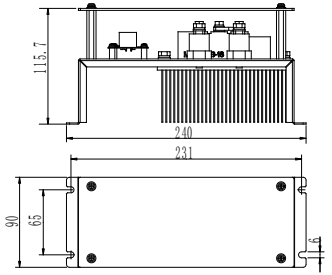



Fig C.2 Switching module installation dimensions (unit: mm)

**Note**: To ensure the secure running, add external ventilation and heat dissipation measures.

**C.1.2. Model selection reference for low-voltage apparatus**

| Model | AC breaker (A) | DC breaker (A) | AC contactor (A) | SPD | Fuse | Diode $I_{FAV}$/ $V_{RRM}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RTPIS2T0.4K-AS | 16 | 16A/ | 16 | Type | 30A | 25A/16 |

| Model | AC breaker (A) | DC breaker (A) | AC contactor (A) | SPD | Fuse | Diode $I_{FAV}$/ $V_{RRM}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RTPIS2T0.75K-AS | 16 | 1000VDC | 16 | II, 1000V DC | | 00V |
| RTPISS2T0.4K -AS | 16 | | 16 | | | |
| RTPI2T1.5K | 16 | | 16 | | | |
| RTPIS2T1.5K-AS | 25 | | 25 | | | |
| RTPISS2T0.75K-AS | 16 | | 16 | | | |
| RTPIS2T2.2K-AS | 40 | | 40 | | | |
| RTPISS2T1.5K-AS | 25 | | 25 | | | |
| RTPISS2T2.2K-AS | 40 | | 40 | | | |
| RTPI4T0.75K-AS | 10 | | 12 | | | |
| RTPI4T1.5K-AS | 10 | | 12 | | | |
| RTPI4T2.2K-AS | 10 | | 12 | | | |
| RTPI4T4K-AS | 25 | | 25 | | | |
| RTPI4T5.5K-AS | 25 | 25A/ 1000VDC | 25 | | | 55A/ 1600V |
| RTPI2T2.2K | 25 | | 25 | | | |
| RTPI2T4K-AS | 25 | | 25 | | | |
| RTPI4T7.5K-AS | 40 | | 40 | | | |
| RTPI2T5.5K-AS | 40 | 63A/ 1000VDC | 40 | | | |
| RTPI4T7.5K-AS | 50 | | 50 | | | |
| RTPI2T7.5K-AS | 50 | | 50 | | | |
| RTPI4T15K-AS | 63 | | 63 | | | |
| RTPI4T18K-AS | 63 | 100A/ 1000VDC | 63 | | | 110A/ 1600V |
| RTPI4T22K-AS | 100 | | 95 | | | |
| RTPI4T30K-AS | 100 | | 95 | | | |
| RTPI4T37K-AS | 125 | 125A/ 1000VDC | 115 | | | |
| RTPI4T45K-AS | 200 | 160A/ 1000VDC | 170 | | | 160A/ 1600V |
| RTPI4T55K-AS | 200 | 250A/ 1000VDC | 170 | | | 250A/ 1600V |
| RTPI4T75K-AS | 250 | | 205 | | | |
| RTPI4T90K-AS | 315 | 350A/ 1000VDC | 245 | | | 350A/ 1600V |
| RTPI4T110K-AS | 350 | | 265 | | | |
| RTPI4T132K-AS | 350 | 400A/ 1000VDC | 330 | | | 400A/ 1600V |
| RTPI4T160K-AS | 400 | 550A/ 1000VDC | 400 | | | 550A/ 1600V |

## C.2. IP54 protection-level inverters

SHINY provides IP54 protection-level inverters, which are divided into two types: One type implements auto power frequency & PV switching and the other type does not implement auto switching.

The figure below shows the inverter dimensions.

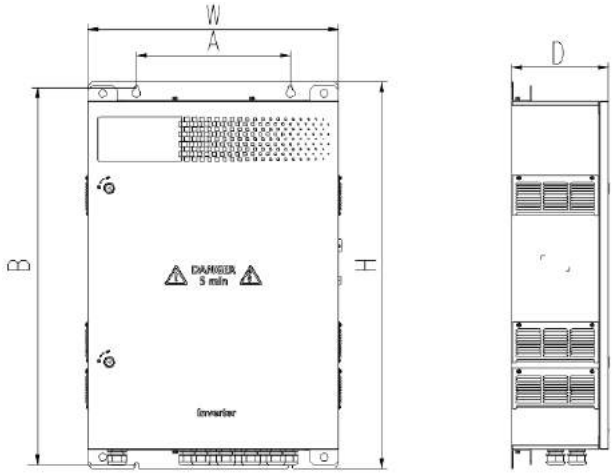



Fig C.3 IP54 inverter dimensional drawing

IP54 inverter dimensions (unit: mm)

| Power (kW) | Model | W | H | D | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | RTPI4T37K-5-AS | 650 | 1000 | 250 | 400 | 975 |
| 30 | RTPI4T30K-5-AS | | | | | |
| 22 | RTPI4T22K-5-AS | | | | | |
| 18.5 | RTPI4T18K-5-AS | | | | | |
| 15 | RTPI4T15K-5-AS | 550 | 900 | 225 | 400 | 875 |
| 11 | RTPI4T11K-5-AS | | | | | |
| 7.5 | RTPI4T7.5K-5-AS | | | | | |

| Power (kW) | Model | W | H | D | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RTPI2T7.5K-5-AS | | | | | |
| 5.5 | RTPI4T5.5K-5-AS | | | | | |
| | RTPI2T5.5K-5-AS | | | | | |
| 4 | RTPI4T4K-5-AS | | | | | |
| | RTPI2T4K-5-AS | | | | | |
| 2.2 | RTPI4T2.2K-5-AS | | | | | |
| | RTPIS2T2.2K-5-AS | | | | | |
| | RTPISS2T2.2K-5-AS | | | | | |
| 1.5 | RTPI4T1.5K-5-AS | | | | | |
| | RTPIS2T1.5K-5-AS | | | | | |
| | RTPISS2T1.5K-5-AS | 550 | 700 | 200 | 400 | 675 |
| 0.75 | RTPI4T0.75K-5-AS | | | | | |
| | RTPIS2T0.75K-5-AS | | | | | |
| | RTPISS2T0.75K-5-AS | | | | | |
| 0.4 | RTPIS2T0.4K-5-AS | | | | | |
| | RTPISS2T0.4K-5-AS | | | | | |

**Note:**

1. The inverters that do not implement auto switching do not have the suffix -AS.

2. The inverters ≤ 2.2kW are equipped with the boost module, supporting auto switching.

3. For S2-5 and SS2T-5 models with the boost module, the DC input voltage cannot be greater than 440V. For 4T-5 models with the boost module, the DC input voltage cannot be greater than 600V.

## C.3. Wiring terminals

The following figures show the wiring terminals of different models for IP54 inverters.

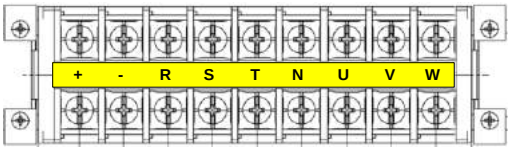



Fig C.4 Wiring terminals of 4-37kW models

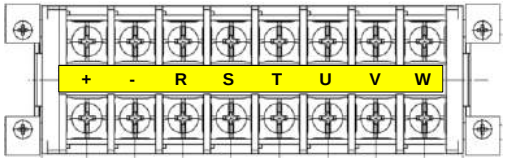



Fig C.5 Wiring terminals of 4T models for inverters ≤2.2kW

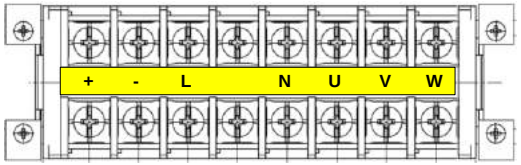



Fig C.6 Wiring terminals of S2T/SS2T models for inverters ≤2.2kW

Wiring terminal functions

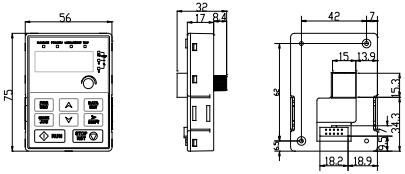
| Terminal | Name | Function |
|---|---|---|
| R, S, T | AC input | 3PH 380/220V AC input terminals, connected to the grid |
| N | | Neutral wire. For 4-160kW models, use 3PH 4-wire distribution system and connect the neutral wire to terminal N. |
| L, N | AC input | 1PH 220V AC input terminals, connected to the grid |
| (+), (-) | PV input | Solar cell panel input terminals |
| U, V, W | Inverter output | 3PH/1PH AC output terminals, connected to pump motor<br>**Note**: 1PH motors must connect to terminals U and W. |
| ⏚ | Safety grounding | Safety grounding terminal. Each inverter must be grounded properly.<br>**Note**: It is at the bottom of the chassis. |

## C.4. Parameter setting method

Connect the external PV voltage detection signal to the HDI terminal (auto switching by default). Ensure that the PV voltage detection threshold is 300V for the 4T models and it is 200V for the 2T/S2T/SS2T models. After the correct connection, set P15.32 to 0.

# Appendix D. Dimension drawings

## D.1. External keypad structure

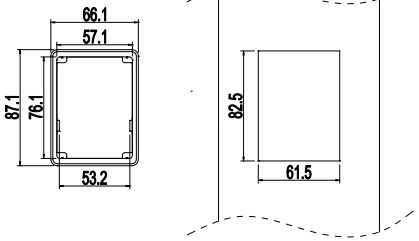



Keypad structure

Installation hole

**Note**: The external keypad is optional for the inverters (380V; ≤2.2kW) and the standard keypad of inverters (380V; ≥4kW) can be used as the external keypad.

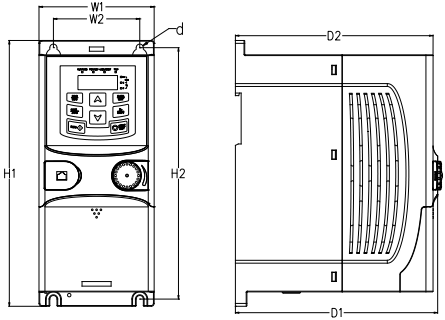
If the keypad is externally installed on an optional bracket, it can be 20 meters away from the inverter at most.




Installation bracket

Installation dimension

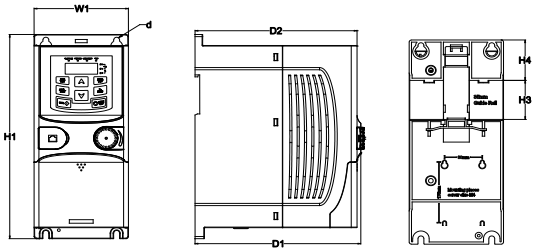
## D.2. Dimensions of 0.4-2.2kW models




(a) Wall mounting

Dimensions in wall mounting (unit: mm)

| Model | W1 | W2 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | Installation hole (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RTPISS2T0.4K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 160.0 | 150.0 | 123.5 | 120.3 | 5 |
| RTPISS2T0.75K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 185.0 | 175.0 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPISS2T1.5K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 185.0 | 175.0 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPISS2T2.2K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 185.0 | 175.0 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPIS2T0.4K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 160.0 | 150.0 | 123.5 | 120.3 | 5 |
| RTPIS2T0.75K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 160.0 | 150.0 | 123.5 | 120.3 | 5 |
| RTPIS2T1.5K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 185.0 | 175.0 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPIS2T2.2K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 185.0 | 175.0 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPI4T0.75K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 185.0 | 175.0 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPI4T1.5K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 185.0 | 175.0 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPI4T2.2K | 80.0 | 60.0 | 185.0 | 175.0 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |

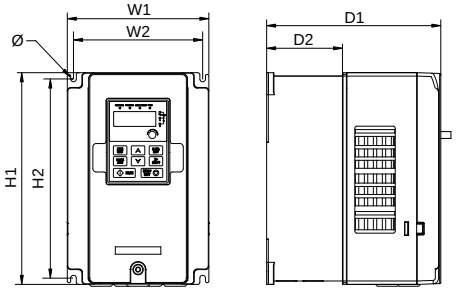



(b) Rail mounting

Dimensions in rail mounting (unit: mm)

| Model | W1 | H1 | H3 | H4 | D1 | D2 | Installation hole (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RTPISS2T0.4K | 80.0 | 160.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 123.5 | 120.3 | 5 |
| RTPISS2T0.75K | 80.0 | 185.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPISS2T1.5K | 80.0 | 185.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPISS2T2.2K | 80.0 | 185.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPIS2T0.4K | 80.0 | 160.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 123.5 | 120.3 | 5 |
| RTPIS2T0.75K | 80.0 | 160.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 123.5 | 120.3 | 5 |
| RTPIS2T1.5K | 80.0 | 185.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPIS2T2.2K | 80.0 | 185.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPI4T0.75K | 80.0 | 185.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPI4T1.5K | 80.0 | 185.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |
| RTPI4T2.2K | 80.0 | 185.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 140.5 | 137.3 | 5 |

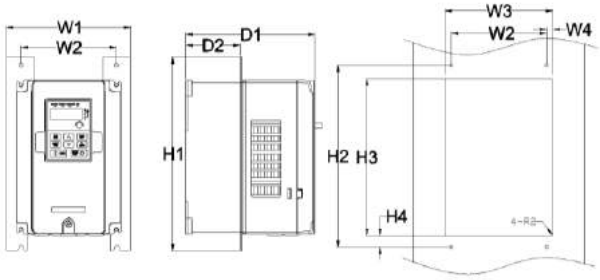
## D.3. Dimensions of 4-160kW models




(a) Wall mounting

Dimensions in wall mounting (unit: mm)

| Model | W1 | W2 | H1 | H2 | D1 | D2 | Installation hole (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RTPI2T1.5K | 146.0 | 131.0 | 256.0 | 243.5 | 167.0 | 84.5 | 6 |
| RTPI2T2.2K | 146.0 | 131.0 | 256.0 | 243.5 | 167.0 | 84.5 | 6 |
| RTPI4T4K | 146.0 | 131.0 | 256.0 | 243.5 | 167.0 | 84.5 | 6 |
| RTPI4T5.5K | 146.0 | 131.0 | 256.0 | 243.5 | 167.0 | 84.5 | 6 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | 170.0 | 151.0 | 320.0 | 303.5 | 196.3 | 113.0 | 6 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | 170.0 | 151.0 | 320.0 | 303.5 | 196.3 | 113.0 | 6 |
| RTPI4T15K | 170.0 | 151.0 | 320.0 | 303.5 | 196.3 | 113.0 | 6 |
| RTPI2T4K | 170.0 | 151.0 | 320.0 | 303.5 | 196.3 | 113.0 | 6 |
| RTPI2T5.5K | 170.0 | 151.0 | 320.0 | 303.5 | 196.3 | 113.0 | 6 |
| RTPI2T7.5K | 170.0 | 151.0 | 320.0 | 303.5 | 196.3 | 113.0 | 6 |
| RTPI4T18K | 200.0 | 185.0 | 340.6 | 328.6 | 184.3 | 104.5 | 6 |
| RTPI4T22K | 200.0 | 185.0 | 340.6 | 328.6 | 184.3 | 104.5 | 6 |
| RTPI4T30K | 250.0 | 230.0 | 400.0 | 380.0 | 202.0 | 123.5 | 6 |
| RTPI4T37K | 250.0 | 230.0 | 400.0 | 380.0 | 202.0 | 123.5 | 6 |
| RTPI4T45K | 282.0 | 160.0 | 560.0 | 542.4 | 238.0 | 138.0 | 9 |
| RTPI4T55K | 282.0 | 160.0 | 560.0 | 542.4 | 238.0 | 138.0 | 9 |
| RTPI4T75K | 282.0 | 160.0 | 560.0 | 542.4 | 238.0 | 138.0 | 9 |
| RTPI4T90K | 338.0 | 200.0 | 554.0 | 534.0 | 326.2 | -- | 9.5 |
| RTPI4T110K | 338.0 | 200.0 | 554.0 | 534.0 | 326.2 | -- | 9.5 |
| RTPI4T132K | 500.0 | 180.0 | 870.0 | 850.0 | 360.0 | -- | 11 |
| RTPI4T160K | 500.0 | 180.0 | 870.0 | 850.0 | 360.0 | -- | 11 |




(b) Flange installation

Dimensions in flange installation (unit: mm)

| Model | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | H1 | H2 | H3 | H4 | D1 | D2 | Installation hole | Nut specs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RTPI4T4K | 170.2 | 131 | 150 | 9.5 | 292 | 276 | 260 | 6 | 167 | 84.5 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI4T5.5K | 170.2 | 131 | 150 | 9.5 | 292 | 276 | 260 | 6 | 167 | 84.5 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | 191.2 | 151 | 174 | 11.5 | 370 | 351 | 324 | 12 | 196.3 | 113 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI4T7.5K | 191.2 | 151 | 174 | 11.5 | 370 | 351 | 324 | 12 | 196.3 | 113 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI4T15K | 191.2 | 151 | 174 | 11.5 | 370 | 351 | 324 | 12 | 196.3 | 113 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI2T4K | 191.2 | 151 | 174 | 11.5 | 370 | 351 | 324 | 12 | 196.3 | 113 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI2T5.5K | 191.2 | 151 | 174 | 11.5 | 370 | 351 | 324 | 12 | 196.3 | 113 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI2T7.5K | 191.2 | 151 | 174 | 11.5 | 370 | 351 | 324 | 12 | 196.3 | 113 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI4T18K | 266 | 250 | 224 | 13 | 371 | 250 | 350.6 | 20.3 | 184.6 | 104 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI4T22K | 266 | 250 | 224 | 13 | 371 | 250 | 350.6 | 20.3 | 184.6 | 104 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI4T30K | 316 | 300 | 274 | 13 | 430 | 300 | 410 | 55 | 202 | 118.3 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI4T37K | 316 | 300 | 274 | 13 | 430 | 300 | 410 | 55 | 202 | 118.3 | 6 | M5 |
| RTPI4T45K | 352 | 332 | 306 | 13 | 580 | 400 | 570 | 80 | 238 | 133.8 | 9 | M8 |
| RTPI4T55K | 352 | 332 | 306 | 13 | 580 | 400 | 570 | 80 | 238 | 133.8 | 9 | M8 |
| RTPI4T75K | 352 | 332 | 306 | 13 | 580 | 400 | 570 | 80 | 238 | 133.8 | 9 | M8 |
| RTPI4T90K | 418.5 | 361 | 389.5 | 14.2 | 600 | 559 | 370 | 108.5 | 329.5 | 149.5 | 9.5 | M8 |
| RTPI4T110K | 418.5 | 361 | 389.5 | 14.2 | 600 | 559 | 370 | 108.5 | 329.5 | 149.5 | 9.5 | M8 |
| RTPI4T132K | 500 | 180 | 480 | 60 | 870 | 850 | 796 | 37 | 358 | 178.5 | 11 | M10 |
| RTPI4T160K | 500 | 180 | 480 | 60 | 870 | 850 | 796 | 37 | 358 | 178.5 | 11 | M10 |

**Note:** In flange installation mode, select flange installation boards.

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