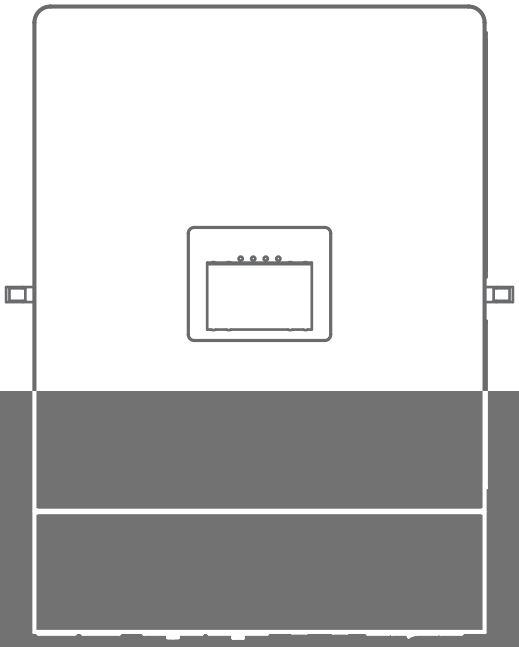
Hybrid Inverter

SUNT-12.0kW-HT



User Manual

12.0kW HYBRID INVERTER

Version 1.0

Table of Contents

	Please ensure to review the enclosed documentation thoroughly.
	CE Mark: This inverter adheres to the requirements set forth by the relevant CE guidelines.
	Do not operate this inverter until it has been completely isolated from the battery, mains and any on-site photovoltaic generation sources.
	Additional Ground Point.
	It is imperative that the inverter is not disposed of alongside household waste.
	Caution: The surface of the inverter may become hot during operation; therefore, do not touch a running inverter.
	Warning: There exists a risk of electric shock; high voltage is present once the inverter is powered on.
	Notice: Potential hazards may arise after the inverter is activated.
	Warning: High voltage may be present; do not touch live components for a minimum of five minutes after disconnection from the power sources.

1. About This Manual

This guide is an important resource for the **SUNT-12.0kW-HT** inverter. It provides key information on how to install, set up, control, maintain and fix the inverter.
Before using the inverter, it's essential to read this guide carefully to ensure you understand how to operate it safely and effectively.

This manual is intended for the following inverter models:
SUNT-12.0kW-HT

- **SUNT:** Product Series.
- **12.0kW:** Nominal output capacity of 12.0kW.
- **H:** A repertoire of hybrid inverters that is economically friendly.
- **T:** An integrated LCD touchscreen version that delivers real-time monitoring, straightforward settings adjustment, and seamless operation.

Installation, maintenance and grid interfacing for this inverter should only be performed by qualified personnel who meet these criteria:

- Hold relevant certifications and comply with local and national regulations.
- Have a comprehensive understanding of this manual, as well as expertise in photovoltaic systems, battery technology and electrical engineering principles.

Change History
Version 1.0 (2025-8-12)

2. Safety Instructions

2.1 PV Safety Guidelines

1.The total open circuit voltage and input DC voltage (PV) must be lower than the maximum DC input voltage (Inverter); otherwise, overvoltage will cause irreversible damage to the inverter, and any damage caused by PV overvoltage is and will not be covered by warranty.

2.When installing PV systems, it is essential to include overvoltage protection by using surge arresters. The inverter is already equipped with SPDs on both the PV input and grid sides. We recommend consulting a professional before installing SPDs.

3.Exposing photovoltaic (PV) modules to sunlight produces high direct current (DC) voltage, which poses a risk of electric shock and can lead to serious injuries or even death. Therefore, users should always avoid touching the positive or negative poles of the PV connecting device, and they must never touch both poles at the same time.

4.The wiring for the photovoltaic (PV) modules must be performed by individuals with relevant qualifications.

2.2 Inverter Safety Guidelines

1.Do not power on the inverter until all installation procedures have been fully completed.

2.It is essential to use a dedicated power supply line protected by a circuit breaker. Ensure that all wiring maintains a minimum clearance of 3mm for safety.

3.The inverter must be properly grounded, and the supply line should be equipped with an appropriate circuit breaker and a Residual Current Device (RCD) to protect the operator.

4.This inverter is not designed for explosive environments. Do not install the inverter in locations that pose an explosion risk.

5.Users should never touch electrical components immediately after disconnecting the power supply. Wait at least 5 minutes before handling any components.

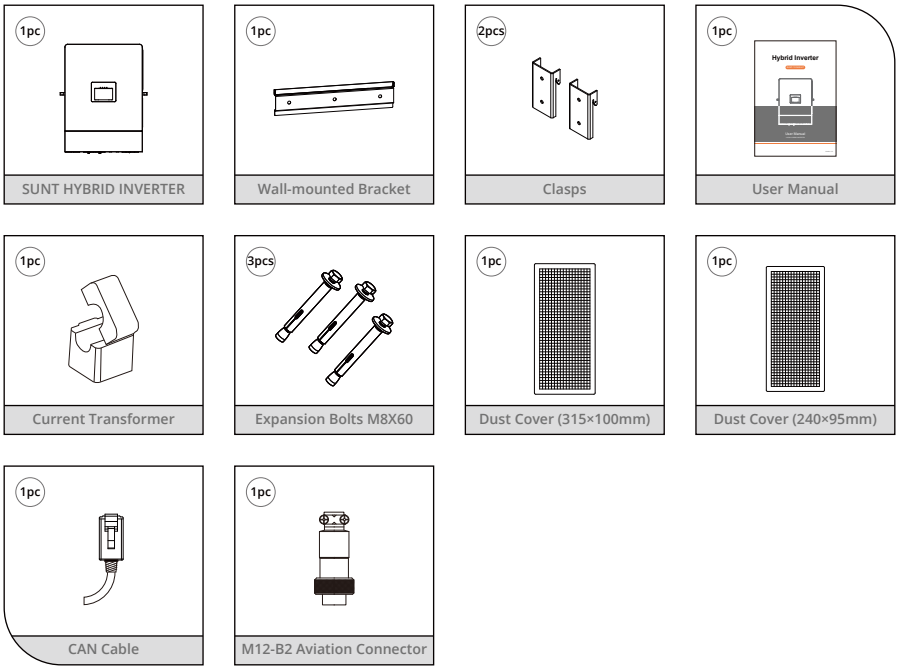
6.This unit does not contain user-serviceable parts. For maintenance or repairs, always consult a qualified technician.

2.3 Battery Safety Guidelines

1.Always follow the safety instructions provided in the battery manual when handling the battery. The battery used with the inverter must meet the specified requirements for the inverter series.

2.This inverter is designed to work with low-voltage batteries. For detailed information on battery type, nominal voltage and nominal capacity, please refer to the specification sheet in this manual. Make sure to consult the corresponding battery specifications for more details.

3. Parts List



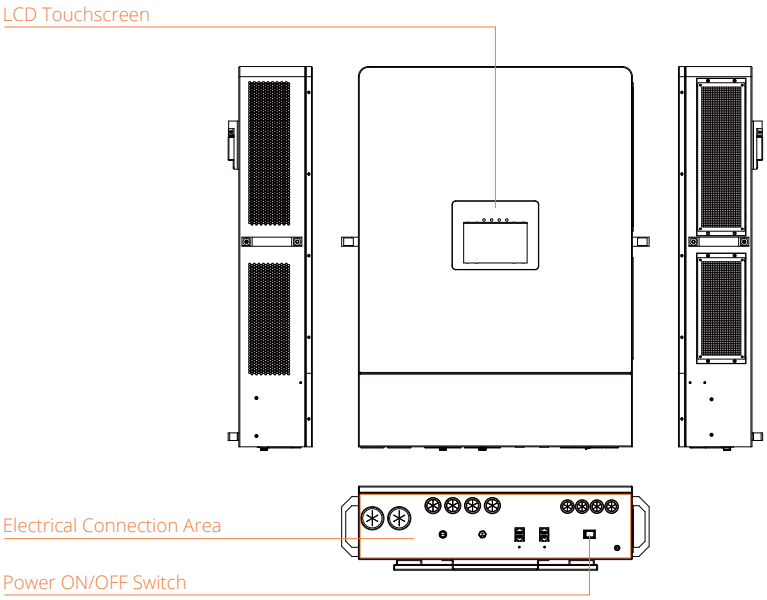
4. Product Overview

▸ **LCD Touchscreen:**

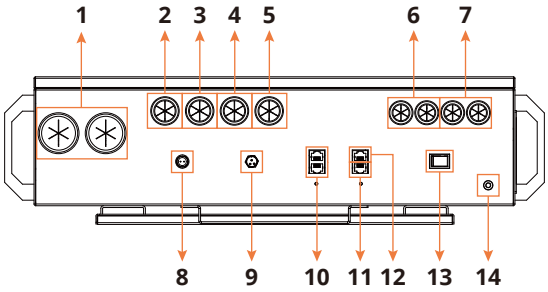
The inverter features a user-friendly touchscreen LCD that enables real-time monitoring of system status and easy configuration of all operational settings.

▸ **Power ON/OFF Switch:**

The main switch of the inverter, controlling its startup and shutdown.



▸ **Electrical Connection Area:**

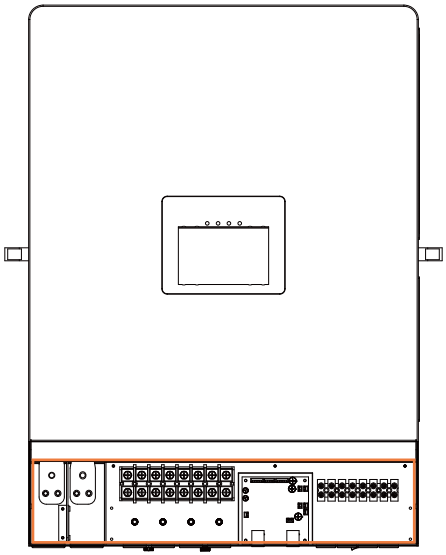


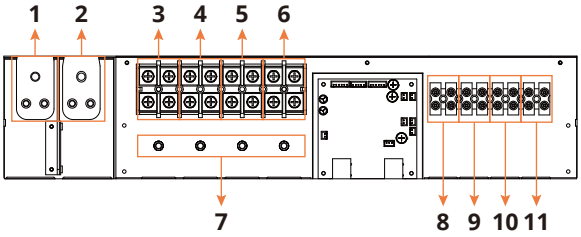
Port Connection:

1. BAT+/BAT-	6. PV1+/PV1-	11. BMS
2. GRID	7. PV2+/PV2-	12. Remote CT
3. GEN	8. LIMITER/CT	13. Power ON/OFF Switch
4. SMART LOAD	9. GEN-S	14. Ground Connection
5. LOAD	10. P1/P2	

This section includes various terminals for different connections:

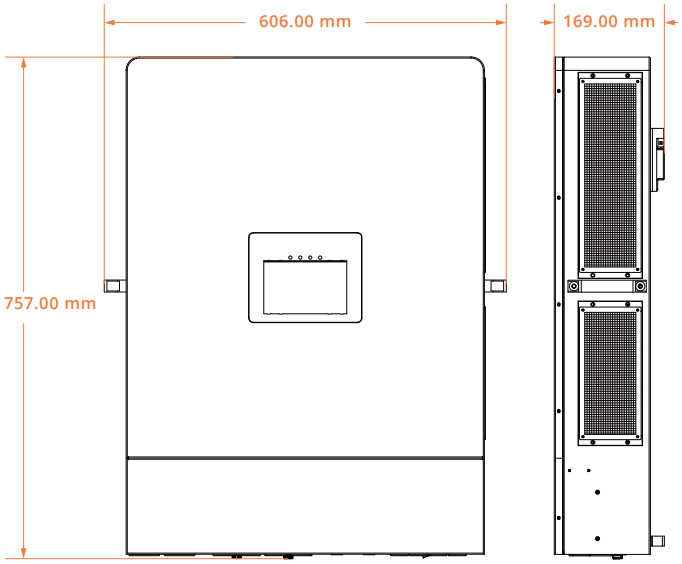
- **BAT+/BAT-:** For connecting the battery.
- **GRID:** For connecting the electrical grid.
- **GEN:** For connecting to the generator.
- **SMART LOAD:** For connecting the **Smart Load**.
- **LOAD:** For connecting the **Essential load**.
- **PV1+/PV1-:** For connecting the photovoltaic module.
- **PV2+/PV2-:** For connecting the photovoltaic module.
- **LIMITER/CT:** For connecting wired current transformer.
- **GEN-S:** For connecting dry contact signal to start the diesel generator.
- **P1/P2:** For connecting the photovoltaic module.
- **BMS:** For connecting battery management system.
- **Remote CT:** For connecting wireless current transformer.
- **Power On/Off Switch:** For startup and shutdown of the inverter.
- **Ground Connection:** Ensure proper ground connection for safety and system stability.

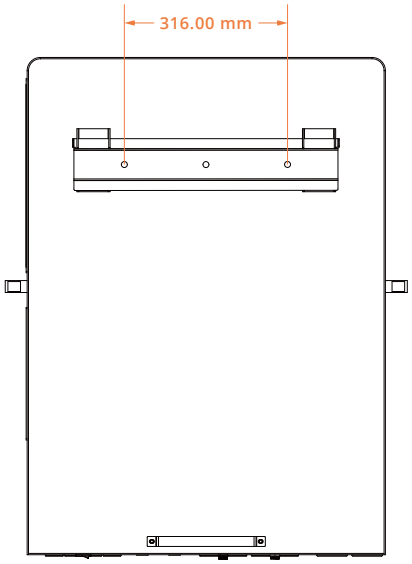




Terminal Connection:

1. BAT+	4. GEN	7. PE	10. PV2+
2. BAT-	5. SMART LOAD	8. PV1+	11. PV2-
3. GRID	6. LOAD	9. PV1-	


606.00 mm
169.00 mm
757.00 mm


316.00 mm

5. Installation Location Guidelines

To ensure the proper functioning and longevity of the inverter, avoid installing it in the following areas:

1.High Salt Content Areas: Locations with a marine environment or high salt content can cause deterioration of metal components, leading to failure or water leakage in the unit.

2.Oil or Steam-Rich Environments: Avoid areas such as kitchens or areas where mineral oils or large amounts of splashed oil or steam may be present. These conditions can degrade plastic parts and lead to failure or water leakage.

3.Corrosive Gas Environments: Do not install the inverter in areas where sulfuric gas, chlorine gas, acids or alkalis are present. These substances can corrode copper pipes and brazed joints, potentially causing refrigerant leaks.

4.Explosive or Flammable Environment: Do not install the unit where combustible gases may leak, or in environments with suspended carbon fibers, flammable dust or volatile inflammables such as paint thinner or gasoline. These conditions may cause fire hazards.

5.Gas Leak Risk Areas: Avoid locations where gas leaks may occur or settle around the unit, as this could create a fire risk.

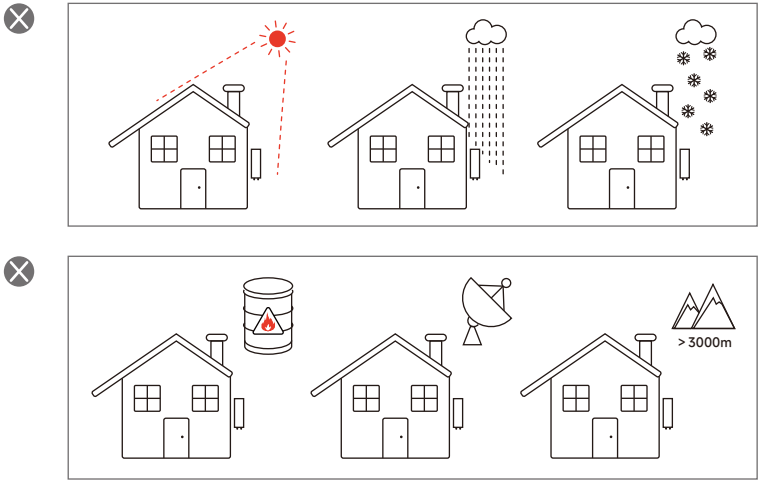
6.Animal Exposure Areas: Do not place the unit where animals may urinate on it or where ammonia could be generated, as this could damage the unit.

7.High Altitudes: Do not install the inverter at altitudes higher than **3000 meters (9843 feet)** above sea level, as this may aect its performance.

8.Low Air Circulation Areas: Avoid installing the inverter in locations with poor ventilation, as adequate airflow is essential for proper heat dissipation.

9.Direct Exposure to Sun, Rain or Snow: The unit should not be exposed to direct sunlight, heavy rain or snow accumulation, as this can damage the system.

10.Flammable or Explosive Materials: Do not install the inverter near flammable, explosive, or corrosive materials, or near antennae.



▸ **Additional Installation Considerations:**

1.Distance from TV/Radio Receivers: Install the indoor unit, outdoor unit, power supply cable, transmission cable and remote control cable at least **1 meter (3.3 feet)** away from television or radio receivers. This prevents interference with TV reception and radio noise. Even with a distance of 1 meter, interference may still occur under certain signal conditions.

2.Child Safety: If children under 10 years old may be in proximity to the unit, take precautions to prevent them from coming into contact with it.

3.Indoor Unit Heigh: Install the indoor unit at a height of **160cm (5.3 feet)** from the floor for optimal performance and ease of access.

▸ **Environmental Conditions for Installation:**

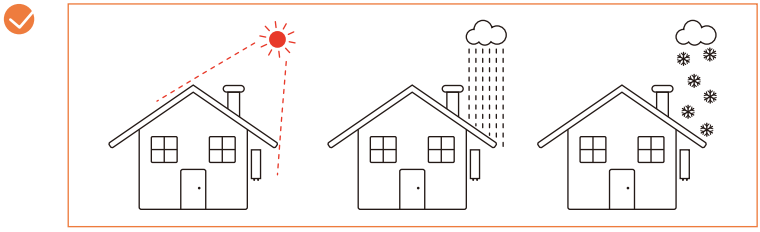
Ambient Temperature Range: The inverter should be installed in an environment where the ambient temperature is between **-25°C to 60°C**.

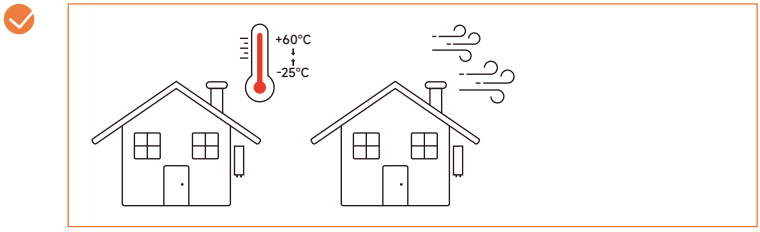
1. Please note that the SUNT-12.0kW-HT hybrid inverter should be installed indoors.

2.Ventilation: It is important to install the inverter in a location that allows for sufficient ventilation to promote effective heat dissipation. If the inverter is mounted outdoors, it is recommended to install an awning or similar protection to shield it from harsh weather conditions.

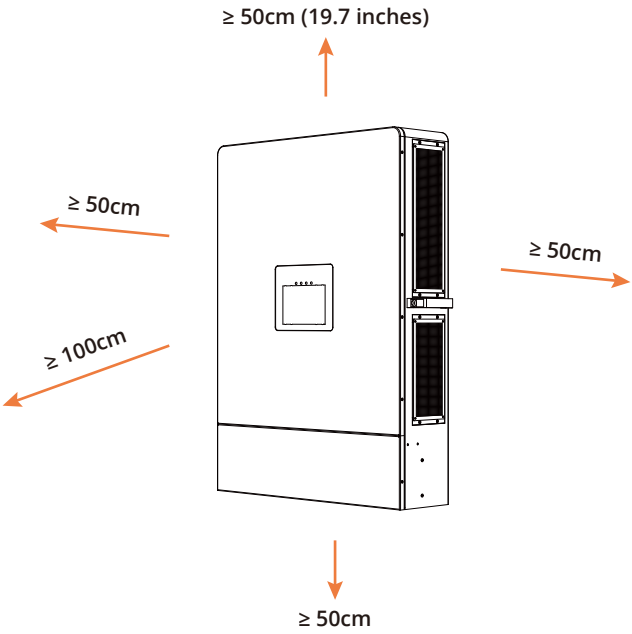
3.Suitable Mounting Surface: Ensure the inverter is installed on a vertical, load-bearing wall, preferably made of concrete or another non-flammable material.

4.Optimal Viewing: Install the inverter at eye level for easy viewing of the LCD display.





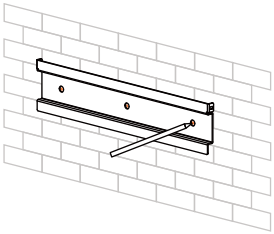
5.Clearances for Air Circulation: To facilitate proper air circulation and prevent overheating, allow a clearance of **approximately 50cm (19.7 inches)** on each side, **50cm above** and **below** the unit, and **100cm in front**.



The guidelines in this chapter are crucial for ensuring that the inverter operates efficiently and safely.

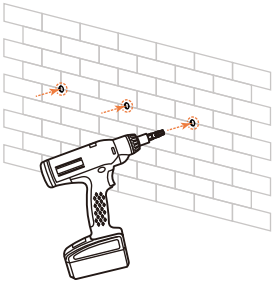
6. Mounting Instructions

1



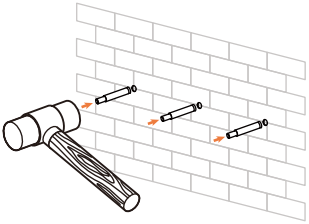
Mark the drill positions using the metal plate on the back of the inverter. Measure carefully to ensure proper alignment.

2



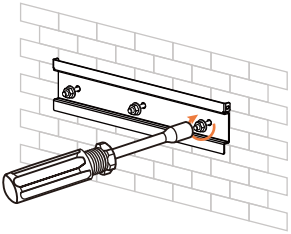
Drill three holes, each 10mm (0.39 inch) wide and 51–56mm (2–2.2 inches) deep.

3



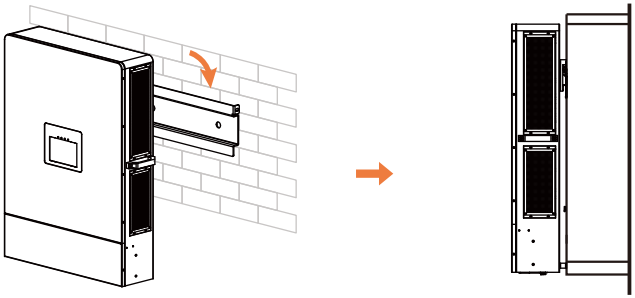
Use a hammer to insert the expansion bolts into the holes, ensuring they are securely seated.

4



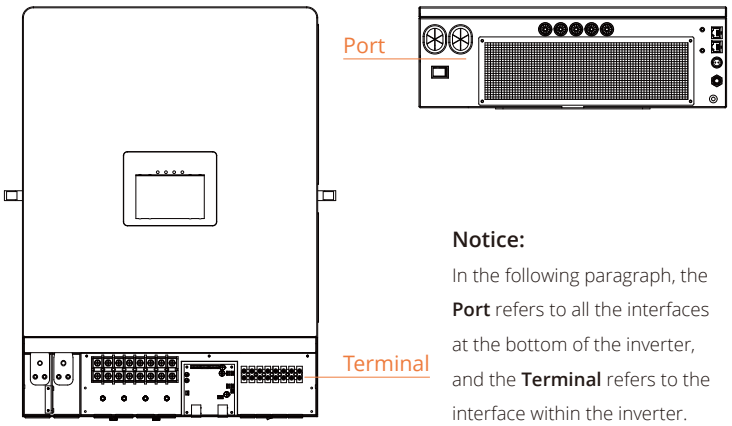
Mount the bracket to the wall using the three expansion bolts. Tighten the bolts, then cover them with the included screw caps.

5



Hang the inverter onto the bracket's hook structure, making sure it is securely in place.

7. Connection



Notice:

In the following paragraph, the **Port** refers to all the interfaces at the bottom of the inverter, and the **Terminal** refers to the interface within the inverter.

7.1 PV Connection

7.1.1 PV Module Selection

1.Calculate **Open Circuit Voltage (Voc):** Ensure the **total Voc** of each MPPT string is between **150V** and **500V**. Exceeding 500V may damage the inverter and should be strictly avoided.

2.Determine Power Requirements: The maximum DC input power is **18000W**.

3.Use PV modules of the same model within the same MPPT channel.

4.Ensure uniform quantity, alignment and tilt within each string.

5.Use positive cables of the PV modules to connect positive DC connectors, and negative cables of the PV modules to connect negative DC connectors.

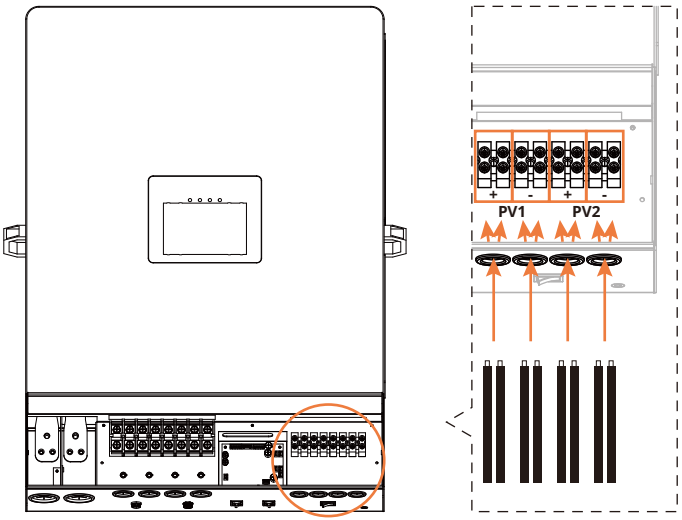
6.Check PV Array Voltage: Use a multimeter to measure the voltage of the PV array. If abnormalities are detected, fix them before proceeding.

7.1.2 PV Cable Selection

We recommend the following wire specifications for a 12.0kW hybrid inverter:

- Wire Size: **8AWG**
- Maximum Current: **37.7A**
- Cable Cross-Section Size: **8.37mm²**

7.1.3 Steps to Connect the PV to the Inverter



1.Strip the Cable: Remove the insulation from the PV cable to the required length, ensuring it fits properly into the PV terminal.

2.Unscrew the PV Terminal: Loosen the screw on the PV terminal to prepare for the cable insertion.

3.Insert the Cable: Fully insert the stripped PV cable into the PV terminal, ensure the positive cable into the PV+ terminal and the negative cable to the PV- terminal, and tighten the screw with a screwdriver to secure the connection.

4.Check the Connection: Gently pull the cable to confirm the connection is secure.

5.Check Polarity: Confirm polarity alignment between the PV and inverter. Please ensure that the positive terminal of the PV is connected to the positive terminal of the inverter, and the negative terminal of the PV is connected to the negative terminal of the inverter.

7.2 Battery Connection

7.2.1 Battery Selection

1.Compatible with **LiFePO4** and **lead-acid** batteries.

2.Battery input voltage must be between **40V** and **60V**.

3.Prefer batteries with a Battery Management System (BMS) for enhanced safety.

7.2.2 Battery Cable Specifications

Recommended specifications for the battery cable:

- Wire Size: **2AWG**
- Maximum Current: **151.3A**
- Cable Cross-Section Size: **33.62mm²**

7.2.3 Precautions Before Connecting

- Ensure the **breaker**, **power button** (if applicable) and **DC switch** (if applicable) of the battery are all turned off.
- Verify **correct polarity** to avoid causing damage to the inverter.
- If a battery includes an **internal DC breaker**, no additional breaker is required unless mandated by local regulations.

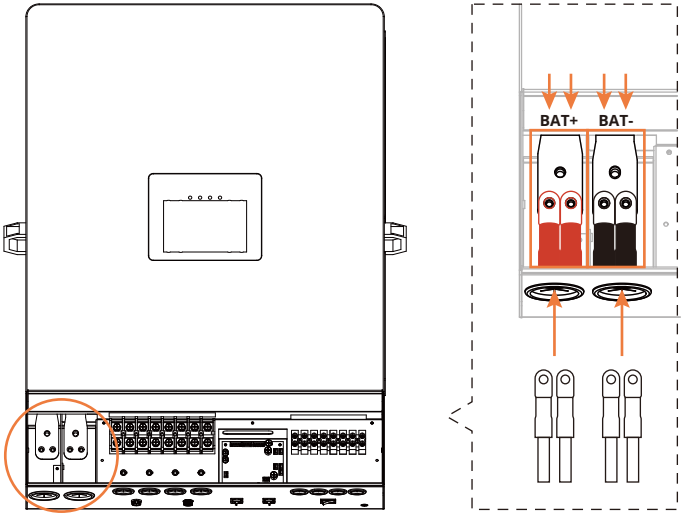
7.2.4 Steps to Connect the Battery

1.Cable Selection: Select an appropriate cable with connectors compatible with the battery terminals.

2.Insert Cable: Insert the battery cable through the BAT+ and BAT- ports, positionig it directly above the battery terminal.

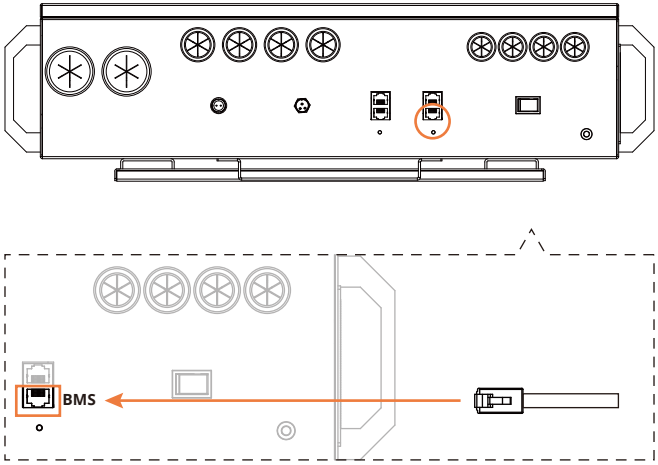
3.Attach Cable: Remove the screws from the battery terminal, attach the battery cable to the terminal, ensure the positive cable into BAT+ terminal and the negative cable to BAT- terminal, use a screwdriver to tighten the screws.

4.Check Polarity: Confirm polarity alignment between the battery and inverter. Please ensure that the positive terminal of the battery is connected to the positive terminal of the inverter, and the negative terminal of the battery is connected to the negative terminal of the inverter.



Notice: Connect two 2AWG wires to BAT+ and two 2AWG wires to BAT-.

7.2.4 BMS Communication



Steps to Connect the BMS Communication Cable:

Insert the CAN communication cable into the **BMS** port.

Notice: Our inverters use the CAN 500kbps and CAN 250kbps protocols for communication with BMS- equipped batteries. The communication cable is included in the inverter package. The following are the exact supported protocols:

CAN 500kbps: PYLON, DEYE, GOODWE, GINLONG (Solis), LXP, SMA, GROWATT, Victron, SOFAR, KINGOR (KG)
CAN 250kbps: JIKONG

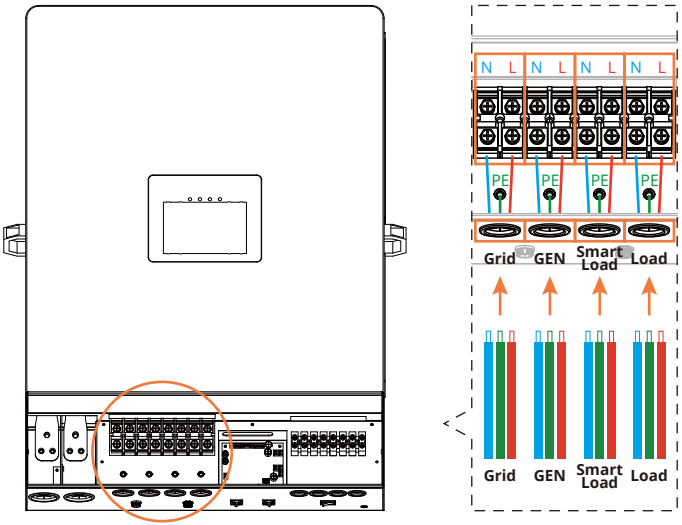
7.3 AC Input/Output Connection

7.3.1 Grid, GEN, Smart Load and Load Cable Selection

We recommend using the following specifications:

- Wire Size: **4AWG**
- Maximum Current: **95.2A**
- Cable Cross-Section Size: **21.15mm²**

7.3.2 Grid, GEN, Smart Load and Load Wiring



For proper operation, it is essential to correctly connect the live wire, neutral wire and ground wire to the corresponding terminal on the inverter.

Wiring Procedure:

1.Preparation:

• Ensure that the inverter and all associated equipment are powered off and disconnected from the electrical supply before proceeding with any wiring.
• Strip the insulation from each wire to the appropriate length to fit the corresponding terminal.

2.Connecting Wires to the Inverter:

• Using a suitable screwdriver, loosen the screw on each terminal (**Grid, GEN, Smart Load and Load**).
• Insert the stripped wires into the corresponding terminal (**Grid, GEN, Smart Load and Load**). Ensure each wire is inserted correctly according to its polarity.
• Tighten the screws with a screwdriver.

3.Double-Check Connections:

Verify that the live wire, neutral wire and ground wire are securely connected to their designated terminal. Incorrect connections may result in system malfunction, electrical hazards or equipment damage.

Notice:

1.Install an AC Circuit Breaker
To ensure safety, users should place an AC circuit breaker (AC switch) between the inverter and the grid.

2.Add a Load Disconnection Device
A load disconnection device should be installed for each inverter to allow safe disconnection while under load.

7.4 Wired Current Transformer (CT) Connection

The Current Transformer (CT) is a key component of the hybrid inverter system, used to monitor and manage electricity flow. Each inverter is supplied with one CT.

7.4.1 Important Installation Guidelines

1.Arrow Direction: Place the CT clamp on the **live wire (L)**, ensuring the arrow points toward the inverter.

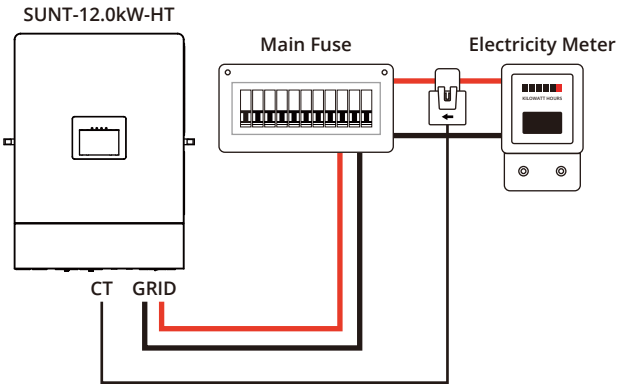
2.Avoid the following Mistakes:

- Do not place the CT on the neutral (N) or ground (PE) wire.
- Do not place the CT on both neutral (N) and live (L) wires together.

3.Use Insulated Wires Only: The CT must not be installed on bare wires.

4.Safety Tip: Wrap the CT clip with insulating tape for extra protection.

The CT coil is essential for features like the "Zero Export" function, which prevents power from being sent to the grid by reducing the inverter's output power. Additionally, the CT is imperative for enabling the function of AC coupling, for receiving power from the existing micro or string inverters.

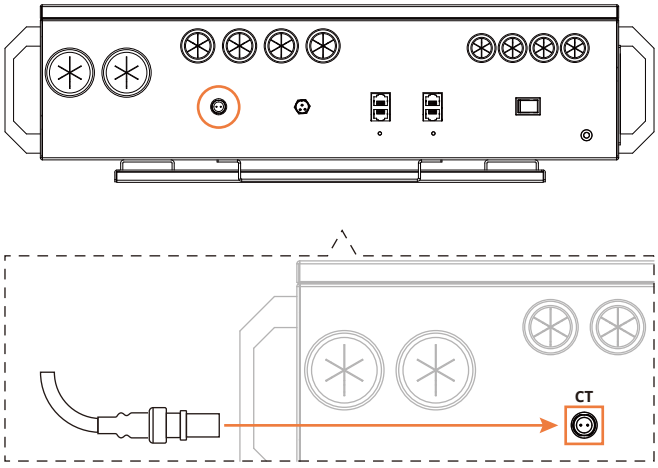


7.4.2 Installation Steps

1.Positioning the CT: Place the CT clamp on the **live wire** coming from the main fuse that supplies power to the building.

2.Cable Extension: If needed, contact us for extended current transformers.

3.Connecting to the Inverter: Insert the CT into the corresponding port and tighten the screw cap on the CT to secure the connection.



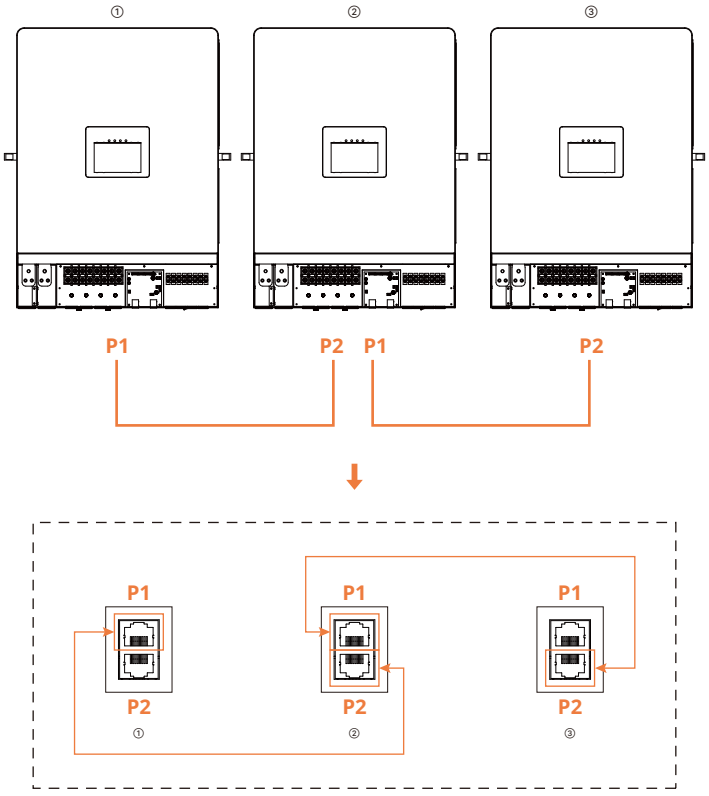
7.4.3 Important Note

If the CT coil is installed incorrectly (with the arrow pointing in the wrong direction), the "Grid" icon on the LCD touchscreen's "Home Page" will display negative power readings. When installed correctly, it will show positive power readings. Incorrect installation will prevent the inverter from properly controlling the amount of power sent back to the grid. To correct this, remove the current transformer (CT) and reinstall it in the reverse direction.

7.5 Parallel Connection

Notice: It is recommended that the maximum number of inverters connected in parallel should not exceed 6 units.

The following diagram illustrates the process of connecting multiple inverters in parallel.

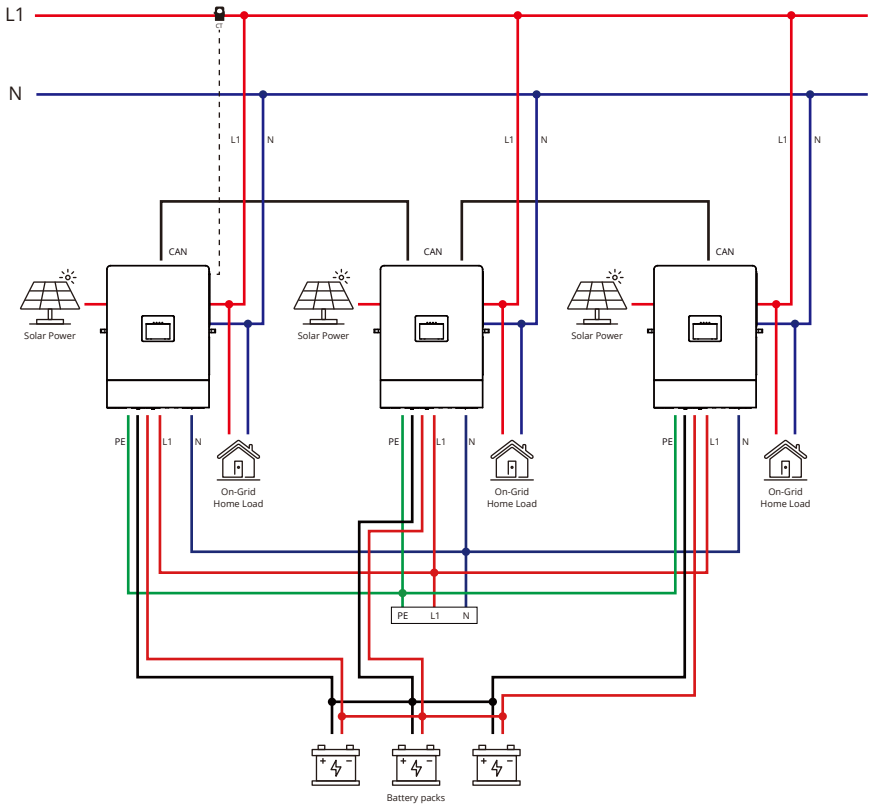


First to Second Inverter: Connect the first inverter to the second using communication cable, ensuring the cable is plugged into the correctly labeled terminal as shown in the diagram above.

Second to Third Inverter: Connect the second inverter to the third using communication cable, ensuring the cable is plugged into the correctly labeled interfaces as shown in the diagram above.

SUNT Hybrid Inverter Multiple inverters working together:

Consist a **single-phase** system.



Battery packs need to be connected in parallel,
positive polars connected together
and negtive polars conencted together.

Operating Guide:

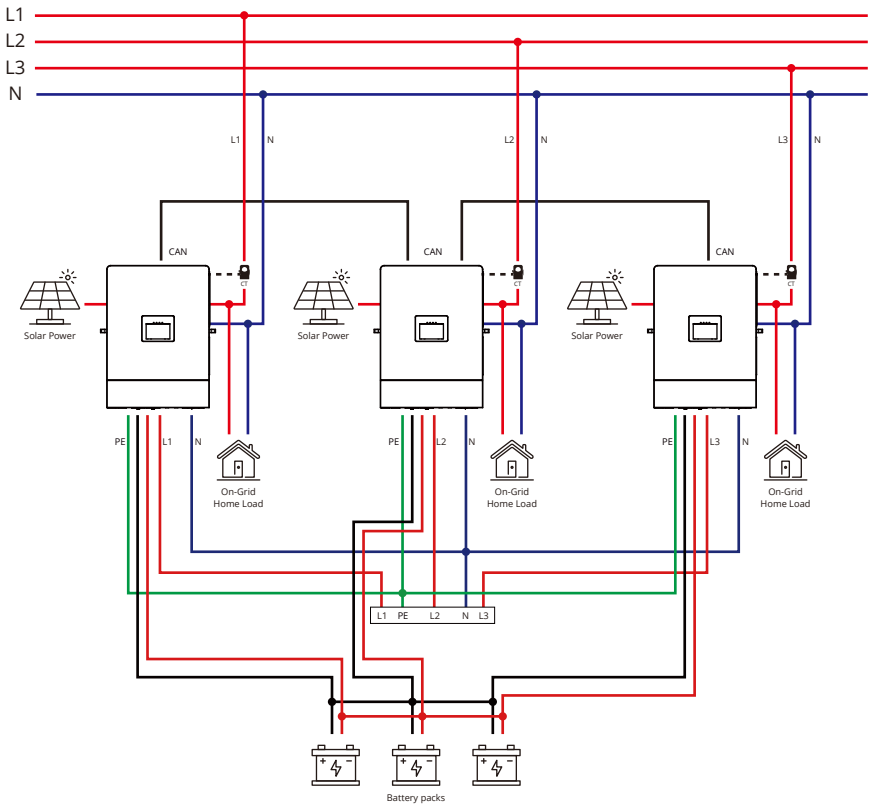
1.Configure this setting using the LCD touchscreen on the first inverter.

2.Configure this setting using the LCD touchscreen on the second inverter.

3.Configure this setting using the LCD touchscreen on the third inverter.

SUNT Hybrid Inverter Multiple inverters working together:

Consist a **three-phase** system.



Battery packs need to be connected in parallel,
positive polars connected together
and negtive polars conencted together.

Operating Guide:

1.Configure this setting using the LCD touchscreen on the first inverter.

2.Configure this setting using the LCD touchscreen on the second inverter.

3.Configure this setting using the LCD touchscreen on the third inverter.

Notice:
Follow the standard settings sequence during initial setup.

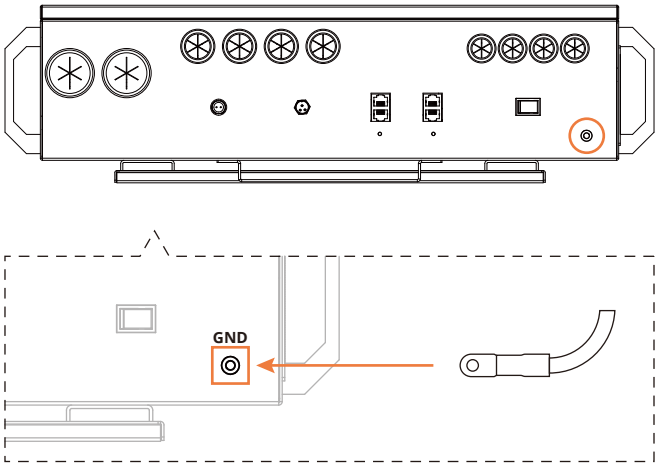
Installation Complete Indicators:

When the grid is connected, a blue light on the LCD interface under "AC/INV" indicates successful installation.
When the grid is not connected, a green light on the LCD interface under "AC/INV" signifies successful installation.

Occasionally, the phase configuration of the three-phase inverter system may change. If the system does not provide the correct feedback, please try the following adjustments:
1.Set Second Inverter: Configure the second inverter as **Master (L3)**.
2.Set Third Inverter: Configure the third inverter as **Master (L2)**.

If the power of a three-phase system consisting of three inverters in parallel is still insufficient, additional slave units can be connected to the master unit of each phase. The number of slave units connected to each phase must be the same. It is recommended that the total number of inverters in the system not exceed **six**.

7.6 Ground Point Connection



Follow these steps to ensure a proper ground connection:

1.Loosen the Screw: Use a screwdriver to unscrew the screw in the connection area.

2.Attach the Wire: Connect the wire securely to the ground point.

3.Secure the Connection: Tighten the screw with the screwdriver to firmly fix the wire in place.

Safety Notice:

• **Ensure Proper Grounding:** Always make sure the inverter is properly grounded to prevent electrical hazards.
• **Power Off Before Connecting:** Always ensure the system is powered off before performing any electrical connections to prevent the risk of electric shock.

Important: Following these safety guidelines helps protect you and ensures the reliable operation of your system.

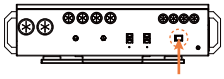
7.7 Steps to Turn On/Off the Inverter

Turn On

1

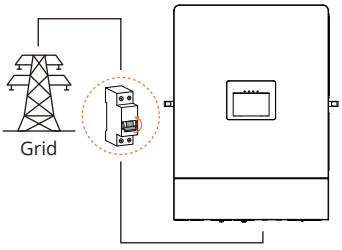
Turn on the battery or the circuit breaker between battery-inverter.

2



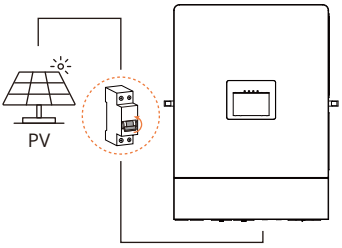
Turn on the inverter's main switch.

3



Activate the grid power by turning on the circuit breaker on the power supply side of the grid.

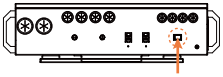
4



Turn on the PV switch to allow energy from the solar panels to flow into the system.

Turn Off

1

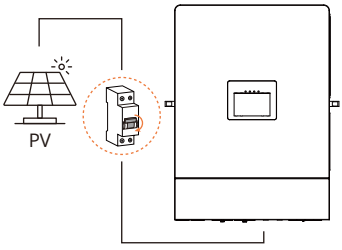


Turn off the inverter's main switch.

2

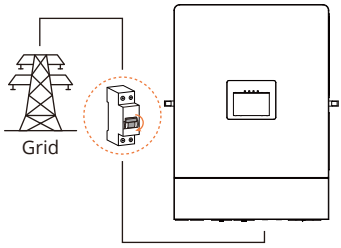
Turn off the battery or the circuit breaker between battery-inverter.

3



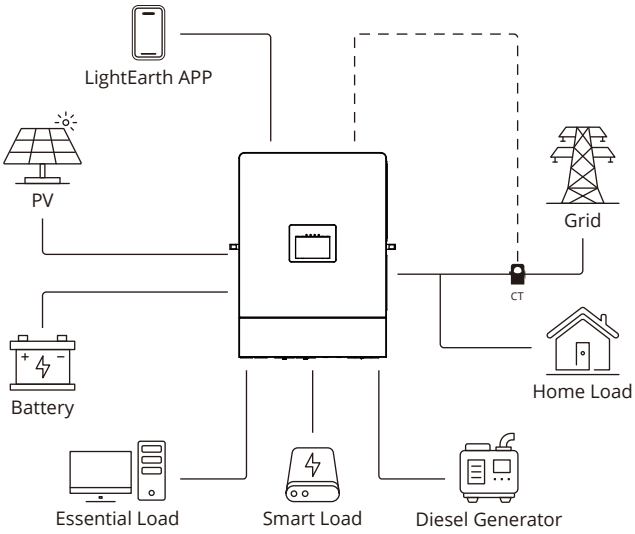
Turn off the PV switch to disconnect the solar panels from the inverter.

4



Disconnect grid power by turning off the circuit breaker on the power supply side of the grid.

8. System Overview



The **SUNT-12.0kW-HT** inverter is a cutting-edge energy storage solution, specifically designed to optimize the grid integration of **photovoltaic (PV)** systems.

▸ **Photovoltaic Modules:**

The inverter operates in **Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)** method and is equipped with **dual MPPTs**, enhancing system efficiency by ensuring optimal power generation under various environmental conditions.

▸ **Battery System:**

The **SUNT-12.0kW-HT** inverter is compatible with **low-voltage batteries** (both **lithium** and **lead-Acid**), the SUNT-12.0kW-HT series allows the installation of batteries with identical capacities and models. The inverter communicates with the battery via a **Battery Management System (BMS)**, ensuring compliance with industry standards and regulatory requirements.

▸ **Current Transformer (CT):**

The integrated **CT** enables the inverter to track energy import/export and consumption, facilitating efficient battery charge and discharge management for optimized energy use.

▸ **Generator Integration:**

The inverter effectively integrates photovoltaic systems with generators, maximizing fuel savings, reducing energy costs and ensuringa stable and reliable power supply.

▸ **Smart Load Integration:**

The Smart Load port allows surplus solar energy to power non-essential appliances, such as water heaters or pumps, increasing on-site utilization while keeping essential loads prioritized and isolating discretionary devices for smarter, automated energy use.

▸ **Grid Compatibility:**

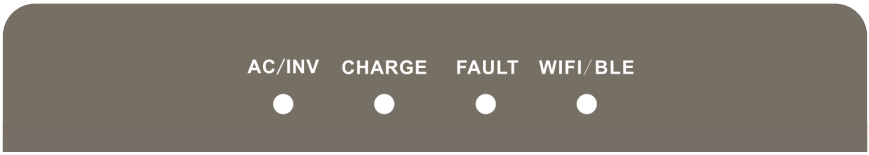
The inverter is compatible with grid voltages of 220V, 230V and 240V, making it suitable for various electrical systems. The parameters can be adjusted based on the installation country to better accommodate the local grid requirements.

▸ **LightEarth:**

The **LightEarth** serves as a smart, versatile monitoring tool that offers remote access. Through the LightEarth platform, both operators and installers can access vital information and stay updated on system performance, while also allowing them to control and adjust parameters to regulate the energy flow remotely, either via Bluetooth or Wi-Fi.
Users can download the app using the QR code below.

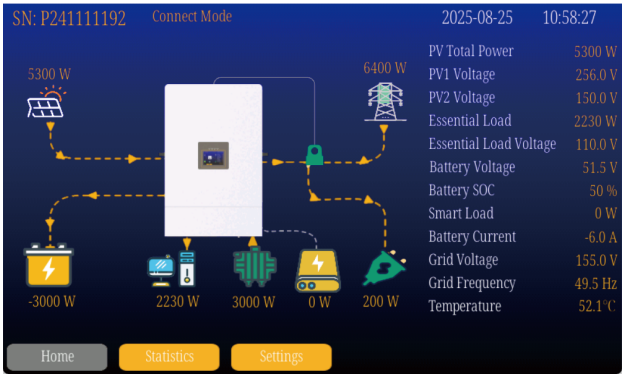
9. LCD Screen Overview

9.1 LED Overview



Type	Color Indicator	Description
AC/INV	BLUE	The inverter is active and connected to the grid.
	GREEN	The inverter is active in off-grid mode.
CHARGE	YELLOW	Battery is charging.
	OFF	Battery is not charging.
FAULT	RED	A fault has occurred. The light stays on until the fault is cleared or the system is restarted.
	OFF	System is functioning normally.
WIFI/BLE	GREEN	The inverter is connected to Bluetooth.
	BLUE	The inverter is connected to Wi-Fi.
	OFF	There is inactive connection.

9.2 Main Interface Overview



Home Page	
Top Row	• Display SN (for app networking). • Display the Wi-Fi or Bluetooth icon. • Display the parallel status. • Display the date and time.
Middle Section	• Left: Display the connection status and power flow of the inverter and devices. • Right: Display voltage, current and power data. Tap device icons for details.
Bottom Row	Select the **Home**, **Statistics** and **Settings** options to switch between the main interface, statistics page and settings page.
Statistics Page	
Statistics	View daily and total power data for PV, Grid (CT), Essential Load, Home Load and Battery.

Settings Page	
Basic Settings	• **Set Date:** Set the display date of the inverter. • **Set Time:** Set the display time of the inverter. • **Language:** Select the language of the inverter system. • **Backlight Time:** Select the LCD screen on-time duration, options include **30 seconds**, **60 seconds** and **Always On.** • **Beep:** Select the the time duration of the inverter alarm sound, options include **Disable**, **30 seconds** and **Always On.** • **Backlight:** Slide the bar to adjust LCD touchscreen brightness.
Parallel Modes	• Choose **Standalone** (default) or other modes like **Single-Phase** and **Three-Phase.** • Configure Master-Slave roles for parallel function.
Work Modes	Select modes Zero Export, UPS, Sell.
	CT Connection Mode: • **Wire CT:** The standard current transformer used for **Zero Export** functionality. • **WIFI CT:** A wireless current transformer that connects via Wi-Fi. • **Bluetooth CT:** A wireless current transformer that operates over a local area network via Bluetooth. • **Smart Meter:** Functions similarly to a current transformer (CT).
Battery Settings	For more details, refer to the **"Battery Settings"** under Chapter **"Work Mode Settings"**.

Settings Page	
Work Control Settings	• **Start Time:** Set the time for the battery to start charging/discharging. • **Stop Time:** Set the time for the battery to stop charging/discharging. • **Power:** Set the battery's maximum discharge power. • **Target:** Set the desired remaining battery capacity (SOC/Voltage). • **AC Charges Battery:** Select whether to charge the battery by toggling the switch in the right column of the interface. • **Battery Discharge:** Select whether to discharge the battery by toggling the switch in the right column of the interface. • **Max. Sell Power:** Set the maximum power that the inverter can sell electricity to the grid.
Advanced Settings	• **AC Output Frequency:** Select 50Hz or 60Hz based on local grid requirements. • **Grid Vol High / Grid Vol Low:** Set the allowable grid voltage window based on local fluctuation ranges. If the grid voltage goes outside this window, the inverter will disconnect (trip) for protection. • **Grid Hz High / Grid Hz Low:** Set the allowable grid frequency window based on local fluctuation ranges. If the grid frequency goes outside this window, the inverter will disconnect (trip) for protection. • **CT Trickle Feed:** Set the power fed into the inverter from the grid, prevent back feeding (Available under **"Zero Export"** mode. • **Smart Load:** Configure Smart Load settings. For details, see Chapter 10.1. • **Grid Peak Shaving Power:** Sets the maximum power the inverter may draw from the grid when Grid Peak Shaving is enabled. • **Grid Peak Shaving toggle:** Enables or disables the inverter's ability to draw power from the grid. • **Solar Sell:** Sell excessive PV power to the grid if permitted. • **Generator Connected Grid Input:** When enabled, a generator can be connected to the Grid port while a microinverter is connected to the GEN port, allowing concurrent use of both. • **Note:** Ensure compliant isolation/transfer equipment, avoid unintended paralleling of generator and utility, and follow local interconnection and anti-islanding requirements.
The Device	**View details about the inverter software system.**
	Error Log: View **Fault code**, **Fault time**, **Fault description**.
GEN Settings	**See Chapter 11:** GEN Settings for details.

10. Work Mode Overview

10.1 Essential Load, Home Load & Smart Load

In our system, loads are classified into two categories: **Essential Load** and **Home Load**.
Below is a detailed explanation of each category and connection methods.

▸ **Essential Load:**

Electrical appliances connected to the system's **"LOAD"** terminal are classified as **Essential Load**. These appliances require power even in the event of a grid outage, ensuring uninterrupted operation.

▸ **Home Load:**

All other electrical appliances in the household that are wired to the grid are considered **Home Load**. These devices are powered through the grid connection under normal operating conditions.

This design ensures critical devices receive prioritized power during power outages, while non-essential devices remain dependent on grid availability.

▸ **Recommendation:**

1.We suggest connecting loads to **Essential Load** that are critical systems that must remain operational at all times.
Examples include medical equipment and storage units, CCTV cameras, internet servers, Wi-Fi routers, refrigerators, desktop computers, etc.

2.We suggest connecting loads to **Home Load** that can tolerate power interruptions. These systems do not require constant electricity and can be powered on or off as needed.
Examples include non-critical household appliances: televisions, washing machines, dishwashers, electric kettles, microwave ovens, coffee makers, air conditioners, etc.

► **Smart Load:**

Purpose: Control appliances wired to the Smart Load terminal. When enabled, the inverter powers these loads using available PV and battery energy according to the thresholds below. Configure this option via Advanced Settings.

Smart Load Settings:

• **Smart Load Enable**
Turns the Smart Load function on/off.
Operates only when usable energy is available from PV and the battery.
• **SmartLoad Always ON**
Treats the Smart Load port as Home Load and keeps it powered regardless of other conditions until this setting is manually turned off.
• **SmartLoad OFF Battery**
Battery threshold at which Smart Load turns on.
Configure by Voltage or SOC per Battery Settings →SOC/Voltage.
• **SmartLoad ON Battery**
Battery threshold at which Smart Load turns on.
Configure by Voltage or SOC per Battery Settings → SOC/Voltage.
• **Minimum solar power required to start SmartLoad.(Only On Grid.)**
Minimum PV power needed to activate Smart Load.

Notice:
· If **"SmartLoad Always ON"** is on, ON/OFF thresholds and PV minimum are bypassed.

10.2 Work Mode Overview

10.2.1 Energy management model

Defines how PV energy is allocated. Applies in Sell, UPS, and Zero Export modes.

Load First Mode:
PV power supplies loads first; surplus charges the battery, then exports to the grid (if allowed).
It is recommended to use when maximizing self-consumption is the goal

Battery Priority Mode:
PV power first charges the battery to the configured target SOC/voltage—per the time-slot schedule in Work Control Settings—then supplies loads; any remaining energy is exported to the grid (if permitted). In UPS mode, Battery Priority Mode follows the usual UPS behavior. Work Control Settings are inactive, and the battery will charge to 100% SOC.
It is recommended to use when building reserve for outages or peak tariff period.

▸ **Notice:**

Affects PV allocation only. Grid and generator usage follow their own settings.

Essential/Home load priority still follows the active work mode and system limits.

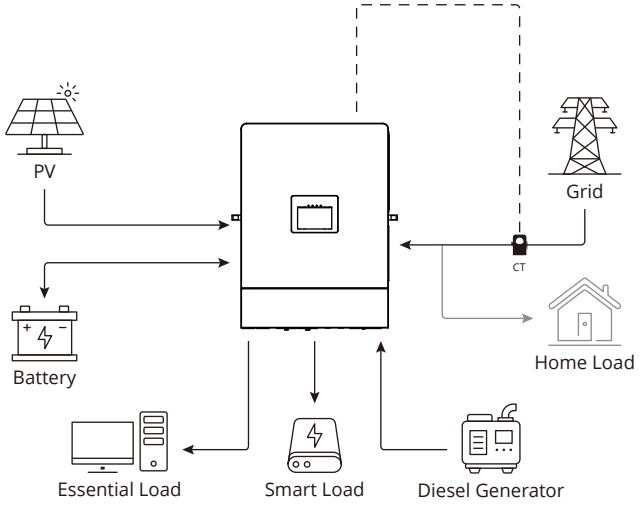
Battery Priority Mode is suitable for sites with occasional, short outages or where the PV array is smaller than the inverter's maximum input.

In Battery Priority Mode, consider setting a slightly higher target SOC/voltage in Work Control Settings (per time slot) so the battery reaches reserve to prepare for a potential grid outage. Always follow the battery supplier's limits to avoid excessive cycling or reduced power available to loads.

10.2.2 UPS Mode

The UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) mode is a critical feature designed to ensure continuous power supply during grid outages. When enabling UPS mode and the grid fails, it draws power from the solar system or battery storage to maintain electricity for the household. This feature helps prevent downtime and ensures that essential devices continue to operate seamlessly.

UPS mode is particularly valuable in regions with unreliable grid service, providing peace of mind that power will remain available during disruptions. In this mode, the system functions as a backup power source, delivering energy instantly with no noticeable delay.



▸ **Key Features**

1.Normal Grid State: The load is powered by solar energy and grid power. The battery is only charged and does not discharge.

2.Grid Outage: The system switches to off-grid mode, ensuring uninterrupted power supply to **Essential Load**.

▸ **Operational Priorities**

1.When the Grid is Available:
• **Battery at 100% State of Charge (SOC):** Solar power supplies the load as a priority. If solar power is insufficient, grid power supplements the load.
• **Battery Below 100% SOC:**
Battery Priority Mode: The grid powers the loads; PV energy charges the battery. If PV is unavailable, the grid charges the battery.
Load First Mode: PV powers the loads first; surplus PV charges the battery. The grid supplements battery charging until it reaches 100% SOC.
• **Battery Discharge Policy:** The battery will not discharge to power the load when the grid is operational.
• **Solar Power Usage Priority:**
Based on the **Energy management model** selection
Battery Priority Mode: Battery > Load > Grid
Load First Mode: Load > Battery > Grid

2.When the Grid is Unavailable:
• **Load Supply:** The load is powered by a combination of battery and solar power.
• **Excess Solar Power:** When the PV power exceeds the load power, the surplus energy will be used to charge the battery.

▸ **Notice**

1.Only the loads connected to the **"LOAD"** terminal, classified as **Essential Load**, will be functional in **UPS mode**.

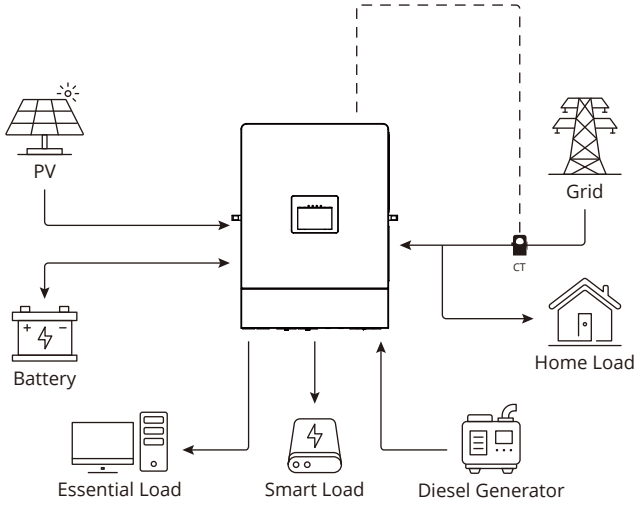
2.In order to charge the battery using grid power, the **"Charge From AC"** option in **"Battery Settings"** must be enabled.

10.2.3 Zero Export Mode

Zero export mode is designed to prevent any surplus solar energy from being exported to the grid. When enabled, this mode prioritizes solar energy for powering loads, with any surplus energy stored in the battery for later use, with none being sent back to the grid.

This feature is particularly beneficial in regions with strict regulations or policies that restrict the export of solar energy. It gives users full control over their energy consumption and storage, ensuring that no energy is wasted and helping to minimize electricity costs. The system continuously monitors energy demand, adjusting the energy flow to maintain zero export levels.

Zero export mode can be programmed to activate automatically during certain hours or conditions, offering a convenient and hands-off approach. Additionally, it enhances grid stability by reducing the strain on local infrastructure caused by unpredictable energy exports.



▸ **Key Features**

1.This mode is ideal for maximizing solar energy utilization while complying with regulations that prohibit feed-in to the grid.

2.The Current Transformer (CT) is essential to realize the function of **Zero Export**.

3.Battery Charging: If PV power exceeds load demands, the excess energy is used to charge the battery.

4.Make sure the **"Charge from AC"** under **"Battery Settings"** and **"AC Charges Battery"** under **"Work Control Settings"** are turned on to allow the battery to charge from the grid. If these settings are off, the battery will only be charged from excess photovoltaic (PV) power.

▸ **Operational Priorities**

1.Load Supply Priority: Solar > Battery > Grid
Solar energy is the primary power source for loads.
If solar power is insufficient, the battery will also supply power to loads, with the grid being the last option to satisfy the demand of load consumption.

2.Solar Power Consumption Priority:
• Load First Mode: Load > Battery > Grid
Solar power is first used to meet load requirements.
Any excess solar power charges the battery.
• Battery Priority Mode: Battery>Load>Grid
Solar power first charges the battery to the configured target SOC/voltage (per the time-slot schedule in Work Control Settings). Once the target is reached, PV then supplies the loads.

3.The priority order of grid power distribution: Load > Battery

10.2.4 Solar Sell

► **Solar Sell**

We have introduced the **"Solar Sell"** function under **"Advanced Settings"**, enabling users to sell surplus solar energy back to the grid where permitted by local authorities. This feature enhances flexibility and maximizes the value of solar power generation for users.

How it Works:
When the **Solar Sell** function is activated, any excess solar power that remains after fulfilling both loads and battery requirements （fully charged） can be exported to the grid for sale, providing users with an opportunity to monetize their excess energy production.

Notice:

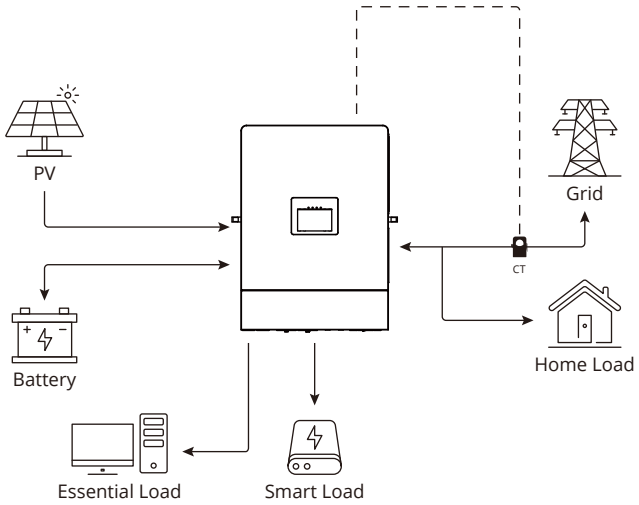
• Ensure compliance with local regulations and permissions before activating the **Solar Sell** function.
• The **Solar Sell** function will be available when users select **Zero Export** mode or **UPS** mode.

10.2.5 Sell Mode

Sell mode is designed to optimize both energy production and consumption. When this feature is enabled, the inverter prioritizes charging the battery and powering the connected loads, with any surplus energy automatically fed back into the grid, provided such actions are permitted by local regulations. The inverter actively monitors the energy produced and consumed, and when there is surplus power, it automatically transfers to the grid. This helps balance the overall energy supply, supporting the grid during peak demand periods.

The inverter adjusts the export amount based on predefined settings, allowing users to control how much energy is sent back to the grid. This feature is particularly beneficial in regions with net metering programs, where users can receive compensation or credits for the energy they contribute to the grid. The system ensures that the energy exported is safe, reliable, and compliant with local grid standards.

Before enabling this feature, verify with your local utility or authority to confirm that selling electricity back to the grid is permitted. Additionally, ensure full compliance with all relevant regulations, guidelines, and permitting processes to avoid any issues.



▸ **Key Features**

1.Battery Charging: In Sell Mode, charging follows the two predefined time slots specified in **Work Control Settings**.
While in **UPS Mode**, the battery charges continuously until it reaches 100%.

2.Grid Feedback: In **Sell** Mode, feedback to the grid is automatically enabled, while in **UPS** and **Zero Export Modes**, feedback to the grid requires manual activation via **Advanced Settings** → **Solar Sell**.

3.Solar Sell vs. Sell Mode:
Sell Mode: Users can sell electricity from both the battery and excess solar power.
Solar Sell: Users can only sell excess solar energy; the battery's power isn't used for sales.

▸ **Operational Priorities**

1.Operational Priorities: Battery > Load > Grid

2.Max Sell Power: The Max Sell Power setting controls the maximum amount of electricity that can be exported to the grid.
When **"Sell Mode"** is enabled, or when **"Solar Sell"** is activated under either **"UPS Mode"** or **"Zero Export Mode"**, the excess solar power available for sale will be restricted based on the value set by the users in the **"Max. Sell Power"** field under **"Work Control Settings"**.

11. GEN Settings

We have introduced a new feature that allows the users to control the additional generator or string/microinverter under the page "GEN Port Settings".

▸ **Generator:**

1.GEN Charge: This switch defines whether the generator is used to charge the battery.

2.GEN Peak Shaving: This switch enables or disables the GEN Max Power setting (the generator's maximum allowable output power).

Function:

The inverter monitors the generator's maximum allowable power (Max Gen Power). When household load exceeds this limit, the inverter discharges the battery to compensate, preventing generator overload.

Switch Status:

ON: When the load exceeds the generator limit, the battery will automatically compensate.

OFF: Without PV compensation, if load demand surpasses the limit, the inverter forces the excess on the generator, which may cause overload and trigger inverter alarms.

Special Rule for PV:

If PV is available, solar power will always compensate first, regardless of the switch setting.

3.Gen Charges Current: This controls the charging current from the generator to the battery.

4.Gen Start Point: Sets the battery voltage threshold at which the generator will start charging the battery. e.g.Setting this to 40V(20%) means the generator will activate when the battery reaches below 40V(20%).
In UPS mode, the generator charges the battery to **100% SOC** and **ignores Work Control Settings**; in Zero Export mode, it follows the **target Voltage/SOC** set under **Work Control Settings** → **AC Charges Battery** (per time slot).

5.GEN Max Power: This parameter defines the maximum power that the generator is allowed to supply to the system. By setting this value, the inverter ensures that the generator will not be overloaded.

6.Max. Operating Time: The setting limits the maximum runtime of the generator. This is important as most generators have a maximum runtime limit. The user should configure this setting based on their specific generator.

7.Max. Cooling Time: This setting specifies the cooling period required for the generator after extended operation, ensuring it operates within safe thermal limits. The user should configure this setting based on their specific generator.

8.Generator Operation (GEN Port)
Availability: Generator control is available under **Zero Export** and **UPS** mode.
Grid Interlock: The inverter automatically monitors the grid. Generator output is **permitted only when no active grid is detected**; if the grid is present, generator output is **blocked**, even if the generator is running.

Load supply Priority: Solar >Generator
Solar power supplies the load first. If solar power is insufficient, generator will take over.

Power Distribution Priority (GEN source): Essential Load > Battery.

▸ **Microinverter:**

Under Zero Export, the power generated by the microinverter is used to supply the **Essential Load** and **Home Load**. Any excess power is then used to charge the battery (with the "Charge From AC" option enabled in "Battery Settings"), and vice versa under UPS mode.

1. INV Limit: When this option is enabled, the microinverter will automatically disconnect once the battery is fully charged. When this option is off, the microinverter will export excess power to the grid after the battery reaches full capacity.

2. INV ON Batt Point: This setting defines the voltage at which the microinverter will start operating. For example, setting this to 40V (20%) will cause the inverter to turn on when the battery voltage drops below 40V (20%). The battery will be charged to full capacity under all circumstances.

Notice:
If the battery is equipped with a **Battery Management System (BMS)**, both **"Gen Start Point"** and **"INV ON Batt Point"** can be configured using either **Voltage** or **State of Charge (SOC)**.
Users can select the preferred mode under **Battery Settings** by choosing the **"SOC/Voltage"** option.

12. Work Mode Settings

12.1 Battery Settings Overview

Properly configuring the battery parameters is critical for safe and optimal system performance.

▸ **Important Notices:**

1.Consult Your Battery Supplier: Properly configuring the battery parameters is critical for safe and optimal system performance.

2.Safety First: Incorrect battery configurations can lead to damage, safety hazards, or even explosions. Always follow your battery manufacturer's guidelines and consult your battery supplier before adjusting any of the following settings.

▸ **Battery Settings Configuration:**

1.Charge From AC: This setting allows users to enable grid power for battery charging.

AC Charge Current: Sets the current limit drawn from the grid to charge the battery (when "Charge From AC" is enabled).

2.Battery Type: Select one of the following options based on your battery setup.

• **Battery Pack:** For batteries with a **BMS.**
Under **SOC/Voltage**, select either **SOC** or **Voltage** to configure the battery settings.
Choose the matching **Battery Protocol** for your battery.
To view the complete battery status, click the **BMS** option.
• **User:**
For batteries **without** a Battery Management System (**BMS**). Manually enter all relevant specifications after consulting with the battery supplier.
• **No Battery:**
If no battery is installed and the inverter is used solely as a grid-tie inverter, select this option.

Notice: The **"Boost Charge Voltage"** and **"Float Charge Voltage"** are automatically configured by the battery with Management System (**BMS**). If your battery does not include a **BMS**, you must manually set these voltages under the **"User"** option in the **"Battery Type"** settings.

3.Battery Capacity: This setting allows users to select the battery's total capacity.

4.Low Voltage Protection: This setting determines the voltage level at which the battery will stop discharging.

5.Battery Recovery Voltage: This setting represents the level of voltage that the battery needs to be charged up to after the low-voltage protection kicks in.

6.Maximum Charge Current: This setting allows users to set the maximum charge current (PV+Grid).

7.Maximum Discharge Current: This setting allows users to set the maximum discharge current.

8.Boost Charge Voltage: This setting allows users to set the voltage reached during bulk (constant-current) charging.

9.Float Charge Voltage: A low, constant voltage is applied after the battery is fully charged to counter self-discharge. This is often unnecessary for LiFePO4 batteries but commonly used for lead-acid batteries.

10.Equalizing Charge Voltage: Equalizing charge is primarily used for lead-acid batteries to balance the cells. It is typically required for lead-acid batteries, but not for LiFePO4 batteries.

11.Equalizing Charge Time: If imbalance occurs (e.g., reduced performance or capacity), set the duration (1–90 minutes) for the equalizing charge. This is not required for LiFePO4 batteries.

12.Equalizing Charge Interval: For lead-acid batteries, users should select the frequency (1–90 days) for an equalizing charge, depending on usage and battery condition. This is typically used for lead-acid batteries and is not required for LiFePO4 batteries.

ATTENTION: Please note that the chart below uses theoretical data to illustrate how battery SOC and voltage may correlate. Actual performance varies by manufacturers and battery chemistry - particularly for LiFePO4 batteries - so the chart should be viewed as **reference only**.

The following hypothetical examples are based on the chart's data and assume sufficient solar irradiance. Real-World conditions will may vary.

SOC	Volt per Cell	48V (15 Cell)	51.2V (16 Cell)	57.6V (18 Cell)
100.00%	3.65	54.75	58.4	65.7
99.50%	3.45	51.75	55.2	62.1
99.00%	3.38	50.7	54.08	60.84
90.00%	3.35	50.25	53.6	60.3
80.00%	3.33	49.95	53.28	59.94
70.00%	3.3	49.5	52.8	59.4
60.00%	3.28	49.2	52.48	59.04
50.00%	3.26	48.9	52.16	58.68
40.00%	3.25	48.75	52	58.5
30%	3.23	48.45	51.68	58.14
20%	3.2	48	51.2	57.6
15%	3.05	45.75	48.8	54.9
9.5%	3	45	48	54
5%	2.8	42	44.8	50.4
0.5%	2.54	38.1	40.64	45.72
0%	2.5	37.5	40	45

The following hypothetical examples and operating guides are based on hypothetical assumptions. Actual performance will vary depending on local weather conditions, system efficiency and real energy consumption patterns.

12.2 UPS Mode

Brian lives in a country with an unstable electricity grid, resulting in frequent power outages. He seeks a reliable and continuous source of electricity to mitigate the impacts of these outages.

Brian's Solar Equipment and Battery Specifications

Category	Specs Description	Details
Solar Panels	Number of Panels	40×430W
Battery	Type	LiFePO4 Battery
	Battery Nominal Voltage	51.2V
	Battery Capacity	300Ah
	Battery Rated Discharge Current	150A
	Battery Rated Charge Current	150A

Brian's Household Energy Usage

Category	Appliance	Power (W/h)	Operating Hours	Daily Consumption (Wh)
Essential Load	1 Refrigerator	50	24	1200
	2 Medical Storage Equipments	100	24	4800
	1 Wi-Fi Router	15	24	360
Home Load	10 Light Bulbs	10	5 (18:00–23:00)	500
	2 Televisions	100	3	600
	3 Induction Cookers	1500	1 (18:00–19:00)	4500
	1 Desktop computer	300	5 (18:00–23:00)	1500
	1 Washing Machine	1000	1 (13:00–14:00)	2000
Total Daily Load				15460

▸ **Solar Power Generation and Battery Charging:**

With the solar panels brian have, Assuming an effective charging power of **80%** of the rated output due to real-world conditions, and inverter efficiency of **97.6%**.
Total Solar Power: 430W×40×80%×97.6%≈13430W≈13.43kW.
Total Battery Energy: 400Ah×48V=19,200Wh=19.2kWh.

Charging Time=Battery Energy (kWh)/Solar Power (kW)
=**19.2kWh÷13.43kW≈1.43 hours**.

With sufficient sunlight and no load consumption, the solar system can fully recharge the battery in just over **1** hour.

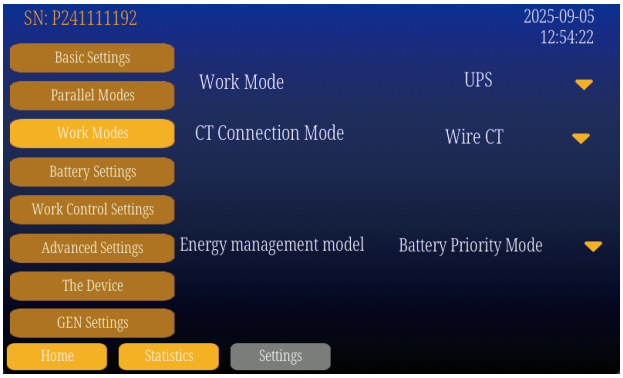
Self-Sufficiency and Backup Power

Given that Brian's battery has a total energy capacity of **19.2kWh**, which is more than sufficient to meet his daily consumption of **15460Wh (15.46kWh)**, he can depend entirely on the battery for his household's energy needs during the day if solar energy generation is sufficient.

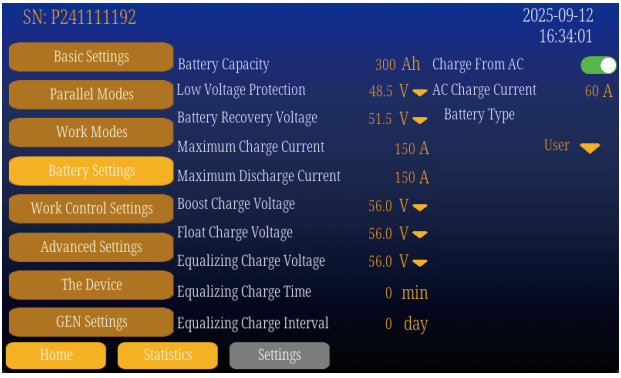
In the event of extended grid outages (lasting up to two days with overcast skies and minimal solar energy generation), Brian will remain fully self-sufficient with his current setup, as long as his solar panels generate enough power during the day to recharge the battery.

To ensure a consistent supply of electricity in the household while reducing costs associated with electricity consumption, the following settings and strategies should be implemented.

Operating Guide:



1.Navigate to "Work Modes" and select "UPS".



2.In UPS mode, Brian only needs to manage the battery settings. Here are our recommendations based on his situation.

Example (diesel generator supplement):
Brian uses a 6.5 kW diesel generator (nominal 6 kW) delivering 6 kW three-phase at 380V or 3kW single-phase at 220V.
Recommended limits: max runtime 7 hours, cooling time 1 hour.
Configure as follows:

12.3 Zero Export Mode

Phil lives in an area with exceptionally high electricity costs. Hypothetically, the electricity price is highest between 13:00–19:00 and lowest from 01:00–07:00. To minimize costs, he aims to maximize solar energy usage and avoid exporting excess power to the grid during expensive peak hours.

Phil's Solar Equipment and Battery Specifications

Category	Specs Description	Details
Solar Panels	Number of Panels	32×550W
Battery	Type	LiFePO4 Battery
	Battery Nominal Voltage	48V
	Battery Capacity	400Ah
	Battery Rated Discharge Current	200A
	Battery Rated Charge Current	200A

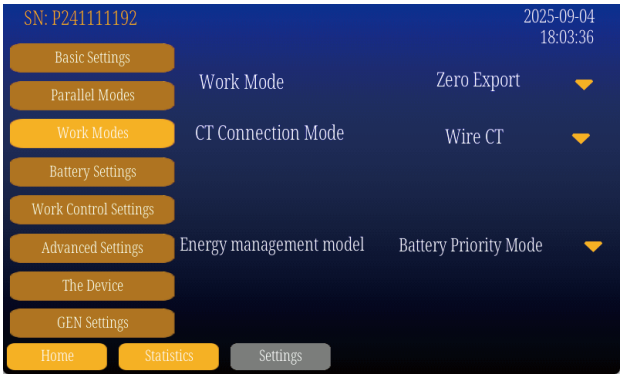
Phil's Household Energy Usage

Category	Appliance	Power (W/h)	Operating Hours	Daily Consumption (Wh)
Essential Load	2 Refrigerators	50	24	2400
	2 Internet Servers	100	24	4800
	1 Wi-Fi Router	15	24	360
Home Load	16 Light Bulbs	10	5 (18:00–23:00)	800
	2 Computers	100	10 (07:00–12:00 13:00–18:00)	2000
	2 Air Conditioners	1000	7 (16:00–23:00)	14000
	1 Washing machine	1000	1 (13:00–14:00)	1000
	1 Vacuum cleaner	2000	1 (10:00–11:00)	2000
Total Daily Load				27360

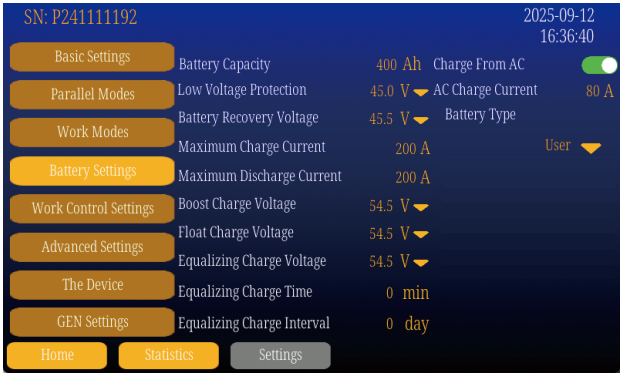
▸ **Zero Export Mode Configuration:**

• **Solar Energy Priority:** Configure the system to use solar energy as the primary source of power during the day.
• **Battery Charging:** Charge the battery using grid power during off-peak hours (01:00-07:00).
• **Battery Usage:** Use stored battery energy to power the home loads during peak hours (13:00-19:00).
• **Goal:** Minimize reliance on expensive grid electricity and avoid unnecessary energy export costs.

Operating Guide:



1.Navigate to "Work Modes" and select "Zero Export"; the default CT connection is "Wire CT".



2.Based on Phil's case,
we recommend these battery settings.

3.These are the most cost-effective grid
settings for Phil to reduce electricity costs.

▸ **Solar Sell Function:**

If Phil's grid supports selling electricity but does not allow more than 3600W, for him to sell electricity, Phil will turn on the **"Solar Sell"** feature under **"Advanced Settings"** and set the **"Max Sell Power"** at 3600W.

Assuming 5 peak sunlight hours for this calculation, the total energy that could be sold to the grid: **3600W×5h=18,000Wh=18kWh**.

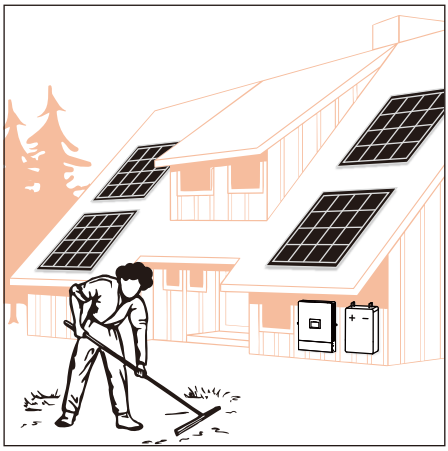
The local energy company pays **$0.07** per **kilowatt-hour (kWh)** for solar energy sold to the grid. This is Phil's daily earning with the "Solar Sell" feature enabled: **18kWh×$0.07/kWh=$1.26**.

Operating Guide:

1.Navigate to "Advanced Settings" and enable the "Solar Sell" feature.

2.Based on Phil's case, we recommend these work control settings.

12.4 Sell Mode



Alex lives in an area where the local grid allows individuals to sell electricity back to the grid, he has abundant solar panels on his roof with relatively small battery storage to store the solar energy , and he is interested in using our inverter to earn some extra income.

Alex's Solar Equipment and Battery Specifications

Category	Specs Description	Details
Solar Panels	Number of Panels	32×550W
Battery	Type	LiFePO4 Battery
	Battery Nominal Voltage	51.2V
	Battery Capacity	200Ah
	Battery Rated Discharge Current	100A
	Battery Rated Charge Current	100A

Alex's Household Energy Usage

Category	Appliance	Power (W/h)	Operating Hours	Daily Consumption (Wh)
Essential Load	1 Refrigerator	50	24	1200
	1 Wi-Fi Router	15	24	360
Home Load	3 Light Bulbs	10	5 (18:00–23:00)	150
	1 Toaster	800	0.25	200
	1 Washing machine	1000	1 (13:00–14:00)	1000
	1 Vacuum cleaner	2000	1 (10:00–11:00)	2000
	2 Televisions	200	5 (18:00–23:00)	2000
Total Daily Load				6910

▸ **Hypothetical Scenario:**

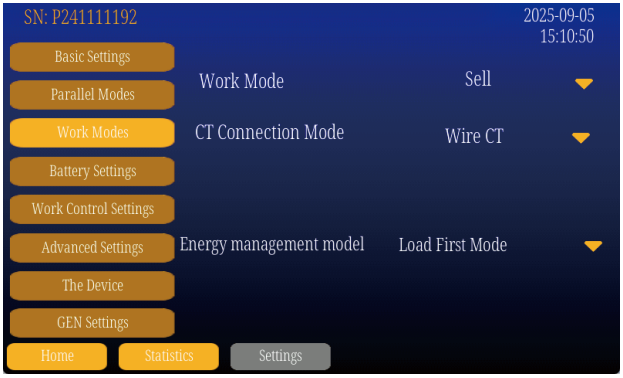
With **32** units of **550W** solar panels, assuming an effective charging power of 80% of the rated output due to real-world conditions, and the inverter's efficiency of **97.6%**, the effective output power: **550W×32×80%×97.6%≈13,742W**.

Assuming it's a sunny day with 6 hours of effective sunlight, the total energy generated by the solar panels would be: **13,742W×6=82,452Wh**.

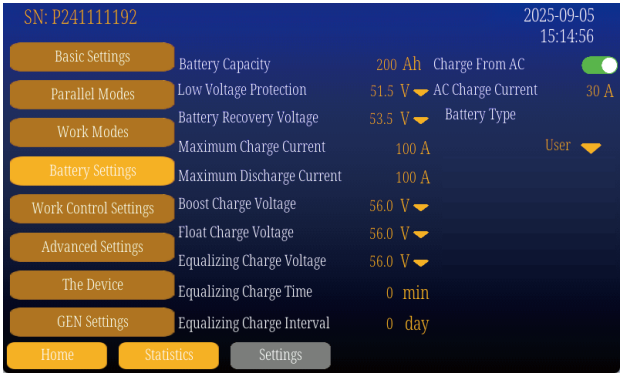
After subtracting Alex's daily consumption of 1910Wh, the remaining energy available for export to the grid is: **82,452Wh−6910Wh=75,542Wh=75.542kWh.**

Potential Earnings: If the grid buys solar energy at $0.05/kWh with no selling limit, Alex's earnings for the day under this scenario would be: **75.542kWh×$0.05/kWh≈$3.78.**

Operating Guide:



1.Navigate to "Work Modes" and select "Sell".



2.Configure the battery settings according to Alex's scenario.

3.If the grid operator imposes no export limit, use this configuration to maximize revenue. If an export cap applies, set Max Sell Power to the limit specified by the grid operator.

13. Troubleshooting

Error Code	Description	Solutions
E07	DC-DC voltage boost failure	1.Restart the inverter. 2.Seek help from the supplier.
E10	Power module fault	Check whether the battery voltage is normal.
E13	Mode change	Switch between the host and the slave mode or switch between battery and no battery mode.
E14	DC current overload	Check whether the current transformer of the main board is normal (U5L18P025D15).
E15	Short circuit protecting	1.Restart the inverter. 2.Check whether the load is short-circuited, and check whether the MOS tube of the main board is damaged.
E16	AC over current fault of hardware	1.Restart the inverter. 2.Check whether the IGBT of the main board is short-circuited.
E19	Hardware integration failure	1.Restart the inverter. 2.Seek help from the supplier.
E21	The PV or DC-DC over current of hardware	1.Restart the machine. 2.Check PV module and battery connecitons. 3.Test whether the IGBT and MOS tubes of the main board is damaged.
E25	Bus voltage is too low when the battery is activated	Check the battery cables are correctly connected and restart the machine.
E29	ECAN communication Error	This is a parallel fault, and the machine needs to be restarted after the parallel machine is set up.
E31	The bus voltage is too low in battery-free mode	This is a fault warning when the battery mode is switched and you can try to restart the machine.
E35	Overload protection	Try to reduce the load.
E37	DC-DC current exceeding (battery activated)	Try to reduce the load.
E39	DC-DC current exceeding (software)	Try to reduce the load.
E40	DC-DC current is too large	Try to reduce the load.
E41	Parallel system fault	Parallel system fault (when one of the devices stops working and the others stop working).
E45	AC Voltage fault (high voltage)	Check whether the power grid voltage is within the range no too high or too low (AC voltage range 165-256V).
E46	AC Voltage fault (low voltage)	
E47	The power grid over frequency	Check if the frequency is in the range of specification.
E48	The power grid low frequency	Check if the frequency is in the range of specification.
E55	Parallel system fault	One of the parallel systems is off, or the parallel cable is broken, or the battery voltage is different.
E60	Temperature protection	1.Check whether the fan is running. 2.Check sensor.
E61	High voltage protection	
E62	Low voltage protection	

14. Technical Parameters

Technical Parameter	SUNT-12.0kW-HT
Battery Input (DC Input)	
Supported Battery Type	LiFePO4 or Lead-Acid
Battery Input Voltage Range (V)	40~60
Max. Charge Voltage (V)	60 (Configurable)
Max. Charge Current (A)	220 (Configurable)
Max. Discharge Current (A)	260 (Configurable)
Battery Capacity (Ah) (Recommend)	100~2000
Charge for LiFePO4 Battery Pack	Communicating with BMS of the Battery Pack
PV String Input (DC Input)	
Max. DC Input Power (W)	18000
Max. DC Input Voltage (V)	500
MPPT Voltage Range (V)	120~450
Start-Up Voltage (V)	150
Max. Input Current (A)	32x2 =64 2 MPPT Channels
AC Output (Back-Up) Feed to Essential Load	
Max. Output Power (W)	12000
Max. Output Apparent Power (VA)	12000
Peak Output Apparent Power (VA)	24000
Max. Output Current (A)	55
Nominal Output Votage (Vac)	220/230/240 (Configurable) Single Phase
Nominal Output Frequency (Hz)	50/60 (+/-0.2%) (Configurable)
Max. Bypass Current (A)	63
Shift Time (Bypass and Inverter) (ms)	10
Output THD (Resistor Load)	<3%
AC Input (On-Grid) Bypass to Essential Load/Charge the Battery/Feed to Home Load	
Max. Input Power (W) Bypass to Essential Load/Charge the Battery	12000
Max. Output Power (W) Feed to Home Load	12000
Max. Apparent Input Power (VA) Bypass to Essential Load/Charge the Battery	12000
Max. Apparent Output Power (VA) Feed to Home Load	12000
Nominal Input/Output Voltage (V)	220/230/240 (Auto Adjusted to Fit Home Grid) Single Phase
Nominal Input/Output Frequency (Hz)	50/60 (Auto Adjusted to Fit Home Grid)
Max. Bypass Current (A)	63
Shift Time (Bypass and Inverter) (ms)	10
Efficiency	
Max. Efficiency	97.60%
Max. Battery to Load Efficiency	94.0%
Europe Efficiency	97.60%
MPPT Efficiency	99.9%
Protection	
Integrated	Battery Over Charge Protection, Battery Low Voltage Protection, Over Temperature Protection , Output Overload Protection, Output Short Circuit Protection, Output Over Voltage Protection
Certifications & Standards	
Grid Regulation & Safety/EMC Regulation	VDE-AR-N 4105; UNE 217001; G100; EN 50549-1; IEC 61727; IEC 62116; IEC 61683; IEC/EN 61000-6-1/3; IEC/EN 62109-1/2
General Data	
Operating Temperature Range	-25°C~60°C (>35°C Derating)
Protection Degree	IP41
Size (LxWxH) (mm)	606×169×757
Net Weight (kg)	35.8