

# Solar Storage Inverter

## User Manual



**Product models:**

HSI 3500

## Important safety instructions

### **Please keep this manual for future use.**

This manual contains all safety, installation and operating instructions for the HSI 3500 solar storage inverter.

Please read all instructions and precautions in the manual carefully before installation and use.

- Non-safety voltage exists inside the solar storage inverter. To avoid personal injury, users shall not disassemble the solar storage inverter themselves. Contact our professional maintenance personnel if there is a need for repair.
- Do not place the solar storage inverter within the reach of children.
- Do not install the solar storage inverter in harsh environments such as moist, oily, flammable or explosive, or heavily dusty areas.
- The mains input and AC output are high voltage, so please do not touch the wiring terminals.
- The housing of the solar storage inverter is hot when it is working. Do not touch it.
- Do not open the terminal protective cover when the solar storage inverter is working.
- It is recommended to attach proper fuse or circuit breaker to the outside of the solar storage inverter.
- Always disconnect the fuse or circuit breaker near the terminals of PV array, mains and battery before installing and adjusting the wiring of the solar storage inverter.
- After installation, check that all wire connections are tight to avoid heat accumulation due to poor connection, which is dangerous.
- The solar storage inverter is off-grid. It is necessary to confirm that it is the only input device for load, and it is forbidden to use it in parallel with other input AC power to avoid damage.

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# 1. General information

## 1.1 Product overview and features

HSI 3500 is a new solar storage inverter, which integrates solar energy storage & mains charging energy storage and AC sine wave output. Thanks to DSP control and advanced control algorithm, it has high response speed, high reliability and high industrial standard. Four charging modes are optional, i.e. Only Solar, Mains Priority, Solar Priority and Mains & Solar hybrid charging; and two output modes are available, i.e. Inverter and Mains, to meet different application requirements.

The solar storage module applies the latest optimized MPPT technology to quickly track the maximum power point of the PV array in any environment and obtain the maximum energy of the solar panel in real time.

Through a state of the art control algorithm, the AC-DC charging module realizes fully digital voltage and current double closed loop control, with high control precision in a small volume. Wide AC voltage input range and complete input/output protections are designed for stable and reliable battery charging and protection.

Based on full-digital intelligent design, the DC-AC inverter module employs advanced SPWM technology and outputs pure sine wave to convert DC into AC. It is ideal for AC loads such as household appliances, power tools, industrial equipment, and electronic audio and video equipment. The product comes with a segment LCD display design which allows real-time display of the operating data and status of the system. Comprehensive electronic protections keep the entire system safer and more stable.

### **Features:**

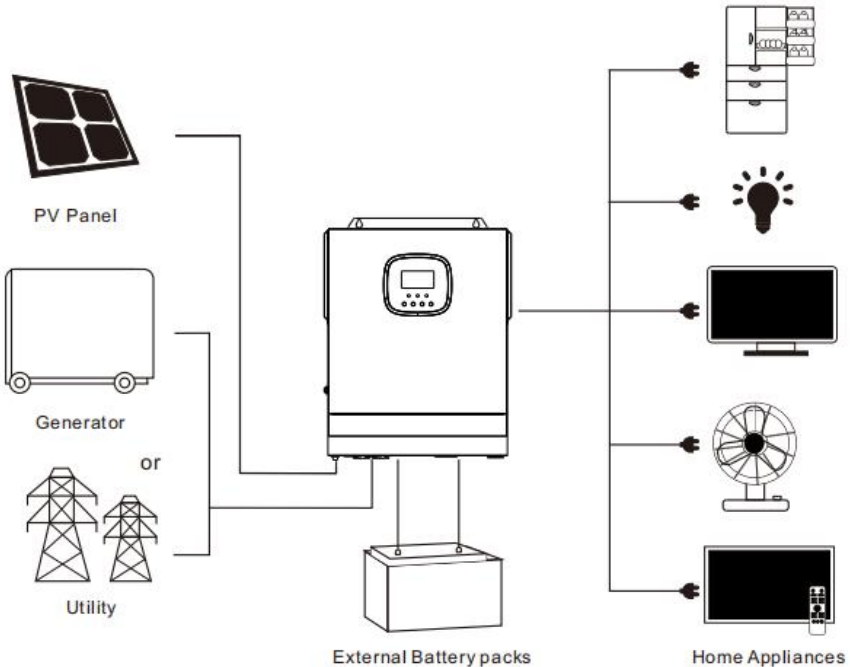
1. Full digital voltage and current double closed loop control, advanced SPWM technology, output of pure sine wave.
2. Two output modes: mains bypass and inverter output; uninterrupted power supply.
3. Available in 4 charging modes: Only Solar, Mains Priority, Solar Priority and Mains & Solar hybrid charging.
4. Advanced MPPT technology with an efficiency of 99.9%.
5. Designed with a LCD screen and 3 LED indicators for dynamic display of system data and operating status.
6. ON/OFF rocker switch for AC output control.
7. Power saving mode available to reduce no-load loss.
8. Intelligent variable speed fan to efficiently dissipate heat and extend system life.
9. Lithium battery activation by PV solar or mains, allowing access of lead-acid battery and lithium battery.
10. 360 ° all-round protection with a number of protection functions.
11. Complete protections, including short circuit protection, over voltage and under voltage protection, overload protection, reverse protection, etc.

## 1.2 Basic system introduction

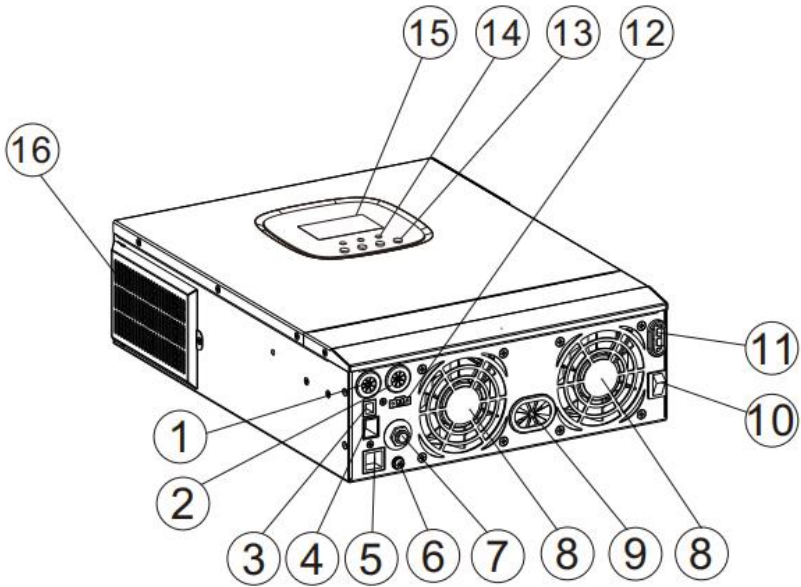
The figure below shows the system application scenario of this product. A complete system consists of the following parts:

1. PV module: Convert light energy into DC power, and charge the battery through the solar storage inverter, or directly invert into AC power to drive the load.
2. Mains or generator: Connected at the AC input, to power the load while charging the battery. If the mains or generator is not connected, the system can also operate normally, and the load is powered by the battery and PV module.
3. Battery: Provided to ensure normal power supply to the system loads when solar energy is insufficient and the Mains is not connected.
4. Household load: Allow connection of various household and office loads, including refrigerators, lamps, TVs, fans and air conditioners.
5. Solar storage inverter: The energy conversion unit of the whole system.

Specific system wiring method depends on the actual application scenario.

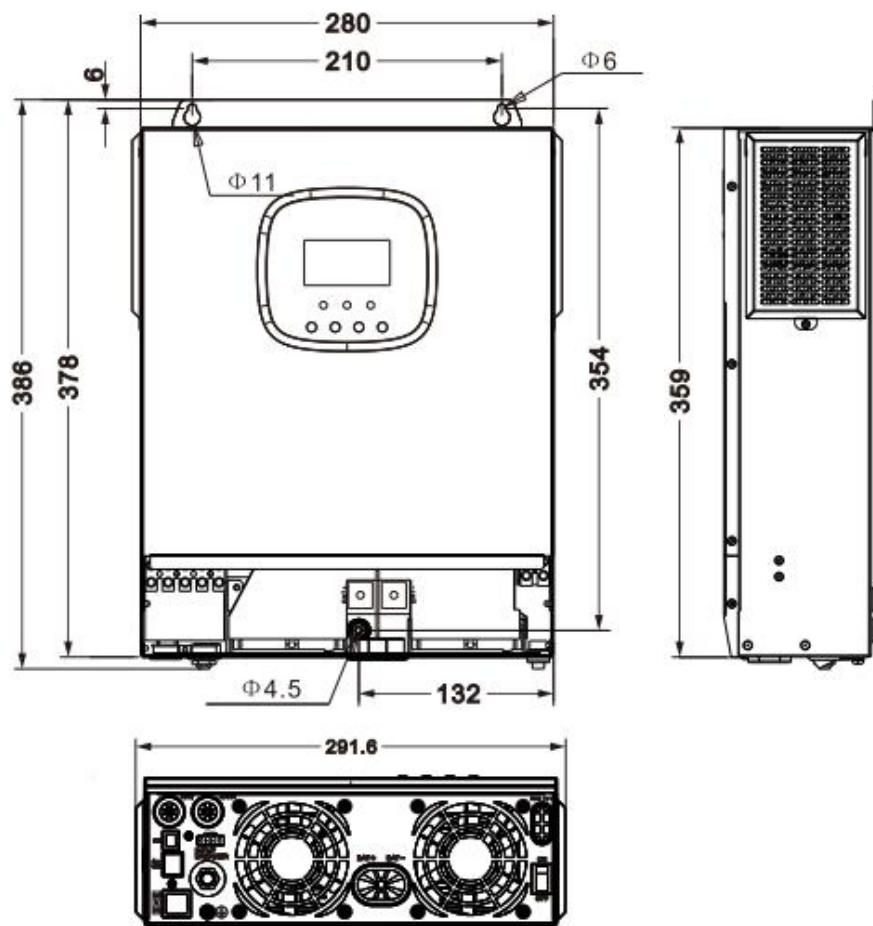


### 1.3 Appearance



①	AC input terminal	⑨	Battery input terminal
②	AC output terminal	⑩	ON/OFF rocker switch
③	USB communication port	⑪	PV input terminal
④	RS485 communication port	⑫	CAN communication port
⑤	Dry contact port	⑬	Touchscreen buttons
⑥	Grounding screw hole	⑭	LED Indicators
⑦	Overload protector	⑮	LCD screen
⑧	Cooling fan	⑯	Dust net

## 1.4 Dimension drawing



## 2. Installation instructions

### 2.1 Installation precautions

Please read this manual carefully prior to installation to familiarize yourself with the installation steps.

- Be very careful when installing the battery. Wear safety goggles when installing a lead-acid liquid battery. Once coming into contact with the battery acid, rinse with clean water timely.
- Do not place metal objects near the battery to prevent short-circuit of the battery.
- Acid gas may be generated when the battery is charged. So, please ensure good ventilation.
- When installing the cabinet, be sure to leave enough space around the solar storage inverter for heat dissipation. Do not install the solar storage inverter and lead-acid battery in the same cabinet to avoid corrosion by acid gas generated during battery operation.
- Only the battery that meets the requirements of the unit can be charged.
- Poorly connected connections and corroded wires may cause great heat which will melt the wire insulation, burn the surrounding materials, and even cause fires. So, make sure the connectors have been tightened, and the wires are secured with ties to avoid looseness of connections caused by shaking of wires during mobile application.
- The system connection wires are selected according to a current density of not more than 5 A/mm<sup>2</sup>.
- Avoid direct sunlight and rainwater infiltration for outdoor installation.
- Even after the power is turned off, there is still high voltage inside the unit. Do not open or touch the internal components, and avoid related operations until the capacitor completely discharges.
- Do not install the solar storage inverter in harsh environments such as moist, oily, flammable or explosive, or heavily dusty areas.
- Polarity at the battery input end of this product shall not be reversed, otherwise it may damage the device or cause unpredictable danger.
- The mains input and AC output are high voltage, so please do not touch the wiring terminals.
- When the fan is working, do not touch it to prevent injury.
- It is necessary to confirm that the solar storage inverter is the only input device for load equipment, and it is forbidden to use it in parallel with other input AC power to avoid damage.

## 2.2 Wiring specifications and circuit breaker selection

Wiring and installation must comply with national and local electrical codes.

Recommended PV array wiring specifications and circuit breaker selection: Since the output current of the PV array is affected by the type, connection method and illumination angle of the PV module, the minimum wire diameter of the PV array is calculated according to its short-circuit current; refer to the short-circuit current value in the PV module specification (the short-circuit current is constant when the PV modules are connected in series; the short-circuit current is the sum of the short-circuit currents of all PV modules connected in parallel); the short-circuit current of the PV array shall not exceed the maximum input current.

➤ **Refer to the table below for PV input wire diameter and switch:**

Models	Recommended PV wiring diameter	Maximum PV input current	Recommended air switch or circuit breaker type
HSI 3500	3.5mm <sup>2</sup> /12AWG	13A	2P—25A

**Note:** The voltage in series shall not exceed the maximum PV input open circuit voltage.

➤ **Refer to the table below for recommended AC input wire diameter and switch:**

Models	Recommended AC input wiring diameter	Maximum bypass input current	Recommended air switch or circuit breaker type
HSI 3500	6mm <sup>2</sup> /10AWG	30A	2P—40A

**Note:** There is already an appropriate circuit breaker at the Mains input wiring terminal, so it is not necessary to add one more.

➤ **Recommended battery input wire diameter and switch selection:**

Models	Recommended battery wiring diameter	Rated battery discharge current	Maximum charge current	Recommended air switch or circuit breaker type
HSI 3500	30mm <sup>2</sup> /2AWG	135A	80A	2P—160A

➤ **Recommended AC output wiring specifications and circuit breaker selection:**

Models	Recommended AC output wiring diameter	Rated inverter AC output current	Maximum bypass output current	Recommended air switch or circuit breaker type
HSI 3500	6mm <sup>2</sup> /10AWG	15.2A	30A	2P—40A

**Note:** The wiring diameter is for reference only. If the distance between the PV array and the solar storage inverter or the distance between the solar storage inverter and the battery is relatively long, using a thicker wire can reduce the voltage drop to improve system performance.

**Note:** The above are only recommended wiring diameter and circuit breaker. Please select the appropriate wiring diameter and circuit breaker according to actual situations.

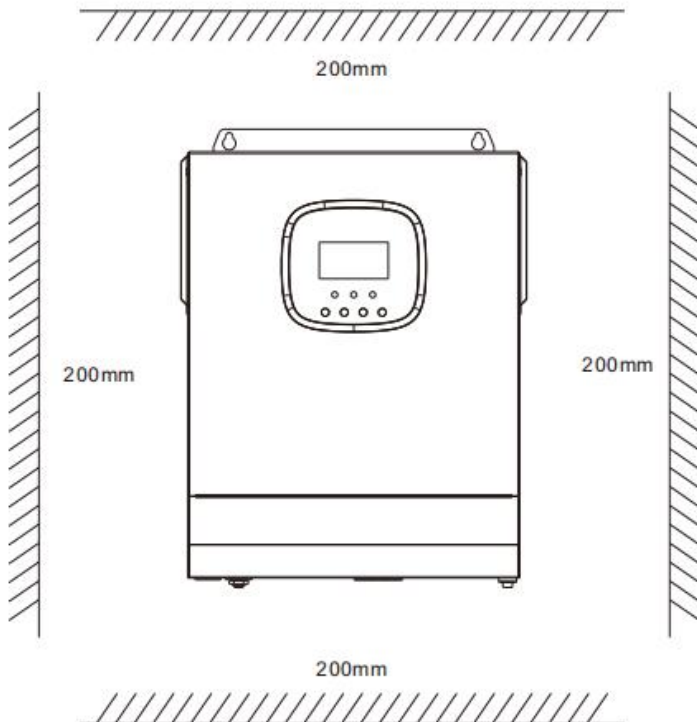
## 2.3 Installation and wiring

### Installation steps:

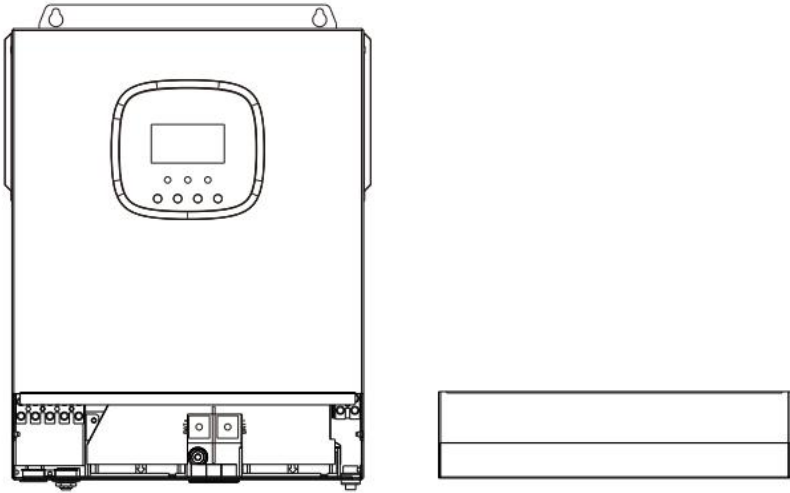
**Step 1:** Determine the installation position and the space for heat dissipation. Determine the installation position of the solar storage inverter, such as wall surface; when installing the solar storage inverter, ensure that there is enough air flowing through the heat sink, and space of at least 200mm to the left and right air outlets of the inverter shall be left to ensure natural convection heat dissipation. Refer to the installation diagram of the whole machine as above.



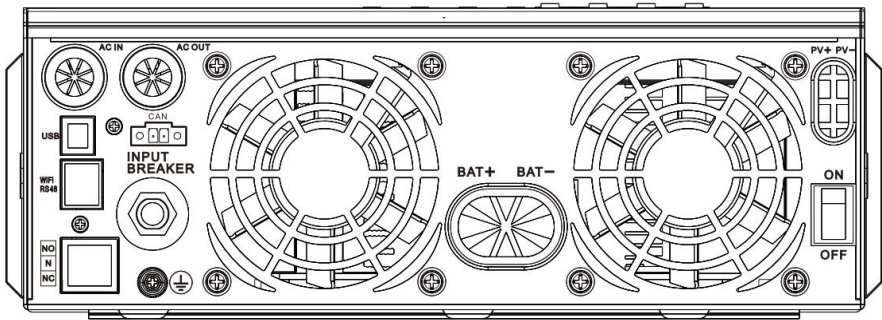
**Warning:** Danger of explosion! Never install the solar storage inverter and lead-acid battery in the same confined space! Also do not install in a confined place where battery gas may collect.



**Step 2:** Remove the terminal cover



**Step3:** Wiring

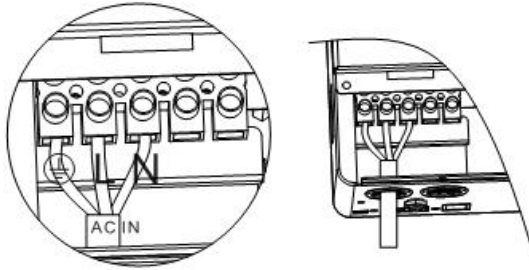


**AC input / output wiring method:**

① Prior to AC input/output wiring, disconnect the external circuit breaker and confirm that the wire used is thick enough. Please refer to Section 2.2 “Wiring Specifications and Circuit Breaker Selection” ;

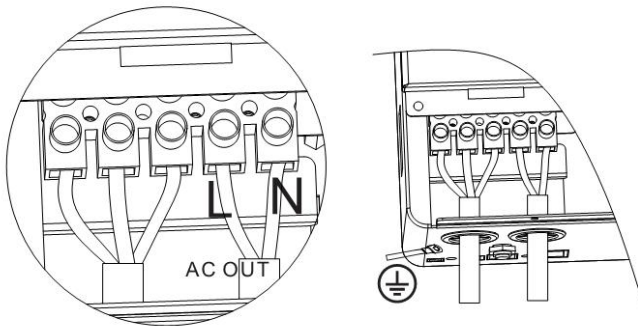
② Properly connect the AC input wire according to the wire sequence and terminal position shown in the figure below. Please connect the ground wire first, and then the live wire and the neutral wire;

 : Ground    L: Live    N: Neutral



③ Properly connect the AC output wire according to the wire sequence and terminal position shown in the figure below. Please connect the ground wire first, and then the live wire and the neutral wire. The ground wire is connected to the grounding screw hole on the cabinet through the O-type terminal.

 : Ground    L: Live    N: Neutral

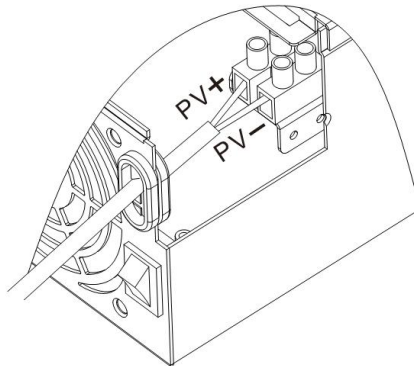


**Note:** The grounding wire shall be as thick as possible (cross-sectional area is not less than 4mm<sup>2</sup>). The grounding point shall be as close as possible to the solar storage inverter. The shorter the grounding wire, the better.

**PV input wiring method:**

- ① Prior to wiring, disconnect the external circuit breaker and confirm that the wire used is thick enough. Please refer to Section 2.2 “Wiring Specifications and Circuit Breaker Selection” ;
- ② Properly connect the PV input wire according to the wire sequence and terminal position shown in the figure below.

**PV+: PV positive**      **PV-: PV negative**

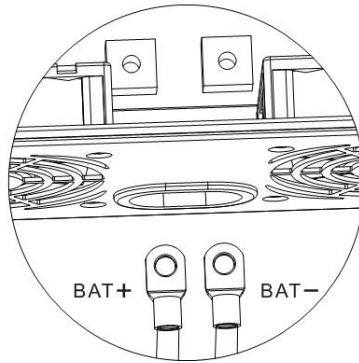


**BAT wiring method:**

- ① Prior to wiring, disconnect the external circuit breaker and confirm that the wire used is thick enough. Please refer to Section 2.2 “Wiring Specifications and Circuit Breaker Selection” . The BAT wire needs to be connected to the machine through the O-type terminal. The O-type terminal with an inner diameter of 5 mm is recommended. The O-type terminal shall firmly press the BAT wire to prevent excessive heat generation caused by excessive contact resistance.
- ② Properly connect the BAT wire according to the wire sequence and terminal position shown in the figure below.

**BAT+:** Battery positive

**BAT-:** Battery negative

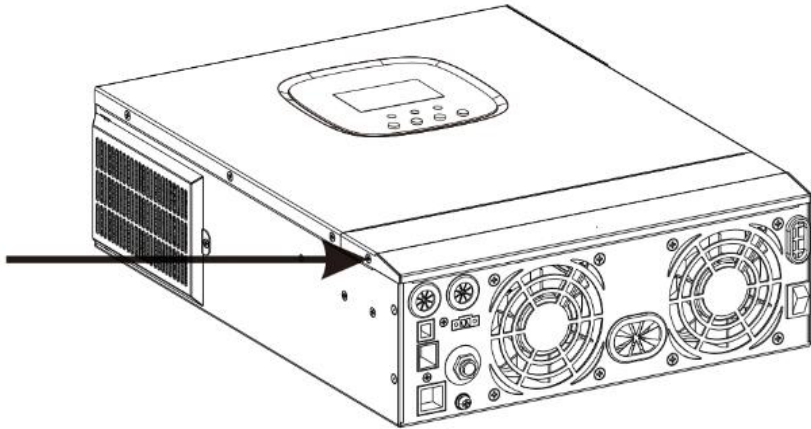


**Warnings:**

- ① Mains input, AC output and PV array will generate high voltage. So, before wiring, be sure to disconnect the circuit breaker or fuse;
- ② Be very careful during wiring; do not close the circuit breaker or fuse during wiring, and ensure that the “+” and “-” pole leads of each component are connected properly; a circuit breaker must be installed at the battery terminal. Refer to Section 2.2 “Wiring Specifications and Circuit Breaker Selection” to select a right circuit breaker. Before wiring, be sure to disconnect the circuit breaker to prevent strong electric sparks and avoid battery short circuit; if the solar storage inverter is used in an area with frequent lightning, it is recommended to install an external lightning arrester at the PV input terminal.

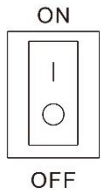
**Step 4:** Check if the wiring is correct and firm. In particular, check if the battery polarity is reversed, if the PV input polarity is reversed and if the AC input is properly connected.

**Step 5:** Install the terminal cover.



**Step 6:** Turn on the solar storage inverter

First, close the circuit breaker at the battery terminal, and then turn the rocker switch on the left side of the machine to the "ON" state. The "AC/INV" indicator flashing indicates that the inverter is working normally. Close the circuit breakers of the PV array and the Mains. Finally, turn on AC loads one by one as the AC output is normal to avoid a protection action caused by a large momentary shock due to simultaneous turning on the loads simultaneously. Now, the machine goes into a normal operation according to the set mode.



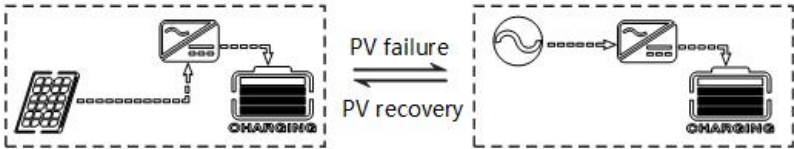
**Note:** If power is supplied to different AC loads, it is recommended to first turn on the load with a large surge current. After the load is stable, turn on the load with a small surge current.

**Note:** If the solar storage inverter does not work properly or the LCD or indicator is abnormal, refer to Chapter 6 to handle the exceptions.

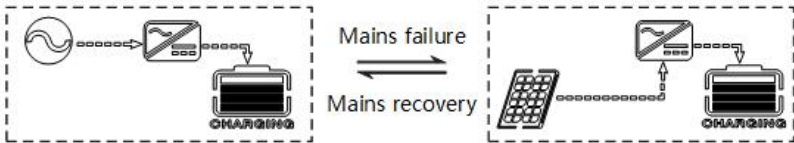
### 3. Operating modes

#### 3.1 Charging mode

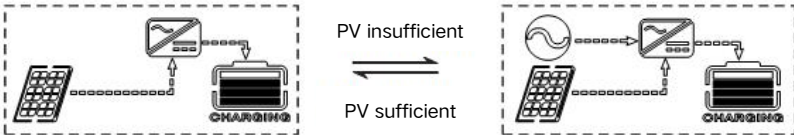
- 1) **PV priority:** PV module will charge the battery preferentially, and the battery is charged by the Mains only when the PV system fails. During the day, solar energy is fully used to charge, while at night, it converts to the Mains. This can maintain battery level, and is ideal for areas where the grid is relatively stable and electricity price is relatively high.



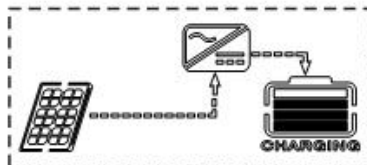
- 2) **Mains priority:** The Mains supply is preferentially used to charge the battery. Only when the Mains fails, the PV charging can be activated.



- 3) **Hybrid charging:** PV and mains hybrid charging. PV MPPT charging is a priority, and when PV energy is insufficient, the mains supply supplements. When the PV energy is sufficient again, the mains stops charging. This is the fastest charging mode, suitable for the areas where power grid is unstable, providing sufficient backup power supply at any time.



- 4) **Only Solar:** Only PV charging, without Mains charging. This is the most energy-efficient way in which battery is charged only by solar panels, and is usually used in areas with good lighting conditions.

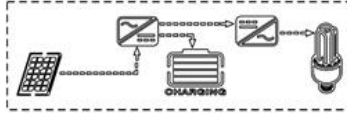


### 3.2 Output mode

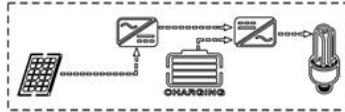
➤ **PV priority mode:**

Use PV and battery energy to power loads, with PV taking priority.

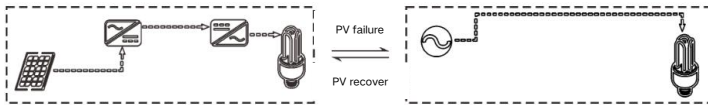
When the PV energy is greater than the load, the excess energy charges the battery:



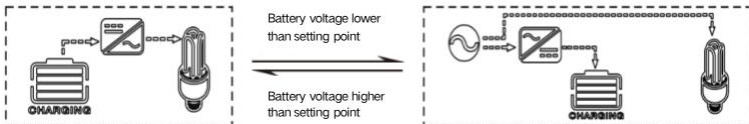
When the PV energy is less than the load, the battery replenish the power supply.



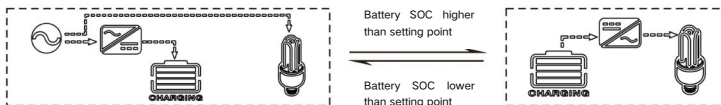
When PV is invalid, switch to mains power supply and charging. When PV is restored, switch back to PV and battery to power the load.



No BMS communication: when the battery voltage is lower than [04] setting item, switch to mains power supply and charging. When the battery voltage is higher than [05] setting item, switch back to PV and battery to supply power to the load.



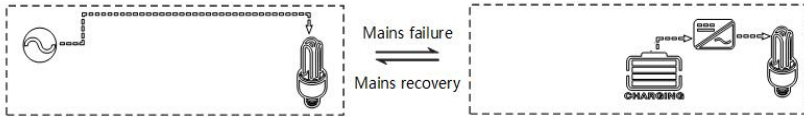
With BMS communication: when the battery SOC is lower than [61] setting items, switch to utility power supply and charging; when the battery SOC is higher than [62] setting items, switch to PV, battery to power the load.



This model maximizes the use of solar energy while maintaining battery power and is suitable for areas with stable power grid.

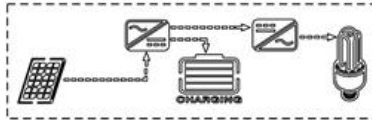
➤ **Mains priority mode:**

Switch to inverter power supply only when there is no utility power, and switch to utility power charging and supply when utility power recovery. The equipment is as a backup UPS, used in areas with unstable power grid. Switching does not affect the PV charging.

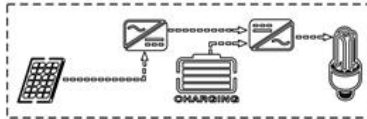


➤ **Inverter priority mode:**

Use PV and battery energy to power the load, with PV taking priority. When the PV energy is greater than the load, the excess energy charges the battery.



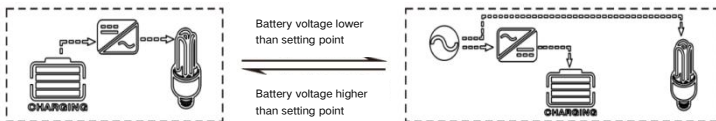
When the PV energy is less than the load, the battery replenishes power to the load.



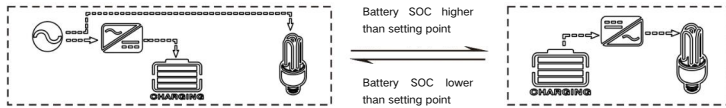
When the PV is ineffective, the battery power the load. Cycle the battery charge and discharge.



No BMS communication: When the battery voltage is lower than [04] setting item, switch to mains power supply and charging. When the battery voltage is higher than [05] setting item, switch to PV, battery to power the load.



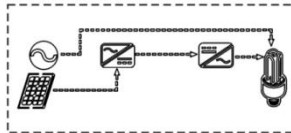
With BMS communication: when the battery SOC is lower than the [61] setting item, switch to utility power supply and charging; when the battery SOC is higher than the [62] setting item, switch to PV, battery to power the load.



This mode maximizes the use of DC energy and is used in grid stable areas. Does not affect PV charging.

➤ **Hybrid power supply to loads:**

When no battery is connected or when the battery is fully charged, the PV and mains power are mixed together to supply the load and the PV is output at its maximum output power.



## 4. LCD screen operating instructions

### 4.1 Operation and display panel

The operation and display panel is as shown below, including 1 LCD screen, 3 indicators and 4 operation buttons.



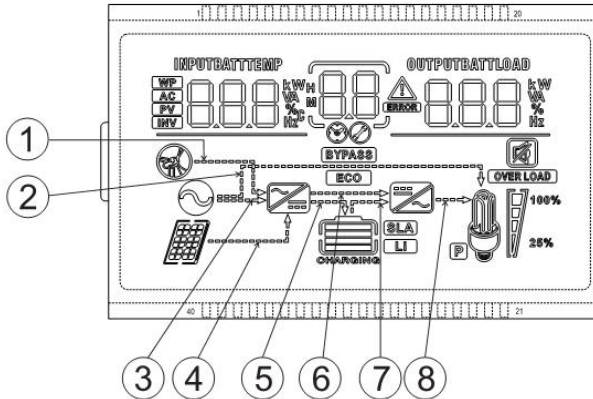
#### Operation buttons introduction

















Function buttons	Description
SET	Enter/Exit Settings menu
UP	Previous choice
DOWN	Next choice
ENT	Confirm/Enter Options under the settings menu,









#### Indicators introduction

Indicators	Colors	Description
AC/INV	Yellow	Steady on: Mains output
		Flash: Inverter output
CHARGE	Green	Flash: Battery charging
		Steady on: Charging completed
FAULT	Red	Flash : Fault state

## LCD screen introduction



Icons	Functions	Icons	Functions
	Indicates that the AC input terminal has been connected to the grid		Indicates that the inverter circuit is working
	Indicates that the AC input mode in APL mode (wide voltage range)	<b>BYPASS</b>	Indicates that the machine is in the Mains Bypass mode
	Indicates that the PV input terminal has been connected to the solar panel	<b>OVER LOAD</b>	Indicates that the AC output is in an overload state
	Indicates that the machine has been connected to the battery:  indicates that the remaining battery is 0%~24%;  indicates that the remaining battery is 25%~49%;  indicates that the remaining battery is 50%~74%;  indicates that the remaining battery is 75%~100%.		Indicates the percentage of AC output loads:  indicates that the load percentage is 0%~24%;  indicates that the load percentage is 25%~49%,  indicates that the load percentage is 50%~74%,  indicates that the load percentage is ≥75%.
	Indicates that the battery type of the machine is a lithium battery		Indicates that the buzzer is not enabled

	Indicates that the current battery type of the machine is a lead-acid battery		Indicates that the machine has an alarm
<b>CHARGING</b>	Indicates that the battery is in charging state	<b>ERROR</b>	Indicates that the machine is in a fault condition
	Indicates that the AC/PV charging circuit is working		Indicates that the machine is in setup mode
	Indicates that the AC output terminal has an AC voltage output		The parameters displayed in the middle of the screen: 1. In the non-setup mode, the alarm or fault code is displayed. 2. In the setup mode, the currently set parameter item code is displayed.
Parameters display on the left side of the screen: input parameters			
<b>AC</b>	Indicates AC input		
<b>PV</b>	Indicates PV input		
<b>INV</b>	Indicates inverter circuit		
<b>WP</b>	This icon is not displayed		
	Display battery voltage, battery charge total current, mains charge power, AC input voltage, AC input frequency, PV input voltage, internal heat sink temperature, software version		
Parameters display on the right side of the screen: Output parameters			
	Indicates output voltage, output current, output active power, output apparent power, battery discharge current, software version; in setup mode, displays the set parameters under the currently set parameter item code		
<b>Arrow display</b>			
①	The arrow is not displayed	⑤	Indicates the charging circuit charging the battery terminal
②	Indicates the grid supplying power to the load	⑥	The arrow is not displayed
③	Indicates grid supplying power to the charging circuit	⑦	Indicates the battery terminal supplying power to the inverter circuit
④	Indicates PV module supplying power to the charging circuit	⑧	Indicates the inverter circuit supplying power to the load

### Real-time data viewing method

On the LCD main screen, press the “UP” and “DOWN” buttons to scroll through the real-time data of the machine.

Page	Parameters on the left side of the screen	Parameters in the middle of the screen	Parameters on the right side of the screen
1	INPUT BATT V (Battery input voltage)	Fault code	OUTPUT LOAD V (Output load voltage)
2	PV TEMP °C (PV charger heatsink temperature)		PV OUTPUT KW (PV output power)
3	PV INPUT V (PV input voltage)		PV OUTPUT A (PV output current)
4	INPUT BATT A (Input battery current)		OUTPUT BATT A (Battery output current)
5	INPUT BATT KW (Battery input power)		OUTPUT BATT KW (Battery output power)
6	AC INPUT Hz (AC input frequency)		AC OUTPUT LOAD Hz (AC output frequency)
7	AC INPUT V (AC input voltage)		AC OUTPUT LOAD A (AC output load current)
8	INPUT V (For maintain)		OUTPUT LOAD KVA (Load apparent power)
9	INV TEMP °C (AC charge or battery discharge heatsink temperature)		INV OUTPUT LOAD KW (Load active power)
10	APP software version		Bootloader software version
11	Model Battery Voltage Rating		Model Output Power Rating
12	Model PV Voltage Rating		Model PV Current Rating

## 4.2 Setup parameters description

Buttons operation instructions: Press the “SET” button to enter the setup menu and exit the setup menu. After entering the setup menu, the parameter number [00] will flash. At this point, press the “UP” and “DOWN” buttons to select the code of parameter item to be set. Then, press the “ENT” button to enter the parameter editing mode, and the value of the parameter is flashing. Adjust the value of the parameter with the “UP” and “DOWN” buttons. Finally, press the “ENT” button to complete the parameter editing and return to the parameter selection state.

Parameter no.	Parameter name	Settings	Description
00	Exit setting menu	[00] ESC	Exit the setup menu.
01	Output source priority	[01] SOL	PV priority mode, switching to the Mains when the PV fails or the battery is lower than the set value of parameter [04].
		[01] UTI <b>default</b>	Mains priority mode, switching to inverter only when the mains fails.
		[01] SBU	Inverter priority mode, switching to the mains only when the battery is under voltage or lower than the set value of parameter [04].
02	Output Frequency	[02] 50.0 <b>default</b>	Bypass self-adaptation. When the mains is connected, it automatically adapts to the mains frequency; when the mains is disconnected, the output frequency can be set through this menu. The default output frequency of the 230V machine is 50HZ.
		[02] 60.0	
03	AC Input Voltage Range	[03] APL	Wide mains input voltage range of 230V machine: 90~280V. Mains input voltage range of 120V machine: 90~140V.
		[03] UPS <b>default</b>	Narrow mains input voltage range of 230V machine: 170~280V. Mains input voltage range of 120V machine: 90~140V.
04	Battery Power to Utility	[04] 23V <b>default</b>	When the parameter [01] =SOL/SBU, the battery voltage is lower than the set value, and the output is switched from the inverter to the mains. Setting range: 20V~27V. Cannot exceed the value of [14] settings.

Parameter no.	Parameter name	Settings	Description
05	Utility to Battery Power	[05]28V <b>default</b>	When the parameter [01] =SOL/SBU, the battery voltage is higher than the set value, and the output is switched from the mains to the inverter. Setting range: 24V~32V. Cannot be lower than the value of [04] & [35] settings.
06	Charging source priority	[06] CSO	PV priority charging; only when the PV charging fails, the mains charging is started.
		[06] CUB	Mains priority charging; only when the mains charging fails, the PV charging is started.
		[06] SNU <b>default</b>	PV and Mains hybrid charging; PV charging is a priority, and when the PV energy is insufficient, the Mains charging supplements. When the PV energy is sufficient, the Mains charging stops. Note: Only when the Mains bypass output is loaded, the PV charging and the mains charging can work at the same time. When the inverter works, only the PV charging can be started.
		[06] OSO	Only PV charging, with the Mains charging not activated.
07	Max charging current	[07] 80A <b>default</b>	Setting range: 0~80A.
08	Battery Type	[08] USE	User-defined; all battery parameters can be set.
		[08] SLd	Sealed lead-acid battery; constant-voltage charge voltage: 28.8V, floating charge voltage: 27.6V.
		[08] FLd	Flooded lead-acid battery; constant-voltage charge voltage: 29.2V, floating charge voltage: 27.6V.
		[08] GEL <b>default</b>	Gel lead-acid battery; constant-voltage charge voltage: 28.4V, floating charge voltage: 27.6V.

Parameter no.	Parameter name	Settings	Description
		[08] LF07/LF08/LF09	Lithium iron phosphate battery LF07/LF08/LF09, corresponding to 7 strings ,8 strings and 9 strings of lithium iron phosphate battery; for 7 strings, default constant-voltage charge voltage is 24.8V; for 8 strings, default constant-voltage charge voltage is 28.4V; for 9 strings, default constant-voltage charge voltage is 31.8V; allow adjustable.
		[08] NCA	Ternary lithium battery; the default constant-voltage charge voltage is 28.4V, which is adjustable.
09	Battery boost charge voltage	[09] 28.4V <b>default</b>	Boost charge voltage setting; the setting range is 24V~31.6V, with step of 0.2V; it is valid for user-defined battery and lithium battery.
10	Battery boost charge time	[10] 120 <b>default</b>	Boost charge maximum time setting, which means the maximum charging time to reach the set voltage of parameter [09] during constant-voltage charging. The setting range is 5min~900min, with a step of 5 minutes. It is valid for user-defined battery and lithium battery.
11	Battery floating charge voltage	[11] 27.6V <b>default</b>	Floating charge voltage, setting range: 24V~29.2V, step: 0.2V, valid when battery type is user-defined.
12	Battery over discharge voltage	[12] 21V <b>default</b>	Over-discharge voltage; when the battery voltage is lower than this judgment point, delay the time set by parameter [13] and turn off inverter output. Setting range is 20V~28V, with a step of 0.2V. It is valid for user-defined battery and lithium battery.
13	Battery over discharge delay time	[13] 5S <b>default</b>	Over-discharge delay time; when the battery voltage is lower than the parameter [12], the inverter output will be turned off after the time set by this parameter is delayed. The setting range is 5S~50S, with a step of 5S. It is valid for user-defined battery and lithium battery.

Parameter no.	Parameter name	Settings	Description
14	Battery under voltage alarm	[14] 22V <b>default</b>	Battery undervoltage alarm point; when the battery voltage is lower than the point, an undervoltage alarm is given, and the output is not turned off; the setting range is 20V~28V, with a step of 0.2V. It is valid for user-defined battery and lithium battery.
15	Battery discharge limit voltage	[15] 23.2V <b>default</b>	Battery discharge limit voltage; when the battery voltage is lower than the point, the output is turned off immediately; the setting range is 20V~27.2V, with a step of 0.2V. It is valid for user-defined battery and lithium battery.
16	Battery equalization enable	[16] DIS <b>default</b>	Equalizing charge is disabled
		[16] ENA	Equalizing charge is enabled, only valid for flooded lead-acid battery and sealed lead-acid battery
17	Battery equalization voltage	[17] 29.6V <b>default</b>	Equalizing charge voltage; setting range: 24V~31.6V, with a step of 0.2V; valid for flooded lead-acid battery and sealed lead-acid battery
18	Battery equalized time	[18] 120 <b>default</b>	Equalizing charge time; setting range: 5min~900min, with a step of 5 minutes; valid for flooded lead-acid battery and sealed lead-acid battery.
19	Battery equalized time out	[19] 240 <b>default</b>	Equalizing charge delay; setting range: 5min~900min, with a step of 5 minutes; valid for flooded lead-acid battery and sealed lead-acid battery.
20	Battery equalization interval	[20] 30 <b>default</b>	Equalizing charge derating time, 0~30days, with a step of 1 day; valid for flooded lead-acid battery and sealed lead-acid battery.
21	Battery equalization immediately	[21] DIS <b>default</b>	Stop equalizing charge immediately.
		[21] ENA	Start equalizing charge immediately.

Parameter no.	Parameter name	Settings	Description
22	Power saving mode	[22] DIS <b>default</b>	Power saving mode disabled.
		[22] ENA	After the power saving mode is enabled, if the load is null or less than 50W, the inverter output is turned off after a delay for a certain period of time. When the load is more than 50W, the inverter automatic restart.
23	Restart when over load	[23] DIS	Automatic restart when overload is disabled. If an overload occurs and the output is turned off, the machine will not restart.
		[23] ENA <b>default</b>	Automatic restart when overload is enabled. If an overload occurs and the output is turned off, the machine will restart after a delay of 3 minutes. After it reaches 5 cumulative times, the machine will not restart.
24	Restart when over temperature	[24] DIS	Automatic restart when over temperature is disabled. If an over-temperature shutdown occurs, machine will not restart to turn the output on.
		[24] ENA <b>default</b>	Automatic restart when over temperature is enabled. If an over-temperature shutdown occurs, the machine will restart when the temperature drops.
25	Buzzer alarm	[25] DIS	Alarm is disabled.
		[25] ENA <b>default</b>	Alarm is enabled.
26	Mode change alert	[26] DIS	Disable alerts when the state of the primary input source changes.
		[26] ENA <b>default</b>	Enable alerts when the state of the primary input source changes.
27	Bypass output when over load	[27] DIS	It is disabled to automatically switch to the Mains when the inverter is overloaded.
		[27] ENA <b>default</b>	It is enabled to automatically switch to the Mains when the inverter is overloaded.

Parameter no.	Parameter name	Settings	Description
28	Max. AC charging current	[28] 80A <b>default</b>	S series models, maximum AC charging current setting range: 0~80A.
		[28] 40A <b>default</b>	U series models, maximum AC charging current setting range: 0~40A.
29	Split Phase	[29] DIS <b>default</b>	Disabled this function.
		[29] ENA	Supply for industrial frequency transformer (enabled).
30	Machine address setting	[30] 1	Setting range 1-254.
32	RS485/CAN communication	[32] SLA <b>default</b>	RS485 port for PC and remote monitoring protocols.
		[32] BMS	RS485 port for BMS communication.
		[32] CAN	CAN port for CAN based BMS communication.
33	BMS communication protocols	When [32] setting item = 485 or CAN, you need to select the corresponding lithium battery manufacturer's brand for communication.	
		When [32] = 485, the protocols are: PAC=PACE, RDA=RITAR, AOG=ALLGRAND, OLT=OLITER, XWD=SUNWODA, DAQ=DYNESS, WOW=SRNE, PYL=PYLONTECH, SHO=FOXESS, and POW=POWMr	
		When [32] = CAN, the protocols are: WST, UZE = UZ Energy	
34	Hybrid power to load setting	[34] DIS <b>default</b>	Disable this function.
		[34] Lod	Hybrid power to load mode, in which the PV is only charged first in utility mode and the remaining energy is supplied to the load and not fed into the grid.

Parameter no.	Parameter name	Settings	Description
35	Battery undervoltage recovery point	[35] 26V <b>default</b>	When the battery voltage is under voltage, the battery voltage needs to recover more than this set value before the inverter starts the output.
36	PV maximum charging current	[36] 80A <b>default</b>	Maximum solar charging current setting: 0~80A.
37	Battery fully charged recovery point	[37] 26V <b>default</b>	After the battery is fully charged, it needs to be lower than this set voltage before it can be recharged.
38	AC output voltage setting (only can be set in the standby mode )	[38] 230Vac <b>default</b>	230Vac <b>default</b> . Allow to set to 200/208/220/230/240Vac. The rated output power will be reduced= (Rated Power)*(Setting voltage/230)
39	Charging current limiting method (when BMS is enabled)	[SET] The maximum battery charging current is limited according to the setting in [07].	
		[BMS] Maximum battery charging current is limited according to the current limit value of the BMS.	
		[INV] Maximum battery charging current is limited by the machine's derating logic.	
58	Discharge alarm SOC setting	[58] 15% <b>default</b>	SOC alarm when capacity is less than this setting. (Valid when BMS communication is normal)
59	Discharge cut-off SOC setting	[59] 5% <b>default</b>	Discharge stops when the capacity is less than this setting value. (Valid when BMS communication is normal)
60	Charge cut-off SOC setting	[60] 100% <b>default</b>	When the capacity is greater than this setting value, charging stops. (Valid when BMS communication is normal)
61	Switching to mains SOC setting	[61] 10% <b>default</b>	When the capacity is less than this setting value, switch to mains power. (Valid when BMS communication is normal)
62	Switch to inverter output SOC setting	[62] 100% <b>default</b>	When the capacity is greater than this setting, switch to inverter output mode. (Valid when BMS communication is normal)

### 4.3 Battery type parameters

#### For Lead-acid Battery :

Battery type Parameters	Sealed lead acid battery (SLD)	Gel lead-acid battery(GEL)	Flooded lead acid battery (FLD)	User-defined(User)	Adjustable
Overvoltage disconnection voltage	30V	30V	31V	30V	
Battery fully charged recovery point(setup item [37])	26V	26V	26V	18 ~ 30V	√
Equalizing charge voltage	29.2V	-	29.6V	18 ~ 30V	√
Boost charge voltage	-	-	-	18 ~ 30V	√
Floating charge voltage	27.6V	27.6V	27.6V	18 ~ 30V	√
Undervoltage alarm voltage([01] fault)	22.0V	22.0V	22.0V	18 ~ 30V	√
Undervoltage alarm voltage recovery point([01] fault)	Undervoltage alarm voltage+0.4V				
Low voltage disconnection voltage([04] fault)	21.0V	21.0V	21.0V	18 ~ 30V	√
Low voltage disconnection voltage recovery point ([04] fault)(setup item [35])	26V	26V	26V	26V	√
Discharge limit voltage	-	-	-	18 ~ 30V	√
Over-discharge delay time	5s	5s	5s	1 ~ 30s	√
Equalizing charge duration	120 minutes	-	120 minutes	0 ~ 600minutes	√
Equalizing charge interval	30 days	-	30 days	0 ~ 250 days	√
Boost charge duration	-	-	-	10 ~ 600 minutes	√

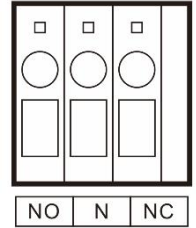
## For Lithium Battery :

Battery type Parameters	Ternary (N07)	Ternary (N08)	LFP(LF07)	LFP(LF08)	LFP(LF09)	Adjustable
Overvoltage disconnection voltage	31.6V	33.0V	30V	30V	33V	
Battery fully charged recovery point(setup item [37])	27.4V	30.4V	23.2V	26.8V	29.8V	√
Equalizing charge voltage	-	-	-	-	-	
Boost charge voltage	28.8V	31.6V	24.6V	28.4V	31.6V	√
Floating charge voltage	28.8V	31.6V	24.6V	28.4V	31.6V	√
Undervoltage alarm voltage([01] fault)	23.4V	26.8V	21.6V	24.8V	27.8V	√
Undervoltage alarm voltage recovery point([01] fault)	Undervoltage alarm voltage+0.4V					
Low voltage disconnection voltage([04] fault)	21.0V	24.0V	21.0V	24.4V	27.0V	√
Low voltage disconnection voltage recovery point ([04] fault)(setup item [35])	26.0V	29.6V	23.8V	27.2V	30.6V	√
Discharge limit voltage	19.6V	22.4V	20.4V	23.2V	26.2V	√
Over-discharge delay time	30s	30s	30s	30s	30s	√
Equalizing charge duration	-	-	-	-	-	√
Equalizing charge interval	-	-	-	-	-	√
Boost charge duration	120 minutes	120 minutes	120 minutes	120 minutes	120 minutes	√

## 5. Other functions

### 5.1 Dry contact

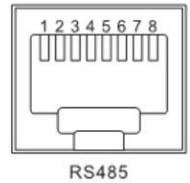
Working principle: This dry node can control the ON/OFF of the diesel generator to charge the battery. ① Normally, the terminals are that the NC-N point is closed and the NO-N point is open; ② When the battery voltage reaches the low voltage disconnection point, the relay coil is energized, and the terminals turn to that the NO-N point is closed while NC-N point is open. At this point, NO-N point can drive resistive loads: 125VAC/1A, 230VAC/1A, 30VDC/1A.



### 5.2 RS485 communication port

RS485-1 and RS485-2 communication ports are available.

- ① WIFI/RS485 port allows RS485 communication with lithium battery BMS (customised).
- ② WIFI/RS485 port allows direct connection with the optional RS485 to WiFi/GPRS communication module developed by our company. After the module is selected, user can connect the solar storage inverter via the mobile APP, on which you can view the operating parameters and status of the device.
- ③ **As shown in the figure:**  
Pin 1 is 5V power supply, pin 2 is GND, pin 5 is RS485-A2, pin 6 is -B2, pin 7 is RS485-A1, and pin 8 is RS485-B1.

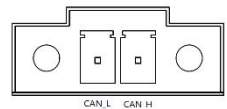


### 5.3 CAN communication function

Function of connecting lithium battery communication

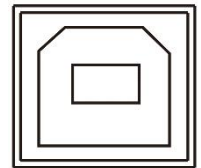
**As shown in the figure:**

Pin 1 is CAN-L, and Pin 2 is CAN-H



### 5.4 USB communication port

This is a USB communication port, which can be used for USB communication with the optional PC host software. To use this port, you should install the corresponding "USB to serial chip CH340T driver" and APP in the computer.



## 6. Protection

### 6.1 Protections provided

No.	Protections	Description
1	PV current/power limiting protection	When charging current or power of the PV array configured exceeds the PV rated, it will charge at the rated.
2	PV night reverse-current protection	At night, the battery is preflooded from discharging through the PV module because the battery voltage is greater than the voltage of PV module.
3	Mains input over voltage protection	When the mains voltage exceeds 280V (230V model) ,the mains charging will be stopped and switched to the inverter mode.
4	Mains input under voltage protection	When the mains voltage is lower than 170V (230V model /UPS mode), the mains charging will be stopped and switched to the inverter mode.
5	Battery over voltage protection	When the battery voltage reaches the overvoltage disconnection point, the PV and the mains will be automatically stopped to charge the battery to prevent the battery from being overcharged and damaged.
6	Battery low voltage protection	When the battery voltage reaches the low voltage disconnection point, the battery discharging will be automatically stopped to prevent the battery from being over-discharged and damaged.
7	Load output short circuit protection	When a short-circuit fault occurs at the load output terminal, the AC output is immediately turned off and turned on again after 1 second.
8	Heat sink over temperature protection	When the internal temperature is too high, the machine will stop charging and discharging; when the temperature returns to normal, charging and discharging will resume.
9	Overload protection	Output again 3 minutes after an overload protection, and turn the output off after 5 consecutive times of overload protection until the machine is re-powered. For the specific overload level and duration, refer to the technical parameters table in the manual.

10	PV reverse polarity protection	When the PV polarity is reversed, the machine will not be damaged.
11	AC reverse protection	Prevent battery inverter AC current from being reversely input to Bypass.
12	Bypass over current protection	Built-in AC input overcurrent protection circuit breaker.
13	Battery input over current protection	When the discharge output current of the battery is greater than the maximum value and lasts for 1 minute, the AC input would switched to load.
14	Battery input protection	When the battery is reversely connected or the inverter is short-circuited, the battery input fuse in the inverter will blow out to prevent the battery from being damaged or causing a fire.
15	Charge short-circuit protection	When the external battery port is short-circuited in the PV or AC charging state, the inverter will protect and stop the output current.

## 6.2 Fault code meaning

Fault code	Fault name	Whether it affects the output or not	Description
<b>[01]</b>	BatVoltLow	Yes	Battery undervoltage alarm
<b>[02]</b>	BatOverCurrSw	Yes	Battery discharge average current overcurrent software protection
<b>[03]</b>	BatOpen	Yes	Battery not-connected alarm
<b>[04]</b>	BatLowEod	Yes	Battery undervoltage stop discharge alarm
<b>[05]</b>	BatOverCurrHw	Yes	Battery overcurrent hardware protection
<b>[06]</b>	BatOverVolt	Yes	Charging overvoltage protection
<b>[07]</b>	BusOverVoltHw	Yes	Bus overvoltage hardware protection
<b>[08]</b>	BusOverVoltSw	Yes	Bus overvoltage software protection
<b>[09]</b>	PvVoltHigh	No	PV overvoltage protection
<b>[10]</b>	PvBuckOCSw	No	Buck overcurrent software protection
<b>[11]</b>	PvBuckOCHw	No	Buck overcurrent hardware protection
<b>[12]</b>	bLineLoss	No	Mains power down
<b>[13]</b>	OverloadBypass	Yes	Bypass overload protection
<b>[14]</b>	OverloadInverter	Yes	Inverter overload protection
<b>[15]</b>	AcOverCurrHw	Yes	Inverter overcurrent hardware protection
<b>[16]</b>	-	-	-
<b>[17]</b>	InvShort	Yes	Inverter short circuit protection
<b>[18]</b>	-	-	-
<b>[19]</b>	OverTemperMppt	No	Buck heat sink over temperature protection
<b>[20]</b>	OverTemperInv	Yes	Inverter heat sink over temperature protection

<b>[21]</b>	FanFail	Yes	Fan failure
<b>[22]</b>	EEPROM	Yes	Memory failure
<b>[23]</b>	ModelNumErr	Yes	Model setting error
<b>[24]</b>	-	-	-
<b>[25]</b>	-	-	-
<b>[26]</b>	RlyShort	Yes	Inverted AC output backfills to bypass AC input
<b>[27]</b>	-	-	-
<b>[28]</b>	-	-	-
<b>[29]</b>	BusShort	Yes	Internal battery boost circuit failure
<b>[30]</b>	BatCapacityLow1	No	Battery capacity below 10% alarm (valid when BMS is enabled)
<b>[31]</b>	BatCapacityLow2	No	Battery capacity below 5% alarm (valid when BMS is enabled)
<b>[32]</b>	BatCapacityLowStop	Yes	Battery low capacity shutdown (valid when BMS is enabled)
<b>[58]</b>	BMS communication fault	NO	Check whether the communication cable is connected correctly and whether item [33] is set to the corresponding lithium battery communication protocol
<b>[60]</b>	BMS battery low-temperature alarm	NO	Li-ion battery BMS low-temperature alarm
<b>[61]</b>	BMS battery over-temperature alarm	NO	Li-ion battery BMS over-temperature alarm
<b>[62]</b>	BMS battery over-current alarm	NO	Li-ion battery BMS over-current alarm
<b>[63]</b>	BMS battery under-voltage alarm	NO	Li-ion battery BMS under-voltage alarm
<b>[64]</b>	BMS battery over-voltage alarm	NO	Li-ion battery BMS over-voltage alarm

### 6.3 Handling measures for part of faults

Fault code	Faults	Handling measures
<b>Display</b>	No display on the screen	Check if the battery air switch or the PV air switch has been closed; if the switch is in the "ON" state; press any button on the screen to exit the screen sleep mode.
<b>【06】</b>	Battery overvoltage protection	Measure if the battery voltage exceeds rated, and turn off the PV array air switch and Mains air switch.
<b>【01】</b> <b>【04】</b>	Battery undervoltage protection	Charge the battery until it returns to the low voltage disconnection recovery voltage.
<b>【21】</b>	Fan failure	Check if the fan is not turning or blocked by foreign object.
<b>【19】</b> <b>【20】</b>	Heat sink over temperature protection	When the temperature of the device is cooled below the recovery temperature, normal charge and discharge control is resumed.
<b>【13】</b> <b>【14】</b>	Bypass overload protection, inverter overload protection	① Reduce the use of power equipment; ② Restart the unit to resume load output.
<b>【17】</b>	Inverter short circuit protection	① Check the load connection carefully and clear the short-circuit fault points; ② Re-power up to resume load output.
<b>【09】</b>	PV overvoltage	Use a multimeter to check if the PV input voltage exceeds the maximum allowable input voltage rated.
<b>【03】</b>	Battery missed alarm	Check if the battery is not connected or if the battery circuit breaker is not closed.
<b>【26】</b>	Inverted AC Output Backfills to Bypass AC Input	Disconnect the AC input,PV input and battery input. After the screen is off, only connect the battery and start up. If fault 26 is reported, it indicates that the AC input relay switch is short-circuited, and you need to contact the manufacturer to replace it.

## 7. System maintenance

- **In order to maintain the best long-term performance, it is recommended to conduct following checks twice a year.**
  1. Make sure that the airflow around the unit is not blocked and remove any dirt or debris from the heat sink.
  2. Check that all exposed wires are damaged by exposure to sunlight, friction with other objects around them, dryness, bite by insects or rodents, etc., and the wires shall be repaired or replaced if necessary.
  3. Verify for the consistency of indication and display with the operation of the device. Please pay attention to the display of any faults or errors, and take corrective actions if necessary.
  4. Check all wiring terminals for corrosion, insulation damage, signs of high temperature or burning/discoloration, and tighten the screws.
  5. Check for dirt, nesting insects and corrosion, and clean up as required.
  6. If the arrester has failed, replace in time to prevent lightning damage to the unit or even other equipment of the user.

**Warning: Danger of electric shock! When doing the above operations, make sure that all power supplies of the machine have been disconnected, and all capacitors have been discharged, and then check or operate accordingly!**

- **The company does not assume any liability for damage caused by:**
  - ① Improper use or use in improper site.
  - ② Open circuit voltage of the PV module exceeds the maximum allowable voltage rated.
  - ③ Temperature in the operating environment exceeds the limited operating temperature range.
  - ④ Disassemble and repair the solar storage inverter without permission.
  - ⑤ Force majeure: Damage that occurs in transportation or handling of the solar storage inverter.

## 8. Technical parameters

Models	HSI 3500
<b>AC mode</b>	
Rated input voltage	220/230Vac
Input voltage range	(170Vac~280Vac) ±2% (90Vac~280Vac) ±2%
Frequency	50Hz/ 60Hz (Auto detection)
Frequency Range	47±0.3Hz ~ 55±0.3Hz (50Hz); 57±0.3Hz ~ 65±0.3Hz (60Hz);
Overload/short-circuit protection	Circuit breaker
Efficiency	>95%
Conversion time (bypass and inverter)	10ms (typical)
AC reverse protection	Available
Maximum bypass overload current	30A
<b>Inverter mode</b>	
Output voltage waveform	Pure sine wave
Rated output power (VA)	3500
Rated output power (W)	3500
Power factor	1
Rated output voltage (Vac)	230Vac
Output voltage error	±5%
Output frequency range (Hz)	50Hz ± 0.3Hz 60Hz ± 0.3Hz
Maximum Efficiency	>92%
Overload protection	(102% < load <125%) : Alarm and shutdown after 5 minutes. (125% < load < 150%): Alarm and shutdown after 10 seconds. Load >150%: Alarm and shutdown after 5 seconds.
Peak power	6000VA
Loaded motor capability	2HP
Rated battery input voltage	24V (Minimum starting voltage 22V)
Battery voltage range	20.0Vdc~33Vdc ± 0.3Vdc (undervoltage alarm / shutdown voltage /

	overvoltage alarm / overvoltage recovery...LCD screen can be set)
Power saving mode	Load $\leq$ 50W
<b>AC charging</b>	
Battery type	Lead acid or lithium battery
Maximum charge current(can be set)	0-80A
Charge current error	$\pm$ 5Adc
Charge voltage range	20 – 33Vdc
Short circuit protection	Circuit breaker and blown fuse
Circuit breaker specifications	30A
Overcharge protection	Alarm and turn off charging after 1 minute
<b>PV charging</b>	
Maximum PV open circuit voltage	500Vdc
PV operating voltage range	120-500Vdc
MPPT voltage range	120-450Vdc
Battery voltage range	20 – 33Vdc
Maximum input power	4000W
PV charging current range (can be set)	0-80A
Charging short circuit protection	Blown fuse
Wiring protection	Reverse polarity protection
<b>Hybrid charging Max charger current specifications (AC charging+PV charging)</b>	
Max charger current(can be set)	0-80A
<b>Certified specifications</b>	
Certification	CE(IEC 62109-1)/FCC/SAA
EMC certification level	EN61000, C2
Operating temperature range	-10°C to 55°C
Storage temperature range	-25°C ~ 60°C
Humidity range	5% to 95% (Conformal coating protection)
Noise	$\leq$ 60dB
Heat dissipation	Forced air cooling, variable speed of fan

Communication interface	USB/CAN/RS485(WiFi/GPRS)/Dry contact
Size (L*W*D)	378mm*280mm*103mm
Weight (kg)	7.4