

WH-TIANWU-50-233B

All-in-one Battery Energy Storage System

User Manual



*Due to domestic and foreign regulatory requirements, as well as differences in appearance and layout because of differences in product standards and specifications, no special explanations and distinctions will be outlined for the product picture on this page. The actual project requirements shall prevail.

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Preface

Overview

This document mainly describes how to install, connect, commission, and troubleshoot the WH-TIANWU-50-233B energy storage system (hereinafter referred to as the "energy storage system"). Please read this manual carefully to get familiar with the safety instructions and functions, and features of the energy storage system before installing and using the energy storage system.

Reader

This manual is intended for operators and qualified electrical technicians in power plants.

Symbol Conventions

For the purpose of this document, the following symbols that may exist herein mean as below.

Symbol	Description
	A high-risk hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
	A moderate-risk hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
	A low-risk hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in mild or moderate injury.
	This is used to convey device or environment safety warning information. Users are alerted of possible equipment damage, data loss, performance degradation, or unpredictable results, if not avoided. "Notice" involves no personal injury.
	This is used to highlight important/key information, best practices, and tips. "Note" is not safety warning information and involves no personal injury, equipment damage, or environment hazard.

Revision History

The revision history summarizes descriptions of each document update. The latest issue of the document contains all changes made in previous issues.

Document Version 01 (July 01, 2023)

V1.0

Document Version 02 (Oct 16, 2023)

V1.1

Changes: update the DC-side full-load voltage range. (500V→600V)

Document Version 03 (April 15, 2024)

V2.0

Changes: update the product appearance; add installation requirements; add F part-layout drawing

Document Version 04 (September 2, 2024)

V2.1

Changes: Updated the specifications of fire fighting equipment and dehumidification equipment.

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1 Safety Precautions

1.1 General Safety Requirements

Statements

Please read this manual and follow the symbols on the device and all safety precautions in this manual before installing, operating, and maintaining the system.

The "Notice", "Caution", "Warning" and "Danger" in this manual do not represent all the safety precautions users should follow but only serve as a supplement to all the safety precautions. The Company does not assume any liability for damage or loss due to violation of general safety requirements or safety standards for the design, production and use of the system.

The system must be used in an environment that meets the design specifications. Otherwise, the system may be faulty. The resulting malfunction, component damage, personal injury, and property losses are not covered by the warranty.

Comply with local laws and regulations, and codes when installing, operating, and maintaining the system. The safety precautions in this manual only serve as supplements to local laws and regulations and codes.

The Company shall not be liable in any of the following situations:

- The system is installed and operated in an environment that does not meet requirements in applicable international, national, and regional standards.
- The system is not operated under the conditions of use described in this manual.
- The product is disassembled or modified, or the software code

- is modified without authorization.
- The system is not operated according to instructions for use and safety precautions in the manual.
 - Equipment damage caused by abnormal natural environment (force majeure, such as earthquake, fire, storm, flood, debris flow, etc.).
 - Damage caused by customer's failure to comply with shipping and installation requirements.
 - Damage caused by improper storage conditions.
 - Hardware damage or data corruption caused by customer's negligence, incorrect operation, or intentional damage.
 - System damage caused by third parties or customers, including damage caused by improper relocation and installation of the system, as well as damage caused by improper adjustment, change or removal of identification marks.
 - Defects, malfunctions or damages caused by acts, events, omissions or accidents beyond the reasonable control of the Seller, including power outage, electrical failure, theft, war, riot, civil unrest, terrorism, and intentional or malicious damage.

General Requirements



High voltage exists in the system. Improper operations may result in electric shock or fire, leading to death, serious personal injury, or property damage. Please:

- Follow the operation procedure and safety precautions provided in this manual and other related documents.
- Follow the warning signs, warnings and protective measures indicated on the system.
- Follow the instructions provided in this manual, use the correct tools, and know how to correctly use these tools.
- Follow the safety regulations of the power plant, such as operation ticket and work ticket system.
- Do not approach the system except for system operators. Erect a temporary warning sign or fence to isolate the operation area.
- The warning sign, warning information, and protective measures must be legible. Do not alter, damage or cover the content, and replace if necessary.
- Do not perform installation, connection, maintenance, and replacement

- operations with power on.
- Do not clean the electrical components inside the system with water.
 - Check the system for damage, such as holes, dents, or other signs of possible internal damage.
 - Check that the pre-installed cables are securely connected.
 - Check that the components inside the system are not displaced. Do not modify the structure or installation sequence without authorization.
 - Do not power up the system when the system is not fully installed or confirmed by a professional.
 - Measure the voltage at the contact before touching any conductor surface or terminal and ensure that the PE cable of the system or component to be repaired is reliably grounded and that there is no risk of electric shock.
 - Press the emergency stop button and notify the site manager when any liquid dampens the system.
 - Do not open the cabinet door when the system is operating.
 - Wear arc protection clothing in the initial power-up or when you operate the main circuit with power on.
-

 Caution

- Do not perform arc welding, drilling, or cutting operations on the system. Such operations may damage the sealing property of the entire cabinet, degrade the electromagnetic shielding performance of the system, or damage internal components and cables. Metal scraps generated during operations may enter the system, resulting in an electrical short circuit, malfunction or equipment damage.
 - The housing is hot when the system is operating. Do not touch the housing. Otherwise, burn injury may occur.
 - Immediately stop the system when a fault is detected that may cause personal injury or equipment damage, then report the event to the person in charge, and take effective protection measures.
 - Evacuate from the scene immediately when the fire alarm is triggered.
 - Close and lock the cabinet door when the equipment under operation and maintenance is left unattended temporarily.
-

 Notice

- Transport, transfer, install, connect, and maintain the system in strict accordance with the laws, regulations, and related standards of your country or region.
- User-supplied materials and tools required for operation shall meet the

- laws, regulations, and related standards of your country or region.
- The system can be connected to the grid only when permitted by the electric power department of your country or region.
- Clean the water, snow, ice, or other debris, if any, on the cabinet top before opening the cabinet door for installation, operation or maintenance to prevent debris from falling into the cabinet.

Description

- Do not perform reverse engineering, decompilation, disassembly, reprogramming, implantation, or other derived operations on the software. Never research the internal implementation of the device in any way, obtain the source code of the software, steal intellectual property rights, nor disclose the results of any software performance tests.
 - You are advised to prepare your own camera device and record the detailed information of installation, operation, and maintenance.
-

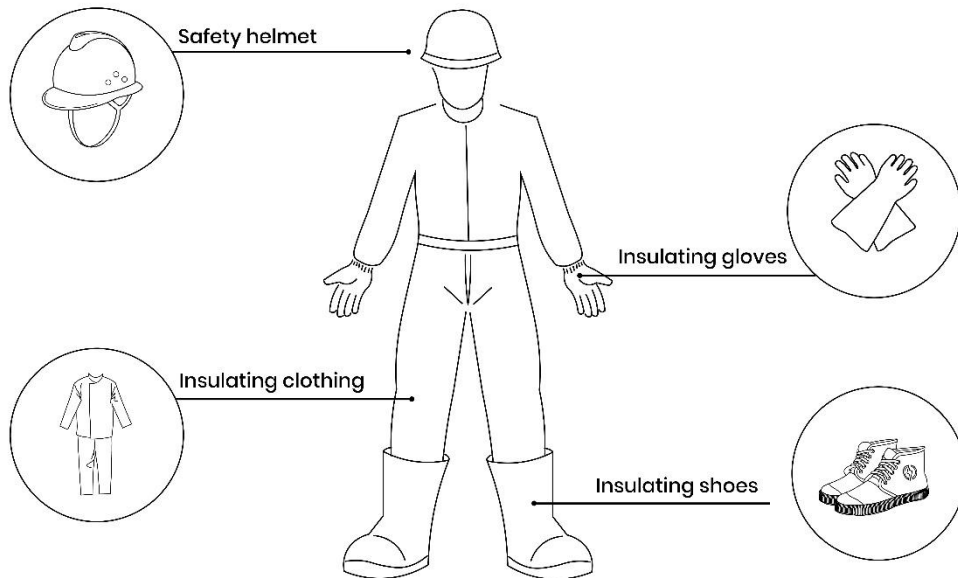
1.2 Personnel Requirements

- Only qualified personnel can operate the equipment, including transportation, transfer, installation, cable connection, and maintenance. Wear personal protective equipment that meets local safety protection requirements while operating the equipment.
 - Operators must receive the relevant training and pass the examinations of the Company and have professional knowledge of the energy storage system.
-

Description

For qualification requirements, refer to your local laws and regulations and industrial standards.

Figure 1-1 Wearing method of PPE



- Do not wear conductive objects such as watches, bracelets, rings, and necklaces during installation, operation, and maintenance to avoid burn injury due to electric shock.
- Transport, transfer, install, connect, and maintain the system in strict accordance with the laws, regulations, and related standards of your country or region.
- Keep familiar with the compositions and working principles of the energy storage system and operate the equipment according to the User Manual.

1.3 Storage and Installation Environment Requirements

General Requirements

Description

- Keep certificates demonstrating compliance with product storage requirements, for example, temperature and humidity log data, storage environment photos, and inspection reports.
- Do not store the energy storage system for a prolonged period of time.

Long-term storage of a lithium battery will result in capacity loss. A lithium battery will generally be subject to irreversible capacity loss of 3% to 10% when it is stored at the recommended storage temperature for more than 12 months.

- Store the product in a clean and dry place that is free of dust and water vapor erosion. Avoid rain or ground water erosion.
 - The ambient air must not contain corrosive or flammable gases.
 - Do not tilt the product or store it upside-down.
 - The devices, except for lithium battery packs, stored for two years or more, must be inspected and tested by professionals before being put into use.
-

Storage Requirements of Energy Storage System

- Do not stack up.
- Ensure that the storage area is level (long-term or temporary).
- Keep the cabinet door tightly closed.
- Storage temperature: -30°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$, humidity: 5%RH to 95%RH.
- The energy storage system contains a lithium battery pack. Avoid direct sunlight or rain, and keep the environment dry, well-ventilated, and clean. There is no large amount of infrared radiation, organic solvents, or corrosive gases. Keep away from the ignition source.
- The lithium battery pack must not be stored and transported for more than five months in total (calculated from the date of delivery). Beyond this timelimit, the lithium battery pack must be recharged to 30% SOC and then subject to SOC calibration. Otherwise, the battery performance may be degraded and the service life may be reduced.
- The warehouse keeper should make monthly statistics on the storage capacity of energy storage systems, regularly inform the planning sequence of the inventory of energy storage systems, and recharge the energy storage systems that are stored for an extended period of time.
- The FIFO principle must be strictly followed for the delivery of energy storage systems.

Installation Environment Requirements

For site selection, refer to [3.1 Site Selection Requirements](#). The

following installation requirements must be met:

- Energy storage systems should be installed and arranged according to fire-break distance or fire partition wall requirements in your local standards, including but not limited to *GB 51048-2014 Design code for electrochemical energy storage station* and *NFPA 855 Standard for the installation of stationary energy storage systems*.
- Never place the equipment in an environment with flammable or explosive gas or smoke, nor perform any operations in such an environment.
- Do not install, use, or operate outdoor equipment and cables (including but not limited to transporting equipment, operating equipment and cables, plugging and unplugging signal cables connected to outdoor ports, working at heights, or installing outdoors) in severe weather conditions such as lightning, rain, snow, and force 6 wind or higher.
- Protective measures such as fences and enclosures must be set up for energy storage systems, and safety warning signs must be erected for isolation to prevent unauthorized personnel from accessing the equipment when it is operating. Otherwise, personal injury or property damage may occur.
- Do not block the vents and cooling system when the equipment is operating to prevent fire hazards due to high temperatures.
- The equipment should be installed in an area away from liquid, and should not be installed under water pipes and air outlets that are prone to condensation. Do not install the equipment under the air conditioner vent, air vent, or cable leading-out window of the equipment room to prevent liquid from entering the equipment and causing malfunction or short circuit.
- Keep the installation location away from an ignition source. Keep the equipment away from flammable or explosive materials.
- If the equipment is installed in a vegetated area, in addition to routine weeding, the foundation beneath the equipment needs to be hardened to prevent weeds.

Requirements for Working at Heights

- Take protective measures, wear PPEs including a safety helmet, safety belt, and waist strap, and tie the safety belt and waist strap to a rigid structure. Do not hang to an unstable moving object or metal with sharp edges to prevent the hook from slipping, leading to falling accidents.
- Define a restricted zone by setting a visible sign reading "No Entry" when working at heights.
- Do not stack scaffolding, springboards, and other foreign matters on the ground underneath the work platform. Personnel on the ground should not stay or pass through underneath the work platform.
- Do not throw objects at heights to the ground or from the ground to the height. Instead, use ropes, hanging baskets, elevated vehicles, or cranes to transport objects.
- Inspect the scaffolding, springboard, and work platform for safety to guarantee that the structure is rigid and the scaffolding is not overloaded.
- Do not work at heights on rainy days or other dangerous situations. When this happens, always ask the safety director and engineers to re-inspect various operation equipment for safety before proceeding with working at heights.
- Erect fences and signs at edges and openings when working at heights to prevent missing steps.
- Carry the operating apparatuses and tools to prevent the tools from falling.
- The person in charge of the site and the safety officer should immediately point out operations against regulations, if any and hold them accountable for correction before proceeding with operations.

1.4 Unloading and Transport Requirements

Danger

Maintain and unload the lithium battery pack in accordance with your local laws and regulations and industrial standards. Improper unloading may result in damage or short circuit, leading to electrolyte leakage, breakage, explosion or fire hazard.

Notice

This product has passed UN38.3 (*UN38.3: Section 38.3 of the sixth Revised Edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria*) and SN/T 0370.2-2009 *Rules for the inspection of packaging for export dangerous goods - Part 2: Performance test*, and this product belongs to Class 9 dangerous goods.

Shipping conditions:

- Check the energy storage system before shipping that the cabinet is intact, the cabinet door is closed and tightened, no foreign body is extended from the cabinet, and no smoke or smell of scorching is detected.
-

Description

Handle the equipment with due care during loading and unloading and transport and take protective measures against moisture. With environmental limitations (such as temperature, transport, and storage), technical specifications shall be subject to the date of delivery.

Transport requirements:

- The energy storage system or battery shall not be transported by railway or air.
- For sea transport requirements, refer to *International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code* (IMDG CODE).
- For land transport requirements, refer to ADR or JT T617.
- Meet the regulatory requirements of the transport regulatory authorities of the departure country, the transit country, and the destination country.

- Comply with the international rules for the transport of dangerous goods and the regulatory requirements of the respective national transport regulatory authorities.
- The transport process is fully monitored.
- The vehicle used for land transport shall be capable of carrying a single energy storage system weighing about 2700 kg.
- Speed limit for land transport: 80 km/h on a level road and 60 km/h on a rough road. In case of conflict, the local traffic regulations shall prevail.
- Do not stack up at ports or during sea transport.
Avoid the following conditions during transport:
- Falling into water.
- Fall or mechanical impact.
- Upside-down or tipping over.

Description

If any one of the preceding situations occurs, initiate an emergency plan as described in Section 1.9.

1.5 Electrical Safety

Cabling Requirements

- Do not push cables directly down from the transport vehicle.
- Do not route cables through air inlet and outlet of the equipment.
- Tie cables of same type together. Route cables of different types at least 30 mm apart. Do not twine or cross cables each other.
- Always seal cable holes with sealing mud upon completion of cabling or it is left unattended for a short period of time to avoid tiny animals.
- The insulation layer may be aged or damaged when cables are used at high temperatures. The cables should be at least 30 mm away from the heating device or heat source.
- Select cables that comply with local laws and regulations.
- The edges of cable ducts and holes must be free of burr and

- well protected.
- Protect cable ducts and holes against damage due to sharp edges and burrs.
 - Cables used in the energy storage system must be securely connected, properly insulated, and of appropriate specifications.
 - After cables are connected, fix them with cable supports and cable clips. Ensure that cables in the backfilling area are tightly fitting to the ground to prevent deformation or damage caused by stress on cables during backfilling.
 - At extreme low temperature, violent shock or vibration may result in brittle cracking of plastic cable sheath. The following requirements should be met to guarantee construction safety:
 - ✧ All cables should be routed and installed under temperature above 0°C. Handle cables with due care, especially in a low-temperature environment.
 - ✧ If cables are stored at temperature lower than 0°C, store cables at room temperature for at least 24 hours before routing.

Grounding Requirements

- Do not damage the grounding conductor.
- Do not operate the equipment without a ground conductor installed.
- First install the PE conductor for the equipment to be grounded. The PE conductor shall be removed in the last step when the equipment is to be removed.
- The primary grounding body shall be permanently connected to the protective grounding net. Check the electrical connections before the operation to ensure that the equipment is reliably grounded.
- The ground impedance shall meet GB 50054 and local electrical standards.

AC and DC Control Requirements

- Cut off the power switch before installing and removing the power cord.
- Check that the power cord is correctly identified before connecting.

- If there are multiple power inputs, cut off all power inputs and wait until the equipment is fully powered off before operating the equipment.

Operation, Maintenance, and Repair Safety Requirements

1. Cut off the respective circuit protection switch before connecting or removing a cable.
2. Erect a warning sign reading "Don't Turn On" at disconnected switches.
3. Use an electroscope at the corresponding voltage rating to check for power and ensure that the equipment has been completely powered off.
4. If there are charged bodies nearby, cover or wrap them with an insulating board or tape.
5. Connect the circuit to be repaired to the grounding circuit with a grounding wire reliably before operation, maintenance, and repair.

Notice

- Check that cables are correctly identified before connecting.
 - If there are multiple power inputs, cut off all power inputs and wait until the equipment is fully powered off before operating the equipment.
-

6. Upon completion of maintenance, remove the grounding wire between the circuit to be repaired and the grounding circuit.

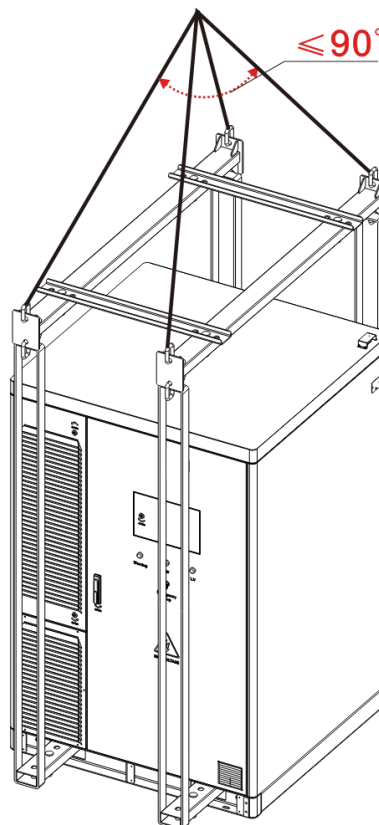
1.6 Mechanical Safety

Lifting Safety

Notice

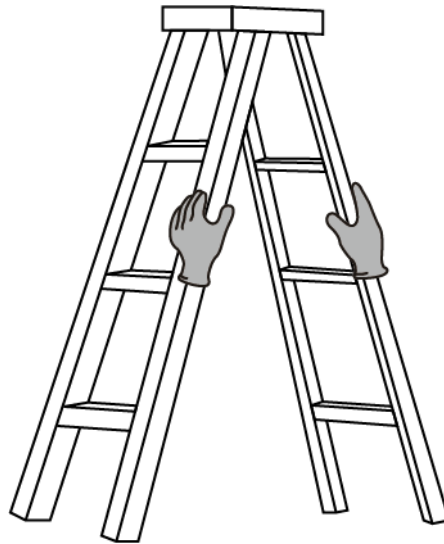
- This equipment shall be lifted with a lifting bracket.
-
- The foundation where lifting operation will be performed shall be solid enough to load the crane.

- Before lifting, ensure that the lifting appliances are firmly fixed to a rigid structure or wall that meets the load-bearing requirements.
- Do not drag wire ropes and slings during lifting operations. Avoid impact from hard objects.
- Do not walk under the crane jib or lift load.
- Erect a temporary warning sign or fence to isolate the lifting area.
- Ensure that the angle between two ropes is no more than 90° during the lifting operation, as shown in the following figure.
- When a flexible lifting sling or rope is used, a single rope shall be capable of loading a weight of not less than 3 tons.
- Keep the hook at least 1 m above the cabinet top.
- The cabinet is tilted not more than 10° .
- The Q235 cold-formed rectangular hollow section ($120 \times 60 \times 4$ mm) with a length not less than 2500 mm is recommended as the lifting bracket.



Ladder Safety

- Do not use a straight ladder.
- Please check that the ladder is in good condition and meets load capacity requirements before use.
- Use a wooden ladder or fiberglass ladder to ascend a height.
- A platform ladder with guard is preferred for ascending a height. All four feet must be fixed and the ladder is held securely by someone when an operator is working at heights.
- If a herringbone ladder is used, the rope must be secured and the ladder is held securely by someone when an operator is working at heights.



- Please pay attention to the following rules to reduce the risk and guarantee safety when climbing the ladder.
 - **Keep your body in a stable posture.**
 - **The maximum standing height of the operator's feet should not exceed the fourth step of the ladder from the top down.**
 - **Make sure your center of body weight does not deviate from the edge of the ladder assembly.**

Drilling Safety Outside Equipment Body

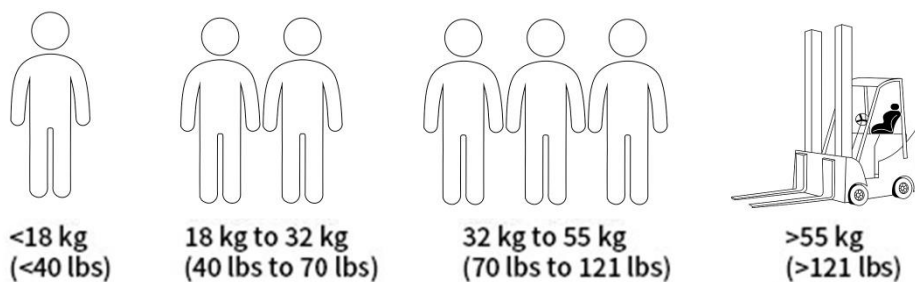
- Before drilling, select a proper position to ensure that no short circuit exists.
- Always wear PPEs including goggles and protective gloves

during drilling operation.

- Cover the equipment during drilling operations to prevent debris from falling into the equipment. Clean up debris immediately after drilling.

Handling Safety

- Work together with the number of workers as recommended in the drawing to get prepared for moving heavy loads.



- Always wear PPEs including protective gloves and anti-smashing shoes when handling the equipment with hands.
- Do not scratch the surface of the equipment, damage components, or damage cables when handling the equipment.
- A forklift, if used, shall hold the equipment in the middle to prevent tipping over. Before moving, please fasten the equipment to the forklift with a rope, and when moving, assign a person to care for the movement.
- Move the equipment with due care to avoid impact or falling.

1.7 Battery Safety

Notice

The TIANWI-50-233B energy storage system is specifically designed to integrate with the battery chemistry of lithium-iron-phosphate packs.

Statements

The Company shall not be responsible for damages caused by the battery provided by the Company due to the following reasons:

- Extended storage, capacity loss or irreversible battery damage due to delayed charging on the customer side.
- Battery damage caused by delayed acceptance on the customer side.
- Degraded battery performance due to incorrect system operation management policy on the customer side.
- Unauthorized change to battery pack usage scenario on the customer or third party side without prior notice to the Company, for example, connecting an extra load to the battery pack or mixing the battery pack provided by the Company with that provided by other manufacturers, including but not limited to mixing battery packs from different manufacturers or of different rated capacities.
- Direct damage to the battery pack because the equipment operating environment or external power supply parameters fail to meet environment requirements for normal operation, including too high or low operating temperature of the battery pack.
- Frequent overdischarge due to improper maintenance, unauthorized on-site capacity expansion, or failure to fully charge the battery pack for a prolonged period of time on the customer side.
- Failure to correctly maintain the battery pack according to the User Manual, including but not limited to, checking whether the cooling system is in good condition, the high voltage wiring harness is loose or broken, and the screws fixing the structural parts are loose.
- The lithium battery pack is stolen.
- Lithium battery pack beyond the warranty period.

General Requirements

Danger

- Do not expose the lithium battery pack to high temperature or heat source, such as direct sunlight, ignition source, transformer, heater, etc.

- Too high temperature of the lithium battery pack may lead to fire or explosion hazard.
- Do not disassemble, modify, or destroy the lithium battery pack, for example, inserting a foreign body or immersing it in water or other liquid, to avoid leakage, overheating, fire or explosion hazard of the battery pack.
 - The lithium-ion battery energy storage system is at high risk of fire hazard. Take into full account the following safety risks before operating the battery:
 - The electrolyte in the lithium battery pack is flammable, toxic and volatile.
 - The thermal runaway of the lithium battery pack will produce flammable gases, as well as harmful gases such as CO and HF.
 - There is a risk of deflagration and explosion caused by accumulated combustible gas after the thermal runaway of the lithium battery pack.
-

- If the lithium battery pack is flooded unexpectedly, stop the installation and then transport it to the safety isolation point, and apply for replacement parts in time.
- The storage area shall avoid direct sunlight or rain. Keep the environment dry, well-ventilated, and clean. There is no large amount of infrared radiation, organic solvents, or corrosive gases.
- The lithium battery packs shall be stored with their original packages in a separate warehouse. Do not store them together with other materials. Do not store them outdoors. Do not stack lithium battery packs up too high. The site must be equipped with the necessary firefighting facilities, such as a fire sandbox, fire extinguisher, etc.
- The energy storage system shall be regularly checked for firefighting safety at least once a month.
- Do not remove the original package of the lithium battery pack under normal circumstances. Ask a specialist to recharge the lithium battery pack when necessary. Install the lithium battery pack into its original package after recharging.
- In outdoor scenes, you are advised to power up the lithium battery pack within 24 hours after it is unpacked. Otherwise, place the lithium battery pack indoors in a dry, non-corrosive

- gas environment.
- The lithium battery pack must be correctly placed according to the "Keep Upright" symbol or label on the package to avoid battery leakage due to upside-down for an extended period of time.
 - The lithium battery pack should avoid impact.
 - Handle the lithium battery pack according to orientation requirements. Do not place it upside down or tilt it.
 - Please use the lithium battery pack within the temperature range specified in this Manual. Do not charge the lithium battery pack when the ambient temperature is lower than the operating temperature lower limit. Otherwise, charging at low temperatures will result in condensation, leading to a short circuit of the lithium battery pack.
 - Please dispose of scrapped lithium battery packs according to local laws and regulations. Do not dispose of lithium battery packs as household waste. Improper disposal of lithium battery packs may result in environmental pollution.
 - Do not use damaged lithium battery packs (dented housing or other damage). Damaged lithium battery packs may release flammable gases. Do not store damaged lithium battery packs near good ones.
 - Store damaged lithium battery packs in a place free of flammable materials and erect a "No Entry" sign.
 - Check damaged lithium battery packs for signs of smoke, fire hazard, electrolyte leakage or heating during storage.

Recharging Requirements

- Recharge stored lithium battery packs at least every 5 months. Otherwise, the battery performance may be degraded and the service life may be reduced.
- You can get the time of production of lithium battery packs through their SN or consulting with the service engineer of the Company.

Installation Requirements of Lithium Battery packs

Description

Check that the lithium battery pack is in good condition before installation. Any one of the following symptoms is deemed as a malfunction of the lithium battery pack:

- The housing of the lithium battery pack is obviously deformed or damaged.
- The total positive voltage or total negative voltage of the lithium battery pack is far below the specification range.

-
- Please use the lithium battery pack of the specified specification. A non-genuine lithium battery pack can be easily damaged.
 - Please check whether the package is in good condition before installing the lithium battery pack. Do not use the lithium battery pack with damaged package.
 - Place the lithium battery pack at a level and solid surface.
 - Do not place installation tools or loads on the lithium battery pack during installation.
 - Pay attention to the polarity of the lithium battery pack during installation. Do not short-connect positive and negative poles.
 - Tighten the connection terminals with a torque wrench and regularly check that connection terminals are not loose.

Short-circuit Protection

Danger

Short-circuit may produce transient current surge and release a large amount of energy that may lead to personal injury or property loss.

-
- Wrap the exposed cable terminals in the lithium battery pack with insulating tape during installation and maintenance.
 - Prevent foreign bodies (such as conductive objects, screws, and liquid) from entering the lithium battery pack, causing short circuits.

Hazard and Toxicity

Danger

- Hazard: A damaged lithium battery pack may cause heating or electrolyte leakage. The electrolyte is flammable, and if the electrolyte leaks, the lithium battery pack should be immediately kept away from the ignition source.
 - Toxicity: The steam produced by the combustion of the lithium battery pack may irritate the eyes, skin and throat.
-

Exception Handling Measures

Danger

- When there is electrolyte leakage or abnormal odor, do not expose to the leaking liquid or gas. Stay away and contact a professional immediately. A professional shall wear PPEs including goggles, rubber gloves, gas mask, and protection suit to prevent the harm caused by electrolyte spillage.
 - The electrolyte is corrosive and exposure may cause skin irritation and chemical burns. The following measures should be taken if you expose to the electrolyte.
 - Inhalation: Evacuate from the contaminated area, move to fresh air immediately, and seek medical attention immediately.
 - Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub your eyes. Seek medical attention immediately.
 - Skin contact: Wash contact areas immediately with plenty of soapy water, and seek medical attention immediately.
 - Ingestion: Seek medical attention immediately.
-

When Lithium Battery pack Falls

- When the lithium battery pack falls (with or without packing materials), but the appearance is not significantly deformed or damaged, and there is no obvious odor, smoke, and fire, perform the following operations on the premise of guaranteeing safety:
 - Warehouse: Evacuate personnel, ask a professional to transport the lithium battery pack to an open and safe place with mechanical tools, and contact the service

engineer of the Company. Rest the equipment for 1 hour and check that the temperature of the lithium battery pack is within the range of room temperature $\pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ before proceeding.

- Site: Evacuate personnel, shut down the energy storage system, ask a professional to transport the battery pack to an open and safe place with mechanical tools, and contact the service engineer of the Company. Rest the equipment for 1 hour before proceeding.
- If there is obvious odor, damage, smoke or fire when the lithium battery pack falls, immediately evacuate personnel, contact a professional, and call firemen. The professionals on-site shall use fire fighting facilities to extinguish the fire on the premise of guaranteeing safety.
- Stop using the lithium battery pack when it falls. Instead, contact the service engineer of the Company for evaluation.

1.8 Maintenance and Replacement

Caution

Ensure that the remaining components are secure before removing a component from the cabinet.

- Assign two or more persons on site to maintain the energy storage system.
- Cover charged parts nearby with insulating materials during maintenance.
- Do not open the cabinet door in rainy, snowy, thunder, dusty, or foggy weather.
- Do not touch the fan in operation with any objects (such as fingers, parts, screws, or tools) while the fan is running before the fan is powered off and stops.
- Do not power on the equipment before trouble is eliminated.
- When inspecting the system with power on, pay attention to the hazard sign on the equipment. Do not stand near the cabinet door.
- Wait at least 15 minutes after devices except for the lithium battery pack are powered off. Ensure that these devices are

- completely powered off before performing operations.
- Erect a warning sign reading "Don't Turn On" at disconnected switches during maintenance.
- When the power unit of the energy storage system is replaced or cables are changed, manually start wiring test and run topology identification to avoid malfunction.
- Lock the cabinet door immediately after maintenance and replacement, fix the safety rope, and keep the key safe.

1.9 Emergency Plan

When dangerous accidents occur on site, including but not limited to the following accidents, give priority to personal safety and contact the service engineer of the Company.

In Case of Fire



Suggestions for on-site operation and maintenance personnel:

1. In case of fire, evacuate personnel from the building or equipment area and press the fire alarm bell. Immediately call your fire emergency number to notify professional firemen, and provide them with relevant product information, including but not limited to the type of lithium battery packs, the capacity of the energy storage system, and the layout of lithium battery packs.
2. Do not enter the burning building or equipment area again under any circumstances, and do not open the cabinet door. Isolate and guard the scene and erect a sign reading "No Entry".
3. Call your fire emergency number and remotely power the system off on the premise of ensuring personal safety.
4. Provide on-site firemen with relevant product information, including but not limited to: the type of lithium battery packs, the capacity of the energy storage system, the layout of lithium battery packs, and the User Manual.
5. After the fire is extinguished by firemen, the professionals shall take measures in accordance with local laws and regulations. Do not open the cabinet door without authorization.
6. Maintenance after an incident: Contact the service engineer of the Company for evaluation.

Suggestions for firemen:

1. Have knowledge of product information provided by the operation and

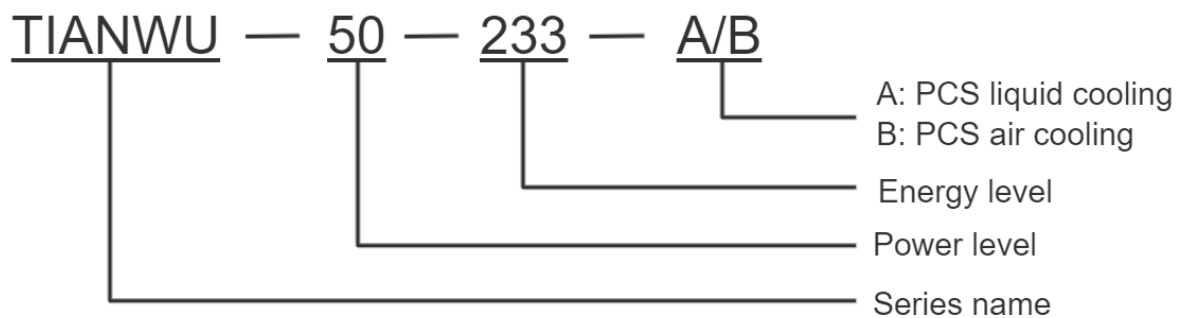
maintenance personnel, including but not limited to the type of lithium battery packs, the capacity of the energy storage system, the layout of lithium battery packs, and the User Manual.

2. Do not open the cabinet door when the internal safety of the energy storage system cannot be guaranteed.
 3. Please follow local firefighting regulations.
-

2 About Product

2.1 Model Description

Model description:



This document mainly describes the following model:

WH-TIANWU-50-233B

2.2 Functions and Features

Functions

The TIANWU-50-233-B energy storage system can run on grid or off grid.

- On-grid mode

The AC side of the energy storage system is connected to the power grid and the DC side is connected to the battery pack. The product can be applied in power expansion, photovoltaic power generation, energy storage, and charging power consumers, as well as peak-load shifting. The product can charge or discharge lithium batteries at constant voltage, current, and power according to the selected operation mode.

- Off-grid mode

When connected to the power grid, the energy storage system can output three-phase AC voltage with fixed frequency and RMS. When used with a transformer, the system continuously supplies power to the loads on the AC side. When used with STS, the system can seamlessly switch between on-grid mode and off-grid mode.

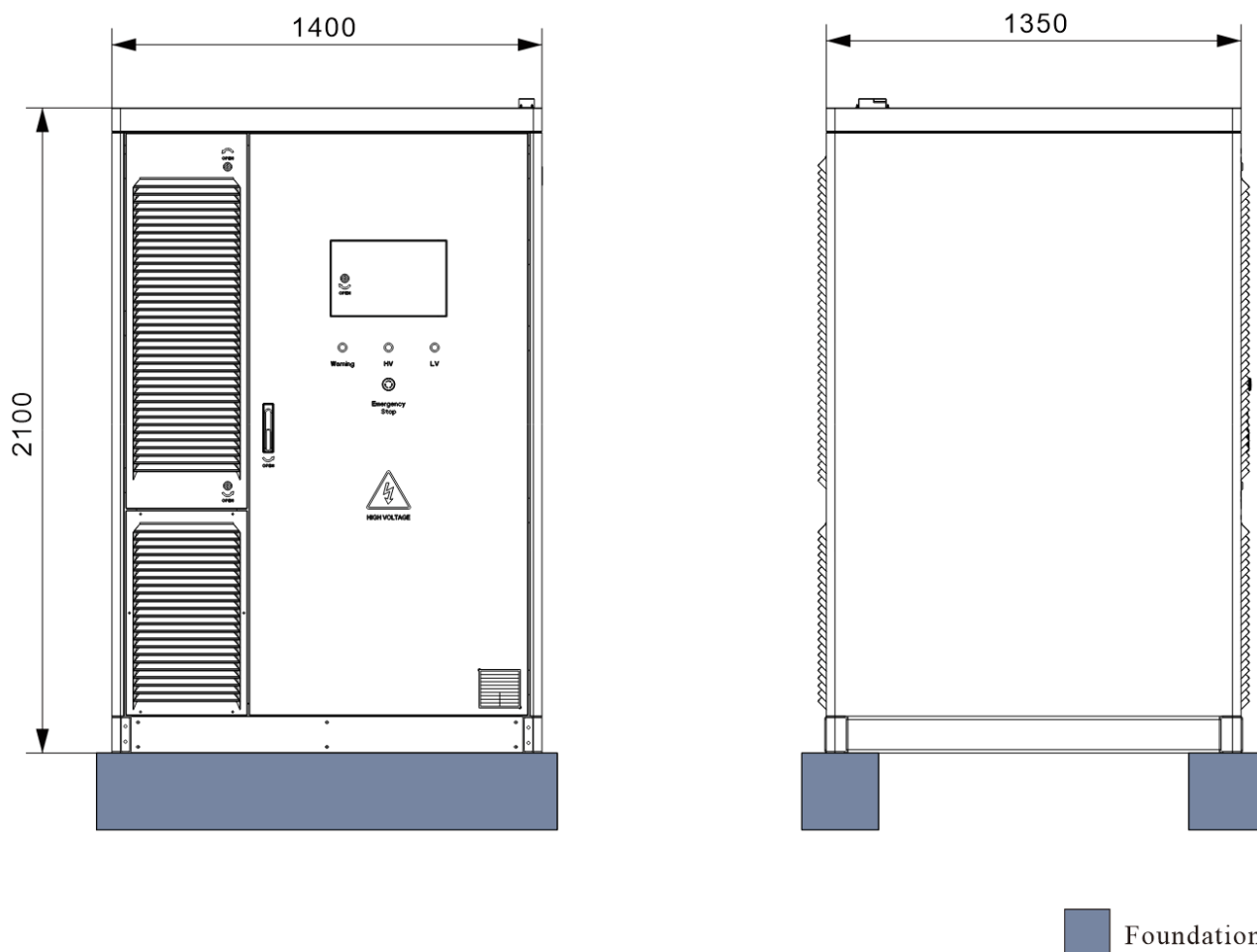
Features

The energy storage system integrates the power supply and distribution system, monitoring system, environmental control system, and fire suppression system, and features high safety and reliability, rapid deployment, low cost of ownership, high energy efficiency, and intelligent management.

- Racks are optimized individually and energy is managed at the rack level to avoid parallel loop of battery racks.
- Standard modules can be spliced as needed for easy maintenance and scaling up.
- Liquid cooling, high energy density, low footprint, and highly consistent cell temperature
- Systems can be connected in parallel.

2.3 Appearance

Figure 2-1 Appearance and dimensions



Description

For foundation requirements, refer to the description in the construction drawing, which is available from F part.

2.4 Parts

Figure 2-2 Parts (with cabinet door closed)

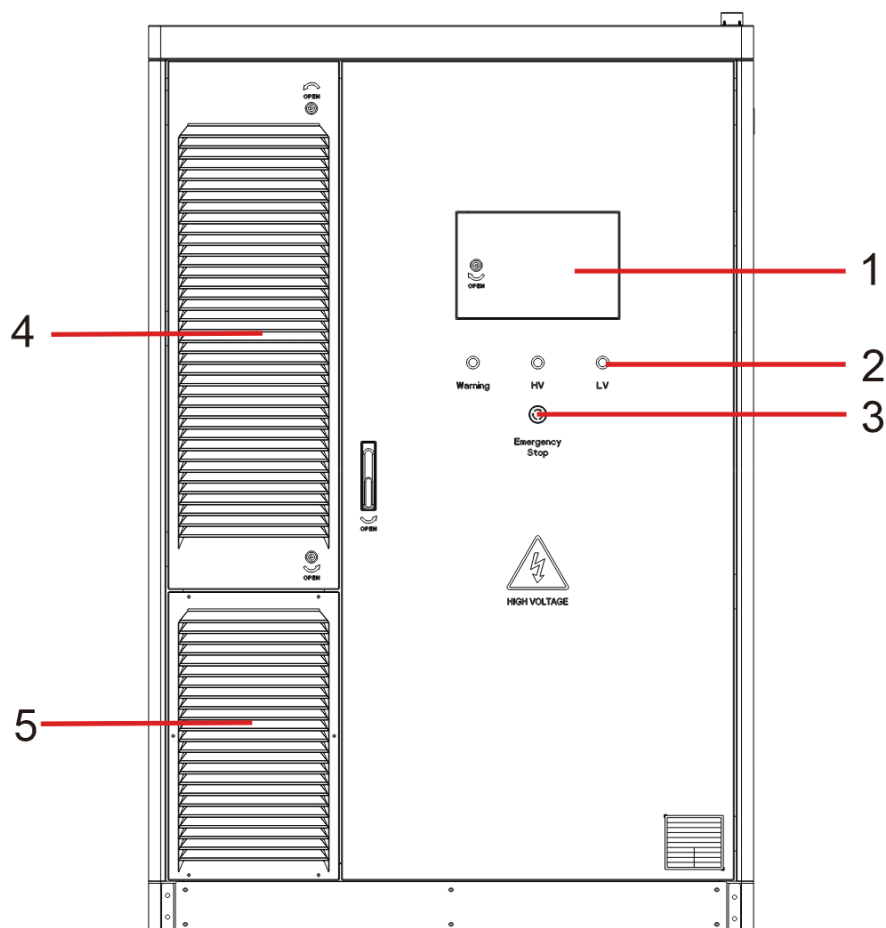


Table 2-1 Part configuration

SN	Name	Quantity	Description
1	Display screen	1	System display and operation screen.
2	Indicators	3	Power indicator: Green. The indicator goes on when the auxiliary power supply is turned on. HV indicator: Red. The indicator goes on when the DC relay in the HV box is turned on. Alarm indicator: Yellow. The indicator goes on when an alarm or fault occurs in the battery system.
3	Emergency stop button	1	You can press this button to stop the system immediately when the equipment malfunctions.
4	Chiller unit	1	Cools the system.
5	Air inlet	1	Air inlet of PCS.

Figure 2-3 Front and back sides of parts (with cabinet door opened)

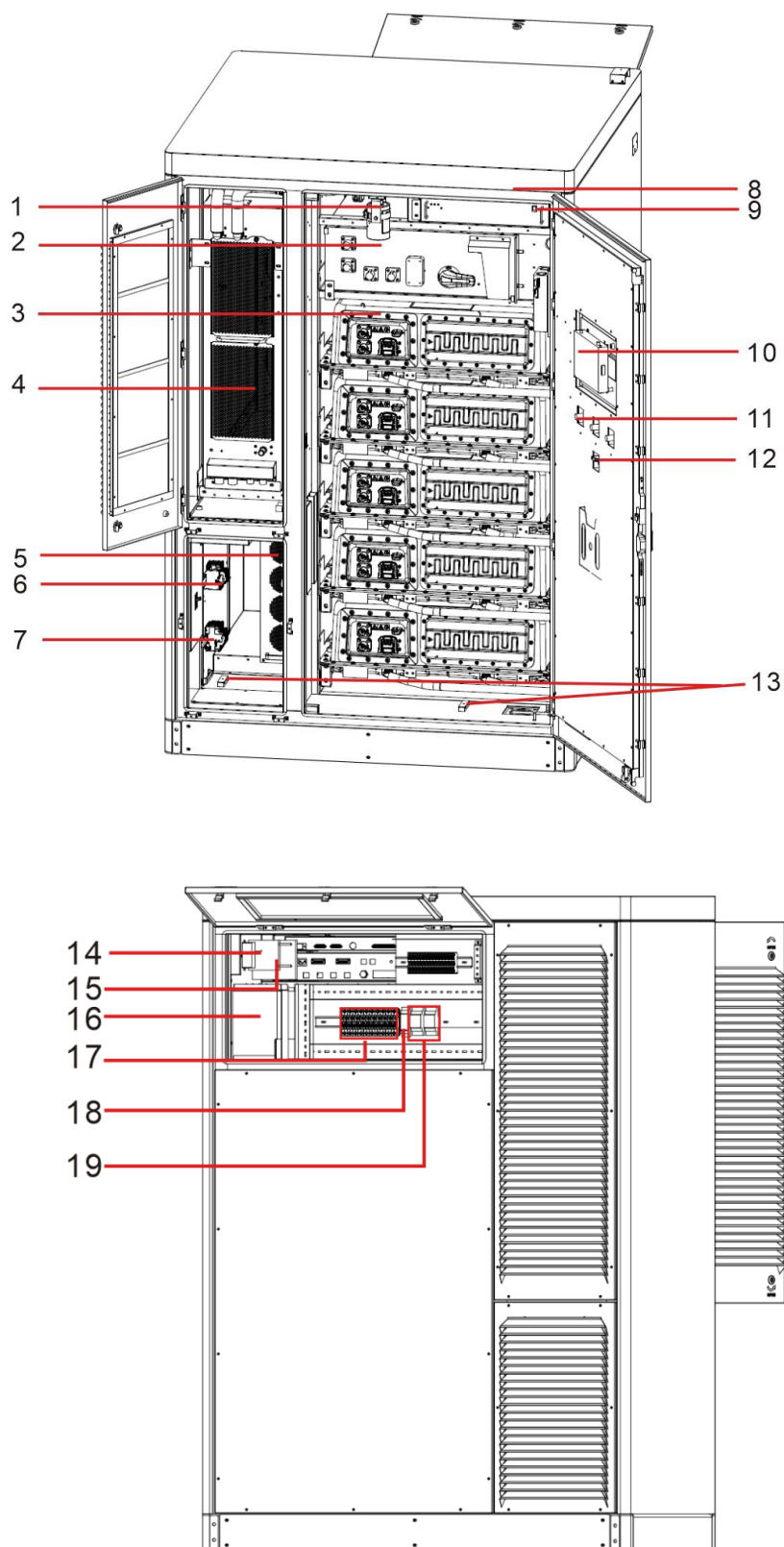


Table 2-2 Part configuration 2

SN	Modules	Quantity	Description
1	Fire control system	1	The system monitors the fire hazard of the battery inside the energy storage system. The system automatically starts the fire control system in case of fire.
2	HV box	1	Energy storage battery management system (five liquid cooling battery packs + one HV box), used for battery pack management, protection, and monitoring.
3	Lithium battery pack	5	
4	Chiller unit	1	Cools the battery system.
5	PCS	1	50 kW energy storage converter, used to switch energy between battery pack and power grid.
6	SPD	1	Surge protection device.
7	Auxiliary power switch	1	Supplies the 230 V power to a single device
8	BMS	1	Monitors the battery status and communicates with the EMS, ensuring the normal operation of the energy storage system.
9	EMS100	1	Local energy management system, used for energy distribution and internal communication of the energy storage system.
10	Touchscreen	1	Local monitoring system, used to display and operate the energy storage system.
11	Indicators	3	Power indicator: Green. The indicator goes on when the auxiliary power supply is turned on. HV indicator: Red. The indicator goes on when the DC relay in the HV box is turned on. Alarm indicator: Yellow. The indicator goes on when an alarm or fault occurs in the battery system.
12	Emergency stop button	1	You can press this button to stop the system immediately when the equipment malfunctions.
13	Water leak sensor	2	Detects water leak inside the cabinet to prevent water intrusion.
14	GPS	1	Provides location-based services
15	Router	1	Provide data exchange between devices
16	UPS	1	UPS, guaranteeing normal operation of the energy storage system upon power outage.
17	QF1~QF5	5	Circuit breaker bank.
18	SJ1	1	Signaling interface of water leak sensor.

19	Switching power supply	1	Provides 24 VDC power supply.
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Figure 2-4 Power distribution area

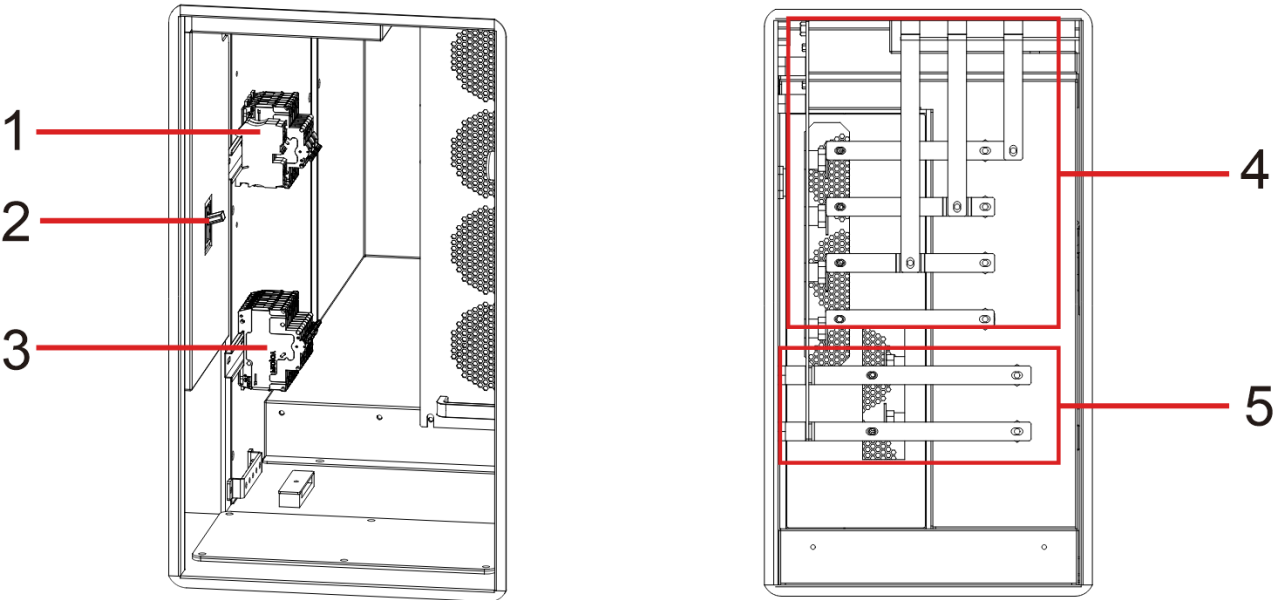


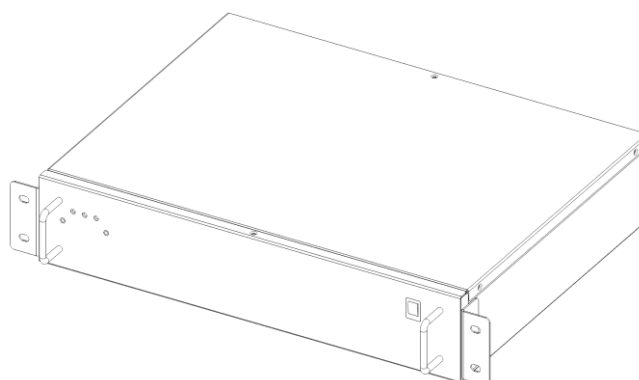
Table 2-3 Part configuration 3

SN	Modules	Quantity	Description
1	Lightning protection circuit breaker	1	SPD switch.
2	AC main switchboard	1	Main switchboard for alternating-current distribution.
3	Auxiliary power switch	1	230 V incoming switch
4	AC copper busbar	1 set	Connects to the AC incoming line and the power grid.
5	DC copper busbar	1 set	Connects to the HV box and the DC side of the battery.

2.4.1 Energy Storage Battery System

2.4.1 EMS100

Figure 2-8 Appearance of EMS100



Module description: EMS100 is a master controller for the energy storage battery management system. It collects real-time data and fault information on the battery pack and implements fault protection and pick-up control. It also collects real-time operation data of the PCS and implements power control and fault protection. EMS100 can be used with a chiller unit and a firefighting unit, and you can configure multiple control policies to guarantee the stable operation of the system.

Table 2-5 Technical parameters

Item Name	Parameter Description
CPU	ARM master controller, Cortex A7 kernel
Memory	512MB DDR3
Storage	4GB eMMC
Operating system	Linux
Interface	Ethernet: 2 ways, 10/100 Mbps, Modbus TCP supported
	RS485: 4 ways, Modbus RTU
	CAN: 2 ways
	DI: 4 ways, passive dry contact and wet contact (24 V\9 V)

	AI: 2 ways, current (4 mA to 20 mA), voltage (0 V to 5 V, 0 V to 10 V), resistance (for example, 0 k to 10 k or resistor type temperature-humidity sensor) DO: 4 ways, relay output (5 A@250 VAC/30 VDC)
Power supply	200~240Vac
Operating temperature	-30~60°C
Storage temperature	-40~85°C
Operating temperature range	0 to 95% (without condensation)
Ingress protection	IP20
Anti-corrosion grade	C1
Size (W×H×D)	2U
Installation method	Rack-mounted or wall mounted

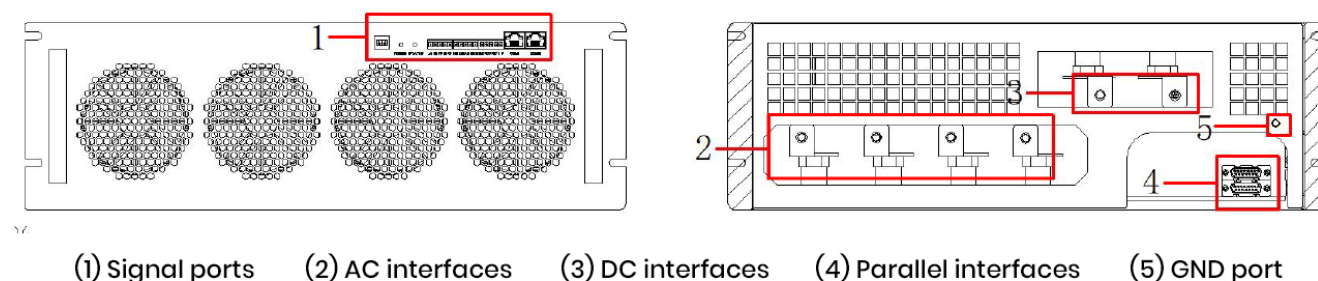
2.4.2 Energy Storage Converter System

2.4.2 PCS

Module description:

The energy storage converter system is mainly intended for electric energy conversion between power grid and battery, and monitors and manages the conversion process. The energy storage converter can run in on-grid mode and off-grid mode.

Figure 2-11 Appearance of PCS



- A signal port consists of a DIP switch, indicators, phoenix terminals, and RJ45 terminals.

Figure 2-12 Schematic diagram of signal ports

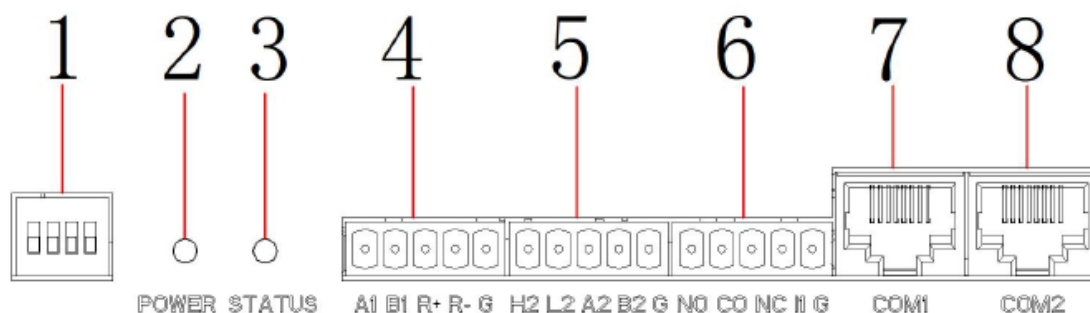
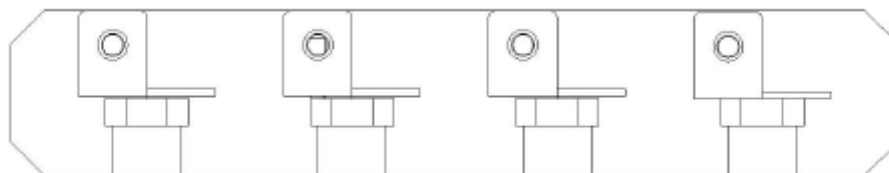


Table 2-8 Compositions of signal ports

SN	Name
1	DIP address
2	Power indicator (red)
3	Status indicator (green)
4	RS-485 communication interface 1
5	RS-485 communication interface 2
6	I/O interface
7	RJ45 interface 1 (CAN communication interface)
8	RJ45 interface 2 (CAN communication interface)

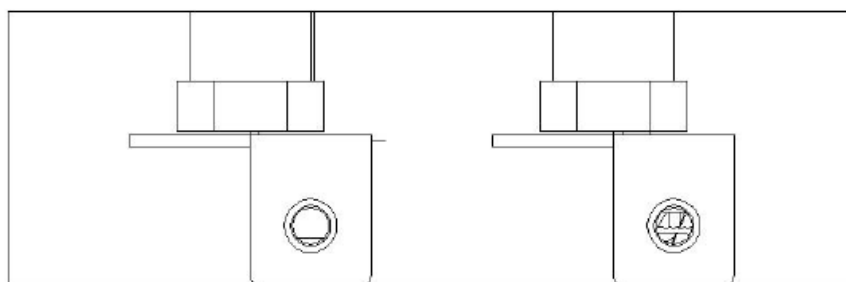
- The AC interfaces are connected with copper bars and connected to the power grid and fixed with M6 screws. The AC interfaces are C, B, A and N from left to right.

Figure 2-13 Schematic diagram of AC interfaces



- The DC interfaces are connected with a copper bar and connected to the DC power supply and fixed with M6 screws. The DC interfaces are DC- and DC+ from left to right.

Figure 2-14 Schematic diagram of DC interfaces



- Parallel interfaces: Used to connect multiple modules in parallel. A parallel connected cable must be used to connect the parallel interface of each module to the parallel interface of another module.

Figure 2-15 Schematic diagram of parallel interfaces

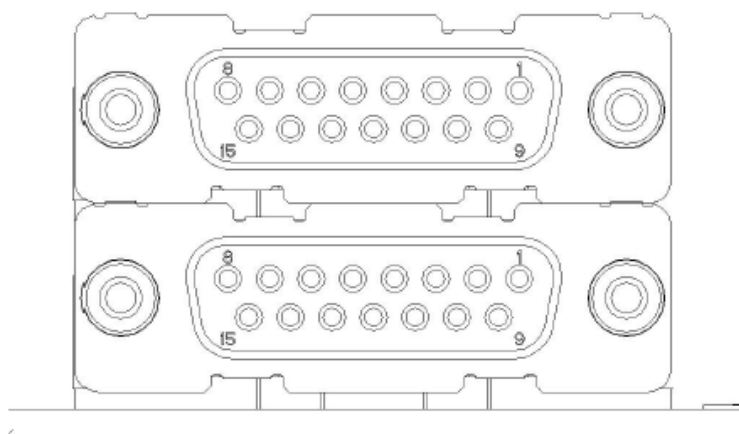


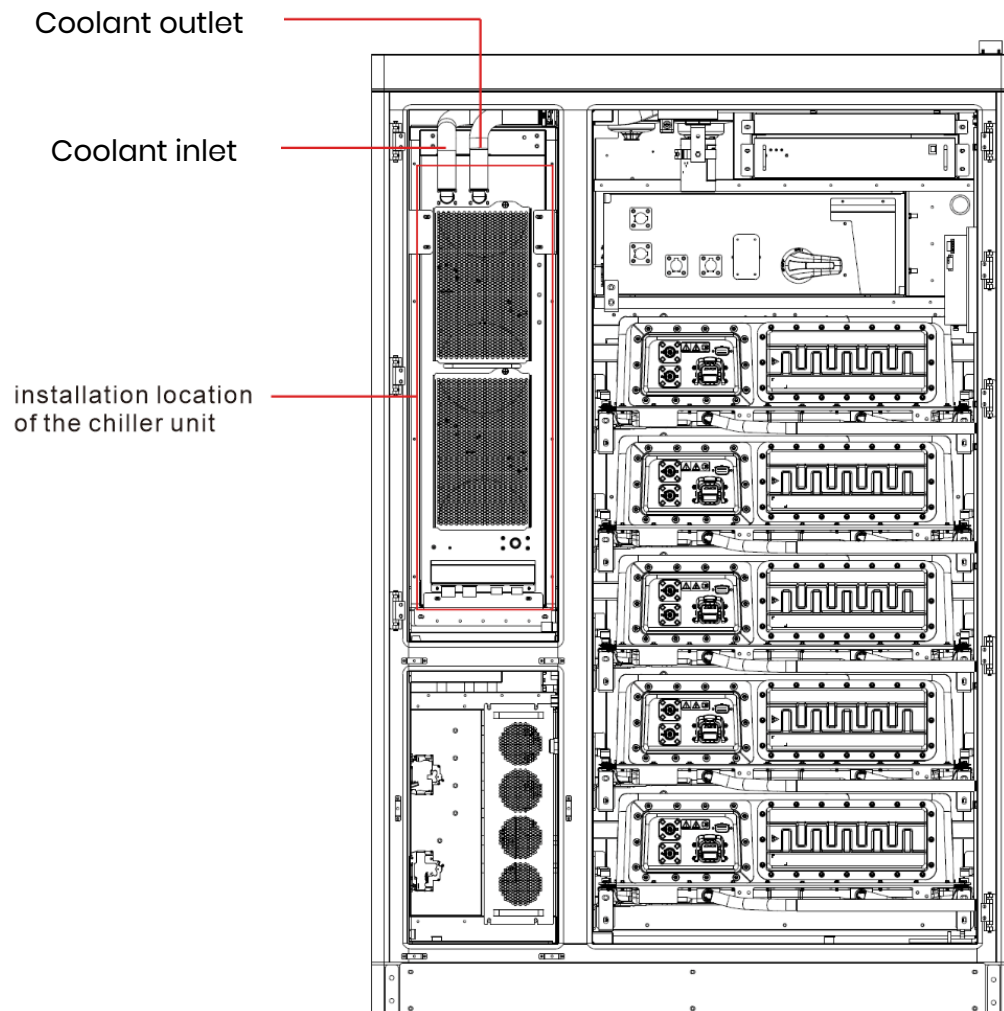
Table 2-9 Technical specification of 50 kW air cooling energy storage converter

Model	WH-BEC-50AC
Rated power	50kW
DC operating voltage range	500V~950V
DC-side full-load voltage range	600V~950V
Max. DC current	110A
Rated AC voltage	400Vac, 3W+PE
Rated frequency	50Hz(±5Hz)
Rated alternating current	72A
Current distortion	< 3% (rated power)
Power factor adjusting range	-1 lead to +1 lag
Applicable batteries	Lithium battery/lead-acid battery/photovoltaic module/DC bus
Charging method	As directed by BMS/three-gradation charge
Operation mode	Constant current, constant power, AC voltage source
Max. efficiency	97.8%
Size (W×D×H)	483 (444 when the mounting lug is excluded)*600*150 mm
Weight (approximate value)	35kg
Inverter Topology	Non-isolated
Ingress protection	IP21
Operating temperature	-25°C to +55°C (derating when the temperature is greater than 45°C)
Relative humidity	0 to 95% (without condensation)
Cooling method	Smart air cooling
Noise	<70dB
Altitude	3000 m (derating when the altitude is higher than 2000 m)
Overvoltage category(OVC)	II for DC side ,III for AC side
Communication interface	CAN

- GND port is Used to connect the equipment to the earth.

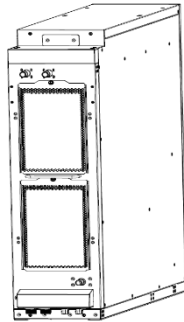
2.4.3 Liquid Cooling System

Figure 2-16 Schematic diagram of location of the liquid cooling system



2.4.3 Chiller unit

 **Figure 2-17** Appearance of the chiller unit



Part description: The chiller unit is an integrated structure with all parts enclosed in a cabinet and can be easily installed. Featuring modular design and compact structure, the unit can be easily embedded in the customer's machine frame to save space. The chiller unit is used to adjust the temperature of the battery pack in the energy storage system to ensure that the battery pack always works within the appropriate temperature range to maintain the best working condition of the system.

The main features include the followings:

I. Smart refrigeration

The chiller unit monitors the temperature at the liquid outlet in real-time, and makes intelligent adjustments according to the target temperature setting, so that the operating temperature of the battery in the container keeps stable within the appropriate range.

- When the temperature at the liquid outlet is higher than the refrigeration setpoint and the refrigeration enabling condition is met, the air-cooled chiller unit starts refrigeration and outputs different cooling capacities according to the actual temperature.
- When the temperature at the liquid outlet is lower than the refrigeration setpoint, the air-cooled chiller unit saves energy by shutting down the compressor and reducing the speed of the circulating water pump.

II. Electric heating

In a low-temperature environment, the coolant temperature is low when the batteries in the container are not charged or discharged. When the temperature at the liquid outlet is lower than the heating setpoint and the heating enabling condition is met, the chiller unit starts heating to ensure that the batteries are within the appropriate temperature range.

III. Remote monitoring

The chiller unit communicates with the host computer over Modbus/CAN protocol through RS485/CAN interface. On the host computer, users can remotely turn on or off the chiller unit, query the running status of parts of the air conditioning unit, and set control parameters through message interaction.

IV. Replenishment

Connect the chiller unit to the replenishment tooling. The replenishing pump in the replenishment tooling automatically pumps the coolant stored in the coolant tank into the circulation system to realize rapid replenishment. **(Refer to WH**

Replenishment Process)

Table 2-10 Technical parameters of the chiller unit

Specification	Value
Operating voltage range	200~240VAC±10%, 50/60Hz (Supporting dual live line inputs, 110 VAC, 60 Hz)
Operating ambient temperature range	-30°C ~ +55°C
Operating relative humidity range	5% ~ 95%
Storage temperature range	-40°C ~ +70°C
Storage humidity range	5% ~ 95%
Transport	Land transport, air transport, and sea transport
Operating altitude	0m~4000m Performance degraded for every increase of 1000 m from 1000 m to 4000 m altitude 3
Outline dimensions (W×D×H)	275mm×1185mm×1074mm

2.4.4 Environment Control System

Figure 2-18 Front view of environment control system

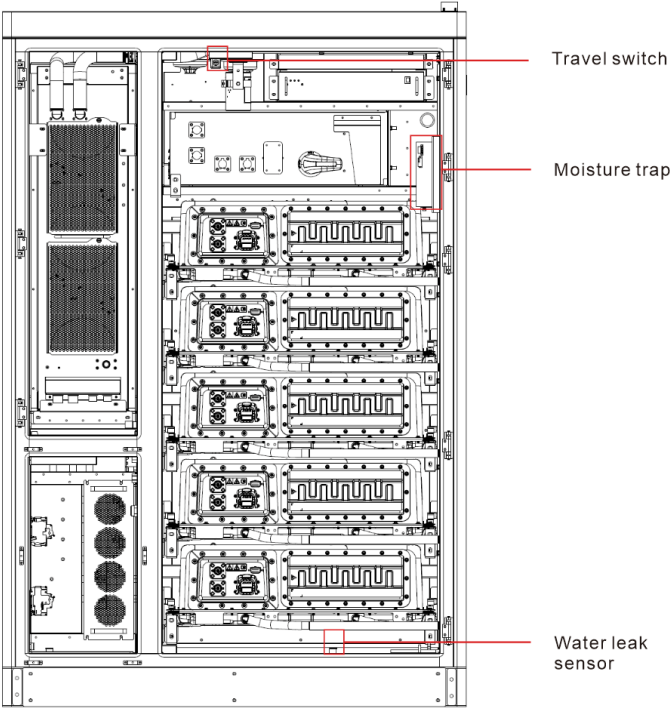
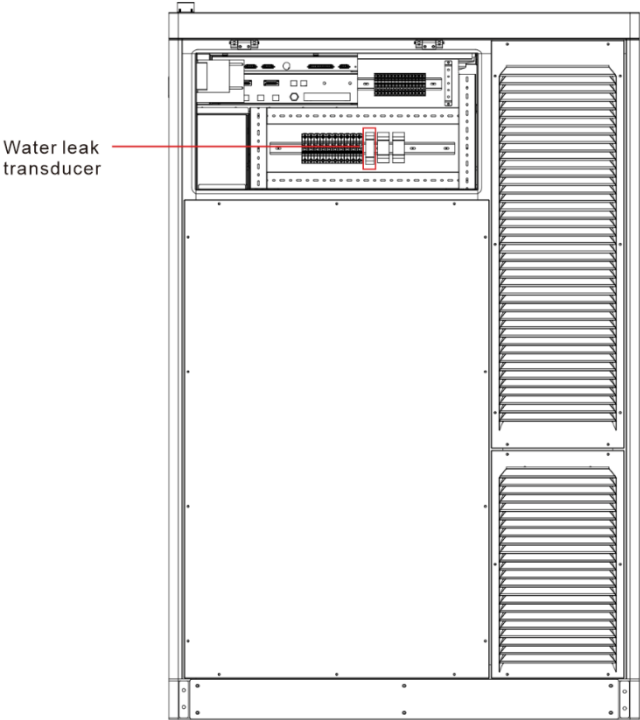
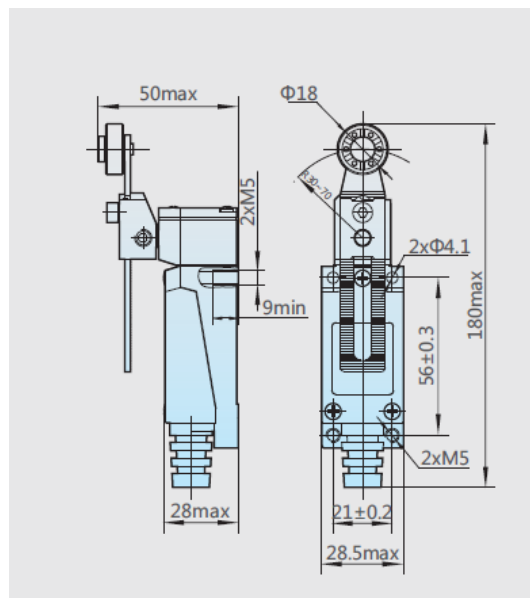


Figure 2-19 Rear view of environment control system



2.4.4 Travel switch

Figure 2-20 Appearance of travel switch



Part description: The travel switch is suitable for control circuits (50 Hz or 60 Hz, 380 VAC, 230 VDC) for the travel control of the motion mechanism, the change of the motion direction or speed, the automatic control of the machine tool, the limiting action of the motion mechanism, and the travel or sequence control.

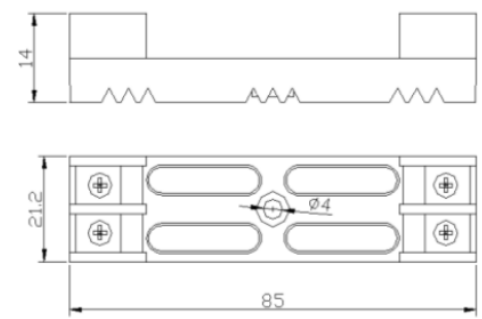
Table 2-11 Technical parameters

Model	CHNT/YBLX-ME/8108
Ingress protection	IP62
Operating frequency	20 time/minute
Ambient temperature	-5°C ~+40°C
Relative humidity	The relative humidity should not exceed 50% when the maximum temperature is +40°C. Higher relative humidity is permitted at a lower temperature. For example, when the humidity reaches 90% at 20°C, special measures should be taken for condensation occasionally caused by temperature changes.
Rated voltage	AC-15:380V DC-13:230V
Rated operating current	AC-15:0.8A DC-13:0.16A
Installation type	II
Pollution degree	Level 3

Rated insulation voltage	415V
Rated impulse withstand voltage	2.5kV
Altitude	≤2000m
Installation condition	Install in a location where there is no significant impact or vibration

2.4.4 Water leak sensor

Figure 2-21 Appearance of water leak sensor



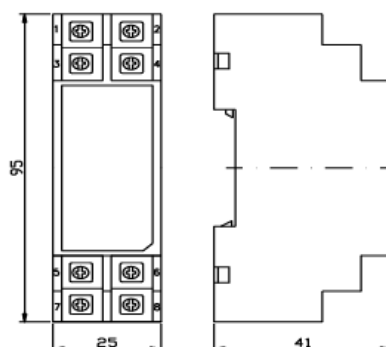
Part description: The sensor needs to be used with a transducer (see 2.4.4.3). The impedance changes when the water leak sensor is wetted between two stages. Based on this principle, the dedicated integrated chip amplifies, shapes, and compares the wetting input signal and outputs a dry contact or high-low level change signal to indicate whether the location whether the transducer is located is wetted.

Table 2-12 Technical parameters

Sensor Model	JS-DP Series
Operating temperature	-20°C ~60°C
Operating humidity	0%RH ~95%RH
Product weight	40g

2.4.4 Water leak transducer

Figure 2-22 Appearance of water leak transducer



Part description: The transducer needs to be used with a water leak sensor (see 2.4.4.2) to give a wetting alarm at the point where the sensor is located. This part is reverse polarity protected. The power supply, input, and output are isolated from each other. In addition, there are four sensitivity gears, enabling users to adjust sensitivity gears of the transducer as needed.

Table 2-13 Technical parameters

Model	JS-DP Series
Supply voltage	DC 24V (12V~36V)
Operating temperature	-20°C ~60°C
False alarm rate	<100ppm
Quiescent power dissipation	0.5W
Max. alarm power dissipation	1.2W
Output form	Relay (load current 100 mA) High-low level output: VL is 0V (+0.5 V) VH is 5 V or 12 V (±0.5 V)
Gear adjustment	Do not use neutral position. Gear 2 is used by default Gear 1: 0 kΩ to 4 kΩ Gear 2: 0 kΩ to 10 kΩ Gear 3: 0 kΩ to 25 kΩ

	Gear 4: 0 k Ω to 430 k Ω
Load capacity	Solid state relay $\leq$ 100 mA (1 A for high current, customizable) High-low level $\geq$ 3 k Ω
Product weight	Transducer weighs about 65 g
Indicators	Green indicator ON - running. Red indicator ON - alarm.

2.4.4 Dehumidifier

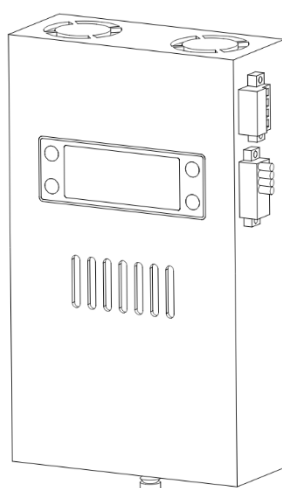


Figure 2-23 Appearance of the dehumidifier

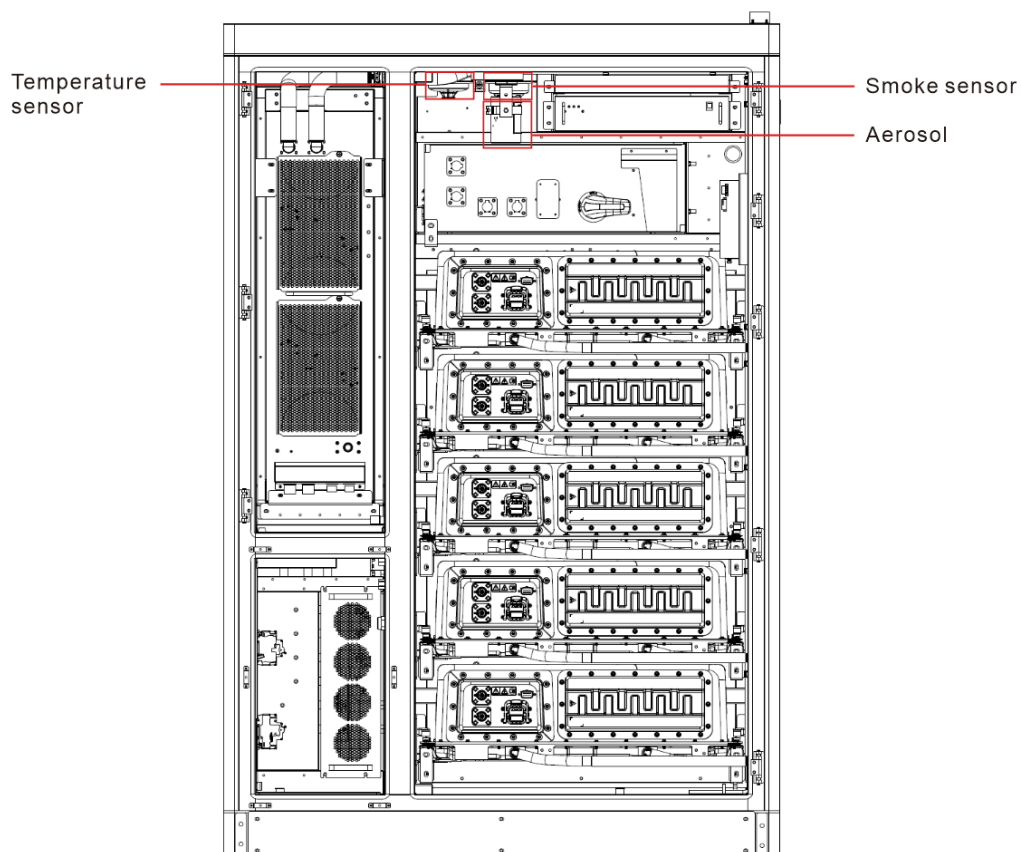
Part description: Small size, light weight, convenient installation; Automatic operation and manual dehumidification function switch, temperature start value and dehumidification start value can be adjusted; The dehumidification air duct takes the initiative to induce coagulation and discharge gas to heat and dehumidify, which effectively achieves the comprehensive treatment of moisture-proof and dehumidification in the enclosed space of electric gas cabinet.

Table 2-14 Technical parameters

Data name	Technical parameter	Data name	Technical parameter
Working power supply	AC230V	Dehumidification efficiency	420mL±5%/24h (60W 35°CRH=85%)
Heating power	50~300W	Dehumidification temperature	5°C~45°C
Power selection	20W~80W	Operating temperature	-25°C~75°C
Humidity detection range	20%RH~98%RH	Temperature detection range	-20°C~85°C
Dehumidification start value	25%RH~98%RH	Temperature starting value	1°C~55°C
Humidity measurement accuracy	±3%RH	Temperature measurement accuracy	±1°C
Display mode	6	Display resolution	0.1
Shell material	Aluminium alloy	Overall dimension	115×47×196mm (W*D*H)
Net weight	1kg	aqueduct	Silica gel D10mm

2.4.5 Fire control system

Figure 2-24 Schematic diagram of front view of fire control system



2.4.5.1 Detector

Figure 2-25 Thermal appearance

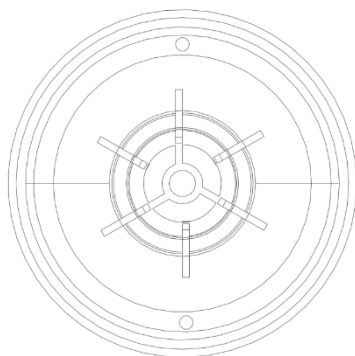
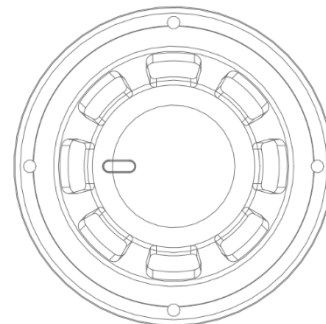


Figure 2-26 Smoke appearance



Part description: The device is a reliable, high quality photoelectric smoke detector. It can be used in all open photoelectric fields, where fires with high heat output are prone, including in-pipeline applications. Ideal for detecting smoldering and fast-burning flame fires, or where environmental conditions do not permit the use of other detection methods.

Table 2-15 Technical parameters

Product model	DCD-135/-190
Trigger temperature	135°F±7.5°F 190°F±7.5°F
Supply voltage	17.7-30.0VDC (four-wire) 15.0-33.0VDC (two-wire)
Working current	40μA (24VDC)
Impulse current	160μA (24VDC)
Alarm current	150μA (24VDC)
Ambient temperature	32° ~ 120°F
Contact capacity	150μA (24 VDC)
Shell material	PC/ABS mixture

Table 2-16 Technical parameters

Product model	SOC-24V
illuminant	Infrared emitting diode
Supply voltage	12 or 24 VDC
Operating voltage	8 - 35.0 VDC
Maximum voltage	42v VDC
Impulse current	160μA (24VDC)
Alarm current	150μA (24VDC)
Wind speed range	0-4000fpm
Maximum humidity	95%RH
Ambient temperature	32°F ~ 120°F
Shell material	PC/ABS mixture

2.4.5.2 Aerosols

 **Figure 2-27** Aerosol appearance



Table 2-17 Technical parameters

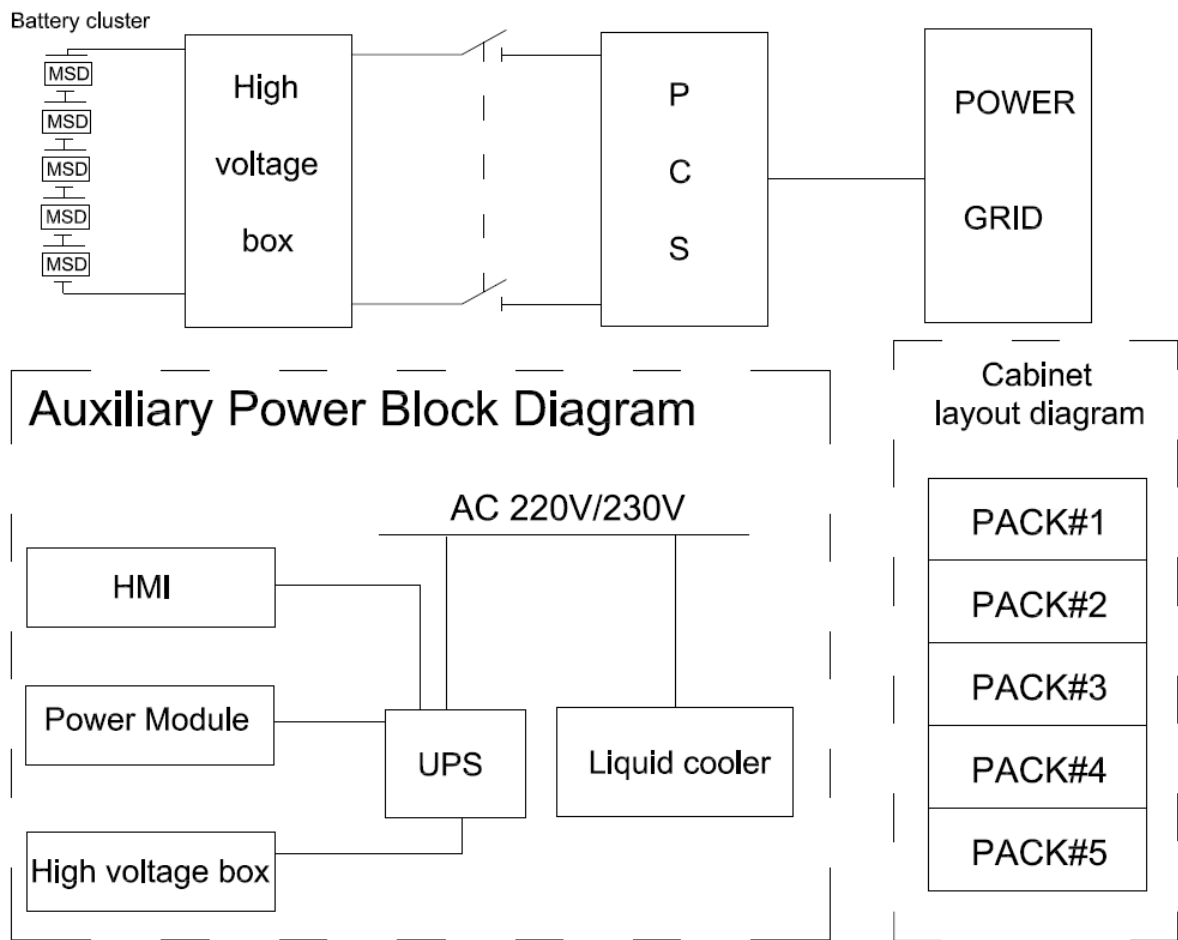
Product model	WH-100E
Aerosol mass	0.1kg 0.22lbs
weight	1.44kg
Discharge time	11.5 s
initialize	0.5
Pulse duration	50 ms
Monitoring current	≤ 0.005 A

2.5 Operating Principle

2.5.1 Circuit Block Diagram

Figure 2-29 Circuit block diagram

System schematic diagram



2.5.2 Equipment States

There are five states for the energy storage system including running, shutdown, fault, standby, and offline.

Table 2-18 Description of equipment states

Equipment States	Description
Running	The energy storage system stores external direct current into battery packs or discharges battery packs' electric energy to outside units.
Shutdown	The energy storage system stops charging and discharging and powers off battery packs.
Fault	The equipment is faulty when a fault is detected.
Standby	The equipment is in standby mode.
Offline	The EMS is disconnected from the display screen.

2.5.3 Demand response mode (DRM)

Connection:

Directly connect to the inverter communication port via DRM. You might need a 2-core twisted-pair cable.

The front of TIANWU reserves DRM0 interfaces (XT0-5& XT0-6, always open). When the dry contact closes normally, the system shuts down and reports an emergency stop fault to the outside of the cabinet

Table 2-19 DRM0 Terminal schematic table

XTO	
XT0-5	The DRM0 function can be achieved by connecting XT0-5 and XT0-6
XT0-6	

2.6 Typical Applications

In the system of collaborative operation of photovoltaic, energy storage and power grid, the dynamic energy closed-loop is formed between devices through intelligent scheduling: During the day, the photovoltaic inverter converts solar energy into AC power and gives priority to real-time load, and the surplus electricity automatically flows into the energy storage integrated machine for storage. When the light weakens or the load increases abruptly, the energy storage system immediately switches to the discharge mode, and replenishes the power supply gap according to the preset strategy (such as the peak period of the electricity price). Meanwhile, the EMS system compares the power grid price and the energy storage cost in real time, and inversely controls the energy storage device to efficiently recharge power from the grid during the low period of the electricity price. As a stable backup, the power grid not only forms a double guarantee with the energy storage system in extreme weather, but also realizes the metering and trading of surplus electricity online through two-way meters. The whole process is automatically optimized through prediction algorithm and real-time monitoring to achieve the triple balance of maximizing clean energy consumption, optimizing power cost control and power supply reliability.

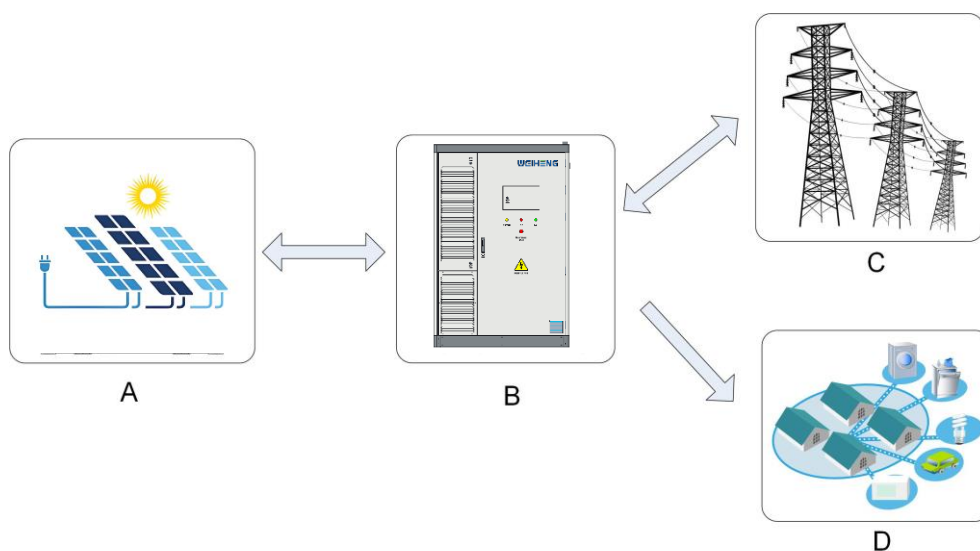


Figure 2-30 Ac coupling application diagram

Table 2-11 Application diagram description

Label	Equipment	Description
A	Photovoltaic inverter	Converts direct current generated by photovoltaic cells into alternating current.
B	Energy storage machine	Set energy storage and power conversion in one, flexible deployment of electric energy.
C	Power grid	/
D	load	/

3

Site Requirements

3.1 Site Selection Requirements

Notice

The site should be selected according to *GB 51048 Design code for electrochemical energy storage station*, *NFPA 855 Standard for the installation of stationary energy storage systems*, and local laws and regulations.

The energy storage system is suitable for outdoor applications and deployed outdoors. For indoor applications, refer to local laws and regulations. General site selection requirements:

- The system should not be installed in low-lying areas, and the installation level should be greater than the highest water level on records in this area.
- There should be at least a 2 km distance from the airport, landfill, river bank or dam.
- Select an open location and ensure that there are no obstacles within 10 m of the site.
- Keep at least 50 m away from residential areas to avoid noise pollution.
- The installation area shall have convenient transportation conditions and be equipped with a reliable fire suppression system.
- The future requirements for the site area must be taken into account, and there should be sufficient reserve space for future needs throughout the life cycle.
- Select a well-ventilated place.
- The energy storage system, when installed in a place subject to salt damage, may be corroded and thus cause fire hazards. Do

not install the energy storage system outdoors in salt-affected areas. Salt damage areas are those within 2 km of the coast or affected by sea breezes. The areas affected by sea breezes vary with meteorological conditions (for example, typhoons, and seasonal winds) or topographical conditions (for example, dams and hills).

Description

1. It is recommended to relocate the site When the safety distance cannot meet the requirements of applicable national standards.
2. If there is no more suitable site, it is recommended to install a fire division wall capable of resisting fire for no less than 3 hours for security protection purposes, and the space requirements for equipment transportation, installation, and maintenance shall be taken into account.
3. As recommended in T/CEC 373-2020, the length and height of the fire division wall shall exceed the outer contour of the prefabricated module by 1 m each, and as described in NFPA 855-2020 *Standard for installation of stationary energy storage systems*, the spacing can be reduced to 914 mm when there is an independent fire division wall capable of resisting fire for at least 1 hour.

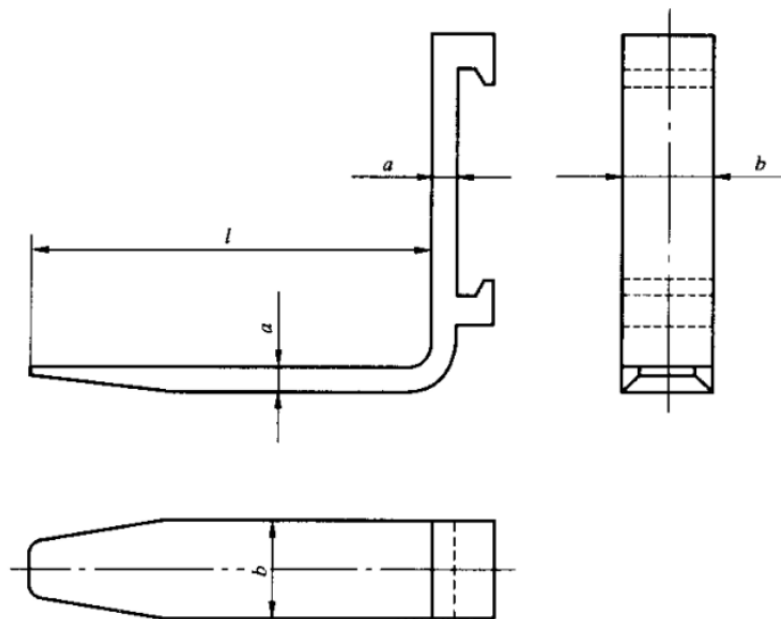
Site selection should avoid scenarios that are not recommended by industry standards and regulations, including but not limited to the following locations, regions, and venues:

- Areas with strong vibration, strong noise source and strong electromagnetic field interference.
- A place where dust, oil fumes, harmful gases, or corrosive gases are produced or exist.
- A place where corrosive, flammable or explosive materials are produced or stored.
- Places with existing underground facilities.
- Ground with adverse geological conditions such as rubber soil and soft soil layer, and ground prone to water accumulation and subsidence.
- Earthquake area with earthquake fault and fortification intensity greater than 9 degrees.

- Areas with direct hazards such as debris flow, landslides, quicksand or karst caves.
- Within the boundary of mining subsidence (fault dislocation) areas.
- Within the range of blasting hazard.
- Areas likely to be flooded if a dam or levee breaks.
- Important water source sanitation protection area.
- Protected areas of historical relics and monuments.
- Crowded places, high-rise buildings, and underground buildings.

3.2 Forklift Requirements

- Before using the forklift, ensure that the forklift meets the load-bearing requirements: The load-bearing capacity must be at least 5 tons.
- The recommended fork length l is at least 1500 mm.
- The recommended fork width b is at least 120 mm, but not more than 180mm.
- The recommended fork thickness a is at least 60 mm, but not more than 80mm.



3.3 Lifting Requirements

- Before lifting operation, ensure that the crane and rope meet the load-bearing requirements. The energy storage system must be lifted using a lifting bracket.
- Do not drag the lifting equipment on the cabinet to prevent it from being scratched during installing or removal operation.

Lifting Process	Precaution
Before lifting	Crane lifting capacity > 5 tons, working radius ≥ 2 m. Consult a professional to evaluate the working conditions on site when on-site conditions are not met.
	A lifting operator shall receive training and be certified before starting the lifting operation.
	The lifting appliances shall be tested and checked for completeness.

	Ensure that the lifting appliances are firmly fixed to a rigid structure or wall that meets the load-bearing requirements.
	It is recommended to perform lifting operations in clear weather without high wind in outdoor applications.
	Check that the crane and wire rope meet requirements before lifting operation.
	All the equipment doors are tightly closed.
	Check that the wire rope is safely and reliably connected.
	It is recommended to perform lifting operations from left to right or right to left to ensure smooth operation.
During lifting	Do not enter the lifting area without authorization or stand underneath the crane jig.
	Ensure that the crane is properly positioned and do not allow long-distance lifting operations.
	Keep the cabinet stable with a diagonal inclination not more than 5°.
	Ensure that the angle between wire ropes is not more than 90°.
	Handle the crane with due care. Gently and smoothly lower the cabinet to avoid impact on the equipment inside.
	Wait until the cabinet contacts the base and the base is uniformly stressed before removing the lifting rope.
	Do not drag wire ropes and slings during lifting operations to avoid impact.
	Fix the cabinet you have lifted and then proceed with lifting other cabinets.

4 Installation

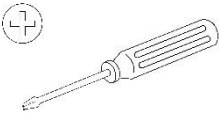
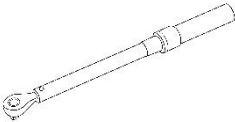
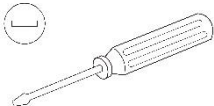
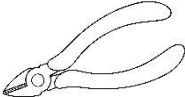
4.1 Preparations before Installation

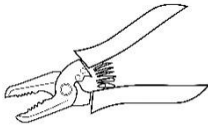
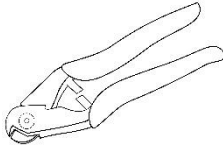
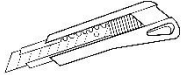
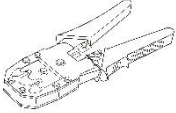
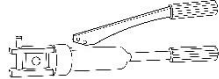
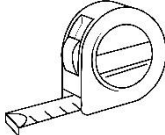
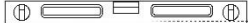
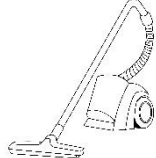
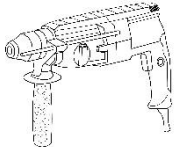
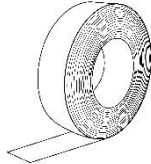
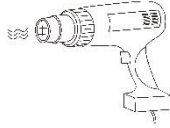
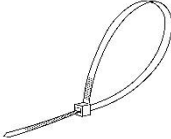
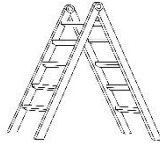
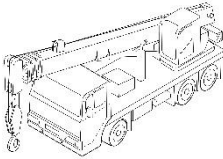
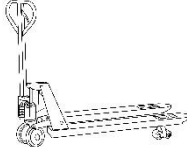
4.1.1 Tools

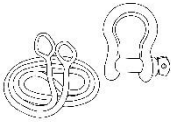
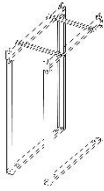
 Description

- The tools given here are for reference only.
- The tool list may not list tools that may be rarely used on site, depending on site conditions. On-site installers and users are advised to prepare tools that are not listed.

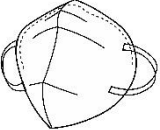
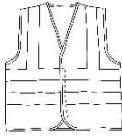
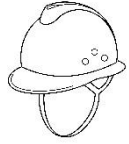
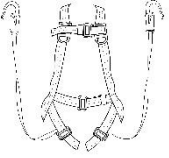
Installation Tools

	 Insulated torque socket wrench (including extension bar) • Socket specification: 7 mm to 19 mm • Socket depth ≥ 32 mm • The socket coupling matches the torque wrench • Torque range: 1.2 N·m to 45 N·m	 Slotted insulated torque screwdriver	 Diagonal pliers
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Wire stripper	Wire cutter	Rubber hammer	Utility knife
			
Crimping tool	Hydraulic tongs	Allen wrench: 5 mm to 12 mm	Multimeter with DC voltage measuring range ≥ 1500 VDC
			
Steel tape	Spirit level	Vacuum cleaner	Impact drill
			
Drill bit Φ16mm	Heat shrink tubing	Hot air gun	Cable tie
			
Insulating ladder	Crane	Manual forklift	Forklift

 Lifting rope and lifting eye, rope length ≥ 2200 mm$\times$8	 Lifting bracket: Q235 rectangular hollow section 120$\times$60$\times$4 mm with not less than 2500 mm is recommended	 Crowbar	
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PPE

 Insulating gloves	 Protective gloves	 Goggles	 Dust mask
 Insulating shoes	 Reflective vest	 Safety helmet	 Safety belt

4.1.2 Checklist before Installation

Checking Outer Package

Before unpacking, check the outer package for visible damages, such as holes, cracks, or other signs of possible internal damage, and check the device model against the packing list. For any packaging defect or incorrect device model, do not unpack and immediately contact your vendor.

Description

You are advised to unpack the cabinet within 24 hours before installing it.

Warning

If the cabinet is more than 2 m high, please take protective measures for working at heights when removing the outer package.

Checking Deliverables

Check the deliverables for completeness or visible appearance damage before removing the outer package. For any omission or damage, contact your vendor.

4.2 Installing Energy Storage System and Cables

Precaution

Danger

- Before making electrical connections, please ensure that all switches of the energy storage system are in the "OFF" position. Otherwise, the high voltage that exists in the energy storage system may lead to electric shock.
 - Measure the voltage at the contact before touching any conductor surface or terminal and ensure that the PE cable of the system or component to be repaired is reliably grounded and that there is no risk of electric shock.
-

Warning

- The Products must have been installed and correctly commissioned by a licensed installer in compliance with local regulations including but not limited to PGS 37-1. Claims for failures due to incorrect installation or commissioning are not covered by warranty.
 - Only a licensed electrical engineer can make electrical connections.
 - An operator shall wear PPEs during electrical connections.
-

Description

The cable colors in the electrical connection diagrams in this section are for reference only. The cables must be selected in strict accordance with local cable standards. The yellow and green cables can only be used for protective earthing.

Cable Requirements

For crimping OT/DT terminals, see [A Crimping OT/DT Terminals](#).

Name	Type	Conductor Cross Section Area Range	Description
AC incoming line	3-conductor copper core/copper-clad aluminum/aluminum alloy cable for outdoor use	$\geq 70\text{mm}^2$	User-supplied
AC line for auxiliary power supply	2-conductor (L, N) copper core/copper-clad aluminum/aluminum alloy cable for outdoor use	$\geq 6\text{mm}^2$	User-supplied
PE cable	Single-conductor copper core/copper-clad aluminum/aluminum alloy cable for outdoor use	$25\text{mm}^2 \sim 50\text{mm}^2$	User-supplied The specification of the PE cable is determined according to this table, or calculated according to IEC 60364-5-54.

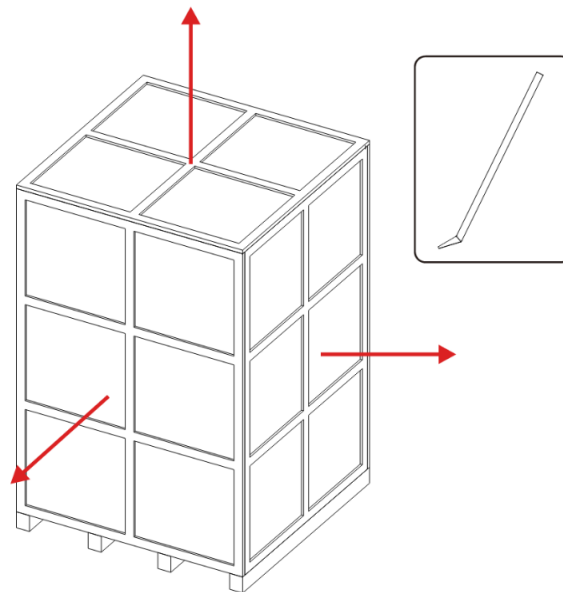
Requirements for grid-connected leakage protection devices

Name	Residual Operating Current	Type	Rated Current
3P Leakage Protection Device (RCD)	100mA~300mA	Type B	$\geq 100\text{ A}$
This table describes the dimensions required for a single 3P leakage protection device (RCD) of WH-TIANWU-50-233B. For multiple units, the size should be appropriately increased on this basis.			

Installation Procedure

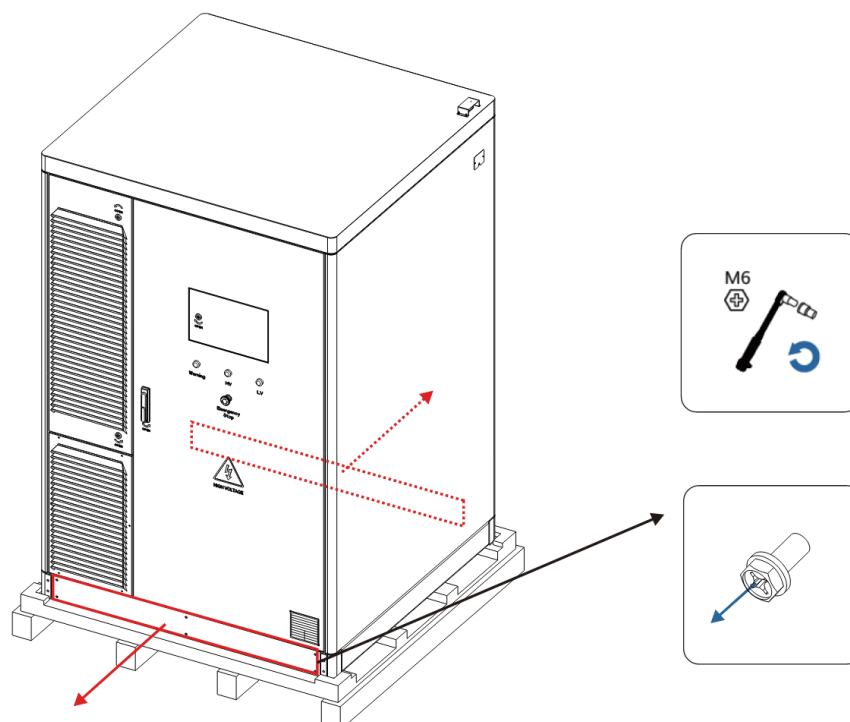
Step 1 Remove the outer package of the energy storage system

Figure 4-1 Remove the outer package



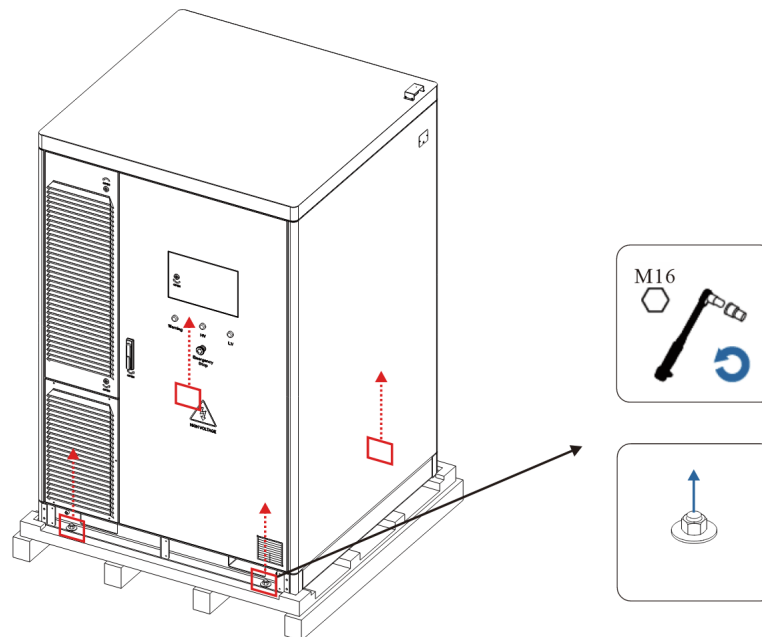
Step 2 Remove the front and rear plates.

Figure 4-2 Remove the front and rear plates



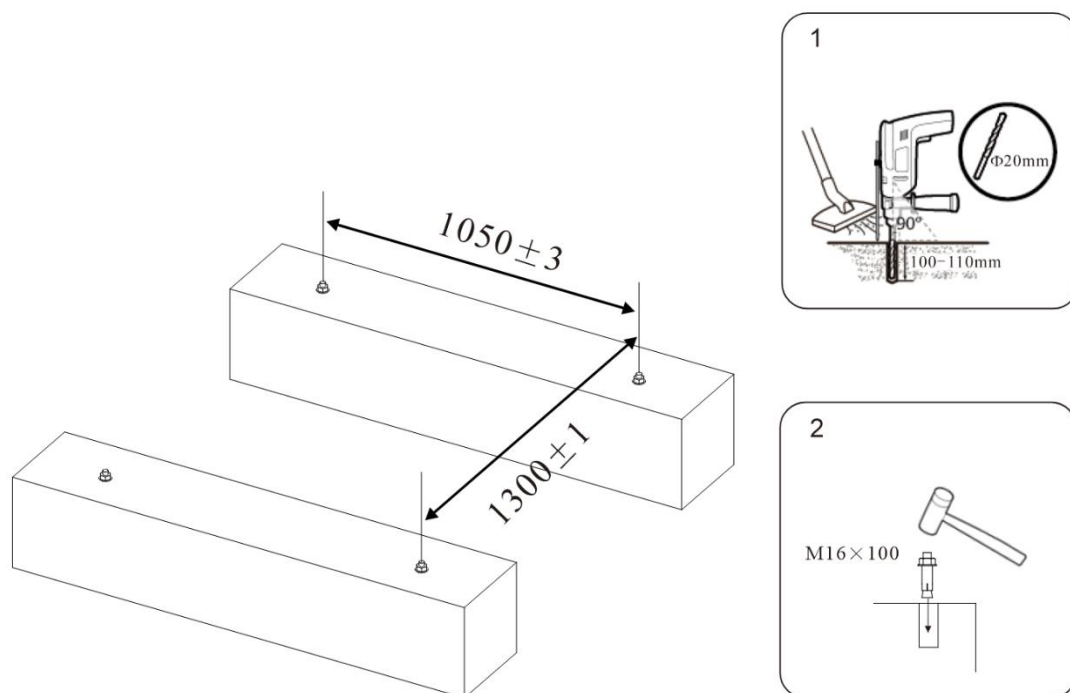
Step 3 Remove the pallet.

Figure 4-3 Remove the pallet



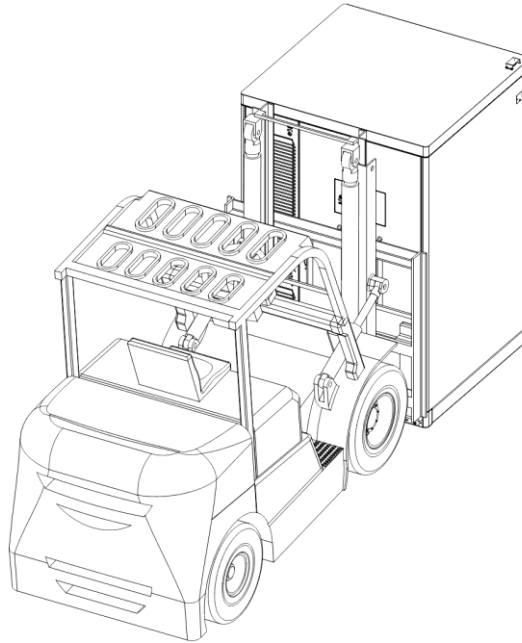
Step 4 Drill holes on the installation foundation and install expansion screws (M16×100, four screws).

Figure 4-4 Drill holes on the installation foundation and install expansion screws



Step 5 Use a forklift to move or lift the equipment to the installation platform.

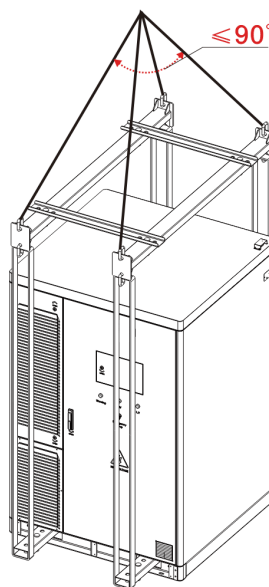
Figure 4-5 Use a forklift to move the equipment to the installation platform



i Notice

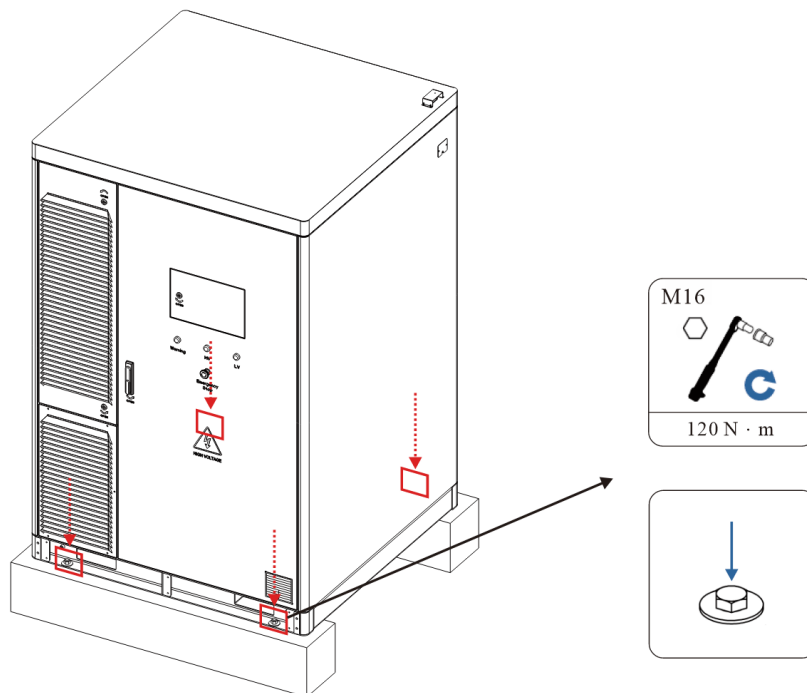
When a forklift is used to move the equipment, bind and fix the equipment according to site conditions to prevent tipping over.

Figure 4-6 Lift to the installation platform



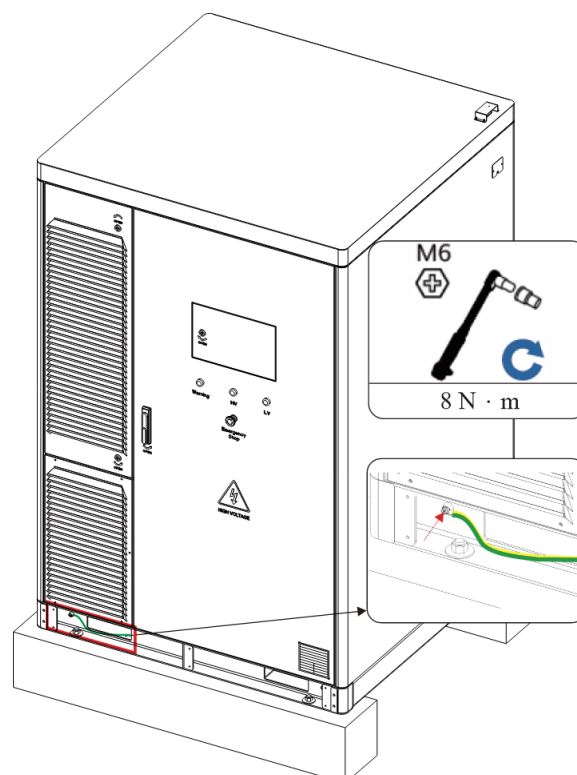
Step 6 Fix the energy storage system.

Figure 4-7 Fix to the installation platform



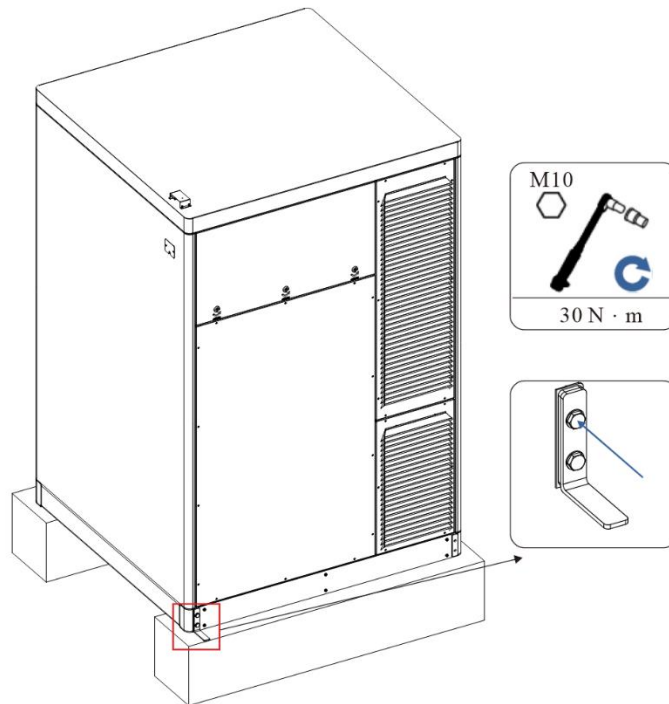
Step 7 Install the PE cable.

Figure 4-8 Install the PE cable (front)



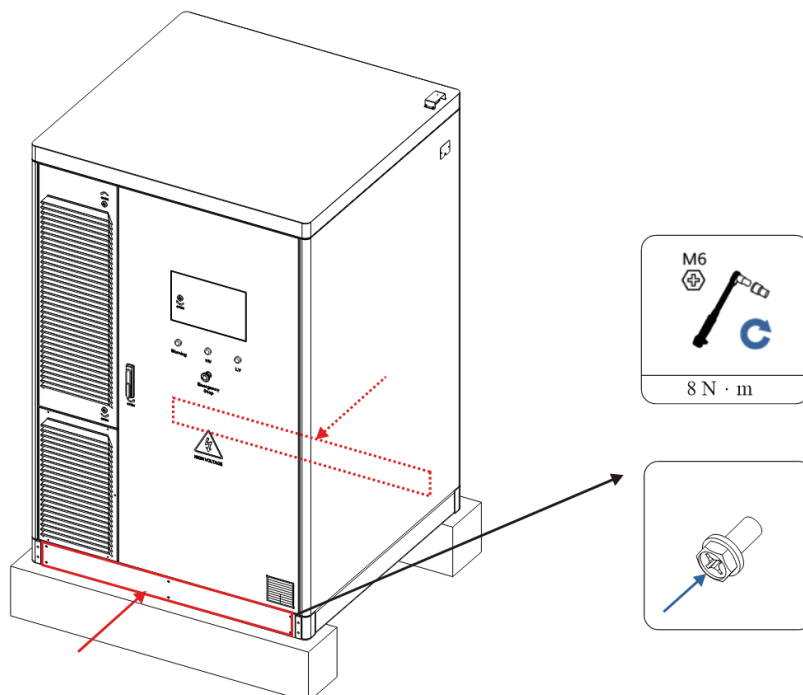
or connect the rear PE cable after Step 8

Figure 4-9 Install the grounding bar (rear)



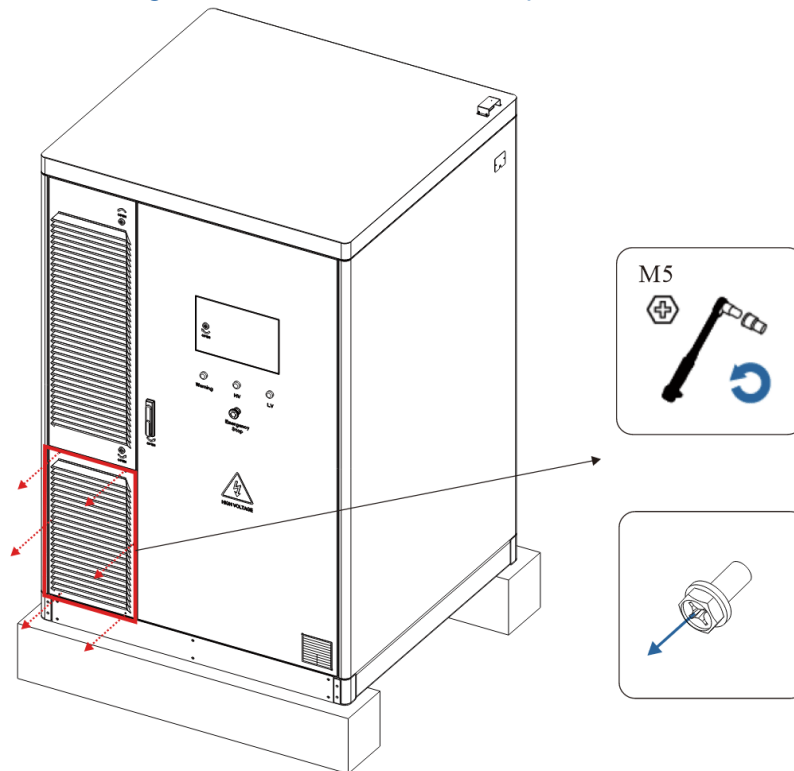
Step 8 Install the front and rear panels.

Figure 4-10 Install the front and rear panels



Step 9 Remove the front panel of the PCS.

Figure 4-11 Remove the front panel of the PCS



Step 10 Install the power cable and network cable.

Warning

When the live parts of the equipment unintentionally conduct to the grounding system or grounded components due to insulation failure, a ground fault will be triggered. If such a fault is detected, the yellow indicator light on the device will remain continuously illuminated. When the yellow indicator light is observed, please stop all work immediately and disconnect the system. Otherwise, this may result in risks of electric shock, equipment damage, and electrical fire.

Figure 4-12 Install the power cable

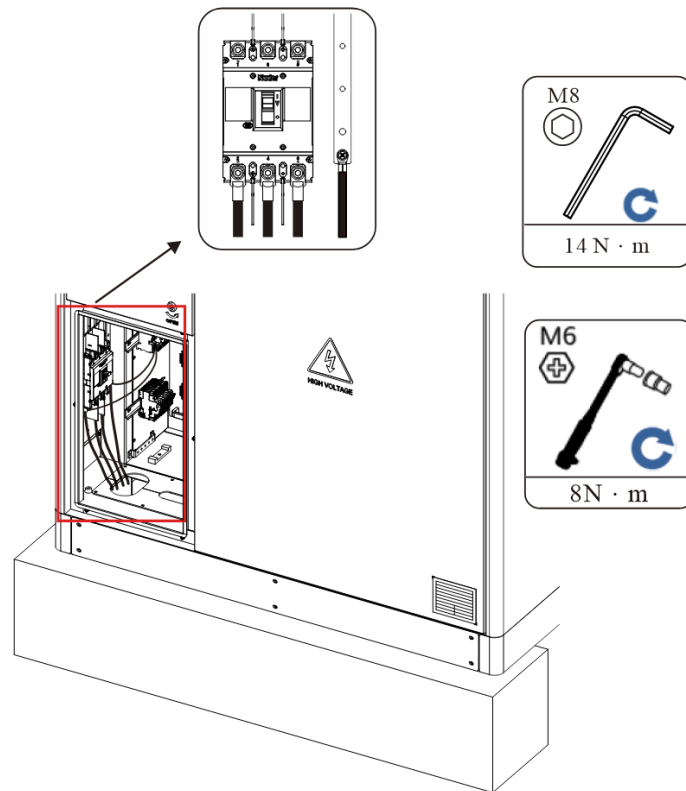
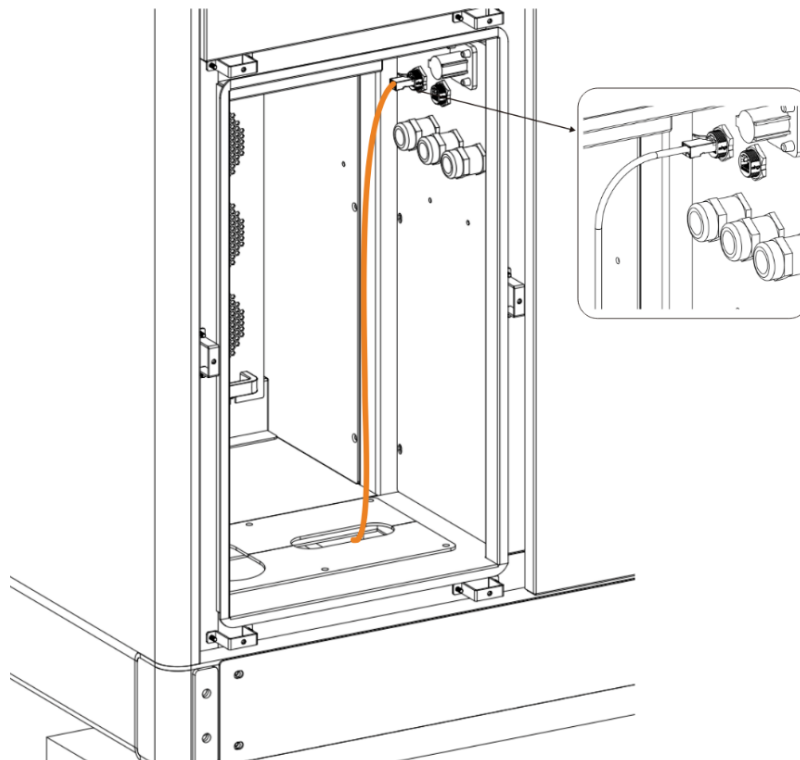
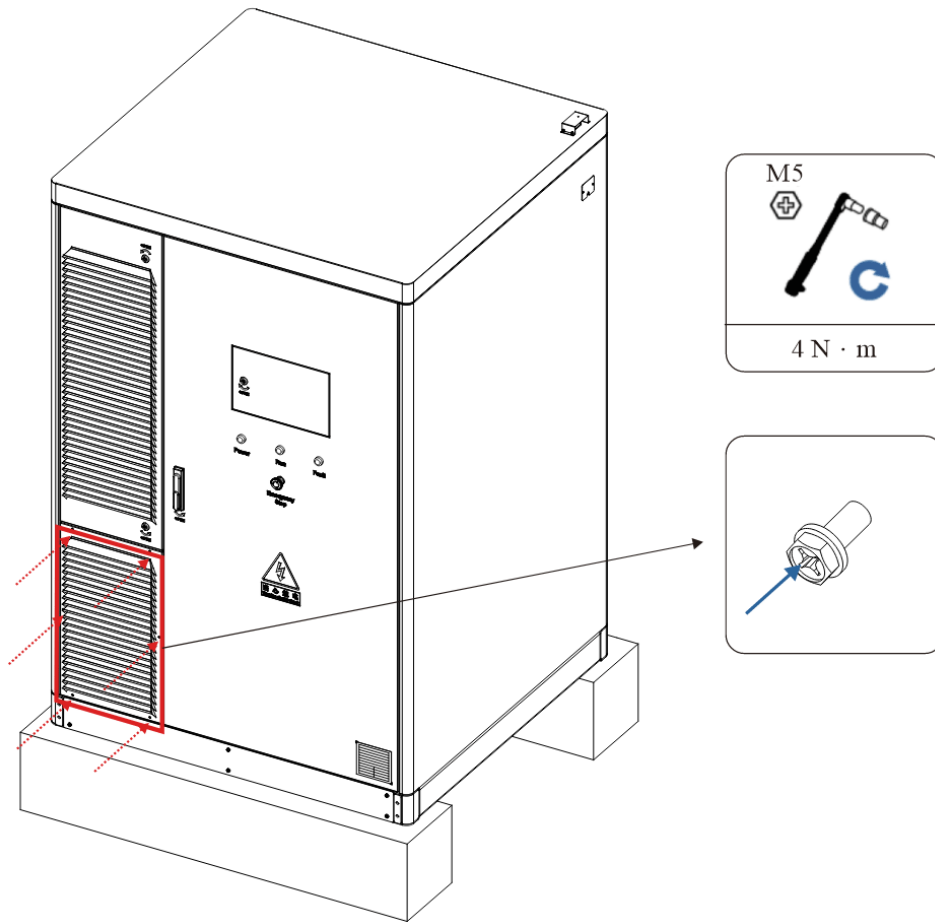


Figure 4-13 Install the network cable



Step 11 Install the front panel of the PCS.

Figure 4-14 Install the front panel of the PCS

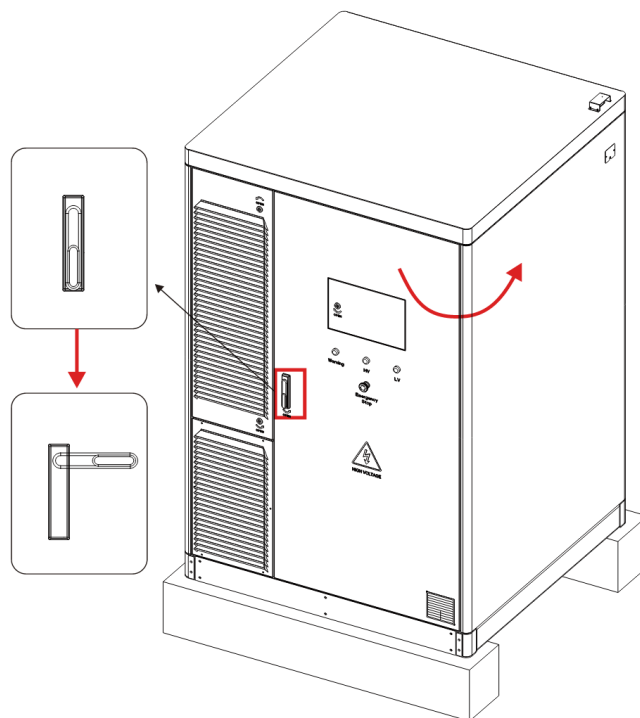


Step 12 Open the front door of the battery compartment.

Notice

The cabinet door is secured by a key-operated switch. If the key is missing or lost, please contact our after-sales service personnel.

Figure 4-15 Open the front door of the battery compartment

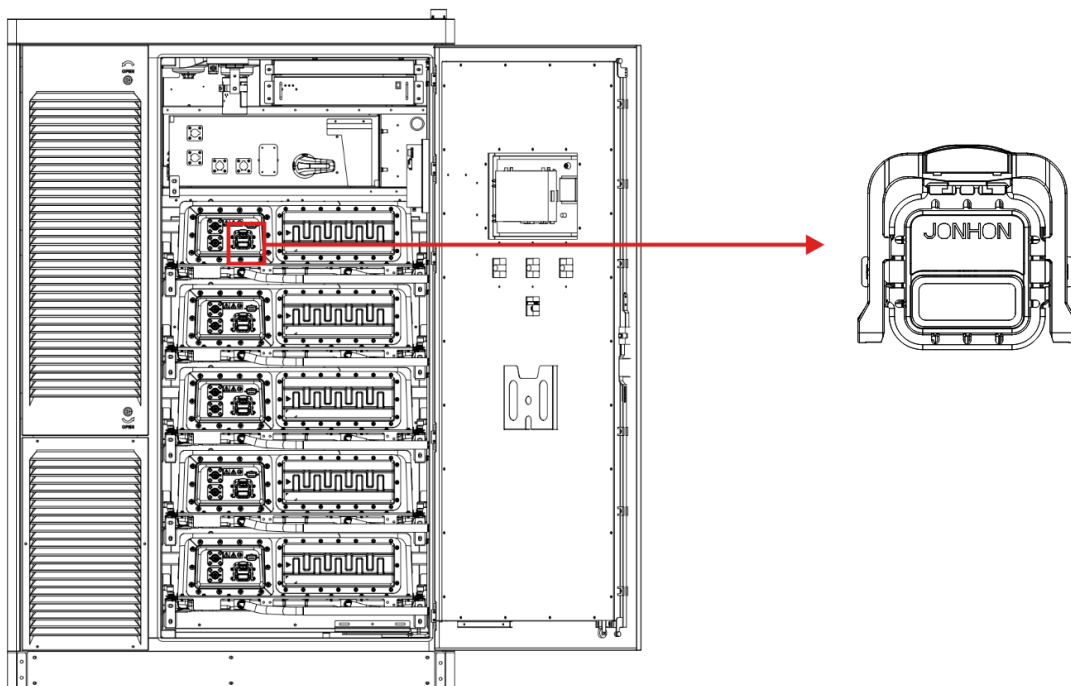


Step 13 Install the Manual Service Disconnect (MSD).

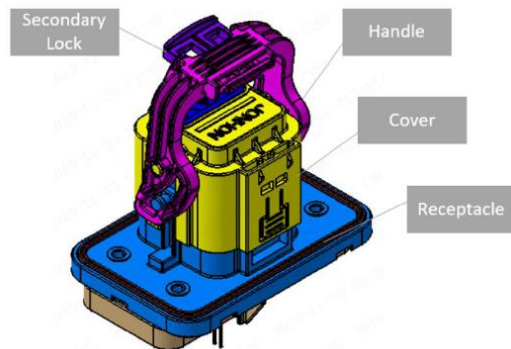
i Notice

- The connection of DC cables can be disconnected without the use of tools. Users are requested not to disconnect without prior instructions.
- The DC cables have been installed in the factory. If you need to disassemble the DC cable, please contact our after-sales service personnel.
- As an additional safety measure, MSD (Manual Service Disconnect) is shipped with the cabinet. Without installing the MSD, the battery cannot conduct high voltage. MSD should be installed as the last step after all other parts have been properly installed and inspected.

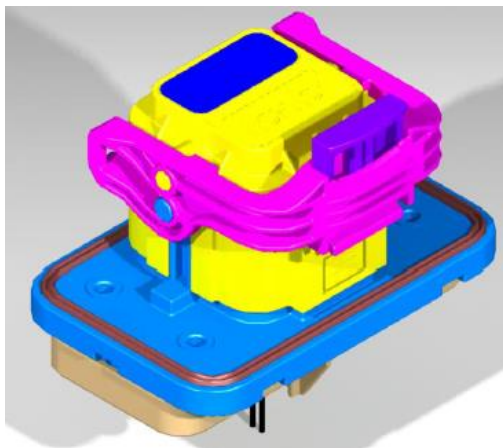
Figure 4-16 Install the MSD



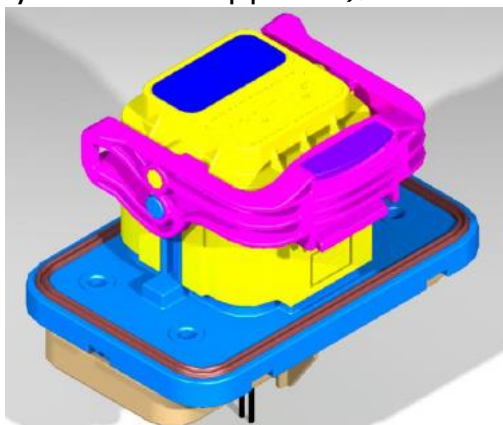
- Put the handle in the vertical state and align the cover of the maintenance switch with the receptacle.



- Push it in and rotate the handle.



- When you can hear the “da da” sound, push in the secondary lock (the disassembly method is opposite), and the installation is completed

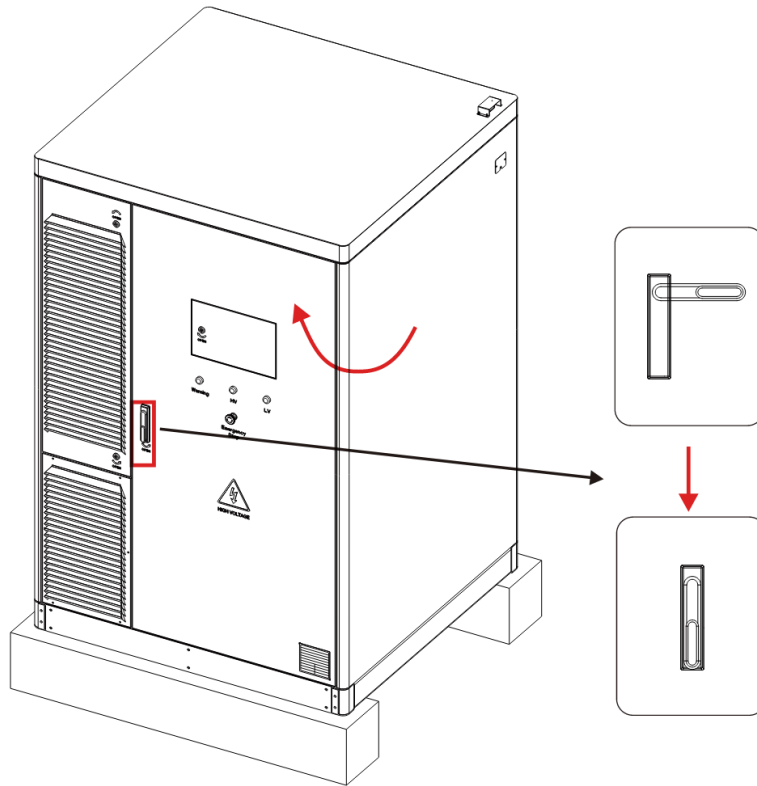


⚠ Warning

Tighten the installed MSD.

Step 14 Close the front door of the battery compartment.

Figure 4-17 Close the front door of the battery compartment



5 Power On

5.1 Checklist before Power On

5.1.1 Routine Check

SN	Check Item	Acceptance Criteria
1	Equipment appearance	• The equipment is free of appearance defect, damage, rusting, or painting defect. If painting peels off, please repair the paint. • The label on the equipment is legible. Replace a damaged label immediately.
2	Cable appearance	• The cable sheath is intact and free of visible damage. • The cable duct is in good condition.
3	Cable connection	• Cable connections are consistent with the design drawing. • Terminals are manufactured in strict accordance with standards and securely and reliably connected. • Labels at two ends of various cables are legible and uniformly oriented.
4	Cable layout	• HV cables and LV cables are properly routed and separated. • Cables are routed in a pleasant style. • Cable connectors are cut to a proper length without burr. • Suitable length is reserved at turns as required. Do not pull cables tight at turns. • Cables are routed straightly and smoothly without crossing in the cabinet.
5	Copper bar in the lithium battery pack	The copper bar is not deformed and the PVC coating is not damaged.
6	Switch	• The circuit breaker of the distribution cabinet is in OFF position. • The HV box switch is in the OFF position.

5.1.2 Checking the Installation of the Energy Storage System

Checking Cabinet

SN	Check Item	Acceptance Criteria
1	Installation	- The energy storage system is installed in accordance with the design drawing. - The cabinet is installed on a level surface and cabinet doors can be normally opened.
2	Appearance	The surface of the cabinet is free of cracking, pitting, or scratching. If painting peels off, please repair the paint.
3	Grounding of the cabinet	Each cabinet has at least two grounding points and is reliably grounded with grounding resistance not more than 0.1 Ω .
4	Accessories	The number and location of installed accessories meet design requirements.
5	Marking	The marking is correct, legible, and complete.

Checking Cabinet Inside

SN	Check Item	Acceptance Criteria
1	Circuit breaker	The circuit breaker is open.
2	Copper bar	The copper bar is not obviously deformed and free of foreign matters.
3	Cables	Cable mounting bolts are tightened and cables are not loose when pulled.
4	Blockage of cable holes	Cable holes are blocked.
5	Lithium battery pack	Each lithium battery pack is free of appearance defect.
6	Foreign matters	Clean up foreign matters inside the cabinet, such as tools or excess materials.
7	Shield plate for the power distribution area	The shield plate for the power distribution area is free of cracking, pitting, scratching, or looseness.
8	Parts (detector, fire alarm control panel, high voltage box, circuit breaker)	Parts are free of appearance defects.
9	Grounding of the cabinet	The grounding conductor is reliably connected to the grounding terminal board or the copper bar of the cabinet.

5.1.3 Checking the PCS

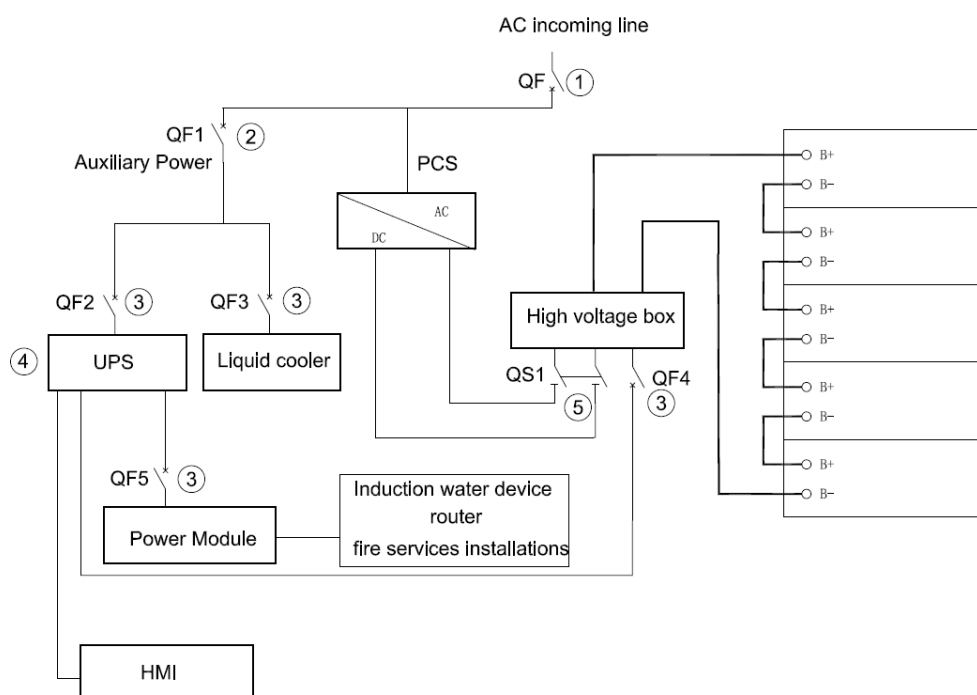
Check Item	Description
Checklist of electrical connections	Check whether the preceding AC circuit breaker switch and the DC switch of the HV box are in the OFF position.
	Check that all cables are not damaged or cracked and ensure that all cables are in good condition.
	Check whether all the ground cables are securely connected.
	Check whether all AC cables are correctly, securely, and reliably connected, without break or short circuit.
	Check whether the polarity of the DC cable is correct and whether it is securely and reliably connected without break or short circuit.
	Check whether the front and rear cabinets of the PCS are clean and tidy and ensure that there are no construction residues.
	Check whether the front and rear shutters are closed and whether the screws on the door are tightened.

5.2 Introduction to Circuit Breakers

Table 5-1 Table Breaker Definition Table

Item	Remark
QF	AC incoming line switch
QF1	Main auxiliary power switch
QF2	UPS switch
QF3	Liquid-cooler switch
QF4	High-voltage box power switch
QF5	24V power module switch
QS1	DC disconnect switch

Figure 5-1 Power-on procedure



5.3 Power-On Procedure

Table 5-1 Power-on procedure

Procedure	Item	Remark
1	Power on the on-grid AC power distribution cabinet and close the AC circuit breaker QF	SPD is turned on by default. No manual switching is required
2	Close QF1 and power on the auxiliary power supply	230 V main power switch of auxiliary power supply
3	Close QF2, QF3, QF4 and QF5 sequentially	Supply power to the UPS, chiller unit, and HV box
4	On the UPS, press and hold the ON/MUTE button to turn on AC power output.	Hold and press the ON/MUTE button until you hear the power-on sound and ON is displayed.
5	Turn on the switch QS1 of the high voltage box, and issue a power-on command from PANGU LITE. The battery cabinet will automatically close the HV relay upon completion of pre-charging. In this case, the positive and negative output poles of the battery cabinet will produce high DC voltage.	After the power-on command is issued, the relay pulls in, and the DC side produces DC voltage.
Note a: Check whether the auxiliary AC supply voltage is within the specified voltage range (230 V±10%) before closing the auxiliary power supply switch of the energy storage system.		

6

Power-on commissioning (PANGU-LITE)

Preconditions

1. All devices on site are commissioned upon delivery.
2. The system can be normally powered on and alarms are cleared.
3. Boot commissioning equipment for gets ready on site.

6.1 Getting Ready and Accessing PANGU LITE

Operation Procedure

After the auxiliary power supply is turned on, the touchscreen on the front cabinet door of TIANWU is turned on and you are directed to the PANGU LITE screen.

6.2 HMI Description

Home Screen:

1. After accessing this screen, you can customize the language, time zone, display settings, and other parameters at the top right corner.
2. This screen shows the direction of energy flow in the energy storage system, as well as the real-time operating status of the PCS, battery and grid. The alarm/message system refreshes the operating status and data every 5s.
3. This flow shows the three-phase voltage and current of the grid, the power supply of the PCS, as well as the SOC, voltage and current of the battery.
4. PCS operating conditions:
Charging: Indicate that the equipment is charging.
Discharging: Indicate that the equipment is discharging.
Offline: Indicate that the equipment is in an offline state.
Standby: Indicates that the equipment is functioning normally without faults and is not in the charging or discharging process.
Inactive: Indicate that the equipment has stopped operating.

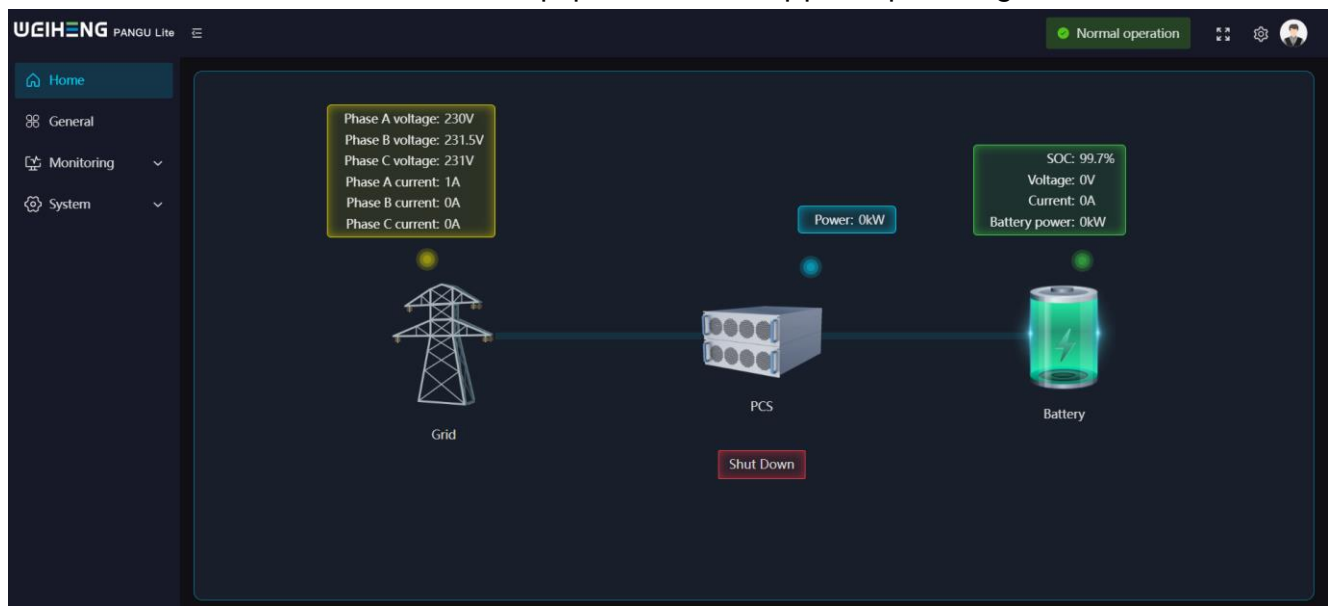


Figure 6-2 PANGU LITE - Home

Energy Storage Overview:

Display basic system information, including EMS-SN, rated power, rated capacity, maximum charge power, number of PCS units, number of battery clusters, charge/discharge power, available charge/discharge capacity, SOH, and SOC.

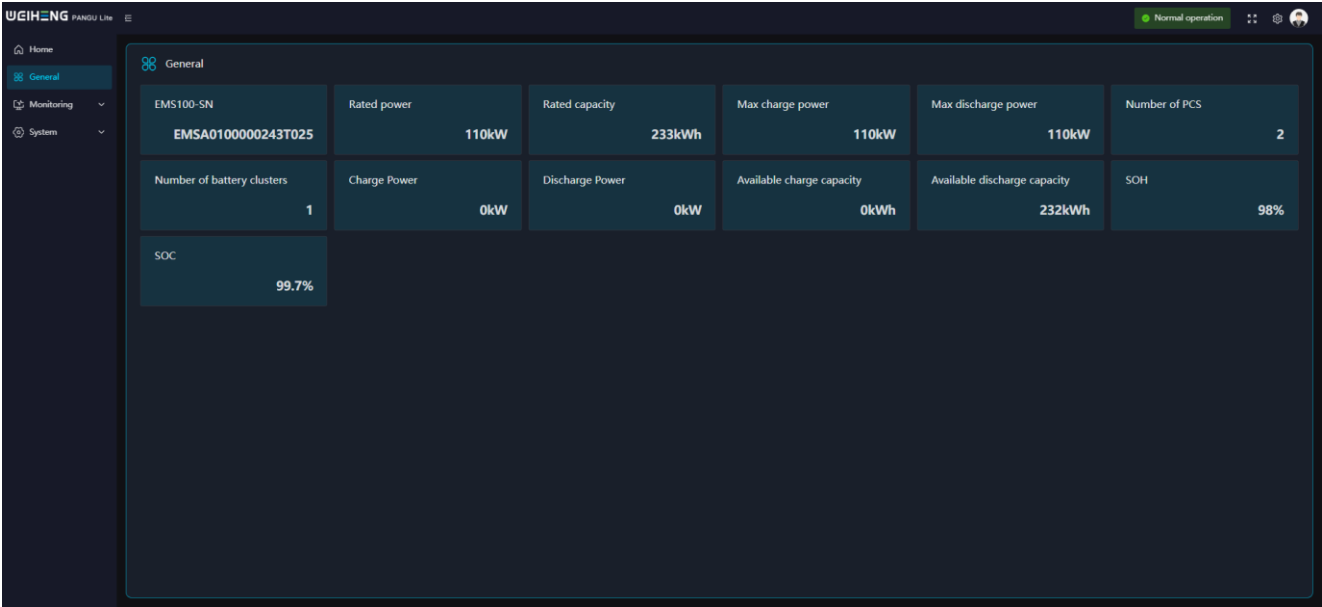


Figure 6-3 PANGU LITE – Energy Storage Overview

Operation Monitoring – PCS Screen:

This screen allows real-time monitoring of DC current, DC voltage, and three-phase voltage data, and monitors all operating conditions of the PCS. It also displays operating and simulated data of the PCS, including design capacity, maximum and minimum design voltage, frequency, power factor, active power and reactive power.

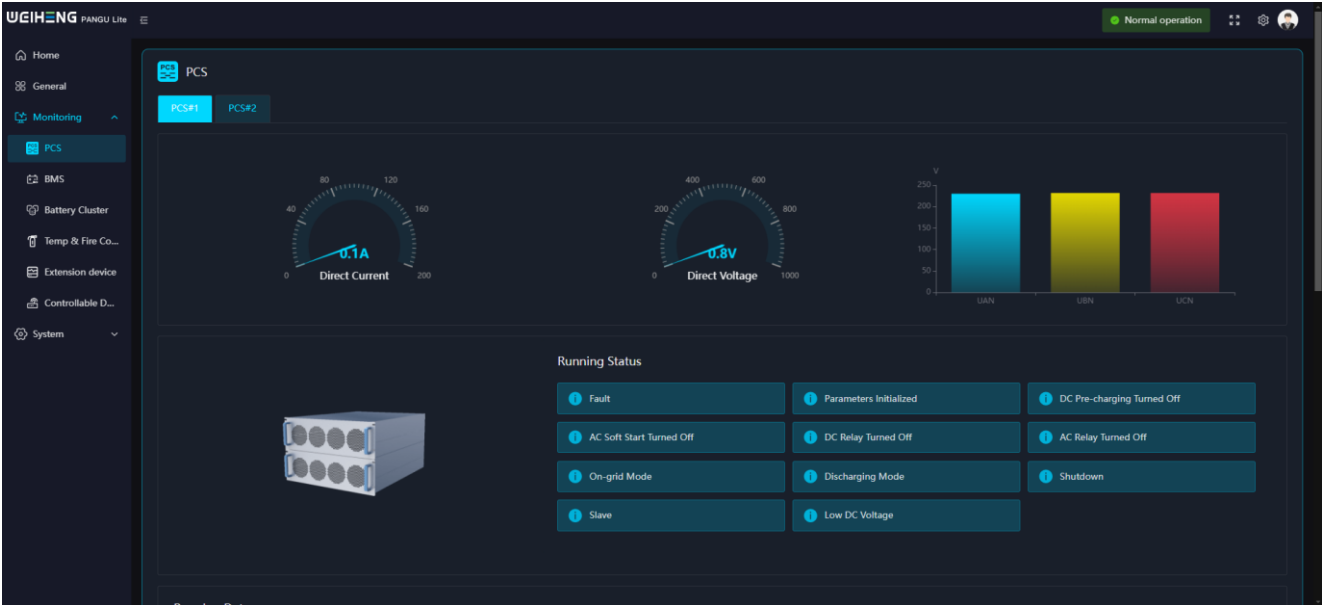


Figure 6-4 Operation Monitoring – PCS Screen

Operation Monitoring – BMS Screen:

This screen displays SOC/SOH monitoring information, operating status, and detailed operating data for the battery BMS. It also displays real-time status and data for all battery clusters.

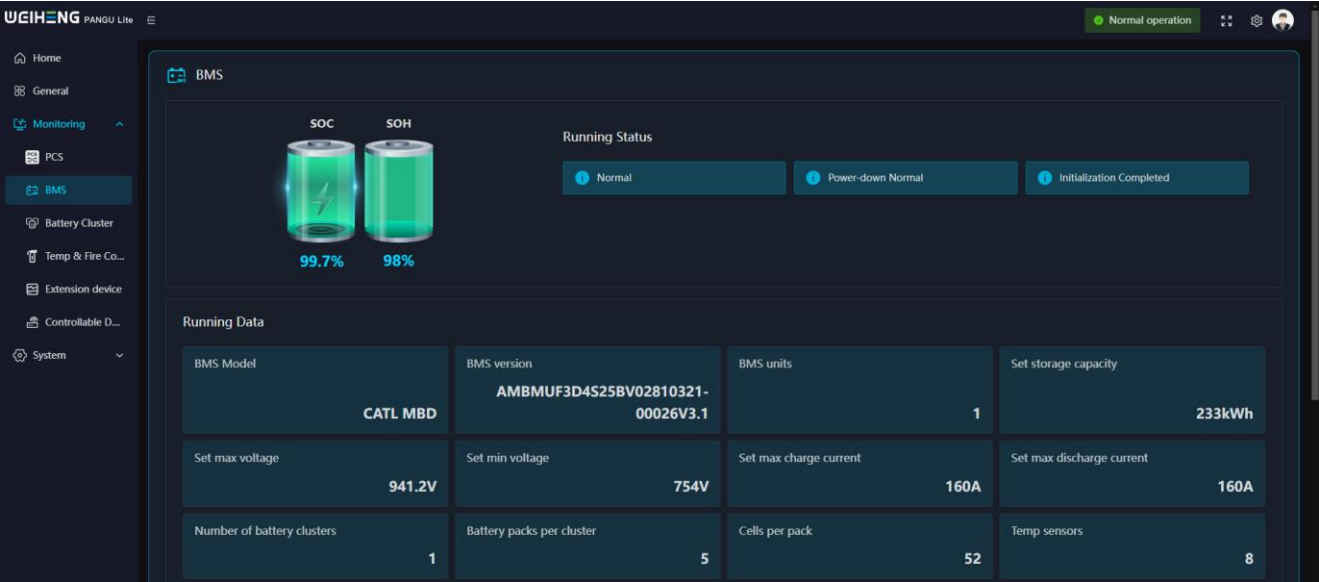


Figure 6-5 Operation Monitoring – BMS Screen

Operation Monitoring – Battery Cluster Screen:

This screen monitors the voltage and temperature of each battery in the pack, as well as all operating data for the entire battery cluster.

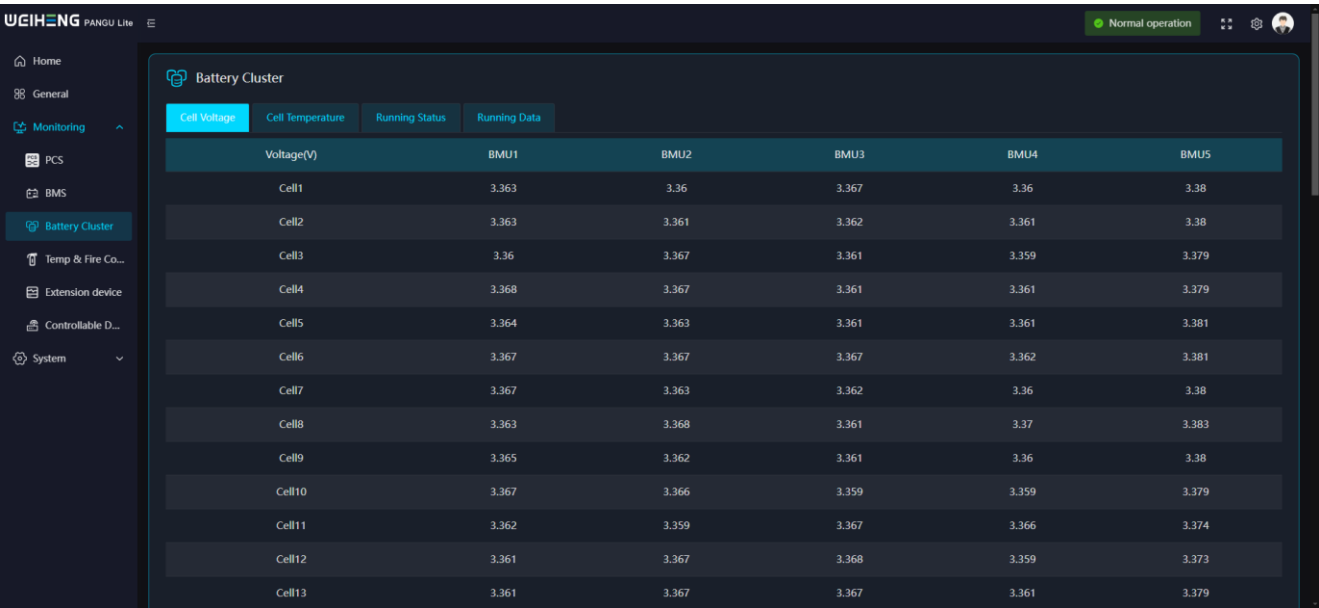


Figure 6-6 Operation Monitoring – Battery Cluster Screen

Operation Monitoring – Temperature Control & Fire Safety Screen:

This screen monitors the inlet and outlet water temperature, pressure and operating status of the water cooling system, as well as the operating status of the air conditioning and fire protection systems.

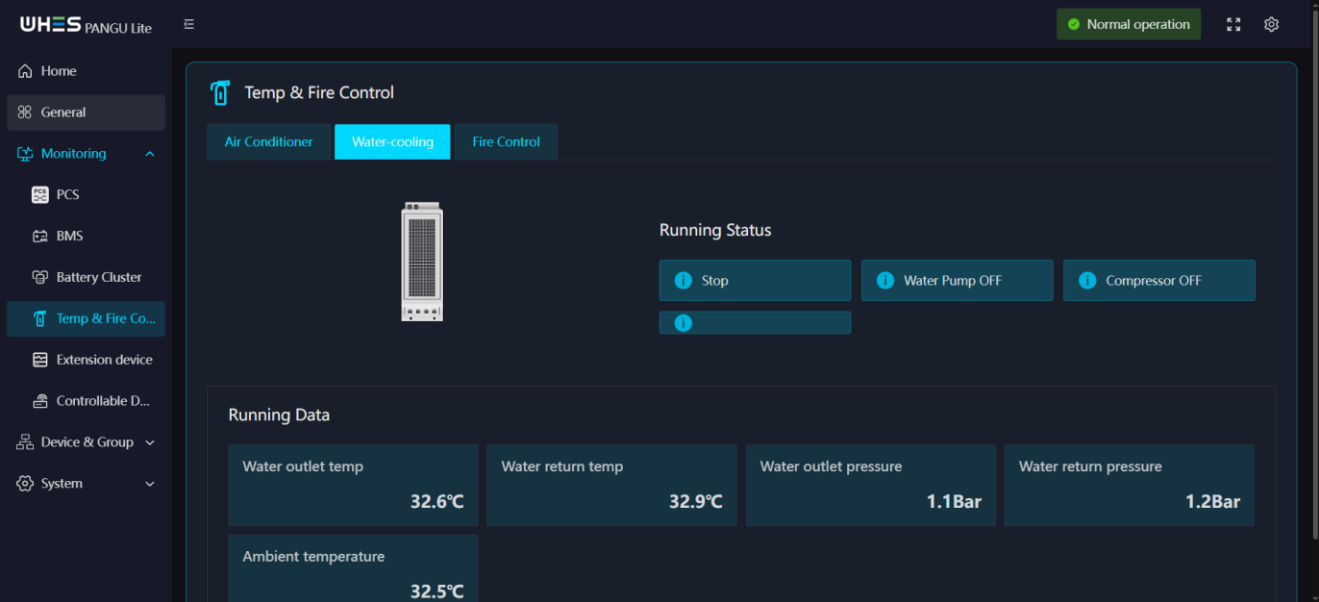


Figure 6-7 Operation Monitoring – Air Conditioning & Fire Protection Screen

System Configuration – System Status Screen:

This screen allows you to view the system operating status and perform system control.

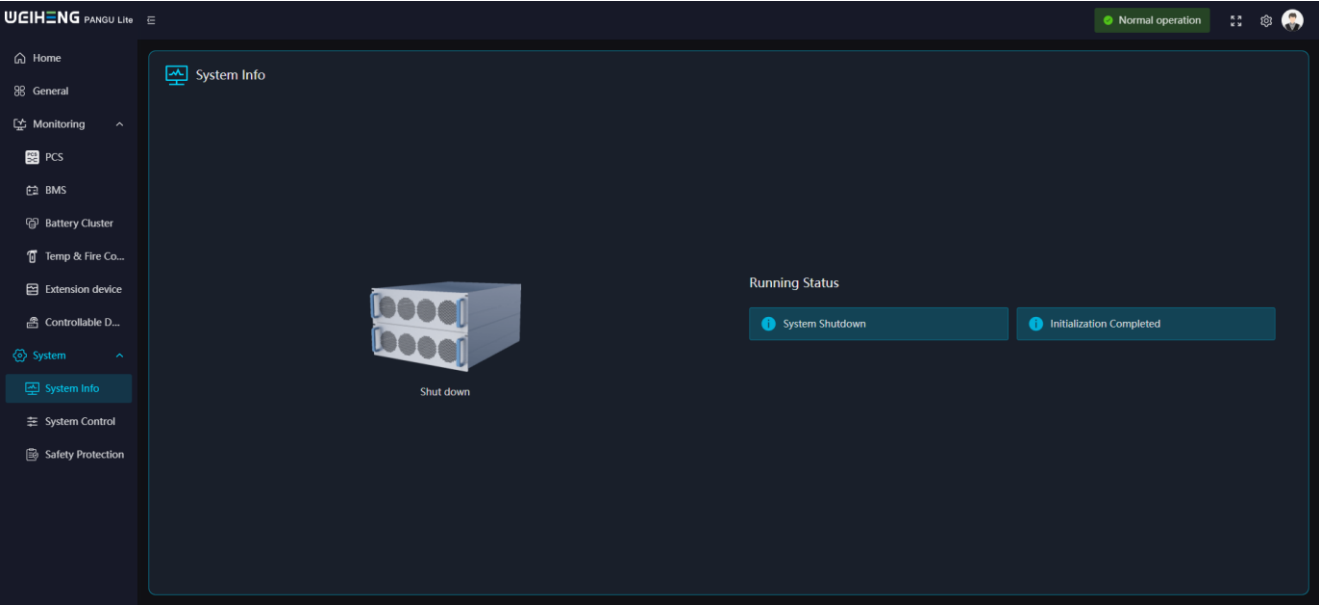


Figure 6-8 System Configuration – System Status Screen

System Configuration – System Control Screen:
This screen allows you to control the energy storage system, including the system switch, reset, grid switch, control mode, SOC lower discharge limit, power factor, power control, and coordination control switch.

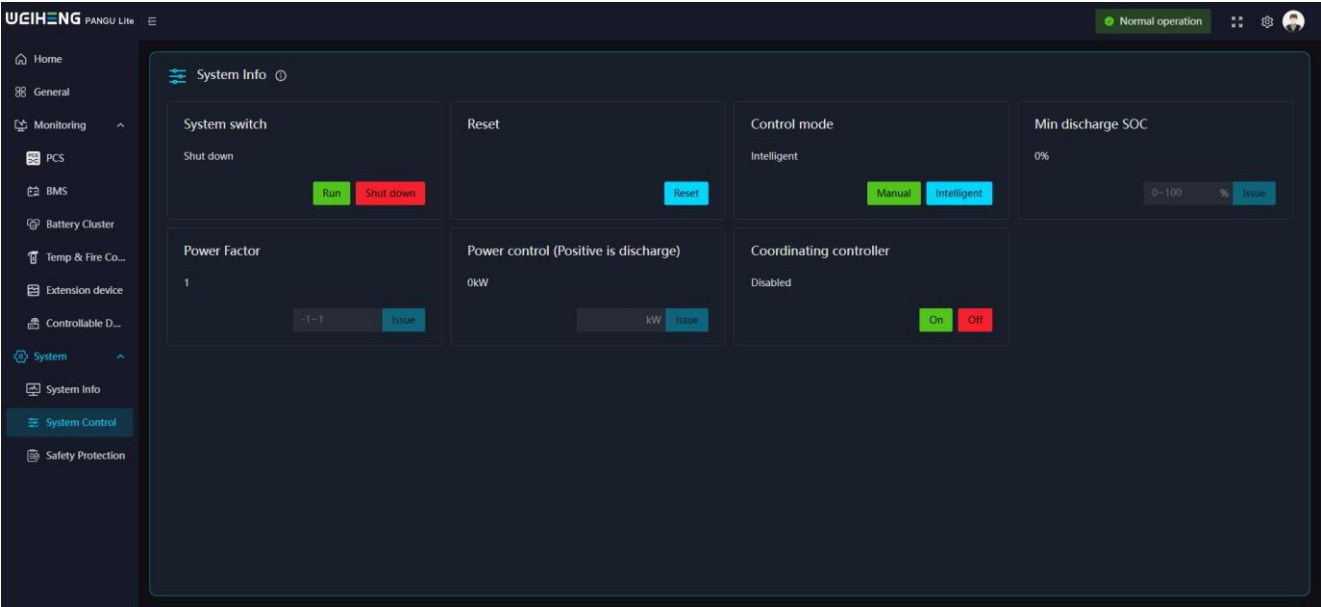
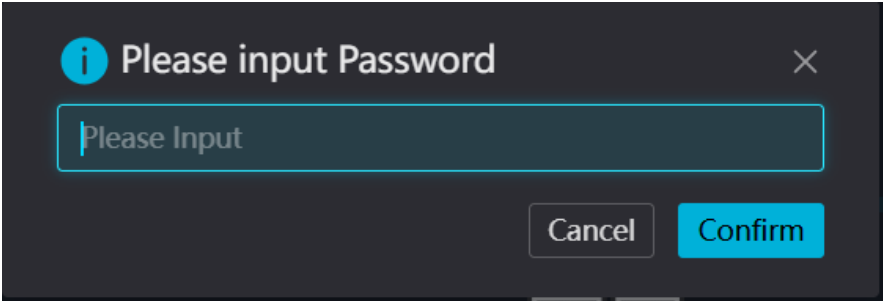


Figure 6-9 System Configuration – System Control Screen

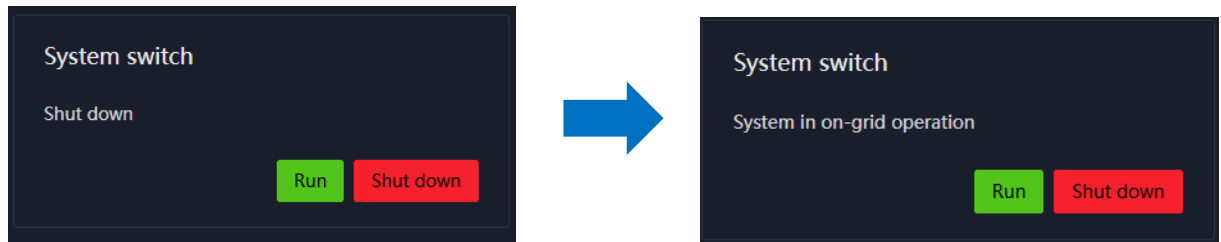
6.3 Startup Procedure

Operation Procedures

When entering the device control-related module, a password is required. The default password is "123456". Please change the initial password as soon as possible after entering to ensure the device's security.



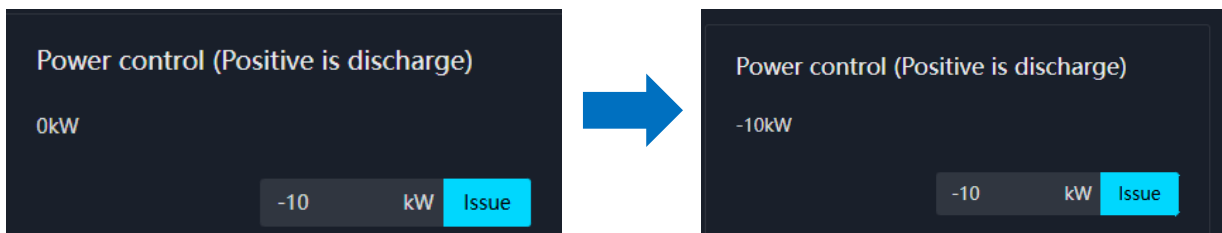
Step 1: Navigate to "System Configuration > System Control", click the "Start" button, and verify that the equipment status has been switched to on-grid mode.



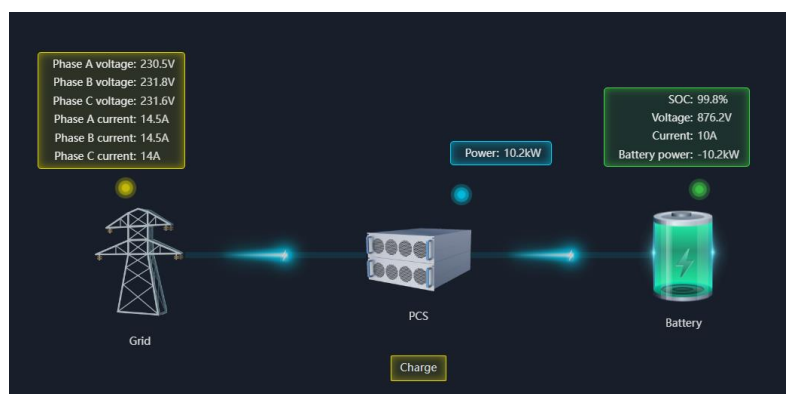
Step 2: Check the "Home" screen to verify that the PCS is in standby mode.



Step 3: Navigate to "System Configuration > System Control", enter -10 kW in the "Power Control" module, and click the "Apply" button.



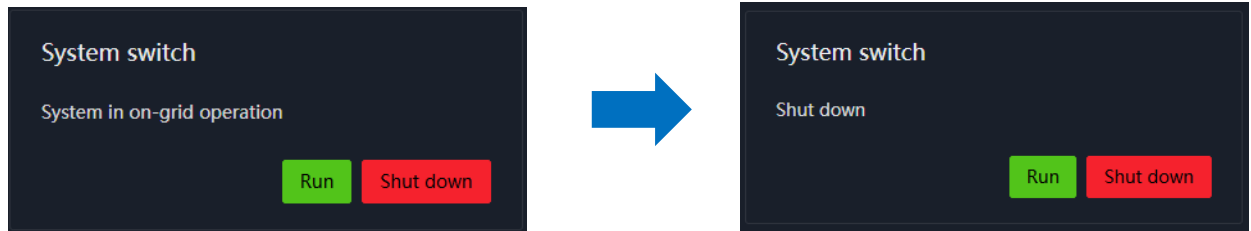
Step 4: Check the "Home" screen to verify that the PCS is in charging mode, and view the real-time display of system operating power.



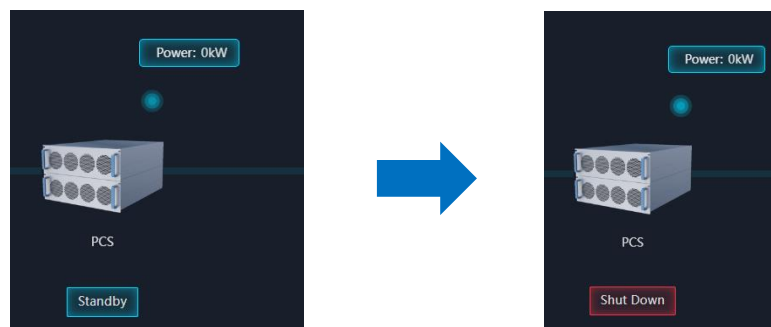
6.4 Shutdown Procedure

Operation Procedures

Step 1: Navigate to "System Configuration > System Control", enter 0 kW in the "Power Control" module, and click the "Apply" button.



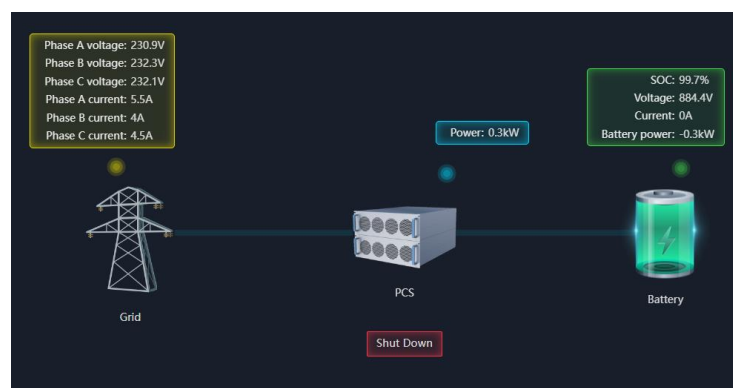
Step 2: Check the "Home" screen to verify that the PCS is in standby mode.



Step 3: Navigate to "System Configuration > System Control", click the "Stop" button, and verify that the equipment status has been switched to inactive mode.



Step 4: Check the "Home" screen to verify that the PCS is in inactive mode, indicating that the equipment has been shut down.





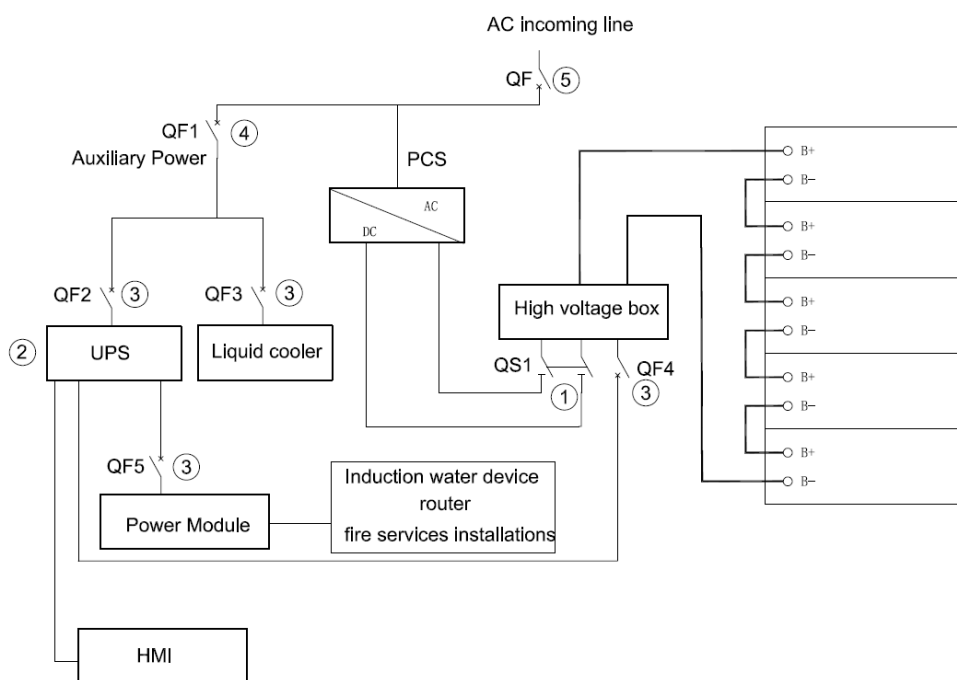
When equipment installation and commissioning are completed, there is no need to switch off the power supply to the system; simply follow the power-off procedure. If the equipment needs to be powered off for maintenance, please refer to the power-off procedure in this section.

6.5 Power-off Procedure

Table 6-1 Power-off procedure

Procedure	Item	Remark
1	PANGU LITE issues the shutdown command to power off the DC side. Then manually open the switch QS1.	The system is shut down and the primary circuit of the high voltage box is disconnected. The positive and negative output poles have no high voltage.
2	On the UPS, press and hold the OFF/ENTER button to turn off the AC power supply.	
3	Open QF2, QF3, QF4 and QF5 sequentially	Cut off the UPS and other power supplies
4	Open QF1	Turn off the 230V main power switch of auxiliary power supply
5	Power off the on-grid AC power distribution cabinet and turn off the AC circuit breaker QF	Cut off the AC input

Figure 6-2 Power-off procedure



7 Technical Specifications

Model	WH-TIANWU-50-233B
System Parameters	
Rated capacity	233kWh
Rated voltage DC	832VDC
Max. DC Voltage	936VDC
DC voltage operating range	728-936VDC
Battery type	LFP(LiFePO4)
Cell specification	3.2V/280Ah
Connection mode	1P260S
AC Parameters	
Input Start-Up Voltage	680V
Rated Power	50kW
Max. Output Power	50kW
Rated Output Power in VA	50kVA
Rated Output Current	72A
Rated Voltage AC	400V,3P+N+PE
Rated Frequency AC	50Hz
Max. THD of Current	<3%
Power Factor	-1~+1
General Data	
Overvoltage Category(OVC)	II for DC Side III for AC Side
Method of Active Anti-islanding	Frequency shift
Protective class	IP55
Cooling Method	Air Cooling(PCS) Liquid Cooling(Battery)
Environmental Relative Humidity	0~100%
Altitude	2000m
Communication Protocols	Modbus, TCP/IP
Dimensions(W*D*H)	1400*1350*2100
Weight	~2700kg
Manufacture Country	China

8 Maintenance

8.1 Terms Explanation

- Normal operating: Refers to the system that works every day.
- Intermittent operating: Refers to a system that does not have a fixed monthly running frequency and cannot guarantee daily work.
- Long-time unused: The battery system that has not started working for more than 5 months (the battery system needs to be charged to 50% SOC before being suspended).

8.2 Operating Instructions for Normal Operating System

- Perform battery maintenance on the system every twelve months to prevent battery damage. Refer to *Section 9.6* for specific maintenance operating method.
- Conduct an inspection of ESS every twelve months (refer to *Appendix 1*) and make inspection record.

8.3 Operating Instructions for Intermittent Operating System

- The operating instructions are the same as those of normal operating system.

8.4 Operating Instructions for Long-time Unused System

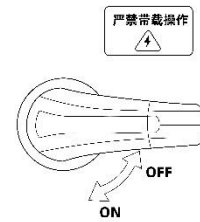
- SOC range of battery storage: 30%~50%, avoid long-term storage of batteries below 15% SOC. If the battery is not used for a long time, it is necessary to cut off the power-consuming equipment in time
- Conduct an inspection of ESS every five months (refer to *Appendix 1*) and make inspection record.
- Perform battery maintenance on the system every five months to prevent battery damage. Refer to **Section 9.6 for specific maintenance operating method.**
- Before the first usage of long-time unused system, the battery system must be fully charged at least once to activate the battery system in order to recover the battery performance to the best condition.

Tips

If the energy storage system is not used for a long time, it will cause irreversible damage to the battery. Please perform regular maintenance.

8.5 Function of Isolating Switch

a) The isolating switch is an electrical component used to manually cut off the high voltage circuit for safety protection (pictured, right).



b) Before the maintenance work is performed on the system, the relevant personnel must disconnect the isolating switch. After the maintenance work is completed, ensure that the isolating switch is in the ON state.

8.6 Operating Method of Battery Maintenance

In order to ensure the long-term safe and reliable operation of your energy storage system, please read and follow the instructions below:

Maintenance process:

Plan 1 This plan is applicable when SOC of the battery system is low

1. Discharge the battery system to the cut-off condition (Average cell voltage $< 3.1V$ or the lowest voltage $< 2.8V$), then stop discharging, standing for 1 hour.

2. Full charging automatically to the battery system (The highest voltage $> 3.65V$), after charging, standing for 1 hour.

3. Discharge the battery system to 50% and stop

Plan 2 This plan is applicable when SOC of the battery system is high

1. Full charging automatically to the battery system (The highest voltage $> 3.65V$), after charging, standing for 1 hour.

2. Discharge the battery system to the cut-off condition (Average cell voltage $< 3.1V$ or the lowest voltage $< 2.8V$), then stop discharging, standing for 1 hour.

3. Charge the battery system to 50% and stop

Tips

1. Check to ensure environmental safety, system safety, no alarm, no fault before performing maintenance operations.
2. After the battery maintenance of ESS is completed, you can notify our after-sales engineer to perform data analysis for free.

8.7 Maintenance Requirements for Liquid Cooling System

- a) The coolant is SoluKing SK-E50-B-40 °C as a constant recommendation.
- b) It is strictly prohibited to overhaul the unit in the live state. After the unit is powered off, wait for more than 15 minutes before maintenance and disassembly.
- c) It is not recommended to use a third party coolant that is not recommended by Hengwei, if used, it must meet the coolant standards in Table 9-1 below; Damage to electrical cabinet related parts caused by the use of other non-recommended coolant is not covered by the warranty.
- d) The water-cooled liquid is generally an alkaline solution, and the water-cooled liquid will gradually reduce the alkaline concentration with the change of time during use; It is recommended to check the concentration of the water-cooled liquid every 6 months, if the pH value is less than 6, please contact the constant after-sales service.
- e) During the test, the disposable pH test paper is used for testing. The test paper is immersed in the water cooling liquid under test and taken out after half a second to compare with the standard color plate to obtain the pH value.
- f) The sample of the tested water cooling liquid can be obtained through the water cooling liquid detection port in Figure 9-1; The water cooling liquid sample can be obtained by inserting a pipe with an outer diameter of 8mm into the test port.
- g) When obtaining water cooling liquid, it should be carried out in the shutdown state, and 20-30mL water cooling liquid can be obtained in a single test; Excessive discharge of water cooling liquid may cause water cooling unit to run out of liquid.

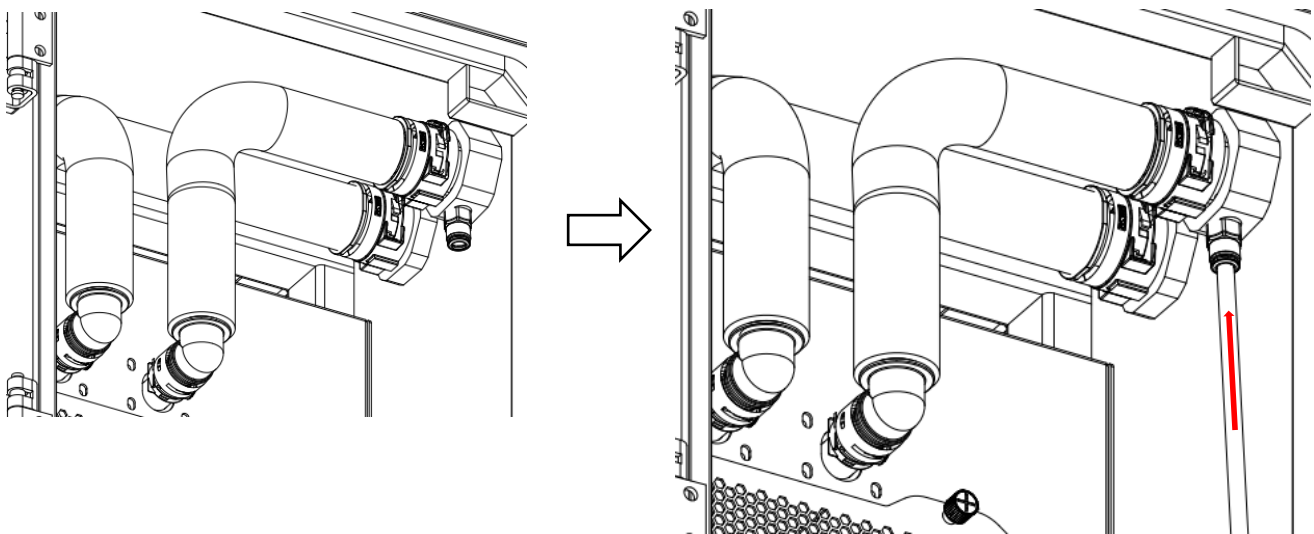


Figure 9-1 Water cooling liquid detection port

Table 9-1 Coolant standards

Argument	Value
PH value	7.5-8.5
Electrical conductivity	200-3000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
Evaporation residue	< 500 mg/dm^3
Sedimentary material	< 3 mg/dm^3
Ca + Mg	0.5-2 mmol/l
bicarbonate	1-5 mmol/dm^3 (60-300 mg/dm^3)
Free carbon monoxide	< 10 mg/dm^3
sulphide	< 0.01 mg/dm^3
chloride	< 50 mg/dm^3
sulfate	< 250 mg/dm^3
nitrate	< 25 mg/dm^3
nitrite	< 0.1 mg/m^3

A Crimping OT/DT Terminals

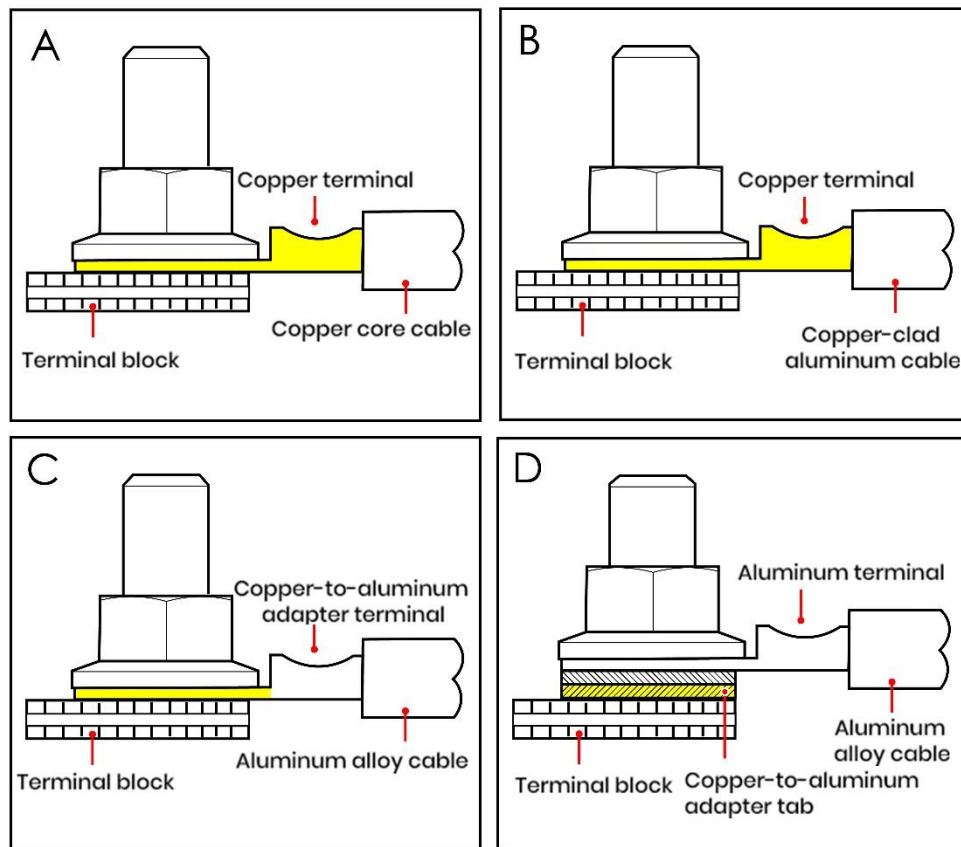
OT/DT Terminal Requirements

- When a copper core cable is used, a copper terminal must be used.
- When a copper-clad aluminum cable is used, a copper terminal must be used.
- When an aluminum alloy cable is used, a copper-to-aluminum adapter terminal or an aluminum terminal with copper-to-aluminum adapter tab must be used.

Notice

- Do not connect an aluminum terminal directly to the terminal block. Otherwise, electrochemical corrosion may occur, affecting the reliability of cable connection.
 - When a copper-to-aluminum adapter terminal or an aluminum terminal with copper-to-aluminum adapter tab is used, the requirements defined in IEC61238-1 must be met.
 - When a copper-to-aluminum adapter tab is used, the front and back sides shall be identified. The aluminum side of the tab contacts the aluminum terminal and the copper side contacts the terminal block.
-

Figure A-1 OT/DT terminal requirements

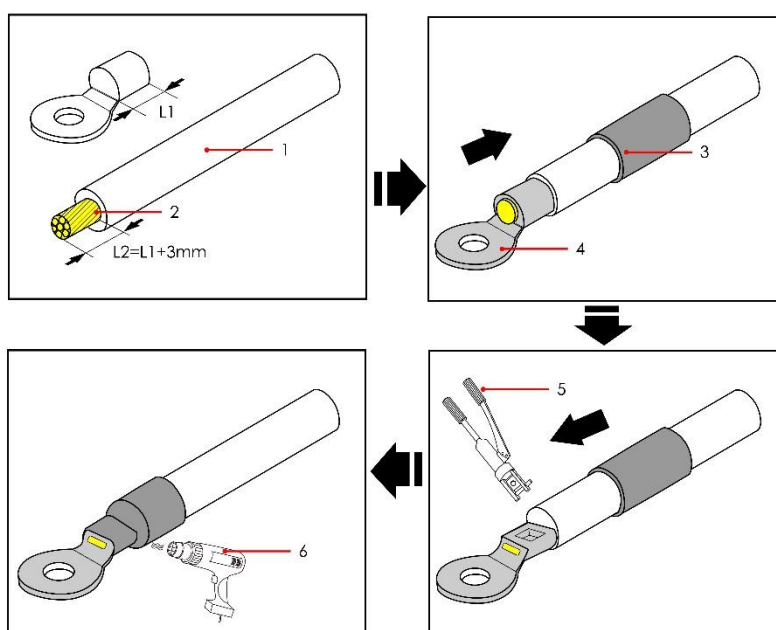


Crimping OT/DT Terminals

Notice

- Do not damage the core while stripping.
- The cavity formed after crimping the conductor tab of the OT/DT terminal should completely cover the core, and the core should be tightly bonded to the OT/DT terminal without loosening.
- The crimping point can be covered with heat shrink tubing or insulation tape. Here, the heat shrink tubing is used as an example.
- Take protective measures when using a hot air gun to prevent equipment damage.

 **Figure A-2** Crimping OT terminal



(1) Cable

(2) Core

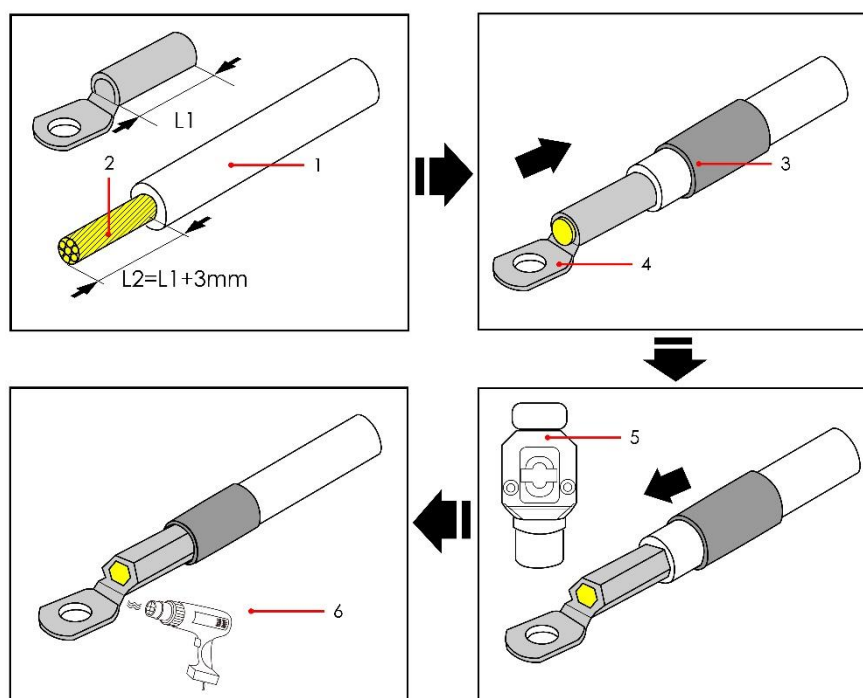
(3) Heat shrink tubing

(4) OT terminal

(5) Hydraulic tongs

(6) Hot air gun

Figure A-3 Crimping DT terminal



- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Cable | (2) Core | (3) Heat shrink tubing |
| (4) DT terminal | (5) Hydraulic tongs | (6) Hot air gun |

B How to Repair Paint

Preconditions

- Do not repair paint in bad weather conditions such as rain, snow, wind, sand storm, without shelter outdoors.
- The paint that meets the requirements has been prepared according to the color palette provided at the time of delivery.

Important

The equipment appearance shall be in good condition.
Immediately repair paint if any painting defect exists.

Description

Visually inspect the painting defect and prepare necessary tools and materials. The number of materials is subject to on-site evaluation for paint repair.

Table B-1 Paint repair

Degree of Painting Defect	Tools and Materials	Operation Procedure	Description
Light scratches (The steel sheet substrate is not exposed)	Spray paint or paint, brush (for small-area repainting), fine sandpaper, anhydrous ethanol, cotton cloth, and spray gun (for large-area repainting).	Go through step 1, step 2, step 4, and step 5.	1. For the color of the top coating (acrylic paint), refer to the color palette provided at the time of delivery and Pantone color
Stains or rusting that cannot be wiped off			

Deep scratches (The primer is broken and the steel sheet substrate is exposed)	Spray paint or paint, zinc-rich primer, brush (for small-area repainting), fine sandpaper, anhydrous ethanol, cotton cloth, spray gun (for large-area repainting).	Go through step 1, step 2, step 3, step 4, and step 5.	code indicated on the color palette.
Logo and pattern defects	For logo or pattern defects, identify the logo size and color code, and then ask a local painting service provider to establish a repainting plan and make repairs according to logo size, color, and defect condition.		2. Spray paint or brush painting is recommended for small scratches and small-area stains and rusting.
Pitting	1. When the pitting area is less than 100 mm² and the depth is less than 3 mm, pitting area should be filled with unsaturated polyester resin putty (Poly-Putty base), and then repainted as deep scratches. 2. When the pitting area is larger than 100 mm² and the depth is greater than 3 mm, ask your local service provider to put forward a repainting solution according to actual needs.		3. A spray gun is recommended for a large number of scratches and large-area stains and rusting. 4. The paint film should be as thin and uniform as possible, the paint film should not be droplet shaped, and the surface should be smooth. 5. Rest the painted surface for about 30 minutes before proceeding with subsequent operations.

Cabinet color number standard

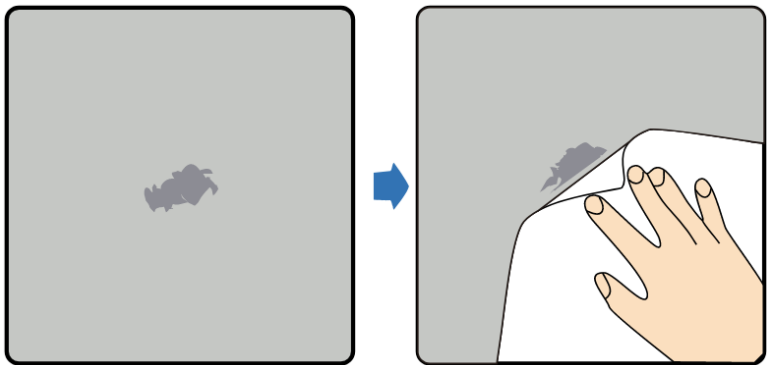
Table B-2 Paint repair

unit	Colour number
Top cover, base	RAL7046 small orange pattern
Shell, other sheet metal parts	RAL7035 small orange grain

Operation Procedure

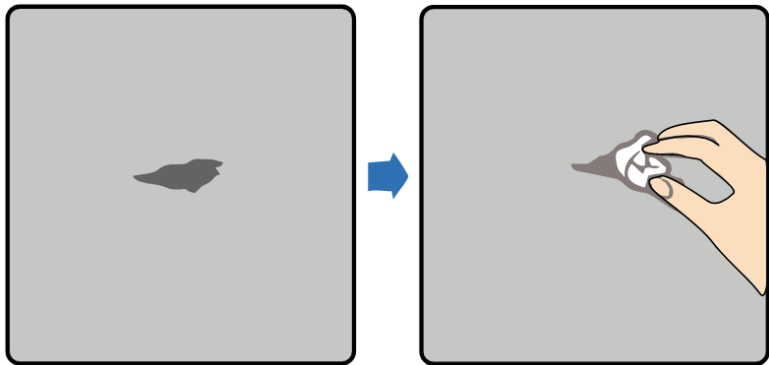
Step 1 Gently grind the damaged area with fine sandpaper to remove dirt or rust.

Figure B-1 Grind the damaged area with fine sandpaper



Step 2 Wet the cotton cloth with anhydrous ethanol, wipe the sanded area or the area to be repaired to remove surface dirt and dust, and then wipe dry with clean cotton cloth.

Figure B-2 Treat the damaged coating with anhydrous ethanol



Step 3 Apply zinc-rich primer to the damaged area with brush or spray gun

i Notice

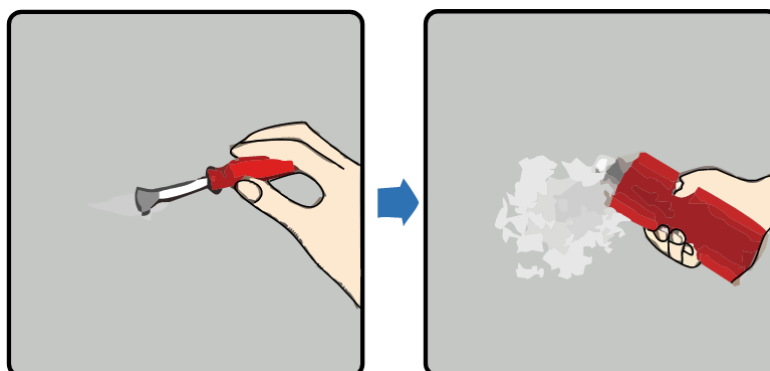
- If the substrate is exposed in the area to be repaired, an epoxy zinc-rich primer must be applied first until the substrate is not exposed after the paint is dry, and then an acrylic top coating should be applied.
- Select an epoxy zinc-rich primer or an acrylic top coating of the corresponding color according to the top coating color of the equipment.

Step 4 Select one of the methods of spray painting, brush painting, spray gun spraying according to paint defect degree to evenly repaint the damaged area until the coating defect is not visible.

i Notice

- It should be noted that the paint film should be as thin and uniform as possible, the paint film should not be droplet shaped, and the surface should be smooth.
- If the patterns on the equipment use multiple colors, use tape and white paper to cover the parts of other colors other than the damaged paint before repainting to avoid contamination of other color parts during repainting operation.

Figure B-3 Repainting on damaged coating



Step 5 Upon completion of painting, leave the equipment rest for about 30 minutes, and then check whether the painting area meets the requirements.

Description

- The color of the painting area should match that of its surrounding area. Use a colorimeter to measure the color difference. Check that the color difference ΔE is not more than 3. If a colorimeter is not available, verify that there is no significant edge between the repainted area and its surrounding area. The painting area should also be free of swelling, scratching, peeling off or cracking.
 - For spray painting, it is recommended to spray paint 3 times first, and then check whether the requirements are met. Repeat spraying paint until requirements are met, when necessary.
-

C How to Recycle Used Batteries

Notice

- The Company does not recycle used batteries. The Customer needs to contact their local recycling plants for disposal of used batteries.
 - If no local recycling plant is available, the Customer is recommended to contact recycling plants in their nearest countries or regions for disposal of used batteries.
-

Step 1 Contact your nearest recycling plant.

Step 2 The recycling plant evaluates the recycling cost.

Step 3 The recycling plant recycles used batteries in two ways:

- Door-to-door recycling service: A recycling plant will provide the door-to-door recycling service. This way, however, may incur time or transportation cost.
- Centralized recycling service: The Customer collects all recycled lithium batteries in a designated place and a recycling plant disposes of these used batteries in a centralized manner.

Description

The transportation cost incurred from the recovery service needs to be borne by the Customer.

Step 4 The recycling plant has full power to dispose of recycled batteries. The recycling plant has full power to dispose of recycled lithium batteries, without customer engagement.

D Contact Information

If you have any questions about this product, please feel free to contact us.

Table D-1 Customer support information

Country or Region	Customer Support Email	Telephone
China	service@whes.com	+86 4008776999

E Abbreviations

A

ACAN	CAN used for communication between MBMU and PCS
AUX	Auxiliary
AIO	All-In-One

B

BMS	Battery Management System
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System

C

CSC	Cell Supervision Circuit
CCAN	CAN used for communication between CSC and SBMU
CAN	Controller Area Network

E

ETH	Ethernet Module
EMS	Energy Management System

I

IMM	Isolation Monitor Module
-----	--------------------------

L

LAN	local area network
-----	--------------------

M

MCAN	CAN used for communication between SBMU and MBMU
MSD	Manual Service Disconnect

S

SOC	state of capacity
SCAN	CAN used for communication between SBMU and CSU

F Layout Drawing

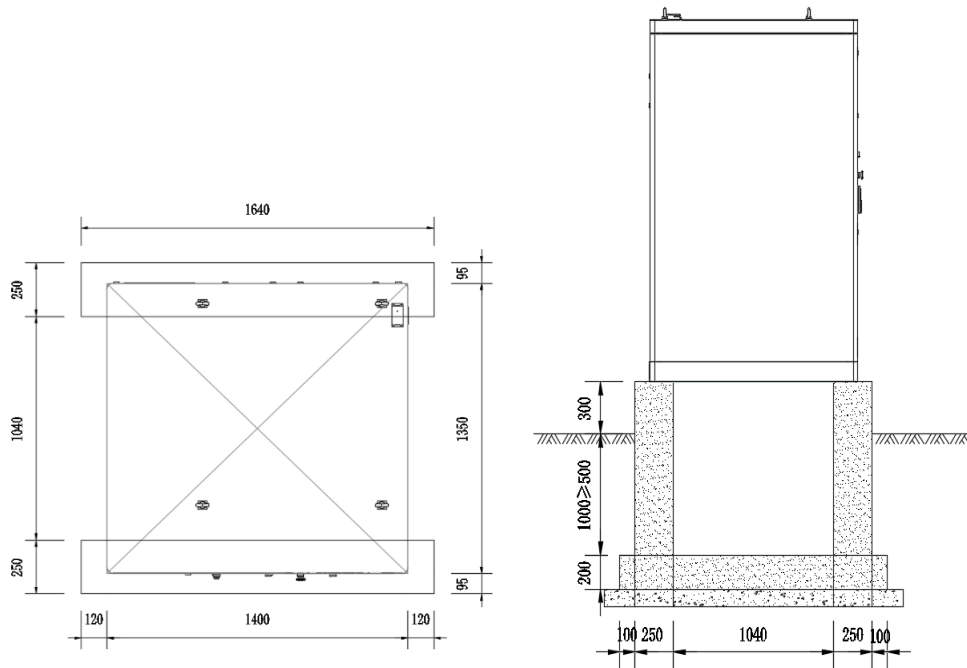


Figure F-1 Concrete foundation sample

Requirements of foundation design scheme:

- The energy storage system must be installed on concrete or other non-combustible surfaces. Ensure that the installation plane is level, firm, and smooth, and has sufficient bearing capacity. No sag or tilt is allowed.
- The foundation of the device is configured based on the total weight of the device 2.7t. If the bearing capacity of the foundation is insufficient, check it.
- The foundation pit bottom of the equipment foundation must be tamped and filled.
- Do not disturb the foundation by soaking water after excavation. If the foundation is disturbed by soaking water, continue excavation and replace with filling.
- The horizontal error between the contact surface between the base and the cabinet is less than or equal to 3mm.
- The foundation must be above the highest local historical water level and at least 300mm above the level ground.

- g) Construct drainage facilities based on local geological and municipal drainage requirements to ensure that no standing water is generated at the foundation. The foundation construction should meet the historical maximum rainfall drainage requirements of the local area, and the discharged water should be treated according to local laws and regulations.
- h) When constructing the foundation, consider that the energy storage system cables are faulty, and reserve trenches or cable inlet holes.
- i) The reserved holes in the foundation and cable inlet holes at the bottom of the device should be sealed.
- j) foundation drawings are not to be used as final construction drawings and are for reference only. The user must review the basic design parameters of the energy storage system according to the requirements of the installation environment, geology and earthquake resistance of the project site.

The following figure shows the minimum installation and O&M space requirements.

Figure F-2 Installation layout diagram

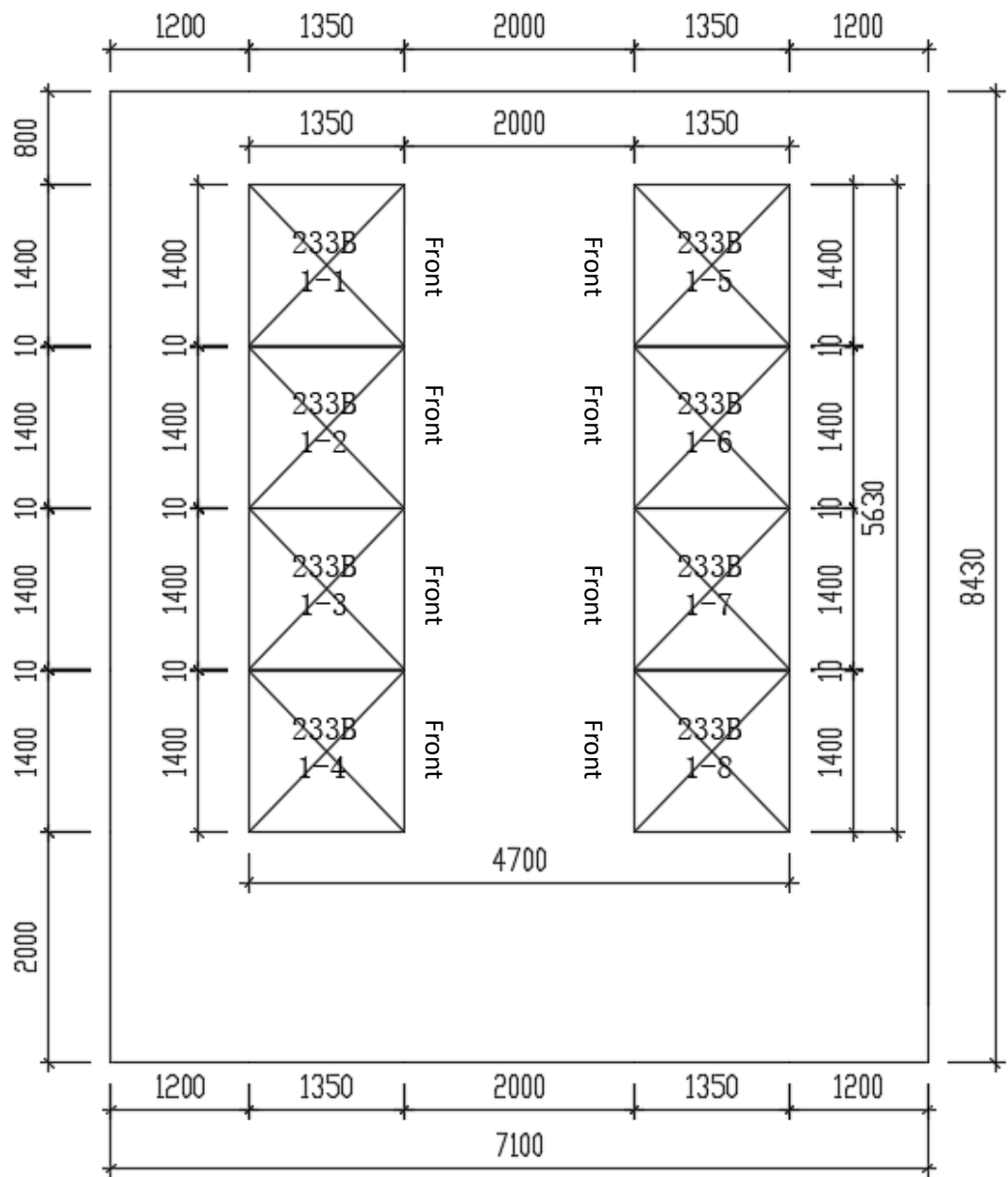
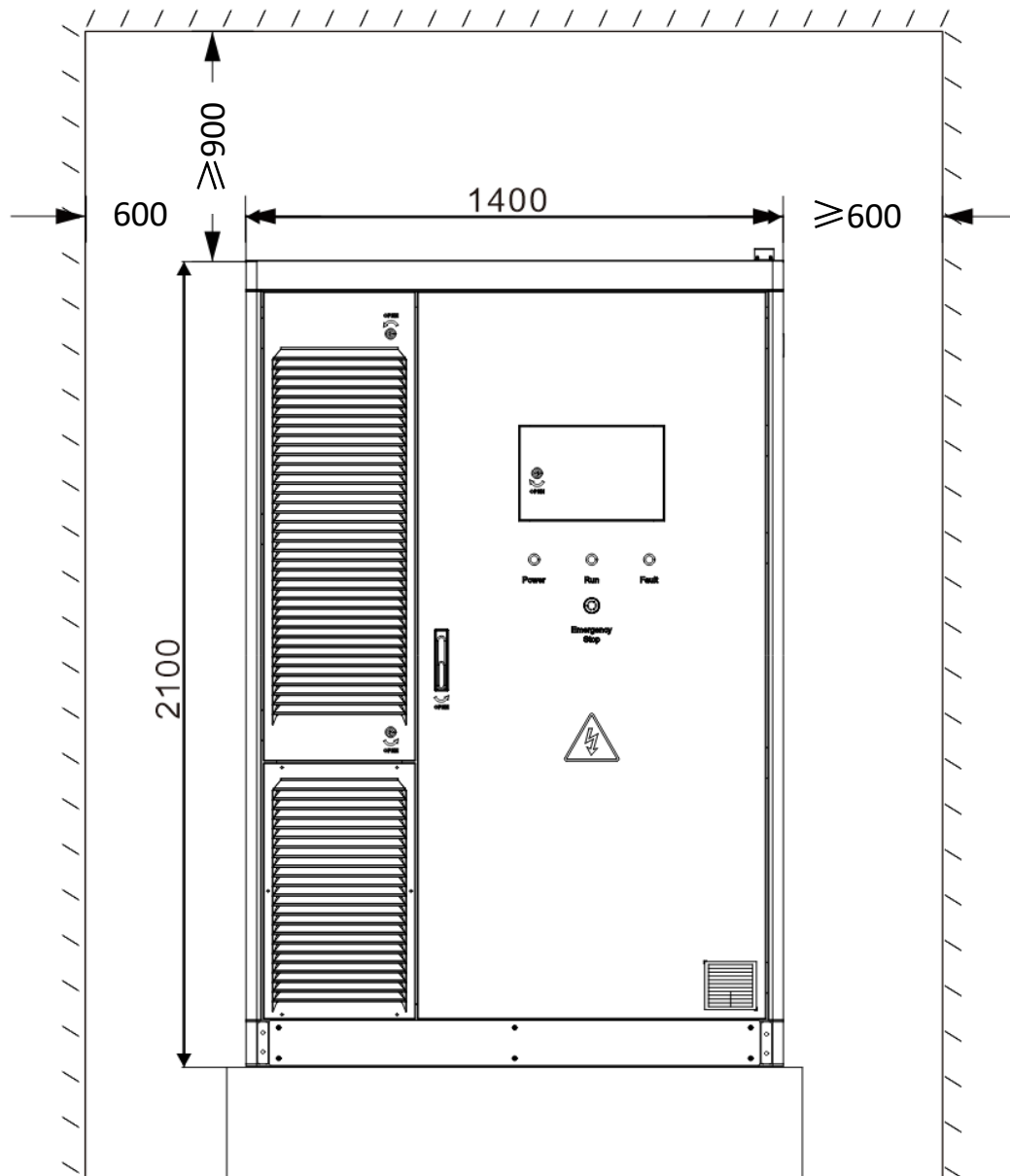


Figure F-3 Front view of floor-mounted installation

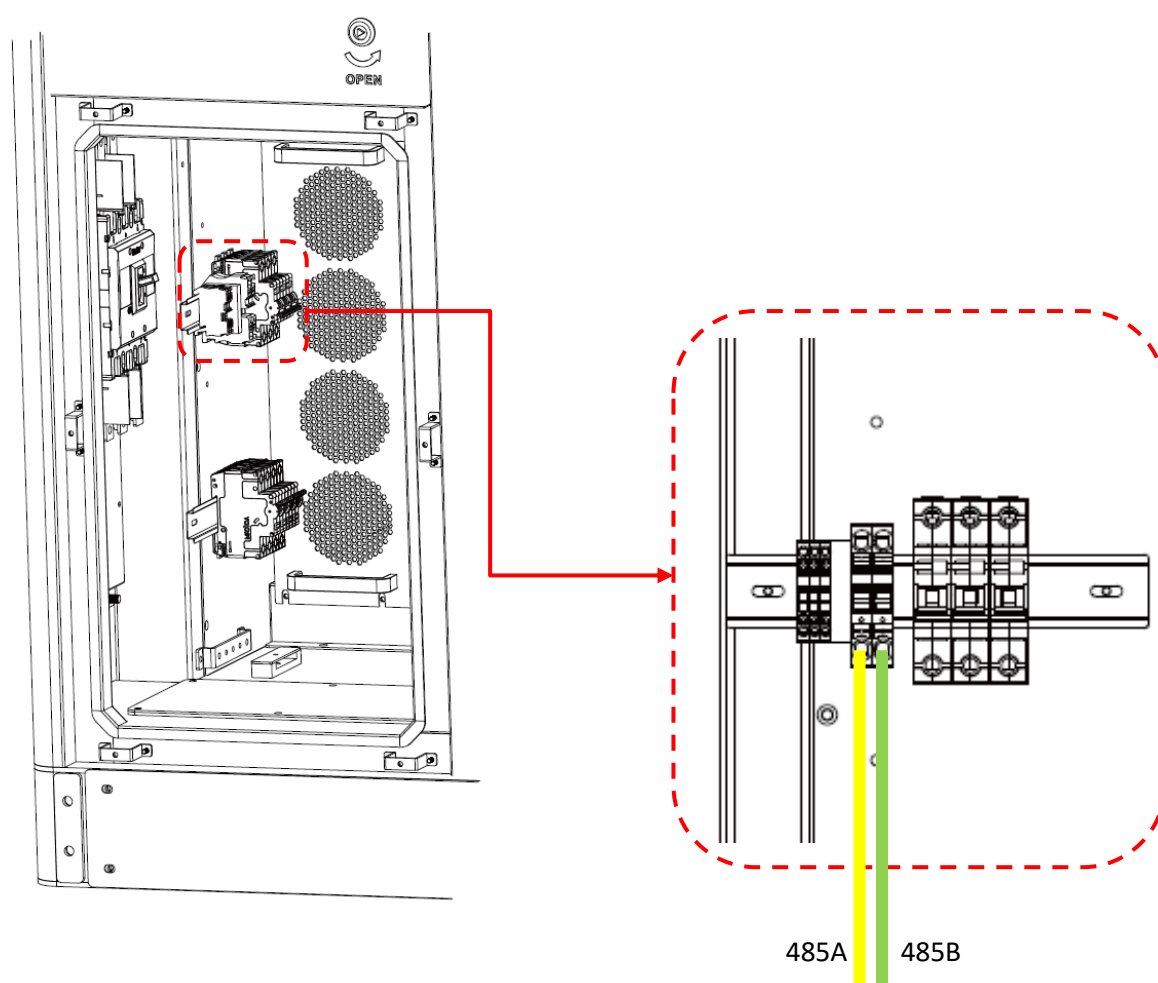


i Notice

- Ensure a distance of at least 1M between the installation location of the equipment and the electrical equipment.
- Ensure that a maintenance channel is reserved on one side, with a width of at least 2M.

G Energy Meter Configuration

Figure G-1 Schematic diagram of connection position



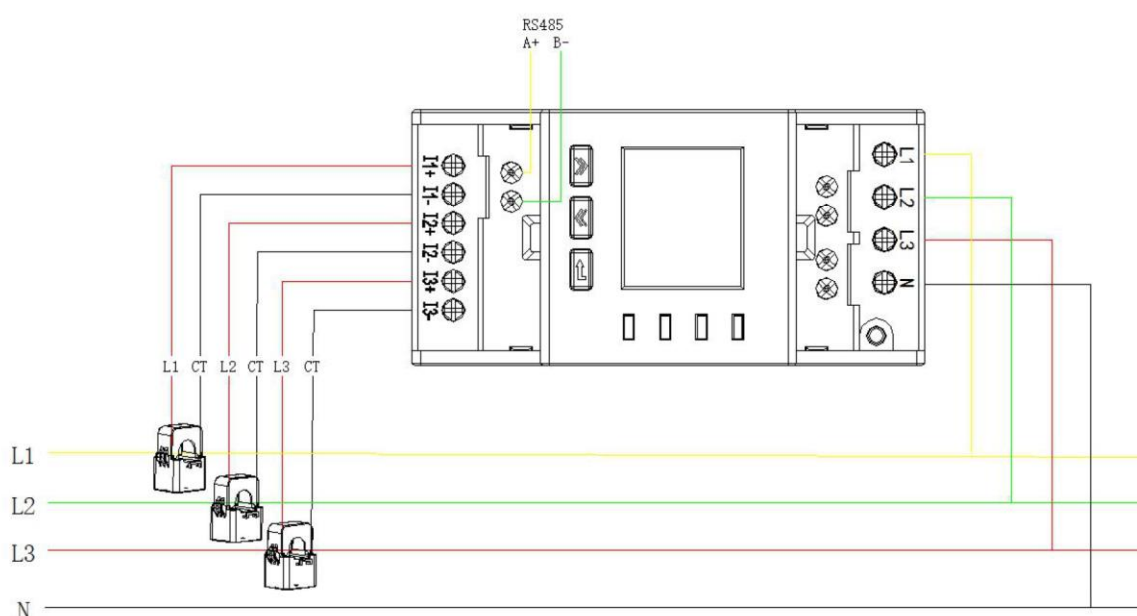
For the external electricity meters that need to be connected, use the reserved positions shown in Figure G-1, install the connection methods corresponding to AB, and use shielded twisted-pair 485 cables for the connection cables.

Notice

The following steps for meter debugging are only compatible with the installation of the gateway meter of model ADL400N-CT. For the installation of other models of electricity meters, please contact our after-sales service personnel for technical support.

Voltage and current wiring diagram

Figure G-2 Voltage and current wiring diagram

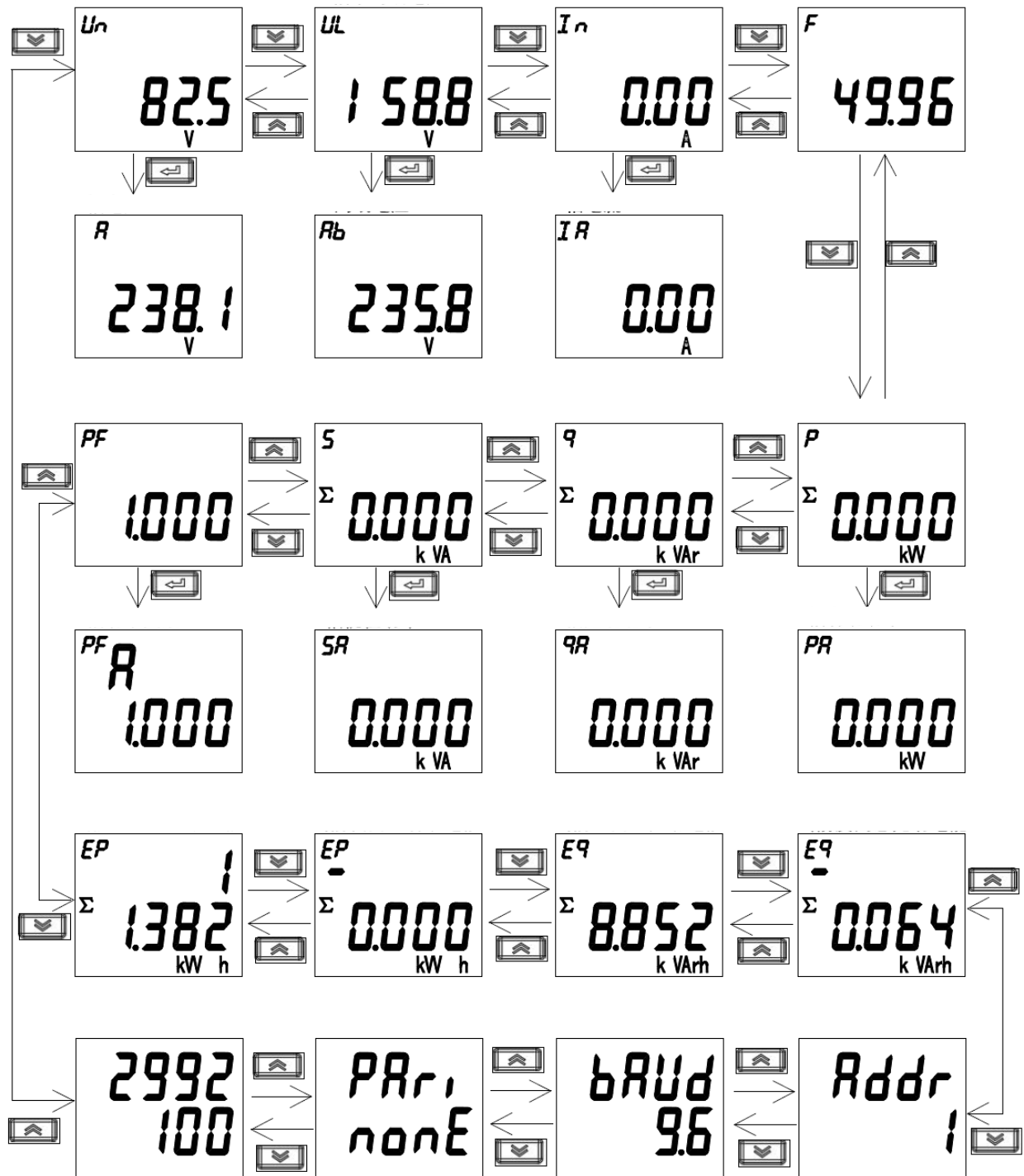


Button Function Description

Key icon	Key name	Key function
	Up key	Switch the interface to the left Left shift and flicker shift in the programming interface
	Down key	Switch the interface to the right Right shift and modify the flicker bit in the programming interface
	Program the determination key	View the sub-menu Determine the save Settings in the programming interface

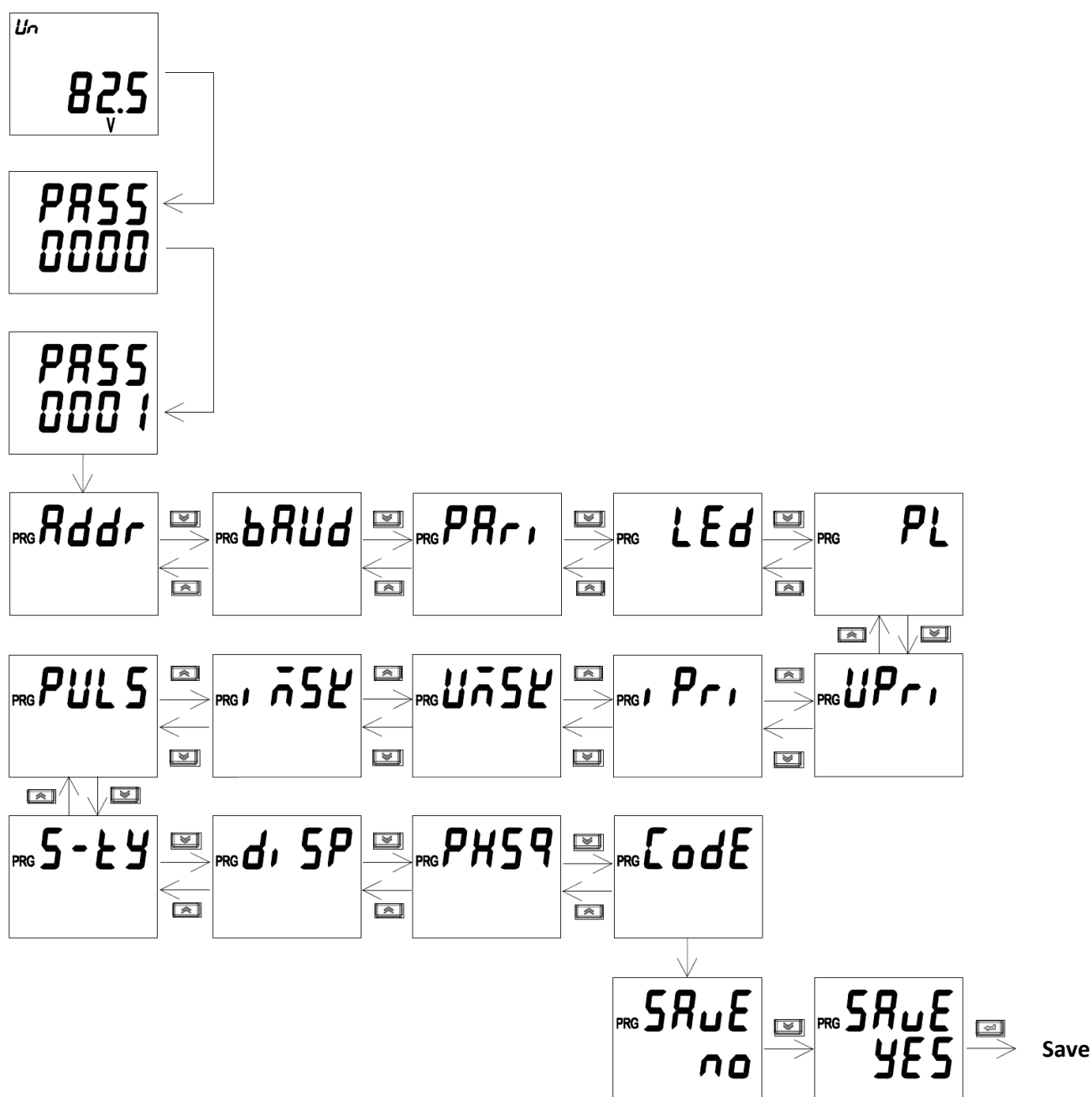
Display interface

ADL400N:



Programming interface

In any display item under the measurement display menu, long press to  enter the "PASS" interface. The system will prompt for a password (default: 0001). Press  again after inputting. If the password is incorrect, it returns to "0000" for re-entry; if correct, parameter settings become accessible. After completing settings, long press  to enter the "SAVE" interface. Press  to toggle to "YES" then press  to save and exit. Press  under "NO" to exit without saving.



Data items can be set

Symbol	Meaning	Range
Addr	Communication address setting	1-247
bAud	Baud rate selection	38.4: 38400 19.2: 19200 9.6: 9600 4.8: 4800 2.4: 2400 1.2: 1200
PAri	Verification selection	None Even Odd
LEd	Backlight time (reserved)	0-999s
PL	Network selection	3P4L: Three-phase four-wire 3P3L: Three-phase three-wire
UPri	Primary voltage	0.1-9999999.9V
iPri	Primary current	0.01-999999.99A
UMSK	Voltage blocking value	0-99.99%
iMSK	Current blocking value	0-99.99%
PULS	Pulse constant	1-99999
S-ty	Calculation method of apparent power	RMS PQS
diSP	Default interface for power-on	Auto: Automatic wheel display Others: Other interfaces
PHSq	/	/
CoDE	Password setting	1-9999

Technical parameters of the electricity meter

Item	ADL400N-CT
Network	Three-phase four-wire, three-phase three-wire, single-phase three-wire
Rated Voltage	Single-phase: 240/480V; Three-phase: 3×230/400V, 3×277/480V
Overload (Voltage)	1.2×rated value (continuous), 2×rated value for 1 second
Power Consumption (Voltage)	<0.2VA
Accuracy Class (Voltage)	Error ±0.5%
Input Current	80A, 120A, 200A, 300A, 3×80A, 3×120A, 3×200A, 3×300A
Overload (Current)	1.2×rated value (continuous), 2×rated value for 1 second
Power Consumption (Current)	<0.2VA
Accuracy Class (Current)	Error ±0.5%
Power	Active, reactive, apparent power, error ±0.5%
Grid Frequency	45~65Hz, error ±0.5%
Response Speed	≤100ms (voltage, current, power); ≤1s (electric energy)
Electric Energy	Active energy: Class B (open-type transformer)/Class C (closed-type transformer); Reactive energy: Class 2
Electrostatic Discharge Immunity	Class III
Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Immunity	Class IV
Surge (Impact) Immunity	Class IV
Power Frequency Withstand Voltage	AC4kV for 1min between communication and signal inputs
Insulation Resistance	Input and output terminals to case >100MΩ
Interface and Communication Protocol	RS485 port, Modbus RTU protocol
Communication Address Range	Modbus RTU: 1~247
Baud Rate	Supports 1200bps - 38400bps
Operating Temperature	-40°C~+70°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C~+70°C
Relative Humidity	≤95% (non-condensing)
Altitude	≤3000m

H WEIHENG Monitor Configuration

For installers, you can set the machine via WEIHENG Monitor. For end users, you can through this software to view the machine settings. Like checking the country code, power quality response modes and inverter firmware version via WEIHENG Monitor. Please contact our technical support for more information.

Note: Only after completing the PANGU configuration, users can log in to the WEIHENG Monitor through the same PANGU account to view the corresponding device information.

Connect a laptop to the router (see Figure 2-3 and Table 2-2, SN 15) inside All-in-one via Ethernet. Open the Weiheng monitor, and enter the password to log in.

Use installers' account or end users' PANGU account to log in. For installers account, you have the right to write. For end users, you have the right to read.

The following uses the end users' account as an example.

Use your PANGU account to log in.



For AS/NZS 4777.2:2020, there are four region requirements: Australia A, Australia B, Australia C, New Zealand, corresponding to different default values. Including default power quality response modes (i.e. volt-watt, volt-var) and grid protection settings (i.e. overfrequency, overvoltage, etc) according to the regions.

The default selection of end user's product is Australia A. If you want to adjust the setpoints (within the permitted/allowed range), please contact our technical support or the installer.

(1) View country code

Open the WEIHENG Monitor, click the "Saf" button and open the page to check the country code and the setpoints.

"AUS" means Australia, "AS4777_2_A" means Australia Region A.

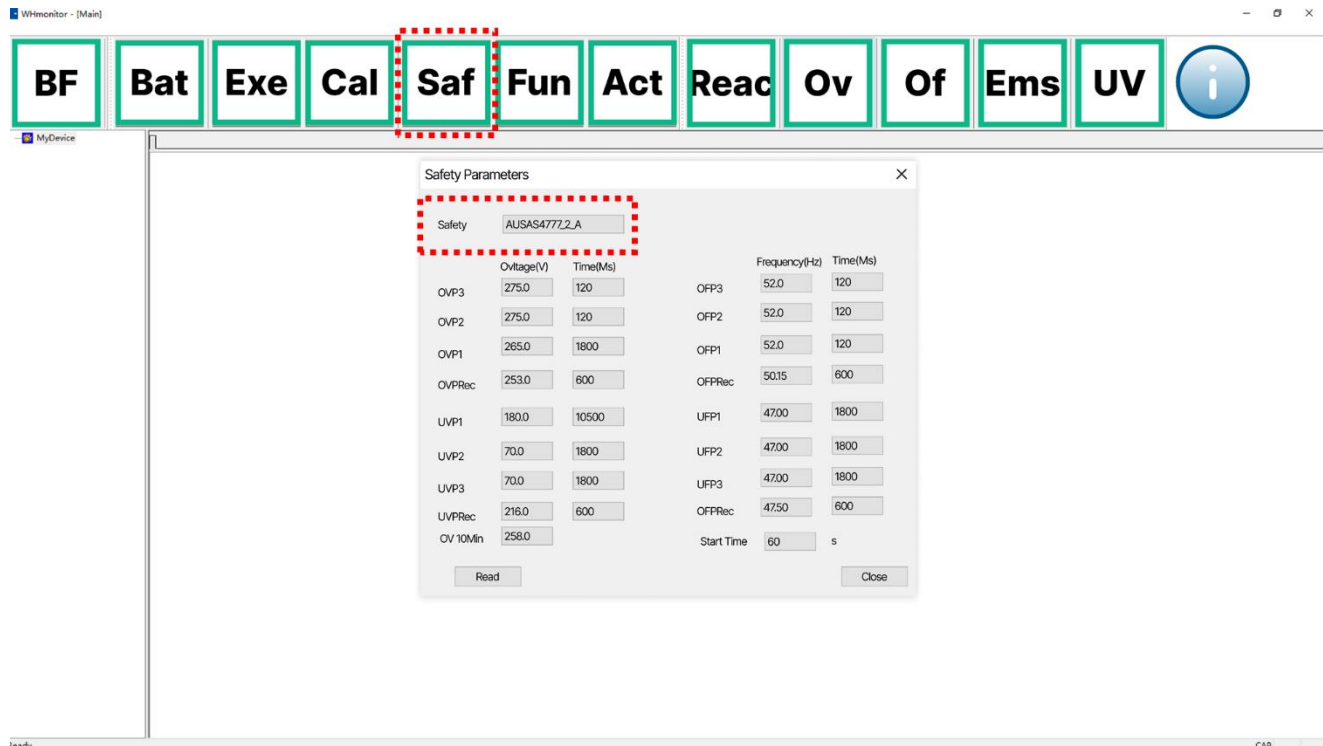
The default protection settings points (under/over frequency, under/over voltage) are automatically loaded according to AS/NZS 4777.2:2020 Table 4.1 & 4.2.

Table 4.1 — Passive anti-islanding voltage limit values

Protective function	Protective function limit	Trip delay time	Maximum disconnection time
Undervoltage 2 ($V < <$)	70 V	1 s	2 s
Undervoltage 1 ($V <$)	180 V	10 s	11 s
Overvoltage 1 ($V >$)	265 V	1 s	2 s
Overvoltage 2 ($V > >$)	275 V	—	0.2 s
NOTE Refer to Table 2.5 for the measurement specifications.			

Table 4.2 — Passive anti-islanding frequency limit values

	Region	Australia A	Australia B	Australia C	New Zealand
Under-frequency 1 ($F <$)	Protective function limit value	47 Hz	47 Hz	45 Hz	45 Hz
	Trip delay time	1 s	1 s	5 s	1 s
	Maximum disconnection time	2 s	2 s	6 s	2 s
Over-frequency 1 ($F >$)	Protective function limit value	52 Hz	52 Hz	55 Hz	55 Hz
	Trip delay time	—	—	—	—
	Maximum disconnection time	0.2 s	0.2 s	0.2 s	0.2 s
NOTE Refer to Table 2.5 for the measurement specifications.					



(2) Volt-Watt mode

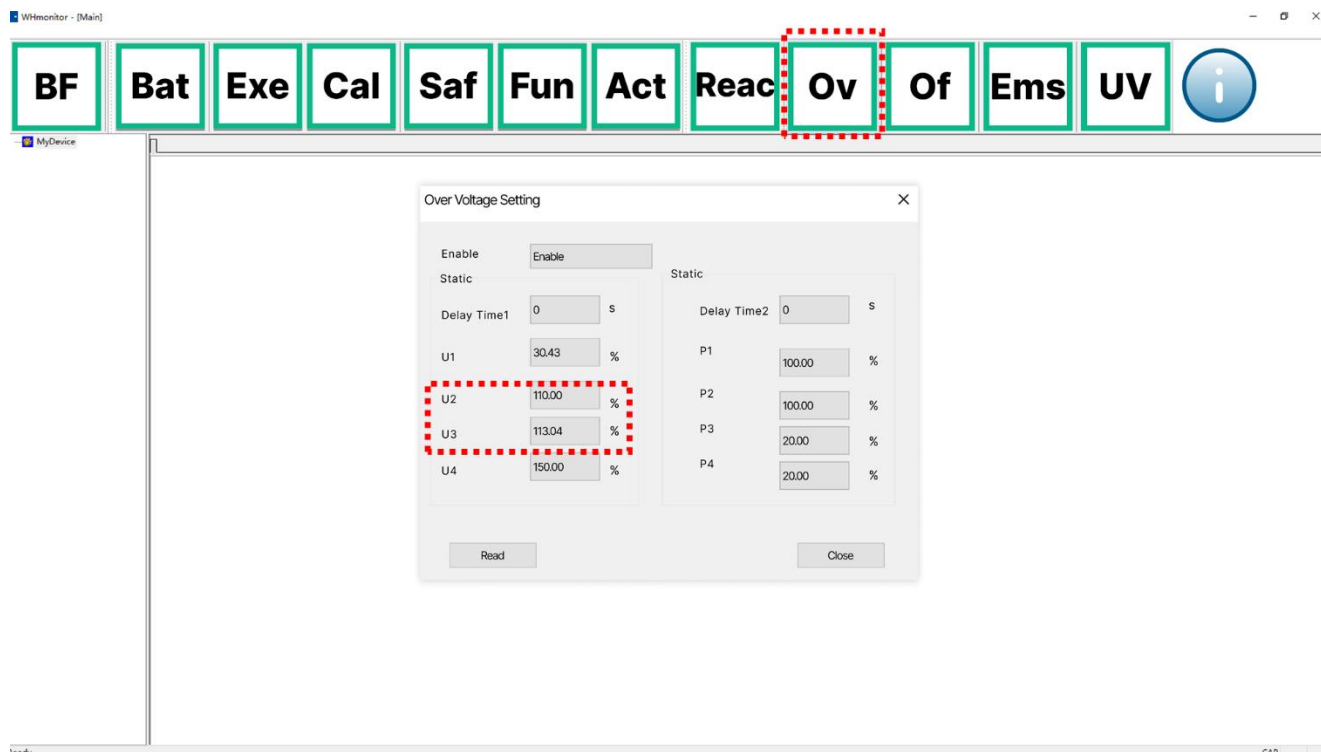
Click the “Ov” button and open the page.

The default protection setpoints are loaded according to AS/NZS 4777.2:2020 Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 — Volt-watt response default set-point values

Region	Default value	V_{W1}	V_{W2}
Australia A	Voltage	253 V	260 V
	Inverter maximum active power output level (P) % of S_{rated}	100 %	20 %
Australia B	Voltage	250 V	260 V
	Inverter maximum active power output level (P) % of S_{rated}	100 %	20 %
Australia C	Voltage	253 V	260 V
	Inverter maximum active power output level (P) % of S_{rated}	100 %	20 %
New Zealand	Voltage	242 V	250 V
	Inverter maximum active power output level (P) % of S_{rated}	100 %	20 %
Allowed range	Voltage	235 to 255 V	240 to 265 V
	Inverter maximum active power output level (P) % of S_{rated}	100 %	0 % to 20 %

NOTE Australia C parameter set is intended for application in isolated or remote power systems.



$U2=110\%$ means $V_{w1}=110\%*230=253V$

$U3=113.04\%$ means $V_{w2}=113.04\%*230=260V$

(3) Volt-Var mode

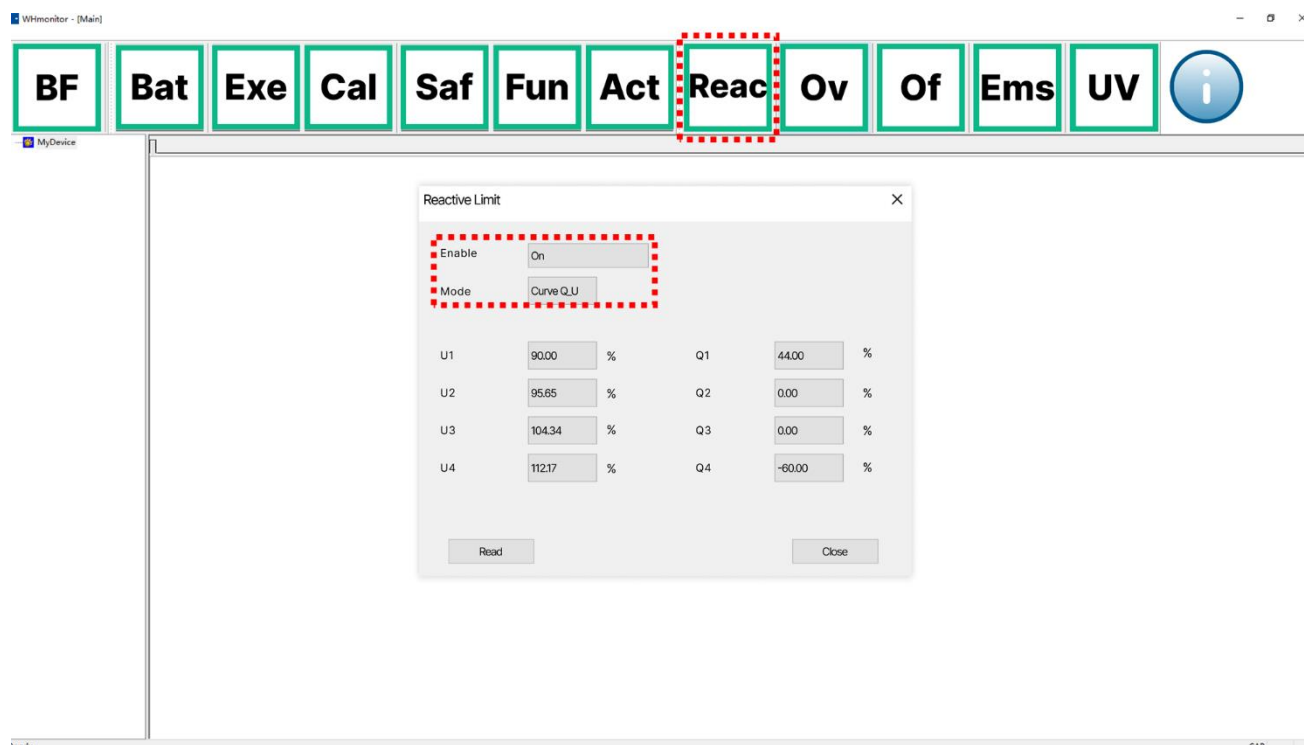
Click the “Reac” button and open the page.

The default protection setpoints are loaded according to AS/NZS 4777.2:2020 Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 — Volt-var response set-point values

Region	Default value	V_{V1}	V_{V2}	V_{V3}	V_{V4}
Australia A	Voltage	207 V	220 V	240 V	258 V
	Inverter reactive power level (Q) % of S_{rated}	44 % supplying	0 %	0 %	60 % absorbing
Australia B	Voltage	205 V	220 V	235 V	255 V
	Inverter reactive power level (Q) % of S_{rated}	30 % supplying	0 %	0 %	40 % absorbing
Australia C	Voltage	215 V	230 V	240 V	255 V
	Inverter reactive power level (Q) % of S_{rated}	44 % supplying	0 %	0 %	60 % absorbing
New Zealand	Voltage	207 V	220 V	235 V	244 V
	Inverter reactive power level (Q) % of S_{rated}	60 % supplying	0 %	0 %	60 % absorbing
Allowed Range	Voltage	180 to 230 V	180 to 230 V	230 to 265 V	230 to 265 V
	Inverter reactive power level (Q) % of S_{rated}	30 to 60 % supplying	0 %	0 %	30 to 60 % absorbing

NOTE 1 Inverters may operate at a reactive power level with a range up to 100 % supplying or absorbing.
NOTE 2 Australia C parameter set is intended for application in isolated or remote power systems.



U1 means Vv1

U2 means Vv2

U3 means Vv3

U4 means Vv4

(4) Volt-watt set-point when charging (Under Voltage)

click the “UV” button and open the page.

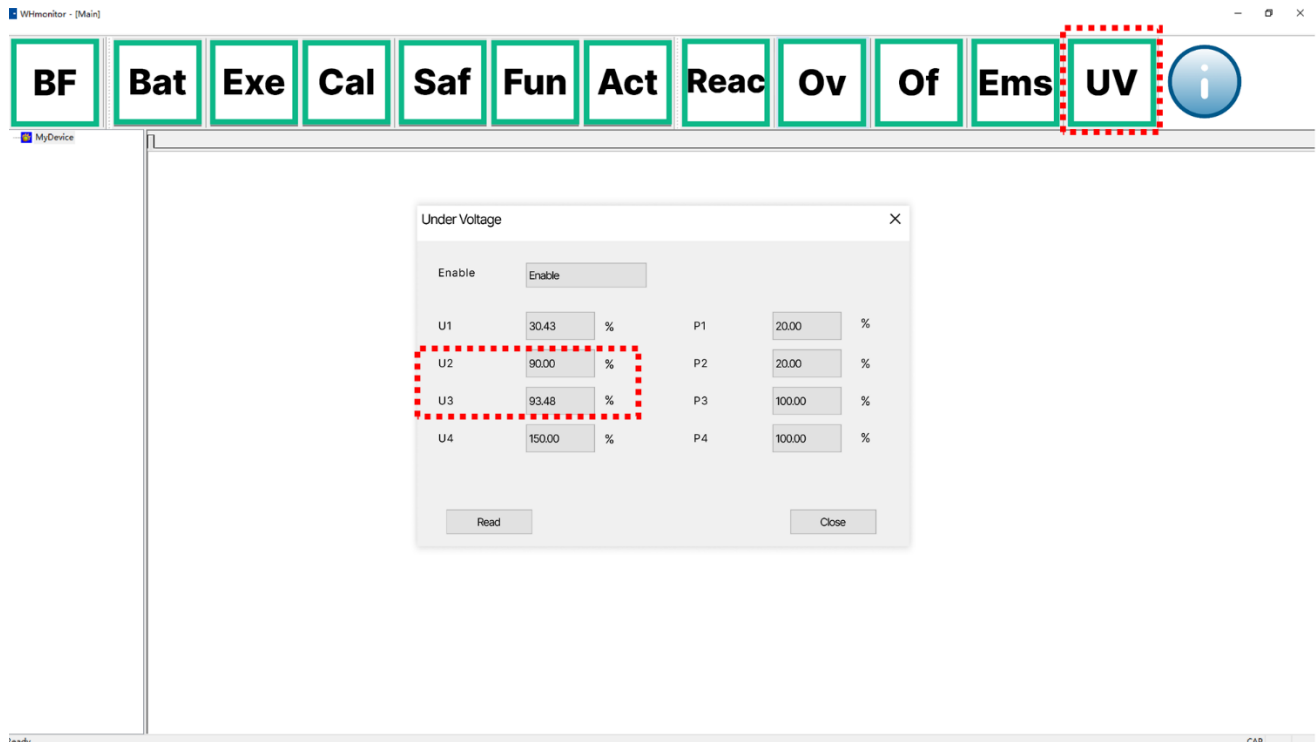
The default protection setpoints are loaded according to AS/NZS 4777.2:2020 Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 — Volt-watt response set-point values for multiple mode inverters with energy storage when charging

Region	Default value	V_{W1-ch}	V_{W2-ch}
Australia A	Voltage	207 V	215 V
	$P_{charge}/P_{rated-ch}$	20 %	100 %
Australia B	Voltage	195 V	215 V
	$P_{charge}/P_{rated-ch}$	0 %	100 %
Australia C	Voltage	207 V	215 V
	$P_{charge}/P_{rated-ch}$	20 %	100 %
New Zealand	Voltage	216 V	224 V
	$P_{charge}/P_{rated-ch}$	20 %	100 %
Allowed Range	Voltage	180 to 230 V	180 to 230 V
	$P_{charge}/P_{rated-ch}$	0 to 20 %	100 %

NOTE 1 P_{charge} refers to power input level through the grid-interactive port.

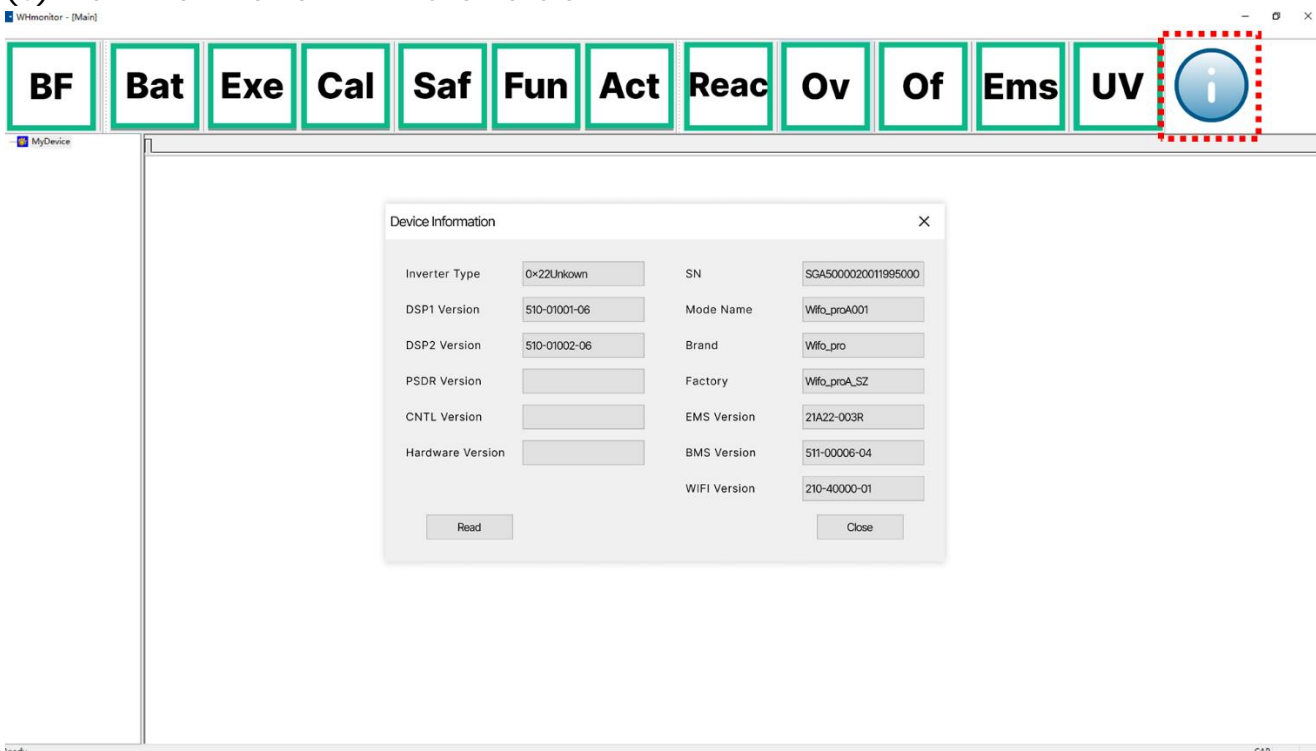
NOTE 2 $P_{rated-ch}$ refers to the rated active power input through the grid-interactive port used for charging the energy storage.



U2 means Vw1-ch

U3 means Vw2-ch

(5) View the inverter firmware version

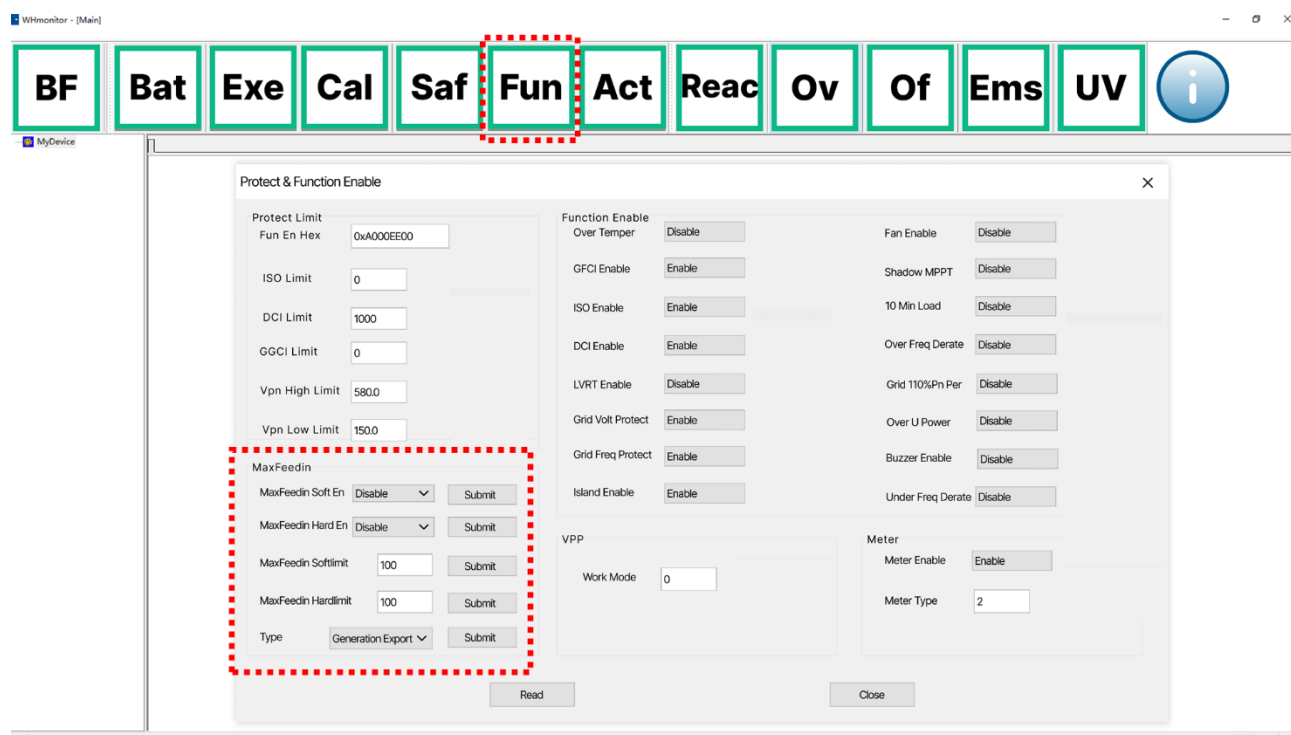


Inverter firmware version includes DSP1 Version, DSP2 Version, BMS Version and BMS Version.

(6) Set Generation Limit and Export limit control function

Inverter system and one meter used as external device for generation control function.

Open the WEIHENG Monitor, click the “Fun” button, open the setting page and find the “MaxFeedin” part to enable and setup Generation Limit and Export Limit control.



Generation Limit control

Soft limit: Limit the apparent power output from the inverter to less than a certain value. When this value is exceeded, the device will reduce the output power to less than the soft limit within 15 seconds.

Hard limit: Limit the apparent power output from the inverter to no more than a certain value. When this value is exceeded for 15 seconds, the function will operate to disconnect the device within 5 seconds.

Export limit control

Soft limit: Limit the power output to the grid to less than a certain value. When this value is exceeded, the device will reduce the output power such that the export limit of the electrical installation is met within 15 seconds.

Hard limit: Limit the power output to the grid to no more than a certain value. When this value is exceeded, the function will operate to disconnect the device within 5 seconds.

Appendix 1

Inspection project	Method	Yes-√ No-× Not applicable-O	Abnormal record
Is the fire extinguishing system	Visual inspection		
Whether the fire extinguishing system is within the validity period	Visual inspection		
Is the cooling system complete	Visual inspection		
Is the cooling system air duct blocked	Visual inspection		
Whether the appearance of the electric cabinet is deformed	Visual inspection		
Whether the appearance of the electric cabinet is rusted or damaged	Visual inspection		
Is there water vapor inside the electric cabinet	Visual inspection		
Whether the LV harness is loose or damaged	Visual inspection		
Whether the HV harness is loose or damaged	Visual inspection		
Whether the wiring harness interferes with the structural parts	Visual inspection		
Whether the high voltage connection is ablated	Visual inspection		
Whether the fixing bolt of structural parts is loose or missing	Visual inspection		
Is MSD complete and reliable	Visual inspection		
Whether the coolant cooling pipe is damaged	Visual inspection		
Is there a foul smell in the battery compartment	Sniffing		
Is there a pungent smell in	Sniffing		

the electric cabinet			
Whether HV connection part has burnt smell	Sniffing		
Is the summary data complete	Monitor master computer		
Is the cell voltage data complete	Monitor master computer		
Is the cell temperature data complete	Monitor master computer		
Whether there is an abnormal alarm in the alarm bar	Monitor master computer		
Note: If any abnormalities are found during the inspection, please feedback in time, and contact the relevant personnel for processing.			