

Important Safety Instructions

Please save this manual for future review.

This manual contains safety, installation and operation for Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) TRIRON N series controller ("the controller" as referred to in this manual).

General Safety Information

- Read carefully all the instructions and warnings in the manual before installation.
- No user serviceable components inside the controller. DO NOT disassemble or attempt to repair the controller.
- Mount the controller indoors. Prevent exposure to the elements and do not allow water to enter the controller.
- Install the controller in a well ventilated -place. The controller's heat sink may become very hot during operation.
- It is suggested to install appropriate external fuses/breakers.
- Make sure to switch off all PV array connections and the battery fuse/breakers before controller installation and adjustment.
- Power connections must remain tight to avoid excessive heating from loose connection.

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1. General Information

1.1 Overview

The TRIRON N series controllers are modular-designed products based on six MPPT solar controller models. The main unit(Power Module)(TRIRON-N) is a solar controller which can be integrated with different display and interface modules to meet a variety of functional requirements. The TRIRON N series controllers can automatically identify and load the drivers of various modules. There are three display modules (Basic 1(DB1), Standard1(DS1) and Standard2(DS2)) and four interface modules (USB COM Slave(UCS), Relay COM Slave(RCS), Relay COM Master(RCM) and Dual USB1(USB1)). Users can choose any combination of these modules according to their needs.

With the advanced MPPT control algorithm, TRIRON N series controllers can minimize the maximum power point loss rate and loss time, quickly track the maximum power point of the PV array and obtain the maximum energy from solar modules under any conditions; and can increase the ratio of energy utilization in the solar system by 20%-30% compared with a PWM charging method. With the adaptive three-stage charging mode based on a digital control circuit, TRIRON N series controllers can effectively prolong the lifecycle of batteries, significantly improve the system performance and support all-around electronic protection functions, including overcharging and over-discharging protection to minimize damages to components of the system caused by incorrect installation or system failure at the utmost, and effectively ensure safer and more reliable operation of the solar power supply system for a longer service time. This modular solar controller can be widely used for different applications, e.g., communication base stations, household systems, street lighting systems and field monitoring, etc.

Features:

- Identify and load the drivers of various modules automatically
- Modular design for easy combination and replacement
- Advanced MPPT control algorithm to minimize the MPP loss rate and loss time
- Advanced MPPT technology, with efficiency no less than 99.5%.
- Maximum DC/DC conversion efficiency of 98%
- Ultra-fast tracking speed and guaranteed tracking efficiency.
- Automatic limitation of the charging power and current
- Wide MPP operating voltage range.
- Multiple load work modes
- Support the lead-acid and lithium batteries with the needed tem. compensation
- Real-time energy statistics function.
- Overheating power reduction function

- LCD and indicators to display operating data and status of the system
- User-friendly buttons for comfortable and convenient operation
- Master and slave RS485 communication modules design, reading the load or inverter operating data
- Control the inverter switch through the relay interface
- Provide 5VDC power through the dual USB output interface to charge electronic devices

1.2 Characteristics

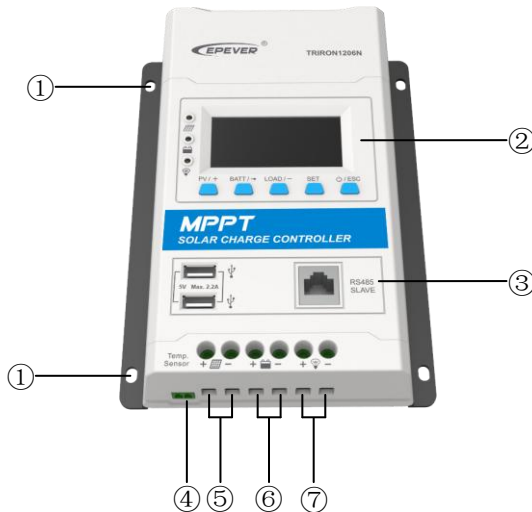


Figure 1 Product Characteristics

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| ① | Mounting Hole Φ 5mm | ⑤ | PV Terminals |
| ② | Display Module | ⑥ | Battery Terminals |
| ③ | Interface Module | ⑦ | Load Terminals |
| ④ | RTS* Interface | | |


※If the temperature sensor is short-circuited or damaged, the controller will charge or discharge at the default temperature setting of 25 ° C.

1.3 Module Types

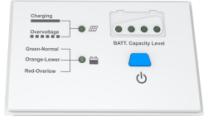
➤ 1-Power Modules




The Power Modules control PV battery charging & load discharging without any without any display or interface modules installed – they can operate on their own. If a display or interface module is installed, it will be powered by the Power module and the appropriate module driver will be loaded.

NOTE: The power module can be operated independently without any other modules.

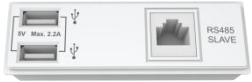

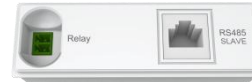

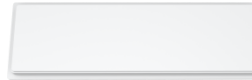
| Model | System voltage | Max. PV open circuit voltage | Rated charge/discharge current | Picture |
|-------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| TRIRON1206N | 12/24VDC | 60V | 10A |  |
| TRIRON2206N | 12/24VDC | 60V | 20A | |
| TRIRON1210N | 12/24VDC | 100V | 10A | |
| TRIRON2210N | 12/24VDC | 100V | 20A | |
| TRIRON3210N | 12/24VDC | 100V | 30A | |
| TRIRON4210N | 12/24VDC | 100V | 40A | |
| TRIRON4215N | 12/24VDC | 150V | 40A | |

➤ 2-Display Modules

| Module | | Description | Picture |
|----------------|-----|---|---|
| Display Basic1 | DB1 | <p>LED Indicators: PV & battery working status</p> <p>Button: When the working mode is Manual Control, the load is ON/OFF via the button.</p> |  |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|--|---|
| Display Standard 1 | DS1 | <p>LED Indicators: PV & load working status</p> <p>Buttons: View or set the parameters</p> <p>LCD: <i>PV display:</i> voltage/current /generated energy <i>Battery display:</i> voltage/current/temperature <i>Load:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display current/<u>load working mode</u> when the controller communicates with the PC or APP. • Display voltage/current/ <u>power consumption</u> when the controller communicates with the inverter. |  |
| Display Standard 2 | DS2 | <p>Indicators: PV & battery & load working status</p> <p>Buttons: View or set the parameters</p> <p>LCD: <i>PV display</i> voltage/current /generated energy/Power <i>Battery display</i> voltage/ current/temperature/capacity <i>Load:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display voltage/ current/ power/ <u>load working mode</u> when the controller communicates with the PC or APP. • Display voltage/current/power <u>power consumption</u> when the controller communicates with the inverter. |  |
| No Display Cover | DCV | No indicator or display |  |

➤ Interface Modules

| Module | | Function | Picture |
|------------------|------|---|---|
| USB COM Slave | UCS | <p><u>RS485 interface:</u> Connect to PC or phone. View or change the controller parameters.</p> <p><u>USB interface:</u> Supplies 5VDC for electronic equipment. NOTE: USB interface is output when the load is ON.</p> |  |
| Relay COM Master | RCM | <p><u>RS485 interface:</u> Connect to inverter. View the inverter parameters via the LCD.</p> <p><u>Relay interface:</u> Remotely control the inverter ON/OFF.</p> |  <p>Accessory: 3.81-2P terminal</p> |
| Relay COM Slave | RCS | <p><u>RS485 interface:</u> Connect to PC or phone. View or change the controller parameters.</p> <p><u>Relay interface:</u> Remotely control the inverter ON/OFF.</p> |  <p>Accessory: 3.81-2P terminal</p> |
| Double USB | USB1 | <p><u>USB interface:</u> Supplies 5VDC for electronic equipment. NOTE: USB interface is output when the load is ON.</p> |  |
| No COM Cover | CCV | No interface |  |

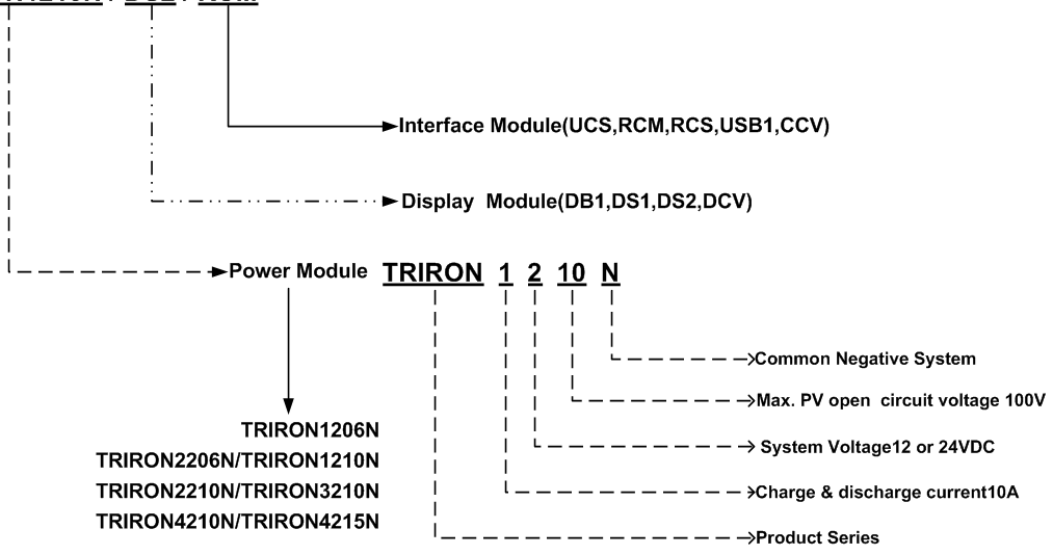


NOTE: The controller must be powered off for 1 minute when user replace the display modules or interface modules.








1.4 Designations of Controller Models

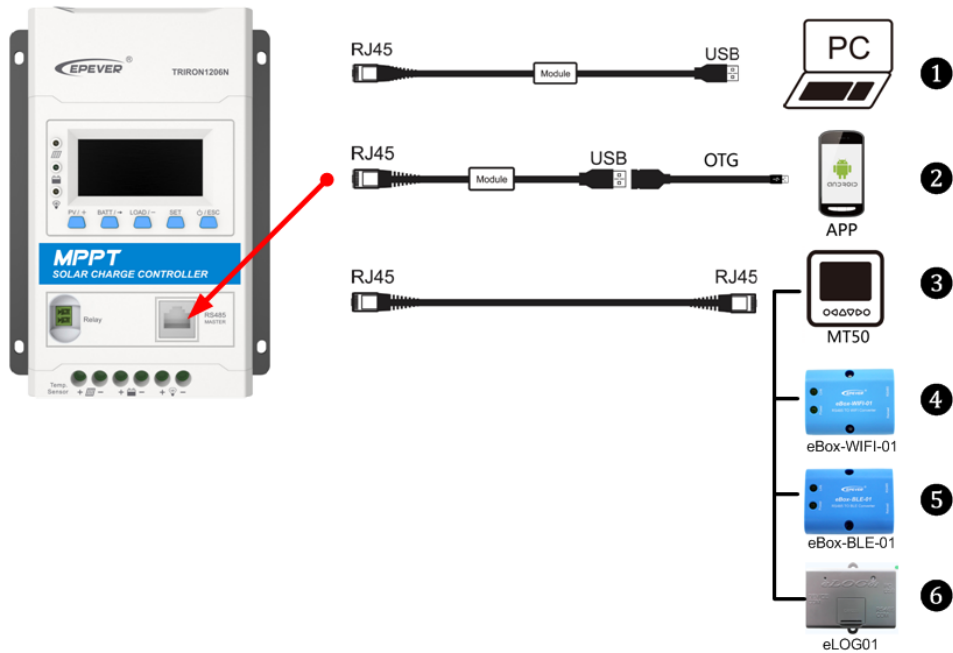
EXAMPLE:

TRIRON1210N / DS2 / RCM



1.5 Accessories (optional)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Remote Temperature Sensor (RTS300R47K3.81A)</p> |  | <p>Acquisition of battery temperature for undertaking temperature compensation of control parameters, the standard length of the cable is 3m (length can be customized). The RTS300R47K3.81A connects to the port (4th) on the controller.</p> <p>NOTE: The temperature sensor short-circuited or damaged, the controller will be charging or discharging at the default temperature 25 °C.</p> |
| <p>USB to RS485 cable CC-USB-RS485-150U</p> |  | <p>USB to RS-485 converter is used to monitor each controller on the network using Solar Station PC software. The length of cable is 1.5m. TheCC-USB-RS485-150U connects to the RS-485 Port on the controller.</p> |
| <p>OTG cable OTG-12CM</p> |  | <p>Used to connect a mobile communication cable and able to achieve real-time monitoring of the controller and modification of the parameters by using mobile APP software.</p> |
| <p>Remote Meter MT50</p> |  | <p>MT50 can display various operating data and fault of the system. The information can be displayed on a backlit LCD screen, the buttons are easy-to-operate, and the numeric display is readable.</p> |
| <p>WiFi Serial Adapter eBox-WIFI-01</p> |  | <p>After the controller is connected with the eBox-WIFI-01 through the standard Ethernet cable (parallel cable), the operating status and related parameters of the controller can be monitored by the mobile APP software through WIFI signals.</p> |
| <p>RS485 to Bluetooth Adapter eBox-BLE-01</p> |  | <p>After the controller is connected with the eBox-BLE-01 through the standard Ethernet cable (parallel cable), the operating status and related parameters of the controller can be monitored by the mobile APP software through Bluetooth signals.</p> |
| <p>Logger eLOG01</p> |  | <p>After the controller is connected with the eLOG-01 through the RS485 communication cable, it can record the operating data of the controller or monitor the real-time operating status of the controller via PC software.</p> |
| <p>NOTE: For setting and operation of accessory, please refer to the instructions.</p> | | |



2. Installation Instructions

2.1 General Installation Notes

- Please read the entire installation instructions to get familiar with the installation steps before installation.
- Be very careful when installing the batteries, especially flooded lead-acid battery. Please wear eye protection, and have fresh water available to wash and clean any contact with battery acid.
- Keep the battery away from any metal objects, which may cause short circuit of the battery.
- Explosive battery gases may come out from the battery during charging, so make sure ventilation condition is good.
- Ventilation is highly recommended if mounted in an enclosure. Never install the controller in a sealed enclosure with flooded batteries! Battery fumes from vented batteries will corrode and destroy the controller circuits.
- Loose power connections and corroded wires may result in high heat that can melt wire insulation, burn surrounding materials, or even cause fire. Ensure tight connections and use cable clamps to secure cables and prevent them from swaying in mobile applications.
- Lead-acid battery and lithium battery are recommended, other kinds please refer to the battery manufacturer.
- Battery connection may be wired to one battery or a bank of batteries. The following instructions refer to a singular battery, but it is implied that the battery connection can be made to either one battery or a group of batteries in a battery bank.
- Multiple same models of controllers can be installed in parallel on the same battery bank to achieve higher charging current. Each controller must have its own solar module(s).
- Select the system cables according to $5A/mm^2$ or less current density in accordance with Article 690 of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70.

2.2 PV Array Requirements

(1) Serial connection (string) of PV modules

As the core component of PV system, controller could be suitable for various types of PV modules and maximize converting solar energy into electrical energy. According to the open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) and the maximum power point voltage (V_{MPP}) of the MPPT controller, the series number of different types PV modules can be calculated. The below table is for reference only.

TRIRON1206N/2206N:

| System voltage | 36 cell Voc<23V | | 48 cell Voc<31V | | 54 cell Voc<34V | | 60 cell Voc<38V | |
|----------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | Max. | Best | Max. | Best | Max. | Best | Max. | Best |
| 12V | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24V | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| System voltage | 72 cell Voc<46V | | 96 cell Voc<62V | | Thin-Film Module Voc>80V |
|----------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------|
| | Max. | Best | Max. | Best | |
| 12V | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 24V | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |

NOTE: The above parameter values are calculated under standard test conditions (STC (Standard Test Condition): Irradiance 1000W/m², Module Temperature 25°C, Air Mass1.5.)

TRIRON1210N/2210N/3210N/4210N:

| System voltage | 36 cell Voc<23V | | 48 cell Voc<31V | | 54 cell Voc<34V | | 60 cell Voc<38V | |
|----------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | Max. | Best | Max. | Best | Max. | Best | Max. | Best |
| 12V | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 24V | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| System voltage | 72 cell Voc<46V | | 96 cell Voc<62V | | Thin-Film Module Voc>80V |
|----------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------|
| | Max. | Best | Max. | Best | |
| 12V | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24V | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

NOTE: The above parameter values are calculated under standard test conditions (STC (Standard Test Condition): Irradiance 1000W/m², Module Temperature 25°C, Air Mass1.5.)

TRIRON4215N:

| System voltage | 36cell Voc<23V | | 48cell Voc<31V | | 54cell Voc<34V | | 60cell Voc<38V | |
|----------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | Max. | Best | Max. | Best | Max. | Best | Max. | Best |
| 12V | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 24V | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |

| System voltage | 72cell Voc<46V | | 96cell Voc<62V | | Thin-Film Module Voc>80V |
|----------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------------------|
| | Max. | Best | Max. | Best | |
| 12V | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24V | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

NOTE: The above parameter values are calculated under standard test conditions (STC (Standard Test Condition): Irradiance 1000W/m², Module Temperature 25°C, Air Mass1.5.)

(2) Maximum PV array power

This MPPT controller has a limiting function of charging current/power. The charging current/power will be limited within the rated range, therefore, the controller will charge the battery with the rated charging power even if the input power at the PV exceeds this limit.

The actual operation power of the PV array conforms to the conditions below:

- 1) PV array actual power \leq controller rated charge power, the controller will charge the battery at the actual maximum power point.
- 2) PV array actual power $>$ controller rated charge power, the controller will charge the battery at the charger's maximum rated power.

If the PV power is higher than the charger's maximum rated power, the charging time at rated power to the battery will be longer, and more energy to battery will be stored in the battery..



WARNING:

The controller has a maximum PV power input rating(watts), and will allow the PV power to be higher than the rated power, but if the PV power is three times greater than the rated power, the controller will be damaged.



WARNING:

If the PV array is reverse connected to the controller, 1.5 times rated power(watts) will damage the controller.

When sizing a PV array to a charge controller, be sure to choose PV panels that when combined(or singly), will not exceed the controller's maximum input current rating(Isc) and open circuit voltage rating(Voc), in addition to the power limitation noted above! Please refer to the table below:

| Model | Rated Charge Current | Rated Charge Power | Max. PV Array Power | Max. PV open circuit voltage |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| TRIRON1206N | 10A | 130W/12V 260W/24V | 390W/12V 780W/24V | 46V ^① |
| TRIRON2206N | 20A | 260W/12V 520W/24V | 780W/12V 1560W/24V | 60V ^② |
| TRIRON1210N | 10A | 130W/12V 260W/24V | 390W/12V 780W/24V | 92V ^① 100V ^② |
| TRIRON2210N | 20A | 260W/12V 520W/24V | 780W/12V 1560W/24V | |
| TRIRON3210N | 30A | 390W/12V 780W/24V | 1170W/12V 2340W/24V | |
| TRIRON4210N | 40A | 520W/12V 1040W/24V | 1560W/12V 3120W/24V | 138V ^① 150V ^② |
| TRIRON4215N | 40A | 520W/12V 1040W/24V | 1560W/12V 3120W/24V | |

①At 25°C environment temperature

②At minimum operating environment temperature



WARNING: The controller may be damaged when the maximum PV open circuit voltage(Voc) exceeds 60V(TRIRON**06N), 100V(TRIRON**10N) or 150V (TRIRON**15N) at minimum operating environment temperature.

2.3 Wire Size

The wiring and installation methods must conform to all national and local electrical code requirements.

➤ PV Wire Size

Since PV array output can vary due to the PV module size, connection method or sunlight angle, the minimum wire size can be calculated by the I_{sc}^* of PV array. Please refer to the value of I_{sc} in the PV module specification. When PV modules connect in series, the I_{sc} is equal to a PV modules I_{sc} . When PV modules connect in parallel, the I_{sc} is equal to the sum of the PV module' s I_{sc} . The I_{sc} of the PV array must not exceed the controller' s maximum PV input current. Please refer to the table as below:

NOTE: All PV modules in a given array are assumed to be identical.

* I_{sc} =short circuit current(amps) Voc=open circuit voltage.

| Model | Max. PV input current | Max. PV wire size* |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| TRIRON1206N TRIRON1210N | 10A | 4mm ² /12AWG |
| TRIRON2206N TRIRON2210N | 20A | 6mm ² /10AWG |
| TRIRON3210N | 30A | 10mm ² /8AWG |
| TRIRON4210N TRIRON4215N | 40A | 16mm ² /6AWG |

* These are the maximum wire sizes that will fit the controller terminals.



NOTE: When the PV modules connect in series, the open circuit voltage of the PV array must not exceed 46V (TRIRON**06N), 92V (TRIRON**10N) or 92V (TRIRON**15N) at 25°C environment temperature.

➤ Battery and Load Wire Size

The battery and load wire size must conform to the rated current, the reference size as below:

| Model | Rated charge current | Rated discharge current | Battery wire size | Load wire size |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| TRIRON1206N TRIRON1210N | 10A | 10A | 4mm ² /12AWG | 4mm ² /12AWG |
| TRIRON2206N TRIRON2210N | 20A | 20A | 6mm ² /10AWG | 6mm ² /10AWG |
| TRIRON3210N | 30A | 30A | 10mm ² /8AWG | 10mm ² /8AWG |
| TRIRON4210N TRIRON4215N | 40A | 40A | 16mm ² /6AWG | 16mm ² /6AWG |



NOTE: The wire size is only for reference. If there is a long distance between the PV array and the controller or between the controller and the battery, larger wires can be used to reduce the voltage drop and improve performance.

2.4 Mounting



WARNING: Risk of explosion! Never install the controller in a sealed enclosure with flooded batteries! Do not install in a confined area where battery gas can accumulate.



WARNING: Risk of electric shock! When wiring the solar modules, the PV array can produce open circuit voltages in excess of 100V when in sunlight.



NOTE: The controller requires at least 150mm of clearance above and below for proper air flow. Ventilation is highly recommended if mounted in an enclosure.

Installation Procedure:

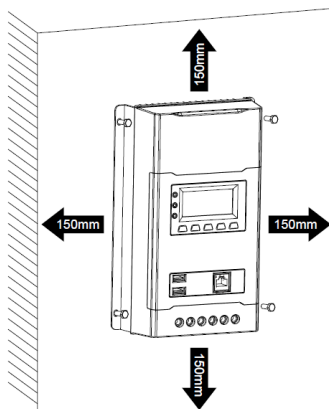


Figure2-1 Mounting

Step 1: Determination of Installation Location and Heat-dissipation Space

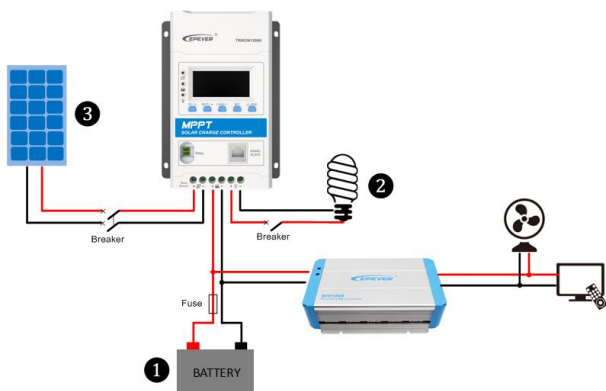


Figure 2-2 Schematic of wiring diagram

Determination of installation location: The controller shall be installed in a place with sufficient air flow through the radiators of the controller and a minimum clearance of 150 mm from the upper and lower edges of the controller to ensure natural thermal convection. Please see Figure 2-1: Mounting



NOTE: If the controller is to be installed in an enclosed box, it is important to ensure reliable heat dissipation through the box.

Step 2: Connect the system in the order of ① battery → ② load → ③ PV array in accordance with Figure 2-2, "Schematic Wiring Diagram" and disconnect the system in the reverse order ③ ② ①.



NOTE: While wiring the controller do not close the circuit breaker or fuse and make sure that the leads of "+" and "-" poles are connected correctly.



NOTE: A fuse which current is 1.25 to 2 times the rated current of the controller must be installed on the battery side with a distance from the battery not greater than 150 mm.



NOTE: If an inverter is to be connected to the system, connect the inverter directly to the battery, not to the load side of the controller.

Step 3: Grounding

As the TRIRONN series is a common negative controller, the negative poles of the PV array, battery and load can be grounded together.



NOTE: The controller can also be used in a common positive system. In this case, the negative poles of the controller, PV and load can't be grounded together, but only one of them can be grounded.

Step 4: Connect accessories

- Connect the remote temperature sensor cable (model: RTS300R47K3.81A)

Connect one end of the remote temperature sensor cable to the interface ③ and place the other end close to the battery.



NOTE: If the remote temperature sensor is not connected to the controller,, the default setting for battery charging or discharging temperature is 25 °C without temperature compensation.

- Connect the accessories for RS485 communication

Refer to 3.2 “Setting and Operation of Controller”



NOTE: The RS-485 port is not SELV circuit, it must have isolation between the port and the place where the end user can access directly.

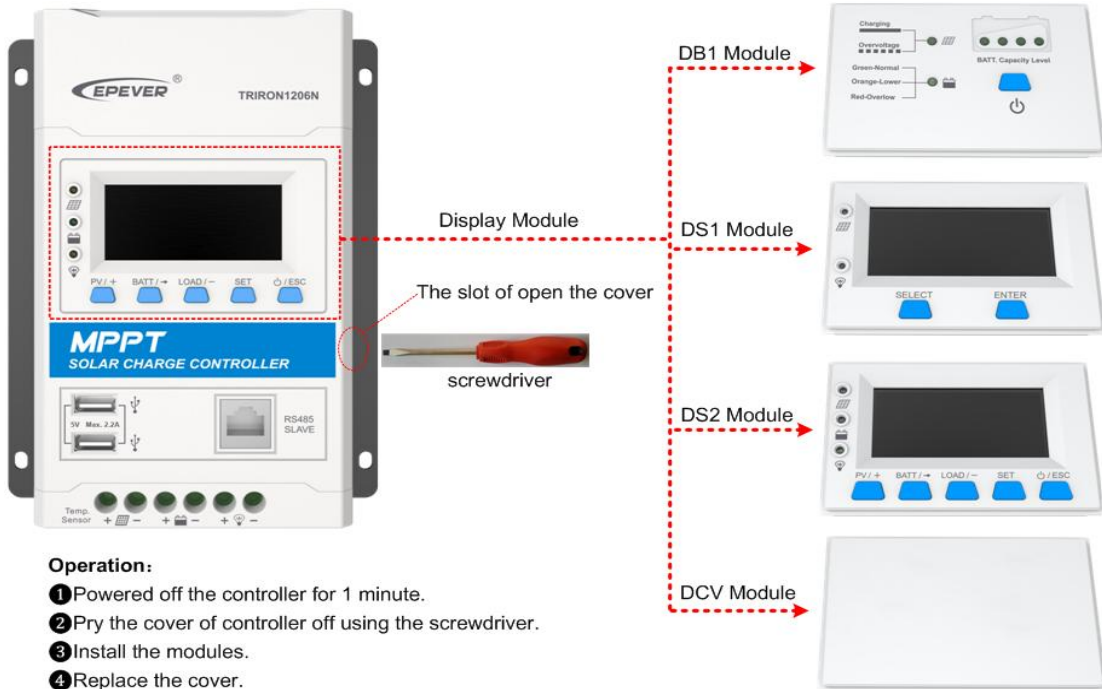
Step 5: Powered on the controller

Closing the battery fuse will switch on the controller. Then check the status of the battery indicator (the controller is operating normally when the indicator is lit in green). Close the fuse and circuit breaker of the load and PV array. Then the system will be operating in the preprogrammed mode.



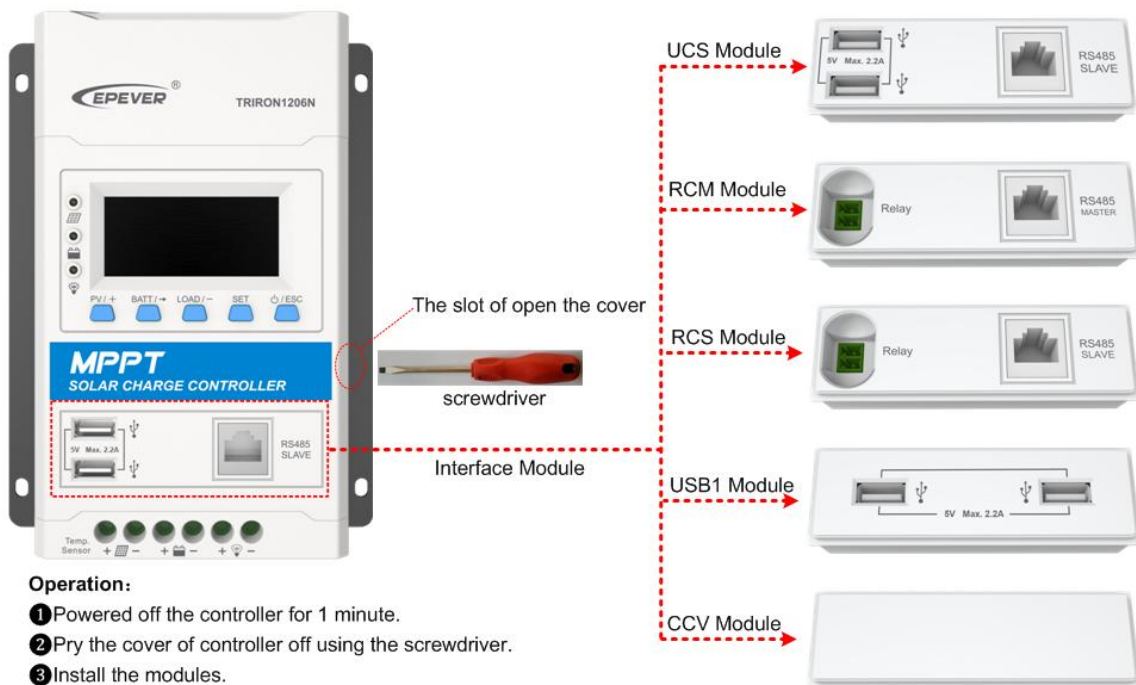
NOTE: If the controller is not operating properly or the battery indicator on the controller shows an abnormality, please refer to 4.2 “Troubleshooting”.

3. Install the modules



Operation:

- 1 Powered off the controller for 1 minute.
- 2 Pry the cover of controller off using the screwdriver.
- 3 Install the modules.
- 4 Replace the cover.
- 5 Power on the controller.



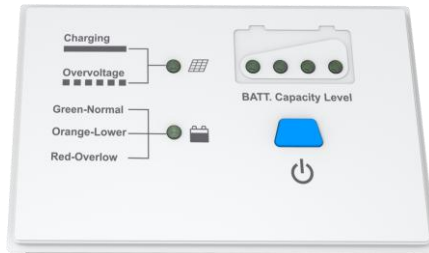
Operation:

- 1 Powered off the controller for 1 minute.
- 2 Pry the cover of controller off using the screwdriver.
- 3 Install the modules.
- 4 Replace the cover.
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
4. Module Introduction

4.1 Display Module

4.1.1 Display Basic1 (DB1)



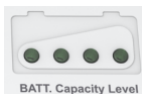
(1) Charging and battery LED indicator

| Indicator | Color | Status | Information |
|---|--------|----------------------|--|
|  | Green | On Solid | PV connection normal ,but low voltage(low irradiance) from PV, no charging |
| | Green | OFF | No PV voltage(night time) or PV connection problem |
| | Green | Slowly Flashing(1Hz) | In charging |
| | Green | Fast Flashing(4Hz) | PV Over voltage |
|  | Green | On Solid | Normal |
| | Green | Slowly Flashing(1Hz) | Full |
| | Green | Fast Flashing(4Hz) | Over voltage |
| | Orange | On Solid | Under voltage |
| | Red | On Solid | Over discharged |
| | Red | Slowly Flashing(1Hz) | Battery Overheating Low temperature ^① |
| All LED indicators fast flashing at the same time | | | System voltage error ^② Controller Overheating |

①When a lead-acid battery is used, the controller hasn't the low temperature protection.

②When a lithium-ion battery is used, the system voltage can't be identified automatically.

(2) Battery Capacity Level Indicator



● Battery Capacity Level (BCL)

| Indicator | Color | Status | Information |
|-----------|-------|---|-------------|
| ☆○○○ | Green | 25% Indicator slowly flashing | 0%to <25% |
| ●☆○○ | Green | 50% Indicator slowly flashing 25% Indicator on solid | 25%to <50% |
| ●●☆○ | Green | 75% Indicator slowly flashing 25%,50% Indicators on solid | 50%to <75% |
| ●●●☆ | Green | 100% Indicator slowly flashing 25%,50%,75% Indicators on solid | 75% to 100% |
| ●●●● | Green | 25%,50%,75%,100%Indicators on solid | 100% |

“○” Indicator is OFF; “●”Indicator is on Solid; “☆” Indicator is slowly flashing.

● Load status

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----------|-----------------|
| Battery Capacity Level | Green | on solid | The load is ON |
| | Green | OFF | The load is OFF |

(3) Button





In the manual mode of the load, it can control On/Off of the load via the button.







4.1.2 Display Standard1 (DS1)



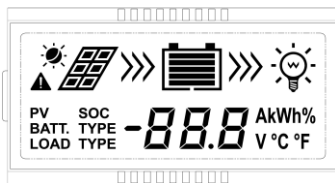
(1) Charging and load LED indicator

| Indicator | Color | Status | Instruction |
|---|-------|----------------------|---|
|  | Green | On Solid | PV connection normal but low voltage(low irradiance) from PV, no charging |
| | Green | OFF | No PV voltage(night time) or PV connection problem |
| | Green | Slowly Flashing(1Hz) | Charging Battery |
| | Green | Fast Flashing(4Hz) | PV Over voltage |
|  | Red | On Solid | Load ON |
| | Red | OFF | Load OFF |



(2) Button






| Mode | Note |
|---------------|--|
| Load ON/OFF | In load manual mode, it can turn the load On/Off of the load via the  button. |
| Clear Fault | Press the  button |
| Browsing Mode | Press the  button |
| Setting Mode | Press the  button and hold on 5s to enter the setting mode |
| | Press the  button to set the parameters, |
| | Press the  button to confirm the setting parameters or exit the setting mode automatically after 10s. |

(3) Interface

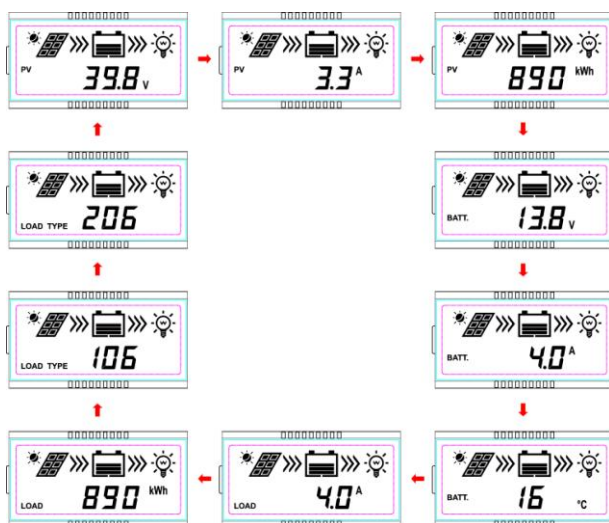


1) Icon

| Item | Icon | Status |
|----------|---|--------|
| PV array |  | Day |
| |  | Night |

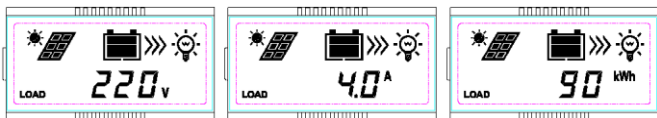
| | | |
|---------|---|---------------------------------------|
| |  | No charging |
| |  | Charging |
| | PV | PV Voltage, Current, Power |
| Battery |  | Battery capacity, In Charging |
| | BATT. | Battery Voltage, Current, Temperature |
| | BATT. TYPE | Battery Type |
| Load |  | Load ON |
| |  | Load OFF |
| | LOAD | Load Voltage, Current, Load mode |

2) Browse interface



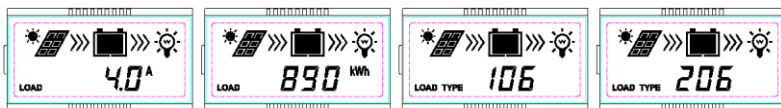
3) Load parameters

- Combination of the DS1 and RCM modules (To connect the system with the inverter, refer to 4.3.2)



Display: Voltage/Current/Consumed power

- **Combination of the DS2 and UCS modules with the LCD display (connect a LED load: refer to 4.3.2)**





Display: Current/Consumed power/Load working mode-Timer1/ Load working mode-Timer2

4) Setting


① Clear the generated energy

Operating:

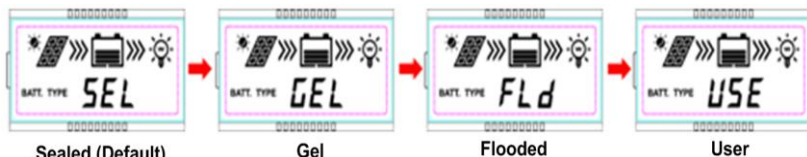
Step 1: Press the  button and hold 5s under the PV power interface and the value is flashing.

Step 2: Press the  button to clear the generated energy..

② Switch the battery temperature unit


Press the  button and hold 5s under the battery temperature interface.


③ Battery type



Operating:

Step 1: Press the  button and hold 5s under the battery voltage interface.

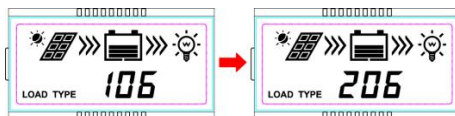
Step 2: Press the  button when the battery type interface is flashing.

Step 3: Press the  button to confirm the battery type.





NOTE: Please refer to chapter 5.1 for the battery control voltage, when the battery type is User.

④ Local load mode



Operating:

Step1: Press the  button and hold 5s under the load mode interface.

Step2: Press the  button when the load mode interface is flashing.



Step3: Press the  button to the load mode.


NOTE: Please refer to 5.2 for the load working modes.

4.1.3 Display Standard 2 (DS2)



(1) Indicator






| Indicator | Color | Status | Instruction |
|---|--------|----------------------|---|
|  | Green | On Solid | PV connection normal but low voltage(low irradiance) from PV, no charging |
| | Green | OFF | No PV voltage(night time) or PV connection problem |
| | Green | Slowly Flashing(1Hz) | Charge Battery |
| | Green | Fast Flashing(4Hz) | PV Over voltage |
|  | Green | On Solid | Normal |
| | Green | Slowly Flashing(1Hz) | Full |
| | Green | Fast Flashing(4Hz) | Over voltage |
| | Orange | On Solid | Under voltage |

| | | | |
|---|--------|----------------------|---|
| | Red | On Solid | Over discharged |
| | Red | Slowly Flashing(1Hz) | Battery Overheating Low temperature ^① |
|  | Yellow | On Solid | Load ON |
| | Yellow | OFF | Load OFF |
| PV&BATLED fast flashing | | | Controller Overheating System voltage error ^② |

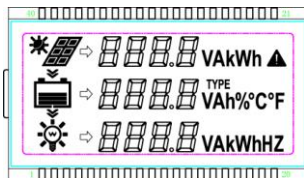
①When a lead-acid battery is used, the controller hasn't the low temperature protection.



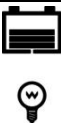



②When a lithium-ion battery is used, the system voltage can't be identified automatically.

(2)Button

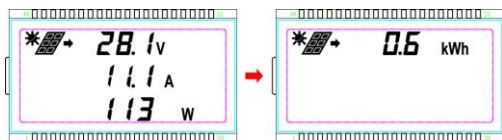
| | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
|  | Press the button | PV browsing interface |
| | Press the button and hold 5s | Setting data + Setting the LCD cycle time |
|  | Press the button | BATT browsing interface |
| | Press the button and hold 5s | Cursor displacement during setting Setting the battery type, battery capacity level and temperature unit. |
|  | Press the button | 1.Inverter load browsing interface with RCM module 2.Controller load browsing interface with RCS module. |
| | Press the button and hold 5s | Setting data - Setting the load working mode with RCS module. |
|  | Press the button | Setting interface |
| | | Setting interface switch to the browsing interface |
| | | Setting parameter to enter button |
|  | Press the button | Turn ON/OFF the inverter with RCS module |
| | | Exit the setting interface |

(3)Display



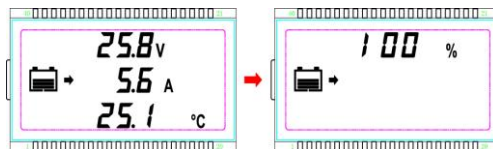
| Icon | Information | Icon | Information | Icon | Information |
|---|-------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------|
|  | Day |  | Not charging |  | Not discharging |
|  | Night |  | Charging |  | Discharging |

1) PV parameters



Display: Voltage/Current/Power/Generated Energy

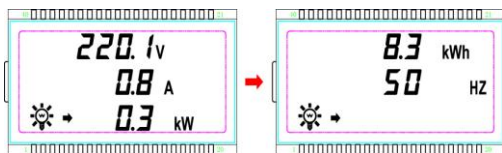
2) Battery parameters



Display: Voltage/Current/Temperature/Battery capacity level

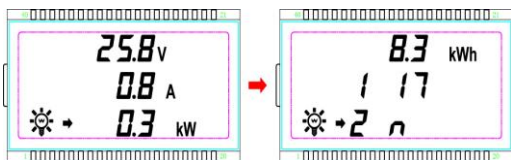
3) Load parameters

- Combination of the DS2 and RCM modules (To connect the system with the inverter, refer to 4.3.2)



Display: Voltage/Current/Power/ Consumed energy/Frequency

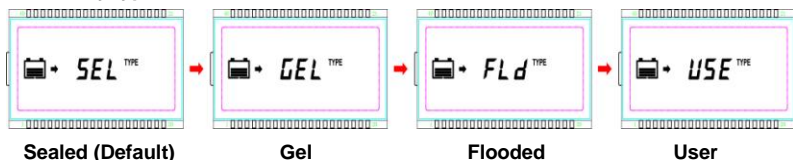
- Combination of the DS2 and UCS modules with the LCD display (connect a LED load: refer to 4.3.2)



Display: Voltage/Current/Power/ Consumed energy/Load working mode-Timer1/ Load working mode-Timer2


(4) Setting parameters

1) Battery type



Operation:

Step 1: Press the  button for the setting interface.

Step 2: Press the  button and hold 5s the battery type interface.

Step 3: Press the  or  button to choose the battery type.

Step 4: Press the  button to confirm the battery type.




NOTE: Please refer to chapter 5.1 for the battery control voltage, when the battery type is User.


2) Battery capacity



Operation:

Step 1: Press the  button for the setting interface.

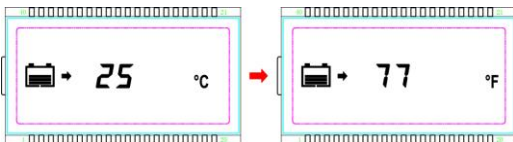
Step 2: Press the  button and hold 5s for the battery type interface.

Step 3: Press the  button for the battery capacity interface.

Step 4: Press the  or  button to set the battery capacity.


Step 5: Press the  button to confirm the parameters.


3) Temperature unit






Operation:

Step 1: Press the  button for the setting interface.

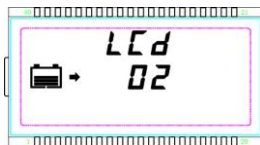
Step 2: Press the  button and hold 5s for the battery type interface.

Step 3: Press the  button twice for the temperature units interface.

Step 4: Press the  or  button to set the temperature units.

Step 5: Press the  button to confirm the parameters.


4) LCD cycle time






NOTE: The LCD cycle default time is 2s, the setting time range is 0~20s.

Operation:

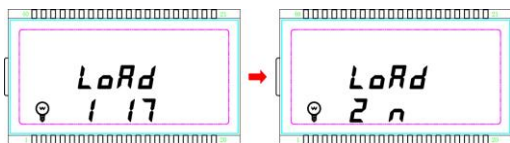
Step 1: Press the  button for the setting interface.

Step 2: Press the  button and hold 5s for the LCD cycle time interface.






Step 3: Press the  or  button to set the LCD cycle time.

Step 4: Press the  button to confirm the parameters.

5) Local load working mode with the RCS module



Operation:

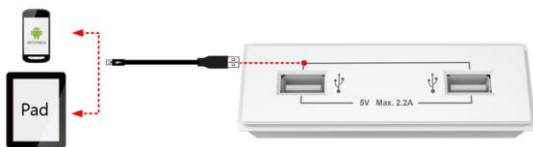
- Step 1:** Press the  button for the setting interface.
- Step 2:** Press the  button and hold 5s for the load working mode interface.
- Step 3:** Press the  or  button to set the working mode..
- Step 4:** Press the  button to confirm the parameters.
- NOTE:** Please refer to chapter 5.2 for the load working mode.

4.2 Interface modules

4.2.1 Interface type

| Interface | Interface type | Output voltage/current | Short circuit protection |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| USB output interface | Standard USB | 5VDC/2.2A(Total) | Yes |
| RS485 com. interface | RJ45 | 5VDC/100mA | Yes |
| Relay interface | 3.81-2P | 30VDC/1A | NO |

4.2.2 Double USB (USB1)



USB output interface:

Charging for phone, pad and so on. Max. charging current is 2.2A(total).

NOTE: USB interface output voltage/current available when the load is ON.

4.2.3 USB COM Slave (UCS)



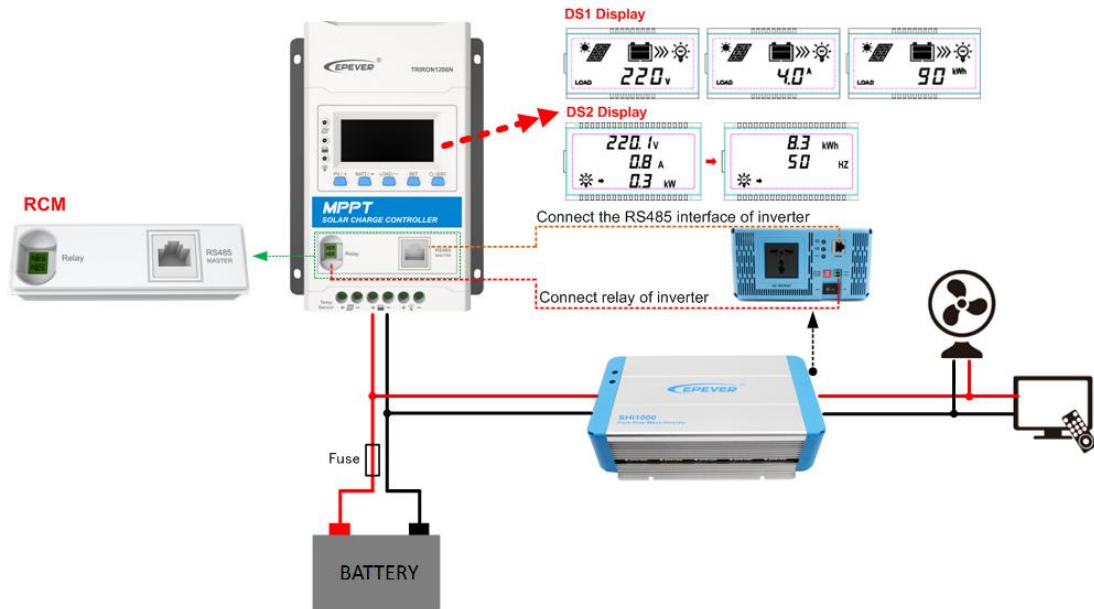
USB output interface: Charging for phone, pad and so on. Max. charging current is 2.2A(total). NOTE: USB interface output voltage/current available when the load is ON.

RS485 interface: View working status and view/modify working parameters via APP or PC software.

4.2.4 Relay COM Master (RCM)

RS485 interface: When the master is set in RS485 communication mode, i.e., with a combination of the RCM and DS1/DS2 modules, the information of the inverter (to be supplied by our company) can be displayed by the DS1/DS2 module. See the following figure:

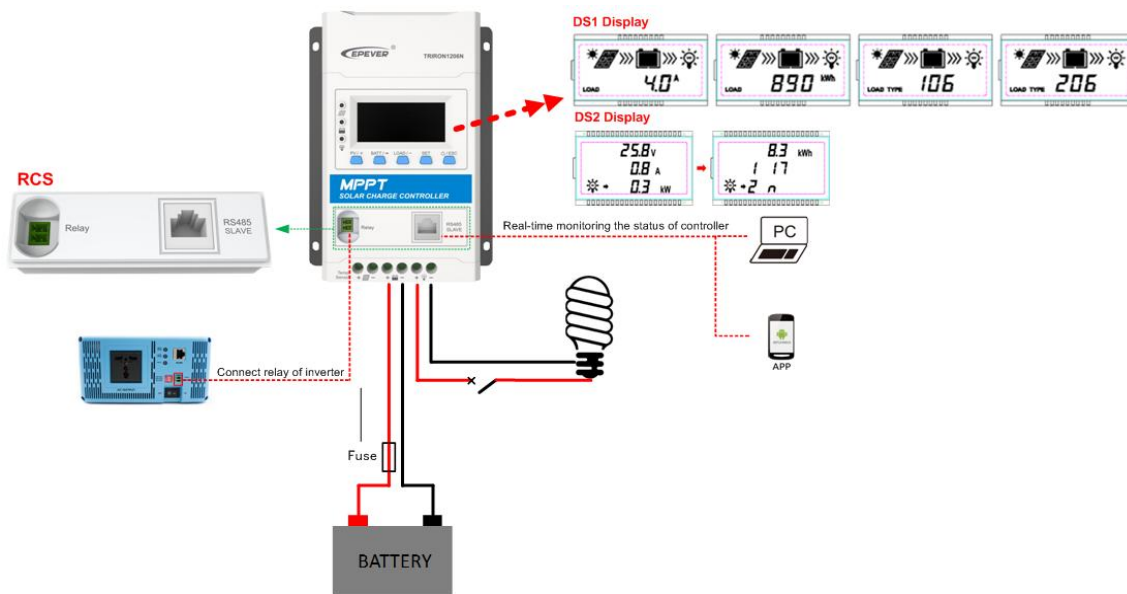
Relay interface: It shall connect the controller's relay in parallel with the inverter start switch, so it can turn ON/OFF the inverter by operating the button.



4.2.5 Relay COM Slave (RCS)

RS485 interface: When the slave is set in RS485 communication mode, i.e., with a combination of the RCS and DS1/DS2 modules, the information of the inverter (to be supplied by our company) can be displayed by the DS1/DS2 module.

Relay interface: It shall connect the controller's relay in parallel with the inverter start switch, so it can turn ON/OFF the inverter by operating the button.



5. Setting Control Parameters

5.1 Battery types

5.1.1 Support battery types

| Item | Lead-acid battery | Lithium battery |
|------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Sealed(default) | LiFePO ₄ (4s/12V; 8s/24V) |
| 2 | Gel | Li(NiCoMn)O ₂ (3s/12V; 6s/24V) |
| 3 | Flooded | User (9~34V) |
| 4 | User(9~17V/12V; 18~34V/24V) | |



NOTE: When the default battery type is selected, the battery voltage control parameters will be set by default and can't be changed. To change these parameters, select "User" battery type..

5.1.2 Battery Voltage Control Parameters

Below parameters are in 12V system at 25 °C, please double the values in 24V system

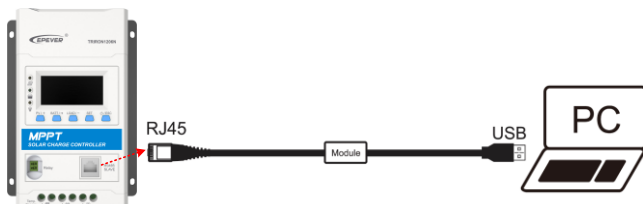
| Battery type | Sealed | Gel | Flooded | User |
|---|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Voltage | | | | |
| Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage | 16.0V | 16.0V | 16.0V | 9~17V |
| Charging Limit Voltage | 15.0V | 15.0V | 15.0V | 9~17V |
| Over Voltage Reconnect Voltage | 15.0V | 15.0V | 15.0V | 9~17V |
| Equalize Charging Voltage | 14.6V | — | 14.8V | 9~17V |
| Boost Charging Voltage | 14.4V | 14.2V | 14.6V | 9~17V |
| Float Charging Voltage | 13.8V | 13.8V | 13.8V | 9~17V |
| Boost Reconnect Charging Voltage | 13.2V | 13.2V | 13.2V | 9~17V |
| Low Voltage Reconnect Voltage | 12.6V | 12.6V | 12.6V | 9~17V |
| Under Voltage Warning Reconnect Voltage | 12.2V | 12.2V | 12.2V | 9~17V |
| Under Voltage Warning Voltage | 12.0V | 12.0V | 12.0V | 9~17V |
| Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage | 11.1V | 11.1V | 11.1V | 9~17V |
| Discharging Limit Voltage | 10.6V | 10.6V | 10.6V | 9~17V |
| Equalize Duration | 120 min | — | 120 min | 0~180 min |
| Boost Duration | 120 min | 120 min | 120 min | 10~180 min |



NOTE: Due to diversification of lithium battery types, its control voltage shall be confirmed with the engineer.

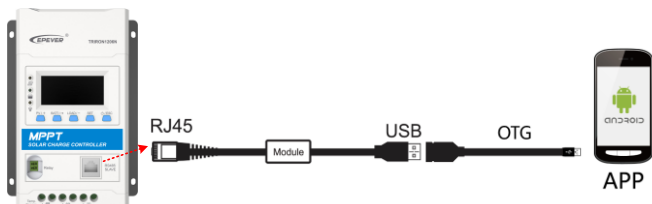
5.1.3 User settings

- 1) PC setting
 - Connection



- Download software
<http://www.epever.com> (PC Software for the Solar Charge Controller)

- 2) APP software setting



- Download software(User for lead-acid battery)
<http://www.epever.com> (Android APP for the Solar Charge Controller)
- Download software(User for lithium battery)
<http://www.epever.com> (Android APP for the Li-Battery Solar Charge Controller)

- 3) Setting the control voltage value

- The following rules must be observed when modifying the parameters value in User for lead-acid battery.

I. Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage > Charging Limit Voltage ≥ Equalize Charging Voltage ≥ Boost Charging Voltage ≥ Float Charging Voltage > Boost Reconnect Charging Voltage.

II. Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage > Over Voltage Reconnect Voltage

III. Low Voltage Reconnect Voltage > Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage ≥ Discharging Limit Voltage.

IV. Under Voltage Warning Reconnect Voltage > Under Voltage Warning Voltage \geq Discharging Limit Voltage.

V. Boost Reconnect Charging voltage > Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage.

- The following rules must be observed when modifying the parameters value in User for lithium battery.

I. Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage > Over charging protection voltage (Protection Circuit Modules (PCM)) + 0.2V*;

II. Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage > Over Voltage Reconnect Voltage = Charging Limit Voltage \geq Equalize Charging Voltage = Boost Charging Voltage \geq Float Charging Voltage > Boost Reconnect Charging Voltage;

III. Low Voltage Reconnect Voltage > Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage \geq Discharging Limit Voltage;

IV. Under Voltage Warning Reconnect Voltage > Under Voltage Warning Voltage \geq Discharging Limit Voltage;

V. Boost Reconnect Charging voltage > Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage.;

VI. Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage \geq Over discharging protection voltage (PCM) + 0.2V*;

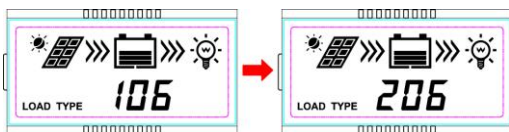


WARNING: The required accuracy of PCM shall be at least 0.2V. If the deviation is higher than 0.2V, the manufacturer will assume no liability for any system malfunction caused by this. .

5.2 Load working modes


5.2.1 LCD setting


- 1) DS1 module display and operation



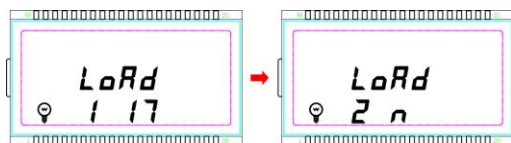
Operation:

Step1: Press the  button and hold 5s for the load mode interface.






Step2: Press the  button when the load mode interface is flashing.

Step3: Press the  button to confirm the load working modes.

2) DS2 module display and operation



Operation:

- Step1:** Press the  button for the setting interface.
- Step2:** Press the  button and hold 5s for the load working mode interface.
- Step3:** Press the  or  button to set the load working modes.
- Step4:** Press the  button to confirm the parameters.

3) Load working mode

| 1** | Timer 1 | 2** | Timer 2 |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 100 | Light ON/OFF | 2 n | Disabled |
| 101 | Load will be on for 1 hour since sunset | 201 | Load will be on for 1 hour before sunrise |
| 102 | Load will be on for 2 hours since sunset | 202 | Load will be on for 2 hours before sunrise |
| 103 ~ 113 | Load will be on for 3~13 hours since sunset | 203 ~ 213 | Load will be on for 3~13 hours before sunrise |
| 114 | Load will be on for 14 hours since sunset | 214 | Load will be on for 14 hours before sunrise |
| 115 | Load will be on for 15 hours since sunset | 215 | Load will be on for 15 hours before sunrise |
| 116 | Test mode | 2 n | Disabled |
| 117 | Manual mode(Default load ON) | 2 n | Disabled |



NOTE: Please set Light ON/OFF, Test mode and Manual mode via Timer1. Timer2 will be disabled and display "2 n".

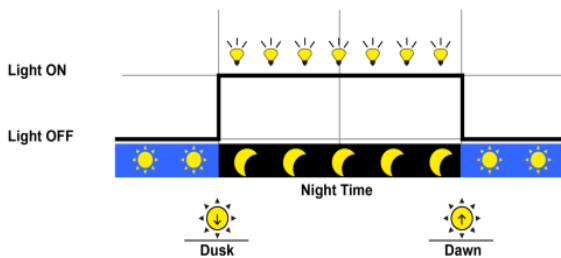
5.2.2 R485 communication setting

1) Load working mode

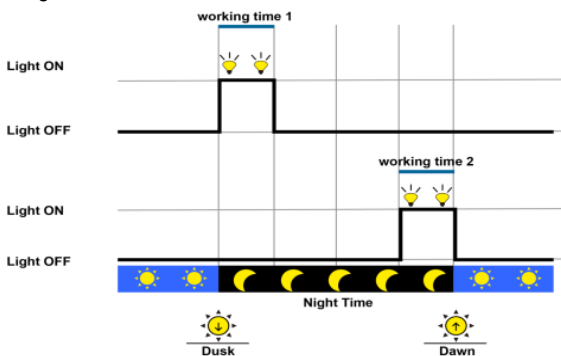
- Manual Control (default)

Control ON/OFF of the load via the button or remote commands (e.g., APP or PC software).

- Light ON/OFF



- Light ON+ Timer



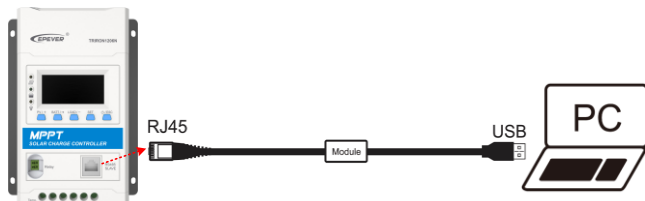
- Time Control

Control the load ON/OFF time through setting the real-time clock.

2) Load working mode settings

(1) PC setting

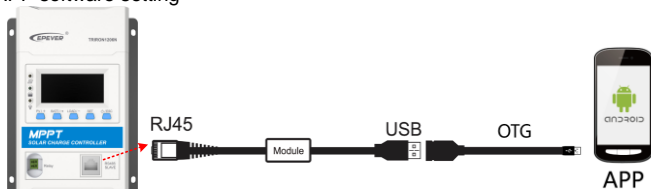
- Connection



- Download software

<http://www.epever.com>(PC Software for the Solar Charge Controller)

(2) APP software setting



- Download software

<http://www.epever.com>(Android APP for the Solar Charge Controller)

(3) MT50 Setting



NOTE: For detailed setting methods, please refer to the instructions or contact after-sales support.

6. Protections, Troubleshooting and Maintenance













6.1 Protection


| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| PV Over Current | When the charging current or power of the PV array exceeds its rated current or power, it will be charged at the rated current or power. |
| PV Short Circuit | When not in PV charging state, the controller will not be damaged in case of a short-circuiting in the PV array. |
| PV Reverse Polarity | When the polarity of the PV array is reversed, the controller may not be damaged and can continue to operate normally after the polarity is corrected. NOTE: If the PV array is reverse connected to the controller, 1.5 times rated controller power (watts) from the PV array, will damage the controller. |
| Night Reverse Charging | Prevents the battery from discharging through the PV module at night. |
| Battery Reverse Polarity | Fully protected against battery reverse polarity; no damage to the controller will result. Correct the miswire to resume normal operation. |
| Battery Over Voltage | When the battery voltage reaches the over voltage disconnect voltage, it will automatically stop battery charging to prevent battery damage caused by over-charging. |
| Battery Over Discharge | When the battery voltage reaches the low voltage disconnect voltage, it will automatically stop battery discharging to prevent battery damage caused by over-discharging. (Any controller connected loads will be disconnected. Loads directly connected to the battery will not be affected and may continue to discharge the battery.) |
| Battery Overheating | The controller can detect the battery temperature through an external temperature sensor. The controller stops working when its temperature exceeds 65 °C and begins working when its temperature is below 55 °C. |
| Lithium Battery Low Temperature | When the temperature detected by the optional temperature sensor is lower than the Low Temperature Protection Threshold (LTPT), the controller will stop charging and discharging automatically. When the detected temperature is higher than the LTPT, the controller will be working automatically (The LTPT is 0 °C by default and can be set within the range of 10 ~ -40 °C). |
| Load Short Circuit | When the load is short circuited (The short circuit current is ≥ 4 times the rated controller load current), the controller will automatically cut off the output. If the load reconnects the output automatically five times (delay of 5s, 10s, 15s, 20s, 25s), it needs to be cleared by pressing the Load button, restarting the controller or switching from Night to the Day (nighttime > 3 hours). |
| Load Overload | When the load is overloading (The overload current is ≥ 1.05 times the rated load current), the controller will automatically cut off the output. If the load reconnects automatically five times (delay of 5s, 10s, 15s, 20s, 25s), it needs to be cleared by pressing the Load button restarting the controller, switching from Night to Day (nighttime > 3 hours). |
| Controller Overheating * | The controller is able to detect the temperature inside the battery through an optional remote sensor. The controller stops working when its temperature exceeds 85 °C and begins working when its temperature is below 75 °C. |
| TVS High Voltage Transients | The internal circuitry of the controller is designed with Transient Voltage Suppressors (TVS) which can only protect against high-voltage surge pulses with less energy. If the controller is to be used in an area with frequent lightning strikes, it is recommended to install an external surge arrester. |

★When the internal temperature is 81°C, the reducing power charging mode which reduce the charging power of 5%,10%,20%,40% every increase 1 °C is turned on. If the internal temperature is greater than 85°C, the controller will stop charging. But while the temperature decline to be below 75 °C, the controller will resume.

6.2 Troubleshooting

● Controller Faults

| Faults | Possible reasons | Troubleshooting |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Charging LED indicator off during daytime when sunshine falls on PV modules properly | PV array disconnection | Confirm that PV and battery wire connections are correct and tight |
| Wire connection is correct, the controller is not working. | Battery voltage is lower than 9V | Please check the voltage of battery. At least 9V voltage to activate the controller. |
| DB1: Charging indicator Green fast flashing | Battery over voltage | Check if battery voltage is higher than OVD(over voltage disconnect voltage), and disconnect the PV. |
| DS1:   Battery level shows full, battery frame blink, fault icon blink | | |
| DS2: Charging indicator Green fast flashing Battery level shows full, battery frame blink, fault icon blink   | | |
| DB1: Battery indicator Red on solid | Battery over discharged | When the battery voltage is restored to or above LVR(low voltage reconnect voltage), the load will recover |
| DS1:   Battery level shows empty, battery frame blink, fault icon blink | | |
| DS2: Battery indicator Red on solid Battery level shows empty, battery frame blink, fault icon blink   | | |
| DB1: Battery indicator Red slowly flashing | Battery Overheating | The controller will automatically turn the system off. But while the temperature decline to be below 55 °C, the controller will resume. |
| DS1:   Interface blink | | |
| DS2: Battery indicator Red slowly flashing   | | |

| | | |
|---|------------------------|--|
| DB1 PV/BATT(orange)/Battery capacity lever(four) indicator fast flashing DS2: PV/BATT(orange)indicator fast flashing | Controller Overheating | When heat sink of controller exceeds 85℃, the controller will automatically cut input and output circuit. When the temperature below 75℃,the controller will resume to work. |
| | System voltage error | ①Check whether the battery voltage match with the controller working voltage. ②Please change to a suitable battery or reset the working voltage. |
| The load is no output DS1/DS2:  Load and fault icon blink | Load Overload | ①Please reduce the number of electric equipments. ②Restart the controller. ③wait for one night-day cycle (night time>3 hours). |
| | Load Short Circuit | ①Check carefully loads connection, clear the fault. ②Restart the controller. ③wait for one night-day cycle (night time>3 hours). |

●Inverter fault

| Inverter fault | Fault code | LCD | Indicator |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Output short circuit | E001 | Fault icon blink (1S) | Load indicator blink |
| Output overload | E002 | | |
| Output voltage abnormal | E003 | | |
| Input over voltage | E005 | | |
| Input low voltage | E006 | | |
| Input over current | E007 | | |
| Overheating | E008 | | |
| Communication timeout | E099 | | |



NOTE: With combination of the RCM and DS1/DS2 modules, the information of the inverter (to be supplied by our company) can be displayed by the DS1/DS2 module.

6.3 Maintenance

The following inspections and maintenance tasks are recommended at least two times per year for best performance.

- Make sure controller firmly installed in a clean and dry ambient.
- Make sure no block on air-flow around the controller. Clear up any dirt and fragments on radiator.
- Check all the naked wires to make sure insulation is not damaged for serious solarization, frictional wear, dryness, insects or rats etc. Repair or replace some wires if necessary.
- Tighten all the terminals. Inspect for loose, broken, or burnt wire connections.
- Check and confirm that LED is consistent with required. Pay attention to any troubleshooting or error indication .Take corrective action if necessary.
- Confirm that all the system components are ground connected tightly and correctly.
- Confirm that all the terminals have no corrosion, insulation damaged, high temperature or burnt/discolored sign, tighten terminal screws to the suggested torque.
- Check for dirt, nesting insects and corrosion. If so, clear up in time.
- Check and confirm that lightning arrester is in good condition. Replace a new one in time to avoid damaging of the controller and even other equipments.



WARNING: Risk of electric shock!

Make sure that all the power is turned off before above operations, and then follow the corresponding inspections and operations.

7. Technical Specifications

Electrical Parameters

| Item | TRIRON 1206N | TRIRON 2206N | TRIRON 1210N | TRIRON 2210N | TRIRON 3210N | TRIRON 4210N | TRIRON 4215N |
|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| System nominal voltage | 12/24VDC Auto ^① | | | | | | |
| Rated charge current | 10A | 20A | 10A | 20A | 30A | 40A | 40A |
| Rated discharge current | 10A | 20A | 10A | 20A | 30A | 40A | 40A |
| Battery voltage range | 8~32V | | | | | | |
| Max. PV open circuit voltage | 60V ^② 46V ^③ | | 100V ^② 92V ^③ | | | | 150V ^② 138V ^③ |
| MPP voltage range | (Battery voltage +2V) ~36V | | (Battery voltage +2V)~72V | | | | (Battery voltage +2V)~108V |
| Max. PV input power | 130W/12V 260W/24V | 260W/12V 520W/24V | 130W/12V 260W/24V | 260W/12V 520W/24V | 390W/12V 780W/24V | 520W/12V 1040W/24V | 520W/12V 1040W/24V |
| Self-consumption | ≤14mA(12V); ≤15mA(24V) | | | | | | |
| Discharge circuit voltage drop | ≤0.18V | | | | | | |
| Temperature compensate coefficient ^④ | -3mV/°C/2V (Default) | | | | | | |
| Grounding | Common negative | | | | | | |
| RS485 interface | 5VDC/100mA | | | | | | |
| USB interface | 5VDC/2.2A(Total) | | | | | | |
| Relay interface | 30VDC/1A | | | | | | |
| Backlight time | Default:60S,Range:0~999S(0S:the backlight is ON all the time) | | | | | | |

①When a lithium battery is used, the system voltage can't be identified automatically.

②At minimum operating environment temperature

③At 25°C environment temperature

④When a lithium battery is used, the temperature compensate coefficient will be 0,and can't be changed.

Environmental Parameters

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Working environment temperature* | -25℃~+55℃(LCD) -30℃~+55℃ (No LCD) |
| Storage temperature range | -20℃~+70℃ |
| Relative humidity | ≤95%, N.C |
| Enclosure | IP30 |

※The controller can full load working in the working environment temperature, When the internal temperature is 81℃, the reducing power charging mode is turned on. Refer to P36.

Mechanical Parameters

| Item | TRIRON1206N TRIRON1210N | TRIRON2206N TRIRON2210N | TRIRON3210N | TRIRON4210N TRIRON4215N |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Dimension | 135×180.8×47.3mm | 150×216×56.7mm | 158×238.3×62.7mm | 183×256.8×66.7mm |
| Mounting dimension | 126×150mm | 141×170mm | 158×200mm | 174×220mm |
| Mounting hole size | Φ5mm | | | |
| Terminal | 12AWG(4mm ²) | 6AWG(16mm ²) | 6AWG(16mm ²) | 6AWG(16mm ²) |
| Recommended cable | 12AWG(4mm ²) | 10AWG(6mm ²) | 8AWG(10mm ²) | 6AWG(16mm ²) |
| Weight | 0.56kg | 0.92kg | 1.35kg | 2.06kg |

Module Parameters

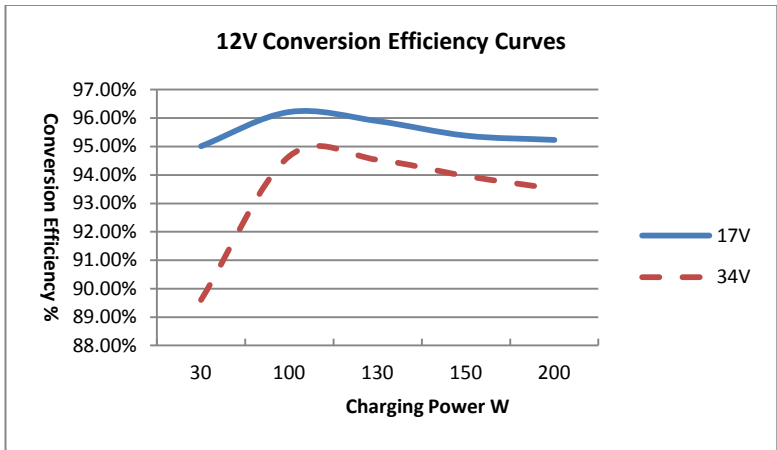
| Item | DB1 | DS1 | DS2 | UCS | RCM | RCS | USB1 |
|------------------|----------------|-----|-----|----------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Self-consumption | 2mA | 3mA | 4mA | 6.5mA | 3.5mA | 4mA | 6.5mA |
| Dimension | 88.5×56×23.1mm | | | 88.5×28×19.2mm | | | |
| Weight | 25g | 55g | 55g | 30g | 20g | 20g | 26g |

Annex I Conversion Efficiency Curves

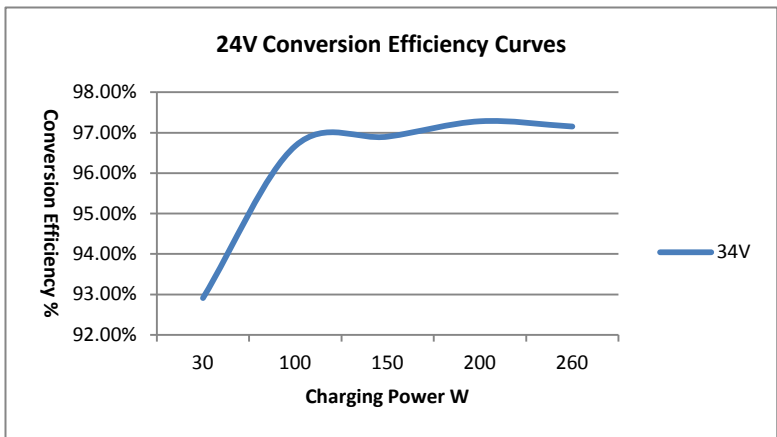
Illumination Intensity: 1000W/m^2 Temp: 25°C

Model: TRIRON1206N

1. Solar Module MPP Voltage(17V, 34V) / Nominal System Voltage(12V)

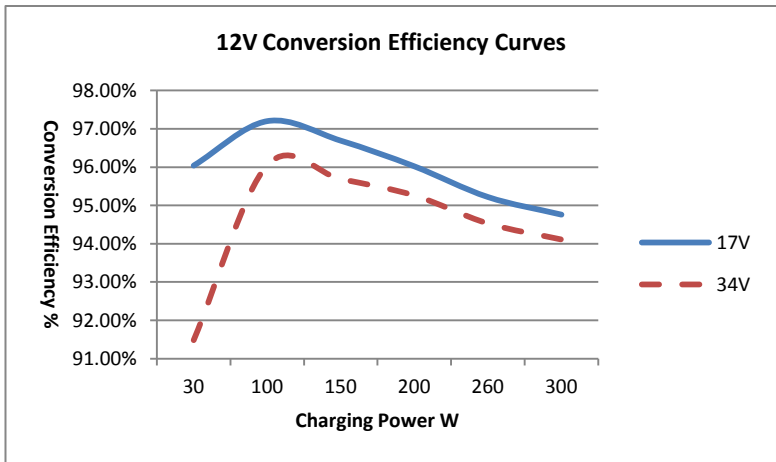


2. Solar Module MPP Voltage(34V) / Nominal System Voltage(24V)

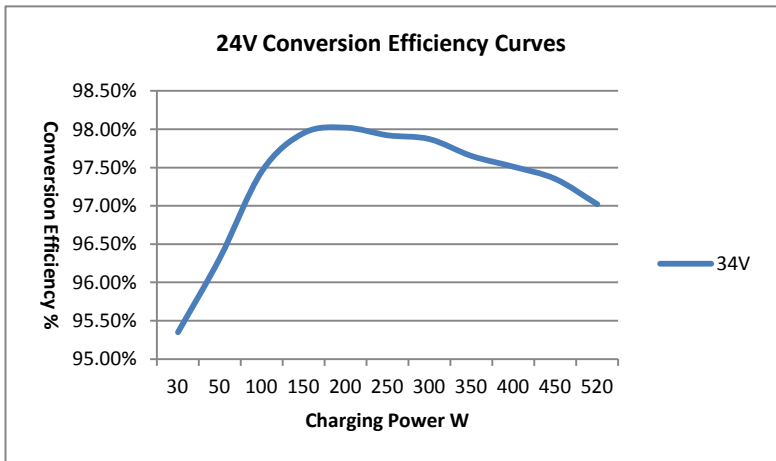


Model: TRIRON2206N

1. Solar Module MPP Voltage(17V, 34V) / Nominal System Voltage(12V)

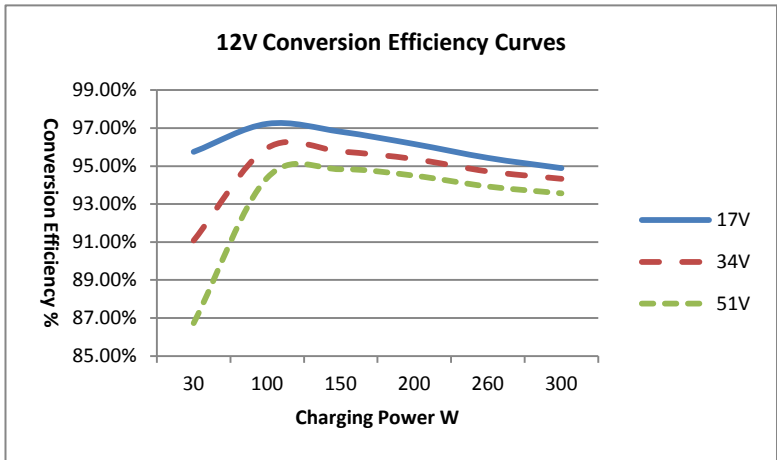


2. Solar Module MPP Voltage(34V) / Nominal System Voltage(24V)

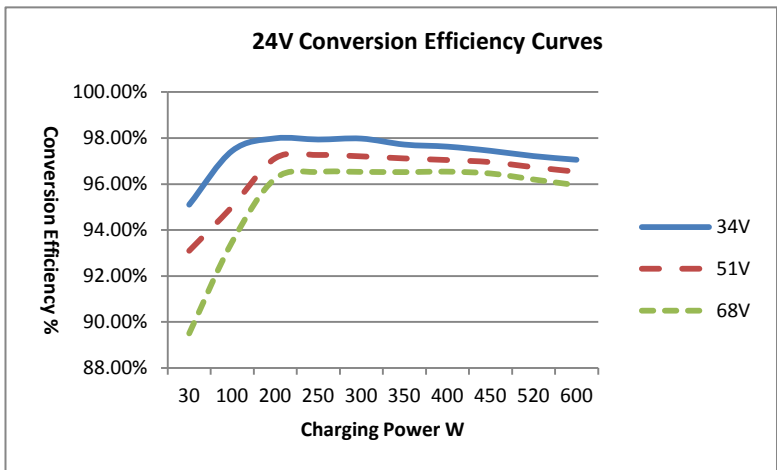


Model: TRIRON2210N

1. Solar Module MPP Voltage (17V, 34V,51V) / Nominal System Voltage(12V)

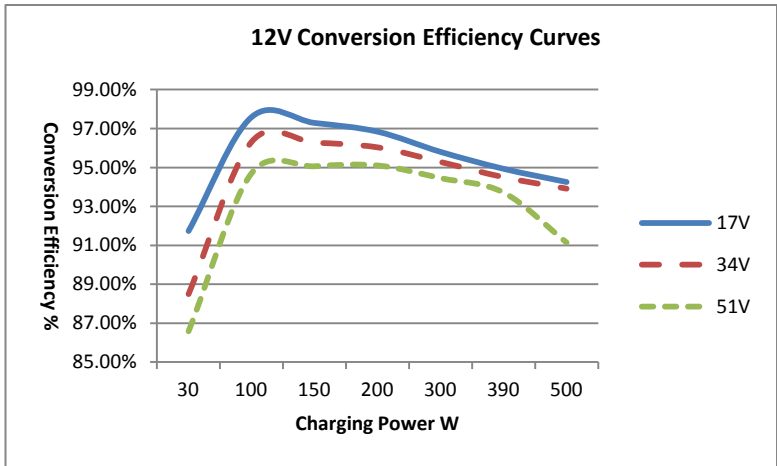


2. Solar Module MPP Voltage (34V,51V,68V) / Nominal System Voltage(24V)

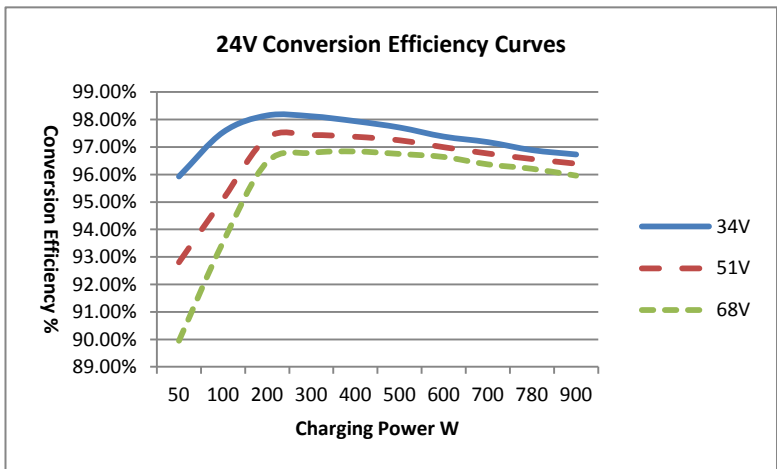


Model: TRIRON3210N

1. Solar Module MPP Voltage (17V, 34V,51V) / Nominal System Voltage(12V)

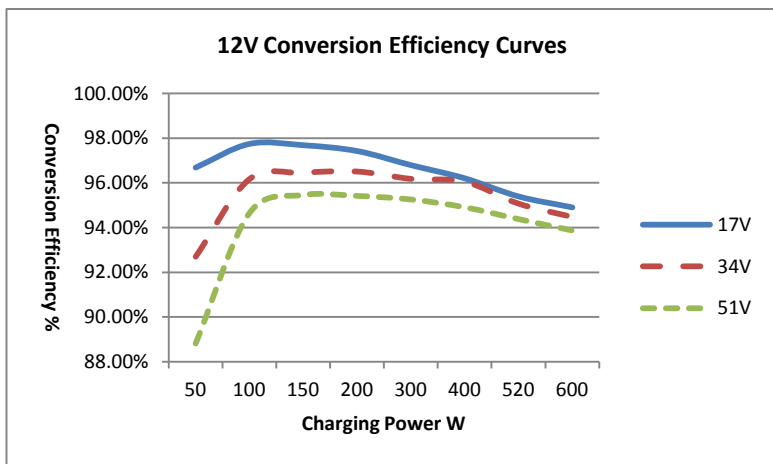


2. Solar Module MPP Voltage (34V,51V,68V) / Nominal System Voltage(24V)

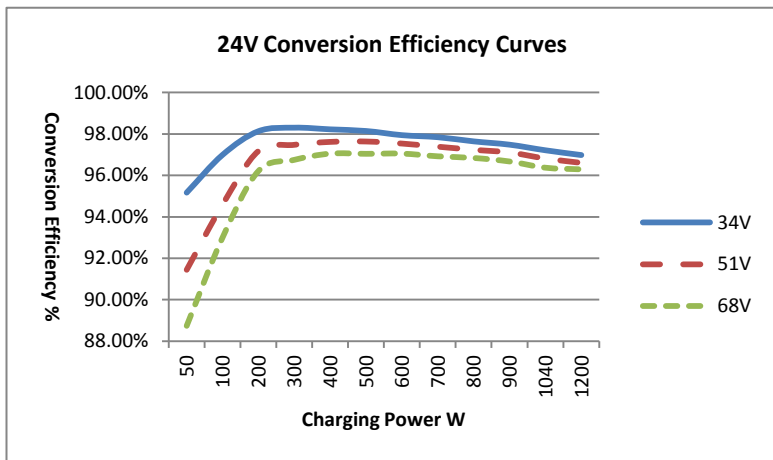


Model: TRIRON4210N

1. Solar Module MPP Voltage (17V, 34V,51V) / Nominal System Voltage(12V)

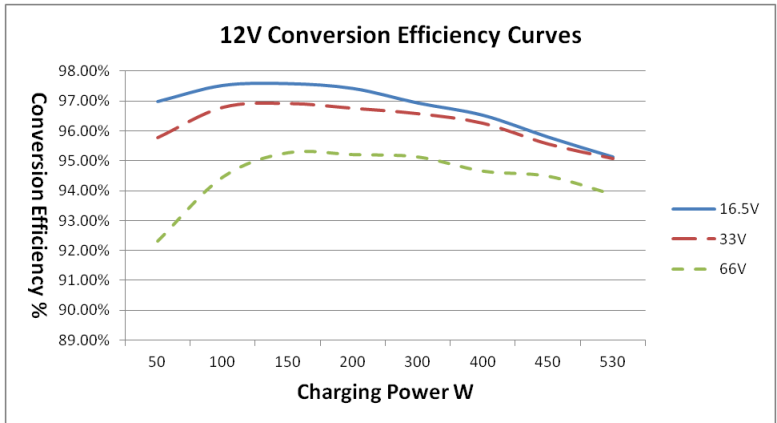


2. Solar Module MPP Voltage (34V,51V,68V) / Nominal System Voltage(24V)

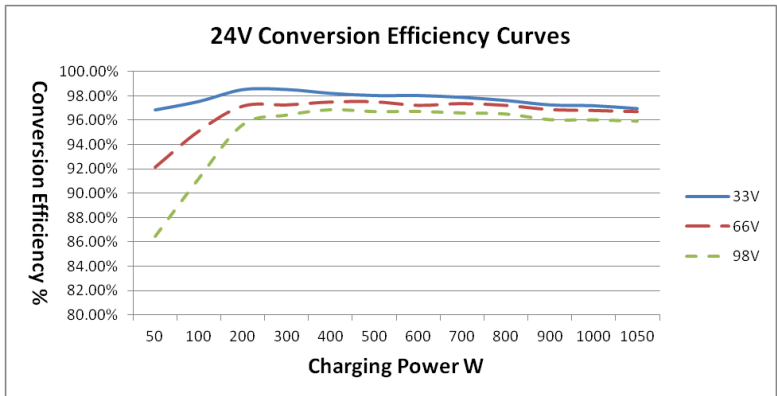


Model: TRIRON4215N

1. Solar Module MPP Voltage (16.5V, 33V,66V) / Nominal System Voltage(12V)

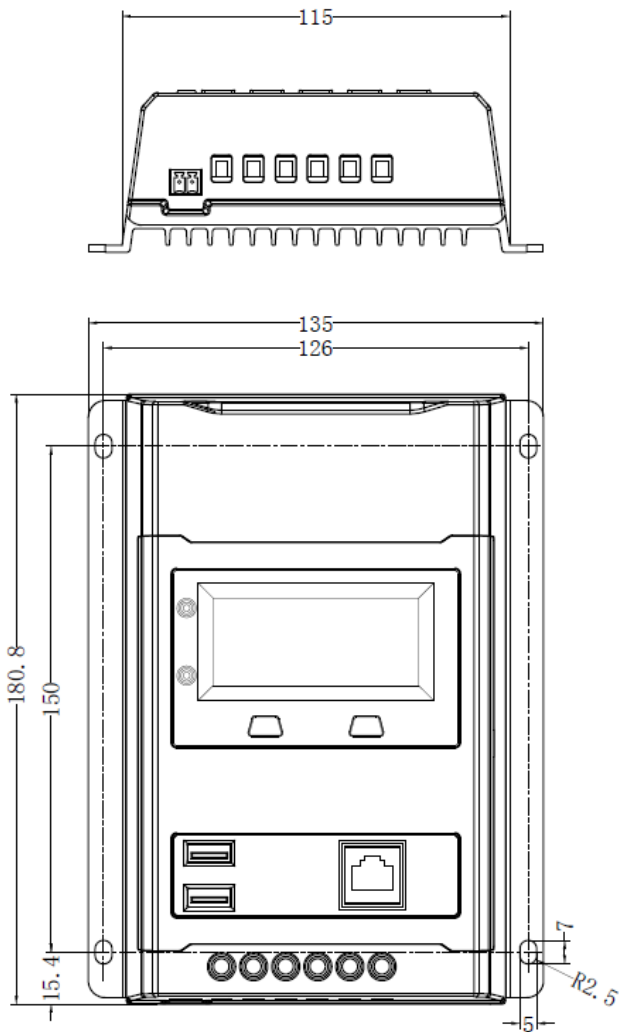


2. Solar Module MPP Voltage (33V,66V,98V) / Nominal System Voltage(24V)

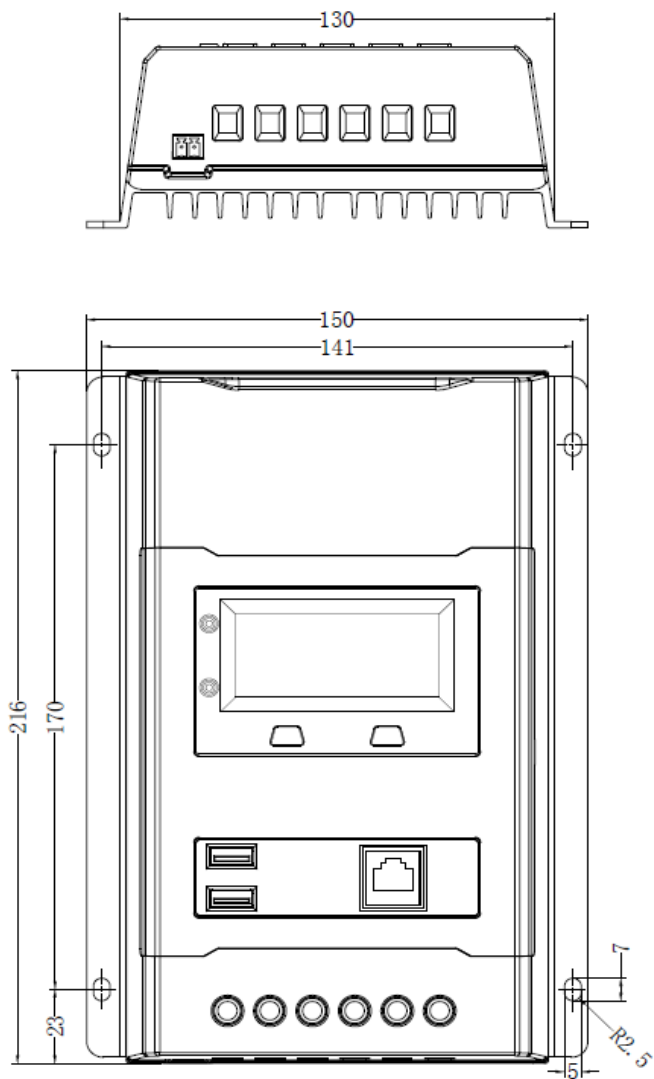


Annex II Dimensions

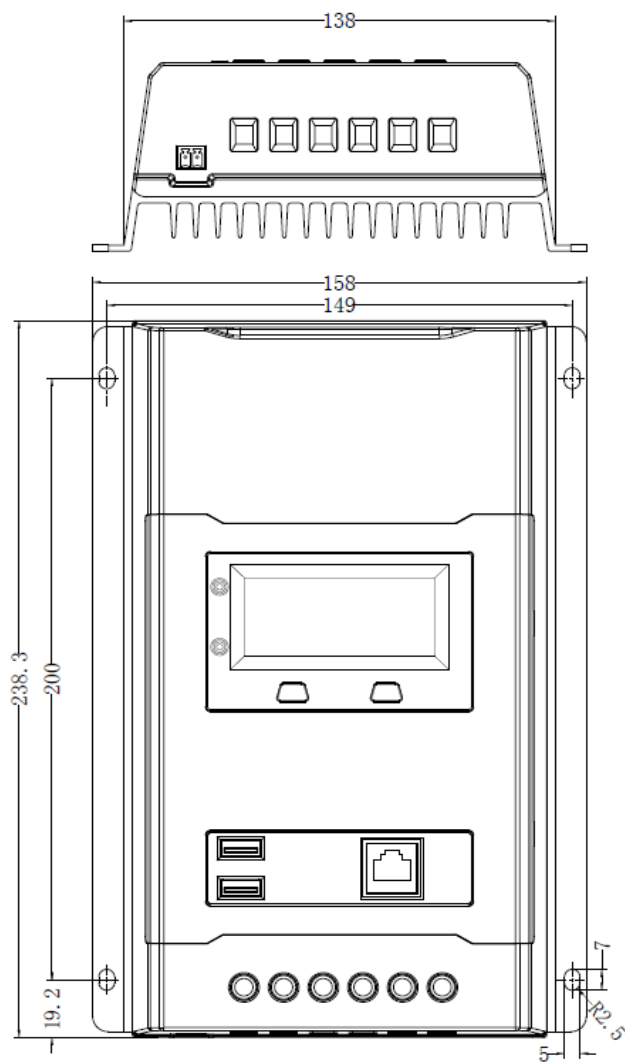
TRIRON1206N/TRIRON1210N (Unit: mm)



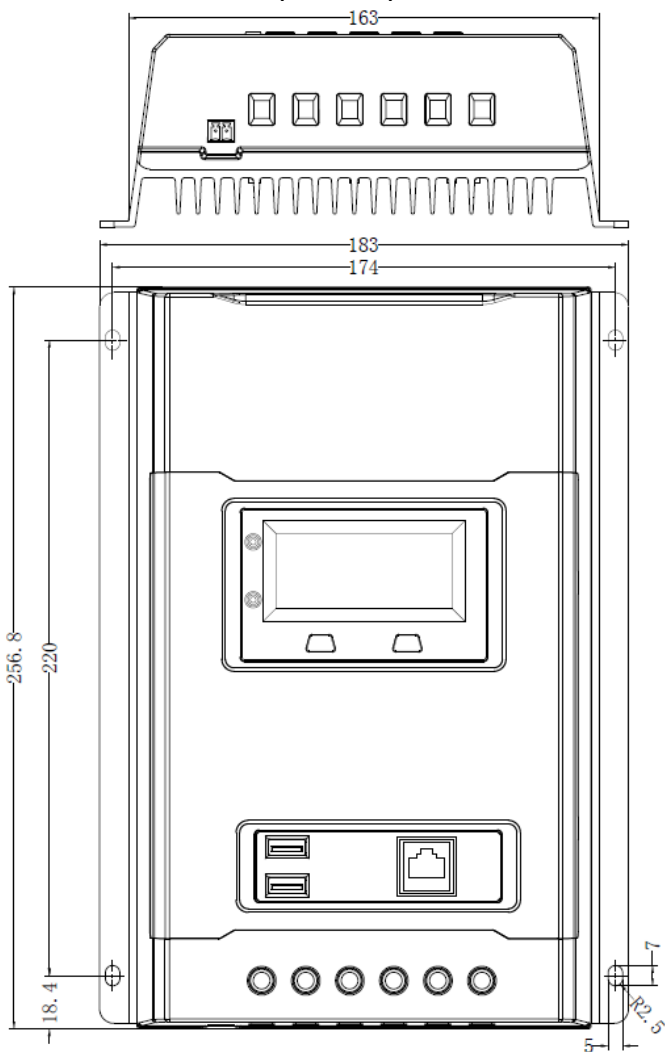
TRIRON2206N/ TRIRON2210N (Unit: mm)



TRIRON3210N (Unit: mm)



TRIRON4210N/ TRIRON4215N (Unit: mm)



Any changes without prior notice!

Version number: 1.2



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