

AL051 Power+ alarm: 01-Overcurrent

Cause analysis

- Compressor or inverter wiring loose leads to high current
- The wire diameter is too small, resulting in low voltage
- The power supply voltage is low
- Compressor coil short circuit

Detection method

- Check whether the power cord, the wiring of the compressor, the incoming and outgoing wires of the inverter are loose, and whether there are burnt marks

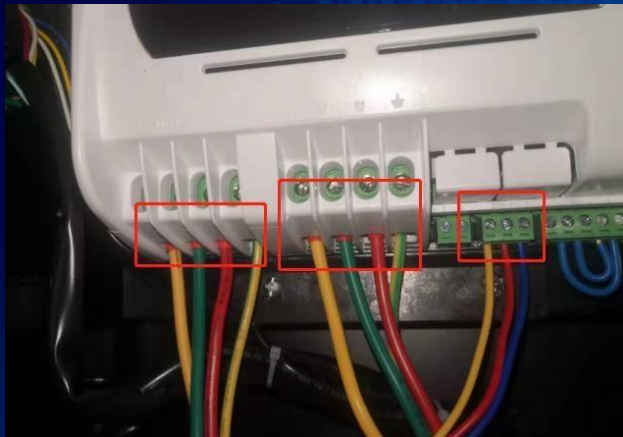
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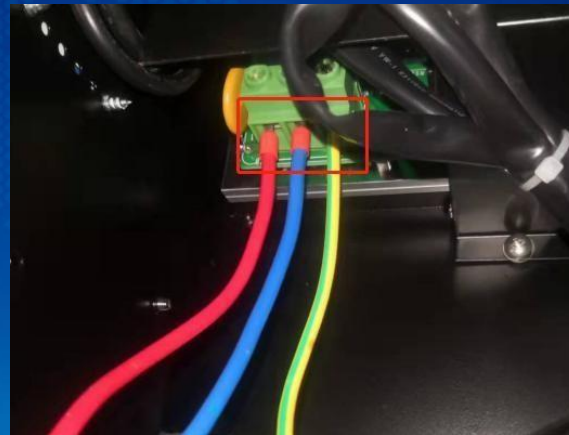


Detection method

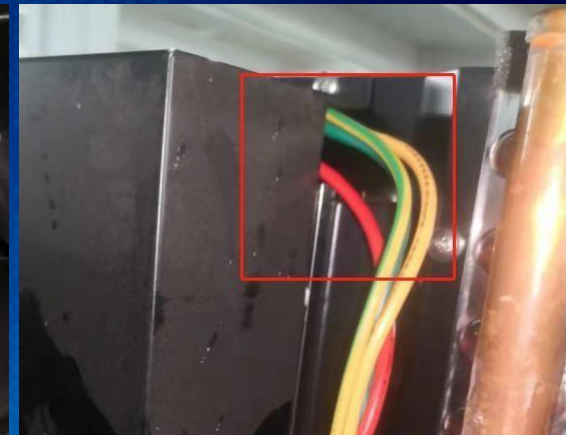
- Check if there are burnt marks on the wiring of the inverter



380V Inverter driver



220V Inverter driver



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Detection method

- Remove the compressor cover and check whether the compressor wiring has burnt marks and whether it is tightly pressed



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Detection method

- Use a multimeter to measure the voltage change after the compressor is started. The voltage will gradually decrease. The voltage displayed by the multimeter is lower than the rated voltage by more than 10%. This phenomenon is caused by the wire diameter being too small
- Use a multimeter to measure the voltage during standby, and it is 10% lower than the rated voltage. This phenomenon is a low voltage supply

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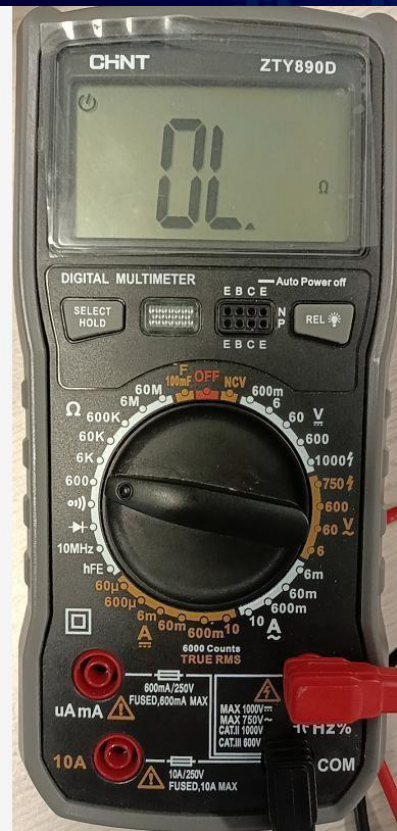
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Detection method

- Excluded from the above, measure the resistance between the three coils of the compressor. If the resistance is small or large, or difference is more than 20%, or there is resistance of the terminal to the ground indicates that the compressor is broken.

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Solution

- If the cable is loose, re-tighten the connector of the cable
- If the wire diameter is too small, replace the suitable wire
- If the voltage is too low, you can add a voltage stabilizer, or look for a power supply bureau to keep the voltage stable
- If the compressor is broken, replace the compressor