# Pioneering for You



**HVAC OEM Competence Centre** 

# Para ST \*\* 7/iPWM Datasheet









# Para ST \*\* 7/iPWM







## Field of application

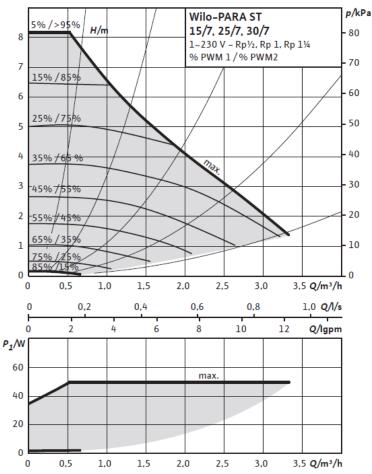


### Solar thermal

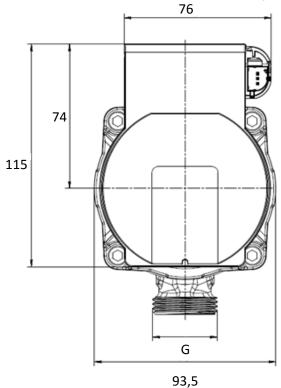
## Para ST 15-130/7-50/ iPWM2-12 **WILO** High Efficiency pump for heating application ST Inline cast iron pump housing dedicated for solar thermal application Threaded connection DN 15 (25,30: also available 15 130 Pump housing length 130 (180: also available ) 7.7 = delivery head in [m] at Q = 0 m<sup>3</sup>/h7 50 Max power consumption **iPWM** The pump is controlled by an external signal PWM2, i=feedback signal 12 Control box orientation 12 o'clock (3, 6, 9 o'clock: also available)

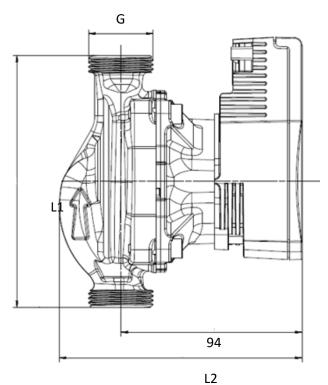
# **Hydraulic operational area**





## **Dimensions**





Туре	G	L1	L2	Weight
	mm	mm	mm	kg
15-130	1"	130	125	1,5
25-130	1"1/2	130	127	1,7
25-180	1"1/2	180	127	1,8
30-180	2"	180	127	2

Approved fluids (other fluids on request)

Heating water (in accordance with VDI 2035)
Water-glycol mixtures (max. 1:1; above 20% admixture, the pumping data must be checked)

#### **Power**

Energy Efficiency Index (EEI)	≤ 0.20
Max. delivery head	7,7 m
Max. volume flow	3,5 m <sup>3</sup> /h

## Permitted field of application

Maximum static pressure PN 10

#### **Electrical connection**

Mains connection  $1\sim230 \text{ V} +10\%/-15\%$ , 50/60 Hz (IEC 60038 standard voltage)

### **Motor/electronics**

Low voltage directive	20014/95/EC Conform
Electromagnetic compatibility	EN 61800-3
Emitted interference	EN 61000-6-3 EN 61000-6-4
Interference resistance	EN 61000-6-2 EN 61000-6-1
Protection class	IPx4D
Insulation class	F
RoHS / REACH	Compliant but not submitted

### Minimum suction head at suction port to avoid cavitation at water pumping temperature

Minimum suction head at 50/95°C 0.5/4.5 n
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#### **Motor data**

Para	Speed	Power consumption 1-230 V	Current at 1-230 V	Motor protection
	n	P1	I	-
	rpm	W	А	-
ST ** 7/iPWM	700 – 4700	1.8-50	0.02-0.43	Integrated

#### **Materials**

Para	Pump housing	Impeller	Pump shaft	Bearing
ST ** 7/iPWM	Cast iron with cataphoresis treatment	PP composite with GF 40%	Stainless steel	Carbon, metal impregnated

## **Electrical Power connections**



## Integrated Molex 3-way connector



## Available mains cables

Overmoulded power connector with brass end splices and type Facon PR260 on terminal box side (deconnection possible)

cable length 500mm 4530966

cable length 1000mm 4524578 Not
cable length 1500mm 4530763 assembled

4527857



Molex 3 ways

cable length 2000mm

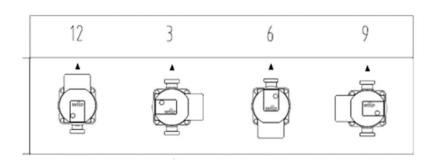


WS8

## **Electrical Box orientation**



Flow direction



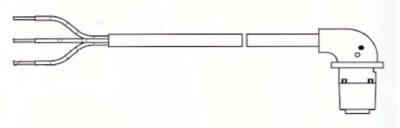
# **Electrical Signal connections**

# wilo

# Front signal connection



# Accessories signal cable



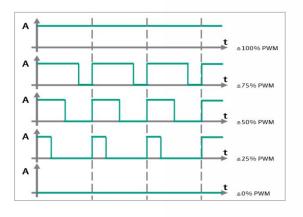


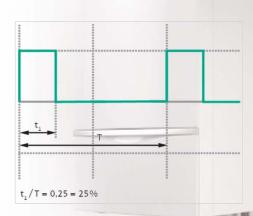
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, tvaii	u	$\sim$	11141113	CUN	

	cable length 500mm	4530965	
	cable length 1000mm	4530663	Not
type Facon PR72 (3 wires) on terminal box side (deconnection possible)	cable length 1500mm	4530764	assembled
	cable length 2000mm	4530664	

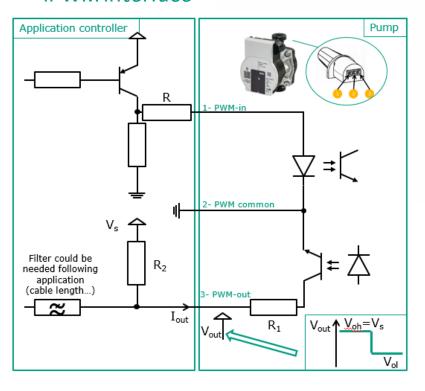
# External control via a iPWM system

The actual / setpoint level assessment required for control is referred to a remote controller. The remote controller sends a PWM signal as an actuating variable to the Wilo-Para. The PWM signal generator gives a periodic pulse order to the pump (the duty cycle) according to DIN IEC 60469-1. The actuating variable is determined by the ratio between pulse duration and pulse period. The duty cycle is defined as a ratio without dimension, with a value of 0 ... 1 or 0 ... 100 %. This is explained in the following with ideal pulses which form a rectangular wave.





## iPWM interface



### PWM-in

Signal frequency	100Hz-5000Hz (1000Hz nominal)
Signal amplitude:	$\begin{array}{l} U_{\mathrm{IH}} = 4 - 24 V \\ U_{\mathrm{IL}} \leq 1 V \\ I_{\mathrm{IH}} = 3.5 - 10 mA \\ (depending \ on \ U_{\mathrm{IH}}) \end{array}$
Output resistance [R]:	>50 Ω *

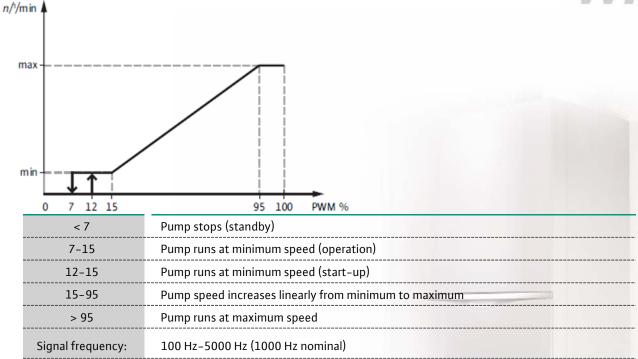
#### PWM-out

V <sub>s</sub>	3V≤V <sub>s</sub> ≤24V
R <sub>2</sub>	typical 4,7kΩ for V <sub>s</sub> =5V *
Signal frequency:	75Hz +/- 2Hz
R <sub>1</sub>	470Ω +/-5%
$V_{ol} = V_{out low}$	<1V for I <sub>out</sub> <1mA

<sup>\*</sup> depending on customer application

# iPWM-in signal logic 2 (Solar) (%)





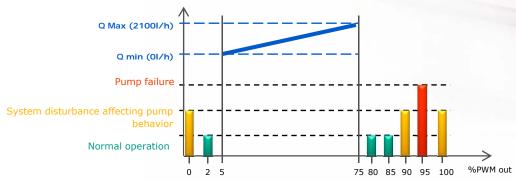
Minimum 3.6V at 3 mA Up to 24V for 7.5 mA absorbed by the pump interface

# iPWM-out signal logic (heating) (%)

yes

Signal amplitude:

Signal polarity:



% PWM-out	Status	Potential causes
0	Pump output iPWM interface damaged	iPWM interface in short circuit
2	Stand-by, pump is ready to run	/
5-75	Pump is running normally, flow information is supplied	/
80	Abnormal running mode Pump is running but not at optimal performance	- Undervoltage 160/170-194V - Self thermal protecting mode
85	Abnormal function mode Pump has stopped but is still functional	- Undervoltage <160/170V - Overvoltage - Unexpected external flow
90	Abnormal function mode Pump has stopped but is still functional Check the installation setup and medium	<ul> <li>Failure on another component than pump</li> <li>Debris in the installation</li> <li>Bad temperature setup</li> </ul>
95	The pump has stopped due to permanent failure	– Pump blocked – Electronic module out of order
100	Problem of iPWM connection	iPWM interface in open circuit



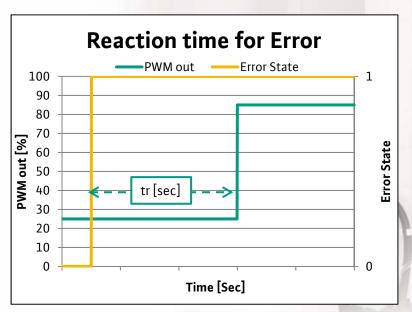
# iPWM-out accuracy

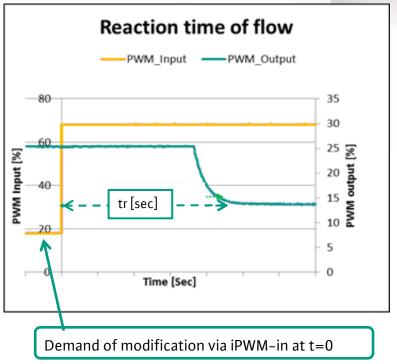
Heating circuit (water)	Accuracy on measurement (valid for rotation speed > 2000 RPM)	Resolution on iPWM output (additional to accuracy)
for Q ≤ 1400L/h	+/- 200 L/h*	10 L/h
for Q > 1400L/h	+/- 20%*	10 L/h

<sup>\*</sup>temperature correction factor available on demand for refining

## iPWM-out reaction time

% PWM-out	Reaction time	
0		
2	5 sec	
5-75	5 sec	
80	60 sec	
85	2 sec	
90	2 sec	
95	5 sec	
100		





If the controller adjusts iPWM-in with a higher frequency than the "reaction time", the flow data sent by iPWM-out may not be updated. However the rotation speed will change according to the demand.





