

# Voltem solar charge controller

MPPT 150/45D, 150/60D, 150/70D



## Ultra-fast Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT)

Especially in case of a cloudy sky, when light intensity is changing continuously, an ultra-fast MPPT controller will improve energy harvest by up to

# 30%

compared to PWM charge controllers and by up to 10% compared to slower MPPT controllers.

## Advanced Maximum Power Point Detection in case of partial shading conditions

If partial shading occurs, two or more maximum power points may be present on the power-voltage curve. Conventional MPPT's tend to lock to a local MPP, which may not be the optimum MPP. The innovative Fangpusun algorithm will always maximize energy harvest by locking to the optimum MPP.

## Outstanding conversion efficiency

No cooling fan. Maximum efficiency exceeds 98%.

## Flexible charge algorithm

Fully programmable charge algorithm (see the software page on our website), and eight preprogrammed algorithms, selectable with a rotary switch (see manual for details).

## Extensive electronic protection

- Over-temperature protection and power derating when temperature is high.
- PV short circuit and PV reverse polarity protection.
- PV reverse current protection.

## Internal temperature sensor

Compensates absorption and float charge voltage for temperature.

## Display

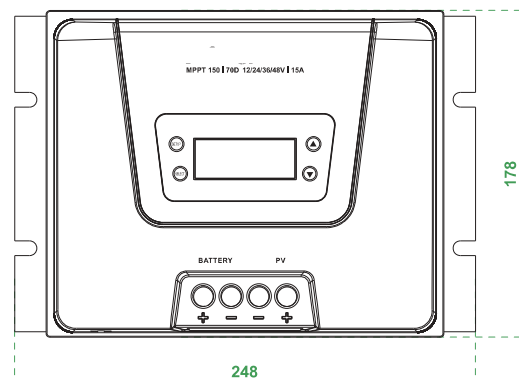
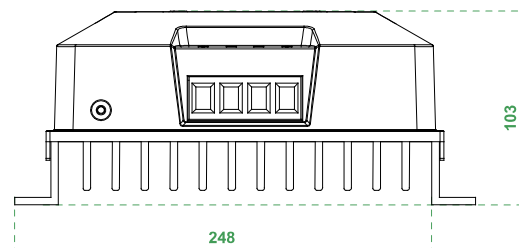
Graphical LCD display

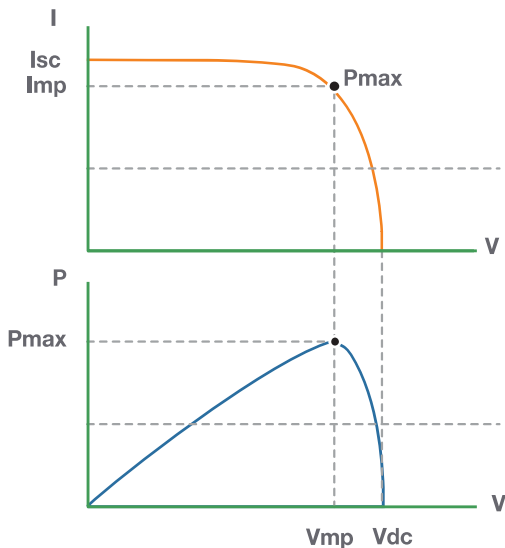
## Operation

Simple menu-driven operation  
Programming by buttons

## Certificates

- Compliant with European Standards (CE)
- RoHS compliant
- SGS
- ISO 9001
- Made in China





## Maximum Power Point Tracking

### Upper curve:

Output current (I) of a solar panel as function of output voltage (V).

- The maximum power point (MPP) is the point  $P_{max}$  along the curve where the product  $I \times V$  reaches its peak.

### Lower curve:

- Output power  $P = I \times V$  as function of output voltage.

When using a PWM (not MPPT) controller the output voltage of the solar panel will be nearly equal to the voltage of the battery, and will be lower than  $V_{mp}$ .

## Solar Charge Controller

	MPPT 150/45D	MPPT 150/60D	MPPT 150/70D
Battery voltage	12 / 24 / 48 V Auto Select (Only Factory setting 36V)		
Rated charge current	45A	60A	70A
Maximum PV power, 12V 1a,b )	650 W	860W/	1000W
Maximum PV power, 24V 1a,b )	1300W	1720W	2000W
Maximum PV power, 48V 1a,b)	2600W	3440W	4000W
Maximum PV open circuit voltage	150V absolute maximum coldest conditions, 145V start-up and operating maximum		
Maximum efficiency	98%		
Self-consumption	20 mA		
Charge voltage 'absorption'	Default setting: 14,4 / 28,8 / 43,2 / 57,6 V (adjustable)		
Charge voltage 'float'	Default setting: 13,8 / 27,6 / 41,4 / 55,2 V (adjustable)		
Charge algorithm	multi-stage adaptive		
Temperature compensation	-16 mV / °C resp. -32 mV / °C		
Protection	Battery reverse polarity (fuse, not user accessible) PV reverse polarity / Output short circuit / Over temperature		
Operating temperature	-30 to +60°C (full rated output up to 40°C)		
Humidity	95%, non-condensing		
Parallel operation	Yes (not synchronized)		
<b>ENCLOSURE</b>			
PV terminals 2)	35 mm <sup>2</sup> / AWG2 (Tr models)		
Battery terminals	35 mm <sup>2</sup> / AWG2		
Protection category	IP43 (electronic components), IP22 (connection area)		
Weight	3 kg		
Dimensions (h x w x d)	Tr models: 248 x 178 x 103 mm		
<b>STANDARDS</b>			
Safety	IEC 62109-1-2010		

1a) If more PV power is connected, the controller will limit input power to the stated maximum.

1b) PV voltage must exceed  $V_{bat} + 5V$  for the controller to start. Thereafter minimum PV voltage is  $V_{bat} + 1V$