MASSPOWER MPPT

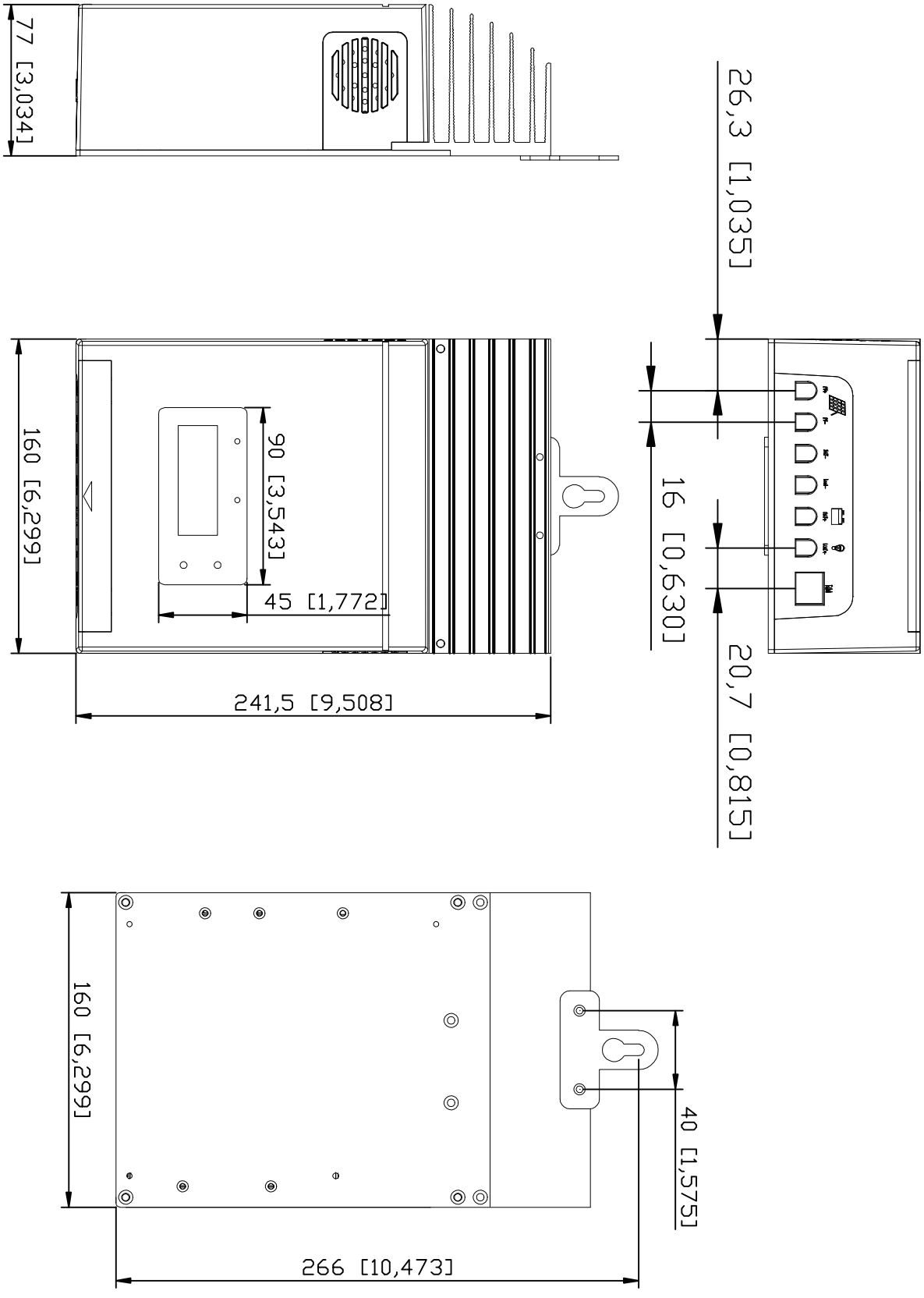
Solar charge controller

Installation and Operation Manual

Models

SUN-MPPT-5015A
SUN-MPPT-3015A

Dimensions in Millimeters [Inches]



1.0 Important Safety Information

Save These Instructions

This manual contains important safety, installation and operating instructions for the Masspower MPPT solar controller.
The following symbols are used throughout this manual to indicate potentially dangerous conditions or mark important safety instructions:

WARNING:
Indicates a potentially dangerous condition. Use extreme caution when performing this task.

CAUTION:
Indicates a critical procedure for safe and proper operation of the controller.

NOTE:
Indicates a procedure or function that is important for the safe and proper operation of the controller.

General Safety Information

- Read all of the instructions and cautions in the manual before the beginning of installation.
- Masspower MPPT contains no user-serviceable parts.Do not disassemble or attempt to repair the controller.
- Disconnect all sources of power to the controller before installing or adjusting the Masspower MPPT.
- There are no fuses or disconnects inside the Masspower MPPT. Do not attempt to repair it.
- Install external fuses/breakers as required.

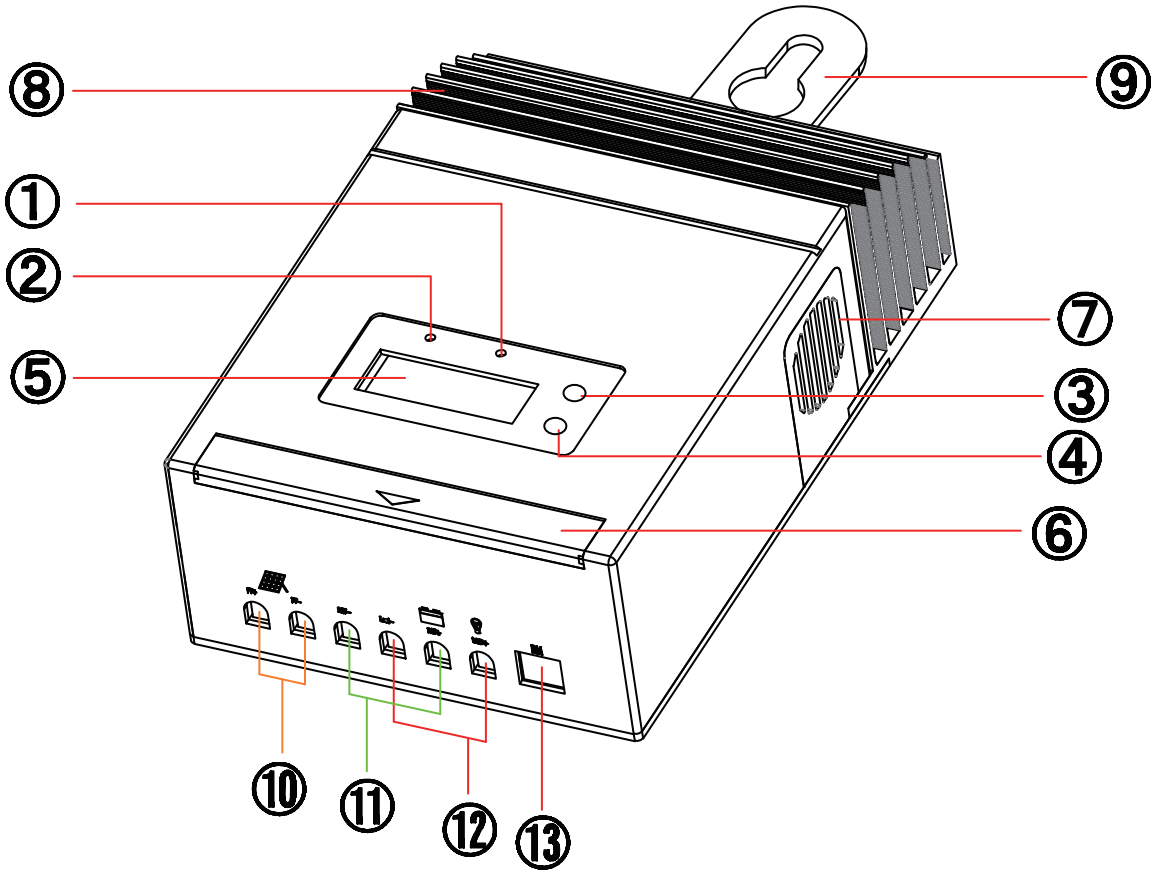
2.0 General Information

2.1 Overview

Thank you for selecting the Masspower MPPT solar charge controller.The Masspower MPPT is essentially a smart DC to DC converter which has been optimized to harvest maximum energy from the PV array in battery based solar electric systems by using a variety of maximum power point tracking (MPPT) strategies. The controller's secondary objective is to ensure that the batteries receive a full charge without becoming overcharged. This is accomplished through a four stage charging process

Please take the time to read this operator's manual and be familiar with the controller. This will help you make full use of the many advantages the Masspower MPPT can provide for your PV system.

2.1 Features



1 - Battery Status LED Indicator
An LED indicator that shows battery status or system errors.

2 - Charging Status LED Insdicator
An LED indicator that shows charging status and overvoltage of pv.

3 - Setting Button1
Set load work mode,battery type and max charge current.

4 - Setting Button2
Set load work mode,battery type and max charge current(in manual mode used for load ON/OFF).

5 - LCD Digital Display
Dispaly the system status

6 - Wiring Box Cover
Sheet metal wiring box cover protects power connections

7 - FAN
FAN to dissipate Internal circuit heat

8 - Heatsink
Aluminum heatsink to dissipate controller heat

9 - Mounting Hanger
Keyhole slot for mounting

10 - Solar Module Terminals
Connect solar modules

11 - Battery Terminals
Connect batteries

12 - Load Terminals
Connect loads

9 - RJ45 Communication Interface
Communicate with personal computer

3.0 Installation

3.1 General Information

The mounting location is important to the performance and operating life of the controller. The environment must be dry and protected from water ingress. If required, the controller may be installed in a ventilated enclosure with sufficient air flow. Never install the MPPT unit in a sealed enclosure. The controller may be mounted in an enclosure with sealed batteries, but never with vented/ flooded batteries. Battery fumes from vented batteries will corrode and destroy the MPPT circuits.

Multiple Masspower MPPT can be installed in parallel on the same battery bank to achieve higher charging current. Additional parallel controllers can also be added in the future. Each Masspower MPPT must have its own solar array.

CAUTION: Equipment Damage or Risk of Explosion
Never install the Masspower MPPT in an enclosure with vented/Flooded batteries. Battery fumes are flammable and will corrode and destroy the Masspower MPPT circuits.

CAUTION: Equipment Damage
When installing the Masspower MPPT in an enclosure, ensure sufficient ventilation. Installation in a sealed enclosure will lead to over-heating and a decreased product lifetime.

NOTE : Mounting
When mounting the Masspower MPPT ,ensure free air through the controller heat sink fins. There should be at least 150mm of clearance above and below the controller to allow for cooling. If mounted in an enclosure, ventilation is highly recommended.

3.2 Wiring

Step 1 - Mount to a Vertical Surface

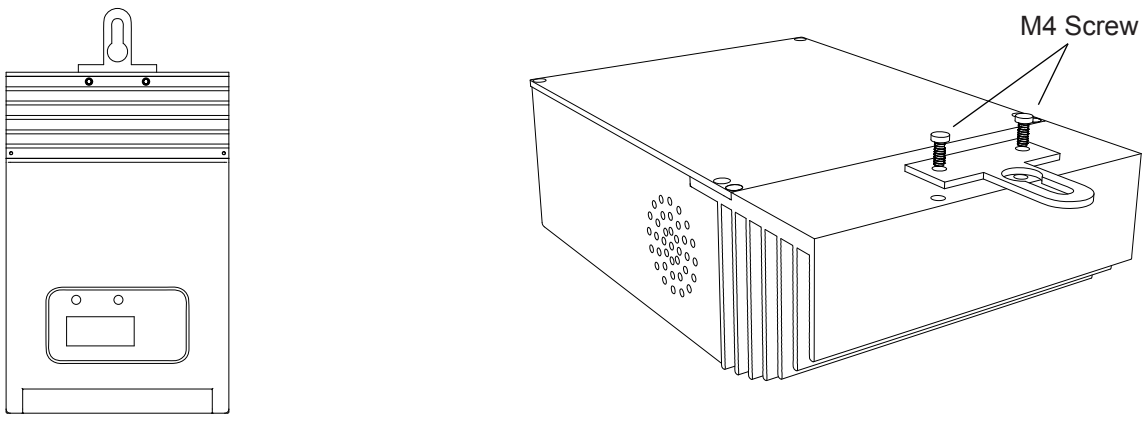


Figure 3-1. Attaching the mounting hanger

1. Attach the mounting hanger to the bottom of the Masspower MPPT with the M6 screw provided as shown in figure 3-1.
2. Place the Masspower MPPT on a vertical surface protected from direct sunlight, high temperatures, and water. The Masspower MPPT requires at least 150 mm of clearance right and left. flow as shown in figure 3-2 below.

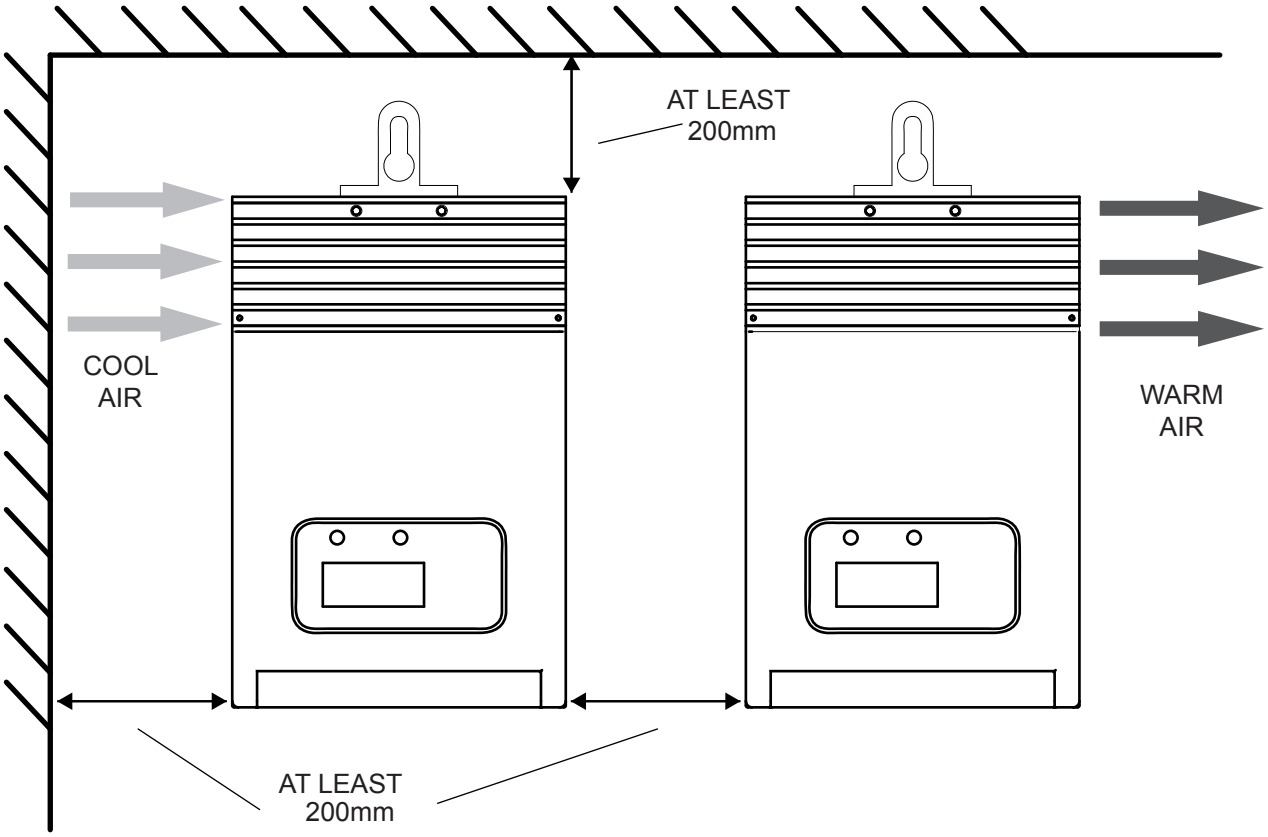


Figure 3-2. Required mounting clearance for air flow.

Step 2: DC load Wiring

WARNING:Please use the appropriate cable size according to load rating. Please refer to important Safety Warnings Section for the details. It will prevent internal high temperature.

The load output will provide battery voltage to connected loads such as lights,monitors and other electronic devices.

- connect load positive(+) wire to the positive terminal of the unit and load negative(-) wire to the negative terminal of the unit.
- install a DC Breaker or a DC fuse holder in a positive wire. The rating of the DC Breaker/ Fuse must be rated to 125% of the maximum load current or more. Keep the DC breaker off or do not install the DC fuse.
- See Section 4.3 Setting Operation for more detials about load control.

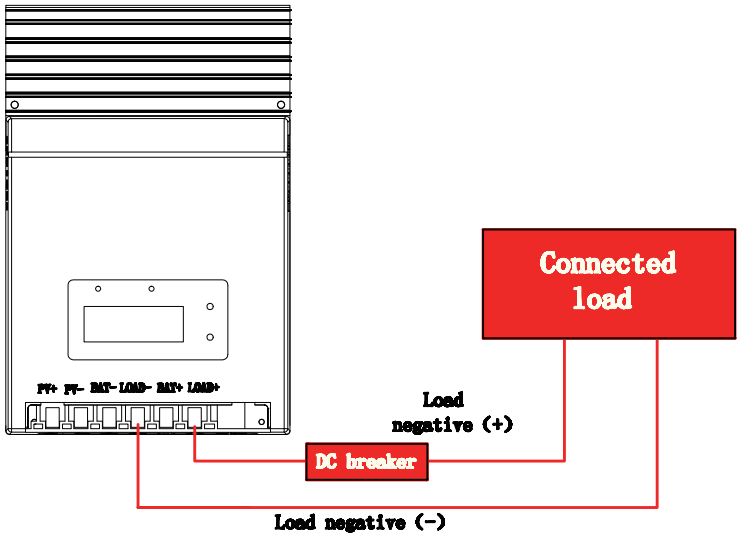


Figure 3-3. Load wiring.

Step 3: Battery Wiring

WARNING: Risk of explosion or fire ! Never short circuit positive(+) and negative(-) or cables

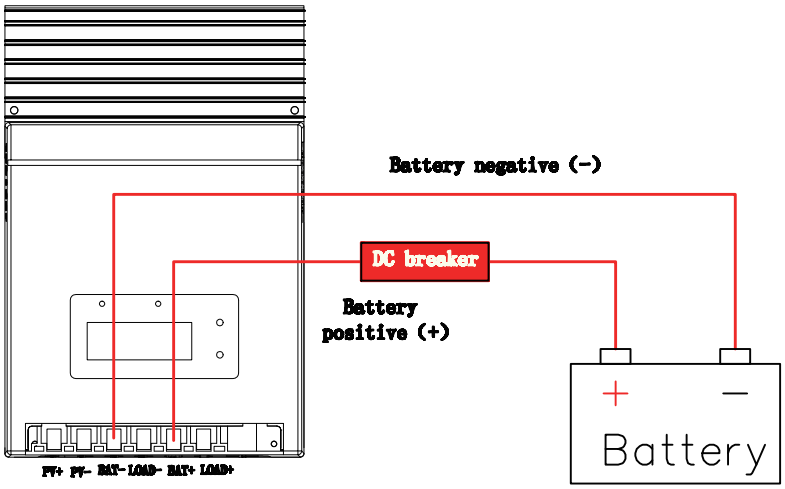


Figure 3-4. Battery wiring.

- connect battery positive(+) wire to the positive terminal of the unit and battery negative(-) wire to the negative terminal of the unit. Use #6 to #7 AWG wire rated for 75º C for Battery connections.
- install a DC Breaker or a DC fuse holder in a positive wire. The rating of the DC Breaker/ Fuse must be rated to 125% of the maximum charging current or more. Keep the DC breaker off or do not install the DC fuse.

1) Multiple batteries in series connection (Refer to Fig.3-5): All batteries must be equal in voltage and amp hour capacity. The sum of their voltage must be equal to the nominal DC Voltage of the unit.

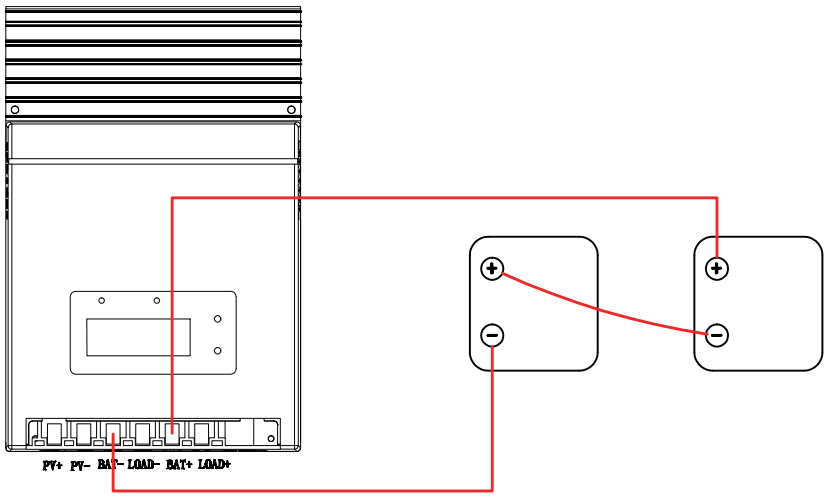


Figure 3-5.Batteries in series connection

2) Multiple batteries in parallel connection(Refer to Fig.3-6): Each battery's voltage must be equal to the Nominal DC Voltage of the unit.

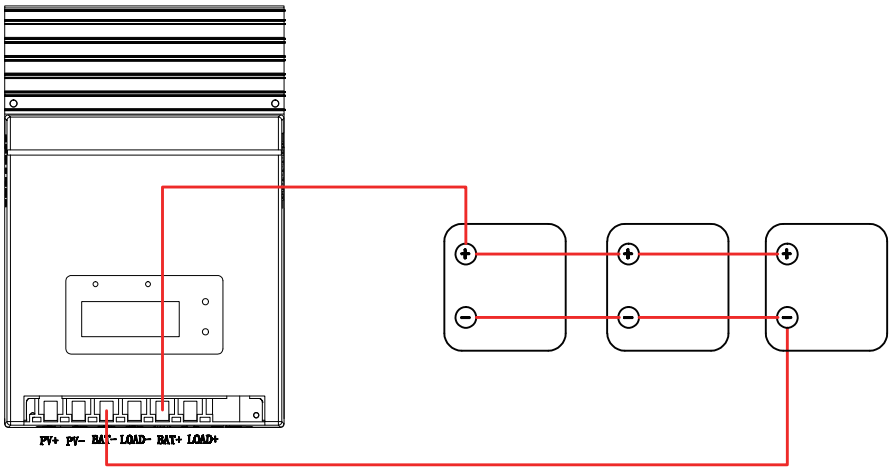


Figure 3-6.Batteries in parallel connection

Step 4: Solar Module Wiring

WARNING: Risk of electric shock! Exercise caution when handing solar wiring. The solar array high voltage output can cause severe shock or injury. Cover modules form the sunlight before installing solar panel wiring.

1) **Multiple solar modules in series connection(Refer to Fig.3-7):** All modules must be equal in voltage.The sum if their voltage must be equal to the nominal DC Voltage of the unit. The sum of their solar power must exceed the maximum capacity of the unit.

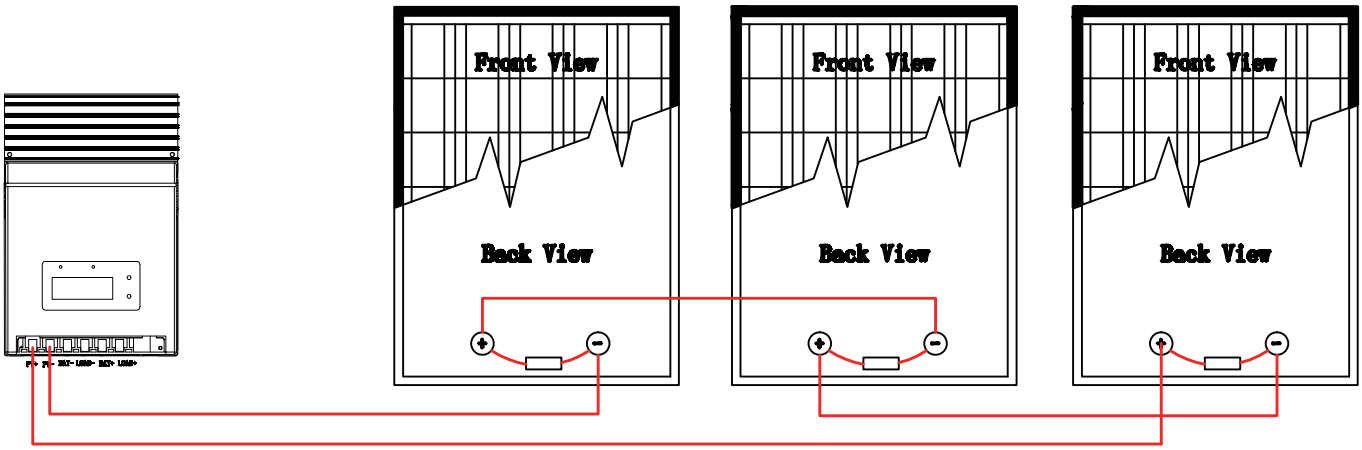


Figure 3-7. Solar modules in series connection

● connect soalr module positive(+) wire to the positive terminal of the unit and soalr module negative(-) wire to the negative terminal of the unit. Use #6 to #7 AWG wire rated for 75º C for Solar connections.

Model	Nominal DC Voltage	Maximum Solar Module Power
MPPT-5015A	12/24 VDC	420/840 W
MPPT-3015A	12/24 VDC	700/1400 W

Table 3-1 Maximum solar module power

2) Multiple solar modules in parallel connection(Refer to Fig.7): Each module's voltage must be equal to the nominal DC Voltage of the unit. The sum of their solar power must exceed the maximum capacity of the unit(see below Table 3-1)

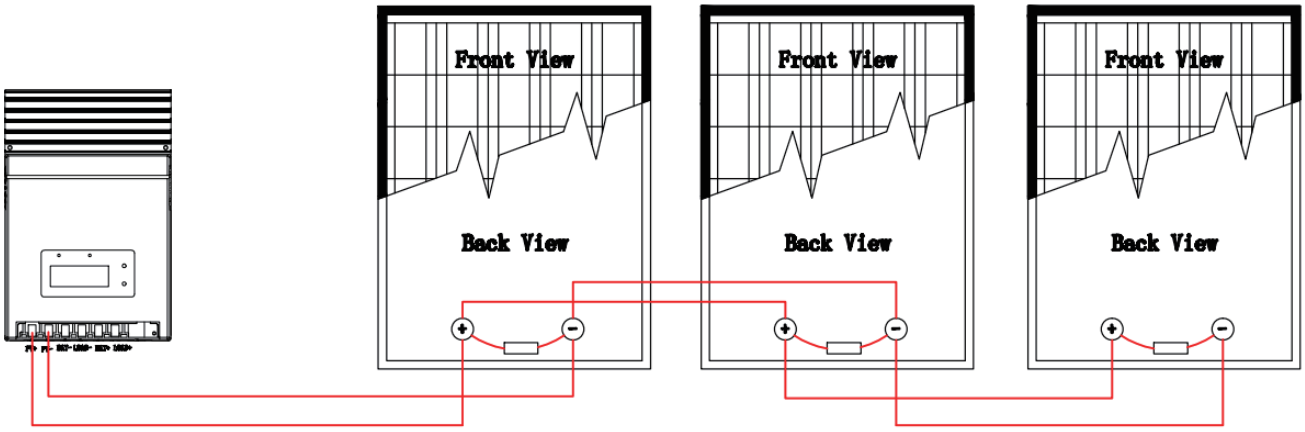


Figure 3-8. Solar modules in parallel connection

Step 5: Switch on DC breaker or install DC fuse

After completing all wires,double check if all wires are connected well. Then switch on DC breaker or install DC fuse on. Take off the cover of solar module. When the solar module power is above 15V, the charge will automatically turn on to work.

4.0 Operation

The Masspower MPPT operation is fully automatic. After installation is completed, there are few operator tasks to perform. However, the operator should be familiar with the operation and care of the Masspower MPPT as described in this section.

4.1 MPPT Technology

MPPT stands for "Maximum Power Point Tracking". This describes a process by means of which the solar module is always operated at the point of maximum possible power. Because the point the maximum power can vary depending on the operating mode and the local conditions, and because it changes in the course of the day, the term "tracking" is used, i.e. the tracking of this point.

Current Boost

Under most conditions, Masspower MPPT technology will “boost” the solar charge current. For example, a system may have 36 Amps of solar current flowing into the Masspower MPPT and 44 Amps of charge current flowing out to the battery. The Masspower MPPT does not create current! Rest assured that the power into the Masspower MPPT is the same as the power out of the Masspower MPPT. Since power is the product of voltage and current (Volts x Amps), the following is true*:

(1) Power Into the Masspower MPPT = Power Out of the Masspower MPPT

(2) Volts In x Amps In = Volts Out x Amps Out

* assuming 100% efficiency. Losses in wiring and conversion exist.

If the solar module’s *maximum power voltage* (V_{mp}) is greater than the battery voltage, it follows that the battery current must be proportionally greater than the solar input current so that input and output power are balanced. The greater the difference between the V_{mp} and battery voltage, the greater the current boost. Current boost can be substantial in systems where the solar array is of a higher nominal voltage than the battery.

An Advantage Over Traditional Controllers

Traditional controllers connect the solar module directly to the battery when recharging. This requires that the solar module operate in a voltage range that is usually below the module’s V_{mp}. In a 12 Volt system for example, the battery voltage may range from 10 - 15 Vdc, but the module’s V_{mp} is typically around 16 or 17 Volts.

Figure 4-1 shows typical current vs. voltage and power output curves for a nominal 12 Volt off-grid module.

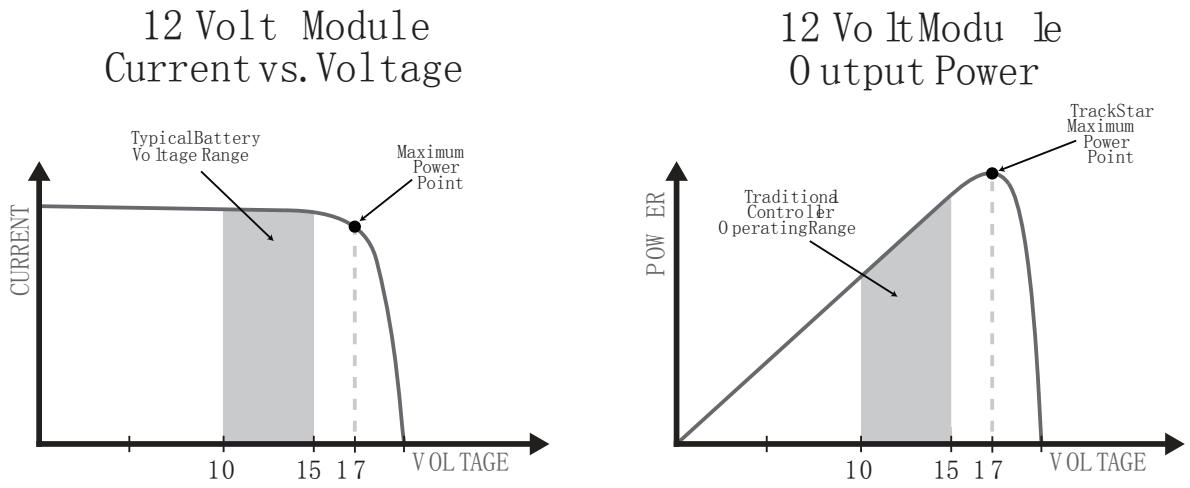


Figure 4-1. Nominal 12 Volt Solar Module I-V curve and output power graph.

The array V_{mp} is the voltage where the product of output current and voltage (Amps x Volts) is greatest, which falls on the “knee” of the solar module I-V curve as shown on the left in Figure 4-1.

Because traditional controllers do not always operate at the V_{mp} of the solar array, energy is wasted that could otherwise be used to charge the battery and power system loads. The greater the difference between battery voltage and the V_{mp} of the module, the more energy is wasted. MPPT technology will always operate at the maximum power point resulting in less wasted energy compared to traditional controllers.

Conditions That Limit the Effectiveness of MPPT

The V_{mp} of a solar module decreases as the temperature of the module increases. In very hot weather, the V_{mp} may be close or even less than battery voltage. In this situation, there will be very little or no MPPT gain compared to traditional controllers. However, systems with modules of higher nominal voltage than the battery bank will always have an array V_{mp} greater than battery voltage. Additionally, the savings in wiring due to reduced solar current make MPPT worthwhile even in hot climates.

Equalize Stage

WARNING: Risk of Explosion
Equalizing vented batteries produces explosive gases. The battery bank must be properly ventilated.

CAUTION: Equipment Damage
Equalization increases the battery voltage to levels that may damage sensitive DC loads. Verify all system loads are rated for the temperature compensated Equalize voltage before beginning an Equalization charge.

CAUTION: Equipment Damage
Excessive overcharging and gassing too vigorously can damage the battery plates and cause shedding of active material from the plates. An equalization that is too high or for too long can be damaging. Review the requirements for the particular battery being used in your system.

Certain types of batteries benefit from periodic equalizing charge, which can stir the electrolyte, balance battery voltage and complete chemical reaction. Equalizing charge increases the battery voltage, higher than the standard complement voltage, which gasifies the battery electrolyte.

If it detects that the battery is being over discharged, the solar controller will automatically turn the battery to equalization charging stage, and the equalization charging will be 120mins. Equalizing charge and boost charge are not carried out constantly in a full charge process to avoid too much gas precipitation or overheating of battery.

4.2 Battery Charging Information

4-Stage Charging

The Masspower MPPT has a 4-stage battery charging algorithm for rapid, effcient, and safe battery charging. Figure 4-2 shows the sequence of the stages.

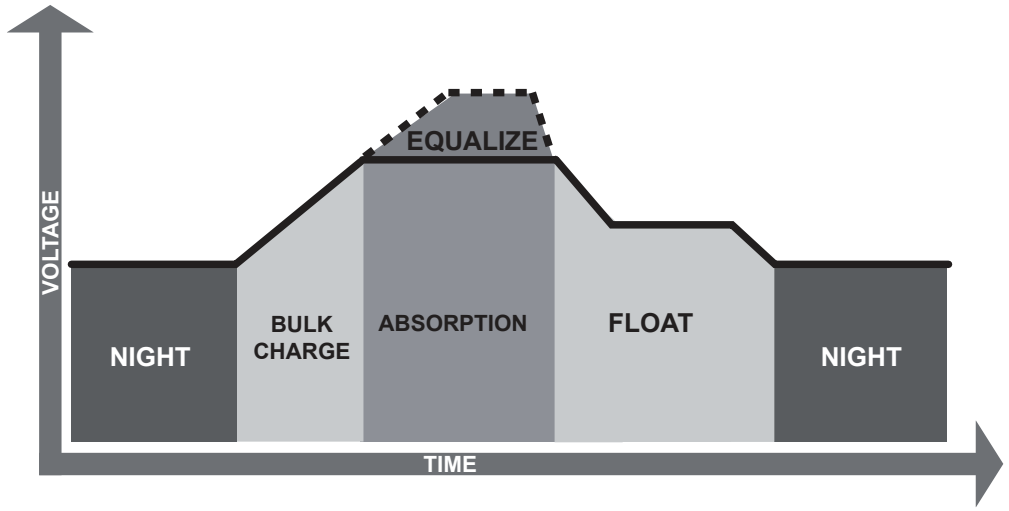


Figure 4-2. Masspower MPPT charging algorithm

Bulk Charge Stage

In Bulk charging stage, the battery is not at 100% state of charge and battery voltage has not yet charged to the Absorption voltage setpoint. The controller will deliver 100% of available solar power to recharge the battery.

Absorption Stage

When the battery has recharged to the Absorption voltage setpoint, constant-voltage regulation is used to maintain battery voltage at the Absorption setpoint. This prevents heating and excessive battery gassing. The battery is allowed to come to full state of charge at the Absorption voltage setpoint.

The Absorption setpoint is temperature compensated if the RTS is connected.

Float Stage

After the battery is fully charged in the Absorption stage, the Masspower MPPT reduces the battery voltage to the Float voltage setpoint. When the battery is fully recharged, there can be no more chemical reactions and all the charging current is turned into heat and gassing. The float stage provides a very low rate of maintenance charging while reducing the heating and gassing of afully charged battery. The purpose of float is to protect the battery from long-term overcharge.

The Float setpoint is temperature compensated if the RTS is connected.

4.3 LED Indications

- **Charging Indicator**

The green LED indicator will light whenever sunlight is available for battery charging, the green charging LED will stay on in normal charging. The charging LED indicator flashes when PV over voltage.

Charging LED Indicator Table4-1

Color	Indication	Operating Status
Green	On solid	Charging
Green	Flashing	PV over-voltage

- **Battery Indicator**

GREEN ON when battery voltage in normal range
GREEN FLASHING when battery full
ORANGE ON when battery under voltage
RED ON when battery over discharged

Battery LED Indicator Table4-2

Color	Indication	Operating Status
Green	On solid	Normal(battery)
Green	Flashing	Full(battery)
Orange	On solid	Under voltage(battery)
Green	On solid	Over diacharged(battery)
Red	Flashing	Short circuit(load)

- PV Overvoltage indicators

if the solar input open voltage(Voc) exceeds the maxmum rating. the array will remain disconnected until the Voc fails safely below the maximum rating.

PV over-voltage LED Indicator Table4-3

Color	Indication	Operating Status
Green	Flashing	PV over-voltage

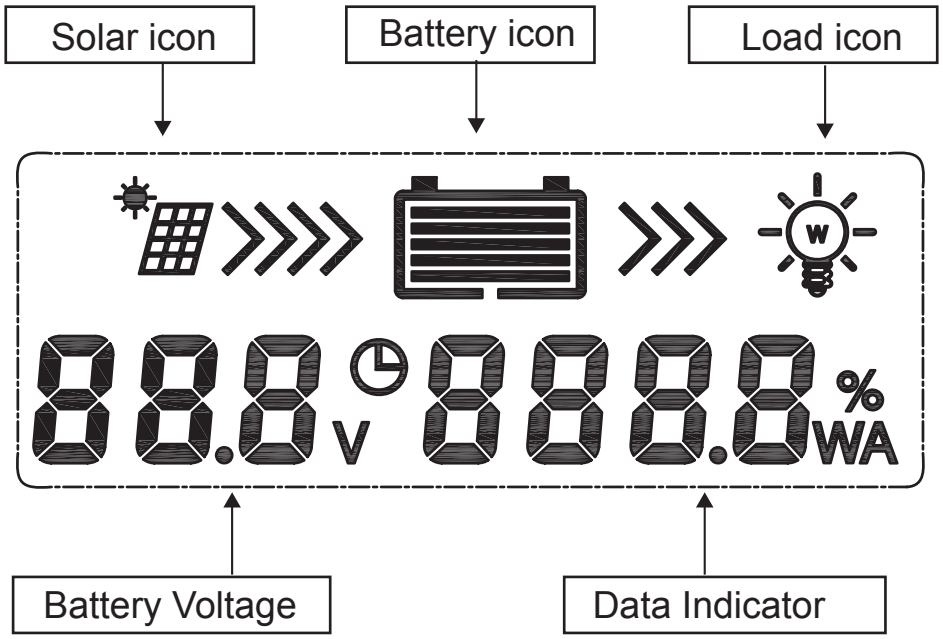
- Load indicators

When the load amp is1.25 timers of rated current for 60seconds, or the load amp is 1.5 timers of rated current for 5 secends(overload); or load short circuit, the Battery Indicator RED flashing and the LCD load icon flashing.

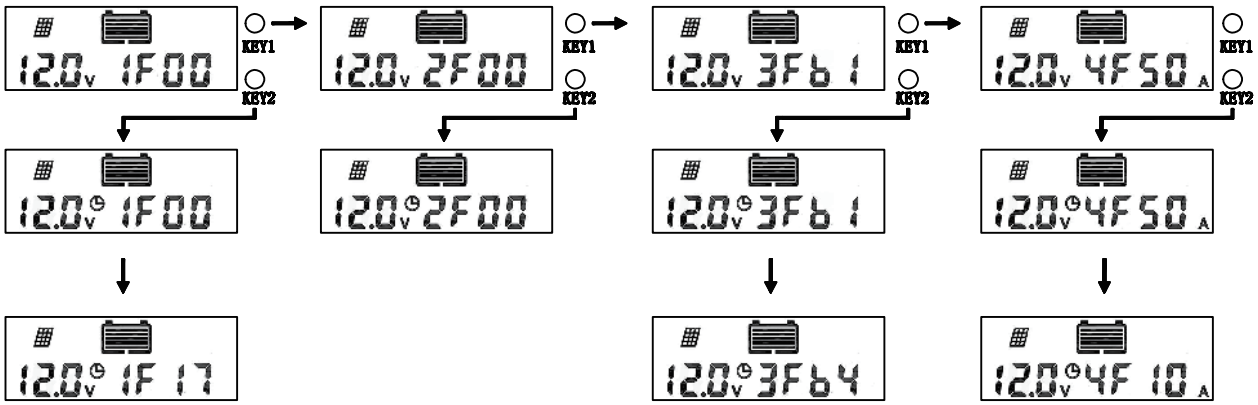
Load LED Indicator Table4-4

Color	Indication	Operating Status
Red	Flashing LCD load icon flashing	Overload or Short circuit

4.3 Setting operation



There are 4 parameters can be set in Load Work Setting Mode: 1F(Optical delay), 2F(Optical),3F(Battery type),4F(Maximum charging current)



Press “KEY 1”hold for 3 seconds enters the setting mode, then press KEY 1, the LCD will switch over between 1F,2F,3F,4F.Press KEY 2,when “◷”appears on LCD indicate enters current mode. Then press “+(KEY1)”“-(KEY2)”to set. If you don’t need to set up other programs just leave the button alone for 5 seconds to exit set mode. If you need to achieve other settings, please press the set key for 2 seconds come back to whole set mode. Then press “KEY 1”, the LCD will switch over between 1F,2F,3F,4F, press KEY 2 to enter option mode to set.

● Load Control Setting(Setting Mode 1F00 and 2F00)

1. Dusk to Dawn (Light ON + Light OFF)

When solar module voltage goes below the point of NTTV (Night Time Threshold Voltage) at sunset, the solar controller will recognize the starting voltage and turn on the load after 10 minutes delay; When solar module voltage goes above point of DTTV (Day Time Threshold Voltage), the solar controller will recognize the starting voltage and turn off the load after 10 minutes delay.

2. Light ON + Timer (1-15h on)

When solar module voltage goes below the point of NTTV (Night Time Threshold Voltage) at sunset; the solar controller will recognize the starting voltage and turn on the load after 10 minutes delay for several hours which users set on the timer. The timer setting operation is referred to as “Load Work Mode Setting”.

3. Test Mode

It is used to test the system and the same as Dusk to Dawn. But there is no 10 minutes delay when controller recognizes the starting voltage. When below the starting voltage, the controller will turn on the load, if higher, it will turn off load. The test mode makes it easy to check the system installation.

4. Manual Mode

This mode is to turn on/off the load by Setting Switch.

Time	Digital No.
Disable	0
Load will be on for 1 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	1
Load will be on for 2 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	2
Load will be on for 3 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	3
Load will be on for 4 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	4
Load will be on for 5 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	5
Load will be on for 6 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	6
Load will be on for 7 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	7
Load will be on for 8 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	8
Load will be on for 9 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	9
Load will be on for 10 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	10
Load will be on for 11 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	11
Load will be on for 12 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	12
Load will be on for 13 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	13
Load will be on for 14 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	14
Load will be on for 15 hour after ten minutes delay since sunset	15
Test mode	16
ON/OFF mode	17

Table 4-5 Load work mode

● Battery Setting(Setting Mode 3FB1)

Battery type	LCD dispaly
Sealed lead acid battery	3Fb1
Gel battery	3Fb2
AGM battery	3Fb3
Flooded battery	3Fb4

● Maximum charging Setting(Setting Mode 3FB1)

The default maximum charging current is 50A,customers can set the maximum charging current depend on themselves requirement. Range 10-50 Amps.

5.0 Warranty

The Masspower MPPT charge controller is warranted to be free from defects in material and work-manship for a period of TWO(2) years from the date of shipment to the original end user. We will, at its option, repair or replace any such defective products.

CLAIM PROCEDURE

Before requesting warranty service, check the Operator's Manual to be certain that there is a problem with the controller. Return the defective product to us with shipping charges prepaid. Provide proof of date and place of purchase. To obtain service under this warranty, the returned products must include the model, serial number and detailed reason for the failure, the module type, array size, type of batteries and system loads. This information is critical to a rapid disposition of your warranty claim.

WARRANTY EXCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS

This warranty does not apply under the following conditions:

- Damage by accident, negligence, abuse or improper use.
- PV or load currents exceeding the ratings of the product.
- Unauthorized product modification or attempted repair.
- Damage occurring during shipment.
- Irreclaimable mechanical damage.

6.0 Specifications

Electrical

	MPPT-5015A	MPPT-3015A
Characterisation of the operating performance		
system Voltages	12V/24V	
Maximum Solar Array	12VDC 700Watts 24VDC 1400Watts	12VDC 420Watts 24VDC 840Watts
Standby Power Consumption	Less than 1 Watt typical	
Peak Efficiency 97%	97%	98%
DC input side		
PV Open Circuit Voltage (VOC)	150 volts DC	
max current	40A	25A
DC output side		
charge current	50A	30A
load current	30A	30A

Battery Charging

Charging algorithm	4 - stage
Charging stages	Bulk, Absorption, Float, Equalize
Temperature compensation coeffcient	-5 mV / °C / cell (25 °C ref.)
Temperature compensated setpoints	Absorption, Float, Equalize, HVD

Charging Setpoints:

Setting Mode	Battery Type	Absorp. Stage	Float Stage	Equalize Stage
		Volts	Volts	Volts
3Fb1	1 - Sealed	14.40	13.80	
3Fb2	2 - Gel	14.10	13.50	14.40
3Fb3	3 - AGM	14.10	13.20	14.60
3Fb4	4 - Flooded	14.60	13.80	15.10

NOTE:
All charging voltage setpoints listed are for 12 Volt systems.
Multiply 2X for 24 Volt systems.