

BlueSolar charge controller MPPT 70/15

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**Solar charge controller
MPPT 70/15**

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.

Load output

Over-discharge of the battery can be prevented by connecting all loads to the load output. The load output will disconnect the load when the battery has been discharged to a preset voltage. Alternatively, an intelligent battery management algorithm can be chosen: see BatteryLife.

The load output is short circuit proof.

Some loads (especially inverters) can best be connected directly to the battery, and the inverter remote control connected to the load output. A special interface cable may be needed, please see the manual.

BatteryLife: intelligent battery management

When a solar charge controller is not able to recharge the battery to its full capacity within one day, the result is often that the battery will be continually be cycled between a "partially charged" state and the "end of discharge" state. This mode of operation (no regular full recharge) will destroy a lead-acid battery within weeks or months.

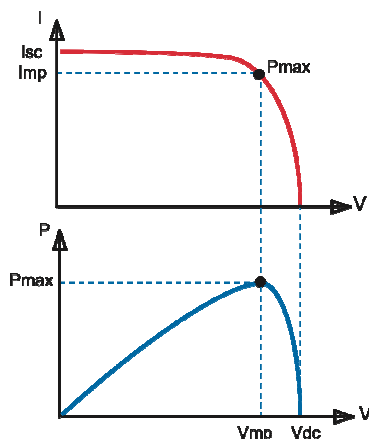
The BatteryLife algorithm will monitor the state of charge of the battery and, if needed, day by day slightly increase the load disconnect level (i. e. disconnect the load earlier) until the harvested solar energy is sufficient to recharge the battery to nearly the full 100%. From that point onwards the load disconnect level will be modulated so that a nearly 100% recharge is achieved about once every week.

Resin encapsulated electronics

Protects the electronic components against the environment.

Automatic battery voltage recognition

The MPPT 70/15 will automatically adjust to a 12V or a 24V system.



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 Pmax along the curve where the product I x 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 Vmp.

BlueSolar charge controller	MPPT 70/15
Battery voltage	12/24 V Auto Select
Maximum battery current	15 A
Maximum PV power, 12V 1a,b)	200 W (MPPT range 15 V to 70 V)
Maximum PV power, 24V 1a,b)	400 W (MPPT range 30 V to 70 V)
Automatic load disconnect	Yes, maximum load 15 A
Maximum PV open circuit voltage	75 V
Peak efficiency	98 %
Self consumption	10 mA
Charge voltage 'absorption'	14,4 V / 28,8 V
Charge voltage 'float'	13,8 V / 27,6 V
Charge algorithm	multi-stage adaptive
Temperature compensation	-16 mV / °C resp. -32 mV / °C
Continuous/peak load current	15A / 50A
Low voltage load disconnect	11,1 V / 22,2 V or 11,8 V / 23,6 V or BatteryLife algorithm
Low voltage load reconnect	13,1 V / 26,2 V or 14 V / 28 V or BatteryLife algorithm
Protection	Battery reverse polarity (fuse) Output short circuit Over temperature
Operating temperature	-30 to +60°C (full rated output up to 40°C)
Humidity	100 %, non-condensing
ENCLOSURE	
Colour	Blue (RAL 5012)
Power terminals	6 mm ² / AWG10
Protection category	IP65 (electronic components)
Weight	0,5 kg
Dimensions (h x w x d)	100 x 105 x 40 mm
1a) If more PV power is connected, the controller will limit input power to 200W resp. 400W	
1b) PV voltage must exceed Vbat + 5V for the controller to start. Thereafter minimum PV voltage is Vbat + 1V	