



# LINOVISION Charge controller Bluesolar PWM timer 12V/24V-10A User Manual

[Home](#) » [LINOVISION](#) » LINOVISION Charge controller Bluesolar PWM timer 12V/24V-10A User Manual 

## LINOVISION

### MPPT Solar Charge Controller Bluesolar PWM timer 12V/24V-10A USER MANUAL

#### Contents

- [1 Charge controller Bluesolar PWM timer 12V/24V-10A](#)
- [2 Products Introduction](#)
- [3 Instructions](#)
- [4 Installation](#)
- [5 Trouble Shooting](#)
- [6 Documents / Resources](#)
- [7 Related Posts](#)

## Charge controller Bluesolar PWM timer 12V/24V-10A

### Preface

Thank you very much for selecting our product!

This manual offers important information and suggestions with respect to installation, use, troubleshooting, etc.

Please read this manual carefully before using the product and pay attention to the safety recommendations in it. Contents of this manual are subject to change without notice, and updates will be added to the new version of the user manual.

For ease of reference, please take good care of this manual

### Products Introduction

#### 1.1 Product Description

Solar-ControllerMP10A MPPT solar controller, Using the maximum power point tracking technology, real-time

tracking of the best working point of solar panel, With maximum power from PV to charge the battery, PV charge efficiency can be significantly improved. Because the product can be used for charging current, the voltage can be accurately controlled. Therefore very suitable for lithium battery charging. Mainly used for a small off-grid solar power system. Multiple operation modes are provided including automatic mode, light-control mode, and manual mode. A test mode is also available for engineering installation.

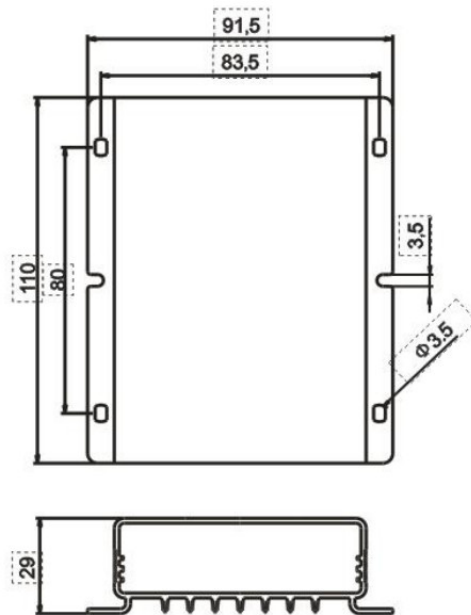
## **1.2 Main Features**

1. MPPT technology.Compatible with AGM GEL, LI, etc battery
2. Automatic 12v/24v Detection
3. Peak conversion efficiency up to 98%
4. High tracking efficiency of 99%
5. Waterproof IP67
6. Overload capability 110% normal running,125% 1min,150% 20s
7. Aluminum housing for better cooling
8. -40°C~+55°C Wide temperature range

## **1.3 Technical Parameters**

	Name	MPPT Solar charge controller
	Model	Solar-ControllerMP10A
Charge	Charge mode	MPPT(maximum power point tracking)
	Battery Type	Lead acid / Gel / LI / DIY
	Max Pv Voltage	100v
	Current	10A
Discharge	Discharge mode	Switch control
	Load type	12/24v auto
	Output Voltage	Battery Voltage
	Output Current	10A
Others	Typical Efficiency	>98%
	Temperature	-40~55°C
	Self-consumption	≤14mA
Size	Cover Size	110×92×29mm
	Waterproof Grade	IP67
	Net weight	510g
	Work temperature	-40~+55°C

#### 1.4 Dimension









Solar-ControllerMP10A

Figure 1.4 Product appearance

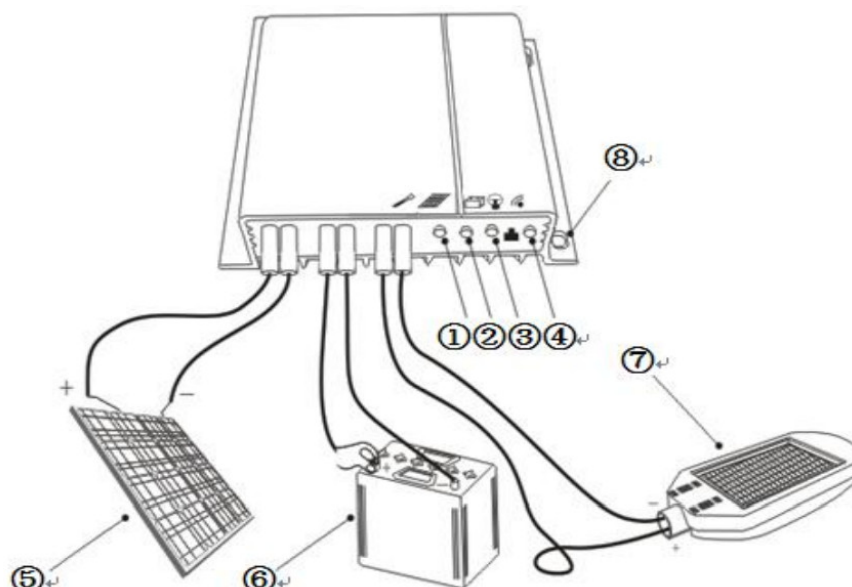
### 1.5 Protective Function

	<p>PV short circuit: If the PV array input of a short circuit, the controller will disconnect the associated circuitry; When the short circuit condition clears, the charge will automatically recovery</p>
	<p>PV current is too high: PV array input of the current is too high, resulting in the over-temperature controller, and the controller will automatically cut off the PV input.</p>
	<p>Load Fault: before the load is turned on, Detects the load if there is a short circuit or open circuit failure, If there is a fault, the controller protected itself automatically, and it will detect every once in a while whether the load fault has been ruled out automatically. If the fault persists for more than 7 minutes, the controller will not turn on the load today, until the next day to try again or technical personnel to troubleshoot.</p>
	<p>Over Power Protection: When the load power exceeds the rated power by more than 15%, the controller will limit the maximum output power.</p>
	<p>Overload Protection: when the load(LED Chips series connection) is too small or the battery voltage is too high, When the load current is in the runaway state and currently exceeds the maximum set power, will start the overload protection function.</p>

	<p>Over Charge Protection: When charging the battery voltage is too high, the controller will automatically disconnect the charging circuit, in order to avoid damage to the battery.</p>
	<p>Over Discharge protection: When battery voltage discharge is too low, the controller will cut off the load output automatically to protect the battery.</p>
	<p>PV modules reverse polarity protection: When PV modules reverse polarity (NOT suggested), the controller will not damage and will continue to work after the correction of wiring errors.</p>
	<p>Battery polarity protection: When the battery reverses polarity (NOT suggested), the controller will not damage, and will continue to work after the correction of wiring errors.</p>
	<p>Temperature sensor damage fault protection: When the temperature sensor shortens the circuit or damage, the controller will default to working at 25 °C. In order to avoid battery errors and damage caused by “broken” temperature compensation.</p>
	<p>Trickle charging protection: When the PV module charges the battery when the battery voltage reaches peak voltage, if continues to charge the battery with high voltage, the battery will be likely to cause dehydration or loss of control; If stops charging the battery then can not be saturated. But with this controller, when the battery reached peak voltage, it will buck 1V immediately, then enter the trickle charge state, Ensuring that the battery can be stabilized in the full state while avoiding dehydration or loss of control, Similar to a battery charge cycle, not only efficiently protects the battery, but also enhance the battery charging times and longer life.</p>

## Instructions

### 2.1 Panel Introduction



① PV indicator (green)	⑤ PV connection terminal
② Battery indicator (red/green)	⑥ Battery connection terminal
③ Load indicator (yellow)	⑦ Load connection terminal
④ IR communication connector	⑧ Installation hole

## 2.2 LED Indicators

### A, PV Indicator

Color	Indication	Working State
Green	On Solid	PV is charging Battery
Green	Flash Fast	Battery Over Voltage, refer to Troubleshooting.
—	OFF	PV voltage is low

### B, Battery Indicator

Color	Indication	Working State
Green	On Solid	Battery is Normal
Green	Flash	Battery is full
Yellow	On Solid	The battery is under voltage
Red	On Solid	The battery is over-discharged, turn off the Load auto

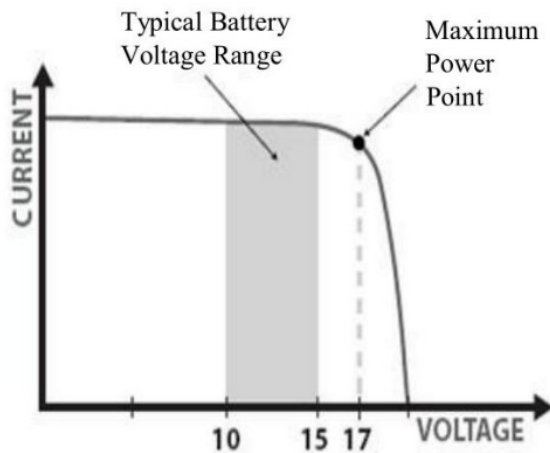
### C, Load Indicator

Color	Indication	Working State
Yellow	On Solid	Load is ON
—	OFF	Load is off
Yellow	Flash Fast	Load short circuit or open circuit
Yellow	Flash Slow	The load string number is too low Or overload limited power output

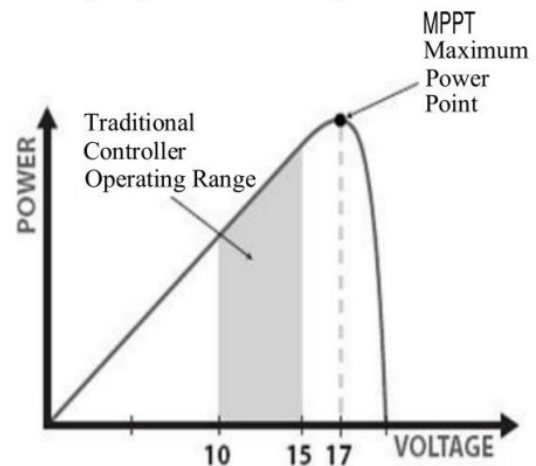
## 2.3 Charge Description

The controller utilizes Maximum PowerPoint Tracking technology to extract maximum power from the solar module (s). The tracking algorithm is fully automatic and does not require user adjustment, MPPT technology will track the array's maximum power point voltage ( $V_{mp}$ ) as it varies with weather conditions, ensuring that maximum power is harvested from the array through the course of the day.

## Current VS. Voltage in 12V system



## Output power in 12V system



### Fast Charge Stage

When the battery voltage has not yet reached full voltage setting value, will be a fast charge, the controller will provide 100% of the available solar energy for the battery charge.

### Boost Charge Stage

When the battery has recharged to the Boost voltage setpoint, constant-voltage regulation is used to prevent heating and excessive battery gassing. The Boost stage remains for 60 minutes and then goes to Float Charge. Every time when the controller is powered on if it detects neither over-discharged nor overvoltage, the charging will enter into the boost charging stage.

### Direct Charge Stage

Keep the battery in the direct charging stage of the accumulative time of 120 minutes, and then transferred it to the floating charge stage. Automatically enter the charge stage of each battery when the system detects.

### Float Charge Stage

After the Boost voltage stage, SDW-M will reduce the battery voltage to the Float voltage set point. When the battery is fully recharged, there will be no more chemical reactions and all the charge current transmits into heat and gas at this time. Then the SDW-M reduces the voltage to the floating stage, charging with a smaller voltage and current. It will reduce the temperature of the battery and prevent gassing, also charging the battery slightly at the same time. The purpose of the Float stage is to offset the power consumption caused by self-consumption and small loads in the whole system while maintaining full battery storage capacity. In the Float stage, loads can continue to draw power from the battery. In the event that the system load(s) exceed the solar charge current, the controller will no longer be able to maintain the battery at the Float set point. If the battery voltage remains below the boost charge reconnecting voltage, it will stop the float charge stage and return to the direct charge stage.

### Lithium Battery Charge

Control the charging process by detecting the charge voltage and current value. After the completion of the charge off the charger, ensure the safety of the battery charge. On the lithium battery charging can be divided into three stages: constant current charging, constant voltage charging, and charging termination.

#### A Constant current charging

when the battery voltage is increased to trickle charge above the threshold and increase the charging current constant current charging. Usually, the current constant current charge should be set between  $0.2C$  and  $1.0C$ . Battery voltage gradually increases with the constant current charging process.

#### B, Constant voltage charging

when the battery voltage rises to the charging set voltage constant current charging end, constant voltage charging stage. Current according to the saturation of the core, with the charging process continuing to charge current by the maximum value of the maximum. Usually, charge set voltage for single string 4.2V specific should be based on the battery manufacturers to provide the parameters and set, (C is a battery nominal capacity of the control current of a method, such as the battery is the capacity of 1C, 1000mAh is the charge current 1000mA.)

#### C, Charge termination

Monitors the charging current of the constant voltage charging phase and terminates the charge when the charge current is reduced to the charge termination current. Usually  $0.02C$  to  $0.07C$ .

## 2.4 Discharge Description

### (1) Discharge operation mode:

The controller can run automatically and unattended by following a preset mode. The controller provides four operation modes:

- **Light-control mode:** when dark, the solar panel voltage will drop to the start point. After a predefined delay time, the controller confirms the startup signals to switch on the load for operation; At dawn, after the light intensity has risen above the start point and a predefined delay time has elapsed, the controller confirms the shutdown signals to switch off output, and the load will stop operation.
- **Testing mode:** This mode is used for system testing. It's almost the same as complete light-control mode. The only difference is the elimination of the delay time before optical signal determination, and all other functions are preserved to facilitate checking of proper system functions during installation and testing.
- **Manual mode:** In this mode, the output on the load side is switched on or off manually. Switching operations are performed by pressing the function key(F1) on the remote controller.
- **Automatic mode:** This mode provides both light-control and timer functions. In the absence of sunlight, the light intensity will drop to the start point. After a predefined delay time, the controller will confirm the start signals and the load will be switched on. At this point, the timing sequence starts. When the total time reaches the sum of time settings for the first five periods, the load will be switched off. Before dawn, the controller restarts this six-period, and the load is switched on till daybreak. As the daily sunshine time varies with the season, the specific time settings for the six periods also change to keep ahead of daybreak.

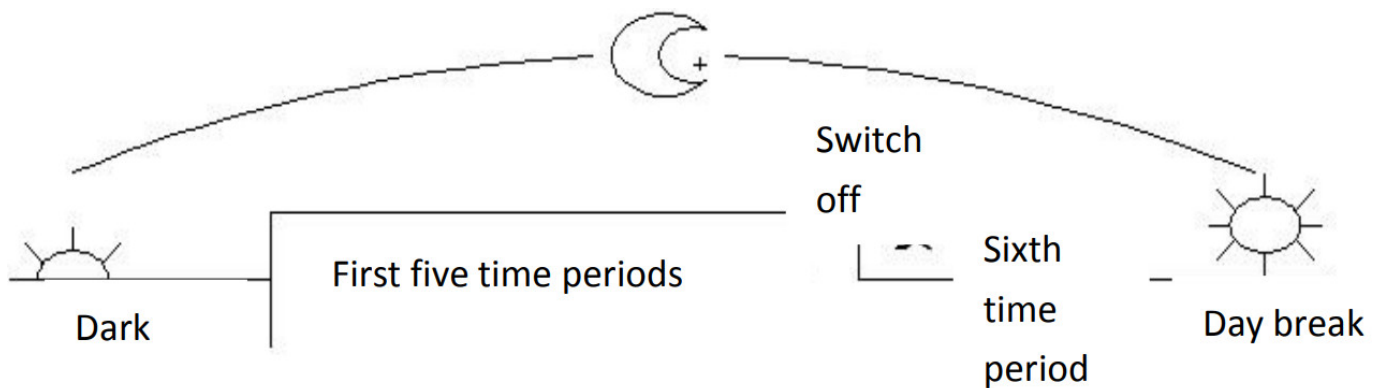


Figure 2.4 Automatic mode diagram

## Installation

### 3.1 Fix the controller

Fix the controller at a place free of direct sunlight, high temperature, and immersion risks. Take care of the radiator under the device, which is used to decrease device temperature during full-power operation. Measures should be taken to avoid obstruction and to ensure heat dissipation through natural convection. For installations in confined spaces such as lamp posts, the radiator ribs should be preferably oriented along the airflow direction.

### 3.2 Connection method

A connection method commonly used by electricians is recommended below. Please connect each wire of the controller according to standard procedures.

- All delivered wires for the controller have reserved cuts, which facilitate easy stripping during connection while preventing short circuits due to contact between wires. Please follow the steps below during installation and avoid removing the insulation of all six wires at one time.



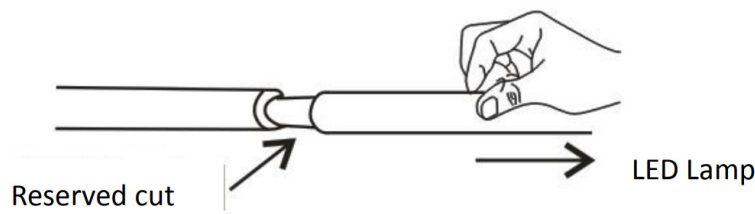


Figure 3.2 First step during wiring – wire stripping

- Cross the copper wires in the controller lead and load lead, and then twist them around the rear section of each other and tighten them. This wiring method provides a large contact area and a high connection force, thus ensuring a long-time reliable connection. The connectors should be tightened as well. The wires should be preferably fixed with cable ties to prevent the loosening of connectors during wire vibration in mobile applications.

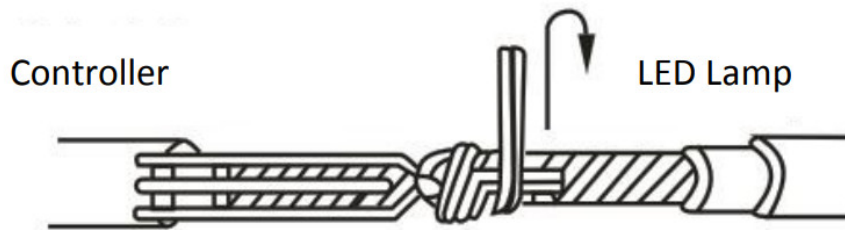


Figure 3.2.1 Second step during wiring - connection

- Use waterproof insulation tapes to wrap around exposed parts of wires. To ensure their reliability, high-pressure rubber self-adhesive tapes can be used as the inner wrapping layer and electrical tapes as an outer layer. Measures should be taken to prevent the aging and falling of the electrical tapes and consequent short-circuit accidents due to long-time use in humid and hot environments.



Figure 3.2.2 Third step during wiring – wrapping of insulation layers

Standard wiring is critical for long-time reliable system operations.

Loose or unstable wire connections may lead to excessive resistance and consequent heating at connection parts. In these occasions, the wire insulations tend to experience premature aging, which will in turn lead to short circuits, open circuits, and other failures.

### 3.3 Connection Step

For the sake of safety, please complete the wiring in the following order: ①load, ② battery, ③pv

- Load connection: As the controller has not started operation, there is no response from the controller after the load connection.
- Battery connection: Before connecting the battery, make sure that the battery voltage is higher than 9V so that the controller can be started. For a 24V system, make sure that the battery voltage is not lower than 18V. After completion of the battery connection, the controller will start to work. 10s later, the load will light up automatically to confirm the correct wiring.
- Solar panel connection: The controller can be used for both standard 12V or 24V solar panel components and those with an open-circuit input voltage not exceeding the specified maximum input voltage. The voltage at the


highest power point of solar components should not be lower than the battery voltage.

## Trouble Shooting

Phenomenon	Analysis	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·In the daytime, the PV indicator is dark</li> <li>·In the daytime, Loading on</li> <li>·Load work only for the one whole night</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·solar panel cables Connection mistake.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·check solar panel cables connection is correct or not.</li> <li>·cut off the solar panel cables connected to the solar controller, check the voltage of VOC, then reconnect.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Load Indicator flashes fast &amp; LED lamp not work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·LED lamp cable is open circuit or short circuit.</li> <li>·LED lamp is broken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·recheck whether the LED lamp cable connection is correct or not.</li> <li>·cut off LED lamp connection cables, then reconnect.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Load Indicator flash slowly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Output power over the controller-rated power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Low down the output current</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The battery indicator is red</li> <li>·LED turns on for a short time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Battery voltage is low</li> <li>·Cables resistance is too big or the battery is damaged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·If this occurs often, then need to check PV charging Whether the normal, solar panel is blocked or not, or whether other reasons caused PV not to charge normally.</li> <li>·Battery quality is good or not.</li> <li>·Check if the battery cables are too long or if there is any connection not good for the battery.</li> </ul>

# LINOVISION

## Documents / Resources

	<a href="#">LINOVISION Charge controller Bluesolar PWM timer 12V/24V-10A</a> [pdf] User Manual Charge controller Bluesolar PWM timer 12V, 24V-10A, Charge controller Bluesolar PWM timer 12V, 24V-10A
---	--