

Inverter / Charger with Solar Charge Controller



Steca Solarix PLI

Installation and operating instructions

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About this manual

Purpose

This manual describes the assembly, installation, operation and troubleshooting of this unit (also referred to as "inverter" throughout this manual). Please read this manual carefully before installation and operation. Keep this manual for future reference.

Scope

This manual provides safety and installation guidelines as well as information on wiring and operation.


Keywords and symbols

These keywords are used in this manual with the following meanings:

Keyword	Description
DANGER	Immediate danger of death or serious bodily injury
WARNING	Possible danger of death or serious bodily injury
CAUTION	Possible danger of light or medium bodily injury or damage to equipment

 This symbol indicates a warning or danger, pay particular attention to these sections.

General safety instructions

	WARNING: This chapter contains important safety and operating instructions. Read and keep this manual for future reference.
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1. This document is part of the product.
2. **CAUTION** Only qualified service professionals may perform the installation work described in this manual.
3. Before using the unit, read all instructions and cautionary markings on the unit, the batteries and all appropriate sections of this manual.
4. **CAUTION** To reduce risk of injury, charge only rechargeable deep-cycle lead-acid batteries with liquid electrolyte, AGM or gel. Other types of batteries may burst, causing personal injury and damage, if they are not approved by Steca Elektronik. Use only batteries with 48 Vdc nominal voltage.
5. Do not disassemble the unit, doing so may cause damage to the unit, personal injury and leads to a total loss of warranty. Contact your dealer when service or repair is required. Incorrect re-assembly may result in a risk of electric shock or fire.
6. To reduce risk of electric shock, disconnect all wirings before attempting any maintenance or cleaning. Turning off the unit will not reduce this risk.
7. **CAUTION** Never charge a damaged or frozen battery.
8. **CAUTION** For optimum operation of this unit, please follow the required specification to select appropriate cable sizes. Failure to do so may cause damage.
9. Be very cautious when working with metal tools on or around batteries. A potential risk exists in short-circuiting batteries or other electrical parts, potentially causing an explosion or fire. Use only insulated tools.

10. Please strictly follow installation procedure when connecting or disconnecting AC or DC terminals. Please refer to the **"Installation"** section of this manual for the details.
11. **WARNING** Ensure that all cables, particularly the AC input, AC output, photovoltaic (PV) and battery cables are seated properly in their contacts and tightened correctly. No cable insulation may protrude into the corresponding cable terminals. Any materials other than the cable / cable lug / ring terminal inserted into the terminals could cause excessive heating, damage and / or fire.
12. Make sure to use a battery fuse as close as possible to the battery terminal with a rating of 250 to 300 A DC as over-current protection for the battery and battery cables. The fuse must be able to reliably protect the battery cables from short-circuit or overload.
13. **WARNING** This inverter is required to be connected to a permanent grounded wiring system via the appropriate terminals. Failure to do so may cause serious personal injury. Be sure to comply with local requirements and regulations when installing this inverter.
14. Never allow the AC output and DC input to be short-circuited. Do NOT connect to the AC mains when the DC input short circuits.
15. If one of the following components is damaged immediately take the device out of operation and disconnect it from the AC mains, battery and PV modules: the device itself (not functioning, visible damage, smoke, penetration of liquid etc.), connected cables or solar modules.
Do not switch the system on again before the device has been repaired by a dealer or the manufacturer, damaged cables or solar modules have been repaired by a technical specialist.
16. Any use of this product aside from its intended purpose as described in this manual could lead to damage and/or serious personal injury. Opening any part of the device apart from the bottom cover as described in this manual will void the warranty and can lead to damage and/or serious personal injury.
17. Only for indoor use, pollution degree 2.
18. **CAUTION** Heavy device. Take care when lifting the device to avoid injury.

Introduction

This is a multi-function inverter/charger, combining functions of off-grid inverter, MPPT solar charger, AC transfer from an AC source to AC loads, and a battery charger from an AC source to offer an uninterruptible power supply with a compact size. Its comprehensive LC-display offers user-configurable and easily-accessible button configuration as well as a readout of relevant data.

Features

- Pure sine wave inverter
- Built-in MPPT solar charge controller
- Configurable AC input voltage range limit for home appliances or personal computers
- Configurable battery charging current based on applications via LCD setting
- Configurable AC / solar charger priority via LCD / button setting
- Compatible with AC voltage from the grid or generator power
- Uninterruptible power supply in case of grid black-out
- Bipolar disconnection from the AC input in inverter mode, grid injection is not technically possible
- Overload, over-temperature and short-circuit protection
- Smart multi-stage battery charger with optional equalisation for optimised battery performance
- Cold start function (starting with only battery power and no AC source or PV modules attached)

Basic System Architecture

The following illustration shows the basic application for this unit. It also includes the following devices to have a complete running system: battery, generator or utility (if both are used in a single system an external source-selector is required as shown in Fig. 1), and / or PV modules.

Consult with your system integrator for other possible system architectures depending on your requirements.

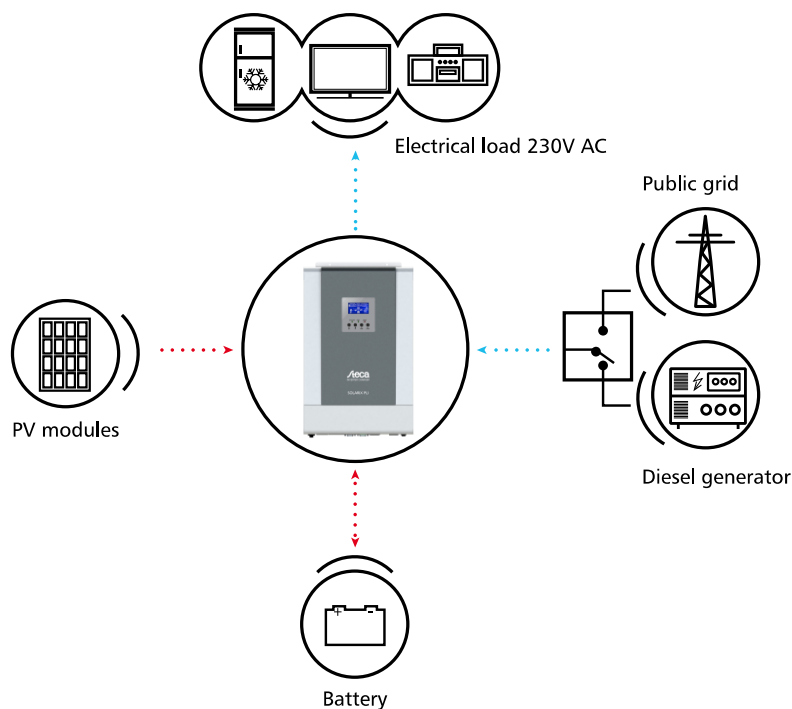


Figure 1: Hybrid power system

Product Overview

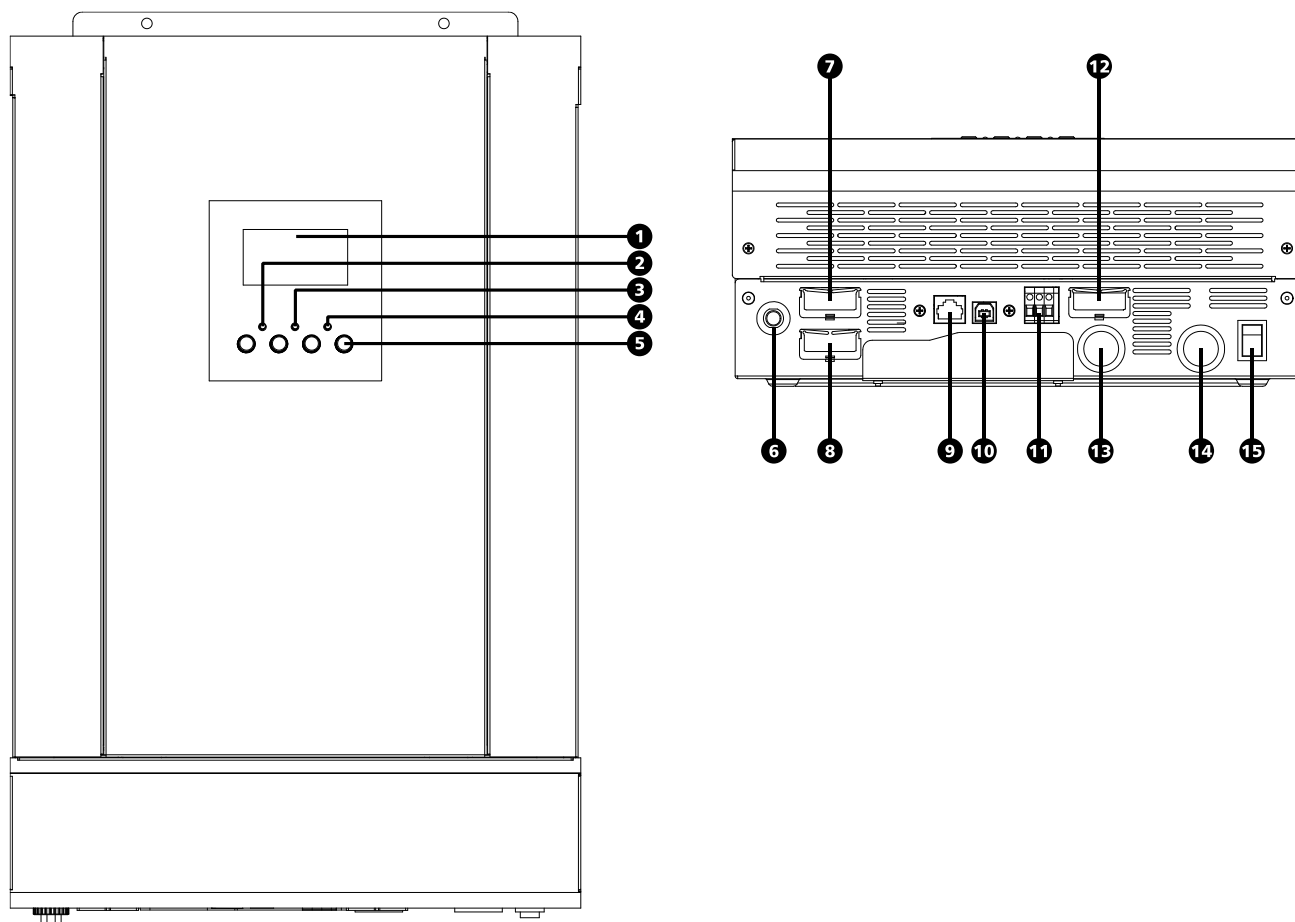


Figure 2: Device overview

1. LCD display
2. Status indicator for line / inverter mode
3. Charging indicator
4. Fault indicator
5. Function buttons (ESC, UP, DOWN, ENTER)
6. Circuit breaker
7. AC input
8. AC output
9. RS-232 communication port
10. USB communication port
11. Signal contact
12. PV input
13. Battery connection (positive)
14. Battery connection (negative)
15. Power on/off switch

Installation

Unpacking and Inspection

Before installation, please inspect the unit. Be sure that nothing inside the package is damaged. Included items:

- The inverter unit
- User manual
- USB communication cable
- RS-232 communication cable
- Ring terminal (3x)
- Software CD

Preparation

Before connecting all wirings, please take off bottom cover by removing the two screws shown in *Fig. 3*.

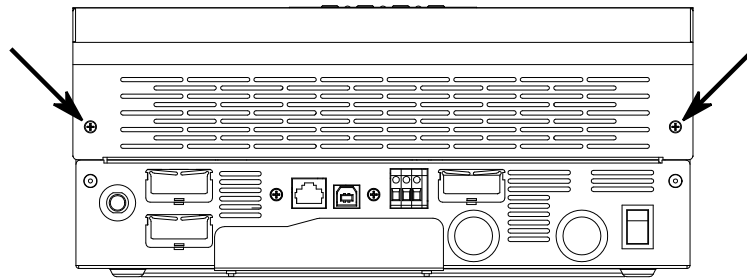


Figure 3: Screw location on bottom cover

Mounting the Unit

Consider the following points before selecting where to install:

- Do not mount the inverter on a flammable surface
- Mount on a solid surface
- Install this inverter at eye level in order to allow the LCD display to be read at all times
- The ambient temperature should be between 0 °C and 55 °C
- The recommended installation position is adhered to the wall vertically
- Be sure to keep other objects and surfaces at least as far from the installed inverter as shown to the right in *Figure 4* to guarantee sufficient heat dissipation and to have enough space for removing wires

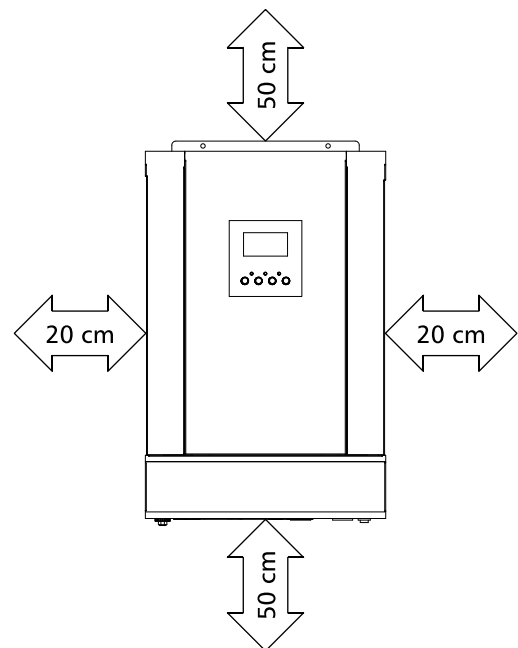


Figure 4: Minimum distance to walls and other objects



WARNING: Suitable for mounting on concrete or other non-combustible surface only. This is a class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

Fix the unit to the wall by using three M5 screws (not included) in the screw holes pictured below in *Figure 5*. Be sure to take precautions such as wall plugs, ensuring that the inverter's weight can be safely held by the wall and screws.

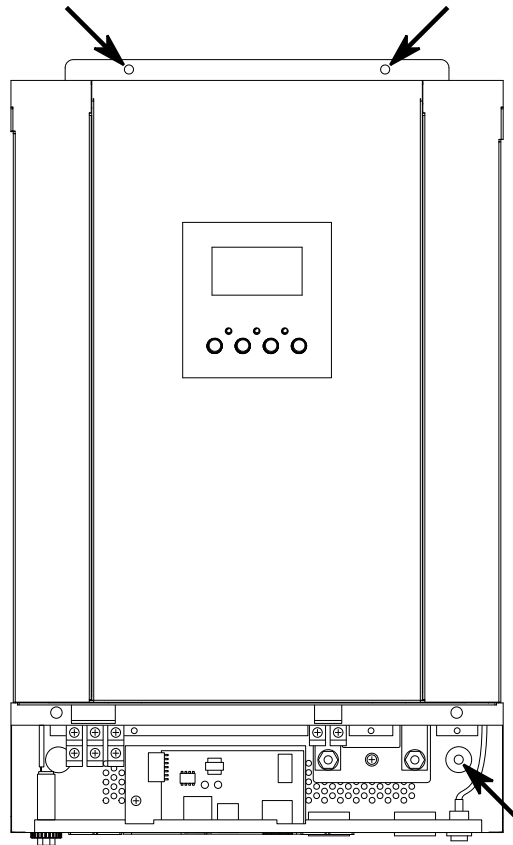


Figure 5: Mounting screw holes

Battery Connection



WARNING: All wiring must be performed by qualified personnel according to local regulations.

It is very important for system safety and efficient operation to use appropriate cable cross-sections for the battery connection. The recommended cross-section for the battery connection is 50 mm² (at 3 metres cable length). Keep the cables between the inverter and battery as short as possible, preferably ≤ 3 metres. Failure to tighten connections adequately could lead to overheating or fire.

CAUTION: To ensure safe operation and regulation compliance, it is necessary to install a separate DC fuse or circuit breaker device between battery and inverter, as close as possible to the battery terminal. The recommended fuse or circuit breaker rating is 250 A DC to 300 A DC, be sure to respect your local regulations.

Follow the steps below to connect the battery to the inverter:

1. Ensure the ON/OFF power button is set to OFF (see chapter "Power ON/OFF").
2. Open the circuit breaker or remove the fuse near the battery terminal.
3. Remove 10 mm of insulation on the inverter side of the battery cable from both the positive and negative lines.
4. Assemble the included battery ring terminal by crimping it to the battery cables on the inverter side, make sure that none of the insulation interferes with the ring terminal!
5. Connect all battery cells or packs as required to reach 48 Vdc nominal voltage. It is highly recommended to use at least a 200 Ah capacity battery.
6. Connect the battery-side of the cable to the battery appropriately, ensuring a tight and reliable fit.
7. Remove the M6 nut on the positive and negative battery terminals of the inverter.
8. Insert the ring terminal of the battery cable flatly into the battery connector screws of the inverter, then tighten the M6 nuts with a torque of 2 - 3 Nm (see *Figure 6*). Make sure the polarity at both the battery and the inverter is correct and the ring terminals are tightly screwed to the battery terminals, ensuring a good electrical connection.
9. Do not insert the battery fuse or turn on the battery circuit breaker yet!

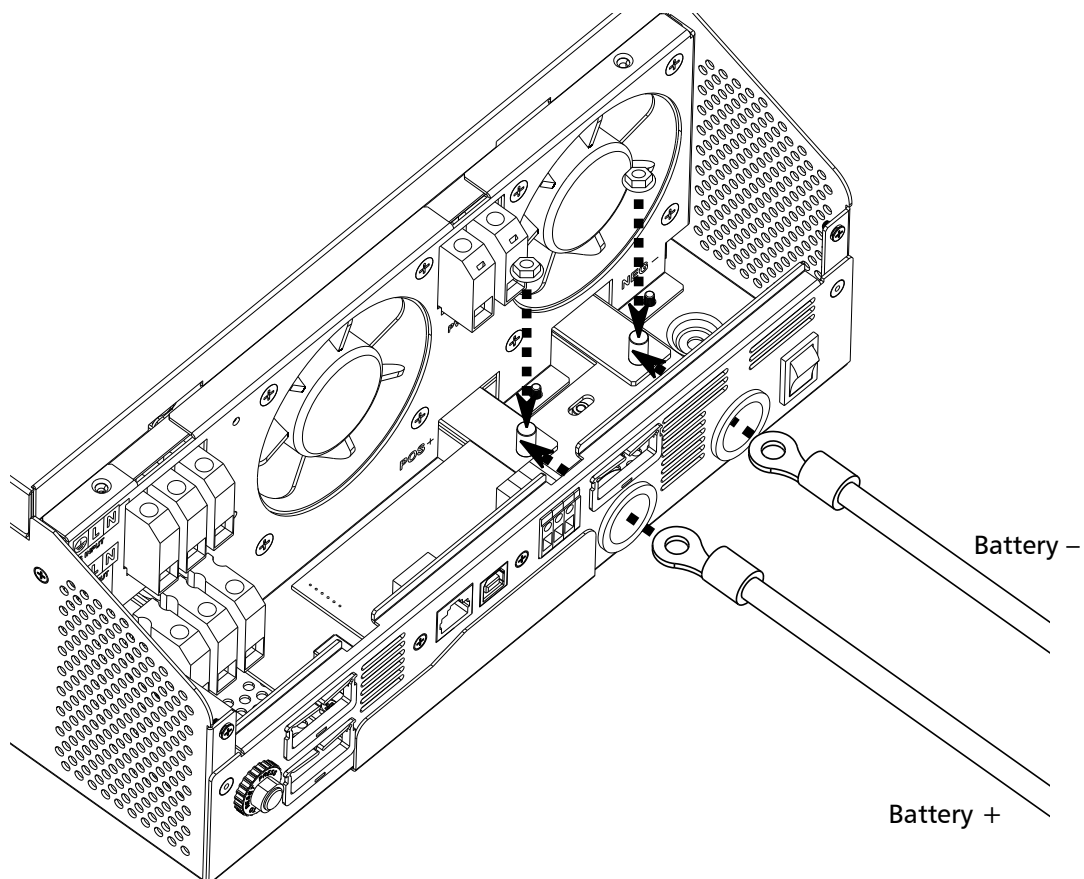


Figure 6: Battery cable connection



WARNING: Shock Hazard. Installation must be performed with care due to high battery voltage in series.

CAUTION: Do not place anything between the flat part of the inverter terminal and the ring terminal. Otherwise, overheating and / or fire may occur.
Do not apply any anti-oxidant or other substances on the terminals before the terminals are connected tightly.

AC Input / Output Connection



WARNING: All wiring must be performed by qualified personnel according to local regulations.

It is very important for system safety and efficient operation to use appropriate cable cross-sections for the AC connection. The minimum recommended cross-section for the AC connection is 6 mm². Failure to tighten connections adequately could lead to overheating or fire.

CAUTION: Before connecting to the AC input power source, install a separate AC breaker between the inverter and AC input power source and turn it off. This will ensure the inverter can be securely disconnected during maintenance and is protected from over-current from the AC input. The recommended AC breaker rating is 40 A, follow your local regulations. There are two terminal blocks, one marked "AC INPUT" and the other "AC OUTPUT". Do **NOT** mix the input and output connectors!
Connect a single inverter to only one phase (L and N).

Follow the steps below to connect the AC input (optional) and AC output to the inverter:

1. Before making AC input/output connection, ensure the battery DC circuit breaker is open and/or the battery fuse is removed, thus disconnecting the battery.
2. Ensure the AC circuit breaker is open so that no conductors have voltage.
3. Remove 10 mm of insulation on the inverter side of the PE (protective earth) conductors for both AC input and AC output. Remove 7 mm of insulation on the inverter side of the L (phase) and N (neutral) conductors for both AC input and AC output.
4. Connect the PE (⊕ - protective earth) cable of the AC input (*Figure 7*) to the corresponding terminal on the inverter and connect the PE (⊕ - protective earth) conductor of the AC output (*Figure 8*) to the corresponding terminal on the inverter. Tighten the terminal clamps with a torque of 1.4 - 1.6 Nm.
5. Connect the L (phase) and N (neutral) conductors to the respective AC input (*Figure 7*) and AC output (*Figure 8*) terminals. Tighten the terminal clamps with a torque of 1.4 - 1.6 Nm.
6. Make sure all connections are secure and tightened correctly, ensuring a good electrical connection.

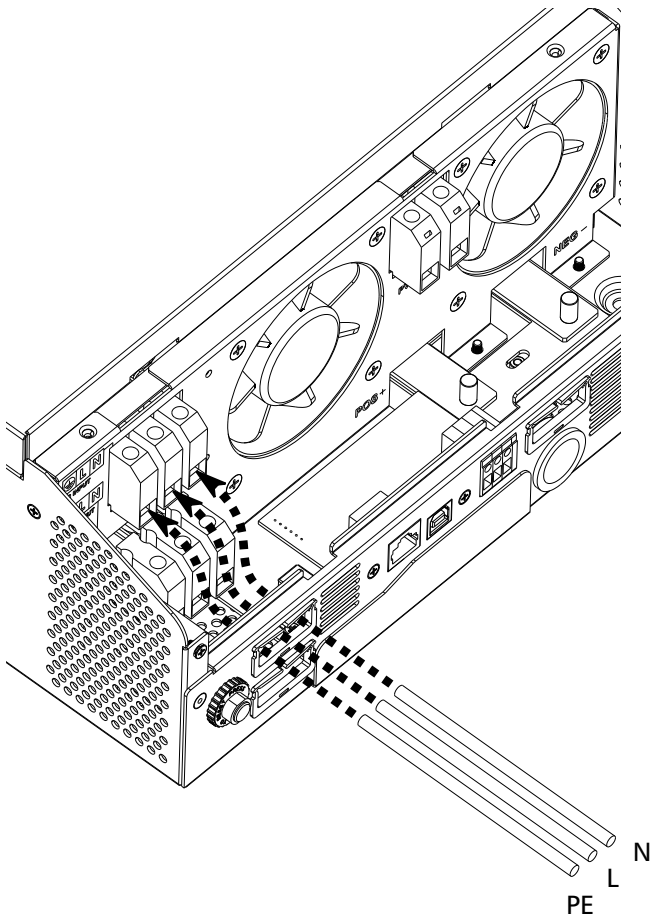


Figure 7: AC input conductor connection

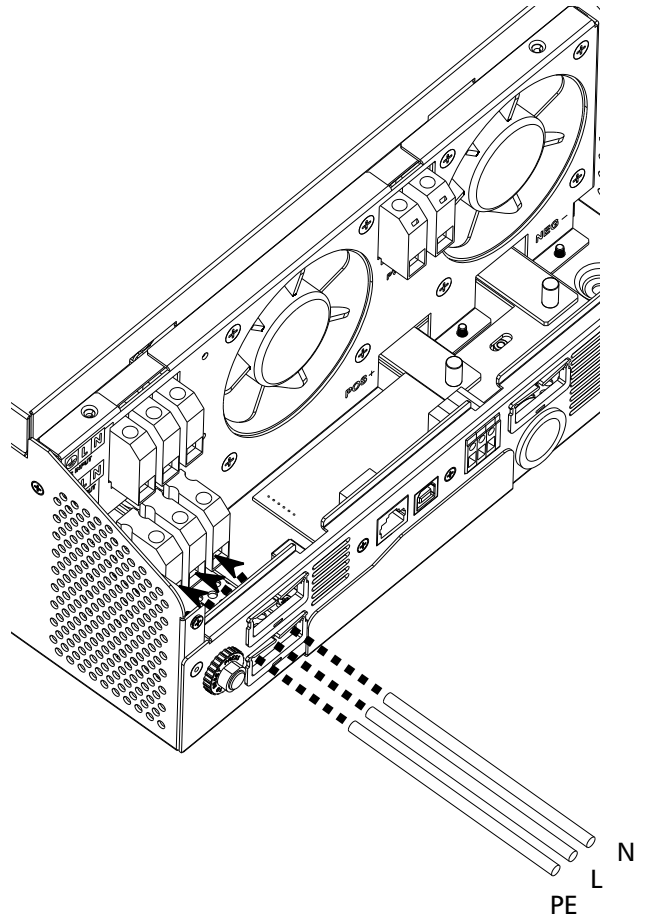


Figure 8: AC output conductor connection



DANGER: Be sure that AC power source is disconnected before attempting to hardwire it to the unit.

CAUTION: Some appliances such as air conditioners require at least 2 - 3 minutes to restart after a loss of power to have enough time for the refrigerant gas to settle. If a power shortage occurs and power is re-supplied in a short time, this may cause damage to such appliances. To prevent this kind of damage, please check the appliance manufacturer guidelines, the appliance may be equipped with a time-delay function during installation. If this is disregarded, this inverter may trigger an overload fault and cut off output to protect your appliances, potentially nonetheless causing internal damage to the appliance.

PV Connection



WARNING: All wiring must be performed by qualified personnel according to local regulations.

It is very important for system safety and efficient operation to use appropriate cable cross-sections for the PV connection. The minimum recommended cross-section for the PV connection is 12 mm². Failure to tighten connections adequately could lead to overheating or fire.

CAUTION: Before connecting to the PV input, install a separate DC breaker or DC disconnecting switch with a recommended rating of at least 80A between the inverter and PV modules and turn it off. This will ensure the inverter can be securely disconnected during maintenance.

It is strongly recommended to install a surge protector between the PV modules and the PV input of the inverter to protect the PV input from over-voltage.

PV Module Selection

When selecting proper PV modules, please be sure to consider the following parameters:

1. The open-circuit voltage (Voc) of the PV array at the lowest temperatures present throughout the year in the installation location does not exceed the maximum PV open-circuit voltage of the PV input of the inverter.
2. The MPP voltage (Vmpp) of the PV array must be higher than the minimum PV MPP voltage of the PV input of the inverter.
3. The total power in watt-peak (Wp) of the PV array should not exceed 1.2x the nominal charge power of the inverter.

Follow the steps below to connect the PV input (optional) to the inverter:

1. Ensure the circuit breaker between the PV modules and the inverter side of the PV cables is open so that there is no voltage on the PV cables before the connection.
2. Remove 10 mm of insulation on the inverter side of the battery cable from both the positive and negative PV cables.
3. Check the correct polarity of the connection cable from the PV modules and PV input connectors on the inverter.
4. Connect the positive and negative cables from the PV array to the respective PV terminals on the inverter (*Figure 9*). Tighten the terminal clamps with a torque of 1.4 - 1.6 Nm
5. Make sure the connections are secure and tightened correctly, ensuring a good electrical connection.

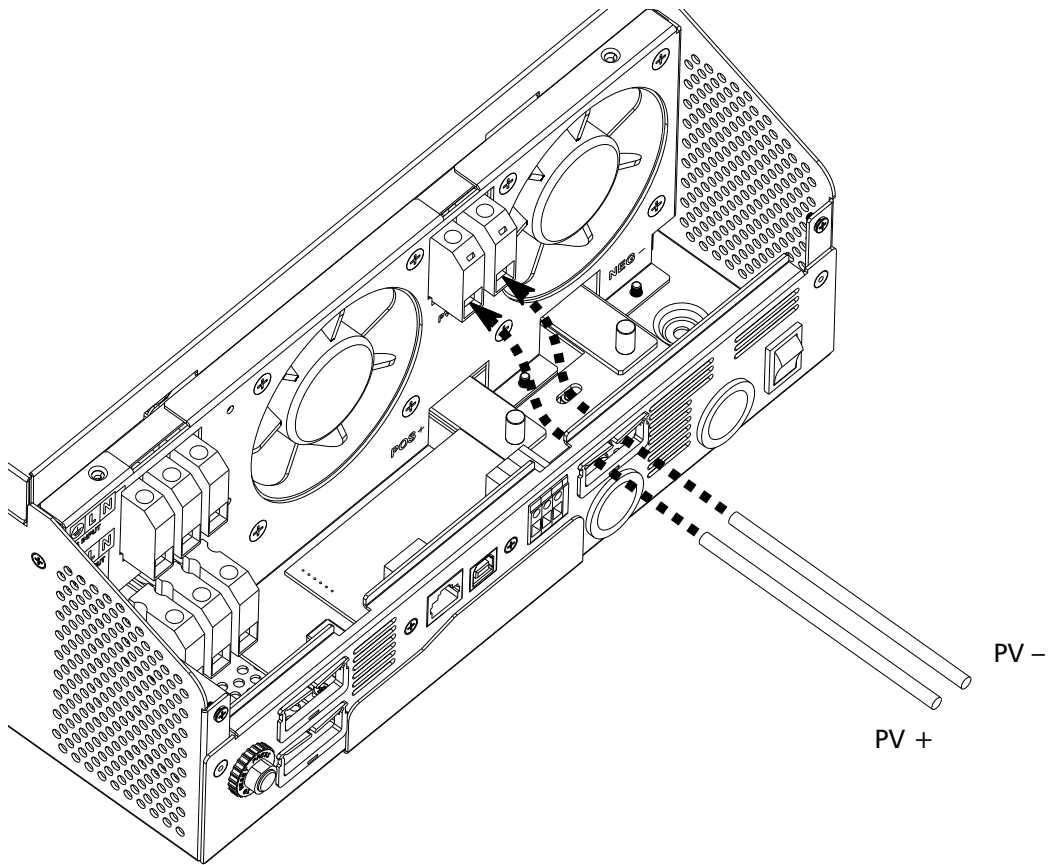


Figure 9: PV array cable connection

Final Assembly

After connecting all wirings, please slide the bottom cover back onto the bottom of the inverter and fasten the two screws as shown below (Figure 10).

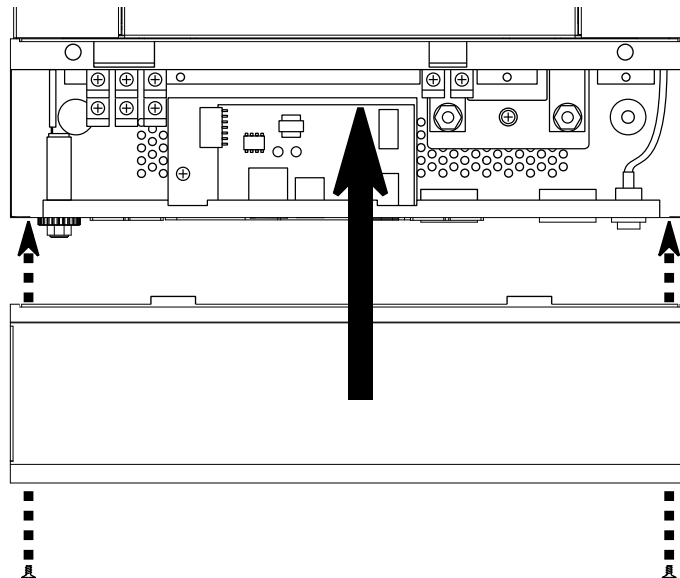


Figure 10: Closing the bottom cover

Now the fuse/circuit breaker of the battery can be inserted/closed to electrically connect the inverter to the battery. Next the AC input circuit breaker can be closed, then the AC output breaker and finally the fuse/circuit breaker of the PV connection.

PC Connection

If you wish to configure or monitor the inverter via a PC (optional), insert the included bundled CD into a Windows, Linux or Mac OS X computer and follow the on-screen instructions to install the WatchPower monitoring software. For the detailed software operation, please read the "WatchPower user manual.pdf" file on the CD in the "Manual" folder. Now connect the supplied USB or RS-232 communication cable to the inverter on one side and the PC on the other side.

Dry Contact Signal


There is a dry contact (up to 3 A / 250 V AC or 3 A / 30 V DC) available on the bottom panel. It has two possible functions:

1. When program 38 is set to "disable" (see chapter "Configuration"), it can be used to deliver a signal to an external device (such as an AC generator) when battery voltage reaches its warning level.
2. When program 38 is set as "enable" and the unit is working in battery / inverter mode, it can be used to trigger an external grounding box (not included). This grounding box can then connect neutral (N) and protective earth (PE) grounding of the AC output together.


Function 2 is useful for grid-tied installations where the AC input has a TN-C-S or TN-S grounding scheme, so where PE and N are separate and typically a residual current device (RCD) is used for safety from electric shock. In order for an RCD on the AC output to function, there must be a bridge between N and PE before it. This is the case in a TN-C-S or TN-S grounding scheme. However, when the inverter is working in off-grid / inverter mode, so when both the AC input N and L are disconnected by the internal by-pass / transfer relay, the bridge between N and PE is no longer active. With program 38 enabled an external grounding box controlled by the dry contact can bridge N and PE only in off-grid / inverter mode and release the bridge in line / grid mode.

Grounding is safety-relevant and should only be done by qualified personnel. Make sure local regulations are adhered to.

When program 38 is set to "disable" (default setting):

Inverter unit status	Condition		Dry contact port: 		
			NC & C	NO & C	
Power Off	Unit is off and no output is powered.		Closed	Open	
Power On	Output is powered from AC input.		Closed	Open	
	Output is powered from Battery or Solar.	Program 01 set to "Utility"	Battery voltage < Low DC warning voltage	Open	Closed
			Battery voltage > value set in Program 13 or battery charging reaches floating stage	Closed	Open
	Program 01 is set to "SBU" or "Solar first"		Battery voltage < value set in Program 12	Open	Closed
			Battery voltage > value set in Program 13 or battery charging reaches floating stage	Closed	Open

When program 38 is set to "enable":

Inverter unit status	Condition	Dry contact port: 	
		NC & C	NO & C
Power Off	Unit is off and no output is powered.	Closed	Open
Power On	Unit is in stand-by mode, line mode or fault mode	Closed	Open
	Unit is in battery mode or power-saving mode	Open	Closed

Operation

Power ON/OFF

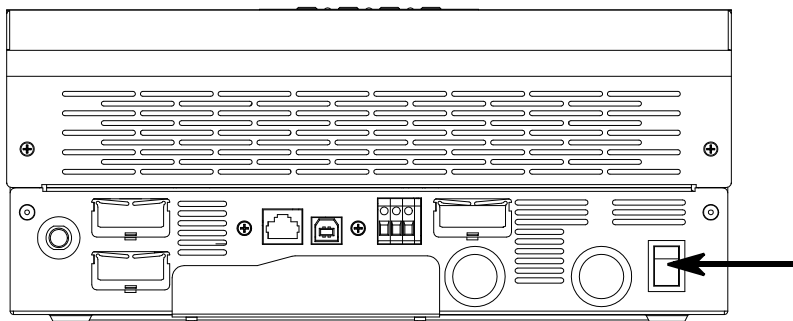


Figure 11: Power button

Once the unit has been correctly installed and the batteries are well connected, simply press the ON/OFF switch in *Figure 11* to the ON position (located on the button of the case) to turn on the inverter.

Display and Control Panel

The operation and display panel, shown in *Figure 12*, is on the front panel of the inverter. It includes three LED indicator lamps, four function buttons and an LC-display, indicating the operating status.

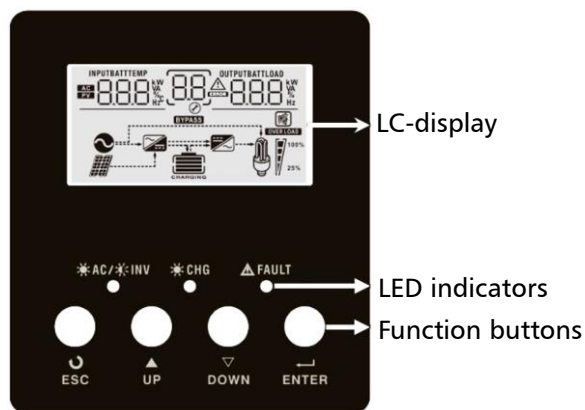





Figure 12: Display and control panel

LED Indicators

LED Indicator		Meaning	
	Green	Solid On	Output is powered by AC input in line mode
		Flashing	Output is powered by battery or PV in battery mode
	Green	Solid On	Battery is fully charged
		Flashing	Battery is charging
	Red	Solid On	Fault condition in the inverter
		Flashing	Warning condition in the inverter

Function Buttons

Button	Description
ESC	Exit setting mode
UP	Go to previous selection
DOWN	Go to next selection
ENTER	Confirm the selection in setting mode or enter setting mode

LC-Display Icons

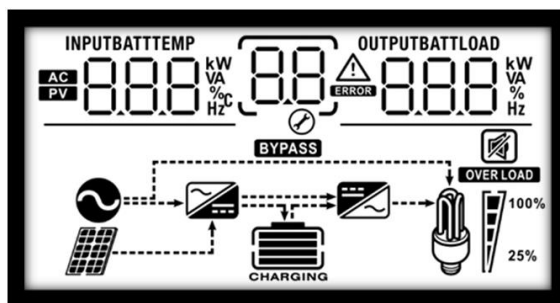










Figure 13: Display

Icon	Function description
Input Source Information	
	Indicates the AC input
	Indicates the PV input
INPUTBATT 	Indicates input voltage, input frequency, PV voltage, battery voltage or charger current
Configuration Program and Fault Information	
	Indicates the setting programs.
 Warning:  flashing with warning code.	
 Fault:  lighting with fault code	

Output Information



Indicate output voltage, output frequency, load percent, load in VA, load in Watt and discharging current.

Battery Information




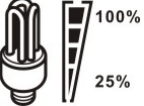










Indicates the approximate battery level as 0-24%, 25-49%, 50-74% and 75-100% bars in battery mode, or the charging status in line mode.

In AC / Line charging mode, it will present the battery charging status:

Status	Battery voltage	LCD Display
Bulk mode / Boost mode	< 2 V / cell	4 bars flash
	2 ~ 2.083 V / cell	Bottom is on, the other three bars flash
	2.083 ~ 2.167 V / cell	Bottom two bars on, the other two bars flash
	> 2.167 V / cell	Bottom three bars on, top bar flashes
Floating mode. Batteries are fully charged.		4 bars on

In battery mode, it will present battery capacity:

Load Percentage	Battery Voltage	LC-Display
Load > 50%	< 1.717 V / cell	
	1.717 V / cell ~ 1.8 V / cell	
	1.8 ~ 1.883 V / cell	
	> 1.883 V / cell	
50% > Load > 20%	< 1.817 V / cell	
	1.817 V / cell ~ 1.9 V / cell	
	1.9 ~ 1.983V / cell	
	> 1.983	
Load < 20%	< 1.867 V / cell	
	1.867 V / cell ~ 1.95 V / cell	
	1.95 ~ 2.033 V / cell	
	> 2.033	

Load Information (AC Output)				
	Indicates overload.			
	Indicates the load level by:			
	0%~24%	25%~49%	50%~74%	75%~100%
				
Operation Mode Information				
	Indicates the unit is connected to an AC source at the AC input terminal.			
	Indicates the unit is connected to PV modules.			
	Indicates the load is supplied by the AC input power source.			
	Indicates the AC charger circuit is in operation.			
	Indicates the DC/AC inverter circuit is in operation.			
Mute Operation				
	Indicates the unit's alarm is disabled.			

Configuration

After pressing and holding the "ENTER" button for 3 seconds, the unit will enter its configuration / setting mode. Press the "UP" or "DOWN" button to select different setting programs. Then press the "ENTER" button to confirm the selection or "ESC" to exit.

CAUTION: Consult your battery manufacturer's documentation to determine the optimal battery settings. Steca Elektronik GmbH cannot be held responsible for incorrect battery settings or battery settings that are incompatible with the particular battery in use.













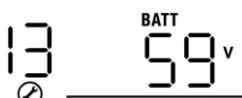
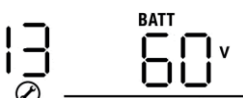




Setting Programs:

Program	Description	Selectable option	
00	Exit setting mode	Escape 00 ESC	
01	Output source priority: To configure load power source priority	Solar first 01 SOL	<p>Solar energy provides power to the loads as first priority.</p> <p>If solar energy is not sufficient to power all connected loads, battery energy will supply power to the loads at the same time.</p> <p>The utility / AC input provides power to the loads only when any of these conditions happens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar energy is not available. • Battery voltage drops to either low-level warning voltage or the setting in program 12.
		AC in first (default) 01 UTI	<p>AC input / Utility will provide power to the loads as first priority.</p> <p>Solar and battery energy will provide power to the loads only when AC input power is not available.</p>
		SBU priority 01 SBU	<p>Solar energy provides power to the loads as first priority.</p> <p>If solar energy is not sufficient to power all connected loads, battery energy will supply power to the loads at the same time.</p> <p>Utility / AC input provides power to the loads only when battery voltage drops to either low-level warning voltage or the setting in program 12.</p>


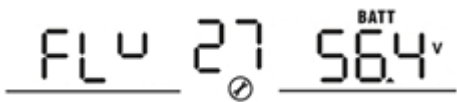

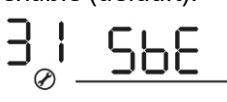
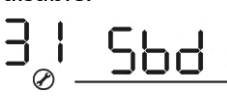
02	<p>Maximum charging current: configure the total charging current for solar and AC chargers combined.</p> <p><i>Max. charging current = AC charging current + solar charging current</i></p>	Available options:	
		10 A 02 10 A	20 A 02 20 A
		30 A 02 30 A	40 A 02 40 A
		50 A 02 50 A	60 A 02 60 A
		70 A 02 70 A	80 A (default) 02 80 A
		90 A 02 90 A	100 A 02 100 A
		110 A 02 110 A	120 A 02 120 A
		130 A 02 130 A	140 A 02 140 A
03	AC input voltage range	Appliances 03 APL	If selected, the acceptable AC input voltage range will be within 90 – 280 V AC.
		UPS (default) 03 UPS	If selected, the acceptable AC input voltage range will be within 170 – 280 V AC.
04	Power saving mode enable / disable	Disable (default) 04 SDS	If disabled, the on/off status of inverter output will not be effected by the power of the load, the inverter will remain on.
		Enable 04 SEN	If enabled, the output of inverter will turn off when the connected load is below ~ 50 W. It will then test for a load every 5 seconds and turn back on above ~ 100 W load level.
05	Battery type	AGM / Gel 05 AGN	Flooded / liquid electrolyte 05 FLD
		User-Defined (default) 05 USE	If "User-Defined" is selected, the battery end-of-charge voltage and low battery cut-off voltage can be set in program 26, 27 and 29.

06	<p>Auto restart when overload occurs</p> <p>Irrespective of this setting when the AC output is short-circuited the inverter will shut-down and attempt to restart every 10 s. If it fails after 3 tries it will remain off. During the tries the AC output voltage never exceeds 20 Vac and is thus not dangerous to humans.</p>	<p>Restart disable (default)</p> <p>06 Lfd</p>	<p>Restart enable</p> <p>06 LfE</p>								
07	<p>Auto restart when over-temperature occurs</p>	<p>Restart disable</p> <p>07 Lfd</p>	<p>Restart enable (default)</p> <p>07 LfE</p>								
09	<p>AC Output frequency</p>	<p>50 Hz (default)</p> <p>09 50 Hz</p>	<p>60 Hz</p> <p>09 60 Hz</p>								
11	<p>Maximum AC input charging current</p>	<p>Available options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="676 974 979 1102"> <p>2 A</p> <p>11 2A</p> </td> <td data-bbox="979 974 1434 1102"> <p>10 A</p> <p>11 10A</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="676 1102 979 1229"> <p>20 A</p> <p>11 20A</p> </td> <td data-bbox="979 1102 1434 1229"> <p>30 A (default)</p> <p>11 30A</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="676 1229 979 1357"> <p>40 A</p> <p>11 40A</p> </td> <td data-bbox="979 1229 1434 1357"> <p>50 A</p> <p>11 50A</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="676 1357 979 1471"> <p>60 A</p> <p>11 60A</p> </td> <td data-bbox="979 1357 1434 1471"></td> </tr> </table>		<p>2 A</p> <p>11 2A</p>	<p>10 A</p> <p>11 10A</p>	<p>20 A</p> <p>11 20A</p>	<p>30 A (default)</p> <p>11 30A</p>	<p>40 A</p> <p>11 40A</p>	<p>50 A</p> <p>11 50A</p>	<p>60 A</p> <p>11 60A</p>	
<p>2 A</p> <p>11 2A</p>	<p>10 A</p> <p>11 10A</p>										
<p>20 A</p> <p>11 20A</p>	<p>30 A (default)</p> <p>11 30A</p>										
<p>40 A</p> <p>11 40A</p>	<p>50 A</p> <p>11 50A</p>										
<p>60 A</p> <p>11 60A</p>											



12	Battery voltage below which the inverter switches the power source to AC in / utility when selecting "SBU priority" or "Solar first" in program 01.	Available options:	
		44 V 12 ^{BATT} 44 _v	45 V 12 ^{BATT} 45 _v
		46 V (default) 12 ^{BATT} 46 _v	47 V 12 ^{BATT} 47 _v
		48 V 12 ^{BATT} 48 _v	49 V 12 ^{BATT} 49 _v
		50 V 12 ^{BATT} 50 _v	51 V 12 ^{BATT} 51 _v
		52 V 12 ^{BATT} 52 _v	53 V 12 ^{BATT} 53 _v
		54 V 12 ^{BATT} 54 _v	55 V 12 ^{BATT} 55 _v
		56 V 12 ^{BATT} 56 _v	57 V 12 ^{BATT} 57 _v

13	Battery voltage above which the inverter switches the power source back to solar / battery when selecting "SBU priority" or "Solar first" in program 01.	Available options:	
		Battery fully charged	48 V
			
		49 V	50 V
			
		51 V	52 V
			
		53 V	54 V (default)
			
		55 V	56 V
			
57 V	58 V		
			
59 V	60 V		
			
61 V	62 V		
			
63 V	64 V		
			

16	Charger source priority	If this inverter is not working in off-grid / battery or power-saving mode, the charger source can be programmed as below:	
		Solar first 16 C50	Solar energy will charge battery as first priority. AC input / utility will charge battery only when solar energy is not available.
		Utility first 16 CUE	AC input / utility will charge battery as first priority. Solar energy will charge battery only when utility power is not available.
		Solar and Utility (default) 16 SNU	Solar energy and AC input / utility will charge battery at the same time.
		Only Solar 16 O50	Solar energy will be the only charger source no matter whether an AC source is available or not.
		If this inverter is working in off-grid / battery mode or power-saving mode, only solar energy can charge the battery. Solar energy will charge battery if it is available and sufficient.	
18	Alarm control (acoustic)	Alarm on (default) 18 BON	Alarm off 18 BOF
19	Auto return to default display screen	Return to default display screen (default) 19 ESP	If selected, the display will always automatically return to the default display screen (input voltage / output voltage) after no button is pressed for 1 minute.
		Remain at last screen 19 FEP	If selected, the display screen will remain at the selected screen until the user finally switches to another screen / menu.
20	Backlight control	Backlight on (default) 20 LON	Backlight off 20 LOF
22	Beeps while primary energy source is interrupted	Alarm on (default) 22 AON	Alarm off 22 AOF
23	Overload bypass: when enabled, the unit will transfer to AC input / line mode if an overload occurs in battery mode.	By-pass disable (default) 23 BYD	By-pass enable 23 BYE

25	Record fault code	Record enable 25 FEN	Record disable (default) 25 FdS
26	Boost charging voltage (absorption charging stage, see Figure 12)	Default setting: 57.6 V  If "self-defined" is selected in program 05, this program can be configured. The range of settings is from 48.0 V to 64.0 V in 0.1 V increments for each click.	
27	Float voltage (see Figure 12)	Default setting: 56.4 V  If "User-Defined" is selected in program 05, this program can be configured. The range of settings is from 48.0 V to 64.0 V in 0.1 V increments for each click.	
29	Low DC / battery cut-off voltage	Default setting: 42.0 V  If "User-Defined" is selected in program 05, this program can be configured. The range of settings is from 40.0 V to 54.0 V in 0.1 V increments for each click. The low DC / battery cut-off voltage will be fixed to this set value no matter how large the load at the AC output.	
31	Solar power balance: when enabled, solar input power will be automatically adjusted according to connected load power.	Solar power balance enable (default): 	If selected, solar input power will be automatically adjusted according to the following formula: $\text{Max. input solar power} = \text{Max. battery charging power} + \text{Connected load power}$
		Solar power balance disable: 	If selected, the solar input power will be the same as the max. battery charging power no matter how much power the connected loads require. The max. battery charging power will be based on the current setting in program 02: $\text{Max. input solar power} = \text{Max. battery charging power}$

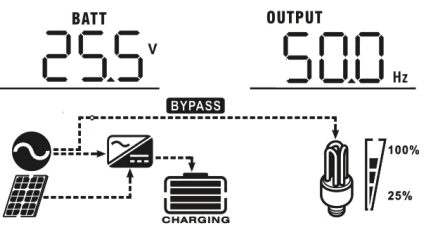
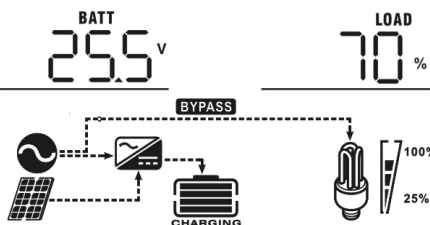
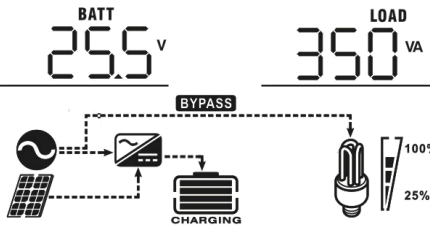
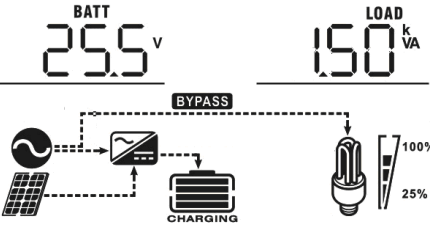
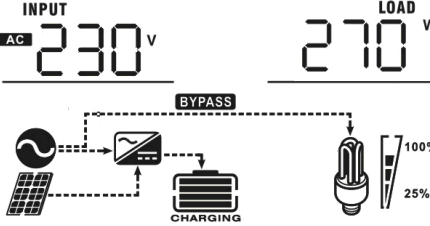
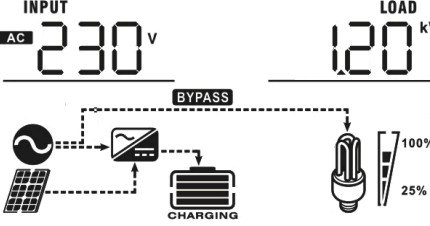
32	Boost charging time (absorption charging stage, see <i>Figure 12</i>)	Automatic (default): 32 AUT	If selected, inverter will judge this charging time automatically.
		5 minutes 32 5	The setting range is from 5 min to 900 min. The increment of each click is 5 min.
		900 minutes 32 900	
		If "User-Defined" is selected in program 05, this program can be configured.	
33	Battery equalisation (see chapter "Battery Equalisation")	Battery equalisation enable 33 EEN	Battery equalisation disable (default) 33 EdS
		If "Flooded" or "User-Defined" is selected in program 05, this program can be configured.	
34	Battery equalization voltage (see <i>Figure 12</i>)	The default setting is 60.0 V. The range of settings is from 48.0 V to 64.0 V in 0.1 V increments for each click. EV 34 60.0 ^{BATT} v	
35	Battery equalisation duration (see <i>Figure 13</i>)	60 min (default) 35 60	The setting range is from 5 min to 900 min. The increment of each click is 5 min.
36	Battery equalisation timeout (see <i>Figure 13</i>)	120 min (default) 36 120	The setting range is from 5 min to 900 min. The increment of each click is 5 min.
37	Battery equalisation interval (see chapter "Battery Equalisation")	30 days (default) 37 30d	The setting range is from 0 to 90 days. The increment of each click is 1 day.
38	Allow neutral and protective earth of AC output to be connected together: when enabled, inverter can deliver a signal to trigger an external grounding box to short neutral (N) and protective earth (PE), see chapter "Dry Contact Signal" for details	Disable: dry contact is for triggering external power sources like gensets (default) NEC 38 di S	
		Enable: signal to external grounding box for connecting neutral and protective earth on AC output in battery mode NEC 38 ENA	
		This function is only usable when the inverter is connected to an external grounding box. When the inverter is working in battery mode (AC input is disconnected), it will trigger the dry contact and thus the grounding box to connect neutral and protective earth of the AC output together.	

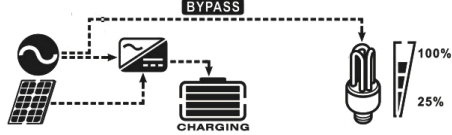
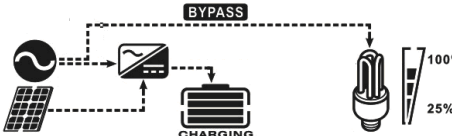
39	Battery equalisation activated / forced immediately	Enable 	Disable (default) 
		<p>If the equalisation function is enabled in program 33, this program can be configured. If "Enable" is selected in this program, battery equalisation will commence immediately and LCD main page will shows "EQ". If "Disable" is selected, it will cancel the equalisation function until next activated by the equalization interval defined in program 37 setting. During scheduled equalisation "EQ" will not be shown in the LCD default view.</p>	

Display Setting

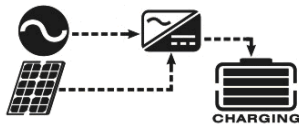





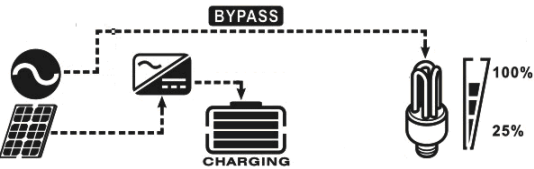
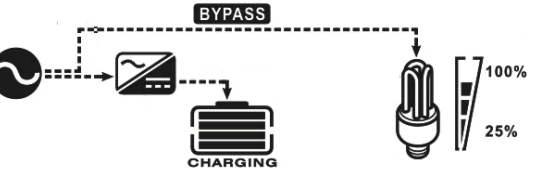
The LCD display information can be cycled by pressing the "UP" or "DOWN" button. The selectable information is cycled in this order: input voltage, input frequency, PV voltage, charging current, charging power, battery voltage, output voltage, output frequency, load percentage, load in VA, load in Watt, DC discharging current, main CPU version and second CPU version.

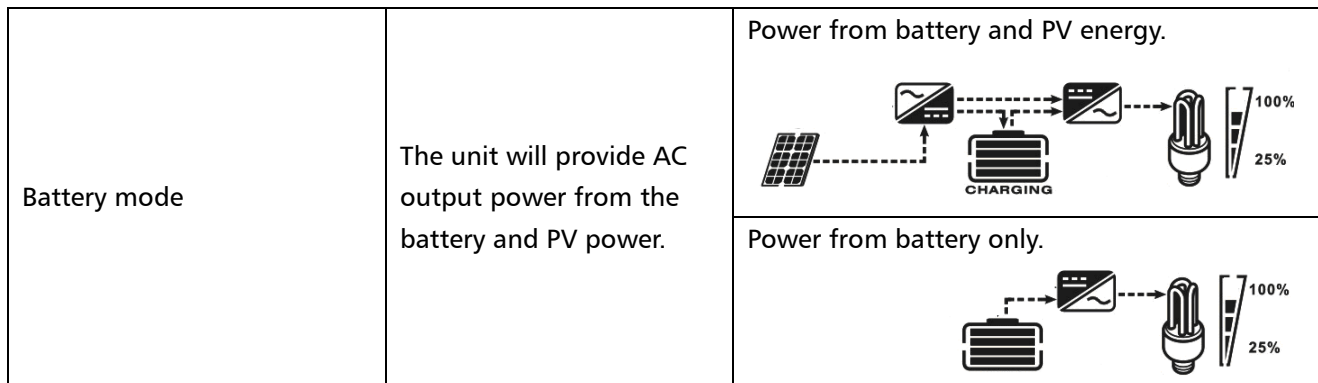
Selectable information	LC-display
AC input voltage / AC output voltage (default display view)	<p>Input voltage = 230 V, output voltage = 230 V</p>
AC Input frequency	<p>Input frequency = 50 Hz</p>
PV voltage	<p>PV voltage = 60 V</p>
Charging current	<p>PV charging current = 50 A</p>
Charging power	<p>PV Charging power = 500 W</p>
Battery voltage / DC discharging current	<p>Battery voltage = 25.5 V, discharging current = 1 A</p>

Output frequency	<p>Output frequency = 50 Hz</p> 
Load percentage of nominal inverter power	<p>Load percent = 70%</p> 
Load in VA	<p>When the connected load power < 1 kVA, it is shown as VA:</p>  <p>When the load power \geq 1 kVA, it is shown as kVA:</p> 
Load in Watt	<p>When the connected load power < 1 kW, it is shown as W:</p>  <p>When the load power \geq 1 kW, it is shown as kW:</p> 

<p>Main CPU version</p>	<p>Main CPU version 00014.04:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">01 14 04</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">BYPASS</p>  <p>The diagram shows a power flow from a solar panel (left) through a controller (middle) to a battery (bottom) labeled 'CHARGING'. A dashed line labeled 'BYPASS' connects the controller to a light bulb (right). A vertical bar next to the bulb indicates a 25% charge level, with 100% marked at the top.</p>
<p>Secondary CPU version</p>	<p>Secondary CPU version 00003.03:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">02 03 03</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">BYPASS</p>  <p>The diagram shows a power flow from a solar panel (left) through a controller (middle) to a battery (bottom) labeled 'CHARGING'. A dashed line labeled 'BYPASS' connects the controller to a light bulb (right). A vertical bar next to the bulb indicates a 25% charge level, with 100% marked at the top.</p>

Operating Mode Description










Operation mode	Description	LC-display
<p>Stand-by mode / power saving mode</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stand-by mode: The inverter is not powered on yet but at this time, the inverter can charge the battery without AC output. Power saving mode: If enabled, the AC output of the inverter will be turned off when the connected load is below ~ 50 W and turn back on when the load is above ~ 100 W. 	<p>No AC output is supplied by the unit but it can charge batteries.</p>	<p>Charging by AC input and PV energy.</p> 
		<p>Charging by AC input.</p> 
		<p>Charging by PV energy.</p> 
		<p>No charging.</p> 
<p>Fault mode</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Errors are caused by internal circuit errors or external causes such as over-temperature, a short-circuited output etc. 	<p>PV energy can charge batteries.</p>	<p>Charging by PV energy.</p> 
		<p>No charging.</p> 
<p>Line mode</p>	<p>The unit will provide power from the AC input directly to the AC output. The inverter unit is galvanically isolated from both the grid neutral and phase wires by integrated switching relays. It can also charge the battery in line mode.</p>	<p>Charging by PV energy.</p> 
		<p>Charging from AC input.</p> 



Fault Reference Code

Fault Code	Fault Event	Display symbol shown
01	Fan is locked when inverter is off	
02	Over temperature	
03	Battery voltage is too high	
04	Battery voltage is too low	
05	Output short-circuited / over-loaded or over-temperature is detected by internal inverter components	
06	Output voltage is too high	
07	Overload time-out / duration too long	
08	Battery / DC bus voltage is too high	
09	Battery soft-start failed	
11	Main relay failed	
51	Over-current or surge	
52	Battery / DC bus voltage is too low	
53	Inverter soft-start failed	
55	DC voltage detected on AC output	
56	Battery disconnected	
57	Current sensor failed	
58	AC output voltage is too low	

Warning Reference Code

Warning Code	Warning Event	Audible Alarm	Icon flashing
01	Fan is locked when inverter is on	Beeps three times every second	
03	Battery is over-charged	Beeps once every second	
04	Low battery voltage	Beeps once every second	
07	Overload	Beeps once every 1/2 second	
10	Output power derating	Beeps twice every 3 seconds	
12	Solar charger stopped due to low battery voltage		
13	Solar charger stopped due to high PV voltage		
14	Solar charger stopped due to overload		
E9	Forced battery equalisation active		

Battery Equalisation

The charge controller is equipped with an equalisation function. It reverses the buildup of negative chemical effects like stratification, a condition where acid concentration is greater at the bottom of the battery than at the top. Equalization also helps to remove sulfate crystals that might have built up on the plates. If left unchecked, this condition, called sulfation, will gradually reduce the overall capacity of the battery. Therefore, it is recommended to equalise battery periodically if it is a flooded / liquid-electrolyte type lead-acid battery. Refer to your battery manual or manufacturer for compatibility.

How to Apply the Equalisation Function

The function can be enabled in program 33, chapter **“Configuration”**. Once the equalisation function is enabled it can be configured with the following parameters:

1. “Equalisation voltage” in program 34, chapter **“Configuration”**. This defines the desired battery voltage during the equalisation phase.
2. “Equalisation duration” in program 35, chapter **“Configuration”**. This defines the duration of the equalisation program in minutes.
3. “Equalisation timeout” in program 36, chapter **“Configuration”**. This defines the maximum duration of the equalisation program in minutes. The duration may be prolonged due do voltage fluctuations at the battery or insufficient power from the charger. This timeout ensures that the equalisation process is stopped, at the latest after the timeout has elapsed.
4. “Equalisation interval” in program 37, chapter **“Configuration”**. Once the equalisation is completed this interval defines when the charger automatically proceeds with the next equalisation cycle.

5. "Battery equalisation activated / forced immediately" in program 39, chapter "Configuration".

When Equalisation takes place

In the float charging stage, once the equalisation interval is reached, or equalisation is forced immediately with program 39 in the chapter "Configuration", the charge controller will start to enter the equalisation phase (see Figure 12).

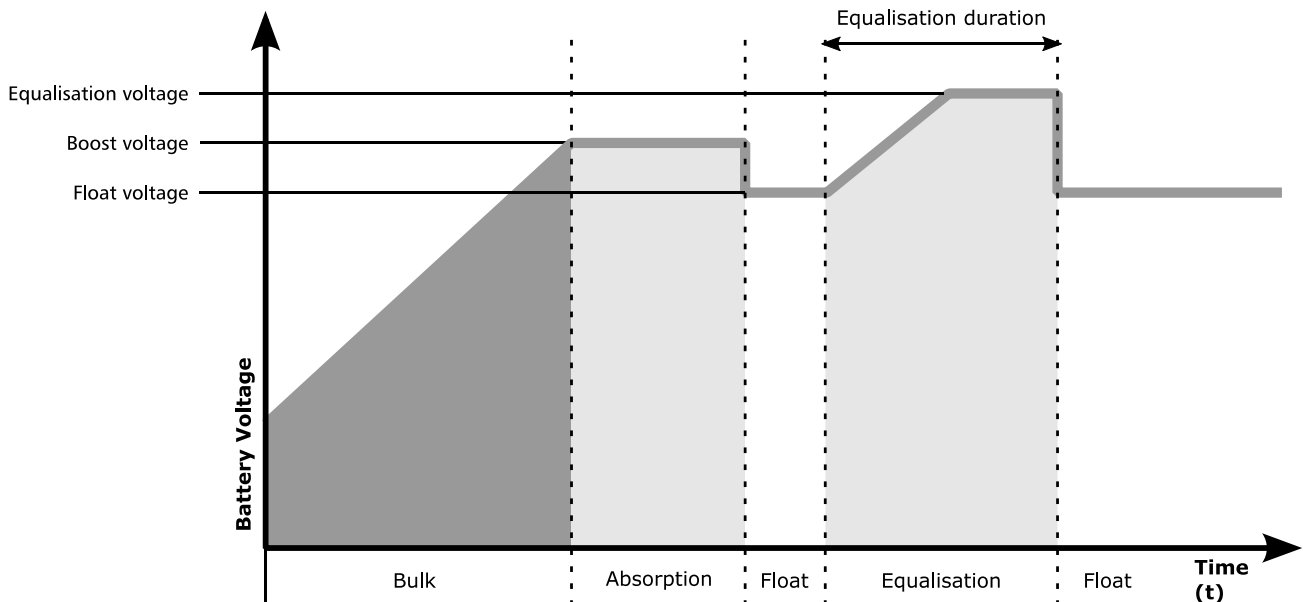


Figure 12: Charging curve

Equalisation duration and timeout

In the equalisation phase, the charge controller will supply power to charge the battery as much as possible until the battery voltage raises to battery equalisation voltage defined in program 34 in the chapter "Configuration". Then, constant-voltage regulation is applied to maintain the battery voltage at the battery equalisation voltage level. The battery will remain in the equalisation phase until the equalisation duration in program 35 in the chapter "Configuration" has elapsed (see Figure 12).

However, during the equalisation phase, once the equalisation duration has elapsed and if the battery voltage has not reached the equalisation voltage, the charge controller will extend the battery equalisation phase time until the battery voltage reaches the equalisation voltage. If battery voltage is still lower than the equalisation voltage once the equalisation timeout has elapsed, the charge controller will exit the equalisation phase and return to float phase (see Figure 13).

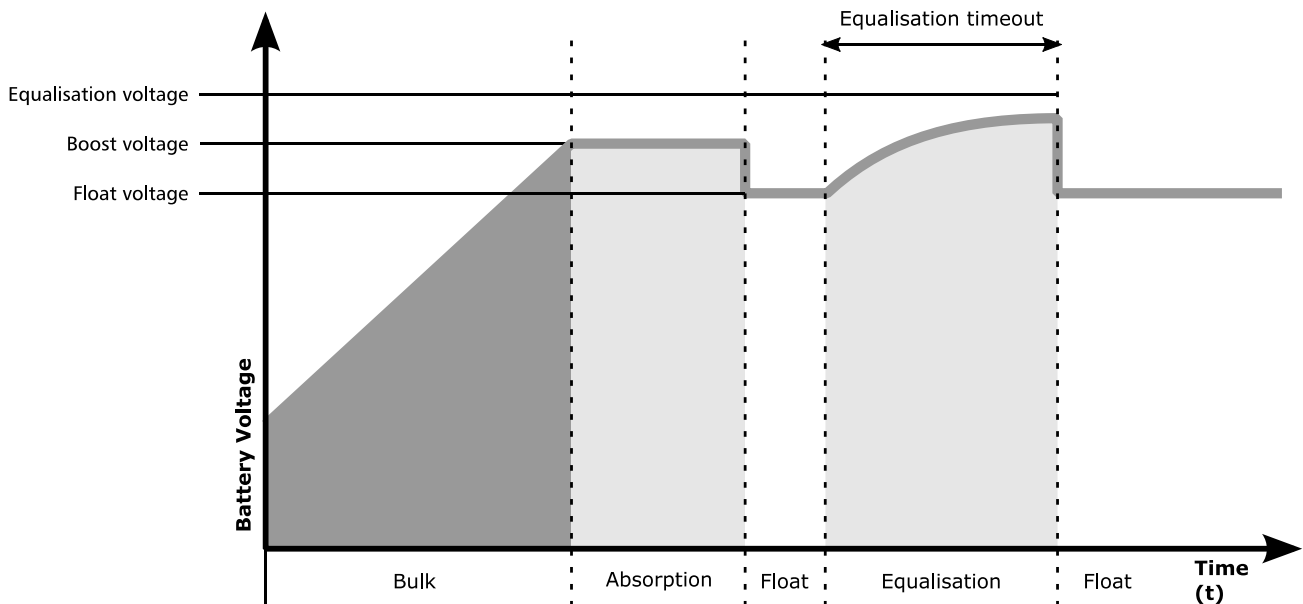


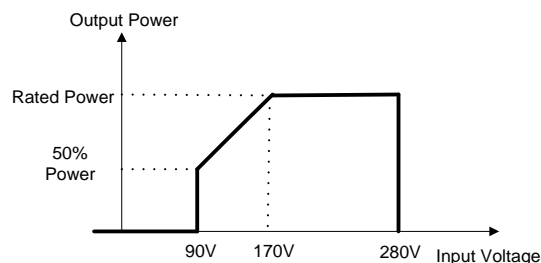
Figure 13: Equalisation timeout

Specifications

Line Mode Specifications

Inverter model:	Solarix PLI 5000-48
Input Voltage Waveform	AC sinusoidal (utility or generator)
Nominal AC Input Voltage *	230 Vac
Min. Input Voltage Cut-Off	170 Vac \pm 7 V (UPS mode) 90 Vac \pm 7 V (Appliances mode)
Min. Input Voltage Return	180 Vac \pm 7 V (UPS mode) 100 Vac \pm 7 V (Appliances mode)
Max. Input Voltage Cut-Off	280 Vac \pm 7 V
Max. Input Voltage Return	270 Vac \pm 7V
Absolute Max. AC Input Voltage	300 Vac
Nominal Input Frequency *	50 Hz / 60 Hz (Auto detection)
Min. Input Frequency Cut-Off	40 Hz \pm 1 Hz
Min. Input Frequency Return	42 Hz \pm 1 Hz
Max. Input Frequency Cut-Off	65 Hz \pm 1 Hz
Max. Input Frequency Return	63 Hz \pm 1 Hz
AC Output Short-Circuit Protection	Line mode: Circuit Breaker rated at 40 A Battery mode: Electronic Protection (see program 35 in chapter „ Configuration “)
Efficiency between AC input and AC output (Line Mode)	> 99%
Transfer Time between line mode and battery mode *	10 ms typical (UPS mode) 20 ms typical (Appliances mode)

Output power de-rating:
When AC input voltage drops to 170 V AC, the output power will be de-rated.



* As soon as a valid voltage and frequency is detected at the AC input, the inverter will synchronise its AC output to the input in battery mode. This is to avoid frequency or voltage mismatch between the AC input and AC output and to enable the fast switching times typical of uninterruptible power supplies (UPS).

Inverter / Battery Mode Specifications

Inverter model:	Solarix PLI 5000-48
Rated Output Power	5 kW / 5 kVA
Output Voltage Waveform	Pure sine wave
Output Voltage Regulation	230 Vac \pm 5%
Output Frequency	50 Hz or 60 Hz (selectable)
Efficiency (DC to AC)	> 93% peak efficiency, > 91% efficiency between 20% and 100% of nominal output power at 48 Vdc battery voltage
Overload Protection / Disconnect	5 seconds @ \geq 150% load; 10 seconds @ 110% ~ 150% load
Surge Capacity	2 x rated power for 5 seconds
Nominal Battery Input Voltage	48 Vdc
Cold Start Voltage	46.0 Vdc (minimum battery voltage for power up for inverter)
Low Battery Warning Voltage	
@ load < 20%	44.0 Vdc
@ 20% \leq load < 50%	42.8 Vdc
@ load \geq 50%	40.4 Vdc
Low Bat. Warning Return Voltage	
@ load < 20%	46.0 Vdc
@ 20% \leq load < 50%	44.8 Vdc
@ load \geq 50%	42.4 Vdc
Low Battery Cut-off Voltage	<i>Only valid for "AGM / Gel" or "Flooded" battery types in Program 05</i>
@ load < 20%	42.0 Vdc
@ 20% \leq load < 50%	40.8 Vdc
@ load \geq 50%	38.4 Vdc
High Battery Cut-off Voltage	66 Vdc
High Battery Recovery Voltage	62 Vdc
No Load Power Consumption	< 50 W
Saving Mode Power Consumption	< 15 W

Charge Mode Specifications

Utility / AC Charging Mode		
Inverter model:	Solarix PLI 5000-48	
Selectable Charging Current at Nominal Input Voltage	2 A / 10 A / 20 A / 30 A / 40 A / 50 A / 60 A	
Boost Charging Voltage	Flooded Battery	58.4 Vdc
	AGM / Gel Battery	56.4 Vdc
Floating Charging Voltage	55.6 Vdc	
Overcharge Protection	66 Vdc	
Charging Algorithm	3-Step + Equalisation (optional, see chapter "Battery Equalisation")	
Charging Curve: $T1 = 10 \times T0$ $10 \text{ minutes} \leq T1 \leq 8 \text{ hours}$ for "Automatic" in program 32, else T1 is the fixed value defined in program 32.	<p>The graph illustrates the three-stage charging process: Bulk, Absorption, and Float. The Bulk phase (T0) shows a linear increase in voltage and a decreasing current. The Absorption phase (T1) shows a constant voltage (Boost voltage) and a decreasing current. The Float phase shows a constant voltage (Float voltage) and a very low current. The transition from Bulk to Absorption occurs at the Boost voltage, and from Absorption to Float occurs at the Float voltage.</p>	

Solar / PV Charging Mode	
Inverter model:	Solarix PLI 5000-48
Rated Power	4800 W
Efficiency	98% max., $\geq 96\%$ between 1 kW and 4 kW actual PV power at ~ 90 Vmpp PV voltage
Max. PV Array Open Circuit Voltage	145 Vdc
PV Array MPPT Voltage Range	60 ~ 115 Vdc
Min. battery voltage for PV charging	34 Vdc
Standby Power Consumption	2 W
Battery Voltage Accuracy	+/- 0.3%
PV Voltage Accuracy	+/- 2 V
Charging Algorithm	3-Step + Equalisation (optional, see chapter "Battery Equalisation")
Simultaneous Utility / AC and Solar Charging	
Maximum Charging Current	140 A
Default Charging Current	80 A

General Specifications

Inverter model:	Solarix PLI 5000-48
Safety & EMC Certification	CE, for further details visit www.steca.com
Operating Temperature Range	0 °C to 55 °C, derating from 40 °C
Storage Temperature	-15 °C ~ 60 °C
Humidity	5 % to 95 % relative humidity (non-condensing)
Operating Altitude	1000 m a.s.l., 1% nom. power derating per 100 m over 1000 m
Dimension (width x height x depth)	298 x 469 x 130 mm
Net Weight	11.5 kg

Troubleshooting

Problem	LCD / LED / Buzzer	Explanation / Possible cause	What to do
Unit shuts down automatically during start-up process.	LCD/LEDs and buzzer will be active for 3 seconds and then complete shut-off.	The battery voltage is too low (< 1.91 V / Cell)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-charge battery. 2. Replace battery.
No response after power on.	No indication.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The battery voltage is far too low. (< 1.4 V / Cell) 2. Battery polarity reversed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check if batteries and the wiring are correctly connected. 2. Re-charge battery. 3. Replace battery.
AC input is active but the unit only works in battery mode.	Input voltage is displayed as 0 on the LCD and green LED is flashing.	Input protector is tripped.	Check if AC breaker is tripped and AC wiring is correctly connected.
	Green LED is flashing.	Insufficient quality of AC power (mains power or generator).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check if AC wires are too thin and/or too long. 2. Check whether generator (if applied) is working well or if input voltage range setting is correct. (UPS→Appliances)
	Green LED is flashing.	“Solar First” is set as the priority of the output source.	Change the output source priority to “Utility first”.
When the unit is turned on, the internal relay is switched on and off repeatedly.	LCD display and LEDs are flashing.	Battery is disconnected.	Check if battery fuse & wires are correctly connected.

Buzzer beeps continuously and red LED is on.	Fault code 07	Overload error. The inverter is overloaded to \geq its nominal power and the overload-timeout has elapsed.	Reduce the connected load by switching off some loads.
	Fault code 05	Output short circuited.	Check if wiring is correctly connected and remove abnormal load.
	Fault code 02	Internal temperature of inverter components is over 100 °C.	Check whether the air flow of the unit is blocked or whether the ambient temperature is too high.
	Fault code 03	Battery is over-charged.	Check if there are any external chargers directly connected to the battery. If not, contact your dealer.
		The battery voltage is too high.	Check if the specification and quantity of batteries meet the necessary requirements.
	Fault code 01	Fan fault	Contact your dealer.
	Fault code 06/58	AC Output abnormal (inverter voltage < 190 Vac or > 260Vac)	1. Reduce the connected load. 2. Contact your dealer.
	Fault code 08/09/53/57	Internal components failed.	Contact your dealer.
	Fault code 51	Over-current or surge.	Restart the unit, if the error happens again, please contact your dealer.
	Fault code 52	DC Bus voltage is too low.	
	Fault code 55	Output voltage is unbalanced.	
	Fault code 56	Battery is not connected correctly or battery fuse is burnt.	If the battery is connected correctly, please contact your dealer.

Guarantee Conditions

The Steca guarantee conditions are available on the Internet at:

www.steca.com/pv-off-grid/warranties

Exclusion of Liability

The manufacturer can neither monitor the compliance with this manual nor the conditions and methods during the installation, operation, usage and maintenance of the controller. Improper installation of the system may result in damage to property and, as a result, to bodily injury.

Therefore, the manufacturer assumes no responsibility and liability for loss, damage or costs which result from or are in any way related to incorrect installation, improper operation, incorrect execution of installation work and incorrect usage and maintenance.

Similarly, we assume no responsibility for patent right or other right infringements of third parties caused by usage of this controller. The manufacturer reserves the right to make changes to the product, technical data or installation and operating instructions without prior notice.

Contact

In the case of complaints or faults, please contact the local dealer from whom you purchased the product. They will help you with any issues you may have.

Steca Elektronik GmbH

Mammostrasse 1

87700 Memmingen

Germany

Phone +49 (0) 8331 8558 833

Fax +49 (0) 8331 8558 132

E-mail service@stecasolar.com

Internet www.steca.com