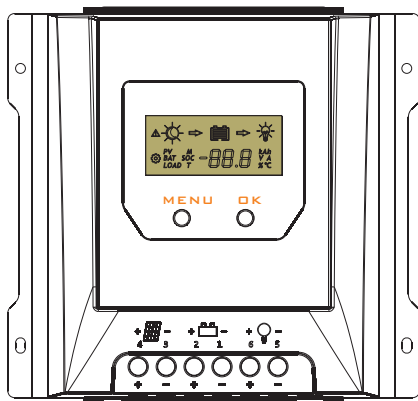


Lumiax

Magic your solar life

Magic series MPPT Solar Controller

12/24/48V, 10/15/20/30/40A,
130/200/260/390/520/780W,
1KW/2KW



IoT

RS485

Bluetooth

User Manual

User Manual_Magic series_JD

CE, Rohs, ISO9001:2015

Subject to change without notice!

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Dear Clients,

Thanks for selecting the Magic series solar controller.

Please take the time to read this user manual, this will help you to make full use of many advantages the controller can provide your solar system.

This manual gives important recommendations for installing and using and so on. Read it carefully in your own interest and pay attention to the safety recommendations in it please.

1, Safety instructions and waiver of liability

1.1 Safety Instructions

The following symbols are used throughout this manual to indicate potentially dangerous conditions or mark important safety instructions. Please take care when meeting these symbols.



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.



CAUTION:

- 1) There are no user serviceable parts inside the controller. Do not disassemble or attempt to repair the controller.
- 2) Keep children away from batteries and the charge controller.

1.2 Liability Exclusion

The manufacturer shall not be liable for damages, especially on the battery, caused by use other than as intended or as mentioned in this manual or if the recommendations of the battery manufacturer are neglected. The manufacturer shall not be liable if there has been service or repair carried out by any unauthorized person, unusual use, wrong installation, or bad system design.

2, Overview

Magic series solar controller is based on an advanced maximum power point tracking (MPPT) technology developed, dedicated to the solar system, the controller conversion efficiency up to 98%.

2.1 It comes with a number of outstanding features, such as:

- Innovative Max Power Point Tracking(MPPT) technology, tracking efficiency >99.9%
- Full digital technology, high charge conversion efficiency up to 98%
- LCD display design, read operating data and working condition easily
- Real-time energy statistics function
- 12/24/48V automatic recognition
- Liquid, Gel, AGM and Lithium battery for selection
- External temperature sensor, automatic temperature compensation
- Built-in temperature sensor, when the temperature exceeds the set value, the charging current will lower down followed by the decrease of temperature, so as to control the controller's temperature rise
- Four stages charge way: MPPT, boost, equalization, float
- With current-limiting charging mode, when the power of solar panel is over-sized and charging current exceeds the rated current, the controller will lower the charging power, which enables the system to work under the rated charging current
- Multiple load control modes: Always on, Dusk to Dawn, Evening and Manual
- TWO USB interfaces(EU Series)
- IoT Wireless Communication, Bluetooth Communication or RS-485 Communication Functions Optional
- Support Android mobile phone APP, realize wireless monitoring function of solar controller
- Use high performance, ultra-low power consumption Bluetooth dedicated chip
- Adopt Bluetooth 4.2 and BLE technology, communication distance up to 10m
- With the wireless communication function of the IoT, the controller can be connected remotely through IoT/GPRS.
- The IoT can monitor and control the system remotely and in real time through the WeChat /PC program
- Real-time automatic fault alarm
- Charging and discharging quantities can be counted and displayed by item grouping and month.
- Based RS-485 standard Modbus protocol, to maximize the communication needs of different occasions.
- Perfect EMC & thermal design
- Full automatic electronic protect function

2.2 MPPT

MPPT profile

The full name of the MPPT is maximum power point tracking. It is an advanced charging way which could detect the real-time power of the solar Module and the maximum point of the I-V curve that make the highest battery charging efficiency.

Current Boost

Under most conditions, MPPT technology will "boost" the solar charge current.

MPPT Charging: Power Into the controller (**Pmax**)=Power out of the controller (**Pout**)

$$I_{in} \times V_{mp} = I_{out} \times V_{out}$$

* Assuming 100% efficiency. Actually, the losses in wiring and conversion exist.

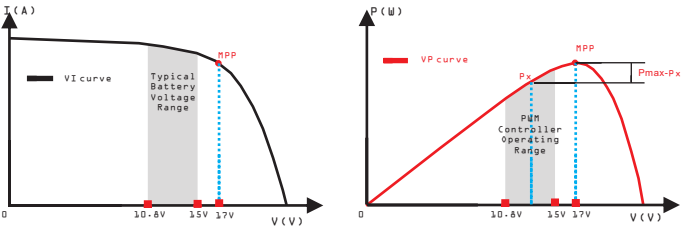
If the solar module's maximum power voltage (V_{mp}) is greater than the battery voltage, it follows that the battery current must be proportionally greater than the solar input current so that input and output power are balanced. The greater the difference between the V_{mp} and battery voltage, the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

High Voltage Strings and Grid-Tie Modules

Another benefit of MPPT technology is the ability to charge batteries with solar arrays of higher nominal voltages. For example, a 12 Volt battery bank may be charged with a 12-, 24-, 36-, or 48-Volt nominal off-grid solar array. Grid-tie solar modules may also be used as long as the solar array open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) rating will not exceed the maximum input voltage rating at worst-case (coldest) module temperature. The solar module documentation should provide V_{oc} vs. temperature data. Higher solar input voltage results in lower solar input current for a given input power. High voltage solar input strings allow for smaller gauge solar wiring. This is especially helpful and economical for systems with long wiring runs between the controller and the solar array.

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 10.8-15 Vdc, but the module's V_{mp} is typically around 16 or 17V. 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.



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

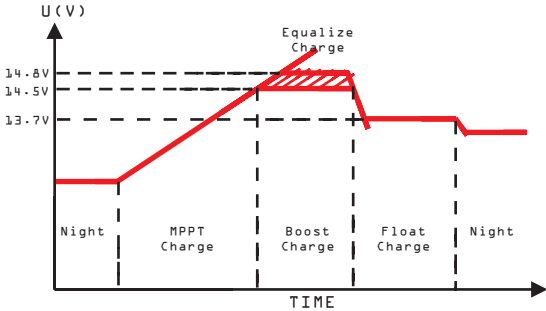
Contrast with the traditional PWM controller, MPPT controller could play a maximum power of the solar panel so that a larger charging current could be supplied. Generally speaking, the MPPT controller's energy utilization efficiency is 15%~20% higher than PWM controller.

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.

2.3 MPPT—Four Charging Stage

Magic series controller has a 4-stage battery charging algorithm for rapid, efficient, and safe battery charging.



MPPT Charge

In this stage, the battery voltage has not yet reached boost voltage and 100% of available solar power is used to recharge the battery.

Boost Charge

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 120 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 boost charging stage.

Float Charge

After the Boost voltage stage, the controller will reduce the battery voltage to Float voltage setpoint. 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 controller reduces the voltage to the floating stage, charging with a smaller voltage and current. It will reduce the temperature of battery and prevent the gassing, also charging the battery slightly at the same time. The purpose of 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 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 setpoint. Should the battery voltage remains below the boost reconnect charging voltage, the controller will exit Float stage and return to Bulk charging.

Equalize Charge

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.

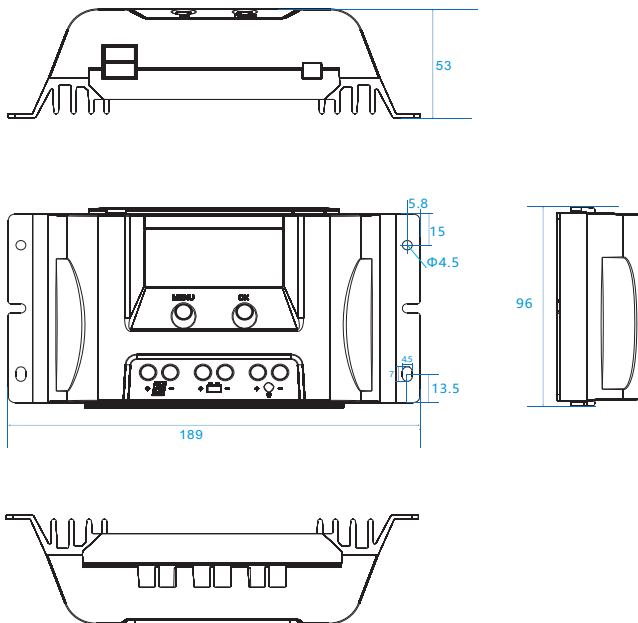


WARNING: Risk of explosion!

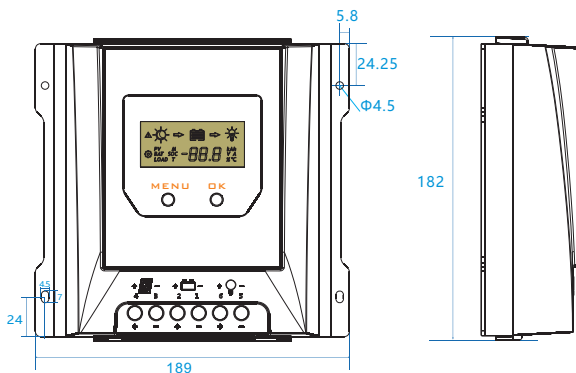
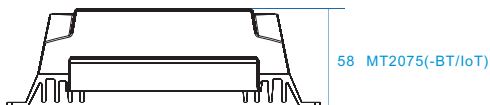
Equalizing flooded battery can produce explosive gases, so well ventilation of battery box is necessary.

3, Dimensions

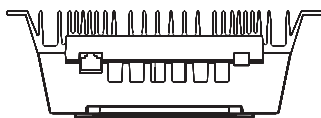
3.1 The dimensions of MT1050/1550-EU



3.2 The dimensions of MT2075/2010/3075(-BT/IoT)

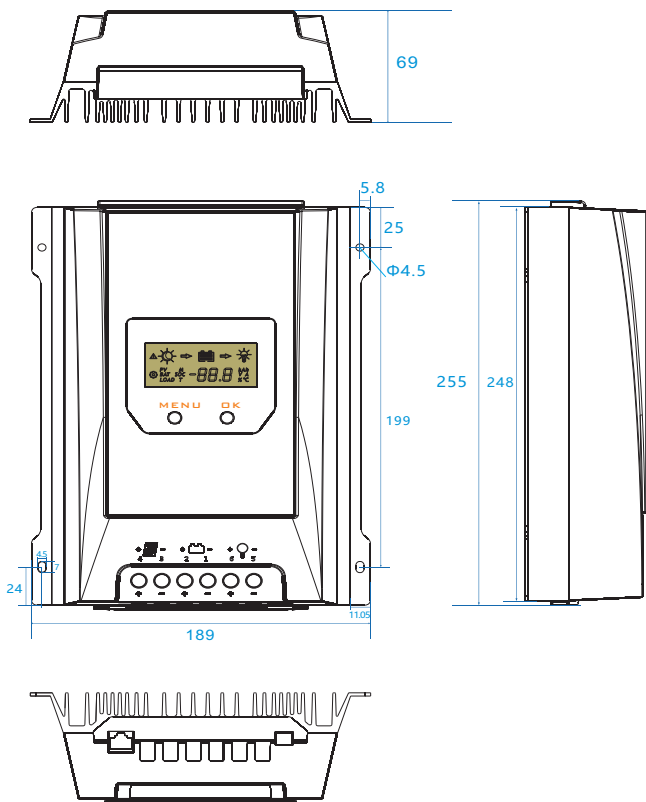


MT2075(-BT/IoT)

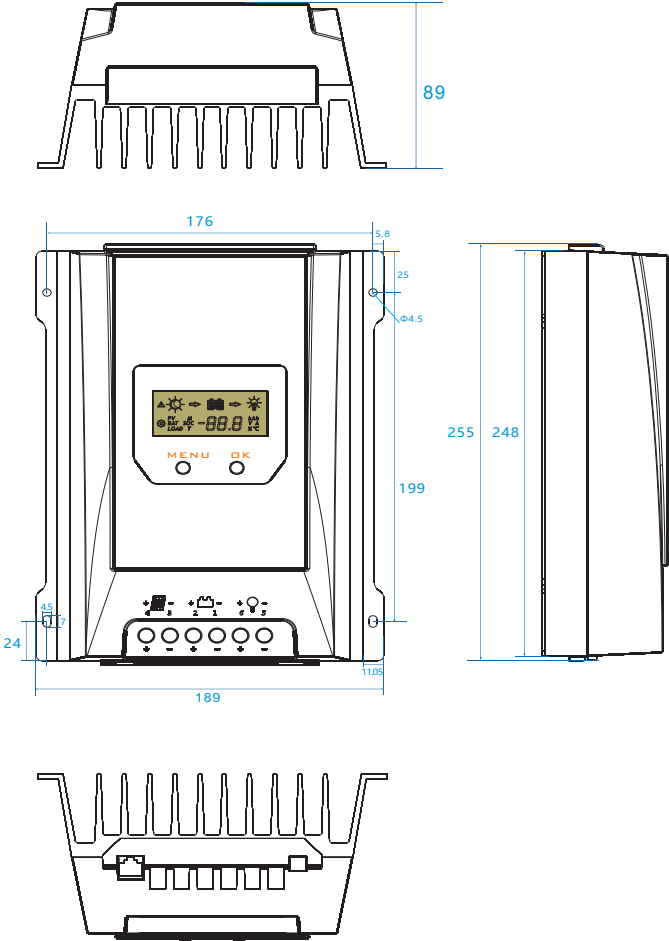


MT2010/3075(-BT/IoT)

3.3 The dimensions of MT3010/4010(-BT/IoT)

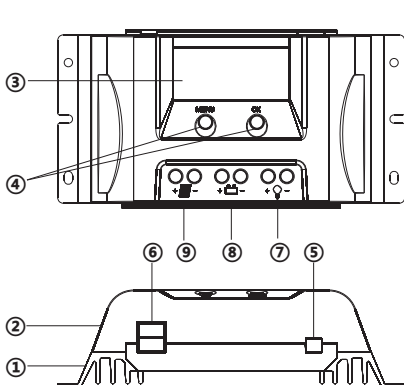


3.4 The dimensions of MT4015(-BT/IoT)



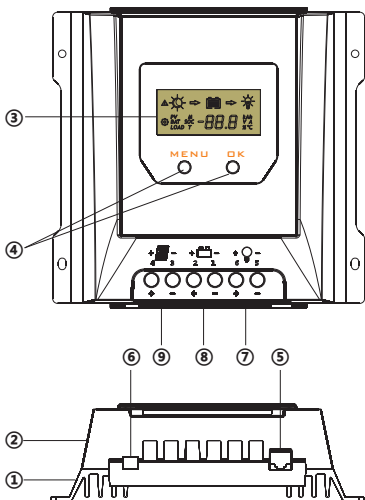
4, Structure & Accessory

4.1 Structure & Characteristics of MT1050/1550-EU



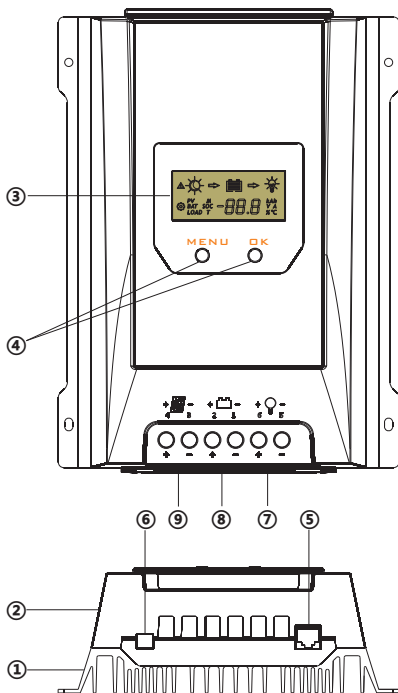
- ① Heat Sink
—dissipate controller heat
- ② Plastic Case
—Internal protection
- ③ LCD
—Display settings and operating status, system parameters
- ④ Key: MENU、OK
Set and view the operating parameters
- ⑤ Temperature Sensor Port
—Collect temperature information, Temperature compensation.
- ⑥ Two USB interfaces
—Output 5V, 2A
- ⑦ Load Terminals
—Connected load.
- ⑧ Battery Terminals
—Connect the battery.
- ⑨ Solar module terminals
—Connected solar modules.

4.2 Structure & Characteristics of MT2075/2010/3075(-BT/IoT)



- ① Heat Sink
—dissipate controller heat
- ② Plastic Case
—Internal protection
- ③ LCD
—Display settings and operating status, system parameters
- ④ Key: MENU、OK
Set and view the operating parameters
- ⑤ RJ11 interface
—Connecting monitoring devices
- ⑥ Temperature Sensor Port
—Collect temperature information, Temperature compensation.
- ⑦ Load Terminals
—Connected load.
- ⑧ Battery Terminals
—Connect the battery.
- ⑨ Solar module terminals
—Connected solar modules.

4.3 Structure & Characteristics of MT3010/4010/4015(-BT/IoT)



- ① Heat Sink
—dissipate controller heat
- ② Plastic Case
—Internal protection
- ③ LCD
—Display settings and operating status, system parameters
- ④ Key: MENU, OK
Set and view the operating parameters
- ⑤ RJ11 interface
—Connecting monitoring devices
- ⑥ Temperature Sensor Port
—Collect temperature information, Temperature compensation.
- ⑦ Load Terminals
—Connected load.
- ⑧ Battery Terminals
—Connect the battery.
- ⑨ Solar module terminals
—Connected solar modules.

4.4 Temperature Sensor

To collect battery temperature data for temperature compensation so the controller can charge the battery. The temperature sensor connected via interface 6.

If the external temperature sensor is not connected or damaged, the default environment temperature of the controller is 25°C, and the temperature compensation is not carried out when charging.

4.5 Option Accessories

4.5.1 Bluetooth Communication

Bluetooth communication has the following characteristics:

- 1.Support Android mobile phone APP
- 2.realize wireless monitoring function of solar controller
- 3.Use high performance, ultra-low power consumption Bluetooth dedicated chip
- 4.Adopt Bluetooth 4.2 and BLE technology,
- 5.communication distance up to 10m



1.This icon in this specification indicates that this BT series solar controller has Bluetooth communication function.

2. Refer to Bluetooth APP instructions for detailed operation of mobile APP.

4.5.2 Wireless Communication of Internet of Things

The controller with the Internet of Things wireless communication has the following characteristics:

- 1.With the wireless communication function of the Internet of Things, the controller can be connected remotely through Iot/GPRS
- 2.Various ways of operation can be used for remote monitoring and real-time control through the WeChat APP /PC program
- 3.Real-time monitoring of PV voltage, PV charging current, battery voltage, battery current, load voltage, load current and other system parameters and equipment status
- 4.real-time automatic fault alarm
- 5.Charging and discharging quantities can be counted and displayed by item grouping and month

 **IoT Please contact with our sales about IoT wireless communication information.**

5, Installation



CAUTION: Please read all instructions and precautions in the manual before installing! It is recommended to remove the acrylic protective film covering the LCD screen before installation.

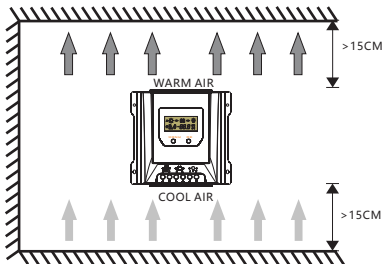
5.1 Installation Notes

- (1) The solar charge controller may only be used in PV systems in accordance with this user manual and the specifications of other modules manufacturers. No energy source other than a solar generator may be connected to the solar charge controller.
- (2) Before wiring installation and adjustment of controller, Always disconnect the solar modules and insurance or circuit breaker of battery terminal.
- (3) Only to comply with the range of the battery charge controller.
- (4) Batteries store a large amount of energy, never short circuit a battery under all circumstances. We strongly recommend connecting a fuse directly to the battery to avoid any short circuit at the battery wiring.
- (5) Batteries can produce flammable gases. Avoid making sparks, using fire or any naked flame. Make sure that the battery room is ventilated.
- (6) Use insulated tools and avoid placing metal objects near the batteries.
- (7) Be very careful when working with batteries. Wear eye protection. Have fresh water available to wash and clean any contact with battery acid.
- (8) Avoid touching or short circuiting wires or terminals. Be aware that the voltages on special terminals or wires can be as much as twice the battery voltage. Use isolated tools, stand on dry ground, and keep your hands dry.
- (9) Prevent water from entering the internal controller, outdoor installation should avoid direct sunlight and rain penetration.
- (10) After installation check that all connections are tight line, avoid heat accumulation caused by virtual access danger.

5.2 Mounting Location Requirements

Do not mount the solar charge controller outdoors or in wet rooms. Do not subject the solar charge controller to direct sunshine or other sources of heat. Protect the solar charge controller from dirt and moisture. Mount upright on the wall on a non-flammable substrate. Maintain a minimum clearance of 15cm below and around the device to ensure unhindered air circulation. Mount the solar charge controller as close as possible to the batteries.

Mark the position of the solar charge controller fastening holes on the wall, drill 4 holes and insert dowels, fasten the solar charge controller to the wall with the cable openings facing downwards.



5.3Wiring Specifications

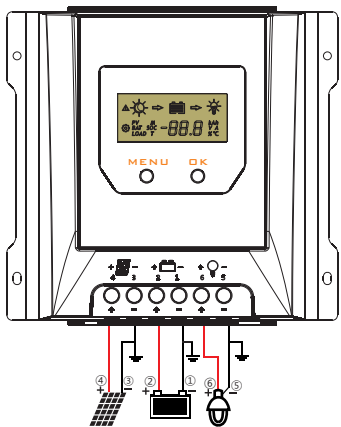
Wiring and installation methods must comply with national and local electrical specifications. The wiring specifications of the solar, battery and loads must be selected according to rated currents, and see the following table for wiring specifications:

Model	Rated charging current	Rated discharging current	Solar wire diameter (mm ² /AWG)	Battery wire diameter (mm ² /AWG)	Load wire diameter (mm ² /AWG)
MT1050-EU	10A	10A	2.5/13	2.5/13	2.5/13
MT1550-EU	15A	10A	4/11	4/11	2.5/13
MT2075/2010	20A	20A	5/10	5/10	5/10
MT3075/3010	30A	30A	6/9	6/9	6/9
MT4010/4015	40A	30A	10/8	10/8	6/9

The wire size is only for reference. If there is a long distance between the PV array and the controller or between the controller and the battery, larger wires can be used to reduce the voltage drop and improve performance.

5.4 Connection

We strongly recommend connecting a fuse directly to the battery to protect any short circuit at the battery wiring. Solar PV modules create current whenever light strikes them. The current created varies with the light intensity, but even in the case of low levels of light, full voltage is given by the modules. So, protect the solar modules from incident light during installation. Never touch uninsulated cable ends, use only insulated tools, and make sure that the wire diameter is in accordance with the expected currents of solar charge controller. Connections must always be made in the sequence described below.





WARNING: Risk of electric shock! Exercise caution when handling solar wiring. The solar PV array can produce open-circuit voltages in excess of 100V when in sunlight. Pay more attention to it.



WARNING: Risk of explosion! Once the battery's positive and negative terminals or leads that connect to the two terminals get short-circuited, a fire or explosion will occur. Always be careful in operation.



CAUTION: 1.If no temperature sensor is connected to the controller, the battery temperature value will stay at 25 °C.
2.If an inverter is deployed in the system, directly connect the inverter to the battery, and do not connect it to the controller's load terminals.

1st step: Connect the battery

Connect the battery connection cable with the correct polarity to the middle pair of terminals on the solar charge controller (with the battery symbol). If the system is 12V, please make sure that the battery voltage is within 8.5V~15.5V, else if the system is 24V, the battery voltage should between 20V~30V, else if the system is 48V, the battery voltage should between 40V~60V. If the polarity is correct, the LCD on the controller will begin to show.

2nd step: Connect the solar module

Ensure that the solar module is protected from incident light. Ensure that the solar module does not exceed the maximum permissible input current. Connect the solar module connection cable to the correct polarity of the left pair of terminals on the solar charge controller (with the solar module symbol).

3rd step: Connect loads

Connect the load cable to the correct polarity of the right pair of terminals on the solar charge controller (with the lamp symbol). To avoid any voltage on the wires, please connect the wire to the load before connect to the controller.

4th step: Final work

Tighten all cables connected to the controller and remove all the debris around the controller (leaving a space of approx. 15 cm).

5.5 Grounding

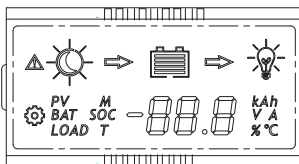
Be aware that the negative terminals of controller are connected together and therefore have the same electrical potential. If any grounding is required, always do this on the negative wires.



CAUTION: For common-negative system, such as motorhome, it is recommended to use a common-negative controller; but if in the common-negative system, some common-positive equipment are used, and the positive electrode is grounded, the controller may be damaged.

6, Operation

6.1 LCD Display

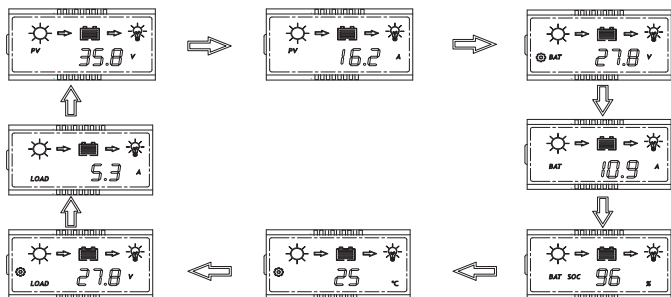


6.1.1 Status Description

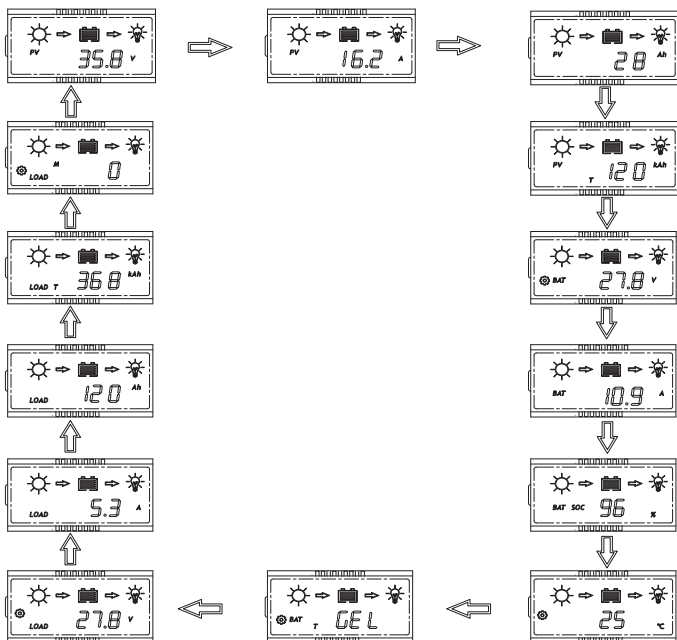
Item	Icon	Status
PV array	 	Daytime, not charging
	  	Daytime, charging
		Night
	<i>PV</i>	PV voltage, current and ampere hours
	<i>PV</i> <i>T</i>	The total charge ampere hours of the solar panel
Battery		Battery capacity
	 <i>BAT</i>	Battery voltage(Programmable LVD)
	<i>BAT</i>	Battery current
	<i>BAT SOC</i>	Battery state of charge(in %)
	 <i>25 °C</i>	Temperature(Clear Bluetooth Device Password)
	 <i>BAT</i> <i>T</i> <i>GEL</i>	Battery type(Programmable)
Load	 <i>LOAD</i>	Load voltage(Programmable LVR)
	<i>LOAD</i>	Load current and ampere hours
	<i>LOAD T</i>	The total discharge ampere hours of the load
	 <i>LOAD</i> <i>M</i>	Load mode(Programmable)
	  	The load is on
	 	The load is off
Fault		Fault indication, see 6.1.4

 PV array charge ampere hours and load ampere hours are off after power failure.

6.1.2 The interface automatically cycles



6.1.3 Press OK to browse the interface



6.1.4 Fault indication

Status	Icon	Description
Short circuit	  E1	Load off, fault icon display, load icon flashes, the LCD screen displays E1
Over current	  E2	Load off, fault icon display, load icon flashes, the LCD screen displays E2
Low voltage	  E3	Battery level shows empty, fault icon display, battery frame flashes, the LCD screen displays E3
Over voltage	  E4	Battery level shows full, fault icon display, battery frame flashes, the LCD screen displays E4
Over temperature	  E5	The charge and discharge are off, fault icon display, icon °C flashing, the LCD screen displays E5
Communication failure 	 E6	Display board failed to obtain controller data, fault icon display, the LCD screen displays E6
Controller does not correctly identify system voltage	 E7	Controller does not correctly identify system voltage, fault icon display, the LCD screen displays E7

6.2 Key function



Mode	Operating
Browse interface	Short press OK
Static display	Press the MENU and OK key at the same time for 1s, the LCD screen will lock the interface. Press the MENU and OK key again for 1s, the LCD interface will unlock and start scrolling.
Setting parameter	Press the MENU key for 1s to enter the setting mode when the icon  appears on the display interface, and exit automatically after 30s
Load On/Off	When the controller is working in street lamp mode, press the MENU key for 3s to turn on the load, press the MENU key again or 1min later the load will be off.

6.3 USB interface

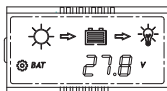
MT-EU series have two USB interfaces, maximum output of single USB is 5V 1.5A, maximum output of two USB is 5V 2A, for charging mobile phones and other smart devices.

The USB stops output only when the controller is in low voltage protection.

6.4 Parameters setting

When the icon  appears in the display interface, it means that the parameters can be set. Long press the **MENU** key for 1s, then icon  flashes, press **OK** to change the parameter.

6.4.1 Low voltage protection



When the LCD shows as the left, press the **MENU** key for 1s, the icon  flashes, you can set the controller's low voltage protection.

1.Lithium Battery

When the battery type is lithium battery, the low-voltage protection setting range is 9.0-30.0V (default: 9.0V).

2.Liquid, Gel and AGM Battery

The low voltage protection of the controller can be divided into two types: battery voltage control and capacity control.

①Battery voltage control

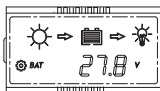
Low voltage protection setting range:

10.8~11.8V/21.6~23.6V/43.2~47.2V(default: 11.2/22.4/44.8V).

②Battery capacity control

Display	Low voltage protection range
S- 1	11.0~11.6V/22.0~23.2V/44.0~46.4V
S- 2	11.1~11.7V/22.2~23.4V/44.4~46.8V
S- 3	11.2~11.8V/22.4~23.6V/44.8~47.2V
S- 4	11.4~11.9V/22.8~23.8V/45.6~47.6V
S- 5	11.6~12.0V/23.2~24.0V/46.4~48.0V

6.4.2 Low voltage reconnect



When the LCD shows as the left, press the **MENU** key for 1s, the icon  flashes, you can set the controller's low voltage reconnect.

1.Lithium Battery

When the battery type is lithium battery, the low-voltage reconnect setting range is 9.6-31.0V (default: 9.6V).

2.Liquid, Gel and AGM Battery

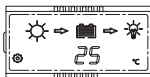
Low voltage reconnect setting range:

11.4~12.8V/22.8~25.6V/45.6~51.2V(default : 11.8/23.6/47.2V).



The low voltage recovery voltage(LVR) should be higher than the low voltage protection voltage(LVD) at least 0.6/1.2/2.4V, if you want to improve LVD, you should first improve LVR.

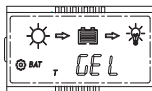
6.4.3 Clear Bluetooth Device Password



When the LCD shows as the left, press the **MENU** key for 1s, the icon  flashes, you can press **OK** to clear the Bluetooth device password set by the mobile app.

 For device passwords, please refer to Bluetooth APP instructions.

6.4.4 Battery type



When the LCD shows as the left, press the **MENU** key for 1s, the icon ☉ flashes, you can set the battery type.

Display	Battery type
GEL	GEL(Default)
LIQ	Liquid
AG-	AGM
LI	Lithium

1.Charging Voltage Parameters(Liquid, GEL, AGM)

When choosing Liquid, GEL or AGM for battery type, the parameters of boost, equalization and float charge voltage can be set by mobile phone APP. The range of parameters is as follows.

The following voltage parameters are 25°C/12V system parameters, 24/48V system automatically multiplied by 2/4.

Charging stage	Boost	Equalization	Float
Charging Voltage Range	14.0~14.8V	14.0~15.0V	13.0~14.5V
Default charging voltage	14.5V	14.8V	13.7V

2.Charging Voltage Parameters(Lithium)

When choosing lithium battery type, the overcharge protection and overcharge recovery voltage of lithium battery can be set by mobile phone APP.

Lithium overcharge protection voltage range: 10.0-32.0V (default 12.6V)

Lithium overcharge recovery voltage setting range: 9.2-31.8V (default 12.4V)

Note:

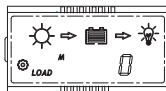
(Overcharge Recovery Voltage+1.5V) ≥ Lithium Overcharge Protection Voltage ≥ (Overcharge Recovery Voltage+0.2V)

Mobile App does not support parameters beyond this range.



Warning: The required accuracy of PCM shall be at least 0.2V. If the deviation is higher than 0.2V, the manufacturer will assume no liability for any system malfunction caused by this.

6.4.5 Load mode



When the LCD shows as the left, press the **MENU** key for 1s, the icon ☉ flashes, you can set the load mode.

Display	Load mode
0	Always on Mode: The load output is always switched on.
1	Dusk to Dawn Mode: The load output is switched on between sunset and sunrise.
23456789	Evening Mode: The load output will be switched on for 2~9hours after sunset.
USE	Manual Mode: The load output can be switched on and off manually by pressing MENU shortly.

1.Always on Mode

When the controller is set to always On mode, no matter the charging or discharging state, the load always has output (except the protection state).

2. Dusk to Dawn or Evening mode

When the load is set to Dusk to Dawn or Evening mode, the Day/Night threshold voltage and the Day/Night delay time can be set by the mobile phone APP, and the load can be turned on or off by the test function during the day charging process.

2.1 Day/Night threshold voltage

The controller recognizes day and night based on the solar array open circuit voltage.

This day/night threshold voltage can be modified according to local light conditions and the solar array used.

Day/Night threshold setting range: 3.0~20.0V(Lithium, default: 8.0V)

Day/Night threshold setting range: 3.0~10/6.0~20/12~40V(Liquid/Gel/AGM, Default: 8/16/32V)

2.2 Day/Night delay time

In the evening, when the solar array open circuit voltage reaches the setting day/night detect voltage, you can adjust the day/night delay time to make the load turn on a little later.

Day/Night delay time setting range: 0~30min(Default: 0min)

2.3 Test Function

When the controller is working in Dusk to Dawn or Evening mode, press the **MENU** key for 3s to turn on the load. Press the **MENU** key again or the load turns off automatically after 1 minute.

3. USE Mode

① If the load mode is selected "USE", you can switch on and off the load output manually by pressing **MENU** shortly.

② The default switching state of the load in manual mode can be changed by mobile APP.

At the same time, the output of the load can be turned on or off.



1. If the controller turns off the load due to low voltage protection, overcurrent protection, short-circuit protection or over temperature protection, the load will turn on automatically when the controller recovers from protection state..

2. Please note: Pushing the MENU button can still activate the function of the key, even during of the above four kinds protection states.

7. Troubleshooting, Protections and maintenance

7.1 Troubleshooting

Faults	Reason	Troubleshooting
  E1	Short Circuit	Switch off all loads, remove short circuit, load will be reconnected after 1 minute automatically
  E2	Over Current	Reduce the load, the controller will resume to work after 1 minute.
  E3	Battery voltage is too low	Load will be reconnected when battery is recharged
  E4	Battery voltage is too high	Check if other sources overcharge the battery. If not, controller is damaged.
 °C E5	Over temperature	After the temperature decreases, the controller will work normally
 E6	Communication failure 	Reconnect after disconnecting the battery for about 1 minute and reconnect the Bluetooth device.
 E7	Battery voltage is abnormal at start-up	Charge or discharge the battery so that the battery voltage is within the normal operating range (8.5~15.5V or 20~30V or 40~60V)
Battery can't be charged during daytime	PV panel fault or reverse connection	Check panels and connection wires

7.2 Protection

Protection	Description
PV Over Current	The controller will limit charging power in rated charge power. An over-sized PV array will not operate at maximum power point.
PV Short Circuit	When PV short circuit occurs, the controller will stop charging. Remove it to start normal operation.
PV Reverse Polarity	Fully protection against PV reverse polarity, no damage to the controller. Correct the connection to start normal operation.
Battery Reverse Polarity	Fully protection against battery reverse polarity, no damage to the controller. Correct the connection to start normal operation.
Battery Over voltage	If there are other energy sources to charge the battery, when the battery voltage exceeds 15.8 / 31.3/62.3V, the controller will stop charging to protect the battery from overcharging damage.
Battery Over discharge	When battery voltage drops to the setting voltage point of Low Voltage Disconnect, the controller will stop discharging to protect the battery from over discharging damage.
Load Over Current Protection	If the load current exceeds the maximum load current rating 1.25 times, the controller will disconnect the load.
Load Short Circuit Protection	Once the load short circuit happens, the load short circuit protection will start automatically.
Over Temperature Protection	The controller detects the internal temperature through internal sensor, when the temperature exceeds the setting value, the charging current will lower down followed by the decrease of temperature, so as to control the controller's temperature rise, when the internal temperature exceeds the setting over temperature protection threshold, the controller stops working and restores after the temperature is lowered.
Damaged Remote Temperature Sensor	If the temperature sensor is short-circuited or damaged, the controller will be charging or discharging at the default temperature 25°C to prevent the battery damaged from overcharging or over discharged.

7.3 Maintenance

The following inspections and maintenance tasks are recommended at least two times per year for best performance.

- Make sure no block on air-flow around the controller. Clear up any dirt and fragments on radiator.
- Check all the naked wires to make sure insulation is not damaged. Repair or replace some wires if necessary.
- Tighten all the terminals. Inspect for loose, broken, or burnt wire connections.
- Check and confirm that LCD is consistent with required. Pay attention to any troubleshooting or error indication. Take corrective action if necessary.
- Confirm that all the system components are ground connected tightly and correctly.
- Confirm that all the terminals have no corrosion, insulation damaged, high temperature or burnt/discolored sign, tighten terminal screws to the suggested torque.
- Check for dirt, nesting insects and corrosion. If so, clear up in time.



WARNING: Risk of electric shock!

Make sure that all the power is turned off before above operations, and then follow the corresponding inspections and operations.

8, Technical Data

8.1 Technical data of MT1050/1550-EU/MT2075/MT3075

	Item	MT1050EU	MT1550EU	MT2075	MT3075
Battery Parameters	System Voltage	12V		12/24V auto	
	Max Charging Current	10A	15A	20A	30A
	MPPT Charging Voltage	<14.5V@25℃		<14.5/29.0V@25℃	
	Boost Voltage	14.5V@25℃		14.5/29.0V @25℃	
	Equalization Voltage	14.8V@25℃		14.8/29.6V @25℃(Liquid,AGM)	
	Float Voltage	13.7V@25℃		13.7/27.4V @25℃	
	Low Volt. Disconnect	10.8~11.8V, SOC1~5		10.8~11.8/21.6~23.6V, SOC1~5	
	Reconnect Voltage	11.6~12.8V		11.4~12.8V/22.8~25.6V	
	Overcharge Protect	15.5V		15.8/31.3V	
	Max volt on Bat. terminal	20V		35V	
	Temp. Compensation	-4.17mV/K per cell (Boost, Equalization), -3.33mV/K per cell (Float)			
	Battery Type	Gel, AGM, Liquid		Gel, AGM, Liquid, Lithium	
Panel Parameters	Max volt on PV(-20℃) *1	45V	35V	55V	
	Max volt on PV(25℃)	40V	30V	50V	
	Max input power	130W	200W	260/520W	390/780W
	Day/Night threshold	8.0V		8.0/16.0V	
	MPPT tracking range	(Battery Voltage + 1.0V) ~Voc*0.9 *2			
Load	Output Current	10A		20A	30A
	USB interface	5V, 2A		—	
	Load mode	Always on, Dusk to Dawn, Evening, Manual			
System Parameters	Max tracking efficiency	>99.9%			
	Max charge conversion	97.5%		98.0%	
	Dimensions(mm)	189 * 96 * 53		189 * 182 * 58	189 * 182 * 64
	Weight	420g		1Kg	1.3Kg
	Self consumption	7mA		≤8mA(12V); ≤12mA(24V)	
	Communication	—		RS485(RJ11 interface)	
	Grounding	Common Negative			
	Power terminals	8AWG(10mm²)		6AWG(16mm²)	
	Ambient temperature	-20 ~ +55℃			
	Storage temperature	-25 ~ +80℃			
	Ambient humidity	0 ~ 100%RH			
	Protection degree	IP32			
	Max Altitude	4000m			

*1.This value represents the maximum voltage of the solar panel at the minimum operating ambient temperature.

*2.Voc means the open circuit voltage of the solar panel.

*3.Around oblique line value separately on behalf of 12V and 24V system's value.

8.2 Technical data of MT2010/MT3010/MT4010

	Item	MT2010	MT3010	MT4010
Battery Parameters	Max Charging Current	20A	30A	40A
	System Voltage	12V/24V automatical recognition		
	MPPT Charging Voltage	<14.5/29.0V@25℃		
	Boost Voltage	14.5/29.0V @25℃		
	Equalization Voltage	14.8/29.6V @25℃ (Liquid, AGM)		
	Float Voltage	13.7/27.4V @25℃		
	Low Volt. Disconnect	10.8~11.8V/21.6~23.6V, SOC1~5(default: 11.2/22.4V)		
	Reconnect Voltage	11.4~12.8V/22.8~25.6V (default: 12.0/24.0V)		
	Overcharge Protect	15.8/31.3V		
	Max volt on Bat. terminal	35V		
	Temp. Compensation	-4.17mV/K per cell (Boost, Equalization), -3.33mV/K per cell (Float)		
	Battery Type	Gel, AGM, Liquid, Lithium (default: Gel)		
Panel Parameters	Max volt on PV terminal	100V(-20℃), 90V(25℃)		
	Max input power	260/520W	390/780W	520/1040W
	Day/Night threshold	8.0/16.0V		
	MPPT tracking range	(Battery Voltage + 1.0V) ~Voc*0.9 *		
Load	Output Current	20A	30A	
	Load mode	Always on, Dusk to Dawn, Evening, Manual		
System Parameters	Max tracking efficiency	>99.9%		
	Max charge conversion	98.0%		
	Dimensions(mm)	189 * 182 * 64	189 * 255 * 69	
	Weight	1.3Kg	2Kg	
	Self consumption	≤8mA(12V); ≤12mA(24V)		
	Communication	RS485(RJ11 interface)		
	Grounding	Common Negative		
	Power terminals	6AWG(16mm²)		
	Ambient temperature	-20 ~ +55℃		
	Storage temperature	-25 ~ +80℃		
	Ambient humidity	0 ~ 100%RH		
	Protection degree	IP32		
	Max Altitude	4000m		

*1.Voc means the open circuit voltage of the solar panel.

*2.Around oblique line value separately on behalf of 12V and 24V system's value.

8.3 Technical data of MT4015

	Item	MT4015
Battery Parameters	Max Charging Current	40A
	System Voltage	24/48V automatical recognition
	MPPT Charging Voltage	<29.0/58.0V@25°C
	Boost Voltage	29.0/58.0V @25°C
	Equalization Voltage	29.6/59.2V @25°C (Liquid, AGM)
	Float Voltage	27.4/54.8V @25°C
	Low Volt. Disconnect	21.6~23.6/43.2~47.2V, SOC1~5(default: 22.4/44.8V)
	Reconnect Voltage	22.8~25.6V/45.6~51.2V (default: 24.0/48.0V)
	Overcharge Protect	31.3/62.3V
	Max volt on Bat. terminal	65V
	Temp. Compensation	-4.17mV/K per cell (Boost, Equalization), -3.33mV/K per cell (Float)
	Battery Type	Gel, AGM, Liquid, Lithium (default: Gel)
Panel Parameters	Max volt on PV terminal	150V(-20°C), 138V(25°C)
	Max input power	1000/2000W
	Day/Night threshold	16.0/32.0V
	MPPT tracking range	(Battery Voltage + 1.0V) ~Voc*0.9 *
Load	Output Current	30A
	Load mode	Always on, Dusk to Dawn, Evening, Manual
System Parameters	Max tracking efficiency	>99.9%
	Max charge conversion	98.7%
	Dimensions(mm)	189 * 255 * 89
	Weight	2.5Kg
	Self consumption	8mA
	Communication	RS485(RJ11 interface)
	Grounding	Common Negative
	Power terminals	6AWG(16mm²)
	Ambient temperature	-20 ~ +55°C
	Storage temperature	-25 ~ +80°C
	Ambient humidity	0 ~ 100%RH
	Protection degree	IP32
	Max Altitude	4000m

*1.Voc means the open circuit voltage of the solar panel.

*2.Around oblique line value separately on behalf of 24V and 48V system's value.

8.4 Technical data of MT2075/3075-BT(Bluetooth)

	Item	MT2075-BT	MT3075-BT
Battery Parameters	Max Charging Current	20A	30A
	System Voltage	12V/24V automatical recognition	
	MPPT Charging Voltage	< 14.5/29.0V@25°C	
	Boost Voltage	14.0~14.8V/28.0~29.6V @25°C (default:14.5/29V)	
	Equalization Voltage	14.0~15.0V/28.0~30.0V @25°C (default:14.8/29.6V)	
	Float Voltage	13.0~14.5V/26.0~29.0V @25°C (default:13.7/27.4V)	
	Low voltage disconnect	10.8~11.8V/21.6~23.6V, SOC1~5(default: 11.2/22.4V)	
	Low voltage reconnect	11.4~12.8V/22.8~25.6V (default: 12.0/24.0V)	
	Overcharge Protect	15.8/31.3V	
	Temp. Compensation	-4.17mV/K per cell (Boost, Equalization), -3.33mV/K per cell (Float)	
	Charging target voltage	10.0~32.0V(Lithium, default: 12.6V)	
	Charging recovery voltage	9.2~31.8V(Lithium, default: 12.4V)	
	Low voltage disconnect	9.0~30.0V(Lithium, default: 9.0V)	
	Low voltage reconnect	9.6~31.0V(Lithium, default: 9.8V)	
	Battery Type	Gel, AGM, Liquid, Lithium (default: Gel)	
	Max volt on Bat. Terminal	35V	
Panel Parameters	Max volt on PV terminal	55V(-20°C), 50V(25°C)	
	Max input power	260/520W	390/780W
	Day/Night threshold	3.0~20.0V (default: 8.0/16.0V)	
	Day/Night delay time	0~30min (default: 0min)	
	MPPT tracking range	(Battery Voltage + 1.0V) ~Voc*0.9	
Load	Output Current	20A	30A
	Load mode	Always on, Dusk to Dawn, Evening, Manual	
System Parameters	Max tracking efficiency	>99.9%	
	Max charge conversion	98.0%	
	Dimensions(mm)	189 * 182 * 58	189 * 182 * 64
	Weight	1Kg	1.3Kg
	Self consumption	≤13mA	
	Grounding	Common Negative	
	Power terminals	6AWG(16mm²)	
	Ambient temperature	-20 ~ +55°C	
	Storage temperature	-25 ~ +80°C	
	Ambient humidity	0 ~ 100%RH	
	Protection degree	IP32	
	Max Altitude	4000m	

8.5 Technical data of MT2010/3010/4010-BT(Bluetooth)

	Item	MT2010-BT	MT3010-BT	MT4010-BT
Battery Parameters	Max Charging Current	20A	30A	40A
	System Voltage	12V/24V automatical recognition		
	MPPT Charging Voltage	<14.5/29.0V@25°C		
	Boost Voltage	14.0~14.8V/28.0~29.6V @25°C (default:14.5/29V)		
	Equalization Voltage	14.0~15.0V/28.0~30.0V @25°C (default:14.8/29.6V)		
	Float Voltage	13.0~14.5V/26.0~29.0V @25°C (default:13.7/27.4V)		
	Low voltage disconnect	10.8~11.8V/21.6~23.6V, SOC1~5(default: 11.2/22.4V)		
	Low voltage reconnect	11.4~12.8V/22.8~25.6V (default: 12.0/24.0V)		
	Overcharge Protect	15.8/31.3V		
	Temp. Compensation	-4.17mV/K per cell (Boost, Equalization), -3.33mV/K per cell (Float)		
	Charging target voltage	10.0~32.0V(Lithium, default: 12.6V)		
	Charging recovery voltage	9.2~31.8V(Lithium, default: 12.4V)		
	Low voltage disconnect	9.0~30.0V(Lithium, default: 9.0V)		
	Low voltage reconnect	9.6~31.0V(Lithium, default: 9.8V)		
	Battery Type	Gel, AGM, Liquid, Lithium (default: Gel)		
	Max volt on Bat. Terminal	35V		
Panel Parameters	Max volt on PV terminal	100V(-20°C), 90V(25°C)		
	Max input power	260/520W	390/780W	520/1040W
	Day/Night threshold	3.0~20.0V (default: 8.0/16.0V)		
	Day/Night delay time	0~30min(default: 0min)		
	MPPT tracking range	(Battery Voltage + 1.0V) ~Voc*0.9		
Load	Output Current	20A	30A	
	Load mode	Always on, Dusk to Dawn, Evening, Manual		
System Parameters	Max tracking efficiency	>99.9%		
	Max charge conversion	98.0%		
	Dimensions(mm)	189 * 182 * 64	189 * 255 * 69	
	Weight	1.3Kg	2Kg	
	Self consumption	≤13mA		
	Grounding	Common Negative		
	Power terminals	6AWG(16mm²)		
	Ambient temperature	-20 ~ +55°C		
	Storage temperature	-25 ~ +80°C		
	Ambient humidity	0 ~ 100%RH		
	Protection degree	IP32		
	Max Altitude	4000m		

8.6 Technical data of MT4015-BT(Bluetooth)

	Item	MT4015-BT
Battery Parameters	Max Charging Current	40A
	System Voltage	24V/48V automatical recognition
	MPPT Charging Voltage	<29.0/58.0V@25°C
	Boost Voltage	28.0~29.6V/56.0~59.2V @25°C (default:29.0/58.0V)
	Equalization Voltage	28.0~30.0V/56.0~60.0V @25°C (default:29.6/59.2V)
	Float Voltage	26.0~29.0V /52.0~58.0V@25°C (default:27.4/54.8V)
	Low voltage disconnect	21.6~23.6V/43.2~47.2V,SOC1~5(default: 22.4/44.8V)
	Low voltage reconnect	22.8~25.6V/45.6~51.2V (default: 24.0/48.0V)
	Overcharge Protect	31.3/62.3V
	Temp. Compensation	-4.17mV/K per cell (Boost, Equalization), -3.33mV/K per cell (Float)
	Charging target voltage	20.0~64.0V(Lithium, default: 29.4V)
	Charging recovery voltage	18.2~63.8V(Lithium, default: 28.7V)
	Low voltage disconnect	18.0~60.0V(Lithium, default: 21.0V)
	Low voltage reconnect	18.6~62.0V(Lithium, default: 22.4V)
	Battery Type	Gel, AGM, Liquid, Lithium (default: Gel)
	Max volt on Bat. Terminal	65V
Panel Parameters	Max volt on PV terminal	150V(-20°C), 138V(25°C)
	Max input power	1000/2000W
	Day/Night threshold	6.0~40.0V (default: 16.0/32.0V)
	Day/Night delay time	0~30min(default: 0min)
	MPPT tracking range	(Battery Voltage + 1.0V) ~Voc*0.9
Load	Output Current	30A
	Load mode	Always on, Dusk to Dawn, Evening, Manual
System Parameters	Max tracking efficiency	>99.9%
	Max charge conversion	98.7%
	Dimensions(mm)	189 * 255 * 89
	Weight	2.5Kg
	Self consumption	≤13mA
	Grounding	Common Negative
	Power terminals	6AWG(16mm²)
	Ambient temperature	-20 ~ +55°C
	Storage temperature	-25 ~ +80°C
	Ambient humidity	0 ~ 100%RH
	Protection degree	IP32
	Max Altitude	4000m

IoT 8.7MT2075/2010/3075/3010/4010/4015-IoT

The controller with the wireless communication module of the IoT has the following characteristics:

1. With the wireless communication function of the Internet of Things, the controller can be connected remotely through IoT/GPRS.
2. Various ways of operation can be used for remote monitoring and real-time control through the WeChat APP /PC program.
3. Real-time monitoring of PV voltage, PV charging current, battery voltage, battery current, load voltage, load current and other system parameters and equipment status.
4. Real-time automatic fault alarm.
5. Charging and discharging quantities can be counted and displayed by item grouping and month.

Item	MT2075IoT	MT2010IoT	MT3075IoT	MT3010IoT	MT4010IoT	MT4015IoT
System Voltage	12V/24Vautomatical recognition					24/48V
Max Charging Current	20A		30A		40A	
Battery Type	Gel, AGM, Liquid, Lithium					
Max volt on Bat. Terminal	35V					65V
Max volt on (-20℃)	55V	100V	55V	100V	150V *1	
PV terminal (25℃)	50V	90V	50V	90V	138V	
Max input power	260W/520W		390W/780W		520/1040W	1/2KW
MPPT tracking range	(Battery Voltage +1.0V) ~Voc*0.9 *2					
Output Current	20A		30A			
Max tracking efficiency	>99.9%					
Max charge conversion	98.0%					98.7%
Dimensions(mm)	189 * 182 * 64			189 * 255 * 69		189*255*89
Weight	1.3Kg			2Kg		2.5Kg
Communication	GPRS					
Grounding	Common Negative					
Power terminals	6AWG(16mm²)					
Ambient temperature	-20~+55℃					
Storage temperature	0~100%RH					
Ambient humidity	-25~+80℃					
Protection degree	IP32					
Max Altitude	4000m					

 **IoT** Please contact with our sales about IoT wireless communication information.



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