

POWERTECH



12/24V 30A Flush Mount PWM Solar Charge Controller for Lithium and Lead Acid Batteries

**MP3764
User Manual**

Contents

Important Safety Instructions	1
1. Overview	2
2. Exterior	3
2.1 Accessories (Included).....	4
2.2 Accessories (Optional).....	4
3. Installation and wiring.....	5
3.1 Installation of the controller	5
3.2 Wiring	6
4. LCD display	8
5. Protection	10
6. Troubleshooting.....	11
7. Technical Specifications.....	12
8. Dimensions	14
9. Appendix	15

Thank you for selecting the MP3764 series solar charge controller. Please read this manual carefully before using the product and pay attention to the safety information. Please keep this manual for future review.

Important Safety Instructions

This manual contains all instructions of safety, installation, and operation of MP3764 Solar Charge controller.

- Read all the instructions and warnings carefully before installation.
- No user serviceable component inside the controller. DO NOT disassemble or attempt to repair the controller.
- Avoid direct sunlight, high temperatures and DO NOT install the controller at locations where water can get in.
- Install the controller at a well ventilated place, the controller's heat sink will be very hot during the system operation.
- Appropriate external fuses or breakers are suggested.
- Please cut off all connections of the PV array, fuses or breakers which are in close proximity of the battery before the controller installation and adjustment.
- Power connections must remain tight to avoid excessive overheating from the loose connection.

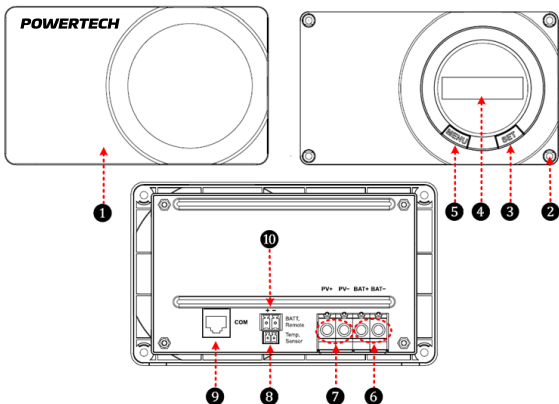
1. Overview

MP3764 is a negative-ground, flush mount solar charge controller, designed for an aesthetically clean and integrated look on RV and Vessel, also included surface mount cover to suit personal preference. The MP3764 adopts highly efficient PWM charging mode, also comes equipped with special LCD display to show the real-time operating status of the system. This charge controller is fully controlled automatically.

Features :

- Flush mounted and embedded installation design
- High quality and low failure rate components (ST/IR) to ensure the product lifetime
- 3-Stage intelligent PWM charging: Bulk, Boost/Equalize and Float
- Battery type: Sealed, Gel, Flooded, and User
- Real-time energy statistics feature
- Battery temperature compensation feature
- Digital LCD monitor for informative display of operational parameters and fault messages
- Voltage drop and temperature compensation sampling interface design
- RS485 communication port with Modbus protocol, and short circuit protection for 5V/200mA power supply
- Multiple communication peripherals
- Rated charging current at working temperature without de-rating
- Extensive electronic protections
- Monitor and set the parameters via PC software or APP

2. Exterior



1	Controller case	6	Battery terminals
2	Mounting hole size \varnothing 4.5mm	7	PV terminals
3	SET button	8	Remote temperature sensor port ⁽¹⁾
4	LCD	9	RS485 communication port
5	MENU button	10	Remote battery voltage sensor port ⁽²⁾

(1) The controller will charge the battery at 25 °C as default and no temperature compensation when the temperature sensor is damaged.

(2) The port can detect accurate battery voltage (a 2P/1.5mm² wire (Red+, black-) with insulation protection is suggested). One end connects the 5.08-2P terminal to insert into the port, the other end connects the battery, and make sure the "+" and "-" poles are connected correctly.

2.1 Accessories (Included)



Temperature Sensor
(Model: RT-MF58R47K3.81A)



5.08-2P Terminal



USB to RS485 communication cable
(Model: MP3747)

2.2 Accessories (Optional)

1) Remote Temperature Sensor(Model:RTS300R47K3.81A)



Acquisition of battery temperature for undertaking temperature compensation of control parameters, the standard length of the cable is 3m (length can be customized). The RTS300R47K3.81A connects to the port on the controller.

NOTE: The temperature sensor short-circuited or damaged, the controller ed or discharged at the default temperature of 25 °C .

2) RS485 TO WIFI Converter (Model:eBox-WIFI-01)



After the controller is connected with the eBox-WIFI-01 through the standard Ethernet cable (parallel cable), the operating status and related parameters of the controller can be monitored by the mobile APP software through WIFI signals.

3) RS485 TO BLE Converter(Model:eBox-BLE-01)



After the controller is connected with the eBox-BLE-01 through the standard Ethernet cable (parallel cable), the operating status and related parameters of the controller can be monitored by the mobile APP software through Bluetooth signals.

4) Logger(Model:eLOG01)



After the controller is connected with the eLOG-01 through the RS485 communication cable, it can record the operating data of the controller or monitor the real-time operating status of the controller via PC software.

5) Remote Meter(Model:MT50)



MT50 displays various operating data and fault info the system. The information can be displayed on a backlit LCD screen, the buttons are easy-to-operate, and the numeric display is readable.

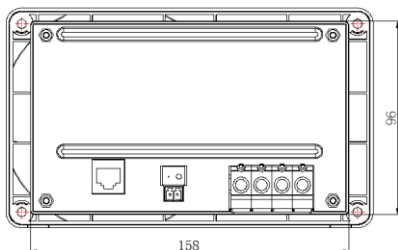
3. Installation and wiring

3.1 Installation of the controller

1) Determine the Installation Location and Heat-dissipation Space

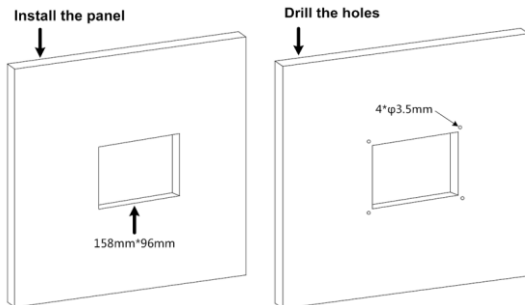
Determination of installation location: The controller shall be installed in a place with sufficient air flow through the radiators of the controller and a minimum clearance of 150 mm from the upper and lower edges to ensure natural thermal convection.

2) Determine the size of Installation Location (158*96mm)



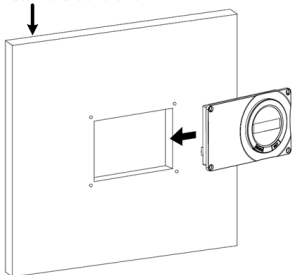
3) Cut out the section (158*96mm)

4) Mark holes and drill holes $\varnothing 3.5\text{mm} \times 4$

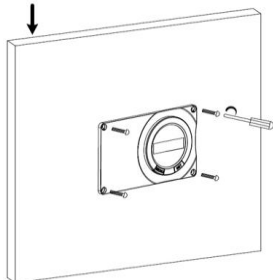


5) Secure the controller

Install the controller

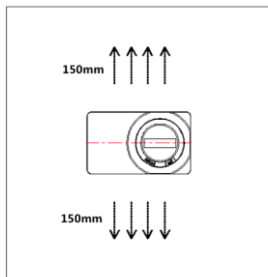
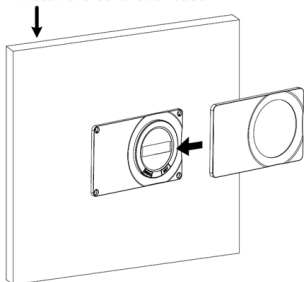


Turn the screw



6) Install the control case

Install the controller case

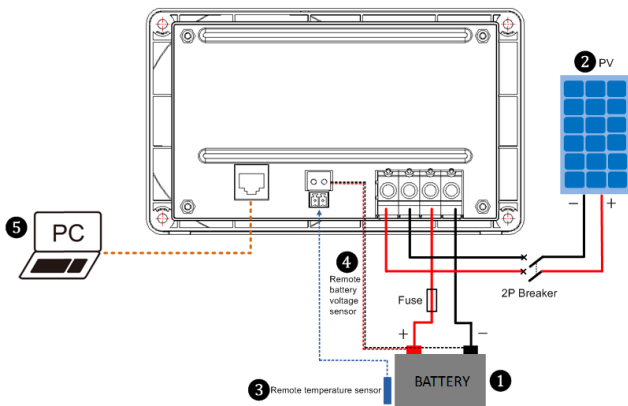


3.2 Wiring

Step1: connect the battery



CAUTION: A fuse which current is 1.25 to 2 times the rated current of the controller must be installed on the battery side with a distance from the battery not greater than 150 mm.



Step2: Connect the PV



CAUTION: While wiring the controller do not turn on the breaker or fuse and make sure that the leads of "+" and "-" poles are connected correctly.



CAUTION: If the controller is used in the ungoverned or frequent lightning area, must install a reasonable arrester in the PV array input side.

Step3: Connect the Remote temperature sensor



NOTE: The controller will charge or discharge the battery at 25 °C as default and no temperature compensation when the temperature sensor is damaged.

Step4: Connect the Remote battery voltage sensor



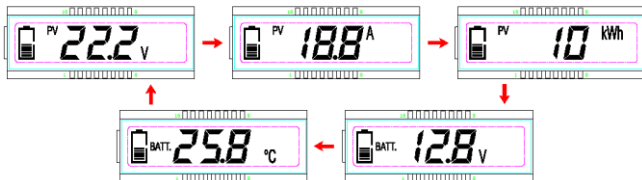
CAUTION: Make sure that the battery voltage sensor cable of "+" and "-" poles are connected correctly when wiring.

Step5: Connect the PC via the RS485 communication port

Refer to the chapter 4 "Remote set battery type".

4. LCD display

1) Automatic cycle interface



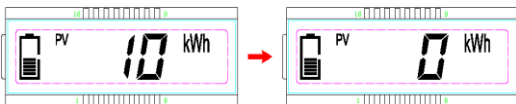
Display: PV voltage, PV current, PV power, Battery voltage and Battery temperature

2) Clear the generated energy

Operation:

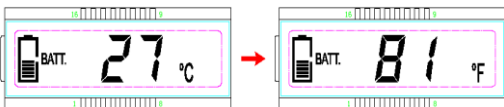
Step 1: Press the “SET” button and hold 5s under the PV power interface and the value is flashing.

Step 2: Press the “SET” button to clear the generated energy



3) Switch the battery temperature unit

Press the “SET” button and hold 5s under the battery temperature interface.



4) Battery type

Battery type

Sealed Gel Flooded User⁽¹⁾

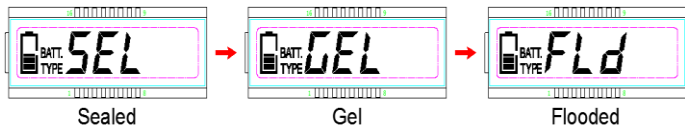
Set battery type by LCD⁽¹⁾

Operation:

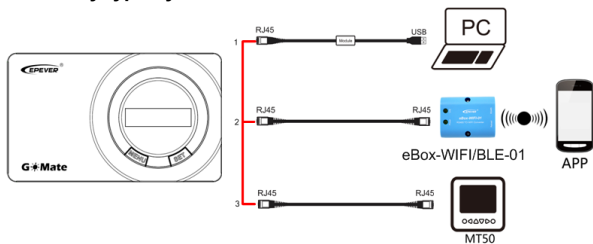
Step1: Press the “SET” button and hold 5s under the battery voltage interface.

Step2: Press the “MENU” button when the battery type interface is flashing.

Step3: Press the “SET” button to confirm the battery type.



Set battery type by PC⁽¹⁾



Download software

www.epever.com——Solar Station Monitor

www.epever.com——ChargeController(Sealed)

(1)Only Sealed, Gel and Flooded via the LCD, The battery type of User can be set via the PC software, APP software and MT50.



5) System status icon

Icon	Phenomenon	Instruction
	Solid	The system is normal but not charging
	Energy bars are Flashing	Charging
	Solid	Full
	Flashing	Battery Overvoltage
	Flashing	Battery Over Discharge

5. Protection

Protection	Instruction
PV Overcurrent	When the charging current of the PV array exceeds the controller's rated current, it will be charged at the rated current.
PV Overvoltage	When the voltage of PV will exceed 50V, the controller will stop charging and restart to charge when the PV voltage is below 45V
PV short circuit	When the PV voltage is below 50V and short circuit, the controller will stop charging; the controller restart to charge when the fault is cleared, it doesn't damage the controller.
PV Reverse Polarity	When the polarity of the PV array is reversed, the controller may not be damaged and can continue to operate normally after the polarity is corrected.
Night Reverse Charging	Prevents the battery from discharging to the PV module at night.
Battery Reverse Polarity	Fully protected against battery reverse polarity; no damage will occur to the battery. Correct the wiring error to resume normal operation.
Battery Overvoltage	When the battery voltage reaches the overvoltage disconnect voltage, it will automatically stop battery charging to prevent battery damage caused by over-charging.
Battery Overheating	The controller can detect the battery temperature through an external temperature sensor. The controller stops working when its temperature exceeds 65 °C and restart to work when its temperature is below 55 °C.
Controller Overheating	The controller is able to detect the temperature inside the battery. The controller stops working when its temperature exceeds 85 °C and restart to work when its temperature is below 75 °C.
TVS High Voltage Transients	The internal circuitry of the controller is designed with Transient Voltage Suppressors (TVS) which can only protect against high-voltage surge pulses with less energy. If the controller is to be used in an area with frequent lightning strikes, it is recommended to install an external surge arrester.

6. Troubleshooting

Faults	Possible reasons	Troubleshooting
The PV of LCD display 0 when the sunshine falls on PV modules properly	PV array disconnection	Confirm that PV wire connections are correct and tight
LCD is no display	Min.8V will start up the controller.	Measure battery voltage with multi-meter. Min.8V can start up the controller.
 Flashing	Battery Overvoltage	Disconnect the solar array and measure the battery voltage whether is too high;
 Flashing	Battery Over Discharge	Charge the battery

7. Technical Specifications

Electrical Parameters

Item	GM3024N
Nominal System Voltage	12/24VDC or Auto
Battery Input Voltage Range	8V~32V
Rated Charge Current	30A
Max. PV Short Circuit Current	30A
Max. PV Open Circuit Voltage	50V
Battery Type	Sealed(default)/Gel/Flooded/User [■]
Self-consumption	≤4.2mA/12V;≤2.6mA/24V
Temperature Compensate Coefficient	-3mV/ 12V(Default)
Charge Circuit Voltage Drop	0.21V

■ The battery type of User can be set via the PC software, APP software and MT50. Refer to table 1(Page 13).

Environmental Parameters

Storage Temperature Range	-30 ~+80
Working Environment Temperature	-20 ~+55 (100% input and output)
Relative Humidity	≤95%, N.C.
Enclosure	IP30
Grounding	Common negative
Altitude	5000m
Pollution Degree	PD2

Mechanical Parameters

Dimension (L×W×H)	178.5×105.5×48.3mm
Mounting dimension	166.5×93.5mm
Mounting hole size	Φ5mm
Terminal	16mm ² /6AWG
Recommended cable	10mm ² /8AWG
Net Weight	0.31kg

Lead-acid Battery Voltage Parameters**Table1**

Parameters are in the 12V system at 25℃ , ×2 in 24V.

Item	Sealed	Gel	Flooded	User
Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage	16.0V	16.0V	16.0V	9~17V
Charging Limit Voltage	15.0V	15.0V	15.0V	9~17V
Over Voltage Reconnect Voltage	15.0V	15.0V	15.0V	9~17V
Equalize Charging Voltage	14.6V	—	14.8V	9~17V
Boost Charging Voltage	14.4V	14.2V	14.6V	9~17V
Float Charging Voltage	13.8V	13.8V	13.8V	9~17V
Boost Reconnect Charging Voltage	13.2V	13.2V	13.2V	9~17V
Low Voltage Reconnect Voltage	12.6V	12.6V	12.6V	9~17V
Under Voltage Warning Reconnect Voltage	12.2V	12.2V	12.2V	9~17V
Under Volt. Warning Volt.	12.0V	12.0V	12.0V	9~17V
Low Volt. Disconnect Volt.	11.1V	11.1V	11.1V	9~17V
Discharging Limit Voltage	10.6V	10.6V	10.6V	9~17V
Equalize Duration	120min.	—	120min.	0~180min.
Boost Duration	120min.	120min.	120min.	10~180min.

(1)When the battery type is sealed, gel, flooded, the adjusting range of equalizing duration is 0 to180min and boost duration is 10 to180min.

(2) The battery type of User should follow the rules as below when modifying the value of parameters in user battery type (factory default value is the same as sealed type):

a. Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage > Charging Limit Voltage ≥ Equalize Charging Voltage ≥ Boost Charging Voltage ≥ Float Charging Voltage > Boost Reconnect Charging Voltage.

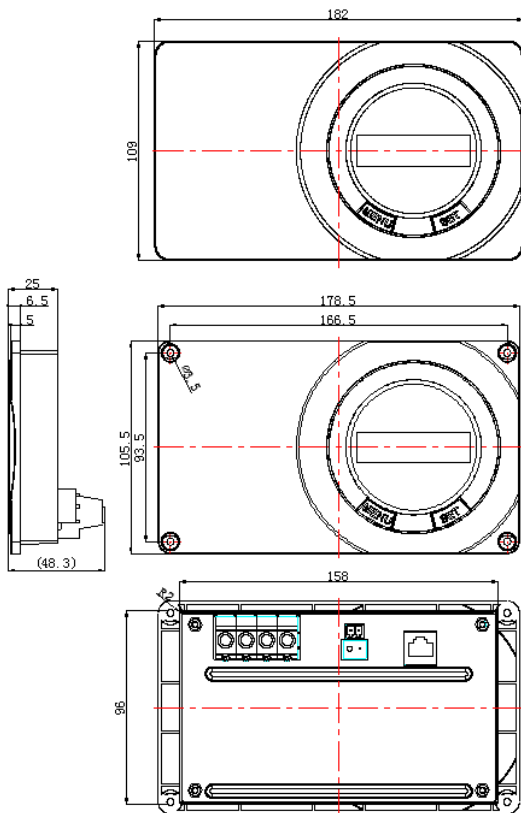
b. Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage > Over Voltage Reconnect Voltage

c. Low Voltage Reconnect Voltage > Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage ≥ Discharging Limit Voltage.

d. Under Voltage Warning Reconnect Voltage > Under Voltage Warning Voltage ≥ Discharging Limit Voltage.

e. Boost Reconnect Charging voltage > Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage.

8. Dimensions



9. Appendix

How to set lithium battery using PC (For LiFePO4 battery only)

1. Download software (<https://www.epsolarpv.com/download.html>), connect the PC cable MP3747 between charge controller and PC
2. Select battery type at USER. The battery parameters should be set as per table below:
3. Only applies to LiFePO4 battery.

Voltage	Battery type	LiFePO4 (12V battery)	LiFePO4 (24V battery)
Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage	Disconnect	15.6V	31.2V
Over Voltage Reconnect Voltage	Reconnect	14.7V	29.4V
Equalize Charging Voltage		14.5V	*1.
Boost Charging Voltage		14.5V	*1.
Float Charging Voltage		13.8V	27.6V
Boost Reconnect Charging Voltage	Charging	13.2V	26.4V
Low Voltage Reconnect Voltage		12.8V	25.6V
Under Voltage Warning Reconnect Voltage	Warning	12.8V	25.6V
Under Voltage Warning Voltage		12V	*
Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage		11.1V	22.2V
Discharging Limit Voltage		10.6V	21.2V

The following rules must be observed when modifying the parameter values in User for lithium battery.

- I. Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage \geq Over charging protection voltage (Protection Circuit Modules (BMS)) $+0.2V^{DC}$;
- II. Over Voltage Disconnect Voltage $>$ Over Voltage Reconnect Voltage = Charging Limit Voltage \geq Equalize Charging Voltage = Boost Charging Voltage \geq Float Charging Voltage $>$ Boost Reconnect Charging Voltage;
- III. Low Voltage Reconnect Voltage $>$ Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage \geq Discharging Limit Voltage;
- IV. Under Voltage Warning Reconnect Voltage $>$ Under Voltage Warning Voltage \geq Discharging Limit Voltage;
- V. Boost Reconnect Charging voltage $>$ Low Voltage Reconnect Voltage;
- VI. Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage \geq Over discharging protection voltage (BMS) $+0.2V^{DC}$.

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