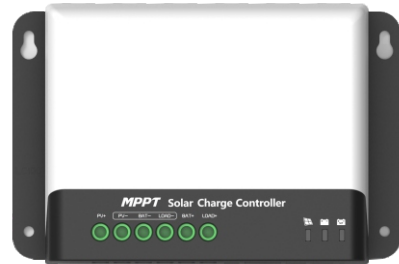


# LC2430N10H

## MPPT Solar Charge and Discharge Controller

# User Manual




<b>Model</b>	LC2430N10H
<b>Battery voltage</b>	12V/24V
<b>Max. PV open circuit voltage</b>	92V(25°C); 95V(Lowest ambient temperature)
<b>Charge current</b>	30A
<b>Max. PV input power</b>	400W/12V; 800W/24V
<b>Max. output power of load</b>	100W

Dear Users:

Thank you very much for choosing our product!

### Safety Instructions

1. Applicable voltage of the controller exceeds the safety voltage for human body, so please read the manual carefully before use and operate the controller only after safety operation training has been completed.
2. There are no parts inside the controller that need to be maintained or repaired. The user shall not disassemble and repair the controller.
3. Install the controller indoors to prevent exposure of components and prevent water from entering the controller.
4. Please install the controller in a well-ventilated place to prevent the heat sink from being overheated.
5. It is recommended to install a proper fuse or circuit breaker outside the controller.
6. Be sure to disconnect the wiring of PV array and the fuse or circuit breaker near battery terminal before installation and wiring adjustment of the controller.
7. Check that all wiring is tight after installation to avoid danger of heat accumulation due to poor connections.

 **Warning: This operation is dangerous, so before operation, safety preparations must be made.**

 **Caution: This operation may have a destructive effect.**

 **Reminder: Suggestions and tips for operator.**

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Overview

With PowerCatcher™, the industry-leading maximum power point tracking technology, MC2430N10-LC100 realizes quick and accurate tracking of the maximum power points of PV array in any environment, so as to obtain the maximum energy of solar panel in real time, and significantly increase energy utilization efficiency of the solar energy system. Widely used in off-grid PV systems as a core control component, it manages the work of solar panel, battery and loads.


The load output end of this product applies high-efficiency DC-DC circuit, which makes the load terminal have a constant voltage output, optional in 12V/24V. The product can be connected to an external LCD screen, Bluetooth communication module and PC host computer for dynamic display of operating status, operating parameters, controller logs, control parameters, etc. Users can look up various parameters and modify the control parameters as needed to suit different system requirements.


The controller adopts standard Modbus communication protocol, and users can interact with the controller according to the protocol. The company provides free monitoring software that allows remote monitoring.

The controller provides overall electronic fault self-test and powerful electronic protection functions which minimize components damage due to installation error and system failure.

### 1.2. Features

- The newly developed PowerCatcher™ maximum power tracking technology enables tracking of the maximum power points of PV modules even in complex environments, providing faster response and higher tracking efficiency than traditional MPPT technology.
- MPPT tracking efficiency is up to 99.9%, significantly increasing energy utilization efficiency of the PV system, which is about 15% to 20% higher than traditional PWM charging.
- It provides charging with active voltage regulation. When the battery is open-circuited or the lithium battery BMS overcharge protection is activated, the battery terminal of the controller will output a rated charging voltage, which can effectively prevent excessive voltage from causing damage to the BMS system or the load.
- The controller has a constant voltage output for loads and the output voltage is optional in 12V/24V, making it ideal for voltage sensitive loads.
- When the battery is damaged or lost, the PV system can directly supply power to the load Note 1.
- Two operating modes are available: charging priority and load priority. That is, solar panel is available to preferentially charge the battery or supply power to the load.
- Advanced current-limiting charging mode allows customers to use the solar panel that exceed the rated power for easy application in some special configurations Note 2.
- Common negative polarity design allows application in a negative pole grounding system.
- Advanced digital power technology brings the circuit energy conversion efficiency as high as 98%.
- Charging procedures of various types of batteries such as lithium battery, colloidal battery, sealed battery and vented battery are supported.
- It adopts dual serial port design, i.e. isolated 485 communication port and TTL communication port, and supports standard modbus protocol to meet the communication needs of different occasions.
- External connection to LCD screen, Bluetooth module, and remote GPRS module is allowed to view device operating data and status, and controller parameters can be modified.
- Built-in over-temperature protection mechanism ensures that charging power decreases linearly with temperature when the temperature exceeds the set value.
- Temperature compensation and automatic adjustment of charge and discharge parameters help to improve battery life.
- Solar panel short circuit protection, charging over current protection, load short circuit protection, overload protection, battery open circuit protection, over temperature protection, TVS lightning protection, etc. are available.

 **Note 1:** Only when the solar panel power is over the load power, the load can work properly.

 **Note 2:** When actual power of the solar panel is over the rated power of the controller, the excess energy will be wasted.

### 1.3. Appearance



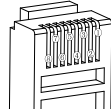
#### ⑦ Toggle switch

No.	Definitions
1	Load output voltage selection
2	Charging mode selection

#### ⑩ TTL

No.	Definitions
⑩	GND
⑪	Transmitting end TX
⑫	Receiving end RX
⑬	12.8V

#### ⑧ RS485



No.	Definitions	No.	Definitions
①	Power +	④	NC
②	D+	⑤	NC
③	D-	⑥	NC
⑦	Power ground / signal ground	⑦	NC

Figure 1-1 Controller Appearance and Ports

No.	Names	No.	Names
①	Solar panel "+" port	⑧	RS485 communication port
②	Solar panel "-" port	⑨	External temperature sampling port
③	Battery "-" port	⑩	TTL communication port
④	Load "-" port	⑪	Button
⑤	Battery "+" port	⑫	PV charging indicator
⑥	Load "+" port	⑬	Battery status indicator
⑦	Toggle switch	⑭	Battery type indicator

### 1.4. MPPT Technology Introductions

The Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT for short) system is an advanced charging technology that enables the solar panel to output more energy by adjusting operating conditions of the electrical module. Due to non-linear characteristics of solar array, there is maximum energy output point (maximum power point) of an array on its curve. Traditional controller (switch charging technology and PWM charging technology) fails to maintain battery charging at this point, and therefore the maximum energy of the solar panel cannot be obtained. The solar charge controller with MPPT control technology, however, can track the array's maximum power point at all time to obtain the maximum energy to charge the battery.

Take a 12V system as an example. Peak voltage (Vpp) of the solar panel is about 17V, while the battery voltage is about 12V. In general, when the controller is charging the battery, the voltage of solar panel is about 12V and does not fully contribute its maximum power. But, MPPT controller can overcome this problem. It constantly adjusts the input voltage and current of the solar panel to achieve the maximum input power.

Compared to the traditional PWM controller, the MPPT controller can provide the maximum power of the solar panel and thus can provide a larger charging current. In general, the MPPT controller can improve the energy utilization by 15% -20% compared with the PWM controller.

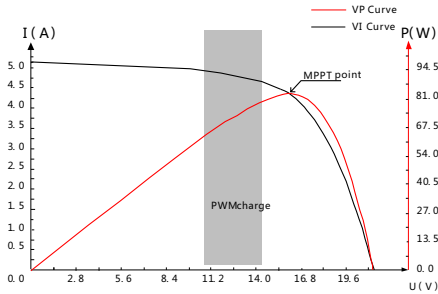


Figure 1-2 Solar panel output characteristics curve

In addition, due to the difference in ambient temperature and light conditions, the maximum power point often changes. The MPPT controller can adjust parameters according to different conditions from time to time to keep the system near to its maximum working point. The whole process is fully automatic and does not require any adjustments by users.

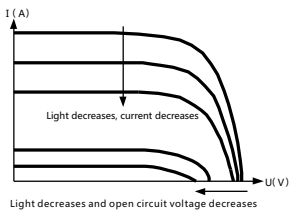


Figure 1-3 Relationship between solar panel output characteristics and light

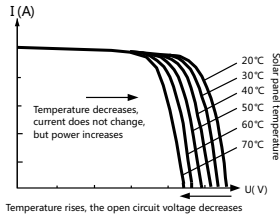


Figure 1-4 Relationship between solar panel output characteristics and temperature

## 1.5. Charging Stage Introductions

As one of the charging stages, MPPT cannot be used alone. It is usually required to combine boost charge, floating charge, equalizing charge and other charging methods to complete the battery charging process. A complete charging process includes: Quick charge, holding charge and floating charge. Charging curve is shown below:

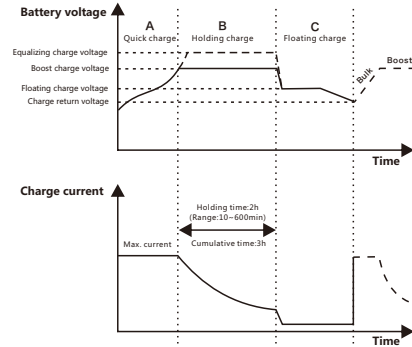


Figure 1-5 Battery charging stages curve graph

### a. Quick charge

In quick charge stage, the battery voltage has not yet reached the set value of full charge voltage (i.e. equalizing/boost charge voltage) and the controller will perform MPPT charging, which will provide maximum solar energy to charge the battery. When the battery voltage reaches the pre-set value, constant voltage charge will start.

### b. Holding charge

When the battery voltage reaches the set value of holding voltage, the controller will perform constant voltage charging. This process will no longer include MPPT charging, and the charging current will gradually decrease with time. Holding charge comes in two stages, i.e. equalizing charge and boost charge. The two stages are conducted without repetition, in which equalizing charge is started once every 30 days (default).

### ➤ Boost charge

The default duration of boost charge is 2 hours. The customer can also adjust the holding time and the pre-set value of boost voltage point according to actual needs. When the duration reaches the set value, the system will switch to floating charge.

### ➤ Equalizing charge

⚠ Warning: Risk of explosion!

Equalizing vented lead-acid battery may generate explosive gases. So, the battery compartment must be well ventilated.

⚠ Caution: Damage of device!

Equalization can increase the battery voltage to levels that may damage sensitive DC loads. It is necessary to verify that the allowable input voltage of all system loads is greater than the equalizing charge set value.

### ⚠ Caution: Damage of device!

Over charge and excessive gas evolution may damage the battery plates and cause active substances on the battery plate to come off. Equalizing charge may cause damage if voltage is too high or time is too long. Please carefully check the specific requirements of battery used in the system.

Certain types of battery benefit from regular equalizing charge, which can stir electrolyte, balance battery voltage, and complete chemical reaction. Equalizing charge increases the battery voltage above standard voltage, causing vaporization of battery electrolyte. If it is detected that the controller automatically controls the next stage to be equalizing charge, the equalizing charge will last for 120 minutes (default). The equalizing charge and boost charge are not repeated in a full charge process to avoid too much gas evolution or battery overheating.

#### Notes:

- 1) When the system cannot continuously stabilize the battery voltage at a constant voltage due to the influence of installation environment or load, the controller will accumulate time until the battery voltage reaches the set value. When the accumulated time reaches 3 hours, the system will automatically switch to floating charge.
- 2) If controller clock is not calibrated, the controller will perform regular equalizing charge according to its internal clock.

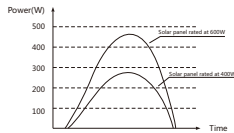
### ➤ Floating charge

Floating charge is conducted following the holding charge stage, where the controller will reduce the battery voltage by reducing charge current and allow the battery voltage to remain at the floating charge set value. During the floating charge stage, the battery is charged in a very low voltage to maintain full charge state of the battery. In this stage, the load can get nearly all of the solar energy. If the load exceeds the energy that solar panel can provide, the controller will not be able to maintain the battery voltage in the floating charge stage. When the battery voltage is as low as the recovery charge set point, the system will exit floating charge stage and re-enter the fast charge stage.

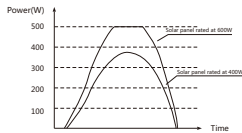
### 1.6 Power-Limited Charging

The product provides a usage where the power of solar panel exceeds its rated value. When the actual power of solar panel exceeds its rated value, the charging power will be limited to the rated charging current. This mode can meet the needs for some special applications. For example, it is inevitable to add solar panel configuration to meet the load usage time in winter. In summer, however, when weather is favorable, the power of these solar panels will exceed the rated power of the controller or the maximum charging current allowed for the battery. At this point, it is not necessary to choose a controller with higher power, while a controller with small power but current-limiting charging function would be a better solution.

The power generation performance of the system with power-limited charging function in different environments is as shown in the figures below, provided the rated power of the system is 500W.



System power curve in winter with bad light conditions



System power curve in summer with good light conditions

## 2. Installation

### 2.1. Installation Precautions

- Be very careful when installing the battery. When installing the vented lead-acid battery, wear protective glasses. Once you touch the battery acid, rinse it with clean water.
- Avoid placing metal objects near the battery to prevent battery short circuit.
- Acid gas may be generated when the battery is charged. So ensure good ventilation.
- The battery may generate flammable gas. Please keep away from sparks.
- Avoid direct sunlight and infiltration of rainwater when installing outdoors.
- Poor connection points and the corroded wires may cause extreme heat to melt the wire insulation layer, burn the surrounding materials, and even cause fire. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the connectors are tightened, and the wires preferably fixed with a cable tie to avoid loose connector caused by wire shaking.
- In system wiring, output voltage of the component may exceed the safety voltage of human body. So, it is necessary to use insulated tools and ensure that the hands are dry.
- Battery terminal on the controller can be connected with either a single battery, or a pack of battery. Subsequent instructions in the manual are for a single battery, but it also applies to a battery pack.
- Observe the safety recommendations of battery manufacturer.
- The system connection wires are selected according to the current density not more than 4A/mm<sup>2</sup>.
- Make the controller grounded.

### 2.2. Wire Specifications

Wiring and installation must comply with national and local electrical code requirements. PV and battery connection wires must be selected according to rated current. Refer to the following table for wiring specifications:

Model	Max. PV input current	Min. wire diameter at PV end (mm <sup>2</sup> /AWG)	Rated charge current	Battery wire diameter (mm <sup>2</sup> /AWG)	Rated load power	Load wire diameter (mm <sup>2</sup> /AWG)
LC2430N10H	30A	8/8	30A	8/8	100W	2.0/16

### 2.3. Installation and Wiring

**⚠ Warning: Danger, Explosion!** Never install the controller and a vented battery in the same enclosed space! Also do not install in an enclosed place where battery gas may collect.

**⚠ Warning: Danger, High Voltage!** Photovoltaic arrays may generate very high open circuit voltages. Disconnect circuit breaker or fuse before wiring and be very careful during wiring.

**⚠ Caution:** When installing the controller, ensure that there is enough air to flow through the controller's heat sink, leaving at least 150mm above and below the controller to ensure natural convection for heat dissipation. If install it in a closed box, ensure reliable heat dissipation through the box.

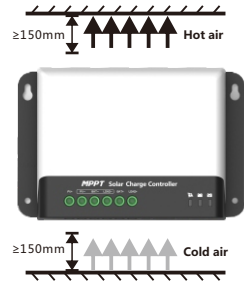


Figure 2.1 Installation and Heat Dissipation

### Step 1: Choose an installation location

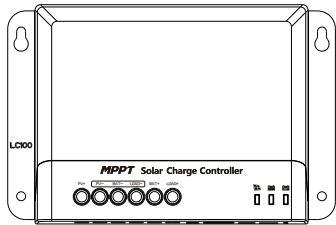
Avoid installing the controller in a place free of direct sunlight, high temperature, and water, and ensure good ventilation around the controller.

### Step 2:

Mark the mounting position according to the mounting dimensions of the controller. Drill 4 mounting holes of the appropriate size at the 4 marks. Fix screws into the upper two mounting holes.

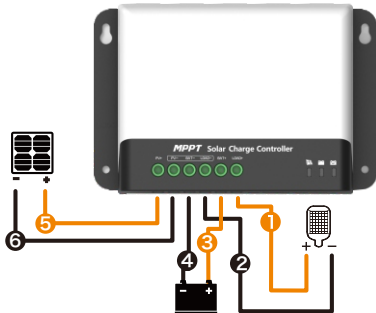
### Step 3: Fasten the Controller

Align fixing holes of the controller with the two pre-fixed screws and hang the controller up. And then fix the lower two screws.



### Step 4: Wiring

For installation safety, we recommend a wiring sequence as follows; however, wiring in other sequence instead of this one will not damage the controller.



**⚠ Warning:** Danger, Electric shock hazards! We strongly recommend connect a fuse or circuit breaker to the PV array and battery terminals to prevent electric shock hazards during wiring or error operation, and make sure that fuse or circuit breaker is disconnected before wiring.

**⚠ Warning:** Danger, High voltage hazards! Photovoltaic arrays may generate very high open circuit voltages. Disconnect circuit breaker or fuse before wiring and be very careful during wiring.

**⚠ Warning:** Danger, Explosion hazards! If the positive and negative terminals of battery and the wires connected to them are short-circuited, it may cause a fire or explosion. Please be very careful in operation.

**⚠ Caution:** Danger of load damage! Be sure to determine the load output voltage toggle switch (No. ⑦) position before wiring. If an error voltage is selected, the load may be permanently damaged. Please be careful.

**⚠ Caution:** Danger of controller damage! Power line short circuit between the RS485 communication ports (No. ⑧) and the TLL communication port (No. ⑨) Short may damage the internal circuit of the controller. Please be careful.

Please connect load first, then battery and finally solar panel. Please follow the "+" first and "-" next method when wiring.

When all wires are connected firmly and reliably, check whether the wiring is proper and whether the polarity is reversed. After confirmation, connect the battery fuse or circuit breaker and observe whether the LED indicator is on. If not, disconnect the fuse or circuit breaker immediately and check whether wiring is correct.

As the battery is properly energized, connect the solar panel. If there is sufficient sunlight, the charge indicator of controller will be steady on or flash and start to charge the battery.

**⚠ Warning:** When the controller has stopped charging for 10 minutes, reverse polarity of the battery can damage the controller's internal components.




### ⚠ Notes:

- 1) Note that the battery fuse shall be installed as close as possible to the battery terminal. The recommended distance is not more than 150mm.
- 2) The battery temperature is 25°C (fixed value) when the controller is not collected to a remote temperature sensor.

## 3. Product Operation and Display






### 3.1. LED Indication

Indicators on the controller are described as follows:

	①---PV array indication	Indicate the current charging mode of controller
	②---BAT indication	Indicate the current operating state of battery.
	③---BAT Type indication	Indicate the current battery type.

### ➤ Charge status indication

Charge statuses of the controller are shown below:

No.	CHARGE STATUS	Indicator state	Charging state
①	 BULK	Steady on, charging at max. power	MPPT charging
②	 ACCEPTANCE	Slow flashing (On:0.1s, off: 1s, cycle: 2s)	Boost charging
③	 FLOAT	Single flashing (On:0.1s, off: 1.5s, cycle: 2s)	Floating charging
④	 EQUALIZE	Quick flashing (On:0.1s, off: 0.1s, cycle: 0.2s)	Equalizing charging
⑤	 CURRENT-LIMITED	Double flashing (On:0.1s, off: 0.1s, then, On:0.1s, off: 1.7s, cycle: 0.2s)	Current-limited charging
⑥		Off	No charging

### ➤ Battery status indication

Battery operating status indications are as follows:

Indicator color	Indicator status	Battery status
Green	Steady on	Battery full charge
Yellow	Steady on	Battery voltage normal
Red	Steady on	Battery voltage below under-voltage point
	Quick flash (On:0.1s, off: 0.1s, cycle: 0.2s)	Battery over-voltage or over temperature

### ➤ Battery type indication

Battery type indications are as follows:

Indicator color	Battery type
Green	Sealed lead-acid battery
Yellow	Colloidal lead-acid battery
Red	Vented lead-acid battery
Blue	Lithium iron phosphate battery 12V
Purple	Lithium iron phosphate battery 24V
White	User-defined

## 3.2. Keys Operation

### 3.2.1 Battery type selection

There is a key on the controller, which is used in conjunction with the battery type indicator for selection of battery type. The specific operation mode is as follows: In the current operating state, press and hold the key for 8 seconds. The battery type indicator (the color displayed is that of the previously saved battery type) starts to flash (the controller turns off charging and other works and enters idle state). At this point, each time the key is pressed, the battery type indicator changes a color which corresponds to a battery type. After the battery type is selected, press and hold the key for 8 seconds again or maintain no operation for 15 seconds. Then, the controller will automatically save the currently set battery type and enter the normal operating mode;

### 3.2.2 Load ON/OFF operation


In normal operating mode, the load has normal output. The load can be turned on/off by pressing the button. Press the button to turn off the load and press again to turn it on; and the load will be turned on by default as re-powered up

### 3.2.3 Restore factory parameters

Press and hold the button for 20s to restore the controller to default parameters set at the factory.


## 3.3. Toggle Switch Functions

3.3.1 Toggle switch functions are described as follows:

 L-12V CPM L-24V LPM	①--- Load output voltage selection	L-12V(above the position):12V L-24V(below the position):24V
	②---Charging mode selection	CPM(above the position): charge priority LPM(below the position):load priority

### 3.3.2 Load output voltage


Load terminal of the controller employs a DC-DC conversion circuit, so that the load output does not change with the battery voltage, and the output voltage is optional in 12V or 24V.

 **Note:** If the load output voltage and the position of toggle switch are changed, repower on to make it effective.


### 3.3.3 Charging mode

The controller has two charging modes: charging priority mode and load priority mode. Charging priority mode: When the battery voltage is too low, after load is turned off, the PV system preferentially charges the battery as the sunlight is sufficient, and load output can restore on when the battery voltage is higher than the over-discharge recovery voltage; Load priority mode: When the battery voltage is too low, after load is turned off, the PV system preferentially drives the load as the sunlight is sufficient, and can charge the battery when there is excess energy.

Load priority power supply conditions: Power supply to the load can be restored when the battery charging current from the PV system is larger than 5A and lasts 10 minutes.

 **Note:** In the load priority mode, the load can continue to work only when the solar panel power exceeds the load power. If the solar panel power is less than the load power, the load will not operate stably.

 **Caution:** Using load priority mode may reduce battery life!

 **Note:** If the load output voltage and the position of toggle switch are changed, repower on to make it effective.

## 4. Product Protection and System Maintenance

### 4.1 Protections

#### ➤Waterproofing protection

Rating: IP32

#### ➤Input power limited protection

When the power of solar panel is higher than the rated value, the controller will limit the power of solar panel within the rated power range to prevent damage by over current, and the controller enter the current-limiting charge.

#### ➤Battery reverse polarity protection

If the battery polarity is reversed, the system will not work but it will not burn out the controller.

#### ➤PV input end voltage is too high

If the voltage at the PV array input end is too high, the controller will automatically shut off the PV input.

#### ➤PV input end short circuit protection

If the voltage at the PV array input end is short circuited, the controller will turn off charging; after short circuit is removed, charging will automatically recover.

#### >PV input reverse polarity protection

When the polarity of PV array is reversed, the controller will not be damaged, and normal operation will continue after wiring error is corrected.

#### >Night reverse charging protection

Prevent battery discharge through the solar panel at night.

#### >Load short circuit protection and recovery

In the event of short circuit at the load terminal, the load is automatically turned off; restart the load every 10 seconds until the short circuit is removed.

#### >Load overload protection and recovery

When the load power is higher than the rated power, the controller will turn off load output, and restore it after a certain period of time to prevent the load from being damaged by excessive power.

Relation between overload protection time and power:

When load power is larger than the rated power and less than 1.5 times the rated power, delay 3s before protection;

When load power is larger than 1.5 times the rated power and less than 2 times the rated power, delay 1s before protection;

When load power is larger than 2 times the rated power, delay 0.1s before protection.


#### >Over-temperature protection

When temperature of the controller exceeds the set value, it will reduce charging power or stop charging.

#### >TVS lightning protection

## 4.2 System Maintenance

- In order to maintain the best long-term performance for controller, it is recommended to conduct inspections twice a year.
- Make sure the airflow around the controller is not obstructed and remove any dirt or debris from the heat sink.
- Check if the insulation layers of all exposed wires are damaged due to sun exposure, friction with other objects nearby, dry rot, destruction of insects or rodents, etc. If so, it is necessary to repair or replace the wire.
- Verify if indicators are consistent with the device operations. Please note to take corrective actions for any malfunctions or error indications if necessary.
- Check all wiring terminals for corrosion, insulation damage, signs of high temperature or burning/discoloration. Tighten terminal screws.
- Check for dirt, insects nesting and corrosion and clean as required.
- If the lightning arrester has failed, replace it in time to protect controller and other devices of the user from being damaged by lightning.

 **Warning:**Danger, electric shock hazards! Make sure that all power supplies to the controller have been disconnected before check or operation as above!

## 5. Technical Parameters

### 5.1 Electrical parameters

Items	Parameters
Model	LC2430N10H
System voltage	12V/24V
Zero load loss	<25mA/12V; <18mA/24V
Battery voltage	9V~32V
Maximum PV open circuit voltage	92V(25°C) ; 95V(Lowest ambient temperature)
Maximum power point voltage range	Battery voltage +2V ~ 72V
Rated charging current	30A
Maximum PV input power	400W/12V 800W/24V
Charging conversion efficiency	≤98%
MPPT tracking efficiency	>99%
Load constant voltage output voltage	12V/24V ( optional )
Load rated power	100W
Load ripple voltage	100mV ( full load )
Load ripple current	200mA ( full load )
Load adjustment rate	0.7%
Linear adjustment rate	1.5%
Temperature compensation coefficient	-3mv/°C/2V ( default ) ; Lithium battery features no temperature compensation
Operating temperature	-35°C ~ +65°C
IP rating	IP32
Weight	1200g
Communication mode	TTL serial communication, isolated 485 Serial communication
Altitude	≤ 3000m
Dimensions	183*122.5*67.5



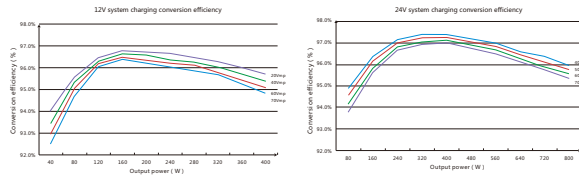
## 5.2. Battery type default parameters

Comparison of parameters of various types of battery					
Set voltage Battery type	Sealed lead -acid battery	Colloidal lead -acid battery	Vented lead -acid battery	Lithium battery	User defined
Overvoltage disconnection voltage	16.0V	16.0V	16.0V	—	9~17V
Equalizing charge voltage	14.6V	—	14.8V	—	9~17V
Boost charge voltage	14.4V	14.2V	14.6V	14.4V	9~17V
Floating charge voltage	13.8V	13.8V	13.8V	—	9~17V
Boost charge recovery voltage	13.2V	13.2V	13.2V	—	9~17V
Low voltage disconnection recovery voltage	12.6V	12.6V	12.6V	12.6V	9~17V
Under-voltage warning voltage	12.0V	12.0V	12.0V	—	9~17V
Low voltage disconnection voltage	11.1V	11.1V	11.1V	11.1V	9~17V
Discharge limiting voltage	10.6V	10.6V	10.6V	—	9~17V
Over discharge delay time	5s	5s	5s	—	1~30s
Equalizing charge duration	120min	—	120min	—	0~600min
Equalizing charge interval	30days	0days	30days	—	0~250D (0 indicates turning off equalizing charge function.)
Boost charge duration	120min	120min	120min	—	10~600min

If a user-defined battery is used, the default voltage parameters of the system are the same as those of the sealed lead-acid battery. The following logic must be followed when you modify battery charge and discharge parameters:  
 Overvoltage disconnection voltage > charge limit voltage ≥ equalizing charge voltage ≥ boost charge voltage ≥ floating charge voltage > boost charge recovery voltage;  
 Overvoltage disconnection voltage > Overvoltage disconnection recovery voltage;

## 6. Conversion Efficiency Curves

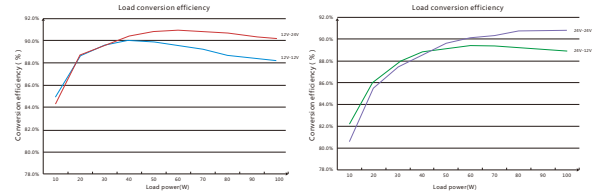
### 6.1. Charging Conversion Efficiency



6.1.1 12V system charging conversion efficiency

6.1.2 24V system charging conversion efficiency

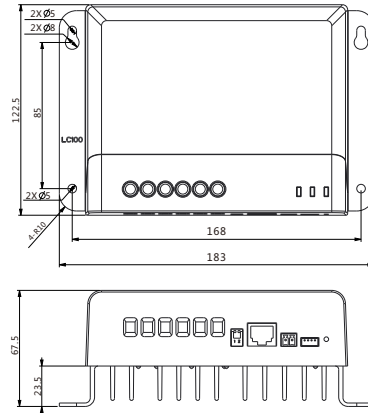
## 6.2. Load Conversion Efficiency



6.2.1 12V system

6.2.2 24V system

## 7. Product Dimensions



### Notes

Model:LC2430N10H;  
 Outline dimensions:183\*122.5\*67.5mm  
 Mounting dimensions:168\*85mm  
 Mounting holes dia.:φ5mm  
 Wire specifications:20-6AWG