LESSO GROUP
STOCK CODE: 2128.HK

LESSO

MPPT Solar Charge Controller User Manual

LET-XB2-HJ Series

*1. The pictures are for reference only, and the actual product shall prevail.
*2. Information is subject to update without prior notice.

Contents

Important Safety Instructions

Please keep this manual for future reference.

This manual contains safety, installation and operation instructions for the LET-HxRx-HJ/LET-HxBx-HJ series solar charge controller (hereinafter referred to as "controller").

- Read all the instructions and warnings carefully in the manual before installation.
- No user-serviceable components inside the controller, do not attempt to disassemble or repair the controller.
- Install the controller indoors to avoid component exposure and water ingress.
- Install the controller in a well-ventilated place, the heat sink temperature will be very high during operation.
- Do not install the controller in the humid, salt spray, corrosive, greasy, flammable, explosive, dust accumulative or other harsh environments.
- It is recommended to install the proper fast-acting fuses/breakers externally.
- Disconnect PV array connections and the battery fast-acting fuse/breakers before controller installation and adjustment.
- Check whether the wiring is tight to avoid the danger caused by heat accumulation due to loose connection.
- The entire system should be installed and operated by professional personnel!

Symbols explanation

To ensure the user's personal and property safety while using this product, relevant information is provided the manual and highlighted with the following symbols.

Please read the relevant texts carefully when you encounter the following symbols in the manual.

⚠ DANGER

Indicates a high-level hazard that, if not avoided, will result in serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING

Indicates a medium-level hazard that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION

Indicates a low-level hazard that, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

Indicates an important reminder during the operation which, if ignored, may result in an equipment error alarm.

Tip	Indicates recommendation for reference.
	Read through the user manual before any operations.

Disclaimers

The warranty does not apply to the following conditions:

- Damage caused by improper use or inappropriate environments (It is strictly forbidden to install the controller in the humid, salt spray, corrosive, greasy, flammable, explosive, dust accumulative or other harsh environments).
- The actual current/voltage/power exceeds the limit value of the controller.
- Damage caused by operating temperature exceeding the rated temperature range.
- Electric arc, fire, explosion and other accidents caused by failure to follow controller labels or manual instructions.
- Unauthorized disassembly and maintenance of the controller.
- Damage caused by force majeure such as lightning strikes, rainstorms, mountain torrents and utility failures.
- Damage occurred during transportation or loading/unloading the controller.

1. General Information

1.1 Overview

LET-HxRx-HJ/LET-HxBx-HJ series incorporates a new design concept, with solar charge controller as the main body and the built in Bluetooth module (only supported by LET-HxBx-HJ series), users can read and set parameters by App on the phone.

With a brand new generation of MPPT control algorithm, it significantly improves the tracking and response speed of maximum power point. Minimizing the loss rate and time of the maximum power point guarantees the maximum power point tracking efficiency, response speed and DC/DC conversion efficiency in high and low power bands. It can track the maximum power point of the PV arrays in various sunlight conditions and capture the energy from the solar panels.

With independent voltage stabilization, the battery terminal of the controller can be directly connected to the load when there is no battery. It is compatible with various lithium batteries more friendly and comprehensively, and there is no need to worry about the unstable load power supply voltage due to the internal protection of the lithium battery cutting off the output. Excellent low-power design that significantly reduces static power consumption and extends system standby time.

With the functions such as the charging current limit, charging power limit and automatic reduction of charging power at high temperature, it can ensure the system stability when it is connected to the excess PV modules and operating at high temperature.

The controller adopts waterproof and dust-proof design with IP32 protection level, up to IP43 with optional white terminal cover. It has short-circuit protection and isolated RS485 communication interface that can be connected with optional WiFi, Bluetooth, TCP, 4G and other modules to achieve remote monitoring. The communication port can be set to enable (with power output and communication) or disable (no power output, no communication) according to actual needs, and the static power consumption can be further reduced when communication is disabled.

Self-adaptive three-stage charging mode can effectively extend the service life of battery and significantly improve the system performance. It also has comprehensive electronic protections for overcharge, over-discharge and PV/battery reverse polarity etc, to ensure the safety, stability and long-lasting operation of the solar system. It supports up to 6 controllers for parallel charging, which is convenient for system capacity expansion and suitable for different monitoring needs. The controller can be widely used for RV, ship, multiple industrial monitoring, small and medium-sized solar power supply systems and other fields.

Features

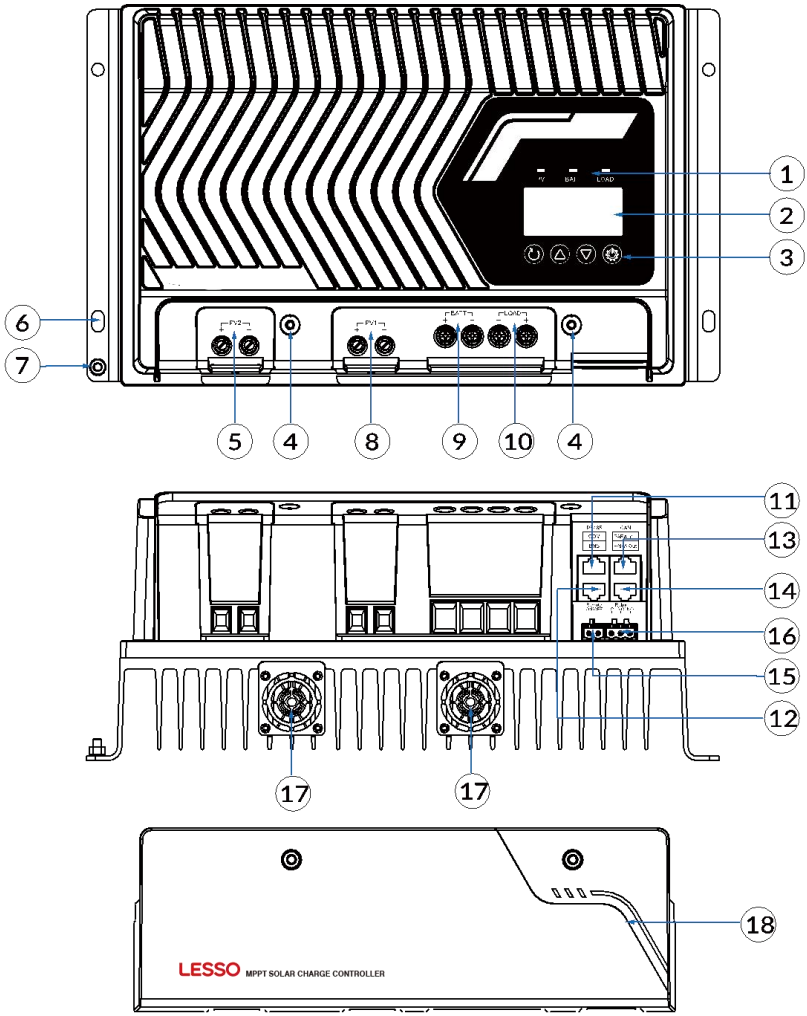
- Low power consumption with static loss less than 50mA
- Independent voltage stabilization
- Advanced MPPT technology, with maximum tracking efficiency not less than 99.5%
- Supporting two PV inputs to improve PV utilization(1)
- Conversion efficiency up to 98.5%

- Supporting multiple battery types, including lithium batteries
- Stable self-activation for lithium batteries
- Supporting local setting of main control parameters
- RS485 communication interface, connected with optional WiFi, Bluetooth, TCP, 4G and other modules for remote monitoring
- Some models have built-in Bluetooth module(2) to read and modify parameters directly through APP
- Dual limits for rated charging power and charging current
- Automatic power reduction when charging at high temperature
- Multiple load control modes
- Comprehensive electronic protections
- Protection level IP32, up to IP43 with white terminal cover
- Built-in independent BMS communication port
- Built-in CAN parallel communication port
- Real-time data logging, event logging and energy statistics
- Remote switch control, easy to turn on/off
- Dry contact output to turn on/off the oil generator
- All metal die-casting shell
- Compliant with IEC62109, UL1741, EMC (Class B) and other relevant standards

(1) Two PV inputs are only supported by LET-H80HN2R2-HJ, LET-H100LF2R2-HJ, LET-H100LF2B2-HJ and LET-H100HF2R2-HJ.

(2) The built-in Bluetooth module is only supported by LET-HxBx-HJ series.

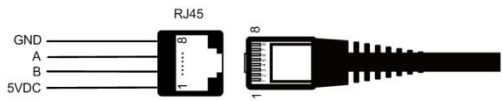
1.2 Appearance



No.	Description	No.	Description
1	Indicator (see Section 3.1 Indicator)	10	Load terminals
2	LCD (see Section 3.3 LCD)	11	COM: RS485 COM port (RJ45, with isolation design, 5VDC/200mA)(2)
3	Buttons (see Section 3.2 Buttons)	12	RTS/BMS COM interface(3)
4	Protective cover hole (M4)	13	CAN-PARA In: Parallel COM input port for multiple controllers (RJ45, with isolation design)(4)
5	PV2 terminals(1)	14	CAN-PARA Out: Parallel COM output port for multiple controllers (RJ45, with isolation design)(4)
6	Mounting hole*4	15	Charge Enable(5)
7	Grounding terminal	16	Dry contact port (Oil generator/Utility)(6)
8	PV1 terminals(1)	17	Cooling fan(7)
9	Battery terminals(1)	18	White Terminal Cover (Optional)

(1) The controller is of common negative design, where the negative terminals of PV array, battery and load are the same negative grounding terminals.

(2) Connect optional WiFi, Bluetooth, TCP and 4G modules to the RS485 COM port for remote monitoring. The pins of the RS485 COM port (RJ45) are defined as follows:



Pin	Definition	Pin	Definition
1	+5VDC	5	RS485-A
2	+5VDC	6	RS485-A
3	RS485-B	7	GND
4	RS485-B	8	GND

(3) When the system uses lithium batteries with BMS function, connect the BMS-Link module and lithium batteries through the port 12; with the setting of the BMS protocol number, the BMS-Link

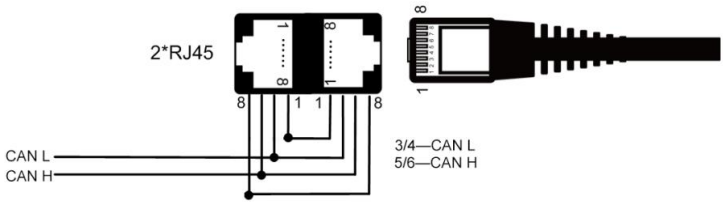
module can convert the BMS protocols of different lithium battery manufacturers into our standard protocols to realize the communication between the controller and lithium batteries BMS of different manufacturers.

When the system has no BMS function, it is required to set the “BPRO (BMS protocol number)” as 32, connect a remote temperature sensor (model: RTS-D47K) through port 12 to detect the battery temperature, sampling distance ≤ 20 meters. **Note:** If the remote temperature sensor is not connected to the controller, the default temperature for battery charging or discharging is 25°C without temperature compensation.

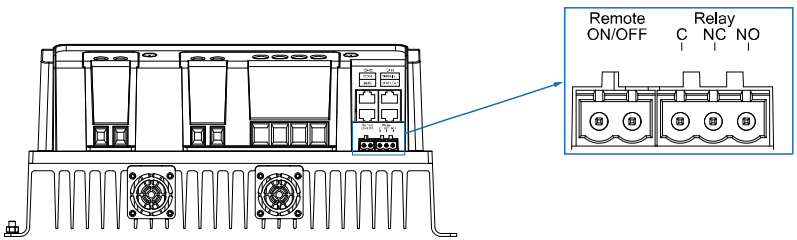
The pin definitions for port 12 are the same as those for the RS485 COM port 11, see note (2) above.

Tip	Please go to LESSO official website to check or download the currently supported BMS manufacturers and the BMS parameters.

(4) The pins of the parallel COM port for multiple controllers are defined as follows:



(5) The “Charge Enable Switch” is the terminal with silkscreen of “Remote ON/OFF”, which can control PV normal charging. It is set as “Enable” by factory default (i.e PV is charging normally), if the included 2P terminals are removed from the controller, there is PV charging error.



NOTICE

- When the“CPE (COM Port Enable)”is set to “ON (Enable)”, the charge enable switch is valid; when it is set to “OFF (Disable)”, the charge enable switch is invalid. For instructions on CPE

settings, please refer to Subsection 3.5.1 Parameters list.

- When the charge enable switch is valid and the included 2P terminals are connected to the controller, the controller is charging the battery; if the 2P terminals are removed from the controller, the controller stops charging the battery; when the charge enable switch is invalid, the controller is charging the battery by default no matter the 2P terminals are connected to or removed from the controller.

(6) The dry contact port (Oil generator/Utility) is as shown in the figure above with the "Relay" printed on it, where “C” is the common terminal, “NC” is the normally closed contact, and “NO” is the normally open contact. **Note:** To use only“NO”, or both“NC” and “NO” is subject to the actual control demand of the oil generator when adding the oil generator or there is utility charging in the system.

- **Power supply parameters applicable to the dry contact port (Oil generator/Utility)**

  Rated value: 5A/30VDC

  Maximum value: 0.5A/60VDC

- **Control voltage of dry contact port (Oil generator/Utility)**

  Generator/Utility ON Voltage (V_{ON}) = Undervoltage Alarm Voltage minus 0.1V

  Generator/Utility OFF (V_{OFF}) = Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage

  Battery Voltage (V_{BAT})

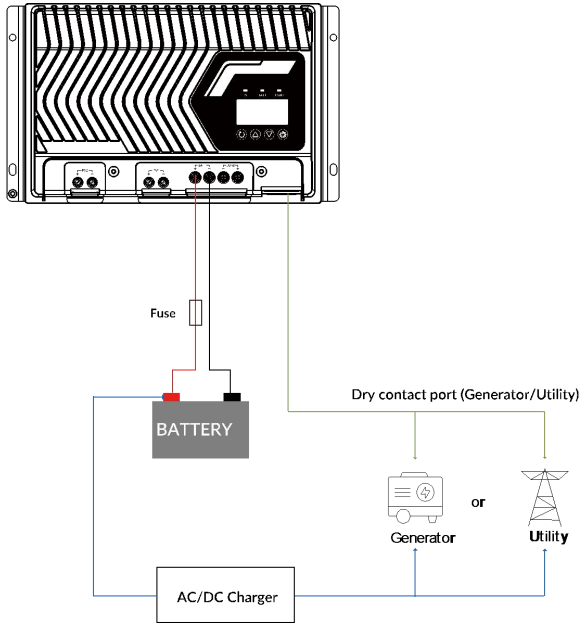
  - **Power on the generator/utility**

    When $V_{BAT} < V_{ON}$, the “NO (Normally Open)” contact is connected, while the “NC (Normally Closed)” contact is disconnected.

  - **Shut down the generator/utility**

    When $V_{BAT} > V_{OFF}$, the “NO (Normally Open)” contact is disconnected, while the “NC (Normally Closed)” contact is connected.

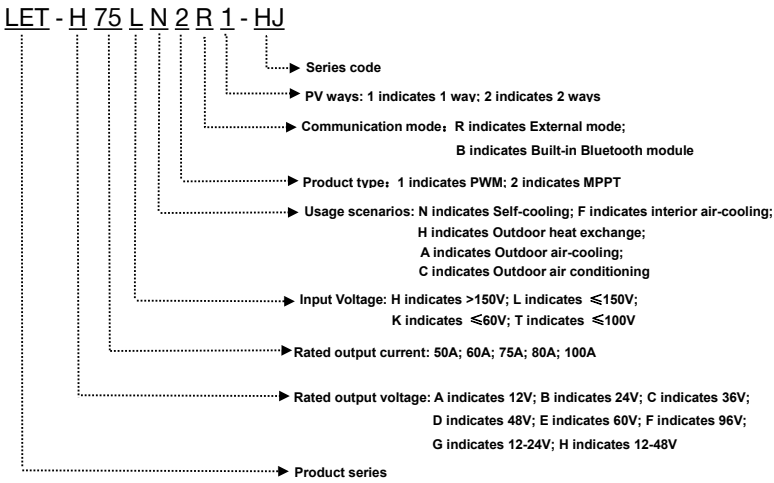
Note: The V_{ON} and V_{OFF} can be set via the PC software. For the battery voltage control parameters, please refer to Subsection 3.5.2 Battery voltage control parameters.



Note: It is not mandatory to connect the oil generator or utility, you can connect them according to your actual needs.

(7) Not all the models are equipped with fans, please refer to the actual product. Only LET-H100LF2R2-HJ, LET-H100HF2R2-HJ and LET-H100LF2B2-HJ are equipped with fans.

1.3 Naming rules



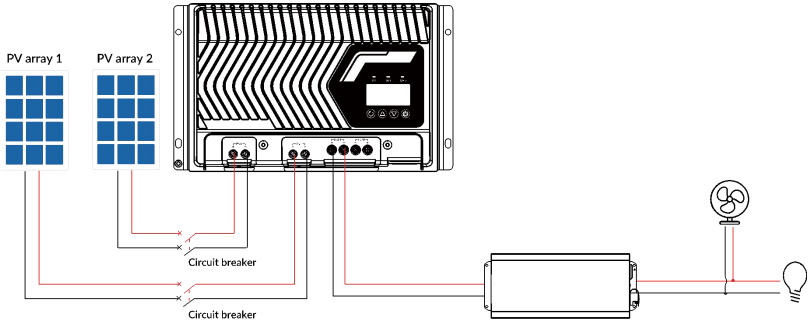
1.4 System wiring diagram

- **No battery mode**

When there is no battery, LET-HxRx-HJ/LET-HxBx-HJ series controller can be connected to the inverter directly. The inverter must be connected to the battery terminals of the controller and meet the following conditions at the same time:

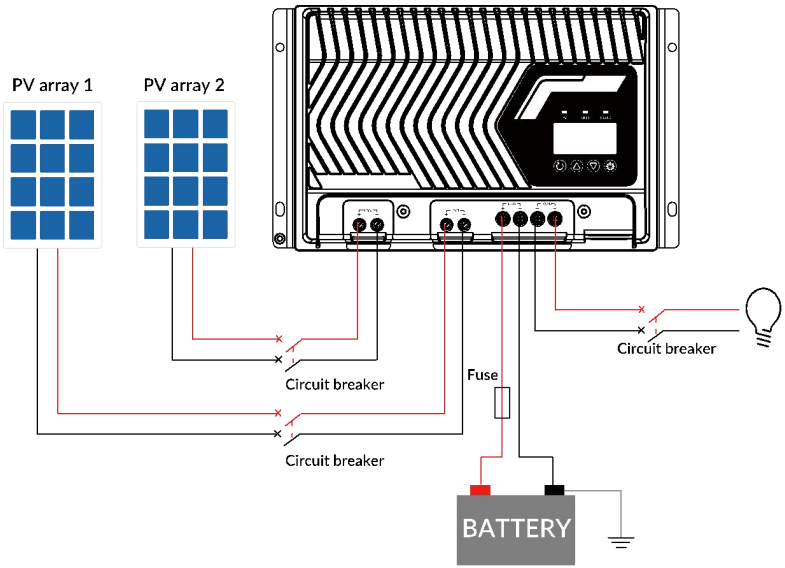
1) When connecting a high-frequency inverter: PV input power > (load output power divided by the inverter conversion efficiency divided by the controller conversion efficiency).

2) When connecting an industrial frequency inverter: PV input power > (load output power divided by the inverter conversion efficiency divided by the controller conversion efficiency) × 2.



- **Battery mode**

In a system with battery connected, if you need to connect an inverter, please connect the inverter directly to the battery pack, don't connect the inverter to the load terminals of the controller!



NOTICE

- Ensure that the length of battery connection cable is less than 3 meters.

- Ensure that the length of load connection cable is less than 3 meters.
- Ensure that the length of communication cable is less than 3 meters.
- It is recommended that the length of the PV connection cable is less than 3 meters. If the length of the PV connection cable is less than 3 meters, it meets the requirements of EN/IEC61000-6-3 standard; If the length of the PV connection cable exceeds 3 meters, it may not meet the requirements of the EN/IEC61000-6-3 standard.

2. Installation

2.1 Attention

- Be careful when installing the batteries. Wear protective goggles when installing flooded lead-acid batteries, and rinse with clean water in time once in contact with battery acid.
- The battery and PV connections must be guarded against with inadvertent contact. Install the solar charge controller in an enclosure or install the optional white terminal cover.
- Keep the battery away from any metal objects to prevent battery short circuit.
- Acidic gases may be generated when charging the battery, ensure that the environment is well ventilated.
- Avoid direct sunlight and rain infiltration for outdoor installation.
- Do not install the controller in the humid, salt spray, corrosive, greasy, flammable, explosive, dust accumulative or other harsh environments.
- Loose power connections and corroded cables may result in high heat, melting cables insulation, burning surrounding materials, or even causing a fire. Ensure tight connections and secure cables with cable ties to prevent them from swaying while moving the controller.
- Charge the lead-acid and lithium-ion batteries that are within the control range of this controller only.
- The battery terminals on the controller can be connected to either the same battery or a group of batteries. The following instructions in the manual are for use with a single battery, but they are also applicable to a system with a group of batteries.
- Select the system connection cables according to the current density of no greater than $5A/mm^2$.
- The stripped length for wiring should not be too long, and the exposed metal part of the wire should not protrude from the metal part of the terminal block.
- Please refer to IEC62109 for the cross-sectional area of the grounding wire, which should not be less than $4mm^2$.
- The torque for tightening the wiring screws should be not less than 1.2 N·m.

2.2 Requirements for the PV array

Serial connection (string) of PV modules

Due to the different types of PV modules on the market, and as an important part of the PV system, it is essential for the controller to suit various types of PV modules and to maximize the conversion of solar energy into electricity. According to the open-circuit voltage (V_{OC}) and the maximum power point voltage (V_{MPP}) of the MPPT controller, the suitable serial connection for different PV modules can be calculated. The following PV module series connection table is for reference only.

LET-H60/75LN2R1-HJ, LET-H100LF2R2-HJ, LET-H60LN2B1-HJ, LET-H100LF2B2-HJ:

Battery Voltage/ PV Specifications	36-cell Voc < 23V		48-cell Voc < 31V		54-cell Voc < 34V		60-cell Voc < 38V	
	Max.	Best	Max.	Best	Max.	Best	Max.	Best
12V	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
24V	6	3	4	2	4	2	3	2
48V	6	5	4	3	4	3	3	3

Battery Voltage/ PV Specifications	72-cell Voc < 46V		96-cell Voc < 62V		Thin-film module Voc > 80V
	Max.	Best	Max.	Best	
12V	2	1	1	1	1
24V	3	2	2	1	1
48V	3	2	2	2	1

Note: The above parameters are calculated under the STC (Standard Test Condition)—temperature at 25℃, air mass 1.5, irradiance 1,000W/m².

LET-H50/60HN2R1-HJ, LET-H75HN2R1-HJ, LET-H80HN2R2-HJ, LET-H100HF2R2-HJ:

Battery Voltage/ PV Specifications	36-cell Voc < 23V		48-cell Voc < 31V		54-cell Voc < 34V		60-cell Voc < 38V	
	Max.	Best	Max.	Best	Max.	Best	Max.	Best
12V	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
24V	6	3	4	2	4	2	3	2
48V	8	5	5	4	5	3	4	3

Battery Voltage/ PV Specifications	72-cell Voc < 46V		96-cell Voc < 62V		Thin-film module Voc > 80V
	Max.	Best	Max.	Best	
12V	2	1	1	1	1
24V	3	2	2	1	1
48V	4	3	2	2	2

Note: The above parameters are calculated under the STC (Standard Test Condition)—temperature at 25℃, air mass 1.5, irradiance 1,000W/m^2.

2.3 Cable specifications

The wiring and installation methods must conform to the national and local electrical code requirements.

- **Recommended PV array cable size**

Since the PV array output current varies according to the PV module's type, connection method and sunlight angle, the minimum PV cable specifications can be calculated by the PV Isc (short circuit current). For details, please refer to the short-circuit current value in the PV module specifications sheet (the short-circuit current remains unchanged when PV modules are connected in series; when connected in parallel, the short-circuit current is the sum of the short-circuit currents of the parallel modules). The PV array's ISC must not exceed the controller's maximum PV input current. For controller's maximum PV input current and maximum PV cable specifications, please refer to the table below.

Model	Maximum Input Current	Maximum Cable Specifications
LET-H50HN2R1-HJ	50A	16mm^2/6AWG
LET-H60LN2R1-HJ, LET-H60HN2R1-HJ LET-H60LN2B1-HJ	60A	16mm^2/6AWG
LET-H75LN2R1-HJ, LET-H75HN2R1-HJ	75A	25mm^2/4AWG
LET-H80HN2R2-HJ	40A*2	16mm^2/6AWG
LET-H100LF2R2-HJ LET-H100HF2R2-HJ LET-H100LF2B2-HJ	50A*2	16mm^2/6AWG

NOTICE

- When the PV modules connect in series at the lowest temperature, the total voltage must not exceed the controller's maximum PV open circuit voltage 150V(LET-H**LN2R1-HJ, LET-H60LN2B1-HJ, LET-H100LF2R2-HJ, LET-H100LF2B2-HJ)/200V(LET-H**HN2R1/2-HJ, LET-H100HF2R2-HJ).
- When the PV modules connect in series at 25℃, the total voltage must not exceed the controller's maximum PV open circuit voltage 138V (LET-H**LN2R1-HJ, LET-H60LN2B1-HJ, LET-H100LF2R2-HJ, LET-H100LF2B2-HJ)/180V (LET-H**HN2R1/2-HJ, LET-H100HF2R2-HJ).

- **Recommended Battery cable size**

Battery cable specifications should be selected according rated current, please refer to the table below for wiring specifications.

Model	Rated Charging Current	Battery Cable Specifications
LET-H50HN2R1-HJ	50A	16mm²/6AWG
LET-H60LN2R1-HJ, LET-H60HN2R1-HJ LET-H60LN2B1-HJ	60A	16mm²/6AWG
LET-H75LN2R1-HJ, LET-H75HN2R1-HJ	75A	25mm²/4AWG
LET-H80HN2R2-HJ	80A	25mm²/4AWG
LET-H100LF2R2-HJ LET-H100HF2R2-HJ LET-H100LF2B2-HJ	100A	35mm²/2AWG

NOTICE

- The cable specification is only for reference. If there is a long distance between the PV array and the controller or between the controller and the battery, thicker cables can be used to reduce the voltage drop and improve system performance.
- For the battery, the recommended cable specification is selected according to the conditions that its terminals are not connected to any additional inverter.

- **Load Wiring Specifications**

Model	Rated Charging Current	Battery Cable Specifications
LET-H50HN2R1-HJ	50A	16mm²/6AWG

LET-H60LN2R1-HJ, LET-H60HN2R1-HJ LET-H60LN2B1-HJ	60A	16mm²/6AWG
LET-H75LN2R1-HJ, LET-H75HN2R1-HJ	75A	25mm²/4AWG
LET-H80HN2R2-HJ	80A	25mm²/4AWG
LET-H100LF2R2-HJ LET-H100HF2R2-HJ LET-H100LF2B2-HJ	100A	35mm²/2AWG

2.4 Mounting the controller

DANGER

- Risk of explosion! Never install the controller in the enclosed space with flooded batteries! Do not install it in a confined area where battery gas can accumulate either.
- Electric shock hazard! The PV array may generate a very high open circuit voltage. Disconnect the circuit breaker or fast-acting fuse first and be careful when wiring.

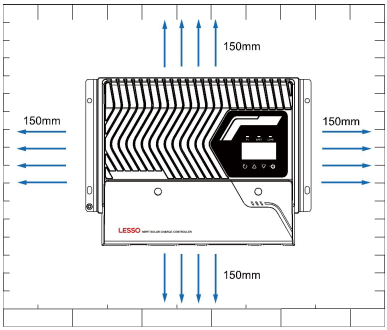
NOTICE

When installing the controller, ensure that there is enough air flow through the controller's heat sink, and leave at least 150mm of clearance above and below the controller to guarantee natural convection for heat dissipation. If the controller is mounted in a closed cabinet, ensure that heat can be dissipated through the cabinet.

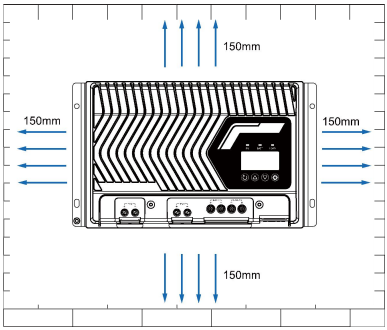
Step 1: Determine the installation position and heat-dissipation space

When installing the controller, ensure that there is enough air flow through the controller's heat sink, and leave at least 150mm of clearance above and below the controller to guarantee natural convection for heat dissipation.

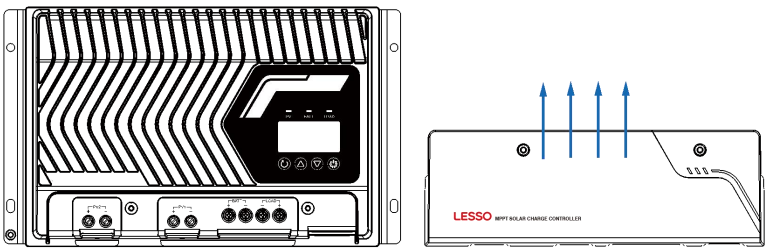
Installation diagram (IP43)



Installation diagram (IP32)

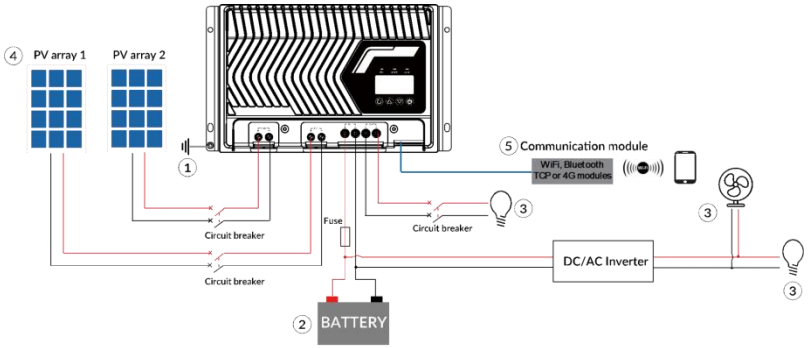


Step 2: Remove the terminal cover with a screwdriver before wiring.

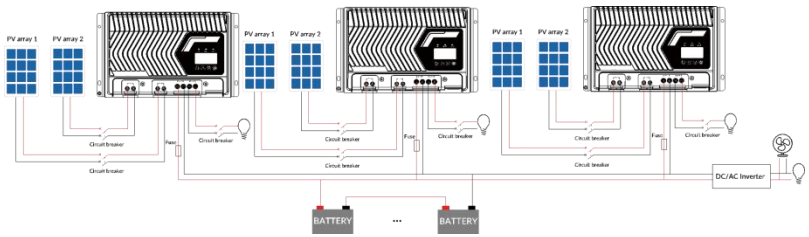


2.5 Wiring the controller

Connect the controller in the sequence of “①Ground > ②Battery > ③Load > ④ PV array > ⑤Communication modules”, and disconnect the controller wiring in the reverse order of the following diagram. The following wiring diagram is illustrated with the appearance of "LET-H100HF2R2-HJ". Please refer to the actual terminals position for correct wiring of other models.

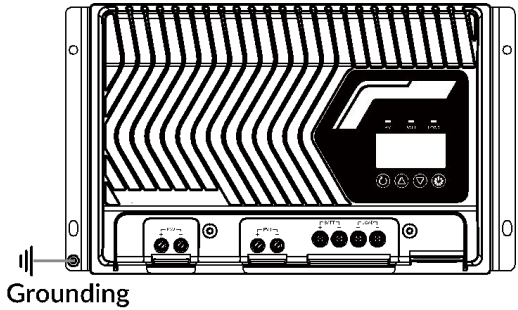


In addition to supporting stand-alone applications, the LET-HxRx-HJ and LET-HxBx-HJ series series also support the parallel operation of multiple controllers of the same model (up to 6 units). The wiring diagram of multiple controllers is as follows. For instructions on parallel wiring of multiple controllers, please refer to the controller parallel operation manual.



2.5.1 Grounding

LET-HxRx-HJ and LET-HxBx-HJ series are common-negative controllers. Negative terminals of the PV array, battery and load can be grounded simultaneously, or any negative terminal is grounded.



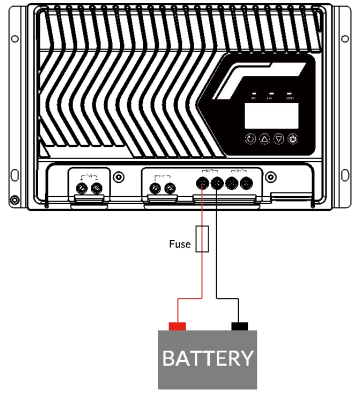
NOTICE

- According to the actual application, the negative terminals of the PV array, battery and load may not be grounded. However, the grounding terminal on the shell must be grounded to effectively shield the external electromagnetic interference and to avoid the electric shock to the human body caused by the live shell.
- For common-negative systems, such as the RV system, it is recommended to use a common-negative controller. If a common-positive controller is used and the positive electrode is grounded in the common-negative system, the controller may be damaged.

2.5.2 Connecting the battery

NOTICE

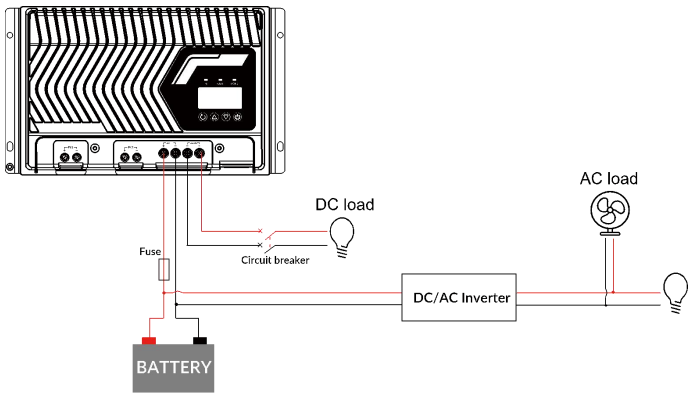
- The protection is triggered if there is only battery connection reversed, but don't reverse the battery connection if the PV is connected correctly, which may damage the controller.
- Do not connect the circuit breaker or fast-acting fuse when wiring and ensure that the leads of "+" and "-" poles are connected correctly.
- A fast-acting fuse whose current is 1.25 to 2 times the controller's rated current must be installed on the battery side with a distance from the battery no longer than 150mm.
- Please connect the inverter directly to the battery when connecting inverter in the system.



2.5.3 Connecting the DC/AC loads

DC loads can be directly connected to the load terminals of the controller, while AC loads need to be connected through a DC/AC inverter.

Note: DC load surge current should be less than the product rated value. DC/AC inverter must be connected directly to the battery.



2.5.4 Connecting the PV modules

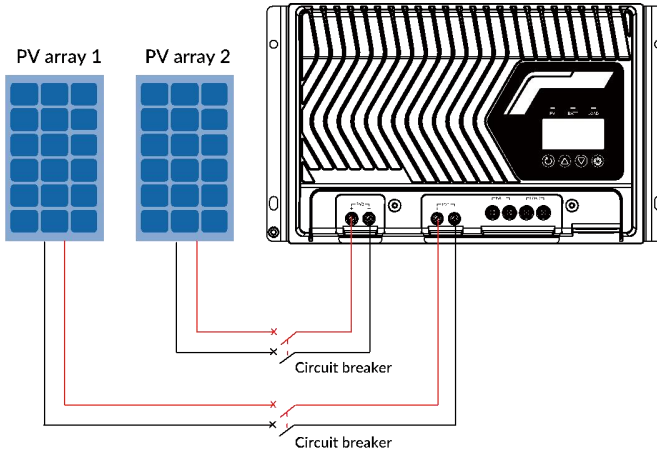
DANGER

Electric shock hazard! The PV array can generate very high voltage, disconnect the circuit

breaker before wiring, and ensure that the leads of "+" and "-" poles are connected correctly.

NOTICE

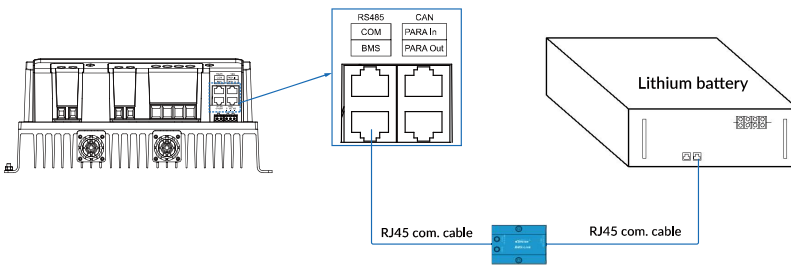
If controller is used in an area with frequent lightning strikes, an external surge arrester must be installed at the PV input and utility input terminals.



2.5.5 Connecting the optional accessories

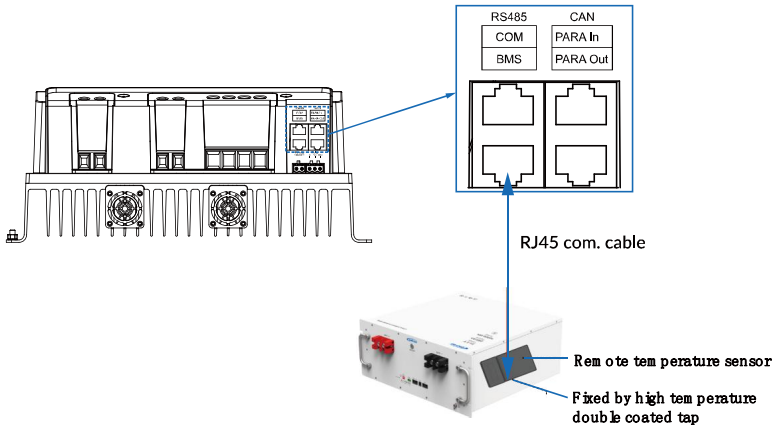
- **Connecting the BMS-Link module**

When the system uses lithium batteries with BMS function, connect the BMS-Link module and lithium batteries through the port 12; with the setting of the BMS protocol number, the BMS-Link module can convert the BMS protocols of different lithium battery manufacturers into our standard protocols to realize the communication between the controller and lithium batteries BMS of different manufacturers.



- **Connecting the remote temperature sensor (model: RTS-D47K)**

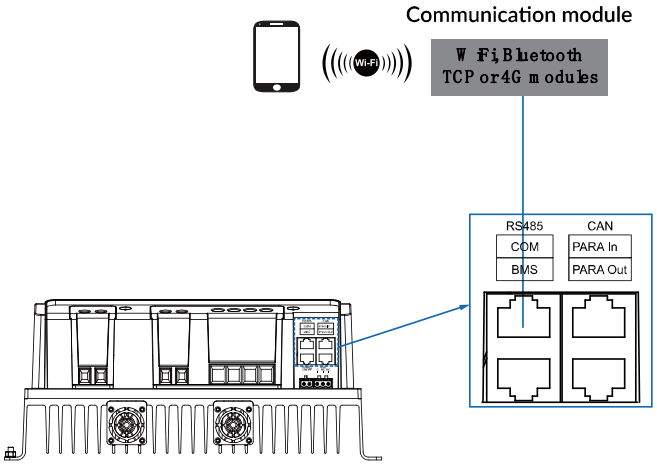
When the system has no BMS function, attach RTS-D47K close to the battery to detect the battery temperature in real time, and the temperature data will be transmitted to the controller via RS485 communication to improve system safety. **Note:** It is required to set the BMS protocol number as 32 when connecting the remote temperature sensor to BMS port.



Note: If the remote temperature sensor is not connected to the controller, the default temperature for battery charging or discharging is 25°C without temperature compensation.

- **Connecting the communication module**

Connect the communication modules such as WiFi, Bluetooth, TCP or 4G modules to the RS485 COM port. You can remotely monitor the controller or modify its related parameters on the APP by phone. For specific setting methods, please refer to the user manuals of communication modules such as Cloud APP, WiFi, Bluetooth, TCP and 4G (Note: 4G module needs to be powered separately).



Note: LET-HxBx-HJ series has built-in Bluetooth module, no external Bluetooth module is required. For specific supported communication module models, please refer to the accessories list.

2.6 Powering on the controller

Connect the battery's fast-acting fuse to power on the controller. After the LCD normally displays and ensure the charge enable terminals are connected to the controller, connect the PV array's circuit breaker. The charging indicator is flashing slowly during PV charging.

Tip	If the controller does not work properly or the fault indicator indicates after the controller is powered on, refer to Section 4.2 Troubleshooting.

3. Interface

Note: The LCD can be viewed clearly when the angle between the end-user's horizontal sight and the LCD is within 90°. If the angle exceeds 90°, the information on the LCD cannot be viewed clearly.

3.1 Indicator

Indicator	Color	Status	Description
PV	Green	Solid ON	PV voltage is higher than turn-off voltage, but no charging.
	Green	Solid OFF	1. No sunlight; 2. Connection error; 3. PV low voltage
	Green	Slowly flashing (1Hz)	Charging normally
	Green	Fast flashing (4Hz)	PV input overvoltage, PV mode error, PV/battery input reverse connection, PV relay connection error, PV power too low
BATT	Green	Solid ON	Battery is normal.
	Green	Slowly flashing (1Hz)	Battery fully charged, SOC discharging protection, SOC low battery alarm
	Green	Fast flashing (4Hz)	Battery overvoltage, cell overvoltage
	Orange	Solid ON	Battery Undervoltage (including battery pack under voltage), cell under voltage

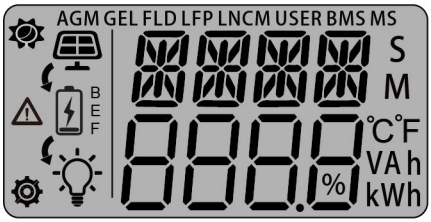
	Red	Solid ON	Battery over discharging
	Red	Slowly flashing (1Hz)	Battery over temperature, battery low temperature, cell over temperature, cell low temperature, BMS charging protection, BMS discharging protection
	Red	Fast flashing (4Hz)	BMS other faults, BMS sensor fault, lithium battery rated voltage identification error alarm
LOAD	Yellow	Solid ON	Load on
	Yellow	OFF	Load off, load short circuit, load overload
PV (fast flashing green) & BATT (fast flashing orange)			Equipment over temperature, DSP communication failure

3.2 Buttons

Buttons	Operation	Description
	Press the button (< 50ms)	Exit the current interface.
	Press and hold the button (> 2.5s)	Turn on/off the load.
	Press the button (< 50ms)	Browse the interface: Up/Down Set the browsing interface: Up/Down Parameters setting interface: Increase or decrease the parameter value as per step size.
	Press and hold the button (> 2.5s)	Browse the interface: invalid. Set the browsing interface: invalid. Parameters setting interface: Increase or decrease the parameter value quickly as per step size.
	Press the button (< 50ms)	Confirm the setting parameters.
	Press and hold the button (> 2.5s)	Switch the real-time interface to setting browsing interface.

		Switch the setting browsing interface to parameter settings interface. Confirm the setting parameters.

3.3 LCD



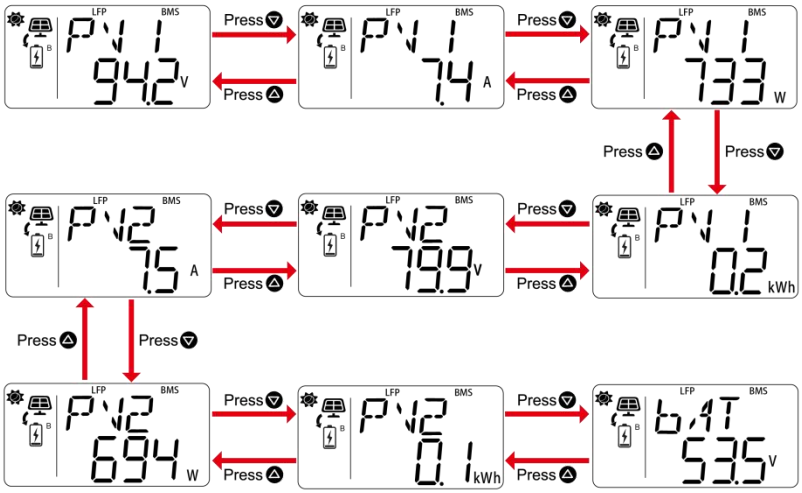
Name	Icon	Status
PV array		Day
		Night
		Not charging
		Charging **Note:** "B, E, F" refer to bulk charging, equalization charging and float charging respectively.
	PV1/PV2	Displays the input voltage, input current, input power and input energy of PV1 and PV2, see Subsection 3.4.1 PV.
Battery	BAT	Displays battery voltage, battery total current (charging current), battery charging/discharging power (determined by current), battery SOC, and battery temperature, see Subsection 3.4.2 Battery.
Load		Load ON

		Load OFF
	LOAD	Displays load output current, load output power, load output energy, load manual operating mode, sunset load ON mode, see Subsection 3.4.3 Load.

3.4 Browsing real-time data

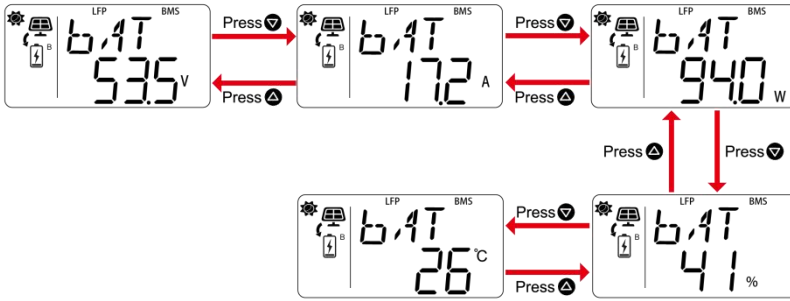
3.4.1 PV

After the controller is powered on and works normally, press on the LCD initial interface to display the following PV real-time data interfaces in sequence, you can view PV1 input voltage, PV1 input current, PV1 input power, PV1 input energy, PV2 input voltage, PV2 input current, PV2 input power, and PV2 input energy. Note: Model with single PV input displays PV1 only.



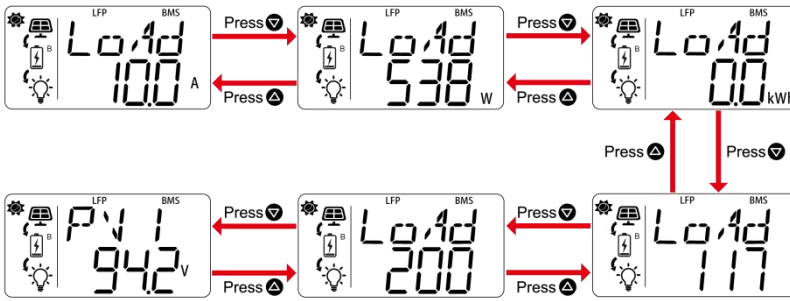
3.4.2 Battery

Click on the real-time data interface of "PV2 input energy" to display the following battery real-time data interfaces in sequence, you can view the battery voltage, battery total current (charging current), battery charging/discharging power (determined by current), battery SOC, and battery temperature.



3.4.3 Load

Press  on the real-time data interface of "Battery temperature" to display the following load real-time data interfaces in sequence, you can view the load output current, load output power, load output energy, load operating mode (manual), and load operating mode (sunset load ON).

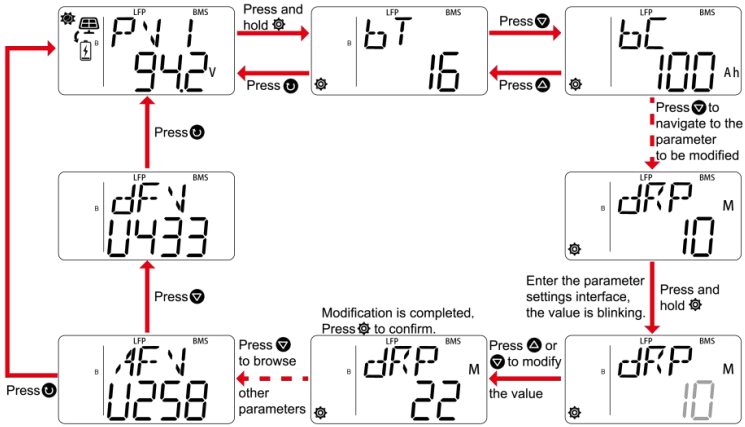


5.3 Parameters setting

Operation steps:

Step 1: In PV/battery/load real-time data browsing interface, press and hold the button to enter the parameter setting interface. Then, press the button to select the parameter to be set. Next, press and hold the button to enter the setting interface of the parameter (the parameter value is blinking). Modify the parameter value by pressing the button. And Press the button to confirm the parameter value.

Step 2: Press button to exit the parameters setting interface and switch to the real-time data browsing interface.



3.5.1 Parameters list

The default values and setting range of the controller parameters on the LCD are shown in the following table, except for some read-only parameters, other parameters can be directly modified by the LCD:

Parameters	Default	User define
BT (Battery Type)	AGM	48V system: AGM, GEL, FLD, LFP15S, LFP16S, LNCM13S, LNCM14S, USER
		24V system: AGM, GEL, FLD, LFP8S, LNCM6S, LNCM7S, USER

		12V system: AGM, GEL, FLD, LFP4S, LNCM3S, USER
BC (Battery Capacity)	100Ah	User define: 1–4,000Ah Products of 200Ah and below, small step size 1Ah, large step size: 10Ah Products above 200Ah, small step size 5Ah, large step size: 50Ah Note: To accurately display the battery capacity, you need to set this parameter according to the actual battery capacity.
TCC (Temperature Compensation Coefficient)	3	0 for lithium battery 0–9 for non-lithium battery, indicating 0 to -9, step size: 1
RVL (Rated Voltage Level)	0	User define: 0 (auto-recognition), 12V, 24V, 36V, 48V **Note:** After modifying the system rated voltage level, restart the controller for the modification to take effect.
OVD (Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage)	16.0V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–17.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	32.0V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–34.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	64.0V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–68.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
CVL (Charging Voltage Limit Voltage)	15.0V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	30.0V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	60.0V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
OVR (Overvoltage	15.0V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V

Recovery Voltage)	30.0V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	60.0V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
ECV (Equalization Charging Voltage)	14.6V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	29.2V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	58.4V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
BCV (Bulk Charging Voltage)	14.4V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	28.8V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	57.6V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
FCV (Float Charging Voltage)	13.8V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	27.6V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	55.2V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
BVR (Bulk Voltage Recovery Voltage)	13.2V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	26.4V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	52.8V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
LVR (Low Voltage	12.6V	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V

Recovery Voltage)	(12V system)	
	25.2V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	50.4V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
UVAR (Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage)	12.2V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	24.4V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	48.8V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
UVA (Undervoltage Alarm Voltage)	12.0V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	24.0V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	48.0V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
LVD (Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage)	11.1V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	22.2V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	44.4V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
DVL (Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage)	10.6V (12V system)	User define: 9.0–15.5V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	21.2V (24V system)	User define: 18.0–31.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V
	42.4V (48V system)	User define: 36.0–62.0V, small step size: 0.1V, large step size: 1V

ECT (Equalize Charging Time)	120M	User define: 0–180 minutes, small step size: 1 minute, large step size: 10 minutes
BCT (Bulk Charging Time)	120M	User define: 0–180 minutes, small step size: 1 minute, large step size: 10 minutes
CDM (Charging/Discharging Mode)	UO-	User define: UO-(voltage compensation), SOC
FCPS (Full Charge Protection SOC)	99%	User define: 80%–100%, small step size: 1%, large step size: 5% **Note:** This parameter value must be greater than or equal to FCPR (Full Charge Protection Recovery SOC) plus 2%.
FCPR (Full Charge Protection Recovery SOC)	95%	User define: 80%–99%, small step size: 1%, large step size: 5%
DPRS (Discharging Protection Recovery SOC)	10%	User define: 1%–50%, small step size: 1%, large step size: 5%
LBAR (Low Battery Alarm Recovery SOC)	10%	User define: 1%–50%, small step size: 1%, large step size: 5%
LBAS (Low Battery Alarm SOC)	8%	User define: 1%–20%, small step size: 1%, large step size: 5%
DPS (Discharging Protection SOC)	5%	User define: 1%–20%, small step size: 1%, large step size: 5%
LBP (Lithium Battery Protection)	OFF	User define: OFF, ON OFF: Disable lithium battery protection ON: Enable lithium battery protection

LTCL (Low Temperature Charging Limit)	-5℃	User define: -25℃ to 10℃, small step size: 1℃, large step size: 10℃ **Note:** This parameter goes into effect when “LBP (Lithium Battery Protection)” is set as “ON”.
LTDL (Low Temperature Discharging Limit)	-20℃	User define: -25℃ to 10℃, small step size: 1℃, large step size: 10℃ **Note:** This parameter goes into effect when “LBP (Lithium Battery Protection) is set as “ON”.
MEC (Manual Equalize Charging)	OFF	User define: OFF, ON Set to "ON" to enable the controller and start equalization charging.
MCC (Battery Max Charging Current) **Note:** This parameter cannot be modified when BMS is connected, the charging is controlled by BMS.	50A	LET-H50HN2R1-HJ: User define: 1–50A, small step size: 1A, large step size: 10A
	60A	LET-H60LN2R1-HJ, LET-H60HN2R1-HJ, LET-H60LN2B1-HJ: User define: 1–60A, small step size: 1A, large step size: 10A
	75A	LET-H75LN2R1-HJ, LET-H75HN2R1-HJ: User define: 1–75A, small step size: 1A, large step size: 10A
	80A	LET-H80HN2R2-HJ: User define: 1–80A, small step size: 1A, large step size: 10A
	100A	LET-H100LF2R2-HJ, LET-H100HF2R2-HJ, LET-H100LF2B2-HJ: User define: 1–100A, small step size: 1A, large step size: 10A
LCM (Load Control Mode)	0	User define: 0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 0: Manual Mode (Default) 1: Sunset Load ON Mode 2: Sunset Load ON + Timer Mode 3: Timer Mode

		6: Always ON Mode 7: Sunrise Load ON Mode
MMDS (Manual Mode Default Switch)	1	Default load switch in manual mode User define: 0 (Load OFF), 1 (Load ON) **Note:** After setting the parameter, restart the controller for the setting to take effect.
TOND (Turn-On Delay)	10M	If the PV panel voltage is greater than the nighttime threshold voltage, the duration of this voltage exceeds the confirmation time of PV signal ON (nighttime), it is considered to be nighttime. User define: 0–99 minutes, small step size: 1 minute, large step size: 10 minutes.
TOFD (Turn-Off Delay)	10M	If the PV panel voltage is greater than the daytime threshold voltage, the duration of this voltage exceeds the confirmation time of PV signal OFF (daytime), it is considered to be daytime. User define: 0–99 minutes, small step size: 1 minute, large step size: 10 minutes.
TCP (Timing Control Period)	0	Set the selected period for load. User define: 0, 1 0 indicates using 1 period, while 1 indicates using 2 periods. **Note:** It is used for load in “Timer Mode”.
WDH1 (Working Duration 1—Hour)	6h	The first duration of load output, in hours. User define: 0–24 hours, step size: 1 hour. **Note:** It is used for load in “Sunset Load ON + Timer Mode”.
WDM1 (Working Duration 1—Minute)	0M	The first duration of load output, in minutes. User define: 0–59 minutes, small step size: 1 minute, large step size: 10 minutes. **Note:** It is for load in “Sunset Load ON + Timer Mode”.
WDH2 (Working Duration 2—Hour)	6h	The second duration of load output, in hours. User define: 0–24 hours, step size: 1 hour. **Note:** It is for load in “Sunset Load ON + Timer Mode”.

WDM2 (Working Duration 2—Minute)	0M	The second duration of load output, in minutes. User define: 0–59 minutes, small step size: 1 minute, large step size: 10 minutes. **Note:** It is used for load in “Sunset Load ON + Timer Mode”.
NTH (Night Time—Hour)	12h	The duration of the entire night, which can be autom atically detected by devices with sunlight collection. User define: 3–12 hours, step size: 1 hour. **Note:** It is for load in “Sunset Load ON + Timer Mode”.
NTM (Night Time—Minute)	0M	User define: 0–59 minutes, small step size: 1 minute, large step size: 10 minutes. **Note:** It is used for load in “Sunset Load ON + Timer Mode”.
BPRO (BMS Protocol)	32	User define: 1–230, small step size: 1, large step size: 10
UBS (Use BMS Settings)	OFF	User define: OFF, ON When set to "ON", after the BMS is enabled and the controller reads valid BMS parameters, it performs current limit control on charging according to the read current limit values of charging. **Note:** If "UBS" is set to "ON", the battery voltage control parameters cannot be set; it is required to set "UBS" to "OFF" and restart the controller to set the battery voltage control parameters.
SBM (Simulate BMS Mode)	OFF	User define: OFF, ON When set to "ON", it simulates the BMS end current limiting. **Note:** It is used for lithium batteries without BMS com munication or BMS without terminal current limiting function.
PCM (PV Connection Mode)	CEN	User define: INDE (independent), CEN (Centralize) When two PV arrays are independently input, the value shall be set to "INDE”. When two PV arrays are connected in parallel as a single input to the controller (the PV terminals need to be paralleled externally), the value shall be set to "CEN”. **Note:** When two PV arrays are connected and “PCM (PV

		Connection Mode)" is set to "CEN", if the PV charging current is less than 9A, there is only one PV array charging the battery; when the PV charging current is greater than 9A, both PV arrays are charging the battery simultaneously. Product with one PV input is "IDNE" by default (this parameter setting is invalid).
ADDR (Address)	1	User define: 1–200, small step size: 1, large step size: 10
BAUD (Baudrate)	1,152	User define: 1,152, 96, 24, step size: 24 **Note:** After setting the parameter, restart the controller for the setting to take effect.
TU (Temperature Unit)	℃	User define: C, F
SBT (Screen Backlight Time)	100S	If there is no operation on the LCD for more than the time set in "SBT", the LCD will turn off. User define: 0–100S, small step size: 1S, large step size: 10S 0 second indicates solid OFF, while 100 seconds indicate solid ON.
SCT (Screen Cycle Time)	2S	The switching time of the real-time interface is 0S by default, that is, the real-time interface is not automatically switched. User define: 0–100S, small step size: 1S, large step size: 10S
DRP (Data Record Period)	10M	Set the time interval of the historical data (only refers to the voltage, current and other data stored regularly, excluding the historical faults. These historical data can be exported by the Solar Guardian PC software or Website.) User define: 10–120 minutes, small step size: 1 minute, large step size: 10 minutes
PRCP (PV Restart Charging Period)	10M	The delayed charging time when PV is underpowered due to weather conditions. User define: 0–60 minutes, small step size: 1 minute, large step size: 10 minutes. When set to "0", there is no delay for PV restart charging period.

		Note: Small step size refers to the parameter value that is increased or decreased by clicking the button once, while large step size refers to the parameter value that is increased or decreased by pressing and holding the button once. This concept that appears later will not be repeated.
CPE (Com Port Enable)	ON	User define: OFF, ON When set to “ON”, the communication port is enabled and communication is normal. When set to “OFF”, the external communication is turned off when there is no PV input or charging, otherwise the communication is turned on.
ROT (Remote ON/OFF Terminal)	OFF	User define: OFF, ON When set to “ON”, the remote ON/OFF terminal is enabled and can start/stop the controller charging. When the included terminal is connected, the controller is charging; when the included terminal is removed, the controller stops charging. When set to “OFF”, the remote ON/OFF terminal is disabled and the controller is charging by default no matter the terminal is removed from or connected to the controller.
CAE (Clear Accumulated Energy)	OFF	User define: OFF, ON When set to “ON”, the accumulated energy is cleared once.
PMCC (Parallel Battery Max Charging Current)	1,200A	Limit the total current for parallel charging. If the setting value of this parameter exceeds the maximum charging current of an individual controller times the quantity of parallel controllers, the parameter is invalid and the system will limit the charging according to the maximum charging current of the individual controller. User define: 100–1,200A, small step size: 10A, large step size: 100A
RFS (Restore Factory Settings)	OFF	User define: OFF, ON When set to "ON", the factory settings are restored once.
AFV (ARM Firmware	–	Read-only. **Note:** Please refer to the actual display for the specific

Version)		version.
DFV (DSP Firmware Version)	–	Read-only. **Note:** Please refer to the actual display for the specific version.

3.5.2 Battery voltage control parameters

1) Lead-acid battery parameters

The following table shows the voltage control parameters of 12V system (12V battery), voltage control parameters and user-define range of 24V system (24V battery) and 48V system (48V battery) are equal to the parameter values of 12V system times 2 and 4 respectively.

Battery Type / Voltage Control Parameters	AGM	GEL	FLD	User define
Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage	16.0V	16.0V	16.0V	9–17V
Charging Voltage Limit Voltage	15.0V	15.0V	15.0V	9–15.5V
Overvoltage Recovery Voltage	15.0V	15.0V	15.0V	9–15.5V
Equalization Charging Voltage	14.6V	–	14.8V	9–15.5V
Bulk Charging Voltage	14.4V	14.2V	14.6V	9–15.5V
Float Charging Voltage	13.8V	13.8V	13.8V	9–15.5V
Bulk Recovery Voltage	13.2V	13.2V	13.2V	9–15.5V
Low Voltage Recovery Voltage	12.6V	12.6V	12.6V	9–15.5V
Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage	12.2V	12.2V	12.2V	9–15.5V
Undervoltage Alarm Voltage	12.0V	12.0V	12.0V	9–15.5V
Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage	11.1V	11.1V	11.1V	9–15.5V
Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage	10.6V	10.6V	10.6V	9–15.5V
Equalization Charging Time★	120 minutes	–	120 minutes	0–180 minutes
Bulk Charging Time★	120 minutes	120 minutes	120 minutes	10–180 minutes

★When the battery type is changed to lithium battery, the lithium battery protection is automatically

enabled, and the default values of “ECT” and “BCT” are changed to 10 minutes.

★When the battery type is changed to “AGM, GEL or FLD”, the lithium battery protection is disabled, and the default values of “ECT” and “BCT” are changed to 120 minutes.

★When the battery type is changed to “USER”, the values of lithium battery protection, “ECT” and “BCT” remain the same as the previous battery type.

When the default battery type is selected, the battery voltage control parameters cannot be modified. To change these parameters, select the battery type as "USER". Follow the logic below to set the battery type as “USER”

A. Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage > Charging Voltage Limit Voltage ≥ Equalization Charging Voltage ≥ Bulk Charging Voltage ≥ Float Charging Voltage > Bulk Recovery Voltage;

B. Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage > Overvoltage Recovery Voltage;

C. Low Voltage Recovery Voltage > Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage ≥ Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage;

D. Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage > Undervoltage Alarm Voltage ≥ Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage;

E. Bulk Recovery Voltage > Low Voltage Recovery Voltage.

2) Lithium battery parameters

Battery Type / Voltage Control Parameters	LFP			
	LFP4S	User Define	LFP8S	User Define
Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage	14.5V	9–17V	29.0V	18–34V
Charging Voltage Limit Voltage	14.3V	9–15.5V	28.6V	18–31V
Overvoltage Recovery Voltage	14.3V	9–15.5V	28.6V	18–31V
Equalization Charging Voltage	14.2V	9–15.5V	28.4V	18–31V
Bulk Charging Voltage	14.2V	9–15.5V	28.4V	18–31V
Float Charging Voltage	13.3V	9–15.5V	26.6V	18–31V
Bulk Recovery Voltage	13.0V	9–15.5V	26.0V	18–31V
Low Voltage Recovery Voltage	12.8V	9–15.5V	25.6V	18–31V
Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage	12.2V	9–15.5V	24.4V	18–31V
Undervoltage Alarm Voltage	12.0V	9–15.5V	24.0V	18–31V
Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage	11.3V	9–15.5V	22.6V	18–31V

Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage	11.0V	9–15.5V	22.0V	18–31V

Note: The LFP4S voltage is 12V, the LFP8S voltage is 24V.

Battery Type / Voltage Control Parameters	LFP		
	LFP15S	LFP16S	User Define
Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage	54.7V	59.2V	36–68V
Charging Voltage Limit Voltage	53.6V	58.4V	36–62V
Overvoltage Recovery Voltage	53.6V	58.4V	36–62V
Equalization Charging Voltage	53.3V	57.12V	36–62V
Bulk Charging Voltage	53.3V	57.12V	36–62V
Float Charging Voltage	50.0V	54.4V	36–62V
Bulk Recovery Voltage	49.7V	53.28V	36–62V
Low Voltage Recovery Voltage	48.0V	52.0V	36–62V
Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage	45.7V	51.2V	36–62V
Undervoltage Alarm Voltage	45.0V	49.6V	36–62V
Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage	42.5V	46.4V	36–62V
Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage	41.5V	44.0V	36–62V

Note: The voltage of LFP15S and LFP16S is 48V.

Battery Type / Voltage Control Parameters	LNCM				
	LNCM3S	User Define	LNCM6S	LNCM7S	User Define
Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage	12.8V	9–17V	25.6V	29.8V	18–34V
Charging Voltage Limit Voltage	12.6V	9–15.5V	25.2V	29.4V	18–31V
Overvoltage Recovery Voltage	12.5V	9–15.5V	25.0V	29.1V	18–31V
Equalization Charging Voltage	12.5V	9–15.5V	25.0V	29.1V	18–31V

Bulk Charging Voltage	12.5V	9–15.5V	25.0V	29.1V	18–31V
Float Charging Voltage	12.2V	9–15.5V	24.4V	28.4V	18–31V
Bulk Recovery Voltage	12.1V	9–15.5V	24.2V	28.2V	18–31V
Low Voltage Recovery Voltage	10.5V	9–15.5V	21.0V	24.5V	18–31V
Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage	12.2V	9–15.5V	24.4V	28.4V	18–31V
Undervoltage Alarm Voltage	10.5V	9–15.5V	21.0V	24.5V	18–31V
Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage	9.3V	9–15.5V	18.6V	21.7V	18–31V
Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage	9.3V	9–15.5V	18.6V	21.7V	18–31V

Note: The LNCM3S voltage is 12V, the voltage of LNCM6S and LNCM7S is 24V.

Battery Type / Voltage Control Parameters	LNCM		
	LNCM13S	LNCM14S	User Define
Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage	55.4V	59.7V	36–68V
Charging Voltage Limit Voltage	54.6V	58.8V	36–62V
Overvoltage Recovery Voltage	54.1V	58.3V	36–62V
Equalization Charging Voltage	54.1V	58.3V	36–62V
Bulk Charging Voltage	54.1V	58.3V	36–62V
Float Charging Voltage	52.8V	56.9V	36–62V
Bulk Recovery Voltage	52.4V	56.4V	36–62V
Low Voltage Recovery Voltage	45.5V	49.0V	36–62V
Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage	52.8V	56.9V	36–62V
Undervoltage Alarm Voltage	45.5V	49.0V	36–62V
Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage	40.3V	43.4V	36–62V
Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage	40.3V	43.4V	36–62V

Note: The voltage of LFP15S and LFP16S is 48V.

When the battery type is set as “USER”, follow the logic below to set the voltage parameters of the lithium battery.

A. Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage > Over Charging Protection Voltage (Protection Circuit Modules(BMS)) plus 0.2V;

B. Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage > Overvoltage Recovery Voltage = Charging Voltage Limit Voltage ≥ Equalization Charging Voltage = Bulk Charging Voltage ≥ Float Charging Voltage > Bulk Recovery Voltage;

C. Low Voltage Recovery Voltage > Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage ≥ Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage;

D. Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage > Undervoltage Alarm Voltage ≥ Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage;

E. Bulk Recovery Voltage > Low Voltage Recovery Voltage;

F. Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage ≥ Over Discharging Protection Voltage (BMS) plus 0.2V.

NOTICE

- The lithium battery parameters must be set according to its BMS voltage parameters.
- It is required that the BMS accuracy of the lithium battery installed in the system is less than or equal to 0.2V, if it is higher than 0.2V, we shall not be liable for any system error.

3.5.3 Control strategy under lithium battery protocol

When the BMS is connected correctly, the BPRO (BMS protocol) is set correctly, and "UBS (Use BMS Settings)" is set to "ON", the system follows the following control strategies:

No.	Status/Condition	Control strategy
1	Battery forced charge request appears.	Forced charge the battery with the charging current value provided by the BMS.
2	The BMS sends an exit forced charge command.	Exit the battery forced charge mode and resumes normal operating mode.
3	BMS prohibits discharging (including over temperature, discharge over current, cell under-voltage, etc.)	Turn off loads.
4	Read the charging voltage upper limit and the discharging voltage lower limit from the BMS*	Each control voltage is converted according to the table “Conversion Relationship of Each Control Voltage”, and the system is charged according to the converted voltage value, and the LCD meter displays

		the converted voltage value. **Note:** If the BMS communication is normal but charging voltage upper limit and the discharging voltage lower limit cannot be read, the system will be charged according to the value set by the customer.
5	Read the charging limit current from the BMS.	Limit the charging current as the read charging current limit value.
6	Turn off charging meter and display BCF.	BMS uploads the battery full charge status (Battery is fully charged).
7	BMS voltage and current limiting parameters are taking effect.	The controller limits charging according to the maximum charging current value uploaded by BMS and the meter displays BLC.

★ For the maximum charging voltage and the minimum discharging voltage of the lithium battery, please refer to its specification sheet.

Conversion Relationship of Each Control Voltage

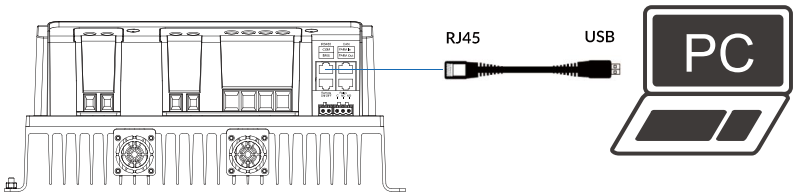
No.	LCD	Control Voltage	Converted Voltage
1	OVD	Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage	Charging Voltage Upper Limit + 0.3 × Level
2	CLV	Charging Limit Voltage	Charging Voltage Upper Limit (namely, the Battery Pack Overvoltage Alarm Voltage)
3	OVR	Overvoltage Recovery Voltage	Charging Voltage Upper Limit
4	ECV	Equalization Charging Voltage	Charging Voltage Upper Limit - 0.1 × Level
5	BCV	Bulk Charging Voltage	Charging limit voltage - 0.1 × Level
6	FCV	Float Charging Voltage	Charging limit voltage - 0.1 × Level
7	BVR	Bulk Recovery Voltage	Charging Voltage Upper Limit - 0.8 × Level
8	LVR	Low Voltage Recovery Voltage	Discharging Voltage Lower Limit + 0.7 × Level
9	UVR	Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage	Discharging Voltage Lower Limit + 0.7 × Level
10	UVW	Undervoltage Alarm Voltage	Discharging Voltage Lower Limit + +0.4 × Level

11	LVD	Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage	Discharging limit voltage (namely, the battery pack Undervoltage Alarm Voltage)
12	DLV	Discharging Limit Voltage	Discharging limit voltage - 0.7 × Level

3.5.4 Setting parameters remotely

1) Setting the "USER" voltage parameters by PC software

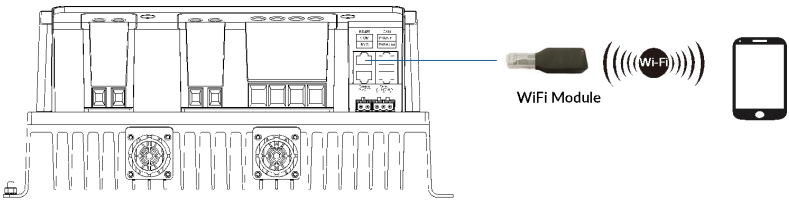
Connect the COM port of the controller to the PC USB port by the USB to RS485 communication cable. Set the "USER" voltage parameters by the PC software.



2) Setting by APP

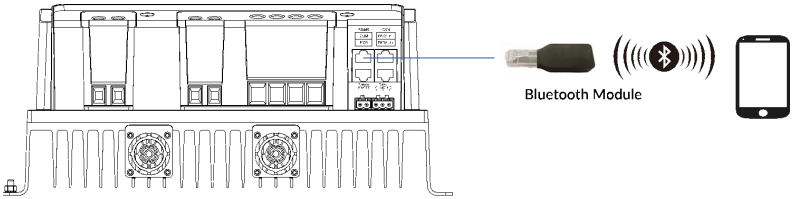
- Connecting the external WiFi module

Connect the WiFi module to the COM port of the controller, set the "USER" voltage parameters on the APP through the WiFi signal. For specific setting methods, please refer to the cloud APP manual.



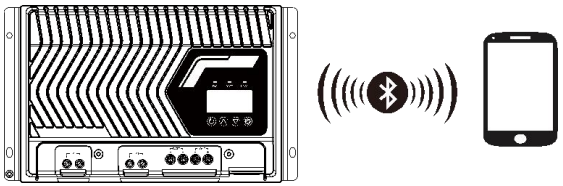
- Connecting the external Bluetooth module

Connect the Bluetooth module to the COM port of the controller, set the "USER" voltage parameters on the APP through the Bluetooth signal. For specific setting methods, please refer to the cloud APP manual.



- The built-in Bluetooth module (supported by LET-HxBx-HJ series only)

Connect the built-in Bluetooth module of the controller through the mobile phone Bluetooth switch. set the “USER” voltage parameters on the APP through the Bluetooth signal. For specific setting methods, please refer to the cloud APP manual.

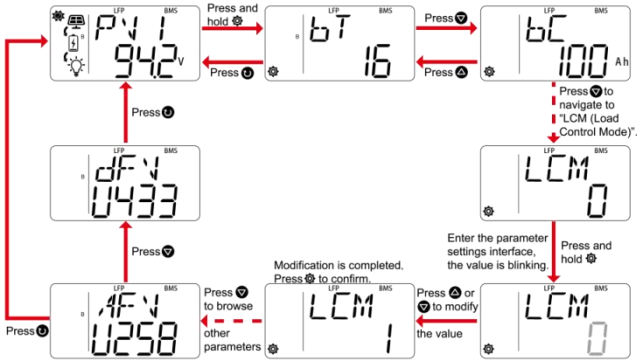


3.6 Load operation mode

3.6.1 Setting via the LCD screen

In PV/battery/load real-time data browsing interface, press and hold the button to enter the parameter setting interface. → Press the button to select the parameter “LCM (load Control Mode)”. → Press and hold the button to enter the setting interface of the “LCM” (the parameter value is blinking). → Modify the “LCM” value by pressing the button. → Press the button to confirm the parameter value.

Press button to exit the “LCM (Load Control Mode)” setting interface and switch to the real-time data browsing interface.



The default value for “LCM (Load Control Mode)” is 0, it can be set as “0 (Manual Mode), 1 (Sunset Load ON Mode), 2 (Sunset Load ON + Timer Mode), 3 (Timer Mode), 6 (Always ON Mode), 7 (Sunrise Load ON Mode)”.

When “LCM (Load Control Mode)” is set as “0 (Manual Mode)”, please refer to parameter settings flowchart above to modify the value of “MMDS (Manual Mode Default Switch)”. When “MMDS” is set as 1 (default value), indicating loads are ON, restart the controller for this parameter setting to take effect after modifying is complete.

When setting “LCM (Load Control Mode)” is complete, return to the load real-time data interface (see Chapter 3.4.3 AC load) to view the codes of load operating modes as follows.

1**	Timer 1	2**	Timer 2
100	Sunset Load ON Mode	200	Default, not configurable
101	Load will be on for 1 hour since sunset.	201	Load will be on for 1 hour before sunrise.
102	Load will be on for 2 hours since sunset.	202	Load will be on for 2 hours before sunrise.
103–113	Load will be on for 3-13 hours since sunset.	203–213	Load will be on for 3-13 hours before sunrise.
114	Load will be on for 14 hours since sunset.	214	Load will be on for 14 hours before sunrise.
115	Load will be on for 15 hours since sunset.	215	Load will be on for 15 hours before sunrise.
116	Test mode	200	Default, not configurable

117	Manual mode (ON by default)	200	Default, not configurable
118	Always ON mode (The load is always on after being powered on, this mode is suitable for the loads which require 24-hour power supply.)		

Note: When “LCM (Load Control Mode)” is set as 1 (Sunset Load ON Mode Mode), 2 (Sunset Load ON Mode + Timer Mode), 7 (Sunrise Load ON Mode) or 0 (Manual Mode), only Timer 1 can be set. Timer 2 will be disabled and display as "200".

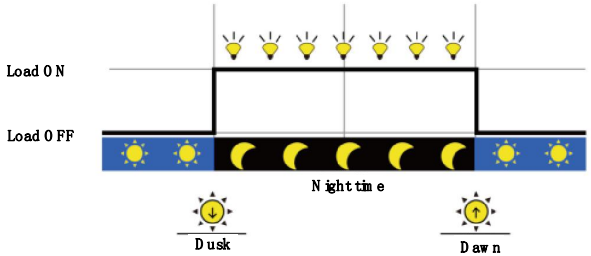
3.6.2 Setting via the RS485 communication port

1. Load operating modes

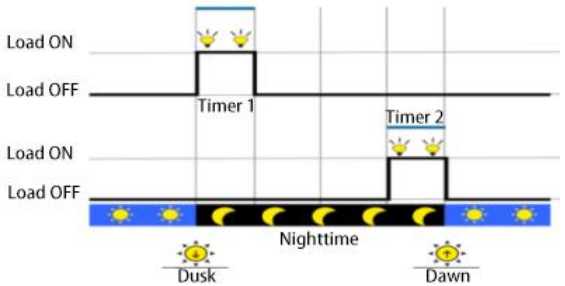
- Manual mode (ON by default)

Turn ON/OFF of the load by pressing the button manually or remote commands (such as PC software, APP and remote monitoring unit).

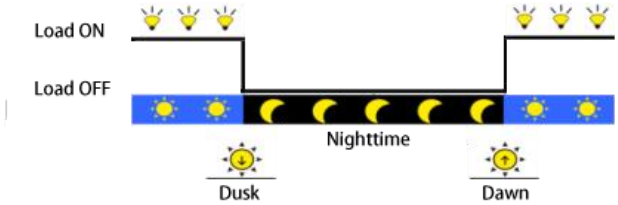
- Sunset Load ON Mode



- Sunset Load ON + Timer Mode



- Sunrise Load ON Mode



- Timer Mode

Control the load ON/OFF time by setting the real-time clock.

2. Load operating mode settings

The load operating modes can be set by PC software, APP and remote monitoring unit, please refer to Subsection 3.5.4 Setting parameters remotely for wiring diagram and setting methods.

4. Others

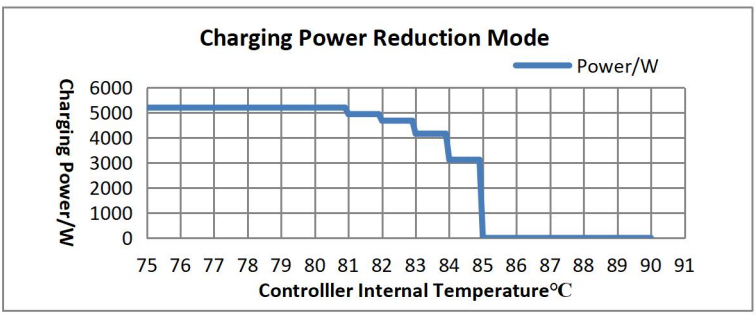
4.1 Protections

Protections	Description
PV current/power-limiting	When the actual charging current/power of the PV array exceeds its rated current/power, it will charge the battery as per the rated current/power.
PV short circuit	When PV is not charging the battery and is short-circuit, the controller will not be damaged. **Note:** It is forbidden to short-circuit the PV array during charging. Otherwise, the controller may be damaged.
PV reverse polarity	When the PV array polarity is reversed, the controller will not be damaged and will resume normal operation after correction. **Note:** If the PV array is reversed and its actual power is 1.5 times the controller's rated power, the controller will be damaged.
Night reverse charging	At night, since the battery voltage is greater than the PV module voltage, it can prevent the battery from discharging through the

	PV module.
Battery overvoltage	When the battery voltage is higher than the “OVD (Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage)”, the controller will automatically stop charging the battery to protect the battery from over charging.
Battery over discharge	When the battery voltage is lower than the “LVD (Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage)”, the over discharge alarm will occur on the LCD.
Battery over temperature	The controller detects the battery temperature by an external temperature sensor. The battery stops working when its temperature goes higher than 65℃ and resumes operation when its temperature is below 55℃.
Battery reverse polarity	When the battery polarity is reversed alone, or the PV and battery are reversed at the same time, or the battery is reversed first and the PV is connected correctly later, the controller will not be damaged and will continue to work after the wiring error is corrected. **Note:** When PV is connected correctly and the controller is working, then the battery polarity is reversed, the controller will be damaged.
Lithium battery low temperature charging and discharging	When the temperature detected by the optional temperature sensor is lower than “LTCL (Low Temperature Charging Limit)”, the controller stops charging automatically. When the detected temperature is higher than the “LTCL”, the controller resumes charging automatically. (The “LTCL” is 0°C by default and can be set within the range from -40°C to 10°C. For detailed settings of relevant parameters, please refer to Subsection 3.5.1 Parameters list.
Load Over Load	If the load current exceeds 1.02 times the controller's rated current, the controller will cut off the output after a delay. When overload occurs, after the fifth (delay of 5S, 10S, 15S, 20S, 25S) automatic output recovery fails, reduce the electrical appliances at the load end, restart the controller or let the controller undergo a change from night to day (nighttime duration > 3 hours) to clear this protection.

Load short-circuit	When a short circuit occurs at the load end (≥ 4 times the rated load current), the controller will automatically protect and cut off the output. After the fifth (delay of 5S, 10S, 15S, 20S, 25S) automatic output recovery fails, the load will be locked. If you want the controller to start the automatic recovery process again, restart the controller, or let the controller undergo a change from night to day (nighttime duration > 3 hours).
Controller over temperature★	The controller detects its internal temperature by the internal temperature sensor. The controller stops operating when its internal temperature is higher than 85°C, and resumes operating when its internal temperature is below 75°C.
TVS high voltage surge	The internal circuit of this controller is designed with Transient Voltage Suppressors (TVS), which can only protect against high-voltage surge pulses with less energy. If the controller is used in an area with frequent lightning strikes, it is recommended to install an external lightning arrester.

★ When the control's internal temperature is 81°C, the charging power reduction mode is turned on. For every 1°C increase in temperature, the charging power is reduced by 5%, 10%, 20%, and 40% respectively.When the temperature is higher than 85°C , the charging is stopped. While the internal temperature is not more than 75°C, the controller will resume charging as per the rated charging power. For example, LET-H100HF2R2-HJ 48V system:



4.2 Troubleshooting

Status	Error Code	Possible Reasons	Troubleshooting
PV indicator is fast flashing	POV	PV Overvoltage	Check whether the connected PV open circuit voltage is higher than the PV maximum open circuit voltage, and the alarm is cleared when the PV open circuit

green.			voltage is lower than the PV maximum open circuit voltage minus 5V.
	PME	PV Work Mode Error	Check whether the PV connection method is consistent with the parameter settings of "PCM (PV Connection Mode)".
	RPP	PV Reverse Polarity Protection	Check whether the PV is connected to the battery correctly.
	PRE	PV Relay Error	Turn off the controller first, wait for 5 minutes, then turn it on again to check whether it returns to normal. If this error persists, please contact our technical support.
	PPL	PV Power Low	Wait until there is sufficient sunlight to check whether the fault is cleared. **Note:** "PPL (PV Power Low) refers to PV power is lower than load power when no battery is connected.
BATT indicator is solid orange.	BUV	Battery Undervoltage Alarm (including battery pack Undervoltage alarm)	Disconnect the loads connection, and check whether the battery voltage is too low. After the battery is charged and its voltage is restored above "UVAR (Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage)", it will automatically resume normal operation, or recharge the battery with other methods.
	CUV	Cell Undervoltage Protection	Check the BMS communication status or BMS parameters settings.
BATT indicator is solid red.	BOD	Battery Over Discharging Protection	Disconnect the loads connection, and check whether the battery voltage is too low. After the battery is charged and its voltage is restored above "LVR (Low Voltage Recovery Voltage)", it will automatically resume normal operation, or use other methods to recharge the battery.
BATT indicator is fast flashing	BOF	BMS Other Fault	Check whether the battery BMS connection is normal.
	BSF	BMS Sensor Fault	
	LBVE	Lithium Battery	Check whether the lithium battery is

red.		Rated Voltage Identification Error	connected to the controller correctly or the voltage uploaded by BMS is consistent with the voltage at the controller battery terminals.
BATT indicator is fast flashing green.	BOV	Battery Overvoltage Protection	Disconnect all charging and measure whether the battery voltage is too high, and check whether the voltage of the connected battery matches the rated voltage level of the controller, or check whether the setting value of the battery "OVD (Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage)" is inconsistent with the battery specifications. After the battery voltage drops below the set value of “OVR (Overvoltage Recovery Voltage)”, the alarm will automatically be cleared.
	COV	Cell Overvoltage Protection	Check the BMS communication status or BMS parameters settings.
BATT indicator is slowly flashing red.	BOT	Battery Over Temperature	Ensure the battery is installed in a cool and well-ventilated place, check that the battery actual charging and discharging current does not exceed the set values of "Battery Max Charging Current". (If BMS is connected, “MCC” is the read value from the BMS, which cannot be set. When the battery temperature drops below the "BATT OTPR (Battery Over Temperature Recovery)", the controller resumes normal charging and discharging control.
	BLT	Battery Low Temperature	Check whether the ambient temperature is lower than the “LTCL (Low Temperature Charging Limit)” and “LTDL (Low Temperature Discharging Limit)”, when the ambient temperature is higher than the "LTCL + 2℃” or “LTDL + 2℃”, the battery resumes normal operating.
	COT	Cell Over Temperature Protection	Check the BMS communication status or BMS parameters settings.
	CLT	Cell Low Temperature	

		Protection	
	BCP	BMS Charging Protection	
	BDP	BMS Discharging Protection	
BATT indicator is slowly flashing green.	SDP	SOC Discharging Protection	Charge the battery to DPRS (Discharging Protection Recovery SOC).
	SLBP	SOC Low Battery Protection	Charge the battery to LBAR (Low Battery Alarm Recovery SOC)
–	BOCD	BMS Over Current Discharging Alarm	Check the BMS communication status or BMS parameters settings.
	BOCC	BMS Over Current Charging Alarm	
	BLC	BMS voltage and current limiting parameters are taking effect	BMS is normal and no troubleshooting is required.
	PIDR	Parallel ID Repetition	Check whether the IDs of parallel equipment is repeated.
Yellow Load indicator is off.	LSC	Load Short Circuit	Disconnect all the loads and turn off the controller, wait for 5 minutes, then turn on the controller again to check whether it returns to normal. If this error persists, please contact our technical support.
	LOL	Load Overload	
PV indicator is fast flashing green.	DOT	Device Over Temperature	Ensure the controller is installed in a cool and well-ventilated place, When the controller temperature drops below the "DOT (Device Over Temperature)", the controller resumes normal charging control.
BATT indicator is fast flashing orange.	DCF	DSP Communication Fault	Turn off the controller first, wait for 5 minutes, then turn it on again to check whether it returns to normal. If this error persists, please contact our technical support.

4.3 Maintenance

To maintain long-term working performance, it is recommended to have the following items inspected twice a year.

- Ensure the airflow around the inverter is not blocked, and remove dirt or debris from the heat sink.
- Check whether the insulation of exposed cables have been damaged by sunlight, friction with other surrounding objects, dryness, insects or rodents, etc. Repair or replace the cables if necessary.
- Check whether the indicator and display are consistent with the actual operation of the equipment, and note that corrective action should be taken in case of inconsistency or error.
- Check terminals for signs of corrosion, insulation damage, high temperature or burning/ discoloration, tighten terminal screws.
- Check for signs of dirt, insect nesting and corrosion and clean up as required.
- If the lightning arrester has failed, replace it in time to avoid lightning strikes' damage to the controller or even other equipment.

⚠ DANGER

- Electric shock hazard! Ensure that the power supply of the controller is disconnected when performing the above operations!

5. Technical Specifications

Model	LET-H50HN2R1-HJ
Electrical Parameters	
Battery Rated Voltage	12/24/48VDC or Auto
Controller Operating Voltage Range	8–62V
Battery Type	AGM (Default)/Gel/Flooded/User
Lithium Battery Type	LiFePO4/Li (NiCoMn)O2/User
Rated Charging/Discharging Current	50A
Rated Charging Power	650W/12V; 1,300W/24V; 2,600W/48V
Maximum Charging Power	650W/12V; 1,300W/24V; 2,600W/48V
Rated Load Current	50A
Maximum Load Current	50A
PV Maximum Open-circuit Voltage	200V (@ lowest temperature); 180V (@ 25℃)(1)
MPPT Voltage Range	(Battery voltage plus 2V, and > 28V) to 144V (@ 25℃)
Tracking Efficiency	≥ 99.5%
Maximum Conversion Efficiency	98.3%
Full Load Efficiency	97.1%
Temperature Compensation Coefficient	-3mV/℃/2V (Default)
Static Loss (Enabled Communication)	98mA/12V; 60mA/24V; 46mA/48V
Static Loss (Disabled Communication)	48mA/12V; 25mA/24V; 14mA/48V
Grounding Type	Common negative grounding
Dry Contact (Oil Generator)	Rated value: 5A/30VDC; Maximum value: 0.5A/60VDC

Communication Method	RS485 5VDC/200mA (RJ45)
Mechanical Parameters	
Dimension (L × W × H) IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	307mm × 253mm × 143mm
Dimension (L × W × H) IP32 (Controller Only)	307mm × 202mm × 134mm
Mounting Dimension (L × W)	295mm × 130mm
Mounting Hole	Φ7mm
Wiring Terminal	6AWG/16mm^2
Recommended Cable	6AWG/16mm^2
Weight IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	5.07kg
Weight IP32 (Controller Only)	4.86kg

(1) The controller starts charging the battery when PV voltage is higher than 35V. The controller stops charging the battery when the PV voltage is lower than 25V.

Model	LET-H60LN2R1-HJ LET-H60LN2B1-HJ	LET-H60HN2R1-HJ
Electrical Parameters		
Battery Rated Voltage	12/24/48VDC or Auto	
Controller Operating Voltage Range	8–62V	
Battery Type	AGM (Default)/Gel/Flooded/User	
Lithium Battery Type	LiFePO4/Li (NiCoMn)O2/User	
Rated Charging/Discharging Current	60A	
Rated Charging Power	780W/12V; 1,560W/24V; 3,120W/48V	
Maximum Charging Power	780W/12V; 1,560W/24V; 3,120W/48V	
Rated Load Current	60A	
Maximum Load Current	60A	
PV Maximum Open-circuit Voltage	150V (@ lowest temperature); 138V (@ 25℃)(1)	200V (@ lowest temperature); 180V (@ 25℃)(1)
MPPT Voltage Range	(Battery voltage plus 2V, and > 28V) to 108V (@ 25℃)	(Battery voltage plus 2V, and > 28V) to 144V (@ 25℃)
Tracking Efficiency	≥ 99.5%	
Maximum Conversion Efficiency	98.6%	98.1%
Full Load Efficiency	98.0%	97.5%
Temperature Compensation Coefficient	-3mV/℃/2V (Default)	
Static Loss (Enabled Communication)	98mA/12V; 60mA/24V; 46mA/48V	
Static Loss (Disabled Communication)	48mA/12V; 25mA/24V; 14mA/48V	
Grounding Type	Common negative grounding	

Dry Contact (Oil Generator)	Rated value: 5A/30VDC; Maximum value: 0.5A/60VDC	
Communication Method	RS485 5VDC/200mA (RJ45)	
Mechanical Parameters		
Dimension (L × W × H) IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	320mm × 263mm × 143mm	
Dimension (L × W × H) IP32 (Controller Only)	320mm × 212mm × 134mm	
Mounting Dimension (L × W)	308mm × 140 mm	
Mounting Hole	Φ7mm	
Wiring Terminal	2AWG/35mm^2	
Recommended Cable	6AWG/16mm^2	
Weight IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	5.88kg	5.93kg
Weight IP32 (Controller Only)	5.66kg	5.71kg

(1) The controller starts charging the battery when PV voltage is higher than 35V. The controller stops charging the battery when the PV voltage is lower than 25V.

Model	LET-H75LN2R1-HJ	LET-H75HN2R1-HJ
Electrical Parameters		
Battery Rated Voltage	12/24/48VDC or Auto	
Controller Operating Voltage Range	8–62V	
Battery Type	AGM (Default)/Gel/Flooded/User	
Lithium Battery Type	LiFePO4/Li (NiCoMn)O2/User	
Rated Charging/Discharging Current	75A	
Rated Charging Power	975W/12V; 1,950W/24V; 3,900W/48V	
Maximum Charging Power	975W/12V; 1,950W/24V; 3,900W/48V	
Rated Load Current	75A	
Maximum Load Current	75A	
PV Maximum Open-circuit Voltage	150V (@ lowest temperature); 138V (@ 25℃)(1)	200V (@ lowest temperature); 180V (@ 25℃)(1)
MPPT Voltage Range	(Battery voltage plus 2V, and > 28V) to 108V (@ 25℃)	(Battery voltage plus 2V, and > 28V) to 144V (@ 25℃)
Tracking Efficiency	≥ 99.5%	
Maximum Conversion Efficiency	98.6%	98.1%
Full Load Efficiency	98.0%	97.5%
Temperature Compensation Coefficient	-3mV/℃/2V (Default)	
Static Loss (Enabled Communication)	98mA/12V; 60mA/24V; 46mA/48V	

Static Loss (Disabled Communication)	48mA/12V; 25mA/24V; 14mA/48V	
Grounding Type	Common negative grounding	
Dry Contact (Oil Generator)	Rated value: 5A/30VDC; Maximum value: 0.5A/60VDC	
Communication Method	RS485 5VDC/200mA (RJ45)	
Mechanical Parameters		
Dimension (L × W × H) IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	320mm × 263mm × 158mm	
Dimension (L × W × H) IP32 (Controller Only)	320mm × 212mm × 149mm	
Mounting Dimension (L × W)	308mm × 140mm	
Mounting Hole	Φ7mm	
Wiring Terminal	2AWG/35mm^2	
Recommended Cable	4AWG/25mm^2	
Weight IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	6.56kg	6.62kg
Weight IP32 (Controller Only)	6.34kg	6.40kg

(1) The controller starts charging the battery when PV voltage is higher than 35V. The controller stops charging the battery when the PV voltage is lower than 25V.

Model	LET-H80HN2R2-HJ
Electrical Parameters	
Battery Rated Voltage	12/24/48VDC or Auto
Controller Operating Voltage Range	8–62V
Battery Type	AGM (Default)/Gel/Flooded/User
Lithium Battery Type	LiFePO4/Li (NiCoMn)O2/User
Rated Charging/Discharging Current	80A
Rated Charging Power	1,040W/12V; 2,080W/24V; 4,160W/48V
Maximum Charging Power	1,040W/12V; 2,080W/24V; 4,160W/48V
Rated Load Current	80A
Maximum Load Current	80A
PV Maximum Open-circuit Voltage	200V (@ lowest temperature); 180V (@ 25℃)(1)
MPPT Voltage Range	(Battery voltage plus 2V, and > 28V) to 144V (@ 25℃)
Tracking Efficiency	≥ 99.5%
Maximum Conversion Efficiency	98.5%
Full Load Efficiency	97.5%
Temperature Compensation Coefficient	-3mV/℃/2V (Default)
Static Loss (Enabled Communication)	98mA/12V; 60mA/24V; 46mA/48V
Static Loss (Disabled Communication)	48mA/12V; 25mA/24V; 14mA/48V
Grounding Type	Common negative grounding
Dry Contact (Oil Generator)	Rated value: 5A/30VDC; Maximum value: 0.5A/60VDC
Communication Method	RS485 5VDC/200mA (RJ45)
Mechanical Parameters	

Dimension (L × W × H) IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	352mm × 263mm × 158mm
Dimension (L × W × H) IP32 (Controller Only)	352mm × 212mm × 149mm
Mounting Dimension (L × W)	340mm × 140 mm
Mounting Hole	Φ7mm
Wiring Terminal	2AWG/35mm^2
Recommended Cable	4AWG/25mm^2
Weight IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	7.79kg
Weight IP32 (Controller Only)	7.55kg

(1) The controller starts charging the battery when PV voltage is higher than 35V. The controller stops charging the battery when the PV voltage is lower than 25V.

Model	LET-H100LF2R2-HJ LET-H100LF2B2-HJ	LET-H100HF2R2-HJ
Electrical Parameters		
Battery Rated Voltage	12/24/48VDC or Auto	
Controller Operating Voltage Range	8–62V	
Battery Type	AGM (Default)/Gel/Flooded/User	
Lithium Battery Type	LiFePO4/Li (NiCoMn)O2/User	
Rated Charging/Discharging Current	100A	
Rated Charging Power	1,300W/12V; 2,600W/24V; 5,200W/48V	
Maximum Charging Power	1,300W/12V; 2,600W/24V; 5,200W/48V	
Rated Load Current	100A	
Maximum Load Current	100A	
PV Maximum Open-circuit Voltage	150V (@ lowest temperature); 138V (@ 25℃)(1)	200V (@ lowest temperature); 180V (@ 25℃)(1)
MPPT Voltage Range	(Battery voltage plus 2V, and > 28V) to 108V (@ 25℃)	(Battery voltage plus 2V, and > 28V) to 144V (@ 25℃)
Tracking Efficiency	≥ 99.5%	
Maximum Conversion Efficiency	98.6%	98.5%
Full Load Efficiency	98.0%	97.6%
Temperature Compensation Coefficient	-3mV/℃/2V (Default)	
Static Loss (Enabled Communication)	98mA/12V; 60mA/24V; 46mA/48V	
Static Loss (Disabled Communication)	48mA/12V; 25mA/24V; 14mA/48V	

Grounding Type	Common negative grounding	
Dry Contact (Oil Generator)	Rated value: 5A/30VDC; Maximum value: 0.5A/60VDC	
Communication Method	RS485 5VDC/200mA (RJ45)	
Mechanical Parameters		
Dimension (L × W × H) IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	352mm × 263mm × 158mm	
Dimension (L × W × H) IP32 (Controller Only)	352mm × 212mm × 149mm	
Mounting Dimension (L × W)	340mm × 140mm	
Mounting Hole	Φ7mm	
Wiring Terminal	2AWG/35mm^2	
Recommended Cable	2AWG/35mm^2	
Weight IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)	7.87kg	7.87kg
Weight IP32 (Controller Only)	7.63kg	7.63kg

(1) The controller starts charging the battery when PV voltage is higher than 35V. The controller stops charging the battery when the PV voltage is lower than 25V.

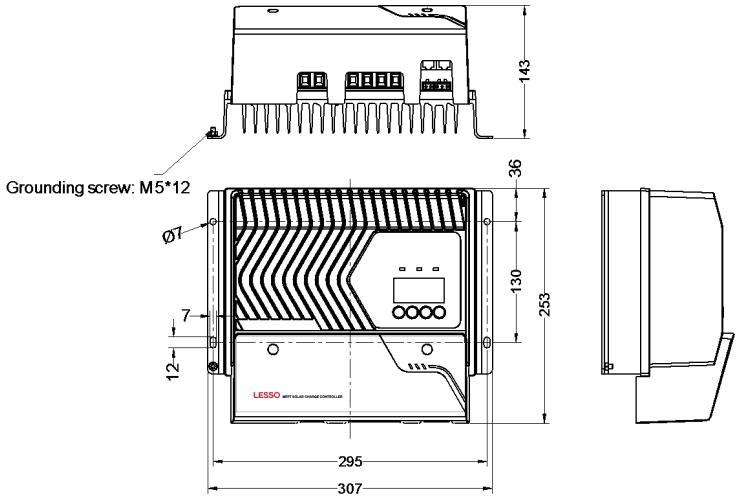
Environmental Parameters	
Operating Temperature	-25℃ to +60℃ (> 40℃ derating)
LCD Operating Temperature	-20℃ to +70℃
Storage Temperature	-30℃ to +70℃
Relative Humidity	5%~95% (N.C.)
Altitude	< 5,000M (> 2,000m derating)

Ingress Protection	IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover); IP32 (Controller Only)
Pollution Degree	II
Certification	
Safety	EN/IEC62109-1
EMC	EN61000-6-1/EN61000-6-3
FCC	47 CFR Part 15, Subpart B
ROHS	IEC62321-3-1

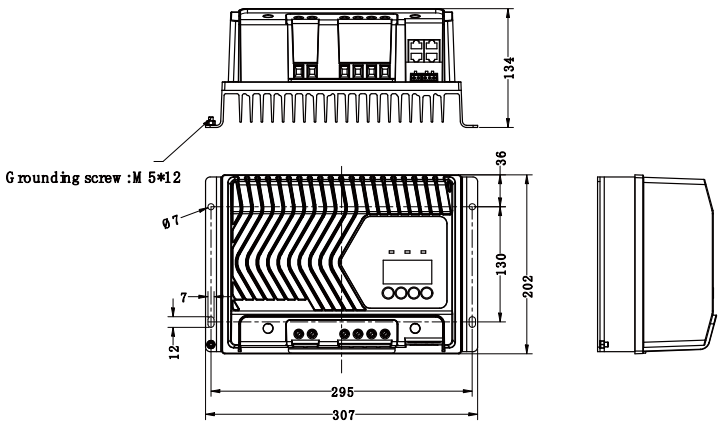
6. Appendices

6.1 Appendix I Dimensions

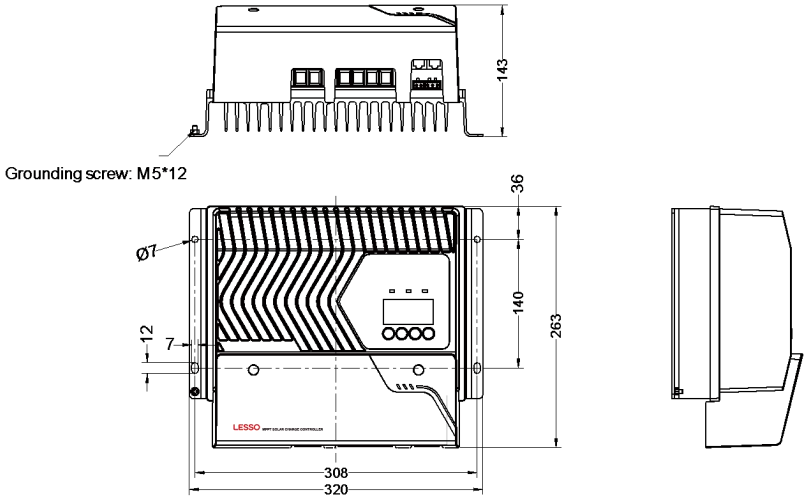
LET-H50HN2R1-HJ: IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover) **(Unit: mm)**



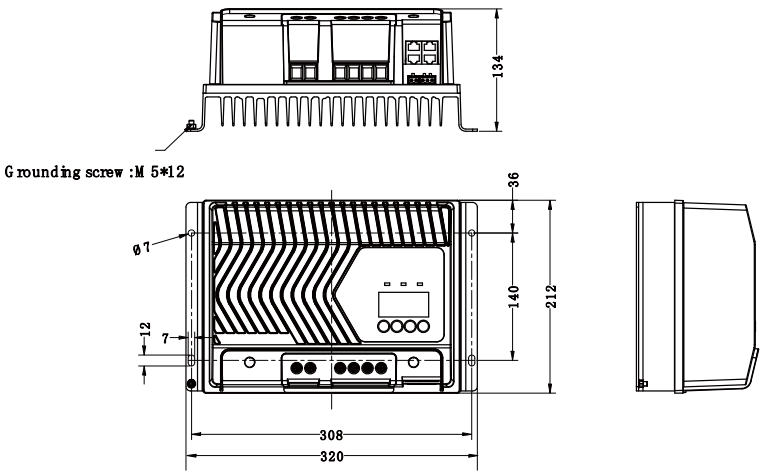
LET-H50HN2R1-HJ: IP32 (Controller Only)



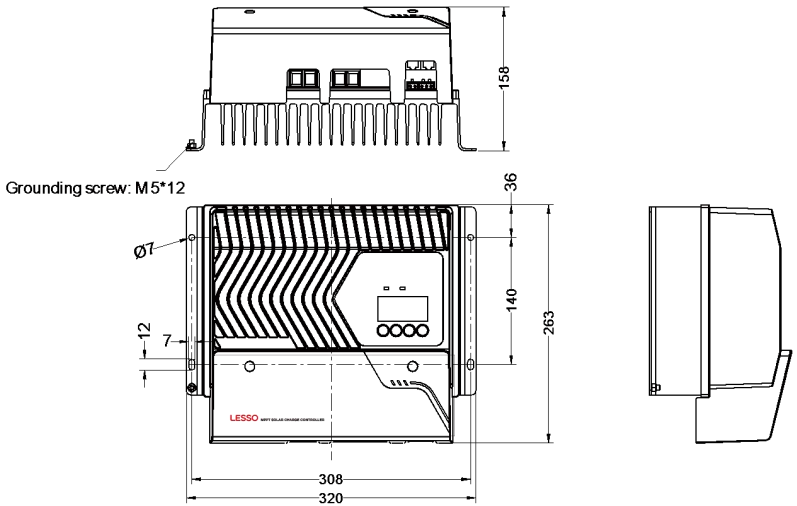
LET-H60LN2R1-HJ / LET-H60HN2R1-HJ / LET-H60LN2B1-HJ: IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)



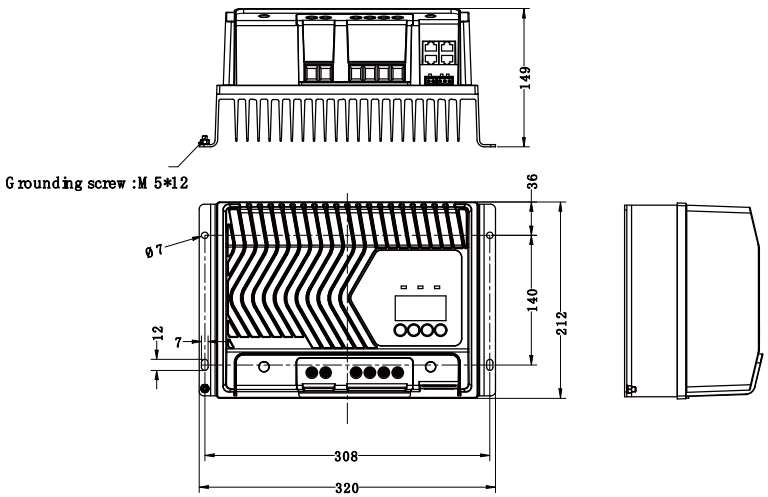
LET-H60LN2R1-HJ / LET-H60LN2B1-HJ / LET-H60HN2R1-HJ: IP32 (Controller Only)



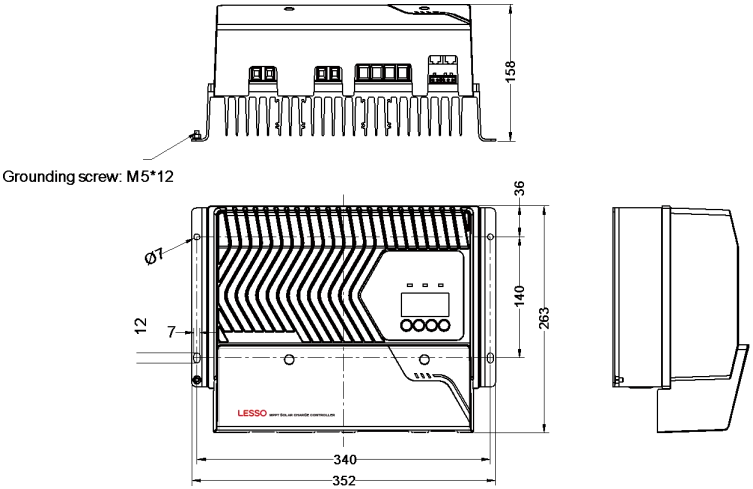
LET-H75LN2R1-HJ / LET-H75HN2R1-HJ: IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)



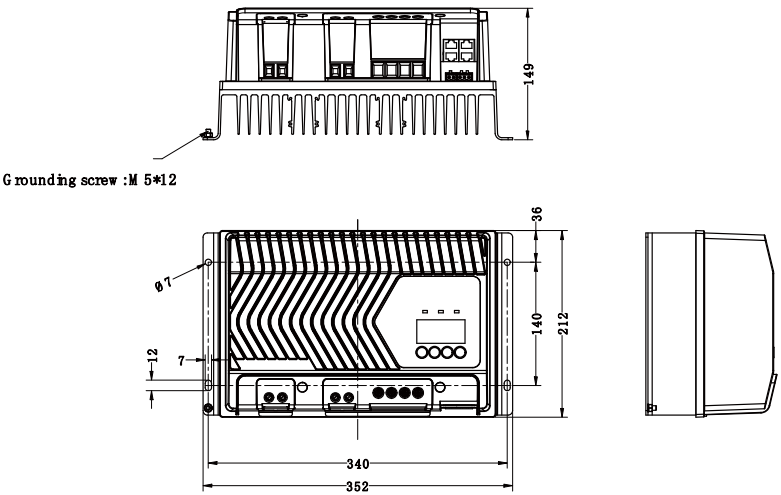
LET-H75LN2R1-HJ / LET-H75HN2R1-HJ: IP32 (Controller Only)



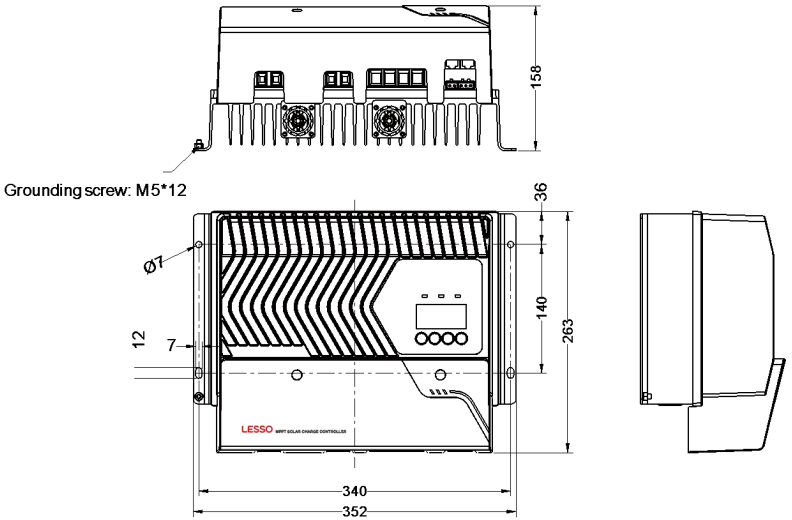
LET-H80HN2R2-HJ: IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)



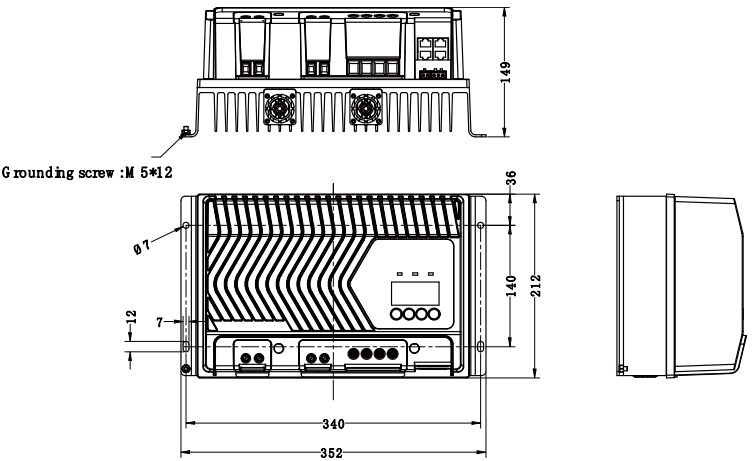
LET-H80HN2R2-HJ: IP32 (Controller Only)



LET-H100LF2R2-HJ / LET-H100LF2B2-HJ / LET-H100HF2R2-HJ: IP43 (Controller & White Terminal Cover)



LET-H100LF2R2-HJ / LET-H100LF2B2-HJ / LET-H100HF2R2-HJ: IP32 (Controller Only)



6.2 Appendix II Abbreviation Index

- **LCD Parameter Setting Abbreviations**

Abbreviations	Full Name
BT	Battery Type
DFV	DSP Firmware Version
AFV	ARM Firmware Version
PMCC	Parallel Maximum Charging Current
CAE	Clear Accumulated Energy
CPE	Com Port Enable
PRCP	PV Restart Charging Period
DRP	Data Record Period
SCT	Screen Cycle Time
SBT	Screen Backlight Time
TU	Temperature Unit
BAUD	Baud rate
ADDR	Address
PCM	PV Connection Mode
SBM	Simulate BMS Mode
UBS	Use BMS Settings
BPRO	BMS Protocol
NTM	Night Time (m)
NTH	Night Time (h)
WDM2	Working Duration2 (m)
WDH2	Working Duration2 (h)
WDM1	Working Duration1 (m)
WDH1	Working Duration1 (h)

TCP	Timing Control Period
TOFD	Turn-Off Delay
TOND	Turn-On Delay
MMDS	Manual Mode Default Switch
LCM	Load Control Mode
MCC	Battery Max Charging Current
MEC	Manual Equalize Charging
LTDL	Low Temperature Discharging Limit
LTCL	Low Temperature Charging Limit
LBP	Lithium Battery Protection
DPS	Discharging Protection SOC
LBAS	Low Battery Alarm SOC
LBAR	Low Battery Alarm Recovery SOC
DPRS	Discharging Protection Recovery SOC
FCPR	Full Charge Protection Recovery SO
FCPS	Full Charge Protection SOC
CDM	Charging/Discharging Mode
BCT	Bulk Charging Time
ECT	Equalization Charging Time
DVL	Discharging Voltage Limit Voltage
LVD	Low Voltage Disconnect Voltage
UVA	Undervoltage Alarm Voltage
UVAR	Undervoltage Alarm Recovery Voltage
LVR	Low Voltage Recovery Voltage
BVR	Bulk Recovery Voltage
FCV	Float Charging Voltage
BCV	Bulk Charging Voltage

ECV	Equalization Charging Voltage
OVR	Overvoltage Recovery Voltage
CVL	Charging Limit Voltage
OVD	Overvoltage Disconnect Voltage
RVL	Rated Voltage Level
TCC	Temperature Compensation Coefficient
BC	Battery Capacity
ROT	Remote ON/OFF Terminal
RFS	Restore Factory Settings

- **Error Codes Abbreviations**

Abbreviations	Full Name
POV	PV Overvoltage
PME	PV Work Mode Error
RPP	PV Reverse Polarity Protection
PRE	PV Relay Error
PPL	PV Power Low
BUV	Battery Undervoltage Alarm (including battery pack Undervoltage alarm)
BOV	Battery Overvoltage Protection
BOD	Battery Over Discharging Protection
BOT	Battery Over Temperature
BLT	Battery Low Temperature
COV	Cell Overvoltage Protection
CUV	Cell Undervoltage Protection
CLT	Cell Low Temperature Protection
COT	Cell Over Temperature Protection
BOF	BMS Other Fault

BSF	BMS Sensor Fault
BCP	BMS Charging Protection
BDP	BMS Discharging Protection
SDP	SOC Discharging Protection
SLBP	SOC Low Battery Protection
BOCD	BMS Over Current Discharging Alarm
BOCC	BMS Over Current Charging Alarm
BLC	BMS voltage and current limiting parameters are taking effect
LSC	Load short-circuit
LOL	Load Over Load
DOT	Device Over Temperature
DCF	DSP Communication Fault
LBVE	Lithium Battery Rated Voltage Identification Error Alarm

Any changes without prior notice! Version number: V1.2