

LiFe4838P Installation and Operation Manual

V2.1



1	Introduction.....	5
2	Glossary	6
3	Safety.....	7
3.1	Transportation	7
3.2	Basic Safety	7
3.3	Handling	8
3.4	Storage of the Battery.....	8
3.5	Life Support	8
3.6	Damaged Battery	8
3.7	Fire	9
3.8	Qualified Person (Installer)	9
3.9	Wet Battery.....	9
4	Product Information	10
4.1	Introduction	10
4.2	Weight and Dimensions	10
4.3	Label and Symbols.....	11
4.4	Front Panel	11
4.5	Specifications	12
4.6	DC Circuit Breaker Characteristics.....	13
4.7	Certification / Compliance	13
5	Installation	14
5.1	Packing Items	14
5.2	Location and Environment	14
5.3	Battery Installation.....	15
5.4	Battery Connections.....	17
6	Battery Operation	19
6.1	Status LED.....	19
6.2	DC Circuit Breaker	20
6.3	Charging and Discharging.....	20
7	Troubleshooting.....	23
7.1	Over-Discharged Battery Recovery	24
8	Maintenance.....	25
9	Upgrading Battery Capacity	26
10	Capacity Testing the Battery.....	27
11	Compatible Inverters	28
12	End of Life	29



1 Introduction

PowerPlus Energy designs and manufactures Lithium Ferro Phosphate (LiFePO₄ or LFP) batteries in Melbourne, Australia, to operate in some of the world's harshest operating environments. The LiFe4838P battery is a simple, safe, flexible, and reliable energy storage component that is designed to be easily integrated with most inverter and charger combinations.

It can work well as a UPS battery or as a cyclical energy storage reserve for solar, wind and other renewable energy sources. It is designed to be connected to most DC and AC charging devices and it performs very well, with virtually no maintenance, in both on-grid and off-grid system designs in single-, dual- and three-phase BESS (Battery Energy Storage System) applications.

This document outlines the technical capabilities of the PowerPlus Energy LiFe4838P battery and offers installers useful information and tips to safely integrate this product into BESS systems.

Because this product stores very large amounts of electrical energy and is capable of releasing that energy in a very short time, it must be treated with care both during installation and operation.

When the LiFe4838P has been installed as intended, it will deliver its intended and rated electrical performance over its long 10-year warranty life.

2 Glossary

BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BMS	Battery Management System
BS	Battery System
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LFP	Lithium Ferro Phosphate (LiFePO ₄)
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
PCE	Power Control (or Conversion) Electronics
PCS	Primary Charging Source
RJ45	An 8-way modular connector specification for connectors and cabling
SCS	Secondary Charging Source
SDS	Safety Data Sheet

3 Safety



IMPORTANT

Installers and users are responsible for familiarising themselves with this manual.

The PowerPlus Energy LiFe4838P battery is a member of the LiFe48xxP series of batteries which has a nominal operating voltage of approximately 48V.

This battery uses high grade cylindrical Lithium Ferro Phosphate (LiFePO₄ or LFP) cells which are robust and reliable when operated in higher ambient temperatures. The battery is designed to have a long service life when installed and operated within the specifications contained in this document.

The battery contains no heavy metals, and most components are recyclable (by licensed recycling companies).

A pair of high quality, high current Amphenol SurLok Plus DC connections enables users to install the LiFe4838P safely and rapidly into a variety of energy storage configurations.

To meet stringent international battery safety standards, each battery is fitted with a 2-pole, non-polarised K-Curve circuit breaker that also doubles as a circuit isolator. There is a blue status indicator light that assists installers and users with helpful diagnostic information. There is also a volt-free alarm contact that allows the battery to be monitored by external devices and control systems.

Each LiFe4838P battery is also fitted with an internal Battery Management System (BMS) that provides protection against over-charging and excessive discharging. The BMS will shut down the battery when it exceeds its over-current limit or experiences an external short circuit. The battery will also protect itself when exposed to over-temperature or under-temperature conditions. For a long and reliable service life, the BMS also carefully manages cell-string balancing during charging.

Installation must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced person who can specify the correct cables, DC bus arrangement and additional external circuit protection. It is crucial that this battery is installed in accordance with all necessary local and international standards.

3.1 Transportation

Although PowerPlus Energy's LiFe4838P battery is classed as a Dangerous Goods (DG) Class 9 UN3480 product, this battery carries a UN38.3 transport safety certificate and is therefore safe for road transport.

The battery is shipped with the terminals capped to prevent electrical short circuit and contact with metallic objects during transportation. The batteries also leave our warehouses in a partially discharged state to comply with international transport regulations.

Batteries where possible, should be shipped in the original manufacturer's packaging, positioned horizontally, and secured to a pallet. The batteries are not designed to be shipped in a vertical orientation and there should not be more than 6 batteries in a stack when being transported.

3.2 Basic Safety



WARNING

Serious injury or damage to property may result from careless handling of the LiFe4838P battery.

The following precautions should be observed:

- The battery must not be exposed to temperatures above or below the temperature ratings specified in Table 4-2 (Operating Conditions).

- The battery must not be installed in direct sunlight.
- The battery must not be exposed to strong impacts and vibrations.
- The battery must not be crushed or punctured.
- The battery's connectors should not touch conductive surfaces unless intended to do so.
- The battery does not contain maintainable or user-serviceable components and must not be disassembled or opened for repair.
- The battery must be kept dry at all times and must not be exposed to water or other liquids. Do not touch the battery if it appears to be damp or wet.
- The battery should be kept away from animals and children.
- The battery must not be stepped on or subjected to any strong force.
- The battery is intended to be lifted by 2 persons during installation and handling.
- The battery should not be disposed of with household waste.

3.3 Handling

- Handle the battery with care when installing or transporting. The battery is heavy and proper lifting techniques or equipment should be applied.
- Do not use the battery if it appears damaged or broken.
- The surfaces of the battery can be cleaned with a rag instilled with IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol). Do not use chemicals to clean the battery.
- Do not touch the DC terminals of the battery.

3.4 Storage of the Battery

- The battery must be stored horizontally and there must be no more than 6 batteries stacked on top of each other without additional mechanical support.
- The battery must be kept in a dry environment away from heat and moisture.
- The battery must be stored away from incompatible substances, like liquid, chemical materials.
- The battery should be stored between 0 to 35°C, however close to 25°C should be considered for long term storage.
- After 6 months of storage the battery may need cell balancing (See 6.3.2 Battery Cell Balancing for details).
- Any issues with charging after long term storage should be discussed with PowerPlus Energy.

3.5 Life Support

Our batteries should not be used in critical medical or life support applications where failure of our LiFe4838P batteries can reasonably be expected to cause failure of the life support equipment or effect operation of such equipment.

3.6 Damaged Battery

A damaged battery should not be used and should be returned to PowerPlus Energy or disposed of via a recycling facility. Leaking electrolyte can cause breathing difficulties, skin irritation or chemical burns, so contact should be avoided. Place the damaged batteries in an area where there is good ventilation, away from heat sources. Fumes need to be evacuated by fans from enclosed spaces.

In case of:-

Eye Contact: Rinse gently with running water and seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact: Rinse gently with running water and seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Ingestion: If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Contact your local poisons information centre or doctor.

Inhalation: Evacuate area and seek professional medical attention immediately.

Refer to product SDS document for more details which is available from PowerPlus Energy's website.

3.7 Fire

Should the battery catch on fire or start to emit smoke, (for small fire or small emissions of smoke) use a standard ABC or dry chemical fire extinguisher.

Evacuate the area and call emergency services.

Some toxic gases may be produced if the battery catches fire.

The battery needs to be rapidly cooled to prevent any heat or fire spreading.

Refer to product SDS document for more details which is available from PowerPlus Energy's website.

3.8 Qualified Person (Installer)

This manual and task set within regarding installation should be carried out by a suitable qualified and skilled person who should:

- Have a thorough understanding of operations, design, and installation principles of battery energy storage systems.
- Have a thorough understanding of all dangers and risks associated with installing and using electrical devices.
- Hold all local, state and country base qualifications to carry out such work.
- Adhere to all safety and installations requirements within this manual.

3.9 Wet Battery

Do not attempt to access the battery if it is wet or submerged in water. Seek technical assistance from PowerPlus Energy or your distributor.

4 Product Information

This section provides relevant and important technical information regarding the LiFe4838P battery's physical and electrical characteristics.

4.1 Introduction

The PowerPlus Energy LiFe4838P is a 'self-managed' battery in that it doesn't require communication with external Power Control Electronics (PCE) to operate. Therefore, the battery can also operate with PCE that doesn't require communications to operate.

The battery has an internal Battery Management System (BMS) which is designed to protect it from adverse and incorrect operating conditions such as:

- Over-charging and excessive discharging.
- Over-temperature and under-temperature.
- Over-current and short-circuit.

4.2 Weight and Dimensions

Weight: 43kg

Dimensions: 635mm D x 434mm W x 88mm H



FIGURE 4-1

4.3 Label and Symbols

A product specification label is attached to the left side of the battery, which is depicted here:



FIGURE 4-2

The symbols on the label and their meanings:



Read the manual before installation and operation.

Pay attention to the potential dangers of using the battery.

4.4 Front Panel

The front panel is depicted here:

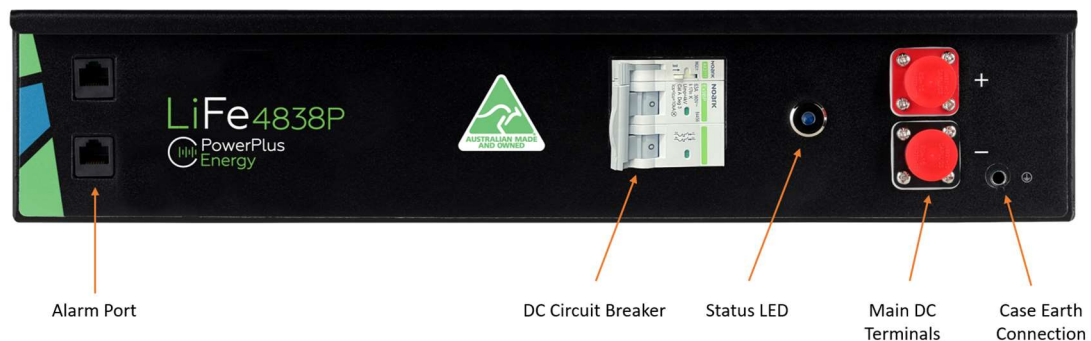


FIGURE 4-3

4.5 Specifications

Electrical Characteristics	
Nominal Voltage	51.2V
Operating Voltage	40V to 58.4V
Nominal Capacity	3.8kWh / 74.2Ah
Usable Energy Capacity	3.8kWh
Round-Trip Efficiency	>96%
Maximum Continuous Charge Current	63A
Maximum Continuous Discharge Current	63A
Minimum Peak Current (Discharge)	75A for at least 3.5s, 220A for at least 1.5s
Maximum Peak Current (Discharge)	85A (<6.5s), 280A (<150ms)
Rated DC Power	3.2kW
Short Circuit Current	2.5kA
Alarm Output	Normally Closed contact, voltage free, 60V/100mA(max)
Expected Life @25°C	> 10 years when used as per warranty terms

TABLE 4-1

Operating Conditions	
Operating Temperature Range - Charging	4° to 51°C
Operating Temperature Range - Discharging	-6° to 56°C
Recommended Operating Temperature	20° to 30°C
Storage Temperature Range	0 to 45°C
Operating Humidity	0% to 85% non-condensing
Operating Altitude	< 2000m
Cooling	Natural convection
Parallel connection	Unlimited
Series connection	Not Permitted

TABLE 4-2

Physical Characteristics	
Battery Dimensions	635mm D x 434mm W x 88mm H
Lithium Composition	Lithium Ferro Phosphate (LiFePO ₄ or LFP)
Terminal Connections	Amphenol SurLok Plus 120A
Weight	43kg
IP Rating	IP40

TABLE 4-3

Cable Requirements	
Conductor cross-section area	16mm ² or 25mm ²
Connector	Amphenol SurLok Plus right-angle plug for 16mm ² or 25mm ² cable

TABLE 4-4

4.6 DC Circuit Breaker Characteristics

The integrated non-polarised DC Circuit Breaker is dual pole and a K curve type. The table below outlines the trip times based on current.

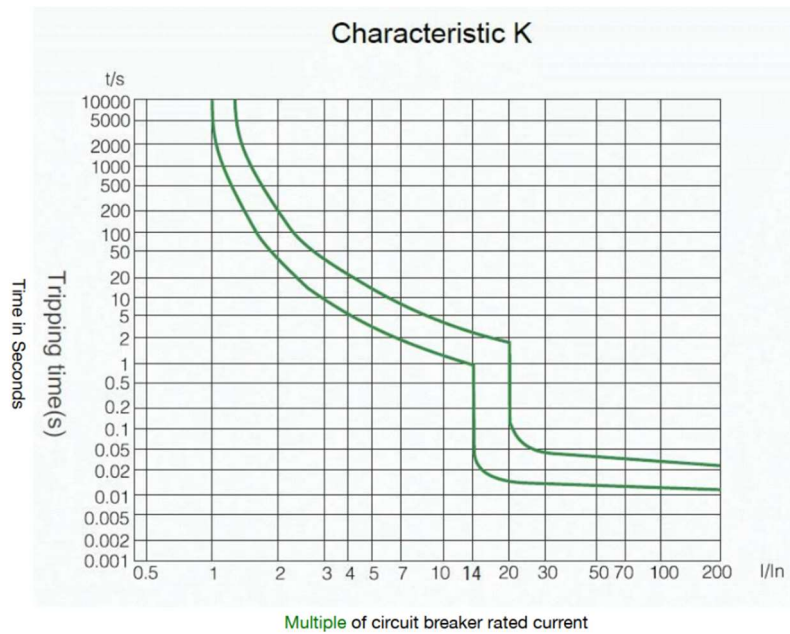


FIGURE 4-4

4.7 Certification / Compliance

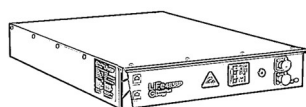
Safety (battery):	IEC 62619:2017, UN38.3, IEC 61000-6-3:2020, IEC 62368-1:2018
Safety (internal cell-pack):	UL 1642, IEC 62619:2017
Transportation:	UN 38.3

5 Installation

This section of the document provides important information and guidance to installers to ensure a safe and trouble-free installation process.

Installation should be carefully considered, and all aspects of the specifications should be understood to determine a suitable location and way of installing the battery.

5.1 Packing Items



LiFe4838P Battery

5.2 Location and Environment

The location of the battery should be in accordance with the IP rating in Table 4-3 (Physical Characteristics) and operating temperature range specified in Table 4-2 (Operating Conditions).

The LiFe4838P battery is designed to be installed in a 19-inch data rack assembly or an electrical enclosure of your choice. The external rack assembly or electrical enclosure is considered outside the scope of the battery product certification. If the battery is to be installed outdoors a suitable enclosure with IP54 (or greater) rating should be used.

The location of the battery should meet the below conditions:

- Due to the risk of short circuits and rapid metal corrosion, the battery should not be installed where direct contact of salt air may be possible. If salt air is unavoidable, appropriate air filtration must be employed to keep the battery free of salt deposits. It is highly recommended that the battery should be installed in an indoors environment, or inside an IP66 or greater enclosure.
- The floor is level and free from obstructions.
- There are no explosive or flammable materials nearby.
- The recommended operating temperature is between 20 and 30°C.
- The temperature and humidity should remain as constant as possible.
- The area is of a clean environment with minimal dust.
- The area or enclosure is insect and vermin proof.
- The batteries and battery cabinets/housings are not exposed to direct sunlight.



WARNING

If the battery is not stored or operated within the recommended temperature range specified in Section 2.5, the Battery Management System (BMS) may halt the operation of the battery as a protective measure. It is important to note that if the battery is subjected to extreme temperatures frequently, there will be a negative impact to its long-term performance and reduce its longevity.



NOTE

The battery will exhibit optimal performance and lifespan if it is operated within its ideal temperature range.

5.2.1 Extreme Humidity Climates

When PowerPlus Energy's LiFe4838P batteries are being installed in elevated humidity conditions, extra precautions should be taken:

- A humidity control agent (i.e., chemical which absorbs humidity) may be required inside the enclosure, with controlled airflow to expel moist air.
- The battery system could also be installed in a humidity- and climate-controlled room (example, reverse cycle air-conditioner cooled).
- The temperature of the cabinet should be always held at a temperature above dew point.

5.3 Battery Installation

PowerPlus Energy highly recommends their range of rack or SlimLine Series indoor and outdoor cabinets for containing the batteries in a system installation. Full specification details are available on the PowerPlus Energy website.

However, this section provides instructions which should be followed when creating a custom enclosure or system for containing the batteries.

5.3.1 Custom Cabinets

The battery has been designed to fit into a standard 800mm deep 19-inch equipment rack.

If you are planning to design and assemble your own battery enclosure, please carefully consider the following suggestions and recommendations:

- If the battery is installed into enclosures without rails, please ensure that they are securely seated to prevent accidental damage or tampering.
- If a custom enclosure or mounting method is used, please ensure the batteries are not stacked more than 6 high unless battery support rails are used to distribute weight.
- Please ensure there is adequate air flow around the battery stack within the cabinet. Except for the top and bottom surfaces of the stack, a clearance of at least 25mm is required around the stack (4 sides of the stack).
- Please ensure the selected IP rating is correct as per your location selection.
- All interconnecting battery cables for parallel connection shall be the same length and cable size.
- A busbar is recommended for connection of all parallel battery connections.
- An appropriate way of connecting the cabinet to the PCE should be considered.
- Please follow PCE instructions for fuse, cable, and connection requirements. These will vary depending on brand and product selected.

5.3.2 Battery Orientation for Stationary Applications

In stationary applications, other than resting the battery on its front face or resting it on its lid (upside down), the battery can be mounted in any of the other four possible orientations:



FIGURE 5-1

5.3.3 Battery Transportation within a Pre-Assembled BESS

If the battery is to be pre-installed into a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in which it is shipped, the following guidance must be followed:

- The battery should be shipped horizontally and secured in place to limit movement.
- If the battery is to be subjected to prolonged vibrations during transportation, a sufficient non-flammable shock mount system (like high density foam or similar) should be installed within the BESS under the battery.

If the guidance above cannot be followed, the battery must be removed from the BESS and shipped in the original manufacturer's packaging.

5.3.4 Battery Installation in Motorhomes, RV's, Trailers, Vehicles, Trucks, Buses or Similar

- The battery should be installed horizontally (with the lid upwards) and secured in place to limit movement.
- The battery should be positioned in a non-flammable section and be easily accessible and removable from outside of the vehicle.
- A sufficient non-flammable shock mount system (like high density foam or similar) should be installed under each battery.



FIGURE 5-2

5.4 Battery Connections

5.4.1 Main DC Connections

The battery comes fitted with Amphenol SurLok Plus male connectors for easy snap on connection. The table below outlines the battery connections and the mating cable connectors required. Each battery when ordered separately (without a cabinet) will come supplied with mating connectors.

Each Amphenol SurLok Plus connector supplied by PowerPlus Energy can adequately seat 25mm single insulated or 16mm double insulated cable. A 16mm reducing sleeve is provided. Crimping of SurLok Plus to the stripped end of the cable is performed using a standard 25mm hex crimp tool.

If multiple batteries are being used in parallel, the battery cables shall all be of the same length to retain equal impedance of each battery and cable set.

Before connecting the DC cable to the battery, you will need to remove the safety insulating cap on the battery DC connectors and dispose of appropriately.



WARNING

Do not connect the main DC cable with reversed polarity. It will cause severe damage to the battery.

5.4.2 Case Earthing

The LiFe4838P battery case is designed to be electrically floating and isolated from all internal battery connections and in most installations will not require earthing. However, should your application require the case to be grounded a 5mm M6 bolt should be used and is supplied with the battery.

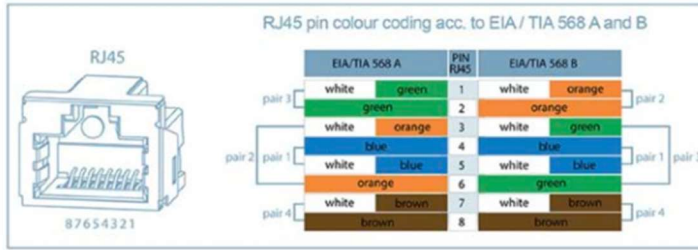
5.4.3 Battery Alarm Output

The battery is equipped with a Battery Alarm Output that notifies an external system when the Battery Management System (BMS) or the DC Circuit Breaker has tripped. The BMS trip will self-reset once the fault has been resolved or removed, however if the battery's DC Circuit Breaker has tripped, it will need manual intervention.

The Battery Alarm Output is presented on the two RJ45 connectors on the front panel of the battery. The Battery Alarm Output is present on pins 5 and 6 of the RJ45 connectors as a pair of volt-free contacts. These volt-free contacts can be used to signal to an external PLC or alarm circuit.

The Battery Alarm Output is normally closed when energised by the battery (battery is ON and LED illuminated). When the BMS or DC Circuit Breaker trips, the battery turns OFF (circuit breaker or BMS trip and LED off) and the contacts will open.

The alarm outputs are designed to be daisy chained (using P/N COM003A comms cable), connecting the bottom RJ45 of a battery to the top RJ45 of the battery immediately below, and so on. The battery at the end of the chain (generally the bottom battery) will need to have pins 5 and 6 bridged on the bottom RJ45 terminals using a bridging connector (P/N COMLBA). The top connector on the first battery in the chain (generally the top battery) can be connected to an appropriate alarming circuit using one of our battery comms cables.



1	Unused
2	Unused
3	Unused
4	Unused
5	Unused
6	Alarm
7	Unused
8	Unused

A range of cables to connect the battery alarm contacts are available for purchase.

Description	Part Number
Battery Bridge connector	COMLBA
Battery daisy chain connector lead (30cm)	COM003A
Battery Comms Cable (2Metre)	COM020A
Battery Comms Cable (5Metre)	COM050A
Battery Comms Cable (10Metre)	COM100A
Battery Comms Cable (15Metre)	COM150A

TABLE 5-1

6 Battery Operation

Now that you have installed the batteries you are almost ready to energise the system. First you should check your installation to ensure the below:

- Check polarity of all battery connections to be correct.
- Check that there is no damage to cables.
- Check that all system breakers are in the off position.
- Check for adequate air flow as per your installation requirements.
- Check for local installation compliance if applicable.

Starting up the battery system should be done in conjunction with the PCE manufacturer's recommendations as well as this manual and any local or government safety requirements.

Each battery in the system is powered up separately by turning the double pole breaker to the ON position. Once powered up, voltage will be present at the DC terminals and the Main Status LED light will glow blue.

6.1 Status LED

The Status LED indicator is used to provide a visual indication of the operation and state of the battery.

Status	Operational State
ON	Battery is ON and allowing charge and discharge.
OFF	Battery circuit breaker is in the OFF position.
OFF	Battery BMS is in low voltage protection mode - Charge and discharge will not be permitted until battery is recovered by a certified technician.
Flash	Battery is in the protection mode. The detailed information is listed in the next table

TABLE 6-1

If a fault occurs, the battery will enter its protection mode, and the Status LED will start to flash several times periodically to indicate the fault. The error codes in the table 4-2 can help you diagnose and troubleshoot problems quickly and efficiently. For example, if the Status LED flashes twice periodically, it means that one or more cells in the battery have reached an under-voltage state and the battery needs to be charged.

LED Status	Description
2 flashes	One or more cell-strings under-voltage.
3 flashes	One or more cell-strings over-voltage.
4 flashes	Over-current whilst charging.
5 flashes	Over-current whilst discharging.
6 flashes	Short-circuit across battery terminals OR High-level over-current whilst discharging.
7 flashes	Cell-pack over-temperature whilst charging.
8 flashes	Cell-pack over-temperature whilst discharging.
9 flashes	Cell-pack under-temperature whilst charging.
10 flashes	Cell-pack under-temperature whilst discharging.
11 flashes	BMS over-temperature.
12 flashes	BMS under-temperature.
13 flashes	Cell-pack under-voltage.
14 flashes	Cell-pack over-voltage.
15 or 16 flashes	Cell-pack critically under-voltage

TABLE 6-2

6.2 DC Circuit Breaker

Each battery has an integrated DC circuit breaker. Firstly, it is the ON/OFF switch for the battery. Secondly, it protects the battery in the event of an internal battery fault. Finally, it is also used to safely and easily isolate the battery from the DC bus inside the rack or the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).



IMPORTANT

If the power system has been shut down or charging source has been removed, the battery should have its circuit breaker switched to the OFF position within 1 month.

6.2.1 Battery System Startup

The battery system should be started following the startup procedure supplied with the system.

The LiFe4838P battery does not provide an output voltage until it is turned on. In most cases powering on the battery will be one of the first steps of starting your power system.

- 1) Locate and ensure your main system isolation point is OFF.
- 2) Check all battery connections are tight and secured.
- 3) Systematically turn each battery DC circuit breaker to the ON position (switch to the right when looking at the front face of the battery).
- 4) Status LED will illuminate indicating voltage is present at the battery terminals.

6.2.2 Battery System Shutdown

Use the following steps to shut down the battery system:

- 1) Turn off the inverter.
- 2) Turn off each battery by turning its DC circuit breaker to the OFF position.
- 3) Ensure the Status LED on all batteries in the rack are no longer illuminated.

6.3 Charging and Discharging

As outlined in the Table 4-2 (Operating Conditions), whilst being charged, the battery temperature should be between 4° and 51°C. Whilst being discharged the battery temperature should be between -6° and 56°C. When there are multiple battery charging devices and multiple batteries in a system, please ensure that the maximum current flowing into and out of each battery is kept below 63A (in accordance with the Maximum Continuous Charge Current and Maximum Continuous Discharge Current given in Table 4-1).

6.3.1 Full Recharge Upon First Installation

Batteries are delivered and shipped in a partial state of charge. Prior to discharging the batteries, the entire rack should be fully charged to the float stage.



IMPORTANT

This initial full charge to 100% will allow the battery's Battery Management System (BMS) to perform Battery Cell Balancing to ensure all cells are at the same state before regular cycling. See section 6.3.2 (Battery Cell Balancing) for further details.

If the battery system (external to the battery) also has an integrated SoC (State of Charge) counter, the initial full charge may be needed to calibrate the counter to a known battery SoC (some SoC counters may take a few cycles to learn the SoC).

6.3.2 Battery Cell Balancing

It is essential that the battery is allowed to perform cell balancing at least once every 7 days to improve the overall performance of the battery and to optimise the battery's longevity. Cell balancing allows the Battery Management System (BMS) to equalise the battery cells to limit apparent battery capacity slip and the process ensures the battery will charge correctly on subsequent charge cycles.

Battery cell balancing is achieved by:

- 1) Charge the battery using a 56.4V charge source, limited to no more than 39A.
- 2) Maintain the 56.4V charge voltage until the battery is absorbing less than 0.741A.
- 3) Maintain the 56.4V charge voltage for a further 60 minutes.

6.3.3 Over-Discharged Battery

If the battery's low voltage protection circuit has operated to protect the battery from excessive discharge, it is important that the battery is charged to 100% within 7 days. Leaving the battery in a discharged state can cause irreversible damage to the battery and reduce long term battery capacity.

6.3.4 Primary Charging Source

A Primary Charging Source (PCS) should be identified in the system and programmed to charge the batteries as outlined in Table 6-3 (Connected PCE Programming Requirements). A PCS is the charging device that will be used to charge the battery with 75% (or more) of the total charge energy of the battery.

6.3.5 Secondary Charging Source

A Secondary Charging Source (SCS) can also be used. The preference is to also have these devices programmed to the charging settings in Table 6-3 (Connected PCE Programming Requirements). However, if this is not possible, a SCS can still be used if all the following conditions are met:

- The SCS's output voltage does not exceed 56.4V.
- The SCS's output current does not exceed 63A.
- The SCS provides no more than 25% of the total charge energy of the battery.

6.3.6 PCS with SCS Example

Primary Charging Source = Solar PV; will be used to supply 75% of the charging energy and will be programmed as per Table 6-3 (Connected PCE Programming Requirements).

Secondary Charging Source = Wind Turbine; will be used to supply approximately 25% of the charging energy, however, cannot have the voltage adjusted as per the specific charging voltages as specified in Table 6-3 (Connected PCE Programming Requirements), and will not exceed 56.4V nor will it exceed a charge current of 63A.

6.3.7 Power Conversion Equipment (PCE) Settings

Where PowerPlus Energy has released custom settings for specific Power Conversion Equipment (PCE), such settings take precedence over the settings provided in this document.

In the absence of custom settings, Table 6-3 provides generic settings suitable for most PCE when utilising the LiFe4838P battery.

Connected PCE Programming Requirements	
	LiFe4838P
Shutdown DC Voltage @0.5C	48V
Shutdown Voltage Recommended	50.2V
Recovery / Restart Voltage	52V
Continuous Charge Voltage	56.4V
Continuous Charge Transition	Battery is considered full after battery is absorbing less than 0.741A after being held at specified charge voltage for 30 minutes minimum.
Float Voltage Cyclic(Short Term Float)(Example Solar Application)	56.4V
Float Voltage Standby(Long Term Float)(Example UPS Application)	54.4V to 56.4V
Charge Current	39A
Peukert Exponent	1.02
Shutdown SoC (Recommended)	20%
Battery Cell Balancing	Every 7 days or more frequent where possible. (Ensures cell balancing is performed & keeps external SoC counter more accurate, see section 6.3.2 for additional information.)
Note	These charging requirements are subject to change at any time without notice

TABLE 6-3

7 Troubleshooting

This section is designed to help you identify and resolve common issues you may encounter while using our battery. For each issue, we have provided possible causes and suggested solutions. If you cannot resolve the issue or need further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our Customer Support team at the number provided below.

Customer Support Line: +61 (3) 8797-5557

Available Monday to Friday, 9 AM to 5 PM [AEDT]

During normal operation of the LiFe4838P battery, whilst the DC Circuit Breaker is in the ON position, there will be a voltage present across the terminals of the battery.

However, when the operation of the battery goes outside its design limits, the Battery Management System (BMS) will enter an alarm state. During this alarm state, there will no longer be a voltage present across the terminals of the battery, If the BMS activates its alarm state, once the fault is cleared, the battery may need external assistance to restart depending on the type of fault. To recover from a fault condition, the user or installer will need to take the relevant remediation action listed in Table 7-1:

Fault	Recovering condition
One or more cell-strings under-voltage	The voltage of the cells is back to the safe limit and the load has been removed, or the battery is charged.
One or more cell-strings over-voltage	The voltage of the cells is back to the safe limit.
Over-current whilst charging	The over-current condition needs to be removed, then the load needs to discharge the battery at or above 1.5A. If the over-current condition has been removed, rather than discharging the battery, cycling the DC Circuit Breaker will also recover the battery.
Over-current whilst discharging	The load has been removed.
Short-circuit across battery terminals OR High-level over-current whilst discharging	The load has been removed.
Cell-pack over-temperature whilst charging	The temperature of the cell pack is back to the safe limit.
Cell-pack over-temperature whilst discharging	The temperature of the cell pack is back to the safe limit.
Cell-pack under-temperature whilst charging	The temperature of the cell pack is back to the safe limit.
Cell-pack under-temperature whilst discharging	The temperature of the cell pack is back to the safe limit.
BMS over-temperature	The temperature of the PCB is back to the safe limit.
BMS under-temperature	The temperature of the PCB is back to the safe limit.
Cell-pack under-voltage	The voltage of the cell pack is back to the safe limit and the load has been removed, or the battery is charged.
Cell-pack over-voltage	The voltage of the cell pack is back to the safe limit.
Cell-pack critically under-voltage	This is not a user-serviceable fault. Contact your installer or PowerPlus Energy.

TABLE 7-1

NOTE

Your installer or PowerPlus Energy should be consulted if your battery will not activate.

7.1 Over-Discharged Battery Recovery

7.1.1 Hard Shutdown

If a battery has been left unused for a long period without charge, it may become excessively self-discharged and enter a Hard Shutdown mode.

Also, if a battery has become damaged for some unexpected reason, it may also enter a Hard Shutdown mode to protect itself and the users.

Once Hard Shutdown occurs the battery can no longer be charged or discharged.

7.1.2 Hard Shutdown Recovery

Hard Shutdown is not a user-serviceable fault. Contact your installer or PowerPlus Energy.

8 Maintenance

The LiFe4838P is designed to require no regular maintenance from users. However, as part of your overall system maintenance, some checks can be carried out.

- Check Status LED.
- Check battery DC Circuit Breaker by turning it off and on again.
- Check battery connections and cables for secure fitting or damage.
- Check for any obstruction placed around the battery or battery enclosure.
- Check for animals, insects or creatures nesting in or around the battery enclosure.
- Check for build-up of any foreign objects in or around the cabinet.

9 Upgrading Battery Capacity

It is possible to purchase additional batteries for an existing LiFe4838P installation at a later date. It is not possible to mix and match different battery types and capacities to an existing battery rack. Therefore, all batteries in a rack must be of the same type, part number, and specification - unless advised to the contrary by PowerPlus Energy.

Before adding one or more new batteries to the rack, this new battery voltage and the existing battery rack voltage must be within 0.2VDC of each other.

This may be achieved by using one of the following methods:

- By charging both the new battery and the existing battery to fully charged separately before combining them into the same battery system.
- Insert the new battery to a partially discharged battery bank ensuring the new battery and the battery bank are within 0.2V of each other. Charge banks up and maintain our recommended continuous charge voltage for 6 hours before floating or allowing load to be applied.
- If the battery rack is lower in voltage, charge it up slowly to be within 0.2VDC of the new battery or batteries. Conversely, if the rack is higher in voltage, discharge the rack slowly until it is within 0.2VDC of the new battery or batteries.

Remember to update all PCE charging current and battery capacities to reflect the new increased battery storage system capacity.

10 Capacity Testing the Battery

The battery capacity can be measured and verified by following the below test procedure. This should be performed using calibrated test equipment and performed by a suitably qualified person. To determine the battery capacity, the below process should be conducted by a suitably qualified professional and performed at an ambient temperature of 25°C:

- Discharge the battery at 0.5C until the low voltage cut-off is reached, this will be determined by the BMS going open circuit.
- Charge the battery at the recommended continuous charge voltage and 0.5C rate and hold at that voltage for 6 hours.
- Discharge the battery with a constant load at 0.5C until the low voltage cut-off is reached. This will be determined by the BMS going open circuit.
- Record the number of hours it takes to reach low voltage cut-off point.
- Charge the battery at the recommended continuous charge voltage and 0.5C rate for 6 hours.

The State of Health of the rated capacity can now be calculated as below and as a % of original capacity:

$$\left(\frac{(Ah \times 0.5) \times \text{Discharge hrs}}{Ah}\right) \times 100$$

Ah = Amp Hour Capacity.

0.5 = 0.5C constant load discharge.

100 = Conversion to %.

Example:

LiFe4838P Ah Capacity = 74.2Ah

Battery time to discharge under test = 1.85hrs

$$= \left(\frac{(74.2 \times 0.5) \times 1.85}{74.2}\right) \times 100$$

$$= 92.5\%$$

11 Compatible Inverters

Visit the PowerPlus Energy website to access the latest list of compatible inverters.

<https://www.powerplus-energy.com.au/files/declaration-of-compatible-inverters-for-life4838p.pdf>

12 End of Life

When a PowerPlus Energy battery is removed from service it can be returned to PowerPlus Energy for recycling.

Due to the stability and longevity of LFP cylindrical cells, returned batteries will be refurbished and checked so they can be repurposed for low power applications and made available for community, education, and charity projects.

Any Lithium cells not suitable for repurposing will be sent to a licensed recycling facility, where all ferrous and nonferrous metals are separated and then forwarded to our metals recycling partner.