

► HIGH PERFORMANCE LITHIUM BATTERY

Lithium-iron-phosphate (LiFePO₄ or LFP) is the safest of the mainstream li-ion battery types. The nominal voltage of a LFP cell is 3,2V (lead-acid: 2V/cell). A 12,8V LFP battery therefore consists of 4 cells connected in series.

A lead-acid battery will fail prematurely due to sulfation if:

- If it operates in deficit mode during long periods of time (i. e. if the battery is rarely, or never at all, fully charged).
- If it is left partially charged or worse, fully discharged (yacht or mobile home during winter time).

A LFP battery does not need to be fully charged. Service life even slightly improves in case of partial charged of a full charge. This is a major advantage of LFP compared to lead-acid.

Other advantages are the wide operating temperature range, excellent cycling performance, low internal resistance and high efficiency.

LFP is therefore the chemistry of choice for very demanding applications.

LFP batteries are expensive when compared to lead-acid. But in demanding applications, the high initial cost will be more than compensated by longer service life, superior reliability and excellent efficiency.

LFP batteries are easier to charge than lead-acid batteries. The charge voltage may vary from 14V to 16V (as long as no cell is subjected to more than 4,2V), and they do not need to be fully charged. Therefore several batteries can be connected in parallel and no damage will occur if some batteries are less charged than others.



Lithium Iron Phosphate 12V LiFePO₄ Battery

► EFFICIENCY

In several applications (especially off-grid solar and/or wind), energy efficiency can be of crucial importance. The round trip energy efficiency (discharge from 100% to 0% and back to 100% charged) of the average lead acid battery is 80%.

The round trip energy efficiency of a LFP battery is 92%. The charge process of lead-acid batteries becomes particularly inefficient when the 80% state of charge has been reached, resulting in efficiencies of 50% or even less in solar systems where several days of reserve energy is required (battery operating in 70% to 100% charged state).

In contrast, a LFP battery will still achieve 90% efficiency under shallow discharge conditions.

Saves up to 70% in space
Saves up to 70% in weight

► GAMMA BMS

Using the most reliable GAMMA BMS Technologies The GAMMA BMS connects to the BTV's and its essential functions are:

1. Disconnect or shut down the load whenever the voltage of a battery cell falls to less than 2,5V.
2. Stop the charging process whenever the voltage of a battery cell increases to more than 4,2V.
3. Shut down the system whenever the temperature of a cell exceeds 50°C.
4. Prevent cell under voltage by timely disconnecting the load.
5. Prevent cell overvoltage by reducing charge current or stopping the charge process.
6. Shut down the system in case of over temperature.

A GAMMA BMS is therefore indispensable to prevent damage to large Li-ion battery banks.

**2,000 Cycles at 80% DoD
With built-in GAMMA BMS**

| BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Voltage & Capacity | SPM004LiFePO4 | SPM008LiFePO4 | SPM016LiFePO4 | SPM030LiFePO4 | SPM100LiFePO4 |
| Nominal Voltage | 12.8V | 12.8V | 12.8V | 12.8V | 12.8V |
| Nominal Capacity @ 25°C | 4AH | 8AH | 16AH | 30AH | 100AH |
| Nominal Capacity @ 0°C | 3.2AH | 6.4AH | 12.8AH | 24AH | 80AH |
| Nominal Capacity @ -20°C | 2AH | 4AH | 8AH | 15AH | 50AH |
| Nominal Energy @ 25°C | 51.2Wh | 102.4Wh | 204.8Wh | 384Wh | 1280Wh |
| Cycle Life | | | | | |
| 80% DoD 0.2C | 2,000 cycles | | | | |
| 100% DoD 0.2C | 1,500 cycles | | | | |
| Discharge | | | | | |
| Recommended Continuous discharge current | ≤4A | ≤8A | ≤16A | ≤30A | ≤100A |
| End of discharge voltage | 11V | 11V | 11V | 11V | 11V |
| Operating Conditions | | | | | |
| Operating Temperature | -20°C to +50°C (do not charge when battery temperature < 0°C or higher than 50°C) | | | | |
| Storage Temperature | -10°C to +40°C | | | | |
| Charge | | | | | |
| Charge Voltage | 14.6±0.03V | | | | |
| Float Voltage | 13.6V | | | | |
| Maximum Charge Current | 4A | 8A | 16A | 30A | 100A |
| Recommended Charge Current | ≤0.8A | ≤1.6A | ≤3.2A | ≤6.0A | ≤25A |
| Other | | | | | |
| Max Storage time @ 25°C | 1 year | | | | |
| Dimensions | 140 x 70 x25 mm | 144 x 133 x33 mm | 200 x 140 x25 mm | 290 x 200 x25 mm | 580x 400 x 50 mm |
| Weight | 0.5kg | 1kg | 2kg | 3.5kg | 12kg |

LIFETIME COST COMPARISON OF SEALED LEAD ACID BATTERY TO LITHIUM BATTERY

| | SLA AGM @ 25°C | SLA AGM @ 35°C | SLA AGM @ 45°C | LiFePO4 @ 45°C |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| System Size | 100Ah 12V = 1,200W-hr | 100Ah 12V = 1,200W-hr | 100Ah 12V = 1,200W-hr | 30Ah 12V = 360W-hr |
| Battery Cost | RM778 (RM0.65/W-hr) | RM778 (RM0.65/W-hr) | RM778 (RM0.65/W-hr) | RM1,258 (RM3.49/W-hr) |
| Cycle Life | 1,400 @ 20% DoD | 700 @ 20% DoD | 350 @ 20% DoD | 2,000 @ 80% DoD |
| Transportation | RM50 | RM50 | RM50 | RM15 |
| Installation | RM15 | RM15 | RM15 | RM15 |
| Lifetime Cost | RM0.60/W-hr throughput | RM1.20/W-hr throughput | RM2.41/W-hr throughput | RM0.64/W-hr throughput |