

# User Manual


*12.8V 200Ah*  
*Classic*

Lithium Iron Phosphate  
(LiFePO<sub>4</sub>) Battery



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Battery



User Manual



Insulating Caps



Terminal Bolts

## IMPORTANT SAFEGUARDS

### **WARNINGS**

#### **BATTERY DISPOSAL**

To prevent any risks of fire and/or explosion, please wrap the electrode in insulating paper before disposal.

#### **PROHIBITION OF DISASSEMBLY**

Do not disassemble the battery. Unguided Disassemble may cause an internal short circuit and lead to potential risks such as gassing, fire hazards, and explosions.

#### **ELECTROLYTE IS HARMFUL**

LiFePO<sub>4</sub> battery should not have liquid from electrolytes under normal use. However, in case of any physical contact with any liquid that comes out of it, please immediately rinse with a lot of clean water and seek medical advice if necessary.

#### **PROHIBITION OF WATER CONTACT**

Keep the battery away from water and/or any liquid.

## PROHIBITION OF USE WHEN UNIT OR PARTS ARE DAMAGED

Do not use the unit when the unit/parts are damaged in any way. Do not use it when emitting smells of electrolyte, leaking, and/or any other abnormalities appear. When the electrolyte emits smells and/or leaks, please immediately place the battery away from the heat source to prevent any potential risks of fire hazards and explosions.

## PROHIBITION OF USING IN BELOW PLACES

Do not use the battery in or near places with strong static electricity and/or strong magnetic to prevent any potential damage to the battery.

## CAUTION: RISKS OF FIRE, EXPLOSION OR BURNS

**DO NOT** Short-circuit

**DO NOT** Reverse connections from the charger to the battery

**DO NOT** Disassemble

**DO NOT** Throw into fire or incinerate

**DO NOT** Heat above 70°C / 158°F

## BEFORE USING

- Always put on the insulating covers on the post bolts to avoid metal or conductive objects touching the positive and negative terminals of the battery at the same time, otherwise, it is likely to cause a short circuit.
- Always install the battery upright with the post bolt facing up, and it should NOT be mounted upside down. If needed to mount the battery at its side please contact the service support-online@siekonenergy.com to confirm the direction.
- Always tightly screw in the post bolts. Having loose battery terminals will cause the terminals to build up heat resulting in damage to the battery.
- This battery is not intended to be used to start any devices, please **DO NOT** use it as a starting battery.

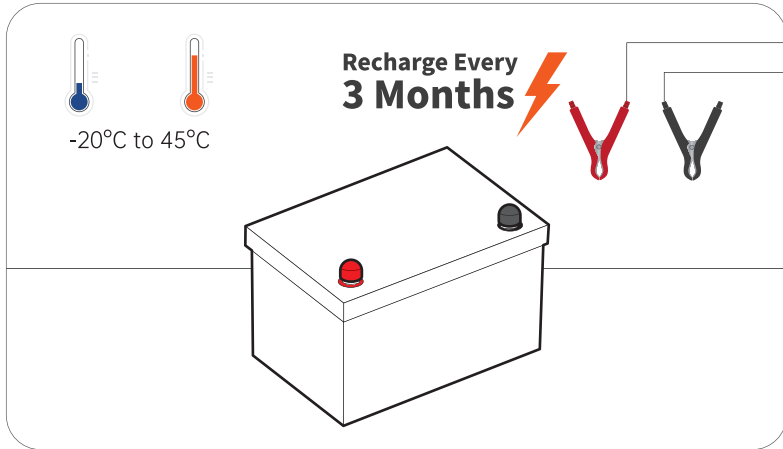
- **Suggestions for Long-term Storage:**

- ▶ **Temperature**

The battery can be operated at a temperature of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $65^{\circ}\text{C}$  /  $-4^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $149^{\circ}\text{F}$  and a temperature between  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$  /  $-4^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $95^{\circ}\text{F}$  is ideal for long-term storage. Store in a fireproof container and away from children.

- ▶ **Capacity**

For a longer-lasting product, it is best to store your battery at a 50% charge level and recharge every three months if it is not going to be used for a long time.



 **SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>Basic parameters</b>	
Battery type-Chemistry	LiFePO <sub>4</sub> (LFP)
Nominal Voltage	12.8V
Nominal Capacity	200Ah
Nominal Energy	2560Wh
Recommend Charge Current	40A
Recommend Discharge Current	40A
Max Continuous Charge Current	100A
Max Continuous Discharge Current	100A
Voltage Window	10~14.6V
Recommend Charge Voltage	14.6V
Charging limit voltage	14.6V
Discharge cut-off voltage	10V

 **SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>Charge Temperature</b>	0~55°C
<b>Discharge Temperature</b>	-20~65°C
<b>Storage Temperature</b>	-20~35°C
<b>Self Discharge per Month</b>	<3%
<b>Max in Parallel</b>	4
<b>Max in Series</b>	4
<b>Case Material</b>	ABS
<b>Dimensions(LxWxH)</b>	532*207*215mm 20.94*8.15*8.46inch
<b>Weight</b>	19±0.5kg
<b>Terminal Type</b>	M8
<b>Terminal Torque</b>	8.5NM
<b>BMS Build-in</b>	Yes
<b>Cycle Life(0.5C, 25°C@100% DOD)</b>	5000 Cycles

# SPECIFICATIONS

Protection parameters	
Charging Overcurrent Protection	Yes
Discharge Overcurrent Protection	Yes
Short Circuit Protection	Yes
High Temperature Protection-Charging	54±5°C
Low Temperature Protection-Charging	-5°C~0°C
High Temperature Protection-Discharge	75±5°C
Low Temperature Protection-Discharge	/
Transient Voltage Suppressors	/

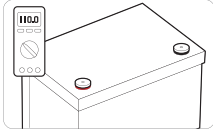


# BEFORE FIRST USE

## CHECK THE STATE OF THE CHARGE

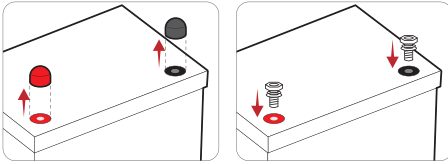
### 1 Test the Battery Voltage with a Multimeter

Refer to page 8 for 'How to test battery using a 'Multimeter' If the voltage tested is below 12V, please contact us at [support-online@siekonenergy.com](mailto:support-online@siekonenergy.com) to help solve the problem.



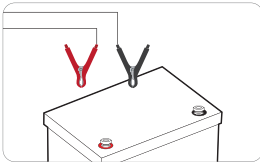
### 2 Pull Out Insulating Caps and Tightly Screw in Post Bolts

Please pull out the insulating caps and tightly screw in the post bolts. Having loose battery terminals will cause the terminals to build up heat resulting in damage to the battery.

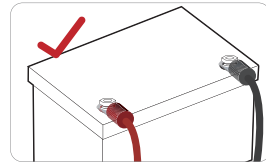


### 3 Fully Charge the Battery

Refer to page 16~18 for charging methods.

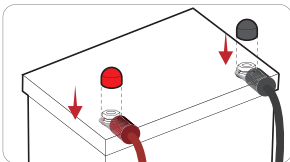


### 4 Connect to Use



### 5 Put On Insulating Covers

Please put on the insulating covers to avoid metal or conductive objects touching the positive and negative terminals of the battery at the same time, otherwise, it is likely to cause a short circuit.



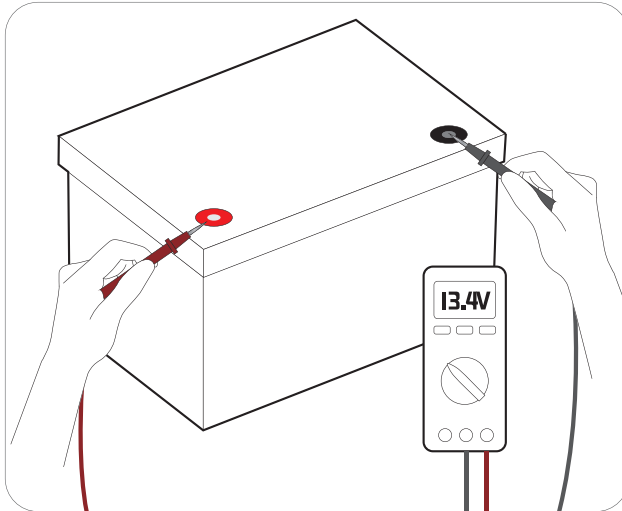


## HOW TO TEST BATTERY USING A MULTIMETER

Based on the characteristics of Lithium Iron Phosphate (LiFePO<sub>4</sub>) batteries, the voltage measured by all LiFePO<sub>4</sub> batteries **during charging/discharging is not the real voltage of the battery.**

Therefore, after charging/discharging and disconnecting the battery from the power source, the voltage of the battery will gradually drop/increase to its real voltage.

If you need to test the real voltage of the battery, please disconnect all the connections to the battery and test its voltage after putting it aside for over 30 minutes.



### Tips:

When Testing the Battery Voltage with a Multimeter

- (1) Put the red probe (+) tightly on the positive terminal (not the post bolts), and the black probe(-) on the negative terminal.
- (2) Do not touch the metal part of the probes with your hands during use.

# USING YOUR BATTERY

## CONNECTION

### THE PREMISE OF SERIES/PARALLELL CONNECTION

To connect in series or/and parallel, batteries should meet the below conditions:

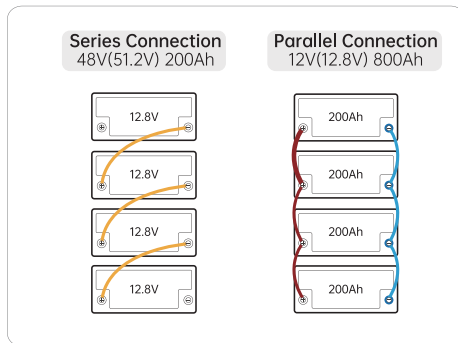
1. Identical batteries with the same battery capacity (Ah) and BMS;
2. From the same brand (as lithium battery from different brands has their special BMS);
3. Purchased in near time (within one month).

### LIMITATION FOR SERIES/PARALLEL CONNECTION

Support connecting up to 16 identical batteries for up to:

4 in series as 48V (51.2V) battery system.

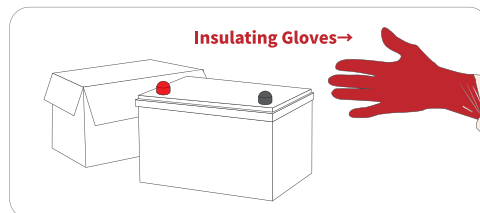
4 in parallel as a 800Ah battery system.



### How to Connect Batteries

#### Step1: Wear Insulating Gloves

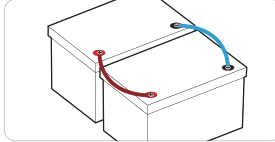
Wear Insulating Gloves for protection before connecting. Please pay attention to operation safety in the process of connection.



## Step2: Voltage Balancing Before Connection

Below two steps are necessary to reduce the voltage difference between batteries and let the battery system perform the best in series or/ and in parallel.

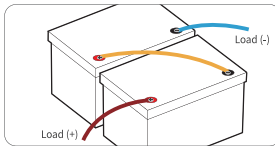
1. Fully charge the batteries separately. (voltage at rest:  $\geq 13.4V$ )
2. Connect all of the batteries in parallel, and leave them together for 12- 24 hours.



3. They're now ready for the connection.

## Step3: Battery to Battery Connection

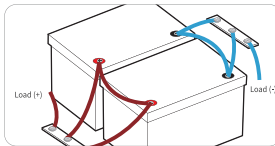
- ▶ 1. Connect Batteries in Series  $\oplus$  to  $\ominus$



After the series connection, the voltage of the battery system will be doubled according to the number of batteries you connect.

E.g. If two 12V 100Ah batteries are connected in series, the battery system will be 24V (25.6V) 100Ah.

- ▶ 2. Connect Batteries in Parallel  $\oplus$  to  $\oplus$  /  $\ominus$  to  $\ominus$   
Refer to Page 11 for the total input & output connection

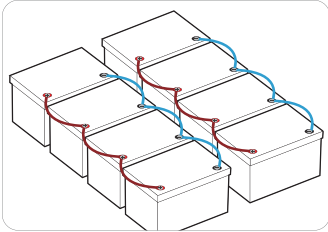


After a parallel connection, the capacity of the battery system will be doubled according to the number of batteries you connect.

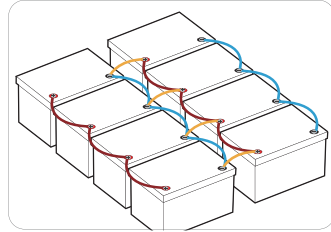
E.g. If two 12V 100 Ah batteries are connected in parallel, the battery system will be 12V (12.8V) 200Ah

- ▶ 3. Connect Batteries Both in Series&Parallel  
Connect in parallel first, then series.

a. Connect the batteries in parallel.



b. Connect the paralleled battery systems in series.

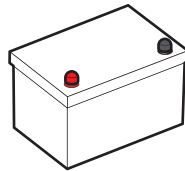
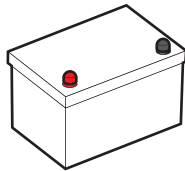


### Step4: Total Input&Output Connection

Use two copper bars (instead of battery terminals) to connect all the positive and negative output/input cables, and make sure that the input&output currents of each battery are balanced. (Not required when connecting batteries only in series.)

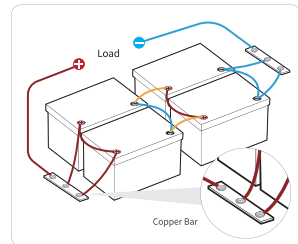
### Step5: Re-balancing Every 6 Months

It is recommended to re-balance the battery voltage every six months following Step 2 on Page 10 if you're connecting multiple batteries as a battery system, as there might be voltage differences after six months of the battery system running.



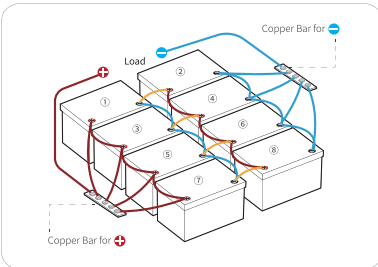
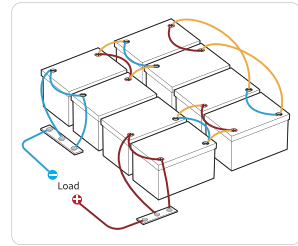
### Wiring Diagrams

2P2S	
Battery System	25.6V400Ah
Energy	10,240Wh
Max. Continuous Charge/ Discharge Current	200A
Max Continuous Load Power	5120W



## 2P4S

Battery System	51.2V400Ah
Energy	20,480Wh
Max. Continuous Charge/Discharge Current	200A
Max Continuous Load Power	10,240W



### Tips:

It is not recommended to use one terminal as the total positive or negative output/input of the battery system as the connected terminals may heat up or even melt if the total output/input current of the battery system is too high.

<b>4P2S</b>	Battery System	25.6V800Ah
	Energy	20,480Wh
	Max. Continuous Charge/Discharge Current	400A
	Max Continuous Load Power	10,240W

(1) As  $\ominus$  of 1/3/5/7 is connected in series with  $\oplus$  of 2/4/6/8, please do not connect  $\ominus$  of 1/3/5/7 with  $\ominus$  of load or  $\oplus$  of 2/4/6/8 with  $\oplus$  of load, otherwise the battery system will fail to connect in series.

(2) Please do not connect in reverse order, which may affect the use of the batteries.

## Create Your Unique Wiring Diagram

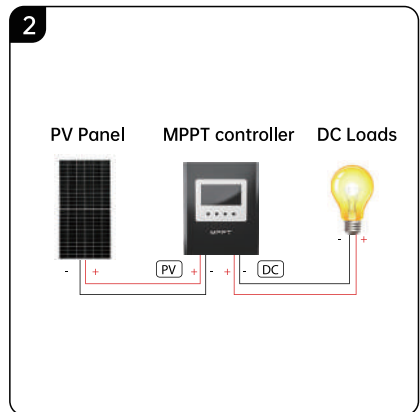
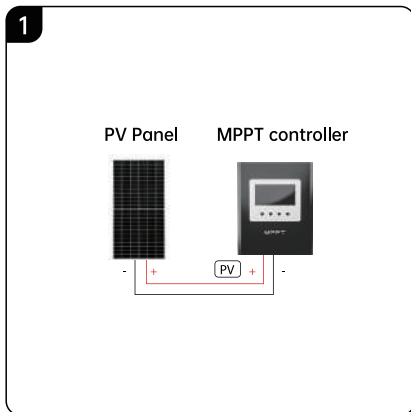
### Plan for your connection ...

Share with us your innovative ways to connect batteries



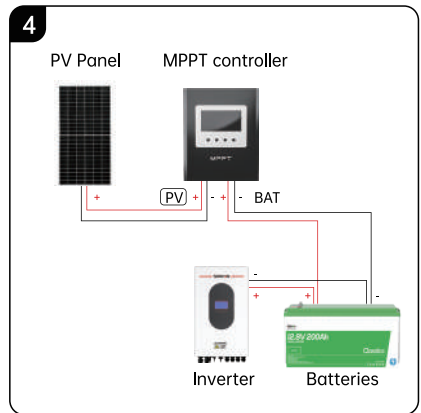
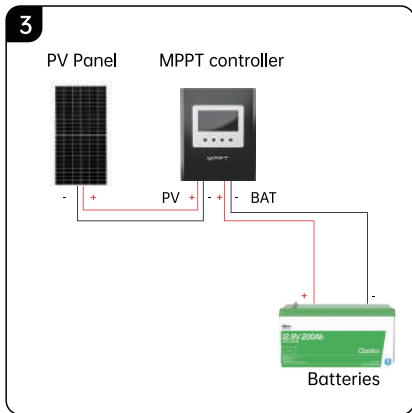
## INSTALLATION

Step 1: Connect the positive terminal of the PV panel to the positive input of the MPPT PV terminal, and the negative terminal to the negative terminal.



Step 2: If you want to connect the DC load directly, then connect the positive terminal of the DC load to the positive terminal of the MPPT DC connector and the negative terminal to the negative terminal.

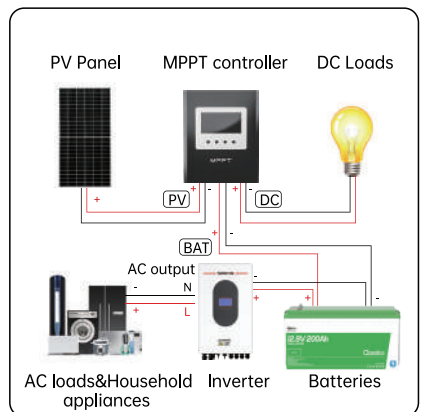
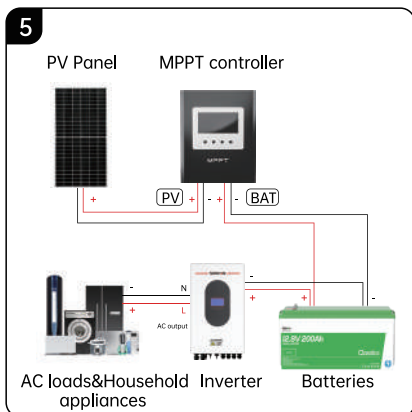
**Step 3:** Let's use the copper bars to connect the positive terminal of the battery pack to the positive terminal of the MPPT BAT connector and the negative terminal to the negative terminal.



**Step 4:** Next, we need to connect the inverter to the battery, using copper bars to connect the positive battery pack (the same as in step 3) to the positive DC input port of the inverter, and the negative terminal to the negative terminal.

**Step 5:** Finally, we can connect our home appliances or AC loads directly to the inverter, thus forming a complete PV power storage system.

Now, let's see what our planned connected home PV power storage power system looks like.



For more details on installing video, please check on our website: [www.siekonenergy.com](http://www.siekonenergy.com)



# INVERTER SETTING

## Method 1: (Recommend)

Select "12V (14.6V) LI (LiFePO<sub>4</sub>) Mode "

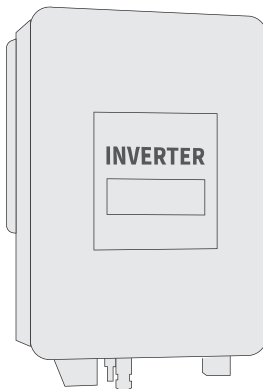
## Method 2:

If method one is not available, select "User Mode" to enter values according to the below parameters.

<b>Charging</b>	Charge Voltage	14.4V
	Over Voltage Disconnect	15V
	Over Voltage Reconnect	14.2V
<b>Dis-charging</b>	Under Voltage Warning	11.6V
	Under Voltage Recover	12V
	Low Voltage Disconnect	10.8V
	Low Voltage Reconnect	12.4V

The above setting parameters apply to common inverters on the market (such as Victron, Renogy, Growatt, Xantrex, Go Power, Lux Power, etc.) Different brands have slightly different descriptions or naming methods for each parameter. Please directly set the parameters with the same meaning.

If the inverter parameters to be set are special or cannot correspond to one of the above items, please contact [support-online@siekonenergy.com](mailto:support-online@siekonenergy.com) for confirmation.



## RECOMMENDED CABLE SIZING

Battery cables should be properly sized to handle the expected load. Refer to the table below for amperage ratings for different sizes of copper cables.

PVC COPPER CABLE SIZE (AWG/MM <sup>2</sup> )	14 (2.08)	12 (3.31)	10 (5.25)	8 (8.36)	6 (13.3)	4 (21.1)	2 (33.6)	1 (42.4)	1/0 (53.5)	2/0 (67.4)	4/0 (107)
AMPA CITY (A)	20	25	35	50	65	85	115	130	150	175	230

The above values are from NEC Table 310.15(B) 16 for copper cables rated at 167°F (75°C) operating at an ambient temperature not exceeding 86°F (30°C). Cables longer than 6 feet (1829 mm) or an ambient temperature higher than 86°F (30°C) may require heavier gauges to avoid excessive voltage drops with undersized ones.

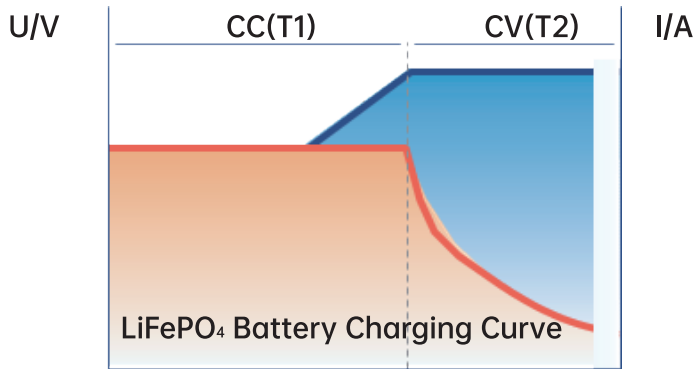
## HOW TO CHARGE YOUR BATTERIES

### Battery Charging Logic

The material characteristics of the LiFePO<sub>4</sub> battery determine that its charging curve is obviously different from that of a lead-acid battery.

Compared with a lead-acid battery, the LiFePO<sub>4</sub> battery has a simpler charging process and mode. Therefore, it is recommended to select LiFePO<sub>4</sub> for your charging mode.

## LiFePO<sub>4</sub> Battery Charging Mode



- ▶ **CC (Constant Current) Phase (T1)**

In the beginning, a discharged battery will be charged with a constant current and voltage will be climbing steadily until reaching the constant voltage setpoint which varies for different charging methods.

- ▶ **CV (Constant Voltage) Phase (T2)**

The battery maintains a constant voltage during this phase while the current gradually decreases to 0.02C which is also known as (tail Current<sub>1</sub>). At this point, the charging is cut off and the battery is fully charged.

\* **Tail Current (A) = Battery Capacity \* 0.02C.** E.g., 100A \* 0.02C = 2A tail current

## Solar Panel(s) & Controller

### ► Solar Panel

Recommended Power:  $\geq 600W$

The battery can be fully charged in one day (with effective sunshine of 4.5 hours/-day) by 600W solar panels.

It may take more than one day to fully charge the battery with  $< 600W$  solar panels since the duration and intensity of light would be a great factor for their charging efficiency.

### ► Controller

Recommended Charging Current:

<b>0.2C</b>	The battery will be fully charged in around 5hrs to 100% capacity.
<b>0.5C</b>	The battery will be fully charged in around 2hrs to around 97% capacity.

### ► Controller Settings

Refer to the below parameters if you need to manually set up your controller. As different types of batteries have different charging modes, it is recommended to set only the following parameters for  $LiFePO_4$  batteries. The settings for other types of batteries do not apply to  $LiFePO_4$  batteries except for the following settings.

<b>CHARGING</b>	Charge/Bulk/Boost Voltage	14.4V / 14.6V
	Absorption Voltage	14.4V / 14.6V
	Over Voltage Disconnect	15V
	Over Voltage Reconnect	14.2V
	Tail Current	0.02C
<b>DIS-CHARGING</b>	Under Voltage Warning	11.6V
	Under Voltage Recover	12V
	Low Voltage Disconnect	10.8V
	Low Voltage Reconnect	12.4V

# TROUBLESHOOTING

If the battery is not working properly, the following methods can help you solve the general problem quickly.

If you are still unable to resolve a possible issue or need any assistance, please contact SIEKON at [support-online@siekonenergy.com](mailto:support-online@siekonenergy.com).

Problem	Cause	Troubleshooting Tips
Malfunction	No Voltage Output	The BMS enters a dormant or protected state. In this case, use the matching charger. Connect the charger terminals to the battery pack output positive-positive and negative-negative, then activate the battery pack with the charger.
	Over-Current Protection	Before using the batteries in parallel, measure the voltage of the batteries with a Multimeter, the two groups of batteries can be used in parallel if the voltage difference is below 100mV, if the voltage difference is above 100mV the parallel BMS will enter charging over-current protection, at this time disconnect the wires of the parallel batteries and use the charger to activate it to release the protection.
Battery Pack Failure	In Series Failure	It is forbidden to use more than 4 batteries in a series, as it will lead to battery failure, please disconnect immediately. If the individual battery cannot be used alone after disconnection. Please return to the factory for testing.
Undetected issues		Please feel free to connect to our helpful Customer Support Team <a href="mailto:support-online@siekonenergy.com">support-online@siekonenergy.com</a>



## WARRANTY INFORMATION

<b>Product Name</b>	12.8V 200Ah LiFePO <sub>4</sub> Battery
<b>Model</b>	RL-LARS2-12.8V200-XXXX
For your own reference, we strongly recommend that you fill in and save your order ID and date of purchase.	
<b>Date of Purchase</b>	
<b>Order ID</b>	



If you notice that your product is defective within the specified warranty period, please contact Customer Support via [support-online@siekonenergy.com](mailto:support-online@siekonenergy.com). DO NOT dispose of your product before contacting us.

Customer Support

Email: [support-online@siekonenergy.com](mailto:support-online@siekonenergy.com)

Hotline: +1(909)345-9563

\*Please have your order invoice and order ID ready before contacting Customer Support

**Brand:** SIEKON

**Product Name:** Lithium Iron Phosphate Deep Cycle Battery

**Model Number:** RL-LARS2-12.8V200-XXXX

**Manufacture:** ShenZhenDeChengDianZiShangWuYouXianGongSi

**Address:** 209-211, B dong ,huang pu dong huan lu 378 hao,huang pu she qu,shen zhen,guang dong, 518125, China



**MADE IN CHINA**

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