victron energy
BLUE POWER

ECOmulti

A simple wall mounted energy storage solution

Nighttime
During the night the **ECOmulti** is disconnected from the grid. The home is powered by energy stored in the battery. The **ECOmulti** will reconnect the grid when the battery is discharged.

Battery charging
The next day, when the PV array produces sufficient power to supply the loads and to start charging the battery, the **ECOmulti** will regulate charge current to absorb nearly 100% of the surplus PV power.

Discharging during the day
When PV output is reduced by clouds or when a power hungry load is switched on, resulting in no surplus PV power available, battery charging will stop. Insufficient PV power will be supplemented by power from the **ECOmulti**. In case of overload power will be imported from the grid to supplement power from the **ECOmulti** (GridAssist function), and system shut down due to overload will be prevented.

Battery fully charged
Once the battery is fully charged, additional loads (for example the water heater) can be switched on, or surplus power will be exported to the grid.

End of the day
The **ECOmulti** disconnects from the grid about 10 minutes after PV power has become insufficient to provide any charge current. In order to prevent false disconnections due to lack of sun during the day, the inverter/charger also uses an internal timer to predict the end of the day.

UPS function
When the grid fails, the **ECOmulti** will continue to power the home.

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Sizing the PV array

Sufficient energy must be harvested to recharge the battery and to power the home, even on a reasonably clear winter day.

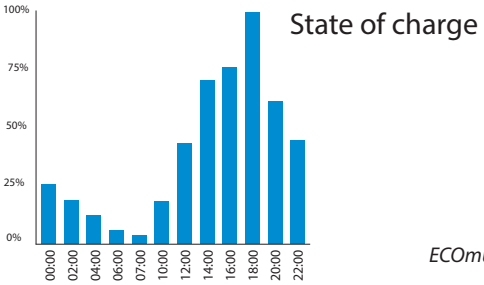
At roughly 50 degrees latitude (Seattle, London, Amsterdam, Berlin, München) the two person energy conscious household will need a 2,5 kWp array. A four person household would need a 5 kWp array.

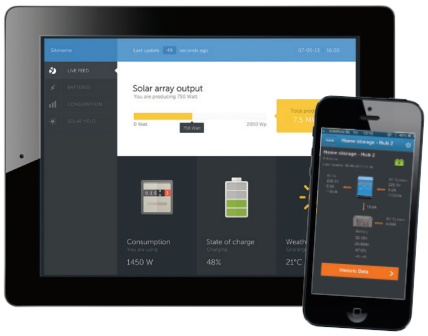
At roughly 30 to 40 degrees latitude (Los Angeles, Marseille, Sevilla) a 1 kWp resp. 2 kWp array will do.

A larger PV array will increase feedback into the grid, but not substantially increase battery utilization and self sufficiency.

Increasing storage capacity

More battery storage capacity will reduce feedback into the grid and increase self sufficiency, especially during the summer season.
To increase self sufficiency during wintertime both the battery and the PV array have to be enlarged.





ECOmulti app

Why 2,3 kWh?

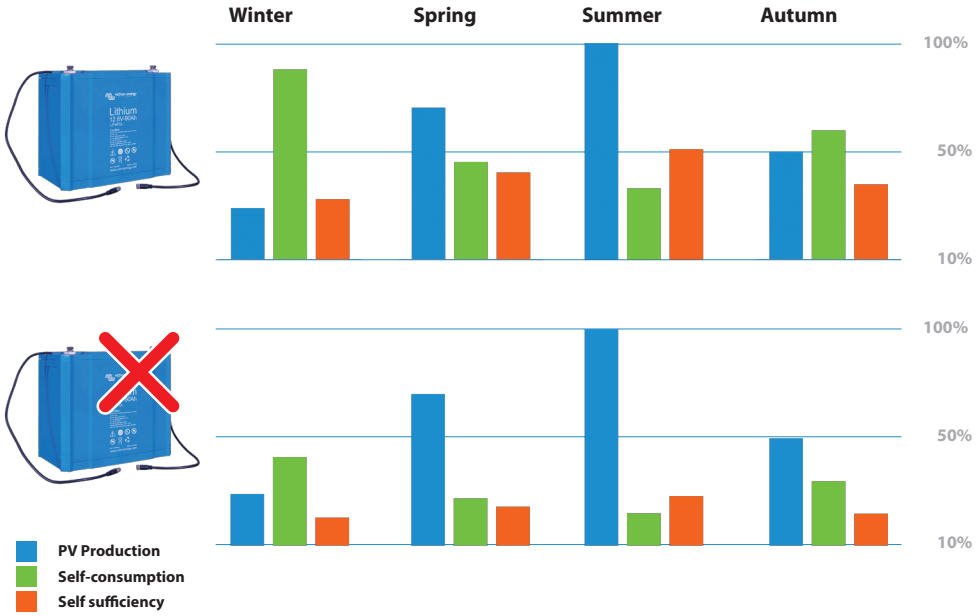
Whenever PV output exceeds consumption, storing excess output for later use will increase self-consumption.

However

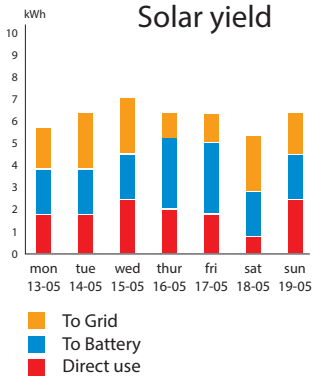
- PV harvest will fluctuate from season to season, from day to day and also within the day.
- Electricity consumption is likewise fluctuating: working days, weekends and holiday periods will all result in different consumption patterns.

A 2,3 kWh Li-ion battery is an efficient solution for a two person energy conscious household. Energy consumption from dusk to dawn will be 2 kWh or more, even when no energy hungry appliances like a dishwasher or clothes dryer are used. A fully charged 2,3 kWh battery will therefore be discharged before the sun starts shining again.

The average household with two children would fully utilize a 4,6 kWh Li-ion battery; one additional battery module.



Typical seasonal variations at roughly 50 degrees latitude ~ Seattle, London, Amsterdam, Berlin, München ~ with battery and without battery.



Two person energy conscious household

Consumption:	2500 kWh per year
PV array:	2,5 kWp
Battery:	2,3 kWh Li-ion

Two person energy conscious household

Consumption:	4500 kWh per year
PV array:	5 kWp
Battery:	4,6 kWh Li-ion

A simple wall mounted energy storage solution

The **ECOmulti** can be wall mounted, is easy to install, easy to program and easy to operate.

Extremely flexible

- Energy storage can be increased by adding battery modules.
- AC power can be increased by paralleling **ECOmulti** modules.
- Three **ECOmulti** modules can be configured for three phase operation.

More self-consumption, more independence

With 2,3 kWh Li-ion storage capacity and a 3 kVA bidirectional inverter, the **ECOmulti** reduces dependence on power from the grid.

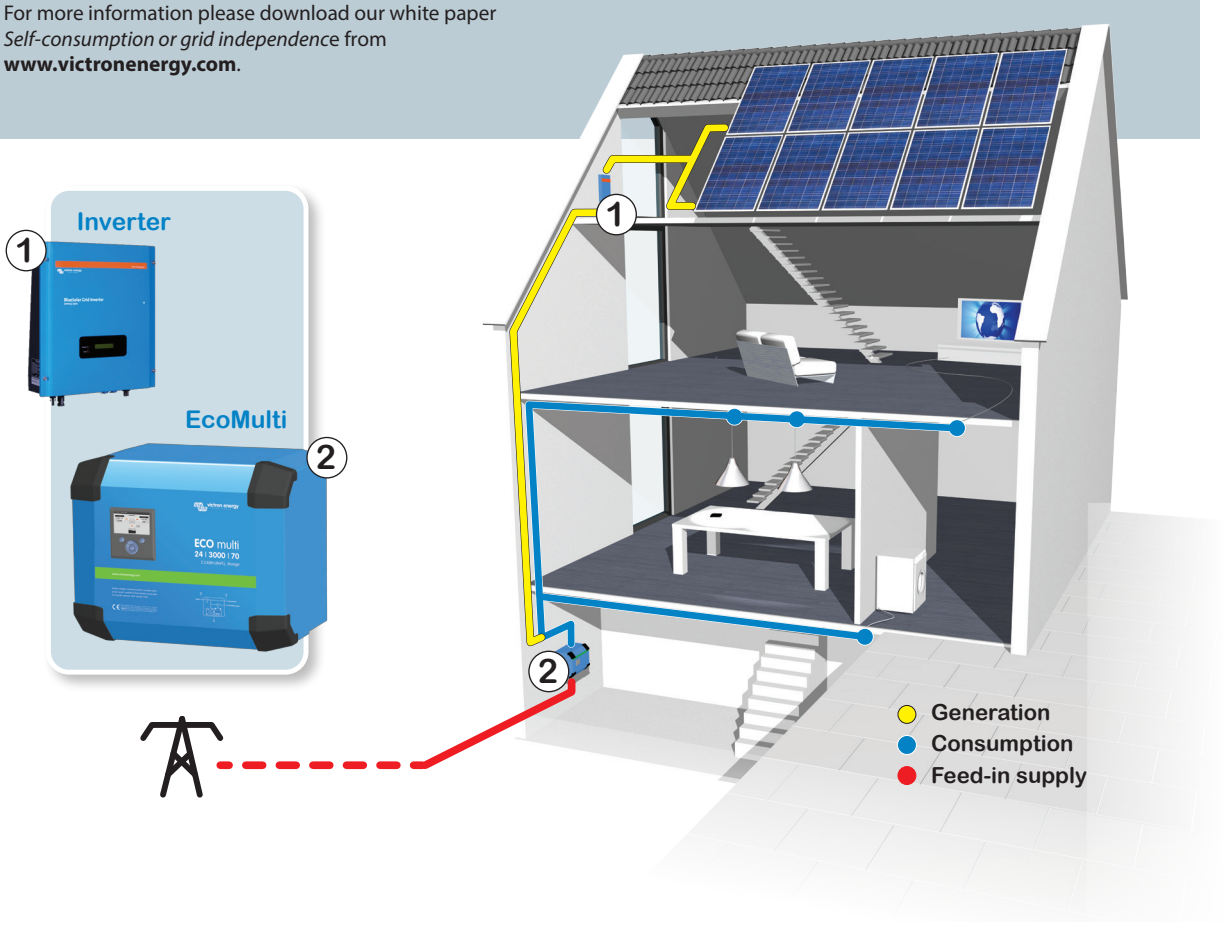
The growing interest in self-consumption is driven by increasing retail electricity prices and simultaneously decreasing feed in tariffs. Feed in tariffs are decreasing a. o. because it becomes increasingly difficult, and expensive, to ensure stability of the grid as more solar and wind power comes on line. Simultaneously, the retail price of electricity is increasing, to cover these same costs plus the cost to keep conventional power plants in hot standby to back-up renewable power generation in case the sun is not shining and/or the wind is not blowing.

The **ECOmulti** meets the German interconnection standard *VDE-AR-N 4105* and the Incentive Program for Solar Energy Storage Systems *Marktanreizprogramm für Batteriespeicher.*

With Intelligent Battery and Load Management the **ECOmulti** can limit power export to the grid to at most 60% of the installed Wp capacity; *KfW-Programm Erneuerbare Energien "Speicher".*

According to the Fraunhofer-Institut für Solare Energiesysteme (ISE), a household that consumes 4500 kWh per year can reduce energy import from the grid by 60% when installing a 5 kWp solar array combined with 4 kWh usable energy storage.

For more information please download our white paper *Self-consumption or grid independence* from **www.victronenergy.com**.



BIDERECTIONAL CONVERTER	
GridAssist function	In case of overload the ECOmulti will import power from the grid to prevent system shutdown.
Maximum AC current feed-through	50 A
AC voltage	230 V 50 Hz single phase
Cont. output power at 25 °C	3000 VA
Cont. output power at 25 °C	2500 W
Cont. output power at 40 °C	2200 W
Peak power	6000 W
Maximum efficiency	94%
Power factor range (when connected to the grid)	0,7 inductive to 0,7 capacitive (programmable)
Zero-load power (W)	15 W
Zero load power in AES mode	10 W (island mode operation with AC output lowered to 200 V when load < 50 Watt)
Charge voltage 'absorption'	28,2 V
Charge voltage 'float'	26,7 V
Maximum charge current	70 A
Maximum battery depth of discharge (DoD)	80%
Auxiliary output	To connect additional loads once the battery has been fully charged: 16 A relay
Programmable relay	For monitoring, alarm or other purposes
VE.Bus communication port	For parallel and three phase operation, remote monitoring, remote control and system integration
General purpose communication port	Yes
Remote on-off	Yes
BATTERY	
Technology	Lithium Iron Phosphate
Nominal voltage	25,6 V
Nominal energy at 25°C	2,3 kWh
Nominal capacity at 25°C	90 Ah
Nominal capacity at 0°C	72 Ah
Nominal capacity at -20°C	45 Ah
Battery Management System	Cell balancing, and system shutdown in case of cell over voltage, cell under voltage and over temperature
Cycle life, 80% DoD	2000 cycles
Cycle life, 70% DoD	3000 cycles
Cycle life, 50% DoD	5000 cycles
Max storage time at 25 °C	1 year
OTHER	
Display	Graphical display Graphical User Interface (GUI) Ethernet (standard) and Wifi (optional) for remote monitoring and control Data storage and graphical display on vrm.victronenergy.com Android and iPhone apps
Operating temperature	-20 to + 40°C
Storage temperature	-40 to + 50°C
Protection category	IP22
Humidity	95% non condensing
Warranty	System: 5 years Battery: 3 years full warranty plus 7 years prorated warranty
ENCLOSURE	
Colour	Blue RAL 5012
Weight	Without battery: 28 kg With battery: 60 kg
Dimensions (hxwxd)	475 x 575 x 360 mm
STANDARDS	
Safety	EN 60335-1, EN 60335-2-29, VDE-AR-N 4105
Emission, Immunity	EN55014-1, EN 55014-2, EN 61000-3-3

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