

Living Off-Grid



Melinda and Ezra Auerbach began living off grid on Lasqueti Island in the 1970's. Since then, their lifestyle has literally evolved from kerosene and candles to dishwashers and Wi-Fi. Their journey is similar to thousands of other early PV adopters with the exception that they are also PV industry pioneers. They started their first solar business in 1986 and have been active in the industry since then. A result of this ongoing activity is an electrical system that is ever evolving and up to date.

There are a number of buildings on the homestead, so Ezra and Melinda decided to adopt an AC coupled micro-grid approach for their current iteration of the electrical system. The "grid" is serviced by SMA Sunny Island and Sunny Boy inverters. There are additional DC coupled PV inputs, that are managed by Morningstar Charge Controllers and a backup generator covers the PV deficit in the winter months where the system supports a 6 to 10 kWh daily load. Ezra explained, "Our loads are larger than average. We use a lot of power keeping the internet up all the time, have large draw appliances and in addition to supporting our own refrigeration needs we also provide power for two neighbors freezers.

The load varies so much because we try to use electricity to cook and heat water as much as possible during the summer months when sunshine is abundant"

In May 2017 the Auerbachs installed a 390 A/h (18 kWh usable to 90% DOD) Discover AES (Advanced Energy Systems) Battery Bank. It replaced a 750 A/h flooded lead acid battery (18 kWh usable to 50% DOD). Ezra stated, "We have always used lead acid batteries, and they have proven to be reliable, although their charging and discharging efficiency is low which really adds to system losses. The 60 to 65% two-way efficiency we typically see with these batteries is really noticeable when PV resources are scarce or when we are running the generator."

“ We have always used lead acid batteries, and they have proven to be reliable, although their charging and discharging efficiency is low which really adds to system losses.”

Ezra Auerbach

UPDATE 3 ([click here](#))

May 2018 - May 2019. Discover AES battery. Two year check-in

UPDATE 2 ([click here](#))

Feb 2018 - May 2018. Discover AES battery. One year check-in

UPDATE 1 ([click here](#))

Oct 2017 - Jan 2018. My confidence in this technology continues to grow: Ezra

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

Battery

[42-48-6650](#) Advanced Energy System (AES)

48V Lithium Ion Battery providing 19.95kWh of total energy

Application

Off-grid home

Charge Controllers

- MS MPPT 60/600TR (60 amp 600Vdc input)
- MS MPPT 60/150 (60 amp 150 Vdc input)

Battery Inverter

- SMA Sunny Island 6048 (6 kW)
- Solar Inverter(s) Sunny Boy 2000

PV

- 2 kW Phonos modules (shop)
- 2kW Sharp modules (house)
- 1.2 kW Mitsubishi modules (pole mount on house)

Generator

- 8kW Kubota (1800 rpm)

Customer

Melinda and Ezra Auerbach

Location

Lasqueti Island, BC, Canada

The Auerbachs installed a 390 A/h (18 kWh usable to 90% DOD) Discover AES Battery Bank, replacing a 750 A/h flooded lead acid battery (18 kWh usable to 50% DOD).



A battery replacement was due before the winter of 2017/18, the existing bank had been through thirteen winters and while still working well, their capacity had visibly diminished.

“I wasn’t anxious to risk any loss of power to ‘new technology’. As usual, it was the human connection that gave me the confidence to let him install them.”

Melinda Auerbach

Melinda quoted, “I was cautious and a bit dubious about making the switch to AES batteries. I knew we were going to need new batteries and I assumed we’d replace them with the same ones which had provided such good service to us.” It took a bit of convincing on Ezra’s part, and the deal they agreed upon was that the new batteries could be installed but the old ones had to stay behind.

“I can’t count the number of different inverters, charge controllers, and meters he’s tried out over the years, but the batteries are mine, I look after them and they keep everything running. I wasn’t anxious to risk any loss of power to ‘new technology’. As usual it was the human connection that gave me the confidence to let him install them” Melinda explained.

Melinda learned that Discover, that makes the AES, was based close by and had senior employees that have extensive experience with the unique demands of off grid residential application. “Knowing that people that I’ve known for decades were supporting these batteries helped a lot. They know perfectly well, how critical keeping the lights on are for us.”

The AES batteries installed at the Auerbach residence have a two-way efficiency that is over 95%. The increase in charging efficiency was most notable to Ezra and Melinda.



“The increase in charging efficiency was so evident that it was like discovering MPPT all over again.” Ezra claimed. They also noticed another significant change in system behavior, which is the stability of operating voltage range of the AES batteries. Melinda added, “I was used to seeing as much as a 10-Volt swing with the old batteries, the voltage barely changes on the new ones, even when I turn on the toaster and coffee maker at the same time.”

It didn’t take very long for Melinda to gain confidence in the AES batteries, one month after they were installed she agreed to have the old batteries removed from the shed. “We’d been through a bit of cloudy weather and I could see how much better they performed than the old batteries.” She also appreciated that there were three batteries, each of which was 48V. “For me that really lowered the likelihood of catastrophic failure. All three batteries breaking at the same time seems pretty unlikely.”

Previous to the installation of the AES

batteries the automatic generator control was managed by the SMA inverter. Ezra explained “Most of my life I’ve managed generator operation manually. This means, look at the meter on the wall, go out start the generator, come in, wait a few hours, look at the meter some more, go back out and turn it off. It works well but has its limitations, particularly on cold stormy nights.” A few years ago, Ezra was helping automate the generator starting for the local health centre. They had the same SMA Sunny Island inverter as he did, so he was determined to learn how the system worked. “The only thing I could do was to use my system as a test bed so I hooked up the auto start from the inverter to my diesel generator.”

It didn’t take long for Ezra and Melinda to begin to truly appreciate the benefits of having the generator start and stop on state of charge parameters. Melinda stated “It actually worked much better than I expected and it makes going away in the winter a bit easier, knowing that the generator will start if the batteries get too low.”

Ezra then went on to say “The Sunny Island is a great inverter charger, but like most products of its kind, the battery state of charge values are approximations, rather than calculated. Therefore its not uncommon to have erratic generator stops and starts.

The AES batteries installed at the Auerbach residence have three communications ports. They provide a variety of ways to access detailed battery information including the actual state of charge. Using his laptop computer, Ezra is able to make direct connection with each battery. This allows him look at each battery individually, for detailed real time and historical performance information. The Auerbach batteries have the Xanbus communications network protocol enabled which allows them to see their performance as a single battery bank.

The availability of the Xanbus network allows them to use the ComBox and other accessories from the Schneider XW platform of products. This means that there is easy web based access to system performance and controls. In addition to the AES batteries, the Xanbus network at the Auerbach residence consists of the following Schneider XW equipment:

- System Control Panel (SCP)
- ComBox for network accessible metering and control
- Automatic Generator Start (AGS) for generator start control

The SOC input for the AGS comes directly from the AES batteries. This is one of the most notably different features for Ezra. “To have a battery that is capable of ‘feeding itself’ by starting and stopping the generator without any external guess work is a game changer. It’s more or less like having an autonomous battery.”

At the end of September 2017, the Auerbachs wanted to put the AGS to the test. With winter approaching, they needed to be sure that the system would work as they expected. They have the automatic generator start threshold set to 40%

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Ezra Auerbach

SOC. “I understand that we could take the batteries to a much greater depth of discharge, but I prefer to keep a healthy reserve of power just in case something goes wrong. The generator could not start, the fuel barge could be stuck in bad weather, any number of things like this can and do happen. That’s why I don’t like to go to empty,” Melinda stated.

It took a couple of rainy days in a row and some extra cooking and dishwasher action to bring the batteries low enough to trigger the auto start. “It worked perfectly”. Stated Ezra, who went on to explain, “The batteries reached the 40% SOC threshold sometime during the night but because we have quiet time set to end at 8:00 a.m. the generator did not start until then. At exactly 8:00 the generator started, it ran until the batteries had reached 60% SOC, our generator cut off point, and turned off.” “I am so thrilled to have the AGS controlled directly by the batteries, finally a system

that doesn’t depend on guess work to determine SOC values”

Since the batteries have been installed the things that have impressed the Auerbachs the most are; efficiency, voltage stability, and communications. “We are used to having our inverters and controllers on our local network so we can monitor their performance but it’s amazing to have the batteries on the network too. I really like getting SOC information that I can really count on” shared Ezra.

One of the characteristics of AES batteries is their charging profile, unlike lead acid batteries they do not require a lengthy absorption cycle. Ezra and Melinda are expecting that the combination of higher efficiency and no absorption cycle will result in considerably reduced generator hours over the coming winter.

“As we move into the dark rainy season we are seeing that our expectations of lower fuel costs are being borne out. We are very happy with all aspects of these batteries so far and saving us some diesel dollars is truly icing on the cake,” Ezra mentioned.

As a closing note, Ezra explained that he wrecked another favorite shirt moving the old lead acid batteries out of the shed. “Hopefully that’s the last one ever.”



My confidence in this technology continues to grow: Ezra Auerbach Update: October 2017 - January 2018

The Auerbachs have gone through the darkest and coldest part of the winter with their Discover AES LiFePO₄ batteries. From October 21st to January 21st, Ezra and Melinda Auerbach reduced the generator run time by more than 50%.

“We ran the generator for a total of 90 hours, a shade under one hour per day.” In past years, he mentioned, the system would require the generator to run for 4-6 hours every second or third day.

“This year we added more freezer capacity that uses about 1 kWh per day and yet we are still seeing such dramatic reduction in generator run time. If we were comparing last year’s load profile with this year we would be running the generator even less. This is really big for us, it costs about \$4.00 per hour in fuel cost to operate the generator so cutting the run time in half represents significant savings in annual operating costs,” mentioned Ezra.

He explained that there are three primary reasons for massive reduction in generator use: ability to operate for extended periods at partial charge, battery efficiency, and charge acceptance.

The fact that a full charge doesn’t need to be achieved according to a schedule means that finish charging never has to take place with a generator running. Discover AES LiFePO₄ batteries, with AEON® cycle life technology, can be continuously operated in a partial State of Charge (SOC).

“Knowing that I didn’t need to finish charging the battery to maintain its health, meant that we could wait for the odd sunny day when we were sure to run the generator in the morning so the sun could finish the charge during the afternoon,” said Ezra.



The Discover AES LiFePO₄ batteries can accept a continuous 1C charge rate from 0-100% SOC (by comparison a healthy lead acid battery may only be charged at a C10 rate).

When using a generator, the entire time that it’s running the inverters maximum charge rate is being applied to the batteries. If the system is well designed with respect to a match between the generator and the inverter/charger, the generator can be run at optimum load whenever it is being used to charge the batteries, maximizing the efficiency of fuel utilization and provide the additional benefit of extending the generator’s service life.

The two graphs show the difference in generator runtime to achieve the Auerbach’s electrical demand on a typical winter day. *Graph 1* demonstrates the generator runtime that is wasted in the absorption



MISER®

MISER® saves Ezra and Melinda at least 15% of their stored energy capacity, each and every time they cycle their system when compared to high quality, lead acid battery options.



AEON®

AEON® cycle life technology means the Auerbach’s batteries can be continuously operated in a partial state of charge, or discharged to 0% SOC without consequence.

portion of a lead acid battery charge. *Graph 2* shows how effective the Discover AES LiFePO₄ battery is at “partnering” with a generator for fast effective energy replenishment.

The BMS and charge control system of the Discover AES battery optimize the charge current and voltage to safely recharge the battery at the highest and most efficient rate regardless of its SOC.



RAPI-CHARGE®

RAPI-CHARGE® charge source optimization allows the Auerbach’s Discover AES LiFePO₄ batteries to fully recharge between 5 and 10x faster than their lead acid batteries.

“The increased battery efficiency that I observed stayed true throughout the winter. The speed at which they increased their SOC when the generator was running was amazing,” stated Melinda Auerbach. The inverter, she added, has a ‘Run generator for 1 hour’ setting which they used for most of the winter. “Keeping the batteries charged and looked after was easier than ever before.”

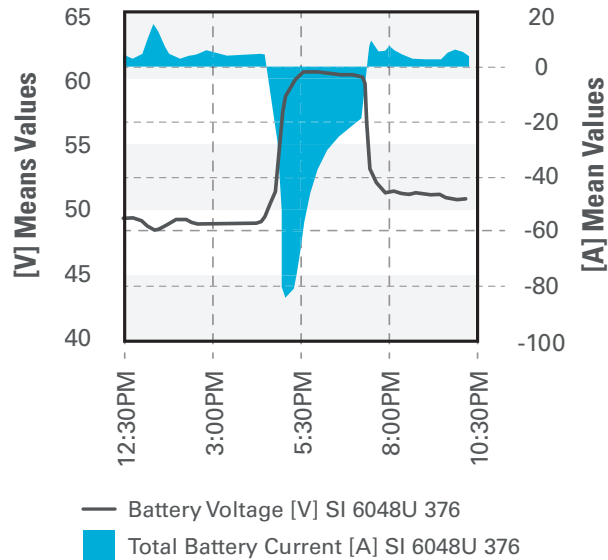
For Ezra was easy to summarize his first winter with Discover AES batteries: more daily kWh and less generator runtime.

“My confidence in this technology continues to grow. We had a cold spell and our batteries didn’t *shrink* like the lead acid used to. There was no change in performance during the below zero weather, and nothing in the way the batteries behaved over the past eight months has caused me any concern.”

The Auerbachs have put the Discover AES batteries to the test and enjoyed their benefits and performance. If you would like further information, or want to switch from lead acid batteries to Discover AES batteries, email us at info@discoverbattery.com

Charging cycle with flooded lead acid battery

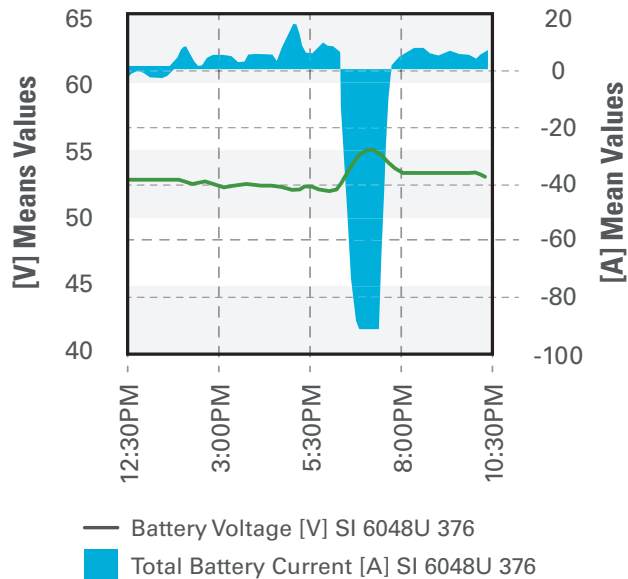
From 12/18/2016



Graph 1. Charging cycle with flooded lead acid battery. The majority of the time the generator was running was at half load or less. The actual generator runtime is approximately 2.5 hours with only the first 30 minutes being full bulk charge.

Charging cycle with Discover AES LiFePO₄ battery

From 12/18/2017



Graph 2. Charging cycle with Discover AES LiFePO₄ batteries. Almost the entire time that the generator was running at it’s maximum current. The runtime is just 1 hour instead of the 2.5 hours charging cycle with lead acid batteries. NOTE: The capacity being replaced (the load) in this 2017 analysis was approximately 20% larger than the load being replaced in 2016.

Discover AES battery. One year check-in Update: February 2018 - May 2018

The Discover AES batteries have been in service at the Auerbach residence for about one year. They have been through their first Canadian winter and performed without a problem.

“It’s the differences between AES and lead acid that stand out the most. In particular it comes to the charging speed,” stated Ezra Auerbach.

Ezra mentioned that the superior performance of the AES batteries while being charged becomes evident while the generator is running. There is no wasted fuel for a long tedious absorb portion of charge. “The AES batteries accept the maximum current that my inverter can put out and charge at that rate until they are about 80% full. Then, I stop the generator and let whatever sunshine that comes along complete the finish charge. It’s great that they don’t need to be fully charged to maintain their capacity” adds Ezra. “It is equally evident in the sunshine. Our electrical spring - fully charged batteries - came much earlier this year thanks to the increase in charging efficiency.”

Ezra explained that he and his wife Melinda use the date that they switch from using propane to electricity for cooking as a reference point for their electrical spring.

“Once the batteries start attaining full charge on a daily basis, we started looking for ways to use more electricity. We really enjoy it when we start cooking entirely with our electric appliances (two induction hotplates, a convection oven and an electric grill). This year we made the switch to electricity a full month earlier than we have done previously and we added the oven and grill to our loads.”

“After using Discover AES batteries for a year, we felt confident to purchase our first electric car. I have seen how fast and efficiently our Discover AES batteries charge and I expect no less from the electric car.”

Melinda Auerbach



Wood stove in electric mode.

When talking about the benefits of the Discover AES batteries, Ezra added that

as a result of the charging efficiency of the LiFePO₄ chemistry, the AES batteries continue to attain a daily full charge, even with the additional power that they are cycling through them.

The Auerbach system is performing so well that Ezra and Melinda have added an electric car to their off-grid load profile.

“After using Discover AES batteries for a year, we felt confident to purchase our first electric car. I have seen how fast and efficiently our Discover AES batteries charge and I expect no less from the electric car,” Melinda explained.

“At the moment we are using an EV charging strategy that utilizes our PV array after the house batteries are charged for the day. It’s really fun to be driving on sunshine, an entirely different world from when I first lived here. At that time, we used to have to park the truck on a hill so we could start it after we ran it’s battery down listening to music with it in the house!”

Ezra explained that once the batteries are fully charged, the power produced by the PV array has nowhere to go.

“Many off-grid PV systems have excess capacity for much of the year. Anytime that a charge controller is in absorption or float mode there is solar capacity that is not being used.”

The Auerbach’s system has two PV arrays; one faces south and the other southwesterly. They installed the southwestern facing array primarily to take advantage of the last hours of sunshine that often happen on the west coast when the sun sets below the cloud cover.

Now that the batteries attain full charge so much earlier in the day, this array also provides a few extra hours of late afternoon power production during the sunniest six months of the year.

“Our batteries are getting full earlier in the day thanks to the difference in charging efficiency between Discover AES and lead batteries. Instead of wasting 30% of our PV electrons heating the batteries, we are putting them into the batteries,” Ezra explained.

To allocate the extra PV power to charge their electric car, Ezra and Melinda wait until the house batteries are full for the day (around 2:00pm). At that time, the controllers don't deliver power to the batteries so the PV system is essentially coasting. That's when they plug in the electric car.

“The draw of the charger is sufficient to cause the PV arrays start producing power again to support the charging,” mentioned Ezra. “It's amazing to see the Discover AES batteries remain at 100% SOC while the electric car is being charged. That's why we call it driving on sunshine!”

The [Graph 3](#) illustrates the Auerbach's system performance on a sunny day in May. An interesting note is the steep increase in SOC as soon as the array is in full sunlight (around 11am). What's not shown in this image is the electric car being charged in the late afternoon because it had no impact on SOC.

The stability of the Discover AES batteries, especially when loaded, is something that impressed Melinda.

“I used to be looking at the voltmeter all the time to make sure that the batteries were okay, especially when big wattage loads like cookers were running at the same time as high demand loads like our water pump. Now, I rarely even look at the voltage because it's so stable. It's great to

“ Our batteries are getting full earlier in the day thanks to the difference in charging efficiency between Discover AES and lead batteries.”

Ezra Auerbach

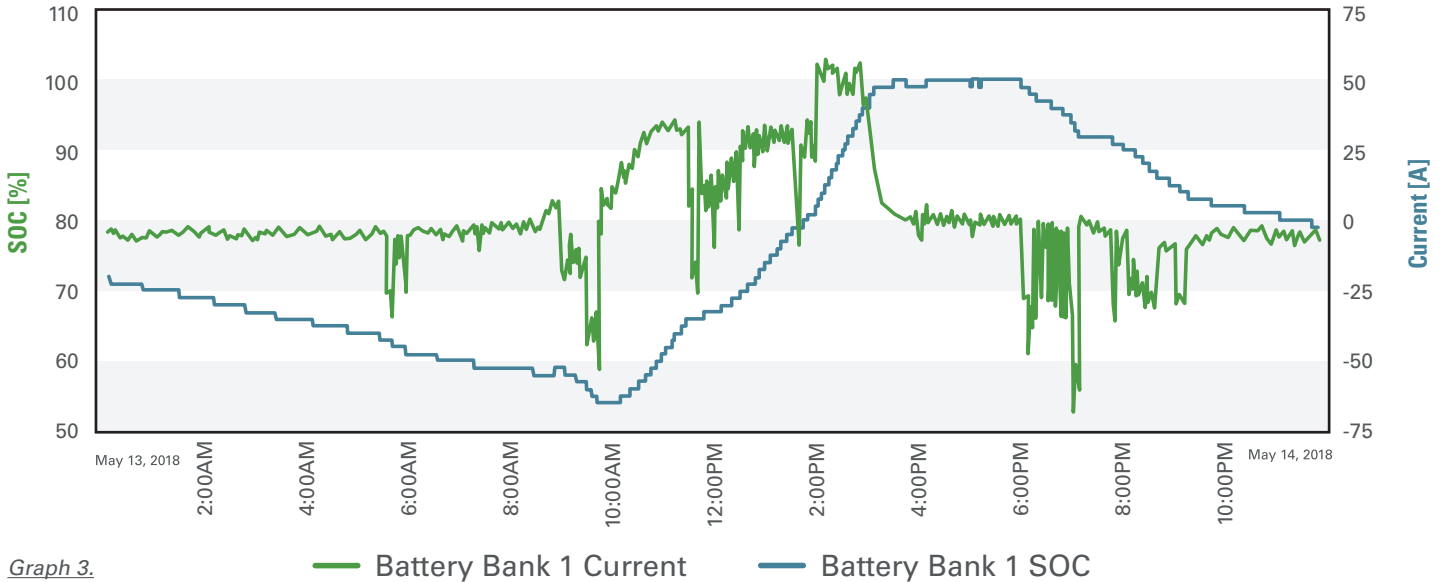
be able to turn on anything, more or less anytime without concern that it may be too much for the batteries. I never have to consider if I can do the laundry if Ezra is working with the shop tools.”

Melinda also appreciates how little care and attention the Discover AES batteries require.



The electric car goes off the grid to Lasqueti Island.

Battery Bank Summary Plot



Graph 3.

“Charging (the batteries) used to take a long time and you had to try to figure out loads to operate to try to utilize the generator more efficiently. That is a thing of the past – last winter the batteries took care of themselves and the generator ran for less than an hour per day. I didn’t even have to add water which for me is a huge time saver.”

“Last winter the (AES) batteries took care of themselves and the generator ran for less than an hour per day. I didn’t even have to add water which for me is a huge time saver.”

Melinda Auerbach

Ezra shared that the Discover AES batteries represent a dramatic shift in the practicality of off the grid living.

“Their charging performance, allowable depth of discharge, and cycle life all add

up to an entirely different experience and value proposition. Not having to burden loads, especially large ones, with the extra losses that are inherent with lead acid batteries is a game changer.”

He also explained that the lead batteries add a minimum of 35% extra recharge requirement to every watt cycled in and out (this is due to losses in the recharge process). On the other hand, Lithium batteries do not have this type of losses and two-way efficiency is better than 90%.

Ezra went on to point out: “The magnitude of difference in losses between the two chemistries is more or less like the difference between paying credit card interest rates instead of the prime rate, with the Discover AES batteries being the one operating at prime. It must be such a treat for off-grid PV system designers not to have to explain that half of the energy storage that the customer is paying for is not actually to be used. Even more so to be able to explain the 90% efficiency.”

Ezra and Melinda have noticed a strong positive performance improvement

through each of the four seasons that the Discover AES batteries have supported their home.

“They have operated with total reliability and have not ‘burped’ once. They have improved the performance of our electrical system by about 30%”

We will continue to check in with Ezra and Melinda as time passes on. Suffice it to say, we are very happy with the solutions and equipment we have supplied to them. More importantly, we are very happy with the freedom and independence the products provide to their lives.

For more information on our Discover Advanced Energy System products and solutions, please visit discoveraes.com.

Discover AES Lithium Battery. Two years check-in Update: May 2018 - May 2019

Our home was upgraded to Discover AES batteries roughly two years ago. Our experience in making the switch from lead to lithium is well documented up until the end of our first year. We felt that the time was right to complete another update and to share how the batteries have performed after a couple of unseasonably cold winters.

Since the installation of the Discover Battery AES battery's, we have expanded the PV system adding 4kW to the existing 5.2kW already on site. The primary reason for the expansion was to increase electrical production in the darker months of the year. The PV system is vastly oversized for our needs most of the year, and for at least six months we produce excess power almost every day even though we fuel our car, cook our food, heat our water, and sometimes use electricity for space heating.

The post installation honeymoon story is a positive one. It's all good, perhaps even better as we've come to better understand how much easier it is to live with lithium batteries. Melinda puts it best when she said, "Having the batteries accurately report their State of Charge is a game changer for me. It eliminates all the hassle and guess work." She adds, "Don't forget to tell them how much I appreciate not having to put water into them."

"Game changer" is a perfect description for myself as well. With over thirty years of experience with some of the industries leading lead-acid batteries, I remain amazed at the recharge rate and energy density of the Discover lithium battery.

Our experience with AES gave us the confidence to purchase our first electric car for use on Lasqueti. Most of the year we are able to charge the car entirely on solar energy, charging opportunistically after



“ Our battery shed is unheated and we wondered how the system would act in the cold temperatures. Our experience with our car showed a significant reduction in range when the temperature dropped. This was not the case for the house batteries.”

Ezra Auerbach

the home batteries are over 80% state-of-charge (SOC). Sometimes in the winter we have to drain the house batteries to put enough energy in the car to travel and leaving the house batteries to recharge from the PV while we are away.

The act of “pouring” electricity back and forth between house and car works extremely well for us. Even accounting for the inefficiencies of using batteries and an inverter to support an EV charger. Our basic “level 1” 120vac charger draws about 1400 watts or about 1.5 kWh per hour. With both sets of batteries rated at approximately 20 kWh the charge/discharge rate equates to a bit less than 10% SOC per hour. Thanks to the Discover AES ability to accurately report SOC, it's very easy to see how many KM of driving can be safely drawn from the house.

One of the many impressive characteristics of the AES is its voltage stability across a wide load range. With the SOC anywhere between 100% and 40% there is little drop in voltage as it loads, even large ones are applied. This gives me the confidence to run loads that I never would have previously considered with lead-acid for extended periods. For example, we have installed an electric heating element into our trusty “range boiler” which in plain-terms means that we have a hybrid wood fired/solar electric hot water system.

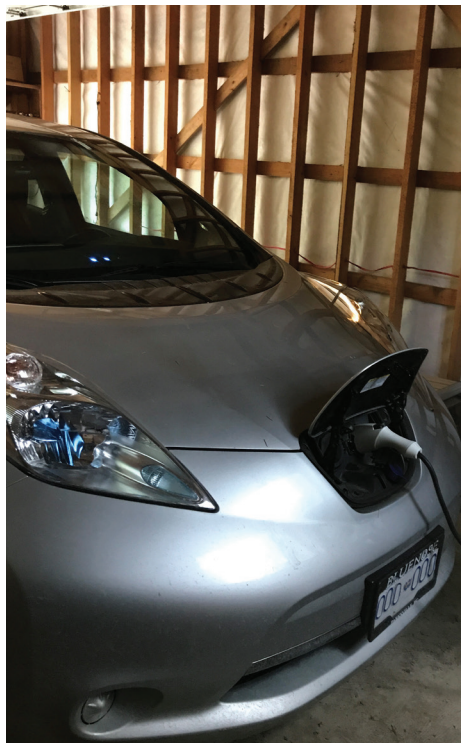
During the sunnier months – April to October – we have sufficient power to supply all of our hot water needs with electricity. The hot water element is set to operate only during solar hours, 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and even on cloudy days we can fill our hot water tank along with the house batteries.

We also have taken to baking with an electric oven. Day or night, it is more energy efficient than our propane alternative and isn't even on long enough to affect the batteries -- even if the sun is not available.

While we continue to use a generator to get through the darker months of winter, our usage continues to decrease. The oversized PV array coupled with fast charging LiO batteries makes for great winter performance. We have made other system modifications to increase efficiency and hope to use even less generator support this coming winter. Stay tuned for a three-year update.

One significant contributing factor to the stellar performance is the AES ability to accept charge current at the C/1 (rated capacity divided by one hour). This translates into a battery that can and will take everything that the PV array can supply. When the sun breaks through on a winter day and the array production jumps to 5 or 6 kW the batteries don't miss a beat. They simply accept the charge. As I have learned more about lithium batteries and looked at a variety of spec sheets, I have seen that not all battery's are created equal in respect to charge acceptance or current delivery.

The result of the high current acceptance is extremely fast charging. We have become accustomed to seeing a steep SOC increase whenever energy is available for the batteries. In fact, our experience with the rapid increase in SOC when high current is available gave us the confidence to purchase a second electric car for the "other side". This car uses DC fast charging networks for its power and, to its credit,



performs more or less the same as our house -- charging very quickly and reliably.

The end of the 2018 winter came with a nasty cold vengeance that lasted for three weeks. A very long period of sub-freezing temperature for costal British Columbia. Our battery shed is unheated and we wondered how the system would act in the cold temperatures. Our experience with the island car showed a significant reduction in range when the temperature dropped. Interestingly, this was not the case for the house batteries. In fact, their performance altered very little during the cold snap. The reason for the difference was that the car batteries sit unused in an unheated garage so their internal temperature can acclimatize to the same temperature as the outside. On the other hand, the house batteries never sit idle. There is always a load of some sort on them.

Thanks to physics, nothing is 100% efficient, not even these wonderful batteries. So, there is always a bit of heat being generated internally in the batteries

“ The car and our home are about the same capacity (20 kWh) so we can easily equate the relationship between SOC and distance. We determined that allowing the house batteries to discharge 20% of its capacity into the car will give us sufficient energy to drive to the ferry and home. The AES high rate of charge acceptance means that it doesn't take long to refill our batteries. We are totally spoiled by having our fuel station in our garage.”

Ezra Auerbach

as a result of keeping the loads in the house going. LiO batteries can discharge at lower temperatures than they can recharge so we were conscious to make sure that we loaded up the batteries a bit more than usual before we began a charge cycle (either generator or sunny day). In our home, this translates to making a few more morning cappuccinos. Definetly not the worst thing on a cold and freezing morning.

Since our batteries have been installed and operating, a number of other AES battery systems have made it to our island. The overriding decision for the choice of the Discover AES has been its ability to communicate with power electronic equipment (inverters, charge controllers, auto gen start devices etc.) and act as the system 'master'. The overriding protection is the batteries own ability to start a generator if there is insufficient energy to support load and charging needs.

Off grid it doesn't get much better than a PV system that is self-managed by an intelligent battery.



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Innovative Battery Solutions

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