



**AGM Battery
12V 90Ah**

1. VRLA technology

VRLA stands for Valve Regulated Lead Acid, which means that the batteries are sealed. Gas will escape through the safety valves only in case of overcharging or cell failure. VRLA batteries are maintenance free for life.

2. Sealed (VRLA) AGM Batteries

AGM stands for Absorbent Glass Mat. In these batteries the electrolyte is absorbed into a glass-fibre mat between the plates by capillary action. As explained in our book 'Energy Unlimited', AGM batteries are more suitable for short-time delivery of high currents than gel batteries.

4. Low Self-Discharge

Because of the use of lead calcium grids and high purity materials, Victron VRLA batteries can be stored during long periods of time without recharge. The rate of self-discharge is less than 2% per month at 20°C. The self-discharge doubles for every increase in temperature by 10°C.

Victron VRLA batteries can therefore be stored for up to a year without recharging, if kept under cool conditions.

5. Exceptional Deep Discharge Recovery

Victron VRLA batteries have exceptional discharge recovery, even after deep or prolonged discharge.

Nevertheless repeatedly deep and prolonged discharge has a very negative effect on the service life of all lead acid batteries, Victron batteries are no exception.

6. Battery Discharging Characteristics

The rated capacity of Victron AGM

batteries refers to 20 hour discharge, in other words: a discharge current of 0,05 C.

The effective capacity decreases with increasing discharge current (see table 1). Please note that the capacity reduction will be even faster in case of a constant power load, such as an inverter.

Discharg time (constant current)	End Voltage V	AGM 'Deep Cycle' %		
20 hours	10,8	100		
10 hours	10,8	92		
5 hours	10,8	85		
3 hours	10,8	78		
1 hour	9,6	65		
30 min.	9,6	55		
15 min.	9,6	42		
10 min.	9,6	38		
5 min.	9,6	27		
5 seconds		8 C		

**Table 1: Effective capacity as a function of discharge time
(the lowest row gives the maximum allowable 5 seconds discharge current)**

Our AGM deep cycle batteries have excellent high current performance and are therefore recommended for high current applications such as engine starting.

7. Effect of temperature on service life

High temperature has a very negative effect on service life. The service life of Victron batteries as a function of temperature is shown in table 2.

Average Temperature	AGM 'Deep Cycle' years		
20°C / 68°F	7 - 10		
30°C / 86°F	4		
40°C / 104°F	2		

Table 2: Design service life of Victron batteries under float service

	Float Service (V)	Cycle service Normal (V)	Cycle service Fastest recharge (V)
Victron AGM 'Deep Cycle'			
Absorption		14,2 - 14,6	14,6 - 14,9
Float	13,5 - 13,8	13,5 - 13,8	13,5 - 13,8
Storage	13,2 - 13,5	13,2 - 13,5	13,2 - 13,5

Table 3: Recommended charge voltage

12 Volt Deep Cycle AGM							General Specification
Article number	Ah	V	l x w x h mm	Weight kg	CCA @0°F	RES CAP @80°F	Technology: flat plate AGM Terminals: copper
BAT406225084	240	6	320 x 176 x 247	31	700	270	Rated capacity: 20 hr. discharge at 25°C Float design life: 7-10 years at 20°C Cycle design life: 400 cycles at 80% discharge 600 cycles at 50% discharge 1500 cycles at 30% discharge
BAT212070084	8	12	151 x 65 x 101	2,5			
BAT212120086	14	12	151 x 98 x 101	4,4			
BAT212200084	22	12	181 x 77 x 167	5,8			
BAT412350084	38	12	197 x 165 x 170	12,5			
BAT412550084	60	12	229 x 138 x 227	20	280	80	
BAT412600084	66	12	258 x 166 x 235	24	300	90	
BAT412800084	90	12	350 x 167 x 183	27	400	130	
BAT412101084	110	12	330 x 171 x 220	32	500	170	
BAT412121084	130	12	410 x 176 x 227	38	550	200	
BAT412151084	165	12	485 x 172 x 240	47	600	220	
BAT412201084	220	12	522 x 238 x 240	65	650	250	
BAT412124081	240	12	522 x 240 x 224	67	650	250	

Other capacities and terminal types: at request

8. Effect of temperature on capacity

As is shown by the graph below, capacity reduces sharply at low temperatures.

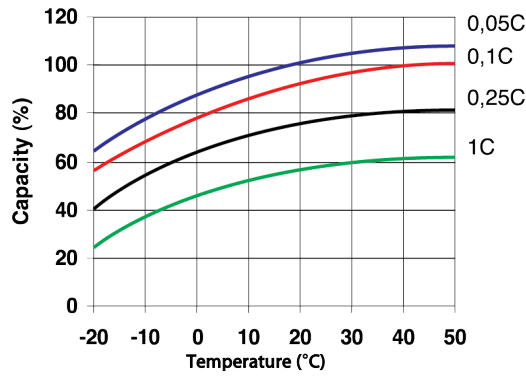


Fig. 1: Effect of temperature on capacity

9. Cycle life of Victron batteries

Batteries age due to discharging and recharging. The number of cycles depends on the depth of discharge, as is shown in figure 2.

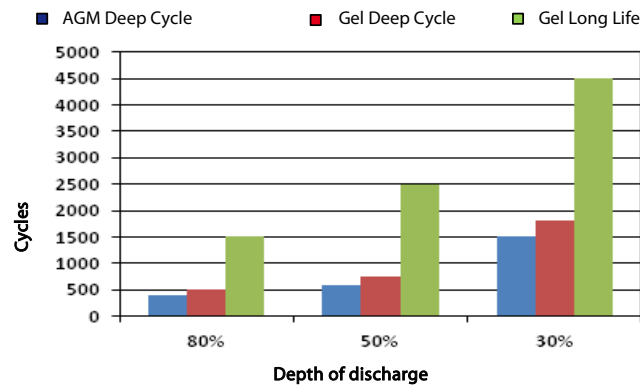


Fig. 2: Cycle life

10. Battery charging in case of cycle use: the 3-step charge curve

The most common charge curve used to charge VRLA batteries in case of cyclic use is the 3-step charge curve, whereby a constant current phase (the bulk phase) is followed by two constant voltage phases (absorption and float), see fig. 3.

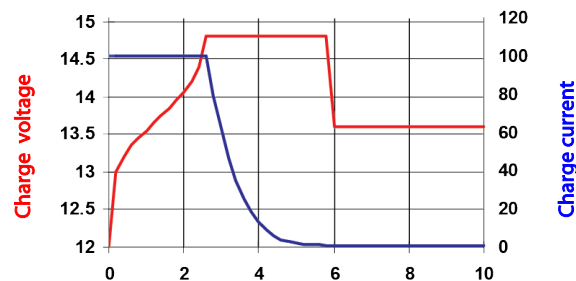


Fig. 3: Three step charge curve

During the absorption phase the charge voltage is kept at a relatively high level in order to fully recharge the battery within reasonable time. The third and last phase is the float phase: the voltage is lowered to standby level, sufficient to compensate for self-discharge.

Disadvantages of the traditional 3-step charge curve:

- During the bulk phase the current is kept at a constant and often high level, even after the gassing voltage (14,34V for a 12V battery) has been exceeded. This can lead to excessive gas pressure in the battery. Some gas will escape through the safety valves, reducing service life.
- Thereafter the absorption voltage is applied during a fixed period of time, irrespective of how deep the battery has been discharged previously. A full absorption period after a shallow discharge will overcharge the battery, again reducing service life (a.o. due to accelerated corrosion of the positive plates).
- Research has shown that battery life can be increased by decreasing float voltage to an even lower level when the battery is not in use.

11. Battery charging: longer battery life with Victron 4-step adaptive charging

Victron developed the adaptive charge curve. The 4-step adaptive charge curve is the result of years of research and testing.

The Victron four-step adaptive charge curve solves the 3 main problems of the 3-step curve:

- **Battery Safe Mode**
In order to prevent excessive gassing, Victron has invented the 'Battery Safe Mode'. The Battery Safe Mode will limit the rate of voltage increase once the gassing voltage has been reached. Research has shown that this will reduce internal gassing to a safe level.
- **Variable absorption time**
Based on the duration of the bulk stage, the charger calculates how long the absorption time should be in order to fully charge the battery. If the bulk time is short, this means the battery was already charged and the resulting absorption time will also be short, whereas a longer bulk time will also result in a longer absorption time.
- **Storage mode**
After completion of the absorption period the battery should be fully charged, and the voltage is lowered to the float or standby level. If no discharge occurs during the next 24 hours, the voltage is reduced even further and the battery goes into storage mode. The lower storage voltage reduces corrosion of the positive plates. Once every week the charge voltage is increased to the absorption level for a short period to compensate for self-discharge (Battery Refresh mode).

12. Battery charging in case of standby use: constant voltage float charging

When a battery is not frequently deeply discharged, a 2-step charge curve can be used. During the first phase the battery is charged with a limited current (the bulk phase). Once a pre-set voltage has been reached the battery is kept at that voltage (the float phase).

This charge method is used for starter batteries in vehicles and in uninterruptible power supplies (UPS).

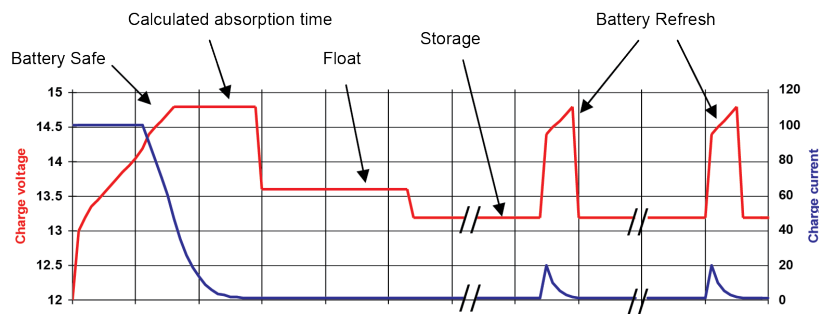


Fig. 4: Four-step adaptive charge curve

13. Optimum charge voltage of Victron VRLA batteries

The recommended charge voltage settings for a 12V battery are shown in table 3.

14. Effect of temperature on charging voltage

The charge voltage should be reduced with increased temperature. Temperature compensation is required when the temperature of the battery is expected to be less than 10°C / 50°F or more than 30°C / 85°F during long periods of time. The recommended temperature compensation for Victron VRLA batteries is -4 mV / Cell (-24 mV / °C for a 12V battery). The centre point for temperature compensation is 25°C / 70°F.

15. Charge current

The charge current should preferably not exceed 0,2C (20A for a 100Ah battery). The temperature of a battery will increase by more than 10°C if the charge current exceeds 0,2C. Therefore temperature compensation is required if the charge current exceeds 0,2C.