

www.zeusappollo.com

ZEUS APPOLLO™ Z21 Hybrid Series

Efficiency

- Maximum efficiency up to 97.6%
- European efficiency up to 97.0%
- MPPT efficiency up to 99.9%
- [~] Dual MPPT design

Safety

- IP65 Protection (Suitable for indoor and outdoor use)
- ^{*} 45°C full-load output and wide ambient temperature range
- Inbuilt DC switch

Features

- * Up to 4600W of charge and discharge capability
- Reactive power control
- * Emergency backup output (UPS) that provides up to 6900W of power during a power outage (4.6kW model)
- $^{ au}$ Programmable charge times and load prioritisation
- $^{ au}$ Receive email notifications in the event of a fault
- Remote monitoring and control via 'Z21 Manager'



Zero export function inbuilt

Z21 Series Hybrid Inverter + Energy Storage System

The new Zeus Appollo Z21 hybrid inverter with a battery storage system is suitable for both on-grid and emergency back-up PV applications. The Z21 series allows the user to charge the battery during the day and draw from it whenever it is needed for an even more energy efficient and cost effective solution for your premises. Being a fully programmable hybrid inverter, the Z21 allows the user to determine whether the electricity generated is to be consumed, stored or fed back into the grid. With the added programmability of charging the battery storage system from the grid and multiple communications and monitoring options, the management of your solar generation has never been easier. With Zeus Appollo, we put you in full control of your solar needs.



Technical data Z21I4K6D48/Z21I3K6D48



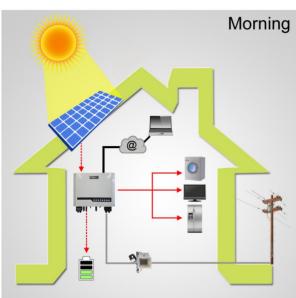
Inverter Model	Z21I4K6D48	Z21I3K6D48
Input (DC)		
Max. Recommended DC Power [V	V] 6000	4600
Max. DC Voltage [V]	580	580
MPPT Voltage Range [V] Starting Voltage [V]	125-550 125	125-550 125
Max. Input Current [A]	11/11	125
Number of DC Connectors	2	2
Number of MPPTs	2 (Can be parallel)	2 (Can be parallel)
DC Connector Type	SUNCLIX/MC4 (optional)	SUNCLIX/MC4 (optional)
Battery	lithium inn*	likkium is a*
Battery Type Nominal Voltage [V]	Lithium-ion* 48	Lithium-ion* 48
Charging Voltage	57V	57V
Max. Discharge Power [W]	4600	3600
Max. Charge Power [W] Battery Capacity [Ah]	4600, programmable	3600, programmable
Charging Curve	50Ah> (depending on requirement) 3-stage adaptive with maintenance	
Battery Temperature Compensation		ded (Li-Ion)
Battery Voltage Sense		tegrated
Current Shunt	Int	tegrated
Output (AC)	4600	3600
Nominal AC Power [W] Max. AC Power [W]	4800	3600
Peak Power (Back-Up) [W]	6900, 10 sec	5400, 10 sec
Max. AC Current [A]	20 16	
Nominal AC Output AC Output Range	50/60Hz; 220/230Vac 45~55Hz/55~65Hz; 180~270Vac	
AC Output (Back-Up)	230Vac±2%, 50Hz±2%, THDv<3% (linear load)	
Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)	<1.5%	
Power Factor		ling - 0.8 lagging
Grid Connection	Sin	gle phase
Efficiency MPPT Adaptation Efficiency		99.9%
European Efficiency		97.0%
Max. Efficiency		97.60% 97.60%
Safety & Protection	-	
Residual Current Monitoring Unit	In	tegrated
Islanding Protection	In	tegrated
DC Switch (PV)		tegrated
AC Over Current Protection		tegrated
DC Insulation Monitoring	IN	tegrated
Normative Reference Grid Regulation Compliance	VDE-AR-N/105 AS/777 283 RD1699 JE	C62109-2/1,VDE0126-1-1+A1,EN50438,G83/G59
EMC Compliance	EN61000-6-1, EN61000-6-2, EN61000-6-3, EN	
Safety Compliance	IEC62109-1 & -2, A	
Environment		•
Degree of Protection		IP65
Operating Temperature Range	-25-60°C	C (>45°C derating)
Relative Humidity)-95%
Altitude [m]	4000 (\$	>3000 derating) <25
Noise Emission (Typical) [dB] General Data		~2J
Dimensions (L*W*H) [mm]	516	*440*184
Weight [kg]	010	30 28
Cooling Concept		I Convection
Topology		
Communication Interfaces LCD Display		; RS485; Wi-Fi Light & APP
Standard Warranty [Years]		0 optional)
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*Refer to the 'Approved Batteries For Zeus Appollo Z21 & Z22 Series Products' document or contact Zeus Appollo for a full list of permitted battery options.

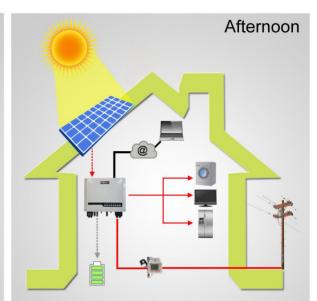


ZEUS APPOLLO™ Z21 Hybrid Series

How It Works



Energy produced by the PV system is used to optimize self-consumption. The excess energy is used to recharge the batteries.



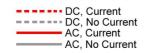
When the batteries are fully charged and the system is already meeting self-consumption requirements, excess energy is fed into the power grid.



Once the sun has set, the system automatically switches to energy from the batteries.



If the battery capacity is insufficient to meet the self-consumption requirements, electricity is then imported from the power grid for use.



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