

123-STG-72D62

Solar Tri-Brid™ Generator
solar.123e.com/123-STG-72D62



10.8 kW Tri-Brid™ with a 31.8 kWh bank and 9.4 days on a tank at 6 kW.



The Tri-Brid™ stowed: solar, lithium storage and a 10.8 kW diesel on one trailer.

OVERVIEW

A new cell site is often ready to go on air before utility power reaches it, and until it does, a temporary diesel generator runs it around the clock. 123-STG-72D62 is a Tri-Brid™ built for that job: sixteen panels, a 31.8 kWh lithium iron phosphate bank and a 10.8 kW diesel generator on one trailer. Sun first, battery second, and the engine only when both run short.

The 7.36 kW array harvests 31.6 kWh on an average day, and below 1.32 kW the site runs on sun and battery alone with the engine off. The generator sets the 10.8 kW continuous rating; the battery carries peaks to 12 kW and surges to 24 kW for 10 seconds, so motor starts never lean on the engine.

When the load is above the break-even, the controller runs the generator to carry the load and recharge the bank together, then shuts it down. At a steady 6 kW that is 10.77 engine hours a day where the 40 kW generator telecom sites use for temporary power would run all 24, and 9.38 days between refuels of the 120-gallon tank against 7.92 for the 40 kW alone — 12.15 gallons a day instead of 16.8. At 4 kW the tank lasts 16.14 days. Both engines are read by the same fuel rule: their own published figures, held at the lowest one below it. At a remote site every refuel is a truck, a driver and a day on the road, so the days between refuels are what make this the cost-effective way to keep the site on air. The bank alone carries 6 kW for 2.56 hours, with 15.9 kWh usable at the standard 50% reserve and 22.26 kWh at the 30% setting. The engine is certified to EPA Tier 4 Final.

Output is 120/240 V or 120/208 V at 50/60 Hz with a 5 ms transfer, rated for operation from +14 to +131 °F (-10 to +55 °C). Size a continuous load at or under 10.8 kW; the table below shows what happens at every step.

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

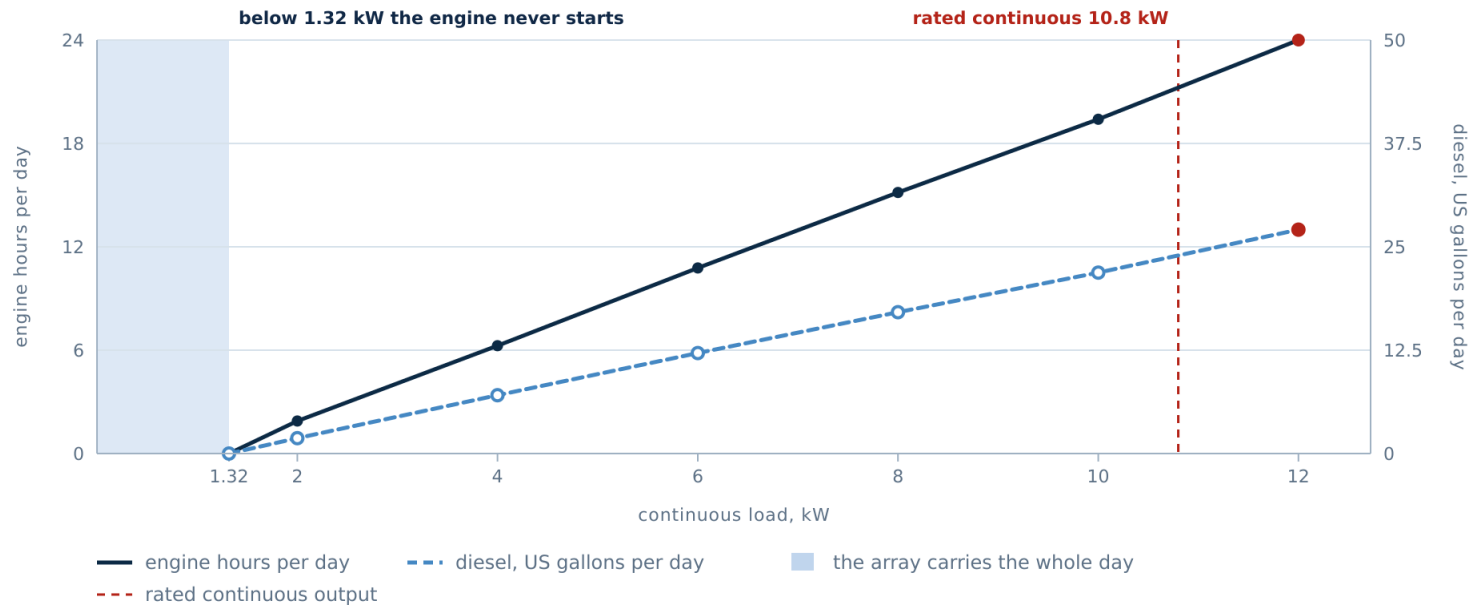
- **Sixteen 460 W panels, 7.36 kW** — Around a kilowatt, the site runs on sun and battery alone.
- **31.8 kWh lithium iron phosphate bank** — Fewer engine starts and longer silent periods.
- **10.8 kWe EPA Tier 4 Final diesel, 120-gallon tank** — 9.4 days between refuels at 6 kW, and 16.14 days at 4 kW.
- **24 kW surge for 10 seconds, 5 ms transfer** — Sensitive equipment rides through without a reboot.

KEY SPECIFICATIONS

POWER	
Rated continuous output	10.8 kW
Peak output	12 kW
Surge	24 kW
Surge, 30 minutes	13 kW
Output voltage and phase	120/240 V or 120/208 V
Output frequency	50 / 60 Hz
Transfer time	5 ms
ENERGY STORAGE	
Battery technology	Lithium iron phosphate (LFP)
Arrays installed	6
Total stored energy	31.8 kWh
Usable stored energy at 50%	15.9 kWh
Silent runtime at 6 kW	2.6 hours
SOLAR	
Array rated power	7.36 kW
Solar panels	16 x 460 W
Daily solar production	31.6 kWh/day
Load covered by solar alone	1.32 kW
DIESEL BACKUP	
Generator output	10.8 kWe
Fuel capacity	120 US gallons
Days between refuels at 6 kW	9.4 days
Engine starts and stops at	30% and 80% state of charge
Engine runs at 6 kW	3 a day, 3.6 h each
Emissions	EPA Tier 4 Final
MECHANICAL AND SITE	
Ambient operating range	+14 to +131 °F (-10 to +55 °C)

PERFORMANCE ACROSS THE LOAD RANGE

What the engine does at each load. Below 1.32 kW the array carries the whole day and the engine never starts. Above it, the engine runs only to put back what the sun did not: at 10 kW, 19.4 hours a day on 21.9 US gallons.



LOAD, CONTINUOUS	BATTERY ONLY	DAILY DRAW	AFTER SOLAR	GENERATOR	ENGINE RUNS	DIESEL	DAYS ON A TANK
1.32 kW · solar break-even	11.64 h	31.6 kWh	covered	0 h/day	none	0 gal/day	—
2 kW	7.67 h	48 kWh	16.4 kWh	1.89 h/day	0.8 × 2.4 h	1.9 gal/day	61 days
4 kW	3.84 h	96 kWh	64.4 kWh	6.26 h/day	2.5 × 2.5 h	7.1 gal/day	16.1 days
6 kW	2.56 h	144 kWh	112.4 kWh	10.77 h/day	3 × 3.6 h	12.2 gal/day	9.4 days
8 kW	1.92 h	192 kWh	160.4 kWh	15.15 h/day	2.5 × 6.2 h	17.1 gal/day	6.7 days
10 kW	1.53 h	240 kWh	208.4 kWh	19.4 h/day	0.9 × 21.5 h	21.9 gal/day	5.2 days
12 kW	1.28 h	288 kWh	256.4 kWh	24 h/day	—	27.1 gal/day	4.2 days

Every load runs continuously and the day is 24 hours: daily draw is the load × 24 h. Solar is a daily energy offset, not an instantaneous power match. The engine starts at 30% state of charge (a 70% depth of discharge) and stops at 80%, putting 15.9 kWh back into the bank on each run while it carries the load.

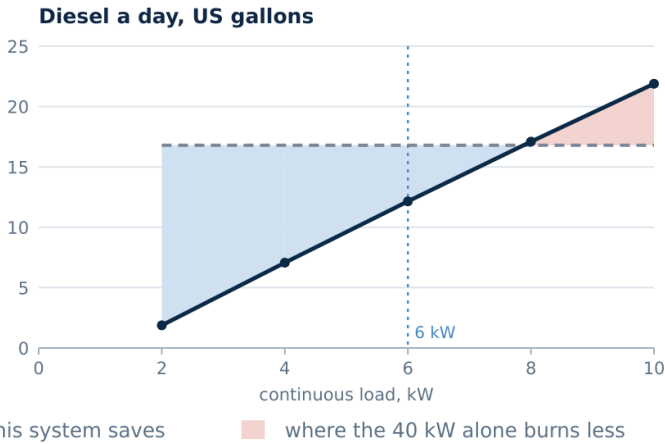
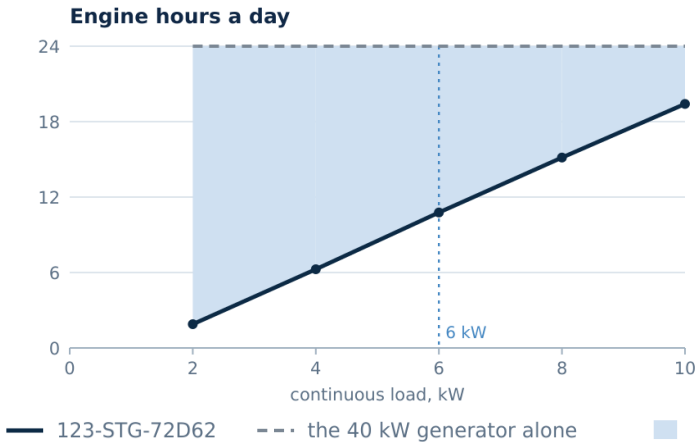
At 6 kW around the clock, the 40 kW generator telecom sites use for temporary power would carry the site alone at 15% of its rating, 24 hours a day. 123-STG-72D62 runs its engine **10.8 hours a day** — **55% fewer engine hours** — and burns **28% less diesel**: 12.2 US gallons a day against 16.8 US gallons, and 9.4 days between refuels against 7.9 days.



The 40 kW generator alone
Engine 24 h a day at 15% of its rating · 16.8 gal a day



123-STG-72D62
Engine 10.8 h a day, the sun and the battery the rest · 12.2 gal a day



LOAD, CONTINUOUS	40 KW ALONE	DAYS ON A TANK	THIS SYSTEM, ENGINE	THIS SYSTEM, DIESEL	DAYS ON A TANK	ENGINE HOURS SAVED	DIESEL SAVED
2 kW	16.8 gal/day	7.9 days	1.9 h/day	1.9 gal/day	61 days	92%	89%
4 kW	16.8 gal/day	7.9 days	6.3 h/day	7.1 gal/day	16.1 days	74%	58%
6 kW	16.8 gal/day	7.9 days	10.8 h/day	12.2 gal/day	9.4 days	55%	28%
8 kW	16.8 gal/day	7.9 days	15.1 h/day	17.1 gal/day	6.7 days	37%	2% more
10 kW	16.8 gal/day	7.9 days	19.4 h/day	21.9 gal/day	5.2 days	19%	30% more

The 40 kW generator telecom sites use for temporary power carries the load alone, 24 h a day with no sun and no battery, on its own 140-gallon tank (133 usable). Both engines are read by the same rule: their own published fuel figures, a straight line between them, and below the lowest published point that point's burn.