









<b>TEST REPORT</b> <b>IEC 62109-2</b> <b>Safety of Power Converter for use in Photovoltaic Power Systems</b> <b>Part 2: Particular requirements for inverters</b>	
<b>Report Number.....</b>	704092455801-00
<b>Date of issue.....</b>	2024-05-06
<b>Total number of pages.....</b>	33
<b>Name of testing laboratory preparing the report.....</b>	TÜV SÜD New Energy Vehicle Testing (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.
<b>Applicant's name .....</b>	HYOSUNG HEAVY INDUSTRIES Co., Ltd.
<b>Address.....</b>	119, Marpo-daero, Mapo-gu 04144 Seoul, South Korea
<b>Test specification:</b>	
<b>Standard.....</b>	IEC 62109-2:2011
<b>Test procedure .....</b>	N/A
<b>Non-standard test method.....</b>	N/A
<b>Test Report Form No. ....</b>	IEC62109_2B
<b>Test Report Form(s) Originator ....</b>	LCIE - Laboratoire Central des Industries Electriques
<b>Master TRF.....</b>	Dated 2016-11
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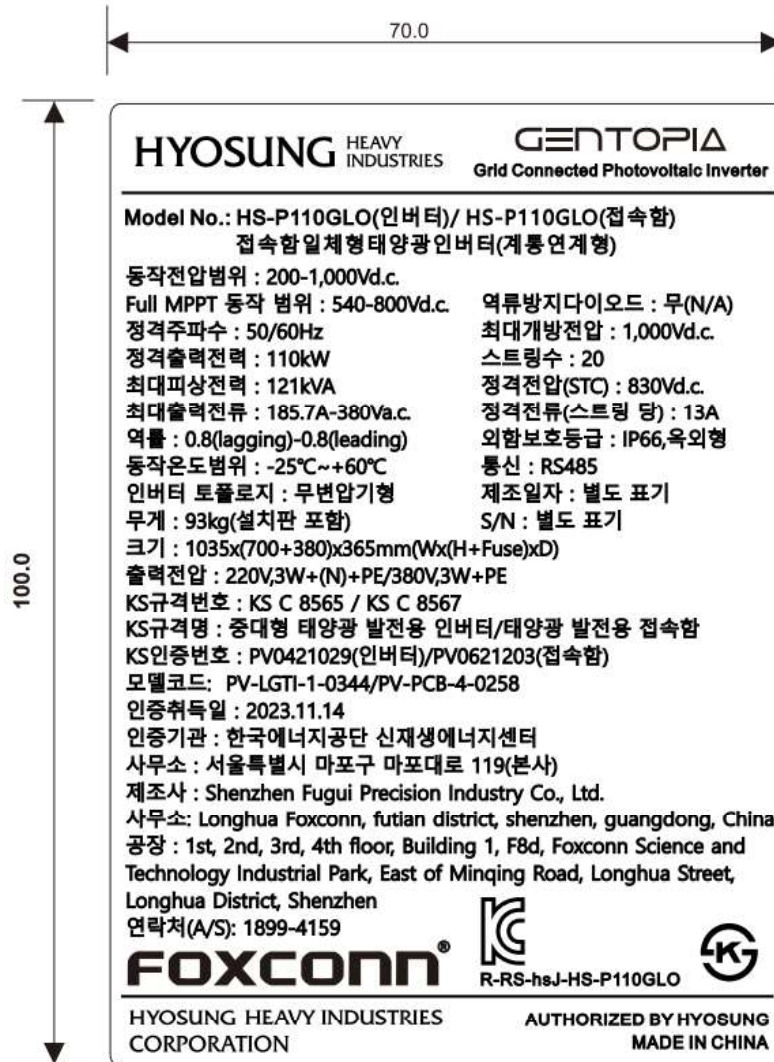


Test item description..... :	Grid Connected Photovoltaic Inverter	
Trade Mark..... :	 <b>HYOSUNG</b>	
Manufacturer .....	HYOSUNG HEAVY INDUSTRIES Co., Ltd. 119, Marpo-daero, Mapo-gu 04144 Seoul, South Korea	
Model/Type reference..... :	HS-P110GLO(인버터)	
Ratings..... :	See rating labels on page 4 to 5.	
<b>Responsible Testing Laboratory (as applicable), testing procedure and testing location(s):</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Name of Testing Laboratory preparing the report:	TÜV SÜD New Energy Vehicle Testing (Jiangsu) Co., Ltd.	
Location/ address .....	TÜV SÜD Testing Center, D1 building, No. 63 Chuangqi Road, Shilou Town, Panyu District, Guangzhou 511447, China	
Tested by (name, function, signature)..... :	Chenjia Tao, Jun Liu Project handler	 
Approved by (name, function, signature) .. :	Shan Huang Designated reviewer	 

<b>List of Attachments (including a total number of pages in each attachment):</b> N/A	
<b>Summary of testing:</b> All the tests results are confirmed to the requirements of the standard. All the tests are extracted from test report 085-223141501-000 directly except visual inspection and clause 4.8.3.5.2, because the model SUN2000-110KTL-M2 which has been approved in that test report is same as HS-P110GLO(인버터) except with different type names and different ratings according to Korea local regulation which will not affect test results.	
<b>Tests performed (name of test and test clause):</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fault-tolerance of residual current monitoring –clause 4.4.4.15.1; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fault-tolerance of automatic disconnecting means - clause 4.4.4.15.2; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cooling system failure – Blanketing test –clause 4.4.4.17; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded and functionally grounded arrays - 4.8.2; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Array residual current detection - clause 4.8.3; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inverter backfeed current onto the array - clause 9.3.4 as combined with clause 4.4 in EN 62109-1;	<b>Testing location:</b>  TÜV SÜD Certification & Testing (China) Co., Ltd. Guangzhou Branch TÜV SÜD Testing Center, D1 building, No. 63 Chuangqi Road, Shilou Town, Panyu District, Guangzhou 511447, China  
<b>Summary of compliance with National Differences (List of countries addressed):</b> N/A	

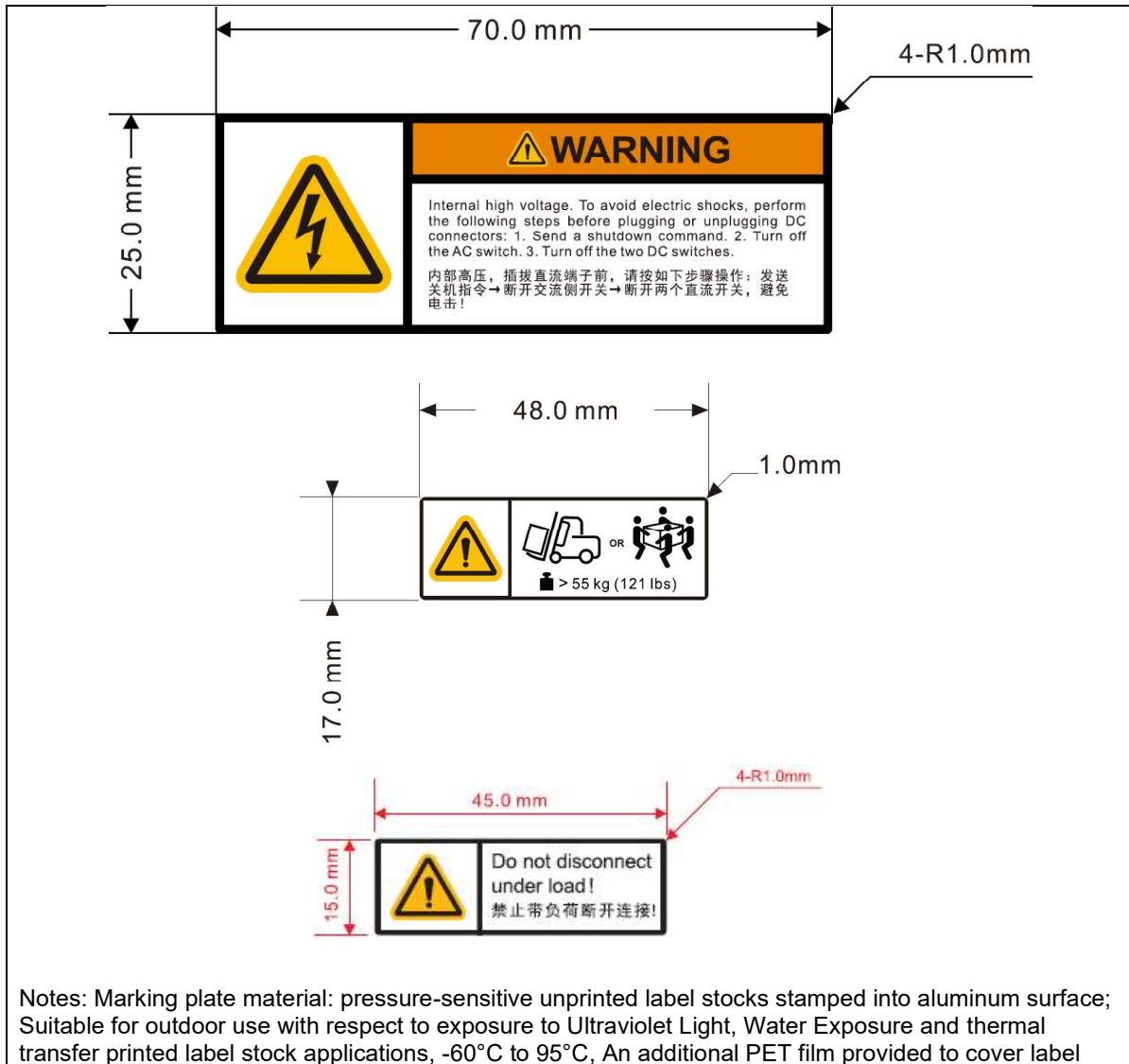
### Copy of marking plate:

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### Additional warning labels:



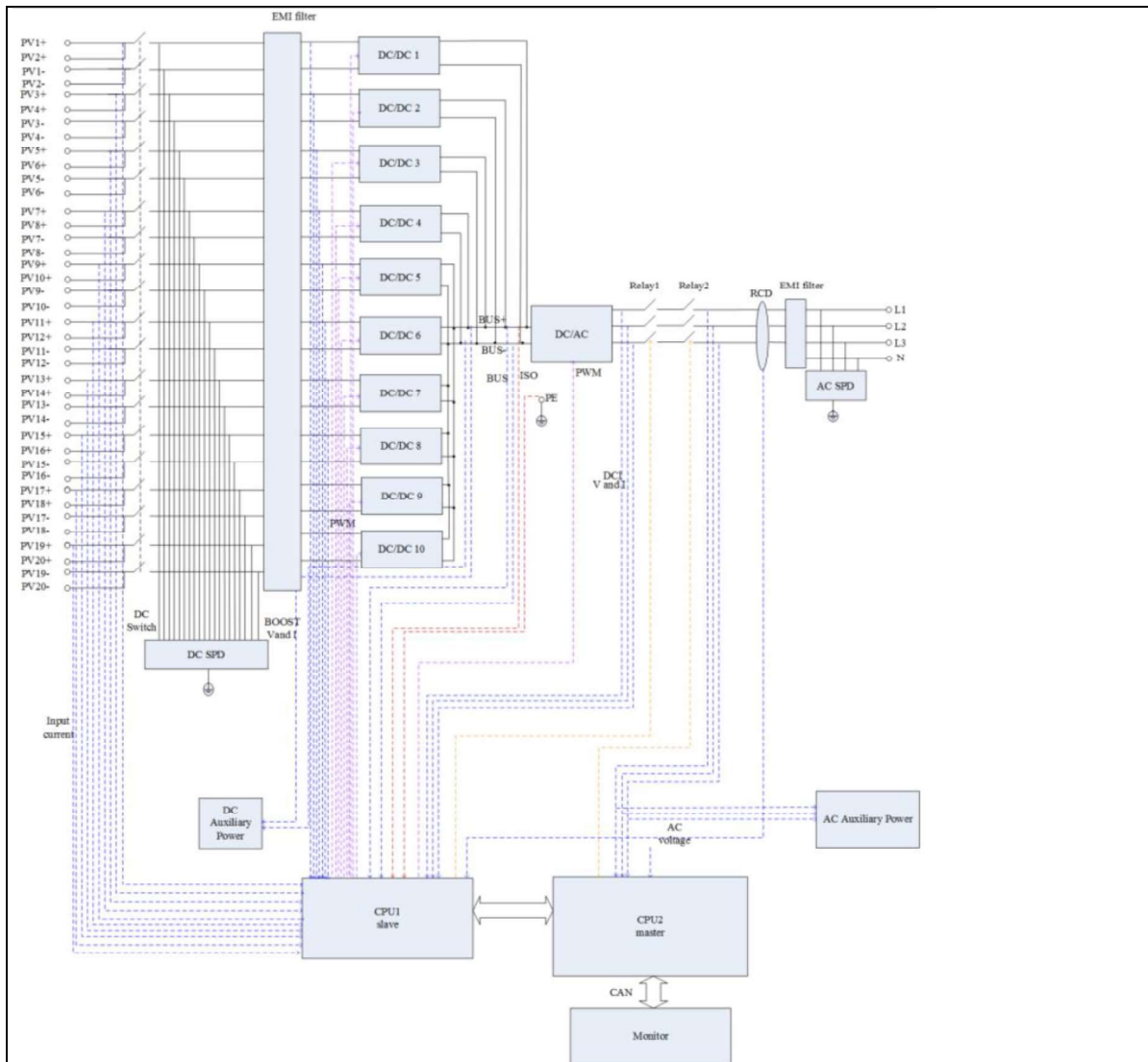




<b>Test item particulars</b> ..... :			
<b>Equipment mobility</b> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> movable	<input type="checkbox"/> hand-held	<input type="checkbox"/> stationary
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fixed	<input type="checkbox"/> transportable	<input type="checkbox"/> for building-in
<b>Connection to the mains</b> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> pluggable equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> direct plug-in	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> permanent connection	<input type="checkbox"/> for building-in	
<b>Enviromental category</b> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> outdoor	<input type="checkbox"/> indoor unconditional	<input type="checkbox"/> indoor conditional
<b>Over voltage category Mains</b> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> OVC I	<input type="checkbox"/> OVC II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OVC III
			<input type="checkbox"/> OVC IV
<b>Over voltage category PV</b> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> OVC I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OVC II	<input type="checkbox"/> OVC III
			<input type="checkbox"/> OVC IV
<b>Mains supply tolerance (%)</b> .....	±10 %		
<b>Tested for power systems</b> .....	IT / TN / TT		
<b>IT testing, phase-phase voltage (V)</b> .....	380V		
<b>Class of equipment</b> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class I	<input type="checkbox"/> Class II	<input type="checkbox"/> Class III
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not classified		
<b>Mass of equipment (kg)</b> .....	93kg		
<b>Pollution degree</b> .....	3(external environment), 2(internal environment)		
<b>IP protection class</b> .....	IP66		
..... :			
<b>Possible test case verdicts:</b>			
- test case does not apply to the test object..... : N/A			
- test object does meet the requirement..... : P (Pass)			
- test object does not meet the requirement..... : F (Fail)			
<b>Testing</b> ..... :			
<b>Date of receipt of test item</b> .....			
2024-04-29			
<b>Date (s) of performance of tests</b> .....			
2024-04-30			

<b>General remarks:</b>	
"(See Enclosure #)" refers to additional information appended to the report. "(See appended table)" refers to a table appended to the report.	
Throughout this report a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comma / <input type="checkbox"/> point is used as the decimal separator.	
<b>Manufacturer's Declaration per sub-clause 4.2.5 of IEC 62109-2:</b>	
The application for obtaining a CB Test Certificate includes more than one factory location and a declaration from the Manufacturer stating that the sample(s) submitted for evaluation is (are) representative of the products from each factory has been provided .....:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
<b>When differences exist; they shall be identified in the General product information section.</b>	
<b>Name and address of factory (ies) .....</b> :	1) Huawei Machine Co., Ltd. No. 2, New City Avenue, Songshan Lake Sci. & Tech. Industry Park, 523808 Dongguan, Guangdong, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 2) Shenzhen Fugui Precision Industry Co., Ltd. D7-2F, D8-1F & 3F Foxconn Science and Technology Industrial Park, East side of Min Qing Road, Longhua Subdistrict, Longhua District 518109 Shenzhen, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 3) DongGuan Fuyi Precision Industry Co., Ltd. Floor 1st-4th, Building 12, No.6, Songshui Road, Songmu Village, Weifeng Industrial City, Dalang Town, 523770 Dongguan, Guangdong, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 4) Dongguan Yang Tian Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. (i-Brights) No.152, Luyuan Rd., Keyuancheng, Tangxia Town, 523710 Dongguan City, Guangdong Province PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
<b>General product information:</b>	
These devices are grid-connected PV inverters(without isolating transformer inside) which converts direct current optimized by photovoltaic DC conditioner to alternating current, and they are intended to be connected in parallel with the public grid via an external isolated transformer depend on the rated output voltage of inverter. The winding ratio is adapted according to the voltage level of inverter output and connection point at public grid. They are intended for professional incorporation into PV system, and they are assessed on a component test basis. Firmware Version: V500R023  Topological diagram: (See next page)	





For model technical specifications, pls. see as in table below (exact from user manual directly for reference):

DC Input	
Max. input voltage	1100 V
Max. input current (per MPPT circuit)	30 A
Max. short-circuit current per MPPT route	40 A
Max. backfeed current to the array	0 A
Min. start-up voltage	200 V
MPP voltage range	200-1000 V



MPP voltage range at full load	540-800 V
Rated input voltage	600 V
Number of inputs	20
Number of MPPT circuits	10
AC Output	
Rated output power	110 kW
Max. apparent power	121 kVA
Max. output power (cos $\varphi$ = 1)	121 kW
Rated output voltage	3~ 380/400 V or 3/N/PE 380/400 V
Rated grid frequency	50/60Hz
Max. output current	185,7 A (@AC 380 V) 176,4 A (@AC 400 V)
Power factor	0,8 leading ... 0,8 lagging
Max. total harmonic distortion (THD)	< 3%
Protection	
Input DC switch	Supported
Anti-islanding protection	Supported
Output overcurrent protection	Supported
Input reverse-connection protection	Supported
PV string fault detection	Supported
DC surge protection	Type II
AC surge protection	Type II
Insulation resistance detection	Supported
Residual current detection	Supported
Display and Communication	
Display	LED indicator, Bluetooth module + app, USB data cable + app
RS485	Supported
MBUS	Supported
General Data	

Dimensions (W x H x D)	1035 mm x 700 mm x 365 mm
Weight	93 kg
Operating temperature	-25°C to +60°C
Cooling	Smart air cooling
Operating altitude	4000 m
Humidity	0%-100% RH
Input terminal	Amphenol Helios H4
Output terminal	OT connector
Protection level	IP66
Protective class	Class I
Topology	Transformerless
Noise	≤ 65 dB(A)

The function of array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded arrays are integrated into the inverter.

The following safety parameters are factory set and fixed per IEC 62109-2:2011.

#### Default protection settings

Parameters	Normative requirements		Internal threshold setting	
	Maximum clearance time	Trip limit	Maximum clearance time (factory setting)	Factory set trip value
PV array Insulation resistance measurement before starting operation	-	36,7 kΩ	-	50kΩ
Continuous residual current	300ms	300mA for output power ≤ 30 kVA 10mA per kVA for output power > 30 kVA	300ms	1210mA
Sudden changes in residual current	300ms	30mA	300ms	30mA
	150ms	60mA	150ms	60mA
	40ms	150mA	40ms	150mA



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
<b>4</b>	<b>GENERAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS</b>		P
4.4.4	Single fault conditions to be applied		P
4.4.4.15	Fault-tolerance of protection for grid-interactive inverters		P
4.4.4.15.1	Fault-tolerance of residual current monitoring according to 4.8.3.5: the residual current monitoring system operates properly	External isolating transformer is required for in parallel operation with grid, but RCMU is necessary based on analysis when multiple inverters in parallel operation with connection to the same winding of external transformer.	P
	a). - The inverter ceases to operate		P
	- Indicates a fault in accordance with §13.9		P
	- Disconnect from the mains		P
	- not re-connect after any sequence of removing and reconnecting PV power		P
	- not re-connect after any sequence of removing and reconnecting AC power		P
	- not re-connect after any sequence of removing and reconnecting both PV and AC power		P
	b). - The inverter continues to operate		N/A
	- the residual current monitoring system operates properly under single fault condition		N/A
	- Indicates a fault in accordance with §13.9		N/A
	c). - The inverter continues to operate regardless of loss of residual current monitoring functionality		P
	- not re-connect after any sequence of removing and reconnecting PV power		P
	- not re-connect after any sequence of removing and reconnecting AC power		P
	- not re-connect after any sequence of removing and reconnecting both PV and AC power		P
	- Indicates a fault in accordance with §13.9		P
4.4.4.15.2	Fault-tolerance of automatic disconnecting means		P
4.4.4.15.2.1	The means provided for automatic disconnection of a grid-interactive inverter from the mains shall:		P
	- disconnect all grounded current-carrying conductors from the mains	Not allowed to be used in grounded current-carrying system.	N/A



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- disconnect all ungrounded current-carrying conductors from the mains		P
	- be such that with a single fault applied to the disconnection means or to any other location in the inverter, at least basic insulation or simple separation is maintained between the PV array and the mains when the disconnecting means is intended to be in the open state.		P
4.4.4.15.2.2	Design of insulation or separation complies with requirements of 7.3.7 of Part 1: report here Part 1 comment and verdict.	Consider the Vmax of PV array, overvoltage category, pollution degree, impulse withstand voltage of 4772V, the minimum required cl.5,2mm of contacts for altitude≤4000m.	P
4.4.4.15.2.3	For non-isolated inverter, automatic checking of the isolation provided by a disconnect means after single fault.		P
	If the check fail:		P
	- any still-functional disconnection means shall be left in the open position		P
	- at least basic or simple separation shall be maintained between the PV input and the mains		P
	- the inverter shall not start operation		P
	- the inverter shall indicate a fault in accordance with 13.9		P
4.4.4.16	A stand-alone inverter with a transfer switch to transfer AC loads from the mains or other AC bypass source to the inverter output:	Not stand-alone inverter	N/A
	- shall continue to operate normally		N/A
	- shall not present a risk of fire as the result of an out-of-phase transfer		N/A
	- shall not present a risk of shock as the result of an out-of-phase transfer		N/A
	- And having control preventing switching: components for malfunctioning .....		N/A
4.4.4.17	Cooling system failure – Blanketing test No hazards according to the criteria of sub-clause 4.4.3 of Part 1 shall result from blanketing the inverter This test is not required for inverters restricted to use only in closed electrical operating areas.		P
	Test stop condition: time duration value or stabilized temperature .....	Stabilize without external surface of the inverter exceed 90°C	P
4.7	ELECTRICAL RATINGS TESTS		N/A
4.7.4	Stand-alone Inverter AC output voltage and frequency		N/A
4.7.4.1	General	Not Stand-alone Inverter	N/A



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
4.7.4.2	Steady state output voltage at nominal DC input The steady-state AC output voltage shall not be less than 90 % or more than 110 % of the rated nominal voltage with the inverter supplied with its nominal value of DC input voltage.		N/A
4.7.4.3	Steady state output voltage across the DC input range The steady-state AC output voltage shall not be less than 85 % or more than 110 % of the rated nominal voltage with the inverter supplied with any value within the rated range of DC input voltage.		N/A
4.7.4.4	Load step response of the output voltage at nominal DC input The AC output voltage shall not be less than 85 % or more than 110 % of the rated nominal voltage for more than 1,5 s after application or removal of a resistive load.		N/A
4.7.4.5	Steady state output frequency The steady-state AC output frequency shall not vary from the nominal value by more than +4 % or -6 %.		N/A
4.7.5	Stand-alone inverter output voltage waveform		N/A
4.7.5.1	General	Not Stand-alone Inverter	N/A
4.7.5.2	The AC output voltage waveform of a sinusoidal output stand-alone inverter shall have a total harmonic distortion (THD) not exceeding of 10 % and no individual harmonic at a level exceeding 6 %.		N/A
4.7.5.3	Non-sinusoidal output waveform requirements		N/A
4.7.5.3.1	General		N/A
4.7.5.3.2	The total harmonic distortion (THD) of the voltage waveform shall not exceed 40 %.		N/A
4.7.5.3.3	The slope of the rising and falling edges of the positive and negative half-cycles of the voltage waveform shall not exceed 10 V/ $\mu$ s measured between the points at which the waveform has a voltage of 10 % and 90 % of the peak voltage for that half-cycle.		N/A
4.7.5.3.4	The absolute value of the peak voltage of the positive and negative half-cycles of the waveform shall not exceed 1,414 times 110 % of the RMS value of the rated nominal AC output voltage.		N/A
4.7.5.4	Information requirements for non-sinusoidal waveforms The instructions provided with a stand-alone inverter not complying with 4.7.5.2 shall include the information in 5.3.2.6.		N/A



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
4.7.5.5	Output voltage waveform requirements for inverters for dedicated loads. For an inverter that is intended only for use with a known dedicated load, the following requirements may be used as an alternative to the waveform requirements in 4.7.5.2 to 4.7.5.3.		N/A
	The combination of the inverter and dedicated load shall be evaluated to ensure that the output waveform does not cause any hazards in the load equipment and inverter, or cause the load equipment to fail to comply with the applicable product safety standards.		N/A
	The inverter shall be marked with symbols 9 and 15 of Table C.1 of Part 1.		N/A
	The installation instructions provided with the inverter shall include the information in 5.3.2.13.		N/A
4.8	ADDITIONAL TESTS FOR GRID-INTERACTIVE INVERTERS		P
4.8.1	General requirements regarding inverter isolation and array grounding		P
	- Type of Array grounding supported .....	Ungrounded array	P
	- Inverter isolation .....	Transformer-less solar inverter, but required an isolating transformer between the MAINS and inverter	P
4.8.2	Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded and functionally grounded arrays	(See attached table)	P
4.8.2.1	Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded arrays	Minimum Insulation Resistance before connection to the MAINS: 1100V/30mA=36,7 kΩ	P
	Inverter shall have means to measure DC insulation resistance from PV input (array) to ground before starting operation		P
	Or Inverter shall be provided with instruction in accordance with 5.3.2.11.	The expected insulation resistance of the array to ground shall be calculated based on an array insulation resistance of 40 MΩ per m <sup>2</sup> either known according to 61730, calculate the practice PV system resistance with the surface area of the parallel and series panels and the set value maybe adjusted with agreement of authority agency.	P
	Measured DC insulation resistance: .....	50kΩ x 0,9=45 kΩ	P
	Inverter measurement circuit shall be capable of detecting insulation resistance below the limit value $R = V_{max}/30mA$ under normal conditions		P
	Inverter measurement circuit shall be capable	First with one pole grounded fault	P

IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	of detecting insulation resistance below the limit value $R = V_{max}/30mA$ with ground fault in the PV array	occurred, following an insulation resistance below limit simulated, then allow the inverter to start, the inverter shall not connect to the mains.	
	Isolated inverters shall indicate a fault if the insulation resistance is less than the limit value		P
	Isolated inverter fault indication maintained until insulation resistance has recovered to a value higher than the limit value		P
	Non-isolated inverters, or inverters with isolation not complying with the leakage current limits in the minimum inverter isolation requirements in Table 30:		N/A
	- shall indicate a fault in accordance with 13.9		N/A
	- shall not connect to the mains		N/A
4.8.2.2	Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for functionally grounded arrays	Not for functionally grounded arrays	N/A
	a-1) The value of the total resistance, including the intentional resistance for array functional grounding, the expected insulation resistance of the array to ground, and the resistance of any other networks connected to ground (for example measurement networks) must not be lower than $R = (V_{MAX} PV/30 mA)$ ohms.		N/A
	a-2) The installation instructions shall include the information required in 5.3.2.12.		N/A
	b-1) As an alternative to a), or if a resistor value lower than in a) is used, the inverter shall incorporate means to detect, during operation, if the total current through the resistor and any networks (for example measurement networks) in parallel with it, exceeds the residual current values and times in Table 31		N/A
	b-2) Inverter shall either disconnect the resistor or limit the current by other means .....		N/A
	b-3) If the inverter is a non-isolated inverter, or has isolation not complying with the leakage current limits in the minimum inverter isolation requirements in Table 30, it shall also disconnect from the mains.		N/A
	c) The inverter shall have means to measure the DC insulation resistance from the PV input to ground before starting operation, in accordance with 4.8.2.1.		N/A
4.8.3	Array residual current detection		P
4.8.3.1	General		P



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
4.8.3.2	30 mA touch current type test for isolated inverters	See appended test table 4.8.3.2	P
4.8.3.3	Fire hazard residual current type test for isolated inverters	See appended test table 4.8.3.3	P
4.8.3.4	Protection by application of RCD's		N/A
	- The requirement for additional protection in 4.8.3.1 can be met by provision of an RCD with a residual current setting of 30 mA, located between the inverter and the mains..		N/A
	- The selection of the RCD type to ensure compatibility with the inverter must be made according to rules for RCD selection in Part 1.		N/A
	- The RCD provided integral to the inverter, or		N/A
	- The RDC provided by the installer if details of the rating, type, and location for the RCD are given in the installation instructions per 5.3.2.9.		N/A
4.8.3.5	Protection by residual current monitoring	RCM is provided integrated in inverter	P
4.8.3.5.1	General		P
	Where required by Table 30, the inverter shall provide residual current monitoring that functions whenever the inverter is connected to the mains with the automatic disconnection means closed.		P
	The residual current monitoring means shall measure the total (both a.c. and d.c. components) RMS current.		P
	As indicated in Table 30 for different inverter types, array types, and inverter isolation levels, detection may be required for excessive continuous residual current, excessive sudden changes in residual current, or both, according to the following limits:		P
	a) Continuous residual current: The inverter shall disconnect within 0,3 s and indicate a fault in accordance with 13.9 if the continuous residual current exceeds:		P
	- maximum 300 mA for inverters with continuous output power rating $\leq 30$ kV;		N/A
	- maximum 10 mA per kVA of rated continuous output power for inverters with continuous output power rating $> 30$ kVA.		P
	The inverter may attempt to re-connect if the array insulation resistance meets the limit in 4.8.2.		P
	b) Sudden changes in residual current: The inverter shall disconnect from the mains within the time specified in Table 31		P

IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	The inverter indicates a fault in accordance with 13.9, if a sudden increase in the RMS residual current is detected exceeding the value in the table.		P
	- 30mA@0,3s		P
	- 60mA@0,15s		P
	- 150mA@0,04s		P
	The inverter may attempt to re-connect if the array insulation resistance meets the limit in 4.8.2.		P
4.8.3.5.2	Test for detection of excessive continuous residual current: test repeated 5 times and time to disconnect shall not exceed 0,3 s.	See appended test table 4.8.3.5.2 Test for detection of excessive continuous residual current	P
4.8.3.5.3	Test for detection of sudden changes in residual current repeated 5 times and each of the 5 results shall not exceed the time limit indicated in for each row (30mA, 60mA and 150mA) of Table 31.	See appended test table 4.8.3.5.3 Test for detection of sudden changes in residual current	P
4.8.3.6	Systems located in closed electrical operating areas	Based on risk analysis, area between inverter side of that isolation transformer and mains shall be protected as systems located in closed electrical operating areas, indicating which forms of shock hazard protection are and are not provided integral to the inverter in installation instructions. All operation, installation and maintenance shall be followed with instruction strictly.	P
	The protection against shock hazard is not required if the installation information provided with the inverter indicates the restriction for use in a closed electrical operating area, and		P
	Installation information indicates what forms of shock hazard protection are and are not provided integral to the inverter, in accordance with 5.3.2.7.		P
	The inverter shall be marked as in 5.2.2.6.		P
<b>5</b>	<b>MARKING AND DOCUMENTATION</b>		P
5.1	Marking		P
5.1.4	Equipment ratings		P
	PV input ratings:	All applicable parameters refer to marking plate	P
	- V <sub>max</sub> PV (absolute maximum) (d.c. V)		P
	- I <sub>sc</sub> PV (absolute maximum) (d.c. A)		P
	a.c. output ratings:		P



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- Voltage (nominal or range) (a.c. V)		P
	- Current (maximum continuous) (a.c. A)		P
	- Frequency (nominal or range) (Hz)		P
	- Power (maximum continuous) (W or VA)		P
	- Power factor range		P
	a.c input ratings:		N/A
	- Voltage (nominal or range) (a.c. V)		N/A
	- Current (maximum continuous) (a.c. A)		N/A
	- Frequency (nominal or range) (Hz)		N/A
	d.c. output ratings:		N/A
	- Voltage (nominal or range) (d.c. V)		N/A
	- Current (maximum continuous) (d.c. A)		N/A
	Protective class (I or II or III)	Class I	P
	Ingress protection (IP) rating per part 1	IP66	P
	An inverter that is adjustable for more than one nominal output voltage shall be marked to indicate the particular voltage for which it is set when shipped from the factory.		N/A
5.2	Warning markings		P
5.2.2	Content for warning markings		P
5.2.2.6	Inverters for closed electrical operating areas		P
	Where required by 4.8.3.6, an inverter not provided with full protection against shock hazard on the PV array shall be marked with a warning that the inverter is only for use in a closed electrical operating area, and referring to the installation instructions.		P
5.3	Documentation		P
5.3.2	Information related to installation		P
5.3.2.1	Ratings. Subclause 5.3.2 of Part 1 requires the documentation to include ratings information for each input and output. For inverters this information shall be as in Table 33 below. Only those ratings that are applicable based on the type of inverter are required.		P
	PV input quantities:	All applicable parameters refer to user manual	P
	- Vmax PV (absolute maximum) (d.c. V)		P
	- PV input operating voltage range (d.c. V)		P
	- Maximum operating PV input current (d.c. A)		P
	- Isc PV (absolute maximum) (d.c. A)		P
	- Max. inverter backfeed current to the array (a.c. or d.c. A)		P
	a.c. output quantities:		P
	- Voltage (nominal or range) (a.c. V)		P
	- Current (maximum continuous) (a.c. A)		P
	- Current (inrush) (a.c. A, peak and duration)		P
	- Frequency (nominal or range) (Hz)		P
	- Power (maximum continuous) (W or VA)		P
	- Power factor range		P



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- Maximum output fault current (a.c. A, peak and duration or RMS)		P
	- Maximum output overcurrent protection (a.c. A)		P
	a.c. input quantities:		N/A
	- Voltage (nominal or range) (a.c. V)		N/A
	- Current (maximum continuous) (a.c. A)		N/A
	- Current (inrush) (a.c. A, peak and duration)		N/A
	- Frequency (nominal or range) (Hz)		N/A
	d.c input (other than PV) quantities:		N/A
	- Voltage (nominal or range) (d.c. V)		N/A
	- Nominal battery voltage (d.c. V)		N/A
	- Current (maximum continuous) (d.c. A)		N/A
	d.c. output quantities:		N/A
	- Voltage (nominal or range) (d.c. V)		N/A
	- Nominal battery voltage (d.c. V)		N/A
	- Current (maximum continuous) (d.c. A)		N/A
	Protective class (I or II or III)	Class I	P
	Ingress protection (IP) rating per part 1	IP66	P
5.3.2.2	Grid-interactive inverter setpoints		P
	For a grid-interactive unit with field adjustable trip points, trip times, or reconnect times, the presence of such controls, the means for adjustment, the factory default values, and the limits of the ranges of adjustability shall be provided in the documentation for the PCE or in other format such as on a website. Provided solution: .....	Refer to user manual	P
	The setting of field adjustable setpoints shall be accessible from the PCE	Special software via communication with password protected	P
5.3.2.3	Transformers and isolation		P
	whether an internal isolation transformer is provided, and if so, what level of insulation (functional, basic, reinforced, or double) is provided by that transformer. The instructions shall also indicate what the resulting installation requirements are regarding such things as earthing or not earthing the array, providing external residual current detection devices, etc.	No internal isolation transformer	N/A
	An inverter shall be provided with information to the installer regarding:		N/A
	- providing of internal isolation transformer		N/A
	- the level of insulation (functional, basic, reinforced, or double)		N/A
	The instructions shall also indicate what the resulting installation requirements are regarding:		P
	- earthing or not earthing the array	Unearthed array	P



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- providing external residual current detection devices	Pls. follow national regulations	P
	- requiring an external isolation transformer,		P
5.3.2.4	Transformers required but not provided	Required, pls. refer to technical information about transformer	P
	An inverter that requires an external isolation transformer not provided with the unit, shall be provided with instructions that specify, and for the external isolation transformer with which it is intended to be used:		P
	- the configuration type		P
	- electrical ratings		P
	- environmental ratings		P
5.3.2.5	PV modules for non-isolated inverters		P
	Non-isolated inverters shall be provided with installation instructions that require PV modules that have an IEC 61730 Class A rating	IEC 61730 Class A rating required	P
	If the maximum AC mains operating voltage is higher than the PV array maximum system voltage then the instructions shall require PV modules that have a maximum system voltage rating based upon the AC mains voltage.		N/A
5.3.2.6	Non-sinusoidal output waveform information		N/A
	The instruction manual for a stand-alone inverter not complying with 4.7.5.2 shall include a warning that:		N/A
	- the waveform is not sinusoidal,		N/A
	- some loads may experience increased heating,		N/A
	- the user should consult the manufacturers of the intended load equipment before operating that load with the inverter		N/A
	The inverter manufacturer shall provide information regarding:		N/A
	- what types of loads may experience increased heating		N/A
	- recommendations for maximum operating times with such loads		N/A
	The inverter manufacturer shall specify for the waveforms as determined by the testing in 4.7.5.3.2 through 4.7.5.3.4.:		N/A
	- THD		N/A
	- slope		N/A
	- peak voltage		N/A
5.3.2.7	Systems located in closed electrical operating areas		N/A
	Where required by 4.8.3.6, an inverter not provided with full protection against shock hazard on the PV array shall be provided with installation instructions:		N/A
	- requiring that the inverter and the array must be installed in closed electrical operating areas		N/A



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- indicating which forms of shock hazard protection are and are not provided integral to the inverter (for example the RCD, isolation transformer complying with the 30 mA touch current limit, or residual current monitoring for sudden changes)		N/A
5.3.2.8	Stand-alone inverter output circuit bonding		N/A
	Where required by 7.3.10, the documentation for an inverter shall include the following:		N/A
	- if output circuit bonding is required but is not provided integral to the inverter, the required means shall be described in the installation instructions, including which conductor is to be bonded and the required current carrying capability or cross-section of the bonding means;		N/A
	- if the output circuit is intended to be floating, the documentation for the inverter shall indicate that the output is floating.		N/A
5.3.2.9	Protection by application of RCD's		N/A
	Where the requirement for additional protection in 4.8.3.1 is met by requiring an RCD that is not provided integral to the inverter, as allowed by 4.8.3.4, the installation instructions shall state the need for the RCD.	If required strictly, should be type B	N/A
	and shall specify its rating, type, and required circuit location		N/A
5.3.2.10	Remote indication of faults		P
	The installation instructions shall include an explanation of how to properly make connections to (where applicable), and use, the electrical or electronic fault indication required by 13.9.	Refer to user manual	P
5.3.2.11	External array insulation resistance measurement and response	IRM function integrated in inverter	N/A
	The installation instructions for an inverter for use with ungrounded arrays that does not incorporate all the aspects of the insulation resistance measurement and response requirements in 4.8.2.1, must include:		N/A
	- for isolated inverters: an explanation of what aspects of array insulation resistance measurement and response are not provided, and		N/A
	- an instruction to consult local regulations to determine if any additional functions are required or not;		N/A

IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- for non-isolated inverters: an explanation of what external equipment must be provided in the system, and		N/A
	- what the setpoints and response implemented by that equipment must be, and:		N/A
	- how that equipment is to be interfaced with the rest of the system.		N/A
5.3.2.12	Array functional grounding information	Not functional ground array used	N/A
	Where approach a) of 4.8.2.2 is used, the installation instructions for the inverter shall include all of the following:		N/A
	a) the value of the total resistance between the PV circuit and ground integral to the inverter .....		N/A
	b) the minimum array insulation resistance to ground that system designer or installer must meet when selecting the PV panel and system design, based on the minimum value that the design of the PV functional grounding in the inverter was based on .....		N/A
	c) the minimum value of the total resistance $R = V_{MAX} PV/30 \text{ mA}$ that the system must meet, with an explanation of how to calculate the total .....		N/A
	d) a warning that there is a risk of shock hazard if the total minimum resistance requirement is not met.		N/A
5.3.2.13	Stand-alone inverters for dedicated loads		N/A
	Where the approach of 4.7.5.5 is used, the installation instructions for the inverter shall include a warning that the inverter is only to be used with the dedicated load for which it was evaluated, and		N/A
	shall specify the dedicated load.		N/A
5.3.2.14	Identification of firmware version(s)		P
	An inverter utilizing firmware for any protective functions shall provide means to identify the firmware version.	See page 8	P
	This can be a marking, but the information can also be provided by a display panel, communications port or any other type of user interface.....	Refer to user manual	P
<b>7</b>	<b>PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK AND ENERGY HAZARDS</b>		N/A
7.3	Protection against electric shock		N/A
7.3.10	Additional requirements for stand-alone inverters		N/A





IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	One circuit conductor bonded to earth to create a grounded conductor and an earthed system.		N/A
	The means used to bond the grounded conductor to protective earth provided within the inverter or		N/A
	as part of the installation		N/A
	If not provided integral to the inverter, the required means shall be described in the installation instructions as per 5.3.2.8.		N/A
	The means used to bond the grounded conductor to protective earth shall comply with the requirements for protective bonding in Part 1,		N/A
	If the bond can only ever carry fault currents in stand-alone mode, the maximum current for the bond is determined by the inverter maximum output fault current.		N/A
	Output circuit bonding arrangements shall ensure that in any mode of operation, the system only has the grounded circuit conductor bonded to earth in one place at a time.		N/A
	Switching arrangements may be used, in which case the switching device used is to be subjected to the bond impedance test along with the rest of the bonding path		N/A
	Inverters intended to have a circuit conductor bonded to earth shall not impose any normal current on the bond except for leakage current.		N/A
	Outputs that are intentionally floating with no circuit conductor bonded to ground, must not have any voltages with respect to ground that are a shock hazard in accordance with Clause 7 of Parts 1 and 2.		N/A
	The documentation for the inverter shall indicate that the output is floating as per 5.3.2.8.		N/A
7.3.11	Functionally grounded arrays		N/A
	All PV conductors in a functionally grounded array shall be treated as being live parts with respect to protection against electric shock.		N/A
<b>9</b>	<b>PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE HAZARDS</b>		<b>P</b>
9.3	Short-circuit and overcurrent protection		<b>P</b>
9.3.4	Inverter backfeed current onto the array		<b>P</b>
	The backfeed current testing and documentation requirements in Part 1 apply, including but not limited to the following.		<b>P</b>



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	Inverter backfeed current onto the PV array maximum value.....	Maximum inverter backfeed current from grid to the array is 0A based on test/circuit topology analysis.	P
	This inverter backfeed current value shall be provided in the installation instructions regardless of the value of the current, in accordance with Table 33.	Refer to user manual	P
<b>13</b>	<b>PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS</b>		P
13.9	Fault indication		P
	Where this Part 2 requires the inverter to indicate a fault, both of the following shall be provided:		P
	a) a visible or audible indication, integral to the inverter, and detectable from outside the inverter, and	Visible indication	P
	b) an electrical or electronic indication that can be remotely accessed and used.	Communication method for remote accessed and used.	P
	The installation instructions shall include information regarding how to properly make connections (where applicable) and use the electrical or electronic means in b) above, in accordance with 5.3.2.10.	Refer to user manual	P

4.4.4	TABLE: Single fault condition to be applied					P
	Ambient temperature (°C) ..... :				N/A(at the prevailing ambient temperature)	—
4.4.4.15.1	Fault-tolerance of residual current monitoring					
Component No.	Fault	Supply voltage (V)	Test time	Fuse #	Fuse current (A)	Observation
RCMU detect, Q14, D-S	short before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. AC relays in open status. No component damage, no hazard.
RCMU detect, Q14, D-S	short	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter operated normally. No component damage, no hazard.
RCMU detect, R126	short before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. AC relays in open status. No component damage, no hazard.
RCMU detect, R126	short	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shutdown. AC relays in open status. No component damage, no hazard.
RCMU detect, R461	short before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. AC relays in open status. No component damage, no hazard.
RCMU detect, R461	short	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shutdown. AC relays in open status. No component damage, no hazard.
RCMU detect, U34	short before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. AC relays in open status. No component damage, no hazard.
RCMU detect, U34	short	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shutdown. AC relays in open status. No component damage, no hazard.
CPU, U1	+3,3V power decrease continuously	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP protect by itself for low voltage. No component damage, no hazard. Inverter can be restarted and operated normally when the fault was removed.
CPU, U1	+3,3V power rise continuously	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP broken at last. No other components damage, no hazard.

CPU, U1	oscillator disabled	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP protect by itself. No component damage, no hazard. Inverter can be restarted and operated normally when the fault was removed.
CPU, U2	+3,3V power decrease continuously	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP protect by itself for low voltage. No components damage, no hazard. Inverter can be restarted and operated normally when the fault was removed.
CPU, U2	+3,3V power rise continuously	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP broken at last. No other components damage, no hazard.
CPU, U2	oscillator disabled	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP protect by itself. No component damage, no hazard. Inverter can be restarted and operated normally when the fault was removed.
Communi- cation between CPUs	disconnect	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. No component damage, no hazard.
Oscillator, U1	short	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. No component damage, no hazard.
Oscillator, U2	short	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. No component damage, no hazard.
Check that the residual current monitoring operates properly						Yes
Supplementary information: also see original IEC 62109-1 report						

<b>4.4.4</b>	<b>TABLE: Single fault condition to be applied</b>					<b>P</b>
	Ambient temperature (°C) .....				N/A(at the prevailing ambient temperature)	—
4.4.4.15.2	Fault-tolerance of automatic disconnecting means					
Component No.	Fault	Supply voltage (V)	Test time	Fuse #	Fuse current (A)	Observation
AC relay K5, contacts	short before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. Then start-up again with same result. No component damage, no hazard.

Relay monitoring and control, C956	short before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. AC relay in open status. No components damage, no hazard.
Relay monitoring and control, Q5, G-S	short before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. AC relay in open status. No components damage, no hazard.
Relay monitoring and control, Q5, G-S	short	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. No component damage, no hazard.
Relay monitoring and control, Q14, G-S	short before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. AC relay in open status. No components damage, no hazard.
Relay monitoring and control, Q14, G-S	short	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. No component damage, no hazard.
Relay monitoring and control, R104	open before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. AC relay in open status. No components damage, no hazard.
Relay monitoring and control, R104	open	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. No component damage, no hazard.
Relay monitoring and control, C28	short before start-up	MAINS:500 PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter could not start up. AC relay in open status. No components damage, no hazard.
CPU, U1	+3,3V power decrease continuously	MAINS:500; PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP protect by itself for low voltage. No component damage, no hazard. Inverter can be restarted and operated normally when the fault was removed.
CPU, U1	+3,3V power rise continuously	MAINS:500; PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP broken at last. No other components damage, no hazard.
CPU, U1	oscillator disabled	MAINS:500; PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP protect by itself. No component damage, no hazard Inverter can be restarted and operated normally when the fault was removed.

CPU, U2	+3,3V power decrease continuously	MAINS:500; PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP protect by itself for low voltage. No component damage, no hazard Inverter can be restarted and operated normally when the fault was removed.
CPU, U2	+3,3V power rise continuously	MAINS:500; PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP broken at last. No other components damage, no hazard.
CPU, U2	oscillator disabled	MAINS:500; PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. DSP protect by itself. No component damage, no hazard Inverter can be restarted and operated normally when the fault was removed.
Communication between CPUs	disconnect	MAINS:500; PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. No component damage, no hazard.
Oscillator, U1	short	MAINS:500; PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. No component damage, no hazard.
Oscillator, U2	short	MAINS:500; PV: 750	10min	-	-	The inverter shut down. No component damage, no hazard.
Check that the relays fulfil the basic insulation or simple separation based on the PV circuit working voltage.						Yes
Each active phase can be switched.						Yes
Supplementary information: also see original IEC 62109-1 report						

4.4.4.17	TABLE: Cooling system failure – Blanketing test		P
	Test voltage (V) .....	540VDC/380VAC	—
Max. temperature T of part/at:	T (°C)	Permitted T (°C)	
Ambient temperature	60,0	-	
Mounting surface	62,8	90	
LED indicator panel	64,0	90	
Metal enclosure	71,7	90	
Boost inductor	99,6	-	
PCB	87,2	-	
BST conductor	80,2	-	
ISO relay coil(K1)	90,6	-	
DC switch (outside)	62,1	90	
Drive transformer winding(T5)	94,3	-	
Optocoupler(U13)	96,1	-	
SPD(F13)	82,4	-	
Filter capacitor(C407)	87,9	-	
Current hall(U51)	87,5	-	
Filter capacitor(C10)	87,9	-	
Current hall(U62)	88,5	-	
INV module(U1)	95,4	-	

INV module(U2)	104,1	-
INV module(U3)	93,5	-
Boost module(U4)	94,3	-
Boost module(U5)	95,1	-
Boost module(U6)	92,6	-
Boost module(U7)	87,8	-
Boost module(U8)	87,9	-
Y capacitor(C294)	87,3	-
Drive transformer winding(T3)	94,3	-
Current hall(U9)	95,8	-
Output wire	95,3	-
INV inductor (Phase A)	106,3	-
INV inductor (Phase B)	104,7	-
INV inductor (Phase C)	109,1	-
INV conductor	98,5	-
Output terminal	61,8	-
PV input wire (near switch)	86,1	-
Cooling fan	79,2	-
Current hall(U85)	86,5	-
Relay(K10)	84,7	-
PV input connector	60,8	90
AC aux transformer winding(T2)	93,5	-
AC aux transformer bobbin(T2)	85,8	-
DSP(U100)	97,8	-
DSP(U101)	95,6	-
CPLD(U102)	91,7	-
DC aux transformer winding(T1)	98,6	-
DC aux transformer bobbin(T1)	89,1	-
Optocoupler(U13)	94,5	-
BUS capacitor(C32)	85,2	-
RCD hall(U34)	86,9	-
Filter capacitor(C734)	87,9	-
X capacitor(C501)	81,6	-
Supplementary information:		
1. Lowest full load MPP voltage with max. power output @60°C (Blanketing test).		
2. No over temperature observed in components, no other hazard observed.		

4.4.4.17	TABLE: Cooling system failure – Blanketing test		P
	Test voltage (V) .....	540VDC/380VAC	—
Max. temperature T of part/at:	T (°C)	Permitted T (°C)	
Ambient temperature	40,0	-	
BST inductor	85,9	-	
SPD(F3)	82,1	-	
Filter capacitor(C407)	86,9	-	
Current hall(U51)	86,5	-	
BUS capacitor(C32)	83,8	-	
Drive transformer winding(T3)	95,8	-	
Relay(K1)	86,0	-	
DC wire (near K1)	91,7	-	
Relay(K2)	86,4	-	
Filter capacitor(C10)	76,2	-	
BUS wire	82,2	-	



Filter capacitor(C5)	76,0	-
Filter capacitor(C15)	74,6	-
DC wire (near switch)	89,8	-
PWB board(near AC relay)	120,3	-
Inductor(L2)	119,8	-
AC output wire(B phase)	99,1	-
AC current hall(U85)	95,8	-
AC output relay(K10)	85,1	-
CPLD(U102)	91,2	-
AC output relay(K9)	88,9	-
RCD hall(U34)	100,9	-
DC aux transformer winding(T1)	93,8	-
Optocoupler(U56)	90,4	-
Inductor coil(T7)	123,8	-
Inductor coil(L6)	121,5	-
Capacitor(C190)	85,5	-
DSP(U100)	96,5	-
DSP(U101)	95,8	-
INV inductor (Phase A)	116,1	-
INV inductor (Phase B)	109,8	-
INV inductor (Phase C)	114,8	-
Y-cap(C294)	89,8	-
SPD(F13)	83,2	-
Capacitor(C49)	86,2	-
INV module(U1)	105,9	-
INV module(U3)	110,0	-
ISO relay Coil(K1)	88,6	-
INV module(U2)	110,1	-
SPD(F3)	80,9	-
Drive transformer winding(T5)	90,1	-
Front panel	58,0	90
Metal enclosure	45,7	90
mounting surface	51,5	90
PV input connector	61,8	90
Supplementary information:		
1. Lowest full load MPP voltage with max. power output @40°C(Blanketing test).		
2. No over temperature observed in components, no other hazard observed.		

4.8.2	TABLE: Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded and functionally grounded arrays				P
4.8.2.1	Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded arrays				P
DC Voltage below minimum operating voltage (V)	DC Voltage for inverter begin operation (V)	Resistance between ground and PV input terminal (kΩ)	Required Insulation resistance R = (VMAX PV / 30mA) (kΩ)	Result	
ISO setting=50kΩ					
DC1+ to earth					
180	200	45	50	P	
180	200	45	50	P	

180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
DC1- to earth				
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
DC1+ earthed to DC-				
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
DC1- earthed to DC+				
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P
180	200	45	50	P

**Note:**

For isolated inverters, shall indicate a fault in accordance with 13.9 (operation is allowed); the fault indication shall be maintained until the array insulation resistance has recovered to a value higher than the limit above

For non-isolated inverters, or inverters with isolation not complying with the leakage current limits in the minimum inverter isolation requirements in Table 30, shall indicate a fault in accordance with 13.9, and shall not connect to the mains; the inverter may continue to make the measurement, may stop indicating a fault and may connect to the mains if the array insulation resistance has recovered to a value higher than the limit above.

It is not required to test all PV input terminals if analysis of the design indicates that one or more terminals can be expected to have the same result, for example where multiple PV string inputs are in parallel.

**Supplementary information:**

Additional test with first one pole ground fault, following an insulation resistance below limit simulated, then allow the inverter to start, the inverter shall not connect to the mains.

<b>4.8.3.5</b>	<b>TABLE: Protection by residual current monitoring (only for RCM function)</b>	<b>P</b>
Test conditions:	Output power (kVA): 121 Input voltage (VDC): 600 Frequency (Hz): 50 Output AC Voltage (VAC): 380	
4.8.3.5.2	Test for detection of excessive continuous residual current	P

Fault Current (mA)		Disconnection time (ms)	
Measured Fault Current	Limit 300mA for output power $\leq$ 30 kVA 10mA per kVA for output power > 30 kVA	Measured Disconnection time	Limit
Default: 1210mA@300ms PV1+ to earth:			
1167	1210	282,5	300
1125	1210	280,0	300
1205	1210	281,0	300
1188	1210	283,5	300
1146	1210	282,0	300
PV1- to earth:			
1188	1210	287,0	300
1167	1210	288,0	300
1188	1210	286,0	300
1187	1210	278,0	300
1187	1210	276,0	300
Note: – maximum 300mA for inverters with continuous output power rating $\leq$ 30 kVA; – maximum 10mA per kVA of rated continuous output power for inverters with continuous output power rating > 30 kVA. This test shall be repeated 5 times, and for all 5 tests the time to disconnect shall not exceed 0,3s. The test is repeated for each PV input terminal. It is not required to test all PV input terminals if analysis of the design indicates that one or more terminals can be expected to have the same result, for example where multiple PV string inputs are in parallel.			

4.8.3.5.3	TABLE: Test for detection of sudden changes in residual current(only for RCM function)		P
PV1+ to earth:			
Limit (mA)	UN		Limit (ms)
	Disconnection time (ms)		
Default: 30mA@300ms			
30	267,0		300
30	268,0		300
30	195,2		300
30	156,4		300
30	202,0		300
Default: 60mA@150ms			
60	130,2		150
60	101,9		150
60	113,1		150
60	135,6		150
60	96,5		150
Default: 150mA@40ms			
150	21,5		40
150	32,4		40
150	36,8		40
150	34,1		40
150	29,0		40

PV1- to earth		
Limit (mA)	UN	Limit (ms)
	Disconnection time (ms)	
Default: 30mA@300ms		
30	150,8	300
30	245,6	300
30	243,0	300
30	241,0	300
30	242,5	300
Default: 60mA@150ms		
60	127,8	150
60	132,4	150
60	132,8	150
60	134,4	150
60	134,0	150
Default: 150mA@40ms		
150	26,7	40
150	37,1	40
150	34,3	40
150	29,1	40
150	35,2	40
Note: The capacitive current is risen until disconnection. Test condition: $I_c + 30/60/150\text{mA} \leq I_{c\text{max}}$ . R1 is set that 30/60/150mA Flow and switch S is closed.		
Supplementary information: Same design on other MPP trackers, it is not required to test on other MPP trackers because analysis of the design indicates that other MPP trackers expected to have the same result.		

**--- End of test report---**