





Test Report issued under the responsibility of:

TEST REPORT IEC 62109-2 Safety of Power Converter for use in Photovoltaic Power Systems Part 2: Particular requirements for inverters	
Report Number	SJS20191000217S01
Tested by (name + signature)	Test Engineer Sanmy
Approved by (name + signature)	Manager CoCo Li
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Name of Testing Laboratory	ShenZhen SJS Testing Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	4th Floor, Building C, Youth E-commerce Center, No. 2 Lianwei Street, Hualian Community, Longhua Street, Longhua District, Shenzhen, China
Applicant's name	Dongguan Kaideng Energy Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	4th Floor, Fuyuan Business Building, No.1, Lane 13, Maiyuan Road, Xin'an Community, Chang'an Town, Dongguan, Guangdong, China
Test specification:	
Standard	IEC 62109-2:2011 EN 62109-2:2011
Test procedure	LVD
Non-standard test method	N/A
Test Report Form No.	IEC62109_2B
Test Report Form(s) Originator	LCIE - Laboratoire Central des Industries Electriques
Master TRF	Dated 2016-11
Test item description	Solar Micro Inverter
Trade Mark	N/A
Manufacturer	Dongguan Kaideng Energy Technology Co., Ltd.
Model/Type reference	WVC-600, WVC-350, WVC-1200, WVC-300, WVC-295, WVC-700, WVC-1400
Ratings	Input: DC 22-50V, 1-25A, 630W Output: AC110/220V, 5A/2.5A, 590W



Copy of marking plate:

The artwork below may be only a draft. The use of certification marks on a product must be authorized by the respective NCBs that own these marks.

Solar Micro Inverter		
Model: WVC-600		
Input: DC 22-50V, 1-25A, 630W		
Output: AC110/220V, 5A/2.5A, 590W		
Dongguan Kaideng Energy Technology Co., Ltd.		
4th Floor, Fuyuan Business Building, No.1, Lane 13, Maiyuan		
Road, Xin'an Community, Chang'an Town, Dongguan,		
Guangdong, China		
Importer:xxxxx	Address:xxxxx	S/N:
Made In China		



Test item particulars	
Equipment mobility	<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
Connection to the mains	<input type="checkbox"/> pluggable equipment <input type="checkbox"/> direct plug-in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> permanent connection <input type="checkbox"/> for building-in
Environmental category	<input type="checkbox"/> outdoor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> indoor unconditional <input type="checkbox"/> indoor conditional
Over voltage category Mains	<input type="checkbox"/> OVC I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OVC II <input type="checkbox"/> OVC III <input type="checkbox"/> OVC IV
Over voltage category PV	<input type="checkbox"/> OVC I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OVC II <input type="checkbox"/> OVC III <input type="checkbox"/> OVC IV
Mains supply tolerance (%)	-90 / +110 %
IT testing, phase-phase voltage (V)	---
Class of equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class I <input type="checkbox"/> Class II <input type="checkbox"/> Class III <input type="checkbox"/> Not classified
Mass of equipment (kg)	<7Kg
Pollution degree	IP20
IP protection class	---
Possible test case verdicts:	
- 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)
Testing	
Date of receipt of test item	October 25, 2019
Date (s) of performance of tests	October 25, 2019 to November 05, 2019
General product information:	
Solar Micro Inverter, DC input AC output	



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
4	GENERAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS		-
4.4.4	Single fault conditions to be applied		-
4.4.4.15	Fault-tolerance of protection for grid-interactive inverters		-
4.4.4.15.1	Fault-tolerance of residual current monitoring according to 4.8.3.5: the residual current monitoring system operates properly	See appended table 4.4.4.15.1	P
	a)...- The inverter ceases to operate		P
	- Indicates a fault in accordance with §13.9		P
	- Disconnect from the mains	Appliance coupler	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		N/A
	- not re-connect after any sequence of removing and reconnecting both PV and AC power		N/A
	b)...- The inverter continues to operate		P
	- the residual current monitoring system operates properly under single fault condition		P
	- 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		N/A
	- not re-connect after any sequence of removing and reconnecting both PV and AC power		N/A
	- Indicates a fault in accordance with §13.9		N/A
4.4.4.15.2	Fault-tolerance of automatic disconnecting means		-
4.4.4.15.2.1	The means provided for automatic disconnection of a grid-interactive inverter from the mains shall:		-
	- disconnect all grounded current-carrying conductors from the mains		P
	- 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.	See appended table 4.4.4.15.2 Fault-tolerance of automatic disconnecting	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.		P
4.4.4.15.2.3	For non-isolated inverter, automatic checking of the isolation provided by a disconnect means after single fault.	See appended test table 4.4.4.15.2 Fault-tolerance of automatic disconnecting.	P
	If the check fail:		P



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- any still-functional disconnection means shall be left in the open position		
	- 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:		-
	- 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.	See appended test table Cooling system failure – Blanketing test.	P
	Test stop condition: time duration value or stabilized temperature		-
4.7	ELECTRICAL RATINGS TESTS		-
4.7.4	Stand-alone Inverter AC output voltage and frequency		-
4.7.4.1	General		-
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.	See appended test table 4.7.4 Steady state Inverter AC output voltage and frequency	P
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.	See appended test table 4.7.4 Steady state Inverter AC output voltage and frequency	P
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.	See appended test table 4.7.4 Steady state Inverter AC output voltage and frequency	P
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 %.	See appended test table 4.7.4 Steady state Inverter AC output voltage and frequency	P
4.7.5	Stand-alone inverter output voltage waveform		-
4.7.5.1	General		-
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		P



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	individual harmonic at a level exceeding 6 %.		
4.7.5.3	Non-sinusoidal output waveform requirements		-
4.7.5.3.1	General		-
4.7.5.3.2	The total harmonic distortion (THD) of the voltage waveform shall not exceed 40 %.		P
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/μs measured between the points at which the waveform has a voltage of 10 % and 90 % of the peak voltage for that half-cycle.		P
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.		P
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.		P
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.		P
	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.	See attached document: 4.7.5.5 Evaluation of inverter for dedicated load	P
	The inverter shall be marked with symbols 9 and 15 of Table C.1 of Part 1.		P
	The installation instructions provided with the inverter shall include the information in 5.3.2.13.		P
4.8	ADDITIONAL TESTS FOR GRID-INTERACTIVE INVERTERS		-
4.8.1	General requirements regarding inverter isolation and array grounding		-
	- Type of Array grounding supported		P
	- Inverter isolation		-
4.8.2	Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded and functionally grounded arrays	(See attached table)	-
4.8.2.1	Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded arrays		-
	Inverter shall have means to measure DC insulation resistance from PV input (array) to ground before starting operation		N/A
	Or Inverter shall be provided with instruction in accordance with 5.3.2.11.		N/A
	Measured DC insulation resistance:		-
	Inverter measurement circuit shall be capable of detecting insulation resistance below the limit value $R = V_{max}/30mA$ under normal conditions		N/A
	Inverter measurement circuit shall be capable of detecting insulation resistance below the limit value $R = V_{max}/30mA$		N/A



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	with ground fault in the PV array		
	Isolated inverters shall indicate a fault if the insulation resistance is less than the limit value		N/A
	Isolated inverter fault indication maintained until insulation resistance has recovered to a value higher than the limit value		N/A
	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		-
	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 $R = (V_{MAX} PV/30 \text{ mA})$ ohms.		P
	a-2) The installation instructions shall include the information required in 5.3.2.12.		P
	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		P
	b-2) Inverter shall either disconnect the resistor or limit the current by other means		P
	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.		P
	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.		P
4.8.3	Array residual current detection		P
4.8.3.1	General		-
4.8.3.2	30 mA touch current type test for isolated inverters	See appended table 4.8.3.2 30mA touch current type test for isolated inverters	P
4.8.3.3	Fire hazard residual current type test for isolated inverters	See appended table 4.8.3.3 Fire hazard residual current type test for isolated inverters	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



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- 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 RCD 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		P
4.8.3.5.1	General		-
	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:		-
	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:		-
	- maximum 300 mA for inverters with continuous output power rating ≤ 30 kV;		P
	- 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
	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
	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.		P
4.8.3.6	Systems located in closed electrical operating areas		-
	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		P



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	inverter, in accordance with 5.3.2.7.		
	The inverter shall be marked as in 5.2.2.6.		P
5	MARKING AND DOCUMENTATION		-
5.1	Marking		-
5.1.4	Equipment ratings		-
	PV input ratings:		P
	- Vmax PV (absolute maximum) (d.c. V)		P
	- Isc PV (absolute maximum) (d.c. A)		N/A
	a.c. output ratings:		P
	- 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		N/A
	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	IP20	N/A
	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		-
5.2.2	Content for warning markings		-
5.2.2.6	Inverters for closed electrical operating areas		
	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		-
5.3.2	Information related to installation		-
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.		-
	PV input quantities :		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)		N/A
	- Isc PV (absolute maximum) (d.c. A)		N/A
	- Isc PV (absolute maximum) (d.c. A)		N/A
	- Max. inverter backfeed current to the array (a.c. or d.c. A)		N/A
	a.c. output quantities:		P
	- Voltage (nominal or range) (a.c. V)		P



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- 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		N/A
	- Maximum output fault current (a.c. A, peak and duration or RMS)		N/A
	- Maximum output overcurrent protection (a.c. A)		N/A
	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)		N/A
	Ingress protection (IP) rating per part 1		N/A
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:		P
	The setting of field adjustable setpoints shall be accessible from the PCE		P
5.3.2.3	Transformers and isolation		N/A
	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.		N/A
	An inverter shall be provided with information to the installer regarding:		-
	- 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:		-
	- earthing or not earthing the array		N/A
	- providing external residual current detection devices		N/A
	- requiring an external isolation transformer,		N/A
5.3.2.4	Transformers required but not provided		N/A



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	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:		-
	- the configuration type		N/A
	- electrical ratings		N/A
	- environmental ratings		N/A
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		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.		P
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:		-
	- 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:		-
	- 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.:		-
	- THD		N/A
	- slope		N/A
	- peak voltage		N/A
5.3.2.7	Systems located in 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 provided with installation instructions:		-
	- requiring that the inverter and the array must be installed in closed electrical operating areas		P
	- 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)		P
5.3.2.8	Stand-alone inverter output circuit bonding		P
	Where required by 7.3.10, the documentation for an inverter shall include the following:		-
	- 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;		P



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	- if the output circuit is intended to be floating, the documentation for the inverter shall indicate that the output is floating.		P
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,.		N/A
	and shall specify its rating, type, and required circuit location		N/A
5.3.2.10	Remote indication of faults		N/A
	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.		N/A
5.3.2.11	External array insulation resistance measurement and response		P
	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:		-
	- for isolated inverters: an explanation of what aspects of array insulation resistance measurement and response are not provided, and		P
	- an instruction to consult local regulations to determine if any additional functions are required or not;		P
	- for non-isolated inverters: an explanation of what external equipment must be provided in the system, and		P
	- what the setpoints and response implemented by that equipment must be, and:		P
	- how that equipment is to be interfaced with the rest of the system.		P
5.3.2.12	Array functional grounding information		P
	Where approach a) of 4.8.2.2 is used, the installation instructions for the inverter shall include all of the following:		-
	a) the value of the total resistance between the PV circuit and ground integral to the inverter		P
	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		P
	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		P
	d) a warning that there is a risk of shock hazard if the total minimum resistance requirement is not met.		P
5.3.2.13	Stand-alone inverters for dedicated loads		N/A



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	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)		N/A
	An inverter utilizing firmware for any protective functions shall provide means to identify the firmware version.		N/A
	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.....		N/A
7	PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK AND ENERGY HAZARDS		-
7.3	Protection against electric shock		-
7.3.10	Additional requirements for stand-alone inverters		-
	One circuit conductor bonded to earth to create a grounded conductor and an earthed system.		P
	The means used to bond the grounded conductor to protective earth provided within the inverter or		P
	as part of the installation		P
	If not provided integral to the inverter, the required means shall be described in the installation instructions as per 5.3.2.8.		P
	The means used to bond the grounded conductor to protective earth shall comply with the requirements for protective bonding in Part 1,		P
	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.		P
	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..		P
	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.		P
	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.		P
	The documentation for the inverter shall indicate that the output is floating as per 5.3.2.8.		P
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
9	PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE HAZARDS		-
9.3	Short-circuit and overcurrent protection		-
9.3.4	Inverter backfeed current onto the array		-



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	The backfeed current testing and documentation requirements in Part 1 apply, including but not limited to the following.		P
	Inverter backfeed current onto the PV array maximum value.....		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.		P
13	PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS		-
13.9	Fault indication		-
	Where this Part 2 requires the inverter to indicate a fault, both of the following shall be provided:		-
	a) a visible or audible indication, integral to the inverter, and detectable from outside the inverter, and		P
	b) an electrical or electronic indication that can be remotely 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.		P



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

4.4.4	TABLE: Single fault condition to be applied					P
	Ambient temperature (°C) : 24.5					—
	Power source for EUT: Manufacturer, model/type, output rating : --					—
4.4.4.15.1	Fault-tolerance of residual current monitoring					
Component No.	Fault	Supply voltage (V)	Test time	Fuse #	Fuse current (A)	Observation
C19	SC	20-50	10min	F3	--	No hazard, no damage
U1 2-3	SC	20-50	10min	F5	--	No hazard, no damage
D13	SC	20-50	10min	F1	--	No hazard, no damage
Check that the residual current monitoring operates properly						
Supplementary information:						

4.4.4	TABLE: Single fault condition to be applied					P
	Ambient temperature (°C) : 24.5					—
	Power source for EUT: Manufacturer, model/type, output rating : --					—
4.4.4.15.2	Fault-tolerance of automatic disconnecting means					
Component No.	Fault	Supply voltage (V)	Test time	Fuse #	Fuse current (A)	Observation
C2	SC	20-50	10min	F3	--	No hazard, no damage
U3 2-4	SC	20-50	10min	F5	--	No hazard, no damage
D28	SC	20-50	10min	F1	--	No hazard, no damage
Check that the relays fulfil the basic insulation or simple separation based on the PV circuit working voltage.						
Each active phase can be switched. (L and N)						
Supplementary information:						



IEC 62109-2			
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

4.4.4.17	Cooling system failure – Blanketing test						P
	Test voltage (Vdc).....:	22-50	--	--	--	--	—
	Test current (Idc)	--	--	--	--	--	—
	Test voltage (Vac).....:	110/220	--	--	--	--	—
	Test current (Iac)	--	--	--	--	--	—
	t _{amb1} (°C)	25.0	--	--	--	--	—
	t _{amb2} (°C)	25.0	--	--	--	--	—
maximum temperature T of part/at::		T (°C)				T_{max} (°C)	
1.	C2 body	67.8	--	--	--	--	105
2.	T1 winding	88.7	--	--	--	--	110
3.	T2 winding	89.4	--	--	--	--	110
4.	PCB near U12	99.6	--	--	--	--	130
5.	Y-cap C6	78.9	--	--	--	--	125
6.	Optocoupler(U6)	73.2	--	--	--	--	100
7.	Internal wire	60.1	--	--	--	--	105
8.	Appliance terminal	58.4	--	--	--	--	85
Supplementary information:							



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

4.7.4	TABLE: Steady state Inverter AC output voltage and frequency			P
	Nominal DC input (V)		20-50	
	Nominal output AC voltage (V) :		110/220	
AC output U (V)	Frequency (Hz)	Condition/status	Comments	
110/220	50/60	Without load	Pass	
110/220	50/60	Resistive load application	Pass	
110/220	50/60	Resistive load removal	Pass	
Supplementary information:				

4.8.2	TABLE: Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded and functionally grounded arrays				N/A
4.8.2.1	Array insulation resistance detection for inverters for ungrounded arrays				
DC Voltage below minimum operating voltage (V)	DC Voltage for inverter begin operation (V)	Resistance between ground and PV input terminal (Ω)	Required Insulation resistance $R = (V_{MAX\ PV} / 30mA)$ (Ω)	Result	
DC+					
DC-					



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

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:

4.8.3.2	TABLE: 30mA touch current type test for isolated inverters		P
Condition		Current (mA)	Limit (30mA)
DC+ to PE		1.5	30
DC- to PE		1.1	30
Supplementary information: The touch current measurement circuit of IEC 60990, Figure 4 is connected from each terminal of the array to ground, one at a time.			

4.8.3.3	TABLE: Fire hazard residual current type test for isolated inverters		
Condition		Current (mA)	Limit (300mA or 10mA per kVA)
DC+ to PE		5.6	300
DC- to PE		5.4	300
Supplementary information:			



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

4.8.3.5	TABLE: Protection by residual current monitoring		P
Test conditions:		Output power (kVA) : MAX.590 Input voltage (V_{DC}): 22-50 Frequency (Hz):50/60 Output AC Voltage (V_{AC}): 110/220V	
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 ≤ 30 kVA 10mA per kVA for output power > 30 kVA	Measured Disconnection time	Limit
+ PV to N:			
C19	22.3	10S	300
U2 2-3	24.5	10S	300
- PV to N:			
C19	22.1	10S	300
U2 2-3	24.2	10S	300
Note: – maximum 300mA for inverters with continuous output power rating ≤ 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.			
Supplementary information:			



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Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
4.8.3.5.3	TABLE: Test for detection of sudden changes in residual current		P
+PV to N			
Limit (mA)	U _N	Limit (ms)	
	Disconnection time (ms)		
30	2	300	
30	2	300	
30	3	300	
30	2	300	
30	3	300	
60	5	150	
60	5	150	
60	5	150	
60	6	150	
60	5	150	
150	11	40	
150	12	40	
150	11	40	
150	12	40	
150	11	40	
-PV to N			
Limit (mA)	U _N	Limit (ms)	
	Disconnection time (ms)		
30	4	300	
30	6	300	
30	5	300	
30	5	300	
30	6	300	
60	8	150	
60	7	150	
60	8	150	
60	8	150	
60	9	150	
150	13	40	
150	12	40	
150	13	40	
150	12	40	
150	11	40	
Note: The capacitive current is raised until disconnection. Test condition: I _c + 30/60/150mA ≤ I _{cmax} . R ₁ is set that 30/60/150mA Flow and switch S is closed.			
Supplementary information:			

Product photos



Photo 1(Model WVC-600)



Photo 2

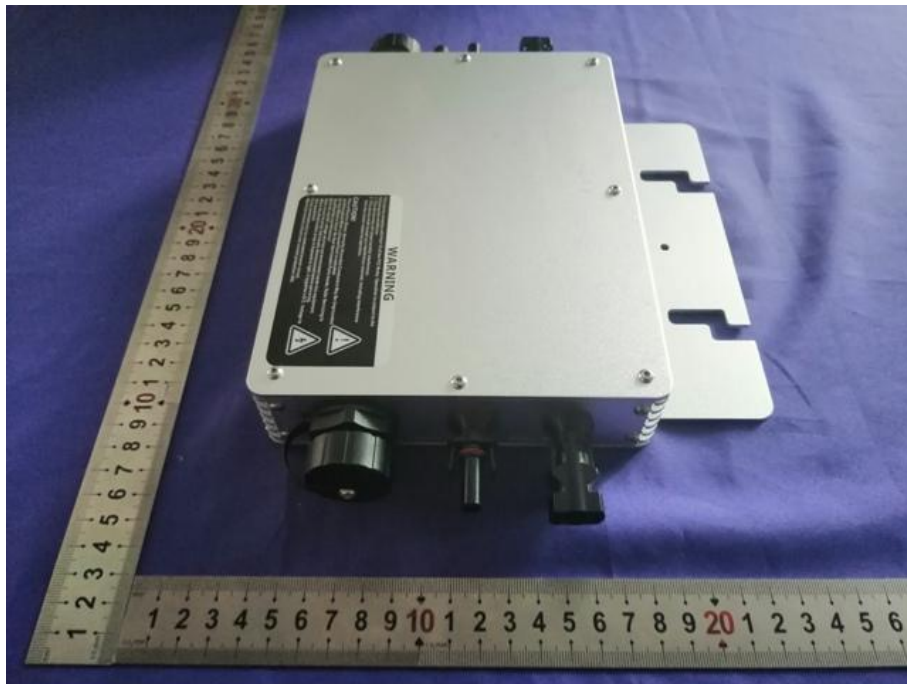


Photo 3



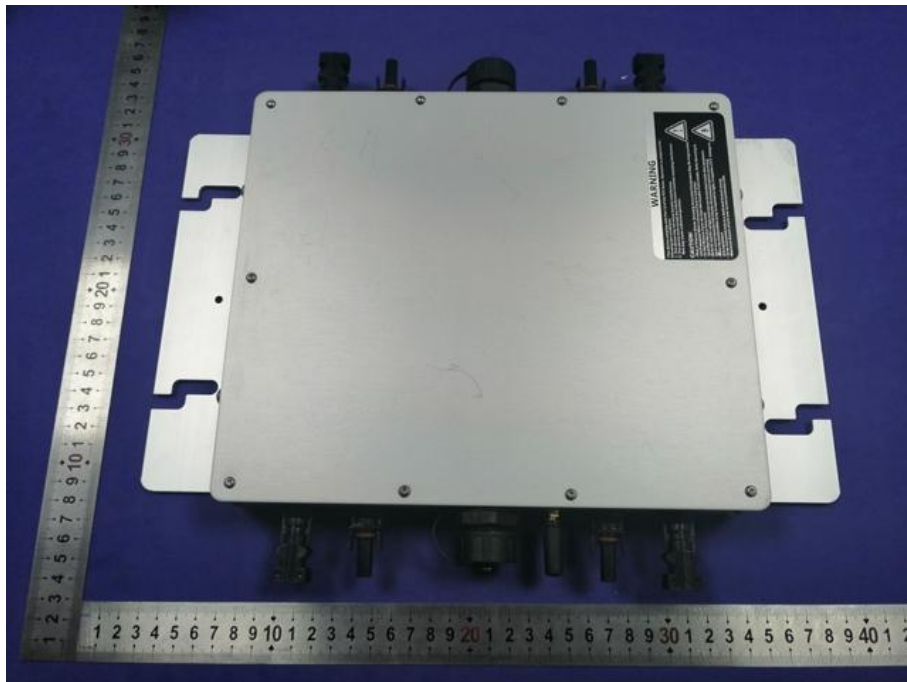
Photo 4



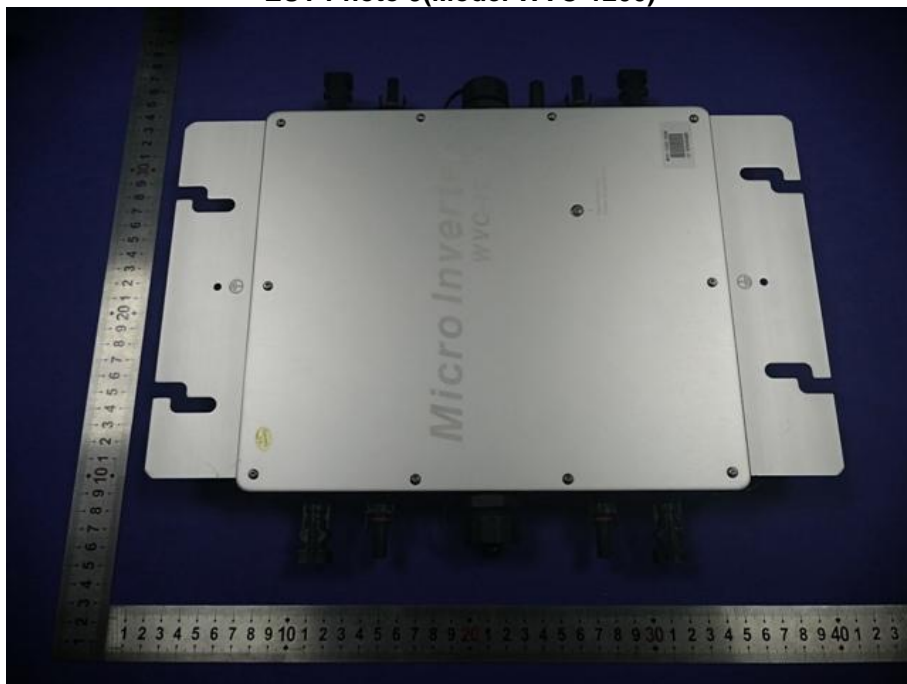
Photo 5



Photo 6



EUT Photo 9(Model WVC-1200)



***** END OF REPORT *****