

TEST REPORT IEC 61727 Photovoltaic (PV) systems – Characteristics of the utility interface

Report Number.....: 2219 / 0190-1-M1

Date of issue....: 17/10/2019

Total number of pages 25

Name of Testing Laboratory

Applicant's name: EVOLVE ENERGY GROUP CO., LIMITED

Address.....: RM 702, 7/F FU FAI COMM CTR 27 HILLIER ST SHEUNG

WAN, HK

Test specification:

Standard: IEC 61727:2004 (Second Edition)

Test procedure: Characteristic Examination

Non-standard test method: N/A

Test Report Form No.: IEC61727A

Test Report Form(s) Originator: TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH

Master TRF: Dated 2014-11

Copyright © 2014 IEC System of Conformity Assessment Schemes for Electrotechnical Equipment and Components (IECEE System). All rights reserved.

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part for non-commercial purposes as long as the IECEE is acknowledged as copyright owner and source of the material. IECEE takes no responsibility for and will not assume liability for damages resulting from the reader's interpretation of the reproduced material due to its placement and context.

If this Test Report Form is used by non-IECEE members, the IECEE/IEC logo and the reference to the CB Scheme procedure shall be removed.

This report is not valid as a CB Test Report unless signed by an approved CB Testing Laboratory and appended to a CB Test Certificate issued by an NCB in accordance with IECEE 02.

General disclaimer:

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested.

This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the Issuing CB Testing Laboratory. The authenticity of this Test Report and its contents can be verified by contacting the NCB, responsible for this Test Report.

Page 2 of 25

Report No. 2219 / 0190-1-M1

Test item description :: Solar Grid-tied Inverter

EVVO

Manufacturer :: EVOLVE ENERGY GROUP CO., LIMITED

Model/Type reference :: EVVO 15000TLG23P

Ratings :: DC input: 160V-960V Max.21A /11 A

AC output: 3/N/PE 230/400Va.c, 50Hz, Max.3 x 24A, 15000W

Serial Number: SN1CS015K3G061

Firmware version: V0.21



Responsible Testing Laboratory (as applicab	ele), testing procedure a	and testing location(s):	
☐ CB Testing Laboratory:			
Testing location/ address:			
Associated CB Testing Laboratory:			
Testing location/ address:			
Tested by (name, function, signature):			
Approved by (name, function, signature):			
☐ Testing procedure: TMP/CTF Stage 1:	Shenzhen SOFAR SOL	AR Co., Ltd.	
Testing location/ address:	401, Building 4, AnTongDa Industrial Park, District 68, XingDong Community, XinAn Street, BaoAn District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, P.R. China		
Tested by (name, function, signature):	Hugo Zhang (Project Engineer)	11 ufo 2 hang	
	Roger Hu (Project Engineer)	Reguler	
Approved by (name, function, signature:	Jacobo Tevar		
	(Technical Reviewer)		
Testing procedure: WMT/CTF Stage 2:			
Testing location/ address:			
Tested by (name, function, signature):			
Witnessed by (name, function, signature) .:			
Approved by (name, function, signature):			
Testing procedure: SMT/CTF Stage 3 or 4:			
Testing location/ address:			
Tested by (name, function, signature):			
Witnessed by (name, function, signature) .:			
Approved by (name, function, signature):			
Supervised by (name, function, signature):			



List of Attachments (including a total number of pages in each attachment):

50 Hz					
Attachment # Description Pages					
Attachment I	Pictures of the EUT and Electrical Schemes	12pages			
Attachment II	Testing Information	5 pages			
Attachment III	Graphs and Screenshots of Test Results	28 pages			

Summary of testing:

Tests performed (name of test and test clause):

The equipment has been tested according to the standard:

IEC 61727:2004. Testing has been carried out at 50 Hz

All applicable tests according to the above specified standard have been carried out.

From the result of inspection and tests on the submitted sample, we conclude that it complies with the requirements of the standard.

Remarks: All the test results are from the report below:

- IEC 61727:2004 (Second Edition)
Test Report No: 2219 / 0190-1 which issued by
SGS Tecnos, S.A. (Electrical Testing Laboratory)
on19/06/2019

Testing location:

Shenzhen SOFAR SOLAR Co., Ltd.

401, Building 4, AnTongDa Industrial Park, District 68, XingDong Community, XinAn Street, BaoAn District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, P.R. China

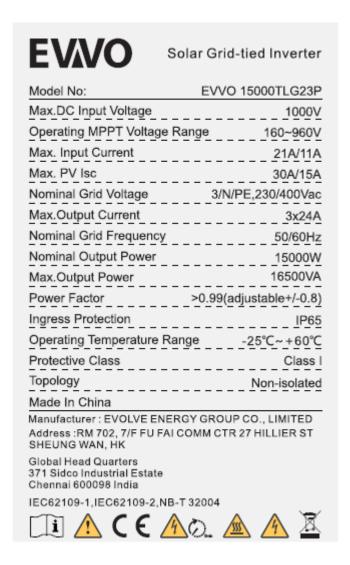
(All clauses)

Summary of compliance with National Differences:

No National Differences are addressed to this test report



Copy of marking plate(representative):



Note:

- The above markings are the minimum requirements required by the safety standard. For the final
 production samples, the additional markings which do not give rise to misunderstanding may be
 added.
- 2. Label is attached on the side surface of enclosure and visible after installation
- 3. Labels of other models are as the same with EVVO 15000TLG23P's except the parameters of rating.





Test item particulars:	Solar Grid-tied Inverter (Three Phase Inverter)
Classification of installation and use:	Fixed (permanent connection)
Supply Connection	DC; PV
	AC; Grid connection
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:	CTF Stage 1 procedure
Date of receipt of test item:	N/A
Date (s) of performance of tests:	From 07/05/2019 to 18/06/2019
General remarks:	
"(See Enclosure #)" refers to additional information ap "(See appended table)" refers to a table appended to the	
This document is issued by the Company subject to its General Co accessible at www.sgs.com/terms and conditions.htm and, for ele Electronic Documents at www.sgs.com/terms e-document.htm. At jurisdiction issues defined therein. Any holder of this document is a findings at the time of its intervention only and within the limits of C its Client and this document does not exonerate parties to a transa transaction documents. This document cannot be reproduced exce unauthorized alteration, forgery or falsification of the content or approsecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Unless otherwise stated tested. Throughout this report a comma / point is uniteral comma / comma / point is uniteral comma / comma / point is uniteral comma / point is uniteral comma / comma / comma / point is uniteral comma / comm	ctronic format documents, subject to Terms and Conditions for tention is drawn to the limitation of liability, indemnification and dvised that information contained hereon reflects the Company's lient's instructions, if any. The Company's sole responsibility is to ction from exercising all their rights and obligations under the pt in full, without prior written approval of the Company. Any hearance of this document is unlawful and offenders may be the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s)
Manufacturer's Declaration per sub-clause 4.2.5 of	IECEE 02:
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	☐ Yes ☑ Not applicable
When differences exist; they shall be identified in t	he General product information section.
Name and address of factory (ies):	•
, (,	1F - 6F, Building E, No. 1 JinQi Road, Bihu Industrial Park, Wulian Village, Fenggang Town, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, P.R. China.



General product information:

Product covered by this report is grid-connected PV inverter for indoor or outdoor installation. The connection to the DC input and AC output are through connectors.

The Solar inverter converts DC voltage into AC voltage.

The input and output are protected by varistors to Earth. The unit is providing EMC filtering at the output toward mains. The unit does not provide galvanic separation from input to output (transformerless). The output is switched off redundant by the high power switching bridge and a two relays. This assures that the opening of the output circuit can operate in case of one error.

Equipment Under Testing:

EVVO 15000TLG23P

Variant models:

- EVVO 12000TLG23P
- EVVO 10000TLG23P

Model Number	EVVO 15000TLG23P	EVVO 12000TLG23P	EVVO 10000TLG23P		
Max. input voltage		1000Vd.c.			
Max. input current		21A/11A			
Operating MPPT voltage range	160V-960V				
Rated voltage		600V			
Full load DC Voltage Range	500V-850V	500V-850V	350V-850V		
Rated grid voltage		3/N/PE 230/400Va.c			
Rated grid frequency		50Hz			
Rated output power	15000W	12000W	10000W		
Max. output current	3 x 24A 3 x 20A 3 x 16.5A				
Power factor	0.8 leading to 0.8 lagging				
Ambient temperature	-25 °C ~60 °C				
Ingress protection	IP65				
Protective class		Class I			

The variants models have been included in this test report without tests because the following features don't change regarding to the tested model:

- Same connection system and hardware topology
- Same control algorithm.
- Output power within 2.5 and 2/3 of the EUT or Modular inverters.
- Same Firmware Version



Page 8 of 25

	IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
4	UTILITY COMPATIBILITY		Р
	The quality of power provided by the PV system for the on-site AC loads and for power delivered to the utility is governed by practices and standards on voltage, flicker, frequency, harmonics and power factor.		P
	Deviation from these standards represents out-of- bounds conditions and may require the PV system to sense the deviation and properly disconnect from the utility system.		Р
4.1	Voltage, current and frequency		Р
	The PV system AC voltage, current and frequency are compatible with the utility system.		Р
4.2	Normal voltage operating range		Р
	Utility-interconnected PV systems do not normally regulate voltage, they inject current into the utility. Therefore, the voltage operating range for PV inverters is selected as a protection function that responds to abnormal utility conditions, not as a voltage regulation function.		P
4.3	Flicker		Р
	The operation of the PV system is not cause voltage flicker in excess of limits stated in the relevant sections of IEC 61000-3-3 for systems less than 16 A or IEC 61000-3-5 for systems with current of 16 A and above.	(see appended table)	Р
4.4	DC injection		Р
	The PV system is not inject DC current greater than 1 % of the rated inverter output current, into the utility AC interface under any operating condition.	(see appended table)	Р
4.5	Normal frequency operating range		Р
	The PV system operates in synchronism with the utility system, and within the frequency trip limits defined in 5.2.2.		Р
4.6	Harmonics and waveform distortion		Р
	Total harmonic current distortion is less than 5 % at rated inverter output. Each individual harmonic is limited to the percentages listed in Table 1.	(see appended table)	Р
	Even harmonics in these ranges is less than 25 % of the lower odd harmonic limits listed.		Р



Page 9 of 25

Table 1 - Current distortion limits			IEC 61727			
Distortion limit 3" Brough 9" Less than 4,0 % Less than 4,0 % 11" through 11" Less than 1,5 % 23" through 33" Less than 0,0 % Less than 0,0 % Even harmonics Distortion limit 2" through 33" Less than 0,0 % Less than 0,0 % 10" through 32" Less than 0,5 % 10" through 32" 10" through 3	Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict	
3" through 9" Less than 4.0 % 11" through 15" Less than 2.0 % 12" through 31" Less than 1.5 % 23" through 33" Less than 1.6 % 23" through 33" Less than 1.0 % Less than 0.9 % Less than 0.		Table 1 – Current	distortion limits		Р	
3" Intrough 9" Less than 4,0 % 11" through 15" Less than 2,0 % 12" through 21" Less than 1,5 % 23" through 33" Less than 1,5 % 23" through 33" Less than 1,6 % Less than 1,6 % Less than 0,6 % Less than 0,6 % Less than 0,6 % Less than 0,9 % Less than 0		Odd harmonics	Distortion limit			
17th through 21th Less than 1,5 % 23th Prough 33th Less than 0,6 % Even harmonics Distortion limit 2th Prough 8th Less than 1,0 % 10th through 32th Less than 0,5 % 10th through 32th Less than 1,0 % 10th through 32th Less than 0,5 % 10th through 32th Less than 0,5 % 10th through 32th 10th through 32th through 32th 10th th						
Less than 0.6 % Even harmonics Distortion limit 2" through 8" Less than 1.0 % Less than 1.0 %						
Even harmonics		17 th through 21 st	Less than 1,5 %			
4.7 The PV system has a lagging power factor greater than 0.9 % of the rated inverter output power. 5 PERSONNEL SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT PROTECTION P This Clause provides information and considerations for the safe and proper operation of the utility-connected PV systems. 5.1 Loss of utility voltage To prevent islanding, a utility connected PV system cases to energize the utility system from a denergized distribution line irrespective of connected loads or other generators within specified time limits. A utility distribution line can become de-energized for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. 5.2 Over/under voltage and frequency The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Washimum frightner Voltage (at point of utility connection) Was		23 rd through 33 rd	Less than 0,6 %			
4.7 The PV system has a lagging power factor greater than 0.9 % of the rated inverter output power. 5 PERSONNEL SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT PROTECTION P This Clause provides information and considerations for the safe and proper operation of the utility-connected PV systems. 5.1 Loss of utility voltage To prevent islanding, a utility connected PV system cases to energize the utility system from a denergized distribution line irrespective of connected loads or other generators within specified time limits. A utility distribution line can become de-energized for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. 5.2 Over/under voltage and frequency The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Washimum frightner Voltage (at point of utility connection) Was		Even harmonics	Distortion limit			
4.7 The PV system has a lagging power factor greater than 0.9 when the output is greater than 50 % of the rated inverter output power. 5 PERSONNEL SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT PROTECTION P This Clause provides information and considerations for the safe and proper operation of the utility-connected PV systems. 5.1 Loss of utility voltage To prevent islanding, a utility connected PV system ceases to energize the utility system from a deenergized distribution line irrespective of connected loads or other generators within specified time limits. A utility distribution line can become de-energized for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. 5.2 Over/under voltage and frequency The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. P Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* V < 0.5 × Vonnimal						
than 0,9 when the output is greater than 50 % of the rated inverter output power. 5 PERSONNEL SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT PROTECTION P This Clause provides information and considerations for the safe and proper operation of the utility-connected PV systems. 5.1 Loss of utility voltage P To prevent islanding, a utility connected PV system ceases to energize the utility system from a denergized distribution line irrespective of connected loads or other generators within specified time limits. A utility distribution line can become de-energized for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. 5.2 Overfunder voltage and frequency The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Overfunder voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages Veltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* Veltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* Veltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* Veltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* Veltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* Veltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum properation 110 % v v 135 % v 0 0.05 % 0.0		-				
This Clause provides information and considerations for the safe and proper operation of the utility-connected PV systems. 5.1 Loss of utility voltage To prevent islanding, a utility connected PV system ceases to energize the utility system from a denergized distribution line irrespective of connected loads or other generators within specified time limits. A utility distribution line can become de-energized for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. 5.2 Over/under voltage and frequency The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Voltage (at point	4.7	than 0,9 when the output is		(see appended table)	Р	
for the safe and proper operation of the utility-connected PV systems. 5.1 Loss of utility voltage To prevent islanding, a utility connected PV system ceases to energize the utility system from a denergized distribution line irrespective of connected loads or other generators within specified time limits. A utility distribution line can become de-energized for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. 5.2 Over/under voltage and frequency The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Voltage (at point of utility	5	PERSONNEL SAFETY AN	D EQUIPMENT PROTEC	CTION	P	
To prevent islanding, a utility connected PV system ceases to energize the utility system from a deenergized distribution line irrespective of connected loads or other generators within specified time limits. A utility distribution line can become de-energized for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. 5.2 Over/under voltage and frequency The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* V < 0.5 × Vnominal 0.1 s 50% ≤ V < 85% 2.0 s 85% ≤ V ≤ 110% Continuous operation 110% < V < 135% 2.0 s 110% < V < 135% 2.0 s 110% < V < 135% 2.0 s 110% or V = 135% 2.0 s 110% or V		for the safe and proper oper			Р	
ceases to energize the utility system from a denergized distribution line irrespective of connected loads or other generators within specified time limits. A utility distribution line can become de-energized for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. 5.2 Over/under voltage and frequency The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 − Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* V < 0,5 ⋅ Vnominal 0,1 s 0,0 s 0 0,0 s	5.1	Loss of utility voltage			Р	
for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. 5.2 Over/under voltage and frequency The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Naximum trip time* V < 0.5 × Vnominal 5.0 % ≤ V < 85 % 8.5 % ≤ V ≤ 110 % Continuous operation 110 % < V < 135 % 2.0 s 8.5 % ≤ V ≤ 110 % Continuous operation 110 % < V < 135 % 2.0 s 3.0 % S ∨ ≤ 10 % Top time refers to the time between the abnormal condition according and the inverter ceasing to energie the utility to allow sensing of utility electrical conditions for use by the "reconnect" feature.		ceases to energize the utility energized distribution line in loads or other generators w	y system from a de- respective of connected ithin specified time limits.			
The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* V < 0,5 × Vnominal 50 % ≤ V < 85 % 85 % ≤ V ≤ 110 % Continuous operation 110 % < V < 135 % 2,0 s 135 % ≤ V 0,05 s * Trip time refers to the time between the abnormal condition occurring and the inverter ceasing to energize the utility line. The PV system control circuits shall actually remain connected to the utility to allow sensing of utility electrical conditions for use by the "reconnect" feature. P **Potential Table 2 - Response to abnormal voltages** P		for several reasons. For exa breaker opening due to faul	imple, a substation t conditions or the		P	
voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Over/under voltage When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 − Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time*	5.2	Over/under voltage and fr	equency		Р	
## Page 10		voltage and frequency excu the values stated in this Cla disconnection of the utility, p	rsions above or below use, and the complete presenting the potential	(see appended table)	Р	
conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. Table 2 – Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time* V < 0.5 × Vnominal 0.1 s 50 % ≤ V < 85 % 2.0 s 85 % ≤ V ≤ 110 % Continuous operation 110 % < V < 135 % 2.0 s 135 % ≤ V * Trip time refers to the time between the abnormal condition occurring and the inverter ceasing to energize the utility line. The PV system control circuits shall actually remain connected to the utility to allow sensing of utility electrical conditions for use by the "reconnect" feature.	5.2.1			1	Р	
Table 2 – Response to abnormal voltages Voltage (at point of utility connection) Maximum trip time*		conditions specified in Table system ceases to energize system. This applies to any	e 2, the photovoltaic the utility distribution	(see appended table)	P	
$V < 0.5 \times \text{Vnominal} \qquad 0.1 \text{ s}$ $50 \% \le V < 85 \% \qquad 2.0 \text{ s}$ $85 \% \le V \le 110 \% \qquad \text{Continuous operation}$ $110 \% < V < 135 \% \qquad 2.0 \text{ s}$ $135 \% \le V \qquad 0.05 \text{ s}$ * Trip time refers to the time between the abnormal condition occurring and the inverter ceasing to energize the utility line. The PV system control circuits shall actually remain connected to the utility to allow sensing of utility electrical conditions for use by the "reconnect" feature.			abnormal voltages		Р	
		Voltage (at point of utility connection)	Maximum trip time*			
85 % ≤ V ≤ 110 % Continuous operation 110 % < V < 135 % 2,0 s 135 % ≤ V 0,05 s * Trip time refers to the time between the abnormal condition occurring and the inverter ceasing to energize the utility line. The PV system control circuits shall actually remain connected to the utility to allow sensing of utility electrical conditions for use by the "reconnect" feature.		V < 0,5 × Vnominal				
110 % < V < 135 % 135 % ≤ V ≤ 10 % 135 % ≤ V * Trip time refers to the time between the abnormal condition occurring and the inverter ceasing to energize the utility line. The PV system control circuits shall actually remain connected to the utility to allow sensing of utility electrical conditions for use by the "reconnect" feature.						
135 % ≤ V 0,05 s * Trip time refers to the time between the abnormal condition occurring and the inverter ceasing to energize the utility line. The PV system control circuits shall actually remain connected to the utility to allow sensing of utility electrical conditions for use by the "reconnect" feature.						
* Trip time refers to the time between the abnormal condition occurring and the inverter ceasing to energize the utility line. The PV system control circuits shall actually remain connected to the utility to allow sensing of utility electrical conditions for use by the "reconnect" feature.						
5.2.2 Over/under frequency P		Trip time refers to the time between the abnormal condition occurring and the inverter ceasing to energize the utility line. The PV system control circuits shall actually remain connected to the utility to allow sensing of utility electrical conditions for use				
	5.2.2	Over/under frequency		ı	Р	



Page 10 of 25

	Page 10 of 25	Report No. 2219 /	0190-1-M1
	IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	When the utility frequency deviates outside the specified conditions the photovoltaic system ceases to energize the utility line. The unit does not have to cease to energize if the frequency returns to the normal utility continuous operation condition within the specified trip time.	(see appended table)	P
	When the utility frequency is outside the range of ±1 Hz, the system ceases to energize the utility line within 0,2 s. The purpose of the allowed range and time delay is to allow continued operation for short-term disturbances and to avoid excessive nuisance tripping in weak-utility system conditions.		P
5.3	Islanding protection		Р
	The PV system must cease to energize the utility line within 2 s of loss of utility.	Test according IEC 62116: 2014 Refer to Test Report No: 2219 / 0190-2-M1	Р
5.4	Response to utility recovery		Р
	Following an out-of-range utility condition that has caused the photovoltaic system to cease energizing, the photovoltaic system is not energize the utility line for 20 s to 5 min after the utility service voltage and frequency have recovered to within the specified ranges.	(see appended table)	Р
5.5	Earthing		Р
	The utility interface equipment is earthed/grounded in accordance with IEC 60364-7-712.		Р
5.6	Short circuit protection		P
	The photovoltaic system has short-circuit protection in accordance with IEC 60364-7-712.		Р
5.7	Isolation and switching		P
	A method of isolation and switching is provided in accordance with IEC 60364-7-712.		Р

Page 11 of 25

Report No. 2219 / 0190-1-M1

		. age e. =e		
		IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

4.3	TABLE: Flic	ker			Р
		Starting	Stopping	Run	ning
Limit		4%	4%	Pst = 1.0	Plt = 0.65
Sample mo	odel	EVVO15000TLG2	3P		
33%Pn for	50Hz				
Test value	(Phase A)	0.44	0.41	0.36	0.35
Test value	(Phase B)	0.33	0.30	0.23	0.22
Test value	(Phase C)	0.37	0.34	0.23	0.23
66%Pn for	50Hz	•			
Test value	(Phase A)	0.54	0.58	0.36	0.35
Test value	(Phase B)	0.36	0.50	0.23	0.22
Test value	(Phase C)	0.45	0.50	0.23	0.23
100%Pn fo	r 50Hz				
Test value	(Phase A)	0.48	0.64	0.36	0.35
Test value	(Phase B)	0.34	0.64	0.23	0.22
Test value	(Phase C)	0.37	0.74	0.23	0.23

Supplementary information:

The measurements of voltage fluctuations have been measured at 33 %, 66% and 100 % of the nominal power value of the inverter.

As it can be seen in screenshots in Attachment III, this test has two steps and 10min for each step:

- 1.Starting operation
- 2.Stopping operation

The values took of Pst and Plt are the most unfavorable of the two steps.

As it can be seen in the screenshots in Attachment III. The values took of Pst and Plt are the most unfavorable of the twelve steps and 10min for each step for running operation

4.4	TABLE: Direct current injection						Р		
Rated output	Ratio of rated	Measure (A)	easured DC output current between terminals Isolated transformer						Limit (A)
current (A)	output power (VA)	L1-L2	L1-L3	L2-L3	L1-N	L2-N	L3-N	? (Yes/No)	()
21.7	33%				0.008	0.011	0.004	No	0.217
21.7	66%				0.008	0.011	0.005	No	0.217
21.7	100%				0.005	0.007	0.006	No	0.217

Supplementary information:

N/A



Page 12 of 25

		IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

6(a)	Table: harmonics and waveform distortion (at 33%Pn Phase A, 50Hz)							
Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)	Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)			
02	0.040	1	03	0.162	4			
04	0.135	1	05	0.190	4			
06	0.027	1	07	0.056	4			
80	0.032	1	09	0.056	4			
10	0.015	0.5	11	0.106	2			
12	0.017	0.5	13	0.089	2			
14	0.045	0.5	15	0.021	2			
16	0.041	0.5	17	0.201	1.5			
18	0.024	0.5	19	0.154	1.5			
20	0.050	0.5	21	0.025	1.5			
22	0.031	0.5	23	0.086	0.6			
24	0.036	0.5	25	0.079	0.6			
26	0.057	0.5	27	0.039	0.6			
28	0.013	0.5	29	0.097	0.6			
30	0.036	0.5	31	0.106	0.6			
32	0.020	0.5	33	0.019	0.6			
THD	0.475	5						



Page 13 of 25

		1 ago 10 01 20	rtoport rto: 22107	0100 1 1111
		IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

4.6(b)	Table: harmonics ar	Table: harmonics and waveform distortion (at 33%Pn Phase B, 50Hz)						
Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)	Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)			
02	0.040	1	03	0.109	4			
04	0.074	1	05	0.313	4			
06	0.049	1	07	0.152	4			
08	0.057	1	09	0.080	4			
10	0.060	0.5	11	0.187	2			
12	0.022	0.5	13	0.165	2			
14	0.053	0.5	15	0.021	2			
16	0.041	0.5	17	0.145	1.5			
18	0.014	0.5	19	0.119	1.5			
20	0.034	0.5	21	0.034	1.5			
22	0.038	0.5	23	0.094	0.6			
24	0.023	0.5	25	0.055	0.6			
26	0.035	0.5	27	0.047	0.6			
28	0.013	0.5	29	0.046	0.6			
30	0.030	0.5	31	0.103	0.6			
32	0.061	0.5	33	0.032	0.6			
THD	0.545	5						



Page 14 of 25

		1 ago 1 1 01 20	rtoport rtor 22 ro /	3 1 3 3 1 111 1
		IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

4.6(c)	Table: harmonics ar	Table: harmonics and waveform distortion (at 33%Pn Phase C, 50Hz)						
Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)	Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)			
02	0.068	1	03	0.091	4			
04	0.138	1	05	0.465	4			
06	0.046	1	07	0.176	4			
08	0.065	1	09	0.034	4			
10	0.048	0.5	11	0.204	2			
12	0.036	0.5	13	0.143	2			
14	0.037	0.5	15	0.012	2			
16	0.046	0.5	17	0.221	1.5			
18	0.012	0.5	19	0.062	1.5			
20	0.024	0.5	21	0.010	1.5			
22	0.016	0.5	23	0.084	0.6			
24	0.029	0.5	25	0.107	0.6			
26	0.032	0.5	27	0.052	0.6			
28	0.015	0.5	29	0.063	0.6			
30	0.034	0.5	31	0.058	0.6			
32	0.075	0.5	33	0.014	0.6			
THD	0.669	5						



Page 15 of 25

	IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

4.6(d)	Table: harmonics and waveform distortion (at 66%Pn Phase A, 50Hz)					
Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)	Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)	
02	0.045	1	03	0.053	4	
04	0.055	1	05	0.159	4	
06	0.011	1	07	0.070	4	
08	0.025	1	09	0.066	4	
10	0.025	0.5	11	0.095	2	
12	0.003	0.5	13	0.069	2	
14	0.035	0.5	15	0.020	2	
16	0.020	0.5	17	0.084	1.5	
18	0.009	0.5	19	0.091	1.5	
20	0.008	0.5	21	0.017	1.5	
22	0.028	0.5	23	0.101	0.6	
24	0.006	0.5	25	0.065	0.6	
26	0.016	0.5	27	0.010	0.6	
28	0.007	0.5	29	0.116	0.6	
30	0.012	0.5	31	0.077	0.6	
32	0.014	0.5	33	0.004	0.6	
THD	0.333	5				



Page 16 of 25

	IEC 61727	·	
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

4.6(e)	Table: harmonics and waveform distortion (at 66%Pn Phase B, 50Hz)						
Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)	Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)		
02	0.059	1	03	0.075	4		
04	0.061	1	05	0.175	4		
06	0.012	1	07	0.135	4		
08	0.036	1	09	0.028	4		
10	0.033	0.5	11	0.049	2		
12	0.033	0.5	13	0.056	2		
14	0.038	0.5	15	0.013	2		
16	0.037	0.5	17	0.114	1.5		
18	0.020	0.5	19	0.097	1.5		
20	0.028	0.5	21	0.017	1.5		
22	0.037	0.5	23	0.106	0.6		
24	0.004	0.5	25	0.112	0.6		
26	0.008	0.5	27	0.021	0.6		
28	0.011	0.5	29	0.098	0.6		
30	0.013	0.5	31	0.104	0.6		
32	0.005	0.5	33	0.017	0.6		
THD	0.381	5					



Page 17 of 25

	IEC 61727	·	
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

.6(f)	Table: harmonics and waveform distortion (at 66%Pn Phase C, 50Hz)					
Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)	Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)	
02	0.029	1	03	0.026	4	
04	0.052	1	05	0.275	4	
06	0.018	1	07	0.066	4	
08	0.025	1	09	0.042	4	
10	0.019	0.5	11	0.058	2	
12	0.036	0.5	13	0.049	2	
14	0.031	0.5	15	0.035	2	
16	0.034	0.5	17	0.070	1.5	
18	0.009	0.5	19	0.114	1.5	
20	0.027	0.5	21	0.017	1.5	
22	0.012	0.5	23	0.091	0.6	
24	0.006	0.5	25	0.101	0.6	
26	0.015	0.5	27	0.025	0.6	
28	0.014	0.5	29	0.090	0.6	
30	0.014	0.5	31	0.083	0.6	
32	0.011	0.5	33	0.022	0.6	
THD	0.390	5				



Page 18 of 25

		IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

4.6(g)	Table: harmonics ar	nd waveform disto	ortion (at 100%	%Pn Phase A, 50Hz)	Р
Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)	Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)
02	0.073	1	03	0.125	4
04	0.071	1	05	0.391	4
06	0.031	1	07	0.386	4
08	0.008	1	09	0.082	4
10	0.015	0.5	11	0.162	2
12	0.023	0.5	13	0.176	2
14	0.026	0.5	15	0.025	2
16	0.029	0.5	17	0.229	1.5
18	0.005	0.5	19	0.173	1.5
20	0.006	0.5	21	0.009	1.5
22	0.011	0.5	23	0.128	0.6
24	0.027	0.5	25	0.123	0.6
26	0.008	0.5	27	0.022	0.6
28	0.013	0.5	29	0.109	0.6
30	0.030	0.5	31	0.071	0.6
32	0.014	0.5	33	0.010	0.6
THD	0.728	5			



Page 19 of 25

	IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict

4.6(h)	Table: harmonics and waveform distortion (at 100%Pn Phase B, 50Hz)									
Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)			Limits (% of fundamental)					
02	0.051	1	03	0.030	4					
04	0.049	1	05	0.167	4					
06	0.012	1	07	0.327	4					
08	0.039	1	09	0.075	4					
10	0.036	0.5	11	0.197	2					
12	0.019	0.5	13	0.122	2					
14	0.033	0.5	15	0.070	2					
16	0.036	0.5	17	0.175	1.5					
18	0.012	0.5	19	0.187	1.5					
20	0.012	0.5	21	0.014	1.5					
22	0.023	0.5	23	0.127	0.6					
24	0.023	0.5	25	0.133	0.6					
26	0.005	0.5	27	0.021	0.6					
28	0.023	0.5	29	0.076	0.6					
30	0.023	0.5	31	0.098	0.6					
32	0.002	0.5	33	0.014	0.6					
THD	0.574	5								



Page 20 of 25

		IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

4.6(i)	Table: harmonics and waveform distortion (at 100%Pn Phase C, 50Hz)									
Harmonic	% of fundamental	Limits (% of fundamental)			Limits (% of fundamental)					
02	0.032	1	03	0.122	4					
04	0.078	1	05	0.353	4					
06	0.021	1	07	0.212	4					
08	0.033	1	09	0.108	4					
10	0.050	0.5	11	0.133	2					
12	0.017	0.5	13	0.167	2					
14	0.033	0.5	15	0.065	2					
16	0.039	0.5	17	0.174	1.5					
18	0.005	0.5	19	0.204	1.5					
20	0.011	0.5	21	0.018	1.5					
22	0.033	0.5	23	0.139	0.6					
24	0.006	0.5	25	0.146	0.6					
26	0.008	0.5	27	0.024	0.6					
28	0.012	0.5	29	0.119	0.6					
30	0.007	0.5	31	0.097	0.6					
32	0.012	0.5	33	0.022	0.6					
THD	0.632	5								

Page 21 of 25

Report No. 2219 / 0190-1-M1

		1 ago 21 ol 20	report not 22107	0.00
		IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

4.7	TABLI	E: Power fa	actor					Р
		Input			0	utput		
No	Voltage (V d.c.)	Current (A d.c.)	Power (W)	Voltage (V a.c.)	Current (A a.c.)	Power (W)	Power factor	Rated output (V.A)
1	602.6	5.1	3096	230.0	13.2	3120	0.995 (a) 0.997 (b) (c)	(20±5)%
2	604.4	7.7	4634	230.1	19.7	4532	0.998 (a) 0.999 (b) (c)	(30±5)%
3	604.0	10.2	6175	230.2	26.3	6046	0.999 (a) 0.999 (b) (c)	(40±5)%
4	596.2	12.9	7706	230.3	32.7	7534	0.999 (a) 0.999(b) (c)	(50±5)%
5	596.4	15.5	9241	230.3	39.2	9028	0.999 (a) 1.000 (b) (c)	(60±5)%
6	603.2	17.9	10776	230.4	45.8	10553	1.000 (a) 1.000 (b) (c)	(70±5)%
7	599.3	20.5	12279	230.5	52.2	12019	1.000 (a) 1.000 (b) (c)	(80±5)%
8	596.3	23.2	13809	230.5	58.5	13486	1.000 (a) 1.000 (b) (c)	(90±5)%
9	597.6	25.7	15348	230.6	65.1	15002	1.000 (a) 1.000 (b) (c)	(100±5)%

Supplementary information:

Power factor with "+" indicating leading and "-" indicating lagging

Each power stage has been maintained during 60 seconds for measurements with a sampling rate of 0.2 s.

Values offered correspond with the 60s average measured with each corresponding stage.

Except for power factor measurements, where:

The value a) indicates the average of measured absolute PF values during each 60s stage of measurement.

The value b) indicates the maximum leading PF value measured during each 60s stage of measurement. The value c) indicates the maximum lagging PF value measured during each 60s stage of measurement.



Page 22 of 25

		1 ago 22 01 20	1100011110122107	0100 1 1111
		IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

5.2.1 & 5.4	ТАВ	LE: Under-and	over-voltage	trip settings	and recor	nection test	Р
(1) U		ge disconnection					
Rated output voltage (V)	Output power (VA)	Required min. voltage (V)	Value of PCE trip settings (V)	Ratio of decreased (V / s)	Interva I time (ms)	Measured tripped voltage (V)	Measured disconnectio n time (ms)
50 % Vn≤	V < 85 %	Vn Phase ABC					
230	15000	195.5	195		2000	195.1	1944
230	15000	155	155		2000	155.6	1900
230	15000	117	117		2000	117.7	1890
V < 50%V	n Phase A	BC					
230	15000	114	114		100	113.4	79
(2) U	nder volta	ge reconnectio	n procedure				
	o of voltage	ge rapidly (V / s)	Reconn	nection voltag	e (V)	Reconnect	ion time (s)
	20.6			229.9		73	3.4
(3) O	ver voltag	je disconnectio	n procedure				
Rated output voltage (V)	Output power (VA)	Required max. voltage (V)	Value of PCE trip settings (V)	Ratio of increased (V / s)	Interva I time (ms)	Measured tripped voltage (V)	Measured disconnectio n time (ms)
110 % Vn	< V < 135	% Vn Phase Al	3C				
230	15000	253	255		2000	252.9	1830
230	15000	282	282		2000	280.5	1290
230	15000	309	309		2000	309.3	4
135 % Vn:	≤ V Phase	e ABC					
230	15000	312	312		50	311.2	4
(4) 0	vor voltac	e reconnection	procedure				
Ratio		ge rapidly	•	ection voltag	e (V)	Reconnect	ion time (s)
	15.2			229.8		78	3.2
Suppleme	ntary infor	mation:					
N/A							



Page 23 of 25

	1 age 23 01 25 Report No. 2219 / 0190-1-WI							
IEC 61727								
Clause	Requirement + Test	Result - Remark	Verdict					

5.2.2 & 5.4	ТАВ	LE: Over/unde	er frequency t	rip settings a	nd reconn	ection test	Pass			
(1) U	nder frequ	uency disconn	ection proced	dure						
Rated output frequency (Hz)	output power min. frequency (VA) frequency		Value of PCE trip settings (Hz)	Ratio of decreased (Hz / s)	Interva I time (ms)	Measured tripped frequency (Hz)	Measured disconnectio n time (ms)			
50	15000	49	49		200	49.0	185			
(2) U	nder frequ	uency reconne	ction proced	ure						
	of voltag		Reconnec	tion frequenc	cy (Hz)	Reconnecti	on time (s)			
	10			50		70	.6			
(3) O	ver freque	ency disconne	ction procedu	ıre						
Rated output frequency (Hz)	Output power (VA)	Required max. frequency (Hz)	Value of PCE trip settings (Hz)	Ratio of increased (Hz / s)	Interva I time (ms)	Measured tripped frequency (Hz)	Measured disconnectio n time (ms)			
50	15000	51	51		200	51.0	129			
(4) O	ver freque	ency reconnec	tion procedu	re						
	of voltag creased (Reconnec	tion frequenc	cy (Hz)	Reconnecti	on time (s)			
	10			50		70	.4			
Suppleme	ntary infor	mation:								
N/A	N/A									

Page 24 of 25

		IEC 61727		
Clause	Requirement + Test		Result - Remark	Verdict

5.3	Table: te	sted condi	tion and run-	on time					Р
No.	P _{EUT} (% of EUT rating)	Reactiv e load (% of normial)	Pac	Qac	Run-on time(ms)	P _{EUT} (W)	Actual Q _f	V _{DC} (d.c.V)	Which load is selected to be adjusted (R or L)
		ī		Test co	ndtion A			ī	
1	100	100	0	0	390	15015	1.00	802.9	
2	100	100	-5	-5	190	15010	0.98	802.2	R/L
3	100	100	-5	0	328	15021	0.98	803.6	R
4	100	100	-5	+5	326	15011	1.05	801.9	R/L
5	100	100	0	-5	304	15010	1.00	802.3	L
6	100	100	0	+5	324	15008	1.01	802.7	L
7	100	100	+5	-5	175	15012	1.01	803.2	R/L
8	100	100	+5	0	336	15016	0.98	802.5	R
9	100	100	+5	+5	366	15013	0.97	802.6	R/L
10	100	100	-10	+10					R/L
11	100	100	-5	+10					R/L
12	100	100	0	+10					L
13	100	100	+10	+10		-	1		R/L
14	100	100	+10	+5					R/L
15	100	100	+10	0		-	-		R
16	100	100	+10	-5					R/L
17	100	100	+10	-10		-	-		R/L
18	100	100	+5	-10		-	-		R/L
19	100	100	+5	10					R/L
20	100	100	0	-10		-1			L
21	100	100	-5	-10		-			R/L
22	100	100	-10	-10		-1			R/L
23	100	100	-10	-5		-			R/L
24	100	100	-10	0		-			R/L
25	100	100	-10	+5					R/L



Page 25 of 25

IEC 61727

Report No. 2219 / 0190-1-M1

Clause	Requirement + Test Result - Remark								Verdict
Test condtion B									
10	66	66	0	0	358	9915	1.00	566.7	
11	66	66	0	-5	133	9921	1.03	563.2	L
12	66	66	0	-4	172	9923	1.03	564.2	L
13	66	66	0	-3	141	9918	1.02	565.6	L
14	66	66	0	-2	278	9917	1.02	562.8	L
15	66	66	0	-1	350	9926	1.01	563.5	L
16	66	66	0	1	194	9932	0.99	563.8	L
17	66	66	0	2	350	9924	0.99	563.5	L
18	66	66	0	3	176	9922	0.99	563.6	L
19	66	66	0	4	196	9918	0.98	562.9	L
20	66	66	0	5	100	9925	0.98	564.1	L
21	66	66	0	6					L
Test condition C									
22	33	33	0	0	418	4964	1.00	306.3	
23	33	33	0	-5	177	4966	1.03	304.6	L
24	33	33	0	-4	374	4968	1.04	305.2	L
25	33	33	0	-3	282	4957	1.02	306.8	L
26	33	33	0	-2	328	4953	1.02	304.3	L
27	33	33	0	-1	144	4965	1.00	306.4	L
28	33	33	0	1	243	4961	1.00	305.7	L
29	33	33	0	2	185	4962	1.00	303.4	L
30	33	33	0	3	140	4959	0.99	305.6	L
31	33	33	0	4	172	4958	0.99	304.6	L
32	33	33	0	5	79	4960	0.98	304.2	L
33	33	33	0	6					L

Remark:

For test condition A:

If any of the recorded run-on times are longer than the one recorded for the rated balance condition, then the non-shaded parameter combinations also require testing.

For test condition B and C:

If run-on times are still increasing at the 95 % or 105 % points, additional 1 % increments is taken until run-on times begin decreasing.

The compliances with these requirements are stated in the following test report:

IEC 62116: test report nº 2219 / 0190-2-M1

--- End of test report---