Security Level:

Explanation of the residual voltage problem when the single phase is open

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Product description

The SUN2000MA inverter meets the EU safety standards::

IEC-62109-1: Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power

systems - Part 1: General requirements

IEC-62116:2004: Photovoltaic(PV) systems-Characteristics of the utility

interface







European PV inverter safety regulations and installation standards

Tested and verified by a third-party certification body, the SUN2000MA meets the requirements of IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2, ensuring that there is no safety risk under normal operation and single failure. According to the standard, the following faults have been considered: component failure, transformer short circuit, output short circuit and overload, reverse polarity connection, PWB

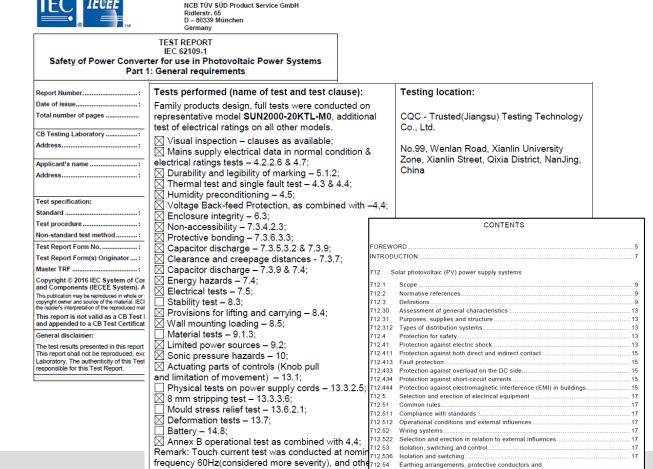
Test Report issued under the responsibility of:

short circuit, etc.,

systems)

In addition, during the installation process, the inverter safety protection fully meets the requirements of IEC60364-7-712 (IEC 60364-7-712 Requirements for special installations or locations – Solar photovoltaic (PV) power supply

Including safety protection, electric shock protection, direct and indirect contact protection, fault protection, DC side overload protection, short circuit protection, etc.

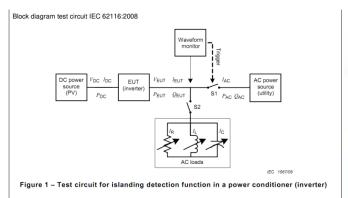


tests were conducted at nominal frequency 50Hz.

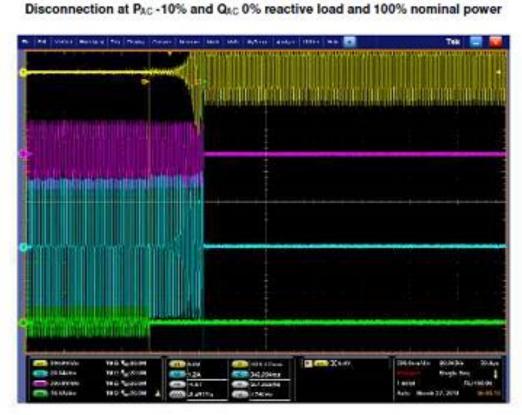
protective bonding conductors

Passed the LoM test --- will not endanger the safety of the power grid when the phase is missing

SUN2000MA can pass the IEC62116:2014 certification. The inverter will shutdown within 2 seconds and does not transmit energy to the power grid when the phase is missing, and ensures the safety of the power grid system. And when the fault recovers, the inverter can be automatically connected to the grid.

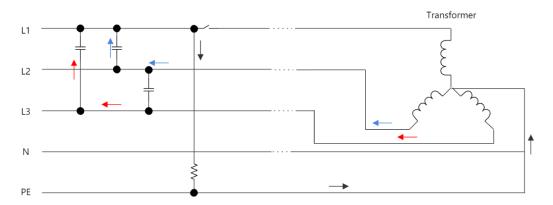


Test conditions Disconnection limit			Frequency: 50+40,114z U ₁₀ =2304-34yac Distortion factor of chokes < 2% Quality = 1 2s							
1	66	66	0	-5	0,144	4400	512	0,977	252,6	IB
2	66	66	0	-4	0,136	4400	512	0,982	267,7	IB
3	66	66	0	-3	0,129	4400	512	0,987	284,4	IB
4	66	66	0	-2	0,125	4400	512	0,992	323,7	IB
5	66	66	0	-1	0,122	4400	512	0,997	325,0	IB
6	66	66	0	0	0,121	4400	512	1,002	362,4	BL
7	66	66	0	1	0,122	4400	512	1,007	317,9	IB
8	66	66	0	2	0,125	4400	512	1,012	261,5	IB
9	66	66	0	3	0,130	4400	512	1,017	291,6	IB
10	66	66	0	4	0,137	4400	512	1,022	261,5	IB
11	66	66	0	5	0.146	4400	512	1,027	243,1	IB



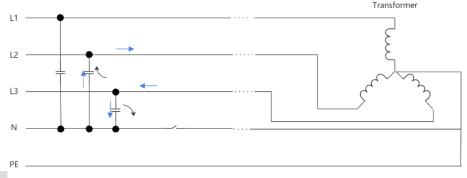
Root cause analysis

The port filter capacitor of the inverter adopts the delta connection method. When the phase is missing, L2/L3 forms a voltage divider on L1. When the remote transformer N line is grounded, L1 can measure the voltage to ground



In this design, when the three-phase three-wire system or the N-line is in poor contact, the voltage assumed by each capacitor is the line voltage. This voltage is relatively stable, which can significantly improve reliability and reduce failure rate;

If the star connection method is used, generally, the capacitor withstand voltage design is lower, and the two capacitors will bear the line voltage at the same time. From a long-term perspective, if one of the capacitors decays, the voltage of the other capacitor will rise significantly, which will easily lead to overvoltage failure.





Thank you

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