TEST REPORT

AS/NZS 4777.2

Grid connection of energy systems via inverters
Part 2: Inverter requirements

Report Reference No. .....:	171226042GZU-001
Tested by (name + signature) .....:	Jason Fu Senior. Project Engineer
Approved by (name + signature) .....:	Tommy Zhong Assistant Technical Manager
Date of issue.....:	17 April., 2018
Contents .....:	55 pages
Testing Laboratory .....:	Intertek Testing Services Shenzhen Ltd. Guangzhou Branch
Address.....:	Block E, No.7-2 Guang Dong Software Science Park, Caipin Road, Guangzhou Science City, GliETDD, Guangzhou, China
Testing location / procedure .....:	TL ☒ SMT ☐ TMP ☐
Testing location / address.....:	The same as testing laboratory
Applicant's name .....:	Shenzhen Sinexcel Electric Co., Ltd
Address.....:	Building 6,BaiWangXin High-tech, Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen City, China
Test specification:	
Standard .....:	AS/NZS 4777.2: 2015
Test procedure.....:	Australia registration
Non-standard test method.....:	N/A
Test Report Form/blank test report	
Test Report Form No. .....:	TTRF_AS/NZS _4777.2B
TRF Originator .....:	Intertek Guangzhou
Master TRF .....:	Dated 2015-11

Test item description .....:	Bi-directional Hybrid Storage Inverter
Trade Mark .....:	Sinexcel
Manufacturer.....:	Same as applicant
Model/Type reference.....:	PWG2-100K-EX, PWG2-50K-EX

Ratings ..... :

Model	PWG2-100K-EX	PWG2-50K-EX
Operating temp.	-20℃ to+50℃（>45℃ power derating)	
Protection Class	IP 20 / Class I	
Utility-Interactive mode		
Battery voltage	250V-520V	250V-520V
Battery Max. continuous current	260A	130A
PV input Voltage	520Vdc – 900Vdc	
PV input Max. continuous current	384A	192A
PV Isc	450A	225A
PV input power	200KW	100KW
AC Voltage	400Vac(3W/N/PE)	
AC Current (Grid)	144A	72A
AC current(Local load)	144A	72A
AC Power (Grid)	100KW	50KW
AC Power (Local load)	100KW	50KW
AC frequency	50Hz	
AC PF	0.8 to 1 leading or lagging	
Stand-alone Mode		
Battery voltage	250V – 520V	250V-520V
Battery Max. continuous current	260A	130A
PV input Voltage	520V- 900Vdc	
PV input Max. continuous current	384A	192A
PV Isc	450A	225A
PV input power	200KW	100KW
AC output voltage	400Vac(3W/N/PE)	
AC output current(Load load)	144A	72A
AC output power(Local load)	100KW	50KW
AC frequency	50Hz	
AC output PF	0.8leading to 0.8lagging (load-depend)	

Test item particulars ..... :	
Classification of installation and use ..... :	Stationary and indoor used
Supply Connection ..... :	Permanent 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 ..... :	
Date of receipt of test item ..... :	26 Dec 2017
Date (s) of performance of tests ..... :	01 Feb., 2018 – 27 Mar., 2018

General remarks:

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested.
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"(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 comma is used as the decimal separator.

When determining for test conclusion, measurement uncertainty of tests has been considered.
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The test results presented in this report relate only to the item tested. The results indicate that the specimen complies with standard" AS/NZS 4777.2: 2015".

Factory: same as applicant

This report shall be used together with report No.ES180417016P , dated 17 April., 2018 and ES180417015P, dated 17 April., 2018, issued by EMTEK (SHENZHEN) CO., LTD.

General product information:

The EUT is Bi-directional Hybrid Storage Inverter. It can invert the power from PV array to grid or used for charging energy storing device such as batteries. It also can invert the power from energy storing device such as batteries to grid, also can changing energy storing device from grid.

The EUT have four working mode. Charge mode, discharge mode, Stand-alone mode and bypass mode:
Charge mode: The voltage from mains or PV array charges the battery provided in the final system.
Discharge mode: The inverter converters the energy from PV array and the battery to AC mains. In this mode the inverter works as grid connected inverter.
Stand-alone mode for model with STS module: The inverter converter the energy from the battery to AC voltage and feed the Local load. In this mode the inverter worked as stand-alone inverter.
Bypass mode for model with STS module: The AC voltage from mains connected to Local load directly through the path provided by the inverter.

The Bi-directional Hybrid Storage Inverter is composed of 1 or multiple set(s) of PCS-DC modules, one set Optional STS module and PCS-AC modules. The modules identify master-slave systems through the dial-up codes on the panel. #1 is a master system, while other modules track the master system. Bi-directional Hybrid Storage Inverter cabinet is equipped with lightning protector, AC/DC breaker and distribution units. If on/off-grid switching is to be achieved, extra power distribution unit needs to be added.

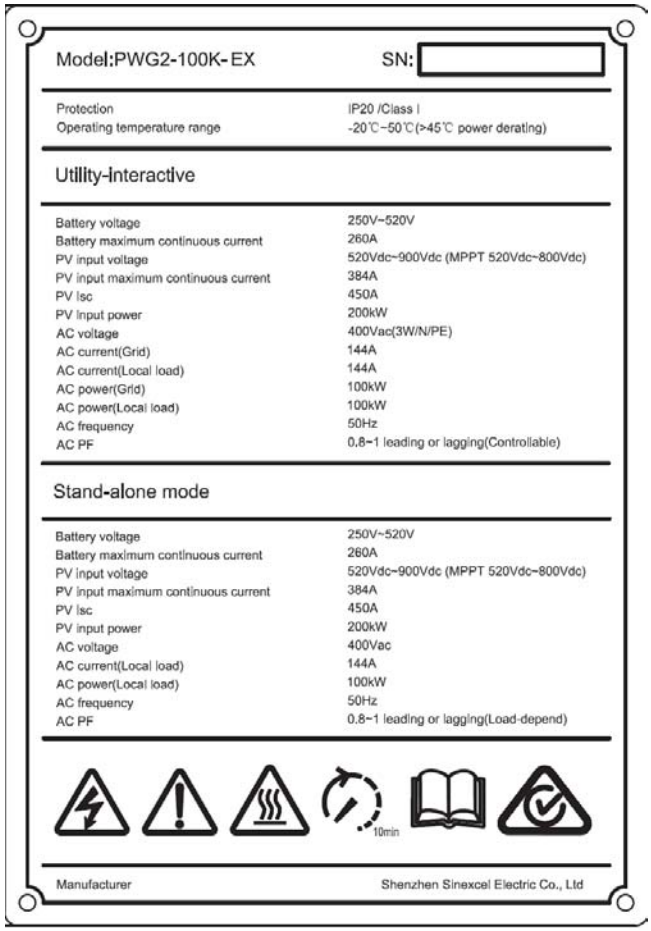
Both models have identical mechanical and electrical construction except composed of different sets of PCS-AC modules and PCS-DC modules and rating :
For PWG2-100K-EX is composed of 2 sets of PCS-AC modules and 2 sets of PCS-DC modules
For PWG2-50K-EX is composed of 1 sets of PCS-AC modules and 1 sets of PCS-DC modules

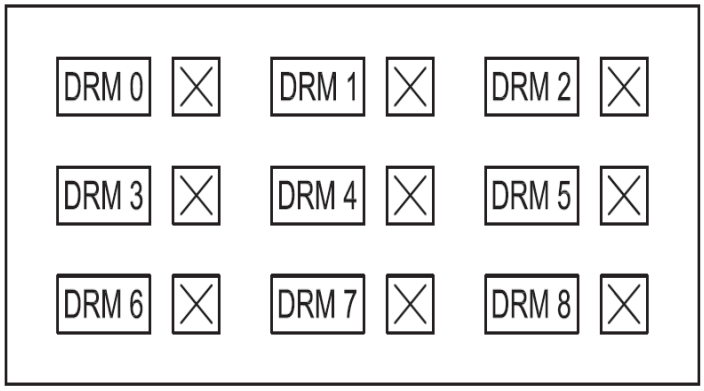
Other than special notice, the model PWG2-100K-EX as the representative test models in this report
Version of software: 1400

The type of grid source: simulated test grid

The impedance of the grid source:0.1Ω

Copy of marking plate(representative):





DRM marking

Note:

1. 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. The label of PWG2-50K-EX is same as above except the model name and ratings.

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
5	**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**		P
5.1	**Electrical safety**		P
	Inverters for use in inverter energy systems with photovoltaic (PV) arrays shall comply with the appropriate electrical safety requirements of IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2, and the requirements within this Standard.	IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2 have been considered	P
	Inverters for use in inverter energy systems that have energy storage (batteries) as the only possible energy source shall comply with the electrical safety requirements of AS 62040.1.1, and the requirements within this Standard.		N/A
	Inverters for use in inverter energy systems that incorporate energy sources other than photovoltaic (PV) arrays or batteries shall comply with the applicable electrical safety requirements of IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2, and the requirements within this Standard. However, for energy source inputs other than PV arrays or batteries, the requirements of IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2 shall be applied with consideration of the inverter topology, the energy source voltage, installation requirements and potential faults which could present a hazard.	IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2 have been considered	P
5.2	Provision for external connections		P
	Inverters shall be used and installed as fixed equipment only. Inverters shall not be used as portable equipment.		P
	Inverter provisions for external connection—		P
	(a) shall be for fixed equipment only; and	Fixed equipment only	P
	(b) shall provide for safe and reliable connection to any d.c. source or load or any a.c. source or load.	Bus bar used	P
	All inverter ports (except communications ports) shall incorporate connection types for either—		P
	(i) permanently connected equipment; or		P
	(ii) pluggable type B equipment.		N/A
	Inverter source or load connections shall not incorporate connection types for pluggable type A equipment.		P
	Permanently connected inverters shall have suitable terminals for connection to fixed installation wiring.	Bus bar used	P
	Pluggable type B equipment shall have one of the following means of connection:		N/A
	(A) A non-detachable cord for connection to the supply by means of a connector.		N/A
	(B) An appliance inlet suitable for connection to a matching connector.		N/A
	Pluggable type B equipment shall not incorporate—		N/A

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	(1) a connection by a connector or inlet complying with any of the dimensional sheets of AS/NZS 60320.1;		N/A
	(2) a connection by a plug conforming to AS/NZS 3112; or		N/A
	(3) a connection by a connector or inlet where hazardous voltages are accessible by the standard test finger.		N/A
5.3	Photovoltaic (PV) array earth fault/earth leakage detection		P
	For inverter energy systems used with PV array systems that require earth fault detection and a residual current detection, either internal or external to the inverter, the type of detection used shall be declared in accordance with IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2.	An internal earth fault detection comply with IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2 used	P
	If an external residual current device (RCD) is required, the manufacturer's installation instructions shall state the need for an RCD and shall specify its rating, type and required circuit location in accordance with Clause 9.		N/A
	Compliance shall be checked by inspection of the inverter's markings and manufacturer's documentation, and testing in accordance with IEC 62109-2.		P
	Where the additional detection for functionally earthed PV arrays, as required by AS/NZS 5033, is present in the inverter, this additional detection shall, before start-up of the system—		P
	(a) open circuit the functional earth connection to the PV array;		P
	(b) measure the resistance to earth of each conductor of the PV array;		P
	I if the earth resistance is above the resistance limit (R_{iso} limit) threshold specified in Table 1, the system shall reconnect the functional earth and shall be allowed to start; and		P
	(d) if the earth resistance is equal to or less than the resistance limit (R_{iso} limit) threshold specified in Table 1, the inverter shall shut down and initiate an earth fault alarm in accordance with the requirements of IEC 62109-2.		P
5.4	Compatibility with electrical installation		P
	The inverter shall be compatible with wiring practices for LV electrical installations of AS/NZS 3000 and variations as required in AS/NZS 4777.1. The inverter a.c. voltage and frequency operation shall comply with the limits specified in AS 60038 (for Australia), or IEC 60038 (for New Zealand).		P
5.5	Power factor		P

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	The displacement power factor of the inverter, considered as a load from the perspective of the grid, shall, for all current outputs from 25% to 100% of rated current, operate at unity power factor within the range 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging.	See appended table	P
	NOTE: For all inverter current outputs below 25% of rated current, it is acceptable for the displacement power factor to be controlled such that the vars supplied or drawn are less than the amount of vars supplied or drawn at 25% current output.		P
	Operation at power factor other than unity is acceptable where the inverter operates in power quality response modes. Additional requirements for displacement power factor control apply for inverters that are capable of operating in power quality response modes. See Clause 6.3.	See appended table	P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the power factor test specified in Appendix B.	See appended table	P
5.6	Harmonic currents		P
	The harmonic currents of the inverter shall not exceed the limits specified in Tables 2 and 3 and the total harmonic current distortion (ITHD) to the 50^{th} harmonic shall be less than 5%.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the harmonic current limit test specified in Appendix C.	See appended table	P
5.7	Voltage fluctuations and flicker		P
	The inverter shall conform to the voltage fluctuation and flicker limits specified in AS/NZS 61000.3.3 for equipment with rated current less than or equal to 16 A per phase (a.c.).		P
	For equipment with rated current greater than 16 A per phase (a.c.), if the inverter cannot meet the requirements of AS/NZS 61000.3.3, the maximum permissible connection point impedance (Z_{max}) shall be determined such that the voltage fluctuation and flicker limits specified in AS/NZS 61000.3.3 can be met. The impedance shall be determined in accordance with the methods given in AS/NZS 61000.3.11. The values of P_{st} and P_{lt}, when tested using Z_{ref}, and the network impedance value (Z_{max} or Z_{ref}) required for compliance shall be included in the inverter documentation.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by testing in accordance with the appropriate Standard. The inverter shall remain connected throughout the test and the automatic disconnection device shall not operate.	See appended table	P
5.8	Transient voltage limits		P

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	To prevent damage to electrical equipment connected to the same circuit as the inverter, disconnection of the inverter from the grid shall not result in transient overvoltages beyond the limits specified in Table 4.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the transient voltage limit test specified in Appendix D. The voltage-duration curve is derived from the measurements taken at the grid-interactive port of the inverter.	See appended table	P
5.9	Direct current injection		N/A
	In the case of a single-phase inverter, the d.c. output current of the inverter at any a.c. port including the grid-interactive and/or stand-alone port shall not exceed 0.5% of the inverter's rated current or 5 mA, whichever is the greater.		N/A
	In the case of a three-phase inverter, the d.c. output current of the inverter at any a.c. port, including the grid-interactive and/or stand-alone port, measured in each of the phases, shall not exceed 0.5% of the inverter's per-phase rated current or 5 mA, whichever is the greater.		N/A
	If the inverter does not incorporate a mains frequency isolating transformer or is not used with a dedicated external isolation transformer, it shall be type tested to ensure the d.c. output current at any a.c. port of the inverter is below the limits specified above at all output current levels.	The inverter is incorporate a main frequency isolating transformer	N/A
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the d.c. current injection test specified in Appendix E.		N/A
5.10	Current balance for three-phase inverters		P
	In the case of a three-phase inverter the a.c. output current shall be generated and injected into the three-phase electrical installation as a three-phase balanced current.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the following requirement. The a.c. output current for each phase for three-phase balanced current shall be within 5% of the measured value of the other phases at rated current when injected into a balanced three phase voltage.	Phase R-S: 2.0764A Phase S-T: 0.9760A Phase R-T: 3.0524A Limit: 7.2A	P
	Inverters which can be used in a voltage balance mode, as defined in Clause 6.3.2.4, are allowed to generate unbalanced currents.		N/A
6	OPERATIONAL MODES AND MULTIPLE MODE INVERTERS		P
6.1	General		P
	Unless otherwise stated, the modes in the following Clauses are for the grid-interactive port of the		P

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	inverter.		
6.2	Inverter demand response modes (DRMs)		P
6.2.1	General		P
	The inverter shall support the demand response mode DRM 0 of Table 5. The inverter should support the other demand response modes of Table 5.		P
	The inverter shall detect and initiate a response to all supported demand response commands within 2 s. The inverter shall continue to respond while the mode remains asserted.		P
	The inverter shall comply with the relevant requirements of Clause 5 and this Clause (6), and with all of the requirements of Clause 7, while any demand response mode is asserted.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by testing as specified in Appendix I.	See appended table	P
6.2.2	Interaction with demand response enabling device (DRED)		P
	The inverter shall have a means of connecting to a DRED. This means of connection shall include a terminal block or RJ45 socket. The terminal block or RJ45 socket shall comply with the minimum electrical specifications in Table 6. The terminal block or RJ45 socket may be physically mounted in the inverter or in a separate device that remotely communicates with the inverter.	RJ45 used	P
	The DRED asserts demand response modes by shorting together terminals or pins as specified in Table 7. In detecting the state of the DRED, the inverter shall comply with the following requirements:		P
	(a) The inverter shall not inject more than 30 mA (d.c. or a.c.) into—		P
	(i) terminals ‘DRM1/5’, ‘DRM2/6’, ‘DRM3/7’ or ‘DRM4/8’, where a terminal block is used; or		N/A
	(ii) pins 1, 2, 3 or 4, where an RJ45 socket is used.		P
	(b) The inverter shall allow for a drop of up to 1.6 V across the DRED and associated wiring when nominally shorted.		P
	I The inverter shall not supply more than 34.5 V (d.c. or a.c.) to any terminal of the terminal block or RJ45 socket.		P
	(d) If the impedance between pins 5 and 6 is detected to be above 20 kΩ, the inverter shall fail-safe to DRM 0 asserted.		P

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	The DRED may assert more than one DRM at a time, in which case the requirements of every active DRM that is supported by the inverter shall be simultaneously satisfied.		P
	The inverter shall detect the assertion of any combination of DRMs which result in terminal 5 and 6 being shorted simultaneously as assertion of DRM 0.		P
	Where DRM 3 or DRM 7 are supported, the reactive power set-point shall be set by default to operate at unity power factor. The reactive power set-point should be adjustable up to a minimum of 60% of the inverter's kVA rating.		P
	The inverter may optionally provide a power supply for use by the DRED. If included this shall be d.c. and of a voltage less than 34.5 V.	Not provide power supply	N/A
	Where an RJ45 socket is used, pins 7 and 8 may be utilized as positive and negative DRED power supply pins respectively. The power supply shall be capable of delivering at least 0.5 A at a minimum of 6 V d.c., otherwise the inverter shall short pins 7 and 8 together.		N/A
	Where a terminal block is used, only those terminals needed for the supported DRMs are required.		N/A
6.3	Inverter power quality response modes		P
6.3.1	General		P
	The inverter may have the capability of operating in modes which will—		P
	(a) contribute to maintaining the power quality at the point of connection with the customer installation; or		P
	(b) provide characteristics which are outside the typical operation of an inverter for the purpose of providing support to a grid.		P
	These various operating modes may be enabled or disabled in an inverter and may include the following:		P
	(i) Volt response modes.		P
	(ii) Fixed power factor or reactive power mode.		P
	(iii) Power response mode.		P
	(iv) Power rate limit.		P
	If these power quality response modes are available in the inverter, the inverter shall comply with the relevant requirements of this Clause (6) and Clause 5, and all of the requirements of Clauses 7 and 8, when these modes are enabled or disabled.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing as specified in Appendix I with the applicable modes disabled and enabled.		P

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	If these power quality response modes of operation are controlled by an external device, the external device shall not interfere with the inverter complying with the relevant requirements of this Clause (6) and Clause 5, and all of the requirements of Clauses 7 and 8, when the external device is controlling these modes.		N/A
6.3.2	Volt response modes		P
6.3.2.1	General		P
	The intent of including the volt response modes, which respond to voltage changes at the inverter terminals, is to increase the number of systems which can be connected at a point on the grid without adversely affecting the voltage within an electrical installation.		P
	The volt – watt and volt – var response modes specified in Clause 6.3.2.2 and Clause 6.3.2.3 shall use the volt response reference values specified in Table 9. Each volt response mode may have volt response reference values which are independent of other volt response modes. This is to allow different volt response curves for different volt response modes.		P
6.3.2.2	Volt – watt response mode		P
	The volt – watt response mode varies the output power of the inverter in response to the voltage at its terminal. The inverter should have the volt – watt response mode. If this mode is available, it shall be enabled by default.	See appended table	P
	The response curve required for the volt – watt response mode is defined by the volt response reference values in Table 9 and corresponding power levels. The default values are listed in Table 10 and example response modes are shown in Figure 2(A) for Australia and Figure 2(B) for New Zealand.		P
6.3.2.3	Volt – var response mode		P
	The volt – var response mode varies the reactive power output of the inverter in response to the voltage at its grid-interactive port. The inverter should have the volt – var response capability. If this mode is available, it shall be disabled by default.	See appended table	P
	The response curve required for the volt – var response is defined by the volt response reference values specified in Table 9 and corresponding var levels. The default values are listed in Table 11 and shown in Figure 3.		P
6.3.2.4	Voltage balance modes	Not available	N/A
	If the voltage balance mode is available, the following requirements apply:		N/A

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	(a) The voltage balance mode shall be disabled by default.		N/A
	(b) For single-phase inverters used in a three-phase combination, the requirements of Clause 8.2 apply.		N/A
	I The voltage balancing mode shall be able to—		N/A
	(i) operate correctly with a single fault applied;		N/A
	(ii) detect the fault or loss of operability and cause the inverter to revert to injecting current into the three-phase electrical installation as a three-phase balanced current; or		N/A
	(iii) detect the fault or loss of operability and disconnect the inverter from the electrical installation.		N/A
6.3.3	Fixed power factor mode and reactive power mode		P
	The fixed power factor mode and the reactive power mode may be required in some situations by the electrical distributor to meet local grid requirements. These modes shall be disabled by default.	See appended table	P
	If the inverter is capable of operating with reactive power mode, the maximum ratio of reactive power (vars) to rated apparent power should be 100%. The reactive power modes may be required to be fixed at a constant reactive power by the electrical distributor.		P
	If the inverter is capable of operating with fixed power factor mode, the minimum range of settings should be 0.8 leading to 0.8 lagging. The fixed power factor mode is for control of the displacement power factor over the range of inverter power output.		P
6.3.4	Characteristic power factor curve for cos ϕ (P) (Power response)		P
	The characteristic power factor curve for cos ϕ (P) (Power response) mode varies the displacement power factor of the output of the inverter in response to changes in the output power of the inverter, i.e. cos ϕ (P) modes. If this mode is available, it shall be disabled by default.	See appended table	P
	The response curve required for the cos ϕ (P) response should be defined within displacement power factor range of 0.9 leading to 0.9 lagging. One possible cos ϕ (P) curve is shown in Figure 4.		P
6.3.5	Power rate limit		P
6.3.5.1	General		P

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	The power rate limit for an inverter is a power quality response mode. The inverter shall have the capability to rate limit changes in power generation through the grid-interactive port. Inverters capable of multiple mode operation should have the capability to rate limit changes in power consumption (for example increasing/decreasing of charging rates of connected energy storage).	See appended table	P
	The power rate limit only applies to the changes specified in Clause 6.3.5.3.		P
	The power rate limit does not apply when the inverter disconnection device is required to operate (i.e. to disconnect).		P
6.3.5.2	Gradient of power rate limit		P
	The power rate limit (W_{Gra}) is the ramp rate of real power output in response to changes in power and is defined as a percentage of rated power per minute. The nominal ramp time (Tn) is the nominal time for a 100% change in output power with a power rate limit of W_{Gra}. An inverter shall have an adjustable power rate limit (W_{Gra}) which limits the change in power output to the set power rate limit. The default setting for the power rate limit (W_{Gra}) for increase and decrease shall be 16.67% of rated power per minute which is a nominal ramp time of 6 min.		P
	The power rate limit (W_{Gra}) shall be adjustable within the range 5% to 100% of rated power per minute. It is acceptable to have two separate power rate limits for increase and decrease in output power, as follows:		P
	(a) To rate limit an increase in power (W_{Gra}+).		P
	(b) To rate limit a decrease in power (W_{Gra}−).		N/A
6.3.5.3	Power rate limit modes		P
6.3.5.3.1	General		P
	The inverter power rate limit (W_{Gra}) is applicable to operate in the following modes:		P
	(a) Soft ramp up after connect or reconnect.		P
	(b) Changes in a.c. operation and control.		P
	(c) Changes in energy source operation.		P
6.3.5.3.2	Soft ramp up after connect or reconnect		P
	All inverters shall have this mode. This mode shall be enabled as per Clause 7.7 and for the increase in power required by Clause 7.5.3 after frequency decreased to the required limit.		P
6.3.5.3.3	Changes in a.c. operation and control		P

AS/NZS 4777.2			
Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	If available, this mode shall be enabled for a change in a demand response mode of Clause 6.2 (except for DRM 0). When a demand response mode of Clause 6.2 (except for DRM 0) is asserted or unasserted the power rate limit (W_{Gra}) shall apply to the increase or decrease in power generation or consumption and the transitions between power output levels.		P
	The power rate limit for changes in a.c. operation and control does not apply to those inverters that are correcting for sags and swells of less than 1 min.		P
6.3.5.3.4	Changes in energy source operation		P
	This mode only applies to multiple mode inverters with energy storage. It operates when there is a change in the energy resource available to the inverter, which causes a change in output through the grid-interactive port. For this mode the power rate limit (W_{Gra}) should apply to the increase or decrease in power generation or consumption, and to the transitions between power output levels. For this mode, the power rate limit (W_{Gra}) should be able to be enabled or disabled. The power rate limit shall be disabled by default. The increase or decrease for transitions between power output levels is contingent on external situations (such as amount of available solar energy, wind energy or discharge capacity). Only for increases or decreases in the output which are faster than the power rate limit (W_{Gra}) does a control action to limit the ramp rate apply.		P
6.3.5.4	Nonlinearity of power rate limit changes		P
	The nonlinearity (NL) of the power rate limit (Wgra) in response to an increase of the inverter power output, as defined by the characteristic curve depicted in Figure 5, shall be less than 10%.		P
6.4	Multiple mode inverter operation		P
6.4.1	General		P
	The requirements in this Clause for multiple mode inverters are in addition to the requirements for inverters.		P
	When the multiple mode inverter is disconnected from the grid any stand-alone port shall ensure that all active conductors are also isolated from the grid-interactive port.		P
	Multiple mode inverters shall be arranged to ensure that the continuity of the neutral conductor to the load from the electrical installation is not interrupted when the inverter disconnects from the grid and supplies a load via the stand-alone port.		P
	Multiple mode inverters shall be arranged such that only the allowed installation methods of AS/NZS 3000 and AS/NZS 4777.1 can be used.		P

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	When the multiple mode inverter is providing the stand-alone function and is disconnected from the grid, the stand-alone port shall comply with the requirements for d.c. current injection (refer to Clause 5.9) into the connected load circuits. The type of RCD compatible with and for use on the stand-alone function outputs shall be declared.	A main frequency transformer for isolation	N/A
6.4.2	Sinusoidal output in stand-alone mode		P
	The a.c. output voltage waveform of a stand-alone port of a multiple mode inverter operating in stand-alone mode, shall comply with the requirements of this Clause (6.4.2). The a.c. output voltage waveform of a stand-alone mode shall have a voltage total harmonic distortion (THD) not exceeding of 5% and no individual harmonic at a level exceeding 5%.		P
	Compliance shall be checked by measuring the THD and the individual harmonic voltages with the inverter delivering 5% power or the lowest continuous available output power greater than 5%, and 50% and 100% of its continuous rated power, into a resistive load, with the inverter supplied with nominal d.c. input voltage. The THD measuring instrument shall measure the sum of the harmonics from n = 2 to n = 50 as a percentage of the fundamental (n = 1) component at each load level.		P
6.4.3	Volt – watt response mode for charging of energy storage	See appended table	P
	The volt – watt response mode for charging of energy storage varies the power input of the inverter from the grid in response to the voltage at its grid-interactive port. A multiple mode inverter with energy storage which can be charged from the grid shall have this volt – watt response mode. This volt – watt response mode is only active when power from the grid is required to charge the energy storage.		P
	The response curve required for the volt – watt response is defined by the volt response reference values in Table 9 and corresponding power consumption from the grid through the grid-interactive port for charging energy storage. The default values are listed in Table 12 and shown in Figure 6.		P
6.5	Security of operational settings		P
	The internal settings of the demand response or power quality response modes of the inverter shall be secured against inadvertent or unauthorized tampering. Changes to the internal settings shall require the use of a tool and special instructions not provided to unauthorized personnel.		P
	The installer-accessible settings shall be capable of being adjusted within the values specified in this Clause (6).		P

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	Compliance shall be determined by inspection.		P
7	PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS FOR CONNECTION TO ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND THE GRID		P
7.1	General		P
	There shall be an automatic disconnection device to prevent injection of energy into the point of supply and prevent the formation of an unintentional island with the grid or part thereof when supply is disrupted from the grid.	Contactor used	P
7.2	Automatic disconnection device		P
	The automatic disconnection device shall prevent power (both a.c. and d.c.) from entering the grid when the automatic disconnection device operates.		P
	The automatic disconnection device shall provide isolation in all live conductors.		P
	Automatic disconnection devices for isolation shall comply with the following requirements:		P
	(a) They shall be capable of withstanding an impulse voltage likely to occur at the point of installation, or have an appropriate contact gap.	Contactor and isolated transformer used	P
	(b) They shall not be able to falsely indicate that the contacts are open.		P
	(c) They shall be designed and installed so as to prevent unintentional closure, such as might be caused by impact, vibration or the like.		P
	(d) They shall be devices that disconnect all live conductors (active and neutral) of the inverter from the grid-interactive port.		P
	(e) They shall be such that with a single fault applied to the automatic disconnection device or to any other location in the inverter, at least basic insulation or simple separation is maintained between the energy source port and the grid-interactive port when the means of disconnection is intended to be in the open state.	Contactor and isolated transformer used	P
	(f) They shall be such that with a single fault applied to the automatic disconnection device or to any other location in the inverter, power is prevented from entering the grid.		P
	The automatic disconnection device shall be capable of interrupting at least the rated current.		P
	The settings of the automatic disconnection device shall not exceed the capability of the inverter.		P
	A semiconductor (solid-state) device shall not be used for isolation purposes.	Not solid-state device	P

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
7.3	Active anti-islanding protection		P
	The automatic disconnection device shall incorporate at least one method of active anti-islanding protection.		P
	The method used to provide active anti-islanding protection shall be declared.	frequency shift method used	P
	To prevent islanding, the active anti-islanding protection system shall operate the automatic disconnection device (see Clause 7.2) within 2 s of disruption to the power supply from the grid.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the active anti-islanding tests specified in Appendix F or IEC 62116.	See appended table in accordance with IEC 62116	P
7.4	Voltage and frequency limits (passive anti-islanding protection)		P
	The automatic disconnection device shall incorporate the following forms of passive anti-islanding protection:		P
	(a) Undervoltage and overvoltage protection.		P
	(b) Under-frequency and over-frequency protection.		P
	For sustained variation of the voltage and frequency beyond each limit specified in Table 13, the automatic disconnection device (see Clause 7.2) shall operate no sooner than the required trip delay time and before the maximum disconnection time.		P
	This requires the inverter to remain in continuous, uninterrupted operation for voltage variations with a duration shorter than the trip delay time specified in Table 13.		P
	Each protective function limit shall be preset and secured against change.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the voltage and frequency limits tests specified in Appendix G.	See appended table	P
7.5	Limits for sustained operation		P
7.5.1	General		P
	The inverter or inverter energy system shall remain connected over the range of voltages and frequencies that it is required to be compatible with. Refer to Clause 5.4.		P
7.5.2	Sustained operation for voltage variations		P
	The inverter shall operate the automatic disconnection device (see Clause 7.2) within 3 s when the average voltage for a 10 min period exceeds the V_{nom_max}, where $V_{nom\text{-}max}$ lies in the range 244 – 258 V.		P
	The sustained operation for voltage variations shall not interfere with the active and passive anti-islanding requirements of Clauses 7.3 and 7.4.		P

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	The limit $V_{nom-max}$, shall be preset to the default set-point and may be programmable up to the maximum 258 V. The default set-point for $V_{nom-max}$ shall be as follows:		P
	(a) In Australia: 255 V.		P
	(b) In New Zealand: 248 V.		P
	The 10 min average value shall be compared against the limit $V_{nom-max}$ at least every 3 s to determine when to disconnect.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the sustained operation for voltage variations test specified in Appendix H.	See appended table	P
7.5.3	Sustained operation for frequency variations		P
7.5.3.1	Response to an increase in frequency		P
	The inverter shall be capable of supplying rated power between 47 Hz and 50.25 Hz for Australia.		P
	The inverter shall be capable of supplying rated power between 45 Hz and 50.25 Hz for New Zealand.		P
	When a grid frequency disturbance results in an increase in grid frequency which exceeds 50.25 Hz, the inverter shall reduce the power output linearly with an increase of frequency until f_{stop} is reached, where f_{stop} lies in the range 51 – 52 Hz.		P
	The power level present at the time the frequency reaches or exceeds 50.25 Hz shall be held as the reference power level used to calculate the required response to the increasing frequency.		P
	When the frequency exceeds f_{stop} the inverter power output shall be ceased (i.e. 0 W). The default set-point for f_{stop} shall be 52 Hz.		P
	The output power shall remain at or below the lowest power level reached in response to an over-frequency event between 50.25 Hz and f_{stop}. This is to provide hysteresis in the control of the inverter. When the grid frequency has decreased back to 50.15 Hz or less for at least 60 s, the power level shall be increased at a rate no greater than the power rate limit (W_{Gra}) of Clause 6.3.5 until the available energy source power is reached. Figure 7(A) shows this.		P
	Unconstrained power operation may recommence 6 min after the frequency returns to and remains at less than 50.15 Hz.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the sustained operation for frequency variations test specified in Appendix H.	See appended table	P
7.5.3.2	Response to a decrease in grid frequency	See appended table	P
	This requirement applies only to inverters with energy storage.		P

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	The inverter shall be capable of charging the energy storage between 49.75 Hz and 52.0 Hz.		P
	When a grid frequency disturbance results in a decrease in grid frequency which falls below 49.75 Hz, an inverter with energy storage which is charging from the grid port should reduce the power input for charging linearly with a decrease of frequency until $f_{stop-CH}$ is reached, where $f_{stop-CH}$ lies in the range 47 – 49 Hz.		P
	The power input level for charging present at the time the frequency reaches or falls below 49.75 Hz shall be held as the reference charge rate used to calculate the required response to the decreasing frequency.		P
	When the frequency falls below $f_{stop-CH}$, the inverter should have ceased charging the storage element (i.e. 0 W). The default set-point for $f_{stop-CH}$ should be 49 Hz.		P
	The power input level for charging of the storage element shall remain at or below the lowest charge rate reached in response to a low-frequency event between $f_{stop-CH}$ and 49.75 Hz. This is to provide hysteresis in the control of the inverter.		P
	When the grid frequency has increased back to 49.85 Hz or more for at least 60 s, the charge rate of the storage element may be increased at a rate no greater than the power rate limit (W_{Gra}) of Clause 6.3.5 until the charge rate present at the time of the frequency disturbance is reached. Figure 7(B) shows this.		P
	Unconstrained charging of the storage element may recommence 6 min after the frequency returns to and remains above than 49.85 Hz.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the sustained operation for frequency variations test specified in Appendix H.		P
7.6	Disconnection on external signal		P
	The automatic disconnection device shall incorporate the ability to disconnect on an external signal.		P
	If an external signal or demand response 'DRM 0' condition is asserted, the automatic disconnection device shall operate within 2 s.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing as specified in Appendix I.	See appended table	P
7.7	Connection and reconnection procedure		P
	Only after all of the following conditions have been met shall the automatic disconnection device operate to connect or reconnect the inverter to the grid—		P
	(a) the voltage of the grid has been maintained within the limits of AS 60038 (for Australia) or IEC 60038 (for New Zealand) for at least 60 s;		P

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	(b) the frequency of the grid has been maintained within the range 47.5 Hz to 50.15 Hz for at least 60 s;		P
	(c) the inverter and the grid are synchronized and in-phase with each other; and		P
	(d) no external signal is present or DRM 0 asserted requiring the system to be disconnected.		P
	After the automatic disconnection device operates to connect or reconnect the inverter the output shall rate limit increase in power generation to the set power rate limit (W_{Gra}) for increase in power of Clause 6.3.5. Unconstrained power operation may recommence after the automatic disconnection device operates to connect or reconnect the inverter, when either the rated power output is reached or the required output power level of the inverter exceeds the available energy source.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing in accordance with the tests as specified in Appendix F and Appendix G.	See appended table	P
7.8	Security of protection settings		P
	The internal settings of the automatic disconnection device shall be secured against inadvertent or unauthorized tampering. Changes to the internal settings shall require the use of a tool and special instructions not provided to unauthorized personnel.		P
	The installer-accessible settings of the automatic disconnection device shall be capable of being adjusted within the limits specified in Clause 7.5.		P
	The manufacturer settings of the automatic disconnection device, specified in Clause 7.4, shall be secured against changes.		P
	Compliance shall be determined by inspection.		P
8	MULTIPLE INVERTER COMBINATIONS		N/A
8.1	General		N/A
	There are installations where multiple inverter energy systems are used and the electrical installation connects at a single point of supply to the grid. Inverter energy systems are often comprised of multiple inverters used in combination to provide the desired inverter energy system capacity or to ensure that voltage balance is maintained in multiple phase connections to the grid.	No in such used	N/A
	This Clause (8) specifies the requirements and tests for inverter energy systems used in such combinations. If a combination is not tested, it should not be used or external devices should be used in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS 4777.1.		N/A

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	Possible combinations are single-phase inverters used in parallel, single-phase inverters used in multiple phase installations and three-phase inverters used in parallel.		N/A
8.2	Inverter current balance across multiple phases		N/A
	In a three-phase inverter system comprised of individual single-phase inverters the a.c. output current should be generated and injected into the three-phase electrical installation as a three-phase balanced current. The maximum current imbalance in a three-phase inverter system comprised of individual single-phase inverters shall be no more than 21.7 A.		N/A
8.3	Grid disconnection		N/A
	When any inverter within the inverter energy system disconnects as required by Clause 7, all inverters within the inverter energy system shall disconnect within 2 s of the first inverter disconnecting. This applies to all inverters used in combination for single-phase or multiple phases.		N/A
8.4	Grid connection and reconnection		N/A
	When multiple inverters are used together in a multiple phase combination, only after all the conditions of Clause 7.7 have been met on all connected phases shall the automatic disconnection device operate to connect or reconnect any inverter of the multiple phase combination to the grid.		N/A
	Where any inverter used in a multiple phase combination has a rated current exceeding 21.7 A per phase, the requirement of Clause 8.2 shall be met when connecting or reconnecting.		N/A
8.5	Testing combinations		N/A
8.5.1	Single-phase combinations		N/A
	Single-phase parallel combinations of inverters shall be tested for combinations with total rated current (I_{rated}) equal to or up to the maximum of 6 A per phase.		N/A
	To determine the number of inverters to be tested, the following equation shall be used: $N = 6/I_{rated}$		N/A
	If $N \geqslant 2$, the minimum number of inverters to be tested shall be N. If $N > 6$, the maximum number of inverters to be tested in a combination shall be 6.		N/A
8.5.2	Single-phase inverters used in three-phase combinations		N/A
	For single-phase inverters with rated current (I_{rated}) greater than or equal to 5 A used in three-phase combinations, three inverters shall be tested in a three-phase arrangement [refer to Figure 8(a)].		N/A
	Single-phase inverters with rated current less than 5 A and to be used in three-phase combinations shall be tested in combination with at least two inverters per phase [refer to Figure 8(b)].		N/A

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
8.5.3	Required tests for multiple inverter combinations		N/A
	Any single-phase inverter used in a multiple inverter combination shall be tested individually and meet all the requirements of this Standard. Any single-phase inverter which is to be used as part of a multiple inverter combination shall be tested in combination as specified in Clauses 8.5.1 and 8.5.2.		N/A
	The tests specified in Table 14 for multiple inverter combinations shall be performed.		N/A
	Compliance shall be determined by type testing as specified in Appendix J.		N/A
8.5.4	Multiple inverters with one automatic disconnection device		N/A
	Where the inverter does not have an internal automatic disconnection device, or requires an external automatic disconnection device to provide the required disconnection function, or both, testing shall be conducted with the automatic disconnection device and with either the number of inverters required by Clause 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 or with the automatic disconnection device configured with the number of inverters specified by the manufacturer ‘s instructions.		N/A
	Compliance shall be determined by performing all of the type tests specified in Clause 5.		N/A
9	INVERTER MARKING AND DOCUMENTATION		P
9.1	General		P
	The inverter shall comply with the marking and documentation requirements of IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2, as varied by this Clause (9).		P
	All markings and documentation shall be in the English language.		P
9.2	Marking		P
9.2.1	General		P
	The following variations apply to the marking requirements of IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2:		P
	(a) Inverters that are designated for use in inverter energy systems incorporating energy sources other than PV arrays or batteries shall bear additional or alternative markings appropriate to the energy source.		N/A
	(b) Inverters that are designated for use in closed electrical operating areas shall be marked with a warning stating that they are not suitable for installation in households or areas of a similar type or use (i.e. domestic).		N/A
9.2.2	Equipment ratings		P

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	The inverter shall be marked with its ratings and the ratings of each port, as specified in Table 15. Only those ratings that are applicable to the type of inverter are required. The ratings shall be plainly and permanently marked on the inverter, in a location that is clearly visible after installation.		P
9.2.3	Ports		P
	Each port shall be marked with its classification and indicate whether a.c or d.c. voltage as appropriate.		P
	Typical classifications include the following:		P
	(a) PV (photovoltaic).		P
	(b) Wind turbine.		N/A
	(c) Energy storage.		N/A
	(d) Battery.		P
	(e) Generator.		N/A
	(f) Grid-interactive.		P
	(g) Stand-alone.		P
	(h) Communications (type).		P
	(i) DRM.		P
	(j) Load.		P
9.2.4	External and ancillary equipment		N/A
	If the inverter requires external or ancillary equipment for compliance with this Standard, the requirement for any such equipment shall be marked on the inverter along with the following or an equivalent statement: ‘Refer to the installation instructions for type and ratings’ or symbol.		N/A
	Any external or ancillary equipment shall be marked in accordance with this Clause (9).		N/A
9.2.5	Residual current devices (RCDs)		N/A
	Inverter energy systems used with PV array systems require residual current detection in accordance with IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2. The requirements can be met by the installation of a suitably rated RCD external to the inverter or by an RCMU integral to the inverter.		N/A
	Where an external RCD is required, the inverter shall be marked with a warning along with the rating and type of RCD required. The warning shall be located in a prominent position and written in lettering at least 5 mm high. It shall contain the following or an equivalent statement:		N/A
	WARNING: AN RCD IS REQUIRED ON THE [NAME] PORTS OF THE INVERTER		N/A

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	If the inverter energy system requires a Type B RCD, the inverter shall be marked with a warning. The warning shall be located in a prominent position and written in lettering at least 5 mm high. It shall contain the following:		N/A
	WARNING: A TYPE B RCD IS REQUIRED ON THE [NAME] PORTS OF THE INVERTER		N/A
9.2.6	Demand response modes		P
	The demand response modes supported by the inverter should be permanently marked on the name plate or on a durable sticker located on or near the demand response interface port to indicate the demand response modes of which the unit is capable.	DRM 0,DRM 1, DRM 2,DRM 3, DRM 4 DRM5,DRM6,DRM7,DRM8	P
	Figure 9 illustrates an acceptable form of marking. If this form of marking is used, each box shall contain a tick or a cross (if the inverter has that capability) or remain blank (if it does not have that capability). Alternatively, only the modes supported may be marked.		P
	If the physical interface is a terminal block, then—	RJ45 used	N/A
	(a) the terminals shall be engraved or otherwise durably marked; or		N/A
	(b) a permanent label with ‘DRM Port’ shall be affixed near the terminal block.		N/A
	The marking shall indicate which terminal corresponds to which demand response mode.		N/A
	The range of markings is indicated against Pins 1 to 6 in Table 7.		N/A
9.3	Documentation		P
9.3.1	General		P
	The documentation supplied with the inverter shall provide all information necessary for the correct installation, operation and use of the system and any required external devices including information specified in Clause 9.2.		
	All inverters, including those intended for use in systems incorporating energy sources other than PV arrays or batteries, shall comply with the documentation requirements of IEC 62109-1 and IEC 62109-2.		P
9.3.2	Equipment ratings		P
	The documentation supplied with the inverter shall state the ratings of the inverter and the ratings for each port, as specified in Table 16. Only those ratings that are applicable to the type of inverter are required.		P
	For equipment with rated current greater than 16 A per phase, additional documentation requirements apply. See Clause 5.7.		P
9.3.3	Ports		P

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	In addition to the requirements of Clause 9.3.2, the documentation supplied with the inverter shall state the following for each port, as a minimum:		P
	(a) Means of connection.		P
	(b) For pluggable equipment type B, the type of matching connectors to be used.		N/A
	(c) External controls and protection requirements.		P
	(d) Explanation of terminals or pins used for connection including polarity and voltage.		N/A
	(e) Tightening torque to be applied to terminals.		N/A
	(f) Instructions for protective earthing.		P
	(g) Instructions for connection of loads and installation of RCD protection to stand-alone ports.		N/A
	(h) The decisive voltage class (DVC).		P
9.3.4	External and ancillary equipment		N/A
	Where an inverter or multiple inverter combinations requires external or ancillary equipment for compliance with this Standard, the documentation shall—		N/A
	(a) state the requirement for any such equipment;		N/A
	(b) provide sufficient information to identify the external or ancillary equipment, either by manufacturer and part number or by type and rating; and		N/A
	(c) specify assembly, location, mounting and connection requirements.		N/A
9.3.5	RCDs		N/A
	Where an external RCD is required, the following or an equivalent statement shall be included in the documentation: 'External RCD Required'. The documentation shall also state the rating and type of RCD required and provide instructions for the installation of the RCD.		N/A
9.3.6	Multiple mode inverters	Multiple mode inverters	P
	Where the inverter is capable of multiple mode operation, the documentation shall include the following:	Refer to installation manual	P
	(a) Ratings and means of connection to each source of supply to the inverter or output from the inverter.		P
	(b) Any requirements related to wiring and external controls, including the method of maintaining neutral continuity within the electrical installation to any stand-alone ports as required.		P
	(c) Disconnection means and isolation means.		P
	(d) Overcurrent protection needed.		P
9.3.7	Multiple inverter combinations	No in such used	N/A

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Clause	Requirement - Test	Result - Remark	Verdict
	Where an inverter has been tested for use in a multiple inverter combination as per Clause 8, the documentation shall include the following:		N/A
	(a) Valid combinations of inverters.		N/A
	(b) Installation instructions for correct operation as a multiple inverter combination.		N/A
APPENDIX A	GENERAL TEST AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS		P
APPENDIX B	POWER FACTOR TEST		P
APPENDIX C	HARMONIC CURRENT LIMIT TEST		P
APPENDIX D	TRANSIENT VOLTAGE LIMIT TEST		P
APPENDIX E	D.C. INJECTION TEST		P
APPENDIX F	ACTIVE ANTI-ISLANDING TEST		P
APPENDIX G	VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY LIMITS (PASSIVE ANTI-ISLANDING PROTECTION) TESTS		P
APPENDIX H	LIMITS FOR SUSTAINED OPERATION		P
APPENDIX I	DEMAND AND POWER QUALITY RESPONSE MODE TESTING INCLUDING DISCONNECTION ON EXTERNAL SIGNAL		P
APPENDIX J	MULTIPLE INVERTER TESTING		N/A
APPENDIX K	RELATED DOCUMENTS		Info.

Appendix Table:

5.5	TABLE: Power factor test					P
Model	PWG2-100K-EX					
Mode	Measurement	15%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Unity	Power (KW)	14.197	24.521	49.738	74.561	97.474
	Reactive power (KVar)	2.939	3.155	3.899	4.806	5.946
	PF	0.9792	0.9918	0.9969	0.9979	0.9981
	Lead/lag	Lag	Lag	Lag	Lag	Lag
Other modes refer to table 6.3.3 for details						

5.6	TABLE: Harmonic current limit test						P
Background voltage harmonics (R phase)							
Component	Limit of fundamental	Value V	% of fundamental	Component	Limit of fundamental	Value V	% of fundamental
1	--	233.3842	100.0000	26	0.1%	0.0325	0.0139
2	0.2%	0.0678	0.0291	27	0.1%	0.1029	0.0441
3	0.9%	0.8240	0.3531	28	0.1%	0.0209	0.0089
4	0.2%	0.0667	0.0286	29	0.1%	0.1109	0.0475
5	0.4%	0.9328	0.3997	30	0.1%	0.0189	0.0081
6	0.2%	0.0826	0.0354	31	0.1%	0.0743	0.0318
7	0.3%	0.2545	0.1091	32	0.1%	0.0185	0.0079
8	0.2%	0.0352	0.0151	33	0.1%	0.1469	0.0629
9	0.2%	0.1577	0.0676	34	0.1%	0.0140	0.0060
10	0.1%	0.0442	0.0189	35	0.1%	0.0649	0.0278
11	0.1%	0.1214	0.0520	36	0.1%	0.0437	0.0187
12	0.1%	0.0581	0.0249	37	0.1%	0.0742	0.0318
13	0.1%	0.0760	0.0326	38	0.1%	0.0188	0.0081
14	0.1%	0.0389	0.0167	39	0.1%	0.1687	0.0723
15	0.1%	0.0299	0.0128	40	0.1%	0.0403	0.0173
16	0.1%	0.0062	0.0027	41	0.1%	0.1867	0.0800
17	0.1%	0.0995	0.0426	42	0.1%	0.0237	0.0101
18	0.1%	0.0339	0.0145	43	0.1%	0.0726	0.0311
19	0.1%	0.0533	0.0229	44	0.1%	0.0258	0.0110
20	0.1%	0.0207	0.0089	45	0.1%	0.0986	0.0423
21	0.1%	0.0643	0.0275	46	0.1%	0.0302	0.0129
22	0.1%	0.0056	0.0024	47	0.1%	0.1442	0.0618

23	0.1%	0.0438	0.0188	48	0.1%	0.0058	0.0025
24	0.1%	0.0320	0.0137	49	0.1%	0.0528	0.0226
25	0.1%	0.0732	0.0314	50	0.1%	0.0226	0.0097
Total harmonic distortion (to 50th component)	5%	0.6973%					
Background voltage harmonics (S phase)							
Component	Limit of fundamental	Value V	% of fundamental	Component	Limit of fundamental	Value V	% of fundamental
1	--	233.2164	100.0000	26	0.1%	0.0437	0.0188
2	0.2%	0.0873	0.0374	27	0.1%	0.0412	0.0177
3	0.9%	1.5860	0.6800	28	0.1%	0.0316	0.0135
4	0.2%	0.0807	0.0346	29	0.1%	0.1128	0.0484
5	0.4%	0.8913	0.3822	30	0.1%	0.0244	0.0105
6	0.2%	0.0775	0.0333	31	0.1%	0.0518	0.0222
7	0.3%	0.1729	0.0742	32	0.1%	0.0520	0.0223
8	0.2%	0.0384	0.0164	33	0.1%	0.1668	0.0715
9	0.2%	0.2494	0.1069	34	0.1%	0.0450	0.0193
10	0.1%	0.0175	0.0075	35	0.1%	0.1204	0.0516
11	0.1%	0.1189	0.0510	36	0.1%	0.0602	0.0258
12	0.1%	0.0405	0.0174	37	0.1%	0.1429	0.0613
13	0.1%	0.1283	0.0550	38	0.1%	0.0092	0.0039
14	0.1%	0.0465	0.0199	39	0.1%	0.1355	0.0581
15	0.1%	0.0871	0.0374	40	0.1%	0.0089	0.0038
16	0.1%	0.0286	0.0122	41	0.1%	0.1425	0.0611
17	0.1%	0.0569	0.0244	42	0.1%	0.0173	0.0074
18	0.1%	0.0409	0.0175	43	0.1%	0.0730	0.0313
19	0.1%	0.0458	0.0196	44	0.1%	0.0409	0.0175
20	0.1%	0.0123	0.0053	45	0.1%	0.0871	0.0373
21	0.1%	0.0830	0.0356	46	0.1%	0.0312	0.0134
22	0.1%	0.0154	0.0066	47	0.1%	0.1564	0.0671
23	0.1%	0.0808	0.0346	48	0.1%	0.0113	0.0048
24	0.1%	0.0447	0.0191	49	0.1%	0.0414	0.0178
25	0.1%	0.0410	0.0176	50	0.1%	0.0242	0.0104
Total harmonic distortion	5%	0.8952%					

(to 50th component)		

Background voltage harmonics (T phase)

Component	Limit of fundamental	Value V	% of fundamental	Component	Limit of fundamental	Value V	% of fundamental
1	--	231.7939	100.0000	26	0.1%	0.0344	0.0148
2	0.2%	0.0882	0.0380	27	0.1%	0.0491	0.0212
3	0.9%	0.8516	0.3674	28	0.1%	0.0330	0.0142
4	0.2%	0.0669	0.0289	29	0.1%	0.1627	0.0702
5	0.4%	0.8099	0.3494	30	0.1%	0.0254	0.0109
6	0.2%	0.0211	0.0091	31	0.1%	0.0538	0.0232
7	0.3%	0.2015	0.0869	32	0.1%	0.0290	0.0125
8	0.2%	0.0302	0.0130	33	0.1%	0.1060	0.0457
9	0.2%	0.0872	0.0376	34	0.1%	0.0156	0.0067
10	0.1%	0.0334	0.0144	35	0.1%	0.0317	0.0137
11	0.1%	0.0534	0.0230	36	0.1%	0.0318	0.0137
12	0.1%	0.0249	0.0107	37	0.1%	0.0398	0.0172
13	0.1%	0.1162	0.0501	38	0.1%	0.0056	0.0024
14	0.1%	0.0143	0.0062	39	0.1%	0.2044	0.0882
15	0.1%	0.0439	0.0190	40	0.1%	0.0442	0.0191
16	0.1%	0.0559	0.0241	41	0.1%	0.1685	0.0727
17	0.1%	0.1200	0.0518	42	0.1%	0.0718	0.0310
18	0.1%	0.0023	0.0010	43	0.1%	0.0275	0.0118
19	0.1%	0.0180	0.0078	44	0.1%	0.0326	0.0140
20	0.1%	0.0086	0.0037	45	0.1%	0.0687	0.0297
21	0.1%	0.0489	0.0211	46	0.1%	0.0475	0.0205
22	0.1%	0.0299	0.0129	47	0.1%	0.1612	0.0695
23	0.1%	0.0444	0.0192	48	0.1%	0.0193	0.0083
24	0.1%	0.0067	0.0029	49	0.1%	0.0128	0.0055
25	0.1%	0.0544	0.0235	50	0.1%	0.0082	0.0035
Total harmonic distortion (to 50th component)	5%	0.7292%					

Harmonic current limit test

Model	PWG2-100K-EX (R phase)

Component	Limit of	50% of rated current			100% of rated current		
		Value	Angle	% of	Value	Angle	% of

	fundamental	A	degrees	fundamental	A	degrees	fundamental
1	--	138.1132	0	100.0000	71.1746	0	100.0000
2	1%	0.0877	0	0.0635	0.1368	0	0.1922
3	4%	0.6084	0	0.4405	0.5103	0	0.7169
4	1%	0.0958	0	0.0694	0.0950	0	0.1334
5	4%	2.1076	0	1.5260	1.7218	0	2.4191
6	1%	0.0500	0	0.0362	0.0392	0	0.0550
7	4%	1.3333	0	0.9653	1.0680	0	1.5006
8	1%	0.0056	0	0.0041	0.0316	0	0.0444
9	2%	0.0320	0	0.0232	0.0466	0	0.0655
10	0.5%	0.0146	0	0.0106	0.0271	0	0.0381
11	2%	0.6088	0	0.4408	0.4369	0	0.6139
12	0.5%	0.0141	0	0.0102	0.0225	0	0.0316
13	2%	0.3862	0	0.2796	0.2987	0	0.4196
14	0.5%	0.0073	0	0.0053	0.0503	0	0.0707
15	1%	0.0108	0	0.0078	0.0366	0	0.0515
16	0.5%	0.0348	0	0.0252	0.0373	0	0.0525
17	1%	0.1994	0	0.1444	0.1135	0	0.1595
18	0.5%	0.0183	0	0.0133	0.0149	0	0.0209
19	1%	0.1669	0	0.1208	0.0997	0	0.1400
20	0.5%	0.0060	0	0.0043	0.0154	0	0.0217
21	0.6%	0.0217	0	0.0157	0.0206	0	0.0290
22	0.5%	0.0211	0	0.0153	0.0153	0	0.0215
23	0.6%	0.0979	0	0.0709	0.0217	0	0.0305
24	0.5%	0.0131	0	0.0095	0.0171	0	0.0240
25	0.6%	0.0775	0	0.0561	0.0501	0	0.0703
26	0.5%	0.0019	0	0.0014	0.0368	0	0.0516
27	0.6%	0.0153	0	0.0111	0.0103	0	0.0144
28	0.5%	0.0380	0	0.0275	0.0273	0	0.0384
29	0.6%	0.0598	0	0.0433	0.0215	0	0.0302
30	0.5%	0.0184	0	0.0133	0.0150	0	0.0211
31	0.6%	0.0521	0	0.0377	0.0212	0	0.0297
32	0.5%	0.0140	0	0.0101	0.0139	0	0.0195
33	0.6%	0.0116	0	0.0084	0.0598	0	0.0841
Total harmonic distortion (to 50th component)	5%	1.9486%			3.0566%		

Harmonic current limit test

Model	PWG2-100K-EX (S phase)

Component	Limit	50% of rated current			100% of rated current		
	% of fundamental	Value A	Angle degrees	% of fundamental	Value A	Angle degrees	% of fundamental
1	--	138.7682	120	100.0000	71.4076	120	100.0000
2	1%	0.3224	120	0.2323	0.2031	120	0.2845
3	4%	0.7474	120	0.5386	0.6762	120	0.9469
4	1%	0.0275	120	0.0198	0.0528	120	0.0739
5	4%	2.2482	120	1.6201	1.8083	120	2.5324
6	1%	0.0146	120	0.0105	0.0640	120	0.0897
7	4%	1.3591	120	0.9794	1.0577	120	1.4813
8	1%	0.0373	120	0.0269	0.0386	120	0.0541
9	2%	0.0316	120	0.0228	0.0343	120	0.0481
10	0.5%	0.0208	120	0.0150	0.0230	120	0.0322
11	2%	0.5917	120	0.4264	0.4003	120	0.5606
12	0.5%	0.0230	120	0.0166	0.0416	120	0.0583
13	2%	0.3471	120	0.2502	0.1929	120	0.2701
14	0.5%	0.0137	120	0.0099	0.0233	120	0.0326
15	1%	0.0415	120	0.0299	0.0716	120	0.1002
16	0.5%	0.0232	120	0.0167	0.0321	120	0.0449
17	1%	0.1895	120	0.1366	0.0953	120	0.1334
18	0.5%	0.0145	120	0.0105	0.0201	120	0.0282
19	1%	0.1187	120	0.0855	0.0441	120	0.0618
20	0.5%	0.0042	120	0.0030	0.0148	120	0.0207
21	0.6%	0.0243	120	0.0175	0.0391	120	0.0547
22	0.5%	0.0137	120	0.0098	0.0193	120	0.0270
23	0.6%	0.0912	120	0.0657	0.0650	120	0.0910
24	0.5%	0.0099	120	0.0071	0.0178	120	0.0249
25	0.6%	0.0693	120	0.0499	0.0147	120	0.0206
26	0.5%	0.0133	120	0.0096	0.0133	120	0.0186
27	0.6%	0.0236	120	0.0170	0.0120	120	0.0167
28	0.5%	0.0100	120	0.0072	0.0254	120	0.0356
29	0.6%	0.0493	120	0.0355	0.0122	120	0.0171
30	0.5%	0.0017	120	0.0012	0.0144	120	0.0202
31	0.6%	0.0583	120	0.0420	0.0328	120	0.0460
32	0.5%	0.0043	120	0.0031	0.0129	120	0.0181

33	0.6%	0.0441	120	0.0318	0.0182	120	0.0255
Total harmonic distortion (to 50th component)	5%	2.0549%			3.1737%		

Harmonic current limit test

Model	PWG2-100K-EX (T phase)

Component	Limit	50% of rated current			100% of rated current		
	% of fundamental	Value A	Angle degrees	% of fundamental	Value A	Angle degrees	% of fundamental
1	--	138.2486	240	100.0000	70.8048	240	100.0000
2	1%	0.2434	240	0.1761	0.2752	240	0.3886
3	4%	0.2376	240	0.1718	0.2440	240	0.3446
4	1%	0.0743	240	0.0538	0.0206	240	0.0291
5	4%	2.1030	240	1.5212	1.6573	240	2.3407
6	1%	0.0312	240	0.0226	0.0560	240	0.0790
7	4%	1.3533	240	0.9789	1.0745	240	1.5176
8	1%	0.0320	240	0.0231	0.0626	240	0.0884
9	2%	0.0385	240	0.0278	0.0099	240	0.0139
10	0.5%	0.0299	240	0.0217	0.0623	240	0.0879
11	2%	0.5783	240	0.4183	0.3744	240	0.5288
12	0.5%	0.0170	240	0.0123	0.0248	240	0.0350
13	2%	0.4030	240	0.2915	0.2481	240	0.3504
14	0.5%	0.0147	240	0.0106	0.0043	240	0.0060
15	1%	0.0629	240	0.0455	0.0504	240	0.0712
16	0.5%	0.0274	240	0.0198	0.0553	240	0.0780
17	1%	0.1406	240	0.1017	0.0637	240	0.0899
18	0.5%	0.0237	240	0.0172	0.0237	240	0.0334
19	1%	0.1794	240	0.1298	0.1163	240	0.1642
20	0.5%	0.0304	240	0.0220	0.0154	240	0.0218
21	0.6%	0.0409	240	0.0296	0.0361	240	0.0510
22	0.5%	0.0092	240	0.0067	0.0183	240	0.0258
23	0.6%	0.0851	240	0.0615	0.0484	240	0.0683
24	0.5%	0.0069	240	0.0050	0.0125	240	0.0176
25	0.6%	0.0565	240	0.0409	0.0296	240	0.0418
26	0.5%	0.0071	240	0.0051	0.0211	240	0.0298
27	0.6%	0.0198	240	0.0143	0.0535	240	0.0756
28	0.5%	0.0143	240	0.0104	0.0169	240	0.0239

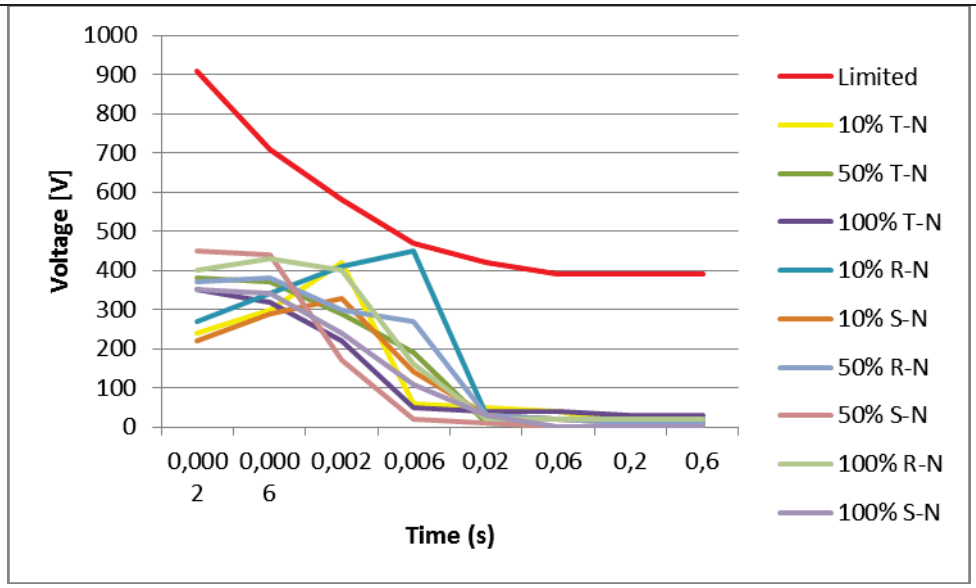
29	0.6%	0.0358	240	0.0259	0.0485	240	0.0686
30	0.5%	0.0081	240	0.0059	0.0385	240	0.0544
31	0.6%	0.0998	240	0.0722	0.0636	240	0.0898
32	0.5%	0.0063	240	0.0046	0.0078	240	0.0110
33	0.6%	0.0367	240	0.0265	0.0085	240	0.0120
Total harmonic distortion (to 50th component)	5%	1.9110%			2.9318%		
Note: The impedance of the grid source:0.1Ω							

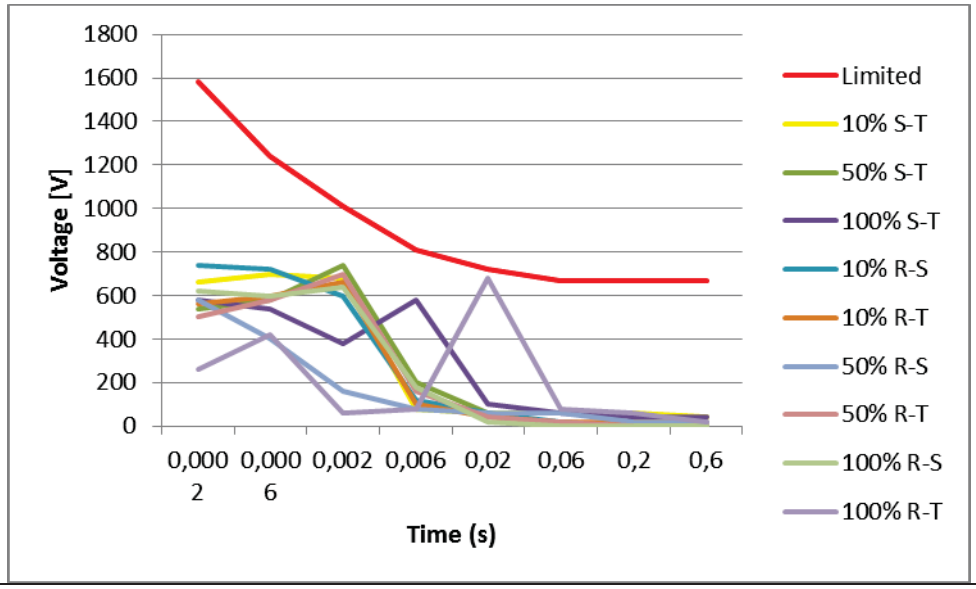
5.7	**TABLE: Voltage fluctuations and flicker**			**P**
Model	PWG2-100K-EX (R phase)			
	Starting	Stopping	Running	
Limit	4%	4%	Pst = 1.0	Plt = 0.65
Test value	0.86	0.09	1.29	1.19
Model	PWG2-100K-EX (S phase)			
	Starting	Stopping	Running	
Limit	4%	4%	Pst = 1.0	Plt = 0.65
Test value	0.91	0.15	1.27	1.16
Model	PWG2-100K-EX (T phase)			
	Starting	Stopping	Running	
Limit	4%	4%	Pst = 1.0	Plt = 0.65
Test value	0.90	0.17	1.29	1.18
The Test inverters' flicker level was found to be Higher than the permissible limit as per AS61000.3.11 As required by AS61000.3.11, the statement “To be in compliance AS 61000.3.11, the product shall be connected only to a supply of the system impedance: I Zsys I= 0.191 ohms or less. Before connect the product to public power network, please consult your local power supply authority to ensure the power network meet above requirement.” On the installation manual .				

5.8	TABLE: Transient voltage limit test				P
Model	PWG2-100K-EX				
Condition	Duration Seconds	Required (V)	Line-to-neutral volts （R-N）	Required (V)	Line-to-line Volts (R-S)
10(±5)% of rated output (VA)	0,000 2	910	270	1580	740
	0,000 6	710	340	1240	720
	0,002	580	410	1010	600
	0,006	470	450	810	120
	0,02	420	30	720	60
	0,06	390	20	670	20
	0,2	390	20	670	0
	0,6	390	20	670	0
	Duration Seconds	Required (V)	Line-to-neutral volts (S-N)	Required (V)	Line-to-line Volts （R-T）
	0,000 2	910	220	1580	560
	0,000 6	710	290	1240	600
	0,002	580	330	1010	660
	0,006	470	140	810	100
	0,02	420	30	720	40
	0,06	390	20	670	20
	0,2	390	10	670	20
	0,6	390	10	670	20
	Duration Seconds	Required (V)	Line-to-neutral volts （T-N）	Required (V)	Line-to-line Volts (S-T)
	0,000 2	910	240	1580	660
	0,000 6	710	300	1240	700
	0,002	580	420	1010	680
	0,006	470	60	810	80
	0,02	420	50	720	60
	0,06	390	40	670	60
	0,2	390	10	670	60
	0,6	390	0	670	40

Condition	Duration Seconds	Required (V)	Line-to-neutral volts （R-N）	Required (V)	Line-to-line Volts (R-S)
50(±5)% of rated output (VA)	0,000 2	910	370	1580	580
	0,000 6	710	380	1240	400
	0,002	580	300	1010	160
	0,006	470	270	810	80
	0,02	420	30	720	60
	0,06	390	20	670	60
	0,2	390	10	670	20
	0,6	390	10	670	20
	Duration Seconds	Required (V)	Line-to-neutral volts (S-N)	Required (V)	Line-to-line Volts （R-T）
	0,000 2	910	450	1580	500
	0,000 6	710	440	1240	580
	0,002	580	170	1010	700
	0,006	470	20	810	160
	0,02	420	10	720	40
	0,06	390	0	670	20
	0,2	390	0	670	0
	0,6	390	0	670	0
	Duration Seconds	Required (V)	Line-to-neutral volts （T-N）	Required (V)	Line-to-line Volts (S-T)
	0,000 2	910	380	1580	540
	0,000 6	710	370	1240	580
	0,002	580	290	1010	740
	0,006	470	190	810	200
	0,02	420	10	720	60
	0,06	390	0	670	0
	0,2	390	0	670	0
	0,6	390	0	670	0
Condition	Duration Seconds	Required (V)	Line-to-neutral volts （R-N）	Required (V)	Line-to-line Volts (R-S)

100(±5)% of rated output (VA) Condition	0,000 2	910	400	1580	620
	0,000 6	710	430	1240	600
	0,002	580	400	1010	640
	0,006	470	160	810	180
	0,02	420	20	720	20
	0,06	390	20	670	0
	0,2	390	20	670	0
	0,6	390	20	670	0
	Duration Seconds	Required (V)	Line-to-neutral volts (S-N)	Required (V)	Line-to-line Volts （R-T）
	0,000 2	910	350	1580	260
	0,000 6	710	340	1240	420
	0,002	580	240	1010	60
	0,006	470	110	810	80
	0,02	420	30	720	680
	0,06	390	0	670	80
	0,2	390	0	670	60
	0,6	390	0	670	20
	Duration Seconds	Required (V)	Line-to-neutral volts （T-N）	Required (V)	Line-to-line Volts (S-T)
	0,000 2	910	350	1580	580
	0,000 6	710	320	1240	540
	0,002	580	220	1010	380
	0,006	470	50	810	580
	0,02	420	40	720	100
	0,06	390	40	670	60
	0,2	390	30	670	40
	0,6	390	30	670	40



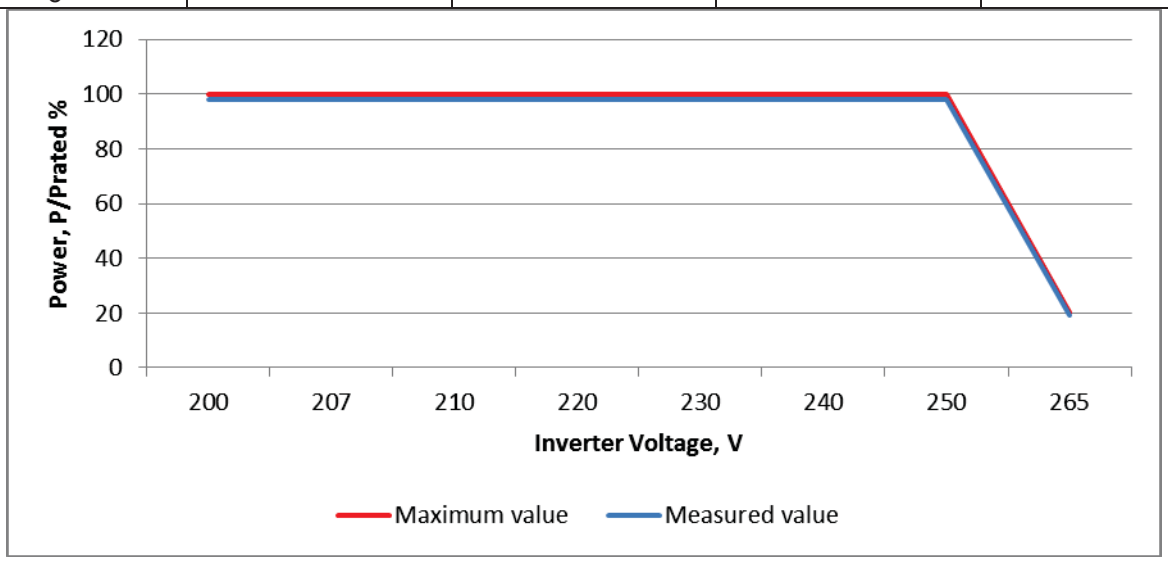


5.9	TABLE: Direct current injection test			N/A
Model: PWG2-100K-EX				
		20%	60%	100%
Inverter current, A	Setting	--	--	--
	Actual	--	--	--
Limit(A)	0.5% × I_{rated} (A)	--	--	--
Result	A	--	--	--
Compliance	(P/F)	--	--	--
Remark: the inverter is incorporate a main frequency isolating transformer , this test is excluded				

6.3.2.2	TABLE: Volt – watt response mode	P

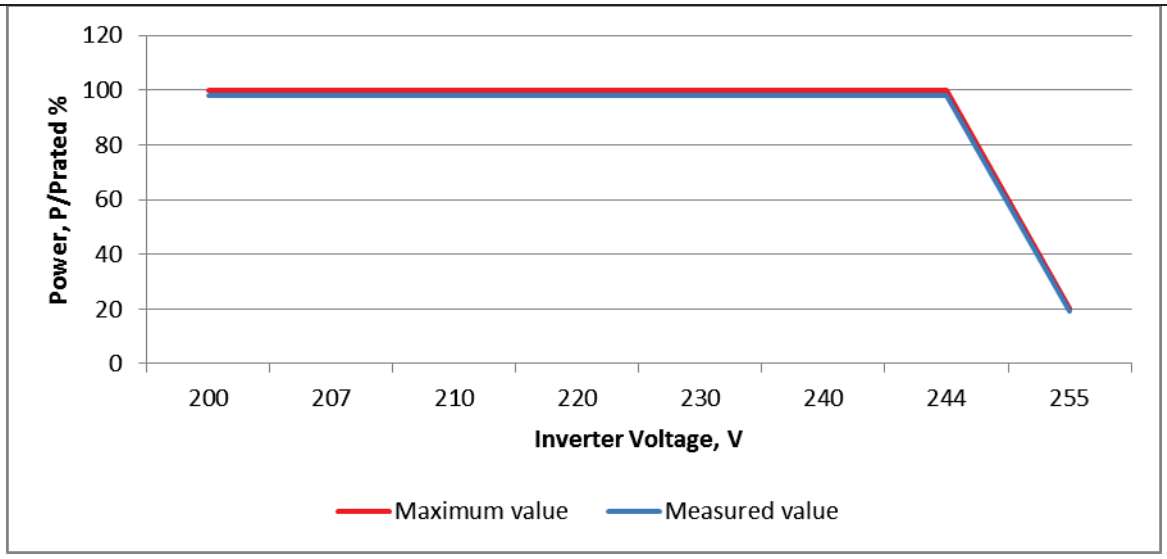
Model: PWG2-100K-EX

Item	Aus. default Value, V	Power measurement, W	Measurement value (P/Prated), %	Maximum value (P/Prated), %
1	200	98194.16	98.19	100
2	207	98010.82	98.01	100
3	210	98062.81	98.06	100
4	220	98012.07	98.01	100
5	230	98023.34	98.02	100
6	240	98025.89	98.03	100
7	250	98047.03	98.05	100
8	265	19172.65	19.17	20



CURVE FOR A VOLT – WATT RESPONSE MODE (AUSTRALIA)

Item	NZ default Value	Power measurement, W	Measurement value (P/Prated), %	Maximum value (P/Prated), %
1	200	98184.35	98.18	100
2	207	98166.97	98.17	100
3	210	98167.92	98.17	100
4	220	98173.02	98.17	100
5	230	98066.01	98.07	100
6	240	98049.09	98.05	100
7	244	98035.74	98.04	100
8	255	19114.18	19.11	20

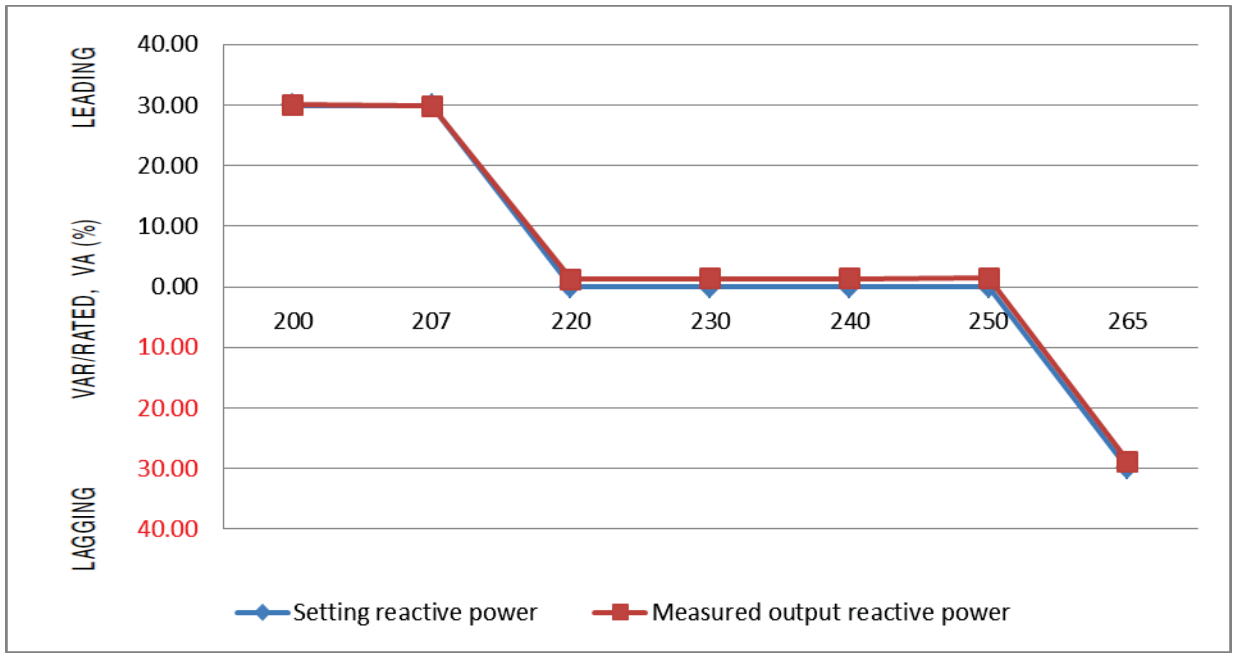


CURVE FOR A VOLT – WATT RESPONSE MODE (New Zealand)

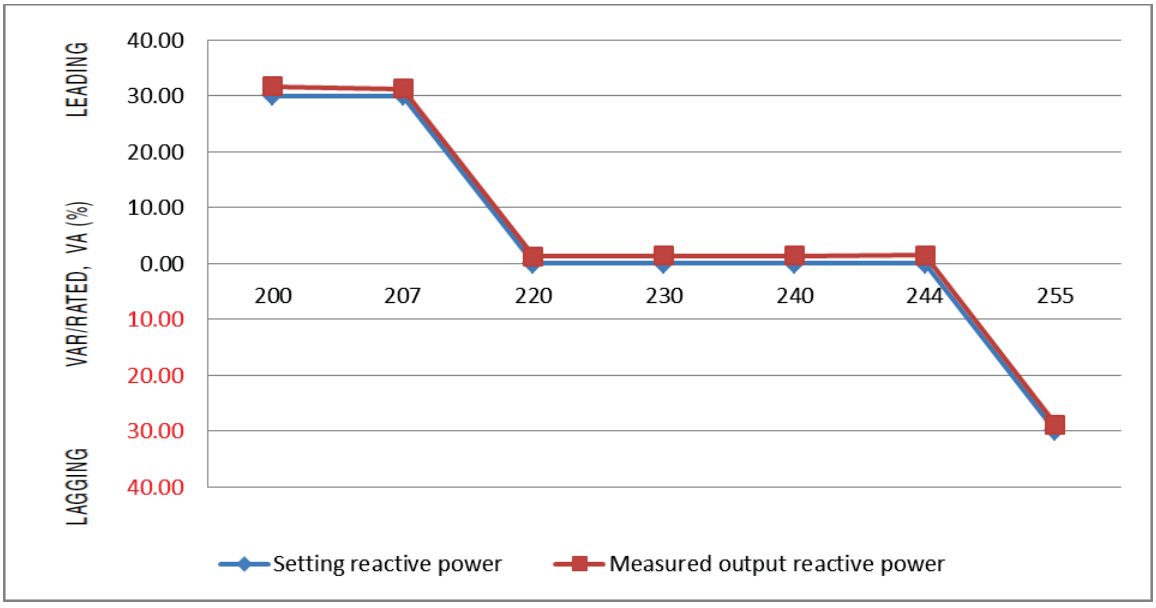
6.3.2.3	TABLE: Volt – Var response mode	P

Model: PWG2-100K-EX

Item	Aus. default Value, V	Default values for var level (var % rated VA)	Reactive measurement, Var	VAR/RATED, VA (%)
1	200	30% Leading	30069.53	30.07
2	207	30% Leading	29803.44	29.80
3	220	0	1204.122	1.20
4	230	0	1390.817	1.39
5	240	0	1335.664	1.34
6	250	0	1414.447	1.41
7	265	30% Lagging	-28810.8	-28.81



Item	NZ. default Value, V	Default values for var level (var % rated VA)	Reactive measurement, K Var	VAR/RATED, VA (%)
1	200	30% Leading	31707.71	31.71
2	207	30% Leading	31331.51	31.33
3	220	0	1325.97	1.33
4	230	0	1446.26	1.45
5	240	0	1440.11	1.44
6	244	0	1491.83	1.49
7	255	30% Lagging	-28801.5	-28.80

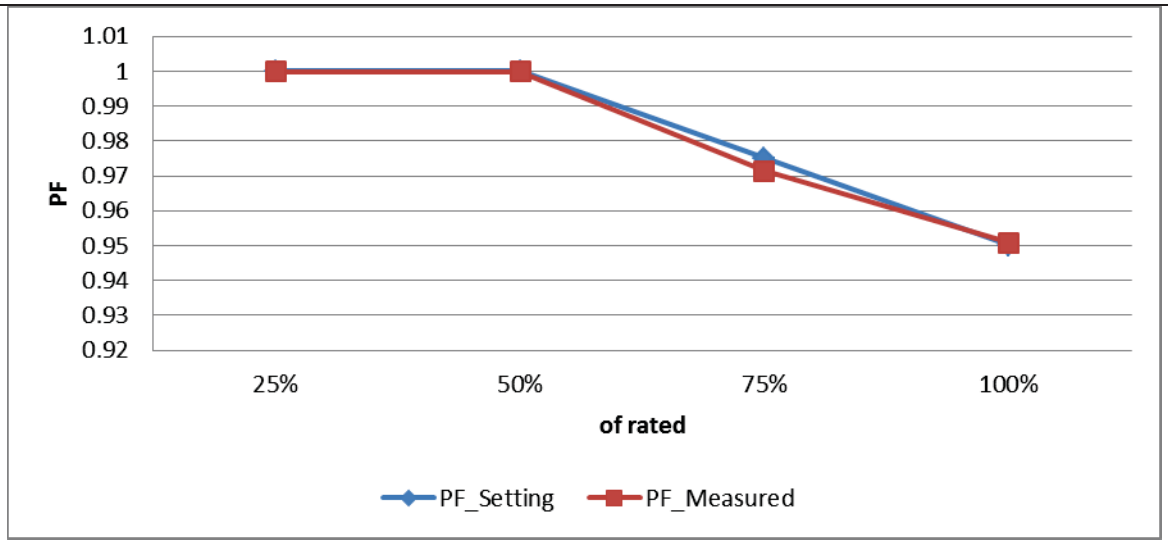


6.3.3	Fixed reactive power mode					P
Model: PWG2-100K-EX						
Setting of rated W	P(W) ind.	Q(Var) ind, max	PF ind, max	P(W) cap.	Q(Var) cap. max	PF cap, max
0%	3533.47	-62035.40	0.0568	2506.08	57975.34	0.0432
10%	9158.71	-61769.26	0.1466	10454.85	57889.25	0.1776
20%	19270.16	-61759.71	0.2978	20359.89	57606.80	0.3332
30%	29157.42	-61742.78	0.4269	30446.07	57737.70	0.4664
40%	39207.39	-62122.15	0.5336	40315.06	57466.89	0.5742
50%	49040.43	-62264.94	0.6186	50330.03	57359.26	0.6594
60%	58955.56	-62537.98	0.6857	60029.15	57570.61	0.7216
70%	68953.08	-62628.95	0.7400	70068.58	57165.74	0.7747
80%	78723.13	-62908.11	0.7810	79986.52	56950.20	0.8145
90%	88625.51	-63210.38	0.8140	87563.66	56444.64	0.8404
100%	90363.13	-63309.69	0.8188	87546.99	56450.50	0.8403

6.3.3	Fixed power factor mode				P
Model: PWG2-100K-EX					
Setting of rated W	PF (setting)	P(W)	S(VA)	Q(Var)	PF
0%	0.80 lagging	4861.78	6148.08	-3762.58	0.7908
10%	0.80 lagging	9922.54	12459.43	-7534.94	0.7964
20%	0.80 lagging	19966.88	24888.38	-14857.75	0.8023
30%	0.80 lagging	30065.77	37427.94	-22291.19	0.8033
40%	0.80 lagging	40004.97	49760.42	-29592.19	0.8040
50%	0.80 lagging	50045.06	62276.84	-37065.96	0.8036
60%	0.80 lagging	60054.76	74654.82	-44348.13	0.8044
70%	0.80 lagging	70077.14	87161.57	-51829.78	0.8040
80%	0.80 lagging	80096.32	99528.36	-59080.16	0.8048
90%	0.80 lagging	87625.68	109111.20	-65015.21	0.8031
100%	0.80 lagging	87653.99	109158.81	-65056.91	0.8030
Setting of rated W	PF (setting)	P(W)	S(VA)	Q(Var)	PF
0%	0.80 leading	4868.71	6053.25	3596.83	0.8043

10%	0.80 leading	9782.14	12334.57	7513.01	0.7931
20%	0.80 leading	19745.47	24854.06	15094.37	0.7945
30%	0.80 leading	29663.13	37465.79	22886.31	0.7917
40%	0.80 leading	39556.23	49919.78	30451.39	0.7924
50%	0.80 leading	49456.65	62551.32	38297.60	0.7907
60%	0.80 leading	59391.26	74998.26	45797.51	0.7919
70%	0.80 leading	69326.44	87612.84	53570.96	0.7913
80%	0.80 leading	79202.14	100068.51	61161.51	0.7915
90%	0.80 leading	86905.88	109743.76	67015.38	0.7919
100%	0.80 leading	86914.21	109768.85	67045.64	0.7918
Setting of rated W	PF (setting)	P(W)	S(VA)	Q(Var)	PF
0%	1	4871.67	4875.39	164.34	0.9992
10%	1	9874.79	9876.46	170.71	0.9998
20%	1	19847.28	19847.38	8.16	0.9999
30%	1	29826.79	29827.07	115.36	0.9999
40%	1	39840.10	39841.21	282.57	0.9999
50%	1	49807.09	49808.94	419.34	0.9999
60%	1	59757.20	59759.91	568.52	0.9999
70%	1	69711.55	69716.21	801.45	0.9999
80%	1	79732.01	79736.44	837.40	0.9999
90%	1	89671.61	89677.63	1035.20	0.9999
100%	1	97594.83	97600.76	1074.57	0.9999

6.3.4	**Characteristic power factor curve for cos ϕ (P) (Power response)**		**P**
Model: PWG2-100K-EX			
P(setting)	PF (setting)	P(W)	Q(Var)	PF(measured)
25%	1	24839.75	123.63	0.9999
50%	1	49750.21	518.25	0.9999
75%	0.975	74789.56	18295.00	0.9714
100%	0.950	97174.27	31649.70	0.9508

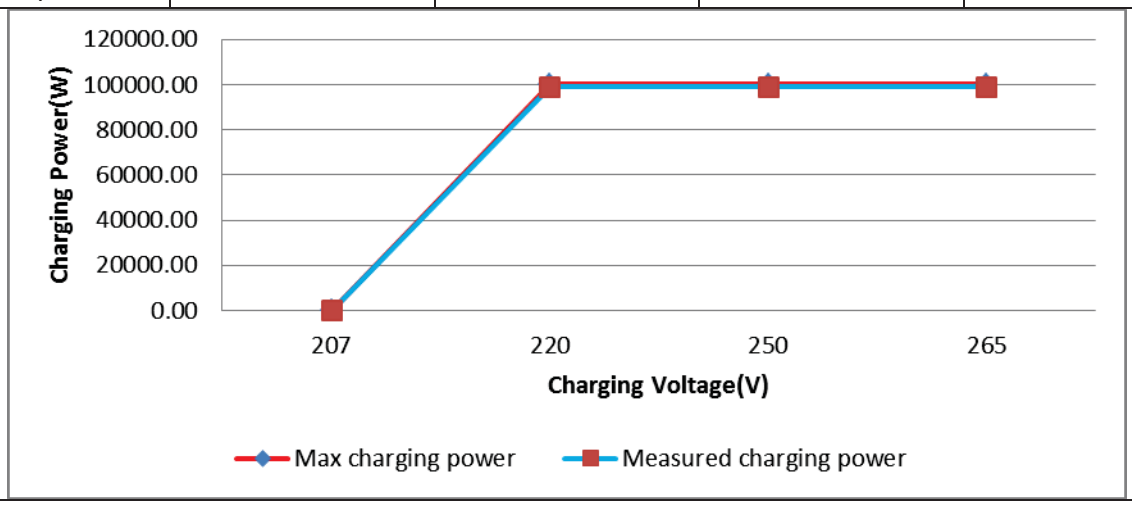


Characteristic power factor curve for cos Φ (P) (Power response)

6.4.3	TABLE: Volt – watt response mode for charging of energy storage	P

Model: PWG2-100K-EX

Item	Default Value, V	Power measurement, W	Measurement value (P/Prated), %	Maximum value (P/Prated), %
1	207	0	0	0
2	220	99045.99	99.05	100
3	250	99061.34	99.06	100
4	265	99061.46	99.06	100



7.3	Active anti-islanding protection	P
Model: PWG2-100K-EX		
Test condition	Frequency=50Hz, U_N=230, Quality = 1 , Distortion factor of chokes < 2%	
Test method	According to IEC 62116.	

No.	PEUT[1] (% of EUT rating)	Reactive load (% of QL in 6.1.d)[1]	PAC[2] (% of nominal)	QAC[3] (% of nominal)	Run on time (ms)	PEUT (KW)	Actual Qf	VDC	Remarks[4]			
1	100	100	0	0	412.0	97.4	1.043	900	Test	A	at	BL
2	66	66	0	0	342.0	64.3	1.032	750	Test	B	at	BL
3	33	33	0	0	342.0	32.1	1.015	520	Test	C	at	BL
4	100	100	-5	-5	336.0	97.4	336.0	900	Test	A	at	IB
5	100	100	-5	0	328.0	97.4	1.073	900	Test	A	at	IB
6	100	100	-5	5	326.0	97.4	1.107	900	Test	A	at	IB
7	100	100	0	-5	396.0	97.4	0.982	900	Test	A	at	IB
8	100	100	0	5	344.0	97.4	1.078	900	Test	A	at	IB
9	100	100	5	-5	382.0	97.4	1.066	900	Test	A	at	IB
10	100	100	5	0	290.0	97.4	0.981	900	Test	A	at	IB
11	100	100	5	5	356.0	97.4	1.006	900	Test	A	at	IB
12	66	66	0	-5	402.0	64.3	1.024	750	Test	B	at	IB
13	66	66	0	-4	410.0	64.3	1.023	750	Test	B	at	IB
14	66	66	0	-3	332.0	64.3	1.028	750	Test	B	at	IB
15	66	66	0	-2	290.0	64.3	1.028	750	Test	B	at	IB
16	66	66	0	-1	324.0	64.3	1.034	750	Test	B	at	IB
17	66	66	0	1	328.0	64.3	1.042	750	Test	B	at	IB
18	66	66	0	2	436.0	64.3	1.056	750	Test	B	at	IB
19	66	66	0	3	368.0	64.3	1.060	750	Test	B	at	IB
20	66	66	0	4	506.0	64.3	1.093	750	Test	B	at	IB
21	66	66	0	5	460.0	64.3	1.132	750	Test	B	at	IB
22	33	33	0	-5	280.0	32.1	0.993	520	Test	C	at	IB
23	33	33	0	-4	310.0	32.1	0.988	520	Test	C	at	IB
24	33	33	0	-3	278.0	32.1	0.996	520	Test	C	at	IB
25	33	33	0	-2	290.0	32.1	1.005	520	Test	C	at	IB
26	33	33	0	-1	380.0	32.1	1.013	520	Test	C	at	IB
27	33	33	0	1	342.0	32.1	1.014	520	Test	C	at	IB
28	33	33	0	2	518.0	32.1	1.026	520	Test	C	at	IB
29	33	33	0	3	434.0	32.1	1.032	520	Test	C	at	IB
30	33	33	0	4	500.0	32.1	1.033	520	Test	C	at	IB
31	33	33	0	5	330.0	32.1	1.105	520	Test	C	at	IB

Remark:

1) PEUT: EUT output power
2) PAC: Real power flow at S1 in Figure 1. Positive means power from EUT to utility. Nominal is the 0% test condition value.
3) QAC: Reactive power flow at S1 in Figure 1. Positive means power form EUT to utility. Nominal is the 0% test condition value.
4) BL: Balance condition, IB: Imbalance condition.

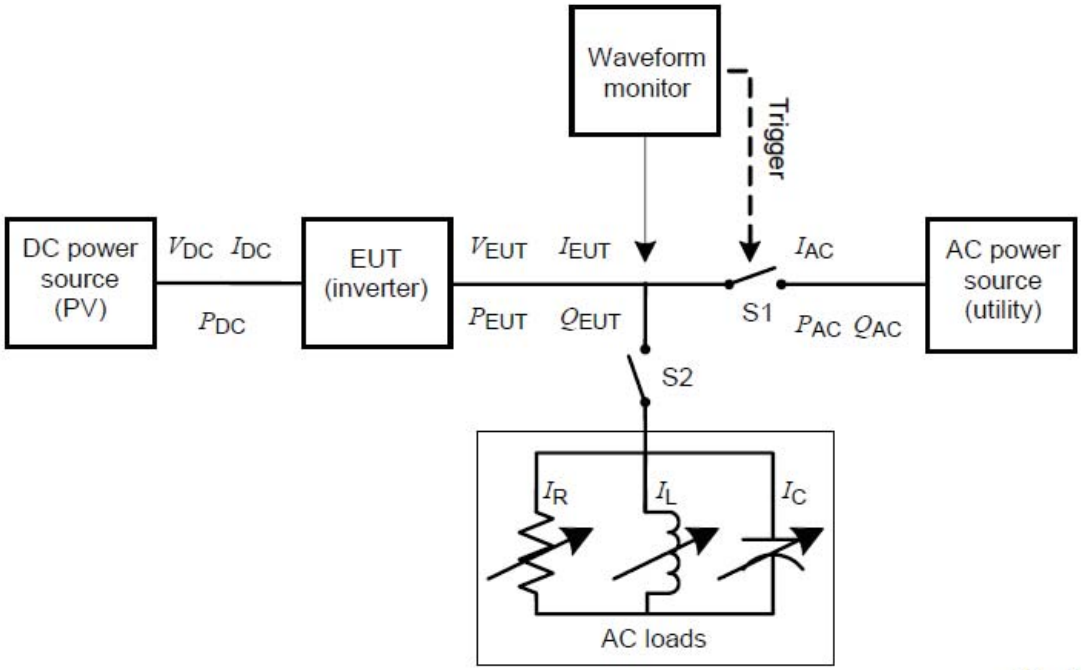
Condition	EUT output power, P_{EUT}	EUT input voltage [c]	EUT trip settings [d]
A	Maximum [a]	> 75 % of rated input voltage range	Voltage and frequency trip settings according to National standards and/or local code
B	50 % to 66 % of maximum	50 % of rated input voltage range, ±10 %	Voltage and frequency trip settings according to National standards and/or local code
C	25 % to 33 % [b] of maximum	< 20 % of rated input voltage range	Voltage and frequency trip settings according to National standards and/or local code

[a] Maximum EUT output power condition should be achieved using the maximum allowable input power. Actual output power may exceed nominal rated output.

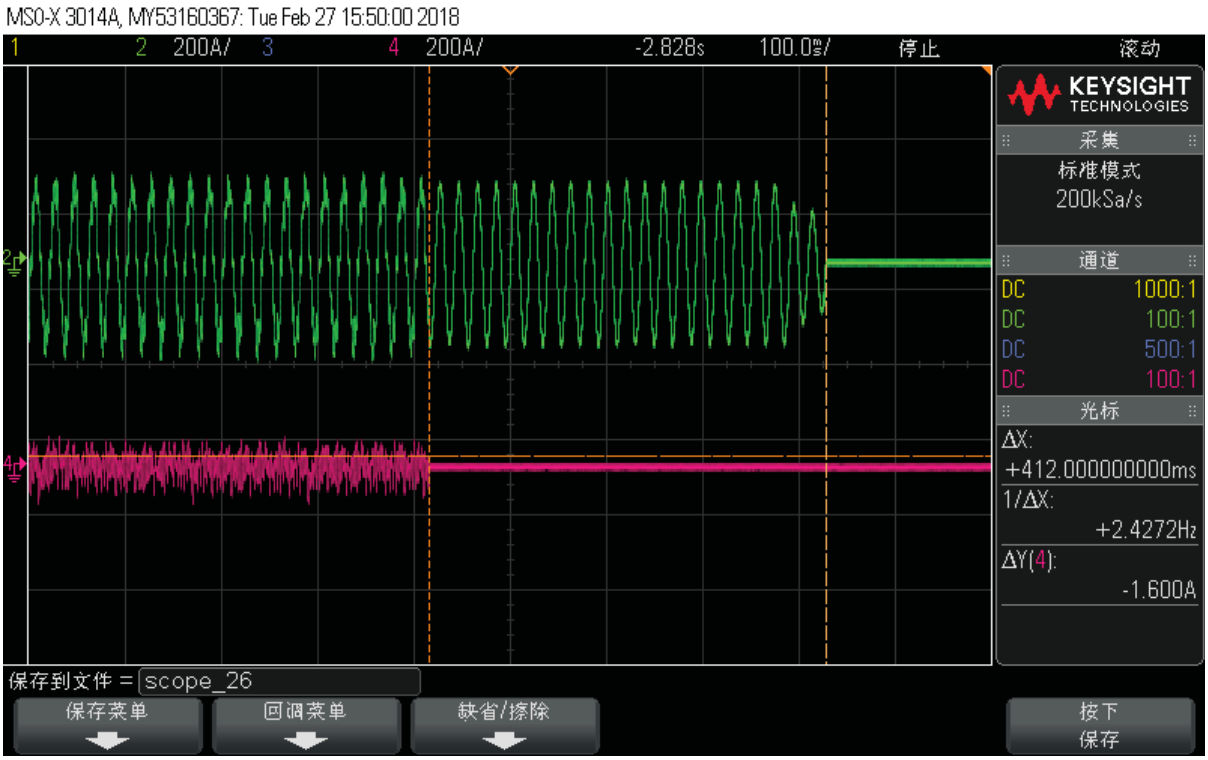
[b] Or minimum allowable EUT output level if greater than 33 %.

[c] Based on EUT rated input operating range. For example, if range is between X volts and Y volts, 75 % of range = X + 0,75 × (Y – X). Y shall not exceed 0,8 × EUT maximum system voltage (i.e., maximum allowable array open circuit voltage). In any case, the EUT should not be operated outside of its allowable input voltage range.

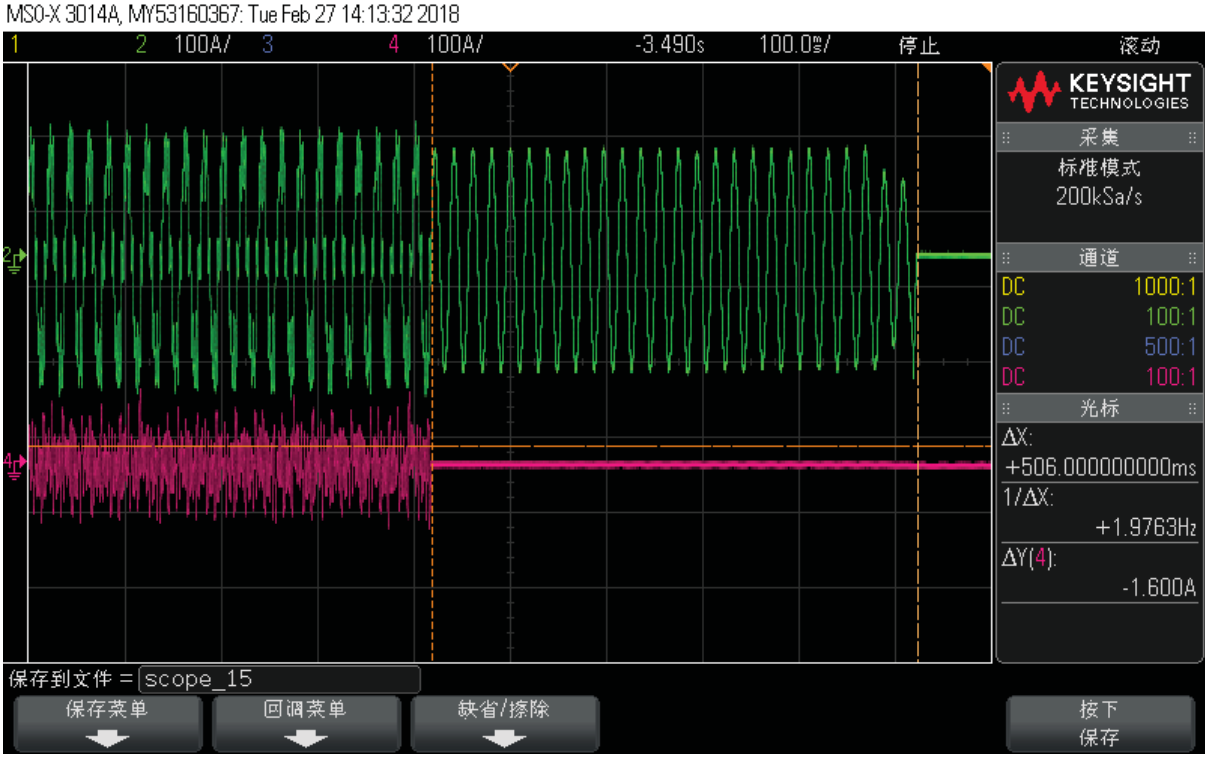
Note: test A (100%): If any of the recorded run-on times are longer than the one recorded for the rated balance condition, i.e. test procedure 6.1 f), then the non-shaded parameter combinations (no.32~47) also require testing.



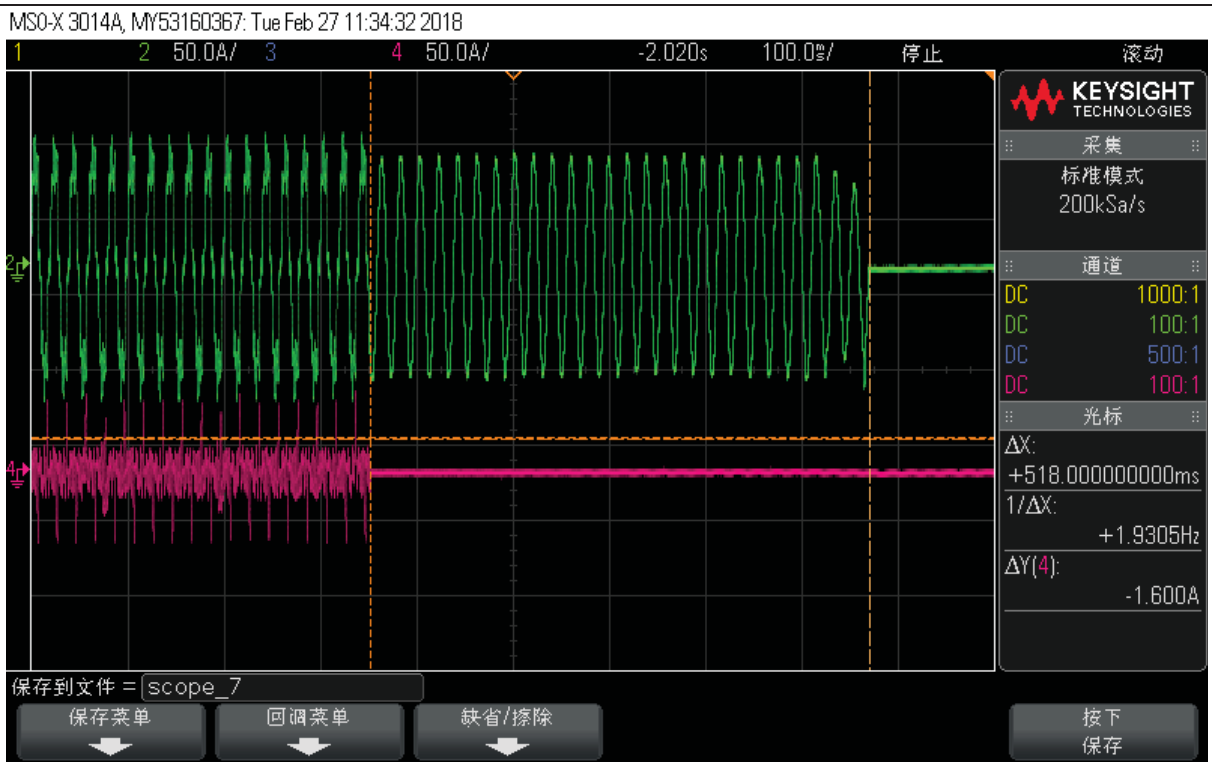
P_{EUT} 100%, P_{AC} 0%, Q_{AC} 0%, = 412.0ms



P_{EUT} 66%, P_{AC} 0%, Q_{AC} 4%, = 506.0ms



P_{EUT} 33%, P_{AC} 0%, Q_{AC} 0%, = 518.0ms



Note: CH2: current of EUT; CH4: current of signal (the signal from Grid)

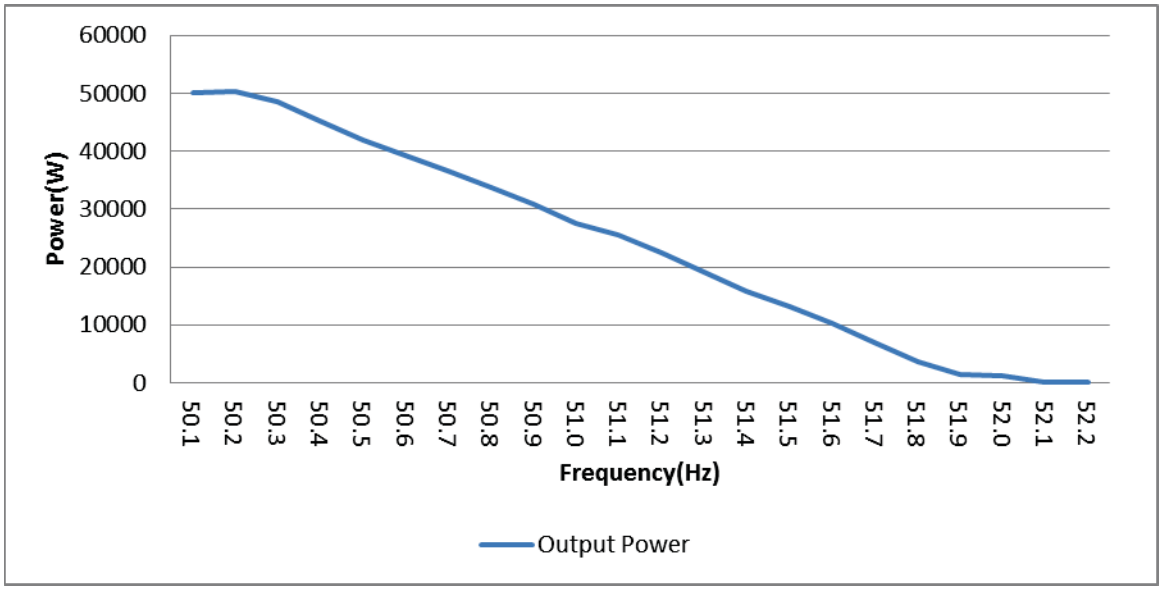
Appendix G2	**TABLE: UNDERVOLTAGE AND OVERVOLTAGE TRIP SETTINGS AND RECONNECTION TEST**			**P**
Grid Frequency (Hz)	50	Grid Voltage (Vac)	230	
Model	Under-voltage (V)	Disconnect time (seconds)	Reconnect time (seconds)	Setting trip voltage (Vac)
PWG2-100K-EX	180.40	1.560 (R phase)	66.2	180
		1.550 (S phase)		
		1.540 (T phase)		
		1.548 (RST phase)		
Model	Over-voltage (V)	Disconnect time (seconds)	Reconnect time (seconds)	Setting trip voltage (Vac)
PWG2-100K-EX	258.47	1.540 (R phase)	61.4	260
		1.500 (S phase)		
		1.872 (T phase)		
		1.544 (RST phase)		
PWG2-100K-EX	263.50	0.134 (R phase)	63.7	265
		0.136 (S phase)		
		0.143 (T phase)		
		0.145 (RST phase)		

Appendix G3	**TABLE: UNDER-FREQUENCY AND OVER-FREQUENCY TRIP SETTINGS AND RECONNECTION TEST**			**P**
Grid Frequency (Hz)	50	Grid Voltage (Vac)	230	
Model	Under-frequency (Hz)	Disconnect time (seconds)	Reconnect time (seconds)	Setting trip frequency (Hz)
PWG2-100K-EX	47.02	1.560	73.0	47 (for Australia)
PWG2-100K-EX	44.99	1.570	69.6	45 Hz (for New Zealand)
Model	Over-frequency (Hz)	Disconnect time (seconds)	Reconnect time (seconds)	Setting trip frequency (Hz)
PWG2-100K-EX	51.99	0.153	68.6	52

Appendix H2	**TABLE: SUSTAINED OPERATION FOR VOLTAGE VARIATIONS TEST**		**P**
Test at 50 ±5% rated apparent power (VA):	50000	V_{nom_max} setting (V):	248 (for New Zealand)
Step	Measured average voltage (V)	Deviated from V_{nom_max} set-point (%)	Limit
(f)-1	247.79	-0.085	±1%
(f)-2	247.68	-0.129	±1%
(f)-3	247.69	-0.125	±1%
	The time to disconnect (s)		Limit (s)
(i)	28.0		30
	The time to reconnect (s)		Limit (s)
(j)	61.0		60
Test at 50 ±5% rated apparent power (VA):	50000	V_{nom_max} setting (V):	255 (for Australia)
Step	Measured average voltage (V)	Deviated from V_{nom_max} set-point (%)	Limit
(f)-1	255.04	0.016	±1%
(f)-2	255.04	0.016	±1%
(f)-3	255.55	0.216	±1%
	The time to disconnect (s)		Limit (s)
(i)	20.0		30
	The time to reconnect (s)		Limit (s)
(j)	66.60		>60

Appendix H3.2	**TABLE: Response to an increase in frequency test**		**P**
(c) Test at 50 ±5% rated apparent power (VA):	50000	F_{stop} (Hz):	52

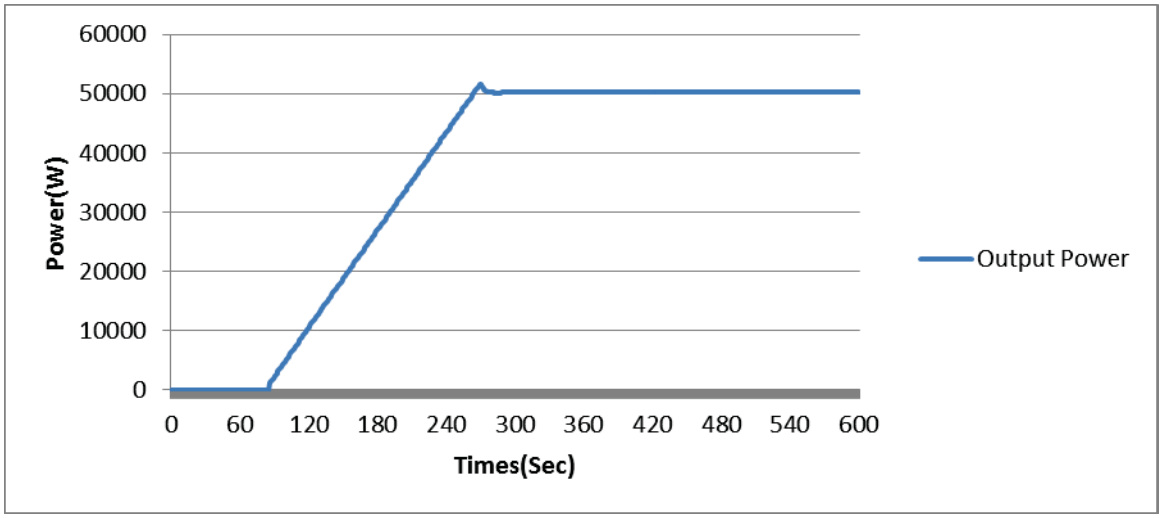
(d) The average inverter power for 5 min P_{ref} (W):		50139.66
(f) Output frequency (Hz)	Average frequency (Hz)	Average power (W)
50.1	50.10	50180.96
50.2	50.20	50190.80
50.3	50.30	48527.72
50.4	50.40	45257.32
50.5	50.50	41881.97
50.6	50.60	39134.00
50.7	50.70	36668.31
50.8	50.80	33719.20
50.9	50.90	30919.56
51.0	51.00	27570.74
51.1	51.10	25447.23
51.2	51.20	22338.45
51.3	51.30	19168.77
51.4	51.40	15787.62
51.5	51.50	13198.91
51.6	51.60	10169.00
51.7	51.70	6963.44
51.8	51.80	3675.28
51.9	51.90	1431.357
52.0	52.00	1136.88
52.1	52.10	0
52.2	52.20	0



The graph of the step (f)

(i) Measured reconnection time (s)	64.20

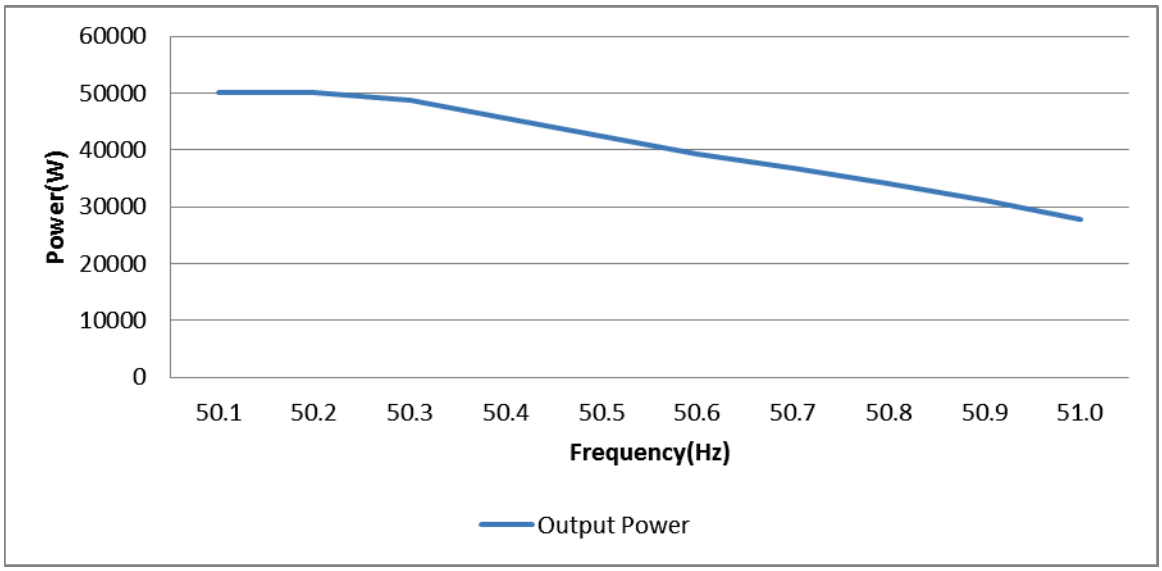
Reconnection time limit (s)	> 60
Increase power rate (W/min.):	16892.28
Rated power output (W):	100000
Increase power rate based on rated power output (%):	16.89
Power rate limit W_{Gra} (%):	15.00 - 18.33



The graph of the step (i)

(j)	Repeat (c) Test at 50 ±5% rated apparent power (VA):	50000
	Repeat (d) The average inverter power for 5 min P_{ref} (W):	50123.77

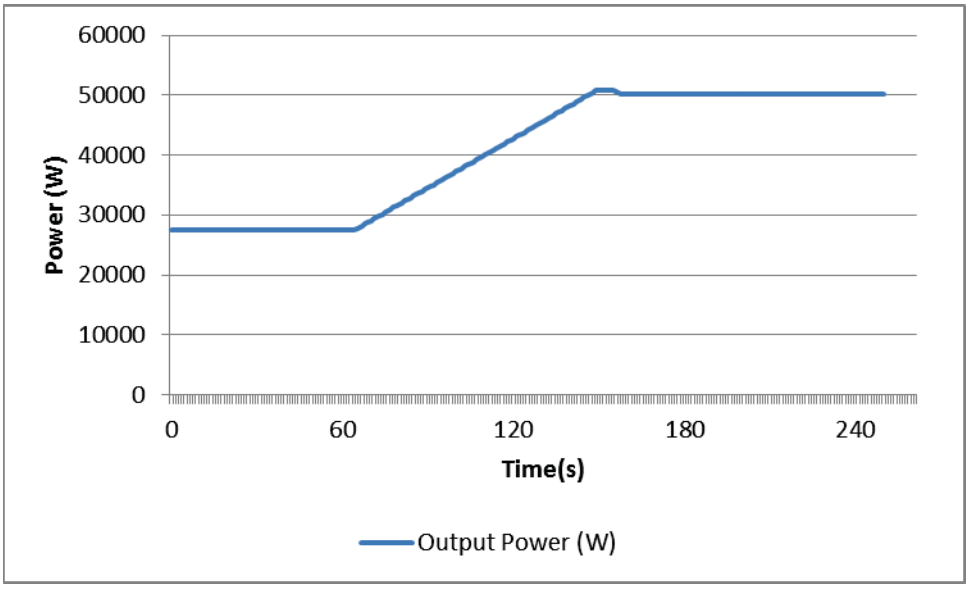
(k) Output frequency (Hz)	Average frequency (Hz)	Average power (W)
50.1	50.10	50186.20
50.2	50.20	50163.85
50.3	50.30	48717.56
50.4	50.40	45511.32
50.5	50.50	42403.11
50.6	50.60	39334.57
50.7	50.70	36893.96
50.8	50.80	34062.81
50.9	50.90	31133.40
51.0	51.00	27800.89



The graph of the step (k)

(m) Output frequency (Hz)	Average frequency (Hz)	Average power (W)
51.0	51.00	27800.89
50.8	50.80	27479.09
50.6	50.60	27491.50
50.4	50.40	27467.05
50.2	50.20	27489.60

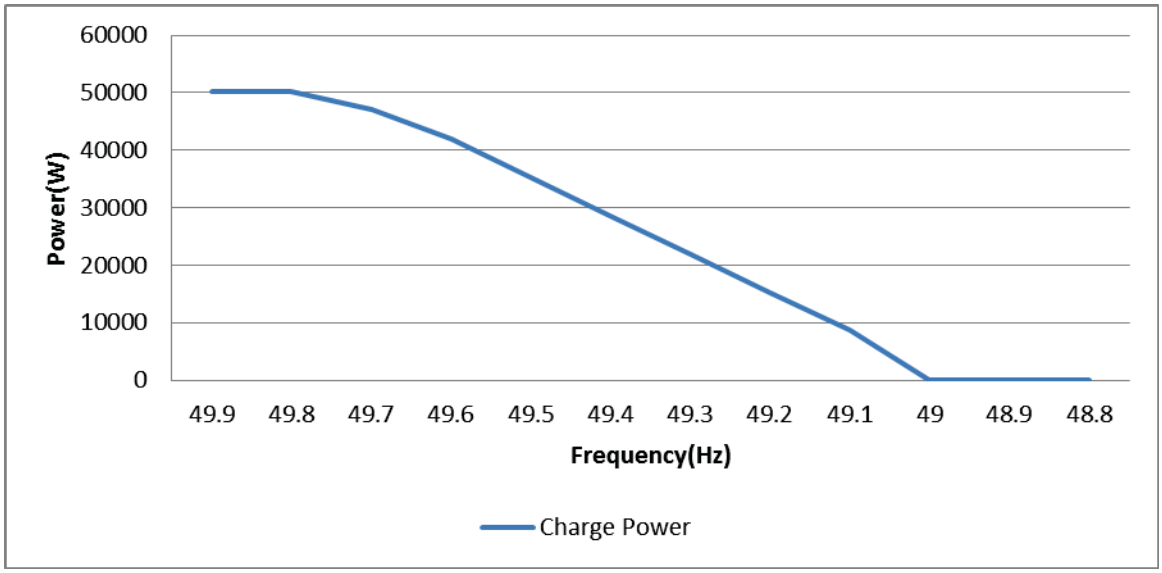
(n) Increase power rate (W/min.):	16439.80
Rated power output (W):	100000
Increase power rate based on rated power output (%):	16.44
Power rate limit W_{Gra} (%):	15.00 - 18.33



The graph of the step (n)

Appendix H3.4	Test procedure for inverters with energy storage		P
(c) Test at 50 ±5% rated apparent power (VA):	50000	F_{stop} (Hz):	49
(d) The average inverter power for 5 min P_{ref} (W):		50271.10	

(f) Output frequency (Hz)	Average frequency (Hz)	Charge power (W)
49.9	49.9	50267.90
49.8	49.8	50231.70
49.7	49.7	47197.71
49.6	49.6	41850.90
49.5	49.5	35247.04
49.4	49.4	28534.34
49.3	49.3	21891.86
49.2	49.2	15301.75
49.1	49.1	8748.35
49.0	49.0	0
48.9	48.9	0
48.8	48.8	0

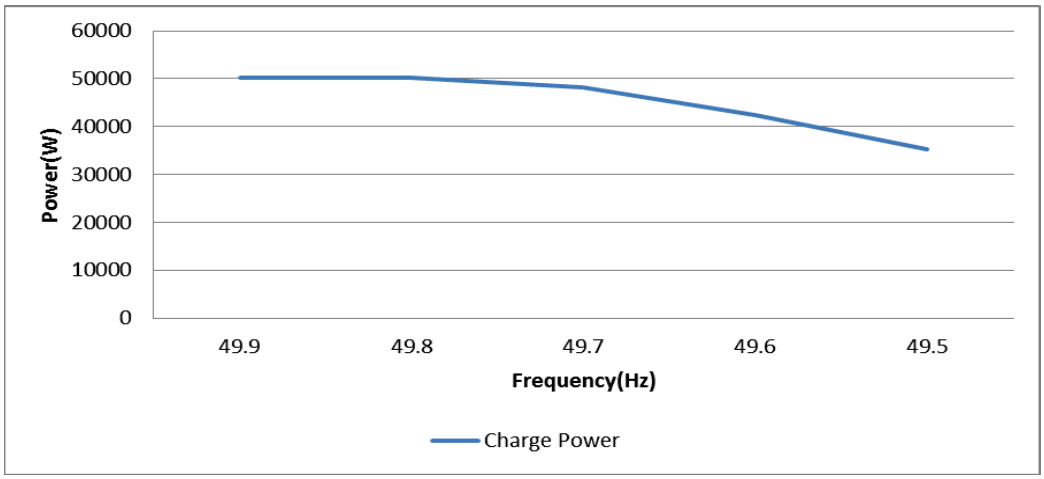


The graph of the step (f)

(i) Measured hysteresis time (s)		72.0
Hysteresis limit (s)		> 60
Increase power rate (W/min.):		16949.15
Rated charge power (W)		100000
Increase power rate based on rated power output (%):		16.95
Power rate limit W_{Gra} (%):		15.00 - 18.33
(j)	Repeat (c) Test at 50 ±5% rated apparent power (VA):	50000

	Repeat (d) The average inverter power for 5 min P_{ref} (W):	50297.7

(k) Output frequency (Hz)	Average frequency (Hz)	Charge power (W)
49.9	49.90	50295.00
49.8	49.80	50241.50
49.7	49.70	48292.00
49.6	49.60	42432.70
49.5	49.50	35318.40



The graph of the step (k)

(m) Output frequency (Hz)	Average frequency (Hz)	Charge power (W)
49.5	49.50	35318.40
49.6	49.60	33888.10
49.7	49.70	33859.70
49.8	49.80	33879.60
49.9	49.90	50237.80

(n) Increase power rate (W/min.):	15919.40
Rated charge power (W)	100000
Increase power rate based on rated power output (%):	15.92
Power rate limit W_{Gra} (%):	15.00 - 18.33

Appendix I	**DEMAND AND POWER QUALITY RESPONSE MODE TESTING INCLUDING DISCONNECTION ON EXTERNAL SIGNAL**			**P**
Demand response test	Real power(W)	Reactive power(Var)	Switching time(s)	Pass/ Fail
DRM 0 at 100%	0	0	0.329	Pass
DRM 7	75052.31	62457.78	0.201	Pass
DRM 6 and DRM 7	48913.06	5423.22	0.296	Pass
DRM 6	48857.67	4907.28	0.020	Pass
DRM 5 and DRM 6	647.55	2270.12	0.266	Pass

DRM 8	98412.30	6552.51	0.781	Pass
DRM 3	75581.80	62635.28	0.578	Pass
DRM 3 and DRM 2	48437.8	2591.59	0.484	Pass
DRM 2	49045.20	2764.051	0.034	Pass
DRM 1 and DRM 2	2895.93	3968.33	0.390	Pass
DRM 4	100000.00	3881.438	0.609	Pass
Note: The test tolerance of each power is within ± 5% of the intended test point.				