

TEST REPORT SUMMARY IEC 61727

Photovoltaic installations connected to the public distribution network with requirements according MEA and PEA

Report reference number.....: 11TH0290-IEC61727_SUM_2

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Total number of pages 13

Testing laboratory name: Bureau Veritas

Consumer Products Services

Germany GmbH

Address: Businesspark A96

86842 Türkheim

Germany



Applicant's name: SMA Solar Technology AG

Address: Sonnenallee 1, 34266 Niestetal

Test specification

Standard: IEC 61727:2004

IEC 62116:2008

with deviations for Thailand according MEA and PEA

Certificate: Certificate of compliance

Test report form number.: IEC61727

Master TRF: Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services Germany GmbH

Test item description...... Grid-tied photovoltaic and wind inverter

Trademark....::



Model / Type: SB 3000TL-21, SB 3600TL-21, SB 4000TL-21, SB 5000TL-21

SB 2500TLST-21, SB 3000TLST-21

WB 3000TL-21, WB 3600TL-21, WB 4000TL-21, WB 5000TL-21

Ratings::	SB 3000TL-21	SB 3600TL-21	SB 4000TL-21	SB 5000TL-21
MPP DC voltage range [V]:		175V -	- 500V	
Input DC voltage range [V]:		125V -	- 750V	
Input DC current [A]:	2 x 15A			
Output AC voltage [V]:	230 V / 50 Hz			
Output AC current [A]:	nom. 13,1A	nom. 16A	nom. 17,4A	nom. 20A
	max. 16A	max. 16A	max. 22A	max. 22A
Output power [VA]::	nom. 3000W	nom. 3680W	nom. 4000W	nom. 4600W
	max. 3000VA	max. 3680VA	max. 4000VA	max. 5000VA



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Ratings:	SB 2500TLST-21	SB 3000TLST-21	
MPP DC voltage range [V]:	180V – 500V	213V – 500V	
Input DC voltage range [V]:	125V -	- 750V	
Input DC current [A]:	15A		
Output AC voltage [V]:	230 V / 50 Hz		
Output AC current [A]:	nom. 10,9A	nom. 13,1A	
	max. 10,9A	max. 13,1A	
Output power [VA]:	nom. 2500W	nom. 3000W	
	max. 2500VA	max. 3000VA	

Ratings::	WB 3000TL-21	WB 3600TL-21	WB 4000TL-21	WB 5000TL-21
MPP DC voltage range [V]:		175V -	- 500V	
Input DC voltage range [V]:	80V – 550V			
Input DC current [A]:	2 x 15A			
Output AC voltage [V]:	230 V / 50 Hz			
Output AC current [A]:	nom. 13,1A max. 16A	nom. 16A max. 16A	nom. 17,4A max. 22A	nom. 20A max. 22A
Output power [VA]:	nom. 3000W max. 3000VA	nom. 3680W max. 3680VA	nom. 4000W max. 4000VA	nom. 4600W max. 5000VA



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Georg Lorik

Testing Location: Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services Germany GmbH

Address: Businesspark A96, 86842 Türkheim, Germany

Tested by

(name and signature).....: Urs Seifert

Approved by

(name and signature).....: Georg Loritz

Manufacturer's name.....: SMA Solar Technology AG

Factory address: Sonnenallee 1, 34266 Niestetal

Document History			
Date	Internal reference	Modification / Change / Status	Revision
2012-05-09	Urs Seifert	Initial report was written	0
2012-10-24	Urs Seifert	Output power of unit SB 3000TLST-21 updated	1
2012-11-19	Urs Seifert	Windy Boy inverter models WB 3000TL-21, WB 3600TL-21, WB 4000TL-21, WB 5000TL-21 included	2
Supplementary	information:		

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Test items particulars

Equipment mobility.....: Permanent connection

Operating condition.....: Continuous

Class of equipment: Class I

Protection against ingress of water..: IP65 according to EN 60529

Mass of equipment [kg].....: SB 3000TL-21 26kg

SB 3600TL-21 26kg SB 4000TL-21 26kg SB 5000TL-21 26kg SB 2500TLST-21 23kg SB 3000TLST-21 23kg WB 3000TL-21 26kg WB 3600TL-21 26kg WB 4000TL-21 26kg

WB 5000TL-21 26kg

Test case verdicts

Test case does not apply

to the test object.....: N/A

Test item does meet

the requirement.....: P(ass)

Test item does not meet

the requirement...... F(ail)

Testing

Date of receipt of test item: 2012-04-04

Date(s) of performance of test: 2012-04-13 to 2012-04-20

General remarks:

The test result presented in this report relate only to the object(s) tested.

This report must not be reproduced in part or in full without the written approval of the issuing testing laboratory.

"(see Annex #)" refers to additional information appended to the report.

"(see appended table)" refers to a table appended to the report.

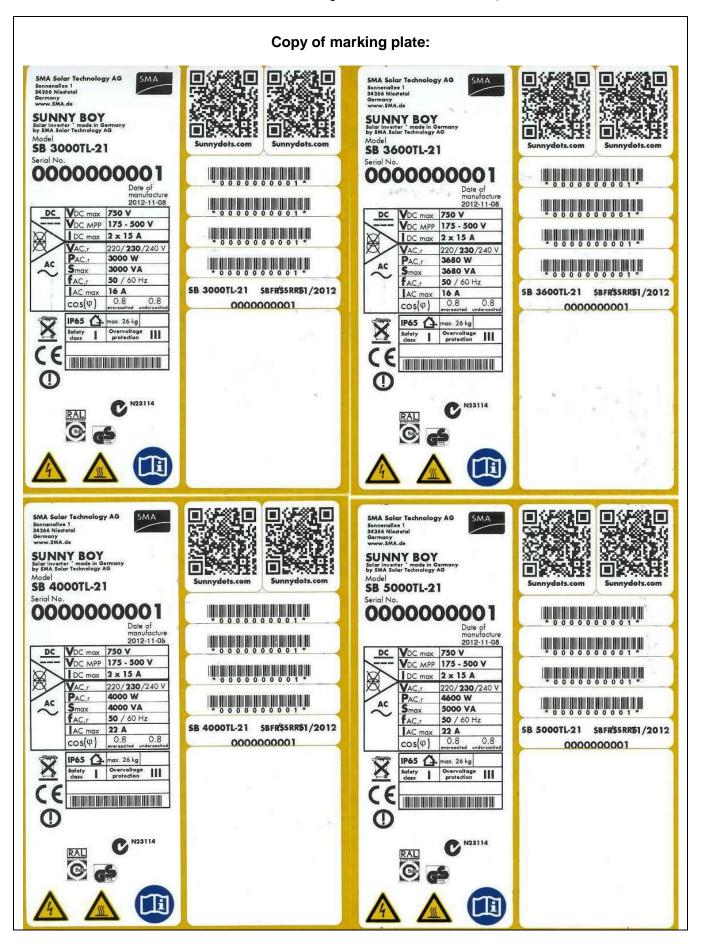
Throughout this report a comma is used as the decimal separator.

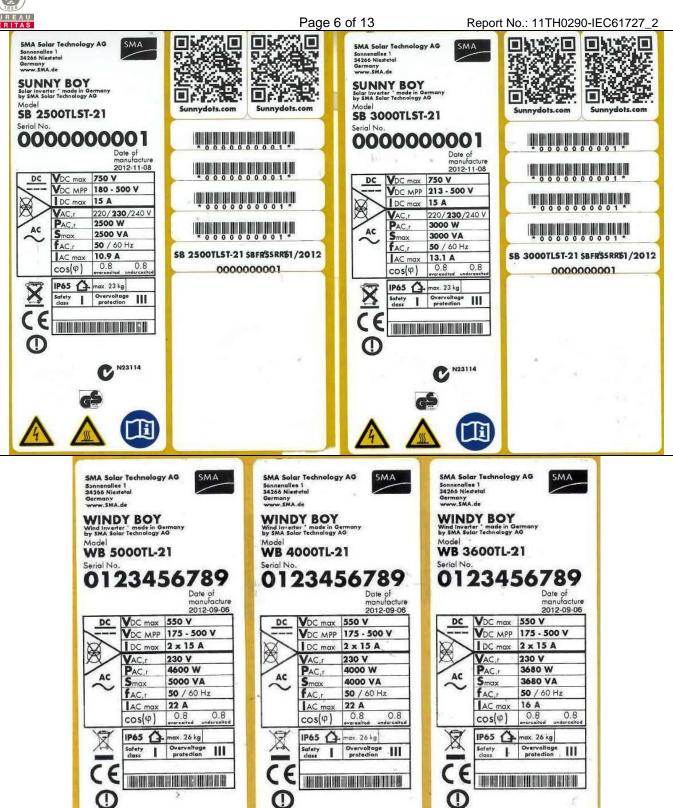
The IEC 61727 does not provide any limits for the accuray of the PV-system for the utility voltage, frequency measurement. Therefore the given tolerances of the EN50438 table 2 are applied.

Tolerances on trip values tabel 2 EN50438:

- Voltage: +/- 1% of the nominal voltage;
- Frequency: +/- 0,5% of the nominal frequency
- Clearance time: +/- 10%







Page 7 of 13 Report No.: 11TH0290-IEC61727_2 SMA Solar Technology AG Sonnenalles 1 34266 Niestetal Germany www.5MA.de WINDY BOY Wind Inverter ' made in Germany by SMA Solar Technology AG WB 3000TL-21 0123456789 Date of manufacture manufacture 2012-09-06 VDC max 550 V VDC MPP 175 - 500 V DC * 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * DC max 2 x 15 A VAC,r 230 V PAC,r 3000 W * 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * AC Smax 3000 VA FAC,r 50 / 60 Hz IAC max 16 A COS(Φ) 0.8 overcalted / 09/2012 WB 3000TL-21 8.0 0123456789 IP65 🕰 max. 26 kg Safety Overvoltage protection III



General product information:

Description of the power circuit:

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

Description of the differences of the models within a series:

The units are identical in the control circuit and the internal supply. Generally the units provide the same hardware except of some components:

- Group 1) SB 3000TL-21, SB 3600TL-21, SB 4000TL-21, SB 5000TL-21, WB 3000TL-21, WB 3600TL-21, WB 4000TL-21, WB 5000TL-21
- Group 2) SB 2500TLST-21, SB 3000TLST-21,

All models within one group provide the same hardware. The models with lower power are derated via software.

Group 1 provides two MPP-Tracker

Group 2 provides one MPP-Tracker. The EMV-Filter, the boost converter and the DC-connections have been omitted of the second MPP-Tracker.

The different configurations have no influence on the device behaviour. All types have the same software.



defined in 5.2.2.

IEC61727:2004-12 Result - Remark Clause Requirement – Test Verdict **SECTION 4: Utility compatibility** 4 General Noticed Ρ The quality of power provided by the PV system for the on-site AC loads and for power delivered to the utility is governed by practices and standards on voltage, flicker, frequency, harmonics and power factor. Deviation from these standards represents out-ofbounds conditions and may require the PV system to sense the deviation and properly disconnect from the utility system. All power quality parameters (voltage, flicker, frequency, harmonics, and power factor) must be measured at the utility interface/ point of common coupling unless otherwise specified. 4.1 Voltage, current and frequency Derived from tests Ρ The PV system AC voltage, current and frequency shall be compatible with the utility system. 4.2 Normal voltage operating range Derived from tests Р Utility-interconnected PV systems do not normally regulate voltage; they inject current into the utility. Therefore, the voltage operating range for PV inverters is selected as a protection function that responds to abnormal utility conditions, not as a voltage regulation function. 4.3 Flicker See EMC Report Ρ The operation of the PV system should not cause (Annex 1) voltage flicker in excess of limits stated in the relevant sections of IEC 61000-3-3 for systems less than 16 A or IEC 61000-3-5 for systems with current of 16 A and above. 4.4 DC injection See table 4.4 Ρ The PV system shall not inject DC current greater than 1 % of the rated inverter output current, into the utility AC interface under any operating condition. 4.5 Normal frequency operating range See table 5.2.2 Ρ The PV system shall operate in synchronism with the utility system, and within the frequency trip limits

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ENTIAS	1 20 10 01 10	1100011110:: 1111102			
	SECTION 4: Utility compatibility				
4.6	Harmonics and waveform distortion	See EMC Report	Р		
	Low levels of current and voltage harmonics are	(Annex 1)			
	desirable; the higher harmonic levels increase the				
	potential for adverse effects on connected equipment.				
	Acceptable levels of harmonic voltage and current				
	depend upon distribution system characteristics, type of				
	service, connected loads/apparatus, and established				
	utility practice.				
	The PV system output should have low current-				
	distortion levels to ensure that no adverse effects are				
	caused to other equipment connected to the utility				
	system.				
	Total harmonic current distortion shall be less than 5 %				
	at rated inverter output. Each individual harmonic shall				
	be limited to the percentages listed in Table 1.				
	Even harmonics in these ranges shall be less than				
	25 % of the lower odd harmonic limits listed. (see				
	Clause 4.6 Table 1 – Current distortion limits)				
4.7	Power factor	See table 4.7	Р		
	The PV system shall have a lagging power factor		-		
	greater than 0,9 when the output is greater				
	than 50 % of the rated inverter output power.				
	•				



IEC61727:2004-12 Result - Remark Clause Requirement - Test Verdict SECTION 5: Personnel safety and equipment protection 5 General Noticed Ρ This Clause provides information and considerations for the safe and proper operation of the utilityconnected PV systems. 5.1 Loss of utility voltage Р See table 5.3 To prevent islanding, a utility connected PV system shall cease to energize the utility system from a deenergized distribution line irrespective of connected loads or other generators within specified time limits. A utility distribution line can become de-energized for several reasons. For example, a substation breaker opening due to fault conditions or the distribution line switched out during maintenance. If inverters (single or multiple) have DC SELV input and have accumulated power below 1 kW then no mechanical disconnect (relay) is required. 5.2 Ρ Over/under voltage and frequency See table 5.2.1 and Abnormal conditions can arise on the utility system that 5.2.2 requires a response from the connected photovoltaic system. This response is to ensure the safety of utility maintenance personnel and the general public, as well as to avoid damage to connected equipment, including the photovoltaic system. The abnormal utility conditions of concern are voltage and frequency excursions above or below the values stated in this Clause, and the complete disconnection of the utility, presenting the potential for a distributed resource island. 5.2.1 Over/under voltage See table 5.2.1 Р When the interface voltage deviates outside the conditions specified in Table 2, the photovoltaic system shall cease to energize the utility distribution system. This applies to any phase of a multiphase system. All discussions regarding system voltage refer to the local nominal voltage. The system shall sense abnormal voltage and respond. The following conditions should be met, with voltages in RMS and measured at the point of utility connection. (see clause 5.2.1 Table 2 – Response to abnormal voltages) The purpose of the allowed time delay is to ride through short-term disturbances to avoid excessive nuisance tripping. The unit does not have to cease to energize if the voltage returns to the normal utility continuous operation condition within the specified trip time. Р 5.2.2 Over/under frequency See table 5.2.2 When the utility frequency deviates outside the specified conditions the photovoltaic system shall cease to energize the utility line. The unit does not have to cease to energize if the frequency returns to the normal utility continuous operation condition within the specified trip time. When the utility frequency is outside the range of ±1 Hz, the system shall cease to energize the utility line within 0,2 s. The purpose of the allowed range and time delay is to allow continued operation for short-term disturbances and to avoid excessive nuisance tripping in weak-utility system conditions.

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	IEC61727:2004-12		
Clause	Requirement – Test	Result – Remark	Verdict
	SECTION 5: Personnel safety and equipm	nent protection	•
5.3	Islanding protection The PV system must cease to energize the utility line within 2 s of loss of utility.	See table 5.3 (1) and 5.3 (2)	Р
5.4	Response to utility recovery Following an out-of-range utility condition that has caused the photovoltaic system to cease energizing, the photovoltaic system shall not energize the utility line for 20 s to 5 min after the utility service voltage and frequency have recovered to within the specified ranges.		P
5.5	Earthing The utility interface equipment shall be earthed/grounded in accordance with IEC 60364-7-712.	Stated in the manual.	P
5.6	Short circuit protection The photovoltaic system shall have short-circuit protection in accordance with IEC 60364-7-712.	Stated in the manual.	Р
5.7	Isolation and switching A method of isolation and switching shall be provided in accordance with IEC 60364-7-712.	Stated in the manual.	N/A



Test overview:

IEC 61727:2004-12			
Clause	Test	Result	
4	Type test:		
4.4	Monitoring of DC-Injection	Р	
4.5	Normal frequency operating range	Р	
4.6	Harmonics and waveform distortion	Р	
4.7	Power factor	Р	
5.2.1	Voltage monitoring	Р	
5.2.2	Frequency monitoring	Р	
5.3	Islanding protection	Р	