

Certificate of compliance

Certificate No.: 2188AP050446004

Equipment: Grid-Connected PV inverter

GOODWE

Brand Name:

Model:

GW25K-MT, GW30K-MT, GW36K-MT.

Applicant: Jiangsu GoodWe Power Supply Technology Co.,Ltd.

No.90 ZiJin Rd., New District, Suzhou, 215011, China

Report No.: PVSP190928N037-R1

Applied rules and standards

UNE 217001 IN:2015

Requirements and testing of systems to avoid energy emissions to distribution networks

Royal Decree No. 244 / 2019 of 5 April sets out the administrative, technical and economic conditions for self generation. Annex I: systems to prevent energy emissions to the network.

Name: Ken Char Manager/ New Energy Team

Date: 2021-08-14

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Bureau Veritas Shenzhen Co., Ltd. Dongguan Branch.
Information given in this document is related to the tested specimen of the described electrical sample.



Model:	GW25K-MT	GW30K-MT	GW36K-MT
Input DC voltage [V]:	200-1100		
MPP DC voltage range [V]:	200-950		
Input DC current [A]:	30/30/30		
Output AC voltage [V]:	400, 3L/N/ PE, 50Hz		
Output AC current [A]:	40	48	53,3
Nominal Output power [kVA]:	25	30	36
Maximum Output power [kVA]:	27,5	33	36

General information of external current transductor/ power meter					
Power meter					
Model:	GM3000	SEC1000			
Electrical parameter					
Regulated working voltage range					
Phase to neutral [Vac]	280-480 / 161-276	60-280 / 100-480			
Phase to Phase [Vac]:					
Support network	Three Phase				
Single Phase / three Phase:					
self -consumption:	3W	<10W			
communication					
Supported communication interfaces	RS485				
:					
Communication protocol:	Modbus				
Reaction time:	≤0,1 s				

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General information of external current transductor/ power meter				
Current transducer				
Model:	EICT-120K-T200C	EICT-120K-T210C		
Primary nominal rms current:	lpn = 120 A			
Output current @lpn:	lout = 40 mA			
Max Phase error @Ipn, 25°C, Burden resistance=7.5Ω	φ = 1,5° Max @lpn, 25°C, Rb=7,5Ω			
Max Amplitude error @lpn, 25°C, Burden resistance=7.5Ω	F(I) = 0,5% Max @Ipn, 25°C, Rb=7,5Ω			
Burden resistance:	$Rb = 7.5 \Omega$			
Max Phase error @Ipn, 25°C, Burden resistance=2Ω	φ = 1,3° Max @Ipn, 25°C, Rb=2Ω			
Max Amplitude error @lpn, 25°C, Burden resistance=2Ω	F(I) = 0,45% Max @Ipn, 25°C, Rb=2Ω			
Burden resistance:	$Rb = 2\Omega$			
Isolated voltage, secondary winding to primary winding:	Up,eff = 4 kV, 2 S			
Number of turns of secondary winding:	N2=3000±1% Turns			
Winding resistance of secondary winding at 25°C	RCu2 = 255Ω±10%			
Closed impedance:	Rd $>$ 5,5k Ω @1kHz, 1V			
Connecting wires of secondary winding:	Connections: white+black wire 2x24AWG			
Working temperature:	-25°C+70°C			
Storage temperature	-25°C+85°C			

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Description of the vector system to depict test results:

The regarded system of the voltage and current vectors is the generator reference system:

- If the inverter feeds to the grid the active power is measured with positive sign.
- If the load consumes from grid the active power is measured with negative sign.

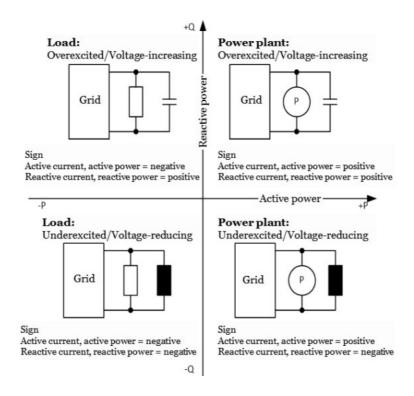


Figure 1 – Generator reference arrow system

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General product information:

The Solar converter converts DC voltage into AC voltage.

The DC input of Solar converter can be supplied from PV array.

The Solar converter is a three-phase type.

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

Description of the electrical circuit

The internal control is redundant built. It consists of Microcontroller CPU (U401) and CPU (U501). The CPU (U401) control the relays by switching signals; measures the PV voltage, PV current, Bus voltage, grid voltage, frequency, AC current with injected DC and the array insulation resistance to ground. In addition it tests the current sensors and the RCMU circuit before each start up.

The CPU (U501) is measures the grid voltage, grid frequency, DCI and residual current, also can switch off the relays independently, and communicate with the CPU (U401) each other.

The current is measured by a current sensor. The AC current signal and the injected DC current signal are sent to the CPU (U401). The CPU (U401) tests and calibrates before each start up all current sensors. The unit provides two relays in series in all output conductors. When single fault applied to one relay, alarm an error code in display panel, another redundant relay provides basic insulation maintained between the PV array and the mains. All the relays are tested before each start up.

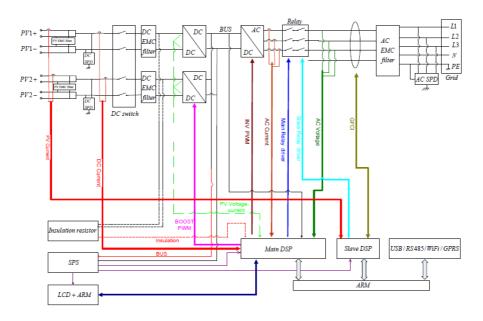


Figure 2 - Block diagram

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Basic structure of the system (Inverter Goodwe + Energy analyzer GM3000 + Current transformer EICT-120K-T200C, EICT-120K-T210C)

When the Power sensor SEC1000 is used with the current sensor. The user can select the current sensor whose input current range is not greater than 5A.

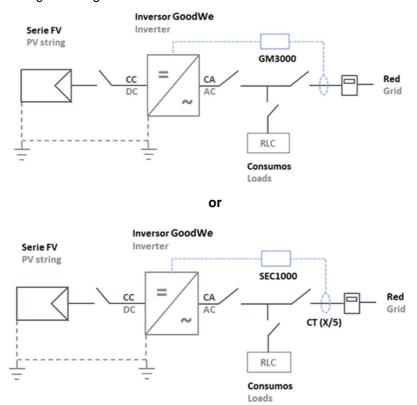


Figure 3 – Scheme of Single machine photovoltaic power generation system

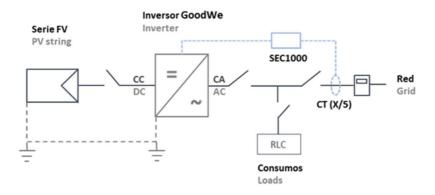


Figure 4 – Scheme of parallel photovoltaic power generation system

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