TEST REPORT

EN 50438: 2013

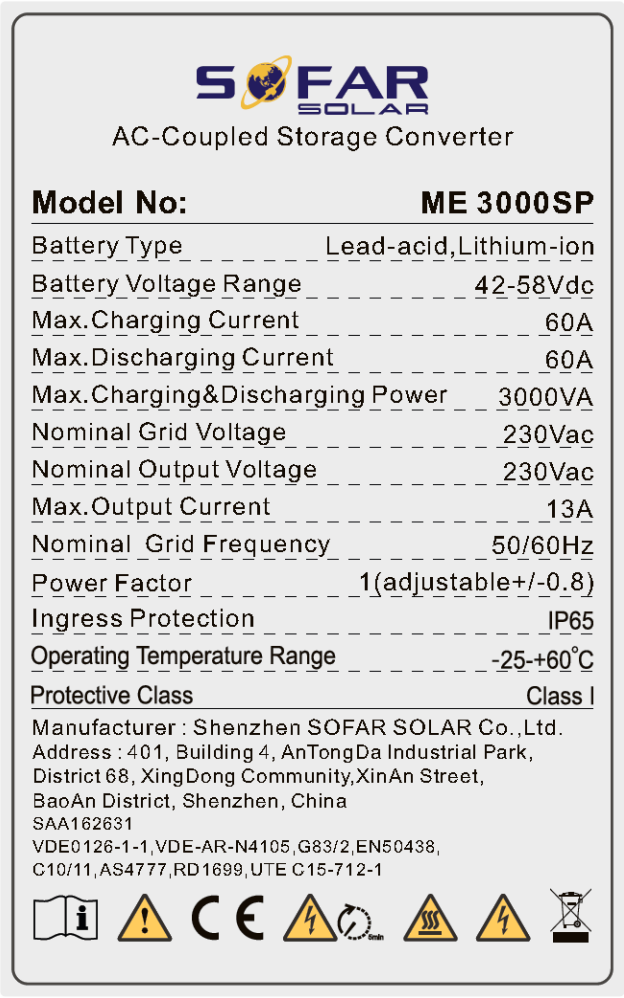
Requirements for micro-generating plants to be connected in parallel with public low-voltage distribution networks

Report reference No..... :	190325012GZU-001
Tested by (printed name and signature) ..... :	Jason Fu Senior Project Engineer
Approved by (printed name and signature) ..... :	Tommy Zhong Assistant Technical Manager
Date of issue ..... :	09 Apr., 2019
Contents .....:	42 Pages
Testing Laboratory Name ..... :	Intertek Testing Services Shenzhen Ltd. Guangzhou Branch
Address ..... :	Block E, No.7-2 Guang Dong Software Science Park, Caipin Road, Guangzhou Science City, GETDD, Guangzhou, China
Testing location ..... :	Same as above
Address ..... :	Same as above
Applicant's Name ..... :	Shenzhen SOFAR SOLAR Co., Ltd.
Address ..... :	401, Building 4, AnTongDa Industrial Park, District 68, XingDong Community, XinAn Street, BaoAn District, Shenzhen, China
Test specification	
Standard..... :	EN 50438: 2013
Test procedure ..... :	Type approval for Ireland
Non-standard test method ..... :	N/A
Test Report Form No. ..... :	EN50438b
TRF originator . ..... :	Intertek
Master TRF ..... :	dated 2014-01
Test item description ..... :	AC-coupled Storage Converter
Trademark ..... :	SOFAR SOLAR
Manufacturer ..... :	Same as applicant
Factory ..... :	Dongguan SOFAR SOLAR Co., Ltd. 1F-6F, Building E, No.1 JinQi Road, Bihu Industrial Park, Wulian Village, Fenggang Town, Dongguan City
Model and/or type reference ..... :	ME 3000SP

Rating……..……:	Battery Type: Lead-acid, Lithium-ion Battery Voltage Range: 42-58Vdc Max. Charging Current: 60A Max. Discharging Current: 60A Max. Charging & Discharging Power: 3000VA Nominal Grid Voltage: 230Vac Nominal output Voltage (stand-alone): 230Vac Max. output Current: 13A Nominal Grid frequency: 50Hz Power factor: 1 (adjustable +/-0.8) Ingress protection: IP65 Operating Temperature Range: -25℃ - 60℃ Protective Class: Class I Software version:V1.00

Copy of marking plate:

The artwork below may be only a draft. The use of certification marks on a product must be authorized by the respective NCBs that own these marks.



Note: The above markings are the minimum requirements required by the safety standard. For the final production samples, the additional markings which do not give rise to misunderstanding may be added.

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 .....:	25 Mar., 2019
Date(s) of performance of test .....:	25 Mar., 2019 to 08 Apr., 2019

General remarks

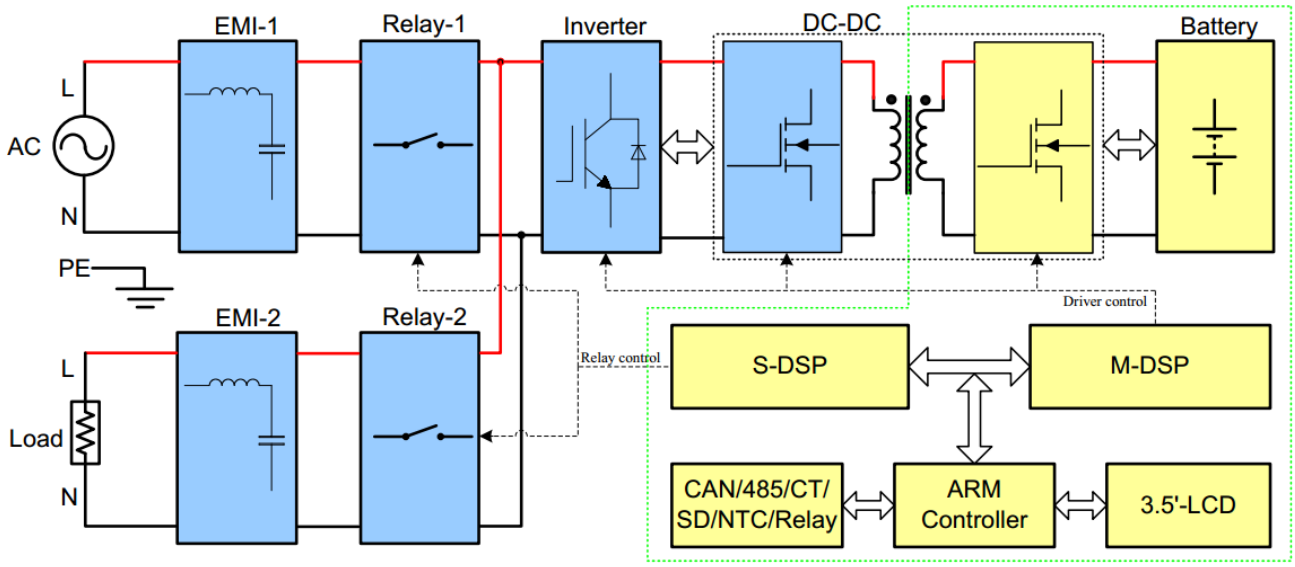
The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested.
This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the Issuing testing laboratory.
"(See Enclosure #)" refers to additional information appended to the report.
"(See appended table)" refers to a table appended to the report.

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

When determining the test conclusion, the Measurement Uncertainty of test has been considered.

General product information:

The equipment under test is single phase energy storage inverter. They are responsible for converting the direct current generated by battery into single-phase 230V, 50 Hz. It is basic insulation between grid and battery. Two mechanical disconnection device (relay) and high frequency isolated transformer are provided between grid and battery on line and neutral conductor



The inverters intended to operate at ambient temperature -25℃ - +60℃, which will be specified in the user manual, however, the inverters will output full power when operated at 45℃, if operated at higher than 45℃ temperature, the output power would be derate.

The equipment have three working mode. Charge mode, Discharge mode, Stand-alone mode :
Charge mode: The AC voltage from mains charges the battery provided in the final system.
Discharge mode: The inverter converters the energy from the battery to 230Va.c.,50 Hz voltage and connected to AC mains. In this mode the inverter works as grid connected inverter.
Stand-alone mode: The inverter converter the energy from the battery to 230Va.c.,50 Hz voltage and feed the general load. In this mode the inverter worked as stand-alone inverter.

Interface protection in EN 50438 as below:

Parameter	Clearance time s	Trip setting
Over-voltage	0,5	230 V + 10%
Under-voltage	0,5	230 V - 10%
Over-frequency	0,5	50 Hz + 1%
Under-frequency	0,5	50 Hz - 4%
An explicit Loss of Mains functionality shall be included. Established methods such as, but not limited to, Rate of Change of Frequency, Vector Shift or Source Impedance Measurement may be used. Where Source Impedance is measured, this shall be achieved by purely passive means, Any implementation which involves the injection of pulses onto the distribution network, shall not be permitted.		
ROCOF (where used)	0,5	0,4 Hz/s
Vector Shift (where used)	0,5	6°

Tolerances on Voltage: ±1%Un

Tolerances on Frequency: ±0.05Hz

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
4	**Technical requirements**		P
4.1	**Electrical installation**		N/A
4.1.1	**General**		N/A
	Low voltage electrical installations shall comply with national and local regulation. In case of any hardware malfunctioning, disconnection is required.	Shall be complied with end installation	N/A
4.1.2	**Over-current protection**		N/A
	The micro-generating plant shall be protected against over-current according to the HD 60364 series. When selecting the over-current protection within the domestic installation it is necessary to ensure correct selectivity with the DSO’s protection devices.	Shall be complied with end installation	N/A
4.1.3	**Earthing**	Shall be complied with end installation	N/A
	Earthing shall be according to HD 60364-5-551 and the relevant national standards.		N/A
	When a micro-generator is operating in parallel with the distribution network, there shall be no direct connection between the generator winding (or pole of the primary energy source in the case of a DC sourced micro-generator) and the DSO’s earth terminal. For installations where the customer provides his own earth terminal, e.g. when connected to a TT system, it is also advisable to avoid connecting the generator winding to this earth terminal.		N/A
	For a micro-generator which is designed to operate in parallel with a distribution network but which is connected via an inverter (e.g. a PV array or a stationary fuel cell power system) it is permissible to connect one pole of the DC side of the inverter to the distribution network if there is insulation between the AC and the DC sides of the inverter. In such cases, the installer/manufacturer shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that the micro-generator will not impair the integrity of the distribution network and will not suffer unacceptable damage for all credible operating conditions, including faults on the distribution network.		N/A
4.2	**Normal operating range**		P
4.2.1	**General**		P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	Generating plants have to be able to operate in the operating range specified below regardless the topology and the settings of the interface protection.		P
4.2.2	**Continuous voltage operation range**		P
	The generating plant shall be capable not to disconnect due to voltage when the voltage at the point of connection stays within the range of 0,85 U_n to 1,1 U_n.		P
	The generating plant owner shall take into account the voltage rise and voltage drop within the installation when considering the wider operating range for the generator unit itself.		P
4.2.3	**Continuous frequency operation range**		P
	The generating plant shall be capable to operate continuously when the frequency at the point of connection stays within the range of 49 Hz to 51 Hz.		P
	Linear generators, coupled directly and synchronously to the grid, and powered by free piston stirling engines are permitted to disconnect below 49,5 Hz and above 50,5 Hz.		N/A
4.2.4	**Response to under-frequencies**		P
	A generating plant shall be resilient to reductions of frequency at the point of connection while reducing the maximum power as little as possible.		P
	Table 1 shows the minimum time periods a generating plant has to be able to operate without disconnecting from the network.	See appended table	P
	The admissible active power reduction due to under-frequency below 49,5 Hz is limited by a reduction rate of 10 % of the momentary power P_M per 1 Hz frequency drop as given by the full line in Figure 2.	See appended table	P
	Respecting the legal framework, it is possible that a more stringent power reduction characteristic is required by the DSO in coordination with the TSO. Nevertheless this requirement shall be limited to an admissible active power reduction due to under-frequency below 49,0 Hz with a reduction rate of 2 % of the momentary power P_M per 1 Hz frequency drop as indicated by the dotted line in Figure 2.		P
	Acceptance of this reduction is limited to a selection of affected generation technologies and may be subject to further conditions decided by the relevant TSO.		P
4.2.5	**Power response to over-frequency**		P
	A generating plant shall be resilient to over-frequency at the point of connection.		P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	Table 2 shows the minimum time periods a generating plant has to be able to operate without disconnecting from the network.	See appended table	P
	Unless otherwise required by the DSO, the micro-generating plant shall be capable of activating activepower frequency response at a programmable frequency threshold f_1 at least between and including 50,2 Hz and 52 Hz with a programmable droop in a range of at least 2 % – 12 %. The droop is relative to P_M, the actual AC output power at the instance when the frequency reaches the threshold f_1. The resolution of the frequency measurement shall be +/- 10 mHz or less. After the programmable intentional delay, the active power frequency response shall be delivered with an accuracy of ± 10 % P_n and with a settling time less than 2 s.	The default Threshold f1 setting to 50.2Hz with programmable droop 5%	P
	The generator shall be capable of activating active power frequency response as fast as technically feasible with an initial delay that shall be as short as possible with a maximum of 2 s. If the initial delay is below 2 s an intentional delay shall be programmable to adjust the total response time to a value between the initial response time and 2 s.	Intentional delay is setting to 0s	P
	After activation, the frequency droop function shall use the actual frequency at any time.		P
	If the initial delay is greater than 2 s it shall be reasonably justified by the manufacturer to the DSO.		N/A
	The settings for the threshold frequency f1, the droop and the intentional delay are provided by the DSO and shall be field adjustable. If no settings are provided, the default settings in Table 3 shall be applied.	It can be filed adjustable accessed by communication port RS 485	P
	For field adjustable settings means shall be provided to protect the settings from unpermitted interference (e.g. password or seal) if required by the DSO.	By password	P
	When applying active power response to over-frequency, the frequency threshold f1 should be set to a value from 50,2 Hz up to 50,5 Hz.	Setting of 50.2Hz	P
	It shall be taken into account that, in case of islanding, a power reduction would correct any excess of generation leading to a generation-consumption balance. In these circumstances, an islanding situation with stable frequency would take place, in which the correct behaviour of any LoM detection based on frequency as those mentioned in 4.6.2 (Table 4) might be hindered.		P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	Generators for which it is technically not feasible to reduce power over the full droop range in the required time shall activate active power frequency response as above in the fast controllable range of output power. Once the limit of fast controllable frequency response is reached, this power level is maintained constant. The unit has to shut off at a random frequency between the frequency threshold f_1 and f_{max}; with f_{max} the disconnection limit for over-frequency as provided by the DSO. If no setting is provided, the default setting for f_{max} is 51,5 Hz.	The default setting for f_{max} is 51.15Hz	P
	After European Network Codes will come into force, the decision about the ability should be according to the derogation process.		P
	The overall effect on transmission network level of multiple units with the random frequency disconnection function should emulate the droop curve given by Table 1 resp. the setting in Annex A.		P
	After a frequency excursion, once the frequency drops below the threshold frequency f_1 the microgenerating plant is allowed to rise the power above P_M. The active power generated by a generating plant shall not exceed the specified gradient expressed as a percentage of the active nominal power of the unit per minute. If no gradient is specified by the DSO, the default setting is 10 % P_n/min. Nonadjustable or partly adjustable generating plant that have been disconnected shall reconnect according to 4.7.2.	the default setting is 10 % P_n/min	P
4.3	**Reactive power capability**		P
4.3.1	**Inverter based micro-generator**		P
	The micro-generator shall be capable to operate, under normal stationary operating conditions in the voltage tolerance band according to 4.2.2, with the following reactive power exchange (see Figure 3):		P
	• following a characteristic curve provided by the DSO (see 4.4) within the active factors $\cos\varphi = 0{,}90_{\text{under-excited}}$ to $0{,}90_{\text{over-excited}}$ when the active power output of the micro-generator is more than or equal to 20 % of its nominal active power;		P
	• not exchanging more reactive power than 10 % of the micro-generator's nominal active power when the active power output is less than 20 % of its nominal active power.		P
4.3.2	**Directly coupled micro-generator with no inverter**		N/A

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	The power factor of the micro-generator at normal steady-state operating conditions across the statutory tolerance band of nominal voltage shall be above 0,95, provided the output active power of the micro-generator is above 20 % the nominal output power of the unit. Below 20 % nominal output power the micro-generator shall not exchange more reactive power than 10 % of its nominal active output power.		N/A
4.4	**Reactive power control modes**	See appended table	P
4.4.1	General		P
	Only when a reactive power exchange capability following a characteristic curve is required (see 4.3), the requirements of 4.4.3 shall apply.		P
	The control shall be delivered at the terminals of the micro-generator. The micro-generator shall be capable of operating in the following control modes within the limits stated in 4.3:		P
	Q (U)		P
	Cos φ fix		P
	Cos φ (P)		P
	The configuration of the control modes shall be field adjustable. The activation and deactivation of the control modes shall be field adjustable.		P
	For field adjustable configurations and activation/deactivation of the control mode, means shall be provided to protect the settings from unpermitted interference (e.g. password or seal) if required by the DSO.		P
	The accuracy for controlled reactive power shall be below ± 2 % of nominal power of the microgenerator. The accuracy is always stated in reactive power, even if the used control mode is referring to the active factor.		P
	The type of contribution to voltage control by reactive power shall be specified by the DSO. If no characteristic curve is specified by the DSO, the micro-generator shall operate with an active factor = 1.		P
4.4.2	**Fix control mode cos φ**		P
	The fix control mode controls the active factor cos φ of the micro-generator's output according to a setpoint set in the control of the micro-generator.		P
4.4.3	**Voltage related control mode Q(U)**		P
	The voltage related control mode Q(U) controls the reactive power output as a function of the voltage.		P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	For evaluating the voltage one of the following methods shall be used:		P
	• the positive sequence of the symmetrical components;		N/A
	• the average voltage of a three phase system;		P
	• phase independently the voltage of every phase to determine the reactive power for every phase.		N/A
	A characteristic curve according to Figure 4 shall be configurable.		P
	Additional to the characteristic the dynamic response of the control should be configurable. The dynamics of the control should correspond with a first order filter having a time constant that is configurable in the range of 3 s to 60 s. The time to reach 95 % of a new set point due to a change in voltage will be 3 times the time constant.		P
4.4.4	**Power related control mode Cos φ (P)**		P
	The power related control mode Cos φ (P) controls the active factor Cos φ of the micro-generator's output as a function of its active power output.		P
	A characteristic according to Figure 4 has to be configurable.		P
	New set values due to a change of the active power output have to be adjusted within a settling time of 10 s. The rate of change of reactive power should be in the same time range as and synchronized with the rate of change of active power.		P
4.5	**Voltage control by active power**		P
	In order to avoid disconnection due to the over-voltage protection the micro-generating plant is allowed to reduce active power output as a function of this rising voltage. If this function is activated, the micro-generating plant may reduce active power according to a logic chosen by the manufacturer. Nevertheless, this logic shall not result in steps of output power.		P
4.6	**Interface protection**	Integral to the micro-generator	P
4.6.1	**General**		P
4.6.1.1	**Introduction**		P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	The purpose of the interface protection is to ensure that the connection of a micro-generator will not impair the integrity or degrade the safety of the distribution network. The interface protection shall be insensitive to voltage and frequency variations in the distribution network within the voltage and frequency settings.		P
	The interface protection, monitoring and control functions may be incorporated into the microgenerator control system, or may be fitted as discrete separate mounted devices.		P
	The interface protection settings shall be field adjustable.	Accessed by communication ports	P
	For field adjustable settings means shall be provided to protect the settings from unpermitted interference (e.g. password or seal) if required by the DSO.	By password	P
	The protection functions have to evaluate at least all phases where micro-generators, covered by this protection system, are connected to.		P
	In case of three phase generating units/plants and when the protection system is implemented as a external protection system in a three phase supply system, all phase to phase or all phase to neutral voltages have to be evaluated.		P
	The frequency has to be evaluated on at least one of the supply voltages.		P
	If multiple signals (e.g. three phase to phase voltages) are to be evaluated by one protection function, this function has to evaluate all of the signals separately. The output of each evaluation has to be OR connected, so that if one signal passes the threshold of a function, the function has to trip the protection in the specified time.		P
	The minimum required accuracy is:		P
	• for frequency measurement ± 0,05 Hz;		P
	• for voltage measurement ± 1 % of U_n.		P
	The measurement point can be inside the micro-generator or anywhere between the micro-generator terminals and up to the point of connection.		P
	If the interface protection system is external to the generating unit, it should measure as close as possible to the point of connection. The voltage rise between the point of connection and the measurement input of the interface protection system should be kept as small as possible to avoid nuisance tripping of the overvoltage protection.	Internal of inverter	N/A

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	In order to avoid continuous starting and disengaging operations of the interface protection relay, the disengaging value of frequency and voltage functions shall be above 2 % deviating from the operate value.		N/A
4.6.1.2	**Response to protection operation**		P
	The micro-generator shall disconnect from the network in response to an interface protection operation.		P
4.6.1.3	**Place of the interface protection**		P
	The interface protection can either be incorporated within the micro-generator or implemented by separate devices. In either case, the interface protection shall meet the relevant requirements of IEC 60255-127 and the manufacturer of the micro-generator shall declare that the combined devices fulfil these requirements.	incorporated within the micro-generator	P
4.6.1.4	**Changing settings of the interface protection**		P
	The interface protection settings may only be altered from the settings chosen at the time of commissioning or during later reconfiguration, with the written agreement of the DSO and then only in accordance with the manufacturer instructions. It shall not be permissible for the user to alter the interface protection settings.		P
4.6.1.5	**Combined protection device for multiple generators**		N/A
	It is allowed to use a protection system that provides interface protection for two or more microgenerators up to and including 16 A per phase in aggregate. However, the possibility to use Inform and Fit then depends on the conditions of the type of conformity assessment of the protection system.		N/A
	If two or more micro-generators, each with their own interface device, are placed in parallel, the proper combined working of the protection devices shall be ensured.		N/A
	In the case of adding a generator to the combined protection device, the DSO shall be consulted.		N/A
4.6.2	**Interface protection settings**		P
	The interface protection settings are provided by the DSO. If no settings are provided, the default settings in Table 4 should be applied.	Table 4 applied	P
4.6.3	**Requirements regarding single fault tolerance of interface protection system**		P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	The interface protection system consisting of the interface protection relay and the interface switch shall meet the requirements of single fault tolerance.	Single fault condition have been considered	P
	A single fault shall not lead to a loss of the safety functions. Faults of common cause shall be taken into account if the probability for the occurrence of such a fault is significant. Whenever reasonably practical, the individual fault shall be displayed and lead to the disconnection of the power generation unit or system.		P
	Series-connected switches shall each have independently a breaking capacity corresponding to the rated current of the micro-generator and corresponding to the short circuit contribution of the microgenerator.		P
	The short-time withstand current of the switching devices shall be coordinated with maximum short circuit power at the connection point.		P
	At least one of the switches shall be a switch-disconnector suitable for over-voltage category 2. For single-phase micro-generators, the switch shall have one contact of this over-voltage category each for both the neutral conductor and the line conductor. For poly-phase supply systems, it is required to have one contact of this over-voltage category each for all active conductors. The second switch may be formed by electronic switching components of an inverter bridge or another circuit provided that the electronic switching components can be switched off by control signals and that it is ensured that a failure is detected and leads to prevention of the operation at the latest at the next reconnection.		P
	For PV-inverters without simple separation between the network and the PV generator (e.g. PV Inverter without transformer) both switches mentioned in the paragraph above shall be switch disconnectors with the requirements described therein, although one switching device is permitted to be located between PV generator and PV inverter.		P
4.7	**Connection and starting to generate electrical power**		P
4.7.1	General		P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	Connection and starting to generate electrical power is only allowed after voltage and frequency is within the allowed voltage range and the allowed frequency range for at least the specified observation time. It shall be impossible to overrule these conditions. The setting of the conditions depends on whether the connection is due to a normal operational start-up or an automatic reconnection after tripping of the interface protection.		P
	The frequency range, the voltage range, the observation time and the power gradient shall be field adjustable.		P
	For field adjustable settings, means shall be provided to protect the settings from unpermitted interference (e.g. password or seal) if required by the DSO.		P
4.7.2	**Automatic reconnection after tripping**		P
	If no settings are specified by the DSO, the default settings for the reconnection after tripping of the interface protection are:		P
	• Frequency range: 47,5 Hz ≤ f ≤ 50,05 Hz	See appended table	P
	• Voltage range: 0,85Un ≤ U ≤ 1,10Un	See appended table	P
	• Minimum observation time: 60 s	60 s	P
	After reconnection the active power generated by the generating plant shall not exceed a specified gradient expressed as a percentage of the active nominal power of the unit per minute. If no gradient is specified by the DSO, the default setting is 10 % P_n/min. Non-adjustable or partly adjustable generating units may connect after 1 min to 10 min (randomised value) or later.	The default setting is 10 % P_n/min	P
4.7.3	**Starting to generate electrical power**		P
	If no settings are specified by the DSO the default settings for connection or starting to generate electrical power due to normal operational start-up or activity are:		P
	• Frequency range: 47,5 Hz ≤ f ≤ 50,1 Hz	See appended table	P
	• Voltage range: 0,85Un ≤ U ≤ 1,10Un	See appended table	P
	• Minimum observation time: 60 s	60 s	P
	If applicable, the power gradient shall not exceed the maximum gradient specified by the DSO in the connection agreement. Heat driven CHP micro-generators do not need to keep a maximum gradient, since the start up is randomised by the nature of the heat demand.	The default setting is 10 % P_n/min	P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	For manual operations performed on site (e.g. for the purpose of initial start-up or maintenance) it is permitted to deviate from the observation time and ramp rate.		N/A
4.7.4	**Synchronisation**		P
	Synchronising a micro-generator with the distribution network shall be fully automatic i.e. it shall not be possible to manually close the switch between the two systems to carry out synchronisation.		P
4.8	**Power quality**		P
4.8.1	**General**		P
	As any other apparatus or fixed installation, micro-generators have to comply with the requirements on electromagnetic compatibility established in Directive 2004/108/EC.		P
	They are also expected to be compatible with voltage characteristics at the point of connection to the public network, as described in 4.2.		P
	As long as specific tests for generators are not available, generic EMC standards, regarding immunity as well as emission, should be applied. The applicable standards, which in turn describe the test in accordance with basic standards (EN 61000-3, all parts, and EN 61000-4, all parts), are:		P
	• Immunity: EN 61000-6-1 (residential, commercial and light-industrial environments);		P
	• Emission: EN 61000-6-3 (residential, commercial and light-industrial environments): in this generic emission standard reference is made to e.g. the harmonics and voltage variation basic standards listed in Table 5.		P
	In addition, the application of the requirements and tests described in IEC/TR 61000-3-15 is recommended, with the exception of those aspects already regulated by specific national rules.		P
	Generating plants can also disturb mains signaling (ripple control or power line carrier systems). EMC requirements on inter-harmonics and on conducted disturbances in frequency range between 2 kHz and 150 kHz are under development. In countries where such communication systems are used, national requirement may apply.		P
4.8.2	**DC injection**		P
4.8.2	The generating unit shall not inject a direct current.	See appended table	P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
5	**Operation and safety of the micro-generator**		P
5.1	**General**		P
	The micro-generator shall operate safely over the entire designed and declared operating range.		P
	The settings of (country-specific) field adjustable set-points shall be readable from the microgenerator, for example on a display panel, user interface, or via a communication port.	Via a communication port	P
5.2	**Safety**		P
	This European Standard does not cover the safety of DSO personnel or their contracted parties, as their safety is a combination of electrical conditions and working instructions.		P
	General requirements for safety of persons at work in or near and operation of electrical installations are given in EN 50110 (all parts), also national regulations can be applicable.		P
5.3	**Information plate**		P
	In absence of product specific standards (e.g. EN 50524) the following information shall appear on the micro-generator nameplate:		P
	• manufacturer's name or trade mark;		P
	• type designation or identification number, or any other means of identification making it possible to obtain relevant information from the manufacturer;		P
	• nominal power;		P
	• nominal voltage;		P
	• nominal frequency;		P
	• phases;		P
	• active factor range or, if no active factor is adjustable, the minimal power factor.		P
	This information shall be provided on a plate on or in the micro-generator and shall be copied in the user manual as well as other related documentation. In addition, a serial number may be added to the plate only.		P
	This information could be part of the information plate of the entire micro-generator system.		P
	All the information shall be given in the language and in accordance with the practice of the country in which the micro-generator is intended to be installed or alternatively in English language.	English language	P

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
5.4	**Labelling**		P
	A warning notice shall be placed in such a position that any person gaining access to live parts will be warned in advance of the need to isolate those live parts from all points of supply.		P
	Special attention should be paid that the power supply, measuring circuits (sense lines) and other parts may not be isolated from the network when the switch of the interface protection is open.		P
	As a minimum, warning labels shall be placed:		P
	• on the switchboard (DSO panel and consumer unit) that has the micro-generator connected to it;		N/A
	• on all switchboards in between the consumer unit and the micro-generator itself;		N/A
	• on, or in the micro-generator itself;		P
	• at all points of isolation for the micro-generator.		N/A
	All the information shall be given in the language and in accordance with the practice of the country in which the micro-generator is intended to be installed.		P
5.5	**Maintenance and routine testing**		P
	The manufacturer shall provide a time frame for maintenance and routine testing.		P
	The user is responsible for the proper maintenance and routine testing.		P
	Maintenance and routine testing shall be carried out by qualified service technicians.		P
	With respect to service technicians, additional national requirements shall be taken into account.		P
6	**Commissioning**		P
	This European Standard applies to type-tested micro-generators.		P
	The following conditions shall be met for the installation:		P
	the micro-generator (including the interface protection) shall fulfil the requirements of this standard and the other applicable standards;		P
	the manufacturer shall provide an installation instruction in accordance with this standard and national or regional requirements;		P
	access to the interface protection settings shall be tamper-proof;		P

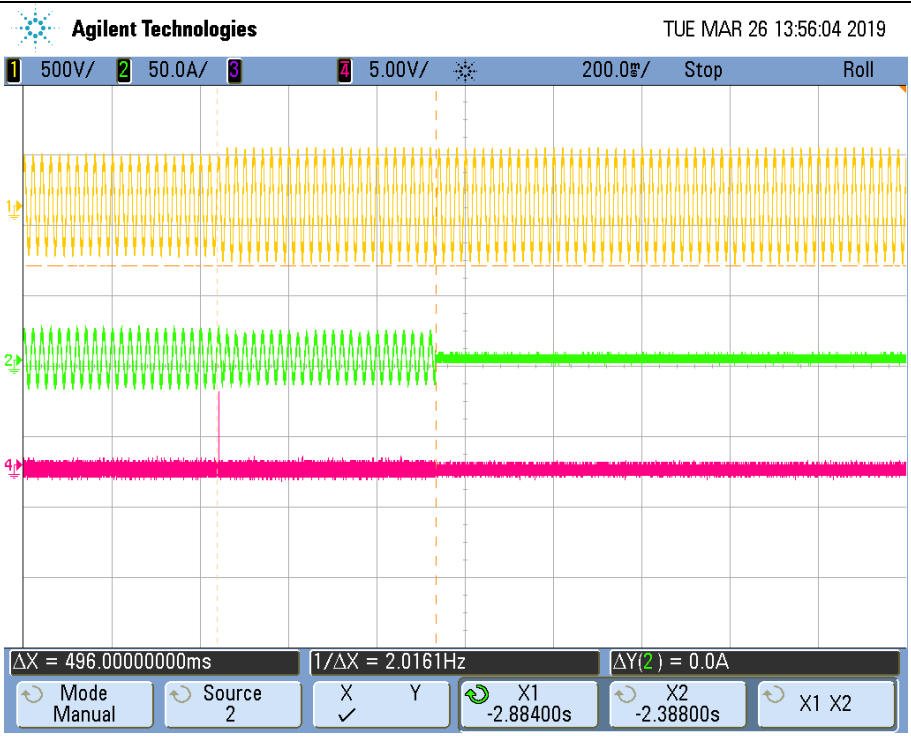
EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
	in the absence of product standards the micro-generator shall be type tested against the interface requirements of this standard;		P
	the installation shall be carried out by installers with recognised and approved qualification related to the fuels used, general electrical installations and a particular qualification relating to installation of micro-generators;		P
	the installer shall provide a single line diagram of the electricity generating facility. The single line diagram shall show the circuit breaker, the protections, the inverter, etc.		P
	The user respective the installer should be aware that in addition to the DSO the energy supplier and/or the metering authority will need to be informed for contractual reasons.		P
	Unless otherwise stated by national legislation or regulation, prior consent of the DSO is necessary.		P
Annex A	**National settings and requirements**		P
A.1	General		P
A.2	AT – Austria		N/A
A.3	BE – Belgium		N/A
A.4	CY – Cyprus		N/A
A.5	CZ – Czech Republic		N/A
A.6	DE – Germany		N/A
A.7	DK – Denmark		N/A
A.8	EE – Estonia		N/A
A.9	ES – Spain		N/A
A.10	FI – Finland		N/A
A.11	FR – France		N/A
A.12	GB – United Kingdom		N/A
A.13	IE – Ireland		P
A.14	IT – Italy		N/A
A.15	LV – Latvia		N/A
A.16	NL – The Netherlands		N/A
A.17	NO – Norway		N/A
A.18	PL – Poland		N/A
A.19	SI – Slovenia		N/A

EN50438			
Cl.	Requirement - Test	Result	Verdict
A.20	SE – Sweden		N/A
Annex B	**Loss of Mains and overall system security**		P
Annex C	**Example notification sheets**		--
Annex D	**Compliance type testing**		P
D.1	General		P
D.2	Type testing of the interface protection		P
D.2.1	Introduction		P
D.2.2	General		P
D.2.3	Over-/under-voltage		P
D.2.4	Over- /under-frequency		P
D.2.5	Loss of Mains (LoM) detection		P
D.3	Type testing of a micro-generator		P
D.3.1	Operating range		P
D.3.2	Active power feed-in at under-frequency		P
D.3.3	Power response to over-frequency		P
D.3.4	Reactive power capability		P
D.3.5	Voltage control by active power		N/A
D.3.6	Connection and starting to generate electrical power		P
D.3.7	Short-circuit current contribution		N/A
D.3.8	Harmonic current emission		P
D.3.9	Voltage fluctuations and flicker		P
D.3.10	DC injection		P
Annex E	**Example test results sheet**		--
Annex F	**Commissioning**		P
Annex G	**Countries allowing extension of the scope > 16 A**		N/A
G.1	General		N/A
G.2	CY – Cyprus		N/A
G.3	FI – Finland		N/A
G.4	IE – Ireland		N/A

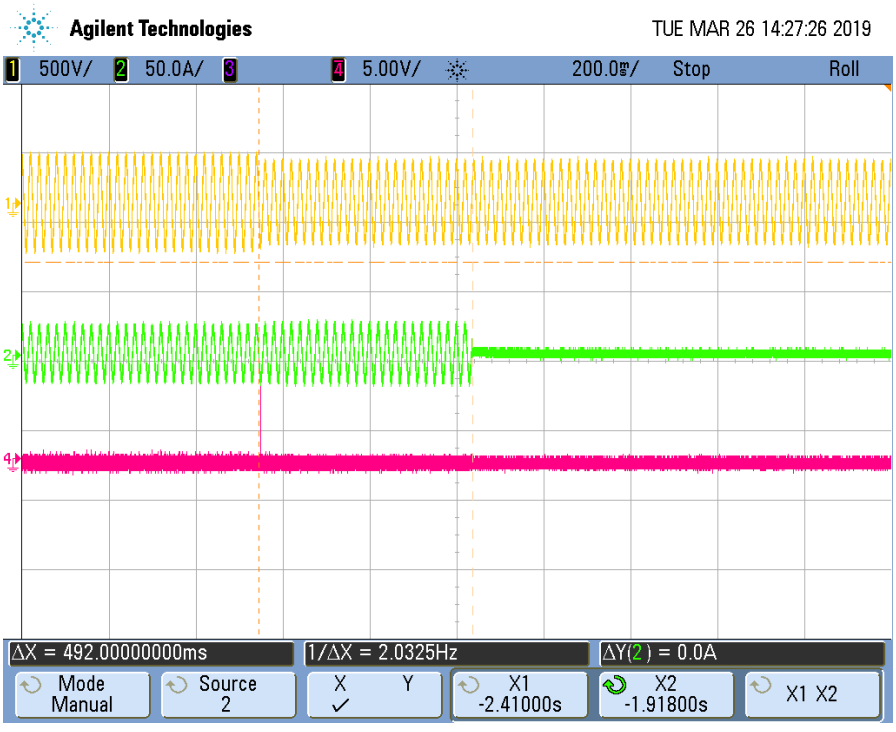
Appendix A: Tables

D.2.3 Over-/under-voltage				**P**
Parameter	Voltage	Disconnection Time	Voltage	Disconnection Time
Protection limit	253V	0.5s	207V	0.5s
Actual setting (as applied to interface protection)	253V	0.48s	207V	0.48s
Trip value (test result)-1	252.50V	0.486s	205.59V	0.472s
Trip value (test result)-2	252.47V	0.496s	205.58V	0.492s
Trip value (test result)-3	252.51V	0.482s	205.81V	0.482s
Trip value (test result)-4	252.48V	0.478s	205.57V	0.486s
Trip value (test result)-5	252.47V	0.468s	205.55V	0.484s
The operate values are within ± 1% Un The measured trip time was captured by oscilloscope, which channel CH1 represents output voltage of EUT, and CH2 represents output current of EUT; CH4 represents trip signal.				

Appendix A: Tables



Over voltage



Under Voltage

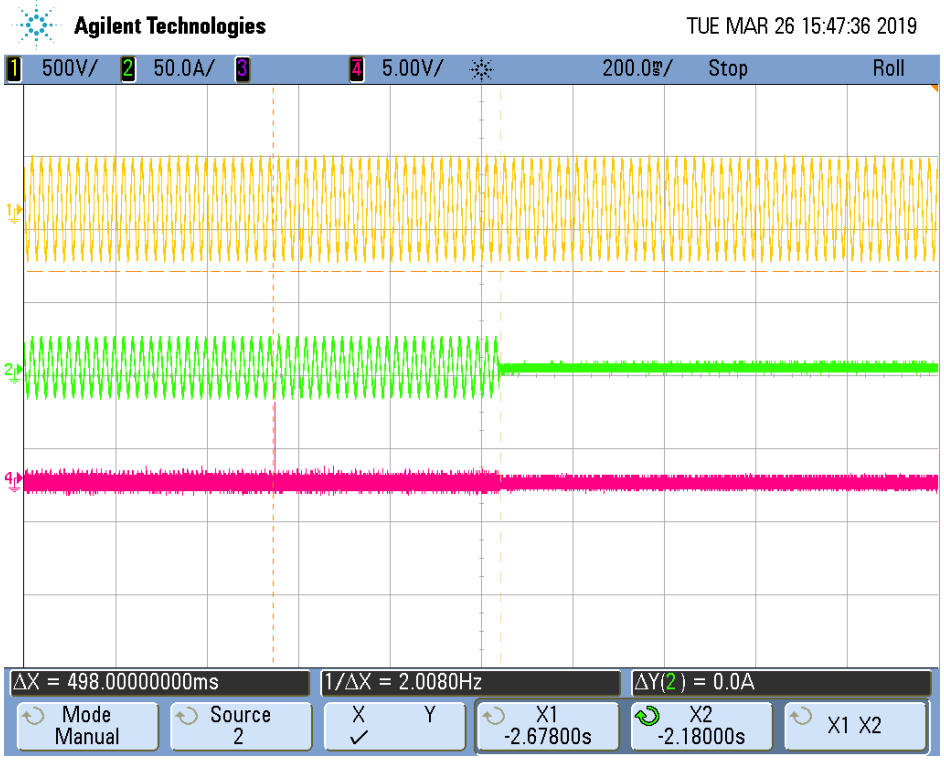
Appendix A: Tables

D.2.4 Over- /under-frequency				**P**
	Over Frequency		Under Frequency	
Parameter	Frequency	Time	Frequency	Time
Protection limit	50.5Hz	0.5s	48Hz	0.5s
Actual setting (as applied to interface protection)	50.5Hz	0.48s	48Hz	0.48s
Trip value (test result)-1	50.48Hz	0.496s	47.99Hz	0.484s
Trip value (test result)-2	50.48Hz	0.484s	47.99Hz	0.480s
Trip value (test result)-3	50.48Hz	0.498s	47.99Hz	0.498s
Trip value (test result)-4	50.48Hz	0.490s	47.99Hz	0.492s
Trip value (test result)-5	50.48Hz	0.494s	47.99Hz	0.472s

Remark:

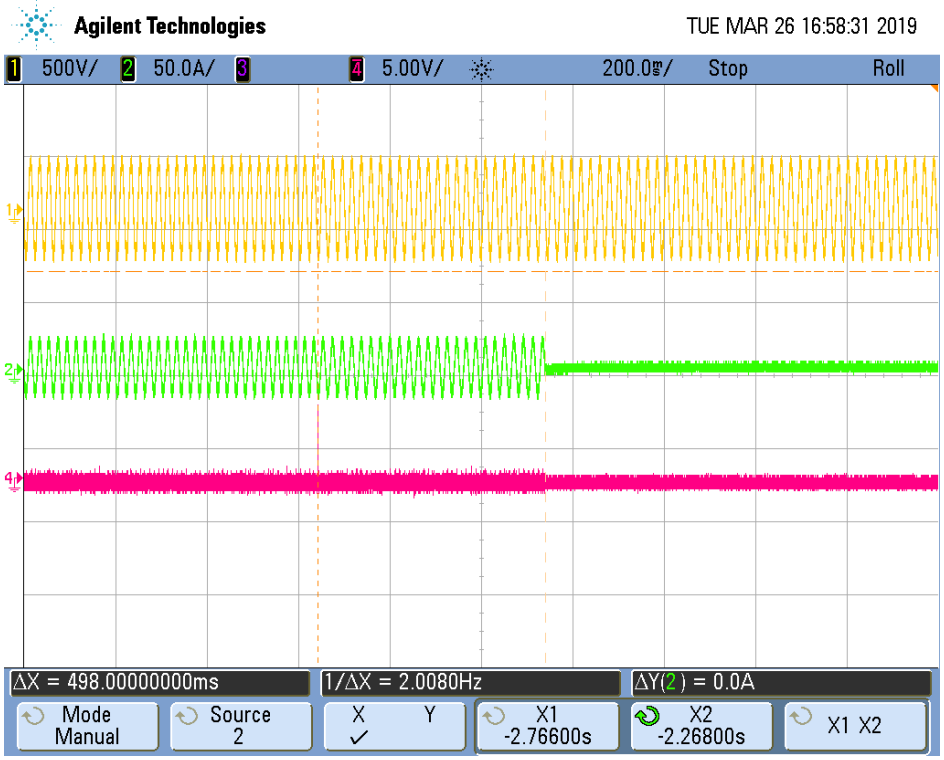
the operate values are within ± 0.05 Hz.

The measured trip time was captured by oscilloscope, which channel CH1 represents output voltage of EUT, and CH2 represents output current of EUT; CH4 represents trip signal.



Over Frequency

Appendix A: Tables



Under Frequency

Appendix A: Tables

D.2.5 Loss of Mains (LoM) detection										P
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	386.0	3000	1.01	50	Test A at	BL
2	66	66	0	0	429.0	1980	1.02	50	Test B at	BL
3	33	33	0	0	312.0	990	1.03	50	Test C at	BL
4	100	100	-5	-5	312.5	3000	0.98	50	Test A at	IB
5	100	100	-5	0	250.5	3000	0.98	50	Test A at	IB
6	100	100	-5	5	263.0	3000	1.01	50	Test A at	IB
7	100	100	0	-5	298.0	3000	1.00	50	Test A at	IB
8	100	100	0	5	287.0	3000	1.02	50	Test A at	IB
9	100	100	5	-5	280.0	3000	1.05	50	Test A at	IB
10	100	100	5	0	298.5	3000	1.02	50	Test A at	IB
11	100	100	5	5	336.0	3000	0.95	50	Test A at	IB
12	66	66	0	-5	209.0	1980	0.99	50	Test B at	IB
13	66	66	0	-4	237.0	1980	0.97	50	Test B at	IB
14	66	66	0	-3	311.0	1980	0.98	50	Test B at	IB
15	66	66	0	-2	325.0	1980	1.02	50	Test B at	IB
16	66	66	0	-1	282.5	1980	1.03	50	Test B at	IB
17	66	66	0	1	285.5	1980	0.99	50	Test B at	IB
18	66	66	0	2	228.5	1980	1.02	50	Test B at	IB
19	66	66	0	3	248.5	1980	1.03	50	Test B at	IB
20	66	66	0	4	292.0	1980	1.03	50	Test B at	IB
21	66	66	0	5	288.0	1980	1.04	50	Test B at	IB
22	33	33	0	-5	201.5	990	0.95	50	Test C at	IB
23	33	33	0	-4	247.0	990	0.99	50	Test C at	IB
24	33	33	0	-3	220.5	990	0.97	50	Test C at	IB
25	33	33	0	-2	235.0	990	0.98	50	Test C at	IB
26	33	33	0	-1	334.0	990	1.01	50	Test C at	IB
27	33	33	0	1	324.5	990	0.99	50	Test C at	IB
28	33	33	0	2	326.0	990	1.00	50	Test C at	IB
29	33	33	0	3	333.0	990	0.99	50	Test C at	IB
30	33	33	0	4	286.5	990	1.01	50	Test C at	IB
31	33	33	0	5	263.0	990	1.01	50	Test C at	IB

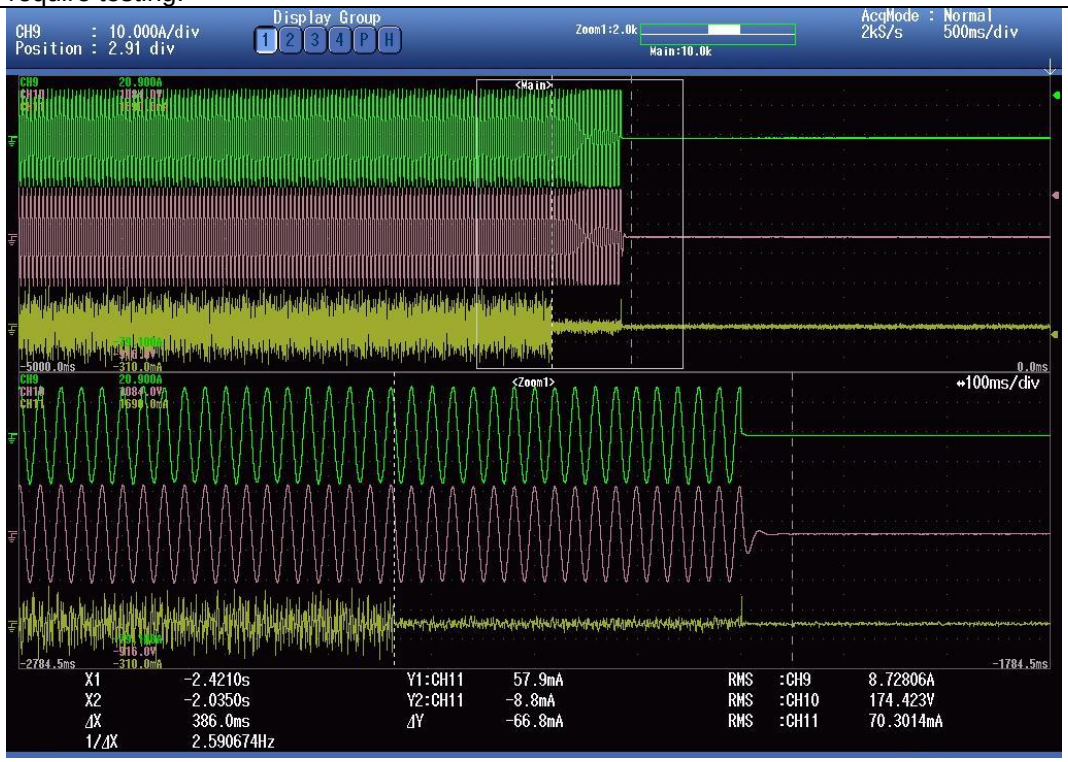
Remark:

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 from EUT to utility. Nominal is the 0%

test condition value.

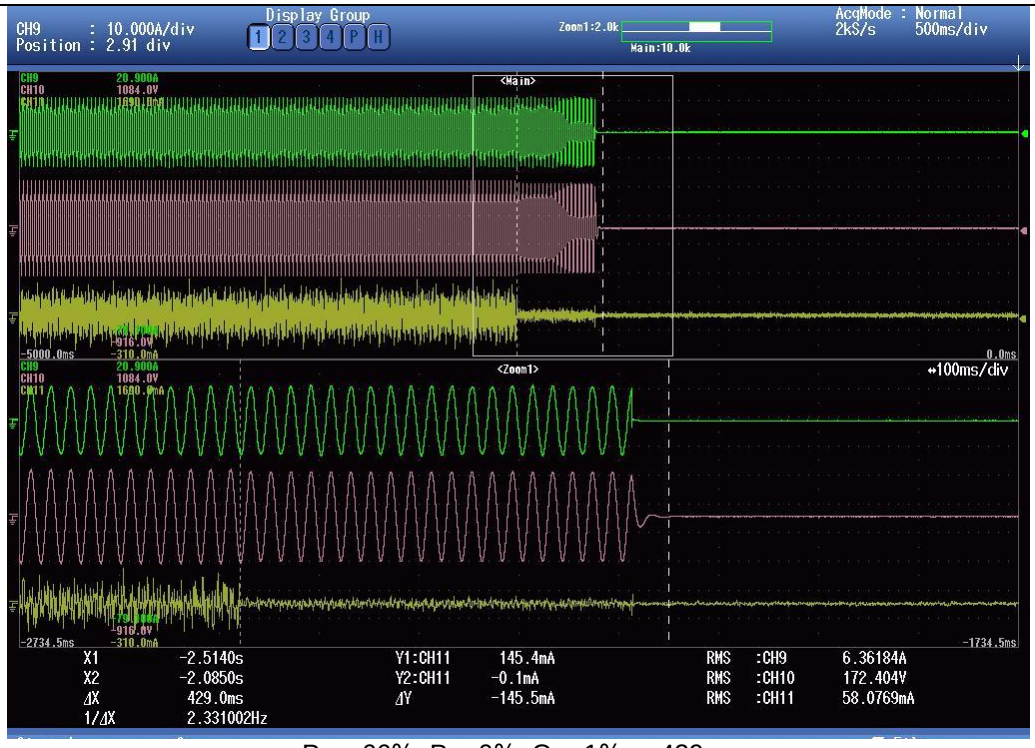
4) BL: Balance condition, IB: Imbalance condition.

5) *Note: test condition 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.

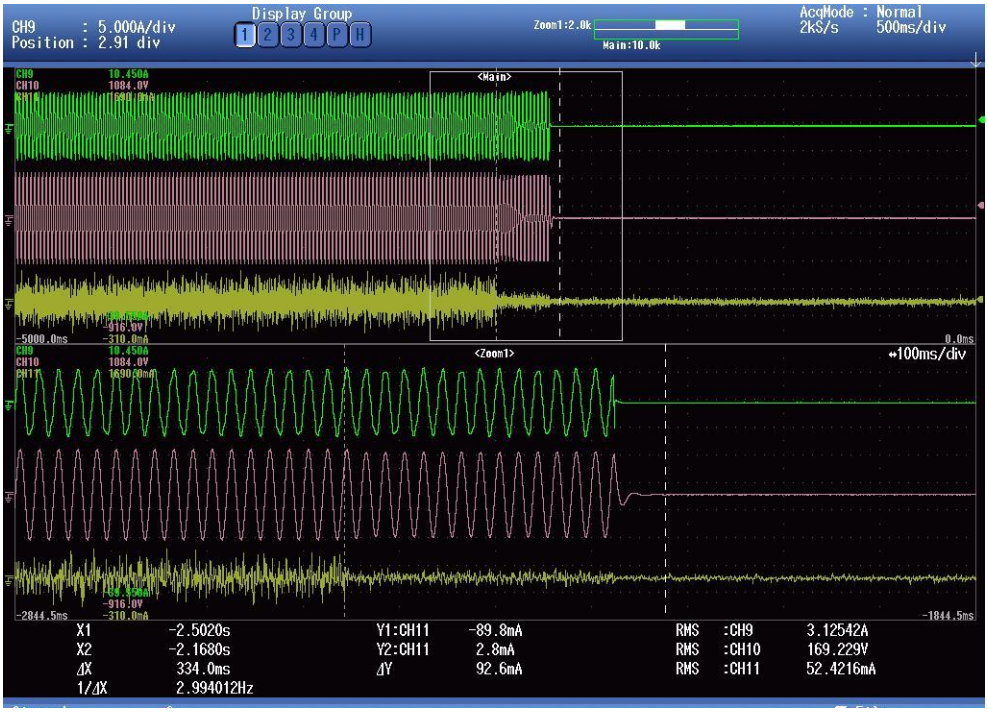


P_{EUT} 100%, P_{AC} 0%, Q_{AC} 0%, = 386ms

Appendix A: Tables



P_{EUT} 66%, P_{AC} 0%, Q_{AC} 1%, = 429ms



P_{EUT} 33%, P_{AC} 0%, Q_{AC} -1%, = 334ms

Note: CH9 current of EUT; CH10 voltage of EUT; CH11: IAC (the signal for disconnect from grid)

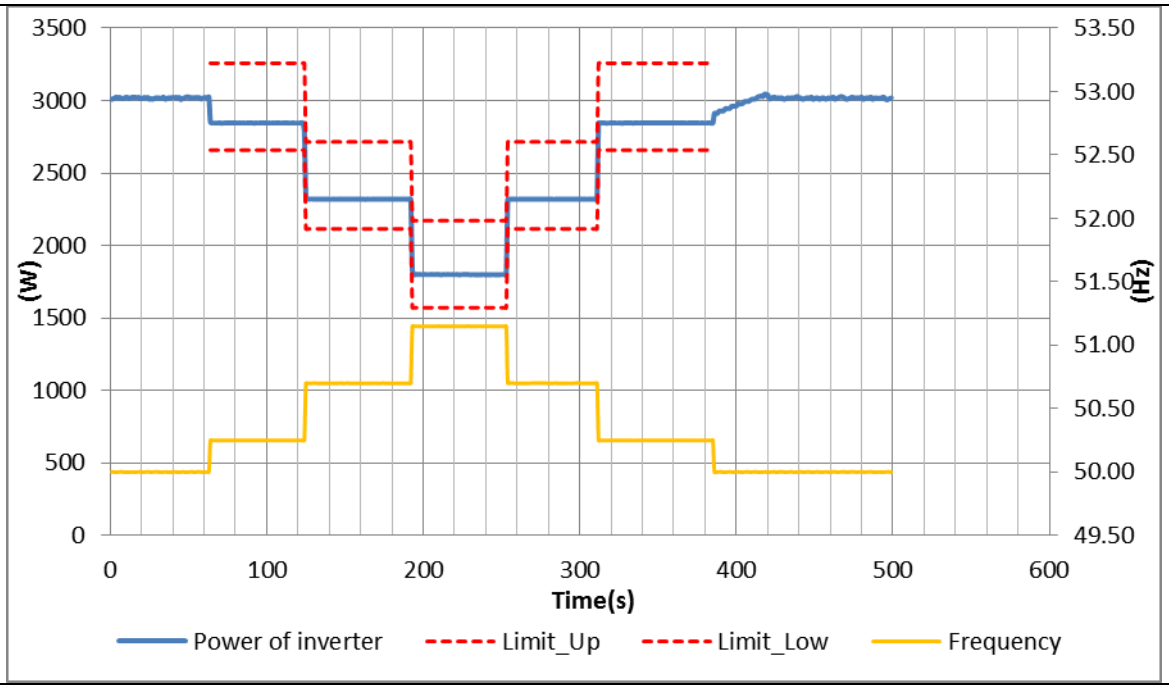
Appendix A: Tables

D.3.1 Operating range				**P**
Test sequence	Voltage	Frequency	Output power	Primary power source
Test 1	195.5V	47.5Hz	2684.06W	2964.44W
Test 2	253V	51.5Hz	3029.88W	3250.79W

D.3.2 Active power feed-in at under-frequency			**P**
Test sequence	Frequency	Output power	Primary power source
Test a)	50.0Hz	3018.50W	3253.12W
Test b)	49.5Hz	3010.48W	3248.54W
Test c)	47.5Hz	2976.29W	3224.24W

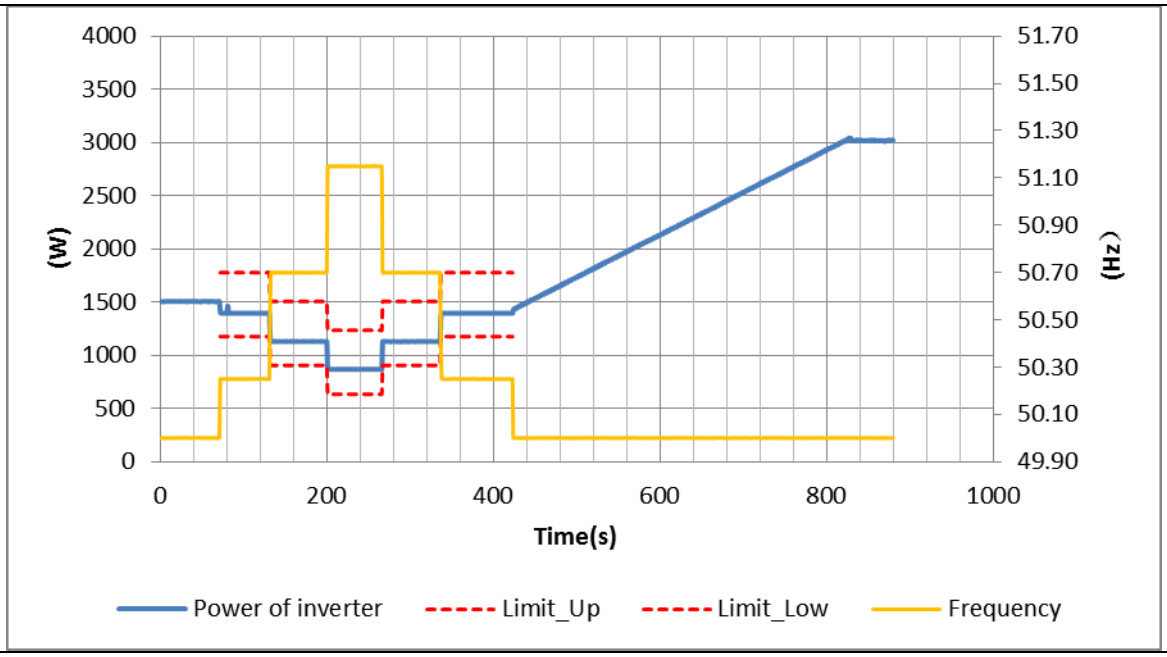
D.3.3 Power response to over-frequency				P
Test sequence at power level >80%	Output Power	Frequency	Primary Power source	Power gradient
Step a)	2976.56W	50Hz	3224.53W	--
Step b)	2937.98W	50.25Hz	3182.73W	--
Step c)	2419.72W	50.70Hz	2621.30W	--
Step d)	1886.98W	51.15Hz	2044.18W	--
Step e)	2420.98W	50.70Hz	2622.66W	--
Step f)	2941.37W	50.25Hz	3186.40W	--
Step g)	2969.93W	50Hz	3217.34W	--
Remark: Test for frequency threshold 50.2Hz with droop 5%, intentional delay is setting to 0s the active power frequency response is delivered with an accuracy of ± 10%Pn				

Appendix A: Tables



D.3.3 Power response to over-frequency				P
Test sequence at power level 40%-60%	Output Power	Frequency	Primary Power source	Power gradient
Step a)	1500.76W	50.00Hz	1625.78W	--
Step b)	1466.99W	50.25Hz	1589.20W	--
Step c)	1206.73W	50.70Hz	1307.26W	--
Step d)	942.31W	51.15Hz	1020.81W	--
Step e)	1206.99W	50.70Hz	1307.54W	--
Step f)	1465.45W	50.25Hz	1587.53W	--
Step g)	3001.59W	50.00Hz	3251.64W	266.57W/min
Remark: Test for frequency threshold 50.2Hz with droop 5%, intentional delay is setting to 0s The active power frequency response is delivered with an accuracy of ± Pn The power grade where rise the power above Pm is less than 10%Pn/min, the default setting is 10%Pn/min				

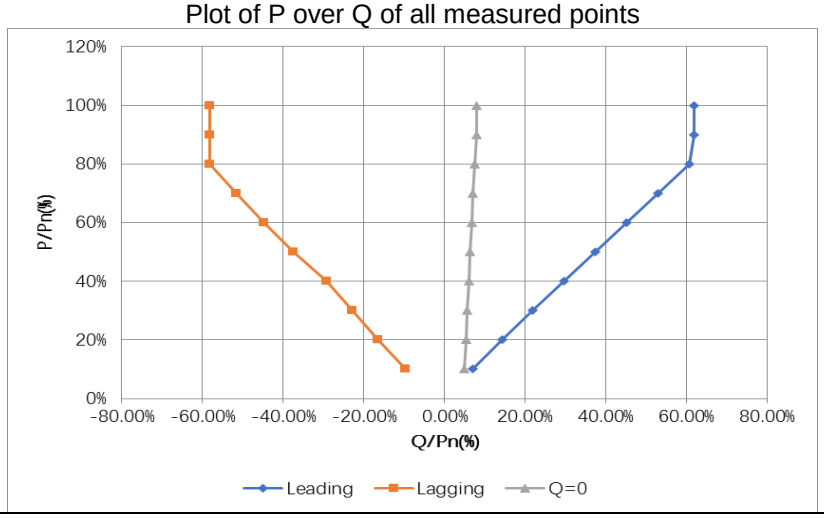
Appendix A: Tables



D.3.4.1 Uncontrollable reactive power			
	Power factor		
Limit	+ 0,95 - 0,95 at three voltage levels and four power levels		
	210V	230V	250V
20% of nominal active power	0.9954	0.9954	0.9953
50% of nominal active power	0.9966	0.9957	0.9946
75% of nominal active power	0.9981	0.9976	0.9971
100% of nominal active power	0.9985	0.9983	0.9980

D 3.4.2 Reactive power output capability

Plot of P over Q of all measured points



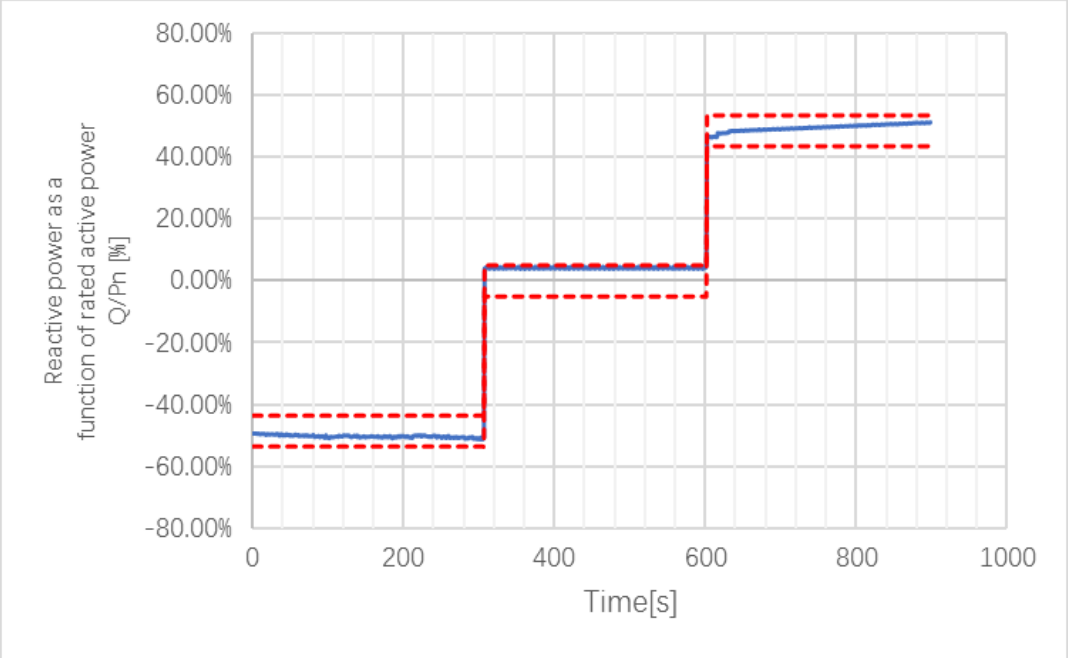
Appendix A: Tables

Set reactive power(Var)	Test sequence start of generation	Output power(W)	Measured reactive power(Var)	Cosφ
Max Over excited	0%-10%	296.661	208.402	0.8183
	10%-20%	606.378	430.476	0.8154
	20%-30%	902.839	657.351	0.8084
	30%-40%	1205.681	891.214	0.8041
	40%-50%	1506.680	1124.785	0.8013
	50%-60%	1799.236	1354.784	0.7988
	60%-70%	2097.509	1587.797	0.7973
	70%-80%	2392.254	1820.052	0.7958
	80%-90%	2436.812	1854.415	0.7958
	90%-100%	2436.974	1856.463	0.7955
Max Under excited	0%-10%	292.303	-290.433	0.7094
	10%-20%	599.090	-497.332	0.7694
	20%-30%	916.071	-687.861	0.7997
	30%-40%	1199.994	-878.464	0.8069
	40%-50%	1506.005	-1125.480	0.8010
	50%-60%	1810.385	-1342.970	0.8031
	60%-70%	2108.282	-1547.710	0.8061
	70%-80%	2380.860	-1742.680	0.8069
	80%-90%	2381.746	-1742.880	0.8070
	90%-100%	2382.890	-1743.600	0.8070
Q=0	0%-10%	298.856	149.436	0.8944
	10%-20%	595.174	159.047	0.9661
	20%-30%	889.809	169.136	0.9824
	30%-40%	1213.520	180.753	0.9891
	40%-50%	1507.270	190.717	0.9921

	50%-60%	1802.510	201.612	0.9938
	60%-70%	2098.030	213.800	0.9948
	70%-80%	2393.520	225.976	0.9958
	80%-90%	2689.480	239.931	0.9960
	90%-100%	2953.900	240.722	0.9967

D.3.4.2.5 Q adjustment

Plot of P over Q of all measured points

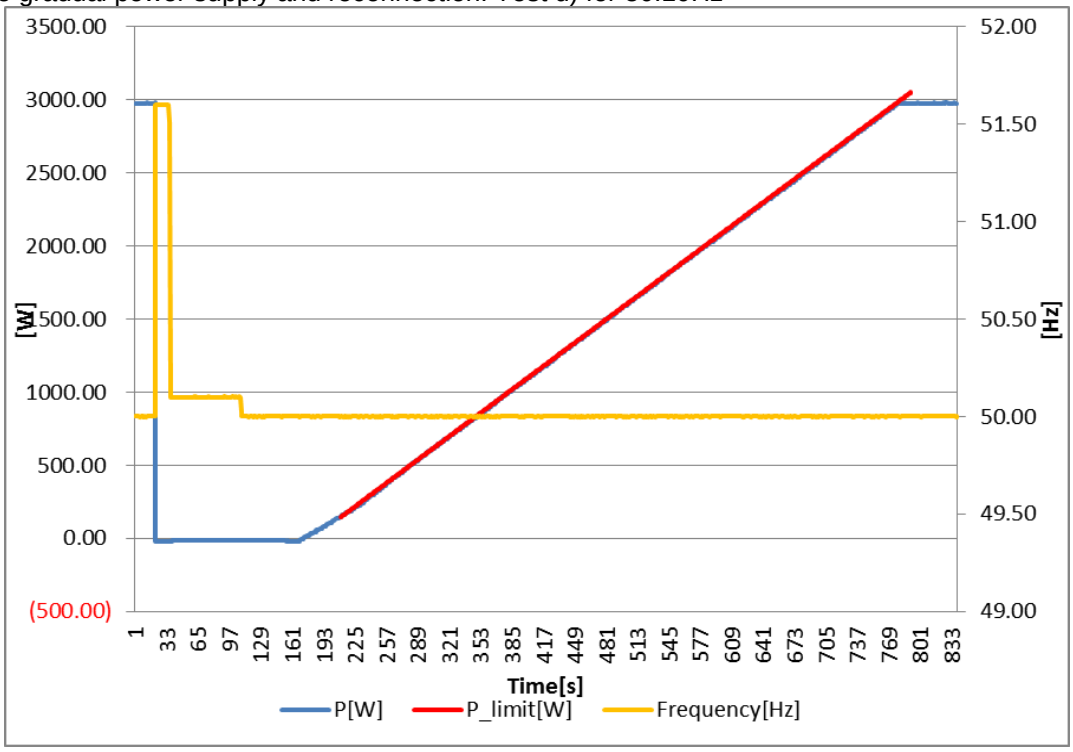


Test sequence start of generation	Output power(W)	Set reactive power(Var)	Measured reactive power(Var)	Tolerance Δ Q
Max Over excited	1511.50	1453	1454.58	1.58
	1511.15	1453	1454.93	1.93
	1508.76	1453	1458.29	5.29
Max under excited	1490.24	-1453	-1506.76	-53.76
	1492.35	-1453	-1500.29	-47.29
	1490.14	-1453	-1511.73	-58.73
Q=0	1500.45	0	121.88	121.88
	1500.21	0	120.54	120.54

	1499.87	0	126.33	126.33
Remark: The limited value: 150Var.				

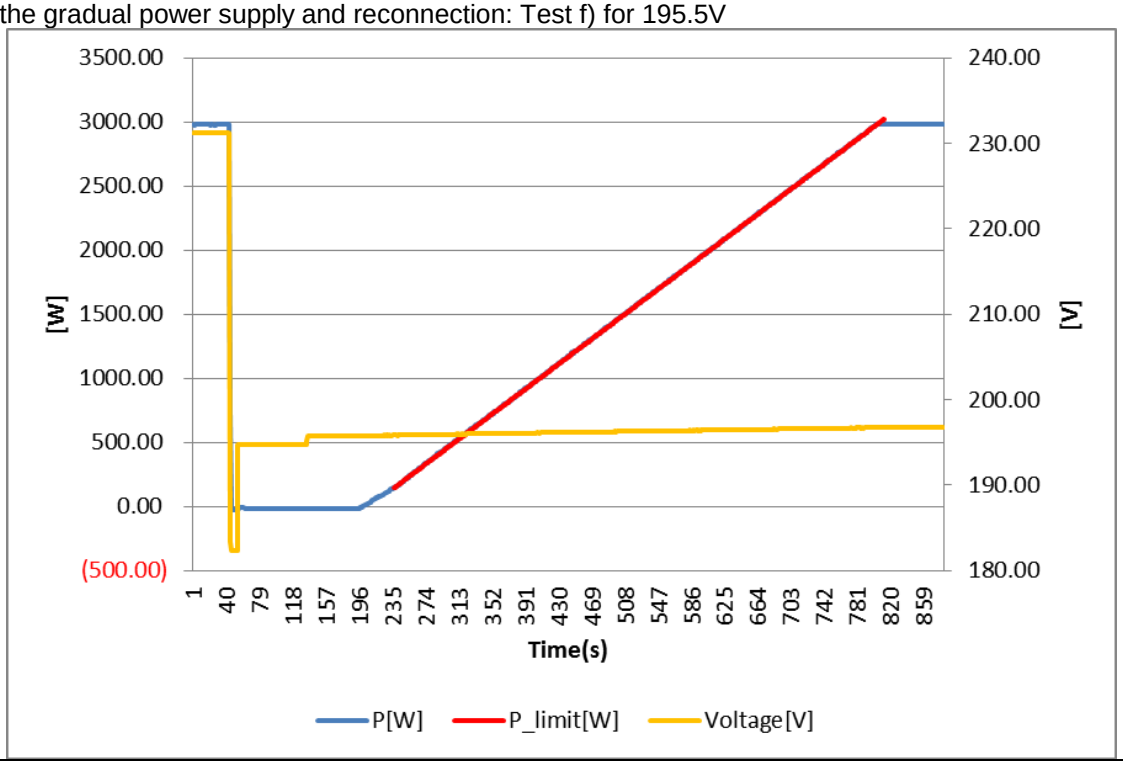
D.3.6.2 Connection after trip of interface protection				**P**
Test sequence after trip	connection	connection allowed	Primary power source	Power gradient after connection
Step a)	<47.45Hz	No	--	**--**
Step b)	≥47.45Hz	Yes	3267.14W	297.52W/1min
Step c)	>50.10Hz	No	--	**--**
Step d)	≤50.10Hz	Yes	3279.69W	296.54W/1min
Step e)	<193.2V	No	--	**--**
Step f)	≥195.5V	Yes	3250.31W	297.03W/1min
Step g)	>255.3V	No	--	**--**
Step h)	≤253V	Yes	3255.20W	290.79W/min

Gragh of the gradual power supply and reconnection: Test d) for 50.10Hz

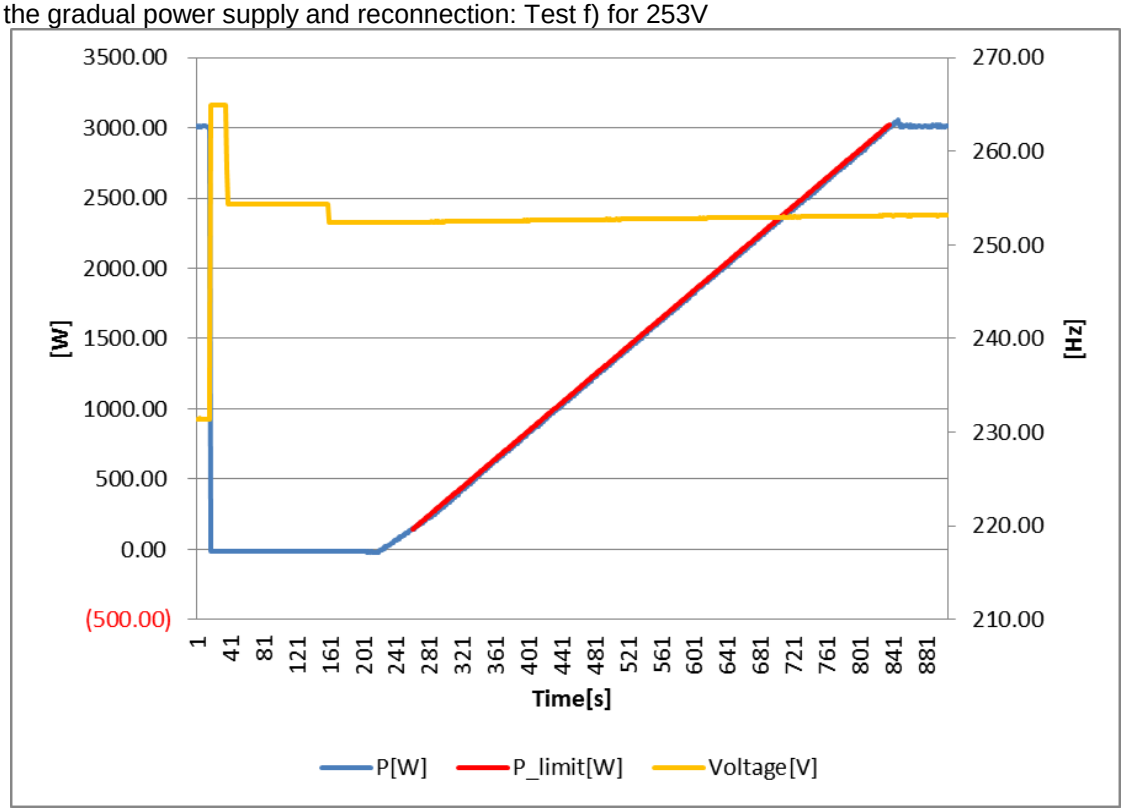


Appendix A: Tables

Gragh of the gradual power supply and reconnection: Test f) for 195.5V



Gragh of the gradual power supply and reconnection: Test f) for 253V



Appendix A: Tables

D.3.6.3 Start of generating electrical power				P
Test sequence after trip	connection	connection allowed	Primary power source	Power gradient after connection
Step a)	<47.45Hz	No	--	--
Step b)	≥47.45Hz	Yes	3267.14W	297.52W/1min
Step c)	>50.15Hz	No	--	--
Step d)	≤50.15Hz	Yes	3279.69W	296.54W/1min
Step e)	<193.2V	No	--	--
Step f)	≥193.2V	Yes	3250.31W	297.03W/1min
Step g)	>255.3V	No	--	--
Step h)	≤255.3V	Yes	3255.20W	290.79W/min

D 3.8 Harmonic current emissions		
Maximum permissible harmonic current as per EN 61000-3-2 Class A		
Hamonics order n	**Measured Value**	**Limit in BS EN 61000-3-2 in Amps**
2	0.0074	1.080
3	0.0916	2.300
4	0.0081	0.430
5	0.0668	1.140
6	0.0028	0.300
7	0.0696	0.770
8	0.0044	0.230
9	0.0670	0.400
10	0.0060	0.184
11	0.0707	0.330
12	0.0040	0.153
13	0.0663	0.210
14	0.0050	0.131

15	0.0587	0.150
16	0.0022	0.115
17	0.0471	0.132
18	0.0061	0.102
19	0.0502	0.118
20	0.0054	0.092
21	0.0395	0.107
22	0.0014	0.084
23	0.0292	0.098
24	0.0032	0.077
25	0.0239	0.090
26	0.0043	0.071
27	0.0188	0.083
28	0.0006	0.066
29	0.0124	0.078
30	0.0020	0.061
31	0.0129	0.073
32	0.0016	0.058
33	0.0109	0.068
34	0.0011	0.054
35	0.0094	0.064
36	0.0018	0.051
37	0.0087	0.061
38	0.0008	0.048
39	0.0081	0.058
40	0.0019	0.046

Appendix A: Tables

D 3.9 Voltage Fluctuations and Flicker					
	Maximum permissible flicker and voltage fluctuation as per EN 61000-3-3				
Value	Pst	Plt	d(t) – 500ms	dc	dmax
Limit	1.0	0.65	3.3%	3.3%	4%
Test value	0.17	0.15	0	0.63	0.96

Flicker Mode Uover:▬ ▬ ▬ Iover:▬ ▬ ▬ I1 :500mV Flicker:Complete 2:00:00 YOKOGAWA

Count ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬ 12/12
Interval ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬ 10m00s/10m00s

Element 1
Volt Range 300V/50Hz
Un (U1) 235.302 V
Freq(U1) 49.967 Hz

Element1 Judgement: Pass
Total Judgement: Pass
(Element1)

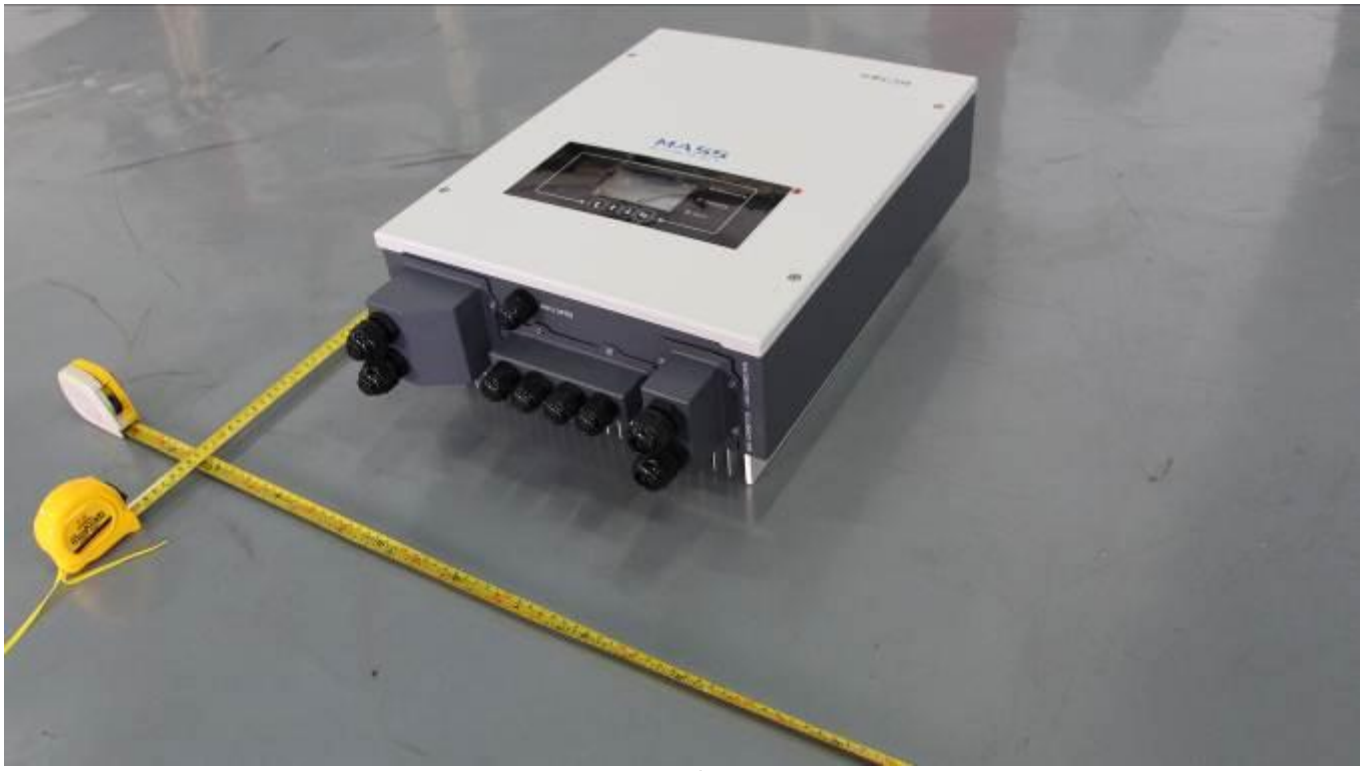
	dc[%]	dmax[%]	d(t)[ms]	Pst	Plt
Limit	3.30	4.00	500 3.30(%)	1.00	0.65 N:12
No. 1	0.18 Pass	0.44 Pass	0 Pass	0.14 Pass	
2	0.27 Pass	0.48 Pass	0 Pass	0.16 Pass	
3	0.15 Pass	0.41 Pass	0 Pass	0.14 Pass	
4	0.11 Pass	0.53 Pass	0 Pass	0.17 Pass	
5	0.15 Pass	0.48 Pass	0 Pass	0.14 Pass	
6	0.11 Pass	0.49 Pass	0 Pass	0.15 Pass	
7	0.10 Pass	0.57 Pass	0 Pass	0.19 Pass	
8	0.12 Pass	0.54 Pass	0 Pass	0.13 Pass	
9	0.24 Pass	0.65 Pass	0 Pass	0.15 Pass	
10	0.63 Pass	0.96 Pass	0 Pass	0.17 Pass	
11	0.10 Pass	0.46 Pass	0 Pass	0.13 Pass	
12	0.18 Pass	0.54 Pass	0 Pass	0.16 Pass	
Result	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	0.15 Pass

Update 3600 2019/03/29 16:42:58

D.3.10 DC injection				
Model SPA 3000TL BL				
	Power level			
	20%	50%	75%	100%
DC current	0.0236	0.0271	0.0307	0.0304
0.5% of nominal current	0.065A	0.065A	0.065A	0.065A

Appendix B: Photos

Overview



Overview

Appendix B: Photos

Top view

Heatsink view

Appendix B: Photos

Terminal view

Terminal view

Appendix B: Photos

Inside view

Inside view

(End of report)