

Please read this manual carefully before proceeding towards installation of solar modules.

NINGBO SUN EARTH EAST SOLAR INSTALLATION MANUAL 2023

Sun East Solar

Ningbo Sun Earth East Solar Co., Ltd.

Installation Manual

■ Safety Note

·Before installation, please read this installation manual and all the instructions of the components carefully. This manual contains the important information for the installation and maintenance of solar systems.

·In order to avoid the potential risks of installing a solar system, this must be handled by a certified or specialized personnel.

·Before installation, the installation personnel should be an expert in the mechanical and electrical requirements of the PV system. During the installation, the installation personnel should obey the safety instructions.

·During the installation, the installation personnel should observe the local laws and the related certifications of a particular area.

·If you have any requirements or questions, please contact your local distributor or Ningbo Sun Earth East Solar Co., Ltd(Sun East Solar). Or you can visit on Sun Earth Power official website : <http://www.suneastsolar.com>

·Please keep this manual for future use.

■ Disclaimer

Due to the using of this manual, the PV system installation and maintenance are not under the control of Sun East Solar. Sun East Solar will not bear any legal liability of damage, breaking or extra charges caused by the using of this manual for the PV system installation.

Due to using the PV products possibly infringing on a third party patents, this is not an area of responsibility of Sun East Solar. The customer will not obtain any patent or any use authorization by using Sun East Solar products, no matter if it is expressed or implied.

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■ Warning



1. Do not disassemble the module, move any label or any parts stacked on the module.
2. Do not paint or put any adhesive on the surface of the module.
3. Do not expose the artificially concentrated the sunlight to the modules or panels.
4. Do not expose the back sheet of the solar module to the sunlight

5. Do not damage the back sheet of the module.
6. Do not drop anything on the solar module. Lift and move the panel carefully.
7. Do not place heavy things on the solar module.
8. The improper freight and installation may damage the glass and the frame of the modules.
9. Do not stand on the solar module.
10. Keep children far away during the installation.
11. When any service of maintain is done, please ask the installation personnel or the service staff to do the routine inspection, so to ensure the PV module is in a safe and proper operating situation.
12. When there are component needs to be replaced, please ensure the replacement parts are specified by the manufacturer, or is the same standard of the original one. Unaccredited replacement may lead to fire, shock or other dangerous consequences.
13. During the installation, please consult with your local construction and safety department about the permission and proper regulations. The approval certificate should be gained when it is needed.
14. During the installation, the materials should cover the surface of the module to prevent it produce electric.

■ Instruction

1、 Summary

Solar cells (also called PV cells) are semiconductors which convert sunlight directly into electricity. The solar module is the equipment that is assembled by the solar cell in certain ways, and sealed by special packaging material that provides DC power. Figure 1 Schematic drawing of a photovoltaic module section.

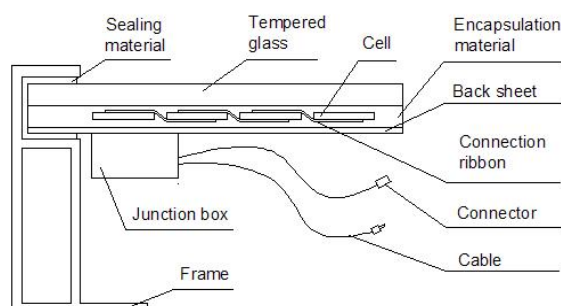


Figure 1 Schematic drawing of a photovoltaic module section

The solar module is designed for outdoor use, it should be equipped with proper support structures. Designing the proper support structures is the responsibility of the system designer and the installation personnel.

For easy to install, each solar module comes with a junction box, cables and connectors. Do not damage or drag the cable. Do not connect or disconnect the connector while it is connected with load. Otherwise, it may cause combustion or other safety problems.

During the installation, the installation personnel should obey the operating requirements and not touch the live end with bare hands. Use the insulated tool to connect the electric equipment. When hands on the solar module are wet, do not touch the surface of the module. Do not wear metal rings, watchbands, earrings, nose rings, lip rings or any other metal accessories during the

PV system installation and maintenance.

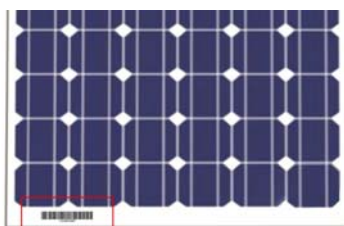
The application level of Sun East Solar modules is A class, satisfied the class A safety level requirement.

2、 Product Identification

Every module has two identifications.

Label: Describes the information of the module description, including product type, rated power, voltage, and current, the weight, dimension; the fuse capacity, the maximum system voltage and other company information.

Bar code: every module has one unique serial number. It is sealed inside of the module, during the lamination process. There is another same bar code on the back sheet and the frame of the module for scanning.



3. Electrical Installation

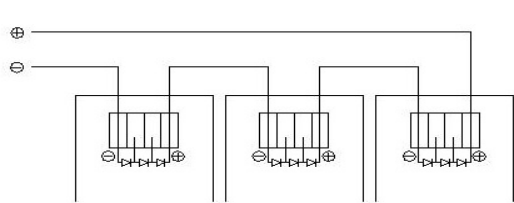
3.1 Electrical Connection

When the sunlight is irradiated on the surface of a solar module, it will generate more than 45V DC voltage, it is dangerous to exposure the electric over 45V. The installation personnel should know the potential dangers associated with installing a solar system.

Electric performance parameters on the label of the solar panels are nominal value which is acquired under the STC standard(Irradiation:1000W/m², AM:1.5, Tc: 25°C). Usually, the solar panel performance (current and voltage) under the outdoor environment will be different than the nominal value.

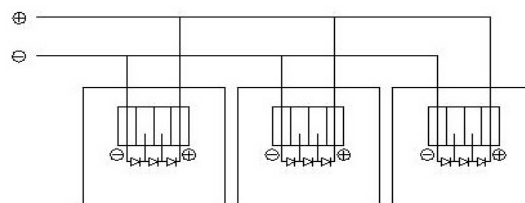
Under the normal use situation, the PV module may produce higher current/voltage than the STC value. During the system design, the system equipment's nominal value(ISC & VOC) such as the cable, fuse, and the control equipments, should be 1.25 times higher than the solar module nominal value. Please refer to the details of NEC chapter 690-8.

Modules in different quantities are connected in series or in parallel according to the voltage and current of the power system. For application with a high operation voltage, modules are connected in series, the total voltage is equal to the sum of individual voltages. For applications requiring high currents, several photovoltaic modules can be connected in parallel; the total current is equal to the sum of individual currents. Do not use modules of different configurations in the same system. Figure 2 shows modules connected in series while Figure 3 for modules connected in parallel.



Module Series Connection

Figure 2. Modules connected in series.



Module Parallel Connection

Figure 3. Modules connected in parallel.

In a circuit branch of modules connected in series, the maximum number of modules (N) = $V_{max. system} / V_{oc @STC}$. In a circuit branch of modules connected in parallel, the maximum number of modules is (P) = 2

3.2 Junction box with Cable and Connector

Modules are supplied with junction boxes, cables and connectors to use for system electrical connections. They are manufactured to be weather resistant, and water-tight, with IP-65 grade, comply with the class II safety requirements.

On the cover of the junction box, there is a mark for inserting the screwdriver. Please insert a screwdriver with 3-5mm wide and pry it, then the cover will be opened. And if you want to close the cover, just insert the hook at the cover side into the fillister and press down with strength. If you heard a sound of "clicking", that means the cover has already been fastened.

When installing the modules on the mounting system, the junction box should not be pressed by the external force. And the rated voltage for the junction box of these modules should be the same.

The cross section area of cable must be larger than 12AWG or 4mm² for a single module. Both the plus and minus cables are black. Application temperature range is from -40°C to 90°C. The minimum bending radius is 34mm. Insulation material used for internal wiring must have a temperature rating of min. 90°C according to IEC 60189.

The connection polarity must be correct for module operation. Rated current of a connector is 16A and rated operating temperature is 100°C. Figure 4 shows modules connector.



Figure 4 . Modules connector.

The cross section area of cable and the capacity of connector must be selected to suit the maximum system short circuit current. Otherwise, the cable and connector will be overheated under large current. Consult local wiring regulations to determine system wire size, type, and temperature.

3.3 Blocking diodes

Blocking diodes is also called as isolation diodes. Blocking diodes are typically placed between the PV module and the power generation and thus able to conduct the current from the solar cells, which are exposed to the sun, to the power generation. But it can prevent current conducted from the generation to solar cells when output voltage of the cell string is lower than the

generated voltage.

Typical blocking diodes are highly reliable regular commutation diode with appropriate current rating value, which is usually installed in charging controller. It is recommended to use blocking diodes when a charging regulator is not used. Your specialist dealer can advise you on the suitable types.

3.4 Bypass diodes

Bypass diodes are also called shunt diodes. It is usually connected in parallel to solar cells or solar modules. Bypass diodes suffer back bias voltage when solar cells get illuminated.

When a cell string is shaded partially or broken or the open circuit model is ineffective, bypass diodes will automatically become forward biased. Thus this allows the other cells in this cell string exposed to the sun to deliver the current to the power generated through bypass diodes.

Schottky diode are also typical bypass diodes. All modules rated greater than 55 Watt have bypass diode already integrated in the junction box.

Typical Bypass Diodes Electrical Characteristics

Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics

Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics (TC=25°C unless otherwise noted)					
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		SYMBOL	GFT3050SM	UNIT
Maximum repetitive peak reverse voltage			V_{RRM}	50	V
Working peak reverse voltage			V_{RWM}	50	V
Maximum DC blocking voltage			V_{DC}	50	V
Maximum average forward rectified current at $T_c=105^\circ\text{C}$ total device per diode			$I_F(AV)$	30	A
Peak forward surge current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load per diode			I_{FSM}	300	A
Peak repetitive reverse current per leg at $t_p=2.0\mu\text{s}$, 1KHz			I_{RRM}	3.0	A
Voltage rate of change (rated VR)			DV/dt	10000	V/ μs
Operating junction temperature range (in DC forward mode operation without reverse bias)($t \leq 1\text{h}$)			T_J	-55~+200	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature range			T_{STG}	-55~+150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Maximum instantaneous forward voltage per leg	$I_F=15\text{A}$	$T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$	V_F	0.52	V
	$I_F=15\text{A}$	$T_c=125^\circ\text{C}$		0.46	
	$I_F=30\text{A}$	$T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$		0.57	
	$I_F=30\text{A}$	$T_c=125^\circ\text{C}$		0.52	
Maximum reverse current per leg at working peak Reverse voltage	$T_J=25^\circ\text{C}$		I_R	200	μA
	$T_J=100^\circ\text{C}$			20	mA

Thermal Characteristics $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	TYP	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case per Leg	0.7	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$

Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics

Maximum Ratings and Electrical Characteristics (TC=25°C unless otherwise noted)					
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		SYMBOL	GFT5050CT	UNIT
Maximum repetitive peak reverse voltage			V_{RRM}	50	V
Working peak reverse voltage			V_{RWM}	50	V
Maximum DC blocking voltage			V_{DC}	50	V
Maximum average forward rectified current at Tc=105°C total device per diode			$I_F(AV)$	50	A
Peak forward surge current 8.3ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load per diode			I_{FSM}	300	A
Peak repetitive reverse current per leg at tp=2.0us , 1KHz			I_{RRM}	3.0	A
Voltage rate of change (rated VR)			DV/dt	10000	V/us
Operating junction temperature range (in DC forward mode operation without reverse bias)(t<=1h)			T_J	-55~+200	°C
Storage temperature range			T_{STG}	-55~+150	°C
Maximum instantaneous forward voltage per leg	IF=25A	Tc=25°C	VF	0.51	V
	IF=25A	Tc=125°C		0.45	
	IF=50A	Tc=25°C		0.57	
	IF=50A	Tc=125°C		0.53	
Maximum reverse current per leg at working peak Reverse voltage			I_R	150	uA
				20	mA

Thermal Characteristics Ta=25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	TYP	Unit
$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case per Leg	0.7	°C/W

3.5 Grounding

Must abide by electrical regulations of the local country and region while installing modules to assure all the module frames and supports are grounded properly For detailed information on grounding, please turn to the related electrical regulation for installation or insult reliable solar system installation company.

Use electroplated support frame to assure good circuit break-over.

There are grounding holes on the frame of modules and all the frames should be properly grounded. Correct and reliable grounding connection of oxidation frames needs a reinforced or jagged gasket. Confirmed and listed equipment allows to be grounded as the metal framework of solar modules.

Chart. Grounded connection components

No.	Items	Specification	Requirement
1	Screw bolt	M4×20 mm	Stainless steel
2	Flat washer	M4×14 mm	Stainless steel
3	Double-color grounded cable	BVR 450/750V	2.5mm ²
4	Star washer	M4 mm	Stainless steel
5	Flange nut	M4 mm	Stainless steel

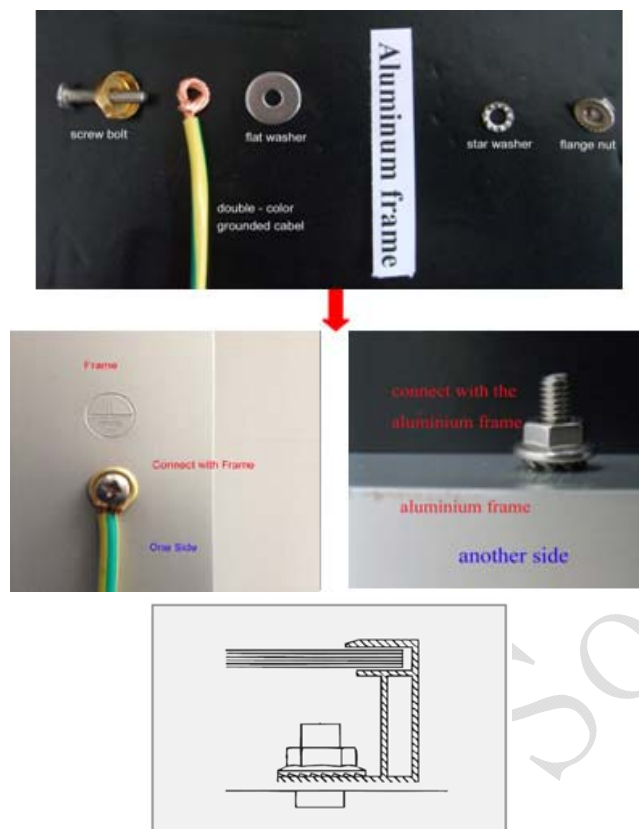


Figure 5. Grounded operation figure

The grounded cable should be multicore copper with colors of yellow and green. The wire across section area must be larger than 12AWG or 2.5 mm²

First strip 16mm insulating jacket from the end of the grounded wire carefully to avoid nicking or cutting conductors. Be careful not to damage the wire core. Wrap the stripped cable head to the shape as shown in the chart above. In order to resemble the chart above, successively insert the stainless M4 screw into the cup-shaped M4 copper washer, grounded wire and flat M4 stainless washer and then into star-shaped M4 stainless washer through the framework of the module. Finally screw in the stainless steel M4 butterfly-shaped nut. The recommended torque of stainless steel M4 butterfly-shaped nut is 1.5 Nm. Check the connection of grounded cable and support frame.

As for the grounding method and detailed requirements for arrangement of wires, please abide by the related regulation for installation, such as National Electrical Code, NEC Article 250, Canadian Electrical Code, CEC Part 1, International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC and CENELEC, etc.



4、System installation

4.1 Site selection

Choose a proper place for a system installation. One should consider the factors may affect the solar panel, such as the terrain, sunlight radiation, wind speed, thunder, hailstone, drainage,

snow accumulation, and corrosion.

The solar module should be installed in a proper place where the module can be fully exposed under the sunlight and couldn't be shaded. This is especially true for the winter.

The installation ground should be flat; the base should be 300mm higher than the surrounding area and easy to drain. It shouldn't be installed near corrosive material and dust.

4.2 Tilt angle

To let the solar panel gain more sunlight, the solar module should be installed in proper direction and tilt angle. For example, in the northern hemisphere, the module should face to south and in southern hemisphere, the module should face to north.

The tilt angle of the PV module is the measured between the PV module and a horizontal ground surface. The PV module generates the maximum output power it faces the sun directly.

Reference for installation dip angle in difference latitude:

Latitude of Installation position	0°-15°	15°-25°	25°-30°	30°-35°	35°-40°	Upon 40°
Dip Angle	15°	Same as the latitude	Latitude+5°	Latitude+5°	Latitude+5°	Latitude+5°

Please refer to the standard PV system installation guide or consult with a local PV system installation company.

4.3 Choose mounting

Usually the solar module is installed on the mounting system. The mounting system could be installed in fixed mode or tracking mode. The material of the mounting system should be durable, with high mechanical strength, anticorrosive and uv-resistant.

No matter what kind of installation mode, the mounting system should be able to bear the total weight of the solar panels, should be able to bear the local maximum wind speed, the maximum mechanical load pressure of the snow, should be fit for the local earthquake resistant requirement, should have proper lightening protection and grounding system, and the mounting system should have enough mechanical stiffness to prevent the effect of the vibration caused by external force.

The installation personnel should follow the installation guide and the safety standards of the mounting system, during the installation process.

When the solar panel is installed on the ground, there must be enough space from the ground to the bottom of the solar panel, to prevent the effects caused by accumulated snow or water.

When the solar panel is installed on the roof or the top of the building, one needs to ensure the roof and the building structures are proper for installation. If the installation structure needs to get through the roof or the top of the building, it must be sealed to prevent the leakage of water.

When the solar panel is installed on the roof, the slope of the square array shouldn't be more than 5in/ft(416mm/m) and the distance from the solar panel lower limb to the outer edge of the roof should be more than 10cm.

Note: Minimum 100 mm spacing between the module frames and surface of the mounting plate or ground is required to allow air to circulate behind the module.

The fire rating of Sun Earth solar panel is C class. Please consider the local requirements, install the solar panel on the roof, which has proper fire rating. The roof fire rating may be

affected by installed the solar panel, please consult with your local system design and installation company.

Other installation is also accepted if it is fit for the system requirement. The mounting system design suggestion is in Figure 6.

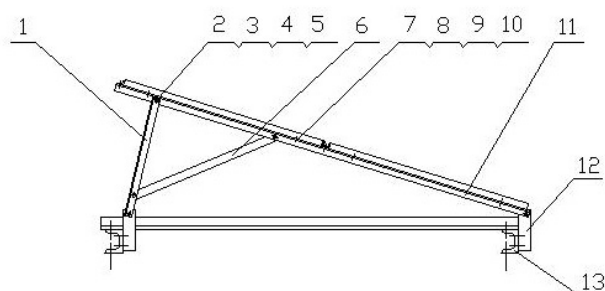


Figure 6. Suggestions for the mounting system

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 40mm×40mm Angle iron | 2. M16×35 Screw | 3. M16 Screw |
| 4. M16 Flat Gasket | 5. M16 Spring Gasket | 6. 40mm×40mm Angle iron |
| 7. M16×16 Screw | 8. M6 Screw | 9. M6 Flat Gasket |
| 10. M6 Spring Gasket | 11. 40mm×40mm Angle iron | 12. 40mm×40mm Angle iron |
| 13. 100mm channel bar | | |

4.4 Module Installation

The position and connected mode (in series or in parallel) for solar module installation should follow the construction drawings (mechanical drawing and electric drawing).

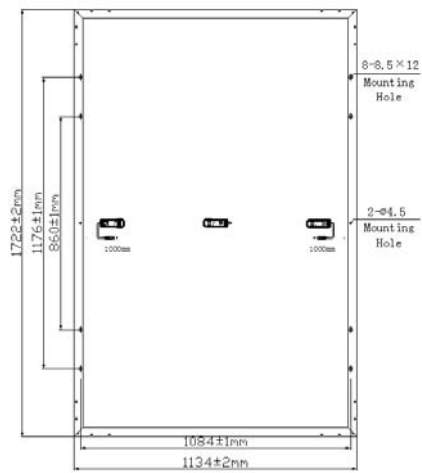
The edge of the module with the junction box should be turned upward, to avoid the rain and splashed water. The drainage holes shouldn't be jammed.

There are four installation holes (diameter 8.5mm) on the solar module frame, each side has two holes. The modules can be installed on the mounting system through these holes. The module assumed load is 2400Pa (48.36 lb/ft²).

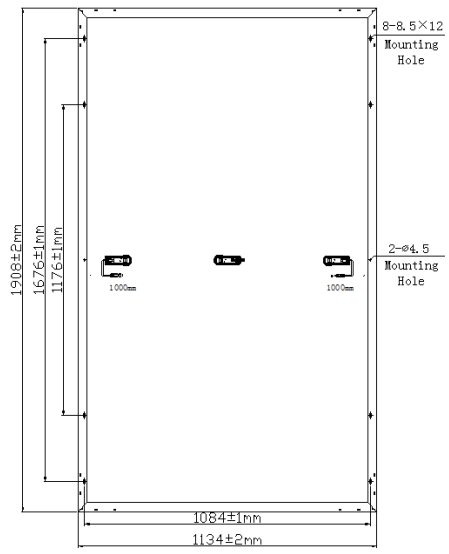
Considering the local wind speed and the snow pressure, the extra-reinforced structure could be used to strengthen the fixed structure. The system designer and installation personnel should be responsible for the calculation of the mounting system loading capacity.

Please put the flat gasket on the screw, then put the screw through the solar module and the mounting system installation hole from the inner side of the module. Then put another flat gasket and spring gasket on the screw, tighten the nuts. The Figure 7 is the installation draw for the solar module.

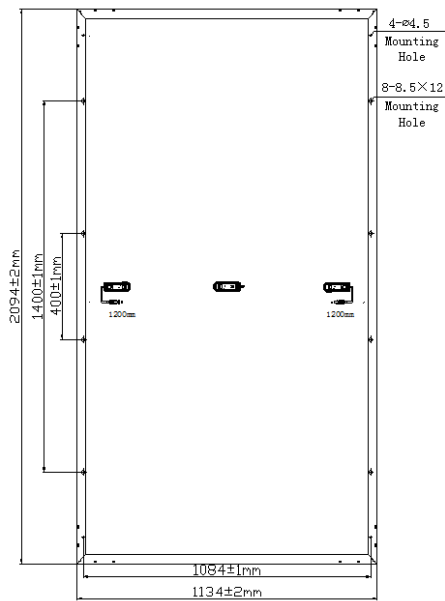
M8 Half Cells Module Series:



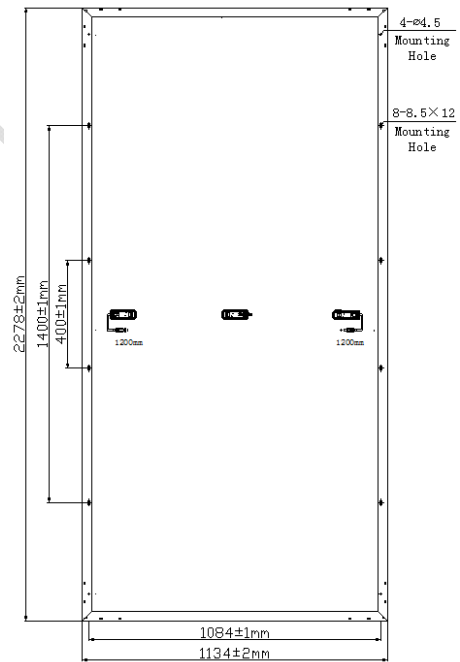
DXM8-54H Panel



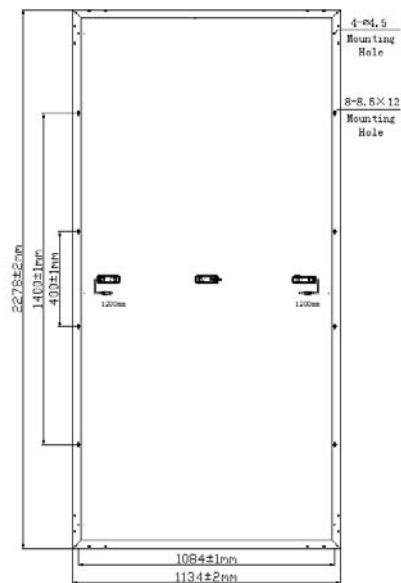
DXM8-60H Panel



DXM8-66H Panel



DXM8-72H Panel



DXM8-72HBG Panel

Figure 7. Panel Installation Dimension

If the mounting system applies, other installation method also accepted, such as fixing by compact clamps. See Figure 8.

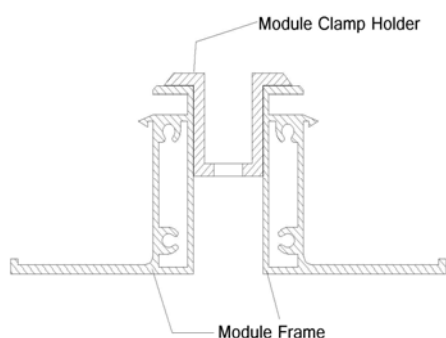


Figure 8. Position of the compact clamps between two solar panels

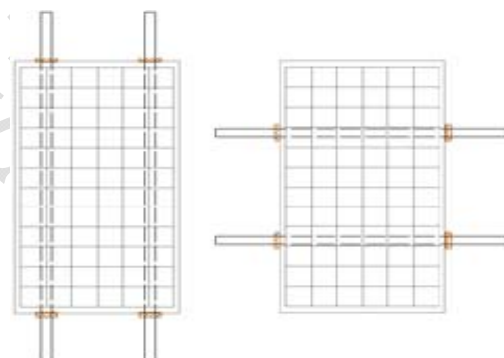


Figure 9. Fixing by proper compact clamps

Solar panel can be fixed from long side and short side by frame sharp compact clamps (but fixed from long side is the first proposal) . See Figure 9. The maximum torque of the nut bolt M8 compatible to the compact clamp is 16Nm.

Under such circumstances, compact clamp much be fixed within the suitable area where will not bring the damage to the solar module.

Clamps position information

Module Type	Fix from short side (Distance from edge to clamp center)	Fix from long side (Distance from edge to clamp center)
DXM8-54H	100-240mm	345 ± 50mm
DXM8-60H	100-240mm	380 ± 50mm
DXM8-66H	100-240mm	420 ± 50mm
DXM8-72H	100-240mm	455 ± 50mm
DXM8-72HBG	100-240mm	455 ± 50mm

Note: Make sure not to distort the frame of solar panels during fixing process.

And compact clamps are forbidden to contact glass.



- Do not drill holes on the glass surface of the module. Otherwise the product warranty will become invalid.
- Do not drill extra mounting holes on the framework of the module. Otherwise the product warranty will become invalid.
- Do not move modules by using the junction box or the cable.
- Do not stand or step on the modules.
- Do not drop module or allow objects to fall on module.
- Do not put any heavy objects on the modules.
- Inappropriate transport or installation may damage the glass or framework of modules.

5 Testing, commissioning and troubleshooting

Protect yourself from electric shock when troubleshooting or maintaining the solar system.

Test all electrical and electronic components of the system before using it. Follow the instructions in the guides supplied with the components and equipment.

5.1 Testing modules connected in series before they are connected to system.

Check the open-circuit voltage of every series module by a digital multimeter. The measured values should correspond to the sum of the open-circuit voltage of the individual module. You will find the rated voltage in the technical specifications of the type of the module used. If the measured value is significantly lower than the expected value, please proceed as described under “Troubleshooting an excessively low voltage.”

Check the short-circuit current of every series circuit. It can be measured directly by a digital multimeter connected in the two terminals of series circuit or module. Attention, the rated scale of the rated current of load should more than 1.25 times of the rated short-circuit current of series module. You will find the rated current in the technical specifications of the type of module used. The measured value can vary significantly, depending on weather conditions, the time of day and shading of the module.

5.2 Troubleshooting low voltages

Identify the commonly low voltage and excessively low voltage. Typically, the low voltage mentioned here is the decrease of open-circuit voltage of the module, which is caused by the temperature rising of solar cells or lower irradiance. Excessively low voltage is typically caused by improper connections at the terminals or defective bypass diodes.

First, check all wiring connections to make sure it is not open-circuit or is not connection well.

Second, check the open-circuit voltage of each module.

Third, Fully cover the modules with an opaque material. Disconnect the wiring at both terminals of the modules. Remove the opaque material from the module to be checked and measure the open-circuit voltage at its terminals.

If the measured voltage is only half of the rated, this indicates a defective bypass diode. Refer to "Testing and replacing bypass diodes".

In the case of not very low irradiance, if the voltages across the terminals differ from the

rated value by more than 5 percent, this indicates a bad electrical connection.

6. Maintenance

Sun Earth recommends the following maintenance in order to ensure optimum performance of the module:

Clean the glass surface of the module as necessary. Always use water and a soft sponge or cloth for cleaning. A mild, non-abrasive cleaning agent can be used to remove stubborn dirt. Detergent for dishwasher is not recommended.

Check the electrical and mechanical connections every six months to verify that they are clean, secure and undamaged.

If any problem arises, have them investigated by a competent specialist. Should obey the maintenance instruction for related components as to the maintenance instructions for all components used in the system.

7. Demolishment of the system

When disassembling conductors, one must fully cover the modules with a material to avoid electricity.

When disconnecting the system from the power source, every single component used in the system should comply with the operating instruction.

Disassembling is allowed only when the system stops operating. In the process of operation, abide by all the safety operation instruction applicable to the installation,

8. Recycle of Solar Panels

Under no circumstance, solar panels can be disposed as common house rubbish.

9. Technical data of Solar Panels

9.1. Electrical Parameters

Standard Testing Condition(STC): AM1.5 $E_e=1000W/m^2$ $T_c=25^\circ C$;

Power Measurement Tolerance $\pm 3\%$

M8 Half Cells Mono Module Series:

Model of the panel	Type of the cell	Quantity of the cells	Rated Max. Power (W)	Power Tolerance	Voltage at Pmax (Vmp)	Current at Pmax (Imp)	Open-circuit Voltage (Voc)	Short-circuit Current (Isc)	Eff. of the panel (%)
DXM8-72H	Mono – Crystal Silicon	144 in Series	535	0~+5W	41.6	12.86	49.6	13.77	20.7
			540		41.7	12.95	49.7	13.85	20.9
			545		41.8	13.04	49.8	13.92	21.1
			550		41.9	13.13	49.9	13.99	21.3
			555		42.0	13.21	50.0	14.06	21.5
			560		42.1	13.30	50.5	14.11	21.7
			565		42.2	13.39	50.7	14.18	21.9
			570		42.3	13.48	50.9	14.25	22.1
			575		42.4	13.56	51.1	14.32	22.3
			580		42.5	13.65	51.3	14.39	22.5

			585		42.6	13.73	51.5	14.46	22.6
DXM8-66H	Mono – Crystal Silicon	132 in Series	490	0~+5W	38.1	12.86	45.5	13.77	20.6
			495		38.2	12.96	45.6	13.85	20.8
			500		38.3	13.05	45.7	13.92	21.1
			505		38.4	13.15	45.8	13.99	21.3
			510		38.5	13.25	45.9	14.06	21.5
			515		38.6	13.34	46.4	14.12	21.7
			520		38.7	13.44	46.6	14.20	21.9
			525		38.8	13.53	46.8	14.27	22.1
			530		38.9	13.62	47.0	14.35	22.3
			535		39.0	13.72	47.2	14.42	22.5
DXM8-60H	Mono – Crystal Silicon	120 in Series	445	0~+5W	34.6	12.86	41.3	13.77	20.5
			450		34.7	12.97	41.4	13.85	20.7
			455		34.8	13.07	41.5	13.92	21.0
			460		34.9	13.18	41.6	13.99	21.4
			465		35.1	13.25	42.0	14.08	21.5
			470		35.2	13.35	42.2	14.17	21.7
			475		35.3	13.46	42.4	14.26	22.0
			480		35.4	13.56	42.6	14.34	22.2
			485		35.5	13.66	42.8	14.42	22.4
DXM8-54H	Mono – Crystal Silicon	108 in Series	400	0~+5W	31.1	12.86	37.2	13.78	20.5
			405		31.2	12.98	37.3	13.85	20.7
			410		31.3	13.10	37.4	13.92	21.0
			415		31.4	13.22	37.5	13.99	21.3
			420		31.6	13.29	37.9	14.10	21.5
			425		31.7	13.41	38.1	14.20	21.8
			430		31.8	13.52	38.3	14.29	22.0
			435		31.9	13.64	38.5	14.38	22.3

Model of the panel	Type of the cell	Quantity of the cells	Rated Max. Power (W)	Power Tolerance	Voltage at Pmax (Vmp)	Current at Pmax (Imp)	Open-circuit Voltage (Voc)	Short-circuit Current (Isc)	Eff. of the panel (%)
DXM8-72HBG	Mono – Crystal Silicon	144 in Series	540	0~+5W	41.7	12.96	49.7	13.85	20.9
			545		41.8	13.04	49.8	13.92	21.1
			550		41.9	13.13	49.9	13.99	21.3
			555		42.0	13.21	50.0	14.06	21.5
			560		42.1	13.30	50.5	14.11	21.7
			565		42.2	13.39	50.7	14.18	21.9
			570		42.3	13.48	50.9	14.25	22.1
			575		42.4	13.56	51.1	14.32	22.3
			580		42.5	13.65	51.3	14.39	22.5
			585		42.6	13.73	51.5	14.46	22.6

Bifacial Output-Rearside Power Gain

DXM8-72HBG	5%	Maximum Power(Pmax)	578W	583W	588W	593W	599W	604W	609W	614W
		Module Efficiency STC(%)	22.36	22.56	22.76	22.97	23.17	23.37	23.57	23.78
	15%	Maximum Power(Pmax)	633W	638W	644W	650W	656W	661W	667W	673W
		Module Efficiency STC(%)	24.48	24.71	24.93	25.15	25.37	25.60	25.82	26.02
	25%	Maximum Power(Pmax)	688W	694W	700W	706W	713W	719W	725W	731W
		Module Efficiency STC(%)	26.61	26.86	27.10	27.34	27.58	27.82	28.07	28.31

9.2. Common Parameters

Model of the cell	M8 Half Cells	
Model of the panel	DXM8-72H DXM8-66H DXM8-60H DXM8-54H	DXM8-72HBG
Temperature Coefficients		
Open-Circuit Voltage (β_{Voc})	-0.30%/°C	
Short-Circuit Current (α_{Isc})	+0.05%/°C	
Pmax (γ_{Pmp})	-0.40%/°C	
NOCT	45°C	
Max. System Voltage	1500VDC	
Max. Over-Current Rating	25A	30A
Bypass Diodes	Three 30A, 50V	Three 50A, 50V
Junction Box	1500VDC; 20A; IP68	1500VDC; 30A; IP68
Output Cables	PV1-F 1×4mm ²	
Connector	1500VDC;	
Application Class	Class A	
Max. Bear Snow Loads (front)	5400Pa	
Max. Bear Wind Loads (front & back)	2400Pa	
Max. Hailstone Impact(diameter@ 23m/s)	25mm	
Operating Temperature	85% Rh, -40°C ~ +85°C	
Storage Temperature	85% Rh, -40°C ~ +85°C	

9.3 Module Size and Weight

	Model of the panel	Dimension (mm×mm×mm)	Mounting dimensions (mm×mm)	Weight (Kg)
M8 Half Cells	DXM8-72H	2278 ×1134 × 35	1400×1084 400×1084	28.0±3%
	DXM8-66H	2094 ×1134 × 35	1400×1084 400×1084	25.5±3%
	DXM8-60H	1908 ×1134 × 30	1676×1084	23.0±3%
		1908 ×1134 × 35	1176×1084	
	DXM8-54H	1722 ×1134 × 30	1176×1084 860×1084	21.0±3%
DXM8-72HBG	2278 ×1134 × 30	1400×1084 400×1084	32.0±3%	

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