

Energyflex® PV H1Z2Z2-K Cable (1.5kV DC)

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Energyflex® cables are designed to comply with the international standards of the solar plants.

They are dedicated to the photovoltaic system direct current (D.C.) side with a nominal D.C. voltage of 1.5 kV and a maximum D.C. voltage of 1.8 kV.

These cables are suitable for permanent outdoor long-term use, under variable and harsh climate conditions.

They are designed and tested to operate at a normal maximum conductor temperature of 90°C and for 20,000 hours up to 120°C. Therefore, the expected period use is 30 to 40 years under normal usage conditions (lifetime acc. to Arrhenius-Diagram).

DESCRIPTION

Application

These state-of-art 1.5kV D.C. cross-linked **Energyflex®** cables offer exceptional performances, easy installation and long-term reliability for solar plant. They link photovoltaic panels for Utility-Scale solar plants or rooftops, and also connect them to the array box (if existing), or potentially to the inverter.

- **Brand** : Energyflex®
- **Designation** : H1Z2Z2-K
- **Standard** : EN 50618:2014

Design

- Single core solar cable with low smoke, halogen free, cross-linked insulation and sheath.
- String Harness according to IEC 62548 Photovoltaic (PV) arrays - Design requirements.

Recommended Use

- Renewable Energies; Solar Plants.
- Intended for permanent use outdoor and indoor.
- Installation can be fixed or free movable / free hanging, and also in cable trays and conduits.
- These cables have a suitable behaviour in water : tests of Annexes D and E of H07RN8-F AD8 cables (100 days at 50 °C under 1 kV AC without breakdown) , and additional test of 1,5 year in hot water (85°C) under 1 kV DC without breakdown. They are suitable for submerged installations with a maximum cumulated immersion period of 6 months / year.

COMPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS



Conductor flexibility
Flexible class 5



Halogen free
IEC 60754-1; IEC 60754-2



Rated Voltage Uo/U (Um)
1.0/1.0 (1.2) kV AC
- 1.5/1.5 (1.8) kV DC



Operating temp.
-40 ... 90 °C



Max. conductor temp. in service
120 °C



Gases corrosivity
IEC 60754-2



Smoke density
IEC 61034-1-2



Weather resistance
Excellent



STANDARDS

International EN 50618;
IEC 62930

All drawings, designs, specifications, plans and particulars of weights, size and dimensions contained in the technical or commercial documentation of Nexans is indicative only and shall not be binding on Nexans or be treated as constituting a representation on the part of Nexans.

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Energyflex® PV cables are part of the KEYLIOS® product range that includes:

- PV LV-DC String Harnesses
- LV-DC Aluminium core cable - unarmoured for above ground installation
- LV-DC Aluminium core cable - armoured for direct buried installation
- MC4 Connectors
- MV-AC Underground cables

CHARACTERISTICS

Construction characteristics

Conductor material	Tin Coated Copper Class 5 acc. To EN 60228
Conductor flexibility	Flexible class 5
Insulation	Cross-linked halogen free rubber
Outer sheath	Cross-linked halogen free rubber
Sheath colour	Black (blue or red stripe on request)
Halogen free	IEC 60754-1; IEC 60754-2
Conductor shape	Circular

Dimensional characteristics

Number of cores	1
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Electrical characteristics

Rated Voltage U ₀ /U (Um)	1.0/1.0 (1.2) kV AC - 1.5/1.5 (1.8) kV DC
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Usage characteristics

Operating temperature, range	-40 ... 90 °C
Max. conductor temperature in service	120 °C
Packaging	Drum
Short-circuit max. conductor temperature	250 °C
Gases corrosivity	IEC 60754-2
Smoke density	IEC 61034-1-2
Ozone resistance	EN 50396:2005
Weather resistance	Excellent
Flame retardant	IEC 60332-1
Resistance to vibrations	Condition AH 3 (sever industrial conditions) acc. to HD 60364-5-52
U.V resistance	EN 50289-4-17 method A, for 720h. Nexans prestige test 4000h
Water proof	Passed 100 days 50°C water immersion test of EN 50525-2-21 annex D and E



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Flexible class 5



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IEC 60754-1; IEC 60754-2



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DIMENSIONAL VALUES

Cross section [mm ²]	Conductor diam. [mm]	Nom. insulation thick. [mm]	Nom. outer sheath thick. [mm]	Max. outer diam. [mm]	Approx. net weight [kg/km]	Min. bend. rad. installed [mm]	Tensile strength [N]
1.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	4.9	32	14.7	23
4	2.5	0.7	0.8	5.9	61	17.7	60
4	2.5	0.7	0.8	5.9	61	17.7	60
4	2.5	0.7	0.8	5.9	61	17.7	60
6	2.9	0.7	0.8	6.4	76	19.2	90
6	2.9	0.7	0.8	6.4	76	19.2	90
6	2.9	0.7	0.8	6.4	76	19.2	90
10	4.0	0.7	0.8	7.8	122	23.4	150
25	6.6	0.9	1.0	12.5	300	33.6	375
35	8.0	0.9	1.1	14.0	400	50	525
50	9.0	1.0	1.2	16.3	550	56	750
70	10.8	1.1	1.2	18.7	750	64	1050
95	12.6	1.1	1.3	20.8	970	72	1425
120	14.2	1.2	1.3	22.8	1250	78	1800
150	15.8	1.4	1.4	25.5	1550	90	2250
185	17.4	1.6	1.6	28.1	1900	98	2775
240	20.4	1.7	1.7	32.1	2400	110	3600

ELECTRICAL VALUES

Cross section [mm ²]	short circuit conductor 1s [kA]	Perm. current rat. air 60°C [A]	Perm. current rating tray 60°C [A]	Max. DC Resist. Cond. 20°C [Ohm/km]
1.5	189	30	29	13.7
4	0.5	55	52	5.09
4	504	55	52	5.09
4	504	55	52	5.09
6	0.8	70	67	3.39
6	756	70	67	3.39
6	756	70	67	3.39
10	1.3	98	93	1.95
25	3150	176	167	0.72
35	4410	218	207	0.52
50	6300	276	262	0.38
70	8820	347	330	0.27
95	11970	416	395	0.19
120	15120	488	464	0.15
150	18900	566	538	0.023
185	23310	644	612	0.022
240	30240	775	736	0.011

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CURRENT RATING TEMPERATURE

Ambient temperature = 60°C

Maximum conductor temperature = 120°C

TECHNICAL INFORMATION (1/3)

Peroxide Crosslinked Material

Cable insulation and jacket are both based on crosslinked polymers. Crosslinking is performed using peroxide technology. It means that the polymer macromolecular chains are physically bound by chemical links. The peroxide crosslinking is one of the most efficient ways to crosslink because it allows a crosslinking on a melt polymer, leading to a homogeneous network and a high density of links among the material thickness.

Advantages

- Infusible material (no more melting),
- Increased resistance to ageing: better thermal ageing, UV resistance, better resistance to chemicals...
- Better mechanical properties (impact, abrasion...),
- High integrity to support overload or short circuit.

Fig: The peroxide molecule decomposition leads to the formation of chemical bonds between polymer chains. After crosslinking, a three-dimensional network is obtained. The polymer chains are no more capable to slip among themselves and an infusible material is obtained with improved properties.

Halogen Free Material

Halogen based materials are widely used in cable industry with PVC and flame retardant additives. Halogens are a specific family of chemical elements: Fluorine (F), Chlorine (Cl), Bromine (Br), Iodine (I), Astatine (At).

These elements are well-known to bring high performances regarding fire retardancy. However, they generate during the burning phase a heavy dark smoke with the formation of highly toxic and corrosive gases. Our Energyflex® cables are totally free of these elements.

Halogen content by Ion Chromatography

Fig: A piece of material is burned in a tube and the emitted gases are carried and trapped for analysis. For a precise dosage of these different halogen elements, ion chromatography allows to separate these elements and to quantify accurately the amount of each species.

Corrosivity of smoke

Fig: As seen before, a piece of material is burned and the gases are trapped in a liquid solution to measure the corrosivity of smoke. The pH and conductivity are measured and should be higher than respectively 4.3 and 10 µS/mm.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION (2/3)

Long Term Thermal Endurance

The cable ageing under thermal oxidation leads to the degradation of the polymer material. To predict or at least to estimate what could be the lifetime of a material under thermal ageing, one uses the Arrhenius procedure depicted in the IEC 60216-1 to 4. The main principle is to age the material at high temperatures and then, using the Arrhenius law, to estimate/predict the lifetime at operating temperature (120 or 90°C).

Arrhenius plot

Ageing was performed at 4 different temperatures: 135°C, 150°C, 165°C and 180°C. The line (linear plot) allows to predict the lifetime at 120 and 90°C. The red dots represent the main targets we are looking for, i.e. the 20000h@120°C, 25years@90°C and 40years@90°C. The more the extrapolated line is above the red dots, the more the lifetime is higher than the target.

The obtained extrapolation is well above the targets and thus the estimated lifetime is bigger than 40years@90°C.

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Fig: Arrhenius plot of the insulation material. The criterion to determine the time to failure is chosen as a loss of 50% of the initial elongation at break. At this stage, the cable has initiated its degradation but it is not fully degraded.

Sunlight Resistance

One of the main causes of material ageing regarding photovoltaic application is the exposure to UV (Ultra-Violet) light, also called photo-degradation. The cable ageing under UV light is due to the combination of the temperature and UV irradiation (harmful UV irradiation is mainly between wavelengths 300 and 400 nm on the earth surface).

Accelerated ageing

Our jacketing material presents no degradation after 1 month of weathering acc. to the EN 50289-4-17 method A.

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Fig: The Xenon lamp generates a spectrum close to the sunlight one. The samples are placed facing the lamp and are submitted to a specific irradiance and temperature to accelerate the UV ageing.

Beyond the standard

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Fig: Here in our Nexans process, we exceed the test conditions of the EN (4000hours against 720h and 100W/m² against 43W/m² specified) and we see no change of the mechanical features.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION (3/3)

Dynamic Mechanical Performances

No dynamic mechanical tests are found in the EN 50618 standard because the cables are intended to be used without any dynamic constraints.

As Energyflex® could be used for Tracker systems, we have performed additional tests:

- Cyclic torsion
- Cyclic bending

Dynamic behaviour

Dynamic/cyclic mechanical constraints lead to the conductor degradation (copper/aluminium braid degradation). In our case, the cable present very good dynamic properties and still transmit current after 100 000 cycles in both torsion and bending.

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Fig:Torsion cycles: 50N ± 135° 100°/s

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Fig:Reverse bending: 100N ± 45° 160°/s

Fire/Flame Retardancy

Energyflex® cables are HFFR, i.e. Halogen Free Fire Retardant cables. The material is free of halogen and is capable to withstand a flame retardant test according to the EN 60332-1-2. It means that the cable presents a good resistance regarding the flame spread with a very good self-extinguishing behavior.

Resistance to flame test

The cable passes the EN 60332-1-2 where 600mm of cable are tested vertically. The flame is applied with a 45° angle and a 1kW burner.

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Fig:Picture of the flame test acc. to EN 60332-1. The flame is applied 1 to 8 minutes depending on the cable diameter. The test is compliant if after the flame application, the flame extinguishes with a burned length comprises between 50 and 540mm.