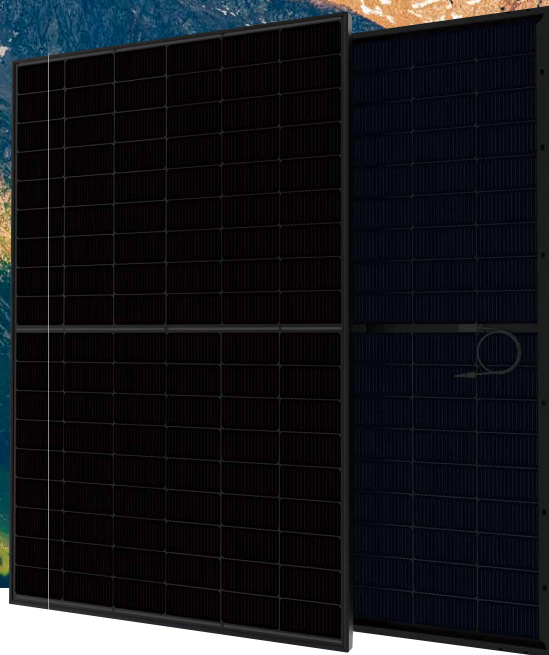




415-435W

G7T54BFB | 108-cell

16BB Half-cut N-type
Full Black



Product
Warranty



Power
Warranty

KEY FEATURES



16BB Half-cut Cell Technology

Lower LID/LeTID degradation and better low light performance
Attenuation $\leq 1\%$ (1st year) / $\leq 0.4\%$ (Linear)



Wider Application

No water-permeability and high wear-resistance,
can be widely used in high-humid, windy and dusty area



IP68 Junction Box

High waterproof level



Industry Leading High Yield

Bifacial TOPCon cell technology,
Dual-sided power generation gain from back side depending
on albedo, significantly reduce LCOE



Excellent Anti-PID Performance

192 hours Anti-PID test



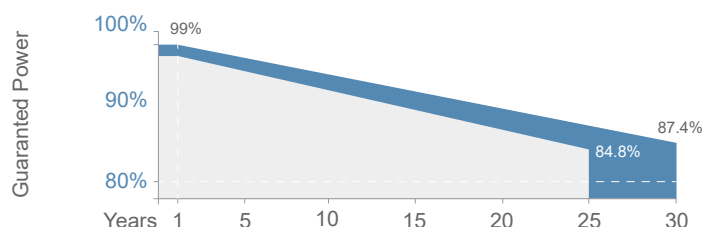
INTRODUCTION

SYSTEM & PRODUCT CERTIFICATES

- IEC 61215 / IEC 61730 / UL 61730
- ISO 9001: 2015 Quality Management System
- ISO 14001: 2015 Environment Management System
- ISO 45001: 2018 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems

PERFORMANCE WARRANTY

15 Years Product Warranty 30 Years Linear Power Warranty



Technical drawing of the PV-CELL LAMINATE WOLASS PRODEL showing front, side, and detail views with dimensions.

Front View: A rectangular panel with a grid pattern. Dimensions: 1134 (width) and 1087 (height).

Side View: A cross-section showing the panel's thickness and mounting structure. Dimensions: 30.0 (thickness), 1722 (total height), 1400 (height to mounting holes), 750 (height to top edge), and 400 (height to bottom edge).

Detail A-A (8:1): A cross-section of the mounting structure. Dimensions: 30 (width) and 15 (height).

Detail B-B (8:1): A cross-section of the mounting structure. Dimensions: 33 (width) and 30 (height).

Detail C (8:1): A circular detail of a mounting hole. Dimensions: 14.0 (hole diameter) and 9.0 (hole offset).

Detail D (8:1): A circular detail of a mounting hole. Dimensions: 10.0 (hole diameter) and 7.0 (hole offset).

Labels: PV-CELL LAMINATE WOLASS PRODEL, MOUNTING HOLE.

Cell Type	N-Type Monocrystalline (16 BusBar)
Number of Cells	108 (6×18)
Dimensions	1722×1134×30mm
Weight	24.5kg
Front Glass	2.0mm AR Coating Semi-tempered Glass
Back Glass	2.0mm Glazed Semi-tempered Glass
Frame	Anodized Aluminum Alloy
Output Cables	4mm²(IEC), 12AWG(UL) 350mm(+),250mm(-)or Customized Length
Junction Box	IP68, 3 Bypass Diodes
Connector	T01/LJQ-3-CSY/MC4/MC4-EVO2
Packaging	36Pieces/Pallet, 936/720(UAS) Pieces /40'HQ

Model	G7T54BFB-415W		G7T54BFB-420W		G7T54BFB-425W		G7T54BFB-430W		G7T54BFB-435W	
Testing Condition	STC	NOCT	STC	NOCT	STC	NOCT	STC	NOCT	STC	NOCT
Maximum Power (Pmax/W)	415	316	420	319	425	323	430	326	435	330
Operating Voltage (Vmpp/V)	32.29	30.50	32.42	30.70	32.55	30.90	32.68	31.10	32.81	31.30
Operating Current (Impp/A)	12.86	10.34	12.96	10.39	13.06	10.44	13.16	10.49	13.26	10.54
Open-circuit Voltage (Voc/V)	38.55	36.60	38.70	36.70	38.85	36.80	39.00	37.00	39.15	37.10
Short-circuit Voltage (Isc/A)	13.52	10.91	13.57	10.95	13.62	10.98	13.67	11.02	13.72	11.06
Modules Efficiency (%)	20.30		20.50		20.73		22.00		22.30	

Power Gain	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Pmax /W	446	468	489	510	531
Vmpp /V	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70
Impp /A	14.08	14.75	1542	16.09	16.76
Voc /V	38.30	38.30	38.30	38.30	38.30
Isc /A	14.94	15.65	16.36	17.07	17.79

Maximum System Voltage	1500V/DC
Operating Temperature	-40°C~+85°C
Maximum Series Fuse Rating	30A
Mechanical Load Front Side	5400Pa
Mechanical Load Back Side	2400Pa
Nominal operating cell temperature	43±2°C
Bifaciality	80%±5%

G7T54BFB-425W

The top graph shows the relationship between Current (A) and Power (W) versus Voltage (V) for different power densities. The x-axis represents Voltage (V) from 0 to 40. The left y-axis represents Current (A) from 0 to 16. The right y-axis represents Power (W) from 0 to 420. Five curves are shown, each corresponding to a different power density: 1000W/m² (green), 800W/m² (blue), 600W/m² (orange), 400W/m² (pink), and 200W/m² (purple). The curves show that as the power density increases, the current and power also increase for a given voltage. The curves are relatively flat until about 30V, after which they begin to drop sharply.

The bottom graph shows the relationship between Current (A) versus Voltage (V) for different temperatures. The x-axis represents Voltage (V) from 0 to 40. The y-axis represents Current (A) from 0 to 16. Three curves are shown, each corresponding to a different temperature: 75°C (blue), 50°C (red), and 25°C (green). The curves show that as the temperature increases, the current decreases for a given voltage. The curves are relatively flat until about 30V, after which they begin to drop sharply.