Huawei

H19-260_V2.0

HCSA-Sales-Smart PV V2.0

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Question: 1

What is not the function of the optimizer?

A. AFCI
B. Enable more eligible PV area and higher yield
C. Module-level management
D. RSD

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exact extract asks: “What is not the function of the optimizer?” The correct answer is AFCI because AFCI, or arc-fault circuit interrupter protection, is primarily an inverter/system-level active safety function, not the core function of the optimizer itself. Huawei’s Smart Module Controller/optimizer functions focus on improving energy yield, allowing each solar panel to operate independently, supporting flexible rooftop layout, enabling module-level optimization, and supporting rapid shutdown for personnel and firefighting safety. Huawei C&I material also describes the optimizer as linking the inverter to increase energy yield and supporting module-level management. AFCI is mentioned in Huawei safety documents as a PV safety technology used to detect or mitigate arc risks, but it is not the optimizer’s direct functional role in the same way as module-level management, higher yield, or RSD support. Huawei Smart Module Controller and C&I Smart PV safety/solution documents.

Question: 2

As we all know, Huawei measured the performance on usable capacity of the battery pack optimizer after the construction of a power station in Tangshan. At that time, what is the improved ratio in the average discharged capacity of the enabling optimizer compared with the forbidding optimizer?

A. 2 - 2.5%
B. 5 - 10%
C. 1 - 1.5%
D. 0.3-0.5%

Answer: B

Explanation:

The exact extract asks for the improvement ratio in average discharged capacity when the battery pack optimizer is enabled compared with when the optimizer is forbidden. The correct answer is 5 - 10%. This fits Huawei's Smart String ESS positioning, where pack-level optimization is designed to increase usable battery energy by reducing battery-pack mismatch and allowing packs to be charged and discharged more independently. In ESS systems, pack differences caused by manufacturing tolerance, temperature, aging, and SOC imbalance can limit usable capacity if packs are controlled as one fixed series group. Huawei's pack-level optimizer architecture reduces that mismatch impact and increases the available discharge capacity. Public Huawei-aligned ESS materials describe pack-level optimization as ensuring more usable energy, while industry coverage of Huawei's Smart String ESS states that pack-level optimization improves charge/discharge capacity by about 6%, which falls directly inside the 5 - 10% option range. Huawei Smart String ESS solution materials and Huawei ESS coverage.

Question: 3

Huawei rack-level/pack-level optimization design, which mainly solves the problem below:

A. Reduce the impact of battery inconsistencies on the system
B. Slow down the degredation of all battery cells
C. Increase battery system density
D. Expand the capacity of battery packs/racks.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exact extract asks what Huawei rack-level/pack-level optimization design mainly solves. The correct answer is A. Reduce the impact of battery inconsistencies on the system. In large ESS deployments, battery packs and racks do not behave identically over time. Their SOC, SOH, temperature, internal resistance, and aging rates differ, and these inconsistencies reduce usable capacity and may force the whole system to follow the weakest pack or rack. Huawei's Smart String ESS design uses pack-level optimization, rack-level management, and refined electronic control to reduce the negative effect of these inconsistencies. The purpose is not primarily to slow every cell's chemical degradation, increase physical energy density, or expand the nominal rack capacity. Those may be indirect commercial benefits, but the technical design principle is mismatch mitigation and refined energy management. Huawei describes pack-level optimization, rack-level management, and safety design as controlling lithium-battery inconsistency and uncertainty, improving available capacity and safety. Huawei FusionSolar Smart String ESS and PV+ESS integration materials.

Question: 4

Synchronous adjustment camera is a synchronous motor without mechanical load. It automatically increases reactive power output when the voltage of the grid rises and absorbs reactive power when the voltage of the grid drops to maintain the voltage, improve the stability of the power system and improve the power supply quality of the system

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
The exact extract states that the synchronous adjustment camera increases reactive power output when grid voltage rises and absorbs reactive power when grid voltage drops. That operating logic is reversed, so the correct answer is False. A synchronous condenser, or synchronous compensator, is indeed a synchronous machine without a mechanical driven load and is used for voltage and reactive power support. However, when grid voltage drops, the system should supply or generate reactive power to support voltage recovery. When grid voltage rises, it should absorb reactive power to prevent overvoltage and stabilize the system. The statement in the question says the opposite: it claims reactive power output increases when voltage rises and is absorbed when voltage drops. That contradicts normal reactive-voltage regulation behavior. Therefore, despite the opening definition being mostly correct, the reactive power response described in the statement is incorrect. ENTSO-E synchronous condenser technical sheet and power-system reactive compensation references.

Question: 5

Which of the following micro-grid scenarios requires a backup time of more than 6 hours?

A. Industrial and commercial load micro-network
B. New city micro-grid
C. Civil load-like micro-grid
D. Industrial load micro-grid

Answer: B

Explanation:
The exact extract asks which micro-grid scenario requires a backup time of more than 6 hours. The correct answer is B. New city micro-grid. A new city micro-grid is a large, high-continuity power-supply scenario, not a small backup-only C&I load scenario. It is closer to the Red Sea/New City type of architecture, where PV and ESS must support broad, continuous power demand and maintain stable power for a large community or city-level load. Huawei's public Smart Micro-grid materials emphasize grid black-start, multiple operating modes, rapid on/off-grid switching, high/low-voltage ride-through, and reliable supply for critical loads. Huawei's Red Sea New City project is described as a large PV+ESS microgrid intended to provide clean power

at city scale. Compared with industrial or commercial backup scenarios, this type of new-city microgrid needs longer backup autonomy, so the “more than 6 hours” requirement aligns with option B. Huawei Smart Micro-grid and Red Sea New City materials.