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Photovoltaic system performance – Part 1: Monitoring

INTERNATIONAL
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COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM PERFORMANCE –

Part 1: Monitoring

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61724-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 82: Solar photovoltaic energy systems.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2017. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- Monitoring of bifacial systems is introduced.
- Irradiance sensor requirements are updated.
- Soiling measurement is updated based on new technology.
- Class C monitoring systems are eliminated.
- Various requirements, recommendations and explanatory notes are updated.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

| FDIS | Report on voting |
|--------------|------------------|
| 82/1904/FDIS | 82/1925/RVD |

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61724 series, published under the general title *Photovoltaic system performance*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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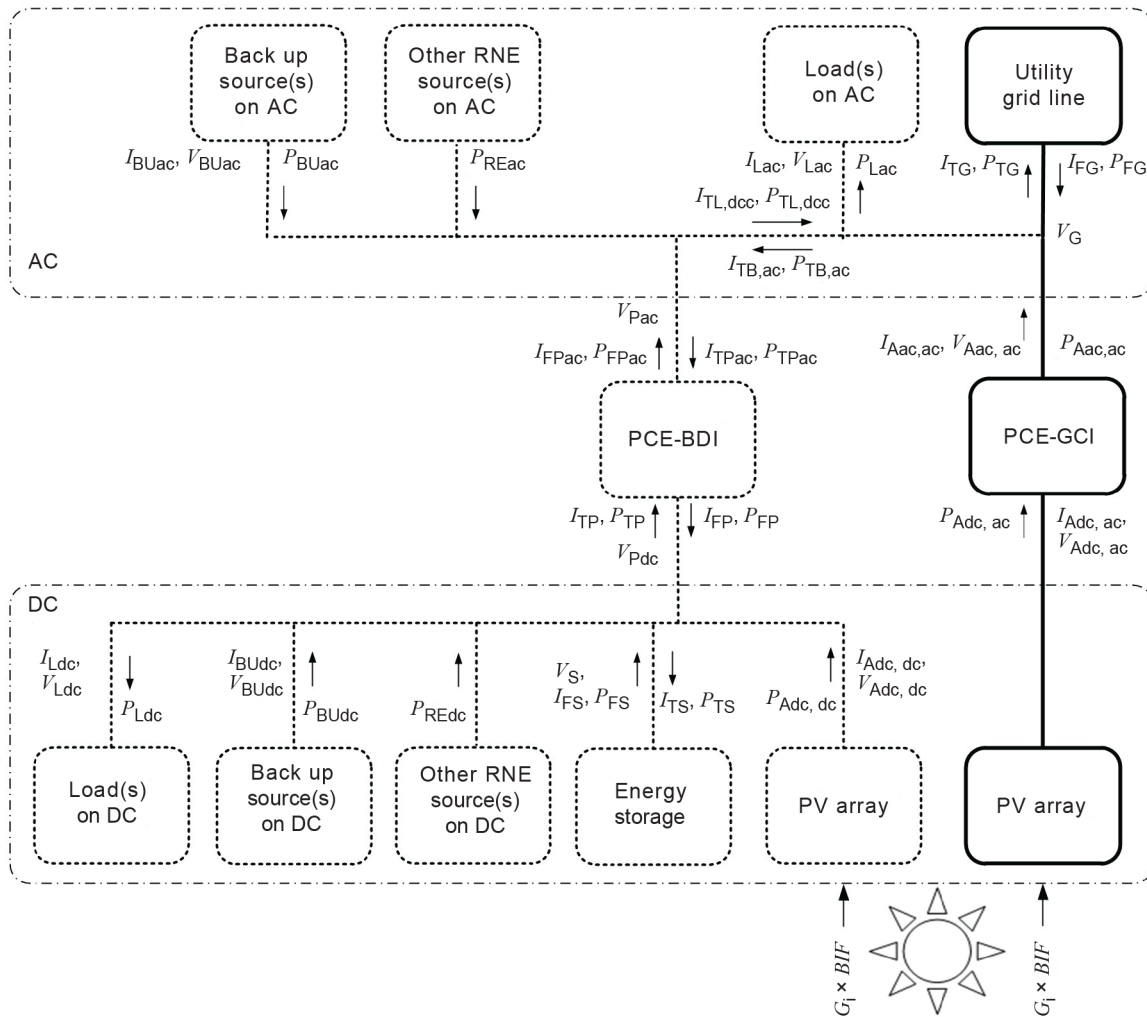
INTRODUCTION

This document defines classes of photovoltaic (PV) performance monitoring systems and serves as guidance for ~~various~~ monitoring system choices.

Figure 1 illustrates ~~possible~~ major elements comprising different PV system types.

The main clauses of this document are written for grid-connected systems without local loads, energy storage, or auxiliary sources, as shown by the bold lines in Figure 1. Annex E includes some details for systems with additional components.

The PV array may include both fixed-axis and ~~tracking~~ ~~tracker~~ systems and both flat-plate and concentrator systems. ~~Module-level electronics, if present, may be a component of the monitoring system.~~



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Key

RNE: renewable energy

PCE: power conditioning equipment

BDI: bi-directional inverter

GCI: grid-connected inverter

Bold lines denote simple grid-connected system without local loads, energy storage, or auxiliary sources.

Figure 1 – Possible elements of PV systems

The purposes of a performance monitoring system are diverse and ~~can~~ could include ~~the following:~~

- ~~identification of performance trends in an individual PV system;~~
- ~~localization of potential faults in a PV system;~~
- ~~comparison of PV system performance to design expectations and guarantees;~~
- ~~comparison of PV systems of different configurations; and~~
- ~~comparison of PV systems at different locations.~~

comparing performance to design expectations and guarantees as well as detecting and localizing faults.

~~These diverse purposes give rise to a diverse set of requirements, and different sensors and/or analysis methods may be more or less suited depending on the specific objective. For example,~~ For comparing performance to design expectations and guarantees, the focus should be on system-level data and consistency between prediction and test methods; ~~while for analysing performance trends.~~

For detecting and localizing faults there ~~may~~ should be ~~a need for~~ greater resolution at sub-levels of the system and an emphasis on measurement repeatability and correlation metrics ~~rather than absolute accuracy.~~

The monitoring system should be adapted to the PV system's size and user requirements. In general, larger ~~and more expensive~~ PV systems should have more monitoring points and higher accuracy sensors than smaller and lower-cost PV systems. ~~This document defines three classifications of monitoring system with differentiated requirements which are appropriate to a range of purposes.~~

PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM PERFORMANCE –

Part 1: Monitoring

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61724 outlines terminology, equipment, and methods for performance monitoring and analysis of photovoltaic (PV) systems. ~~It addresses sensors, installation, and accuracy for monitoring equipment in addition to measured parameter data acquisition and quality checks, calculated parameters, and performance metrics.~~ It also serves as a basis for other standards which rely upon the data collected.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-131, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 131: Circuit theory*

IEC 60904-2, *Photovoltaic devices – Part 2: Requirements for photovoltaic reference devices*

~~IEC 60904-3, *Photovoltaic devices – Part 3: Measurement principles for terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) solar devices with reference spectral irradiance data*~~

IEC 60904-5, *Photovoltaic devices – Part 5: Determination of the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of photovoltaic (PV) devices by the open-circuit voltage method*

IEC 60904-7, *Photovoltaic devices – Part 7: Computation of the spectral mismatch correction for measurements of photovoltaic devices*

~~IEC 60904-10, *Photovoltaic devices – Part 10: Methods of linearity measurement*~~

IEC 61215 (all parts), *Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules – Design qualification and type approval*

IEC 61557-12, *Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 12: Power metering and monitoring devices (PMD)*

IEC TS 61724-2, *Photovoltaic system performance – Part 2: Capacity evaluation method*

IEC TS 61724-3, *Photovoltaic system performance – Part 3: Energy evaluation method*

IEC TS 61836, *Solar photovoltaic energy systems – Terms, definitions and symbols*

~~IEC 62053-21, *Electricity metering equipment (a.c.) – Particular requirements – Part 21: Static meters for active energy (classes 1 and 2)*~~

IEC 62053-22, *Electricity metering equipment – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,1S, 0,2S and 0,5S)*

IEC 62670-3, *Photovoltaic concentrators (CPV) – Performance testing – Part 3: Performance measurements and power rating*

IEC 62817:2014, *Photovoltaic systems – Design qualification of solar trackers*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-1, *Uncertainty of measurement – Part 1: Introduction to the expression of uncertainty in measurement*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, *Uncertainty of measurement – Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

ISO 9060:2018, *Solar energy – Specification and classification of instruments for measuring hemispherical solar and direct solar radiation*

ISO 9488, *Solar energy – Vocabulary*

~~ISO 9846, *Solar energy – Calibration of a pyranometer using a pyrliometer*~~

~~ISO 9847, *Solar energy – Calibration of field pyranometers by comparison to a reference pyranometer*~~

~~WMO No. 8, *Guide to meteorological instruments and methods of observation*~~

~~ASTM G183, *Standard Practice for Field Use of Pyranometers, Pyrliometers and UV Radiometers*~~

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Photovoltaic system performance –
Part 1: Monitoring**

**Performances des systèmes photovoltaïques –
Partie 1: Surveillance**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM PERFORMANCE –

Part 1: Monitoring

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

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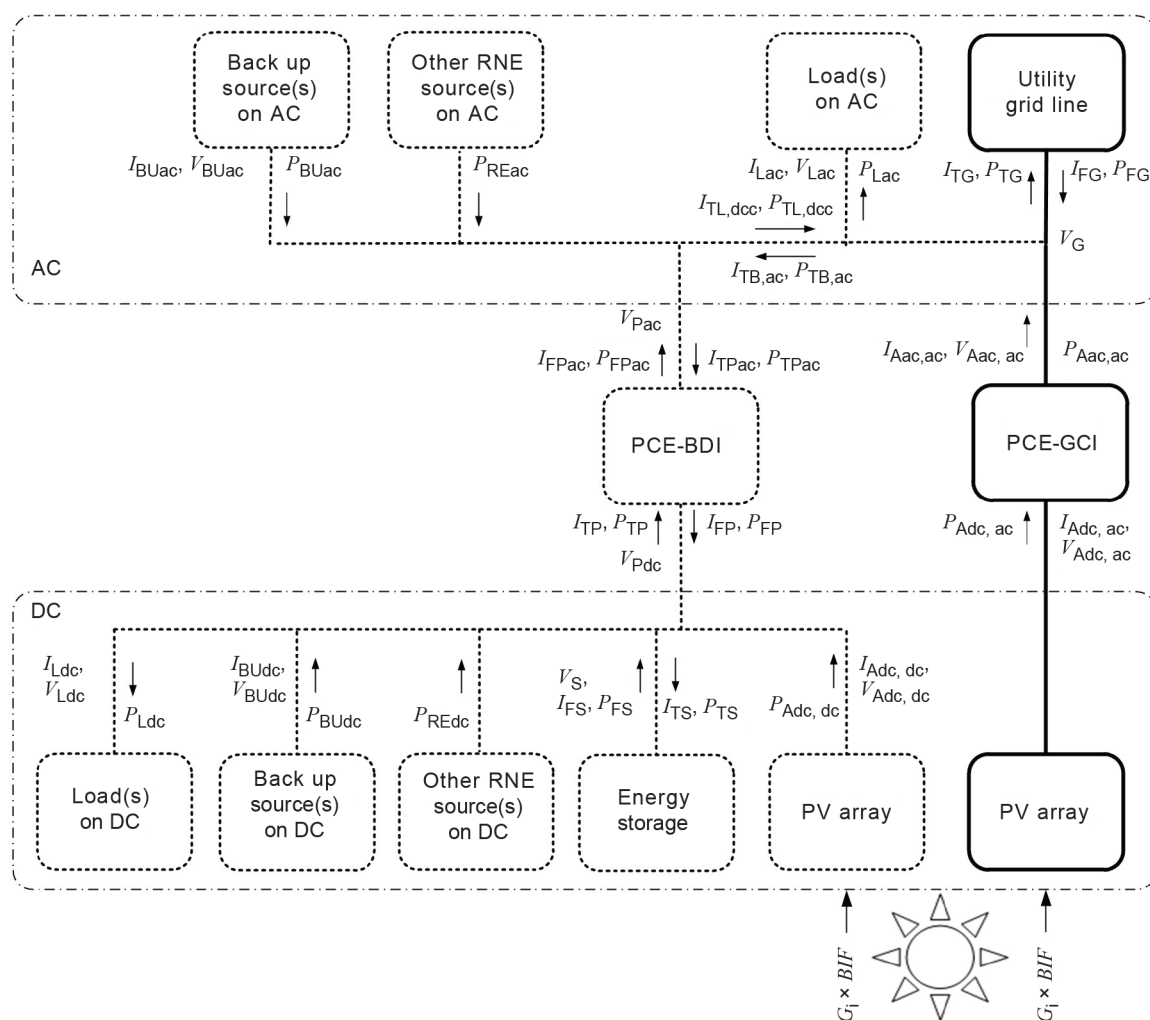
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INTRODUCTION

This document defines classes of photovoltaic (PV) performance monitoring systems and serves as guidance for monitoring system choices.

Figure 1 illustrates major elements comprising different PV system types. The main clauses of this document are written for grid-connected systems without local loads, energy storage, or auxiliary sources, as shown by the bold lines in Figure 1. Annex E includes some details for systems with additional components.

The PV array may include both fixed-axis and tracker systems and both flat-plate and concentrator systems.



IEC

Key

RNE: renewable energy

PCE: power conditioning equipment

BDI: bi-directional inverter

GCI: grid-connected inverter

Bold lines denote simple grid-connected system without local loads, energy storage, or auxiliary sources.

Figure 1 – Possible elements of PV systems

The purposes of a performance monitoring system are diverse and could include comparing performance to design expectations and guarantees as well as detecting and localizing faults.

For comparing performance to design expectations and guarantees, the focus should be on system-level data and consistency between prediction and test methods.

For detecting and localizing faults there should be greater resolution at sub-levels of the system and an emphasis on measurement repeatability and correlation metrics.

The monitoring system should be adapted to the PV system's size and user requirements. In general, larger PV systems should have more monitoring points and higher accuracy sensors than smaller and lower-cost PV systems.

PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM PERFORMANCE –

Part 1: Monitoring

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61724 outlines terminology, equipment, and methods for performance monitoring and analysis of photovoltaic (PV) systems. It also serves as a basis for other standards which rely upon the data collected.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-131, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 131: Circuit theory*

IEC 60904-2, *Photovoltaic devices – Part 2: Requirements for photovoltaic reference devices*

IEC 60904-5, *Photovoltaic devices – Part 5: Determination of the equivalent cell temperature (ECT) of photovoltaic (PV) devices by the open-circuit voltage method*

IEC 60904-7, *Photovoltaic devices – Part 7: Computation of the spectral mismatch correction for measurements of photovoltaic devices*

IEC 61215 (all parts), *Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules – Design qualification and type approval*

IEC 61557-12, *Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC – Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures – Part 12: Power metering and monitoring devices (PMD)*

IEC TS 61724-2, *Photovoltaic system performance – Part 2: Capacity evaluation method*

IEC TS 61724-3, *Photovoltaic system performance – Part 3: Energy evaluation method*

IEC TS 61836, *Solar photovoltaic energy systems – Terms, definitions and symbols*

IEC 62053-22, *Electricity metering equipment – Particular requirements – Part 22: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,1S, 0,2S and 0,5S)*

IEC 62670-3, *Photovoltaic concentrators (CPV) – Performance testing – Part 3: Performance measurements and power rating*

IEC 62817:2014, *Photovoltaic systems – Design qualification of solar trackers*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-1, *Uncertainty of measurement – Part 1: Introduction to the expression of uncertainty in measurement*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, *Uncertainty of measurement – Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

ISO 9060:2018, *Solar energy – Specification and classification of instruments for measuring hemispherical solar and direct solar radiation*

ISO 9488, *Solar energy – Vocabulary*

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

PERFORMANCES DES SYSTÈMES PHOTOVOLTAÏQUES –

Partie 1: Surveillance

AVANT-PROPOS

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La Norme internationale IEC 61724-1 a été établie par le comité d'études 82 de l'IEC: Systèmes de conversion photovoltaïque de l'énergie solaire.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2017. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- Présentation de la surveillance des modules PV bifaciaux.
- Mise à jour des exigences relatives aux capteurs d'éclairement énergétique.
- Mise à jour du mesurage de l'encrassement pour tenir compte des nouvelles technologies.
- Suppression des systèmes de surveillance de classe C.

- Mise à jour de différentes exigences, recommandations et notes explicatives.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

| FDIS | Rapport de vote |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 82/1904/FDIS | 82/1925/RVD |

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à son approbation.

La langue employée pour l'élaboration de cette Norme internationale est l'anglais.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2, il a été développé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 1 et les Directives ISO/IEC, Supplément IEC, disponibles sous www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. Les principaux types de documents développés par l'IEC sont décrits plus en détail sous www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 61724, publiées sous le titre général *Performances des systèmes photovoltaïques*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous webstore.iec.ch dans les données relatives au document recherché. À cette date, le document sera

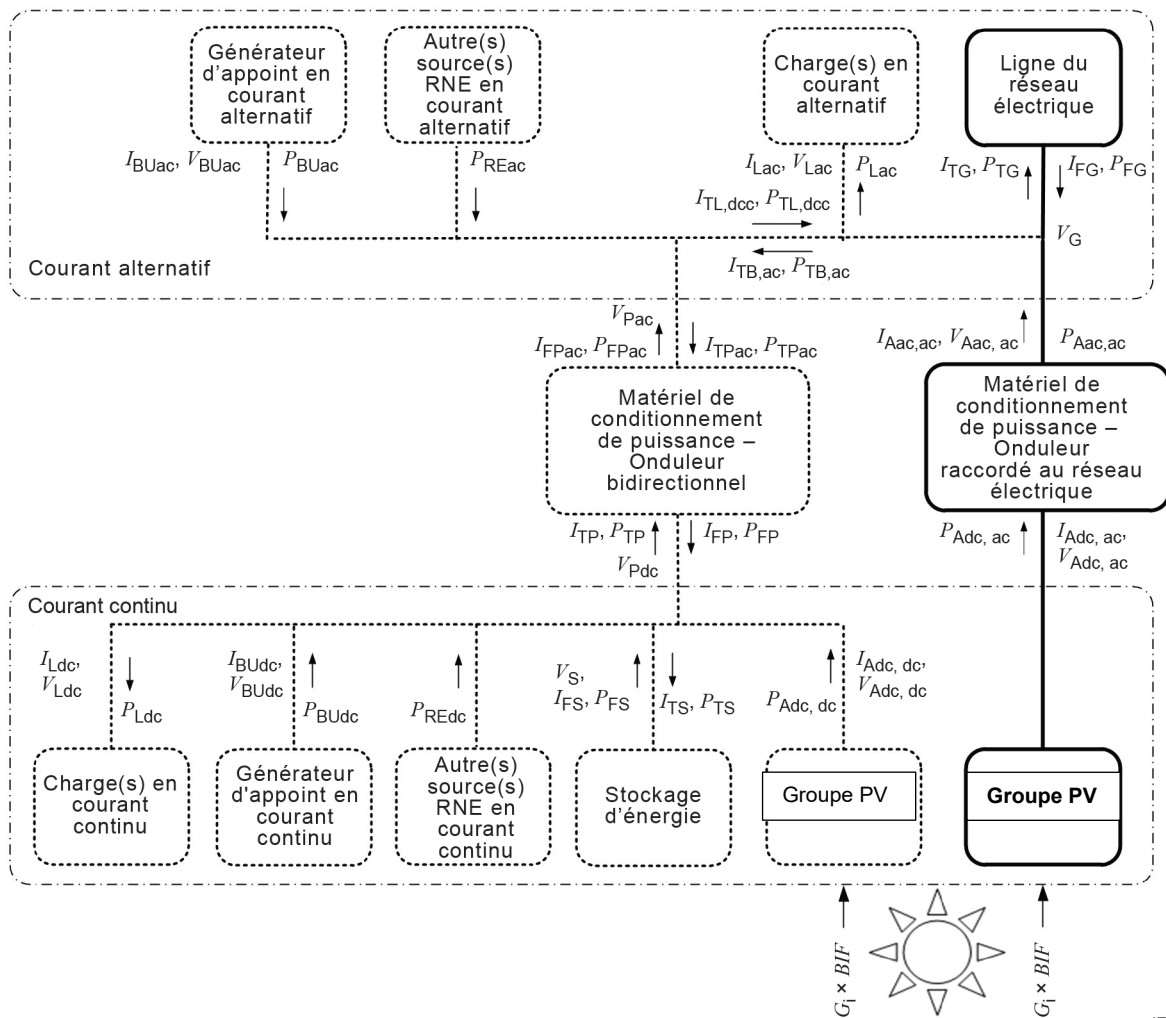
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- supprimé,
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- amendé.

INTRODUCTION

Le présent document définit les classes de systèmes de surveillance des performances des systèmes photovoltaïques (PV) et donne des recommandations relatives au choix des systèmes de surveillance.

La Figure 1 représente des éléments majeurs de différents types de systèmes PV. Les principaux articles du présent document sont rédigés pour les systèmes raccordés au réseau électrique sans charge locale, stockage d'énergie ou source auxiliaire, comme cela est représenté par les lignes en gras à la Figure 1. L'Annexe E donne quelques informations relatives aux systèmes avec des composants complémentaires.

Les groupes photovoltaïques pris en considération dans ce document peuvent être constitués de modules plans montés sur support fixe ou sur suiveur solaire. Les systèmes à concentration sont aussi pris en considération.



Légende:

RNE: énergie renouvelable (renewable energy);

PCE: matériel de conditionnement de puissance (power conditioning equipment);

BDI: onduleur bidirectionnel (bi-directional inverter);

GCI: onduleur raccordé au réseau électrique (grid-connected inverter).

Les lignes en gras indiquent un système simple raccordé au réseau électrique sans charge locale, stockage d'énergie ou source auxiliaire.

Figure 1– Éléments possibles des systèmes PV

Les objectifs d'un système de surveillance de la performance sont variés et peuvent comprendre la comparaison des performances afin de concevoir les attentes et les garanties, ainsi que la détection et la localisation des pannes.

Pour comparer les performances afin de concevoir les attentes et les garanties, il convient de concentrer l'attention sur les données au niveau du système et sur la fidélité entre les prédictions et les méthodes d'essai.

Pour détecter et localiser les pannes, il convient qu'il y ait une plus grande résolution dans les sous-niveaux du système et que l'accent soit mis sur la répétabilité du mesurage et les mesures de corrélation.

Il convient d'adapter le système de surveillance à la taille du système PV et aux exigences des utilisateurs. En règle générale, il convient que les systèmes PV les plus grands soient équipés de davantage de points de surveillance et de capteurs de plus grande exactitude par rapport aux systèmes PV plus petits et moins coûteux.

PERFORMANCES DES SYSTÈMES PHOTOVOLTAÏQUES –

Partie 1: Surveillance

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 61724 présente une terminologie, des équipements et des méthodes relatifs à la surveillance des performances et à l'analyse des systèmes photovoltaïques (PV). Elle sert également de base à d'autres normes qui s'appuient sur les données collectées.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60050-131, *Vocabulaire électrotechnique international – Partie 131: Théorie des circuits*

IEC 60904-2, *Dispositifs photovoltaïques – Partie 2: Exigences applicables aux dispositifs photovoltaïques de référence*

IEC 60904-5, *Dispositifs photovoltaïques – Partie 5: Détermination de la température de cellule équivalente (ECT) des dispositifs photovoltaïques (PV) par la méthode de la tension en circuit ouvert*

IEC 60904-7, *Dispositifs photovoltaïques – Partie 7: Calcul de la correction de désadaptation des réponses spectrales dans les mesures de dispositifs photovoltaïques*

IEC 61215 (toutes les parties), *Modules photovoltaïques (PV) pour applications terrestres - Qualification de la conception et homologation*

IEC 61557-12, *Sécurité électrique dans les réseaux de distribution basse tension jusqu'à 1 000 V c.a. et 1 500 V c.c. – Dispositifs de contrôle, de mesure ou de surveillance de mesures de protection – Partie 12: Dispositifs de comptage et de surveillance du réseau électrique (PMD)*

IEC TS 61724-2, *Photovoltaic system performance – Part 2: Capacity evaluation method* (disponible en anglais seulement)

IEC TS 61724-3, *Photovoltaic system performance – Part 3: Energy evaluation method* (disponible en anglais seulement)

IEC TS 61836, *Solar photovoltaic energy systems – Terms, definitions and symbols* (disponible en anglais seulement)

IEC 62053-22, *Équipement de comptage de l'électricité – Exigences particulières – Partie 22: Compteurs statiques d'énergie active en courant alternatif (classes 0,1 S, 0,2 S et 0,5 S)*

IEC 62670-3, *Concentrateurs photovoltaïques (CPV) – Essai de performances – Partie 3: Mesurages de performances et rapport de puissance*

IEC 62817:2014, *Systèmes photovoltaïques – Qualification de conception des suiveurs solaires*

Guide ISO/IEC 98-1, *Incertitude de mesure – Partie 1: Introduction à l'expression de l'incertitude de mesure*

Guide ISO/IEC 98-3, *Incertitude de mesure – Partie 3: Guide pour l'expression de l'incertitude de mesure (GUM:1995)*

ISO 9060:2018, *Solar energy – Specification and classification of instruments for measuring hemispherical solar and direct solar radiation* (disponible en anglais seulement)

ISO 9488, *Énergie solaire – Vocabulaire*