TR 117:2024 IEC TS 62446-3:2017, MOD (ICS 27.160)

TECHNICAL REFERENCE

Photovoltaic (PV) systems – Requirements for testing, documentation and maintenance – Photovoltaic modules and plants – Outdoor infrared thermography





TR 117:2024 IEC TS 62446-3:2017, MOD (ICS 27.160)

TECHNICAL REFERENCE

Photovoltaic (PV) systems - Requirements for testing, documentation and maintenance – Photovoltaic modules and plants – Outdoor infrared thermography

Published by Enterprise Singapore



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED Copyright © 2024 Enterprise Singapore Copyright © 2017 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilised in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from Enterprise Singapore, representing the IEC National Committee of Singapore, or the IEC. If you have any questions about the copyrights of Enterprise Singapore or the IEC or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact Enterprise Singapore at: standards@enterprisesg.gov.sg for further information.

TR 117:2024

National Foreword

This Technical Reference (TR) was prepared by the Working Group on Solar Photovoltaic Energy Systems set up by the Technical Committee on Power System and Utilisation under the purview of the Electrical and Electronic Standards Committee.

This TR is a modified adoption of IEC TS 62446-3:2017, "Photovoltaic (PV) systems – Requirements for testing, documentation and maintenance – Part 3: Photovoltaic modules and plants – Outdoor infrared thermography" published by the International Electrotechnical Commission.

The deviations are as follows:

- Subclause Modification
- 5.3 *Replaced* the recommended waiting time.

Explanation: Due to high cloud cover and the often-erratic cloud movements in the tropics, it can be rare to have a 15-minute steady state conditions in Singapore. If steady state conditions can be achieved in less than 15 min, operators should proceed.

5.4.2 *Added* text to highlight cases for solar PV plants located in urban areas.

Explanation: To specifically address the case of piloting in densely built-up areas such as those in Singapore.

NOTE 1 – IEC 62446-2 and IEC 62930 cited in Clause 2 had already been published at the time of adoption.

NOTE 2 – Where numerical values are expressed as decimals, the comma is read as a full point.

This TR is a provisional standard made available for application over a period of three years. The aim is to use the experience gained to update the TR so that it can be adopted as a Singapore Standard. Users of the TR are invited to provide feedback on its technical content, clarity and ease of use. Feedback can be submitted using the form provided in the TR. At the end of the three years, the TR will be reviewed, taking into account any feedback or other considerations, to further its development into a Singapore Standard if found suitable.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this TR may be the subject of patent rights. Enterprise Singapore shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all of such patent rights.

NOTE

- Singapore Standards (SSs) and Technical References (TRs) are reviewed periodically to keep abreast of technical changes, technological developments and industry practices. The changes are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions. Where SSs are deemed to be stable, i.e. no foreseeable changes in them, they will be classified as "mature standards". Mature standards will not be subject to further review, unless there are requests to review such standards.
- 2. An SS or TR is voluntary in nature except when it is made mandatory by a regulatory authority. It can also be cited in contracts making its application a business necessity. Users are advised to assess and determine whether the SS or TR is suitable for their intended use or purpose. If required, they should refer to the relevant professionals or experts for advice on the use of the document. Enterprise Singapore and the Singapore Standards Council shall not be liable for any damages whether directly or indirectly suffered by anyone or any organisation as a result of the use of any SS or TR. Although care has been taken to draft this standard, users are also advised to ensure that they apply the information after due diligence.
- 3. Compliance with a SS or TR does not exempt users from any legal obligations.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD5			
1 Scope			
2 Normative references			
3 Terms and definitions			
4 Requirements of inspection equipment10			
4.1 General			
4.2 Minimum requirements for IR-cameras used for inspecting PV plants			
4.3 Requirements for photo cameras for documentation of the findings			
4.4 Requirements for equipment to record the ambient conditions			
5 Inspection procedure			
5.1 General			
5.2 Visual inspection			
5.3 Environmental conditions			
5.4 Imaging procedure13			
5.4.1 General			
5.4.2 Using fast carriers for IR-camera, e.g. aerial drones14			
5.4.3 Emissivity15			
6 Software for evaluation16			
7 Evaluation			
7.1 General17			
7.2 Evaluation of IR images18			
7.3 Thermal abnormalities18			
7.3.1 General			
7.3.2 Classes of abnormalities (CoA)18			
7.3.3 Abnormalities of PV modules19			
7.3.4 Abnormalities of other BOS components19			
7.4 Projection of temperature differences to nominal irradiance			
7.4.1 General19			
7.4.2 Modules			
7.4.3 Other BOS components			
8 Inspection report23			
Annex A (normative) Inspection procedure explanations25			
A.1 Geometric resolution of the camera25			
A.2 Angle of view25			
A.3 Matrix for cell identification26			
Annex B (normative) Qualification of personnel27			
Annex C (normative) Matrix for thermal abnormalities of PV modules			
Annex D (informative) Polygon measurement as a method of evaluation			
Annex E (informative) Beaufort scale			
Bibliography			

TR 117:2024

Figure 1 – Impact of camera moving speed	.15
Figure 2 – Dependence of the emissivity of glass on the angle of view [10]	.16
Figure 3 – Examples of influence of wind (left) and cloud movement (right) on observed temperature pattern	.17
Figure 4 – Example infrared thermograms of a PV string combiner box with cables, contacts, fuses and switches before (left) and after (right) maintenance on a faulty contact	.19
Figure 5 – Graphic representation of the correction factor for temperature differences to nominal irradiance/load conditions as a function of the relative irradiance/load	.21
Figure 6 – Example of image reporting	.24
Figure A.1 – Geometric resolution of the IR camera	.25
Figure A.2 – Angle of view	.26
Figure A.3 – View for the designation of cell position, viewed from the front of a 60-cell module, with the junction box at the top (rear side)	.26
Figure D.1 – Arithmetic mean value by polygon measurement	.32
Figure D.2 – Arithmetic mean and spot value by polygon measurement	.33
Table 1 – Minimum requirements for IR-cameras	.10
Table 2 – Requirements for equipment to record the ambient conditions	.11
Table 3 – Required inspection conditions	.13
Table 4 – Allocation in classes of abnormalities	.18
Table 5 – Example correction factors for temperature differences to nominal load conditions based on formula above and Figure 5	.21
Table E.1 – Beaufort scale taken form World Meteorolgical Organization (www.wmo.int) and Royal Meteorological Society (www.rmets.org)	.34

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS – REQUIREMENTS FOR TESTING, DOCUMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE –

Part 3: Photovoltaic modules and plants – Outdoor infrared thermography

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 for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. In exceptional circumstances, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical specification when

- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62446-3, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 82: Solar photovoltaic energy systems.

TR 117:2024

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
82/1188/DTS	82/1242A/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62446 series, published under the general title *Photovoltaic (PV)* systems – *Requirements for testing, documentation and maintenance*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

- transformed into an International standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEMS – REQUIREMENTS FOR TESTING, DOCUMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE –

Part 3: Photovoltaic modules and plants – Outdoor infrared thermography

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62446 defines outdoor thermographic (infrared) inspection of PV modules and plants in operation. The inspection can include cables, contacts, fuses, switches, inverters, and batteries. This inspection supports the preventive maintenance for fire protection, the availability of the system for power production, and the inspection of the quality of the PV modules. Included in this document are the requirements for the measurement equipment, ambient conditions, inspection procedure, inspection report, personnel qualification and a matrix for thermal abnormalities as a guideline for the inspection.

This document defines outdoor thermography on photovoltaic (PV) modules and Balance-of-system (BOS) components of PV power plants in operation, using passive techniques (standard system operating conditions under natural sunlight, without any external power or irradiation sources). IEC 60904-12-1 covers general methods for laboratory or production-line PV module thermographic imaging but not the specific details that are most relevant to outdoor imaging of operational power plants including BOS components.

Two different levels of inspections are currently used:

- a) A simplified thermographic inspection. This is a limited inspection to verify that the PV modules and BOS components are functioning, with reduced requirements for the qualification of personnel. For example, during a basic commissioning of a PV plant. Authoritative conclusions regarding module quality are not possible with this inspection, and examples of abnormalities are provided to aid the inspector.
- b) A detailed thermographic inspection and analysis. This may include thermal signatures which differ from the examples provided, and therefore requires a deeper understanding of the thermal abnormalities. For example, it may be used for periodic inspections according to the IEC 62446 series and for trouble-shooting the cause of underperforming systems. Absolute temperature measurements may be made. An authorized expert in PV plants, together with thermography experts can perform the inspection.

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 – Part 131: Circuit theory

IEC 60216-2, Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties – Part 2: Determination of thermal endurance properties of electrical insulating materials – Choice of test criteria

IEC 60216-5, Electrical insulating materials – Thermal endurance properties – Part 5: Determination of relative thermal endurance index (RTE) of an insulating material

IEC 60269-1, Low-voltage fuses – Part 1: General requirements