Solárna energia Tepelné solárne kolektory Skúšobné metódy (ISO 9806: 2017) STN EN ISO 9806

Solar energy - Solar thermal collectors - Test methods (ISO 9806:2017)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy. This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 05/18

Obsahuje: EN ISO 9806:2017, ISO 9806:2017

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší STN EN ISO 9806 (74 7204) z júla 2014

126445

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 9806

November 2017

ICS 27.160

Supersedes EN ISO 9806:2013

English Version

Solar energy - Solar thermal collectors - Test methods (ISO 9806:2017)

Énergie solaire - Capteurs thermiques solaires -Méthodes d'essai (ISO 9806:2017) Solarenergie - Thermische Sonnenkollektoren - Prüfverfahren (ISO 9806:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 August 2017.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

EN ISO 9806:2017 (E)

Contents	Page
European foreword	3

EN ISO 9806:2017 (E)

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 9806:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 180 "Solar energy" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 312 "Thermal solar systems and components" the secretariat of which is held by ELOT.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2018.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 9806:2013.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 9806:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 9806:2017 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9806

Second edition 2017-09

Solar energy — Solar thermal collectors — Test methods

Énergie solaire — Capteurs thermiques solaires — Méthodes d'essai





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 749 01 11 Fax +41 22 749 09 47 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

Coı	ntent	S	Page	
Fore	word		viii	
Intro	oductio	n	ix	
1	Scone	e	1	
2	•	native references		
3		s and definitions		
4	•	ools		
5		ral	_	
	5.1 5.2	Test overview — Sequence of the tests Testing of collectors with specific attributes		
	5.2	5.2.1 General		
		5.2.2 Collectors using external power sources and collectors with active or	U	
		passive measures for normal operation and self-protection	6	
		5.2.3 Collectors co-generating thermal and electrical power	7	
		5.2.4 Wind and/or infrared sensitive collectors (WISC)		
		5.2.5 Façade collectors		
		5.2.6 Air and liquid heating collectors	8	
6	Inter	nal pressure tests for fluid channels		
	6.1	Objective		
	6.2	Fluid channels made of non-polymeric materials		
		6.2.1 Apparatus and procedure 6.2.2 Test conditions		
	6.3	Fluid channels made of polymeric materials		
	0.5	6.3.1 Apparatus and procedure		
		6.3.2 Test conditions		
	6.4	Results and reporting	9	
7	Air leakage rate test (air heating collectors only)		9	
	7.1	Objective	9	
	7.2	Apparatus and procedure		
	7.3	Test conditions		
	7.4 Results and reporting			
8		ure or collapse test (air heating collectors only)		
	8.1	Objective		
	8.2	Apparatus and procedure		
		8.2.2 Closed-loop collectors		
		8.2.3 Open to ambient collectors		
	8.3	Results and reporting		
9	Stand	lard stagnation temperature	11	
	9.1	Objective		
	9.2	Testing under stagnation conditions		
	9.3	Measurement and extrapolation of standard stagnation temperature		
	9.4	Determining standard stagnation temperature using efficiency parameters		
	9.5 Results and reporting			
10	Expo	sure and half-exposure test		
	10.1	Objective		
	10.2	Initial outdoor exposure		
	10.3 10.4	Method 1 Method 2 Met		
	10.4	Method 3		
	10.6	Test conditions		

	10.7	Results and reporting	15
11	Exter	nal thermal shock	15
	11.1	Objective	
	11.2	Apparatus and procedure	
	11.3	Test conditions	
	11.4		
12		nal thermal shock test (Liquid heating collectors only)	
	12.1 12.2	Objective	
	12.2	Test conditions	
	12.4	Results and reporting	
13		penetration test	
13	13.1	Objective	
	13.2	Apparatus and procedure	
	13.3	Test conditions	
	13.4	Results and reporting	19
14	Freez	ze resistance test	19
	14.1	Objective	
	14.2	Freeze resistant collectors	
		14.2.1 General	
	14.3	14.2.2 Test conditions Heatpipe collectors	
	14.5	14.3.1 General	
		14.3.2 Test conditions	
		14.3.3 Results and reporting	20
15	Mech	nanical load test with positive or negative pressure	20
	15.1	Objective	20
	15.2	Apparatus and procedure	
		15.2.1 Mounting	
		15.2.2 Methods for the application of the loads15.2.3 Particular specifications for tracking collectors or other specific collector type	
	15.3	Test conditions	
	15.4	Results and reporting.	
16	Imna	ect resistance test	22
10	16.1	Objective	
	16.2	Test procedure	
	16.3	Impact location	
	16.4	Method 1: Impact resistance test using ice balls	
		16.4.1 Apparatus 16.4.2 Ice balls	
		16.4.3 Specific aspects of the test procedure using ice balls	
	16.5	Method 2: Impact resistance test using steel balls	
	16.6	Results and reporting	
17	Final	inspection	24
	17.1	Objective	
	17.2	Test procedure	
	17.3	Results and reporting	25
18	Test	report	25
19	Ther	mal performance testing	25
	19.1	General	25
	19.2	Performance test using a solar irradiance simulator	
		19.2.1 General	
		19.2.2 Solar irradiance simulator for performance testing19.2.3 Solar irradiance simulator for the measurement of incidence angle modifiers	
		17.2.5 Joint in adiance simulator for the incastrement of including aligne information	∠ U

20	Colle	ctor mounting and location	27
	20.1	General	27
	20.2	Collector orientation outdoors	27
	20.3	Shading from direct solar irradiance	27
	20.4	Diffuse and reflected solar irradiance	
	20.5	Thermal irradiance	28
	20.6	Surrounding air speed	28
21	Instr	umentation	28
	21.1	Solar radiation measurement	
		21.1.1 Pyranometer	
	21.2	Thermal radiation measurement	
		21.2.1 General	
		21.2.2 Measurement of thermal irradiance outdoors	
		21.2.3 Measurement of thermal irradiance indoors	
	21.3	Temperature measurements	
		21.3.1 General	
		21.3.2 Heat transfer fluid temperatures (Liquid heating collectors)	
		21.3.3 Volume flow weighted mean temperature $\vartheta_{m,th}$ (Air heating collectors)	30
		21.3.4 Measurement of ambient air temperature	30
	21.4	Flow rate measurement	
		21.4.1 Measurement of mass flow rate (liquid)	
		21.4.2 Measurement of collector fluid flow rate (Air heating collectors)	
	21.5	Measurement of air speed over the collector	
		21.5.1 General	
		21.5.2 Required accuracy	
	21.6	Elapsed time measurement	
	21.7	Humidity measurement (Air collectors)	
	21.8	Collector dimensions	32
22		nstallation	
	22.1	Liquid heating collectors	
		22.1.1 General	
		22.1.2 Heat transfer fluid	
		22.1.3 Pipe work and fittings	
		22.1.4 Pump and flow control devices	
	22.2	Air heating collectors	
		22.2.1 General	
		22.2.2 Closed loop test circuit	
		22.2.3 Open to ambient test circuit	
		22.2.4 Heat transfer fluid	
		22.2.5 Test ducts	
		22.2.6 Fan and flow control devices	
		22.2.7 Air preconditioning apparatus	
		22.2.8 Humidity ratio	
23		mal performance test procedures	
	23.1	General	
	23.2	Preconditioning of the collector	
	23.3	Test conditions	
		23.3.1 General	
		23.3.2 Flow rates	
		23.3.3 Steady-state method	
	22.4	23.3.4 Quasi dynamic test	
	23.4	Test procedure	
		23.4.1 General	
		23.4.2 Steady-state testing of liquid heating collector	
		23.4.3 Steady-state testing of air heating collectors23.4.4 Steady-state testing of WISC collectors	
		23.4.5 Quasi dynamic testing	
		20.110 Quadi aynamic testing	

	23.5	Measurements	
		23.5.1 General	
		23.5.2 Additional measurements during tests in solar irradiance simulators	
	23.6	23.5.3 Data acquisition requirements Test period	
	23.0	23.6.1 Steady-state testing	
		23.6.2 Quasi dynamic testing	
24	Comp	utation of the collector parameters	
4 4	24.1	Liquid heating collectors	
	27.1	24.1.1 General	
		24.1.2 Steady-state test method for liquid heating collectors	
		24.1.3 Quasi dynamic test method for liquid heating collectors	45
		24.1.4 Data analysis	45
	24.2	Air heating collectors	
		24.2.1 General	
		24.2.2 Steady-state test method for closed loop air heating collectors	
		 24.2.3 Steady-state test method for open to ambient air heating collectors 24.2.4 Steady-state test method for open to ambient air heating WISC collectors 	
	24.3	Standard reporting conditions (SRC)	40 46
	24.4	Standard uncertainties	
	24.5	Reference area conversion	
25	Dotor	mination of the effective thermal capacity and the time constant	47
4 3	25.1	General	47 47
	25.2	Measurement of the effective thermal capacity with irradiance	
	25.3	Measurement of the effective thermal capacity using the quasi dynamic method	
	25.4	Calculation method for the determination of the effective thermal capacity	
	25.5	Determination of collector time constant	48
26	Deter	mination of the incident angle modifier (IAM)	49
	26.1	General	49
	26.2	Modelling	
		26.2.1 Steady-state	
		26.2.2 Quasi dynamic	
	26.3	Test procedures	52
		26.3.1 Steady-state liquid heating collectors26.3.2 Air collectors	
	26.4	Calculation of the collector incidence angle modifier	
	26.5	Reporting	53
27		mination of the pressure drop	
27	27.1	General General	
	27.1	Liquid heating collectors	
	27.2	27.2.1 Apparatus and procedure	
		27.2.2 Pressure drop caused by fittings	
		27.2.3 Test conditions	
	27.3	Air heating collectors	
	0= 4	27.3.1 Apparatus and procedure	
	27.4	Calculation and presentation of results	
Anne	x A (noi	mative) Test reports	56
Anne	x B (noi	mative) Steady-state and quasi dynamic model	80
	-	mative) Density and heat capacity of water	
Anne	x D (inf	ormative) Assessment of the standard uncertainty in solar collector testing	82
		ormative) Measurement of the velocity weighted mean temperature	
	-	ormative) Material efficiency aspects	
Anne	$\mathbf{x} \mathbf{G}$ (info	ormative) Area conversion of thermal performance parameters	89

Bibliography 90

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 312, *Thermal solar systems and components*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 180, *Solar energy*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition ISO 9806:2013, which has been technically revised.

Introduction

This document defines procedures for testing fluid heating solar collectors for thermal performance, reliability, durability and safety under well-defined and repeatable conditions. It contains performance test methods for conducting tests outdoors under natural solar irradiance and natural and simulated wind and for conducting tests indoors under simulated solar irradiance and wind. Outdoor tests can be performed either steady-state or as all-day measurements, under changing weather conditions.

Collectors tested according to this document represent a wide range of applications, e.g. glazed flat plate collectors and evacuated tube collectors for domestic water and space heating, collectors for heating swimming pools or for other low temperature systems or tracking concentrating collectors for thermal power generation and process heat applications. This document is applicable to collectors using liquids, as well as air as heat transfer fluid. Similarly, collectors using external power sources for normal operation and/or safety purposes (overheating protection, environmental hazards, etc.), as well as hybrid devices generating thermal power and electrical power are also considered.

Solar energy — Solar thermal collectors — Test methods

1 Scope

This document specifies test methods for assessing the durability, reliability, safety and thermal performance of fluid heating solar collectors. The test methods are applicable for laboratory testing and for *in situ* testing.

This document is applicable to all types of fluid heating solar collectors, air heating solar collectors, hybrid solar collectors co-generating heat and electric power, as well as to solar collectors using external power sources for normal operation and/or safety purposes. It does not cover electrical safety aspects or other specific properties directly related to electric power generation.

This document is not applicable to those devices in which a thermal storage unit is an integral part to such an extent that the collection process cannot be separated from the storage process for making the collector thermal performance measurements.

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.

ISO 9060, Solar energy — Specification and classification of instruments for measuring hemispherical solar and direct solar radiation

ISO 9488, Solar energy — Vocabulary

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN