| | Skúška tepelného prierazu premosťovacej diódy fotovoltického modulu | STN EN 62979 |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| STN | | 33 3432 |
| | | |

Photovoltaic module - Bypass diode - Thermal runaway test

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. 07/18

Obsahuje: EN 62979:2017, IEC 62979:2017

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 62979

October 2017

ICS 27.160

English Version

Photovoltaic module - Bypass diode - Thermal runaway test (IEC 62979:2017)

Essai d'emballement thermique portant sur les diodes de dérivation des modules photovoltaïques (IEC 62979:2017) Photvoltaik-Module - Bypass-Diode - Prüfung des thermischen Durchgehens (IEC 62979:2017)

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EN 62979:2017

European foreword

The text of document 82/1269/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62979, prepared by IEC/TC 82 "Solar photovoltaic energy systems" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62979:2017.

The following dates are fixed:

| • | latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement | (dop) | 2018-06-14 |
|---|---|-------|------------|
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EN 62979:2017

Annex ZA

(normative)

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| Publication | Year | <u>Title</u> | <u>EN/HD</u> | Year |
|--------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| IEC/TS 61836 | - | Solar photovoltaic energy systems - | - | - |
| | | Terms, definitions and symbols | | |



IEC 62979:2017-08(en)



Edition 1.0 2017-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Photovoltaic modules – Bypass diode – Thermal runaway test





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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Photovoltaic modules – Bypass diode – Thermal runaway test

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES – BYPASS DIODE – THERMAL RUNAWAY TEST

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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

| FDIS | Report on voting |
|--------------|------------------|
| 82/1269/FDIS | 82/1311/RVD |

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard 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.

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INTRODUCTION

During the normal operation of PV modules the bypass diodes are reverse biased. When the PV module is partially shaded (for example by utility poles, buildings, or leaves), some of the cells in the PV module may not be able to produce the current being produced by the other cells in the series string. The shaded cells are then driven into reverse bias so the bypass diode of the shaded cell-string becomes forward bias protecting the shaded cells.

Under these circumstances, the temperature of the bypass diode increases due to the forward current flowing through the diode. It is in this condition that the diodes are tested in accordance with IEC 61215-2:2016, 4.18.1: Bypass diode thermal test. When the shade is removed, operating conditions return to normal and the bypass diode is again reversed biased.

Some of the diodes utilized as bypass diodes in PV modules have characteristics where the reverse bias leakage current increases with the diode temperature. So if the diode is already at an elevated temperature when reverse biased, there will be a substantial leakage current and the diode junction temperature can increase considerably. The worst case occurs when this heating exceeds the cooling capability of the junction box in which the diode is installed. As a result of this increasing temperature and leakage current, the diode can break down. These phenomena are called "thermal runaway". The thermal design of the bypass diode in the junction box shall be verified to ensure that thermal runaway does not occur.

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PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES – BYPASS DIODE – THERMAL RUNAWAY TEST

1 Scope

This document provides a method for evaluating whether a bypass diode as mounted in the module is susceptible to thermal runaway or if there is sufficient cooling for it to survive the transition from forward bias operation to reverse bias operation without overheating.

This test methodology is particularly suited for testing of Schottky barrier diodes, which have the characteristic of increasing leakage current as a function of reverse bias voltage at high temperature, making them more susceptible to thermal runaway.

The test specimens which employ P/N diodes as bypass diodes are exempted from the thermal runaway test required herein, because the capability of P/N diodes to withstand the reverse bias is sufficiently high.

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.

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