ANNEXURE-I

A. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF SOLAR WATER PUMPING SYSTEM

General Specifications of SPV Pumping Systems shall be in accordance with prevailing guidelines of MNRE; however the specifications of some components are also mentioned as follows –

1. SCOPE

These specification covers design qualifications and performance specifications for Centrifugal Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Water Pumping Systems to be installed on a suitable bore-well, open well, water reservoir, water stream, etc., and specifies the minimum standards to be followed under New Scheme for Farmers launched by Government of India on 8.3.2019.

2. TERMINOLOGY

In addition to the terminology specified in **3** of IS 5120 and IEC 62253, the following shall also apply.

2.1 Static Water Depth — It is the depth of water level below the ground level when the pump is not in operation.

2.2 Draw-Down — It is the elevation difference between the depth of static water level and the consistent standing water level in tube well during operation of pump set.

2.3 Submergence — It is the minimum height of water level after drawdown above the pump suction casing.

2.4 Manometric Suction Lift — Manometric suction lift is the vacuum gauge/suction manometer reading in meter of water column when pump operates at suction lift.

2.5 Static Suction Lift — Static suction lift/head is the vertical distance between sump water level and center of pump inlet.

2.6 Daily Water Output — It is the total water output on a clear sunny day with three times tracking SPV panel, under the "Average Daily Solar Radiation" condition of 7.15 KWh / m^2 on the surface of SPV array (i.e. coplanar with the SPV Modules).

2.7 Wire to Water Efficiency — It is the combined system efficiency of SPV Converter/Controller with Inbuilt MPPT mechanism, Pump set and piping.

2.8 Pump Controller— Pump Controller converts the DC voltage of the SPV array into a suitable DC or AC, single or multi-phase power and may also include equipment for MPPT,

remote monitoring, and protection devices.

2.9 Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT) — MPPT is an algorithm that is included in the pump controller used for extracting maximum available power from SPV array under a given condition. The voltage at which SPV array can produce maximum power is called 'maximum power point' voltage (or peak power voltage).

3. CONSTRUCTIONAL FEATURES

3.1 General

3.1.1 SPV Water Pumping System set uses the irradiance available through SPV array. The SPV array produces DC power, which can be utilized to drive a DC or an AC pump set using pump controller.

3.2 A SPV Water Pumping system typically consists of:

3.2.1 *Pump Set*

Pump set may be of any one of the following types:

i) Mono-set pump;
ii) Open well submersible pump;
iii) Submersible pump;

3.2.2 Motor

The motor of the pump set may be of the following types:

i) AC Induction Motor.
ii) DC Motor [PMSM/BLDC/SRM (with brush or brushless)].

3.2.3 *SPV Controller See 2.8*

Note: Some controllers are inbuilt in the motors

Specifications of Controller/Drive for Solar Water Pumping Systems

Sl. No.	Requirement	Specifications
1.	*Controller Power Capacity to drive the Pump*	Controller Power Capacity should match to Solar Panels Power Capacity, not Pump Capacity. Example: For **5HP** Project, As per MNRE Specs, Panels should be minimum **4800W**, Controller capacity also should be minimum **4800W** only.
2.	*Point Tracking (MMPT)*	Should track power only and not Voltage at Maximum power point
3.	*Enclosure*	The Controller must have **IP65** protection or must be housed in a cabinet having at least **IP65** protection.
4.	*Isolator Switch*	Should be between Solar panels and controller
5.	*GSM/GPRS*	Controller shall be integrated with GSM/GPRS gateway with Geo tagging. GSM/ GPRS Charges to be included in the Costing till the end of Warranty period of the Pump set

3.2.4 Provision for remote monitoring for the pumps must be made in the pump controller through an integral arrangement having following basic functions:

- Controller must be assigned with a unique serial number and its live status must be observed remotely on online portal through login credentials.
- Live status must indicate whether controller is ON/ OFF
- The parameter i.e. the water output, water flow rate, in fault condition, array input voltage/ current, power and motor frequency should at logged at an interval of 10 minutes
- Controller must have a back up to store the data locally (at least for 1 year)

Requirements of Remote Monitoring System

1. State Implementing Agency (SIA) will have a common **SWPS** (Solar Water Pumping System) Management platform for monitoring of operation and performance of SWPS installed under PM KUSUM Scheme.
2. Remote Monitoring System (RMS) of SWPS should have following minimum features or modules:
    a. Solar System Performance: DC Voltage, DC current, AC output Current, Power, Drive frequency, Energy, etc.
    b. Pump Performance: Running Hours, Water Discharge (Output), etc.
    c. RMS Performance: %Device Connectivity, %Data Availability, etc.
    d. Geo Location: Real time latitude and longitude should be captured with an accuracy of less than 10m horizontal.
    This is required to ensure that system is not moved from its original location.

e. Events and Notifications: Faults related to Pump Operation, Solar generation, Controller/Drive faults like overload, dry run, short circuit, etc.
f. Consumer Management: Name, Agriculture details, Service No. Contact Details, etc.
g. Asset Management: Ratings, Serial Number, Make, Model Number of Pump, Panel and Controller, Geo Location, IMEI number (of communication module) and ICCID (of SIM).
h. Complaint and Ticket Management
Complaint management system is a part of centralized monitoring software platform – State Level Solar Energy Management Platform to be operated and maintained by the **State implementing agency (SIA).**
i. Consumer Mobile Application: Generation, Running Hours, Water Discharge, Complaint logging, etc.

3. RMS provided by all bidder's should connect to State Level Solar Energy Data Management platform, which will have interface with National Level Solar Energy Data Management platform.
As mentioned in above point, SIA will provide software as well as server infrastructure which can be SIA's own data center or NIC cloud platform or MEITY approved Tier-3 or higher Cloud platform owned by SIA. SIA will maintain the same. Access of the platform will be shared with Bidders as well as other State and National Level Stake holders. Bidder's needs to provide one-time Application processing and Connectivity charges of Rs.800-1000 for each system.
All vendors should provide SIM card of suitable ISP having maximum Signal Strength in the respective location of SWPS and ensure connectivity as well as pushing of data to centralized platform as mentioned in specifications.
4. Communication Architecture should be as per Annexure VII and as mentioned below.
a. Communication Connectivity:
i. **Pump Controller Connectivity:** Communication between RMS and Pump Controller should be on UART/RS485 MODBUS RTU protocol to ensure interoperability irrespective of make and manufacturer
ii. **Remote Connectivity:** RMS of SWPS should be using GSM/GPRS/2G/3G/4G cellular connectivity
iii. **Local Connectivity:** Ethernet/Bluetooth/Wi-Fi connectivity to configure parameters, notifications, communication interval, set points etc. or to retrieve locally stored data
iv. **Sensor Connectivity:** RMS should have provision for at least two Analog and Digital inputs with 0.1% accuracy to address the requirement of local sensors connectivity if required by SIA/Consumer for applications such as irradiation, flow meter for water discharge, moisture sensor for micro irrigation, etc.

As mentioned in specifications, Analog and digital sensor inputs will be required for integration of flow meter for water discharge, moisture sensor for micro irrigation, level sensor for overhead tank water storage etc. Only provision for Analog and digital inputs with 0.1% accuracy of Full Scale Range is required. Sensors will not be in scope of bidder

v. RMS should have provision to give remote On/Off command to pump through farmer mobile app. In case, farmer do not have a smart phone, farmer shall be able to on-off pump thru SMS/missed call.
To save ground water, provision for remote operation is required so that farmer can switch on and off remotely.

b. Communication Modes:

i. Push Data on Event/Notification: such as pump on, pump off, protection operated, etc.
ii. Push Data Periodically: important parameters of solar pump (as mentioned above) should be pushed to central server on configurable interval. Interval should be configurable for 60 sec or less.
Default interval should be of 15 minutes. However, if required, it should be possible to configure the periodic interval in multiple of 1 minute starting from 1 minute and up to 15 minutes. Further, in case of any abnormalities or event, RMS should push on event immediately.
iii. Command On Demand : It should be possible to send commands via GSM or GPRS to RMS either to control pump operations or to update configuration

c. Communication Protocol: RMS should provide data on MQTT protocol to establish communication with thousands of systems.

d. Security:
i. Communication between RMS and Server should be secured and encrypted using TLS/SSL/X.509 certificate etc.
ii. As a part of IoT protocol, Authentication and Authorization should be implemented using token/password mechanism

e. Message Format: RMS should provide data in a JSON message format as required by respective SNA

f. Data Storage: In case of unavailability of cellular network, RMS should store data locally and on availability of network it should push data to central Server. Local data storage should be possible for **one year** in case of unavailability of cellular network.

g. RMUs should have configuration update over the Air of multiple parameters such as IP, APN, Data logging Interval, Set Points etc. is essential. Software updating should be possible with 2G and even without the presence of SD card. Software updating process and/or failure to update software shouldn't disrupt pumping operations

3.3 Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Array

3.3.1 SPV arrays contains specified number of same capacity, type and specification modules connected in series or parallel to obtain the required voltage or current output. The SPV water pumping system should be operated with a PV array minimum capacity in the range of **900 Watts peak to 9000 Watts peak**, measured under Standard Test Conditions (STC). Sufficient number of modules in series and parallel could be used to obtain the required voltage or current output. The power output of individual PV modules used in the PV array, under STC, should be a minimum of **300 Watts peak**, with adequate provision for measurement tolerances. Use of PV modules with higher power output is preferred.

3.3.2 Modules supplied with the SPV water pumping systems shall have certificate as per IS14286/IEC 61215 specifications or equivalent National or International/ Standards. STC

performance data supplied with the modules shall not be more than one year old.

3.3.3 Modules must qualify to IS/IEC 61730 Part I and II for safety qualification testing.

3.3.4 The minimum module efficiency should be minimum 15 percent and fill factor shall be more than 70 percent.

3.3.5 Modules must qualify to IEC TS 62804-1:2015 for the detection of potential-induced degradation - Part 1: Crystalline silicon (Mandatory in case the SPV array voltage is more than 600 V DC)

3.3.6 In case the SPV water pumping systems are intended for use in coastal areas the solar modules must qualify to IEC TS 61701:2011 for salt mist corrosion test.

3.3.7 The name plate shall conform the IS 14286/IEC 61215

3.3.8 Module to Module wattage mismatch in the SPV array mismatch shall be within ± 3 percent.

3.3.9 Variation in overall SPV array wattage from the specified wattages shall be within zero percent to +10 percent.

3.3.10 The PV Modules must be warranted for output wattage, which should not be less than 90% of the rated wattage at the end of 10 years and 80% of the rated wattage at the end of 25 years.

3.3.11 The RFID must be inside of module lamination. The module laminate, but must be able to withstand harsh environmental conditions.

3.4 Motor-Pump Set

3.4.1 The SPV water pumping systems may use any of the following types of motor pump sets:

a) Surface mounted motor-pump set
b) Submersible motor-pump set

3.4.2 The "Motor-Pump Set" should have a capacity in the range of 1 HP to 10 HP and should have the following features:

a) The mono block DC/ AC centrifugal motor pump set with the impeller mounted directly on the motor shaft and with appropriate mechanical seals which ensures zero leakage.
b) The motor of the capacity ranging from 1 HP to 10 HP should be AC/DC. The suction and delivery head will depend on the site specific condition of the field.
c) Submersible pumps could also be used according to the dynamic head of the site at which the pump is to be used.

3.4.3 The pump and all external parts of motor used in submersible pump which are in contact with water, should be of stainless steel of grade 304 or higher as required. The motor-pump set should have a 5 years warranty and therefore, it is essential that the construction of the motor and pump should be made using parts which have a much higher durability and do not need replacement or corrode for at least 5 years of operation after installation.

3.4.5 The suction/ delivery pipe shall be of HDPE or uPVC column pipes of appropriate size, electric cables, floating assembly, civil work and other fittings required to install the Motor Pump set. In case of HDPE pipes the minimum pressure rating of 8 kg/sqcm-PE100 grade for pumps up to 3 HP, 10 kg/sqcm-PE100 grade for 5 HP pumps and further higher minimum pressure rating for above 5 HP as appropriate shall be used.

3.5 Module Mounting Structures and Tracking System

3.5.1 The PV modules should be mounted on metallic structures of adequate strength and appropriate design, which can withstand load of modules and high wind velocities up to 150 km per hour. The raw material used and process for manufacturing of module mounting structure including welding of joints should conform to applicable IS. The module mounting structure should be hot dip galvanized according to IS 4759. Zinc content in working area of the hot dip galvanizing bath should not be less than 99.5% by mass.

3.5.2 To enhance the performance of SPV water pumping systems arrangement for seasonal tilt angle adjustment and three times manual tracking in a day should be provided. In order to make structure rigid, the gap between Telescopic pattern supports should be minimal, further,

for bearing of center load of whole structure only pins should be used instead of threaded bolts.

3.5.3 The general hardware for structure fitment should be either SS 304 or 8.8 grade. Modules should be locked with antitheft bolts of SS 304 Grade. Foundation should be as per the site condition, based on the properties of Soil. Foundation can be done either with the help of 'J Bolt' (refer IS 5624 for foundation hardware) or direct pilling, it should be decided as per the site and relevant IS i.e. IS 6403 / 456 / 4091 / 875 should be referred for foundation design.

3.5.4 Details of Module Mounting Structure for different capacity of SPV pumps are attached at Annexure-A. These are indicative of minimum standards and an Implementing Agency may specify higher standards.

3.5.5 The MMS design specified by the MNRE in the Technical Specification issued in 2019 shall be followed. However, in case of any change in MMS design having improved design features than MNRE specified design, the vendor shall submit a certificate to this effect from recognized structural engineering institutions like IIT Roorkee, IIT Madras, etc.

3.6 SPV Controller

3.6.1 Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT) shall be included to optimally use the power available from the SPV array and maximize the water discharge.

3.6.2 The SPV Controller must have IP (65) protection or shall be housed in a cabinet having at least IP (65) protection.

3.6.3 Adequate protections shall be provided in the SPV Controller to protect the solar powered pump set against the following:

a) Dry running;
b) Open circuit;
c) Accidental output short circuit;
d) Under voltage;
e) Reverse polarity;
f) SPD to arrest high current surge

3.6.4 A good reliable DC Circuit Breaker as per IS/IEC 60947-2 suitable for switching DC power ON and OFF shall be provided in the SPV Controller.

3.6.5 All cables used shall be as per IS 694. Suitable size of cable shall be used in sufficient length for inter-connection between the SPV array to SPV Controller and the SPV Controller to solar powered pump set. Selection of the cable shall be as per IS 14536.

3.6.6 Controller shall be integrated with GSM/GPRS Gateway with Geo tagging. GSM/ GPRS Charges to be included in the Costing till the end of Warranty period of the Pump set.

3.7 Earthing Arrangement

3.7.1 Earthing of the motor shall be done as per IS 9283 in accordance with the relevant provisions of IS 3043. Separate earthing shall be provided for Controller, pump and SPV array.

3.7.2 For safety purpose, it shall be ensured during installation that the earthing is capable of taking care of leakage current.

3.7.3 In case of uPVC/HDPE pipes used as discharge pipe, a separate non-corrosive, low resistance conductor from motor earth terminal to control panel earth terminal shall be provided for earthing.

3.7.4 A lightening arrestor shall be provided with every SPV Water Pumping System.

3.8 Use of indigenous components

It will be mandatory to use indigenously manufactured solar modules with indigenous mono/ multi crystalline silicon solar cells. Further, the motor-pump-set, controller and balance of system should also be manufactured indigenously. The vendor has to declare the list of imported components used in the solar water pumping system.

4. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Under the "Average Daily Solar Radiation" condition of 7.15 KWh / sq.m. on the surface of PV array (i.e. coplanar with the PV Modules), the minimum water output from a Solar PV Water Pumping System at different "Total Dynamic Heads" should be as specified below :

For D.C. Motor Pump Set:

i) 110 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 10 meter (Suction head, if applicable, maximum of 7 meter) and with the shut off head being at least 12 meter.
ii) 55 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 20 meter (Suction head, if applicable, up to a maximum of 7 meters) and with the shut off head being at least 25 meter.
iii) 38 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 30 meters and the shut off head being at least 45 meter.

iv) 23 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 50 meter and the shut off head being at least 70 meter.
v) 15 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 70 meters and the shut off head being at least 100 meter.
vi) 10.5 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 100 meters and the shut off head being at least 150 meter.

The actual duration of pumping of water on a particular day and the quantity of water pumped could vary depending on the solar intensity, location, season, etc.

Indicative performance specifications for the Shallow and Deep well SPV Water Pumping Systems are given in the Annexure B.

For A.C. Induction Motor Pump Set:

i) 99 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 10 meter (Suction head, if applicable, maximum of 7 meters) and with the shut off head being at least 12 meter.
ii) 49 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 20 meter (Suction head, if applicable, up to a maximum of 7 meters) and with the shut off head being at least 25 meter.
iii) 35 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 30 meter and the shut off head being at least 45 meter.
iv) 21 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 50 meter and the shut off head being at least 70 meter.
v) 14 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 70 meter and the shut off head being at least 100 meter.
vi) 9 liters of water per watt peak of PV array, from a Total Dynamic Head of 100 meter and the shut off head being at least 150 meter.

The actual duration of pumping of water on a particular day and the quantity of water pumped could vary depending on the solar intensity, location, season, etc.

Indicative performance specifications for the Shallow and Deep well SPV Water Pumping Systems are given in the Annexure C.

5. TESTS FOR HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE OF PUMPSET

5.1 The motor-pump set shall be tested independently for hydraulic and electrical performance as per the relevant IS specification including following test

a) Constructional requirements/features
b) General requirements

c) Design features
d) Insulation resistance test
e) High voltage test
f) Leakage current test

5.2 Testing of SPV Water Pumping Systems shall be done as per procedure specified by the MNRE.

6. GUARANTEE OF PERFORMANCE

6.1 The SPV Water Pumping Systems shall be guaranteed for their performance of the nominal volume rate of flow and the nominal head at the guaranteed duty point as specified in 7**.1** under the "Average Daily Solar Radiation" condition of 7.15 KWh/m^2 on the surface of SPV array (i.e. coplanar with the Photo Voltaic (PV) Modules). The actual duration of pumping of water on a particular day and the quantity of water pumped could vary depending on the solar intensity, location, season, etc.

6.2 Solar Photo Voltaic Water Pumping Systems shall be guaranteed by the manufacturer against the defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of at least 60 months from the date of commissioning.

6.3 Sufficient spares for trouble free operation during the Warrantee period should be made available as and when required

7. MARKING AND PARAMETERS TO BE DECLARED BY THE MANUFACTURER

7.1 The motor pump-set and Controller used in SPV Water Pumping Systems shall be securely marked with the following parameters declared by the manufacturer:

7.1.1 Motor Pump-set

a) Manufacturer's name, logo or trade-mark;
b) Model, size and SI No of pump-set;
c) Motor Rating (kW / HP);
d) Total head, m, at the guaranteed duty point;
e) Capacity (LPD) at guaranteed head;
f) Operating head range, m;
g) Maximum Current (A);
j) Voltage Range (V) and;
k) Type - AC or DC Pump set; &
l) Photo Voltaic (PV) Array Rating in Watts peak (W_p)

7.1.2 Controller

a) Manufacturer's name, logo or trade-mark;
b) Model Number;
c) Serial Number;
d) Voltage Range;
e) Power Range in kW for Controller; and
f) Current rating (A)

8. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

8.1 An Operation and Maintenance Manual, in English and the local language, should be provided with the solar PV pumping system. The Manual should have information about solar energy, photovoltaic, modules, DC/AC motor pump set, tracking system, mounting structures, electronics and switches. It should also have clear instructions about mounting of PV module, DO's and DONT's and on regular maintenance and Trouble Shooting of the pumping system. Helpline number and Name and address of the Service Centre and contact number of authorized representative to be contacted in case of failure or complaint should also be provided. A warranty card for the modules and the motor pump set should also be provided to the beneficiary.

9. OTHER ACCESSORIES:

DELETED

10. COMPREHENSIVE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

i. The Contractor should provide 5 years comprehensive maintenance of the Solar Photovoltaic Water pumping system set, which shall include corrective maintenance as well as routine service visits during guarantee period.

ii. AMC shall be in line with KUSUM guidelines and it's amendment (if any). The report has to be maintained. Apart from the monitoring, regular periodical maintenance of system has to be done. The report has to be maintained in a prescribed table format in a register maintained at the site which should contain Month, Inspection Date, Action taken against the Defects found in the System and Remarks of the representative of households along with signatures of both service Engineer and the farmer/ beneficiary.

iii. The deputed personnel shall be in a position to check and test all the equipments regularly, so that preventive actions, if any, could be taken well in advance to save any equipment from damage.

iv. Normal and preventive maintenance of the Solar Photovoltaic Water pumping systems such as cleaning of module surface, tightening of all electrical connections, changing of tilt angle of module mounting structure, cleaning & greasing of motor pump sets, changing filters etc. are also the duties of the deputed personnel during maintenance visits.

v. During operation and maintenance period of the Solar Photovoltaic Water Pumping Systems, if there is any loss or damage of any component due to **miss management or miss handling** or due to any other reasons pertaining to the **deputed personnel by empaneled vendor**, what-so-ever, the supplier shall be responsible for **immediate replacement or rectification**.

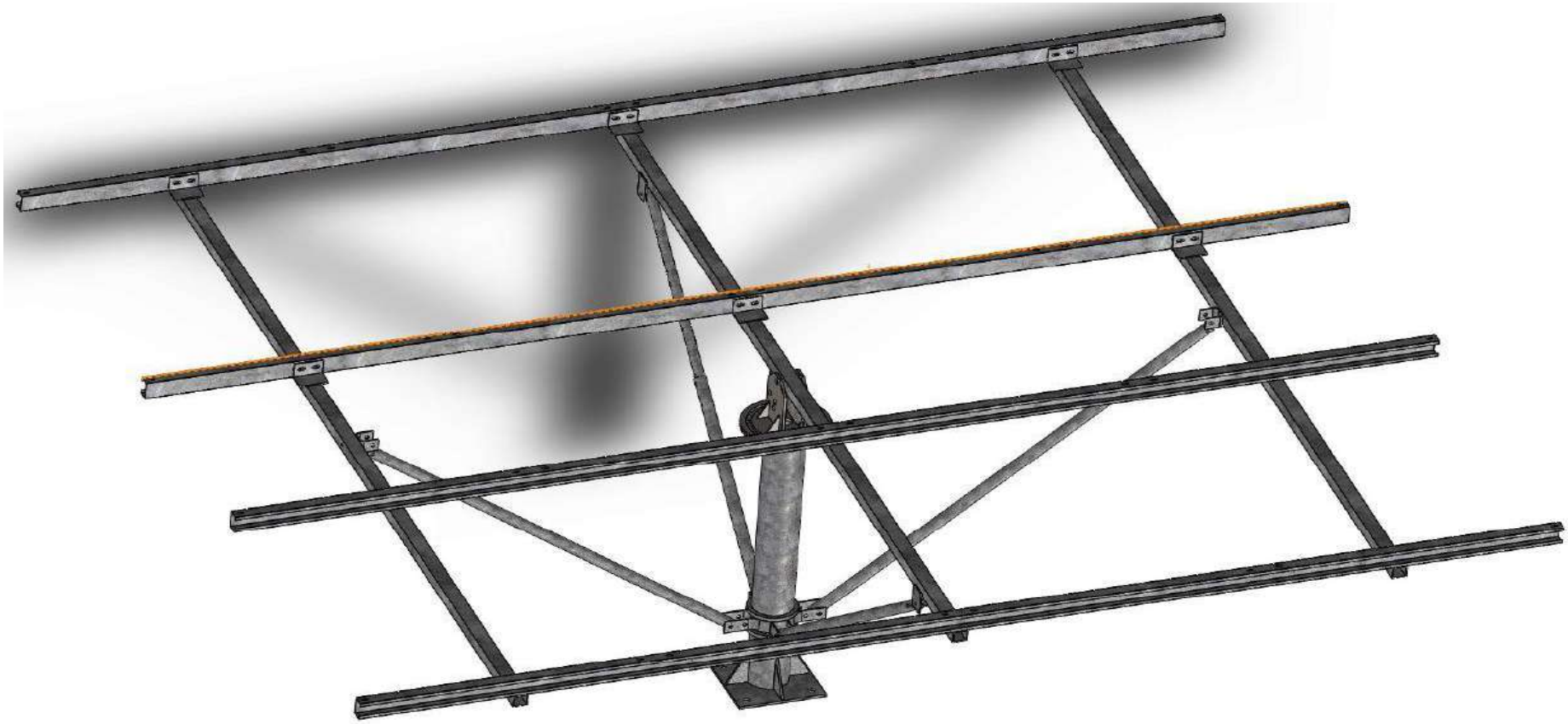
The damaged component may be repaired or replaced by new component.

vi. The maintenance shall include replacement of any component irrespective of whether the defect was **a manufacturing defect or due to wear and tear**.

Annexure-A

Specifications for Dual Axis Manual Tracking Type

Module Mounting Structure (MMS) for Solar Water Pumping System



Standard MMS for 4, 6 and 8 solar modules have been specified. These standard MMS may be used in combinations for different capacities of solar water pumping systems as follows:

1. Standard MMS of 4 Modules for 1 HP
2. Standard MMS of 6 Modules for 2 HP
3. Combination of standard MMS of 4 Modules and 6 Modules for 3 HP
4. Combination of two standard MMS of 8 Modules for 5 HP
5. Combination of three standard MMS of 8 Modules for 7.5 HP

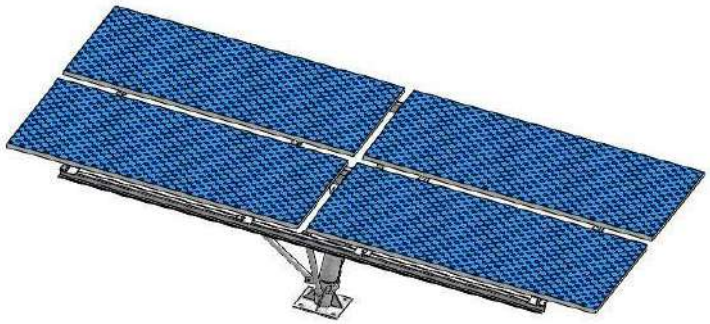
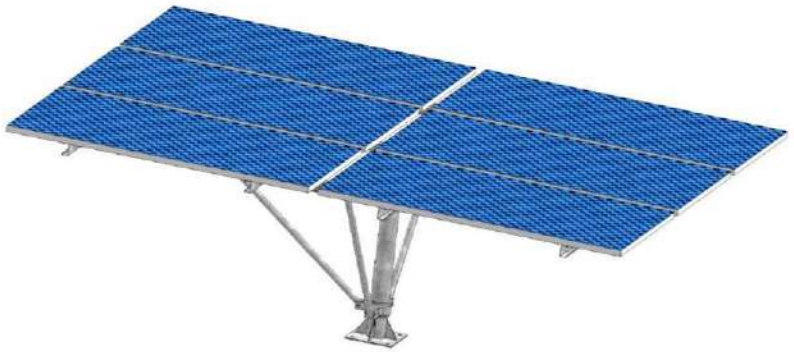
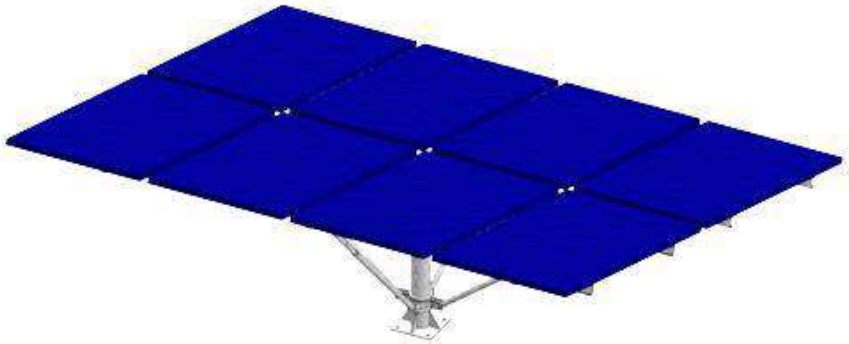
and so on….

Specifications of main parts used in MMS are given below:

1. *Centre Shaft:* - Centre shaft used in structure should be of minimum 139 OD with minimum thickness of 4 mm with base plate minimum 10 mm thickness if used and foundation hardware should be as per IS 5624. For system without base plate i.e. direct pilling is should be as per the site condition based on the properties of Soil and refer (IS 6403 / 456 / 4091 / 875) for foundation design.
2. *Rafters*: - The Main and secondary rafter used in structure should be of either SHS & RHS pipe sections.
3. *Purlin*: - Mounting Purlins used in the structure should be made of Cold form steel section as per IS 1079 with minimum thickness of 2mm.

4. *Provision for Seasonal Tilt*: - In one structure at least four telescopic supports (three may be used in MMS for 4 modules) either round hollow sections or square hollow section to be provided to support the mounting structure.
5. *Provision for Daily Tracking*: - Provision for Daily tracking should be provided by the way of providing min. 8 mm thick metal sheet with precision cut grooves.
6. *Module Locking System*: - Modules should be locked with antitheft bolts of SS 304 Grade.
7. *General Hardware for Structure Fitment*: - Either SS 304 or 8.8 grade hardware should be used for fitment.
8. *Hot Dip Galvanizing*: - All structure parts should be hot dip galvanized according to IS 4759.
9. *Tolerance for fabrication*:- Tolerance for fabrication of steel structure should as per IS 7215.
10. *Welding*: - Welding should be done as per IS: - 822 & grade of welding wire should be (ER70S-6).

The MMS design specified by the MNRE in the Technical Specification issued in 2019 shall be followed. However, in case of any change in MMS design having improved design features than MNRE specified design, the vendor shall submit a certificate to this effect from recognized structural engineering institutions like IIT Roorkee, IIT Madras, etc.

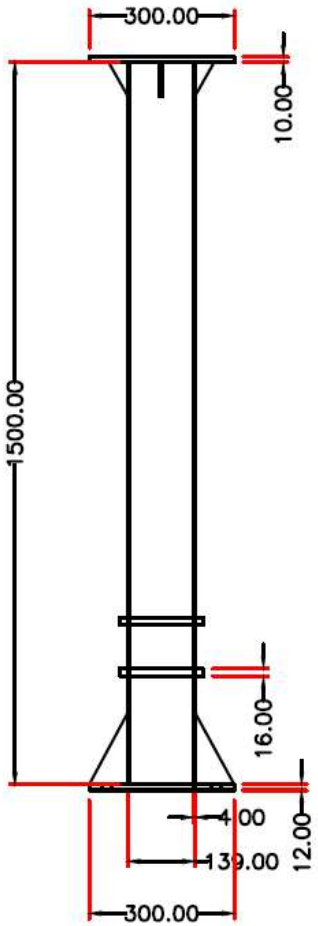
 **4 Module MMS**	 **6 Module MMS**
 **8 Module MMS**	 **Side view**

Raw material test certificates (MTC) of all types of raw material used in dual axis manual tracking type MMS as per appropriate IS code should be submitted along with dispatch documents.

Tests to be performed on Dual Axis Manual Tracking Type MMS for Solar Water Pumping System: -

1. For ascertaining proper welding of structure part following should be referred.
    a. Weld wire grade should be of grade **(ER 70 S - 6)**
    b. D.P. Test (Pin Hole / Crack) **(IS 822)**
2. For ascertaining hot dip galvanizing of fabricated structure following should be referred: -
    a. Min coating required should be as per IS 4759.
    b. Testing of galvanized material.
        i. Preece Test ($CuSO_4$ Dip Test) **(IS 2633)**
        ii. Mass of Zinc **(IS 6745)**
        iii. Adhesion Test **(IS 2629)**

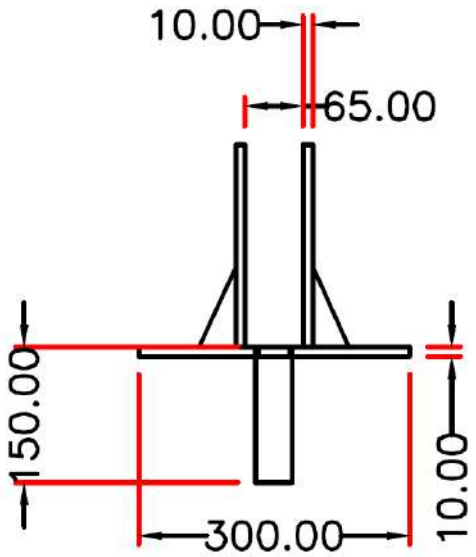
Part1 – Mail Column

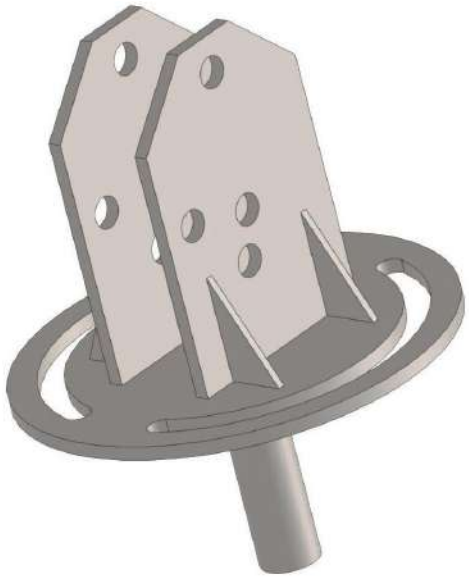


Notes: -

1. All Dimensions are in mm.
2. Main Column material grade should be YST - 240 as per: -IS: 1161 / 1239 & E250 as per: - IS: 1079 / 2062.

Part 2 – Top Plate

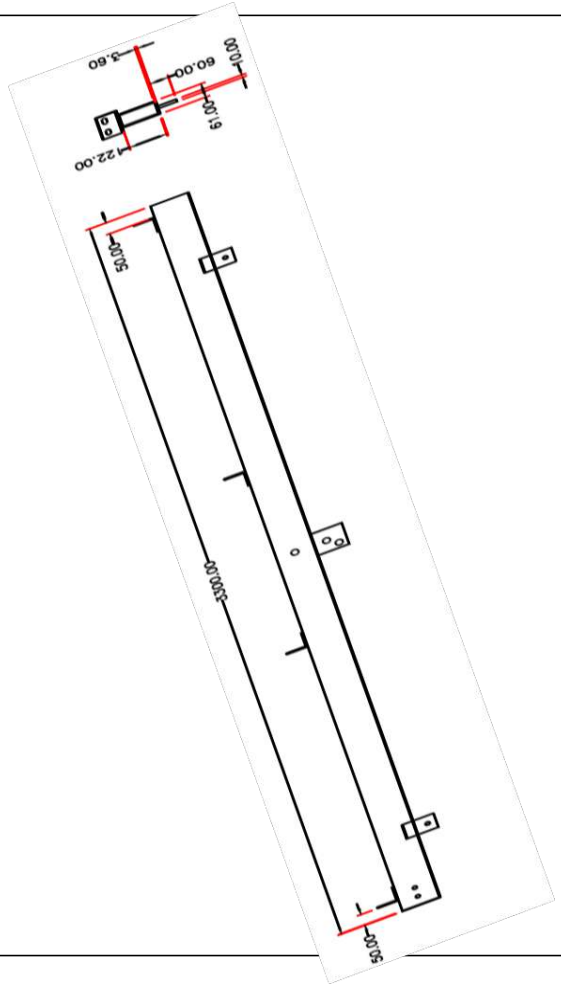


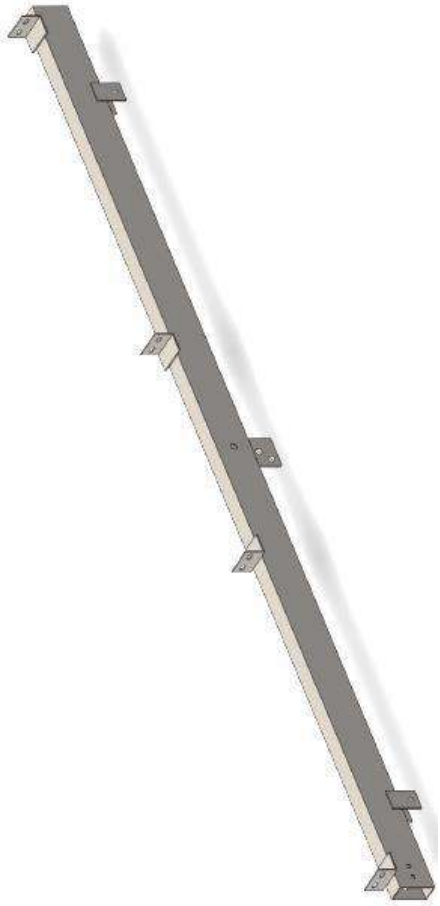


Notes: -

1. All Dimensions are in mm.
2. Top Plate material grade should be YST - 240 as per: -IS: 1161 / 1239 & E250 as per: - IS: 1079 / 2062.

Part 3 – Main Tube

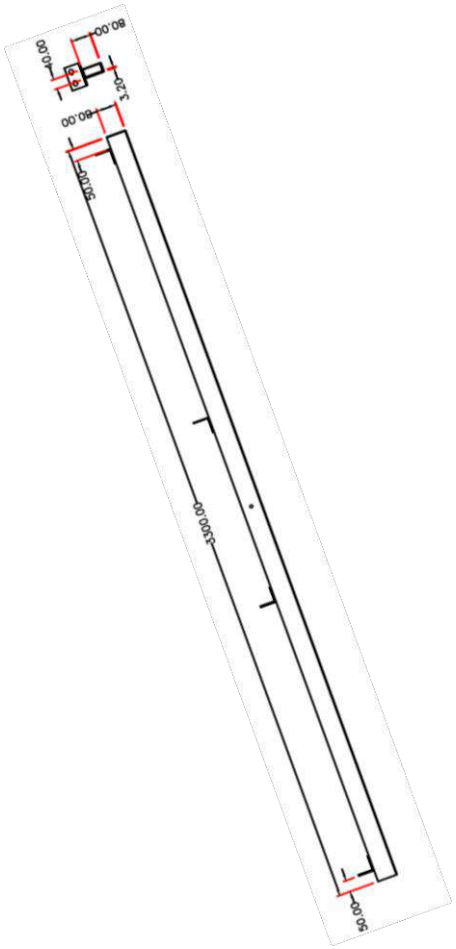




Notes: -

1. All Dimensions are in mm.
2. Main Tube material grade should be YST - 240 as per: -IS: 1161 / 1239 & E250 as per: - IS: 1079 / 2062.

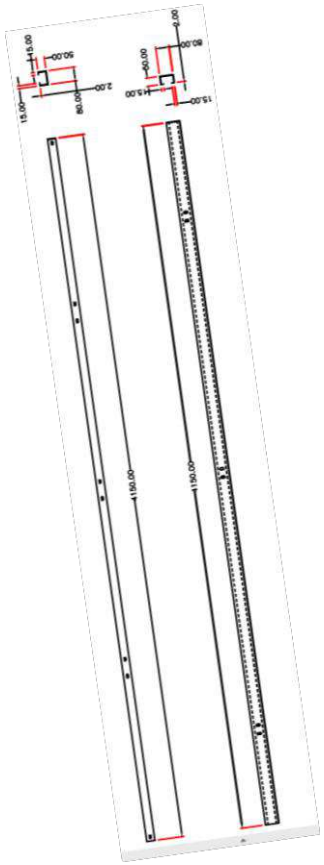
Part 4 – Side Tube



Notes: -

1. All Dimensions are in mm.
2. Side Tube material grade should be YST - 240 as per: -IS: 1161 / 1239 & E250 as per: - IS: 1079 / 2062.

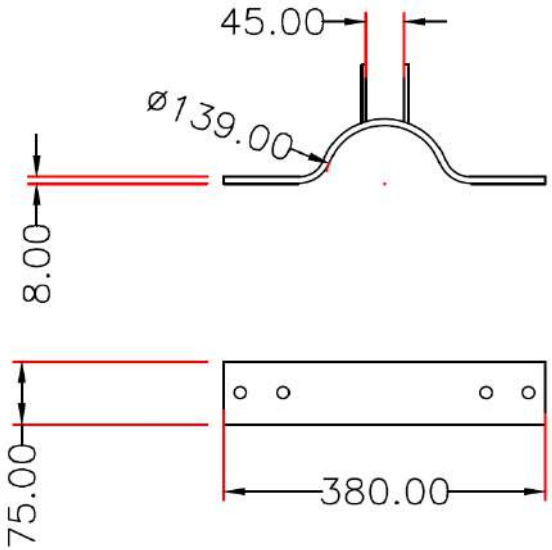
Part 5 – Purlin



Notes: -

1. All Dimensions are in mm.
2. Mounting Purlin material grade should be E250 as per: - IS: 1079 / 2062 & IS: 811.

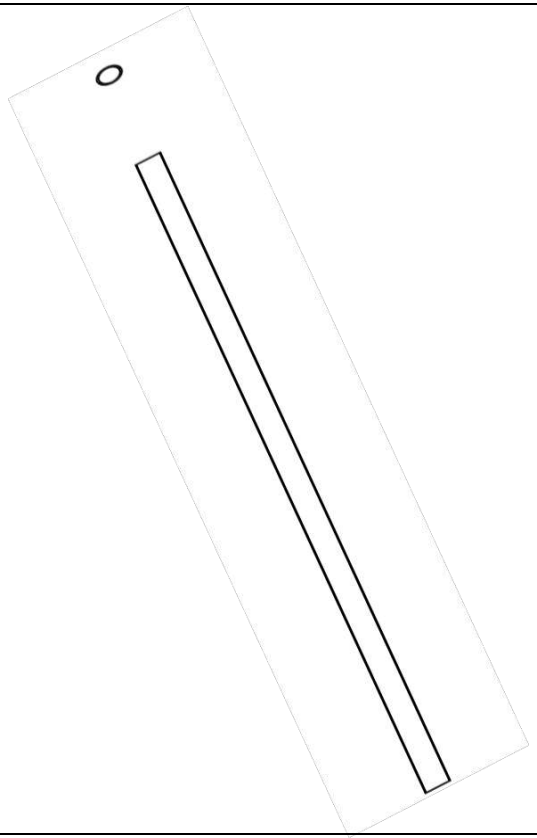
Part 6 – Clamp with Blade



Notes: -

1. All Dimensions are in mm.
2. Clamp with Blade material grade should be as per: - IS: 1079 & E250 as per: - IS: 2062.

Part 7 – Supporting Pipes



Notes: -

1. All Dimensions are in mm.
2. Supporting Pipes material grade should be YST - 240 as per: -IS: 1161 / 1239 & E250 as per: - IS: 1079 / 2062.

Bill of Quantity for main parts of MMS for Solar Water Pumping System

SR. NO.	PART NAME	CROSS SECTION DETAIL	LENGTH (MM)	QUANTITY PER SET
A	**Common for MMS for 4, 6 and 8 Modules**			
1.	MAIN POLE	139 OD	1500	1
2.	TOP PLATE	300 OD	--	1
3.	CLAMP WITH BLADE	75X8	380	2
4.	SUPPORTING PIPES	41 OD & 33 OD	--	6
B	**Different for MMS for 4, 6 and 8 Modules**			
5.	MAIN TUBE			
	4 and 6 Module	60X60X3.6	3300	1
	8 Modules	122X61X3.6	3300	1
6.	SIDE TUBE			
	4 and 6 Module	50X50X3.6	3300	2
	8 Modules	80X40X3.2	3300	2
7.	MOUNTING PURLIN			
	4 Module	80X50X15X2	2050	4
	6 Module	80X50X15X2	3100	4
	8 Modules	80X50X15X2	4150	4

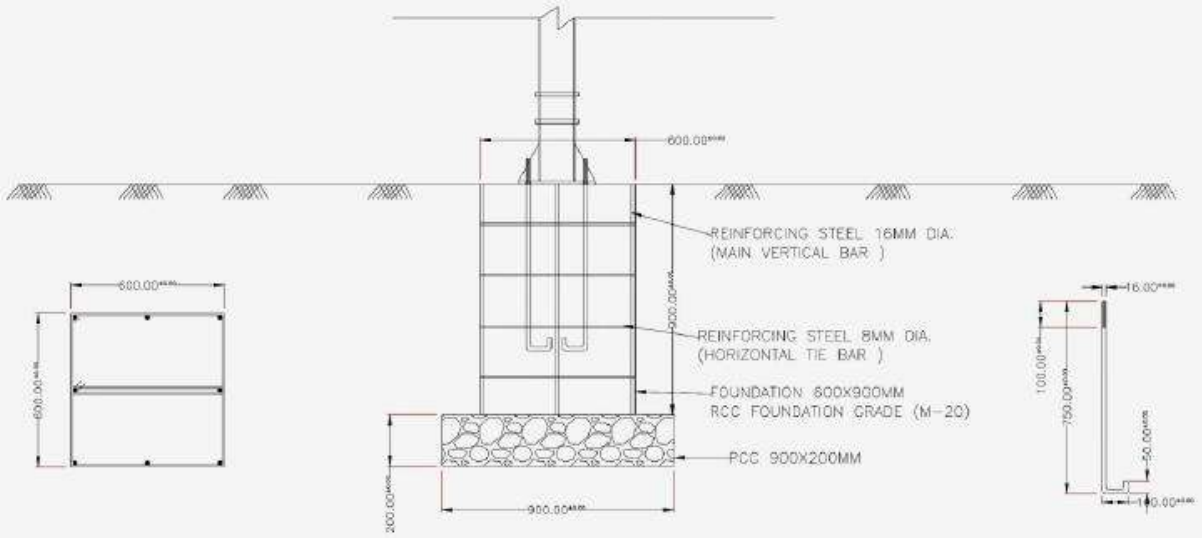
FOUNDATION DESIGN FOR 4/6 MMS

BOM

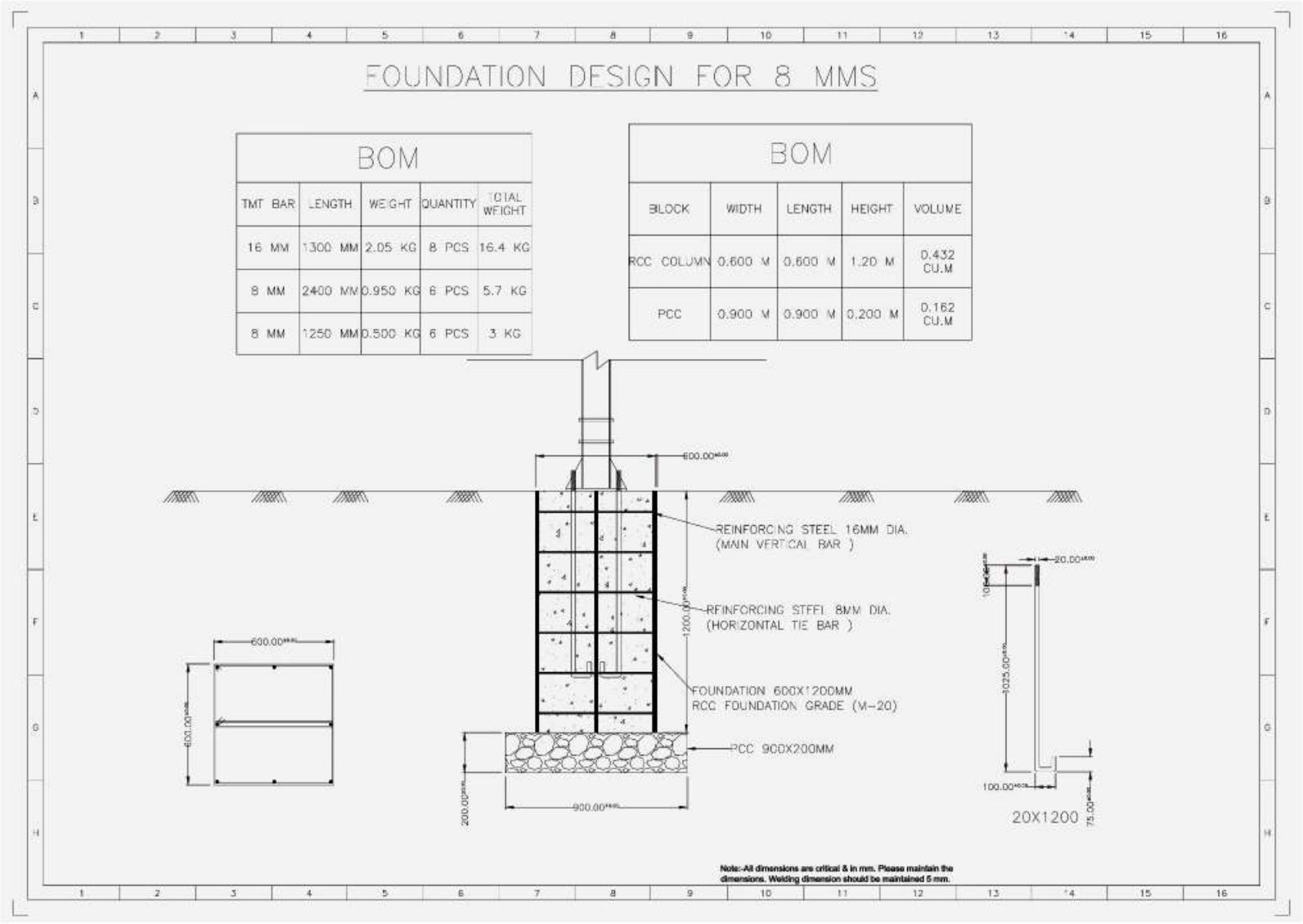
TMT BAR	LENGTH	WEIGHT	QUANTITY	TOTAL WEIGHT
16 MM	1000 MM	1.578 KG	8 PCS	12.6 KG
8 MM	2400 MM	0.950 KG	4 PCS	3.8 KG
8 MM	1250 MM	0.500 KG	4 PCS	2 KG

BOM

BLOCK	WIDTH	LENGTH	HEIGHT	VOLUME
RCC COLUMN	0.600 M	0.600 M	0.900 M	0.324 CU.M
PCC	0.900 M	0.900 M	0.200 M	0.162 CU.M



Note:-All dimensions are critical & in mm. Please maintain the dimensions. Welding dimension should be maintained 5 mm.



ANNEXURE – B

Indicative Technical Specifications of Shallow Well (Surface) Solar Pumping Systems with D.C. Motor Pump Set with Brushes or Brushless D.C. (B.L.D.C.)

Description	Model-I	Model-II	Model-III	Model-IV	Model-V	Model-VI	Model-VII	Model-VIII	Model-IX	Model-X	Model-XI	Model-XII	Model-XIII
PV array (Wp)	900	1800	2700	2700	4800	4800	4800	6750	6750	6750	9000	9000	9000
Motor Pump-set capacity (HP)	1	2	3	3	5	5	5	7.5	7.5	7.5	10	10	10
Shut Off Dynamic Head (meters)	12	12	12	25	12	25	45	12	25	45	12	25	45
Water output * (Liters per day)	99000 (from a total head of 10 meters)	198000 (from a total head of 10 meters)	297000 (from a total head of 10 meters)	148500 (from a total head of 20 meters)	528000 (from a total head of 10 meters)	264000 (from a total head of 20 meters)	182400 (from a total head of 30 meters)	742500 (from a total head of 10 meters)	371250 (from a total head of 20 meters)	256500 (from a total head of 30 meters)	990000 (from a total head of 10 meters)	495000 (from a total head of 20 meters)	342000 (from a total head of 30 meters)

* Water output figures are on a clear sunny day with three times tracking of SPV panel, under the "Average Daily Solar Radiation" condition of 7.15 kWh/ sq.m. on the surface of PV array (i.e. coplanar with the PV Modules).

Notes:

1. Suction head, if applicable, minimum 7 meters.
2. For higher or lower head / PV capacity, or in between various models; water output could be decided as per the clause 4 (i.e. Performance Requirements) specified earlier.
3. If submersible pumps are used in lieu of surface pumps, the water output must match that of the surface pumps as specified in this table.

ANNEXURE – B
(Continue)

Indicative Technical Specifications of Solar Deep well (submersible) Pumping Systems with D.C. Motor Pump Set with Brushes or Brushless D.C. (B.L.D.C.)

Description	Model-I	Model-II	Model-III	Model-IV	Model-V	Model-VI	Model-VII	Model-VIII	Model-IX	Model-X	Model-XI	Model-XII	Model-XIII	Model-XIV
PV array (Wp)	1200	1800	3000	3000	3000	4800	4800	4800	6750	6750	6750	9000	9000	9000
Motor Pump-set capacity (HP)	1	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	7.5	7.5	7.5	10	10	10
Shut Off Dynamic Head (meters)	45	45	45	70	100	70	100	150	70	100	150	70	100	150
Water output * (Liters per day)	45600 (from a total head of 30 meters)	68400 (from a total head of 30 meters)	114000 (from a total head of 30 meters)	69000 (from a total head of 50 meters)	45000 (from a total head of 70 meters)	110400 (from a total head of 50 meters)	72000 (from a total head of 70 meters)	50400 (from a total head of 100 meters)	155250 (from a total head of 50 meters)	101250 (from a total head of 70 meters)	70875 (from a total head of 100 meters)	207000 (from a total head of 50 meters)	135000 (from a total head of 70 meters)	94500 (from a total head of 100 meters)

* Water output figures are on a clear sunny day with three times tracking of SPV panel, under the "Average Daily Solar Radiation" condition of 7.15 kWh/ sq.m. on the surface of PV array (i.e. coplanar with the PV Modules).

Notes:

1. For higher or lower head / PV capacity, or in between various models; water output could be decided as per the clause 4 (i.e. Performance Requirements) specified earlier.
2. If surface pumps are used in lieu of submersible pumps, the water output must match that of the submersible pumps as specified in this table.

ANNEXURE – C

Indicative Technical Specifications of Shallow Well (Surface) Solar Pumping Systems with A.C. Induction Motor Pump Set

Description	Model-I	Model-II	Model-III	Model-IV	Model-V	Model-VI	Model-VII	Model-VIII	Model-IX	Model-X	Model-XI	Model-XII	Model-XIII
PV array (Wp)	900	1800	2700	2700	4800	4800	4800	6750	6750	6750	9000	9000	9000
Motor Pump-set capacity (HP)	1	2	3	3	5	5	5	7.5	7.5	7.5	10	10	10
Shut Off Dynamic Head (meters)	12	12	12	25	12	25	45	12	25	45	12	25	45
Water output * (Liters per day)	89100 (from a total head of 10 meters)	178200 (from a total head of 10 meters)	267300 (from a total head of 10 meters)	132300 (from a total head of 20 meters)	475200 (from a total head of 10 meters)	235200 (from a total head of 20 meters)	168000 (from a total head of 30 meters)	641025 (from a total head of 10 meters)	330750 (from a total head of 20 meters)	236250 (from a total head of 30 meters)	890000 (from a total head of 10 meters)	441000 (from a total head of 20 meters)	324000 (from a total head of 30 meters)

* Water output figures are on a clear sunny day with three times tracking of SPV panel, under the "Average Daily Solar Radiation" condition of 7.15 kWh/ sq.m. on the surface of PV array (i.e. coplanar with the PV Modules).

Notes:

1. Suction head, if applicable, minimum 7 meters.
2. For higher or lower head / PV capacity, or in between various models; water output could be decided as per the clause 4. (i.e. Performance Requirements) specified earlier.
3. If submersible pumps are used in lieu of surface pumps, the water output must match that of the surface pumps as specified in this table.

ANNEXURE – C
(Continue)

Indicative Technical Specifications of Solar Deep well (submersible) Pumping Systems with A.C. Induction Motor Pump Set

Description	Model-I	Model-II	Model-III	Model-IV	Model-V	Model-VI	Model-VII	Model-VIII	Model-IX	Model-X	Model-XI	Model-XII	Model-XIII	Model-XIV
PV array (Wp)	1200	1800	3000	3000	3000	4800	4800	4800	6750	6750	6750	9000	9000	9000
Motor Pump-set capacity (HP)	1	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	7.5	7.5	7.5	10	10	10
Shut Off Dynamic Head (meters)	45	45	45	70	100	70	100	150	70	100	150	70	100	150
Water output * (Liters per day)	42000 (from a total head of 30 meters)	63000 (from a total head of 30 meters)	105000 (from a total head of 30 meters)	63000 (from a total head of 50 meters)	42000 (from a total head of 70 meters)	100800 (from a total head of 50 meters)	67200 (from a total head of 70 meters)	43200 (from a total head of 100 meters)	141750 (from a total head of 50 meters)	94500 (from a total head of 70 meters)	60750 (from a total head of 100 meters)	189000 (from a total head of 50 meters)	126000 (from a total head of 70 meters)	81000 (from a total head of 100 meters)

* Water output figures are on a clear sunny day with three times tracking of SPV panel, under the "Average Daily Solar Radiation" condition of 7.15 kWh/ sq.m. on the surface of PV array (i.e. coplanar with the PV Modules).

Guidelines on
Testing Procedure for Solar Photovoltaic Water Pumping System

1 SCOPE

These Guidelines lays down basis for testing set up and testing procedures for Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) water pumping system. The SPV water pumping system covered are centrifugal pumps of all types up to 1-10 HP capacity.

2 REFERENCE STANDARDS

The Indian and IEC Standards listed at Annex A contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provision of this standard. Latest editions of the indicated standards should be considered.

3 DEFINITION OF SYSTEMS AND PARAMETERS

3.1 Systems

3.1.1 *Stand-Alone Solar PV Water Pumping System*

A Solar PV Water Pumping System in stand-alone operation is neither connected to the grid nor to battery bank and is comprised mainly of the following components and equipment:

PV Modules, cabling, controller, motor pump-set and hydraulic piping. Combination of all these components shall be unique. Any change in combination will be treated as different model of pumping system.

3.1.2 *Motor-Pump Set*

The Motor-pump set consists of the pump (centrifugal pump) and the driving motor.

3.1.3 *Controller*

The controller converts the DC power (DC voltage & Current) of the PV array into a high or low DC voltage power, or converts this DC power into single -phase or multi-phase alternating-current power (voltage or alternating current) suitably for driving the motor of Motor-pump set.

> **NOTE** — The Controller may also include equipment for MPPT, monitoring, metering and for protection purposes.

3.2 Parameters

Following parameter shall be referred during testing of SPV pumping system:

Table 1 – Parameters		
Parameter	**Symbol**	**Unit**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**
Array voltage (DC)	V_a	V
Array current (DC)	I_a	A
Array open circuit voltage (DC)	V_{oc}	V
Array short circuit current (DC)	I_{sc}	A
Array maximum power point voltage(DC)	V_{mpp}	V
Array maximum power point current (DC)	I_{mpp}	A
Pressure as measured	p	kg/cm^2
Flow rate	Q	Lps /Lpm /m^3h
Motor voltage DC or AC	V_m	V
Motor current DC or AC	I_m	A
Motor voltage (multi-phase AC)	V_{rms}	V
Motor current (multi-phase AC)	I_{rms}	A
Power factor	$cosØ$	-
AC frequency (or DC switching frequency)	F	Hz
Motor speed	N	min^{-1}
Radiation	E_e	W/m^2
Temperature	T	^oC

4 TEST SET UP

4.1 Test Set-Up

Illustration(s) of test set-ups are shown in Figure 1 & Figure 2, and a block diagram of required test set-up is shown in Figure 3. All test set-ups shall conform to applicable model test set-ups referred above and the water level in the sump well, locations of throttle valve, flow meter and pressure gauge/sensor connections as indicated in the test set-up(s) shall conform to Figure 1, Figure 2 & Figure 3 accordingly.

4.2 Precautions for Test Setup:

Before initiating testing of SPV pump the following precautions must be followed:

a) In case of direct coupled pump-set, proper alignment of input pipe, output pipe and the sensors shall be ensured.

b) Air tightness in suction line shall be ensured and the general layout of the system pipe work

should be designed to avoid airlocks.

c) The offset pipe of suction line shall either be horizontal or inclined upward towards the pump and shall never be inclined downward towards the pump to avoid air trapping.

d) For the delivery head, a pressure gauge/sensor shall be connected to the delivery line with tapping as shown in Figures 1 or 2 or 3. The tapping shall be flush with the inside of the pipe and shall have its axis at right angles to the direction of flow. The pipe set up between the pump outlet and the pressure sensor should be the same diameter as the manufacturer's outlet fitting. Sensor/gauge may be connected to the tapping point through a flexible hose.

e) Preferably, Digital Pressure sensor/gauges of suitable range need to be used for the measurement of head. Care shall be taken to eliminate any leaks in the connecting pipes and to avoid the trapping of air in the connecting pipe or hose.

f) It is assumed that over the normal operating range of the pump the pressure drop due to frictional losses between the pump outlet and the pressure sensor will be negligible and the kinetic energy component of the water at the pump outlet will be small compared to the increase in potential energy due to the increased pressure across the pump.

g) For instantaneous performance testing, pressure can be sustained by means of a simple gate valve in which a backpressure is sustained by restricting the flow. An automatic control valve(s) may be used to sustain a constant upstream pressure. Pressure may also be sustained by means of a pre-pressurized air chamber operating with a pressure maintaining valve at the outlet. A real water column may also be used.

h) A good quality digital flow meter with electrical output linearly proportional to flow rate shall be connected at the other end of the delivery pipe. The distance between the auto control valve and flow meter shell be minimum 1.5 meters to ensure laminar flow of water.

i) After flow meter the end of the discharge pipe should be beneath the water surface to prevent splashing. This could cause a mixed water / air bubbles fluid entering the pump inlet and affecting its proper operation. If so then a vertical baffle or a similar arrangement shall be inserted in the tank between the pump intake and the return pipe such that water does not make any splash and avoid any bubbles when spread to the bottom of tank to reach the input pump. In this way any small bubbles will be excluded, as they will remain near the surface. Alternatively a large pipe can be placed around the pump with its top breaking the surface and an arch cut in its base to allow water entry.

4.3 Priming Arrangement

A non-return valve/ foot valve shall be used in suction line, further it may also require suction pipe need to be filled with water for priming purpose in case of surface pumps.

4.4 PV Module Array Structures:

For testing the SPV pump using the actual solar array, outdoor PV array structures with different module mounting capacity (4,6,8,10, etc.) should be used. The modules are mounted on the structures with tracking facility to optimize irradiance, power output and accordingly, the total quantity of water pumped in a day.

4.5 Sun Simulator PV Module Tester:

To estimate the wattage of the PV modules under STC, a high precession (at least class AAA as per IEC 60904-9) sun simulator module tester is required in the pump testing lab. Alternatively,

all PV modules should have STC testing certificate from an NABL accredited test laboratory and the date of testing should not be later than a year. In the STC testing, if the module is found degraded, the degraded data should be used.

4.6 Simulator (Electrical) Testing

Ideally, the SPV pump should be tested as per the site conditions where it is designed to operate. The details of outdoor testing are discussed in the next sessions. However, for testing under simulated conditions, a programmable Solar PV (SPV) array simulator capable of simulating a given solar PV array configuration (i.e. the number of modules, the type and the series / parallel combination), site radiation and temperature conditions shall be required for laboratory. Measurement equipment with acceptable accuracy and precision shall be used for detection and data logging of the parameters listed in Table 2.

Table 2 – Core Parameters to be Measured and Recorded

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Measurement Uncertainty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SPV Array voltage	*Va*	V	≤1 percent
SPV Array current	*Ia*	A	≤1 percent
Pressure/head as measured	*p*	Kg/cm^2	≤2 percent
Flow rate	*Q*	lps	≤2 percent
Solar irradiance	E_e	W/m^2	≤2 percent

4.7 Sump Well (Hydraulic Testing)

For the performance testing of SPV pumps a sump well with sensors for sensing, monitoring and recording of pump parameters will be required. The details of the resources required are given below:

a) Water tank / sump of required dimensions,
b) PV Modules, Controller, Motor-pump set, and Other Accessories (Test Sample)
c) Pressure transducer with data logging system
d) Flow Meter with data logging system
e) Suction pipe(s) (if applicable)
f) Discharge pipe(s)
g) Pyranometers and Temperature sensors with data logging system
h) Auto control valves
i) SPV array Simulator(s) for simulation of module arrays for testing
j) SPV array for realistic testing
k) Structure for mounting modules for realistic condition testing
l) AAA class Sun simulator for testing of modules performance at STC

Refer to the block diagram at Figure 3.

4.8 Constant Head Requirement

Dynamic head variation during test shall be within limit as specified in column 2 of table 3 and the allowable variation in arithmetic average (from start of flow point to end of flow point refer figure 5) of dynamic head shall be within value specified in column 3 of table 3. Any data with head variation during the test beyond the limit specified in column 2 of table 3 shall be treated as garbage data and shall not considered in calculations of daily water output.

Table 3– Allowable variation in arithmetic average of dynamic head		
Required Dynamic head in (meters)	Allowable variation in dynamic head during test	Allowable variation in arithmetic average of dynamic head
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**
10	± 15 % = ± 1.5 meter	± 0.5 meter
20	± 10 % = ± 2 meter	± 0.5 meter
30	± 10 % = ± 3 meter	± 0.7 meter
50	± 8 % = ± 4 meter	± 0.8 meter
70	± 7 % = ± 4.9 meter	± 0.8 meter
100	± 7 % = ± 7 meter	± 1 meter

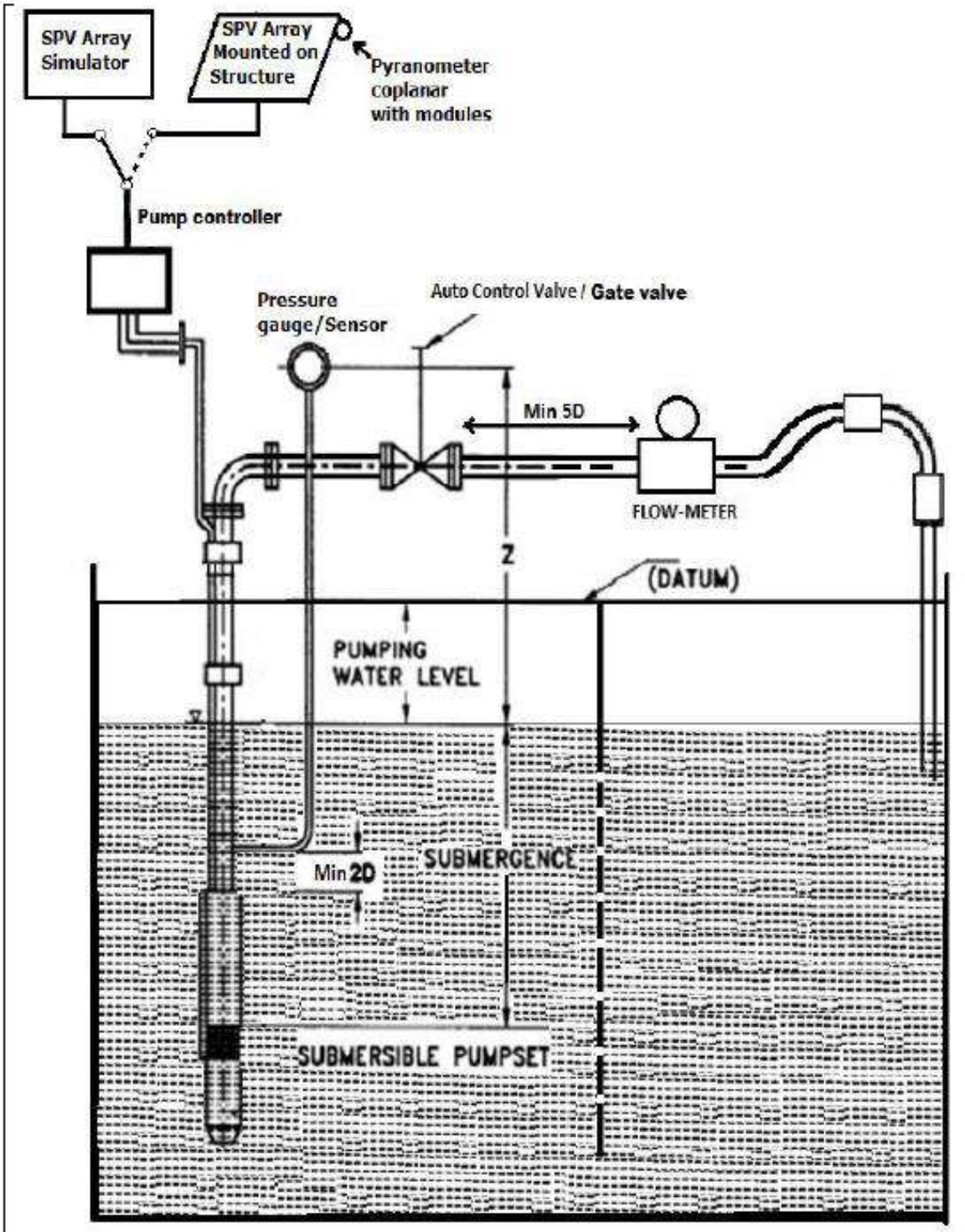


FIGURE 1– TYPICAL TEST SET-UP FOR SUBMERSIBLE SPV WATER PUMP-SET

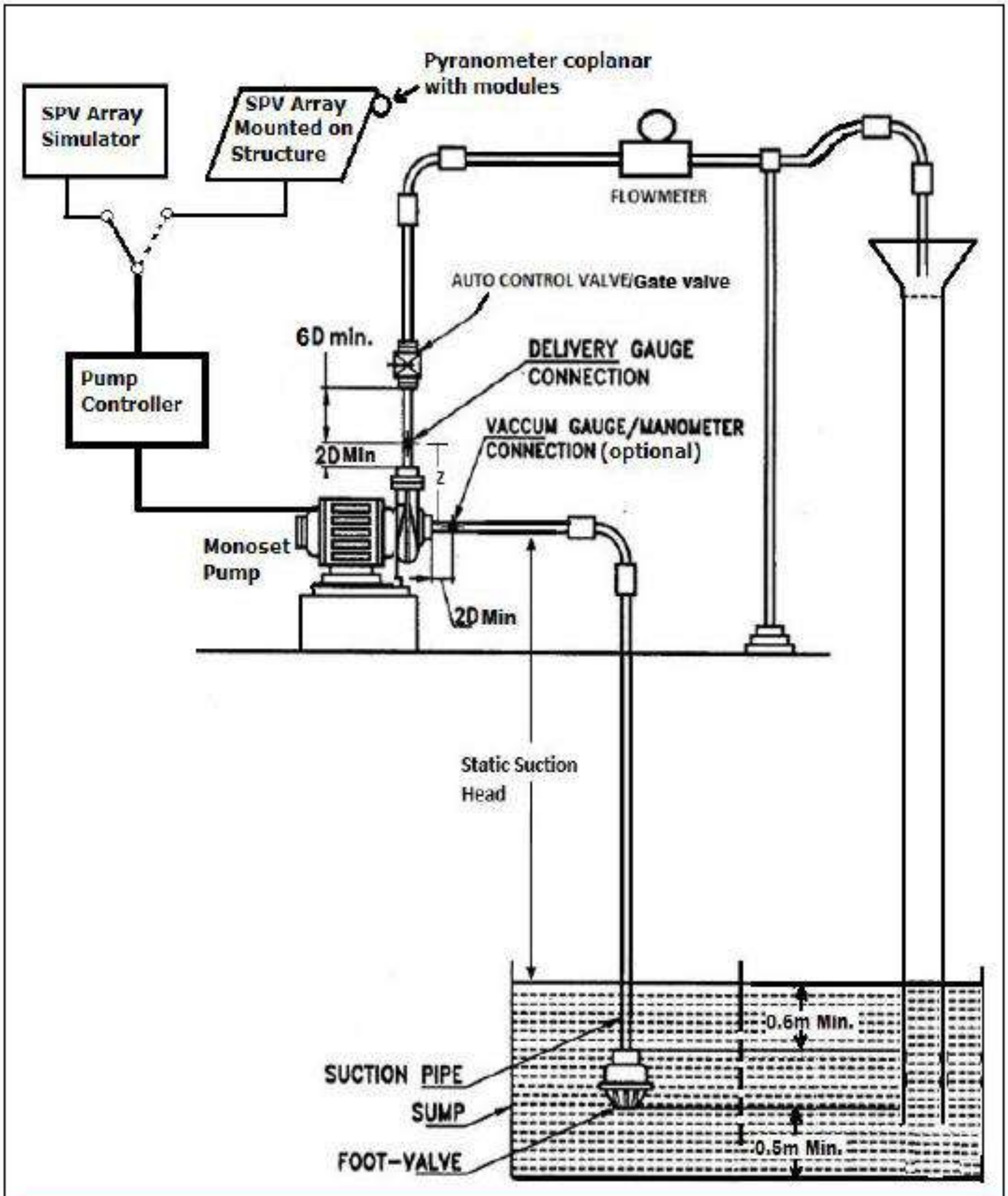


FIGURE 2 – TYPICAL TEST SET-UP FOR SPV SURFACE/MONO-BLOCK WATER PUMP SET

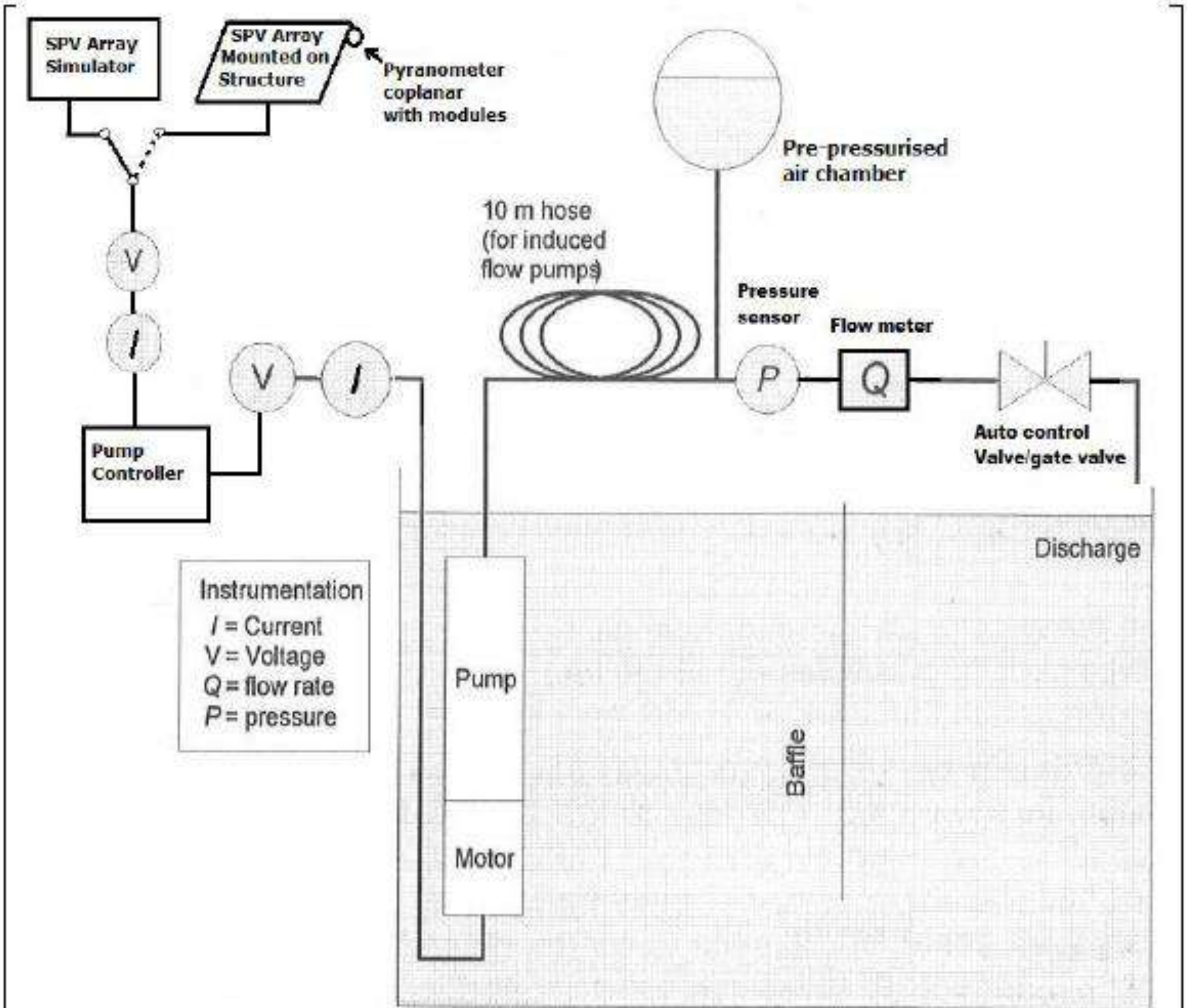


FIGURE 3 – BLOCK DIAGRAM OF TEST SETUP FOR SUBMERSIBLE PUMP-SET

5.0 Test Procedure for Performance Evaluation of SPV Pumping System:

There are three major profiles to be completed for comprehensive certification and qualification of a sample SPV water pump as per this standard. Two steps correspond to two simulation profiles, Hot & Cold. The third step corresponds to actual outdoor conditions testing using natural sun radiation. The SPV water pump sample should attain or exceed the qualification bench marks set by MNRE for the specified model & design, in all the three profiles. Before executing the three profiles testing, it is necessary to conduct the following protections test on the sample:

1. Dry running: System must shut down within one minute/manufacturer specification in dry running condition (when water level goes below pump inlet).
2. Open circuit: System should not operate if any phase become open circuited, the controller shall be tripped within one minute/manufacturer specified time.
3. Short circuit: System should not operate if any two or all three phase short circuited.
4. Reverse polarity: System should not malfunction if polarity of input power is reverse.

The performance testing of SPV Pumping System for the three procedures are discussed in following sections:

5.1 Simulator Methods:

Simulation methods are the easiest and fastest way of estimating SPV pump performance. However, in these methods actual PV array is not used, instead a PV array simulator is used. Here, a Programmable SPV array simulator capable of generating power output equal to actual SPV array under the given radiation and temperature conditions for given SPV array configuration (i.e. the number of modules, the type and the series / parallel combination) will be used. Although any radiation & temperature can be created, for the purpose of testing, two conditions one Hot summer day conditions (hot profile) and the other Winter day conditions (cold profile) shall be used.

Hot & Cold Profiles:

The typical Hot & Cold day profiles are shown Figure 4. These profiles of full day Solar irradiance and temperature shall be loaded in PV array simulator, sequentially one after the other. The simulator output is connected to the motor & pump through the pump controller and the profiles are run on real time basis. The performance parameters as given in table 2 are collected every minute for the entire duration of run time (per day). The total water output and output in liters /watt STC/ day can be estimated at desired constant head / dynamic head for complete duration of profiles.

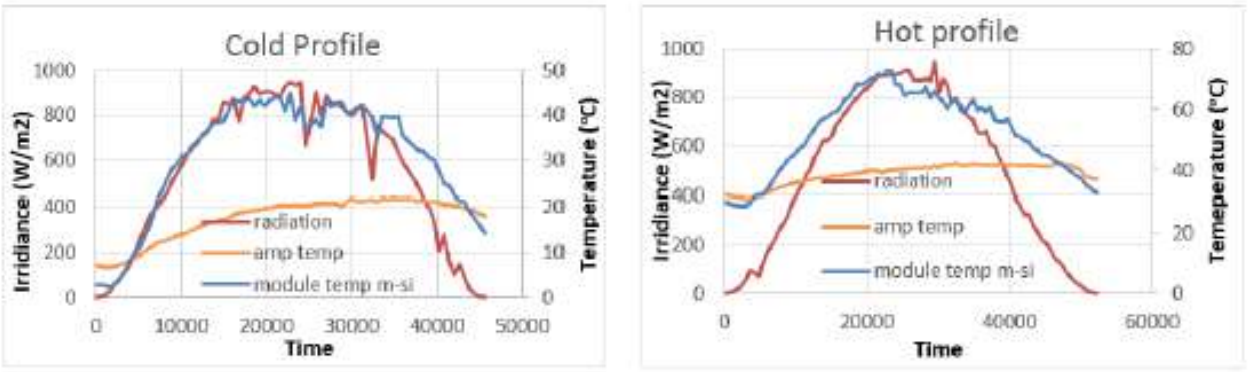


FIGURE 4 – TYPICAL SOLAR RADIATION HOT AND COLD PROFILE

Note: Per second data for hot and cold profile may be downloaded from MNRE/NISE website

5.2 Outdoor Condition using sun radiation:

To operate the motor-pump set using actual PV array, an array as per the Motor-pump set HP capacity to be designed. The STC wattage of all the PV modules is measured first, as per IEC 60904-1/ IS 12762-1 or clause number 11.6 of IEC 61215/ clause number 10.6 IS1 4286. . The modules will then be installed on the structures, both in series and parallel combinations, as required, are connected and designed PV module array is created. The array output is connected to Motor & Pump through pump controller. Then using a PV Array tester measure the PV array output and different radiation intensities starting 100W/ m^2 up to 1000 W/m^2 (if possible), if 1000W/ m^2 is not reached, calculate maximum power output at the maximum sun radiation that can be achieved (say 900 or 800w/ m^2). Always measure & record the instantaneous water flow rate at each of the radiation levels, against the PV array output power. A Table listing three parameters sun radiation, array Wattage output and water flow rate at each power output to be recorded. This data is most useful and will be used is subsequent calculations. This data can also be compared with data supplied by manufacturer.

Per day water output test to be performed at desired constant dynamic head for complete day from dawn to dusk (sunrise to sunset). Irradiance shall be measured at coplanar to modules. Tracking may be done manually or automatically. Total flow shall be corrected at reference Average Daily Solar Radiation of 7.15 kWh/m^2 on the surface of SPV array (i.e. coplanar with the SPV Modules). Results of the SPV pumping system obtained under outdoor condition shall be compared with data supplied by the applicant and also from the results obtained through simulator testing to assess the performance of the system.

NOTE:-

- Handle PV modules carefully during installation.
- PV modules to be free from dirt (sand, bird droppings etc.,) during test.
- Install PV modules in shadow free access controlled area.
- Tracking shall be minimum three time in a day for maximum performance
- Pyrono-meter should be mounted co-planer with SPV modules.

Recoding, measurement & logging of flow for the period of hot profile, cold Profile and Realistic condition need to be done.

5.3 Remote Monitoring System Verification

Provision for remote monitoring of the installed pumps must be made in the controllers through an integral arrangement and it should be capable of providing live status/parameters through online portal.

6 MEASUREMENTS AND APPARATUS

6.1 Solar Radiation Measurement

Solar radiation at coplanar with Module surface shall be measured using pyranometer. Response time of pyranometer should not be more than 15 seconds. Interval between two readings should not be more than one minute for the calculation of average daily solar radiation.

6.2 Measurement of Head

6.2.1 *Delivery Head*

Digital pressure gauge/sensor shall be used, also a data logging system must be used for calculation of average head through day. Interval between two readings should not be more than one minutes for the calculation of average head. Accuracy for pressure sensor shall be within ± 0.5 percent.

6.2.2 *Suction Head*

Suction head shall be kept constant by mean of vertical distance from sump water level to centre of pump impeller. Correction in head shall be applied as per atmospheric pressure at the testing place.
Distance measuring scale or laser based sensors may also be used for suction head measurement. For reference a vacuum gauge/absolute pressure gauge/manometer may also be used, if used, then shall be of suitable range for measuring suction head and delivery heads. Instead of mounting gauges directly on the pipes, they may be placed on separate stand.

6.3 Measurement of Rate of Flow

A good quality Magnetic flow-meter is desirable for flow measurement, data logging system must be used for calculation of cumulative water volume throughout the day. The maximum flow rate of flowmeters should be at least 1.5 times the maximum flow rate of pumps. Instrument can be selected as per 3.2 of IS 11346. Interval between two readings should not be more than one minutes for the calculation of cumulative flow. Accuracy for flowmeters shall be within ± 0.5 percent.

7 CALIBRATION OF APPARATUS

All measuring instruments are to be calibrated periodically as per requirement.

8 STEP-WISE TEST PROCEDURE

8.1 Per Day Water Flow Test of Submersible Pumps

a) Install the Pump-set as per Figure 1.

b) Connect Pump-set with controller as per manufacturer instruction

c) Use Solar PV Array Simulator Or actual output from SPV array, for testing of pump-set at given profile.

d) Connect controller with PV array Simulator or with actual SPV array output as per requirement of profile

e) Input STC performance data of each module in the array, into simulator and invoke the desired profile and run the same.

f) For realistic condition test, make array by mounting all SPV modules on structure(s) by connecting modules in series or parallel as per requirement.

g) Start controller after connecting it with array or array simulator.

h) Use head control valve or pre-pressurize tank to keep constant desired dynamic head.

j) Record parameters as given in table 2 recording interval shall be ≤ 1 minute.

8.2 Per Day Water Flow Test of Surface Pumps

a) Install pumps as per Figure 2

b) Maintain height to get desirable static suction head as per requirement

c) Install of foot valve or non-return valve as per manufacturer instructions;

and d) Follow steps (b) to (j) of para No. 8.1

9 OBSERVATIONS

The following observations of complete day profile shall be recorded in a test record sheet. These observations shall be used to derive pump characteristics:

a) Instantaneous Solar irradiation (W/m^2), pyranometer reading
b) Delivery gauge/sensor readings
c) Suction gauge/sensor readings / Distance between water level to impeller eye, (if applicable)
d) Gauge distance correction factor, Z
e) Calculate cumulative daily solar radiation coplanar with solar modules (kWh/m^2), f) Calculate total water discharge in a day at desirable constant head (Liters per Day) g) Water output per day per watts peak (Liters/Wp)

10 COMPUTATION OF TEST READINGS

10.1 Computation of Total Head for Surface (Mono-set) Pumps

$$\text{Total Head } H = H_{SSL} + H_d + Z + ((V_d^2 – V_s^2) / 2g)$$

H_{SSL} = Total Static suction Lift in meters of water column (measured by calibrated measuring tape or any distance measuring sensors)

H_d = Delivery gauge/sensor reading in meters of water column

Z = Gauge distance correction factor for delivery gauge centre and inlet pipe centre in meters (refer figure 3). If the delivery gauge centre is below the inlet pipe centre, Z is subtracted from the delivery gauge reading and if the delivery gauge centre is above inlet pipe centre, Z is added to the delivery gauge reading; the gauge distance correction factor shall never be applied to the suction vacuum gauge or mercury manometer reading irrespective of their positions:

Vd = Velocity at delivery gauge/sensor connection, m/s;

Vs = Velocity at suction gauge/sensor connection, m/s;
and g = Acceleration due to gravity in m/s2.

The Total Static Suction Lift in surface pump (H_{SSL})

H_{SSL} = Height in meter from water level to impeller + Altitude correction in meter + water temperature correction in meter.

10.1.1 Correction for Altitude

Barometric pressure shall be recorded at test place. The difference between atmospheric pressure at the test place and 10.33 mWC (that is atmospheric pressure at MSL) shall be deducted from Static suction lift.

10.1.2 Correction for Water temperature

Static suction lift specified in below Table shall be increased or reduced as given below when water temperature is below or above 33°C.

Table 4 – Correction for water temperature

Hourly Average of Water Temperature °C	Vapour pressure mWC	Correction in Static suction lift above and below 33°C water temperature mWC
10	013	+ 0.39
15	0.18	+ 0.34
20	0.24	+ 0.28
25	0.33	+ 0.19
30	0.43	+ 0.09
33	0.52	0.00
35	0.58	- 0.06
40	0.76	- 0.24
45	1.00	- 0.48
50	1.28	- 0.76

Suction head shall be adjusted minimum 3 time in a day as per average water temperature and barometric pressure, by adjusting water level of tank.

Following formula can also be used on behalf of

table 4 $y = -0.0007\, x^2 + 0.0130\, x + 0.3079$

Where y = Correction in Static suction lift x = Average of water temperature.

10.2 Computation of Total Head for Submersible Pump-sets

Total head $H = H_d + Z + ((V_d^2) / 2g)$

Where:

H_d = Delivery gauge/sensor reading in meters of water column;
Z = Gauge distance correction factor for delivery gauge. Distance between gauge/sensor center to tank water level (refer figure 1).
V_d = Velocity at delivery gauge/sensor connection in m/s;
g = Acceleration due to gravity in m/s^2.

10.3 Total Water Per-Day

Total per day water output shall be calculated by Integration (Sum) of flow rate with respect to time. Integration shall start from the time when pump set achieve desired constant head in morning time (start point refer figure 5) and end at the time when pump set unable to achieve desired constant head in evening time (End point refer figure 5).

In case if Average Daily Solar Radiation found less than requirement then test shall be performed on next sunny day.

10.4 Water Output Per Day Per Watt Peak

Water output per day per watts peak (ltr/Wp) = Water output (Liters) per day at specified head / Array STC power in watts-peak

10.5 Cumulative Daily Solar Radiation

Cumulative Solar Radiation (kWh/m^2) in a day= Average of instantaneous irradiance reading from
Dawn to Dusk (kW/m^2) X period of time in hours.

This can be obtained through time weight summation of pyranometer

readings. Dawn = Time of sunrise when irradiance become positive from

zero value.
Dusk = Time of sunset when irradiance become zero from positive value.

10.6 Mismatch in maximum power at STC among modules of array

The mismatch shall be calculated as under: