10.7 Efficiency of Array

Efficiency of Array = The power output from array / (total area of modules in m^2 X Sun radiation in watts/ m^2)

10.8 Fill Factor of Array

Fill factor of Array = This has to be measured using a PV array tester. This depends on the overall series resistances and shunt resistances of modules in the array.

10.9 Output Voltage of Array

Output Voltage of Array = Sum of voltages of modules in series
In parallel connected module strings, the lowest voltage generating strings will set the voltage.

10.10 Output Current of Array

Output Current of an Array = Sum of currents of the parallel strings in the array.
The output current of a string is controlled by the lowest current generating module.

10.11 Output Power of Array

Output Power of Array = Sum of power of all modules- mismatch loss
This can be measured by PV array tester.

11 EXAMPLES:

11.1 Total per day flow

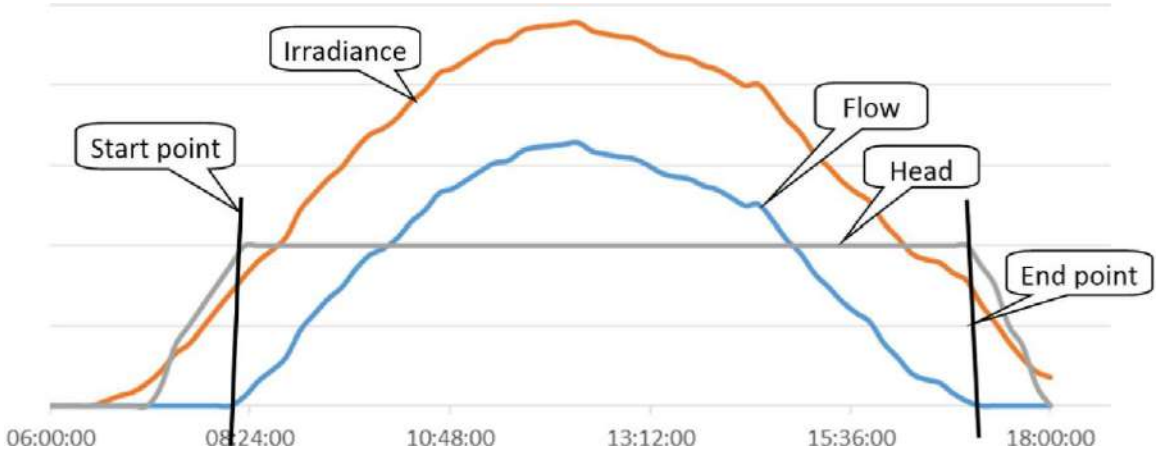


FIGURE 5- TYPICAL GRAPH FOR UNDERSTANDING CALCULATION

If pump achieved constant head at 8:15:30 AM (Start point in figure 5) and in evening pump unable to keep constant desired head at 17:45:30 PM (End point in figure 5).

Flow rate in lps is recorded from 08:15:30 AM to 17:45:30 PM (start point to end point)
If the average lps calculated is 3.55 lps then total flow will be

Total duration of flow = End Time - Start time

= 17:45:30 - 8:15:30

= 9 h: 30 m: 0 s

Total duration from start to end seconds:

= (9x3600) + (30x60) + (0x1) = 34200seconds

Total per day flow in liters = Average flow in lps x total seconds

= 3.55 x 34200 = 121410 litters

For realistic test, correct total flow at reference Average Daily Solar Radiation as specified in MNRE specifications.

12 TEST REPORTS

In order to have uniformity, the test reports issued by the Labs shall use common format developed by NISE. The test report shall be issued only in the name of applicant and shall clearly indicate whether the Solar PV water pumping system qualify as per MNRE specifications or not along with details. A soft copy of test report shall also be provided to the applicant and shall be made available on web-portal of test lab, which may be accessed by the implementing agencies to verify the authenticity of the report.

13 USE OF OTHER BRAND OF SOLAR MODULES

In case a lest lab has tested and issued approval certificate fir a particular model of SPV pumping system using a particular model of SPV Modules, the applicant may use different models of SPV Modules for the same model of SPV pumping system without going for retesting of complete SPV pumping system with different model of SPV Modules, provided the test lab certifies that the qualitative characteristics of proposed model of SPV Module are not inferior to the SPV Module with which the SPV pumping system was tested. In addition, the total wattage capacity of the Solar Array with proposed model of SPV Modules shall be equal or higher than wattage capacity specified by the MNRE for that model of SPV pumping system. The proposed model of SPV module shall also meet following conditions:

- Solar Array Maximum voltage Vmpp with other brand module shall be within ±2% of earlier module.
- Modules Efficiency and Fill Factor shall qualify minimum requirement of MNRE specifications
- Module to module mismatch in an array shall meet the MNRE specifications.
- SPV module shall follow the quality control order issued by MNRE from time to time.

13 LABS AUTHORISED FOR SOLAR PUMP TESTING

Any lab accredited by NABL for testing of solar PV water pumping system as per MNRE specifications and testing procedure, and The National Institute of Solar Energy are authorized to issue approval certificate on successful testing of a solar PV water pumping system.

	LIST OF REFFERED STANDARD
IS NO.	Title
17018-1 : 2018	Solar Photovoltaic Water Pumping System Part 1 Centrifugal Pumps — Specification
14286 : 2010	Crystalline Silicon Terrestrial Photovoltaic (PV) Modules — Design Qualification and Type Approval
3043 : 1987	Code of Practice for Earthing
5120 : 1977	Technical requirements for rotodynamic special purpose pumps (first revision)
11346 : 2003	Tests for Agricultural and Water Supply Pumps — Code of Acceptance
6603 : 2001	Stainless Steel Bars and Flats
6911 : 2017	Stainless steel plate, sheet and strip Stainless steel plate, sheet and strip
7538 : 1996	Three-phase squirrel cage induction motors for centrifugal pumps for agricultural applications
8034 : 2018	Submersible pump sets - Specification (second revision)
9079 : 2018	Electric monoset pumps for clear, cold water for agricultural and water supply purposes - Specification (second revision)
9283 : 2013	Motors for submersible pump sets
11346 : 2002	Code of acceptance tests for agricultural and water supply pumps (first revision)
14220 : 2018	Open well submersible pump sets — Specification
14582 : 1998	Single-phase small AC electric motors for centrifugal pumps for agricultural applications
ISO 9905 : 1994	Technical specifications for centrifugal pumps — Class I
IEC 60068-2-6 : 2007	Environmental testing – Part 2-6 Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)
IEC 60068-2-30 : 2005	Environmental testing – Part 2-30 Tests – Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 + 12h cycle)
IEC 60146-1-1 : 2009	Semiconductor converters - General requirements and line commutated converters Part 1-1 Specification of basic requirements
IEC 60364-4-41 : 2005	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock
IEC 60364-7-712 : 2017	Low voltage electrical installations - Part 7-712: Requirements for special installations or locations - Solar photovoltaic (PV) power supply systems
IEC 60529 : 1989	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)
IEC 60947-1 : 2007	Low-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 1: General rules
IEC 61000-6-2 : 2016	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity standard for industrial environments
IEC 61000-6-3:2006	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-3: Generic standards -Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments
IS/IEC 61683 :1999	Photovoltaic Systems — Power Conditioners — Procedure for Measuring Efficiency
IS/IEC 61730-1 : 2004	Photovoltaic (Photo Voltaic (PV)) Module Safety Qualification Part 1 Requirements for Construction
IS/IEC 61730-2 : 2004	Photovoltaic (Photo Voltaic (PV)) Module Safety Qualification Part 2 Requirements for Testing
IEC 61800-3:2017	Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 3: EMC requirements and specific test methods
IEC 62109-1:2010	Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems - Part 1: General requirements
IEC 62305-3:2010	Protection against lightning - Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard
IEC 62458:2010	Sound system equipment – Electro-acoustical transducers - Measurement of large signal parameters

Annexure F

Universal Solar Pump Controller (USPC)

1. Preamble:

The Controller for Solar PV pumping system is the heart and brain of the system. The Solar PV pumping system deployed at huge cost to the farmer and the exchequer for the Government is currently utilised only for half of the days in a year (around 150 days per year) on an average. In order to optimally utilize the solar photovoltaic system that generates the electricity throughout the year during sunshine hours, the controller supplied for installation of solar pumping system should be able to perform several other tasks for agricultural and other needs of a farmer. This will increase the productivity of agriculture sector and income of farmer. With the use of USPC the solar system could be used effectively throughout the year.

2. Technical Specification for Stand Alone Application

The USPC with SPV modules and structure can be used for agrarian applications such as water pumping, apple grading and polishing system, wheat (grain) flour grinding machine / aata chakki, cutter/chaff, deep-fridger / cold storage, blower fan for cleaning of grains, heating loads and any other standard voltage (400/415V) three phase motor/equipment of capacity not more than the capacity of Solar PV pumping system. The USPC operation schematic diagram is shown in Fig. 1. Further, the applications are not limited upto the few shown in the figure.

I. Following table gives specifications of electrical supply from USPC for motors other than the solar pumps. For operating the pump the USPC must follow the MNRE specifications for SPV pumping systems.

Sr No.	Description	Desired requirement
1	Motor Supply Phases	Three phase R-Y-B
2	Rated motor frequency	48-50Hz
3	Frequency operation	0 to 52Hz
4	Rated motor voltage	415V ± 5%
5	Desired motor operation	Constant V by F or constant motor flux control

II. Proposed electrical properties of USPC when operating motors other than motor- pump set:

Sr No.	Description	Desired requirement
1	Characteristic of voltages	Pure sinusoidal or Filtered AC output voltage at motor terminal. No PWM pulses allowed at the motor terminal, as it generates pronounced voltage spikes. The USPC output is intended to use for the traditional induction motors based applications which are design for sinusoidal grid supply.
2	THD of motor terminal voltages	Below 3%

3	THD of motor current (in case of balance/linear motor)	Below 5%
4	Balance supply	Three phases should be balanced and no negative sequence components to be allowed
5	Voltage spikes	Recurring or non-recurring voltage spikes more than 620V (peak of 440V AC supply) is not allowed between any two terminals
6	Alarms and Protections	Output voltage low, Output frequency low/high, Low irradiance/PV power, Current overload, Peak Torque overload

III. Controller should be able to run SPV pumping system as per MNRE specifications as well as any other type of motor of suitable rating, subject to the load characteristics of the equipment in which the motor is used is any of the following:

a) Constant torque loads
b) Constant power loads
c) Quadratic loads
d) Impact loads
e) Hydraulic loads

Subject to the maximum torque being not more than 150% of the rated torque of the motor.

IV. To ensure energy efficiency of solar PV system and to maintain reliability of PV installation against aging effect, module mismatch with time, partial shading, etc., the desired USPC properties and configuration should be as follows:

(a) Static MPPT efficiency of USPC should be equal or more than 98% during operation of 10 to 100% of rated STC PV power, and average MPPT tracking efficiency in the dynamic condition should be greater than 97 % with hot and cold profiles when feeding the water pumping, hydraulic or heating loads, so as to maintain MPPT irrespective of variation in solar energy or irradiance. `

(b) USPC efficiency should be as follows for the operation at 80% rated STC power of the PV array:

Sr No.	SPV pumping system capacity	Controller power efficiency should be more than or equal to
1	3 HP	93.00%
2	5 HP	93.00%
3	7.5 HP	94.00%
4	10 HP	94.50%
5	15 HP	94.50%

(c) Considering voltage variation over the year due to variation in temperature, irradiance and effect due to ageing, environmental damages to PV panels with time, USPC should have MPPT channels as an integral part of system (or externally connected part) with wide range of input PV voltage for MPPT tracking of the PV

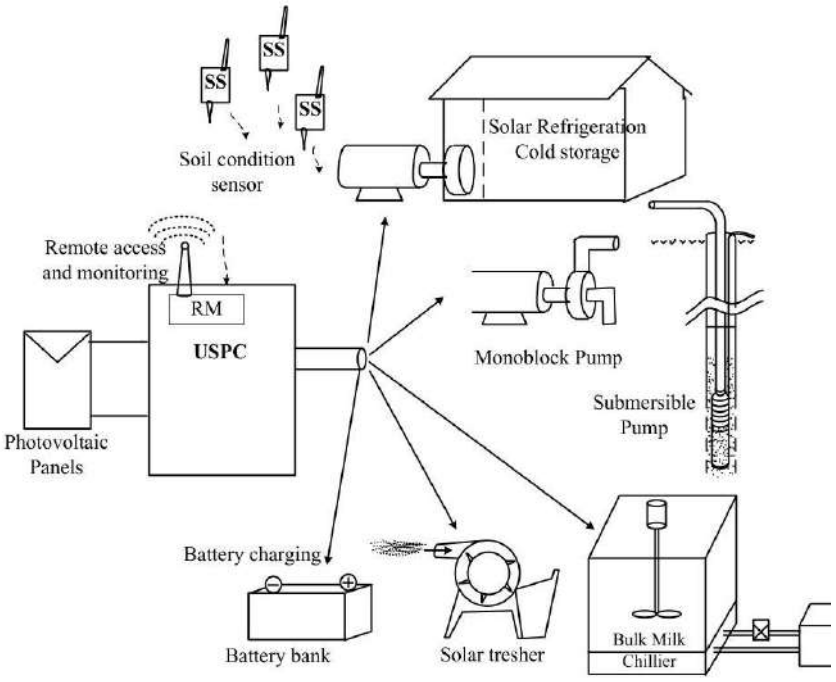
panels. Input voltage range variation should be tested as per manufacturer declaration (min, nominal or 90% of the maximum) or if no declaration is made than at least it should be tested as per the table given below.

Sr No.	Motor Pump set capacity	Input voltage range		
		Minimum	Nominal	Maximum
1	3 HP	(Vnominal-50)	Nominal	(Vnominal+50)
2	5 HP	(Vnominal-70)		(Vnominal+70)
3	7.5 HP	(Vnominal-70)		(Vnominal+70)
4	10 HP	(Vnominal-100)		(Vnominal+100)
5	15 HP	(Vnominal-100)		(Vnominal+100)

V. There should be Mode selection located on control panel of the USPC along with display and user should be able to select either to run motor-pump set of any other application. The software/firmware required to operate these applications must get automatically loaded when an appropriate position of the switch is engaged.

VI. USPC must have at least four numbers of three phase output cables to feed power to the applications. The output power cable for specific application should get selected automatically upon selection of applications via keypad or via mobile or via remote control connectivity. The manual selector switch should not be used at the output to manage different loads. This is to ensure the hassle free operation of applications by farmer with adequate safety.

Fig. 1. USPC operation schematic diagram.



VII. USPC based Solar system must be equipped with Remote monitoring and remote fault identification:

(a) Remote monitoring features should be integral part of solar pump controller and should provide time wise remote monitoring of PV voltage, PV Power, Water output, head, when used in solar pump mode. When operated in farm equipment mode, it should show, PV voltage, PV power, motor voltage, motor current and motor frequency.

(b) Cumulative energy generation from PV panels for a month, year and 5 years should be provided.

(c) Remote monitor should show current status of system like On, Off and fault.

(d) Software associated with remote monitoring should also provide location of SPV pumping system.

(e) Controller should have support of sufficient Internal memory/ SD card / memory card to support remote monitoring in case of network failure.

USPC must have IP65 protection or must be housed in a cabinet having at least IP65 protection.