

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61683

First edition
1999-11

Photovoltaic systems – Power conditioners – Procedure for measuring efficiency

*Systèmes photovoltaïques –
Conditionneurs de puissance –
Procédure de mesure du rendement*

© IEC 1999 — Copyright - all rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Electrotechnical Commission 3, rue de Varembe Geneva, Switzerland
Telefax: +41 22 919 0300 e-mail: inmail@iec.ch IEC web site <http://www.iec.ch>



Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE **R**

For price, see current catalogue

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	4
Clause	
1 Scope	5
2 Normative reference	5
3 Definitions	5
4 Efficiency measurement conditions	6
4.1 DC power source for testing	6
4.2 Temperature	6
4.3 Output voltage and frequency	6
4.4 Input voltage	7
4.5 Ripple and distortion	7
4.6 Resistive loads/utility grid	7
4.7 Reactive loads	7
4.8 Resistive plus non-linear loads	8
4.9 Complex loads	8
5 Efficiency calculations	8
5.1 Rated output efficiency	8
5.2 Partial output efficiency	8
5.3 Energy efficiency	9
5.4 Efficiency tolerances	9
6 Efficiency test circuits	9
6.1 Test circuits	9
6.2 Measurement procedure	10
7 Loss measurement	10
7.1 No-load loss	10
7.2 Standby loss	11
Annex A (informative) Power conditioner description	12
Annex B (informative) Power efficiency and conversion factor	14
Annex C (informative) Weighted-average energy efficiency	16
Annex D (informative) Derivation of efficiency tolerance in table 2	19
Bibliography	20

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS – POWER CONDITIONERS – PROCEDURE FOR MEASURING EFFICIENCY

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
- 4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards.
- 6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61683 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 82: Solar photovoltaic energy systems.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
82/229/FDIS	82/233/RVD

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

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Annexes A, B, C and D are for information only.

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

The committee has decided that this publication remains valid until 2003. At this date, in accordance with the committee's decision, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

Among the principal characteristics of power conditioners, efficiency is considered as an important factor. A standardized procedure for measuring the efficiency of power conditioners is necessary for their widespread use in photovoltaic systems by increasing the reliability of their claimed efficiency.

Generally speaking, power conditioner efficiency is affected by the following parameters:

- power level;
- input voltage;
- output voltage;
- power factor;
- harmonic content;
- load non-linearity;
- temperature.

These parameters are considered to be included in the test condition of this standard explicitly or implicitly.

The purpose of this standard is to provide the means to evaluate the intrinsic efficiency of power conditioners by a direct measurement of input and output power in the factory. Therefore, indirect items such as maximum power-point tracking accuracy are outside the scope of this document. It is expected that those will be dealt with in future relevant IEC standard(s).

PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS – POWER CONDITIONERS – PROCEDURE FOR MEASURING EFFICIENCY

1 Scope

This standard describes guidelines for measuring the efficiency of power conditioners used in stand-alone and utility-interactive photovoltaic systems, where the output of the power conditioner is a stable a.c. voltage of constant frequency or a stable d.c. voltage. The efficiency is calculated from a direct measurement of input and output power in the factory. An isolation transformer is included where it is applicable.

2 Normative reference

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60146-1-1:1991, *Semiconductor convertors – General requirements and line commutated convertors – Part 1-1: Specifications of basic requirements*