

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules – Design qualification and type approval –
Part 1-2: Special requirements for testing of thin-film Cadmium Telluride (CdTe)
based photovoltaic (PV) modules**

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INTERNATIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**TERRESTRIAL PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) MODULES –
DESIGN QUALIFICATION AND TYPE APPROVAL –****Part 1-2: Special requirements for testing of thin-film Cadmium
Telluride (CdTe) based photovoltaic (PV) modules**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of 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, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). 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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC 61215-1-2:2016. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 61215-1-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 82: Solar photovoltaic energy systems.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 61215-1-2, issued in 2016, and constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) A cyclic (dynamic) mechanical load test (MQT 20) added.
- b) A test for detection of potential-induced degradation (MQT 21) added.
- c) A bending test (MQT 22) for flexible modules added.

Informative Annex A, of 61215-1:2021, explains the background and reasoning behind some of the more substantial changes that were made in the IEC 61215 series in progressing from edition 1 to edition 2.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
82/1825/FDIS	82/1850/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.

This standard is to be read in conjunction with IEC 61215-1:2021 and IEC 61215-2:2021.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61215 series, published under the general title *Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules – Design qualification and type approval*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
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TERRESTRIAL PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) MODULES – DESIGN QUALIFICATION AND TYPE APPROVAL –

Part 1-2: Special requirements for testing of thin-film Cadmium Telluride (CdTe) based photovoltaic (PV) modules

1 ~~Scope and object~~

~~This part of IEC 61215 lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open-air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1.~~

This document lays down requirements for the design qualification of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in open-air climates. The useful service life of modules so qualified will depend on their design, their environment and the conditions under which they are operated. Test results are not construed as a quantitative prediction of module lifetime.

In climates where 98th percentile operating temperatures exceed 70 °C, users are recommended to consider testing to higher temperature test conditions as described in IEC TS 63126. Users desiring qualification of PV products with lesser lifetime expectations are recommended to consider testing designed for PV in consumer electronics, as described in IEC 63163 (under development). Users wishing to gain confidence that the characteristics tested in IEC 61215 appear consistently in a manufactured product may wish to utilize IEC 62941 regarding quality systems in PV manufacturing.

This document is intended to apply to all thin-film CdTe based terrestrial flat plate modules. As such, it addresses special requirements for testing of this technology supplementing IEC 61215-1:2016 and IEC 61215-2:2016 requirements for testing.

This document does not apply to modules used with concentrated sunlight although it may be utilized for low concentrator modules (1 to 3 suns). For low concentration modules, all tests are performed using the irradiance, current, voltage and power levels expected at the design concentration.

The object of this test sequence is to determine the electrical ~~and thermal~~ characteristics of the module and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the module is capable of withstanding prolonged exposure ~~in climates described in the scope outdoors. The actual lifetime expectancy of modules so qualified will depend on their design, their environment and the conditions under which they are operated.~~ Accelerated test conditions are empirically based on those necessary to reproduce selected observed field failures and are applied equally across module types. Acceleration factors may vary with product design and thus not all degradation mechanisms may manifest. Further general information on accelerated test methods including definitions of terms may be found in IEC 62506.

Some long-term degradation mechanisms can only reasonably be detected via component testing, due to long times required to produce the failure and necessity of stress conditions that are expensive to produce over large areas. Component tests that have reached a sufficient level of maturity to set pass/fail criteria with high confidence are incorporated into the IEC 61215 series via addition to Table 1 in IEC 61215-1. In contrast, the tests procedures described in this series, in IEC 61215-2, are performed on modules.

This document defines PV technology dependent modifications to the testing procedures and requirements per IEC 61215-1:20162021 and IEC 61215-2:20162021.

2 Normative references

The normative references of IEC 61215-1:20162021 and IEC 61215-2:20162021 are applicable without modifications.

3 Terms and definitions

This clause of IEC 61215-1:20162021 is applicable without modifications.

4 Test samples

This clause of IEC 61215-1:20162021 is applicable without modifications.

5 Marking and documentation

This clause of IEC 61215-1:20162021 is applicable without modifications.

6 Testing

This clause of IEC 61215-1:20162021 is applicable with the following modifications:

Special care has to be taken for stabilizing the power output of the module using MQT 19 procedure with specific requirements stated in 11.19 below.

7 Pass criteria

This clause of IEC 61215-1:20162021 is applicable with the following modifications:

The maximum allowable value of reproducibility is set to $r = 2,0 \%$.

The maximum allowable value of measurement uncertainty is set to $m_1 = 4,0 \%$ for modules containing single-junction cells, and $m_1 = 5,0 \%$ for modules containing multi-junction cells.

8 Major visual defects

This clause of IEC 61215-1:20162021 is applicable without modifications.

9 Report

This clause of IEC 61215-1:20162021 is applicable without modifications.

10 Modifications

This clause of IEC 61215-1:20162021 is applicable without modifications.

11 Test flow and procedures

The test flow from IEC 61215-1:2016 is applicable.

11.1 Visual inspection (MQT 01)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016 is applicable without modifications.

11.2 Maximum power determination (MQT 02)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016 is applicable without modifications.

11.3 Insulation test (MQT 03)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016 is applicable without modifications.

11.4 Measurement of temperature coefficients (MQT 04)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016 is applicable without modifications.

~~11.5 Measurement of nominal module operating temperature (NMOT) (MQT 05)~~

~~This test of IEC 61215-2:2016 is applicable without modifications.~~

11.5 Placeholder section, formerly NMOT

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2021 does not require technology-specific modifications.

11.6 Performance at STC (MQT 06.1) ~~and NMOT (MQT 06.2)~~

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016 is applicable without modifications.

11.7 Performance at low irradiance (MQT 07)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016 is applicable without modifications.

11.8 Outdoor exposure test (MQT 08)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016 is applicable without modifications.

11.9 Hot-spot endurance test (MQT 09)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016 is applicable with the following modifications:

CdTe thin-film modules may exhibit performance changes with extended time in storage without light exposure (the “dark soak” effect). In order to minimize the influence of this dark soak effect, limit the time delay between the outdoor exposure or stabilization and the hot spot procedure to within 2 to 3 days. During the first hour after the hot-spot procedure is complete, no additional heating or light beyond room ambient shall be applied. If the time delay is to exceed 1 h, the modules are to be stored in the dark at $\leq 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

11.9.1 Purpose

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2016, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.2 Hot-spot effect

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2016, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.3 Classification of cell interconnection

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.4 Apparatus

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.5 Procedure

MQT 09.2 of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 shall be performed for any MLI module design.

If the module is constructed by interconnection of cell-like substructures, MQT 09.1 of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 may be applicable.

11.9.6 Final measurements

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.7 Requirements

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.10 UV preconditioning test (MQT 10)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.11 Thermal cycling test (MQT 11)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 is applicable with the following modifications:

The technology specific current which needs to be applied according to MQT 11 of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 shall be equal to $0,1 \times \text{STC peak power current}$. If $0,1 \times \text{STC peak power current}$ is less than 100 mA, then 100 mA may be applied instead.

11.12 Humidity-freeze test (MQT 12)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.13 Damp heat test (MQT 13)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.14 Robustness of terminations ~~test~~ (MQT 14)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.15 Wet leakage current test (MQT 15)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.16 Static mechanical load test (MQT 16)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.17 Hail test (MQT 17)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.18 Bypass diode testing (MQT 18)

This test of IEC 61215-2:20162021 is applicable without modifications.

11.19 Stabilization (MQT 19)

This test of IEC 61215-2:20162021 is applicable with the following modifications:

11.19.1 Criterion definition for stabilization

For the definition of stabilization as per MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:20162021 $x = 0,02$ shall be used.

Any kind of storage shall be done at temperature below 25 °C to avoid thermally activated processes affecting MQT 06.1 of IEC 61215-2:20162021 measurement.

11.19.2 Light induced stabilization procedures

This test of IEC 61215-2:20162021 is applicable without modifications.

11.19.3 Other stabilization procedures

This test of IEC 61215-2:20162021 is applicable without modifications.

11.19.4 Initial stabilization (MQT 19.1)

Initial stabilization is performed on all modules.

To fulfil MQT 19 requirements using light exposure, a minimum of two intervals each of at least 20 kWh/m² are required. After this preconditioning all of the test modules shall be measured for STC power (MQT 06.1 of IEC 61215-2:20162021).

If stabilization is performed outdoors, in general no module temperature limits apply. The outdoor stabilization shall be proven at least with one module using the indoor method following the validation procedure from MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:20162021.

The minimum and maximum module temperatures observed during outdoor light exposure stabilization verification while the irradiance level is above 500 W/m² shall be the minimum and maximum allowable module temperatures for all modules. If the module temperature falls outside of these limits, the new module temperature range has to be re-verified.

Output power determination shall be performed after a minimum cooling time of 30 min and maximum 60 min.

A validated alternative procedure can be used in accordance to MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:20162021.

11.19.5 Final stabilization (MQT 19.2)

Final stabilization is performed on all modules after the test sequences to prove fulfilment of gate No. 2 requirement of IEC 61215-1:20162021.

To fulfil MQT 19 requirements using light exposure, at least two intervals of at least 20 kWh/m² each are required.

If stabilization is performed outdoors, in general no module temperature limits apply. The outdoor stabilization shall be proven at least with one module using the indoor method following MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:20162021.

The minimum and maximum module temperatures observed during outdoor light exposure stabilization verification while the irradiance level is above 500 W/m^2 shall be the minimum and maximum allowable module temperatures for all modules. If the module temperature falls outside of these limits, the new module temperature range has to be re-verified.

For modules that have been subjected to potential induced degradation (PID) stress (MQT 21), the maximum exposure limit after reaching stabilization shall not be exceeded. The light soak shall terminate no more than 40 kWh/m^2 after the stabilization criterion is met.

Output power determination shall be performed after a minimum cooling time of 30 min and maximum 60 min.

A validated alternative procedure can be used in accordance to MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:2016/2021.

11.20 Cyclic (dynamic) mechanical load test (MQT 20)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.21 Potential induced degradation test (MQT 21)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.22 Bending test (MQT 22)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable to flexible modules without modifications.

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**Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules – Design qualification and type approval –
Part 1-2: Special requirements for testing of thin-film Cadmium Telluride (CdTe)
based photovoltaic (PV) modules**

**Modules photovoltaïques (PV) pour applications terrestres – Qualification de la
conception et homologation –
Partie 1-2: Exigences particulières d'essai des modules photovoltaïques (PV)
au tellurure de cadmium (CdTe) à couches minces**

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Part 1-2: Special requirements for testing of thin-film Cadmium Telluride (CdTe) based photovoltaic (PV) modules

FOREWORD

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Part 1-2: Special requirements for testing of thin-film Cadmium Telluride (CdTe) based photovoltaic (PV) modules

1 Scope

This document lays down requirements for the design qualification of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in open-air climates. The useful service life of modules so qualified will depend on their design, their environment and the conditions under which they are operated. Test results are not construed as a quantitative prediction of module lifetime.

In climates where 98th percentile operating temperatures exceed 70 °C, users are recommended to consider testing to higher temperature test conditions as described in IEC TS 63126. Users desiring qualification of PV products with lesser lifetime expectations are recommended to consider testing designed for PV in consumer electronics, as described in IEC 63163 (under development). Users wishing to gain confidence that the characteristics tested in IEC 61215 appear consistently in a manufactured product may wish to utilize IEC 62941 regarding quality systems in PV manufacturing.

This document is intended to apply to all thin-film CdTe based terrestrial flat plate modules. As such, it addresses special requirements for testing of this technology supplementing IEC 61215-1:2021 and IEC 61215-2:2021 requirements for testing.

This document does not apply to modules used with concentrated sunlight although it may be utilized for low concentrator modules (1 to 3 suns). For low concentration modules, all tests are performed using the irradiance, current, voltage and power levels expected at the design concentration.

The object of this test sequence is to determine the electrical characteristics of the module and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the module is capable of withstanding prolonged exposure outdoors. Accelerated test conditions are empirically based on those necessary to reproduce selected observed field failures and are applied equally across module types. Acceleration factors may vary with product design and thus not all degradation mechanisms may manifest. Further general information on accelerated test methods including definitions of terms may be found in IEC 62506.

Some long-term degradation mechanisms can only reasonably be detected via component testing, due to long times required to produce the failure and necessity of stress conditions that are expensive to produce over large areas. Component tests that have reached a sufficient level of maturity to set pass/fail criteria with high confidence are incorporated into the IEC 61215 series via addition to Table 1 in IEC 61215-1. In contrast, the tests procedures described in this series, in IEC 61215-2, are performed on modules.

This document defines PV technology dependent modifications to the testing procedures and requirements per IEC 61215-1:2021 and IEC 61215-2:2021.

2 Normative references

The normative references of IEC 61215-1:2021 and IEC 61215-2:2021 are applicable without modifications.

3 Terms and definitions

This clause of IEC 61215-1:2021 is applicable without modifications.

4 Test samples

This clause of IEC 61215-1:2021 is applicable without modifications.

5 Marking and documentation

This clause of IEC 61215-1:2021 is applicable without modifications.

6 Testing

This clause of IEC 61215-1:2021 is applicable with the following modifications:

Special care has to be taken for stabilizing the power output of the module using MQT 19 procedure with specific requirements stated in 11.19 below.

7 Pass criteria

This clause of IEC 61215-1:2021 is applicable with the following modifications:

The maximum allowable value of reproducibility is set to $r = 2,0 \%$.

The maximum allowable value of measurement uncertainty is set to $m_1 = 4,0 \%$ for modules containing single-junction cells, and $m_1 = 5,0 \%$ for modules containing multi-junction cells.

8 Major visual defects

This clause of IEC 61215-1:2021 is applicable without modifications.

9 Report

This clause of IEC 61215-1:2021 is applicable without modifications.

10 Modifications

This clause of IEC 61215-1:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11 Test flow and procedures

The test flow from IEC 61215-1:2021 is applicable.

11.1 Visual inspection (MQT 01)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.2 Maximum power determination (MQT 02)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.3 Insulation test (MQT 03)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.4 Measurement of temperature coefficients (MQT 04)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.5 Placeholder section, formerly NMOT

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2021 does not require technology-specific modifications.

11.6 Performance at STC (MQT 06.1)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.7 Performance at low irradiance (MQT 07)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.8 Outdoor exposure test (MQT 08)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.9 Hot-spot endurance test (MQT 09)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable with the following modifications:

CdTe thin-film modules may exhibit performance changes with extended time in storage without light exposure (the “dark soak” effect). In order to minimize the influence of this dark soak effect, limit the time delay between the outdoor exposure or stabilization and the hot spot procedure to within 2 to 3 days. During the first hour after the hot-spot procedure is complete, no additional heating or light beyond room ambient shall be applied. If the time delay is to exceed 1 h, the modules are to be stored in the dark at $\leq 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

11.9.1 Purpose

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.2 Hot-spot effect

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.3 Classification of cell interconnection

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.4 Apparatus

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.5 Procedure

MQT 09.2 of IEC 61215-2:2021 shall be performed for any MLI module design.

If the module is constructed by interconnection of cell-like substructures, MQT 09.1 of IEC 61215-2:2021 may be applicable.

11.9.6 Final measurements

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.9.7 Requirements

This subclause of IEC 61215-2:2021, test MQT 09, is applicable without modifications.

11.10 UV preconditioning test (MQT 10)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.11 Thermal cycling test (MQT 11)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable with the following modifications:

The technology specific current which needs to be applied according to MQT 11 of IEC 61215-2:2021 shall be equal to $0,1 \times \text{STC peak power current}$. If $0,1 \times \text{STC peak power current}$ is less than 100 mA, then 100 mA may be applied instead.

11.12 Humidity-freeze test (MQT 12)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.13 Damp heat test (MQT 13)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.14 Robustness of terminations (MQT 14)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.15 Wet leakage current test (MQT 15)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.16 Static mechanical load test (MQT 16)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.17 Hail test (MQT 17)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.18 Bypass diode testing (MQT 18)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.19 Stabilization (MQT 19)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable with the following modifications:

11.19.1 Criterion definition for stabilization

For the definition of stabilization as per MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:2021 $x = 0,02$ shall be used.

Any kind of storage shall be done at temperature below 25 °C to avoid thermally activated processes affecting MQT 06.1 of IEC 61215-2:2021 measurement.

11.19.2 Light induced stabilization procedures

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.19.3 Other stabilization procedures

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.19.4 Initial stabilization (MQT 19.1)

Initial stabilization is performed on all modules.

To fulfil MQT 19 requirements using light exposure, a minimum of two intervals each of at least 20 kWh/m² are required. After this preconditioning all of the test modules shall be measured for STC power (MQT 06.1 of IEC 61215-2:2021).

If stabilization is performed outdoors, in general no module temperature limits apply. The outdoor stabilization shall be proven at least with one module using the indoor method following the validation procedure from MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:2021.

The minimum and maximum module temperatures observed during outdoor light exposure stabilization verification while the irradiance level is above 500 W/m² shall be the minimum and maximum allowable module temperatures for all modules. If the module temperature falls outside of these limits, the new module temperature range has to be re-verified.

Output power determination shall be performed after a minimum cooling time of 30 min and maximum 60 min.

A validated alternative procedure can be used in accordance to MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:2021.

11.19.5 Final stabilization (MQT 19.2)

Final stabilization is performed on all modules after the test sequences to prove fulfilment of gate No. 2 requirement of IEC 61215-1:2021.

To fulfil MQT 19 requirements using light exposure, at least two intervals of at least 20 kWh/m² each are required.

If stabilization is performed outdoors, in general no module temperature limits apply. The outdoor stabilization shall be proven at least with one module using the indoor method following MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:2021.

The minimum and maximum module temperatures observed during outdoor light exposure stabilization verification while the irradiance level is above 500 W/m² shall be the minimum and maximum allowable module temperatures for all modules. If the module temperature falls outside of these limits, the new module temperature range has to be re-verified.

For modules that have been subjected to potential induced degradation (PID) stress (MQT 21), the maximum exposure limit after reaching stabilization shall not be exceeded. The light soak shall terminate no more than 40 kWh/m² after the stabilization criterion is met.

Output power determination shall be performed after a minimum cooling time of 30 min and maximum 60 min.

A validated alternative procedure can be used in accordance to MQT 19 of IEC 61215-2:2021.

11.20 Cyclic (dynamic) mechanical load test (MQT 20)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.21 Potential induced degradation test (MQT 21)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable without modifications.

11.22 Bending test (MQT 22)

This test of IEC 61215-2:2021 is applicable to flexible modules without modifications.

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

MODULES PHOTOVOLTAÏQUES (PV) POUR APPLICATIONS TERRESTRES – QUALIFICATION DE LA CONCEPTION ET HOMOLOGATION –

Partie 1-2: Exigences particulières d'essai des modules photovoltaïques (PV) au tellure de cadmium (CdTe) à couches minces

AVANT-PROPOS

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La Norme internationale IEC 61215-1-2 a été établie par le comité d'études 82 de l'IEC: Systèmes de conversion photovoltaïque de l'énergie solaire.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition de l'IEC 61215-1-2, parue en 2016. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- a) Ajout d'un essai de charge mécanique (dynamique) cyclique (MQT 20).
- b) Ajout d'un essai de dégradation induite par le potentiel (MQT 21).
- c) Ajout d'un essai de flexion (MQT 22) dédié aux modules souples.

L'Annexe informative A de l'IEC 61215-1:2021 explique le contexte et le raisonnement qui justifient certaines modifications les plus importantes apportées à la série IEC 61215 dans l'évolution de l'édition 1 à l'édition 2.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
82/1825/FDIS	82/1850/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

La version française de la norme n'a pas été soumise au vote.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

La présente norme doit être utilisée conjointement avec l'IEC 61215-1:2021 et l'IEC 61215-2:2021.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 61215, publiées sous le titre général *Modules photovoltaïques (PV) pour applications terrestres – Qualification de la conception et homologation*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" dans les données relatives au document recherché. À cette date, le document sera

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MODULES PHOTOVOLTAÏQUES (PV) POUR APPLICATIONS TERRESTRES – QUALIFICATION DE LA CONCEPTION ET HOMOLOGATION –

Partie 1-2: Exigences particulières d'essai des modules photovoltaïques (PV) au tellurure de cadmium (CdTe) à couches minces

1 Domaine d'application

Le présent document établit les exigences pour la qualification de la conception des modules photovoltaïques (PV) pour applications terrestres adaptés à une utilisation de longue durée dans les climats à l'air libre. La durée de vie utile des modules ainsi qualifiés dépend de leur conception, de leur environnement et de leurs conditions de fonctionnement. Les résultats d'essai ne sont pas considérés comme une prévision quantitative de la durée de vie des modules.

Sous des climats pour lesquels les températures de fonctionnement du 98^e percentile dépassent 70 °C, il est recommandé aux utilisateurs d'envisager d'effectuer des essais dans des conditions d'essai à des températures plus élevées telles que décrites dans l'IEC TS 63126. Il est recommandé aux utilisateurs qui souhaitent qualifier des produits PV ayant une durée de vie moins longue d'envisager des essais conçus pour des produits PV utilisés dans l'électronique grand public, comme cela est spécifié dans l'IEC 63163 (en cours d'élaboration). Les utilisateurs qui souhaitent être assurés qu'un produit fabriqué présente de manière cohérente les caractéristiques soumises aux essais dans le cadre de l'IEC 61215 peuvent vouloir utiliser l'IEC 62941 relative aux systèmes de qualité pour la fabrication des modules photovoltaïques (PV).

Le présent document est destiné à s'appliquer à tous les modules à plaque plane au tellurure de cadmium (CdTe) à couches minces pour applications terrestres. À ce titre, il spécifie des exigences d'essai particulières à cette technologie en complément des exigences d'essai données dans l'IEC 61215-1:2021 et l'IEC 61215-2:2021.

Le présent document ne s'applique pas aux modules utilisés avec un ensoleillement intense, même s'il peut être utilisé pour les modules à faible concentration (ensoleillement 1 à 3). Pour les modules à faible concentration, tous les essais sont réalisés en utilisant les niveaux d'éclairement, de courant, de tension et de puissance prévus à la concentration théorique.

L'objet de cette séquence d'essais est de déterminer les caractéristiques électriques du module et de démontrer, dans toute la mesure du possible et avec des contraintes de coût et de temps raisonnables, que le module est capable de supporter une exposition prolongée en site naturel. Les conditions d'essais accélérés sont fondées de manière empirique sur les conditions nécessaires pour reproduire les défaillances sur site observées sélectionnées et sont appliquées de manière égale aux types de modules. Les facteurs d'accélération peuvent varier avec la conception du produit et ainsi les mécanismes de dégradation peuvent ne pas tous se produire. D'autres informations générales concernant les méthodes d'essais accélérés, y compris les définitions des termes, peuvent être consultées dans l'IEC 62506.

Certains mécanismes de dégradation de longue durée ne peuvent être raisonnablement détectés que par des essais de composants, en raison des longs délais exigés pour produire la défaillance et de l'existence nécessaire de conditions de contrainte dont la réalisation est coûteuse sur de grandes surfaces. Les essais de composants qui ont atteint un niveau de