



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Toplotni sončni sistemi in sestavni deli - Neserijsko izdelani sistemi - 5. del: Preskusne metode delovanja kontrolnih naprav

Thermal solar systems and components - Custom built systems - Part 5: Performance test methods for control equipment

Thermische Solaranlagen und ihre Bauteile - Kundenspezifisch gefertigte Anlagen - Teil 5: Prüfmethode für die Regeleinrichtungen

Installations solaires thermiques et leurs composants - Installations assemblées à façon - Partie 5 : Méthodes d'essai de performances pour systèmes de régulation

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Thermal solar systems and components - Custom built systems - Part 5: Performance test methods for control equipment

Installations solaires thermiques et leurs composants -
Installations assemblées à façon - Partie 5 : Méthodes
d'essai de performances pour systèmes de régulation

Thermische Solaranlagen und ihre Bauteile -
Kundenspezifisch gefertigte Anlagen - Teil 5:
Prüfmethoden für die Regeleinrichtungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 October 2017.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Contents	Page
European foreword.....	5
Introduction	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions	9
4 Symbols and abbreviations	10
5 Controller classification (including equipment classification).....	10
5.1 Controller.....	10
5.2 Sensor.....	11
5.3 Actuator.....	11
6 Requirements.....	12
6.1 General requirements	12
6.1.1 Basic principles.....	12
6.1.2 Electrical safety.....	12
6.1.3 Freeze damage protection.....	12
6.1.4 Scald protection.....	12
6.1.5 High temperature protection for materials and components.....	12
6.1.6 Lightning	13
6.2 Controllers, system clocks, timers and counters.....	13
6.2.1 General.....	13
6.2.2 Accuracy requirements for controllers.....	13
6.2.3 Accuracy requirements for system clocks, timers and counters.....	13
6.3 Sensors.....	13
6.3.1 Temperature sensors	13
6.3.2 Irradiance sensors.....	14
6.3.3 Other sensors.....	15
6.4 Indicators.....	16
6.5 Actuators.....	16
6.5.1 Circulation pumps.....	16
6.5.2 Solenoid and motor valves.....	16
6.5.3 Relays	17
6.6 Initial operation and commissioning.....	17
6.7 Documentation.....	17
7 Testing of sensors	18
7.1 General.....	18
7.2 Testing of temperature sensors.....	18
7.2.1 General.....	18
7.2.2 Test equipment.....	18
7.2.3 Installation of sensors	19
7.2.4 Testing the high-temperature resistance of temperature sensors.....	19
7.2.5 Testing of the accuracy of temperature sensors.....	20
7.3 Testing of solar irradiance sensors	22
7.3.1 General.....	22
7.3.2 Test equipment.....	22

7.3.3	Installation of sensors.....	23
7.3.4	Testing sensor resistance against extreme operating conditions	23
7.3.5	Testing of the accuracy of solar irradiance sensors.....	25
7.4	Testing of further sensors and measuring equipment	26
8	Testing of system clocks, timers and counters	26
8.1	General	26
8.2	Test equipment.....	26
8.3	Installation of system clocks, timers and counters	27
8.4	Test procedure	27
8.5	Data processing and evaluation	28
8.5.1	General	28
8.5.2	System clocks and timers.....	28
8.5.3	Counters	28
9	Function testing of simple differential thermostats	28
9.1	General	28
9.2	Test equipment.....	28
9.2.1	General	28
9.2.2	Simulation box approach	28
9.2.3	Tempering device/temperature calibrators or calibration baths approach	29
9.2.4	Input/output emulator approach.....	29
9.3	Installation of differential thermostats and/or sensors	30
9.3.1	General	30
9.3.2	Differential thermostats.....	30
9.3.3	Sensors	30
9.4	Test procedure	30
9.4.1	General	30
9.4.2	Test procedure, simulation box approach.....	30
9.4.3	Test procedure using tempering devices, temperature calibrators or calibration baths.....	31
10	Function testing of multi-function controllers	32
10.1	General	32
10.2	Principle of multi-function controller testing.....	32
10.3	Intellectual property of the manufacturer	33
10.4	Test facility for multi-function controller testing.....	33
10.4.1	General	33
10.4.2	Requirements for simulation of temperature sensors	33
10.4.3	Requirements on recording of controller response	33
10.4.4	Test facility with input/output emulator.....	34
10.5	Preliminary steps when using a test facility provided with an input/output emulator.....	35
10.5.1	General	35
10.5.2	Adaptation of the input/output emulator and testing/measuring devices	35
10.5.3	Wiring of controller, input/output emulator and test site computer	36
10.5.4	Setting of controller parameters.....	36
10.5.5	Calibration of the input/output emulator	36
10.6	Test procedure	37
10.6.1	General	37
10.6.2	Test sequences.....	37
10.7	Data acquisition and processing	39
10.7.1	General	39
10.7.2	Data acquisition	39
10.7.3	Data processing	39

EN 12977-5:2018 (E)

11	Testing of actuators and additional control equipment	40
11.1	General	40
11.2	Determination of the electric power consumption of actuators and further components	40
11.3	Measuring the electric power of pumps with varying power consumption	40
12	Documentation	40
12.1	General	40
12.2	General information	40
12.3	Marking	41
12.4	Information for the installer, assembly and installation	41
12.5	Information for the user, operation and maintenance	41
13	Test report	42
Annex A (informative) Testing the electrical supply voltage dependence of control equipment		43
A.1	General	43
A.2	Test equipment	43
A.3	Test procedure	43
A.4	Data processing	44
Bibliography		45

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European foreword

This document (EN 12977-5:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 312 “Thermal solar systems and components”, the secretariat of which is held by ELOT.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2018.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12977-5:2012.

This document has been prepared under the Mandate M/534 “Standardisation request to the European standardisation organisations pursuant to Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council in support of implementation of Commission Regulation (EU) No 814/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for water heaters and hot water storage tanks and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 812/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of water heaters, hot water storage tanks and packages of water heater and solar device” which was given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

EN 12977 is currently composed with the following parts:

- *Thermal solar systems and components — Custom built systems — Part 1: General requirements for solar water heaters and combisystems;*
- *Thermal solar systems and components — Custom built systems — Part 2: Test methods for solar water heaters and combisystems;*
- *Thermal solar systems and components — Custom built systems — Part 3: Performance test methods for solar water heater stores;*
- *Thermal solar systems and components — Custom built systems — Part 4: Performance test methods for solar combistores;*
- *Thermal solar systems and components — Custom built systems — Part 5: Performance test methods for control equipment.*

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

EN 12977-5:2018 (E)**Introduction**

One purpose of this document is to define how to check that a controller is behaving as it is intended when in combination with associated equipment (e.g. sensors, pumps and other actuators). In addition, function testing of differential thermostats and so-called “multi-function” controllers are described in order to determine switch on and switch off temperature differentials as well as control algorithms where dependent on temperature differences, temperature levels or operating conditions of the system. For all functions and operations, it should be tested and documented, whether the controller and control equipment comply with the manufacturer's guidance.

In addition, the capability for all sensors to resist extreme operating conditions and to determine any significant drift in accuracy caused by this should be tested. The energy consumption of the controller and the associated control equipment should be documented, e.g. actuators. If the electrical supply is different from the mains supply this should be documented, e.g. PV powered pumps.

Performance predictions for the associated system that the control equipment belongs to are considered. For the determination of the component parameters according to the CTSS method, as specified in EN 12977-2:2018, a detailed investigation of all relevant algorithms, features and parameters controlling the system is relevant.

The most widely used control equipment for solar heating systems is described in EN 12977-5:2018. For control equipment not widely used in solar heating systems or auxiliary heaters, if part of the system, accompanying standards should be applied if available.

In respect of potential adverse effects to human health or life (e.g. drinking water quality) caused by the products covered by EN 12977-5:2018 it should be noted that:

- this document provides no information as to whether the product may be used without restriction in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA;
- while awaiting the adoption of verifiable European criteria, existing national regulations concerning the use and/or the characteristics of this product remain in force.

EN 12976-1:2017, EN 12976-2:2017 as well as EN 12977-1:2018, EN 12977-2:2018, EN 12977-3:2018, and EN 12977-4:2018 distinguish two categories of solar heating systems:

- 1) factory made solar heating systems;
- 2) custom built solar heating systems.

As defined in EN 12977-1:2018, the classification of a system as factory made or custom built is a choice of the final supplier.

Custom built solar heating systems are subdivided into two categories:

- a) large custom built systems are uniquely designed for a specific situation;
- b) small custom built systems offered by a company are described in a so-called assortment file, in which all components and possible system configurations, marketed by the company, are specified;

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies performance test methods for control equipment. Furthermore, this document contains requirements on accuracy, durability and reliability of control equipment.

The tests described in this document are limited to electrically activated components delivered with or for the system by the final supplier. For the purposes of this document controller and control equipment for solar heating systems and auxiliary heaters, if part of the system, are restricted to the following:

a) Controllers as:

- 1) system clocks, timers and counters;
- 2) differential thermostats;
- 3) multi-function controllers.

b) Sensors as:

- 1) temperature sensors;
- 2) irradiance sensors (for short wave radiation);
- 3) pressure sensors;
- 4) level sensors;
- 5) flow meters;
- 6) heat meters.

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c) Actuators as:

- 1) pumps;
- 2) solenoid and motor valves;
- 3) relays.

d) Combinations of controllers, sensors and actuators listed above.

An additional objective of the procedures described in this document is to verify control algorithms and, together with the accuracy of sensors, to determine control parameters. In addition to verifying the functioning of a controller, its equipment and actuators, the determined parameters may be used for numerical system simulations.

Typically, electrical anodes are not part of the control equipment and are not controlled by the control equipment. However, because they are electrical appliances, electrical anodes are included in this document.

EN 12977-5:2018 (E)

This document is valid for control equipment of solar heating systems for the purpose of hot water preparation and/or space heating. If the solar system is connected to or part of a conventional heating system, the validity is extended to the entire system. In combination with the standards EN 12976-1:2017, EN 12976-2:2017 as well as EN 12977-1:2018, EN 12977-2:2018, EN 12977-3:2018 and EN 12977-4:2018, this document is valid for:

- e) factory made solar heating systems,
- f) small custom built solar heating systems,
- g) large custom built solar heating systems,
- h) auxiliary heater equipment used in connection with e), f) and g).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 12976-1:2017, *Thermal solar systems and components - Factory made systems - Part 1: General requirements*

EN 12977-1:2018, *Thermal solar systems and components — Custom built systems — Part 1: General requirements for solar water heaters and combisystems*

EN 16297 (all parts), *Pumps - Rotodynamic pumps - Glandless circulators*

EN 60255 (all parts), *Measuring relays and protection equipment (IEC 60255, all parts)*

EN 60335-1, *Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety — Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60335-1)*

EN 60335-2-21, *Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-21: Particular requirements for storage water heaters (IEC 60335-2-21)*

EN 60730 (all parts), *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use (IEC 60730, all parts)*

EN 62305-3, *Protection against lightning - Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard*

EN ISO 4413, *Hydraulic fluid power - General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components (ISO 4413:2010)*

EN ISO 9488:1999, *Solar energy - Vocabulary (ISO 9488:1999)*

EN ISO 9806, *Solar energy - Solar thermal collectors - Test methods (ISO 9806:2013)*

ISO 9060, *Solar energy — Specification and classification of instruments for measuring hemispherical solar and direct solar radiation*

ISO 15218, *Pneumatic fluid power — 3/2 solenoid valves — Mounting interface surfaces*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12976-1:2017, EN 12977-1:2018, EN ISO 9488:1999 and the following apply.

3.1

actuator

component or device designed to perform actions to operate a solar heating system or auxiliary heating system according to signals from the control equipment

Note 1 to entry: For classification, see Table 3.

3.2

control equipment assortment

complete list of components (controller, sensors, actuators), which a company offers to control a solar heating system, including auxiliary heater control equipment, if the auxiliary heater is part of the solar heating system

3.3

controller

device to control a solar heating system, sometimes in connection/combination with auxiliary heater(s)

Note 1 to entry: For classification, see Table 1.

3.4

pump

any device capable of circulating liquid

3.5

reference device/measurement

device or measurement to which control equipment under test or measured quantities are referred or compared to

3.6

sensor

device to measure physical (or chemical) qualities/properties

Note 1 to entry: With respect to solar heating systems, temperature, irradiance, flow/circulation, pressure and level sensors are most common.

Note 2 to entry: For classification see Table 2.

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EN 12977-5:2018 (E)

4 Symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following symbols and abbreviations apply.

- G hemispherical solar irradiance in the plane of the radiation sensor, in watts per square metre;
- t time, in seconds.
- v_{air} surrounding air speed, in metres per second;
- $\Delta\vartheta_{\text{hyst}}$ hysteresis, difference between ON- and OFF-temperature difference for switching an actuator, in Kelvin;
- ϑ_{amb} ambient or surrounding air temperature, in degrees Celsius;
- ϑ_{max} maximum (allowed) temperature of a temperature sensor, in degrees Celsius;
- ϑ_{ref} reference temperature, in degrees Celsius;
- ϑ_{start} start temperature, e.g. of a pump in a solar collector circuit, in degrees Celsius;
- ϑ_{stop} stop temperature, e.g. of a pump in a solar collector circuit, in degrees Celsius;
- ϑ_{store} temperature of the storage tank for heated water, in degrees Celsius;

5 Controller classification (including equipment classification)

5.1 Controller

Control devices designed to control a solar heating system, sometimes in connection/combination with auxiliary heaters are classified according Table 1.

Table 1 — Classification of controllers for solar heating systems

Controller	
C1	<p>System clock, timer and counter</p> <p>Controlling the operation of one or more actuators by means of real or relative time. Timers and counters can be connected to different kinds of sensors influencing their behaviour by superposition of the commands. Beside time intervals counter can count and sum up events or quantities.</p>
C2	<p>Differential thermostat</p> <p>Control of one or more actuators by means of a temperature difference between two temperature sensors. In most cases, a hysteresis between switching ON and OFF is present. Differential controllers are sometimes used with other signals, e.g. solar irradiation, pressure or level sensors.</p>
C3	<p>Multi-function controller</p> <p>Controller designed to control one or more actuators based on measured quantities delivered by different kinds of sensors, real time or relative time and/or control concepts including specific control algorithms.</p> <p>With regard to this document multi-function controllers are used to control and operate a solar heating system, and may also control a combination of hot water preparation, space heating, heat distribution or any kind of back-up heating. Multi-function controllers may use more than one differential algorithm in one unit or at least one operation is caused by more than a simple differential algorithm.</p> <p>If a device operates its output(s) depending on more than one (temperature) difference or not simply in an ON/OFF mode, then a controller incorporating such differential algorithm (thermostat) should be treated as a multi-function controller. If this is not the case, the unit shall be treated as a differential thermostat.</p>

5.2 Sensor

Typical sensors used for controllers listed in Table 1 are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 — Common sensors for solar heating systems

	Sensor
S1	Temperature sensor Sensing of temperatures of different parts in the system. In connection with the electronic layout of a controller or accessory measuring device determination of temperatures, e.g. in degrees Celsius.
S2	Irradiance sensor Instrument measuring the hemispherical solar irradiance in the plane of the radiation sensor within a spectral range of approx. 0,3 μm to 3 μm . To control a (solar) heating system irradiance sensors and accessory control equipment can have special designs to meet the specific requirements to solar energy utilization. With respect to this document both, irradiance sensors with thermoelectric sensor and irradiance sensors based on the photoelectrical effect are included. Supplementary photocells or other devices used to measure the solar irradiance are treated equate to solar irradiance sensor.
S3	Flow/circulation sensors Sensing of the flow/circulation of a fluid, both in general and measuring of the quantity. In connection with the electronic layout of a controller or accessory measuring device determination of the volume and/or mass flow.
S4	Pressure sensor Sensing of absolute or relative pressure. In connection with the electronic layout of a controller or accessory measuring device determination of pressure or pressure differences.
S5	Level sensor Sensing of the level of a fluid within a vessel or a store.
<p>NOTE 1 The controller or accessory-measuring devices shall enable the conversion of sensor signals to values suitable to serve as control criterion for functioning and supervising of the system.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Values serving as control criterion should be displayed by a control device or, at least, a read back of data should be possible.</p> <p>NOTE 3 If other physical quantities or conditions than listed under S1, S2, S3, S4 or S5 are measured, the use of those sensors and the data processing can be in a similar manner to S1, S2, S3, S4 or S5.</p>	

5.3 Actuator

Table 3 gives a selection of the most common actuators that can be found in solar heating systems.

Table 3 — Most common actuators for solar heating systems

	Actuator
A1	Pump Device to circulate a heat transfer medium and/or water in a forced-circulation system, e.g. a collector circuit, a circuit for space heating/cooling and/or hot water preparation.
A2	Solenoid and motor valve Electric driven device to start and/or to stop flow/circulation as well as to join, divide and/or to divert flow streams.