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## Standard Test Method for Wet Insulation Integrity Testing of Photovoltaic Arrays<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2047; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers a procedure to determine the insulation resistance of a photovoltaic (PV) array (or its component strings), that is, the electrical resistance between the array's internal electrical components and is exposed, electrically conductive, non-current carrying parts and surfaces of the array.

1.2 This test method does not establish pass or fail levels. The determination of acceptable or unacceptable results is beyond the scope of this test method.

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1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

E772 [Terminology Relating to Solar Energy Conversion](#)

E1328 [Terminology Relating to Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conversion](#)

E1462 [Test Methods for Insulation Integrity and Ground Path Continuity of Photovoltaic Modules](#)

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of terms used in this test method may be found in Terminologies E772 and E1328.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *insulation resistance, n*—the electrical resistance of a photovoltaic array's insulation, measured between the photovoltaic circuit and exposed, electrically conductive non-current-carrying parts and surfaces of the array.

3.2.2 *metal oxide varistor MOV, n*—a surge protection device.

3.2.3 *photovoltaic circuit*—the active electrical circuit that conducts the photovoltaic generated power.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A procedure is provided for testing the electrical isolation between the array's internal electrical components and its exposed, electrically conductive, non-current carrying parts and surfaces of the array.

4.2 The procedure offers two ways to connect the array during the test, either open-circuited or short-circuited. Each option has advantages and disadvantages (see 5.5).

4.3 A wetting solution is applied to the array, then a voltage is applied between the PV circuit and the exposed, electrically conductive, non-current carrying parts and surfaces of the array, while monitoring the current or resistance, to find localized regions where the insulation resistance is significantly reduced by the wetting solution. The array is then inspected for evidence of possible arcing.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The design of a PV module or system intended to provide safe conversion of the sun's radiant energy into useful electricity must take into consideration the possibility of hazard should the user come into contact with the electrical potential of the array. In addition, the insulation system provides a barrier to electrochemical corrosion, and insulation flaws can result in increased

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

corrosion and reliability problems. This test method describes a procedure for verifying that the design and construction of the array provides adequate electrical isolation through normal installation and use. At no location on the array should the PV-generated electrical potential be accessible, with the obvious exception of the output leads. The isolation is necessary to provide for safe and reliable installation, use, and service of the PV system.

5.2 This test method describes a procedure for determining the ability of the array to provide protection from electrical hazards. Its primary use is to find insulation flaws that could be dangerous to persons who may come into contact with the array. Corrective action taken to address such flaws is beyond the scope of this test method.

5.3 This procedure may be specified as part of a series of acceptance tests involving performance measurements and demonstration of functional requirements. Large arrays can be tested in smaller segments. The size of the array segment to be tested (called “circuit under test” in this test method) is usually selected at a convenient break point and sized such that the expected resistance or current reading is within the middle third of the meter’s range.

5.4 Insulation leakage resistance and insulation leakage current leakage are strong functions of array dimensions, ambient relative humidity, absorbed water vapor, and other factors. For this reason, it is the responsibility of the user of this test method to specify the minimum acceptable leakage resistance for this test.

5.4.1 Even though a numerical quantity is specified, actual results are often pass-fail in that when a flaw is found, the leakage current changes from almost nothing to the full scale value on the meter.

5.5 The user of this test method must specify the option used for connection to the array during the test. The short-circuited option requires a shorting device with leads to connect the positive and negative legs of the circuit under test. For larger systems, where the shorting device may have to be rated for high current and voltage levels, the open-circuited option may be preferred. The open-circuited option requires the user to correct readings to account for the PV-generated voltage, and the procedure for making such corrections is beyond the scope of this test method. The short-circuited option may be easier for small systems where the voltage and current levels are low and the distance between the plus and minus leads of the circuit under test are small. The short-circuited option minimizes the chance of exposing array components to voltage levels above those for which they are rated.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 Choose one of the following, depending on the option selected (see 4.2 and 5.5):

6.1.1 *Variable dc Voltage Power Supply*—A dc voltage power supply capable of providing a nominal test voltage of 500 V, as specified in Test Method E1462. A common term for this apparatus is insulation tester.

6.1.2 *Megohmmeter*—A high-impedance ohmmeter, or similar device, capable of adequately measuring leakage resistance in the range of anticipated readings, and that can provide a nominal test voltage of 500 V.

6.2 *Wetting Solution*—A solution of tap water and a wetting agent<sup>3</sup>, with a surface tension of 0.03 N/m or less at 23°C.

6.3 *Spray Apparatus*—A system for applying the wetting solution to the array, capable of providing a water pressure of 35 kPa.<sup>4</sup> The force and flow rate of the wetting solution must be sufficient to reach all of the test segment surfaces and maintain wetted surfaces, front and back.

NOTE 1—The spray pressure is only enough to completely wet the exposed surfaces; it is not intended to penetrate enclosed spaces such as the interiors of junction boxes. It is not necessary to use a forceful stream because the wetting agent helps to penetrate small crevices.

6.4 *Array Shorter*—A dc-rated switch, circuit breaker or other device capable of interrupting the maximum short circuit current of the circuit under test. The array shorter is only required if the short-circuited option is used.

6.4.1 The array shorter must be rated for the maximum open-circuit voltage of the circuit under test plus the insulation tester or ohmmeter.

6.4.2 The wiring between the array shorter and the positive and negative terminals of the circuit under test must also be rated for the continuous maximum short-circuit current of the circuit under test.

## 7. Hazards

7.1 Touching the modules or array during the testing may be hazardous because of the high voltage applied.

7.2 Use caution whenever short circuiting any high voltage PV array. It may be advisable to reduce the risk involved by short-circuiting the array at night, when the current and voltage are minimized.

7.3 The megohmmeter or insulation tester should be turned off while wetting the array. This may not always be desirable, such as when trying to pinpoint the location of an insulation flaw. In these cases, appropriate personnel protection (electrical gloves with keepers, safety glasses, etc.) should be worn and care should be taken to keep the wetting solution from entering the gloves, boots, etc.

## 8. Procedure

8.1 Assemble the requisite equipment and personnel at the array to be tested.

<sup>3</sup> An acceptable wetting solution that has been found to produce adequate sheeting action is 1 part Liqui-nox detergent in 500 parts water. Liqui-Nox is available from Alconox, Inc., 9T East 40th St., New York, NY 10016, as part number C6308-2.

<sup>4</sup> Molded nylon Rain-Test spray heads are available from Underwriters’ Laboratories, Inc., 333 Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062, as part number SA0820B.