JA Solar PV Bifacial Double-glass Modules Installation Manual

JA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.

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3.

1 Introduction

Thank you for choosing JA SOLAR modules!

This Installation Manual contains essential information for electrical and mechanical installation that you must know before handling and installing JA Solar modules. This Manual also contains safety information you need to be familiar with. All the information described in this Manual is the intellectual property of JA Solar and is based on the technologies and experience that have been acquired and accumulated by JA Solar.

This Manual does not constitute a warranty, expressed or implied. JA Solar does not assume responsibility and expressly disclaims liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with installation, operation, use or maintenance of modules. No responsibility is assumed by JA Solar for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties that may result from use of modules. JA Solar reserves the right to make changes to the product, specifications or installation manual without prior notice.

Failure to comply with the requirements listed in this manual will invalidate the Limited Warranty for modules as provided by JA Solar at the same time of sale to the direct customer. Additional recommendations are provided to enhance safety practices and performance results. Please provide a copy of this manual to the PV system owner for their reference, and inform them of all relevant aspects of safety, operation, and maintenance.

2 Codes and Regulations

The mechanical and electrical installation of PV systems should be performed in accordance with all applicable codes, including electrical codes, building codes and electric utility interconnection requirements. Such requirements may vary for mounting location. Requirements may also vary with system voltage, and for DC or AC application. Contact local authorities for governing regulations.

3 General

3.1 Product Identification

Each module has three labels providing the following information:

1. Nameplate: describes the product type; Peak power, Max power current, Max power voltage, Open circuit voltage, Short circuit current, all as measured under standard test conditions; Certifications mark, the maximum system voltage etc.

2. Current sorting: modules are sorted out according to their Max power current, referred as a corresponding symbol "Current class X" attached, in which “X” takes the value H, M or L(H marks physically the highest current). To get optimal performance out of a string of modules it is recommended to connect only modules of the same "Current class X" class (for example only H modules) in one given string. For the rest of modules with different current classes, the modules with adjacent current class can be installed in one given string.

3. Serial number: each individual module has a unique serial number. The serial number has 16 digits. The

1st and the 2nd digits are the year code, and the 3rd is the month code (A, B, C stands for October, November and December respectively). For example, 121XXXXXXXXXXXX means the module was assembled and tested in the January of 2012. Each module has only one bar code. It is permanently attached to the interior of the module and is visible from the top front of the module. This bar code is inserted prior to laminating. In addition, you can find the same barcode on the frame.

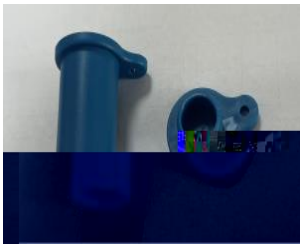
4. Front side of the module: the side without junction boxes is designed as the front side.

3.2 Conventional Safety

JA Solar modules are designed to meet the requirements of IEC 61215 and IEC 61730, application class A. Modules rated for use in this application class may be used in system operating at greater than 50V DC or 240W, where general contact access is anticipated. Modules qualified for safety through IEC 61730-1 and IEC 61730-2 and within this application class are considered to meet the requirements for safety class II equipment.

When modules are mounted on rooftops, the roof must have a fire resistant covering suitable for this application. Rooftop PV systems should only be installed on rooftops capable of handling the additional weighted load of PV system components, including modules, and have a complete analysis of the stru

plugging the connectors, etc. We recommend adding connector dust plugs as a temporary protective measure in dusty, saline and polluted areas, and do not recommend long-term use (within 1 month).



Reflection from snow or water can increase sunlight and therefore boost current and power. In addition, colder temperatures can substantially increase voltage and power.

If the glass or other material is damaged, please wear personal protection equipment and separate the module from the circuit.

Work only under dry conditions, and use only dry tools. Do not handle modules when they are wet unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. If you need to clean the modules, please follow the cleaning requirements mentioned in the manual.

Installation must be carried out under the guidance of a qualified electrician.

No matter the weather conditions, personnel entering the power station shall wear safety helmet, insulating gloves and insulating shoes correctly, taking self-safety protection measures.

3.4 **Operating Safety**

Do not open the package of JA Solar modules until they are ready to be installed during transportation and storing.

At the same time please protect the package against exposure to damage. Secure pallets from falling over.

Do not exceed the maximum height of pallets to be stacked, as indicated on the pallet packaging.

Store pallets in a ventilated, rain-proof and dry location until the modules are ready to be unpacked.

Please unpack the package of JA Solar modules according to “Standard Unpacking Instruction of JA Solar PV Modules”.

Do not lift the modules by grasping the module's junction box or electrical leads in any condition.

Do not stand or step on the modules.

Do not drop the modules on another module.

Do not place any heavy objects on the modules to avoid glass breakage.

Be cautious when setting the modules down on to a surface, especially on the corner of the modules.

Inappropriate transport and installation may break the modules.

Do not attempt to disassemble the modules, and do not remove any attached nameplates or components from the modules.

Do not apply paint or adhesive to the modules top surface.

Do not drill holes in the frame. This may compromise the frame strength and cause corrosion of the frame.

Do not scratch the anodized coating of the frame (except for grounding connection). It may cause corrosion of the frame or compromise the frame strength.

Do not attempt to repair the modules with damaged glass.

Heavy PV modules require more than two people to carry.

The scrapped modules shall be recovered and disposed by the qualified institution.

During installation, removal, maintenance, and other related operations, it is recommended that the force applied between cables and connectors or between cables and junction boxes should be less than 60N.

In dry areas, modules are easily affected by static electricity during installation. So the installation personnel should wear anti-static assembly to ensure that the equipment and installation personnel are not affected or hurt by static electricity.

Do not directed onto front and back side of module artificially concentrated sunlight producing current above value stated on label.

3.5 Fire Safety

Consult your local authority for guidelines and requirements for building or structural fire safety. JA solar modules have been tested in according with IEC 61730-2 standard. Fire Safety Class: Class C according to UL790

For roof installations, modules should be mounted over a fire resistant covering suitable for this application, with adequate ventilation between the module backsheet and the mounting surface.

Roof constructions and installation

4.1 Installation Position and Working Environment

JA Solar modules are intended for use in terrestrial applications, no outer space use.

Do not use mirrors or other magnifiers to concentrate sunlight onto the modules.

Modules must be mounted on appropriate mounting structures positioned on suitable buildings, the ground, or other structures suitable for modules (e.g. carports, building facades or PV trackers).

Modules must not be installed in locations where they could be submerged in water.

The recommended ambient temperature should be within–40°C(-40) to 40°C(104).The temperature limits are defined as the monthly average high and low of the installation site. The limit operating temperature should be –40°C (-40°F) and 70°C (158°F). Temperature range from a lower limit of environmental temperature of −40 °C to the upper limit set by a 98th percentile module operating temperature of 70 °C.

If the operating temperature of the module exceeds 70 (158) for more than 2% of the year, select the corresponding BOM that complies with IEC TS 63126 standard.

Ensure modules are not subject to wind or snow loads exceeding the maximum permissible loads.

The modules should be installed in a location where there's no shading throughout the year. Ensure there's no obstacle to block light near the installation site.

Lightning protection is recommended for PV systems that are to be installed in locations with high probability of lightning strikes.

Do not use modules near equipment or in locations where flammable gasses may be generated or collected.

Modules cannot be installed or used in extreme areas or weather conditions, and highly corrosive areas should be considered carefully.

Please adopt appropriate measures to ensure the performance and safety of the modules when they are installed or operated in areas heavy snow, extremely cold, strong wind, or near an island or desert that is prone to produce salt fog, or near water.

For areas with high wind speeds and snow loads, it is recommended to use a fixed bracket installation method. A tracking bracket installation method is not recommended, to avoid damage to modules caused by the firmness of the tracking bracket.

For areas with high wind load and snow load, it is recommended to use the fixed mounting system, rather than trackers, which can facilitate the stability and protect of the solar system from high loads. If solar modules are installed with trackers, it is recommended to use 2.5mm thickness and 60mm height and above purlin installation with 790mm, 1200mm, 1400mm holes in the module frames, not 400mm installation hole to fasten the rails.

The module frame will deform to a slight extent at low temperatures, and the maximum deformation at the frame center is generally within 15mm, which does not affect the normal installation and application of the module.

Modules cannot be applied for some special requirements, e.g. for marine and vehicle applications. Please refer to local law and regulations for details.

If the module is installed in the dusty environment, the ash layer on the module surface shall be cleaned regularly and immediately to prevent the ash layer from accumulating and forming hot spots on the surface and causing damage to module.

load does not exceed the allowable load strength limit.

Observe the linear thermal expansion of the modules frames (the recommended minimum distance between two modules is 10mm).

The module frames will warp at low temperature.

Avoid the frame receiving the lateral tension and pressure, causing the frame off or crushing the glass. Modules have been certified for a maximum static test load on the back-side of 2400 Pa (i.e. wind load) and a maximum static test load on the front side of 2400 Pa or 5400 Pa (i.e. wind and snow load), depending on the modules type (See "Installation position and corresponding load" below).

The mounting method must not result in the direct contact of dissimilar metals with the aluminium frame of the modules as it will result in galvanic corrosion. An addendum to IEC 60950-1 standard recommends metal combinations not exceed an electrochemical potential difference of 0.6 Volts.

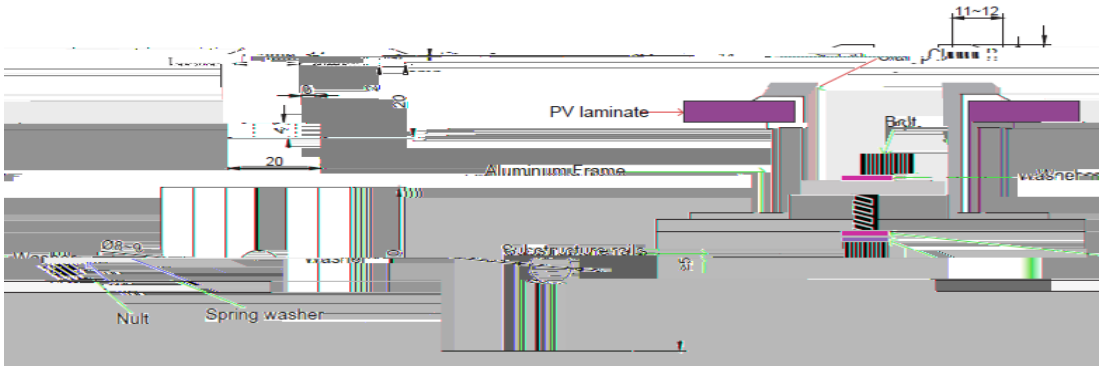
JA Solar modules can be mounted in landscape or portrait orientation. For the bifacial modules, in order to maintain the energy yield of module rear side, the distance between the bottom of modules and the roof or ground surface is recommended be at least 1m.

Photovoltaic modules should be installed in accordance with JA Solar's installation manuals or recommended installation methods. Tracker installation should get the compatibility approval from JA Solar modules. Other installation methods, please contact JA Solar’s technical team. Please make sure the modules

D. The fixture overlaps with the module frame A surface of at least 8mm, but not over 12mm. For the installation way parallel to the module frame, ensure that the module frame and the guide completely overlap or overlap by a depth of 20mm.

The module frame surface overlaps with the guide rail by at least 20mm

Clamp A The clamp used on the sided module (X=The height of module frame)



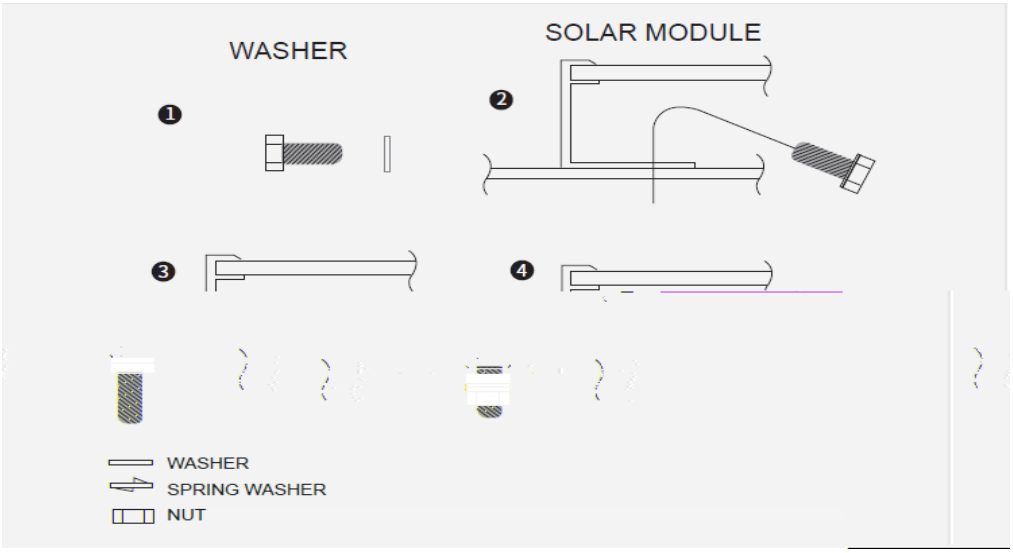
Clamp B The clamp used on the middle module

Figure 1 Mounting detail (Units: mm)

The JA limited warranty will be invalid if the substandard clamp is used (such as clamp height mismatch with module frame height) or if an incorrect installation method is used.

5.2.2 Modules installed with mounting hole

Modules should be bolted to support structures through mounting holes located in the frame's back flanges. Refer to what is shown in Figure 2 (Mounting Details). Each component requires four bolts.



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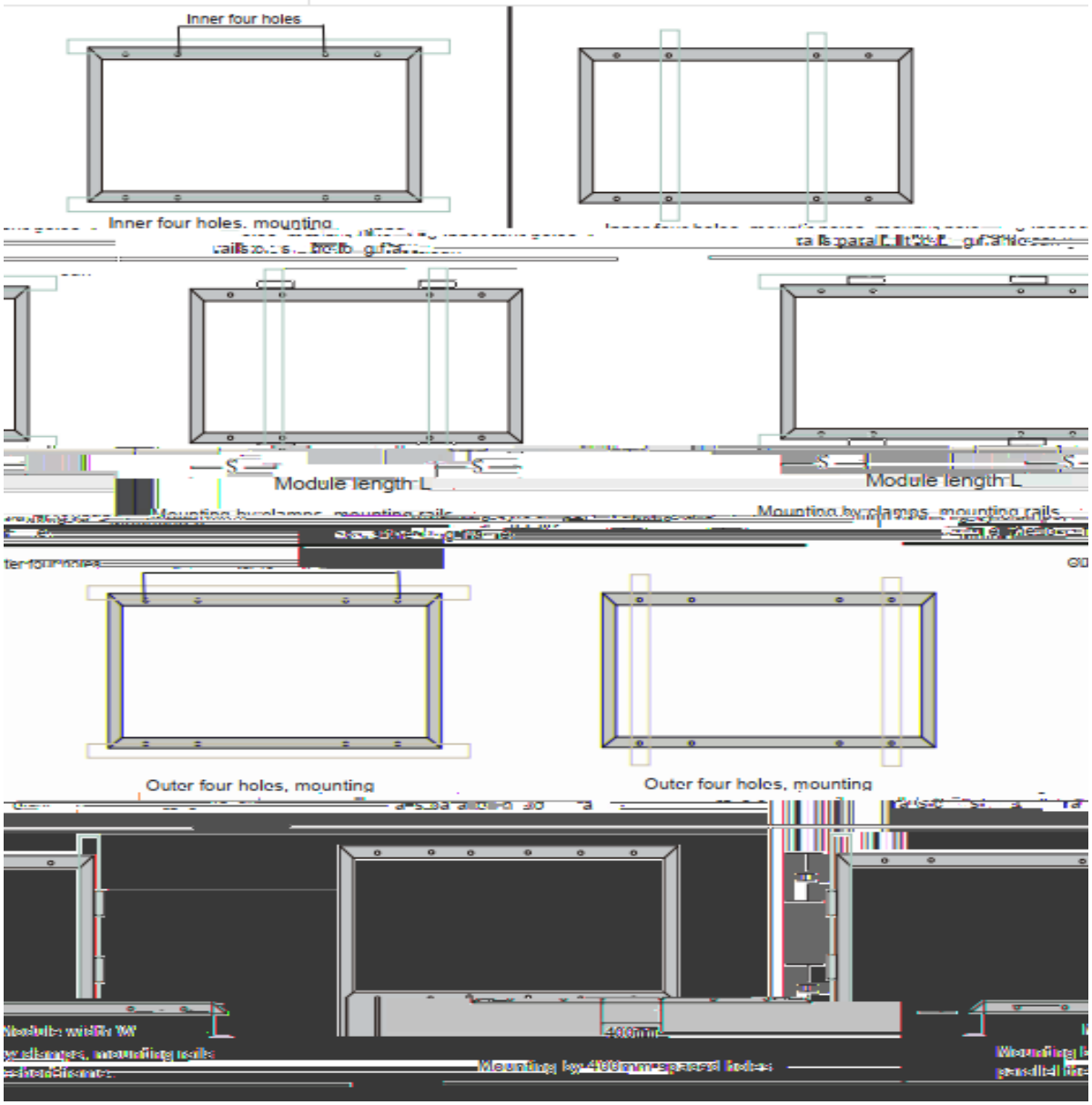
Inner four holes
Inner four holes, mounting
Module length L
Module length L
Outer four holes, mounting
Outer four holes, mounting

Note: Test load= Design load security coefficient

Note: 1."N/A" means not applicable;
2. * This is 400mm mounting holes of 1P single axis tracking system (2.0mm thickness and above 60mm height purlin ,

reasonably arrange the installation Angle and position of the bracket.

During the installation of the photovoltaic module bracket, the operation should be carried out in strict accordance with the installation specifications and technical requirements of the photovoltaic bracket. Train installers to improve their technical level and operational standardization. At the same time, supervision and inspection should be strengthened during the installation process to ensure that each link meets the installation requirements.

The connection and node of the photovoltaic module bracket structure should meet the requirements of bearing capacity, reasonable structure, safe and reliable.

The design service life of the photovoltaic module support base should not be less than the design service life of the power station.

The main structural components of the photovoltaic module bracket should be connected by bolts. Bolt link and welding connection can be used between beams and columns.

The connection between photovoltaic module and photovoltaic module bracket should be in the form of fixed aluminum alloy press block standard parts, rail groove insertion or bolt fixing, and the module fixing bolt should be made of stainless steel.

Photovoltaic module supports require regular and comprehensive functional inspection and maintenance. This includes inspection of structural stability, correctness of component installation, and timely handling of potential safety hazards. For the faulty bracket, it should be repaired or replaced in time to ensure the normal operation of the photovoltaic system.

Tracking bracket:

The tracking support rod, purlin and spindle wall thickness shall meet the requirements of the design drawings.

Purlin and component frame C surface overlap at least 20mm.

The design service life of the tracking support base should not be less than the design service life of the power station.

The length and height of different purlins of the tracking bracket correspond to different wind pressure and snow pressure.The matching test between the tracking support and photovoltaic modules should be completed before use. In case of special circumstances, please contact JA.

In the wind-resistant state, the tracking system should be able to withstand wind speeds of 33 m/s; In areas with winds above force 12, it should be able to withstand wind speeds of 42 m/s.

In snowy areas, the tracker system shall have a manual or automatic snow shelter function. In areas with high winds, the tracker system shall have a self-locking function.

In areas of low wind pressure and snow pressure, it is recommended that the size of the core component of the bracket to the assembly junction box cover is not less than 60mm, and the size of the core component of the bracket to the assembly junction box cover in high wind pressure and snow pressure areas is not less than 80mm.

For low wind and snow load areas, if 400mm hole purlins are used for installation, the recommended thickness is not less than 2mm.

Regular comprehensive functional inspection and maintenance of tracking stents. This includes inspection of structural stability, correctness of component installation, and timely handling of potential safety hazards. For the faulty bracket, it should be repaired or replaced in time to ensure the normal operation of the photovoltaic system.

5.2.5 Installation instructions for the composite frame and the steel frame

A: Using the pressure block installation, the installation method and requirements of the composite frame assembly are consistent with the aluminum frame assembly.

B: Install with installation hole bolts. For the C face opening assembly of the composite frame, L-shaped gasket (material made: galvanized steel or aluminium alloy) is required for bolt installation.as illustrated in following figure.

C: Installation of screw support, with special screw support.as illustrated in following fig.

5.2.6 Steel frame

The material 0 59ycial screw

JA Solar PV Bifacial Double-

Figure 4: Electrical diagrams of series and parallel wiring

The maximum number of modules that can be connected in a series string must be calculated in accordance with applicable regulations in such a way that the specified maximum system voltage (The maximum system voltage of JA Solar modules is DC 1500V according to the safety appraisal of the IEC61730.) of the modules and all other electrical DC components will not be exceeded in open-circuit operation at the lowest temperature expected at the PV system location.

Correction factor for the open-circuit voltage can be calculated based on the following formula: $C_{Voc}=1-\beta_{Voc}\times(25-T)$. T is the lowest expected ambient temperature at the system location. β(%/) is the temperature coefficient of the selected module Voc (refer to corresponding datasheet).

An appropriately rated over-current protection device must be used when the reverse current could exceed the value of the maximum fuse rating of the modules (30A or 35A). An over-current protection device is required for each series string if more than two series strings are connected in parallel, in Figure 4.

Maximum system voltage ≥ N × Voc × [1+β*(Tmin-25)]

Where:

N—— number of modules connected in series

Voc——open circuit voltage of each module (refer to product nameplate or specification) [V]

β—— thermal coefficient of open circuit voltage for the module (refer to the specification) [°C-1]

Tmin —— lowest ambient temperature [ ]

6.2 Cables and Wiring

These junction boxes have been designed to be easily interconnected in series for their well-connected cable and the connector with IP68 protection grade. Each module has two single-conductor wires, one positive and one negative, which are pre-wired inside the junction box. The connectors at the opposite end of these wires allow easy series connection of adjacent modules by firmly inserting the positive connector of a module into the negative connector of an adjacent module until the connector is fully seated.

Use field wiring with suitable cross-sectional areas that are approved for use at the maximum short-circuit

limiting modules heating and performance losses. Bypass diodes are not over-current protection devices.

In the event of a known or suspected diode failure, installers or maintenance providers should contact JA Solar. Never attempt to open the junction box by yourself.

Please pay attention to guard against inductive lightning, backflow and wrong connection.

Information of bypass diode

Type: MK4045, Schottky, Max. peak reverse voltage 45 V, Max. average forward current 40 A, Max. TJ: 200 °C (t≤1 h)

Type: MK5045, Schottky, Max. peak reverse voltage 45 V, Max. average forward current 50 A, Max. TJ: 200 °C (t ≤ 1 h).

7 Grounding

The grounding is only used on the framed bifacial modules. Frameless double glass modules and composite frame modules need not be grounded.

JA Solar modules use an anodic oxidized aluminium frame or steel frame to resist corrosion, so the frame of modules should be connected to the equipment grounding conductor to prevent thunder and static hurt.

The grounding device should fully contact with the inside of the aluminium frame and steel frame, and penetrate the surface of the frame oxidation film.

Please don’t drill any additional grounding hole on the frame of the modules, otherwise JA Solar expressly disclaim liability for voiding the warranty.

To acquire the best power output, JA recommends clients to install modules with anti-PID inverter.

The grounding method should not result in the direct contact of dissimilar metals with the aluminium frame, Steel frame of the modules that will result in galvanic corrosion. IEC 60950-1 standard recommends metal combinations not exceed an electrochemical potential difference of 0.6 Volts.

The frame rails have pre-drilled holes marked with a grounding sign. These holes should be used for grounding purposes and must not be used for mounting the modules.

The following grounding methods are available.

7.1 Grounding by Using Grounding Bolt

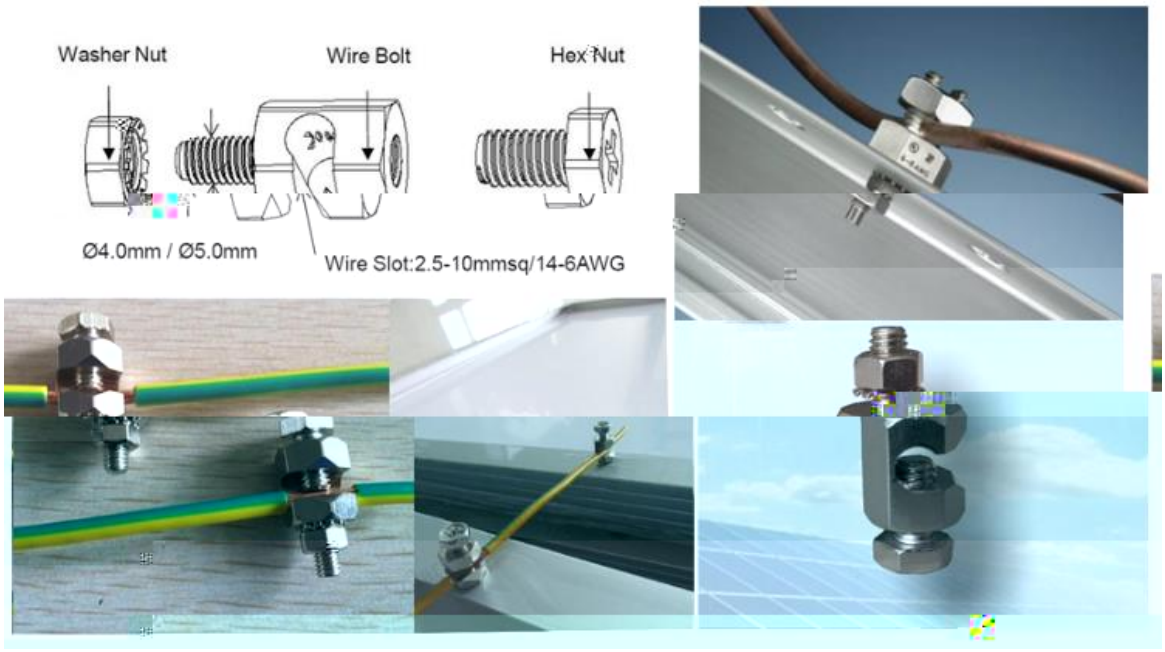

Figure 5: Installation methods

7.2 Grounding by using unused mounting hole

The existing mounting holes which have not been used can be used for grounding.

A) Direct the grounding clamp to the mounting hole on the frame. Thread the grounding clamp and the frame with grounding bolt.

B) Put the toothed gasket into the other side, then tighten and lock the nut. The recommended torque of locking the nut is 2.0 N.m~2.2 N.m.

C) Thread the grounding clamp with grounding wire. The materiel and size of grounding wire should meet the relevant requirements of the national, regional and local code, law and standard.

D) Finish the mounting with tightening the binding bolt of the grounding wire.

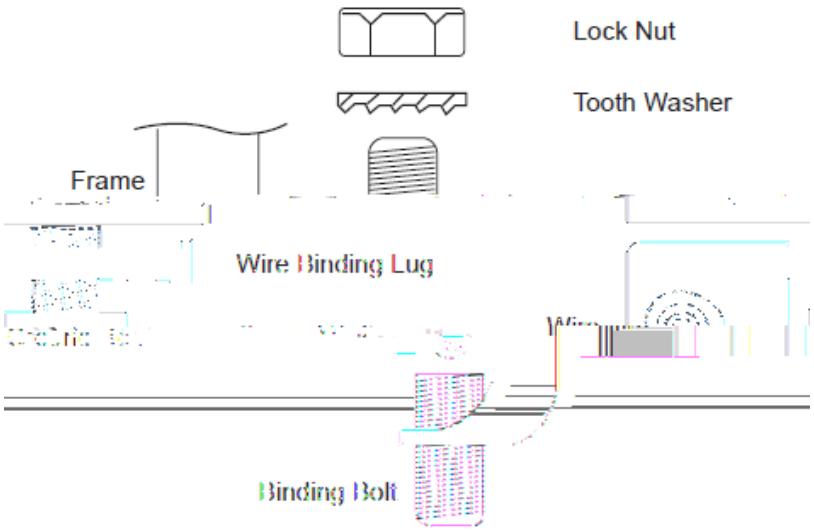

Figure 6: Installation methods

8 Operation and Maintenance

It is required to perform regular inspection and maintenance of the modules, especially within warranty scope. It is the user's responsibility to report to the supplier regarding the damages found within 2 weeks.

Pay attention to prevent foreign bodies such as lawn mowers and rolled up stones from hitting the surface of the modules, causing damage to the glass or modules.

8.1 Cleaning

The dust accumulated on the front transparent substrate may reduce the power output, and may even cause regional hot-spot effect. Industrial effluents or bird drops may be a serious case, and the extent of the severity depends on the transparency of the foreign objects. It's usually not dangerous for the accumulated dust to reduce the sunshine, because the light intensity is still homogeneous and the power reduction usually is not obvious.

When modules are operational, there may exist environmental factors that cast, dust, plants and so on, that may distinctly reduce the power output. JA Solar advises that there should be no obstructed object over the Module's surface at any time.

Standing on the module or bracket for cleaning works is forbidden.

The cleaning frequency depends on the accumulating velocity of the fouling. In many instances the front substrate is cleaned with the rain, and we can decrease the cleaning frequency. It is recommended to wipe the glass surface with wet sponge or soft cloth. Please do not clean the glass with cleaning agent which contains acid or alkali. Please refer to "cleaning manual" for specific contents.

8.2 The visual inspection of the modules

Inspect the modules visually to find if there are appearance defect, the following three types need more attention especially:

A) Whether the glass is broken. When the glass of the module is broken: The module

A) Check the encapsulation of the connector with the cable.

B) Check the sealing gel of the junction box to ensure it is not cracked or creviced.

Product Supplement

The installation manual applicable module types are as follows. The module types are subject to changes without prior notice due to continuous product innovation, research and development.

“XXX” shows the PEAK power of the Module Label in increments of 5.