



PHOTOVOLTAIC INVERTER 3-PHASE CSI – CEA – TRAININGS

TECNALIA, SAN SEBASTIAN
CRICURSA, BARCELONA

NOVEMBER 6TH 2019
NOVEMBER 7TH 2019

Anthony BIER, CEA

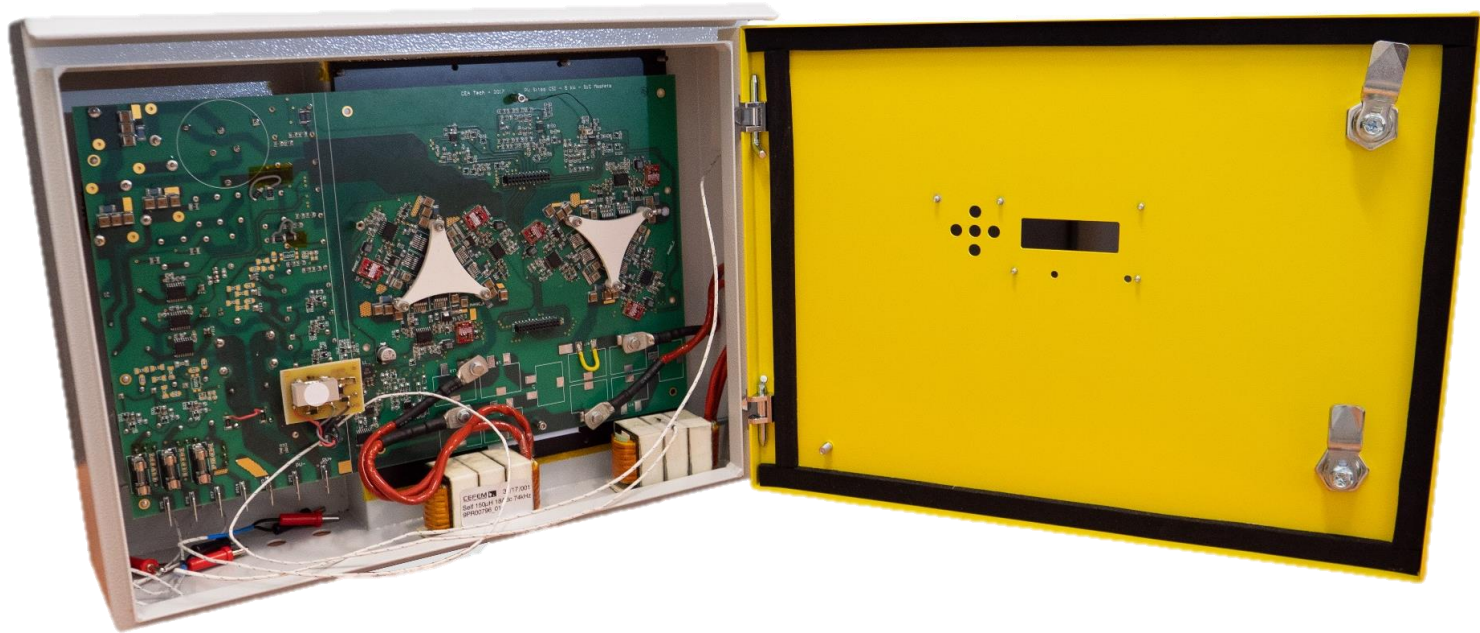


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 691768



3-phase current-source inverter

Characteristics

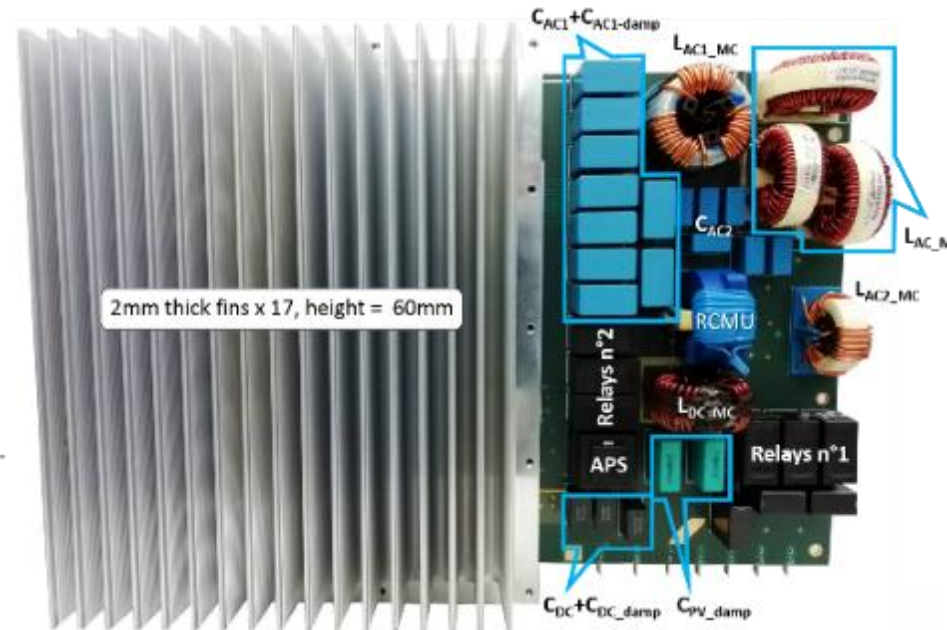
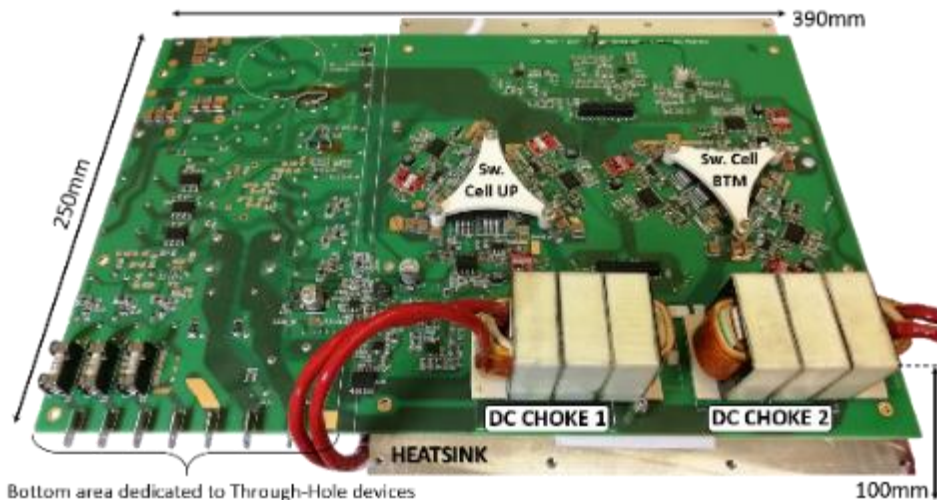


- Power : 5 kW
- Topology : Silicon carbide based 3-phase transformer-less current-source inverter
- Maximum PV voltage : $400 V_{DC}$
- Assigned grid AC voltage : $400 V_{ACrms} / 50 \text{ Hz}$
- Switching frequency : 125 kHz
- Maximum efficiency : 98 %

Design

Printed circuit board

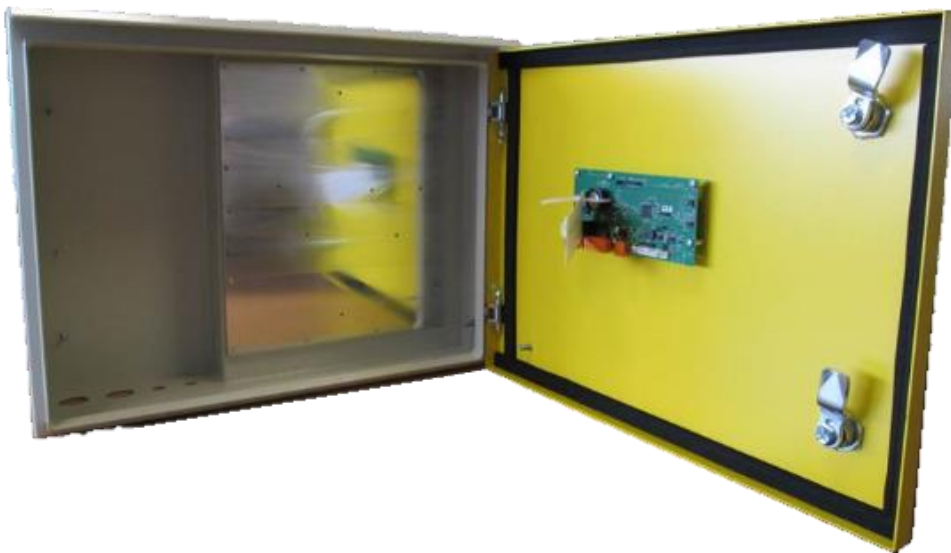
- Top-side:
 - Surface mounted component
 - Switching cells
 - Power supply
 - Switches drivers
 - Measuring channel
 - ...
 - DC chokes
- Bottom-side:
 - Through-holes mounted component
 - Differential and common-mode filtering
 - Relays
 - RCMU
 - Heatsink



Design

Enclosure

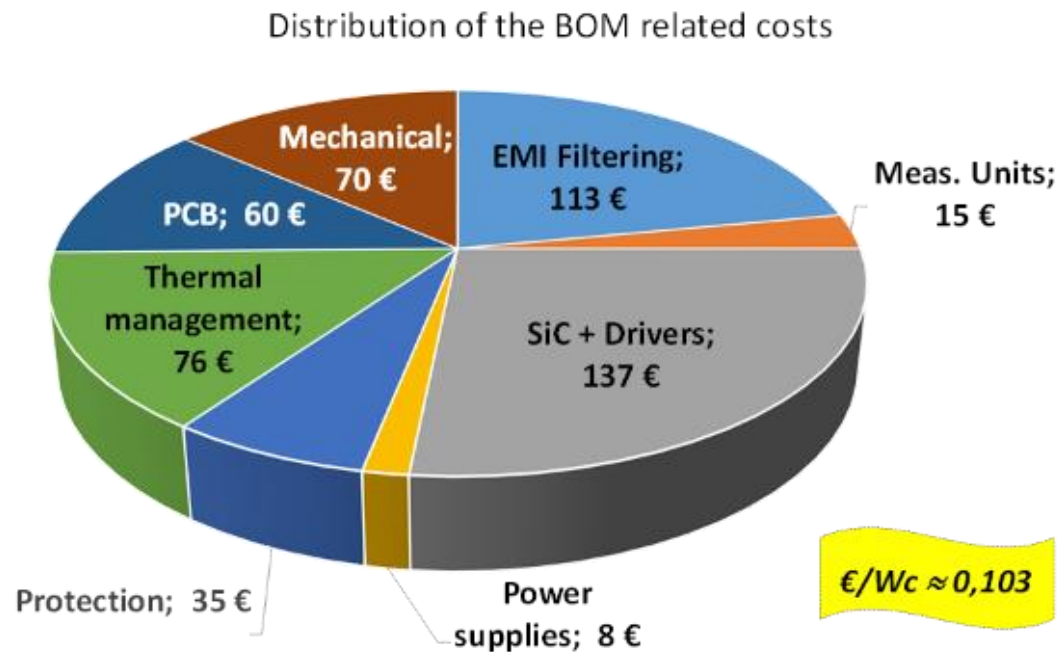
- Front-side
 - Metallic cabinet with key-locked door
 - Human-to-machine front interface
 - Holes for cable connections
- Back-side
 - Heatsink
 - Fixture system for wall mounting



Design

Bill of materials

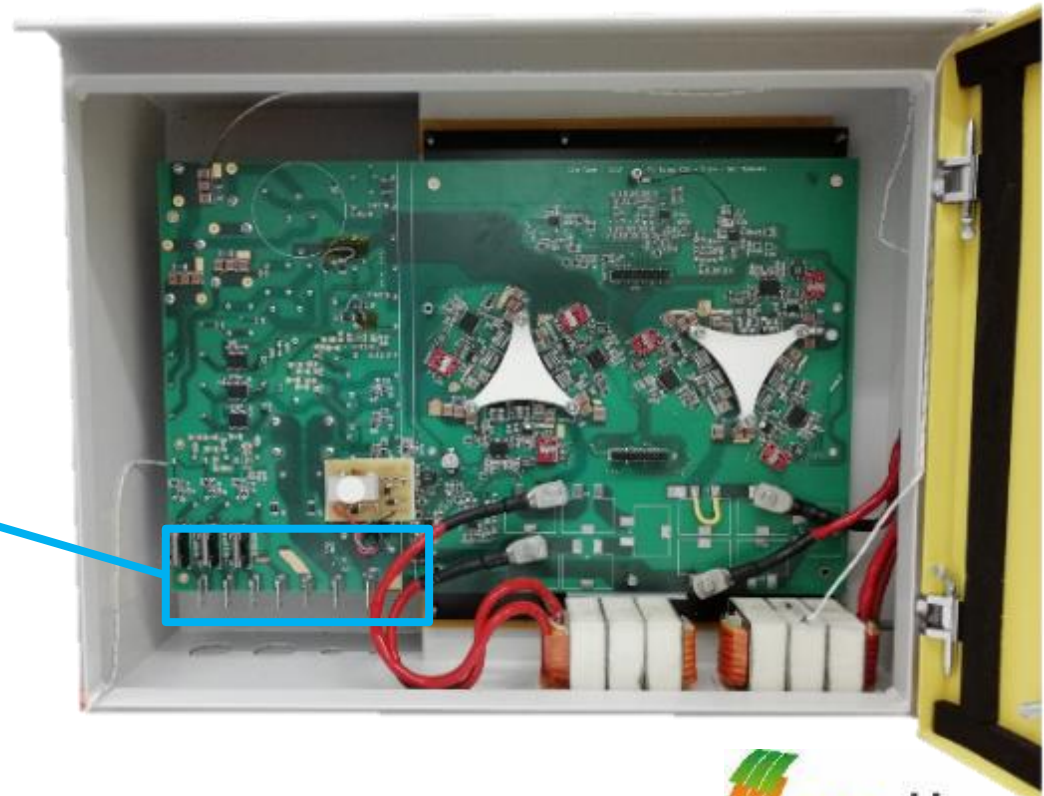
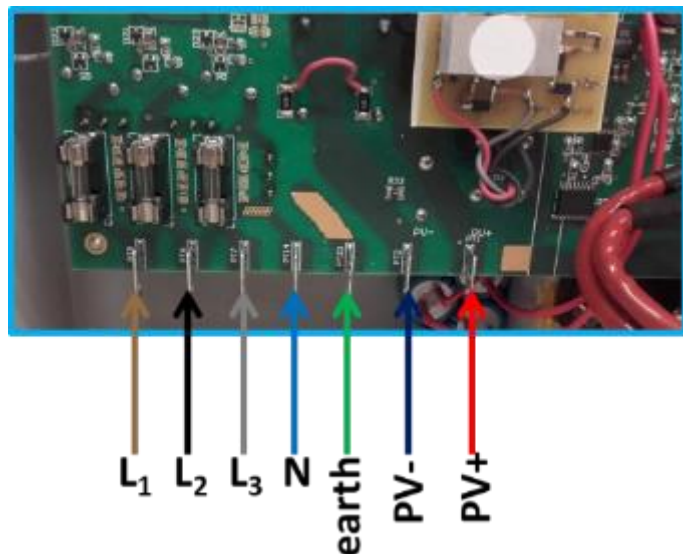
- Costs repartition of the inverter components



Connection

DC and AC cables

- Plug connectors for:
 - 3-phase AC cables
 - Neutral
 - Earth
 - DC plus and minus PV cables

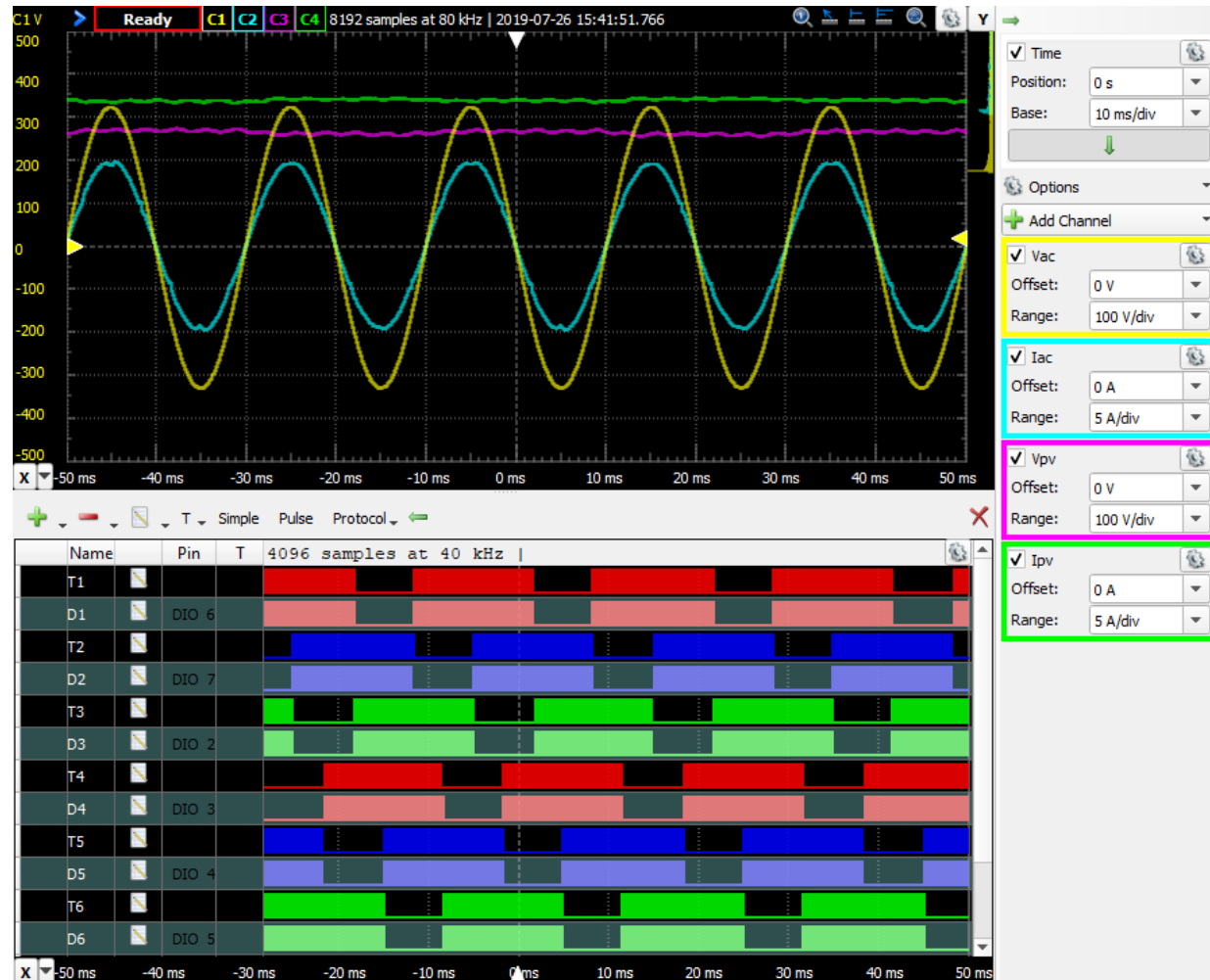


Test

Electrical normal-mode operation

Electrical waveforms analysis for operation under normal conditions test:

- PV voltage V_{PV}
- PV current I_{PV}
- Grid voltage V_{AC}
- Injected grid current I_{AC}

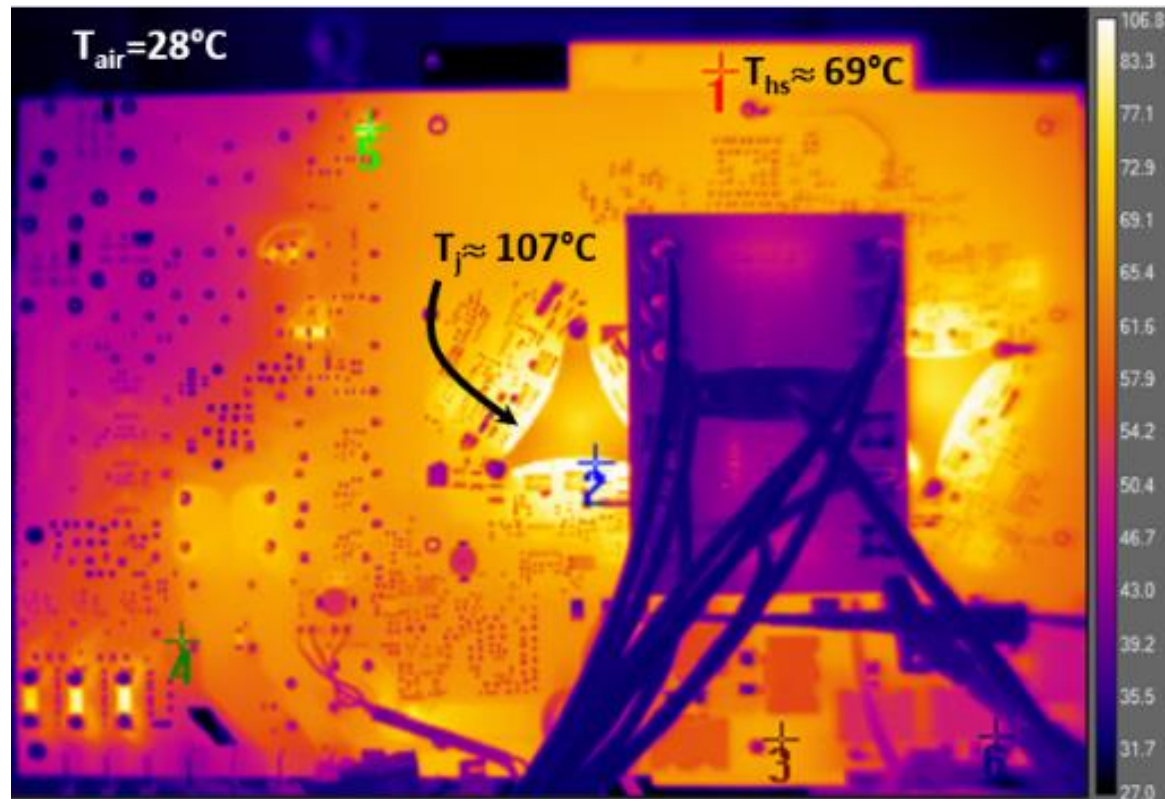


Control signals for the 12 CSI switches

Test

Thermal management

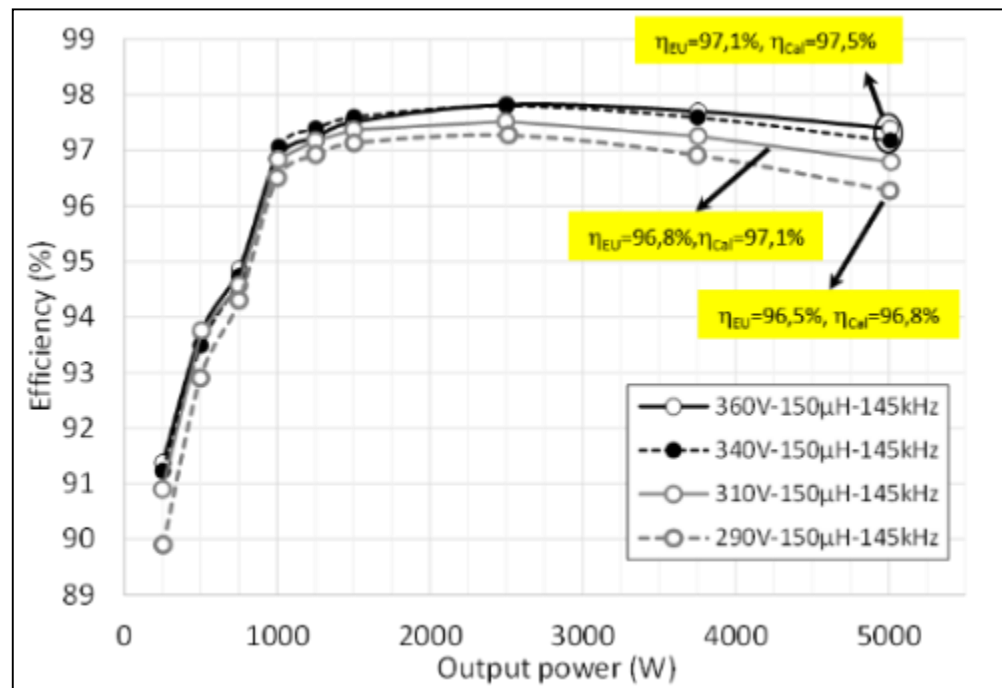
- Checking of several component temperatures along operation cycles for different powers at steady states
- At rated power (5 kW):
 - $T_{\text{air}} = 28^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - $T_{\text{heatsink}} = 69^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - $T_{\text{switches_junction}} = 107^{\circ}\text{C}$



Test

Efficiency

- Conversion efficiency measurement according to the EN50530 standard
- European weighted efficiencies:
 - 96,5% at 290 V_{PV}
 - 96,8% at 310 V_{PV}
 - 97,1% at 340 V_{PV}
 - 97,1% at 360 V_{PV}
- Californian weighted efficiencies:
 - 96,8% at 290 V_{PV}
 - 97,1% at 310 V_{PV}
 - 97,5% at 340 V_{PV}
 - 97,5% at 360 V_{PV}
- Maximum efficiency : 98%



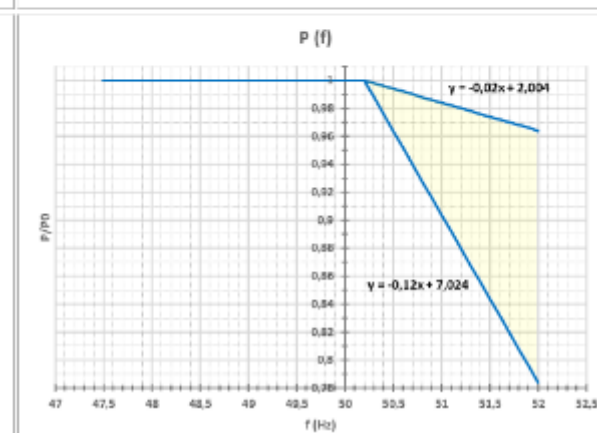
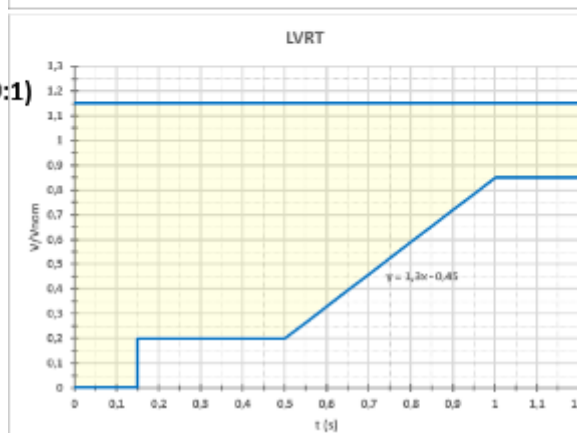
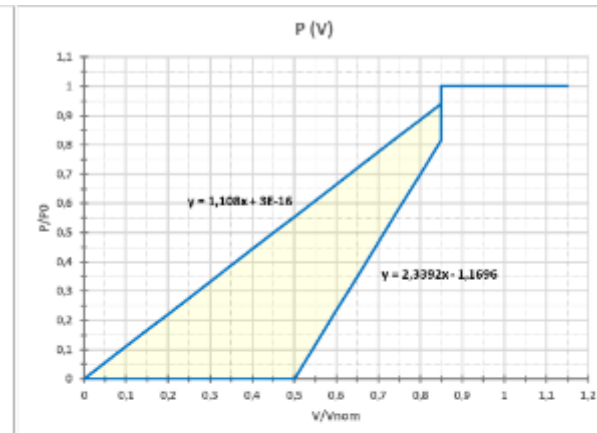
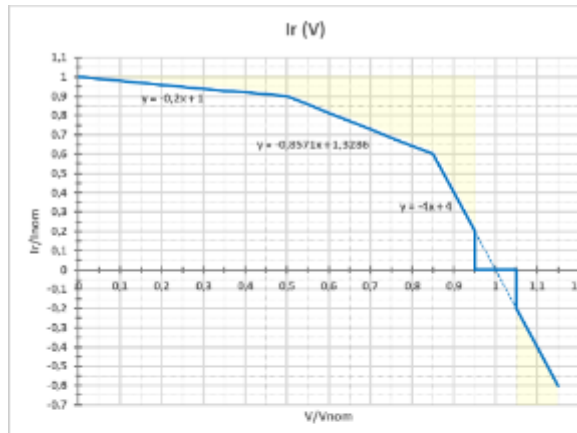
Test

Safety and Grid requirements

- Normal operation, grid requirement and safety standards to comply with:

- 1- Normal Operating Range
 - a. Voltage & Frequency Operating Range. (EN50438)
 - b. Under-frequency response (EN50438)
 - c. Over-Frequency response (EN50438)
- 2- Interface Protection
 - a. Under / Over Voltage Test (EN50438)
 - b. Under / Over Frequency Test (EN50438)
 - c. Main Loss Detection (Islanding) (IEC 62116)
 - d. Automatic Reconnection (EN50438)
- 3- Safety Protections
 - a. Residual current detection (IEC 62109:2)
 - b. PV array insulation resistance detection (IEC 62109:1)
- 4- Power Quality
 - a. Harmonic & Flicker (61000-3-2, 61000-3-3)
 - b. DC Current Injection (EN50438)
- 5- Low Voltage Ride Through (IEC 62910)
- 6- Reactive Power Delivery (EN50438)
- 7- MPPT Tests (EN50530)
- 8- Power Conversion Efficiency (EN50530)

- Standard profiles as described in PO12.3
 - Reactive current vs AC voltage level
 - Active power vs AC voltage level
 - Grid low-voltage ride through capability
 - Active power vs grid voltage frequency



Thanks for the attention

