

# PHOTOVOLTAIC INVERTER

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# CLIENT



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Research Interests:

- Renewable energy
- High power converters
- Variable-speed drives

# INTRODUCTION

## **PV System:**

- Converts solar energy directly into electrical energy
- Reliable, Modular, durable

## **Power Conversion Systems:**

### **Converter**

- Connected to solar panels.
- Converts the input to AC

### **Controlling Unit**

- Controls the activity of the converter
- Adjust the current on the output side

# PROBLEM DEFINITION

## Problem

- Currently there's no laboratory scale modular multilevel converter available in the market.
- Building such a converter will help our client to study and develop new topologies and test controlling schemes.

## Goal

- Build a modular multilevel converter for laboratory use and test it using predictive current control.
- Can handle power level 5 kW.

# Challenges and Constraints

## Technical:

- Partial shading
- High voltage and High power
- Control system

## Hardware:

- Soldering
- Complex wiring
- Installation

## Budget:

\$500



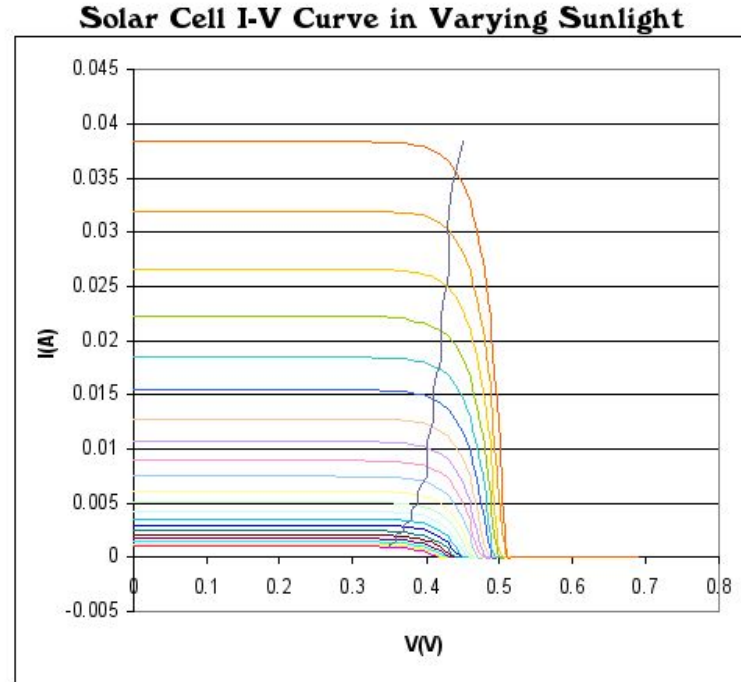
# Maximum Power Point Tracking

Explanation:

- Open circuit voltage  $V_{oc}$
- Short-circuit current  $I_{sc}$
- The fill factor  $FF$
- Power  $P = FF \cdot V_{oc} \cdot I_{sc}$ .
- $dP/dV = 0$

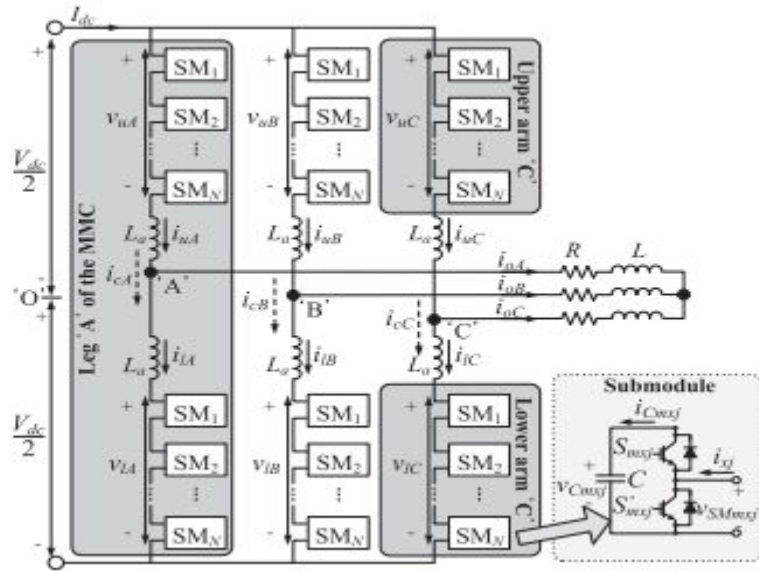
Advantages:

- Improve efficiency
- Easy to develop
- Strong applicability



## Solution: Modular Multilevel Converter

## Modular Multilevel Schematic [1]



### Advantages:

- Reach higher voltage and power level
- Scalable and no DC link voltage limitation.
- Low total harmonic distortion (THD)
- Modular structure with identical modules
- Simple mechanical construction

### Disadvantages:

- Extra controller required for balancing of capacitor voltages
- Need for monitoring all capacitor voltages
- Increases device losses

# OVERALL DESIGN

**IGBT:** Primarily used as an electronic switch, which will provide high efficiency and fast switching.

**Current Sensor:** send current measurements to the Oscilloscope.

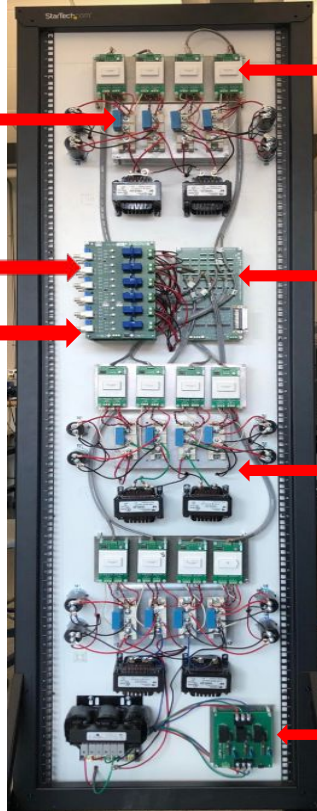
**Voltage Sensor:** send Voltage measurements to the Oscilloscope.

**Gate Drivers:** Turn on/off electrical devices.

**dSpace Interface Board:** Converts TTL logic signals to CMOS logic

**Heat Sink:** Used as a cooling device for the IGBT's

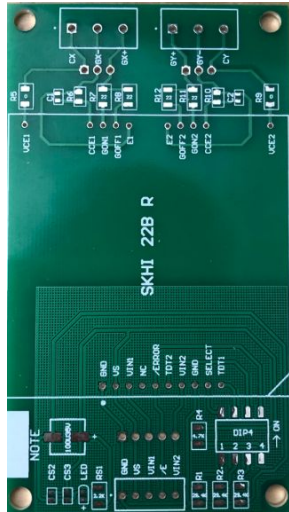
**Relay Board:** works as a safety switch for our Inverter.



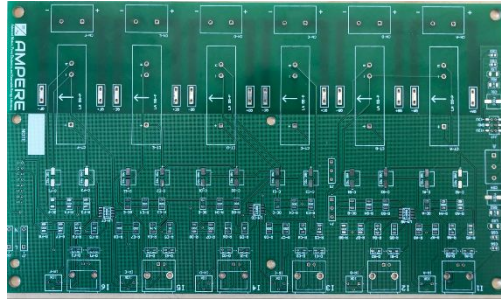


# Hardware Implementation: Soldering

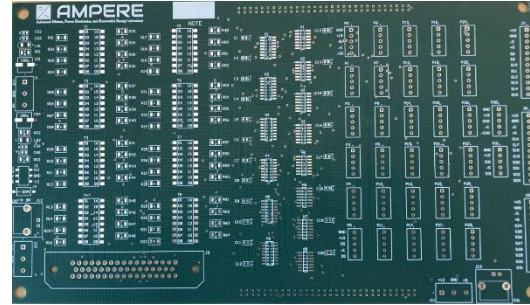
Gate Driver



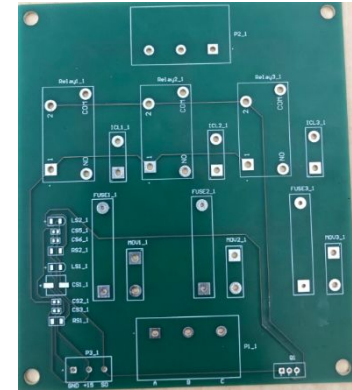
Current Sensor



Interface Board



Relay Board



# Hardware Implementation: Soldering

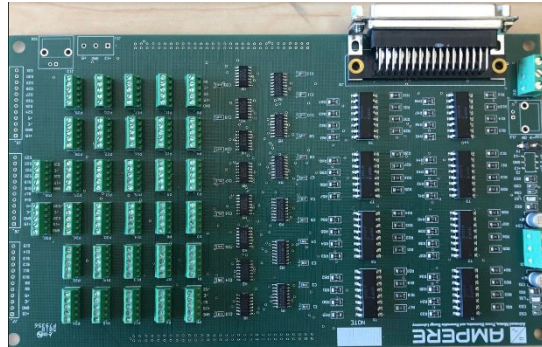
Gate Driver



Current Sensor



Interface Board

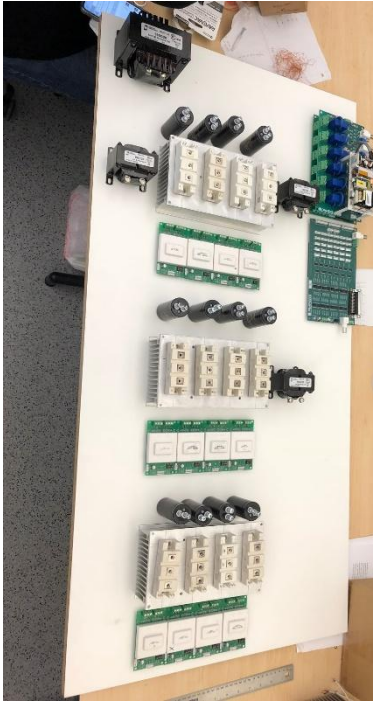


Relay Board

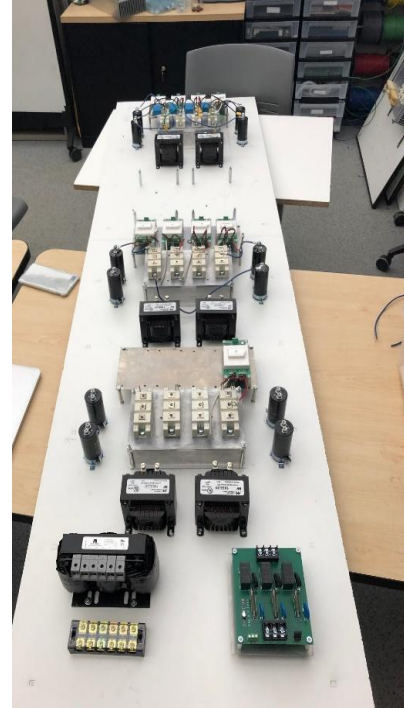


# Hardware Implementation: Design Layout

First Design



Final Design

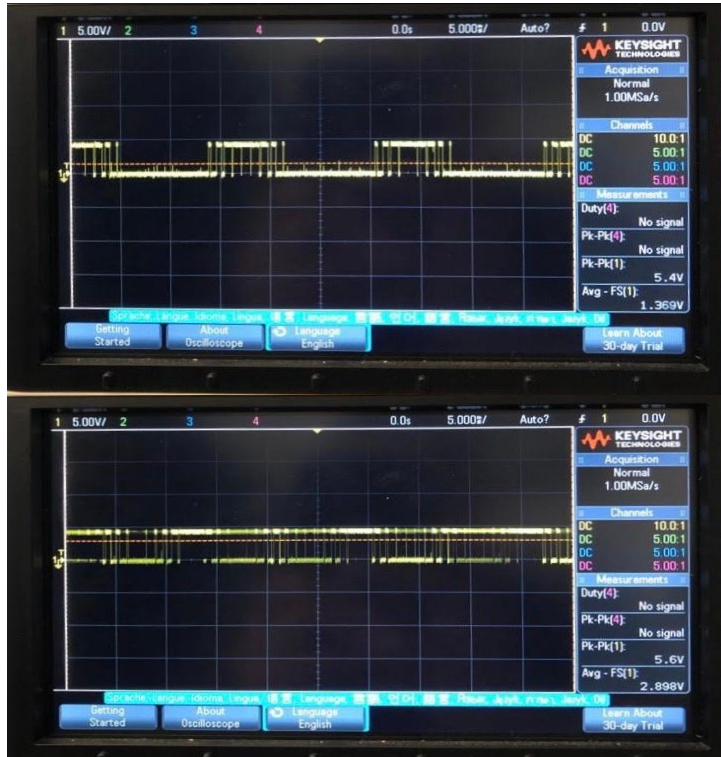






# Hardware Implementation: Results

Input Side

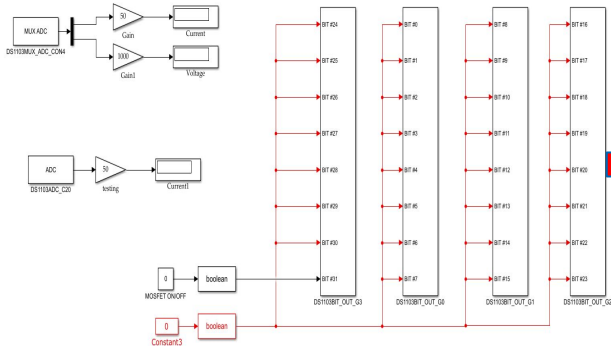


Output Side



# Hardware Implementation: Voltage\Current Sensors Testing

Simulink



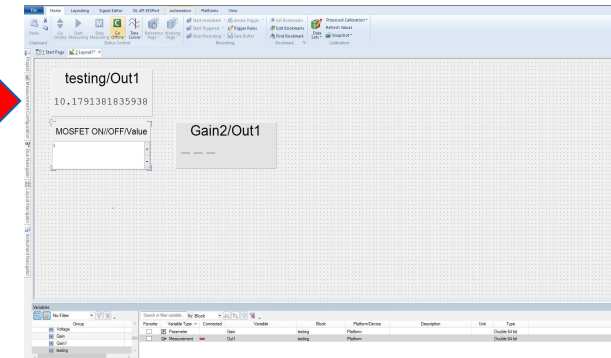
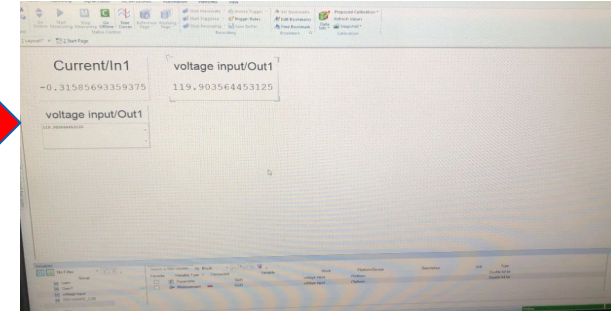
PV Emulator



Voltage\Current Sensors



dSpace



# Conclusion

- Modular Multilevel Converter has met our client needs.
- Converter has similar design as manufacturer standards.
- The team finished building the Converter before the due date.
- Dealing with the project challenges and limitations very well.
- The team is still testing the converter.

# References

- [1] B. Gutierrez and S.-S. Kwak, “Modular Multilevel Converters (MMCs) Controlled by Model Predictive Control With Reduced Calculation Burden,” Jan. 2018.
- [2] Svarc, “Home solar battery systems,” CLEAN ENERGY REVIEWS, 29-Nov-2018. [Online]. Available: <https://www.cleanenergyreviews.info/blog/home-solar-battery-systems>. [Accessed: 18-Apr-2019]
- [3]“Maximum power point tracking”, En.wikipedia.org, 2019. [Online]. Available: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum\\_power\\_point\\_tracking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum_power_point_tracking). [Accessed: 26- Apr- 2019].



# THANK YOU!

Any Questions?

