



**SOLAR ENERGY  
TECHNOLOGIES OFFICE**  
U.S. Department Of Energy

Power Electronics Program Kickoff

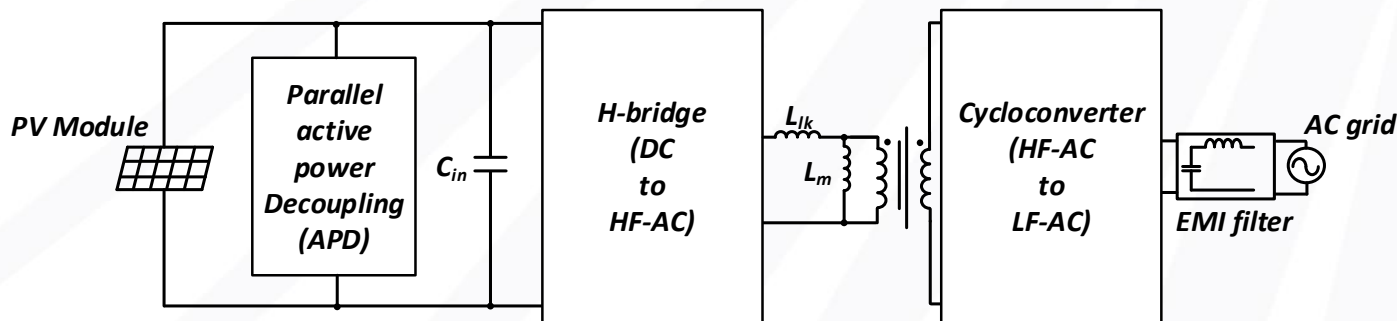


# Compact and Low-cost Microinverter for Residential Systems

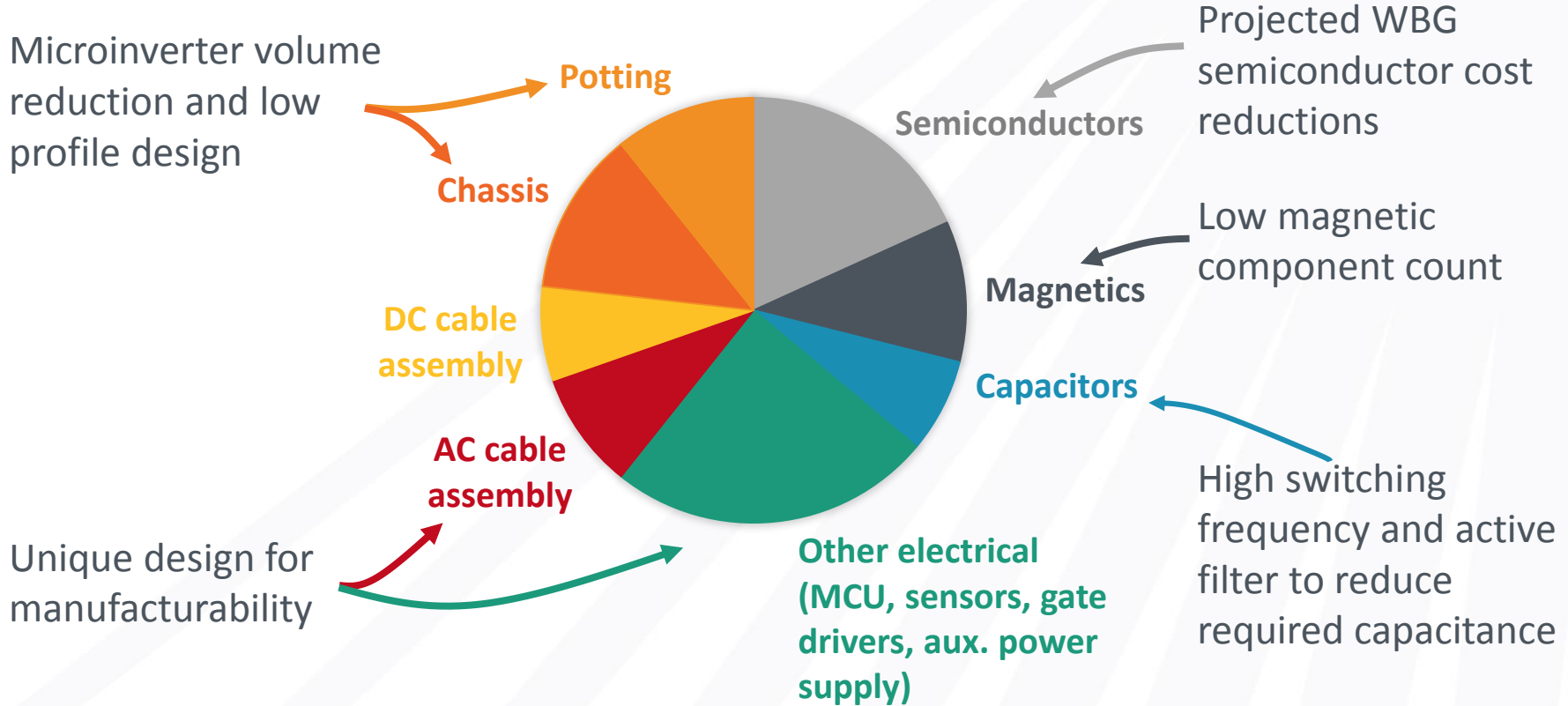
University of Maryland, College Park

- Holistic design for manufacturing approach for residential microinverters
  1. Reduce microinverter BOM cost ( $\leq \$0.07/\text{W}$ )
  2. Enhanced efficiency ( $\eta_{CEC} \geq 97\%$ )
  3. High power density ( $\geq 0.61\text{W}/\text{cm}^3$ )
  4. High specific power ( $\geq 200\text{W}/\text{kg}$ )
  5. High reliability (250,000 hours MTTF)

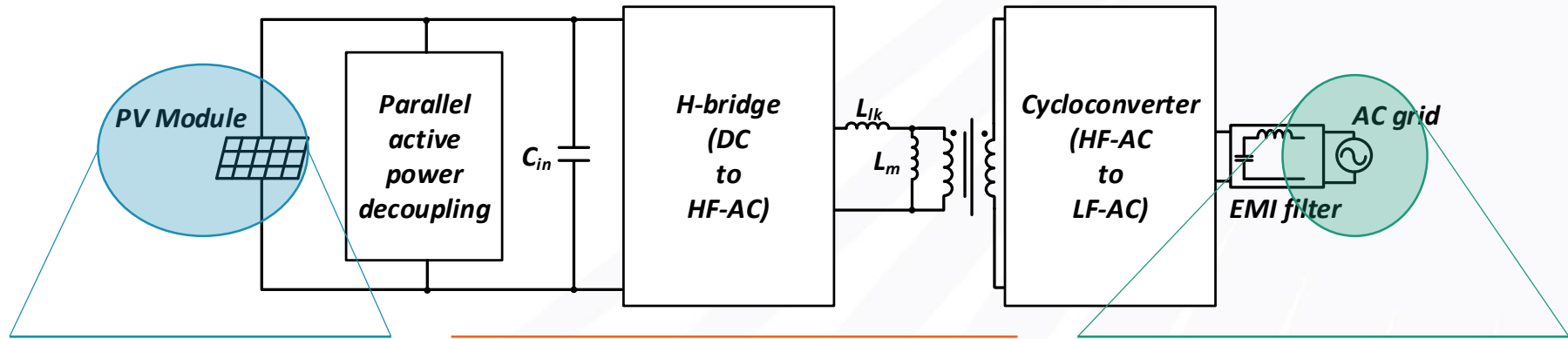
- Proposed solution ( $\leq \$0.07/\text{W}$ )
  - WBG and Si CoolMOS semiconductors
  - No electrolytic capacitors
  - Fully integrated and planar magnetics
  - Active filter for 120Hz power decoupling
  - Soft-switching of main circuit and APD stage



# Cost Breakdown and Major Cost Reductions



# Converter Specifications



Input PV specs.

$V_{mpp}$ [V]	25-60
$P_{mpp}$ [W]	400
$\eta_{mpp}$ [%]	99

Converter specs.

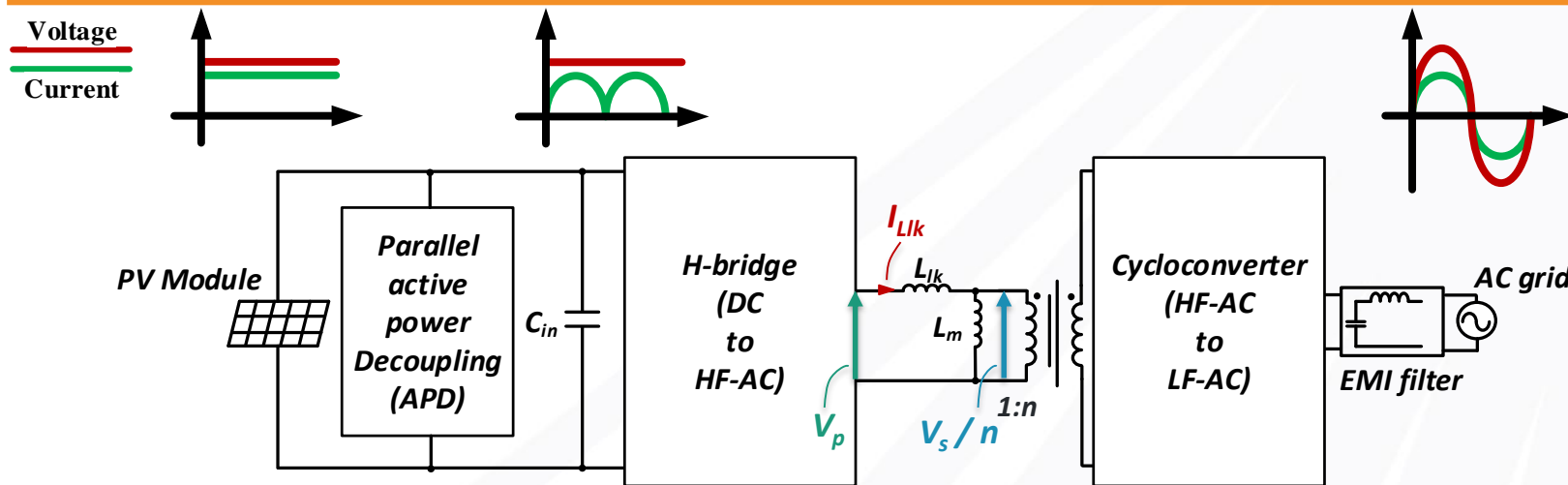
$f_{sw}$ [kHz]	$\sim 300$
ZVS	$S_1-S_8$
$\eta_{max}$ [%]	$\geq 97$
$\eta_{CEC}$ [%]	96.9

Output specs.

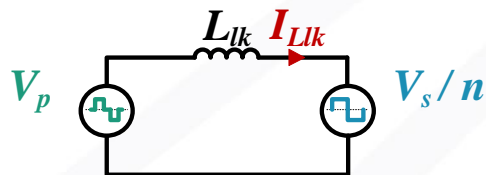
$V_{ac}$ [ $V_{rms}$ ]	240
IEEE1547	THD < 4%
CA Rule 21 P1 & UL1741	Smart grid features

**Smart grid features:** Voltage/frequency ride through, fixed and dynamic power factor, soft-start reconnection, ramp-rate controls, anti-islanding

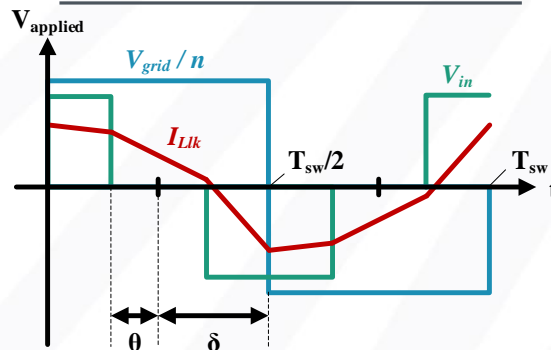
# Principle of Operation



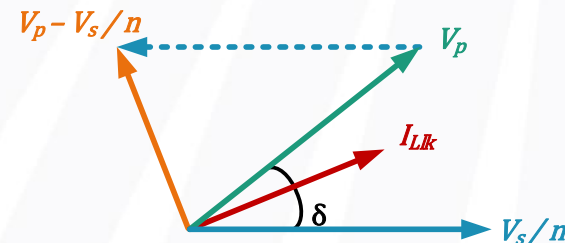
Equivalent circuit

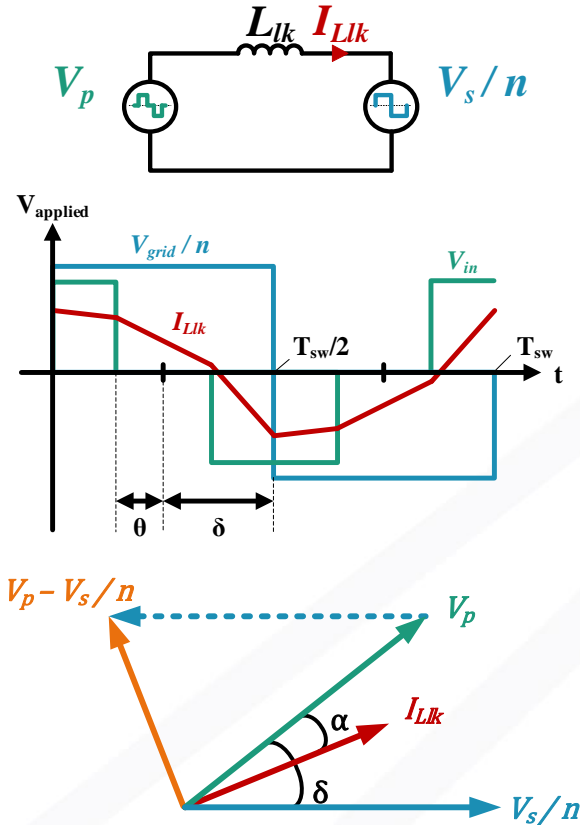


Transformer waveforms



Phasor equivalent diagram





- Fundamental voltage amplitudes (FHA)**

$$\langle V_p \rangle_1 = \frac{4V_{in}}{\pi} \cos(\theta)$$

$$\langle V_s \rangle_1 = \frac{4V_{grid,pk}}{n\pi} \sin(\omega_{line}t)$$

- Power transfer**

$$P = V_p i_L \cos(\alpha) = A \cos(\theta) \sin(\delta) \sin(\omega_{line}t), \text{ where } A = \frac{4V_{in}V_{grid,pk}}{n\pi^3 f_{sw} L_{lk}}$$

- Active power control (PFC)**

$$P = A \cos(\theta) \sin(\delta) \sin(\omega_{line}t) = V_{grid,pk} I_{o,pk} \sin^2(\omega_{line}t)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(\theta) \sin(\delta) = B \sin(\omega_{line}t), \text{ where } B = \frac{V_{g,pk} I_{o,pk}}{A}$$

- Conclusions**

- $\theta$  controls current shaping (varies over line cycle)
- $\delta$  controls average power delivery (constant over line cycle)

## 1. Hardware Benchmark Prototyping and Proof of Concept

1. Circuit analysis, loss calculation, modeling and simulation, component selection
2. Auxiliary power supply design and generate schematic
3. Component placement, thermal simulation, reliability analysis, layout design
4. Build prototype, electrical testing and verification plan, design performance analysis

*Go/No-Go #1: BOM cost, reliability analysis, and electrical performance are on track to meet proposed specifications*



## 2. Mechanical Design and Packaging

5. Thermal interface and potting material analysis, enclosure design and prototyping
6. Enclosure thermal and electrical testing

*Go/No-Go #2: Enclosure cost, thermal, and electrical performance meet proposed specifications*

## 3. Compliance and Testing

7. Project metric evaluation, environmental testing, safety regulation, and EMI demonstrations
8. Field trials and data collection

*Go/No-Go #3: Microinverter LCOE, safety, EMI performance, grid compliance, and field trials meet proposed specifications*

# Questions?

