AC & DC Surge Protection in Industrial Solar Applications (Grid Tied Solar Farms)



Introduction



Kurt Wattelet Product Manager-CITEL America INC



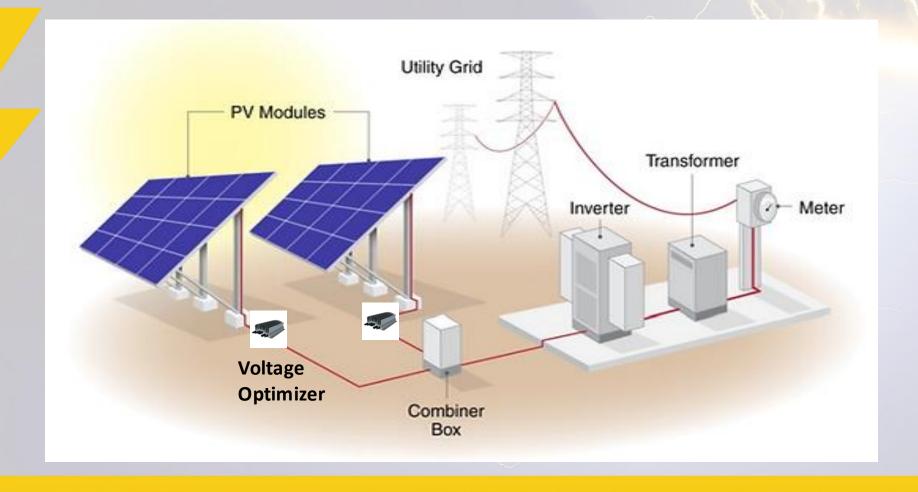
Items for Discussion

- ➤ Grid Tied Solar Farm
- > Threats
- > Risks
- > Regulatory
- > Use of SPDs
- Box Concept
- Real world examples of damage
- > SPD Technology
- > Future Trends





Basic Grid Tied Solar Farm Layout





Threats to the PV Installations

- Lightning
 - Direct
 - Indirect
 - 20-40kA avg
 - 100kA-2% probability
- Switching
 - Internal
 - Motors
 - Switching loads
 - External
 - Utility Switching
- TOV-Temporary Over Voltage















RISKS to the PV Installation

HOW DO WE RECOGNIZE SURGES?

Catastrophic



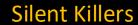
Destruction

Immediate failure to a device due to a high level of energy from a surge.



Disruption

surges can enter data lines through inductive coupling which can result in corrupt data processing.





Degradation

Repeated stress can cause component degradation and shorten the lifespan of equipment.



Definitions

□Surge or Transient

an event caused by either nature or man that produces a **very fast** (measured in microseconds) electrical impulse on to a conductive material delivering up to 200,000 amps.

□Surge Protective Component (SPC)

protection component used within an SPD such an MOV, GDT or SAD.

□Surge Protective Device (SPD)

made up of a surge protective component(s) (SPC), thermal protector, status indicator, housing and connection mechanism.

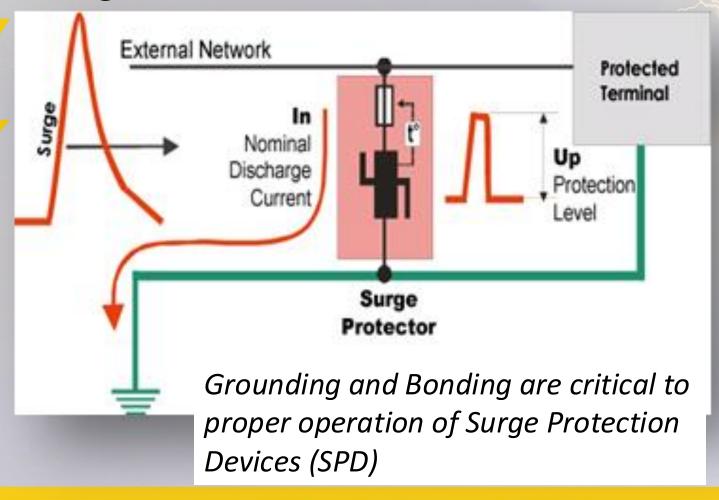
□Unintended Surge Protective Component (SPC)

In the absence of an SPC, it is the first component that fails during a surge or transient event.

e.g. fuse, circuit breaker, trace, resistor, capacitor, optocoupler, relay, microprocessor chip, diode.



Surge Protective Device



Current Sharing

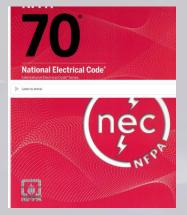
- 90/10 Split between SPD& Equipment
- 10,000 Amp Surge
- 9,000A to SPD
- 1,000A to Equipment



Equipment and
Equipment SPC must be
able to handle surge
remnant



Regulatory Considerations



Article 690-Solar
Photovoltaic (PV)
Systems
Article 691- LargeScale Photovoltaic
(PV) Electric Supply
Stations



UL1741-Inverters, Controllers and Interconnect Systems, Combiner box

UL1449 5th-SPD



IEC61643-32:2017-PV-SPD Application Standard

IEC60364-7-712:2017-PV Application Standard





Multi-million-dollar investments are at RISK



- ✓ 100s of Panels,Optimizers,Inverters
- ✓ One FPL installation has 300 combiners alone



Examples of Damage



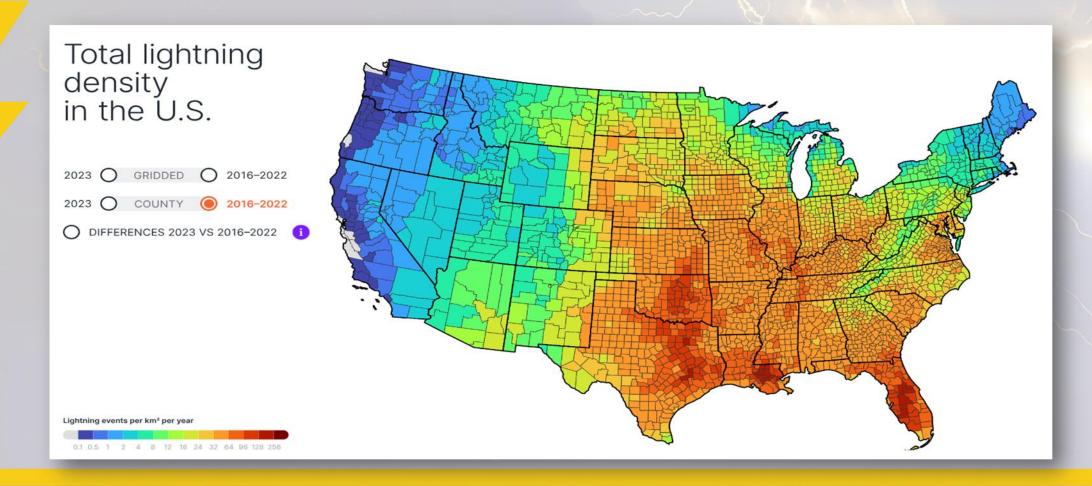








Simplified Risk Analysis





Simplified Risk Analysis

The need of SPDs on the DC side can be evaluated by calculation, using 3 criteria:

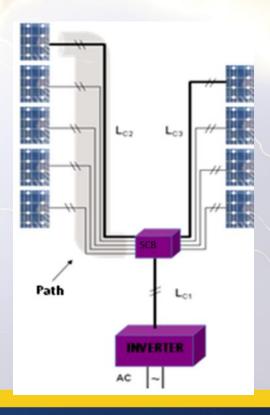
- > Type of installation (PV power)
- ➤ Lightning density (Ng) of the location (flashes/km²/year)
- ➤ Length (L) of the PV grid

If length $L \ge L_{crit} \Rightarrow SPD$ Mandatory

	PV on domestic house	PV on business or Industrial building	PV on building equipped with LPS	PV Plant (Free field)
	Case A	Case B	Case C	Case D
Lenght (m)	115/Ng	450/Ng	Surge protector always mandatory	200/Ng

IEC 60364-7-712

Length to be considered L = LC1 + LC2 + LC3



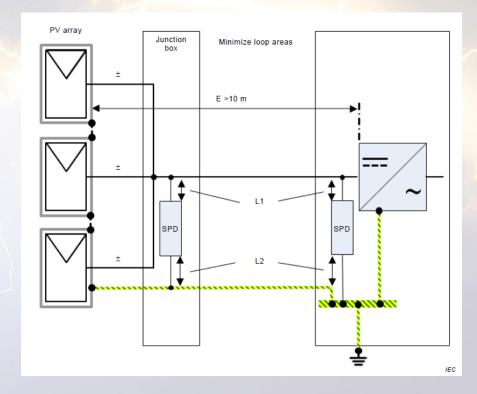


IEC 61643-32 Installation and Location of SPDs

10M RULE

→On DC Network:

- SPD must be used at the entrance of the inverter
- Additional SPD close-by the PV modules, if they are located more than 10 m away from the inverter.





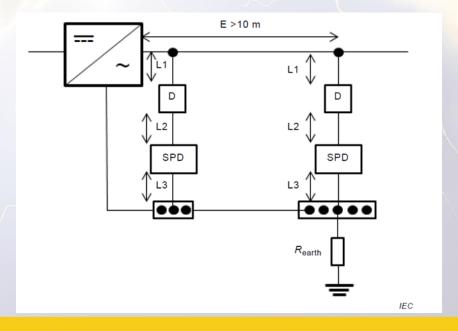
IEC 61643-32 Installation and Location of SPDs

On AC Network:

- SPD must be used at the entrance of the installation

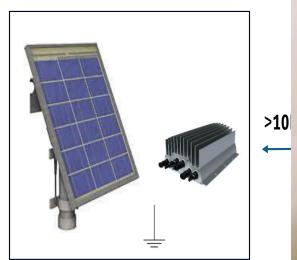
- Additional SPD close-by the inverter → if they are located more

thank 10 m away from the installation



Box Concept-Examine each element of the PV System

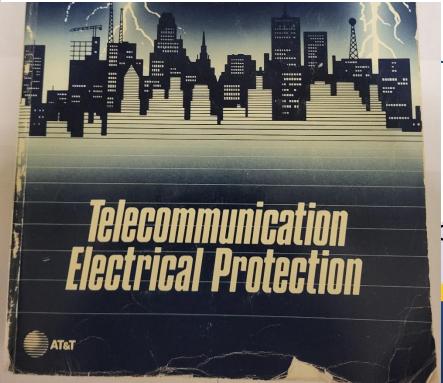
SOLAR PANELS, SOLAR TRACKERS & VOLTAGE OPTIMIZERS



Evaluate all copper pc BOX and provide Surg

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Authored by Ed Carter



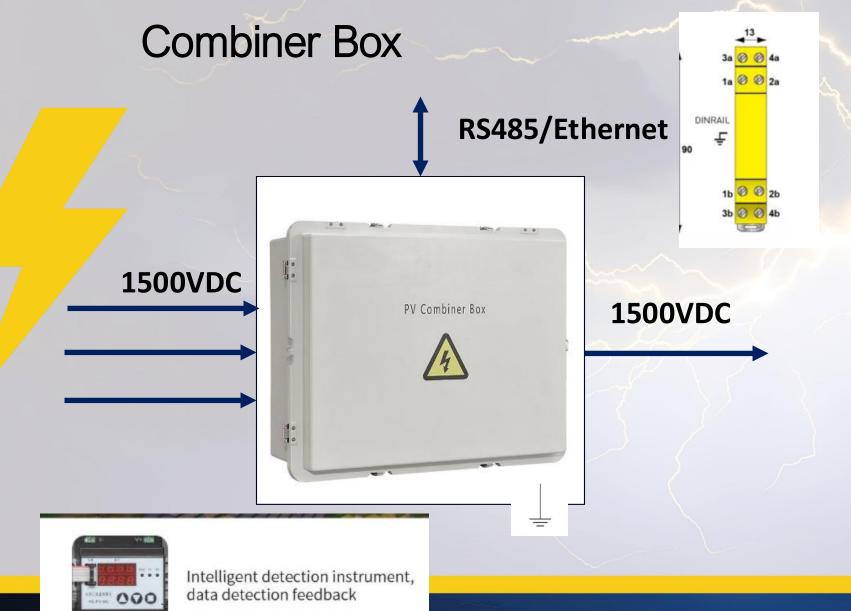
>10M

>10M

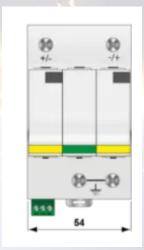
>10M

cluding RF) coming into/out of the





DC SPD



- ✓ (1)-SPD-Din Rail
- ✓ UL1449 5th PV DC, Type 1
- ✓ MCOV-1500VDC
- ✓ SCCR-100kA
- ✓ In-20kA
- ✓ Imax-40kA
- ✓ MOV or MOV/GDT



Combiner Box Failures

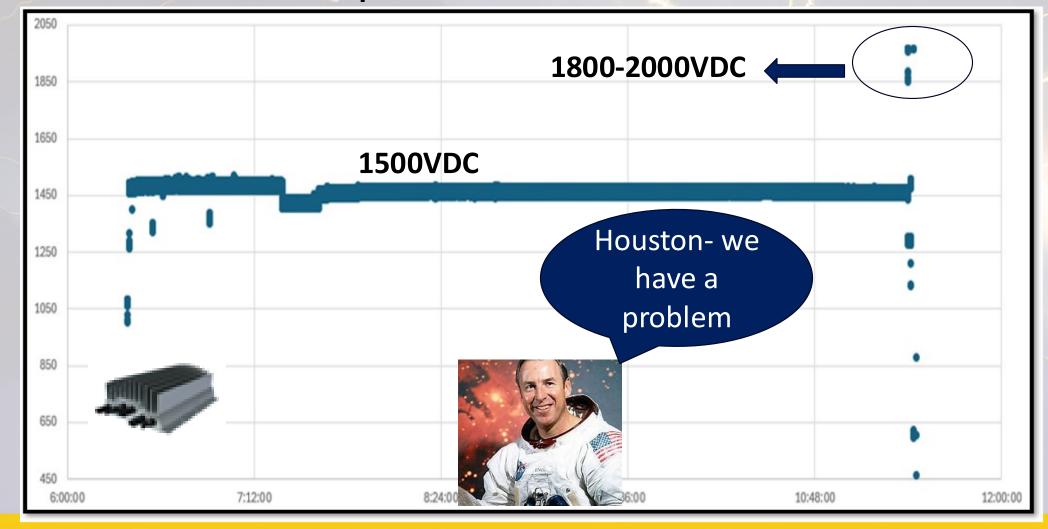
- ☐ Failures due to Overcurrent faults
 - Inverter failures
 - Mis-matched PV modules
 - Environmental changes
- ☐ Failures due to Overvoltage faults
 - Lightning
 - Grid fluctuations (TOV)
 - Faulty voltage optimizer
- ☐ Failures due to water ingress
 - Reduction in creepage and clearance (arc)
- ☐ Failures due to maintenance issues
 - Loose connections-(arc)







OPTIMIZER OUTPUT Example-Abnormal





Combiner Box Catastrophic Failure

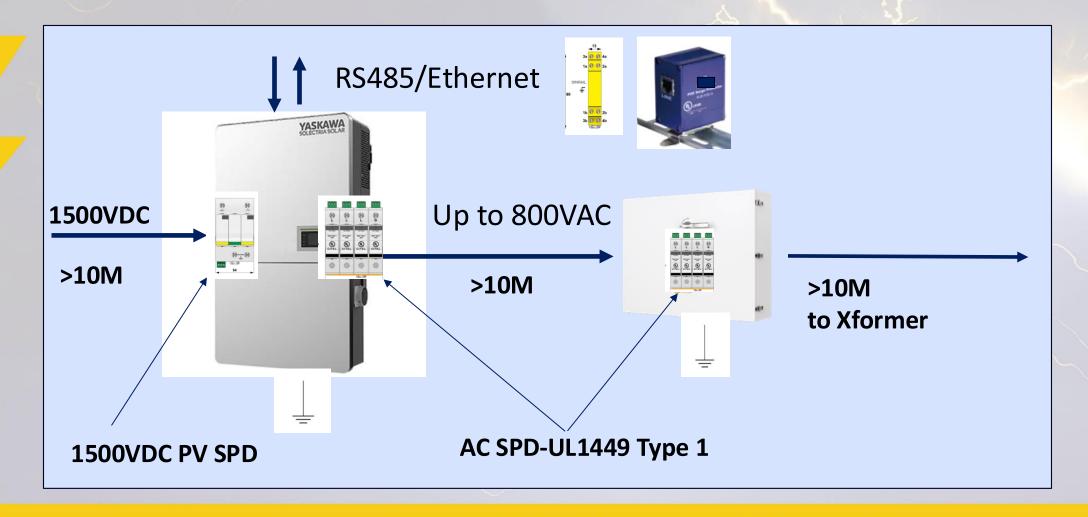




ROOT CAUSE: Upstream Voltage Optimizer malfunction. No determination of what failed in the Combiner Box



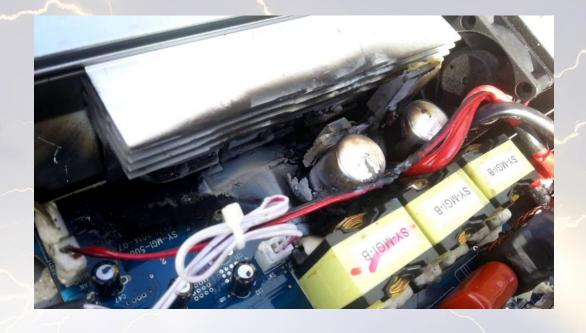
Inverter & AC Combiner





Causes of Inverter Failures

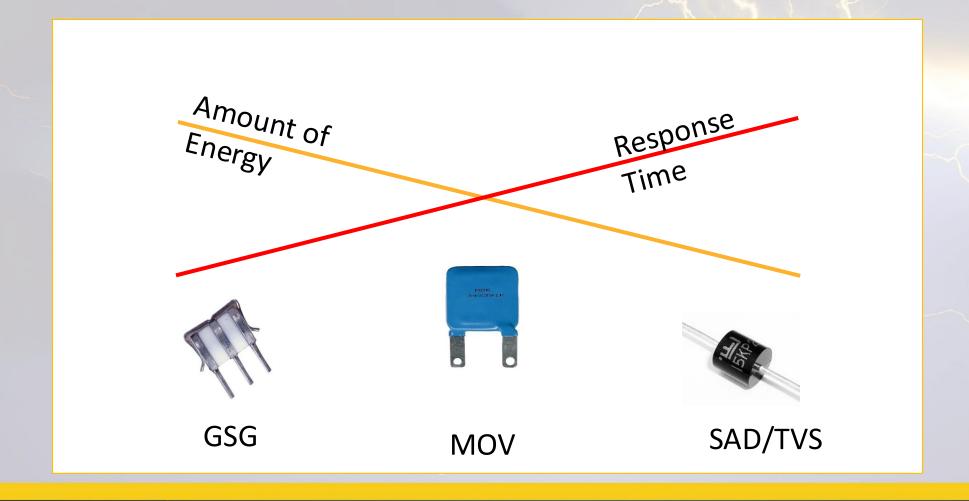
- ✓ Inverter Grid Faults- Unstable Grid, TOV, Switching Transients, Lightning
- √ Ventilation
- **✓** Humidity
- ✓ MPPT Failure- Max Power Point Tracker- Regulates flow of power from panels
- ✓ General Maintenance



Documented cases of RS485 failures on Inverters without Surge Protection installed

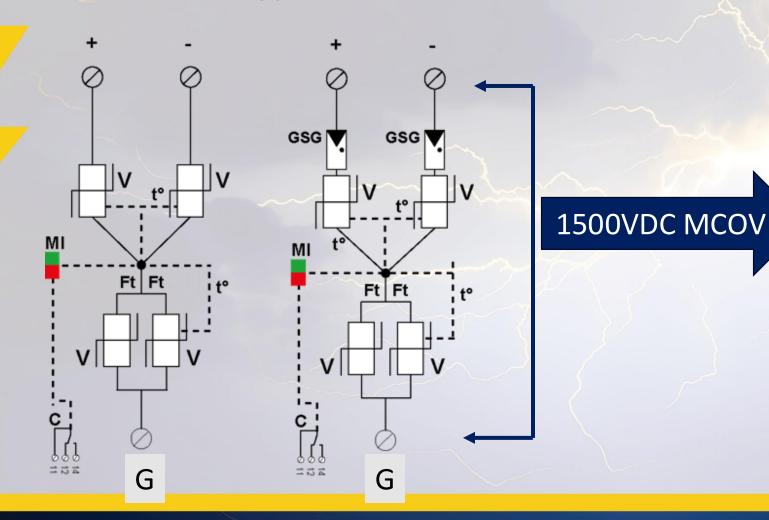


SPD Technology: Energy vs Response Time





SPD Technology-DC SPD



Thermally Protected MOV+MOV in Y configuration

Thermally Protected MOV/GSG (Gas Tube) in Y configuration

PEG PROTECTION ENGINEERS GROUP

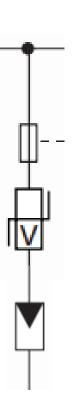
Hybrid Technology Solution-HV DC Applications

Overview:

• Combining component technologies will optimize protection

Example: MOV and GSG/GDT connected in series

- GSG eliminates the potential leakage current of the MOV
- In a DC application, the MOV will help extinguish the spark over of the gas tube
- MOV clamps the initial spike that would normally occur with only a GSG
- The GSG handles much of the energy and protects the MOV







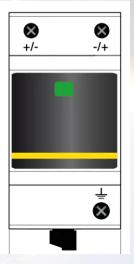
SPD Disconnection Technology



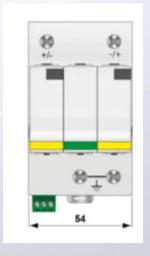




UL1449 5th Ed. DC PV Testing will determine the safety and effectiveness of disconnection in SPDs



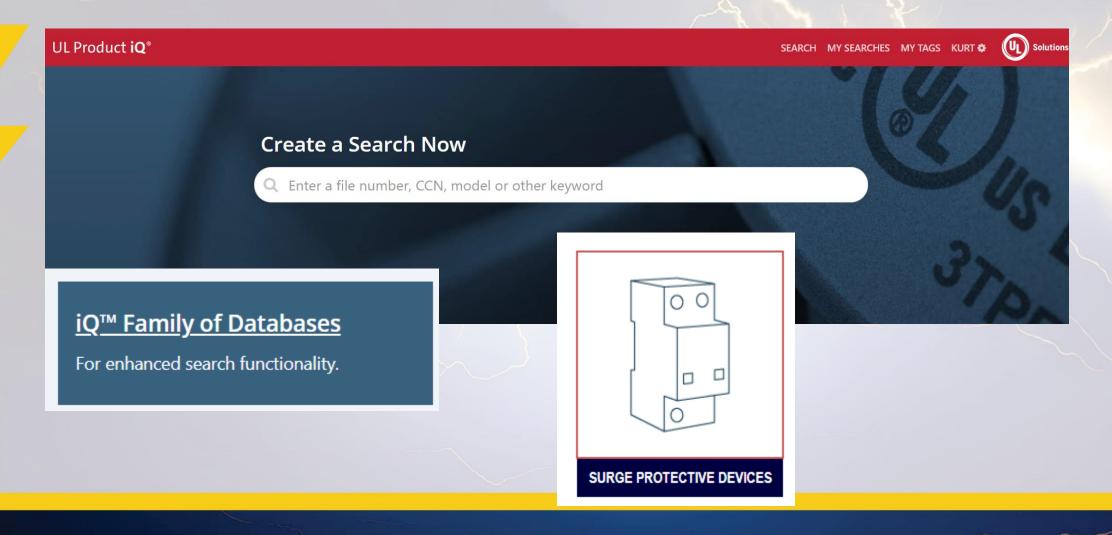
MONOBLOCK
DESIGNSCentral
Thermal
Disconnect



INDIVIDUAL PLUGABLE-MODULE DESIGNS

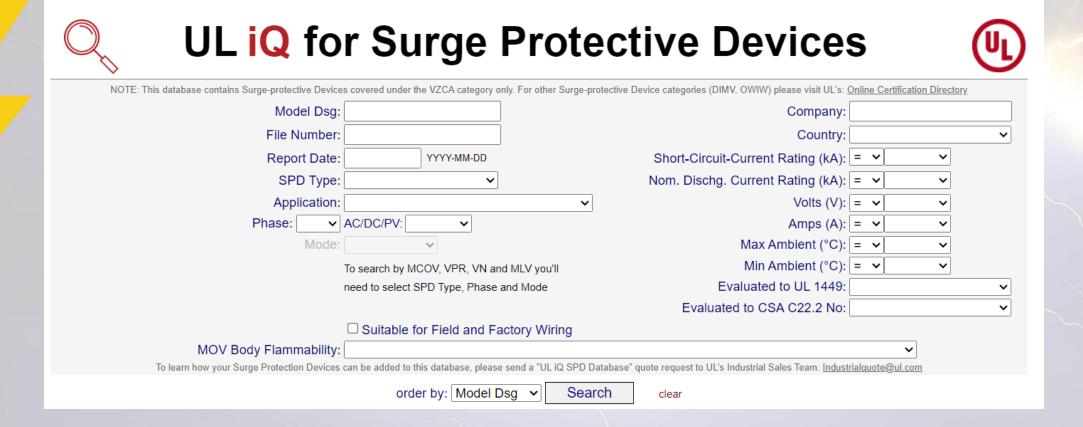


Evaluating SPD Manufacturers





UL iQ Search Function





UL Certification card for specific SPD and Manufacturer



UL iQ for Surge Protective Devices



Surge Protective Devices

Guide Information

Cat No(s):

SPD	Volts	AC/DC		Amps	Ambient	Ambient		VPR	MLV	MCOV	<u>Vn</u>	<u>In</u>	SCCR	
<u>Type</u>	(\underline{V})	DC PV	Phase	(<u>A</u>)	Min(°C)	Max(°C)	Mode	(Vpk)	(Vpk)	(∇)	(Vdc)	(\underline{kA})	(kA)	Notes
1CA	1500	DC PV	-	n/a	-40	85	DC+-DC-	4000	-	1500	-	10	100	1
							DC+-G	4000	-	1500				
							DC G	4000		1500				

Evaluated to: UL 1449 5th Ed. Rev: 2022-12-15

Note 1 - Suitable for Factory wiring only.

SPDs investigated for Type 1 applications are automatically suitable for Type 2 applications and may be marked for SPD Type 1 and/or Type 2 applications. SPDs only marked "SPD Type 2" are not suitable for Type 1 applications.

Where a minimum ambient temperature is not specified, assume 0°C unless the product is marked otherwise or with an Outdoor use Environmental Rating. See Electrical Equipment for Use in Ordinary Locations (AALZ) for details regarding Environmental Ratings.

Report Date: 2015-04-30 Last Revised: 2024-01-31

Revised: 2024-01-31 © 2024 UL Solutions





TRENDS: 2000VDC Inverters

NEWS STORY

First-Ever Certification Issued for 2000 VDC PV Module

Jinko Solar's Tiger Neo series photovoltaic module earned certification to UL 61730-1 and UL 61730-2.



RE+ 2024 SPECIAL PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT

GE Vernova proudly Introduces the FLEXINVERTER 2kV

In addition to our widely deployed 1.5kV FLEXINVERTER platform, GE Vernova is proud to introduce the brand new FLEXINVERTER 2kV Solar Power Conversion Station at RE+ 2024 in Anaheim, California UL 1449 5th – SPD 1000VAC/1500VDC



Thank You-See you in 2026

