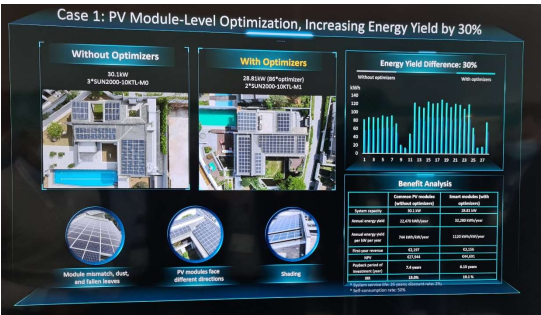
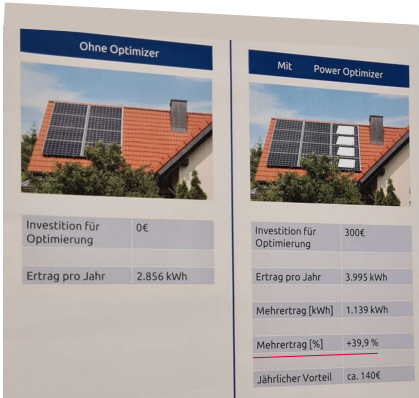


Public MLPE performance information and example

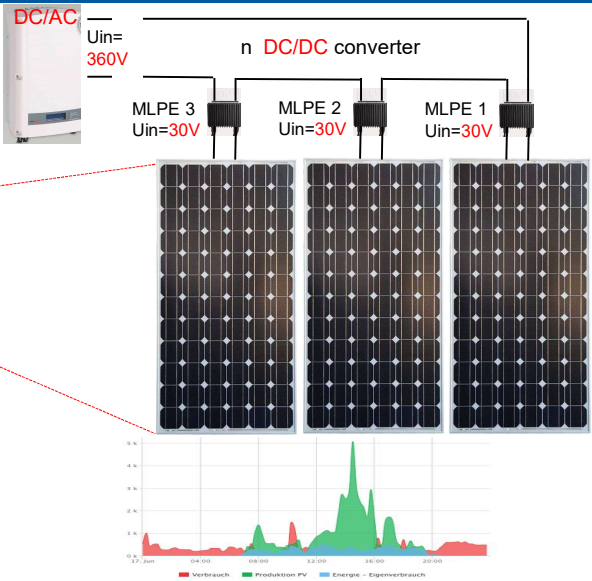
- Information provided at Intersolar 2021, Munich
- No standard for showing performance



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MLPE Principle – System Layout

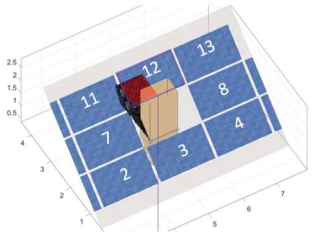
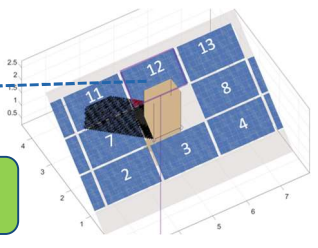
Each PV Module has the capability to find the MPP

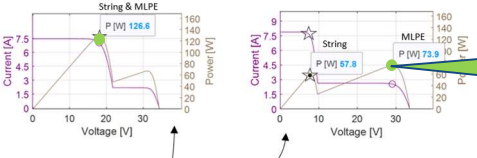


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Performance of two different setups

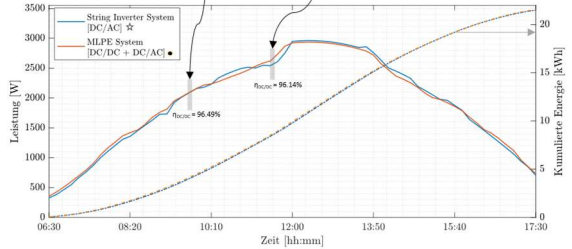
- Simulation of a plant with string inverter setup (SINV) and same installation with Power Optimizers (MLPE)





Module 12

+16W from 2500W
+0.6%
MLPE benefit only if cell shading < 40%



Leistung [W]

Zeit [hh:mm]

Kumulierte Energie [kWh]

String Inverter System [DC/AC] ☆

MLPE System [DC/DC + DC/AC] ●

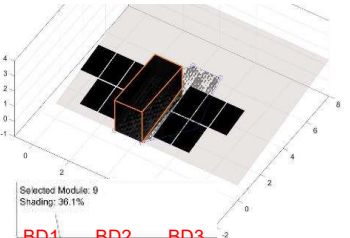
$\eta_{inv} = 96.49\%$

$\eta_{inv} = 96.14\%$

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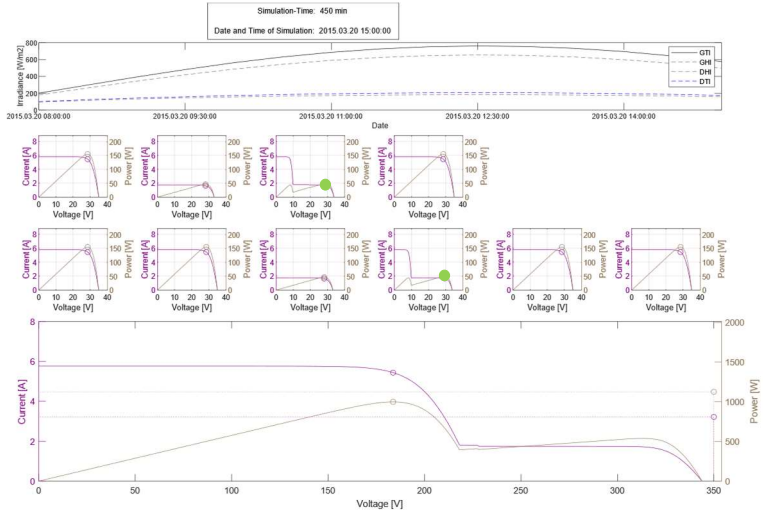
Shading simulation overview



Selected Module: 9
Shading: 36.1%

BD1 BD2 BD3

	BD1	BD2	BD3
08:00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
08:30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
09:00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
09:30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10:00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10:30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11:00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11:30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12:00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12:30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13:00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13:30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14:00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14:30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15:00	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%



Simulation-Time: 450 min
Date and Time of Simulation: 2015.03.20 15:00:00

Irradiance [W/m2]

Current [A]

Power [W]

Voltage [V]

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Measurement in ZHAW indoor laboratory

10 x SolarEdge Power Optimizer P405

Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4129
Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4128
Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4127
Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4126
Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4125
Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4124
Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4123
Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4122
Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4121
Solar Array Simulator Agilent E4382A - N. 4120

Nominal input voltage: 350 V
Max. input voltage: 450 V

Inverter SolarEdge SE3000
Transformer Ict: P_{rated} = 3.5 kVA

AC
3 x XX mm²

Netzanchluss (50 Hz, 230 V, 16 A)

7

Efficiency of MLPE in datasheets

www.solaredge.com

P320 / P340 / P370 / P400 / P401 / P405 / P485 / P...

Optimizer model (typical module compatibility)	P320 (for 60-cell modules)	P340 (for high-power 60-cell modules)	P370 (for higher-power 60 and 72-cell modules)	P400 (for 72 & 96-cell modules)	P401 (for high power 60 and 72-cell modules)
INPUT					
Rated input DC Power ¹	320	340	370	400	
Absolute Maximum input Voltage (Voc at lowest temperature)	48		60	80	60
MPPT Operating Range	8 -			8 - 80	8-80
Maximum Short-Circuit Current (IsC)			10.1	11.75	
Maximum Efficiency				99.5	
Weighted Efficiency				99.8	

max eff 99.5%

weight. eff 99.8%

solar.huawei.com

Technical Specification

SUN2000-450W-P

	Input
Rated Input DC Power ¹	450 W
Absolute maximum input voltage	80 V
MPPT operating voltage range	8 - 80 V
Maximum Short-Circuit Current (Isc)	13 A
Max. efficiency	99.5 %
Weighted efficiency	99.0 %
Overtoltage category	II

TS4-A-O www.tigoenergy.com

PV Module Advanced Add-On/Retrait

The TS4-A-O (Optimization) is the advanced add-on/retrofit optimization solution that brings smart module functionality to standard PV modules for higher reliability. Improve energy efficiency by upgrading underperforming PV systems or adding smart features to new installations.

Included Features

Module-level optimization for increased energy yield and greater design flexibility

No efficiency data given by the manufacturer

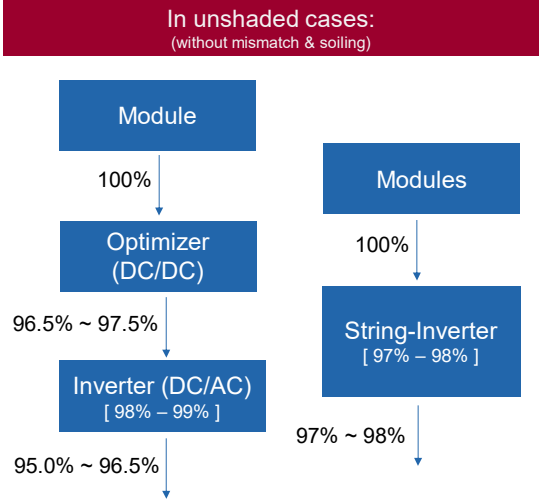
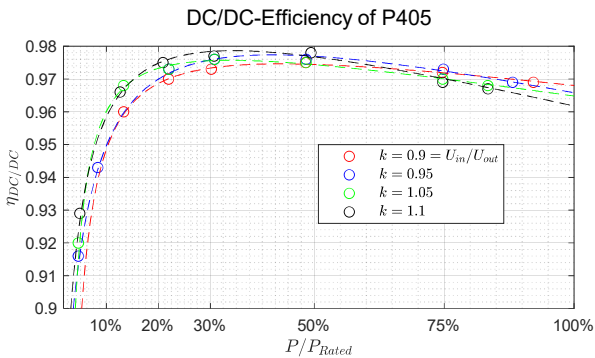
Table 1 Overview of Power Optimizers and Micro Inverter products: Overview of performance related information provided by the manufacturers in the datasheets (non exhaustive list).

Product Category	Manufacturer and Model	Performance figures according to datasheet		Datasheet information acc. to EN 50524
		Conversion efficiency	MPPT efficiency	
Products available on the market today				
DC:UP.S	Solar Edge PB250-AOB [9]	Maximum 98.6 % European CEC 97.8/97.7%	No information	No
DC:DN.S	TIGO Energy MM-ES [10]	No information	No information	No
DC:UP.S	ST Microelectronics SPV1020 [11]	"Up to 98% efficiency"	No information	N/A (only chipset, no final product)

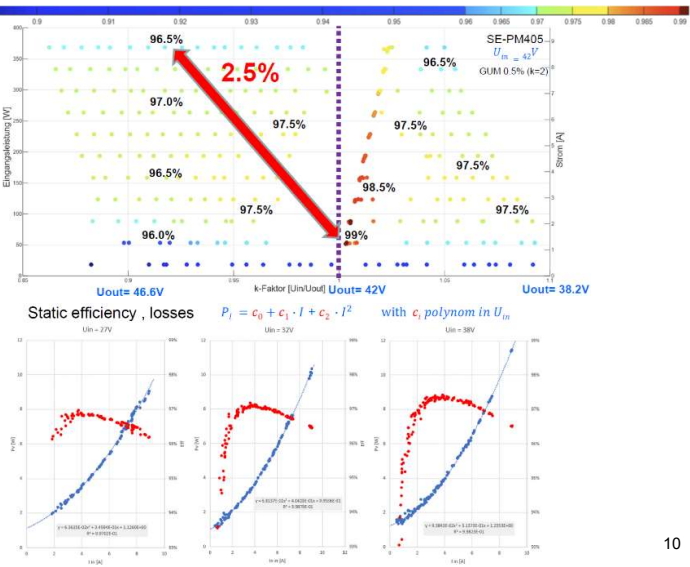
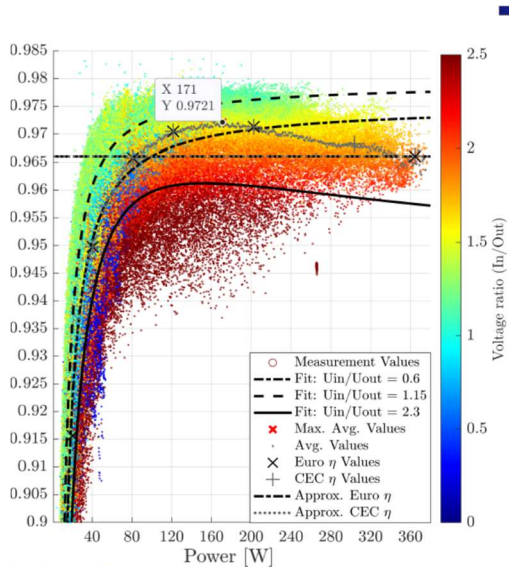
R. Bründlinger, N. Henze, et. al.; Module Integrated Power Converters, 25th EUPVSEC Valencia, 2011

Performance 1a: Euro-Efficiency of Optimizers

	0.9	0.95	1.05	1.1
EURO Eff.	96.9%	97.0%	97.0%	97.1%



Performance 1b: Static efficiency



Performance 2: Shading adaption Efficiency

Shading adaption efficiency based on yearly performance, representative operating points and coefficients

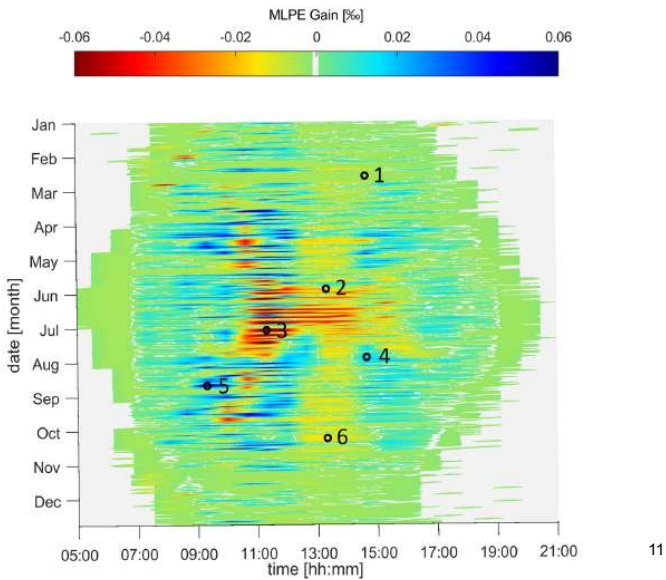
$$\eta_{shad,a} = \frac{P_{ac}}{\sum_{i=0}^k P_{mod,i}}$$

(2)

$$\eta_{shad,a} = \sum_{n=1}^N a_{shad,a,n} \cdot \eta_{shad,a,n}$$

(3)

Shading Adaption Eff. Coefficients $a_{shad,a,n}$



Conclusion & Take-home messages

Efficiency and performance:

- So far, in unshaded cases, laboratory measurements have shown no improved yield of MLPE system due to additional losses
- Indoor lab measurements showed MLPE efficiency values 2% lower at nominal power than data sheet max efficiency
- Efficiency in many (relevant) operating points is between 96%-98%, but higher efficiency of DC/AC stage (inverter without MPPT) helps to keep the additional losses low
- MPP-Tracking at module-level of the MLPE system often still improves yearly output of partial shaded systems
- 1.2% gain in annual efficiency was calculated using MLPE I component (P405) relative to String Inverter, SINV II (Fronius Symo), with an EURO EFF of 97.5%

Shading cases of PV Systems	Shading objects a	I MLPE	II SINV
Single roof tilted - chimney	1	96.6%	95.8%
Single roof tilted - dormer	2	x	x
Single roof tilted - tree	3	x	x
Flat roof - ventilation pipe	4	x	x

Yield and economics

- Price of MLPE system is often higher, and if single digit improvements of yearly energy yield can offer higher earnings over life-time, must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- In reality, safety concerns such as high dc-voltage at module-level for installation personell or firefighters can be tackled with rapid-shutdown of MLPE devices (e.g. 1V at output)
- Monitoring at module level is a practical for O&M, however, more components («moving parts») in a system will increase chance of failure

Research and standards:

- Transparent information (e.g. efficiencies) is needed, so that the installer can expect similar performance in the field
- Standard must be developed to measure MLPE and SINV for the shading adaption efficiency (IEC TC82 is interested), collaboration within Task 13 will be started
- With these future informations, installers should know what approximate performance to expect and can focus on other requirements and planning aspects

Sources & more information

Work initiated and supervised by Franz Baumgartner and realised with the support of Fabian Carigiet, Roman Vogt, Samuel Richter, Victor Gonzalez de Echavarri Castro and Christoph Meier.

Main sources:

- C. Allenspach, D. Riley; Performance Assessment of MLPE Equipped PV modules and Performance rating of shaded PV systems; Intersolar 2021, 06.10.2021, Munich; Online: https://iea-pvps.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/03_ALLENSPACHRILEY_MLPE-AC-Modules.pdf.
- F. Baumgartner, C. Allenspach, et al.; Performance Analysis of shaded PV Module Power Electronic Systems (2021), IEA Task 13 (ST 1.3), Online: [Video-MLPE-Presentation-21](#) (English), EUPVSEC 2021.
- F. Baumgartner, Optimizer: Nur ein Hype oder die Zukunft (German), Electrosuisse Bulletin, May 2021.
- C. Allenspach, F. Baumgartner, et al.; Module-Level Power Electronics under Indoor Performance Tests (2020), IEA Task 13 (ST 1.3), Online: , EUPVSEC 2020.

Additional information:

- Links to papers, presentations and videos of our work: www.zhaw.ch/=bauf
- Video-Channel for presentations by Franz Baumgartner: www.youtube.com/channel/bauf

Research was conducted as a part of IEA PVPS Task 13, ST1.3 and on-going project work: EFPVSHADE, is funded by the Swiss Federal Office of Energy under project number: SI/502247.

Thank you for your attention

and the ZHAW SoE Team
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