



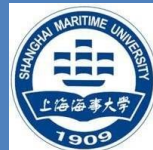
**EPAnEK 2014-2020**  
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME  
**COMPETITIVENESS  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
INNOVATION**



Co-financed by Greece and the European Union

# eSOLAR: Principle and control of high-efficiency Buck-Boost type Photovoltaic inverter

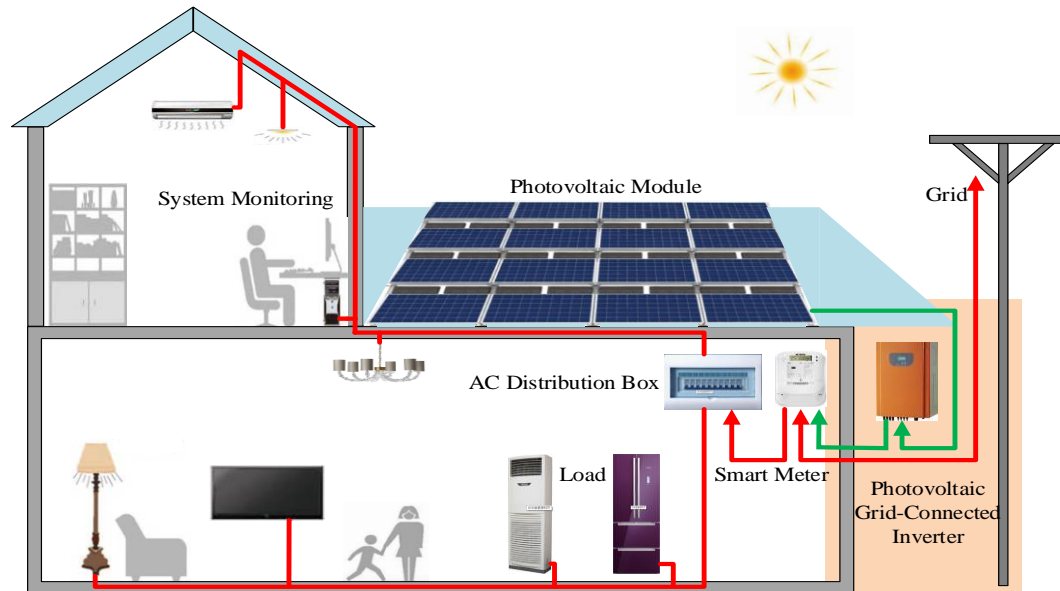
Funded by the Operational Program “Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation 2014-2020” (co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund) under the program “Bilateral and Multilateral Research & Technology Co-operation between Greece and China” (project code: T7ΔKI-00066)



eSOLAR

# Existing technology (I)

Typical Distributed Generation (DG) residential PV power system:



**Photovoltaic (PV) DC/AC inverter → central component**

## Existing technology (II)

- Variability of meteorological conditions → **PV inverters operate with continuously changing input power/voltage**
- **Existing design optimization techniques of PV inverters:**
  - calculate the optimal types of passive and active components such that the efficiency of the overall PV inverter is maximized
  - **they are applied offline, i.e. during the PV inverter design stage**



### Disadvantages:

- The PV inverter structure is not optimally matched to the input PV array
- Do not guarantee maximum PV energy production

# The solution developed in the eSOLAR project (I)

## eSOLAR:

A new **smart** low-cost, single-phase string PV inverter with:

- ✓ **high efficiency and**
- ✓ **IoT connectivity**

for use in residential applications

## The solution developed in the eSOLAR project (II)

- Exploitation of the **Internet of Things (IoT)** framework for:
  - ✓ **real-time optimization of the PV inverter &**
  - ✓ **status monitoring of the PV inverter**



### Advantages:

- improvement of PV energy production
- continuous remote monitoring of the residential PV system operation
- reduction of energy losses caused by the PV system malfunctions that may remain undetected for a long period of time

## eSOLAR project goals

- Develop and experimentally test a novel PV inverter in a real residential PV system
- Conduct research on PV inverter power circuits and control techniques
- Disseminate the project results in top-tier scientific journals and conferences
- Submission of applications for national and international patents

## eSOLAR project implementation

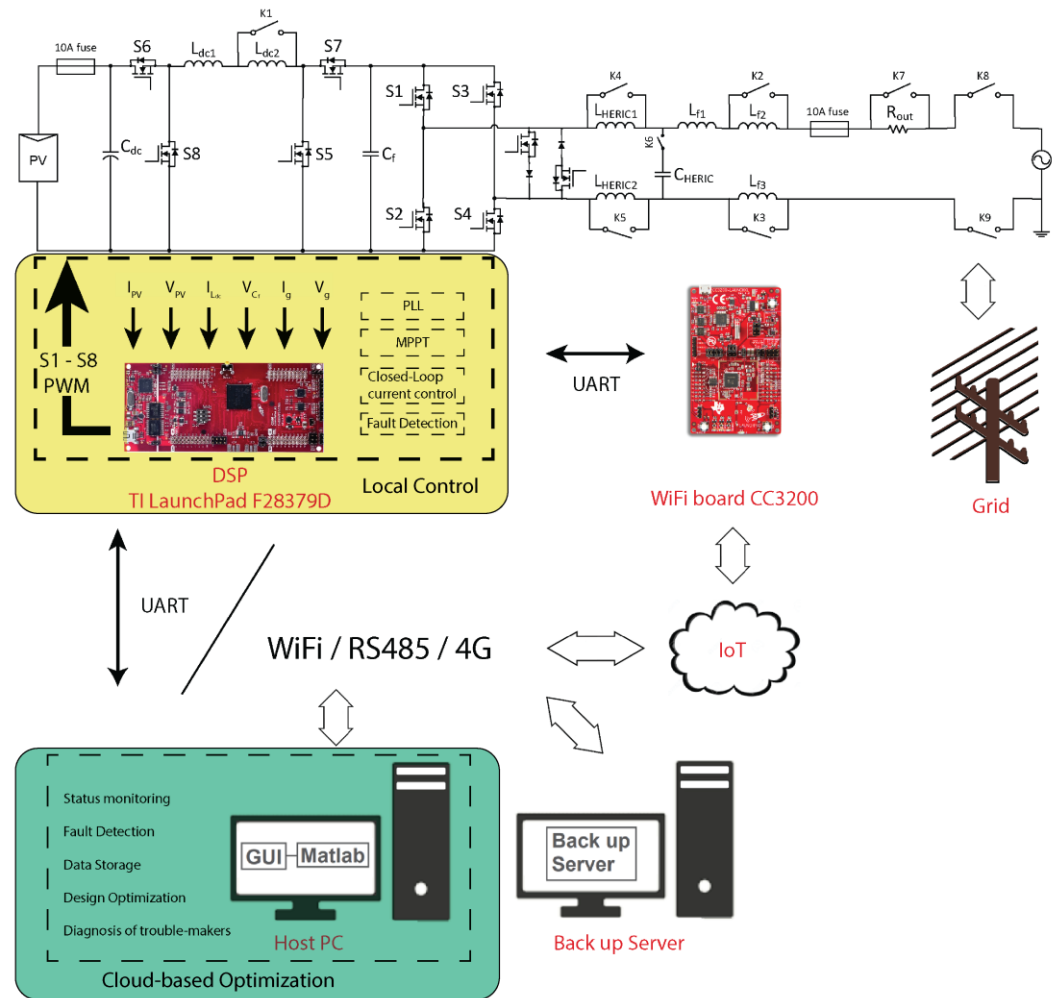
- Starting date: **14-10-2019**
- Duration: **48 months (after extension due to COVID-19 protection measures)**
- Total budget: **231.817,57 €**
- Project Consortium:
  - **Technical University of Crete / Circuits, Sensors & Renewable Energy Sources Lab (Greece, coordinator)**
  - **SUN ENERGY SOLUTION S.A. (Greece)**
  - **Shanghai Maritime University (China, coordinator)**
  - **Dept. of Energy Technology, Aalborg University (Denmark) / Affiliated third-party partner**



# The Buck-Boost PV inverter developed in the eSOLAR project (I)

## Operations supported through IoT:

- Remote monitoring → **PV system fault detection**
- Real-time reconfiguration of the PV inverter power circuit → **increase of efficiency**
- Internal parameters estimation → **THD reduction**
- Optimizations executed on a **remote cloud server**
- Alternative ways of communication: **Wi-Fi, RS485, 4G**

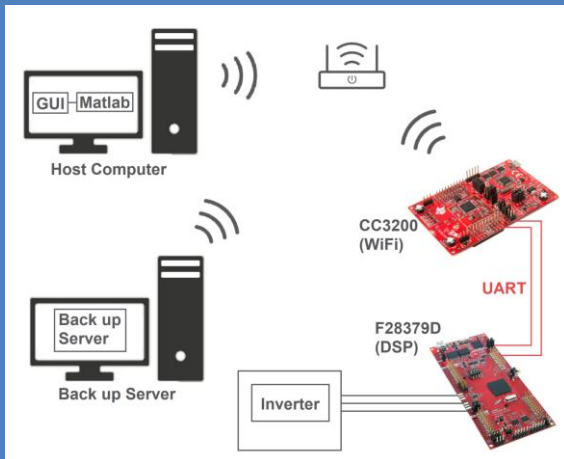




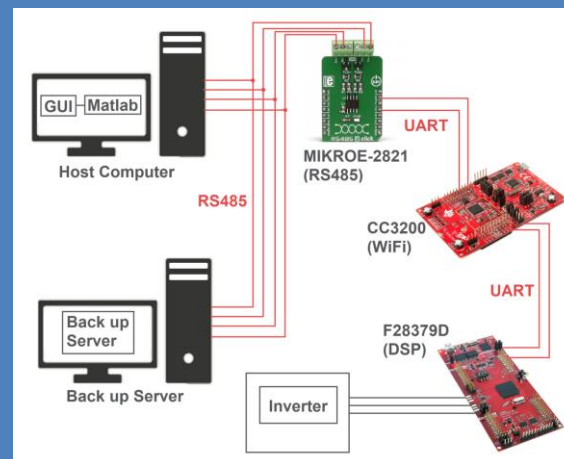
# The Buck-Boost PV inverter developed in the eSOLAR project (II)

## Alternative communication interfaces:

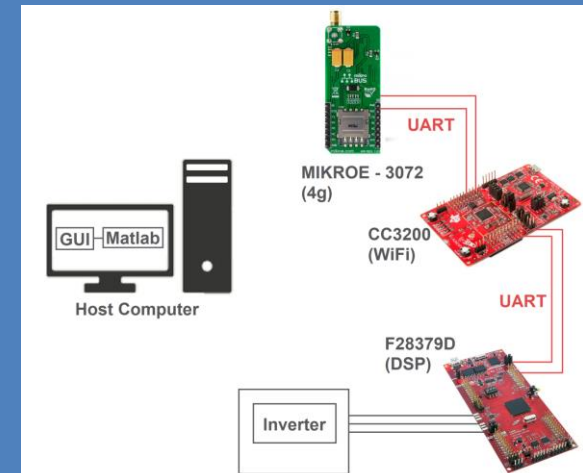
### Wi-Fi



### RS485



### 4G



# The Buck-Boost PV inverter developed in the eSOLAR project (III)

## Graphical User Interface (GUI) operations:

- GUI based on cloud server
- PV inverter monitoring & control
- Optimizations based on MATLAB/Simulink
- Data logging in text files with timestamp

The screenshot shows a GUI window titled "Real Time Inverter Measurements" with the following sections and annotations:

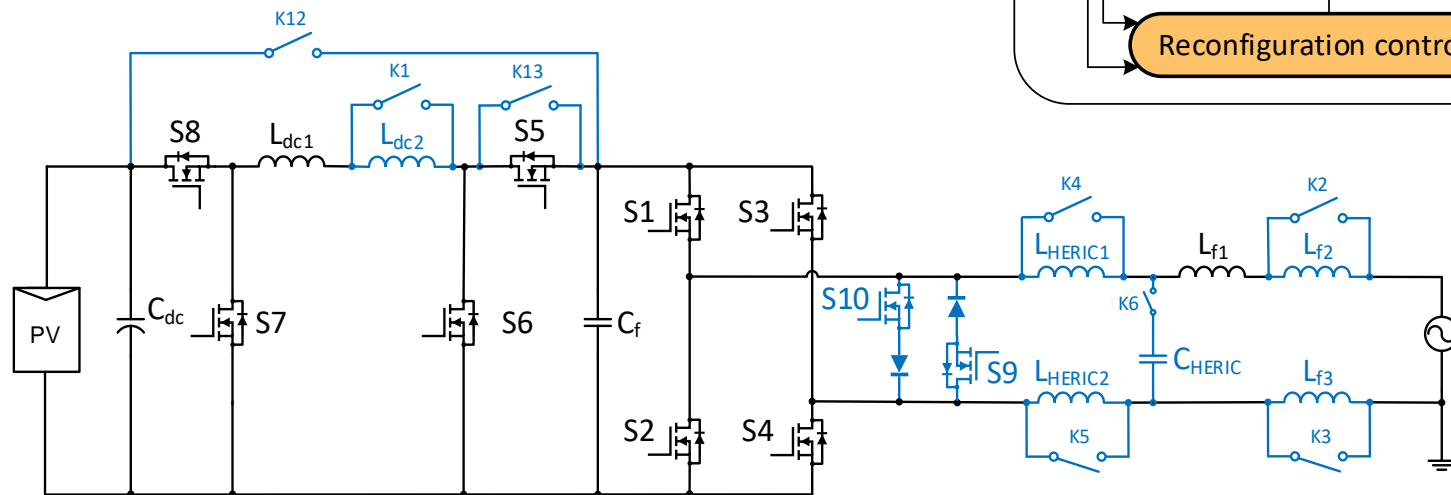
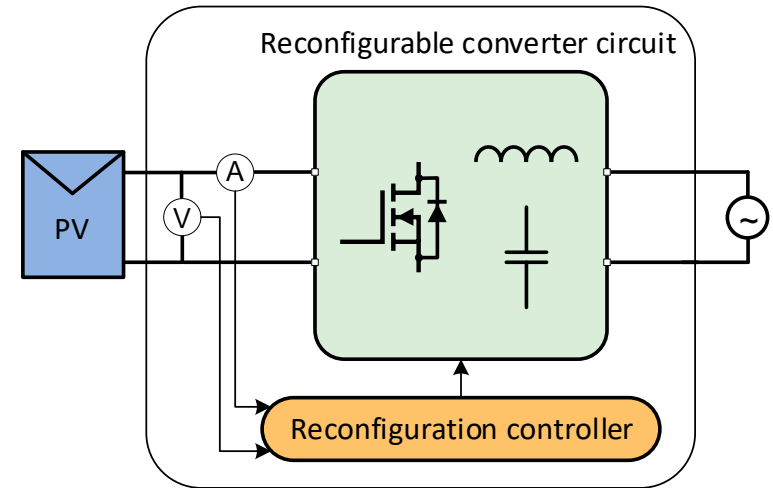
- COM connection:** A green bar at the top right indicates "COM connection Connected". An annotation points to this as "UART connection status".
- Measurements:** A section containing real-time data: V reference: 82.000 V, I ref: 0.9462 A, PLL Frequency: 49.98 Hz. Below this are input/output measurements:  $I_{PV}$ : 0.4363 A,  $I_g$ : 0.8394 V,  $V_{PV}$ : 80.955 V,  $V_g$ : 26.571 A,  $P_{in}$ : 35.176 W,  $P_{out}$ : 19.698 W. An annotation points to this section as "Voltage, current, power measurements, grid frequency."
- Operation/Stages buttons:** Three buttons labeled "Shutdown", "Trip", and "Stage 5" are located on the right side. An annotation points to this group as "Operation/Stages buttons".
- Temperatures:** A section titled "Temperatures" showing IPM temperatures in °C: IPM 1: 27.12, IPM 2: 20.68, IPM 3: 40.0, IPM 4: 40.0. An annotation points to this as "IPM temperatures in °C".
- Relays status, selected topology, switching frequency:** A section listing the status of relays (K1-K3) and topology (3a - Only Buck). An annotation points to this as "Relays status, selected topology, switching frequency".
- Faults table:** A table with columns M1-M6 and H1-H2, with rows for "Overmodulation Frequency" and "V\_Cf low". An annotation points to this as "Faults table".
- MPPT status:** A section at the bottom left showing "MPPT : 1". An annotation points to this as "MPPT status".

# The Buck-Boost PV inverter developed in the eSOLAR project (IV)

## Dynamic reconfiguration of the PV inverter power circuit for maximum efficiency

A DSP-based controller modifies in real-time:

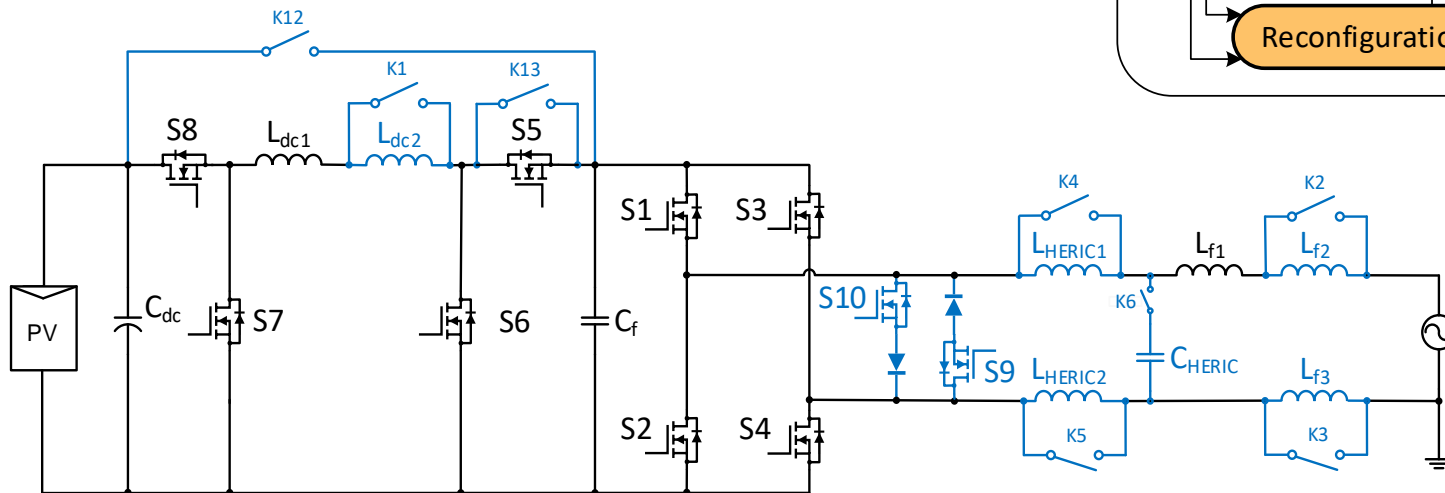
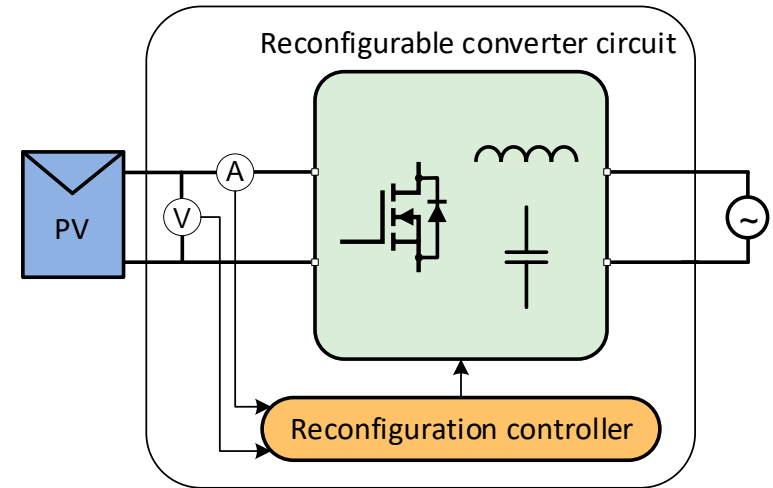
- Structure of the power circuit (topology)
- Values of filter inductors and capacitors
- Switching frequency



# The Buck-Boost PV inverter developed in the eSOLAR project (V)

Experimental tests in a residential PV system:

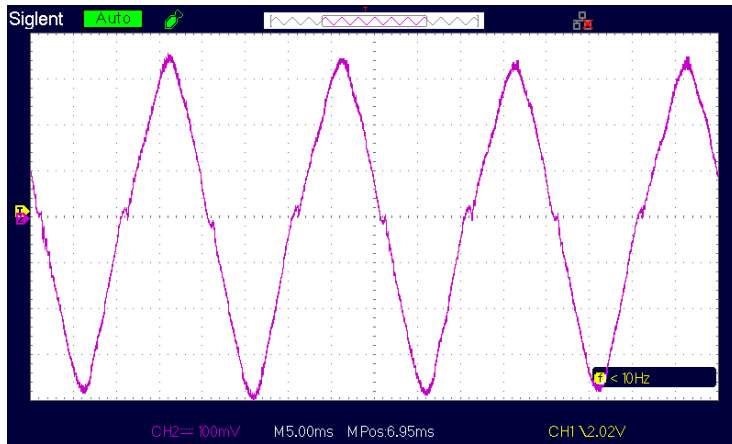
Efficiency improvement by  
1.46% up to 4.78%, depending on the  
solar irradiance & ambient temperature



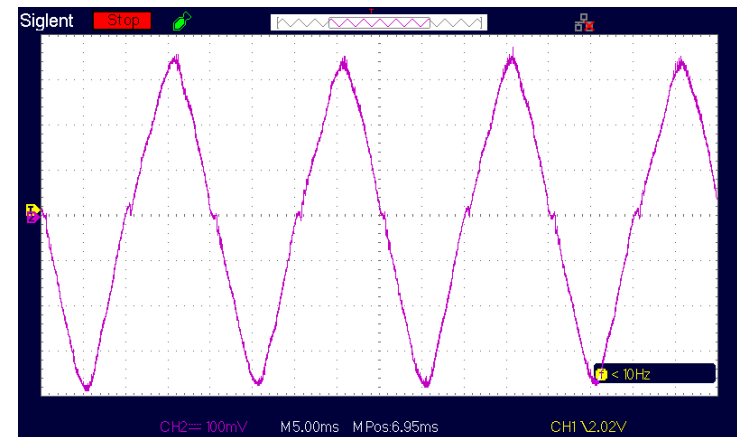
# The Buck-Boost PV inverter developed in the eSOLAR project (VI)

Experimental tests in a residential PV system:

Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) of the output current is decreased by 2.8%



PV inverter output current with non-optimized control parameters



PV inverter output current after IoT-based optimization

# Selected Publications

- ✓ F. Zheng, W. Wu, B. Chen and E. Koutroulis, “An Optimized Parameter Design Method for Passivity-Based Control in a LCL-Filtered Grid-Connected Inverter,” in *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, pp. 189878-189890, 2020.
- ✓ G. I. Orfanoudakis, E. Koutroulis, G. Foteinopoulos, W. Wu, “Synchronous Reference Frame current control of Aalborg-type PV inverters”, *23<sup>rd</sup> European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications (EPE'21 ECCE Europe)*, Ghent, Belgium, pp. 1-10, 2021.
- ✓ G. I. Orfanoudakis, E. Koutroulis, G. Foteinopoulos, “The role of diodes in the leakage current suppression mechanism of decoupling transformerless PV inverter topologies”, *2021 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Modern Circuits and Systems Technologies (MOCAST)*, Thessaloniki, Greece, pp. 1-4, 2021.
- ✓ W. Wu, Z. Zhao, E. Koutroulis, H. S.-H. Chung and F. Blaabjerg, “Autoidentification Method of the “Trouble Maker(s)” for Internal Instability in Multiparalleled Inverters System,” in *IEEE Trans. on Ind. Electronics*, vol. 69, no. 1, pp. 18-28, Jan. 2022.
- ✓ G. I. Orfanoudakis, G. Foteinopoulos, E. Koutroulis and W. Wu, “Design optimization of Aalborg-type transformerless PV inverters with focus on power quality,” *2022 11<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Modern Circuits and Systems Technologies (MOCAST)*, Bremen, Germany, 2022, pp. 1-5.
- ✓ G. I. Orfanoudakis, E. Koutroulis, G. Foteinopoulos and W. Wu, “Evaluation of common-mode leakage current of Aalborg-type transformerless PV inverters,” *2022 24<sup>th</sup> European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications (EPE'22 ECCE Europe)*, Hanover, Germany, 2022, pp. 1-10.

# Contact information



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