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PV 101

Inverters

Types of Inverters

- What is an Inverter?
- Inverter Types:
 - Stand-Alone
 - Utility-Interactive





Inverter Basics

- How does an Inverter work? (DC to AC)
- Typical Cost of an Inverter: approx. \$.50 to \$.75 per watt (less with scale)
- No maintenance is required no service contract
- Available from 0.2 to nearly 12 KW AC for residential
- Almost all inverters have max. power point tracking and built in DC ground fault protection
- Single big inverter is typically better than 2 small cost wise

More About Inverters

- Residential: 120 V or 240 V AC
- 240 V usually requires 2 breaker spaces
- Larger than 12 KW are typically for 3 phase commercial power (208 V or 480 V AC)
- Typically 1 to 4 strings of modules feed the inverter
- Inverters range between 92-99% efficiency
- Temperature affects inverter performance
- Best to be as close to main service as possible
- Some inverters have built-in AC and DC disconnects

Common Inverter Brands

- SMA
- Fronius
- Outback
- SolarEdge String Optimizer
- Enphase Micro Inverter









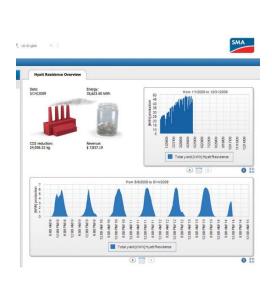
Installing Inverters

- Location cool, convenient, safe
- Mounting In studs, possible back plate
- Connections use EMT, Liquid Tight, and/or Raceway
- Aesthetics important

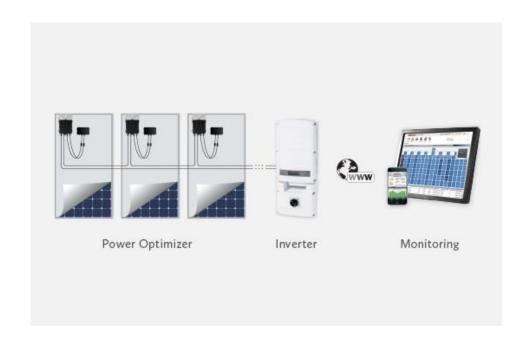


Monitoring

- String Inverters
- Micro Inverters and Power (String) Optimizers







String Inverter

- The inverters prime purpose is to convert DC power from the array to utility compliant AC power.
- The inverter conditions the power to match the 60 hertz wave form of the grid and is considered a "power conditioning unit".
- Many inverters perform Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) with efficiencies approaching 99%.
- Grid tied inverters have an anti islanding feature which turns them off in the event of a grid outage.
- Hybrid inverters allow for battery or generator backup.



Integrated String Inverters

Disconnects, Combiner, & Inverter in One Box



Micro Inverters



No Extra Equipment, converts DC to AC at Each Module

Power Optimizers



Optimizers increase energy output from PV systems by constantly tracking the maximum power point (MPPT) of each module individually.



Thank You

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