

The DC line of the photovoltaic inverter burned out

What causes coupling in DC side of photovoltaic inverter?

There are multiple fault causes coupling in DC side of photovoltaic inverter. The changes of voltage, current and power are derived by fault mechanism analysis. The differences of failure feature are used to locate the fault cause. 1. Introduction

What causes a two-stage PV inverter to fail?

Since the two-stage PV inverter has an intermediate DC/DC link, there is a certain voltage difference between the PV module and DC capacitor, and the fault coupling degree of undervoltage is lower than that of overvoltage fault. According to the fault location, the fault causes can be divided into two types: DC short circuit and sampling error.

What is DC overvoltage fault in inverter?

2.2. DC overvoltage fault The condition of DC overvoltage fault in inverter is that the DC capacitor voltage exceeds maximum allowable voltage U_{max} and maintains for a period of time, which triggers overvoltage protection and causes the inverter to stop.

How do DC faults differ from grid-connected inverters?

Due to the different mechanisms of DC faults caused by different causes, there are obvious differences in characteristic such as voltage and current. Using the fault features of grid-connected inverters, a fault diagnosis process combining multiple technical means is proposed.

What is fault diagnosis in PV Grid-connected inverter?

The fault diagnosis of PV grid-connected inverter is to determine whether the fault occurs, judge fault type, isolate and locate the fault. In this section, we will introduce the fault classification and location in the DC side. Due to the limitation of the inverter's DC structure, the fault classification process is relatively simple.

How a PV Grid-connected inverter works?

MPPT is realized through DC/DC link, and each substring is connected with DC bus through combiner box. The AC and DC buses are connected through inverter and carry out energy conversion. Fig. 1. Structure diagram of two-stage PV grid-connected inverter.

The on-site inspection found that there was a fire inside the No. 1 combiner box of the No. 1 inverter in Area 71. The ignition point was located at the positive busbar of the DC output circuit breaker. The positive busbar, power module, data ...

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