

# SUBSTRING-MPPT FOR 4-TERMINAL MODULES

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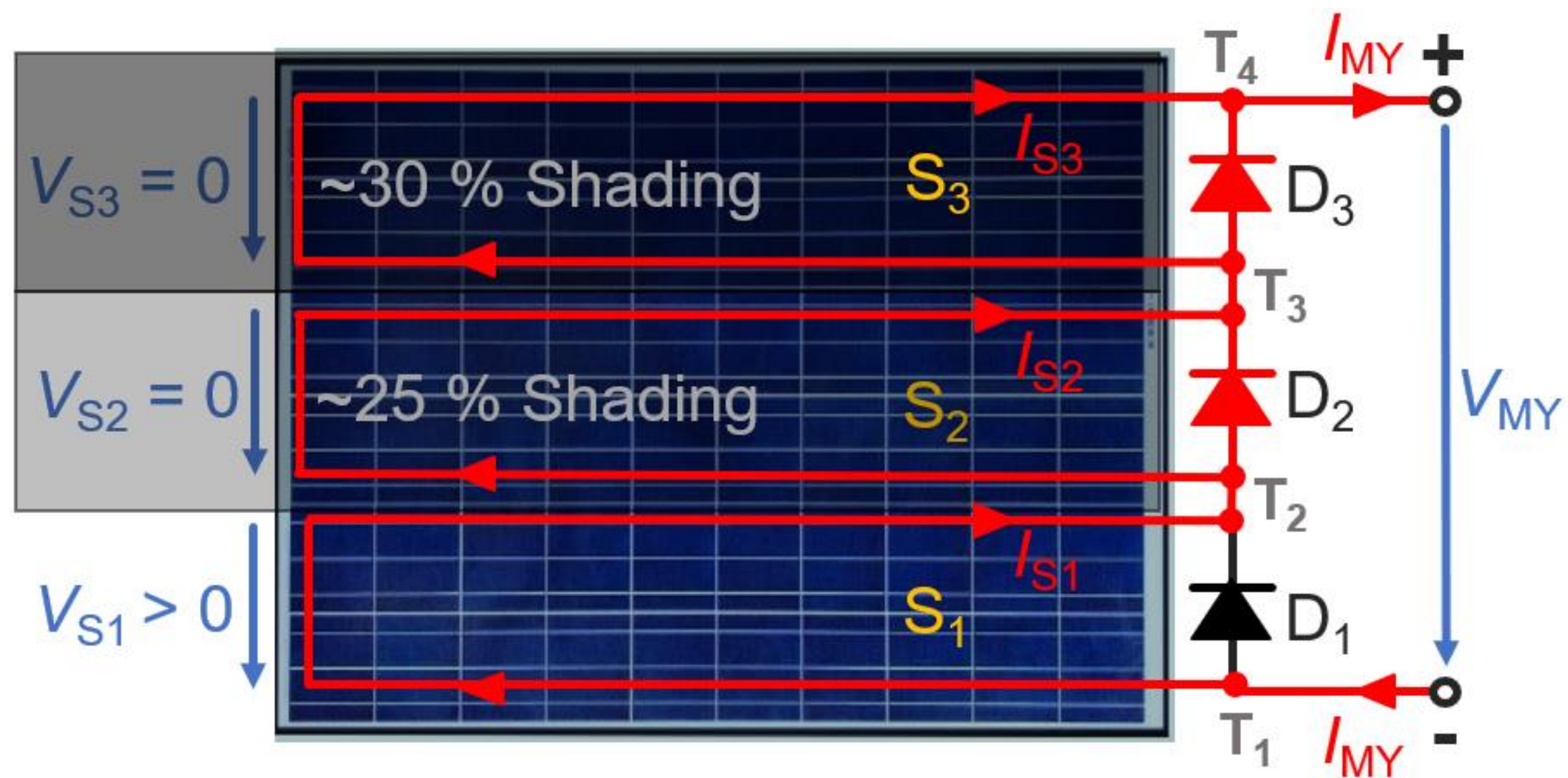


Figure 1: Bypass diodes  $D_X$  ( $X = 1 \dots 3$ ) between terminals  $T_X$  and  $T_{X+1}$  short circuit shaded substring current  $I_{S_X}$  to  $V_{S_X,shaded} = 0$  V to increase string current  $I_{MY}$ .

→ No power from shaded substrings

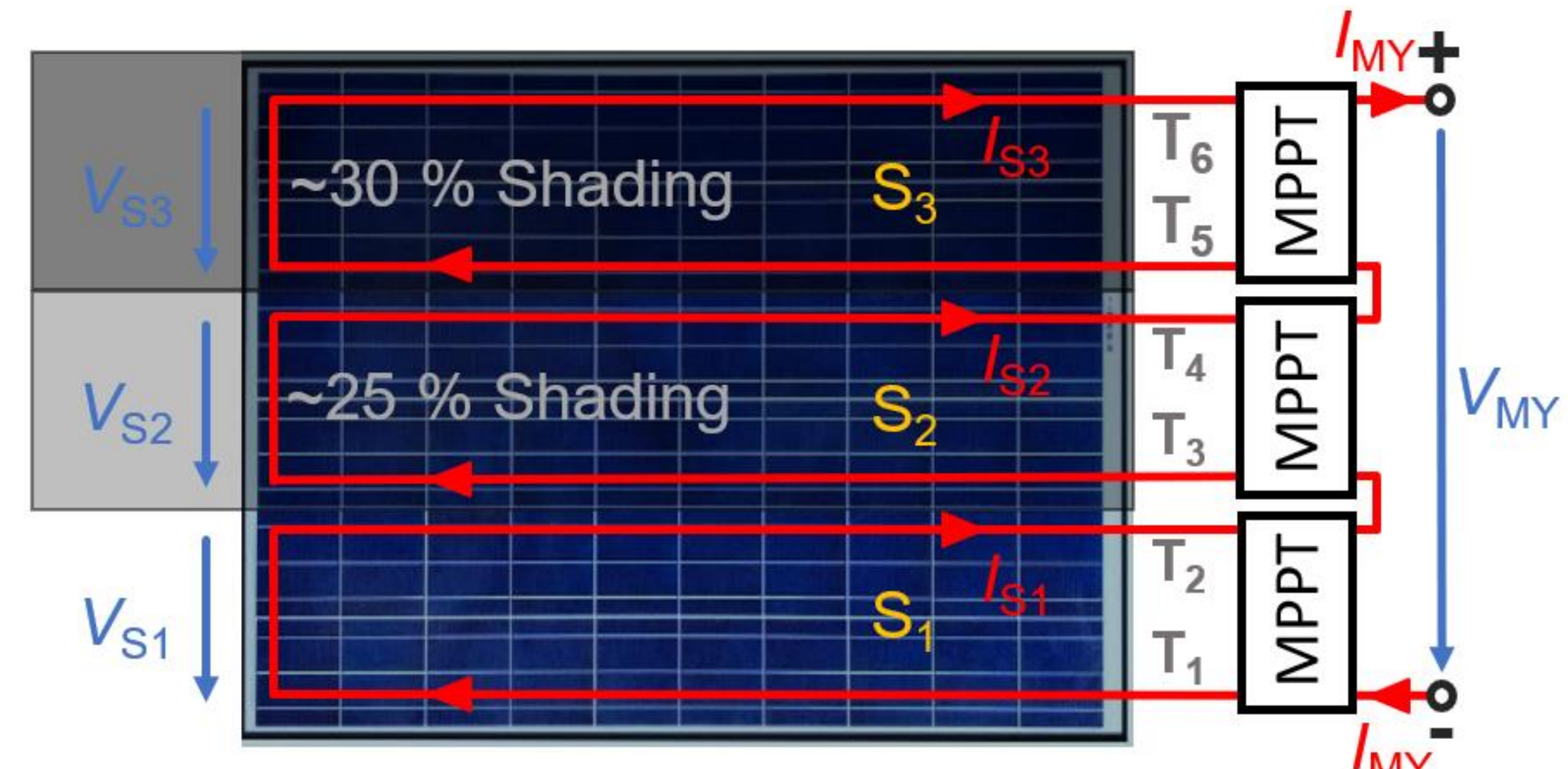
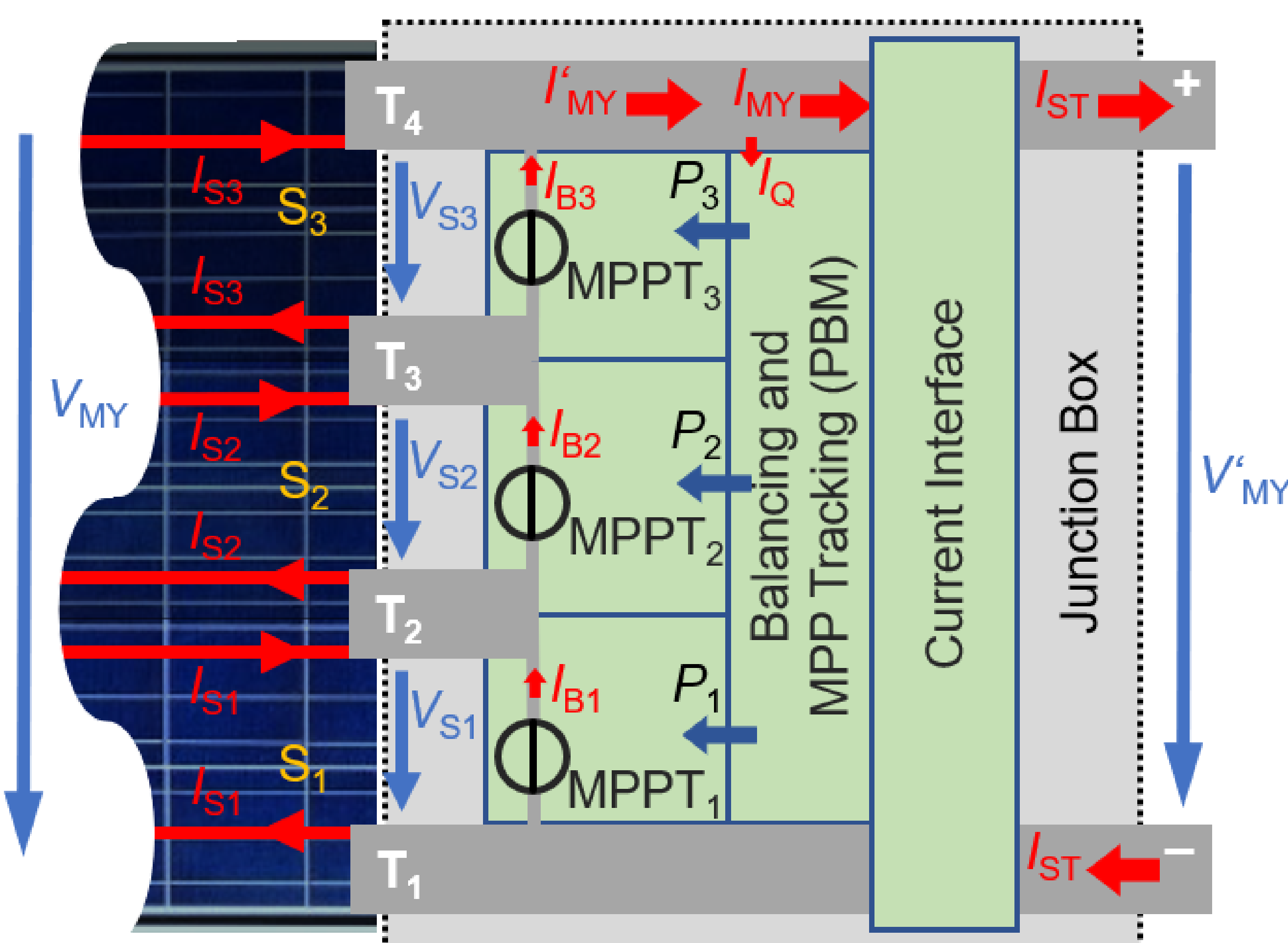


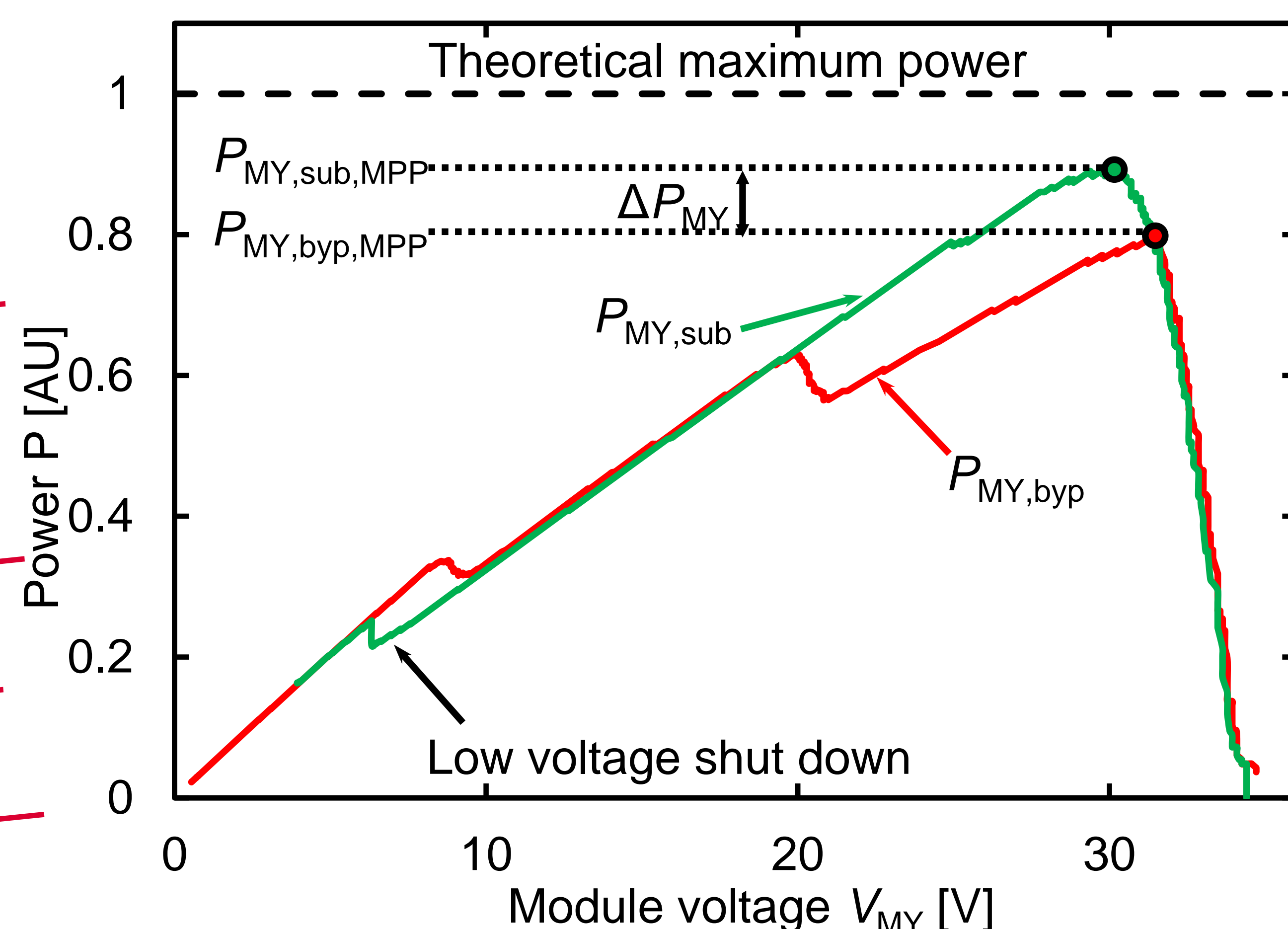
Figure 2: Available 6-terminal substring MPPTs<sup>1)</sup> connected between  $T_{2(X-1)+1}$  and  $T_{2(X-1)+2}$  incompatible with standard PV-module 4-terminal junction box.

→ Expensive change of module production

## Solution: Voltage sources $MPPT_X$ parallel to substring $S_X$



- Compatible to modules and junction boxes with 4 terminals
- Provide bypass current  $I_{BX} = I_{MY} - I_{SX}$
- Balancing and MPP Tracking adjusts  $V_{SX}$  to  $V_{SX,MPP}$
- $I_Q$  provides balancing power  $P_X$
- Current interface adjusts  $I_{MY} = I'_{MY} - I_Q$  to  $I_{ST}$
- Without shading  $V_{MY} = V'_{MY}$  and  $I_{MY} = I_{ST}$  → no power loss



- Substring  $S_2$  shaded by ~25 %
- Substring  $S_3$  shaded by ~30 %
- Substring MPPT provides power  $P_{MY,sub,MPP} > P_{MY,byp,MPP}$  using bypass diodes
- Substring MPPT increases Module power by  $\Delta P_{MY} = 12$  % compared to bypass diode technology
- Optimizing Substring-MPPT increases power output towards theoretical maximum

### Results of unoptimized Substring-MPPT prototype:

- power performance of shaded module increased by 12 % compared to bypass diodes
- Compatible to state of the art 4-terminal PV-modules
- No operation means no power loss without shading