

Satcon Technology Corporation

Inverter Reliability: Design, Availability, Prognostics

Dr. Leo Casey
Chief Technology Officer
Jim Perkinson
Director of Field Engineering



Satcon

Satcon PowerGate Plus

11 Power Ratings Ranging from 30kW-1MW



PowerGate Plus
30 kW
DC Input Range
305-600V



PowerGate Plus
50kW
DC Input Range
305-600V



S-Type
50kW
DC Input Range
265-600V



PowerGate Plus
75kW
DC Input Range
315-600V



PowerGate Plus
100kW
DC Input Range
315-600V



S-Type
110kW
DC Input Range
265-600V



PowerGate Plus
135kW
DC Input Range
310-600V; 320-600V



PowerGate Plus
150kW
DC Input Range
420-850V



PowerGate Plus
250kW
DC Input Range
320-600V; 333-600V; 420-850V



PowerGate Plus
375kW
DC Input Range
320-600V



PowerGate Plus
500kW
DC Input Range
320-600V; 333-600V; 420-850V



PowerGate Plus
1MW
DC Input Range
420-850V

Satcon Prism

Outdoor Ehouse Enclosure

Two-piece, pre-engineered MV system for grounded or ungrounded (1MW), 1,000V array:

- 2 x 500kW inverters
- Corresponding MV transformer
- Switchgear
- Simplifies installation connection to an MV grid
- Controlled Environment



Satcon Prism

Inside the Ehouse Enclosure

- Low installed cost
- NEMA 3R cabinet
- Customizable transformer
 - Any MV configuration
 - Inside or outside Ehouse options
- Fully controllable switchgear connection/disconnection
- Inverter, transformer and switchgear covered by Satcon warranty



Equinox Platform

Covered outdoor Inverter

Higher efficiencies

- 98.5% Peak | 97.5% CEC
- IP54/NEMA-3R Electronics Enclosure
- Operational temp range best in class:
-20°C to +50°C (Optional: +55°C)
- Standard with Equinox:
 - DC combiner fuses
 - CCM Gateway
 - Power factor control
 - Remote start and stop
- Next generation control board
 - Reduced cost and greater availability
- Real and reactive power control
- Low voltage ride-thru per BDEW (German conformance)
- Dynamic VAR capability (CE/ NA utility solution)
- 1000V-rated model has new materials achieves best in class



Hundreds of Millions of Grid Connected kW Hours



1MW Powergate Plus

- 400+ megawatts total PowerGate shipped
- 220MW of 500 kW since 2005

Highlighted sites:

- General Motors -12MW
 - Zaragoza Spain
- Southern California Edison - 2MW
 - Fontana California
- GCL - 20MW
 - Xuzhou, China
- First Light - 9MW
 - Ontario Canada
- Energy 21 - 20MW
 - Czech Republic
- CalRENEW – 5MW
 - Fresno, California
- West Pullman - 9MW
 - Chicago, Illinois

Satcon Solstice

Lower Cost, Faster Return on investment



The new standard for large scale solar power plant production

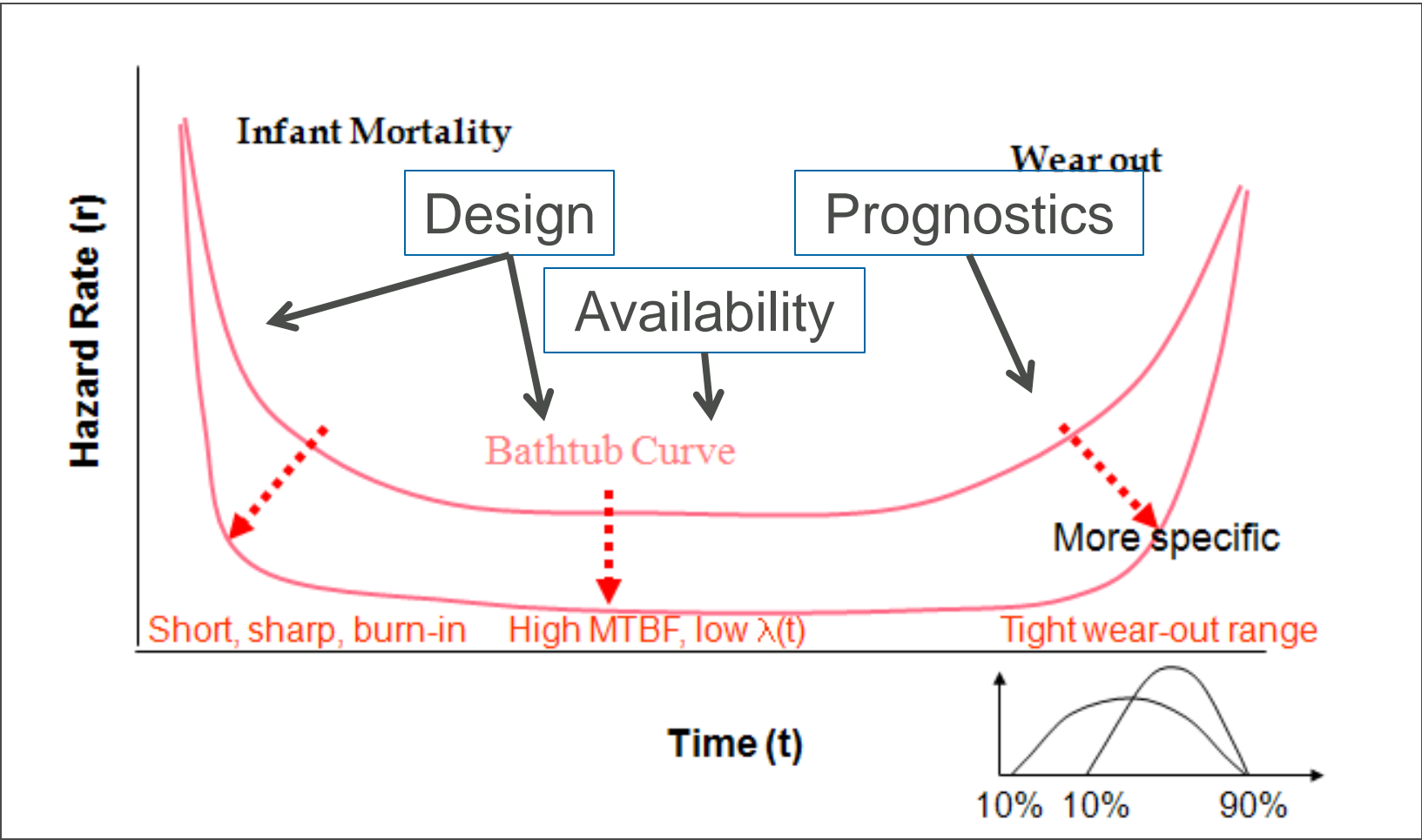
- Increase system yield by 5-12%
- Deliver more kWh per kW peak of installed capacity
- Reduce installed costs
- Minimize and isolate system downtime
- Prevent, quickly manage and solve energy disruptions over the installation's lifespan

Reliability Design:

Morphs from

- Low Volume – skilled assemblers
- High Volume – streamlined, Repeatable, manufacturing

Bathtub Curve



Reliability from a Design Perspective

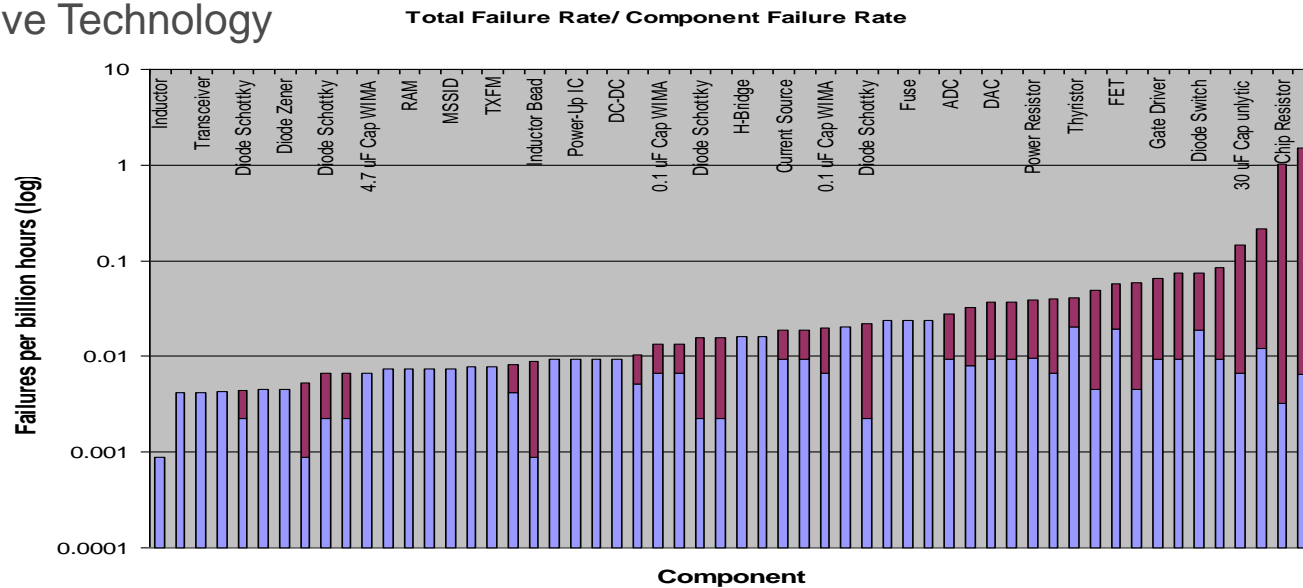


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Design: Begins with Component Selection

Squeeze Reliability into Design by Reducing FITs

- Reduce Stresses (derate) [Minimize Dissipation First]
- Reduce Component Count
- Eliminate Components
- Alternative Technology



Design: Incorporate intelligent system designs to reduce MTBF

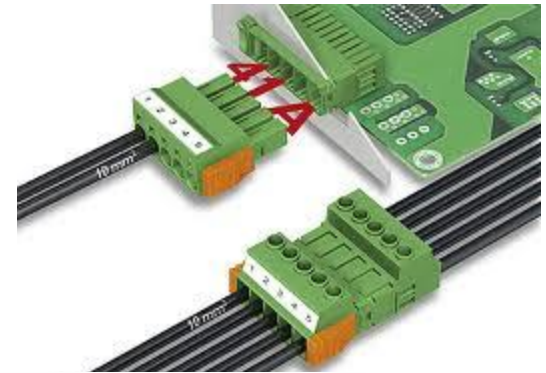
Design Enhancements

- Hermetically sealed
- Modular from 50kW-1MW
- Common components
- Redundant cooling
- High efficiency
- Integrated grid interface & control features
- High reliability



Careful Design of Interconnects – High Infant mortality items

- Interconnects
 - especially between dissimilar items
- Wiring Harnesses
 - Reduce cable assemblies to single parts; testable, replaceable
- Moving Parts
 - Fans, Contactor, Cooling, disconnects, hinges



Load Sharing of high stress devices

- Variable Displacement
 - Shutting down power devices under lower load conditions
- Stress sharing
 - Use history to keep stress equal between redundant power systems



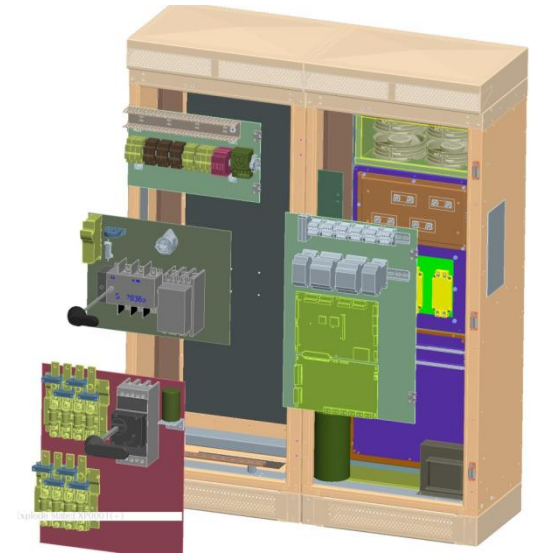
Reliability: Availability



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Availability

- Combination of MTTF and MTTR
- MTTF: Constant over time in bottom of bathtub
- MTTR: Establish good service practices
 - Warehouse stocks of common components (Identification)
 - Modular design allows for quick unskilled field replacement



Availability

- Internet connected devices
 - Quick fault reporting
 - Diagnostic information
 - Logging of system parameters prior to fault
- Remote debugging and repair capabilities
- Redundant systems
- Ability to run 'hobbled'



Availability

- Most Importantly:
 - Able Service Technicians
 - Arrive quickly
 - With knowledge of Exact Problem
 - Parts on Hand



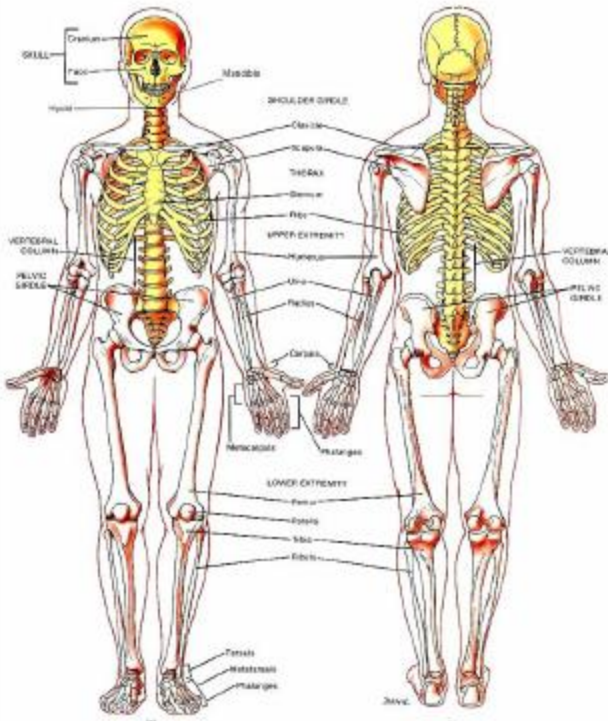
Reliability: Prognostics



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Where does this fit?

Prognostics/Diagnostics/Health Monitoring/End of Life Prediction
Insurance vs Assurance?



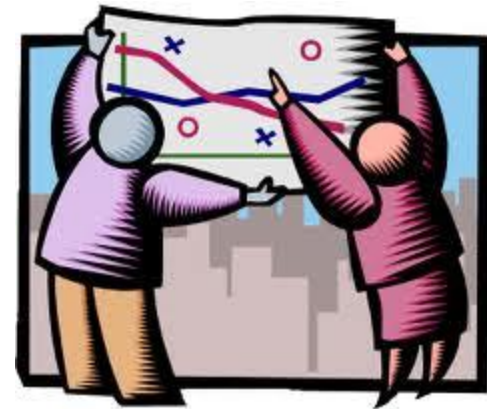
Historically, Diagnostics & Prognostics have been particularly valuable for Mechanical & Electromechanical Systems (long time scales), based on symptoms, early warning,

- Motors - Brush arcing, bearing vibration, HF vibration
- Power Transformers - Charge, Vibration, Moisture,

Fundamentally, defects + stress => degradation, our focus is wearout, critical assumptions need to hold

Prognostics

- Relative prediction of critical component usage
- Devices (Thermal): IGBT's, Capacitors, Reactors
- Mechanical Devices (usage): Breakers, Contactors
- Provide a meaningful metric for preventative maintenance.



Thermal Algorithm for IGBT's

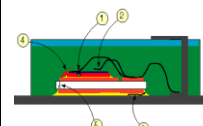
- Limit sensing (estimation based on models and reduced sensing)
- Monitor life history of the converter with an awareness of the typical aging and wear out mechanisms.
- Insight into failure mechanisms is critical (e.g. sudden ΔT)
- Diffusion related processes vs thermal cycling (fatigue). Accelerated by temperature T, change in temperature ΔT , and thermal shock dT/dt .

Reliable/Long Life/Rugged

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Inherent Weaknesses | • External Forces | • Internal Forces |
| – Defects | – Temperature | – Power \rightarrow Temperature |
| – Aging (FITs) | – Air density | – dP/dt (thermal shock) |
| – Wearout | – Humidity | – V, I |
| | – Ultra-Violet | – $dI/dt, dV/dt$ |
| | – Line and Array | – Aging Mechanisms |
| | • Spikes | |
| | • Surges | |
| | • Sags | |
| | – Shock/Vibration | |
| | Examples | |
| ➤ μ Cracks | ➤ Trapped Moisture | ➤ Fatigue due to Cycling |
| ➤ Metal Migration | ➤ Plasticizers | ➤ Thermal Shock \rightarrow Cracks |
| ➤ Diffusion, Filamentation | ➤ Conductive Condensation | |
| ➤ Crystallization | ➤ Device Stress | |

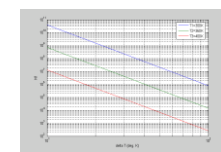
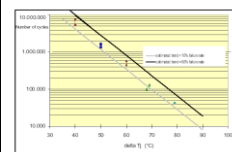
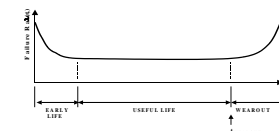
Wearout can be Modeled

Primary Failure Modes in Si-IGBT Power Modules



- 1) Silicon Failure
- 2) Wirebond Failure
- 3) Solder/Attachment Failure
- 4) Encapsulant Failure
- 5) Substrate Failure

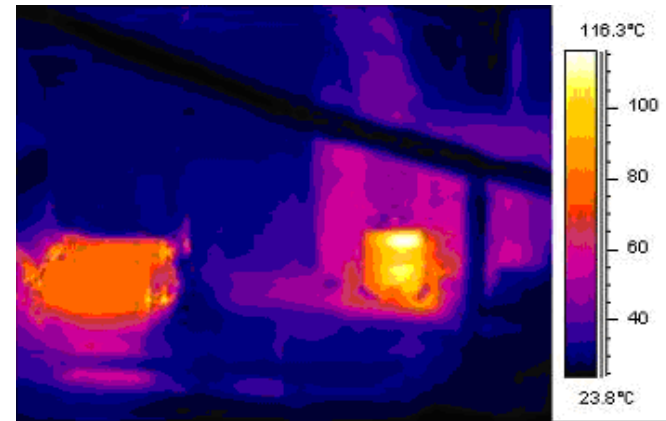
Most Failure Mechanisms are Thermally Activated or Enhanced



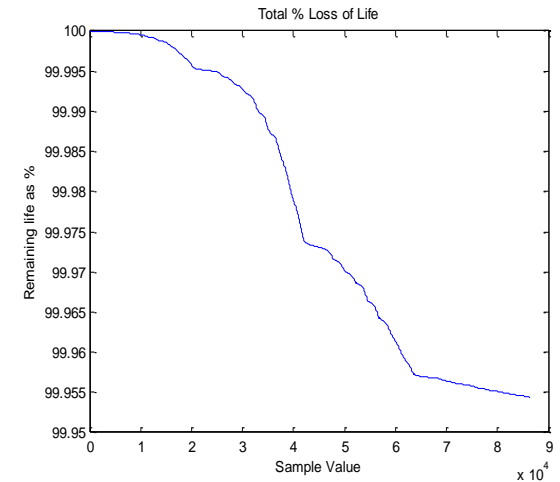
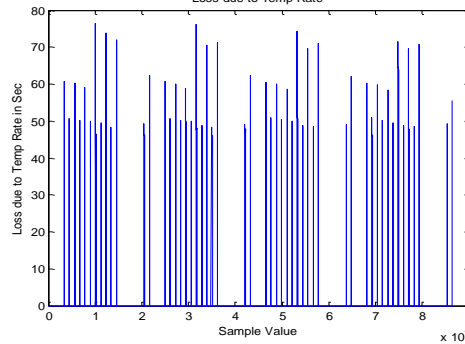
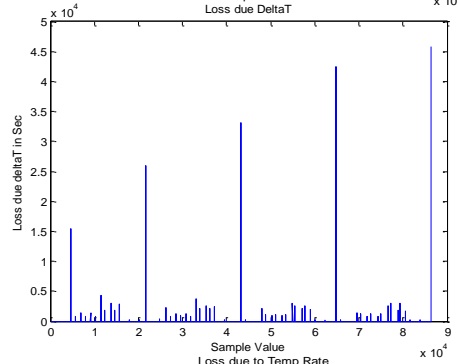
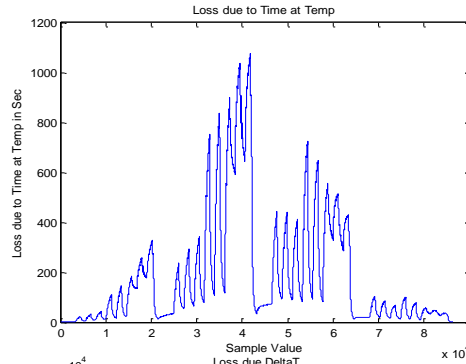
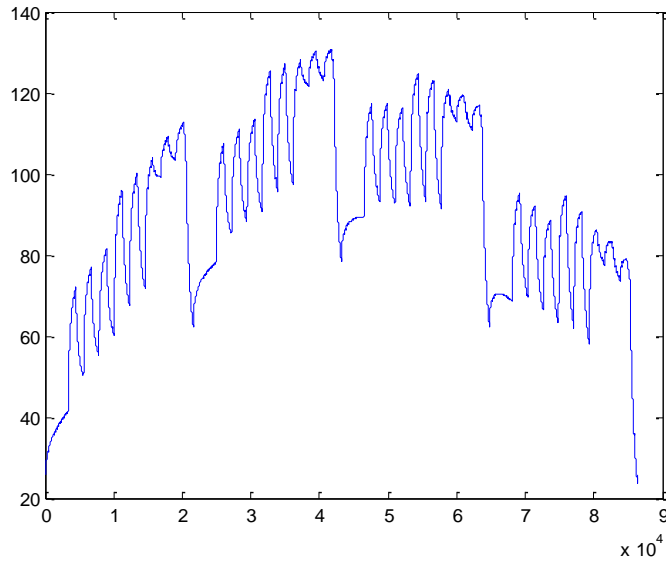
$$N_f = \frac{10^{24} \times (0.9354)^{T_{obs}}}{(\Delta T_{obs})^{4.696}}$$

Thermal Algorithm for IGBT's

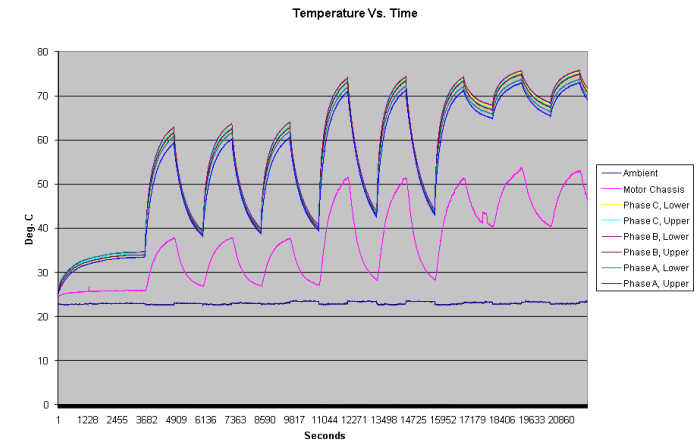
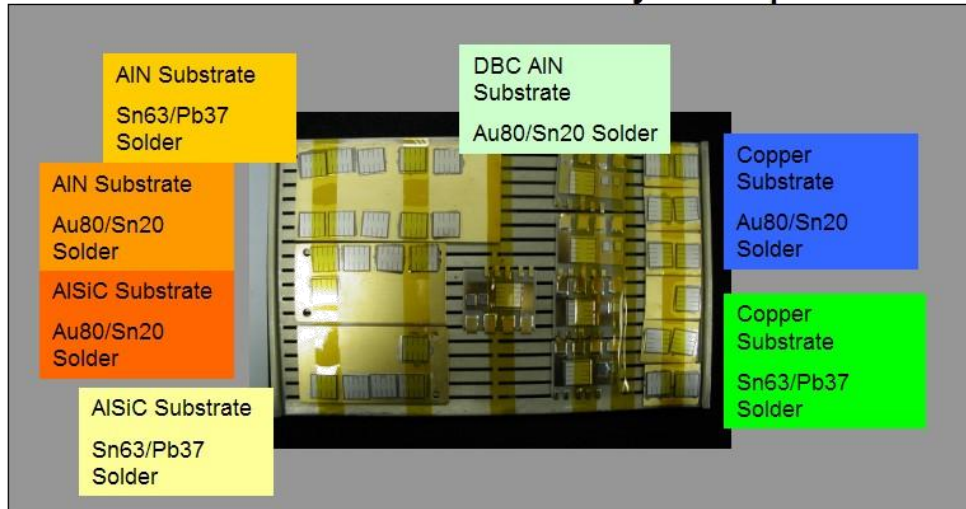
- Temperature is the all important variable!
- Quick, no history storage for embedded processors (cheap)
- All about mismatches and stress
- Three independent thermal factors:
 - Time at Temp
 - Rate of Temp Change
 - Delta Temp (Cycling)



Predicting “real-usage” life acceleration



Real Life thermal cycling – Refine Results



Temp Cycle



Chamber



+150C to -65C

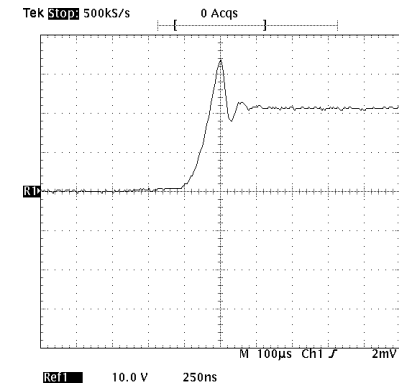


C-SAM



Estimation: Where Cannot Measure, Inference

- Given a known device stack up, Junction temperatures can be determined.
- Sensors placed on a Baseplate give an average thermal picture BUT they don't capture fast moving events.
- Transients cause significant degradation but are un-measurable except through inference.



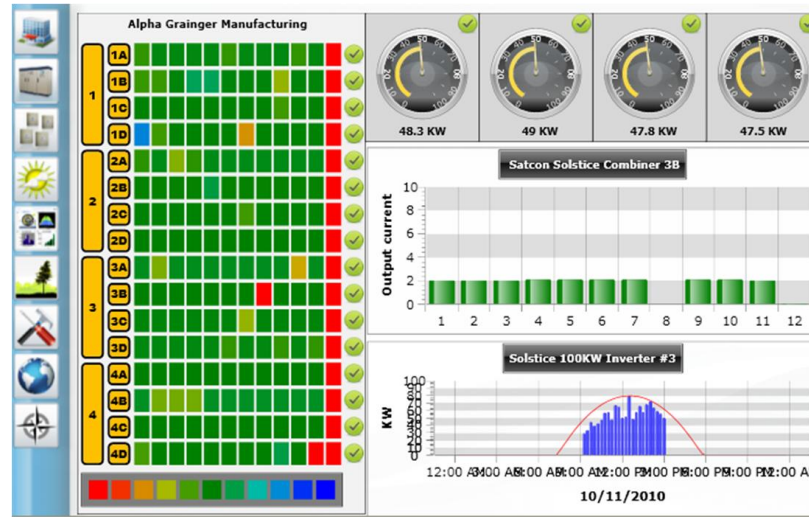
Mechanical Prognostics

- Simple indicators can help provide immense help in maintain product line.
- Contactors:
 - Total Number of cycles
 - Rapid Cycling
- System Usage Information
 - System uptime/cycles
 - System Thermal history



Goal- Comparative Results

- On a single system, comparative results are as effective as absolute results when it comes to PM and system failure analysis
- Given a large enough sample size and intelligent accelerated life testing; comparative results can morph into absolute results.



Environmental Issues- Wild card factors

