Differentiating Series and Parallel Photovoltaic ArcFaults

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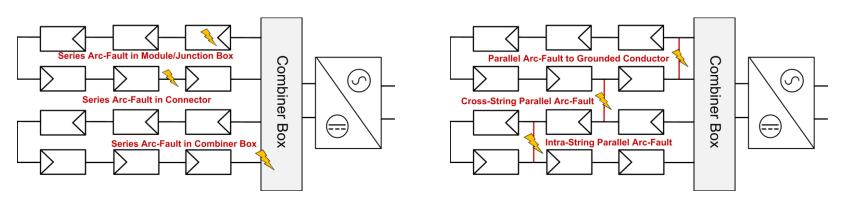




Arc-Fault Types



- Types of arc-faults
 - Series Arc-Fault Arc from discontinuity in electrical conductor
 - Parallel Arc-Fault Electrical discharge between conductors with different potentials
- 2011 NEC requires series arc-fault protection in PV installations on or penetrating a building above 80 V
- 2014 NEC may require parallel arc-fault protection in PV installations



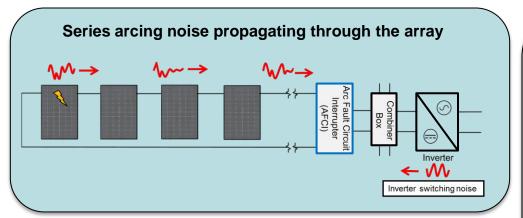
Series Arc-Faults

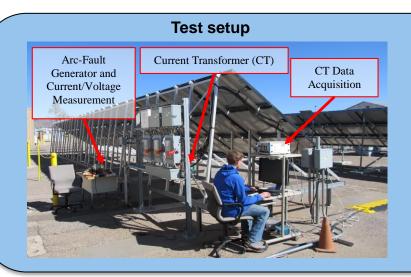
Parallel Arc-Faults

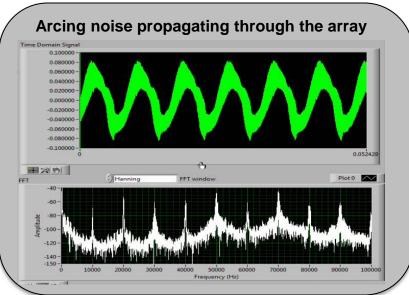
Arc-Fault Detection Principle

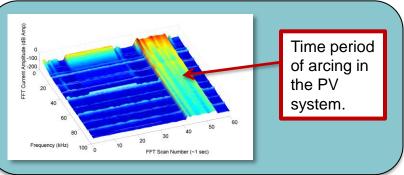


The AC noise on the DC conductors is often used to identify when series arcing occurs in PV systems.





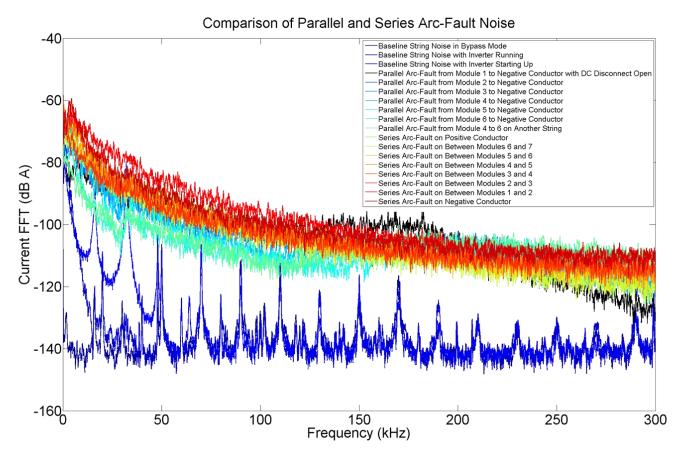




Problem!



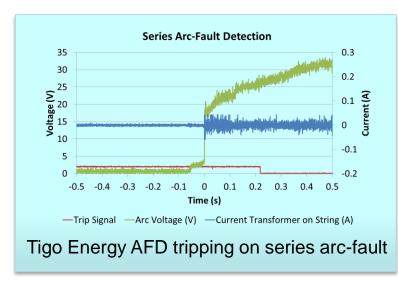
- Series Arc-Fault Detectors (AFDs) open the string or array to de-energize the arc.
- If a series AFD opens the string or array during a parallel arc-fault, the arc-fault will continue to burn!
- To the AFD the parallel arc-fault noise is similar to series arc-fault noise!

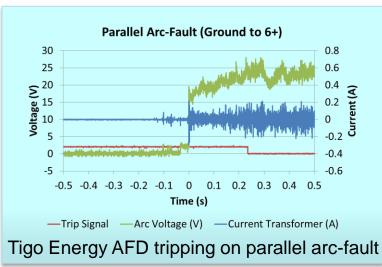


How do we know the type of arc-fault?



- Need additional sensors or diagnostic tools to determine the type of arcfault.
- Three methods proposed to differentiate parallel and series arcfaults:
 - 1. Use a combination of arc-fault high frequency noise along with changes in current or voltage.
 - 2. Force the PV array to V_{oc} and recheck arcfault noise.
 - 3. Permanently connect parallel strings to establish noise path to the AFD.

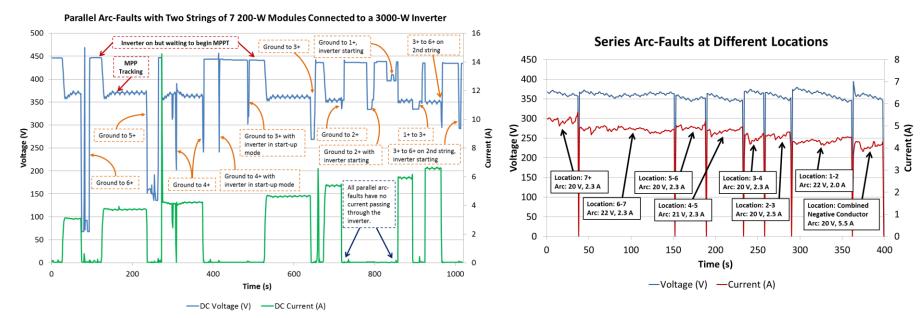




1. Monitor string or array current/voltage



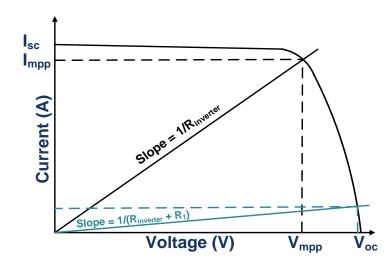
- Series and parallel arc-faults influence the current and voltage on the array differently
- Parallel arc-fault = no current to inverter, drop in voltage
- Series arc-fault = little change in current and voltage

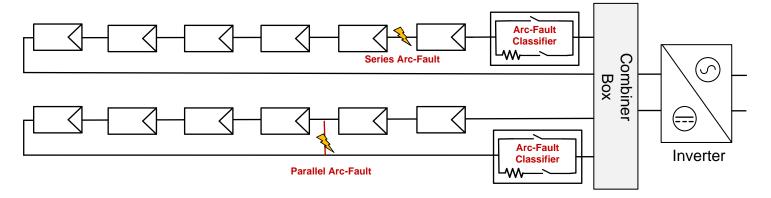


2. Increase string impedance



- Step 1: Increase the impedance of the string by:
 - Adjusting the MPPT point down toward V_{oc}
 - Physically inserting a resistance into the string
- Step 2: Recheck for arc-fault noise
 - If there's noise, it's from a parallel arc-fault
- Concept tested with load bank at Sandia
 - Hard to establish an arc-fault with high load bank resistance
 - Parallel arc-fault noise easily identifiable with high resistance

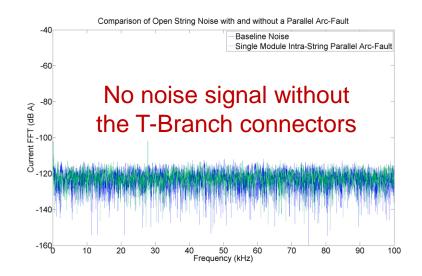


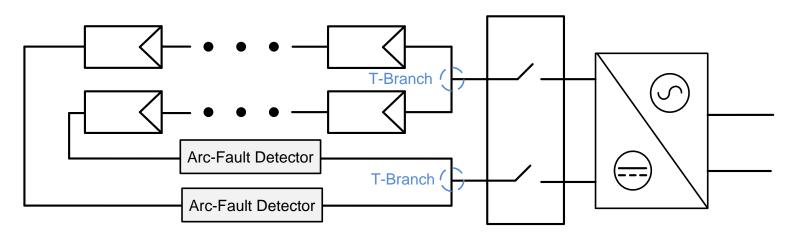


3. Create noise loop with integrated AFD



- When arc-fault noise is detected:
 - Open the DC disconnect this deenergizes series arc-faults
 - Recheck for arc-fault noise
 - If noise still exists de-energize the parallel arc-fault





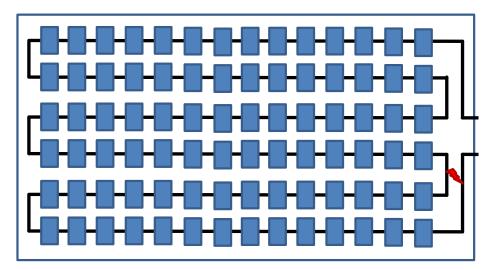
How to de-energize parallel arc-faults?



- Possible options:
 - Open the connections between each module
 - 2. Short the string(s)
 - 3. Short each module

Situation where opening the connections between modules will not extinguish the arc-fault.

Testing at Sandia shows that this parallel arc-fault is extinguished by shorting the array.



High Power PV Module

Shorting the array has its own problems:

- Energy is dumped from the inverter's DC smoothing capacitor
- The PV system cannot be worked on until shaded or dusk

Conclusions



- Parallel and series arc-faults must be de-energized to protect PV systems from fires
- NEC currently includes series arc-fault protection BUT not parallel arc-fault protection
- There are multiple methods for distinguishing parallel and series arc-faults but not possible with current detection algorithms
- Once the arc-fault type is determined specific actions are required to de-energize the arc-fault:
 - Open PV circuit for series arc-faults
 - Either open or short for parallel arc-faults...?