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Codes and Standards for Photovoltaic DC Arc-Fault Detection

Jay Johnson, jjohns2@sandia.gov

Ward Bower, wibower@sandia.gov

Sandia National Laboratories Albuquerque, NM

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Presentation Outline

- PV Arc-Fault Classifications
- Arc-Fault Codes and Standards
- Sandia National Labs Research
- Potential for Parallel Arc-Fault Protection
- Arc-Free Future









3 Types of Arc-Faults in PV Systems



Series Arc-Fault: NEC 690.11



Parallel Arc-Fault: Not in the NEC



Ground Arc-Fault: NEC 690.5



690.11 Arc-Fault Circuit Protection (direct current): Photovoltaic systems with dc source circuits, dc output circuits, or both, on or penetrating a building operating at a PV system maximum system voltage of <u>80 volts or greater</u>, shall be protected by a listed (dc) arc-fault circuit interrupter, PV type, or other system components listed to provide equivalent protection. The PV arc-fault protection means shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The system shall detect and interrupt arcing faults resulting from a failure in the intended continuity of a conductor, connection, module, or other system component in the dc PV source and output circuits.
- (2) The system shall disable or disconnect one of the following:
 - a. Inverters or charge controllers connected to the fault circuit when the fault is detected.
 - b. System components within the arcing circuit.
- (3) The system shall require that the disabled or disconnected equipment be manually restarted.
- (4) The system shall have an enunciator that provides a visual indication that the circuit interrupter has operated. This indication shall not reset automatically.
- 1. Arcing can occur at voltages well below 80 volts. Should this value be reduced to a level where there is certainty that an arc will not initiate?
- 2. Some members of the industry believe the manual restart is overly prescriptive. Are there situations where automated restarts could be permissible?



UL Subject 1699B Test Sequence

- Humidity
- Leakage
- Voltage Surge
- Environmental Sequence
- Arc Fault Detection
- Unwanted Tripping
- Inhibition
- Temperature
- Overvoltage

- Overload
- Endurance
- Dielectric Voltage Withstand
- Abnormal
- Short Circuit
- Corrosion test
- Crushing
- Strain Relief
- Mechanical

- Resistance to Environmental Noise
- Electrostatic Discharge
- Radiated EMI
- Fast Transients
- Voltage Surge
- Induced RF Fields
- Voltage Dips
- Surge Current
- Abnormal Voltage
- Listing standards must ensure quick detection without nuisance tripping in situations with:
- Noisy inverters
- Lightning, large radio signal amplitudes, and other RF noise
- Arcs from DC disconnects and other contactor open/closing operations

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Parallel Arc-Fault Detection

- Often AFCIs use the AC frequency content of the string for detection
 - Parallel and series arcing frequency are (supposedly) not differentiable
 - Opening the circuit makes parallel arcs worse
- One solution: guess-and-check
 - If there's an arc, assume it's a series arc and open the circuit. If arcing frequencies still exist, short the PV.



How fast can this be done? Will series+parallel AFCIs meet the current 1699B requirements?

Moving Toward an Arc-Free/Fire-Free Future for PV

- Need Codes and Standards for Series, Parallel, and Ground Faults
 - Parallel arc-fault detection must be addressed to prevent all PV-initiated fires
- Tools to Determine Arc-Fault Location
 - Once the AFCI is tripped how can the faulty component be located?
- PV DC Arc Mitigation
 - Design smart PV systems and materials that mitigate arcing
- PV System Prognostics
 - Develop tools or passive indicators to report the health of PV systems



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