

# The European Inverter Industry

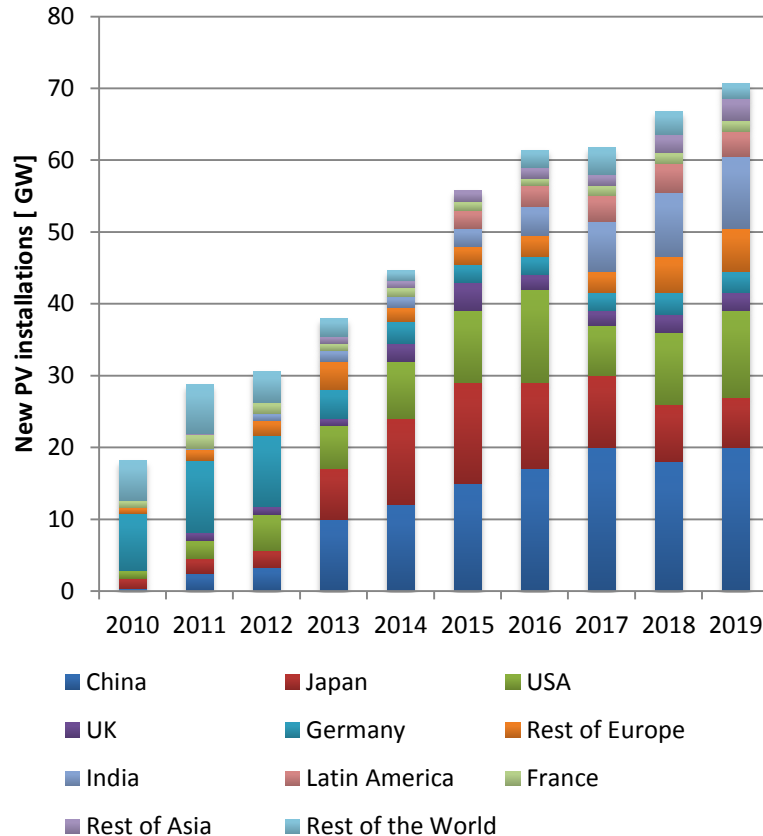
Dr Krzysztof Puczko  
Repowering Europe  
May 2016



# **About PV Markets...**

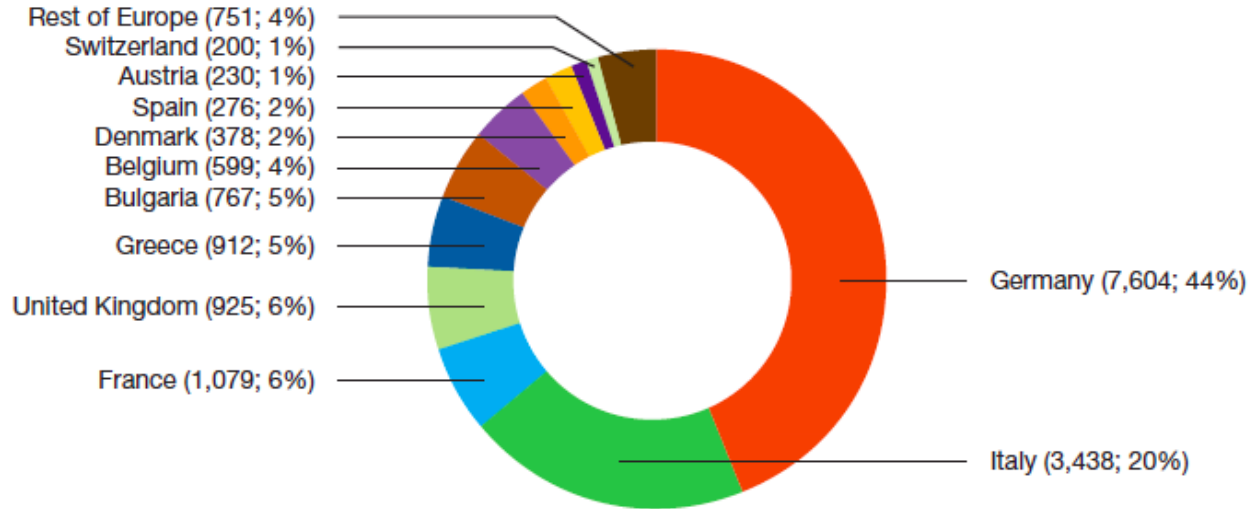
**Can Europe sustain industrial leadership in this area?**

# PV market development



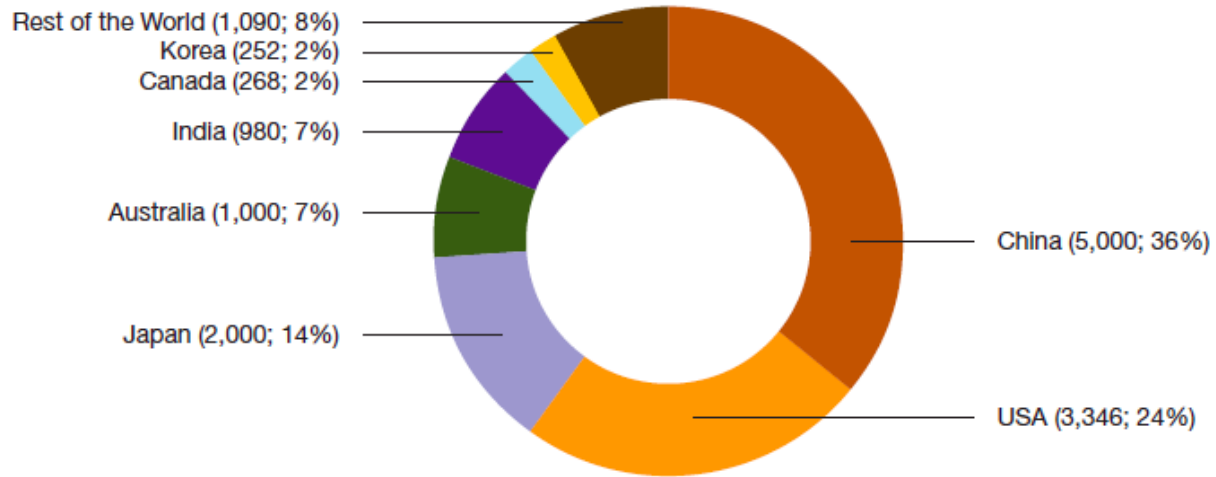
- The PV installed capacity reached 100 GWp in 2012 but Europe's leading role in the PV market came to the end
- Europe remains the world's leading region in terms of cumulative installed capacity (>70 GW) but the market gets more global
- PV market globalization became a challenge for many European technology suppliers

# EU Market Split in 2012



Source – EPIA 2015

# Market Split outside EU in 2012

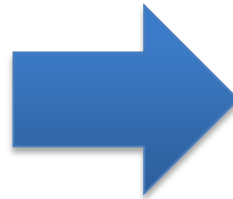


Source – EPIA 2015

## Changing drivers for further expansion (2016=>2020)

### Former drivers (200 GW):

- Incentives
- Energy mix targets
- CO<sub>2</sub> savings



### Future drivers (500 GW):

- Growing power demand
- Grid parity
- New business models
- Smart grid development
- Energy mix demand
- Technology development

**Are regional variations in grid codes an opportunity or a threat to European manufacturers?**



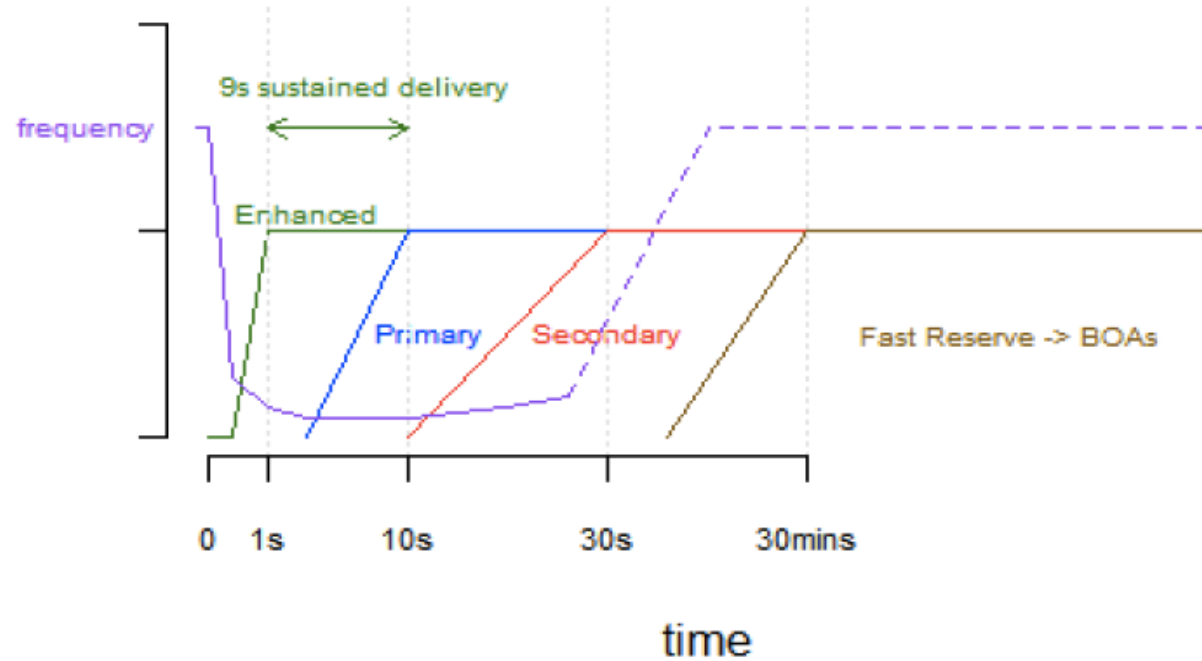
# Grid code related inverter settings

| Parameter                                     | Value   |
|---|---------|
| Grid high frequency setpoint slow Hz          | 51.50Hz |
| Grid high frequency trip time slow s          | 72s     |
| Grid high frequency recovery setpoint slow Hz | 51.40Hz |
| Grid low frequency setpoint slow Hz           | 47.00Hz |
| Grid low frequency trip time slow s 2         | 0.4s    |
| Grid low frequency recovery setpoint slow Hz  | 48.50Hz |
| Grid high frequency setpoint Hz               | 52.00Hz |
| Grid high frequency trip time s               | 0.4s    |
| Grid high frequency recovery setpoint Hz      | 51.40Hz |
| Grid low frequency setpoint Hz                | 47.50Hz |
| Grid low frequency trip time s                | 16s     |
| Grid low frequency recovery setpoint Hz       | 48.5Hz  |
| Grid over DC current setpoint mA              | 1000mA  |
| Grid over DC current trip time s              | 0.14s   |
| Grid over DC current recovery setpoint mA     | 900mA   |
| Restart time s                                | 180s    |
| Power ramp after re-connect                   | 10%/s   |

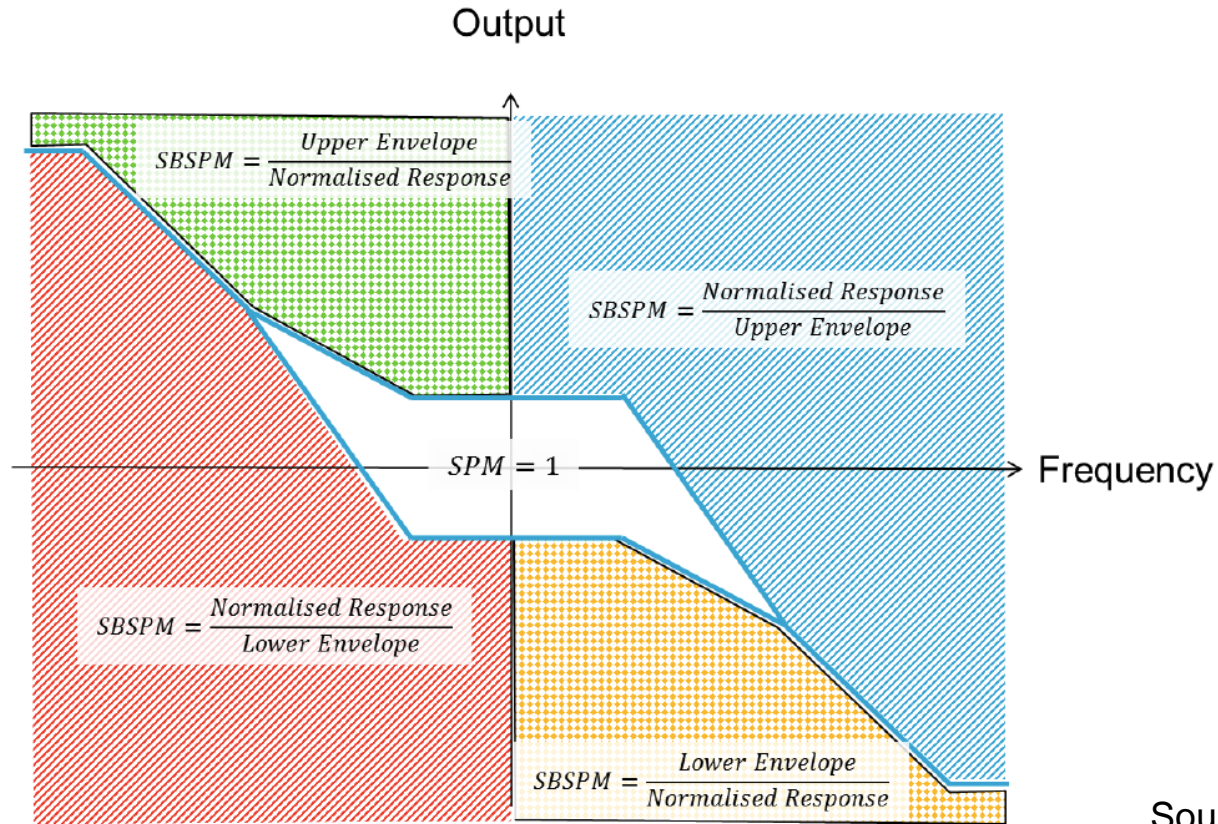
| Parameter                                | Value  |
|--|--------|
| Grid overvoltage setpoint                | 264.5V |
| Grid overvoltage trip time s             | 0.4s   |
| Grid overvoltage recovery setpoint       | 240V   |
| Grid undervoltage setpoint               | 184V   |
| Grid undervoltage trip time s            | 0.36s  |
| Grid undervoltage recovery setpoint      | 212V   |
| Grid overvoltage setpoint slow           | 253V   |
| Grid overvoltage trip time slow s        | 0.8s   |
| Grid overvoltage recovery setpoint slow  | 249V   |
| Grid undervoltage setpoint slow          | 200.1V |
| Grid undervoltage trip time slow s       | 2s     |
| Grid undervoltage recovery setpoint slow | 212V   |

## G.59/2 exemplary settings





Source: National Grid UK



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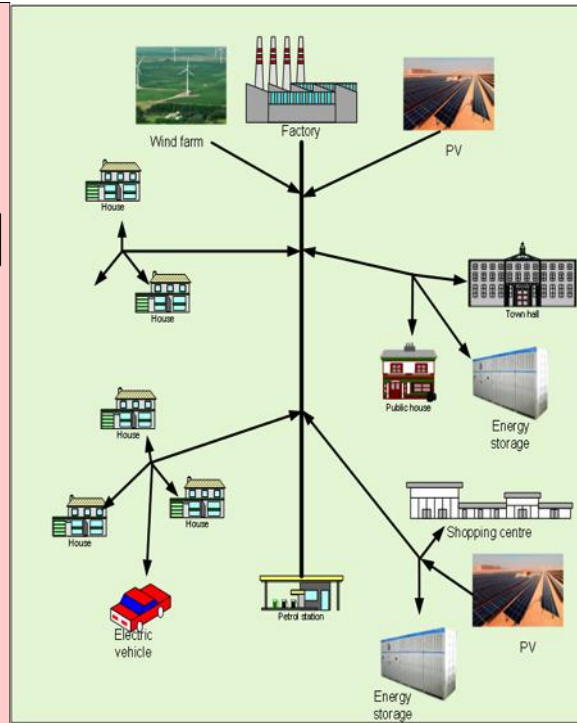
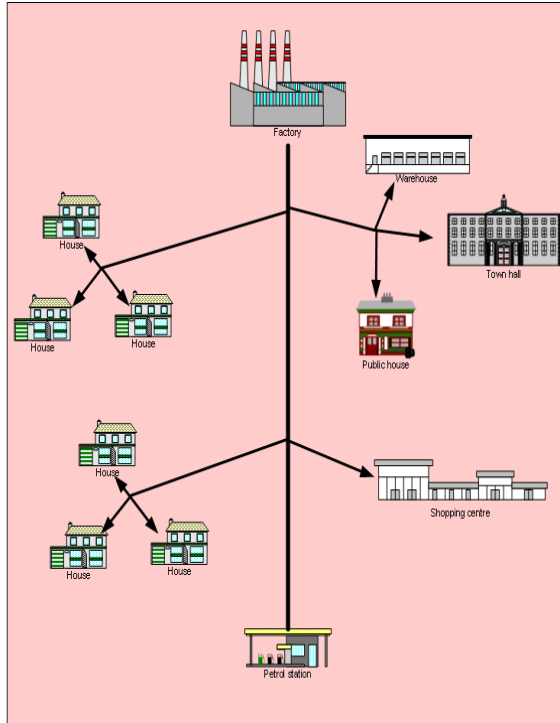


# Advanced inverter features- summary

- Improved efficiency (>98,5%)
- Country grid code compliance with new advanced features
- Reactive power generation
- Local utility customization still needed
- Integration with smart grid environment
- Virtual power plant integration to participate in energy exchange market
- Most of top class inverters can deliver all required services

**About key drivers to future growth...**

# Traditional grids vs. Smart Grids



## Traditional power grids:

- Centralized generation
- Limited power regulation
- Long distance transmission
- No influence on the power consumption
- No real time measurements
- Limited energy storage possibilities
- High risk of power outages

## Smart grids

- Distributed power generation
- Flexible power generation
- Short distance transmission
- Flexible load regulation
- Real time measurements (smart meters)
- Local energy storage
- Virtual Power Plants
- Low risk of power outages

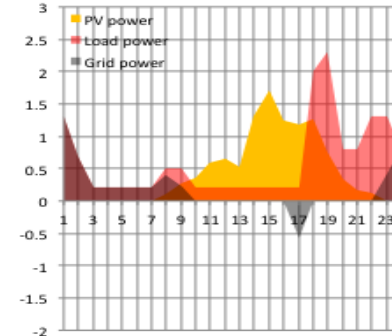
# Key growth contributors



Cheaper PV modules with proper efficiency (>20%)

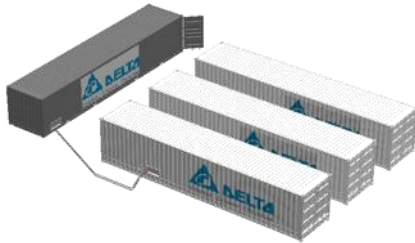


Electric mobility



Germany, 3 kW PV installation, 6 kWh storage

Self consumption



Energy storage



Smart grids and net zero energy buildings



Smart inverter solutions

**How to provide increasingly "smart" inverters  
while reducing costs?**




- Integrated string fuses as well as
- AC- and DC overvoltage protection Type II
- Wide input voltage
- Extended temperature range
- High energy density, high efficiency, reduced size
- 2 MPP trackers (symmetrical and asymmetrical load)
- Integrated AC/DC disconnection switch



# Conclusions...

- PV market still growing but became global – different scenarios are taken into considerations
- In some countries incentives dropped much faster than investment costs
- PV industry got serious challenges – suppliers must diversify their business portfolio
- More and more advanced features expected from inverters
- PV inverter industry has to adapt for further growth

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of **14.8 B KWh**



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