Products and solutions for solar energy



From the sun to the grid

Content

| Introduction | 4 |
|---|---------|
| Photovoltaic grid-connected system architectures | 5 |
| String and central inverter based architectures | F |
| Power ontimizer based architectures | ىر ج |
| Microinverter based architectures | c |
| Solar battery applications | . 17 |
| Featured products | . 18 |
| STPS*45 Schottky diade series | 18 |
| SPV100* cool bypass switch | 18 |
| SPV1020 monolitihic interleaved DC-DC boost converter with MPPT | .19 |
| STM32 F4 high-performance Cortex-M4 MCU series | .19 |
| MDmeshV power MOSFETs: The best $R_{DS(m)}^{*}$ area at 550 V and 650 V | .20 |
| 600 V ultrafast HF IGBTs: STGW*HF60WD* series | .21 |
| STPSC*06 600 V instant switching SiC diodes | .21 |
| ST75*0 STarGRID powerline communication SoC platform | .22 |
| SPV1040 solar battery charger with embedded MPPT | .22 |
| Featured solutions | .23 |
| 3 kW grid connected solar inverter | .23 |
| 250 W low-voltage power optimizer | .24 |
| 250 W high-voltage power optimizer platform | .25 |
| 250 W microinverter plug-in solution for PV panels | .26 |
| | |

Introduction

ST's range of new products and solutions dedicated specifically to the photovoltaic world demonstrates our commitment to providing smarter solutions for the needs of the solar energy market. The diagram below shows the full extent of ST's involvement in the photovoltaic world.





ST's innovative solar devices implement the MPPT (maximum power point tracking) algorithm to maximize the energy produced from each solar panel at any panel temperature and radiation condition and so to maximize the overall efficiency of the PV system.

ST provides semiconductor devices with high performance and high efficiency for every solar application. This brochure presents our products and solutions for photovoltaic applications, for the major grid-tied architectures and for solar battery applications.

Photovoltaic grid-connected system architectures

The traditional grid-tied architecture of photovoltaic systems concentrates all the electronics in the central inverter. This is the centralized approach. To gain in terms of global system energy production, reliability, safety, communication and monitoring, the trend today is to move towards the distributed approach where the electronics is partially or fully distributed close to each panel.



The following three photovoltaic grid-tied architectures are analyzed here:

- String and central inverter based architectures (centralized approach)
- Power optimizer based architectures (partially distributed approach)
- Microinverter based architectures (fully distributed approach)

String and central inverter based architectures

String and central inverter based architectures represent the most common power conversion system for grid-connected applications (Figure 1). It is composed of three main functional blocks.

- The junction box, present in each solar panel, provides the key bypass functionality (preventing hot-spot phenomena caused by reverse biasing due to defective cells or shading). In the junction box, the bypass device is connected in antiparallel to the solar panel. To optimize panel energy production, generally one bypass device is connected in antiparallel to each of the three cell strings in which the panel is divided. Bypass functionality may be implemented using one of the following device families:
 - Bypass diodes
 - Photovoltaic ICs
- **The string combiner box** provides the protection and monitors the solar panel strings.
- The inverter provides the MPPT to adapt the impedance that the panel sees at its output to obtain maximum power transfer, the DC-DC power conversion stage to adapt voltage levels and the DC-AC power conversion stage to correctly shape the current and voltage waveforms and to connect to the AC grid. Power range varies from a few kilowatts to tens of kilowatts depending on the size of the solar system.

Figure 1 Block diagram of a string and central inverter based architecture



ST's product offering for the central inverter architecture is shown below. The key products for each functional block described above are described in the table below.

Product offering for string and central inverter based architectures

| Functional block | Product type | Key products | Description |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| lupation boyos | Photovoltaic ICs | SPV100* | Cool bypass switches |
| JUNCTION DOXES | Diodes | STPS*30, STPS*45 | 30/45 V power Schottky diodes |
| | Control units | STM32F103 STM32F107 STM32 F2 STM32 F4 | 32-bit ARM Cortex MCUs: - STM32 F1 Mainstream family - STM32 F2 High-performance family - STM32 F4 Hi-Performance & DSP |
| | MOSFET/IGBT drivers | TD350, TD351, TD352 | Advanced gate drivers for IGBT and power MOSFETs |
| | | PM883* | High-frequency dual low-side driver for high-capacitive MOSFETs and IGBTs |
| Inverters | | L638*, L639* | Gate drivers with half-bridge driver structure for IGBTs and power MOSFETs |
| (DC-DC and DC-AC) | Power transistors | STW88N65M5 STY139N65M5 | 650 V N-channel power MOSFETs, MDmesh™ V technology - TO-247 package - Max247 package |
| | | STW*NM*ND | 600/650 V N-channel power MOSFET, FDmesh™ II technology |
| | | STY100NM60N STW62NM60N | 600 V N-channel power MOSFETs, MDmesh™ II technology - Max247 package - TO-247 package |

| Functional block | Product type | Key products | Description |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | Power transistors | STGW60H65DRF STGW25H120DF | 650/1200 V field stop trench gate IGBT with ultrafast diodes |
| | | STGW50HF60SD STGW*HF60WD | 600 V IGBT with ultrafast diode: - SD series, very low drop IGBT (ideal in low-frequency switches of mixed-frequency topologies) - WD series based on a new advanced planar technology (tailored for high switching |
| | | | frequencies, over 100 kHz) |
| | | STTH*BC | 600/650 V high-voltage rectifiers for BC ² topology |
| | Diodes | STTH*06 | 600 V ultrafast high-voltage rectifiers, Turbo2 technology |
| | | STTH*10 | 1000 V ultrafast high-voltage diodes |
| | | STPSC*06 | 600 V silicon-carbide diodes |
| | | VIPer*7 | High-performance off-line high-voltage converters |
| | | ST*N150 | 1500 V N-channel power MOSFETs, PowerMESH™ technology |
| | Auxiliary power | ST*6N120K3 STPS*L40 | 40/150 V power Schottky diodes |
| | supplies | STP5"150 | 600 V ultrafaat high valtage regificing. Turbed technology, with a law Vf trade off |
| | | | 600 V ultralast high-voltage reculters, Turboz technology, with a low vi trade-on |
| Invertore | | POKE, I.OKE | 600/1500 W Transient voltage suppressors |
| (DC-DC and DC-AC) | | 1543 | Low-voltage aujustable shufit felefences |
| | | IL43 | Programmable voltage reletences |
| | Protection devices | SIVIDJ, DZWJU | 500 M S KW Hallslitt Hallsleit voldge supplessors |
| | | 511E045 TC/2* | Soo A power line surge current protection |
| | Signal conditioning | 1040 TI 42* | Low voltage aujustable shull relefence |
| | | TC05* | |
| | | STM32W108 | 32-bit RE/7inbea® microcontrollers |
| | | SP7B32W1x2 1 | ZigBee® modules (ready-to-use) based on ST's STM32W108CB |
| | | SPBT2532 | Bluetooth® module |
| | | ST75*0 | Power line transceivers (STarGBID™ family) |
| | Connectivity | ST3232 | 3 V powered EIA/TIA-232 and V.28/V.24 communication interface with low power requirements |
| | | ST485 | $5\ \mathrm{V}$ low-power, high-speed transceiver for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST3485 | $3.3\ \text{V}$ low-power transceiver for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST802RT | 10/100 real-time Ethernet 3.3 V transceiver |
| | | SMP | Trisil [™] thyristor surge suppressors to protect high data rate communication equipment |
| | | SM6T, SM15T | 600/1500 W Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | Control unit | STM32F103 | 32-bit ARM Cortex MCUs, STM32 F1 Mainstream family |
| | Diodes | STTH*06 | 600 V ultrafast high-voltage rectifiers, Turbo2 technology |
| | | STTH*10 | 1000 V ultrafast high-voltage diodes |
| | Protection devices | SMBJ, BZW50 | 600 W/5 kW Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | | STIEC45 | 500 A power line surge current protection |
| | | STM32W108 | 32-DIT KF (ZigBee®) MCUS |
| | | SPZB3ZW1XZ.1 | ZigBee® modules (ready-to-use) based on ST S STM32W 108CB |
| String combiner | | 5175 0 | 2 V powered EIA/TIA 222 and V 22A/24 communication interface, low power, high data |
| DOXES | | ST3232 | rate capabilities |
| | Connectivity | ST485 | ESD protection |
| | | ST3485 | 5.5 v row-power transceivers for R5-485 and R5-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST802RT | 10/100 real-time Ethernet 3.3 V transceiver |
| | | SMP | Insil™ thyristor surge suppressors to protect high data rate communication equipment |
| | | SM61, SM15T | 600/1500 W Transil™ transient voltage suppressors |

ST's evaluation boards designed for the central inverter based architecture are shown below.

Evaluation boards for string and central inverter architectures

| Sales code | Board | Description | Technical documentation |
|-----------------|-------|---|-------------------------|
| STEVAL-ISV001V1 | | 1 kW inverter for UPS or for standalone systems | AN2794 |
| STEVAL-ISV002V2 | | 3 kW PV converter for grid-connected applications | UM1016 AN3095 |

Power optimizer based architectures

Architectures based on power optimizers represent partially distributed photovoltaic grid-connected systems (Figures 3 and 4) where part of the electronics from a central or string inverter is moved close to each panel. This architecture includes three main functional blocks.

The power optimizer is a smart system (Figure 2) that combines the MPPT and DC-DC power conversion with connectivity capabilities at the photovoltaic panel.

Figure 2 Power optimizer (simplified block diagram)



Using the distributed MPPT, each panel operates at its maximum power point and so the overall efficiency of the whole photovoltaic system is increased compared to a traditional string or central inverter based architecture. The module-level communications and real-time monitoring features allow the power optimizer to improve system reliability and safety and to reduce system maintenance costs.

Two different architectures based on the power optimizer can be implemented depending on the output voltage of the DC-DC converter.

Low-voltage power optimizer based architecture:

Low-voltage power optimizers are an evolution of existing solar-panel junction boxes. They add a low output voltage DC-DC converter with MPPT functionality and a smart connectivity capability to the bypass function. In this architectures the PV array is configured as in string or central inverter based architectures so the PV panels continue to be wired serially in strings (Figure 3).

High-voltage power optimizer based architecture:

High-voltage power optimizers feature a DC-DC converter output voltage high enough to allow a direct connection to the main inverter. In this case, the power optimizers, and so the PV panels, can be wired in parallel (no serial connection is needed) resulting in a simplified configuration for the photovoltaic system (Figure 4).

- **The inverter** provides only the DC-AC power conversion and the connection to the AC grid.
- **The data concentrator** collects the data (voltage values, current values, etc.) coming from all the panels and from the inverter and sends them to a local or remote monitoring and control access point.

The benefits of power optimizer based architectures are:

- More energy production: the distributed MPPT at panel level guarantees the maximization of system energy production
- Smart communication and monitoring capabilities for each panel
- Greater reliability: with the high-voltage architecture, failure of one power optimizer does not affect the system energy production

Figure 3 Low-voltage power optimizer based architecture (simplified block diagram)



· - - - - · Wired/wireless communication

Figure 4 High-voltage power optimizer based architecture (simplified block diagram)



ST's product offering for power optimizer architecture is shown below. The key products for each functional block described above are described in the table below.

Product offering for power optimizer based architectures

| Eunctional block | Product family | Key products | Description |
|----------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Tunctional Diock | Troduct failing | SPV/100* | Cool hunges switches |
| | Photovoltaic ICs | SFV100 | Literary DC DC baset converter with huilt in MDDT elsevithm |
| | | SPV1020 | Interleaved DC-DC boost converter with built-in MPPT algorithm |
| | | STPS*45 STPS*60 | 45/60 V power Schottky rectifiers |
| | Diodes | STTH*06 | 600 V ultrafast high-voltage rectifiers, Turbo2 technology |
| | | STPSC*06 | 600 V silicon-carbide diodes |
| | | STTH*BC | 600/650 V high-voltage rectifier for BC2 topology |
| | | STM32F103 | 32-bit ARM Cortex MCUs: |
| | Control units | STM32F107 STM32 F2 STM32 F4 | - STM32 F1 Mainstream family - STM32 F2 High-performance family - STM32 F4 Hi-Performance & DSP |
| | | TD350, TD351, TD352 | Advanced gate drivers for IGBTs and power MOSFETs |
| | MOSFET/IGBT | PM883* | High-frequency dual low-side driver for high-capacitive MOSFETs and IGBTs |
| | arivers | L638*, L639* | Gate drivers with half-bridge driver structure for IGBTs and power MOSFETs |
| | Power transistors | STL70N10F3 STH130N10F3-2 STH180N10F3-2 | 100 V N-channel power MOSFETs, in STripFET™ III technology - PowerFLAT™ 5x6 package - TO220FP and H ² PAK-2 packages - H ² PAK-2 package |
| | | STH310N10F7-2 | 100 V N-channel power MOSFET in STripFET™ VII DeepGATE™ technology |
| | | Viper*7 | High-performance off-line high-voltage converter |
| Power | | STPS*L60, STPS*H100 | 60/100 V power Schottky rectifiers |
| opumizers | Auxiliary power | STTH*06 | 600 V ultrafast high-voltage rectifiers, Turbo2 technology |
| | supplies | STD20NF20 | 200 V N-channel power MOSFET in STripFET™ technology |
| | | P6KE, 1.5KE | 600/1500 W Transil™, transient voltage suppressors |
| | | TS72* | Micropower comparators |
| | Protection devices | SMBJ, BZW50 | 600 W/5 kW Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | | STIEC45 | 500 A power line surge current protection |
| | Signal conditioning | TS50*, TS51*, TS52*,TS91* | Operational amplifiers |
| | | STG5* | Analog switches |
| | Connectivity | STM32W108 | 32-bit RF (ZigBee®) MCUs |
| | | SPZB32W1x2.1 | ZigBee® modules (ready-to-use) based on ST's STM32W108CB |
| | | ST75*0 | Power line transceivers (STarGRID [™] family) |
| | | ST3232 | 3 V powered EIA/TIA-232 and V.28/V.24 communication interface, low power, high data-rate capabilities |
| | | ST485 | $3.3~\mathrm{V}$ low-power, high-speed transceiver for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST3485 | 5 V low-power transceiver for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST802RT | 10/100 real-time Ethernet 3.3 V transceiver |
| | | SMP | Trisil™ thyristor surge suppressors to protect high data rate communication equipment |
| | | SM6T, SM15T | 600/1500 W Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | Control units | STM32F103 STM32F107 STM32 F2 STM32 F4 | 32-bit ARM Cortex MCUs: - STM32 F1 Mainstream family - STM32 F2 High-performance family - STM32 F4 Hi-Performance & DSP |
| | 1400FFT (10PT | TD350, TD351, TD352 | Advanced gate drivers for IGBTs and power MOSFETs |
| | MUSFET/IGBT drivers | PM883* | High-frequency dual low-side drivers for high-capacitive MOSFETs and IGBTs |
| | unvers | L638*, L639* | Gate drivers with half-bridge driver structure for IGBTs and power MOSFETs |
| Inverters (DC-AC) | | STW88N65M5 STY139N65M5 | 650 V N-channel power MOSFET, MDmesh™ V technology - T0-247 package - Max247 package |
| | | STW*NM*ND | 600/650 V N-channel power MOSFETs, FDmesh™ II technology |
| | Power transistors | STY100NM60N STW62NM60N | 600V N-channel power MOSFETs MDmesh TM II technology - Max247 package - TO-247 package |
| | | STGW60H65DRF STGW25H120DF | 650/1200 V field stop trench gate IGBTs with ultrafast diodes |

Product offering for power optimizer based architectures (cont'd)

| Functional block | Product family | Key products | Description |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Tunotional biook | Troduct fulling | | 600 V ultrafast IGBTs with ultrafast diode |
| | | STGW50HF60SD | - SD series, very low drop IGBT |
| | Power transistors | | (ideal in low-frequency switches of mixed-frequency topologies) |
| | | | WD corios based on a new advanced planar technology (tailored for high switching |
| | | STOW III OOWD | frequencies, over 100 kHz) |
| | | STTH*10 | 1000 V ultrafast high-voltage diodes |
| | Diodes | STTH*06 | 600 V ultrafast high-voltage rectifiers, Turbo2 technology |
| | | STPSC*06 | 600 V silicon-carbide diodes |
| | | Viper*7 | High-performance off-line high-voltage converters |
| | | ST*N150 | 1500 V N-channel power MOSFETs, PowerMESH™ technology |
| | | ST*6N120K3 | 1200 V N-channel power MOSFETs in Zener protected SuperMESH™3 |
| | | STPS*L40 | 10/150 V nower Schottky rectifiers |
| | supplies | STPS*150 | 40/130 V power Schoury recurrers |
| | | STTH*L06 | 600 V ultrafast high-voltage rectifiers, Turbo2 technology with a low Vf trade-off |
| | | P6KE, 1.5KE | 600/1500 W Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | | TS43* | Low-voltage adjustable shunt references |
| Inverters | | TL43* | Programmable voltage references |
| (DC-AC) | Protection devices | SMBJ, BZW50 | 600 W/5 kW Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | | STIEC45 | 500 A power line surge current protection |
| | | TS43* | Low-voltage adjustable shunt references |
| | Signal conditioning | TL43* | Programmable voltage references |
| | | TS95* | Operational amplifiers |
| | Connectivity | STM32W108 | 32-bit RF (ZigBee®) MCUs |
| | | SPZB32W1x2.1 | ZigBee® modules (ready-to-use) based on S1's S1M32W108CB |
| | | ST/5*0 | Power line transceivers (STarGRID M family) |
| | | ST3232 | 3 V powered EIA/TIA-232 and V.28/V.24 communication interface, low power, high data-rate capabilities |
| | | ST485 | 5 V low-power, high-speed transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST3485 | 3.3 V low-power transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST802RT | 10/100 real-time Ethernet 3.3 V transceiver |
| | | SMP | Trisil™ thyristor surge suppressor to protect high data rate communication equipment |
| | | SM6T, SM15T | 600/1500 W Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | | STM32F103 | 32-bit ARM Cortex MCUs: |
| | Control units | STM32F107 | - STM32 F1 Mainstream family STM32 F2 High performance family |
| | | STM32 F2 STM32 F4 | - STM32 F2 High-performance & DSP |
| | Memories | M24C, M241, M242, M245, M24M, M93 M95 | EEPROM serial memories |
| | | M24LR | RF-I ² C Dual Interface EEPROM memories |
| | | STM32W108 | 32-bit RF (ZigBee®) MCUs |
| | | SPZB32W1x2.1 | ZigBee® modules (ready-to-use) based on ST's STM32W108CB |
| | | ST75*0 | Power line transceivers (STarGRID [™] family) |
| Data concentrators | | SPBT2532 | Bluetooth® module |
| | Connectivity | ST3232 | 3 V powered EIA/TIA-232 and V.28/V.24 communication interface, low power, high data- rate capabilities |
| | Connectivity | ST485 | $5\ {\rm V}$ low-power, high-speed transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST3485 | 3.3 V low-power transceiver for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST802RT | 10/100 real-time Ethernet 3.3 V transceiver |
| | | SMP | Trisil™ thyristor surge suppressor to protect high data rate communication equipment |
| | | SM6T, SM15T | 600/1500 W Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | Protection devices | SMBJ, BZW50 | 600 W/5 kW Transil™ transient voltage suppressors |
| | | STIEC45 | 500 A power line surge current protection |

ST's evaluation boards designed for the power optimizer based architecture are shown below.

Evaluation boards for power optimizer architectures

| Sales code | Board | Description | Technical documentation |
|-----------------|-------|---|-------------------------|
| STEVAL-ISV008V1 | | 300 W DC-DC converter with MPPT (40 Vdc output voltage solution, MPPT at cell string level) | |
| STEVAL-ISV009V1 | | 300 W DC-DC converter with MPPT (40 Vdc output voltage solution, MPPT at panel level) | AN3392 |
| STEVAL-ISV013V1 | | 300 W high-voltage power optimizer for solar panels (400 $V_{\mbox{out}}$ solution) | UM1471 |
| STEVAL-ISV013V2 | | PLM communication daughter board for STEVAL-ISV013V1 | |
| STEVAL-ISV013V3 | | ZigBee wireless communication daughter board for STEVAL-ISV013V1 | |
| STEVAL-ISV018V1 | | 300 W DC-DC converter with MPPT (120 Vdc output voltage solution, MPPT at cell string level) | |

Microinverter based architectures

Architectures based on microinverters represent fully distributed photovoltaic grid-connected systems (Figure 5) in which all the electronics is moved close to each panel. This kind of architecture includes two main functional blocks:

- **The microinverter** provides the MPPT, the complete power conversion, the connectivity and AC grid connection. Singleor two-stage power conversion architectures can be used to convert DC voltage and current from the solar panel into AC voltage and current suitable for the grid. Panel-level connectivity allows remote monitoring of system performances.
- **The data concentrator** is the system that collects the data (voltage, current, etc.) coming from all the microinverters and sends it to a local or remote monitoring and control access point.

The microinverter approach thus includes all the electronics needed in the path from the sun to the grid at panel level, providing the following benefits:

- More energy production: the distributed MPPT at panel level guarantees the maximization of system energy production
- Smart communication and monitoring capabilities for each panel
- More flexibility: installations can be expanded over time without replacing a large centralized inverter
- The highest reliability: microinverter failure does not affect the overall system operation

Figure 5 Microinverter based architecture (simplified block diagram)



ST's product offering for microinverter architectures is shown below. The key products for each functional block described above are described in the table below.

Product offering for microinverter architectures

| Functional block | Product family | Key products | Description |
|------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| | Diodes | STTH*BC | 600/650 V high-voltage rectifiers for BC ² topology |
| | | STPSC*06 | 600 V silicon-carbide diodes |
| | | STTH*R06 STTH*08 STTH*10 STTH*12 | 600 V to 1200 V high-voltage ultrafast rectifiers |
| | | STPS*25 STPS*40 STPS*60 | 25/40/60 V power Schottky rectifiers |
| | Control units | STM32F103 STM32F107 STM32 F2 STM32 F4 | 32-bit ARM Cortex MCUs: - STM32 F1 Mainstream family - STM32 F2 High-performance family - STM32 F4 Hi-Performance & DSP |
| | MORETT | TD350,TD351, TD352 | Advanced gate drivers for IGBTs and power MOSFETs |
| | MUSFET/IGBT | PM883* | High-frequency dual low-side drivers for high-capacitive MOSFETs and IGBTs |
| | unvers | L638*, L639* | Gate drivers with half-bridge driver structure for IGBTs and power MOSFETs |
| | | STB*N80K5 STB*N90K5 | 800/900 V N-channel power MOSFETs in Zener protected SuperMESHTM 5 technology, $D^2\text{PAK}$ package |
| | | STL23N85K5 | 850 V N-channel power MOSFET in Zener protected SuperMESH [™] 5 technology, PowerFLAT [™] 8x8 HV package |
| | Power transistors | STB*N65M5 STL*N65M5 | 650 V N-channel power MOSFTETs, MDmesh™ V technology - D ² PAK package - PowerFLAT™ 8x8 HV /5x5 /5x6 HV packages |
| | | STL23NM60ND STB*NM60ND | 600 V N-channel power MOSFETs, FDmesh™ II technology - PowerFLAT™ 8x8 HV package - D ² PAK package |
| | | STB80N20M5 | 200 V N-channel power MOSFET, MDmesh™ V technology in D ² PAK package |
| Microinverters | | STL70N10F3 STH130N10F3-2 STH180N10F3-2 | 100 V N-channel power MOSFETs, STripFET™ III technology - PowerFLAT™ 5x6 package - T0220FP and H ² PAK-2 packages - H ² PAK-2 package |
| | | STH310N10F7-2 | 100 V N-channel power MOSFET, STripFET™ VII DeepGATE™ technology |
| | | STL80N75F6 STL75N8LF6 | 75/80 V N-channel power MOSFETs, STripFET™ VI DeepGATE technology, PowerFLAT™ 5X6 package |
| | | Viper*7 | High-performance off-line high-voltage converters |
| | | STTH*06 | 600 V ultrafast high voltage rectifiers, Turbo2 technology |
| | Auxiliary power | STPS*60 | 60 V power Schottky rectifiers |
| | Supplies | STD20NF20 | 200 V N-channel power MOSFET, STripFET™ technology |
| | | P6KE, 1.5KE | 600/1500 W Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | Protection devices | SMBJ, BZW50 | 600 W/5 kW Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | Trotection devices | STIEC45 | 500 A power line surge current protection |
| | Signal conditioning | TS27 | Micropower, high-voltage CMOS operational amplifier |
| | olgital contractioning | TS91* | Low-power operational amplifiers with CMOS inputs |
| | | STM32W108 | 32-bit RF (ZigBee®) MCUs |
| | | SPZB32W1x2.1 | ZigBee® modules (ready-to-use) based on ST's STM32W108CB |
| | | ST75*0 | Power line transceivers (STarGRID™ family) |
| | | ST3232 | 3 V powered EIA/TIA-232 and V.28/V.24 communication interface, low power |
| | Connectivity | ST485 | 5 V low-power, high-speed transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST3485 | 3.3 low-power transceiver for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST802RT | 10/100 real-time Ethernet 3.3 V transceiver |
| | | SMP | Trisil™ thyristor surge suppressor to protect high data rate communication equipment |
| | | SM6T, SM15T | 600/1500 W Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |

Product offering for microinverter architectures (cont'd)

| Eurotional block | Droduct family | Kou producto | Description |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| FUNCTIONAL DIOCK | Product family | key products | Description |
| | Control units | STM32F103 STM32F107 | 32-bit ARM Cortex MCUs: - STM32 F1 Mainstream family |
| | | STM32 F2 STM32 F4 | - STM32 F2 High-performance family - STM32 F4 Hi-Performance & DSP |
| | Memories | M24C, M241, M242, M245, M24M, M93, M95 | EEPROM serial memories |
| | | M24LR | RF-I ² C Dual Interface EEPROM memories |
| | Connectivity | STM32W108 | 32-bit RF (ZigBee®) MCUs |
| | | SPZB32W1x2.1 | ZigBee® modules (ready-to-use) based on ST's STM32W108CB |
| | | SPBT2532 | Bluetooth® module |
| Data concentrators | | ST75*0 | Power line transceivers (STarGRID™ family) |
| | | ST3232 | 3 V powered EIA/TIA-232 and V.28/V.24 communication interface, low power, high data-rate capabilities |
| | | ST485 | $5\ \mathrm{V}$ low-power, high-speed transceiver for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST3485 | 3.3 V low-power transceiver for RS-485 and RS-422 communications with ESD protection |
| | | ST802RT | 10/100 real-time Ethernet 3.3 V transceiver |
| | | SMP | Trisil™ thyristor surge suppressor to protect high data rate communication equipment |
| | | SM6T, SM15T | 600/1500 W Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | Protection devices | SMBJ, BZW50 | 600 W/5 kW Transil [™] transient voltage suppressors |
| | FIDIECTION DEVICES | STIEC45 | 500 A power line surge current protection |

ST's evaluation board designed for the microinverter based architecture is shown below.

Evaluation board for microinverter architecture

| Sales code | Board | Description | Technical documentation |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| STEVAL-ISV003V1 | | 250 W microinverter | AN4070, UM1538 |

Solar battery applications

ST's solar battery chargers address both low- and high-power applications. ST offers a dedicated portfolio for both portable applications (such as mobile phones) and inland applications (such as solar LED street lighting). The products embed the MPPT algorithm, ensure the battery charging profile and provide full protection. Innovative system solutions are available to help engineers design these applications.



Product offering for solar battery applications

| Product family | Key products | Description |
|------------------------|--------------|--|
| Photovoltaia ICa | SPV1040 | High-efficiency solar battery charger with embedded MPPT |
| notovoltaic ius | SPV1020 | Interleaved DC-DC boost converter with built-in MPPT algorithm |
| Battery management ICs | L6924 | Single cell Li-ion battery charger |

Evaluation boards for solar battery applications

| Sales code | Board | Description | Technical documentation |
|-----------------|-------|--|-------------------------|
| STEVAL-ISV005V2 | | 240 W solar lead acid battery charger with MPPT: from PV panel to battery | AN3971 |
| STEVAL-ISV006V2 | | 5 W solar battery charger with MPPT | AN3319 |
| STEVAL-ISV012V1 | | 5 W solar charger with MPPT for single-cell Li-ion battery | AN4050 |
| STEVAL-ISV014V1 | | 5W solar charger with MPPT for single-cell Li-ion and Li-polymer batteries | |

Featured products

STPS*45 Schottky diode series

ST's power Schottky diodes for solar applications feature a very low reverse leakage current ($I_{\rm p}$) and an ultra-low forward voltage drop ($V_{\rm p}$) for reduced forward power losses to improve efficiency of cells. They are housed in packages, in line with equipment constraints and customer needs. They also feature:

- A large safe operating area with a 175 °C rated junction temperature for higher reliability and efficiency
- A high forward surge current rating (I_{FSM}) to protect against current surges and lightning strikes
- A low profile height of 1.0 mm to fit the solar panel itself; this is achieved using our new power QFN 5x6 package

The package is RoHS compliant, uses green molding compound (bromine and antimony free), is lead-free, with 100% pure tin plating, withstands 260 °C IR reflow soldering and meets moisture sensitivity level 1 (MSL).

ST's product offering is ideal for solar applications, with the right $V_{_{\!\!\mathsf{RFM}}\!}$, the right average forward current, and the right power packages.

Key features

- Low reverse current
- Low forward voltage
- Low-profile packages
- Halogen free packages

Main benefits

- Increased panel efficiency
- Increased power density
- Environmental care

SPV100* cool bypass switch

In all photovoltaic applications when one solar cell of the panel is shaded while the others are illuminated, a hot spot could appear and lead to the shaded cell destruction. A cool bypass switch is the new efficient solution to eliminate hot spots and maintain current delivery.

The SPV1001 and SPV1002 are systems in package. They consist of a power MOS transistor suitably controlled in order to charge an embedded capacitor during the off time and drive its gate during the on time, with the charge accumulated in the capacitor. On and off times are appropriately set to reduce the average voltage drop across drain and source terminals and power dissipation.

This provides an extremely low reverse leakage current and a very low forward voltage drop.

This results in superior thermal performances that allow the cool bypass diode to work with very high current in a harsh enclosed environment such as a solar panel's junction box.

These devices are available in several packages such as TO220, D²PAK and PQFN 5x6 to meet both the junction box and solar panel needs.

Key features

- System in package
- Embedded power MOSFET
- Very low forward-voltage drop
- Very low reverse leakage current

Main benefits

- Cooler than standard bypass diodes
- Low power dissipation
- Longer lifetime
- Higher reliability





SPV1020 monolithic interleaved DC-DC boost converter with MPPT

The SPV1020 is a monolithic DC-DC boost converter designed to maximize the power generated by photovoltaic panels. Power conversion is optimized with an embedded logic that performs the MPPT algorithm. Since the maximum power point is locally computed, the efficiency at system level is higher than for conventional topologies.

The SPV1020 embeds the power MOSFETs for active switches and synchronous rectification, minimizing the number of external components. Furthermore, the 4-phase interleaved topology of the DC-DC converter avoids the use of electrolytic capacitors. The device is available in PowerSSO-36 package.



Key features

- PWM mode DC-DC boost converter
- Operating voltage range: 0 to 45 V
- Maximum input current: 6.5 to 45 A
- Overvoltage, overcurrent and overtemperature protection
- Built in soft-start
- Up to 98% efficiency
- Automatic transition to burst mode for improved efficiency at low solar radiation
- SPI interface

Main benefits

- Panel level MPPT optimizes each panel separately, minimizing impact of temperature variation and cell mismatch due to manufacturing spread
- Remote control and monitoring for easy module and string-level fault detection with power line or wireless technology
- Bypass and cutoff diodes can be removed; the main inverter can be simplified
- Cost: by using very fine lithography, power switches, analog and logic are integrated on one chip giving a very cost-effective solution
- Reliability: fewer devices on the board means lower failure rate over time
- Increased power density

STM32 F4 high-performance Cortex[™]-M4 MCU series

The ARM[®] Cortex-M4-based STM32 F4 series is an extension of the industryleading STM32 portfolio towards even higher performance. Like the STM32 F2 series, these MCUs leverage ST's 90 nm NVM technology and ST's ART Accelerator[™] to reach the industry's highest benchmark scores for Cortex-Mbased microcontrollers with 210 DMIPS at 168 MHz operating frequency.

The DSP instructions and the floating point unit (FPU) enlarge the range of addressable applications. The STM32 F4 series is the result of a perfect symbiosis of the real-time control capabilities of an MCU and the signal processing performance of a DSP, and thus complements the STM32 portfolio with a new class of devices, digital signal controllers (DSC).

The STM32 F4 series remains pin-to-pin and software compatible with the STM32 F2 series (based on Cortex-M3) and features more SRAM, peripheral improvements such as full duplex I²S, improved RTC and faster ADCs.

The devices are available in WLCSP (< 4.5 x 4.5 mm), LQFP64, LQFP100, LQFP144, LQFP176 and UFBGA176 packages.

Key features

- Cortex-M4 with F_{CPU} 168 MHz/210 DMIPS
- <1 µA V_{BAT} RTC, ultralow dynamic consumption, 1.7 to 3.6 V V_{DD}
- 2 full duplex I²S
- RTC with sub-second accuracy
- 1-Mbyte Flash, 192-Kbyte SRAM
- **3**x 12-bit ADC, 0.41 μs/2.4 MSPS



MDmesh V power MOSFETs

The best $R_{DS(on)}^{*}$ area on the market at 550 V and 650 V

The improvement in R_{DS(on)} achieved with MDmesh V significantly reduces losses in line-voltage PFC circuits and power supplies. This in turn enables new generations of electronic products offering greater energy savings, superior power density, and more compact applications. This new technology helps product designers tackle emerging challenges such as the high-efficiency targets of new eco-design directives, and also benefits the renewable energy sector by saving vital watts normally lost in power-control modules. MDmesh V is a silicon-based technology, which combines an innovative proprietary vertical technology process with the Company's well-known PowerMESH[™] horizontal layout.

This technology achieves up to 40% better R_{DS(on)} versus the previous MDmesh II technology and establishes a new milestone in the power switch arena becoming the world's best R_{DS(on)} * area (with 550 V and 650 V at 25 °C breakdown voltage) in TO-220, TO-220FP, I²PAK, D²PAK, DPAK, IPAK, TO-247 and Max247 packages.

The fast switching and extremely low $R_{DS(on)}$ yields elevated energy savings, fast switching, high electrical efficiency, more compact designs and superior high power density. As a result, the device is more reliable and long lasting for SMPS, solar-converter, lighting and display applications.

New PowerFLAT™ 8x8 HV packages are available for needs of photovoltaic applications.

Key features

- Worldwide best R_{DS(on)}* area in many packages
- Fast switching
- Higher V_{DSS} rating
- High dV/dt capability
- Easy to drive
- PowerFLAT 8x8 package



600 V ultra-fast HF IGBTs: STGW*HF60WD* series

The new family of ultra-fast (W series) 600 V HF IGBTs improves the power efficiency in high frequency equipment by minimizing turn-off energy losses mainly at frequencies up to 100 kHz.

The new series, which includes 35 A (STGW*35HF60WD*) and 45 A (STGW*45HF60WD*) devices, simplifies parallel connection for higher power levels as a result of the V_{CE(sat)} rating. It also achieves up to 10% better performance in conduction and switching losses, and lower spread of dynamic parameters, even at high temperature compared to the previous generation products.

Both the innovative double-drift process and the advanced planar strip layout give the HF W series IGBTs extremely fast turn-off times with a minimal tail current, as well as stable behavior over temperature allowing the application to provide high efficiencies.

A co-packaged antiparallel diode, provided with a double option (ultra-fast or low drop soft recovery), optimizes the overall performance in both hard switching (welding, UPS, photovoltaic, SMPS) and soft switching (induction heating, resonant converters) applications.

The devices are offered in both industry-standard TO-247 and long-lead TO-247 (higher power dissipation) packages.

Key features

- High operating frequency (over 100 kHz)
- Improved switch-off energy spread versus increasing temperature
- Lower on-voltage drop
- Anti-parallel diode tailored to the application

STPSC*06 600 V instant switching SiC diodes

These silicon-carbide (SiC) structured Schottky diodes exhibit a dynamic characteristic 4 times better and a forward voltage drop 15% less than the fastest bipolar silicon diodes available on the market. This performance breakthrough enables all targeted applications to reach an unequalled level of efficiency and power density, as well as switching frequencies. The product range includes 600 V, 4 A, 6 A, 8 A,10 A and 12 A devices, housed in TO-220AC packages. A DPAK version is available on the 4 A SiC diode, and D²PAK on the 6, 8 and 10 A diodes.

Trials have shown efficiency improvements of 0.5%, and up to 1% at high load and high frequency when using a SiC diode in the application. The second direct improvement is the power density through the reduced mechanical size of the magnetic elements as a result of the potential increase in the switching frequencies when using SiC diodes. Finally, the noise-free characteristic of SiC diodes requires smaller EMI filters, which further increases the power density.



Key features

- Silicon carbide Schottky diode
- No or negligible reverse recovery characteristics
- Switching behavior independent of the temperature
- Facilitates parallel and series operation thanks to positive thermal coefficient on V_F

Main benefits

- Efficiency increased by up to 1% versus conventional ultrafast silicon diodes
- Reduced reverse recovery characteristics for less EMI in the application, and associated filter size and cost reduction
- Power density increased through higher switching frequency operations or dl/dt



Main benefits

- E_{OFF} max value guaranteed at spec both for 25 °C and 150 °C
- Lower static power losses
- Easy parallel connection
- Lower E_{on} losses

ST75*0 STarGRID™ power-line communication SoC platform

STarGRID is a unique flexible, scalable and future-proof power-line communication system-on-chip platform that effectively addresses demanding smart-metering and smart-grid application requirements and related standards. The STarGRID platform includes the ST7570, ST7580, and ST7590 products. By optimizing power consumption and system cost, the STarGRID platform is also ideal for many other green applications, including smart-energy control in photovoltaic modules, electric vehicle networking, home area networking and street lighting management.

The STarGRID platform combines a high-performance DSP core with a programmable protocol engine, along with the full analog front end (AFE) and power-line driver in a single chip, for a complete, flexible and cost-effective narrowband power-line communication solution.

Key features

- Fully-integrated narrowband power-line networking system-on-chip
- High-performance DSP with embedded programmable turnkey firmware for multiple-modulation management
- Convolutional correction coding
- Programmable bit rates up to 128 Kbit/s
- Channel quality estimation
- Host UART/SPI controller
- I²C/SPI external data memory interface
- High-speed memory controller for optional code execution from external memory
- Watchdog timer



- On-chip 128-bit AES encryption HW block
- Fully integrated analog front end
- High-sensitivity receiver
- High-linearity transmitter
- Embedded single-ended power amplifier delivering up to 1 Arms, 14 Vpp output
- Embedded temperature sensor and current control features
- Suitable for applications compliant with CENELEC EN50065 and FCC specifications
- -40 °C to +85 °C temperature range
- QFN48 7x7 exposed pad

SPV1040 solar battery charger with embedded MPPT

The SPV1040 is a high-efficiency, low-power, low-voltage DC-DC step-up converter that maximizes the energy transferred from the solar panel to the load using an embedded MPPT algorithm. It is based on a perturb-and-observe method which applies a duty cycle variation to a PWM signal according to the input power trend.

In addition, the device guarantees the safety of the application by implementing either an overcurrent or over-temperature protection and regulating the battery voltage at all times.

The 0.3 V start-up input voltage is well suited to any portable application where only a few photovoltaic power cells are used.

Key features

- 0.3 V up to 5.5 V input operating voltage
- 120 mΩ internal active switch
- 140 mΩ internal synchronous rectifier
- 2 up to 5.2 V output voltage regulation
- 1.8 A maximum input current
- 155 °C over-temperature shutdown

Key benefits

- Energy harvesting in very low-power applications
- Up to 95% efficiency
- Battery charge current monitoring
- Output voltage regulation
- Thermal protection



Featured solutions

3 kW grid-connected solar inverter

This demonstration board is a converter specifically developed for PV applications to significantly reduce production costs and increase efficiency. The inverter manages and transforms all the energy produced by the panel array. It consists of a high-frequency isolated input power section performing DC-DC conversion and an inverter section (DC-AC conversion) capable of delivering a sinusoidal current of 50 Hz to the grid.

The system operates with input voltages in the range of 200 to 400 V and is tied to the grid at 230 Vrms, 50 Hz, through an LCL filter. Other specific characteristics of the converter are the high level of integration, decoupled active and reactive power control and flexibility towards the source. The solution features a fully digital control algorithm, including power management for grid-connected operation and an MPPT algorithm, using the latest generation 32-bit STM32 microcontrollers.

System architecture



Key features

- High conversion efficiency: 97%
- Phase-shift DC-DC converter with MPPT plus full-bridge DC-AC converter
- Optimized MPPT algorithm for maximum energy yield from PV array
- Galvanic isolation between PV array and grid
- Grid-connected algorithm with decoupled control of active and reactive power
- Anti-islanding function

Key products

- STM32F103ZE (32-bit microcontroller)
- STW55NM60ND (power MOSFET)
- STGW35HF60WD (IGBT)
- L6386D, TD350 (MOSFET/IGBT drivers)
- STTH60L06, STTH30R06, STTH16L06, STPS3150, STPS5L40 (diodes)
- ST3232EB (RS-232 interface)
- VIPer17, VIPer27 (aux. SMPS)

Order code: STEVAL-ISV002V2

Technical documentation: AN3095, UM1016



250 W low-voltage power optimizer

This low-voltage power optimizer is designed for photovoltaic systems in low-voltage distributed architecture. This demonstration board is based on the SPV1020, which is a monolithic DC-DC boost converter designed to maximize the power generated by photovoltaic panels whatever the temperature and amount of solar radiation. Power conversion is optimized with embedded logic which performs the MPPT perturb-and-observe algorithm on the PV cells connected to the converter. The board is able to manage a 250 W panel and provides a low DC output voltage (40 V maximum). By using the SPV1020, the board is reduced in size and electrolytic capacitors are not required, so increasing lifetime. The bypass function is ensured using ST's new SPV1001 cool bypass switches.

Safety of the power optimizer is implemented by stopping the drivers in case of output overvoltage or over-temperature. An SPI interface for remote telemetry and control is included.



Key features

- 250 W DC-DC boost converter with MPPT
- 40 V output voltage range
- Built-in MPPT and soft start
- Output overvoltage and over-temperature control
- Efficiency >98%
- SPI interface for remote

Order code:

STEVAL-ISV009V1

Technical documentation: AN3392

Key products

- SPV1020 (solar energy booster)
- SPV1001N30, SPV1001N40 (cool bypass switches)
- STPS160 (power Schottky diode)



250 W high-voltage power optimizer platform

The high-voltage power optimizer platform is designed for photovoltaic systems in distributed architecture. This platform offers an easy-to-use, fully-protected solution to implement high-efficiency DC-DC conversion combined with distributed MPPT and real-time panel diagnostics. The platform consists of a power optimizer board (STEVAL-ISV013V1) coupled with a communication board (STEVALISV013V2 or STEVAL-ISV013V3).

The power board is a DC-DC isolated boost converter that can manage a 250 W panel and provides a high DC output voltage (from 350 to 430 V). The communication, depending on the board chosen, is obtained via PLM or via RF-ZigBee. The high-voltage power optimizer approach is the basis for the latest configurations of PV panels (all panels are connected in parallel to the high-voltage DC bus) that focus on increasing the panel energy produced and simplifying the photovoltaic field design and realization. Furthermore, maintenance costs are reduced through the possibility of monitoring an individual panel's status and communicating the data to a remote control unit. The power board features an MPPT algorithm (perturb and observe) searching for the best working point of the panel, maximizing the energy produced under all environmental conditions. The specific functions of this platform, such as safe operation (electrical maintenance and fire extinguishing), antitheft protection and remote panel shutdown, increase safety and security of the PV system. Safe operation is guaranteed even without a transceiver.

Power board block diagram



Key features

- Power capability: 250 W
- High output DC voltage: from 350 to 430 V
- High conversion efficiency: >97%
- Distributed MPPT at module level (99% efficiency)
- Embedded smart communication
- Cool bypass technology for hotspot protection
- Antitheft protection, remote panel shutdown and maintenance safe operations

Key products

- STM32F103CBT7 (32-bit microcontroller)
- STH180N10F3-2, STD20NF20 (power MOSFETs)
- STTH12R06G, STPS2H100, STPS1R60 (diodes)
- SPV1001 (cool bypass switch)
- L6385E (MOSFET/IGBT drivers)
- ST7580 (power line modem)
- STM32W108CB (32-bit RF(ZigBee) MCU)
- SMBJ70CA, SMAJ70 (protection)

Order code:

STEVAL-ISV013V1 (power board) STEVAL-ISV013V2 (PLM communication board) STEVAL-ISV013V3 (RF-ZigBee communication board)

Technical documentation: UM1471





250 W microinverter plug-in solution for PV panels

This demonstration board is a 250 W microinverter system suitable for operation with standard photovoltaic (PV) modules and able to generate grid-compatible power. The module-level maximum power point tracking (MPPT) on the STEVAL-ISV003V1optimizes solar energy harvesting by minimizing losses due to dust, debris, variable shading and module mismatch.

PV modules equipped with a microinverter can be plugged directly into the AC grid, overcoming the limitations of traditional PV systems and ensuring energy generation even with a single-panel or central-inverter failure. The microinverter approach eliminates the need for expensive inverter replacement, so lowering operating costs and making PV installations more flexible.

The STEVAL-ISV003V1 supports an input voltage from 18 to 56 V and is based on a two-stage architecture which ensure 94% conversion efficiency (93.5% CEC efficiency) and features a decoupled control of active and reactive power. The two stages are as follows:

- A DC-DC isolated interleaved boost converter
- A DC-AC full bridge PWM inverter with hybrid modulation (mixed frequency)

The first stage steps up the input voltage to the 390 to 450 V_{DC} bus with high efficiency and implements the MPPT algorithm. The DC-AC stage generates a 230 V_{AC} , 50 Hz or 240 V_{AC} , 60 Hz sine wave. Connection to a 120 V_{AC} , 50/60 Hz grid is achieved with only a few hardware modifications.

Block diagram



Key benefits

- Conversion efficiency: > 94%
- MPPT efficiency: 99%
- Grid-connected algorithm with decoupled control of active and reactive power
- Overcurrent and anti-islanding protection

Order code:

STEVAL-ISV003V1

Technical documentation: AN4070, UM1538

Key products

- STM32F103ZE (32-bit microcontroller)
- STB18N65M5, STH180N10F3-2 (power MOSFETs)
- PM8834, L6390 (MOSFET drivers)
- STPSC606, STPS1545C, STTH12R06 (diodes)
- ST3232EB (RS-232 interface)





© STMicroelectronics - August 2012 - Printed in United Kingdom - All rights reserved The STMicroelectronics corporate logo is a registered trademark of the STMicroelectronics group of companies All other names are the property of their respective owners



