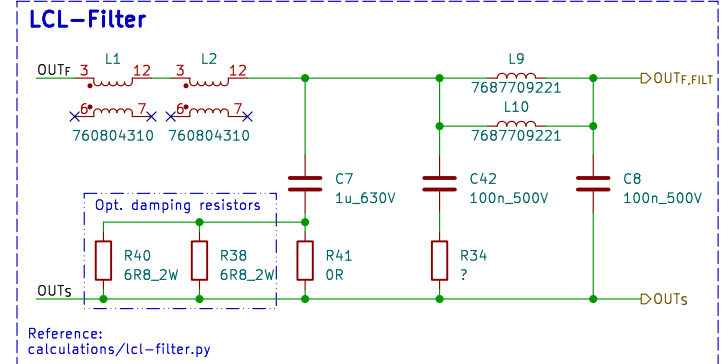
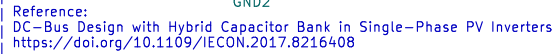




$P_0 = 400\text{W}$   
 $f = 50\text{Hz}$   
 $V_{\text{bus}} = 425\text{V}$   
 $\Delta V = 50\text{V} \Rightarrow V_{\text{bus,min}} = 400\text{V}; V_{\text{bus,max}} = 450\text{V}$   
 $C_{\text{min}} = P_0 / (2\pi f * V_{\text{bus}} * \Delta V) = 59.92\mu\text{F}$



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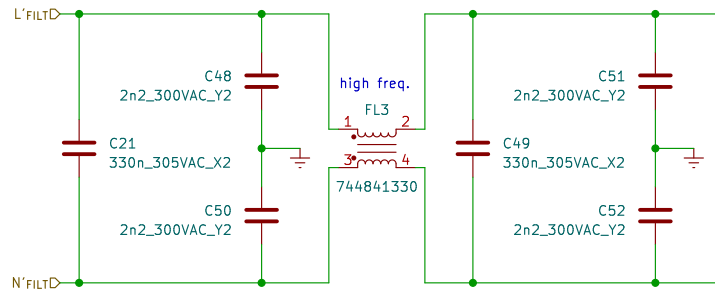
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## Line filter

Two different common chokes for two frequency ranges  
 - 744841330 for high frequencies  
 - 744822301 for low frequencies  
 X2: 0.1 - 0.33 $\mu$ F  
 Y2: 1.0 - 2.2nF

IEC 60384-14 specifies the use of X2 capacitors for "across the line" and Y2 capacitors for "line to ground" and applications.

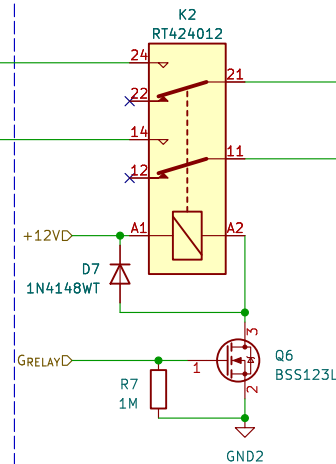
The common mode choke for high frequencies is placed near the inverter output to filter the high frequencies first.



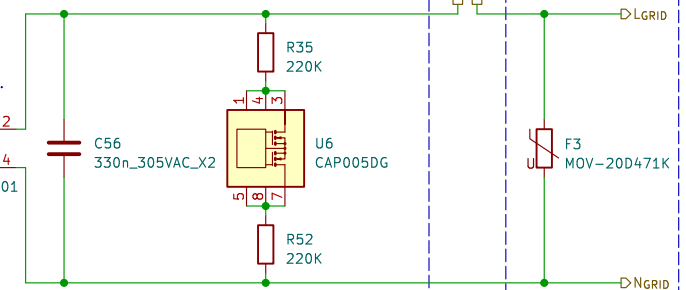
## Grid and system protection

VDE-AR-N 4105 requires two independent protection mechanisms to disconnect the system from the grid in the event of a fault. The relays are one of them. The other one is the gate drivers of the inverter itself.

The relay is close to the line input to reduce copper losses of the filter in standby. One common mode choke is still available for the power supply.



The CAP005DG discharges the X2 and Y2 capacitors below 60V within a second as required by several standards (IEC 60065, IEC 60950, UEC 62368).



## Overvoltage transient protection

The varistor protects the circuit "across the line". The Y2 capacitors withstand the overvoltage transients on their own.

See also:

Texas Instruments - TPSF12C1 Active EMI Filter for Common-mode Noise Mitigation in AC, Power Systems  
 SOS Electronic - Why Do We Need a Power Line Filter and Where to Place It?

Sheet: /Grid/  
 File: Grid.kicad\_sch

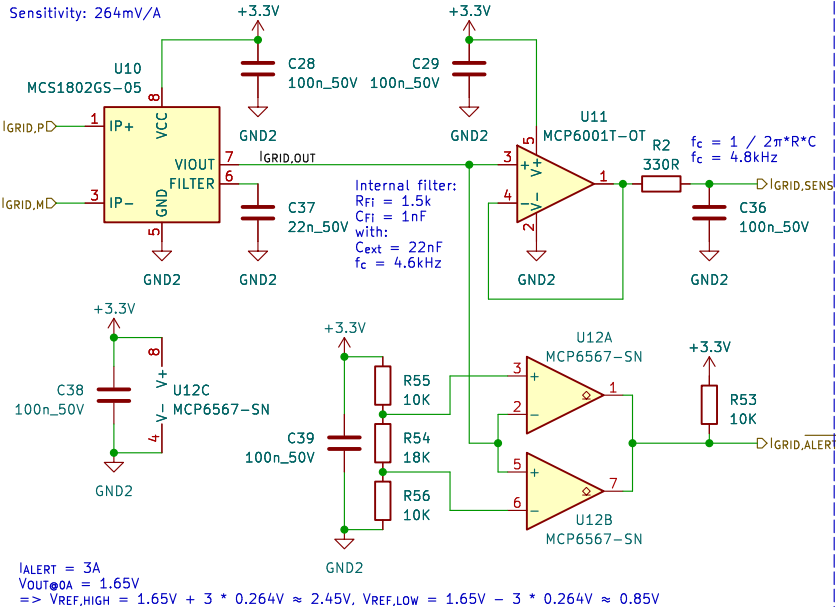
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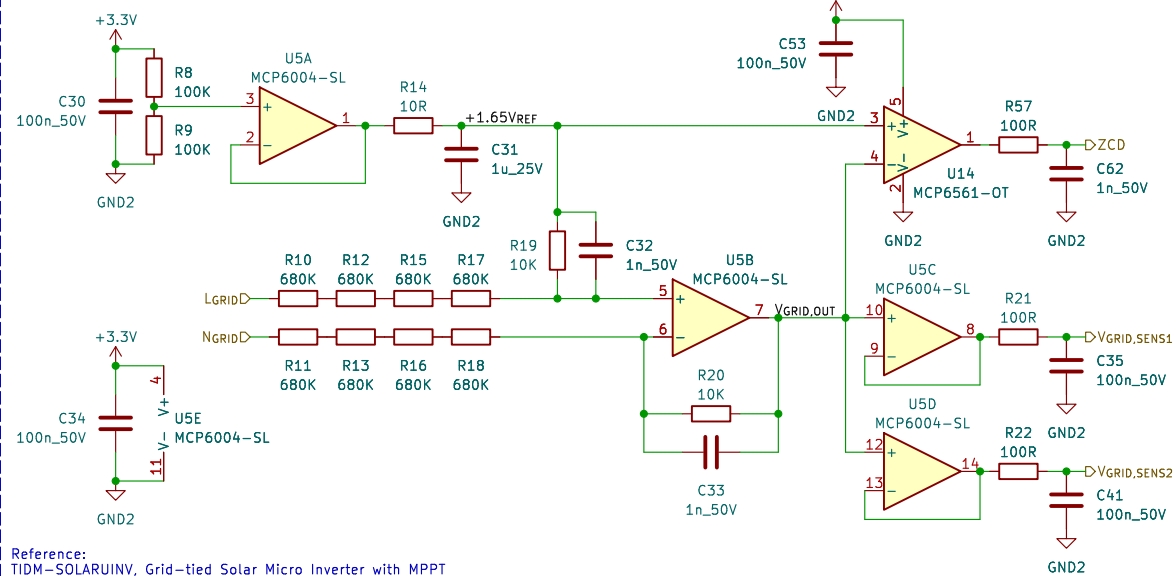
## Grid current sense

Sensitivity: 264mV/A

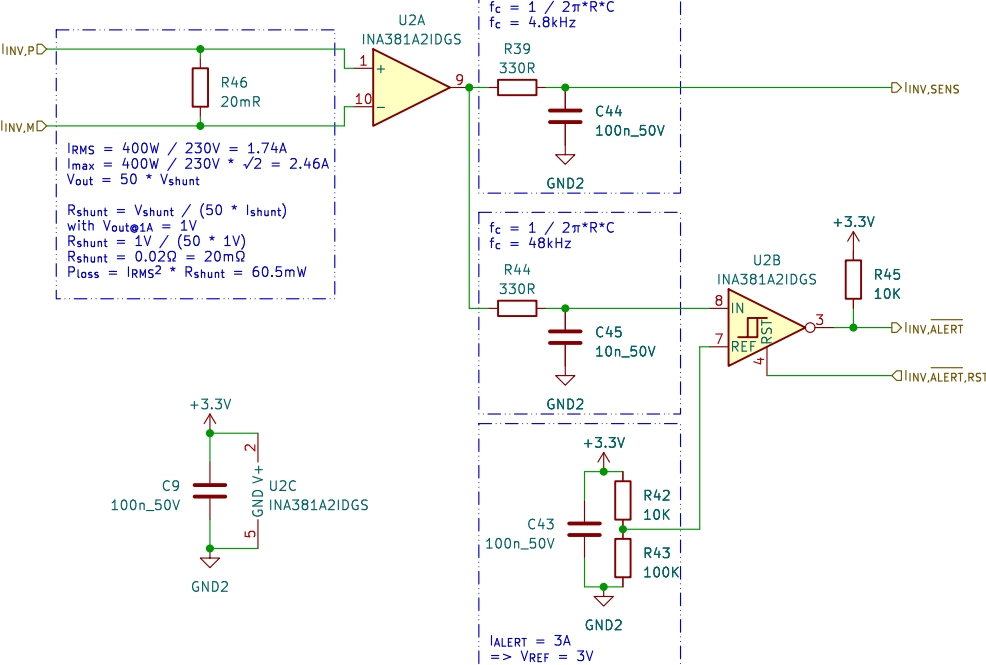


## Grid voltage sense

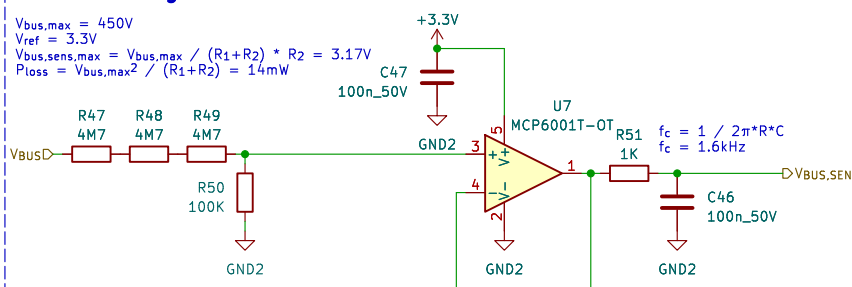
Output swing:  $\Delta V/2 = V_{grid,peak} * 10k\Omega / (4*680k\Omega + 10k\Omega) = 1.19V$   
 Offset:  $V_{offset} = 1.65V$



## Inverter current sense



## DC bus voltage sense



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Input Capacity

Calculation of input capacitor for a Boost Converter like suggested in the [Research Article](#):

$$C_{boost} \geq \frac{D_{max} \cdot V}{(8 \cdot f_s^2 \cdot L_{in} \cdot \Delta V)} \quad | \Delta V / V = 0.01$$
$$\geq \frac{D_{max}}{(8 \cdot f_s^2 \cdot L_{in} \cdot 0.01)}$$
$$\geq 0.7 / (8 \cdot (250 \text{ kHz})^2 \cdot 200 \text{ uH} \cdot 0.01)$$
$$\geq 0.7 \text{ uF}$$

Because we have two boost converter in parallel, so the nominal input capacity we need is:

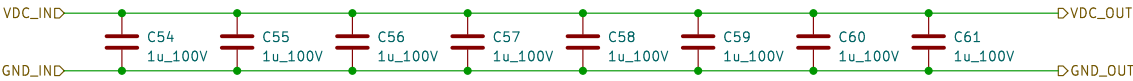
$C_{in, nominal} \geq 2 \cdot C_{boost}$   
 $\geq 1.4 \text{ uF}$

By using MLCC capacitor we need to consider especially DC Bias, which for example for the CL31B105KCHNNN (1.0uF\_100V) capacitor is -65% at 60V. Therefore we should design the input capacitance to be at least:

$C_{in} \geq 100/65 \cdot C_{in, nominal}$   
 $\geq 1.538 \cdot 1.4 \text{ uF}$   
 $\geq 2.15 \text{ uF}$

To compensate for other effects (like temperature, aging ...) and including a little bit of safety margin, we choose:

$C_{in} = 8 \times 1.0\text{uF}_{100V}$



## 5V Buck Converter

### General Considerations

Operating input voltage range: 16 V – 60 V, with a little safety margin we need about 80 – 100 V as maximum input voltage.

What consumers do we have to supply on the primary side?

(1) GaN MOSFET Gate Driver:

Average power consumption for driving gate:

$$\begin{aligned}P_{\text{gate}} &= C_{\text{iss}} * V_{\text{G}}^2 * f_{\text{sw}} \\&= 865 \text{ pF} * (5\text{V})^2 * 250 \text{ kHz} \\&= 5.41 \text{ mW}\end{aligned}$$

For the output voltage of 5 V this results in:

$$I_{\text{out},1} = 5.41 \text{ mW} / 5 \text{ V} = 1.082 \text{ mA}$$

(2) ADUM120N:

At 5V Operation and max data throughput (100 Mbps):

$$I_{\text{out},2} = 8.1 \text{ mA}$$

This results in a full load current of:

$$I_{\text{out}} = I_{\text{out},1} + I_{\text{out},2} = 9.182 \text{ mA}$$

Finding a buck converter which is suited for  $V_{\text{in,max}} = 100 \text{ V}$  and  $I_{\text{out}} = 9.182 \text{ mA}$  is hard, most buck converter are rated for much higher output current (typically 500 mA).

A buck converter selection guide from TI can be found here:

<https://www.ti.com/lit/sg/slyt729b/slyt729b.pdf>

In summary we decide to take a buck converter, which is rated for  $I_{\text{out,max}} = 500 \text{ mA}$ .

If we would plan to run the buck converter in CCM for such low output current ( $I_{\text{out}} = 9 \text{ mA}$ ) we would have to use a huge inductor because of the low available ripple current.

Therefore we design the buck converter for the lowest recommended value, which is  $I_{\text{out}} = 100 \text{ mA}$  according to the calculation tool:

<https://www.ti.com/lit/zip/snvc226>

### Maximum Duty Cycle

$$\begin{aligned}D_{\text{max}} &= V_{\text{OUT}} / (V_{\text{IN(max)}} * \eta) \\&= 5 \text{ V} / 60 \text{ V} * 0.7 \\&\approx 0.12\end{aligned}$$

### Input Capacitor:

According to SLTA055 it is recommended as a general rule of thumb, keeping the input peak to peak ripple amplitude below 75 mV keeps the rms currents in the bulk capacitors within acceptable limits.

The CL31B105KCHNNN 1.0uF\_100V X7R capacitor has a rms resistance of:

$$R_{\text{ESR}@500 \text{ kHz}} = 11.76 \text{ m}\Omega$$

With these numbers we can calculate the minimum input capacitance:

$$\begin{aligned}C_{\text{IN}} &\geq (I_{\text{out}} * D * (1 - D)) / (f_{\text{sw}} * (V_{\text{IN(ripple)}} - I_{\text{out}} * R_{\text{ESR}})) \\&\approx (0.01 \text{ A} * 0.12 * (1 - 0.12)) / (500 \text{ kHz} * (75 \text{ mV} - 0.01 \text{ A} * 11.76 \text{ m}\Omega)) \\&\approx 0.028 \text{ uF}\end{aligned}$$

Datasheet recommends 2.2 uF high quality X7S or X7R ceramic capacitor

but as we calculated before we should get away with way less.

Using CL31B105KCHNNN (1.0uF\_100V) capacitor with DC bias –65% at 60V and tolerance of ±10% gives us in the worst case:

$$C_{\text{IN,60V}} = 1.0\text{uF} * 0.9 * 0.35 = 0.315\text{uF}$$

TODO:

Double check if assumptions  
for input capacity are correct?  
Maybe use 2 \* 1u\_100V?

### Enable/Undervoltage Lockout (EN/UVLO)

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{IN(on)}} &= 1.5 \text{ V} * (1 + (R_{\text{UV1}} / R_{\text{UV2}})) \\&= 1.5 \text{ V} * (1 + (330 \text{ k}\Omega / 47 \text{ k}\Omega)) \\&= 12.03 \text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

### Switching Frequency

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Using } R_{\text{RON}} &= 25 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ results in:} \\f_{\text{sw}}(\text{kHz}) &= V_{\text{OUT}} * 2500 / R_{\text{RON}}(\text{k}\Omega) \\&= 500 \text{ kHz}\end{aligned}$$

### Buck Inductor:

It is recommended to set the ripple current to 30% – 50% of the rated load current, which in this case would be

$$\Delta I_L = 0.4 * 100 \text{ mA} = 40 \text{ mA}$$

$$\Delta I_L = (V_{\text{OUT}} / (f_{\text{sw}} * L_o)) * (1 - (V_{\text{OUT}} / V_{\text{IN}}))$$

$$\begin{aligned}L_o &= (V_{\text{OUT}} / (f_{\text{sw}} * \Delta I_L)) * (1 - (V_{\text{OUT}} / V_{\text{IN(nom)}})) \\&= (5 \text{ V} / (500 \text{ kHz} * 0.04 \text{ A})) * (1 - (5 \text{ V} / 40\text{V})) \\&= 218.75 \text{ uH}\end{aligned}$$

->  $L_o = 270 \text{ uH}$  with 10% tolerance (e.g. SRR1205–271KL) is in the worst case 243 uH

### Output Capacitor:

$$\begin{aligned}C_{\text{OUT}} &\geq \Delta I_L / (8 * f_{\text{sw}} * V_{\text{OUT(ripple)}}) \\&\geq 40 \text{ mA} / (8 * 500 \text{ kHz} * 0.005 * 5 \text{ V}) \\&\geq 0.4 \text{ uF}\end{aligned}$$

### Ripple Generation Network:

More information: SNVA776A

Use Type 3 "Minimum Ripple" network:

First condition is

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad C_A &\geq 10 / (f_{\text{sw}} * (R_{\text{FB1}} || R_{\text{FB2}})) \\&\geq 10 / 500 \text{ kHz} * 79 \text{ k}\Omega \\&\geq 253 \text{ pF.}\end{aligned}$$

Second condition is

$$(2) \quad R_A * C_A \geq ((V_{\text{IN(nom)}} - V_{\text{OUT}}) * T_{\text{ON}}(V_{\text{IN(nom)}})) / 20 \text{ mV.}$$

By calculating

$$\begin{aligned}T_{\text{ON}}(V_{\text{IN(nom)}}) &= D V_{\text{IN(nom)}} / f_{\text{sw}} \\&= V_{\text{OUT}} / (V_{\text{IN(nom)}} * \eta * f_{\text{sw}}) \\&= 5 \text{ V} / (48 \text{ V} * 0.65 * 500 \text{ kHz}) \\&= 0.321 \text{ us}\end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned}R_A * C_A &\geq ((V_{\text{IN(nom)}} - V_{\text{OUT}}) * T_{\text{ON}}(V_{\text{IN(nom)}})) / 20 \text{ mV} \\&\geq ((48 \text{ V} - 5 \text{ V}) * 0.321 \text{ us}) / 20 \text{ mV} \\&\geq 0.00069.\end{aligned}$$

Rearranging this to  $R_A$  gives us:

$$R_A \geq 0.00069 / C_A$$

To keep  $R_A$  within practical limits (100 k $\Omega$  <  $R_A$  < 1M $\Omega$  for low- $I_o$  converters) we select

$$C_A = 2200 \text{ pF}$$

which gives us

$$R_A \geq 313.7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Third condition is

$$(3) \quad C_B \geq t_{\text{tr-Settling}} / (3 * R_{\text{FB1}})$$

where  $t_{\text{tr-Settling}}$  is the desired load transient response settling time.

The datasheet calculates with 75  $\mu\text{s}$  settling time, resulting in:

$$C_B, 75 \mu\text{s} \geq 75.8 \text{ pF}$$

The application note chooses 50  $\mu\text{s}$  settling time, resulting in:

$$C_B, 50 \mu\text{s} \geq 50.5 \text{ pF}$$

To avoid capacitance fall-off with DC bias, use a COG or NPO dielectric capacitor for  $C_B$ .

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## Voltage & current sense

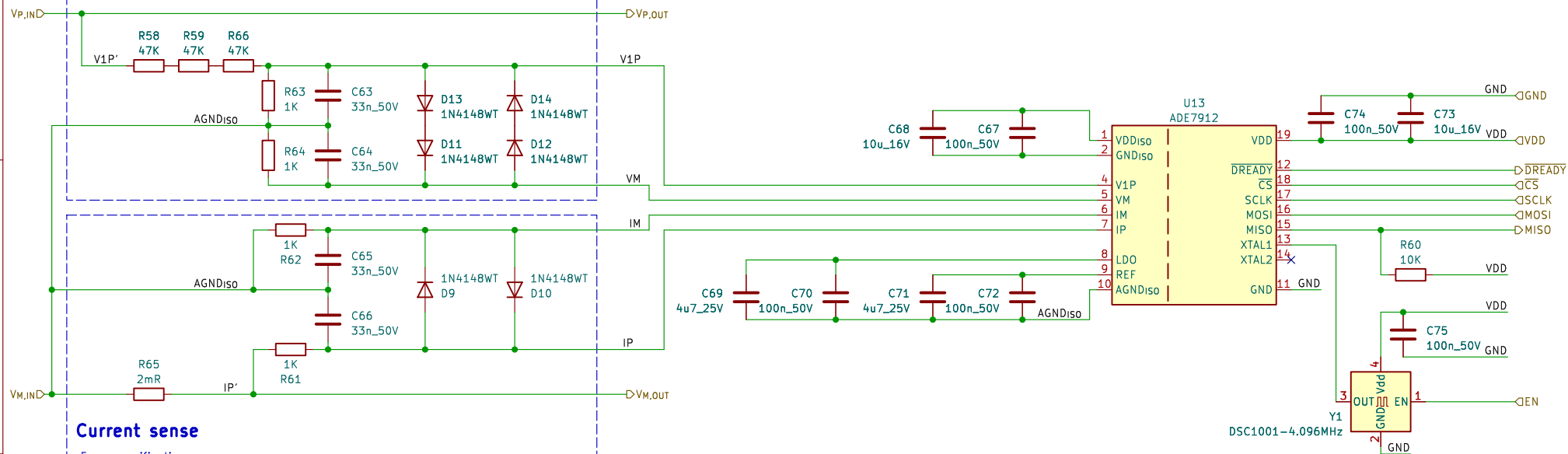
Anti-aliasing filter:  
 $f_c = 1 / (2\pi * R * C)$   
 $f_c = 1 / (2\pi * 1kR * 33nF)$   
 $f_c = 4.8kHz$

Overvoltage protection:  
The diodes protect the inputs of the ADE7912 from overvoltage.  
Thanks to the bidirectional use of the diodes, the inputs of the ADE7912 are also protected against transient overvoltages.

### Voltage sense

From specifications:  
Operating voltage range: 16–60V

Add 20% safety margin:  
 $U_{max} = 60V * 120\% = 72V$   
 $U_{V1P,max} = 0.5V$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Ideal resistor ratio:  $1 / 143$   
 $\Rightarrow R_1 = 1kR; R_2 = 3 * 47kR$



### Current sense

From specifications:  
Maximum input current: 12A

Add 20% safety margin:  
 $I_{max} = 60V * 120\% = 14.4V$   
 $U_{IP,max} = 31.25mV$   
 $\Rightarrow P_{max} = U_{IP,max} * I_{max} = 450mW$   
 $\Rightarrow R_{max} = U_{IP,max} / I_{max}$   
 $\Rightarrow R_{max} = 2.17mR$   
 $\Rightarrow R = 2mR$

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