

Developer Summit
June 8-10, 2021 • @ZephyrloT



IoT-enabled Solar Power Converters with Zephyr

MARTIN JÄGER - LIBRE SOLAR

The Libre Solar Project





The Libre Solar Project



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Energy Access Applications











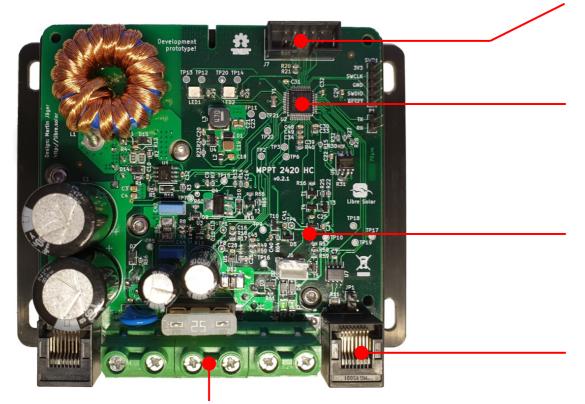






MPPT Charge Controller





Power terminals (solar, battery, load)

Internal extension port via UEXT connector





External communication ports (serial or CAN bus)

Firmware Requirements



Communications / IoT

- CAN bus for system-level control
- LoRaWAN
- GSM modem

Easy Customization

- Strict separation between board definition and application firmware
- Different application features should be easily selectable

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Power Electronics

- Tight coupling between ADC, DAC and PWM signal generation
- Hard real-time control: Missed deadlines could result in system failure
- Offloading of I/O with DMA
- Watchdog supervision for individual threads

Custom Devicetree bindings (1)



```
pcb {
        compatible = "charge-controller";
        type = "MPPT 2420 HC";
        hs-voltage-max = <90>;
        ls-voltage-max = <32>;
        dcdc-current-max = <20>;
    };
};
&timers1 {
    status = "okay";
    halfbridge {
        compatible = "half-bridge";
        pinctrl-0 = <&tim1 ch1 pa8 &tim1 ch1n pc13>;
        frequency = <70000>;
        deadtime = <300>;
    };
};
```

Hardware design parameters like current or voltage limits are specified via custom devicetree bindings.

Code example:

```
hs_voltage_max =
   DT_PROP(DT_PATH(pcb), hs_voltage_max);
```

Custom Devicetree bindings (2)



```
adc-inputs {
   compatible = "adc-inputs";
   v-low {
       io-channels = <&adc1 12>:
       multiplier = <105600>;
       divider = <5600>:
   };
   v-high {
       io-channels = <&adc1 15>;
       multiplier = <102200>;
       divider = <2200>:
   };
   i-dcdc {
       io-channels = <&adc2 1>:
       // amp gain: 25, resistor: 2 m0hm
       multiplier = <1000>;
                                // 1000
       divider = <50>;
   };
```

Some preprocessor magic to find position of single ADC measurement in the array written by the DMA controller with e.g. ADC_POS(i_dcdc):

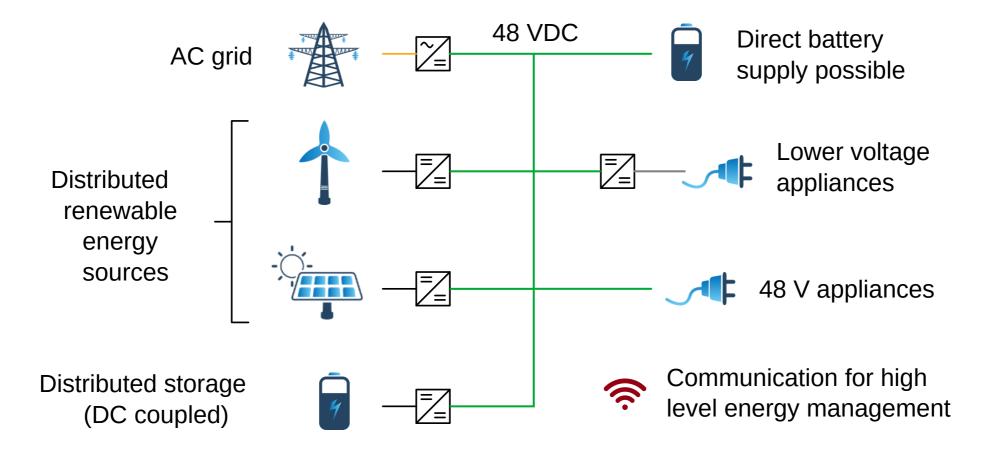
```
/*
 * Find out the position in the ADC reading array
 * for a channel identified by its Devicetree node
 */
#define ADC_POS(node) \
    DT_N_S_adc_inputs_S_##node##_ADC_POS

#define ADC_ENUM(node) node##_ADC_POS,

enum {
    DT_FOREACH_CHILD(DT_PATH(adc_inputs), ADC_ENUM)
    NUM_ADC_CH // trick to get number of elements
};
```

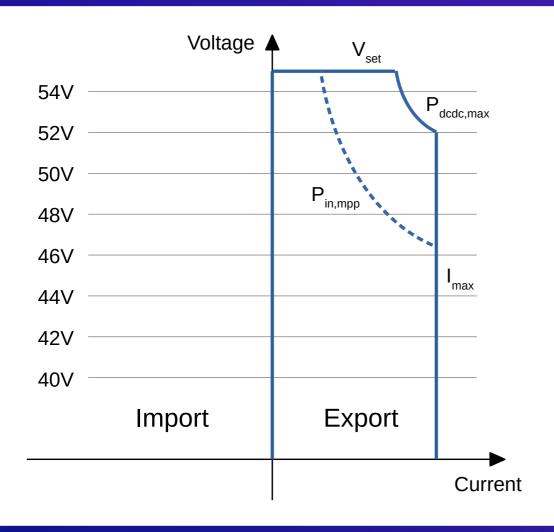
48V DC Grid





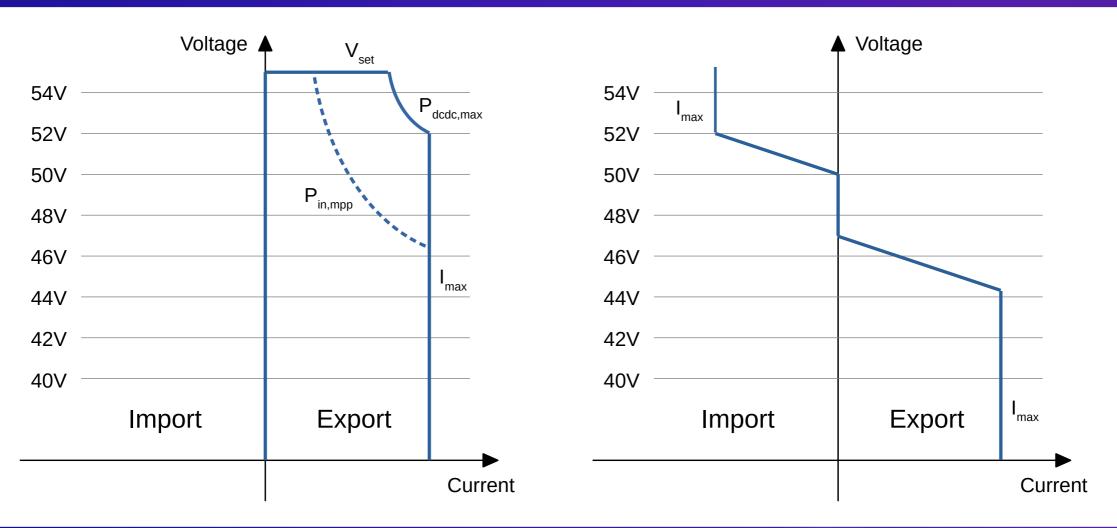
Droop Control: Solar Panel and Battery





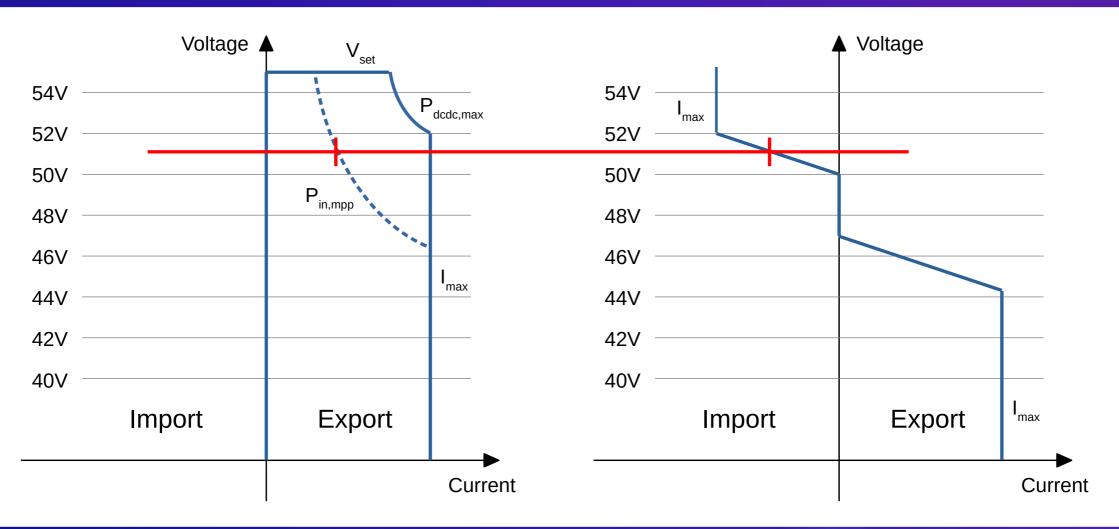
Droop Control: Solar Panel and Battery





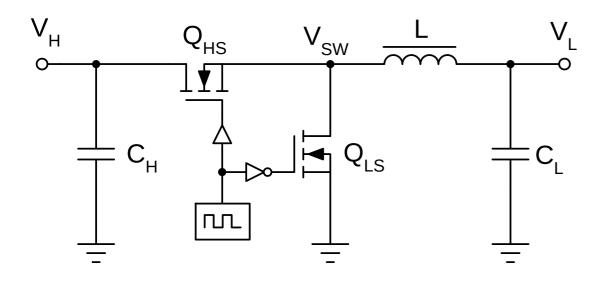
Droop Control: Solar Panel and Battery





Synchronous DC/DC Converter

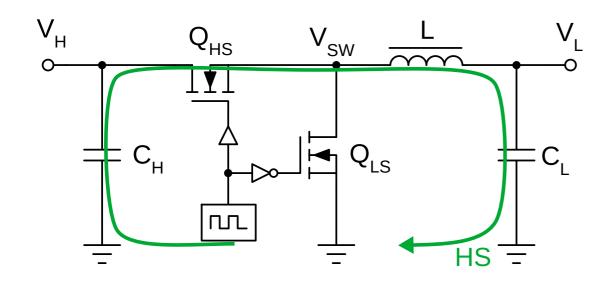


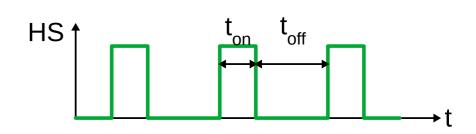


$$D = t_{on} / (t_{on} + t_{off}) = V_L / V_H$$

Synchronous DC/DC Converter



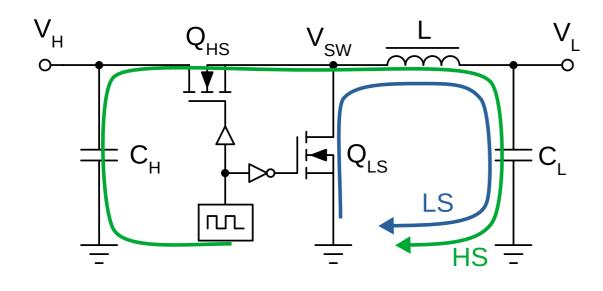




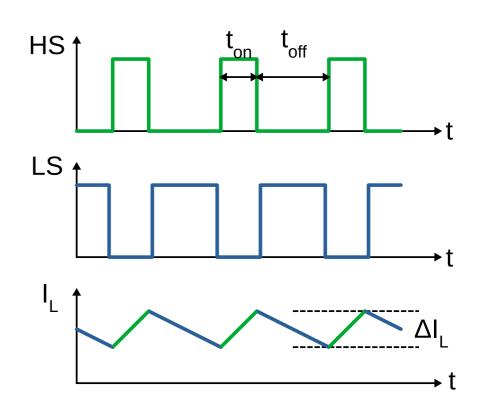
$$D = t_{on} / (t_{on} + t_{off}) = V_L / V_H$$

Synchronous DC/DC Converter



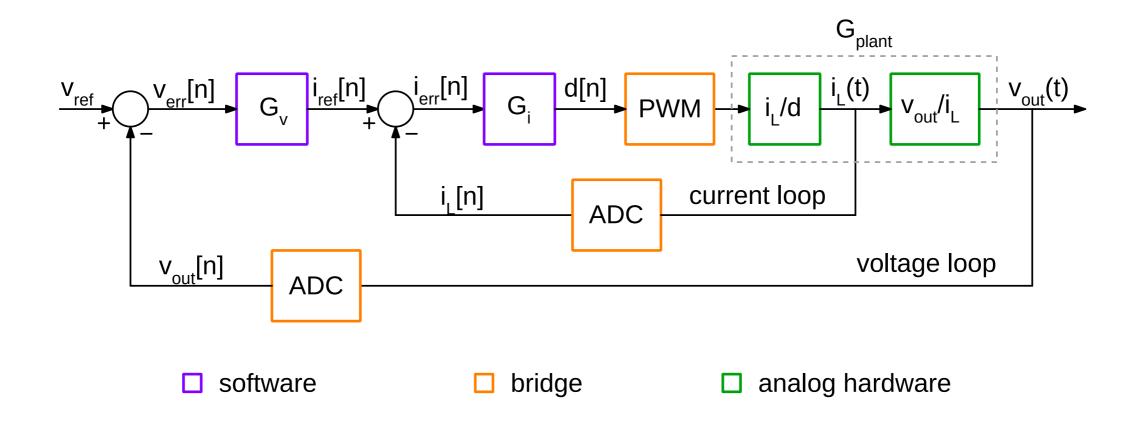


$$D = t_{on} / (t_{on} + t_{off}) = V_L / V_H$$



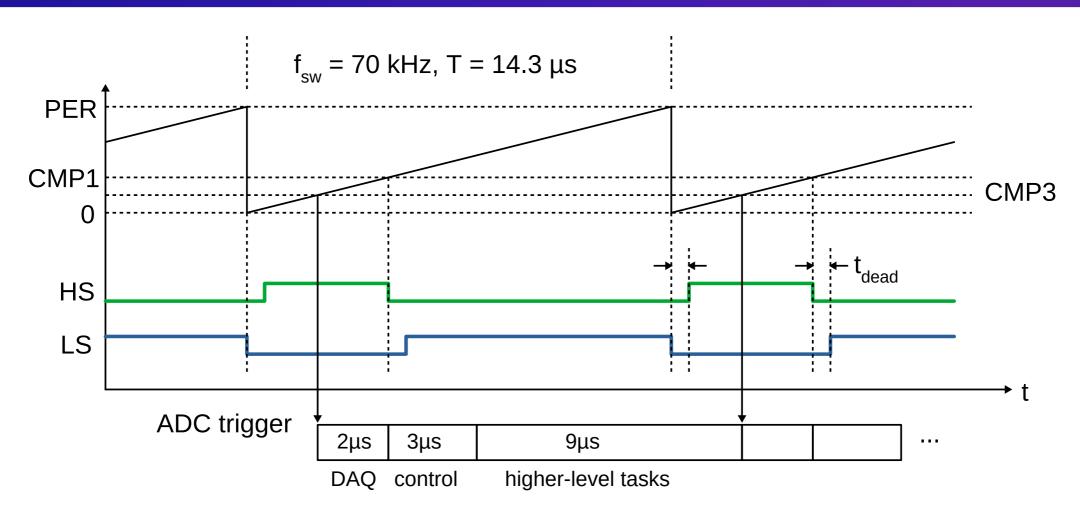
Digital Control of DC/DC converter





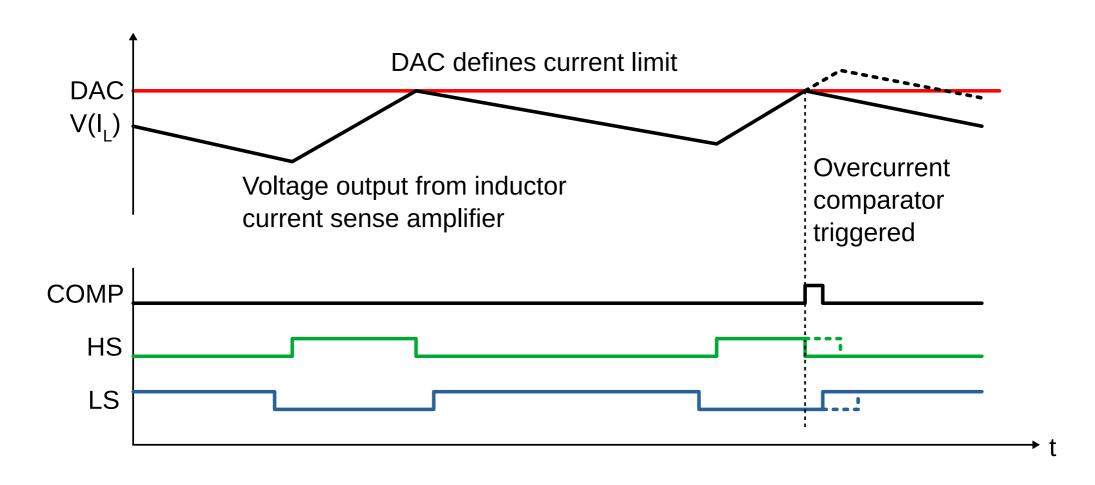
Timing: HRTIM with ADC trigger





Cycle-by-cycle current limiting





Summary



- Zephyr is a great basis for power electronics development
 - IoT-related functions available out of the box
 - Also industrial protocols like Modbus and CANopen supported
 - Vendor HALs allow easy customization for specific hardware
- Possible future additions
 - High-resolution timer driver
 - Hardware-triggers to connect timers, ADC, DAC and comparators
 - Further offloading of peripherals using DMA

Zephyr[™] Project

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