

AC ripple in a DC system



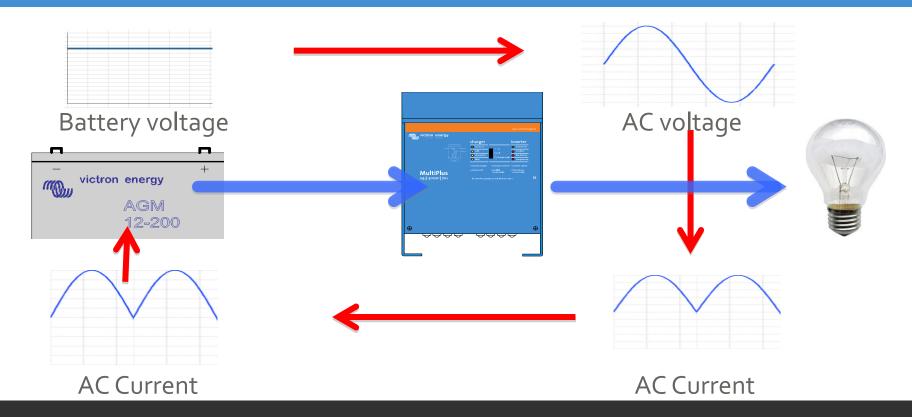
| File Port selection Target Defaults Options Special Help | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|---|---|
| 10 E | | | General Inverter Charger Battery monitor Virtual switch | |
| Quattro | | | | |
| | UMains IMains | X | System frequency Enable 2-3 phase | |
| | UOut IOut | ::: X | © 3 phase | |
| | Hdc | V | Parallel systems | |
| - | Udc ripple rac | V | Number of slaves 0 Two leg 3 phase 120* | |
| | Freq. Out Freq. In | Hz Hz | Internal transfer switch | |
| | SoC Ignore AC | | Accept wide input frequency range (45-65 Hz) Ground relay | |
| | aux. relay | | AC low disconnect 180 V AC high connect 265 V | |
| | | | AC low connect 187 V AC high disconnect 270 V | |
| | | | UPS function □ | |
| | | | Dynamic current limiter | |
| | | | AC1 input current limit 50.0 A Overruled by remote (priority) | |
| | | | AC2 input current limit 30.0 A ✓ Overruled by remote | |
| Victr | on Energy | | | 3 |

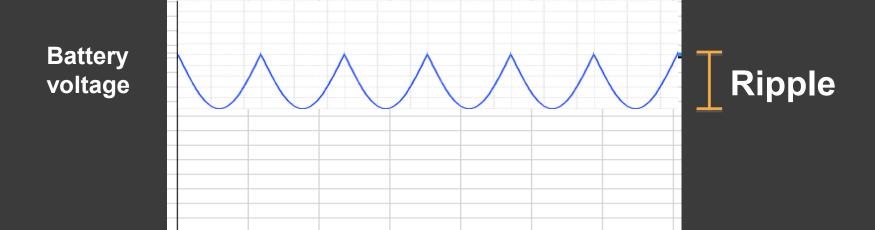




Ripple appears in a system were the power source is a battery



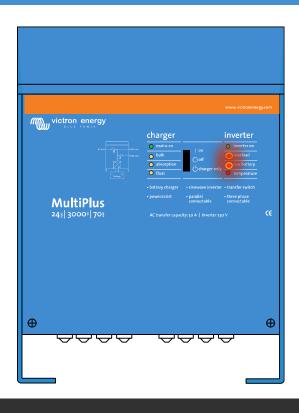




Because the battery drops in voltage when there is a load a ripple will appear



Ripple LED indication



An perfectly wired installation will under full load give a ripple of +/- o,6 to o,8 volt.

LED indications:

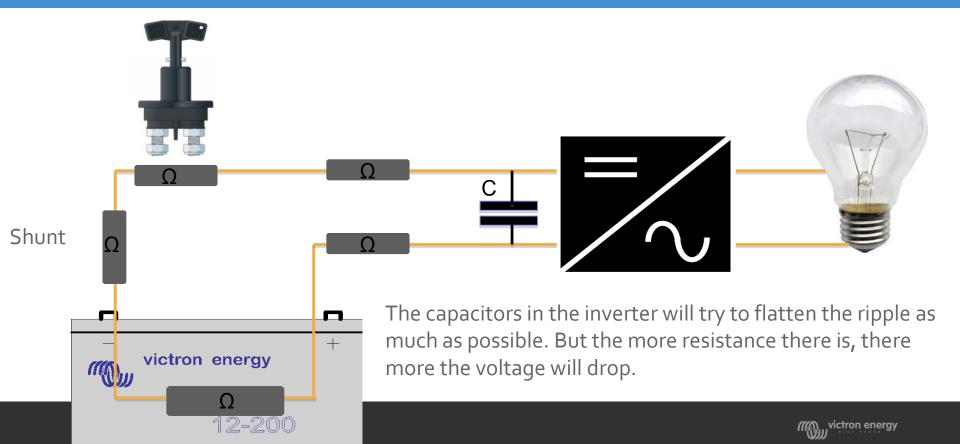
Overload and low battery together

flash > 1,2V ripple

lit up > 1,5 V ripple (unit locked out)



Low resistance in DC system results in low ripple

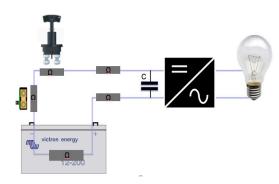


Results of ripple

- Due to large currents in the capacitors the lifetime of inverters decreases
- Due to the discharge/charge effect the battery lifetime is limited
- Due to ripple during charging the charge power is reduced.
- Due to the ripple also other connected loads will suffer from the same ripple

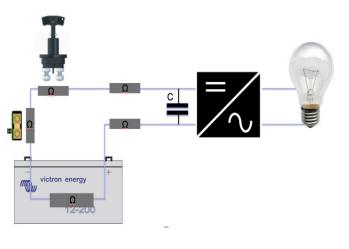
Tips:

- 1) The height of the ripple can be seen in VEConfigure
- 2) DC Ripple can also be measured by having the multi meter on the ac range but measure on the DC system





Low resistance in DC system results in low ripple



Make sure resistance in the DC system is LOW

In practice:

- The capacity of the battery bank must be high enough
- Use as little cable length as possible
- Use the correct size (*)
- Use quality main switches
- Avoid to much fuses
- Avoid more then one shunt in a system

(*) Rule of thumb; Amps/3 = size mm2 up to 5 metre (every 5 mtr one step size up)

















Energy. Anytime. Anywhere.

