

**Introducing
HD-Wave
Technology**

September, 2015

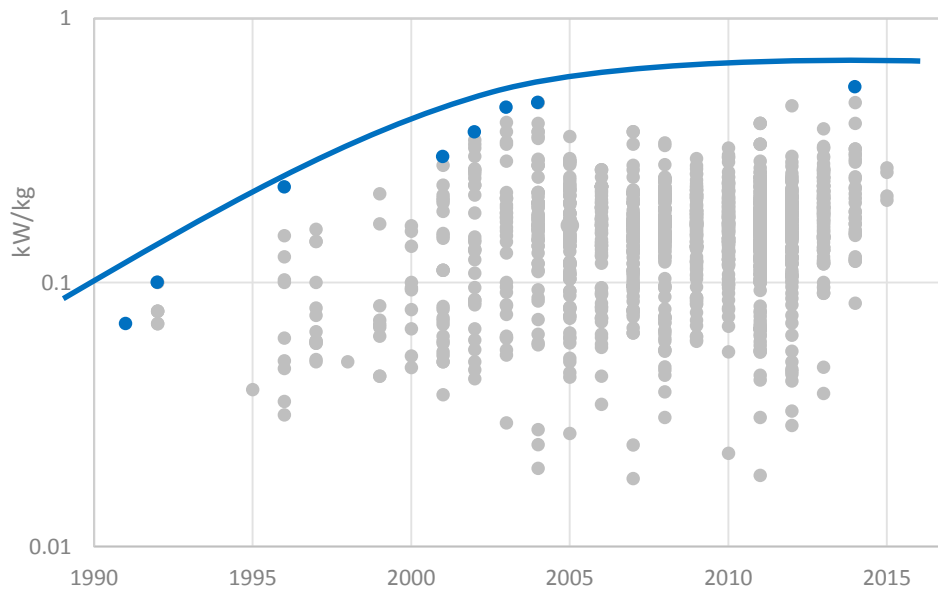
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PV Inverters – Slow Pace of Change

- PV inverter technology has made limited progress in improving size, efficiency, and manufacturing costs
 - For example, the maximum power per kg ratio* improved by only 5x
- Compare this to the computer industry, which has seen a doubling in processing power every 18-24 months

Inverter kW/kg improvements over 25 Years



Source: Photon database

* Measures power per weight
* Very good metric for inverter cost structure

What is Holding Back Progress?

- Conversion design has remained fundamentally unchanged
- Existing technologies force the usage of large magnetics and cooling elements
 - This makes inverters expensive to manufacture and install

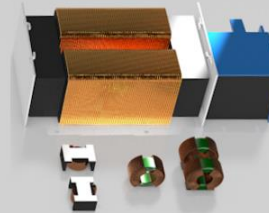
Current Inverter



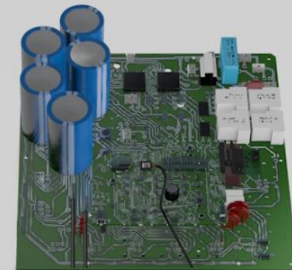
Cooling Components



Magnetics



Electronics



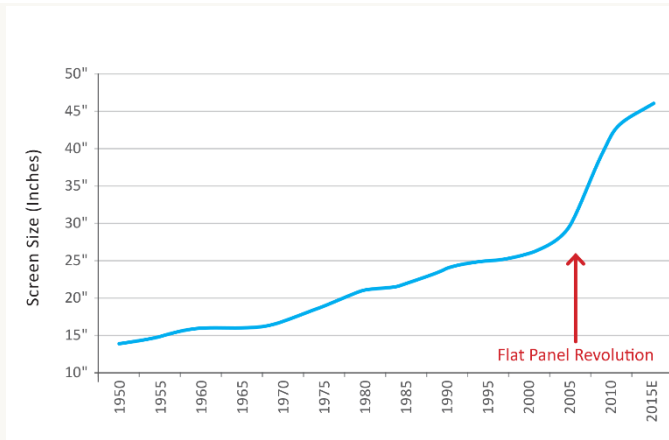
Inverters & TVs: A Comparable History **solar**edge

- Since the 1930s, TV technology was dominated by CRTs
- Even the best TVs were bulky, power hungry, used heavy glass and magnetics and were bound to mechanical constraints
- Improvements were limited:
 - Size due to physical nature of the components
 - Resolution due to analogue imaging
 - Difficult to manufacture
 - Costly components



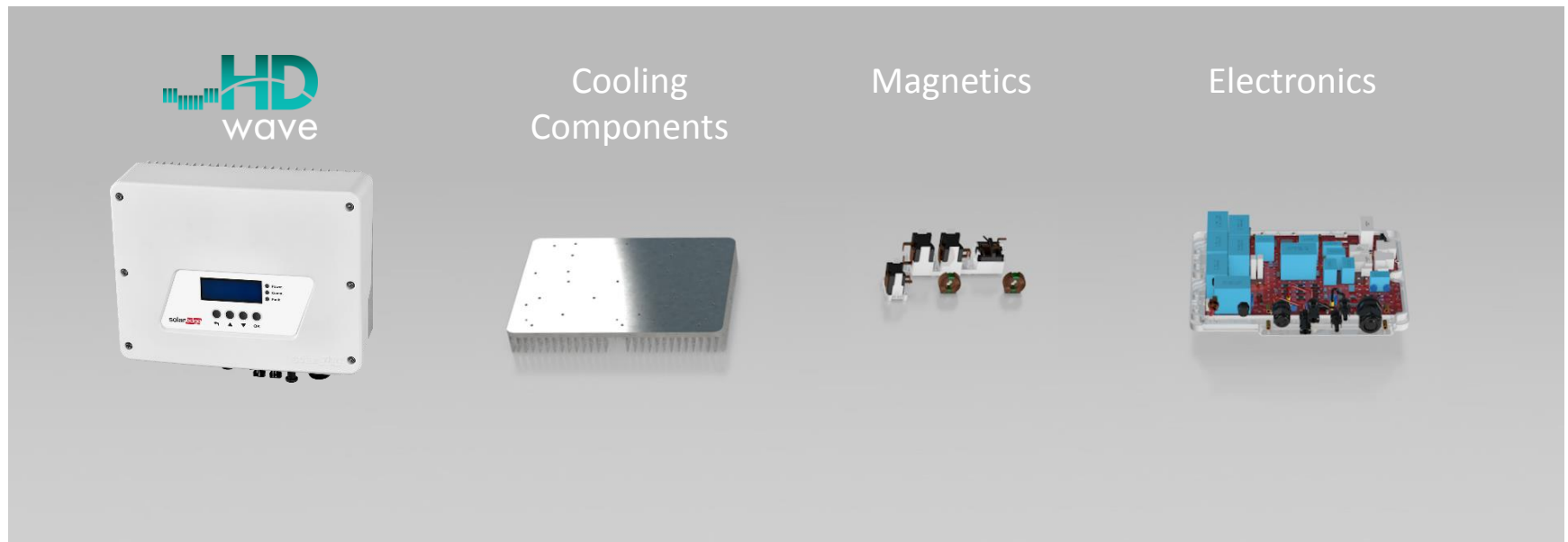
- In the 2000s, flat screen TVs unlocked the industry by replacing CRT and magnetics with electronic components allowing:
 - Slimmer and lighter TV sets, for wall-mounting
 - Higher resolution using digital processing
 - Scalable manufacturing
 - Lower cost

Average Living Room Television Size by Year



A New Era for Inverters – HD-Wave

Distributed switching and powerful DSP processing to synthesize a clean sine wave for a dramatic reduction in the magnetics and heavy cooling elements



Breaking the Mold

Magnetics and cooling elements are no longer the barriers to progress

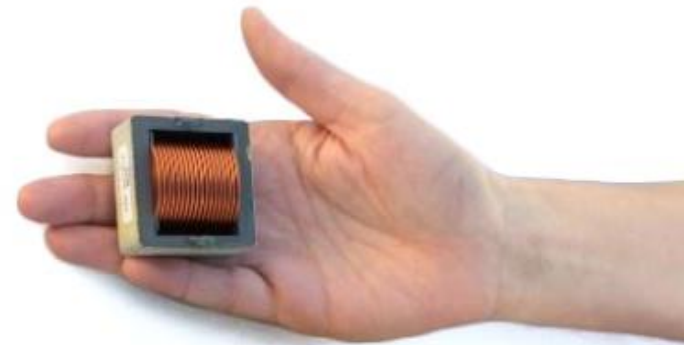
Current Technology



16 x less magnetics



HD-Wave Technology



Breaking the Mold

Magnetics and cooling elements are no longer the barriers to progress

Current Technology



2.5 x less cooling



HD-Wave Technology

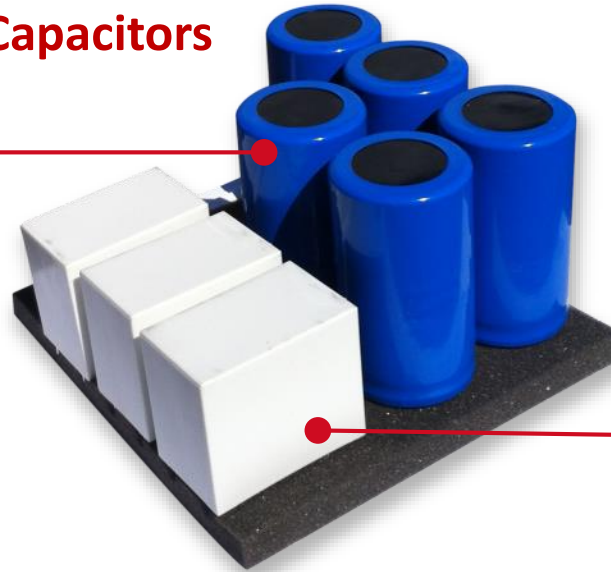


More Reliable Internal Components

Capacitors

Current Technology

Utilizes electrolytic capacitors as industry standard



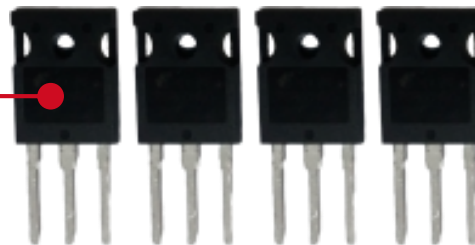
HD-Wave Technology

Utilizes thin-film instead of electrolytic capacitors

Switching Elements

Current Technology

Bulky and medium-performing transistor switches



HD-Wave Technology

Much smaller, efficient and cost effective standard silicon switches



Inverter
with DC
Disconnect
Switch



Current SolarEdge Inverter *

Power: 7.6 kW

Volume: 46.3 liters / 12.2 gallons

Weight: 25 kg / 55 lbs

Efficiency CEC: 98%

** Already one of the smallest string inverters on the market*



Next Gen HD-Wave Inverter

Power: 7.6 kW

Volume: 22.5 liters / 5.9 gallons

Weight: 11.5 kg / 25 lbs

Efficiency CEC: 99%



Current SolarEdge Inverter *

Power: 6 kW

Volume: 29.9 liters / 7.9 gallons

Weight: 22 kg / 48.5 lbs

Efficiency: 97.5%

** Already one of the smallest string inverters on the market*



Next Gen HD-Wave Inverter

Power: 6 kW

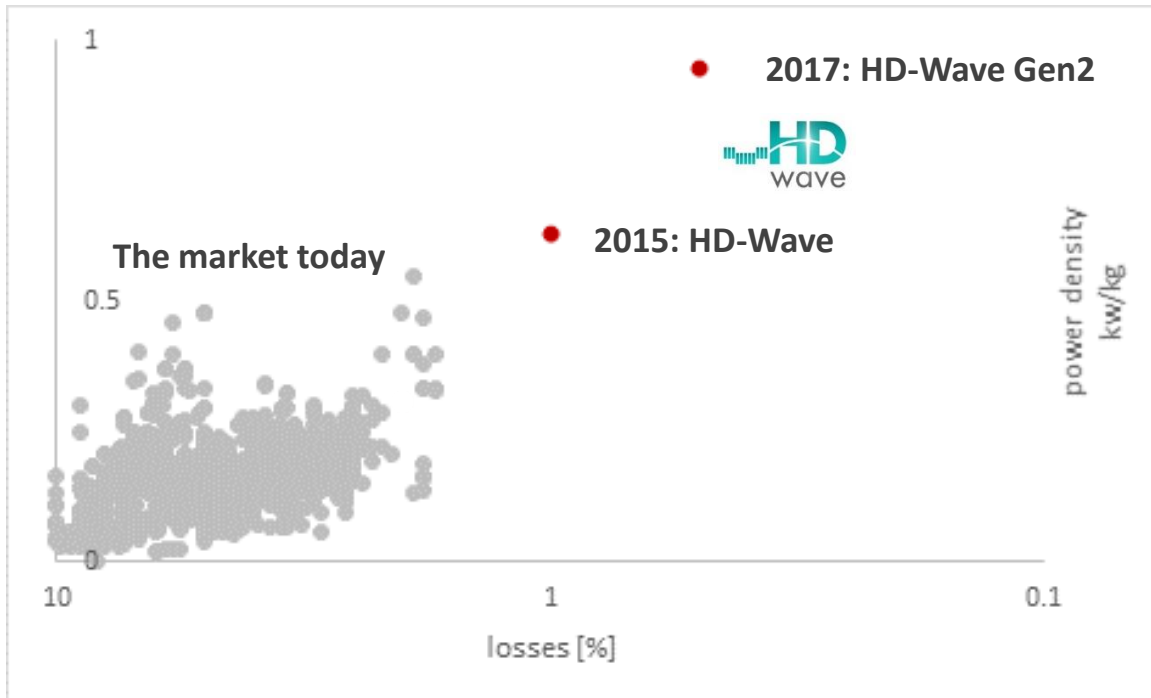
Volume: 14.5 liters / 3.8 gallons

Weight: 9.5 kg / 21 lbs

Efficiency: 99%

What Does the Future Hold?

- HD-Wave will separate even further from the pack in efficiency and power per weight ratings
- Continuous improvement based on increased processing power and silicon integration



Source: Photon database

A New Era for PV Inverters

- Small and lightweight at <10 kg
- 99% weighted efficiency (33%-50% less losses than the market)
- Built-in meter with $\pm 0.5\%$ accuracy
- Up to 1.5 kW self-sustaining power outlet option (for backup power)
- Superb reliability due to lower heat dissipation & thin-film instead of electrolytic capacitors
- Up to 165% oversizing allowed

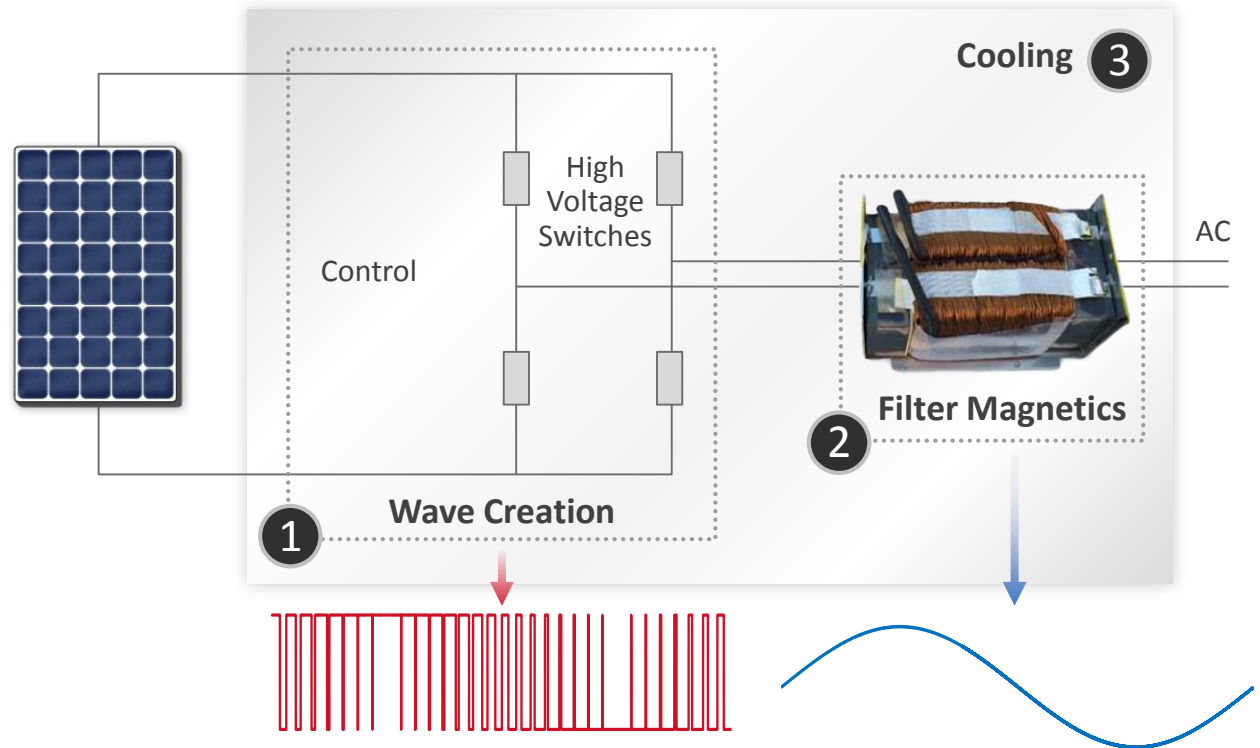


Additional HD-Wave Slides

Traditional PV Inverter

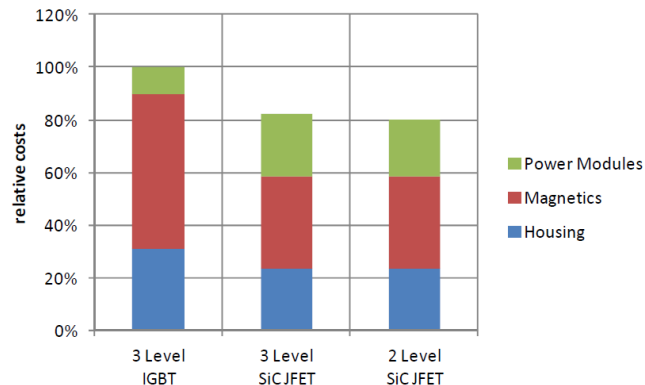
Current technology is based on:

- 1 Silicon-based electronics to create a **crude** sine wave
- 2 Magnetics to filter a sine wave
- 3 Metallic enclosures, cooling systems and fans to dissipate heat



Magnetics and cooling hold back inverter technology today

- Emergence of SiC & GaN switching devices heralded as breakthrough in power electronics, bringing:
 - Increased inverter efficiency, resulting in smaller heatsink
 - Estimated 20 to 50% reduced inverter costs
- However, any improvements in efficiency overshadowed by:
 - 2-5x higher pricing, negating savings in magnetics & heatsink cost
 - Limited sourcing – a risk for inverter suppliers
 - Unproven reliability

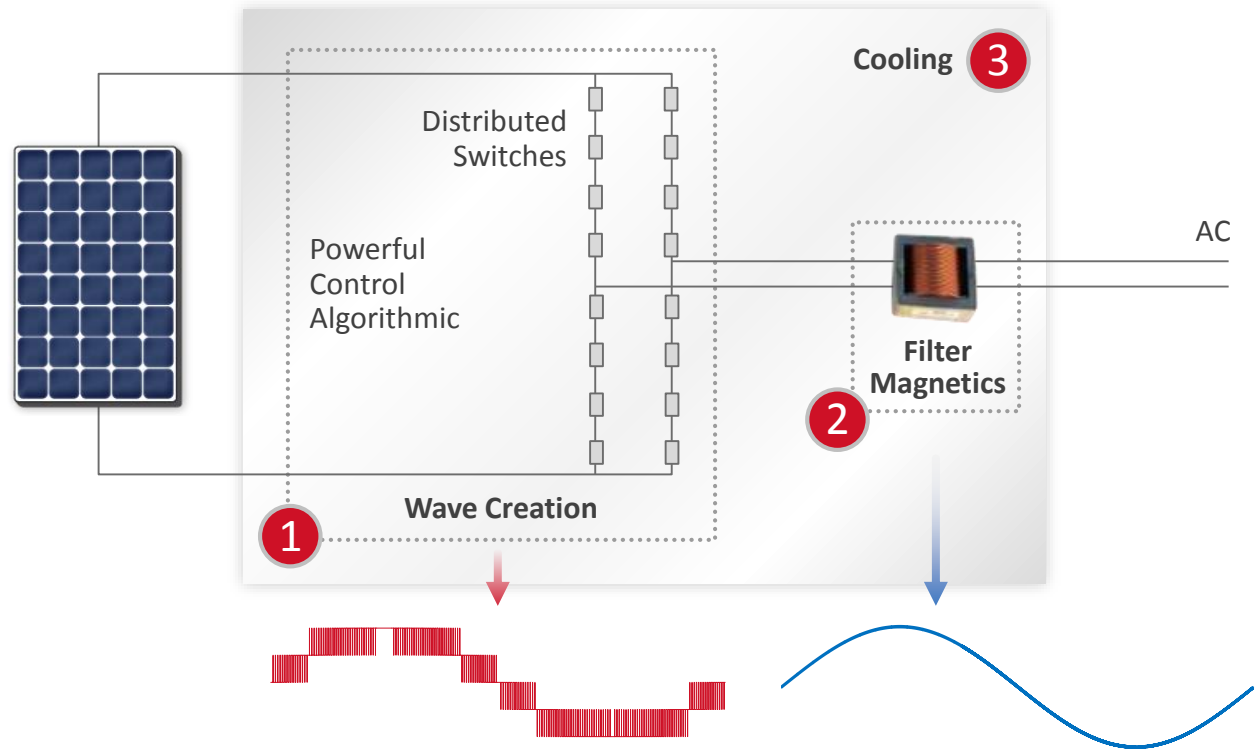


**Only 20% SiC cost reduction
in 5 years since release**

The HD-Wave Revolution

SolarEdge technology based on:

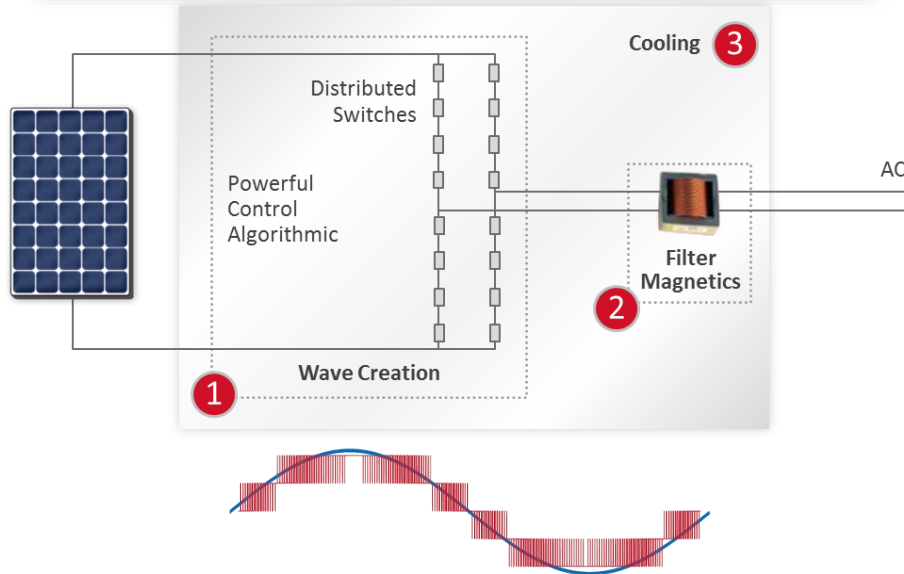
- 1 Distributed **multi-level switching** elements to create a sine wave
 - Powerful DSP processor synthesizes a **clean** sine wave
- 2 Less magnetics is required to create the AC sine wave
- 3 Highly efficient design with minimal heat loss to reduce cooling requirements



Inverter design no longer restrained by mechanical components

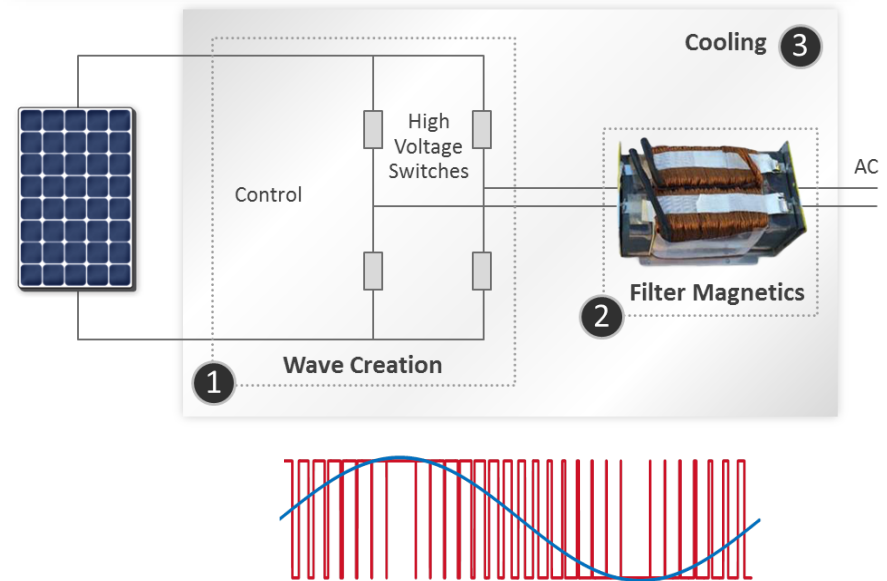
HD-Wave vs. Traditional Technology

HD-Wave Technology



- 1 **Distributed multi-level switching** elements creates a sine wave
 - Powerful DSP processor synthesizes a **clean** sine wave
- 2 Less magnetics is required for filtering
- 3 Highly efficient design with minimal heat loss reduces cooling requirements

Traditional Technology

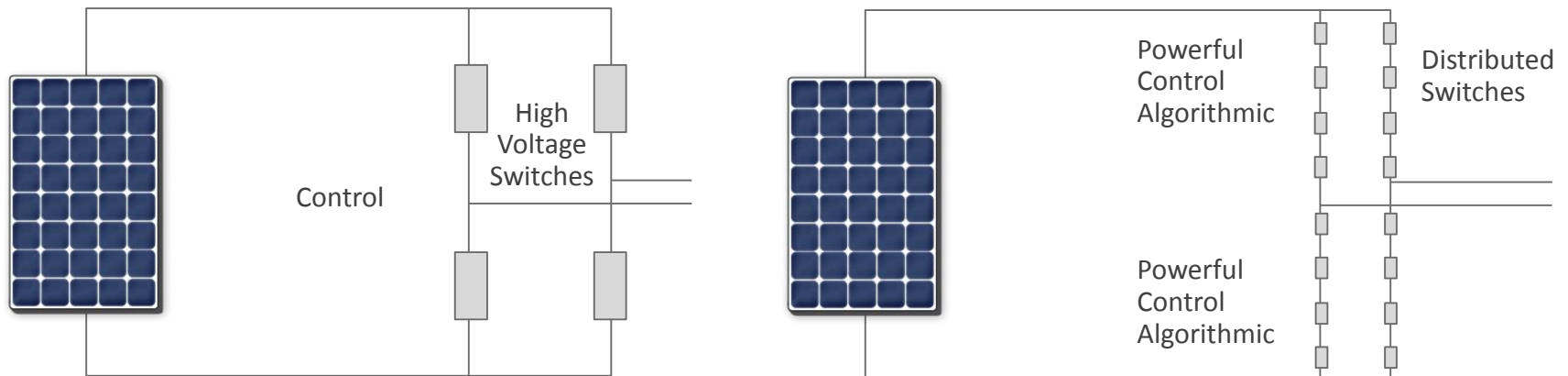


- 1 Today, inverter switching elements create a **crude** sine wave
- 2 Magnetics filter a sine wave
- 3 Metallic enclosures, cooling systems and fans dissipate heat

What is Distributed Switching?

- Many silicon transistors and a powerful DSP processor to synthesize a clean sinus wave

From Single to Multi-Level Switches



- The distributed switching elements are highly efficient
 - Reduced heat losses eliminates need for large and heavy aluminum heatsink

Thank you

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