activated due to a malfunction and the like, and thus an inverter output voltage is not output. Accordingly, when the activation of the inverter main circuit of the station building power generation unit 10 is not detected (the voltage detector 40 does not detect DC 100 volts) even after a predetermined time (for example, 10 seconds) has passed following the start of the operation of providing the power supply of DC 100 volts to the inverter control circuit, the start-up power generation unit 30 determines that there is a malfunction and ends the operation of providing the power supply of DC 100 volts. A display panel or the like may be provided to give a notice of a malfunction to outside when it is determined that there is such a malfunction.

[0024] With a configuration in which the start-up power generation unit 30 generates power supply of DC 100 volts for the inverter control circuit only during the period since the station building power generation unit 10 is activated and an inverter output voltage (AC ~~120~~210 volts) is output until DC 100 volts is output from the control-circuit power generation unit 20, the loss of a switching device (the IGBT 34) used for the DC-DC converter can be minimized, and accordingly a cooler (not shown) can be also downsized. Further, the transformer 35 does not need to constantly provide power supply to the inverter control circuit and therefore the output capacity can be suppressed, and thus downsizing and cost reduction thereof can be realized. For the above reasons, the downsizing and cost reduction of the start-up power generation unit 30 can be realized. Because the execution time of the operation by the start-up power generation unit 30 to generate power supply of DC 100 volts for the inverter control circuit is limited to less than a predetermined time (for example,