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# Utility Scale Solar and Wind North America

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**WORKSHOP - RELIABILITY, COST AND PERFORMANCE RISK OF PV CONNECTOR FAILURES**



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# Connector Reliability Across the US Solar Sector

DOE Solar Energy Technologies Office Agreement 38531

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**Electric Power Research Institute:** Tapasvi Lolla, Wayne Li  
**NREL:** Andy Walker, Vignesh Ramasamy, Jal Desai

## Our investigation has four parts

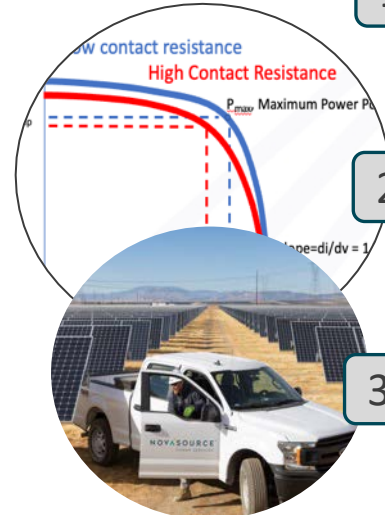
1. Fact Finding/ Field Inspections



2. Forensics Analysis



3. Techno-economic Analysis



4. Outreach & Knowledge Transfer



# Part 1. Field Inspections (national campaign)

In 2023, Sandia visited six PV power plants (20-100MW) in 3 states (effort is ongoing).

## Many examples of poor installation:

- Over-stripped cables, with wires exposed
- Mis-mating of connectors ( “compatible” is a misnomer)
- Improper torquing
- Connector not matched to cable gauge
- Exposure of connectors to moisture and UV
- Loose-hanging cables subjected to mechanical stress and conductor degradation
- Overtight cable ties and over-reliance on cable ties, which have short lifespan)
- Fouling of connector prior to installation

FIELD-MADE CONNECTORS



ALL CONNECTORS



## Also, field evidence for manufacturing problems:

- Cracks in connector sheath
- Different j-boxes and connectors for same make and model of PV module



# Part 2. Forensics Analysis

## LEVEL 1 – Non-destructive (Sandia)

- Acquisition and curation of COTS connectors
- Acquisition of fielded connectors via site visits or mail-in program
- Inspection and characterization
  - Electrical (IEC 62852)
  - Polymeric sheath (imaging, FTIR)
  - Quality of assembly (crimping; o-ring; cap nut; end cap torque)
- Maintenance of confidential database including site metadata and lab results for each connector



Thermal distortion of fielded connector →



High resistance: operating temp of 99°C →



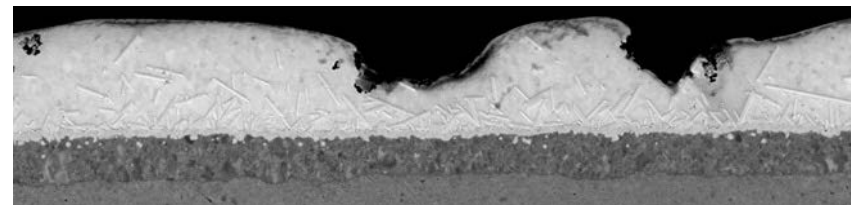
## LEVEL 2 – Destructive (EPRI) – Early stages (baseline characterization)

- Metallographic sectioning and scanning electron microscopy for analysis of:
  - Inclusions in metallic composition of pin/sleeve matrix
  - Surface coating morphology

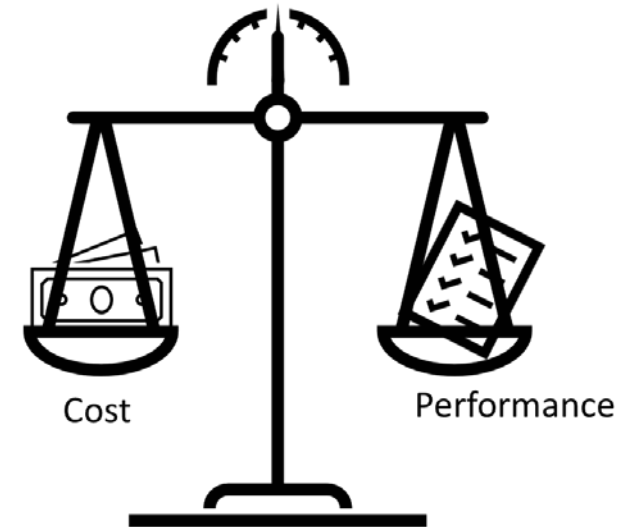
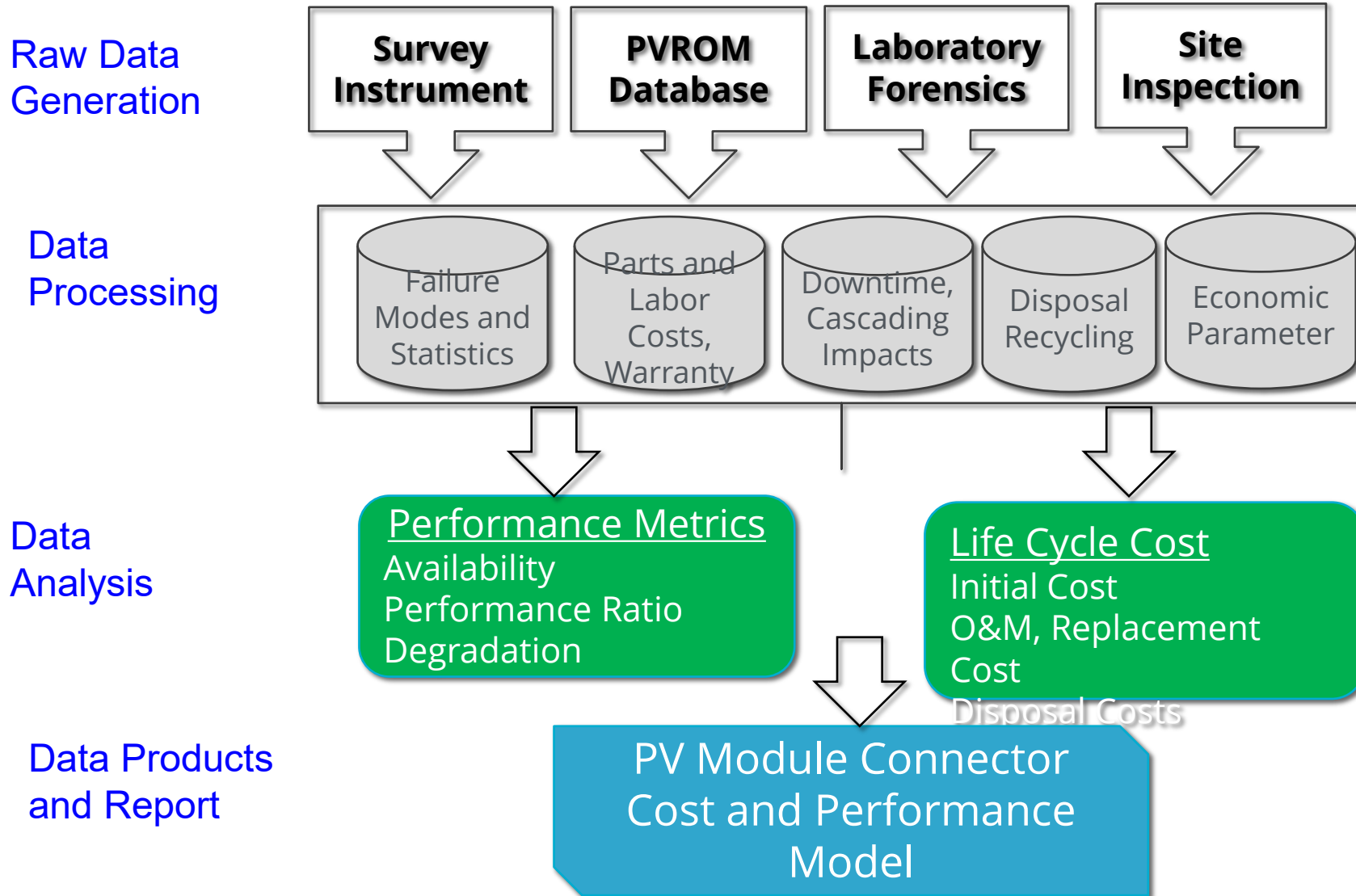
Sample preparation prior to SEM imaging →



Non-uniformity of the outer layer of a connectors surface coating →

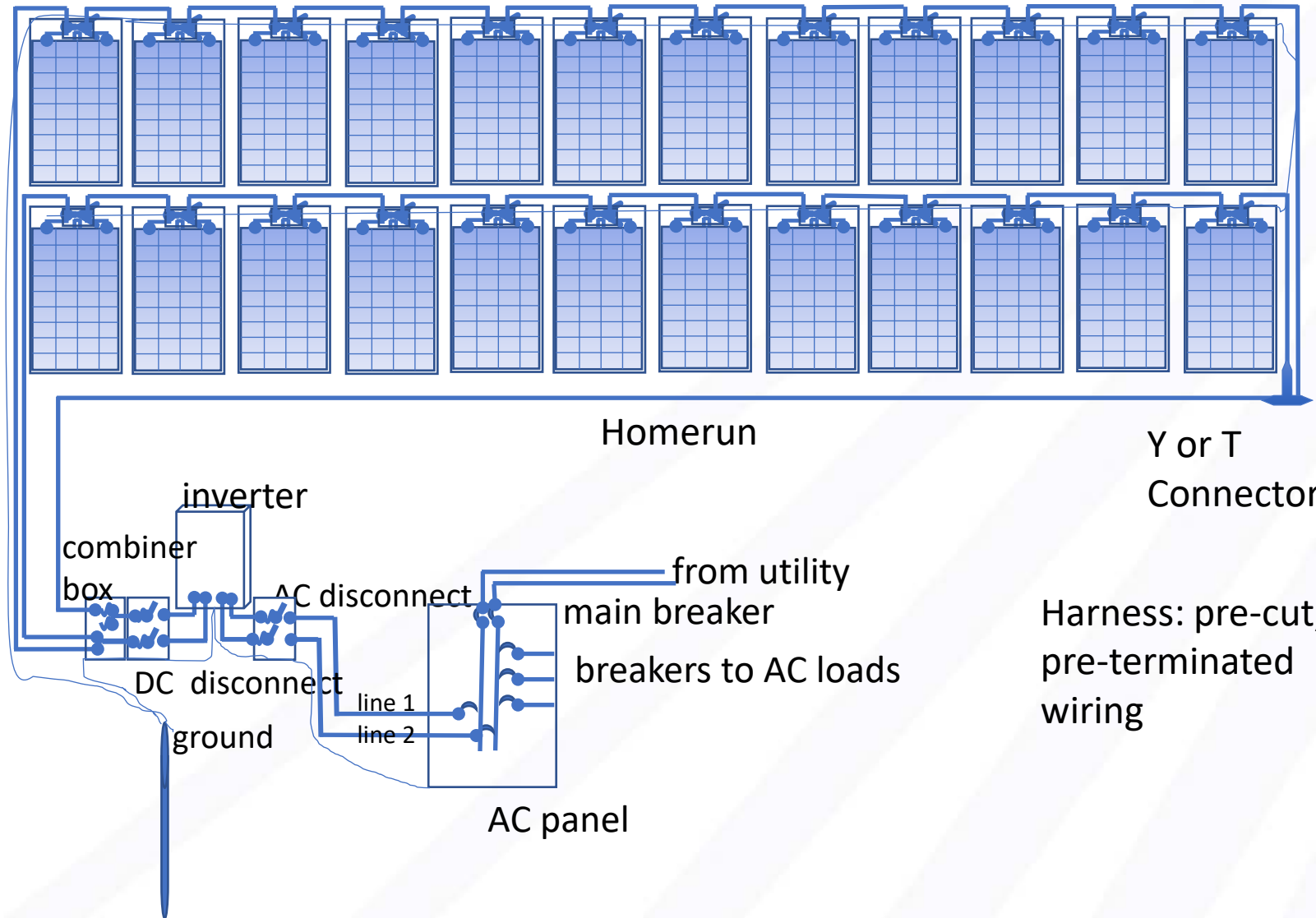


# Task 3: Techno-Economic Evaluation; we need your help in this process



# Types of Connectors

PV Module-to-Module Connector



Connector type described in 522 PV O&M Records (PV ROM)

CONNECTOR TYPE	
<b>PV Module</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Homerun</b>	<b>77</b>
Power	43
Communication	42
Sensor	29
<b>Y or T Connector</b>	<b>25</b>
Fiber Optic	19
<b>Harness</b>	<b>16</b>
IDF Connector	11
Coolant Board	7
tracker control	2
WAGO	2
Fence	1

Harness: pre-cut, pre-terminated wiring

# WORD OCCURRENCE IN 522 O&M WORK ORDERS (PVROM)

ENVIRONMENT CONDITION	
Water	18
Snow	9
Moisture	3
Lightning	3
Wind	1
Hurricane	1
Hail	1

CAUSE OF DAMAGE	
Recall	70
Install Error	24
Broken Modules	19
Mowing	10
Corrosion	10
Vegetation	9
Animal	4
Dirt	4

CONDITION OF CONNECTOR	
Ground Fault	136
Burn	90
Melt	56
Loose/Pulled	49
Arc Fault	40
Damage	40
Fire	32
Crimp	4

DETECTION OF FAILURE	
Inspect	86
Thermal/Infrared	74
UAS/UAV/Drone	52
Aerial	25

PVROM database contains site-level operations, maintenance, and production records from 6 industry partners for more than 50,000 O&M tickets at 837 sites in United States,



# Stories told in Maintenance Records...

- Inverter indicates fault
- Inspection reveals
  - Ground Fault
    - Connector submerged in water

- PV Module Connectors
  - Factory installed
  - Low failure rate but very numerous
- Harness
  - Factory or local cut-and-crimp operation
  - Higher failure rates
- Homerun
  - Field installed connector
  - Highest failure rate

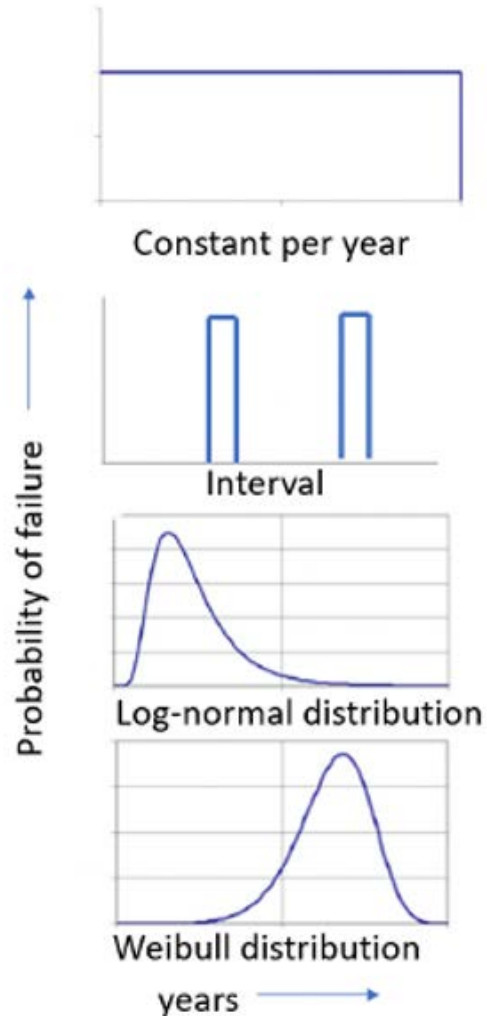
- Manufacturer Recall
  - All connectors in system replaced

## Periodic Inspection

- Connectors visually burned or melted

- Infrared Image indicated hot string of PV modules
- Inspection reveals
  - Open circuit
    - Connector pulled off leads when snagged by Mower

# FAILURE DISTRIBUTIONS FOR COST MODEL



Failure Category for Connectors	Type of Distribution	Scale	Shape
<b>Repair</b>	Weibull	38.24	1.0
<b>Replace</b>	Weibull	20.37	1.43
<b>Reset</b>	Weibull	123.86	1.15
<b>Modify</b>	Weibull	532.23	0.84
<b>Inspect</b>	Fixed Interval	5	
<b>Clean</b>	Fixed Interval	20	

Question: There is a bell-shaped curve with some failures even the first year, but would you agree that on average a connector is replaced after 20 years?

“Repair” is considered the same as “Replace” in terms of cost  
 “Modify” is very infrequent and neglected.

# Connector Replacement Costs

All connector measures (repair, replace, reset, modify, inspect, clean) are performed by Journeyman Electrician

Question: Is \$24/hour (from NBLIS) a reasonable assumption for labor cost?...seems low.

Service Category	Hourly Rate (\$/hour)	Labor Multiplier (fully loaded)	Loaded Rate (\$/hour)	Scope of Work	Qualifications
Journeyman electrician	\$17	1.38	\$24.12	Connector repair, replace, reset, inspect, clean	(estimated) 50 OSHA Card; training in arc-flash, lock-out/tag-out, and other special protective equipment and procedures; NABCEP PV Installer certification; experience in the design of medium voltage electrical systems. 5+ years experience with PV systems; color vision.

Activity Description	Labor hrs per unit	Material/ Other Cost per unit
Replace Connector	0.10	\$4
Inspect Connector	0.01	\$0
Clean Connector	0.05	\$0

Question: Is \$4/connector reasonable cost per replacement part?

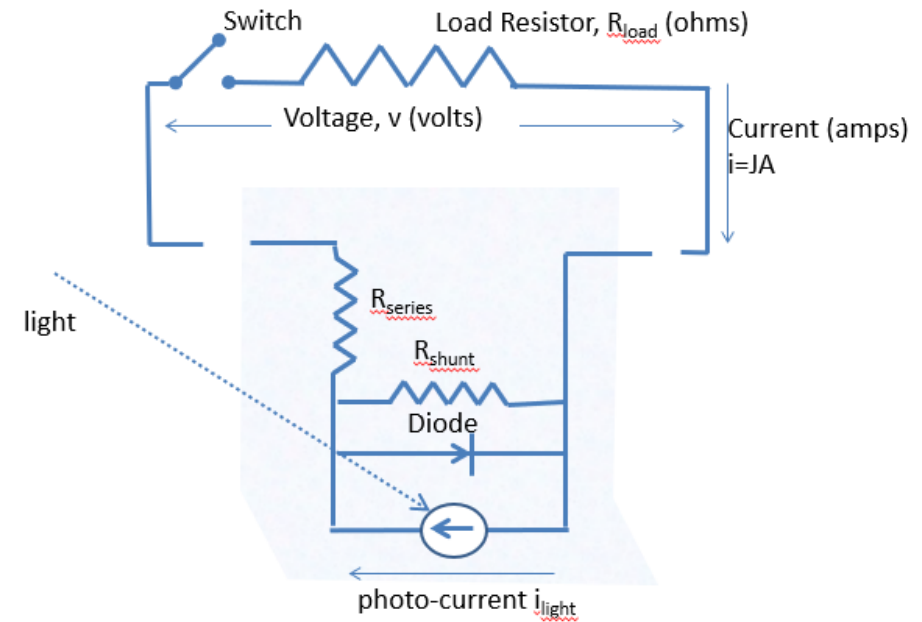
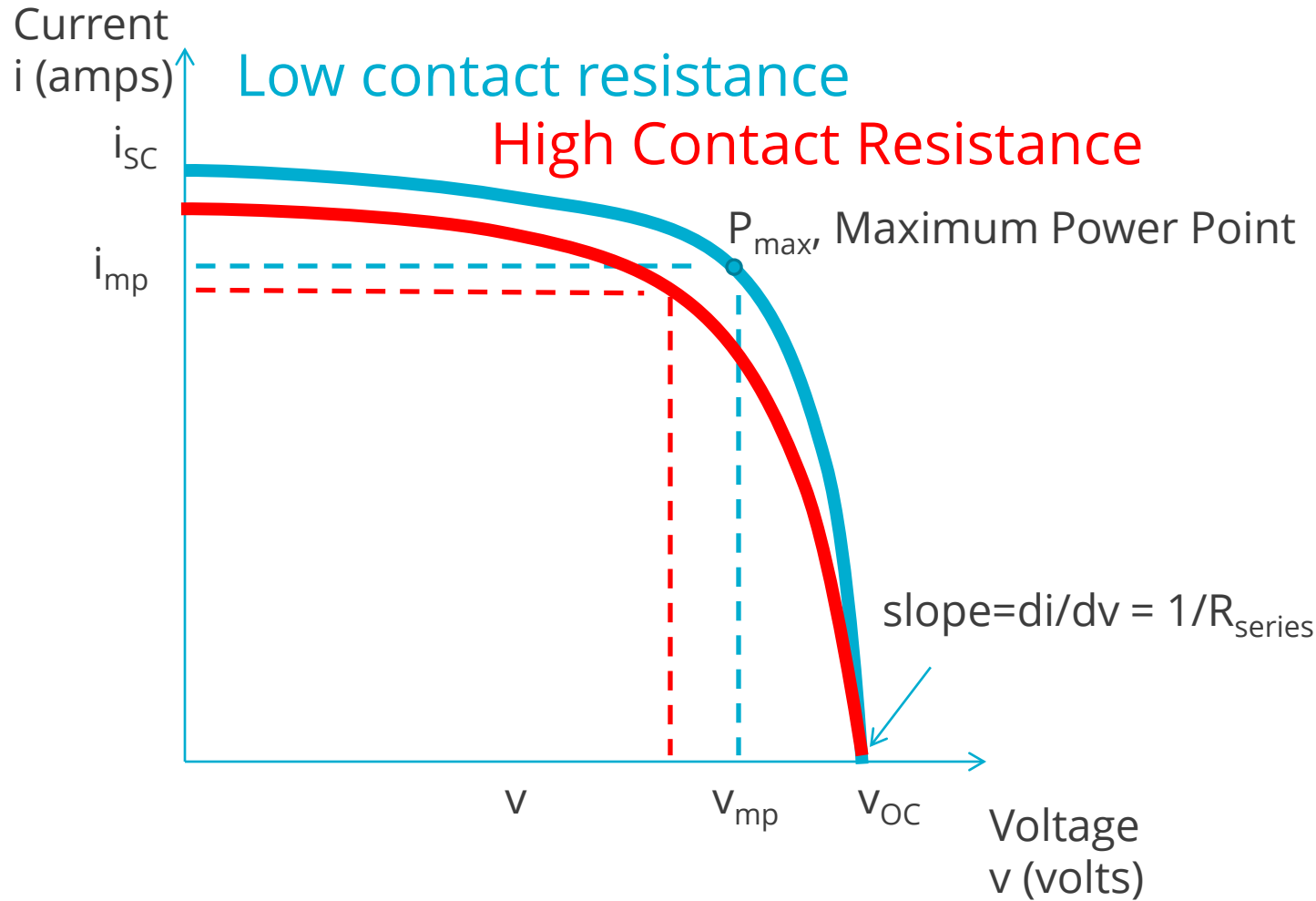
# Example: O&M Cost for 100 MW Utility-Scale PV System

Lifetime NPV by Component Type			
Component	Avg. Cost/Yr	NPV (Life)	% of Total
AC wiring	\$9,859	\$155,132	1%
Insurance	\$447,500	\$7,041,618	25%
Asset Management	\$610,731	\$9,610,140	34%
Cleaning/Veg	\$253,380	\$3,987,052	14%
DC wiring	\$18,417	\$289,805	1%
Connector	\$103,357	\$1,626,362	6%
Documents	\$22,952	\$361,155	1%
Electrical	\$6,719	\$105,722	0%
Inverter	\$84,302	\$1,326,529	5%
Mechanical	\$92,986	\$1,463,177	5%
Meter	\$16	\$248	0%
Monitoring	\$61	\$957	0%
PV Array	\$118,116	\$1,858,609	7%
PV module	\$5,570	\$87,641	0%
Roof	\$0	\$0	0%
Tracker	\$0	\$0	0%
Transformer	\$448	\$7,053	0%
(blank)	\$0	\$0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,774,413</b>	<b>\$27,921,201</b>	<b>100%</b>

Question: With these assumptions the cost model predicts levelized cost of \$103k/year, or 6% of total, associated with connectors,,, is that reasonable estimate of Cost in your experience?

# Lost Production

High connector resistance causes losses  
 $I^2R$  losses plus losses due to I-V curve



$$J_{sc} = J_{light} - J_0 \left[ e^{\frac{q(J_{sc}R_{series})}{kT}} - 1 \right] - \frac{J_{sc}R_{series}}{R_{shunt}}$$

Approximation for short circuit  $I_{sc} = I_{light}$  as we apply an increased  $R_{series}$  and decreased voltage,  $v$ , the potential barrier that electrons must overcome increases, and fewer electrons have energy to do this

PV ROM Data from T. Gunda Sandia Natl Lab 1/18/2023  
Maintenance ticket close date minus open date.

<b>Failure Category for Connectors</b>	<b>Median Downtime (Hours)</b>	<b>Mean Downtime (Hours)</b>
<b>Repair</b>	190.9	759.8
<b>Replace</b>	226.5	1578.6
<b>Reset</b>	28.0	424.1
<b>Modify</b>	39.5	282.5
<b>Other</b>	331.3	1559.0

Question: To estimate lost production, should we use the 9 days median or 65 days average downtime per replaced connector? How to consider outliers with very long down-times?

PVROM database contains site-level operations, maintenance, and production records from 6 industry partners for more than 50,000 O&M tickets at 837 sites in United States,

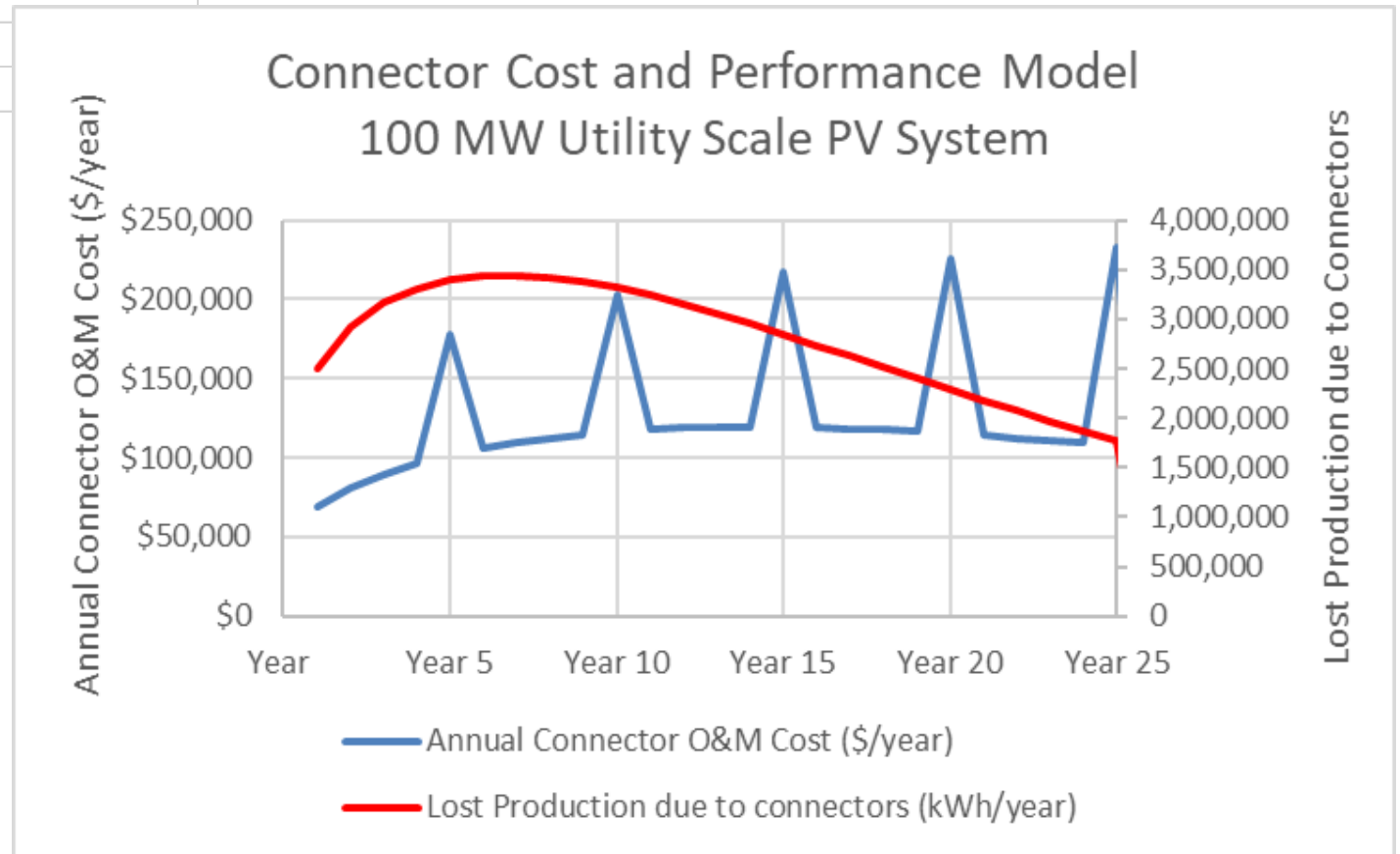
## Production Impacts of Each Connector Failure

Activity Description	Component Downtime (hours)	Rated Power (DC) of Plant affected by each Component Downtime (kW)	Whole-system Downtime (hours)
Repair Connector	191.00	5.74	0.00
Replace Connector	226.00	5.74	0.00
Reset Connector	28.00	5.74	0.00
Modify Connector	39.00	5.74	0.00
Inspect Connector	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clean Connector	0.00	0.00	0.00

Question: Each connector failure results in loss of DC power of one string of modules (could overestimate lost production)?  
No whole-system downtime?

# LCOE represents Cost/Production.

System Name	100 MW Utility-Scale PV
<b>Results</b>	
Annualized O&M Costs (\$/year)	\$1,774,563
Annualized Unit O&M Costs (\$/kW/year)	\$17.75
Maximum Reserve Account	\$5,299,351
Net Present Value O&M Costs (project life)	\$27,923,565
Net Present Value (project life) per Wp	\$0.279
NPV Annual O&M Cost per kWh	\$0.016





## Risks well beyond “lost production”

“Fire Department informed ...of a small fire on site...it is two connectors that are hanging from a rack and arcing. Utility notified and requested that they open their recloser immediately...the site was disconnected on the MV side. ”

“called in..to report a fire due to a short circuit at the array. It was a small fire (smaller than a campfire)...extinguished with a fire extinguisher...fire is not active. Some damage to a module due to fire”

“We are an O&M company and have seen plenty of ... lost revenue due to bad connectors overheating, melting, starting ground faults or arc fault fires...”



Question: How can we represent issues beyond connector COST and LOST PRODUCTION?

# Resources: Operation and Maintenance

- Model of Operation and Maintenance Costs for Photovoltaic Systems\*  
<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy20osti/74840.pdf>.
- Performance of Photovoltaic Systems Recorded by Open Solar Performance and Reliability Clearinghouse (oSPARC)\*<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/75162.pdf>.
- Best Practices in Operation and Maintenance of PV Systems\*, 3rd Ed.  
<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/73822.pdf>
- Severe Weather Impacts on Photovoltaic Plant Operations <https://www.osti.gov/biblio/1837045-weather-impacts-solar-pv-operations-summary-current-body-knowledge-implications-further-investigation>
- Insurance in the Operation of Photovoltaic Plants <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/78588.pdf>
- Best Practices at the End of the Photovoltaic System Performance Period  
<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/78678.pdf>
- PV Fleet Performance Data Initiative: Performance Index-Based Analysis  
<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/78720.pdf>
- Cybersecurity in Photovoltaic Plant Operations <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/78755.pdf>
- “PV ROM (Reliability, Operations & Maintenance) Database” Sandia National Laboratories  
<http://energy.sandia.gov/tag/pvrom/> Reference for alpha and beta in Weibull failure distributions

For more information or to participate, please contact:

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