# Impacts of PV Module Connector Failures on Cost and Performance of Utility Scale Photovoltaic Systems

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Connectors have historically been viewed as essential—but relatively uninteresting—components of a PV system, with a functional role that has been
overshadowed by the industry's focus on module efficiency and lower manufacturing and installation costs.

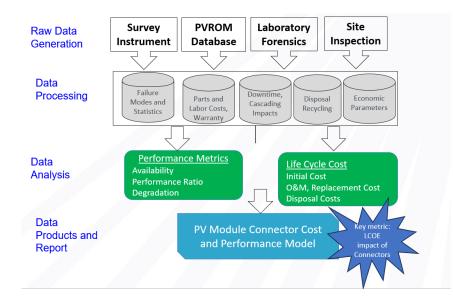
Defective and degraded connectors affect system performance in profound ways, from power losses to increased O&M needs, to catastrophic failure and fire. In
addition, degrading and failed connectors raise the specter of higher insurance rates, levelized cost-of-energy (LCOE) increases, and decreased confidence in
the reliability of solar-generated power.

 To advance the science of connector reliability, the US Department of Energy has funded a collaboration of Sandia National Laboratories, National Renewable Energy Laboratories, Electric Power Research Institute with activities described on the project website: https://energy.sandia.gov/programs/renewableenergy/hotovoltaic-solar-energy/projects/pv-connectors/.

Overall, the objective of this project is to help drive the industry toward higher-quality connectors and improved installation practices, thus increasing the
performance, reliability, safety and availability of the US solar infrastructure.

Techno-economic analysis (TEA) data is collected in parallel with field data and industry interviews to quantify the impact of connector failure on PV lifecycle
economic metrics, including energy yield, 0&M expenses and levelized-cost-of-energy (LCOE). This work will include the modeling and analysis of power
losses, 0&M expenses and other soft costs related to failed connectors and will measure the impact of connector degradation and failure on a plant's LCOE.

# Methodology:



# **References:**

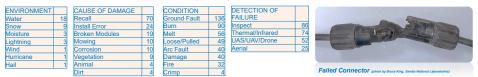
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# Word Occurrence in 522 O&M Work Orders (PVROM)



### **Results:**

- In the example of this 100 MW Utility-Scale PV system, the annual maintenance cost varies from year to year. There is an upward escalation of corrective
  maintenance costs caused by: 1) inflation increasing the cost of O&M; and 2) Weibull distributions showing increasing failure in later years. Every five years
  the cost of cleaning and inspection is visible.
- The "annualized" value (life cycle cost/year) is \$72k/year associated with connectors. Dividing by plant size gives \$0.72/kW/year additional O&M costs for connectors.
- A reserve account of \$187k would be arranged to quickly repair larger-than-average correctional maintenance costs (such as storm damage).
- · Over the 25-year analysis period connectors represent almost \$1.5M in life cycle cost.

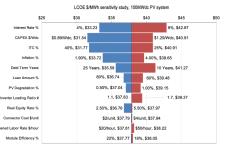






- In addition to the maintenance costs of connector, they contribute to downtime and lost production (kWh not generated due to connector failure).
   In dividing by reduced production, the per-kWh-delivered of \$0.00088/kWh includes the cost of maintenance and also the lost production of connector
- in dividing by reduced production, the per-kwin-delivered of \$0.00080kwin includes the cost of maintenance and also the lost production of connect maintenance and underperformance and represents about 7% of the maintenance cost per kWh.

	Cost with Connectors	Cost without Connectors	Impact due to Connectors
Annualized O&M Costs (\$/year)	\$ 1,361,350	\$ 1,289,417	\$ 71,933
Annualized O&M Costs (\$/year)	\$ 1,301,350	\$ 1,289,417	\$ 71,933
Annualized Unit O&M Costs (\$/kW/year)	\$ 13.61	\$ 12.89	\$ 0.72
Maximum Reserve Account	\$ 5,216,127	\$ 5,028,907	\$ 187,220
Net Present Value O&M Costs (project life)	\$ 28,274,335	\$ 26,780,331	\$ 1,494,004
Net Present Value (project life) per Wp	\$ 0.28274	\$ 0.26780	\$ 0.01494
NPV Annual O&M Cost per kWh	\$ 0.01259	\$ 0.01172	\$ 0.00088



### Future Work:

- Collect More Failure Data
- Address Liability Risk
- Expand TEA analysis to include other PV system components
- Other types of connectors (IDC)
   Rapid Shutdown Devices
- Eventually all components

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