

The Ultimate Guide to PV Connector Safety



BAD CONNECTORS CAUSE PV FIRES

A Brief History of Connectors

- NEC required licensed electricians to make all connections over 50 V
- 2000**
 - Radox and MC4 develop first push fit connectors. MC4/ Staubli dominate the market
 - Amphenol disrupts the industry with MC4 "compatible" Connector
- 2008**
 - NEC bans opening connectors under load and requires positive locking mechanisms
- 2018**
 - Market is flooded with MC4- "Compatible" connectors from different suppliers
- 2020**
 - NEC requires BOTH parts of a connector pair must be tested together and certified to mate.
- Future**
 - Universal design standards
 - Better Installer Training
 - More Research

Solar connectors are easily overlooked when PV systems operate as expected. But when they fail, they can cause fires that jeopardize safety and property.

These incidents are more likely to occur as installed solar capacity grows and more connectors are deployed to the field, particularly in markets without a skilled solar workforce and in projects installed by new or temporary crews.

PV Connector Best Practices

- DO NOT CROSSMATE** connectors
- SPECIFY & VALIDATE** manufacturer, type, & authenticity
- INSTALL CORRECTLY** with manufacturer-approved tools
- QA/QC INSTALLATION** requirements in EPC contracts
- INSPECT REGULARLY** during preventative maintenance

Common PV Connector Issues

Poor or Loose Connections lead to increased resistance over time.



Over-torqued Backnuts compromise the seal and integrity of the connector body.



Water and Sunlight Exposure will degrade the connector material over time.



Signs of overheating due to operating outside material temperature range.



Under-torqued Backnuts do not properly seal the gasket around the conductor jacket.



Insufficient Bend Radius compromises the integrity of the backnut seal and internal crimp.



Cross-threaded Backnuts can compromise the watertight seal.



Inconsistent Install Methods are indicated by inconsistent threads at the backnut.

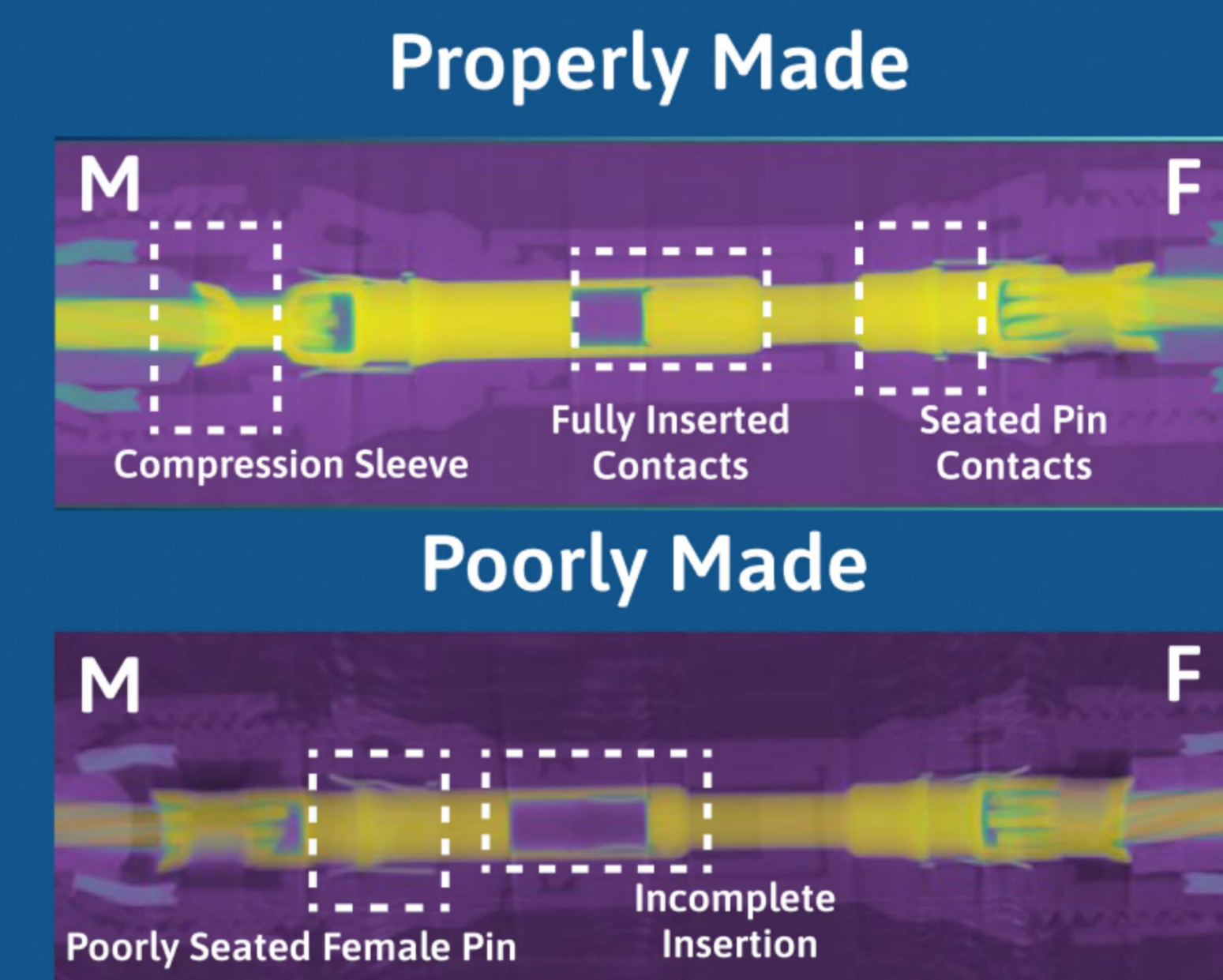


Crossmated Connectors are not tested together and the internal fit is usually out of manufacturer specifications.

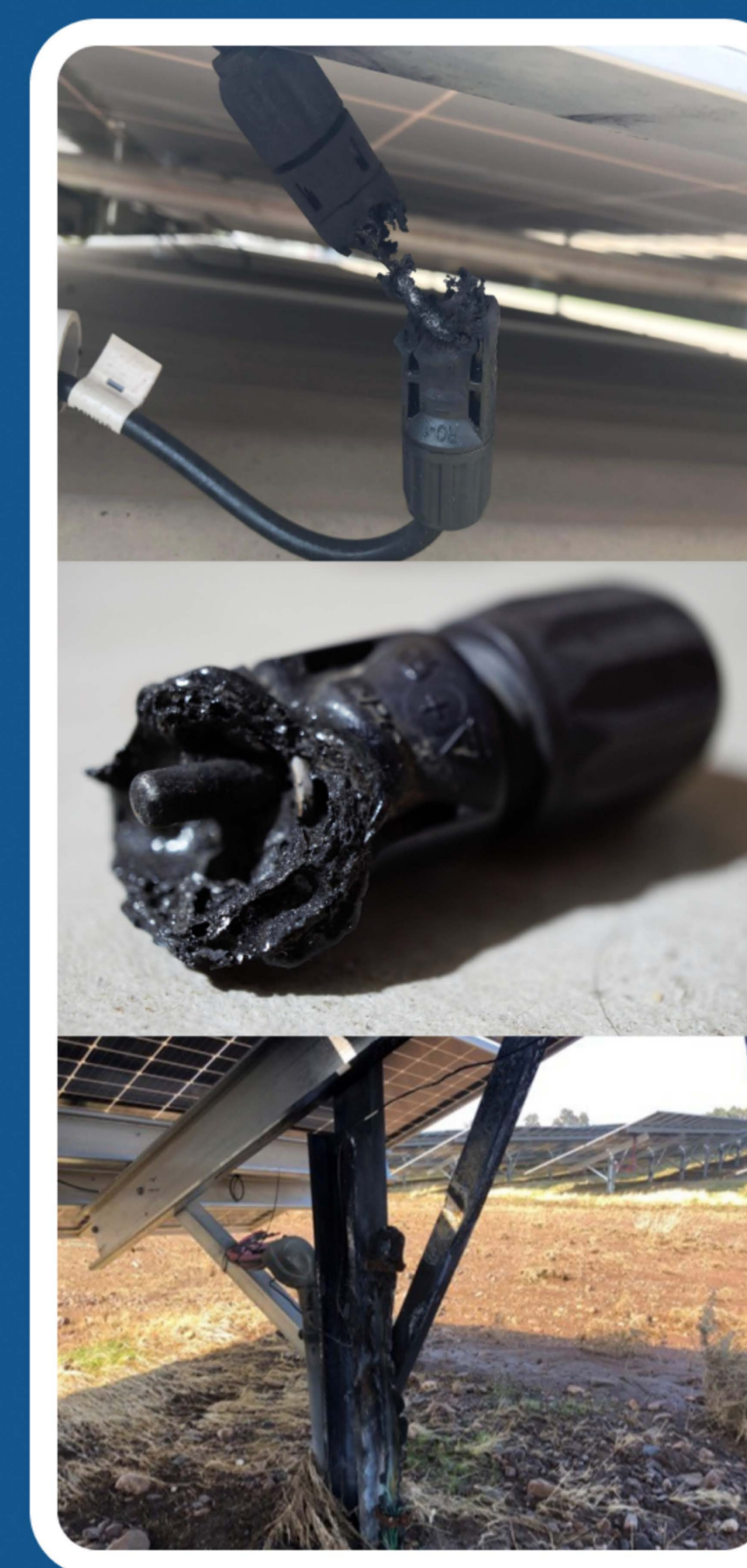


Inside a PV Connector

X-ray Computed Tomography (XCT) provides 3D images of the pin contacts within a connector. The lack of surface area contact in poorly made connectors is clearly evident.



WALL OF SHAME



Connectors and Fires

- In January 2022, SunPower initiated a >\$30MM USD PV connector replacement initiative due to a cracking issue in third-party products it supplied.¹
- In the U.K., 27% of 58 fires instigated by PV systems from 2010 to 2017 were caused by connectors.²
- In Germany, connectors were blamed for 24% of 180 fires caused by PV systems from 1995 to 2012.²
- Japan's Consumer Safety Investigation Commission recommended rooftop PV system inspections in a report citing 127 fires from 2008 to 2017.

Field Investigations

- Utility Scale**
- Issue: Connectors regularly melted and caught in fire in a 150 MW+ project in California.**
- PVEL evaluated 1,500 of the nearly 100,000 field-made connectors at the site with a combination of visual inspection, infrared thermography and XCT.
- Installation error was identified as the overarching root cause of connector failure:**
- Critical connector installation errors were extensive, including **under- and overtorqued nuts, poor placement, improper crimping, and improperly seated contacts.**
 - 40% of the connectors evaluated with XCT had installation issues, and **20% had incomplete insertion** of the contact, which suggests issues are widespread throughout the site.
 - Persistent inverter nuisance tripping based on insulation resistance faults could be due to the widespread poor sealing of connectors due to under-torqued back nuts.

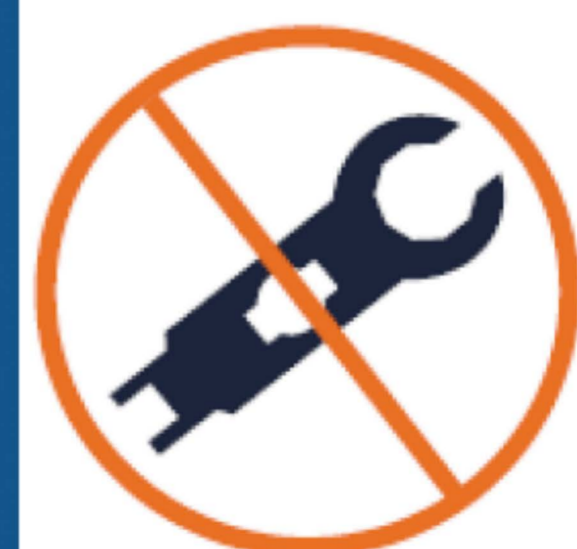
- C&I Rooftop**
- More than 70%** of the commercial and industrial projects inspected by Heliovolta have serious connector issues. Several trends have emerged:

- **Connectors can be difficult to locate and poor wire management is common.** Inspectors often crawl on their knees with hand-held thermal cameras.
- **Cross-mated connectors are frequently found on homerun cables.** This classic problem usually occurs because modules come with a connector type that the EPC does not have readily on-hand.
- **Poor installation practices are often to blame for failures.** Connectors may be exposed to the elements, resting on roof membranes, have a tight bend radius, or poorly torqued backnuts, among other issues.
- **Hot connectors are the most obvious indicator of underlying issues.** These connectors have higher operating temperatures than other connectors installed on-site, which indicates a higher electrical resistance.



Heliovolta developed the software application, SolarGrade, to streamline the process of identifying, documenting, and analyzing issues such as poorly made connectors on PV inspections. The solarGrade mobile app can be used to record issues and generate reports in real-time at project sites. Find more info at SolarGrade.io and is available for Android and iOS devices.

The Solar Industry's Most Common Torquing Myth



It is a common misconception that the plastic wrenches used for installation slip when there is sufficient torque on the back nut. This is false. Plastic wrenches may be used to initially make the connection, but then the nut must immediately be torqued properly with the manufacturer-approved torque wrench.

Torque on the back nut cannot be checked post-commissioning. It is imperative that asset owners are confident in their installation teams and the quality of the connectors in their projects.

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References

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