SOLAR ENERGY SERVICES AS RELIABLE AS THE SUN



Owner/Operator Perspective on Reliability Customer Needs and Field Data

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Dr. Tassos Golnas Sr. Mgr, Energy Analytics SunEdison/MEMC





Monitored by SunEdison:

More than 400 projects totaling more than 230 MWp across the globe (USA, CAN, ITA, ESP, IND)

Built and operated by SunEdison:

Numbers are approximate	Any inverter size	Inverter > 200 kWac
# of Systems	340	140
MWp	220	180
# of Inverters	1200	340
System-Years	700	260
Inverter-Years	1650	420





Overview of service components





- Maintain uptime
- Meet or exceed production targets
- Minimize O&M cost



- Energy consumer
- Investor & PPA provider
- PPA Provider





Analysis of performance and service events





Two input sources for analysis

1. Continuous feeds from the SEEDS[™] gateway

- » Meter feeds
- » Inverter feeds
- » Weather station feeds

2 Input from Field and ROC Service Technicians

- » Textual description of issue & resolution
- » Initial and final identification of
 - » Affected Area (General and Specific)
 - » Root Cause (General and Specific)

-- what

-- why











Reliability as a function of architecture

Failure Rate & Inverter-Years

for 4 utility-scale inverter vendors and 2 micro/string inverter vendors

based on tickets with definitive affected area (no 'Other'/'Unknown') and root cause identified as 'Parts/Materials' or 'Vendor S/W'





Reliability, O&M schedule, Availability

Non-availability based on Failure Rates and Downtime for a 30 MWac plant

500 kW Inverter



0.25 kW Inverter

Plausible scenario for utility-scale plant based on current data





Reliability, Availability and O&M Economics

For a fleet owner/operator:

Reliability = No reason for alerts

Every alert has to be dealt with

Some alerts have to be acted upon via local presence ("truck roll")

Many S/W issues and some H/W issues can be resolved within the same day

Limited impact on availability and O&M cost (single "truck roll" for DG)

Many H/W issues will require extended downtime and a repeat visit

High impact on availability and O&M cost (double "truck roll" for DG)

DG is much more sensitive to reliability:

For constant availability the O&M cost is determined by the frequency of serviceable alerts





"Reliability at any cost" is not the answer

Traditionally, <u>capital cost</u>, including the <u>warranty cost</u>, has been the most important factor in the inverter procurement process

However, total cost of ownership, as reflected in the LCOE, is a more accurate metric, and includes the effect of the inverter reliability

Other factors that are important in selecting a vendor:

- 1. Responsiveness
- 2. Established Quality Systems
- 3. Engagement in Continuous Improvement Procedures
- 4. Flexibility in Service Agreements
- 5. Support in Communications Development





"Central" or "Utility-scale" inverters: most frequently impacted subsystem

PCB subassemblies and Software/Firmware: most frequent culprits

- better quality control of components and assembly processes
- more thorough debugging
- more effective test platforms(*) and methodologies
- Frequency of events ("tickets") impacts economics in addition to availability
- Operators and Vendors need to engage in Continuous Improvement across the supply chain

(*) SunEdison may authorize physical and remote access to vendors' units under well-specified attack plans

