

# PEG EW System Overview



# Jurchen Technology: Introduction

- Established in 2008
- Supply of substructure / accessories and cabling harnesses:



- Extensive global presence:

**35**

Countries

**6**

Continents

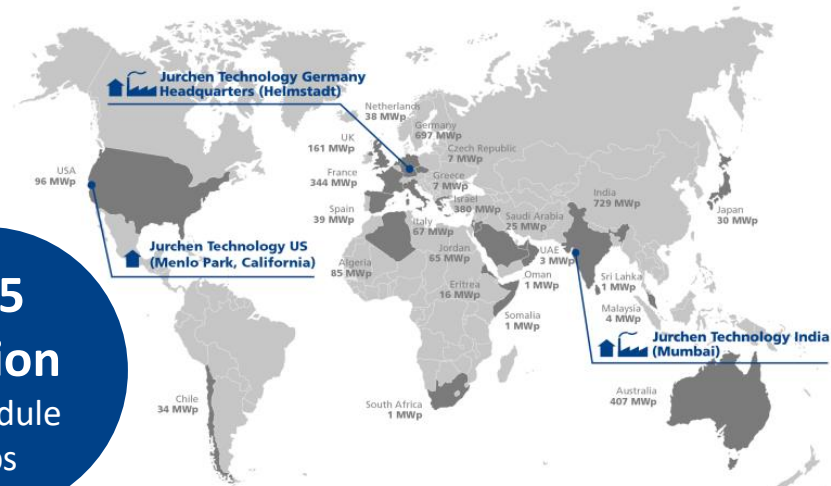
**4.2 GW**

of wiring  
harness

**3.6 GW**

of ground  
installation

**145**  
million  
of module  
clips



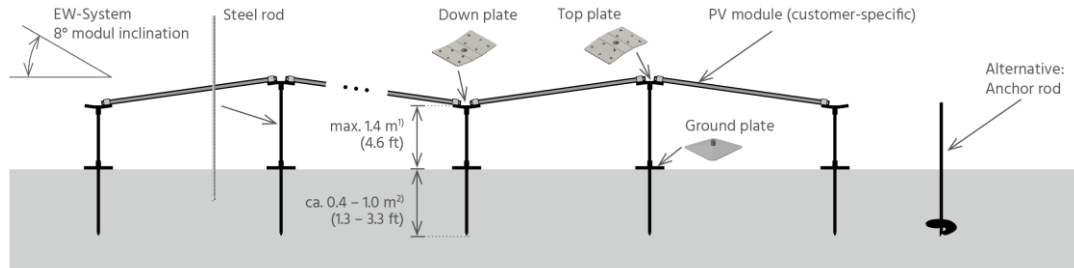
- **Extremely high land use.** Comparison per acre:
  - ~3 times higher DC vs trackers, ~ twice higher vs fixed-tilt
  - ~225% higher yield vs trackers & other fixed-tilt systems
- **Extremely cost-effective CAPEX** (supply and installations)
- **Low profile & shallow foundations, <1m (3.3ft)** above & below ground
- **Very light system, ~9 kg (~20lb) per kWp** (540W modules)
- Proven globally, **over 500+ MWp installed**





# PEG: Patented Design Characteristics

- **Only 3 items: Steel rod, Ground plate and Top plate**
- **Modules at 8 deg E-W tilt**, laid on the Top plates under the module's corners
- Optional **anchor rods** for soft soil or need for shallow foundations

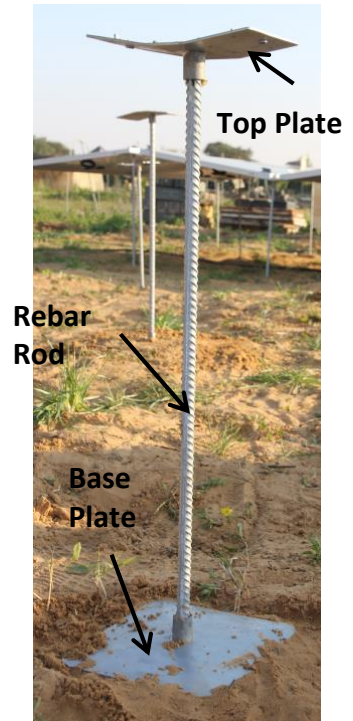


1) subject to the site conditions and system design  
2) For exceptional permafrost conditions, the ramming depth could be up to 2m, done by the use of two rods crimped together onsite through a sleeve, subject to project-specific approval.

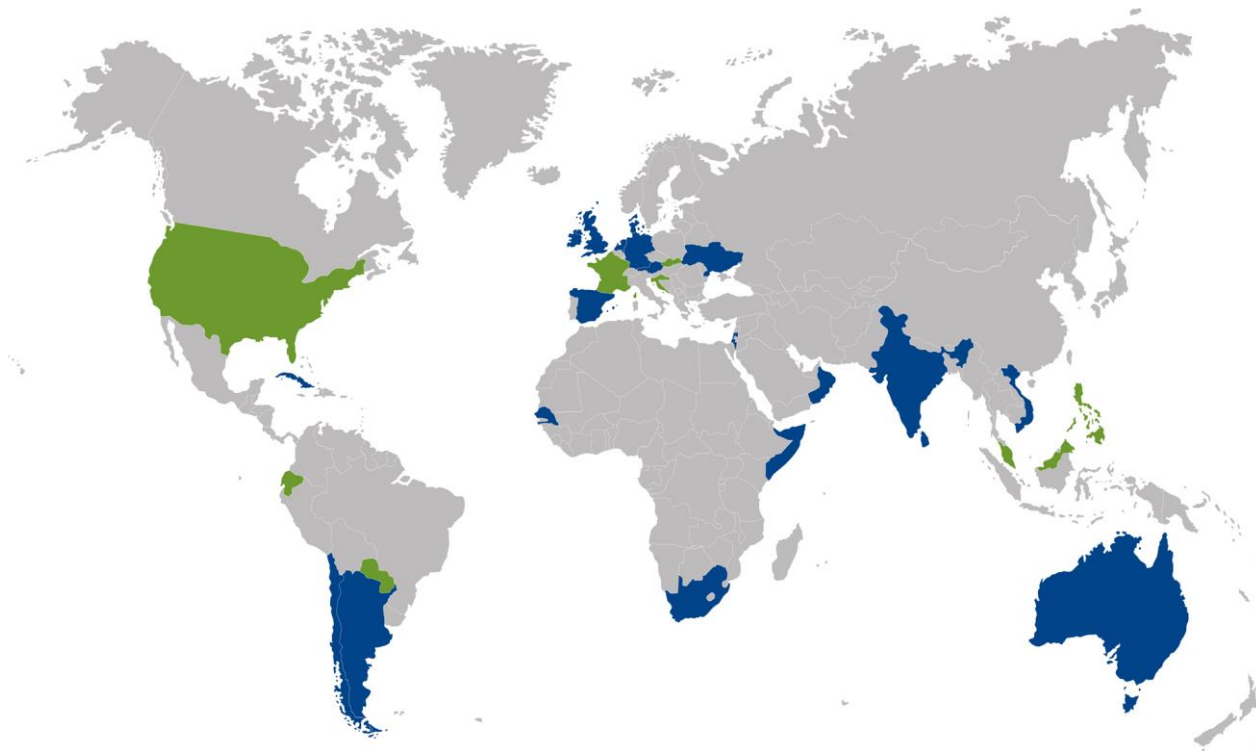


Auger diameter either  
80, 150 or 250 mm

**Optional  
helical screw  
anchor rod**



**PEG systems worldwide: >500MWp, in 30 countries in all 6 continents**



In green, new countries during 2022: Croatia, Ecuador, France, Malaysia, Paraguay, Philippines, Slovakia, USA, Vietnam

# PEG: Installation of Rods and Modules

Extremely **simple, safe and fast** installation:



Hammer drill for rod installation



Crimping of top plate



Crimping of bottom plate\*



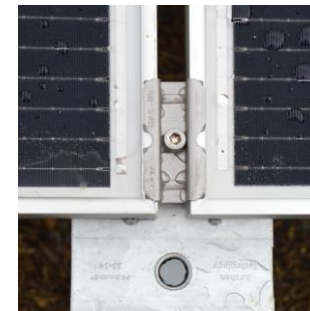
Installation of modules



Installation of module clips



Edge clip and center clip for bonding path





# PEG: Under Array Design and Cable Management



View under array



View under array



Cable Management



Combiner Box



Cable routing (No DC trenching)



Inverter station

- **Simple, safe and fast installation process**
- Labor: **~450-520 man-hours / MWp** (subject to project size ~1-5 MW) for all DC plant (assuming 550W modules and including surveying, substructure, modules, cabling & logistics until inverters)  
Crews of 8-10 people per MW per week
- Tools: **Drill hammer** (with chisel function, 1200W min power, Impact Energy: 8-11 Joules) or **Auger Drilling tool**, Hydraulic **Crimping tool** (Milwaukee or Burndy) \* Optional Rotary Laser for leveling top plates in undulating terrain



\* Pre-qualified crimping tools for PEG

**PEG installation manual** is available upon request, where labor man-hour breakdown is included



- Debt finance was provided for PEG projects, both pre and post construction
- DNV-GL bankability report

Examples of banks provided debt finance for PEG projects

## Australian banks



## Dutch banks



Mounting type	GCR (Ground Cover Ratio)
PEG	≈ 1.0
Fixed-tilt, ground-mount	US locations: 0.40 Tropical locations: 0.87-0.93
Single-axis tracker	0.33

Energy land-use efficiency (MWh/acre/yr)	
Location	Gain PEG vs. FT/SAT
St. Cloud, Minnesota	+217% FT +224% SAT
Las Vegas, Nevada	+227% FT +222% SAT
Raleigh, North Carolina	+231% FT +241% SAT

- PEG's main advantage is in the efficiency of land use (the energy output per acre) and CAPEX reduction.
- the area-related energy harvest per acre is almost the same for either the fixed-tilt or single-axis tracker systems, while the PEG system exhibits a comparative 227% advantage over either of these types.
- The PEG product has been installed in the field since 2014 and Jurchen has not received any warranty claims to date.
- Jurchen has performed geotechnical and structural engineering which is typical for a product of this type,

# PEG: Mechanical BOM – Material Spec

Item	Material ( <b>India</b> / <b>Germany</b> supply)	Corrosion protection ** ( <b>India</b> / <b>Germany</b> supply)	Weight
Rod *	Ripped Steel rebar: <b>Fe 500D</b> / <b>B500B</b>	Zinc coating ~80 µm	16mm rod: ~1.75 Kg/m (~1.18lbs/ft)
Ground plate	Steel: <b>S275MPa</b> / <b>S280GD</b>	Zinc coating ~50 µm HDG / <b>Z275 MA</b> <b>Pre-galvanized</b>	~0.8 kg (1.76lbs)
Top plate	Steel: <b>S275MPa</b> / <b>S280GD</b>	Zinc coating ~50 µm HDG / <b>Z275 MA</b> <b>Pre-galvanized</b>	~0.46 kg (1.0lbs)
Corner Bracing	Steel: <b>E250 or E350</b> / <b>DX51D</b>	Zinc coating ~80 µm HDG / <b>Z275 MA</b> <b>Pre-galvanized</b>	~3.5-4.0kg (~7.7-8.8lb)
Middle clamp	Stainless steel: <b>SS304</b> / <b>1.4301</b>	(None)	~0.05 kg (0.11lbs)
Edge clamp	Aluminium Alloy: <b>6063-T6</b> / <b>EN AW 6060</b>	(None)	~0.04 kg (0.09lbs)
Bolts	Stainless steel: <b>SS304</b> / <b>A2-70</b>	(None)	~0.02 kg (0.045lbs)

\* The rods diameter is 14mm (non UL), 16mm or 20mm. The length of the short & long rods is determined per site based on the required ramming depth (determined by Geotech report and pullout tests) and the required above-ground height.

\*\* Indian plates supply are HDG (Hot-Dip Galvanized). German plates supply are pre-galvanize.

- **Hurricane Ian passed through PEG EW site in Cuba** on 27-Sep-2022 with intense winds, Category 3, ~120mph (~190kmh) speed, without causing any damage to the PEG
- **Three severe storms (Zeynep, Ylenia, and Antonia) on the Waalwijk Landfill site in the Netherlands** during early 2022, with **extreme winds up to 100 mph (160 km/hr), without any damage to the PEG substructure, the modules and the cables.**

27-Sep-2022, Hurricane Ian ~500km wide with its center only ~100km from a PEG EW site in Cuba



**Bert van Woudenberg**  
Director, ProfiNRG



» At first glance the PEG might look a vulnerable and weak substructure, however the engineering work done by Jurchen Technology and the 3 extreme storm events only few months after the completion of the PEG installations had proven completely otherwise, clearly showing the PEG unique design is very robust and can withstand for extreme weather events. This is even more impressive due to the system's shallow foundation which was required for this old landfill site where the substructure could not be deeper than 0.5m below ground. «



## Soil type:

- Can be **either non-cohesive** (e.g. sand or sand-gravel) **or cohesive** (e.g. sandy-clay, clayey silt)
- **Ramming through soft soil is possible** by using anchor rods
- **Ramming through limestone rock might be possible** (experience in AUS)
- **Predrill and concrete** required for **harder rock** (e.g. basalt, asphalt, coral limestone)



Mixed coral with boulders and sand and shallow water table



Shallow basalt example

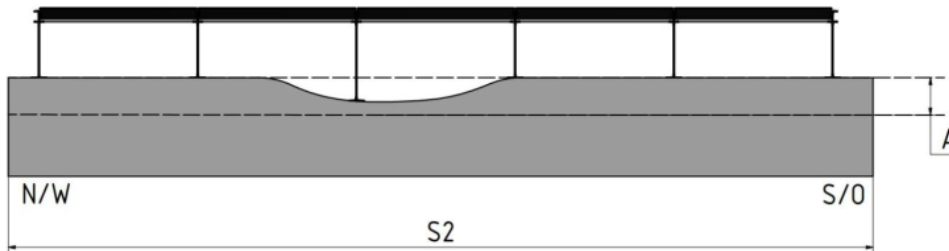
Mixed limestone, 8 MW Cuba site



Further information is available in the [Jurchen Technology PEG slopes guidance](#)

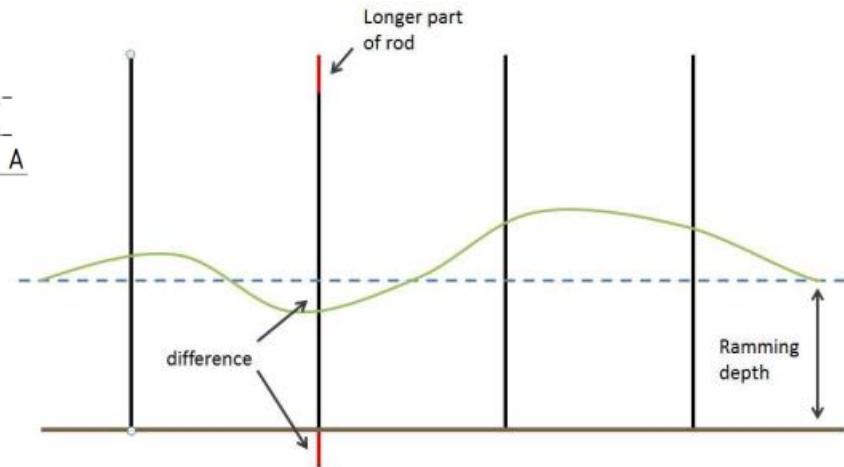
# PEG: Soil Requirements – Flatness

- Ground flatness: **Up to 500mm (19.68 Inch) over 9-40m (29- 130ft)** is recommended \*
- Higher value is possible as long as the required ramming depth and the max above-ground height are achieved  
→ The rods should be sufficiently long for the ground flatness onsite



**A = Up to 0.7m (~27.5 Inch), S2 = 9-40m (29- 130ft)**

\* The above is implemented through customized block size to address the ground flatness

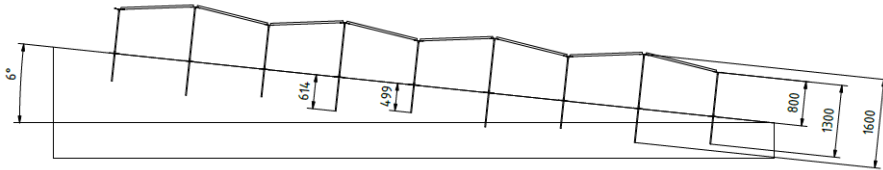


Further information is available in the [Jurchen Technology PEG slopes guidance](#)

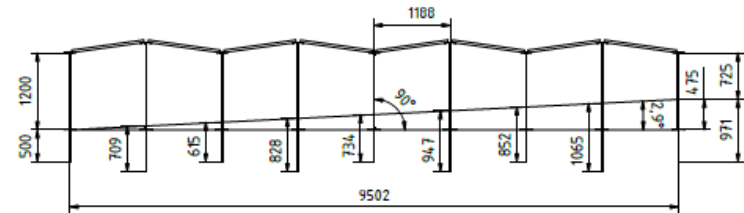
## Site slopes:

The PEG can be installed on the following slopes (in any direction):

- **For sites without snow: Up to ~10 degree (~16.5%).** slopes at 11% or higher may require additional module washing
- **For sites with snow: Up to 2 degree (3.5%). Higher slope of up to ~3.5 degree (~6%) possible—evaluated per project**



Example installation for 11% slope  
(no snow)



Example installation for 5% slope  
(snow present)

Further information available in the [Jurchen Technology PEG slopes guidance](#)



- Extremely high land use: **~0.8MWp/Acre (1.9MWp/Hectare)** with ~550W modules
- **Flexible system design** allowing very high land use, also on sites with irregular shape (e.g. narrow and long or not-rectangle)
- The system's **orientation can be aligned to the site boundaries (NOT to the East-West direction) to maximize the land use**, with **NO impact on the system's yield**, due to the low modules' tilt

PEG aligned to the site boundaries



Non-rectangle PEG block

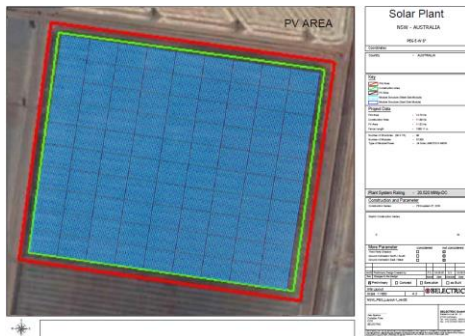


PEG on a very narrow land, ~10m wide



## The DC with PEG EW is ~3 times higher vs with Tracker

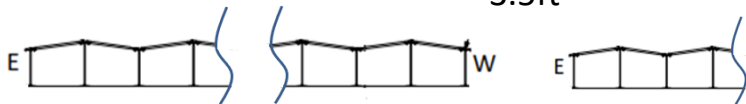
**~20.5MWp**



## Fewer gaps, ~1m (~3.3ft) each

Diagram illustrating the dimensions of the main structure and the gap between the main structure and the end structure:

- Main structure length:  $\sim 35\text{-}40\text{m}$ , 36-38 modules
- Gap length:  $1\text{m}$
- Main structure length in feet:  $\sim 115\text{-}130\text{ft}$
- Gap length in feet:  $\sim 3.5\text{ft}$

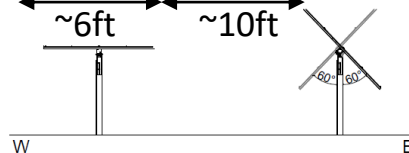


**~7.0MW<sub>p</sub>**



**Many large gaps, ~3m (~10ft) each**

Diagram showing two adjacent line segments. The first segment is labeled  $\sim 2\text{m}$  and  $\sim 6\text{ft}$ . The second segment is labeled  $\sim 3\text{m}$  and  $\sim 10\text{ft}$ .



# PEG: Approved Modules

- Modules suitable for PEG must have frames
- Approved modules list regularly updated at <https://www.jurchen-technology.com/products/pv-substructures/peg>
- Some approved module manufacturers:



CanadianSolar



Module's compatibility with PEG MUST be confirmed before ordering

\* Approved for UL2703



- Substructure weight (16mm rods): **~9kg (~20lb) per kWp** for MWp scale system (with 550W modules)
- **~2.25MWp** (16mm rods) packed in a **40ft HC container** (with 550W modules)

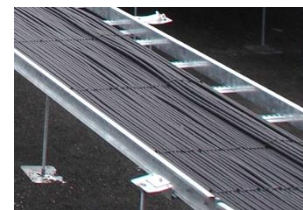
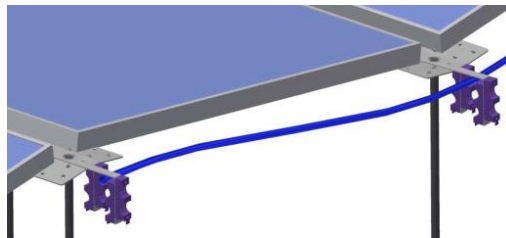
Examples of PEG item packing for shipment



The **PEG packing specification** is available upon request

- All **DC cables are above ground without trenches** in the DC plant
- Jurchen Technology offers cables management solutions for the PEG \*

## Cabling management products (East-West and North-South)



\* Jurchen Technology cables management document is available upon request

# PEG: CAPEX Costs Saving vs other systems

Cost Factor	Saving
Material	<b>Substructure: 50-65% less, DC cables: ~20-30% less</b>
Logistics	<b>~50% less</b> due to far lower substructure quantities and weight
Labor	<b>~50% less</b> due to less labour time (hr/MW) & skilled labour (avg. hr cost)
Construction material	<b>No concrete &amp; sand is required</b> for foundations or DC trenching
Machinery & tools	<b>No heavy machinery is required</b> (e.g. ramming, trenching, concreting). Only small forklift for site logistics and hand tools required.
Site operation	<b>~30-50% less installation time</b> , leading to saving of site operation costs, e.g. management, safety & security labor & equipment, consumables, Etc.
Safety	<b>Far simpler installation process</b> , e.g. without working on heights and without heavy substructure items, leading to significant less OHS effort and injury risks
Land	<b>DC area ~50-65% smaller</b> → Lower land acquisition / rent costs, lower installation costs, shorter perimeter fence



# PEG: O&M – Access to DC plant

- **Walking paths** between the blocks allow access to the DC plant
- **Access from underneath** the PEG, **Trolley** in use by few customers
- **Walking platform** for access on top of the modules \*

Walking paths, 10.8MWp PEG in Barcaldine, Qld, AUS



Drones for inspection



Trolley for access  
under the PEG



O&M personnel  
under the PEG



- **Robotic machines:**
  - **GEVA BOT**, first productive use since August 2022, **~220 modules/hours with 1m wide brush** (for Landscape modules' orientation), or **~470 modules/hours 2m wide brush** (for Portrait modules' orientation)
  - **Serbot**, successfully tested during 2022 for commercial use)
- **Manual cleaning:** Gal-In, a **lightweight, 18 kg (40lb)**, pulled with a rope and operated by two workers. **430 modules cleaned per man-hour.**

**GEVA BOT** robot on the PEG



**Serbot pvClean**  
Robot on the PEG



**Gal-In** manual  
cleaning system



## Mowing solutions:

- **Fabric sheet** placed on the ground, prevents vegetation growth. Commercially available product, not flammable, allows water to penetrate
- **Raymo robotic mower** under the structure, operated by a remote control
- **Clover grass**, ~150mm (~0.5ft) tall, drought-resistant, prevents other plants growth
- **French Ouessant sheep**, less than 50cm high, successful trial in Europe during H2 '22

**Fabric sheet** under the PEG



[Additional information is available online](#)

**Raymo robotic mower**  
under the PEG



**French Ouessant sheep**  
under the PEG



**PEG vegetation control spec** is available upon request



For **PV to BESS Storage projects**  
consider modeling PEG with 2.1+  
DC/AC ratio

## Reverse DC-Coupled PV+S

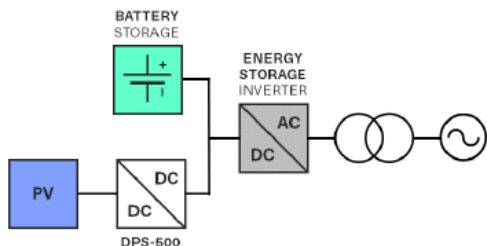


Figure 2: Reverse DC-coupled PV+S system configuration

A second configuration — Reverse DC-Coupled PV+S — currently being deployed by Dynapower ties a grid-tied bi-directional energy storage inverter with energy storage directly to the DC bus. PV is coupled to the DC bus through a DC-DC converter (Dynapower's DPS-500). Reverse DC-coupled PV+S is most often well suited for microgrid applications because of its inherent ability to efficiently provide safe and reliable power to an islanded microgrid.



Latitude Solar Project, 9 MW  
DC PEG EW racking with 11  
MWh BESS using reverse DC  
coupled architecture 1.78  
DC/AC

For **Pure PV projects** consider overloading SMA  
Central Inverters with Ratios at 1.8+ DC/AC

## TREND TOWARD HIGHER OVERSIZING

Currently, PV power plants worldwide are already oversized on average between 120% and 140%. One of the main reasons to oversize the DC generator is that the theoretical peak power of the modules is often not achieved in reality. Thus, a certain minimum of oversizing is necessary to compensate for losses.

Reasons for this include:

- Irradiation values are not achieved (e.g., in the winter months)
- Ambient temperatures are too high
- Pollution of the modules
- Suboptimal orientation of the modules throughout the day (the factor decreases significantly with tracking systems)
- Module degradation: module performance drops annually by

approx. 0.5%; after 25 years approx. 80% of the original nominal power still remains

- Mismatching losses caused, for example, by cable losses

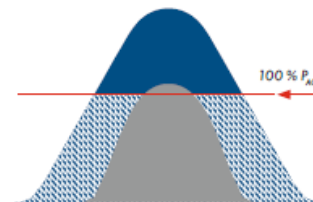


Fig. 1: Exemplary daily curve  
■ DC/AC ratio 80%  
■ Surplus through 180% oversizing  
■ DC/AC ratio 130%



## PEG systems worldwide:

Maastricht Landfill, Netherlands, 12MWp (2020) Ecuador KFC Phase 1, 1.5 MWp (2023)



Konowa, AUS, 9.18 MWp (2019)



Cuba, 8MWp (2022)



Florida, USA 248 kWp (2022)



Dareton, Australia, 3.8 MWp (2019)

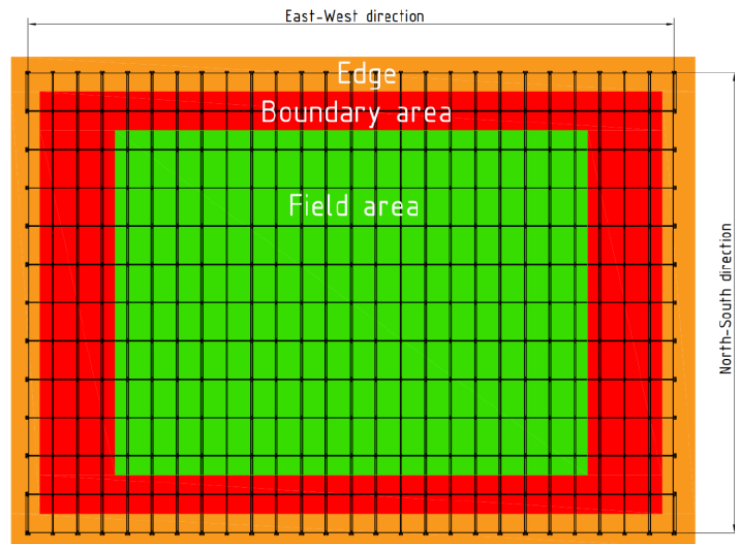


# PEG: High Load Wind Design

- PEG Design is determined by wind speed, wind exposure and module size
- 475 watt module max wind speed standard design 180 mph wind exposure C, ASCE
  - 185+ mph for HL design
- 550 watt module max wind speed standard design 160 mph wind exposure C, ASCE
  - 200+ mph for HL design



Above shows HL clip design with additional rod, to the right shows wind impact on PEG block and shows hybrid block design





# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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