



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy



Photovoltaics for decentralized power supply

Central America and Germany in comparison

Prof. Dr. Stefan Krauter, 8th June 2016
Guatemala-City





Overview of presentation

1. Solar Energy Potential
2. Principle and Characteristics of Photovoltaics
3. Photovoltaic Systems: On- and Off-Grid
4. Decentralized photovoltaics for Germany & Guatemala
5. How to size an off-grid PV System
6. Cost comparison: Diesel vs. PV
7. Implementation aspects



Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Stefan Krauter



- 1998 Dipl.-Ing. for EE at University of Technology Munich
- 1993 Ph.D. at University of Technology Berlin
- 1996 Founder of SOLON AG (manufacturer of PV modules)
- 1998 Habilitation at University of Technology Berlin
- 1999 Founder of Rio-Solar Ltd (set-up of PV systems)
- 1998-2006 Visiting Professor at Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
(lectures, set-up RE-lab, chairman of events *RIO 02-15*)
- 2006 Co-Founder, CEO of Photovoltaic Institute Berlin SE
(Testing of PV modules & Quality control of PV systems)
- 2008-2010 Professor at University of Applied Sciences Biberach
- Since 2010 Professor & Chair at University of Paderborn,
Vice-Director of Competence Center for Sustainable
Energy Technology (KET)



Electrical Energy Technology – Sustainable Energy Concepts

Research area:

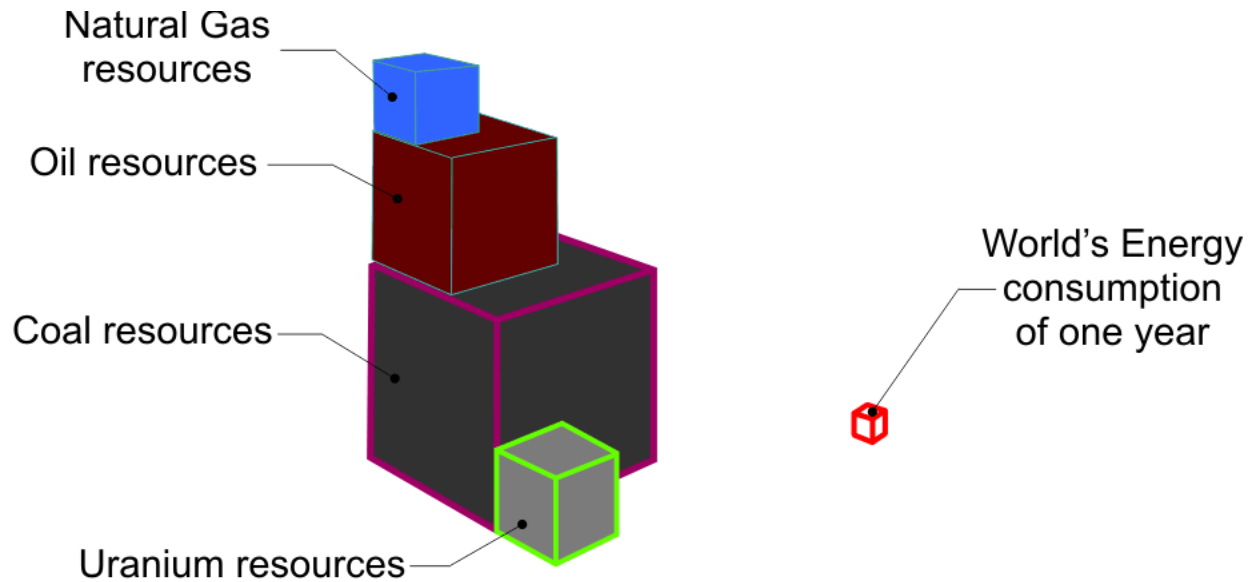
Sustainable Generation and Use of Energy

- Energy efficient buildings
- Wind power monitoring
- Decentralized energy systems
- Virtual energy storage
- Load shifting via remote control of loads
- Yield prediction & optimization of PV



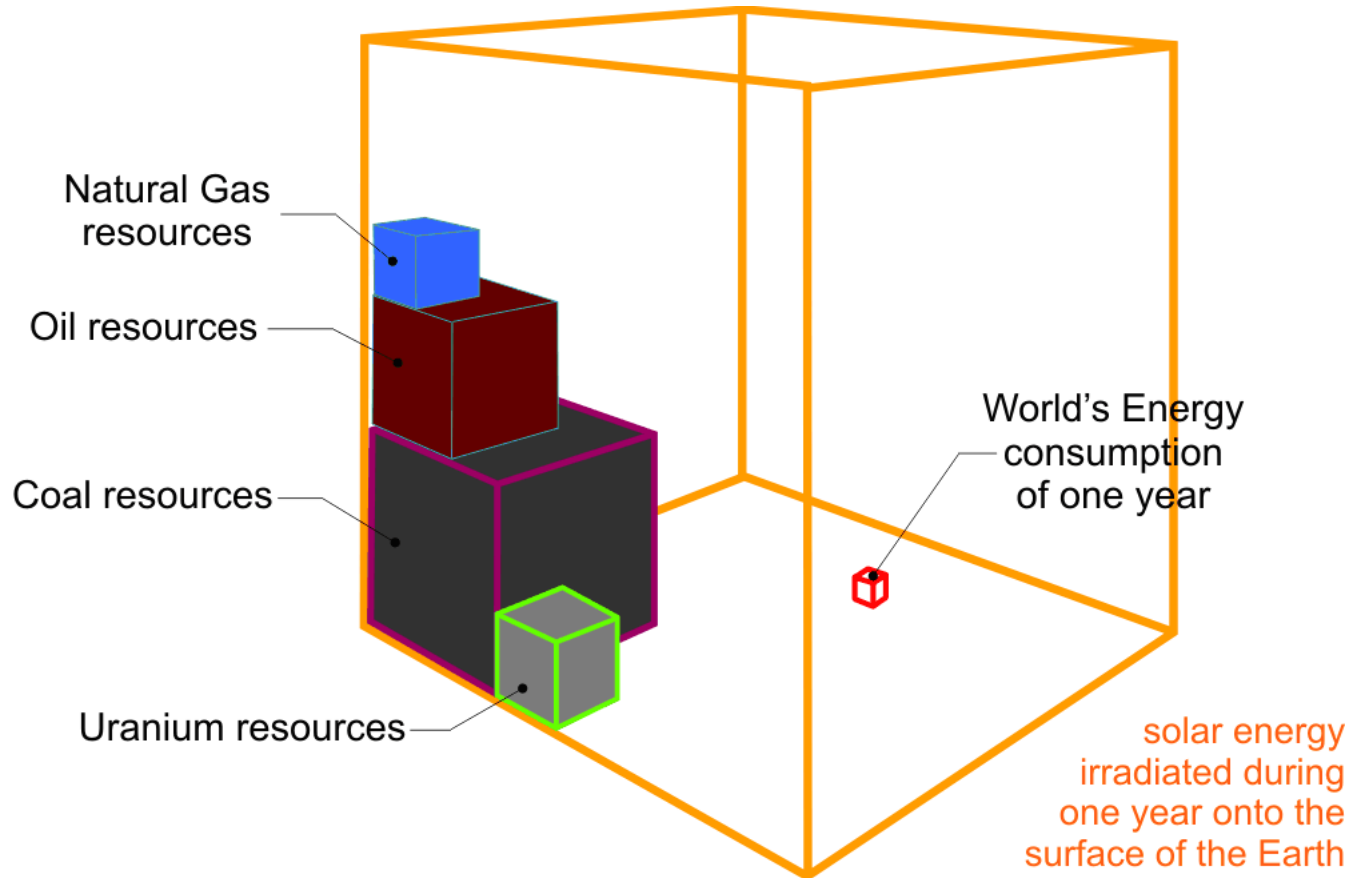


Energy consumption and resources





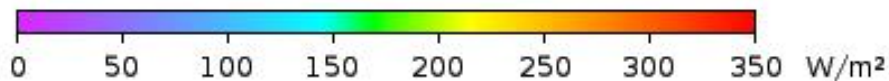
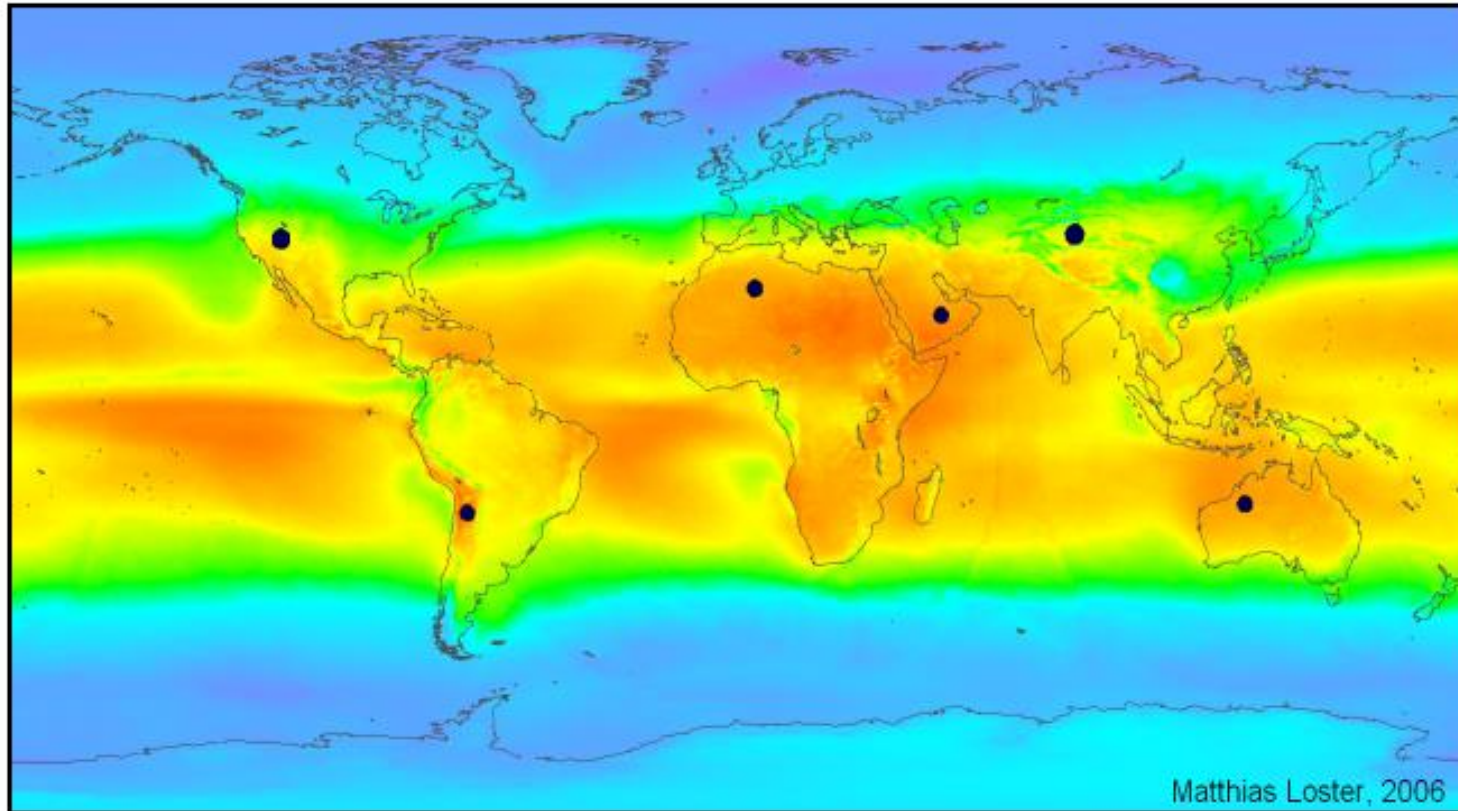
Energy consumption and resources





PV-Power for the Planet: Area requirements

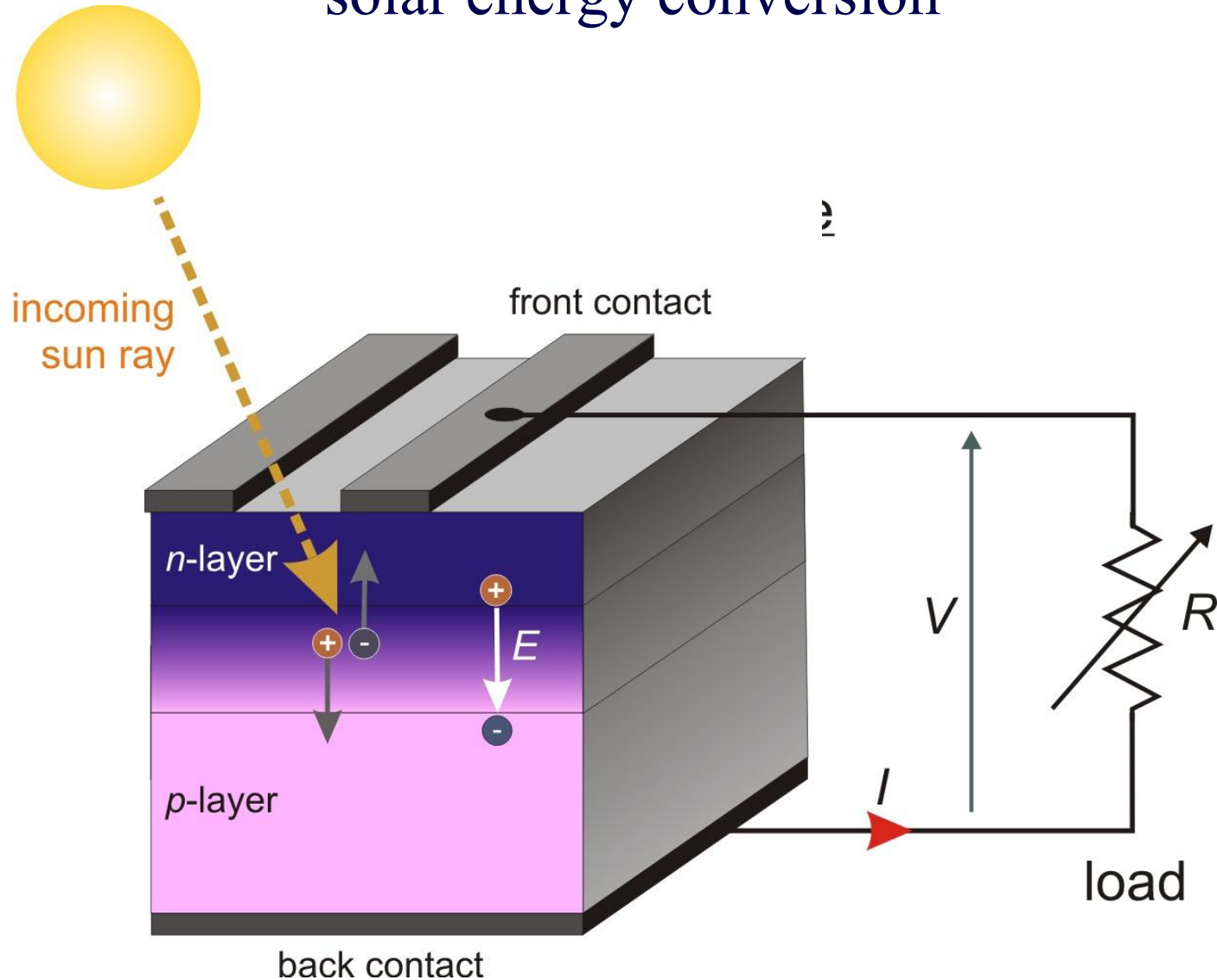
Costs: 20 trillion Euros (incl. grid extension)



$$\Sigma \bullet = 18 \text{ TWe}$$

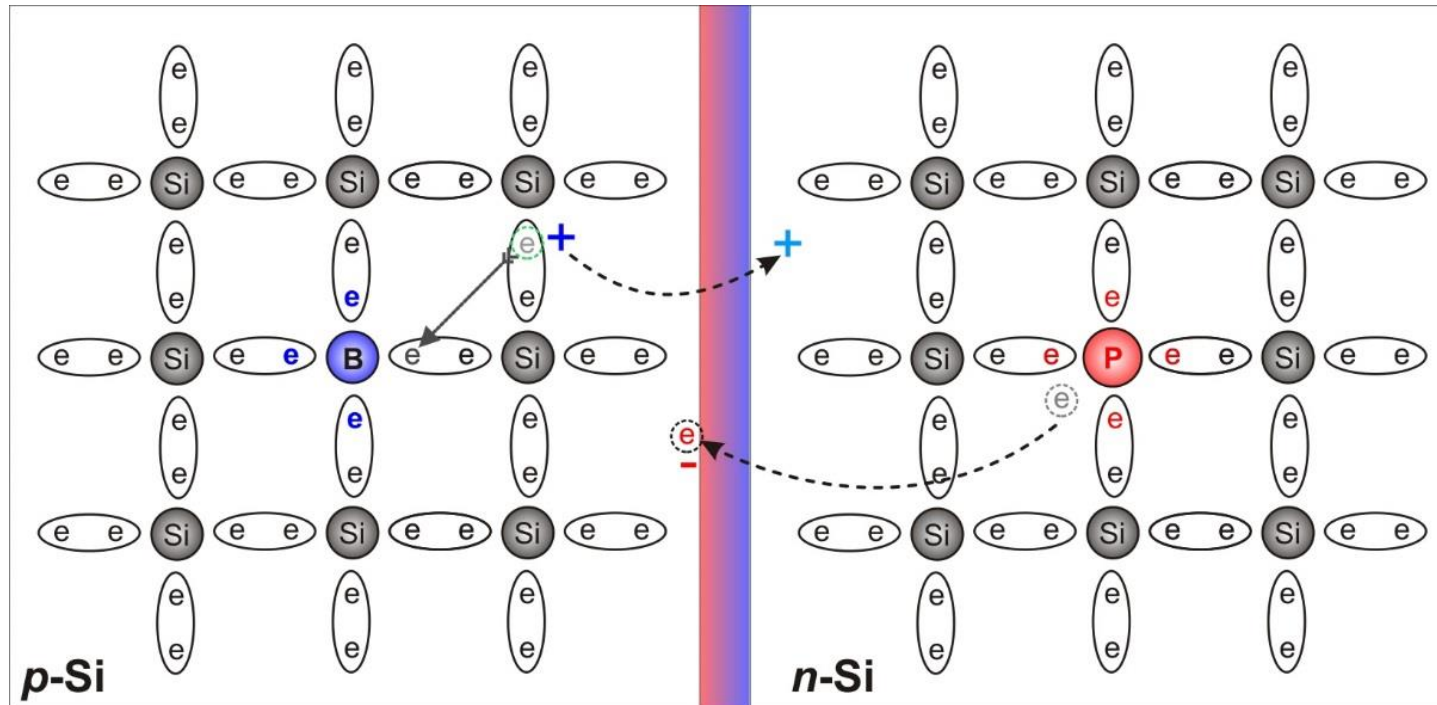


Scheme of photovoltaic solar energy conversion





Essential for the photovoltaic effect: Forming an electrical field in the transition region

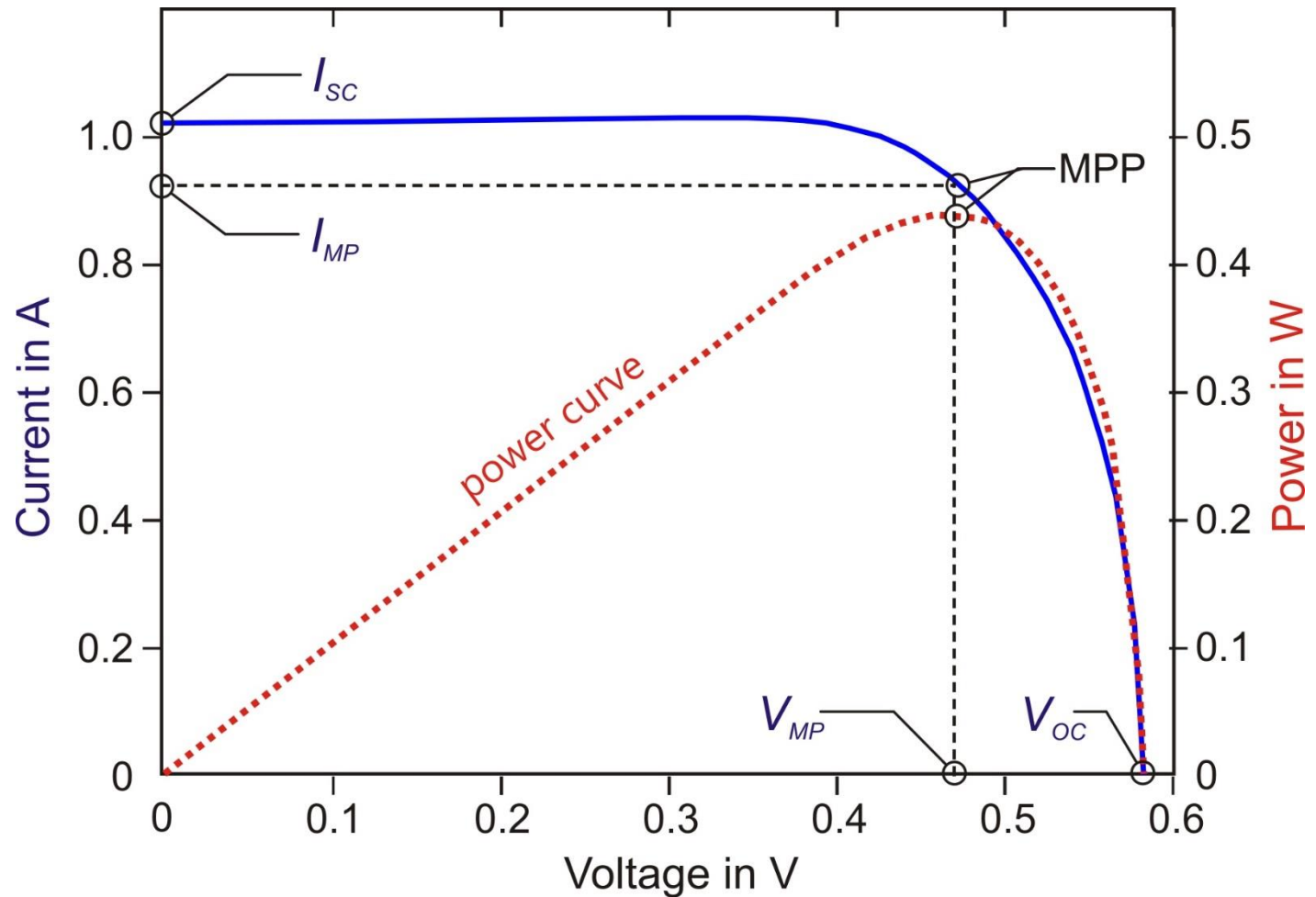


Doping with boron (3 outer electrons) causes free positive charge carriers (electron vacancy +)

If p-Si and n-Si are together, diffusion of free charge carriers into the other part occurs. Thus, the electrical neutrality is repealed: This creates an electric field in the transition region.

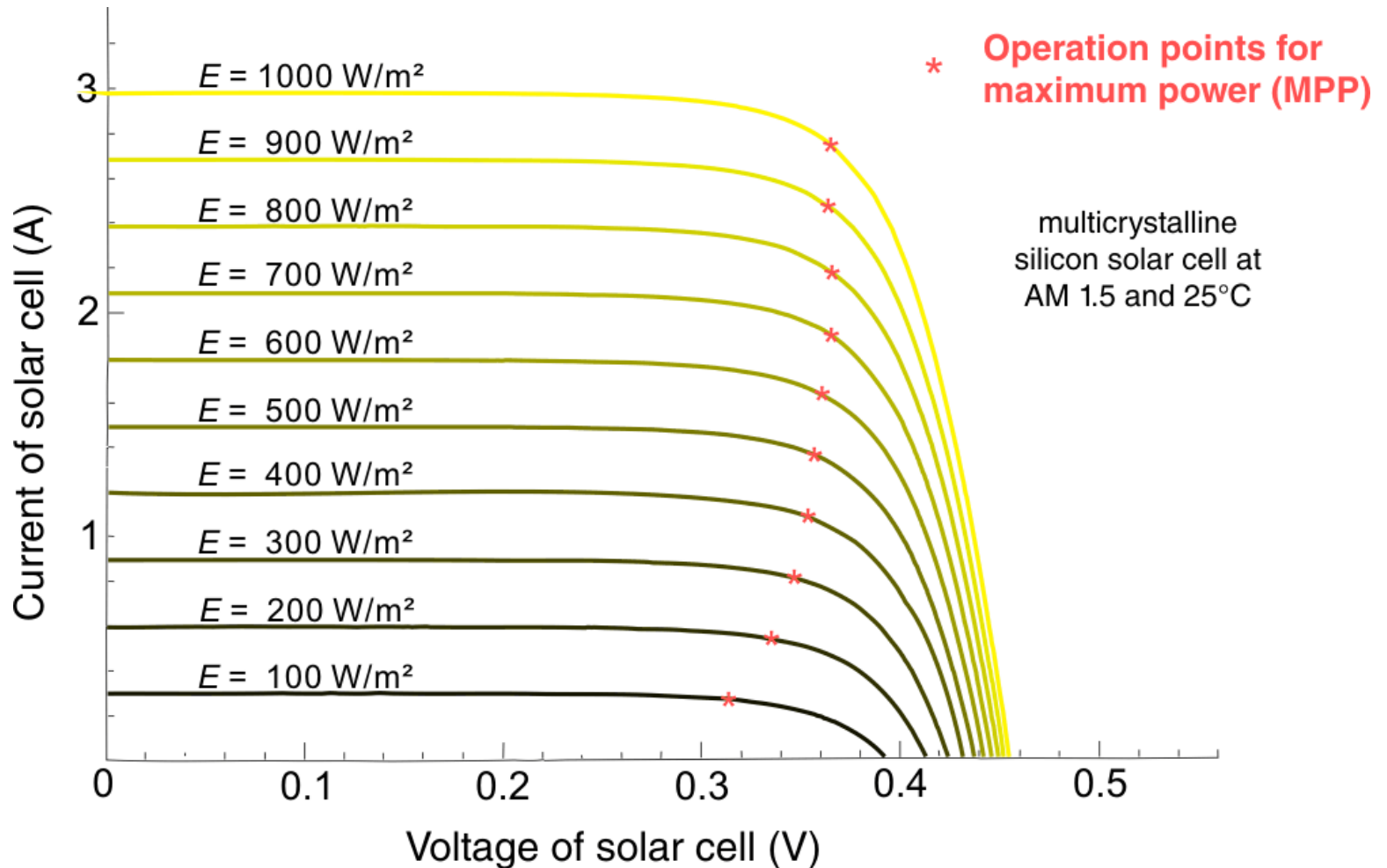


Characteristics of a solar cell: I - V curve, power output, MPP



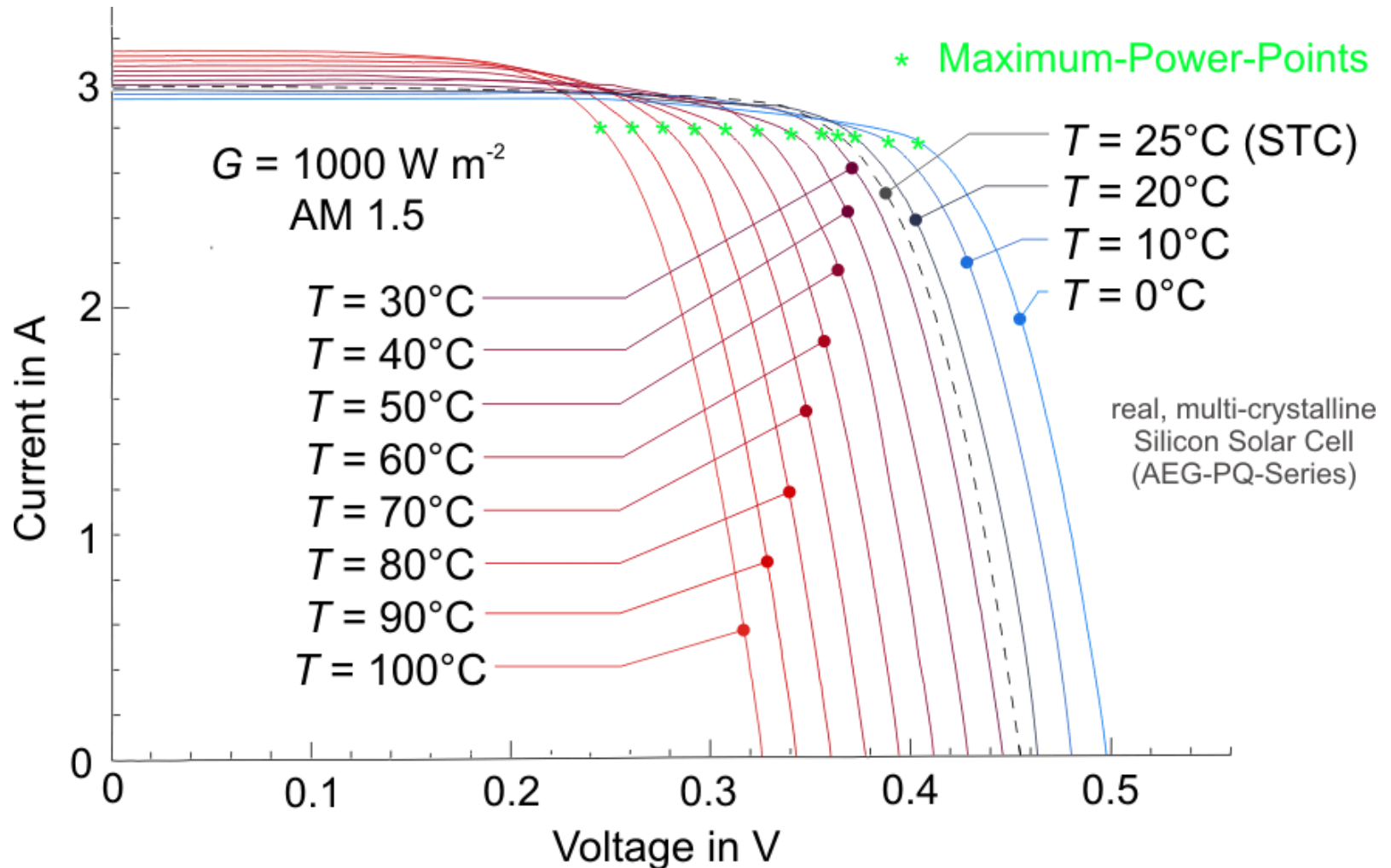


I - V characteristics for different irradiance levels





I - V characteristics for different temperatures of cell

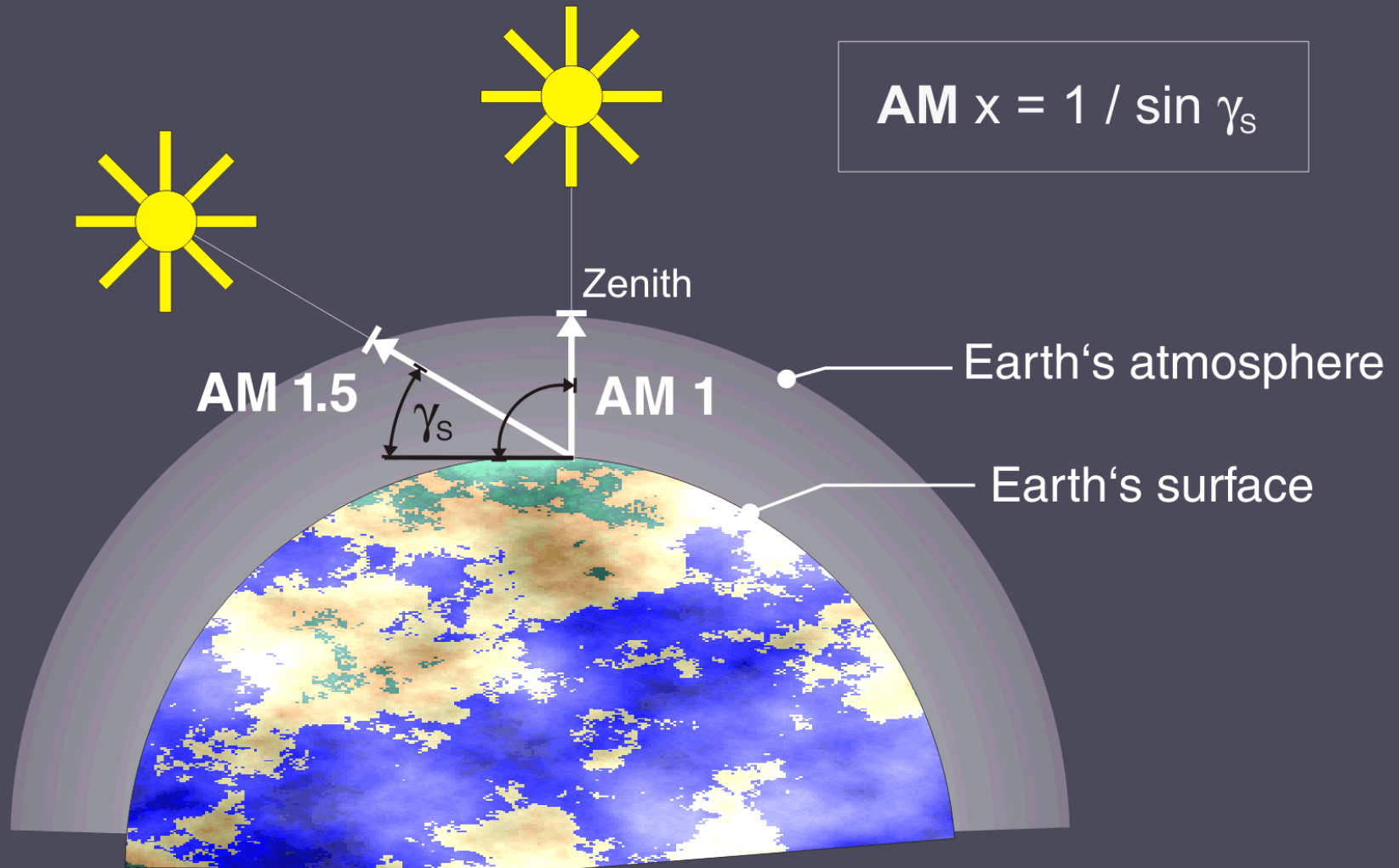


Temperature coefficients of power, current, voltage

Temperature coefficients for different PV technologies

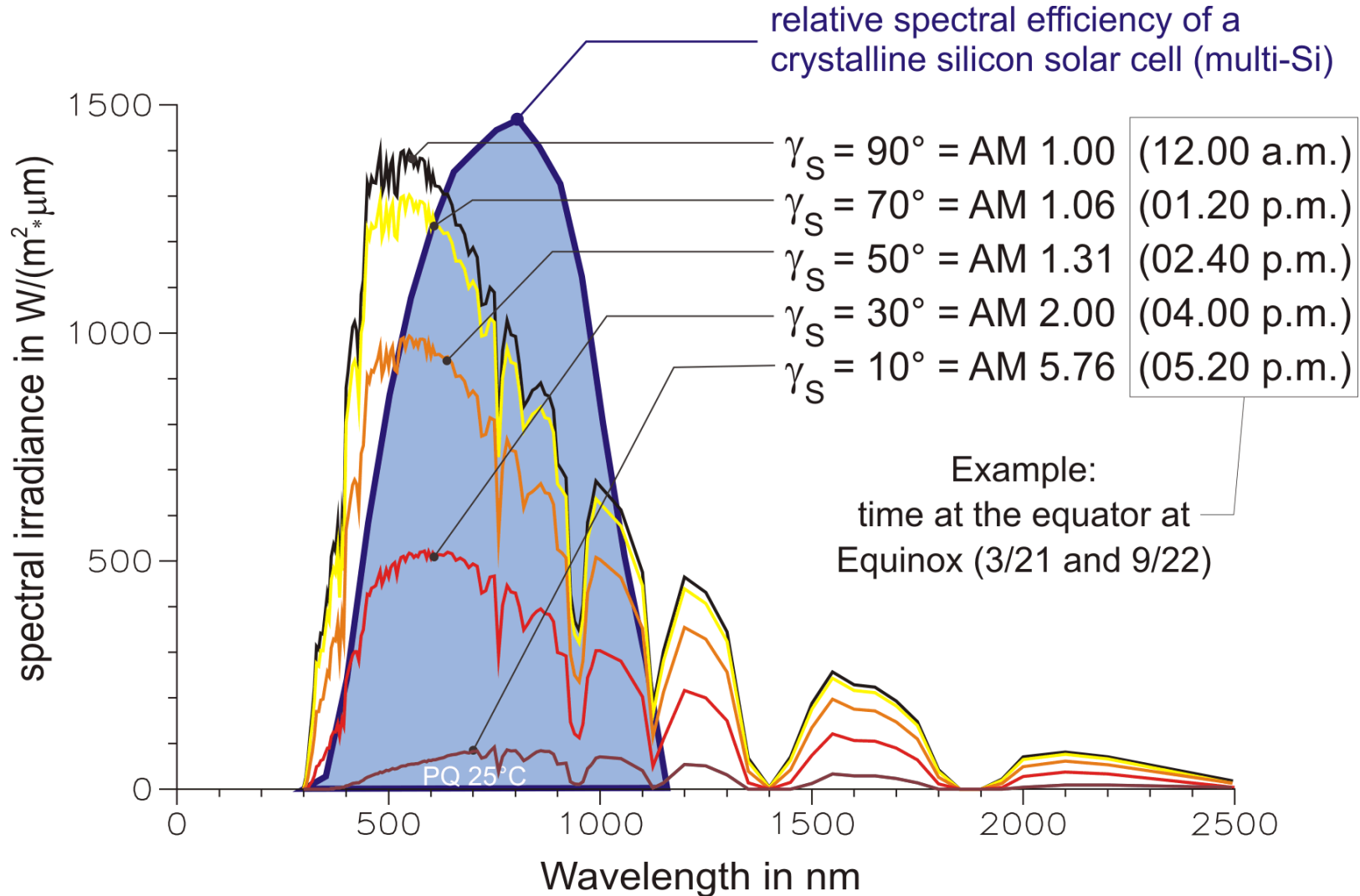
	module eff.	Tkoeff Pmax	coeff. Current	coeff. Voltage	coff FF	NOCT
a-Si (triple)	5.3%	-0.20%/K	0.11%/K	-0.32%/K	0.02%/K	45.1
a-Si (tandem)	5.2%	-0.20%/K	0.07%/K	-0.30%/K	0.03%/K	49.0
CdTe	7.7%	-0.23%/K	0.05%/K	-0.30%/K	0.02%/K	45.1
a-Si (single)	5.5%	-0.24%/K	0.09%/K	-0.33%/K	0.00%/K	47.7
DSC	0.8%	-0.30%/K	0.50%/K	-0.30%/K	-0.50%/K	40.0
HIT	15.1%	-0.31%/K	0.03%/K	-0.25%/K	-0.08%/K	49.0
mono Si	11.6%	-0.41%/K	0.05%/K	-0.39%/K	-0.08%/K	45.8
CIS	9.1%	-0.44%/K	0.04%/K	-0.34%/K	-0.13%/K	47.0
multi Si	11.8%	-0.44%/K	0.05%/K	-0.39%/K	-0.10%/K	45.0
multi EFG Si	11.6%	-0.47%/K	0.10%/K	-0.41%/K	-0.16%/K	46.3
Ribbon Si	10.0%	-0.47%/K	0.06%/K	-0.49%/K	-0.03%/K	44.0
mono LGBC	13.3%	-0.49%/K	0.05%/K	-0.45%/K	-0.09%/K	47.0
Apex	7.6%	-0.52%/K	0.08%/K	-0.49%/K	-0.12%/K	45.7

Definition of “Air Mass” (AM)



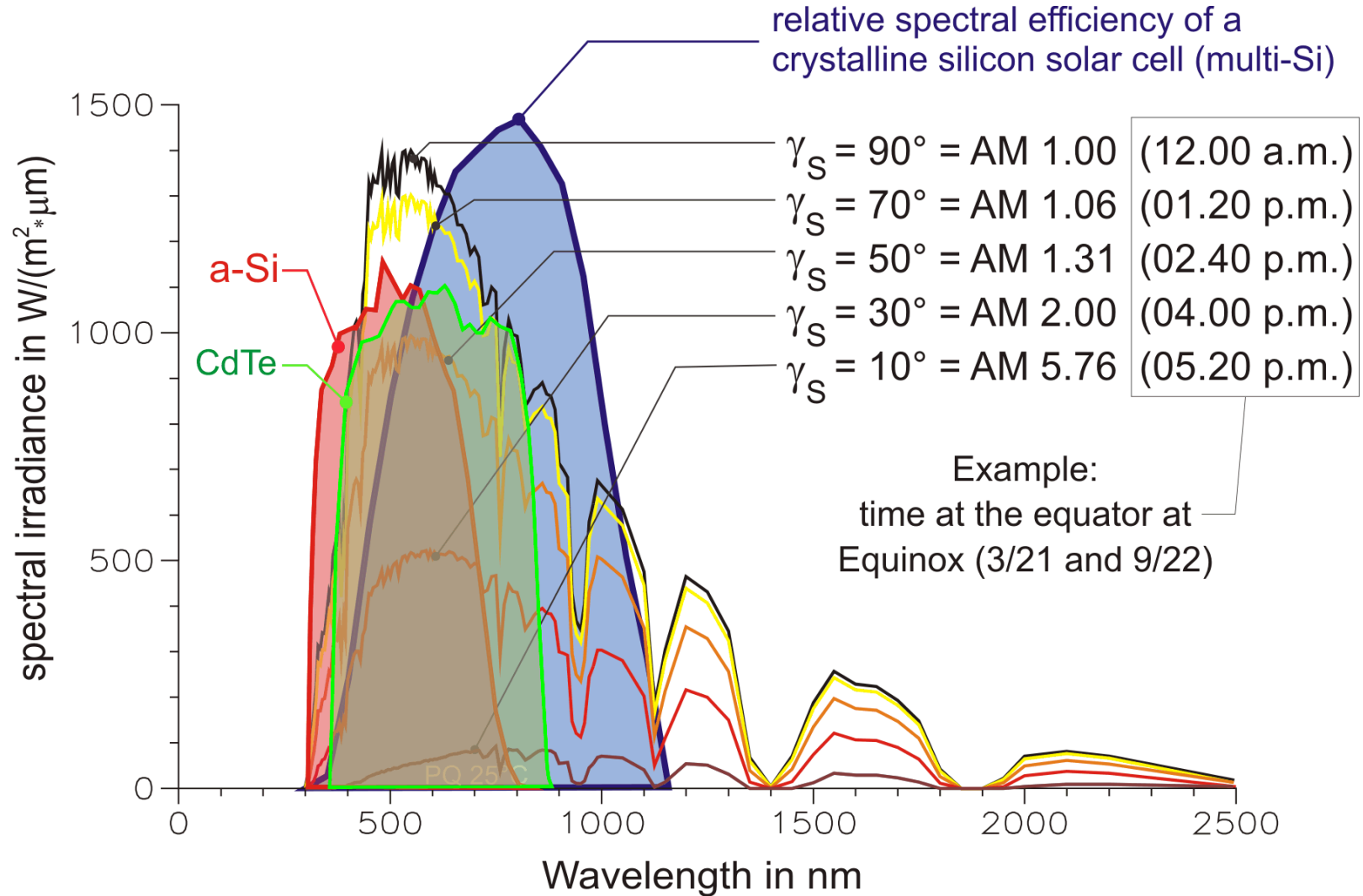


Spectra during different parts of the day and the spectral efficiency of a solar cell



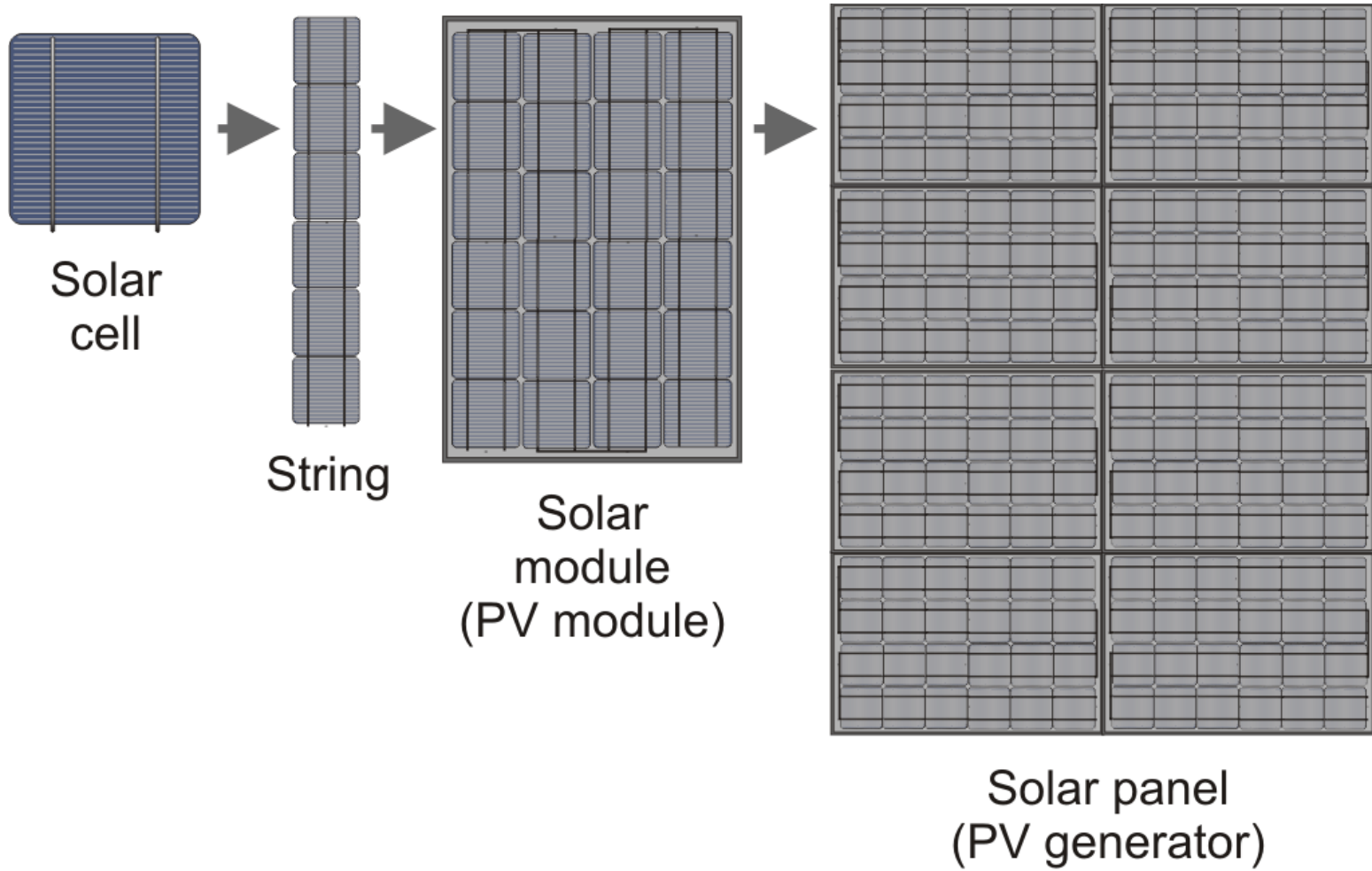


Spectra during the day and the spectral efficiency of different solar cell technologies



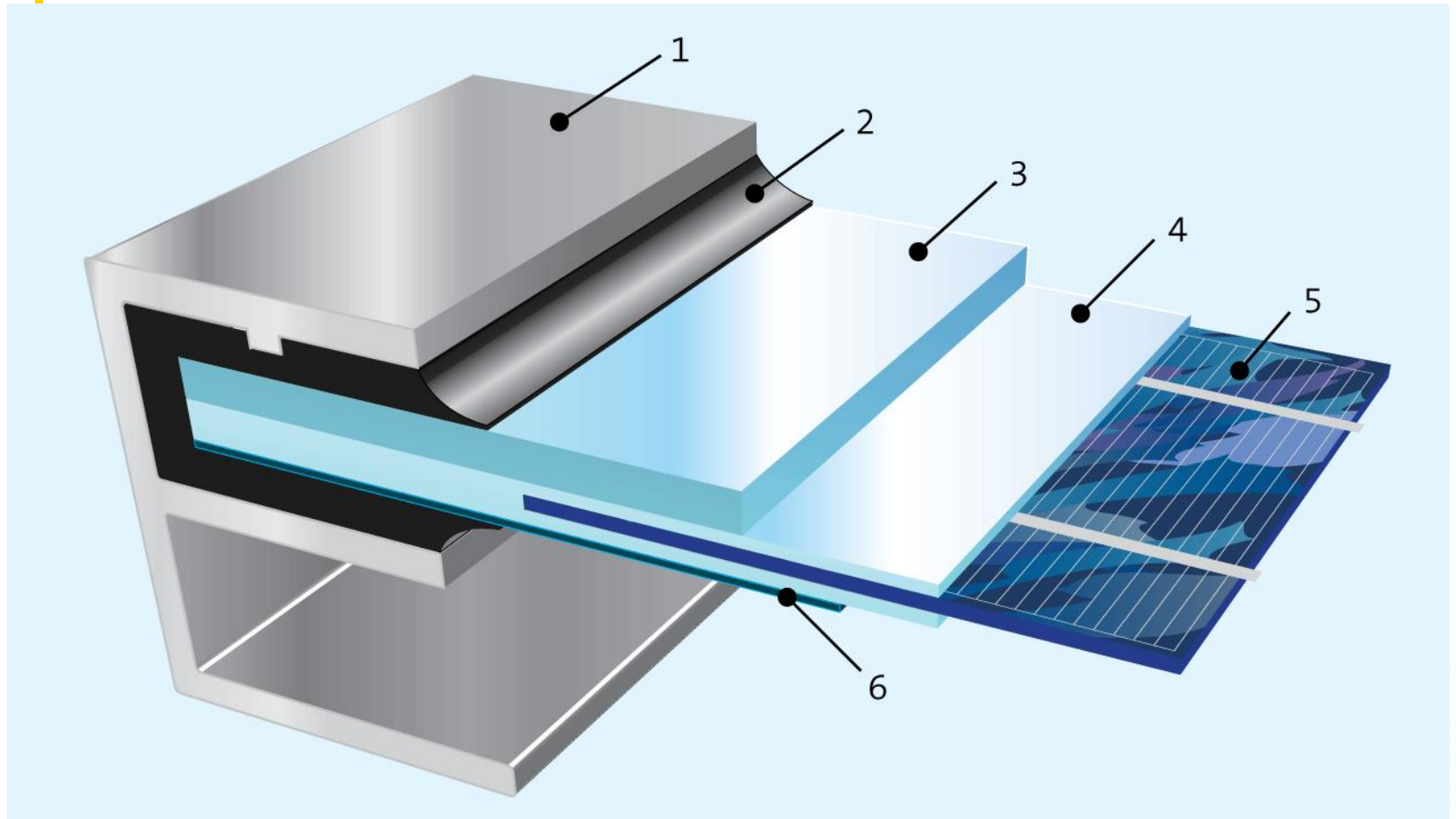


From solar cell to PV generator





PV module for crystalline cells with frame



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1 Aluminum frame, 2 Seal, gasket, 3 Glass, 4 EVA embedding, 5 crystalline solar cell, 6 Tedlar-Polyester-Foil



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Interconnection of modules, distribution-box, inverters via MC4 sockets and plugs


energy solutions
MADE IN GERMANY



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STC: Standard Test Conditions indicated by index “p” at Wattage: W_p

Fixed conditions to measure and compare the performance
(e.g. P_{MPP} , V_{OC} , I_{SC} , η) of a PV module:

Cell Temperature:

$$T_c = 25^\circ \text{ C}$$

Global Irradiance level:

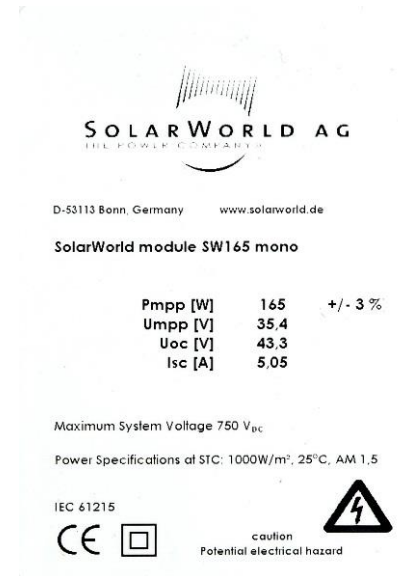
$$E = 1000 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Spectrum according to

AM 1.5

Incidence angle of irradiance

$$\theta = 0^\circ$$



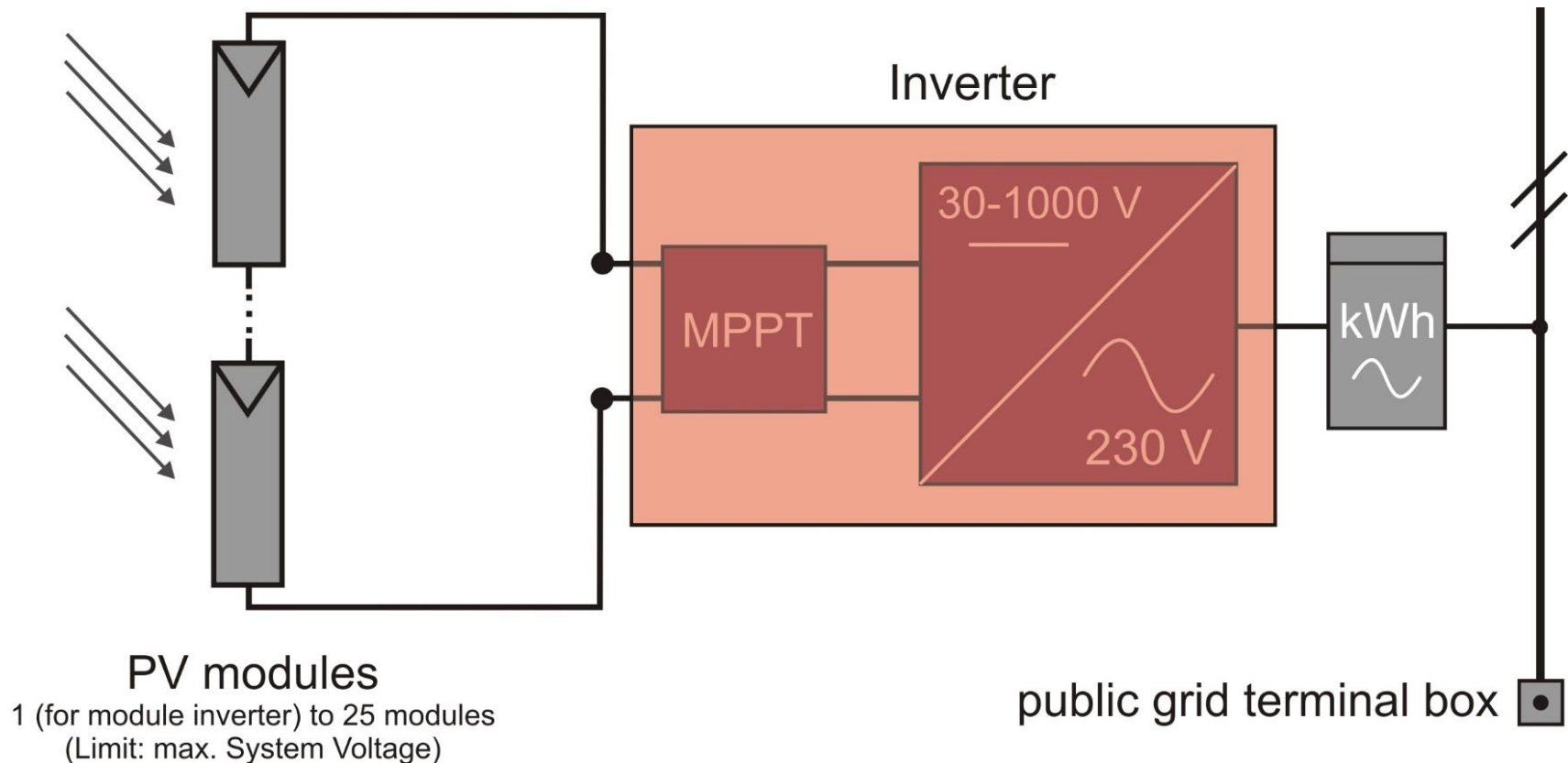
Usually, STC is measured in the laboratory or in a factory via a solar simulator („Flasher“)



Scheme of Inverter with MPPT

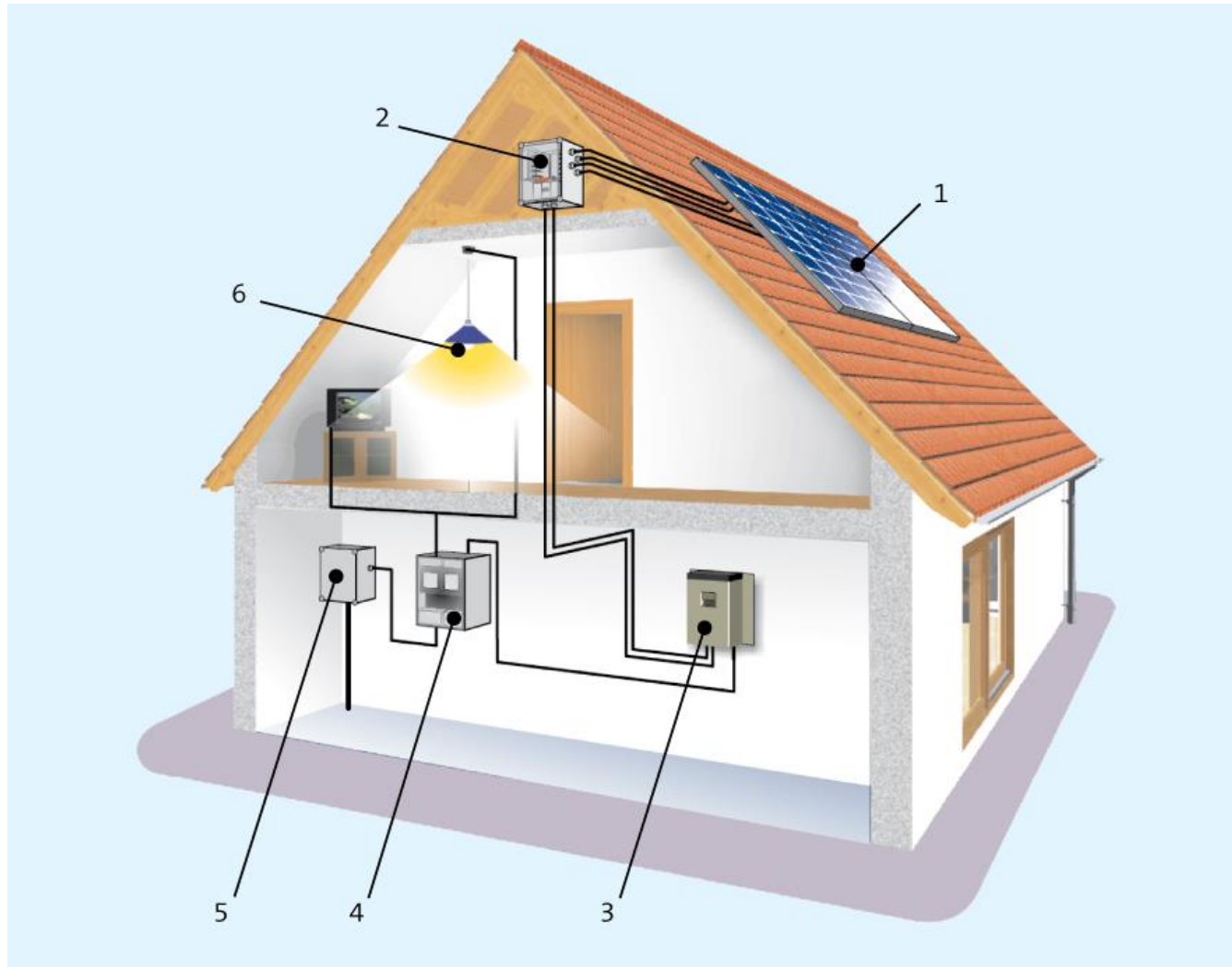
Integration of Maximum-Power-Point-Tracker

Inverter for grid injection (grid-feeding):
Dependent on grid, synchronizes to grid voltage and frequency





PV grid-injection system: 1.5 million PV-houses in Germany



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**1 PV generator, 2 DC Junction box, 3 Inverter, 4 kWh-meter for
consumption and PV injection, 5 grid connection, 6 local loads**



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Grid-connected houses in Freiburg

Generating more electricity than consumed



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PV system on Munich airport: Generation & Use during daytime



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11 MW PV power plant in Cerpa, Portugal



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67 MW PV power plant in Germany

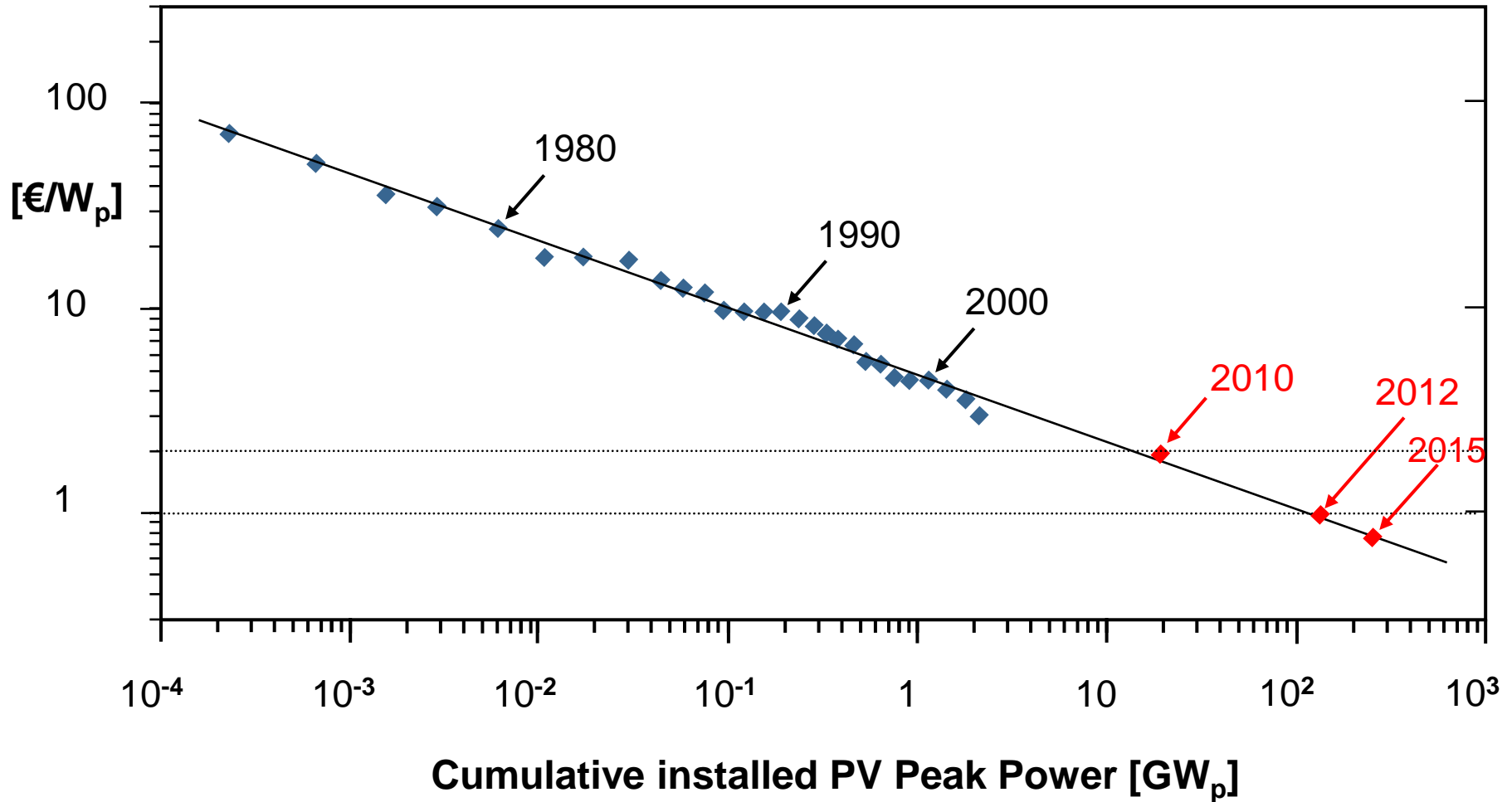


Durchführer





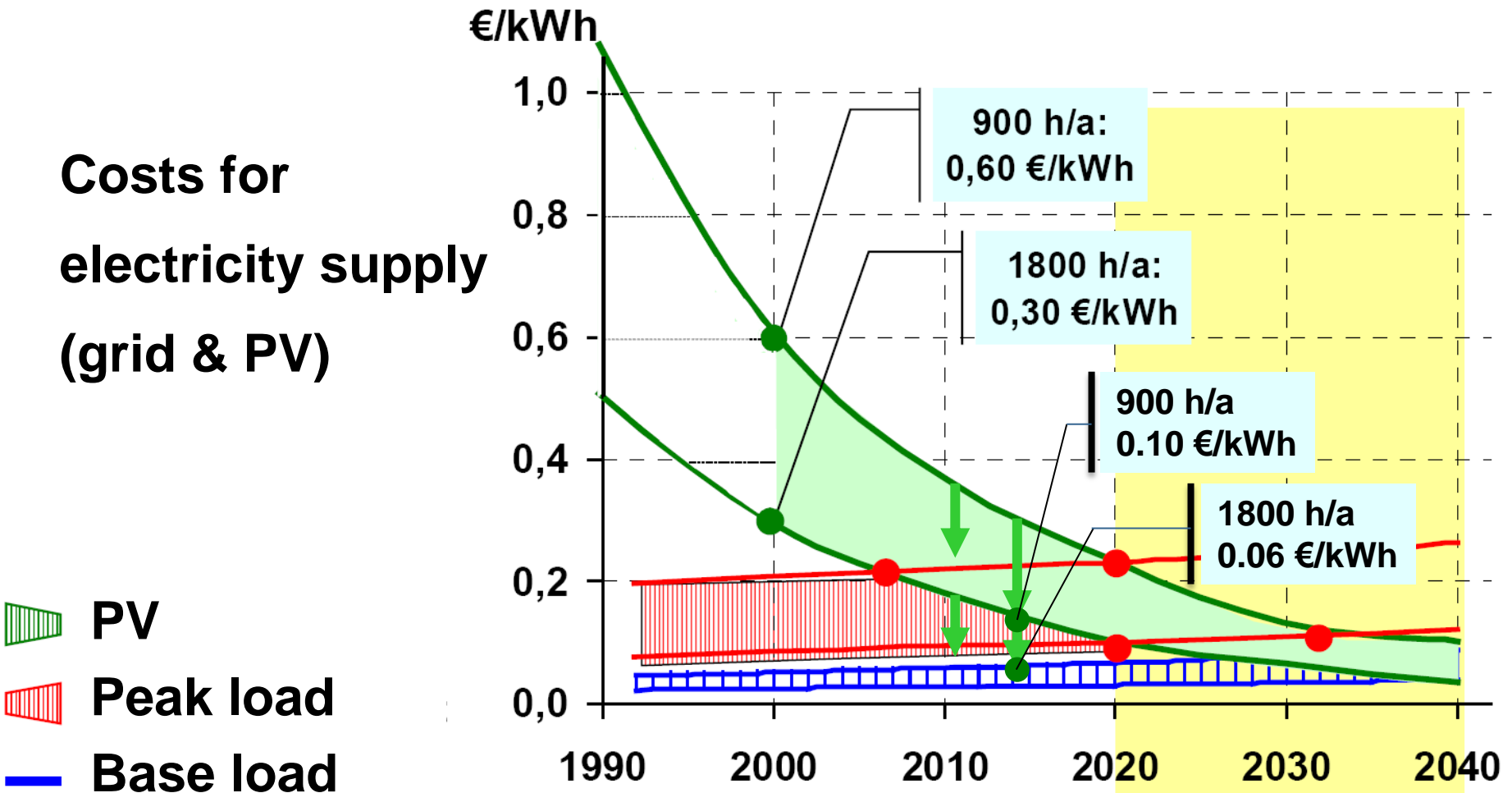
PV-learning-curve caused by effective feed-in legislation and investments in mass production (for crystalline Si-wafer based PV)



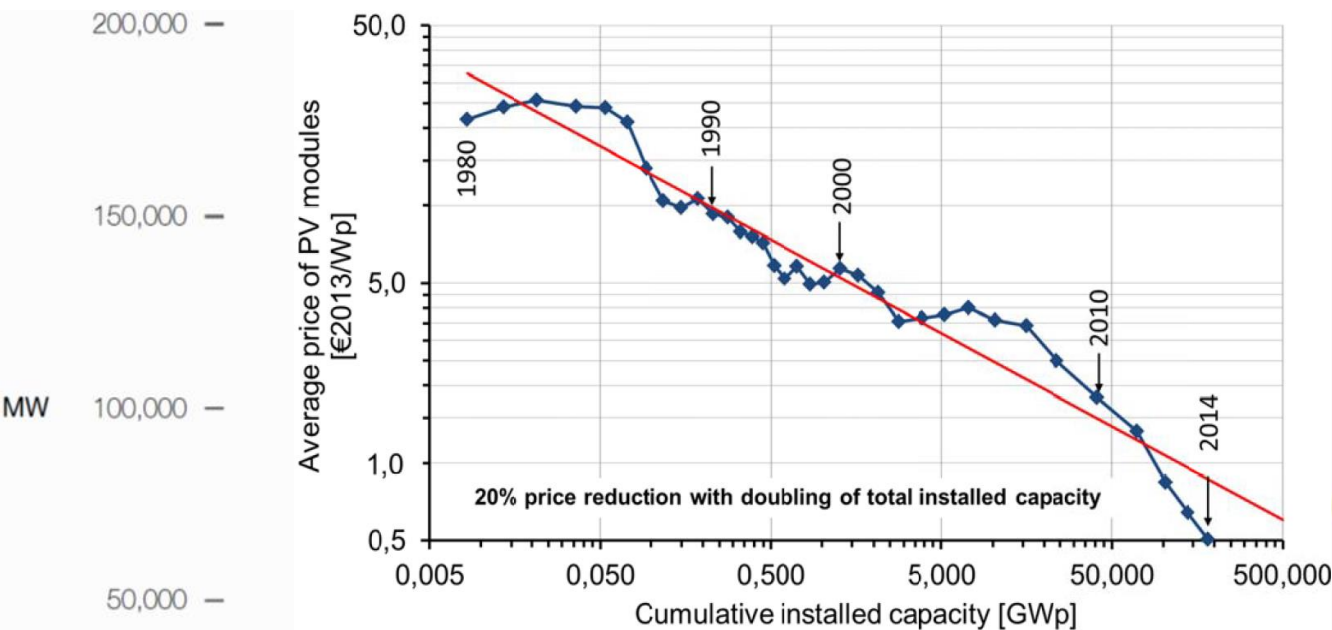


Development of PV electricity costs in Germany (900 PV full-load hours per year) and in Guatemala (1800 PV full-load hours per year)

Costs for electricity supply (grid & PV)

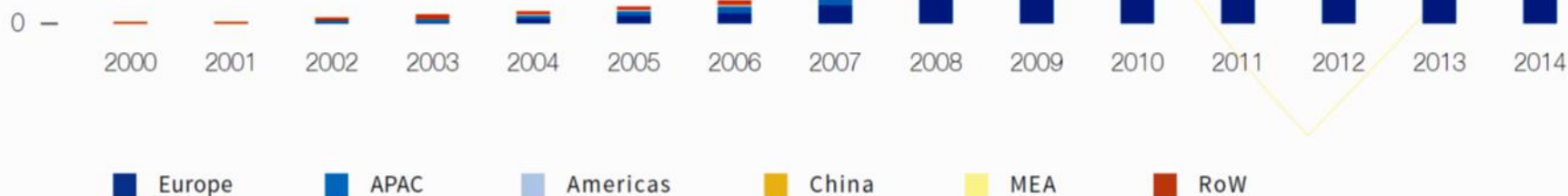


PV cumulative installed capacity 2000-2014 (in MW)



End of 2015:
> 200 GW 178,391

Source: EPIA 2015, ISE Fraunhofer 2015

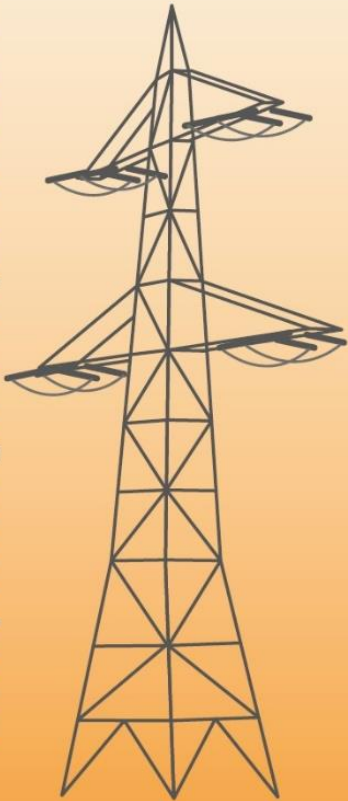


New trend: PV & home storage: Up to 60% less electricity from the grid

**German case -
For Guatemala 100%
can be achieved !**

Electricity from the grid for a 4 persons household

Without PV



With PV

-30%



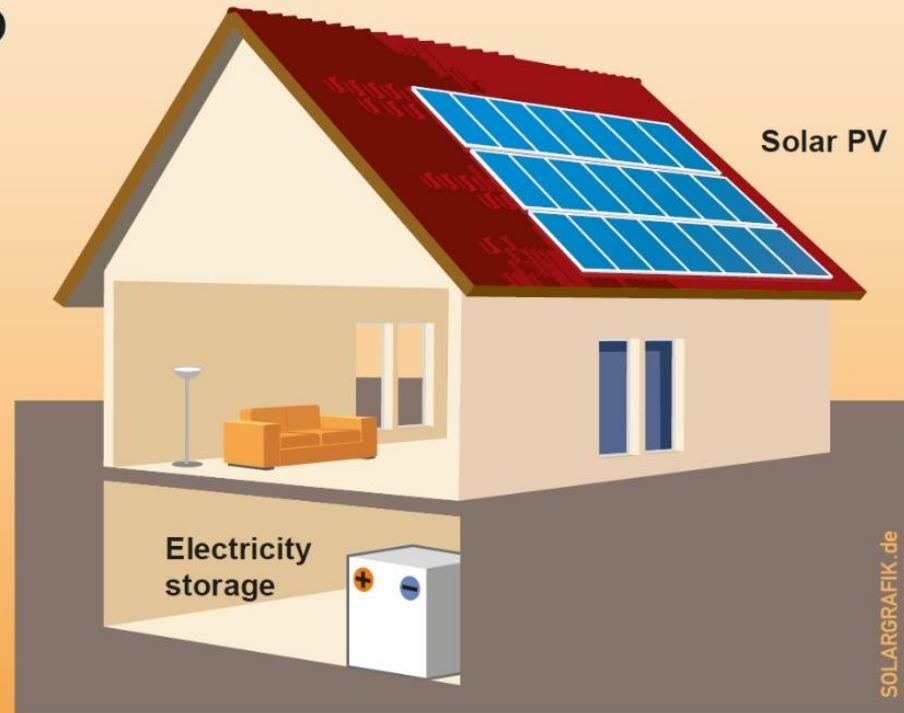
With PV & storage
at home

-60%



up to 30% reduction via
PV self-consumption

up to 60% reduction via PV
self-consumption & storage



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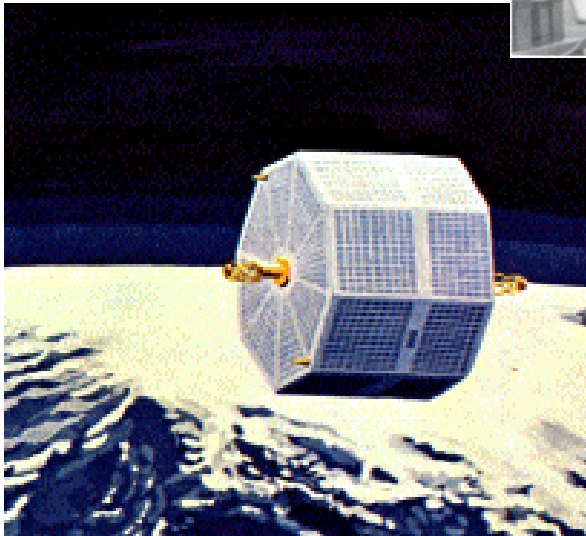
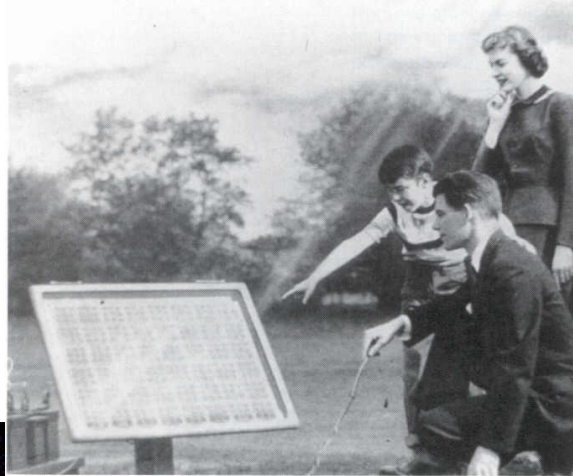
Base: Household with 4 persons: 4500 kWh/a, PV generator of 5 kW, effective storage capacity: 4 kWh



First applications of decentralized PV

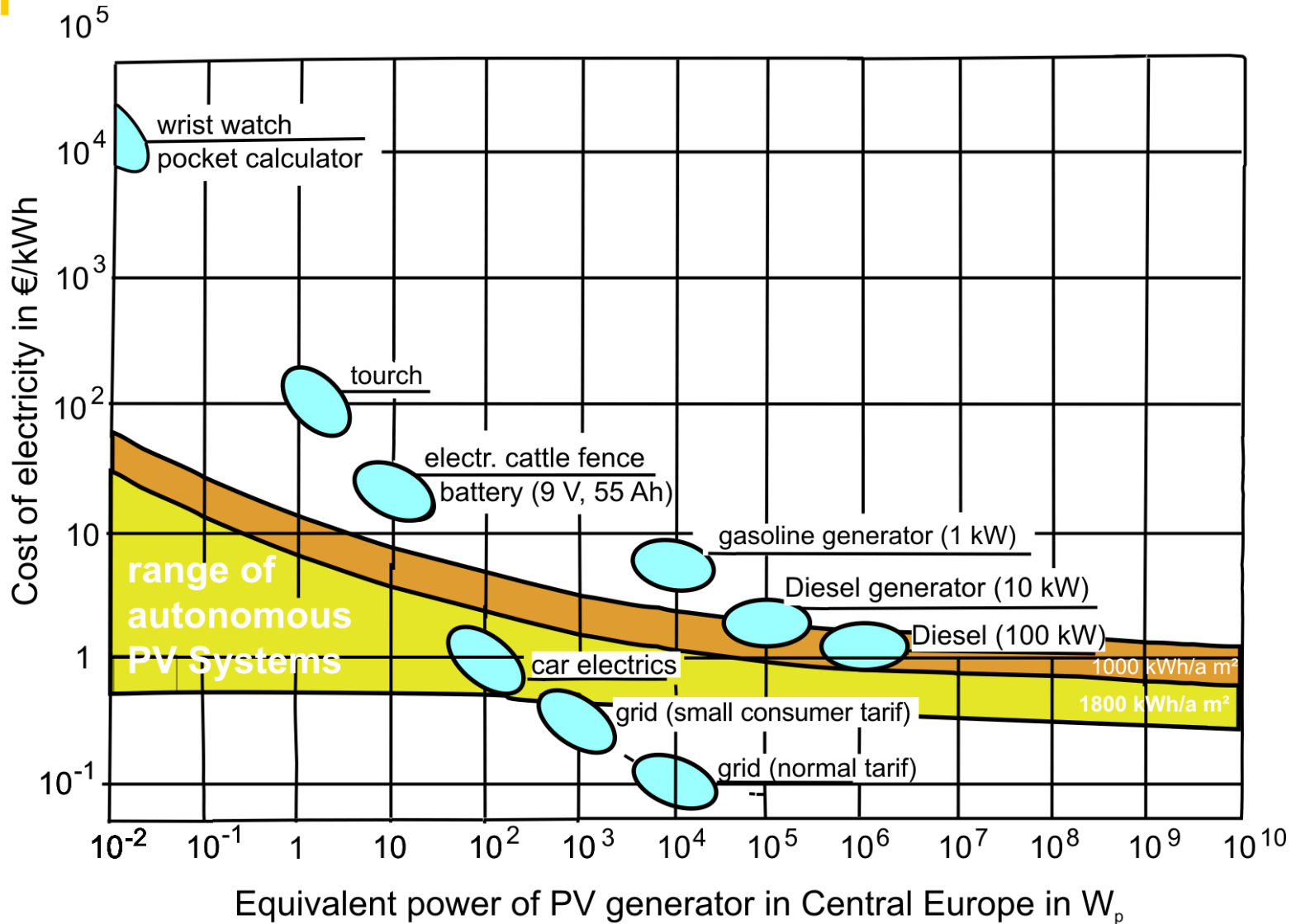
Space, science fiction, remote power supply

**Important:
Far away from
electrical grid**





Market for decentralized PV systems

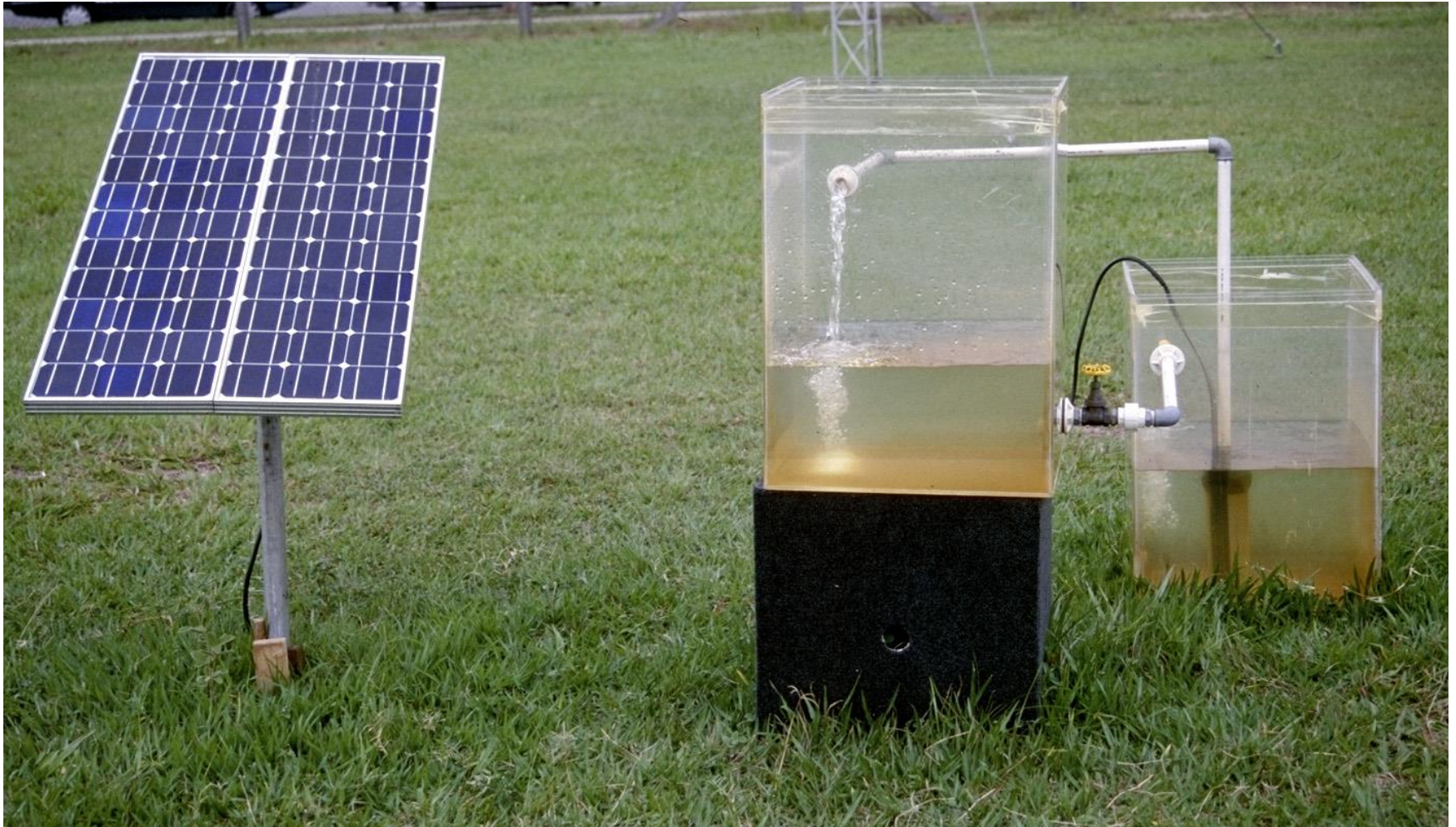




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Solar pump, directly connected to a PV generator (via a DC-DC converter)


energy solutions
MADE IN GERMANY

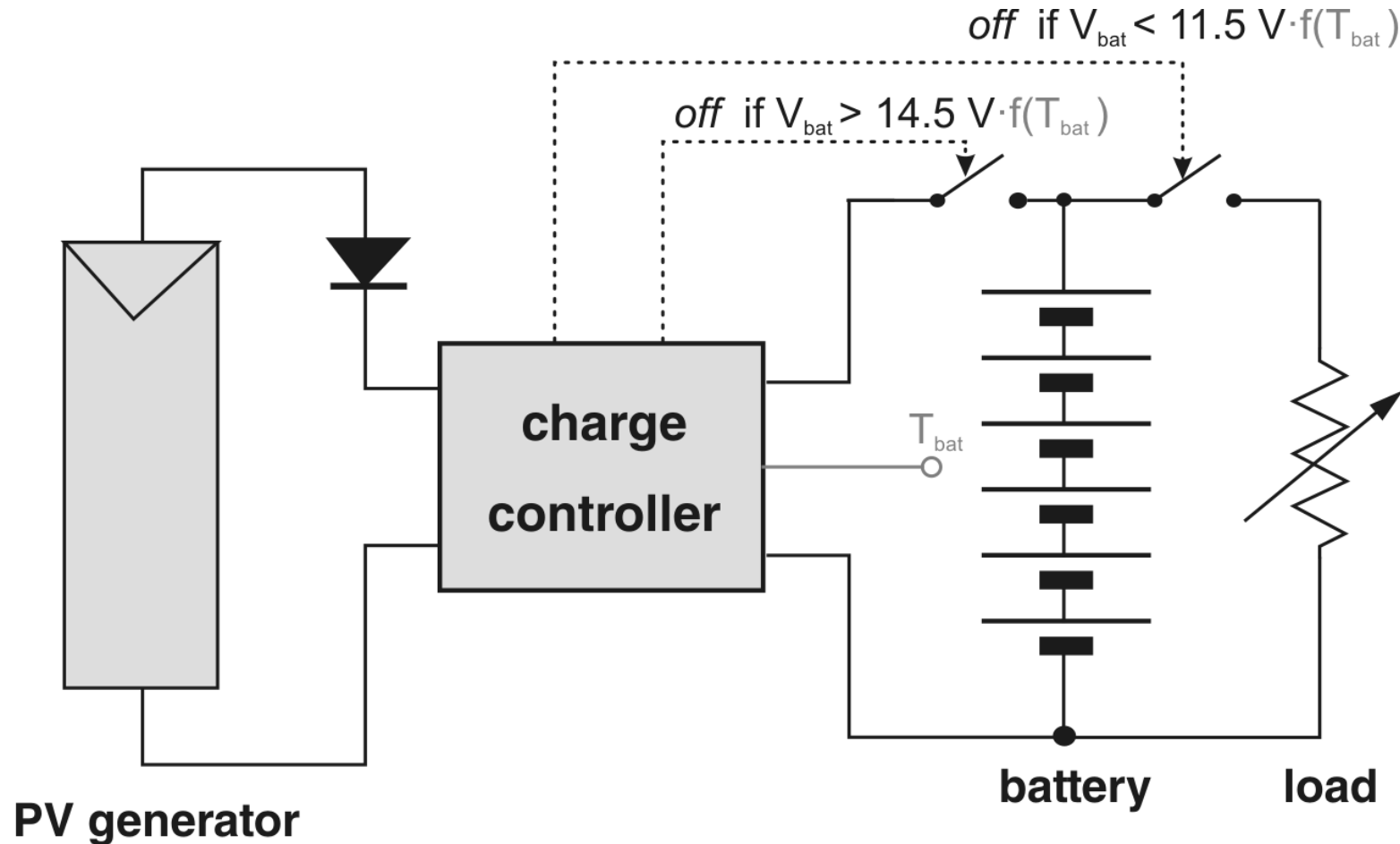


Durchführer

 energie
waechter

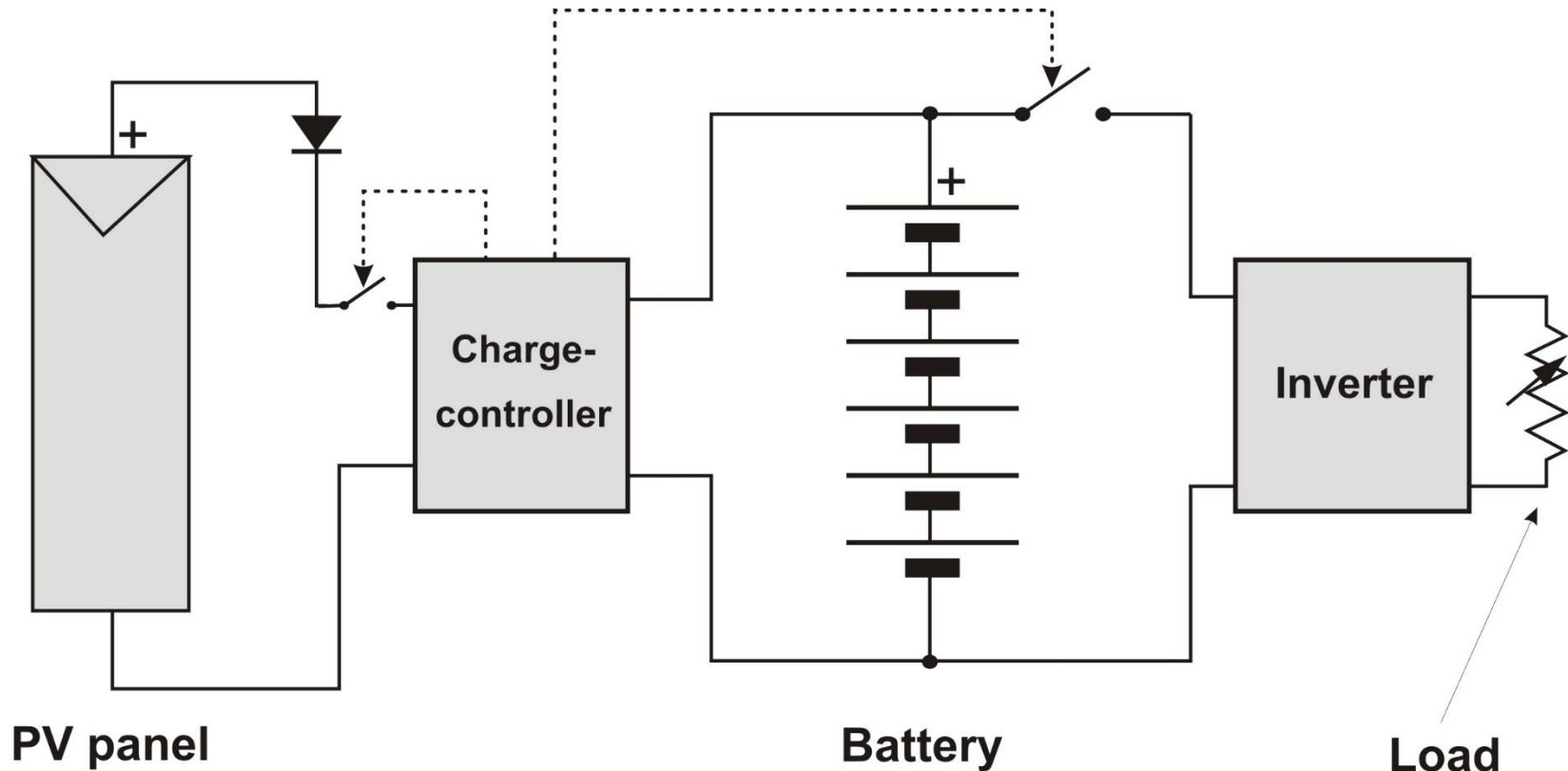


Scheme of simple “Solar Home System” (SHS) for DC loads with battery storage





Scheme of simple “Solar Home System” (SHS) for AC loads with battery storage



Typical size for sunny locations: For a daily consumption of **400 Wh/d** a PV panel of **140 W_p** is sufficient. For a maximum discharge of 50% and 2 days of autonomy, the battery capacity is **150 Ah** at 12 V



Examples: Charge controllers & Inverters for off-grid systems



Stecca

Outside View Of The Controller



© SMA



Durchführer

How to size a small PV off-grid system

- Determination of load: Power of loads, duration of use: ΣW_{load}
- Determination of battery size: max. depth of discharge (DoD: typical for lead-acid batteries: 50%), days of autonomy (DoA, e.g. 4 days in Germany, 2 days in the tropics):

$$W_{\text{battery}} = W_{\text{load}} \cdot \text{DoA} / \text{DoD}$$

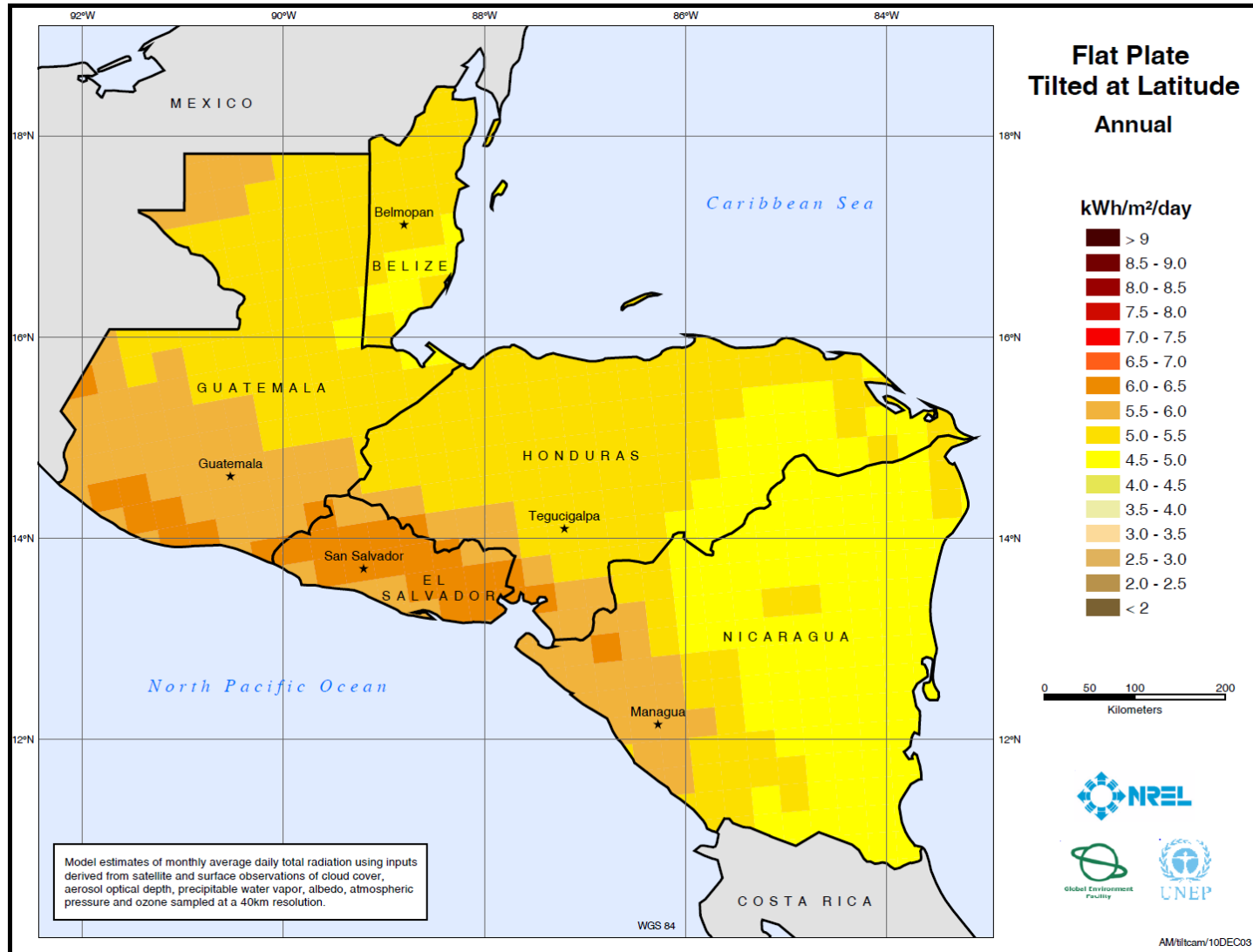
- Energy to be generated by PV (use energy efficiency!):

$$W_{\text{PV}} = W_{\text{load}} / (\eta_{\text{charge controller}} \cdot \eta_{\text{Bat}} \cdot \eta_{\text{Inverter}})$$

- Daily irradiance at a typical day of the worst month of operation (from measurements, tables, maps, or simulation): $W_{\text{irrad day}}$
- Area of PV generator: $A_{\text{PV}} = W_{\text{PV}} / (W_{\text{irrad day}} \cdot \eta_{\text{PV}})$

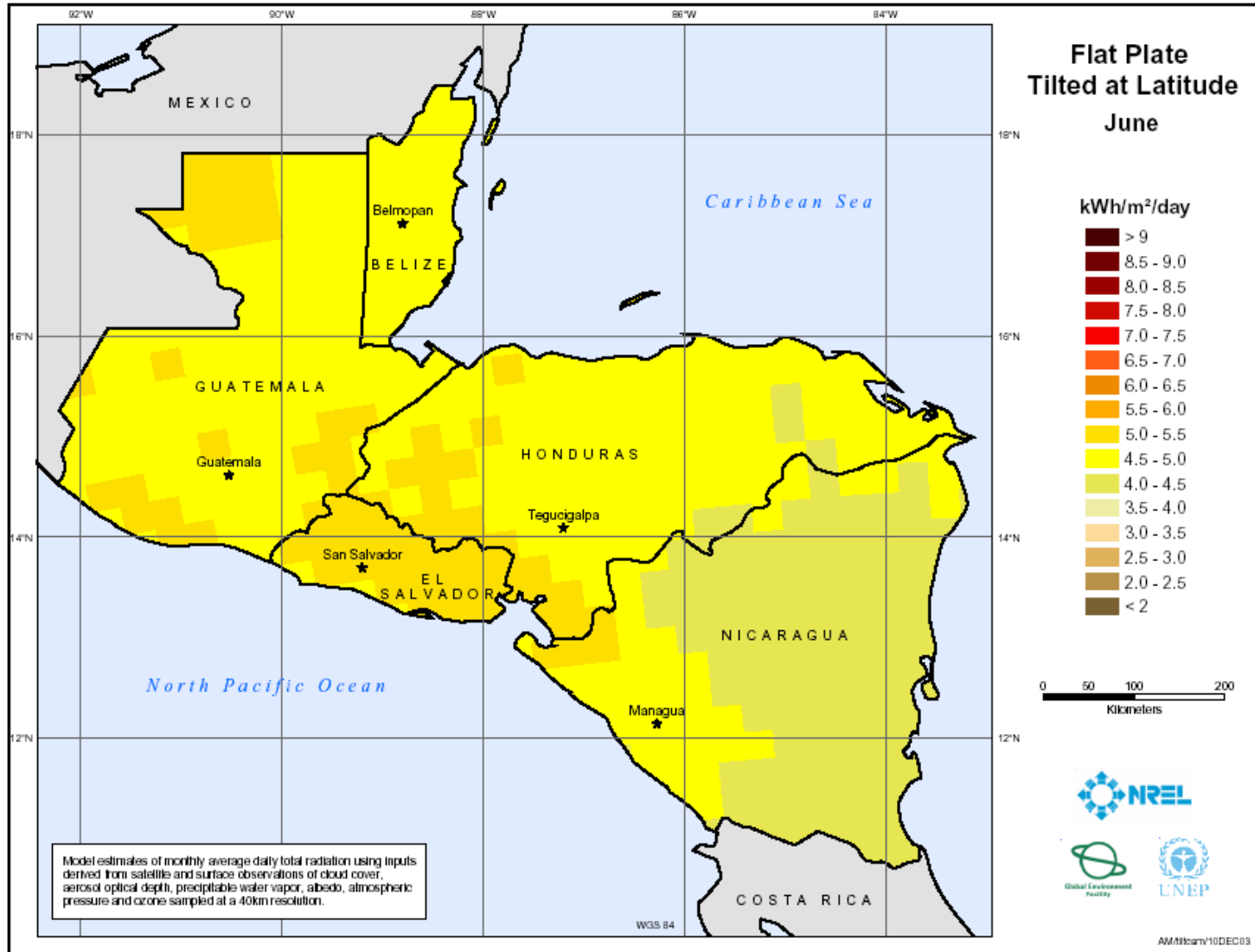


Annual irradiance in Central America: Value relevant for grid-feeding



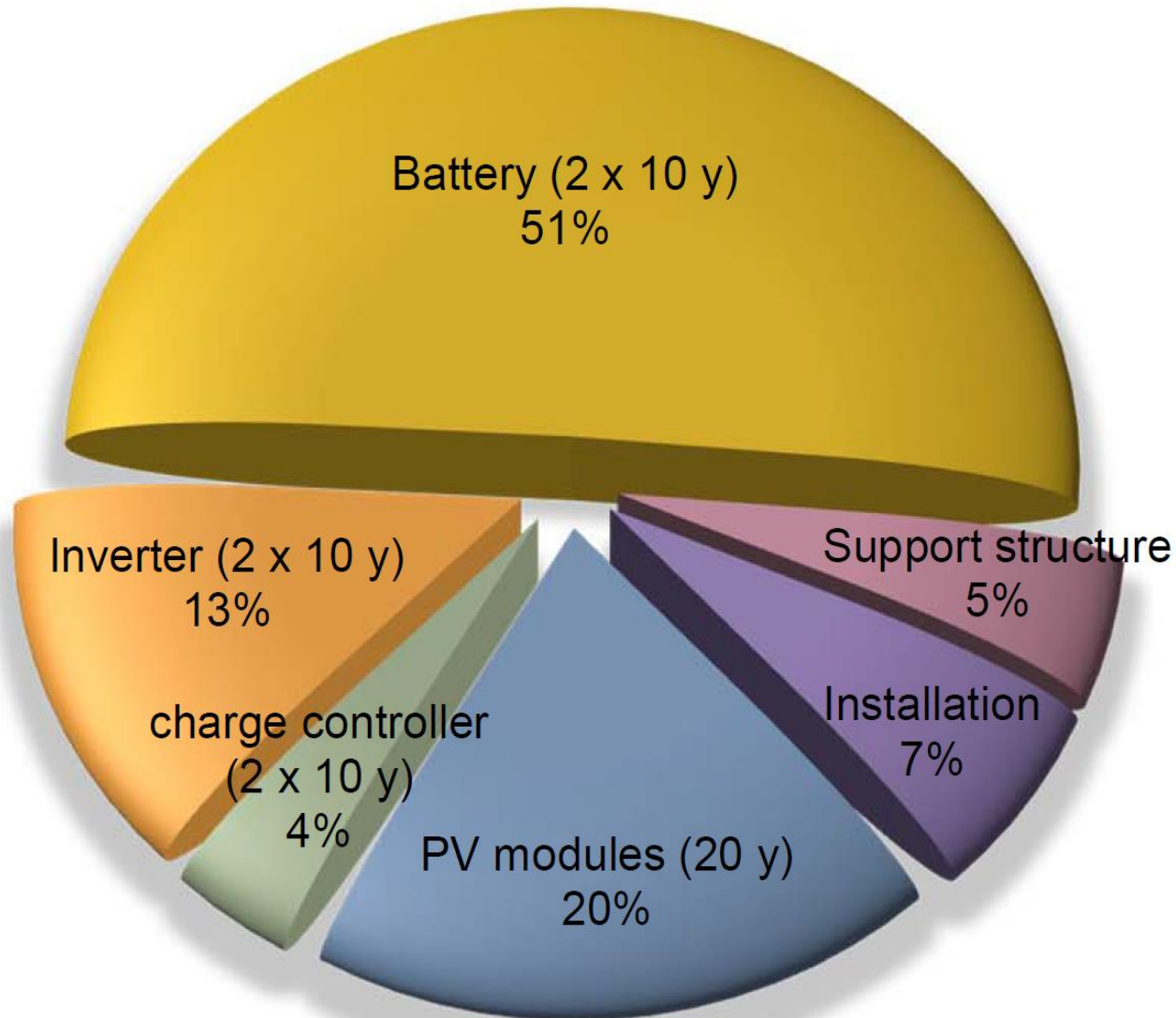


A day in month with worst irradiance: Relevant for independent power supply





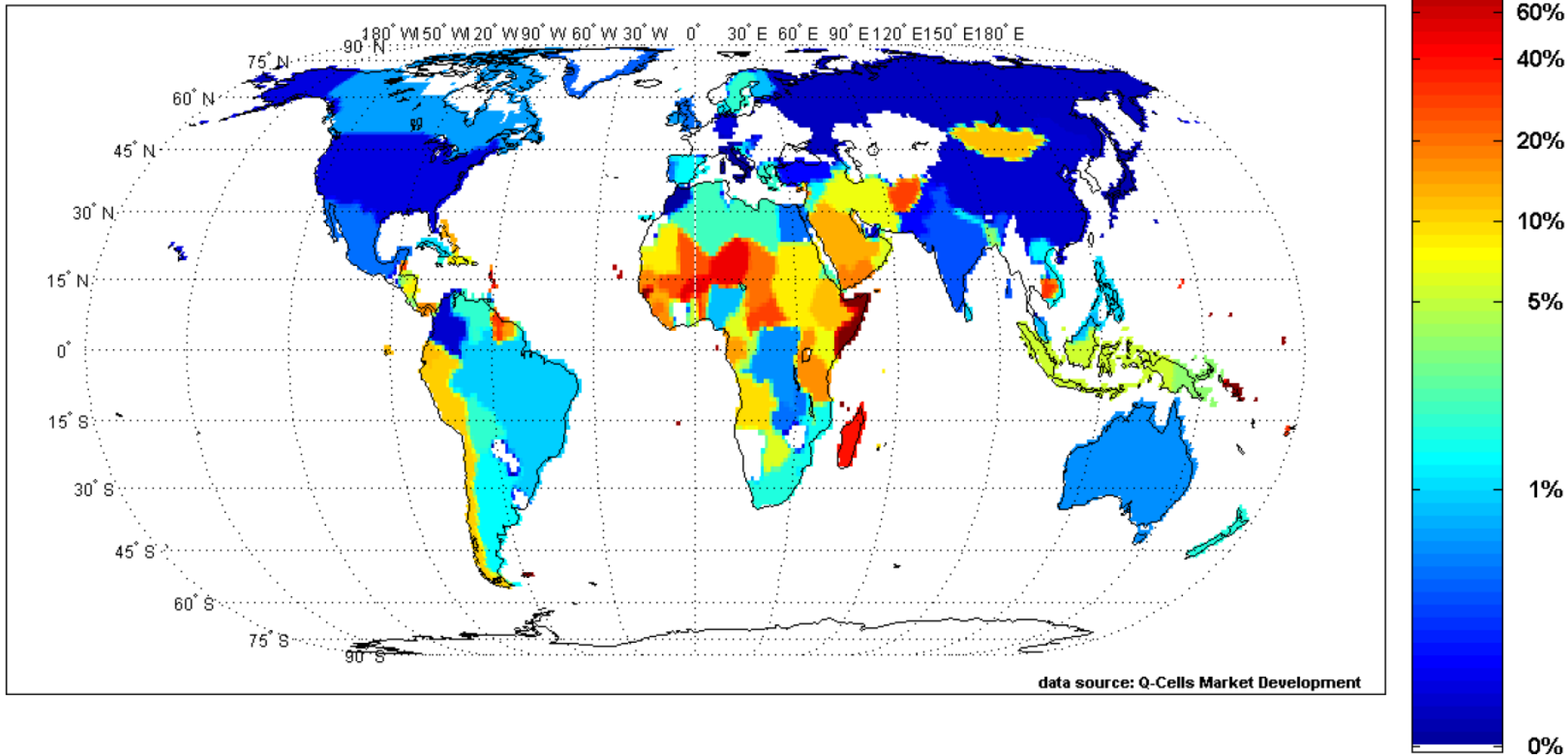
Cost share of an autonomous PV system for 20 years (20 kW_p, 60 kWh supply per day)





Share of Diesel generation used for electrical power supply

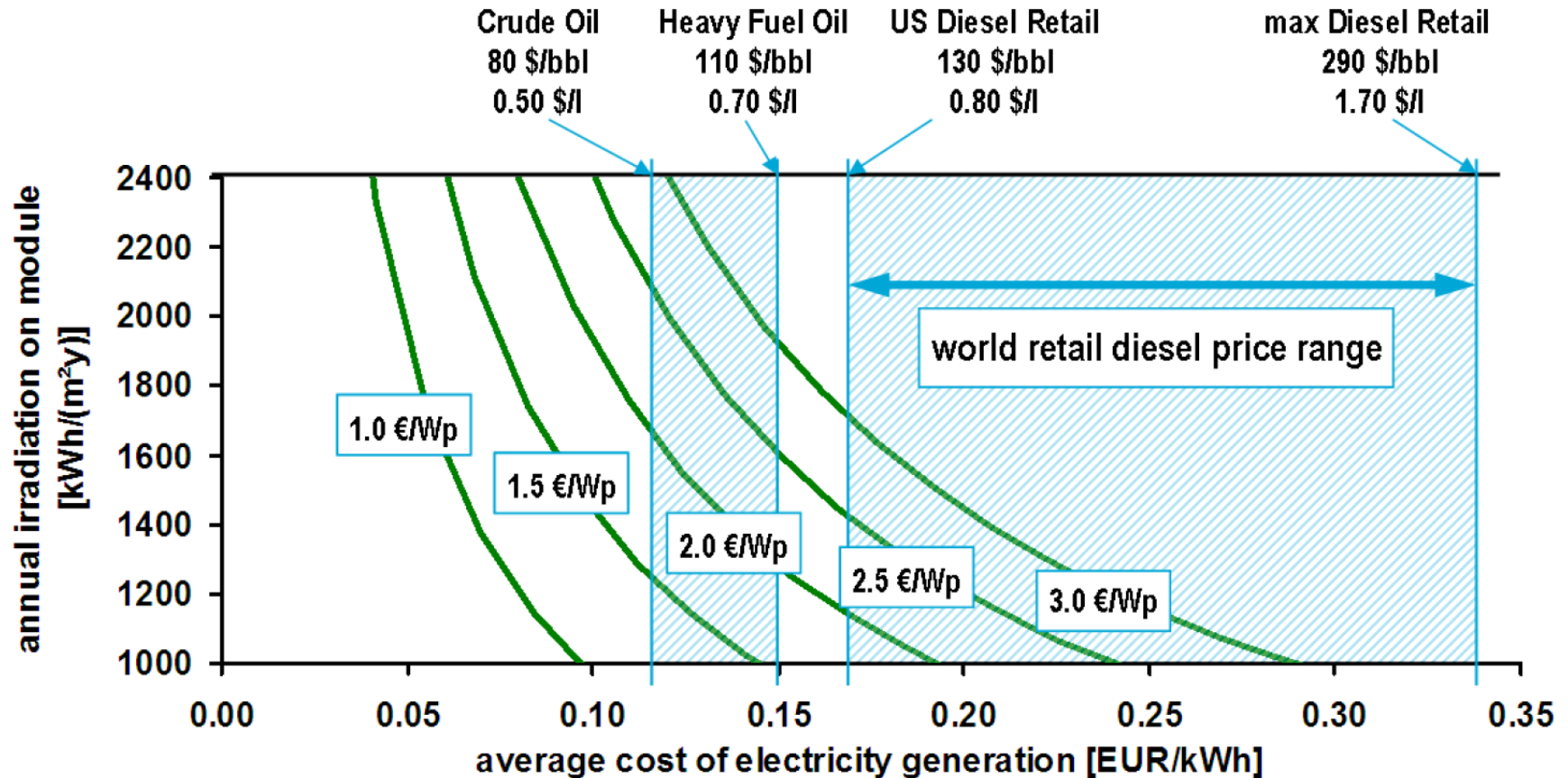
Share of diesel power plant capacity to total power plant capacity



Source: C. Breyer, RLI, 5th ARE Workshop Academia meets Industry, 27th EUPVSEC, Frankfurt 2012



Diesel vs. PV generation costs



Key insights:

- current PV system prices of < 2,000 €/kWp enable PV LCOE of 10 – 15 €ct/kWh
- cost of diesel generated power is significantly higher, if no subsidies are paid for diesel

Source: C. Breyer, RLI, 5th ARE Workshop Academia meets Industry, 27th EUPVSEC, Frankfurt 2012

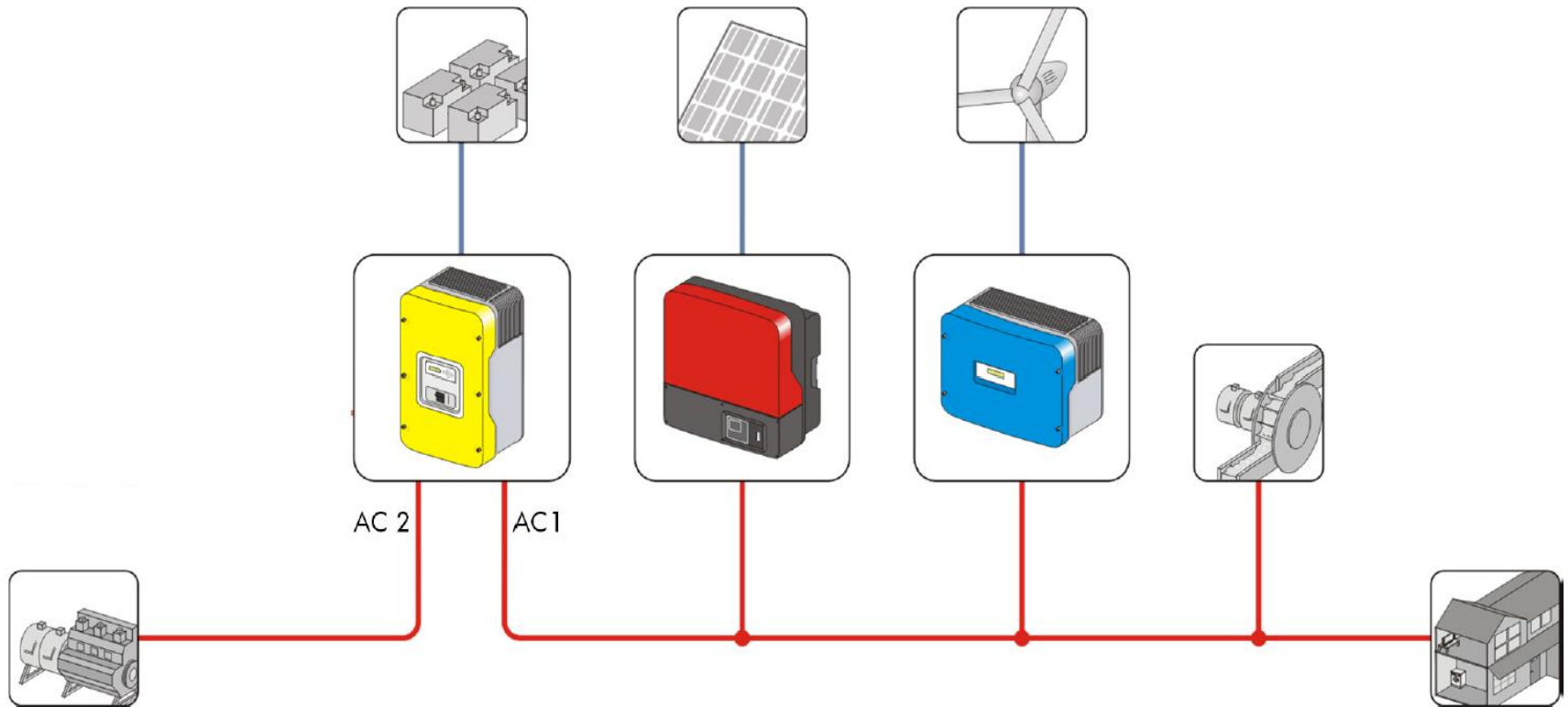


Important points for implementation

- Project identification: Load, Irradiance, Land, Security
- Financing: PPA, Carbon Trading, taxes, tax reductions, subsidies, interest rates, inflation, risks
- Equipment: components suitable for high operating temperature, high sand & salt contents of air, UV-stability, warranty (local dealer)
- Infrastructure: importation, transport, mounting equipment, tools, accessibility of location of installation, installation team, training of local supervisor, maintenance (financing & training), problem management, future development



Combination of different energy sources for cost-efficient decentralized power supply: Hybrid system





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Questions?

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