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# **ECE 333 – GREEN ELECTRIC ENERGY**

## **Lecture 16: *PV* Status and Issues**

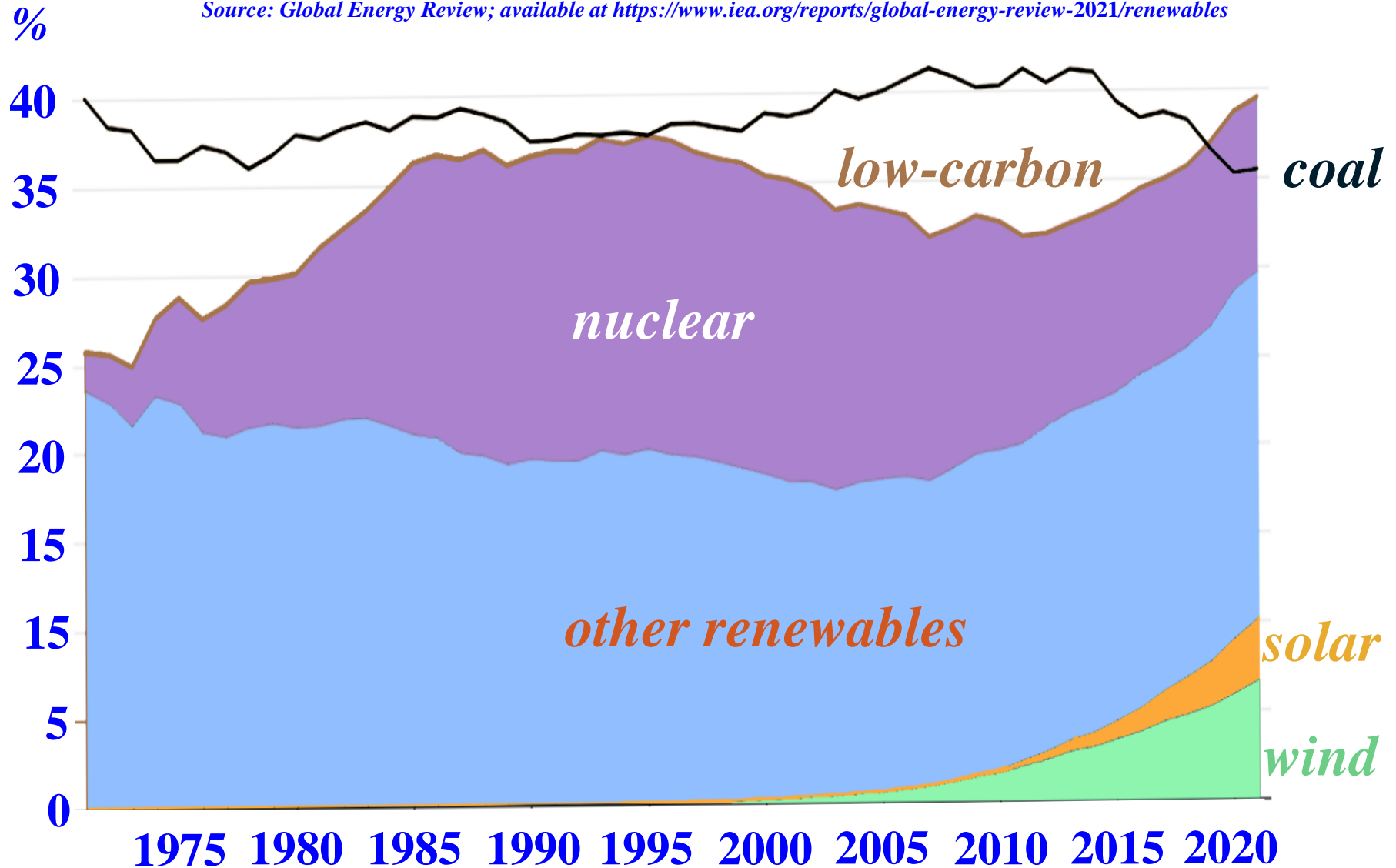
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**George Gross**

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University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

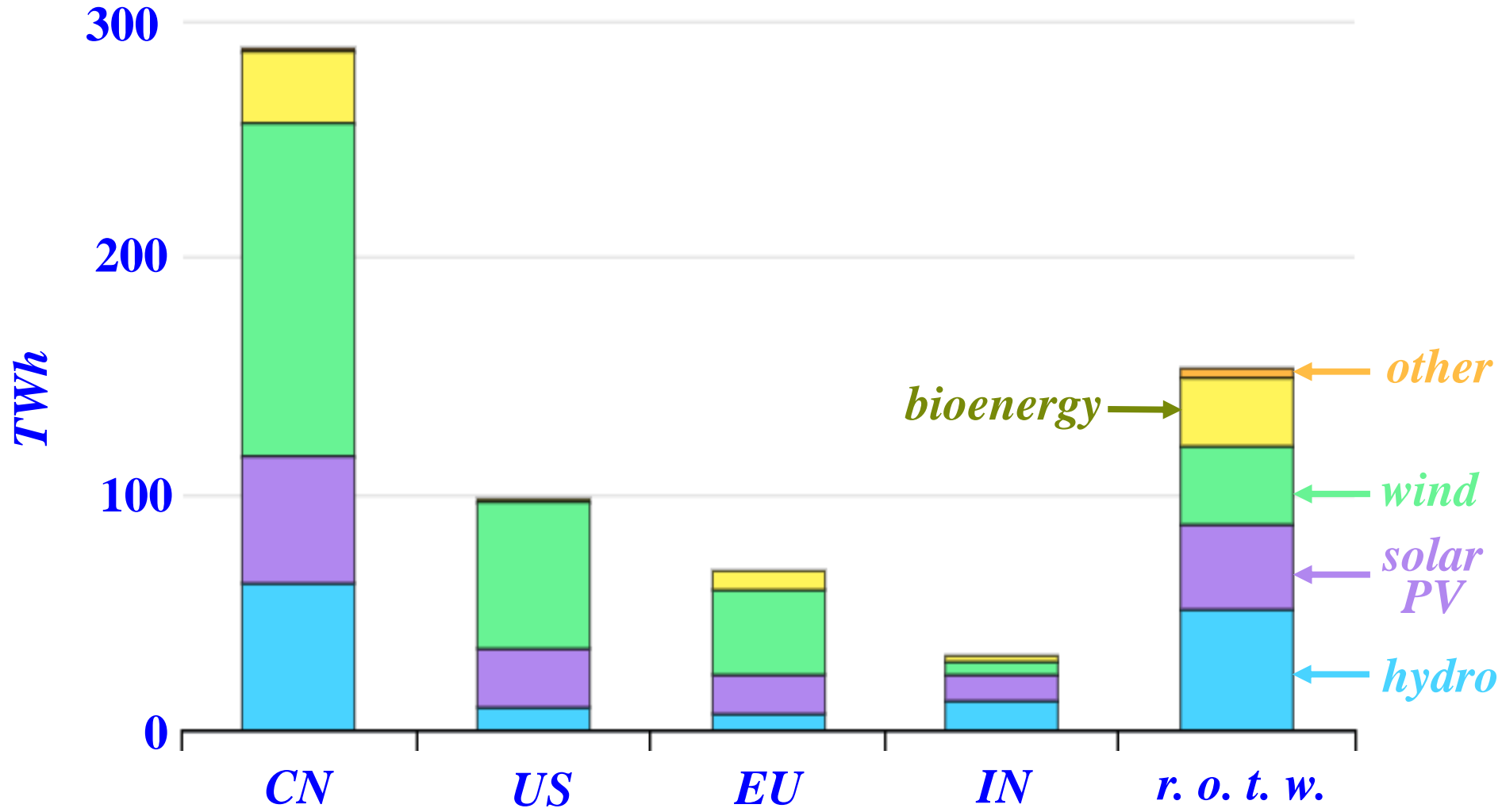
# PRIMARY SOURCE SHARES OF WORLD ELECTRICITY GENERATION: 1971–2021

Source: Global Energy Review; available at <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-energy-review-2021/renewables>



# RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY NATION/REGION: 2020 – 2021

Source: Global Energy Review; available at <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-energy-review-2021/renewables>



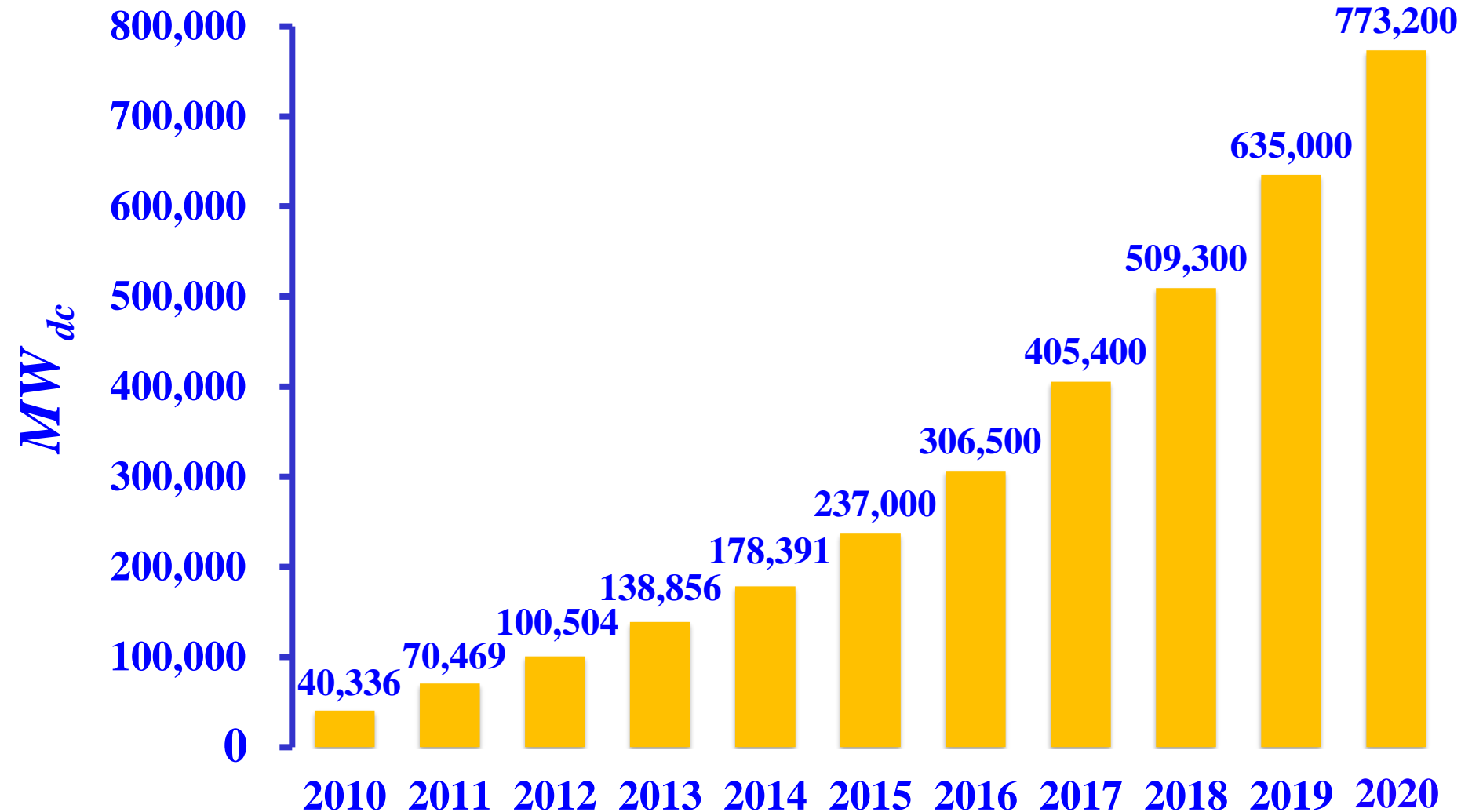
# OUTLINE

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- ❑ *PV* solar system status: global and *US*
- ❑ *PV* system costs and prices
- ❑ Examples of large solar projects
- ❑ Major challenges in *PV* solar resource integration
- ❑ Key drivers of the *PV* system growth
- ❑ *PV* technology benefits

# GLOBAL ANNUAL CUMULATIVE PV CAPACITY: 2010 – 2020

Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; p.5, all prices in 2019 USD; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)

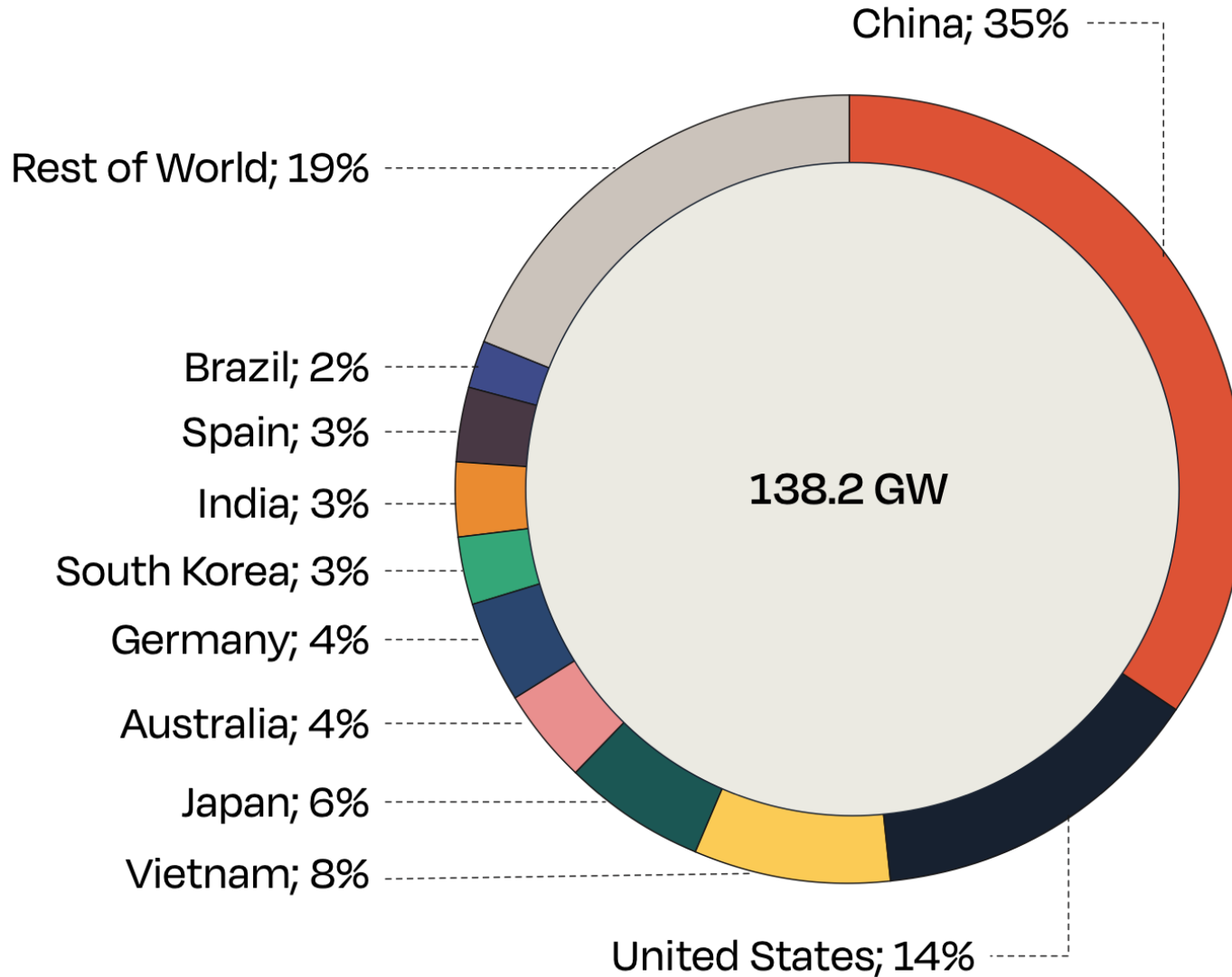


# 2020 WORLD STATUS OF *PV* SOLAR RESOURCES

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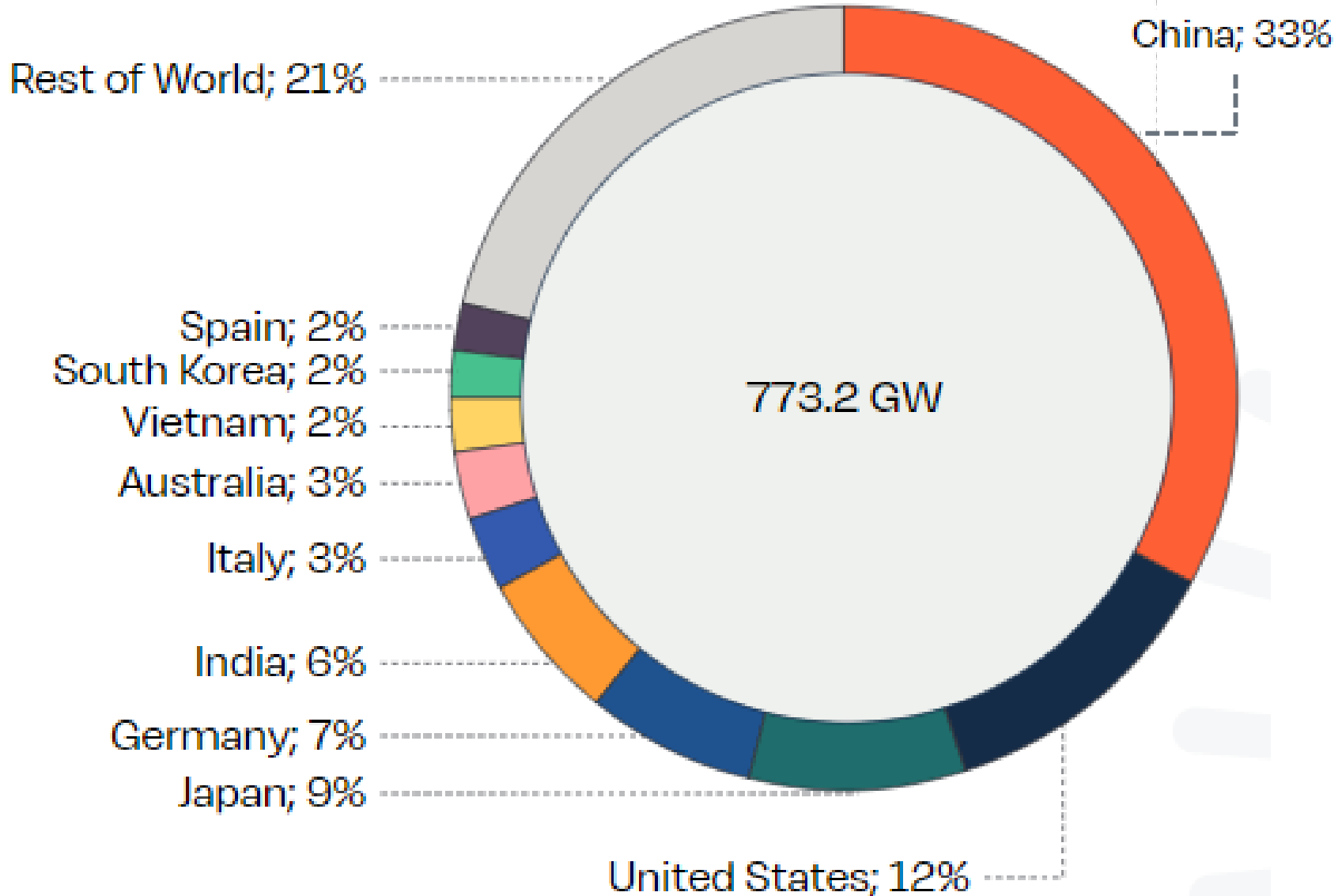
- More than 138.2 *GW* of new capacity additions have increased the global cumulative *PV* capacity to over 773.2 *GW*
- The *Asia-Pacific* region with more than 368.3 *GW* is now the world's leading region in terms of total installed capacity, with about a 58 % share of the global *PV* capacity

# 2020 INSTALLED PV SOLAR TOP 10 COUNTRIES



Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025, p.16;  
available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPowerEurope\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPowerEurope_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)

# 2020 TOTAL INSTALLED PV SOLAR TOP 10 COUNTRIES



Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025, p.21;  
available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)



# 2019 PV SOLAR STATUS

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- ❑ The *global PV cumulative capacity* reached **773.2 GW** with the **138.2 GW** added in **2020** – a **22 %** increase over the **2019 installed capacity**
- ❑ *China, US and Vietnam* were the *top three nations* in *PV capacity additions* in **2020**
- ❑ In **2020**, **18 nations** installed more than **1 GW** of *PV capacity*

# 2019 WORLD STATUS OF *PV* RESOURCES

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- ❑ *China* installed 48.2 GW – a 60 % growth from the 30.1 GW installed in 2019 – to continue as the largest solar capacity nation in the world
- ❑ The *US* solar power capacity additions increased from 13.3 GW in 2019 to 19.2 GW in 2020
- ❑ *India*, with its 41 GW of *PV* capacity, became the 5<sup>th</sup> largest solar capacity nation in the world

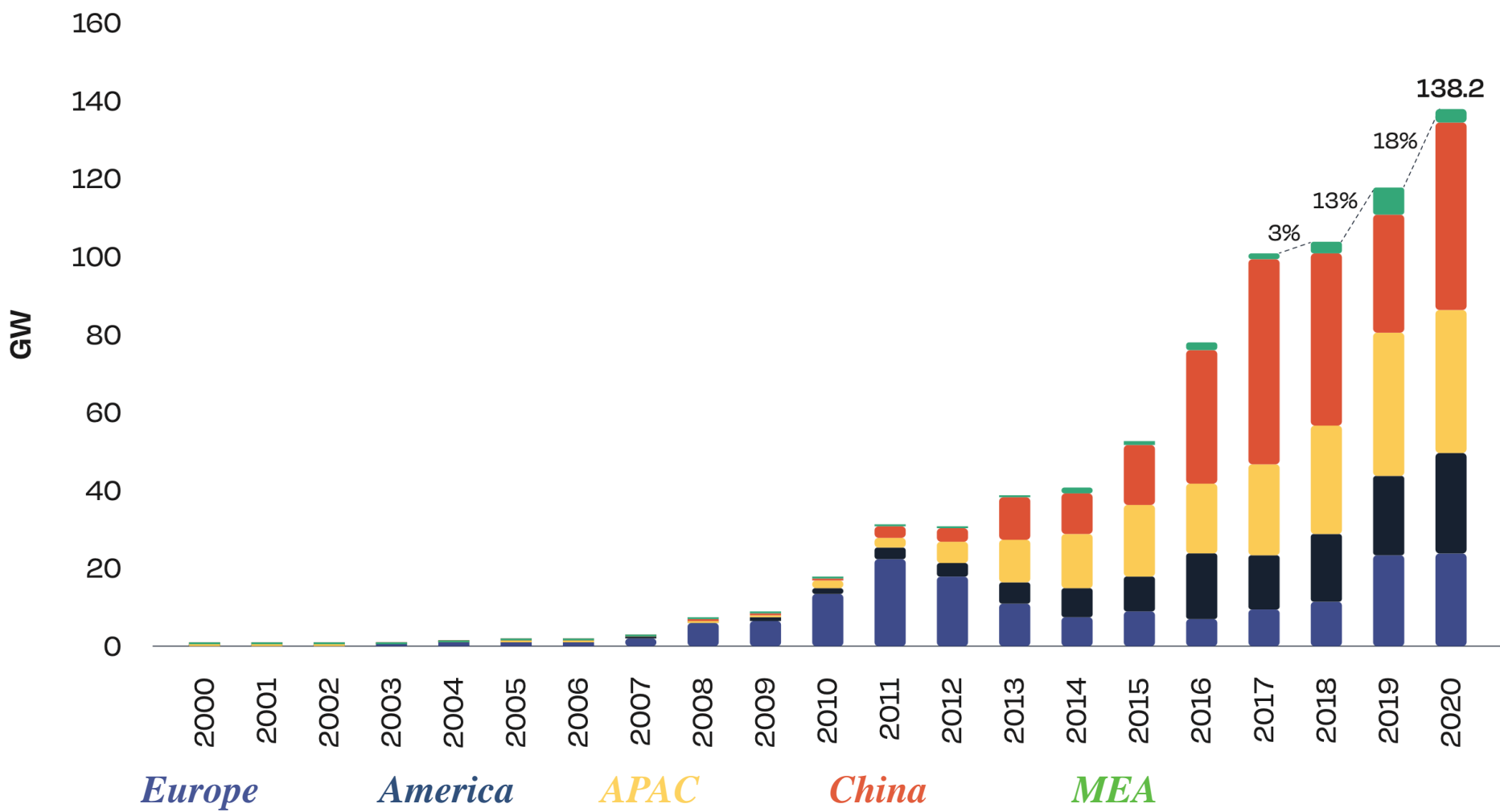
# 2020 WORLD STATUS OF *PV* SOLAR RESOURCES

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- ❑ The *Asian-Pacific* region is the largest solar capacity region in the world with its circa 60 % share of the global *PV* capacity
- ❑ *Europe's* cumulative total of 173.9 GW represents a 22.4 % of the global *PV* capacity with the addition of only 23.7 GW of *PV* capacity; nevertheless, the *European* region maintains its position as the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest solar capacity region in the world

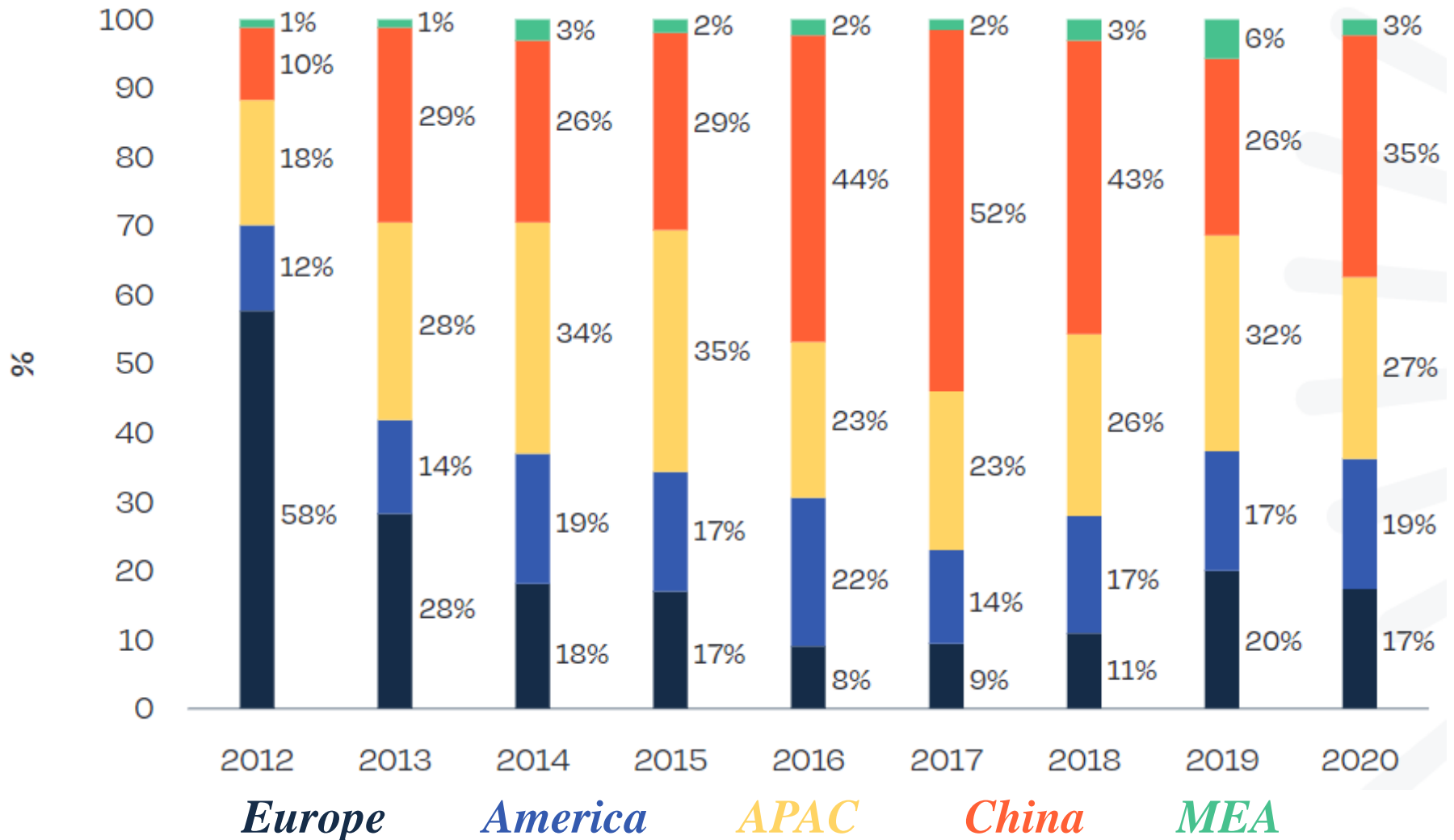
# GLOBAL PV CAPACITY ADDITIONS BY REGION: 2000 – 2020

Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; p.12; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)



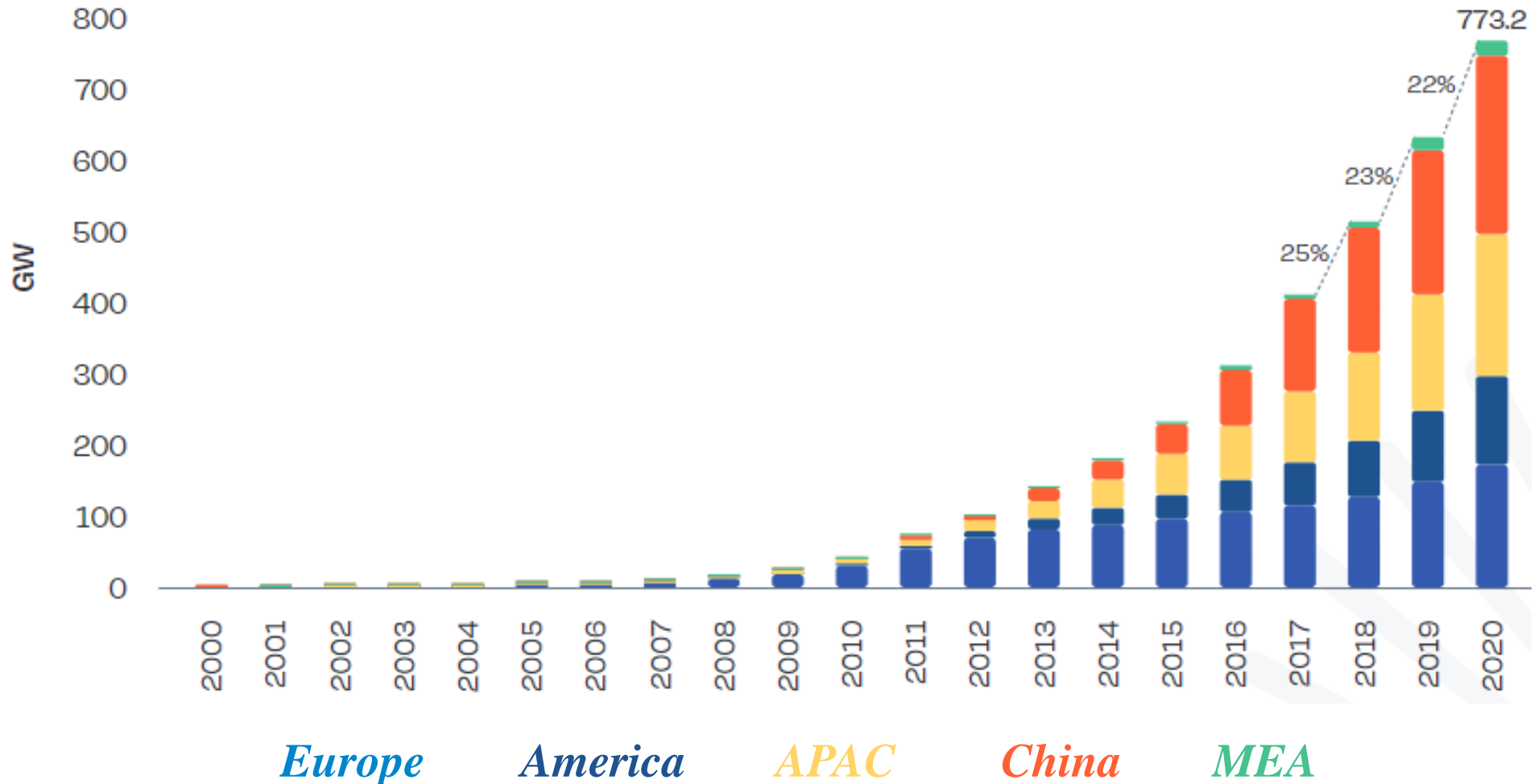
# ANNUAL SOLAR PV ADDED CAPACITY SHARES BY REGION: 2012 – 2020

Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; p.17; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)



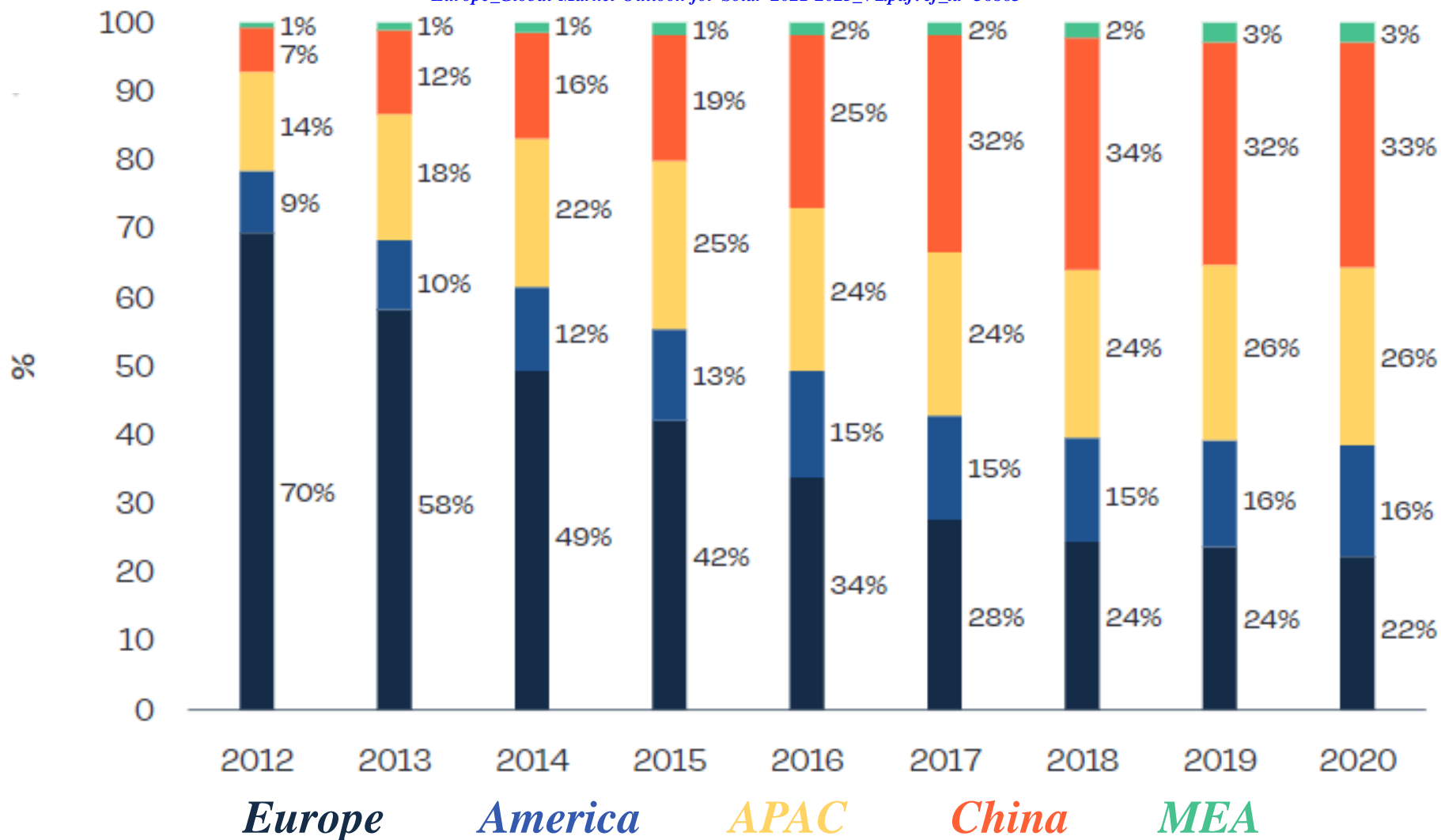
# GLOBAL CUMULATIVE PV SOLAR CAPACITY BY REGION: 2000 – 2020

Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; p.19; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)



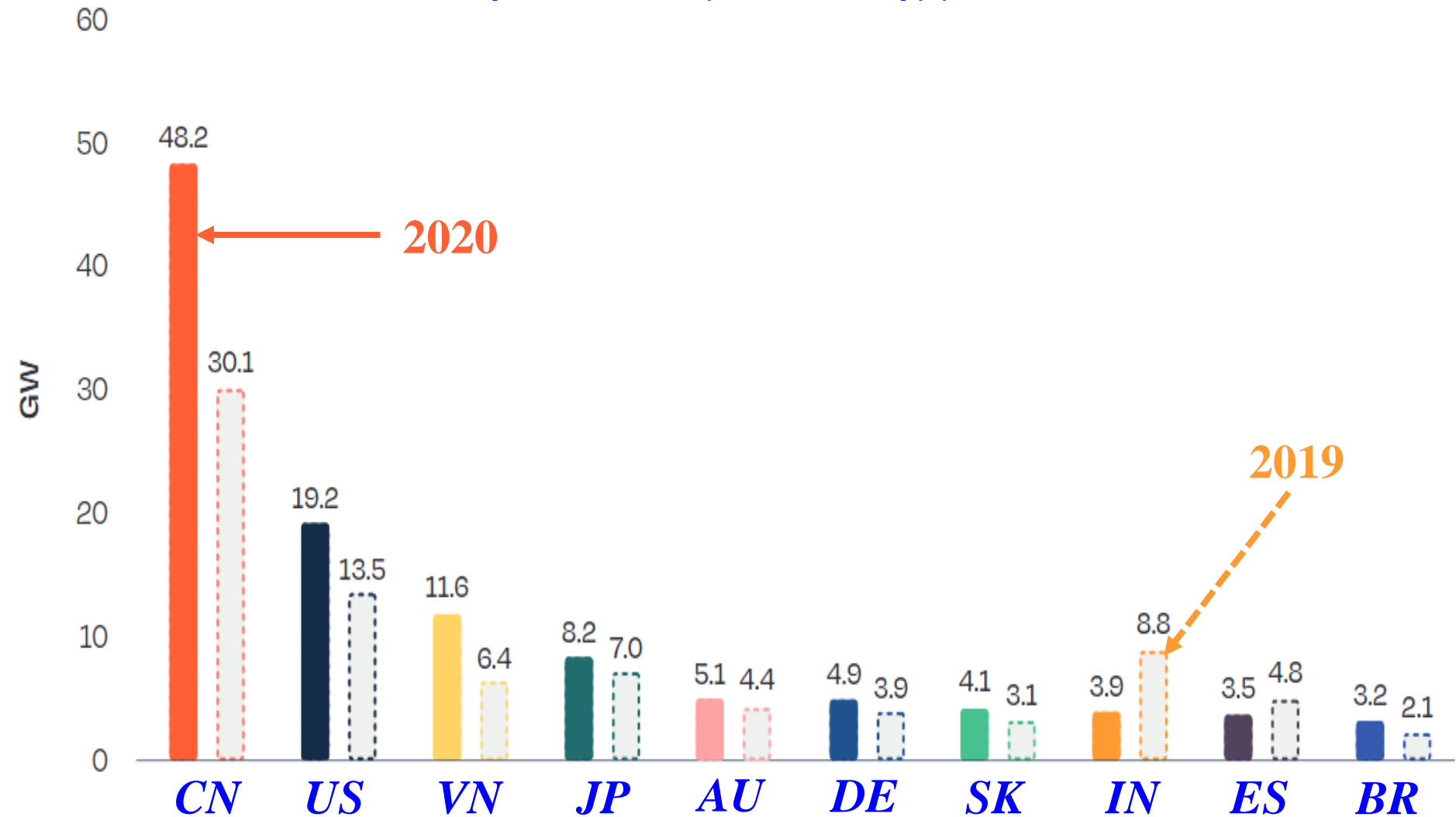
# CUMULATIVE SOLAR PV INSTALLED CAPACITY SHARES: 2012 – 2020

Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; p.20; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)



# TOP 10 SOLAR PV NATIONS IN 2020 AND COMPARISON TO 2019

Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; p.13; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)





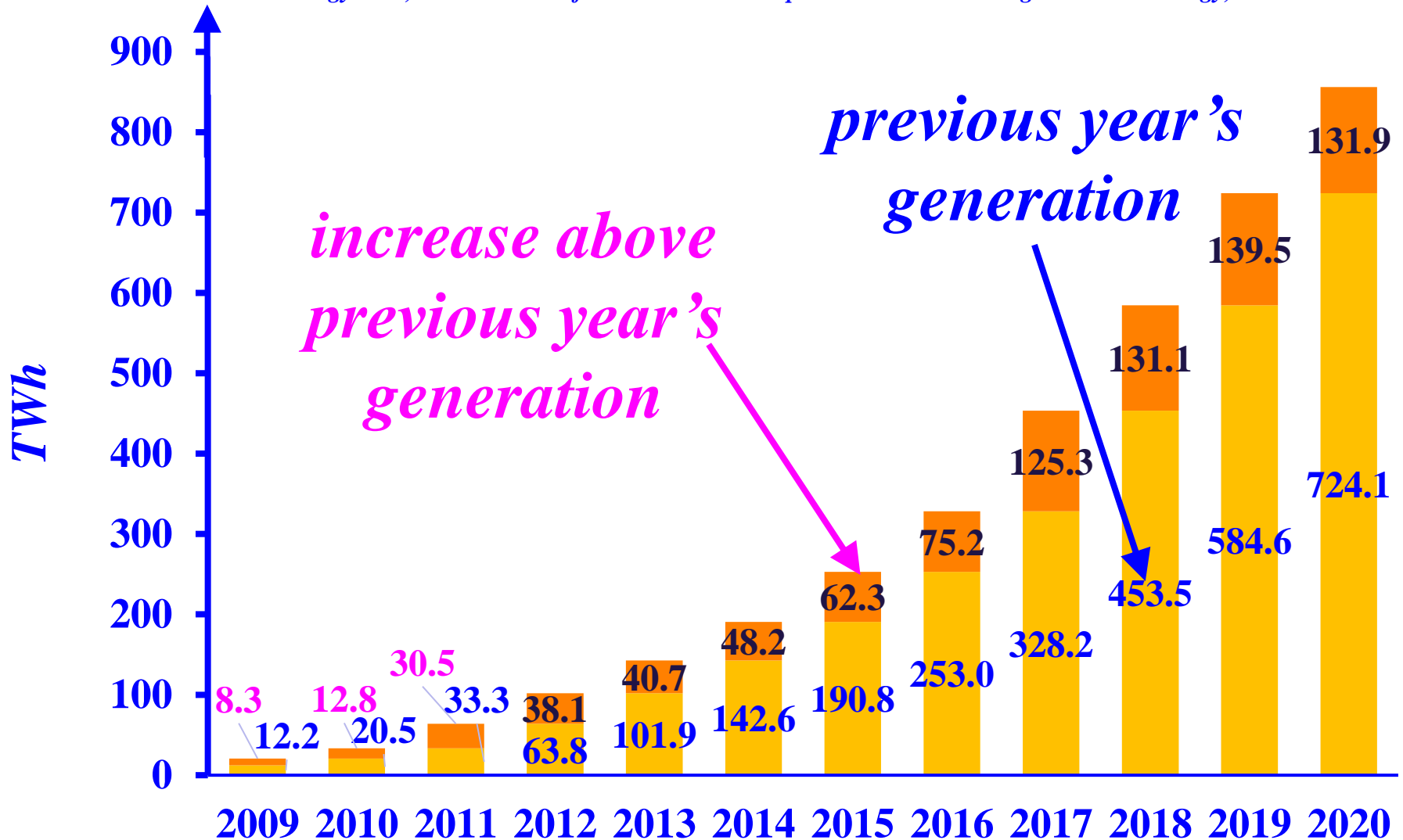
# TOP 10 COUNTRIES SOLAR CAPACITY PER CAPITA 2020

Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; p.22; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)



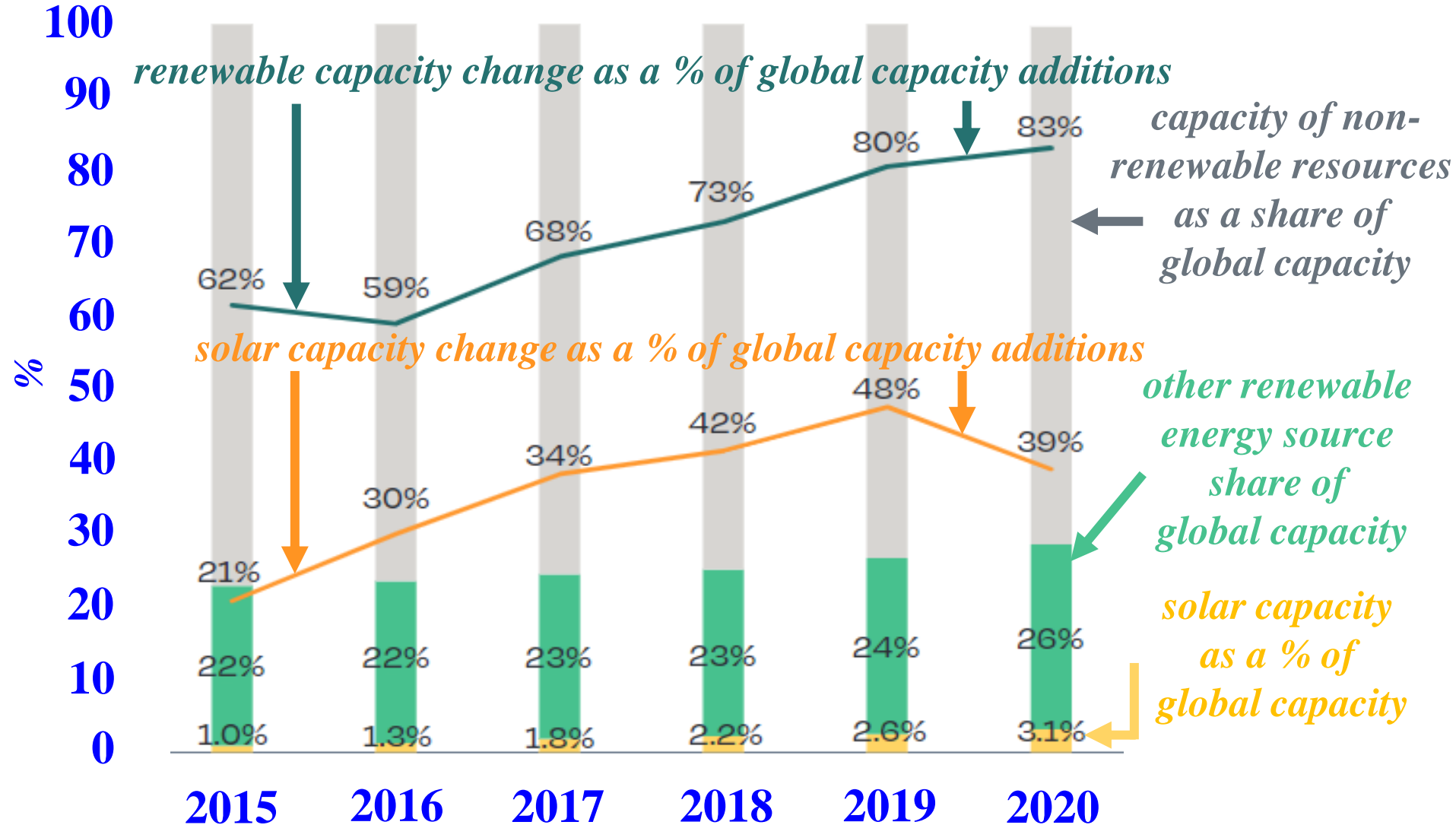
# 2009 – 2020: GLOBAL PV ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Sources: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020, pg. 55; <https://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/energy-economics/statistical-review-of-world-energy.html>; also 2020 data from the website: <https://ourworldindata.org/renewable-energy>;

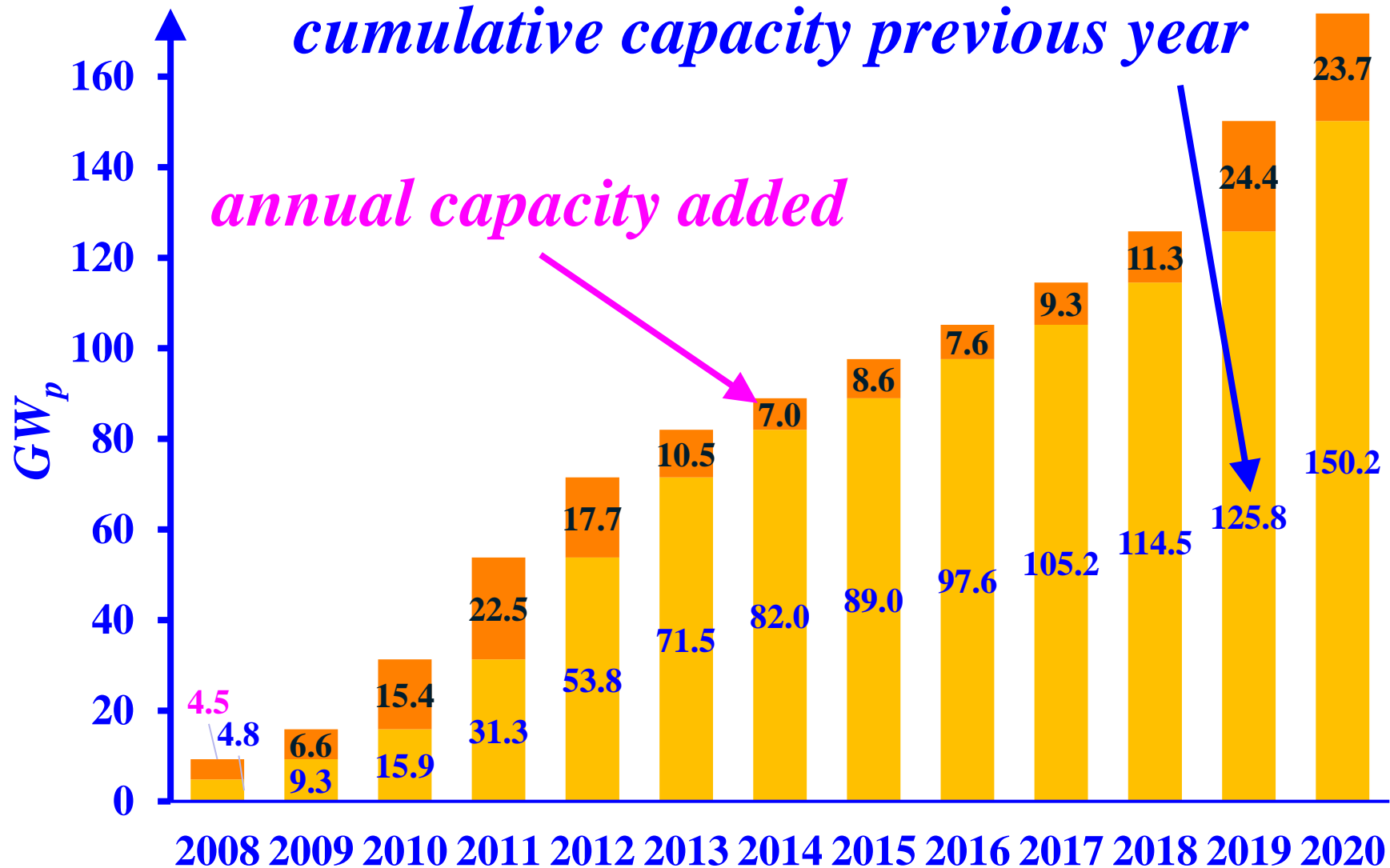


# SOLAR AND RENEWABLE SHARE OF GLOBAL CAPACITY: 2015 – 2020

Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; p.8; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)

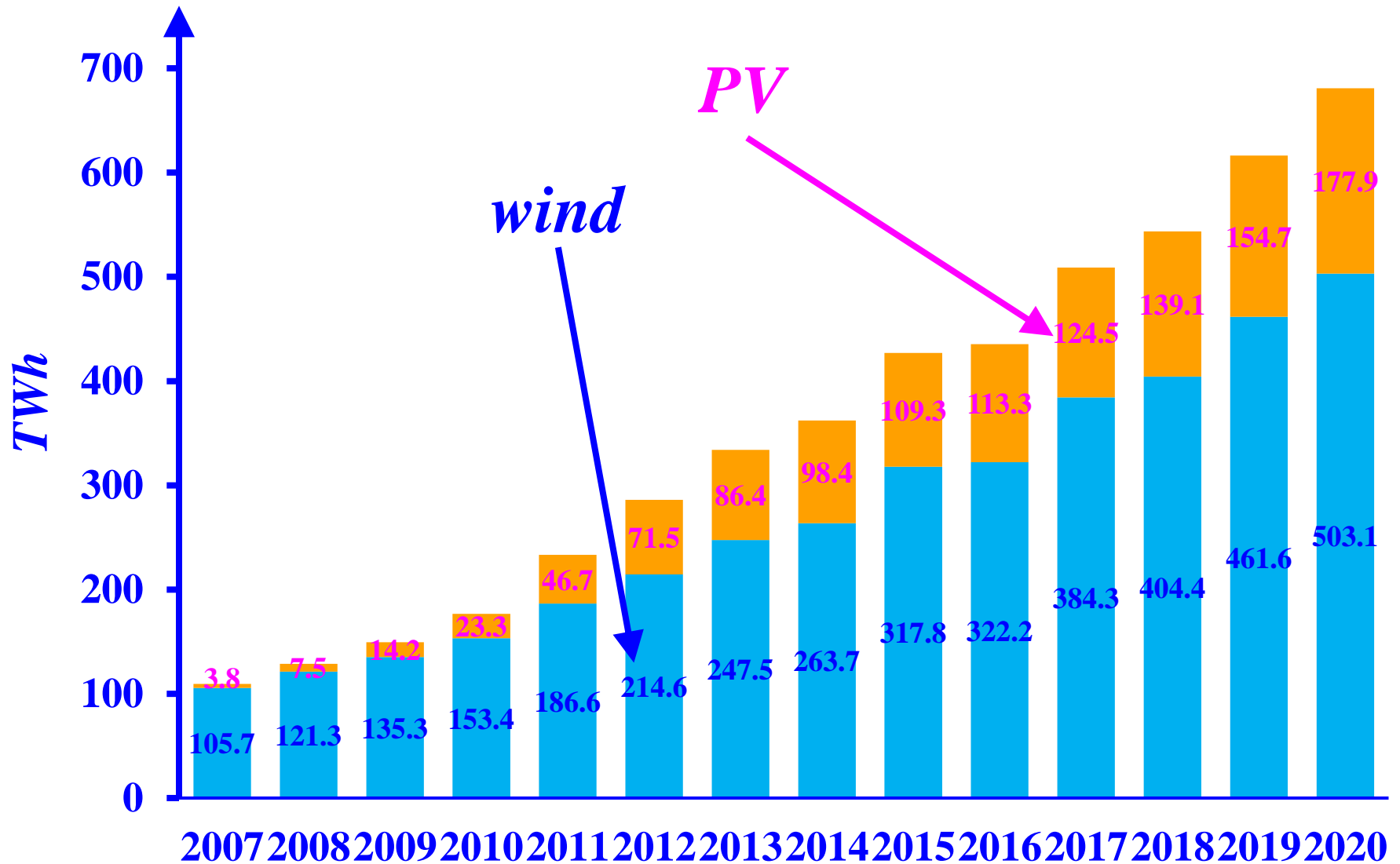


# 2008 – 2020 *EUROPEAN PV ANNUAL CAPACITY ADDITIONS*



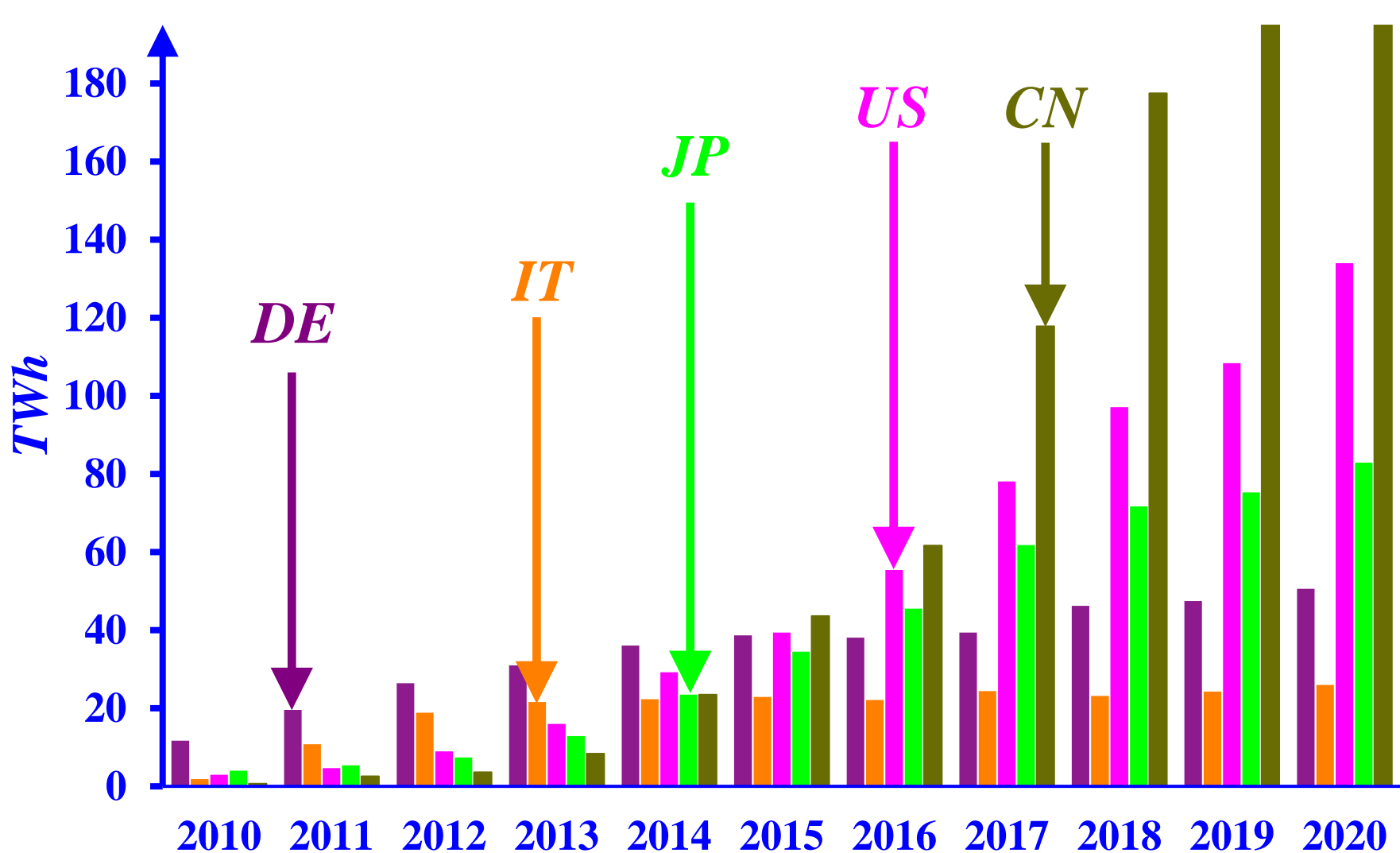
Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2020-2024; and Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; p.20

# EUROPEAN ANNUAL WIND AND PV GENERATED ELECTRICITY: 2007 – 2020



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2020, pg. 55; <https://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/energy-economics/statistical-review-of-world-energy.html>; <https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/energy-economics/statistical-review/bp-stats-review-2021-full-report.pdf>; p.57

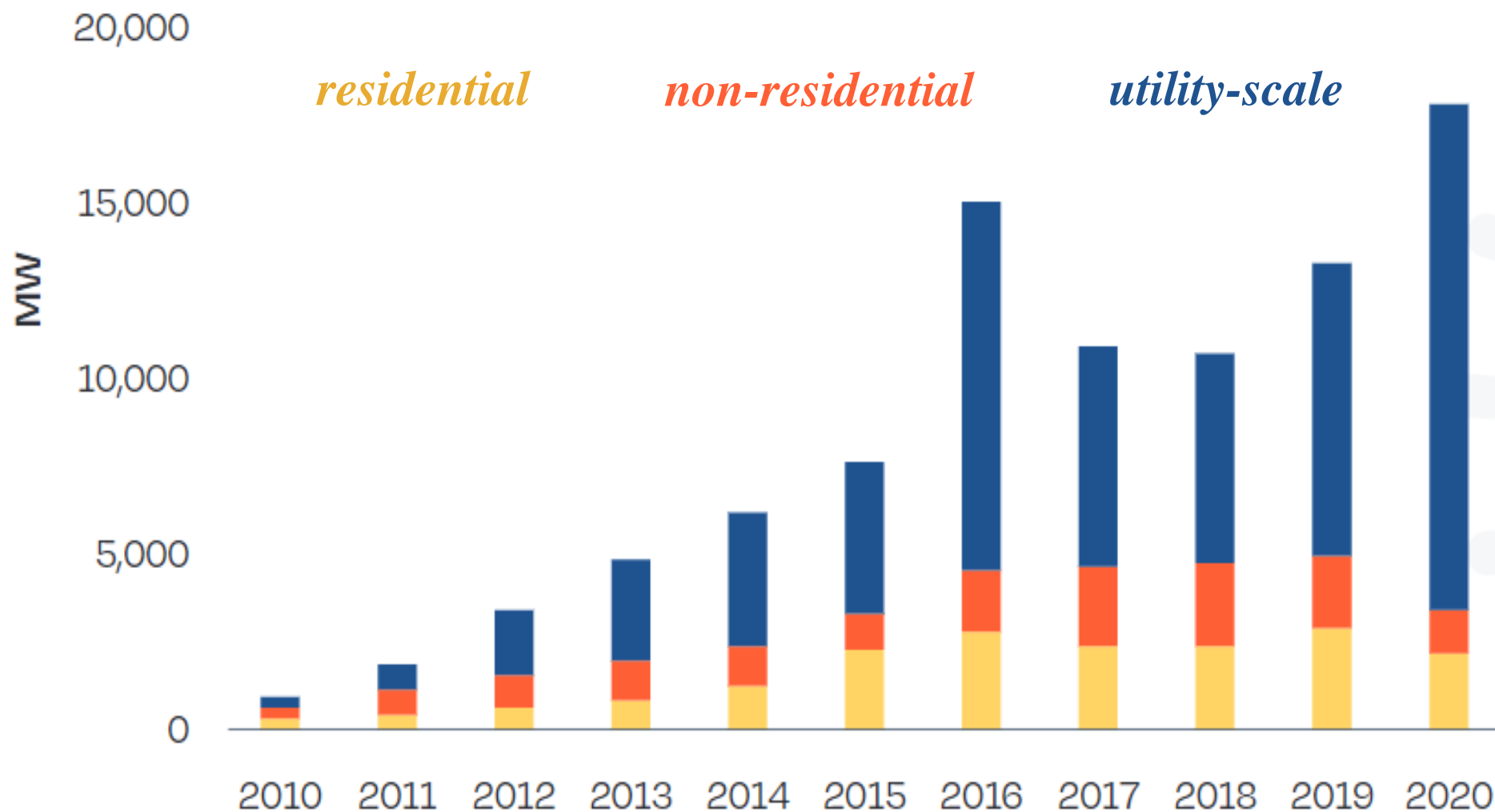
# 2009 – 2019: PV SOLAR ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY LEADING NATIONS



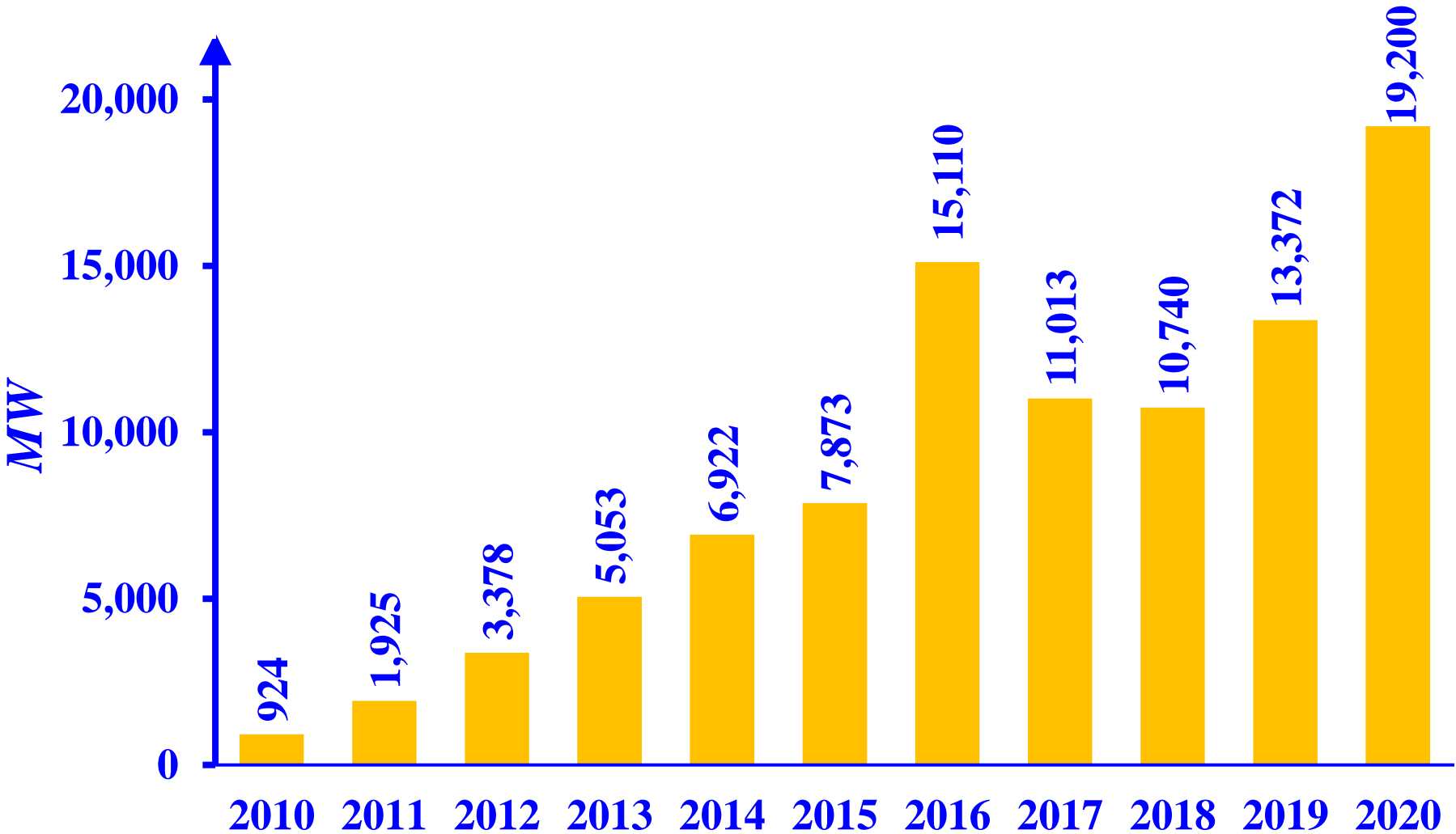
Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2021, pg. 57;  
<https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/energy-economics/statistical-review/bp-stats-review-2021-full-report.pdf>

# ANNUAL *US* SOLAR *PV* ADDITIONS BY CONSUMER SECTOR: 2010 – 2020

Source: SolarPower Europe, *Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025*; p.81; all prices in 2019 USD; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863)



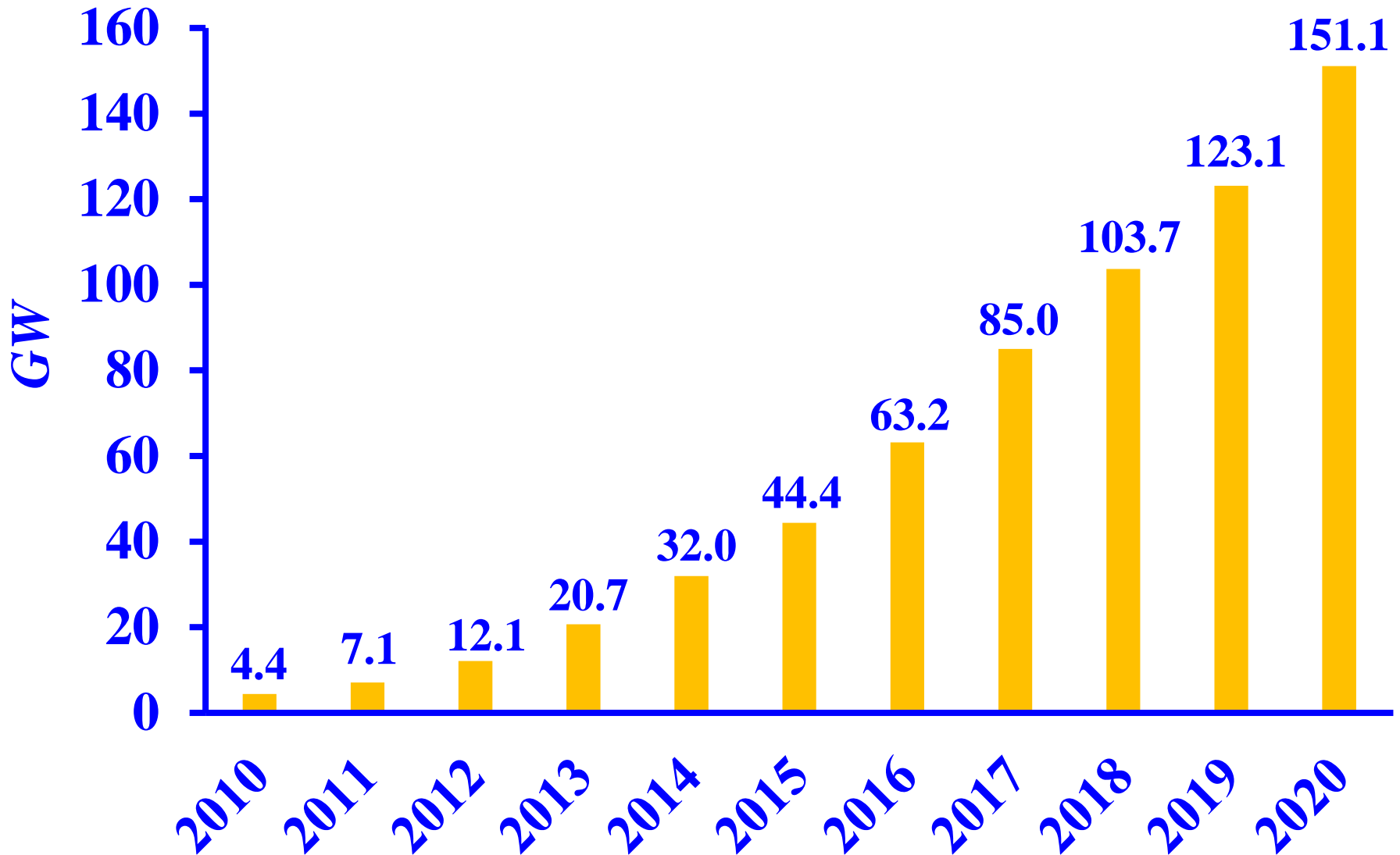
# 2002 – 2020 US ANNUAL PV CAPACITY ADDITIONS



Source: Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2020-2024, p. 11;  
[https://www.solarpowerEurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/31-SPE-GMO-report-hr-hyperlinks.pdf?cf\\_id=18419](https://www.solarpowerEurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/31-SPE-GMO-report-hr-hyperlinks.pdf?cf_id=18419); SEIA, available at <https://www.seia.org/solar-industry-research-data>

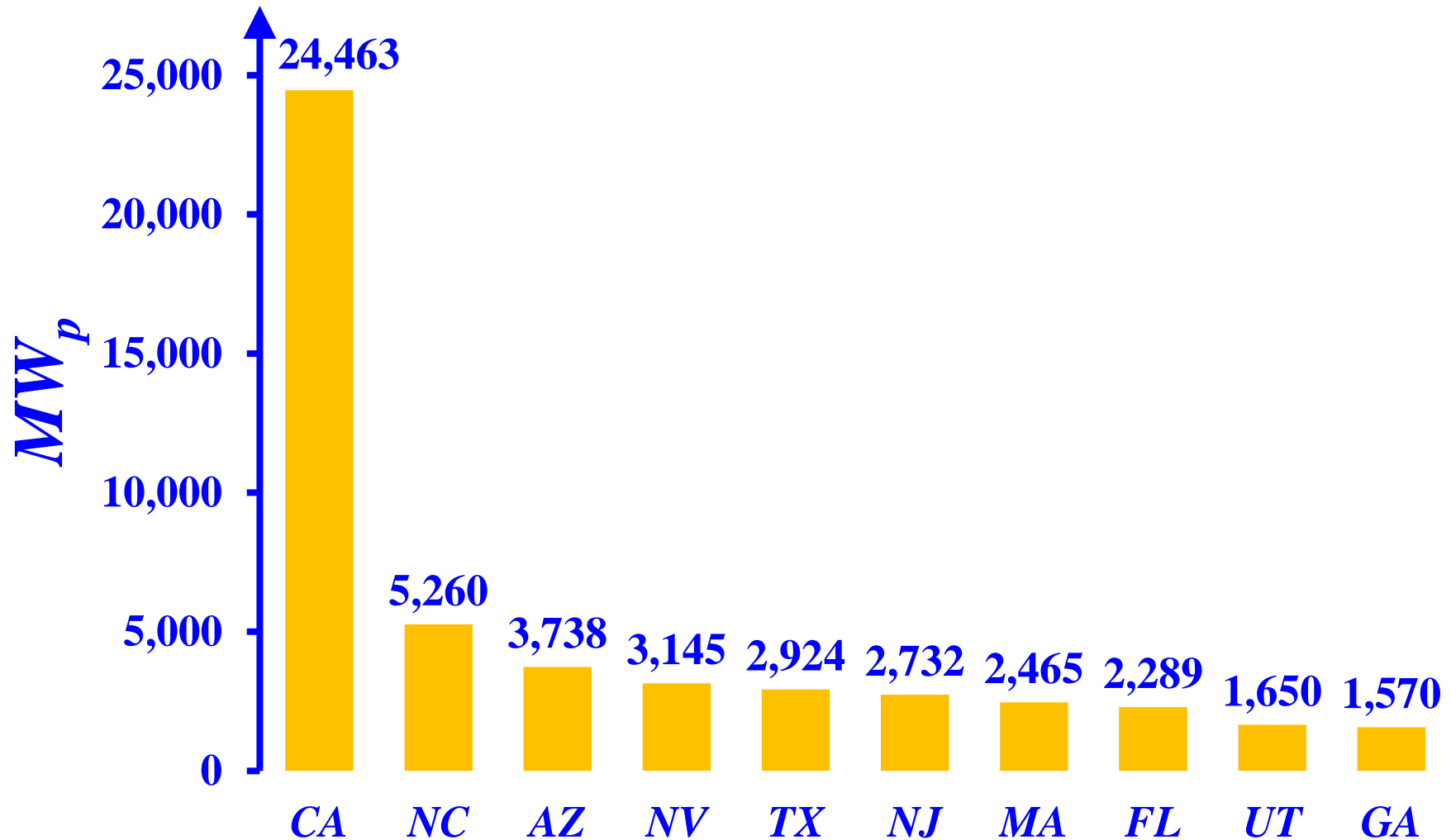


# US CUMULATIVE SOLAR CAPACITY: 2010 – 2020



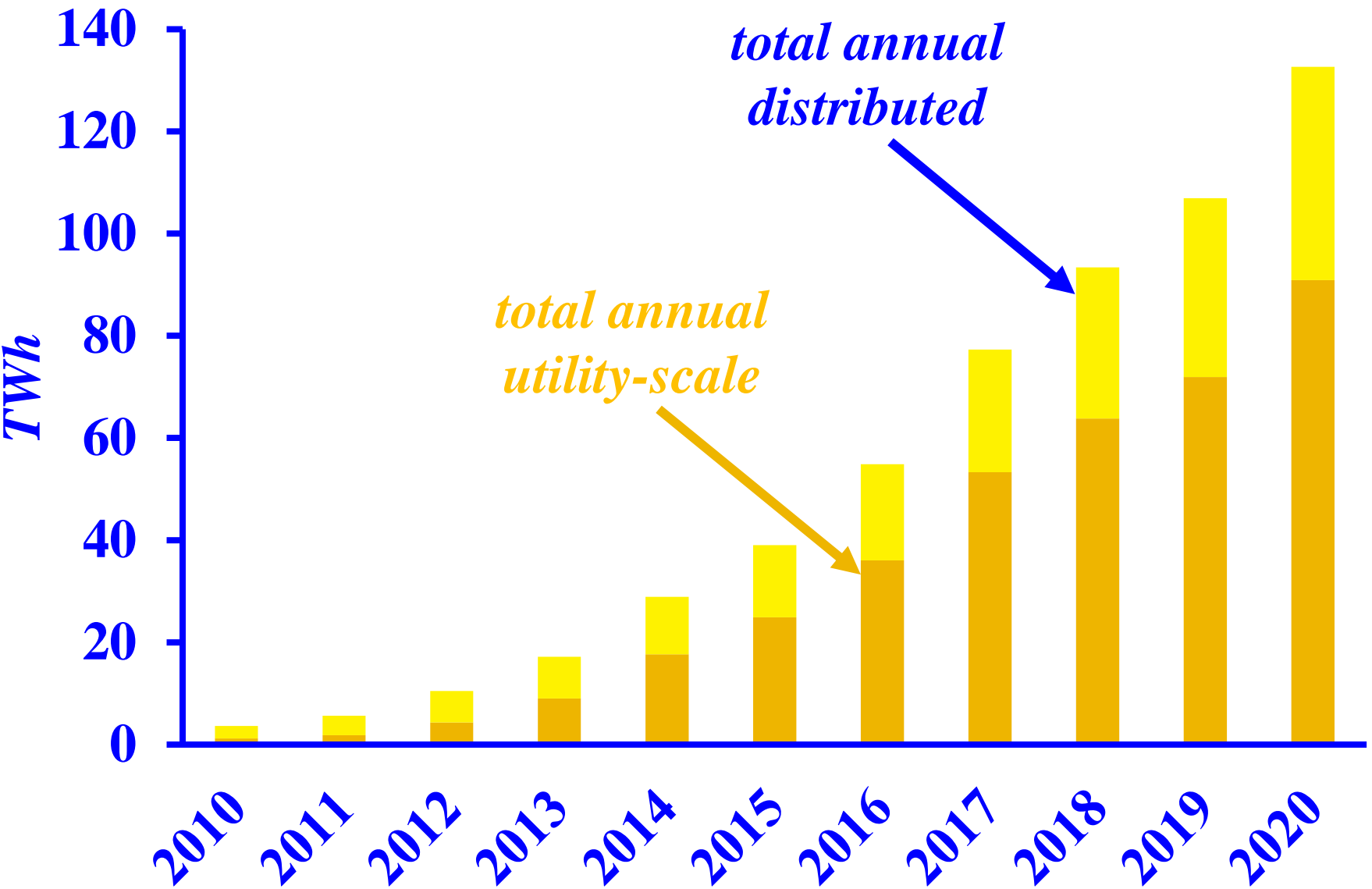
Source: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/electricity/sub-topic-02.php>

# THE TOP 10 *US* STATES WITH THE LARGEST 2021 *PV* CAPACITY



Source: <https://www.seia.org/solar-industry-research-data>

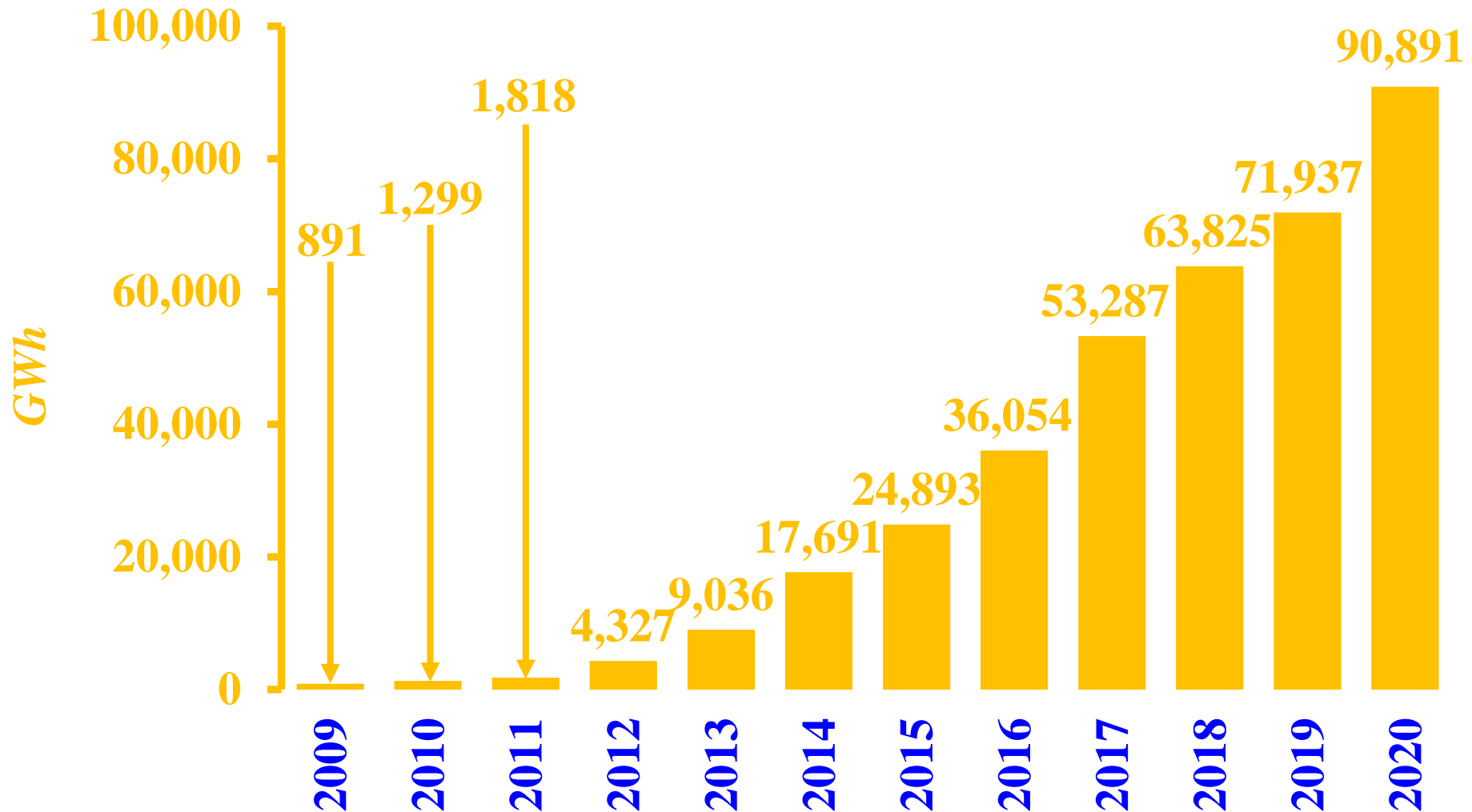
# US NET SOLAR GENERATION 2010 – 2020



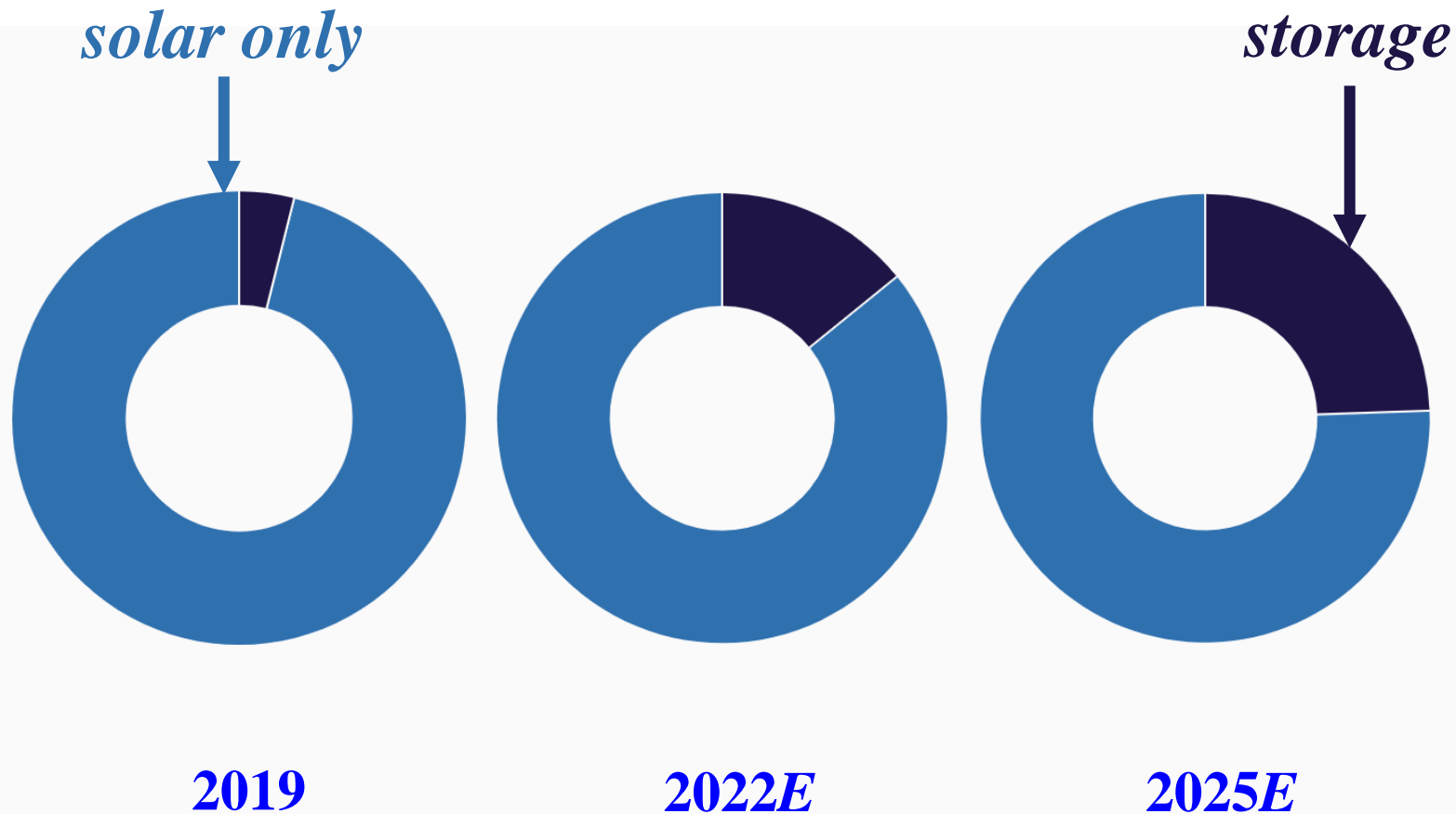
Source: <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/index.php?tbl=T10.06#?f=A&start=1984&end=2020&charted=0-4-9-10>

# US SOLAR UTILITY – SCALE GENERATION: 2009 – 2020

Source: <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/#/topic/0?agg=2,0,1&fuel=0045u&geo=vvvvvvvvvvvvo&sec=g&linechart=ELEC.GEN.SUN-US-99.A&columnchart=ELEC.GEN.SUN-US-99.A&map=ELEC.GEN.SUN-US-99.A&freq=A&ctype=linechart&ltype=pin&rtype=s&pin=&rse=0&motype=0>



# FRACTION OF DISTRIBUTED SOLAR SYSTEMS WITH ENERGY STORAGE



Source: Solar Energy Industries Association, available online at <https://www.seia.org/solar-industry-research-data>

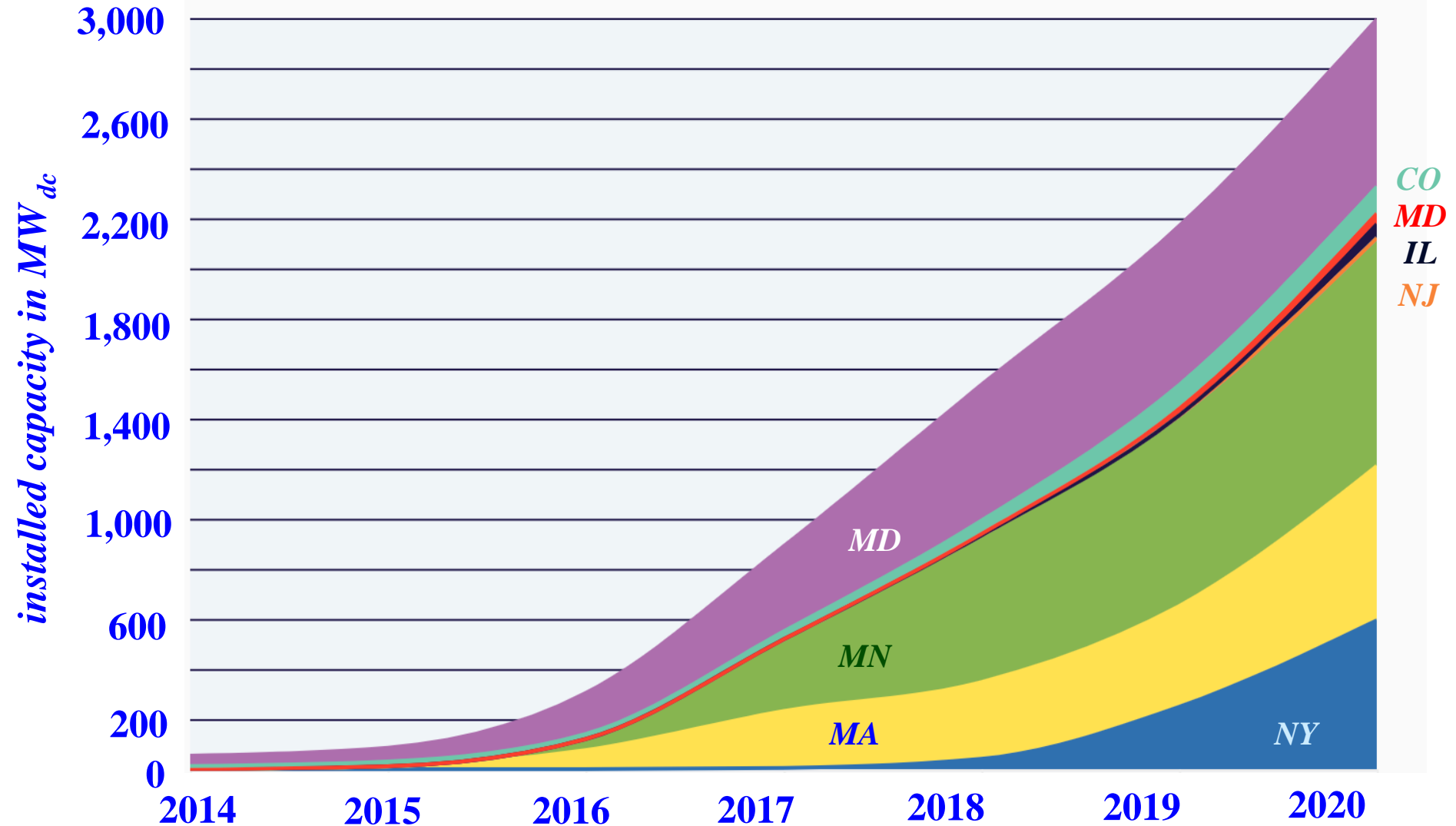
# A COMMUNITY SOLAR PROJECT: CORTLAND SOLAR 2 IN *CORTLAND, IL*

*source: Chicago Tribune; available at <https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/breaking/ct-illinois-clean-energy-law-consumer-opportunities-0930-20211006-cjppq7i2cnbgficudcmh2xxeoy-story.html>*



# CUMULATIVE *US* COMMUNITY SOLAR INSTALLATIONS

Source: SEIA/Wood Mackenzie power & renewables US solar market insight 2020 Q2, available online at <https://www.seia.org/solar-industry-research-data>



# 2020 US STATUS OF PV SYSTEMS BY STATES

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- ❑ *CA, TX and NC* account for over a third of the *US* cumulative *PV* capacity
- ❑ The solar industry in *NC* is growing rapidly due to the state's *Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard (REPS)* that allowed *clean energy entities* to compete with *utilities* to offer customers choice in their energy supply and the 2017 *NC* law that authorized solar leasing



# THE 2020 STATUS OF *US PV* SYSTEMS

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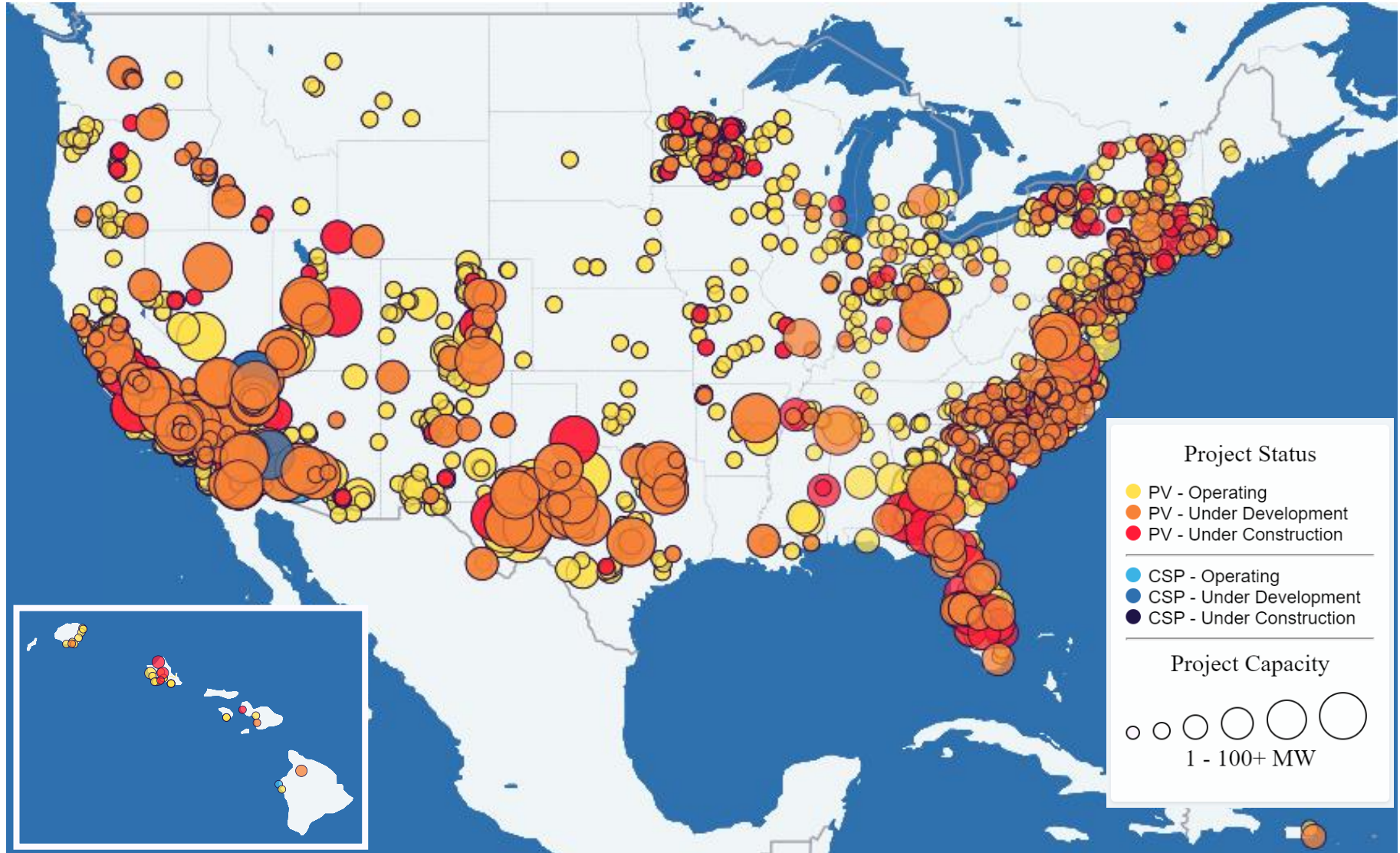
- ❑ *US* is a major player in the global *PV* solar capacity and energy arena
- ❑ The 2020 *US* cumulative utility-scale *PV* capacity increased to roughly 99.3 *GW*, due to the numerous utility-scale projects in the added 19.2 *GW* of new *PV* capacity in 2020
- ❑ The community solar grew 35 % from 1,523 *MW* in 2018 to 2,056 *MW* in 2019 and to 3,000 *MW* in 2020

# *US SOLAR ENERGY IS BOOMING*

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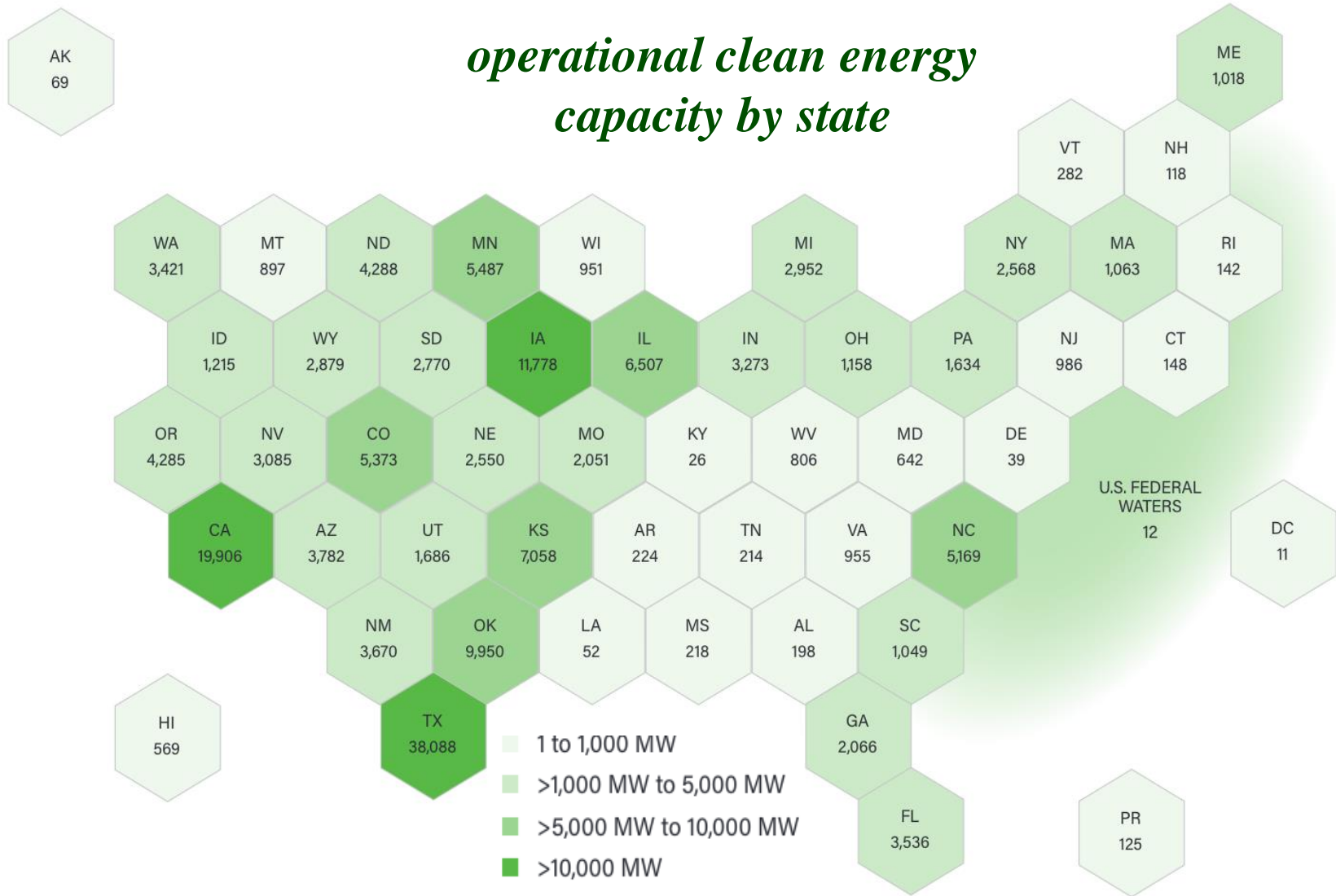
- PV* solar installation costs fell more than 70 % since 2010
- Conformance with state *RPS* requirements is no longer as key a driver as earlier; many new corporate procurements of off-site solar projects, typically, use various *PPA* mechanisms
- Since 2018, *US* had over 2 million solar installations

# 2019 US UTILITY – SCALE SOLAR PROJECTS



Source: 2019 data; <https://www.seia.org/research-resources/major-solar-projects-list>

# CLEAN POWER CAPACITY GROWTH BY STATE



Source: American clean power 2021, q1; available at [https://cleanpower.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/CPQ-2021Q1\\_public.pdf](https://cleanpower.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/CPQ-2021Q1_public.pdf); p. 6

# THE 2021 FIVE LARGEST *US PV* INSTALLATIONS

<i>plant</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>capacity ( MW )</i>	<i>year built</i>	<i>owner</i>	<i>electricity purchaser</i>
<i>Solar Star</i>	<i>Rosamond, CA</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>BHE Renewables</i>	<i>SCE</i>
<i>Copper Mountain Solar Facility</i>	<i>Boulder City, NV</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>Sempra Generation</i>	<i>PG&amp;E &amp; SC Public Power Authority</i>
<i>Desert Sunlight Solar Farm</i>	<i>Riverside County, CA</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>NextEra, Sumitomo</i>	<i>PG&amp;E &amp; SCE</i>
<i>Topaz Solar Farm</i>	<i>San Luis Obispo, CA</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Berkshire Hathaway Energy</i>	<i>PG&amp;E</i>
<i>Mount Signal Solar</i>	<i>Calexico, CA</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>8minutenergy Renewables</i>	<i>SCE &amp; SDG&amp;E</i>

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_photovoltaic\\_power\\_stations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_photovoltaic_power_stations)

# *SOLAR STAR FARM*



Source: <http://www.techspot.com/images2/news/bigimage/2014/11/2014-11-28-image-4.jpg>

# *SOLAR STAR FARM*

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- ❑ **The *Solar Star Farm* is a 579–MW PV power station located in *Antelope Valley* near Rosamond, CA**
- ❑ **Completed in June 2015 by *SunPower*, *Solar Star* became the world’s largest solar farm in terms of capacity from the 1.7 million solar panels installed on a 13 km<sup>2</sup> (3,200 acres) area**

# *SOLAR STAR FARM*

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- ❑ Compared to other large plants, *Solar Star* uses a fewer arrays, with each array mounted on a single-axis tracker
- ❑ Generation of clean electricity from the farm is expected to power about 255,000 homes and avoid the annual emission of 570,000 tons of  $CO_2$



# *LONGYANGXIA DAM SOLAR PARK*



Source: [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/m/powerchina/2014-01/02/content\\_17210451.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/m/powerchina/2014-01/02/content_17210451.htm)

# *LONGYANGXIA DAM SOLAR PARK*

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- ❑ **The world's largest *PV* plant is the 850-MW *Longyangxia Dam Solar Park*, which is located in, *Qinghai Province, China***
- ❑ **Construction began in March 2013 and the first phase of the project (530 MW) was commissioned on December 4, 2013**
- ❑ **The second phase of the project was completed in 2015**
- ❑ **The expected annual generation is 824 GWh**

# *CESTAS SOLAR FARM*



Source: <http://solar.schneider-electric.com/new-300-mw-solar-farm-to-be-built-in-cestas-france/>

# *CESTAS SOLAR FARM*

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- ❑ **With a total capacity of 300 MW, *Cestas Solar Farm* is the largest PV plant in Europe**
- ❑ **This solar park is located at *Cestas*, in Southwest France, and is expected to supply electricity to meet the needs of 250,000 people**
- ❑ **Electricity is sold under a 20-year PPA with the French utility *EDF* at a price of 105 €/MWh**

# ROOFTOP *PV* SOLAR



Source: <http://assets.inhabitat.com/wpcontent/blogs.dir/1/files/2012/12>

# ROOFTOP *PV* SOLAR IN *US*

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- ❑ Rooftop solar electricity still represents a small portion of *US* electricity generation
- ❑ Residential solar continues to grow from quarter to quarter even since the onset of the *COVID-19* pandemic in total installed residential capacity
- ❑ State government incentives to promote solar energy have led to widespread rooftop solar in the Western states – *CA, AZ, CO* and *NV* – and in *NC* due to the law that authorized solar leasing

# ROOFTOP *PV* SOLAR IN *US*

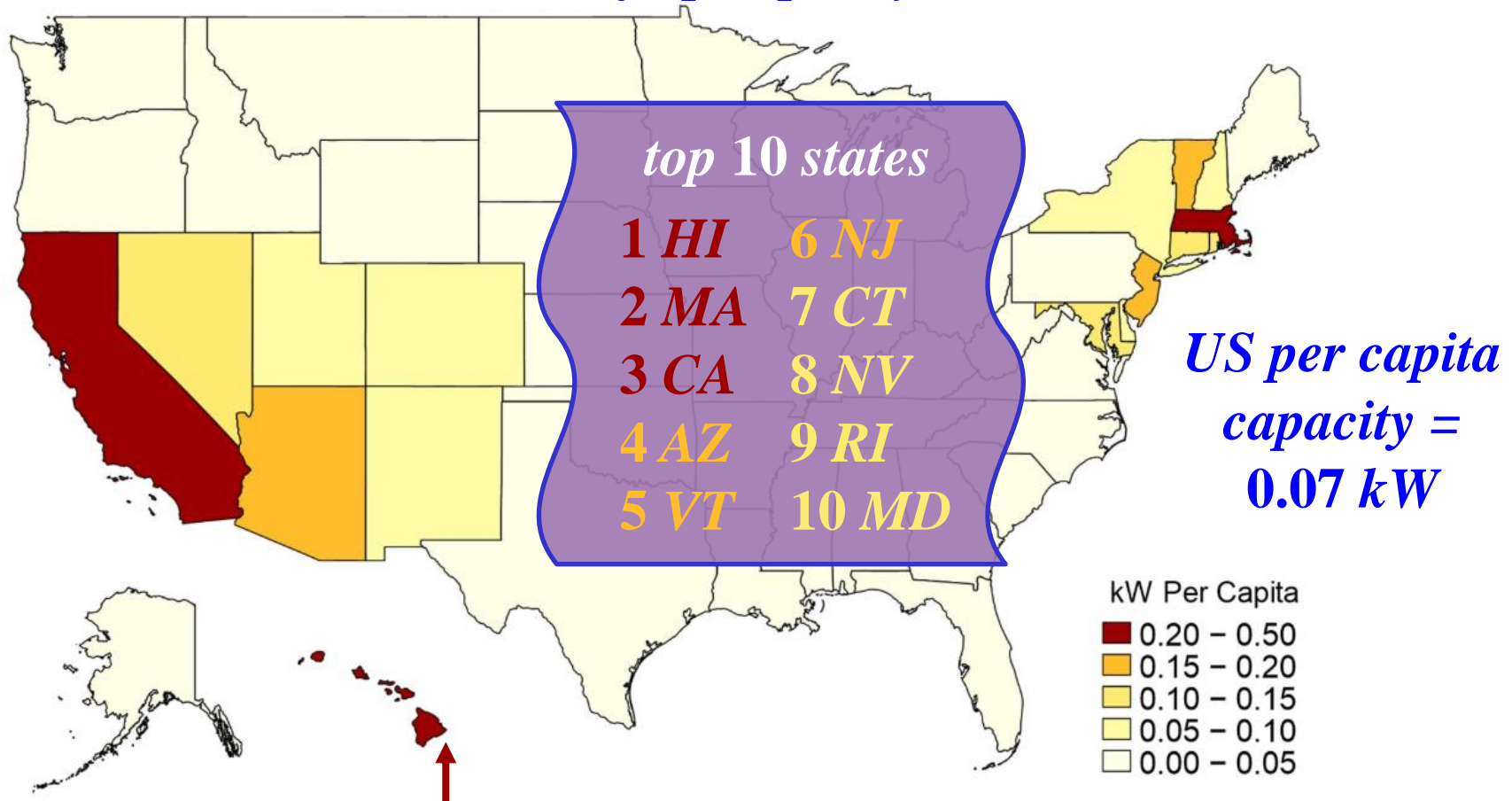
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- ❑ **Location–dependent incentives for utility customers to install rooftop solar panels vary from state to state and include tax credits, installation cost rebates and *net metering***
- ❑ **At present 40 states, the *District of Columbia* and 3 territories offer net metering**
- ❑ ***EIA* in 2019 noted that rooftop electricity is less than 0.25 % of the *US electricity generation***

# NOVEMBER 2019: *US* ROOFTOP SOLAR CAPACITY PER CAPITA

Source: L. Davis, "Putting Solar in All the Wrong Places", Energy Institute Blog, available at <https://energyathaas.wordpress.com/2020/02/03/putting-solar-in-all-the-wrong-places/>; data source is EIA at [https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm\\_table\\_grapher.php?t=epmt\\_6\\_02\\_b](https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm_table_grapher.php?t=epmt_6_02_b)

*US total rooftop capacity (< 1 MW) = 22,705 MW*

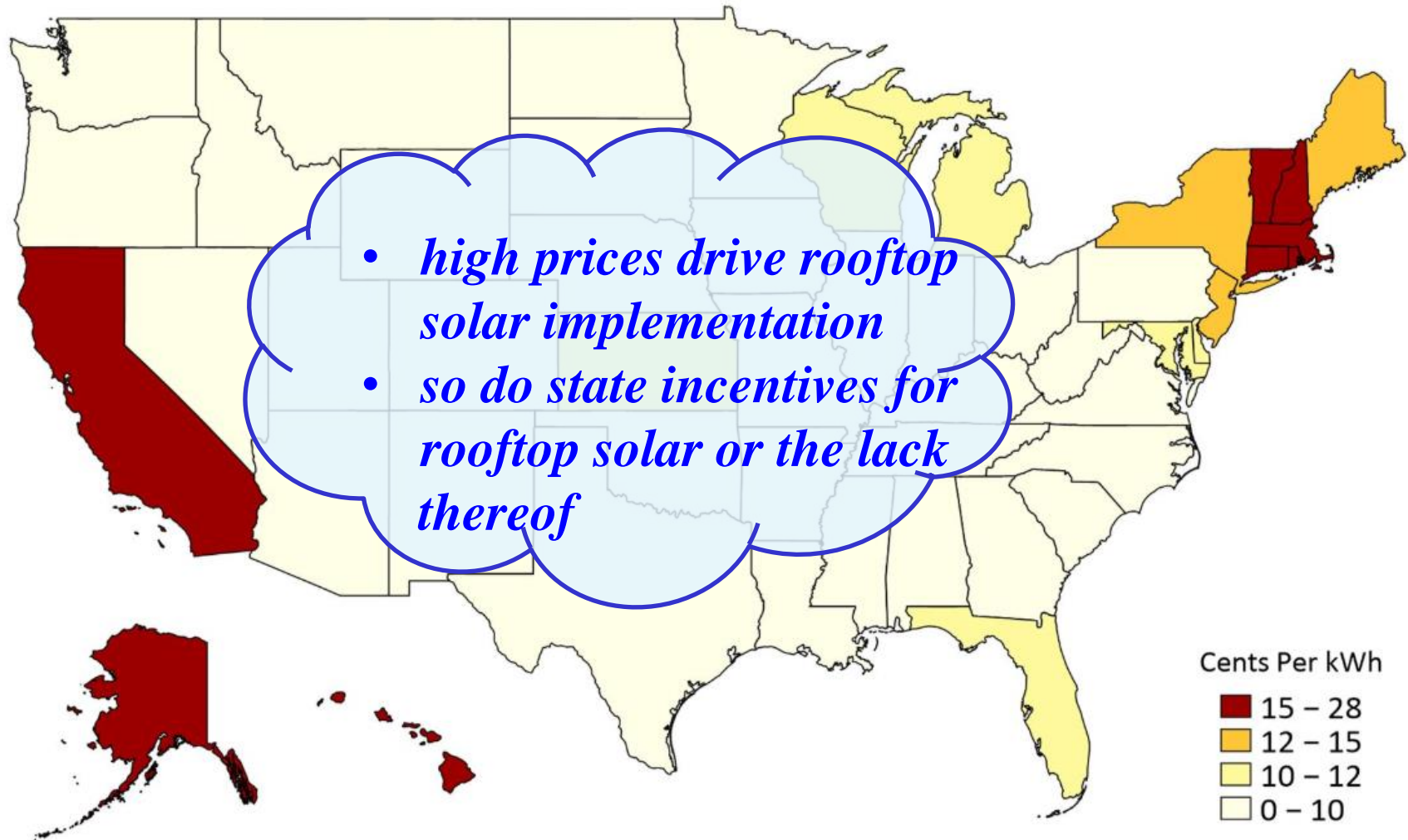


**HI: highest per capita capacity = 0.50 kW**



# NOVEMBER 2019: US AVERAGE RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES BY STATES

Source: L. Davis, "Putting Solar in All the Wrong Places", Energy Institute Blog, available at <https://energyathaas.wordpress.com/2020/02/03/putting-solar-in-all-the-wrong-places/>; based on electricity prices by state for November 2019 from the EIA Data Browser



# NET METERING

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- Under net metering – a billing mechanism that credits solar energy system owners for the energy injected into the grid – customers pay only for the electricity consumed that exceeds the amount fed into the grid, the so-called *net energy*

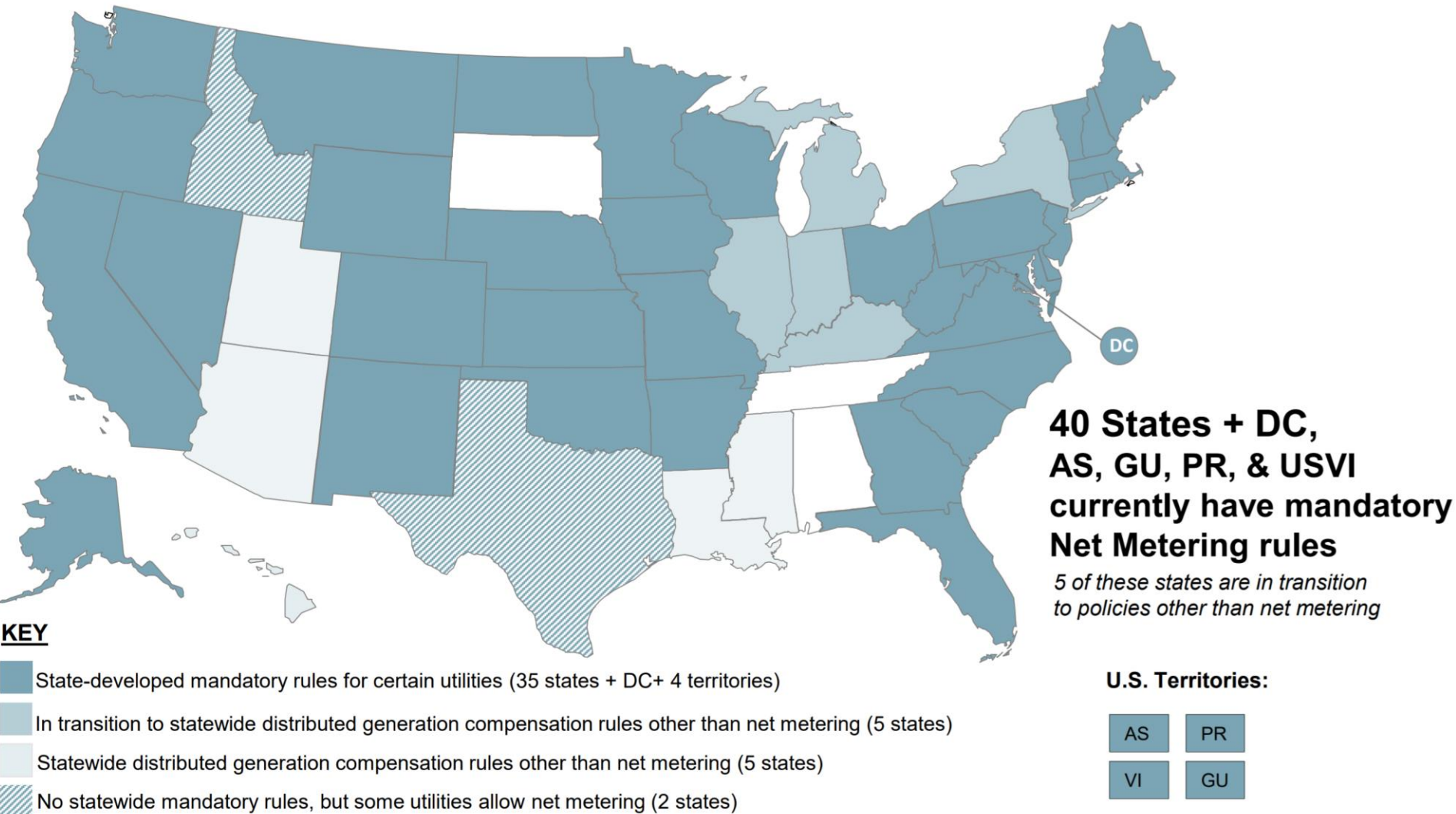
# NET METERING



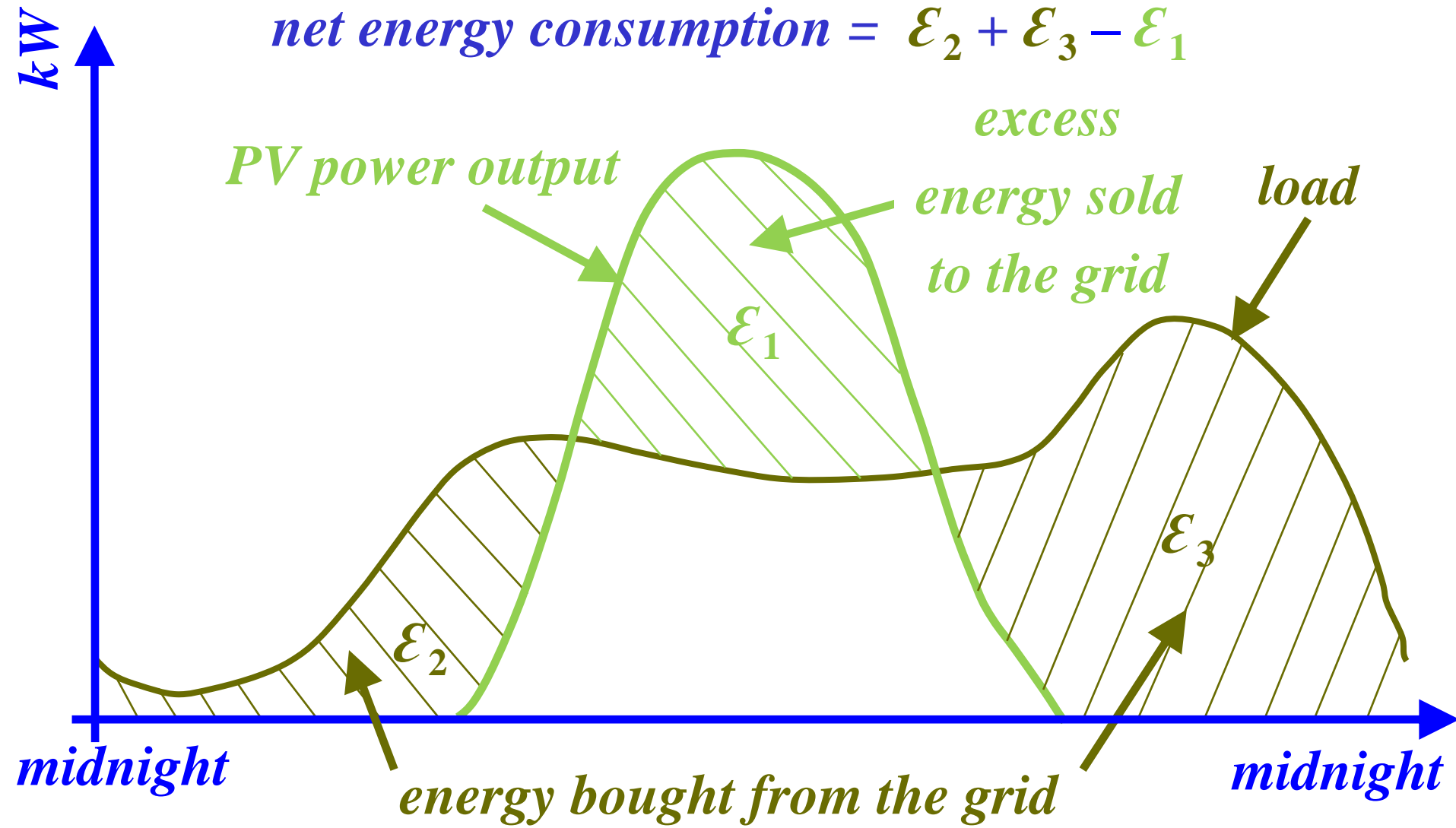
Source: <http://www.seia.org/policy/distributed-solar/net-metering/>

# US NET METERING STATUS

Source: DSIRE 2020, available at [https://s3.amazonaws.com/ncsolarcen-prod/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/DSIRE\\_Net\\_Metering\\_June2020.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/ncsolarcen-prod/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/DSIRE_Net_Metering_June2020.pdf)



# NET METERING



# NET METERING

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- ❑ The implementation of net metering varies from one jurisdiction to another
- ❑ In *CA*, solar owners have received federal tax credits, rebates under the so-called *CA Solar Initiative*, which has been phased out, and net metering; *CA* has the nation's largest quantity of installed solar *PV* capacity

# NET METERING

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- ❑ The payments foregone by the net metered solar owners are pushing the distribution utilities to shift the collection of the electricity infrastructure to the non-solar-owner customers; many utilities have viewed this development as the so-called “death spiral”; but, the various changes in net metering have lessened such concerns

# RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (*RECs*)

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- The *RECs*, known as the *renewable energy credits* or *green tags*, are tradable and non-tangible energy commodities that provide proof of the production of 1 *MWh* of electricity by a renewable resource
- Every renewable energy resource gets paid for its production from two sources: the **energy** is compensated through sales into the electricity markets or via *PPAs*; in addition, the **sale by the solar/wind** resource of *RECs*, which represent its energy generation, is a *separate revenue stream*



# *RECs*

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- ❑ Since the energy and the *RECs* are sold separately and possibly to different buyers, **the green energy consumption** and **the proof of the production** may be in different jurisdictions
- ❑ The prices of *RECs* vary from one jurisdiction to another and their use across **different states** are subject to the *non-uniform rules* across the states
- ❑ *RECs* provide buyers and sellers flexibility in trading renewable energy across state borders

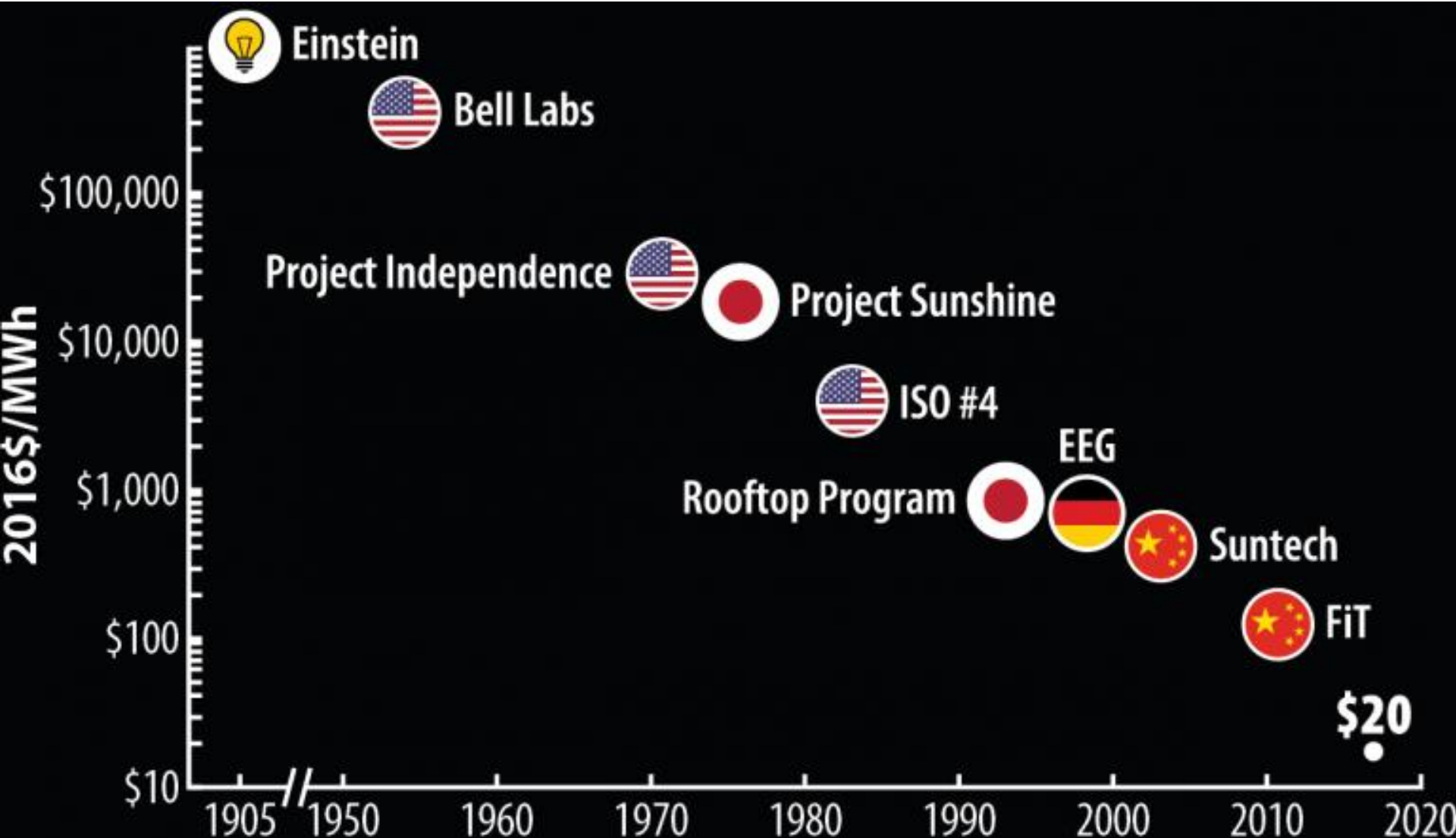
# *RECs*

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- ❑ The *RECs* convey the environmental benefits of the renewable resource electricity and, under a **tracking mechanism**, provide direct accounting to meet the *RPS* goals in each jurisdiction
- ❑ The *RECs* provide **auditable proof** of the amount of renewable energy production injected into the grid by solar/wind resources

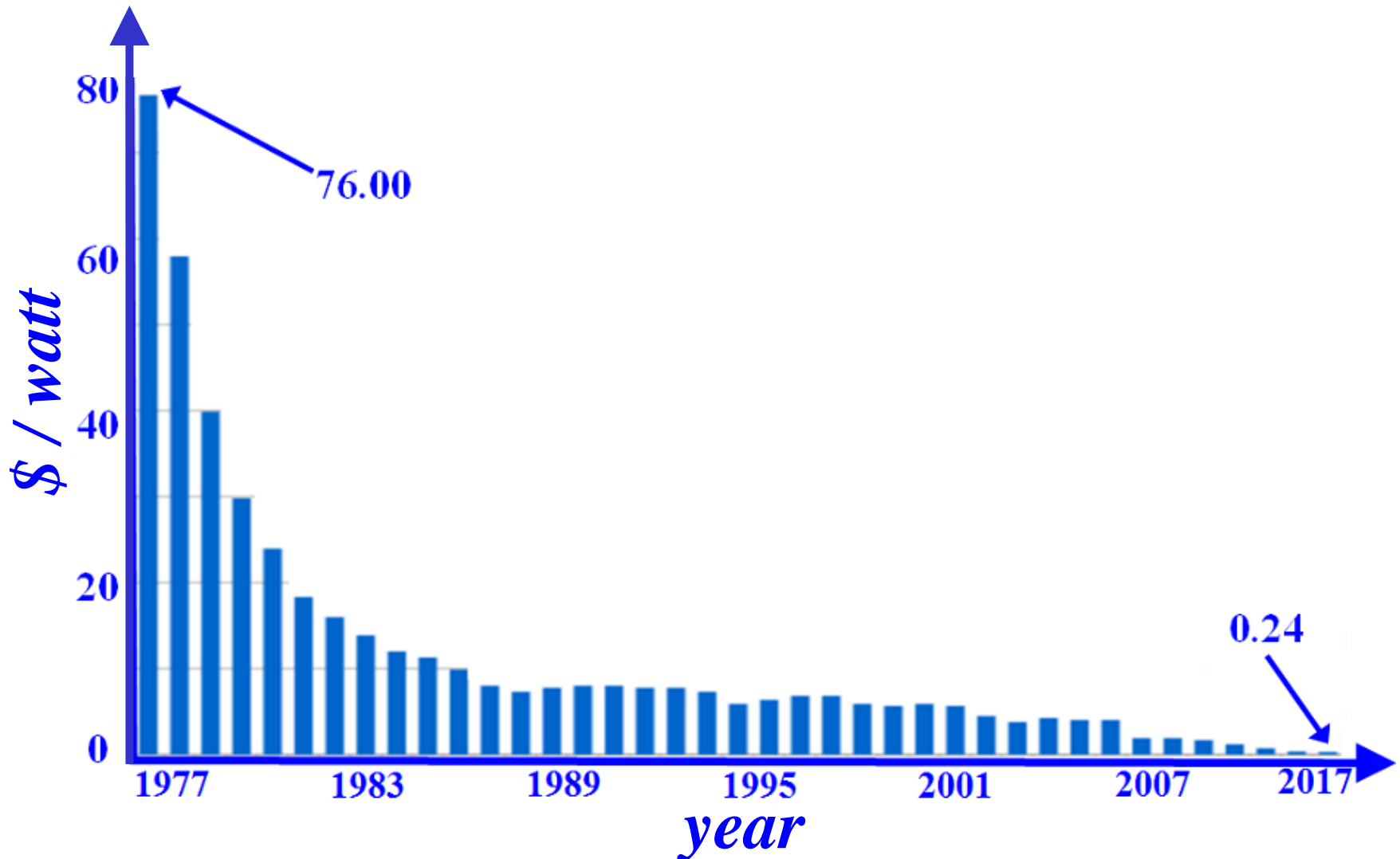
# THE WAY SOLAR BECAME SO CHEAP

Source: Gregory F. Nemet, "How Solar Energy Became Cheap," Routledge, 2018

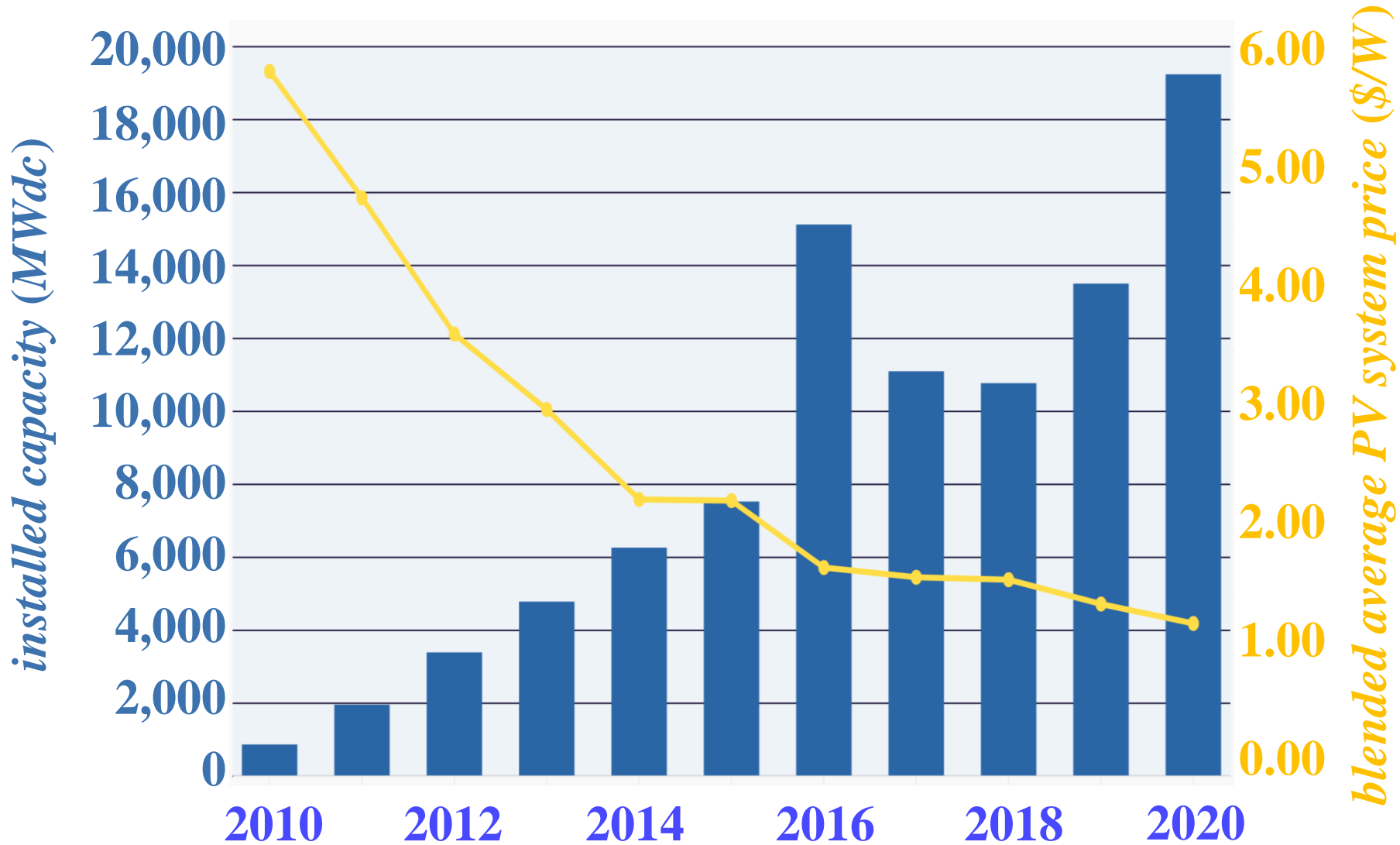


# PV SOLAR CAPACITY PRICE DECLINE

Source: Bloomberg, New Energy Finance, and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Growth\\_of\\_photovoltaics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Growth_of_photovoltaics)



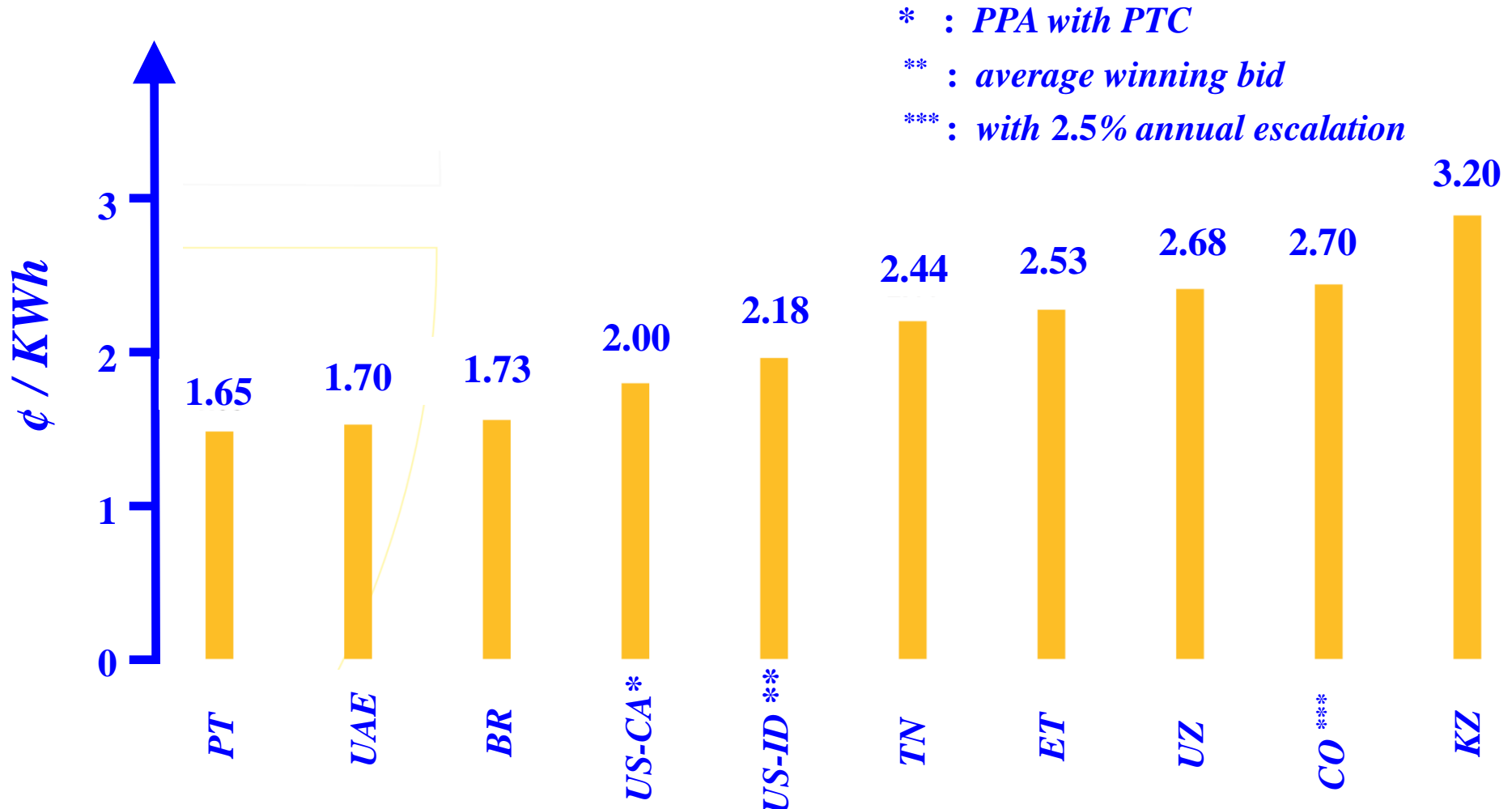
# ANNUAL *US* SOLAR CAPACITY ADDITIONS AND PRICES



Source: Wood Mackenzie and SEIA Q1 2020; available online at <https://www.seia.org/solar-industry-research-data>

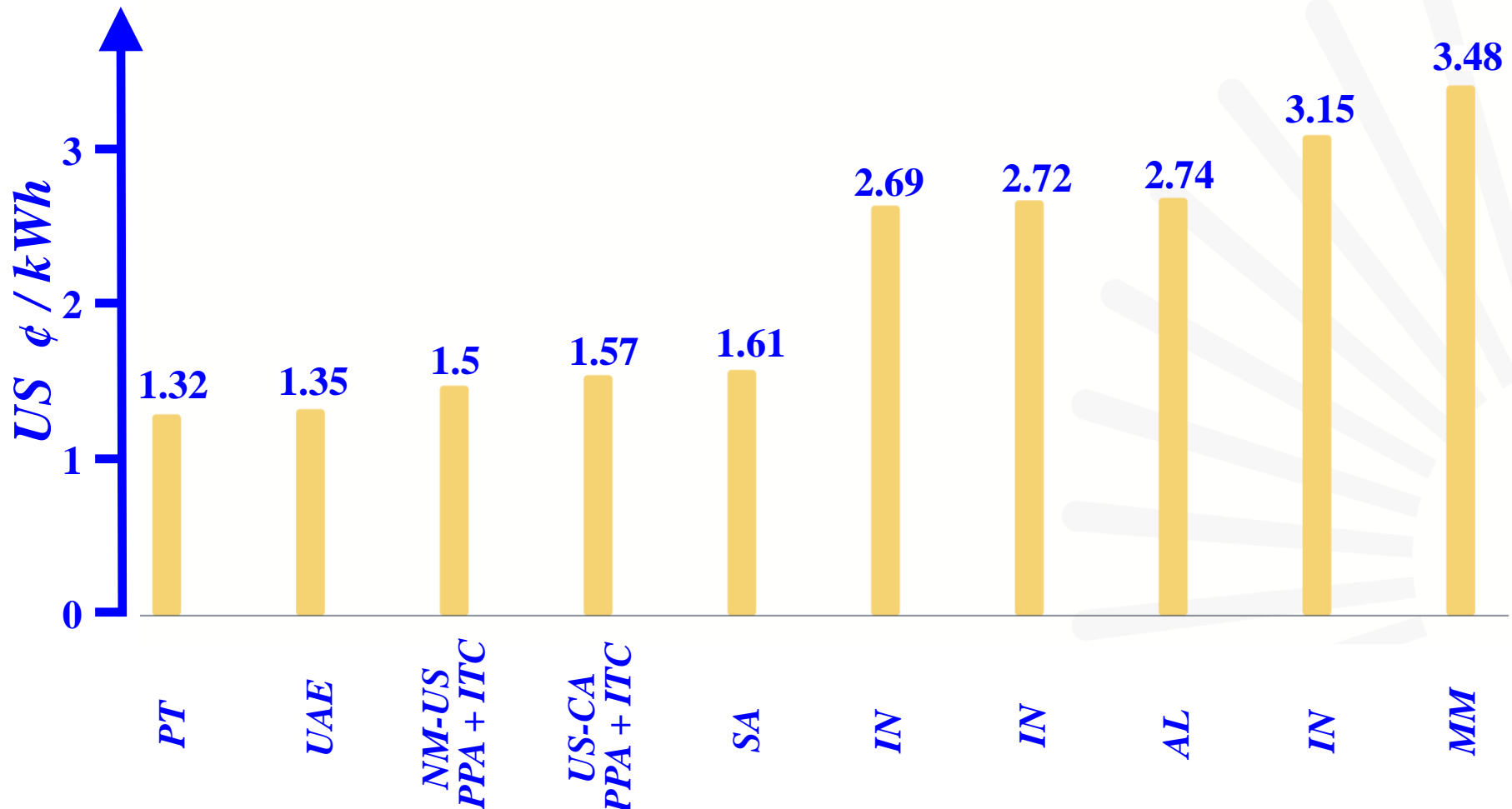
# SOME LOW SOLAR PRICES IN THE 2019 AUCTIONS

Source: Solar Power Europe/ Global Market Outlook For Solar Power 2020-2024; p.11; available at [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/31-SPE-GMO-report-hr-hyperlinks.pdf?cf\\_id=43253](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/31-SPE-GMO-report-hr-hyperlinks.pdf?cf_id=43253)



# SOME LOW SOLAR PRICES IN THE 2020 AUCTIONS

Source: SolarPower Europe, Global Market Outlook for Solar Power 2021-2025; [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V2.pdf?cf\\_id=36863](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V2.pdf?cf_id=36863); p.11



# COMPETITIVE PRICES OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

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- Average solar *PV* price in the *Brazilian A-6 Auction* in October 2019 reaches *2.052 ¢/kWh*.
- The average price for solar *PV* in *US* in 2020 was *2.9193 ¢/kWh*.
- *Portugal's latest solar energy* auction in August 2020 had a bid for a solar price at *1.316 ¢/kWh*.



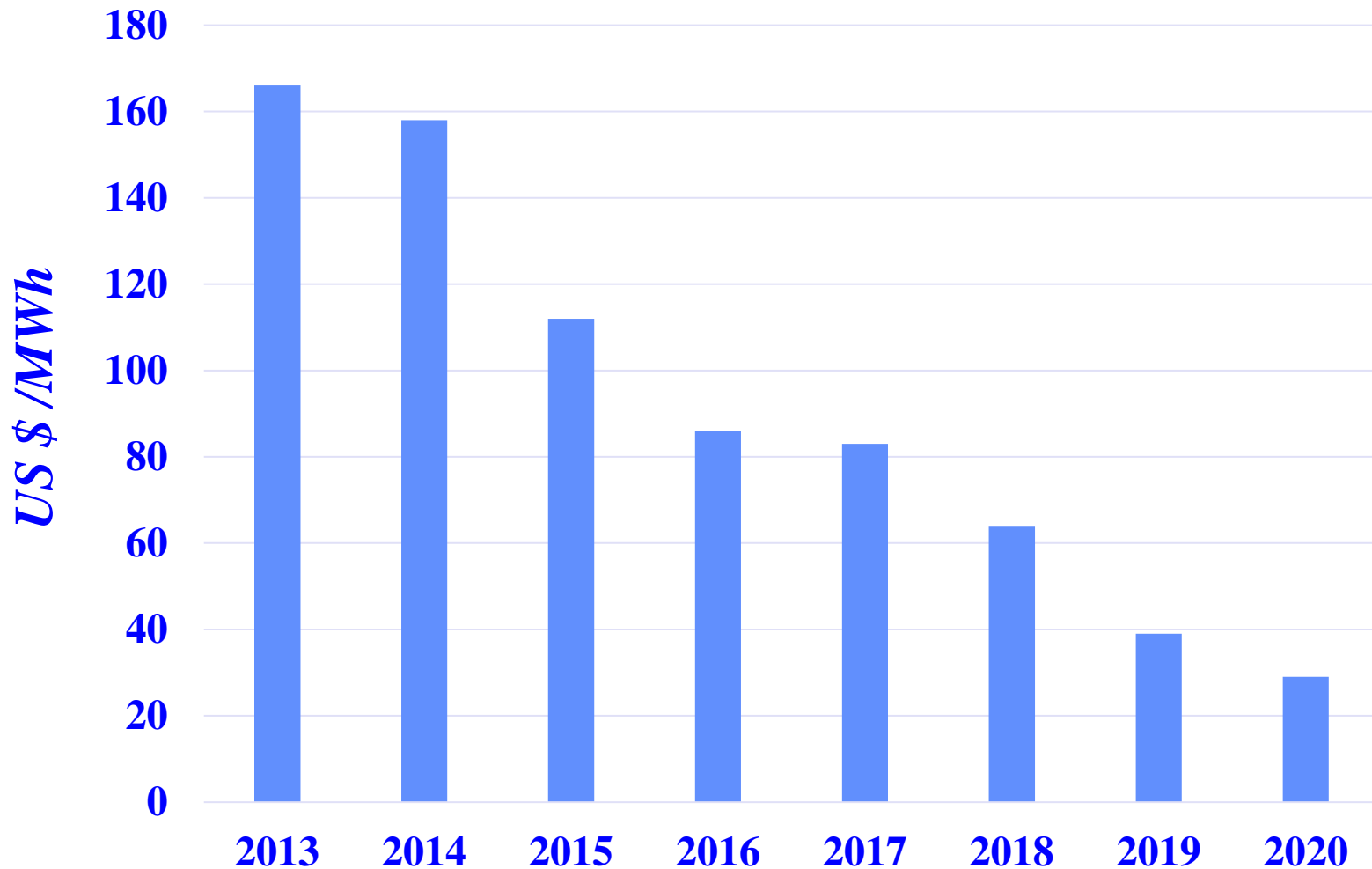
# COMPETITIVE PRICES OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

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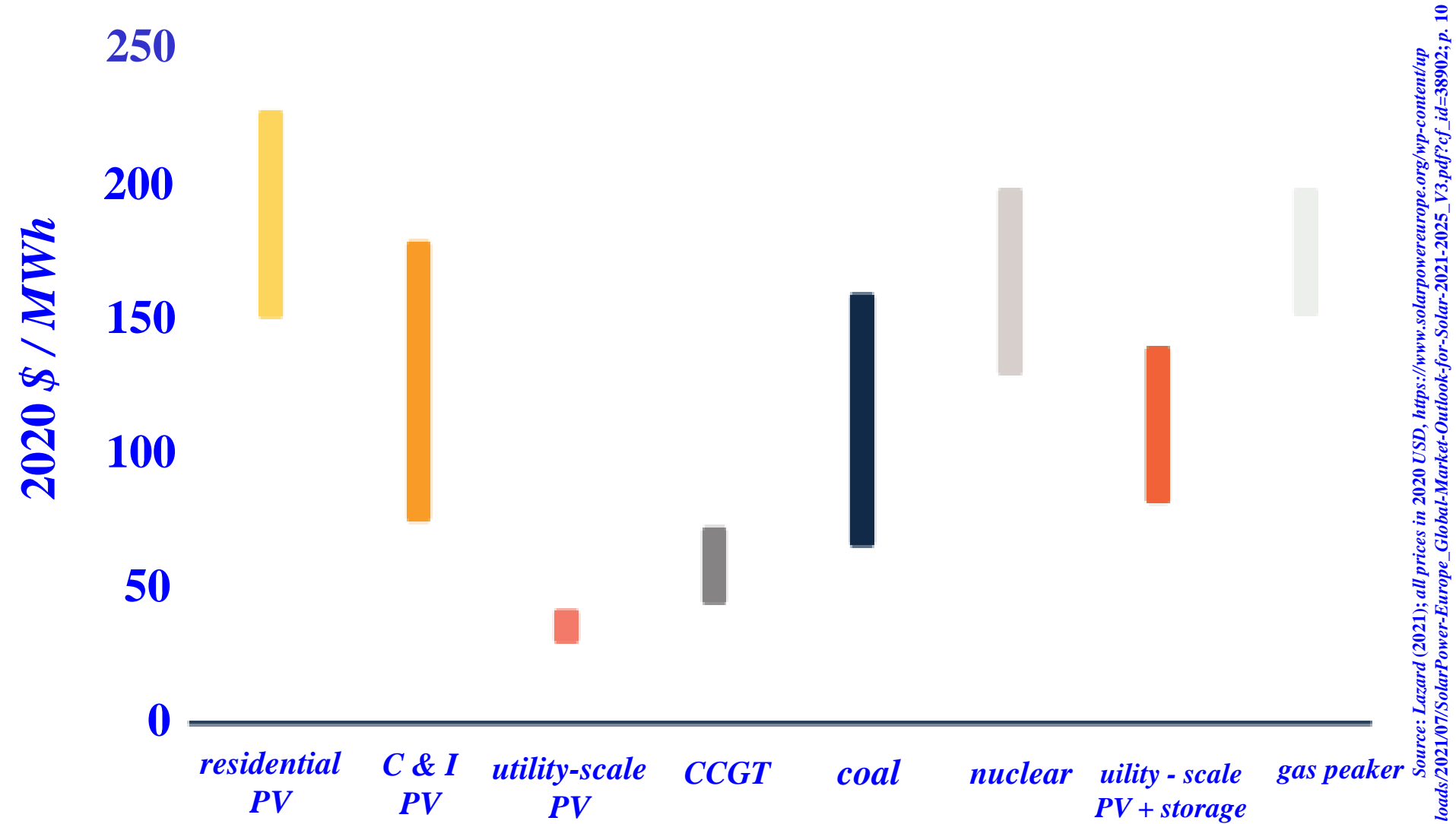
- ❑ In the July 2020 *Abu Dhabi's 2 GW solar tender*, solar sold at about **\$0.0135 /kWh**
- ❑ *Los Angeles Department of Water and Power set a new solar + battery record in US at the price of 2.376 ¢/kWh*

# EVOLUTION OF SOLAR *PV* AVERAGE AUCTION PRICES: 2013 – 2020

Source: <https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/charts/announced-wind-and-solar-pv-average-auction-prices-by-commissioning-date-2012-2020>

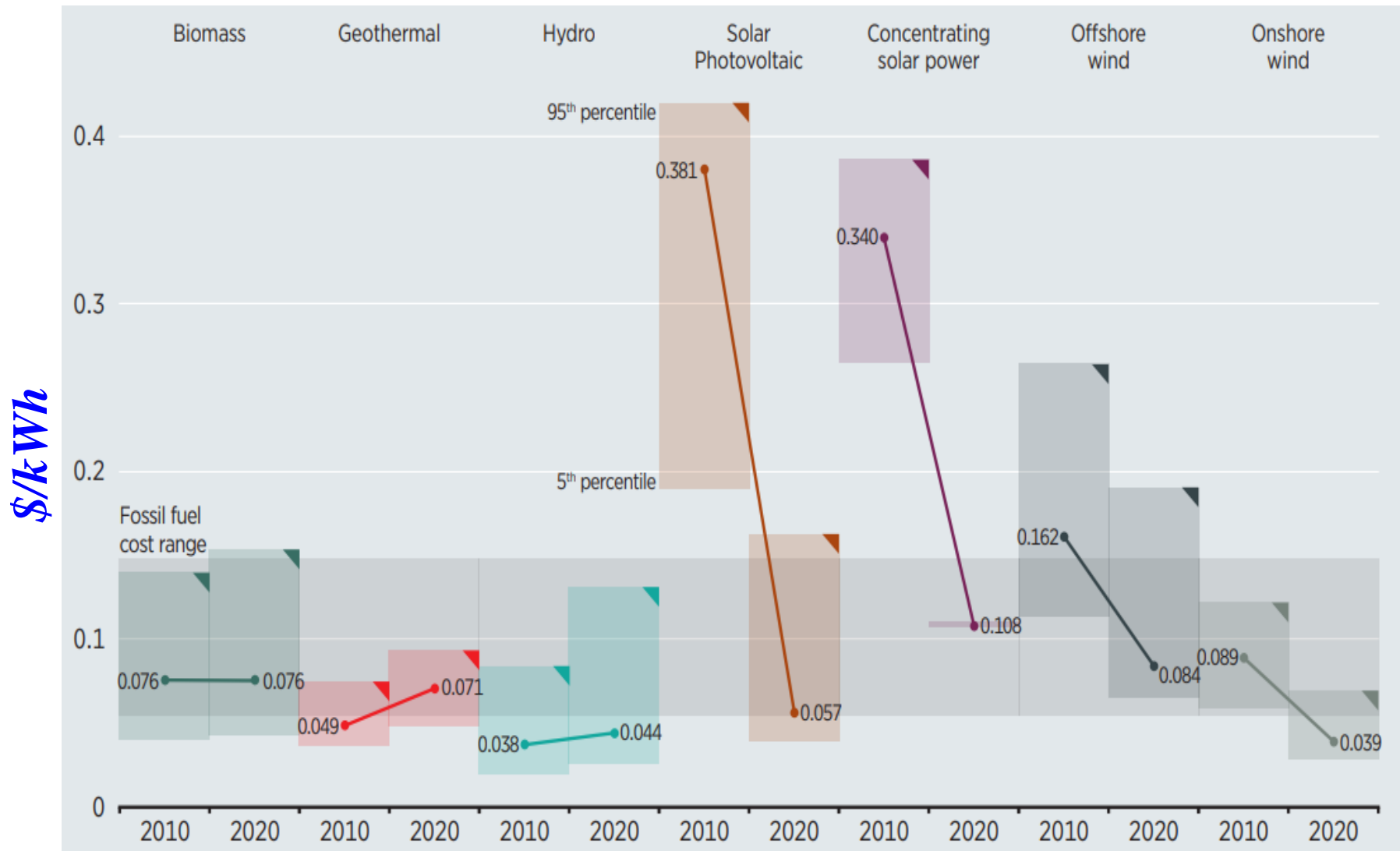


# LCOE COMPARISON: 2020



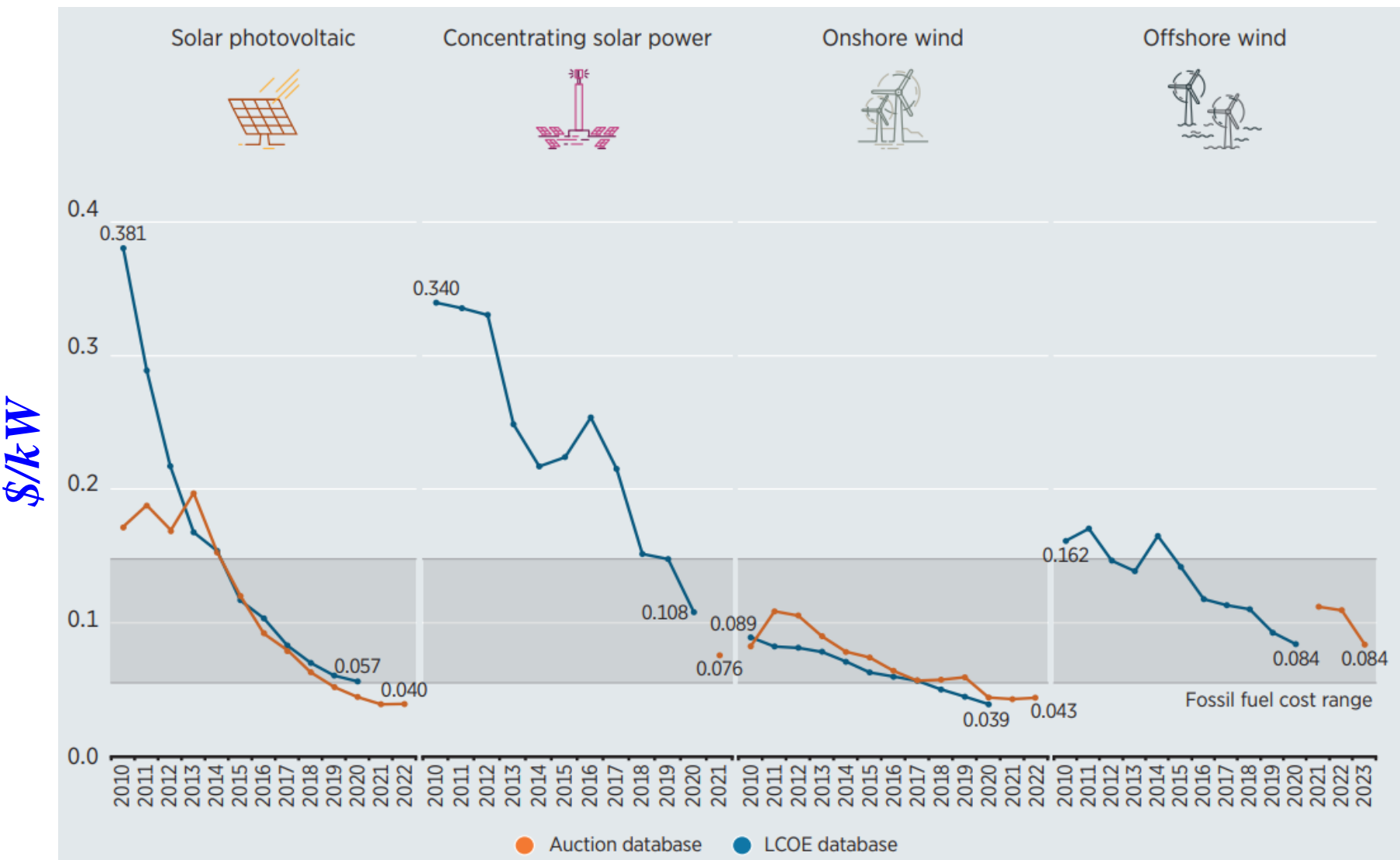
Source: Lazard (2021); all prices in 2020 USD, [https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe\\_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025\\_V3.pdf?cf\\_id=38902](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SolarPower-Europe_Global-Market-Outlook-for-Solar-2021-2025_V3.pdf?cf_id=38902); p. 10

# LCOE OF UTILITY-SCALE RENEWABLE GENERATION: 2010 & 2020



Source: IRENA Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2020 p. 15;

# GLOBAL WEIGHTED AVERAGE TOTAL INSTALLED COSTS SINCE 2010



Source: IRENA Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2020 p. 17;

# UTILITY-SCALE SOLAR PV TOTAL INSTALLED COSTS: 2010 – 2020

**\$/kW**



Source: IRENA Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2020 p. 73;

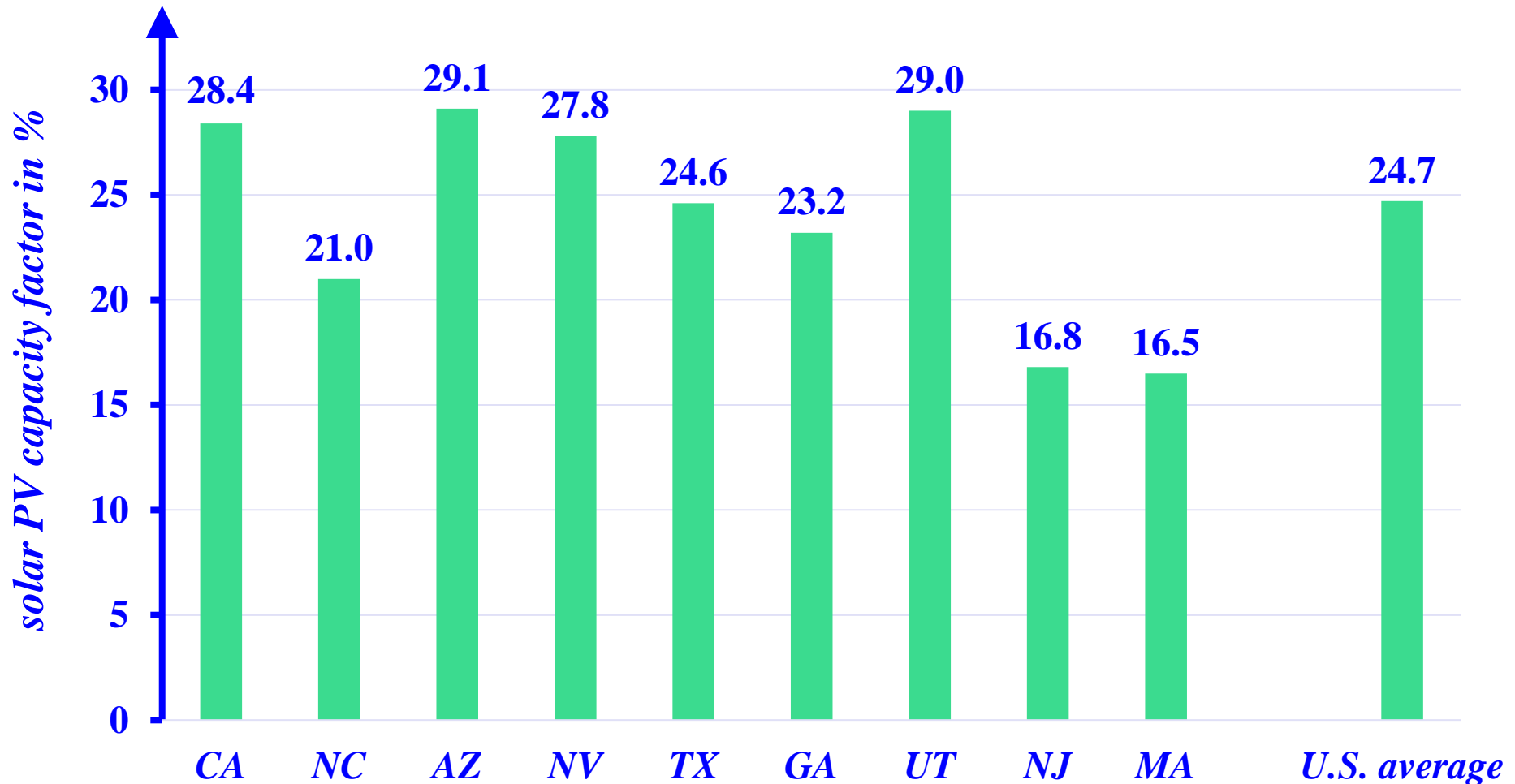
# UTILITY-SCALE SOLAR PV WEIGHTED-AVERAGE *LCOE* TRENDS



Source: IRENA Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2019, p. 72; available online at <https://www.irena.org/publications/2020/Jun/Renewable-Power-Costs-in-2019>

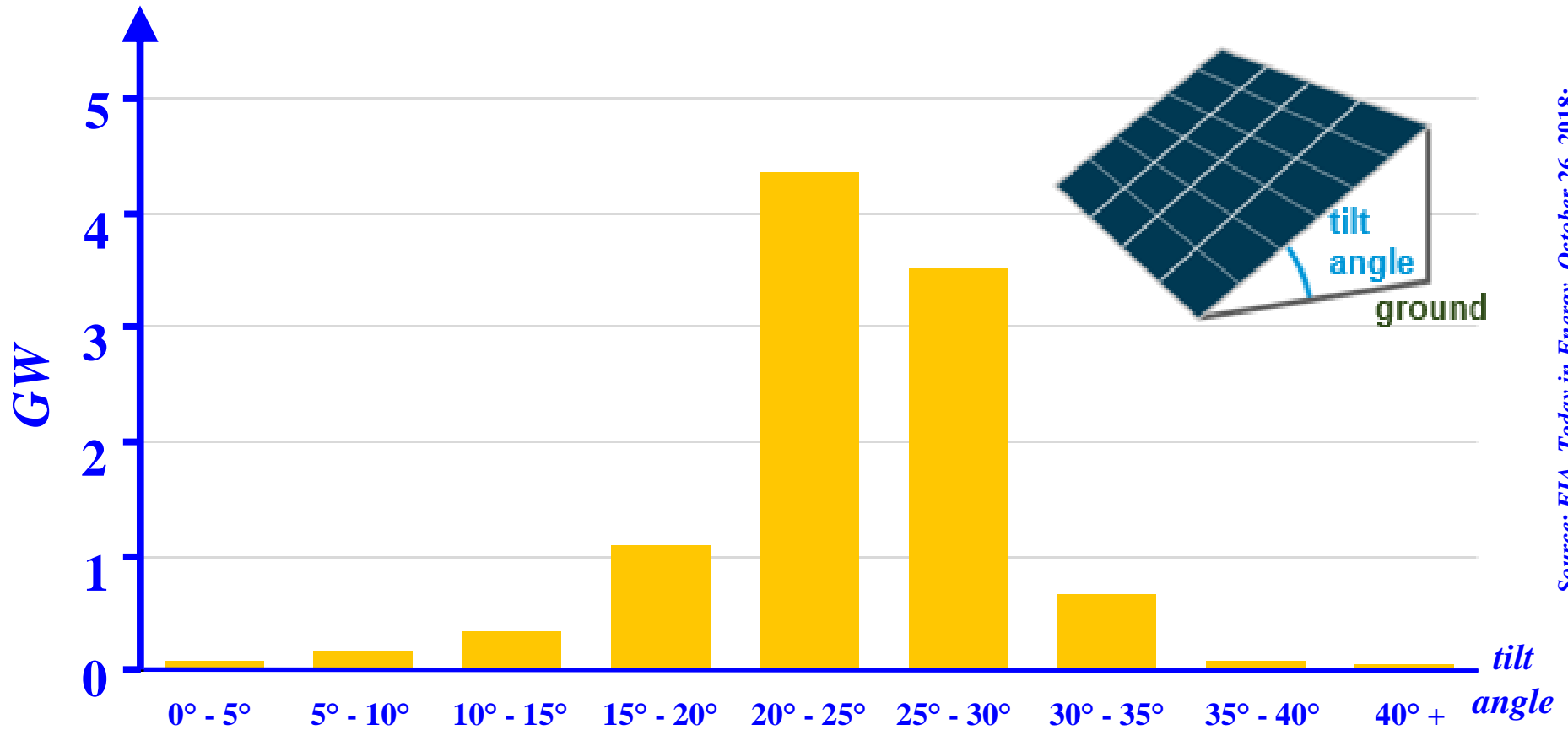
# US UTILITY-SCALE PV SOLAR *c.f.s.*: 2014 – 2017

Source: EIA, Annual Electric Generator Inventory and Annual Electric Utility Data, available at <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=39832>



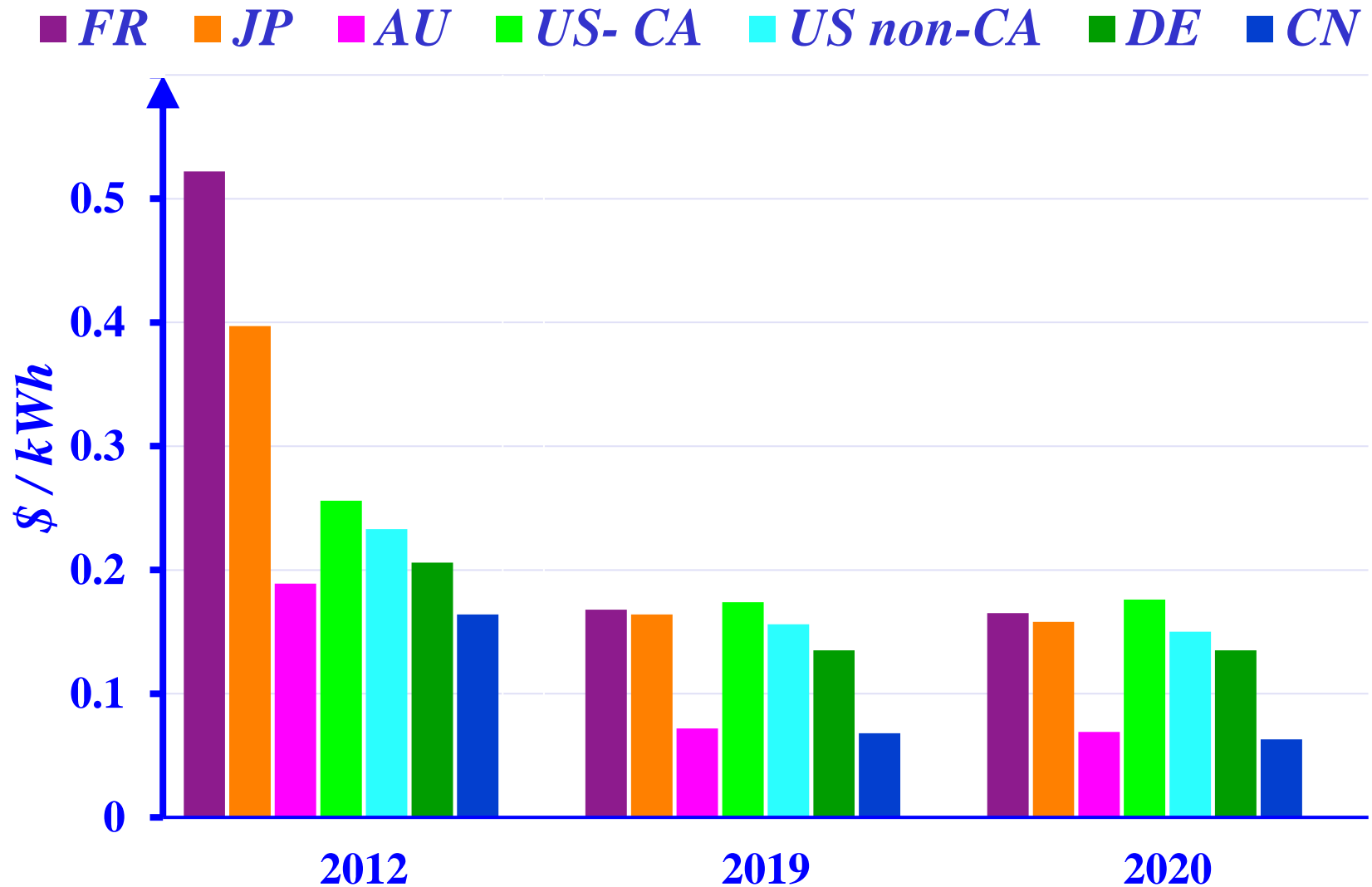


# US FIXED – TILT UTILITY – SCALE PV SYSTEMS



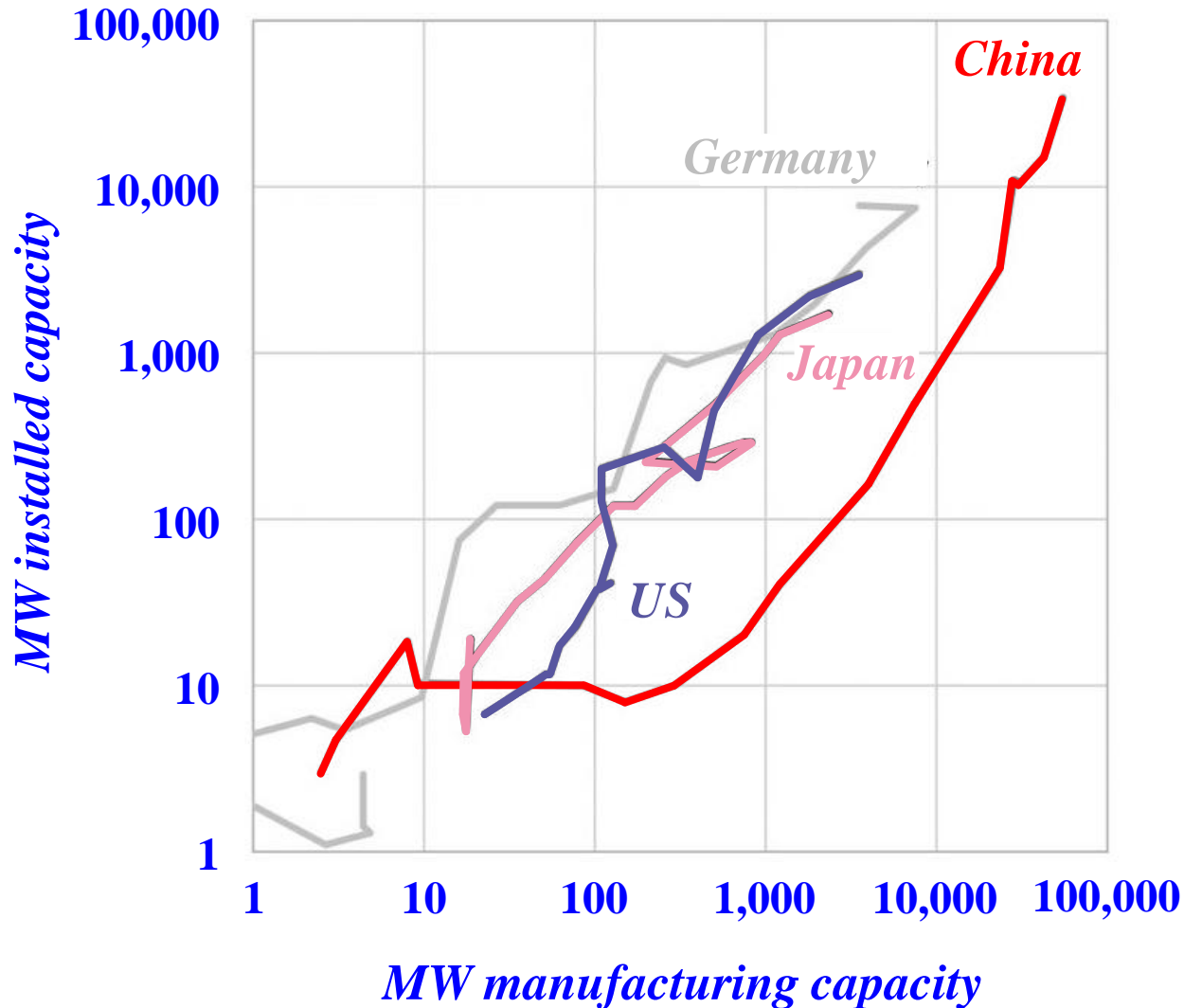
Source: EIA, Today in Energy, October 26, 2018;  
available online at <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=37372>

# RESIDENTIAL PV LCOE BY LOCATION



Source: IRENA Global Renewable Energy Cost Trends, 2021, p.86; available at <https://www.irena.org/publications/2021/Jun/Renewable-Power-Costs-in-2020>

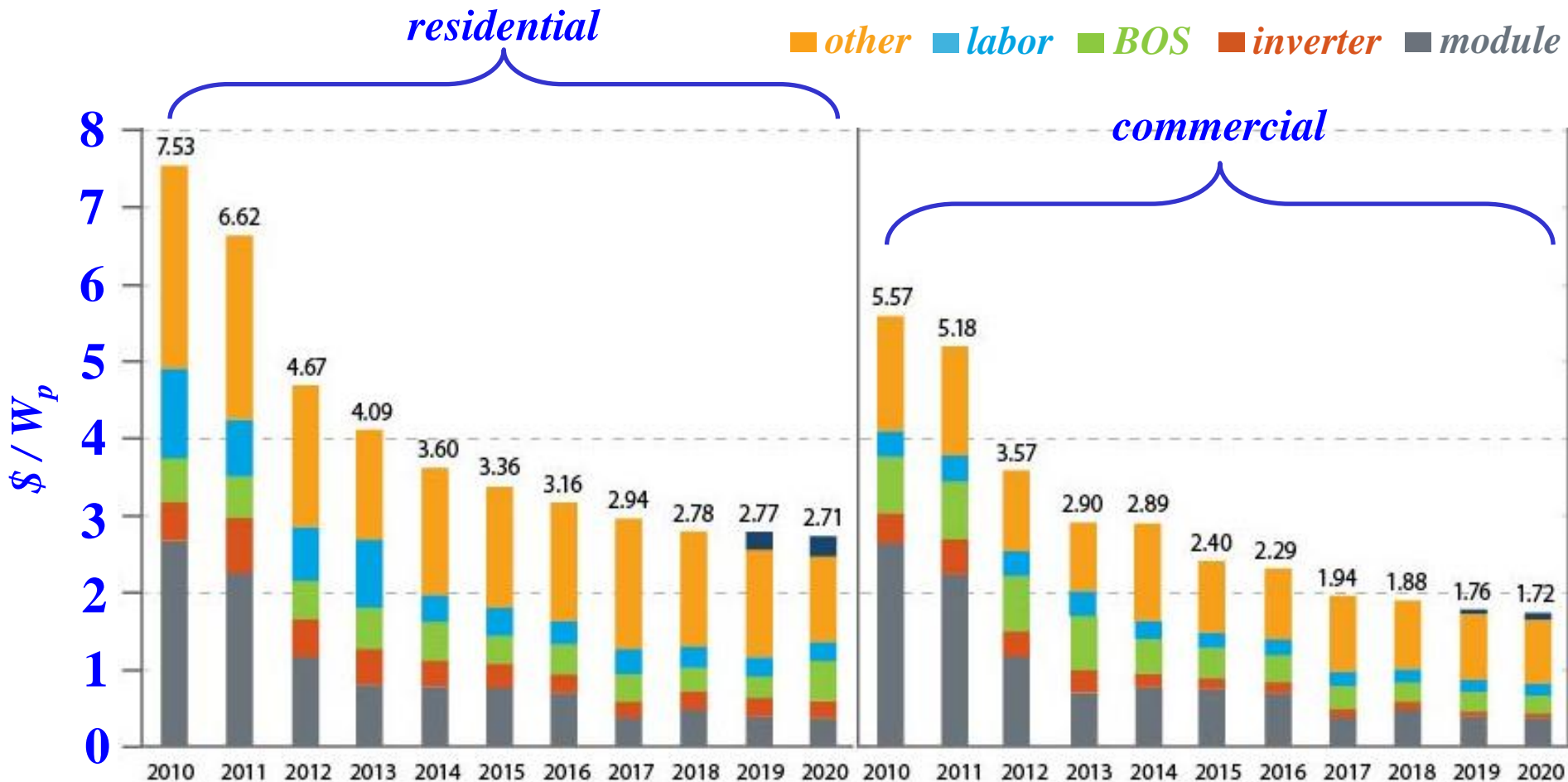
# SOLAR PANEL INSTALLED CAPACITY vs. MANUFACTURING IN 4 NATIONS



Source: Gregory F. Nemet, "How Solar Energy Became Cheap," Routledge, 2018

# PV INSTALLATION COSTS BY SECTORS: Q1 2010 – 2020

Source: Clean Technica; available at <https://cleantechnica.com/2021/02/13/charts-a-decade-of-cost-declines-for-pv-systems/>



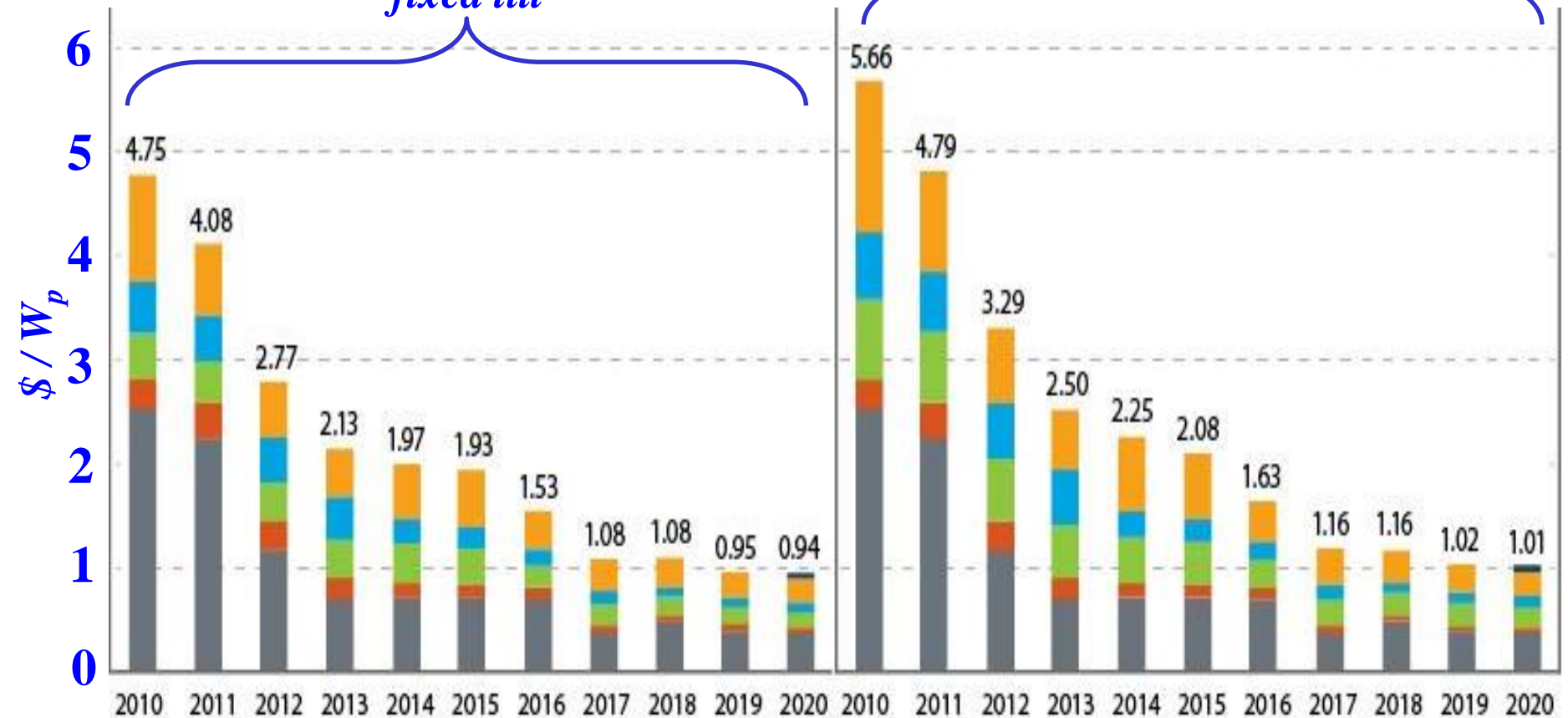
# PV INSTALLATION COSTS BY SECTORS: Q1 2010 – 2020

Source: Clean Technica; available at <https://cleantechnica.com/2021/02/13/charts-a-decade-of-cost-declines-for-pv-systems/>

■ other ■ labor ■ BOS ■ inverter ■ module

*utility-scale  
one-axis tracker*

*utility-scale  
fixed tilt*



# TOP 10 PV MODULE MANUFACTURERS IN 2020

<i>company</i>	<i>country</i>
<i>LG energy</i>	<i>South Korea</i>
<i>SunPower</i>	<i>US</i>
<i>REC</i>	<i>South Korea</i>
<i>Q cells</i>	<i>China</i>
<i>Seraphim</i>	<i>US</i>
<i>Trina Solar</i>	<i>China</i>
<i>Jinko Solar</i>	<i>China</i>
<i>Canadian Solar</i>	<i>Canada</i>
<i>SunTech</i>	<i>China</i>
<i>JA Solar</i>	<i>China</i>

Source: <http://news.energysage.com/best-solar-panel-manufacturers-usa/>

# *DOE* SOLAR PROGRAM GOALS

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- ❑ The *US* Department of Energy *Sunshot Initiative* is a national collaborative effort to make *PV* energy cost-competitive with fossil-fired generation has been met or, in some cases, surpassed
- ❑ The goals for *PV* by 2020 were set at 4 – 5  $\text{¢/kWh}$  in the residential sector, 5 – 6  $\text{¢/kWh}$  in the commercial sector, and 4 – 6  $\text{¢/kWh}$  in the utility sector

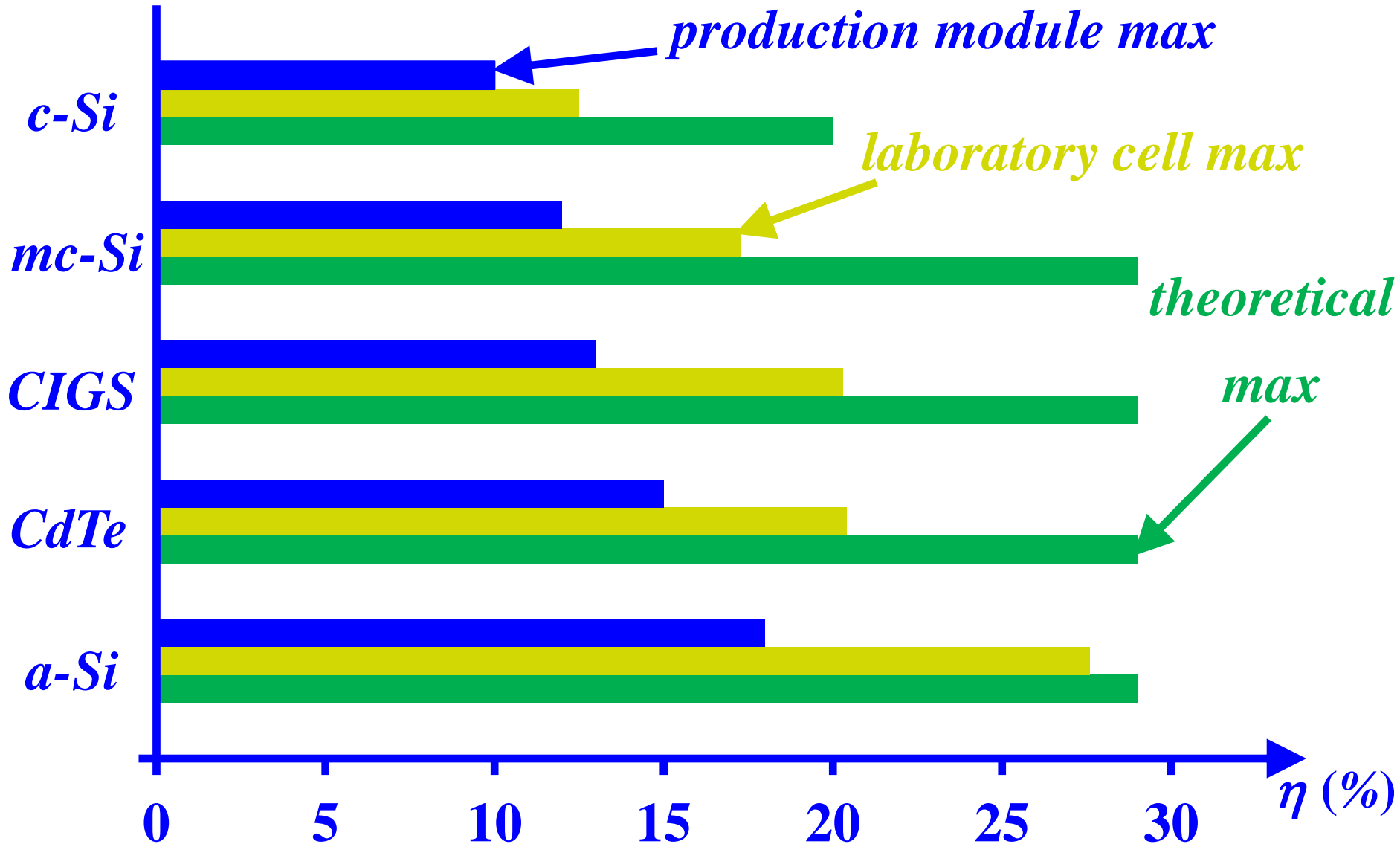
# *PV* DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

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- ❑ The efficiency of typical *PV* modules used in energy production is still rather low
- ❑ Solar energy is highly uncertain, variable and intermittent renewable resource and the *PV* system electricity production has limited controllability and dispatchability

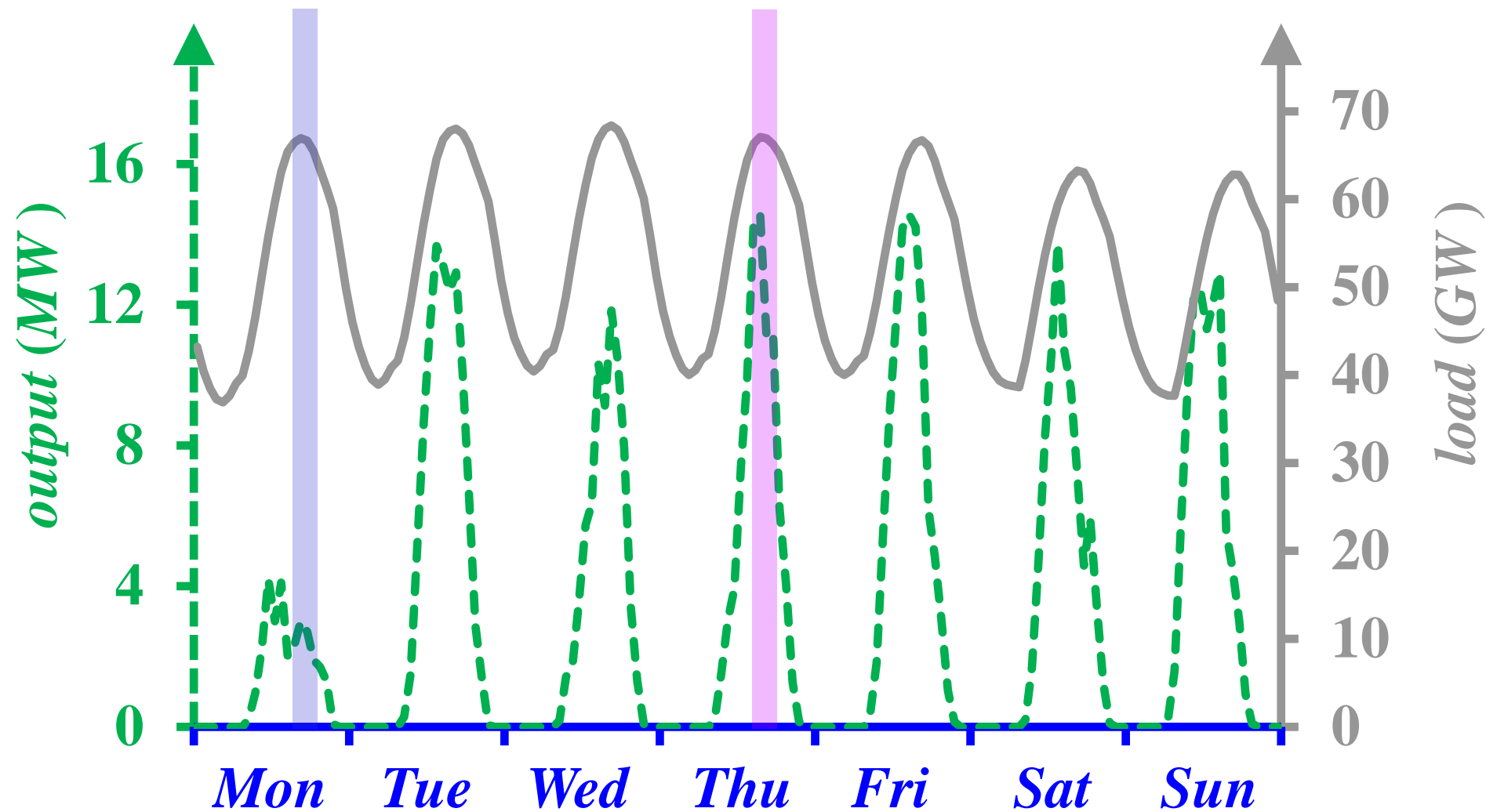


# PV EFFICIENCY BY MATERIAL



# CHRONOLOGICAL PV OUTPUT AND ERCOT LOAD PATTERNS

source: <http://www.ercot.com/gridinfo/>



# THE KEY DRIVERS OF *US PV* GROWTH

- A most important driver is the *declining costs of installed PV*; in addition, the legislative and regulatory initiatives at the federal, state and local levels helped the growth of *US PV*
- The federal drivers include:
  - *tax incentives* that were established to accelerate investment into *PV* installations;
  - *loan guarantees* provided by the 2009 *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)* allowed the *US Department of Energy* to provide

# THE KEY DRIVERS OF *US PV* GROWTH

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*preferential financing support* to qualifying renewable energy projects;

- *cash grants* that provide *direct cash infusion* into commercial projects as an alternative to the tax credits

□ At the state level, the drivers included

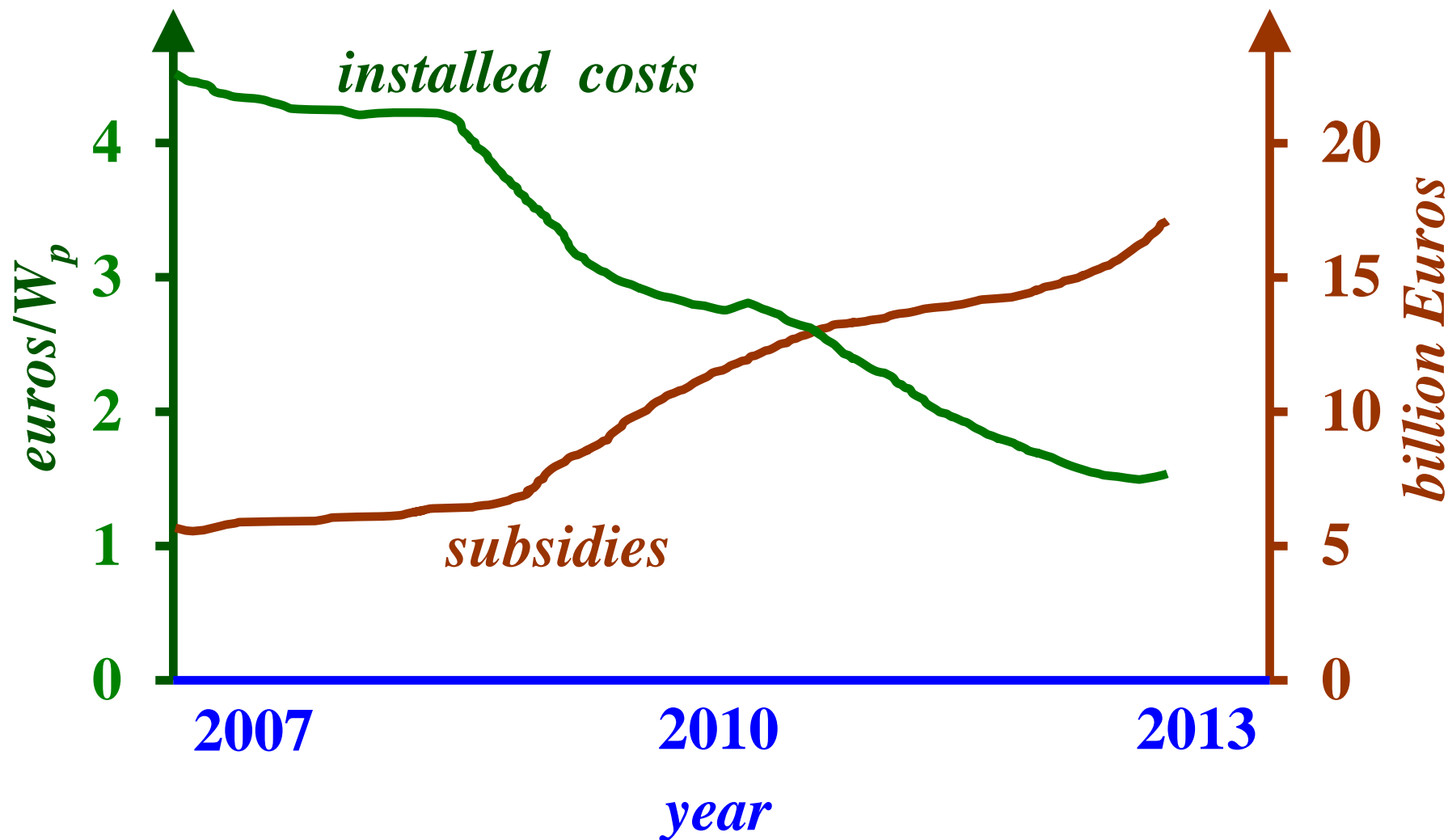
- *RPS requirements* that stimulate investments in solar plants to meet the specified goal of renewable resource electricity generation

# THE KEY DRIVERS OF *US PV* GROWTH

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- *rebate programs* enacted to reduce the total investment costs of *PV* systems, especially for residential/commercial *PV* installations
- *net metering and TOU rates* that allow customers to offset their monthly electricity bills by the production of their own energy from their own *PV* outputs and the sale of the excess energy to the local distribution utility

# GERMANY PV INSTALLATION COSTS AND SUBSIDIES



source: <http://www.economist.com/>

# KEY *PV* BENEFITS

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- ❑ Residential/commercial *PV* system installations reduce the amount of electricity these customers purchase from the local utility
- ❑ As *PV* systems produce the most power when the insolation is highest around solar noon, the generation by solar reduces the need for and use of the expensive and polluting fossil generation units

# KEY *PV* BENEFITS

- ❑ *PV* systems are important supply resources that lessen the nation's dependence on fossil fuels
- ❑ The clean *PV*-generated electricity helps reduce the amount of *GHG* – a major contributor to global climate change
- ❑ The growing *PV* industry provides local jobs and economic development opportunities to states and regions to create sustainable paths to meet the nation's energy needs