

DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN SUN?

15 February 2011

presented by

Jon Adams



Welcome



DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN?

Solar energy



Wind power



Waterpower

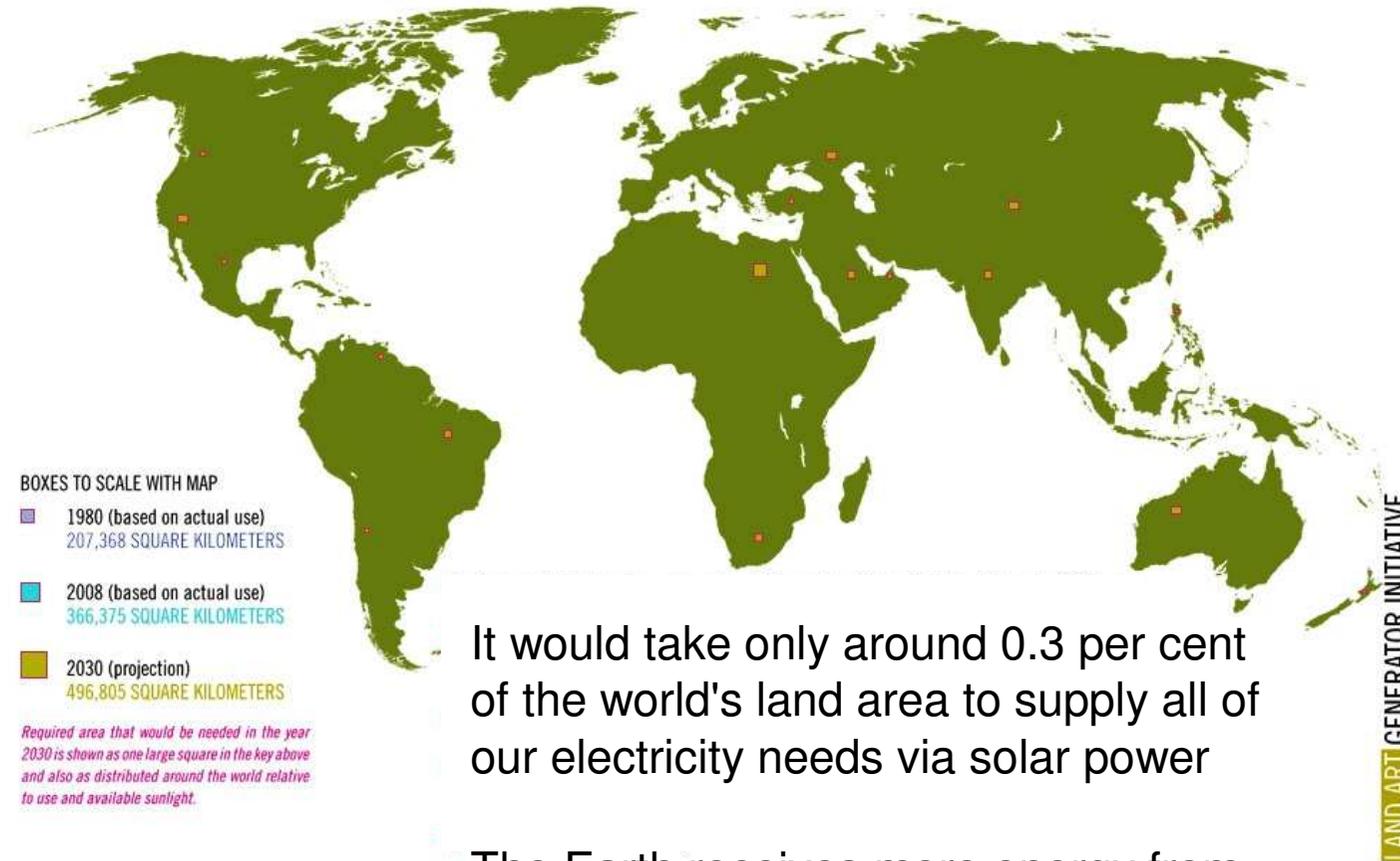


Biofuels



DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN?

SURFACE AREA REQUIRED TO POWER THE WORLD
WITH ZERO CARBON EMISSIONS AND WITH SOLAR ALONE → www.landartgenerator.org



It would take only around 0.3 per cent of the world's land area to supply all of our electricity needs via solar power

The Earth receives more energy from the sun in an hour than is used in the entire world in one year

DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN?

Government Commitments

Government commits itself to implementing reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to progressively realise Universal Access to electricity.

Government will co-ordinate the electrification programme, including the setting of realistic targets, determination of allocation criteria and priority areas, ensuring allocation and management of funds, financing and subsidisation of projects and the determination of an appropriate mix between grid and non-grid technologies.

Government will establish a National Electrification Fund to provide electrification subsidies.

The National Electrification Fund will subsidise a portion of the capital costs of connections made towards meeting electrification targets.



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Government Commitments

Government will fund a National Electrification Fund on budget, from a dedicated electrification levy, the level of which will be determined annually, as part of the budgetary process.

The National Electricity Regulator will regulate domestic electricity tariffs in order to rationalise the large variety of tariffs available in South Africa and ensure that a suite of supply options with progressive capacity-differentiated tariffs and connection fees are available to domestic customers

The Task “WAS” - Universal Access by 2010



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The solution to remote un-electrified areas giving the hope of universal access.



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Corporate Social Investment (CSI) project – clinic in
Kwa-Zulu Natal outside Underberg

DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN?



But Africa deals some hard blows, its not a place for sissies.

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The lights were turned on again and a new vaccine fridge was provided for the village of Indawana.



DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN? Can it work in South Africa



DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN? It works in Germany



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DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN?

Year	Forecasted Demand (MW)	Operational Capacity as at 1 Jan. 2008 (MW)	New Build (Per Year) (MW)	New Build (Cumulative) (MW)	Imports from HCB (MW)	Total Operational Capacity (MW)	Reserve Margin (%)	Ideal Operating Capacity (15% Reserve Margin) (MW)	Shortfall (MW)
2008	38,287	38,524	2,024	2,024	1,200	40,548	5.91%	44,030	3,482
2009	40,158	38,524	1,915	3,939	1,200	42,463	5.74%	46,182	3,718
2010	41,671	38,524	1,892	5,831	1,200	44,355	6.44%	47,922	3,566
2011	43,238	38,524	181	6,012	1,200	44,536	3.00%	49,724	5,188
2012	44,665	38,524	1,003	7,015	1,200	45,539	1.96%	51,365	5,826
2013	46,430	38,524	2,422	9,437	1,200	47,961	3.30%	53,395	5,433
2014	48,624	38,524	2,363	11,800	1,200	50,324	3.50%	55,918	5,594

Slide - J. Moroga former CEO Eskom



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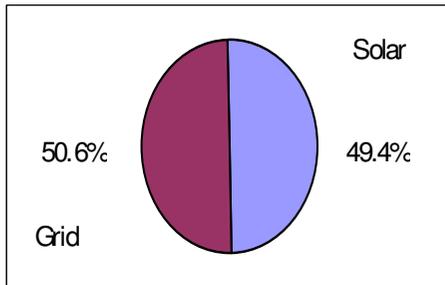


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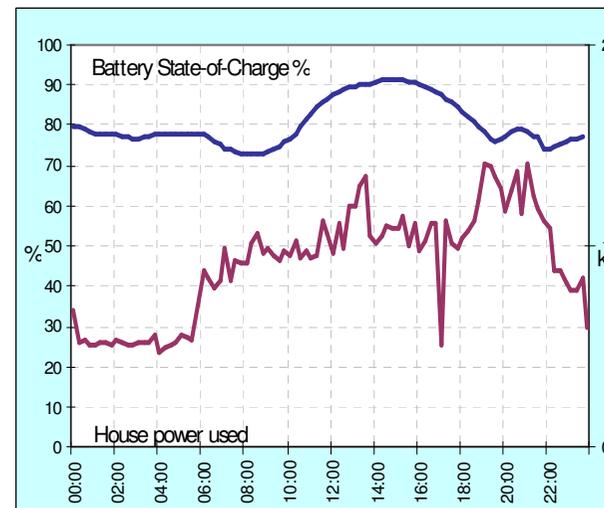
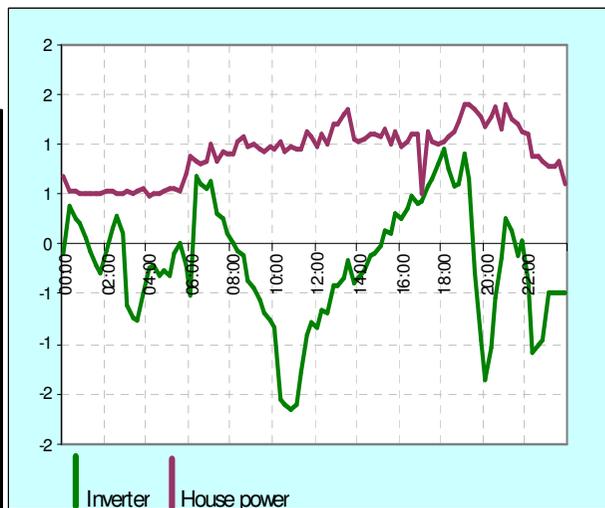
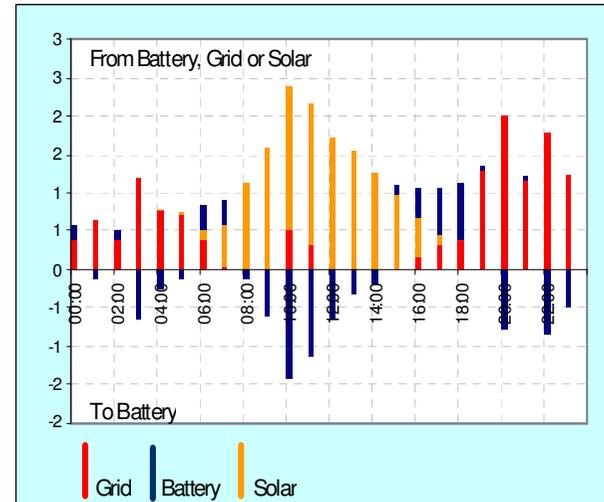
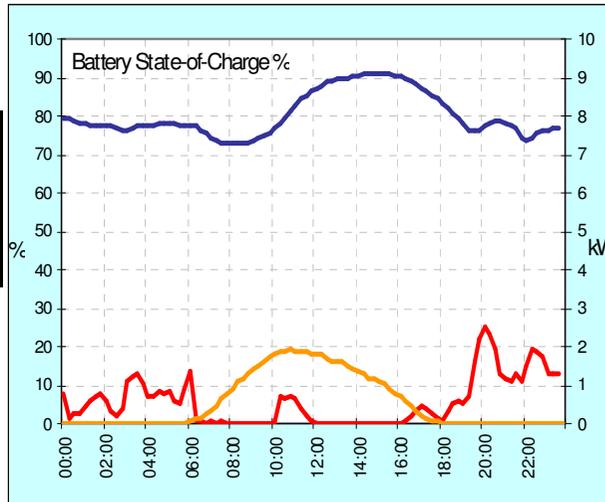
0 Select Date (Average = 0)
31 Maximum Days in Month

Power consumption in the house was 836.12 kWh for the month of October. - Solar power generated to the house was 412.97 kWh. - Grid power supplied to the house was 423.15 kWh.



Notes:

October Average
The house has a 2,8 kW peak solar array and 19.2kW battery storage. A 5kW inverter/battery charger plus a 3.3kW grid inverter is installed. Solar water heating is coupled to a 200 liter geyser with a pump. The hot water supply has gas back-up. Cooking is on gas. Heating in winter is with gas. Water heating uses ~40% of electrical energy in a house with cooking using a further ~15%. Calculations show >75% of electrical energy has been displaced.

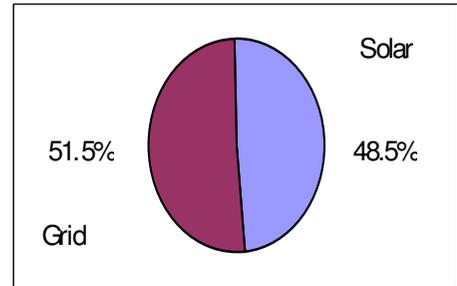


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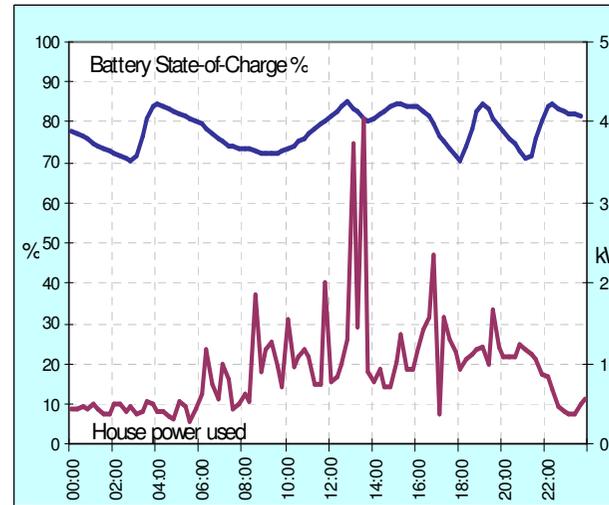
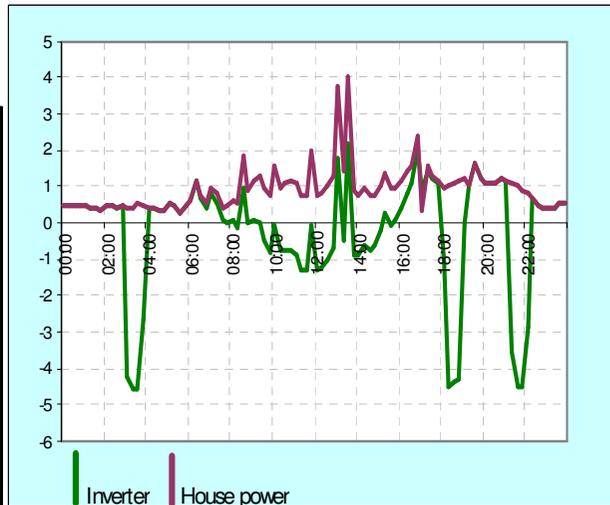
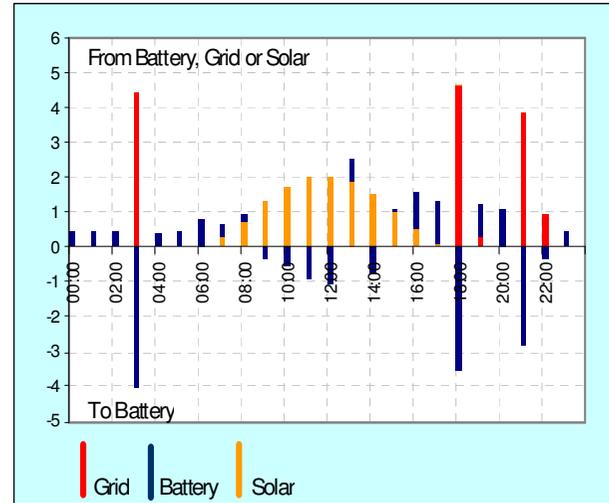
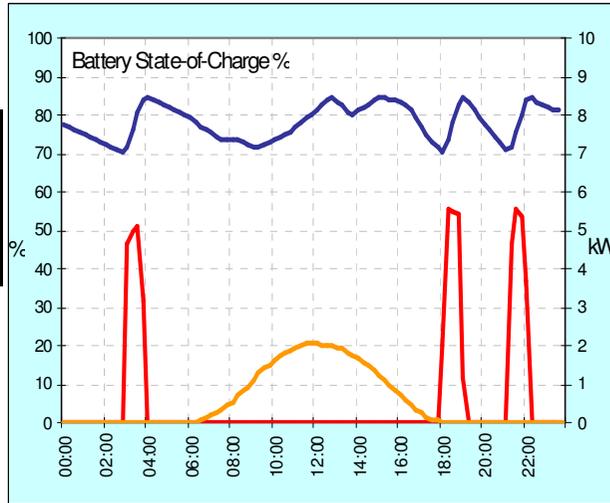


6 Select Date (Average = 0)
31 Maximum Days in Month

Power consumption in the house was 27.65 kWh on Mon - 6 October 2008. - Solar power generated to the house was 13.4 kWh. - 14.25 kWh from the grid was supplied.



Notes:
Mon - 6 October 2008
Another good solar day. The house loads can be seen to be fairly erratic and can be ascribed the use of cleaning equipment. Monday is a cleaning day. The battery shows a good regime of charge and discharge.

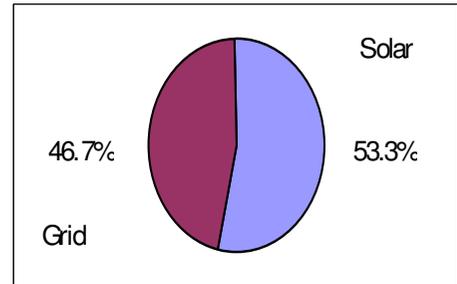


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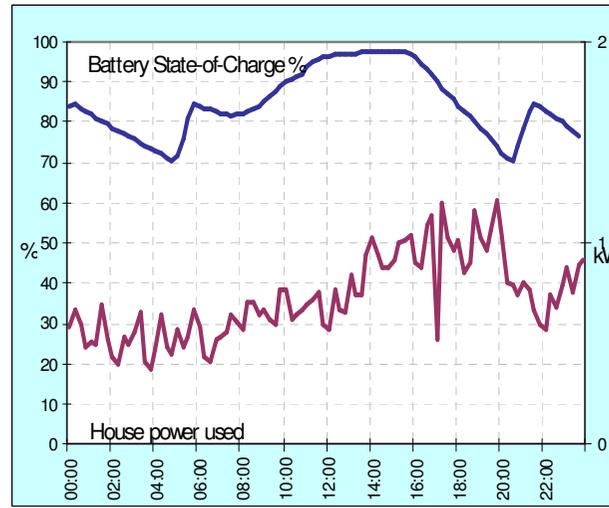
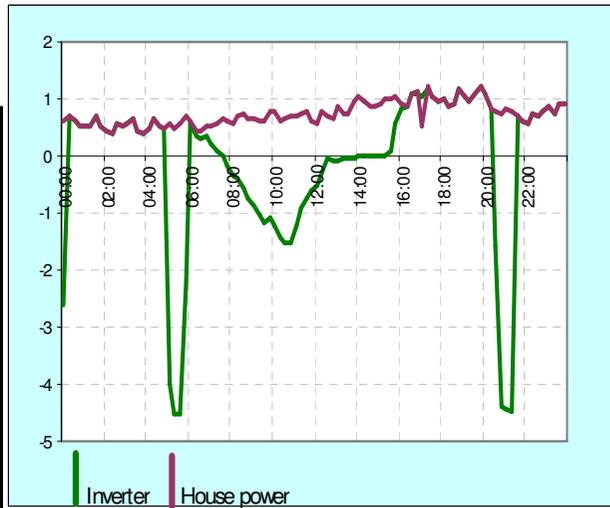
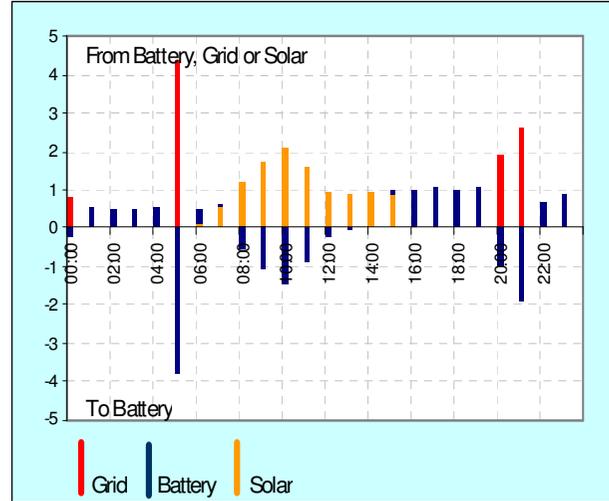
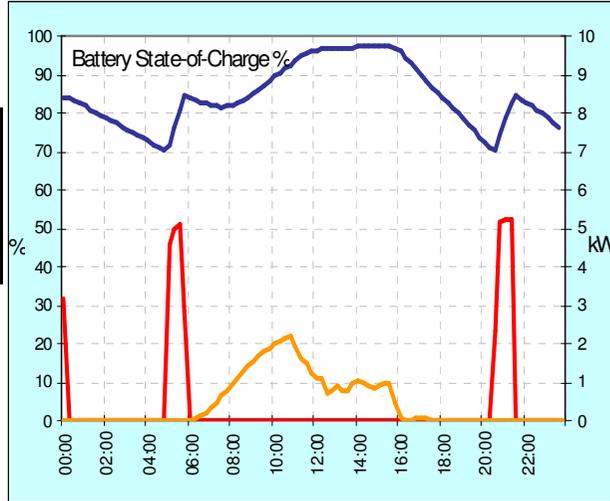


17 Select Date (Average = 0)
31 Maximum Days in Month

Power consumption in the house was 20.73 kWh on Fri - 17 October 2008. - Solar power generated to the house was 11.04 kWh. - 9.69 kWh from the grid was supplied.



Notes:
Fri - 17 October 2008
House load was almost at constant with most of the energy being supplied from the solar array. Again the battery was well charged and therefore the solar power was automatically reduced.

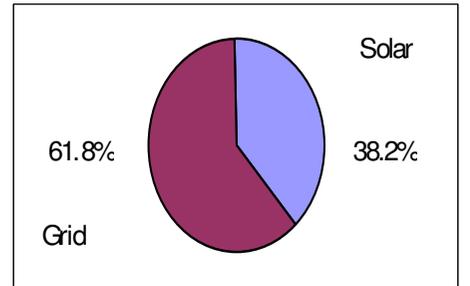


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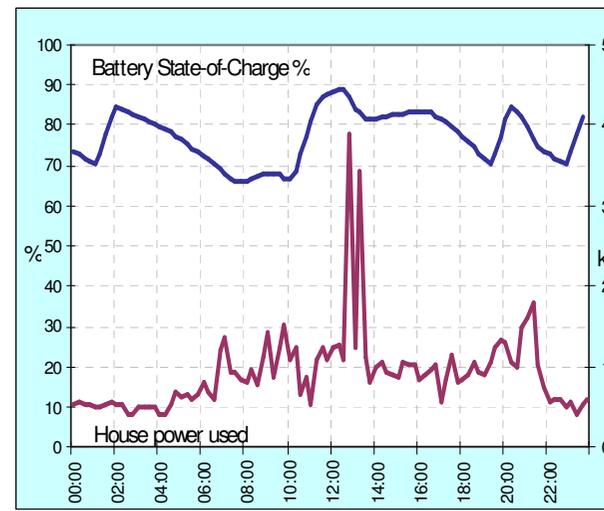
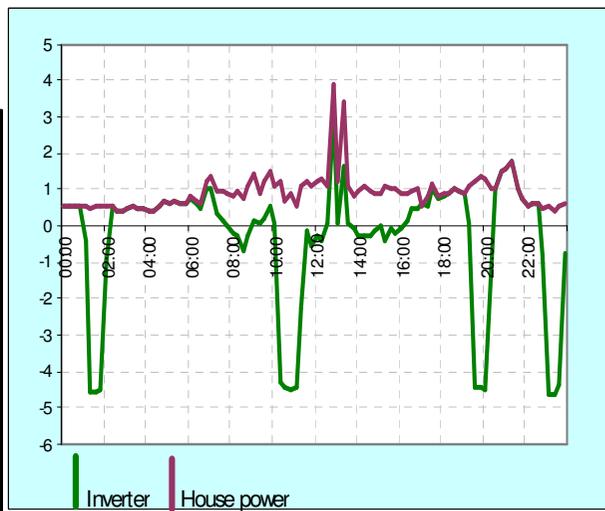
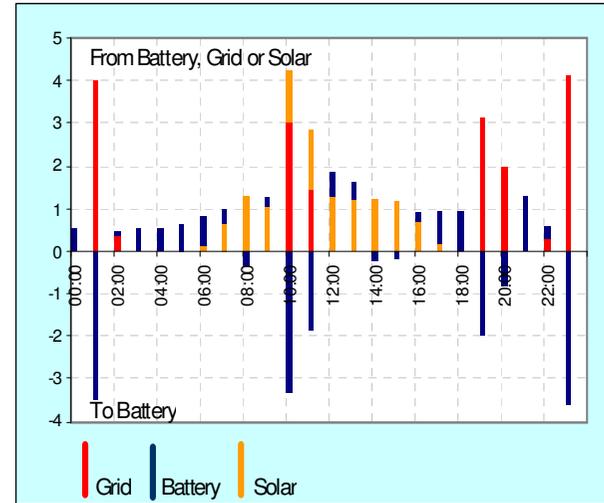
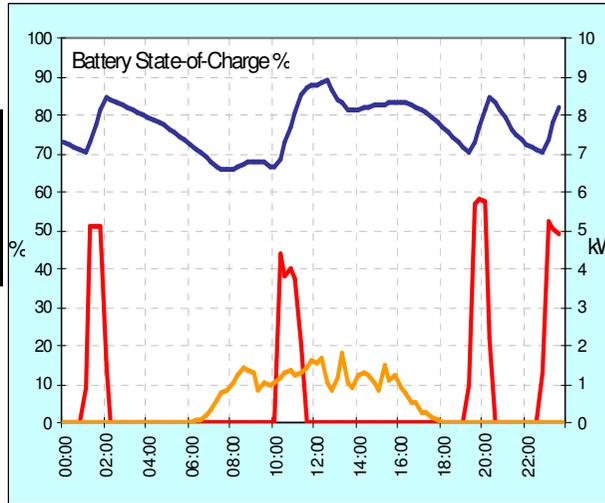


19 Select Date (Average = 0)
31 Maximum Days in Month

Power consumption in the house was 29.92 kWh on Sun - 19 October 2008. - Solar power generated to the house was 11.42 kWh. - 18.5 kWh from the grid was supplied.



Notes:
Sun - 19 October 2008
Although no rain was measured the cloud cover resulted in the grid being activated at 10h00 to recharge the battery.

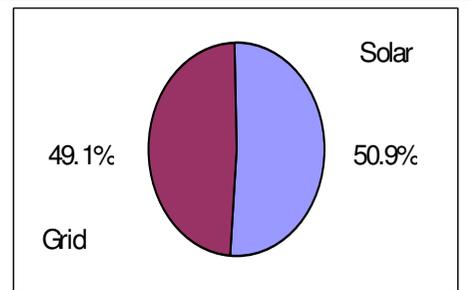


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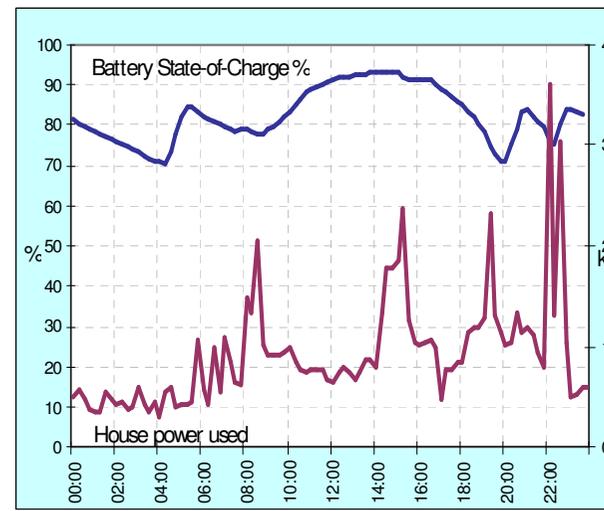
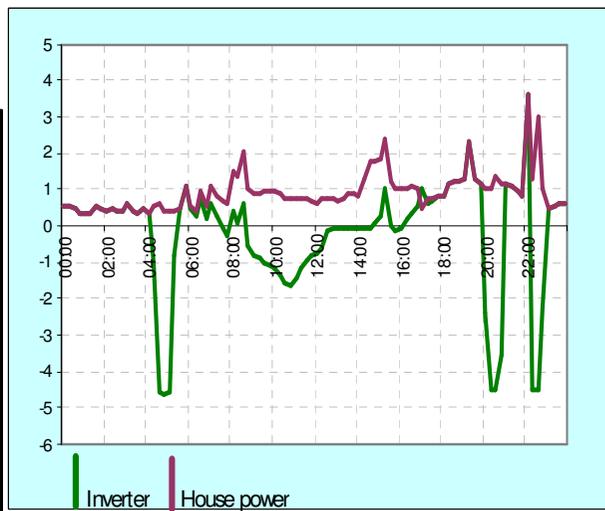
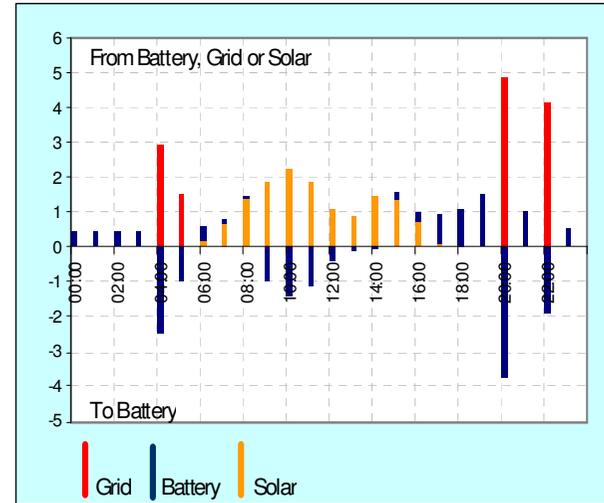
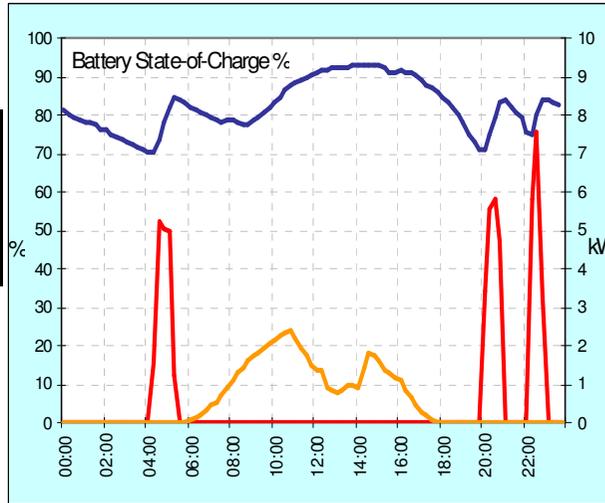


21 Select Date (Average = 0)
31 Maximum Days in Month

Power consumption in the house was 27.62 kWh on Tue - 21 October 2008. - Solar power generated to the house was 14.06 kWh. - 13.56 kWh from the grid was supplied.



Notes:
Tue - 21 October 2008
The solar charge was not optimised as the battery was on float mode. The solar increase just after 14h00 is characterised by the increase in house consumption due to an appliance being turned on.

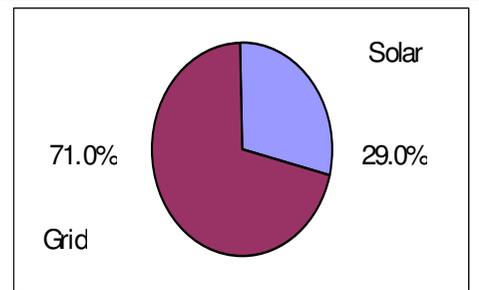


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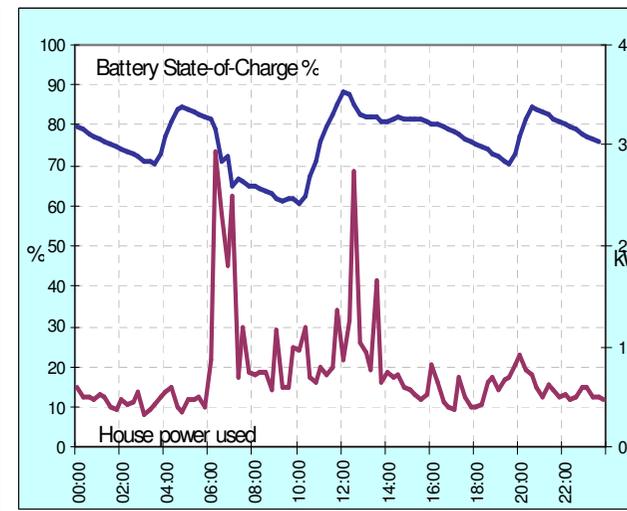
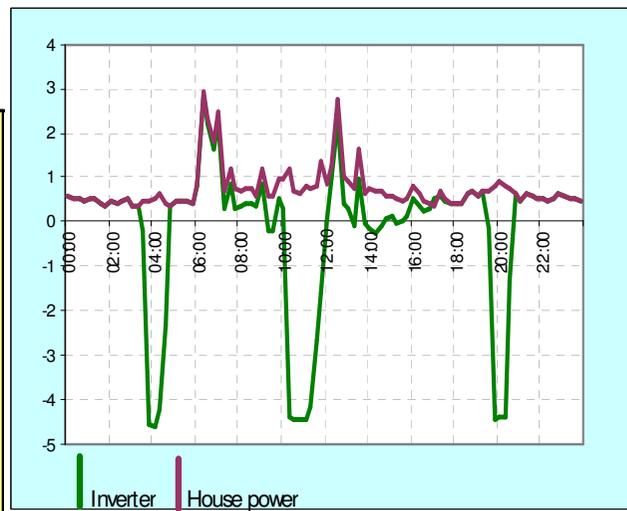
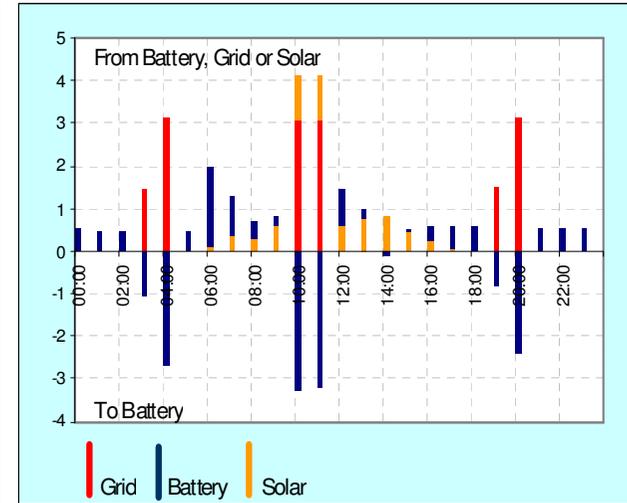
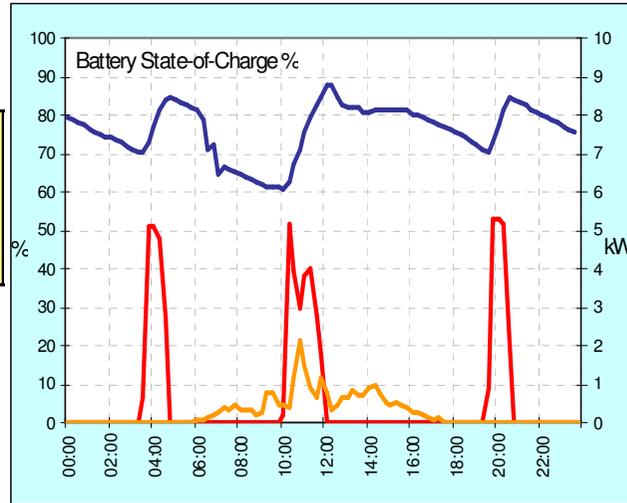


24 Select Date (Average = 0)
31 Maximum Days in Month

Power consumption in the house was 21.77 kWh on Fri - 24 October 2008. - Solar power generated to the house was 6.32 kWh. - 15.45 kWh from the grid was supplied.



Notes:
Fri - 24 October 2008
There was 14mm rain on this day which is indicated by the low and varied solar power. At 10h00 the clouds cleared for a period which reduced the grid input as the solar dimmed. It can be seen that as the solar started to reduce at 11h00 the grid gained power to compensate.

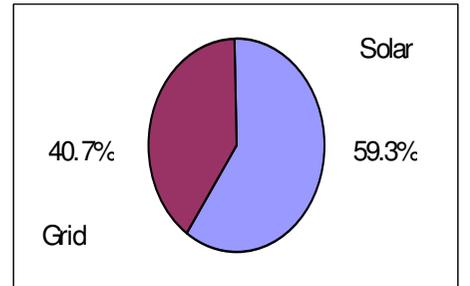


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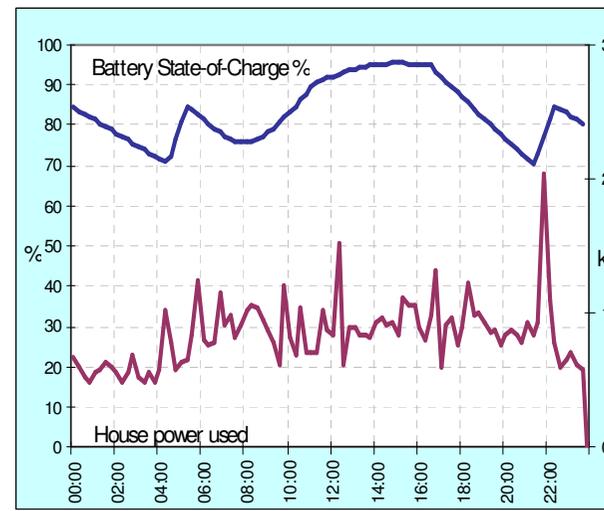
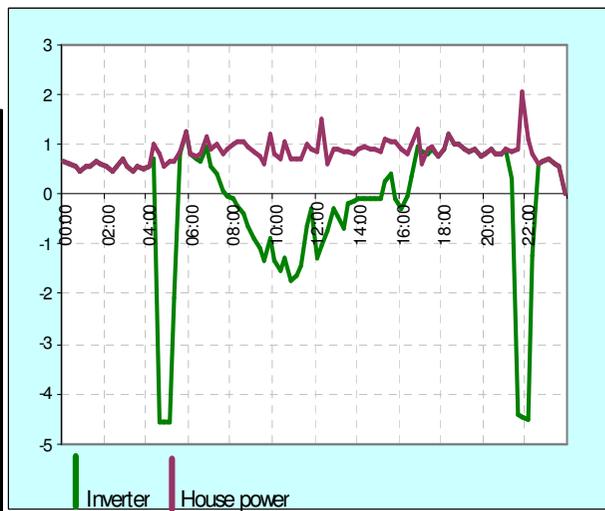
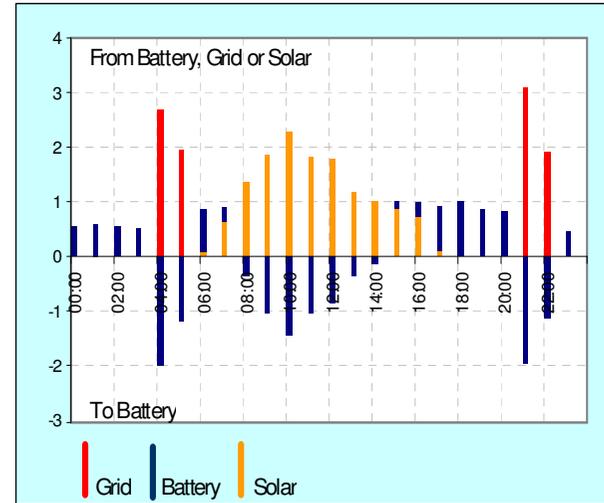
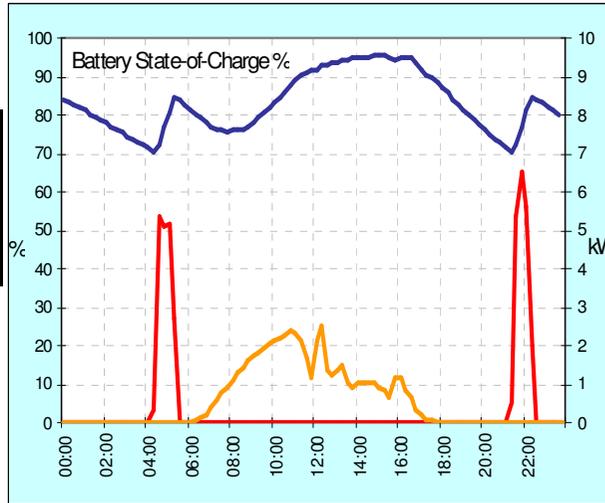


28 Select Date (Average = 0)
31 Maximum Days in Month

Power consumption in the house was 23.79 kWh on Tue - 28 October 2008. - Solar power generated to the house was 14.11 kWh. - 9.68 kWh from the grid was supplied.



Notes:
Tue - 28 October 2008
Good solar day with unmaximised power capture that is being "wasted" or reduced by the battery reaching high charge levels. Generally the house energy was around 1kW continuous.

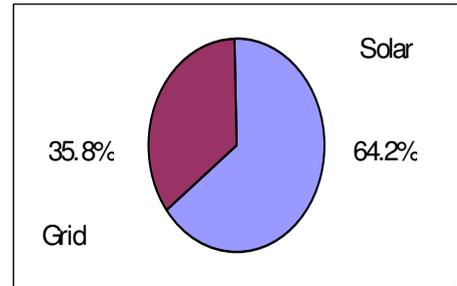


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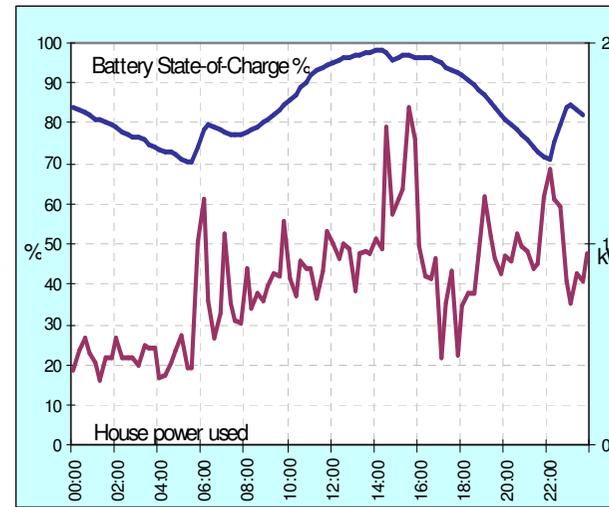
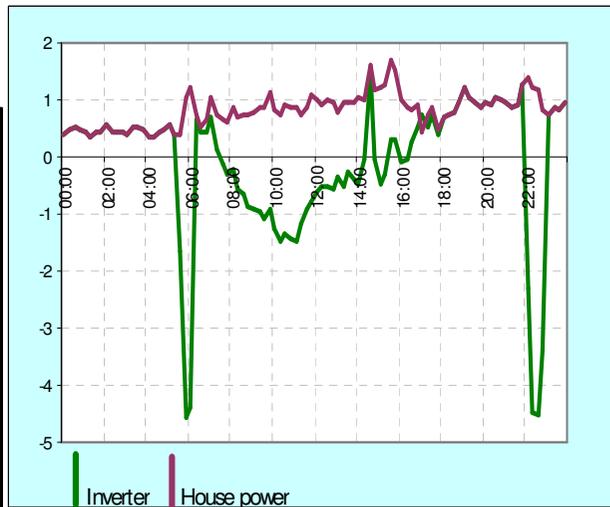
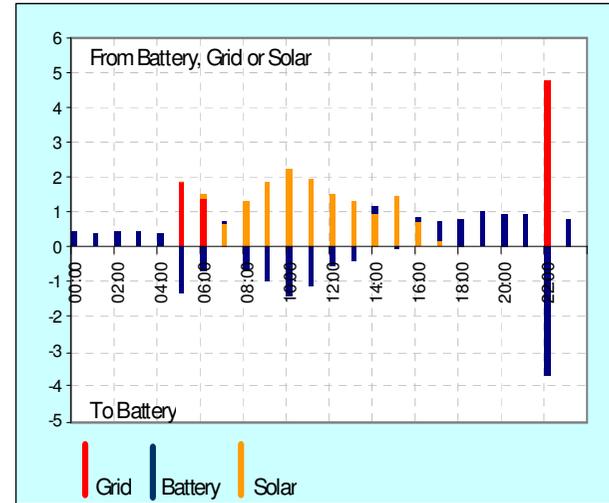
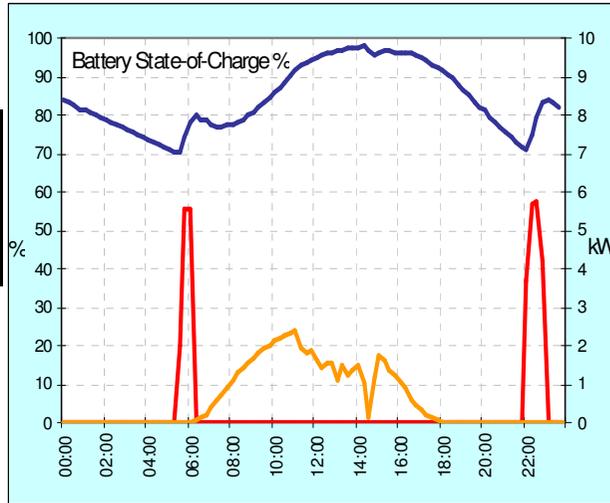


31 Select Date (Average = 0)
31 Maximum Days in Month

Power consumption in the house was 22.65 kWh on Fri - 31 October 2008. - Solar power generated to the house was 14.53 kWh. - 8.12 kWh from the grid was supplied.



Notes:
Fri - 31 October 2008
This day is similar to many others with the possible generation of solar being reduced by battery capacity constraints. It is difficult to calculate the "wasted potential power" from not being able to feed excess energy into the grid, but graphically it can be seen in this chart and many of the previous days. The introduction of a REFIT Tariff would reduce the system pay back time

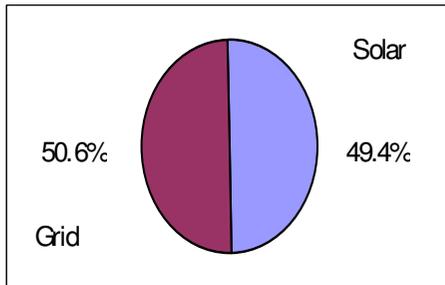


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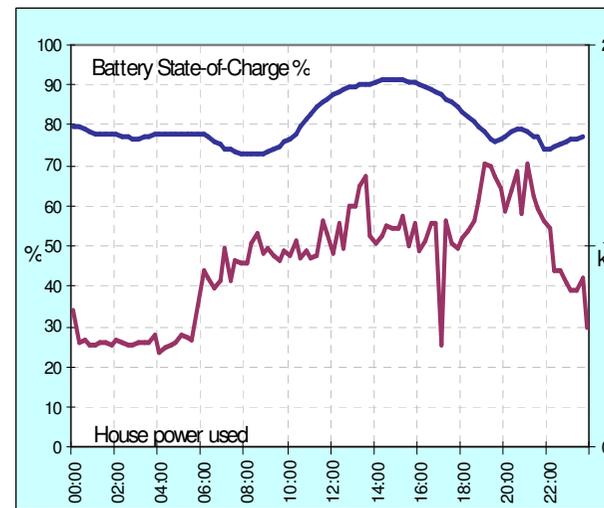
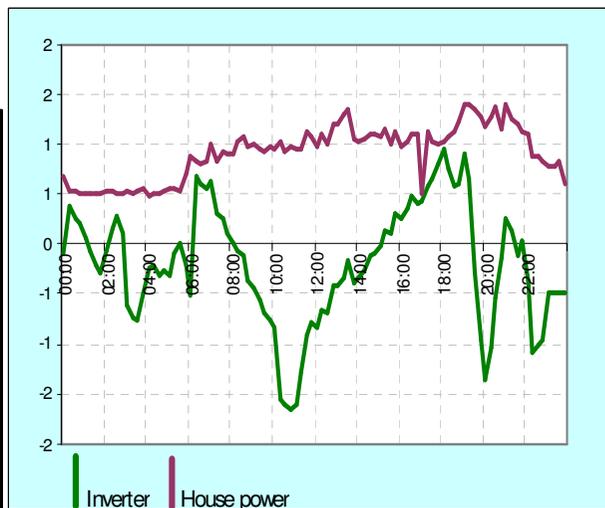
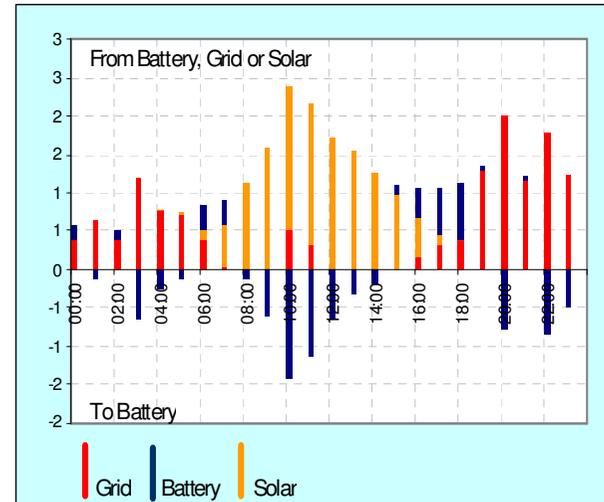
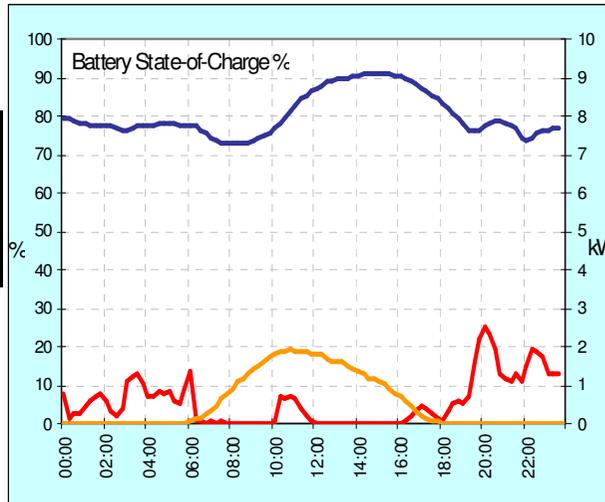
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31 Maximum Days in Month

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Notes:

October Average
The house has a 2,8 kW peak solar array and 19.2kW battery storage. A 5kW inverter/battery charger plus a 3.3kW grid inverter is installed. Solar water heating is coupled to a 200 liter geyser with a pump. The hot water supply has gas back-up. Cooking is on gas. Heating in winter is with gas. Water heating uses ~40% of electrical energy in a house with cooking using a further ~15%. Calculations show >75% of electrical energy has been displaced.



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Electrical power displacement

Can the electrical energy savings be calculated? – July 2007 – July 2010

Using the data from the solar power generation, stored in the inverter, a direct saving can be measured. = 11,600 kWh

Using the LPG consumption and converting it to kWh it is possible to calculate the electrical energy displaced. 513 kg = 950 lt
950 lt x 35 MJ = 33,250 MJ
33,250 MJ / 3.6 = 9,236 kWh

From an earlier SWH calculation the displaced energy was ~57% of the total required to heat water. (Eskom SWH50) water heated = 180 lt rise 30°C
energy needed = 6.27 kWh
efficiency @ 90% = 6.97 kWh
57% = 3.97 kWh
1095 days = 4,347 kWh



DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN? It works for me!

Electrical power displacement

Electrical self generation and savings

Solar electric generation 11,600 kWh

LPG gas alternative 9,236 kWh

Solar thermal generation 4,347 kWh

Total 25,183 kWh

Additional savings

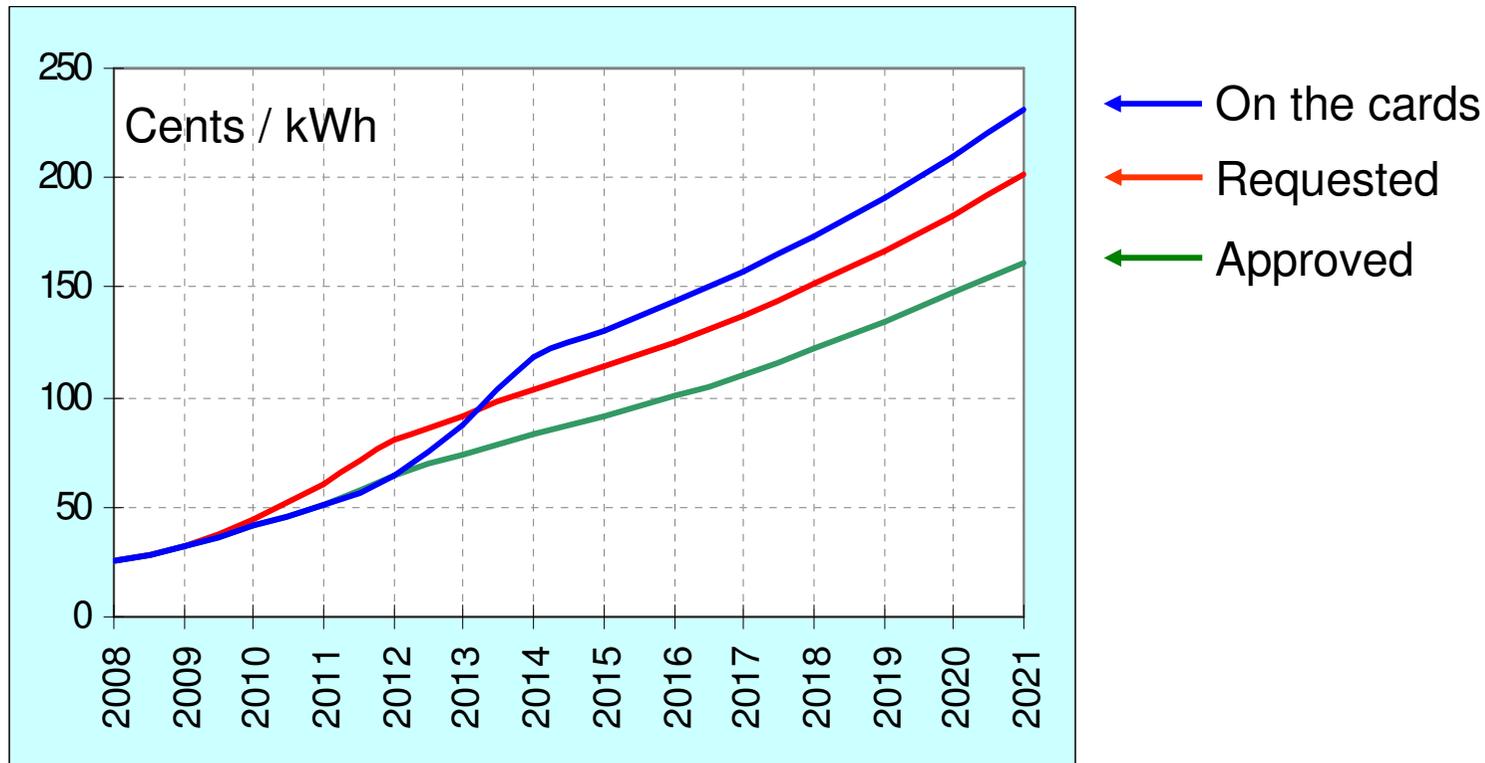
Climate savings

(Eskom data 7-8-2008)

Coal	14,102 kg
Water	36,263 lt
Ash	4,054 kg
Particulate	5.79 kg
CO ₂	25,183 kg
SO _x	218 kg
NO _x	110 kg

DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN? Will it work for you?

Brace yourself – the electricity price trajectory to come



DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN? PV Power Plants – a REFIT opportunity



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POWER PLANTS

DECISION

On the 29th of October 2009 the Energy Regulator **approved**:

1. the Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariffs (REFITs) Phase II, based on the Levelised Costs of Electricity (LCOE), as listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1: REFIT Tariffs – 2009 (R/kWh)

Technology	Unit	REFIT
Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) trough without storage	R/kWh	3.14
Large scale grid connected PV systems (≥ 1 MW)	R/kWh	3.94
Biomass solid	R/kWh	1.18
Biogas	R/kWh	0.96
CSP Tower with storage of 6 hrs per day	R/kWh	2.31



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POWER PLANTS

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REFIT approved for installations >1MW. Power Purchase Agreements (PPA's) need to be signed with ESKOM. Price is fixed for agreement period which is a maximum of 20 years. If less it could be more readily accepted.



DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN? PV Power Plants – a REFIT opportunity

POWER PLANTS

POWER PLANT DESIGN

University of Geneva PVSYST V5.02

Simulation parameters

Collector Plane Orientation	Tilt	30°	Azimuth	0°
Horizon	Free Horizon			
Near Shadings	No Shadings			

PV Array Characteristics

PV module	Si-mono	Model	NU-180E1		
		Manufacturer	Sharp		
Number of PV modules		In series	17 modules	In parallel	353 strings
Total number of PV modules		Nb. modules	6001	Unit Nom. Power	180 Wp
Array global power		Nominal (STC)	1080 kWp	At operating cond.	966 kWp (50°C)
Array operating characteristics (50°C)		U mpp	359 V	I m pp	2692 A
Total area		Module area	7862 m ²		

Inverter

		Model	Sunny Mini Central 9000 TL		
		Manufacturer	SMA		
Characteristics		Operating Voltage	335-500 V	Unit Nom. Power	9 kW AC
Inverter pack		Number of Inverter	107 units	Total Power	963 kW AC

PV Array loss factors

Thermal Loss factor	Uc (const)	29.0 W/m ² K	Uv (wind)	0.0 W/m ² K / m/s
=> Nominal Oper. Coll. Temp. (G=800 W/m ² , Tamb=20°C, Wind velocity = 1m/s.)			NOCT	45 °C
Wiring Ohmic Loss	Global array res.	2.2 mOhm	Loss Fraction	1.5 % at STC
Serie Diode Loss	Voltage Drop	0.7 V	Loss Fraction	0.2 % at STC
Module Quality Loss			Loss Fraction	2.5 %
Module Mismatch Losses			Loss Fraction	2.0 % at MPP
Incidence effect, ASHRAE parametrization	IAM =	1 - bo (1/cos i - 1)	bo Parameter	0.05

User's needs : Unlimited load (grid)

Equipment stated is indicative



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Simulation variant
Balances and main results

	GlobHor kWh/m ²	T Amb °C	GlobInc kWh/m ²	GlobEff kWh/m ²	EArray kWh	E_Grid kWh	EffArrR %	EffSysR %
January	122.1	11.87	166.4	162.1	157410	154023	12.03	11.77
February	141.8	13.52	180.0	175.4	166346	162760	11.76	11.50
March	180.1	18.29	199.2	193.8	181308	177364	11.58	11.33
April	206.1	24.40	200.5	194.3	175644	171831	11.14	10.90
May	228.8	28.62	201.8	194.7	173301	169432	10.92	10.68
June	238.2	30.55	199.1	191.6	169085	165232	10.80	10.55
July	242.1	31.36	206.6	199.1	175068	171191	10.78	10.54
August	229.4	30.82	214.3	207.2	181605	177618	10.78	10.54
September	198.9	28.27	210.5	204.5	181464	177525	10.96	10.72
October	175.8	22.90	215.4	210.1	191400	187223	11.30	11.05
November	130.8	18.35	176.6	172.2	161122	157653	11.61	11.36
December	111.0	13.23	153.9	149.8	145177	142078	12.00	11.74
Year	2205.1	22.73	2324.3	2254.8	2058930	2013933	11.27	11.02

Legends: GlobHor Horizontal global irradiation
T Amb Ambient Temperature
GlobInc Global Incident in coll. plane
GlobEff Effective Global, corr. for IAM and shadings
EArray Effective energy at the output of the array
E_Grid Energy injected into grid
EffArrR Effic. Eout array / rough area
EffSysR Effic. Eout system / rough area



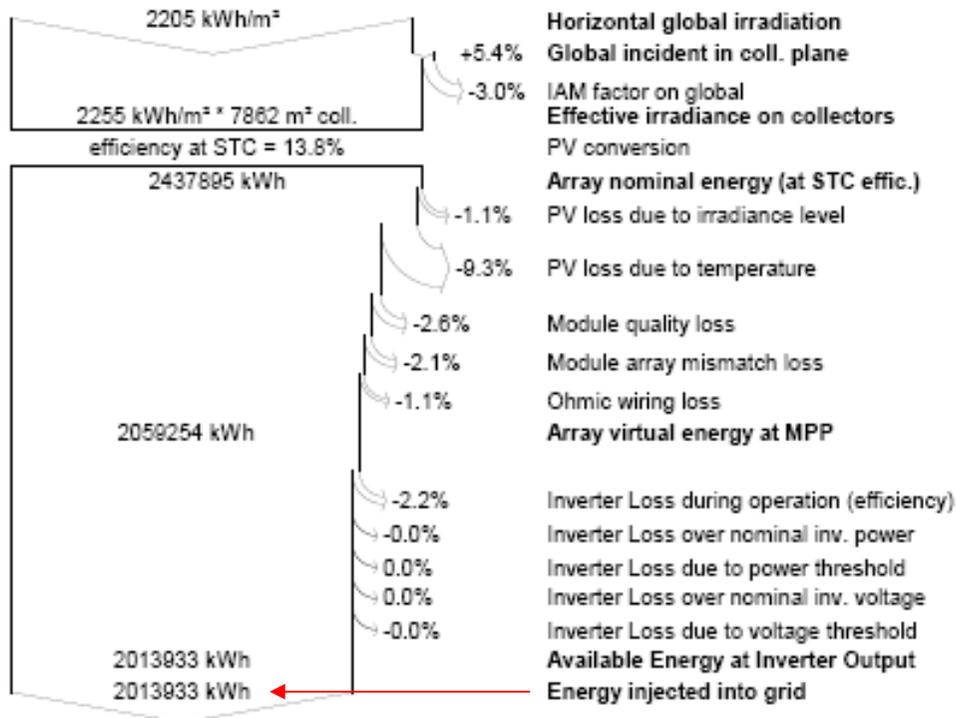
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Loss diagram over the whole year



These are assumed maximum figures



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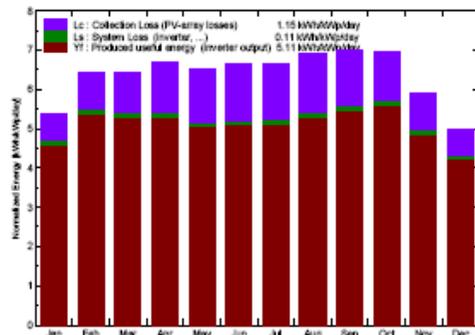
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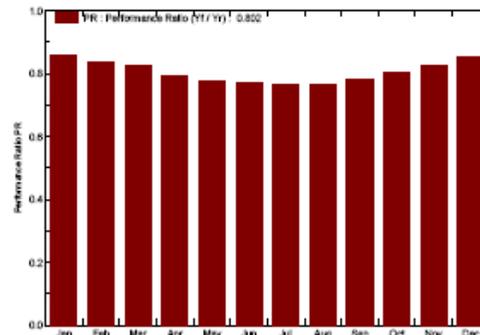
Main system parameters		System type	Grid-Connected	
PV Field Orientation		tilt	30°	azimuth 0°
PV modules		Model	NU-180E1	Pnom 180 Wp
PV Array		Nb. of modules	6001	Pnom total 1080 kWp
Inverter		Model	Sunny Mini Central 9000 TL	Pnom 9.0 kW ac
Inverter pack		Nb. of units	107.0	Pnom total 963 kW ac
User's needs		Unlimited load (grid)		

Main simulation results		Produced Energy	Specific prod.
System Production	Performance Ratio PR	2014 MWh/year	1864 kWh/kWp/year
		80.2 %	

Normalized productions (per installed kWp): Nominal power 1080 kWp



Performance Ratio PR



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POWER PLANT DESIGN

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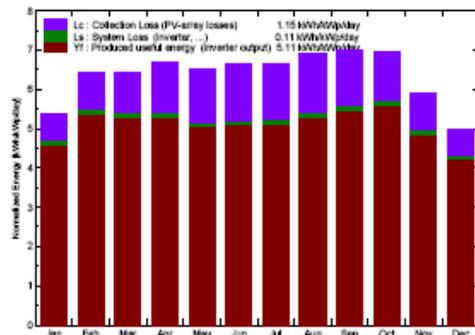
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Inverter pack		Nb. of units	107.0	Pnom total 963 kW ac
User's needs		Unlimited load (grid)		

Main simulation results		Produced Energy	Specific prod.
System Production	Performance Ratio PR	2014 MWh/year 80.2 %	1864 kWh/kWp/year

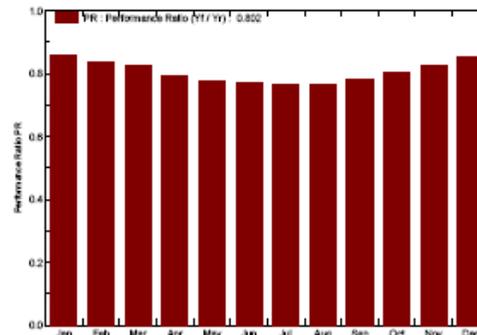
Solar array size

Calculated generated power MWh per year

Normalized productions (per installed kWp): Nominal power 1080 kWp



Performance Ratio PR



DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN?

YES IT HAS

- Renewable energy can and must be part of the main stream energy mix
- Policy issues need to be balanced and commitments kept
- Don't be afraid to stand up and be counted

DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN?

Thought to take away with you

by Marianne Williamson from

A Return To Love: Reflections on the Principles of A Course in Miracles

“ Our deepest fear is not that we are inadequate.
Our deepest fear is that we are powerful beyond measure.
It is our light, not our darkness that most frightens us.
We ask ourselves, Who am I to be brilliant, gorgeous, talented, fabulous?
Actually, who are you *not* to be? You are a child of God.
Your playing small does not serve the world.
There is nothing enlightened about shrinking so that other people
won't feel insecure around you.
We are all meant to shine, as children do.
We were born to make manifest the glory of God that is within us.
It's not just in some of us; it's in everyone.
And as we let our own light shine, we unconsciously give other people
permission to do the same.
As we are liberated from our own fear, our presence automatically
liberates others.”



DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY HAVE A PLACE IN THE IN SOUTH AFRICAN SUN?

CHEERS



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