

# Renewables: The True Costs

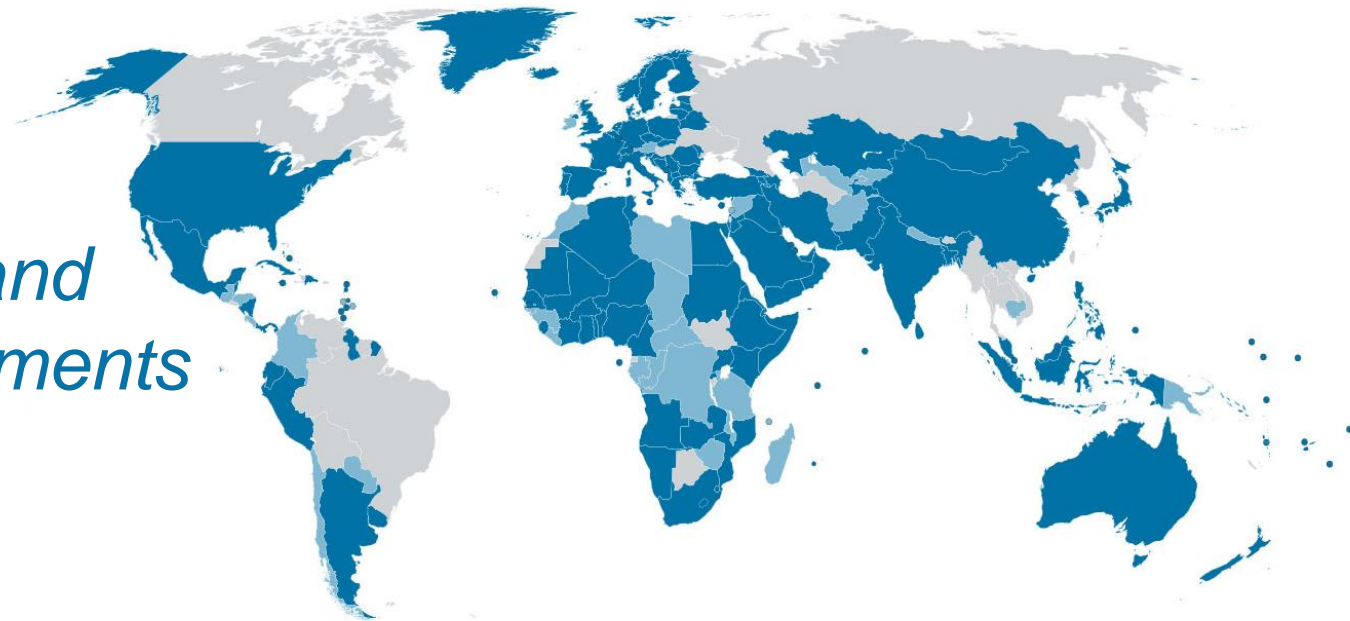
Michael Taylor and Eun Young So  
IRENA, Bonn, Germany  
7 May 2015

# IRENA introduction

Renewable energy can:

- Meet our goals for ***secure, reliable*** and ***sustainable*** energy
- Provide ***electricity access*** to 1.3 billion people
- Promote ***economic development***
- At an ***affordable cost***

*The Voice, Advisory Resource and  
Knowledge Hub for 170 Governments*



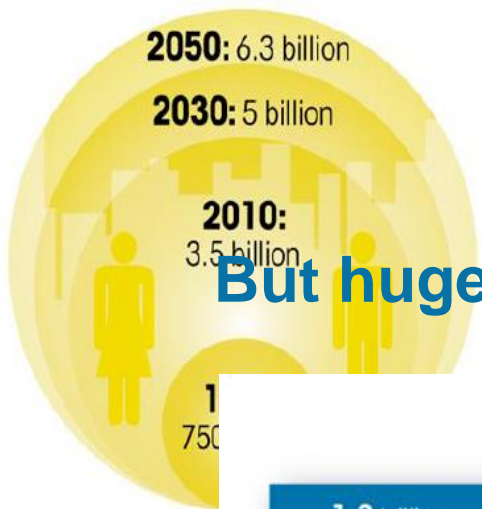
# IRENA introduction

## Divisions

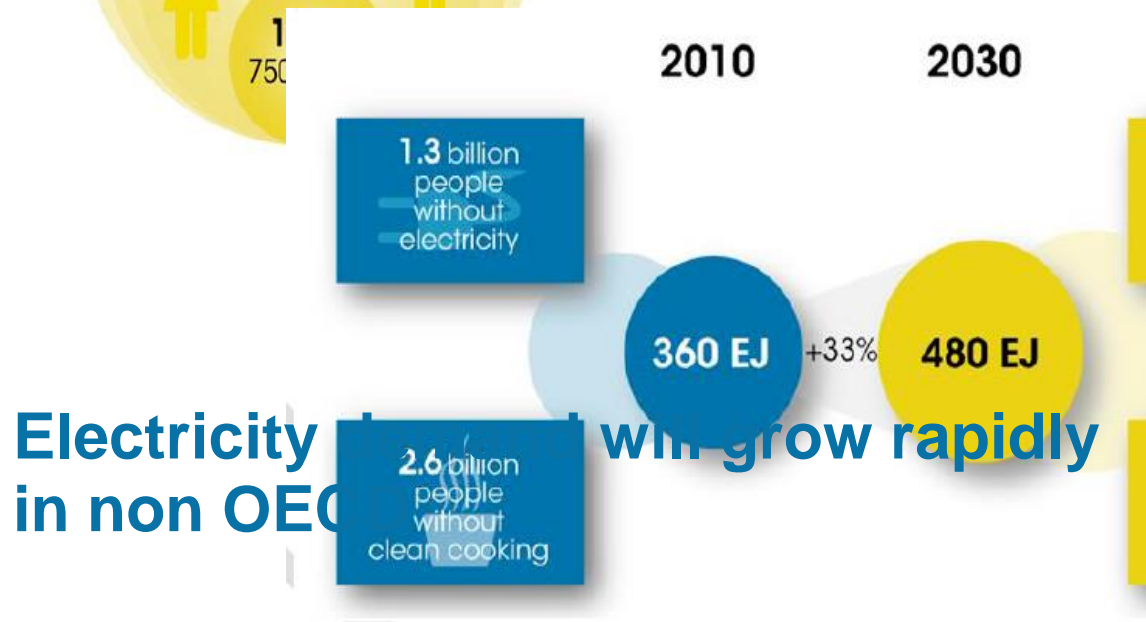
- Innovation and technology center (**IITC**) in Bonn
- Country support and partnership (**CSP**) in AD
- Knowledge, policy and finance center (**KPFC**) in AD



# The Global Context



The urban middle class is growing  
But huge untapped markets will remain



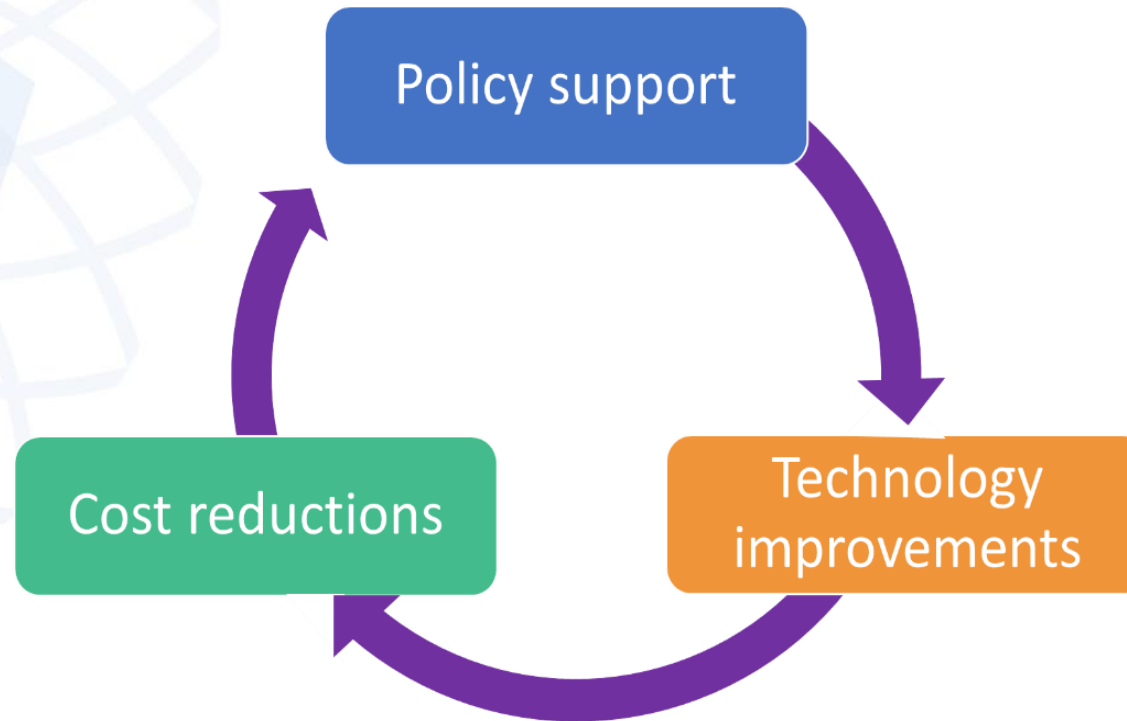
Electricity demand will grow rapidly  
in non OECD countries

Increases in power demand by 2030 under current patterns



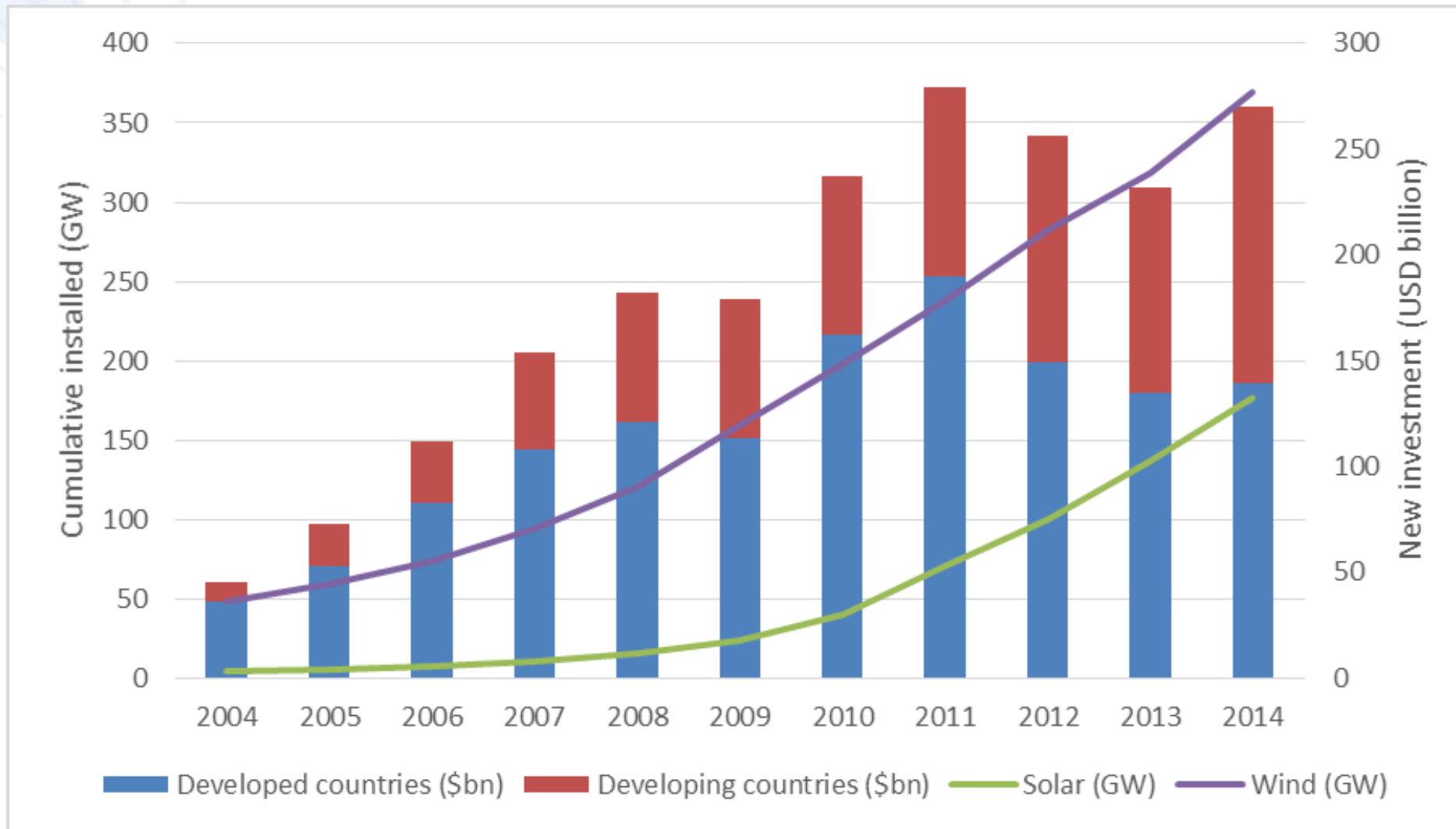


# The Energy Sector is Being Transformed



A *virtuous cycle* is unlocking the **economic**, **social** and **environmental** benefits of renewables

# Global Investment in Renewable Energy



# BUT

THE ABSENCE OF UP-TO-DATE  
COST DATA IS A BARRIER

THAT IS WHY IRENA IS RAMPING  
UP ITS WORK



# Renewable cost analysis at IRENA

Fills an important gap in knowledge

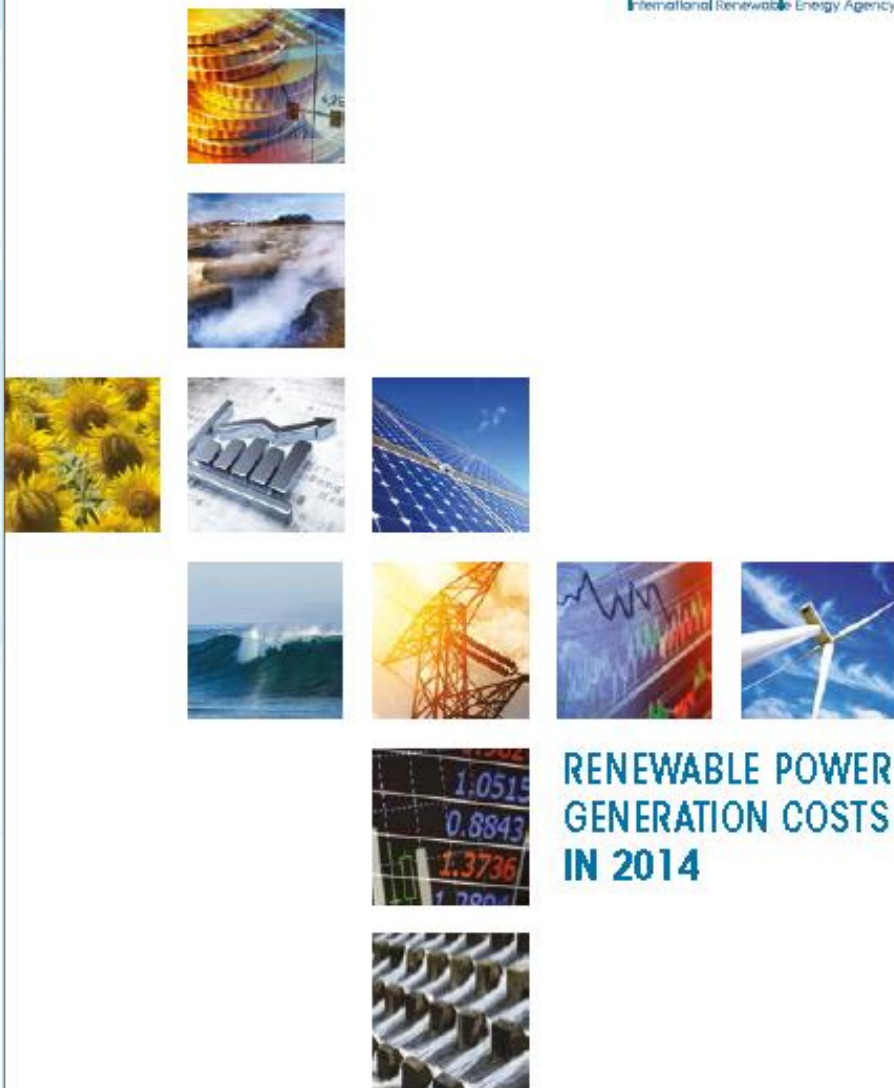
World-class database of costs

Cutting edge analysis, not just data

More products and analysis coming

Costing Alliance deepens engagement

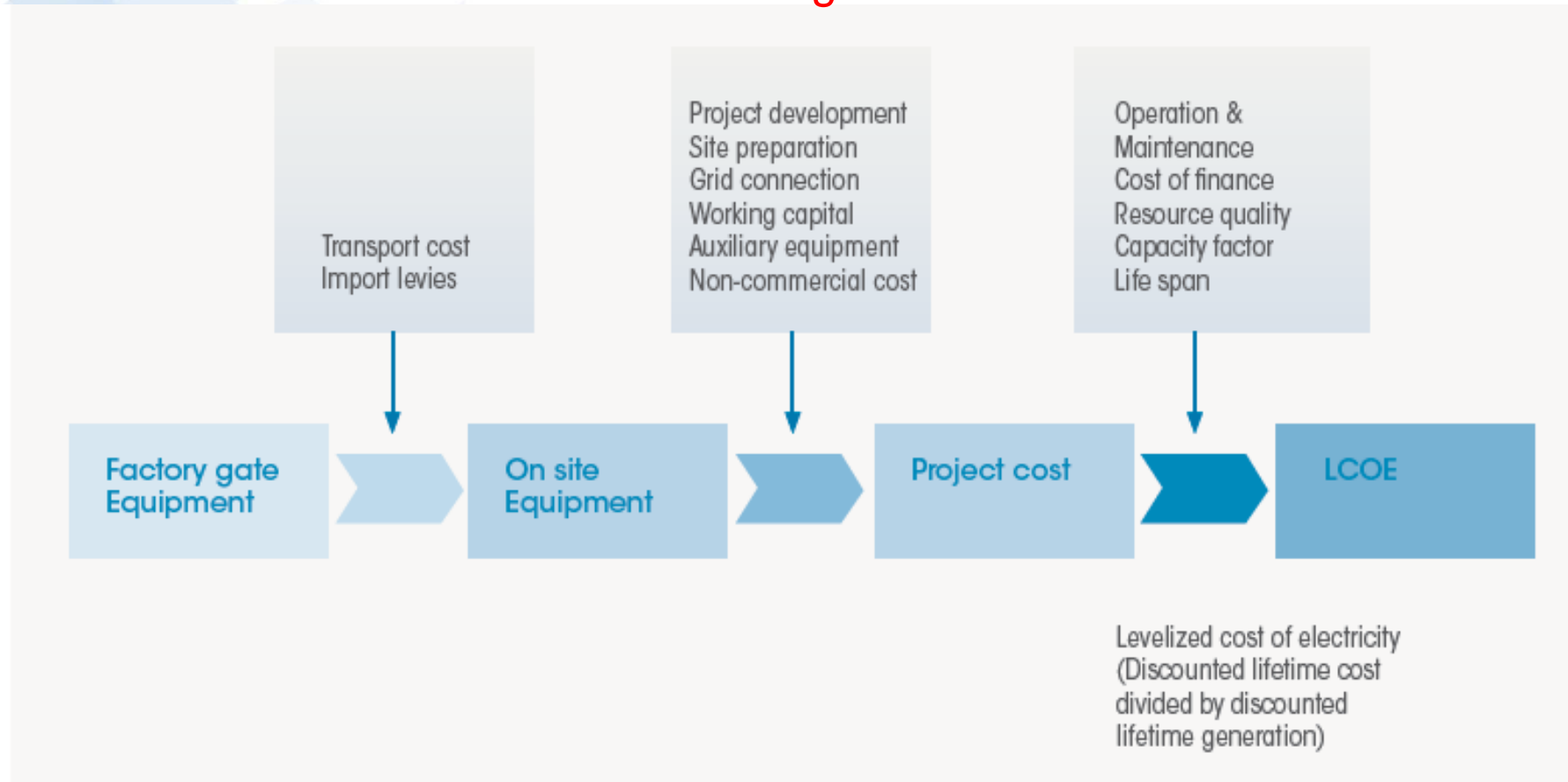




# Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2014

# Framework

Where to set the boundaries? How to get data?



Are costs even available? Prices, or price indicators?

Levelised cost of electricity (LCOE)

# Highlights

The relentless improvement in competitiveness continues

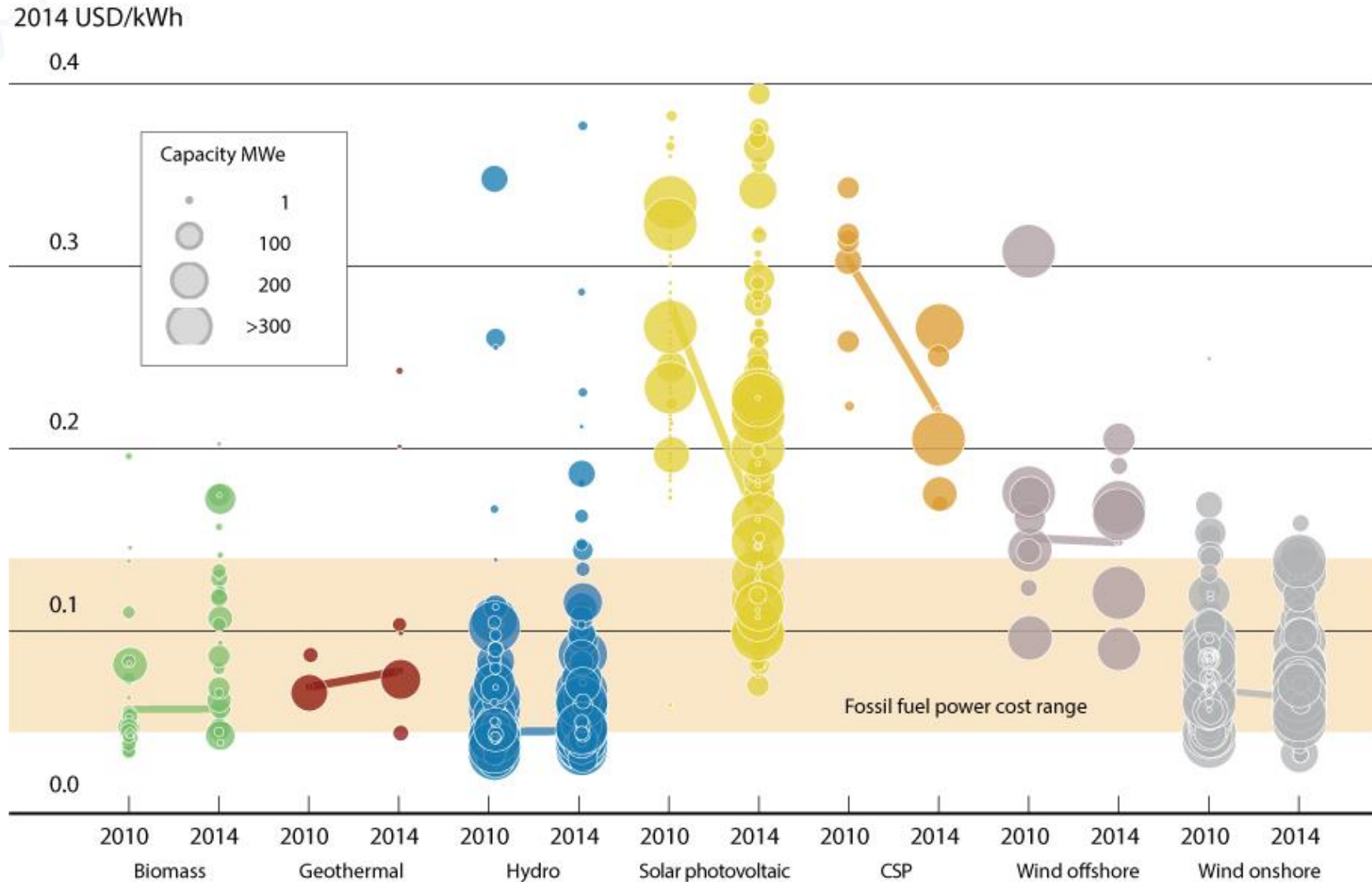
Renewables competing head-to-head with fossil fuels

Integrating variable renewables doesn't change the conclusions

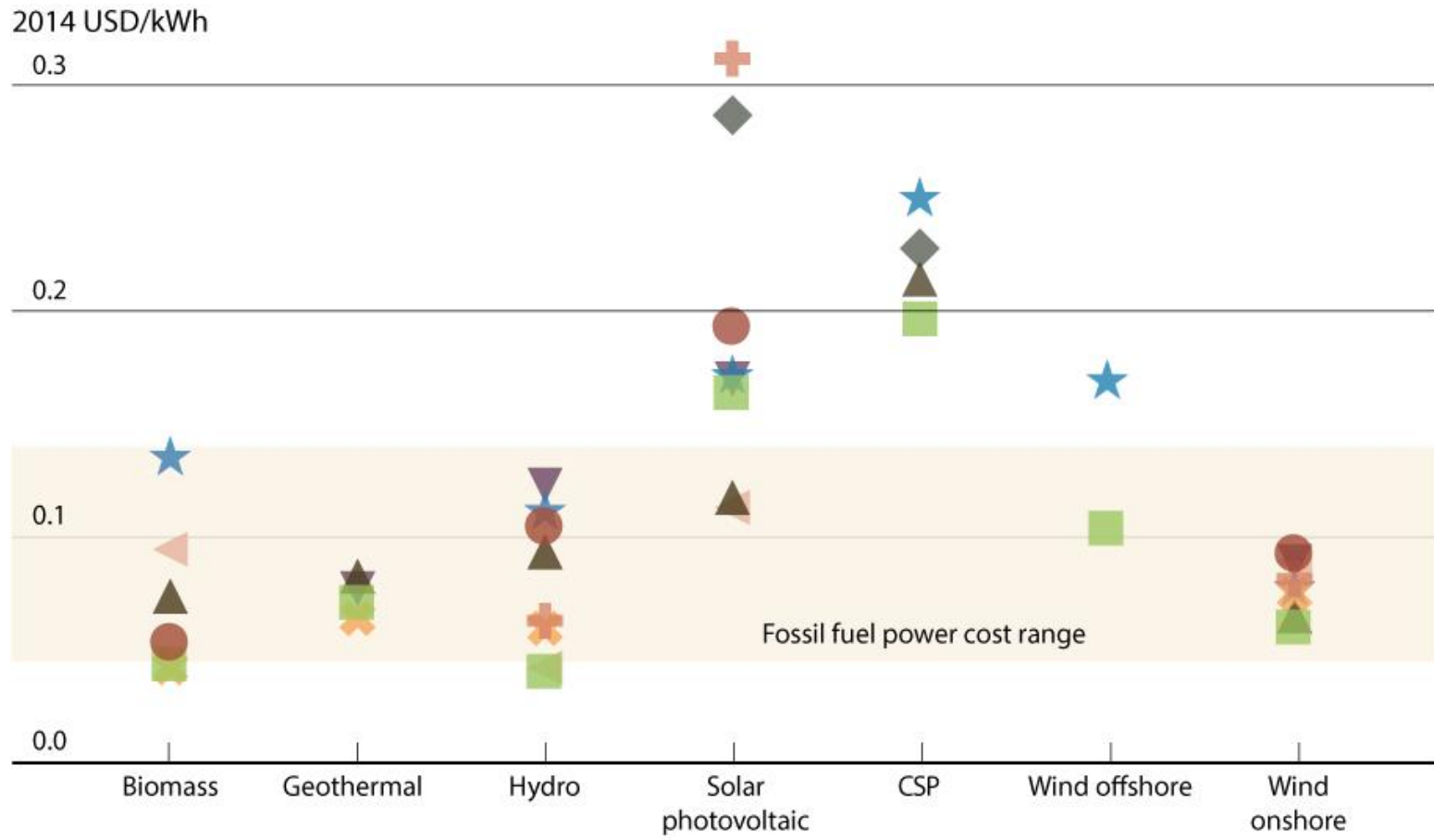


Future cost reductions will be more challenging, policy driven

# Renewables competitiveness continues to improve



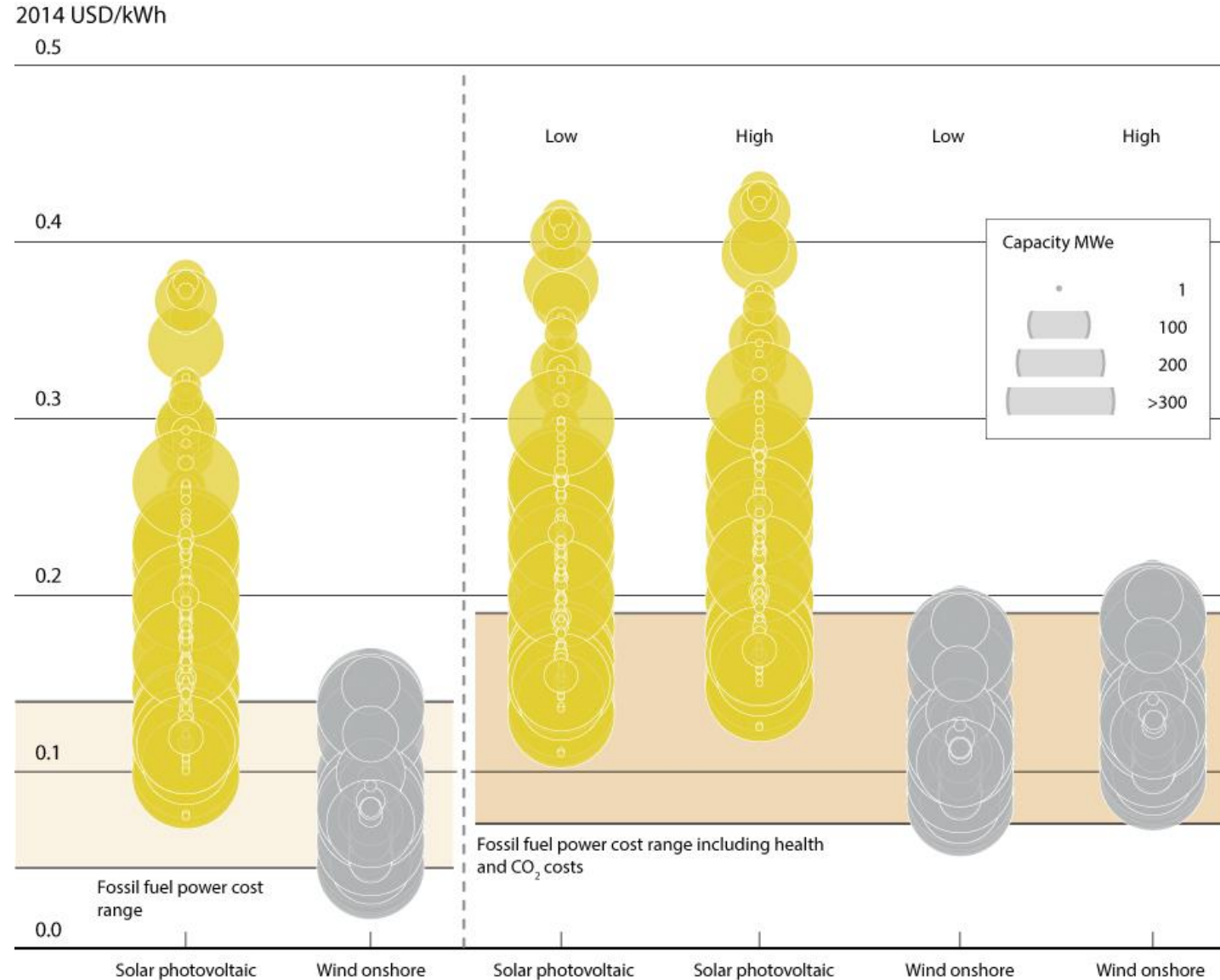
# Competing head-to-head with fossil fuels



- Africa
- ✕ Eurasia
- ▲ North America
- Asia
- ★ Europe
- ▼ Oceania
- + Central America and the Caribbean
- ◆ Middle East
- ◀ South America



# Integrating high levels of variable renewables is competitive



# Cost reduction drivers are changing

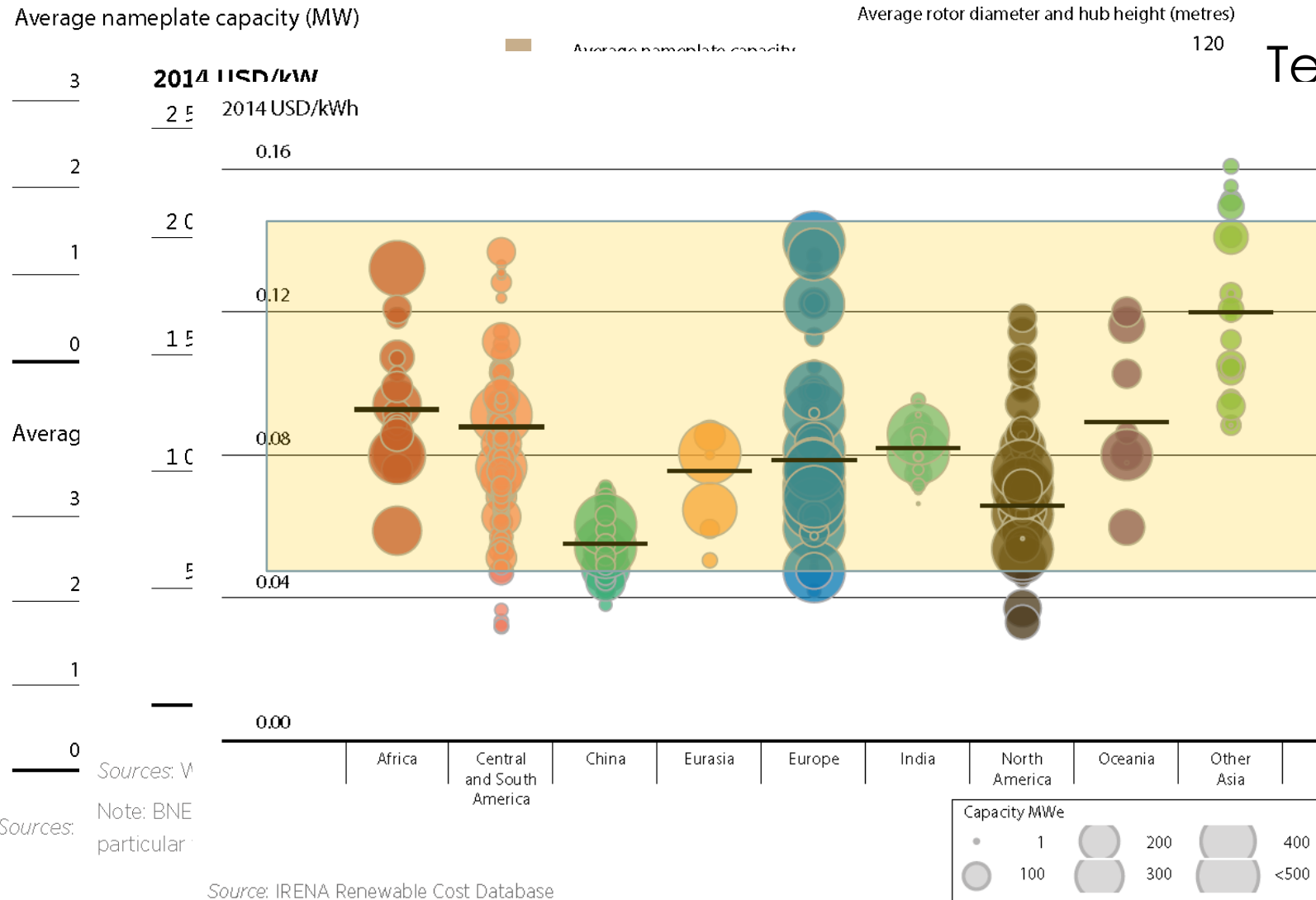
Low equipment costs change the dynamics

Balance of project costs, O&M, financing  
will grow in importance

In some cases more challenging to unlock

But cost differentials are large and  
the policy levers exist

# Wind power



Technology improvements

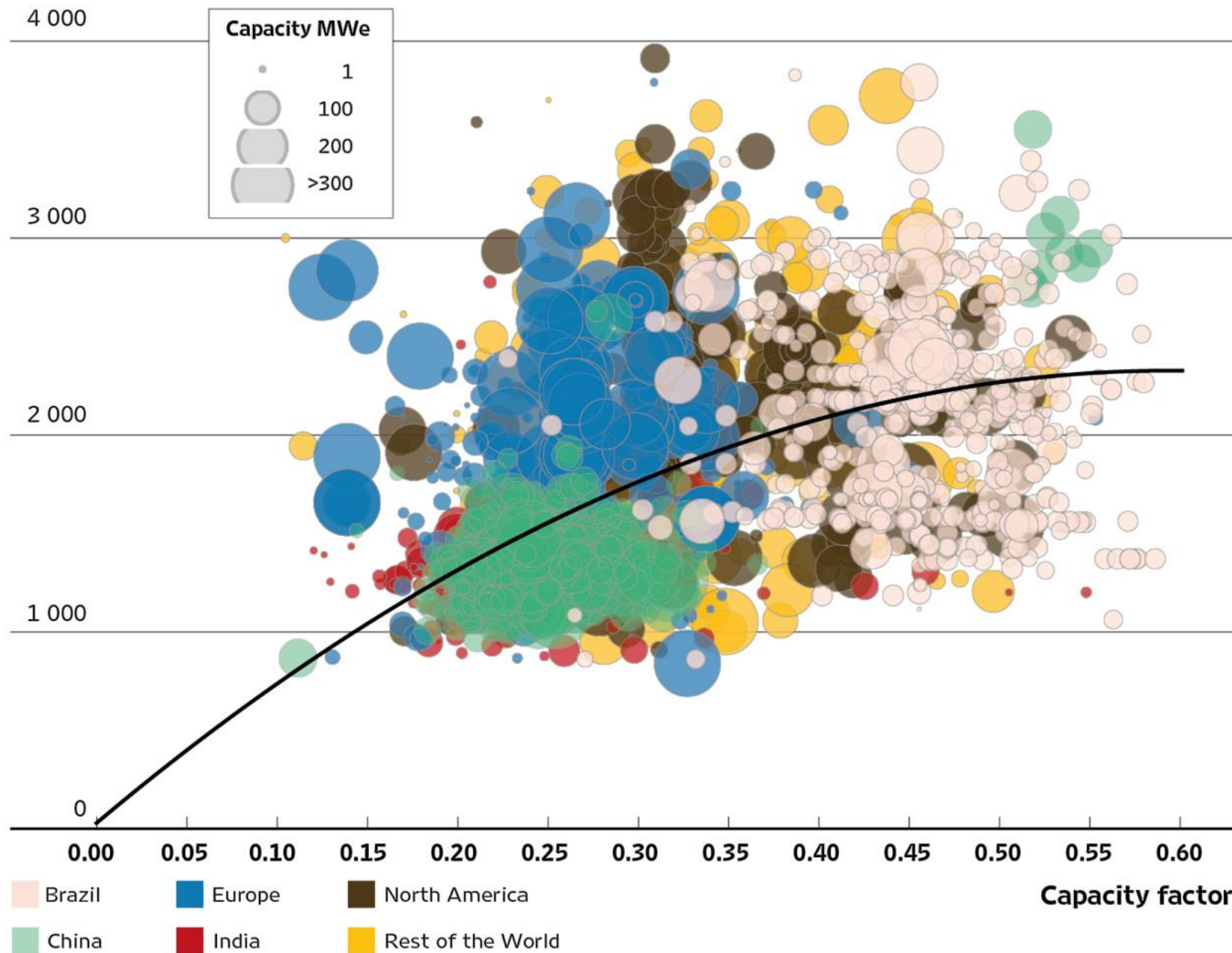
+  
Capital cost declines

=  
Falling LCOEs

Sources: V  
Note: BNE particular

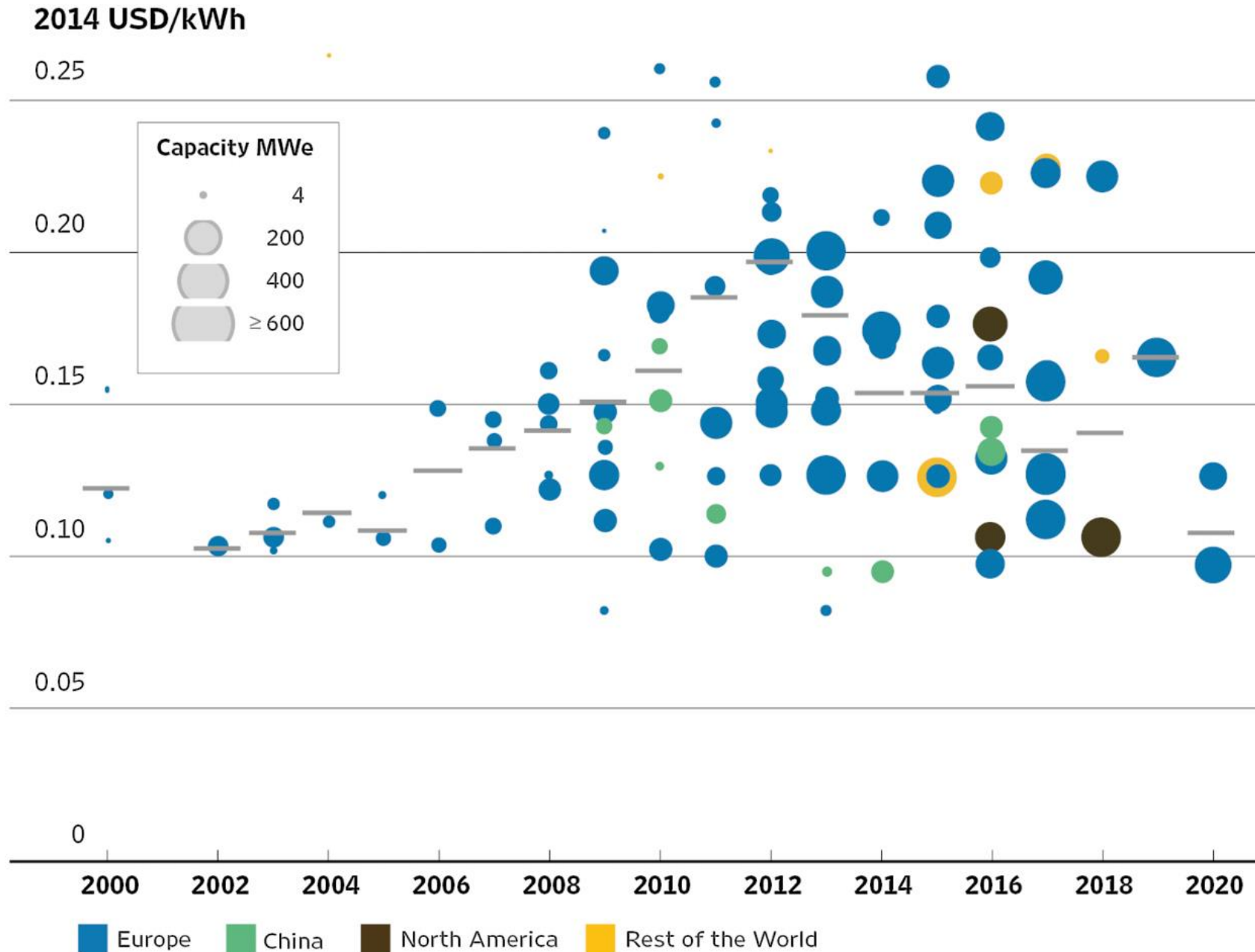
Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database

# 2014 USD/kW



Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database.

FIGURE 4.19: THE LCOE AND WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF COMMISSIONED AND PROPOSED OFFSHORE WIND PROJECTS, 2000 TO 2020

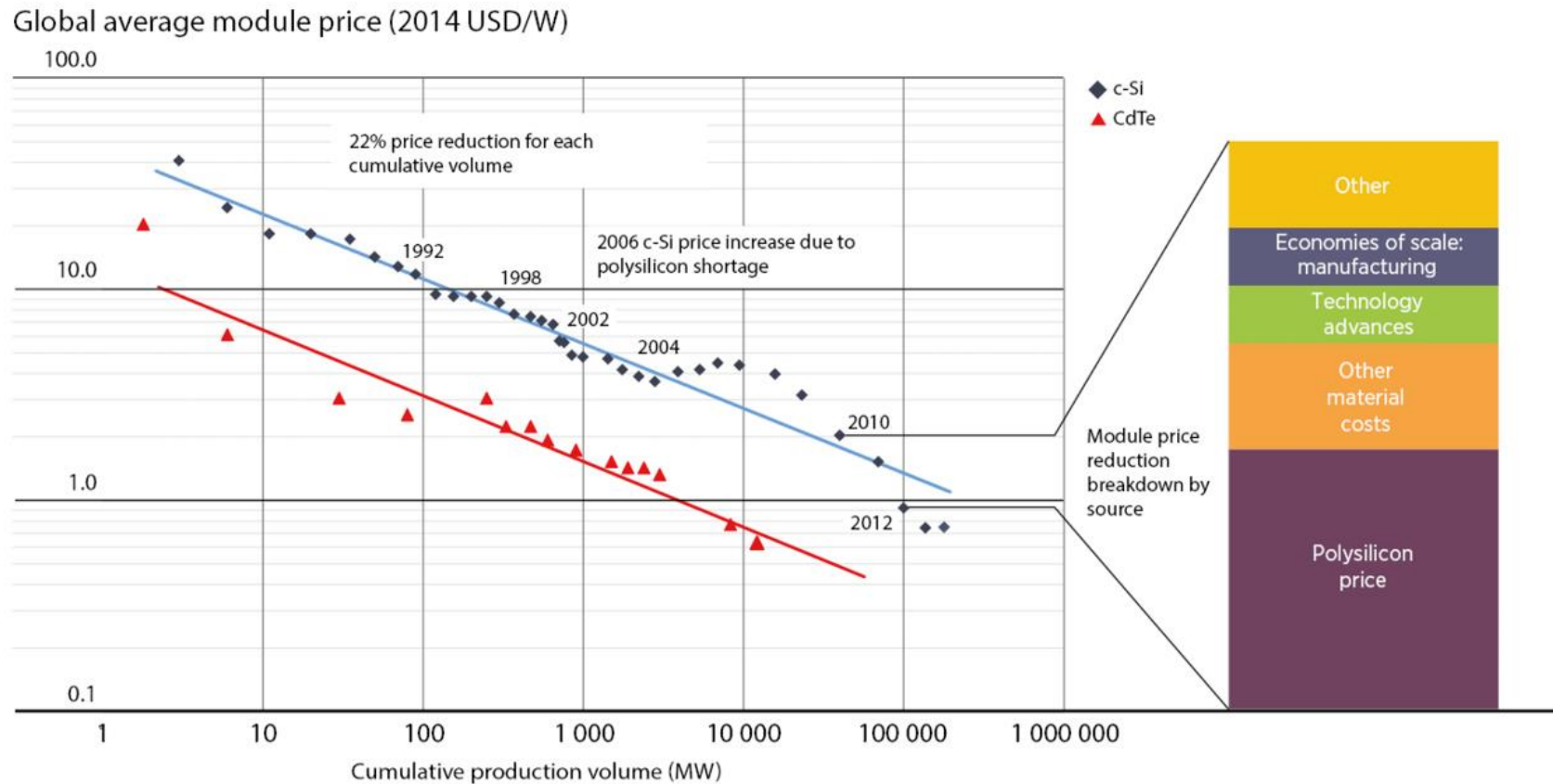




# Solar PV module prices

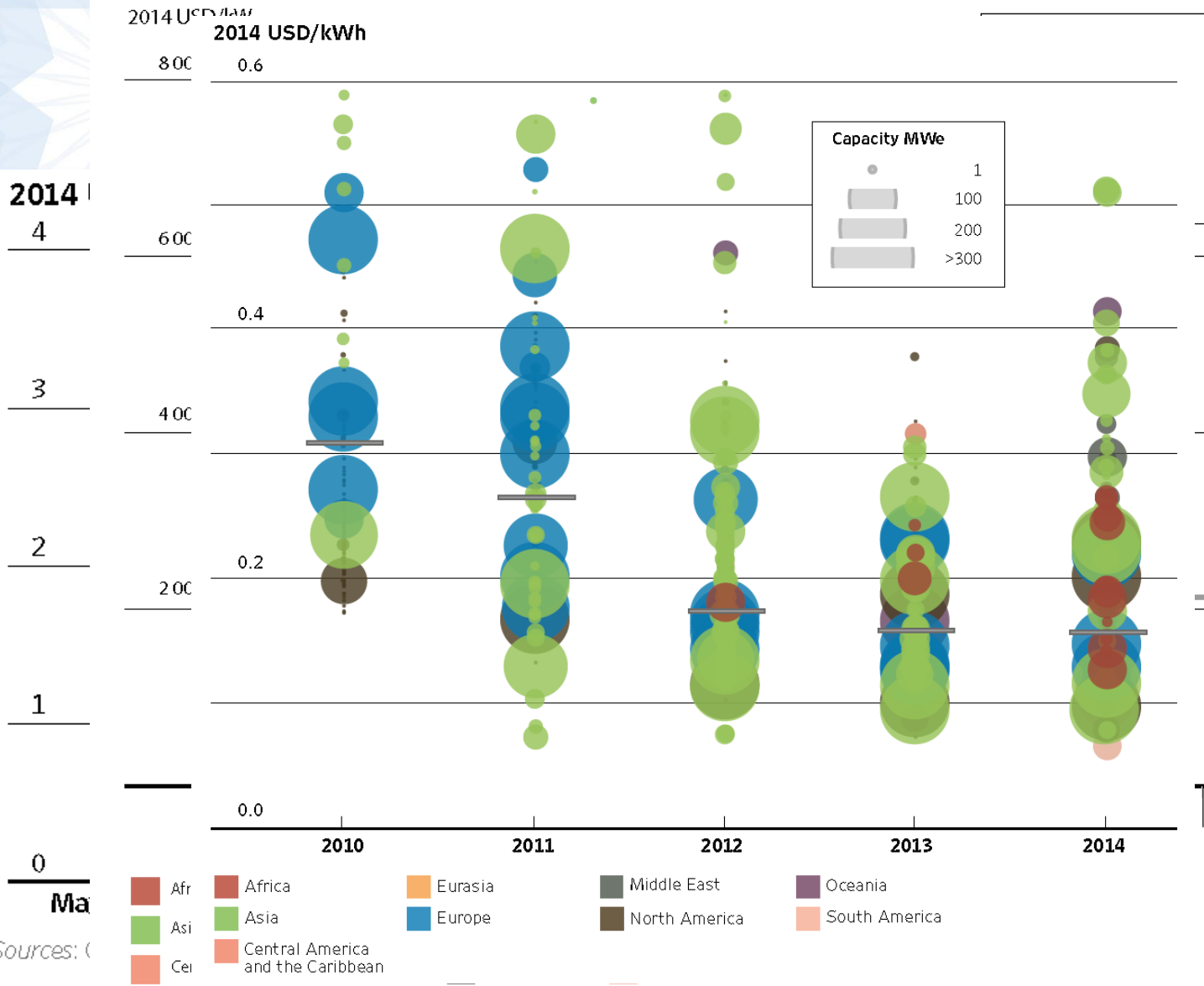
## RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION COSTS IN 2014

FIGURE 5.4: SOLAR PV CRYSTALLINE SILICON AND THIN-FILM MODULE COST LEARNING CURVE



Sources: Based on data from EPIA and the Photovoltaic Technology Platform, 2011; GlobalData, 2014; GTM Research, 2014; Liebreich, 2011; pvXchange, 2014 and IRENA analysis.

# Solar PV



Technology improvements  
and  
cost reductions  
  
=  
Falling LCOEs

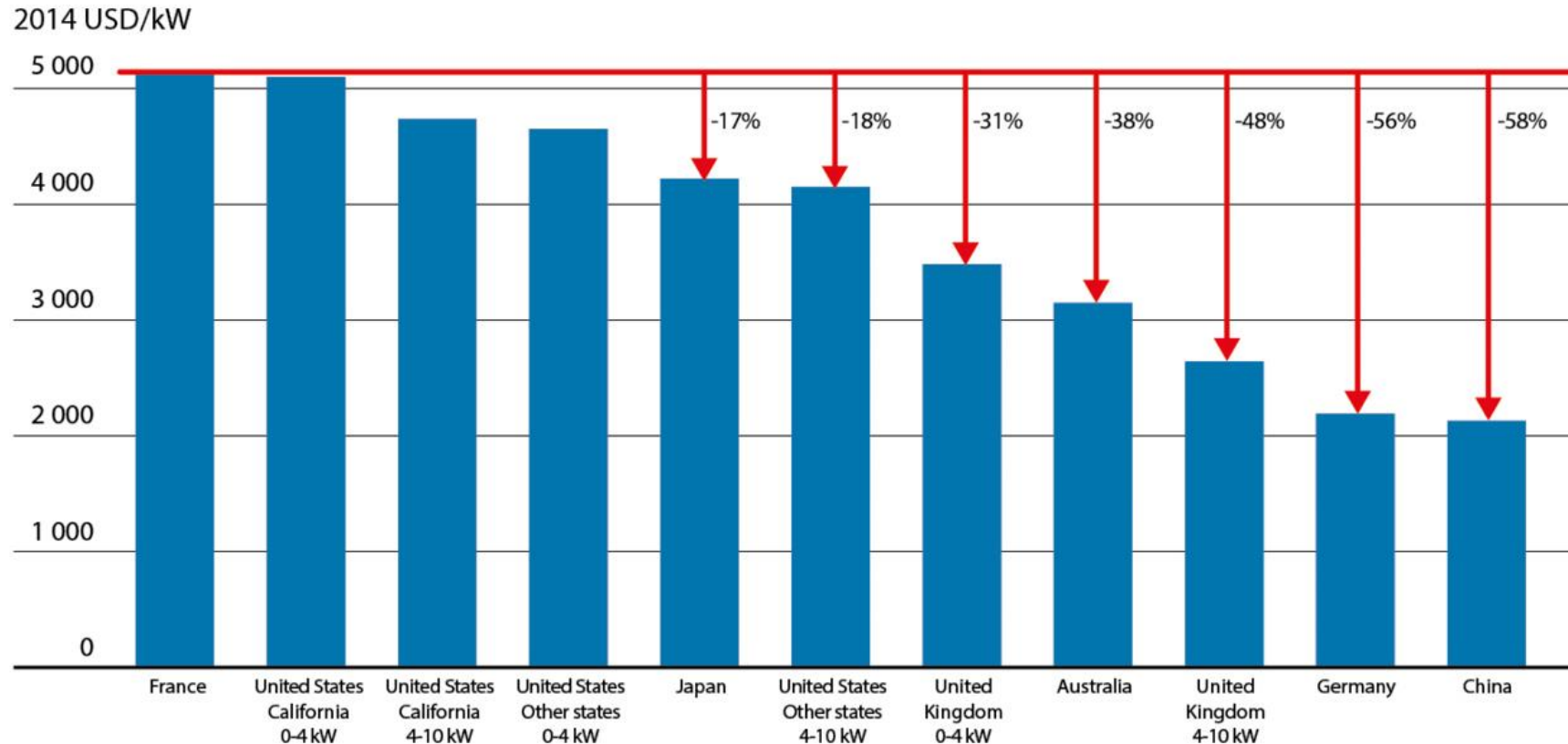
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# Residential | Solar PV

## RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION COSTS IN 2014

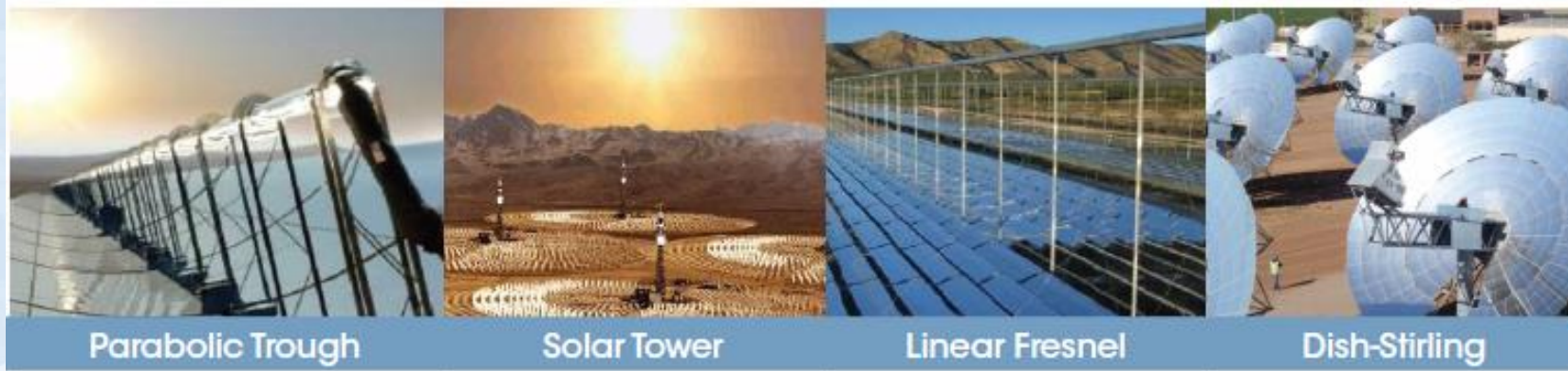


FIGURE 5.11: ESTIMATED AVERAGE TOTAL INSTALLED PV SYSTEM COSTS IN THE RESIDENTIAL SECTOR BY COUNTRY, 2014



Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database; DECC, 2014; GSE, 2014; IEA PVPS, 2014; and Photon Consulting, 2014.

# CSP: a set of technologies

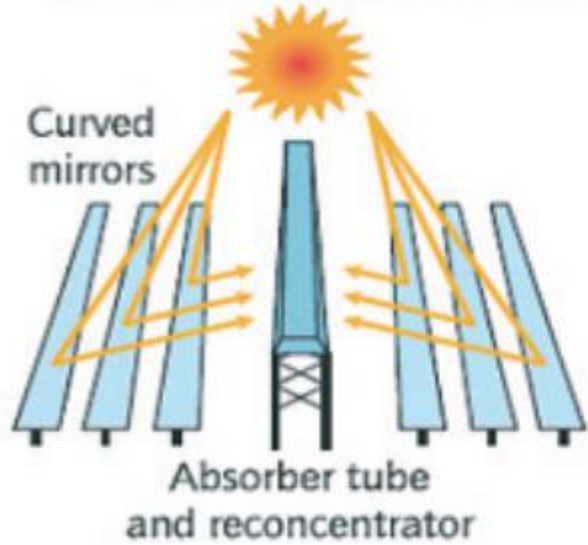


- Deployment is in its infancy (~5 GW)
- Cost reduction potential is good
- Solar towers have greater cost reduction potential with higher operating temperatures and lower cost thermal energy storage
- Cheap thermal energy storage allows dispatchable power -> more valuable generation (particularly in high RE scenarios)

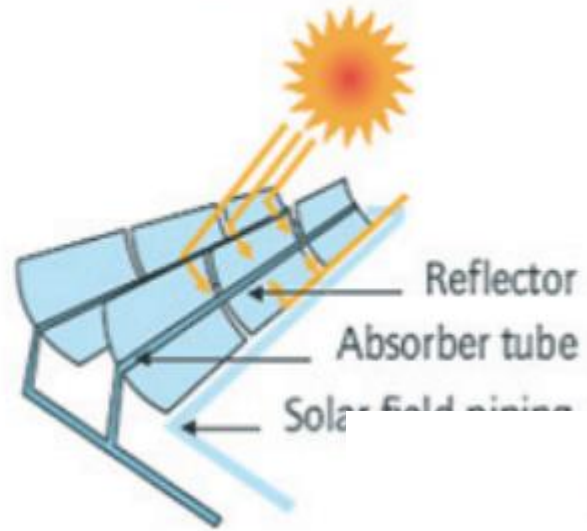


# CSP technologies

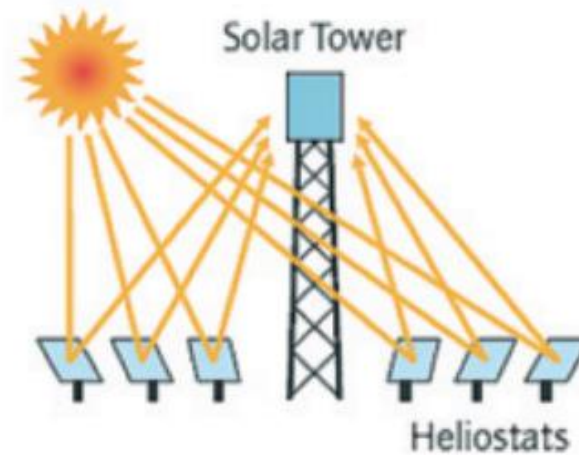
Linear Fresnel reflector (IFR)



Parabolic trough



Central receiver



Parabolic dish

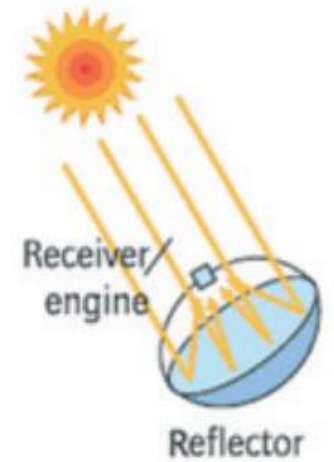




FIGURE 6.1: INSTALLED COSTS AND CAPACITY FACTORS OF CSP PROJECTS BY THEIR QUANTITY OF STORAGE

2014 USD/kW

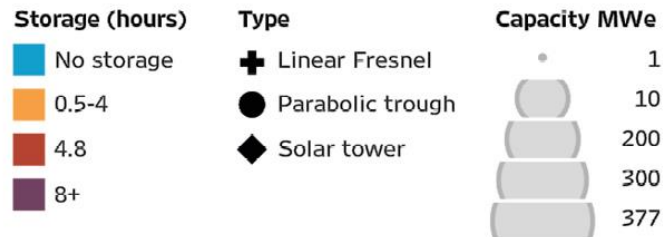
18 000

12 000

6 000

0

0.15 0.20 0.25 0.30 0.35 0.40 0.45 0.50 0.55 0.60 0.65  
Capacity factor





Storage (hours)

- Not available
- 0.5-4
- 4-8
- 8+

Type

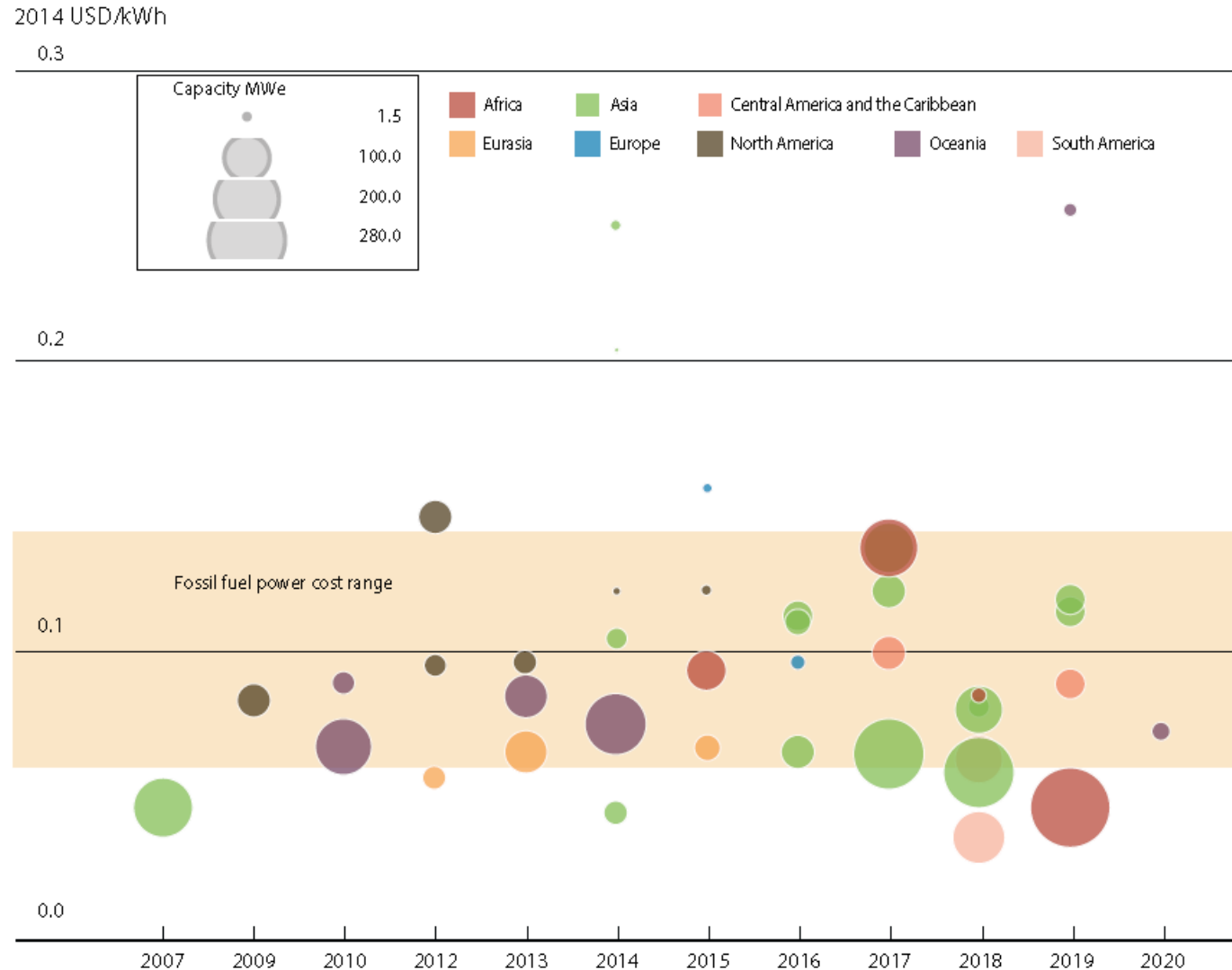
- Linear Fresnel
- Parabolic trough
- Solar tower

# Don't forget, biomass, hydropower and geothermal

Hydropower

Biomass

Geothermal



Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database and Global Data, 2014

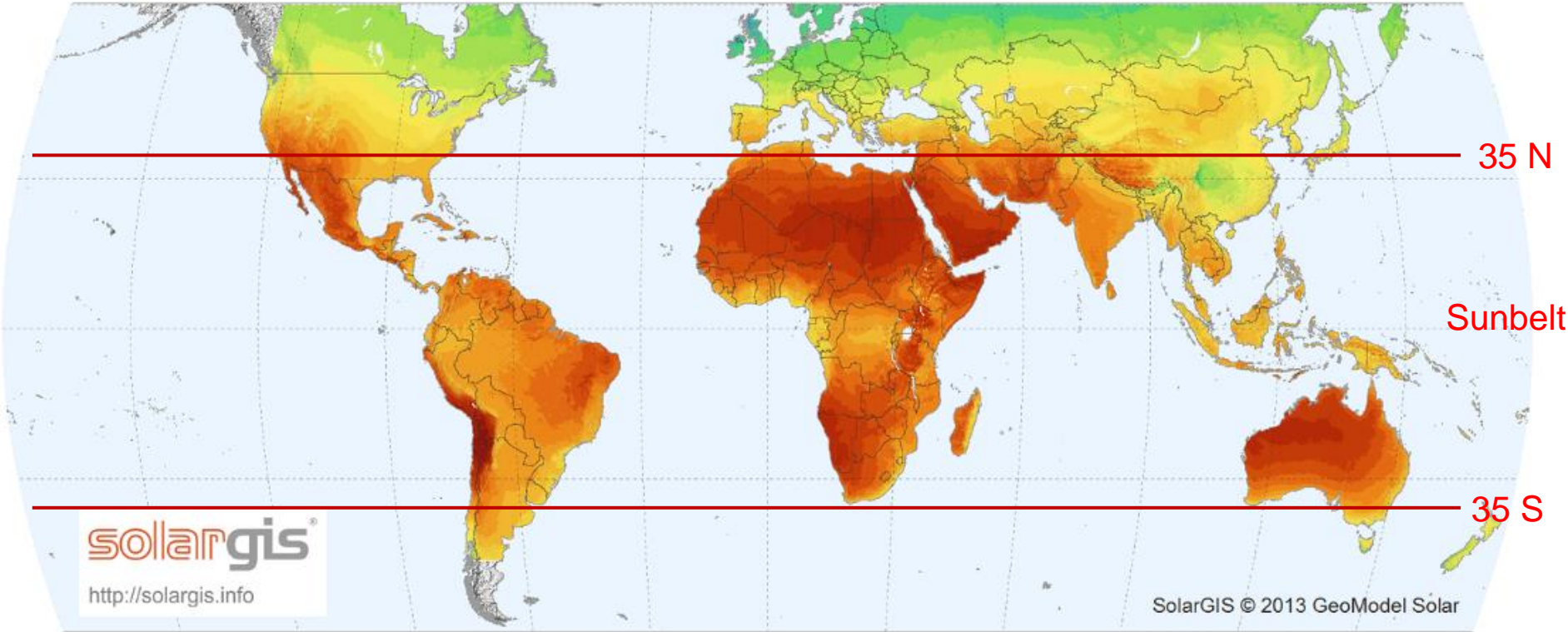
# PV costs and markets in Africa

**Eun young So**

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IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre

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# Irradiation distribution





# Solar PV in Africa

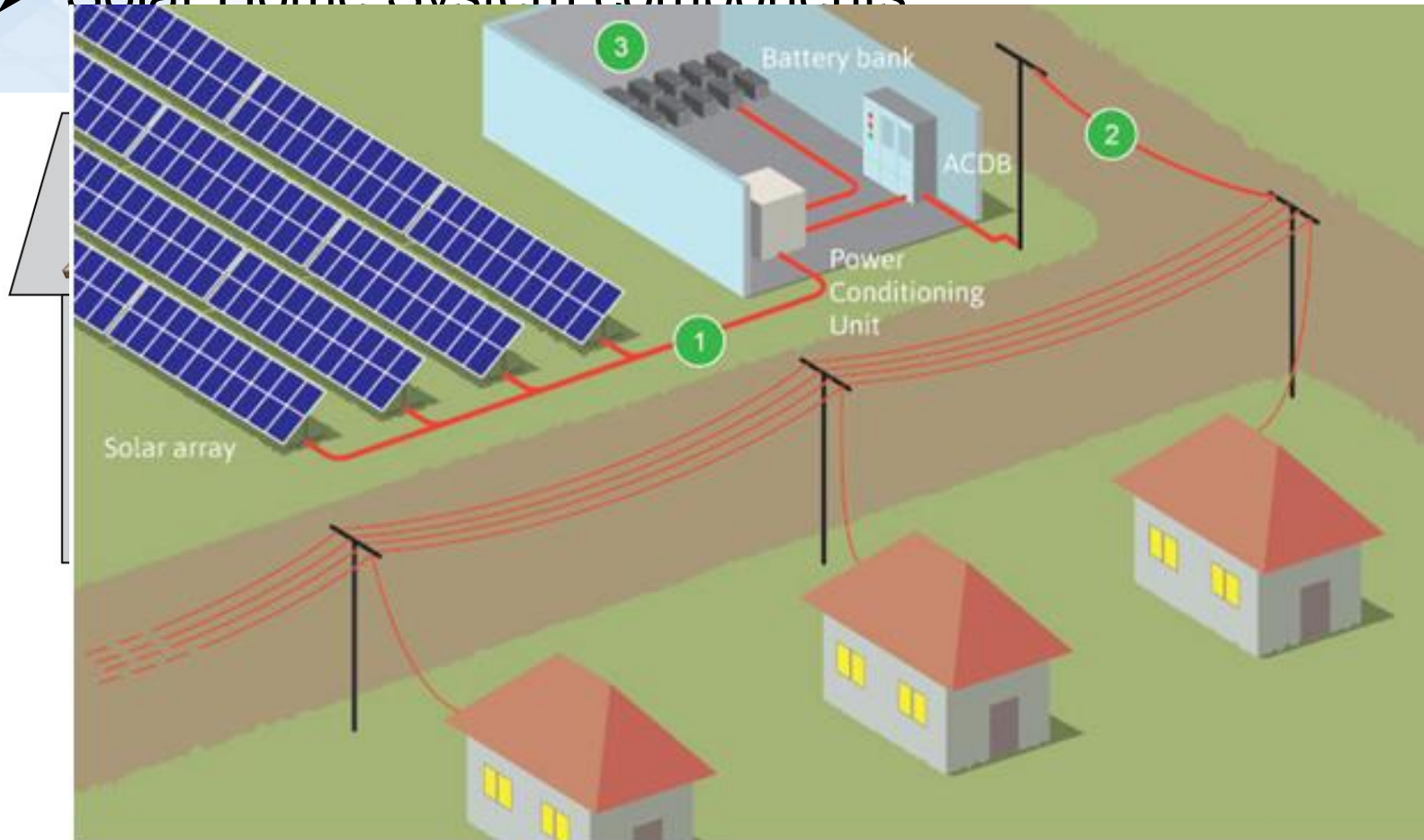
- Abundant solar resource
- Energy demand growth in Africa
- Poor energy supply by utilities
  
- **Leapfrogging the development pathway of OECD countries by using RE with mature technology**
- **Solar PV is mature and modular solution with competitive costs today (down to USD 6 cents/ kWh)**

# Accelerating PV cost reductions in Africa

- Joint project with GIZ/BMZ
- Focus on collecting up-to-date data on current costs of PV projects (SHS, mini-grids and utility-scale projects) to provide source for an evidence based decision making
- **What do “competitive” costs look like in Africa?**
- **What are the barriers to achieve these levels in new markets in Africa?**
- **How do we get there? What facilitating policies are needed?**

# Solar home systems and mini-grids

- Mini-grid components
- Solar Home System components



## Merits of SHS ?

- Simple system / typically DC use
- It became inexpensive
- Can provide 24 hour power without backup generator
  - only supply limited quantities
  - Battery management is the challenge
- Temptation to over-discharge



# Merits of Mini-grid ?

- 24hour AC power- often better than the central grid
  - Batteries for off-peak loads
  - Solar to minimize diesel usage
  - Basically a mini-utility
- metering, tariff collection, admin. Challenges





# Mini-grid productive use in Africa

- Flower farms
- Coffee/ Tea farms
- Hotels and lodges



# Technical categorization

<b>Grid connected</b> PV applications	Utility scale (>1MW)	
	Commercial scale	
	Grid connected residential system	
<b>Off grid</b> PV applications	Utility scale (>1MW)	
	Mini grid/ hybrid system	With batteries
		Without batteries
	SHS	Excluding Pico systems (1-10W) and up to 1kW
		Above 1kW below 5kW

# Technical categorization

	Stand-alone			Grids		
	DC		AC	AC/DC		AC
<i>System</i>	Solar lighting kits or rechargeable lanterns	DC Solar home systems	AC Solar home systems; single-facility AC systems	Nano-grid Pico-grid	Micro-grid, Mini-grid	Full-grid
	Off-grid					
<i>Application</i>	lighting	lighting and appliances	lighting and appliances	Lighting, appliances, emergency power	all uses (incl. Industrial)	all uses (incl. Industrial)
<i>key component</i>	Generation, storage, lighting, cell charger	Generation, storage, DC special appliances	Generation, storage, lighting, regular AC appliances. Building wiring incl. but no distribution system	Generation + single-phase distribution	Generation + three-phase distribution + controller	Generation + three-phase distribution + transmission

## Data source

### Multipronged approach: The contact sources

1. Government authority
2. Energy related economic community
3. List of companies registered on regulatory organization's websites
4. Alliances, Business associations / Private companies
5. International development organizations
6. Development banks

### Total data collected :

**Over 360 data sets from 17 countries in Africa**

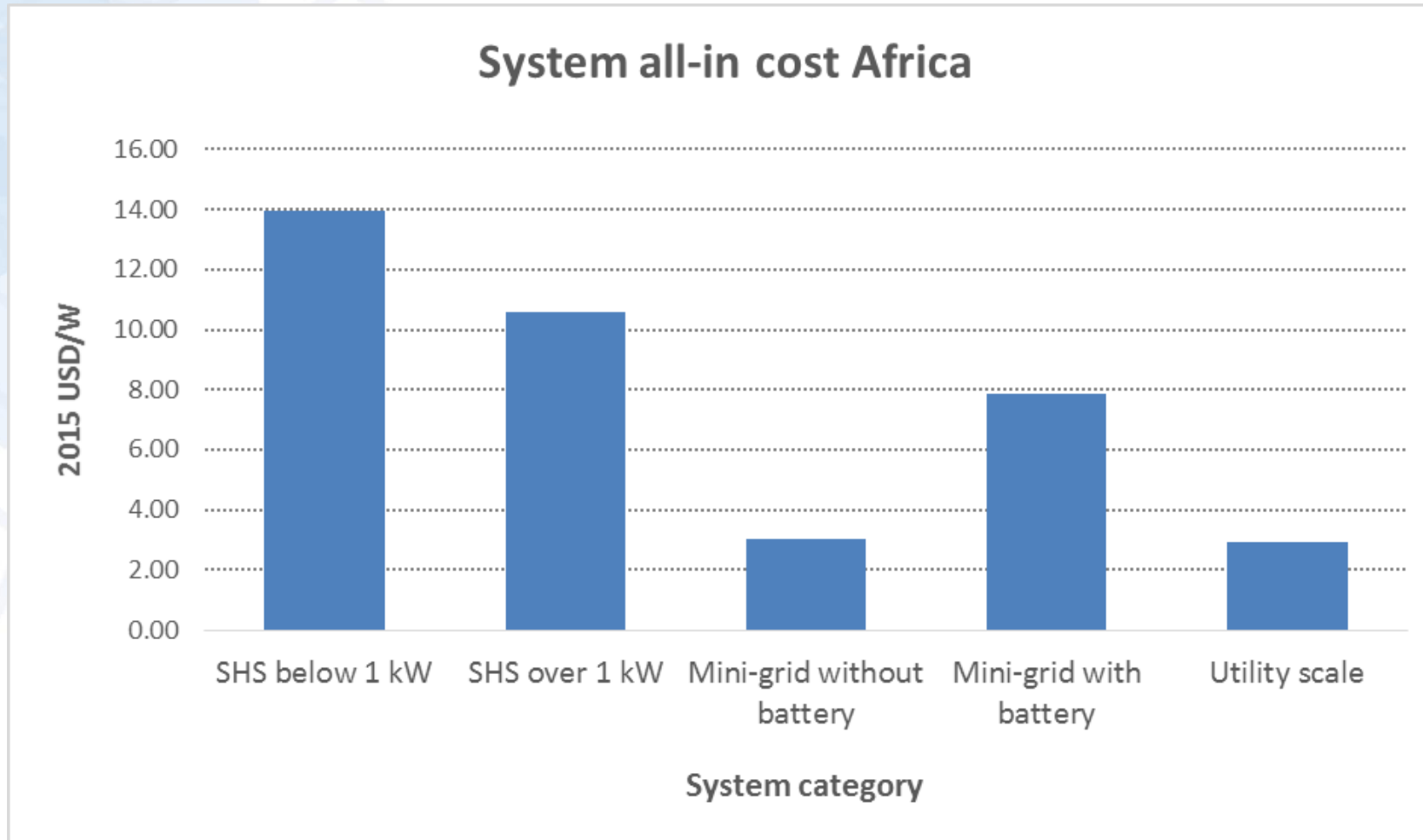
**➔ Analysis on 'PV costs in Africa'  
publication in June 2015**

## Cost breakdown for the analysis

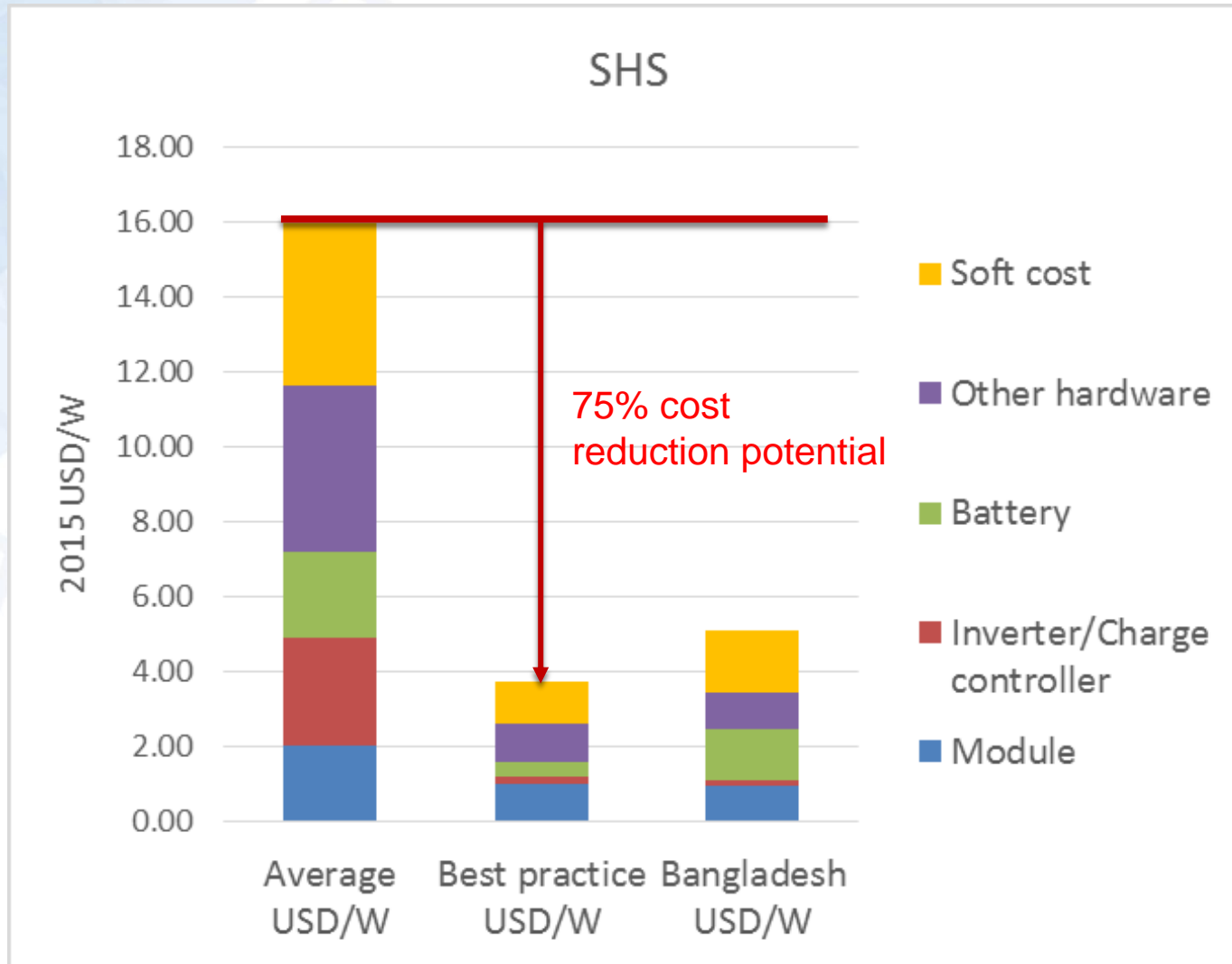
- **Module costs**
- **BoS Hardware costs** (Inverter, wiring and cables, rack, monitoring system and battery etc. )
- **BoS Soft costs** ( customer acquisition, system design, financing and installation costs etc.)
- **Total system price**



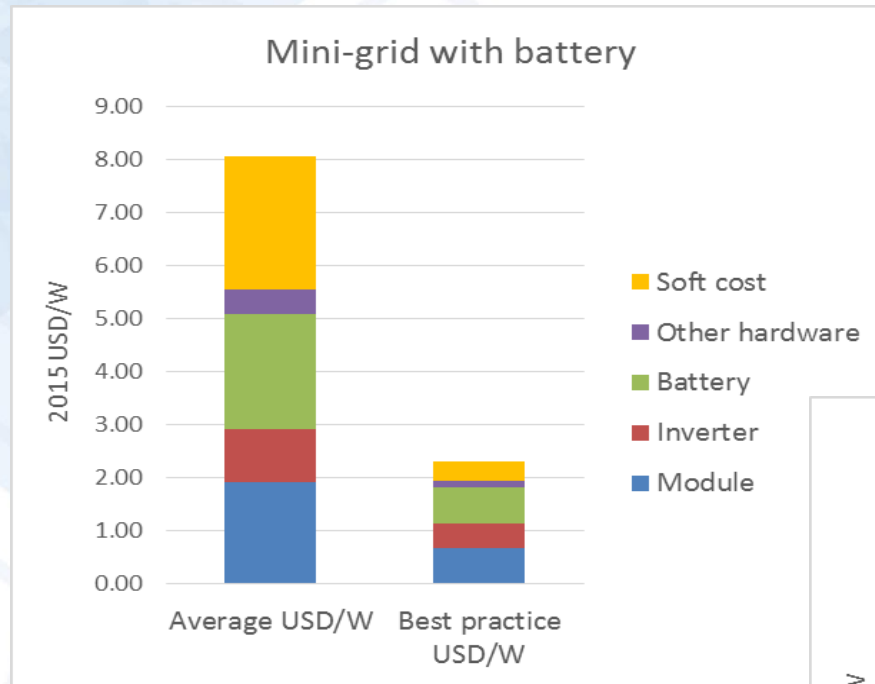
# Total system price of PV in Africa



# SHS costs in Africa

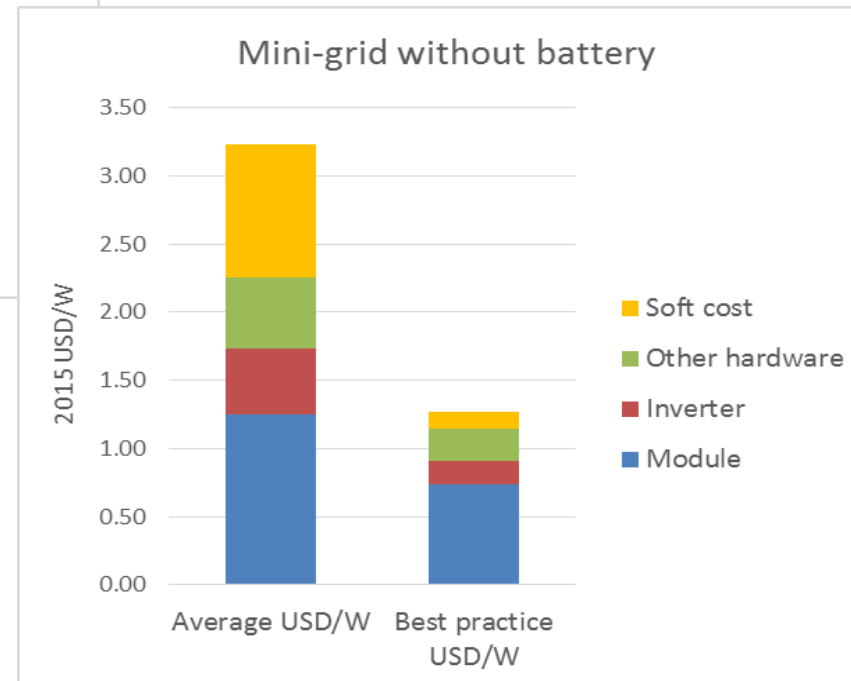


# Mini grid costs in Africa

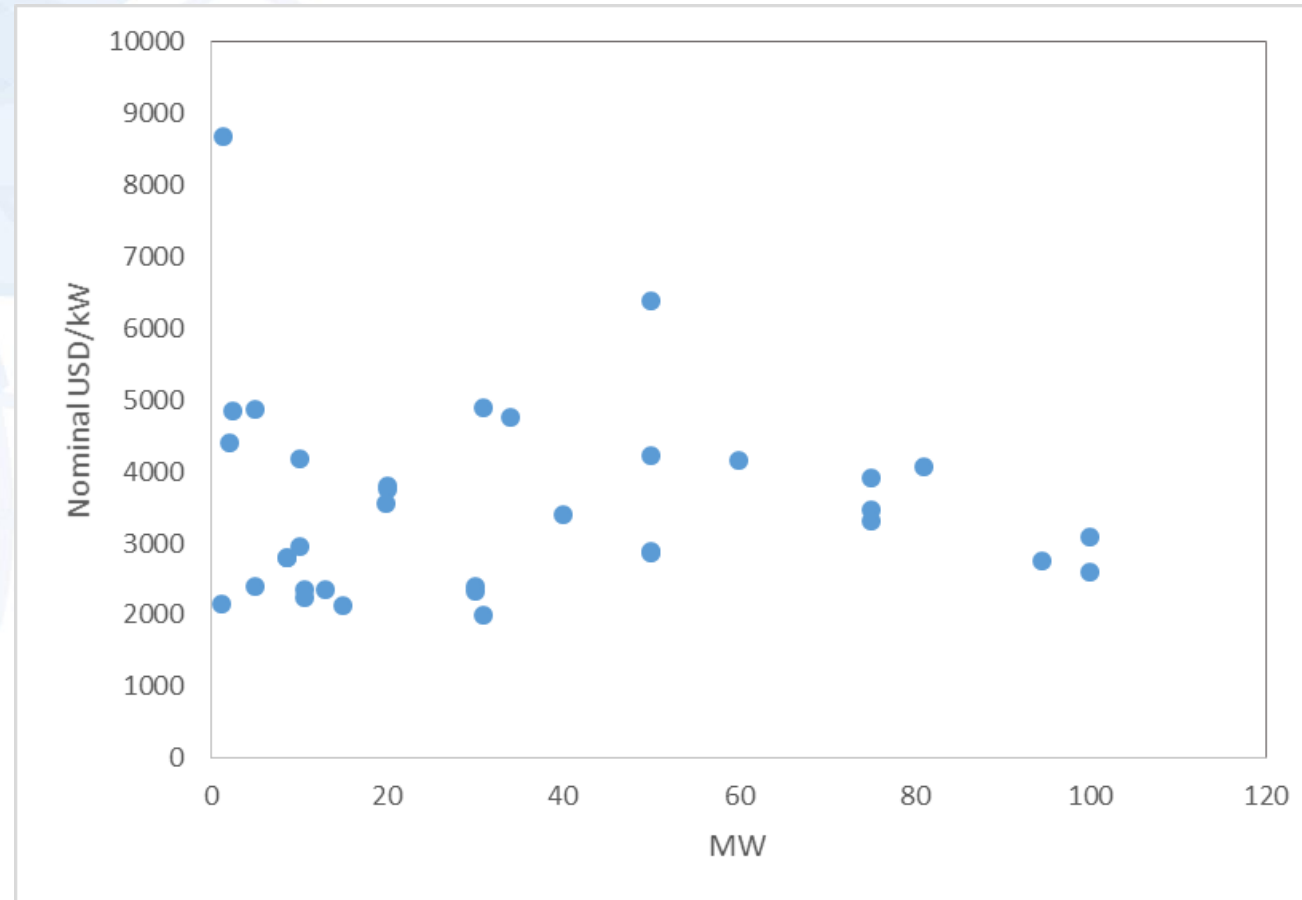


All cost components have large potential to cut the cost down

Especially, **Soft cost**



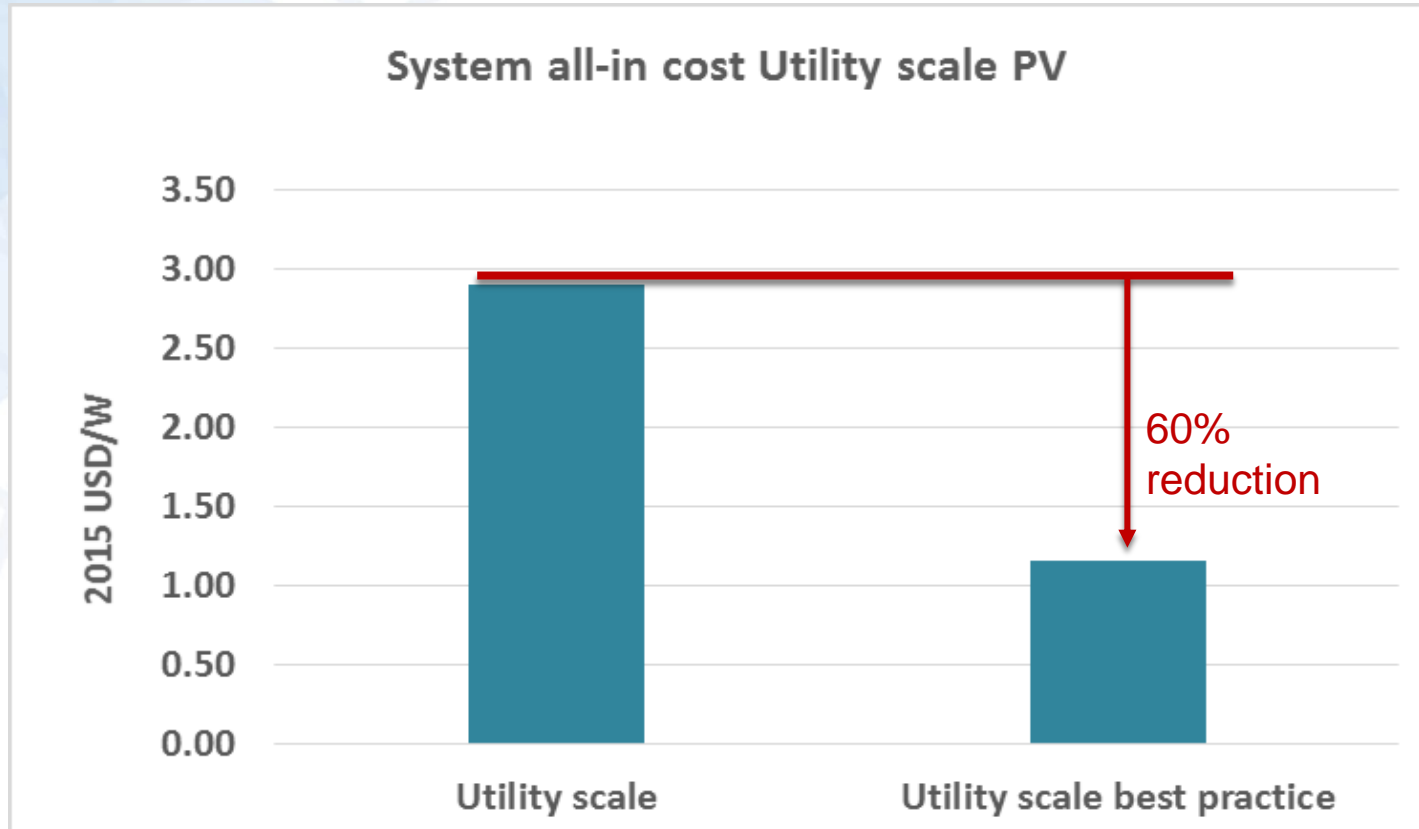
# Utility scale solar PV costs in Africa



Operating or under construction in 8 African countries

Source: IRENA Renewable Cost Database and Global Data, 2014

# Utility scale PV costs in Africa





## Conclusion

- Large potential of cost reduction opportunities in Africa
  - Every cost components
  - Especially in soft cost
- Policy recommendation will be provided to accelerate deployment of PV

**Analysis on 'PV costs in Africa'**  
**publication in June 2015**

# Audience participation time

A) 172

B) 139

C) 140

D) None of the above (is it over yet?)



# **IRENA'S PV PARITY INDICATORS**

## PV Parity Indicators

- Tracks quarterly competitiveness
- Indicators, not actual costs
- Target audience are policy makers and thought leaders
- Start with North America
- Can lead to more detailed analysis
- Supports other IRENA activities



# Installed cost variation by city





# Methodology

Simple metrics  
Require detailed assumptions & analysis  
LCOE vs Effective Electricity Rate/Value

**Photovoltaics (PV) Residential sector (1)**

**Location and Resource**  
Location: SAN\_FRANCISCO, CA  
Lat: 37.6 Long: -122.4 Elev: 5.0 m

**PWatts Solar Array**  
DC Rating: 5 kW  
AC-DC Derate: 0.77

**Performance Adjustment**  
Percent of annual output: 100 %  
Year-to-year decline: 0.5 % per year

**PV System Costs**  
Total: \$ 18,000.00  
Per Capacity: \$ 3.60 per Wdc

**Financing**  
Analysis: 25 years  
Debt Fraction: 100.0% percent

**Incentives**  
State ITC  
No cash incentives

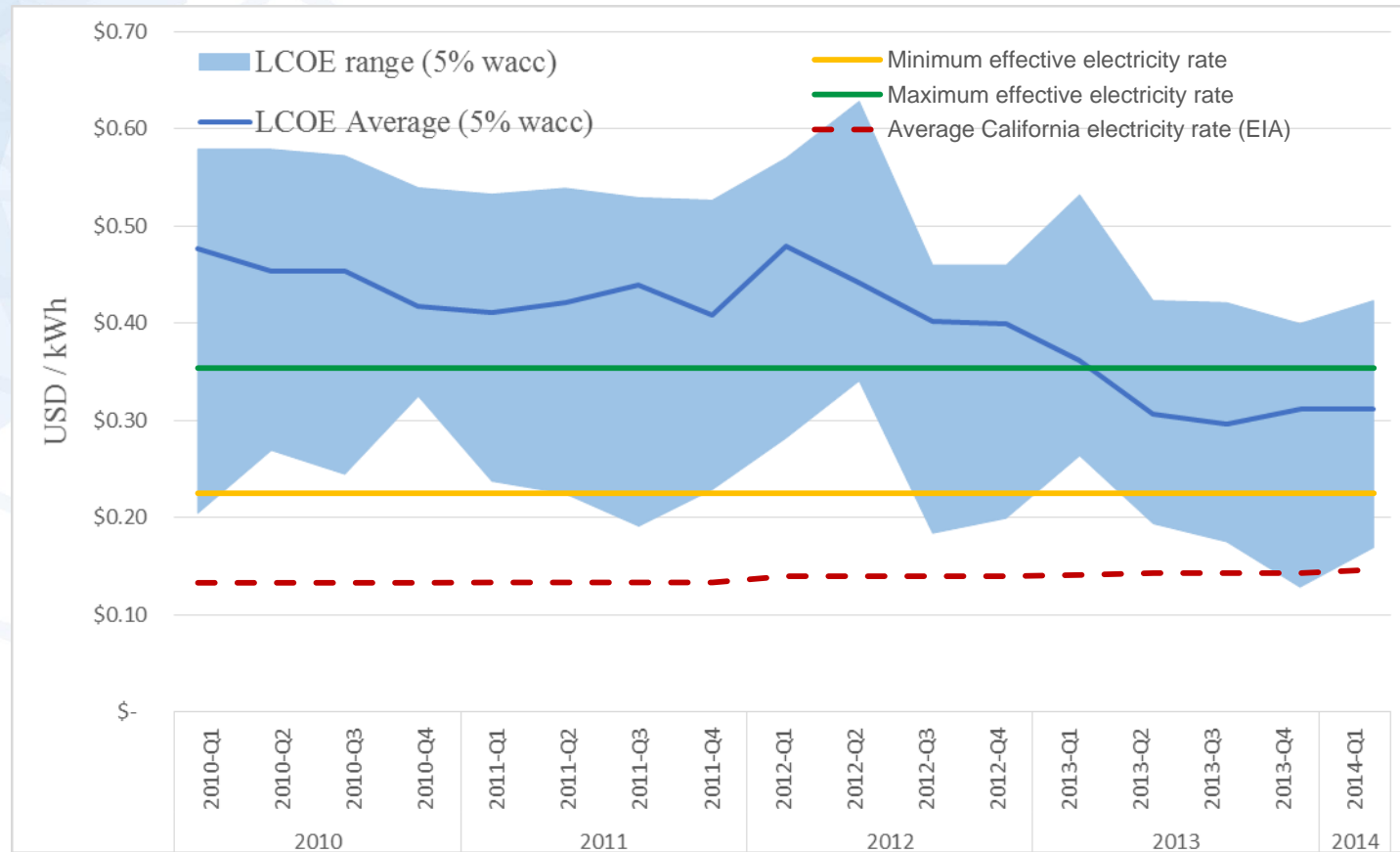
**Utility Rate**  
Use Metered? Yes

Metric	Value
Annual Energy	7,122 kWh
LCOE Nominal	28.89 ¢/kWh
LCOE Real	28.89 ¢/kWh
Electricity cost without system	\$ 1,698.07
Electricity cost with system	\$ 166.61
Net savings with system	\$ 1,531.46
Net present value (\$)	\$ -4,130.97
Payback (years)	11.7879
Capacity Factor	16.3 %
First year kWh/ac/kWdc	1,424

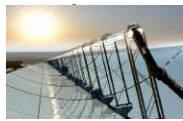
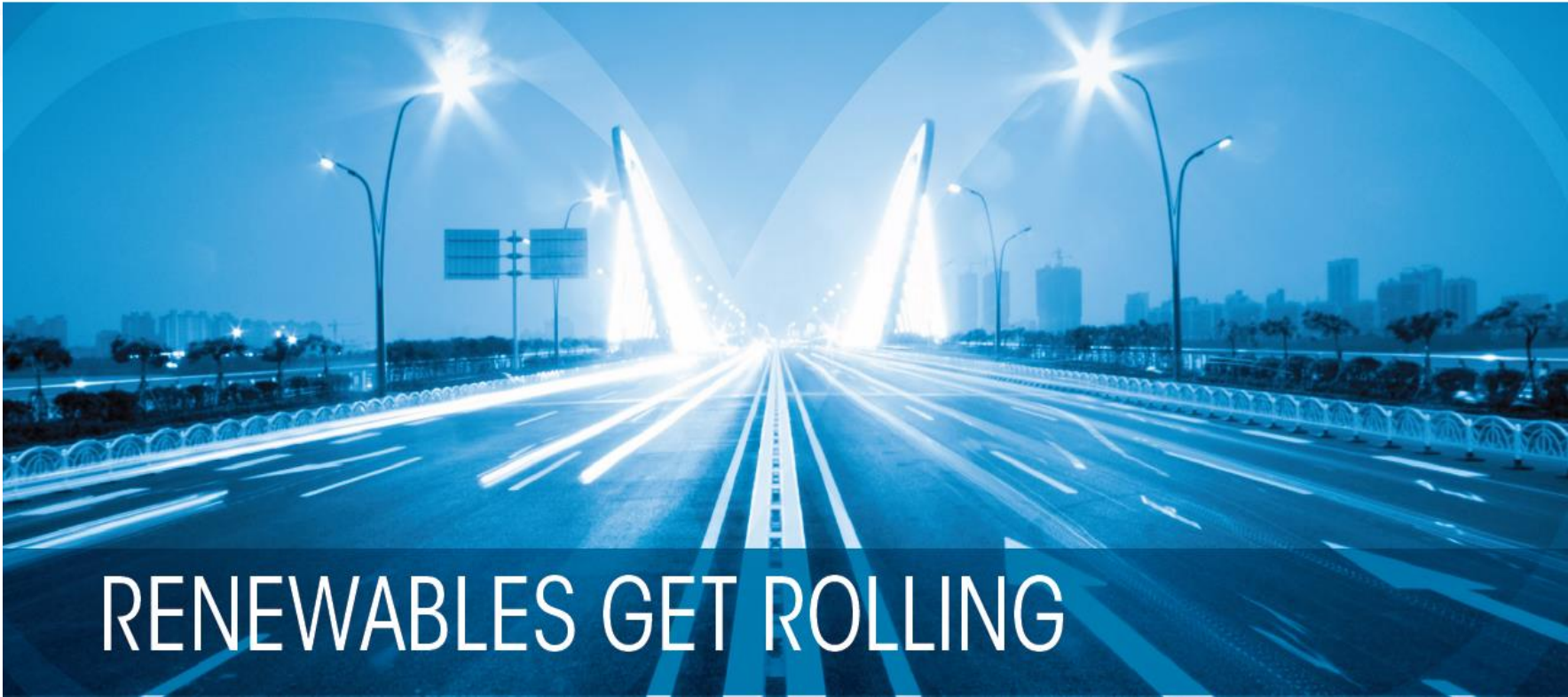
**Global Horizontal (kW/m2)**

Annual Energy: 7,122 kWh  
LCOE Nominal: 28.89 ¢/kWh  
LCOE Real: 28.89 ¢/kWh  
Electricity cost without system: \$ 1,698.07  
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# Residential PV Parity: San Francisco

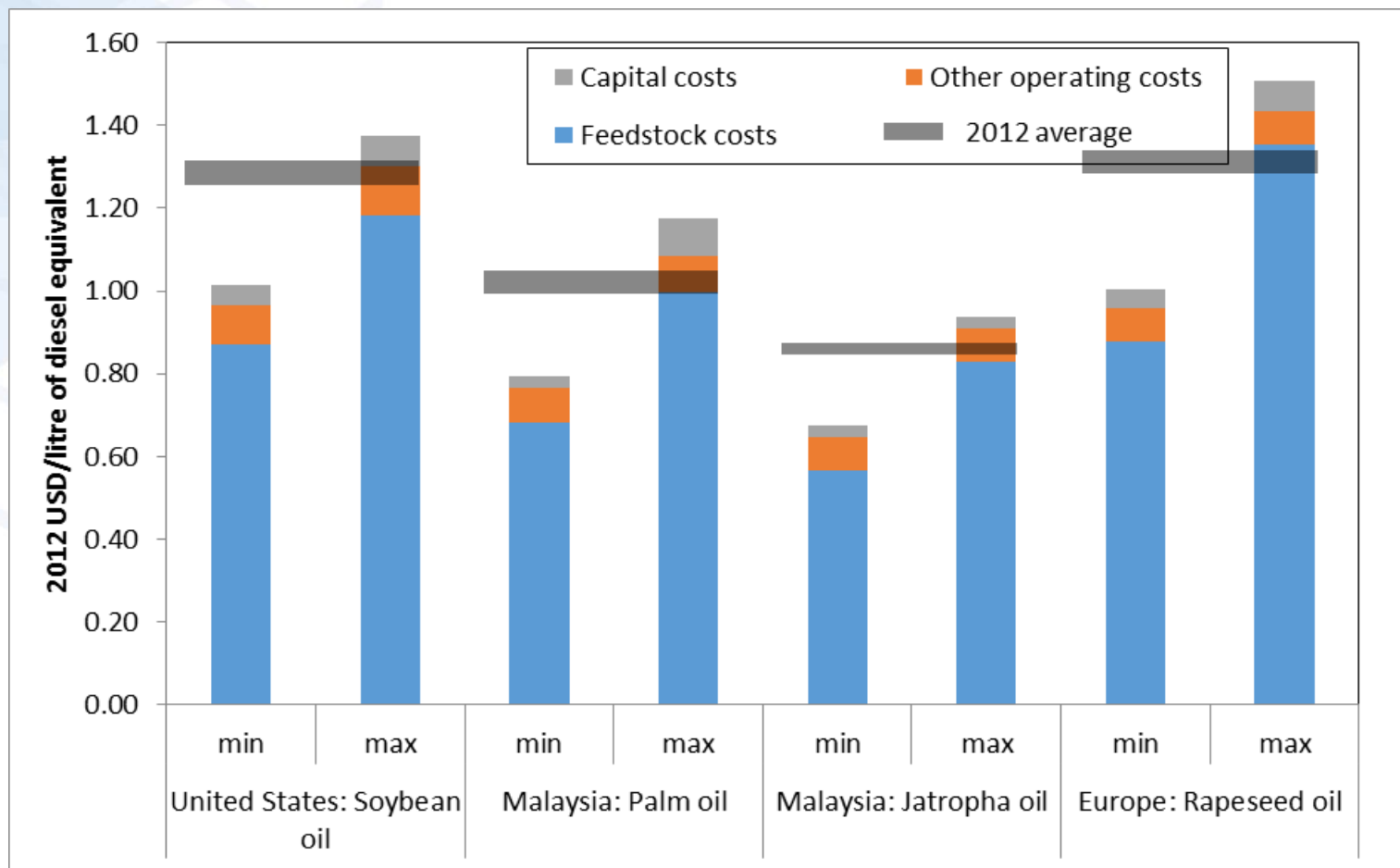






# Conventional biofuels: Biodiesel

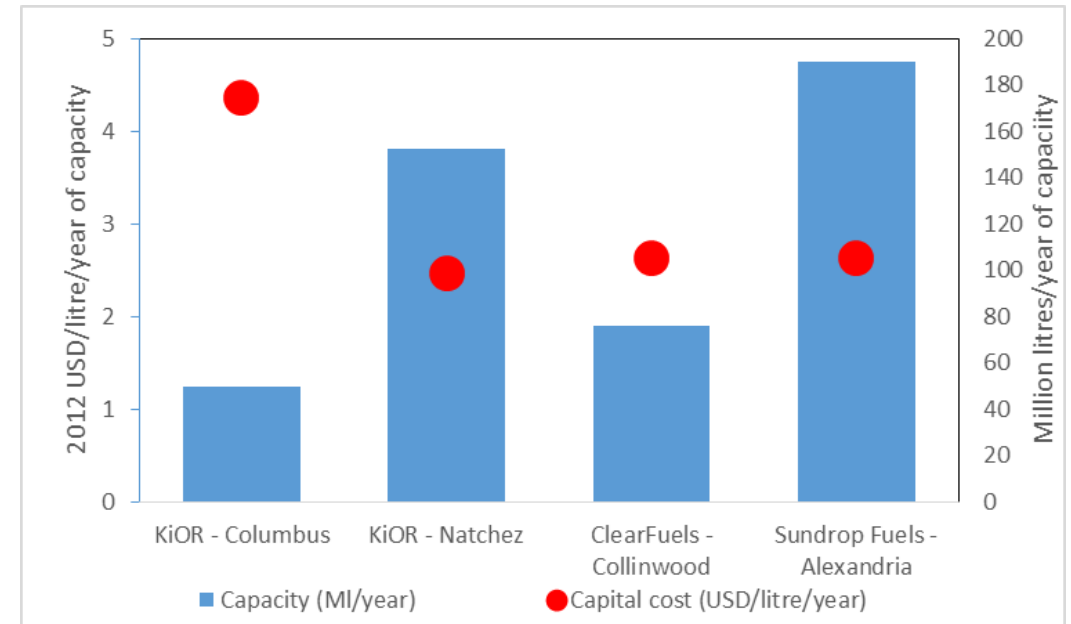
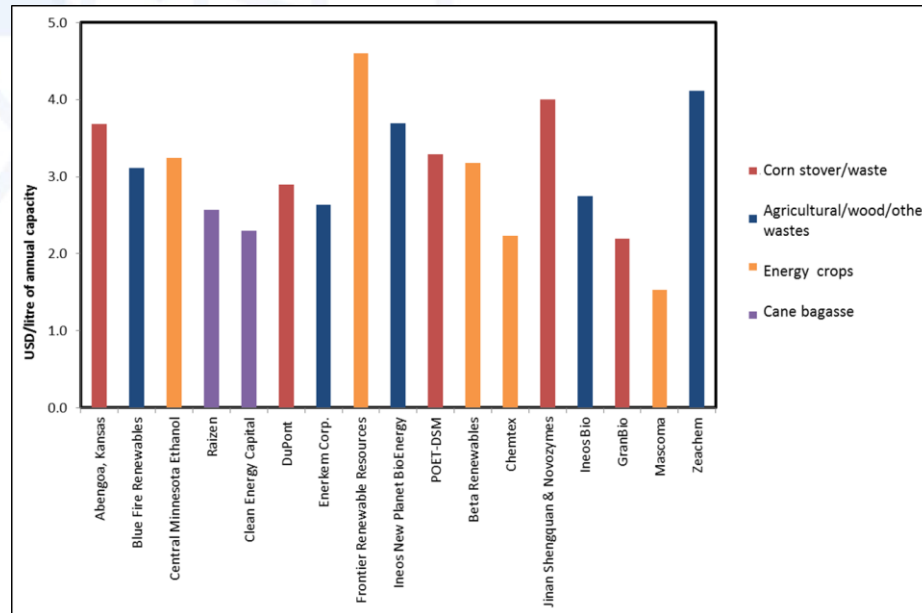
Biodiesel production costs (2009 to 2010)



# Advanced biofuels

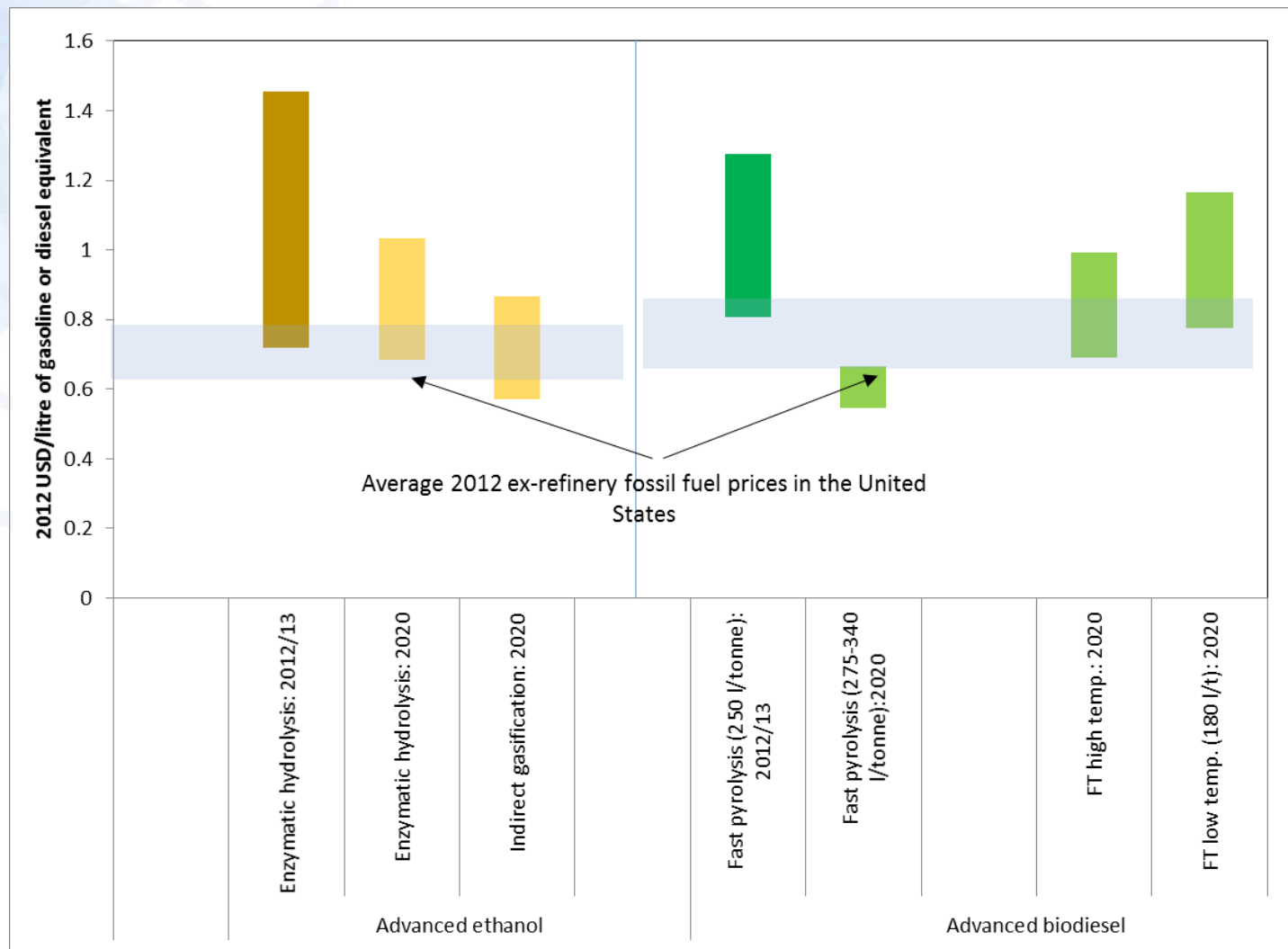


## Numerous advantages

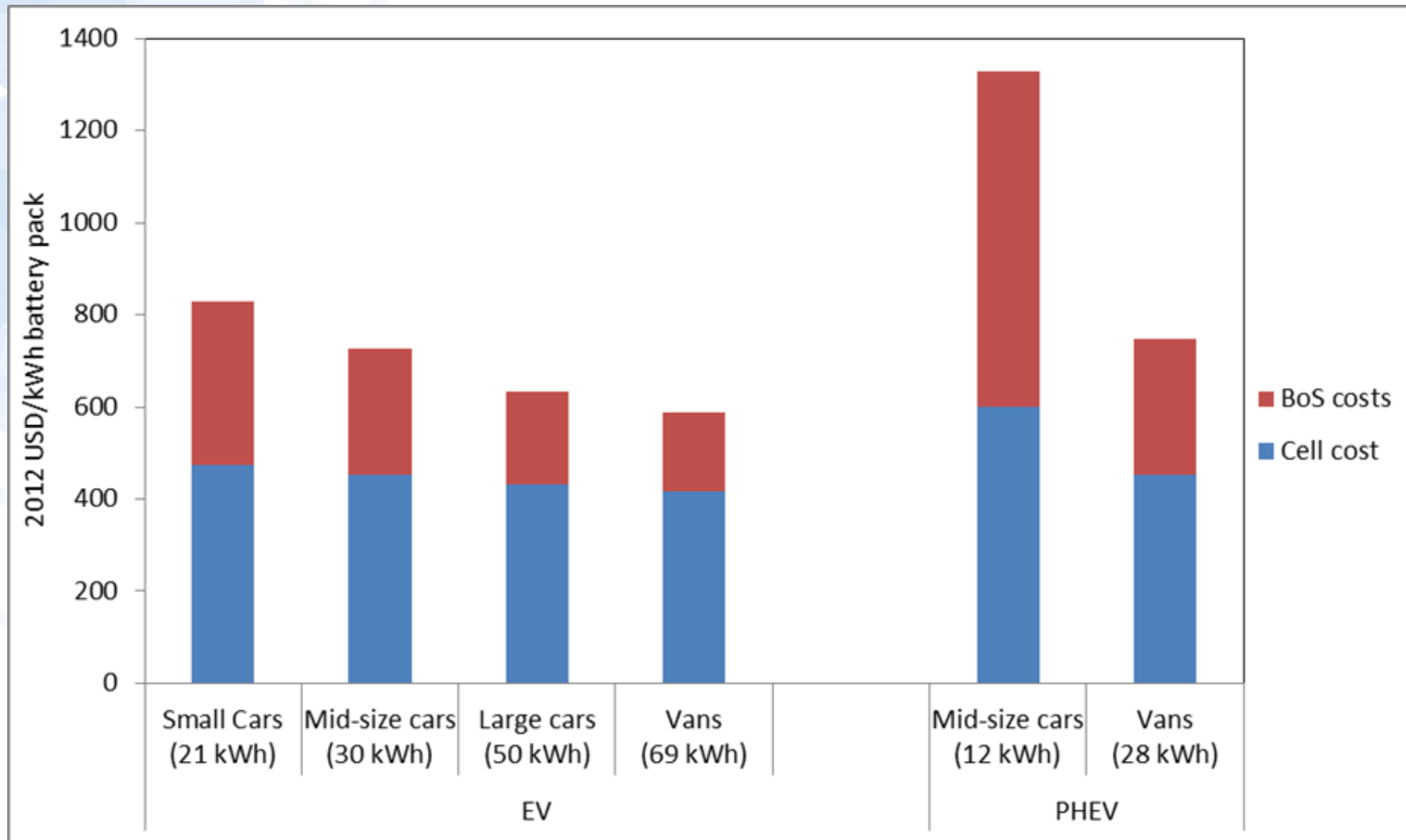




# Advanced biofuels

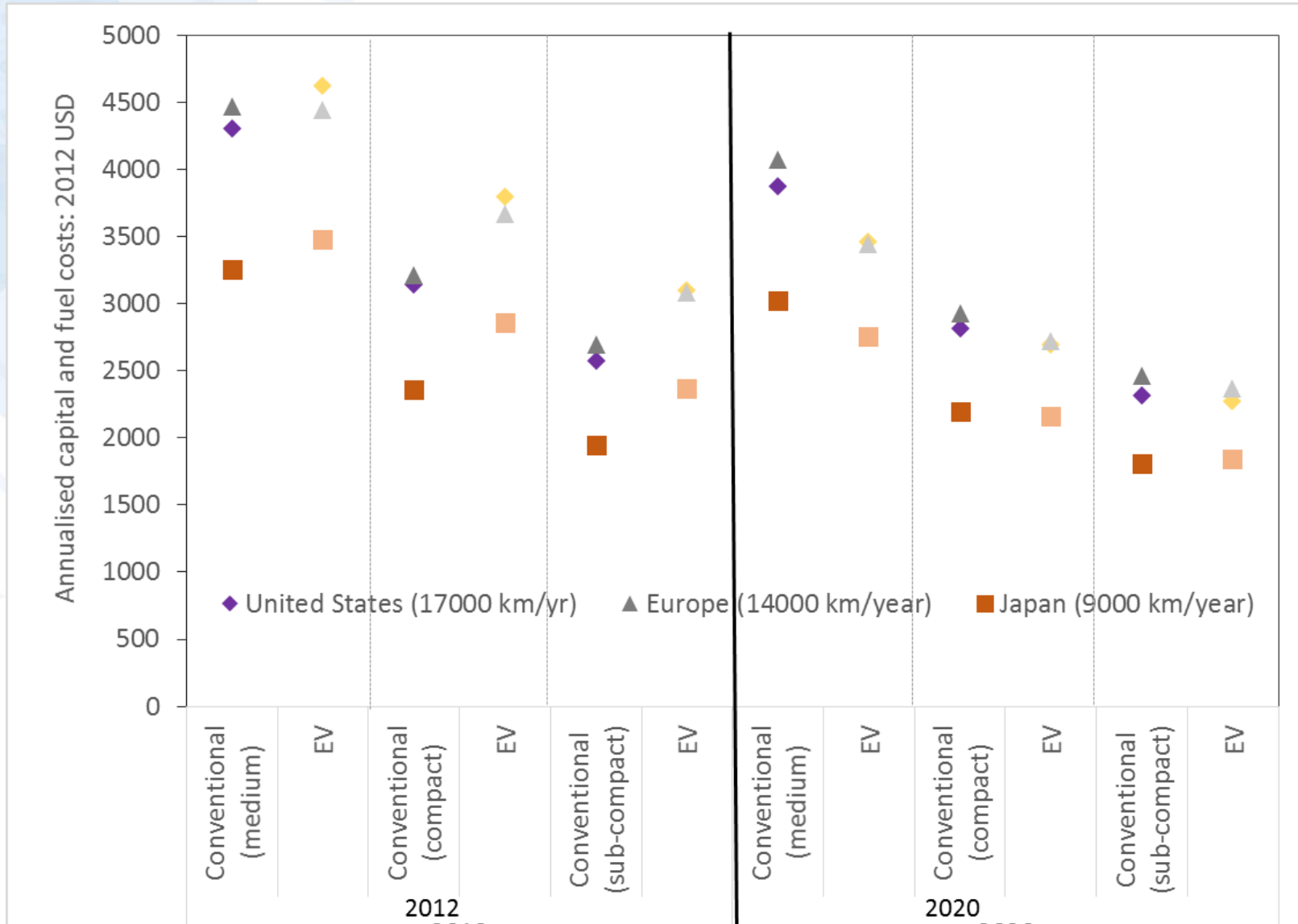


# Electrification



Battery pack costs are high, EV's could be a more interesting solution than PHEV's

# Pure electric vehicles



**Outlook to 2020 and beyond is promising**

**Advanced biofuels and  
electrification to be competitive**

**Don't forget biomethane**



**Success**  
Just Ahead

# Upcoming work of IRENA costing

PV parity indicators

Global wind learning curve

Stationary applications

RE power cost reduction potentials

RE and energy security

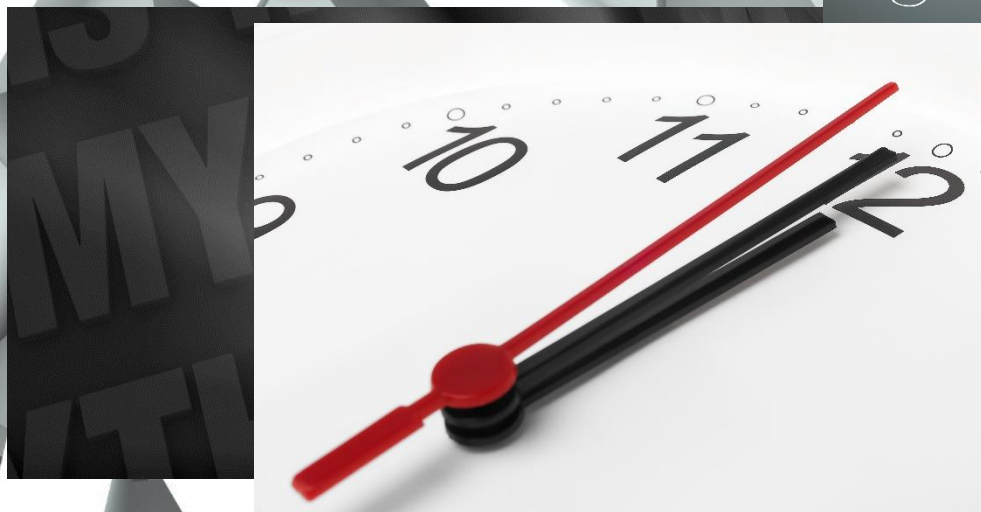


# IRENA's PV cost analysis

Transparent data

Simple methodology

Timely and policy re





# IRENA's Cost Analysis



## Bringing Our Future Forward

Thank you!

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[Eso@irena.org](mailto:Eso@irena.org)



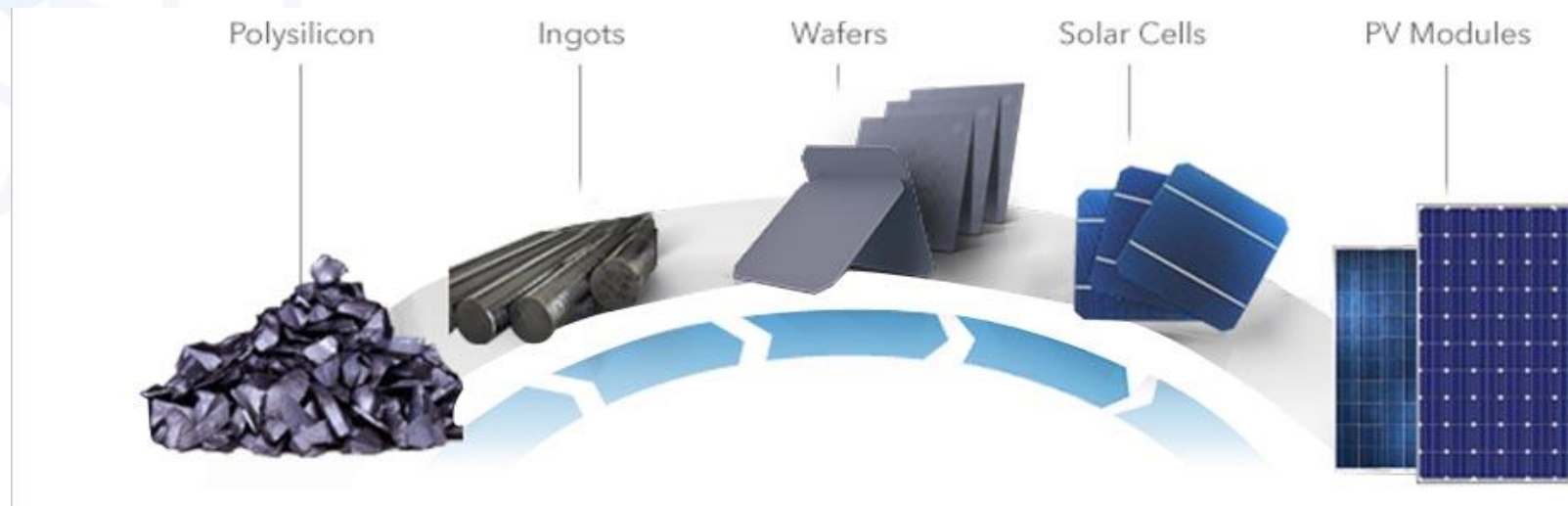
# Additional slides

# What is solar PV?



## Photovoltaics

= **Photo** (Light) + **Volt** (electro-motive force)







# IRENA Renewable COSTING ALLIANCE

<http://costing.irena.org/irena-renewable-costing-alliance.aspx>



# Costing alliance encourages

The sharing of real world RE project data

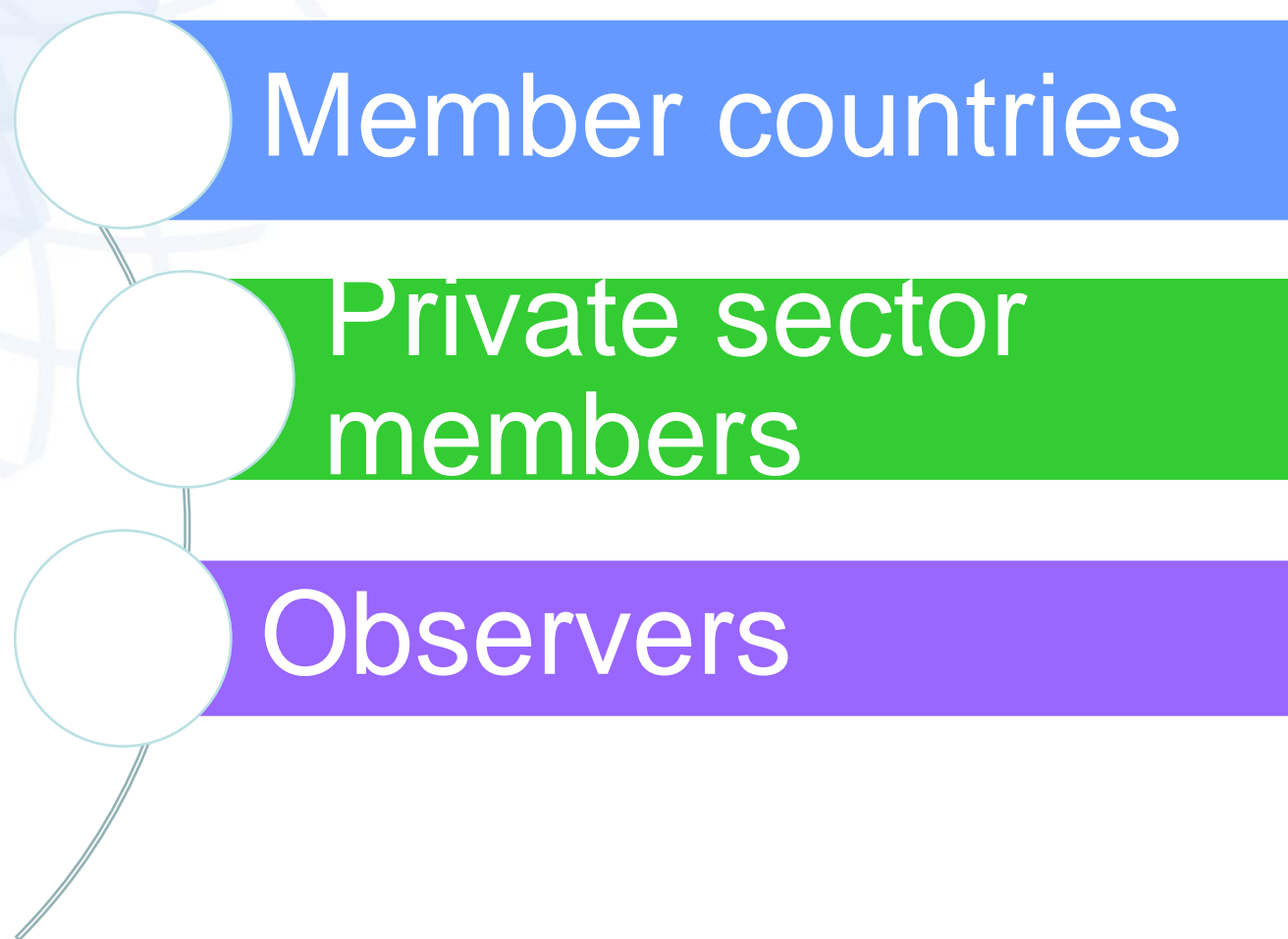
Supports higher quality analysis

Allows IRENA to deepen the analysis

Evidence based decision making

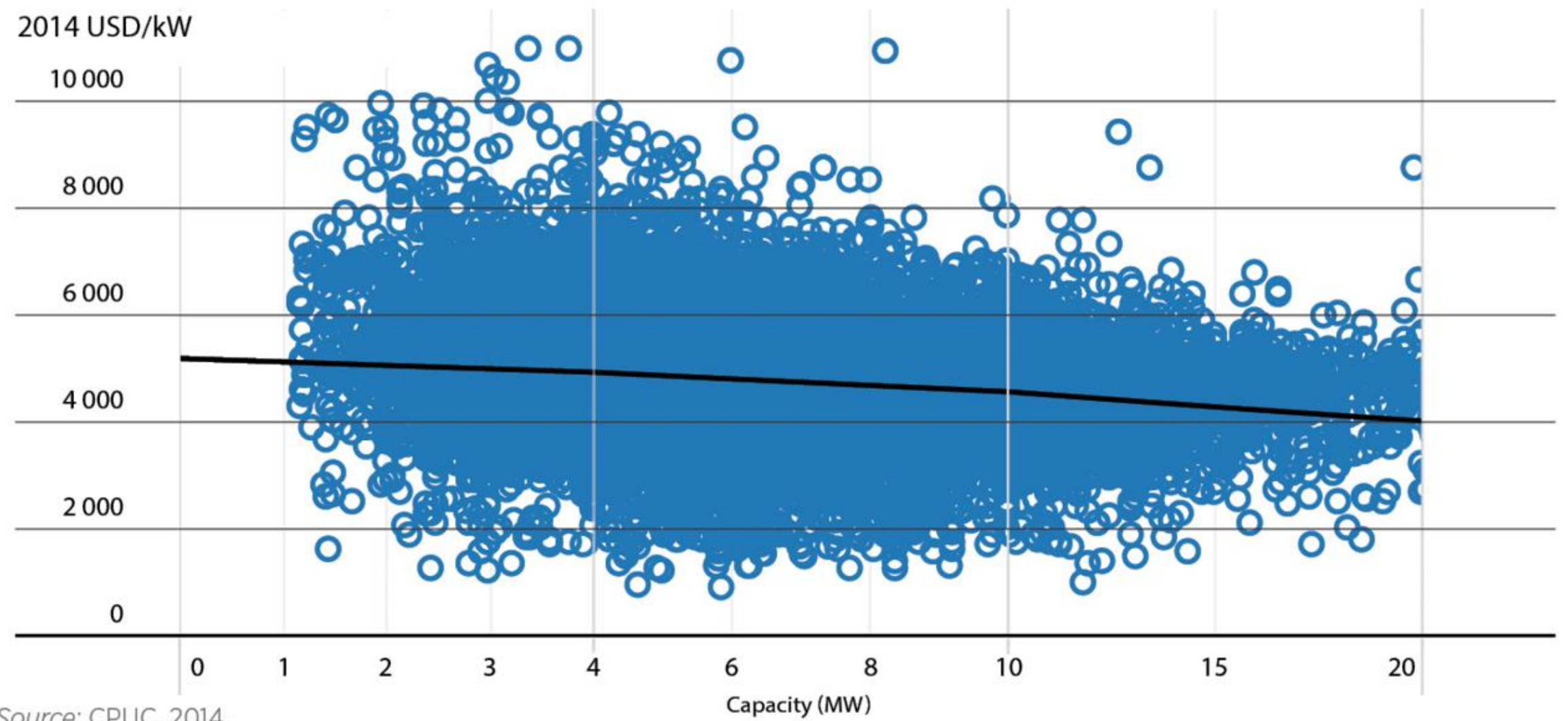
Successful deployment of RE technology<sup>64</sup>

## Alliance structure





## FIGURE 5.12: TOTAL INSTALLED PV SYSTEM COSTS FOR RESIDENTIAL SYSTEMS IN CALIFORNIA BY SYSTEM SIZE, 2014



Source: CPUC, 2014.