



# Australian Solar Institute

## Solar Energy : the technologies, market and R&D

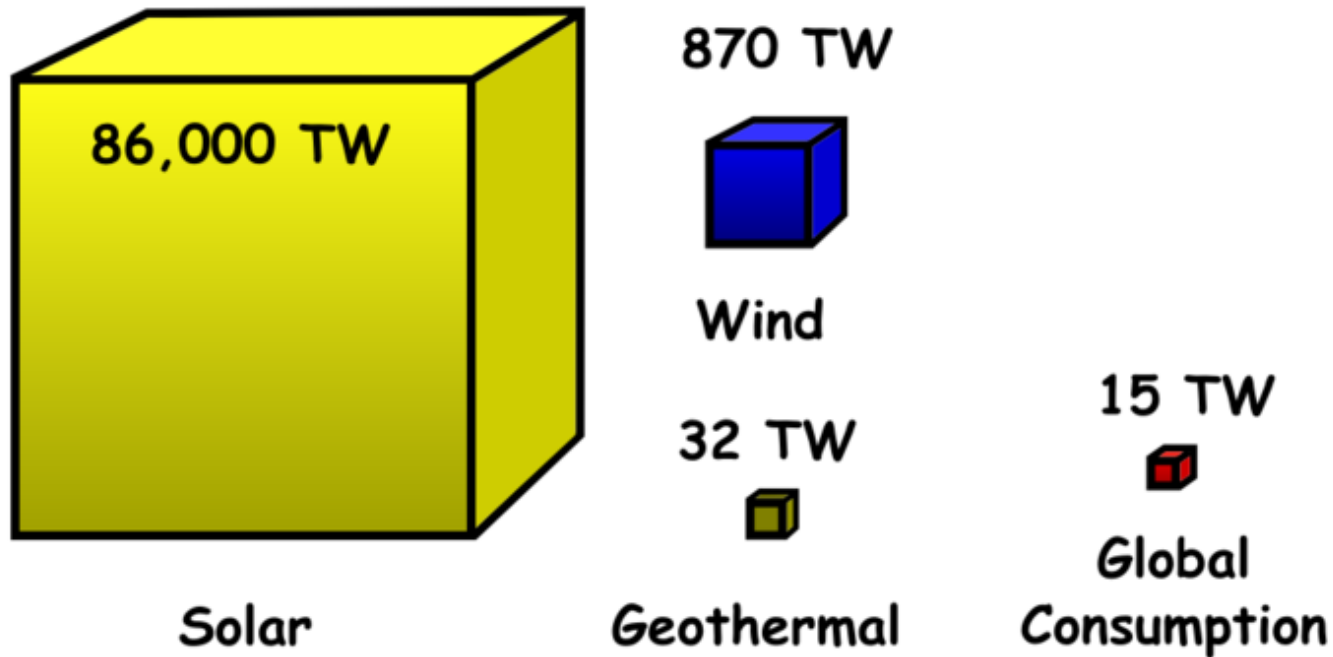
### Climate Spectator Webinar

Mark Twidell

Tuesday 20<sup>th</sup> September 2011

# The technologies

# Solar Energy – The world is not short!



# Solar Energy – Direct from the Sun

## Main technologies today

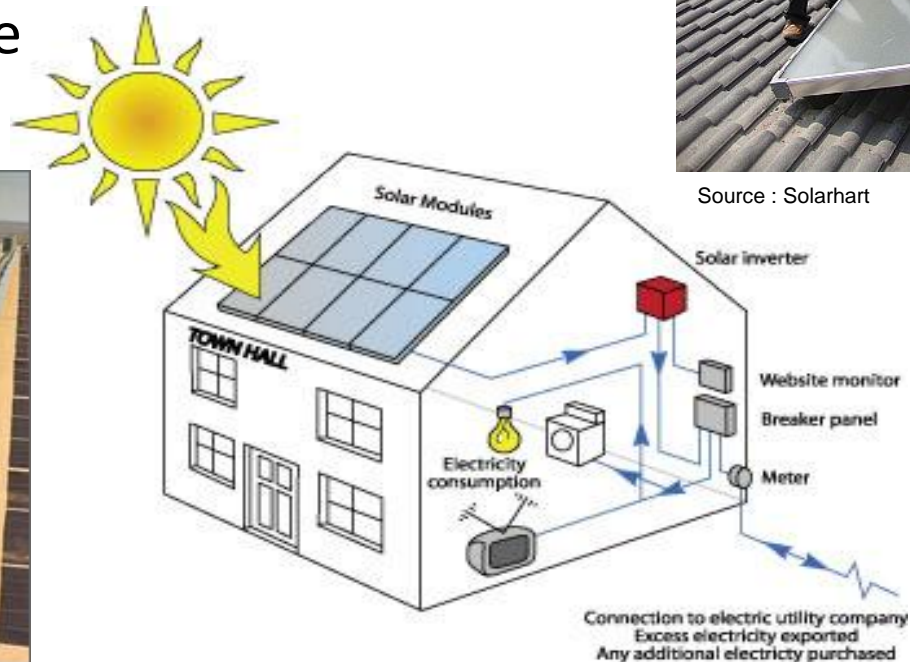
- Solar Thermal – Hot Water
- Solar Photovoltaic – Electricity with no moving parts
- Concentrated Solar (Thermal) Power –to drive a turbine cycle



Source : Solarhart



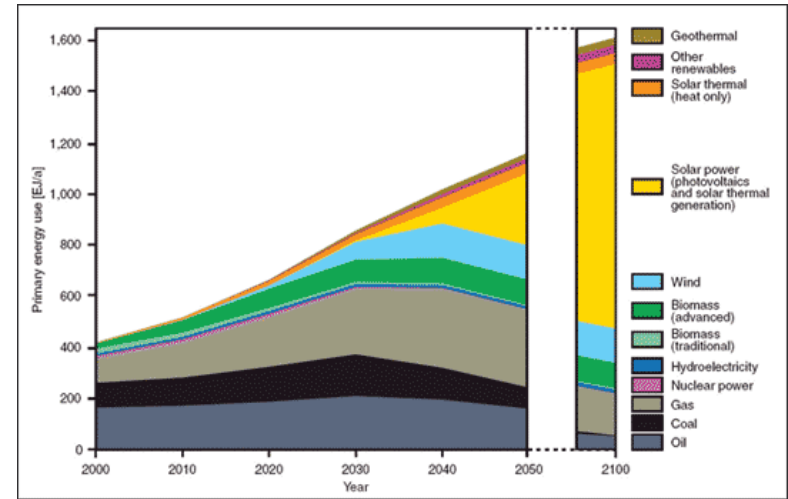
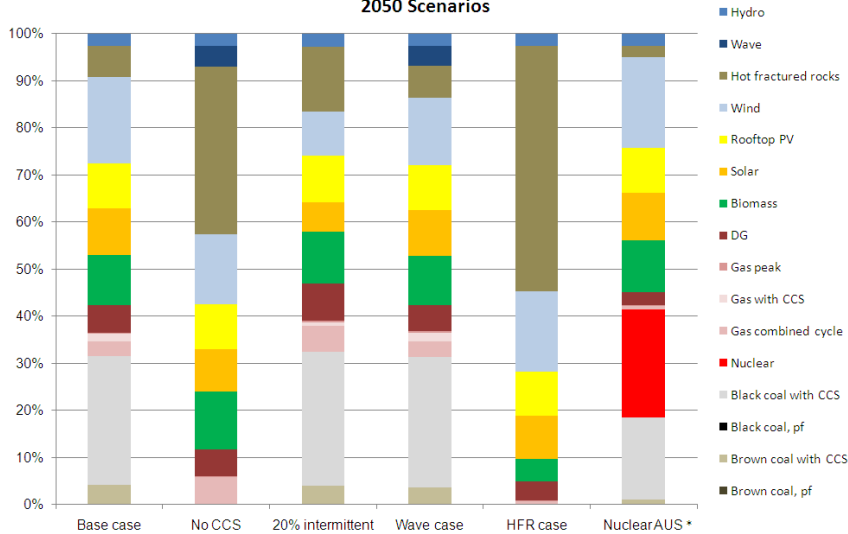
Source : <http://thegreenasia.com/blog/?p=69>



SOURCE : <http://www.givemesolar.com/solarpv.html>

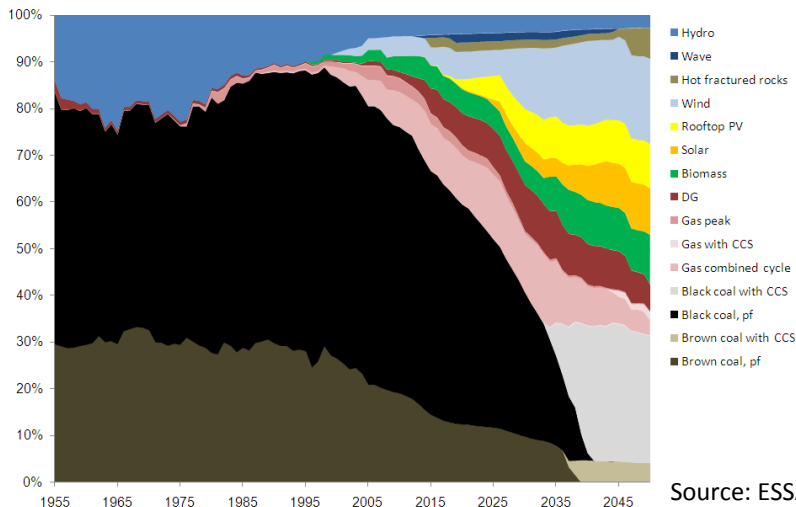
# Various forecasts project continued solar growth – typically 20-25% of supply by 2050

2050 Scenarios

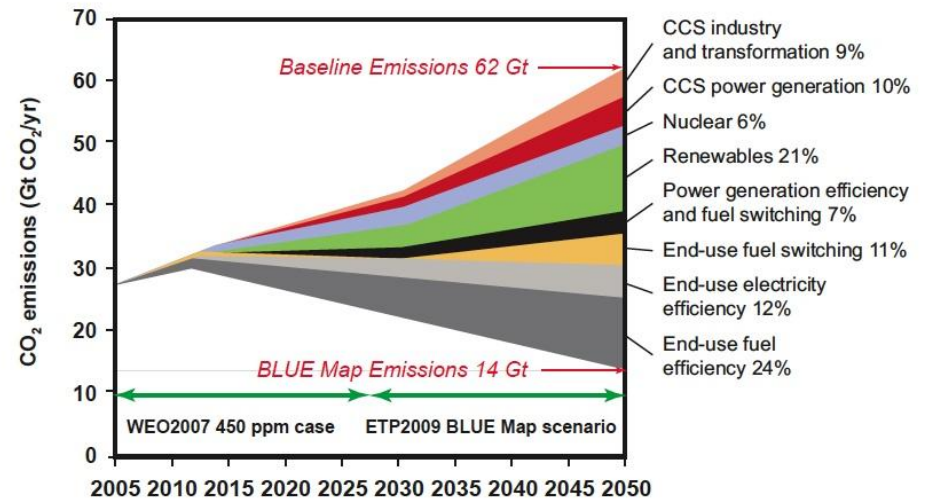


German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU)

Source: CSIRO ESM Feb 2011



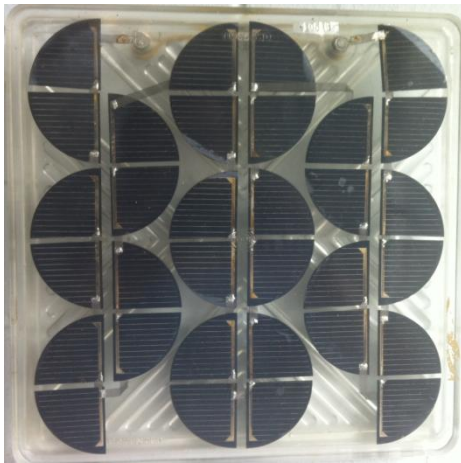
Source: ESSA; CSIRO ESM Mar 2011



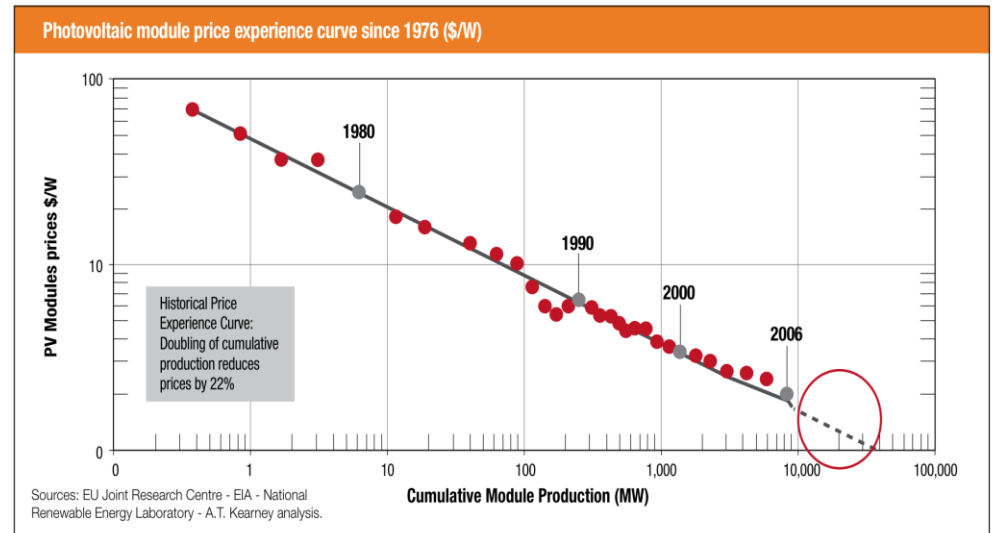
Source: IEA

# The market

# The world PV market has grown 1000 fold in the last 30 years with prices falling 90%

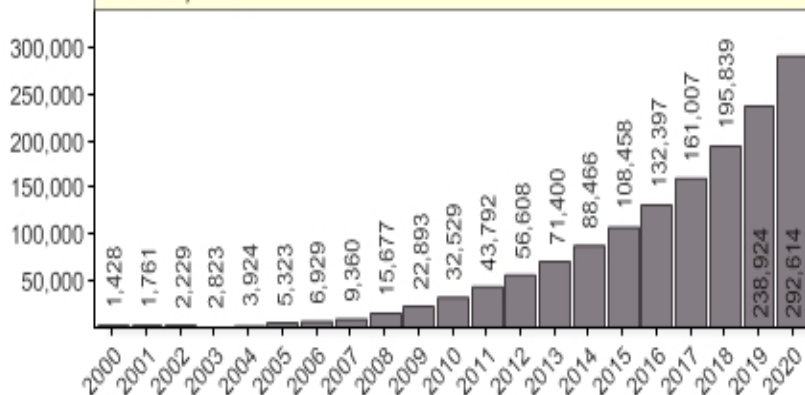


Tideland : Made in Sydney 1983 – 5W



Technological progress will enable further substantial PV cost reductions, while fossil fuel-based electricity prices are expected to continue their long-term increase.

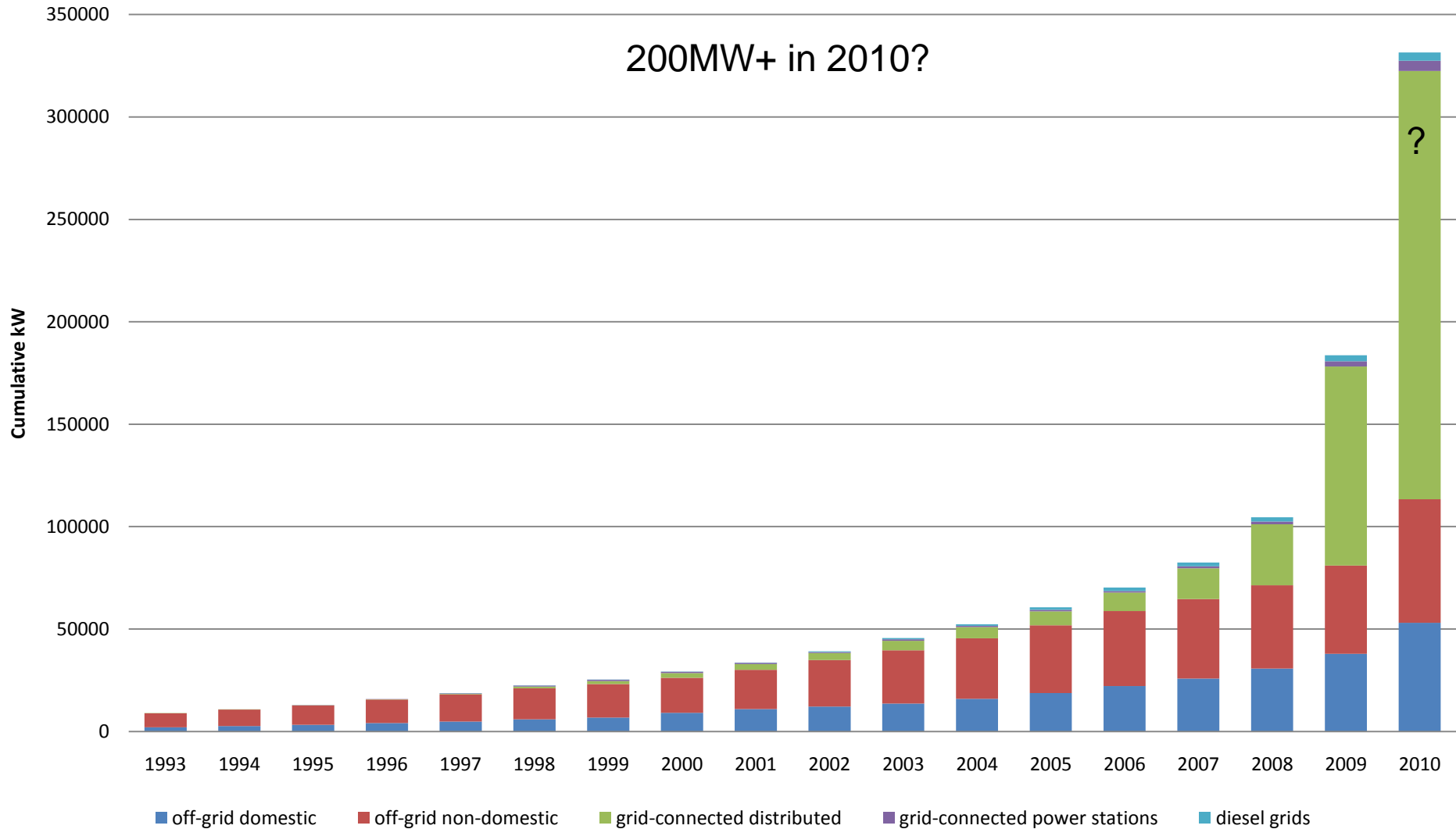
Cumulative Installed Solar Photovoltaic Power Capacity, By Year, 2000-20, MW



Silex Solar : Made in Sydney 2011 – 260W

# Australian PV Market

(APVA, 2010 and projections)

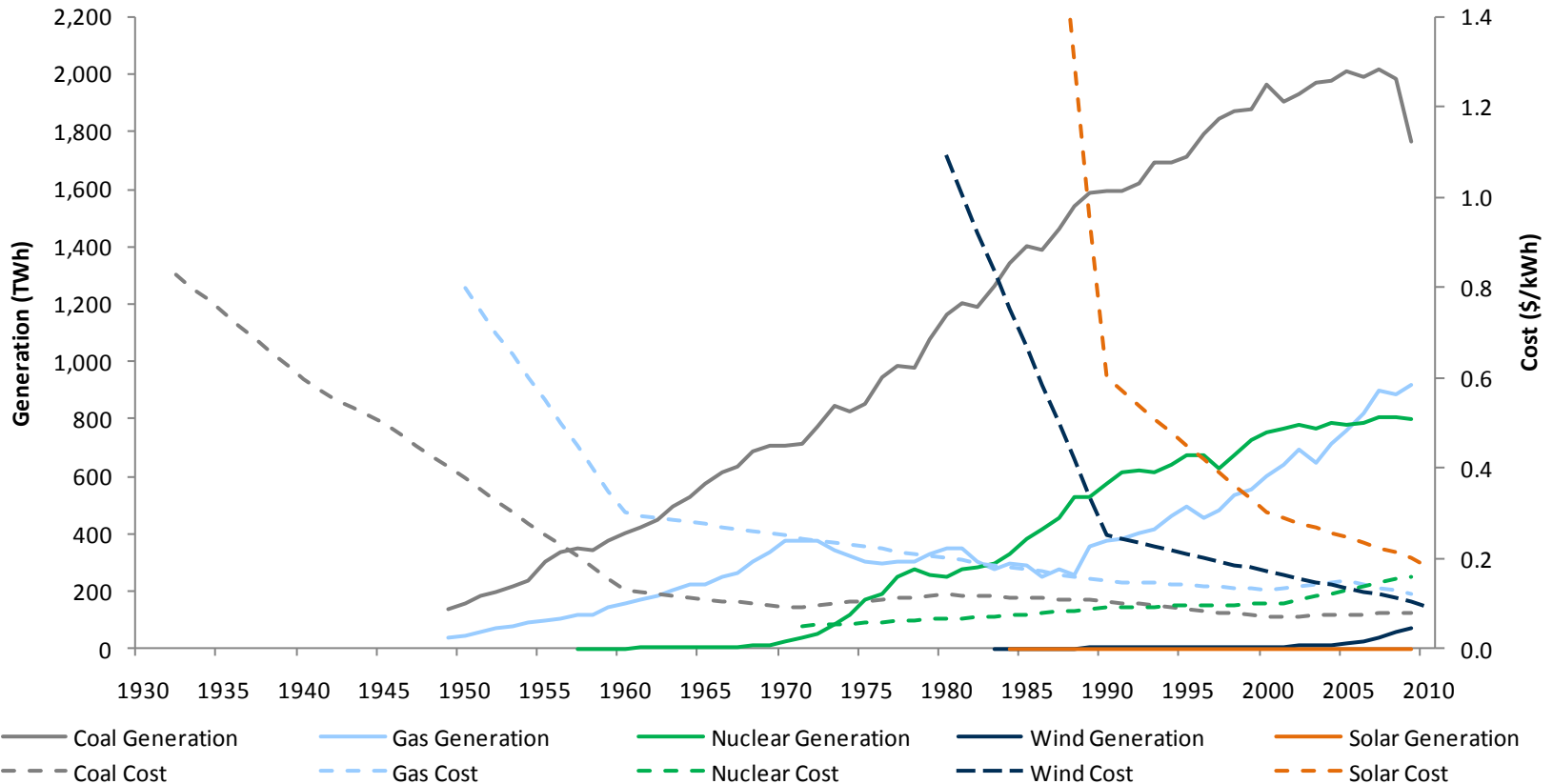




# Historical and full market context shows both the challenge and opportunity

- Historic perspective demonstrates relative nascence of solar technologies
- Economies of scale and technological progress have dramatically reduced the cost of clean energy over the past few decades, particularly wind and solar
- Wind and solar energy expected to reach parity with traditional sources over next decade
- Scale-up expected to be accompanied by significant cost declines over next decade

**U.S. Electricity Generation and Cost by Energy Source 1930 – 2010**



Sources: EIA, MIT, American Energy Independence; NREL; Cooper; Hudson estimates.

Slide used with permission from Paul Ho of Hudson Clean Energy

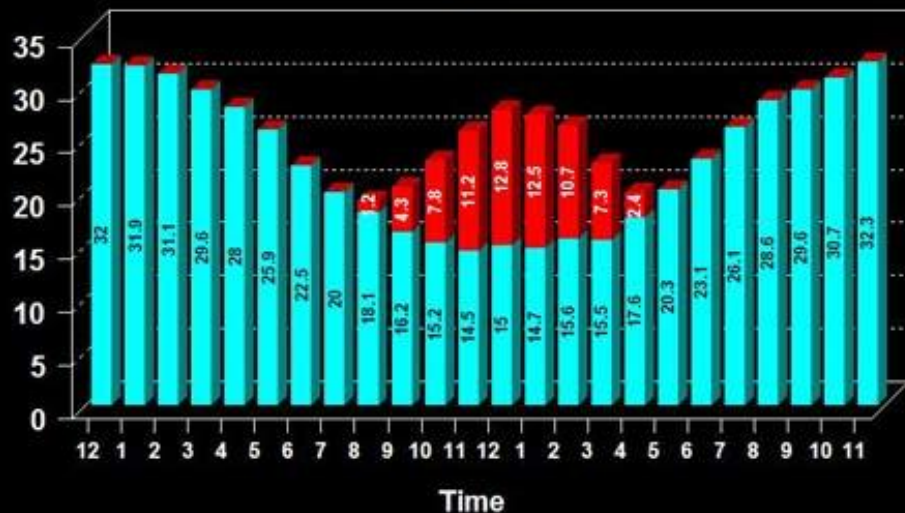


# Solar starting to make a material contribution to energy markets

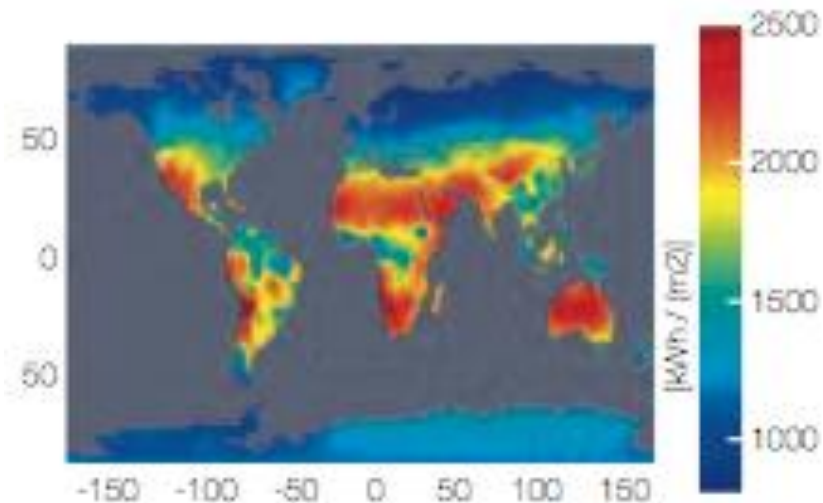
- Germany >2% of annual electricity in 2010 (at a cost)
- A snapshot - 13% of German electricity came from PV at noon on Feb 7 2011 (midwinter)

Source : <http://www.allianceforrenewableenergy.org>

## German Solar & Wind Penetration February 7, 2011

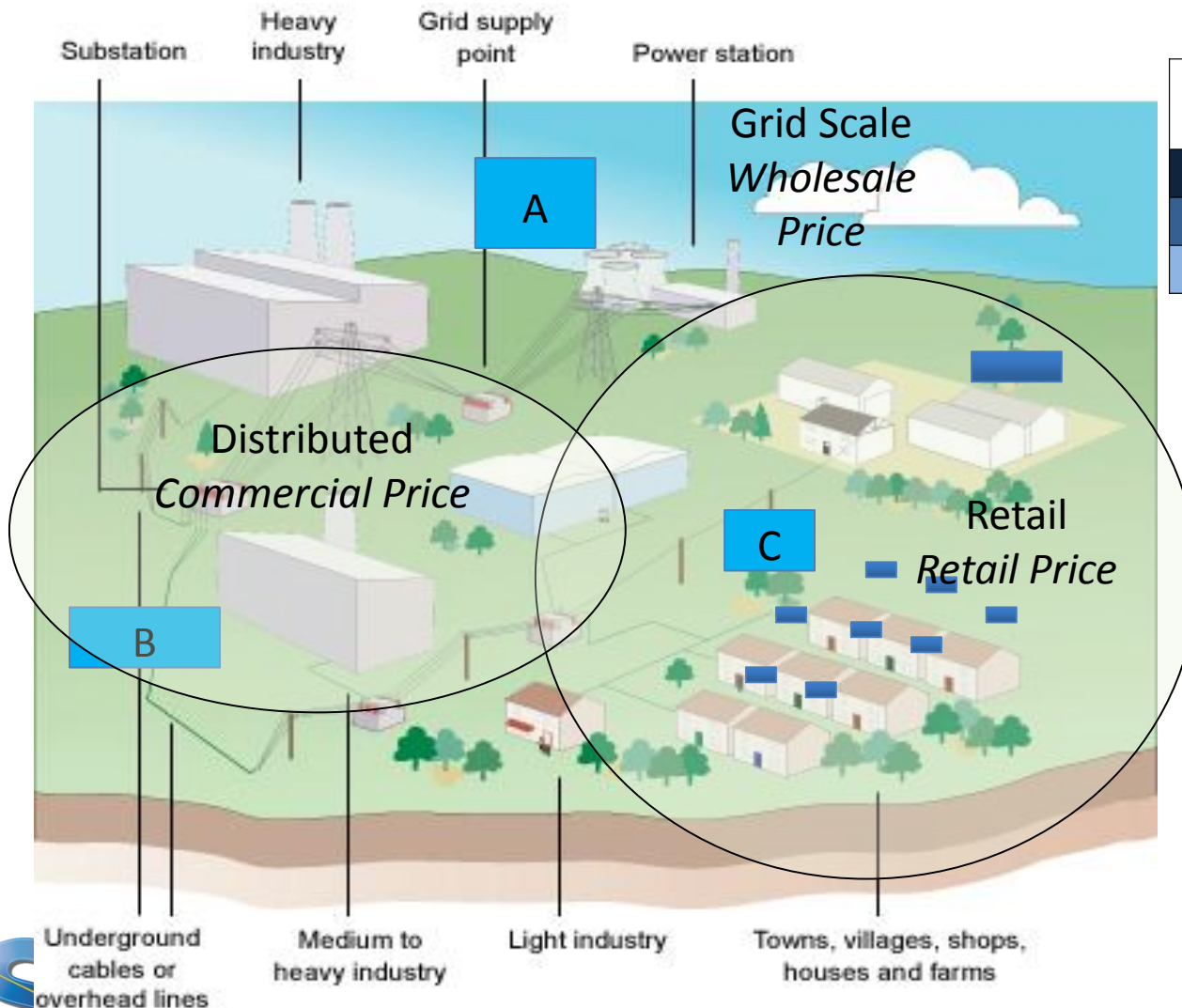


German Wind 2011: 26,000 MW; Solar PV: 16,000 MW.



source: Gregor Gatzsch, ISET, Kassel, Germany.

# Solar has an opportunity across Australian electricity markets



Type	MW Range	2030 Parity
A	>5MW	\$80-150
B	<5MW	\$130-220
C	1-100kW	\$220-400

## Sources of Value

\$/MWhr NEM Pool  
Time of Day

\$/MWhr RET/Carbon

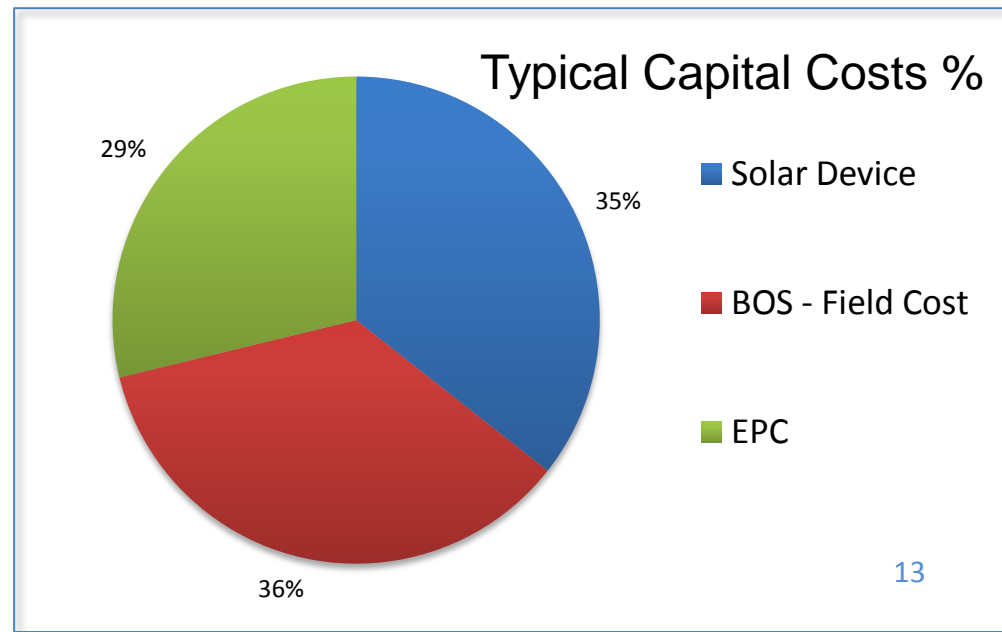
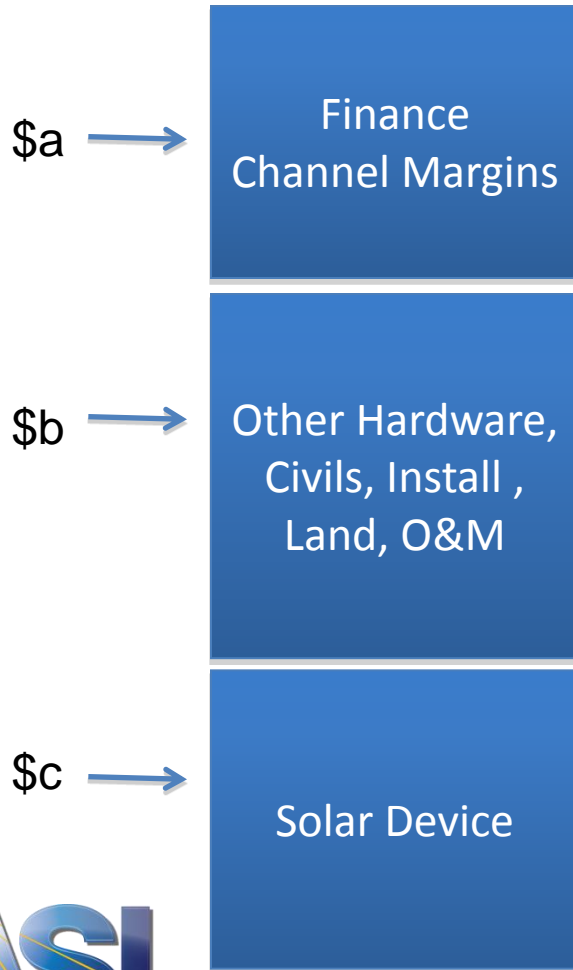
Distributed Value  
Retail Price

# Australian R&D

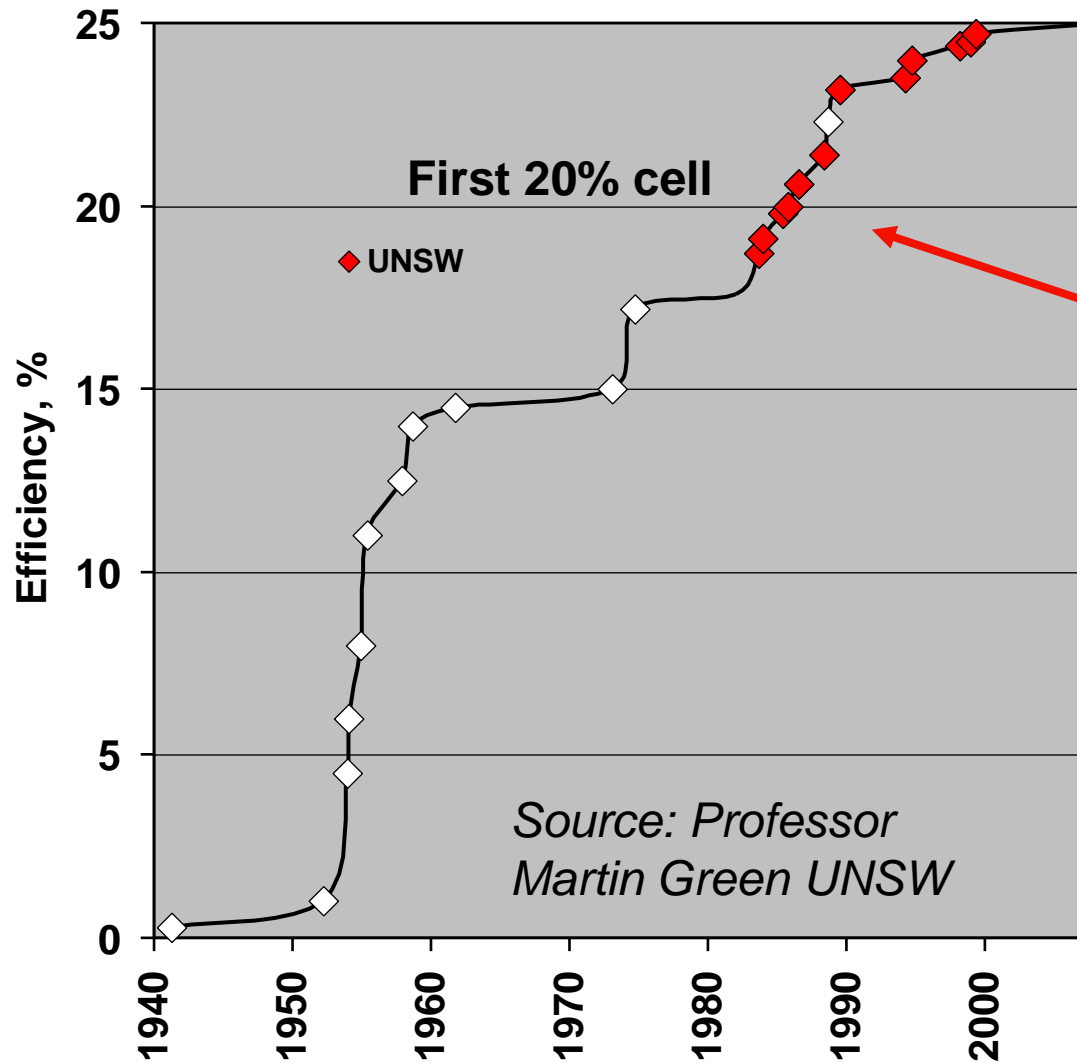
# Progress across the full set of costs is required to increase commercial viability and deployment

$$\frac{\$ \text{Lifetime Costs}}{\text{MWHrs Supplied}} = \$/\text{MWHr}$$

$$\sum \frac{(\$a + \$b + \$c)}{\text{MWHrs}} = \$/\text{MWHr (LCOE)}$$



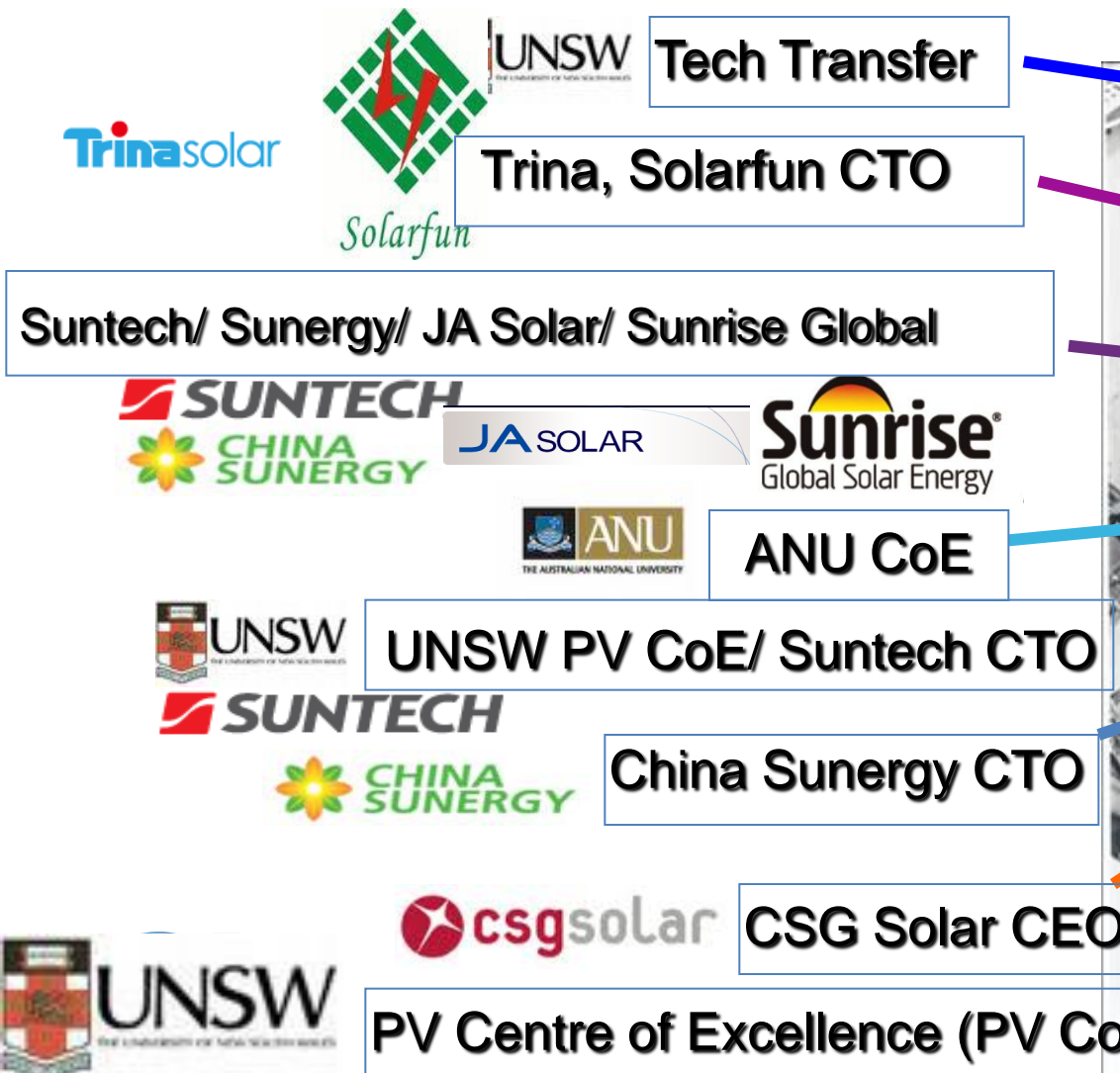
# Australian technology and research capability is world leading



Source: Professor Martin Green UNSW



# Australian alumni now leaders in a global industry



**UNSW** Tech Transfer

Trina, Solarfun CTO

Suntech/ Sunergy/ JA Solar/ Sunrise Global

**SUNTECH**  
CHINA SUNERGY

JA SOLAR

**Sunrise**  
Global Solar Energy

**ANU**  
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

ANU CoE

**UNSW**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

UNSW PV CoE/ Suntech CTO

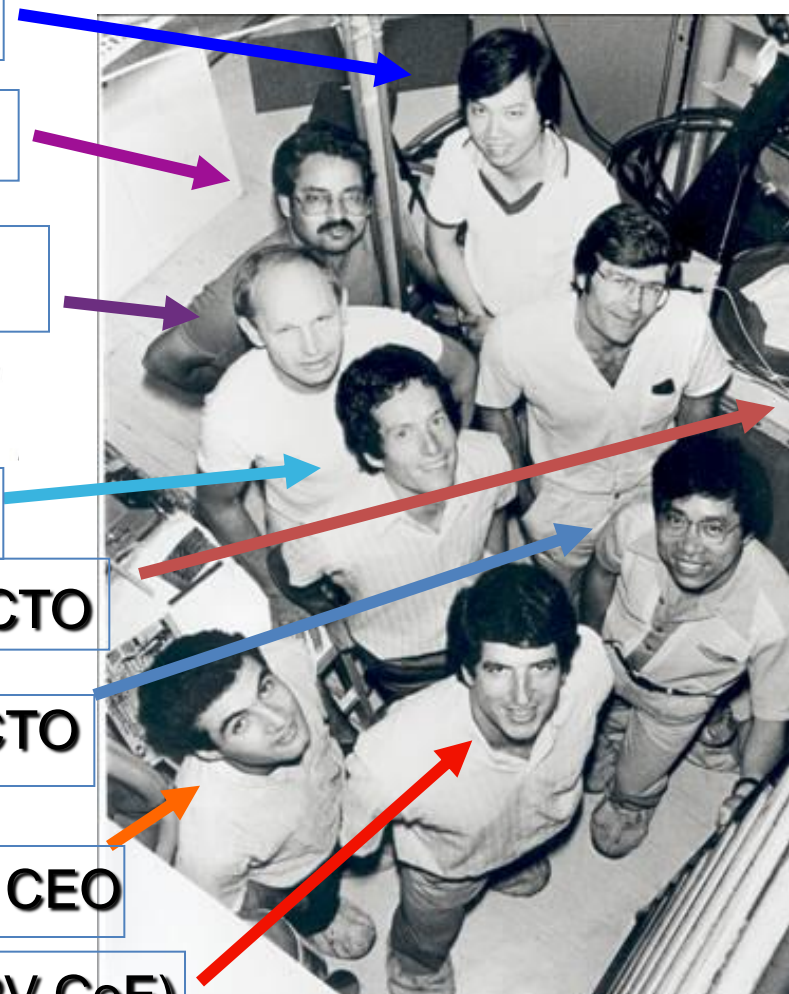
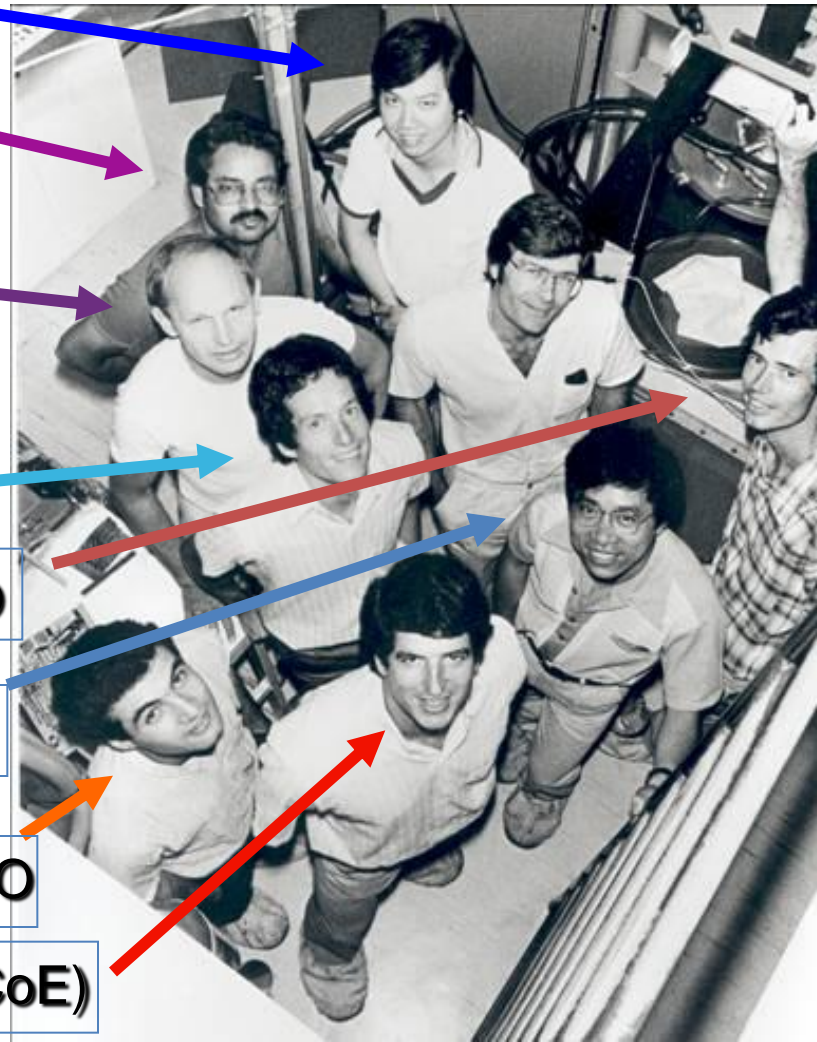
**SUNTECH**  
CHINA SUNERGY

China Sunergy CTO

**csgsolar** CSG Solar CEO

**UNSW**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

PV Centre of Excellence (PV CoE)



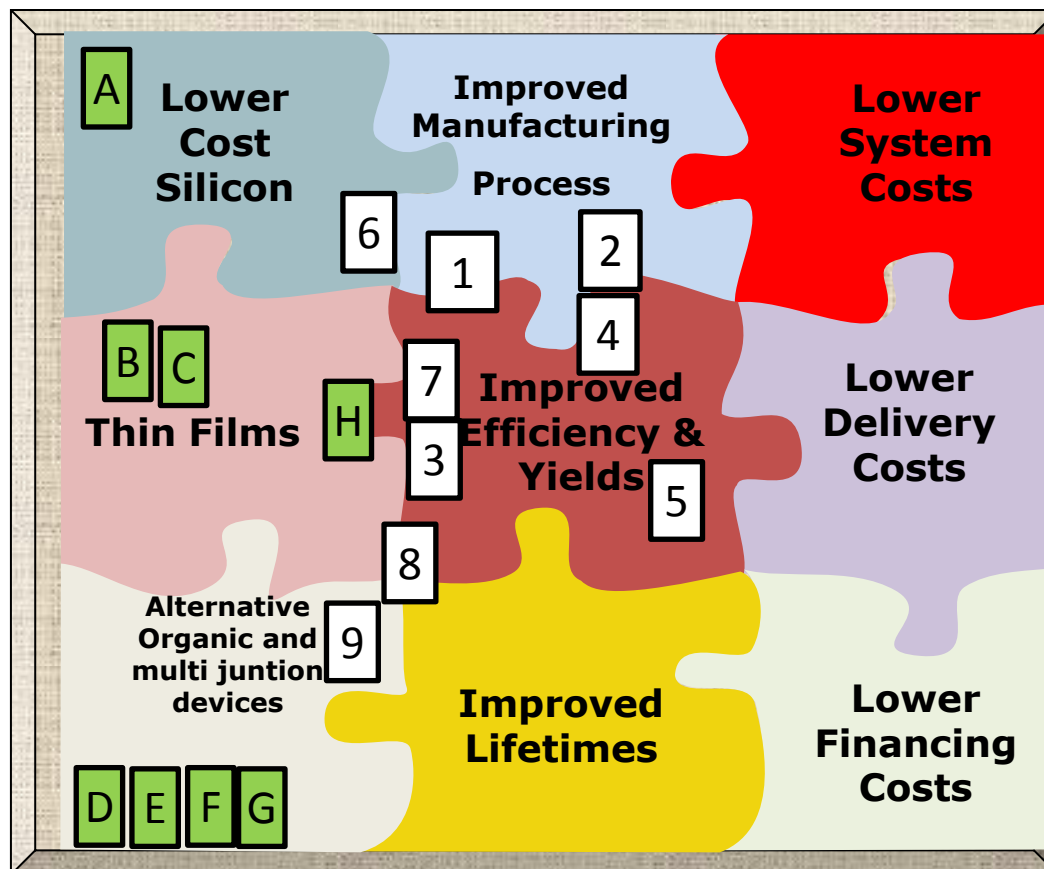
# PV R&D Portfolio Mapping

\$41m ASI leveraging c\$155m

Today

## Round 1

1. ANU Solar labs
2. UNSW SIRF
3. ANU Plasmonics
4. UNSW Core
5. UNSW Suntech
6. ANU SLIVER
7. BT Imaging Inline Inspection Tools
8. Sapphicon
9. UQ OPV



## Round 2

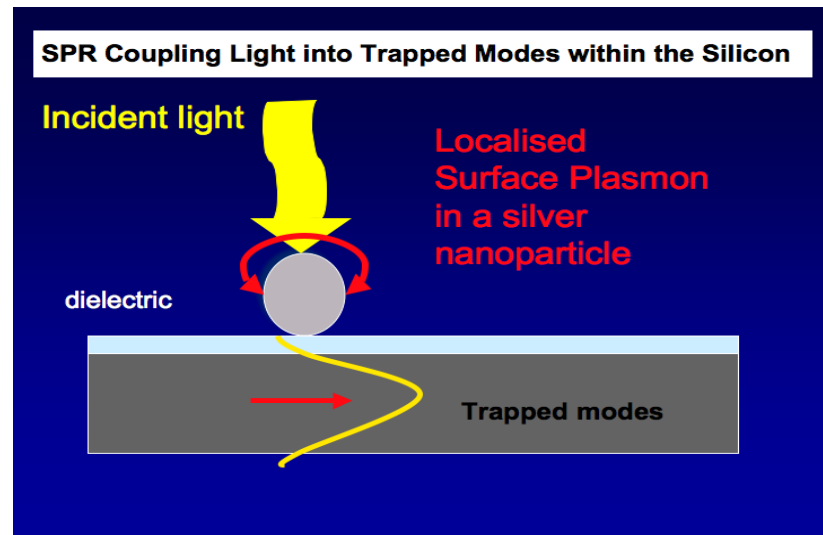
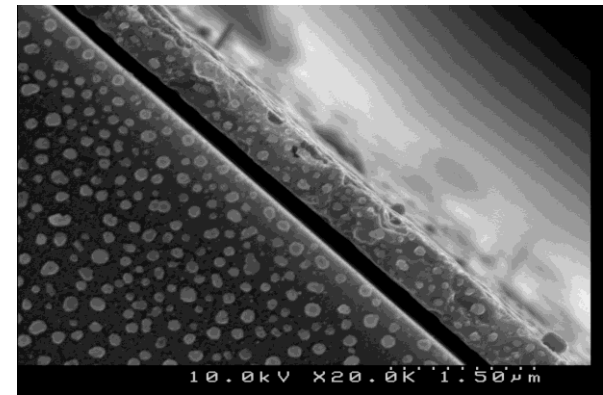
- A. UNSW Low-cost silicon
- B. ANU Industry Ready N-Type Si Solar Cells
- C. CSG Next Gen Si on Glass
- D. UNSW Hot Carrier Cell
- E. UNSW 40% Efficient PV Power Tower Receiver
- F. UniMelb OPV
- G. UNSW Quantum Dots
- H. USyd Upconversion

Goal



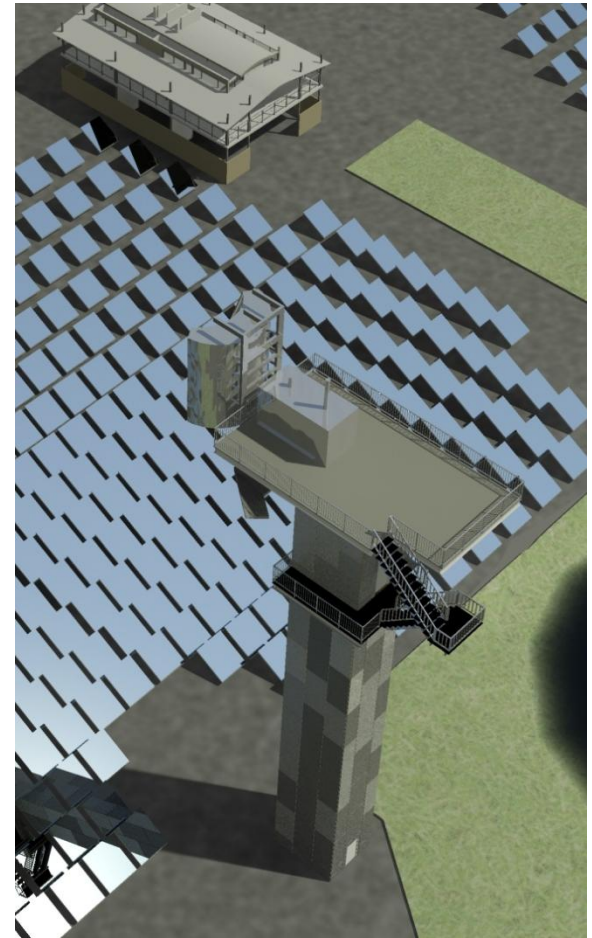
# Plasmonics to Increase Light Capture for Greater Efficiency PV

- Silver nanostructures can help to trap light inside solar cells where it is converted to electricity
- Experimental devices produce 30% more electrical current than current thin-film silicon cells
- **MIT Technology Review: 10 Emerging Technologies of 2010 rates Dr Kylie Catchpole's light-trapping solar cells work among the 10 technologies most likely to change the world**

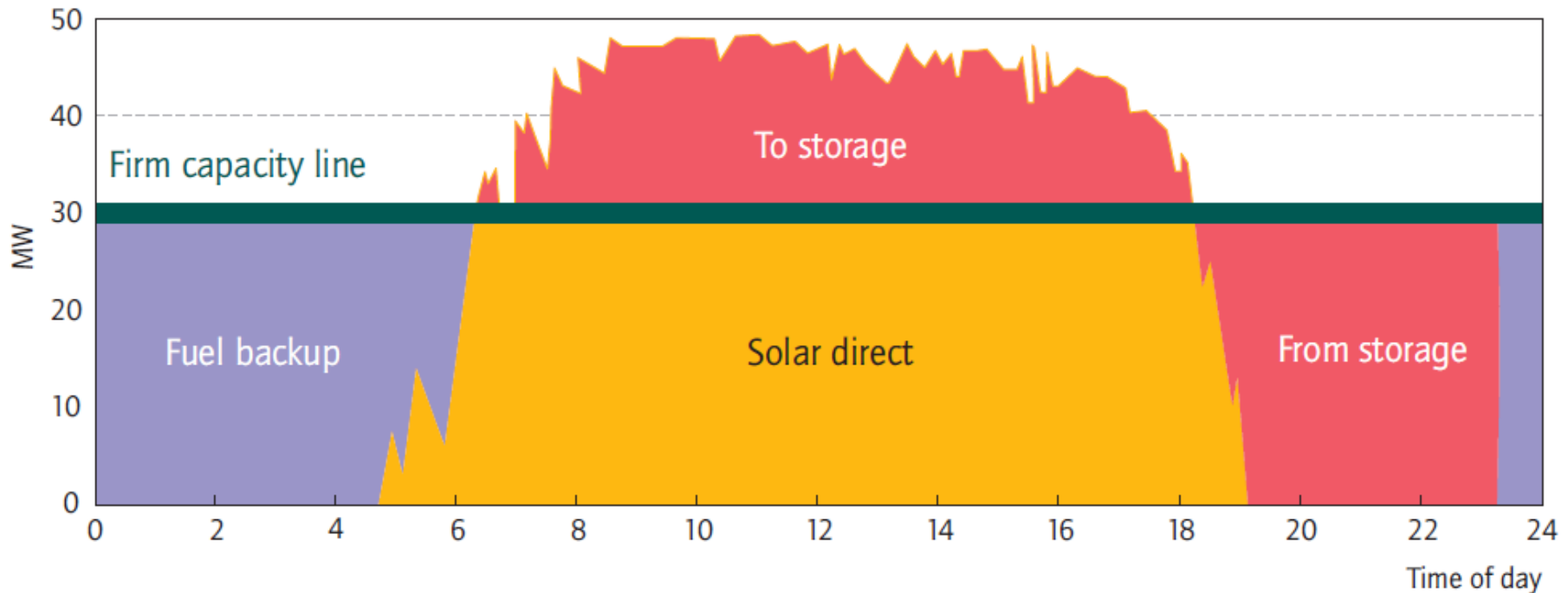


# ASI also investing in Concentrated Solar Power – CSIRO Solar Thermal Research Hub

- Largest-of-its-kind tubular receiver solar air turbine system, which doesn't require any cooling water
- Aiming to prove that a target of 10-14 cents/kWh is achievable in commercial CST deployments- required to compete with wind generation
- Systems approach focused on increasing the efficiency of CST systems options (higher temperatures at the receiver) and proving storage while at the same time reducing capital and operating costs



# Large scale CSP proponents offer prize of firm supply through storage and hybrid application



Source: Geyer, 2007, *SolarPACES Annual Report*.

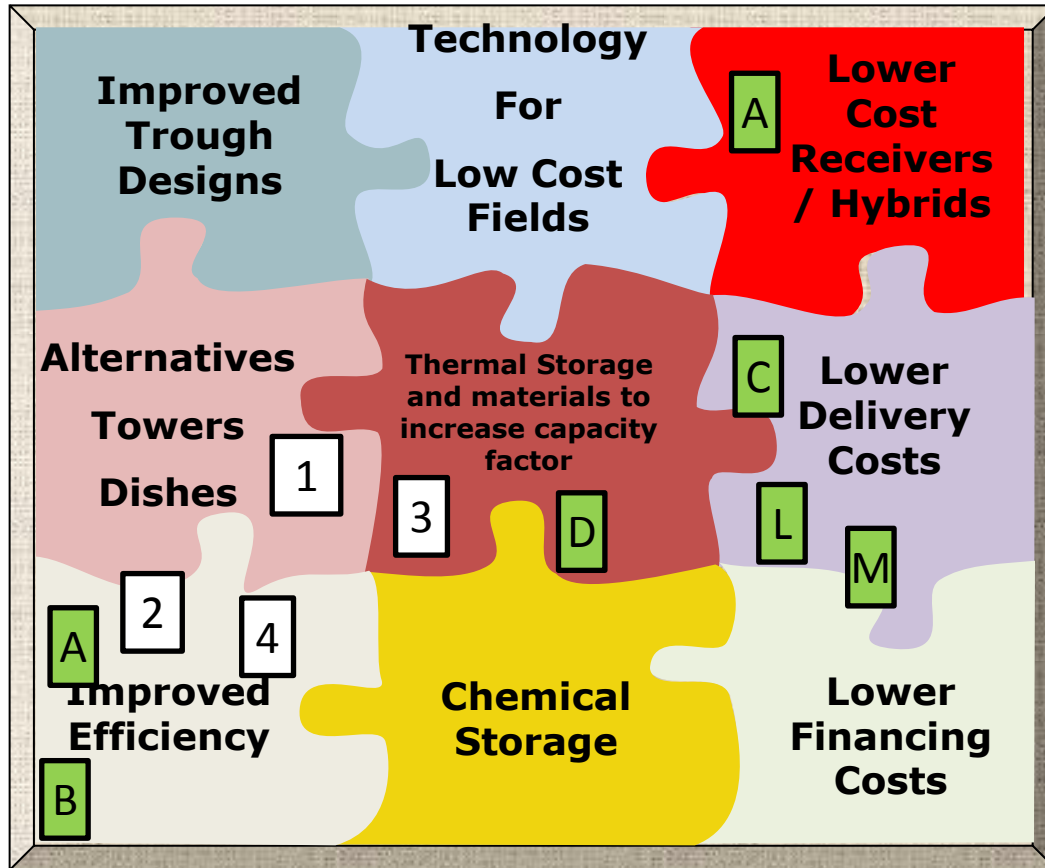
# CSP R&D Portfolio Mapping

\$24.7m ASI leveraging c\$54mm

Today

## Announced Round 1

1. CSIRO ANU Foundation
2. CSIRO Core Steam
3. CSIRO Core Storage
4. Uni Newcastle Thermionic Devices



Round 2

CST

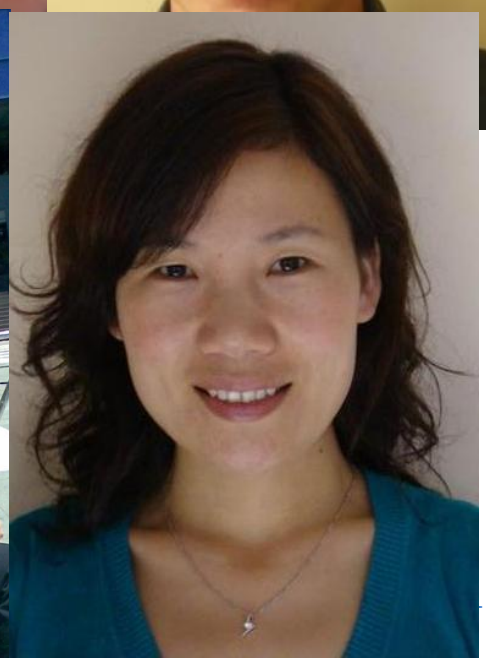
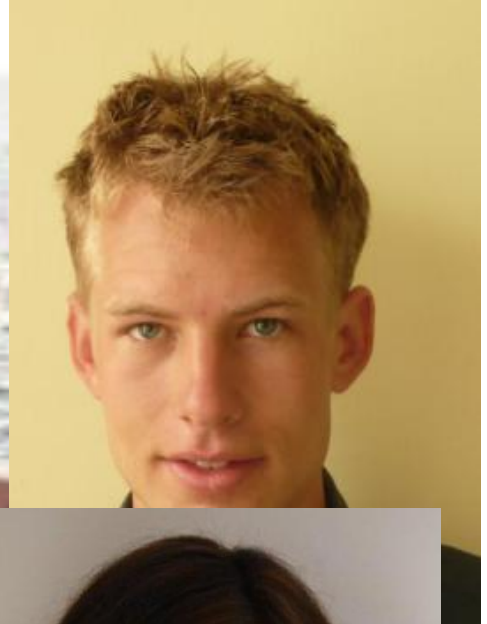
- A. CSIRO Air Turbines
- B. CSIRO Thermodynamic Topping Cycles
- C. ANU Roof Mounted Hybrid CST
- D. Graphite Energy Storage

Enabling

- L. CSIRO – Intermittency
- M. UNSW – Forecasting

Goal

# ASI also supporting the next generation of solar research leaders



# Summary

- Solar is an emerging viable energy proposition driven by:
  - Falling costs and increased finance sector engagement;
  - Technology innovation pace picking up; and
  - Traditional energy costs rising.
- Australian deployment growth has been where traditional prices are highest – customer side of the retail meter – near term potential for diesel replacement to drive large scale solar learning curve

# Contact

Australian Solar Institute

(61 2) 4960 6300

[www.australiansolarinstitute.com.au](http://www.australiansolarinstitute.com.au)

