



- Summary of the course
- Brief history of photovoltaics
- PV global market
- PV in Portugal



- Lab work reports: 20%
 - Indoor PV modules characterization
 - Outdoor PV modules characterization
 - PV system battery charge controller
- PV project: 30%
 - Groups of 3 people
 - Topic tbd week 2
 - Deadline end-of-term
- Test (date to be defined): 50%



1839: Edmund Becquerel, a French experimental physicist, discovered the photovoltaic effect.

1873: Willoughby Smith discovered the photoconductivity of selenium.

1876: Adams and Day observed the photovoltaic effect in solid selenium.

1883: Charles Fritts, an American inventor, described the first solar cells made from selenium wafers.

1904: Einstein published his paper on the photoelectric effect.

1916: Millikan provided experimental proof of the photoelectric effect.

1951: A grown p-n junction enabled the production of a single-crystal cell of germanium.

1954: Bell Labs researchers Pearson, Chapin, and Fuller reported their discovery of 4.5% efficient silicon solar cells.

Feb. 5, 1957

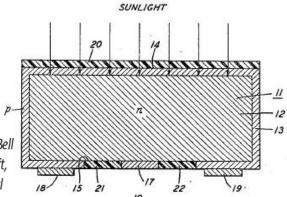
D. M. CHAPIN ET AL

2,780,765

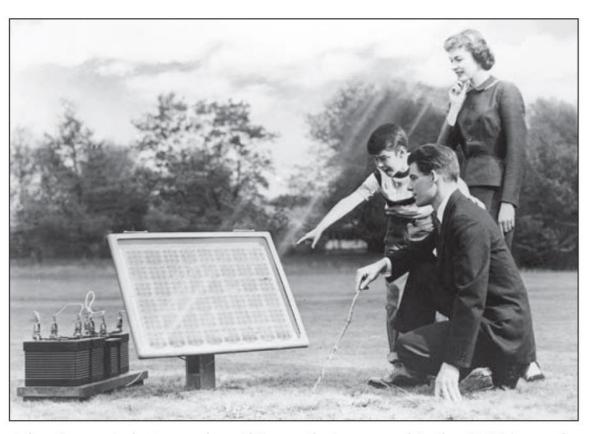
SOLAR ENERGY CONVERTING APPARATUS

Filed March 5, 1954

FIG. 1



The inventors of the Bell Solar Battery, from left, Gerald Pearson, Daryl Chapin, and Calvin Fuller, check devices for the amount of solar electricity derived from sunlight, here simulated by a lamp.



Advertisement photos, such as this one that appeared in the 1956 issue of Look Magazine, show off the "Bell Solar Battery" to the American public.









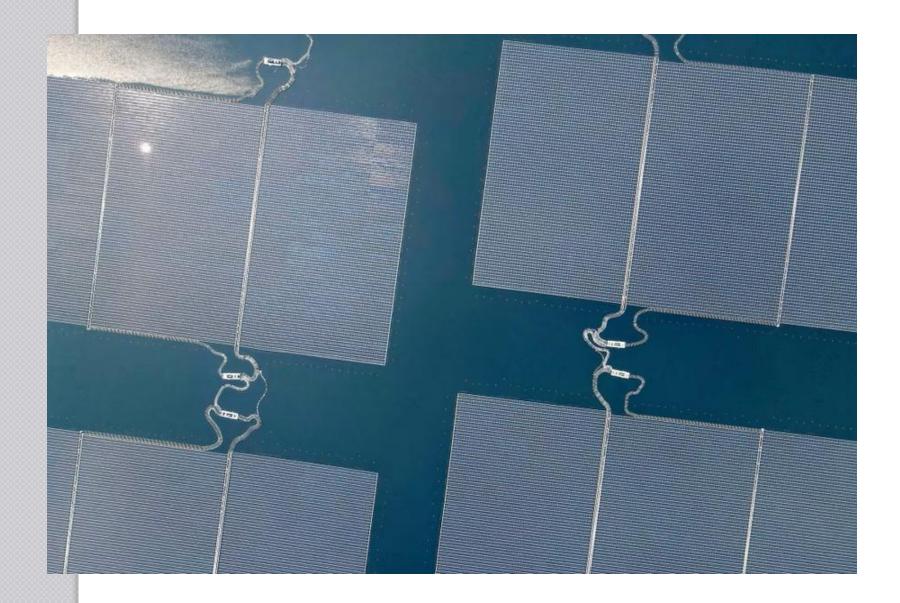


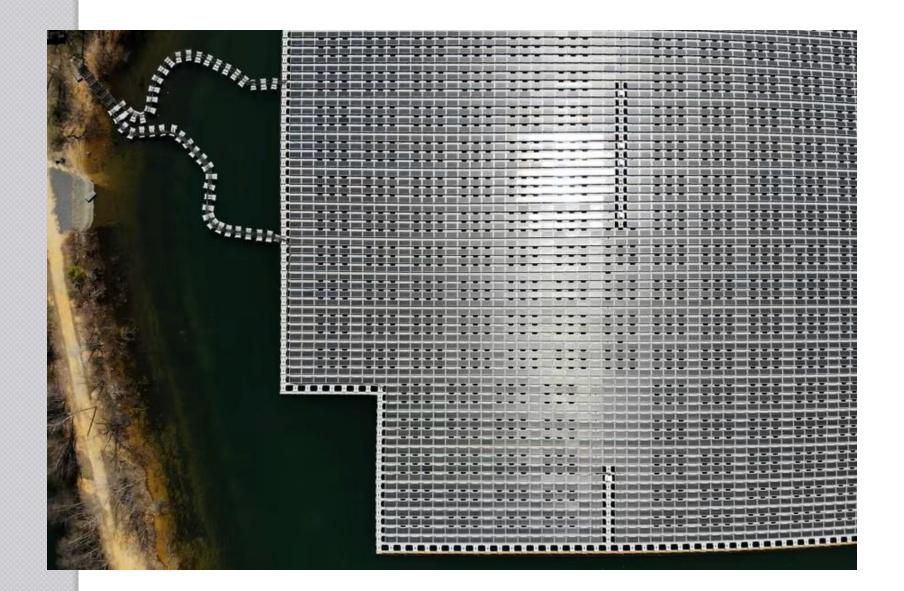




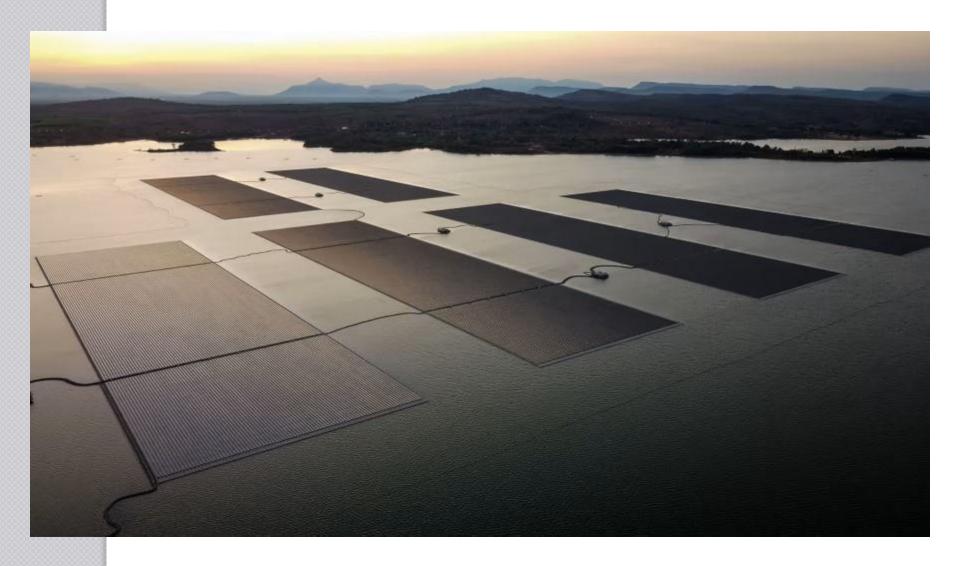


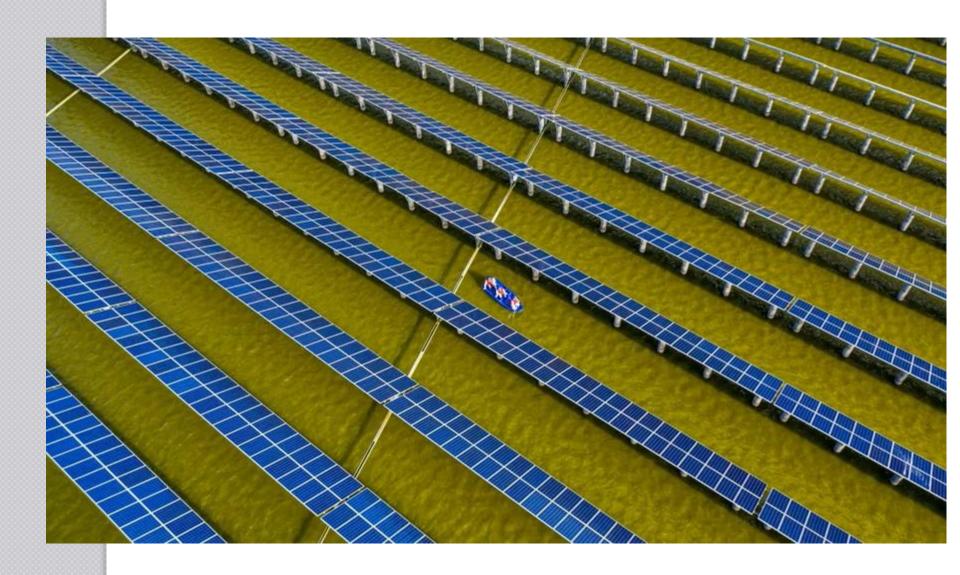






















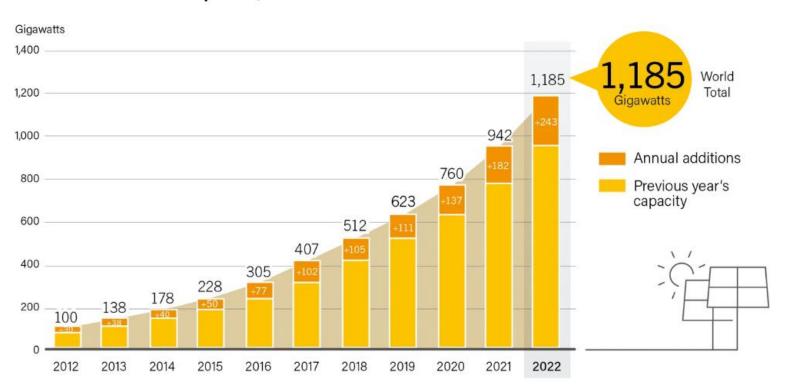




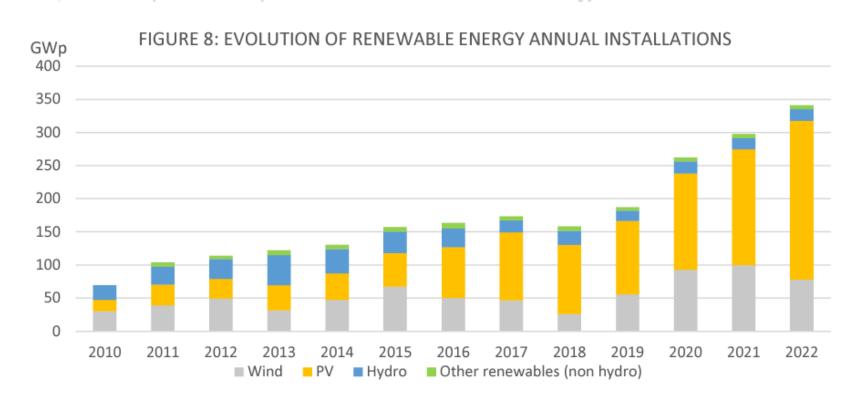




Solar PV Global Capacity and Annual Additions, 2012-2022



PV installed capacity growing exponentially

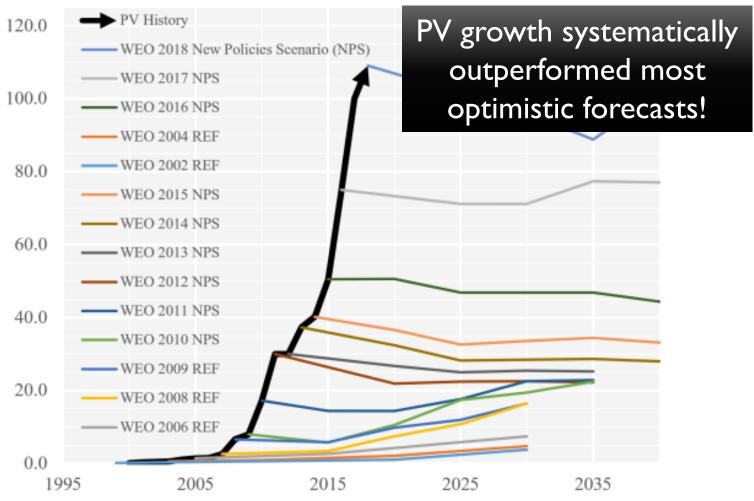


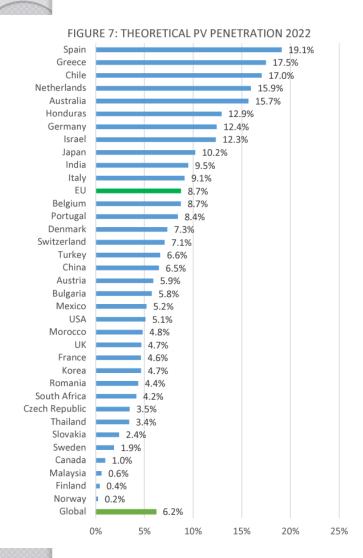
Sources: compilation of IEA PVPS, BNEF, GWEC, IRENA and estimations for 2022

PV is the fastest growing power source worldwide

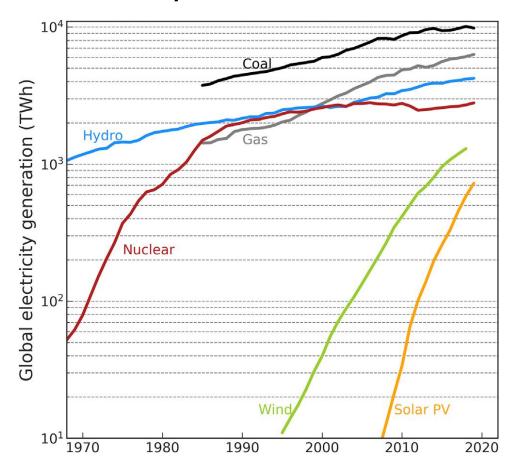
Annual PV additions: historic data vs IEA WEO predictions

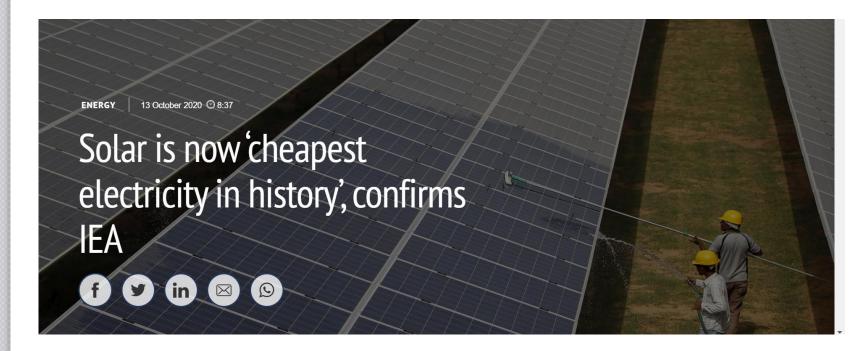
In GW of added capacity per year - source International Energy Agency - World Energy Outlook





Despite growing installed capacity PV is only about 3% total demand





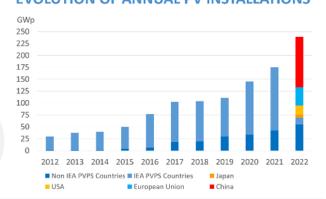
TOP PV MARKETS 2022 ■ The Americas 12% ■ Asia Pacific 106 GW 240 GW 56% **CHINA** ■ Europe GLOBAL PV 13% MARKET Africa & Middle East 38,7 GW ■ RoW 15% USA **18,6 GW** CO₂eq 1399 Mt CO₂ emissions

COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST PV PENETRATION

avoided in 2022

Spain Greece Chile 17,5% Netherlands Australia Honduras Germany Israel Japan India 19,1% 17,5% 17,0% 17,0% 15,9% 15,7% 12,9% 12,4% 12,4% 12,4% 12,3% FILE WORLD'S ELECTRICITY GENERATION IS COVERED BY PV

EVOLUTION OF ANNUAL PV INSTALLATIONS



TOP PV MARKETS 2022

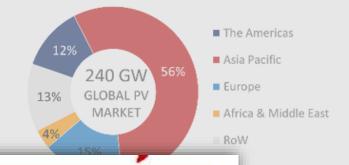


106 GW



EU

38,7 GW



SOLAR PV PER CAPITA 2022 Watt/capita



ŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤŤ

1 166



in in in in in in in in

1 040

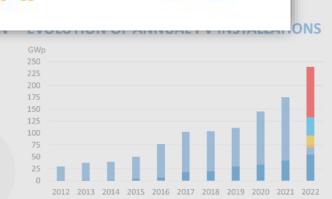
3rd





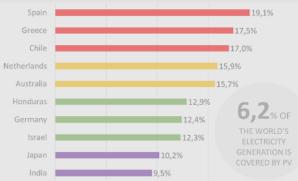
807

Japan



European Union

■ Non IEA PVPS Countries ■ IEA PVPS Countries



Solar PV Global Capacity Additions, Shares of Top 10 Countries and Rest of World, 2022



Cost and **price** are very different, often not even correlated!

There are 3 traditional measures of PV cost:

- Cost per Watt-peak installed
- Levelized cost of electricity
- Grid parity

Cost per Watt-peak

Units: **€/W**

Simple and objective to determine, usually refers to module cost (Spot market? Factory gate? End user?) and thus it does not represent full installation system cost.

It is not comparable to other (renewable or fossil) energy sources due to the different capacity factor.

Comparing different PV technologies not trivial.

Levelized cost of electricity (LCoE)

Units: €/kWh

The cost that really matters!

But depends on location (insolation), financial costs (discount rate, subsidies,...) and assumptions on lifetime (25 or 40 years?) or O&M costs (10 or 30\$/kW/year)

Grid parity

Electricity prices will increase

PV costs will decrease

... PV WILL BE COST COMPETITIVE.

Wholesale or end-user electricity price?

Socket parity – defined as the point where a household can make 5% or more return on investment in a PV system just by using the energy generated to replace household energy consumption.

Grid parity

Electricity prices will increase

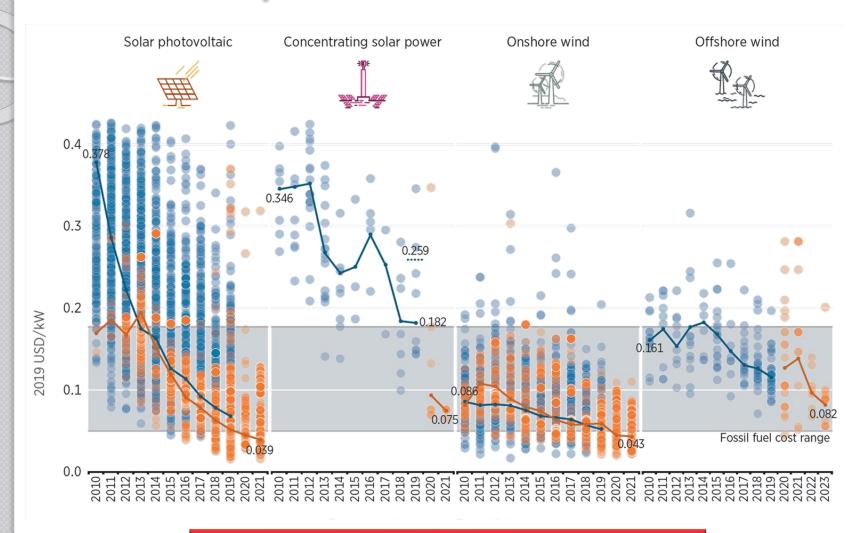
PV costs will decrease

... PV WILL BE COST COMPETITIVE.

When?

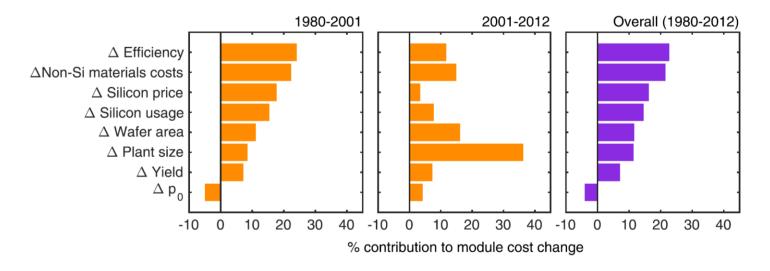
Where?

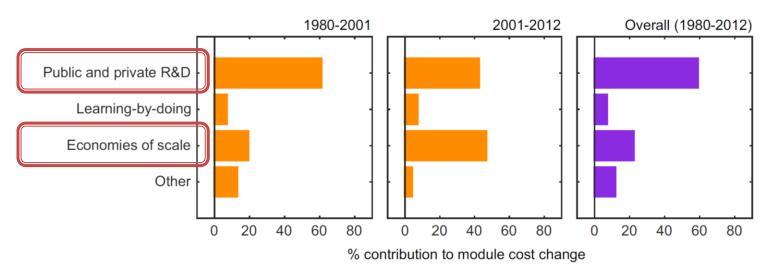
At what time of the day/year?



10 times cheaper in the last 10 years!!

Drivers for cost reduction







(T.J. Watson A-

Mobil ...

Solar

Research Center)

16 H

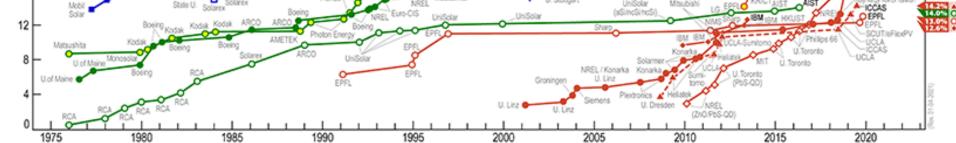
UNSW

No. Carolina Solarex

U. So.

Drivers: technology

Multijunction Cells (2-terminal, monolithic) Thin-Film Technologies (MM, 302x) Soites (4-J, 297x) NREL CIGS (concentrator) Boeing (5-J,143x) MM = metamorphic CIGS FhG-ISE/ Solter 47.1% 0 SolarJuno MM = inverted, metamorphic CdTe (LM, 364x) (LM, 942x) Amorphous SkiH (stabilized) Three-junction (concentrator) Spectrolab FhG-ISE (MM, 299x) (MM, 454x) SpireSemicon ▼ Three-iunction (non-concentrator) 44.4% V Emerging PV ▲ Two-junction (concentrator) O Dye-sensitized cells Boeing-Spectrolab Boeing-Spectrolab Two-junction (non-concentrator) Perovskite cells Four-junction or more (concentrator) Perovskite/Si tandem (monolithic) Boeino NREL (S-J) Four-junction or more (non-concentrator) Spectrolab (5-J) (MM, 325.7x) (LM, 418x) Organic cells 39.2% Organic tandem cells Sharp (IMM) 37.9% V Single-Junction GaAs Inorganic cells (CZTSSe) △ Single crystal Quantum dot cells (various types) NREL (38.1x) Concentrator 35.5% A Perovskite/CIGS tandem (monolithic) Thin-film crystal NREL Crystalline Si Cells 32.9% Single crystal (concentrator) Single crystal (non-concentrator) NREL (258x) 10.5% (216x) ■ Multicrystalline Silicon heterostructures (HIT). Thin-film crystal.



NREL NREL NREL

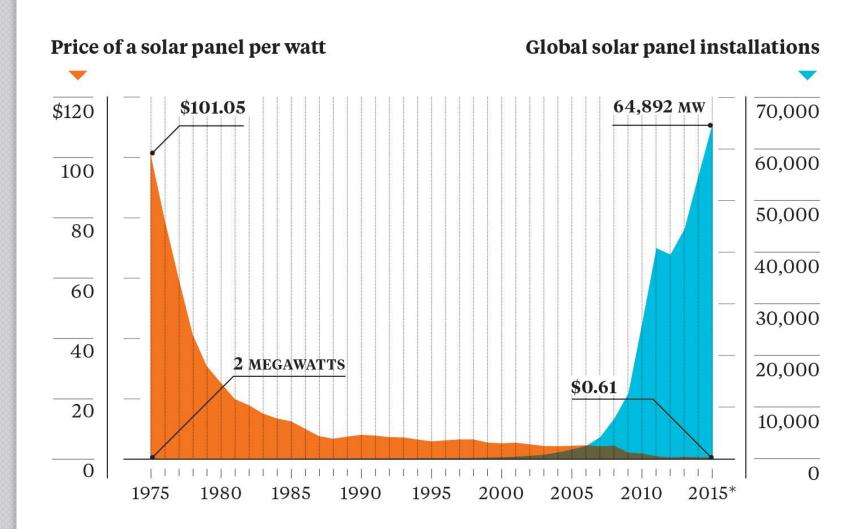
U. Stuttgart

UniSolar

21.2%

∷NREL

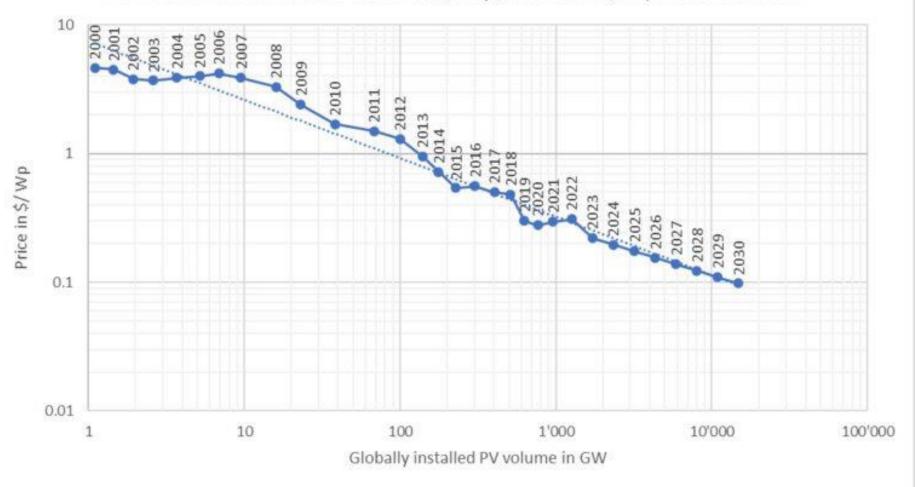
Drivers: economies of scale



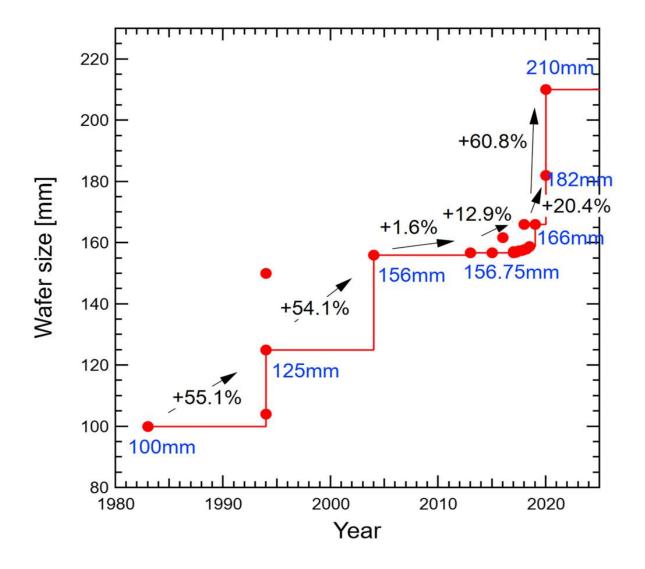
Drivers: economies of scale

PV fast development

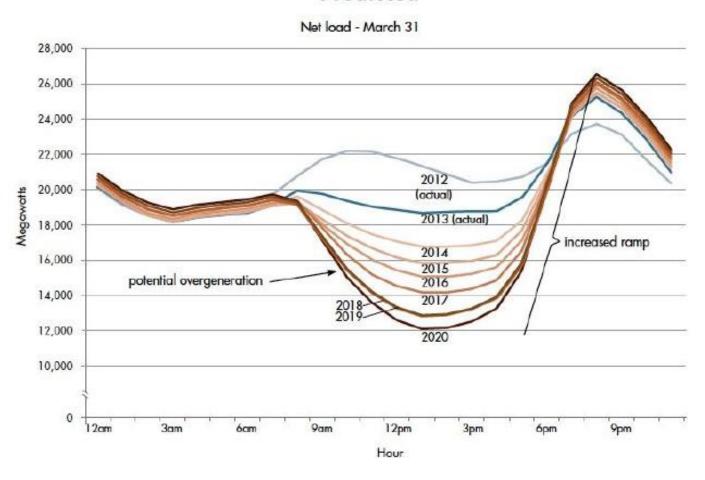
PV Volume and Module Costs in \$/ Wp, is to 2023, Expected to 2030



Technology evolution of the photovoltaic industry: Learning from history and recent progress Wafer size over time

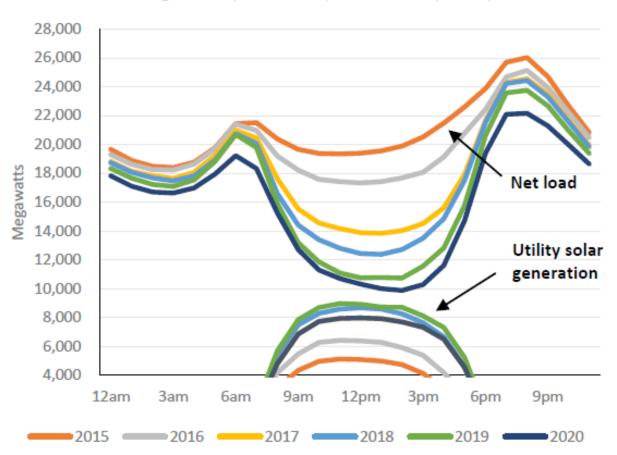


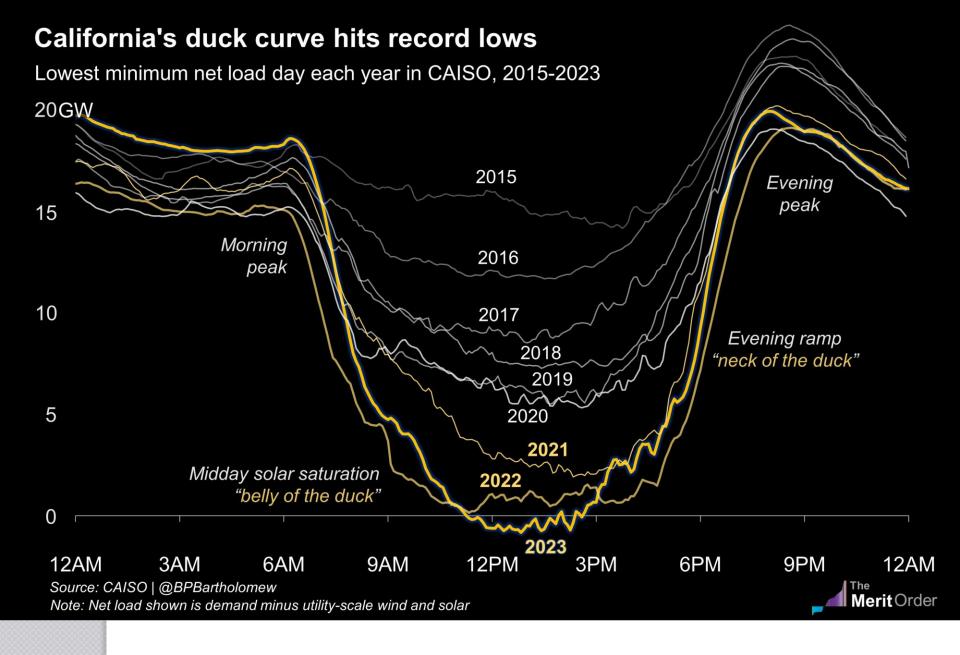
Predicted

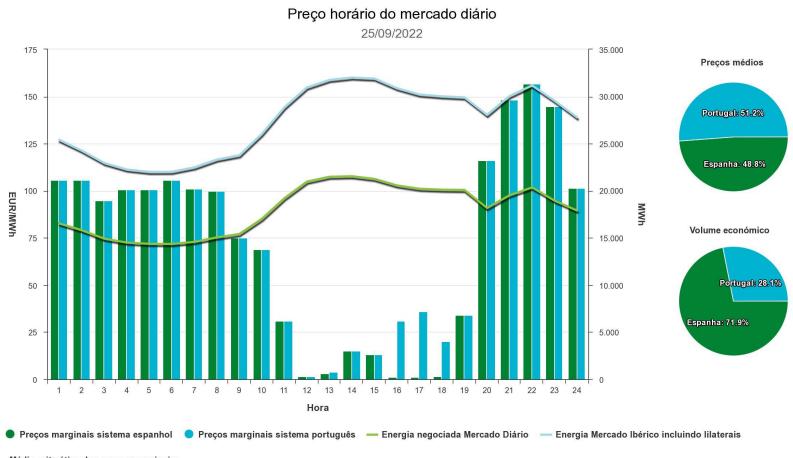


Actual

Average Hourly Net Load (March 15 - April 15)







Média aritmética dos preços marginais:

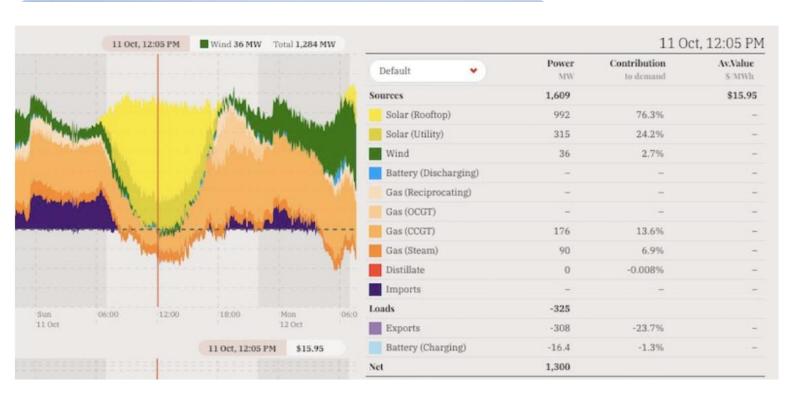
• Sistema eléctrico espanhol: 71,97 EUR/MWh • Sistema eléctrico português: 75,45 EUR/MWh

Energia MIBEL:

• 432.837,80 MWh

Solar meets 100 per cent of South Australia demand for first time





Brief history (2): markets

1990's – Japan

Subsidies to installation

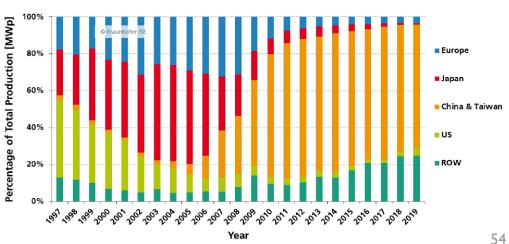
2000's - Germany (and the rest of EU)

Feedin tariff

2010's – China

Industrial support

PV Module Production by Region 1997-2019 Percentage of Total MWp Produced



Brief history (2): markets

1990's - Japan

Subsidies to installation

2000's - Germany (and the rest of EU)

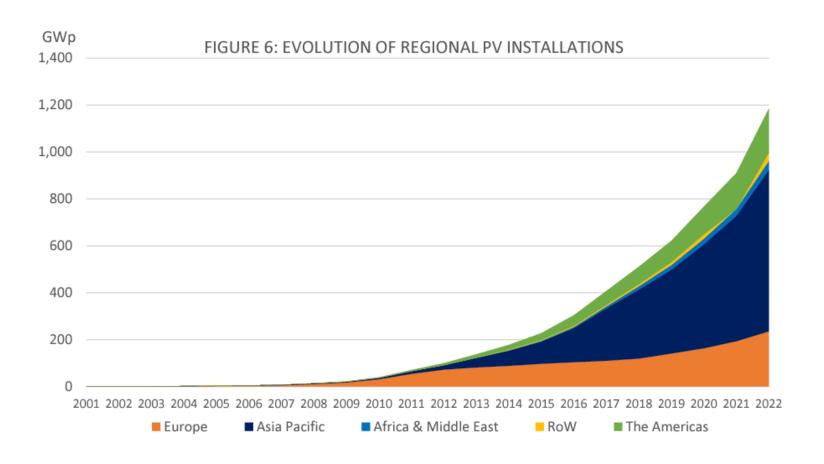
Feedin tariff

2010's - China

Industrial support

- Very large industrial scale
- Local supply chain
- Adoption of green standards
- High quality products (strong innovation)
- Largest world market

China is largest market



China is largest market

TABLE 1: TOP 10 COUNTRIES FOR INSTALLATIONS AND TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY IN 2022

FOR ANNUAL INSTALLED CAPACITY				FOR COMULATIVE CAPACITY			
1	*)	China	106 GW	1	*)	China	414,5 GW
(2)	()	European Union	38,7 GW	(2)	\Diamond	European Union	209,3 GW
2		USA	18,6 GW	2		USA	141,6 GW
3	ė	India	18,1 GW	3	•	Japan	84,9 GW
4	♦	Brazil	9,9 GW	4	*	India	79,1 GW
5	(6)	Spain	8,1 GW	5		Germany	67,2 GW
6		Germany	7,5 GW	6	無	Australia	30 GW
7	•	Japan	6,5 GW	7	6	Spain	26,6 GW
8		Poland	4,9 GW	8		Italy	25 GW
9	*	Australia	3,9 GW	9	:• :	Korea	24,8 GW
10		Netherlands	3,9 GW	10	♦	Brazil	23,6 GW

China is largest producer

FIGURE 4.2: SHARE OF PV POLYSILICON PRODUCTION

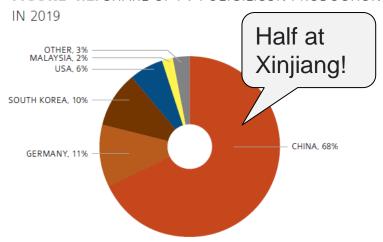


FIGURE 4.3: SHARE OF PV WAFERS PRODUCTION IN 2019

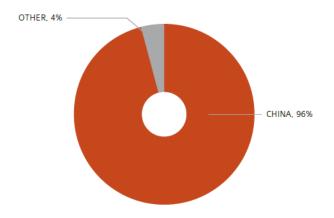


FIGURE 4.4: SHARE OF PV CELLS PRODUCTION IN 2019

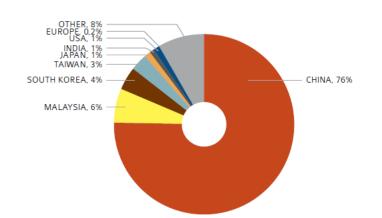
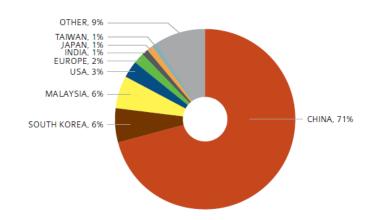
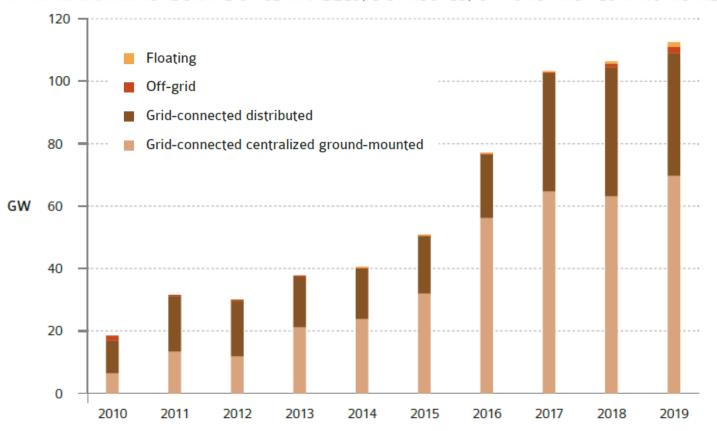


FIGURE 4.5: SHARE OF PV MODULES PRODUCTION IN 2019

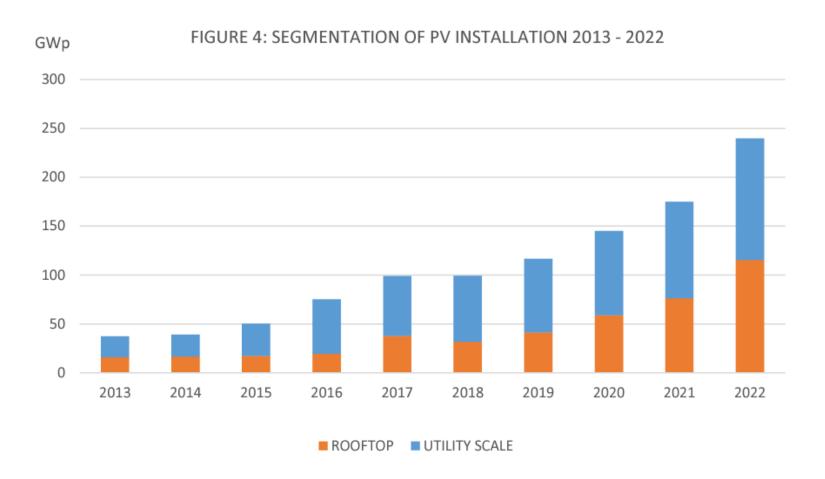


PV market today

FIGURE 2.9: ANNUAL SHARE OF CENTRALIZED, DISTRIBUTED, OFF-GRID AND FLOATING INSTALLATIONS



All sectors growing but
Utility scale PV is the largest segment
Off grid solar is almost negligible



PV market today

FIGURE 6.3: 2019 PV MARKET COSTS RANGES

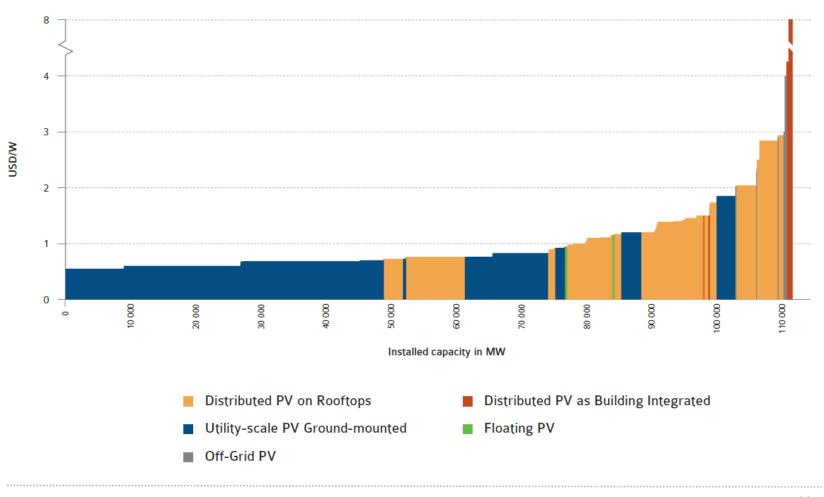




FIGURE 6.8: UTILITY-SCALE SYSTEM HARDWARE COST BREAKDOWN

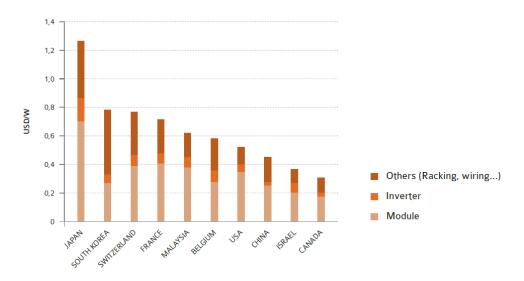
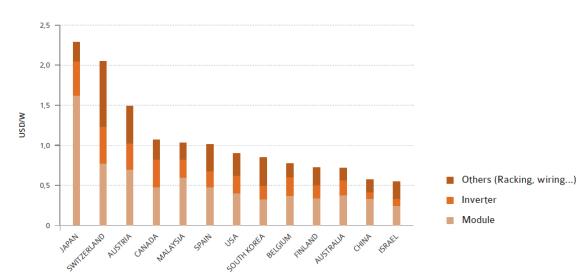
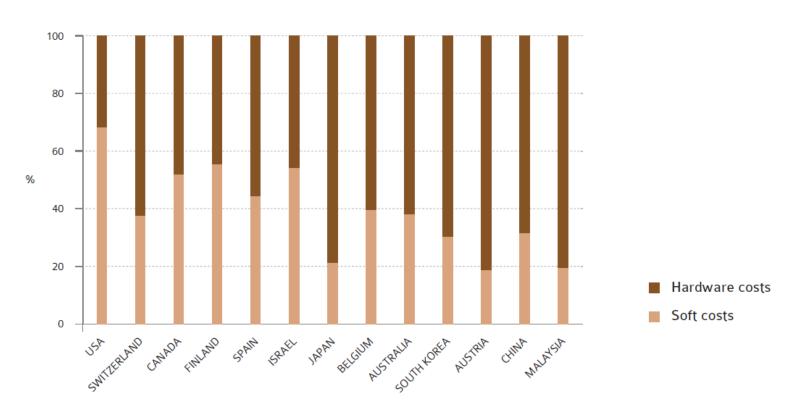


FIGURE 6.6: RESIDENTIAL SYSTEM HARDWARE COST BREAKDOWN



PV market today

FIGURE 6.5: AVERAGE COST BREAKDOWN FOR A RESIDENTIAL PV SYSTEM < 10kW

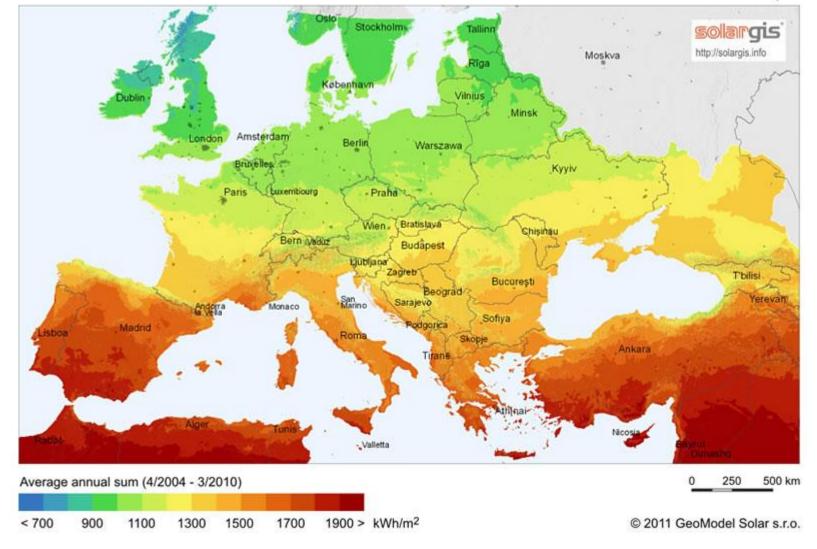


PV in Portugal

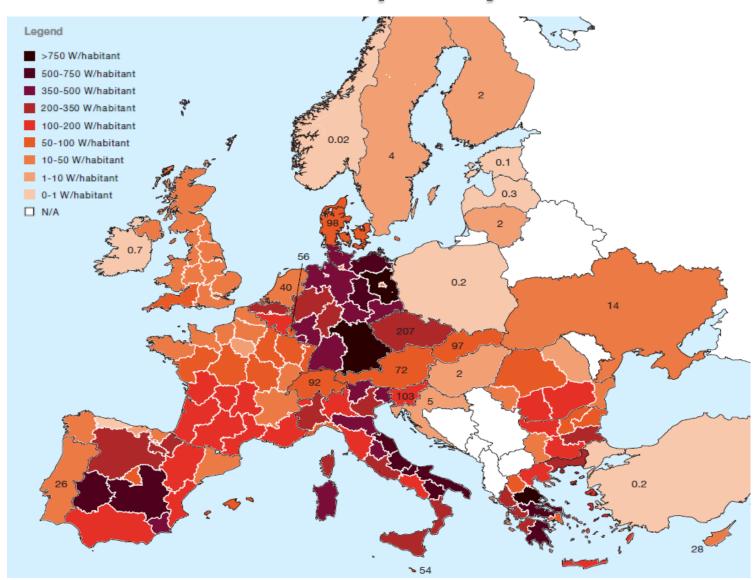
High resource

Global horizontal irradiation

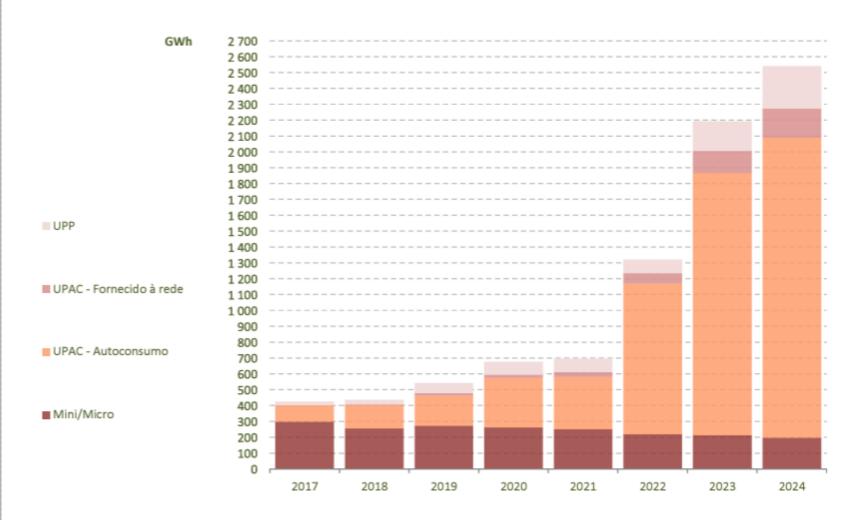
Europe



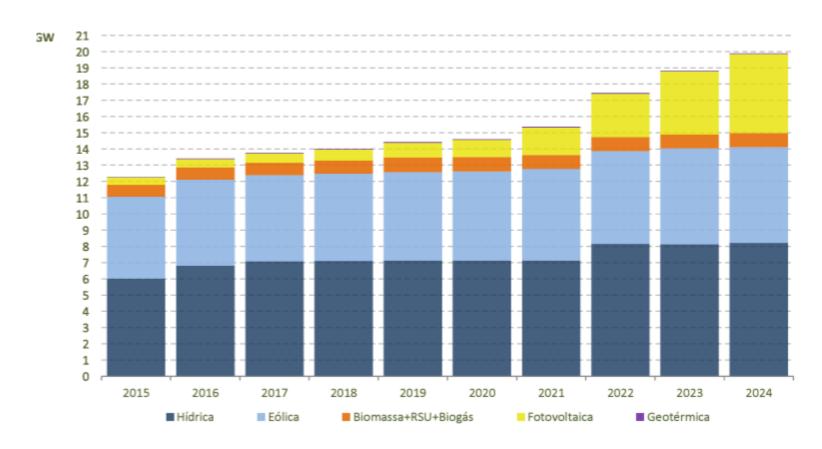
Low installed capacity



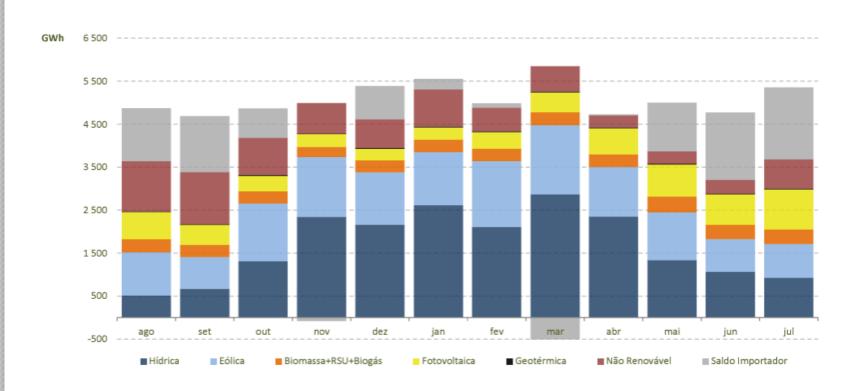
Increasing capacity



Only a fraction of the RES fleet



Only a fraction of the RES fleet



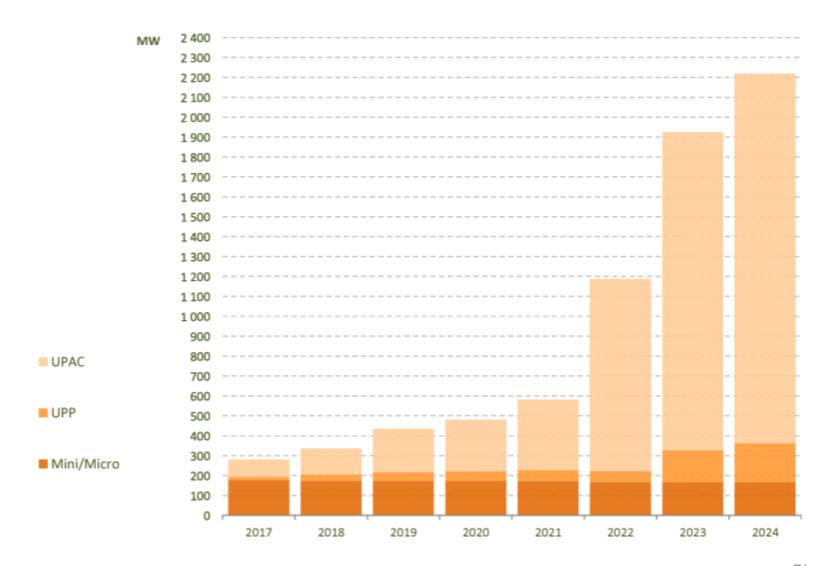
Legal landscape

Roadmaps

2030: 10 GW 2050: 20 GW

- Micro-generation: Renewables-on-demand (19.6c€/kWh/8 anos + 16.5c€/kWh/7 anos)
 [2008; 2010; 2013]
- Mini-generation |DL 34/2011]
 (<20kW: 25c€/kWh; <250kW: auction)
- Self-demand |DL 153/2014]
- Solar auctions (2019 & 2020)

Small PV



Big PV



Portuguese auction attracts world record bid of €14.8/MWh for solar

The stunning low tariff is a third world record in five weeks. Solar prices continue to tumble and with a Saudi auction concluding tomorrow, the Iberian benchmark could be shortlived. The official result of the Portuguese tender will be announced August 10.



Keep up to date

pv magazine Global offers daily updates of the latest photovoltaics news. We also offer comprehensive global coverage of the most important solar markets worldwide. Select one or more editions for targeted, up to date information delivered straight to your inbox.

Email *

Big PV

EVOLUÇÃO DA CAPACIDADE INSTALADA FOTOVOLTAICA

Em megawatts (MW)

CEN	NTRALIZ	ZADA		DESCE	NTRALIZAD.	А ТО	TAL
2014							419
2015						4	453
2016						ļ	521
2017						;	585
2018	347 3	26					673
2019	504	420				9	24
2020	610	46	5			10	075
2021	1	134		567		1	701
2022		1510			1051	2	561
2023		1540)		1073	2	613

MAIORES CENTRAIS SOLARES LICENCIADAS

CENTRAL E	POTÊNCIA	PESO	ÁREA A			
MUNICÍPIO	(MW)	NO	OCUPAR			
MONICIFIO	(17177)	CONSUMO*	(HA)			
THSIS (SANTIAGO DO CACÉM)						
	1242	4,26%	1000			
S. MIGUEL DO PINHEIRO (MÉRTOLA)						
	558	2%	495			
CASAL VALEIRA/VALE PEQUENO (CHAMUSCA)						
	375	1,47%	395			
MOGADOURO						
	370	1,67%	620			
BARTOLOMEU DIAS (OURIQUE)						
	370	1,53%	440			
CERCAL (SANTIAGO DO CACÉM)						
	282	1,18%	323			
PAIVA (VILA NOVA DE PAIVA)						
	268	0,98%	548			
OURIQUE I						
	250	1,09%	299			
ARROCHAIS (MOURA)						
	240	0,84%	270			
ESCALABIS (SANTARÉM E CARTAXO)						
	228	0,77%	116			
TOTAL . CONSTRUI	4183	15,79%	4506			

^{*} Peso no consumo elétrico nacional anual (valores de 2022) FONTE: ESTUDOS DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL/APA





ECONOMIA EXPRESSO CURTO PODCASTS TRIBUNA EURO 2020 COVID-19 MULTIMÉDIA



O plano de painéis solares em Cercal do Alentejo de que ninguém gosta

ENERGIA A instalação de uma central solar está a gerar polémica em Cercal do Alentejo com moradores a contestar a iniciativa. A câmara e a junta de freguesia acompanham as preocupações e esperam que haja uma alteração profunda do projeto.

SOCIEDADE

Torre Bela. Abate de animais para construção de central fotovoltaica começou há meses



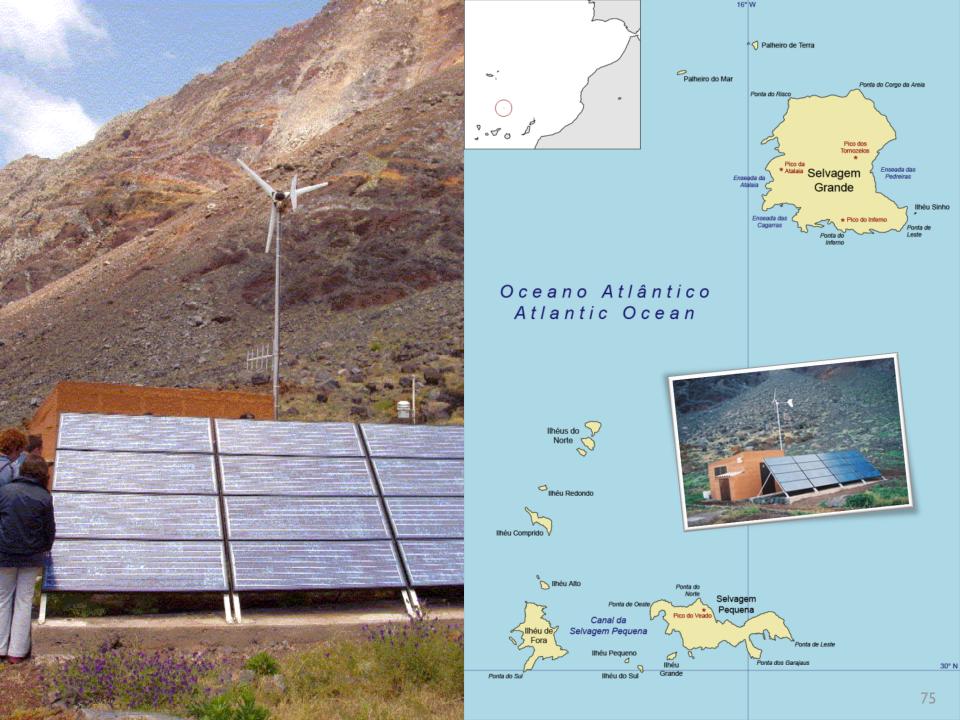
OBSERVADOR





Zero considera que apenas um em nove projetos de centrais solares é exemplo a seguir

Dos nove projetos, apenas um tem a intenção de instalar a central numa "área concessionada para exploração de recursos geológicos" e alguns exigem áreas contínuas que "ultrapassam os mil hectares".









Governo inaugura primeira central solar da Europa sem tarifas garantidas

A central já está a funcionar no concelho de Ourique. As restantes, parte da Central Solar Fotovoltaica Ourika!, devem funcionar em pleno até 2021.

Dinheiro Vivo/Lusa

26 Julho, 2018 **•** 05:22







Remarks - PV in Portugal

- Almost no manufacturing
- Huge solar potential
- Large scale utility scale PV 'exploding'
- Main limitation: access to grid
- Distributed PV lagging
- Public acceptance decreasing