

Big Island Clean Energy Security via Roof PVs

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Objective: To lower electricity cost from 0.41 to < 0.20 \$/kWh*, have affordable, clean energy security for 200,000 residents in ~73,000 homes, while profitably retaining HELCO's grid

Proposal: B.I. home roof area avg. = 1076 ft², good for 10 kW.

- Install 6 +/- 4 kW PVs to all 73,000 B.I. homes, with battery back-up to minimize 5-9 pm back-up load from the grid
- Utilize **70%** of PV energy on site, w/ 3-5-h battery back-up
- Pay \$20/month MMC** & give **30%** to utility, and maintain its (residential load) \$-profit for its shareholders of ~\$9-18M
- Use part of **30%** PV, free kWh for EV charging or H2 prod.
- Pono: Use PV on-grid w/HELCO back-up, not lower cost of PV off-grid w/o HELCO, but benefit from zero or low-cost "fuel" for EVs or FCVs
- Next step: Study such DoE micro-grid PV projects vs. weather dynamics. See e.g. www.silentpwr.com/blog on the SMUD project in Sacramento & others

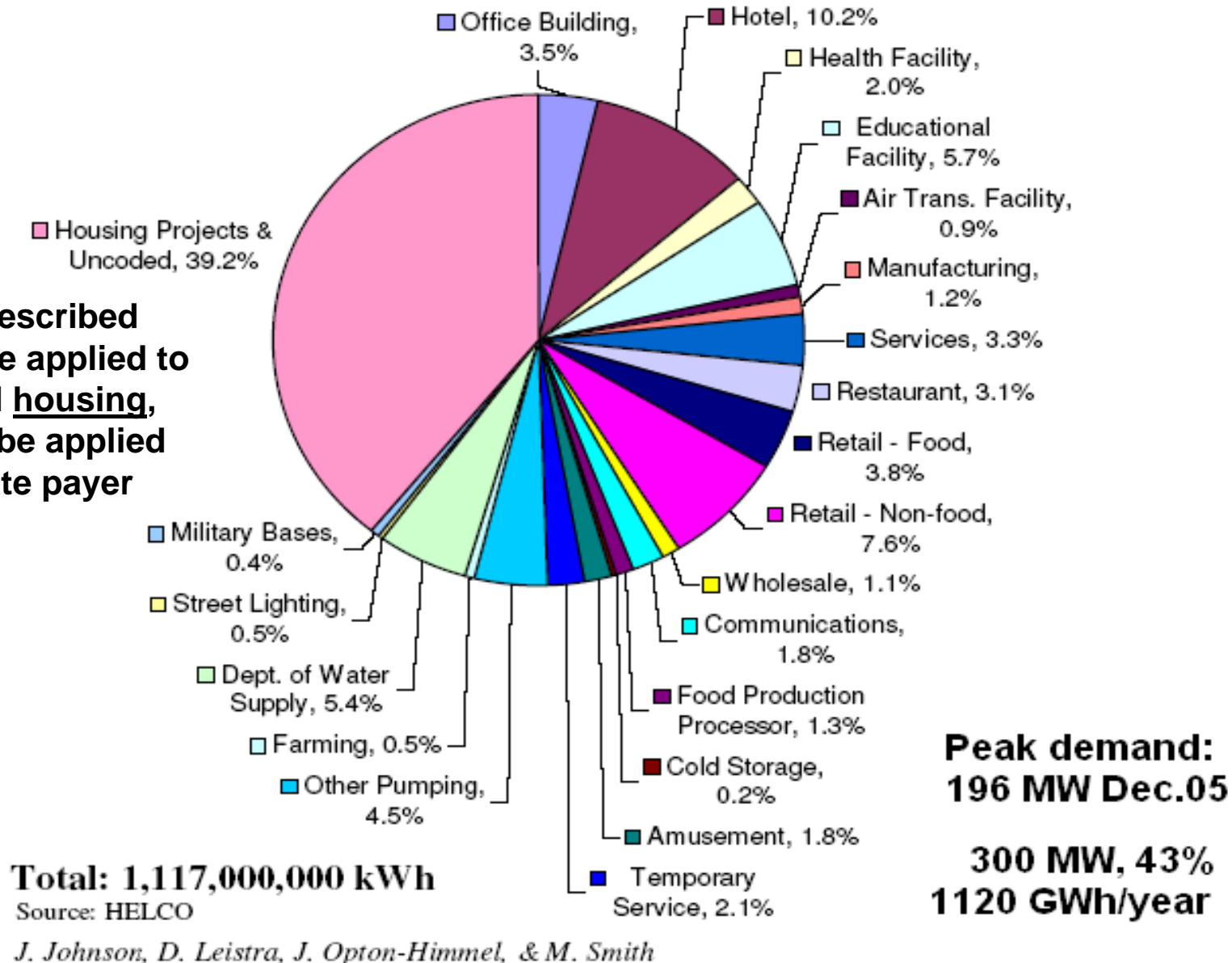
* About what imported natural gas-fired generation may achieve today

** MMC = Minimum Monthly Charge ***www.AlohaFuels.pbworks.com

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Big Island kWh Sales in 2005 (HELCO Data)

The PVs described below were applied to residential housing, but could be applied to other rate payer segments



\$/kWh Comparisons: Homes on- & off-grid vs. utilities

All entries normalized to 1 kW(peak)		Home PV	Home PV+B	Home PV+B	Utility PV	Fossil Fuel
CAPEX per 1 kW(peak) PV		On-Grid	Off-Grid	On-Grid	On-Grid	Utility
--		\$/kW(peak)	\$/kW(peak)	\$/kW(peak)	\$/kW(peak)	\$/kW(peak)
PVs and inverters		3,000	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,500
Batteries, enough for 5-hour storage		0	1,000	1,000	2,500	0
Charge controller & information technology		0	340	340	0	0
Back-up generator, 2 kW/kW-PV		0	200	0	200	0
Installation of system (100% of hardware)		3,000	4,040	3,840	4,200	1,500
Transmission & distribution, at 1 M\$/mile		0	0	0	3,333	3,333
Environmental impact anal., permits & reports		0	0	0	33	100
Real utilization of generated kWh by home or grid, %		70	70	70	70	43
OPEX for 30 yrs. per 1 kW PV; Capacity Factor, %		16	16	16	16	90
Minimum Monthly Charge		2,400	0	2,400	0	0
Land lease at 6000 \$/y/acre		0	0	0	360	18
Op. & mainten., taxes, salaries, insurance		0	0	0	3,520	7,220
Transmission loss (~10% for utilities)		0	0	0	1,383	4,872
Fuel for generator energy, back-up		0	720	0	360	58,906
Total life cycle cost in \$/kW(peak)		8,400	8,800	10,080	17,390	77,449
A. Levelized electr.cost w/o subsidies in \$/kWh		0.200	0.209	0.240	0.455	0.360
B. Levelized electr.cost after subsidies in \$/kWh		0.129	0.124	0.157	0.363	0.360
C. Real level.electr.cost after subsidies in \$/kWh		0.185	0.177	0.225	0.498	0.415
				FSyn\TL-11-MP-H2-Techs, 9 Oct.'12		

Roof-PV Options for Big Island Rate Payers

Plan:

1. Homes & businesses: PVs w/ battery back-up +
+ add'l. back-up by utility, on-grid
2. Homes & businesses: PVs w/ battery back-up +
+ add'l. back-up by genset, off-grid

Rationale:

- PV is renewable, distrib. & low-maint. electricity source
- Battery back-up is needed to meet the 5-9 pm peak demand period, cut transm. losses & cut imported oil
- On-grid additional back-up via NEM (or FIT) contract
- Off-grid additional back-up via home generator set

PV Investment: 6 kW PV * 73,000 * 5-6 \$/W = \$2.67billion

200,000 / 2.75 ~73,000 homes, avg. suitable roof area 100 m²
or 1076 ft², enough for 50 PV panels of 200 W = 10 kW.

At 500 kWh/month, 4.3 kW for 100% average utilization

6.1 kW for 70% average utilization

At 250 kWh/month, 3.0 kW for 70% average utilization

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Big Island Utility – Now & After PV On-Grid v.1.1

Sales to 73,000 homes @ 0.41 \$/kWh, using 39% & 0% oil-based product

	BEFORE	AFTER 100% PV
	<u>270*0.39=105 MW</u>	<u>~ 1 MW</u>
Annual oil-kWh sales	*438 GWh / \$ 180M	4.38 GWh / \$ 2M
Annual excess PV-kWh sales	\$ 0 M	54 GWh / \$ 22M
PV-kWh freebees	\$ 0 M	134 GWh / \$(55)M***
Annual MM Charges <2.5% homes	<\$ 0.5M	\$20/mo./home \$ 18M
Annual fuel costs	42 Mgal / \$-125M	0.4 Mgal / \$- 1M
Annual O&M generation expen. 3%	\$- 10M	\$- 5M
Annual O&M distrib. expenses 3%**	\$- 27M	\$- 27M
Annual Profit of 10%	<u>\$- 18M</u>	<u>\$- 9M</u>
Balance	0	0

Installed PV cost: $6.1 \text{ kW} * 73,000 * 4 \text{ $/W} = \$1800\text{M}$; or $3\text{kW} \div \$900\text{M}$

* = $500 \text{ kWh/mo.} * 12 \text{ mo./y} * 73000 \text{ homes} / 1000000 * 0.41 \text{ $/kWh}$

** O&M Expenses are assumed to be 3% of CAPEX/year

*** **free electricity, worth \$55M if sold at 0.41 \$/kWh, or worth**

$134 * 4 = 536 \text{ million EV miles or } 45,000 \text{ EVs @ } 12,000 \text{ miles/year, at a fuel charger cost of } \$3000/30\text{y}/12000 = 0.83 \text{ ¢/mile}$

$134 * 0.7/33.7 * 60\text{mi./GGE} = 167 \text{ million FCV miles or } 14,000 \text{ FCVs}$

at a fuel cost of 3-4 \$/GGE-H2 or **5 - 7 ¢/mile. CV at ~ 15 ¢/mile** ⁵

Big Island Utility – Now & After PV On-Grid v.1.2

Sales to 73,000 homes @ 0.41 \$/kWh, using 39% & 0% oil-based product

	BEFORE	AFTER 100% PV
	<u>270*0.39=105 MW</u>	<u>~ 1 MW</u>
Annual oil-kWh sales	*438 GWh / \$ 180M	4.38 GWh / \$ 2M
Annual excess PV-kWh sales	\$ 0 M	76 GWh / \$ 31M
PV-kWh freebees	\$ 0 M	112 GWh / \$(46)M***
Annual MM Charges <2.5% homes	<\$ 0.5M	\$20/mo./home \$ 18M
Annual fuel costs	42 Mgal / \$-125M	0.4 Mgal / \$- 1M
Annual O&M generation expen. 3%	\$- 10M	\$- 5M
Annual O&M distrib. expenses 3%**	\$- 27M	\$- 27M
Annual Profit 10%	<u>\$- 18M</u>	<u>\$- 18M</u>
Balance	0	0

Installed PV cost: $6.1 \text{ kW} * 73,000 * 4 \text{ $/W} = \$1800\text{M}$; or $3\text{kW} \div \$900\text{M}$

* = $500 \text{ kWh/mo.} * 12 \text{ mo./y} * 73000 \text{ homes} / 1000000 * 0.41 \text{ $/kWh}$

** O&M Expenses are assumed to be 3% of CAPEX/year

*** free electricity, worth \$46M if sold at 0.41 \$/kWh, or worth

$112 * 4 = 448 \text{ million EV miles}$ or **37,000 EVs** @ 12,000 miles/year,
at only the fuel charger cost of $\$3000 / 30\text{y} / 12000 = \text{0.83 ¢/mile}$

$112 * 0.7 / 33.7 * 60\text{mi./GGE} = 140 \text{ million FCV miles}$ or **12,000 FCVs**

at a fuel cost of 3-4 \$/GGE-H2 or **5 - 7 ¢/mile**. CV at ~ 15 ¢/mile ⁶