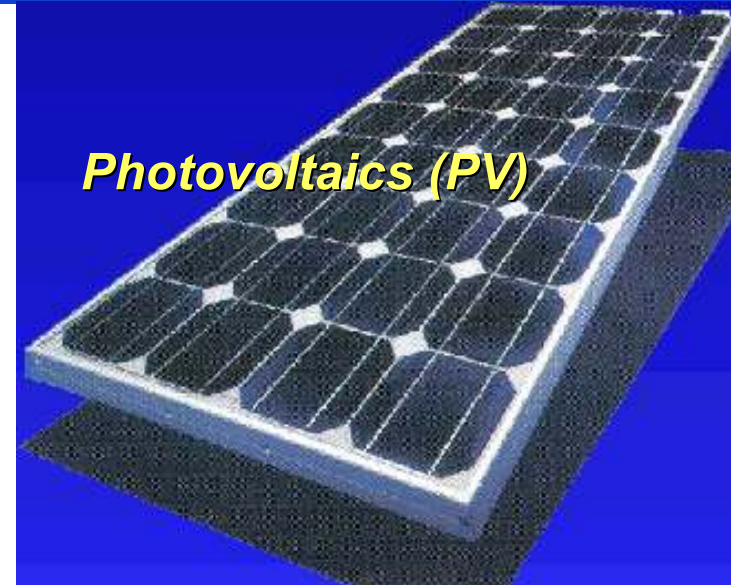
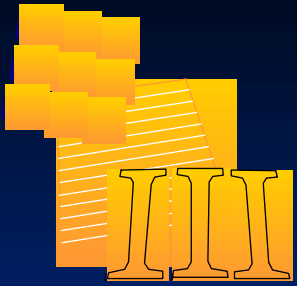


Photovoltaics Centre of Excellence
- supported by the Australian Research Council

Solar Energy

Martin A. Green
University of New South Wales, Sydney

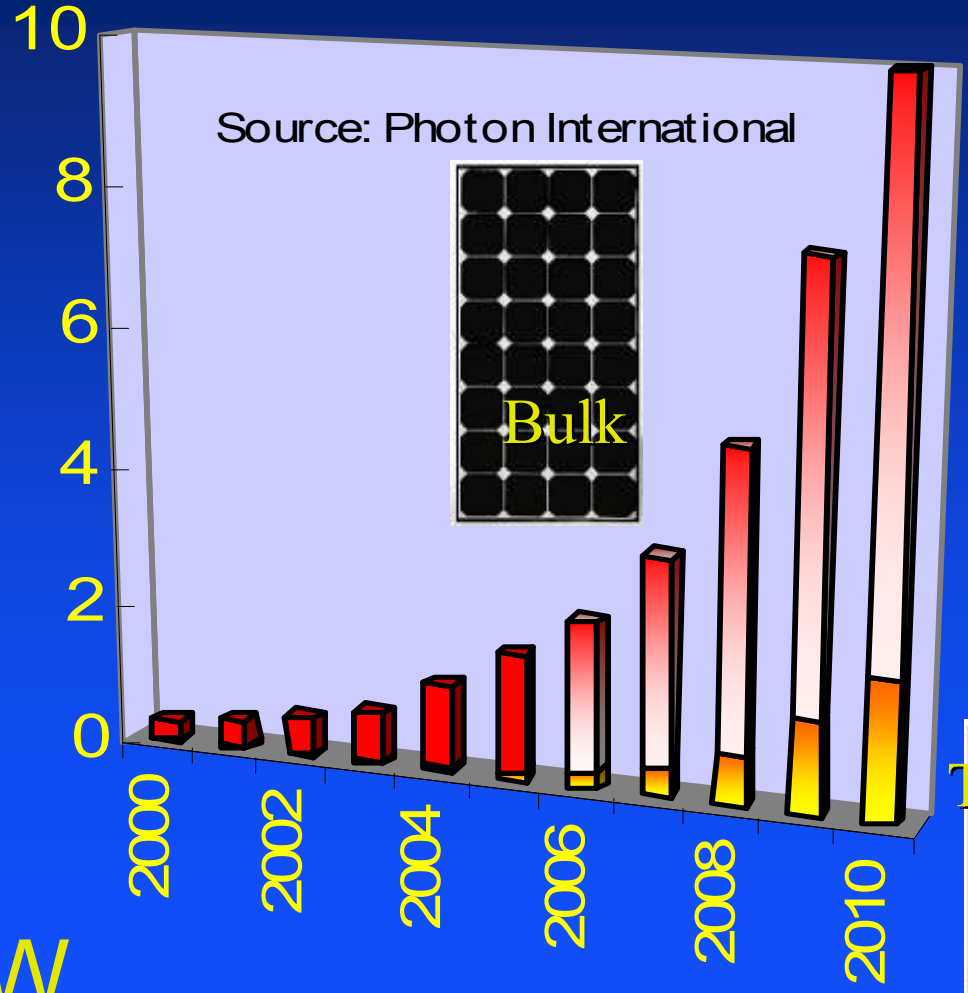




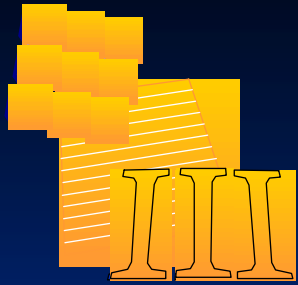
Solar booming



New Capacity, GW

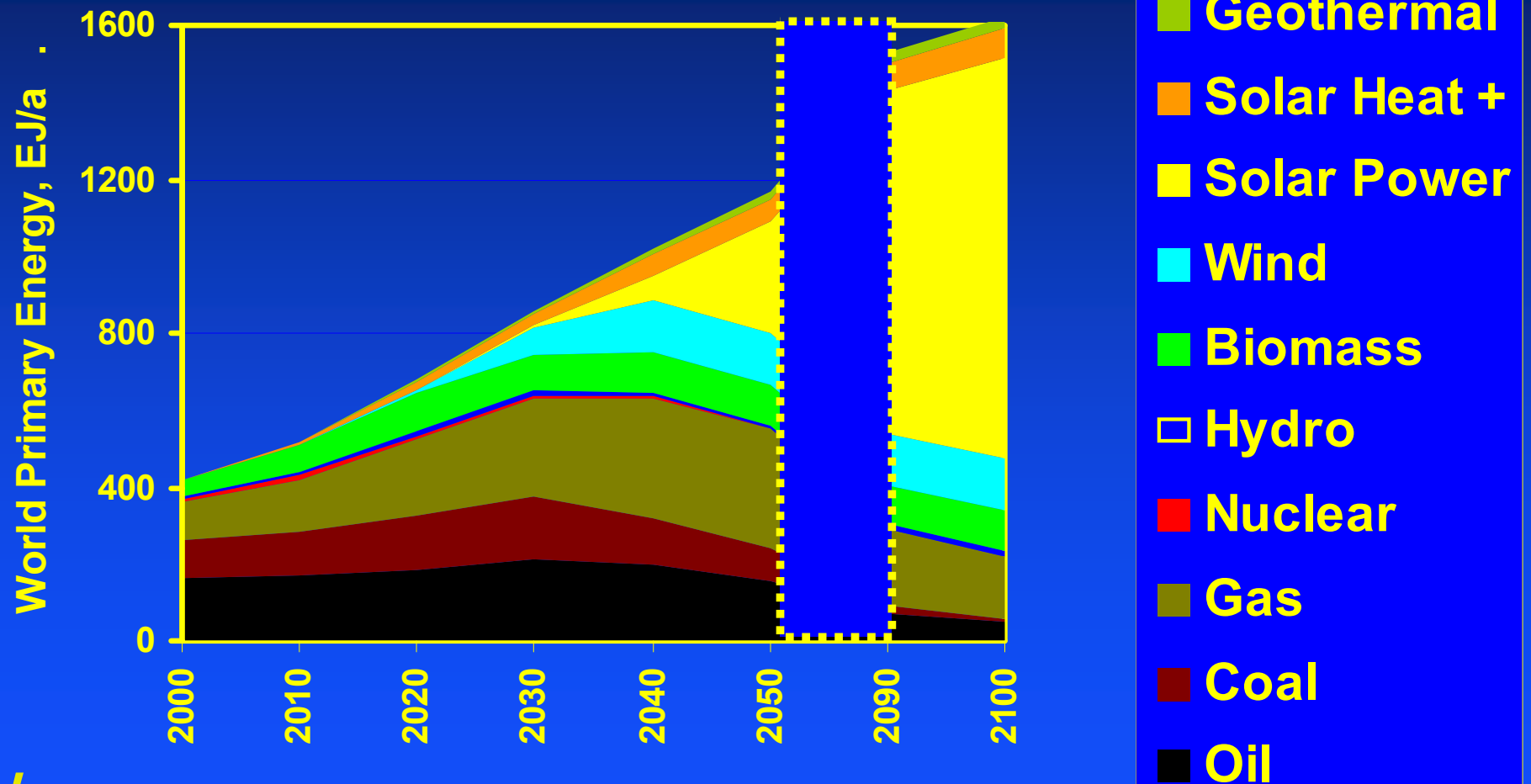


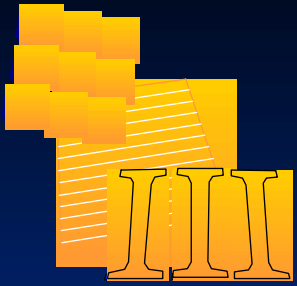
UNSW



Transition scenario

German Advisory Council
on Global Change
(WBGU) 2003



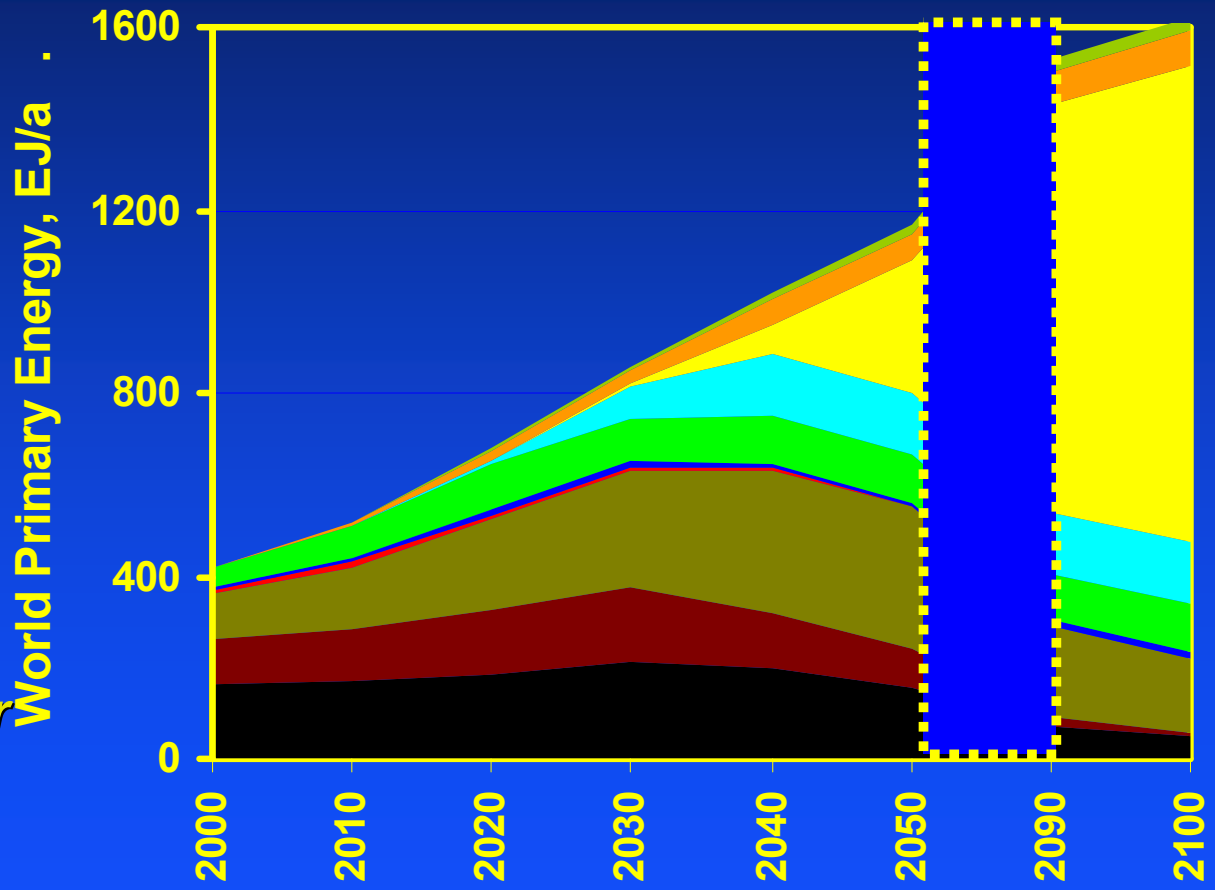


Transition scenario

German Advisory Council
on Global Change
(WBGU) 2003



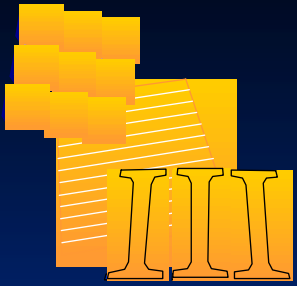
0.02% solar



- Geothermal
- Solar Heat +
- Solar Power
- Wind
- Biomass
- Hydro
- Nuclear
- Gas
- Coal
- Oil

UNSW

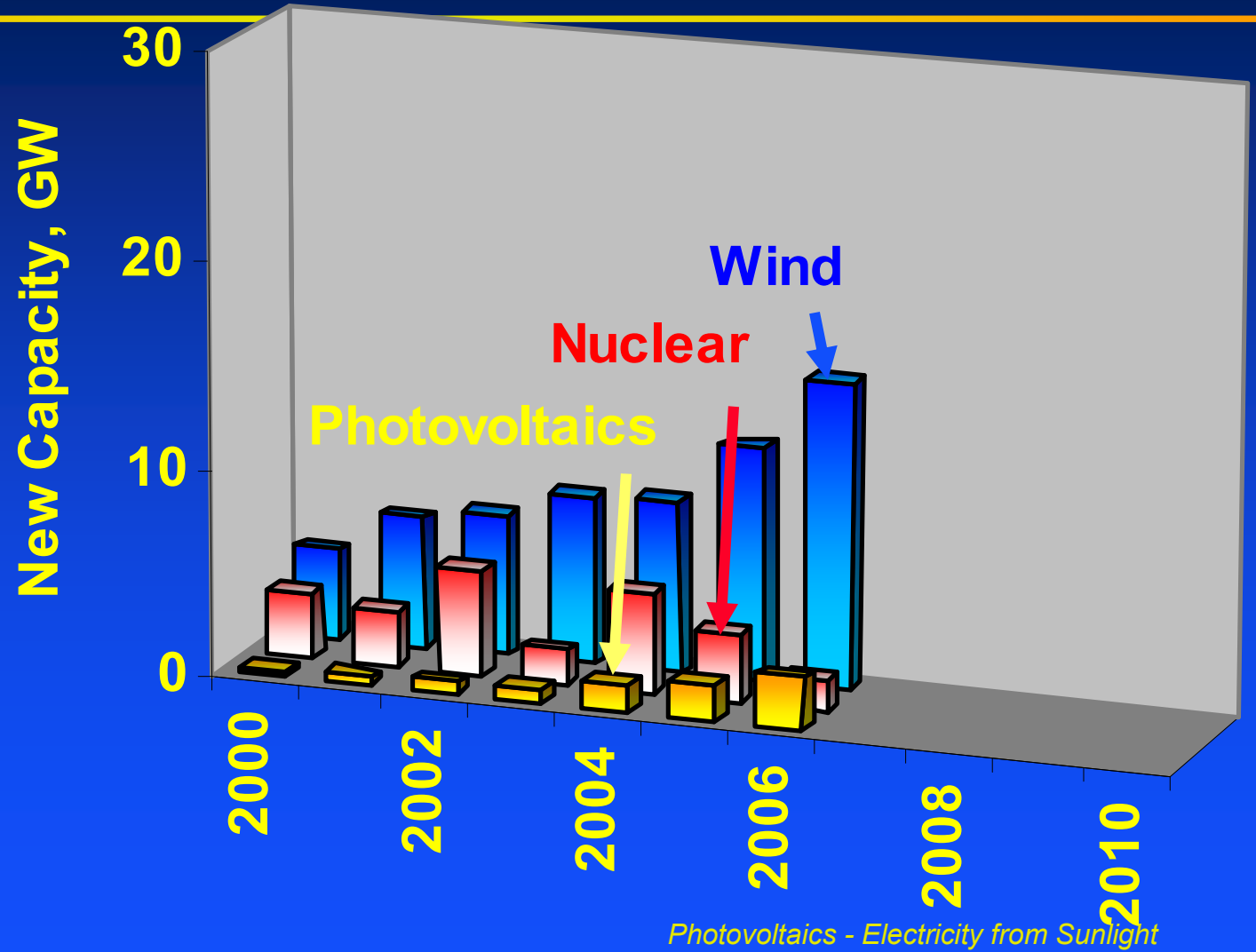
Photovoltaics - Electricity from Sunlight



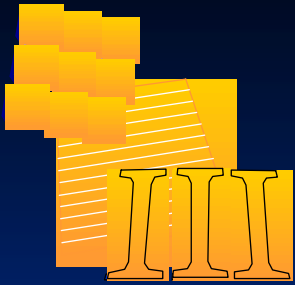
Annual capacity increase

Sources:

Photon International,
WNA, WWEA, IEA



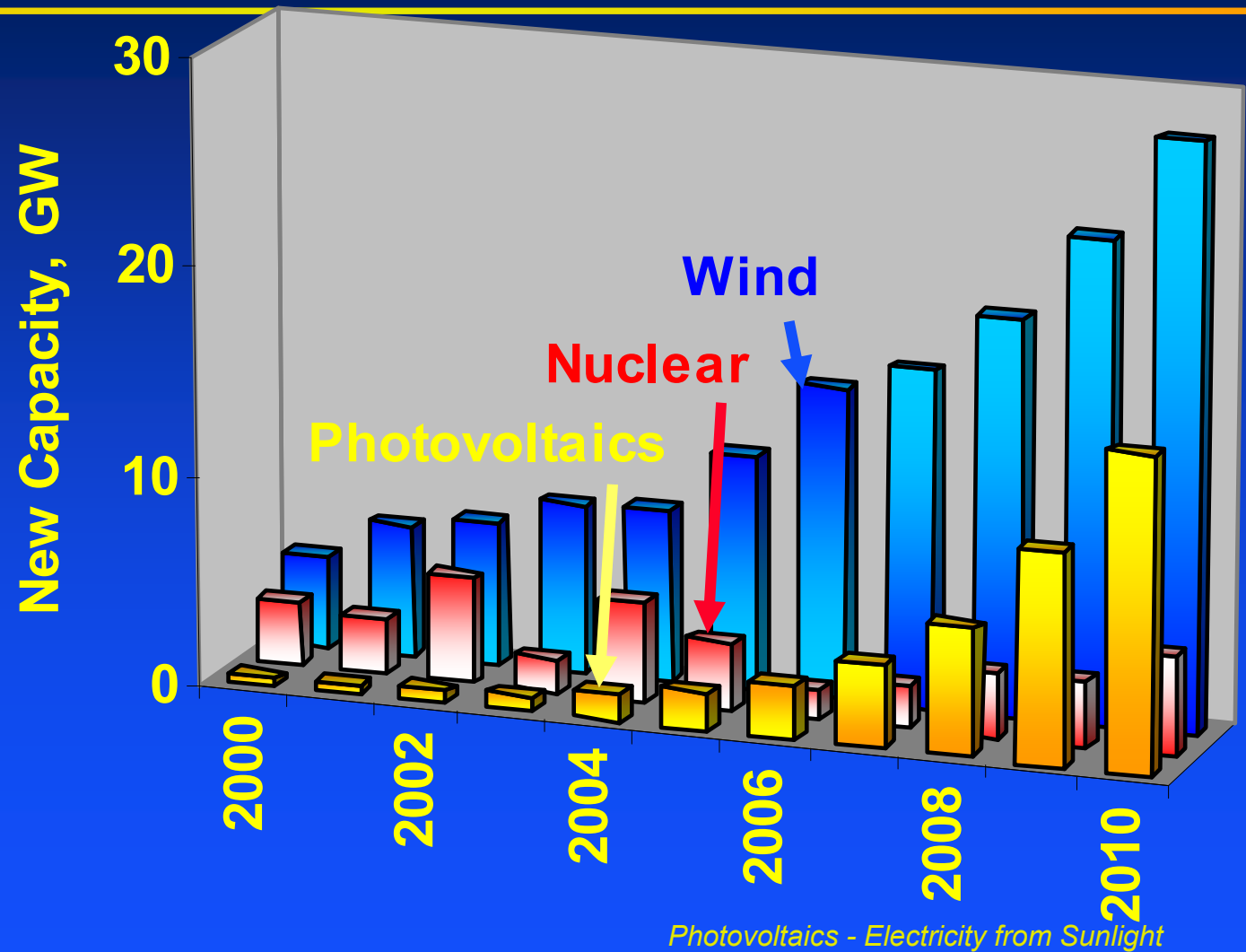
Photovoltaics - Electricity from Sunlight

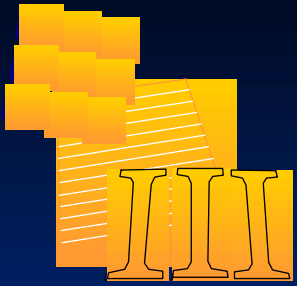


Annual capacity increase

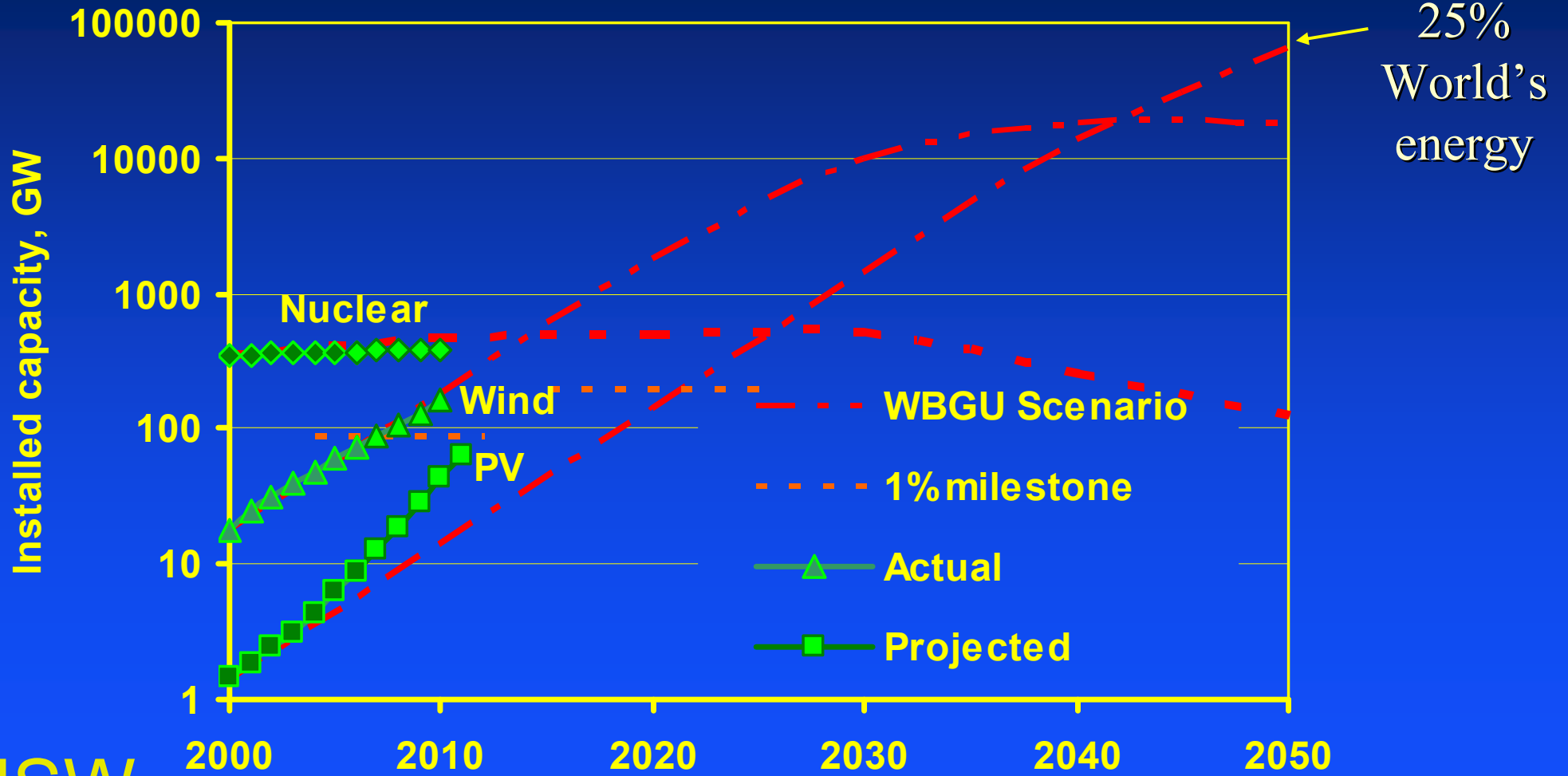
Sources:

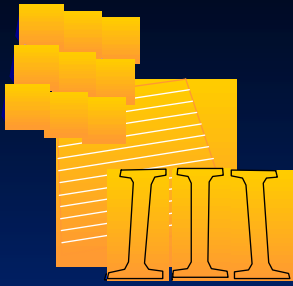
Photon International,
WNA, WWEA, IEA





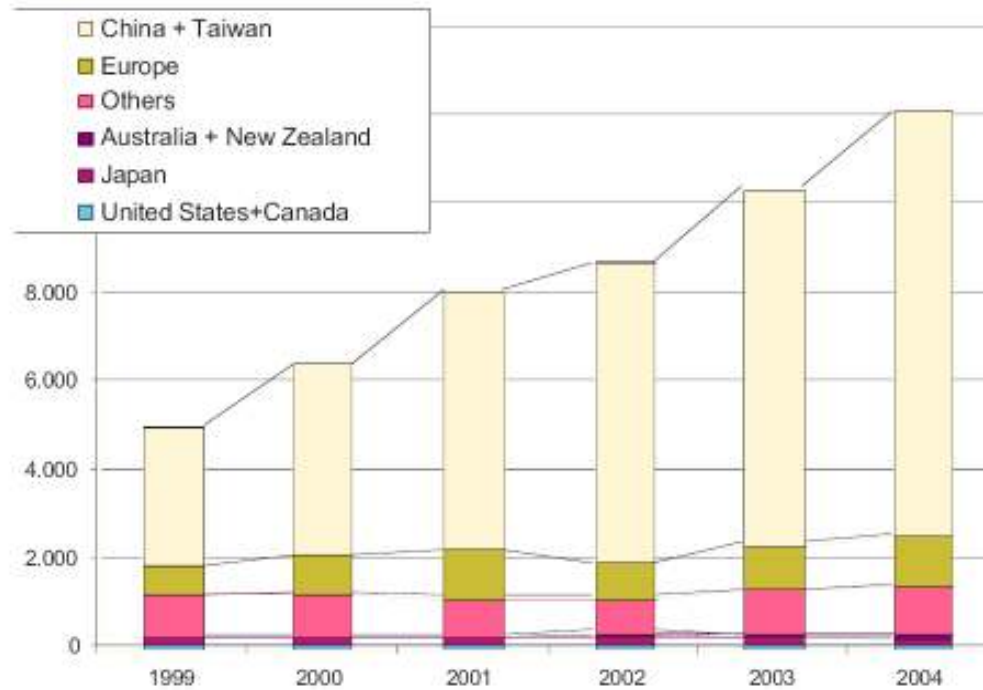
“Submerged” progress



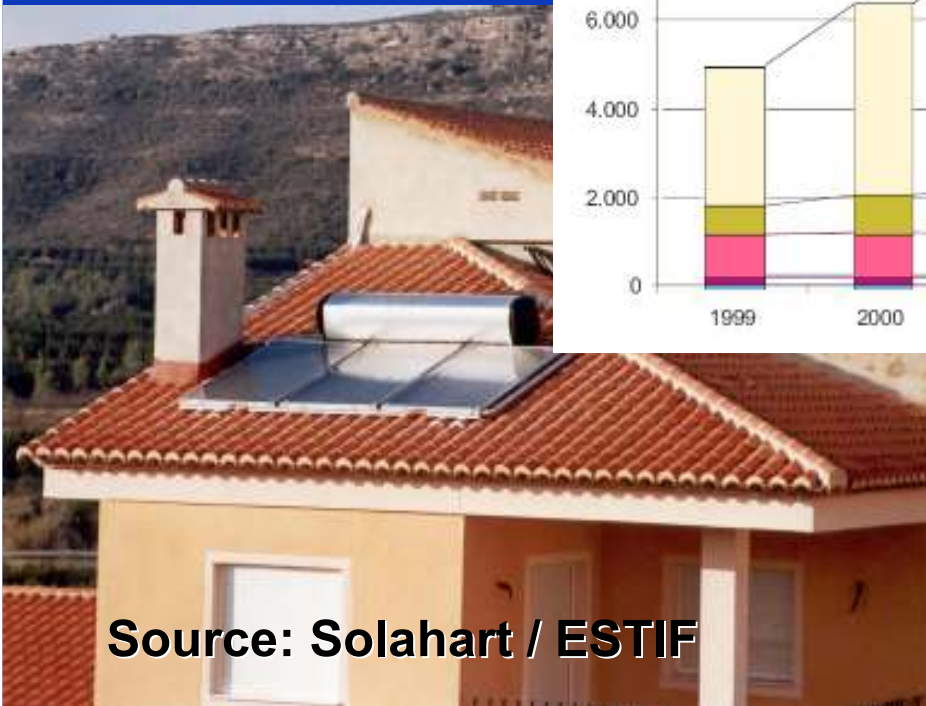
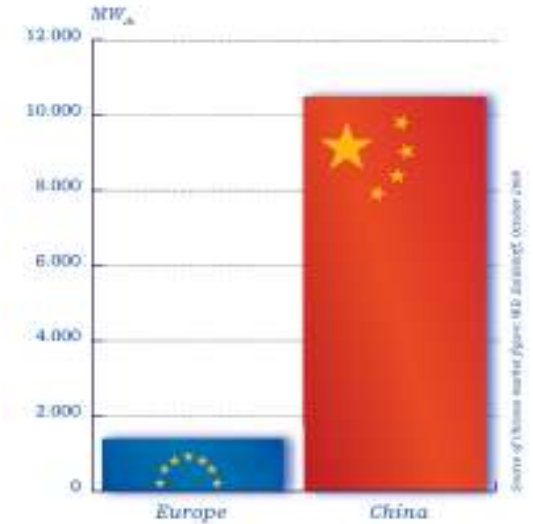


Solar heating

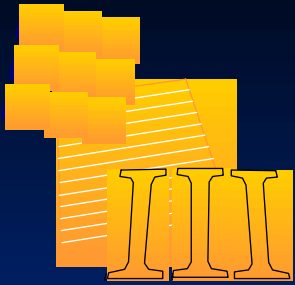
Collectors [MW/a]



Solar thermal market 2005

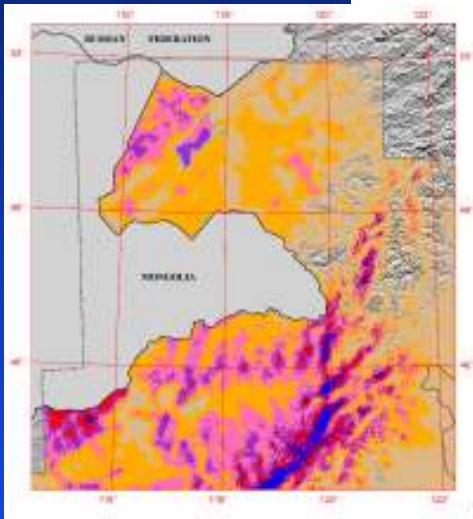


Source: Solahart / ESTIF



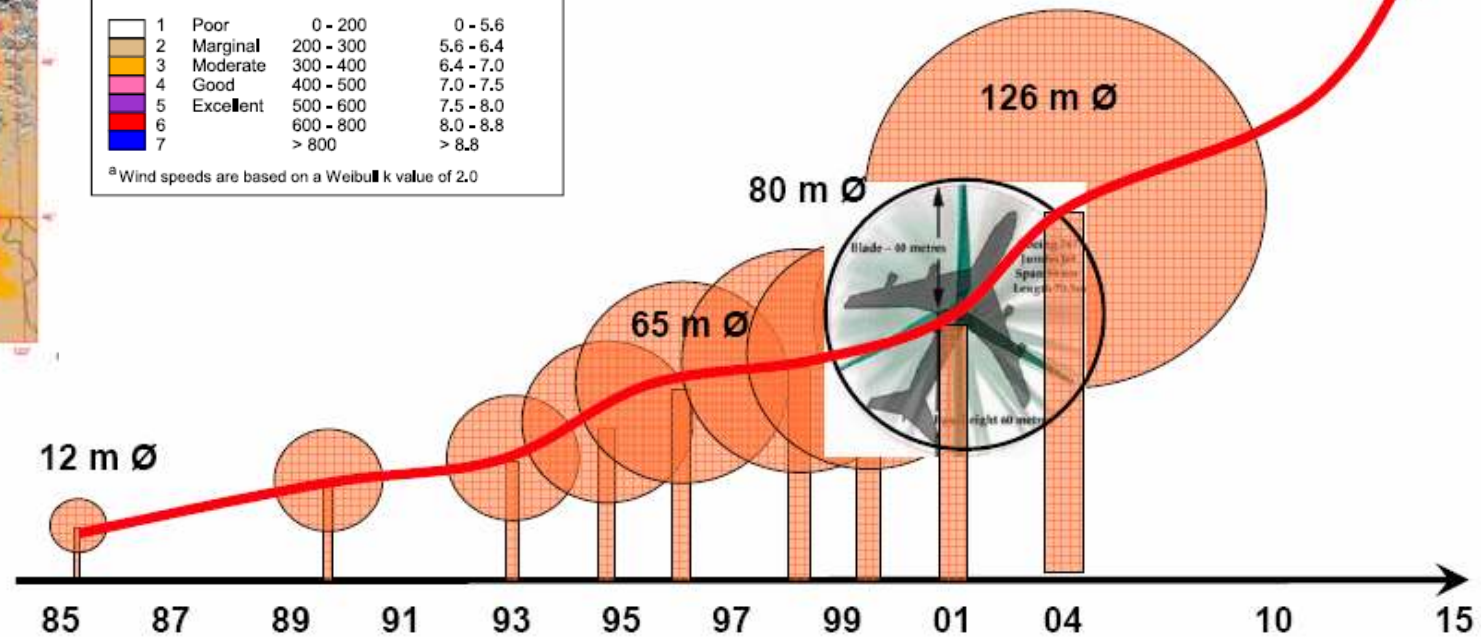
Wind

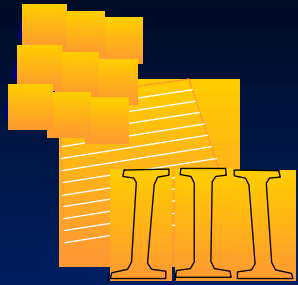
Size of commercial wind turbines at first market introduction



Wind Power Classification			
Wind Power Class	Resource Potential	Wind Power Density at 50 m W/m ²	Wind Speed ^a at 50 m m/s
1	Poor	0 - 200	0 - 5.6
2	Marginal	200 - 300	5.6 - 6.4
3	Moderate	300 - 400	6.4 - 7.0
4	Good	400 - 500	7.0 - 7.5
5	Excellent	500 - 600	7.5 - 8.0
6		600 - 800	8.0 - 8.8
7		> 800	> 8.8

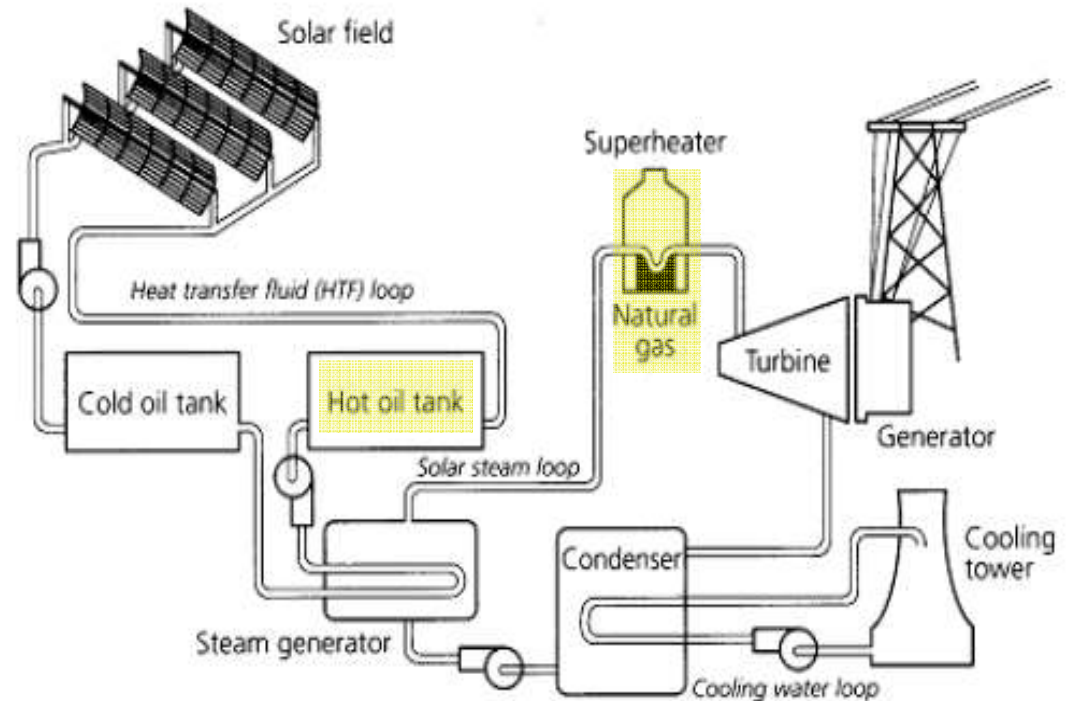
^aWind speeds are based on a Weibull k value of 2.0





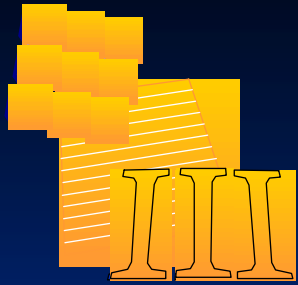
Concentrating Solar Power (CSP)

Parabolic trough



UNSW Oil storage, gas boosting (25%)





Issues

Positives

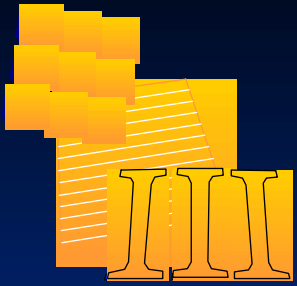
- . Integrate with fossil-fuel plant*
- . Heat storage relatively cheap*
- . Lower capital cost than standard PV (at present)*

Negatives

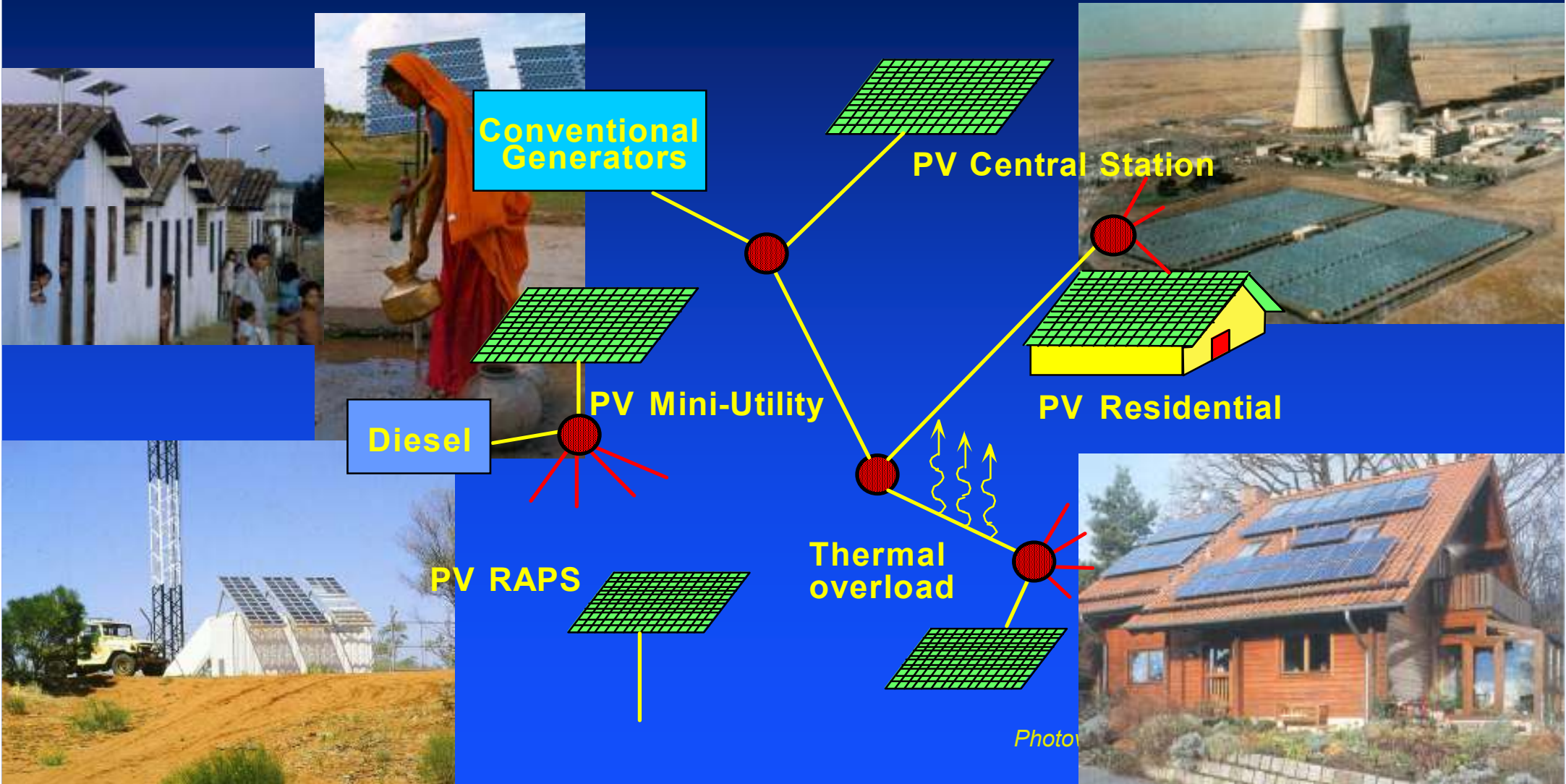
- . Compete on wholesale market against wind & fossil-fuels*
- . Clear sky needed*

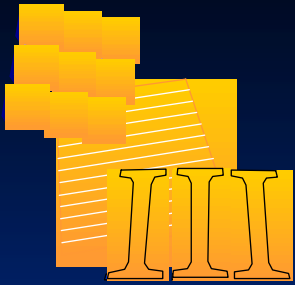
UNSW





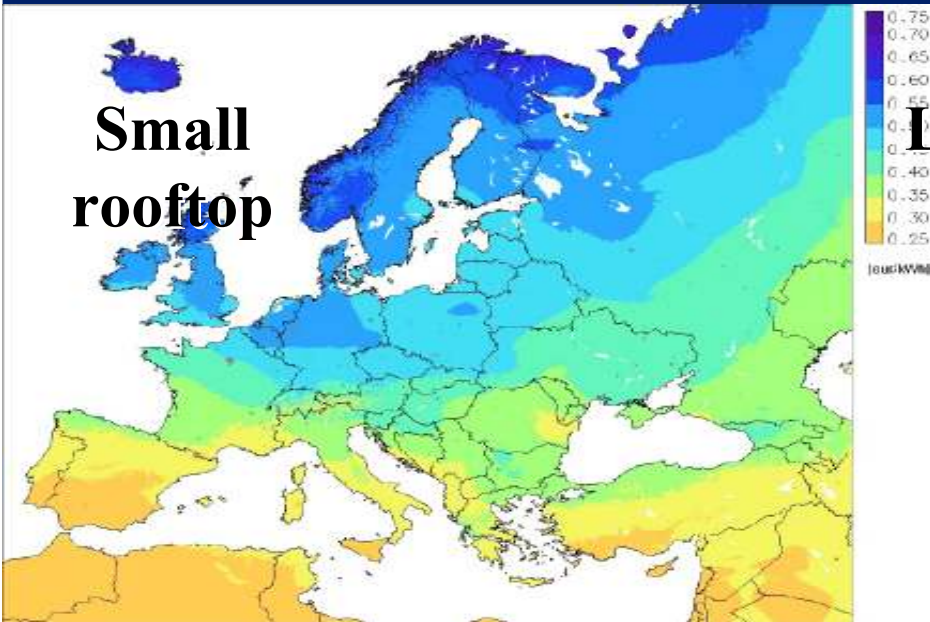
Photovoltaic Applications



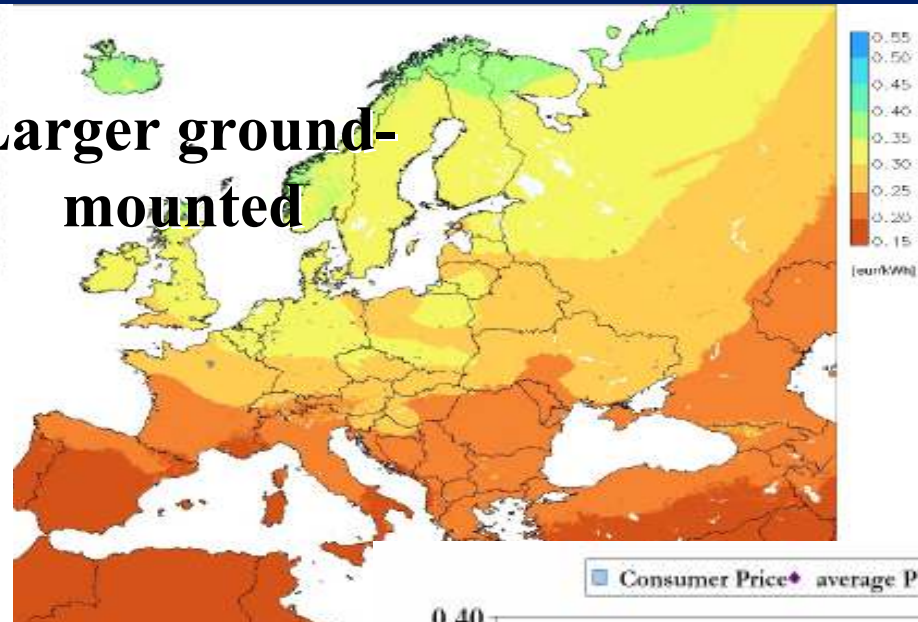


Present costs: Europe

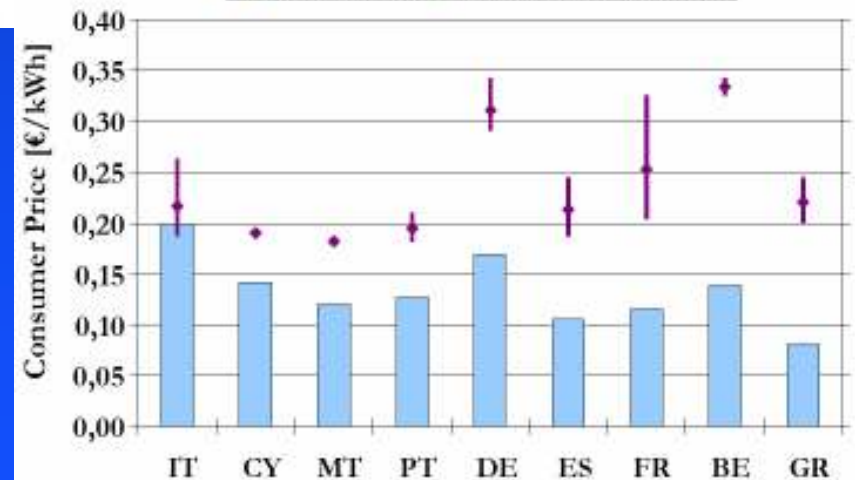
Small rooftop

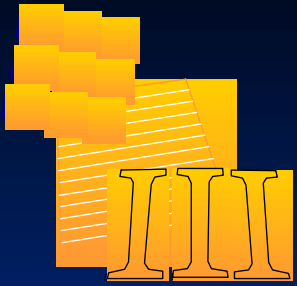


Larger ground-mounted



Consumer Price * average PV electricity price

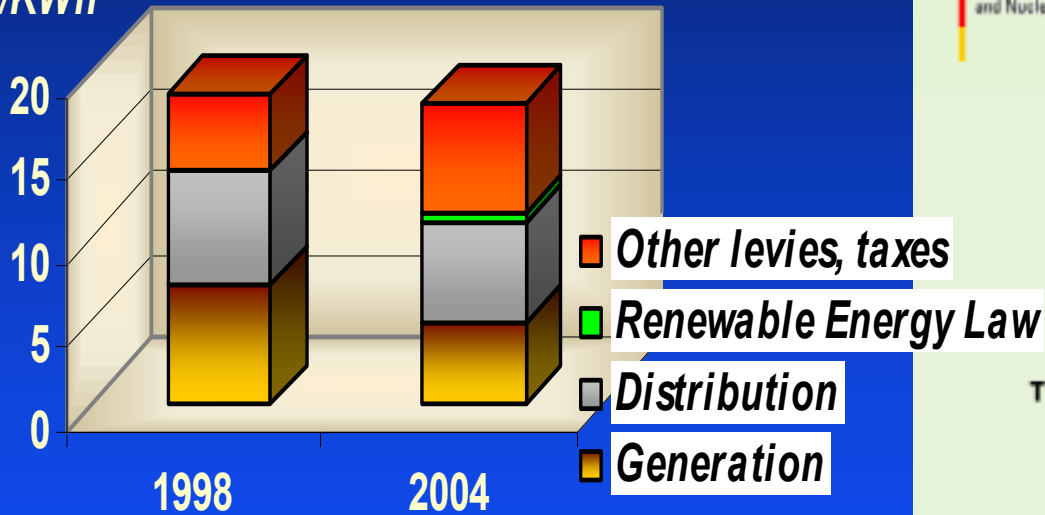




Germany: feed-in tariff results

Typical German Household Electricity Prices

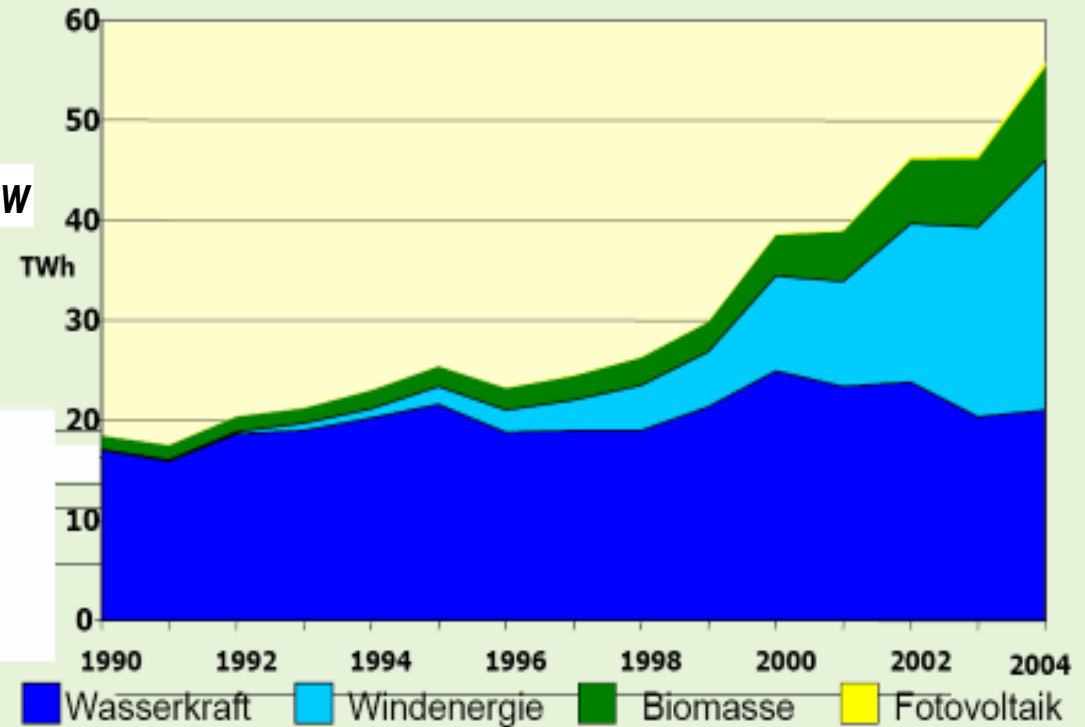
Euro c/KWh

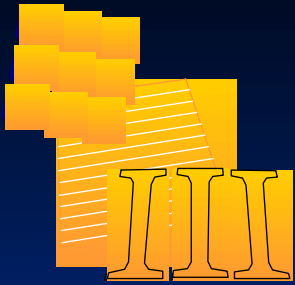


Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

Results

Electricity from renewable resources

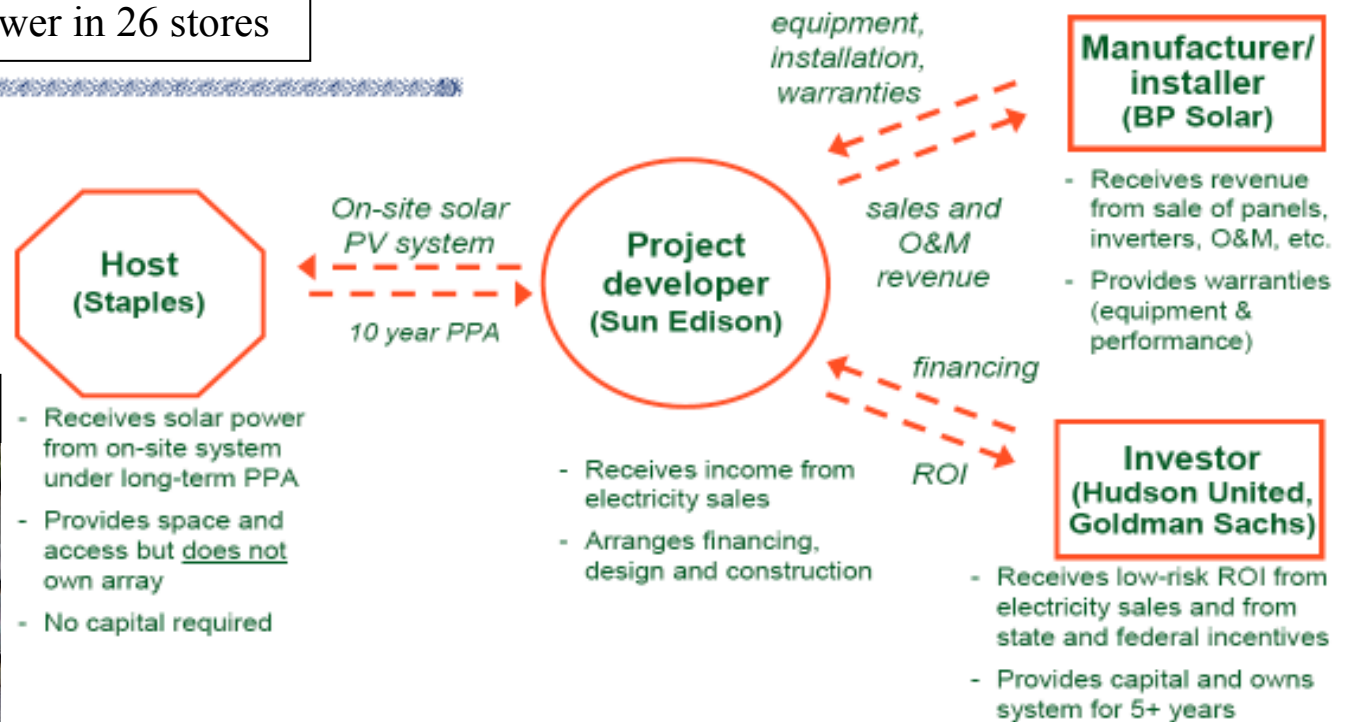




USA: Power Purchase Agreements?

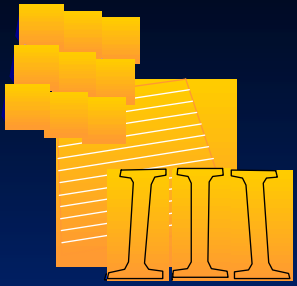
Press Release, 5 June 2007
Macy's Goes Green In California
 Macy's to install solar power in 26 stores

Solar Services Model



Googleplex, Google's Mountain View campus



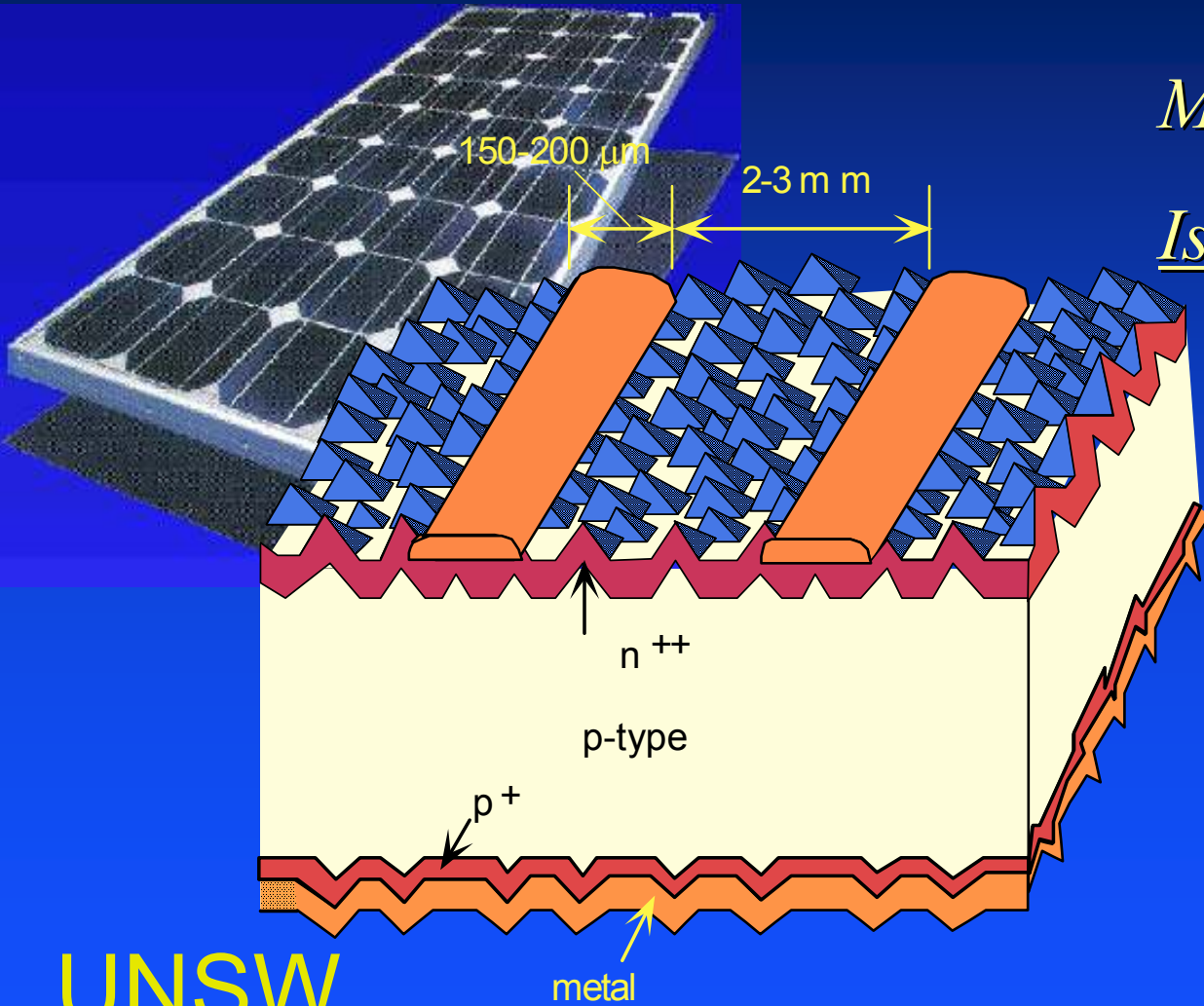


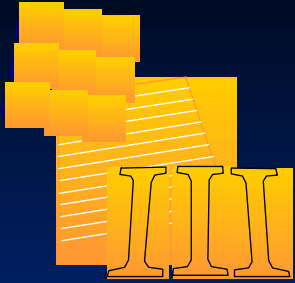
First generation cells

More Si than microelectronics

Issues

- . thinner cells*
- . simpler Si purification*
- . higher conversion efficiency*





Second Generation: thin-film



Advantages

- . low materials cost
- . large manufacturing unit
- . fully integrated modules
- . aesthetics, ruggedness?

Thin-film Technologies

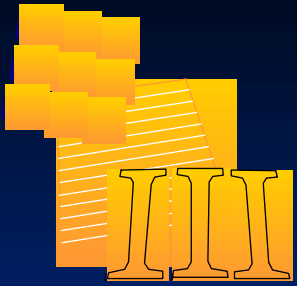
. Silicon

- . amorphous
- . microcrystalline
- . polycrystalline

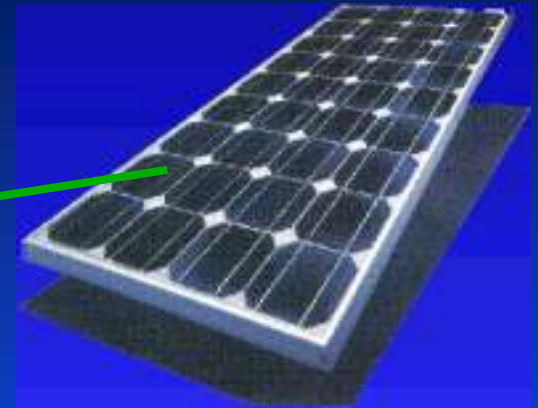
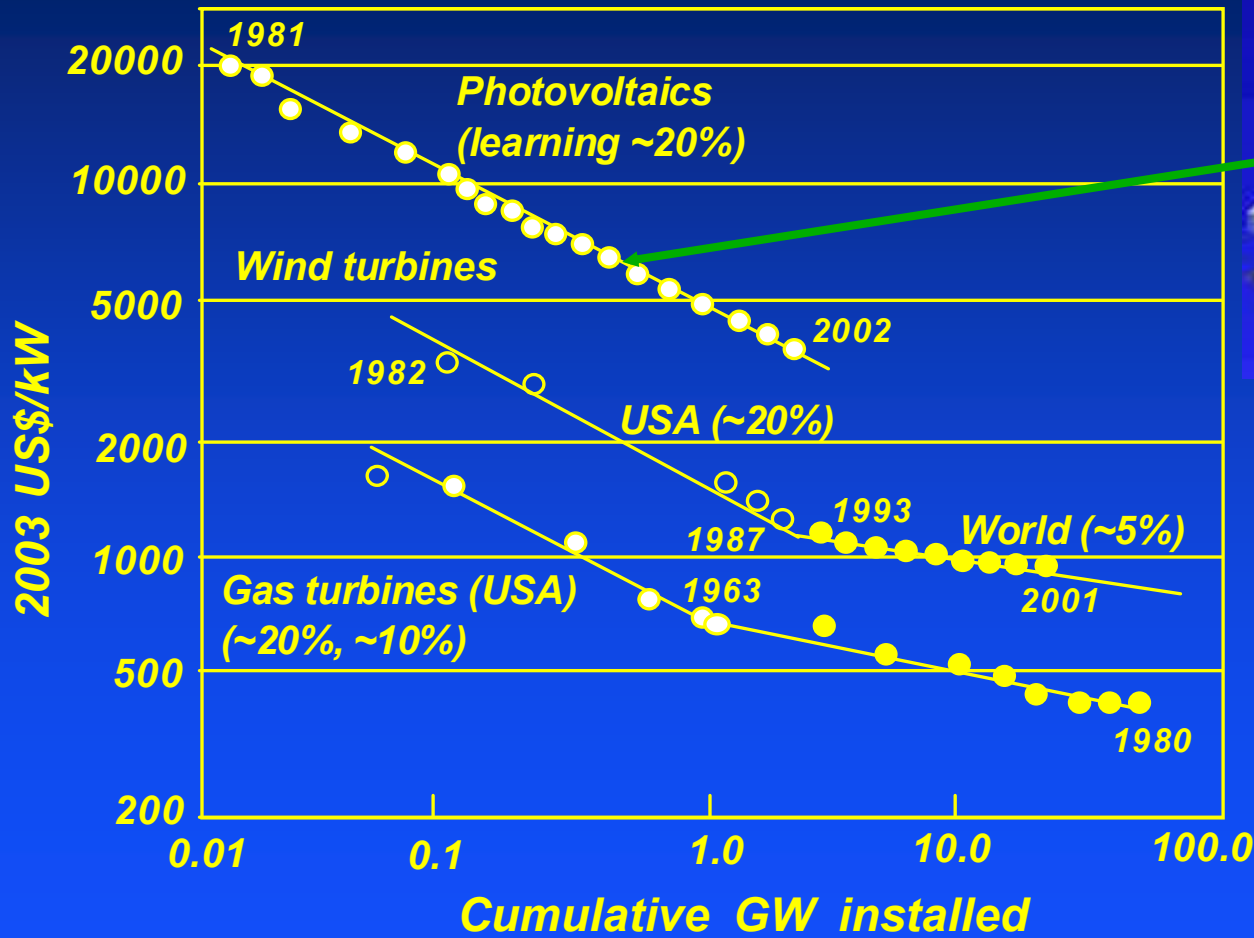
. Chalcogenide (polycrystalline)

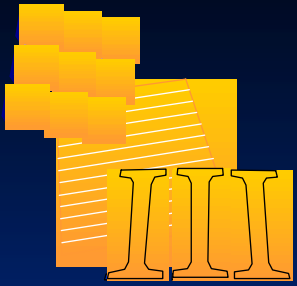
- . CIS, CIGS [Cu(In,Ga)(Se,S)₂]
- . CdTe

. Dye sensitised, Organics

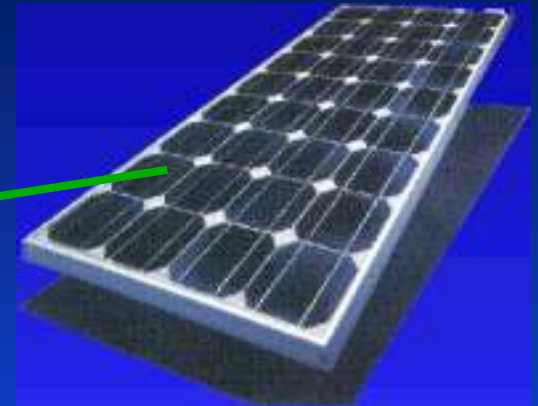
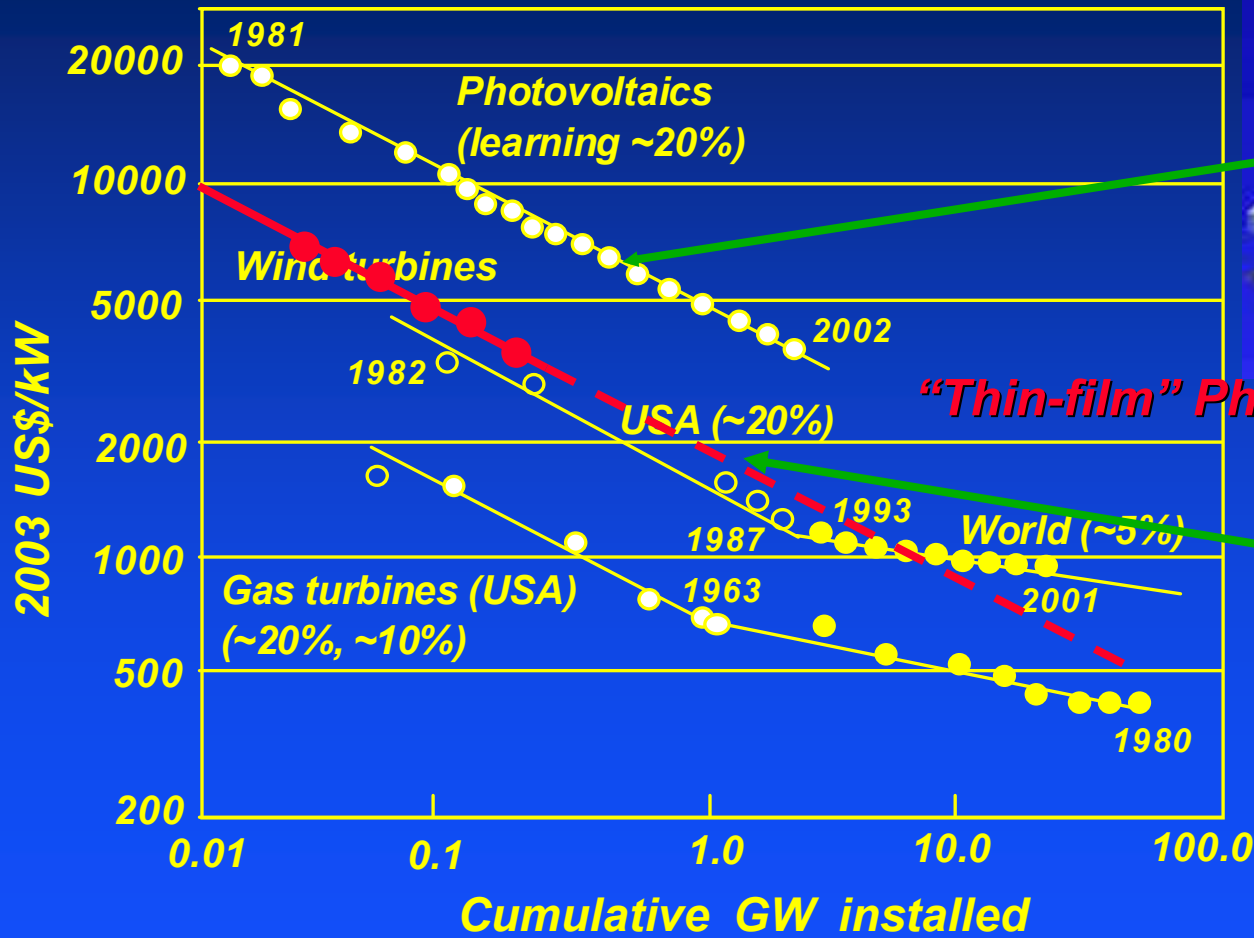


Cost reduction





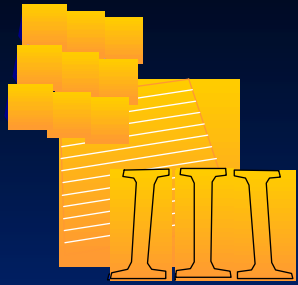
Cost reduction



Thin-film

Adapted from
Grübler et al., 1999

Photovoltaics - Electricity from Sunlight



Summary

Wind

- . *cheapest of present active renewable options*
- . *cheap Chinese turbines – urgently needed?*

Solar Water Heating

- . *self-sustaining market some countries*
- . *recent studies suggest 20-40 EJ/a contribution 2050*

Photovoltaics and CSP

- . *market support needed*
- . *technology change to drive PV growth*
- . *1% electricity by 2020 (now ahead of schedule)*
- . *25% primary energy by 2050 (WBGU)*
- . *64% primary energy by 2100?*