

## **Solar PV Fact Sheet**

**By: Kevin Jackson** 

# How Does it Work? Photovoltaic Array DC Disconnect Inverter AC Prower AC Power Source: Homepower magazine

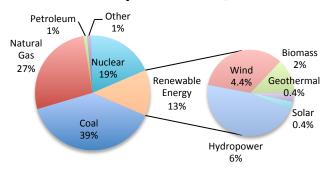
#### **Notable Policy**

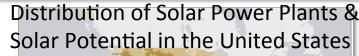
#### Importance of Policy Innovations

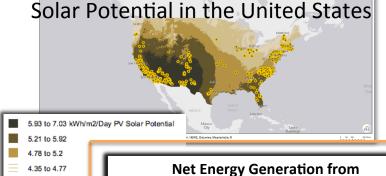
#### **Environmental Impacts?**

- Commercial Solar Power Purchase Agreement (SPPA)
- Solar Investment Tax Credit helps provide market stability
- Net Metering compensates owners providing excess energy back to the grid
- Policy is needed to incentivize the R&D, commercialization, and expansion of PV in an otherwise hostile market whose prices outmatch current PV pricing in most U.S. regions.
- Innovations in Solar PV are occurring continuously. Innovation is usually reflected in increased solar efficiency.
- PVs do not produce byproducts when generating electricity, and most components of a PV system can be recycled. The GHG Life Cycle is significantly smaller than that of non-renewable energy

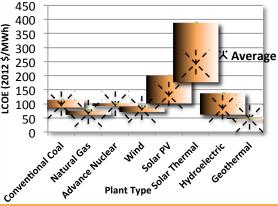
## Percent Share of Total U.S. Electricity Generation, 2014

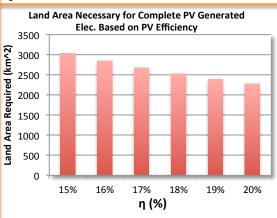






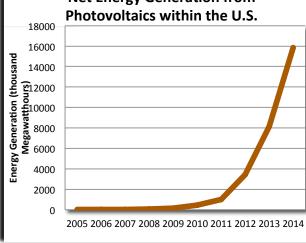
# Regional Variation Ranges in Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE) for New Generation Sources, 2019 Estimates



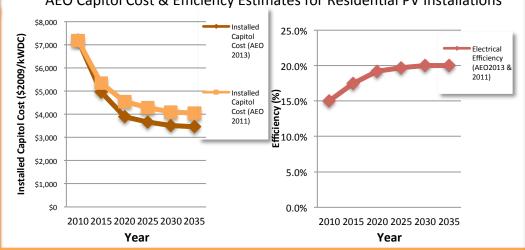


PV Solar Technology is a source of renewable electricity production generates voltage and current from charge separation created when sunlight enters a semiconductor (typically Silicon) generating electron hole pairs separated spatially. (IPCC 2011).

2.19 to 4.34



#### AEO Capitol Cost & Efficiency Estimates for Residential PV Installations



## **References**

#### How Does it Work?

Figure found in:

Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting U.S. Energy Information Administration. (2010). *Photovoltaic (PV) Cost and Performance Characteristics for Residential and Commercial Applications: Final Report*. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/analysis/studies/distribgen/system/pdf/appendix-a.pdf

#### **Notable Policy**

Importance of Policy Innovations

Issues and policies discussed at http://www.seia.org/ policy

### Environmental Impacts?

Information found:

International Panel on Climate Change. (2011). IPCC Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation. p. 351. Retrieved from http://srren.ipcc-wg3.de/report/

#### Percent Share of Total U.S. Electricity Generation, 2014

ata from

U.S. Energy Information Administration. (March 2015). Monthly Energy Review [Data]. p. 105. DOE/ EIA-0035(2015/03). Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/mer.pdf

#### Distribution of Commercial Sites & Solar Potential in the United States

Graph created using the EIA Energy Mapping System

Information derived from arcGIS data compiled by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA):

National Renewable Energy Laboratory. (1998-2009). [Visual Map derived from zipped shapefile datasets designed to be used in GIS software applications]. *Solar potential measured across the United States*. Retrieved from http://www.nrel.gov/gis/data\_solar.htmll.

U.S. Energy Information Administration. (2014). [Visual Map derived from zipped shapefile datasets designed to be used in GIS software applications]. *Locations of Commercial Solar Power Plants. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/* 

#### Net Energy Generation from Photovoltaics within the U.S

Data from:

U.S. Energy Information Administration. (March 2015). Electric Power Monthly [Data]. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm\_table\_grapher.cfm? t=epmt\_1\_01\_a

## Regional Variation Ranges in Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE) for New Generation Sources, 2019 Estimates

Data From:

U.S. Energy Information Administration. (April 2014). Levelized Cost and Levelized Avoided Cost of New Generation Resources in the Annual Energy Outlook 2014. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/pdf/electricity\_generation.pdf

#### PV Def:

Summarized from:

International Panel on Climate Change. (2011). IPCC Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation. p. 351. Retrieved from http://srren.ipcc-wg3.de/report/

#### Area Necessary for Complete PV Generated Elec. Based on PV Efficiency

Efficiency values, **n**, determined by 2013 Best Research Cell Efficiencies for Mulitcrystalline and Thin-film Photovoltaic Cells. These values are attainable in the future; however, current performances of commercial and residential systems are average an efficiency of about 15%. Data from:

National Renewable Energy Laboratory. (2013). Best Research-Cell Efficiencies [Graph]. Retrieved from http://energyinformative.org/nrel-efficiency-record-two-junction-solar-cell

Required Land Calculation takes Total 2014 Solar Generation Data in kWh, divides it by the percent (η) of Average Solar Insolation/yr (~1800kWh/m^2/yr) as estimated by Solar potential data released by the NREL:

National Renewable Energy Laboratory. (2011). Annual Energy Review [Solar Photovoltaics Resource Map]. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/pdf/sec4\_23.pdf

This is then multiplied by a estimated land use factor of 2 and converted to km^2.

#### **AEO Capitol Cost & Efficiency Estimates for Residential PV Installations**

Data From:

- U.S. Energy Information Department. (2010). Annual Energy Outlook [Data]. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/analysis/studies/distribgen/system/
- U.S. Energy Information Department. (2011). Annual Energy Outlook [Data]. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/analysis/studies/distribgen/system/
- U.S. Energy Information Department. (2013). Annual Energy Outlook [Data]. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/analysis/studies/distribgen/system/