All you always wanted to know about Solar Power...

First AGM of Salish Sea Renewable Energy Co-operative

March 31, 2018, 1:30-3:30 pm



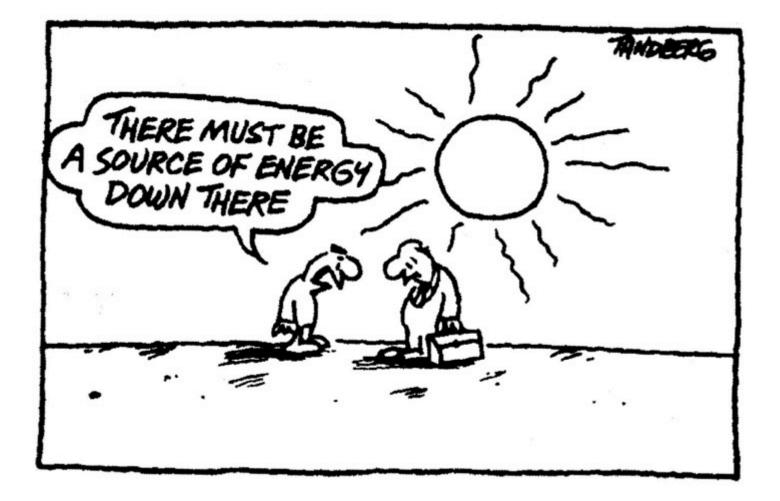
Salish Sea Renewable Energy Co-operative

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Power hungry continent

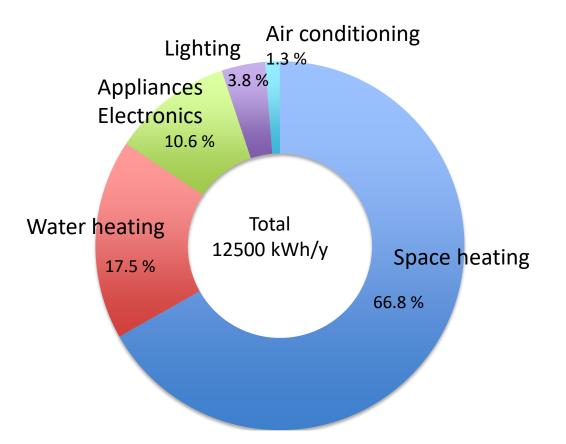




Ron Tandberg – The Age



Residential energy use in an average Canadian home

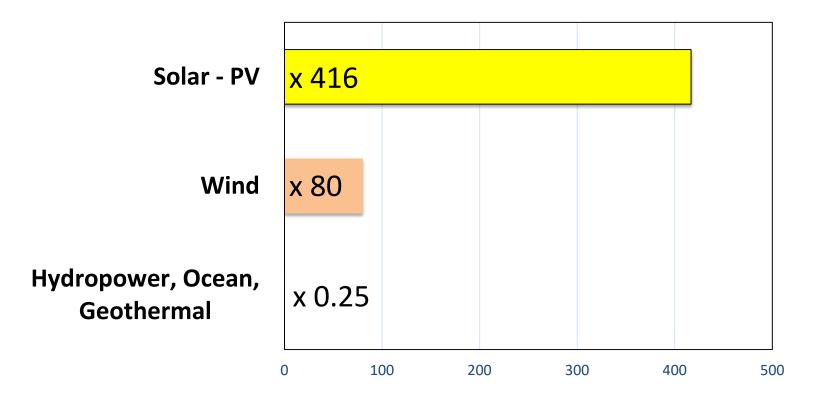


Heating/Air conditioning = 85.6 % of total

Data from NRCan.gc.ca



Meeting global energy demand (18 TW) with renewables



In less than two hours, the sun delivers all the energy needed on the globe in a year Data are for extractable potential of each energy.



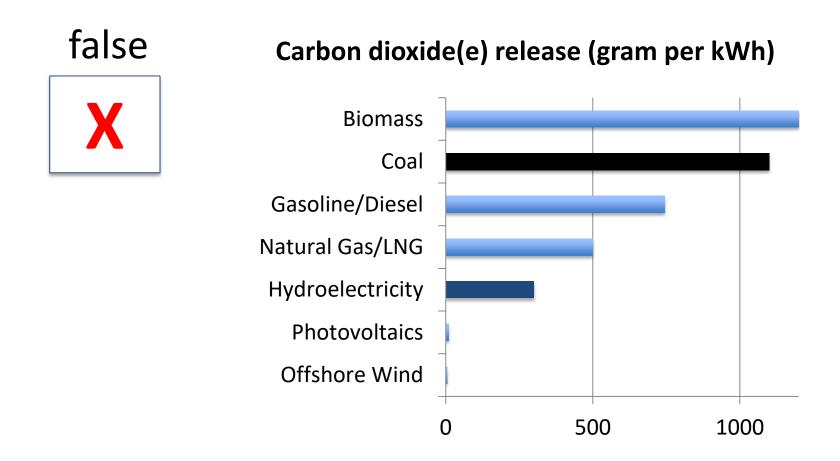
Why go solar?

- Truly clean energy
- Silent, reliable, very low maintenance
- Long-term (>35 years)
- Free power source & limitless (3 billion years or so)
- Free delivery
- Energy independence, energy security
- Distributed generation (no- to low-transmission losses)
- Easily scalable
- Minimizes tier-2 pricing
- Highly cost competitive
- Payback !



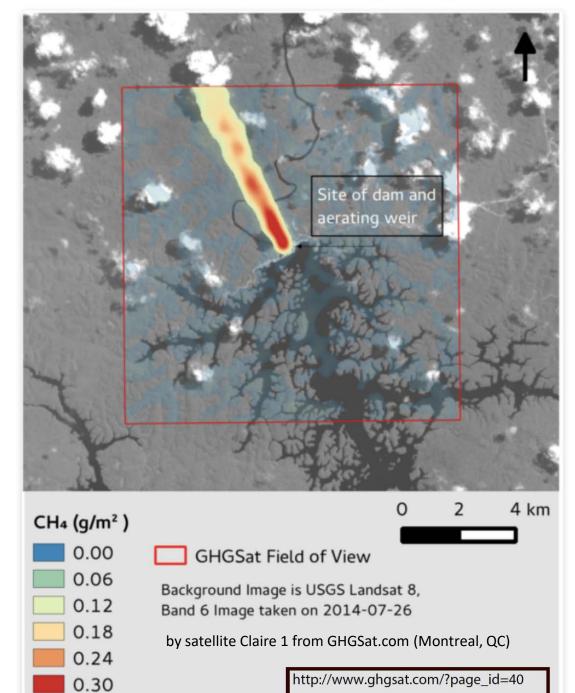
Solar Myth:

Electricity production in BC is 93% clean & only 7% dirty (diesel, natural gas, etc.)





Satellite image of methane plume emanating from a hydroelectric dam





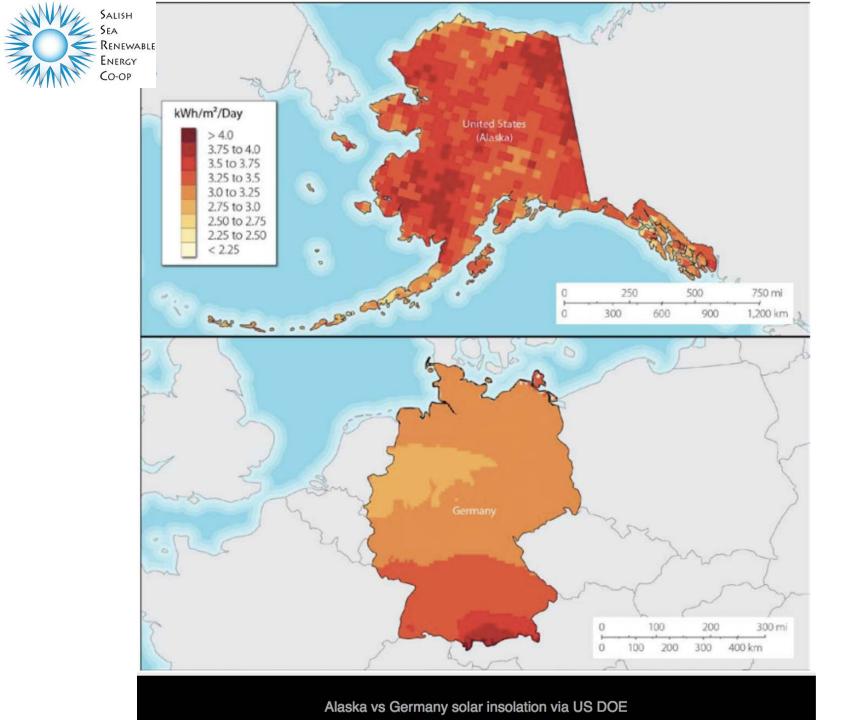
Solar Myth:

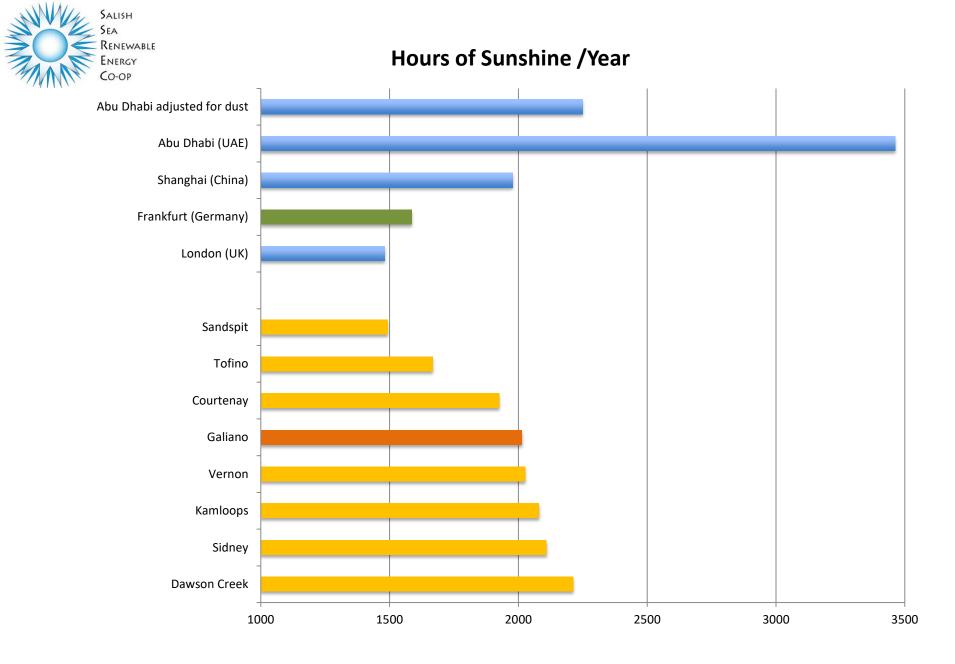
BC doesn't get enough sun.

We should leave solar energy to sunny places like California and Abu Dhabi

false









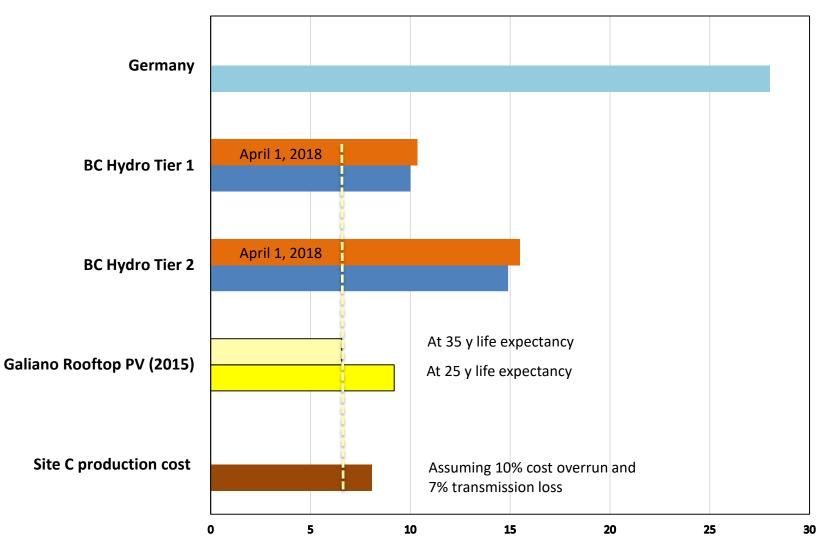
Solar Myth:

PV is far too expensive – we cannot afford it!

false



Cost to consumer (cents/kWh)



And best of all for PC: No 'rate rider', no taxes, fixed rate



Solar Myth :

Solar uses too much valuable land area



- 23 % of (facing south-ish) Vancouver roofs with PV would generate half of the electricity currently consumed by the city
- The BC Hydro right-of-way from Vancouver to Hope covered with PV would generate more electricity per year than the potential output of site C, cost \$6 billion (or less) and power would be available in a year or two. And sheep could still graze underneath
- Solar farms can be installed on brownsites, under power lines, along rail lines and highways
- 'Floatovoltaics on reservoirs', are becoming increasingly popular: positive side-effects: decrease in evaporative water losses, depression of algal growth, shelter for fish, decrease in water temperature, cooling of PV
- > With proper design, no adverse effects on biodiversity or agriculture



Before considering solar – part 1

Assess usage and waste

- Identify power hogs (Kill-a-Watt; metering smart plugs)
- Study your hydro bill (how often are you in tier 2?)
- Look for heat leaks (infrared camera)
- Encourage the local public library to stock an electricity 'waste and usage kit'
- City of Nelson / Nelson Hydro teamed up to take IR photographs of houses to identify houses in dire need of better insulation

Behavioural changes

- Turn lights off when you leave a room
- Do you really need that wine cooler?
- Use washer and dishwasher only when full
- Clothesline in summer
- Walk to the store



Before considering solar – part 2

The low hanging fruit – conservation

- Decrease temperature of hot water tank
- Decrease thermostat setting and in rooms you use less
- Put electronics (computer, router, modem, TV, printer, etc) on power bars or electronic timers (not top-set boxes)
- Don't purchase a plasma TV
- Switch to LED lights
- Unplug freezer when empty
- Run washer at 40 °C



Before considering solar – part 3

Not-so-low hanging fruit – long term investments

- Insulate your home (triple glazing, insulating basement and attic, etc).
- Consider purchasing a mini-split heat pump for heating and cooling
- Replace hot water tank with on-demand (electric) heater or with solar thermal
- Electric vehicle
- Consider a fridge without a freezer

Congratulations, you just cut your electrical demand in half

Mind you, you are still consuming 30% more electricity than Central Europeans



How much solar is right for you ?

Average BC household consumption is 12,000 kWh per year (\$100/month in electricity cost; grid connection, 'rider' and taxes on top); with conservation efforts this decreases to 7500 kWh/y

On Galiano, 1 kW of PV produces about 1100 kWh per year

To break even over the year, your solar install should be around 7 kW, for 7700 kWh/y, *i.e.*

23 panels (305 W) or 21 panels (330 W). (We used 255 W panels in 2015).

If you own an electric vehicle add another 8 modules (2.5 kW) to drive 15,000 km/year.

In 2015, our discount over the 'normal' costs for solar hardware was close to 30% and included 25 y warranties on all components.



What about the ROI ?

In 2015, we didn't think about return on the investment It simply was the right thing to do! And we just wanted to get started to decarbonize and live with solar

Turns out, there was a financial ROI after all, in addition to the bragging rights

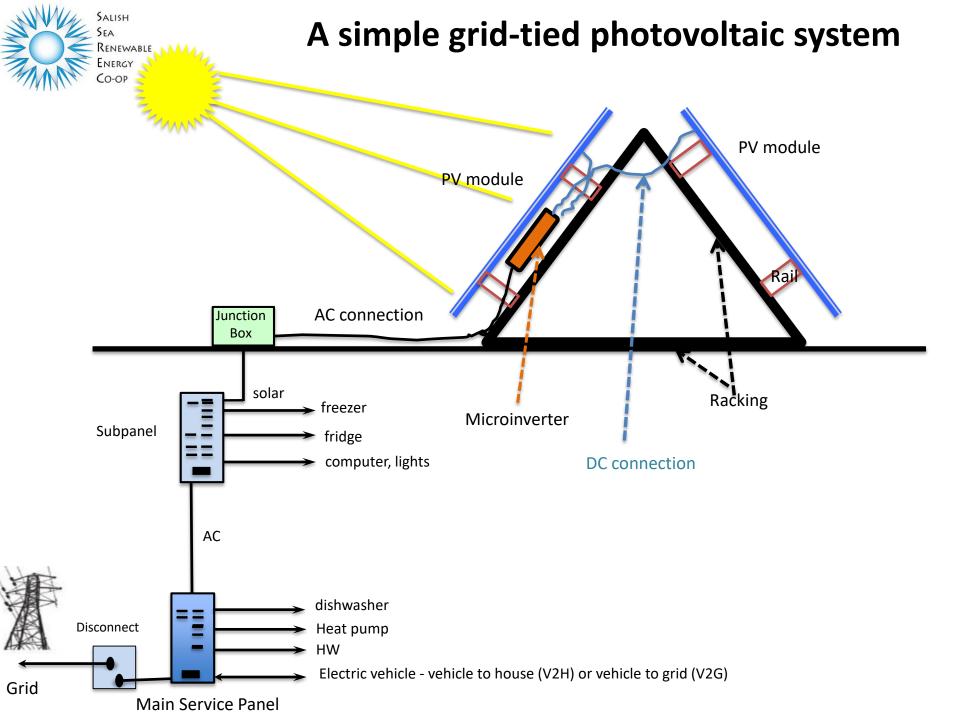
in 2015, the ROI was around 3% to 4%

➢ In 2018 − it's a different story

PV costs (hardware; installation) have dropped over 20%
BC Hydro rates have increased; will continue to do so
in 2018, the ROI is in the 5% to 6% range



What are we waiting for?





Solar myth **The sun does not always shine** True X but so what?

Drastic advances are being made in storage – both in cost and capacity

- pumped hydro, compressed air, liquid air
- heat storage, flywheels, superconductors
- redox-flow batteries, lithium-ion batteries,
- methane synthesis, hydrogen synthesis, transition phase
- BC has huge storage capacity through hydroelectric reservoirs. When the sun shines on PV, less water is required for the turbines, leading to water conservation for winter needs
- By 2020 it will be cheaper to buy storage for a solar plant than to operate fossil fuel based peaker plants
- > In some areas, solar plus storage is already cheaper than coal, gas or nuclear
- Tesla has already provided huge commercial storage in California and enough storage to run an entire Pacific island (600 inhabitants) with off-grid solar PV



More energy is needed for production than will be repaid over the lifetime of PV panels

false



- Energy used in production (including mining, purification, assembly, framing, wiring, transport, etc.) is paid back within the first 8 to 14 months
- Life expectancy of solar modules exceeds 35 years

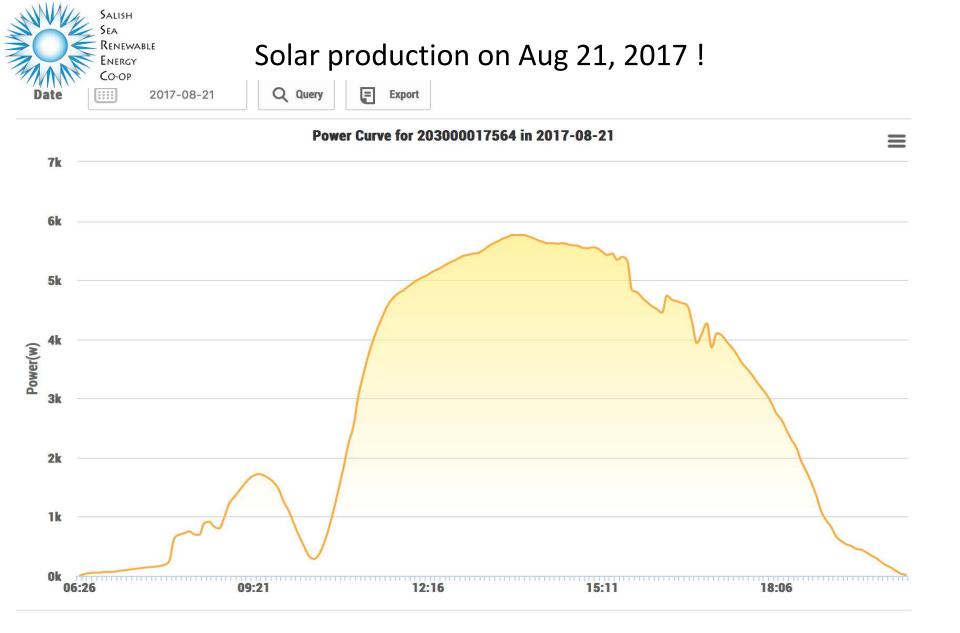


Solar cells are inefficient We should wait until the industry is mature

Irrelevant



- PV cells are not like computers and are not obsolete in a few years
- Increasing efficiency simply means that the PV <u>area</u> needed for a given kW decreases (about 25% since 2015)
- Current efficiencies are already four times better than photosynthesis



Power output of a Galiano solar array on 21 Aug, 2017; partial solar eclipse at 10:30 am

Solar power is disruptive

... in a good way



Renewables destabilize the grid Grids can only handle 20% intermittent wind and solar.

false



- Germany's grid has no problems incorporating 65% renewables
- California handles up to 70% renewables in their energy mix
- Total eclipses of the sun in 2015 (Europe) and 2017 (USA) did not cause a ripple in their respective grids
- The current discussion raging among scientists and covered exhaustively in the media is whether the grid will be able to handle 100% or 'only 80%' of renewables by 2040!



Photovoltaic cells are toxic and cannot be recycled

false



- ✓ Photovoltaic cells in use today are non-toxic
- ✓ 100% recyclable
- ✓ Toxic solvent used during production is 100% recovered
- ✓ Toxic solvent is being phased out



Solar gets cheaper every year.

True



Solar energy has been getting less expensive

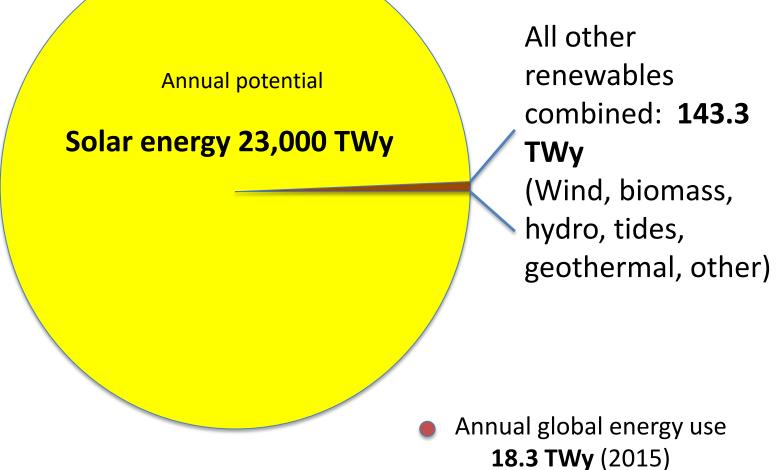
by about 5% a year in 2016 and 2017

Better to wait for newer technology and get a bargain

- ✓ By waiting you lose out on solar energy production, supporting BC Hydro's expensive, inefficient megaprojects, subjecting yourself to ever increasing hydro rates, and contributing to global warming
- Besides, return on solar investment is already in the 4-5% range (without subsidies), and you get to pride yourself in taking an important step towards decarbonization and be a shining example to others!
- Research has clearly demonstrated that acceptance of new technology contains a large 'neighbour' component, with solar installations showing up in clear clusters.



NEWABLE



In less than two hours, the sun delivers all energy needed on the globe in a year

Redrawn from Lopez & Lopez (2015)

