



Ideas on Options for accelerating solar Photovoltaic Installations in Lappeenranta

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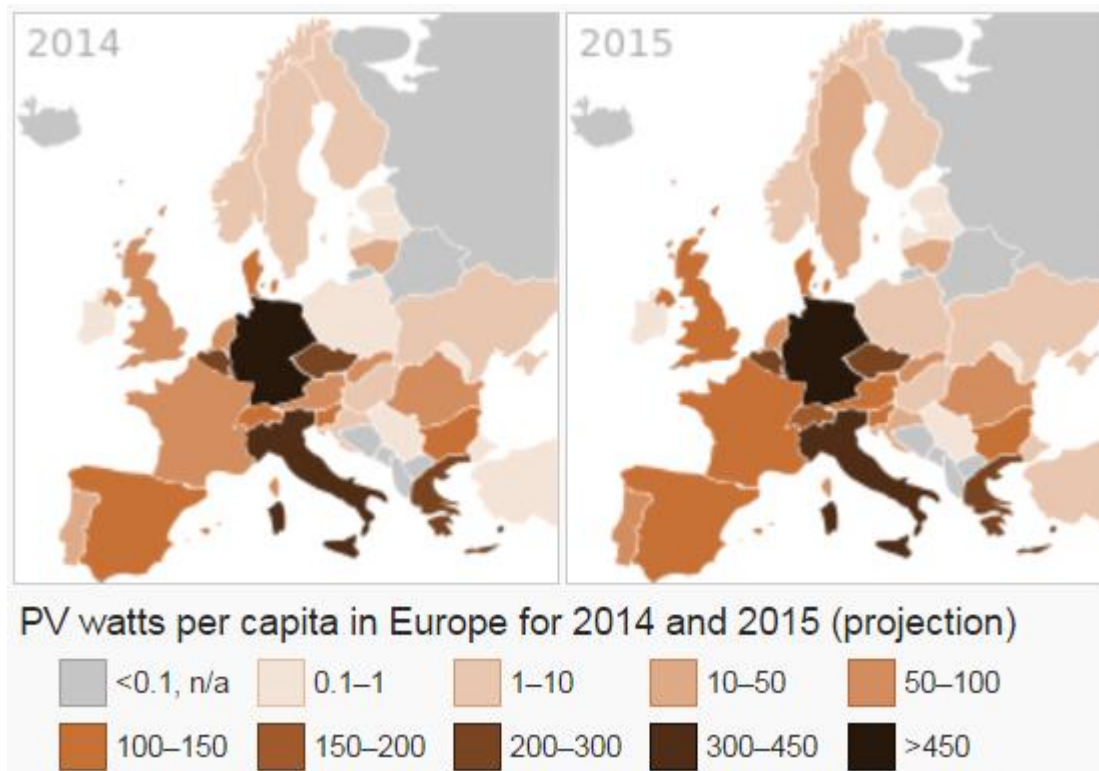
LAPPEENRANTA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY 2020

TRAILBLAZER

Show the way.
Never follow.

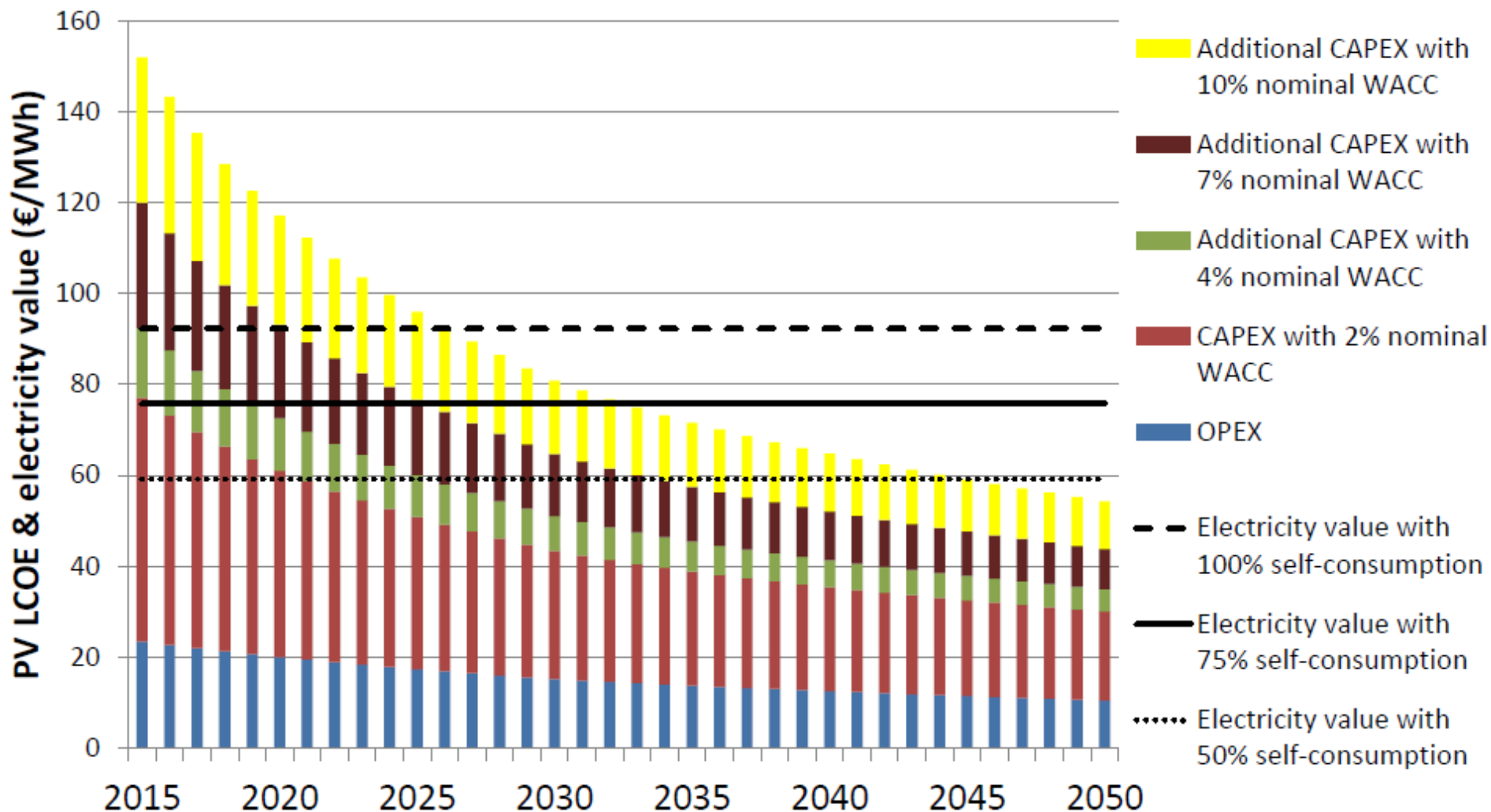


Installed PV per capita in Europe

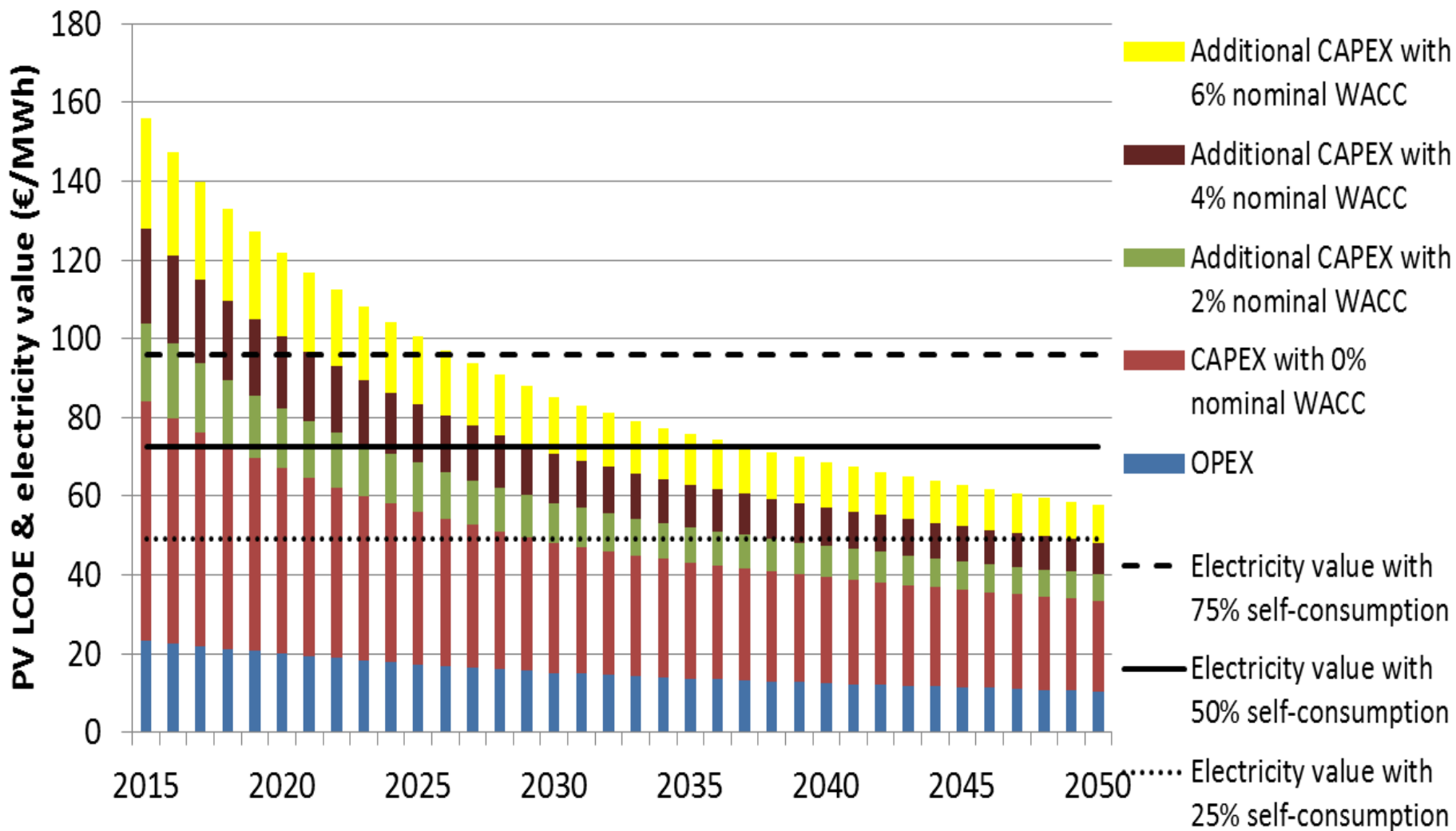


Finland: 3.6 W/capita
Lappeenranta: 10.8 W/capita
Germany: 495 W/capita

Commercial PV LCOE vs electricity value: Finland



Residential PV LCOE vs electricity value: Finland



PV Competitiveness in Finland

Commercial PV:

- profitable for moderate cost of capital and high self-consumption
- promotion of commercial PV project may be helpful
- PV systems on public buildings (e.g. new fire brigade close to the airport) would demonstrate how serious this is for the City of Lappeenranta – this would be also a form of leadership and it would be rather profitable – many municipalities in the world go this way

Residential PV:

- financially not profitable on the current basis
- profitability could be achieved within the next 15 years depending on the PV size
- main reason for low profitability: low self-consumption ratio and low electricity prices
- however: electricity generation costs are lower than residential electricity price
- solution: net-metering (widespread in the US, Brazil, but also successful in SE and DK)



Net Metering for Lappeenranta: idea, cost

- for residential customers (commercial customers can already invest)
- balancing period of one year, i.e. generation in one year and consumption in one year
- good scheme for growth (currently: 99 systems and 973 kWp in total since 2014)
- Cost of such a programme
 - PV LCOE in LPR of about 11 snt/kWh (capex 1400 €/kWp, opex 0.5% of capex, lifetime 25 a, WACC 4%, yield of about 850 kWh/kWp)
 - net metering share of generation of about 75% (rest is direct consumption)
 - variable electricity cost for end-users of about 12 snt/kWh (wholesale price 3 snt/kWh, grid price 3 snt/kWh, others 6 snt/kWh)
 - cost per MWp installed capacity of 57 k€/MWp/a
 - yield x net metering share x net metering cost = $850 \text{ kWh/kWp} \times 0.75 \times 9 \text{ snt/kWh} = 57 \text{ €/kWp/a}$
 - amortisation period of about 17 years indicate a net metering period of about 15 years
 - Rules:
 - accessible for all customers of Lappeenrannan Energia in the own 'area'
 - for not more than the own consumption (for maximum impact and larger systems)
 - virtual net metering in rivitalot and kerrostalot enabled (as fair as possible for all)

Net Metering for Lappeenranta: benefit

- Benefit of such a programme
 - very positive marketing for Lappeenranta in Finland
 - being on top of a new trend in Finland: go for 100% renewables
 - citizens want a sustainable energy system and solar energy is on top
 - investments done by the private sector, based on stable local policies
 - job creation can partly refinance the programme
 - created jobs may be about 12.5 jobs/MWp
 - local tax income of roughly 100 k€/MWp installations
 - calculation: total time per installation of about 6.7 h/kWp, working hours 1600 h/job/a, gross salary 40 k€/job/a, local tax income 20% of gross salary, work for activities in the area of Lappeenranta Energia of about 1/3 per created job



Support of decision making



◀ Search with address

Change map type

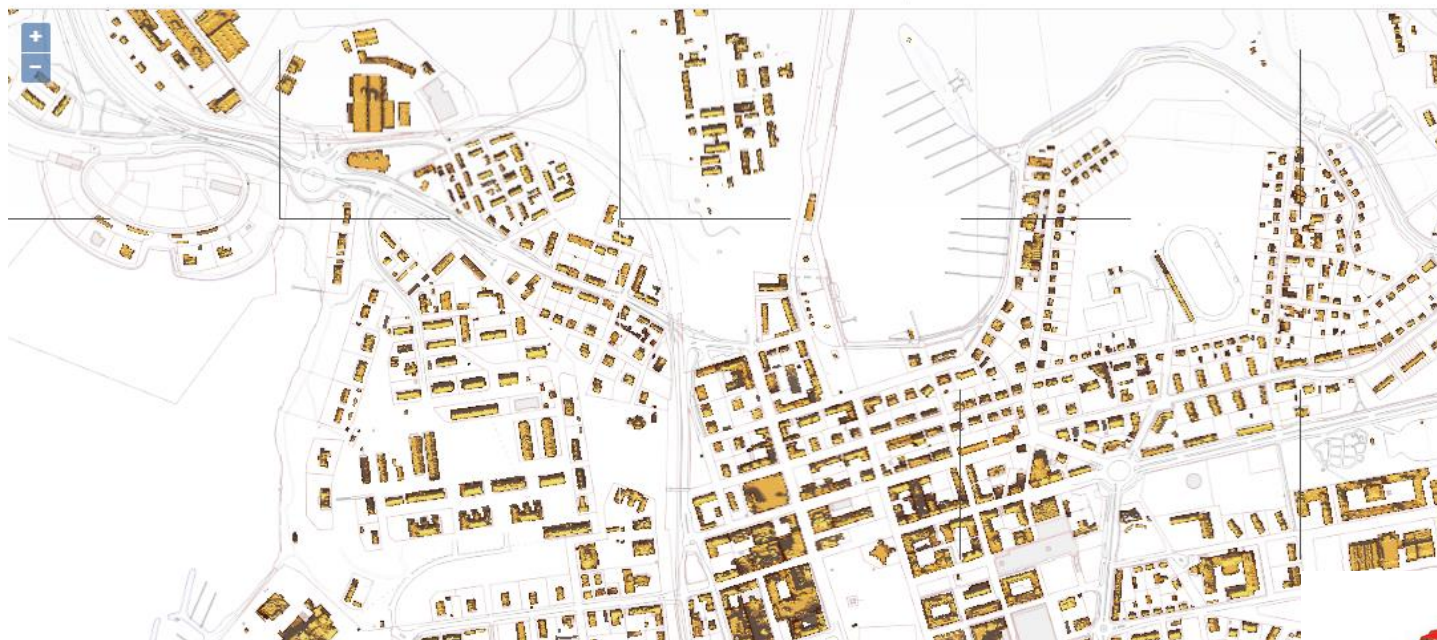
Street map

Aerial photography

Solar energy map

Geo Energy Map

Select a building by clicking on the map

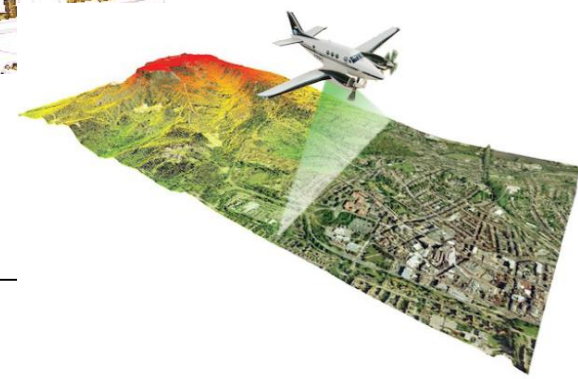


Building found

Check if the address below is correct and choose it by clicking.

Building address:

Mestarinkatu 1, Lappeenranta ▶



Study on South Karelia

TIIVISTELMÄ

Lappeenrannan teknillinen yliopisto
LUT School of Energy Systems
Energiatekniikan koulutusohjelma

Jori Lindgren

Uusiutuvan energian skenaariot Etelä-Karjalalle – julkisen sektorin, liikenteen sekä rakennusten energiatarpeet

Diplomityö

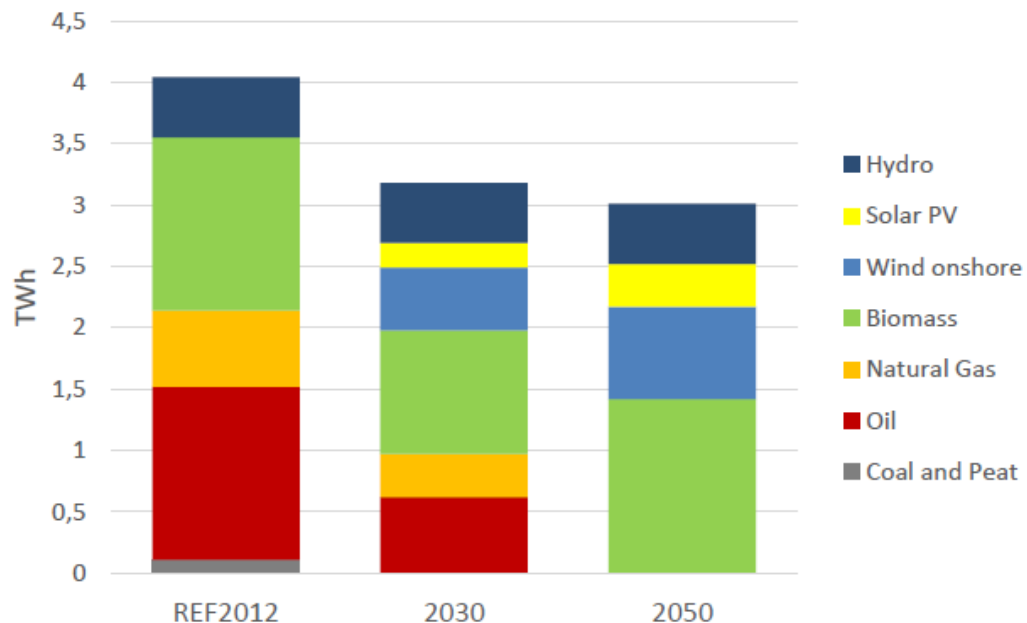
2016

113 sivua, 42 kuvaa, 8 taulukkoa, 10 liitettä

Työn tarkastajat: Professori Esa Vakkilainen
Professori Jero Ahola

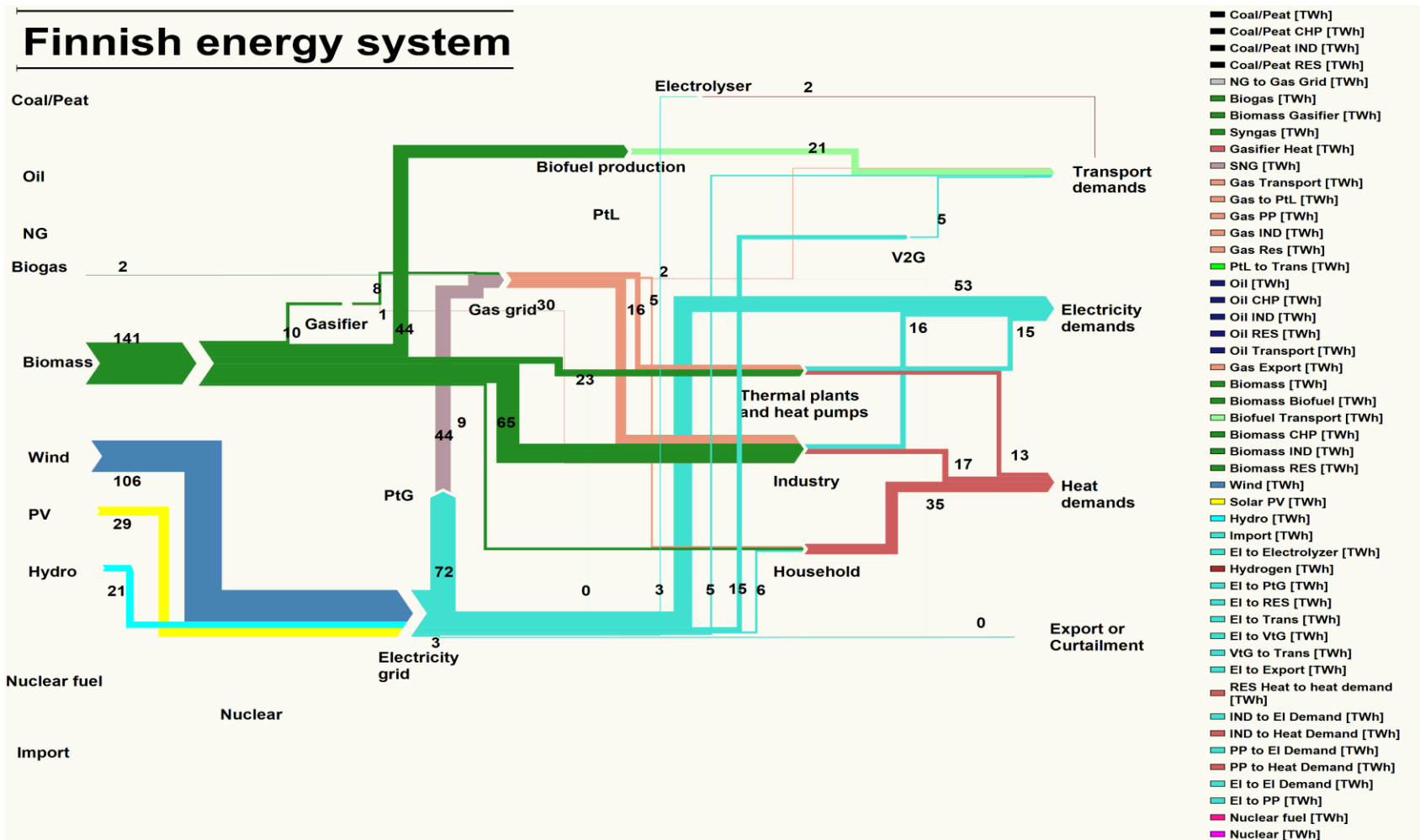
Hakusanat: uusiutuva energia, energiajärjestelmä, mallinnus, Etelä-Karjala, energiasuunnittelu

Tässä diplomityössä tarkastellaan täysin uusiutuvaa energiajärjestelmää Etelä-Karjalan maakunnan alueella, mikä onkin jo tällä hetkellä Suomen uusiutuvien maakunta. Diplomityössä tarkastellaan julkisen sektorin, liikenteen ja rakennusten energian kulutusta mutta teollisuuden energiakäyttö jätetään tarkastelun ulkopuolelle. Työssä tutustutaan tämän hetken Etelä-Karjalan energiajärjestelmään ja sen perusteella tehdään referenssi-skenaario. Tulevaisuuden skenaariot tehdään vuosille 2030 ja 2050. Tulevaisuuden skenaarioissa muutos keskittyy järjestelmän sähköistymiseen ja uusiutuvien tuotantomuotojen integroimiseen järjestelmään. Sähköistyminen kasvattaa sähkönkulutusta, joka pyritään kattamaan uusiutuvilla tuotantomuodoilla, lähinnä tuuli- ja aurinkovoimalla. Liikennesektorin rajataan kumipyöriäliikenteeseen ja sen muutos tulee olemaan haastavin ja aikaa vievin. Muutokseen pyritään liikennepoltoaineiden tuotannolla maakunnassa sekä sähköautoilulla. Uusiutuva energiajärjestelmä tarvitsee tuotannon ja kysynnän joustoa sekä älyä järjestelmältä. Työssä tarkastellaan myös järjestelmän kustannuksia sekä työllisyysvaikutuksia.



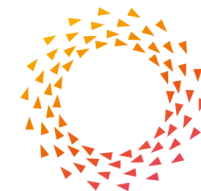
Primary energy consumption in the different scenarios.

Flows of energy – Basic 100% RE scenario



Results Visualisation

[Global Internet of Energy: http://neocarbonenergy.fi/internetofenergy/#](http://neocarbonenergy.fi/internetofenergy/#)



- **Lappeenranta had a very good start into PV in Finland**
- **this advantage should be utilised for new jobs and demonstrating leadership**
- **commercial PV installations may require administrative support (not financial)**
- **residential PV installations lack a positive financial business case**
- **local net metering scheme could overcome a lack of good national policies**
- **the earlier pro active local support, the more local jobs may be created**
- **citizens want politicians to enable very high shares of renewables**

Kiitos.



Open your mind. LUT.
Lappeenranta **University of Technology**