

“Tweaking The PV Business Model To Deliver PV as Energy Infrastructure”

A More Reliable & Profitable PV System Delivery Process Approach

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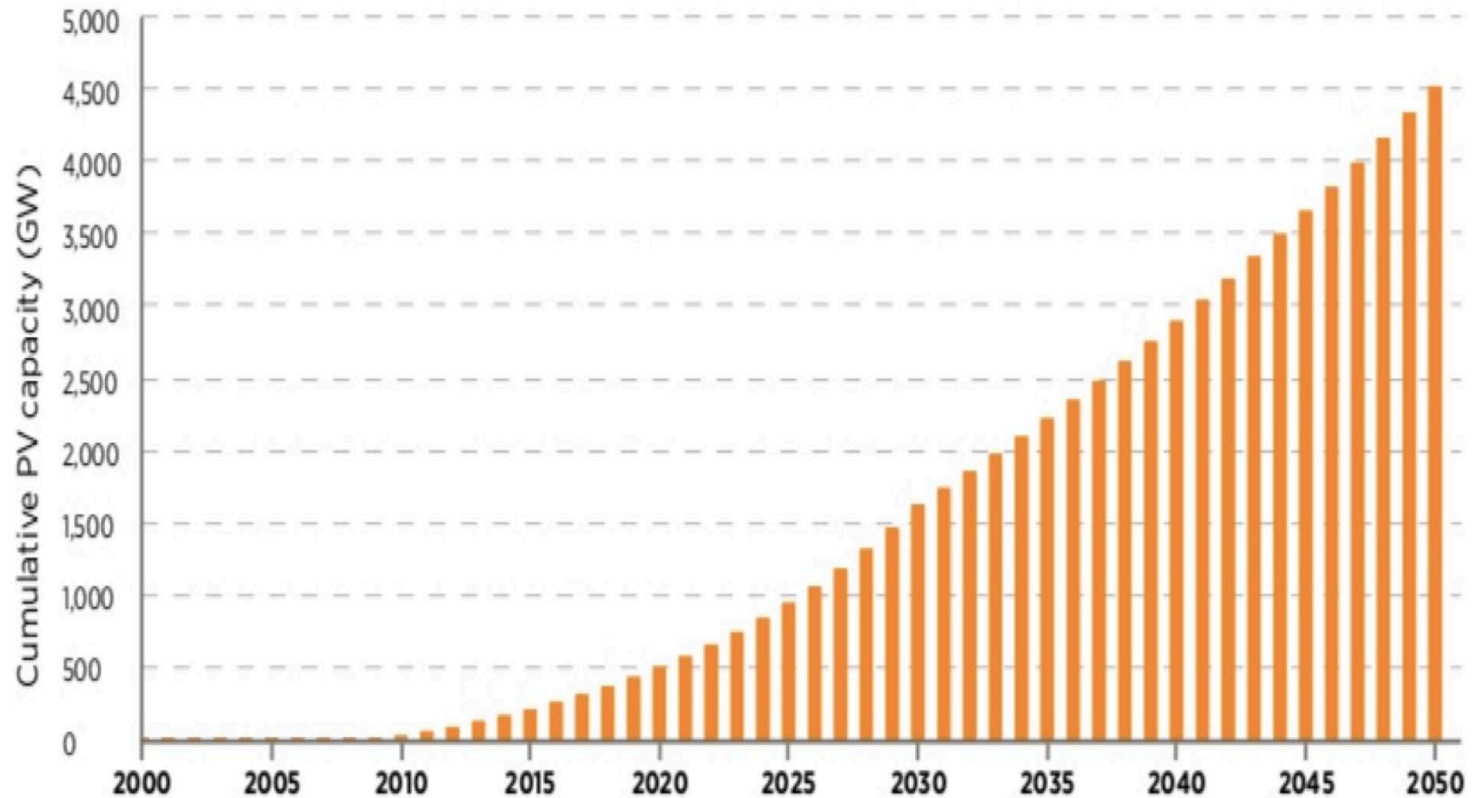
Tweaking The PV Business Model To Deliver PV as Energy Infrastructure A Question of Balance:

- **Why is *PV System Delivery as Reliable Energy Infrastructure* important to you?**
- **Why it's critical to have a PV Repowering Planning and Specification Processes in place prior to EPC bidding?**
- **Why it's critical to determine and agree on defining stakeholder Success and Failure, including an “All In” lifecycle cost and benefits analysis?**
- **The historic challenges in building PV Energy Infrastructure, what holds us back?**
- **Two Industry Solutions to Consider**

PV System Capacity from 2000 to 2050

(End – of – Life - Management, Solar Photovoltaic Panels, IRENA and IEA-PVPS)

Figure 2 Projected cumulative global PV capacity



Based on IRENA (2016) and IEA (2014)

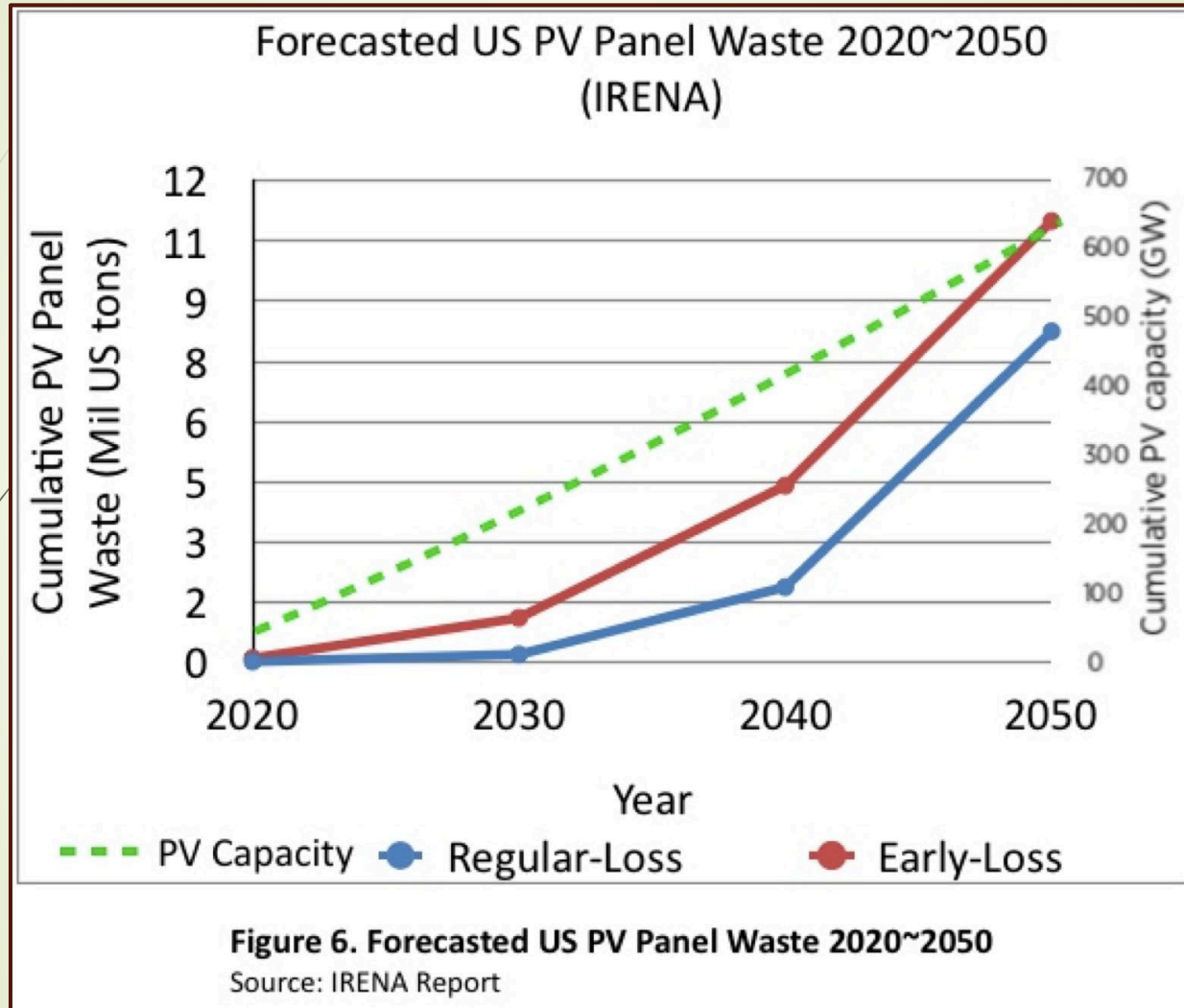
(End – of – Life - Management, Solar Photovoltaic Panels, IRENA and IEA-PVPS)

Dramatic Improvement of PV Reliability & Profitability Requires Substantively Different Thinking, Choices & Change

- ▶ Issues to be Resolved in Delivering PV as Infrastructure
 - All Lifecycle Stakeholders wants, needs, expectations and profitability must be addressed in a PV Lifecycle System Deliver Process including O&M
 - The primary System Specification must be completed prior to EPC bidding to reduce Lifecycle costs
 - The EPC bidding Process must refine the “System Specification & Design prior to signing contracts.”

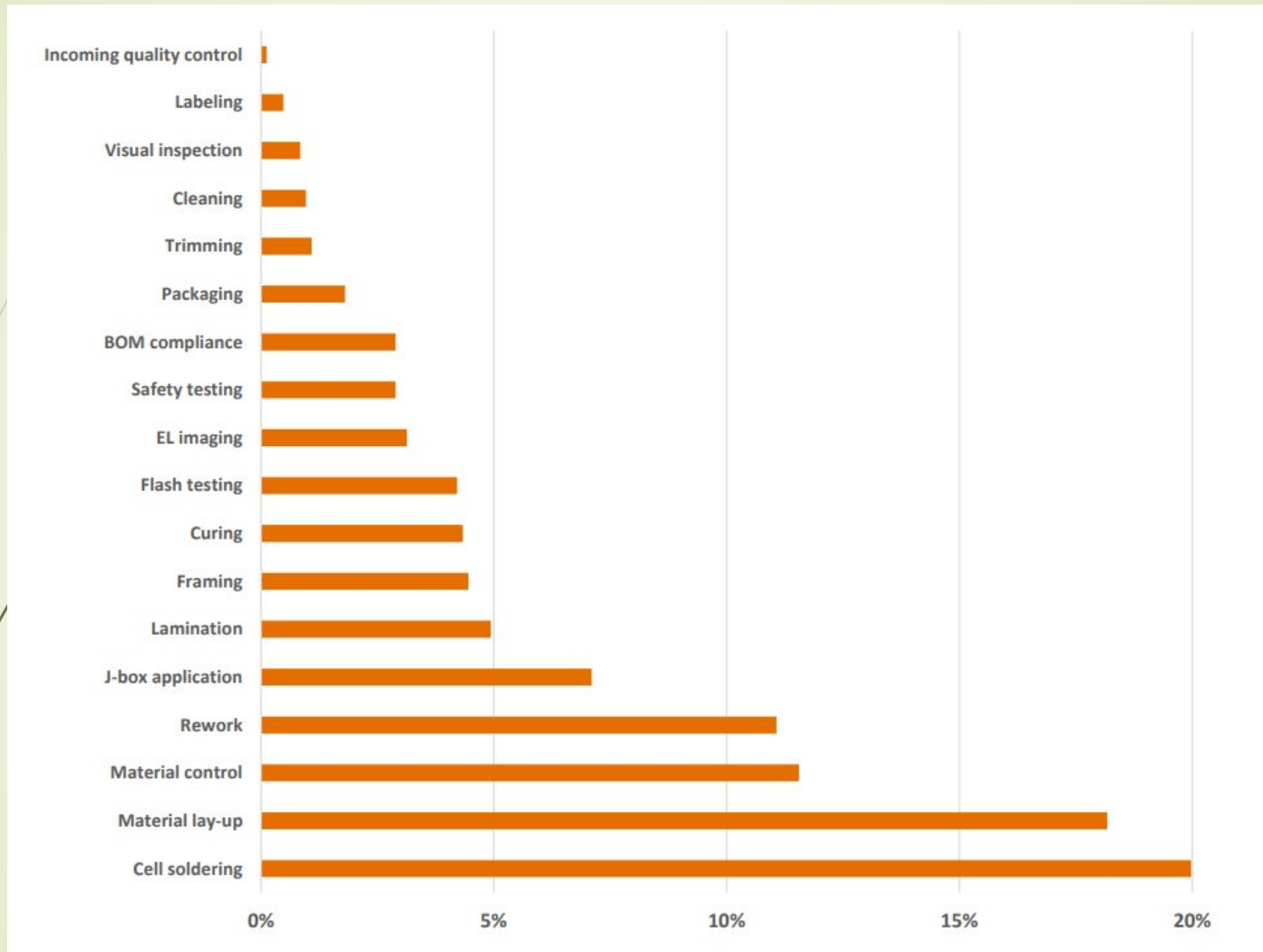
What will be operable in 2050?

End – of – Life - Management, Solar Photovoltaic Panels, IRENA and IEA-PVPS



(End – of – Life - Management, Solar Photovoltaic Panels, IRENA and IEA-PVPS)

Sources of Module Defects in Manufacturing

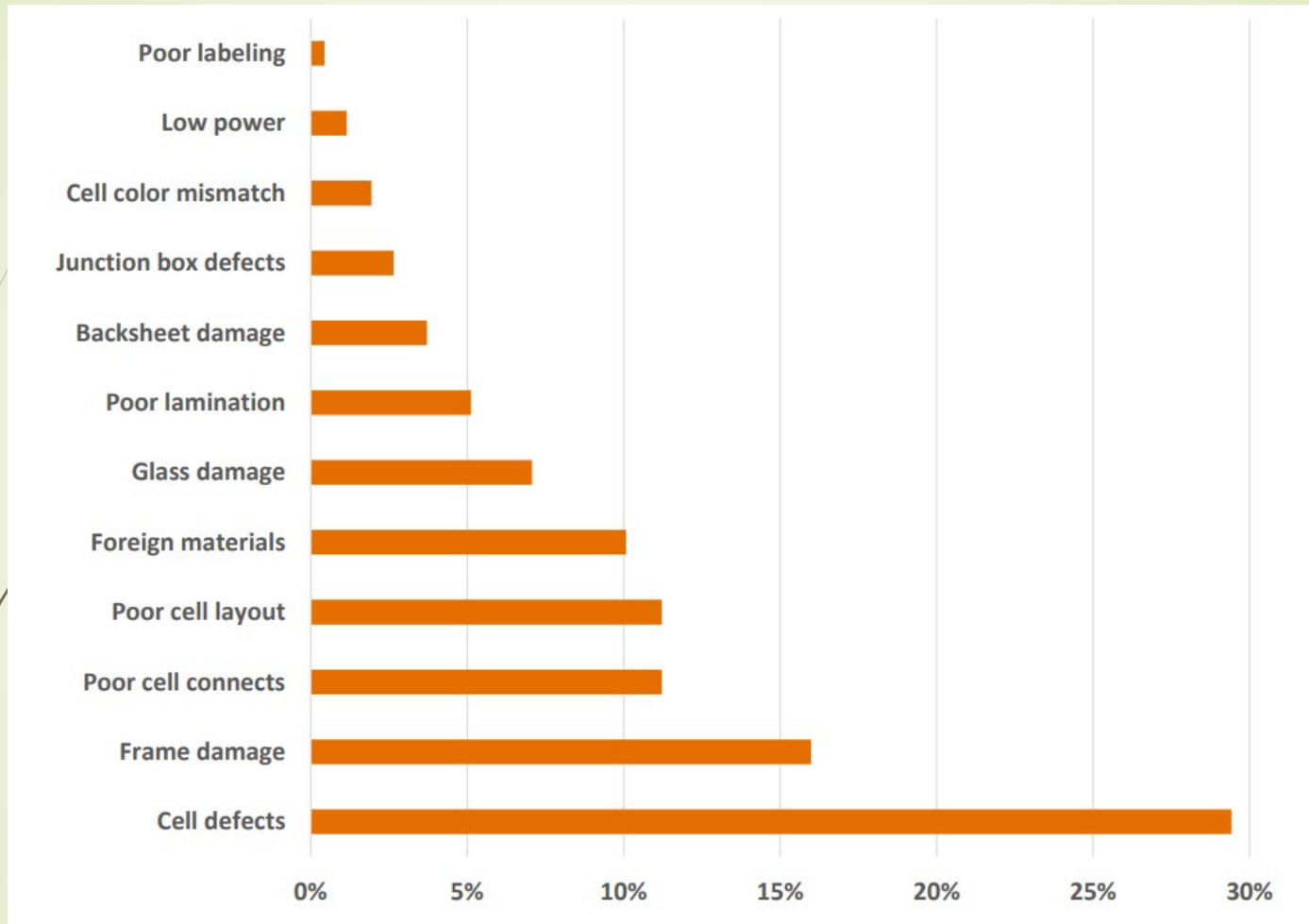


Sources of PV module defects in the manufacturing process (2016-2020)
Credit: PI Photovoltaik-Institut Berlin AG (PI Berlin)

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The Distribution of Defects in faulty modules

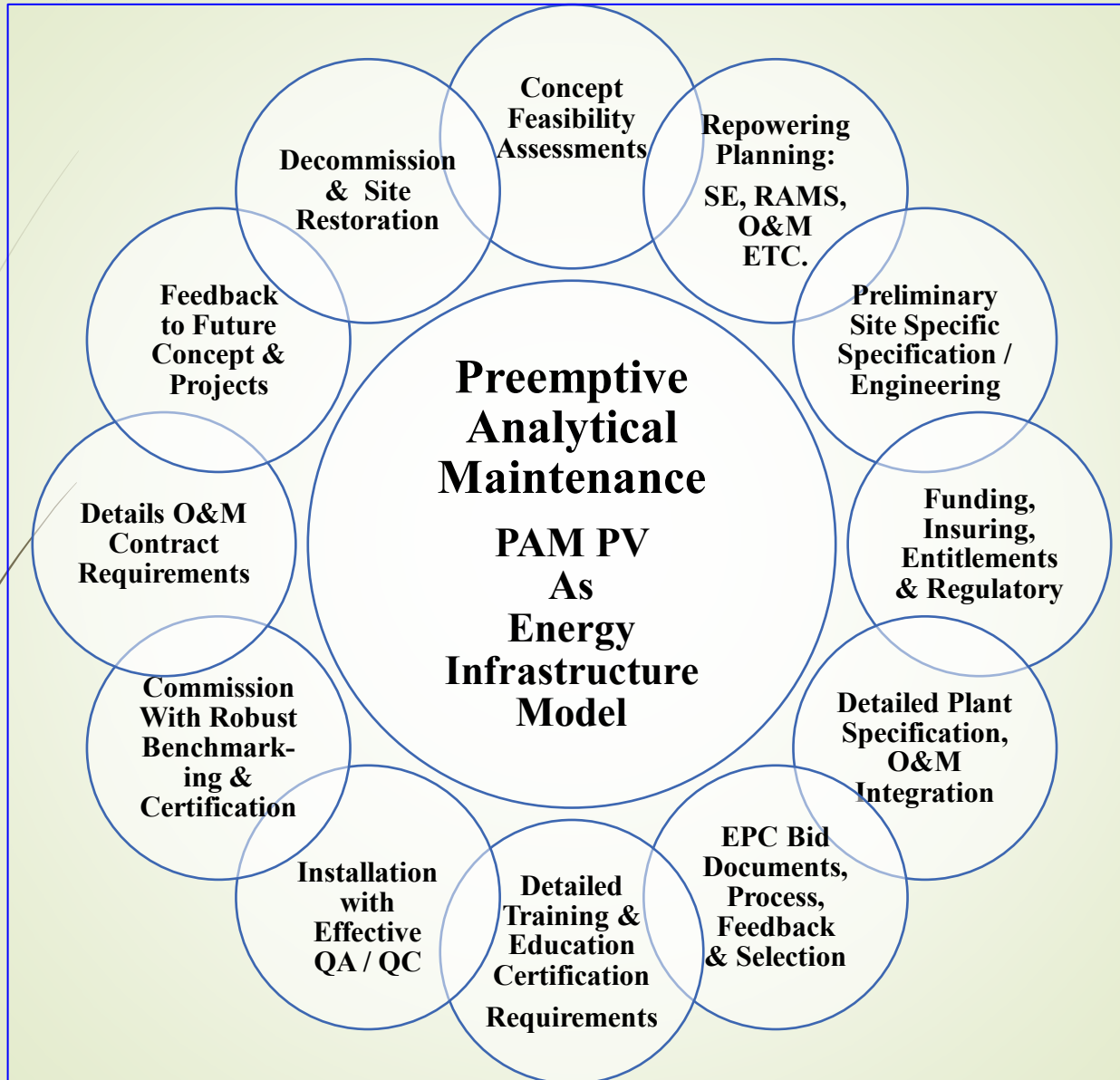


Distribution of defects in faulty PV modules (2016-2020)
Credit: PI Photovoltaik-Institut Berlin AG (PI Berlin)

Today's PV Project repowering model *Versus* a PV System Planning Repowering™ Process Model

- Today's PV project repowering has no defined standards, requirements, industry wide planning processes, procedures or practices
 - It is whatever major maintenance must be done to keep the plant viable
 - Everyone's version of repowering is different with little to no attention to down stream stakeholders.
- A PV Repowering™ System Delivery Process with a capital "R" includes:
 - Clearly defines language, standards, requirements processes, procedures, commonly used Metrics, shared data and useable documentation
 - Addresses long term needs for lifecycle planning, increased energy production, revenue and delivery, plus the costs of site restoration.
 - It is a Systems Engineering (SE) and a Reliability, Availability and Maintainability (including Testability) and Safety (RAMS) Process

The (PAM) Model Infrastructure Model



Two Functional Solutions Including Incentives for Success

➤ Solution 1

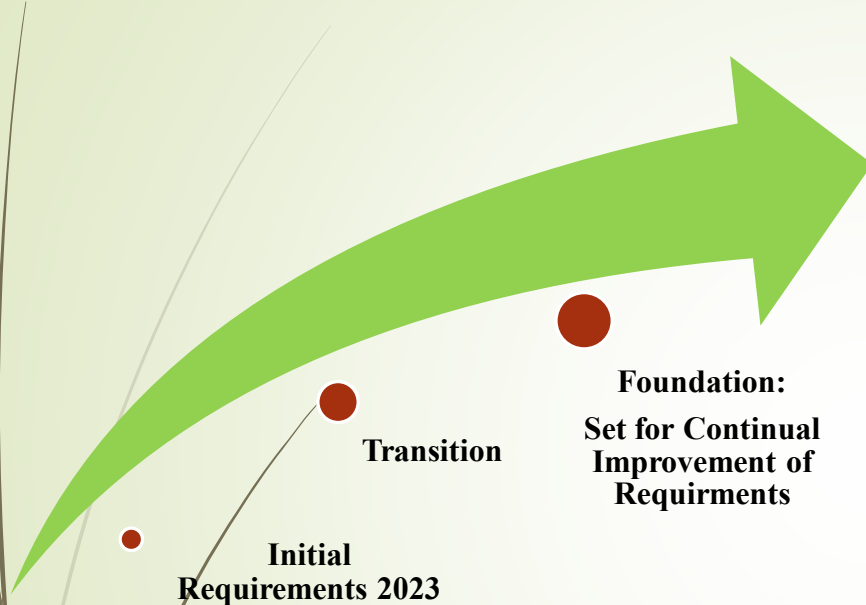
- Determine and agree on defining stakeholder requirements for Success and Failure, including an “All In” lifecycle cost and benefits analysis at concept
- Include stakeholder participation
- Agree to address stakeholder concerns at concept and specification prior to EPC Bidding

➤ Solution 2

- Lobby Congress for a 10 year PV “Plant Infrastructure & Resiliency” (PIR) Tax Credit with Requirements at 5 %
- Include requirements that increase for the first five years and reduce the PIR Credit over the last five years

Flow of PV Plant Infrastructure & Resiliency (PIR)

US 5% Tax Credit with PAM Requirements



Primary Requirements to be continually updated 2023 - 2032 and beyond:

- PV Repowering Process:
- Specification
- SE - RAMS
- Component Reliability, Reparability & Recyclability
- Clearly Defined Data Requirements and Sharing
- Education and Training
- Plant Evaluation Criteria

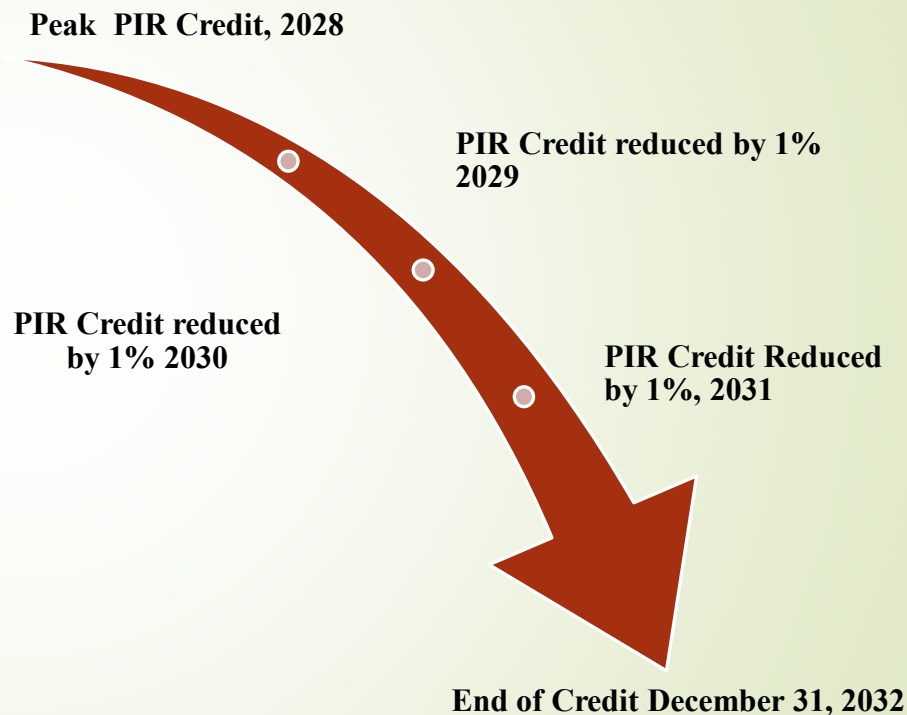
Flow of PV Plant Infrastructure & Resiliency (PIR)

12

Tax Credit and Requirements at 5 %

➤ Tax Credit Reduction:

- Beginning In 2029, the PIR will be reduced by 1% annually until it is eliminated following December 31, 2032
- All Requirements will be updated annual beginning in 202.



Conclusion: A Change for the Better:

13

With the More Resilient PAM System Delivery Model:

- The Existing Project Delivery module is a short term - high risk Financial Model
- We can build and operate longer lived, more productive and profitable PV Infrastructure.
- Reliability and Repowering Planning are a critical foundation to building better more robust, durable and profitable plants.
- Success requires addressing the performance and reliability issues at specification, including both RAMS and SE-SMART Engineering Practices that define the system prior to EPC bidding and contracting.

High Performance PV Measurements of Success and Failure

14

Thank you for your participation

**Please reach out if you would like to discuss
the issues and Learn more!**

High Performance PV Measurements of Success and Failure

15

Success:

- If you don't ask for it, you will not get it! It's all about the Details!!!
- Never Assume Anything!
- There is a Great Need for Improved Training and Education Industry Wide
- Requires addressing real technical and financial challenges to improve the industry

Failure:

- Not being able to dismiss industry Myths and Assumptions
- Not Meeting All Stakeholder Requirements, Want, Needs and Expectations.