



Solving real problems with technology

Future PV Roundtable – Solar Power International 2019



Agenda

Part I

10:00

Welcome and introductions

10:05

PRESENTATION C&I Value stacking: the role of inverters in managing the underlying distributed energy resources and grid interaction and support, including virtual power plants.

10:15

PANEL DISCUSSION Meeting grid needs with solar & inverters: examining how inverters can supply essential grid services such as frequency & voltage regulation, as the grid moves from large spinning masses to electronic controls, as well as how solar & storage behind the meter can serve as flexible demand

Agenda

Part II

pvmagazine group

11:05

PANEL DISCUSSION Explosion of cell & module technology: which designs can meet the challenges of mass production & stand the test of time?

11:55

Closing remarks

Networking

C&I Value stacking

The role of inverters in managing the underlying distributed energy resources and grid interaction and support, including virtual power plants





Lior Handelsman

VP of Marketing and Product Strategy





Opportunity for C&I in Grid Services

Lior Handelsman

September 25th, 2019

Meet SolarEdge

SolarEdge in Numbers Q2 2019

13.1GW

of our systems shipped worldwide



40.8M

power optimizers shipped



Over **1.1M** monitored systems around the world



1.7M

inverters shipped



\$325M

Q2 2019 revenue



Presence in

28

countries



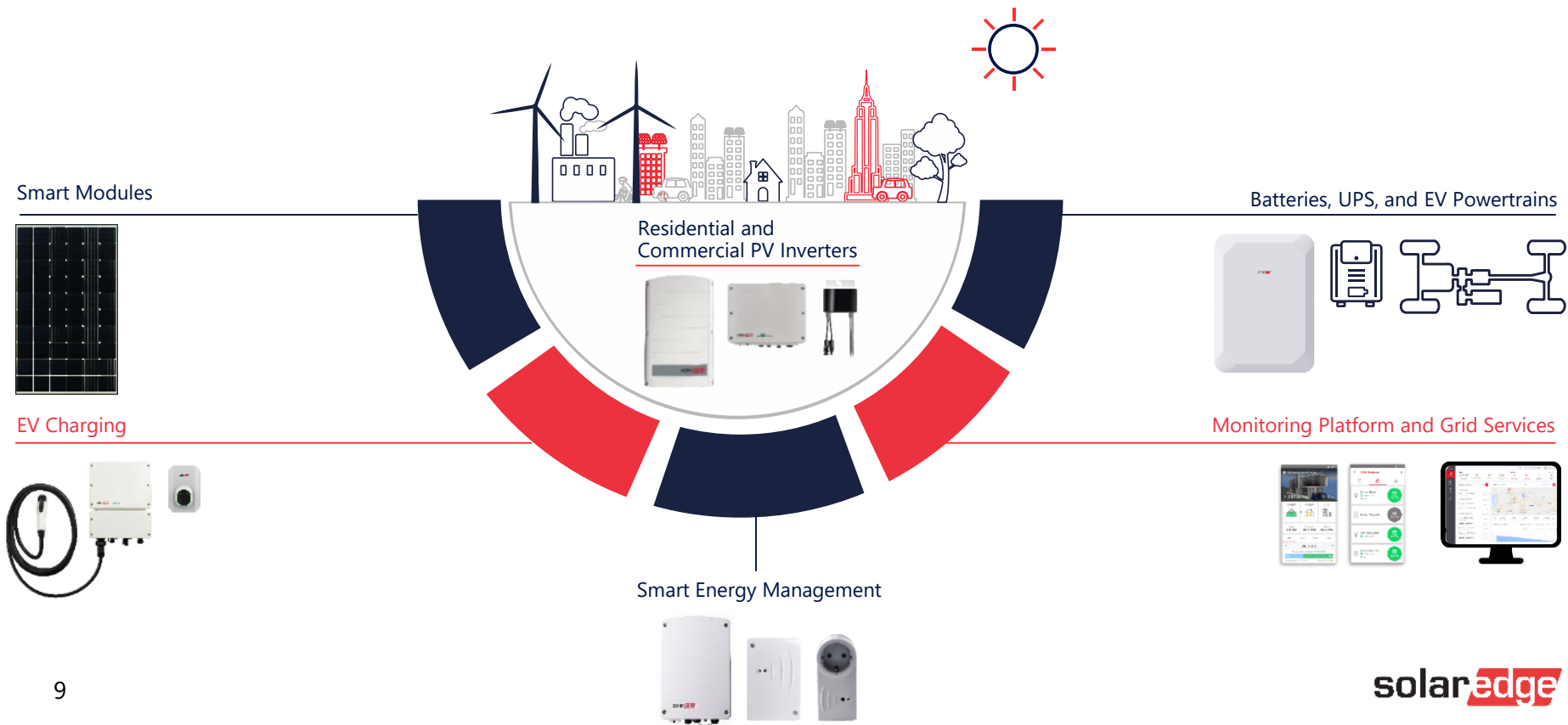
2,078 employees



303 awarded patents and additional patent applications

240

One-Stop-Shop for Smart Energy Solutions

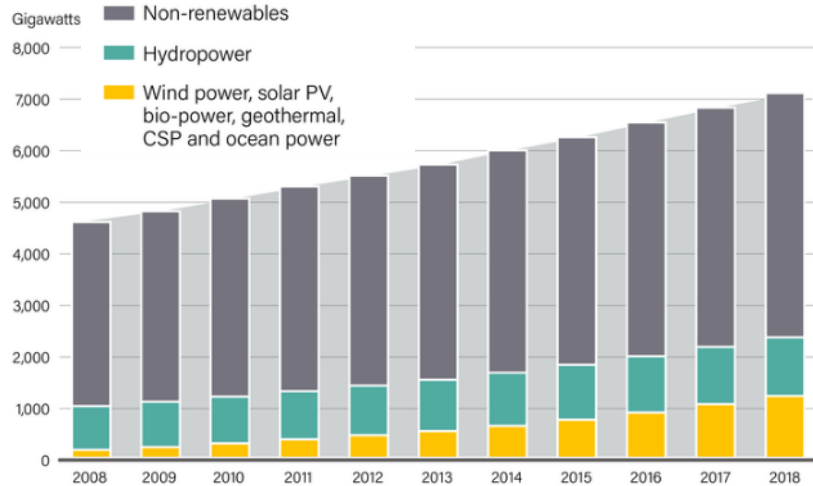


Grid Challenges

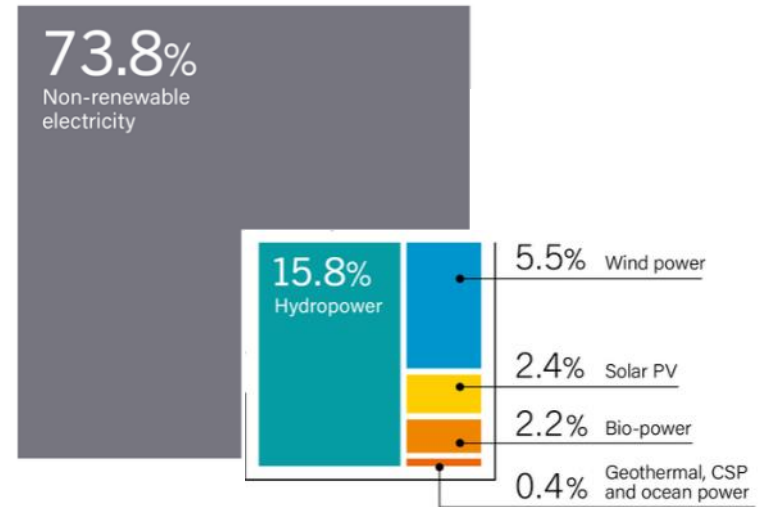
Renewable Penetration

- Each year, more electricity is generated from renewable energy than in the previous year.
- Solar PV has exceeded 20% of the renewable share

Global Power Generating Capacity, by Source, 2008-2018



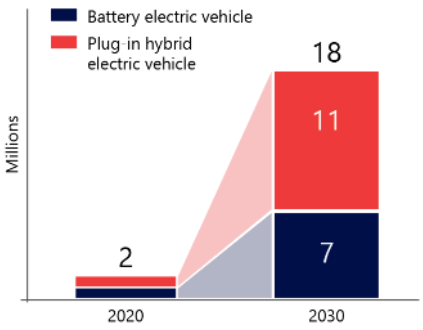
Estimated Renewable Energy Share of Global Electricity Production, End-2018



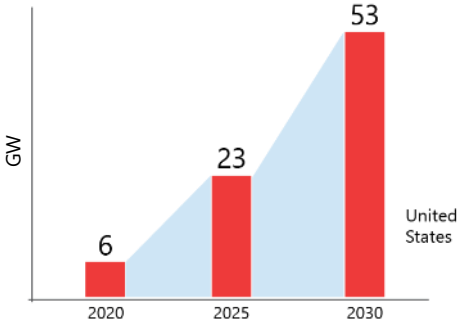
Electrification of Transportation

- Approximately 18M EVs and hybrids will be on U.S. roads by 2030
 - 900% increase from 2020
- Leading to 53 GW of increased energy demand for charging, up from only 6 GW in 2020
- Potentially causing EV charging peaks that could surpass total capacity

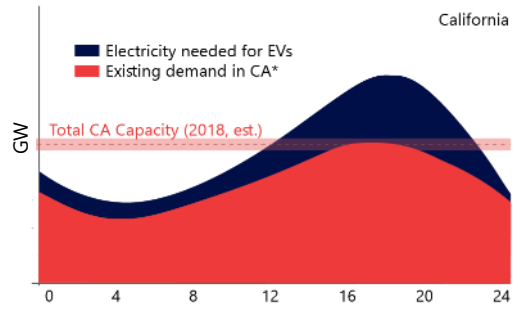
EV Adoption Rate in U.S.



Charging Energy Demand for EVs in U.S.



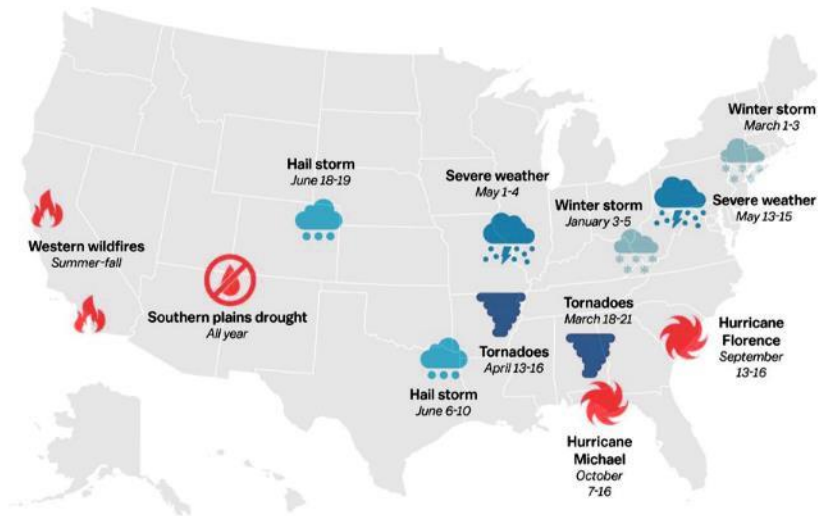
Electricity Demand for 100% EV Scenario (High Peak Charging scenario)



Extreme Weather

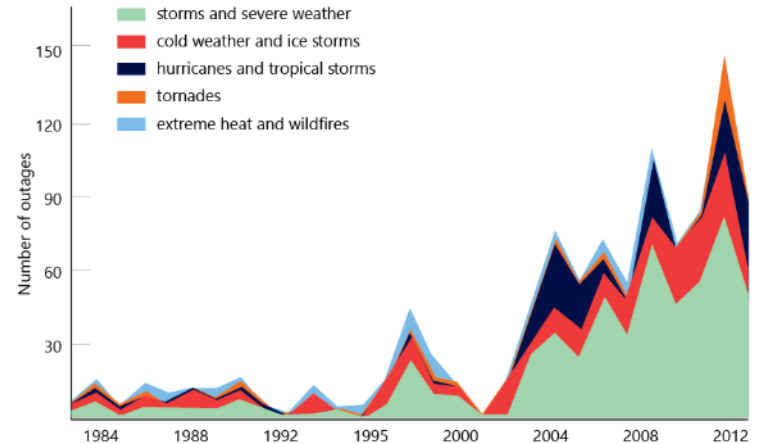
- ▮ A variety of extreme weather is occurring at increasing frequency, intensity, and duration
- ▮ Severe weather is among the leading causes of large-scale power outages in the U.S.

Billion-dollar weather disasters in the U.S. in 2018



Source: NOAA

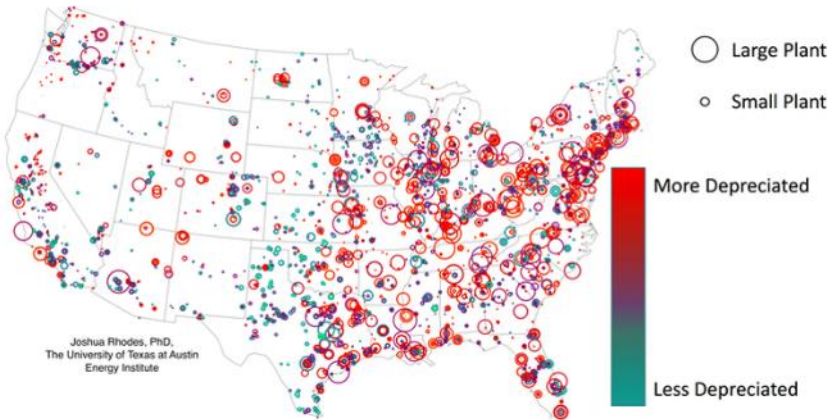
Extreme Weather Is Causing More Major Power Outages
(major = at least 50,000 customers affected)



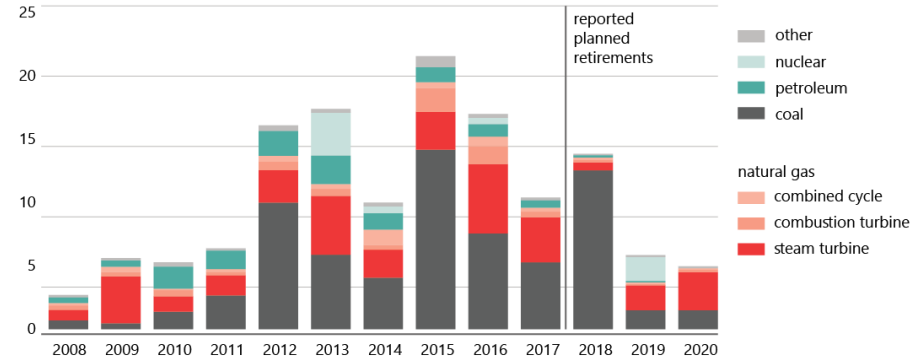
Aging Infrastructure and Network

- Parts of the energy network are >100 years old, 70% of transmission lines and power transformers are >25 years old
- Average power plant age is >30 years; plants built during the rapid expansion of power sector after WW2 are >40 years old
- Traditional generators are being retired, effecting an increasing amount of capacity

Location and Depreciated Status of all U.S. Power Plants



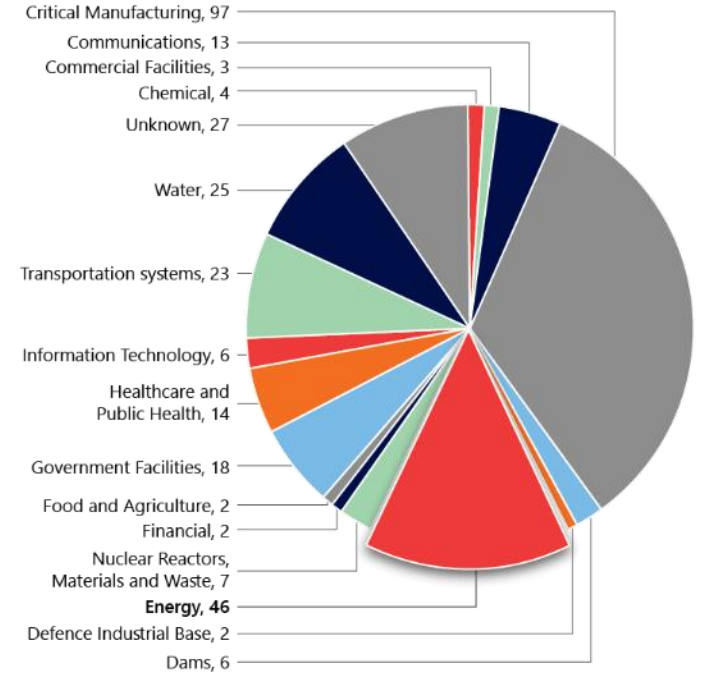
U.S. Utility-Scale Electric Generating Capacity Retirements (2008-2020, GW)



Cyber Security

- Energy sector is one of the larger targets for cyber attacks
- Objective to cause equipment malfunction or failure, physical equipment damage, power disruptions, or blackouts
- U.S. Example:
 - March 5, 2019
 - Utility reported a 'cyber event' to the DOE
 - Blind spots caused by denial-of-service attack at a grid control center and several small power generation sites in California, Utah, and Wyoming
 - May not have been a full attack, but demonstrates grid vulnerabilities (i.e. in firewall interfaces)

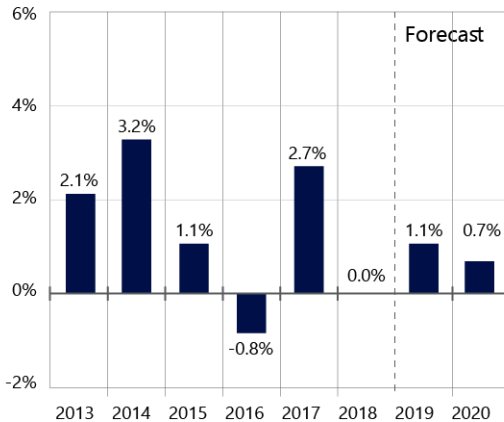
FY 2015 Incidents by Sector (295 total)



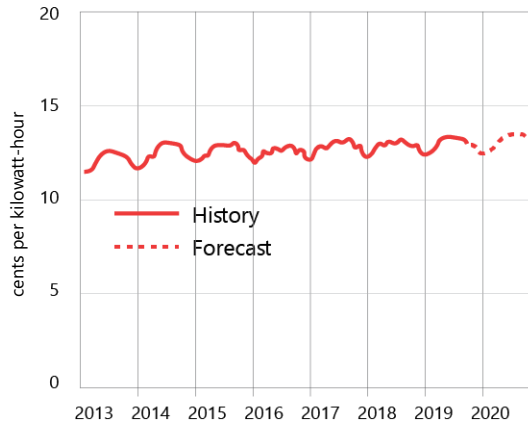
Fluctuating Energy Prices

- General trend of increasing annual energy prices
- Seasonal fluctuations with peaks in summer months
- Variation by customer type

Annual Growth in Residential Electricity Prices



U.S. Monthly Residential Electricity Price



residential
12.89¢
per kWh

commercial
10.66¢
per kWh

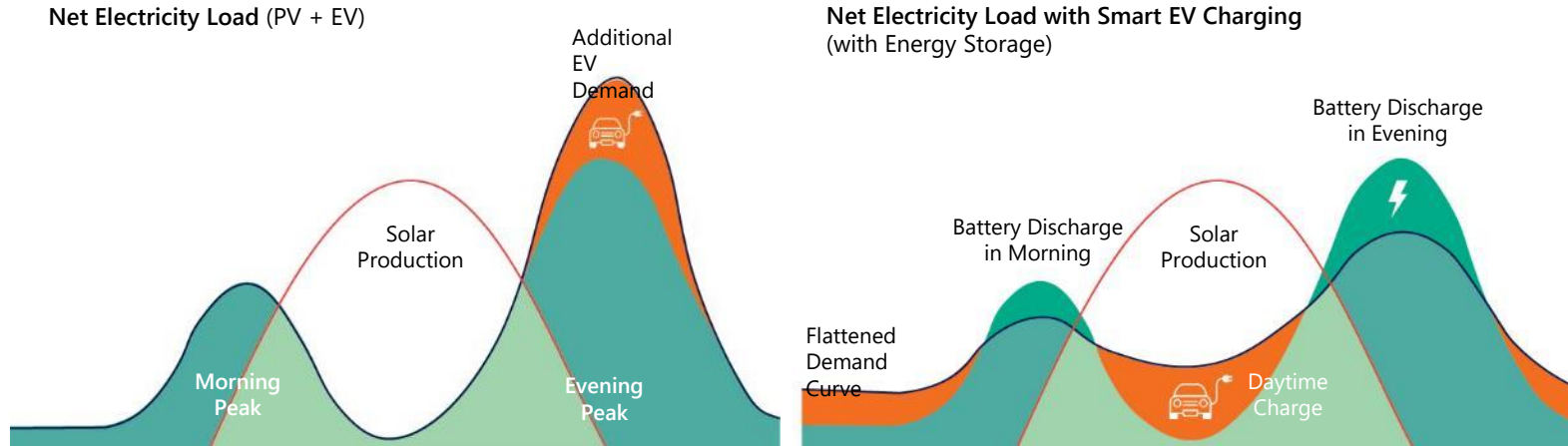
industrial
6.93¢
per kWh

transportation
9.77¢
per kWh

Opportunities

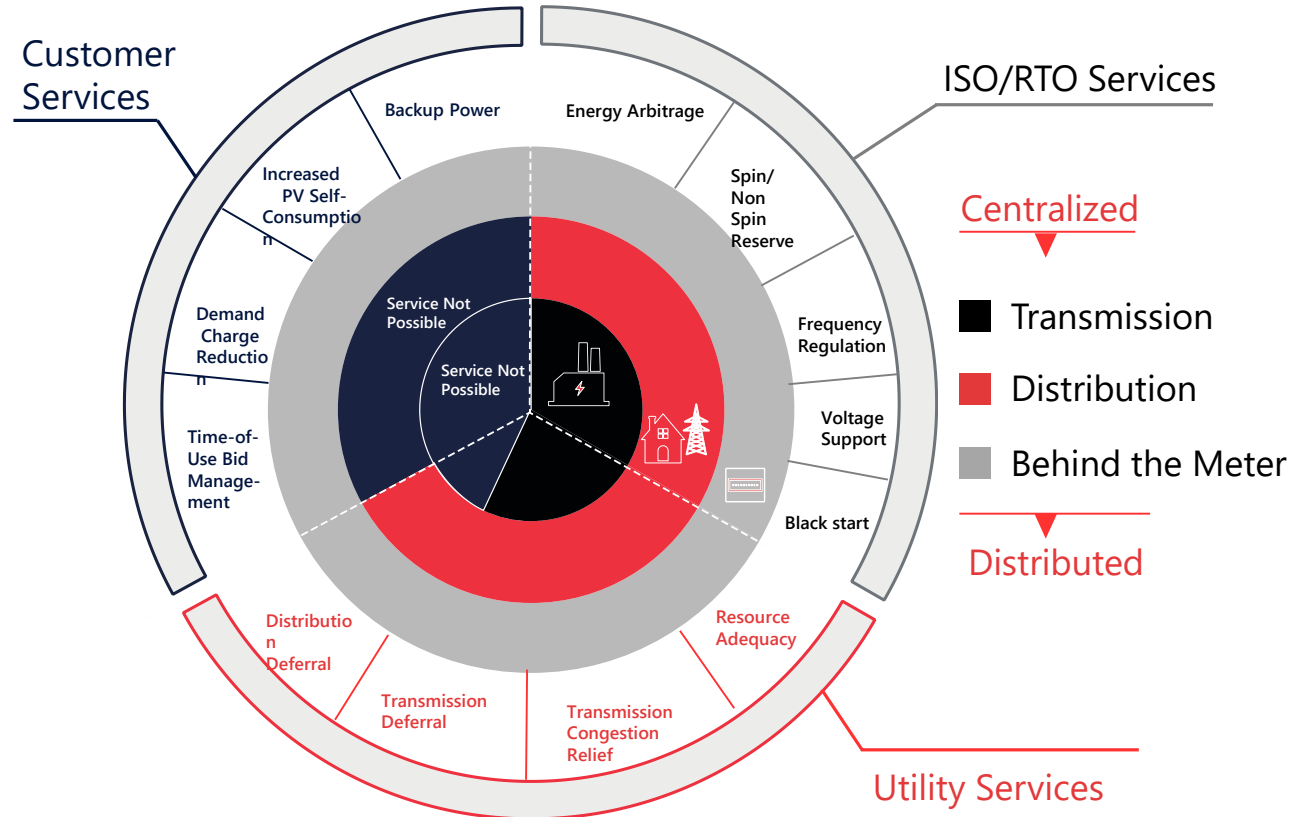
Overcoming Challenges

- Some of the problems can be used as part of the solution
 - Combining renewables, smart EV charging, and batteries can make the energy market more stable and cope with grid instability



Value Stacking

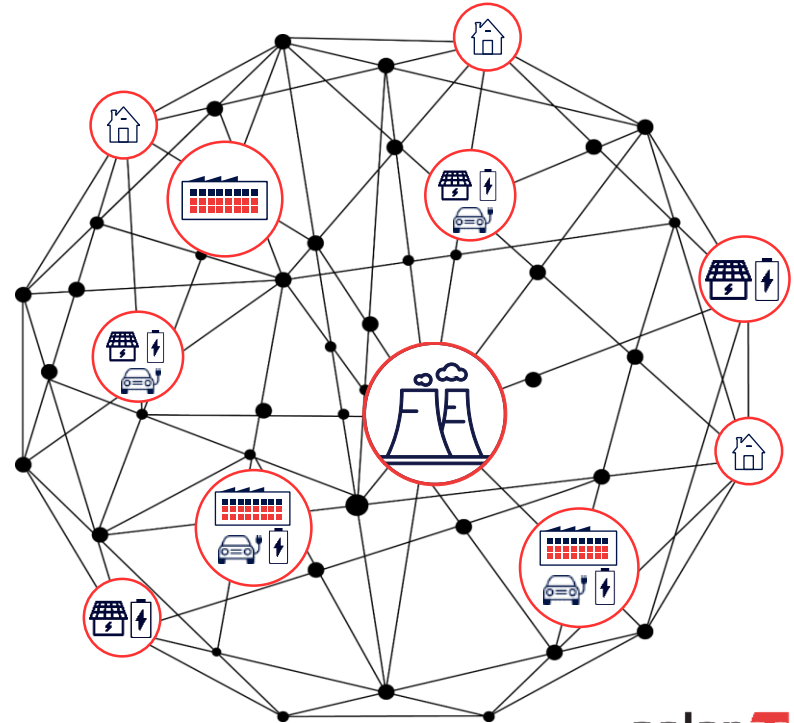
- Batteries can provide up to 13 services for 3 different stakeholders



C&I Opportunity

C&I may offer greater potential than residential for grid services

- Each site has a larger impact on the grid, but still distributed generation
 - Consume more energy
 - Produce more energy with larger roof space
- Larger variety of DERs that can be leveraged
- Specifically assist with duck curve ramp up - i.e. battery discharge in the evening
- Reduced acquisition costs per MW for grid services participation
- More value stacking opportunity
- Reduced communication costs per MW

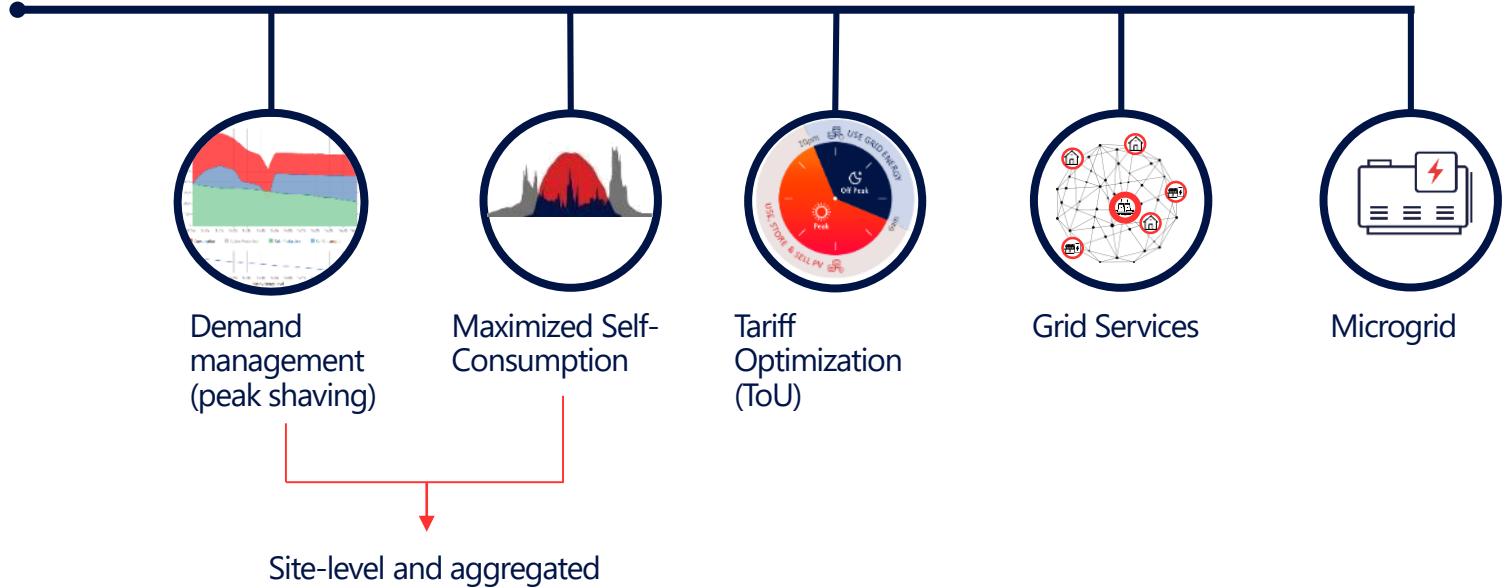


Stacked Value Energy Management

Improving the economics of distributed energy resources



Commercial
StorEdge



Technology Requirements

Technology Requirements

- Smarter inverters: Fast communication/connectivity with high bandwidth, processing power, memory, interoperable
- Metering: Import/export, self-consumption, and grid sensing
- Predictive analytics, machine learning, and big data
- External interfaces: Pricing signal, weather information, etc.
- Batteries: Built to support high C rate, high energy throughput with unpredictable charging patterns, etc.
- Underlying DERs: Fast, accurate, fail safe, certified, interconnected (IoT), interoperable
- EV charging: Understanding usage patterns and interface with the driver to optimize charging times for driving needs in coordination with network needs

Thank You!

Booth 1601

Cautionary Note Regarding Market Data & Industry Forecasts

This power point presentation contains market data and industry forecasts from certain third-party sources. This information is based on industry surveys and the preparer's expertise in the industry and there can be no assurance that any such market data is accurate or that any such industry forecasts will be achieved. Although we have not independently verified the accuracy of such market data and industry forecasts, we believe that the market data is reliable and that the industry forecasts are reasonable.

Version #: V.1.0

solaredge

Panel discussion

Meeting grid needs with solar & inverters: examining how inverters can supply essential grid services such as frequency & voltage regulation, as the grid moves from large spinning masses to electronic controls, as well as how solar & storage behind the meter can serve as flexible demand





Peter Mathews

General Manager North
America



Mahesh Morjaria

Vice President,
Systems Development



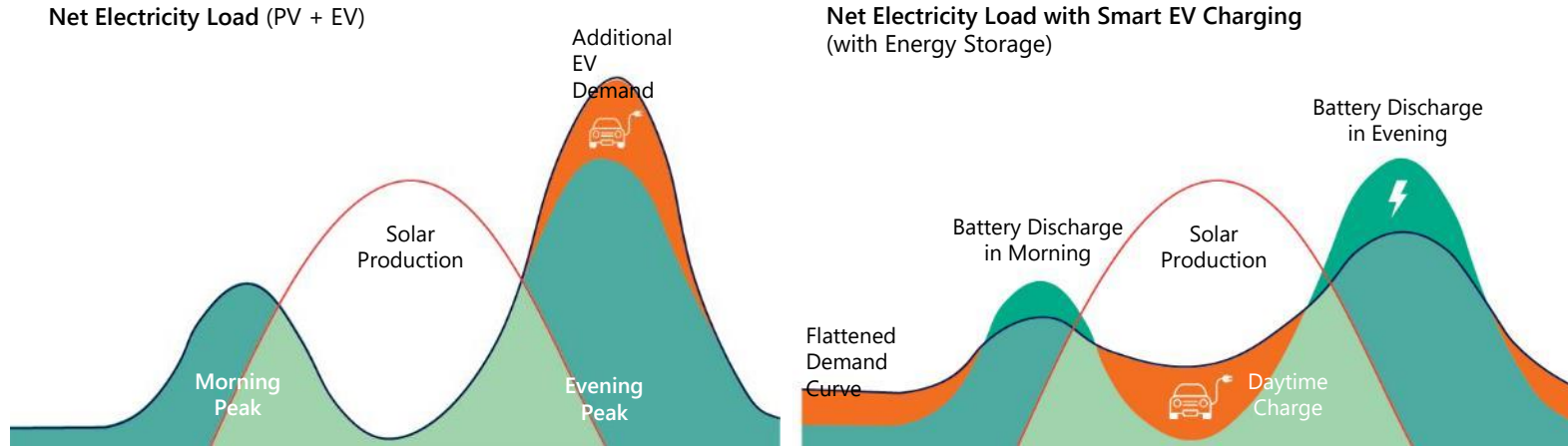
Mark Ahlstrom

Vice President of
Renewable Energy
Policy



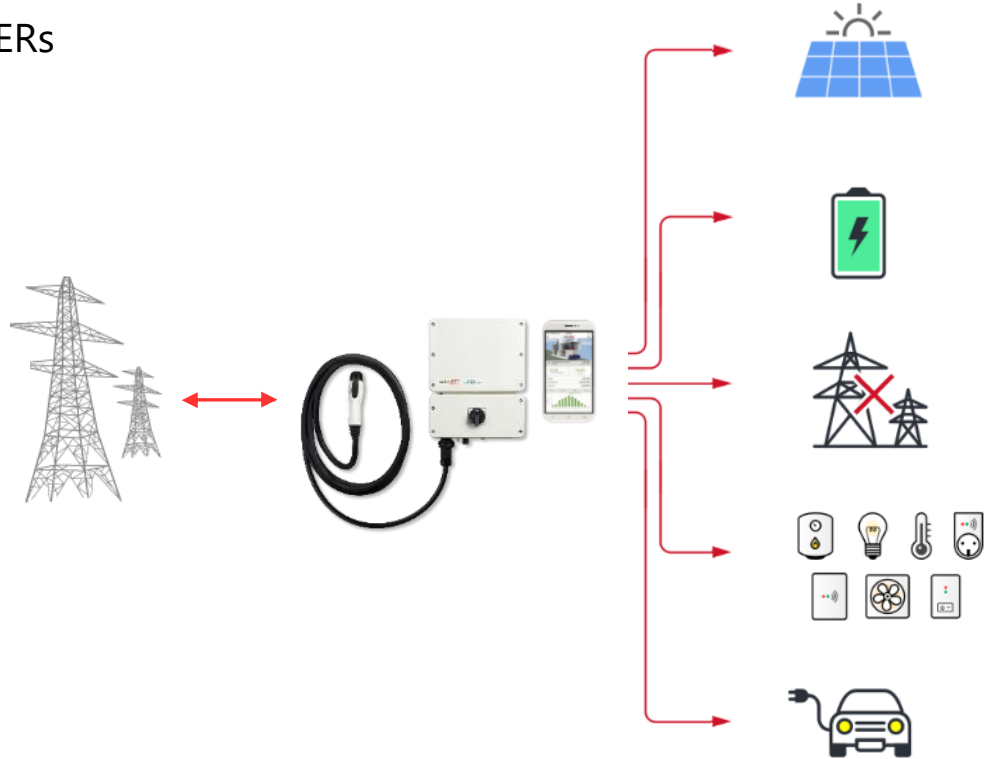
Combining PV, Storage and EV as a Grid Solution

- EV charging causes even faster evening ramp up
- Smart charging and storage solutions can help to balance the effects of PV and EV penetration



Expanding Role of the Inverter

- Inverter manages multiple types of DERs
 - Storage
 - EV charging
 - Self-consumption
 - Home energy
- Manages and regulates smart grid
 - Takes aggregated commands and disaggregate them to underlying DERs





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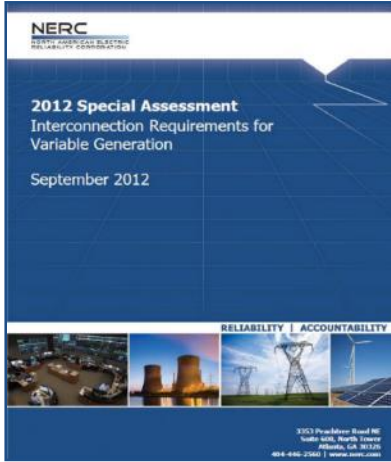


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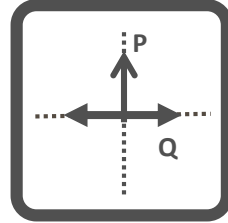
PV Solar Supports Grid Reliability & Stability



Features Required by NERC to be a Good Grid Citizen:

- Voltage regulation
- Active power control (ramping, Curtailment)
- Grid disturbance ride through (voltage and frequency excursions)
- Primary Frequency droop response
- Short circuit duty control

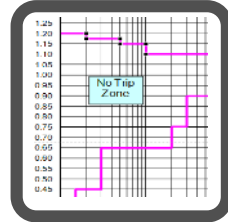
Voltage Support



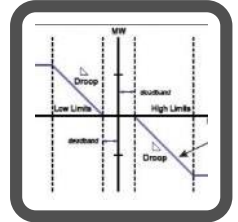
Power Control



Ride Through



Frequency Droop



Base Capability

Sources: (1) NERC: 2012 Special Assessment Interconnection Requirements for Variable Generation
(2) M. Morjaria, D. Anichkov, V. Chadliev, and S. Soni. "A Grid-Friendly Plant." *IEEE Power and Energy Magazine* May/June (2014)

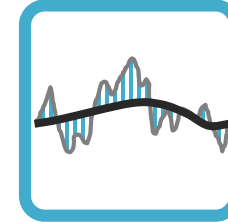
Solar Plant Provides Essential Reliability Services

NERC: Essential reliability services

- Frequency Control
- Ramping capability or flexible capacity



Power Regulation

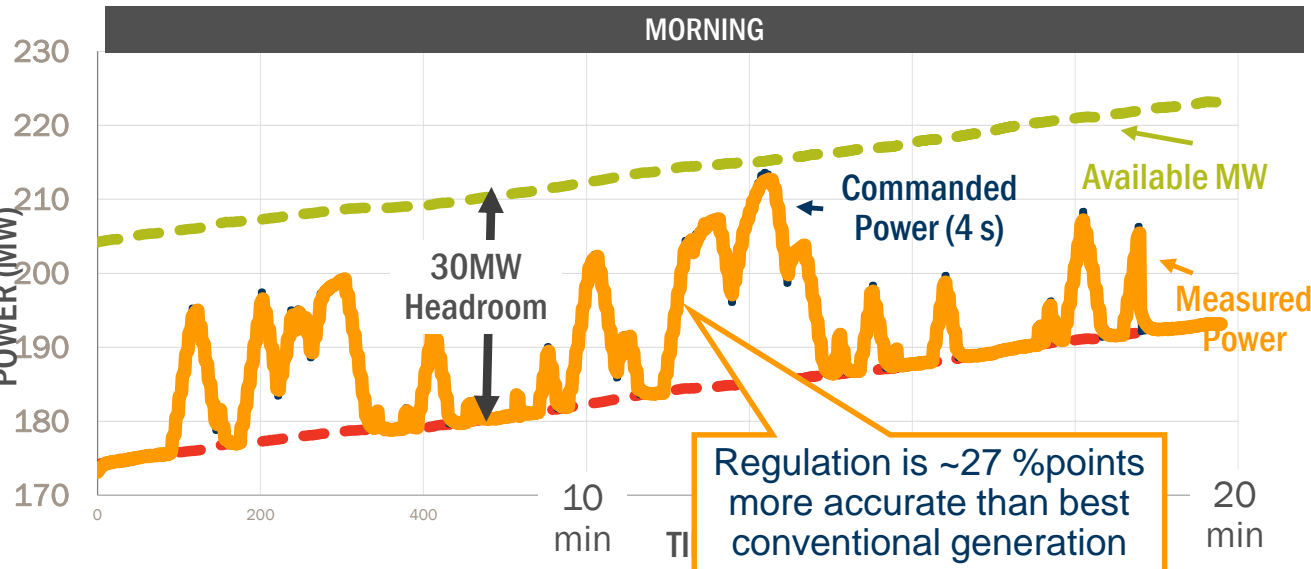


- AGC
- Up-Regulation
- Down-Regulation
- Frequency Regulation
- Flexibility

Grid Reliability Services



Source:
<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/TestsShowRenewablePlantsCanBalanceLow-CarbonGrid.pdf>
AGC: Automated Generator Control



Firm Dispatchable Solar with Storage



+

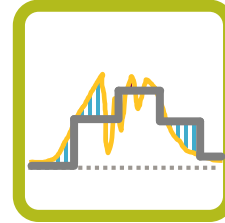


Storage enhances Grid Flexible Solar to:

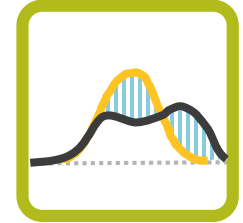
- Firm and/or shift solar energy delivery to the grid
- Meet resource adequacy requirements
- Potentially provide black start capabilities

Firm Dispatchable Solar

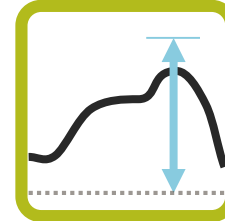
Firming



Energy Shifting



Resource Adequacy



Black Start



Solar+Storage designed to deliver firm capacity and enhanced grid services

Grid Capabilities Enhanced w Storage



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Vice President,
Systems Development



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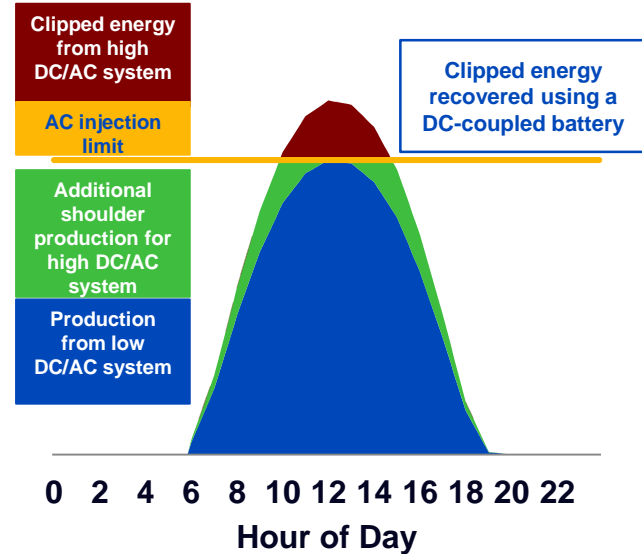
Vice President of
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Policy



DC-coupled PV + Storage Hybrid Resources

Hybridizing changes plant design

- Leads to dramatic internal design changes and higher effective renewable capacity factors
- Variability is reduced by pushing much of it into clipped region and controlling battery charge rate
- Many options to optimize layout, orientation, bifacial PV panels, etc.
- Optimized use of interconnection



Important Example: Frequency Response to an Event

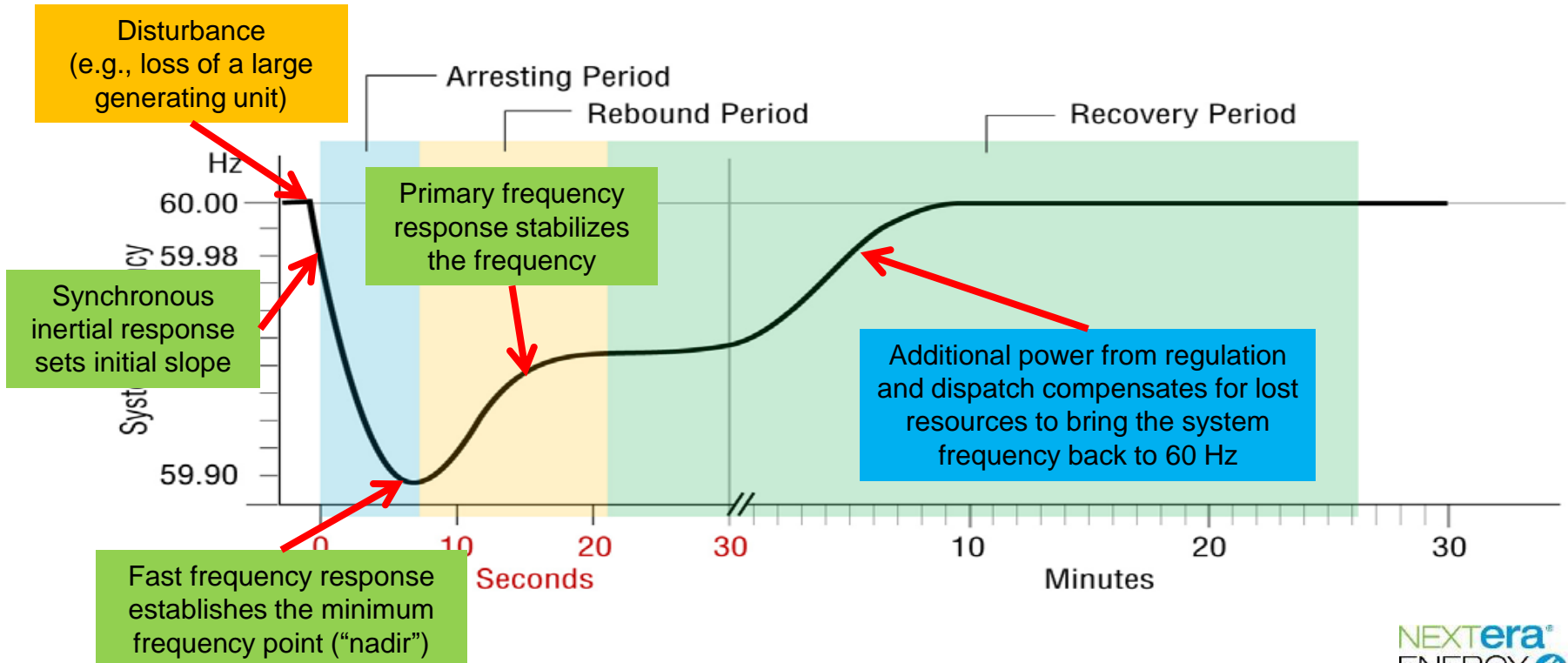


Figure from J. Eto, LBNL,

<https://www.ferc.gov/industries/electric/indus-act/reliability/frequencyresponsemetrics-report.pdf>



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Panel discussion

Explosion of cell & module technology: which designs can meet the challenges of mass production & stand the test of time?





Jenya Meydbray

CEO



Alex Chen

Head of Sales and
Marketing



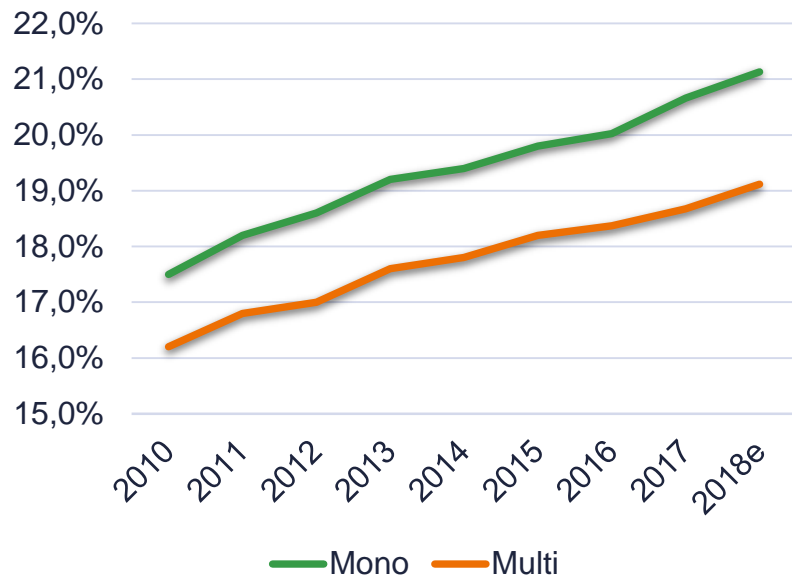
Kirsten Myers

R&D Director



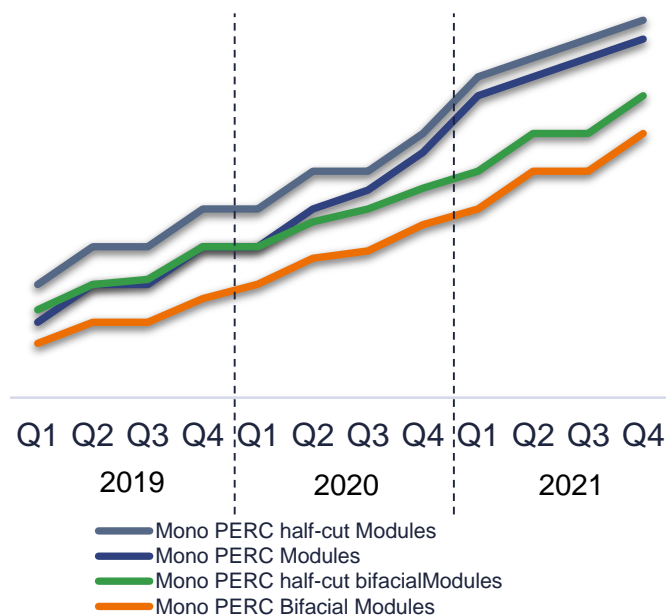
Module Power: Historical and Forecast

Historical



Source: Bloomberg NEF

Forecast



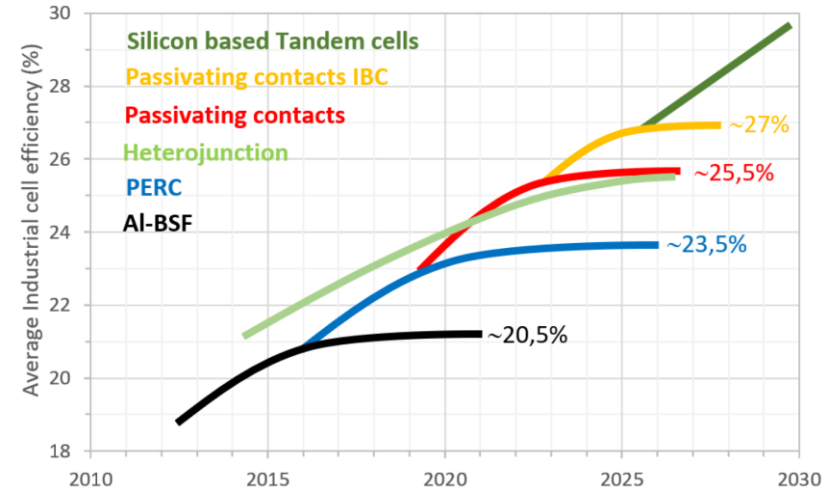
Source: PVEL



Which Technology Will Get Us There?

- > The industry is now pursuing many promising technologies
- > Modules are getting larger
- > With all new technologies come new risks – Test, Test, Test!!

Larger Wafers	156.75 → 158.75 → 161.7 → 166
Thinner Wafers	1.5 c / Wp per 10 um (0.01 mm)
Half-Cell	~5+ Wp at STC
Shingling	~10+ Wp at STC
Bifacial	3 – 20% yield gain
Tandem	30%+ efficiency

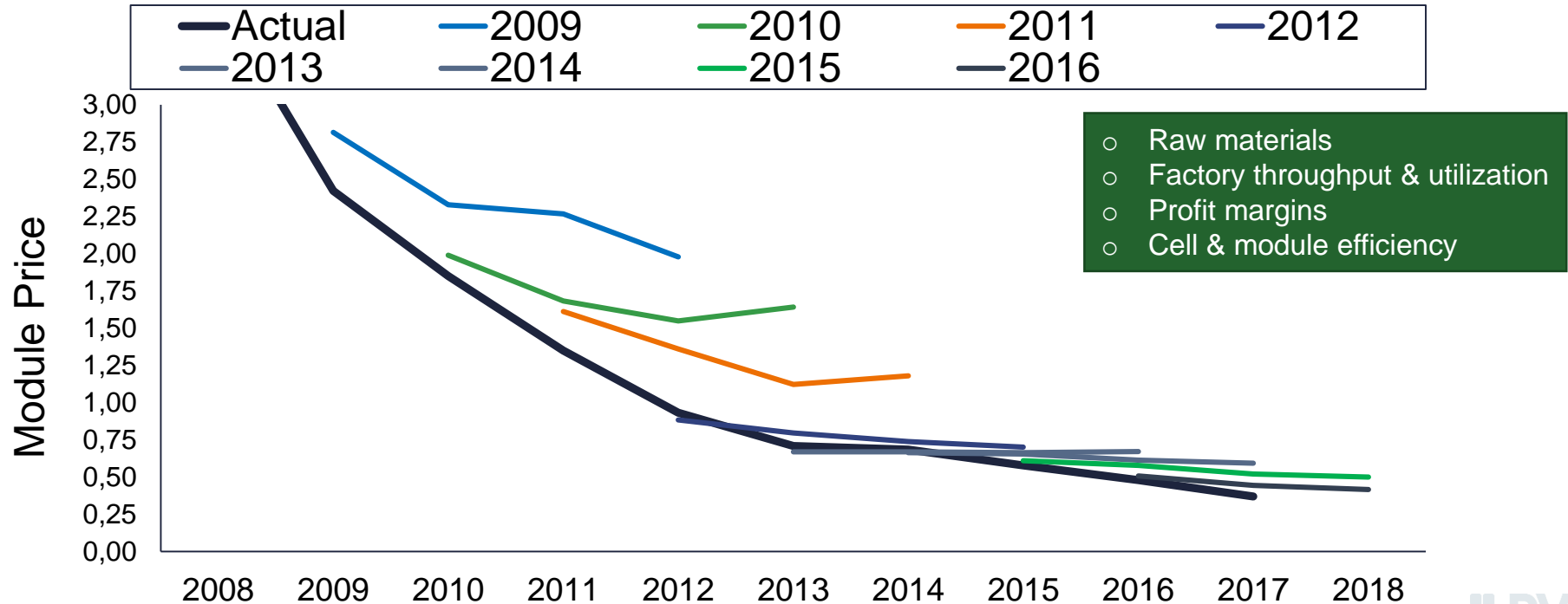


Source: Munnik, Semco, PV CellTech 2018



Forecast vs. Actual Module Price

From NREL study, based on 17 different market forecasts





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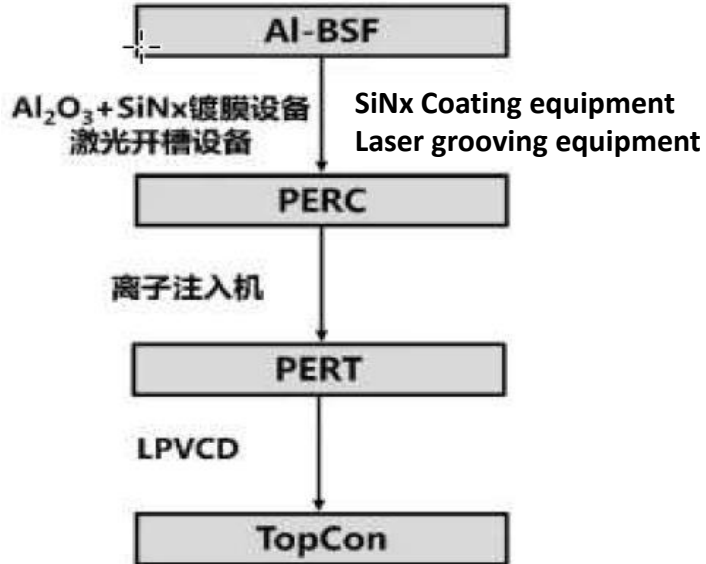
R&D Director



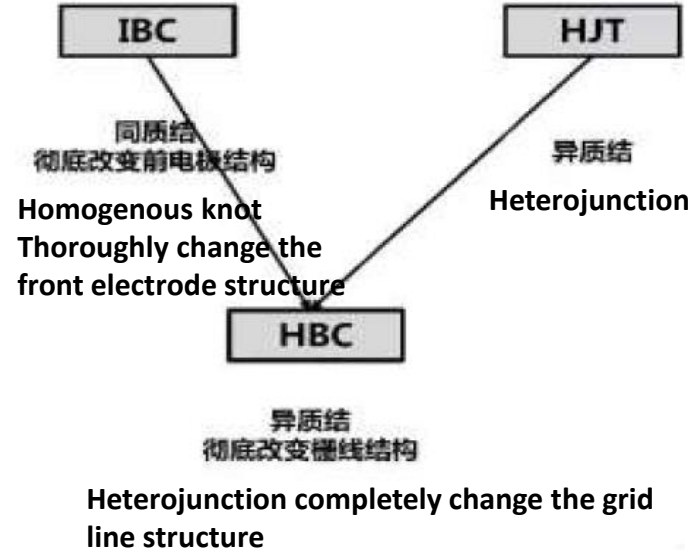
High Efficiency Cell Technology Route-- Upgrade Route



Evolution (渐进式创新)

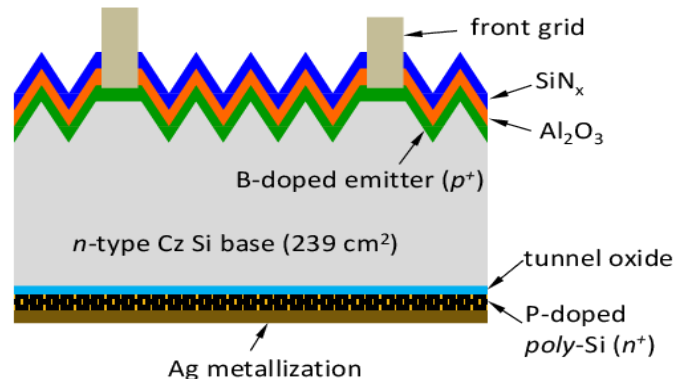


Revolution (革命性创新)



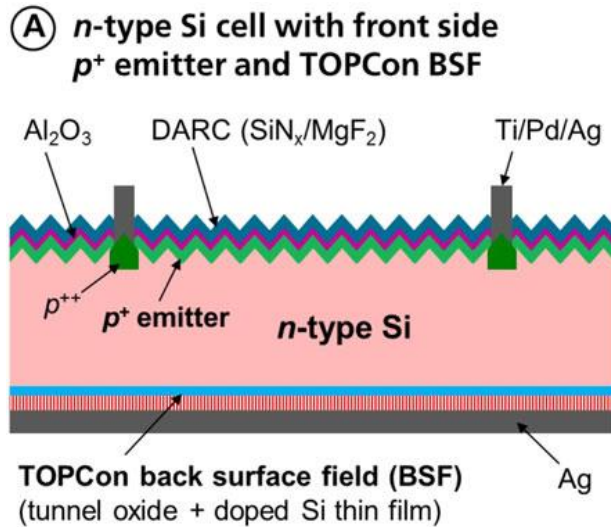
TOPCon Craft Route

TOPCon (Tunnel Oxide Passivated Contact) technology is to prepare an ultra-thin tunneling oxide layer and a highly doped polysilicon thin layer on the back side of the cell, which together form a passivation contact structure, as shown in the Figure. This structure provides good surface passivation for the back side of the silicon wafer, and the ultra-thin oxide layer can tunnel the multi-sub-electron into the polysilicon layer while blocking the minority sub-hole recombination, and the electrons are laterally transported and collected by the metal in the polysilicon layer, thereby greatly reduced contact recombination current, and the open circuit voltage and short circuit current of the cell are improved.

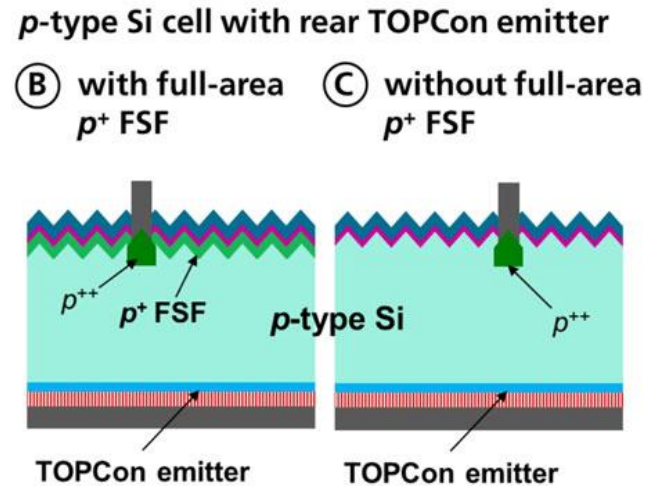


P-Type TOPCon and N-Type TOPCon

- In theory, TOPCon can be implemented on both P-type and N-type silicon wafers.



25.7%
(N-TOPCon)



24.3%
(P-TOPCon)



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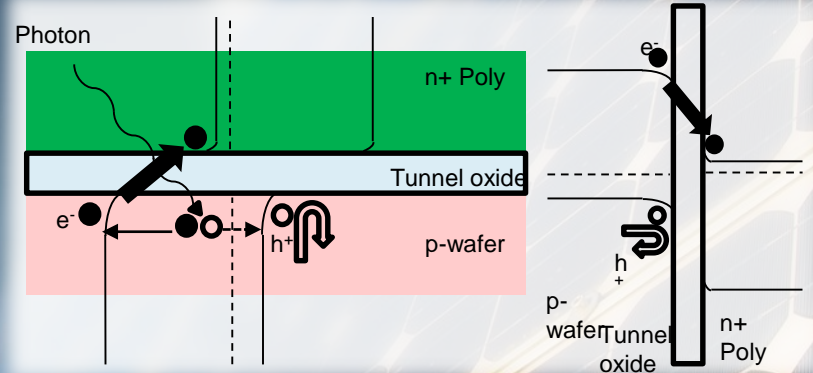
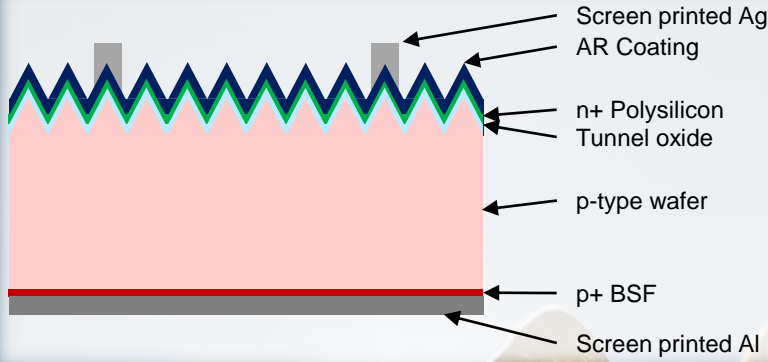


Kirsten Myers

R&D Director



PASSIVATED CONTACTS



PROs:

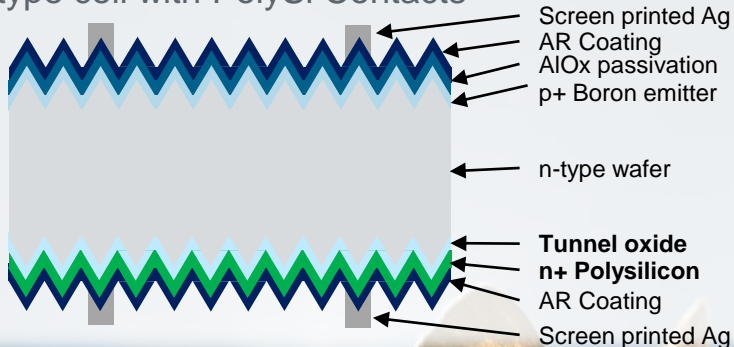
- Low Recombination Current
- High Voc
- High Efficiency
- Add-on to existing n- or p-type lines

Depending on who, and details of structure, also known as:

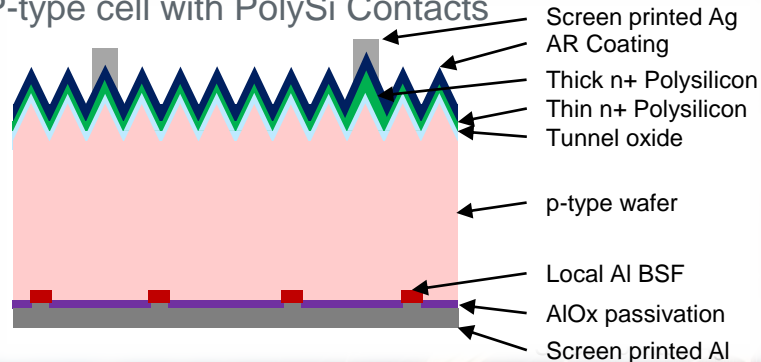
- TOPCon™
- MonoPoly™
- POLO™
- Poly Si

PASSIVATED CONTACTS - INDUSTRIAL

N-type cell with PolySi Contacts



P-type cell with PolySi Contacts



Champion: 24.58% by Trina
>23.0 % Ave Mass Pro (+Bifacial)

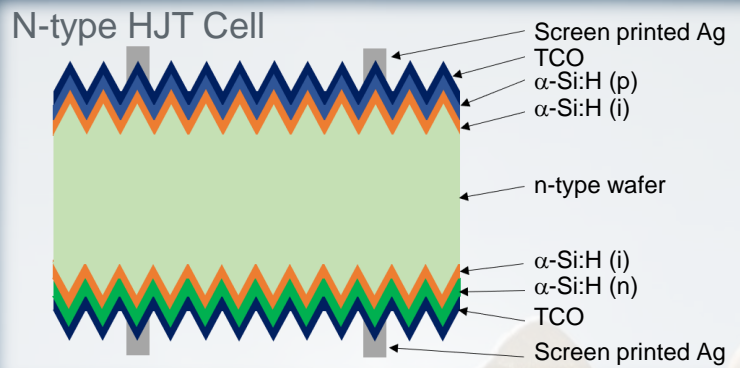
Challenges:

Cost: +10% wafer; 2X Ag
Add Vapor Deposition (SiO₂ + PolySi)
Throughput – slow Poly growth
Metallization of thin poly layers (150 nm)

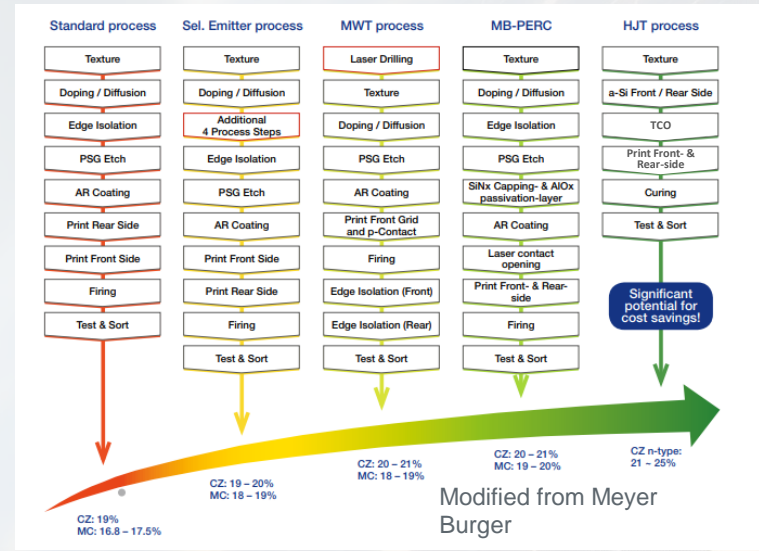
Challenges:

Optical Abs by Poly
Metallization of thin poly layers (<30 nm)
OR
“Structured” Poly only under contacts

HETEROJUNCTION



Fewer Process Steps



Champion: 24.32% by Hanergy
 Lowest LCOE, Bifacial, lower temp coeff.

Challenges:
 High CapEx, 2X Ag
 Unique Cell Line
 Underdeveloped value chain

Options to Lower Cost:
 Smartwire or MBB
 Narrower FL (Challenge!)
 Dual Printing
 P-type wafer



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Networking session

4





Solving real problems with technology

Future PV Roundtable – Solar Power International 2019

