

**Presentation  
for ESDM PV Workshop**

**July 15th, 2008  
KANEKA CORPORATION**

# What is solar PV system

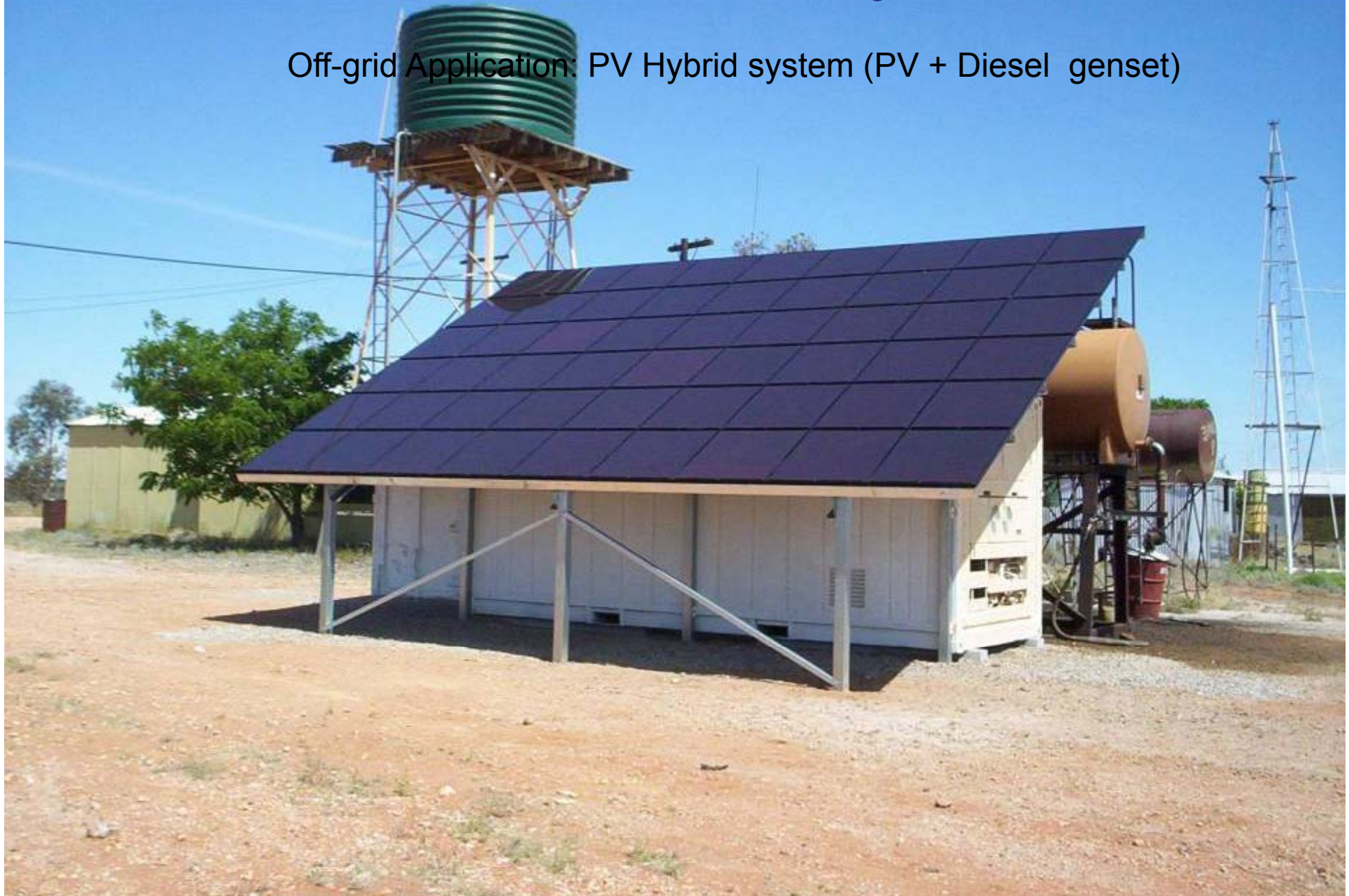
\*PV : Photovoltaic → Photon + voltaic → produce electricity from sunlight

Off-grid Application: SHS (Solar Home System)



# What is solar PV system

Off-grid Application: PV Hybrid system (PV + Diesel genset)



# What is solar PV system

On-grid Application: Residential PV system



# What is solar PV system

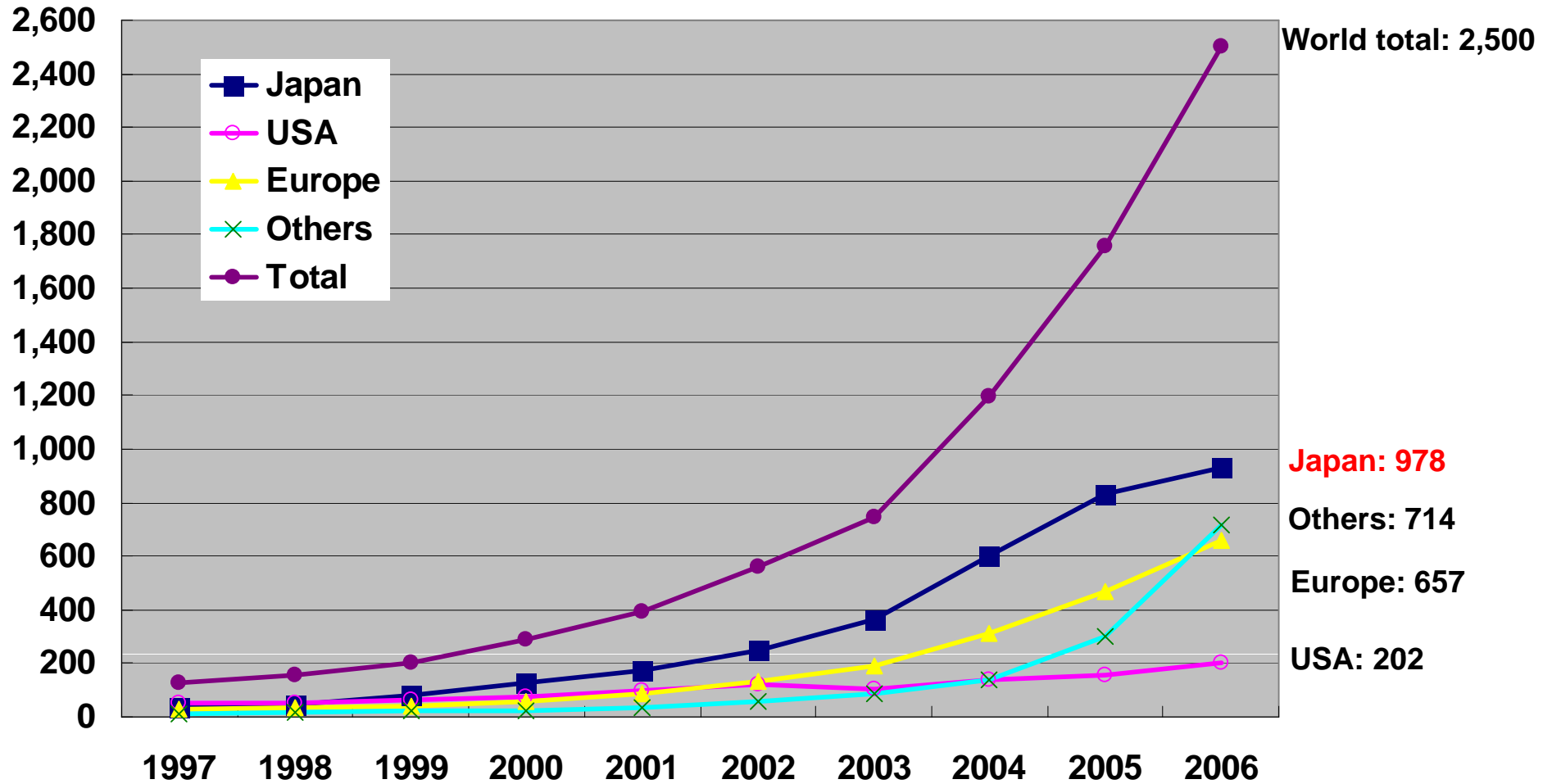
On-grid Application: Large-scale PV system



# PV growth worldwide



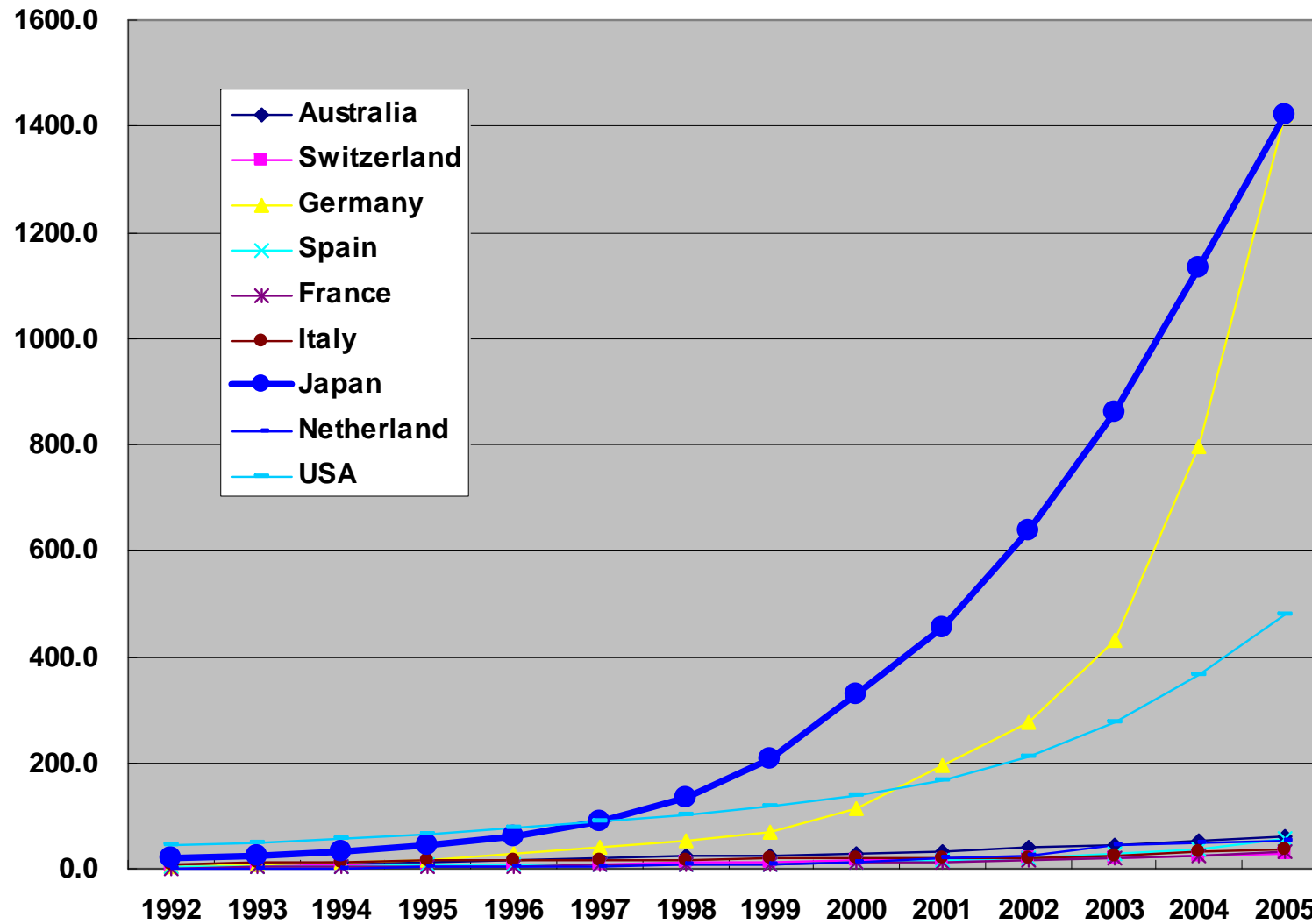
Worldwide PV Production



(Source: RTS Corporation)

# PV growth worldwide

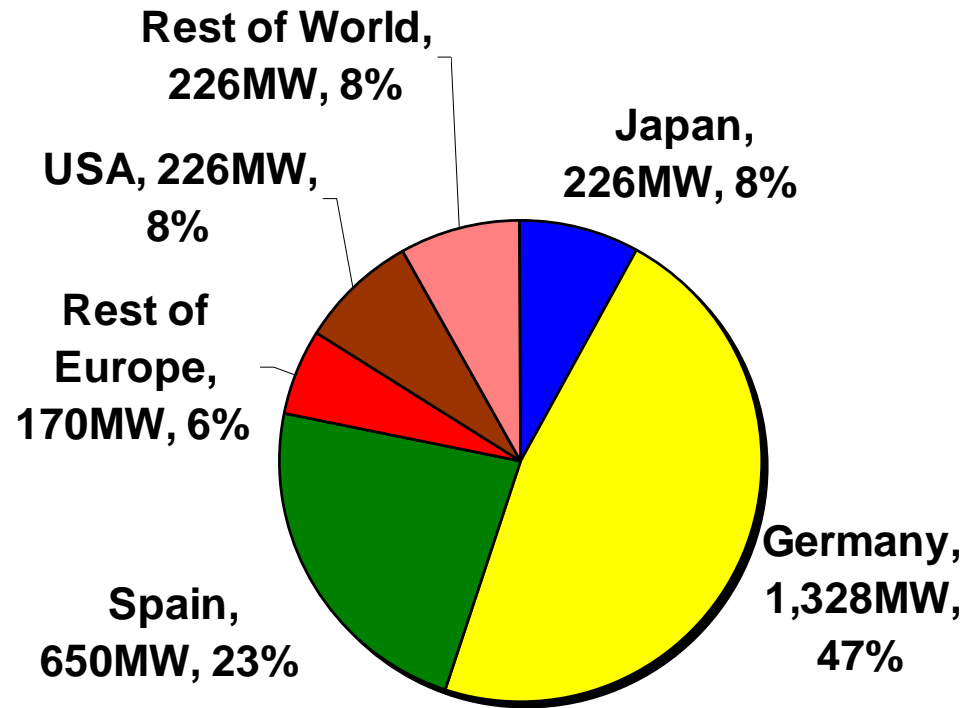
Cumulative worldwide PV installation



(Source: RTS Corporation, Solarbuzz)

# PV growth worldwide

Worldwide PV installations by market in 2007



(Source: Solarbuzz)

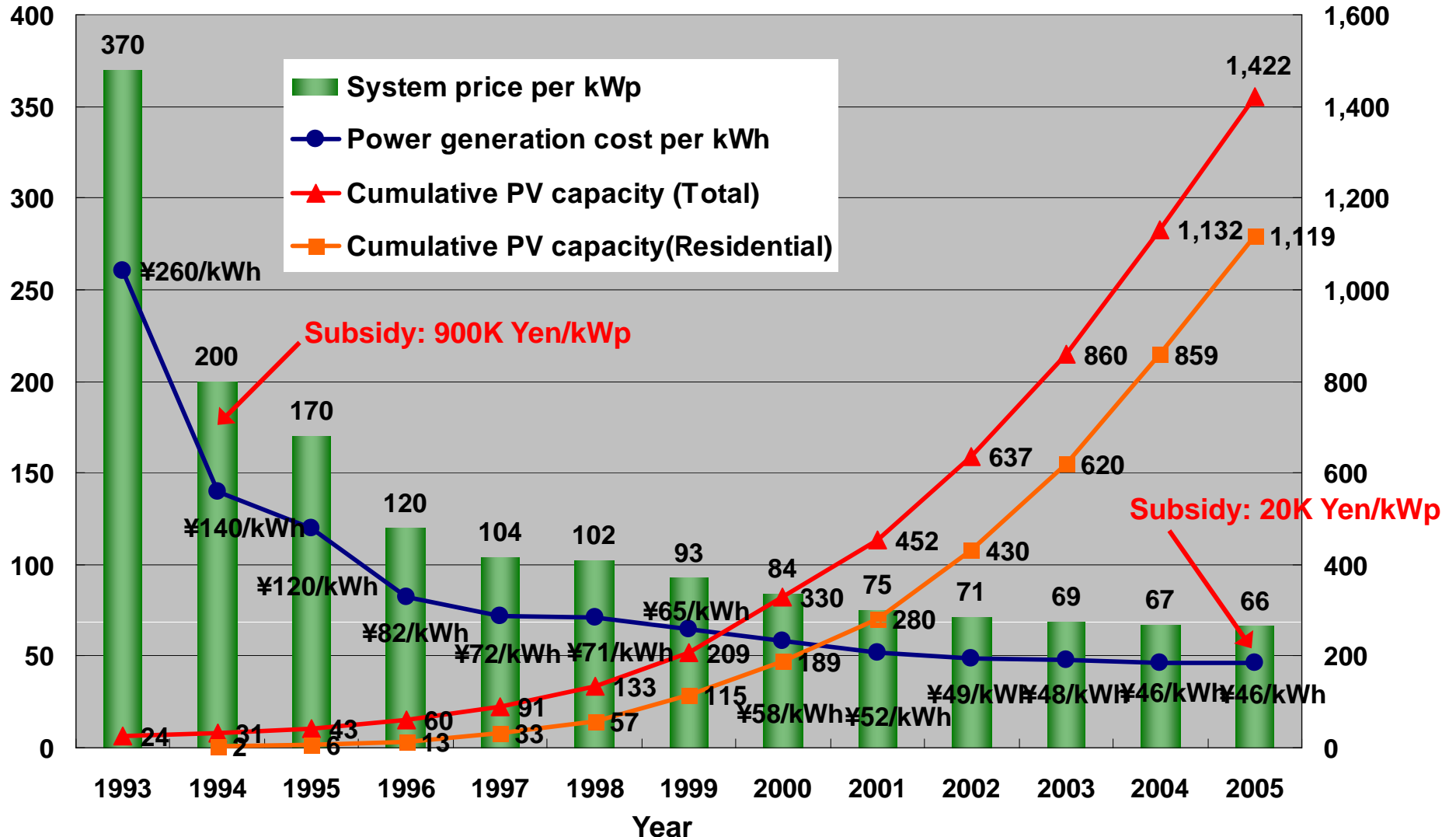


# PV power generation cost trend

PV system cost  
(10thousands yen/kWp)

- Japan case -

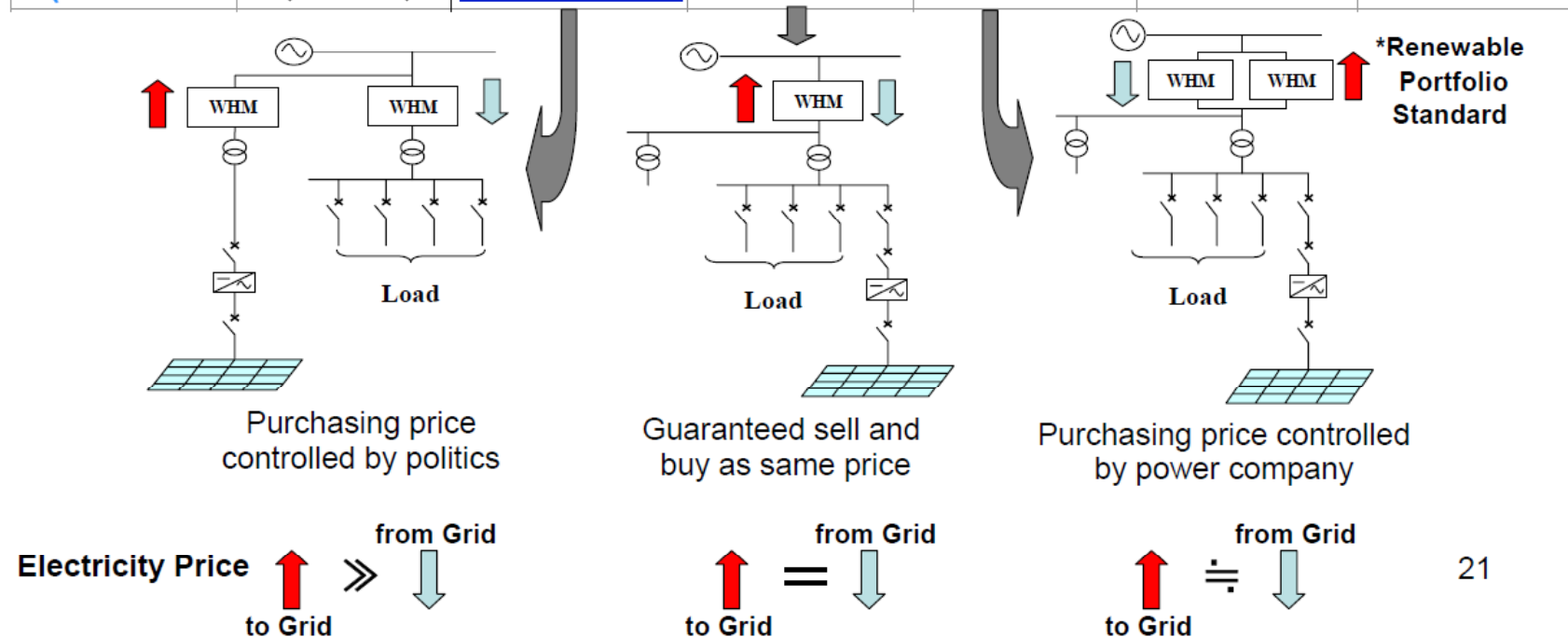
Cumulative PV capacity  
(MW)



(Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan)

# PV incentives

R&D Field Test (Demonstration)	Grid Connected Application : Generated Electricity Selling to Grid					Tax Incentive Loan Credit Rebate
	(kW base)	(kWh base)				
	Initial investment Subsidy	Feed in Tariff (FIT)	Net Metering	Net Billing	RPS*	



# Feed-In Tariff

## Case of Germany and Spain

	Until 2007/12				Until 2008/12			
	Application	Size	FIT EUR/kWh	Decrease from the past year	Application	Size	FIT EUR/kWh	Decrease from the past year
Germany	Rooftop	≤ 30kW	0.4921	5%	Rooftop	≤ 30kW	0.4675	5%
		30~100kW	0.4682			30~100kW	0.4448	
		~1,000kW	0.4630			~1,000kW	0.4399	
		>1,000kW	—	—		>1,000kW	0.4399	—
	Free land	—	0.3796	6.5%	Free land	—	0.3549	6.5%
	Period	20years			Period	20years		

	Until 2008/9				Draft			
	Application	Size	FIT EUR/kWh	Decrease from the past year	Application	Size	FIT EUR/kWh	Decrease from the past year
Spain	All application	≤ 100kW	0.44	—	Rooftop	≤ 20kW	0.44	—
		~10,000kW	0.4175			20~200kW	0.39	
						>200kW	0.33	
	Free land	—	0.31	Free land	—	0.31		
	Cap/Period	up to 1,200MW/25years			Cap/Period	up to 1,200MW/25years		





# Case study: Investment to large-scale PV system

**In case of a-Si PV system:**

**Free land installation in Germany**

EUR/Wp	EUR/200kWp
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<b>System cost</b>	<b>3.619</b>	<b>723,702</b>
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(I) Payment

Cash	0.724	144,740
Preferential loan (Payback period: 15yrs/Annual interest: 3.5%)	2.895	578,962
<b>Payment total</b>	<b>3.619</b>	<b>723,702</b>

(II) Annual expenditure

Repair cost	0.023	4,600
Insurance cost	0.013	2,600
Miscellaneous	0.012	2,400
<b>Annual expenditure total</b>	<b>0.048</b>	<b>9,600</b>

(III) Amount repaid

Loan repayment	3.854	770,829
Annual expenditure x 20yrs (inflation rate 2.5%)	1.226	245,232
<b>Amount repaid total</b>	<b>5.080</b>	<b>1,016,061</b>

Revenue is calculated based on:

-Generated output power is estimated as **1,191kWh/kWp/year** like Indonesia.



(IV) Revenue

Income from electric power selling (Installation on March, FIT: EUR0.355/kWh for 20yrs)	<b>8.572</b>	<b>1,714,345</b>
Interest income from electric power selling amount	<b>0.429</b>	<b>85,867</b>
<b>Revenue total</b>	<b>9.001</b>	<b>1,800,212</b>

(V) Calculation of profits and losses

<b>Revenue in 20yrs</b>	<b>3.921</b>	<b>784,151</b>
<b>Investment amount</b>	<b>0.724</b>	<b>144,740</b>

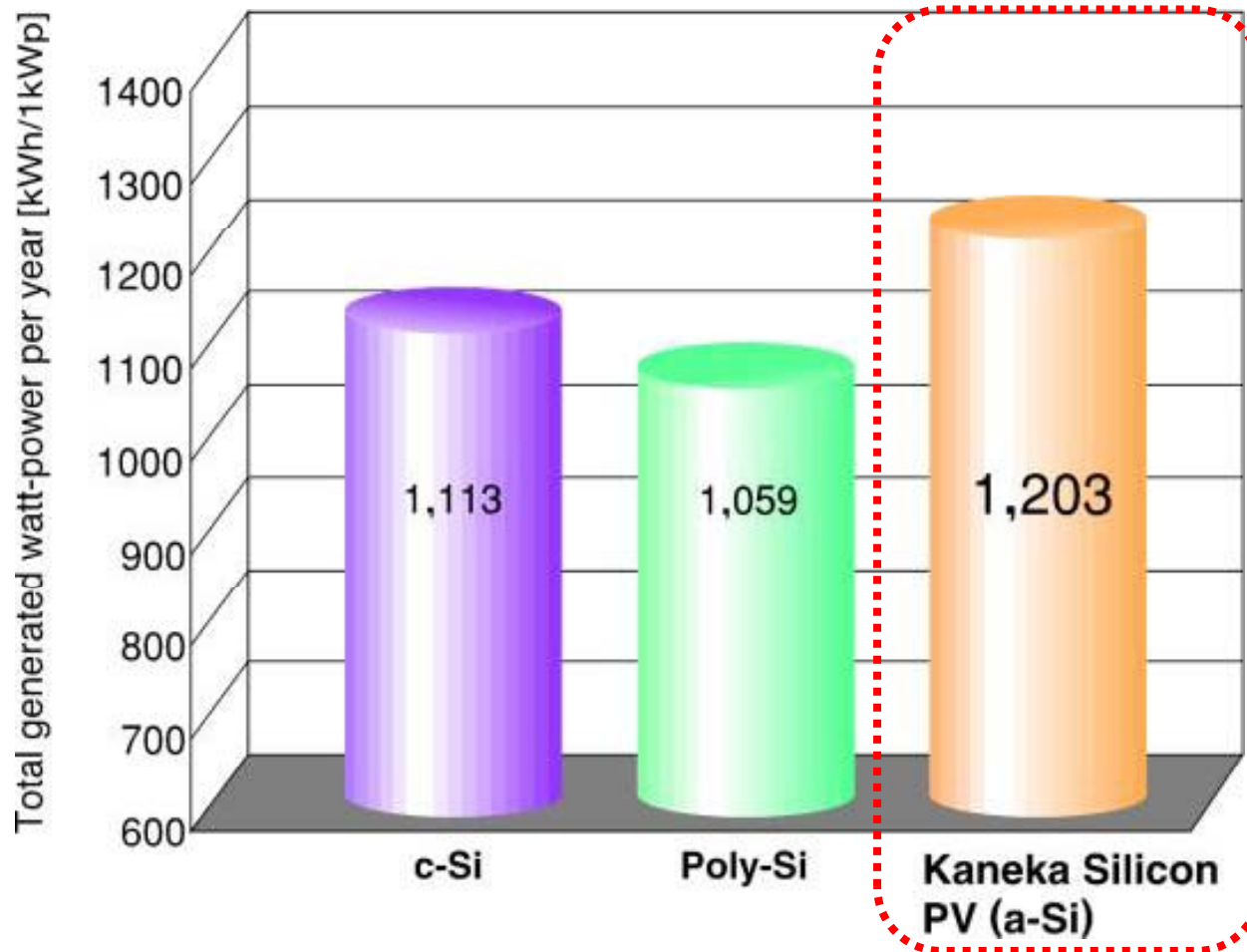
**Asset management ratio 5.418**

**Asset management yield 8.82%**

(Remarks) These are just estimated figures for reference and are not guaranteed ones.

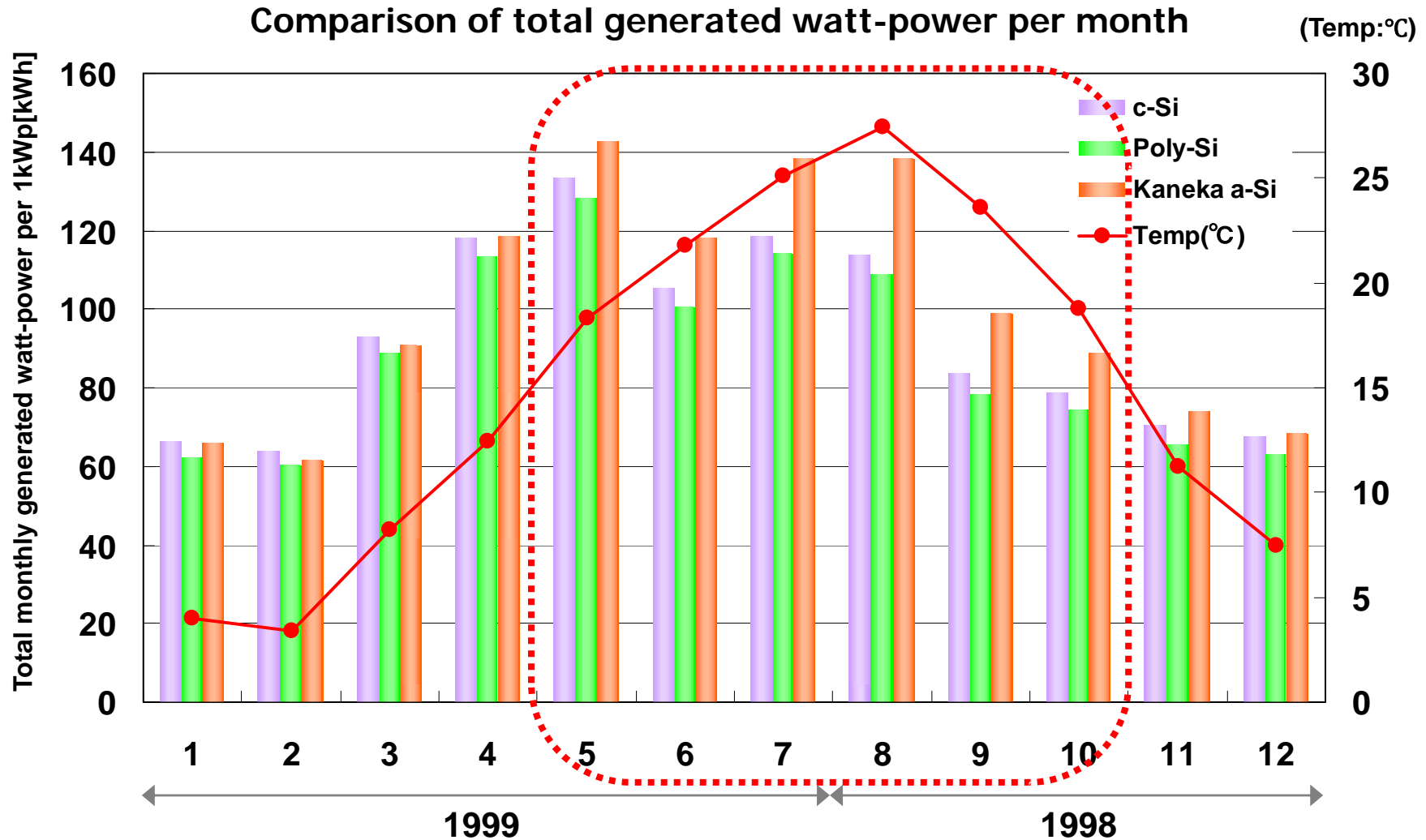
# Greater actually generated watt-power compared to c-Si PV modules

Comparison Data of Generated Watt - Power



「NEDO Ritsumeikan demonstration module field testing」  
Int. PVSEC-11, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, 1999  
Location : Kusatsu Shiga, Japan  
Direction : South, Angle 15.3°

# Superior performance under high-temperature makes real difference in actual generated watt-power

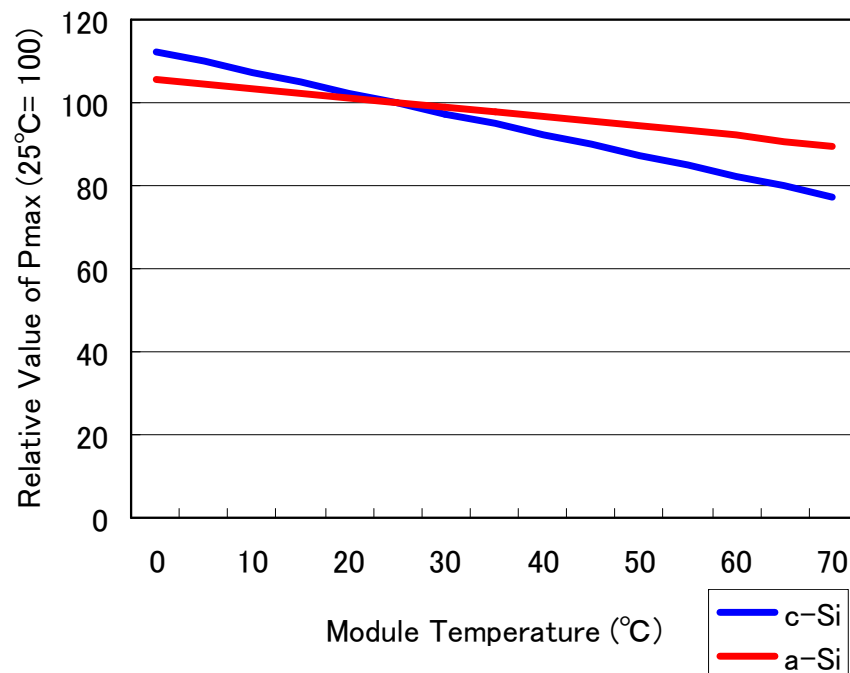


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 Location : Kusatsu Shiga, Japan  
 Direction : South, Angle 15.3°

\*Temperature data: Location=Ohtsu Shiga, Source=Japan Meteorological Agency



# Superior performance under high-temperature



## 1) Smaller Temperature Coefficient.

Temp. coefficient(a) : **a-Si = -0.26%/°C**  
**c-Si = -0.5%/°C**

Effective performance of conversion efficiency  
 = Conv.Effic. X { 1+ a x (module temp. - 25°C) }

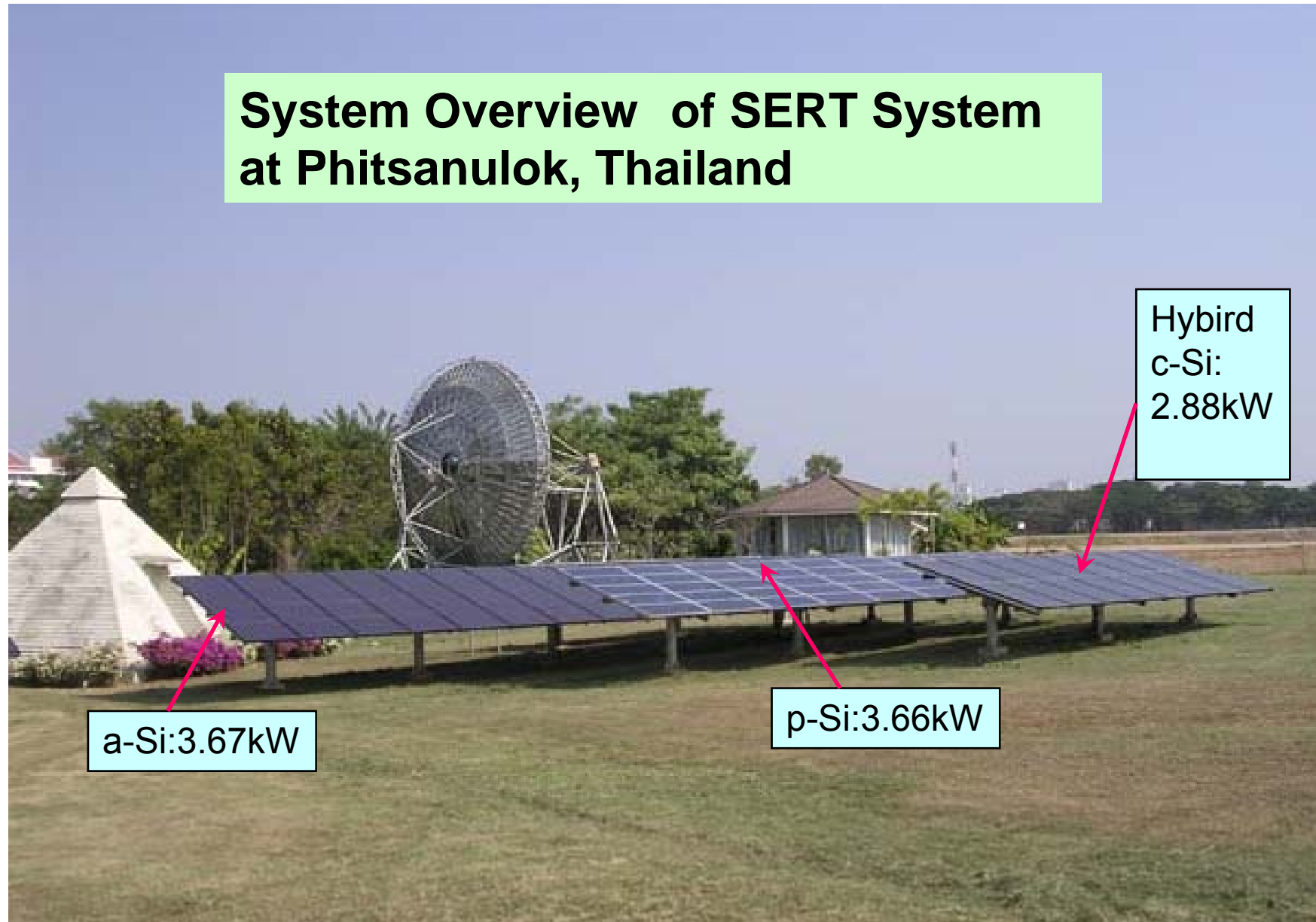
## 2) “Annealing Effect”

Characteristic Only Amorphous Silicon has.

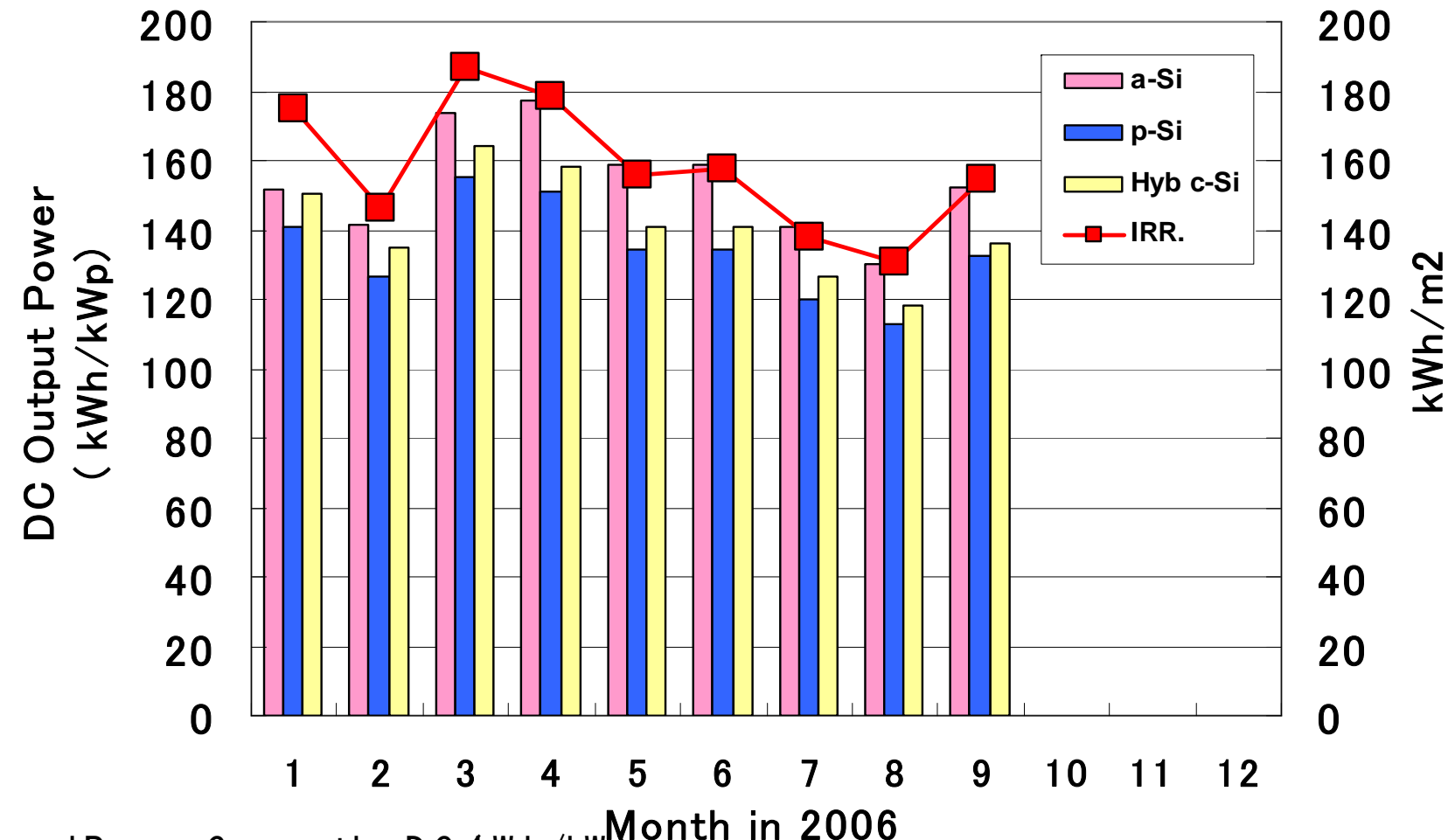
Amorphous silicon regains its efficiency by temperature rising with its so-called “Annealing Effect.”

## Actual Generated Output Power of PV System at Thailand

### System Overview of SERT System at Phitsanulok, Thailand



## Actual Output Power of PV System at SERT, Thailand



Annual Power Generation DC (kWh/kW)

Hyb c-Si	p-Si	kanaka a-Si
1270	1208	1385

Solar Irradiation

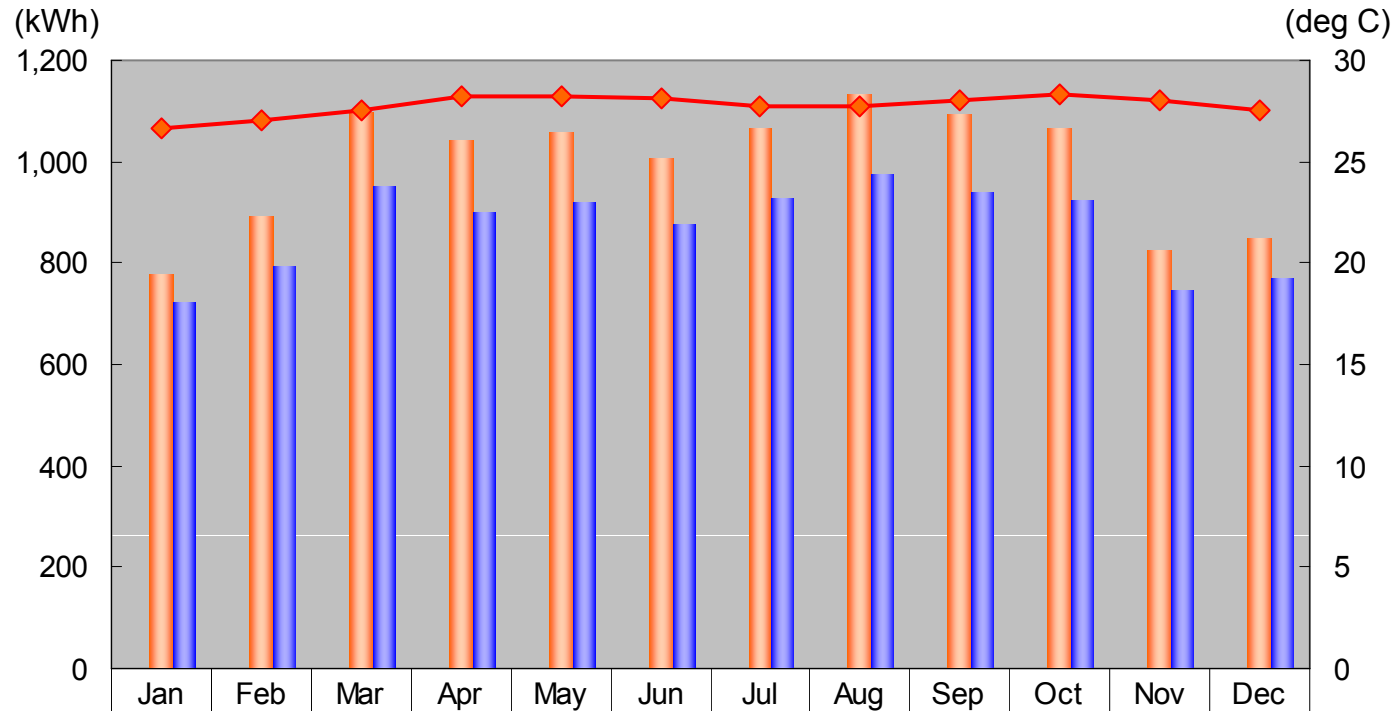
1203kWh
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※From Jan to Sep in 2006

# Output power simulation of 10kWp PV system at Jakarta



# Output power simulation of 10kWp PV system at Jakarta



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Irradiation(kWh/m2)	104	114	137	130	133	126	134	141	136	133	108	112
A-Si: AC power (kWh)	776	893	1,097	1,041	1,059	1,007	1,067	1,133	1,093	1,065	827	849
P-Si: AC power (kWh)	721	792	953	902	918	875	926	976	941	923	744	770
Air Temp.(deg C)	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28

Annual output power by a-Si/10kWp system : 11,906kWh (+14% than p-Si)

Annual output power by p-Si/10kWp system : 10,441kWh

(Remarks)

(1) These are just estimated figures for reference and are not guaranteed ones. (2) AC power of 10kWp system of a-Si PV module and p-Si PV module. (3) Installation point: Jakarta, Indonesia. (4) Installation angle, direction: 10degree, North. (5) Inverter efficiency: 92% (6) Annual irradiation is estimated as 1,507/kWh/m2.