

An aerial photograph of Wylie's Baths, a natural swimming spot. The image shows a large, dark, rocky pool area on the left, bordered by a concrete walkway. To the right, there are several buildings with wooden roofs and a large array of solar panels mounted on a white roof. The surrounding area is lush with green trees and vegetation. The lighting suggests it's either early morning or late afternoon, with long shadows and warm tones.

1 March 2024

Thorsten Trupke

Talking Solar @ Wylie's Baths

The Excuse

"PV system at Wylie's Baths"

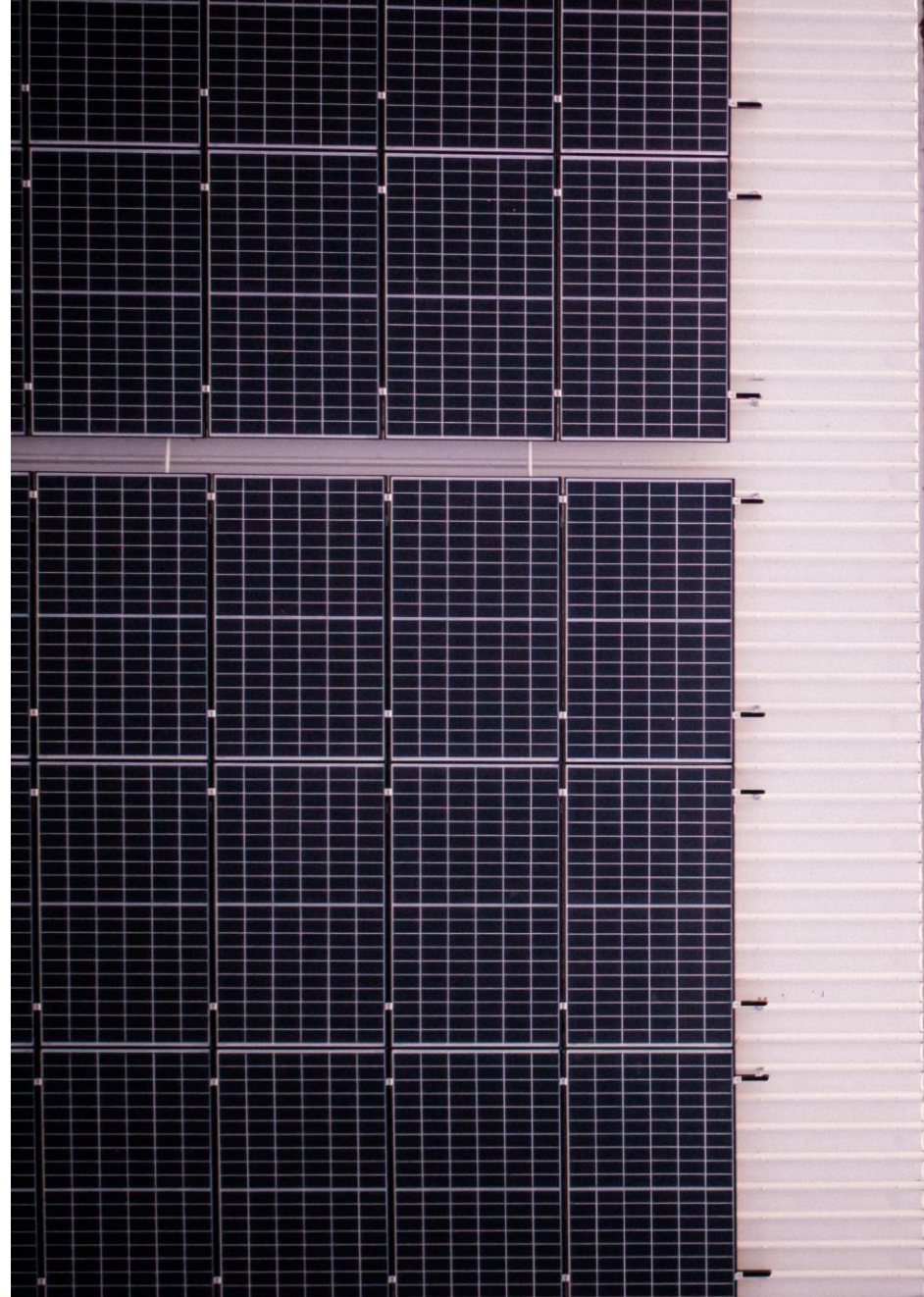
The Reason

"A global energy revolution"

Drone photo of Wylie's Baths courtesy of the "3-Council Solar my Club" program

Agenda

- **The Basics**
- **Solar Energy - The Big Picture**
 - The Past
 - The Present
 - The Future
- **Solar Energy - The Small Picture**
 - PV system at Wylie's Baths



The Basics

Photovoltaics vs Solar Thermal



The Basics

Photovoltaics vs Solar Thermal

Photovoltaics



- **Electricity** from absorbing sunlight
- No moving parts
- Installed on Marco's roof

A thing of beauty...

Solar thermal



- **Hot water** from absorbing sunlight
- Tank provides storage
- Installed at Wylie's Baths on the roofs of the boys' and girls' change rooms

PV Systems

- “not one size fits all”

Residential



~10 KW

~25 panels

Commercial



Up to several 100KW

Hundreds / Thousands of panels

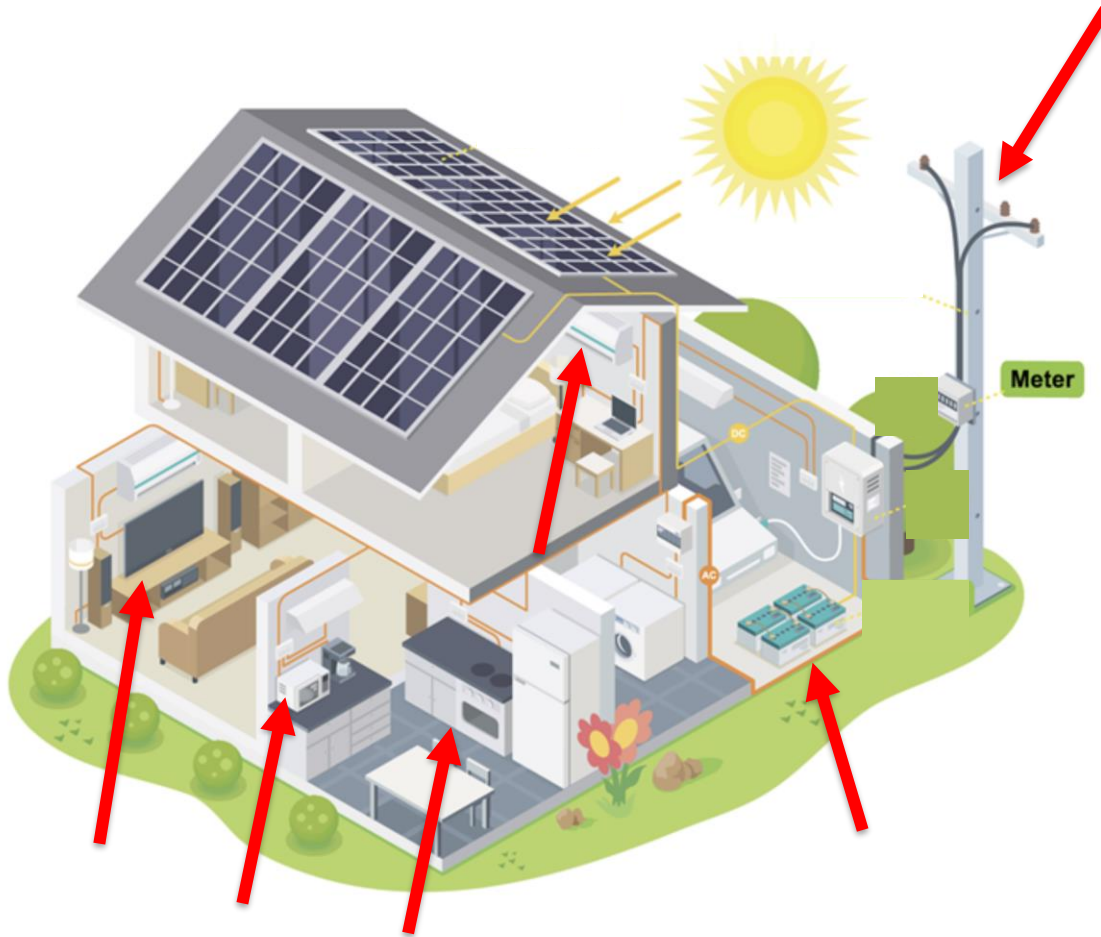
Utility scale



100 MW to GW

Several 100,000 to millions of panels

“Using PV generated electricity”



1. Use on site

2. Store and use at another time

3. Distribute and use / store elsewhere

“Storing Electricity” Batteries

Residential



5 – 10 KWh

Utility Scale



1.2 GW/2.4 GWh battery to be built in Victoria



~ 200,000 X

“Storing Electricity” Batteries



60 – 100 KWh battery capacity

Enough energy to power a household
for **several days!**

The Big Picture

- Why Photovoltaics matters

- We live in the age of anthropogenic climate change
- Energy supply is a major contributor to climate change
- The way humans **generate, distribute, store** and **use** electricity must – will – **has started to** change radically!
- The global transition away from fossil fuels to renewables is well under way!

“Electricity generated using solar cells is one of several key pieces in a complex puzzle”



The Big Picture

- Why Photovoltaics matters

- We live in the age of anthropogenic climate change
- Energy supply is a major contributor to climate change
- The way humans **generate, distribute, store** and **use** electricity must – will – **has started to** change radically!
- The global transition away from fossil fuels to renewables is well under way!

“Electricity generated using solar cells is one of several key pieces in a complex puzzle”



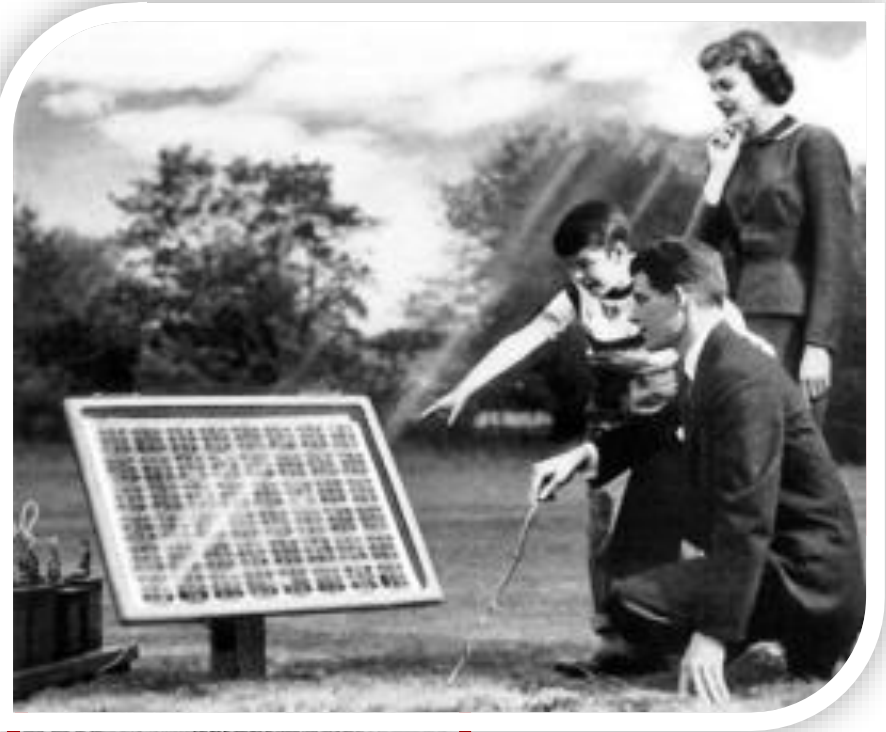
Big Picture – The Past

First efficient cells (1953/4)

Pearson, Chapin & Fuller



Credit: Bell Labs

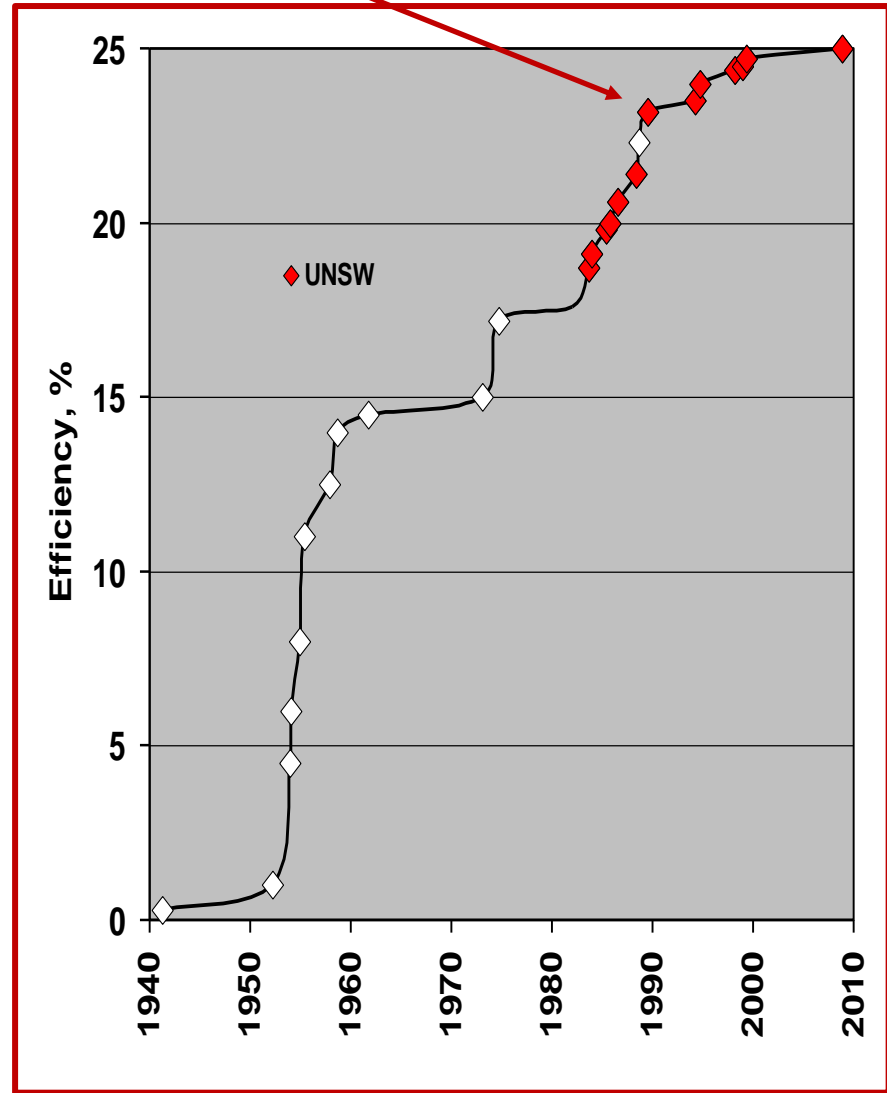


“The new device ... may spark the beginning of a new era, leading eventually to the realisation of one of mankind’s most cherished dreams – the harnessing of the almost limitless energy of the sun for the uses of civilisation.”

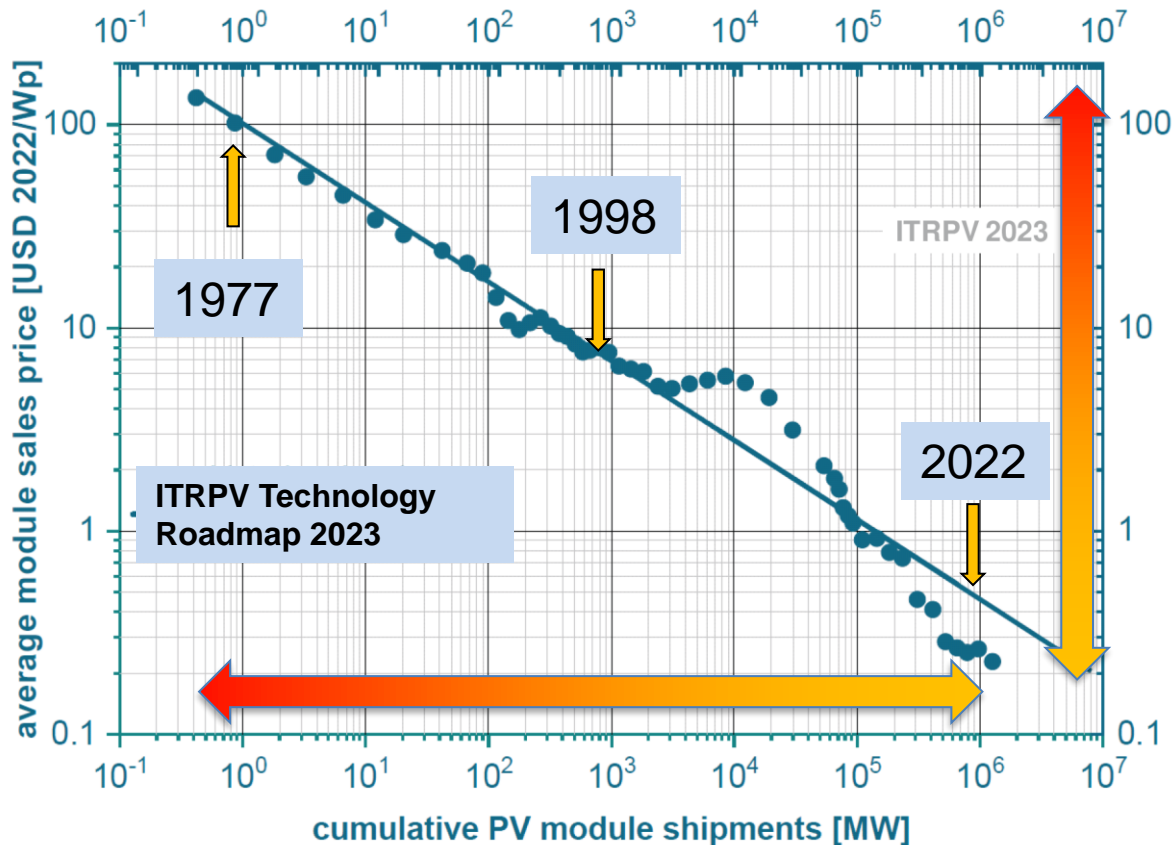
Big Picture – The Past



PERC



Big Picture – The Past



Photovoltaic Learning Curve:

- Prices dropped **1,000 x** over **45 years**
- Installed capacity increased **1,000,000 times**
- **1TW_p** installed capacity achieved in 2022

1977:
1 MW_p:
A few 100
rooftop systems

1998:
1 GW_p:
Still far less than
one coal fired station

2022:
1 TW_p
PV replaces hundreds of
1GW coal fired stations

Big Picture ***– The Present***



Loy Yang A power station in
the Latrobe Valley: **2.2 GW_p**

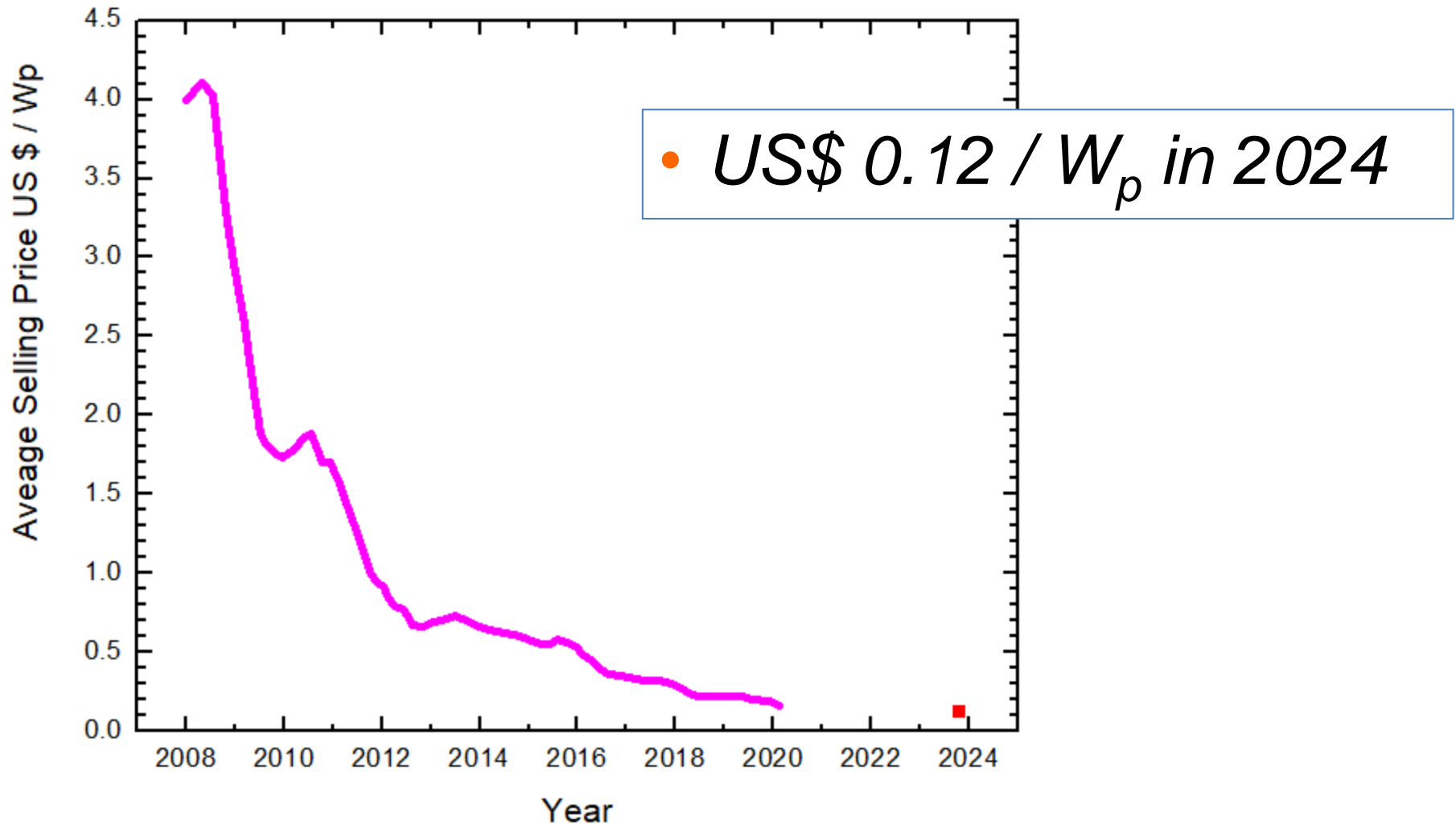
2023 PV capacity: **~1.3 TW_p**

Allowing for capacity factors:

Global PV capacity replaces ~200 Loy Yang A stations today!
- PV globally generates ~10 times the electricity used across Australia

Big Picture

– The Present



Big Picture

– The Present

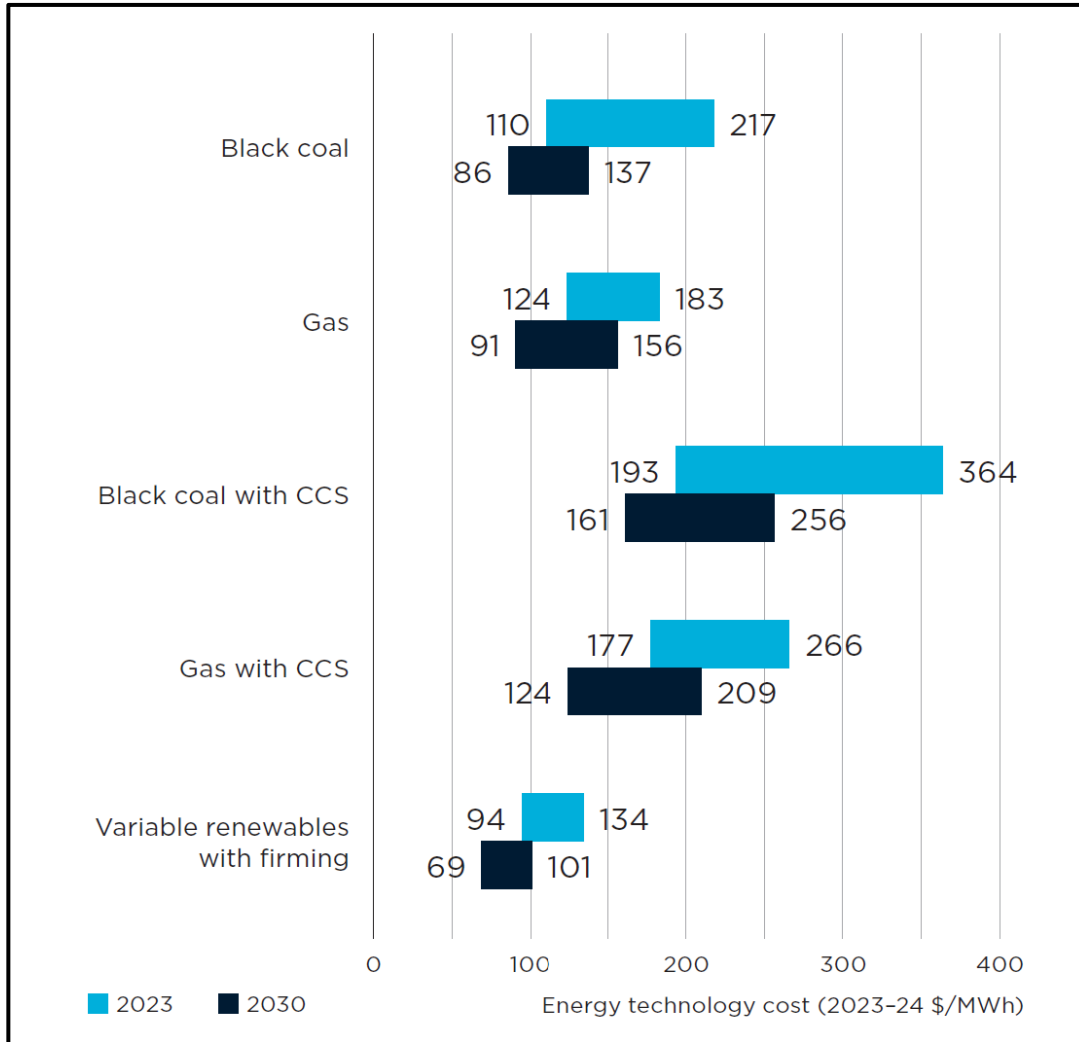


- Q-cells Q.Maxx panels used at Wylies Baths: **350 W_p**
- US\$ 0.12 / W_p in 2024
- $350 \text{ W}_p \times 0.12 \text{ \$ / W}_p = \text{US\$ } 42$

US\$ 42...!



Big Picture – The Present



Levelised Cost of Electricity (LCOE)

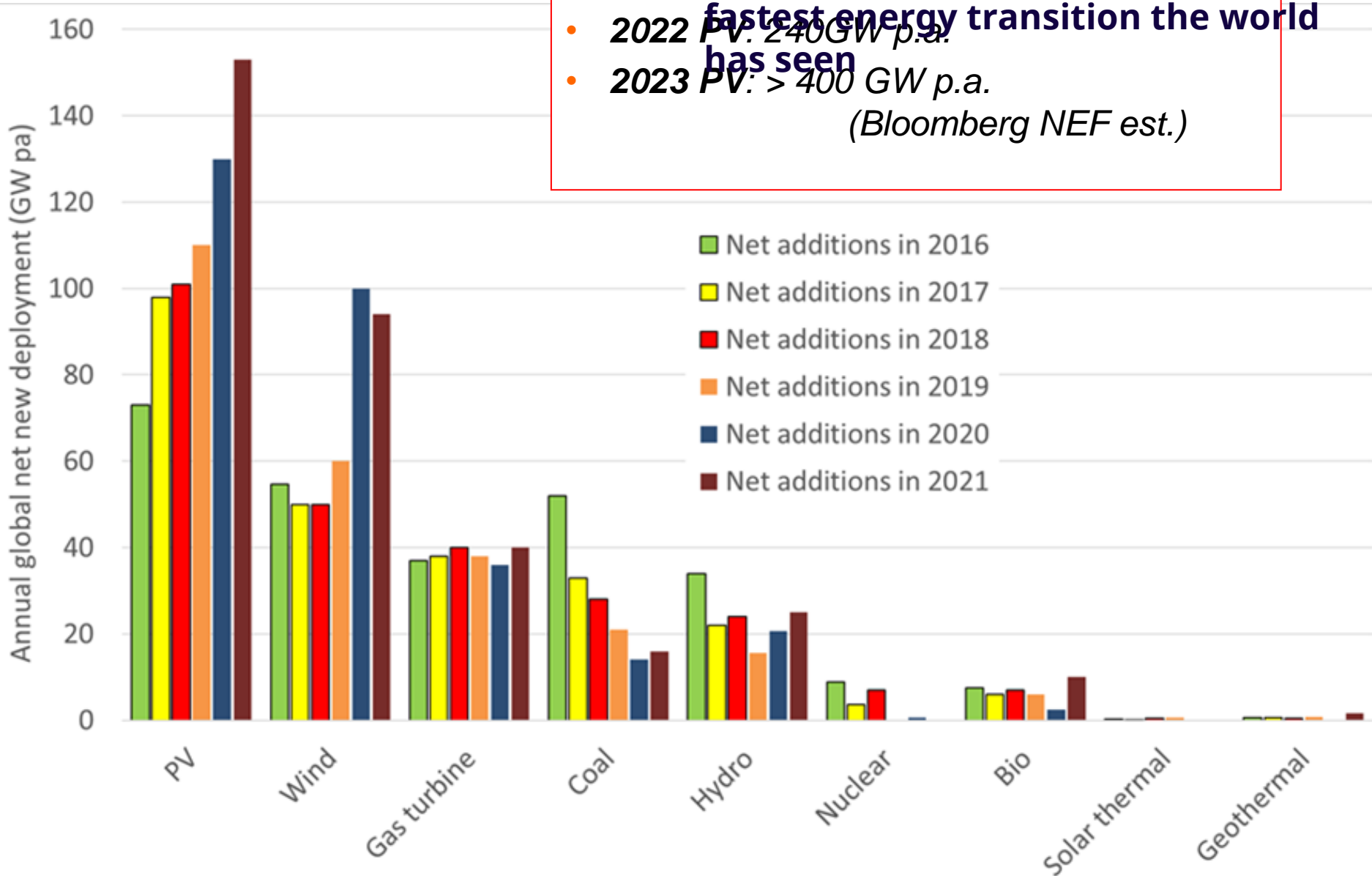
*Variable renewables **with firming** the cheapest option for new electricity capacity in Australia*

Big Picture – The Present





A. Blakers, Solar and wind are leading fastest energy transition the world has seen

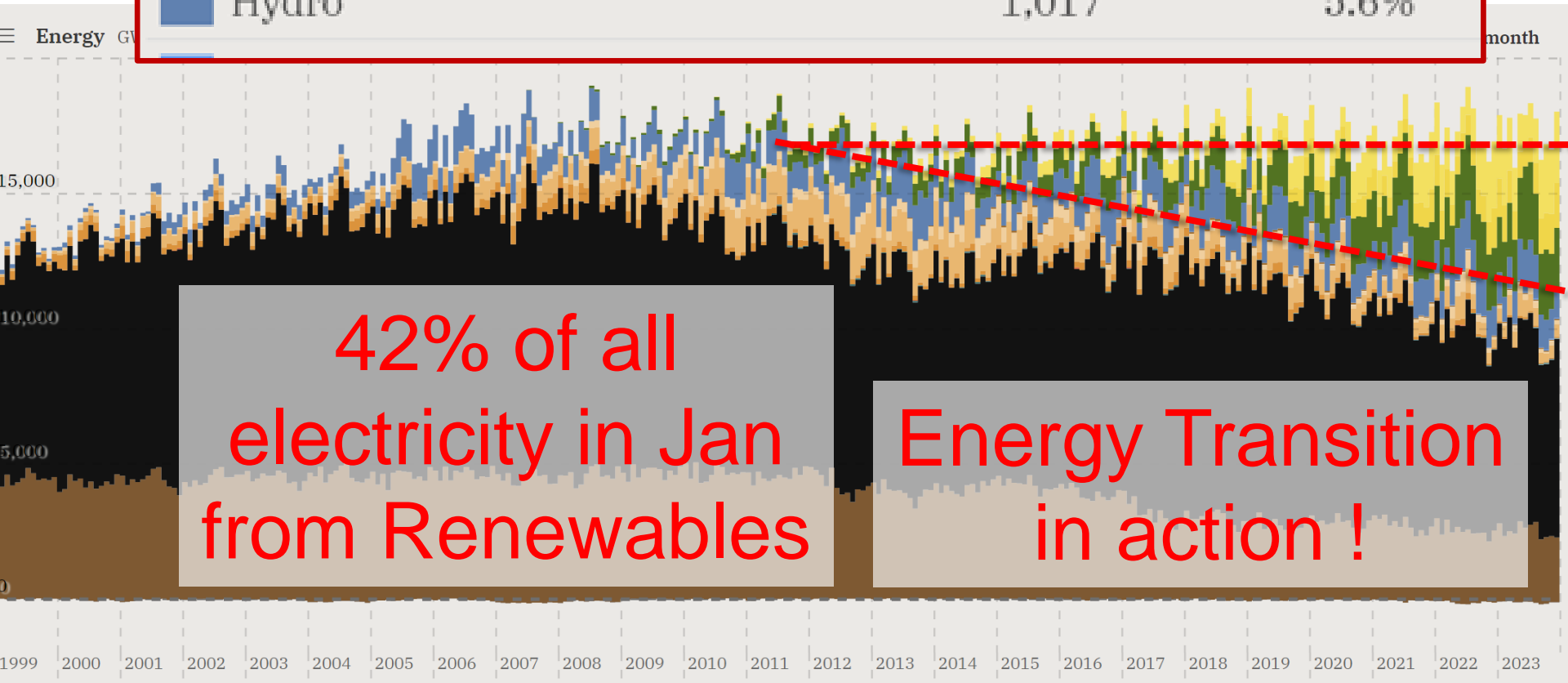
- 2022 PV: 240 GW p.a.
- 2023 PV: > 400 GW p.a.

(Bloomberg NEF est.)



BI Sources JAN 2024

 Solar (Rooftop)	2,640	14.5%
 Solar (Utility)	1,654	9.1%
 Wind	2,307	12.7%
 Hydro	1,017	5.6%



Big Picture
– The Present



Big Picture
– The Present



Big Picture

– The Present

- Al Dharfa Solar Farm (Abu Dhabi)
- 2 GW_{DC}
- ~ 4,000,000 c-Si solar panels

Big Picture
– The Present

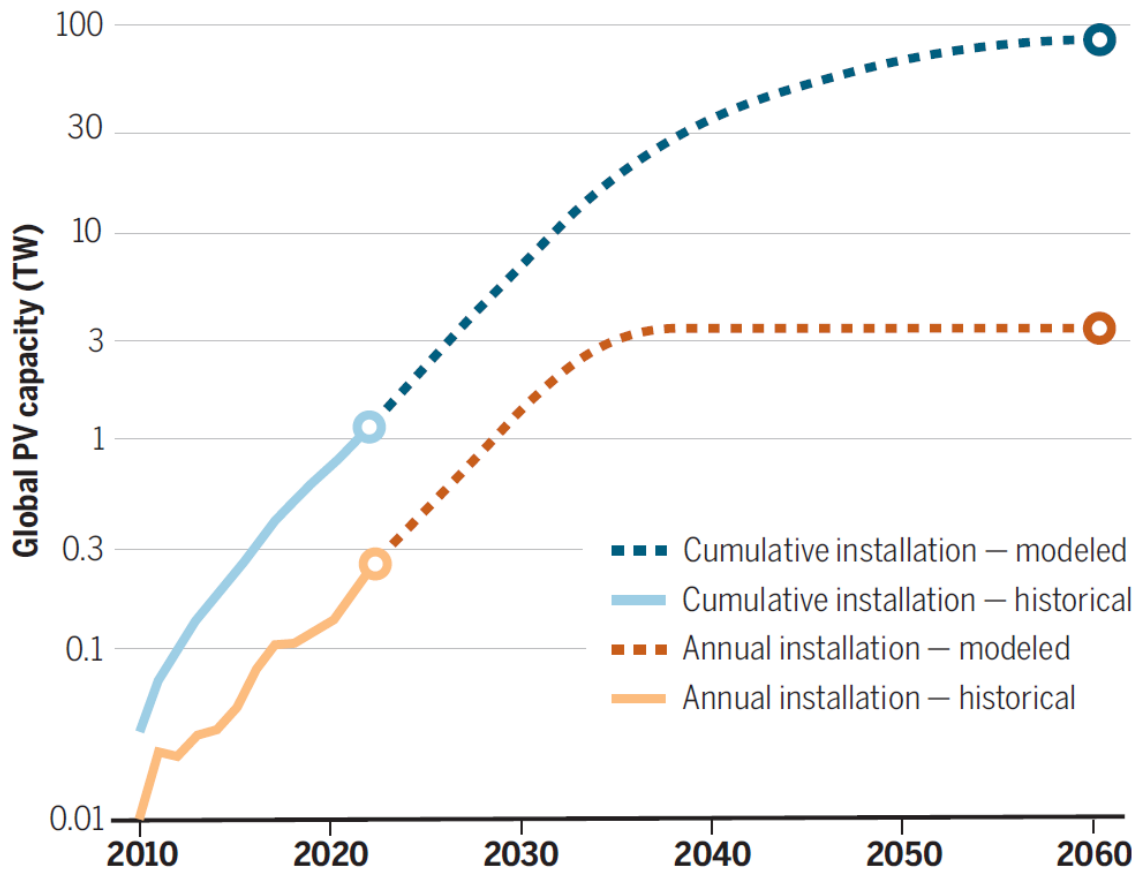


Agenda

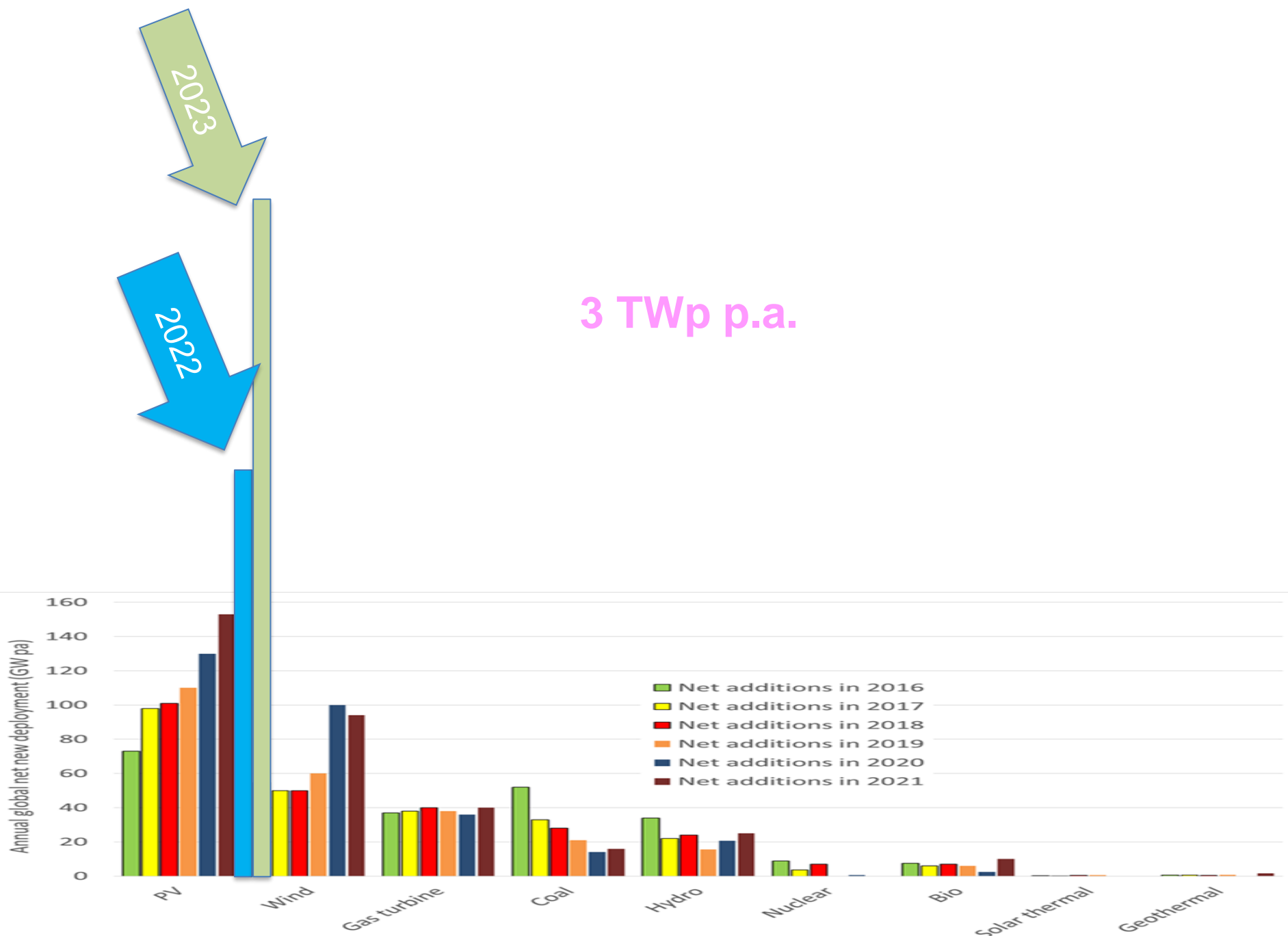
- The Basics
- Solar Energy - The Big Picture
 - The Past
 - The Present
 - **The Future**
- Solar Energy - The Small Picture
 - PV system at Wylie's Baths



Big Picture – The Future

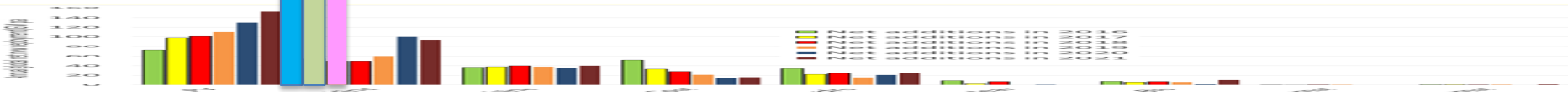
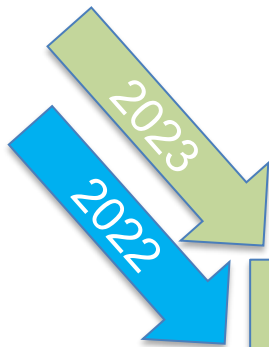


- **Outrageous growth** to continue for 30 years
- **70 - 80 TWp** of installed PV by 2050
- **3-4 TWp installed each year**
- PV to generate 3-4 times the total global 2020 electricity consumption





3 TWp p.a.



Big Picture – The Future

Land area requirements:

The Sydney Morning Herald

Exclusive Politics Federal Climate policy

Call to cancel renewable rollout, Nationals declare bush is full

Mike Foley and Nick O'Malley

February 6, 2024 – 7:30pm

Save

Share

A A A

692

View all comments



Big Picture

– The Future



Land area requirements:

- 10 TWp installed in Australia
- Requires 450km x 450 km
- 2.5% of Australian land mass
- Sufficient to cover most of 2020 **global** electricity demand
- Vision for a future Australia as net exporter of energy

Big Picture

– The Future



Big Picture

– The Future

Integration of renewables incl. high penetration of Solar PV is not trivial:

- Technical and market challenges create opportunities (**innovation**)
- Economics will drive this transition, but
- Achieving optimal outcomes require **systematic long term planning**
 - (political leadership, NOW)
- PV is only one of several key elements of the energy revolution:
 - Storage (batteries, **EVs**, pumped hydro)
 - Distribution (High voltage DC)
 - Demand side management
 - Energy efficiency



The “lucky country” is in pole position !

Agenda

- The Basics
- Solar Energy - The Big Picture
 - The Past
 - The Present
 - The Future
- Solar Energy - The Small Picture
 - **PV system at Wylie's Baths**



Drone photos of Wylie's Baths courtesy of the "3-Council Solar my Club" program

The smaller picture

- the PV system at Wylie's Baths



IQ Solar
PERFORMANCE GUARANTEED

solar  analytics

- Operational since **7 March 2021**
- 35 x Q-cells Maxx 350W panels
- 12.25 KWp DC
- 10 KWp AC
- Flat to roof mounting



The smaller picture

- the PV system at Wylie's Baths



School of Photovoltaic and Renewable Energy Engineering

Faculty of Engineering

The University of New South Wales

Net Zero at Wylie's Baths

by

David Mould

Thesis submitted as a requirement for the degree of Bachelor of
Engineering in Renewable Energy Engineering

Supervisors: Professor Alistair Sproul and Professor Thorsten Trupke

August 5, 2022

David Mould 4th year thesis:

- Performance data analysis
- Energy saving measures
- Analysis of additional efficiency upgrades

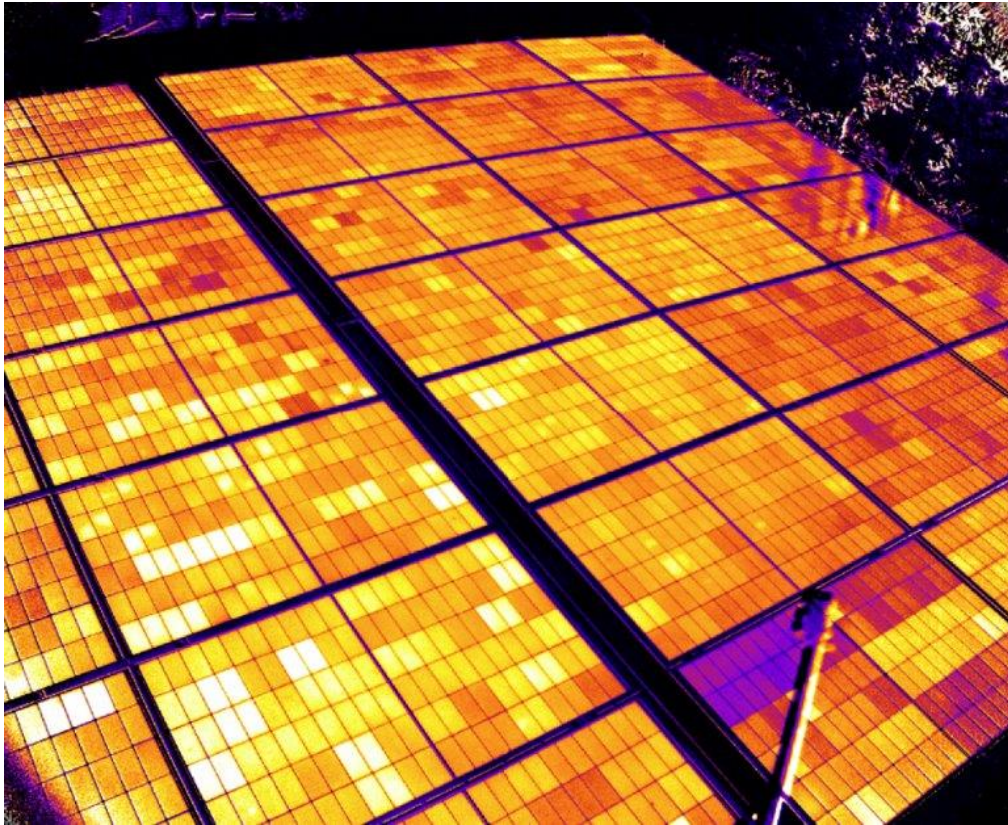
The smaller picture

- the PV system at Wylie's Baths



Australian Government
Australian Renewable
Energy Agency

ARENA



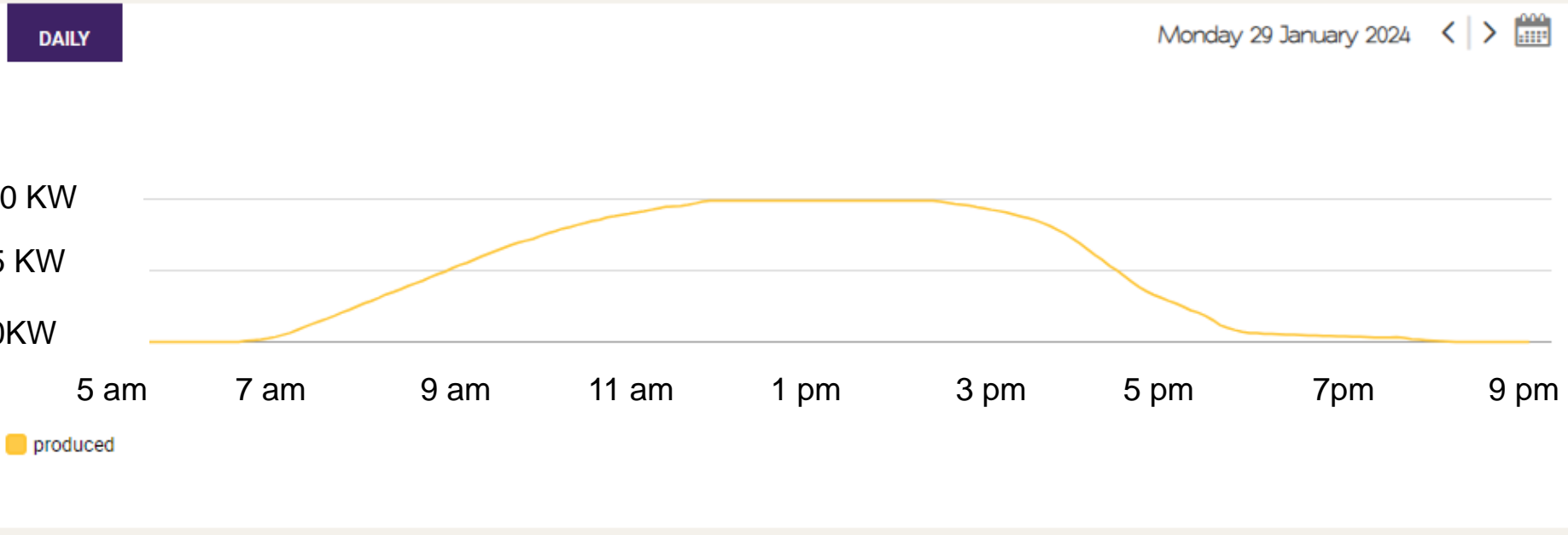
Testing world-first “luminescence imaging” solutions at Wylie’s Baths



The smaller picture

- the PV system at Wylie's Baths

A perfect sunny day: 29 January 2024



PV generation

Total: 75.6 kWh

Total Consumption

Total: 172 kWh



44 % of all used electricity was generated by PV onsite!

The smaller picture

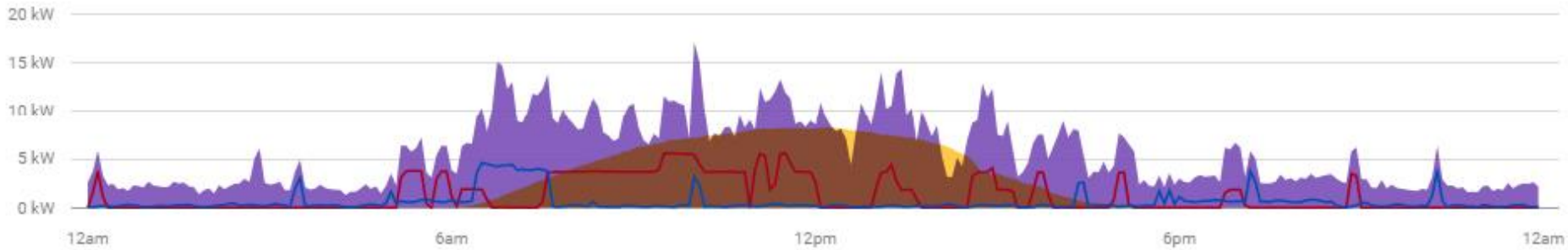
- the PV system at Wylie's Baths

A perfect sunny day: 13 September 2023



DAILY

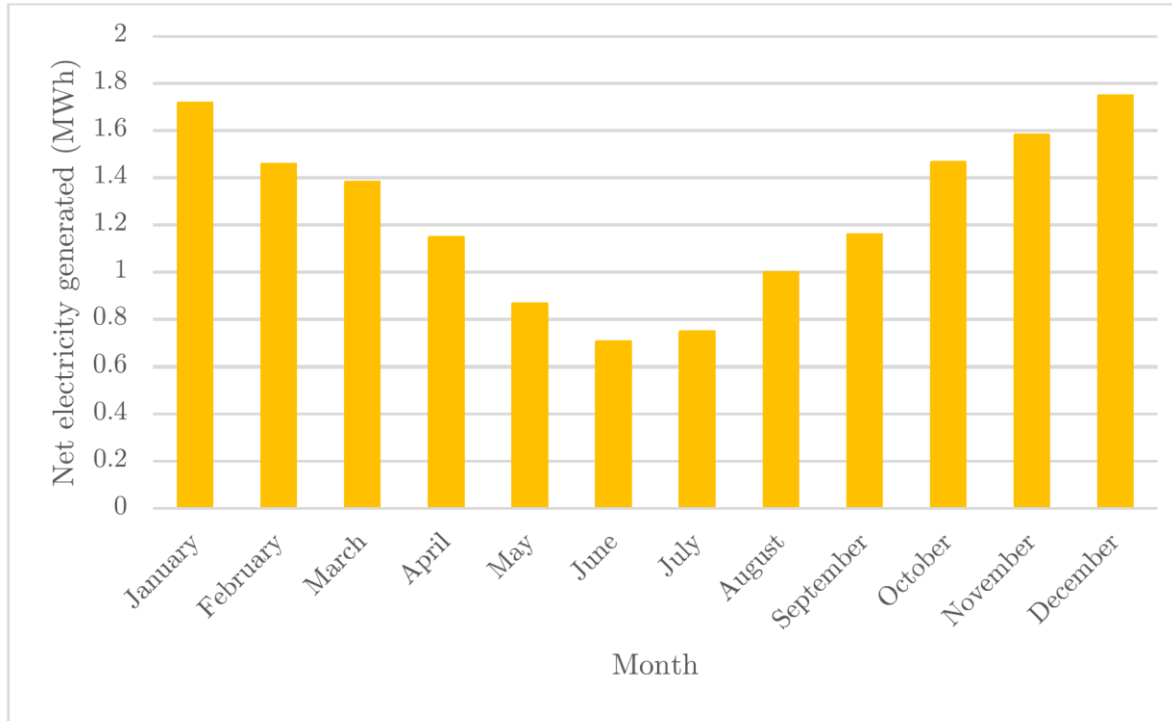
Wednesday 13 September 2023 < | >



produced consumed hot water common area

The smaller picture

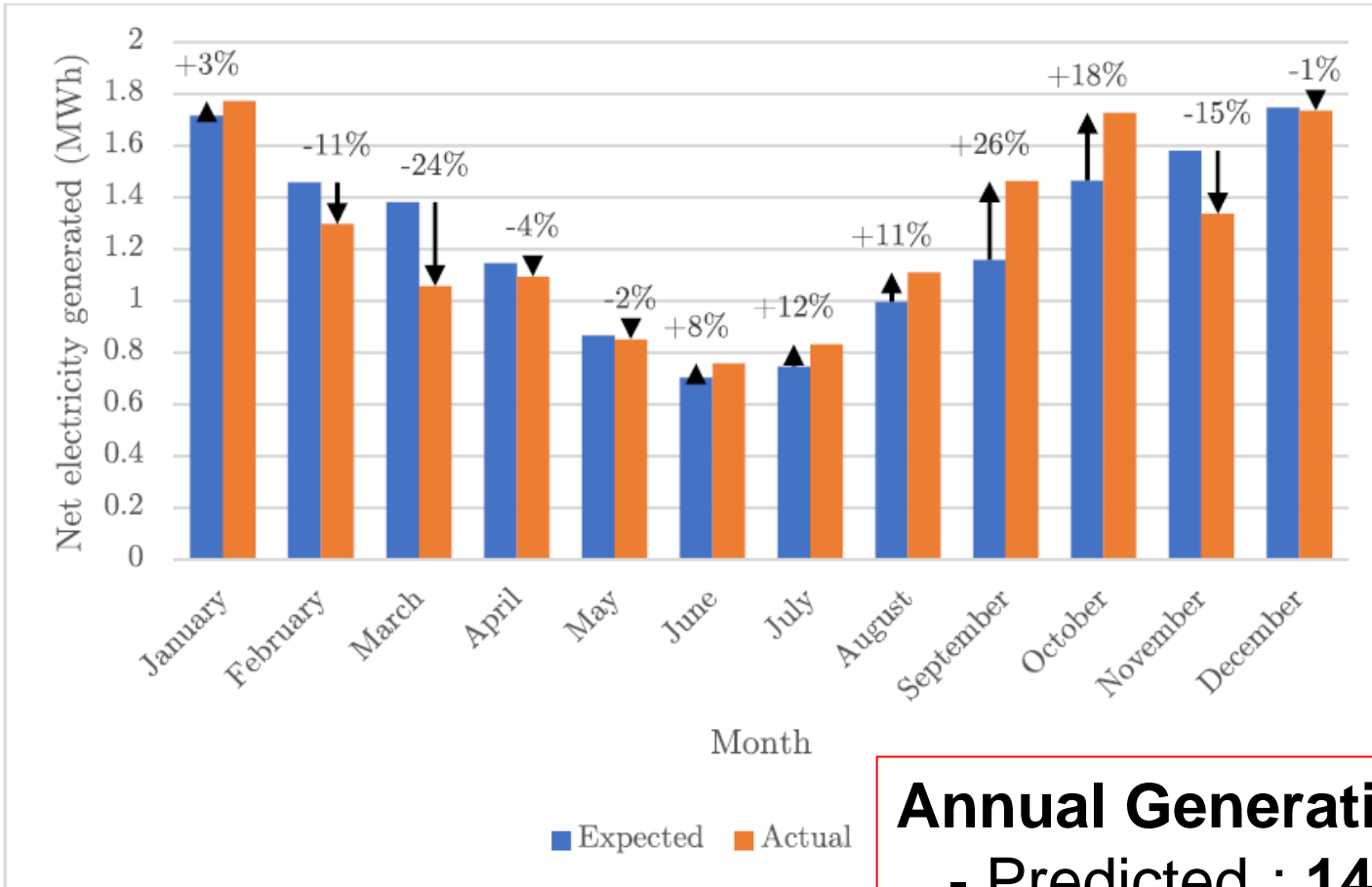
- the PV system at Wylie's Baths



Annual Generation :
- Predicted : 14.97 MWh

The smaller picture

- the PV system at Wylie's Baths



Annual Generation :

- Predicted : **14.97 MWh**

- Actual : **15.04 MWh**

The smaller picture

- the PV system at Wylie's Baths

Financials:

- **Annual PV generation:** 15 MWh = 15,000 KWh

“Virtually 100% of PV generated power is consumed onsite”



“Every KWh generated does not need to be imported from the grid”

- **Electricity price at Wylies's Baths:** \$0.418 / KWh



- **Annual saving:** 15,000 x \$0.418 = **\$ 6,270 per year**

- **System Cost:** \$15,821



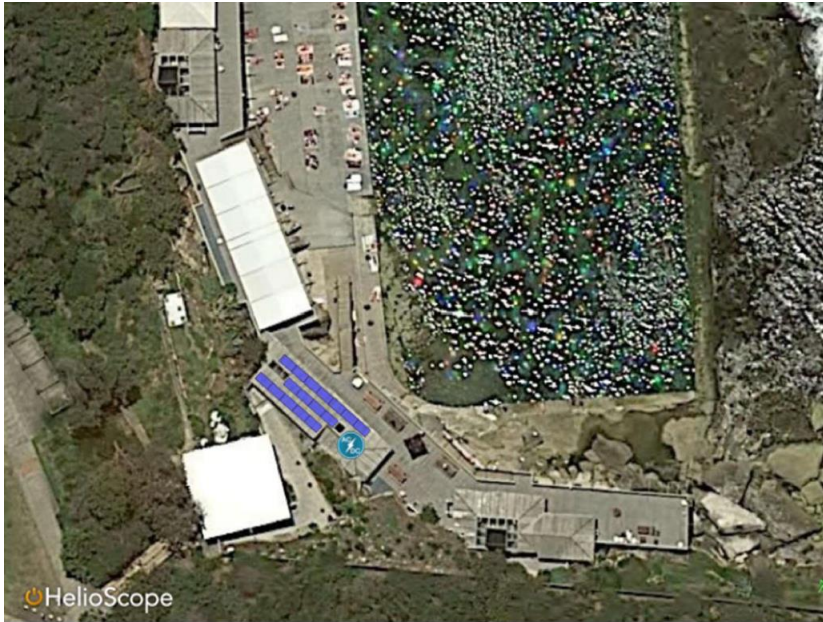
Break even after 2.5 years!



The smaller picture

- the PV system at Wylie's Baths

Additional PV



Kiosk: 7.5MWh p.a.



Showers: 6.7MWh p.a.

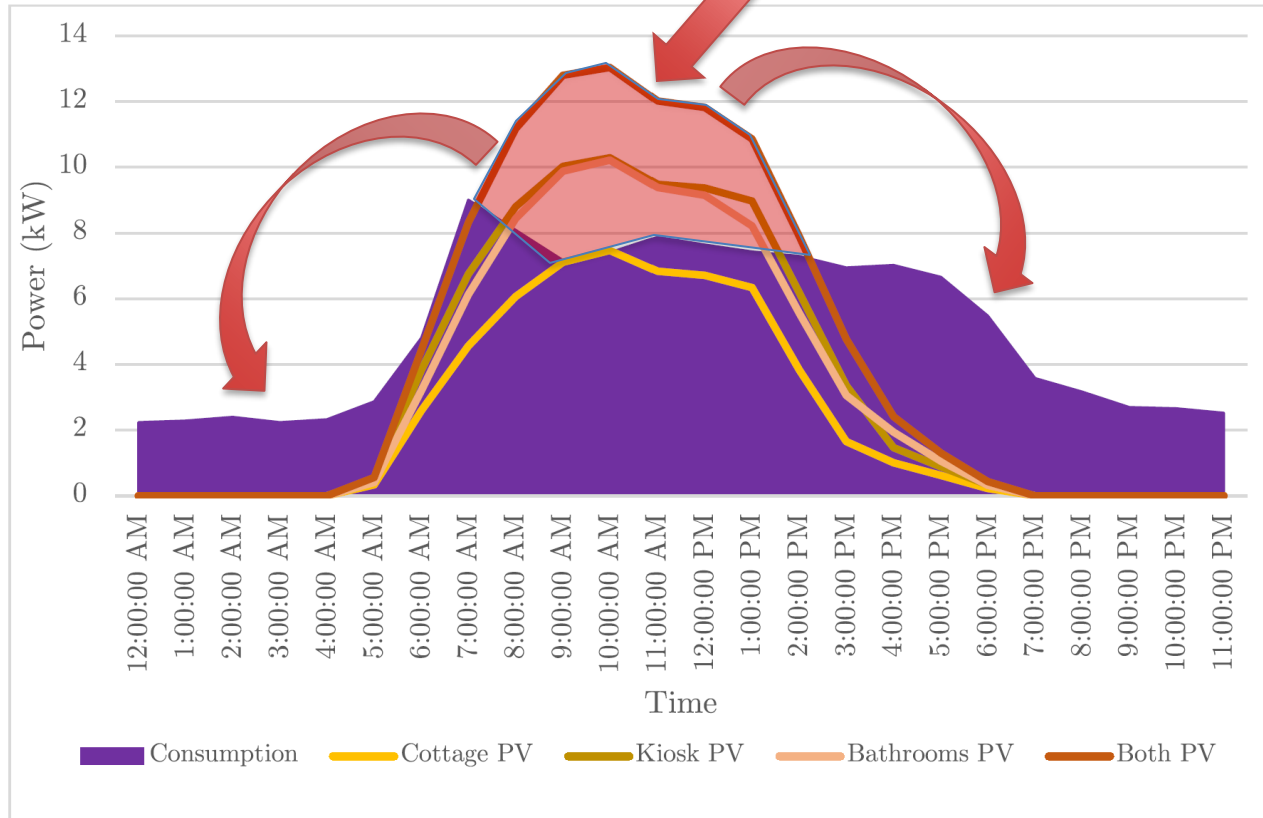


“Potential to double annual PV generation”

Also looking into heat pumps to replace electric water heaters

The smaller picture • Excess energy, that is not needed during the day

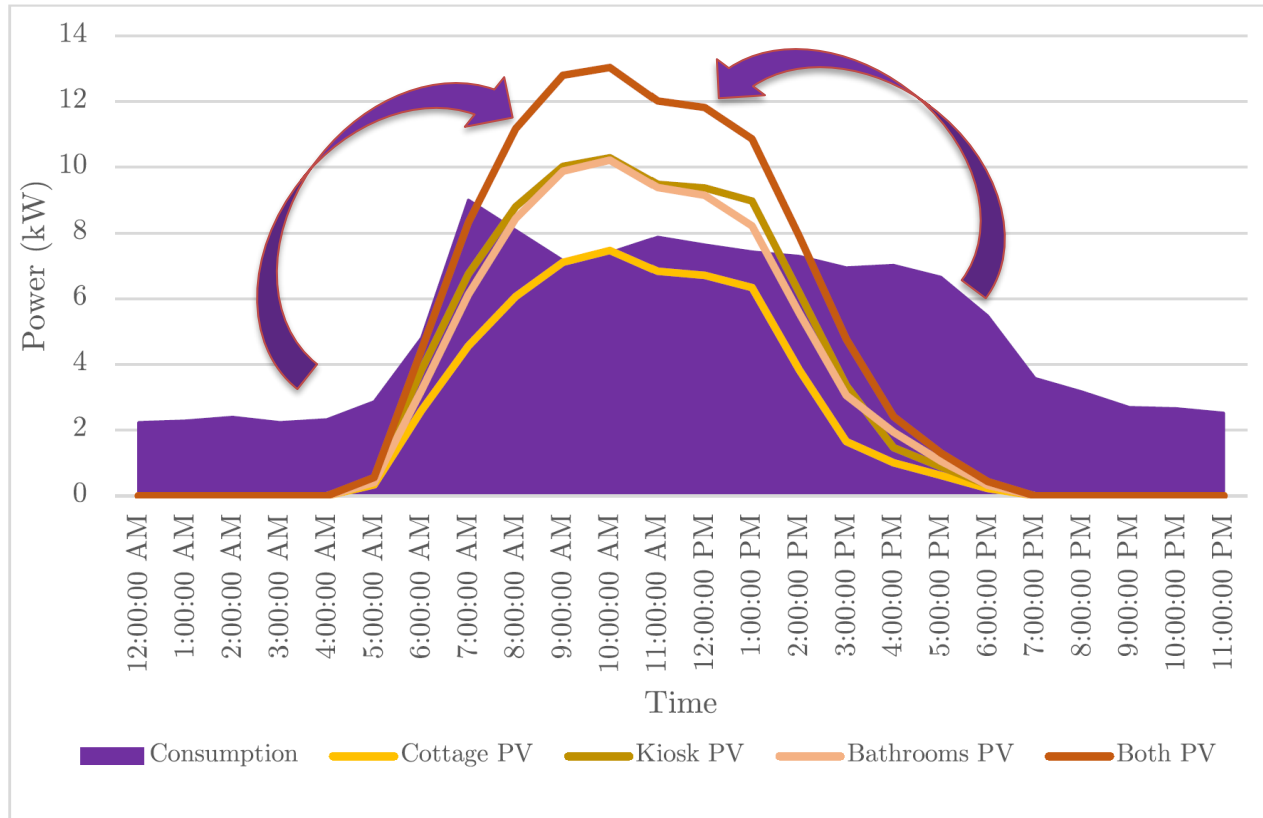
- the PV system at Wylie's Baths



- Additional PV cannot be 100% self-consumed
- **Storage:** Battery stores excess energy for consumption at other times

The smaller picture

- the PV system at Wylie's Baths



Demand side management:

- Move consumption into daytime
- Turn appliances off at night or when not in use
- Replace energy inefficient appliances

Summary

- A future in which 70 TWp of PV is installed globally is feasible – a future to look forward to!
- The road to that future is not trivial. Technical and market challenges exist - represent opportunities for Australian innovation
- Australia has an outstanding renewable energy R&D ecosystem, established over 50 years
- Australia set to be the lucky country – once again
- Energy efficiency measures at Wylie's Baths can be seen as a microcosmos of the transitions that must take place on a large scale
- This transition requires **systematic planning** and **political leadership** to avoid inefficiencies and social imbalances

Q&A

An aerial photograph showing a large array of solar panels installed on a corrugated metal roof. The roof is in the foreground, and the ocean extends to the horizon in the background. The sun is setting on the right side of the frame, creating a bright orange glow and a shimmering reflection on the water's surface. A dark, rocky coastline is visible on the left side of the image.

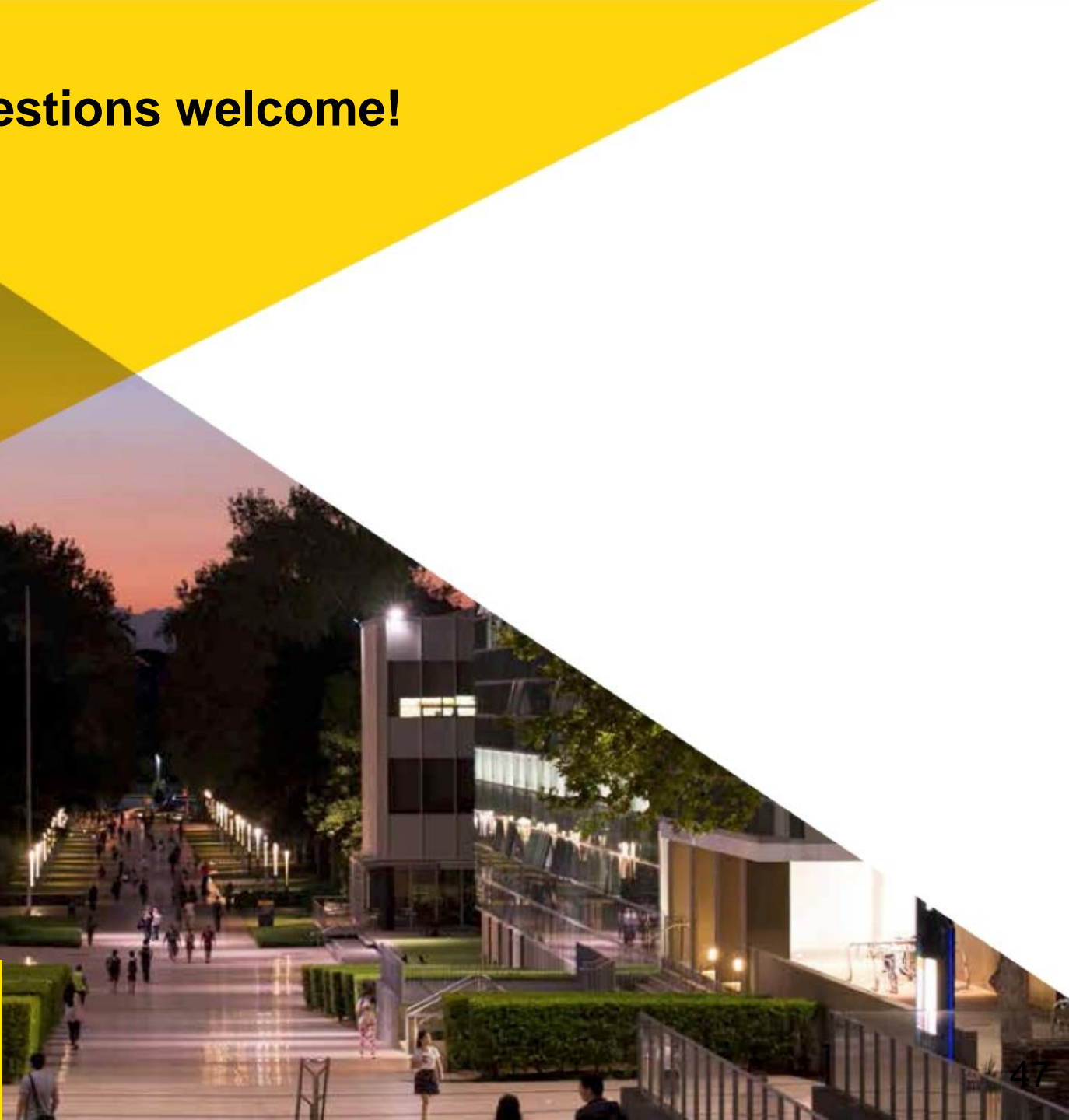
Solar Talk @ Wylie's Baths

Friday 1 March

Questions welcome!



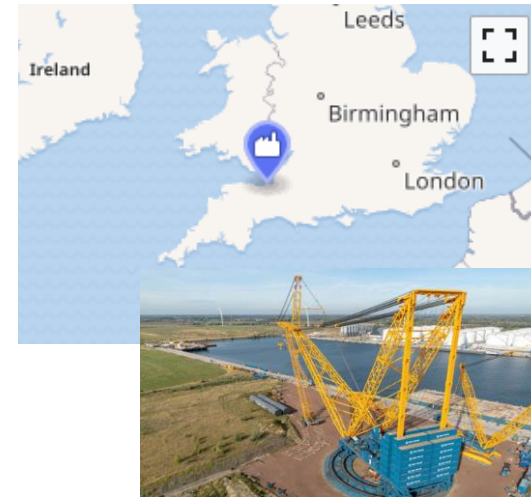
UNSW
SYDNEY



The Nuclear Option

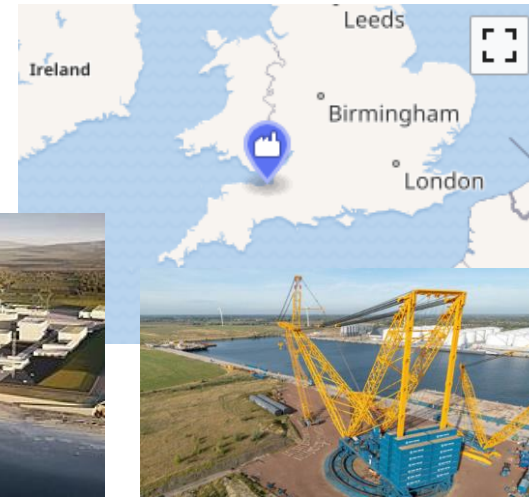
Hinkley Point C – a cautionary tale

- A 3,260 MW nuclear power plant under construction in England
- First new nuclear power facility built in the UK since 1995 and first built in Europe since the 2011 Fukushima disaster
- Additional reactor at an **existing nuclear power site**
- Expected construction cost estimates:
 - 2012: £16bn
 - 2015: £18bn
 - 2023: £33bn (now expected to be exceeded)
- Built by a consortium of **French EDF** and **state-owned China General Power (CGP)**
- After paying contracted 1/3 of the original budget, **CGP recently refused to pay their share of the substantial cost overruns**
- **Electricity cost:** Guaranteed wholesale price of £ 92.50 / MWh (inflation adjusted to 2012 pounds for the construction period and 35 years of operation)
 - i.e. ~ £ 128 / MWh (~ 25c / kWh in AUD). **This is the wholesale price!**
 - ~ 3 times firmed renewables!



The Nuclear Option

Hinkley Point C – a cautionary tale



Timeline

- 2007:** First submission of the reactor design to UK's Office of Nuclear Regulation (ONR)
- 2011:** EDF submits application to UK's Infrastructure Planning Commission
- 2013:** Development Consent Order from the UK government
- 2015:** EDF and CGP sign strategic joint investment agreement
- 2016:** Final investment decision on the project, final go-ahead from UK government
- 2017:** Breaking ground, **anticipated completion 2023**
- 2019:** Steel containment liner placed, using the world's biggest land-based crane
- 2023:** Scheduled commissioning date now expected in **2028** (multiple delays)



> 20 years from first submission to commissioning, in a country with existing nuclear infrastructure and associated regulatory frameworks and supply chains

