

TAKING COOPERATION FORWARD

Train the Trainer 2
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Economic feasibility of solar thermal plants

ENTRAIN | Solites | Patrick Geiger

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF SOLAR THERMAL PLANTS



Calculation of the economic feasibility Overview of cost types and key figures Example calculation and influencing factors

CALCULATION OF THE ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY



- For large-scale solar thermal plants, the economic feasibility is usually assessed on the basis of the heat production costs
- Heat production costs = Annual total costs Annual amount of (solar) heat fed into DH
- Where do we currently stand?
 - For larger plants, costs of 50 €/MWh are reached, plus subsidy costs of 30 €/MWh are possible!



CALCULATION OF THE ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

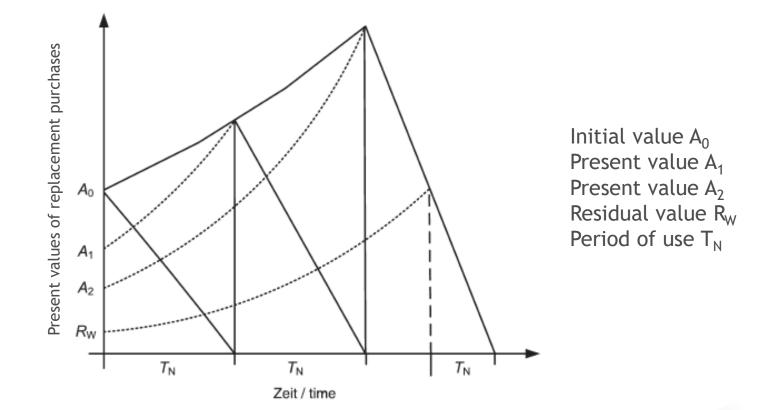


- Calculate the heat production costs with the annuity method according to VDI 2067
- Costs incurred are broken down into:
 - Capital costs
 - Operational costs
 - Demand-related costs
 - And other costs
- Calculation over an observation period of usually 25 years
- In addition to the capital interest rate, price increase factors (usually approx. 1 to 3 %) are also taken into account (e.g. for operating electricity, reinvestments, etc.)

CALCULATION OF THE ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

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Source: VDI 2067 Blatt 1, Sept. 2012

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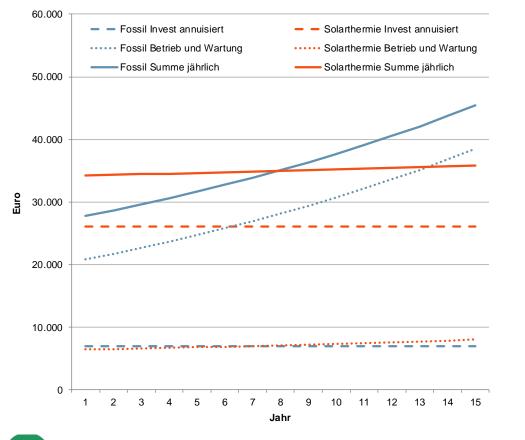


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Investments in solar thermal systems are capital-intensive projects



Info: Comparison of a economic feasibility calculation of solar thermal energy and fossil boiler

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- Heat generation costs of a large-scale solar thermal plant are primarily determined by investment costs
- And split up into following components:
 - Collectors (flate-plate or vacuum tube collector)
 - Heat storage (if required)
 - Plant engineering (e.g. transfer station to DH)
 - Building (e.g. heating system)
 - Measurment, control and regulation technology
 - Ground
 - Planning and approval



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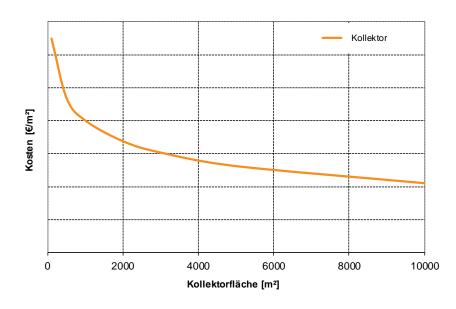
 Significant economies of scale in the costs of the main components

Collector area in m² Heat storage tank in m³

3

specific costs in €/m² collector area

specific costs in €/m³ storage volume

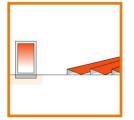


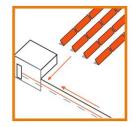
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- Estimate of the capital costs:
 - Collector determination via cost curve or price query
 - Heat storage tank determination cia cost curve or price query
 - Plant technology approx. 7 % surcharge on main components
 - Building approx. surcharge on main components
 - Measurement and control technology surcharge on main components
 - Planning approx. 5 % or 10 % surcharge on the total costs for decentralized or centralized integration







CAPITAL AND OPERATION COSTS



 Further important boundary conditions are the useful lifes of the various components and the costs of repair and maintenance

	Useful lifes (in years)	Annual repair and maintenance costs (in % of investment costs)
Collectors	25 ¹	0,50 % ¹
Heat storage	40 ²	1,00 %2
Solar grid	40 ³	1,00 %3
Plant engineering	15 ³	2,00 %1
Building	50 ³	2,00 % ³
Measurement and control technology	20 ³	2,00 % ¹

¹ www.solar-district-heating.eu/ServicesTools/Plantdatabase.aspx, ² BINE-Infopaket: Solare Nahwärme - Ein Leitfaden für die Praxis, ³ Richtlinie VDI 2067 Blatt 1



DEMAND-RELATED COSTS



- In plant operation the running costs relatively low, as <u>no fuels</u> are required
- Only the operating current is needed (approx. 1 to 2 % of the solar thermal useful heat yield)
- This means that the heat production costs are **stable** and are known from the first day of operation for the next 25 years!

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Basic data

- Collector field (gross): 10,000 m²
 - High-temperature flat-plate collectors
 - Integrated centrally into DH
- Heat storage: 700 m³
- Solar useful heat yield: 3,300 MWh/a

Location	Frankfurt
 Collector field orientation 	0° (South)
 Collector inclination 	35°
DH temperature	Summer 80/60 $^{\circ}$ C, winter 100/50 $^{\circ}$ C
 DH heating requirement 	60 GWh/a

• Connection to the DH and property costs are not taken into account



Components	Calculation method investment costs	Costs	Unit
Collector field	Determination via cost curve	2.214.000	€
Heat storage	Determination via cost curve	232.000	€
Plant engineering	0,07 * (2.214.000 + 232.000) €	171.000	€
Building	0,05 * (2.214.000 + 232.000) €	122.000	€
Measurement and control technology	0,03 * (2.214.000 + 232.000) €	73.500	€
Planning	0,05 * total costs	140.500	€
Investment costs without subsidies		2.953.000	€

Subsidy KfW-Programme 'Renewable Energies Premium'			
Subsidy Solar thermal plant (Simplified reference: all costs, except heat storage)	 For large enterprises 45 % For medium-sized enterprises 55 % For small enterprises 65 % 	1.224.500 1.496.500 € 1.768.500 €	
Subsidy heat storage	0,30 * 232.000 €	69.500 €	
Investment cost with subsidies (large enterprises)		1.659.000 €	

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Components	Calculation method annual costs		Costs	Unit
Investment costs without subsidies			2.953.000	€
Investment cost with subsidies (large enterprises)		1.659.000	€	
Annual costs of capital (Annuitized, interest rate 3 %, observation period 25 years)	-	into account useful e factors, reinvestments	97.000	€/a
Electrical auxiliary power	0,01 * 0,15 €/kWh 3.300 MWh/a (sola	(Electricity costs) * r thermal yield)	5.500	€/a
Maintenance and operation (Annuitized, interest rate 3 %, observation period 25 years)	Collectors: Heat storage: plant engineering: Building: Measurement and control technology:	0,005 * 2.214.000 € 0,01 * 232.000 € 0,02 * 171.000 € 0,02 * 122.000 € 0,02 * 73.500 €	26.000	€/a
Total annual costs (without subsidies)			210.500	€/a
Total annual costs (with subsidies, large enterprises)		128.500	€/a	

X



	Calculation method	Costs	Unit
Total annual costs			
without subsidies		210.500	€/a
with subsidies		128.500	€/a
Heat production costs			
without subsidies	210.500 €/a (Total annual costs) / 3.300 MWh/a (Solar useful heat yield)	64	€/MWh
with subsidies	128.500 €/a (Total annual costs) / 3.300 MWh/a (Solar useful heat yield)	39	€/MWh

VARIOUS FACTORS INFLUENCE THE HEAT PRODUCTION COSTS



- Interest rate has a great influence on the annual capital costs and thus on the heat production costs. It is dependent on:
 - Internal interest rate applied (depending on the company)
 - Interest rate available on the capital market (financing through borrowed capital)
- Land acquisition costs and the realisation of distributed or roofintegrated collector areas increase costs
- Higher solar fraction usually requires a more complex system/storage technology, at the same time lower specific system yields
- **Duration of calculation:** 3, 10 or 25 years?
 - The basis for the calculated cost allocation is "normal useful life of the asset"...25 years for large solar thermal systems¹

¹According to VDI 6002 min. 20 Years; www.solar-district-heating.eu/ServicesTools/Plantdatabase.aspx

LARGE-SCALE SOLAR THERMAL SYSTEMS -AN ECONOMICAL ALTERNATIVE!



- Essential prerequisites for favourable heat production costs:
 - Sufficient plant size (> 1 MW_{th})
 - Simple plant technology (e. g. open land installation)
 - Suitable heating network temperatures
- For larger systems, heat production costs of **50 €/MWh** are achieved
- With subsidies costs of around **30 €/MWh** are possible

Further Informations: https://www.solar-district-heating.eu/





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