

# Conceptual Design of a 110 MW Solar Farm



UNIVERSITY *of*  
**LOUISIANA**  
L A F A Y E T T E

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## Executive Summary

This report outlines the conceptual design and performance analysis of a 110 MWdc utility-scale solar power plant at Monroe Regional Airport in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. Using PlantPredict, the system was modeled with fixed-tilt CdTe modules, a 1.2 DC/AC ratio, and site-specific conditions. The plant is expected to generate 192.17 GWh annually, with a performance ratio of 80.93%. Financial analysis yields an LCOE of \$0.02349/kWh, IRR of 7.38%, and NPV of \$14.92 million, indicating strong project viability.

## Assumptions

In order to conduct a preliminary design for the nominal 110 MW project in Ouachita Parish, LA. The University and the Client worked together to determine the following assumptions:

1. PPA Price: \$55/MWh
    - a) PPA Duration: 25 years
    - b) Post PPA Price: \$60/MWh
  2. Project Life: 35 years
  3. Federal Tax Rate: 21%
  4. Sales Tax Rate: 6%
  5. Property Tax Cost (Year 1): \$0 [Due to ITC]
  6. Discount Rate for Net Present Value Calculation: 6%
  7. Solar Land Lease Cost: \$900/acre/year
1. Preliminary Module and Inverter Selection, considering:
- a. Domestic vs International:

The First Solar operates internationally and serves global markets, here First Solar's FS-6480-A-P(-I) CdTe modules were selected as a domestic choice aligning with federal incentives and promoting local clean energy manufacturing. The SMA Sunny Central 4000 UP inverter was selected for this project due to its high power density, grid-friendly features, and proven reliability in utility-scale applications. Rated for 4000 kVA at 35°C, it is well-suited for the high-temperature climate of Louisiana, where derating can significantly affect performance.

b. Bifacial vs. Monofacial:

Monofacial modules were chosen due to the fixed-tilt mounting configuration and low ground albedo at the site. Since bifacial gain is minimal without high ground reflectivity or tracking systems, monofacial modules offer a more cost-effective and simpler solution without sacrificing significant energy yield.

c. Crystalline Silicon vs. Thin Film:

Thin-film CdTe modules were selected for their superior performance in high-temperature environments typical of Louisiana. These modules offer a lower temperature coefficient and better spectral response compared to crystalline silicon, resulting in higher energy output in warm, humid climates. Additionally, thin-film modules are generally less expensive per watt, providing cost savings while maintaining high system efficiency.

## 2. Site layout

- a. A preliminary site layout was determined as shown in Figure 1 below, considering boundaries, wetlands, and the minimal values for necessary setbacks. The dark blue lines indicate the site boundary, and the white line indicates the road inside the power plant between different organizations of table.



Figure 1 – Site Layout

### 3. Optimized Design:

The design was optimized for maximum financial return using multiple financial factors, including LCOE, Internal Rate of Return, and Net Present Value. Based on that study and customer feedback, the final choices were:

- a. Mounting type: Fixed Tilt

Fixed tilt was selected due to its lower capital cost and ease of installation. Simulation results showed that while single-axis tracking increased annual energy yield, it also significantly raised installation and O&M costs, lowering the IRR. For this project in flat terrain, fixed tilt offered the best tradeoff between performance and cost.

- b. DC/AC ratio: 1.2

A DC/AC ratio of 1.21 was chosen based on optimization runs in PlantPredict. Increasing the ratio slightly above 1.0 allowed for better inverter utilization and reduced LCOE, while avoiding excessive energy clipping.

- c. Azimuth and tilt angle: 20

The panels are oriented due south ( $180^\circ$ ) to maximize solar exposure. A  $20^\circ$  tilt was chosen because it is close to the site's latitude ( $\sim 32.5^\circ$ ) and provides strong performance year-round. PlantPredict simulations showed this setup delivers a high specific yield and performance ratio.

- d. Ground coverage ratio: 87

A GCR of 87% was selected to maximize module density per acre, improving site capacity without significant shading loss. Simulations confirmed that this GCR level provided the best financial return given the land constraints and spacing requirements.

### 4. Calculate Overall Site Information

- a. Estimated land area used: 402.60 acres.
- b. Buildable area: 236.20 acres
- c. Site capacity: 131.9 MW
- d. Array area: 203.78 acres
- e. MWac: 110.66 MWac
- f. MWdc: 133.73 MWdc
- g. DC/AC ratio: 1.209

### 5. Calculate P50 First Year Energy Production

- a. First Year Plant Net Energy: 192.17 GWh/year
- b. Plant Auxiliary Losses: 1116.58 MWh

- c. Specific Yield DC: 1437.01 kWh/kWdc
- d. Performance Ratio: 80.93%
- e. AC Capacity Factor: 19.82%
- f. Loss Factors

## Loss Factors ①

### PV System

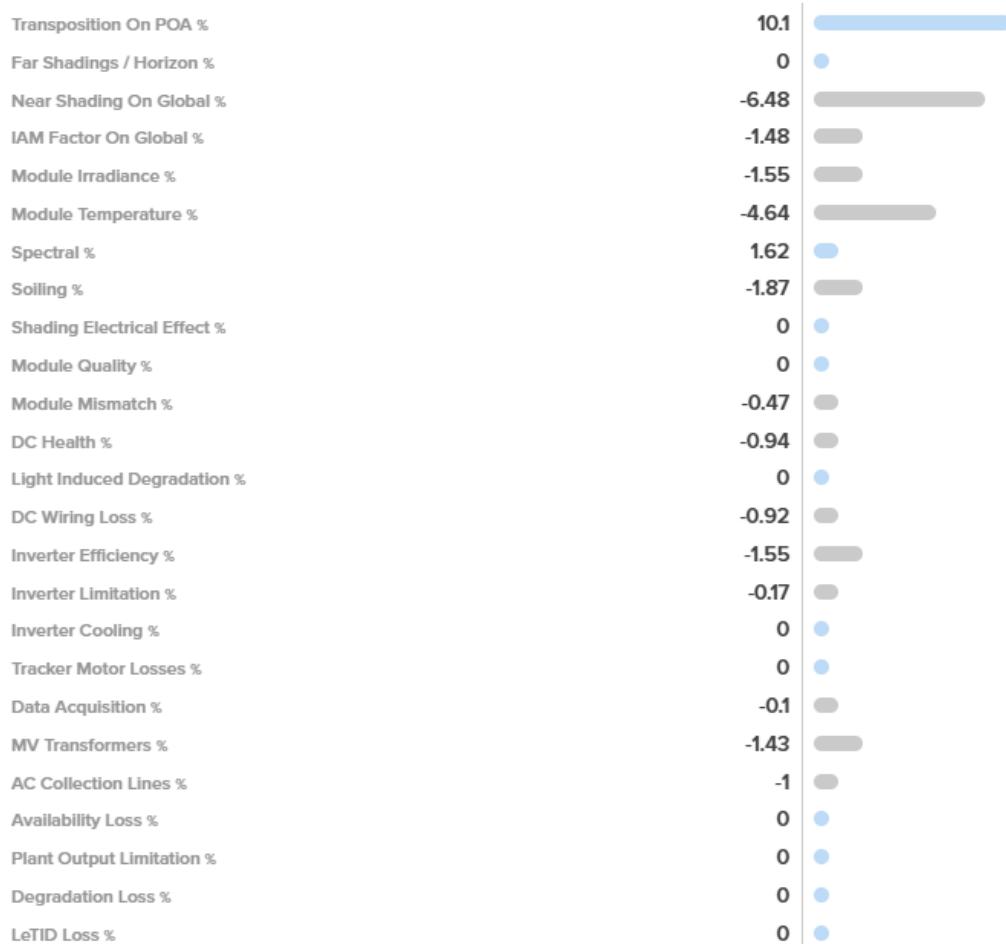


Figure 2 – Loss Factors

## 6. Financial Analysis

- a. Capital Costs and ITC
  - i. EPC Capital Cost: \$66.86 M
  - ii. Development Cost: \$11.07 M
  - iii. Module Cost: \$40.12 M
  - iv. Capital Cost total Pre-ITC: \$118.05 M
  - v. Capital Cost Post ITC: \$87.36M

- vi. ITC: \$30.693M
- vii. Salvage Value: \$5.902414M
- b. Total Project Lifetime Cost (EPC + O&M): \$149954939.9
- c. Total Lifetime Energy Produced: 6382.9 GWh
- d. Simple LCOE: \$0.02349/kWh
- e. Indicative IRR: 7.38%
- f. Indicative Comparative Net Present Value: \$14924933.38
- g. Energy and Operations Cash Flow

### Energy & Operations Cash Flow

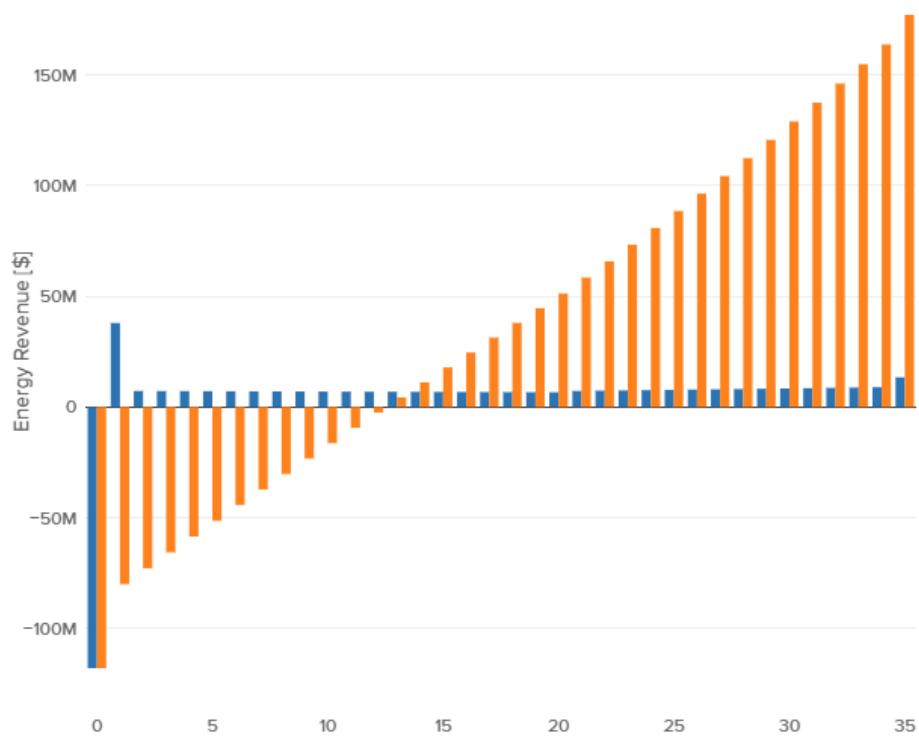


Figure 3 – Energy and Cash Flow

## Appendix A – PlantPredict Input Values for Financial Analysis

### ► Prediction Data

Prediction Name	
<b>110MW plant Monroe Airport</b>	
Location	Status
<b>Monroe, LA</b>	<b>Draft-Private</b>
MWdc	MWac
<b>133.7</b>	<b>110.7</b>
DC:AC at POI	DC:AC at Inverter
<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.21</b>
Average GCR %	Modules
<b>87 %</b>	<b>FS-6480-A-P(-I) CdTe January'</b>
Mounting	
<b>Fixed Tilt</b>	

### ► Capital Costs and ITC

BOS Cost	Development Cost
<input type="text" value="0.5"/> \$/W	<input type="text" value="0.1"/> \$/Wac
Module Cost	ITC%
<input type="text" value="0.3"/> \$/W	<input type="text" value="26"/> %
ITC Eligibility	Solar Salvage Value %
<input type="text" value="100"/> %	<input type="text" value="5"/> %

#### Totals

EPC Capital Cost	Development Cost
<input type="text" value="66.86"/> \$M	<input type="text" value="11.07"/> \$M
Module Cost	Capital Cost Total Pre ITC
<input type="text" value="40.12"/> \$M	<input type="text" value="118.05"/> \$M
Capital Cost Total Post ITC	ITC
<input type="text" value="87.36"/> \$M	<input type="text" value="30.693"/> \$M
Salvage Value	
<input type="text" value="5.902414..."/> \$M	

## Results

Total Project Lifetime Cost (EPC + O&M) <b>149,954,939.9 \$M</b>	Year 1 Energy Produced <b>192.2 GWh</b>
Total Lifetime Energy Produced <b>6382.9 GWh</b>	Simple LCOE <b>0.02349 \$/kWh</b>
Indicative Comparative IRR <b>7.38 %</b>	Indicative Comparative NPV <b>14,924,933.38 \$</b>

## ▲ Energy and Degradation

First Year Energy <b>192.17 GWh</b>	Specific Yield DC used in Analysis <b>1437.01 kWh/kWpDC</b>
Year 1 Energy Adjustment <input type="text" value="0"/> %	Annual Solar Degradation <input type="text" value="0.3"/> %

## ▲ PPA + OPEX + Project Life

PPA Price <input type="text" value="55"/> \$/MWh	PPA Escalator <input type="text" value="0"/> %
PPA Duration <input type="text" value="20"/> years	Project Life <input type="text" value="35"/> years
Post PPA Price <input type="text" value="60"/> \$/MWh	Post PPA Price Escalation <input type="text" value="2"/> %
O&M Year 1 <input type="text" value="3.5"/> \$/kWdc	O&M Yearly Escalator <input type="text" value="2.5"/> %
Insurance Year 1 (% of Capital Co... <input type="text" value="0.15"/> %)	Insurance Escalator Per Year <input type="text" value="0"/> %
Solar Land Lease Cost Year 1 <input type="text" value="0"/> \$	Solar Land Lease Escalation <input type="text" value="0"/> %

## ▲ Tax and Depreciation

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Federal Tax Rate

%

State Tax Rate

%

Solar Property Tax Cost Year 1

\$

Solar Property Tax Escalation

%

Bonus Depreciation Rate

%

### Totals

Basis for Depreciation

\$M

Bonus Depreciation

\$M

Basis for MACRS

\$M

## ▲ NPV and LCOE Calculation

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Discount Rate for NPV Calculation

%