

Homework 2 Energy project economics

1. Installing rooftop solar system

Background

Mr. XYZ lives in Stony Brook, and installed a rooftop solar system in July 2021. System size: 6.4 kilowatts(kW). Now he has one-year's system operation data, and please go through the following questions to discuss if this is a good investment for Mr. XYZ.

Questions

1. Learn to use [PVWatts](#) to simulate the monthly and annual generation of system. Please use the below system information: Location: 11794
DC Systems Size(kW): 6.4
All other parameters use default numbers
Please compare your simulated monthly results with actual system daily generation [data](#) over a year, compare the monthly generation and annual generation and show the margin of error in each month and annual sum (**1pt**). Discuss the risks/uncertainties to use simulation results to make purchase decision (**1pt**)?
2. Calculate the simple payback time (in years, no discounting) of the solar system assuming the following (**0.5pt**):
System costs (including panel and installation): \$14,000
State tax rebate: 25% (with a maximum of \$5,000) of system costs Fed tax credit: 26% of system costs
Household monthly electricity payment before installation: \$140
Household monthly PV system connection fee: \$15
What's payback time without the State and Fed tax credit (**0.5pt**)?
3. Now taking into account of discounting:
Annual discounting rate: 5%
Mr. XYZ got bank loan to pay half of the system's costs: Annual Percentage Rate (4%). Monthly payment for two years.
Mr. XYZ would receive the tax credit in April during the tax filing month the following year
Use July 2021 as the baseline month.
What's the payback time (in months) (**1pt**)?
4. Using the NPV in question 3 and calculating the leverized cost of electricity of Mr. XYZ's system (**1pt**)
The system life time: 25 years Assume an annual system degradation rate: 1% (meaning each year its annual total generation is 1% less than previous year)
Comparing your results with PSEG Long Island's residential electricity rate.
5. Now think about more nuanced considerations when making installation decisions if:
Mr. XYZ found that his roof is too old and he has to replace the roof before installation (cost: \$11,000) (**0.5pt**)
Mr. XYZ noticed that a big tree nearby created too much shade for the panel and is debating if he

should cut the tree down (cost: \$3000, and will lose a loving green space) **(0.5pt)**

Mr. XYZ had checked with the insurance company that the attachment of PV would impact the insurance policy **(0.5pt)**

Mr. XYZ will potential move and sell the house in two years, how will that impact the investment decision **(0.5pt)**

Mr. XYZ can sell extra electricity back to the grid as in California's case **(0.5pt)**

Mr. XYZ can only bank extra generation and will pay market rate if generation can not cover consumption as in New York's case **(0.5pt)**

Further modeling practice

Learn to use NREL's System Advisory Model (SAM) to do more nuanced simulations. - [Download](#) the software

- Follow the instuction
- Get the nearest location weather data
- Using default parameters to simulate hourly generation
- Try to play with the specific parameters to get family with the software

2. A tale of two nuclear plants

Background

Please read the story of the [Shoreham Nuclear Power Plant](#) and the [Diablo Canyon Power Plant](#). One plant never commerically opertaed and was decommissioned and the rate-payers are still paying the construction cost, while the other is offered to extend operation in the midst of California's clean energy quest.

Questions

1. How long does it take for Long Island residents to pay off the construction and decommission of Shoreham Nuclear Power Plant? (Bad energy investment decisions has drastic consequences) **(1pt)**

Key assumptions: LILCO attaches a **3 percent** surcharge to LI electric bills for 30 years to pay off the nuclear facility's approximately **\$6 billion** price tag in 1989.

Residential rates in 2020: **21.22 cents/kWh**

Total electricity consumption in 2020: **20 TWh**

Distount rate: **4%**

Assuming the real value of total annual surcharge stay the same. You can use 2020 as a base year, and convert the 6 billion price tag to 2020 value, and then divided by the 2020 total surcharges.

2. Diablo Canyon generated nearly 9 percent of Cailifornia's electricity last year and roughly 15 percent of the state's clean energy production. Diablo Canyon Power Plant is granted a 5 year extention beyond its scheduled shutter at 2025. What's the LCOE of Diablo Canyon Power Plant in its extended operation period (2026-2030)? **(1pt)**

Key assumptions: **1.4 billion** forgivable loans

Nameplate capacity: **2,256 MW**

Capacity factor: **80%** Distount rate: **4%**

Further readings

Get to understand what composites the 6 billion price tag, and what are the hidden costs? Check the political economy of the energy policy and investment decisions.

New York Times, June 19, 1983. [How Long Island Will Pay For Shoreham](#)

Timothy Bolger and Christopher Twarowski, June 11, 2009, [Nuclear Waste: 20 Years After Shoreham's Closure](#)

References