

5th Annual STERG SolarPACES Symposium

Potential of CSP: Namibia and the region

Presented by Margaret Mutschler

**Mutschler
Consulting
Services**

Who are we?

**Mutschler
Consulting
Services**



Horst Mutschler
Pr Eng (84)
BSc, BEng (Electrical)
42 years experience



Margaret Mutschler
*MSc Finance &
Financial Law*
BSc, BEng (Electrical)
23 years experience



Bjorn Joerges
B Juris
D Juris
35 years experience



Michelle Cilliers
Pr Eng (97)
MCom
B Eng (Industrial)
23 years experience



Gordon Walters
Hons. BCompt
BCom (Accounting)
SAIPA
25 years experience



Petra Müller
*Diploma Information
Technology*
17 years experience



Heinz Ernst Lösch
Pr Eng (09)
BEng (Civil)
13 years experience

It's our **PASSION** to
provide sustainable
cross-sectoral
engineering,
management and
development
solutions

We use our **SKILLS**,
experience and
resourcefulness to
save money, reduce
risk, maximise
sustainability and
advance best
practices

Our **VISION** is to
assist our clients in
developing
sustainable projects,
processes and
structures to support
and maintain a
healthy
community

Core Competencies

**Mutschler
Consulting
Services**



TopSun Award to Namibia

Namibian DNI

Auas

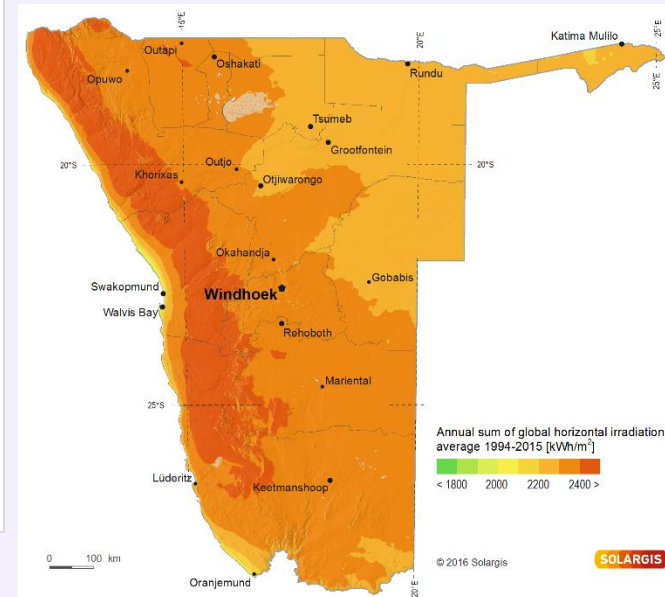
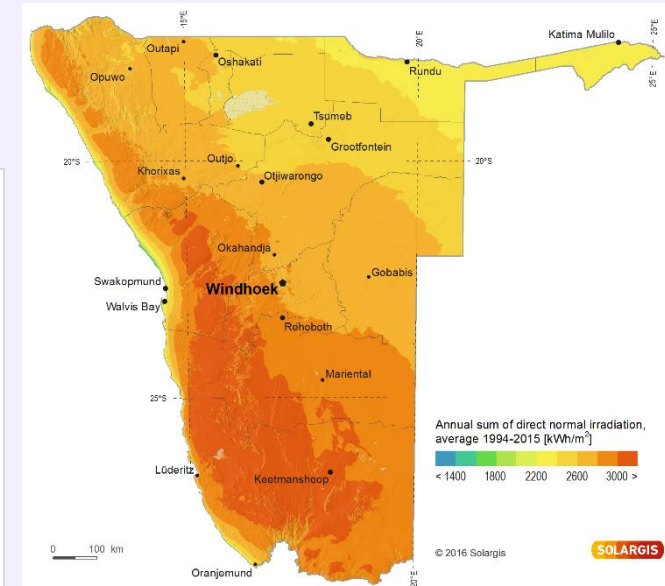
- P50, DNI, 2759
- ◆ P90, DNI, 2599
- P50, GHI, 2293
- ◆ P90, GHI, 2190

Arandis

- P50, DNI, 3094
- ◆ P90, DNI, 2915
- P50, GHI, 2759
- ◆ P90, GHI, 2599

Kokerboom

- P50, DNI, 3091
- ◆ P90, DNI, 2913
- P50, GHI, 2362
- ◆ P90, GHI, 2256



CSP Development Pillars in Namibia

Electricity

- Utility scale plants (Base Load, Mid Merit and Peaking)
- Hybrids of CSP & PV to maximizing energy collection
- Distributed smaller generation, hybridized with other technology
- Off grid or mini grid options to provide electricity 24/7

Heat energy

- Industrial uses, process heat
- Hybridized to increase efficiency
- Desalination

Innovation Center and Solar Park

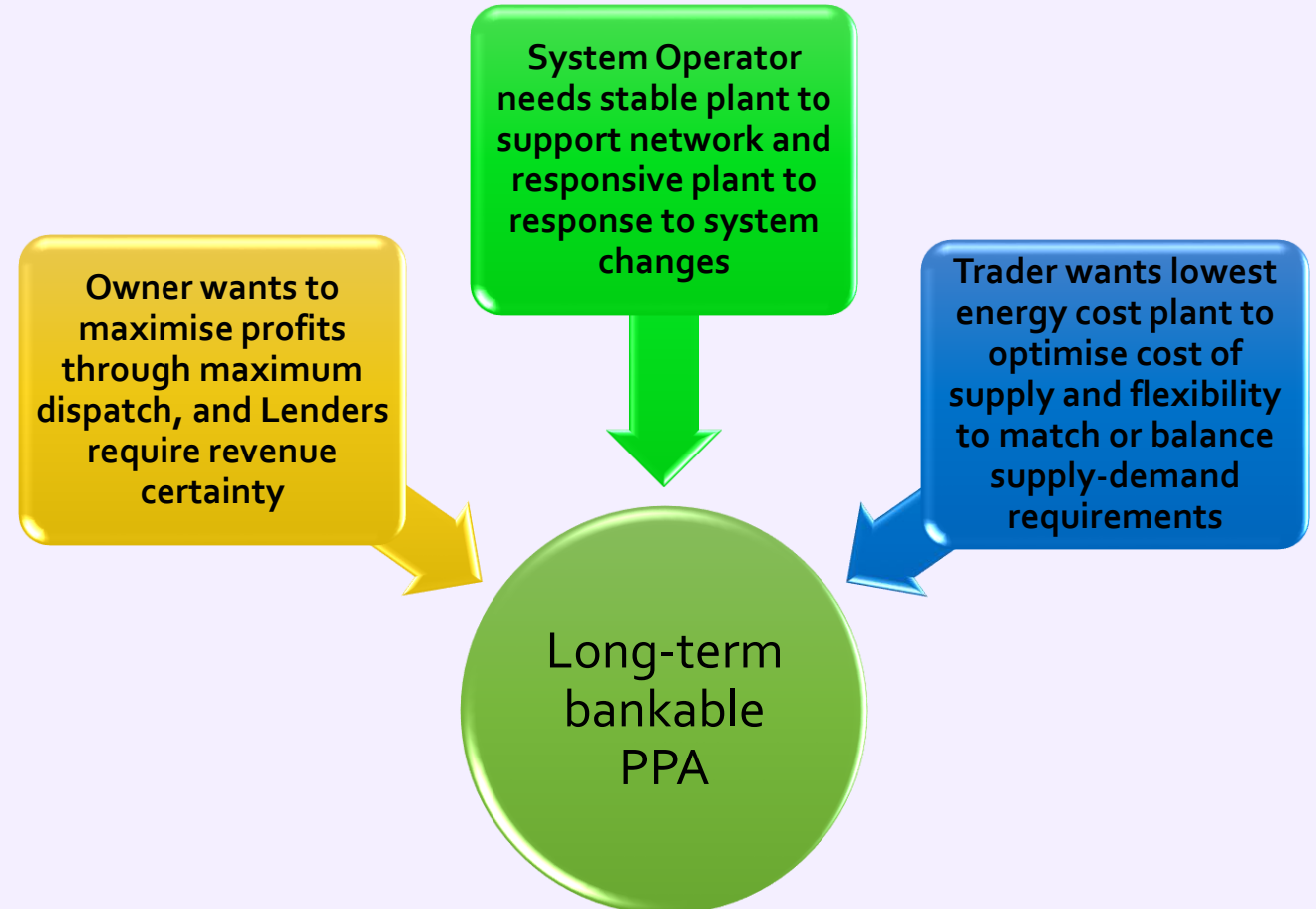
- Allow international partners to benefit from extreme boundary conditions to test new technology
- Technology and Knowledge transfer

Utility Scale Projects:

Opportunities to differentiate CSP from intermittent renewables

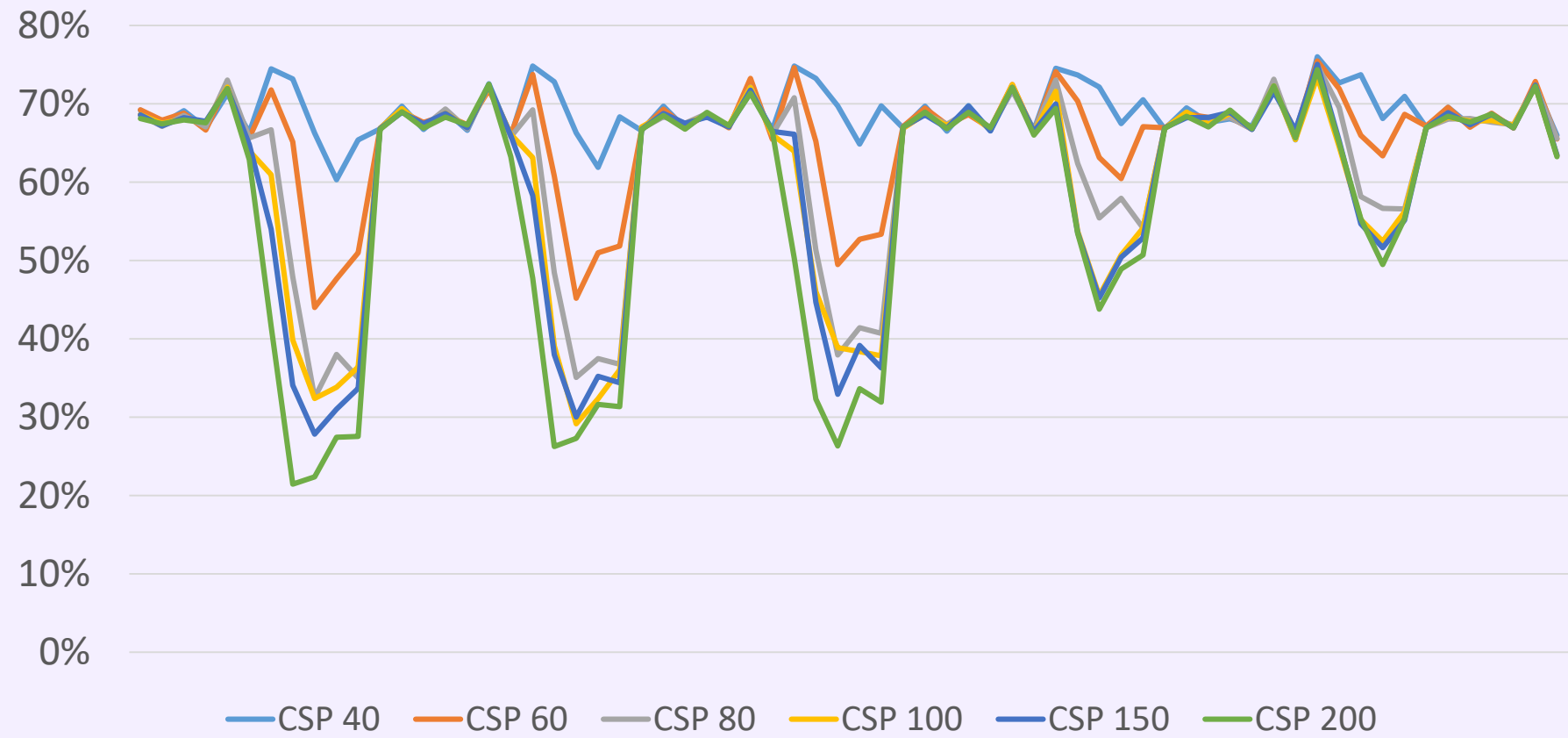
Use appropriate tariff structure to reward optimum dispatch

- ❑ Balancing interests of :
 - CSP developer/ owner/ investor/ lender/ operator
 - Off Taker and Trader
 - Network Operator
- ❑ Technology slave to system not System slave to power plant
- ❑ Flexibility vs Revenue certainty
- ❑ Future proofing long-term PPA

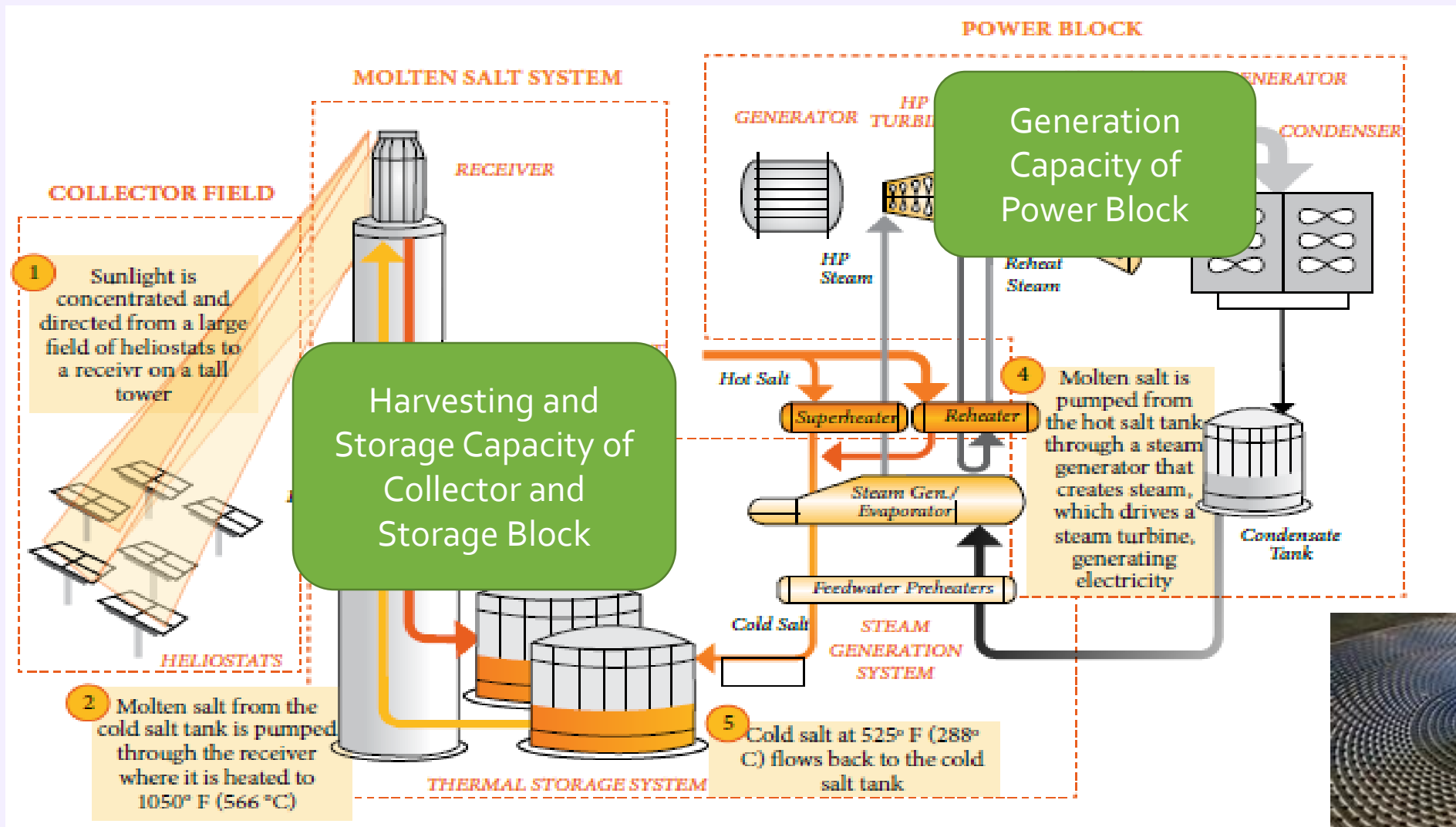


Optimum Dispatch factors at different energy tariffs

Monthly Capacity Factors vs Different CSP Price



CSP with Thermal Storage



The Technical blocks

Solar Resource:
Predictable, P50 – P95
certainty on annual
resource
kWh/m²/a

**Thermal Energy Harvesting
and Storage Capacity**
MW_{thermal}
*Solar multiple, Tank/pipe size
and pumping capacity*

**Electrical Generation
Capacity**
MW_{electrical}
Steam Turbine capacity

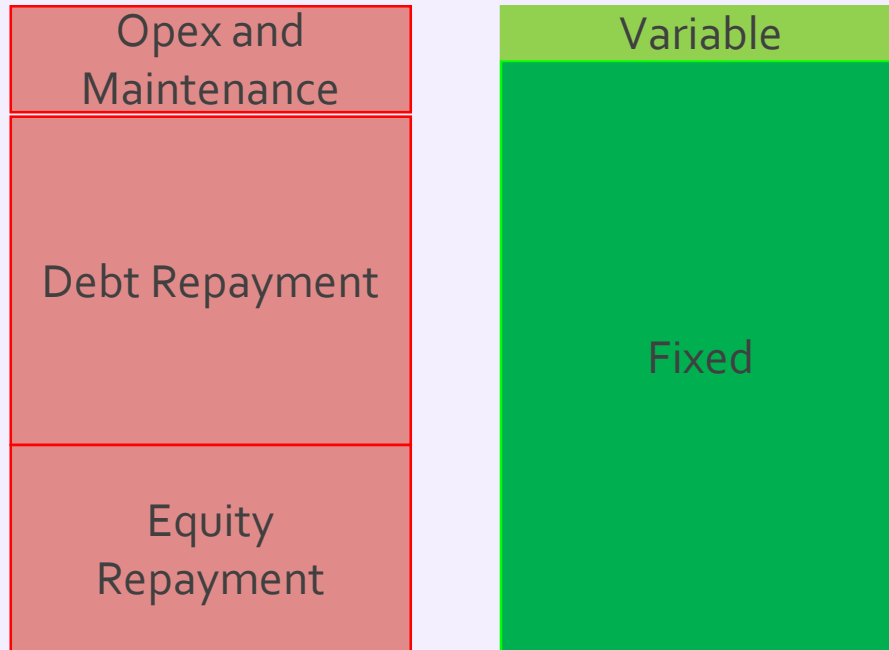
Thermal Energy into storage (MWh_{thermal})

- Resource on day
- Thermal energy in storage from previous day
- Dispatch of thermal energy (to electrical energy) on the day
- Availability of Collector and Storage block

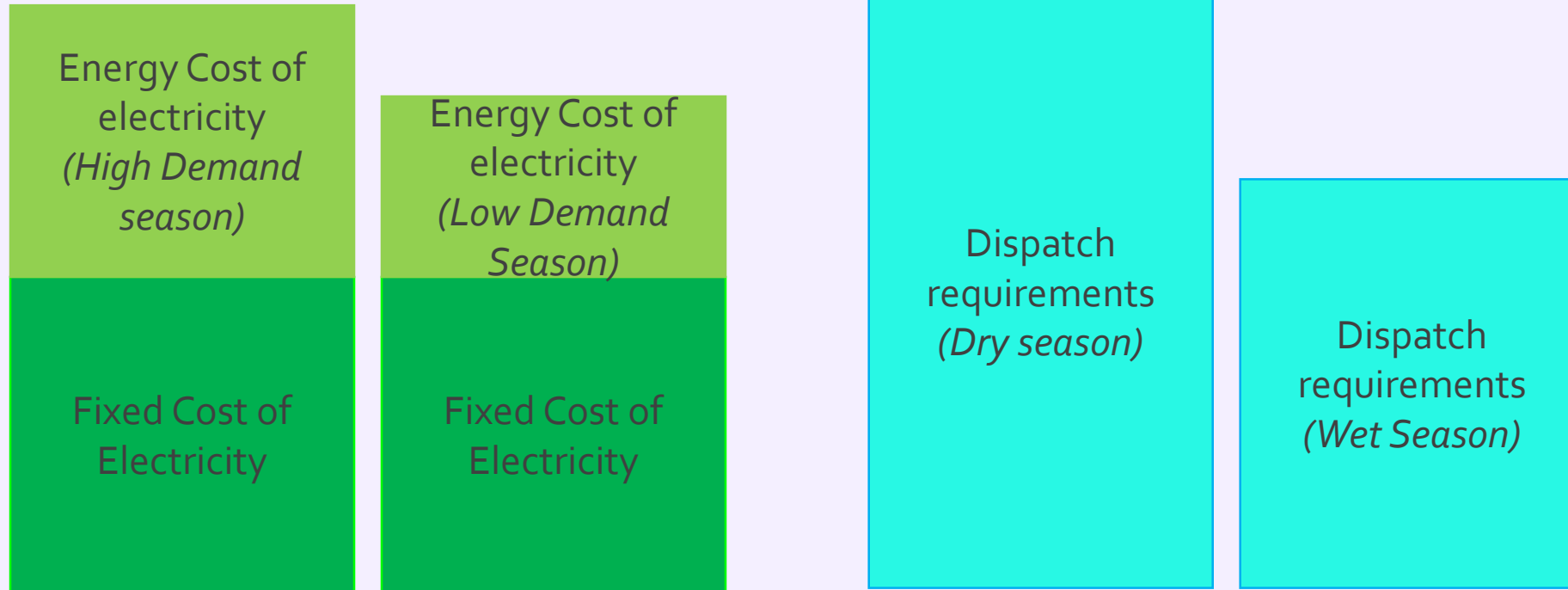
Thermal Energy to Electrical Energy (MWh_{electrical})

- Thermal Energy from Storage
- Dispatch requirement for electrical energy on the day
- Availability of power block

The Revenue Requirement blocks



The System Requirement blocks



Existing Pricing Methodology in Thermal Power Stations

- ❑ (One tier) **Energy only tariff**, paid when plant could dispatch (or dispatched) with a must take obligation on Buyer

- This is typical for PV and wind, with no incentive for dispatch meeting the demand requirements/system

- ❑ (Two Tier) **Energy payment and Capacity Payment**

- Depending on the alignment between fix and variable cost with fixed and variable payments payment normally have a Take or Pay component
- Capacity payment was based on dependable capacity, subjected to tests to proof dependable capacity from time to time
- Availability declaration (if less than contractual availability) had impact on capacity payment

- ❑ (Three Tier) **Energy payment, Availability Payment and Capacity Payment**

- Take or Pay replaced by an availability payment (availability payment sort of stand by payment), and
- Energy only paid for if taken, energy payment brackets influenced by dispatch factor
- Capacity payment based on dependable capacity, subjected to tests to proof dependable capacity from time to time
- Availability declaration (if less than contractual availability) had impact on availability payment

Proposed tariff structure and underlying technology

❑ (Two Tier) **Energy payment and Capacity Payment**

- **Energy with ToP** or very steep multipliers between different load/dispatch factors
- **Capacity payment** based on dependable turbine capacity, subjected to tests to proof dependable capacity from time to time

❑ (Three Tier) **Energy payment, Storage Payment and Capacity Payment**

- **Energy payment** with less pronounced multipliers to reflect lower dispatch/load factors
 - ❖ Interest: Trader of least cost option – expected load/dispatch factors
 - ❖ Cover Variable O&M as well as some Fixed O&M
- **Storage payment** to reward available energy in storage (fixed)
 - ❖ Interest: Network operator and trader for Ancillary service, stand by
 - ❖ New Business sector Or part of System security?
 - ❖ Cover Investment (Equity)
- **Capacity payment** based on dependable turbine capacity, subjected to tests to proof dependable capacity from time to time
 - ❖ Interest: Planning and investment
 - ❖ Cover Debt

Summary Tariff Structure

	Fixed Payments		Variable Payments
Two Tier	Capacity Payment based on a Capacity Charge, defined as the dependable export capacity of the CSP Plant		Energy Payment based on an Time of Use Energy Charge , with either Take or Pay obligations or different charges for different dispatch factor brackets.
Three Tier	Electrical Capacity Payment based on an Electrical Capacity Charge, defined as the dependable export capacity of the steam turbine-generator block	Storage Capacity Payment based on a Storage Capacity Charge, defined as the dependable storage capacity of the thermal storage plant (field, collector and storage tanks)	The Time of Use (ToU) multiplication factors will be used to reflect the value of the energy during specific times of the day (Peak, Standard, Off-Peak), as well as during different seasons (Wet, Dry, High, Low)

Why should this be of interest to a bunch of post grad students and their prof's?

- ❑ Commercial signals drive technology development and operating regimes
 - **you get what you are paying for**

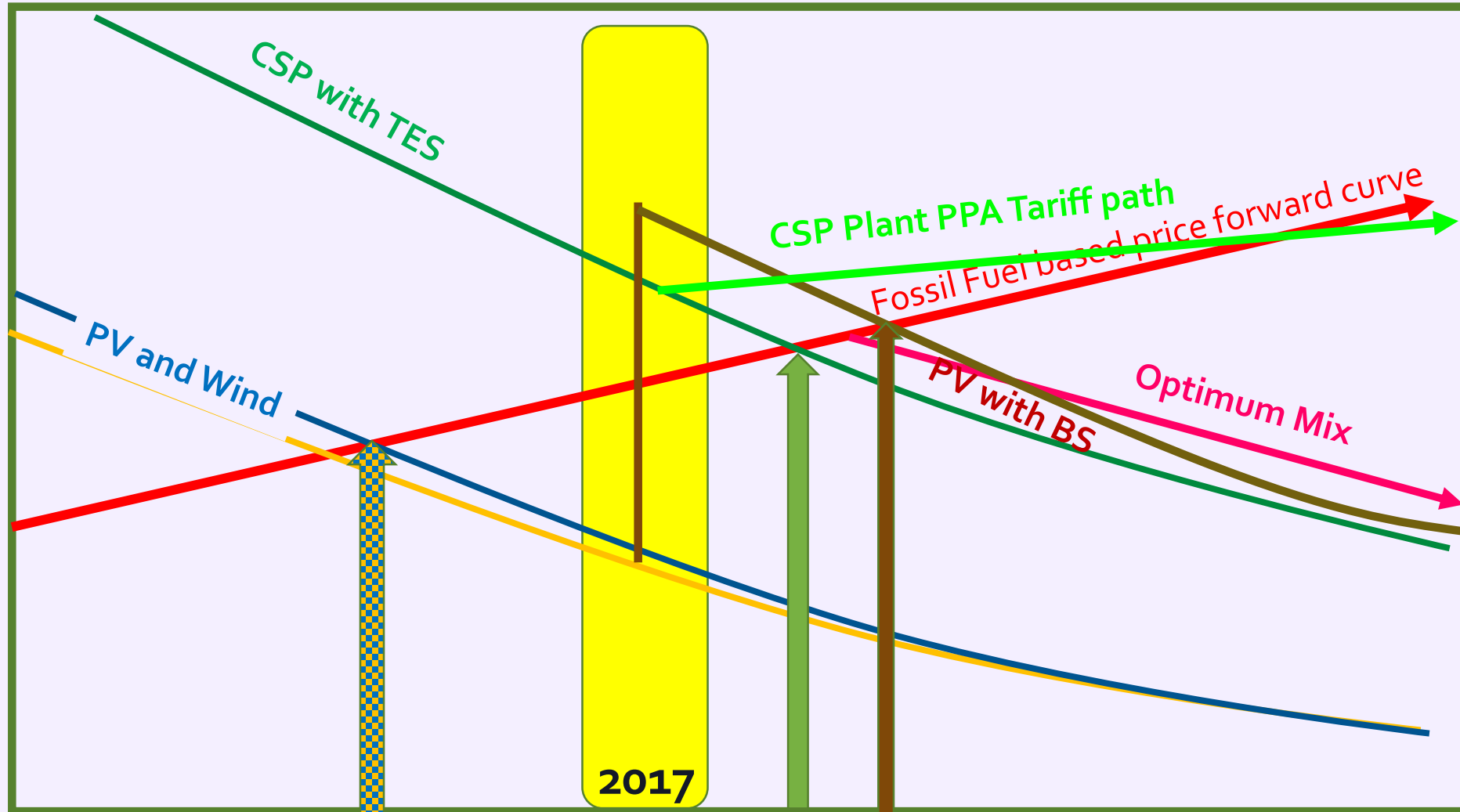
AND

- ❑ Technology development support commercial competitiveness
 - **design to allow operation of the asset for maximum revenue over its life time**

BUT there is a lag in response time, therefore:

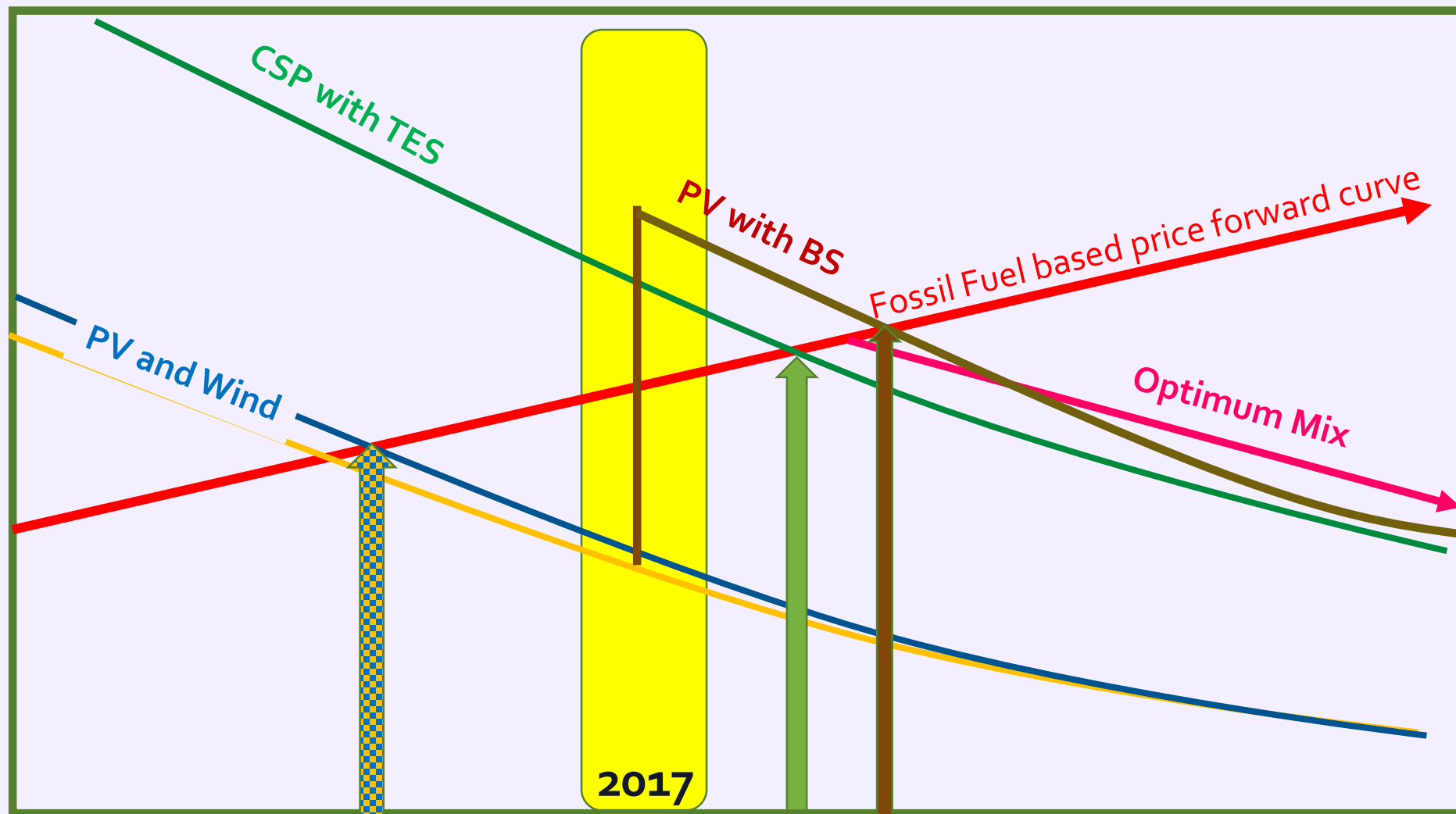
- ❑ Proactive, pre-emptive **Research and Development** is required to shorten response time to prevent obsolete technology

Future proofing a long term PPA: What will happen to my CSP PPA?



- ❑ Above grid parity now
 - More expensive than like-dispatch plants?
- ❑ Gap will increase over PPA lifetime
 - PPA renegotiation is certainty
- ❑ How can this be addressed?
 - Retrofitting – CAPEX >90% of tariff
 - Dilemma (and potential problem statement for post grad student)

Future proofing a long term PPA: Where are we now?



- ❑ Opportunity to see real price path decline with Optimal Mix
 - Least cost NIRP 70% RE
- ❑ Storage Opportunity to add value to intermittent plants
- ❑ CSP still not on grid parity
- ❑ CSP close to like-dispatch plants in correct dispatch-technology match

Opportunities for CSP, beyond the obvious

❑ Distributed Generation

- Distribution Grid parity >> Transmission Grid parity
- Simple, reliable and robust solutions
 - ❖ 24/7 Solar, VAST Solar, Helium balloons, etc

❑ Off grid and mini grid applications

- Modular, plug and play black box approach
- Synchronise between resource, habits and user profiles

❑ ACEC (Africa Clean Energy Corridor)

- Interconnected grid for optimum mix
- Plants locations informed by resources
- Borderless approach

❑ Industrial Heat processes

- Part of Optimum ENERGY mix

❑ Desalination

What do we need in the region

- ❑ CSP plants that are competitive in:
 1. Specific niche market – not necessary base load
 2. Asset Life Cycle Value - Maintainable, reliable, design life and retrofitting, MTBF
 3. Meet Fit-for-Purpose specifications
 4. Optimal utilisation of resource certainty and predictability
 5. Providing Ancillary services
 6. Responsive to market and grid code changes

Thank You

margaret@mutschlercs.com

mcs@mutschlercs.com

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