

Integrator Business Model I

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Topics

- Company Profile
- Business Strategy
- Reliability Implications



Company Profile

www.AmericanCapitalEnergy.com

- Founded 2005 by former RWE Schott Solar executives with over 60+ years of experience (partners Art Hennessey, Tom Hunton)
- A leading national independent large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) system integrator and project developer
- Specialize in roof- and ground-mounted commercial projects of >500 kW and utility-scale
 PV installations
- Over 25 MW of projects completed; 35 MW+ under contract and/or construction in 2010



Business Strategy

- <u>Experience</u> and strong National Marketing and Sales presence
- <u>Solutions</u> diversity in financial models and agnostic in PV technology
- Flexibility in new markets: Utility-scale PV
- <u>Customer Satisfaction</u> enhanced by experienced and knowledgeable engineering
 - know customer hot buttons for risk aversion

Enter: Reliability parameters and Data!



Business Strategy

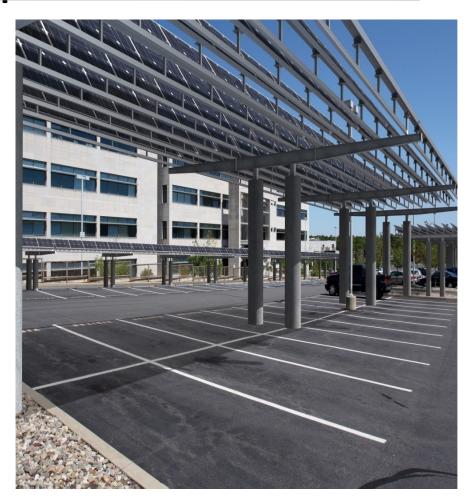
Know Funding Options in U.S.

Purchase

- Customer agrees to buy the system outright
- Power Purchase Agreement
 - ACE and finance company owns the system and sell power to the customer
 - -Customer has no up front costs.

Lease

- Leasing company owns system and charges monthly fee to customer
 - -Customer has the option to buy system at later date.





Reliability

Key Elements for Customers

To manage customer risk profile and expectations, need to demonstrate several key competencies:

- Knowledge of technology limitations
- Track record for technology
- Confidence in field data



Reliability

Key Elements for Customers

- Entry phone call to plant completion is all about managing the customers expectations
- (I) Project scoping: ACE and proposed technology track records, manufacturers' data, price vs technology trade-offs (predicted energy delivery)
- (II) Site Development design, interconnect (substations, transmission line, land prep, etc)
- (III) Construction and commissioning

First concerns are for cost, financial returns



Key Elements for Customers: (I) Project Scoping: Reliability Data

Cost implications arise from reliability of inputs to performance models (taken from PVWATTS)

- Module Nameplate rating
- Inverter/transformer efficiency
- Module mismatch
- Diodes and connections
- DC wiring
- AC wiring
- Soiling
- System availability

Bottom line: 15-20% power reduction from nameplate module power rating



- Managing Risk: Technology Limitations
 - Up-to-date technology parameters
 - Back up data/consistency for manufacturers' claims
 - Comparative studies, e.g.,
 - C-Si vs thin films
 - Inverter performance parameters
 - Roof mount vs ground mount
 - Managing O&M expectations



Managing Risk: Module Track Records

- Years in extreme (high heat, high humidity) outdoor conditions
- Accelerated testing of components
- Manufacturers' data: e.g., cell temperature coefficients, degradation characteristics



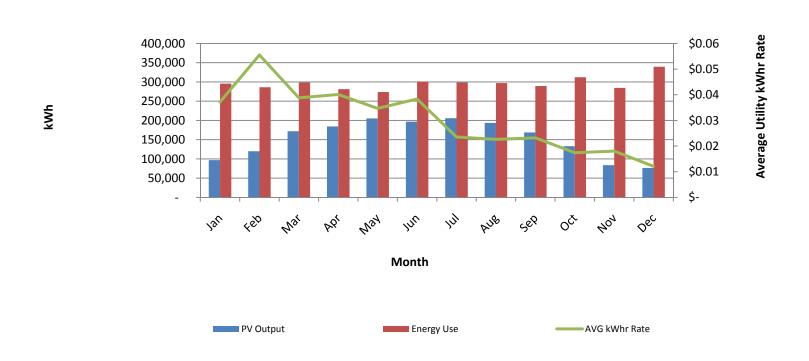
- Managing Risk: Plant/Field Experience
 - Monitoring/instrumentation
 - Metrology sensors and calibration: design vs real time
 - Data collection utility grade meter vs predictive performance models
 - PVWATTS, more version 2 requests
 - Interactive grid models

Need to convince customer these are realistic!



Managing Risk: Track Record (PVWATTS)

Solar Generation vs. Energy Use and Average Utility Rate





Key Elements for Customers

(II) Site Development: Managing Customer Expectations, Step by Step to PV Plant Completion

Externalities to construction start-up: permitting examples, reliability issues (R):

- 3-6 months, concurrent activities
- Interconnect/electrical design and scoping (transmission line, substation access)*
- 2. Local impact statement (seismic, noise, environmental, glare)*
- 3. Wetlands
- 4. Cultural (archeological)
- 5. Soil erosion
- 6. Sediment control (grading, berms)
- 7. Environmental site assessment (brownfields-contaminated soil disposal)
- 8. Civil engineering (grading, ground mount prep, access, etc) (R)

^{*} For commercial roof top arrays; (R) - Indicates reliability implications

Key Elements for Customers



(II) Site Development: Managing Customer Expectations, Step by Step to PV Plant Completion

Externalities to construction start-up (continued):

- 9. Conduit requirements, roof penetration issues(R)*
- 10. Buried vs surface runs; metal vs plastic (R)
- 11. Codes and standards (PE stamps)*
- 12. Data acquisition systems (DAS) (data ports, functionalities) (R) *
- 13. DC- and AC-side electrical system integration and interfaces (communications software and protocols, hardware stability) (R)*

^{*} For commercial roof top arrays; (R) - Indicates reliability implications

Key Elements for Customers



(III) Construction and commissioning: Managing Customer Expectations, Step by Step to PV Plant Completion

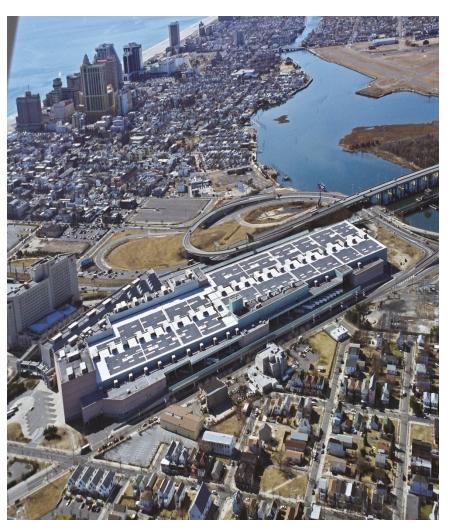
Construction elements (R):

- 1) ACE engineering expertise design, inspections
- 2) Procurement knowledge tight component specs
- 3) Subcontractors
- 4) Overall project knowledge and ACE expertise
- 5) O&M expectations module, inverter warranties are first line of defense, no information on available on 10-20 year real costs for system repair and maintenance

Not documented: Benefits of labor force training (contractor responsibility, is solar experience required (?), NABCEP)

Company Profile/Projects Atlantic City Convention Center

- 2.36 Megawatts
 - Over 13 ,000 modules, U.S. largest rooftop solar array
 - 6 mo. timeline from start to finish in December, 2008
- Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with PETCO Energy, NJ
 - Project cost: \$18 million
 - NJ State renewable energy credits helped make project financially viable



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