





Agenda

- Introduction Reiner Lemoine Institut
- Overview PV in Germany
- Motivation PV for a sustainable industry sector
- Closer look PV self-consumption
- At a glance fields of application in Germany
- Excursus potential applications in the Philippines







Reiner Lemoine Institut

- Non-profit research institute
- 100 % subsidiary of Reiner Lemoine-Foundation (RLS)
- Founded 2010 in Berlin
- Managing Director: Dr. Kathrin Goldammer
- ≈ 70 researchers and students
- Member of e.g.: ARE, Eurosolar, SDSN, dena











Reiner LemoineFounder of Reiner LemoineFoundation









Reiner Lemoine Institut













1978

1996

999

2006

2010

2 0 1 7

Renewable Energy Prioneer Foundation of Solon & Q.CELLS

Foundation RLS

Foundation RLI

RLI moves to Adlershof

General Goals of RLI

We conduct applied research to scientifically support the long-term transition of the energy supply system towards renewable energy.

Staff

Today about 70 researchers, organized in 3 Teams







Reiner Lemoine Institut

Transformation of Energy Systems

We analyze and optimize future scenarios with an energy supply largely based on renewable energy sources.

- Scientific monitoring of the energy transition— on national, regional and EU-Scale
- Simulation and optimization of cross-sectoral energy systems
- Analysis of single technology performances in integrated energy systems (energy storage, PtG, PtH, cogeneration)
- Research on transitional energy processes

Mobility with Renewable Energies

We analyze sustainable mobility concepts through sophisticated implementation and optimization of renewable energy systems.

- Battery electric mobility: propulsion of vehicles using electric energy from Renewable Energies
- Hydrogen-electric mobility: production of hydrogen via electrolysis and Renewable Energies
- Synthetic-methane-gas-based mobility: production of methane gas via electrolysis, Renewable Energies and methanation

Off-Grid Systems

We support the development of sustainable energy supply for remote regions.

- Strategies for rural electrification
- Simulation and optimization of hybrid mini-grids
- Combining GIS-analyses and energy system simulations
- Market potential analyses and business implementation strategies

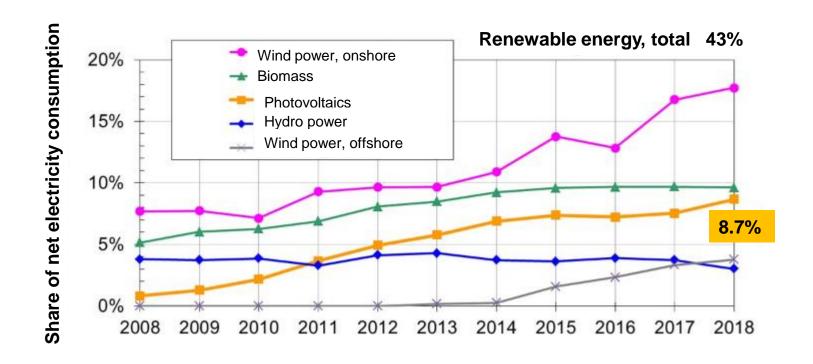








PV in Germany – recent developments







Source: Fraunhofer ISE. Aktuelle Fakten zur Photovoltaik in Deutschland (2019)





PV in Germany – Facts for 2019

- 45.9 GW of PV installed
- PV power generation of 46 TWh
- 1.6 million PV facilities
- PV power covers up to 45% of demand on workdays and up to 60% of demand on weekends
- PV power remains one of the main technologies for achieving Germanys RE targets and the "Energiewende" (35% by 2020 and 80% by 2050%)



Figure: PV plant and roof-top PV in Bavaria.

Source: Matthias Resch

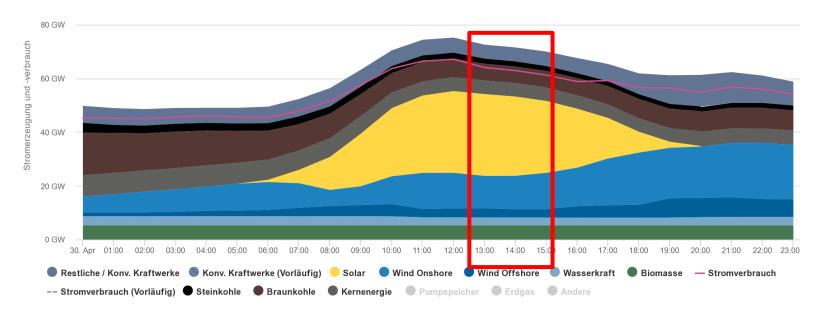




Source: Fraunhofer ISE. Aktuelle Fakten zur Photovoltaik in Deutschland (2019)

LOGO

Record for renewable energy share: April 2017



- 85% renewable energy share between 13h – 15h
- Average RE share for entire day was 64%
- Very high generation from solar 2005 2017, 15:1 and wind power plants at the same time
- Lower demand on Sunday

Source: Agora Energiewende Agorameter







PV in Germany – Energiewende next steps

Till 2020 (Focus: Flexibilisation)

- 52 GW PV power capacity
- Increased energy efficiency focusing on night time consumption
- Smart demand management
- Integration of battery storage solutions
- Reinforcement of grid connection to neighbouring countries

Beyond 2050 (Focus: Storage)

- 200 GW PV power capacity
- Integrated renewable energy storage system, power-to-gas
- Increased energy efficiency focusing on buildings
- Heat supply 100% covered by RE
- Transport sector mainly relies on electro mobility or RE gas driven vehicles

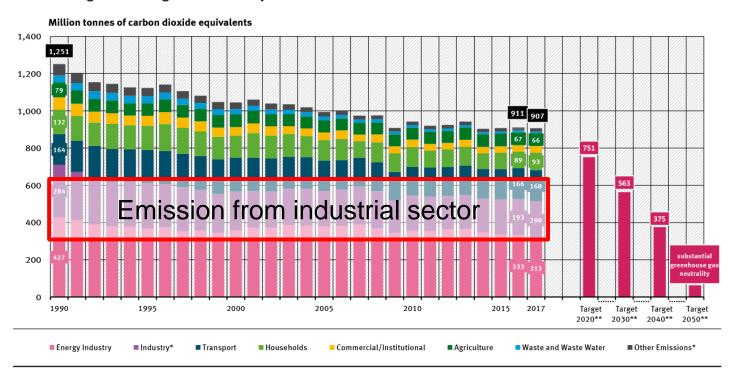






Motivation – Why do we need PV in the industry?

Emission of greenhouse gases covered by the UN Framework Convention on Climate



Emissions by UN reporting category, without land use, land use change and forestry

* Industry: Energy and process-related emissions from industry (1.A.2 & 2);

Other Emissions: Other combustion (rest of CRF 1.A.4, 1.A.5 military) & fugitive emissions from fuels (1.B)

** Targets 2020 to 2050: Climate Protection Plan 2050 of the Federal Government

Source: German Environment Agency, National Inventory Reports for the German Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990 to 2017 (as of 01/2019)

Source: Umweltbundesamt 2019

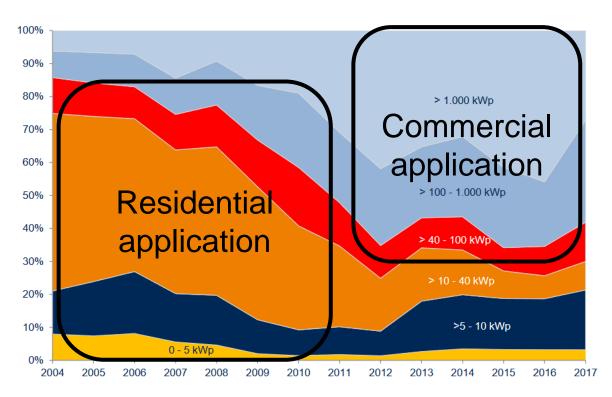






Motivation – Why do we need PV in the industry?

Size classes of PV installations from 2004 - 2017



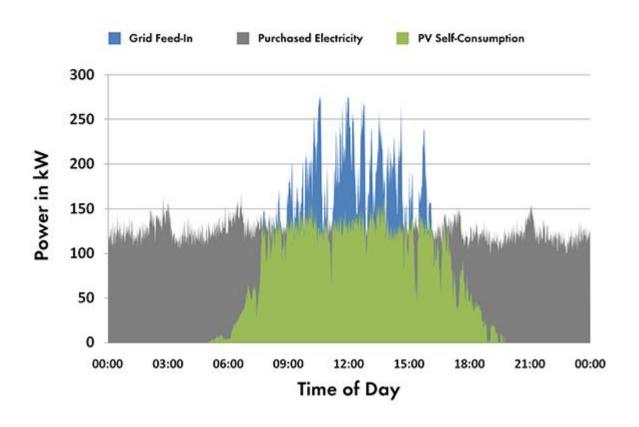


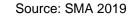






Closer look – PV self-consumption for industry and commercial sector





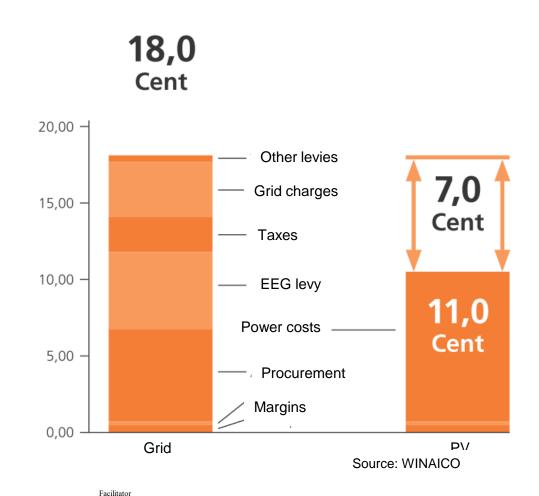






Closer look – PV self-consumption for industry and commercial sector

- PV selfconsumption is more attractive due to reduced feed-in tariffs
- Power costs can be significantly reduced
- Commercial and industrial customers can improve their ecological impact

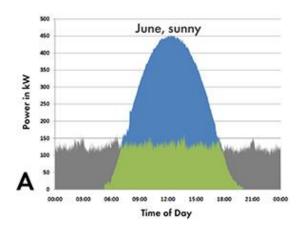


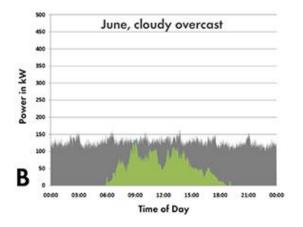


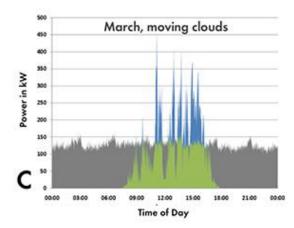


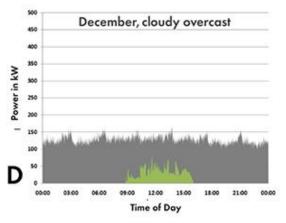


Closer look – PV self-consumption for industry and commercial sector









Source: SMA 2019







At a glance – fields of application in Germany

Charakteristisches Lastprofil	Gewerbe werktags (8 - 18 Uhr)	Gewerbe überwiegend Abendstunden	Gewerbe durchlaufend	Gewerbe Ladenöffnungs- zeiten	Landwirtschafts- betriebe mit Milchwirtschaft	Sonstige Landwirtschafts- betriebe
	G1	G2	G3	G4	n	L2
Typischer Eigenverbrauchs- anteil* 'basieren auf in diesen Arwendungen typischem elektrischen Energiebedorf und möglicher Photovoltak-letung auf Gebäuden	10 - 90 %	10 - 100 %	10 - 100 %	10 - 90 %	20 - 70 %	10 - 100 %
Anwendungen	Bürogebäude: Bildung Kantinen Krankenhäuser Verwaltungen Behörden Banken Dienstleister Praxen etc. Produz./verarb. Gewerbe: Bau Werkstätten und Autohäuser Metall Elektro Holz Fahrzeug Ernährung etc.	Hotels Restaurants Cafes Tankstellen Kultur-, Sport-, Freizeitbetriebe beleuchtungs- orientierter Stromverbrauch	Läden mit starker Kühlung Kälteanlagen Zwangsbelüftung Parkhäuser IT-Infrastruktur Kläranlagen etc.	Ladengeschäfte Kaufhäuser Möbelhäuser Annahmestellen Reinigung etc.	Milchviehbetriebe (Stromverbrauch durch zweimaliges Melken und anschließendes Herunterkühlen)	Landwirt- schaftliche Betriebe mit Produktion und Haushalt Schweinemast etc.





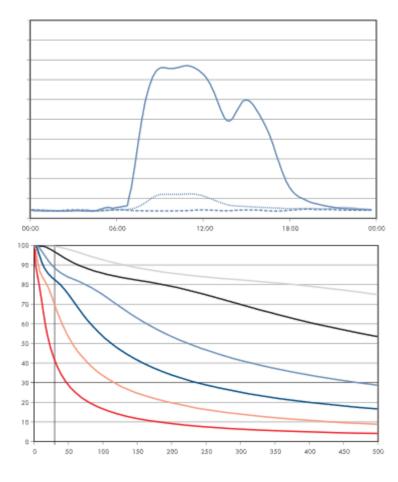
Facilitator



Source: SMA 2019

At a glance – fields of application in Germany – Commercial user

- In the commercial sector the profitability of PV self-consumption depends largely on the load profile
- Typical working hours usually correspond to sunshine hours







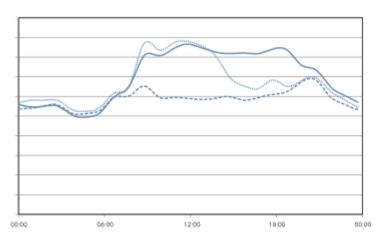
Source: SMA 2019

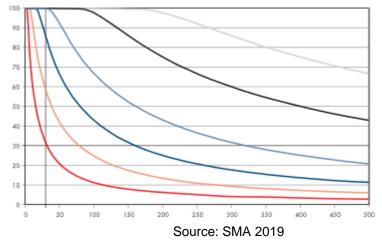


Facilitator

At a glance – fields of application in Germany – Industrial user

- High base load increase the economic potential for PV self-consumption
- Additionally huge spaces in in preferable exposure are available at industrial sites (e.g. roof top)











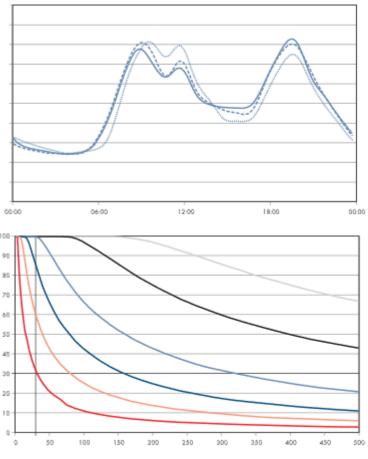
Facilitator

At a glance – fields of application in Germany – Agricultural user

- Demand profiles in the agricultural sector are very site and activity specific
- Usually space for PV installations is available
- Besides PV other and more flexible RE technologies are applied (e.g. biogas)







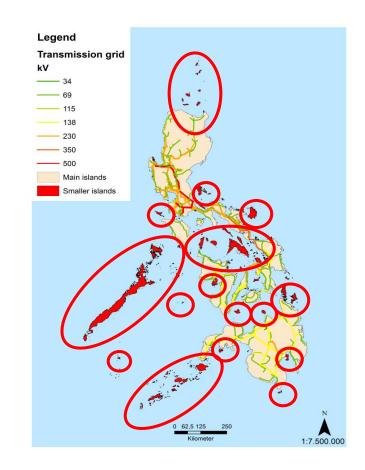
Facilitator

Source: SMA 2019



Excursus – potential applications in the Philippines

- 60% of GDP generated in NCR and two neighboring provinces
- Electricity prices (Meralco) among the highest in the region
- Food industry with high electricity demand for cooling is a high potential customer
- Growing commercial, touristic and industrial activities in "off-grid" areas suffer from not reliable power supply
- PV combined with storage for high autarky very attractive









Thank you very much for your attention!



Your ideas?

... Partnerships

... Research cooperations

... Joint project proposals



Paul Bertheau

Tel: +49 (0)30 1208 434 44

E-Mail: paul.bertheau@rl-institut.de

Web: http://www.rl-institut.de





