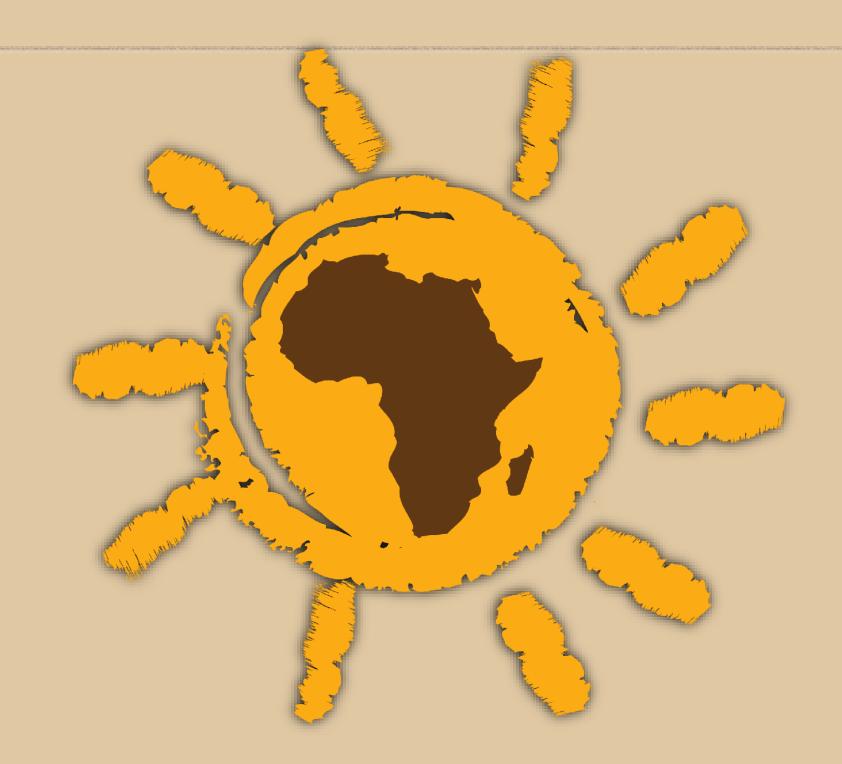
KUYERE!



How to get the lowest-cost solar electricity to the lowest-income communities in rural Africa?

Answer: SOLAR HOME SYSTEMS WITHOUT BATTERIES

Robert Van Buskirk, Ph.D.

THE PROBLEM: SHS ELECTRICITY CAN COST >\$10/kWH

For example, the standard 8Wp Mkopa system costs \$0.48/day For about 24 Wh/day = (\$0.48/0.024kWh) = \$20/kWh.

PRICING

Paying for your M-KOPA 5 device						
Products	Deposit	Daily Payment	Number of Days	Total Price	Cash Price	
M-KOPA 5 Classic	Ksh 2,999	Ksh 50	420 Days	Ksh 23,999	Ksh 18,999	

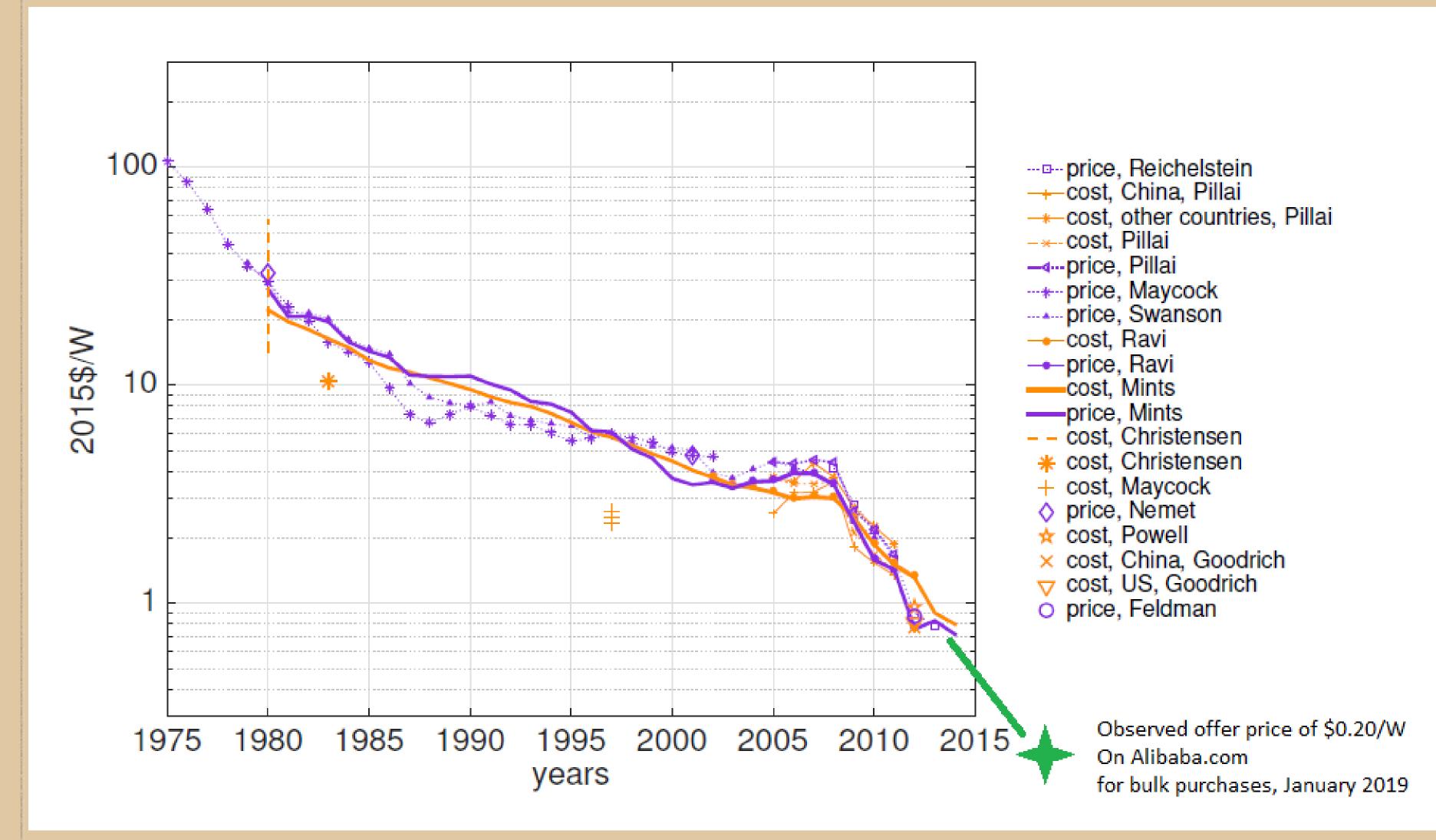


What is in the box

- 1 8W Solar Panel
- 1 M-KOPA 5 Control Unit with Lithium Battery
- 4 Bright 1.2W LED Bulbs
- 1 Rechargeable FM/USB Radio
 1 5-in-1 Phone Charge Cable
 - 1 Custom Charge Cable
 - 1 Rechargeable LED Torch



AND YET: SOLAR PANELS ARE REALLY INEXPENSIVE!



\$0.20/Wp = \$0.02/kWh

Amortized
Over
10 years
of
Electricity
Production



(Original figure copyright: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2018)

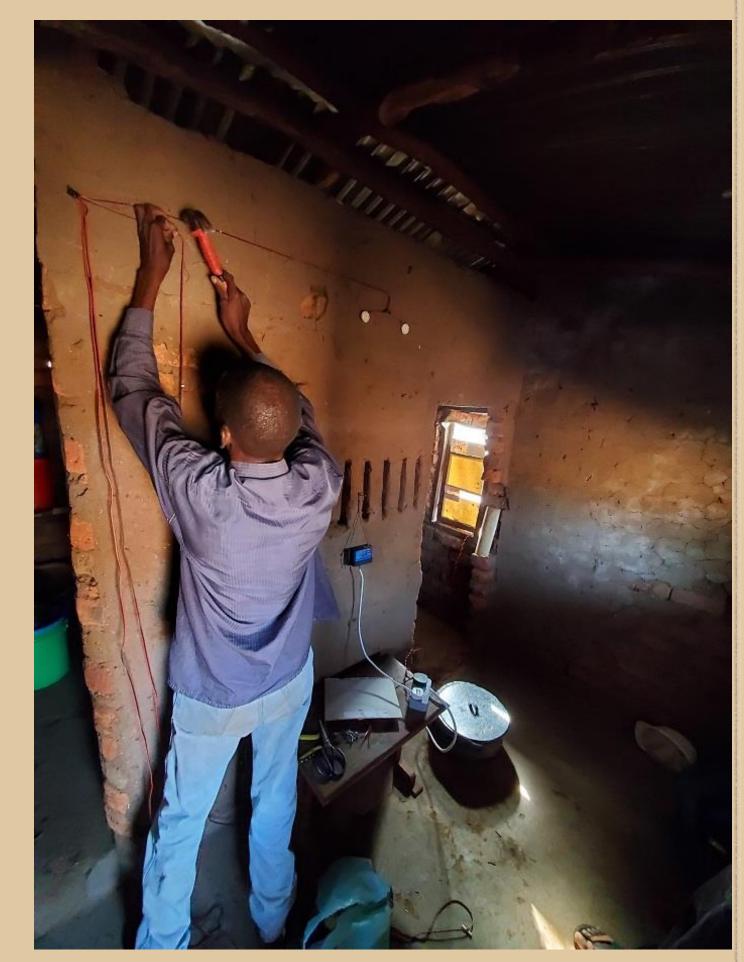
WHY ARE LOW-INCOME AFRICANS PAYING SOLAR ELECTRICITY PRICES THAT ARE 100 TO 1000 TIMES THE MINIMUM COST?

- 1. Economies of Scale: Very small systems spread system costs over very few kWh
- 2. High Overheads and Mark-ups: Import, sales and distribution in rural Africa can be expensive for imported products
- 3. Short-lifetime Chemical Batteries: Batteries last only a few years, so system costs are spread over fewer kWh



How to Solve the High-Solar-Electricity-Price Problem:

- 1. Include Cooking for Solar Home Systems: 90% of African household energy use is for cooking. Including cooking increases electricity output by 10X
- 2. Africa-assembled Solar Systems and Components:
 Importing components and assembling in Africa avoids
 many import, and distribution costs, overheads, and
 mark-ups
- 3. Use super-capacitors and thermal materials for energy storage: Super-capacitors and thermal phase change materials can last 10 to 20 years allowing solar costs to amortized over many more years of electricity production





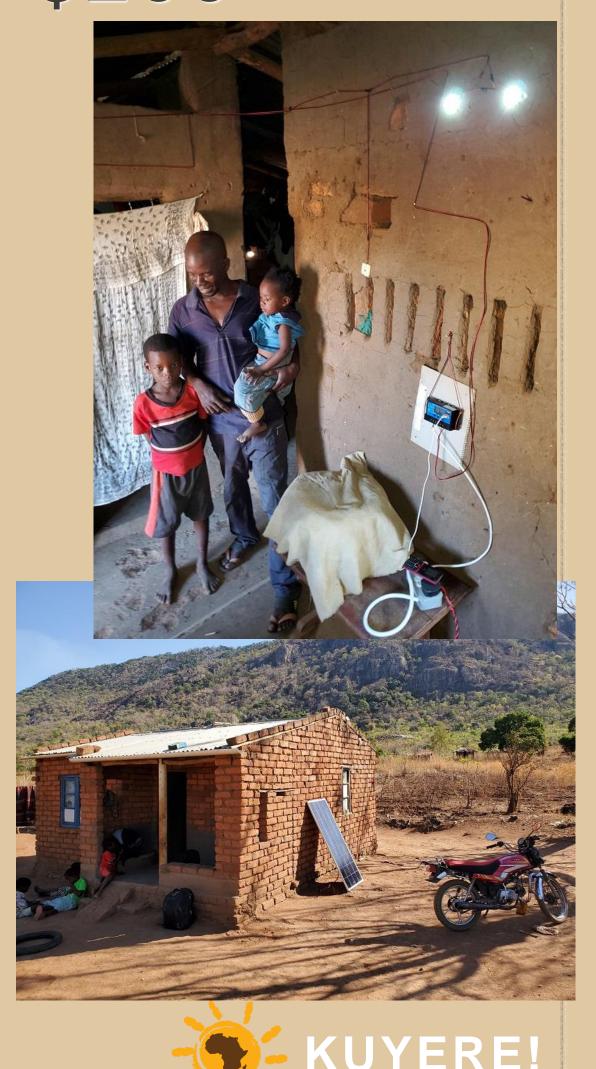


A 150W SOLAR SYSTEM WITH COOKER IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MALAWI FOR A COST OF ~\$200

\$ 65
\$ 25
\$ 5
\$ 25
\$ 20
\$ 20
\$ 40

Total Cost \$200

(Note we should soon be able to upgrade to a 250W system at no incremental cost)



"THERMAL BATTERIES" HAVE THE SAME FIRST-COST AS SEALED LEAD-ACID BATTERIES (BUT LAST LONGER!)

Sealed Lead-acid Battery

Price: \$0.70/Ah at 12V

Energy Density: 43.2 kJ/Ah at 12V

Storage Capacity Cost: \$23/MJ at 70% cycle efficiency

Erythritol:

Price: \$3.55/kg delivered to Malawi

Energy Density: 316 kJ/kg

Storage Capacity Cost: \$22/MJ at 50% cycle efficiency

Magnesium Chloride Hexa-hydrate

Price: \$1.60/kg delivered to Malawi

Energy Density: 167 kJ/kg

Storage Capacity Cost: \$19/MJ at 50% cycle efficiency





PER-CYCLE, SUPER-CAPACITORS CAN HAVE COSTS COMPARABLE TO SEALED LEAD-ACID BATTERIES

Super-Capacitor:

Price: \$4.50 ea delivered to Malawi

Energy Density: 9 kJ/ea

Cost/kWh: \$0.18 for 10,000 cycles

Sealed Lead-acid Battery

Price: \$0.70/Ah at 12V

Energy Density: 43.2 kJ/Ah at 12V

Cost/kWh: \$0.12 at 500 cycles

(But businesses won't pay to put supercapacitors in an SHS because customers won't pay for the extra 5 to 10 years of lifetime)





No-Battery Solar Home Systems with thermal storage and supercapacitors: Key Points

- 1. Non-battery energy storage can be as cheap as lead acid batteries, but lasts much longer.
- 2. Solar panel electricity is VERY INEXPENSIVE. Therefore; we minimize the electricity cost with system designs that maximize direct-use of solar panel electricity.
- 3. There are little or no toxic chemicals in no-battery systems.
- 4. Solar Home Systems can now last 10 to 20 years or more if built right!

MANY POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES COULD SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF LONG-LASTING NO-BATTERY SYSTEMS

- GEF: Global Environment Facility
- GCF: Green Climate Fund
- Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (e.g. funding for Burkina Faso and Liberia)
- ROGEP: Regional Off-Grid Electrification Project

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INNOVATIVE VALUE-CHAIN IDEA: SOLAR-ELECTRIC KITCHENS W/ WORKSHOP

Commercial solar-electric kitchen/restaurant:

Has 0.5 to 3 kW of solar panels and cooks 5-25 meals/day

Solar panels paid for with climate credits:

Because each kWh of cooking electricity saves a kg of wood

Next door is a workshop that pays the kitchen for electricity:

Workshop can use equipment that requires >1kW of power because it stores electricity in long-lasting capacitors that can discharge energy rapidly supply high-power equipment the during the day

Win-win-win-win-win proposition:

This a win for the environment, a win for women's empowerment a win for the shop-owner, a win for the solar panels supplier, a win for the national economy and a win for donors

