

List of Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of some PV Technology Classes	28
Table 2: PV Module Standards	3C
Table 3: Indicative List of Inverter-related Standards	39
Table 4: Inter-annual Variation in Global Horizontal Irradiation as calculated from SolarGIS Database	47
Table 5: Solar Resource Datasets	48
Table 6: Losses in a PV Power Plant	53
Table 7: Area Required for Megawatt-scale Solar Power Plant	60
Table 8: PV Module Selection Criteria	70
Table 9: Comparison of Module Technical Specifications at STC	7
Table 10: Inverter Selection Criteria	72
Table 11: Datasheet Information	73
Table 12: Transformer Specification	75
Table 13: Definition of Ingress Protection (IP) Ratings.	79
Table 14: Recommended Number of Pyranometers Depending on Plant Capacity	90
Table 15: Performance Optimisation Strategies	90
Table 16: Annotated Wiring Diagram Requirements	9
Table 17: Typical EPC Payment Schedule	105
Table 18: Solar PV Project Interfaces	112
Table 19: IFC-financed, Utility-scale PV Plants in Chile	150
Table 20: Solar PV Project Risk Matrix	168
Table 21: 2013/14 Solar PV Capex and Opex Cost Variations	174
Table 22: Average Benchmark Costs for Ground-mounted Solar PV Development	176
Table 23: Key Inputs to the Financial Model	178



List of Abbreviations

°C	Degrees Centigrade	EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
Α	Amp	EPC	Engineering, Procurement and
AC	Alternating Current		Construction
AEDP	Alternative Energy Development Plan	EPIA	European Photovoltaic Industry Association
a-Si	Amorphous Silicon	EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institutions
BAPV	Building Applied Photovoltaic	ERU	Emission Reduction Units
BIPV	Building Integrated Photovoltaic	EU	European Union
ВОО	Build-Own-Operate	EUA	EU Allowance
ВоР	Balance of Plant	FAC	Final Acceptance Certificate
c-Si	Crystalline Silicon	FiT	Feed-in Tariff
CB	Circuit Breaker	GCR	Ground Cover Ratio
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	GHG	Greenhouse gas
CdTe	Cadmium Telluride	GHI	Global Horizontal Irradiation
CE	Conformance European (European Commission)	GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
CER	Certified Emission Reduction	GTI	Global Tilted Irradiation
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission	HV	High Voltage
CFADS	Cash Flow Available for Debt Service	IAC	Intermediate Acceptance Certificate
CIGS/CIS	Copper Indium (Gallium) Di-Selenide	ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
CIS	Copper Indium Selenide	ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
CSC	Cost Settlement Center	IEA	International Energy Agency
CSP	Concentrated Solar Power	IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
DC	Direct Current	IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung	IFC	International Finance Corporation
DNI	Direct Normal Irradiation	IGBT	Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor
DSCR DSRA	Debt Service Coverage Ratio Debt Service Reserve Account	IP	International Protection Rating or Internet
DSP	Digital Signal Processing	ID.	Protocol
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety	IPs	Indigenous Peoples
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	IPP	Independent Power Producer
	•	IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
EN	European Norm	IRR	Internal Rate of Return



List of Abbreviations (continued)

I _{sc}	Short-Circuit Current	PID	Potential Induced Degradation
JI	Joint Implementation	PIR	Passive Infrared
JNNSM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission	PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
kWh	Kilowatt Hour	PR	Performance Ratio
LCOE	Levelised Cost of Electricity	PV	Photovoltaic
LD	Liquidated Damages	REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
LLCR	Loan Life Coverage Ratio	REC	Renewable Energy Credit
LPS	Lightning Protection System	REIPPP	Renewable Energy Independent Power
LTV	Loan to Value		Producer Procurement
LV	Low Voltage	ROI	Return on Investment
МСВ	Miniature Circuit Breakers	ROW	Right of way
MPP	Maximum Power Point	RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
MPPT	Maximum Power Point Tracking	SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
MRA	Maintenance Reserve Account	SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
MTTF	Mean Time to Failure	SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
MV	Medium Voltage	STC	Standard Test Conditions
MVA	Mega-volt ampere	TCO	Total Cost of Ownership
MW	Megawatt	TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
MWp	Megawatt Peak	TGC	Tradable Green Certificate
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change	THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
NCRE	Non-Conventional Renewable Energy	UL	Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
NHSFO	Non Honoring of Sovereign Financial Obligations	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
NPV	Net Present Value	UV	Ultraviolet
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory	V_{oc}	Open Circuit Voltage
NVVN	National Thermal Power Corporation	V	Volt
	Vidyut Vyapar Nigam	VAT	Value-Added Tax
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	VDE	Verband der Elektrotechnik, Elektronik und Informationstechnik
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer	WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
0&M	Operations and Maintenance	Wp	Watt Peak

Foreword

Although it currently represents a small percentage of global power generation, installations of solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants are growing rapidly for both utility-scale and distributed power generation applications. Reductions in costs driven by technological advances, economies of scale in manufacturing, and innovations in financing have brought solar power within reach of grid parity in an increasing number of markets. Continued advancements and further cost reductions will expand these opportunities, including in developing countries where favourable solar conditions exist. Policy environments for renewable energy in the developing world are being refined, drawing on the lessons learned from the successes and failures of policies adopted in first-mover markets. We now see several regulatory models being successfully deployed in the developing world with consequent increase in investment and installations. Solar is proving to be viable in more places and for more applications than many industry experts predicted even a few years ago.

At the same time, this rapid market growth has been accompanied by an observed uneven expertise and know-how demonstrated by new market entrants. Building capacity and knowledge on the practical aspects of solar power project development, particularly for smaller developers, will help ensure that new PV projects are well-designed, well-executed, and built to last.

Enhancing access to power is a key priority for the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and solar power is an area where we have significant expertise. IFC has invested in more than 55 solar power projects globally representing about 1,400 MW of capacity, with key recent transactions in Thailand, the Philippines, India, China, Jordan, Mexico, South Africa, Honduras, and Chile.

We trust that this publication will help build capacity amongst key stakeholders, as solar power continues to become a more and more important contributor to meeting the energy needs in emerging economies.

John Kellenberg

Manager, Energy & Efficiency Resource Advisory

Acknowledgements

This publication is an expanded and updated version of the *Utility-Scale Solar Power Plants* guidebook published by IFC in 2011. Both versions (2011 and present) were developed by Sgurr Energy under contract for IFC, with substantial contributions from IFC staff. Ben Lumby was the lead author and technical editor within Sgurr Energy and was greatly assisted by Vicky McLean. Stratos Tavoulareas (IFC) managed the development of the book and contributed extensively to the content with additional input from IFC colleagues Alex Blake and Lauren Inouye.

The authors are grateful for the input and peer review of IFC technical and finance experts Guido Agostinelli, Pep Bardouille, Katharina Gassner, Chandra Govindarajalu, Rory Jones, Hemant Mandal, Elena Merle-Beral, Alasdair Miller, Alejandro Moreno, Juan Payeras and Bryanne Tait. Jeremy Levin and John Kellenberg provided valuable input, guidance and management support throughout. Additionally, this publication would not have been possible without the input of SgurrEnergy team members working from the head office in Glasgow (UK) and offices in India, South Africa, France, Canada, U.S. and China.

IFC would like to thank the governments of Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland for their support in producing this report.