Economic feasibility for recycling of waste crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules

Idiano D'Adamo[1, *], Michela Miliacca[2] and Paolo Rosa[3]

[1] Department of Industrial and Information Engineering and Economics, University of L'Aquila, Via G. Gronchi 18, 67100 L'Aquila, Italy

[2] Department of Enterprise Engineering, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Via del Politecnico 1, 00133 Rome, Italy

[3] Department of Management, Economics and Industrial Engineering, Politecnico di Milano, Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32, 20133 Milano, Italy

* Corresponding author

idiano.dadamo@univaq.it; michela.miliacca@uniroma2.it; paolo1.rosa@polimi.it

Formattato: Inglese (Regno Unito)

Codice campo modificato

Codice campo modificato

Codice campo modificato

Abstract

Cumulative photovoltaic (PV) power installed in 2016 was equal to 305 GW ~~in 2016~~. Five countries (China, Japan, Germany, USA and Italy) shared about 70% of the global power. End-of-Life (EoL) management of waste PV modules requires alternative strategies ~~to~~ than landfill and recycling is a valid option. Technological solutions are already available in the market and environmental benefits are highlighted by the literature, while economic advantages are not well defined. The aim of this paper is investigating the financial feasibility of crystalline silicon (Si) PV modules recycling processes. Two well-known indicators are proposed for a reference 2000 tons plant ~~treating crystalline modules~~: Net Present Value (NPV) and Discounted Payback Period (DPBT). NPV/Size is equal to -0.84~~0~~ €/kg in a baseline scenario. Furthermore, a sensitivity analysis is ~~also~~ conducted, in order to improve the solidity of the obtained results. NPV/Size varies from -1.19 €/kg to -0.50 €/kg. The absence of ~~critical and~~ valuable materials plays a key-role and process costs are the main critical variable.

Keywords: Economic analysis; Energy; Photovoltaic; Recycling; Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

1. Introduction

Global warming ~~has~~ pushed the energy sector ~~moving~~ towards low-carbon energy resources and ~~the~~ PV sources ~~has~~got~~plays~~ a key-role in this transition [1, 2]. The global annual PV power capacity installed was equal to 76.1 GW in 2016, with a net increase~~growing~~ of 49% than 2015 (about 51.2

Codice campo modificato

Codice campo modificato

GW)~~ on 2015,~~ according to data provided by Solar Power Europe. Reliable predictions on~~ the~~ volumes, as well as~~ the~~ composition, of future waste streams defined as the EoL management of~~ the~~ solar panels is a relevant topic in literature [3, 4],~~. It aims to~~ supporting the development of~~ a~~ circular economies~~y~~ [5].

L~~From one side, l~~osses of precious and scarce metals (~~as~~ e.g. silver, gallium, indium and germanium), ~~or~~ conventional materials~~ resources~~ (e.g.~~as~~ aluminium and glass) and~~ from the other side,~~ the leaching of hazardous substances (~~as~~ e.g. lead and cadmium)~~,~~ are defined as~~the~~ the most important environmental issues linked to the in~~non~~ correct disposal of waste PV panels [6, 7]. An adequate EoL management can assure~~s~~ the availability of~~ the~~ secondary materials, proposing a cost efficient recovery of available resources [8]. The recent decision taken by the EU commission to include PV panels into the new Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) directive follows this logic~~ese expectations~~. However, potential revenues from~~of~~ PV panels recycling are~~is~~ lower than the ones coming~~of~~ from other e-wastes [9].

Among the different PV panel technologies, crystalline ~~silicon~~Si modules represent 85-90% of the market (data provided by the International Energy Agency). The recycling of PV modules is able to supply >88,000 and >207,000 tpa of silicon by 2040 and 2050, respectively [10]. Global warming potential (GWP) produced by~~ the~~ recycling of 1 ton of Si~~silicon~~ PV panels is equal to 370 $kgCO_2eq$ [11], saving~~but can save~~ approximately 800-1200 $kgCO_2eq$ in~~ the~~ case of~~that~~ a~~the~~ module~~ was~~ 100% manufactured from primary materials [12]. Hence~~In fact~~, the recycling scenario has less environmental impact in~~ by~~ comparison~~ng~~ with~~ the~~ the landfilling one~~ scenario~~ [13].

Basically, PV panel~~s~~ recycling processes ~~is~~ are composed by three macro-steps: (i) mechanical, chemical or thermal delamination, (ii) chemical de-coating and (iii) chemical extraction/refining [14]. The recycling process of crystalline technology requires the pyrolysis at about 500ºC for the recovery of crystalline silicon wafers from the modules and a chemical etching for the removal of metal coatings, anti-reflective coatings and diffusion layers [15].

A review on recycling of solar PV modules has defined as their economic viability is still unfavorable and an efficient collection network is a relevant~~required~~ prerequisite [16]. The attention of companies is more focused on thin film modules recycling, ~~, in fact they~~ guarantee~~ing to recyclers~~ a higher profit thanks to the presence of precious materials [17]. Contrarily~~Instead~~, Si~~silicon~~-based panels are poor of valuable materials and their recycling cost is always higher than the landfilling one, making recycling an unfavorable economic option [18]. Furthermore, a closed-loop supply chain planning model for a PV system manufacturer defines as it is preferable an internal and external recycling when ~~are treated~~ thin film and crystalline technologies are treated, respectively [19].

Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato

The profitability of plants ~~that treated~~treating only waste PV modules is guaranteed only by ~~the management of~~ managing great amounts of e-wastes, ~~with a capacity of~~ at least 20,000 tons/year [20]. This size is linked also to ~~use of~~ an integrated automatic approach viable for different PV technologies [21]. Some interesting economic ~~and interesting~~ models are proposed in literature [17, 20] and Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) analysis is used for~~to~~ evaluating~~e~~ the financial feasibility [22]. Consequently, the economic side is still not well explored in literature and this paper tries~~y~~ to cover this gap.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 ~~presents~~proposes the methodology used in this paper and an economic model is defined ~~to~~ for evaluating~~e~~ the profitability of a recovery center treating~~that treated~~ crystalline Si PV modules. Results are proposed in terms of NPV and DPBT ~~are proposed~~ in Section 3 and a sensitivity analysis is conducted in section 4. Finally, Section 5 presents some concluding remarks.

2. Methodology

DCF is a valuation method used ~~to~~ for estimating~~e~~ the profitability of a project. The calculation of ~~investment's~~ cash flows is based on the incremental approach and an adequate ~~cost~~ opportunity cost is used ~~to~~ for aggregating~~e~~ them~~cash flows~~. This method considers only cash inflows and outflows. NPV and DPBT are two financial indicators typically used. The first one is defined as the sum of present values of individual cash flows and the second one represents the number of years needed to balance cumulative discounted cash flows and the initial investment [23, 24].

Cash inflows are given by the amount of recovered materials multiplied by~~to~~ other three variables: ~~the~~ recycling rate, material~~'~~s market price and material~~'~~s purity level [20]. Furthermore, an additional saving~~revenue~~ can be linked to the amount of avoided conferred costs when ~~there is coincidence between~~ PV manufacturers are also~~and PV~~ recyclers [25]. The price of recycled materials is chosen from the main websites focused on raw materials exchanges, considering January 2016-January 2017 as reference period [26].

Cash outflows are characterised by a low percentage weight of investment costs. In this work, the entire investment cost is covered by third party funds. Relevant items are originated by the PV modules process and collection. The first one is basically the main cost [22], but there is a significant increase of collection cost when ~~is considered~~ a great area of reference is ~~analysed~~analyzed [20]. Other materials that cannot be directly recycled are supposed to be adequately managed, with related conferred costs (~~as~~ e.g. plastics).

The proportion between installed power and corresponding mass of produced wastes is fixed in 1 MW = 75 tons [20]. This work ~~analyses~~ considers a reference~~a~~ 2000 tons recycling plant. ~~and~~ T~~t~~o

Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato
Codice campo modificato

this amount of waste, a-n installed power of 26.7 MW is associated the installed power equal to 26.7 MW. The plant useful life is estimated in 10 years and the cost opportunity cost is fixed equal to 5% [22]. The economic model used in this work is described below:

Codice campo modificato

$$NPV = DCI - DCO \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{t=0}^{DPBT}(CI_t - CO_t)/(1+r)^t = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$DCI = \sum_{t=1}^{N}(m_{Al}^m * y_{Al} * pl_{Al} * pr_{Al} * S + m_{Si}^m * y_{Si} * pl_{Si} * pr_{Si} * S + m_{Cu}^m * y_{Cu} * pl_{Cu} * pr_{Cu} * S + m_{glass}^m * y_{glass} * pl_{glass} * pr_{glass} * S)/(1+r)^t \quad (3)$$

$$DCO = \sum_{t=0}^{N_{debt}-1}((C_{inv}^u * S)/N_{debt} + (C_{inv}^u * S - C_{lcs,t}) * r_d)/(1+r)^t + \sum_{t=1}^{N}(C_p^u * S + C_c^u * S + m_{plastics}^m * C_{plastics,t}^u * S + ebt_t * C_{tax}^u)/(1+r)^t \quad (4)$$

in whichwhere DCI = discounted cash inflows; DCO = discounted cash outflows; t = single period; CI = cash inflows; CO = cash outflows; t = time period; Al = aluminium; Si = silicon; Cu = copper; C_{lcs} = loan capital share cost and ebt = earnings before taxes. Other input values are proposed in Table 1.

Table 1. Input values [20, 22]

Codice campo modificato

Codice campo modificato

Acronym	Variable	Value
C_c^u	unitary collection cost	210 €/ton
C_{cm}^u	unitary conferred materials cost	90 €/ton
C_{inv}^u	unitary investment cost	270 €/ton
C_p^u	unitary process cost	320 €/ton
C_{tax}^u	unitary taxes cost	36%
inf	rate of inflation	2%
m_m^m	mass/module of conferred material*	128 kg/ton plastics
m_{rm}^m	mass/module of recycled material*	175 kg/ton Al; 10 kg/ton Cu; 29 kg/ton Si; 658 kg/ton glass
N	lifetime of investment	10 y
N_{debt}	period of loan	10 y
pl_{rm}	purity level of recycled material	100%
pr_{rm}	price of recycled material	1.6 €/kg Al; 4.9 €/kg Cu; 1.4 €/kg Si; 0.1 €/kg glass
r	opportunity cost of capital	5%
r_d	interest rate on a loan	3%
S	size	2000 tons
y_{rm}	yield of recycled material	100% Al; 78% Cu; 85% Si; 97% Glass

* materials composition in 1 ton of crystalline Si PV modules: 17.5% Al; 65.8% glass; 2.9% Si; 1% Cu and 12.8% plastics

3. Results

The reduction in ~~the~~ emissions is equal to 727 gCO_2eq/kWh using a PV system alternatively to fossil sources or 21 tCO_2eq for kW installed during 20 years [27]. ~~Also~~In addition, the recycling~~e~~ of waste PV modules reduces the emissions using recovered materials alternatively to primary ones (see section 1). The profitability of PV systems is verified in both developed and developing markets [27, 28]. Instead, the evaluation concerning the economic opportunity of recovery of PV modules is investigated in this paper. Table 2 proposes the business plan required to define the investment's profitability.

Codice campo modificato

Codice campo modificato

Codice campo modificato

Table 2. Business plan (k€)

Year	*0*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
CI	0	833	850	867	884	902	920	938	957	976	996
CO	69	1036	1055	1074	1094	1114	1134	1155	1176	1198	1187
CI-CO	-69	-203	-205	-207	-209	-212	-214	-217	-219	-222	-191
DCI-DCO	-69	-193	-186	-179	-172	-166	-160	-154	-148	-143	-117
∑DCI-DCO	-69	-262	-448	-627	-799	-965	-1125	-1279	-1427	-1570	-1688

DCF analysis is used for~~to~~ evaluating~~e~~ the financial feasibility of Si PV recycling plants. Results obtained in Table 2 define the non-profitability of investments, given ~~,~~the following values assumed by ~~in fact~~ the selected indicators ~~assume the following values~~:

- NPV is equal to -1688 k€.
- NPV/Size is equal to -0.84 €/kg.
- DPBT is greater than 10 years.

These values are coherent with existing literature. NPV/Size varies from -1.9 €/kg to -4.3 €/kg and the 1480 tons plant has a significant economic improvement than the 185 tons one~~plant~~ [22]. This effect is highlighted also by Choi and Fthenakis, where~~in which~~ the monthly profit ranges from -7509 $/month to -10,100 $/month [20]. Another work defines as unitary profits are equal to -23.96 $/module [17]. Finally, the profitability is verified with a 20,000 tons plant and a monthly profit ~~is~~ equal to 624,755 $/month [20]. Furthermore, ~~Also DPBT was greater than 10 years in analysis presented by~~ Cucchiella et al. propose values of DPBT greater than 10 years [22]. In the worst~~e~~ scenario, ~~the~~ investors define~~s~~ the cut-off period equal to the recycling plant's useful life, with a~~and~~ consequent~~ly, a~~ DPBT > 10 defining~~es~~ the~~at the investment cannot be~~ impossible recovery of the

initial investment~~ed~~ within this period. Fig. 1 proposes the percentage distribution of both discounted cash inflows and outflows.

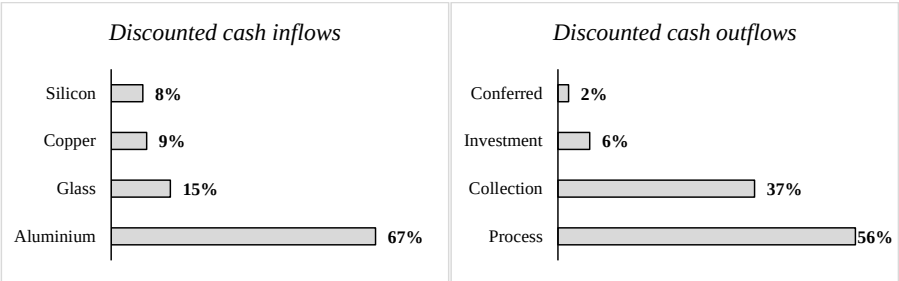

Fig. 1. Percentage distribution of cash flows

The amount of aluminium ~~presents~~ in crystalline Si PV modules is approximately equal to one-fifth of the total mass, but its ~~in~~ economic value ~~terms~~ is equal to two-third of ~~the~~ total revenues. ~~It is followed by~~ G~~g~~lass follows aluminium, characterised by a lower market value, but a higher~~it is present in large~~ quantity~~ies~~. Finally, copper is the most valuable material in crystalline modules contributing to ~~the~~ 9% of total revenues, despite its content is equal to 1% of the total mass. The analysis of costs distribution ~~of costs~~ ~~highlights as are~~is characterized heavily ~~determined~~ by recovery~~process~~ and collection processes~~ones~~. T~~In fact, t~~ogether, these two items have a percentage weight greater than 90%.

4. Sensitivity analysis

Results are based on assumptions done on~~of~~ a set of input variables. The sensitivity analysis reveals the influence of ~~the~~ changes in value~~s~~ of financial variables ~~on the financial values~~ [29]. Sixteen scenarios are evaluated in this phase of the work, obtained by the variation of +/- 20% of all the variables defined in Fig. 1 (Table 3). The variations of financial indicator are proposed in Fig. 2.

Codice campo modificato

Table 3. Alternative scenarios

Revenue items (scenarios)	Value	Cost items (scenarios)	Value
Aluminium price +20%	pr_{Al} = *1.9 €/kg*	Process cost -20%	C_p^u = *256 €/ton*
Aluminium price -20%	pr_{Al} = *1.3 €/kg*	Process cost +20%	C_p^u = *384 €/ton*
Glass price +20%	pr_{Glass} = *0.12 €/kg*	Collection cost -20%	C_c^u = *168 €/ton*
Glass price -20%	pr_{Glass} = *0.08 €/kg*	Collection cost +20%	C_c^u = *252 €/ton*
Copper price +20%	pr_{Cu} = *5.9 €/kg*	Investment cost -20%	C_{inv}^u = *216 €/ton*

Copper price -20%	pr_{Cu} = 3.9 €/kg	Investment cost +20%	C^{u}_{inv} = 324 €/ton
Silicon price +20%	pr_{Si} = 1.7 €/kg	Conferred cost -20%	C^{u}_{cm} = 72 €/ton
Silicon price -20%	pr_{Si} = 1.1 €/kg	Conferred cost +20%	C^{u}_{cm} = 108 /ton

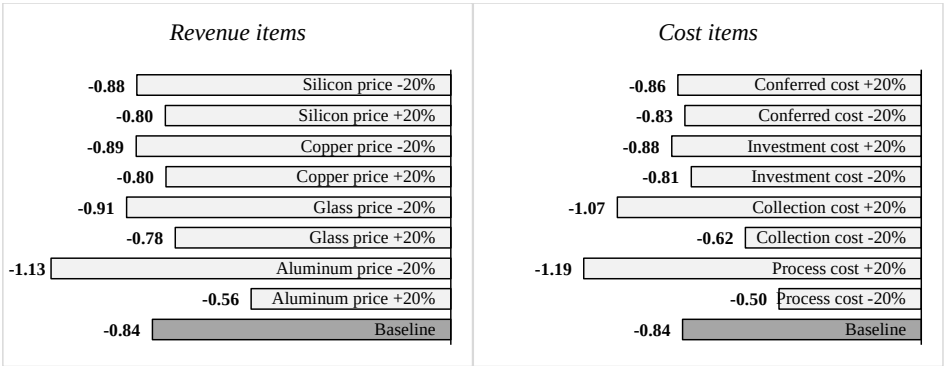

Fig. 2. NPV/Size (€/kg) in alternative scenarios

The unprofitability is ~~not~~ verified in all scenarios taken into ~~consideration~~account. M~~The m~~inimum and maximum values are verified when the unitary process cost is increased/decreased of 20%. NPV varies from -2375 k€ to -1001 k€. A significant change is determined also by aluminium price among revenue items and by unitary collection cost among cost items. DPBT is always greater than 10 years and NPV/Size ranges from -1.19 €/kg to -0.50 €/kg. These results confirm the ones obtained in a baseline scenario. The unprofitability of recycling of waste crystalline Si PV modules is linked to the absence of critical and valuable materials embedded in these PV modules. Instead, thin film technologies present valuable metals (like~~as~~ indium and gallium) and ~~, but also~~ other interesting metals (like~~as~~ tellurium and selenium). However, the share of PV market (see section 1) highlights as the amount of thin film waste PV modules is low.

Regardless its role among WEEEs, recycling crystalline Si PV modules is unprofitable and possible solutions to make a recycling plant economically profitable can be the following:

- The presence of thin film modules among wastes treated.
- The impact of economies of scale (especially~~in particular~~ o~~o~~n operative costs).
- The positive role of learning economies.
- Innovative processes able to reduce ~~the~~ operative costs and increasing~~to increase~~ the purity level of recycled materials ~~recycled~~.
- The competitiveness of the ~~market regarding~~ recycled materials market ~~recycled~~.
- The recovery of PV modules in multi-core plants.

Formattato: Inglese (Regno Unito)

5. Conclusions

The future of the global power sector is characterised by an impressive increase in the use of renewable~~s~~ sources. ~~and the last data from Solar Power Europe define~~In this context, PV systems have a ~~the~~ key-role, ~~of PV sources,~~ able to produce both economic opportunities and environmental improvements. This paper evaluates a recycling plant treating 2000 tons of waste crystalline Si PV modules. An installed power equal to 26.7 MW is linked to this amount of waste, ~~and~~ allowing~~s~~ savings of about 560,700 tCO_2eq during the lifetime of a PV system (estimated in 20 years)~~, as~~ alternatively to fossil fuels. After this period, PV modules can be recycled, instead of being landfilled, additionally saving about 1600-2400 tCO_2eq. This work proposes a quantitative approach evaluating the profitability of a ~~recovery centre recycling~~ PV module recovery plant~~s~~. Results are coherent with the literature. The absence of valuable metals/materials produces economic losses. NPV varies from -2375 k€ to -1001 k€ (-1688 k€ in a baseline scenario), NPV/Size ranges from -1.19 €/kg to -0.50 €/kg (-0.84~~0~~ €/kg in a baseline scenario) and DPBT is always greater than 10 years. However, the unprofitability of this project does not means that the recycling of crystalline PV modules should be discarded, given their role among WEEEs. An integration among all the typologies of PV modules is required and the presence of valuable materials in thin-film technologies can increase the value-added of recycling processes, as highlighted in literature. However, the amount of these wastes is low and ~~an d consequently,~~ not sufficient. The construction~~realization~~ of recycling plants with a great capacity produces economic advantages in terms of reduction of costs, but also increasing~~an increase of~~ pollution levels generated by transport flows. A recovery centre treating several typologies of waste (multi-core) could be the solution to these issues.

References

[1] Daliento S, Chouder A, Guerriero P, Pavan AM, Mellit A, Moeini R, et al. Monitoring, Diagnosis, and Power Forecasting for Photovoltaic Fields: A Review. International Journal of Photoenergy. 2017;2017:13.

[2] Cucchiella F, D'Adamo I. A Multicriteria Analysis of Photovoltaic Systems: Energetic, Environmental, and Economic Assessments. International Journal of Photoenergy. 2015;2015:1-8.

[3] Chen R-T, Liao C-F. Evaluation and Optimization to Recycle Used TiO2 Photoelectrode for Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells. International Journal of Photoenergy. 2014;2014:7.

[4] Shin J, Park J, Park N. A method to recycle silicon wafer from end-of-life photovoltaic module and solar panels by using recycled silicon wafers. Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells. 2017;162:1-6.

[5] Malandrino O, Sica D, Testa M, Supino S. Policies and Measures for Sustainable Management of Solar Panel End-of-Life in Italy. Sustainability. 2017;9:481.

[6] Monier V, Hestin M. Study on Photovoltaic Panels Supplementing the Impact Assessment for a Recast of the WEEE Directive Final Report. European Commission DG ENV: Brussels, Belgium. 2011.

[7] Dias P, Javimczik S, Benevit M, Veit H. Recycling WEEE: Polymer characterization and pyrolysis study for waste of crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules. Waste Management. 2017;60:716-22.

[8] Peeters JR, Altamirano D, Dewulf W, Duflou JR. Forecasting the composition of emerging waste streams with sensitivity analysis: A case study for photovoltaic (PV) panels in Flanders. Resources, Conservation and Recycling. 2017;120:14-26.

[9] Cucchiella F, D'Adamo I, Lenny Koh SC, Rosa P. Recycling of WEEEs: An economic assessment of present and future e-waste streams. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews. 2015;51:263-72.

[10] Yi YK, Kim HS, Tran T, Hong SK, Kim MJ. Recovering valuable metals from recycled photovoltaic modules. Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association. 2014;64:797-807.

[11] Latunussa CEL, Ardente F, Blengini GA, Mancini L. Life Cycle Assessment of an innovative recycling process for crystalline silicon photovoltaic panels. Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells. 2016;156:101-11.

[12] PV Cycle. Annual report http://wwwpvcycleorg/. 2012.

[13] Huang B, Zhao J, Chai J, Xue B, Zhao F, Wang X. Environmental influence assessment of China's multi-crystalline silicon (multi-Si) photovoltaic modules considering recycling process. Solar Energy. 2017;143:132-41.

[14] Klugmann-Radziemska E, Ostrowski P. Chemical treatment of crystalline silicon solar cells as a method of recovering pure silicon from photovoltaic modules. Renewable energy. 2010;35:1751-9.

[15] Fthenakis VM. End-of-life management and recycling of PV modules. Energy Policy. 2000;28:1051-8.

[16] Tao J, Yu S. Review on feasible recycling pathways and technologies of solar photovoltaic modules. Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells. 2015;141:108-24.

[17] McDonald N, Pearce JM. Producer responsibility and recycling solar photovoltaic modules. Energy Policy. 2010;38:7041-7.

[18] Sener C, Fthenakis V. Energy policy and financing options to achieve solar energy grid penetration targets: Accounting for external costs. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews. 2014;32:854-68.

Codice campo modificato

[19] Kim S, Jeong B. Closed-Loop Supply Chain Planning Model for a Photovoltaic System Manufacturer with Internal and External Recycling. Sustainability. 2016;8:596.

[20] Choi J-K, Fthenakis V. Crystalline silicon photovoltaic recycling planning: macro and micro perspectives. Journal of Cleaner Production. 2014;66:443-9.

[21] Pagnanelli F, Moscardini E, Granata G, Abo Atia T, Altimari P, Havlik T, et al. Physical and chemical treatment of end of life panels: An integrated automatic approach viable for different photovoltaic technologies. Waste Management. 2017;59:422-31.

[22] Cucchiella F, D'Adamo I, Rosa P. End-of-Life of used photovoltaic modules: A financial analysis. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews. 2015;47:552-61.

[23] Cucchiella F, D'Adamo I, Rosa P. Industrial Photovoltaic Systems: An Economic Analysis in Non-Subsidized Electricity Markets. Energies. 2015;8:12350.

[24] Bayod-Rujula AA, Burgio A, Leonowicz Z, Menniti D, Pinnarelli A, Sorrentino N. Recent Developments of Photovoltaics Integrated with Battery Storage Systems and Related Feed-In Tariff Policies: A Review. International Journal of Photoenergy. 2017;2017:12.

[25] McDonald NC, Pearce JM. Producer responsibility and recycling solar photovoltaic modules. Energy Policy. 2010;38:7041-7.

[26] Metalprices. Metals. Available online: https://www.metalprices.com/. 2017.

[27] Cucchiella F, D'Adamo I, Gastaldi M. A profitability assessment of small-scale photovoltaic systems in an electricity market without subsidies. Energy Conversion and Management. 2016;129:62-74.

[28] Amani KL, Sam R, Zougmorè F. Competitiveness Level of Photovoltaic Solar Systems in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso): Study Based on the Domestic Electric Meters Calibration. International Journal of Photoenergy. 2016;2016:10.

[29] Wu K, Zhou H, Liu J. Optimal Capacity Allocation of Large-Scale Wind-PV-Battery Units. International Journal of Photoenergy. 2014;2014:13.

Codice campo modificato