



**PEOPLE**

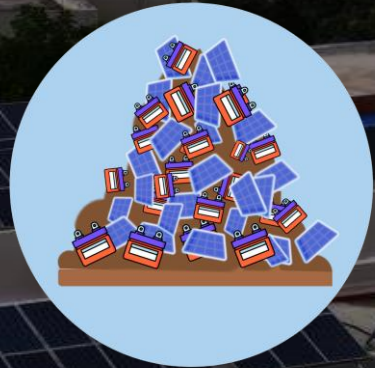


**PLANET**



# THREE PROBLEMS

OVERFLOWING  
LANDFILLS



UNRELIABLE AND  
EXPENSIVE GRID  
SUPPLY



HIGH CAPEX FOR  
SOLAR ENERGY

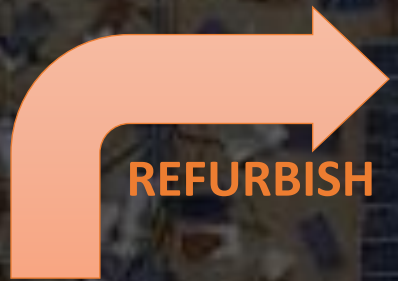
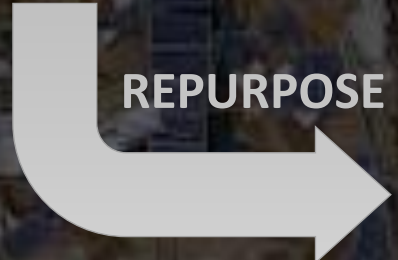
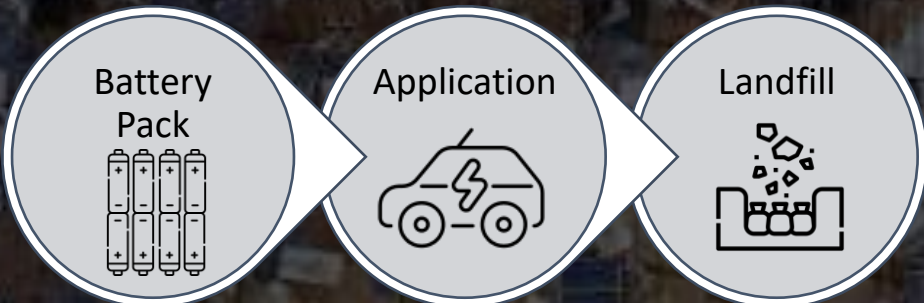


## ONE SOLUTION

POCKET-FRIENDLY &  
PLANET-FRIENDLY  
ROOFTOP SOLAR SOLUTION



# How do we do it?



On-Grid

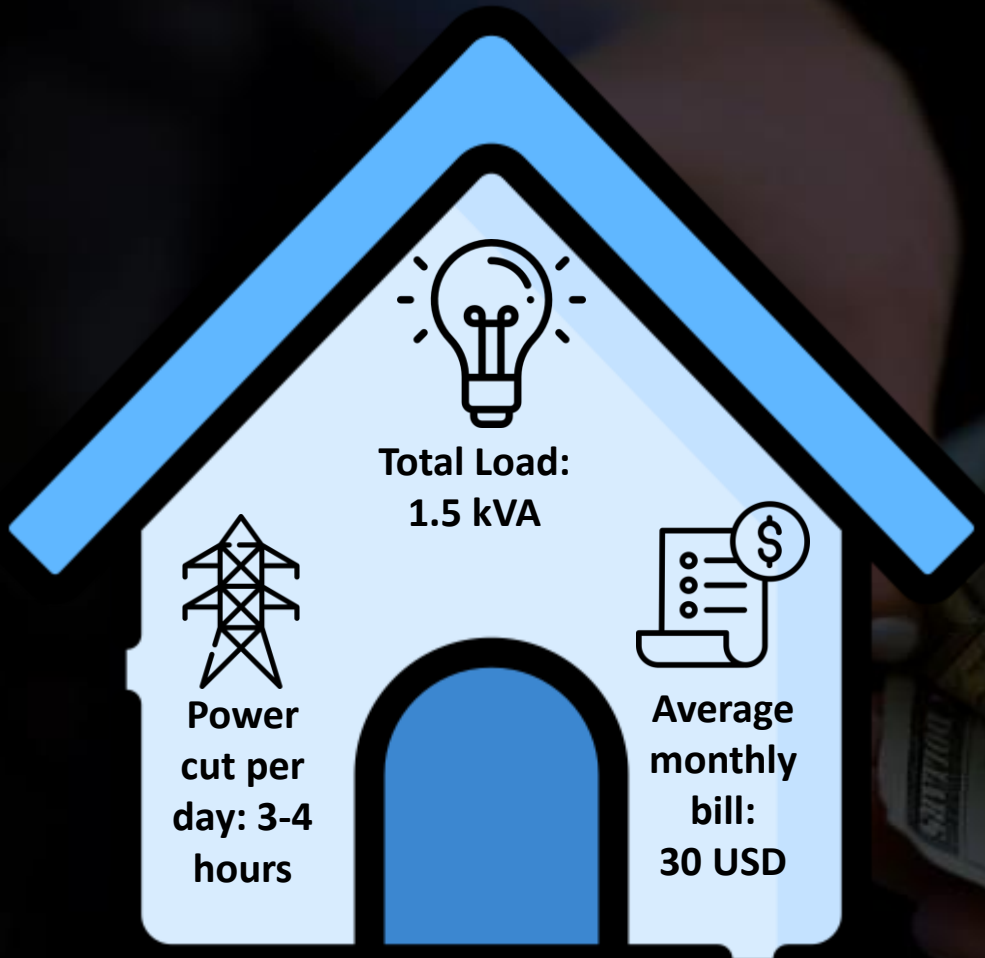


Off-Grid



# Why OPTIMUS?

## HASSAN's Home

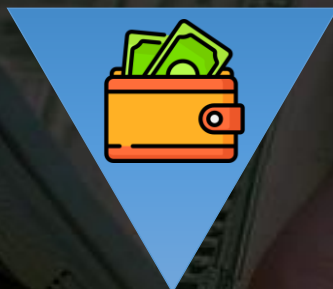


## Solar UPS

MARKET  
PRICE



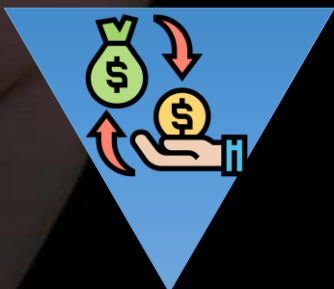
CAPEX (USD)	1500	1200
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Upto 25% less  
CAPEX

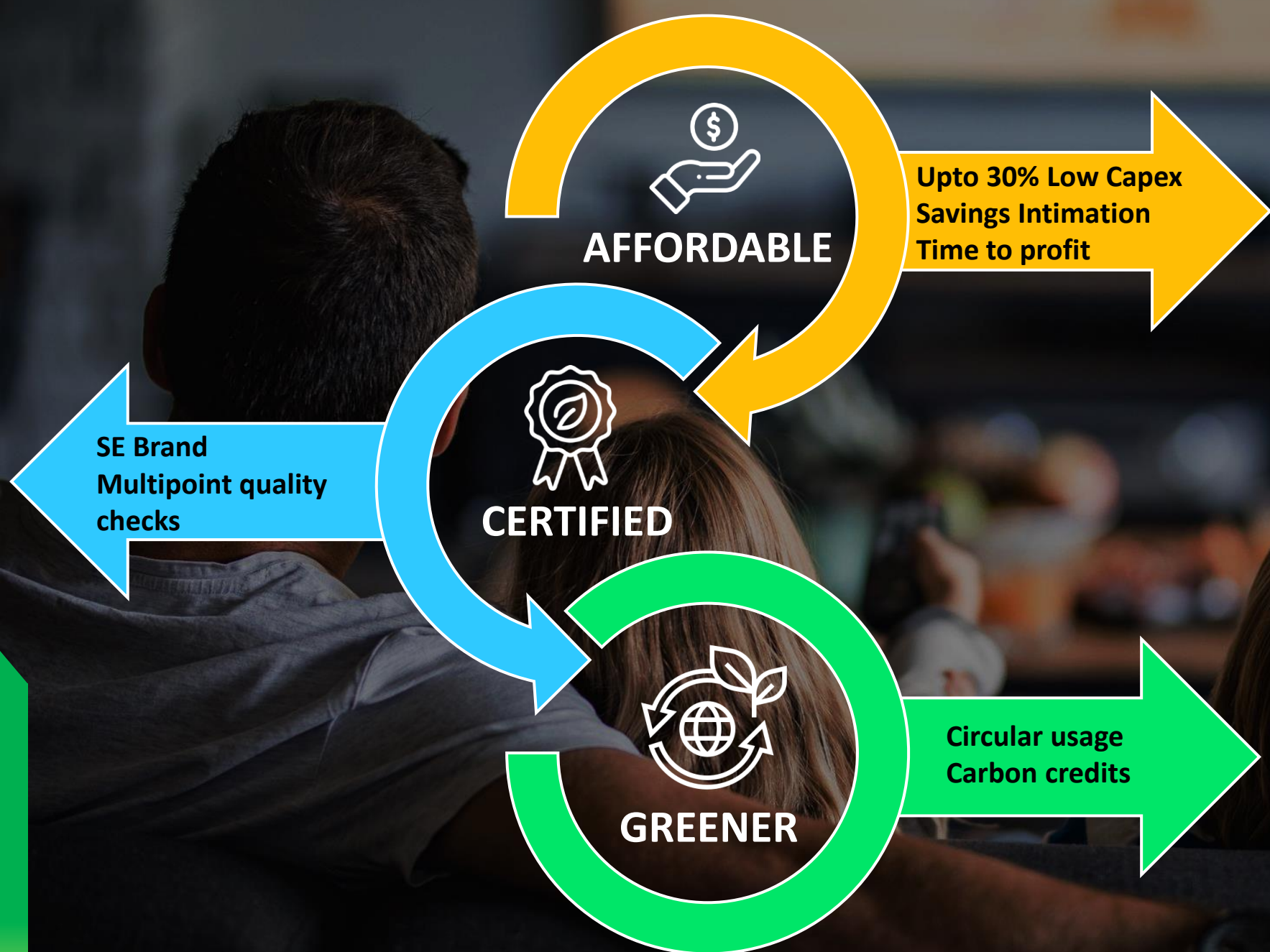


24/7 reliable  
power supply

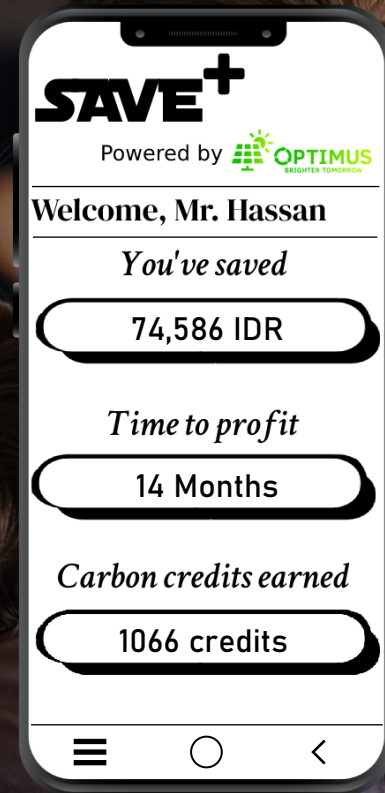


Decreased  
payback period





# Advantage OPTIMUS



# OPTIMUS Market

## TARGET ENERGY



1.1 GWp

## TARGET HOUSEHOLDS

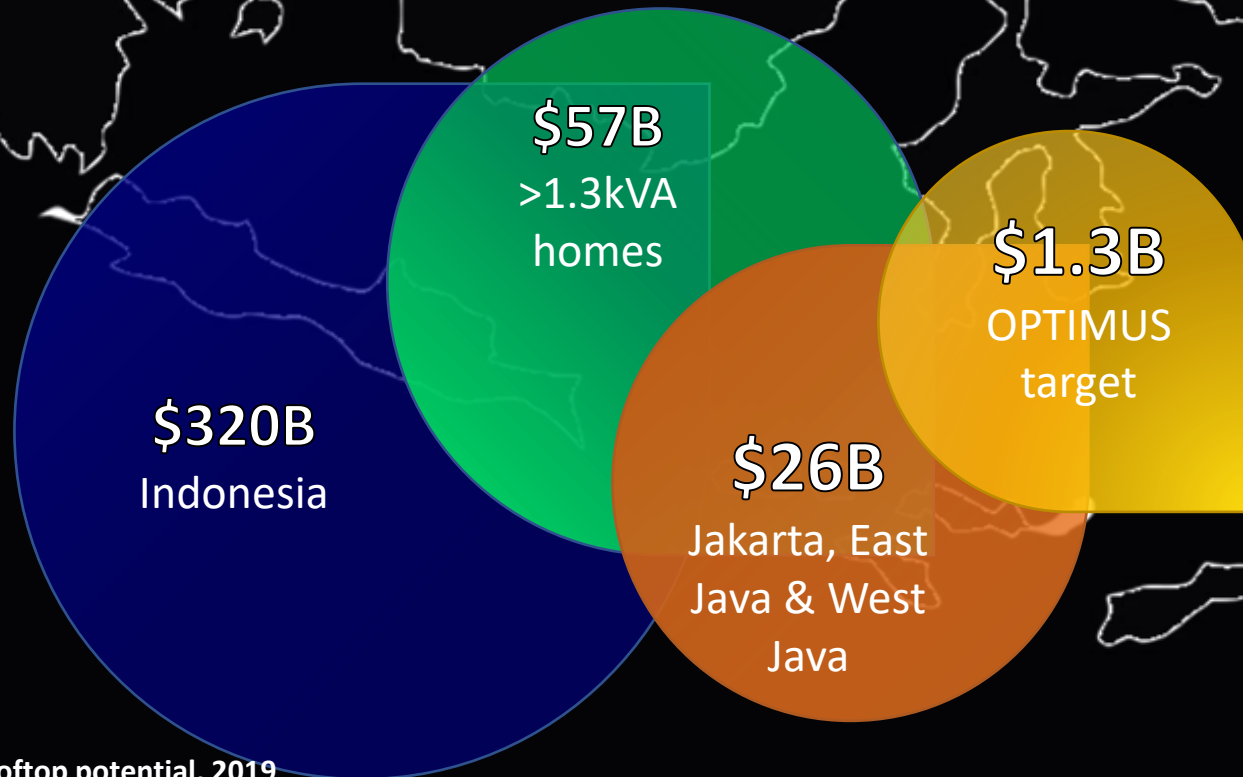


0.9-1.2 million

## TARGET CUSTOMER



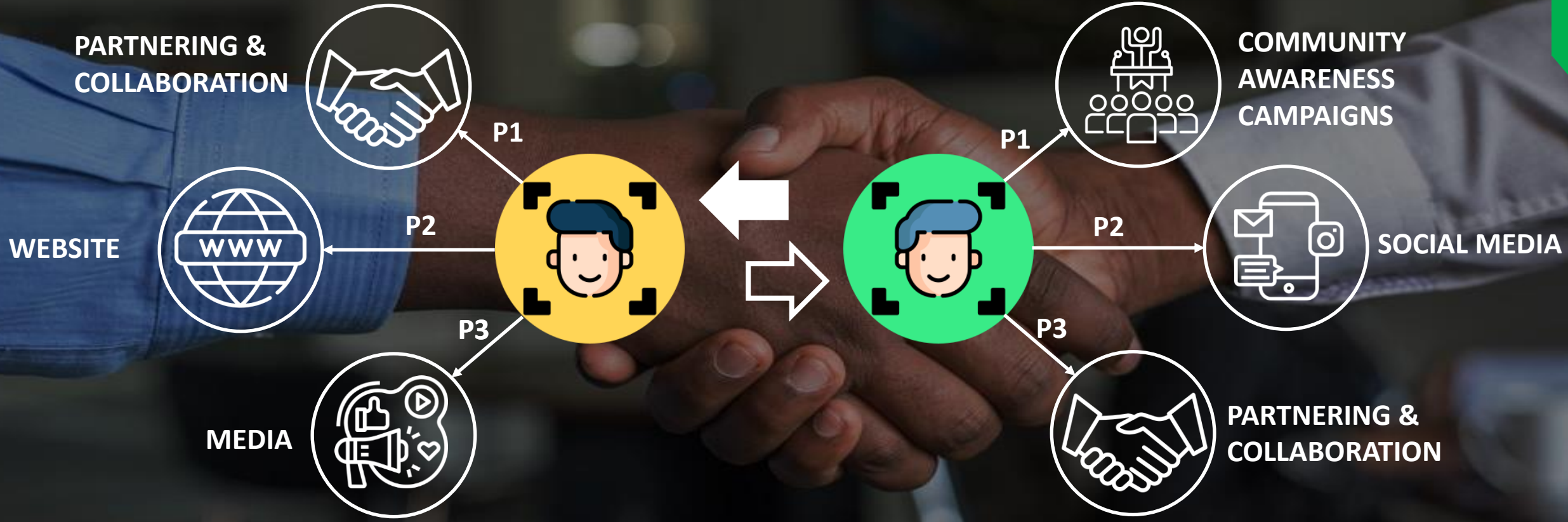
Annual income:  
6000-7000 USD  
Installed capacity  
> 1.3kVA



# Approach to customer

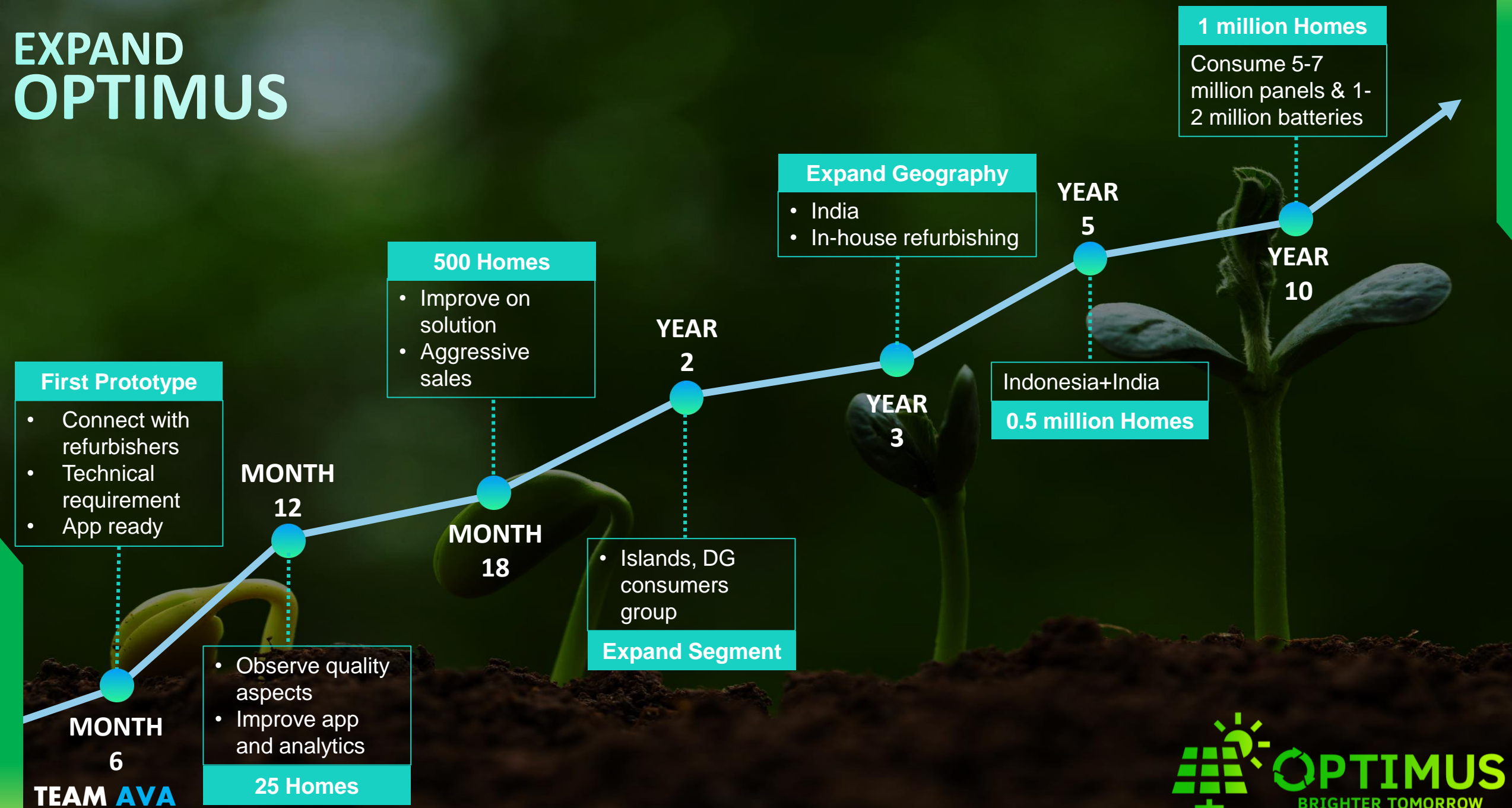
AFFLICTED CUSTOMER

UNAWARE CUSTOMER



Channel **Schneider Electric** Distribution

# EXPAND OPTIMUS



**First Prototype**

- Connect with refurbishers
- Technical requirement
- App ready

**MONTH 12**

- Observe quality aspects
- Improve app and analytics

**MONTH 18**

**500 Homes**

- Improve on solution
- Aggressive sales

**YEAR 2**

- Islands, DG consumers group

**Expand Segment**

**YEAR 3**

**Expand Geography**

- India
- In-house refurbishing

**YEAR 5**

**0.5 million Homes**

Indonesia+India

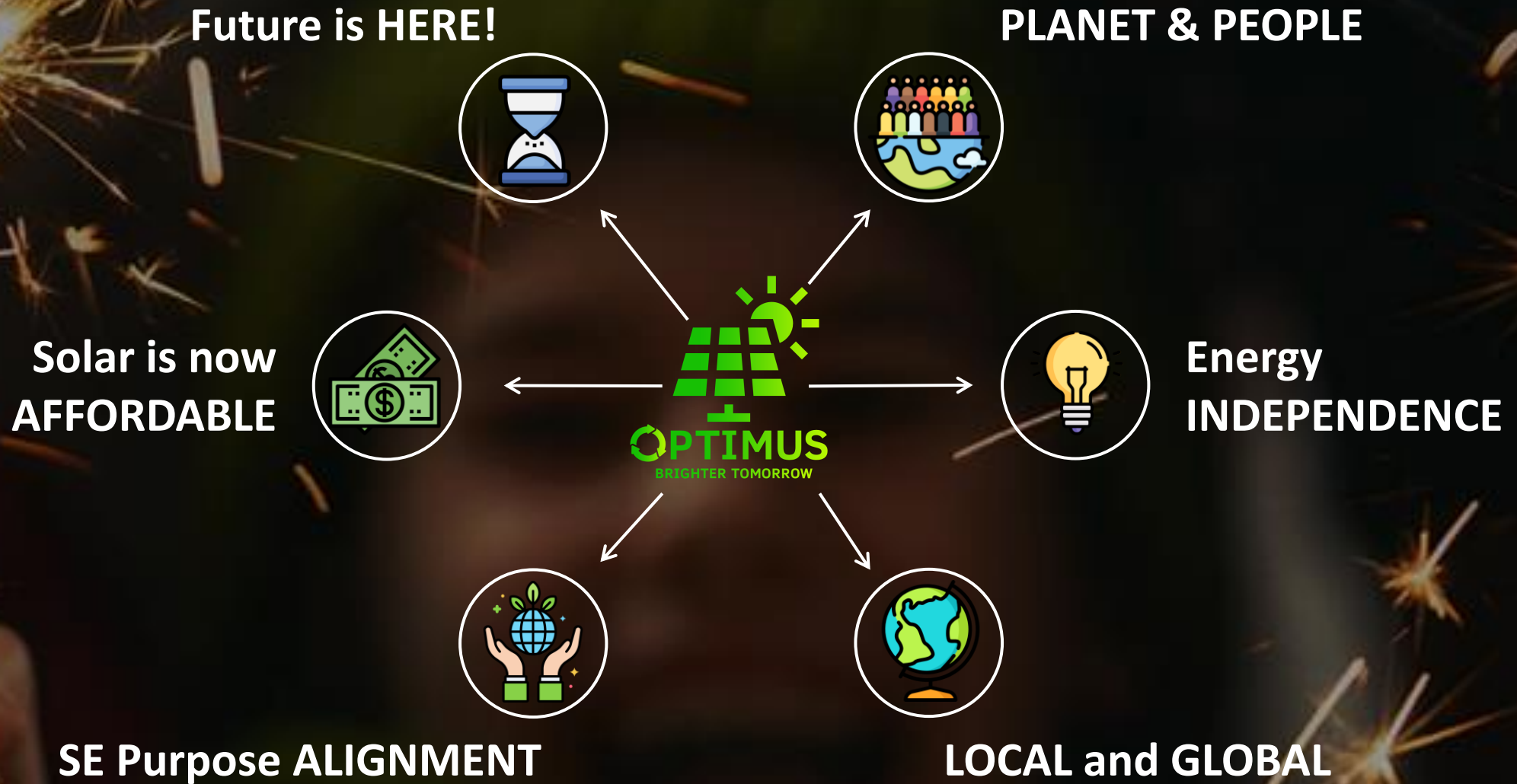
**YEAR 10**

**1 million Homes**

Consume 5-7 million panels & 1-2 million batteries



# For a Brighter Tomorrow...



To **maximize resource utilization** with **circular economy practices** for sustainability and thereby bringing prosperity by providing **affordable energy independence**



Reuse **1 million ton waste**  
&  
Brighten **10 million homes** by 2050



## Market related



Why Indonesia?



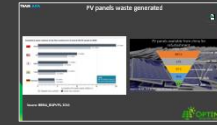
Market sizing



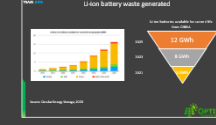
Present Indonesia DPV



Customer profiling



PV panel waste



Li-ion waste generated



Steps for 2<sup>nd</sup> life-PV



Competitors



Indonesia Policy



Future trends



Global Outlook



Steps for 2<sup>nd</sup> life-Batteries

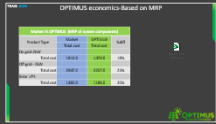


Shipment/landing costs

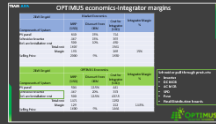


Data on used vs new panels

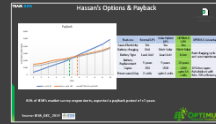
## Product economics



MRP based



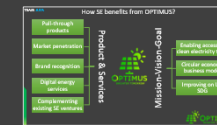
Sales price based



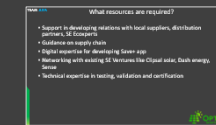
Payback period



Potential partners



SE-OPTIMUS alignment

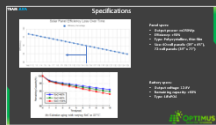


Resources required



SDG Goals alignment

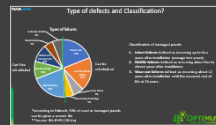
## Technical



Future trends



PV Panel design



Defects & classification



Testing for PV panels



Testing for Li-ion batteries

## Supply Chain

# Why Indonesia?



Why Indonesia?

- Cost of Electricity
  - Indonesia:10-12 cents/unit ; US (average): 10.7 cents/unit
  - India:7-8 cents/unit
- Energy Landscape in Indonesia
  - High dependency on Coal and Diesel power for electricity
  - Poor quality of grid, even in mainland
- Present Capex for solar rooftop in Indonesia
  - Higher than other developing countries- \$1100-1400/kW in Indonesia
    - In India it is around \$900-1100/kW
  - Higher %share of module cost(40-45%) to total cost
    - In US, %share of module cost is only 15% to total cost
- Topography
  - Archipelago-High T&D cost



# Why Jakarta, East Java & West Java?



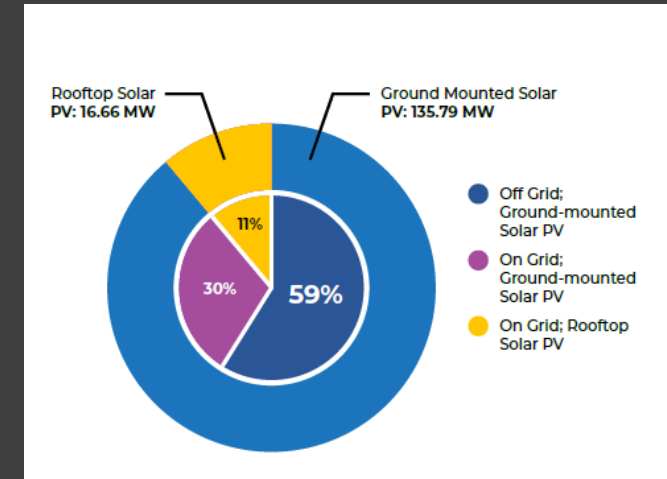
- 3 provinces have both high technical and market potential
- High number of users like Hassan, with >1.3kVA installed capacity
- High number of homes with min 10 sq.m space for solar rooftop

Residential Rooftop solar PV	GWp	USD in billions	Million homes
Technical potential in Indonesia	266.8	320	66
Market potential Indonesia	47.49	57	26
Market potential in 3 Provinces	21.6	26	5
OPTIMUS Target in 3 Provinces	1.1	1.3	1



# Present Indonesia DPV status

- Solar capacity is 152MW (Nov. 2019)
  - 89% is ground-mounted and 11% rooftop
  - Rooftop solar is 16.66MW
  - CAGR for residential: >100%



- 90% of rooftops are residential users



- 3 segments and customer profiles
  - Urban -Middle class -Mainland
  - Remote areas/Islands-Villa Type Resorts-DG dependent
  - Rural Islands-Poor-No access to electricity



Customer Profile

Customer Profile			
	<p><b>Hasan Prasetyo &amp; family in Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta city</b></p> 	<p><b>Pondok Santi Estate Luxury Beachside Accommodation, Lombok Island, Indonesia</b></p> 	<p><b>Banyu Muhammed &amp; family in Maluku and papu Islands, Indonesia</b></p> 
Case Example			
Customer profile	A family of 4, middle class home	Luxury resorts in remote part of the islands, multiple Villa type property	A family of 5-6 members, agriculture and fishing are the sources of income, and are living in a small hut/thatched house

Firm Name	Location	Type	Components	Expertise	Customer segment	Digital support	Finance
Inecosolar	Bali	Integrator	Sourcing	S,D,P, I & C	Residential	No digital service	Capex
Solar Power Indonesia	Bali	Integrator	Sourcing	S,D,P, I & C	Resort	No digital service	Capex
Solar dex energy	Central java		Sourcing	S,D,P, I & C		No digital service	Capex/ Pay as you go
PT solarpanel Indonesia	Java	integrator	Sourcing	S,D,P, I & C	Residential/ resort	No digital service	Capex
Canopy Power	Bali	integrator	Sourcing	S,D,P, I & C	Resorts/ Commercial	Digital Monitoring	Capex
Sunterra	Jakarta	integrator	Sourcing	S,D,P, I & C	Resorts/Commercial/residential	No digital service	Capex/ EMI option
Lein Power	Jakarta	integrator	Sourcing	S,D,P, I & C	Residential	Digital Monitoring-ABB	Capex
Solar Warrior	Jakarta/ Java	integrator	Sourcing	S,D,P, I & C	Residential	Digital Monitoring	Capex/ EMI option
OPTIMUS	Jakarta, Java	integrator	Self/ Sourcing	S,D,P, I & C	Residential	Digital monitoring app	Capex

Survey, design, procure, install & commission



- No subsidy on Capex for solar rooftop
- Net metering scheme for on-grid- 1:0.65
- Encouraging adoption for solar rooftops for Govt Sector buildings
- Green Building codes

## Green Building Codes: huge potential of cost savings, the codes are only adopted in a small number of cities

- Efforts to push for energy efficient buildings were first initiated by Jakarta through Governor Reg. No. 38/2012 on Green Building Code which focuses on large commercial and residential buildings for new and existing buildings. This was later followed by the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Reg. No. 2/2015 on national guidance for green buildings which marked the first green building code at the national level.
- To date, there are three cities (Jakarta, Bandung, and Semarang) that have local green building codes while other three cities (Surabaya, Manado and Makassar) are still preparing their codes. By 2018, there were 339 new buildings in Jakarta certified as green buildings with cost saving may reach USD 90 million (ICED, 2019).
- The main barriers to the adoption of green buildings in Indonesia are the high investment costs, lack of funding scheme for the energy efficient building projects, and relatively low awareness of cost saving potential brought



## Local governments to take the lead in rooftop solar PV adoption

ROOFTOP SOLAR



In response to public outcry over Jakarta's status as the most polluted city in the world, the governor of Jakarta issued the Governor Instruction No. 66/2019 which mandates the use of rooftop solar PV on public schools, sport facilities, and medical facility from 2019-2022.



Central Java was the first province to finalize the Provincial Energy Plan (RUED) in 2018. The RUED mandates all SKPD (Local Government Agencies) and encourage commercial and industrial complexes to install rooftop solar PV. In September 2019, the government of Central Java declared its intention to be the first solar province in Indonesia.

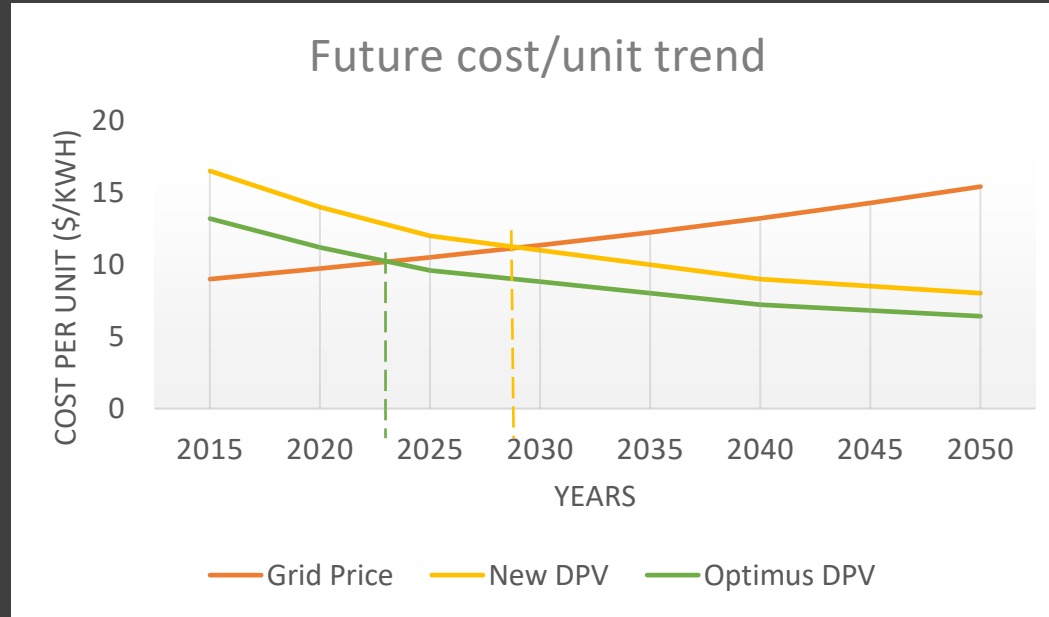


With Governor Reg. No 45/2019, Bali becomes the first province that has a local regulation on clean energy. Some of its mandatory clauses are rooftop PV use at minimum 20% of government buildings and buildings with area >500 m2. The regulation also stipulates land and building tax (PBB) reduction and ease of financing as incentives for solar PV. More details, however, are expected to be issued shortly.

	Realization (in 2019)	Target (in 2020)
<b>Jakarta</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10 government buildings (&gt;50 kWp each)</li> <li>• 80 schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;20 government buildings (10-50 kWp each)</li> <li>• 234 schools</li> </ul>
<b>Central Java</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 government buildings (30-35 kWp each)</li> <li>• 80 kWp in industrial complexes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 government (SKPD) buildings</li> </ul>
<b>Bali</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 government building (158 kWp)</li> <li>• 2 schools</li> </ul>	

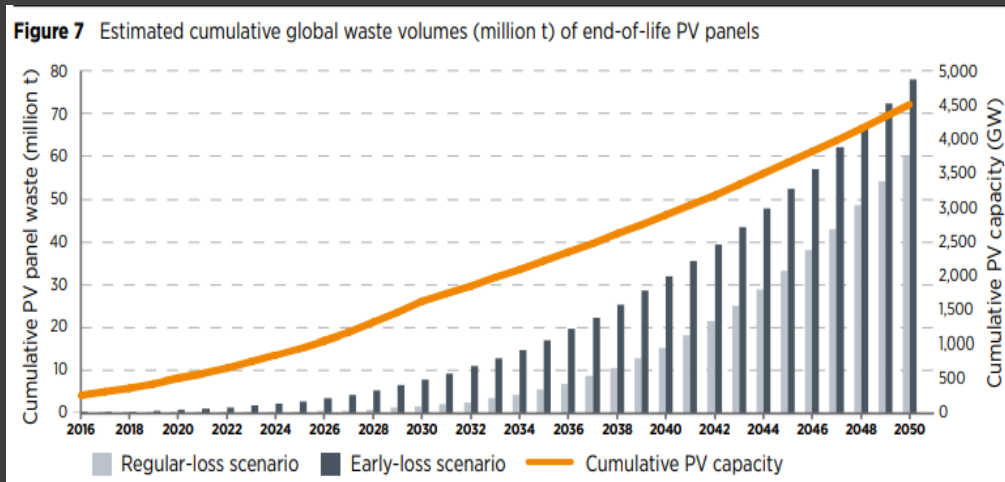
# Future trends

Cost dynamics

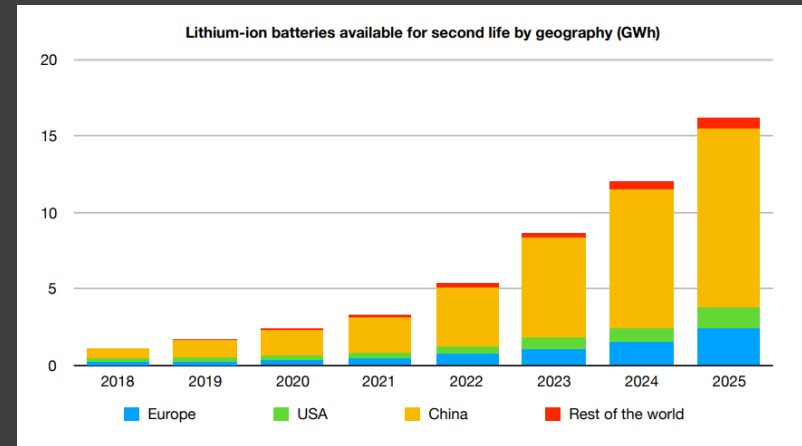


Source: PLN, 2016

Waste dynamics



Source: IRENA\_IEAPVPS, 2016



Source: Circular energy storage, 2020

# Global DPV outlook

## Global Distributed Solar Rooftop Market

- Residential
- Commercial & Industries
- Off-grid market

Distributed PV categorisation by size

Segment	Size	Explanation
Residential	0-10 kW	Rooftop systems connected to the grid
Commercial and industrial	10 kW-1 000 kW	Rooftop and ground-mounted systems connected to the grid
Off-grid	8 W-100 kW	SHSs, small commercial installations and mini-grids



Adobe Acrobat  
Document

## OPTIMUS economics-Based on MRP

Market Vs OPTIMUS (MRP of system components)			
Product Type	Market	OPTIMUS	%diff
	Total cost	Total cost	
On grid-2kW			
Total cost	1810.0	1474.0	19%
Off grid - 2kW			
Total cost	2947.0	2257.0	23%
Solar UPS			
Total cost	1482.0	1186.0	20%



Microsoft Excel  
Worksheet

# OPTIMUS economics-Integrator margins

2kW On-grid	Market Economics			Integrator Margin %
Components of System	MRP (USD)	Discount from OEM	Cost for Integrator (USD)	
PV panel	840	15%	714	
Schneider Inverter	467	15%	397	
BoS and installation cost	500	10%	450	
Total cost	1807		1561	
Margin	193		269	15%
Selling Price	2000	9%	1830	
2kW On-grid	OPTIMUS Economics			Integrator Margin %
Components of System	MRP (USD)	Discount from OEM	Cost for Integrator (USD)	
PV panel	504	12.5%	441	
Schneider Inverter	467	20%	373	
BoS and installation cost	500	12.5%	437.5	
Total cost	1471		1252	
Margin	129		212	14.5%
Selling Price	1600	9%	1464	

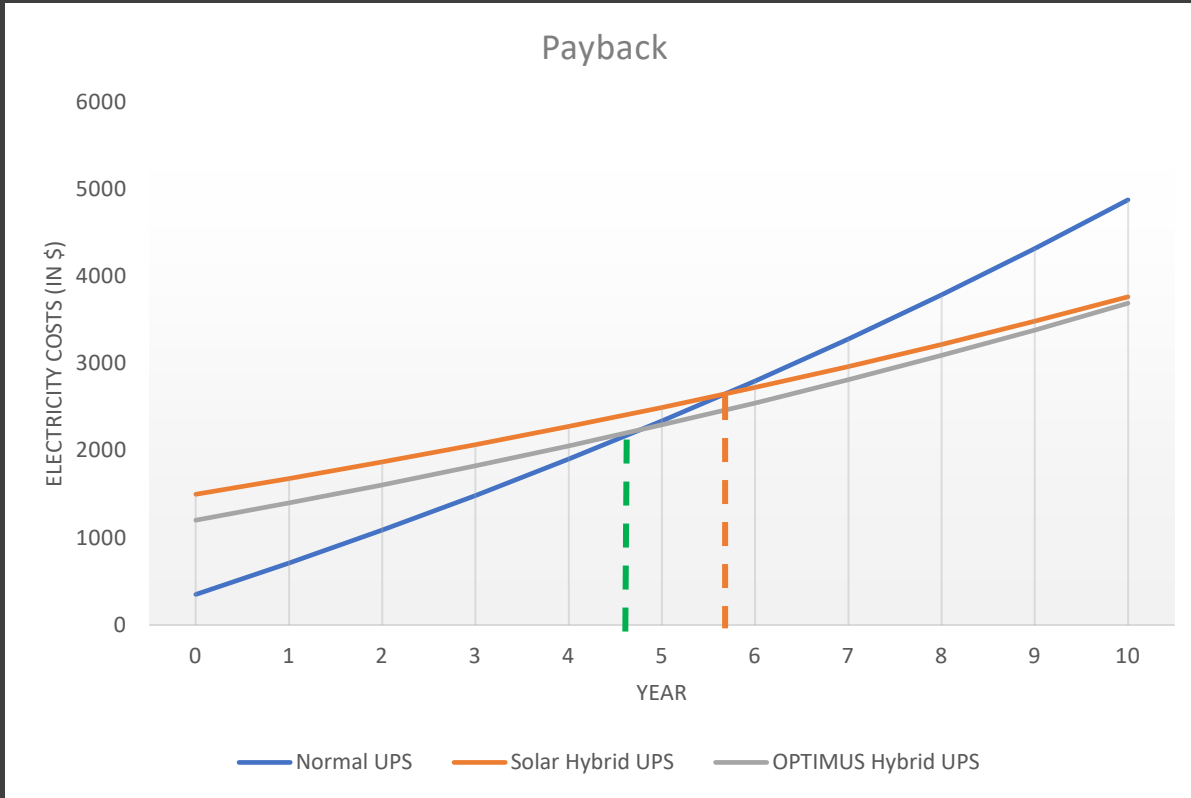
- Schneider pull through products:
- Inverter
  - DC MCB
  - AC MCB
  - SPD
  - Fuse
  - Final Distribution boards



# Hassan's Options & Payback



Microsoft Excel  
Worksheet



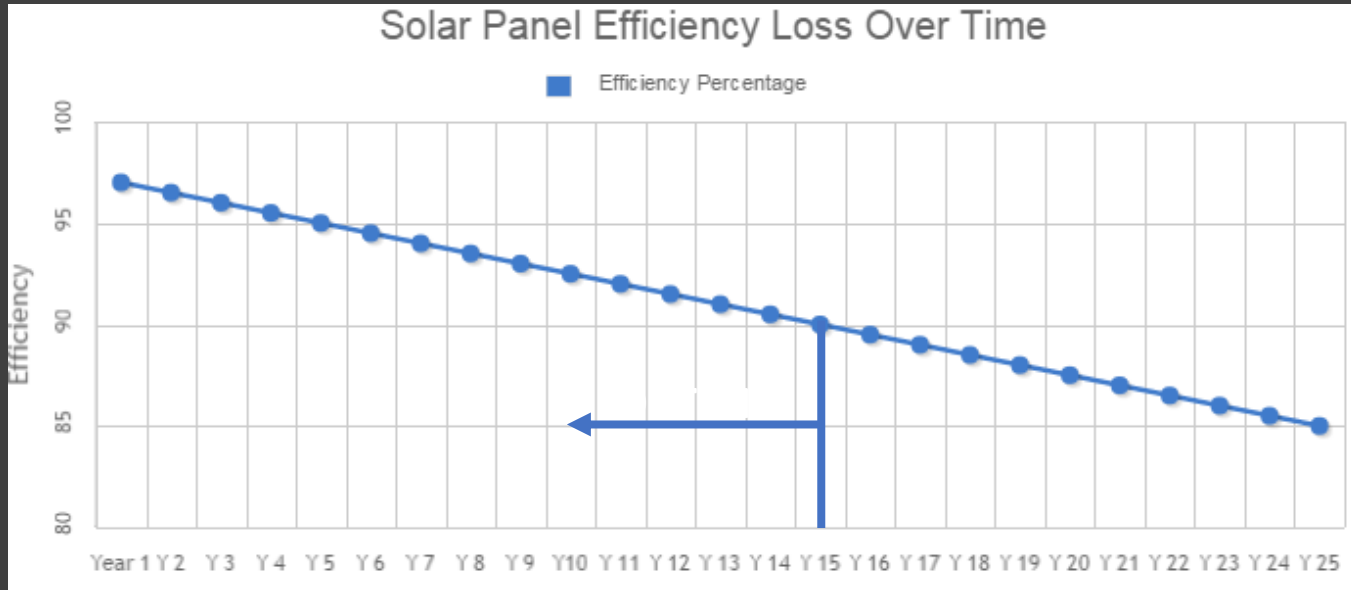
Features	Normal UPS	Solar Hybrid UPS	OPTIMUS UPS	OPTIMUS Advantage
Saves Electricity	No	Yes	Yes	
Battery charging	Grid	Grid+ Solar	Grid+ Solar	
Battery Type	Lead Acid	Lead Acid	Li-ion	Fast-charging cycle and zero maintenance
Battery Replacement	5 years	5 years	10 years	
Capex	350	1500	1200	20% low capex
Power saved/day	0 units	upto 4 units	upto 3.5 units	Refurbished with Min. 90% efficiency

80% of IESR's market survey respondents, expected a payback period of <7 years

Source: IESR\_DEC\_2019

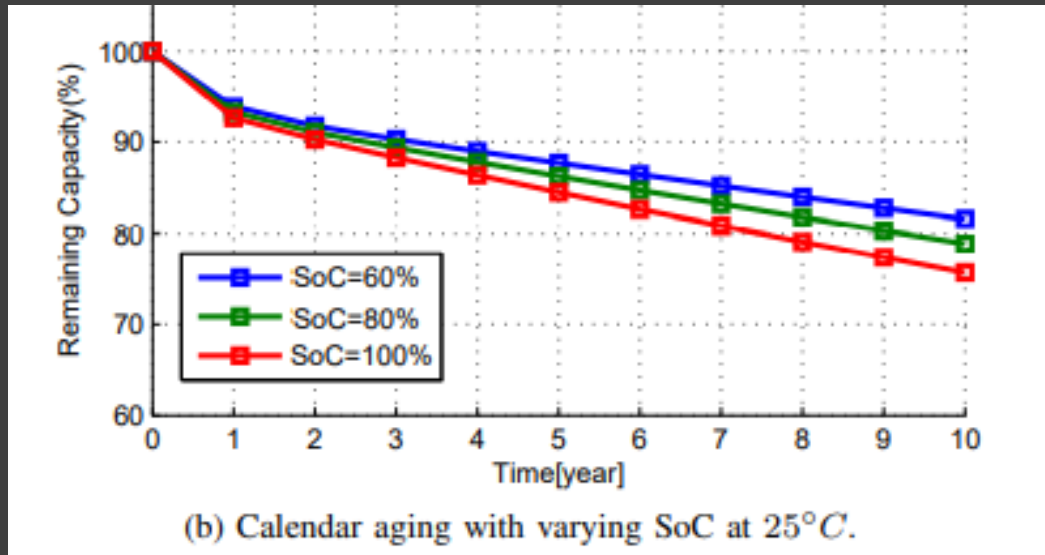


# Specifications



Panel specs:

- Output power:  $\geq 250\text{Wp}$
- Efficiency:  $>90\%$
- Type: Polycrystalline, thin-film
- Size: 60-cell panels: (39" x 65"), 72-cell panels: (39" x 77")

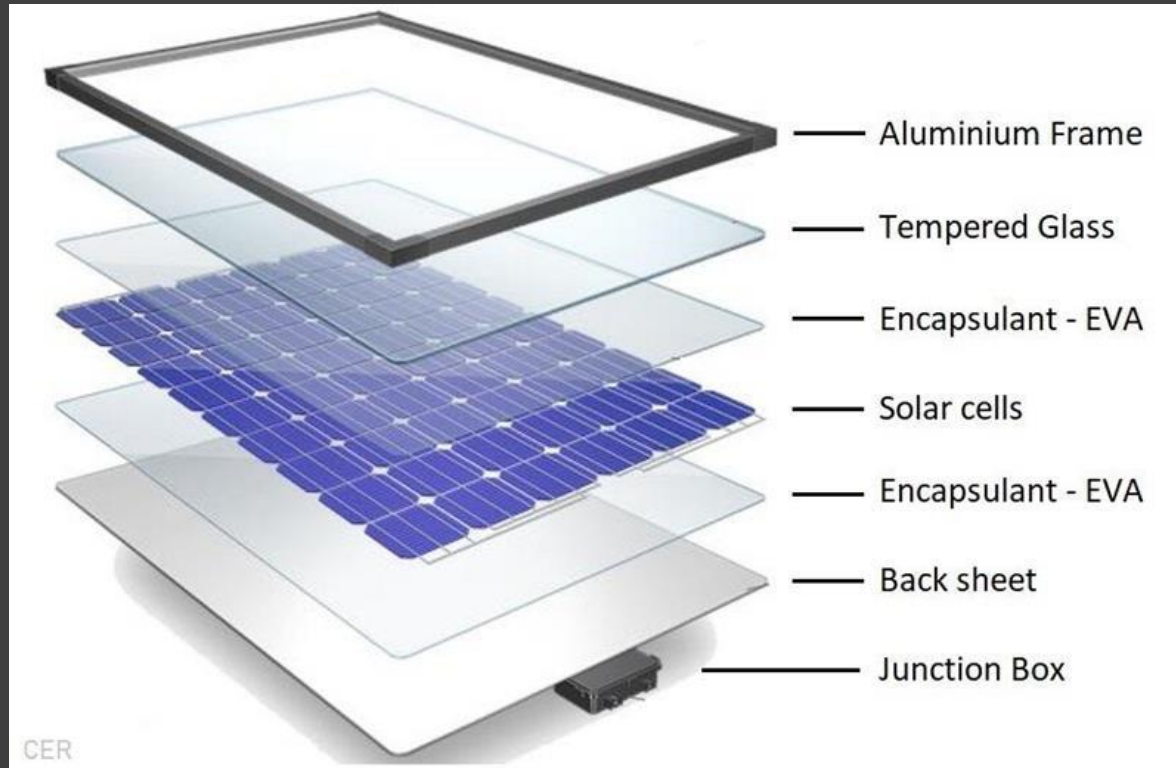


Battery specs:

- Output voltage: 12.8V
- Remaining capacity:  $>80\%$
- Type: LiFePO4



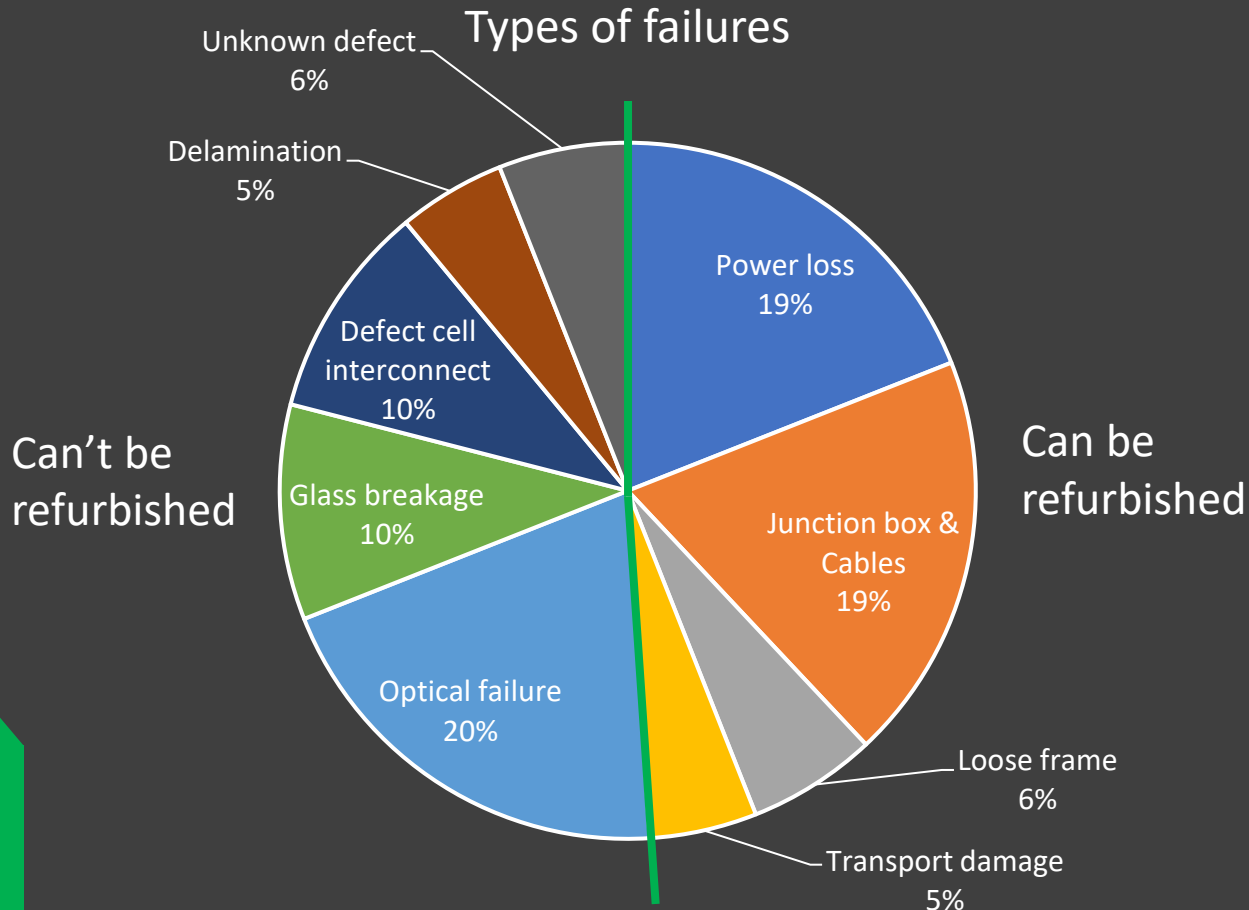
# Solar panel design



Material	Quantity	Unit	(wt/wt)
Glass, containing antimony (0.01-1 %/kg of glass)	700	kg	70 %
Aluminium frame	180	kg	18 %
Copper connector	10	kg	1 %
Polymer-based adhesive (EVA) encapsulation layer	51	kg	5.1 %
Back-sheet layer (based on polyvinyl fluoride)	15	kg	1.5 %
Silicon metal solar cell	36.5	kg	3.56 %
Silver	0.53	kg	0.053 %
Aluminium, internal conductor	5.3	kg	0.53 %
Copper, internal conductor	1.14	kg	1.14 %
Various metal (tin, lead)	0.53	kg	0.053 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>kg</b>	<b>100 %</b>



# Type of defects and Classification?



## Classification of damaged panels

1. **Infant failures** defined as occurring up to four years after installation (average two years);
2. **Midlife failures** defined as occurring about five to eleven years after installation;
3. **Wear-out failures** defined as occurring about 12 years after installation until the assumed end-of life at 30 years.

\*According to Fabtech, 50% of used or damaged panels can be given a second life

\*\*Source: IEA-PVPS (2014a)

# Tests on solar panels

Tests	Band required	Method
<b>Hotspots check -</b>	Tol > 75%	thermography
<b>Bubble formation</b>	To be worked out	NIR cameras
<b>Shading or faded cells</b>	>25% lower yield	Yield check of single array
<b>Diode check</b>	Leakage current <	Reverse bias
<b>Flash test</b>	Ref PV module > 90%	Flash spectrum test
<b>Flash Test – Temperature dependency</b>	Ref PV module > 90%	Flash spectrum test
<b>Micro cracks</b>	Allowance to be worked out	NIR cameras
<b>IV curve check – dark and Night</b>	> 10% loss in efficiency	

# Tests on Li-ion batteries

Table 1. Generic tests to reuse the battery.

Inspection/Test Categories	Type of Inspections/Tests	Influence on Safety	Risk Impact <sup>1</sup>
Visual	Swelling of modules or cells	Medium	Medium/Low
	Corrosion of connectors	Medium/Low	Low
	Intrusion of water and dust	High	Medium
	Loose cables and connections	Medium	Medium/Low
	Production date is available	Low	Not Applicable (N/A)
Electrical and Mechanical	Internal resistance	Low	High/Medium
	Measured discharge capacity	Low	High
	Insulation resistance	High	Medium
	Potential equalisation	Medium	Medium/Low
	State of Charge (SOC) range as per datasheet	High	High
Battery Management System (BMS)	Remaining useful capacity	Low	High
	Direct Current (DC) resistance	Low	High/Medium
	On board State of Health (SOH)	Low	High

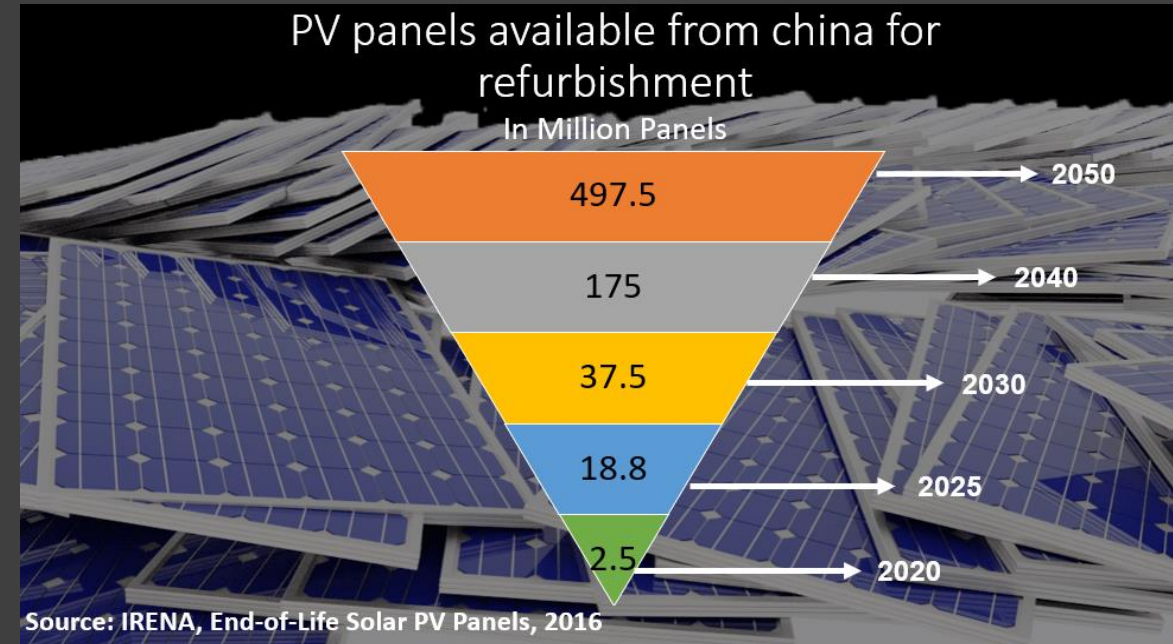
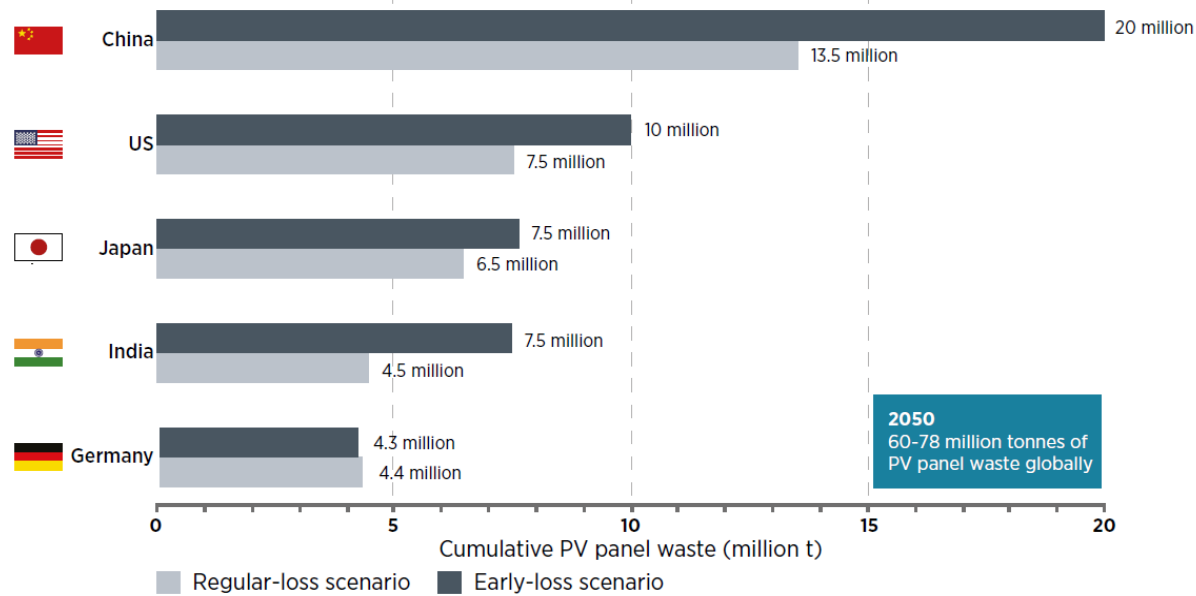
<sup>1</sup> Evaluation factor for battery reuse (High to Low = impact on battery reuse).

# PV panels waste generated



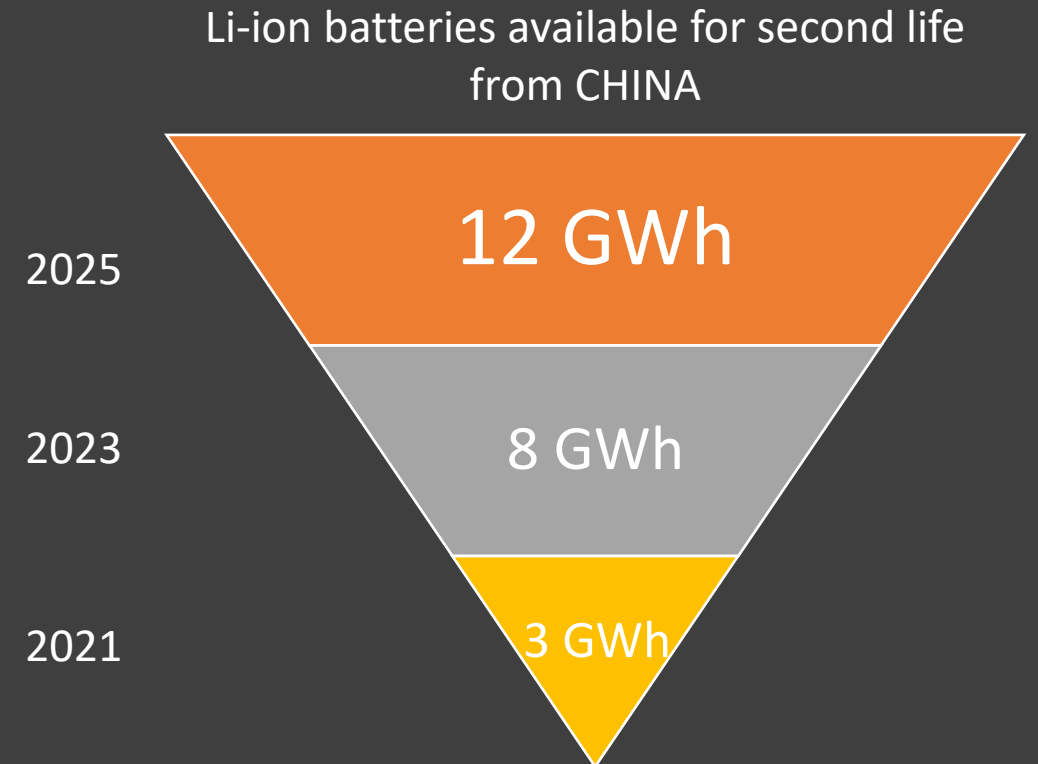
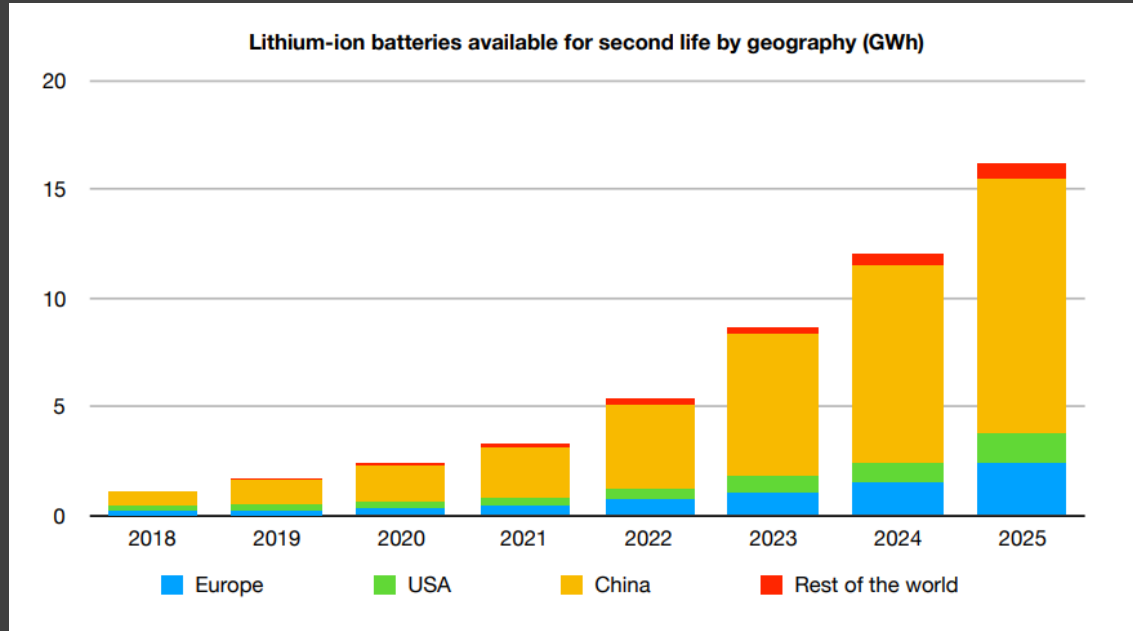
Microsoft Excel  
Worksheet

Cumulative waste volumes of top five countries for of end-of-life PV panels in 2050



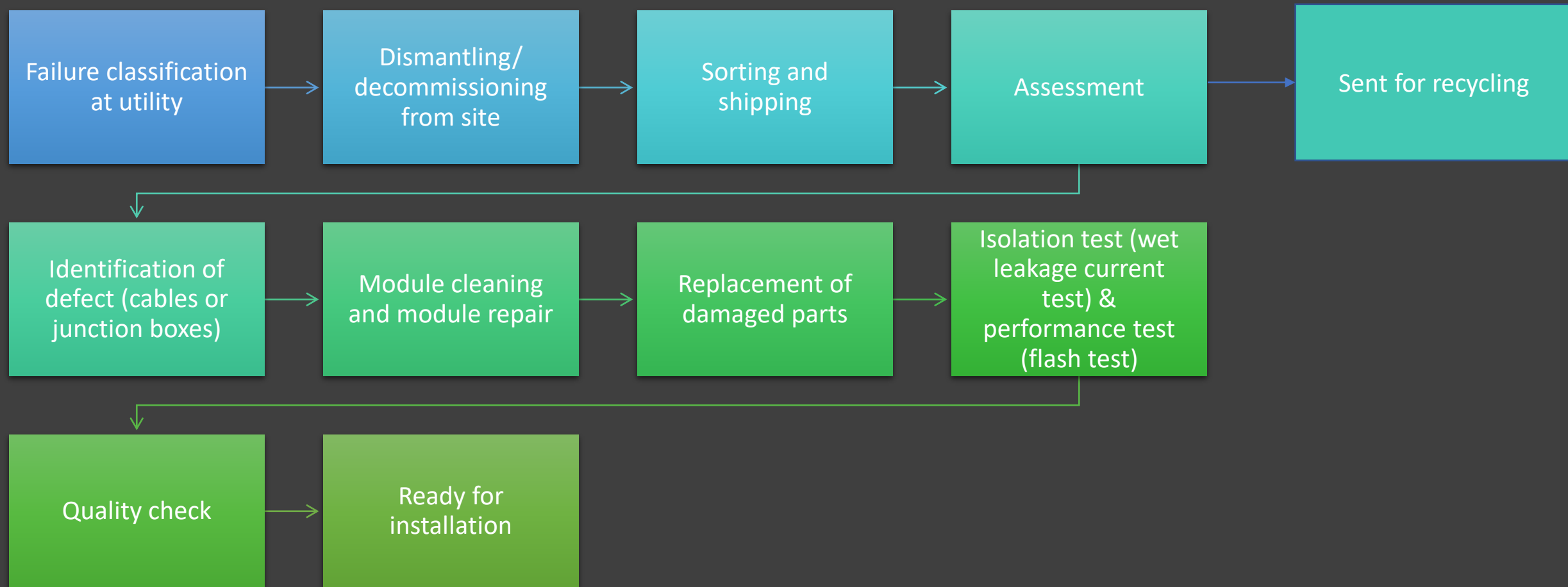
Source: IRENA\_IEAPVPS, 2016

# Li-ion battery waste generated

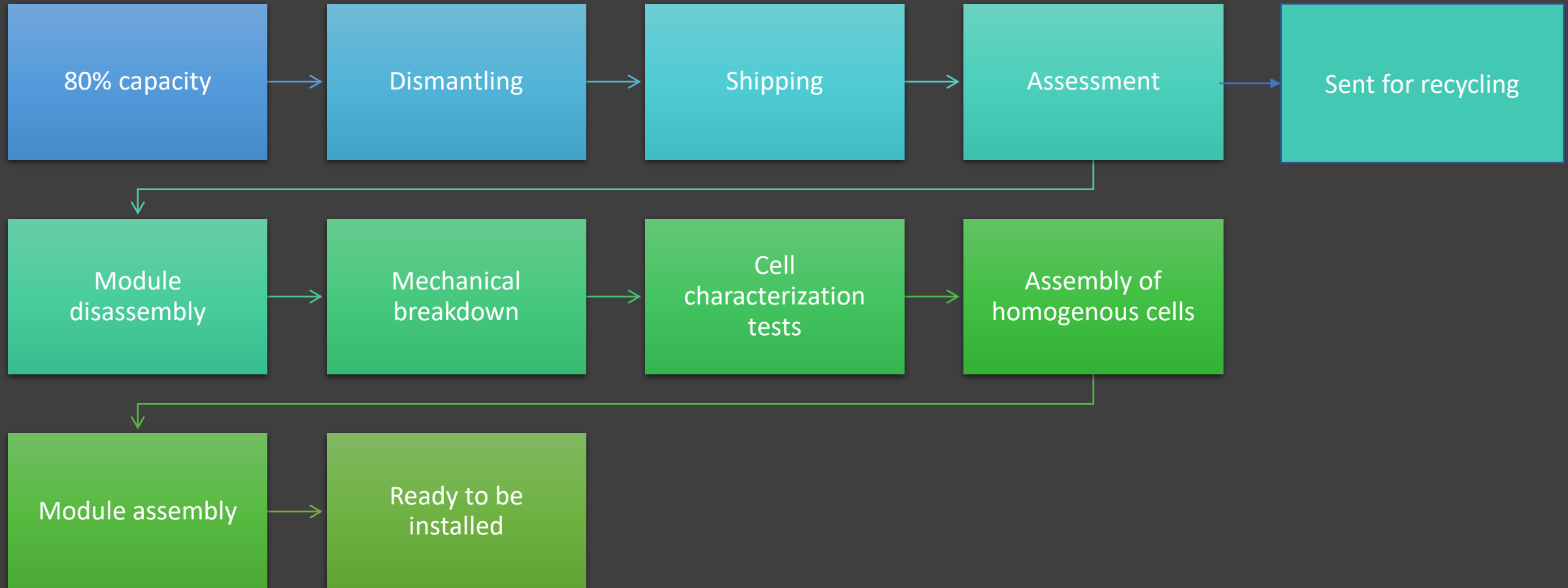


Source: Circular Energy Storage, 2020

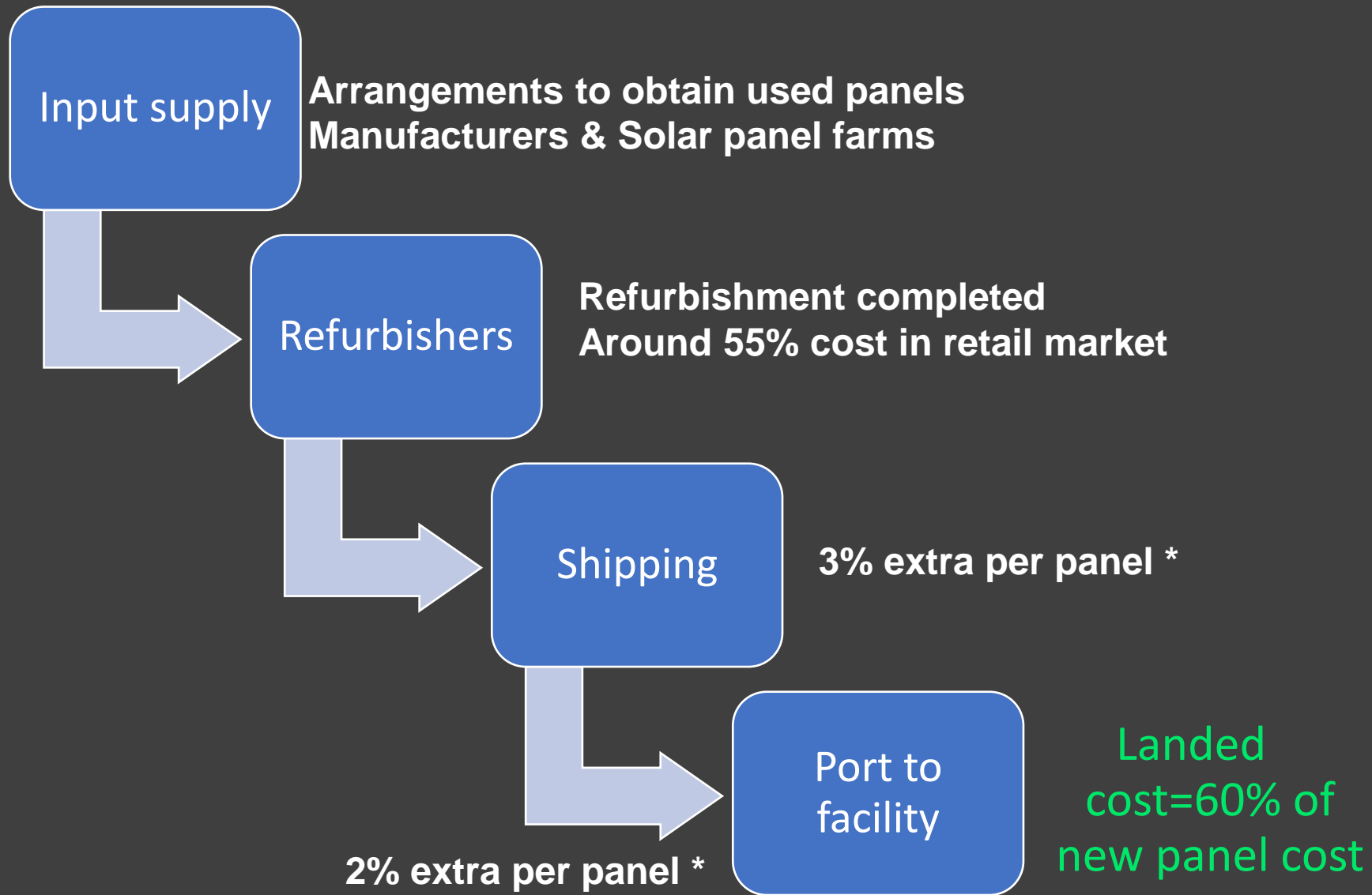
# Steps for second life - PV panels



# Steps for second life – Li-ion batteries



# Shipping/landing cost

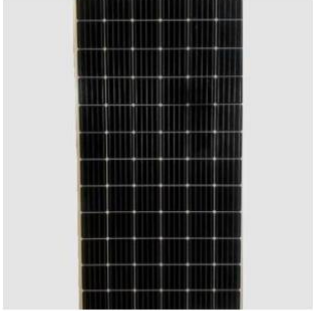



Microsoft Excel  
Worksheet

\* Reference – Malaysia to India Copper shipping










# Refurbished panel cost

Refurbished Panel Costing		
	1kW	
	 <p>ALL PRODUCTS Mission Solar 335W MSE335BBBSO6J</p> <p>\$130.00</p>	 <p>ALL PRODUCTS SanTan Solar T Series 250W Snail Trails</p> <p>\$58.00</p>
	New Panel 330Wp x 3	Refurbished 250 Wp x 4
Panel Price	\$390.00	\$232.00
Shipping cost	\$9.00	\$12.00
Landed cost	\$399.00	\$244.00
	Difference	61%

\$/Wp (New)	\$/Wp (Used)
0.35-0.4	0.2-0.25

Source: Santan Solar

# Potential partners

Companies	Category	Location	Remarks
	PV panel refurbisher/recycler	Arizona, USA	Refurbished 600,000 panels over the last two years
	PV panel refurbisher/recycler	Weiden, Germany	Refurbished & recycled 1 million panels
	Battery refurbisher	Espoo, Finland	EV autorickshaws in India
	Battery manufacturer & refurbisher	India	Partnered with MG Motors for end-of-life batteries
	Refurbished marketplace	Minnesota, USA	Community of 1000 solar companies for equipment resale
	Refurbished marketplace	Meiningen, Germany	Online marketplace for used PV products and services
	Refurbished marketplace	Arizona, USA	Online marketplace for used solar products

# How SE benefits from OPTIMUS?

## Product & Services

Pull-through products

Market penetration

Brand recognition

Digital energy services

Complementing existing SE ventures



## Mission-Vision-Goal

Enabling access to clean electricity to all

Circular economy business model

Improving on UN SDG



# What resources are required?

- Support in developing relations with local suppliers, distribution partners, SE Ecoxperts
- Guidance on supply chain
- Digital expertise for developing Save+ app
- Networking with existing SE Ventures like Clipsal solar, Dash energy, Sense
- Technical expertise in testing, validation and certification



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



# Challenges

