## Homework 7

Quiz Date: Thursday, November 30, 2017 during class

The quiz is based on the following material: Lecture 15, Lecture 16, Lecture 17, and the problems in Homework 7.

**Problem 1:** 6.3 (part c) from the textbook.

**Problem 2:** The PV system for a Daggett (*CA*) house is designed to generate roughly 5,000 kWh annually. The key cost components are:

component	costs(\$)
$PV_S$	4.20/W (DC)
inverter	1.20/W (DC)
tracker	$400 + 100/m^2$
installation	4,100

We assume the PVs have a 15 % efficiency and the inverter efficiency is 80 %.

- a. Calculate the costs of a fixed array with a -15° tilt angle
- **b.** Calculate the costs of an array with a single axis tracker
- c. State whether you would like to invest in a fixed array with a -15° tilt angle or in an array with a single axis tracker, **provide** the rationale for your reason.

or <b>e.</b>								
The global cumulative $PV$ capacity at the end of 2016 is:								
<b>a.</b> 30.6 GW	<b>b.</b> 150 GW		<b>c.</b> 306.5 GW					
<b>d.</b> 450	GW e.	650 GW						
Approximately 33 % of the world's total $PV$ capacity makes Europe the world's leadin region in terms of cumulative installed capacity at the end of 2016.								
	Tr	ue	False					
Germany has the highest cun	nulative <i>PV</i> capacity at the	e end of 20	016.					
	Tr	ue	False					
The US state with the largest PV capacity additions in 2016 is:								
a. Texas	<b>b.</b> California		<b>c.</b> Nevada					
d. Nev	v York e.	North Car	rolina					
The world's largest PV plant	is located in Potsdam, Go	ermany.						
	Tr	ue	False					
		•	_					
	Tr	ue	False					
	a. 30.6 GW d. 450  Approximately 33 % of the veregion in terms of cumulative descriptions of the work of the state of the	The global cumulative $PV$ capacity at the end of 2016 <b>a.</b> 30.6 GW <b>b.</b> 150 GW <b>d.</b> 450 GW <b>e.</b> Approximately 33 % of the world's total $PV$ capacity at the region in terms of cumulative installed capacity at the Tr  Germany has the highest cumulative $PV$ capacity at the Tr  The $US$ state with the largest $PV$ capacity additions in <b>a.</b> Texas <b>b.</b> California <b>d.</b> New York <b>e.</b> The world's largest $PV$ plant is located in Potsdam, Go  Tr  The payment foregone by the net metered solar owner utilities to shift the collection of the electricity infrastr customers.	a. 30.6 GW b. 150 GW d. 450 GW e. 650 GW  Approximately 33 % of the world's total PV capacity makes Eur region in terms of cumulative installed capacity at the end of 201  True  Germany has the highest cumulative PV capacity at the end of 20  True  True  The US state with the largest PV capacity additions in 2016 is:  a. Texas b. California d. New York e. North Car  The world's largest PV plant is located in Potsdam, Germany.  True  True  True					

Problem 3: Circle the correct answer for each statement below -either True or False or a., b.,

vii.	Residential and commercial $PV$ system installations reduce the amount of electricity such customers purchase from the local utility.					
				True	False	
viii. China is the country that has the largest share in PV manufacturing in 2014.						
				True	False	
ix.	Parabolic trough <i>CSF</i> concentrate <i>DNI</i> onto			stats collectors v	with dual–axis trackers to	
				True	False	
х.	<b>u.</b> US is the leading nation in total installed CSP capacity at the end of 2016.					
				True	<b>False</b>	
xi.	The <i>US</i> state that has	the highest cu	mulative <i>CSF</i>	capacity at the	end of 2016 is:	
	a. Illinois	<b>d.</b> California	<b>b.</b> Texas	e. Maine	c. Michigan	
xii.	CSP with TES decrea	ses the range of	of CSP LCOI	E for parabolic t	rough CSP.	
				True	<b>False</b>	