

# **Solar Advisor Model**

## **User Guide**

Version 2.0  
June 2008

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Produced: June 2008

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# 1 Before you Begin

## 1.1 About the Solar Advisor Model

The Solar Advisor Model provides a consistent framework for analyzing and comparing power system costs and performance across the range of solar technologies and markets, from photovoltaic systems for residential and commercial markets to concentrating solar power and large photovoltaic systems for utility markets.

Installation requirements:

- The installation file: SAM\_install.exe.
- A computer running Windows Vista, XP or 2000 with at least 500 MB of free disk space.
- Microsoft® Excel if you plan to use the spreadsheet linking feature.

Solar Advisor combines an hourly simulation model with performance, cost, and finance models to calculate energy output, energy costs, and cash flows. The software can also account for the effect of incentives on cash flows. Solar Advisor includes both built-in cost and performance models, and a spreadsheet interface for exchanging data with external models developed in Microsoft Excel. Most of Solar Advisor's inputs can be used as parametric variables for sensitivity studies to investigate impacts of variations in performance, cost, and financial parameters on model results.

This manual describes the current version of the software, which can model photovoltaic and concentrating solar power technologies for electric applications for several markets. The current version of the Solar Advisor Model does not model solar heating and lighting technologies. The current version number is displayed in the software under Help, About.

**Table 1. Current status of Photovoltaic modeling in the Solar Advisor Model**

Technology	Module	Inverter	Storage	Balance of System
<b>Flat-plate photovoltaic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-point efficiency</li> <li>• Sandia PV Array Performance Model</li> <li>• CEC Performance Model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-point efficiency</li> <li>• Sandia Performance Model for Grid-Connected PV Inverters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under development</li> </ul>
<b>Concentrating photovoltaic (CPV)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-point efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-point efficiency</li> <li>• Sandia Performance Model for Grid-Connected PV Inverters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under development</li> </ul>

**Table 2. Current status of Concentrating Solar Power modeling in the Solar Advisor Model**

Tech- nology	Solar Field	Collector and Receiver	Power Block	Storage	Parasitics
<b>Concen- trating Solar Power (CSP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Layout as multiple of design point or specified area</li> <li>• List of heat transfer fluid options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Library of collector types</li> <li>• Library of receiver types and condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Library of power cycle types</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermocline</li> <li>• Two-tank Storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Library of parameter sets for parasitic losses</li> </ul>

The single-point efficiency models are simple representations of system components based on a size value in rated watts or kilowatts and an efficiency value. The PV single-point efficiency model also includes a simple representation of module temperature effects. The commercial models represent particular commercially available inverters and PV modules using a set of parameters based on field measurements. System components that are in development are not available in the current version of Solar Advisor.

The Department of Energy's Solar Energy Technologies Program (SETP) initially developed Solar Advisor for analysis to support the implementation of the SETP Systems Driven Approach. The model also has applications for the solar industry for planning research and development programs, and developing project cost and performance estimates. Solar Advisor is being used as part of the Solar America Initiative application and monitoring process.

Solar Advisor models system performance using the TRNSYS software developed at the University of Wisconsin combined with customized components. TRNSYS is a validated, time-series simulation program that can simulate the performance of photovoltaic, concentrating solar power, water heating systems, and other renewable energy systems using hourly resource data. TRNSYS is integrated into Solar Advisor so there is no need to install TRNSYS software or be familiar with its use to run Solar Advisor.

## 1.2 About this guide

This user guide describes the current version of the U.S. Department of Energy's Solar Advisor Model software. The guide introduces new users to the software and describes basic tasks required to review complete analyses or to perform a new analysis.

- The [Getting Started](#) and [User Interface Overview](#) chapters explain how to install Solar Advisor and introduce you to the software.
- The [Results](#) and [Exporting Data and Graphs](#) chapters explain the various ways you can look at the model's results.
- The [Input Pages](#) chapter explains the user interface, page by page, for both photovoltaic and concentrating solar power systems.
- The [Parametric Variables](#) chapter and [External Workbook](#) chapters explain advanced features of Solar Advisor that allow you to perform sensitivity analyses and connect the model's inputs to an external spreadsheet.
- The [Appendix](#) describes the levelized cost of energy calculation methodology, cash flow calculations, and equations used to calculate the intermediate variables displayed with blue backgrounds throughout the user interface.
- The [References](#) section is a list of publications and web sites that you can refer to for more information about the technologies Solar Advisor can model, and about the financial and

economic aspects of solar system design.

**Note.** The images of the Solar Advisor user interface in this guide may have been prepared using different files than the ones you are reviewing. Some of the images may not exactly match what you see on your screen.

### 1.3 **Contacting user support**

If you have any questions about Solar Advisor or this guide, please send an email to [Solar\\_Advisor\\_Support@nrel.gov](mailto:Solar_Advisor_Support@nrel.gov).

You can also find more information about the model on the [Solar Advisor website](#).

## 2 Getting Started

### 2.1 Installing and starting the software

The following procedure describes how to install the software, open a sample file, and create a second copy of the file for reviewing inputs.

Solar Advisor comes with a set of four sample files:

- *Standard PV Systems.sam*
- *Standard CSP Systems.sam*
- *Parametrics Example.sam*
- *Workbook Example.sam*

The sample files are located in the Samples folder. There is a backup copy of each sample file in the Backup folder. Both the Samples and Backup folders are located in the same folder as the Solar Advisor program files, which is C:\SAM unless you specify a different folder in the installation process.

**Note.** Solar Advisor must be installed on a local drive. The software will not work properly if it is installed on a network drive or if any of the files it uses are on a network drive.

#### To install Solar Advisor and start the software:

1. Download or copy the installation file, *SAM\_install.exe*, to a convenient folder on your computer. You can download the file at <http://www.nrel.gov/analysis/sam>.
2. Run the installation file and follow the installation wizard instructions.
3. On the Windows taskbar, click the Start button.
4. Click **All Programs**, and click  **SAM** to start the software.

There are several ways to start the software. For example, depending on your Windows setup, you can click the shortcut on your desktop, or the command in the Start menu.

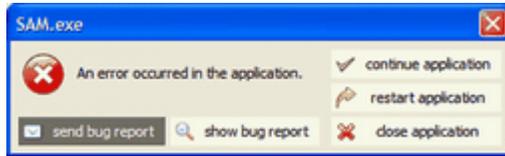
5. When you start Solar Advisor for the first time, the software prompts you to select a sample file. Each time you start the software, you must open an existing file.

#### To uninstall Solar Advisor:

- Run the Windows Add/Remove Program tool and delete the Solar Advisor folder, which is C:\SAM by default.

### 2.2 What to do if you encounter a bug

Solar Advisor is under development and may occasionally fail. If you encounter a bug while using the software, Solar Advisor displays an error message giving you several options.



It is unlikely that you will encounter a bug as you work through this guide, but if you do, in the error message window, click **continue application**. If the message persists, click **restart application** to restart the software. If you cannot restart the software, [contact User Support](#).

**Tip.** If you encounter a bug during your work, in the error message window, click send bug report. The Solar Advisor support team will receive a copy of the bug report and contact you to help resolve the problem. You can also contact the Solar Advisor support team directly by sending an email to [Solar\\_Advisor\\_Support@nrel.gov](mailto:Solar_Advisor_Support@nrel.gov).

## 2.3 Reviewing an existing analysis

Solar Advisor allows you to review an existing analysis performed by someone else, or to [create a new analysis](#).

### Summary of steps to review an existing analysis:

1. Open the file containing the analysis.
2. Save a copy of the file to review.
3. Review graphs and tables on the Results Summary page.
4. Review input variables of interest in the input pages.

When you review an existing analysis, you can start by looking at the graphs and tables on the Results page, and then look at the assumptions on the input pages. The input pages contain variables and options that define the parameters of the analysis. The pages are grouped into three categories: Program, Environment, and System. The Program inputs define the power system type and market in which the project will operate. The Environment inputs describe the project's location, utility rates, incentives, and financing. The System inputs describe the physical characteristics of the power system.

**Note.** If you change the value of any input variable, the Run Analysis button appears in the navigation menu and you can no longer view the results of the previous model run. If that happens, close the file you are reviewing, and open the original file to restore the original results. The current version of Solar Advisor does not have an undo function.

## 2.4 Creating a new analysis

You must always start an analysis with an existing file, which can either be one of the sample files packaged with the software or a file prepared in an earlier analysis. Solar Advisor does not allow you to start with a new or empty file. This approach makes it possible to start with a quick first cut of an analysis using default input values to get preliminary results, and then to refine the analysis by revising input variables as you develop a better understanding of the importance of different variables.

**Summary of steps to create a new analysis:**

1. Open an existing file, either a sample file or one from a previous analysis.
2. Review the input pages and modify any variables as appropriate.
3. Run the model and view results. In this step, you may need to create custom graphs to display your results in a meaningful way.
4. Refine inputs and repeat Steps 1-3 until the results are satisfactory.

**Tip.** If Solar Advisor takes more than a few seconds to display a case or graph, you can speed things up by changing the startup mode setting. To change the setting, click **Settings** on the **File** menu, and on the **General** tab of the **Settings** window, select **Slow startup (fast viewing of graphs and cases)**.

Some advanced analyses may require sensitivity studies. For sensitivity studies, you can define one or more parametric variables or create separate cases. See [Sensitivity analysis: Working with parametric variables](#) for a description of how to set up parametric variables or use cases for a sensitivity analysis.

Other advanced analyses may require more detailed inputs than Solar Advisor provides, or the use of output from external spreadsheet models as input to Solar Advisor. For these analyses, you can link Solar Advisor to one or more external spreadsheets. Solar Advisor can use values from named ranges in Excel workbooks as input variables. [Working with external workbooks and UDVs](#) describes how to use Solar Advisor's linked spreadsheet and optional user defined variables to add detail to your analysis.

**Advanced analysis options:**

- Define parametric variables for sensitivity studies.
- Link to external spreadsheets for detailed analysis.

## 2.5 Working with files and cases

A Solar Advisor file contains one or more cases. A case is a complete set of input data and results that represents the cost and performance of a single system design using a particular technology in a given market. Solar Advisor displays different cases on tabs in the same way that spreadsheets are displayed in an Excel workbook. By creating more than one case in a file, you can easily compare the assumptions and results of different analysis scenarios. For example, you could use cases to compare the cost and performance of a residential photovoltaic system in several locations by defining a separate case for each location.

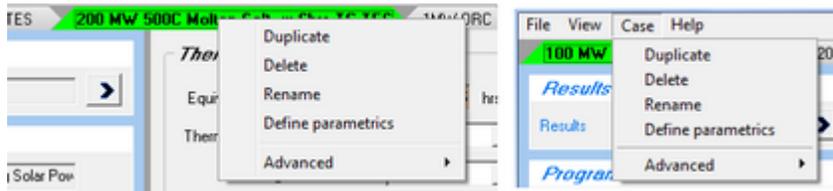
There are three commands that you can use to manage cases:

- **Duplicate:** Creates a copy of the active case, with a duplicate set of input parameters and results.
- **Delete:** Deletes the active case.
- **Rename:** Allows you to edit the name that appears on the case tab.

**To view the case commands:**

- Click the Case menu, or

Right-click a case tab.



### Solar Advisor file formats

Solar Advisor saves files in three formats: SAM, ZIP, and SCIF:

- SAM is the standard format and saves all input variables, results, weather data for each case in the file. Typical SAM files sizes range from 5 to 10 MB.
- ZIP is a compressed archive that contains the SAM file and any workbooks linked to the file. ZIP files range in size from 500 KB to 1.5 MB.
- SCIF is a compressed archive that contains only input variables for one or more cases. SCIF files range in size from tens to hundreds of kilobytes.

Solar Advisor can open files in two formats: SAM and SCIF. To open a ZIP file, use a file compression utility program.

You can import one or more cases from a SCIF file into an open SAM file by using the Import Case(s) command on the File menu.

## 3 User Interface Overview

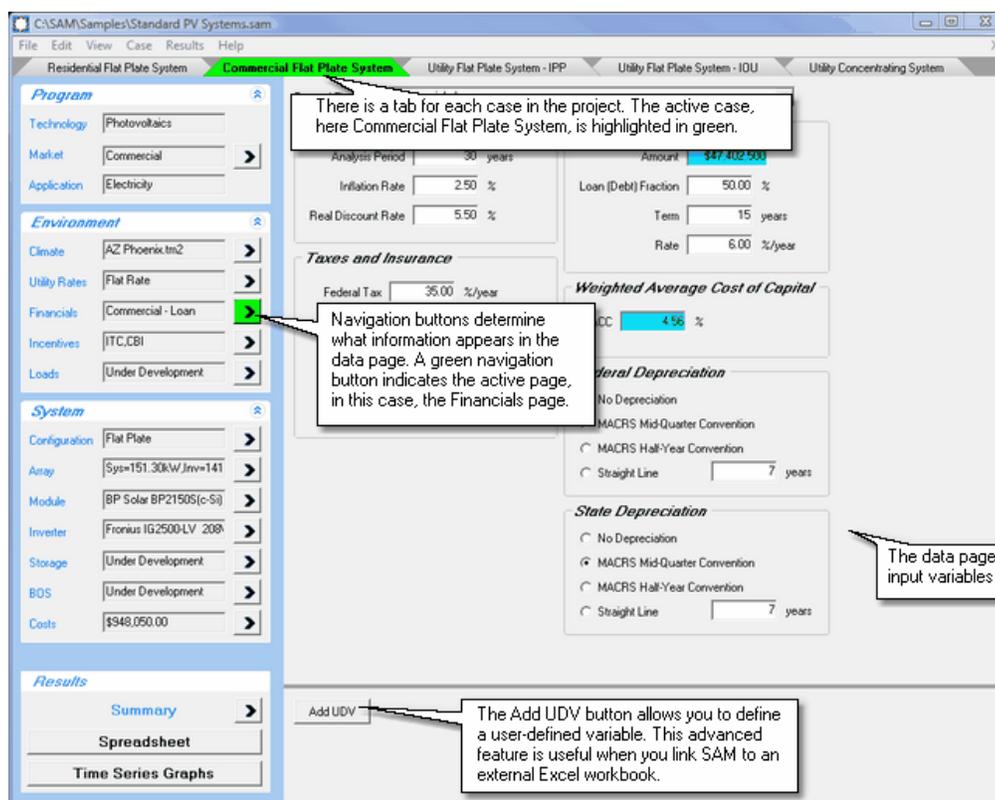
The Solar Advisor user interface organizes model input variables into pages of related variables. The navigation menu along the left side of the main window provides access to the input pages, using buttons which are presented from top to bottom in the following order:

- The Program input pages define the technology and market.
- Environment input pages contain variables that are independent of the system technology and describe the solar resource, as well as economic and financial parameters and incentives.
- Variables on the System pages describe the technology, equipment used in the system and their costs.

The buttons at the bottom of the navigation menu run the model and display results.

### 3.1 Main window

The main window consists of a navigation menu and data page. Navigation buttons in the navigation menu select the data page to display. Data pages display results and input data. Tabs along the top of the window provide access to each case in the file. The menu bar provides access to command menus.



### 3.2 Text box background colors

The background color of text boxes provides information about the data in the box. On the **View** menu, click **View Input Type Legend** to display a legend of background colors.

**Input variable legend**

- User-specified: Input variable; edit the value in the box
- Parametric: Input variable for sensitivity analysis; right-click to edit parametric values
- Captured From: Value imported from Excel spreadsheet
- Calculated: Value calculated using equations and other input variables; cannot be edited
- Referenced: A value from another page in the user interface
- Schedule: Annual schedule of values based on Analysis Period on Financial page

**Energy Storage (TES)**

Load Hours of TES: 6 hrs  
 Tank: Tank  
 Salt: Salt  
 Maximum Energy Storage: 1,748,808 MWh  
 Design Turbine Thermal Input: 291,468 MWt  
 Initial Thermal Storage: 0  
 Tank Heat Losses: 0  
 Heat Exchanger Duty: 1  
 Turbine TES Adj. Efficiency: 0.995  
 Adjustment - Gross Output: 0.998  
 Maximum Power To Storage: 291,468 MW  
 Power From Storage: 295,315 MW

**System**

Configuration: Parabolic Trough  
 Solar Field: 871.936m2,VP-1  
 SCA / HCE: Solargenix SGX-1, Scho  
 Power Block: 100MWe, 0.377  
 Storage: Solar Salt, 6hrs, 2T  
 Parasitics: 19.30MWe  
 Costs: \$475,374,708.96

**Thermal Storage Dispatch Controls**

TOU 1  
 Storage Dispatch Fraction (with Solar): 0  
 Storage Dispatch Fraction (without Solar): 0  
 Turbine Output Fraction: 1.1 1 1 1 1 1  
 Fossil Fill Fraction: 0 0 0 0 0 0

**Results**

Summary  
 Spreadsheet  
 Time Series Graphs

**Callout Boxes:**

- A brown field background indicates that the variable is a parametric variable.
- Blue type indicates that the variable is a copy of a value displayed on one or more other data pages.
- Click Input Type Legend in the View menu to display a color key for background colors.
- Blue field backgrounds indicate that Solar Advisor calculated these values using other input variables. Calculated values can not be edited. See the Equations for Calculated Values chapter for information about these variables.
- Brown backgrounds in the navigation menu indicate the data pages that contain parametric variables.

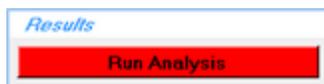
Table 3. Description of text box background colors.

Background color	Description of variable type
White	<b>User Specified:</b> Data that you can edit by typing in the box.
Brown	<b>Parametric:</b> The variable is a parametric variable and has more than one value. The value in the box with the brown background is the base value of the parametric variable. Right-click the box to view all values. See <a href="#">Sensitivity analysis: Working with parametric variables</a> .
Yellow	<b>CapturedFrom:</b> The value is linked to a cell in a spreadsheet. Right-click the box to access the spreadsheet. See <a href="#">Working with external workbooks</a> and UDVs.
Blue	<b>Calculated:</b> Values that Solar Advisor calculates based on the values of other input variables. For example, in the Module page, the Power box appears with a blue background because Solar Advisor calculates the module power using values for the module size and efficiency.
Blue type font	<b>Referenced:</b> This value from a different input page appears as part of the text on the current page.
Green	<b>Schedule:</b> A variable that has a different value for each year in the analysis period. For example, seven-year inverter replacement costs could be specified by defining the operation and maintenance Fixed (per year) cost variable on a schedule, with an annual payment every seven years. See <a href="#">Costs</a> .

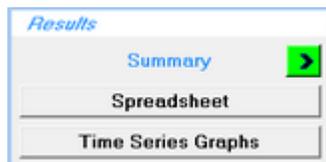
### 3.3 Run Analysis and results buttons

**Note.** If you are accustomed to using Version 1.3 of Solar Advisor: The buttons described in this section replace the Results button that was at the top of the navigation menu in previous versions of the software. This new approach makes it more obvious how to view results in different formats.

The Results area of the navigation menu changes state depending on the status of input variables. Whenever you change an input value, the results area displays the red Run Analysis button, and you can no longer view results from the previous model run.



When you click the Run Analysis button, Solar Advisor calculates results, and the Results area displays three buttons: **Summary**, **Spreadsheet**, and **Time Series**.



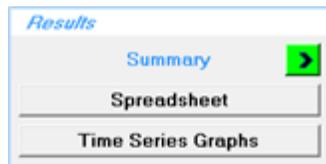
For a description of the different results formats, see [Results](#).

## 4 Results

This chapter describes the Metrics table and graphs on the Results Summary page, project and case summary spreadsheets, and the time series graphs displayed in the DView data viewer.

### To view results:

- Click the Summary button to view the Results Summary page.
- Click **Spreadsheet** to open an Excel workbook.
- Click **Time Series Graphs** to open DView.



When you change the value of any input variable, Solar Advisor disables the results buttons and displays the red **Run Analysis** button, and you can no longer view the results of the previous model run. *The current version of Solar Advisor does not have an Undo function.* If you are reviewing an analysis and want to avoid accidentally modifying the file, save a copy of the file before viewing the results. (Click **Save As** on the **File** menu to save a copy of a file.)

**Tip.** If Solar Advisor takes more than a few seconds to display a case or graph, you can speed up the display speed by changing the startup mode setting. To change the setting, click **Settings** on the File menu, and on the General tab of the Settings window, select **Slow startup (fast viewing of graphs and cases)**. The change will take effect after you restart the software.

### 4.1 Metrics table

The variables that appear in the Metrics table depend on the system being modeled. For example, the table below on the left is for a residential system and displays fewer variables than the table on the right, which is for a utility system with IPP financing. You can right-click the Metrics table to copy its contents and paste it into a document. You can also view the same data on the Metrics Table tab of the [results spreadsheet](#).

Metric	Base	Slider
LCOE (real)(c/kWh)	13.34	13.34
LCOE (nom)(c/kWh)	17.19	17.19
Tax Adjusted Utility Rate(c/k)	7.25	7.25
Net Present Value(\$s)	-194,355.25	-194,355.25
Simple Payback(years)	>30	>30
kWh / kW - Year 1(h)	1,565.31	1,565.31
Capacity Factor(%)	17.87	17.87
Annual Output - Year 1(kWh)	236,831.31	236,831.31

Metric	Base	Slider
LCOE (real)(c/kWh)	40.07	40.07
LCOE (nom)(c/kWh)	50.31	50.31
Actual IRR(%)	49.51	49.51
Actual Min DSCR	1.63	1.63
First Year PPA(c/kWh)	50.31	50.31
PPA Escalation Rate(%)	0.00	0.00
Debt Fraction(%)	58.00	58.00
Min Cash Flow(\$)	40.60	40.60
kWh / kW - Year 1(h)	2,016.83	2,016.83
Capacity Factor(%)	23.02	23.02
Annual Output - Year 1(kWh)	20,169,071.8	20,169,071.8

The Base column in the Metrics table displays results calculated from values of input variables as they appear on the input pages. The Slider column displays results calculated from the values of input variables shown on sliders: Moving a slider changes values in the Slider column (and graph), but not in the Base column. See [Adding and removing sliders](#) for more information about sliders.

**Note.** If the project or case includes parametric variables, the results in the Metrics table are for the base values of the parametric analysis. (The word "Base" in the Metrics table refers to the default slider values, not to the base value of a parametric analysis.) The Metrics table does not display the results of parametric analyses. See [Working with Parametric Variables](#) for information about parametric analyses.

The variables that appear in the Metrics table and on the Metrics Table tab in the results spreadsheet depend on the type of financing defined on the [Financials page](#). The variables followed by an asterisk (\*) in the table below are input variables from the Financials page that are included in the Metrics table for reference.

**Table 4.** Variables that appear in the Metrics table for different financing types.

Type of Financing	Variables in Metrics Table
Residential Cash Residential Mortgage Residential Loan	LCOE Net Present Value (NPV) Simple Payback kWh / kW - Year 1 Capacity Factor Annual Output - Year 1
Commercial Cash Commercial Loan	LCOE Tax Adjusted Utility Rate Net Present Value Simple Payback kWh / kW - Year Capacity Factor Annual Output - Year 1
Utility IPP Commercial Third Party System Ownership	LCOE Actual IRR Actual Min DSCR First Year PPA PPA Escalation Rate* Debt Fraction* Min Cash Flow kWh / kW - Year Capacity Factor Annual Output - Year 1
Utility IOU	LCOE kWh / kW - Year 1 Capacity Factor Annual Output - Year 1

### LCOE

The levelized cost of energy for projects financed by cash, mortgage, or loan is the cost per unit of energy, that, when multiplied by the total energy produced and discounted to a base analysis year, is equivalent to the present value of the total life-cycle cost of the project.

For utility projects with independent power producer financing, or commercial projects with third party ownership financing, the LCOE is the cost per unit of energy, that, when multiplied

by the total energy produced over the project life and discounted to the base analysis year, is equivalent to the present value of the project required revenues over the project life given a set of financing constraints defined on the [Financials page](#).

For a detailed description of LCOE, see [Levelized Cost of Energy \(LCOE\)](#).

**Note.** The LCOE for the systems in the sample files includes the effects of incentives. To see what the LCOE would be with no incentives, set the sliders for all incentives to zero, and read the LCOE value in the Slider column of the Metrics table.

### **Net Present Value (NPV)**

The net present value is the present value of the [after tax net equity cash flow](#) discounted to year one using the discount rate on the [Financials page](#) plus the after tax net equity cash flow in year zero.

### **Simple Payback**

The simple payback is the time in years starting in year one of the project that it takes for the cumulative cash flow to switch from positive to negative.

The payback cash flows for each year are shown on the Cashflow tab of the [results spreadsheets](#):

$$\text{Payback Cash Flow} = \text{After Tax Cash Flow} + \text{Debt Interest Payment} \times (1 - \text{Effective Tax Rate}) + \text{Debt Repayment}$$

The cumulative cash flow for each year is:

$$\text{Cumulative Cash Flow} = \text{Payback Cash Flow} + \text{Cumulative Cash Flow (of previous year)}$$

### **kWh / kW - Year 1**

The kilowatt-hour per kilowatt-year metric is the annual output in year one divided by the system capacity. For photovoltaic systems, the system capacity is the Array Power on the [Array page](#). For concentrating solar power systems, the system capacity is the Rated Turbine Net Capacity on the [Power Block page](#).

### **Capacity Factor**

The Capacity Factor is the first year annual output divided by the system capacity divided by 8,760 hours per year. The system capacity for photovoltaic systems is Array Power on the [Array page](#), and for concentrating solar power systems is the Rated Turbine Net Capacity on the [Power Block page](#).

### **Annual Output - Year 1**

The annual output in year one is the number of kilowatt-hours or megawatt-hours produced by the system in its first year of operation. Note that output in subsequent years may be lower than the first year depending on the value of the degradation rate on the [Array page](#) for photovoltaic systems and on the [Power Block page](#) for concentrating solar power systems.

**Note.** You can see system's annual output on the Output graph on the results summary page, and on the cash flow tab in the results spreadsheet.

### **Tax Adjusted Utility Rate**

The tax adjusted utility rate is the Utility Rate on the [Utility Rates page](#) less state and federal

taxes:

$$TaxAdjustedUtilityRate = UtilityRate - (UtilityRate \times EffectiveTaxRate).$$

The [effective tax rate](#) is a single rate that includes both the state tax rate and federal tax rate.

**Actual IRR, Actual Min DSCR, and First Year PPA**

For utility systems with IPP financing and commercial systems with third party ownership financing, the internal rate of return (Actual IRR), minimum debt service coverage ratio (Actual Min DSCR), and first year electricity sales price (First Year PPA) must meet the constraints defined on the [Financials page](#).

**Note.** The revenue stream, cash flow, and loan payment streams shown in the equations below are on the Cashflow tab of the [results spreadsheet](#).

The internal rate of return is the discount rate, *IRR*, that corresponds to a project net present value, *NPV*, of zero:

$$NPV = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{RequiredRevenue_n - AfterTaxCashFlow_n}{(1 + IRR)^n} + AfterTaxCashFlow_0 = 0$$

The debt service coverage ratio in each analysis year (*DSCR<sub>n</sub>*) is the ratio of operating income to expenses in that year:

$$DSCR_n = \frac{RequiredRevenue_n - OperatingCost_n}{InterestPayment_n + PrincipalPayment_n}$$

In Solar Advisor, the project's debt service coverage ratio is the lowest value of the *DSCR* that occurs in the life of the project:

$$DSCR = \min_{n \in [1, N]} DSCR_n$$

Solar Advisor calculates the first year sales price, *FirstYearPPA*, by using an iterative search algorithm to find the first year sales price that, when inflated using the user-defined escalation rate, meets the minimum required IRR and the minimum required DSCR constraints, and results in a positive cash flow for each year if that is a requirement:

Find *FirstYearPPA* such that  
 Actual IRR = Minimum Required IRR, and  
 Actual Min DSCR = Minimum Required DSCR, and  
 Cash Flow in Year *n* > 0 (when the cash flow requirement is positive)

The minimum required IRR and DSCR are user input variables on the [Financials page](#). The positive cash flow requirement is set by a check box on the Financials page.

Utility projects with IOU financing must meet a single constraint on the internal rate of return. Solar Advisor calculates an annual revenue requirement that meets the IRR constraint.

Find *FirstYearRevenueRequirement* such that  
 Actual IRR = Minimum Required IRR

**Min Cash Flow**

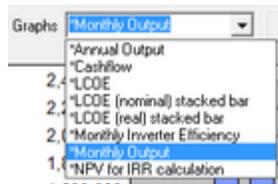
The minimum cash flow is the lowest positive value in the after tax net equity cash flow, which is displayed in the both Cashflow standard graph on the Results Summary page and on the Cashflow tab of the results spreadsheet.

## 4.2 Graphs

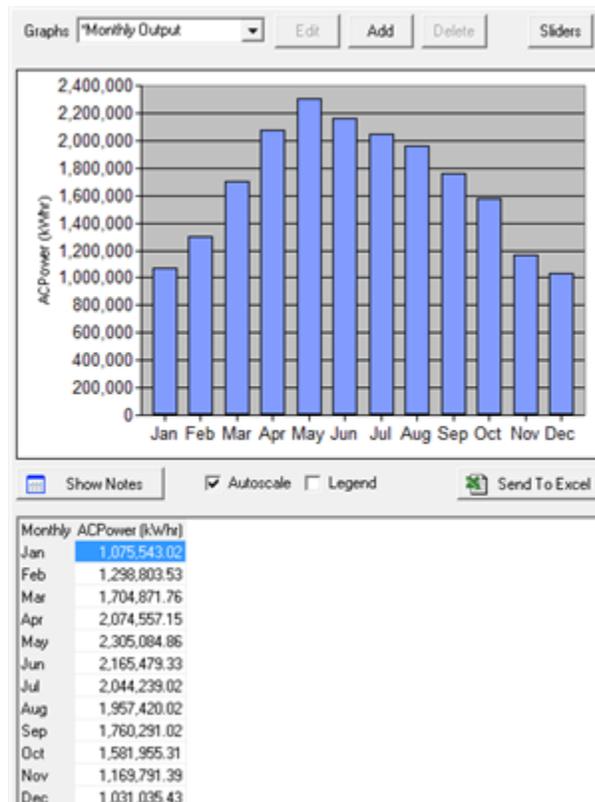
The Graphs list on the Results Summary page includes a set of standard, pre-defined graphs that allow you to quickly view results in typical formats. Standard graphs are indicated in the Graphs list with an asterisk before the name. You can [modify these graphs](#) or [create custom graphs](#) if the standard graphs do not meet your needs.

To view standard graphs:

1. In the **Graphs** list, select the standard graph you want to view. Note the asterisks in the graph names indicating that these are standard, pre-determined graphs.



2. Solar Advisor displays the graph. Note the table below the graph that displays the graph values.

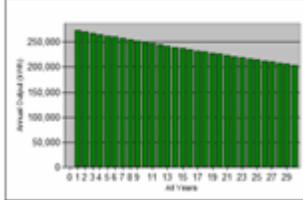
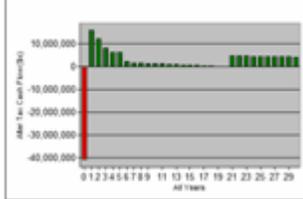
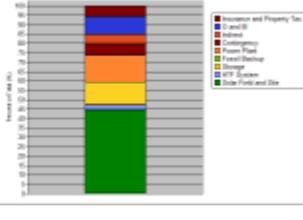


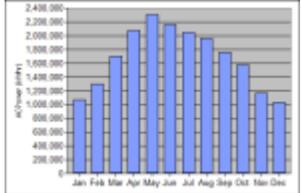
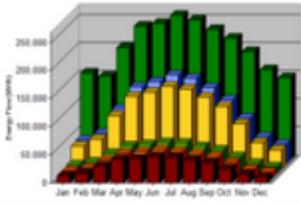
**Tips for viewing graphs:**

- Adjust sliders to see the effect of changing input variables on the graph. Click **Reset** to return a slider to its default position.

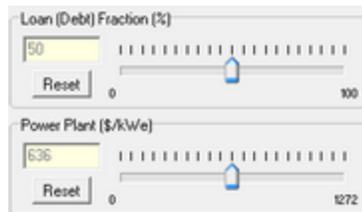
- Add and remove sliders using the Slider button. (See [Adding and removing graph sliders.](#))
- Clear **Autoscale** before moving a slider to make graph changes more visible.
- If a graph goes off scale when you move a slider, a red arrow will appear at the top or bottom of the graph scale. Click the red arrow to automatically rescale the graph.
- To change the graph size, resize the Solar Advisor window.
- If the legend takes up too much space in a graph, clear the Legend check box to hide the legend.
- Refer to the table under the graph for exact values displayed in the graph.
- To export the data in the table to an Excel spreadsheet, click **Send To Excel**.
- Click **Show Notes** to display an editable text box to make notes about a graph. Solar Advisor associates a text box with each graph in the Graphs list.

**Table 5. Standard Graph Descriptions and Samples.**

<p><b>Annual Output</b></p>	<p>Total annual output versus project year. Shows the total energy produced by the system for each year of the project life.</p>	
<p><b>Cashflow</b></p>	<p>After-tax cash flow for each year of the project life. Red indicates negative cash flow, green indicates positive cash flow.</p>	
<p><b>LCOE</b></p>	<p>Real and nominal levelized cost of energy on a single graph.</p>	
<p><b>Cost stacked bar</b></p>	<p>Cost of energy bar graph showing relative contribution of each project cost. The operation and maintenance (O&amp;M) contribution is the value of all O&amp;M cash flows discounted to year 1. The values of remaining costs are from the capital costs shown on <a href="#">Costs page</a>.</p>	

<p><b>Monthly Output</b></p>	<p>Monthly average values of system output for each month of the year.</p>	
<p><b>Monthly Energy Flow (CSP only)</b></p>	<p>Monthly average incident radiation and output at various points in the concentrating solar power system: solar field output, power block input, power block output, net electricity (after parasitic losses), net electricity (after availability factor).</p>	

### 4.2.1 Adding and removing sliders



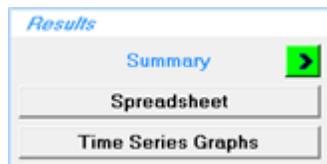
A slider is a user interface element that allows you to dynamically change the value of some independent variables in graphs and see the effects on the graph. You can use sliders to see how changes in an input value impact any result that is displayed in a standard or custom graph. Solar Advisor allows many input variables and all parametric variables to be used as sliders.

**Note.** Moving a slider only changes the graph. It does not change the stored inputs or results.

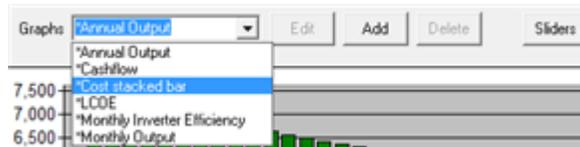
The graphs on the results summary page of each sample file appear with a set of sliders. You can add or remove sliders by using the Sliders button. The following procedure describes how to display sliders for the Cost stacked bar chart. You can use a similar procedure to display sliders for any standard or custom graph.

**To add and remove sliders for a graph:**

1. Click the results summary button to display the Results Summary page.

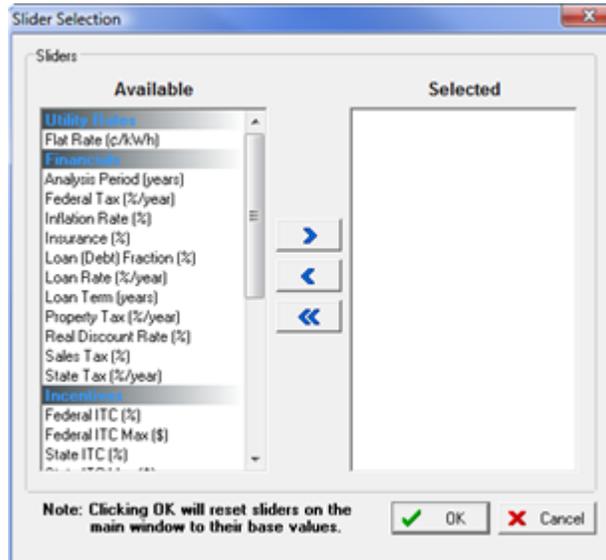


2. Select a graph to view in the Graphs list.

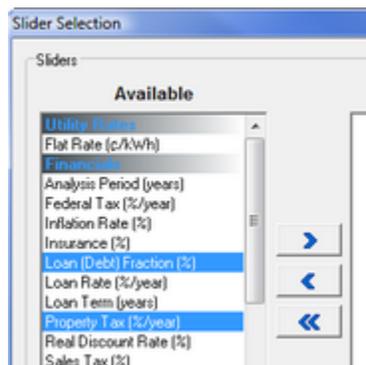


3. Click **Sliders** to open the Slider Selection window. Solar Advisor displays a list of Available variables and of Selected variables. The Selected variables are ones that

currently appear as sliders on the Results Summary page. Available sliders are ones that are available for you to add to the list of Selected sliders.



4. In the Available box, select one or more variable names. Hold down the Control or Shift key while clicking to select more than one slider.



5. Click  to add the highlighted sliders to the Selected box.



You can remove sliders by selecting slider names in the Selected box and clicking . To remove all sliders, click .

6. Click **OK** to close the Slider Selection window. All of the variables in the Selected list appear as sliders on the Results Summary page.

### 4.2.2 Customizing graphs

The Results Summary page displays two types of graphs: Standard graphs appear by default when you run an analysis and are indicated by an asterisk in the Graphs list, custom graphs are graphs that you create based on a copy of a standard graph. You cannot modify or delete standard graphs.

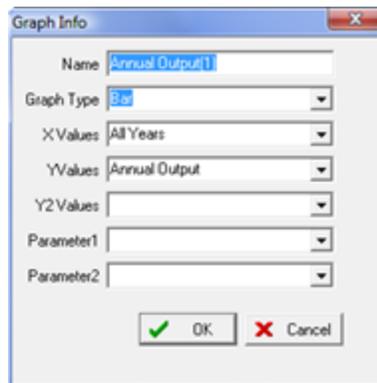
**Note.** When the current graph is a standard graph (indicated by an asterisk in the graph name), only the Add button is active. When the current graph is a custom graph, the Edit, Add, and Delete buttons are active.

#### To create a custom graph:

1. On the Results Summary page, click **Add** to display the Graph Info window with a copy of the properties of the current graph. You can save a few steps by selecting a standard graph similar to the one you want to create.



2. Solar Advisor assigns a name to the new custom graph using the name of the current graph followed by a number indicating the number of copies that exist of the original graph.



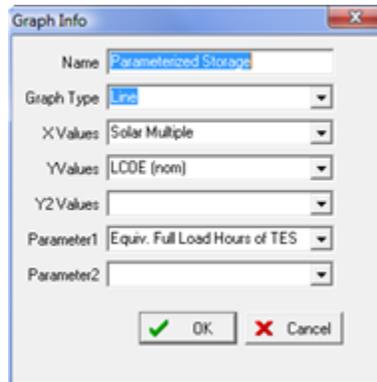
3. Type a new name in the **Name** box if you want to change the graph name.
4. Select a type of graph from the **Graph Type** list.
5. Select variables to display on each axis of the graph. The available axes depend on the graph type. Refer to the table below for a description of graph variables.
6. Click **OK** to close the Graph Info window and display the graph on the Results Summary page. Solar Advisor may require a few seconds to display the graph.

#### To modify a custom graph:

1. On the Results Summary page, select the custom graph that you want to modify in the **Graphs** list. Note that custom graph names are *not* preceded by an asterisk.
2. Click **Edit** to display the Graph Info window with a copy of the properties of the custom graph.



- Solar Advisor assigns a name to the new custom graph using the name of the current graph followed by a number indicating the number of copies that exist of the original graph.



- Type a new name in the **Name** box if you want to change the graph name.
- Select a type of graph from the **Graph Type** list.
- Select variables to display on each axis of the graph. The available axes depend on the graph type. Refer to the table below for a description of graph variables.
- Click **OK** to close the Graph Info window and display the graph on the Results Summary page. Solar Advisor may require a few seconds to display the graph.

**Table 6. Graph Axis options.**

Axis Name	Description	Graph Types
<b>X Values</b>	Horizontal axis of two-dimensional graphs and contour graphs. On three-dimensional surface plots, appears as horizontal axis perpendicular to the y-axis.	all
<b>Y Values</b>	Vertical axis of two-dimensional graphs and contour graphs. On three-dimensional surface plots, appears as horizontal axis perpendicular to the x-axis.	all
<b>Y2 Values</b>	Second vertical axis on two-dimensional graphs. Scale displayed on right side of graph.	bar, line, stacked bar
<b>Z Values</b>	Vertical axis of three-dimensional surface plots. Colored lines on contour plot.	surface, contour
<b>Parameter1</b>	Parametric variable to display on x-axis. Variable names only appear when one or more parametric variable is defined.	bar, line
<b>Parameter2</b>	Second parametric variable to display on x-axis. Variable names only appear in list when two or more parametric variables are defined.	bar, line

**To delete a graph:**

1. On the Results Summary page, select the name of the graph you want to delete in the Graphs list.
2. Click **Delete**. You can only delete custom graphs from the Graphs list.

## 4.3 Spreadsheets

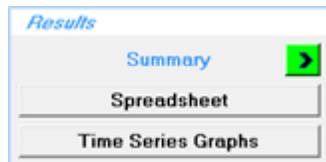
Solar Advisor displays inputs and results in two different Excel workbooks:

- The case summary contains six spreadsheets containing inputs and results for a single case.
- The project summary contains a set of six spreadsheets for each case in the file.

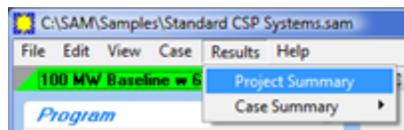
**Note.** If the project or case includes parametric variables, the results in the workbook are for the base values of the parametric analysis. The results spreadsheets do not display the results of [parametric analyses](#).

**To open the case summary:**

- Click **Spreadsheet** in the navigation menu. If the Run Analysis button appears instead of the results buttons, click **Run Analysis** to generate results. You can also open the spreadsheets on the Results menu by pointing to **Case Summary**, and clicking **Spreadsheet**.

**To open the project summary:**

- In the Results menu, Click **Project Summary**.



For each case or project summary that you open, Solar Advisor creates an Excel workbook with the name of the current file and stores it in a temporary folder, which is *C:\SAM\temporary* by default. When you close Solar Advisor, it deletes any workbooks in the temporary folder. If you want to save the workbook, use Save As in Excel to save it to a folder other than the temporary folder.

In the project summary, the spreadsheets for each case are labeled by a number indicating the position of the case tab in the Solar Advisor main window: Case1, Case2, etc.

The six tabs for each case are Cashflow, Metrics Table, Inputs, Hourly Data, Monthly Data, and Annual Data:

- In the cash flow spreadsheet, the values in the After Tax Net Equity Cash flow row are

equivalent to the values shown in the Cashflow standard graph on the Results Summary page. See [Cash Flow](#) for a description of the cash flow variables and calculations.

- The data on the Metrics Table tab are also shown on the [Metrics table](#) on the Results Summary page.
- The Inputs tab displays a list of input variable names, values, and units.
- The Hourly Data tab contains sets of 8,760 values that Solar Advisor uses to simulate the system's performance.
- The Monthly Data and Annual Data tabs contain monthly and annual averages of the hourly data.

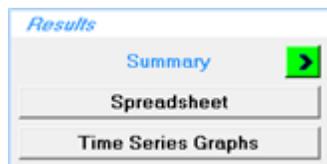
## 4.4 Time series graphs in DView

Solar Advisor displays hourly data for the current case in a built-in data viewer called DView. In DView, you can view graphs of hourly results as well as monthly and annual averages of the hourly data. DView allows you to export the data to a tab-delimited text file, and to copy graph images for use in presentations and reports.

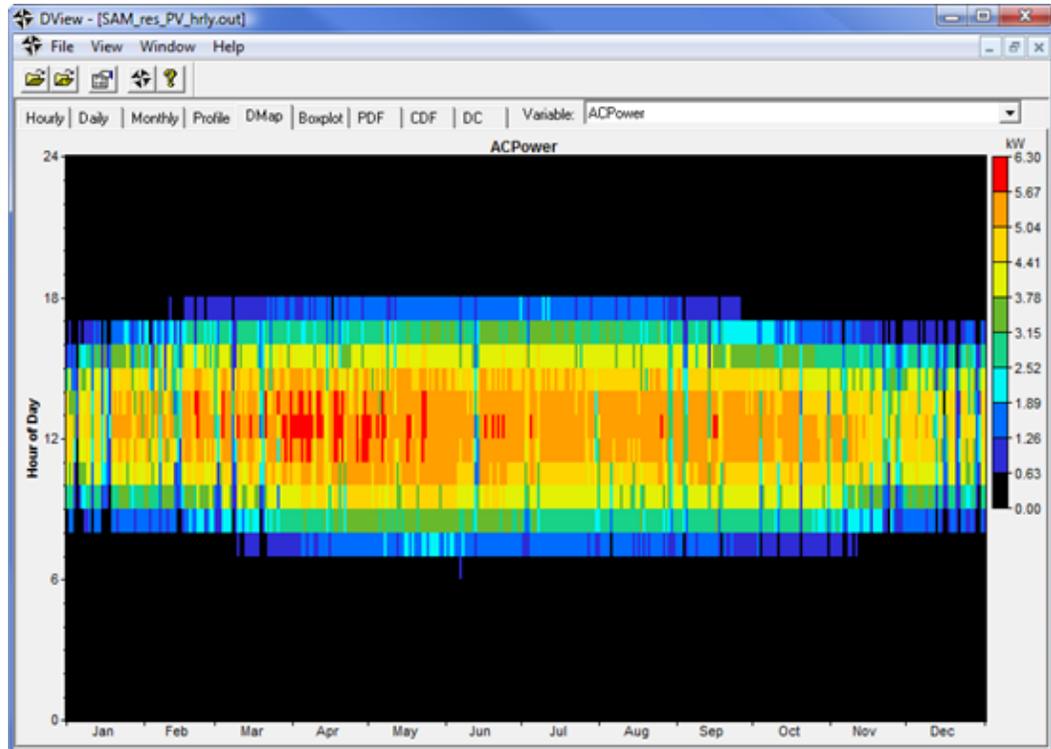
**Note.** If the analysis includes parametric variables, the results in DView are for the base values of the parametric analysis. DView does not display the results of [parametric analyses](#).

**To display the graphs of time series data in DView:**

1. Click **Time Series Graphs**. If the Run Analysis button appears instead of the results buttons, click **Run Analysis** to generate results. You can also open DView on the Results menu by pointing to **Case Summary**, and clicking **Time Series Graph**.



2. In DView, click the tab for the graph format you want to view. See the table below for a description of the different formats.



3. Select the variable or variables to view. Depending on the graph format, a list of available variables appears either in a drop-down box or as a list of check boxes.

**Tips for using DView:**

- For check box lists, checking a box in the leftmost column splits the graph into two and displays the checked variable in the upper graph. Checking a box in the rightmost column displays the graph in the lower graph, or in a single graph when no boxes are checked in the leftmost column.
- Right-click a graph to export an image of the graph or a table of the data in the graph.
- Change properties of a graph, such as the graph title and labels, line colors and style, and axis bounds by right-clicking a graph and choosing Properties.

Table 7. DView graph formats.

Tab Name	Graph Format Description
<b>DMap</b>	8,760 point data map showing entire year of hourly data in a single graph
<b>Hourly</b>	Time series line graph, use scroll bars and zoom buttons to view entire data set
<b>Daily</b>	Daily average line graph
<b>Monthly</b>	Monthly average line graph
<b>Boxplot</b>	Monthly average with daily and monthly minima and maxima
<b>Profile</b>	Average daily profiles by month
<b>PDF</b>	Probability distribution function
<b>CDF</b>	Cumulative distribution function
<b>DC</b>	Duration curve

Table 8. Hourly data variable names and explanations for CSP systems.

Variable name	Units	Description
E_dump	MW	solar electric generation in excess of power plant maximum output
E_gross	MW	gross total electric generation
E_min	MW	solar electric generation below minimum power plant output
E_net	MW	net electric energy production (gross parasitics)
E_parasit	MW	total parasitics for entire system
Epar_OffLine	MW	total offline parasitic losses
Epar_OnLine	MW	total online parasitic losses
Q_abs	W/m <sup>2</sup>	absorbed energy
Q_dni	MW	solar radiation incident on the collector
Q_dump	MW	the amount of energy dumped (in excess of turbine and storage)
Q_from_ts	MW	energy from thermal storage
Q_gas	MW	gas thermal energy Input
Q_hftFpHtr	MW	QhtfFpHtrHTF freeze protection from auxiliary heater
Q_htfFPTES	MW	HTF freeze protection from thermal energy storage
Q_nip	W/m <sup>2</sup>	measured beam radiation
Q_SF(MW)	MW	output power
Q_to_PB	MW	energy to the power block
Q_to_ts	MW	energy to thermal storage
Q_ts_Full	MW	energy dumped because the thermal storage is full
Q_tur_SU	MW	the energy needed to startup the turbine
QSF_Abs	MW	absorbed energy for the solar field
QSF_HCE_HL	MW	receiver heat losses for the solar field

Variable name	Units	Description
QSF_nipCosTh	MW	measured beam radiation cosine theta
QSF_Pipe_HL	MW	pipng heat losses for the solar field
QTS_HL	MW	energy losses from thermal storage
TIME	none	hour of the year
TOUPeriod	none	time of use periods (1 through 6)

**Table 9. Hourly data variable names and explanations for PV systems.**

Variable Name	Units	Description
ACPower	kW	AC power at inverter output, not derated
AmbTemp	°C	ambient temperature
CellTemp	°C	cell temperature
DCPower	kW	DC power at array output, not derated
GlobHozRad	kW/m2	global horizontal radiation
IncBeamRad	kW/m2	incident beam radiation
IncDiffRad	kW/m2	incident diffuse radiation
IncTotRad	kW/m2	incident total radiation
InvEff	none	inverter efficiency by hour
InvPartLoad	none	inverter part load efficiency by hour
TIME		hour of the year
Windspd	m/s	wind speed

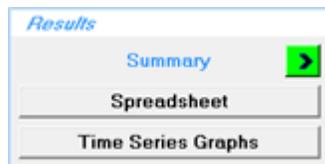
#### 4.4.1 Waterfall graphs (CSP only)

A waterfall graph displays groups of related variables for comparison. For concentrating solar power systems, DView displays a set of variables designed for creating water fall graphs on the Hourly, Daily, and Monthly tabs.



### To create a waterfall graph:

1. Open a file containing results for a concentrating solar power (CSP) system, for example, the sample file *Standard CSP Systems.sam*.
2. In the results area of the navigation menu, click **Time Series Graphs**. If necessary, click **Run Analysis** first.



3. In the DView window, click either the Hourly, Daily, or Monthly tab.
4. Clear the TIME check box and any other check boxes that might be checked.
5. Click the down arrow below the list of check boxes to scroll to the bottom of the list of variables.

There are four groups of related variables that are suitable for waterfall graphs. Each of the four groups has a primary variable: **Sol\_Rad\_Inc\_on\_Coll(Qdni)**, **ThermalEnergy\_Del\_by\_SF**, **ThermEnergytoPB**, and **EPGS\_Losses**. The first and second of these are followed by a series of "Less" variables, whose value is subtracted from its associated primary variable. For example, **Less\_SF\_Inc\_Ang\_Losses** is the **Sol\_Rad\_Inc\_on\_Coll(Qdni)** minus the solar field incident angle losses.

6. Check the boxes for the variables that you want to appear in the waterfall graph. If you are on either the Hourly or Daily tab, zoom in or out to a suitable level of detail. (The zoom buttons are below the graph, to the right of the horizontal scroll bar.)

Experiment with the graph by selecting and clearing check boxes.

**Tip.** You can change the properties of the graph by right-clicking the graph and selecting Properties in the pop-up menu.

**Table 10. Waterfall variable names in DView. Primary variables are shown in bold font.**

<b>Waterfall variable name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Sol_Rad_Inc_on_Coll(Qdni)</b>	solar radiation incident on collectors (Qdni)
Less_SF_Inc_Ang_Losses	minus Incidence angle for solar field (QSFnipCosTh)
Less_SF_Availability_Losses	minus solar field availability (QnipCosTh*SFavail)
Less_SF_Opt_Eff_Losses	minus solar field optical efficiency (QSFabs)
Less_Receiver_Thermal_Losses	minus receiver thermal losses (24hrs) (above - QsfHceHI)
Less_Piping_Thermal_Losses	minus piping thermal losses (24hrs) (above - QsfPipeHI)
Less_No_Operation(Low_Insol)	minus no op. low Insolation (Qsf - QhtfFpTES) Note: Qsf=Qcoll - Rec.HL - PipeHL
<b>ThermalEnergy_Del_by_SF</b>	thermal energy Delivered by solar field (QSF)
Less_TES_Full_Losses	minus TES full losses (above - QTSFULL)
Less_TES_Thermal_Losses	minus TES Thermal losses (above - QTSHL)
Less_Turbine_StartLess_Up_Losses	minus turbine start-Up (above - QturSU)
Less_Excess_above_PowBlck&TES	minus excess to power block / thermal energy storage
Less_Below_Turb_Min	minus the energy below turbine min (above Less_ Qmin)
ThermEnergytoPB-solar	thermenergy to power block from solar (Q_to_PB)
ThermEnergytoPB-fossil	thermenergy to the power block from fossil
<b>ThermEnergytoPB-Total</b>	thermal energy to the power block - total
EPGS_Losses	losses in conversion from thermal energy to electrical output from the power block
<b>Gross_Electric_Generation</b>	gross electric generation (E_gross)
Parasitic_OnLine_SelfGen	parasitics (on-line self generated)
Parasitic_OffLine_SelfGen	parasitic losses (off-line self generated)
<b>Net_Electricity_Generated</b>	net electricity produced (E_net)

## 5 Exporting Data and Graphs

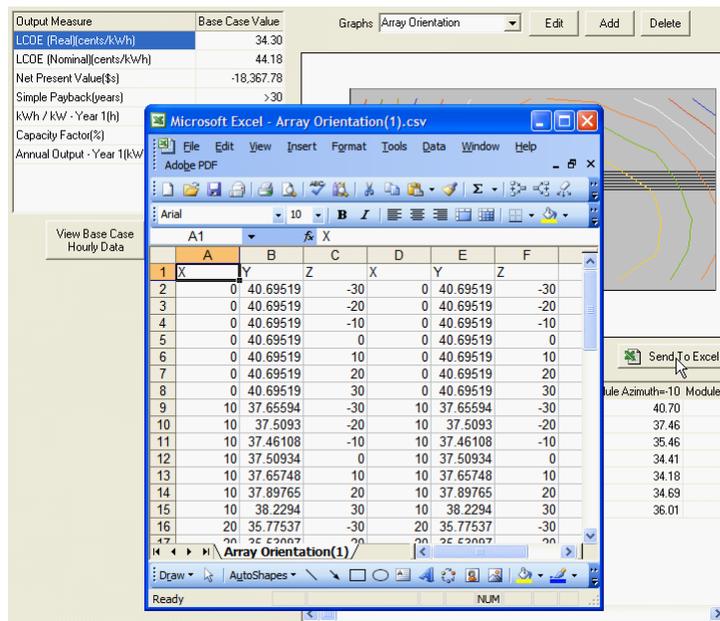
Solar Advisor provides a variety of options for exporting data to other applications for further analysis or inclusion in reports and other documents. The project summary and results workbooks contain Excel spreadsheets that contain many of the input and result data for each case in the file, including a pro-forma cash flow. Graphs can be exported either as image files or tables of data. Solar Advisor also displays results of hourly performance calculations in graphs, or allows them to be exported as Excel spreadsheets.

### 5.1 Exporting graph and table data

Solar Advisor allows you to export the data represented in graphs and shown in tables on the Results Summary page. You can export the data to a comma separated text file recognized by Excel and other software. You can also export the data in text or .xml format using the advanced properties feature.

**To export graph data to a comma-separated file:**

1. Display the graph on the Results Summary page.
2. Click **Send to Excel**. Solar Advisor displays the graph data in Excel.



3. Solar Advisor creates a comma-separated file in the folder containing the Solar Advisor file and names it after the graph. For example, it creates the file *Cost stacked bar.csv* when you export the Cost stacked bar graph.

**Note.** Each time you click **Send to Excel** for a graph, Solar Advisor creates a new Excel file in the Solar Advisor temporary folder (C:\SAM\Temporary by default). If a csv file already exists with the graph name, Solar Advisor appends (n) to the filename, incrementing n for each version of the file with the same graph name. When you close Solar Advisor, it deletes all files in the temporary folder. If you want to save the workbook, save it to a location other than the temporary folder.

#### To export table data:

1. Display the table on the Results Summary page.
2. Right-click the graph and click **Copy** on the shortcut menu.

Output Measure	Base Case Value
LCOE (Real)(cents/kWh)	34.30
LCOE (Nominal)(cents/kWh)	44.18
Net Present Value(\$)	-18,367.78
Simple Payback(years)	>30
kWh / kW - Year 1(h)	1,677.88
Capacity Factor(%)	19.15
Annual Output - Year 1(kWh)	6,711.52

3. Open a text file, word-processing document or spreadsheet and paste the table data.

	A	B	C	D
1				
2		Output Measure	Base Case Value	
3		LCOE (Real)(cents/kWh)	34.3	
4		LCOE (Nominal)(cents/kWh)	44.18	
5		Net Present Value(\$)	-18,367.78	
6		Simple Payback(years)	>30	
7		kWh / kW - Year 1(h)	1,677.88	
8		Capacity Factor(%)	19.15	
9		Annual Output - Year 1(kWh)	6,711.52	
10				
11				

#### Advanced - To export graph data to a text, xml, or html file:

1. Display the graph on the Results Summary page.
2. Right-click the graph and click **Advanced Properties** on the shortcut menu.
3. In the chart editing window, click **Export** in the navigation tree.
4. On the Data tab, make the appropriate selections and click **Copy**, **Save**, or **Send**.

## 5.2 Exporting graph images

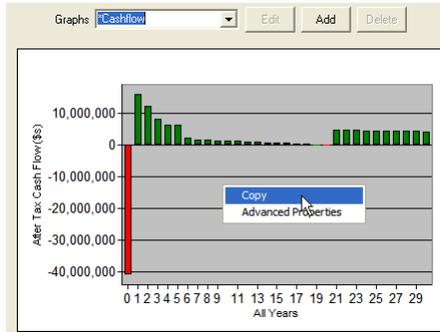
Solar Advisor displays graphs on the Results Summary page and in DView windows. You can export images of these graphs for use in documents and reports.

#### To export a graph image:

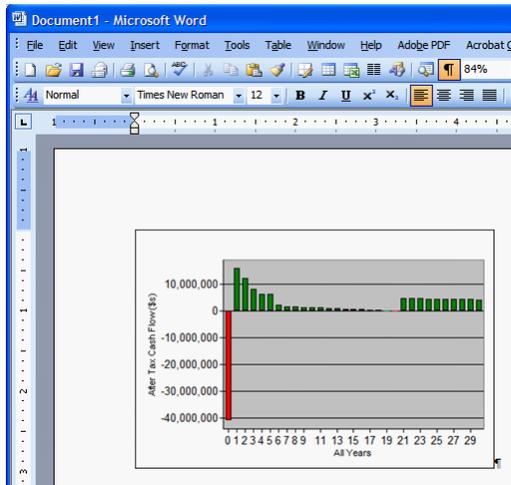
1. Display the graph on the Results Summary page or in a DView window. (To open the

DView window, click **Time Series Graph** in the navigation menu, or click **View Data** on the Climate page.)

2. Right-click the graph and click **Copy** on the shortcut menu. In DView, choose **Copy Bitmap** or **Copy Metafile**.



3. Solar Advisor exports graph images as bitmaps.
4. DView allows you to export graph images as bitmaps or metafiles, and to save them as portable network graphic or metafile files. Use the metafile format when you want to scale the image of the graph after exporting it.
5. Open a word processing document or spreadsheet and paste the image by right-clicking and choosing **Paste**, or by pressing **ctrl-V**.

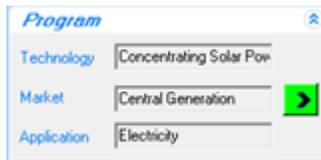


## 6 Input Pages

This chapter describes the thirteen input pages. The navigation menu provides access to the input pages, which are categorized into three groups: Program, Environment, and System.

For a description of the calculated values (variables with blue backgrounds) on the input pages, see [Equations for Calculated Values](#) in the Appendix.

### 6.1 Program



The Program page displays options that determine the set of input variables that Solar Advisor makes available for the case. The Technology options determine the set of options that appear on the System pages, for either a [photovoltaic system](#), [concentrating solar power system](#), or [generic system](#). For each Technology option, a different set of Market options is available. The Market options determine what set of financing variables appear on the [Financials](#) page.

**Table 11. Program options.**

Technology	Available Market Options	Available Financing Types (on Financials page)
Photovoltaics	Central Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent Power Producer (IPP)</li> <li>• Investor-owned Utility (IOU)</li> </ul>
	Commercial Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash</li> <li>• Loan</li> <li>• Third-party Ownership</li> </ul>
	Residential Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash</li> <li>• Mortgage</li> <li>• Loan</li> </ul>
Concentrating Solar Power	Central Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent Power Producer (IPP)</li> <li>• Investor-owned Utility (IOU)</li> </ul>
	Distributed Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash</li> <li>• Loan</li> <li>• Third-party Ownership</li> </ul>
Solar Heating and Lighting	None	None
Generic	Central Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent Power Producer (IPP)</li> <li>• Investor-owned Utility (IOU)</li> </ul>
	Commercial Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash</li> <li>• Loan</li> <li>• Third-party Ownership</li> </ul>
	Residential Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash</li> <li>• Mortgage</li> <li>• Loan</li> </ul>

**Note.** Only the Photovoltaics, Concentrating Solar Power, and Generic technology options are implemented in the current version of the software. Future versions will include Solar Heating and Lighting. Future options are disabled because they are not fully implemented in the current version of the software.

## 6.2 Environment

The five Environment options include variables and options that describe the characteristics of the system that can be considered to be outside of the technical description or specification of the system itself. The environment options include climate, incentives, and financial parameters.

### 6.2.1 Climate



The Climate box in the navigation menu shows the location name for the solar resource data that Solar Advisor will use for simulation, in this case, TMY2 data for Phoenix, Arizona.

- Click the Location arrow to view a list of all available TMY2 locations.



Solar Advisor can use weather data files in two formats: [Typical Meteorological Year format \(TMY2\)](#) and [EnergyPlus Weather format \(EPW\)](#). Weather files for the United States in the new [TMY3 format](#) are available in EPW format.

Solar Advisor weather files must meet the following criteria:

- A text file in TMY2 or EPW format.
- Filename extension *tm2* or *epw*.
- Located the Solar Advisor weather data folder, which by default is `C:\SAM\Data\WeatherFiles`.

**Note.** For more information about the weather formats, see the following websites: [NREL TMY2 \(typical meteorological year\) format](#), [EnergyPlus Weather file \(EPW\) format](#). See the [References section](#) for internet addresses.

### Typical Meteorological Year (TMY2)

The Solar Advisor Model software includes a set of TMY2 files for 239 U.S. locations. To use TMY2 data for one of these locations, select the location name in the Location list on the Climate page.



If the location you are modeling is not in the list, you can:

- Add locations to the list by adding files in TMY2 format to the SAM weather data folder.
- Purchase the [Meteonorm](#) database and software package, which contains climatological data for over 7,700 global weather stations and can convert the data into TMY2 format. Meteonorm can also import data in various formats and convert it to TMY2.

### EnergyPlus Weather (EPW) data

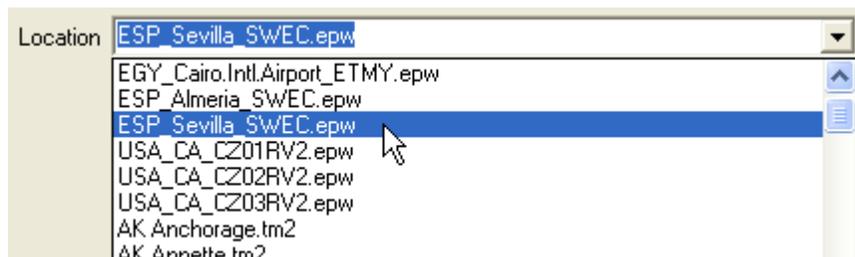
You can download weather data in EPW format for locations around the world at no cost from the [EnergyPlus weather data website](#).

**Note:** To download TMY3 weather files in EPW format for U.S. locations, visit the [EnergyPlus weather data website United States page](#).

#### To use EPW weather data:

1. Go to the [EnergyPlus weather data website](#) and navigate to the region and location you want to model.
2. Download the EPW file for the location you are modeling. If there is not an EPW file for the location, download the ZIP file and extract the EPW file.
3. Place the EPW file in Solar Advisor's weather data folder.

The EPW file should now be visible in the Locations list on the Climate page.



#### Tips for downloading EPW data:

- For some regions, you can download an EPW file directly for a location. For example, for Bangladesh, you can download the data for Dhaka by right-clicking the blue square next to the word EPW for Dhaka. Be sure to save the file with the epw extension.

**All Regions : Asia WMO Region 2 : Bangladesh**

Bogra (SWERA)	■ EPW	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Chittagong-Patenga (SWERA)	■ EPW	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Coxs Bazar (SWERA)	■ EPW	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Dhaka (SWERA)	■ EPW	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Ishurdi (SWERA)	■ EPW	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Jessore (SWERA)	■ EPW	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Rangpur (SWERA)	■ EPW	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Sylhet (SWERA)	■ EPW	■ STAT	■ ZIP

- For other regions, you must first download a zip file containing the EPW file and extract the EPW file. For example, for Malaysia, you can download the data for Kuala Lumpur by right-clicking the red square next to the word ZIP for Kuala Lumpur. After downloading the zip file, you can extract the EPW file to the SAM weather files folder.

**All Regions : Southwest Pacific WMO Region 5 : Malaysia**

George Town (IWEC)	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Kota Baharu (IWEC)	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Kuala Lumpur (IWEC)	■ STAT	■ ZIP
Kuching (IWEC)	■ STAT	■ ZIP

**6.2.2 Utility Rates**



The utility rate is the price per kilowatt hour paid to the project for electricity generated by the system. Payments and revenue from electricity sales appear in the project cash flow, but do not affect [levelized cost of energy](#) calculations. For residential and commercial projects, electricity sales are assumed to be on a net-metering basis.

The current version of Solar Advisor models a flat rate for photovoltaic and concentrating solar power systems, i.e., the same rate applies regardless of the time of day or year. It also assumes net-metering, where electricity is purchased and sold by the project at the same rate. Later versions of the software will model time-of-use rates for photovoltaic and concentrating solar power systems.

**Note.** The Utility Rates page for concentrating solar power (CSP) systems displays a diagram of time-of-use periods for two California utilities. The current version of Solar Advisor uses this information to determine how to dispatch storage in a CSP system, but not to determine the time dependent value of electricity. See [CSP Storage](#) for more information about storage and time-of-use periods for CSP systems.

### 6.2.3 Financials



The Financials page displays the variables that Solar Advisor uses to calculate project cash flows and other related financial metrics. **Type of Financing** determines which groups of variables appear on the Financials page. For example, Residential - Mortgage financing does not include the Depreciation group of variables, which is only available for the Commercial and Utility financing types. The options available in the Type of Financing list depend on the Market option on the [Program](#) page.

**Note.** For more details on financing options, please refer to Project economics and financing in the [References section](#) and to the financials spreadsheets on the Solar Advisor website's download page, <https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/sam/download.html>.

For utility projects, Solar Advisor models two types financing: independent power producer (IPP) and investor-owned utility (IOU). All utility projects are funded through a combination of debt and equity that earn revenues from electricity sales.

**Table 12. Financing options for different project types.**

Project Type	Financing Options	Description
Residential	Cash	The owner pays cash in the amount of the total installed cost in year zero of the project cash flow.
	Mortgage	The owner pays cash for the equity portion of the total installed cost in year zero of the cash flow, and makes an interest and principal payment in subsequent years. Interest payments are tax deductible.
	Loan	The owner pays cash for the equity portion of the total installed cost in year zero of the cash flow, and makes an interest and principal payment in subsequent years. Interest payments are not tax deductible.
Commercial	Cash	The owner pays cash in the amount of the total installed cost in year zero of the project cash flow.
	Loan	The owner pays cash for the equity portion of the total installed cost in year zero of the cash flow, and makes an interest and principal payment in subsequent years. Interest payments are not tax deductible.

Project Type	Financing Options	Description
	Third Party Ownership	The project earns revenues through electricity sales to cover project costs. The owner pays cash for the equity portion of the total installed cost in year zero of the cash flow, and makes an interest and principal payment in subsequent years. Depreciation, interest payments and sales tax (in year one) are tax deductible. Solar Advisor calculates a first year power purchase price that meets internal rate of return, minimum debt service coverage ratio and positive cash flow requirements.
Utility	Independent Power Producer (IPP)	The project earns revenues through electricity sales to cover project costs. The owner pays cash for the equity portion of the total installed cost in year zero of the cash flow, and makes an interest and principal payment in subsequent years. Depreciation, interest payments and sales tax (in year one) are tax deductible. Solar Advisor calculates a first year power purchase price that meets internal rate of return, minimum debt service coverage ratio and positive cash flow requirements.
	Investor-owned Utility (IOU)	The project earns revenues through electricity sales to cover project costs. The owner pays cash for the equity portion of the total installed cost in year zero of the cash flow, and makes an interest and principal payment in subsequent years. Solar Advisor calculates a first year power purchase price that meets an internal rate of return requirement.

**Note:** To model a utility project with cash financing when sufficient cash is available to fund the project with no debt, choose **Commercial** under **Buildings (grid-tied)** as the market option on the [Program page](#), and then choose **Commercial - Cash** for **Type of Financing** on the Financials page. Financing constraints do not apply to projects with cash financing.

**Table 13. Financials page variables.**

Variable Name	Applicable Market	Description
Analysis Period	All	Number of years covered by the analysis. Typically equivalent to the project or investment life.
Inflation Rate	All	Annual rate of change of prices, typically based on a price index. Solar Advisor uses the inflation rate to calculate costs in the cash flows for years after year one.

Variable Name	Applicable Market	Description
Real Discount Rate	All	A measure of the time value of money expressed as an annual rate. Solar Advisor uses the real discount rate to calculate the present value (value in year one) of cash flows over the analysis period and to calculate annualized costs.
[Loan] Amount	All	The amount of money borrowed to cover installation expenses. Solar Advisor calculates the loan amount based on the <b>Loan (Debt) Fraction</b> and the <b>Total Installed Costs</b> on the Costs page. See <a href="#">Equations for Calculated Values, Financials</a> for a description of the loan amount calculation.
Loan (Debt) Fraction	All	Percentage of the total installed cost that can be borrowed. For analysis of utility IPP projects with a goal of minimizing LCOE, the loan fraction and PPA escalation rate should be adjusted so that the minimum constraining assumptions are met.
[Loan] Term	All	Number of years required to repay a loan. Can be more or less than the analysis period.
[Loan] Rate	All	Loan interest rate.
Federal Tax, State tax	Commercial and Utility	Federal and state income tax rate. Applies to annual income from incentives for all projects, and to revenues from electricity sales for utility projects.
Property Tax	Commercial and Utility	Annual tax paid on project property, expressed as a percentage of total installed costs. Solar Advisor treats property tax as a tax-deductible operating expense for each year. In each year, the property tax expense is the property tax rate multiplied by the annualized installation cost.
Sales Tax	All	A one-time tax paid in year one on equipment purchases during installation, expressed as a percentage of the taxable portion of installed costs. Solar Advisor treats sales tax as a deductible expense. The taxable portion of installed costs is defined on the Costs page.
Insurance	Commercial and Utility	An annual operating expense expressed as a percentage of total installed costs.

Variable Name	Applicable Market	Description
MACRS Mid-Quarter Convention	Commercial and Utility	Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System depreciation schedule offered by the Federal government and some states. This tax deduction, expressed as a percentage of the total installed cost, applies to the first years of the project life as follows: 35%, 26%, 15.6%, 11.01%, 11.01%, and 1.38%.
MACRS Half-Year Convention	Commercial and Utility	Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System depreciation schedule offered by the Federal government and some states. This tax deduction, expressed as a percentage of the total installed cost, applies to the first years of the project life as follows: 20%, 32%, 19.2%, 11.52%, 11.52%, and 5.76%.
Straight Line depreciation	Commercial and Utility	A depreciation schedule offered by the Federal government and some states. This tax deduction is 20% of the of total installed cost and applies to the first five years of the project life.
PPA Escalation Rate	Utility	Solar Advisor calculates an electricity sales price for each year in the project life using the PPA (Power Purchase Agreement) Escalation Rate and First Year PPA Price. For analysis of utility IPP projects with a goal of minimizing LCOE, the loan fraction and PPA escalation rate should be adjusted so that the minimum constraining assumptions are met.
Minimum Required IRR	Utility	The lowest value of the internal rate of returned required for the project to be financially feasible. The internal rate of return is the discount rate that results in a project net present value of zero.
Minimum Required DSCR	Utility	The lowest value of the debt-service coverage ratio required for the project to be financially feasible. The debt-service coverage ratio is the ratio of operating income to expenses in a given year.
Positive Cashflow	Utility	A requirement that the annual project cash flow be positive throughout the project life.

### 6.2.4 Incentives

*Environment*

Climate	AZ Phoenix	>
Utility Rates	Flat Rate	>
Financials	Residential - Mortgage	>
Incentives	ITC,CBI	>
Loads	Under Development	>

The Incentives page provides a variety of options for entering most of the incentives and tax credits available to residential, commercial, and utility projects in the United States. Note that some incentive-related inputs such as state and federal depreciation and taxes are on the Financials page.

Solar Advisor only models incentives that are checked on the Incentives page. For example, the screenshot below shows a project that benefits from a 30 % Federal investment tax credit with a \$2,000 maximum, and a \$3/W capacity based incentive provided by the utility with a \$50,000 maximum. In this case, Solar Advisor will not model the state investment tax credit (25% with \$1,000 maximum) because it is not checked.

**- Investment Tax Credit (ITC)**

	Amount (\$)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal		0
<input type="checkbox"/> State		0
	%	Maximum (\$)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal	30	2,000
<input type="checkbox"/> State	25	1,000

**+ Production Tax Credit (PTC)**

**+ Investment Based Incentive (IBI)**

**- Capacity Based Incentive (CBI)**

	\$/W	Maximum (\$)
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	0	1E99
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	3	50,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Utility	0	1E99
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	0	1E99

**+ Production Based Incentive (PBI)**

**Table 14. Summary of incentives and tax credits.**

Incentive Name	Type	Incentive Calculation	Applies in year
Investment tax credit, ITC Investment-based incentive, IBI	Investment, as percent of capital investment	Total Installed Costs (\$) × Incentive Percent (%)	1
Investment tax credit, ITC Investment-based incentive, IBI	Investment, as fixed amount	Amount (\$)	1
Capacity-based incentive, CBI	Investment, as function of system size	Incentive Rate (\$/W) × Array Size (kW), or Incentive Rate (\$/W) × Rated Net Capacity (MWe)	1
Production-based incentive, PBI	Production, as function of system output	Incentive Rate (\$/kWh) × Annual Output in Year n (kWh) × [1 + Escalation (%)] <sup>Year n</sup> (Annual Output is a calculated value on Results Summary page)	All, or Year 1 thru term

**Note.** For a description of incentives available to solar and other renewable energy projects in the United States, see the Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency at <http://www.dsireusa.org>.

Solar Advisor models two types of incentives: tax credits and incentive payments to the project. Tax credits can be provided by a state or federal government. Incentives are payments that can be provided by a state or federal government, utility, or other entity.

Incentive payments and tax credits can be either investment-based or production-based. An investment-based incentive or tax credit is a one-time payment to the project made in year one of the project cash flow that is either a fixed amount, percentage of total installed costs, or a function of system size. A production-based incentive or tax credit is an annual payment based on the amount of energy produced by the system in each year.

Incentive payments may or may not be taxable by either the Federal or state government. Solar Advisor allows you to control which incentives, if any, are taxable. To show or hide the tax details for each incentive, click **Show Tax Details**.

Solar Advisor applies the federal tax rate from the [Financials page](#) to any investment-, capacity-, or production-based incentives with **Taxable Federal** checked on the Incentives page. Similarly, it applies the state tax rate for incentives with **Taxable State** checked. Solar Advisor multiplies the applicable tax rate by the investment amount and adds it to each year's cash flow.

Investment tax credits and all incentive payments may or may not contribute to depreciable costs. When **Basis** is checked for a particular incentive, Solar Advisor subtracts the incentive amount from the depreciation basis in each applicable year of the project life.

See [Cash Flow](#) for information about how incentives affect the project cash flow.

## 6.2.5 Loads

The current version of Solar Advisor does not model loads for distributed generation or off-grid markets.

## 6.3 System: Photovoltaic

Photovoltaic systems convert global solar radiation to electricity. Solar advisor models grid-connected photovoltaic systems that consist of a photovoltaic array and inverter. The array can be made up of flat-plate or concentrating photovoltaic modules, and can be fixed, or employ single or dual axis tracking. The current version of Solar Advisor does not model battery or other types of storage, or loads for off-grid systems.

This chapter describes the system input pages that are available when the Program Technology on the [Program page](#) is **Photovoltaics**:

- [Configuration](#)
- [Array](#)
- [Module](#)
- [Inverter](#)
- [Storage](#)
- [BOS \(balance of system\)](#)

The sample file, *Standard PV Systems.sam*, contains five cases based on photovoltaic technologies. The cases are for residential and commercial systems, and for utility systems with two types of financing. The fifth case is for a utility system using concentrating photovoltaic technology. The sample files are located in the *Samples* folder, which is in C:\SAM by default.

For a description of the Concentrating Solar Power System options see [System: Concentrating Solar Power](#).

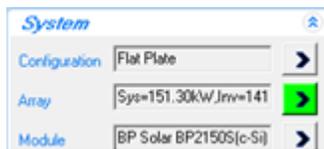
### 6.3.1 Configuration



The Configuration page displays options for a photovoltaic system and that determine whether the system is based on flat-plate or concentrating photovoltaic (CPV) technology, how the system is mounted, whether the system uses inverters or whether the inverters are integrated in the photovoltaic module, and whether the system includes batteries or another form of storage. Only options that are available in the current version of the software are active.

Flat plate systems use global radiation data (beam + diffuse) from the weather file, and concentrating systems use only the beam component of the radiation data.

### 6.3.2 Array



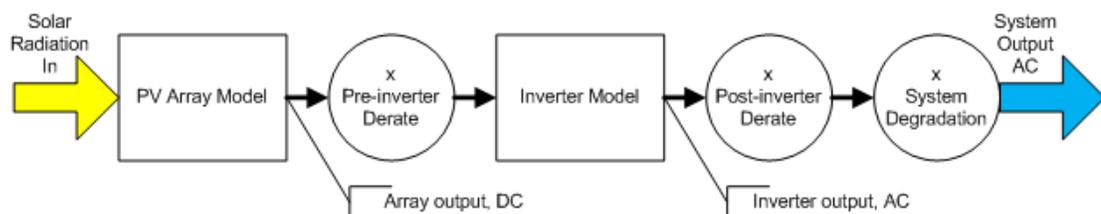
The Array page displays variables and options that describe the array layout, loss and degradation factors, and tracking and orientation of the collector.

In **Layout**, note that **Total Modules**, **Array Power**, and **Inverter Power** have blue backgrounds, indicating that Solar Advisor calculates the total number of modules, rated array power and rated inverter power values based on the values of other input variables. See [Equations for Calculated Values, PV Array Layout](#) for the equations behind these variables.

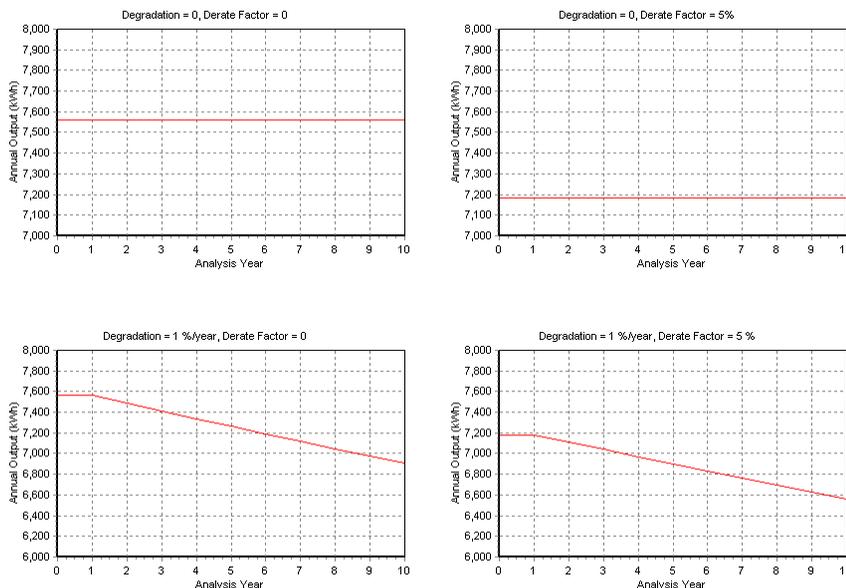
**Inverters** is the total number of inverters in the system. It appears here instead of on the [Inverter page](#) to make it easier to see whether the inverter capacity is adequate to meet the array's peak rated power.

Solar Advisor applies the **Total pre-inverter derate factor** to the output of the array, and applies the **Total post-inverter derate factor** to the inverter model output. You can choose to enter the derate factors in Simple mode or Detailed mode. In Detailed mode, you enter the components of the total derating factor, and Solar Advisor calculates the total value. See [Equations for Calculated Values, PV Array Derate](#) for calculation details.

The **System Degradation** represents an annual reduction in system output due to equipment aging. It applies to each year's *derated* inverter output in year two and subsequent years. When you enter the degradation rate as a single value, the degradation for each year is compounded. You can also define the system degradation using an annual schedule, which allows you to manually assign a different degradation rate to each year. One application of this approach is modeling the effect of replacing equipment within the system lifetime: You can set the system degradation to zero for the year equipment is replaced. To define an annual schedule, right-click the system degradation variable and choose **Annual Schedule** in the Input Type window. Note that for system degradation rates entered on an annual schedule, degradation rates are *not* compounded annually: Solar Advisor multiplies each year's degradation rate by the first year annual output.



The graphs below show the effect of different combinations of a system derate factor of 5% and system degradation factor of 1% on the annual output of a residential, grid-connected PV system.



The **Tracking** options cause the software to simulate the effects of a fixed array with no tracking, an array mounted on a single-axis tracking device to follow the sun's daily east to west movement through the sky, or an array mounted with dual-axis tracking to follow both the sun's daily movement and its seasonal movement north and south.

The **Orientation** variables determine the tilt (north-south orientation) and azimuth (east-west orientation) of the array when **Tracking** is set to **Fixed**. A Tilt value of zero degrees is horizontal, and positive 90 degrees is vertical. An Azimuth value of zero is facing the equator. In the northern hemisphere, positive 90 degrees is facing due west, and negative 90 degrees is facing due east. The ground reflectance accounts for radiation incident on the array that is reflected from the ground. The Ground Reflectance variable is expressed a fraction of the global solar radiation at a given time. The typical range for ground reflectance is between 0.2 for grassy ground and 0.7 for predominantly snowy ground. Solar Advisor uses the Ground Reflectance value except for hours during which the weather data indicate that there is snow on the ground, when it uses the **Ground Refl. with Snow** value.

### 6.3.3 Module: PV



The Module page displays the characteristics of the performance model for flat-plate photovoltaic modules when the System setting on the [Configuration page](#) is **Flat Plate**.

- To select a performance model, in the **Module/Array Performance Model** list, click a model name.

There are three flat-plate PV performance models available in the current version of Solar Advisor:

- The Sandia PV Array Performance Model is based on empirical field measurements of module performance.
- The single-point efficiency model is a simple representation of module performance based on a single efficiency value and module area with temperature correction.
- California Energy Commission (CEC) Performance Model is based on a 5-parameter representation of a module equivalent electrical circuit and standard rating conditions

supplied by module manufacturers or based on tests by an independent laboratory, such as [Arizona State University Photovoltaic Testing Laboratory](#).

The Sandia and CEC photovoltaic models each include a library of commercially-available modules that you can select from a list. When you select a module, Solar Advisor automatically populates the parameter variables with values for that module. To model modules that are not in either library, you can use the single-point efficiency model to define a custom module.

**Note.** The modules available in the library of commercially available modules for the Sandia and CEC performance models is determined by the modules in the databases maintained by Sandia National Laboratories and the California Energy Commission. If you download and install the CEC's CECPV model, you can read documentation of the CEC performance model that is packaged with the software. You can also download documentation of the Sandia PV performance model from the Sandia National Laboratories website. See the [References](#) section for complete citations and Internet addresses.

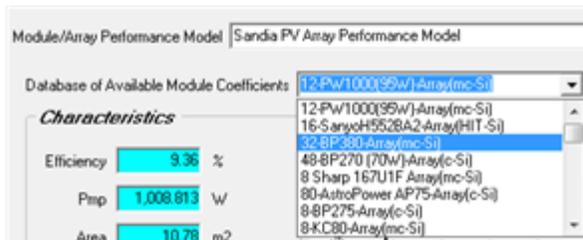
You can also learn more about the models by exploring the module databases, which are located in the Data folder of the Solar Advisor folder (C:\SAM by default). The Sandia model database is stored in the *KingDatabase* folder, and the CEC model database is stored in the *Modules* folder. If you have questions about any of the performance models used in Solar Advisor, contact the software development team by sending an email to [Solar\\_Advisor\\_Support@nrel.gov](mailto:Solar_Advisor_Support@nrel.gov).

## Sandia PV Array Performance Model

- To use the Sandia model, on the Module page's **Module/Array Performance Model** list, click **Sandia PV Array Performance Model** and select a module in the **Database of Available Module Coefficients** list.

The Sandia model is an empirically based model that consists of a set of curve-fit equations based on field I-V curve measurements for each module in the library. Because it is based on actual field measurements, the model has a high level of accuracy in module output predictions, but because of the time and effort required to make the field measurements, the module library in the Sandia model is less current than the CEC model library.

The first several items in the Sandia database are arrays instead of single modules. The arrays are indicated by the word "Array" in the name, which also includes the number of modules and the module type.



## California Energy Commission (CEC) performance model

- To use the CEC model, on the Module page's **Module/Array Performance Model** list, click **CEC Performance Model** and select a module in the **Database of Available Module Coefficients** list.

The CEC performance model uses the 5-parameter model developed by the University of

Wisconsin's Solar Energy Laboratory, which uses standard rating conditions data from manufacturer's module specifications and a set of semi-empirical correlation equations to predict the modules's I-V curve, and thus the modules power output.

### Single-point efficiency model for flat-plate modules

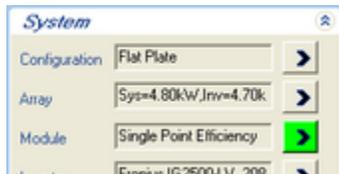
- To use the single-point efficiency model, on the Module page's **Module/Array Performance Model** list, click **Single Point Efficiency**.

The single-point efficiency model calculates module output by multiplying the total global solar radiation incident on the photovoltaic panel at a specific orientation by the module's efficiency value and making a small adjustment based on the ambient temperature.

**Power** is displayed for reference only and is not used in calculations. It is equivalent to the module's rated DC power, or nameplate power, and is calculated based on the equation **Power (W) = Area (m<sup>2</sup>) × Efficiency × 1,000 W/m<sup>2</sup>**, where 1,000 W/m<sup>2</sup> is the incident radiation at which the module produces the nameplate power under standard test conditions.

The single-point efficiency model adjusts for temperature effects using the temperature coefficient and module construction (front and back materials) from the Module page, and ambient temperature and wind speed values from the TMY2 database. The value of **Temperature Coefficient (Pmax)** should be the rated maximum-power temperature coefficient from the module's technical specifications. **Module Structure** should describe the module's construction.

#### 6.3.4 Module: CPV



The Module page displays the characteristics of the performance model for concentrating photovoltaic (CPV) modules when the System setting on the [Configuration page](#) is **Concentrating**.

The current version of Solar Advisor models CPV modules using a single-point efficiency model. The single-point efficiency model calculates module output by multiplying direct normal component of the solar radiation incident on the panel at a specific orientation by the module's efficiency value.

**Power** is displayed for reference only and is not used in calculations. It is equivalent to the module's rated DC power, or nameplate power, and is calculated based on the equation **Power (W) = Area (m<sup>2</sup>) × Efficiency × 1000W/m<sup>2</sup>**, where 1000W/m<sup>2</sup> is the incident radiation at which the module produces the nameplate power under standard test conditions.

**Note.** The Sandia PV Array Performance model includes one CPV module, Entech 22X Concentrator(c-Si). To use the Entech module, choose **Flat Plate** on the [Configuration page](#), and then on the [Module page](#), choose **Sandia PV Array Performance Model** and select the Entech module from the Database of Available Module Coefficients list. The Entech module is a special case in the Sandia module database, and its coefficients have been selected to allow it to be modeled using global radiation data.

### 6.3.5 Inverter



The Inverter page displays the characteristics of the of the Inverter model. The current version of Solar Advisor includes two inverter performance models, the Sandia Performance Model for Grid-Connected PV Inverters model and the single-point efficiency model. The Sandia model allows you to choose an inverter from a list of commercially-available inverters. For inverters that are not in the list, the single-point efficiency model allows you to model custom inverters.

#### Sandia Performance Model for Grid-Connected PV Inverters

- To use the Sandia model, on the Inverter page's **Inverter Performance Mode** list, click **Sandia Performance Model for Grid-Connected PV Inverters**.
- If your inverter is not in the list, use the single-point efficiency inverter model.

The Sandia Performance Model for Grid-Connected PV Inverters is based on a laboratory measurements for a range of inverter types. The model uses a set of equations to calculate an AC power output based on a DC power input value generated by the PV module model. The inverter characteristics are described by the parameters on the Inverter page. Solar Advisor converts the model's performance curve into an equivalent part-load efficiency curve that it uses to calculate the inverter's hourly AC output.

**Note for advanced users.** The inverters available in the library of commercially available inverters is determined by the database maintained by Sandia National Laboratories. You can also download documentation of the inverter model from the Sandia National Laboratory website. See the [References](#) section for complete citations and Internet addresses.

You can also learn more about the Sandia inverter performance model by exploring the files in the *Inverter* folder, which is located in the *Data* folder of the Solar Advisor folder ( C:\SAM by default). If you have questions about any of the performance models used in Solar Advisor, contact the software development team by sending an email to [Solar\\_Advisor\\_Support@nrel.gov](mailto:Solar_Advisor_Support@nrel.gov).

#### Single Point Efficiency

- To use the single-point efficiency inverter performance model, on the Inverter page's **Inverter Performance Model** list, click **Single Point Efficiency**.

During simulation using the single-point efficiency model, Solar Advisor multiplies the photovoltaic array's DC power output by the inverter efficiency to calculate the inverter's AC power output for each hour. The inverter output cannot exceed **Power**, the rated inverter power. The inverter output is equivalent to the system output. See [Equations for Calculated Values, PV Inverter](#) for details.

### 6.3.6 Storage and BOS

The Storage and BOS (balance of system) options for photovoltaic systems are under development and are not available in the current version of Solar Advisor.

## 6.4 System: Concentrating Solar Power

Concentrating solar power (CSP) systems collect direct normal solar radiation and convert it to thermal energy that runs a power block to generate electricity. CSP systems are based on three types of collector technologies: parabolic troughs, linear Fresnel concentrators, dishes, and central receivers. The current version of Solar Advisor only models trough systems.

The components of a parabolic trough CSP system are the solar field, power block, and in some cases thermal energy storage system. The solar field collects heat from the sun and consists of parabolic, trough-shaped solar collector assemblies (SCAs) that focus direct normal solar radiation onto tubular heat collection elements (HCEs) or receivers. Each collector assembly consists of mirrors and a structure that supports the mirrors and heat collection elements, allows it to track the sun, and can withstand wind-induced forces. Each heat collection element consists of a metal tube with a solar radiation absorbing surface in a vacuum inside a coated glass tube.

A heat transfer fluid (HTF) transports heat from the solar field to the power block and other components of the system. Most CSP systems power blocks are based on conventional power cycle technology, using turbines to convert thermal energy from the solar field to electric energy. Some CSP systems include fossil-fuel backup systems. CSP systems that include thermal energy storage systems (TES) can generate electricity during periods of no or low solar radiation.

The concentrating solar power model in the current version of Solar Advisor is based on NREL's Excelergy software.

This chapter describes the system input pages that are available when the Program Technology on the [Program page](#) is **Concentrating Solar Power**:

- [Configuration](#)
- [Solar Field](#)
- [SCA / HCE](#) (solar collector assembly / heat collection element)
- [Power Block](#)
- [Storage](#)
- [Parasitics](#)
- [Costs](#)

The sample file, *Standard CSP Systems.sam*, contains three cases based on concentrating solar power trough technologies. The first case represents a 100 MW baseline system with a medium temperature heat-transfer fluid and an indirect 2-tank thermal energy storage system. The second case represents a similar 100 MW system with dry cooling. The third case is an example of a parametric study on system storage input variables and is described in [Example 5: Review the CSP parametric analysis](#). The sample files are located in the *Samples* folder, which is in *C:\SAM* by default.

For a description of the photovoltaic options see [System: Photovoltaic](#).

### 6.4.1 Configuration

The current version of Solar Advisor allows for a single Configuration option for a CSP systems: parabolic trough systems consisting of a field of solar collector assemblies and a power block system with or without thermal energy storage. Future versions of the software will also dish Stirling, linear Fresnel, and central receiver (power tower).

### 6.4.2 Solar Field

The Solar Field page displays variables and options that describe the size and properties of the solar field, properties of the heat transfer fluid, reference design specifications of the solar field, and collector orientation.

#### Layout and Solar Multiple

Solar Advisor allows you to specify the solar field size either explicitly as an area expressed in square meters, or as a multiple of the solar field area design point. The solar field area design point, equivalent to a Solar Multiple value of one, is the solar field size required to provide sufficient thermal energy under reference ambient conditions to operate the power block at full load under standard design conditions.

Solar Multiple Reference Conditions	Values From Other Pages
Ambient Temperature <input type="text" value="25"/> C	Aperture Area per SCA 470.3 m <sup>2</sup> /SCA
Direct Normal Radiation <input type="text" value="950"/> W/m <sup>2</sup>	HCE Thermal Losses 21.5 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Wind Velocity <input type="text" value="5"/> m/s	Optical Efficiency .775
	Design Turbine Thermal Input 5.6 MWt
	Solar Field Piping Heat Losses 1.88 W/m <sup>2</sup>

Reference Ambient Conditions

Standard Design Conditions

**Note.** Direct Normal Radiation is a reference value that is different from the solar radiation data that Solar Advisor uses for system output calculations. The reference Direct Normal Radiation value is used to calculate the solar field area. Hourly data from the weather file shown on the [Climate page](#) determine the solar resource at the site.

The Direct Normal Radiation value does depend on the system location. For example, 950 W/m<sup>2</sup> is an appropriate value for the Mohave Desert and 800 W/m<sup>2</sup> for southern Spain.

When Solar Advisor calculates the solar field area based on a solar multiple that you define, it scales the field area based on the ratio of your solar multiple value to one. Similarly, when you enter a solar field area, Solar Advisor scales the solar multiple based on the ratio of your solar field area value to the solar field area design point.

The Solar Multiple variable makes it possible to perform a sensitivity analysis to explore cost reductions that might result from varying the size of the solar field and power block. The second case in *Standard CSP system.sam*, **100 MW Baseline - Parameterized Storage**, illustrates this approach, comparing levelized cost of energy for systems with different solar multiple values with and without storage. For a description of the case, see [Example 5: Review the CSP parametric analysis](#).

**Note.** For explanations of the solar multiple and solar field area calculations, see [Equations for Calculated Values, CSP Solar Field](#).

#### To define the solar field area using Solar Multiple:

- Choose **Solar Multiple** under **Layout** and enter a value.

Layout		Solar Multiple (Design Point)	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Solar Multiple	1.5	Solar Multiple (calculated)
<input type="radio"/>	Solar Field Area	887,875 m2	Solar Field Area (calculated)
	Distance Between SCAs in Row	1 m	853,952.15 m2

Solar Advisor calculates the solar field area and displays it in **Solar Field Area (calculated)** under **Solar Multiple (Design Point)**.

#### To define the solar field area using Solar Field Area:

- Choose **Solar Field Area** under **Layout** and type a value.

Layout		Solar Multiple (Design Point)	
<input type="radio"/>	Solar Multiple	1.5	Solar Multiple (calculated)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Solar Field Area	887,875 m2	Solar Field Area (calculated)
	Distance Between SCAs in Row	1 m	2.037

Solar Advisor calculates the solar multiple based on the area of the solar field and displays it in **Solar Multiple (calculated)**.

## Heat Transfer Fluid

Heat Transfer Fluid	
Solar Field HTF	VP-1
Solar Field Inlet Temperature	293 C
Solar Field Outlet Temperature	391 C
Solar Field Initial Temperature	100 C
Solar Field Piping Heat Losses @ Design T	10 W/m2
Piping Heat Loss Temp Coeff 1	0.001633
Piping Heat Loss Temp Coeff 2	-1.683E-5
Piping Heat Loss Temp Coeff 3	6.78E-8
Minimum HTF Temperature	50 C
HTF Gallons per Area	0.614 gal/m2
HTF Flow Control	Temperature Control
Night Time Flow Control	24 hr Circulation

The solar field heat transfer fluid (HTF) absorbs heat as it circulates through the heat collection elements in the solar field and transports the heat to the power block where it is used to run a turbine. Several types of heat transfer fluid are used for trough systems, including hydrocarbon (mineral) oils, synthetic oils, silicone oils and nitrate salts.

When you choose a heat transfer fluid in the **Solar Field HTF** box, Solar Advisor populates the **Minimum HTF Temperature** box with that oil's minimum operating temperature value. Solar Advisor will not allow the system to operate at a temperature below the minimum HTF temperature. Electric heaters maintain the fluid temperature. Solar Advisor accounts for the electric power requirement for heating on the [Parasitics page](#).

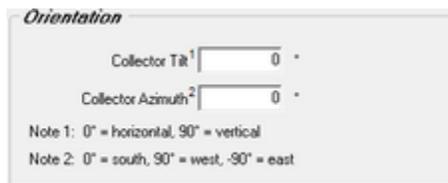
The remaining heat transfer fluid parameters describe characteristics of the solar field that affect the performance of the heat transfer fluid. If you are unsure of what values to use for these parameters, refer to the Solar Field page for the case in *Standard CSP Systems.sam*.

**Note.** Solar field outlet temperature and solar field area data for U.S. parabolic trough power plants are available on the Troughnet website at [http://www.nrel.gov/csp/troughnet/power\\_plant\\_data.html](http://www.nrel.gov/csp/troughnet/power_plant_data.html).

**Table 15. Heat transfer fluids.**

Name	Type	Min HTF Temp °C	Max Operating Temp °C	Freeze Point	Comments
Solar Salt	Salt	260	600	220	
Caloria	mineral hydrocarbon oil	-20	300	-40	used in first Luz trough plant, SEGS I
Hitec XL	Nitrate salt	150	500	120	New generation
Therminol VP-1	mixture of biphenyl and diphenyl oxide	50	400	12	Standard for current generation oil HTF systems
Hitec	Nitrate salt	175	500	140	For high-temperature systems
Dowtherm Q	Synthetic oil	-30	330	-50	New generation
Dowtherm RP	Synthetic oil	-20	350	-40	New generation

### Orientation and Tracking



The **Orientation** variables determine the tilt (north-south orientation) and azimuth (east-west orientation) of the array. A Tilt value of zero degrees is horizontal and positive 90 degrees is vertical. An Azimuth value of zero is facing the equator, positive 90 degrees is facing due west, and negative 90 degrees is facing due east.

**Tracking**

Single axis tracking: axis parallel to surface  
 Two-axis tracking

The **Tracking** options cause the software to simulate the effects of collectors mounted on single-axis tracking devices to follow the sun's daily east to west movement through the sky, or collectors on dual-axis tracking devices to follow both the sun's daily movement and its seasonal movement north and south. When you choose **Two-axis tracking**, Solar Advisor disables the **Collector Tilt** and **Collector Azimuth** boxes. For two-axis tracking, Solar Advisor calculates a tilt and azimuth value for each time step based on the sun's location during that time step.

### 6.4.3 SCA / HCE

The SCA / HCE parameters describe the solar collector assembly (SCA) and heat collection element (HCE). Note that the SCA is often referred to as the collector. The HCE is often referred to as the receiver. The default values for the set of SCA and HCE parameters are typical for each **Collector Type** and **Receiver Type and Condition** option.

**Note.** See [http://www.nrel.gov/csp/troughnet/solar\\_field.html](http://www.nrel.gov/csp/troughnet/solar_field.html) for more information on solar collector assemblies and heat collection elements. Also see relevant articles in the list of publications on the Troughnet website.

### Solar Collector Assembly (SCA)

**Solar Collector Assembly (SCA)**

Collector Type: Solargenix SGX-1 Library

SCA Length	100 m	Tracking Error and Twist	0.994
SCA Aperature	5 m	Geometric Accuracy	0.98
SCA Aperature Area	470.3 m <sup>2</sup>	Mirror Reflectivity	0.935
Average Focal Length	1.8 m	Mirror Cleanliness Factor (field avg)	0.95
# of Receivers/SCA	24	Dust on Envelope (field avg)	0.98
Incident Angle Modifier -Coeff 1	1	Concentrator Factor	1
Incident Angle Modifier -Coeff 2	0.0506	Solar Field Availability	0.99
Incident Angle Modifier -Coeff 3	-0.1763		

The Solar Collector Assembly (SCA) parameters are for an individually tracking component of the solar field that includes mirrors, supporting structure, and a heat collection elements or receivers. The parabolic, trough-shaped SCA mirror focuses sunlight on a line. The SCA types available in Solar Advisor represent the range of collector types either installed in currently operating systems, or used in past system designs.

**Note:** The solar field in the 100 MW Baseline case in the Standard CSP Systems.sam file consists of approximately 1,000 solar collector assemblies.

**Table 16. Default collector types.**

Name	Description	Location
EuroTrough ET150	Torque box, galvanized steel	SEGS V, Kramer Junction, California
Luz LS-2	Torque-tube, galvanized steel	SEGS I - VII, Kramer Junction, California
Luz LS-3	Bridge truss, galvanized steel	SEGS VII - IX, Kramer Junction, California
Solargenix SGX-1	Organic hubbing structure, extruded aluminum	Nevada Solar One, Boulder City, Nevada

**Receiver/Heat Collection Element (HCE)**

*Receiver/Heat Collection Element (HCE)*

Library	Receiver Type and Condition	Receiver 1	Receiver 2	Receiver 3	Receiver 4
		Schott PTR70 Vacuum	Schott PTR70 Lost Vacuum	Schott PTR70 Broken Glass	Schott PTR70 Hydrogen
	Percent of Field	0.97	0.02	0.01	0
<b>Optical Parameters</b>					
	Bellows Shadowing	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
	Envelope Transmissivity	0.963	0.963	1	0.963
	Absorber Absorption	0.96	0.96	0.8	0.96
	Unaccounted	1	1	1	1
	Optical Efficiency (HCE)	.773	.773	.6889	.773
	Optical Efficiency (Weighted)	.7719			
<b>Heat Loss Parameters</b>					
	A0 Heat Loss Coefficient	1.8615	-0.16634	116.25	9.2419
	A1 Heat Loss Coefficient	0.18741	0.87716	-0.97124	1.3648
	A2 Heat Loss Coefficient	-0.0011594	-0.00075942	-0.010638	0.0010516
	A3 Heat Loss Coefficient	6.6026E-6	5.7723E-6	2.9254E-5	4.8011E-6
	A4 Heat Loss Coefficient	8.8034E-8	4.4504E-8	7.352E-7	9.2562E-8
	A5 Heat Loss Coefficient	-0.91215	-4.2159	-100.51	-3.7595
	A6 Heat Loss Coefficient	0.011763	0.13313	5.2682	0.33064
	Heat Loss Factor	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
	Minimum Windspeed (m/s)	0	0	0.5	0
	Receiver Heat Losses (W/m)	266.363	660.884	4,345.69	1,280.423
	Thermal Losses (Weighted W/m)	315.048			
	Thermal Losses (Weighted W/m2)	54.791			

**Note.** For a description of the optical efficiency and receiver heat loss calculations, see [Equations for Calculated Values, CSP SCA / HCE.](#)

The Receiver/Heat Collection Element (HCE) parameters are for an HCE that consists of a metal pipe contained in a vacuum within glass tube. The HCE runs through the focal line of the trough-shaped parabolic collector. Seals and bellows ensure that a vacuum is maintained in each tube. Anti-reflective coatings on the glass tube maximize the amount of solar radiation that enters the tube. Solar-selective radiation absorbing coatings on the metal tube maximize the transfer of energy from the solar radiation to the pipe.

**Table 17. Default receiver types.**

Receiver Type	Description
Luz Cermet	Original HCE design. Low reliability of seals.
Schott PTR70 Vacuum	Newer design with improved reliability.
Solel UVAC2	Newer design with improved reliability.
Solel UVAC3	The newest HCE available as of May 2008.

The performance of the HCE is highly dependent on the quality of the vacuum in the glass tube. Solar Advisor models the HCE under five different receiver conditions. Each receiver

condition has a set of default optical parameter values that is appropriate for each receiver type and condition.

**Table 18. Receiver conditions.**

Receiver Condition	Description
Broken glass	Glass tube is damaged, increasing heat transfer between tube and atmosphere.
Fluorescent	Selective coating on metal tube is compromised, reducing absorption of solar radiation
Hydrogen	Hydrogen from hydrocarbon-based heat transfer fluid (e.g., mineral oil) has permeated through metal tube into the vacuum, increasing heat transfer between metal tube and glass.
Lost vacuum	Glass-to-metal seal is compromised
Vacuum	HCE is not damaged and is operating as designed.

#### 6.4.4 Power Block

The Power Block parameters describe the equipment in the system that converts thermal energy from the solar field or thermal energy storage system into electricity. The power block is based on a steam turbine that runs on a conventional Rankine power cycle and may or may not include fossil fuel backup. Power block components include a turbine, heat exchangers to transfer heat from the solar field or thermal energy storage system to the turbine, and a cooling system to dissipate waste heat. Solar Advisor considers the thermal energy storage system to be a separate component, which is described on the [Storage page](#).

##### Turbine Parameters

Rated Turbine Net Capacity	<input type="text" value="100"/>	MWe
Design Turbine Gross Output	<input type="text" value="110"/>	MWe
Power Plant Availability	<input type="text" value="94"/>	%
Annual Degradation	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%

The turbine parameters determine the size of the steam turbine. Solar Advisor uses the **Rated Turbine Net Capacity** to calculate the plant capacity factor that appears in the results summary table on the Results Summary page. The **Design Turbine Gross Output** determines the solar field area under standard conditions, i.e., for a Solar Multiple of one. (The Solar Multiple variable is on the [Solar Field page](#).) The gross turbine output is typically on the order of 110% of the turbine's rated net capacity. **Power Plant Availability** describes plant downtime due to forced and scheduled outages. Availabilities of 94% are typical for parabolic trough systems.

The **Annual Degradation** represents an annual reduction in system output due to aging of equipment that applies to year two and subsequent years. When you enter the degradation rate as a single value, the degradation for each year is compounded so that the degradation rate applies to the previous year's annual output. You can also define the system degradation using an annual schedule, which allows you to manually enter a different degradation rate for each year. One application of this approach is modeling the effect of replacing equipment within the system lifetime: You can set the system degradation to zero for the year equipment is replaced. To define an annual schedule, right-click the annual degradation variable and choose **Annual Schedule** in the Input Type window. Note that for degradation rates entered on an annual schedule, degradation rates are *not* compounded annually. Power blocks in parabolic trough systems are typically well-maintained and exhibit

low degradation rates. Heat exchanger fouling is the main source of system degradation, which is typically in the range of 0-0.2% per year.

### Power Cycle

**Note.** For a description of the calculation for Design Turbine Thermal Input, see [Equations for Calculated Values, CSP Power Block](#).

The Power Cycle parameters describe the steam turbine component of the power block. Solar Advisor includes six reference turbines. The reference turbines include five conventional Rankine-cycle steam turbines in a range of sizes, and one organic Rankine-cycle turbine. Conventional Rankine-cycle turbines are similar to those used in coal, nuclear, or natural gas power plants. A heat exchanger transfers energy from the solar field's heat transfer fluid to generate steam that drives the turbine. The organic Rankine-cycle turbine operates on the same principle as the conventional turbine, but uses an organic fluid, typically butane or pentane, to run the turbine instead of water.

**Table 19. Power cycle reference systems.**

Reference System	Approximate Solar Field Size Range m <sup>2</sup>	Approximate Operating Temperature °C	Suggested Modeling Application
APS Ormat 1 MWe 300C	10,000	300	Organic Rankine-cycle power block
Nexant 450C HTF	-	450	High-temperature heat transfer fluid (molten salt)
Nexant 500C HTF	-	500	High-temperature heat transfer fluid (molten salt)
SEGS 30 MWe Turbine	180,000 - 230,000	300 - 400	Typical applications
SEGS 80 MWe Turbine	460,000 - 480,000	400	Typical applications
Siemens 400C HTF		400	High-temperature heat transfer fluid

The **Turb. Part Load Therm to Elec** power cycle parameters **F0**, **F1**, ..., **F4** are coefficients for a set of equations used to model the turbine cycle's thermal to electric energy conversion efficiencies. Solar Advisor automatically chooses the correct coefficients when you select a turbine in **Ref System**. You should not modify these parameters unless you are familiar with the underlying equations, which calculate the power block's electric output as a function of the power block's thermal input.

**Note.** The five **Turb. Part Load Elec to Therm** coefficients are used to calculate conversion efficiencies of storage and fossil backup equipment, whose parameters are defined on the [Storage page](#).

Solar Advisor uses **Cooling Tower Correction** factors **F0**, **F1**, ..., **F4** and **Temperature Correction Mode** to calculate a temperature correction factor for each hour in the simulation. The temperature correction factor is used in the turbine cycle thermal to electric conversion efficiency equations. Note that for dry cooling, ambient conditions have a more significant impact on the turbine cycle efficiency than for wet cooling. The current version of Solar Advisor does not model advanced parabolic trough power systems with hybrid wet-dry cooling. The temperature correction options are:

- **Wetbulb basis** uses wet bulb temperature data from the weather file
- **Drybulb basis** uses dry bulb temperature data from the weather file
- For no temperature correction, set all five **Cooling Tower Correction** parameters **F0 ... F4** to zero

The variables **Max Over Design Operation**, **Turbine Start-up Energy**, and **Minimum Load** are expressed as a fraction of the design point. Solar Advisor calculates the value of each of these parameters by scaling the values relative to the turbine design capacities on the [Power Block page](#) and the solar field reference ambient conditions on the [Solar Field page](#). For example, a **Turbine Start-up Time** of 0.5 hrs and **Turbine Start-up Energy** of 0.2 would require that the turbine run for 30 minutes at 20% load during startup. A **Max Over Design Operation** value of 1.15 allows the turbine to run at up to 15% over turbine design gross output.

When you choose a turbine from the reference system library, Solar Advisor changes the values of the Power Cycle variables. The following table of shows the power cycle parameters for the standard reference systems. Note that you can use any value for the **Rated Turbine Net Capacity** and **Design Turbine Gross Output** variables, Solar Advisor will use the reference system parameters with the rated and design turbine parameters.

**Table 20. Reference system parameters.**

Parameter Name	SEGS 30	SEGS 80	APS ORC	Nexant 450	Nexant 500	Siemens 400
Rated Turbine Net Capacity	30	80	1	100	100	50
Design Turbine Gross Output	35	89	1.160	110	110	55
Design Turbine Thermal Input	93.3	235.8	5.600	278.0	269.9	147.2
Design Turbine Gross Efficiency	0.3749	0.3774	0.2071	0.3957	0.4076	0.3736
Max Over Design Operation	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Minimum Load	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Turb. Part Load Therm to Elec F0	-0.0571910	-0.0377260	-0.1593790	-0.0240590	-0.0252994	-0.0298
Turb. Part Load Therm to Elec F1	1.0041000	1.0062000	0.9261810	1.0254800	1.0261900	0.7219
Turb. Part Load Therm to Elec F2	0.1255000	0.0763160	1.1349230	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.7158
Turb. Part Load Therm to Elec F3	-0.0724470	-0.0447750	-1.3605660	0.0000000	0.0000000	-0.5518
Turb. Part Load Therm to Elec F4	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.4588420	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.1430
Turb. Part Load Elec to Therm F0	0.0565200	0.0373700	0.1492050	0.0234837	0.0246620	0.044964
Turb. Part Load Elec to Therm F1	0.9822000	0.9882300	0.8521820	0.9751230	0.9744650	1.182900

Parameter Name	SEGS 30	SEGS 80	APS ORC	Nexant 450	Nexant 500	Siemens 400
Turb. Part Load Elec to Therm F2	-0.0982950	-0.0649910	-0.3247150	0.0000000	0.0000000	-0.563880
Turb. Part Load Elec to Therm F3	0.0595730	0.0393880	0.4486300	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.467190
Turb. Part Load Elec to Therm F4	0.0000000	0.0000000	-0.1256020	0.0000000	0.0000000	-0.130090

### 6.4.5 Storage

A thermal energy storage system (TES) stores heat from the solar field in a liquid medium. Heat from the storage system can drive the power block turbine during periods of low or no sunlight. TES is beneficial in many places where the peak demand for power occurs after the sun has set. Adding TES to a parabolic trough system allows the collection of solar energy to be separated from the operation of the power block. For example, a system might be able to collect energy in the morning and use it to generate electricity late into the evening.

In direct systems, the heat transfer fluid itself serves as the storage medium. In indirect systems, a second medium stores the heat with heat transfer from the HTF to the storage medium accomplished through heat exchangers. The TES system consists of one or two tanks, pumps to circulate the liquids, and depending on the design, heat exchangers. Solar Advisor models two types of TES systems: thermocline and two-tank. A thermocline system stores both the hot and cold storage medium in one tank. The zone in the tank where hot and cold fluids meet is called a thermocline. The storage tank in a thermocline system contains low-cost filler materials such as sand and rock. A two-tank system consists of a hot tank to store heat from the solar field, and a cold tank to store the cooled storage medium after the power block has extracted its energy.

**Note.** For more information on thermal energy storage systems for parabolic trough systems, see [http://www.nrel.gov/csp/troughnet/thermal\\_energy\\_storage.html](http://www.nrel.gov/csp/troughnet/thermal_energy_storage.html).

### Thermal Energy Storage (TES)

To model a thermocline (one tank) or two tank system, choose the appropriate option in **Thermocline or Two-Tank TES** and then enter the number of hours of storage the system must provide in **Equiv. Full Load Hours of TES**.

**Tip.** An increase in the hours of thermal storage requires a commensurate increase in the solar multiple in order to minimize the levelized cost of energy for the system. The 100 MW Baseline - Parameterized Storage case in *Standard CSP Systems.sam* illustrates this relationship. See [Example 5: Review the CSP parametric analysis](#) for a description of the case.

When the storage medium in **Storage Fluid Number** is different than the heat transfer fluid

on the [Solar Field page](#), Solar Advisor models an indirect system and assumes that the TES system includes a heat exchanger. The value of **Heat Exchanger Duty** determines the rate at which energy can be stored in the tank. To model a direct system that uses the heat transfer fluid as the storage medium, choose the same fluid for **Storage Fluid Number** on the Storage page and for **Solar Field HTF** on the Solar Field page. For direct systems, **Heat Exchanger Duty** on the Storage page is inactive because no heat exchanger is required.

The two **Turbine - TES Adjustment** values are typically close to or slightly less than one and depend on the turbine type shown in **Ref System** on the [Power Block page](#). You can use the default values provided in the sample files.

The **Maximum Power to Storage** and **Maximum Power From Storage** variables are related to the **Design Turbine Thermal Input** variable on the [Power Block page](#), which also appears on the Storage page. The value of these variables is often close to or equal to the design turbine thermal input value. Solar Advisor calculates these values based on the heat exchanger duty, the storage size and the turbine design.

**Note.** For a description of the maximum power to and from storage and maximum energy storage variables, see [Equations for Calculated Values, CSP Storage](#).

When the **Initial Thermal Storage** value is zero, Solar Advisor assumes that the storage system starts (in the first hour of the annual simulation) cold. A non-zero number indicates that the system starts with a partially or fully charged storage tank.

**Table 21. Suggested Tank Heat Losses values for different thermal storage capacities.**

System Description	Hours of Thermal Storage					
	0	3	6	9	12	15
100 MW 2-Tank Indirect VP-1/Nitrate Salt	0	0.62	0.96	1.23	1.56	1.87
200 MW 2-Tank Indirect VP-1/Nitrate Salt	0	1.0	1.61	2.21	2.81	3.56
200 MW 2-Tank Direct Hitec Salt	0	0.34	0.64	0.93	1.24	1.52
200 MW Thermocline Hitec Salt	0	0.25	0.51	0.70	0.96	1.21

Primary bed material	Quartzite
Secondary bed material	Sand
Thermocline Temp Degradation	50 C
Thermocline Efficiency Adj for TES*	0.99
Thermocline Output Adj for TES*	1

Solar Advisor can model thermocline (one tank) TES systems that include sand and quartzite as filler material in the tank. In such systems, quartzite (rock) typically serves as the primary material, and sand serves as the secondary material to fill gaps between the primary material. This design reduces the amount of high-cost liquid storage medium required by the system. Using primary rock or sand typically replaces 50% to 60% of the tank volume. Using



The **Turbine Output Fraction** for each TOU period determines at what load level the power block runs using energy from storage during that TOU period. The load level is a function of the **Turbine Output Fraction**, and **Design Turbine Thermal Input** and the five **Turb Part Load Elec to Therm** factors on the [Power Block page](#).

For each TOU period, during periods of sunshine, the power block at the load level for that TOU period only when the available storage is equal to or greater than the product of the **Storage Dispatch Fraction (with Solar)** and **Maximum Energy in Storage**. Similarly, during periods of no sunshine, the power block only runs when the available storage is equal to or greater than the product of **Storage Dispatch Fraction (without Solar)** and **Maximum Energy in Storage**.

By setting the thermal storage dispatch controls parameters, you can simulate the effect of a clear day when the operator may need to start the plant earlier in the day to make sure that the storage is not filled to capacity and solar energy is dumped, or of a cloudy day when the operator may want to store energy for later use in a higher value TOU period.

For systems with fossil-fuel backup, **Fossil Fill Fraction** defines the solar output level at which the fossil backup will run during each hour of a specific TOU period. For example, a fossil fill fraction of 1.0 would require that the fossil backup operate to fill in every hour during a specified TOU period to 100% of design output. In that case, during periods when solar is providing 100% output, no fossil energy would be used. When solar is providing less than 100% output, the fossil backup operates to fill in the remaining energy so that the system achieves 100% output. For a fossil fill fraction of 0.5, the system would use energy from the fossil backup only when solar output drops below 50%.

#### 6.4.6 Parasitics

The Parasitics page displays parameters describing losses due to parasitic electrical loads, such as drive motors, electronic circuits, and pump motors. Solar Advisor includes a set of default parasitic parameters for a range of solar trough power systems. Choose a Solar Field option that is the same or similar to the system you are modeling. Solar Advisor will automatically adjust the total parasitic load to match the size of the solar field you are modeling.

The **Cooling Tower Operation Mode** determines whether the cooling tower fan operates at 100% or 50% of its rated capacity. Most cooling towers switch between 50% and 100% operating mode. Use the Cooling Tower at 50% or 100% for a system with a single cooling tower. Use Cooling Tower parasitics a function of load when the system design includes multiple cooling towers run.

**Note.** See Equations for [Calculated Values, CSP Parasitics](#) for a description of the parasitic loss calculations.

### 6.5 System: Generic

The generic system model is a basic representation of a conventional fossil-fuel power plant. The Generic technology option makes it possible to compare analyses of photovoltaic and concentrating power systems to a base case conventional fossil fuel plant in the residential, commercial and central generation markets.

Solar Advisor displays a different set of System categories on the navigation menu depending on the [Program options](#). This section describes the System options when the

Program Technology is **Generic**:

The parameters for the Generic system are for a simple model of a fossil fuel power plant. Unlike the photovoltaic and concentrating solar power models, the generic model is not based on an hourly simulation engine. The first year annual output of the generic plant is based on a simple equation using the four System variables: **Nameplate Capacity**, **Capacity Factor**, **Availability**, and **Derate**.

The First Year Annual Output is calculated using the following equation:

$$E_{\text{FirstYearOutput}} = E_{\text{Nameplate}} \cdot F_{\text{CapacityFactor}} \cdot F_{\text{Availability}} \cdot (1 - F_{\text{Derate}})$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor Variable	Units	Description
$E_{\text{FirstYearOutput}}$	<b>First Year Annual Output</b>	kW	The generic system's total output in the first year, before annual degradation applies.
$E_{\text{NamePlate}}$	<b>Nameplate Capacity</b>	%	The rated capacity of the generic system.
$F_{\text{CapacityFactor}}$	<b>Capacity Factor</b>	%	The expected net generated electricity over one year (8760 hours) divided by the electricity that could have been generated at continuous full rated power over the year. Base load plants typically operate at capacity factors of about 90%, with capacity factors of less than 100% due to curtailed output. Load following plants and peaking plants will have lower capacity factors.
$F_{\text{Availability}}$	<b>Availability</b>	%	The number of hours per year that the generic system is able to produce electricity divided by the number of hours in one year (8760 hours). Availability factors of less than 100% are typically due to plant down time for maintenance and repair.
$F_{\text{Derate}}$	<b>Derate</b>	%	A derating factor applied to the generic system rated capacity to account for output reductions caused by inefficiencies in the system from wiring losses or other causes.

The **Annual Degradation** represents an annual reduction in system output due to equipment aging, that applies to year two and subsequent years. When you enter the degradation rate as a single value, the degradation for each year is compounded so that the degradation rate applies to the previous year's annual output. You can also define the system degradation using an annual schedule, which allows you to manually enter a different degradation rate for each year. One application of this approach is modeling the effect of replacing equipment within the system lifetime: You can set the system degradation to zero for the year equipment is replaced. To define an annual schedule, right-click the annual degradation variable and choose **Annual Schedule** in the Input Type window. Note that for degradation rates entered on an annual schedule, degradation rates are *not* compounded annually.

The heat rate determines the cost of fuel reported as **Fuel O&M Expense** in year one of the project cash flow on the [Results Summary page](#). Solar Advisor uses the heat rate to calculate the first year fuel cost as follows:

$$C_{\text{FirstYearFuel}} = C_{\text{CostOfFuel}} \cdot F_{\text{HeatRate}} \cdot E_{\text{FirstYearOutput}}$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor Variable	Units	Description
$C_{\text{FirstYearFuel}}$	<b>Fuel O&amp;M Expense</b> (reported for Year 1 in the project cash flow)	\$/yr	The total cost of fuel for year one of the project cash flow.
$C_{\text{CostOfFuel}}$	<b>Cost of Fuel</b> (from the Costs page)	\$/MMBTU	The rated capacity of the generic system.
$F_{\text{HeatRate}}$	<b>Heat Rate</b>	MMBTU/MWh	The generic system's efficiency, or number of MMBTU of heat required to produce one MWh of electricity.
$E_{\text{FirstYearOutput}}$	<b>First Year Annual Output</b>	kW	The generic system's total electricity output in the first year, before annual degradation.

## 6.6 Costs

The Costs page provides access to all system costs. Project cost input data in Solar Advisor are divided into two main categories: capital and operation and maintenance (O&M) costs. Capital costs are further categorized into direct and indirect costs described below. Solar Advisor uses the variables on the Costs page and the financial and incentives parameters to calculate the project cash flow and other cost metrics reported on the [Results Summary page](#).

The boxes with white backgrounds are values that you can edit. Boxes with blue backgrounds contain calculated values that Solar Advisor displays for your information. Solar Advisor automatically recalculates values in blue boxes when you change the value of related variables. Numbers in blue font are values taken from other input pages.

**Note:** The costs in the sample files are intended to illustrate Solar Advisor's use. The cost data are meant to be realistic, but not to represent actual costs for a specific project. Actual costs will vary depending on the market, technology and geographic location of a project. Because of price volatility in solar markets, the cost data in the sample files is likely to be out of date. For more information see the Solar Advisor Model website, [https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/sam/cost\\_data.html](https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/sam/cost_data.html).

## 6.6.1 Capital costs

The capital costs represent expenses associated with the purchase of equipment and services for the project. Note that financial parameters and tax rates appear on the [Financials page](#).

A direct capital cost represents an expense for a specific piece of equipment or installation service:

- For concentrating solar power systems, direct capital costs are expressed as dollars per area of solar field (\$/m<sup>2</sup>), dollars per power block rated capacity (\$/MWe), or dollars per maximum thermal energy storage capacity (\$/MWh<sub>t</sub>) displayed on the [Storage page](#). The solar field area and power block rated capacities are displayed on the navigation menu.
- For photovoltaic systems, direct module and inverter costs are expressed either as dollars per rated Watt of capacity or dollars per unit. The module cost per capacity is expressed in terms of the module's DC rated power, which is shown on both the [Module page](#) and [Array page](#). The inverter cost per capacity is expressed in terms of the inverter's AC rated power, which is shown on the Inverter page. The storage cost variable is disabled because the current version of Solar Advisor does not model storage for photovoltaic systems. BOS, or balance-of-system costs are equipment costs that cannot be assigned to either the module or the inverter, and may include such costs as mounting racks, junction boxes, and wiring. Installation costs are the labor costs associated with installing the equipment.
- For central generation systems, the contingency cost is a percentage of the sum of direct costs to account for expected uncertainties in the direct cost estimates.

An indirect cost is typically one that cannot be identified with a specific piece of equipment or installation service, and may include all other costs that are built into the price of the system, such as profit, overhead, and shipping costs. Depending on the purpose of your analysis, you may decide to distribute profit among the direct cost categories or include them as a single value in an indirect category.

- For residential and commercial systems, the indirect costs are divided into two categories. Miscellaneous costs may include profit, and costs such as overhead (including marketing), design, permitting, or shipping. Solar Advisor calculates Sales Taxes by applying the sales tax rate from the [Financials page](#) to the percentage of the total direct costs that you specify.
- For central generation systems, indirect costs include three categories. Engineer, Procure, Construct costs may include costs associated with design and construction of the project. Project, Land, Miscellaneous costs may include real estate and other project costs. Solar Advisor calculates **Sales Taxes** by applying the sales tax rate from the [Financials page](#) to the percentage of the total direct costs that you specify.

Solar Advisor uses the total installed cost, which is the sum of direct and indirect costs, to calculate the cash flow, levelized cost of energy, and other output metrics. How you assign costs to each capital cost category does not affect the total installed cost, so you can choose to distribute costs as is most appropriate for your analysis.

## 6.6.2 Operation and maintenance costs

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs represent expenditures on equipment and services that recur each year throughout the project's life after the system is installed. Solar Advisor allows you to enter O&M costs in three ways: Fixed (per year), fixed (per capacity), and variable (per production).

**Table 22. O&M cost options.**

O&M Cost Category	Units	Description
Fixed (per year)	\$	Annual fixed first year cost.
Fixed (per capacity)	\$/kW-yr	Annual first year cost proportional to the system size in kW, where the system size for concentrating solar power systems is <b>Rated Turbine Net Capacity</b> on the <a href="#">Power Block page</a> , and for photovoltaic systems is <b>Array Power</b> (in kWdc) on the <a href="#">Array page</a> . For CSP systems, fixed costs typically include all recurring costs except for water-related costs.
Variable (per production)	\$/MW-h	Annual first year cost proportional to the calculated system production for that year in MWh. For CSP systems, variable costs typically include cost of chemicals, water purchases, and chemical treatment of water.

Solar Advisor uses the first year O&M cost input variables to calculate O&M costs in year one of the project cash flow. The first year O&M cost, annual inflation rate on the [Financials page](#), and **Escalation Rates** for each O&M cost category determine the O&M cost in subsequent years. You can use the escalation rate to represent an expected annual increase in O&M cost above the annual inflation rate.

**Note.** For information on water consumption and other operation and maintenance costs and requirements for concentrating solar power (CSP) systems, see the Troughnet website: [http://www.nrel.gov/csp/troughnet/power\\_plant\\_systems.html](http://www.nrel.gov/csp/troughnet/power_plant_systems.html). For information on operation and maintenance costs for photovoltaic systems, see the California Energy Commission's online Distributed Energy Resource guide <http://www.energy.ca.gov/distgen/economics/operation.html>.

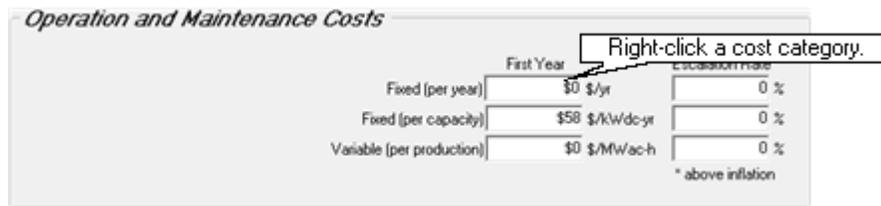
### 6.6.2.1 Entering year-by-year O&M costs

If your analysis assumes that O&M costs occur in specific years throughout the project life, you can enter annual O&M costs on a year-by-year basis, either by typing values by hand, or by importing them from an external spreadsheet. Solar Advisor adds these annual costs to the costs you specify using the first year O&M variables on the cost page. Note that for cash flow and other calculations, Solar Advisor will add other costs for that year to the O&M cost that you enter. Solar Advisor calculates the other costs based on first year costs and the inflation rate and any escalation rates.

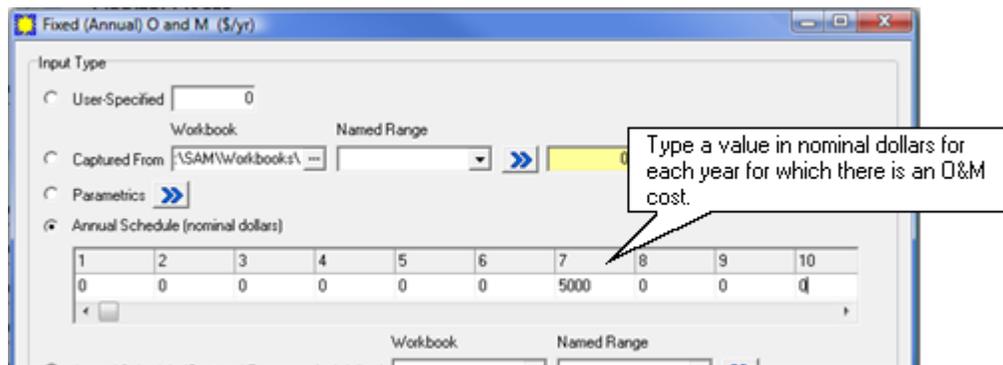
#### To enter year-by-year operation and maintenance costs:

1. On the Costs page, right-click the First Year box for the O&M cost category for which you want to specify year-by-year costs. Solar Advisor displays an Input Type window

for the variable.



2. In the Input Type window, click **Annual Schedule (nominal dollars)**.
3. For each year in which there is an O&M cost, type a value in nominal (or current) dollars for that year.



4. Click **OK** to return to the Costs page.

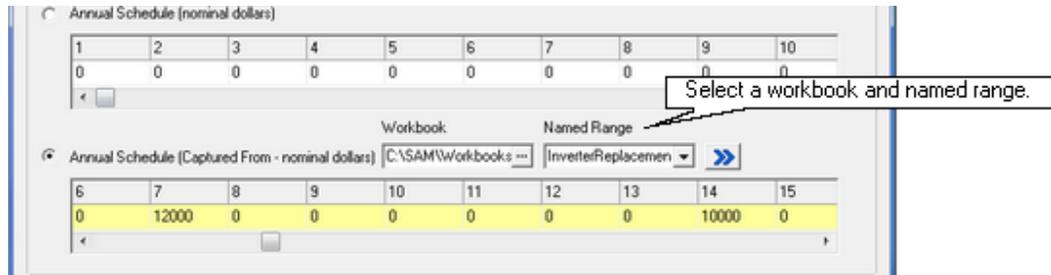
**To import year-by-year operation and maintenance costs from an external spreadsheet:**

**Note:** Before using this procedure, you must create a workbook with a named range, similar to the one described in [Working with external workbooks and UDVs](#).

1. On the Costs page, right-click the First Year box for the O&M cost category for which you want to specify year-by-year costs. Solar Advisor displays an Input Type window for the variable.



2. In the Input Type window, click **Annual Schedule (Captured From - nominal dollars)**, under **Workbook**, click **...**, and in the Open window, double-click the workbook name.
3. In the Input Type window, under **Named Range**, select the Excel named range that contains the annual O&M costs.

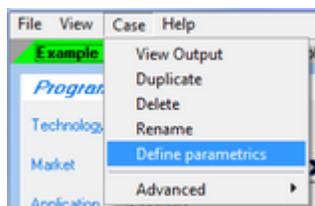


4. Click **OK** to return to the Costs page.

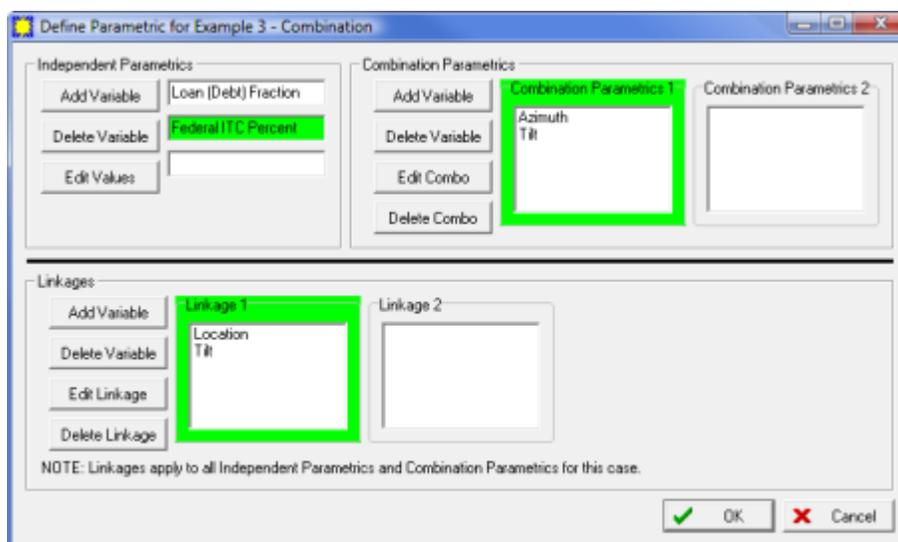
## 7 Working with Parametric Variables

Solar Advisor allows you to assign two or more values to almost any input variable in order to perform a parametric study or sensitivity analysis. Solar Advisor calculates results using each value of parametric variables so that you can see how changes in the value of one or more input variables affect results.

- You create parametric variables in the Define Parametric window, which you can open using the Define Parametrics command on the Case menu.



- The Define Parametrics window allows you to identify the input variables that you want to use in the parametric analysis, assign values to the variables, and to define relationships between the variables. You can use the window to create as simple or as complex an analysis as is appropriate for your needs.



There are three types of parametric variables in Solar Advisor. **Independent Parametrics** include parametric variables that are not associated with any other variables. In the example shown above, the **Loan (Debt) Fraction** and **Federal ITC Percent** variables are assigned to the independent parametrics group for an analysis that might investigate how changes in the debt-equity ratio and Federal tax credit impact the levelized cost of energy when those two variables are not related to each other. Assign parametric variables to the independent group when your analysis includes a single parametric variable, or two or more parametric variables that are not related to each other.

**Combination Parametrics** is a group of parametric variables that are related, but not dependent on each other. Assign parametric variables to a combination parametrics group when you want the parametric variables to appear on the same results graphs and tables. In the figure above, **Azimuth** and **Tilt** are in **Combination Parametric1** to make it possible to

plot a surface graph of system output versus array tilt and azimuth.

**Linkages** include parametric variables whose values are dependent on those of other parametric variables. One member of each linkage group must also be a member of either the independent parametrics group or of a combination parametrics group. In the figure above, **Location** is linked to **Tilt**, which is also a member of **Combination Parametrics1**. This variable assignment makes it possible to link array tilt values to particular locations (climates) to model a range of systems in different locations whose array tilt angle is equal to the location's latitude.

When you define the values of a parametric variable, you must define one of the values as the base value. Solar Advisor displays results based on this value in the output summary table on the Results Summary page, and resets sliders to this value when you click the slider's Reset button. Solar Advisor indicates the base value of a parametric variable with an asterisk and in bold font.

0
10
20
30
• <b>40</b>
50
60

#### Overall steps for parametric analysis:

1. Define one or more parametric variables.
2. Run simulations.
3. Customize a graph or use sliders to view sensitivity analysis results.

This section walks you through five sensitivity analysis examples. You can step through the procedures to familiarize yourself with the mechanics of the Define Parametrics window and with the process of setting up custom graphs to view results from a parametric analysis.

The first four examples describe the cases in the sample file *Parametrics Examples.sam* and cover the mechanics of setting up the four types of parametric variable groupings: [independent](#), [independent with linkage](#), [combination](#), and [combination with linkage](#).

The fifth example is a description of a [CSP parametric analysis](#) in *Standard CSP Systems.sam* and illustrates the relationship in a concentrating solar power system between the solar multiple, hours of thermal energy storage, and the levelized cost of energy.

To familiarize yourself with parametric variables, you can either follow the instructions for the procedures in each example below to create your own file, or open the sample file and review the inputs as you read.

## 7.1 Example 1: Independent parametric

This example illustrates the use of the independent parametric group. The independent group is useful for analysis that includes either a single parametric variable, or two or more parametric variables that are not related to each other.

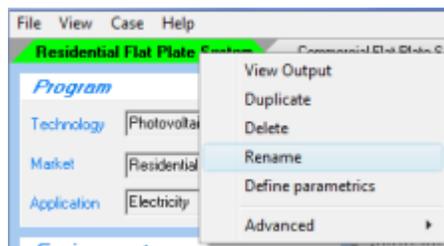
Does the rule of thumb for optimal photovoltaic array orientation "due south at latitude tilt" apply to a residential photovoltaic system in Boulder, Colorado? To answer this question, we will define Tilt as an independent parametric variable and assign it a range of values. Solar Advisor will calculate a the complete set of results for the system using each array tilt angle value. To answer the question, we will examine graphs of annual output and LCOE to find

the optimal array orientation.

**Note.** The following procedure begins with the sample file *Standard PV Systems.sam*, and walks through the process of setting up an independent parametric group, running SAM, and then examining graphs of the results. The first case in the sample file *Parametrics Examples.sam* is a complete analysis based on this example.

**Define Tilt as an independent parametric variable:**

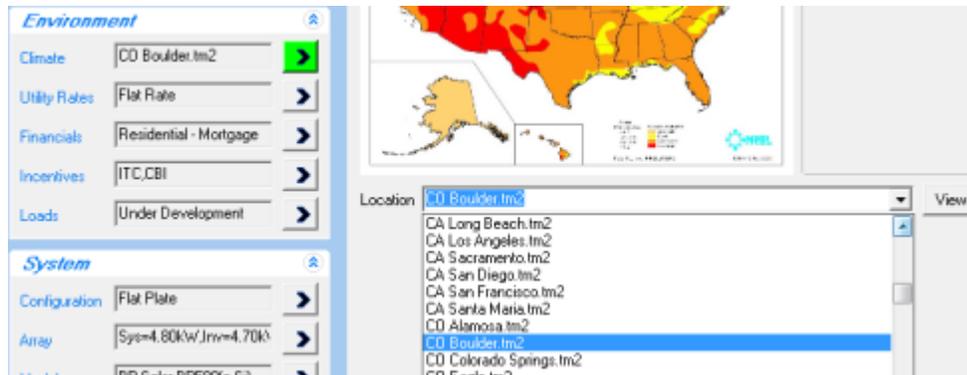
1. Open *Standard PV Systems.sam*. The file should be in the Solar Advisor Samples folder, which is C:\SAM\Samples by default.
2. On the File menu, click **Save As** and choose a name for the file, such as *Parametric Examples A.sam*.
3. Rename the residential case: right-click the Residential Flat Plate System tab, click **Rename** on the shortcut menu, and type "Example 1 - Independent Parametric" in the Rename Case window.



4. Delete the remaining cases in the file: right-click each tab and click **Delete** on the shortcut menu.

When you finish deleting the cases, the file should contain a single case. Deleting the other cases will make your file less cluttered as you add more cases.

5. On the Climate page, choose **CO Boulder.tm2** in the Location list.

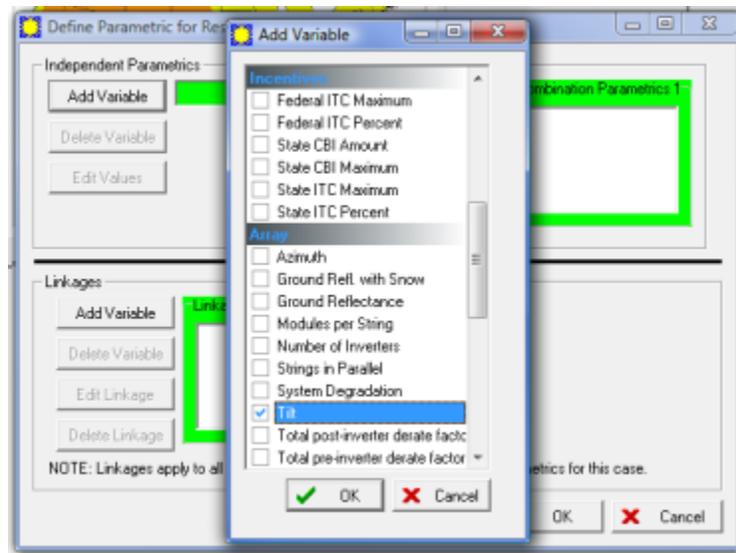


Notice that the View Results button turned red and changed to Run Analysis, indicating that you changed the value of an input variable.

6. On the Case menu, click **Define parametrics** to open the Define Parametric window.
7. In the Define Parametric window, under **Independent Parametrics**, click **Add**

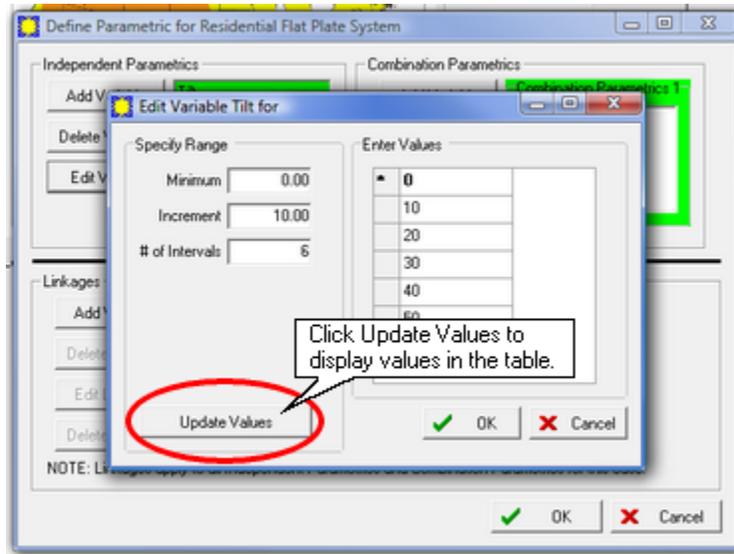
**Variable.**

8. In the Add Variable window, scroll to the Array section of the list and click **Tilt** to define it as a parametric variable.



The Add Variable window displays a list of all Solar Advisor variables that you can define as parametric variables. The variables are grouped into the same categories that appear on the main window's Navigation menu.

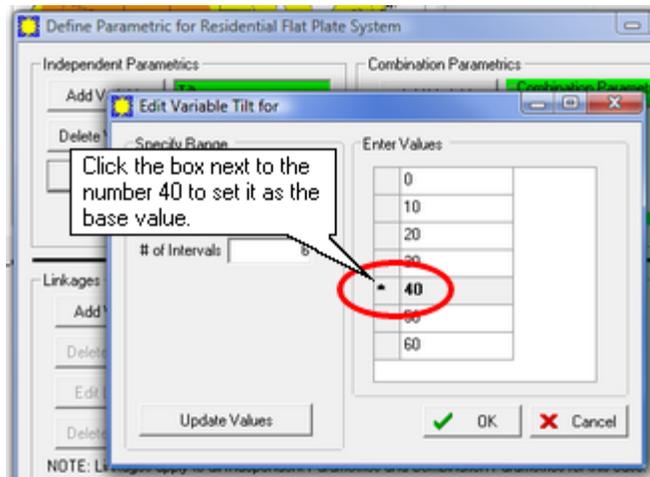
9. Click **OK** to return to the Define Parametric window.
10. In the Define Parametric window, under **Independent Parametrics**, Click **Edit Values**. The Tilt box should have a green background indicating that it is active.
11. In the Edit Variable window, under **Specify Range**, type the numbers 0 in **Minimum**, 10 in **Increment**, and 6 in **# of Intervals**.
12. Click **Update Values**.



Solar Advisor displays a list of the values that you have assigned to the parametric variable in the table under Enter Values. In this case, the minimum value of the tilt variable is 0, and there are seven values ranging from 0 to 60 degrees in increasing increments of 10 degrees.

**Tip.** You can also enter values for the parametric variable by hand by clicking a row in the table under Enter Values, pressing the Insert key, and typing values directly in the table. You can delete values from the list by selecting the value and pressing the Delete key.

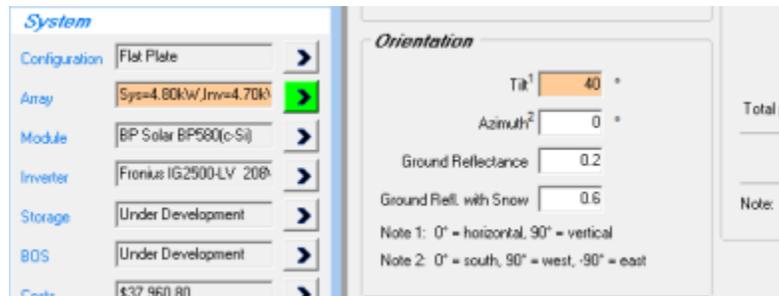
13. In the Edit Variable window, in the table under **Enter Values**, click the box next to the value 40. An asterisk will appear in the box indicating that 40 degrees is the base value of the parametric variable.



Although parametric variables have a range of values, only a single value, the variable's base value, is displayed in boxes on the data input pages.

15. Click **OK** to close the Edit Variable window, and again to close the Define Parametric window. On the Array page, notice that Solar Advisor displays the Tilt box with a

brown background, indicating that it is a parametric variable. The Array box in the navigation menu also appears with a brown background, indicating that the Array page contains one or more parametric variables.



**Tip.** You can define and edit parametric variables by either clicking Define parametrics on the Case menu, as we did in the steps above, or by right-clicking a variable name and clicking **Parametrics**  in the Input Type window.

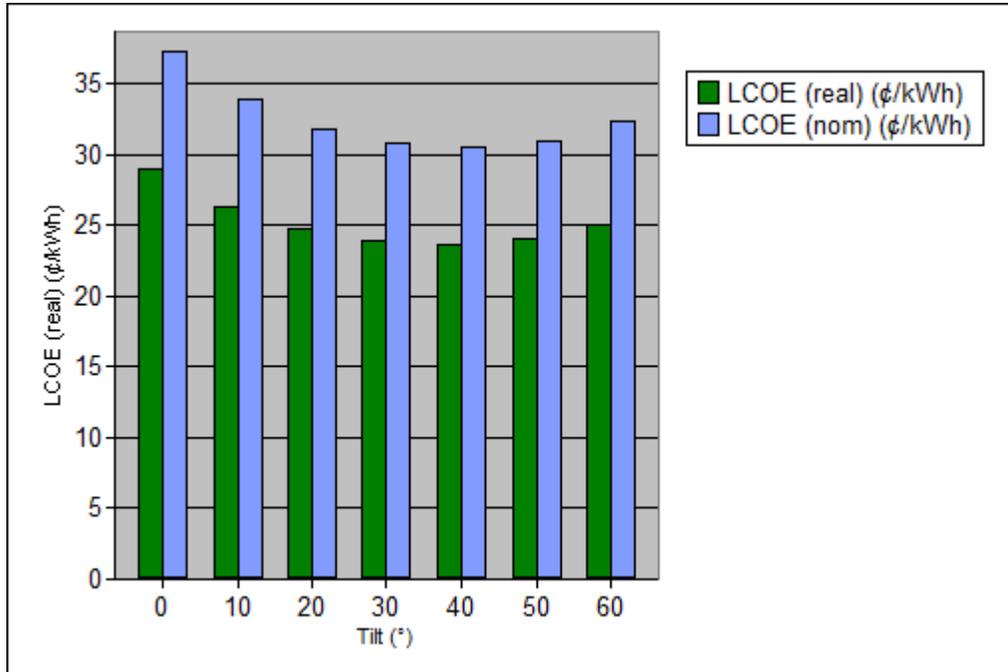
So far, we have defined a single parametric variable, Tilt, and assigned it seven values ranging from 0 to 60 degrees in increments of 10 degrees. We defined the base value to be 40 degrees. In Solar Advisor, a tilt of zero degrees represents a horizontal array. A tilt of ninety degrees would be vertical.

#### Run the simulation and view results

1. Click **Run Analysis**.
2. If the Inverter Size Issue window appears, click **Run All**. The message indicates that the inverter's rated capacity is slightly less than the array's rated capacity, which for the purposes of this exercise, is not a problem.
3. In the Information window, note that the number of TRNSYS simulations is equal to the number of values we assigned to tilt. Solar Advisor will perform a complete simulation for each tilt value.
4. Click **Yes** to start the simulations.

After running a simulation for each tilt value, Solar Advisor displays the Results Summary page. Note that the LCOE and other metrics that appear in the Base column of the Output summary table are calculated using the base value of each parametric variable. In this case, we set the base value of Tilt to 40 degrees, so the LCOE and other metrics reflect that value. The cash flow and other results in the project summary (**Project summary** on the View menu) also reflect the parametric variable's base value.

5. Because we defined Tilt as a parametric variable, Solar Advisor creates a set of new standard graphs in the Graphs list. The new graphs are Annual Output vs Tilt, LCOE vs Tilt, and Cost stacked bar vs Tilt.
6. In the Graphs list on the Results Summary page, click **\*LCOE vs Tilt**.
7. Save the file.



The results of this parametric analysis show that given the assumptions for this project, an array tilt of 40 degrees (from the horizontal) results in the highest system annual output in kWh for tilt values of between 0 and 60 degrees. Thus, the optimal value of tilt is 40 degrees, which is what the rule of thumb suggests for Boulder, whose latitude is approximately 40 degrees north.

**Note:** You can also use sliders to examine the impact of Tilt on different results. For example, you could add a slider for the tilt variable to the Cashflow graph to explore how changes in the array tilt affect the cash flow. See [Creating and using graph sliders](#) for a description of sliders.

## 7.2 Example 2: Independent parametric with linkage

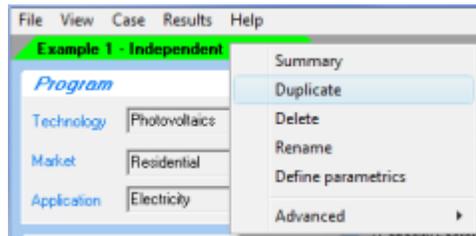
This example illustrates the use of the linkage parametric group, which is useful for parametric analyses involving one or more variables whose value depends on that of other variables. This example also demonstrates how to define a non-numeric variable as a parametric variable.

What would the annual output of a residential photovoltaic system be in different locations, assuming that the array tilt angle for each location is equal to the location's latitude? To answer the question, we will compare the annual output of a system for three locations by linking the numeric variable Tilt, expressed in degrees, with the text variable, Location, expressed as a place name.

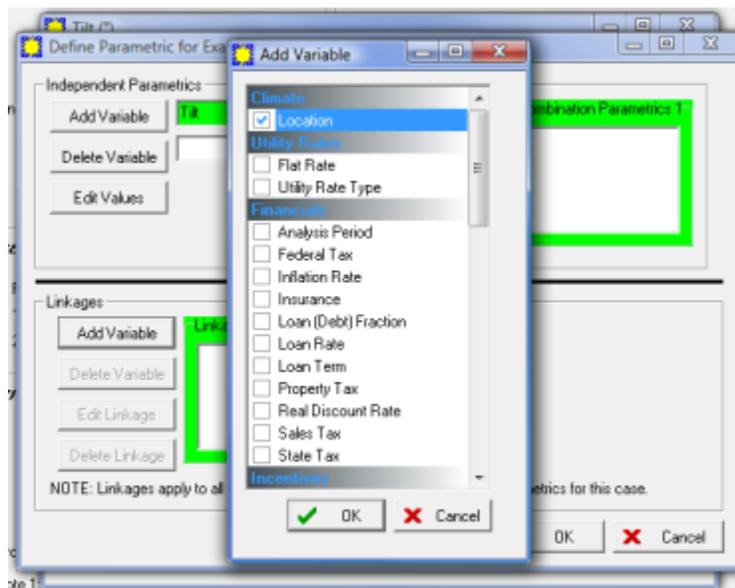
**Note.** If you did not follow the procedure in [Example 1: Independent Parametric](#), you can start with the file *Parametrics Examples.sam*, which should be in the Solar Advisor folder (C:\SAM\Samples by default).

**Link the independent parametric variable Tilt to Climate:**

1. Open the file that you created in Example 1 (or the sample file *Parametrics Examples.sam*).
2. Create a copy of the Example 1 - Independent case: right-click the Residential Flat Plate System tab, click **Duplicate** on the shortcut menu.



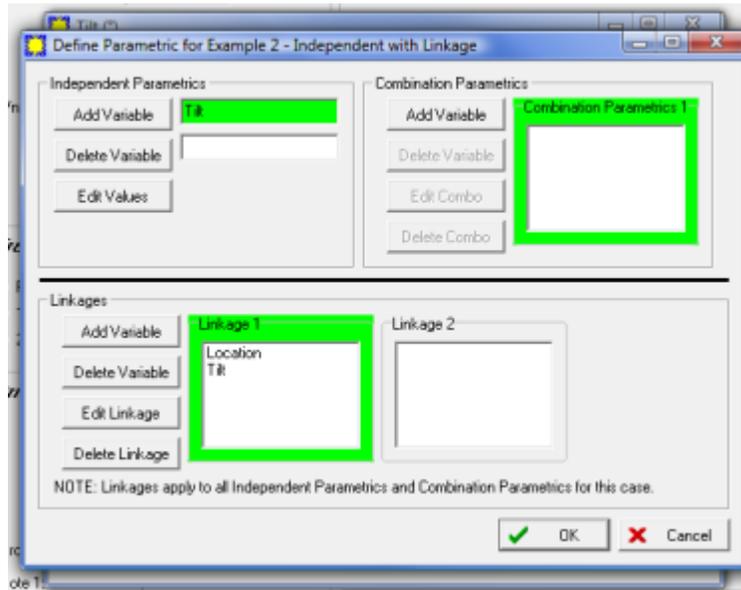
3. Rename the new case to "Example 2 - Independent with Linkage" Right-click the case tab and click **Rename** on the shortcut menu.
4. On the Case menu, click Define parametrics to open the Define Parametric window.
5. On the Array page, right-click the Tilt variable box.
6. In the Tilt Input Type window click **Parametrics** .
7. In the Define Parametric window, under **Linkages**, click **Add Variable**.
8. In the Add Variable window, click **Tilt** and **Location**. (Scroll up to the Climate section to find the Location variable.)



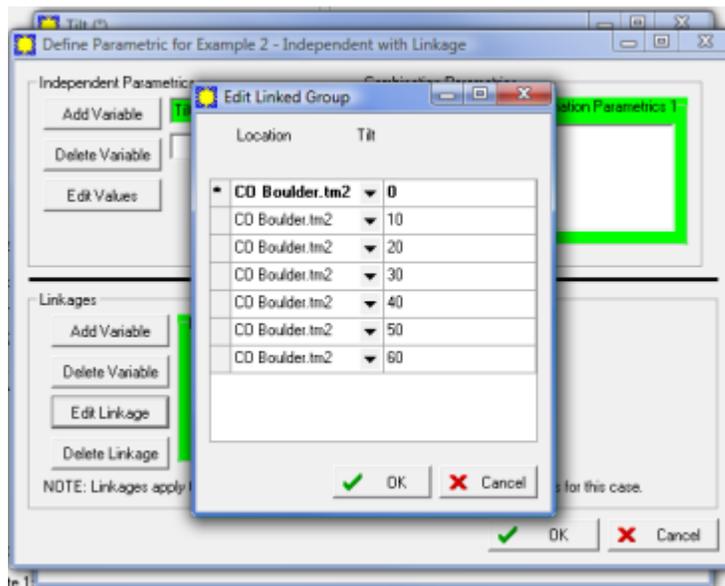
9. Click **OK** to return to the Define Parametric window.

The Climate and Tilt variable names should appear in the Linkage 1 box, and all four

buttons (**Add Variable**, **Delete Variable**, **Edit Linkage**, **Delete Linkage**) should be active.



10. Click **Edit Linkage** to open the Edit Linked Group window.



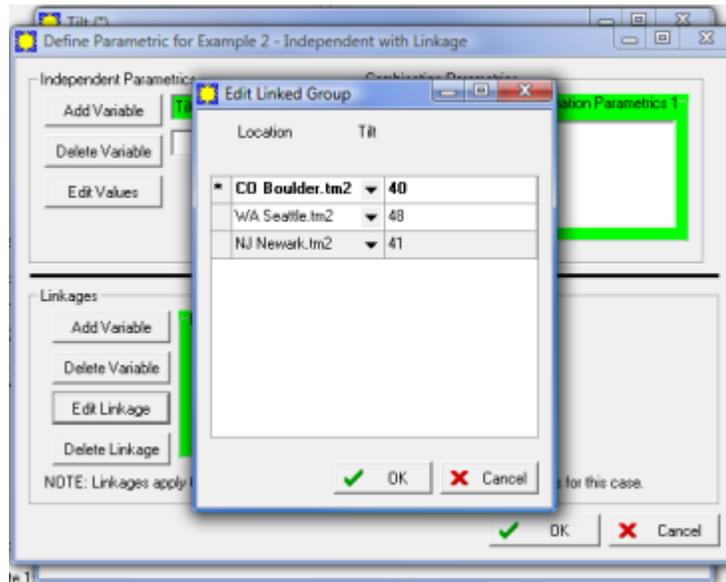
Notice that the climate variable values appear in the Edit Linked Group window in drop-down boxes because they are non-numeric values. Solar Advisor has assigned **CO Boulder.tm2** to each of the seven Module Tilt values that we created in Example 1 because we have not yet assigned values to the Climate variable.

For this example, we are going to use only three locations, Boulder, Seattle, and Newark.

11. Use the arrow in each of the first three rows of Location column, to select **CO**

**Boulder.tm2, WA Seattle.tm2, and NJ Newark.tm2.**

12. Type a new value in the Tilt column for each location: CO Boulder 40, WA Seattle 48, and NJ Newark 41. Set CO Boulder as the base value.
13. Use the Delete key to delete the remaining rows. You may need to delete each cell in the table individually. If necessary, you can use the Insert key to add a row.

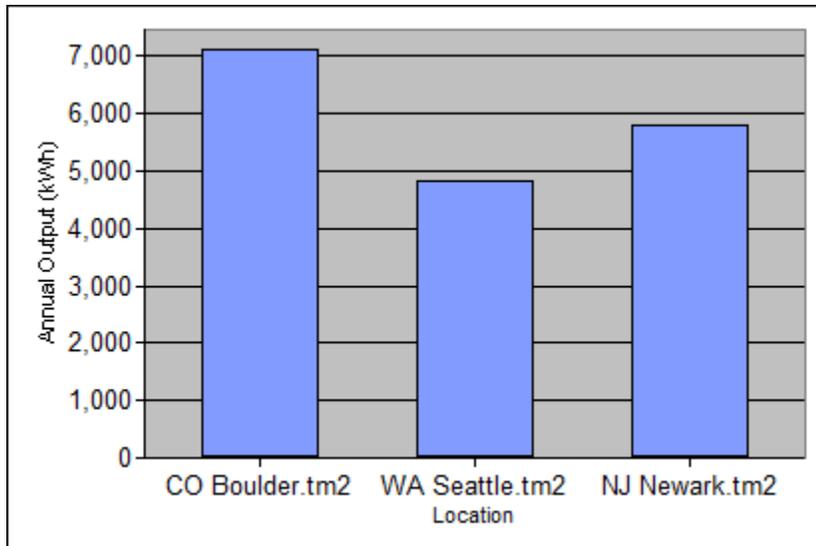


14. Click **OK** to close all of the parametric windows and return to the Array page.

So far, we have defined a linked parametric group, and assigned it two variables, Location and Tilt. The Location variable is also defined as an independent parametric variable. In the next procedure, we will run the simulation to create a set of results for each of the values.

**Run the simulation and view results:**

1. Click **Run Analysis**.
2. If the Inverter Size Issue window appears, click **Run All**. The message indicates that the inverter's rated capacity is slightly less than the array's rated capacity, which for the purposes of this exercise, is not a problem.
3. In the Information window, note that the number of TRNSYS simulations is equal to the number of linked parametric variables. Solar Advisor will perform a complete simulation for each of the three locations we specified.
4. Click **Yes** to start the simulations. When Solar Advisor finishes calculations, the Results Summary page appears.
5. In the Graphs list, click **\*Annual Output Vs Location**.
6. Save the file.



The graph shows the annual output predicted for the three locations at tilt equals latitude.

**Notes:** You can also use sliders to examine results for the three locations. For example, you could add a slider for the Location variable to the Cashflow graph to explore the cash flow for each location. See [Creating and using graph sliders](#) for a description of sliders.

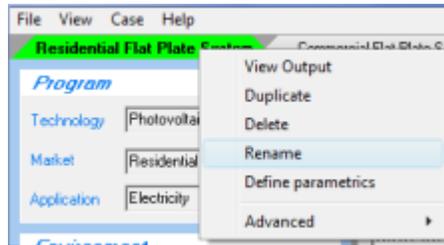
### 7.3 Example 3: Combination parametric

This example illustrates the use of the combination parametric group, which is useful for parametric analyses involving related variables that you want to appear in a single graph, but whose values are not dependent on each other.

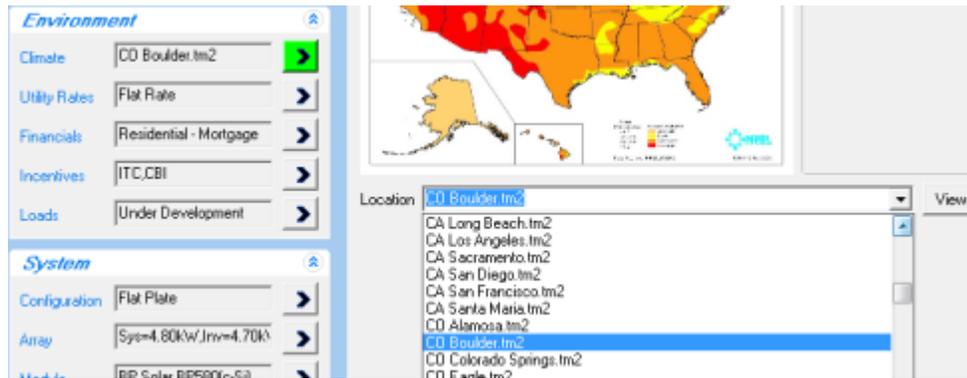
In Example 1: independent parametric, we found that for Boulder, Colorado, the array tilt suggested by the photovoltaic system design rule of thumb "due south at latitude tilt" is correct. Is the due south array azimuth suggestion also correct for Boulder? To find out, we will define a combination parametric group that contains the both the Tilt and Azimuth variables. Adding Tilt and Azimuth to a combination group will allow us to create a contour graph of system output versus tilt and azimuth. We can then use the graph to find the values of both tilt and azimuth that result in the highest annual system output.

**Define Tilt and Azimuth as combination parametric variables:**

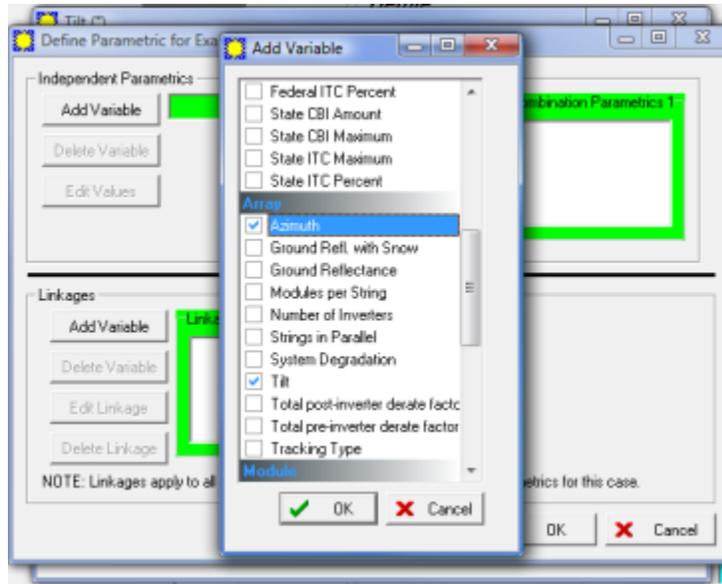
1. Open *Standard PV Systems.sam*. The file should be in the Solar Advisor Sample folder, which is *C:\SAM\Samples* by default.
2. On the File menu, click **Save As** and choose a name for the file, such as *Parametric Examples B.sam*.
3. Rename the residential case: right-click the Residential Flat Plate System tab, click **Rename** on the shortcut menu, and type "Example 3 - Array Orientation" in the Rename Case window.



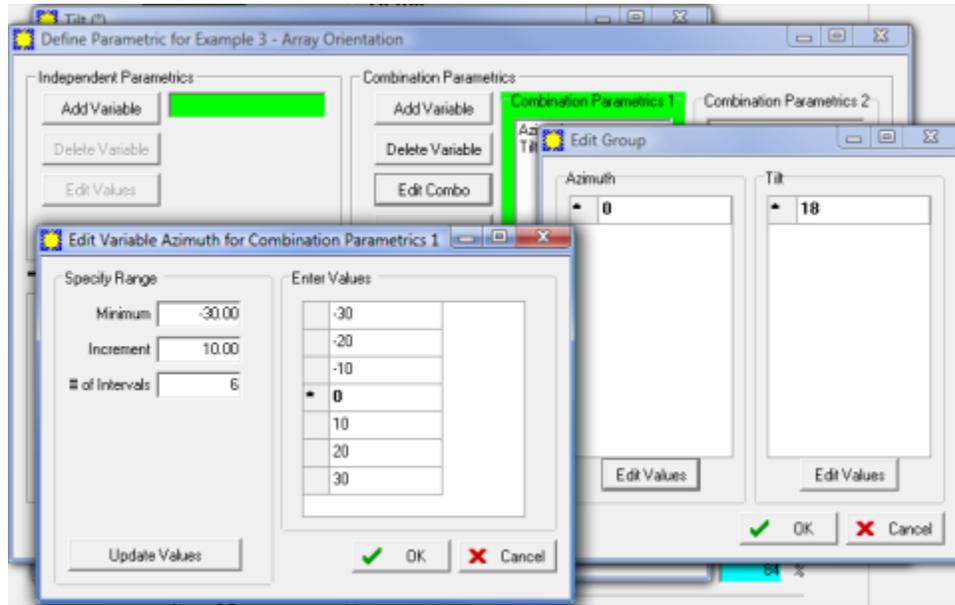
4. Delete the remaining cases to reduce clutter in your file by right-clicking each case's tab and clicking **Delete** on the shortcut menu.
5. On the Climate page, change the location to **CO Boulder.tm2**.



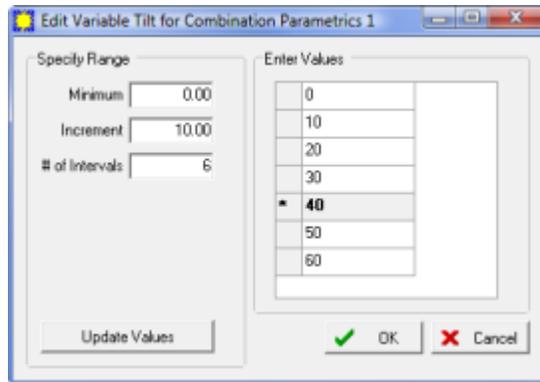
6. On the Array page, right-click the variable box for **Tilt**.
7. In the Tilt Input Type window click **Parametrics** .
8. In the Define Parametric window, under **Combination Parametrics**, click **Add Variable**.
9. In the Add Variable window, scroll to the Array section and click both **Azimuth** and **Tilt** to define them as a parametric variables.



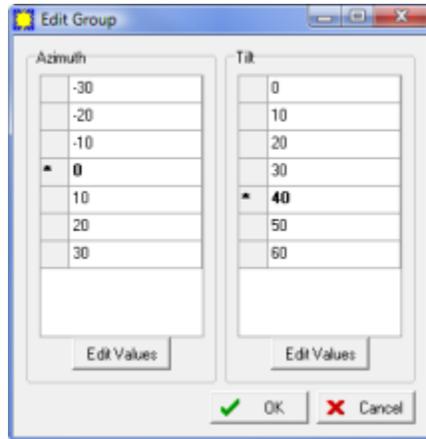
10. Click **OK** to return to the Define Parametric window. Notice that the tilt and azimuth variables appear in the Combination Parametrics1 box. Solar Advisor created a second box named Combination Parametrics2 to allow for additional parametric groups.
11. In the Define Parametric window, click **Edit Combo** to display the Edit Group window. The CombinationParametrics1 box should have a green background indicating that it is active.
12. In the Edit Group window, under **Azimuth**, click **Edit Values** to open the Edit Variable window. The window displays the current values of each variable.
13. In the Edit Variable window, under **Specify Range**, type -30 for **Minimum**, 10 for **Increment** and 6 for **# of Intervals**, and click **Update Values**.  
  
Solar Advisor displays a list of the values that you assigned to the parametric variable in the table under **Enter Values**. In this case, the minimum value of the azimuth is -30 degrees, with seven values ranging from -30 to +30 degrees in increasing increments of 10 degrees.
14. In the Edit Variable window, in the table under **Enter Values**, scroll to the row containing the value 0, and click the box next to the value. An asterisk will appear in the box indicating that 0, or due south, is the base value of the azimuth parametric variable.



15. Click **OK** to return to the Edit Group window.
16. In the Edit Group window, under **Tilt**, click **Edit Values** and specify a range with a minimum of 0, increment of 10 and number of intervals of 6.
17. Set 40 as the base case. Boulder's latitude is approximately 40 degrees North.

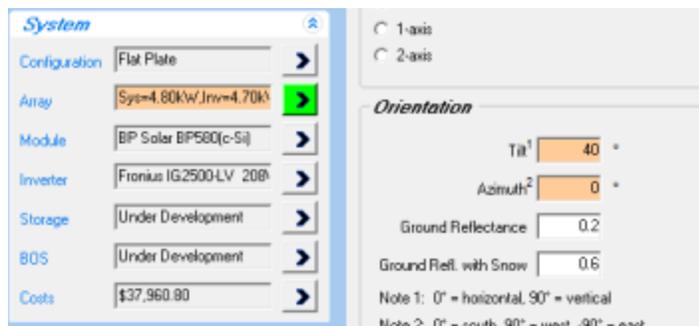


18. Click **OK** to return to the Edit Group Window. Solar Advisor displays the azimuth and tilt variables and their values side by side so that you can quickly check their values.



**Tip.** In this example, using the same number of values for the two variables will help the appearance of the graph we will create later by ensuring that the tilt and azimuth axes have the same number of ticks. When deciding on a number of values to use for Combination Parametrics, keep in mind the graph's appearance.

19. Click **OK** to close the parametric variable windows and return to the Array page. On the Array page, notice that the tilt and azimuth variable boxes appear with brown backgrounds, indicating that they are parametric variables. The Array box in the navigation menu also appears with a brown background, indicating that the Array page contains one or more parametric variables.



**Tip.** You can define and edit parametric variables by either using the Define parametrics command on the Case menu, as we did in the steps above, or by right-clicking a variable name and clicking Parametrics  in the Input Type window.

20. Save the file.

**Run the simulation and view results:**

1. Click **Run Analysis**.
2. If the Inverter Size Issue window appears, click **Run All**. The message indicates that the inverter's rated capacity is slightly less than the array's rated capacity, which for the purposes of this exercise, is not a problem.

Solar Advisor displays an Information window telling you the number of TRNSYS simulations and approximate time the analysis will take, in this case 49 simulations. Because we assigned seven values each to azimuth and tilt, the analysis requires  $7 \times 7 = 49$  simulations. Solar Advisor will perform a complete simulation for each combination of tilt and azimuth we specified.

3. Click **Yes** to start the simulations. When Solar Advisor finishes calculations, the Results Summary page appears.
4. When the results are complete, save the file.

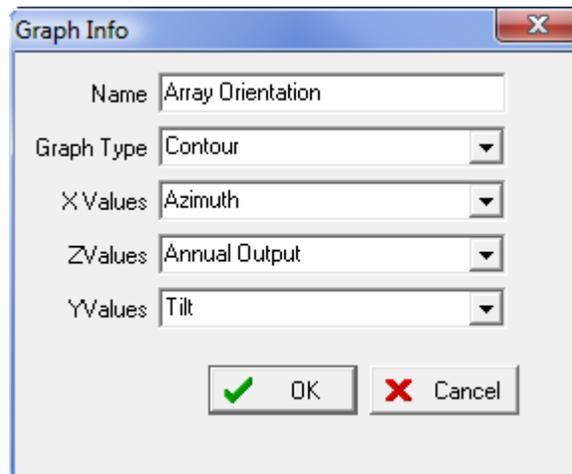
After running the simulations, Solar Advisor displays the Results Summary page. Solar Advisor calculates values that appear in the results summary table using the base value of each parametric variable in the analysis. In this case, we set the base value of the array tilt variable to 40 degrees and of the array azimuth to 0 degrees, so the LCOE and other metrics in the table reflect a system with an array at latitude tilt pointing due south. The cash flow, time series data, and other results in the project summary (Project summary on the View menu) all reflect the parametric variable's base value.

In order to view the impact of array orientation on system output, we will create a contour graph of system output versus tilt and azimuth.

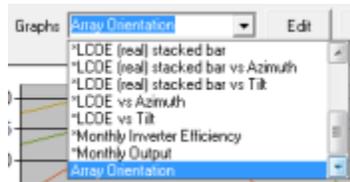
5. On the Results Summary page, click **Add** to open the Graph Info window.



- 6.
7. In the Graph Info window, type "Array Orientation" in the Name box, select **Contour** in **Graph Type**, **Azimuth** in **X Values**, **Annual Output (kWh)** in **ZValues**, and **Tilt** in **YValues**.

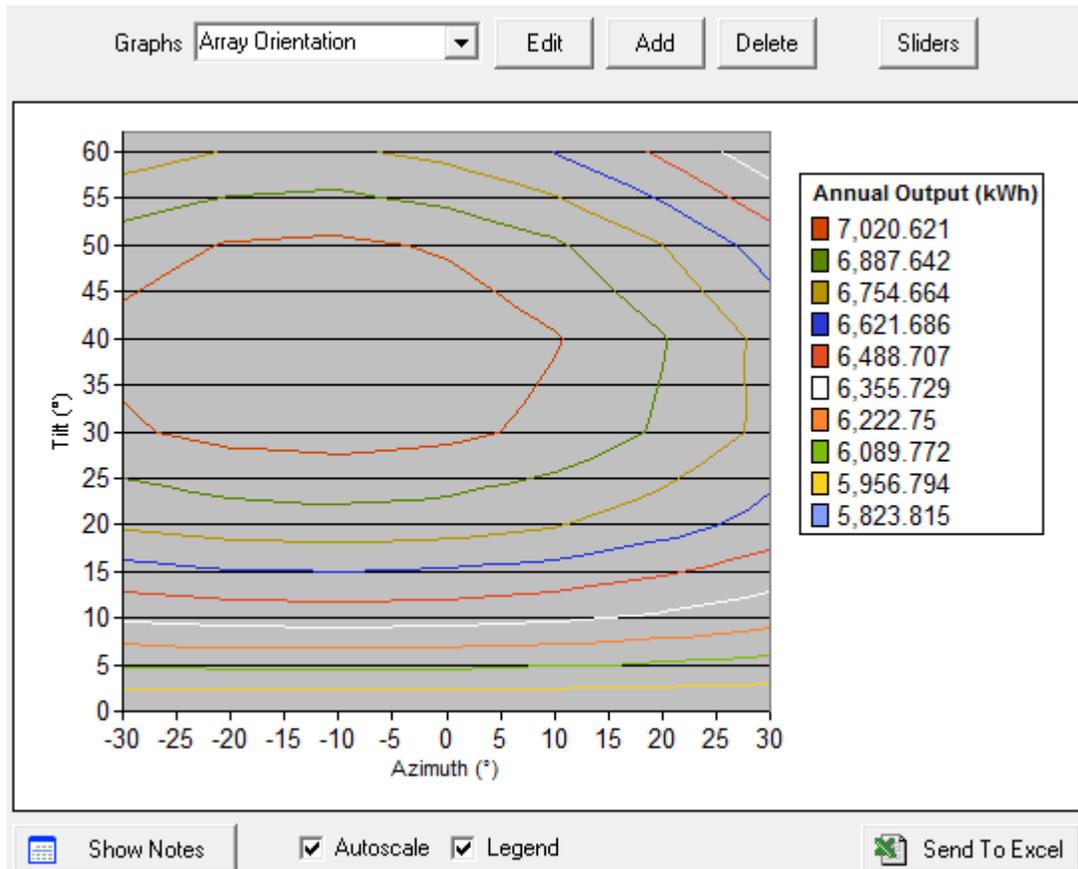


8. Click **OK** to create the graph.
9. Solar Advisor makes the calculations necessary to display the custom graph and then displays it on the main window. The custom graph name also appears in the list of graphs.



10. Check **Legend** under the graph to display a color key on the graph. You can right click the graph to copy an image of the graph to the clipboard for use in other applications.

11. Save the file



As you can see on the contour graph (and in the table under the graph), the orientation that results in the highest annual output is a tilt of 40 degrees and azimuth of -10 degrees. Note that the optimal azimuth is ten degrees east of south, not due south as the rule of thumb suggests. This may be due to late afternoon effects of sun setting over mountains and summer afternoon thunderstorms. The optimal tilt, on the other hand, is about 40 degrees north, approximately the latitude of Boulder, Colorado, and consistent with the rule of thumb.

## 7.4 Example 4: Combination parametric with linkage

This example illustrates the use of both a combination parametric group and a linked group, which is useful when variables in a combination group that you want to appear in a single graph are also related to other variables.

What is the optimal array orientation for three different locations? In Example 3, we assigned the azimuth and tilt variables to a combination parametric group to plot system output versus tilt and azimuth on a contour graph. The graph showed that the optimal array tilt angle for the residential photovoltaic project in Boulder, Colorado was what we expected, 40 degrees north, close to Boulder's latitude. The optimal azimuth for Boulder, on the other hand, was about 10 degrees east of south, not the standard due south. Because the rule of thumb "array tilt equals latitude" was valid for Boulder, we assume in this exercise that it is also true for all three locations. In this example, we will use the same combination group of azimuth and tilt, and link the tilt variable to location, which will allow us to plot a graph of array output for a range of azimuth variables for each of the three locations on a single graph.

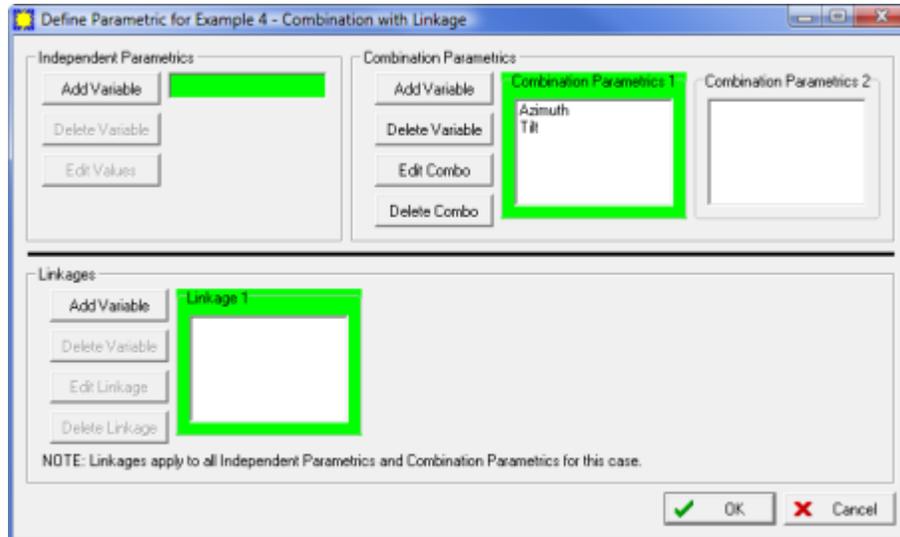
When you perform a parametric analysis with more than one variable, the number of calculations can become very large. In Example 3, Solar Advisor performed 49 simulations for each combination of 7 azimuth values and 7 tilt values. If we were to repeat that analysis for three locations instead of one, the number of calculations increases to 147 (49 combinations times three locations). Some analyses with larger numbers of variables and parametric values simulation run times can become impractically long. Linking related parametric variables can help minimize run times by avoiding unnecessary simulations. In this example, by linking the location variable to the latitude variable, Solar Advisor only simulates combinations of tilt and latitude values that make sense (assuming that we only want to simulate systems whose array tilt angle equals the location's latitude). For example, linking tilt to location will ensure that Solar Advisor does not run a simulation using Seattle's radiation data and Boulder's 40 degree latitude for the array tilt.

### Define Location and Tilt as linked parametric variables:

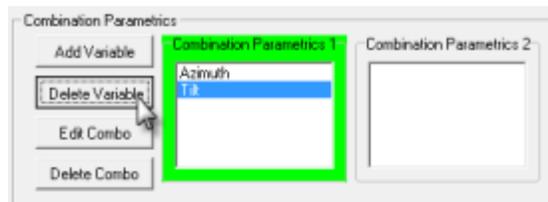
1. Open the file that you created in Example 3 and create a copy of the Example 3 - Combination case. To create a copy of the Example 3 - Combination case, right-click the tab and then click **Duplicate** on the shortcut menu.

If you did not follow the procedure in Example 3, you can start with the same case in the file *Parametrics Examples.sam*, which should be in the Solar Advisor folder (C:\SAM by default).

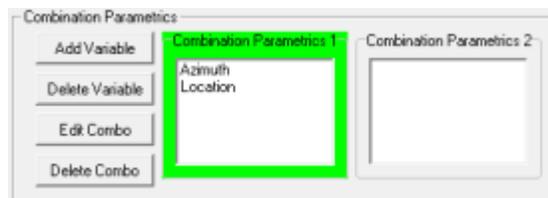
2. Rename the new case to "Example 4 - Combination with Linkage." (Right-click the case's tab and click **Rename** on the shortcut menu.)
3. On the Case menu, click **Define Parametrics**. The Define Parametric window should appear with the variables Azimuth and Tilt in the Combination Parametrics1 box.



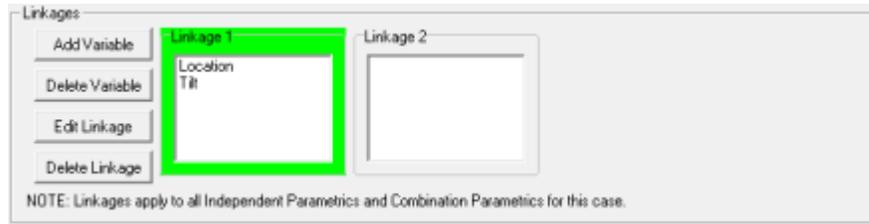
- Under **Combination Parametrics**, select **Tilt** and click **Delete Variable**.



- Under **Combination Parametrics**, click **Add Variable** and in the Add Variable window, click **Location**.
- Click **OK** to return to the Define Parametric window. Azimuth and Location appear in the Combination Parametrics1 box.



- Under **Linkages**, click **Add Variable**.
- In the Add Variable Window, click **Location** and **Tilt**. (Scroll down to the Array section to find the Tilt variable).
- The Location and Tilt variable names should appear in the Linkage 1 box.



10. Click **Edit Linkage** to open the Edit Linked Group window.

Notice that the Location variable values appear in the Edit Linked Group window in drop-down boxes because they are non-numeric values. Solar Advisor has assigned **CO Boulder.tm2** to each of the Module Tilt values that we created in Example 3 because we have not yet assigned values to the Location variable.

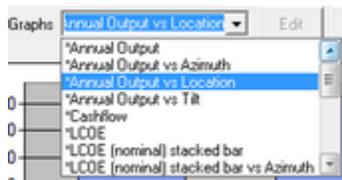
11. Assign the following values to the Location and Module Tilt variables: Boulder 40, Los Angeles 34, and Newark 41 and delete the remaining rows so that only three rows appear in the table. Set Boulder as the base value. Select location names from the drop-down lists, and use the Delete and Insert keys to delete and insert rows.



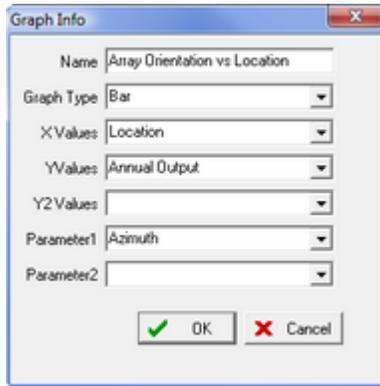
12. Click **OK** to return to the Define Parametric window, and again to return to the main window.

**Create a custom clustered bar graph to display the results:**

1. On the Results Summary page, in **Graphs**, click **\*Annual Output vs Location**. in the Add to open the Graph Info window.

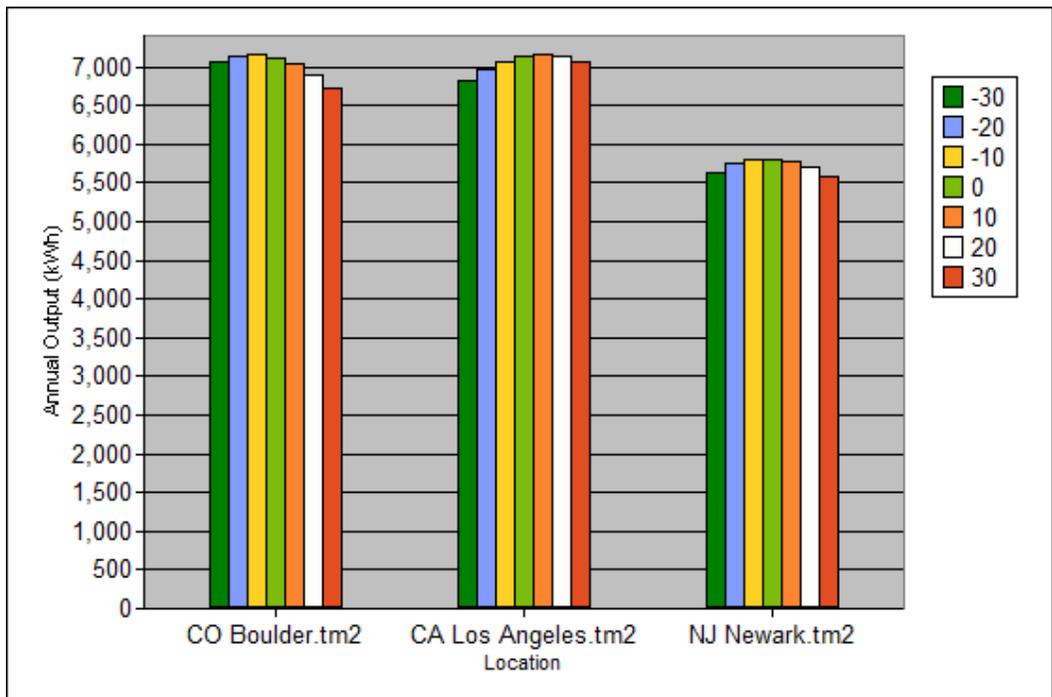


2. Click **Add** to open the Graph Info window.
3. In the Graph Info window, type "Array Orientation vs Location" in the Name box, in **Graph Type** click **Bar**, in **X Values** click **Location**, in **YValues** click **Annual Output**, and in **Parameter1** click **Azimuth**.



4. Click **OK** to create the new graph.

Solar Advisor makes the calculations necessary to display the custom graph and then displays it on the main window.

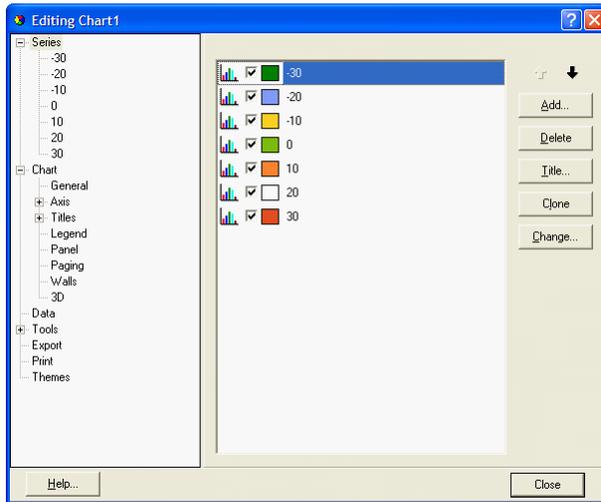


5. The legend displays the Azimuth value for each bar color: the dark green bar is for -30 degrees, or 30 degrees east of south. The red bar is for 30 degrees west of south, and the light green bar is for zero degrees, or due south.

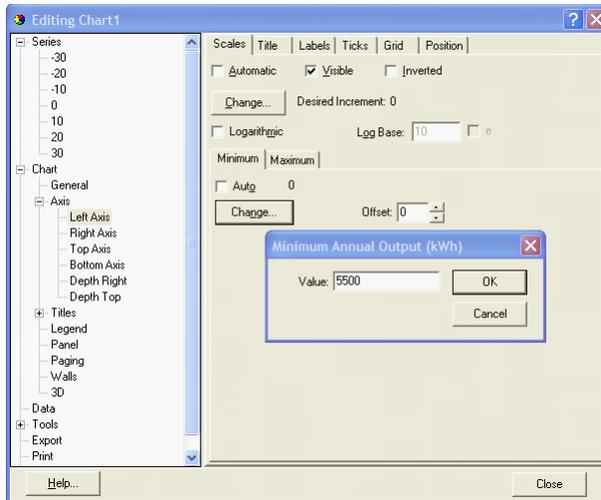
**Tip.** If the location labels do not appear on the graph, try resizing the main window to enlarge the graph. You can also clear the Legend check box below the graph to hide the legend and make more room for the graph.

The graph shows that the optimal array azimuth (in terms of total annual output) is different for each city. You can use the graph's advanced properties to change the y-axis scale to see the differences more clearly.

6. Double-click the graph to display the chart editing window.

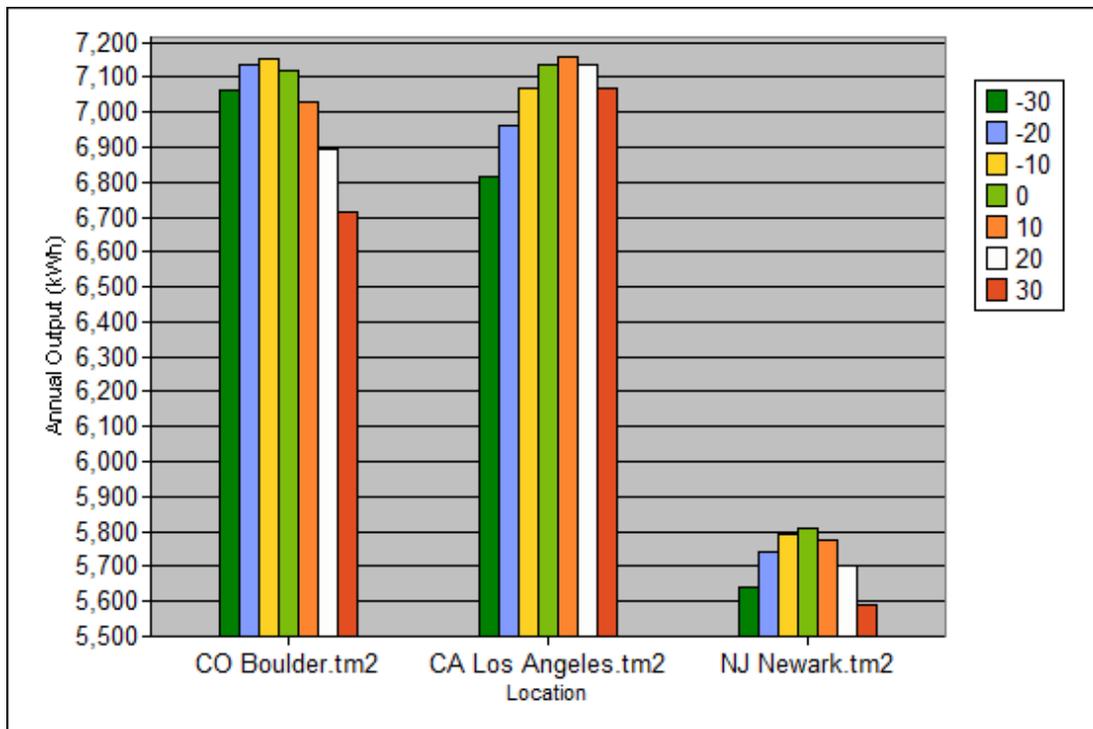


7. In the navigation tree, under **Axis**, click **Left Axis**, and on the Scales tab, change the minimum value from 0 to 5500.



Tip. You can change other properties of the graph in the chart editing window. For example, to display the legend below the graph, in the navigation tree, click Legend and on the Position tab, click Bottom.

8. Click **OK** to return to the chart editing window, and click Close to return to the Results Summary page.
9. Save the file.



From the clustered bar graphs, you can tell which array azimuth provides the maximum annual output for each location. For Boulder, which is located just east of the Rocky Mountain foothills, where mountains and thunder clouds to the west often shade the city in the late afternoon, the optimal array orientation is away from the mountains: -10 degrees, or 10 degrees east of south, represented by the yellow bar. For Los Angeles, located on the Pacific coast and exposed to frequent morning fog, orienting the array to maximize exposure to the afternoon sun maximizes system output: the optimal orientation is 10 degrees west of south, represented by the orange bar. For Newark, the optimal array orientation is zero degrees, or due south, represented by the light green bar. The graphs also show that the difference in output for array orientations between ten degrees west of south and ten degrees east of south is relatively small.

## 7.5 Example 5: Review the CSP parametric analysis

This section describes the fourth case in the file *Standard CSP Systems.sam*, **100 MW Baseline - Parameterized Storage**. The case illustrates how the variations in the Solar Multiple variable and the number of hours of thermal energy storage affect the system's levelized cost of energy. For a description of the variables used for this analysis, see the [Solar Field page](#) and [Storage page](#) descriptions. If you are not familiar with Solar Advisor's parametric variables, you may want to read the [Sensitivity analysis: Working with parametric variables](#). Examples 1 through 4 above describe the details of working with parametric variables, this example describes the analysis of the Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) system solar multiple and hours of thermal electric storage.

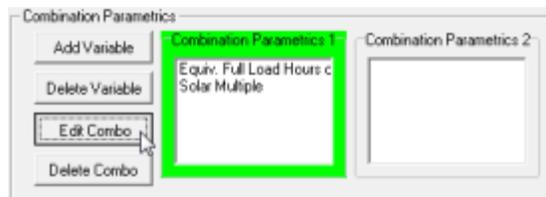
For a CSP trough system with no storage, the optimal levelized cost of energy typically occurs at a solar multiple of between 1.4 and 1.5. Because a trough system only operates at its design point (solar multiple of one) for a very few hours of the year, over-sizing a system (solar multiple greater than one) allows the system to operate closer to the design point for

more hours of the year, which results in a reduction in the average levelized cost of energy. However, there is a trade-off between the increased cost of the larger system and the increased electric energy output that it produces: As the size increases beyond a certain point, the higher cost outweighs the benefit of the higher electricity output. This analysis investigates where that point occurs for systems with different amounts of storage capacity.

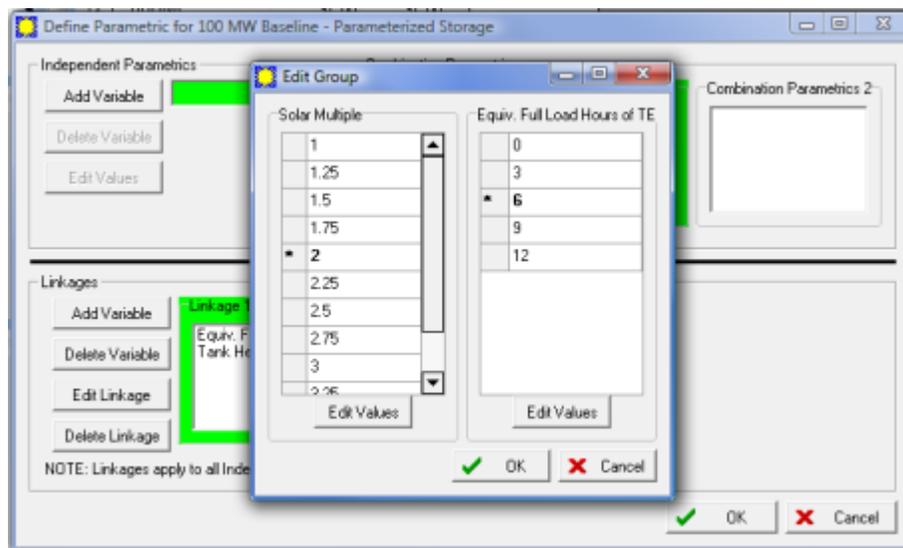
Note that an analysis for such a plant design should account for any energy that might be dumped during periods when the solar field produces more energy than the power block requires. Typically, as long as the amount of dumped energy is less than about 10-15% of the new energy resulting from the oversized system, you can reduce the LCOE by increasing solar field size.

**To review the CSP parametric analysis on solar multiple and thermal energy storage:**

1. Open the file *Standard CSP Systems.sam*.
2. Click the 100 MW Baseline - Parameterized Storage tab.
3. On the Case menu, click **Define Parametrics** to open the Define Parametrics window.
4. Under **Combination Parametrics**, click **Edit Combo** to open the Edit Group window.



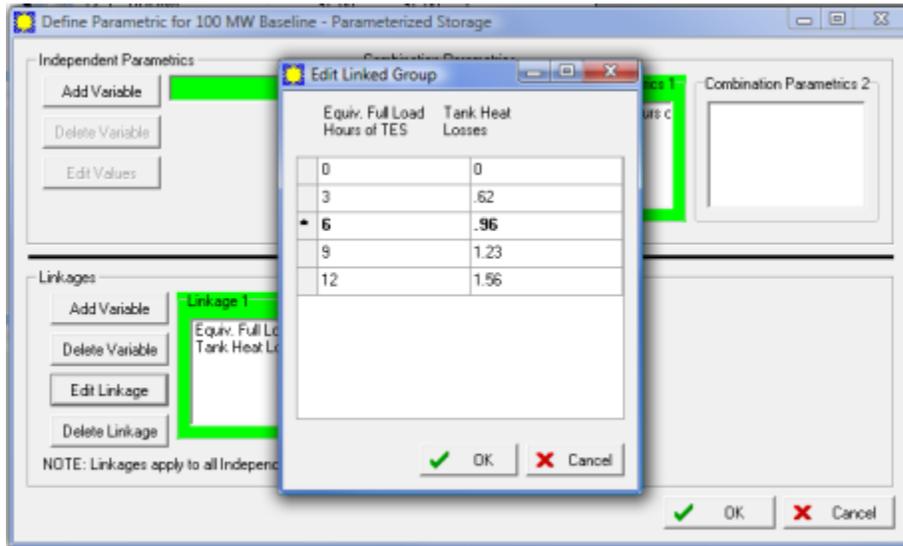
Solar Advisor displays a list of values for each of the parametric variables. The Solar Multiple values range from 1 to 3.5 in increments of 0.25. The Equiv. Full Load Hours of TES values range from 0 to 12 in increments of 3.



5. Solar Advisor must simulate one system for each combination of values for the two variables. In this case, 11 values  $\times$  5 values = 55 simulations.

Note that the base value of each variable appears in bold. Although parametric variables have a range of values, only a single value, the variable's base value, is displayed in boxes on the data pages.

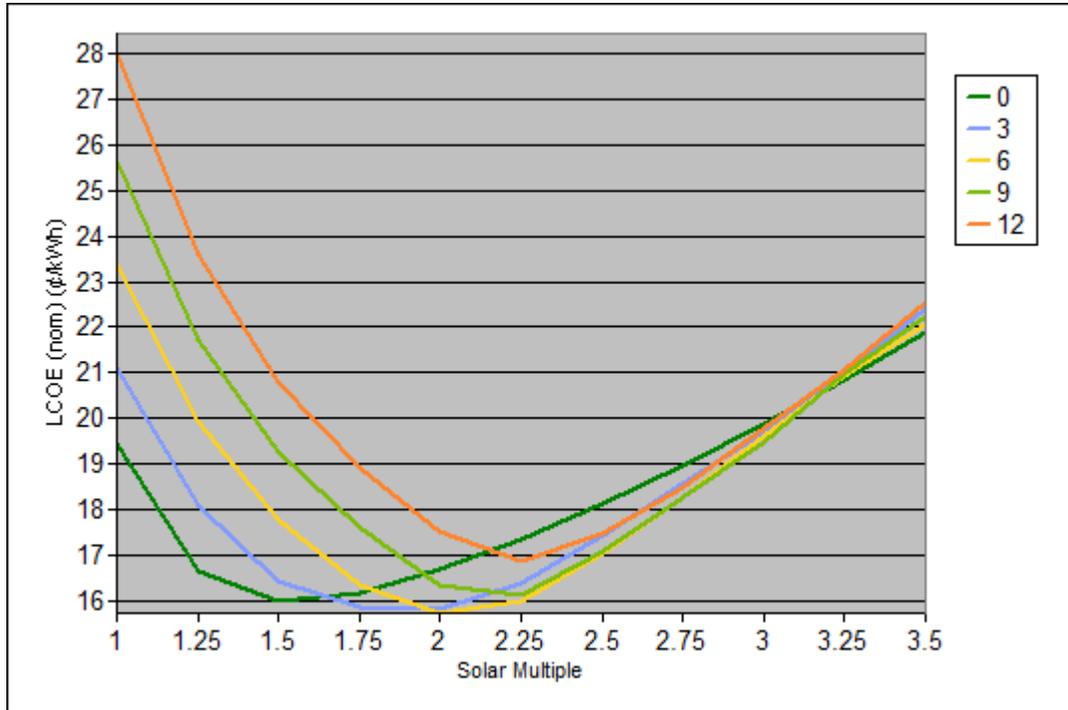
6. Click **Cancel** to return to the Define Parametric window.
7. Under **Linkages**, click **Edit Linkage** to open the Edit Linked Group window.



8. The Equivalent Full Load Hours of TES and Tank Heat Loss variables are linked, so Solar Advisor will only simulate systems using values of each of the two variables that are in the same row. For example, for 0 hours of storage, Solar Advisor will use 0 for the tank heat loss. For 3 hours of storage, the tank heat loss will be 0.62, etc.
9. Click **Cancel** to return to the Define Parametric window.
10. In the Define Parametric window, click **Cancel** to return to the main window.
11. On the Results Summary page, select the Parametric Storage Results graph if it is not already visible.



Solar Advisor displays a graph of the real levelized cost of energy versus the Solar Multiple. Each line in the graph represents a number of hours of thermal energy storage from the list we saw in the list of parametric values for the Equivalent Full Load Hours of TES variable (0, 3, 6, 9, and 12 hours of storage). Because the hours of storage variable is linked to the tank heat loss variable, each line also represents a tank heat loss value. We saw those values in the Edit Linked Group window: 0, 0.62, 0.96, 1.23, 1.56.



For the no storage case (the dark green line, zero hours of storage), the lowest levelized cost of energy occurs at a solar multiple of 1.5. The solar multiple represents the area of the solar field. An increase in the solar multiple results in a larger solar field (and thus higher area-dependent installation costs), but also in a higher electrical energy output. The interaction of these factors causes the levelized cost of energy to decrease as the solar multiple increases from 1, but at some point (1.5 in the no storage case), the cost increase overwhelms the benefit of the increased electric energy output, and the levelized cost of energy begins to increase with the solar multiple.

## 8 Working with External Workbooks and UDVs

You can connect any input variable in Solar Advisor to a named cell in a Microsoft Excel workbook. This feature allows you to use external spreadsheet-based cost and performance models to generate values for Solar Advisor input variables. Because Solar Advisor can both import values from workbooks and export values to them, you can use the result of a spreadsheet calculation as the value of one input variable that depends on the value of other input variables. UDVs are user-defined input variables that can also share values with external workbooks.

This chapter uses an example to describe how to prepare an Excel workbook to share data with Solar Advisor, set up input variables in Solar Advisor to send and receive values from Excel, and define user-defined variables. The chapter uses examples that require the sample files *Standard PV Systems.sam*, and *User Guide Workbook Example.xls*, which are copied to the Solar Advisor folder when you install the software.

### 8.1 Overview

A **CapturedFrom** variable is an input variable whose value Solar Advisor imports from a cell in an external workbook. A Captured From variable is indicated in the Solar Advisor user interface by a text box with a yellow background.

A **SentTo** variable is an input variable whose value Solar Advisor exports to a named cell in a workbook. You can view a list of Sent To variables in the current case by clicking **SentTo** variables on the View menu.

A **UDV**, or user-defined variable, is a variable that you can create to store values in Solar Advisor and to enhance analyses involving external spreadsheets. Solar Advisor allows you to create one or more user-defined variables on each input page. The software stores values of user-defined variables but does not use them in any internal calculations. You can connect user-defined variables, like other input variables, to external spreadsheets. For example, you could use a user-defined variable connected to an external spreadsheet to convert units of input variables. You could also use user-defined variables to pass values between an external spreadsheet-based cost or performance model and Solar Advisor.

Keep the following points in mind when working with external workbooks and user-defined variables:

- When Solar Advisor calculates results, it keeps a copy of the spreadsheet open in the background and actively exports and imports values during calculations. If a Solar Advisor calculation changes the value of a Sent To variable and Excel uses the value of that Sent To variable to calculate a Captured From variable's value, Solar Advisor will display results based on the correct value of the Captured From variable.
- Solar Advisor uses the folder *Workbooks* to store external spreadsheets. Before connecting Solar Advisor to an external spreadsheet, place a copy of the spreadsheet in the Workbooks folder. The folder is located in the Solar Advisor folder, which by default is *C:\SAM*.
- Sent To and Captured From variables can *not* be defined as parametric variables.
- User-defined variables (UDV) can also be defined as parametric variables.
- Solar Advisor can only work with Microsoft Excel Workbooks, not with spreadsheets created by other programs.
- Before using Excel to edit values or formulas in a workbook that is connected to Solar

Advisor, close Solar Advisor.

One simple application for an external workbook is to convert units of an input variable. For example, Solar Advisor requires you to enter fixed operation and maintenance (O&M) costs on the Costs page as a function of system capacity in dollars per kilowatt per year, and variable O&M costs as a function of annual system production in dollars per kilowatt-hour. In the solar power literature, O&M cost estimates are sometimes given as a percentage of total installed costs per year. In the following procedures, we will use Excel to calculate a value for the fixed O&M input variable using a user-defined variable to store the percentage of installed costs value, and the two input variables for array size and total installed costs.

The following procedures describe how to link Solar Advisor to an Excel workbook using the *Standard PV Systems.sam* sample file and a simple spreadsheet included with in the software's installation package. You can either follow the steps to create your own file, or open the sample file *Workbook Example.sam*, which contains a set of defined Sent To, Captured From, and user-defined variables that you can use for reference. The overall steps are:

[A. Review the external workbook.](#)

[B. Define the Captured From variable \(import values to Solar Advisor from an external spreadsheet\)](#)

[C. Create a UDV \(user-defined variable\)](#)

[D. Define the Sent To variables \(export values to an external spreadsheet from Solar Advisor\)](#)

## 8.2 A. Review the external workbook

To review the external workbook:

1. Close Solar Advisor if it is running. In Excel, open the workbook *User Guide Workbook Example.xls*. The workbook is located in Solar Advisor's Workbooks folder (C:\SAM\Workbooks by default).

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6			Solar Advisor input page	Value	Units
7		Sent To			
8		O&M as percent of total cost	Costs (UDV)	1	%
9		Array Power	Array	4	kW
10		Total Installed Costs	Costs	\$16,000	\$
11					
12		Captured From			
13		O&M Fixed (per capacity)	Costs	40	\$/kW-yr

Cells D8, D9, and D10 are Sent To variables, or variables whose values Solar Advisor will export to the spreadsheet. Cell D13 is a Captured From variable, whose value Solar Advisor will import from the spreadsheet.

Note that the four cells have named ranges. For example, Cell D9 is named Array\_Power.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6			Solar Advisor input page	Value	Units
7			Sent To		
8		O&M as percent of total cost	Costs (UDV)	1	%
9		Array Power	Array	4	kW
10		Total Installed Costs	Costs	\$16,000	\$
11					
12			Captured From		
13		O&M Fixed (per capacity)	Costs	40	\$/kW-yr
14					

This simple spreadsheet uses the formula in Cell D13 to convert an O&M cost expressed as a percentage of the total installed cost to the fixed O&M cost expressed in dollars per kilowatt-year that Solar Advisor requires. To make the conversion, the spreadsheet formula requires the O&M as a percentage of total cost, which is not an input variable in Solar Advisor. In the next steps, we will create a user-defined variable to store that value. The other two values required by the formula, array power and total installed costs, are Solar Advisor input variables.

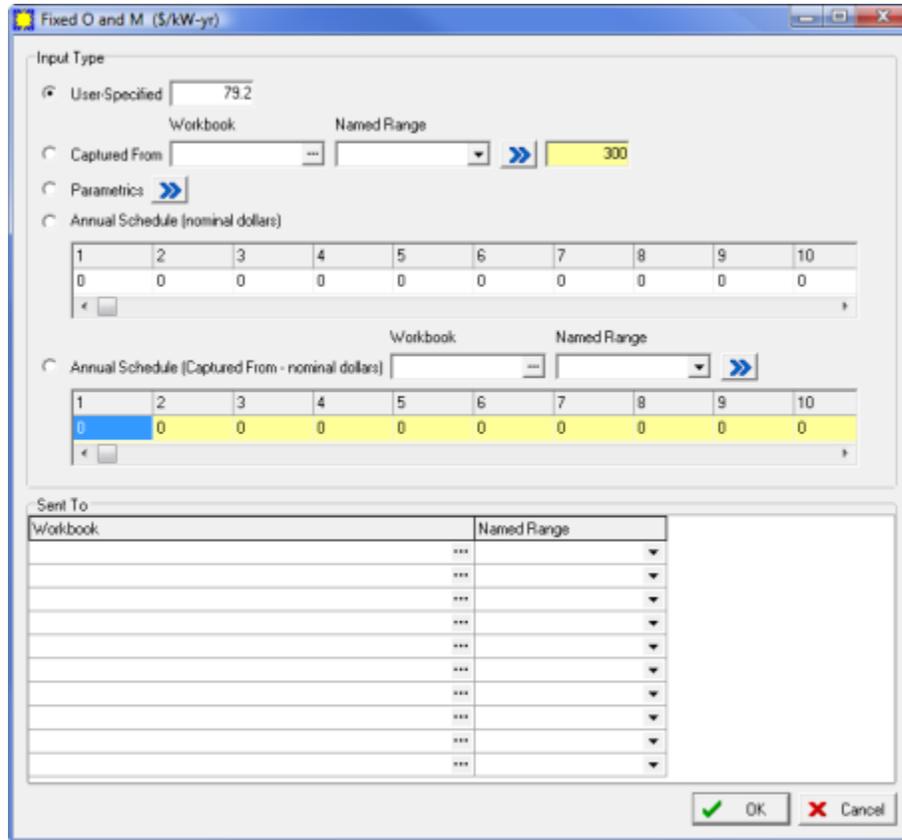
2. Close Microsoft Excel. If you made any changes to the workbook, do not save the changes.

### 8.3 B. Define the Captured From variable

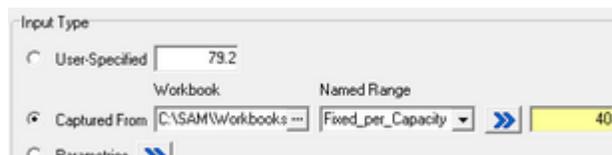
To define the Captured From variable (import values to Solar Advisor from an external spreadsheet):

1. Open *Standard PV Systems.sam*. The file is located in Solar Advisor's sample file folder (C:\SAM\Samples by default).
2. On the Residential case's Costs page, right-click the input box for the Fixed(per capacity) variable. (The value in the screenshots below may be different from the value on your screen.)

3. Solar Advisor displays the Input Type window.



4. In the Input Type window, click **Captured From**, under **Workbook**, click , and double-click the workbook name **User Guide Workbook Example.xls**.
5. In the Input Type window, click the Named Range arrow and select **Fixed\_per\_Capacity**. Note that all named ranges in the workbook appear in the Named Range list.



6. Solar Advisor displays the value from the workbook in the box with a yellow background.

If you want to view the workbook, you can click the  button next to the named range. If you do so, do not change any values or formulas in the workbook while Solar Advisor is open. If you want to edit a connected workbook, close Solar Advisor, and then open the workbook in Excel.

7. Click **OK** to return to the main window. Solar Advisor displays the Captured From variable with a yellow background to indicate that it is connected to an external workbook.

*Operation and Maintenance Costs*

	First Year	Escalation Rate*
Fixed (per year)	0.0000000 \$/yr	0 %
Fixed (per capacity)	\$40 \$/kW-yr	0 %
Variable (per production)	\$0 \$/MWh	0 %

\* above inflation

## 8.4 C. Create a UDV

To create a UDV (user-defined variable):

1. On the Residential case's Costs page, click **Add UDV**.
2. In UDV window, under **User Defined Variable**, for Label, type "OM per Installed Cost", and for Units, type "%". Use only letters, spaces, hyphens, or underscores for variable names. (Avoid using the ampersand character, &.)
3. Under **Sent To**, select the workbook **User Guide Workbook Example.xls**, and under Named Range select **Percent\_Installed\_Costs**.

Workbook	Named Range
C:\SAM\Workbooks\User Guide Workbook Example.xls	Percent_Installed_Costs
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...

4. Click **OK** to return to the Costs page. Solar Advisor displays the user-defined variable at the bottom of the page.

**Add UDV** *User Defined Variables*

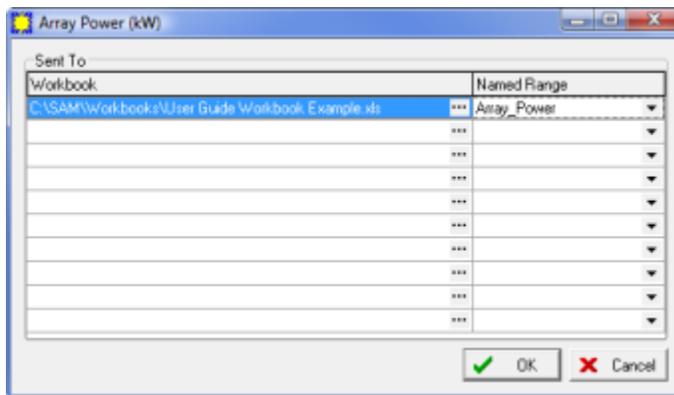
OM per Installed Cost 0 %

**Tip.** To edit the properties of the UDV, right-click the variable.

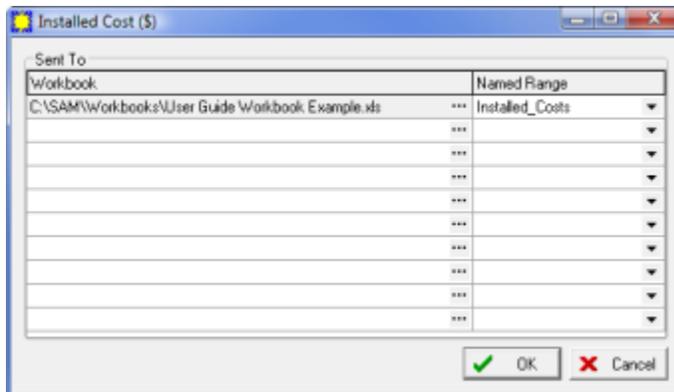
## 8.5 D. Define the Sent To variables

To define the Sent To variables (export values to an external spreadsheet from Solar Advisor):

1. On the Residential case's Array page, right-click **Array Power** to open the Sent To window.
2. Under **Sent To**, select the workbook **User Guide Workbook Example.xls**, and select the Named Range **Array\_Power**.

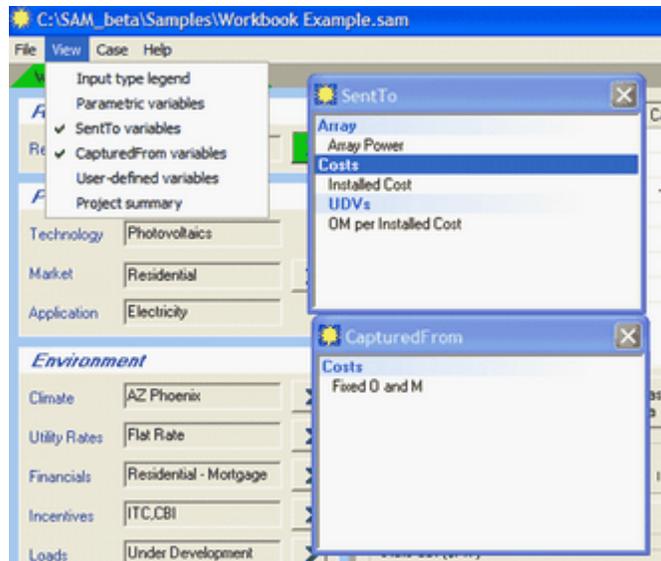


3. Click **OK** to return to the Array page.
4. Use the same procedure on the Costs page to define **Total Installed Costs** as a Sent To variable for the workbook's Installed\_Costs named range.



**Tip.** You can send the value of a single Solar Advisor input variable to more than one cell in either a single workbook or different workbooks. To send the value to additional cells, add a row for each cell to the table in the Sent To window and select the workbook name and named range.

5. Click **OK** to return to the main window.
6. On the View menu, click **SentTo variables** and **CapturedFrom variables** to display lists of the variables that are connected to the workbook.



You can double click a variable name in either the SentTo or CapturedFrom window to open the page that contains the variable.

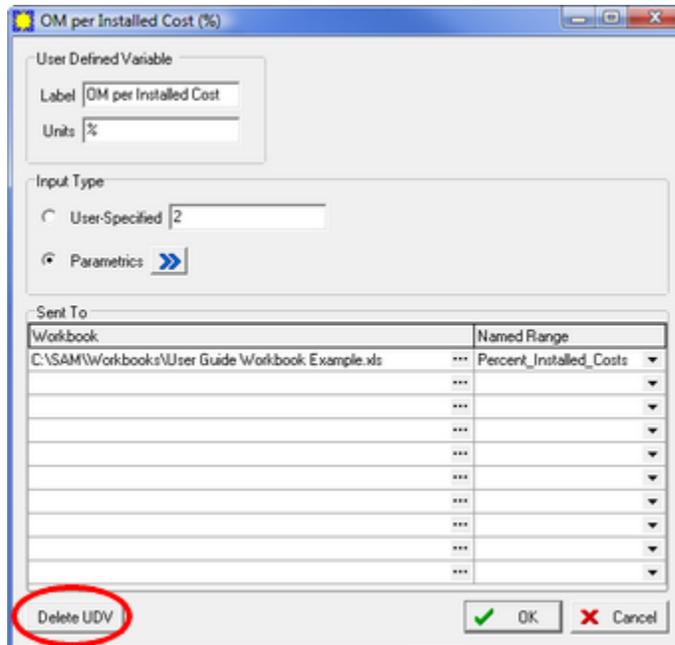
You have now defined a set of variables that interact with the Excel workbook. When you change a variable's value in Solar Advisor that affects one of the Sent To variable's values or change the value of the UDV and click the Run button, Solar Advisor recalculates the value of the O&M variable Fixed (per capacity) and displays it on the Costs page.

7. On the Costs page, type "2" for the **UDV OM per Installed Cost**. Solar Advisor uses the spreadsheet to recalculate the value of **Fixed (per capacity)**. You may need to switch to a different page, for example the BOS page, and then switch back to the cost page to see the recalculated value.

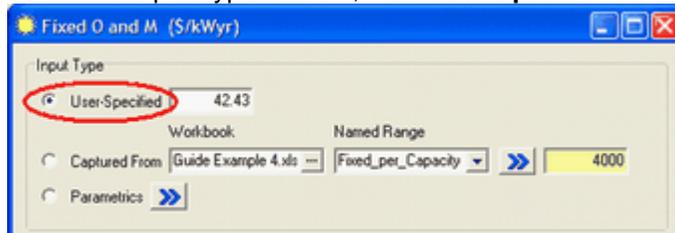
## 8.6 Managing UDVs, Sent To and Captured From Variables

### Editing, deleting and disabling UDVs, Sent To and Captured From variables:

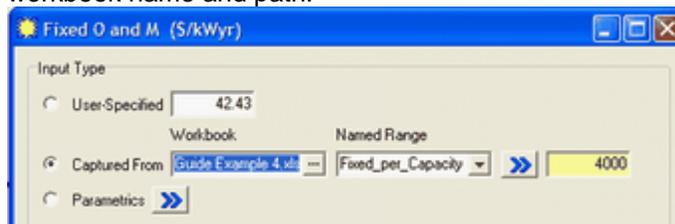
- You can edit a UDV, Sent To or Captured From variable by right-clicking the variable's box.
- To delete a UDV, right-click the UDV's box to open the UDV window, and click **Delete UDV** in the bottom right corner of the window.



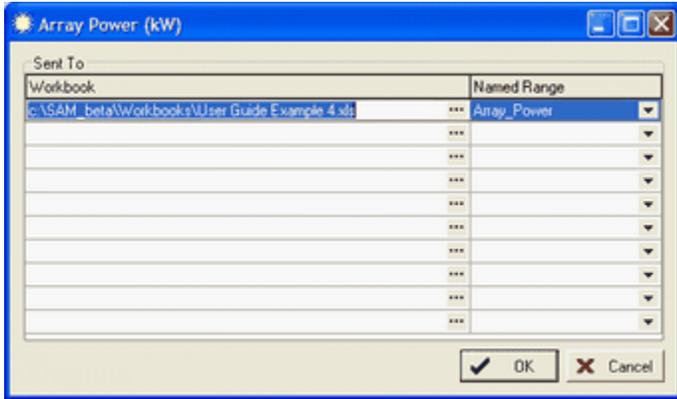
- To disable a Captured From variable and preserve the connection between Solar Advisor and the external workbook, right-click the variable name on a Solar Advisor input page, and in the Input Type window, click **User-Specified**.



- To completely delete the connection between a Captured From variable and a workbook, right-click the variable name on a Solar Advisor input page, and in the Input Type window, select the workbook name and press the Delete key. Be sure to select the entire workbook name and path.



- To delete the connection between a Sent To variable and a workbook, right-click the variable name on a Solar Advisor input page, and in the Sent To window, select the row for the connection you want to delete and press the Delete key. Make sure both the complete workbook name and named range are highlighted.



## 9 Appendix

### 9.1 Levelized cost of energy (LCOE)

Levelized cost of energy (LCOE) is an economic measure that is useful for comparing and ranking technology options because it is a cost that accounts for the purchase, financing, tax, and operation of a power system over its lifetime. Analysts can use the LCOE to evaluate different energy efficiency and renewable energy projects and to compare them to conventional fossil fuel projects.

Solar Advisor calculates the LCOE for residential, commercial, and utility projects. The residential and commercial projects are for systems connected to the grid on the customer's side of the meter. Utility projects are for systems connected on the utility side of the meter.

The LCOE accounts for project costs associated with generating electricity, but not for revenue earned from electricity sales. The LCOE is an attractive metric for comparing central and distributed generation projects. As a \$/kWh value, the LCOE is comparable to the cost of conventional generation for utility-scale projects, and to the cost of electricity purchases for commercial and residential projects. The LCOE is also useful for comparing solar projects to other renewable and non-renewable projects because it accounts for both project capital requirements (typically higher for renewable and lower for non-renewable projects) and project fuel and other operating costs (typically lower for renewable and higher for non-renewable projects).

The LCOE calculation depends on whether a project recovers costs through savings in electricity purchases, or through sales of electricity. Residential and commercial projects typically recover costs through electricity savings, while utility projects recover costs through electricity sales.

#### 9.1.1 Residential and commercial LCOE

The LCOE for residential or commercial projects (except [commercial projects with third party ownership financing](#)) is the cost per unit of energy, that, when multiplied by the total energy produced and discounted to a base analysis year, is equivalent to the present value of the total life-cycle cost of the project:

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{Q_n \times LCOE}{(1+d)^n} = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{C_n}{(1+d)^n}$$

Where  $Q_n$  is the energy produced by the project in year  $n$ ,  $N$  is the project life in years,  $C_n$  is the project net cash flow in year  $n$ , and  $d$  is the discount rate. Solar Advisor calculates  $Q_n$  based on the solar radiation and other climate data, and the parameters of the software's system performance models. The summation in the left hand term begins at  $n = 1$ , which is the first year that the project produces energy. The right hand summation starts at  $n = 0$  to include first costs in the calculation, i.e.,  $C_0$  is equivalent to the project's capital costs.

Solving for LCOE gives:

$$LCOE = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{C_n}{(1+d)^n}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{Q_n}{(1+d)^n}}$$

The numerator is the total life cycle cost, and the denominator is can be thought of as the total discounted annual energy output.

### 9.1.2 Utility LCOE

For utility projects and commercial projects with third party ownership financing, the LCOE is the cost per unit of energy, that, when multiplied by the total energy produced over the project life and discounted to the base analysis year, is equivalent to the present value of the project required revenues over the project life given a set of financing constraints defined on the [Financials page](#).

The required revenue is a target, and is different from the actual revenue earned by the project.

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{Q_n \times LCOE}{(1+d)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{R_{required,n}}{(1+d)^n}$$

Where  $Q_n$  is the energy produced by the project in year  $n$ , calculated based on solar radiation and other climate data and the parameters of the software's system performance models.  $N$  is the project life in years,  $R_{required,n}$  is the required project revenue due to electricity sales in year  $n$ , and  $d$  is the discount rate. The summation in the left hand term begins at  $n = 1$ , which is the first year that the project produces energy. The right hand summation also starts at  $n = 1$ , the first year that the project earns revenue.

Solving for LCOE:

$$LCOE = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{R_{required,n}}{(1+d)^n}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{Q_n}{(1+d)^n}}$$

### 9.1.3 Real and nominal LCOE

Solar Advisor calculates both the real LCOE and the nominal LCOE. The form of the discount rate in the denominator's total energy output term determines the form of the LCOE. For the real LCOE, the real discount rate appears in the total energy output term:

$$\text{real LCOE} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{C_n}{(1+d)^n} \text{ or } \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{R_{required,n}}{(1+d)^n}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{Q_n}{(1+d_{real})^n}}$$

Similarly, for the nominal LCOE, the nominal discount rate appears in the total energy output term:

$$\text{nominal LCOE} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^N \frac{C_n}{(1+d)^n} \text{ or } \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{R_{\text{required},n}}{(1+d)^n}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{Q_n}{(1+d_{\text{nominal}})^n}}$$

The form of the discount rate in the cost or revenue term of the numerator does not affect its value, as long as the same form is used for the calculation of all cash flows or revenue streams. Solar Advisor uses nominal discount rates for the calculation of cash flows and revenue streams.

The real discount rate and nominal discount rate are related by Equation 7, where  $d_{\text{nominal}}$  is the nominal discount rate,  $d_{\text{real}}$  is the real discount rate, and  $e$  is the inflation rate:

$$d_{\text{nominal}} = (1 + d_{\text{real}})(1 + e) - 1$$

## 9.2 Cash Flow

Solar Advisor reports the cash flow as a stream of annualized costs in two formats: the net annual cash flow in the Cashflow graph on the [Results Summary page](#), and cash inflow and outflow details on the cash flow tab of the [results spreadsheet](#). A positive cash flow for a given year indicates net earnings (inflow) in that year, and a negative net cash flow indicates net losses (outflow) for that year.

This section describes the cash flow spreadsheet. The primary cash flow streams in the spreadsheet are displayed in the following rows:

- After-tax net equity cash and cost flows
- State and federal taxes
- Total operating expenses
- Total debt payment
- Project income from revenues or offset payments

**Note.** You can learn more about the cash flow calculations by exploring the Excel formulas in the financial spreadsheets posted on the Solar Advisor website: <https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/sam/download.html>.

9.2.1 After tax net equity cash and cost flows

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Base Case Pro-forma for "100 MW Baseline w 6hrs TES" in "C:\SAM\Samples\Standard CSP Systems.sam"					
2						
3	Year	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
82	Production Tax Credit		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	Investment Tax Credit		47,537,470.90			
84	Tax Savings (Liability)		88,466,920.85	23,969,992.75	11,544,994.72	5,943,237.76
85	State and Federal Tax Savings (Liability)		99,469,461.16	30,413,539.18	14,648,487.93	7,540,882.24
86	After Tax Net Equity Cash Flow	(237,687,354.48)	118,927,146.34	50,170,915.70	34,705,128.33	27,896,269.48
87						

All capital costs are accounted for in year zero of the cash flow. The total capital cost is equal to the equity portion of the total capital investment and shown in the Equity Funds row of the spreadsheet. For cash projects, Equity Funds is equal to **Total Installed Costs** on the [Costs page](#). For projects financed by a loan or mortgage, Equity Funds is **Total Installed Costs** on the Costs page minus Debt Funds. Debt Funds is **Loan (Debt) Percent** from the [Financials page](#) multiplied by the total installed costs.

Year one is the first year of operation. For residential and commercial systems, the cash flow for year one and subsequent years is given by:

	After Tax Net Equity Cash Flow = After Tax Net Equity Cost Flow +
<b>Residential</b>	Offset Payments
<b>Commercial</b>	Offset Payments - Offset Payments x Effective Tax Rate
<b>Utility</b>	Operating Income

The [effective tax rate](#) is a single rate that includes both the state tax rate and federal tax rate.

The cost flow for all project types in year one and subsequent years is:

$$\text{After Tax Net Equity Cost Flow} = \text{State Tax Savings (Liability)} + \text{Federal Tax Savings (Liability)} + \text{PBI Incentives} - \text{Total Operating Expenses} - \text{Total Debt Payment}$$

**Note.** Utility projects with independent power producer (IPP) financing do not show the cost flow row in the spreadsheet. Utility projects with investor-owned utility (IOU) financing show a required revenue stream in the cash flow spreadsheet instead of the cost and cash flows.

## 9.2.2 State and federal taxes

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Base Case Pro-forma for "100 MW Baseline w 6hrs TES" in "C:\SAM\Samples\Standard CSP Systems.sam"					
2						
3	Year	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
58	Tax Effect on Equity (Federal)					
59	Operating Income		43,666,667.24	43,966,358.58	44,265,622.46	44,564,368.84
60	Investment Based Incentives (IBI)		0.00			
61	Federal IBI		0.00			
62	State IBI		0.00			
63	Utility IBI		0.00			
64	Other IBI		0.00			
65	Capacity Based Incentives (CBI)		0.00			
66	Federal CBI		0.00			
67	State CBI		0.00			
68	Utility CBI		0.00			
69	Other CBI		0.00			
70	Performance Based Incentives (PBI)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	Federal PBI		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	State PBI		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	Utility PBI		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74	Other PBI		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	Depreciation		158,062,090.73	117,417,553.11	70,450,531.87	49,721,817.84
76	Interest Payment		19,014,988.36	18,599,468.86	18,150,707.81	17,666,045.84
77	Sales Tax		23,768,735.45			
78	State Tax Savings (Liability)		11,002,540.31	6,443,546.44	3,103,493.20	1,597,644.44
79	Total Income		(146,176,606.99)	(85,607,116.96)	(41,232,124.01)	(21,225,849.99)
80	Total Taxable Income		(146,176,606.99)	(85,607,116.96)	(41,232,124.01)	(21,225,849.99)
81	Income Taxes		(40,929,449.96)	(23,969,992.75)	(11,544,994.72)	(5,943,237.50)
82	Production Tax Credit		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	Investment Tax Credit		47,537,470.90			
84	Tax Savings (Liability)		88,466,920.85	23,969,992.75	11,544,994.72	5,943,237.50
85	State and Federal Tax Savings (Liability)		88,466,920.85	23,969,992.75	11,544,994.72	5,943,237.50

All projects except investor-owned utility (IOU) projects pay state and federal taxes on the total taxable income for each year when the state and federal annual tax rates on the [Financials page](#) are non-zero. Federal and state tax cash flows are displayed in two separate sections of the cash flow spreadsheet, under the rows labeled Tax Effect on Equity (Federal) and Tax Effect on Equity (State). The tax amount for each year appears in the Tax Savings (Liability) row under each section.

For both federal and state taxes, a positive value of Tax Savings (Liability) indicates a tax savings or cash inflow. A negative value indicates a tax liability or cash outflow. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Tax Savings (Liability) [State or Federal]} = \text{Income Taxes [State or Federal]} - \text{Production Tax Credit} - \text{Investment Tax Credit}$$

- The production tax credit (PTC), if it applies, is calculated for each year by multiplying the tax credit percentage shown on the [Incentives page](#) by the value shown in the Electric Output (kWh) row of the cash flow spreadsheet.
- When an investment tax credit (ITC) applies, it is subtracted only in year one of the project; it is not subtracted in year two and subsequent years. The ITC is either equal to the fixed amount on the Incentives page, or calculated by multiplying the ITC percentage on the Incentives page by the total installed costs on the [Costs page](#).

**A note about incentives.** Some incentives have caps that limit their maximum value, while others have escalation rates that increase their value from year to year. Others have term limits that end payments after a given number of years. In some cases the incentive income is taxable at the federal or state level, and in other cases it is not. Finally, investment and capacity based incentives may or may not reduce the basis on which the investment tax credit (ITC) is calculated. All of these factors are defined on the [Incentives page](#).

Federal and state income taxes are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Income Taxes [State or Federal]} = \text{Total Taxable Income} \times \text{Tax Rate [State or Federal]}$$

- The total taxable income is the project income less deductible expenses. Deductible expenses include operating expenses, depreciation, interest payments, and sales tax payments. In year one, projects may pay sales tax on the total capital costs incurred in year zero. The sales tax rate is on the [Financials page](#).
- For residential, commercial, and utility projects, income includes receipts from incentive payments. For utility projects, income also includes revenues from electricity sales.
- Cash inflow from state tax (state tax savings) is included in the federal taxable income. State tax outflow (liability) is deducted from the federal taxable income.

### 9.2.3 Total operating expenses

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Base Case Pro-forma for "100 MW Baseline w 6hrs TES" in "C:\SAM\Samples\Standard CSP Systems.sam"					
2						
3	Year	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	
10	Operating Expenses					
11	Lump O & M Expense		0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	Fixed O & M Expense		6,500,000.00	6,662,500.00	6,829,062.50	6,999,781.25
13	Variable O & M Expense		254,814.75	261,185.12	267,714.74	274,400.00
14	Insurance		2,376,873.54	2,436,295.38	2,497,202.77	2,559,632.00
15	Property Taxes		0.00	0.00	0.00	
16	Total Operating Expenses		9,131,688.29	9,359,980.50	9,593,980.01	9,833,823.25

The total operating expenses include operation and maintenance costs, and insurance and property tax payments.

$$\text{Total Operating Expenses} = \text{Fixed (Annual) O\&M Expense} + \text{Fixed O\&M Expense} + \text{Variable O\&M Expense} + \text{Insurance} + \text{Property Taxes}$$

The operation and maintenance (O&M) costs are defined on the [Costs page](#), and escalated in each year after year one using both the escalation rate for each O&M category on the Costs page and the inflation rate value on the [Financials page](#). The insurance and property tax rates are also both on the Financials page, and apply to the total installed cost value on the Costs page.

### 9.2.4 Total debt payment

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Base Case Pro-forma for "100 MW Baseline w 6hrs TES" in "C:\SAM\Samples\Standard CSP Systems.sam"					
2						
3	Year	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
20	Financing					
21	Debt Funds	237,687,354.48				
22	Equity Funds	237,687,354.48				
23	Total Capital Investment	475,374,708.96				
24						
25						
26	Cash Available Before Debt		43,666,667.24	43,966,358.58	44,265,622.46	44,564,368.00
27	Debt Interest Payment		19,014,988.36	18,599,468.86	18,150,707.81	17,666,045.00
28	Debt Repayment		5,193,993.70	5,609,513.20	6,058,274.26	6,542,936.00
29	Total Debt Payment		24,208,982.06	24,208,982.06	24,208,982.06	24,208,982.00

For projects financed by a loan or mortgage, the total debt payment is the sum of interest and principal payments:

$$\text{Total Debt Payment} = \text{Debt Interest Payment} + \text{Debt Payment}$$

Payments are calculated annually. The annual interest payment is the product of **Rate** and **Loan (Debt) Fraction** on the [Financials page](#) and **Total Installed Costs** on the [Costs page](#). Debt Payment is the principal payment, and is a function of the **Rate**, **Term**, and **Loan (Debt) Fraction** on the Financials page.

### 9.2.5 Project income (revenue and offset payments)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Base Case Pro-forma for "Residential Flat Plate System" in "C:\SAM\Samples\Standard PV Systems.sa					
2						
3	Year	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
4	Electric Output (kWh)		19,463,671.25	19,269,034.54	19,076,344.19	18,885,580.00
5	Electricity Purchase Price (\$/kWh)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6						
7	Offset Electricity Payments					
8	Offset Payments (assumes net metering)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9						

Residential and commercial projects may receive net-metering offset payments for electricity generated by the project. Commercial projects also pay federal and state income tax on the payments as shown in the explanation for after tax net equity cash flow above. The electricity purchase price is equal to **Flat Rate** on the [Utility Rates page](#).

$$\text{Offset Payments} = \text{Electric Output} \times \text{Electricity Purchase Price}$$

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Base Case Pro-forma for "100 MW Baseline w 6hrs TES" in "C:\SAM\Samples\Standard CSP Systems.sam"					
2						
3	Year	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
4	Electric Output (kWh)		364,021,066.47	364,021,066.47	364,021,066.47	364,021,066.47
5	Electricity Sales Price (\$/kWh)		0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
6						
7	Operating Revenues					
8	Revenues		52,798,355.53	53,326,339.08	53,859,602.47	54,398,198.00
9						

For utility projects, the operating income is determined in each year by the annual output and the electricity sales price. For residential and commercial projects, the sales price is equal to **Flat Rate** on the [Utility Rates page](#). For utility projects, Solar Advisor calculates the year one sales price to meet the financing constraints on the [Financials page](#), and calculates the sales price in year two and subsequent years based on the first year sales price and the PPA escalation rate on the Financials page.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Revenues} &= \\ &\quad \text{Electric Output} \times \text{Electricity Sales Price} \\ \text{Operating Income} &= \\ &\quad \text{Revenues} - \text{Total Operating Expenses} \end{aligned}$$

## 9.3 Equations for Calculated Values

Solar Advisor displays some variables throughout the user interface with blue backgrounds, indicating that the values are calculated and cannot be edited. This chapter describes the calculations behind these variables. The calculations described in this chapter are different from the performance simulation calculations, which are described in a separate reference manual, available for download on the Solar Advisor website: <https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/sam>.

### 9.3.1 Financials

The two calculated values on the [Financials page](#) are the loan amount and the weighted average cost of capital.

#### Loan Amount

The loan amount is the amount borrowed by the project, and is a percentage of the total installed costs from the [Costs page](#).

**Loan**

Amount

Loan (Debt) Fraction  %

Term  years

Rate  %/year

$$\text{LoanAmount} = C_{\text{TotalInstalled}} \cdot F_{\text{DebtFraction}}$$

### Weighted Average Cost of Capital



The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is defined as the minimum return that the project must earn to cover financing costs.

$$WACC = F_{ReturnOnEquity} \cdot (1 - F_{DebtFraction}) + (1 - F_{EffectiveTaxRate}) \cdot F_{LoanRate} \cdot F_{DebtFraction}$$

The [effective tax rate](#) is a single value that accounts for both state and federal income taxes, calculated from the state tax rate and federal tax rate.

For residential and commercial projects, the return on equity is equal to the discount rate, which is an input on the Financials page:

$$F_{ReturnOnEquity} = DiscountRate$$

For utility projects, the return on equity is the required internal rate of return, also an input on the Financials page:

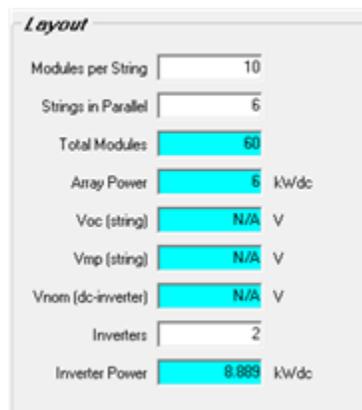
$$F_{ReturnOnEquity} = RequiredIRR$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$LoanAmount$	Amount
$C_{TotalInstalled}$	Total Installed Costs on the <a href="#">Costs page</a>
$F_{DebtFraction}$	Loan (Debt) Fraction
$F_{LoanRate}$	Rate
$DiscountRate$	Real Discount Rate
$RequiredIRR$	Required Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

## 9.3.2 PV Array

### 9.3.2.1 Layout

The calculated values on the array page for photovoltaic systems are based on values of variables on the [Array page](#), and on variables on the [Module page](#) and [Inverter page](#).



## Total Modules

Total modules is the number of modules in the array.

$$N_{\text{TotalModules}} = N_{\text{ModulesPerString}} \cdot N_{\text{StringsInParallel}}$$

## Array Power

The array power is the maximum DC power output of the array.

$$P_{\text{Array}} = P_{\text{Module}} \cdot N_{\text{TotalModules}}$$

## Voltage ratings: Voc (string), Vmp (string), and Vnom (dc-inverter)

The voltage ratings are displayed for reference to help you choose a number of inverters based on the size of each string of modules.

The open circuit voltage (Voc) and maximum power point voltage (Vmp) of each string of modules and depends on the module ratings and the number of modules per string. The voltage ratings do not apply to the single-point efficiency module performance model because the model does not include voltage ratings.

$$V_{\text{OCString}} = V_{\text{OCModule}} \cdot N_{\text{ModulesPerString}}$$

The inverter nominal DC voltage (Vnom) is for a single inverter, and does not apply to the single-point efficiency inverter performance model.

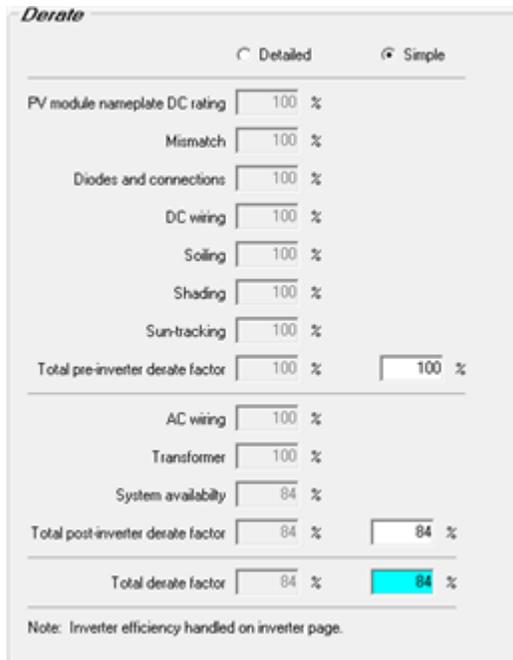
## Inverter Power

The inverter power is the total DC power rating of all inverters for reference when sizing the array.

$$P_{\text{Inverter}} = P_{\text{InverterDC}} \cdot N_{\text{Inverters}}$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$N_{\text{Inverters}}$	<b>Inverters</b>
$N_{\text{ModulesPerString}}$	<b>Modules per String.</b> When the module type on the <a href="#">Module page</a> is an array from the Sandia database, <b>Modules per String</b> represents the number of arrays rather than number of modules.
$N_{\text{StringsInParallel}}$	<b>Strings in Parallel</b>
$P_{\text{Array}}$	<b>Array Power</b>
$P_{\text{Inverter}}$	<b>Inverter Power</b>
$P_{\text{InverterDC}}$	<b>PowerDCo</b> or <b>Power (dc)</b> from <a href="#">Inverter page</a> . Depends on performance model.
$P_{\text{Module}}$	<b>Pmp</b> or <b>I<sub>mp_ref</sub> i V<sub>mp_ref</sub></b> or <b>Power</b> , from <a href="#">Module page</a> . Depends on performance model.
$V_{\text{OCModule}}$	<b>Voc</b> or <b>V<sub>oc_ref</sub></b> , from <a href="#">Module page</a> . Depends on performance model.
$V_{\text{OCString}}$	<b>Voc (string)</b>
$V_{\text{MPModule}}$	<b>Vmp</b> or <b>V<sub>mp_ref</sub></b> , from <a href="#">Module page</a> . Depends on performance model.
$V_{\text{MPString}}$	<b>Vmp (string)</b>
$V_{\text{NomDCInverter}}$	<b>Nominal Voltage (Vnom)</b> from <a href="#">Inverter page</a>
$V_{\text{NomDCInverterTotal}}$	<b>Vnom (dc-inverter)</b>

### 9.3.2.2 Derate



**Derate**

Detailed  Simple

PV module nameplate DC rating  %

Mismatch  %

Diodes and connections  %

DC wiring  %

Soiling  %

Shading  %

Sun-tracking  %

Total pre-inverter derate factor  %  %

AC wiring  %

Transformer  %

System availability  %

Total post-inverter derate factor  %  %

Total derate factor  %  %

Note: Inverter efficiency handled on inverter page.

#### Derate factor

The total derate factor is the product of **Total pre-inverter derate factor** and the **Total post-inverter derate factor**.

In Detailed mode, the **Total pre-inverter derate factor** is the product of all of the pre-inverter derate factors, and the **Total post-inverter derate factor** is the product of **AC wiring**, **Transformer**, and **System availability** derate factors.

### 9.3.3 PV Module

The values that appear on the [Module page](#) for flat-plate photovoltaic modules depend on the performance model. For the Sandia PV Array Performance Model and the CEC Performance Model, the values with blue backgrounds are stored in database files in the *SAM\Data\KingDatabase* folder and *SAM\Data\Modules* folder, respectively.

For the Single Point Efficiency Model for both flat-plate and [concentrating photovoltaic modules](#), **Power** is a calculated value described below.

#### Power

On the Module page for photovoltaic systems using the single-point efficiency performance model, **Power** is the maximum DC output of the module.

**Characteristics**

Power  W

Efficiency  %

Temperature Coefficient (Pmax)  %/C

Module Structure

Area  m<sup>2</sup>

$$P_{Module} = \eta_{Module} \cdot 1000 \cdot A_{Module}$$

The module's maximum power is the product of the module efficiency, irradiance at standard test conditions (1,000 W/m<sup>2</sup>), and the module area.

For flat-plate modules, **Temperature Coefficient (Pmax)** and **Module Structure** are used by the simulation engine to calculate the module's hourly output.

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$P_{Module}$	Power
$\eta_{Module}$	Efficiency
$A_{Module}$	Area

### 9.3.4 PV Inverter

The values that appear on the [Inverter page](#) for photovoltaic systems modules depend on the performance model. For the Sandia Performance Model for Grid-Connected PV Inverters, the values with blue backgrounds are stored in database files in the *SAM\Data\Inverter* folder.

**Characteristics**

PowerACo  Wac

PowerDCo  Wdc

Minimum Voltage (Vmin)  V

Nominal Voltage (Vnom)  V

Maximum Voltage (Vmax)  V

PowerSo  Wdc

PowerNTare  Wac

Inverter Coeff. C0  1/W

Inverter Coeff. C1  1/V

Inverter Coeff. C2  1/V

Inverter Coeff. C3  1/V

For the Single Point Efficiency Model **Power (dc)** is a calculated value described below.

$$P_{InverterDC} = \frac{P_{InverterAC}}{\eta_{Inverter}}$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$P_{InverterAC}$	Power (ac)
$P_{InverterDC}$	Power (dc)
$\eta_{Inverter}$	Efficiency

### 9.3.5 CSP Solar Field

#### Solar Field Area, Solar Multiple, and Exact Area



When the Layout option is **Solar Multiple**, Solar Advisor calculates the solar field area based on the value you enter for the solar multiple:

$$A_{SolarFieldCalculated} = F_{SolarMultiple} \cdot A_{ExactArea}$$

When the Layout option is **Solar Field Area**, Solar Advisor calculates the solar multiple based on the value you enter for the solar field area:

$$F_{SolarMultipleCalculated} = \frac{A_{SolarField}}{A_{ExactArea}}$$

The exact area is the solar field area for a solar multiple of one calculated as follows:

$$A_{ExactArea} = \frac{Q_{DesignTurbineThermalInput} \cdot (F_{ET0} + F_{ET1} + F_{ET2} + F_{ET3} + F_{ET4})}{Q_{DirectNormalRadiation} \cdot \eta_{OpticalEfficiency} - Q_{HCEThermalLosses} - Q_{SolarFieldPipingHeatLosses}}$$

The values used for these equations are displayed under **Solar Multiple Reference Conditions** and **Values From Other Pages**, except for the five  $F_{ET}$  factors, which are on the [Power Block page](#).



**Note.** **Direct Normal Radiation** does not represent weather conditions at the site, but is the reference radiation value used to calculate the solar field area when the solar multiple is one.

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$A_{ExactArea}$	Exact Area
$A_{SolarField}$	Solar Field Area
$A_{SolarFieldCalculated}$	Solar Field Area (calculated)
$F_{ETO} \cdots F_{ET4}$	Turb. Part Load Elec to Therm from the <a href="#">Power Block page</a>
$F_{SolarMultiple}$	Solar Multiple
$F_{SolarMultipleCalculated}$	Solar Multiple (calculated)
$\eta_{OpticalEfficiency}$	Optical Efficiency from the <a href="#">SCA / HCE page</a>
$Q_{DesignTurbineThermalInput}$	Design Turbine Thermal Input from the <a href="#">Power Block page</a>
$Q_{DirectNormalRadiation}$	Direct Normal Radiation
$Q_{HCEThermalLosses}$	HCE Thermal Losses from the <a href="#">SCA / HCE page</a>
$Q_{SolarFieldPipingHeatLosses}$	Solar Field Piping Heat Losses

### Exact Number of SCAs

$$N_{ExactNumberOfSCAs} = \frac{A_{ExactArea}}{A_{ApertureAreaPerSCA}}$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$A_{ApertureAreaPerSCA}$	Aperture Area per SCA, equivalent to SCA Aperture Area on <a href="#">SCA / HCE page</a>
$A_{ExactArea}$	Exact Area
$N_{ExactNumberOfSCAs}$	Exact Number of SCAs

### Solar Field Piping Heat Losses

The solar field piping heat losses are calculated using parameters of the heat transfer fluid and the reference ambient temperature:

$$Q_{SolarFieldPipeHeatLosses} = (F_{PHL3} \cdot \Delta T^3 + F_{PHL2} \cdot \Delta T^2 + F_{PHL1} \cdot \Delta T) \cdot Q_{SFPipeHLDesign}$$

$$\Delta T = T_{Average} - T_{Ambient}$$

$$T_{Average} = \frac{T_{SFinDesign} + T_{SFoutDesign}}{2}$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$F_{PHL1} \dots F_{PHL3}$	Piping Heat Loss Temp Coeff 1 through 3
$Q_{SFPipeHLDdesign}$	Solar Field Piping Heat Losses @ Design T
$Q_{SolarFieldPipeHeatLosses}$	Solar Field Piping Heat Losses
$T_{Ambient}$	Ambient Temperature
$T_{SFInDesign}$	Solar Field Inlet Temperature
$T_{SFoutDesign}$	SolarField Outlet Temperature

### 9.3.6 CSP SCA / HCE

#### HCE Optical Efficiency

*Receiver/Heat Collection Element (HCE)*

Library	Receiver Type and Condition	Receiver 1	Receiver 2	Receiver 3	Receiver 4
		Schott PTR70 Vacuum	Schott PTR70 Lost Vacuum	Schott PTR70 Broken Glass	Schott PTR70 Hydrogen
	Percent of Field	0.97	0.02	0.01	0
<b>Optical Parameters</b>					
	Bellows Shadowing	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
	Envelope Transmissivity	0.963	0.963	1	0.963
	Absorber Absorption	0.96	0.96	0.8	0.96
	Unaccounted	1	1	1	1
	Optical Efficiency (HCE)	.776	.776	.672	.776
	Optical Efficiency (Weighted)	.775			

Solar Advisor displays a value for **Optical Efficiency (HCE)** for each of the four Receiver types. The value is calculated for each receiver type by multiplying the four Optical Parameters values together:

- Bellows Shadowing
- Envelope Transmissivity
- Absorber Absorption
- Unaccounted

And then multiplying the result by the product of the six SCA factors:

- Tracking Error and Twist
- Geometric Accuracy
- Mirror Reflectivity
- Mirror Cleanliness Field (field avg)
- Dust on Envelope (field avg)
- Concentrator Factor

The weighted optical efficiency, **Optical Efficiency (Weighted)**, is the sum of the products of each receiver type's **Optical Efficiency (HCE)** and **Percent of Field**.

## HCE Heat Losses

Heat Loss Parameters				
A0 Heat Loss Coefficient	1.8615	-0.16634	116.25	9.2419
A1 Heat Loss Coefficient	0.18741	0.87716	-0.97124	1.3648
A2 Heat Loss Coefficient	-0.0011594	-0.00075942	-0.010638	0.0010516
A3 Heat Loss Coefficient	6.6026E-6	5.7723E-6	2.9254E-5	4.8011E-6
A4 Heat Loss Coefficient	8.8034E-8	4.4504E-8	7.352E-7	9.2562E-8
A5 Heat Loss Coefficient	-0.91215	-4.2159	-100.51	-3.7595
A6 Heat Loss Coefficient	0.011763	0.13313	5.2682	0.33064
Heat Loss Factor	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Minimum Windspeed (m/s)	0	0	0.5	0
Receiver Heat Losses (W/m)	80.077	315.191	2,352.193	652.952
Thermal Losses (Weighted W/m)	107.501			
Thermal Losses (Weighted W/m <sup>2</sup> )	21.5			

The heat loss for each HCE type depends on the value of the six heat loss coefficients and heat loss factor for each HCE type, and on the solar field heat transfer fluid temperature design parameters:

$$Q_{\text{HCELosses}} = F_{\text{HeatLossFactor}} \cdot \frac{Q_{\text{HL1}} + Q_{\text{HL2}} + Q_{\text{HL3}} + Q_{\text{HL4}}}{T_{\text{SFout}} - T_{\text{SFin}}}$$

Where:

$$Q_{\text{HL1}} = (F_{\text{A0}} + F_{\text{A5}} \cdot \sqrt{v_{\text{Wind}}}) \cdot (T_{\text{SFout}} - T_{\text{SFin}})$$

$$Q_{\text{HL2}} = (F_{\text{A1}} + F_{\text{A6}} \cdot \sqrt{v_{\text{Wind}}}) \cdot \frac{(T_{\text{SFout}}^2 - T_{\text{SFin}}^2) - T_{\text{Amb}} \cdot (T_{\text{SFout}} - T_{\text{SFin}})}{2}$$

$$Q_{\text{HL3}} = (F_{\text{A2}} + F_{\text{A4}} \cdot Q_{\text{DNI}}) \cdot \frac{T_{\text{SFout}}^3 - T_{\text{SFin}}^3}{3}$$

$$Q_{\text{HL4}} = F_{\text{A3}} \cdot \frac{T_{\text{SFout}}^4 - T_{\text{SFin}}^4}{4}$$

The total, or weighted HCE losses are expressed both in terms of the SCA aperture length:

$$Q_{\text{HCELossesWeightedW/m}} = \sum_{n=1}^4 Q_{\text{HCELosses},n} \cdot F_{\text{PercentOfField},n}$$

And the SCA aperture area:

$$Q_{\text{HCELossesWeightedW/m}^2} = \frac{Q_{\text{HCELossesWeightedW/m}}}{A_{\text{SCAAperture}}}$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$F_{A0} \dots F_{A6}$	A0 Heat Loss Coefficient through A6 Heat Loss Coefficient
$F_{HeatLossFactor}$	Heat Loss Factor
$Q_{HCELosses}$	Receiver Heat Losses (W/m)
$Q_{HCELossesWeightedW/m}$	Thermal Losses (Weighted W/m)
$Q_{HCELossesWeightedW/m^2}$	Thermal Losses (Weighted W/m <sup>2</sup> )
$T_{Amb}$	Ambient Temperature from the <a href="#">Solar Field page</a>
$T_{SFIn}$	Solar Field Inlet Temperature from the <a href="#">Solar Field page</a>
$T_{SFout}$	Solar Field Outlet Temperature from the <a href="#">Solar Field page</a>
$v_{Wind}$	Wind Velocity from the <a href="#">Solar Field page</a>

### 9.3.7 CSP Power Block

#### Design Turbine Thermal Input

Rated Turbine Net Capacity  MWe

Design Turbine Gross Output  MWe

Power Plant Availability  %

Annual Degradation  %

**Power Cycle**

Ref System:

System Type:

Design Turbine Thermal Input  MWt      Turbine Start-up Time  hrs

Design Turbine Gross Efficiency       Turbine Start-up Energy\*

$$Q_{DesignTurbineThermalInput} = \frac{Q_{DesignTurbineGross}}{\eta_{DesignTurbineGross}}$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$\eta_{DesignTurbineGross}$	Design Turbine Gross Efficiency
$Q_{DesignTurbineGross}$	Design Turbine Gross Output
$Q_{DesignTurbineThermalInput}$	Design Turbine Thermal Input

### 9.3.8 CSP Storage

#### Maximum Energy Storage

Thermal Energy Storage (TES)	
Equiv. Full Load Hours of TES	6 hrs
Maximum Energy Storage	1,748.808 MWh
Thermocline or Two-Tank TES	Two Tank
Design Turbine Thermal Input	291.468 MW

$$Q_{\text{MaximumStorage}} = N_{\text{HoursOfStorage}} \cdot Q_{\text{DesignTurbineInput}}$$

#### Heat Exchanger Duty

Thermal Energy Storage (TES)	
Equiv. Full Load Hours of TES	6 hrs
Thermocline or Two-Tank TES	Two Tank
Storage Fluid Number	Solar Salt
Heat Exchanger Duty*	1

The heat exchanger duty depends on the value of the solar multiple. When the solar multiple is greater than one:

$$F_{\text{HeatExchangerDuty}} = F_{\text{SolarMultiple}} - 1$$

When the solar multiple is equal to or less than one:

$$F_{\text{HeatExchangerDuty}} = 0$$

#### Maximum Power To and From Storage

Thermal Energy Storage (TES)	
Equiv. Full Load Hours of TES	6 hrs
Maximum Energy Storage	1,748.808 MWh
Thermocline or Two-Tank TES	Two Tank
Design Turbine Thermal Input	291.468 MW
Storage Fluid Number	Solar Salt
Initial Thermal Storage	0 MWh
Tank Heat Losses	0.97 MW
Heat Exchanger Duty*	1
Turbine TES Adj. - Efficiency*	0.995
Primary bed material	Quartzite
Turbine TES Adjustment - Gross Output*	0.998
Secondary bed material	Quartzite
Maximum Power To Storage	291.468 MW
Thermocline Temp Degradation	50 C
Maximum Power From Storage	295.315 MW
Thermocline Efficiency Adj for TES*	0
Thermocline Output Adj for TES*	0

The maximum power to and from storage depends on whether the TES includes a heat exchanger. When the TES fluid is different from the solar field fluid, the TES includes a heat exchanger. When the fluids are the same, there is no heat exchanger.

For a TES with heat exchanger (TES fluid and solar field fluid are different):

$$P_{\text{MaximumToStorage}} = F_{\text{HeatExchangerDuty}} \cdot Q_{\text{DesignTurbineInput}}$$

$$P_{\text{MaximumFromStorage}} = P_{\text{MaximumToStorage}} \cdot \frac{F_{\text{TESAdjustOutput}}}{F_{\text{TESAdjustEfficiency}}}$$

For a TES with no heat exchanger (TES fluid and solar field fluid are the same):

$$P_{MaximumToStorage} = F_{SolarMultiple} \cdot F_{TurbineMaximumOverDesign} \cdot Q_{DesignTurbineInput}$$

$$P_{MaximumFromStorage} = Q_{DesignTurbineInput} \cdot F_{TurbineMaximumOverDesign} \cdot \frac{F_{TESAdjustOutput}}{F_{TESAdjustEfficiency}}$$

Equation Variable	Solar Advisor
$F_{HeatExchangerDuty}$	Heat Exchanger Duty
$F_{SolarMultiple}$	Solar Multiple from <a href="#">Solar Field page</a>
$F_{TESAdjustEfficiency}$	Turbine TES Adj. - Efficiency
$F_{TESAdjustOutput}$	Turbine TES Adjustment - Gross Output
$F_{TurbineMaximumOverDesign}$	Max Over Design Operation from <a href="#">Power Block page</a>
$N_{HoursOfStorage}$	Equiv. Full Load Hours of TES
$P_{MaximumFromStorage}$	Maximum Power From Storage
$P_{MaximumToStorage}$	Maximum Power To Storage
$Q_{DesignTurbineInput}$	Design Turbine Thermal Input from <a href="#">Power Block page</a>
$Q_{MaximumStorage}$	Maximum Energy Storage

### 9.3.9 CSP Parasitics

*Parasitic Electric Energy Use*

Solar Field:

Solar Field Area: 871,936.2 m<sup>2</sup>

Gross Turbine Output: 110 MWe

	Factor	PF	F0	F1	F2	Design Point Parasitics
Collector Drives and Electronics	2.66E-7 MWe/m <sup>2</sup>	1				2.319E-1 MWe
Solar Field HTF Pump	1.052E-5 MWe/m <sup>2</sup>	1	-0.036	0.242	0.794	9.173E+0 MWe
Thermal Energy Storage Pumps	0.02 MWe/MWe	1	-0.036	0.242	0.794	2.200E+0 MWe
Antifreeze Pumping	0.1 fraction					9.173E-1 MWe
Night Circulation Pumping	0.1 fraction					9.173E-1 MWe
Power Block Fixed	0.0055 MWe					6.050E-1 MWe
Balance of Plant	0.02467 MWe/MWe	1	0	0.517	0	2.714E+0 MWe
Heater/Boiler	0.02273 MWe/MWe	1	0.483	0.517	0	2.500E+0 MWe
Cooling Towers	0.017045 MWe/MWe	1	-0.036	0.242	0.794	1.875E+0 MWe
Cooling Tower Operation Mode: <input type="text" value="Cooling Tower at 50% or 100%"/>						
Total Design Point Parasitics						19.299 MWe

For each source of parasitic losses, the design point parasitic loss value is the product of either **Factor**, **PF**, and **Solar Field Area**; or the product of **Factor**, **PF**, and **Gross Turbine Output**, except for the antifreeze pumping losses and night circulation pumping losses, which are a function of **Factor** and **Solar Field HTF Pump**:

Source of Parasitic Loss	Equation
Collector Drives and Electronics	Factor x PF x Solar Field Area
Solar Field HTF Pump	Factor x PF x Solar Field Area
Thermal Energy Storage Pumps	Factor x PF x Gross Turbine Output
Antifreeze Pumping	Factor x Solar Field HTF Pump losses
Night Circulation Pumping	Factor x Solar Field HTF Pump losses
Power Block Fixed	Factor x Gross Turbine Output
Balance of Plant	Factor x PF x Gross Turbine Output
Heater/Boiler	Factor x PF x Gross Turbine Output
Cooling Towers	Factor x PF x Gross Turbine Output

**Total Design Point Parasitics** is the sum of the following losses (it does not include antifreeze pumping or night circulation pumping losses):

- **Collector Drives and Electronics**
- **Solar Field HTF Pump**
- **Night Circulation Pumping**
- **Power Block Fixed**
- **Balance of Plant**
- **Heater/Boiler**
- **Cooling Towers**

## 9.4 Effective tax rate

The effective tax rate is a single number that includes both the federal income tax rate and state income tax rate. Solar Advisor uses the effective tax rate for several calculations requiring a total income tax value.

The effective tax rate calculation is:

$$EffectiveTaxRate = FederalTaxRate \times (1 - StateTaxRate) + StateTaxRate$$

The federal tax rate and state tax rate are input variables on the [Financials page](#).

## 10 References

### Weather data

- Typical Meteorological Year (TMY2 and TMY3) data and documentation is available on the Solar Radiation Resource Information website. [http://rredc.nrel.gov/solar/old\\_data/nsrdb](http://rredc.nrel.gov/solar/old_data/nsrdb)
- Information about EnergyPlus weather data is available on the EnergyPlus website. [http://www.eere.energy.gov/buildings/energyplus/cfm/weather\\_data.cfm](http://www.eere.energy.gov/buildings/energyplus/cfm/weather_data.cfm)

### Project economics financing

- Short et al, 1995. Manual for the Economic Evaluation of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Technologies. National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/TP-462-5173. <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/legosti/old/5173.pdf>
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### Performance models

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- California Energy Commission, New Solar Homes Partnership Calculator: CECPV Calculator. The CEC calculator uses the same module performance model as Solar Advisor's CEC performance model; documentation included with the CECPV Calculator explains details of the model. <http://www.gosolarcalifornia.ca.gov/nshpcalculator>
- Arizona State Photovoltaic Testing Laboratory. <http://www.poly.asu.edu/ptl>

### CSP technology

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- Price et al, 2006. Field Survey of Parabolic Trough Receiver Thermal Performance, National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/CP-550-39459. <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy06osti/39459.pdf>
- For more detailed information, see NREL, 2000. Survey of Thermal Storage for Parabolic Trough Power Plants. National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/SR-550-27925. <http://www.nrel.gov/csp/troughnet/pdfs/27925.pdf>

### TRNSYS and Excelergy

- Klein et al, 2004. TRNSYS 16, A Transient Simulation Program. Solar Energy Laboratory,

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University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, WI. <http://sel.me.wisc.edu/trnsys/>

- NREL has used Excelergy in analysis for the Department of Energy, Sargent and Lundy, and the Southwest Concentrating Solar Power 1000 MW Initiative. See [http://www.nrel.gov/csp/modeling\\_analysis.html#systems](http://www.nrel.gov/csp/modeling_analysis.html#systems)

### **Useful web sites**

- Sandia National Laboratories: Photovoltaic Systems Research & Development, <http://photovoltaics.sandia.gov>; Concentrating Solar Power and SunLab, <http://energylan.sandia.gov/sunlab>.
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory: Energy Analysis, <http://www.nrel.gov/analysis>; National Center for Photovoltaics, <http://www.nrel.gov/pv>; Concentrating Solar Power Research, <http://www.nrel.gov/csp>.
- Go Solar California: <http://www.gosolarcalifornia.ca.gov>.
- U.S. Department of Energy Solar Energy Technologies Program: <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar>.

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