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The Economic Feasibility of Residential Energy Storage Combined with PV Panels: The Role of Subsidies in Italy

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Abstract: A solar photovoltaic system produces electricity by converting energy from the sun. By the end of 2016, the global installed solar photovoltaic capacity reached 305 GW. Its growth is impressive in the last years; in fact, it was only equal to 41 GW in 2010. However, Europe has installed only 6.9 GW in 2016 (−1.7 GW in comparison to previous year) and this annual power installed is equal to 9% of global one in according to data released by Solar Power Europe. The profitability of PV systems in mature markets depends on the harmonization between demanded energy and produced one residential energy storage when combined with photovoltaic panels is able to increase the share of self-consumption. This work proposes a mathematical model, in which a Discounted Cash Flow analysis is conducted to evaluate the financial feasibility of photovoltaic-integrated lead acid battery systems in Italy. The indicator used is Net Present Value. Furthermore, a break-even point analysis, in terms of an increase of self-consumption, is conducted. The residential sector is investigated and energy storage system investment is incentivized by fiscal deduction and regional subsidies. The analysis provides several case studies, determined by combinations of the following variables: photovoltaic plant size, battery capacity, the increase of the share of self-consumption, and the useful lifetime of energy storage system. The same case studies are proposed also in four alternative scenarios, where is the modified the structure of subsidies. Results confirm that the profitability can be reached in presence of subsidies.

Keywords: economic analysis; photovoltaic; storage; subsidies

1. Introduction

In the last years, the energy crisis and the deteriorating environmental conditions have promoted the development of renewable sources [1,2]. Globally installed solar capacity is equal to 76.1 GW in 2016, while was equal to 51.2 GW in 2015, in accordance to data released by Solar Power Europe. From one side, the world's top installer in 2016 is China (45%), followed by the United States of America (USA) (19%), and Japan (11%), from the other side only 6.9 GW are installed in Europe. China is the leader in terms of cumulative power installed with 77.7 GW, followed by Japan (43.0 GW), Germany (40.9 GW), USA (39.6 GW), and Italy (19.3 GW) [3]. An analysis of the Chinese market underlines as the best economic performances are reached in the territories with better solar radiation or where the electricity price is higher. Furthermore, the other two critical variables are investment cost and the regional Feed-In Tariffs (FIT) [4].

Photovoltaic (PV) sources can be competitive with other energy resources, as highlighted by International Energy Agency Report 2015. Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE) of solar PV residential, solar PV commercial, and solar PV large varies from 0.09 to 0.34 €/kWh, from 0.05 to 0.21 €/kWh,

and from 0.05 to 0.27 €/kWh in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, respectively. A more recent study covering the Mediterranean region points out that the LCOE can be even lower than 0.05 €/kWh under certain conditions [5]. Solar energy is highly uncertain due to various perturbation effects, in fact it has an intermittency nature [6]. Energy storage system (ESS) provides a wide array of typologies of batteries, namely, lead acid, lithium ion, sodium-sulphur, and vanadium redox flow [7]. Lead-acid ESS is considered in this work in according to the choice presented by [8], in which is evaluated to the lead acid solution as the most cost-efficient technology in terms of an increase of self-consumption. To support this choice, the strengths of this technology in the residential sector are proposed also by [9]. However, the advantageous of ESS are verified also for commercial [10] and large-scale [11] PV plants. Furthermore, also lithium-ion technology seems to be the choice of manufacturers of inverters, in order to make them hybrid ones, and also since we are observing a rapid decrease in their price. In fact, several works underlines lithium-ion as even less costly in a long-term economic analysis [12,13].

The profitability of PV-integrated battery systems is a topic discussed in existing literature. Net Present Value (NPV) is an indicator that is typically used. It is equal to 150–500 €/kWh [14], 447–1650 \$ [15], (–5640)–1780 € [16], and (–30,000)–(–5000) \$ [17]. Other works confirms that the profitability varies in a meaningful way and ESS can be cost-effective only with a substantial costs reduction [18,19]. A crucial role is played also by the increase of self-consumption [16]. Also, this variable is characterized by a great variability. An increase by 10–24% points with ESS of 0.5–1.0 kWh per installed kW of PV power is proposed by [20], while a range more wide (20–50% points) is defined by [21]. The evaluation of residential energy storage combined with PV panels is extremely complex and there are other critical variables, as the presence of subsidies in PV production [22], the type of storage technology and its sizing [23], the demand of the consumers, and electricity prices [14]. Subsidies provides the feasibility in several contexts [24,25], but it should be stressed as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for battery production are equal to 110 kgCO₂eq per kWh of storage capacity [26].

A comparison of different countries is proposed by [27], in which the economic feasibility of small-scale PV systems is evaluated. Australia, Germany and Italy present interesting opportunities. Consequently, Italy can be chosen as case study. A previous analysis has considered the profitability of PV systems in residential sector and 1 kW, 2 kW, 3 kW, 4 kW, 5 kW and 6 kW are considered as plants' size [3]. For this motive, we have chosen the same sizes. This work investigates the financial feasibility of PV-integrated lead acid battery systems in an Italian region (Lombardia, Italy), proposing regional subsidies to favour the installation of ESS. In addition to 50% fiscal deduction, Net Present Value (NPV) is calculated in several case studies. Critical variables used are PV plant size, battery capacity, the increase of the share of self-consumption, and the useful lifetime of ESS.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 proposes the methodology used in this paper and the input data. NPV and break-even point (BEP) are calculated in Section 3 concerning PV projects and integrated systems with ESS. Four alternative scenarios based on subsidies are considered in Section 4 to give solidity to results obtained. Section 5 presents some concluding remarks.

2. Materials and Methods

The concept of Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) evaluation is based on the principle that the value of a project is inherently developed on its ability to generate cash flows for the providers of capital. An incremental approach, that considers only cash inflows and outflows, and an appropriate cost opportunity of capital is used to aggregate several cash flows. NPV is the financial index proposed in this work. It is the difference between the present value of cash inflows and the present value of cash outflows. NPV is used in capital budgeting to analyse the economic feasibility of a project. Furthermore, also the BEP analysis is proposed. It is the point at which forecasted revenues are exactly equal to the estimated costs [28].

Several steps compose the decision-making process—Figure 1:

1. The profitability of PV system is evaluated. When NPV is negative, the investment project is discarded.
2. When, instead, $NPV(PV) > 0$ discounted cash inflows are greater than relative discounted cash outflows. In this way, the investor can also opt to install an ESS integrated to PV system.
3. The profitability of PV-integrated battery system is evaluated. As in the first point the investment project is discarded with a negative NPV.
4. $NPV(PV + ESS) > 0$ can be produced by two different scenarios.
5. In the first case, ESS is characterized by economics in which discounted cash inflows are greater than the relative discounted cash outflows. In this way $NPV(ESS)$ is positive, and consequently, as defined in Equation (6), $NPV(PV + ESS) > NPV(PV)$. If the investor opts to install a PV-integrated battery system, can obtain more profits than PV system.
6. In the second case, $NPV(PV + ESS) < NPV(PV)$ defines as the decision maker opt to install only PV plant because is more profitable. In fact, $NPV(ESS)$ is negative.

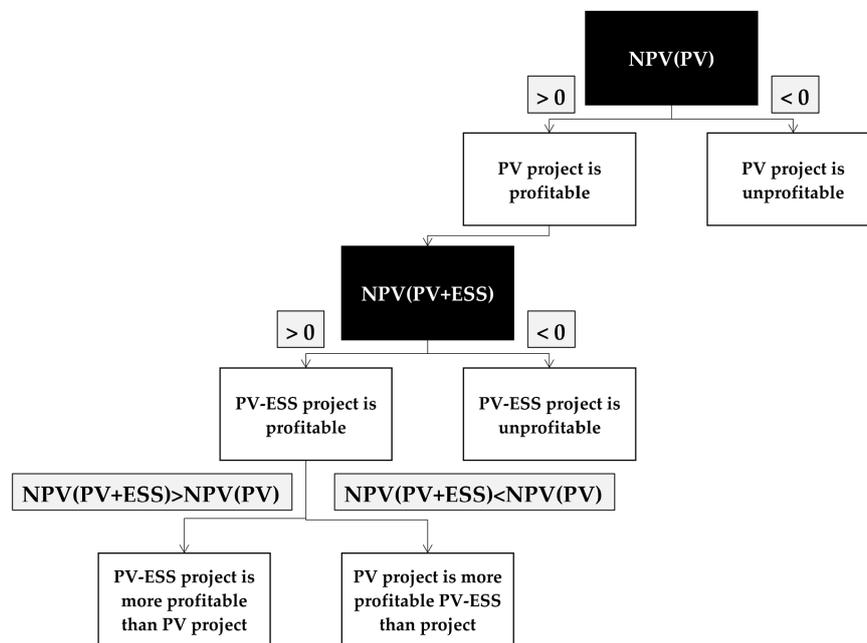


Figure 1. Decision-making process.

Italy is a PV developed market, in which Feed-in-Premium and Feed-in-Tariff are no longer provided. The sector is supported by a political choice, in which a 50% tax deduction (compared to the usual 36%) is provided to consumers that use PV system to produce electricity for self-consumption [29]. A 50% tax deduction is provided, also for energy storage applications. This amount is divided into ten equal rates [16]. In addition, a northern Italian Region, called Lombardia, had adopted a policy to encourage these investments. It provides funds non-repayable of up to 50% of the investment costs incurred for the installation of battery systems during the initial phase of the project (year zero). The incentive can be required for ESS integrated to PV plants up to 20 kW for a maximum of 5000 €. This measure can be cumulated with the 50% tax deduction, but in this scenario, the detraction is applied only to the portion of expenditure left uncovered by the regional incentive. In this way, three main revenues are: (i) regional subsidies; (ii) fiscal detraction; and (iii) avoided costs in energy bill. The adoption of storage increases the share of self-consumption ($w_{self,c}$) and this option saves money on the electricity bills, cutting down also on the PV system payback times [30].

Starting by a previous paper [3], in which the profitability of PV systems ($NPV(PV)$) is evaluated, this work extend the analysis to application of ESS. Model assumptions and the input used are not

completely repeated for space issues (see Supplementary content). However, it is necessary to define the critical variables used in the evaluation of PV systems in Italy. The saving of energy through internal consumption is evaluated in the function of electricity purchase price that can be assumed equal to 19 cent €/kWh. This value can be also called energy price per kWh for the final consumer and its evolution through time over the 20 years is calculated in accordance to rate of energy inflation (equal to 1.5%). The quantity of energy not self-consumed and sold to the grid is evaluated by increasing the electricity sales price in accordance with [31]. It varies from 9.8 cent €/kWh to 10.9 cent €/kWh, where this last value is applied when the net amount of electricity below 3750 kWh. Consequently, business models proposed in this work considering this reference value in function of both plant size and the share of self-consumption. For example, the electricity sales price is 10.9 cent €/kWh for all of the lifetime of the project for 1 kW and 2 kW plants with $w_{self,c} = 0$, while it is 9.8 cent €/kWh for all of the lifetime of the project for 4 kW, 5 kW, and 6 kW plants with $w_{self,c} = 0$. The role of Net-Metering policies in PV markets is explored by [32]. The rate of self-consumption represents the amount of self generated electricity that is consumed locally [24]. It varies in function of consumers' use and a starting value of 30% is chosen [31]. Finally, starting by the initial value of 1900 €/kW [3], a reduction of 50 €/kW is proposed for unitary investment cost (without value added tax (Vat)). Consequently, the reference value is 1850 €/kW.

Instead, the mathematical model used to evaluate the profitability of battery systems (NPV(ESS)) is reported below:

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

$$DCI = \sum_{t=1}^N (\Delta\omega_{self,c} \times p_t^c \times E_{Out,t}) / (1+r)^t + 50\% \times C_{inv} + \sum_{t=1}^{N_{TaxD}} ((50\% \times C_{inv}) / N_{TaxD}) \times TaxD_{u-sr} / (1+r)^t + \sum_{t=N_B}^{N_B+N_{TaxD}} ((C_{rb,t} / N_{TaxD}) \times TaxD_{u-br}) / (1+r)^t \quad (2)$$

$$DCO = \sum_{t=0}^{N_{debt}-1} (C_{inv} / N_{debt}) + (C_{inv} - C_{lcs,t}) \times r_d / (1+r)^t + \sum_{t=1}^N C_{m,u} \times S \times (1+inf) / (1+r)^t + (C_{i,u} \times S) / (1+r)^{10} + (C_{b-e,u} \times B + C_{b-p,u} \times S + C_{b,u} \times S) / (1+r)^{N_B} \quad (3)$$

$$C_{inv} = C_{b-e,u} \times B + C_{b-p,u} \times S + C_{b,u} \times S + C_{eng} + C_{i,u} \times S \quad (4)$$

$$E_{Out,t} = t_r \times K_f \times \eta_m \times \eta_{bos} \times A_{cell} \times P_f \times \eta_f \quad (5)$$

$$NPV(PV + ESS) = NPV(PV) + NPV(ESS) \quad (6)$$

The feasibility of ESS depends on all variables involved in the evaluation of profitability [22]. One-hundred and forty-four case studies are defined by the combinations of the following variables:

- PV plant size, where six distinct inputs are considered—1 kW, 2 kW, 3 kW, 4 kW, 5 kW, and 6 kW—[3].
- ESS plant size, in which four values are proposed for each PV plant size and are chosen in function of the ratio between the kWh battery capacity and the installed kW PV (B/S), that is equal to 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0, respectively [16].
- the increase of self-consumption ($\Delta w_{self,c}$) is chosen in the function of B/S—B/S = 0.5 ($\rightarrow \Delta w_{self,c} = 15\%$), B/S = 1.0 ($\rightarrow \Delta w_{self,c} = 20\%$), B/S = 1.5 ($\rightarrow \Delta w_{self,c} = 30\%$), and B/S = 2.0 ($\rightarrow \Delta w_{self,c} = 40\%$)—in accordance to [20]. The baseline value is increased/decreased of 5% and consequently, three values are proposed for this variable. The minimum increase is 10% (with B/S equal to 0.5), while one maximum is 45% (with B/S equal to 2.0).
- the useful lifetime of ESS, in which two values (6 and 8 years) are analysed [16].

Furthermore, all plants are located in Lombardia. This territory has a low level of solar irradiation than other Italian regions [33]. The quantity of energy produced is calculated in function of several technical data as highlighted in Equation (5)—[3]. An average solar irradiation equal to ($1350 \text{ kWh/m}^2 \times y$) is considered in this work and starting by this value, the energy produced during the first year is 1452 kWh/kWp . When the lifetime of a PV plant is evaluated, also a reduction of performance is proposed (dE_f) and evaluating this variable, an average value equal to 1347 kWh/kWp is obtained. The useful lifetime of the investment project is 20 years, and this value is equal to the lifetime of a PV plant. A review on this last topic defines as solar PV gets a 20 to 25 years lifespan [34] and the scenario with a time duration of 20 years is basically less profitable than one in 25 years when considering the low operative cost [35,36]. The choice of 20 years is considered more suitable in several works [3,37,38]. The cost opportunity of capital measure the return coming from an alternative project similar, in terms of risk level, to the considered one. This value is chosen equal to 5% [39]. Furthermore, the investment costs are covered by third party funds and it is composed by two components: loan capital share (C_{lcs}) and loan interest share (C_{lis}). C_{lcs} is calculated by dividing the initial investment for the period of loan and constant rate are paid during this interval, while C_{lis} is calculated on the difference between initial investment and C_{lcs} for a specific interest rate on a loan. As defined by Equation (4), the price of installations of ESS depends on several factors. It varies from 701 € when considering a 1 kW plant with a battery capacity of 0.5 kWh to 4835 € considering a 6 kW plant with a battery capacity of 12 kWh. As above cited, a 50% tax deduction (compared to the usual 36%) is provided also for ESS. TaxD_{u-sr} is consequently a public support, which aims to attract the investment in this sector. This measure is valid for the current year. For this motive, a baseline rate (TaxD_{u-br}) is, instead, applied for the replacement of batteries during the lifetime of the entire project. Table 1 presents other technical and economic inputs.

Table 1. Data inputs [16,40,41].

Acronym	Variable	Value
A_{cell}	active surface	$7 \text{ m}^2/\text{kWp}$
B	battery storage capacity	function of B/S
$C_{b,u}$	specific battery cost (bos)	155 €/kWh
$C_{b-e,u}$	specific battery cost (energy)	155 €/kW
$C_{b-p,u}$	specific battery cost (power)	70 €/kW
C_{eng}	engineering cost	165 €
$C_{i,u}$	specific inverter cost	170 €/kW
C_{inv}	total investment cost of ESS	€
C_{lcs}	loan capital share cost	€
$C_{m,u}$	specific maintenance cost	22 €/kW
C_{rb}	replacement battery cost	€
DCI	discounted cash inflows	€
DCO	discounted cash outflows	€
dE_f	decreased efficiency of a system	0.7%
E_{Out}	energy output of the system	kWh
inf	rate of inflation	2%
k_f	optimum angle of tilt	1.13
N	lifetime of a PV system	20 y
N_B	lifetime of an ESS	6–8 y
N_{debt}	period of loan	5 y
N_{TaxD}	period of tax deduction	10 y
η_{bos}	balance of system(bos) efficiency	85%
η_f	number of PV modules to be installed	function of S
η_m	module efficiency	16%
P_f^c	electricity purchase price	19 cent €/kWh
P_f	nominal power of a PV module	function of S
r	opportunity cost of capital	5%

Table 1. Cont.

Acronym	Variable	Value
r_d	interest rate on a loan	4%
S	size of a PV system	1-2-3-4-5-6 kW
t	single period	y
TaxD _{u-br}	specific tax deduction (baseline rate)	50%
TaxD _{u-sr}	specific tax deduction (subsidized rate)	36%
t_r	average annual insolation	1350 kWh/(m ² × y)
$\omega_{self,c}$	share of self-consumption	30%
$\Delta\omega_{self,c}$	increase of self-consumption	10–45%

3. Results

The installation of PV systems is able to produce economic opportunities and environmental improvements. In according to the decision making process proposed in Figure 1, two subsections are proposed in this section: (i) the profitability of PV systems; and (ii) The profitability of integrated PV-battery systems.

3.1. The Profitability of PV Systems

As highlighted in Section 1, the profitability of PV systems is strictly linked to the share of self-consumption in markets without subsidies. The consumer increases profits of his project, when the difference between demanded energy and produced one is reduced. The adoption of lead acid ESS towards this direction, and consequently, the first result of this work is to calculate NPV for six plant sizes in function of this critical variable (NPV(PV)). Table 2 presents several scenarios, where the extreme cases are $w_{self,c}$ equal to 0%, when all produced energy is sold and to 100% if all of the produced energy is consumed. In some scenarios characterized by a higher rate of self-consumption, Demand Side Management may be required [20,42], and consequently, values reported in Table 2 are overestimated in comparison to the real case study.

Table 2. Net Present Value (€) of residential Net Present Value (PV) systems in function of self-consumption.

Self-Consumption	Plant Size					
	1 kW	2 kW	3 kW	4 kW	5 kW	6 kW
0%	−371	−491	−1054	−1342	−1615	−1889
10%	−144	−38	−69	−370	−400	−430
20%	83	416	749	602	815	1028
30%	310	869	1429	1799	2030	2486
35%	423	1096	1769	2413	2668	3215
40%	536	1323	2109	2895	3391	3944
45%	650	1549	2449	3349	4110	4734
50%	763	1776	2789	3802	4815	5583
55%	876	2003	3129	4256	5382	6424
60%	990	2230	3469	4709	5949	7189
65%	1103	2456	3809	5163	6516	7869
70%	1217	2683	4150	5616	7083	8549
75%	1330	2910	4490	6069	7649	9229
80%	1443	3136	4830	6523	8216	9909
85%	1557	3363	5170	6976	8783	10,590
90%	1679	3607	5536	7465	9394	11,322
95%	1825	3900	5975	8050	10,126	12,201
100%	2000	4250	6501	8751	11,001	13,251

NPV(PV) > 0 is denoted in bolds.

A comparison among several sizes is proposed in Figure 2. As underlined in Section 2, $w_{self,c}$ equal to 30% represents the baseline scenario and in this step of the work the ESS is not yet considered.

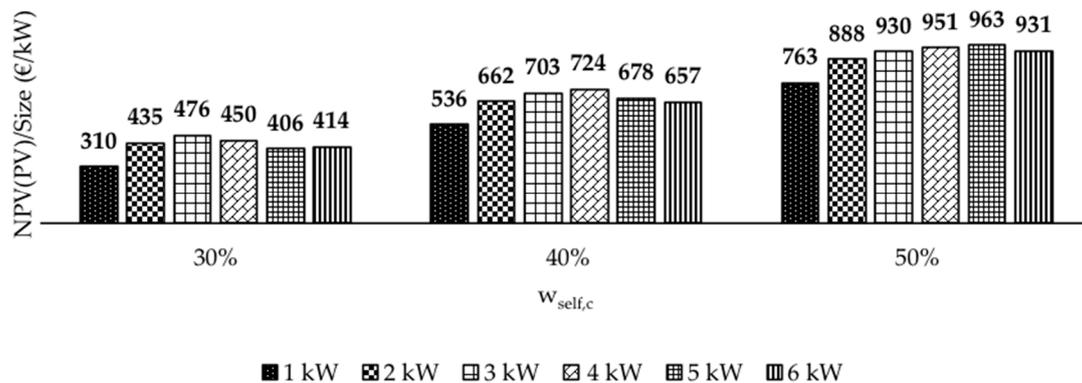


Figure 2. Net Present Value (PV)/Size (€/kW).

Results obtained in Table 2 define as the selling of the entire produced energy is unprofitable. Starting by this result, it is useful to calculate BEP in terms of $w_{self,c}$. It gives a NPV(PV) equal to 0 when is equal to:

- 11% for 2 kW and 3 kW plants.
- 13% for 5 kW and 6 kW plants.
- 14% for 4 kW plant.
- 16% for 1 kW plant.

Basically, a PV system is characterized by profits and the profitability varies significantly in function of self-consumption. It ranges from 83 €/kW in 1 kW plant, with $w_{self,c}$ of 20% to 2209 €/kW in 6 kW plant with $w_{self,c}$ of 100%. Also, the size influences the financial result, but it has a lower impact. For example, 2 kW plant with $w_{self,c}$ of 35% has NPV(PV) equal to 548 €/kW, that is greater values obtained for plants from 3 to 6 kW with $w_{self,c}$ of 30% (in which, NPV(PV) varies from 406 to 476 €/kW). An investor that uses electricity during peaks of production solar is able to reduce the costs of energy bill and the analysis of consumption flows allows for defining the optimal size.

The growth of NPV(PV) is more significant, when there is an alignment between the increase of self-consumption and the increase of plant size. In fact, the values greater for plants with $w_{self,c}$ of 30% are obtained for 3 kW plant (476 €/kW). When the scenario proposed a $w_{self,c}$ of 40% or 50%, or 60%, the maximum NPV(PV) is obtained for 4 kW (724 €/kW), 5 kW (963 €/kW) and 6 kW (1198 €/kW) plants, respectively.

3.2. The Profitability of Integrated PV-Battery Systems

After the definition of NPV(PV), the following step is represented by the definition of economics resulting by the adoption of ESS applied to PV plant. From the revenues side, there are fiscal deductions, regional subsidies, and increases of self-consumption, and from the cost side, there are investment and operative items. The decision-maker can quantify if the cash inflows derived by ESS justify or less the cash outflows. It is verified when NPV(ESS) is positive—Table 3.

NPV(PV) measures only PV investment and NPV(ESS), instead, considers only ESS investment. In this way as defined in Equation (6), NPV(PV + ESS) is given by the sum of these two projects. If $NPV(ESS) > 0$, $NPV(PV + ESS) > NPV(PV)$ and a PV-integrated battery system is more convenient than a PV plant. Starting by results of NPV(PV) presented in Table 2 with the initial value of $w_{self,c}$ equal to 30% and considering NPV(ESS) as obtained in Table 3, the financial feasibility of energy storage combined with PV panels is proposed in Table 4. For example, a 3 kW plant has NPV equal to

1429 € (see Table 2) and a 6 kWh ESS applied to this plant with $\Delta w_{\text{self},c}$ of 35% presents a NPV equal to −260 € and 176 € with a lifetime of battery (N_B) of six years and eight years, respectively. In the first case, ESS is not financial convenient and PV investment is more profitable than PV-integrated battery system—see Equation (7). While in the second case, ESS produces profits and an integrated system is more profitable than PV plant—see Equation (8).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NPV(PV)} = 1429 \text{ and } \text{NPV(ESS)} = -260 &\rightarrow \text{NPV(PV + ESS)} = 1169 \\ &\rightarrow \text{NPV(PV + ESS)} < \text{NPV(PV)} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NPV(PV)} = 1429 \text{ and } \text{NPV(ESS)} = 176 &\rightarrow \text{NPV(PV + ESS)} = 1605 \\ &\rightarrow \text{NPV(PV + ESS)} > \text{NPV(PV)} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

The profitability of PV-integrated battery systems is verified in one hundred and forty case studies (97%). However, this project can be considered as an alternative to the installation of PV plants. Consequently, these profits must be compared. The profitability of ESS is verified only in forty-nine of case studies examined (34%) and so energy storage combined with PV panels is more convenient than one linked to the PV plant. Results underline clearly as the size of batteries play a key-role. In fact, when the ratio between the kWh battery capacity and the installed kW PV is equal to 2.0 and 1.5, NPV(ESS) is positive in thirty-two and fifteen scenarios, respectively. This derives from the structure of incentive used (public funds) that not distinguishes the size of batteries for the values of PV size proposed in this work. However, as underlined in Section 1, the production of ESS determines the release of GHG emissions. This aspect must be balanced with environmental improvements. In terms of the rate of self-consumption, ESS provides a positive support from the environmental point of view, when the grid is not able to absorb all of the produced energy. In fact, the reduction of emissions is verified when the production of energy from PV plants (or other renewables) is alternative to the use of fossil fuels. If the grid does not absorb all of the green produced energy, contextually the improvements obtained by a PV plant would be lower and could be recovered by using an ESS.

Table 3. Net Present Value (€) of ESSs.

N_B	1 kW		2 kW		3 kW		4 kW		5 kW		6 kW	
	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y
$\Delta w_{\text{self},c}$	ESS = 0.5 kWh		ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 2.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh	
10%	−411	−329	−857	−693	−1305	−1058	−1563	−1234	−1971	−1561	−2548	−2055
15%	−297	−215	−631	−467	−965	−718	−1109	−780	−1252	−842	−1758	−1265
20%	−184	−102	−404	−240	−625	−378	−656	−327	−547	−137	−909	−416
	ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 5.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh	
15%	−370	−267	−777	−570	−1183	−874	−1400	−987	−1617	−1101	−2195	−1576
20%	−257	−154	−550	−343	−843	−534	−947	−534	−912	−396	−1346	−727
25%	−144	−41	−323	−116	−503	−194	−493	−80	−345	171	−505	114
	ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.5 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 7.5 kWh		ESS = 9.0 kWh	
25%	−217	−93	−468	−220	−722	−349	−784	−287	−709	−87	−942	−197
30%	−103	21	−241	7	−382	−9	−331	166	−142	480	−177	568
35%	10	134	−15	233	−42	331	123	620	425	1047	503	1248
	ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 8.0 kWh		ESS = 10.0 kWh		ESS = 12.0 kWh	
35%	−63	82	−161	130	−260	176	−169	413	61	788	66	938
40%	51	196	66	357	81	517	284	866	628	1355	746	1618
45%	164	309	293	584	421	857	737	1319	1194	1921	1426	2298

NPV(ESS) > 0 is denoted in bold.

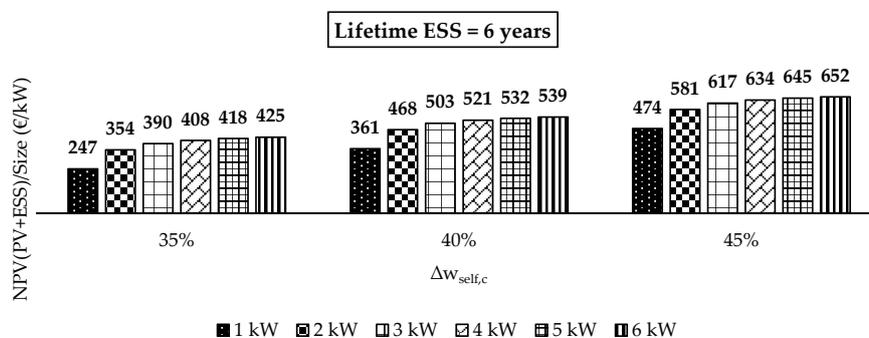
Table 4. Net Present Value (€) of integrated PV-battery systems.

N_B	1 kW		2 kW		3 kW		4 kW		5 kW		6 kW	
	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y
$\Delta w_{self,c}$	ESS = 0.5 kWh		ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 2.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh	
10%	-101	-19	12	176	124	371	236	565	59	469	-62	431
15%	13	95	238	402	464	711	690	1019	778	1188	728	1221
20%	126	208	465	629	804	1051	1143	1472	1483	1893	1577	2070
	ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 5.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh	
15%	-60	43	92	299	246	555	399	812	413	929	291	910
20%	53	156	319	526	586	895	852	1265	1118	1634	1140	1759
25%	166	269	546	753	926	1235	1306	1719	1685	2201	1981	2600
	ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.5 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 7.5 kWh		ESS = 9.0 kWh	
25%	93	217	401	649	707	1080	1015	1512	1321	1943	1544	2289
30%	207	331	628	876	1047	1420	1468	1965	1888	2510	2309	3054
35%	320	444	854	1102	1387	1760	1922	2419	2455	3077	2989	3734
	ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 8.0 kWh		ESS = 10.0 kWh		ESS = 12.0 kWh	
35%	247	392	708	999	1169	1605	1630	2212	2091	2818	2552	3424
40%	361	506	935	1226	1510	1946	2083	2665	2658	3385	3232	4104
45%	474	619	1162	1453	1850	2286	2536	3118	3224	3951	3912	4784
	NPV(PV) 310		869		1429		1799		2030		2486	

NPV(PV + ESS) > 0 is denoted in bold; NPV(PV + ESS) > NPV(PV) is denoted by a grey color.

Furthermore, concerning the size of PV systems, it is possible to underline as the maximum number of profitable scenarios is ten (5 kW and 6 kW plants), while the minimum one is six (3 kW plant). Finally, lifetime of battery systems equal to 8 years presents thirty-one profitable scenarios, while only eighteen case studies are verified when it is equal to 6 years. Obviously, forty-nine case studies that have a positive NPV(ESS) provide the opportunity to the investor to obtain more profits installed a lead acid ESS integrated to a PV plant, in comparison to use of single PV system.

A comparison among several sizes is proposed in Figure 3a,b. It examines the application of the ratio B/S equal to 2.0. These values do not provide results different from previous ones, but underline it as the better performances are verified for 6 kW plant followed by the 5 kW one. NPV/Size varies from 425 to 652 €/kW considering a lifetime of ESS equal to 6 years and from 571 to 797 €/kW with a lifetime of ESS of 8 years. However, 5 kW plant provides the greater increases in comparison to the investment of a single PV plant. They are equal to 239 and 384 €/kW for a lifetime of ESS of 6 and 8 years, respectively. There is only a difference of 1 €/kW than the performance linked to the 6 kW plant. Consequently, these results confirm the opportunity to opt for larger sizes when the demanded energy permits this choice.



(a)

Figure 3. Cont.

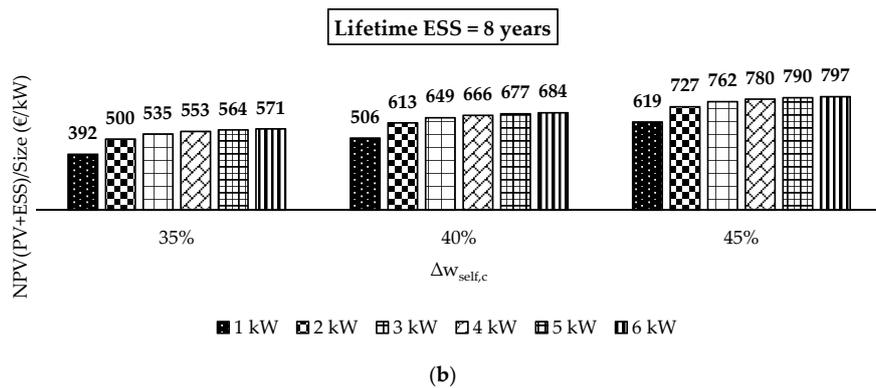


Figure 3. Net Present Value (PV + ESS)/Size (€/kW) with B/S equal to 2.0. (a) is expressed in €/kW with B/S equal to 2.0 and lifetime EES equal to six years; (b) is expressed in €/kW with B/S equal to 2.0 and lifetime EES equal to 8 years.

Also, for integrated systems a BEP analysis is proposed in terms of $\Delta w_{self,c}$ —Figure 4a,b. It gives a NPV(ESS) equal to 0 with the following min-max values:

- 21–29% with the ratio B/S = 0.5 (the baseline value is equal to 15%).
- 23–32% with the ratio B/S = 1.0 (the baseline value is equal to 20%).
- 26–36% with the ratio B/S = 1.5 (the baseline value is equal to 30%).
- 28–39% with the ratio B/S = 2.0 (the baseline value is equal to 40%).

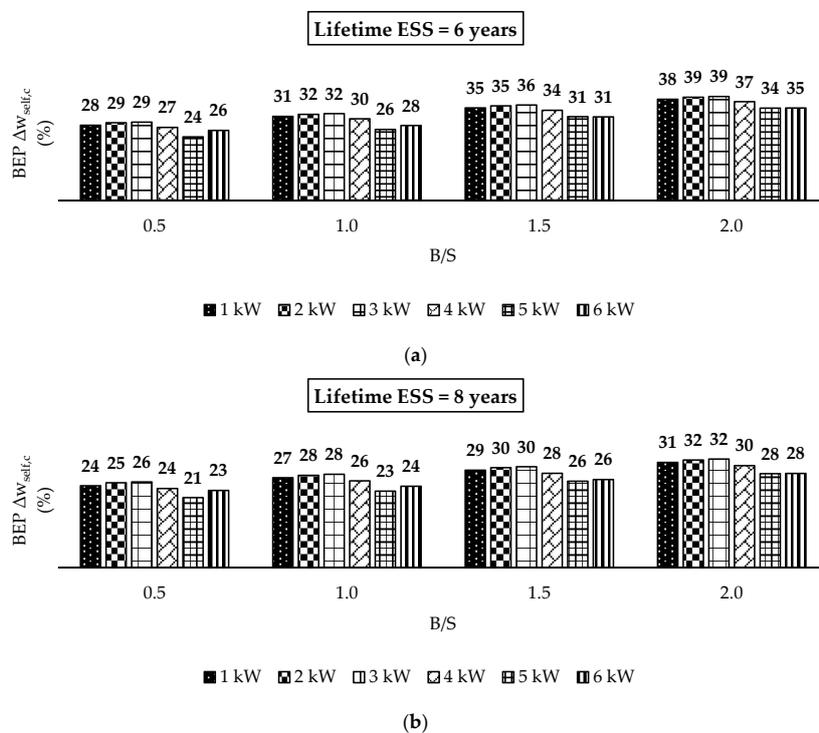


Figure 4. BEP analysis for PV-integrated battery systems (%). (a) is expressed in % with a lifetime EES equal to eight years; (b) is expressed in % with lifetime EES equal to 8 years.

These percentages confirm that the profitability can be reached with values lower than baseline ones. Literature presents increases of self-consumption that are very high in market without regional

subsidies [16]. The presence of incentives can be seen as an excessive action of government in the market and this can be subject to possible criticisms [43]. For this motive, alternative scenarios will be proposed in the following section.

4. Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis is a technique to predict the outcome of a decision given a certain range of input variables [44]. This section proposes alternative scenarios in which is conducted a sensitivity analysis on the variable concerning subsidies. Policy-makers of Lombardi have defined the key-role of ESS in the development of smart grid and the structure of regional incentive is proposed in Section 2. FIT scheme is not more applicable to new PV plants and baseline scenario provides regional subsidies for the installation of ESS (equal to 50% of initial investment in the year zero). In addition, also the 50% tax deduction is provided. This section proposes four alternative scenarios:

- “without subsidies”, where the regional subsidies are not provided. This situation is present in all Italian regions (Lombardia was the exception). Stakeholders that are against the monetary support to renewables—Table 5, welcome this action;
- “reduced subsidies”, in which the regional subsidies are given to 25% of initial investment in a single rate during the year zero and the 50% tax deduction is applied to the portion of expenditure left uncovered by the regional incentive. This choice is a midway between “baseline” scenario and “without subsidies” one—Table 6;
- “redefined subsidies”, where is considered the principle used for the fiscal detraction, but also for incentivizing the PV system through FIT scheme. So, the regional subsidies equal to 50% of the initial investment is given to investor in five constant rates during the first five years. In this way, certainly the profit will be lower, but public funds can be employed in other sustainable projects—Table 7; and,
- “new fiscal deduction”, in which is proposed the approach used by [3] defining the time of deduction equal to 5 years concerning PV investments—Table 8. In addition the regional subsidies, equal to 50% of initial investment, are given in five constant rate during the first five years (as in “redefined subsidies” scenario)—Table 9.

Table 5. Net Present Value (€) of integrated PV-battery systems without regional subsidies.

N_B	1 kW		2 kW		3 kW		4 kW		5 kW		6 kW	
	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y
$\Delta W_{self,c}$	ESS = 0.5 kWh		ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 2.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh	
10%	−317	−235	−363	−199	−410	−164	−458	−129	−795	16	−1075	−582
15%	−203	−121	−137	27	−70	176	−4	325	−76	735	−285	208
20%	−90	−8	90	254	270	516	449	778	629	1440	564	1057
	ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 5.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh	
15%	−302	−276	−335	−284	−367	−291	−400	−298	−571	−55	−879	−260
20%	−189	−163	−108	−57	−27	49	53	155	134	650	−30	589
25%	−76	−50	119	170	313	389	507	609	701	1217	811	1430
	ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.5 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 7.5 kWh		ESS = 9.0 kWh	
25%	−175	−50	−79	170	16	389	112	609	206	828	217	962
30%	−61	64	148	397	356	729	565	1062	773	1395	982	1727
35%	52	177	374	623	696	1069	1019	1516	1340	1962	1662	2407
	ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 8.0 kWh		ESS = 10.0 kWh		ESS = 12.0 kWh	
35%	−47	99	176	467	399	835	623	1204	845	1572	1068	1940
40%	67	213	403	694	740	1176	1076	1657	1412	2139	1748	2620
45%	180	326	630	921	1080	1516	1529	2110	1978	2705	2428	3300
	NPV(PV) 310		869		1429		1799		2030		2486	

NPV(PV + ESS) > 0 is denoted in bolds; NPV(PV + ESS) > NPV(PV) is denoted by a grey color.

Table 6. Net Present Value (€) of integrated PV-battery systems with reduced regional subsidies.

N_B	1 kW		2 kW		3 kW		4 kW		5 kW		6 kW	
	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y
$\Delta w_{self,c}$	ESS = 0.5 kWh		ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 2.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh	
10%	-138	-56	-52	113	34	280	119	448	-86	325	-233	259
15%	-24	58	174	339	374	620	573	902	633	1044	557	1049
20%	89	171	401	566	714	960	1026	1355	1338	1749	1406	1898
	ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 5.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh	
15%	-101	2	20	226	142	452	264	677	247	763	93	712
20%	12	115	247	453	482	792	717	1130	952	1468	942	1561
25%	125	228	474	680	822	1132	1171	1584	1519	2035	1783	2402
	ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.5 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 7.5 kWh		ESS = 9.0 kWh	
25%	48	172	319	568	590	963	862	1359	1133	1754	1320	2065
30%	162	286	546	795	930	1303	1315	1812	1700	2321	2085	2830
35%	275	399	772	1021	1270	1643	1769	2266	2267	2888	2765	3510
	ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 8.0 kWh		ESS = 10.0 kWh		ESS = 12.0 kWh	
35%	197	343	618	909	1039	1474	1460	2041	1881	2607	2301	3173
40%	311	457	845	1136	1380	1815	1913	2494	2448	3174	2981	3853
45%	424	570	1072	1363	1720	2155	2366	2947	3014	3740	3661	4533
	NPV(PV) 310		869		1429		1799		2030		2486	

NPV(PV + ESS) > 0 is denoted in bold; NPV(PV + ESS) > NPV(PV) is denoted by a grey color.

Table 7. Net Present Value (€) of integrated PV-battery systems with redefined regional subsidies.

N_B	1 kW		2 kW		3 kW		4 kW		5 kW		6 kW	
	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y
$\Delta w_{self,c}$	ESS = 0.5 kWh		ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 2.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh	
10%	-133	-51	-44	121	45	291	134	462	-68	343	-212	281
15%	-19	63	182	347	385	631	588	916	651	1062	578	1071
20%	94	176	409	574	725	971	1041	1369	1356	1767	1427	1920
	ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 5.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh	
15%	-96	7	29	235	155	465	281	694	268	784	118	737
20%	17	120	256	462	495	805	734	1147	973	1489	967	1586
25%	130	233	483	689	835	1145	1188	1601	1540	2056	1808	2427
	ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.5 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 7.5 kWh		ESS = 9.0 kWh	
25%	53	178	330	578	605	978	881	1378	1156	1778	1348	2093
30%	167	292	557	805	945	1318	1334	1831	1723	2345	2113	2858
35%	280	405	783	1031	1285	1658	1788	2285	2290	2912	2793	3538
	ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 8.0 kWh		ESS = 10.0 kWh		ESS = 12.0 kWh	
35%	204	349	629	920	1055	1491	1481	2063	1907	2633	2333	3204
40%	318	463	856	1147	1396	1832	1934	2516	2474	3200	3013	3884
45%	431	576	1083	1374	1736	2172	2387	2969	3040	3766	3693	4564
	NPV(PV) 310		869		1429		1799		2030		2486	

NPV(PV + ESS) > 0 is denoted in bold; NPV(PV + ESS) > NPV(PV) is denoted by a grey colour.

The profitability of ESS is verified only in eight case studies. This assumption is confirmed by the literature analysis [24,25], which confirms that the subsidies play a key-role in the feasibility of PV-integrated battery systems. The economic opportunities in this scenario are verified only when are verified three conditions: (i) a battery size double than PV plant capacity; (ii) a lifetime of ESS equal to 8 years; and, (iii) a substantial increase of the share of self-consumption.

Positive NPV(PV + ESS) varies from 326 €/kW (in 1 kW plant) to 550 €/kW (in 6 kW plant), with the ratio B/S as equal to 2.0. The “without subsidies” scenario is characterized by a reduction

in comparison to the “baseline” one. It is equal to 247–266 €/kW and to 221–240 €/kW with the ratio B/S equal to 2.0 and 1.5, respectively (only 1 kW plant has different values). The reduction is more significant with greater sizes of battery, because the subsidies given are directly linked to the initial investment.

Table 8. Net Present Value (€) of residential PV systems with a new policy of fiscal deduction.

Self-Consumption	Plant Size					
	1 kW	2 kW	3 kW	4 kW	5 kW	6 kW
30%	405	1060	1715	2180	2507	3058
35%	518	1287	2055	2795	3144	3787
40%	632	1513	2395	3277	3868	4516
45%	745	1740	2735	3730	4587	5307
50%	858	1967	3075	4184	5292	6155
55%	972	2194	3415	4637	5859	6996
60%	1085	2420	3755	5091	6426	7761
65%	1199	2647	4096	5544	6993	8441
70%	1312	2874	4436	5997	7559	9121
75%	1425	3100	4776	6451	8126	9801

NPV(PV) > 0 is denoted in bolds.

Table 9. Net Present Value (€) of integrated PV-battery systems with both redefined regional subsidies and a new policy of fiscal deduction.

N _B	1 kW		2 kW		3 kW		4 kW		5 kW		6 kW	
	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y	6 y	8 y
$\Delta w_{self,c}$	ESS = 0.5 kWh		ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 2.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh	
10%	-37	45	146	311	331	577	516	844	409	820	360	853
15%	76	158	373	538	671	917	969	1297	1128	1539	1151	1644
20%	189	271	600	765	1011	1257	1423	1751	1833	2244	1999	2492
	ESS = 1.0 kWh		ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 5.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh	
15%	-1	102	220	426	441	751	662	1075	745	1261	691	1310
20%	112	215	447	653	781	1091	1116	1529	1450	1966	1539	2158
25%	226	329	674	880	1121	1431	1569	1982	2017	2533	2380	2999
	ESS = 1.5 kWh		ESS = 3.0 kWh		ESS = 4.5 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 7.5 kWh		ESS = 9.0 kWh	
25%	149	274	521	769	891	1264	1262	1759	1633	2255	1920	2665
30%	262	387	747	995	1231	1604	1716	2213	2200	2822	2685	3430
35%	376	501	974	1222	1572	1945	2169	2666	2767	3389	3365	4110
	ESS = 2.0 kWh		ESS = 4.0 kWh		ESS = 6.0 kWh		ESS = 8.0 kWh		ESS = 10.0 kWh		ESS = 12.0 kWh	
35%	300	445	820	1111	1342	1778	1862	2444	2384	3110	2905	3776
40%	413	558	1047	1338	1682	2118	2315	2897	2950	3676	3585	4456
45%	526	671	1273	1564	2022	2458	2769	3351	3517	4243	4265	5136
	NPV(PV) 405		1060		1715		2180		2507		3058	

NPV(PV + ESS) > 0 is denoted in bolds; NPV(PV + ESS) > NPV(PV) is denoted by a grey color.

Another scenario proposed in this work is related to an incentive less consistent. In this way, it is expected a reduction than “baseline” scenario, and this decrease varies from 29 to 50 €/kW when considering all case studies. Positive NPV(PV + ESS) ranges from 311 €/kW (in 1 kW plant) to 756 €/kW (in 6 kW plant), with the ratio B/S of equal to 2.0.

The profitability of ESS is verified in forty case studies. Consequently, there are nine case studies that have no more financial feasibility in comparison to “baseline” scenario: 2 and 3 kW plants with N_B = 6 y, $\Delta w_{self,c}$ = 40%, and B/S = 2.0; 5 and 6 kW plants with N_B = 6 y, $\Delta w_{self,c}$ = 35%, and B/S = 2.0; 1 and 4 kW plants with N_B = 6 y, $\Delta w_{self,c}$ = 35% and B/S = 1.5; 1 and 2 kW plants with N_B = 86 y, $\Delta w_{self,c}$ = 30% and B/S = 1.5, and 5 kW plant with N_B = 8 y, $\Delta w_{self,c}$ = 25%, and B/S = 1.0. Several

works define as the definition of subsidies, that they must require careful analysis and an evaluation of the socio-economic impact and energy policy [45,46].

FIT provides subsidies that are not concentrated in a single rate and a progressive reduction over time [47,48]. The “redefined subsidies” scenario is characterized by a reduction in comparison to a “baseline” one. In fact, NPV decreases when a cash inflow is not concentrated during the initial phase of the project, but it is distributed over time.

NPV(ESS) is positive in the same forty case studies presented in the previous scenario. The profitability of PV-integrated battery systems varies from 318 €/kW (in 1 kW plant) to 761 €/kW (in 6 kW plant), with the ratio B/S equal to 2.0. The reduction than the “baseline” scenario is equal to 25–43 €/kW when considering all case studies.

As highlighted also by [3], the fiscal deduction that is reduced to five years permits an increase of NPV(PV). This value is equal to 95 €/kW for all case studies examined because of the linear relationship between revenues and cash inflows provided by fiscal deduction. NPV(ESS) provides the same results as “redefined subsidies” scenario, and so it is registered in the same reduction (25–43 €/kW) in comparison to the “baseline” one. From one side, the financial feasibility of ESS is verified always in the same forty case studies proposed in two previous scenarios. From the other side, it is not possible to determine beforehand whether the NPV(PV + ESS) increases or decreases. The profitability ranges from 413 €/kW (in 1 kW plant) to 856 €/kW (in 6 kW plant), with the ratio B/S equal to 2.0.

The last step of this work is represented by a comparison of NPV/Size among five scenarios examined. Considering a specific case study (battery capacity double than PV size with an increase of self-consumption of 40%), the best performances are reached with a “new fiscal deduction” scenario for all sizes proposed—Figure 5a,b. The maximum values, in terms of NPV/Size considering a lifetime ESS of six years, are equal to 413, 524, 561, 579, 590, and 598 €/kW in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 kW plants, respectively. While, they are equal to 558, 669, 706, 724, 735 and 743 €/kW in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 kW plants, respectively, with a lifetime ESS of eight years. Basically, these values are greater than 52–59 €/kW than the ones registered in “baseline” scenarios considering a ratio B/S of 2.0. However, this difference is present also in other case studies with different values of B/S varying from 56 to 71 €/kW.

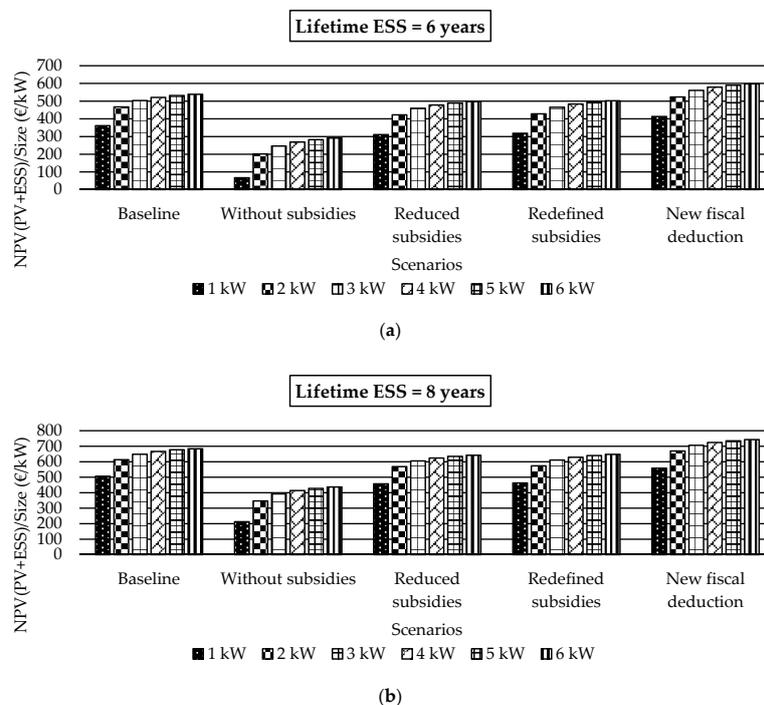


Figure 5. Net Present Value (PV + ESS)/Size (€/kW) with B/S equal to 2.0 and $\Delta w_{\text{self},c}$ of 40%. (a) lifetime EES equal to 6 years; (b) lifetime EES equal to 8 years.

The analysis of results highlights from one side that the “new fiscal deduction” scenario has a NPV(PV + ESS) that is greater than the “baseline” ones, but there is an opposite situation when is considered the number of case studies, in which is a more convenient a PV-integrated battery systems than only PV one. The motivation can be explained by examples. From one side, NPV(PV + ESS) is equal to 1047 € and 935 € in “new fiscal deduction”, and “baseline” scenarios, respectively, considering a 4 kWh ESS integrated to a 2 kW PV plant with $N_B = 6$ y and $\Delta w_{\text{self,c}} = 40\%$ (see Tables 4 and 9). From the other side, NPV(PV) is 1060 € and 869 €, respectively, when is evaluated that a 2 kW PV plant with $w_{\text{self,c}} = 30\%$. The same result can be underlined also when it is considered that a 6 kWh ESS integrated to a 3 kW PV plant, in which NPV(PV + ESS) are equal to 1682 € and 1510 € in “new fiscal deduction” and “baseline” scenarios, respectively, while NPV(PV) is 1715 € and 1429 €, respectively (see Tables 4 and 9). Four of the five scenarios present the same financial result of the PV plant, while “new fiscal deduction” one has a time of deduction of five years for PV investments (as an alternative of 10 years). In this way, it has changed the reference value used to compare a PV project with a PV-integrated battery system one. This value is greater, as proposed in Table 8.

5. Conclusions

The growth of installed PV power in the last years all over the world is the better response to the detractors who have assigned a marginal role to this renewable source. In fact, certainly the subsidies have favored the development of this sector, but there are great opportunities linked to its use. PV source plays a key-role in the recent sustainability challenges. The use of public funds requires a careful analysis, and in this work has not investigated if the benefits of the development of storage that are greater than these monetary resources. However, several countries have favored the application of PV-integrated battery systems with the principle of the national energy policy based on the diffusion of decentralized energy systems. In fact, ESS are able to minimize, and in the best cases, to delete the dependence by the grid. Lead-acid technology is considered in this work, but also lithium-ion one is extremely interesting.

Two typologies of investments are evaluated by decision-makers. The first, concerns the realization of a PV plant. NPV/Size varies from 310 to 476 €/kW in residential systems. With a self-consumption of 30%. An increase of 10% of this variable gives an increase of NPV/Size equal to 226–274 €/kW. The profitability of PV plants from 1 kW to 6 kW is confirmed also by BEP analysis, in terms of self-consumption, that varies from 11% to 16%. The second, regards lead acid batteries when combined with PV panels. NPV/Size varies from 320 to 797 €/kW in the function of several variables as capacity batteries, the lifetime ESS, and the increase of self-consumption. BEP analysis, in terms of increase of self-consumption, varies from 21% to 39%.

Alternative scenarios confirm that the profitability of PV-integrated battery system is strictly linked to two variables: (i) a substantial increase of self-consumption that is typically verified with larger sizes of battery; and, (ii) the presence of subsidies, represented by both 50% fiscal deduction and funds non-repayable of up to 50% of the investment costs. The “fiscal deduction” scenario defines also the opportunity to support the PV energy expansion policy in the residential sector through two measures: (i) 50% fiscal deduction, as an alternative to 36%; and, (ii) a time of deduction of five years, as an alternative of 10 years.

The reduction of emissions, economic opportunities for consumers, and the reduction of foreign imports are valid elements to support the re-start of the PV sector in a mature market, as an Italian one. In fact, the main aim of a sustainable society is to provide electricity produced by renewable resources to future generations.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/10/9/1434/s1.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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