Photovoltaic pv systems denmark

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Solar power in Denmark amounts to 3,696 MW of grid-connected PV capacity at the end of June 2024,[1] and contributes to a government target to use 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and 100% renewable energy by 2050.[2][3] Solar power produced 9.3% of Danish electricity generation in 2023, the highest share in the Nordic countries.[4][5]

The goal of 200 MW of photovoltaics by 2020 was reached eight years early, in 2012.[6] Projections of future capacity have continued to increase; a total of 9,000 MW (9 GW) is expected to be installed by 2030.[7]

Many solar-thermal district heating plants exist and are planned in Denmark.[8]

Solar power provided 1.4 TWh, or the equivalent of 4.3%[14] or 3.6% of Danish electricity consumption in 2021.[15] In 2018, the number was 2.8 percent.[16]

Denmark has lower solar insolation than many countries closer to Equator, but lower temperatures increase production. Modern solar cells decrease production by 0.25% per year.[15]

In 2020 The Danish Energy Agency announced 400 MW PV projects in the Nissum Fjord location.[17]

In 2015 only 6.3 MW was applied for out of a funding pool of 41 MW. The funding is valued at 1.02 DKK/kWh for 2015, and 0.88 for 2016.[18] In 2016, a German solar power auction was won by a set of projects with a combined capacity of 50 MW at a price of 5.38 eurocent/kWh, which is unusually low for Northern Europe. The projects are located in Denmark due to EU rules.[19]

In 2013 PV deployment reached 216 MW of new installations, down 32 percent from the previous year.

In 2012, new photovoltaic installations had surged to unprecedented levels in Denmark. This twentyfold increase in photovoltaic capacity in only one year urged the Danish government to cut back its net-metering scheme. In December 2012, Danish parliament reduced the compensation period of net-metering from a yearly to an hourly bases and increased in turn the granted feed-in tariffs. This change in policy intended to reduce the overall attractiveness of further PV deployment while keeping up some incentives for small developments. It also reduced the loss of tax revenues for the government by shifting the costs directly to the electricity consumers.[20][21]

After years of decreasing costs and subsidies,[22] large companies paid to install new grid-scale photovoltaic power stations with several megawatt capacity without subsidies in rural areas, partially to supply

data centers.[23][24][25][26] Some use sheep to tend the land, a case of agrivoltaics.[27]

A 37 MW facility with solar trackers opened in 2020.[28]

Solar heat plants are widespread in Denmark,[35] with a combined heating capacity of 1.1 GW in 2019.[36]

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