

OVERVIEW OF PV TECHNOLOGIES

Philippe Malbranche,
CEA-INES Research Programme Manager,
EERA PV Joint Programme Coordinator



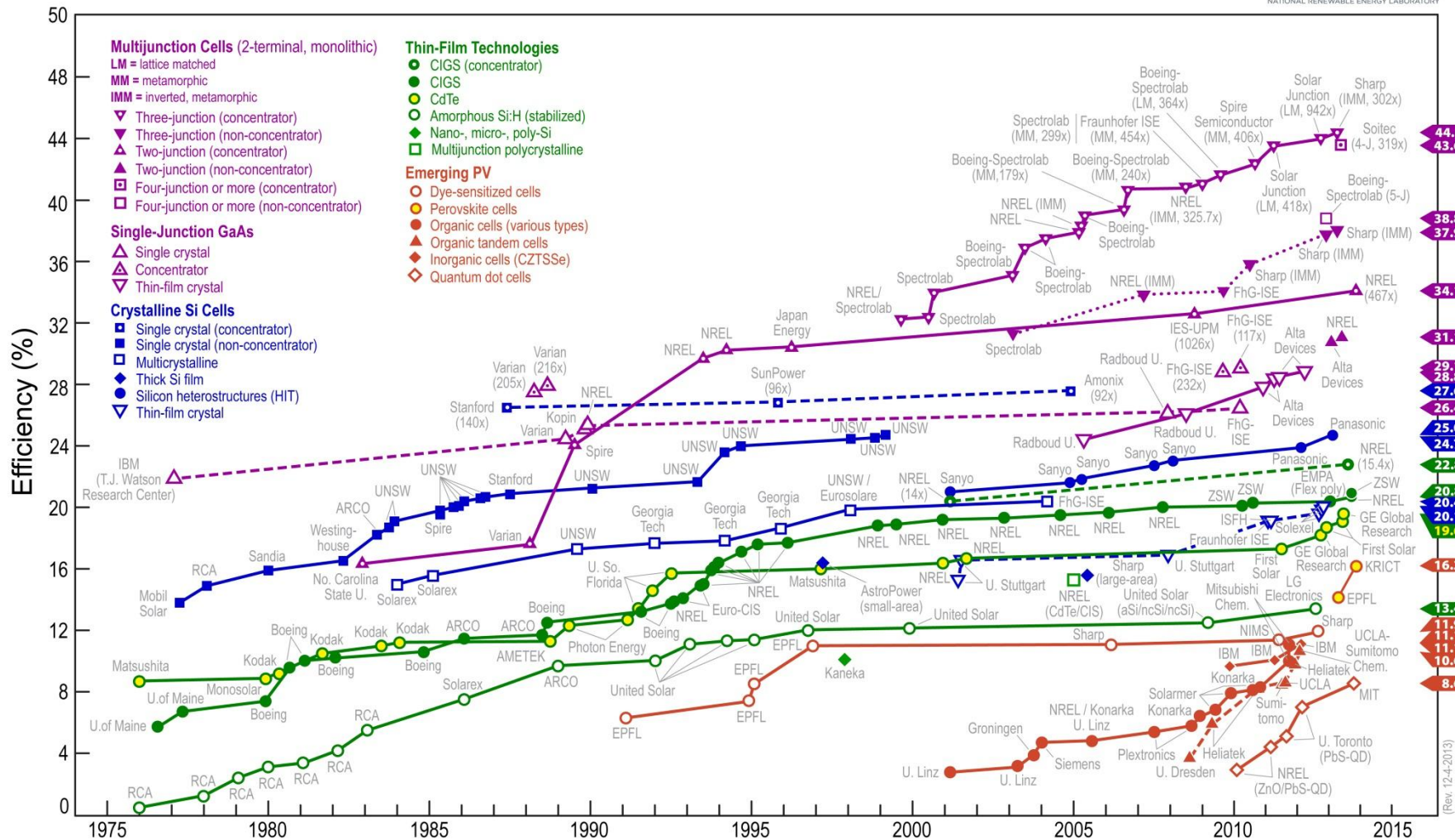
1. Past evolution of technologies:

- Which technologies
- Efficiency
- Market shares

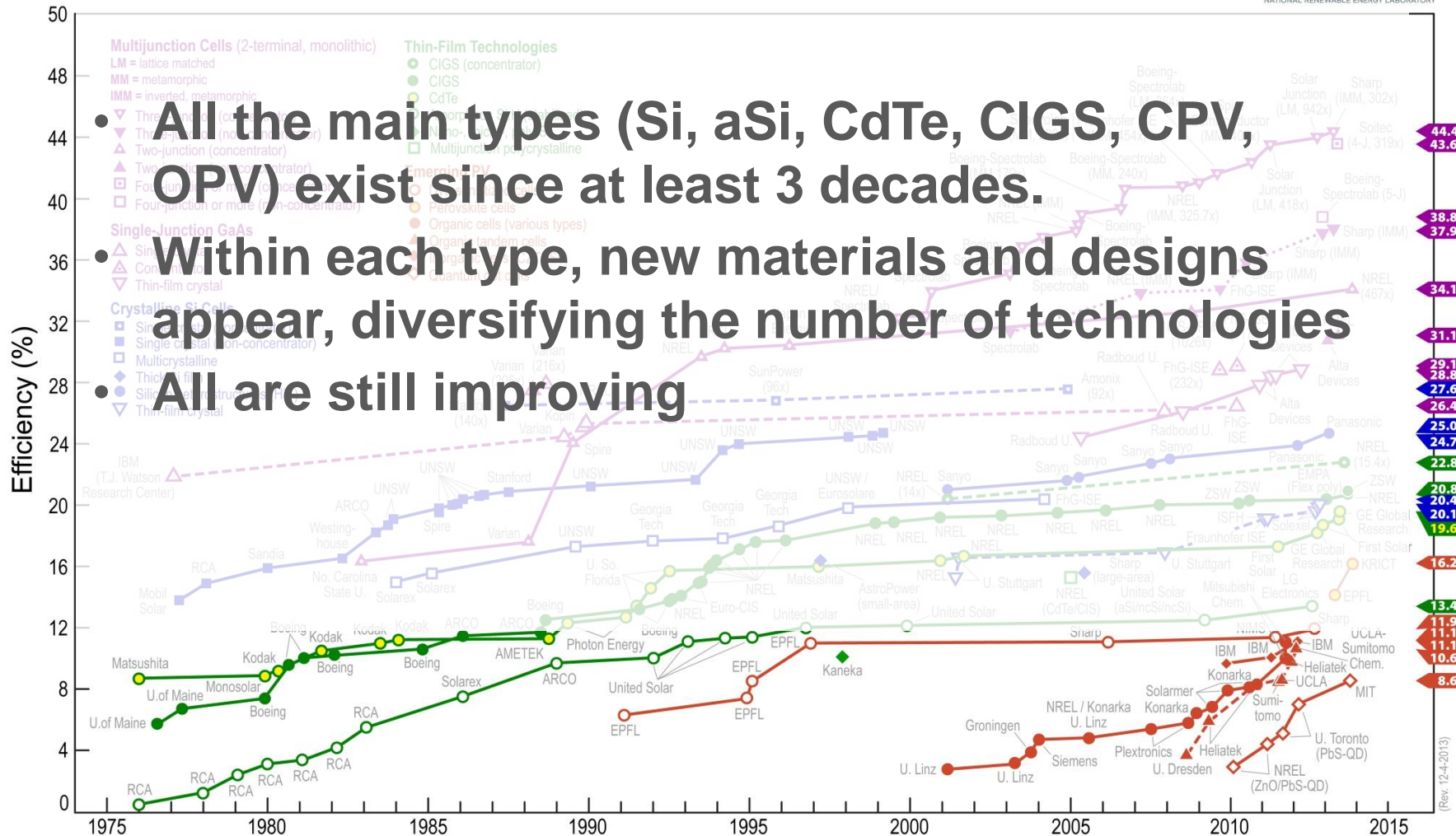
2. Current research and development

- Less material and consumables
- New materials
- New cell designs
- New high throughput processes
- Optimisation of the supply chain
- New PV modules and PV-integrated products

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies

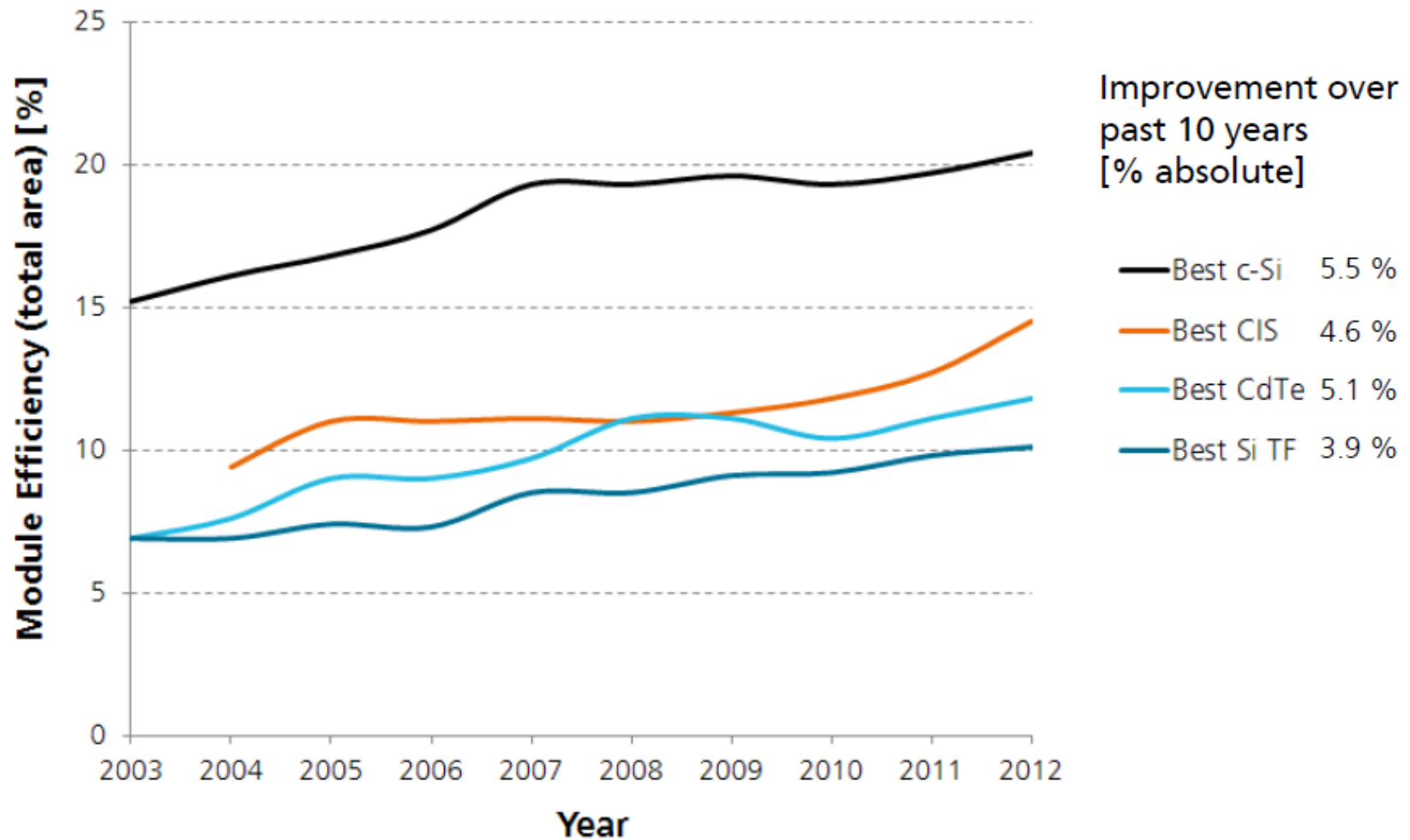


Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



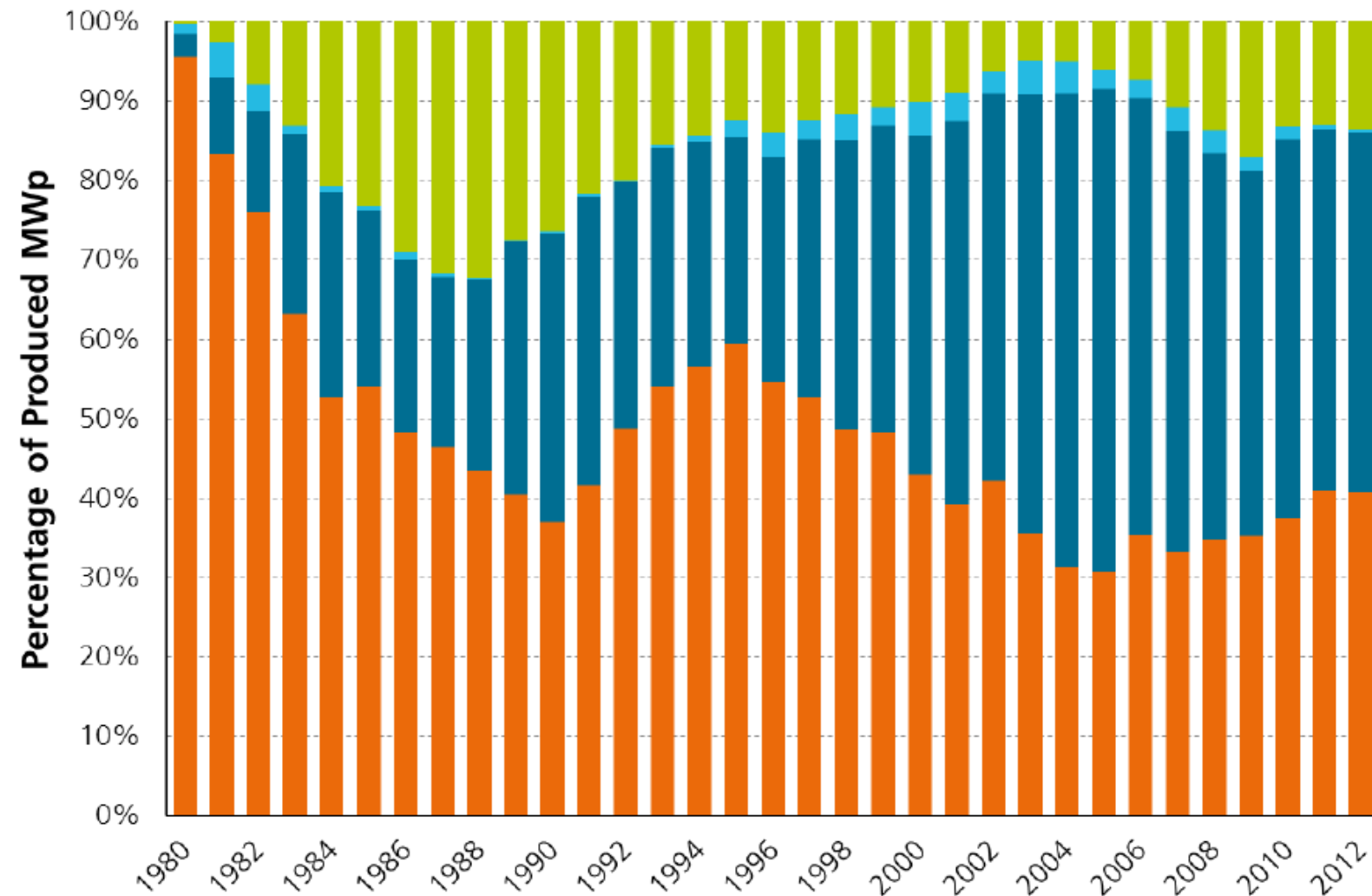
- All the main types (Si, aSi, CdTe, CIGS, CPV, OPV) exist since at least 3 decades.
- Within each type, new materials and designs appear, diversifying the number of technologies
- All are still improving

Commercial PV module efficiencies - best figures



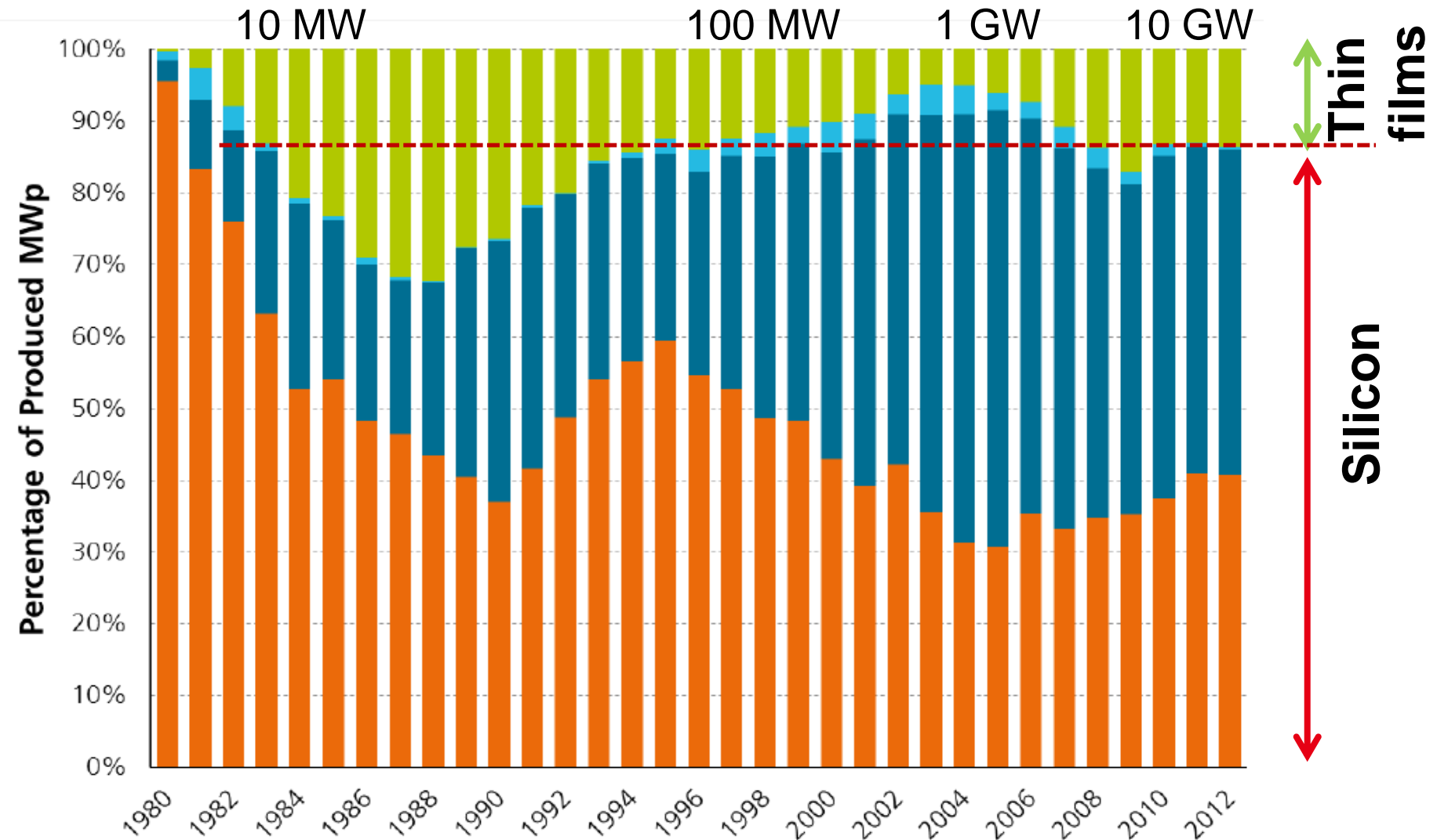
Data: Photon 2/2003-2009, Photon Profi 2/2010-2/2012. Graph: Willeke Fraunhofer ISE 2013

TECHNOLOGY SHARE OF SHIPMENTS OVER TIME



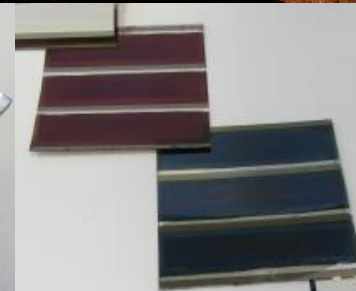
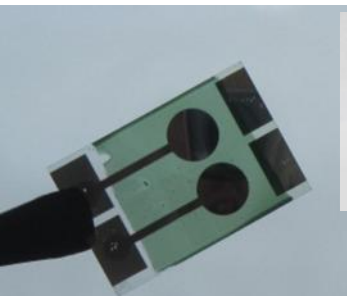
Data: Navigant Consulting; for 2012: estimate from different sources (Navigant and IHS).. Graph: PSE AG 2013

TECHNOLOGY SHARE OF SHIPMENTS OVER TIME

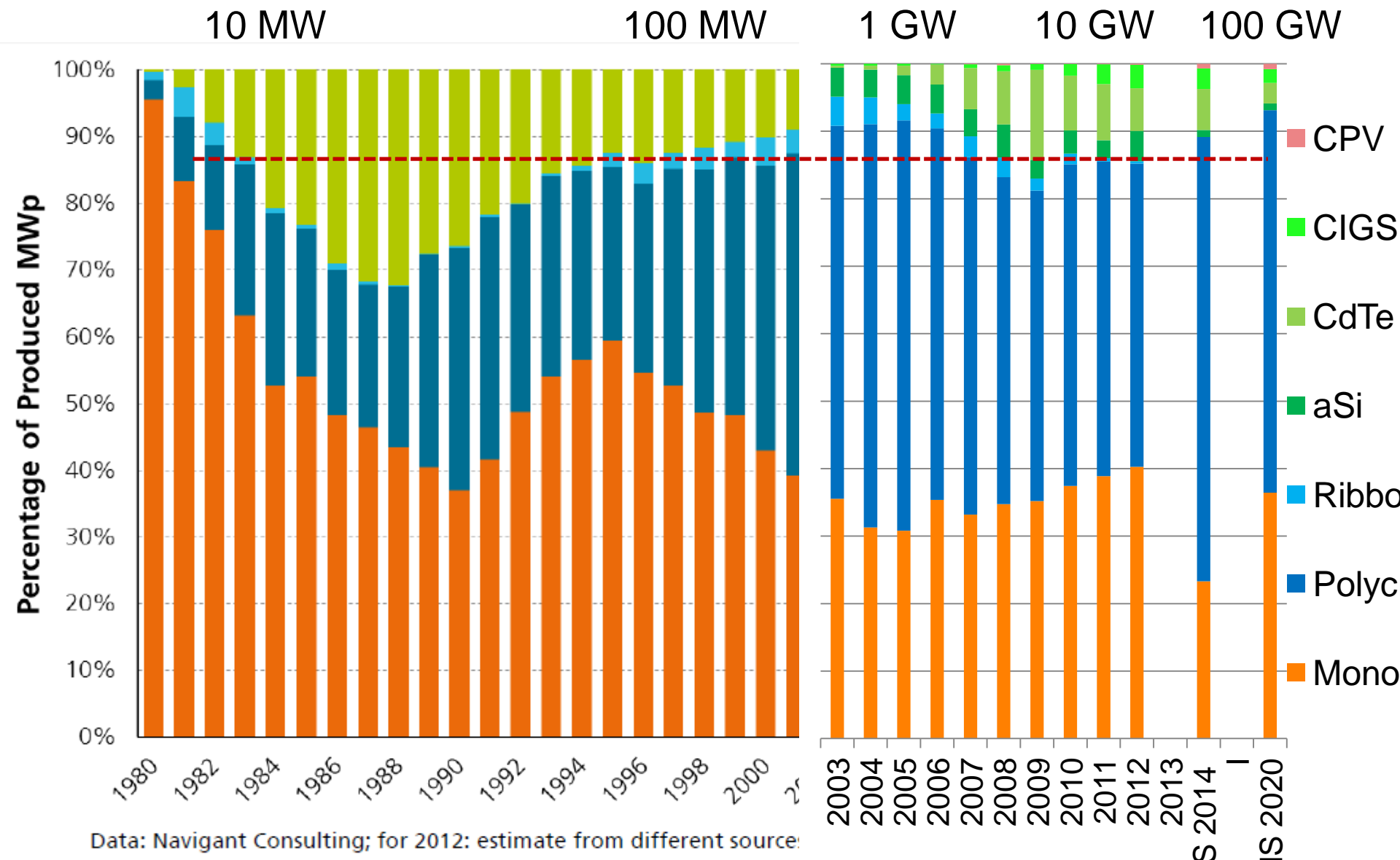


Data: Navigant Consulting; for 2012: estimate from different sources (Navigant and IHS).. Graph: PSE AG 2013

- All technologies have made impressive improvements to keep up with this $\times 10^3$ volume increase
- According to IHS, no big change in this distribution is planned until 2020,
... which means that most technologies will increase their manufacturing capacities



TECHNOLOGY SHARE OF SHIPMENTS OVER TIME

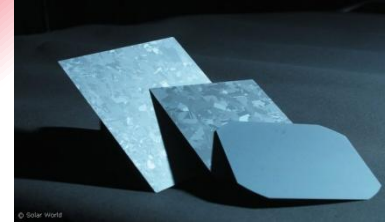


1. Past evolution of technologies:

- Which technologies
- Efficiency
- Market share

2. Current research & development

- Less material and consumables
- New materials
- New cell designs
- New high throughput processes
- Optimisation of the supply chain
- New PV modules and PV-integrated products



At material level

- Poly-Si feedstock production technologies still show improvement potentials (energy efficiency, recycling)
- Increasing the throughput of the crystallization process, while maintaining or improving quality

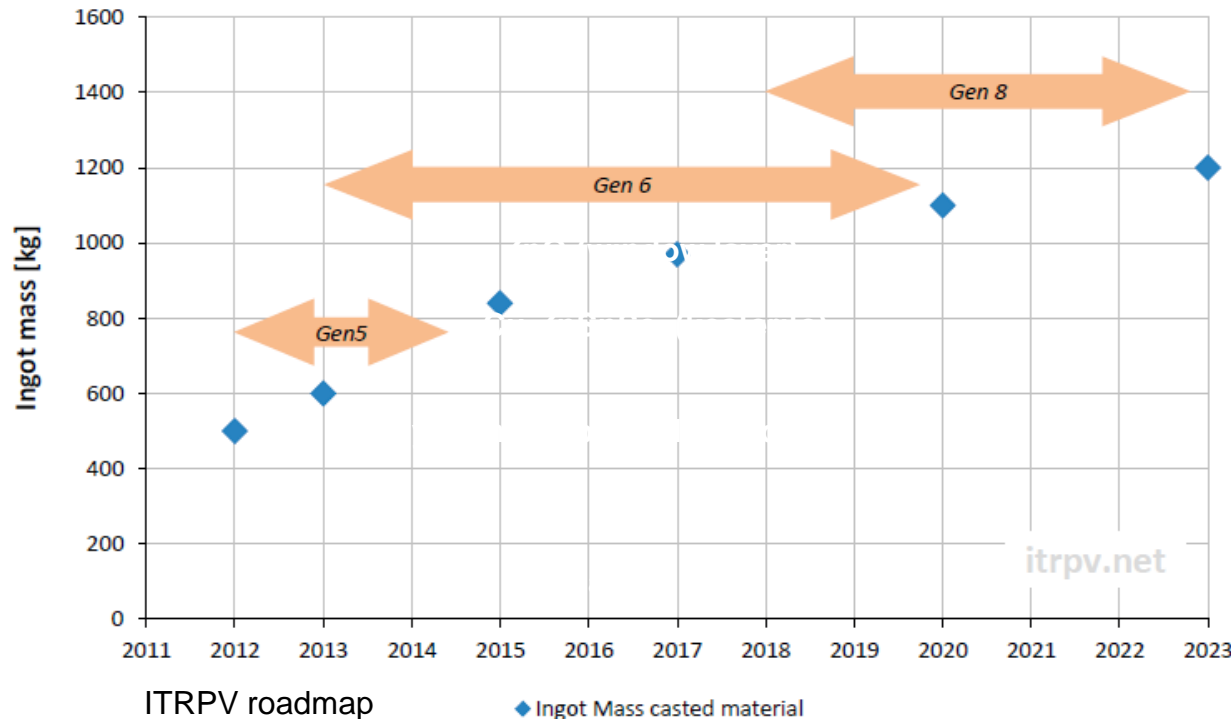


Fig. 13

Predicted trend for mc-Si, mono like and HPmc-Si ingot mass indicating the type of crucible generation in mass production.

Towards cheaper silicon material

At material level

- Consumables such as gases, graphite parts, and crucibles bring cost reduction potential
- Thinner wafers, on the way to 3g/W
- Introduction of diamond wire sawing

Mid & long term:

- reusable crucibles
- direct wafering (2g/W)

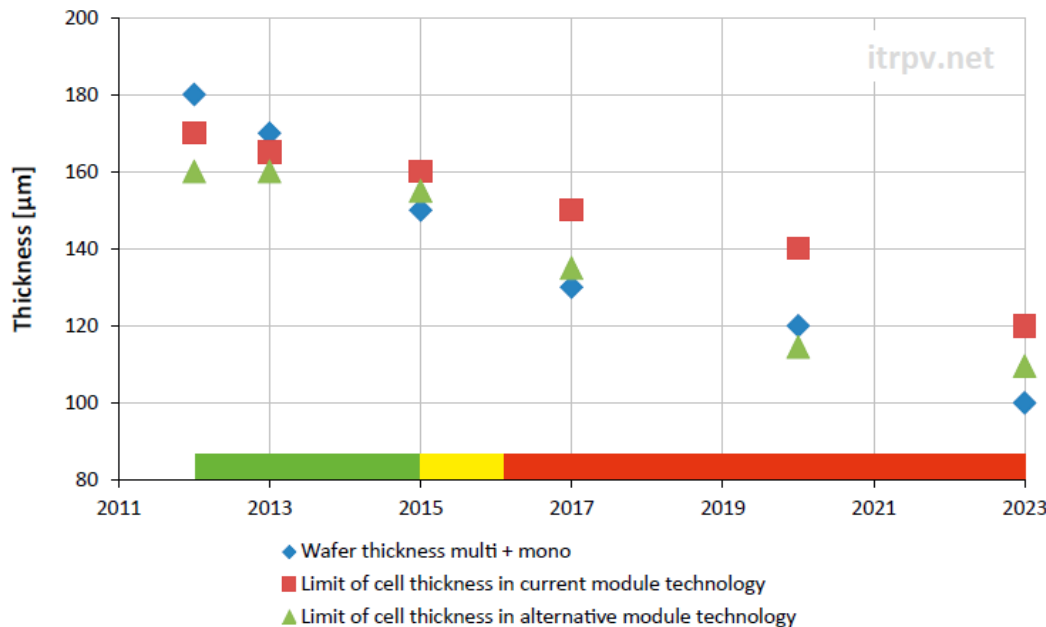
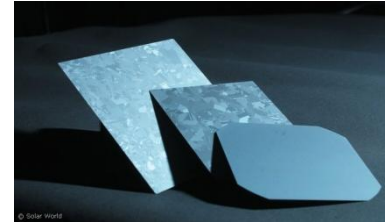
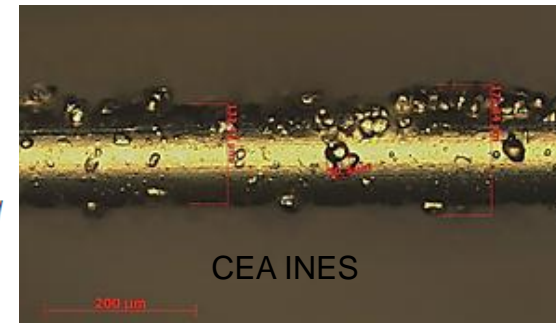


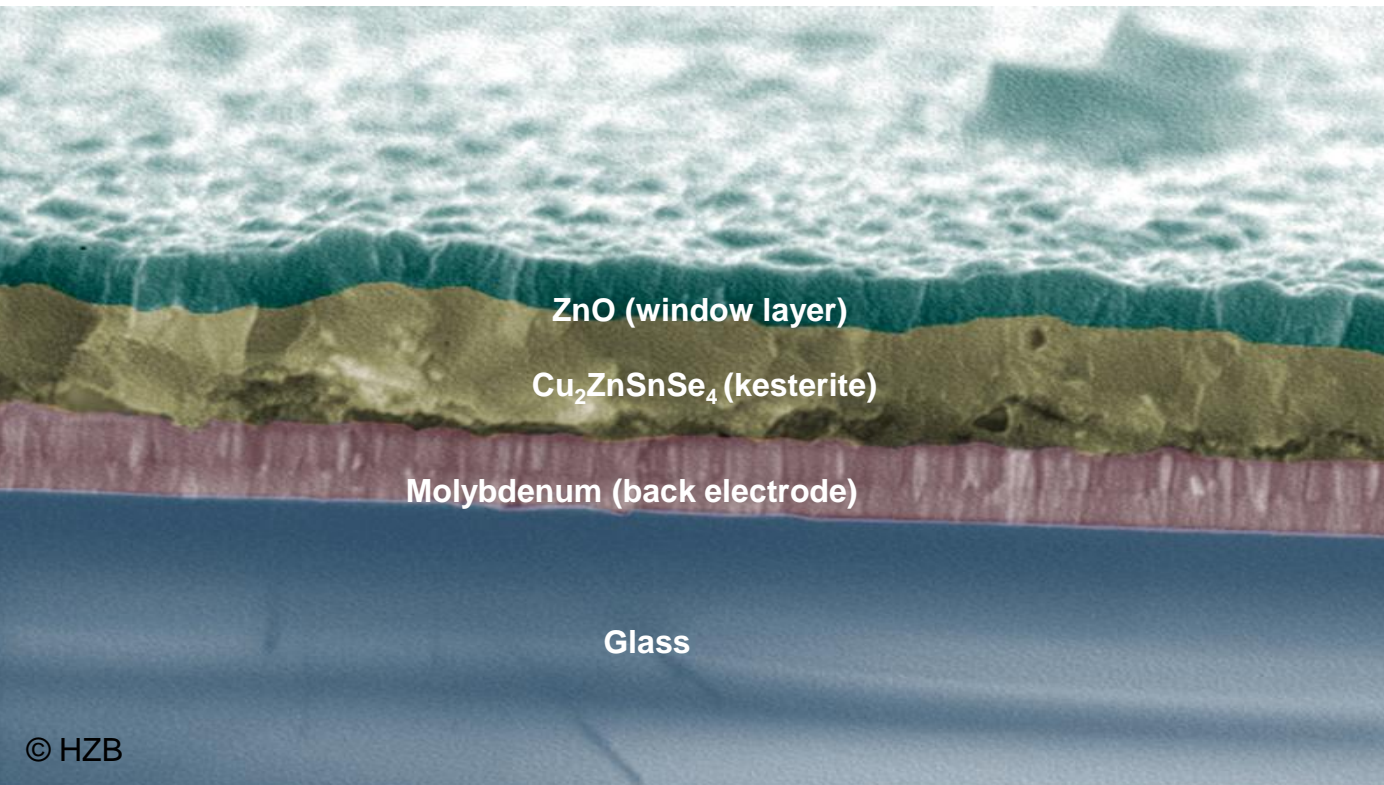
Fig. 7
Predicted trend for minimum as-cut wafer thickness in mass production of solar cells and minimum cell thickness in module manufacturing.



Cost reduction through less consumables and material

At material level

- Increasing material quality, the throughput of the crystallization process and designing thinner layers also applies to thin films



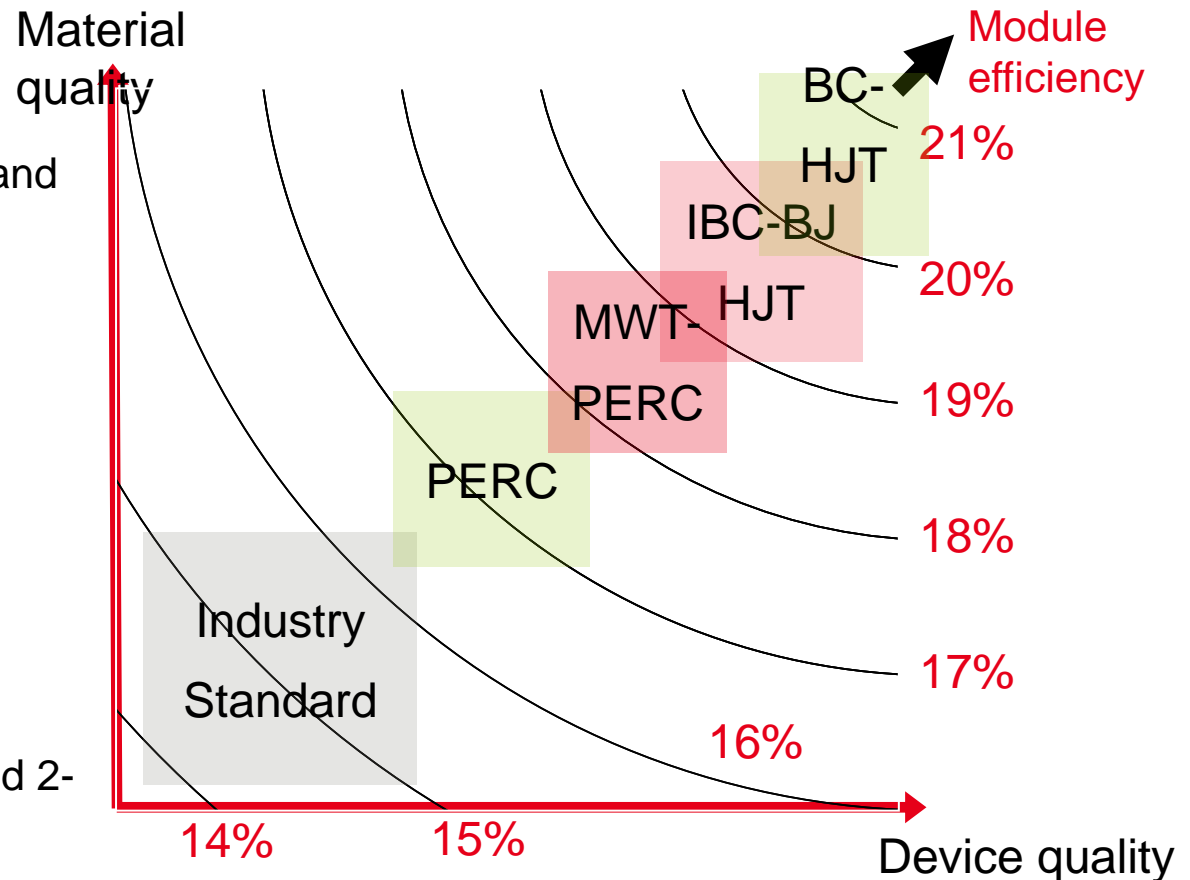
At Si cell level

1. Current cell Structures

- PERC: Passivated Emitter and Rear Cell
- MWT: Metal Wrap Through
- IBC-BJ: Interdigitated Back Contact – Back Junction
- HJT: Hetero Junction Technology

2. New cell designs

- Thinner
- Heterojunction with 3-5 and 2-6 semiconductors



Adapted from Preu et al., EU-PVSEC 2009

Many improvements to come : efficiency & costs

At cell level

- Metallisation :
 - Reducing Ag consumption,
 - Introducing new technologies : electroplating, light induced plating
- Increasing efficiencies decrease module and system cost

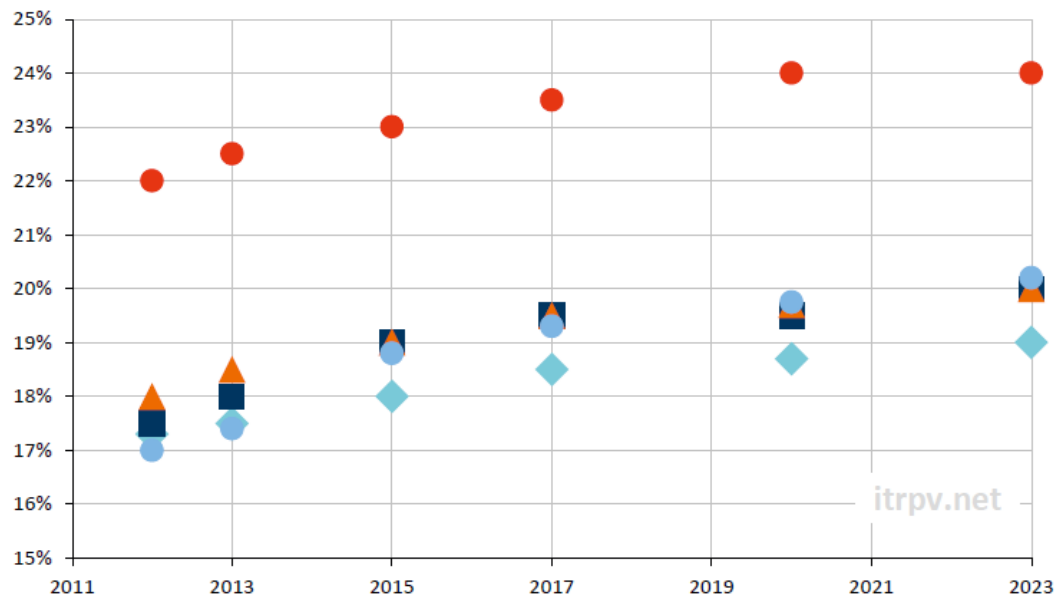


Fig. 31
Cell efficiency trend for
different single-sided
contact c-Si cell concepts.

New high-throughput processes : i.e. HET, with in line TCO and a-SiH deposition

INES CEA record HET cell 22,2%

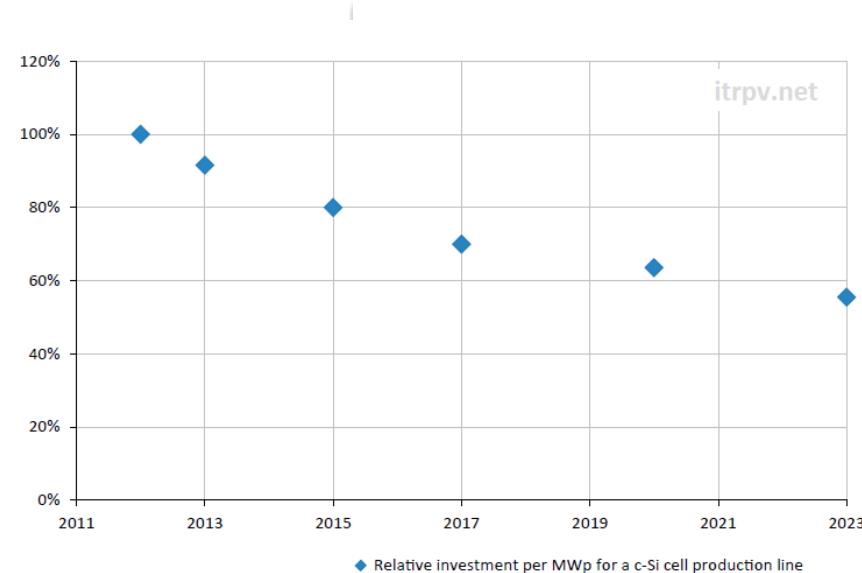
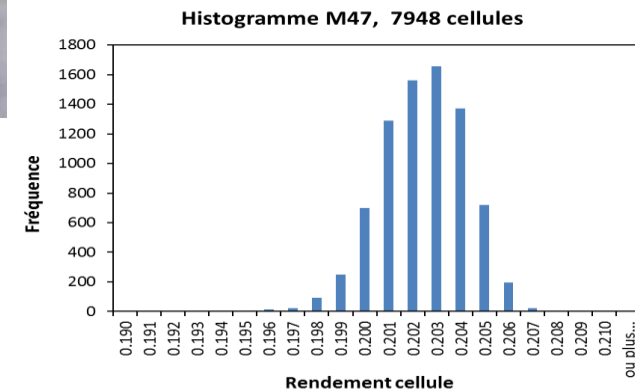


Fig. 19
Chart showing the relative investment per MWp for a c-Si cell production line.



Pilote lines are key to check and guarantee performance and costs, before large-scale investments

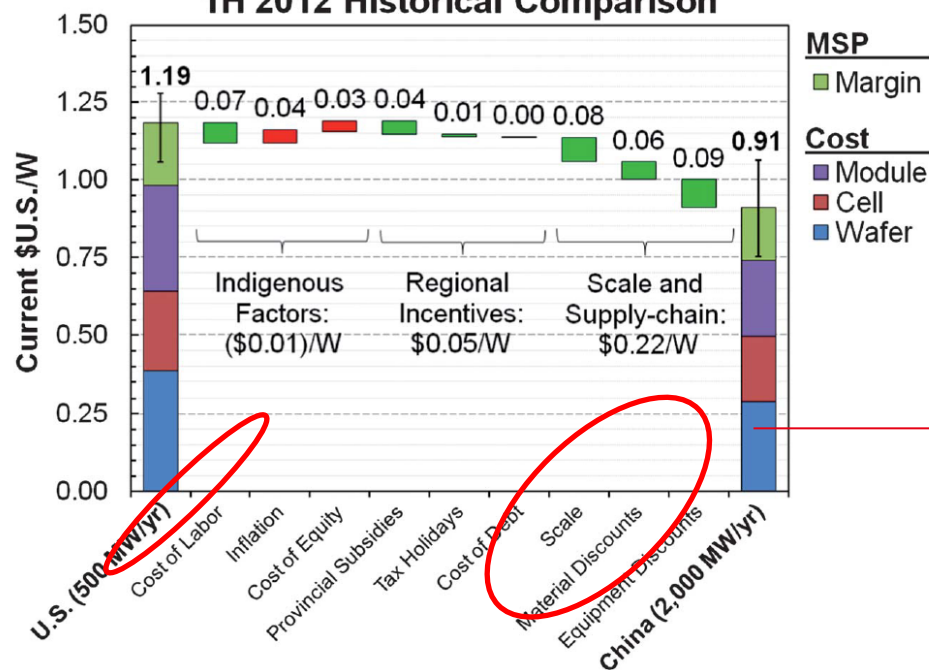
Local production remains possible with optimal supply chain and advanced and highly automatized manufacturing

Alan C. Goodrich,^{*a} Douglas M. Powell,^{*D} Ted L. James,^a Michael Woodhouse^a
and Tonio Buonassisi^{*b}

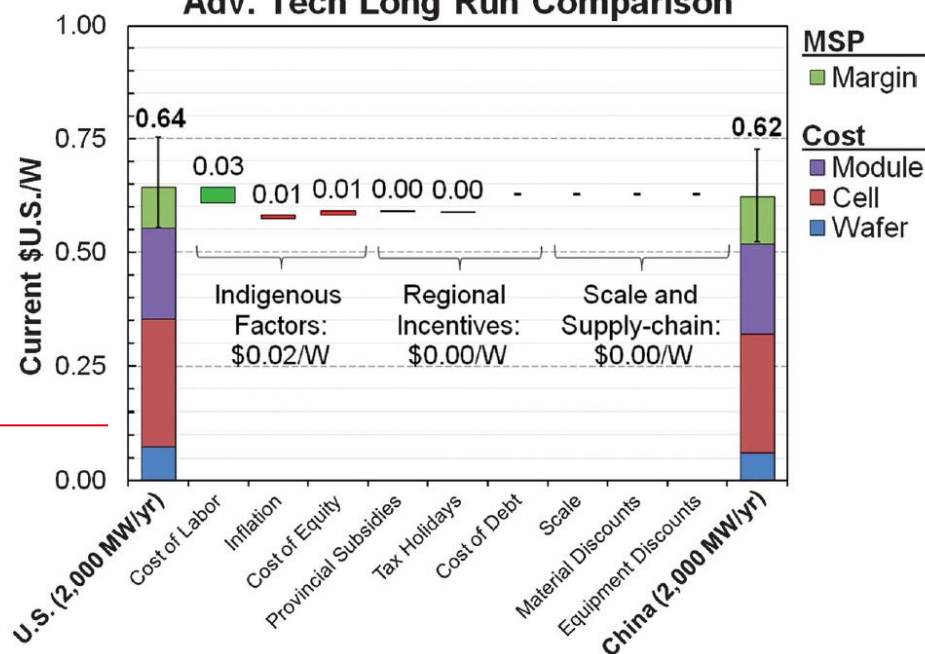
Energy &
Environmental Science

NREL + MIT

1H 2012 Historical Comparison



Adv. Tech Long Run Comparison



Assumptions:

- 22,4% n-type advanced cells
- Automatized and large size manufacturing (reduced material and installation costs)

At module level

Short-term

- Efficiency increase
- Size and power increase
- Thinner glass
- Mass reduction of module frames

Mid and long-term

- Diversification of materials
 - Glass/glass and glass/backsheet
 - Acrylic, polymers, etc.
- Diversification of shapes for:
 - Better integration to specific requirements and applications
 - Additional functionalities
 - Cheaper installation

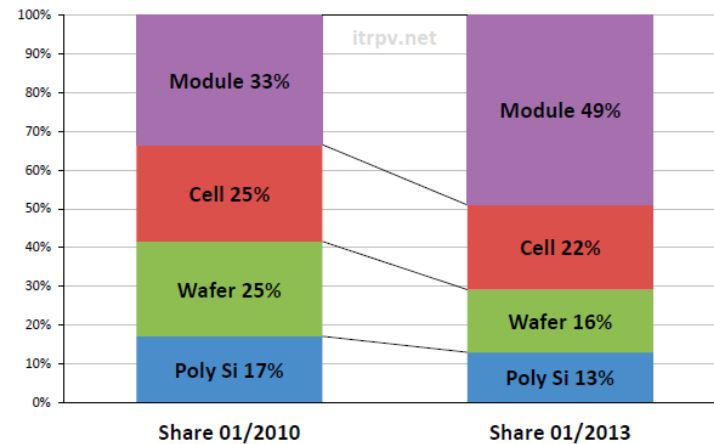


Fig. 3
Comparison of the proportion of cost attributable to different module elements between 01/2010 and 01/2013 (1.87\$ and 0.69\$/W).



Examples in new buildings : Façades





solarte@free.fr



solarte@free.fr



solarte@free.fr



solarte@free.fr



Examples of specifically designed BIPV products: See-through modules

- With cSi cells



Tsukuba building, view from inside

From outside

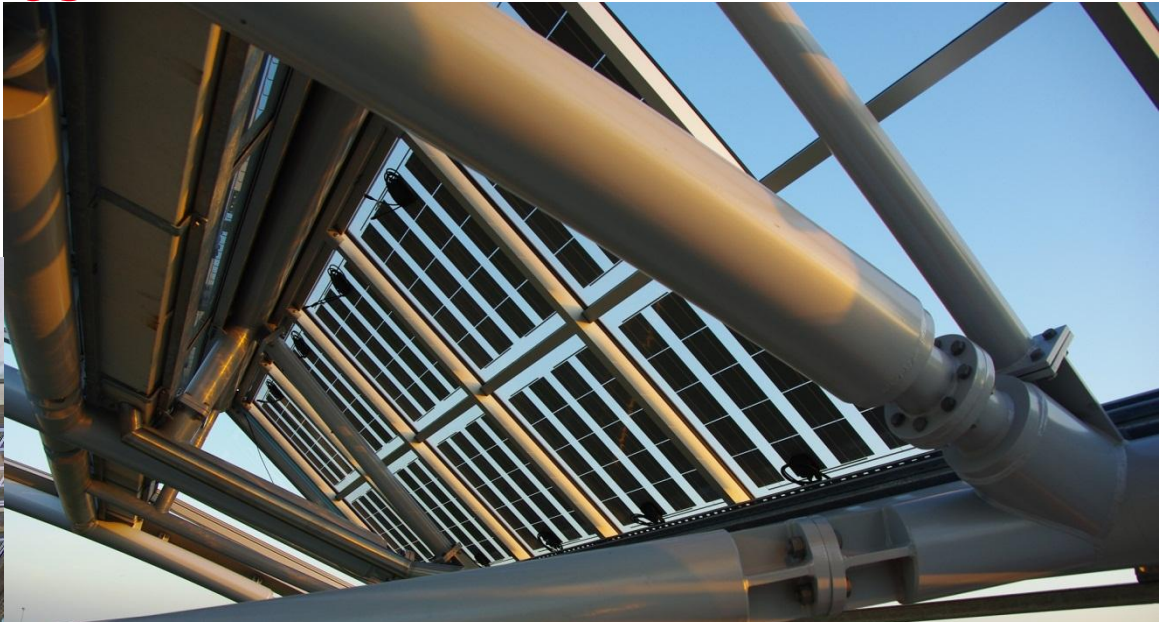
Examples of specifically designed BIPV products: See-through modules

- With cSi cells



Examples of specifically designed BIPV products: See-through modules

- Cell spacing adapted to lighting, heating and cooling requirements

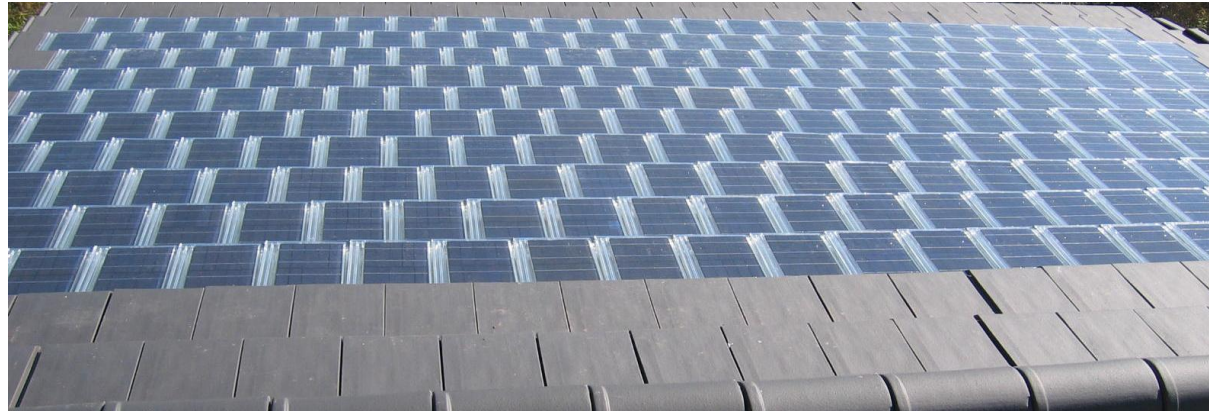


- With thin film technologies



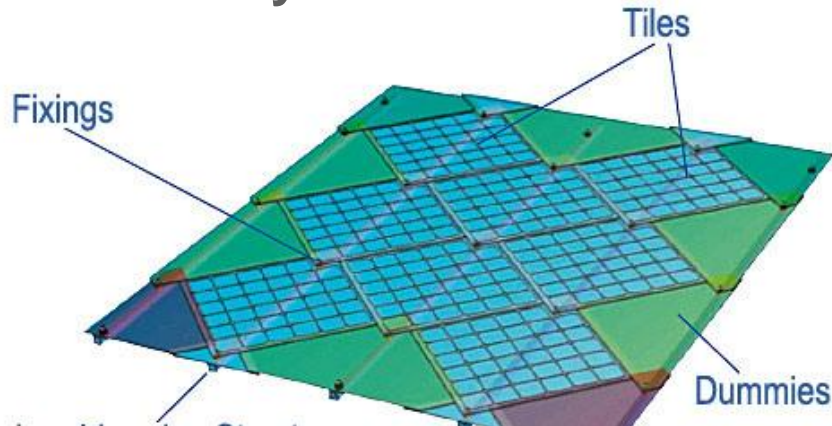
Examples of specifically designed BIPV products

- Various shapes :
Luxol tiles



Examples of specifically designed BIPV products

- Sunstyle PV tiles and dummies



Benchmarking of complete PV roofs at CEA-INES

Avancis

Photowatt



Luxol

Solar Century

- **Aesthetic differences are more or less visible according to the incidence angle**



Integration with flexible membranes



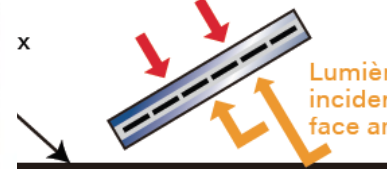
Bifaciality for :

- Flat roofs
- Railings, fences, balconies, etc.



Installation inclinée

Lumière incidente
sur la face avant



Solar protection applications





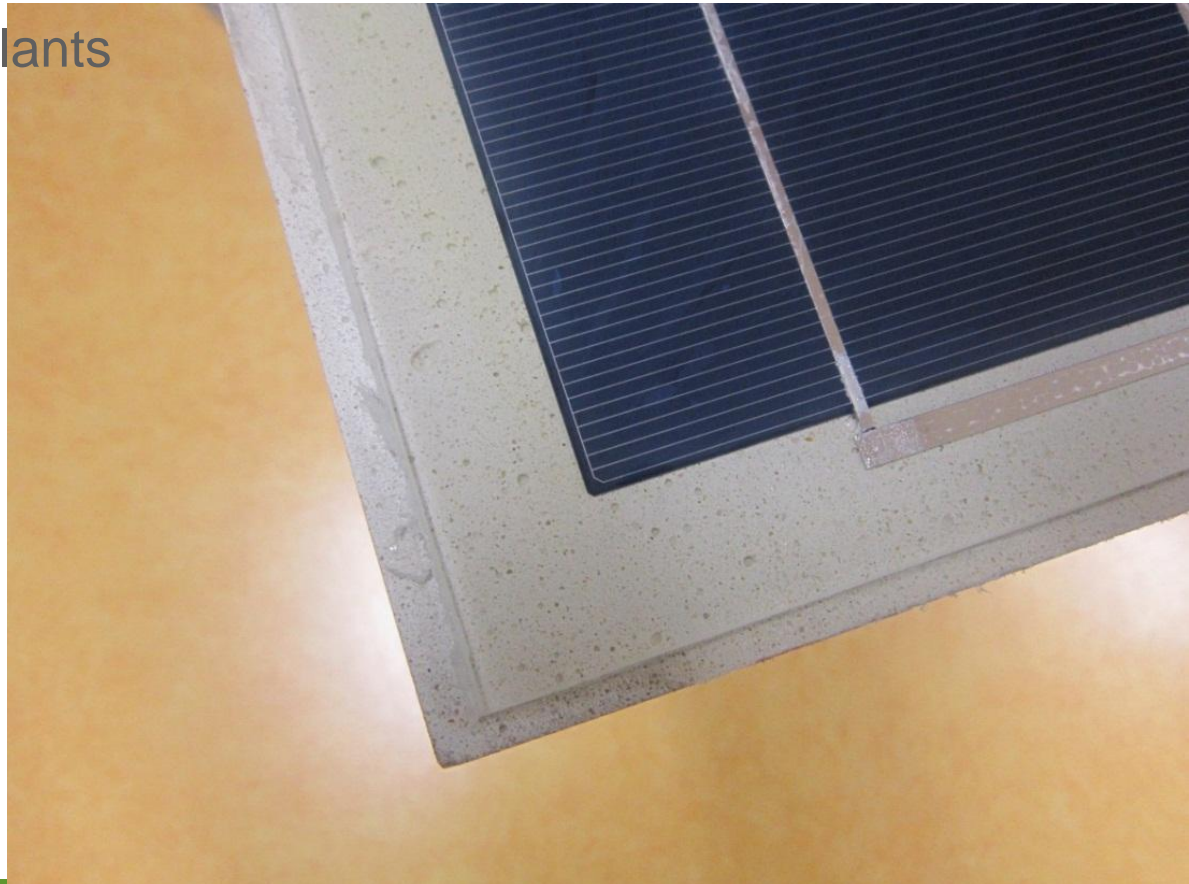
The parking area of one car (15m²)
supplies enough electricity to drive
> 12000 km a year

Plate-forme "mobilité solaire"



Development of specific products

- **Various materials: PV cells directly laminated on concrete structures (slabs, balconies) :**
 - with specific shapes
 - with specific encapsulants





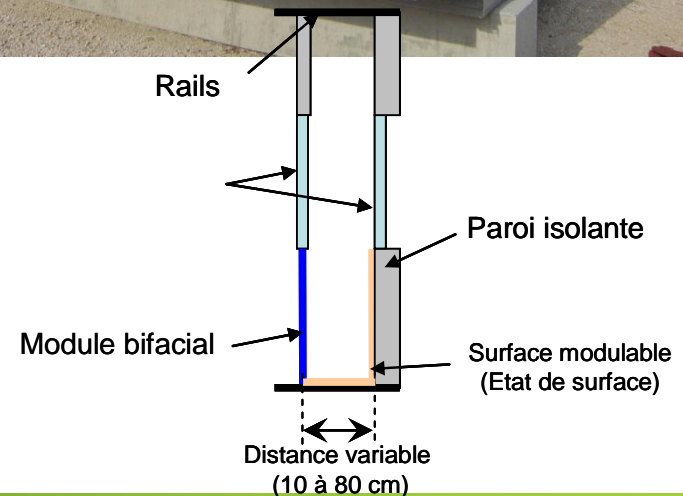
Design of an industrialized Active Roof « all in one » :

- Waterproofness
- Thermal Insulation
- Air pre-heating and ventilation
- Hot water production
- Photovoltaic power production



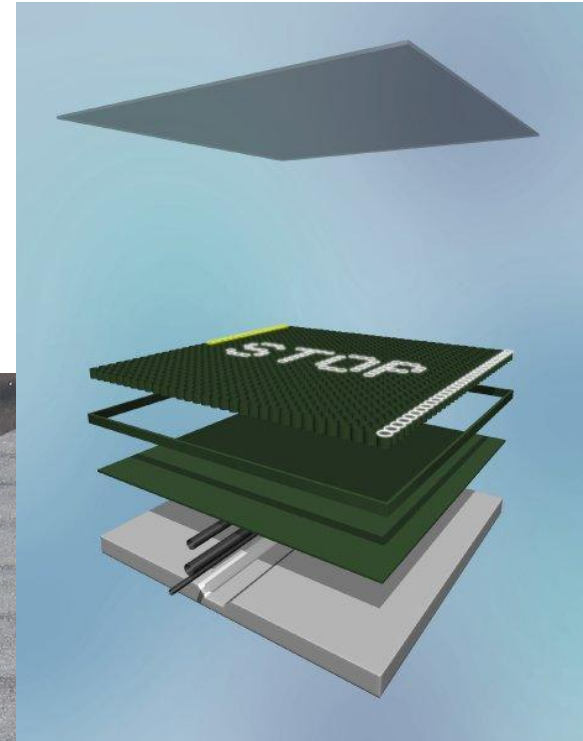
Bifacial cells in a double layer façade

- **Optimisation of several parameters :**
 - cell spacing
 - Distance between the two layers
 - Coatings of the second layer



Various shapes with specific requirements

- Sidewalks, parking lots, streets, roads :
- www.solarroads.com
- Various criteria :
 - Heavy loads (trucks, stones, bricks, etc.)
 - Roughness to provide high traction
 - Translucent coating : >90%
 - Weatherproof wiring and connections
 - Electrical design of a linear power plant



Various shapes with specific requirements

- No land usage, no impact on water usage and quality
- Development of non-metallic structures
- Possibility of cooling the PV modules

1MW/km

www.ciel-et-terre.net



The main trends to further advance on the PV module learning curve for the next two decades are there:

- **Less material, less consumables**
- **Cheaper materials**
- **Higher efficiencies**
- **Cheaper high-throughput processes**

Regarding the system learning curve :

- **Higher efficiencies of all components**
- **Strongly decreasing installation costs due to smart integration in products and other systems (while increasing local content)**

Thank you for your attention

