

PV technology development

Achievements, challenges and opportunities

The Implementation Plan for the Strategic Research Agenda

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on behalf of Working Group 3: Science, Technology & Applications

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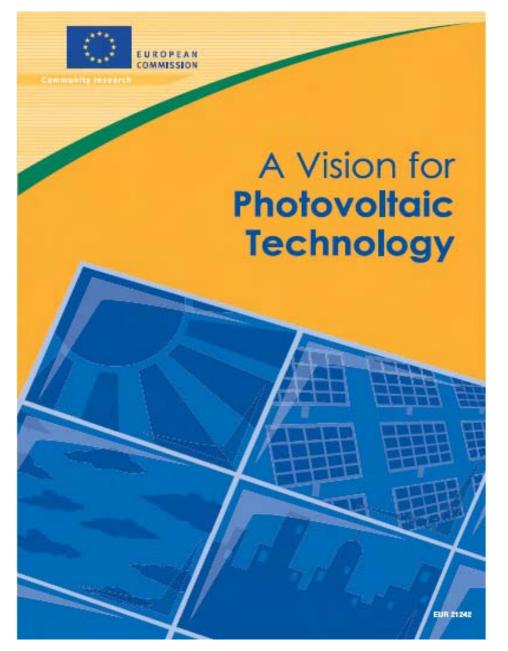
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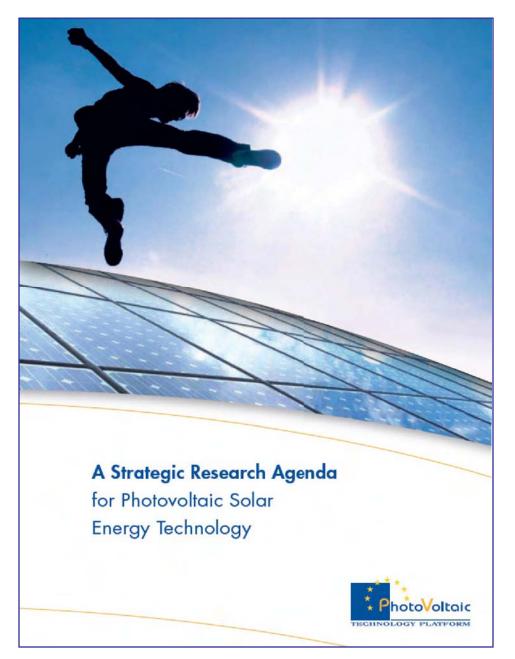


R&D crucial for realisation of the Vision

Addresses EU ánd member states

Need for a common document describing R&D fields, topics and priorities

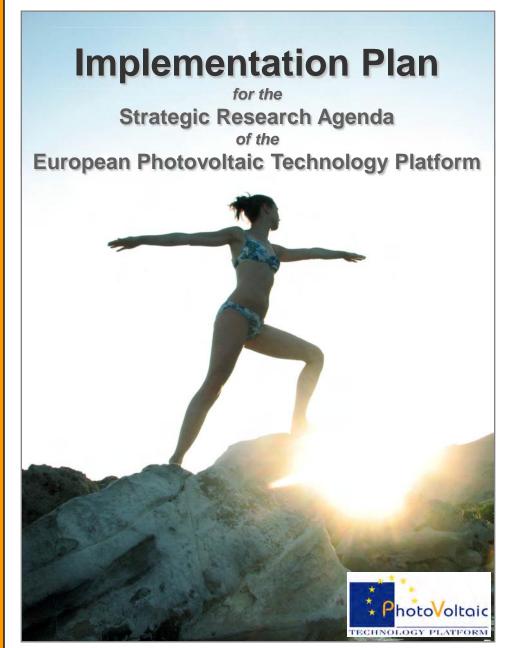
→ Strategic Research Agenda





Describes *what* needs to be done

www.eupvplatform.org





Describes *how*the SRA findings and recommendations can be put into practice

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status and targets

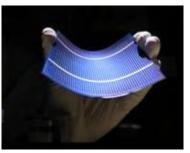


Rounded, indicative figures	1980	2009	2020	2030	Long term potential
Typical turn-key system price (2009 €/Wp)	>30	4 (range 3 ~ 7)	2 (range <1.5 ~ 3)	<1	0.5
Typical electricity generation costs Southern Europe (2009 €/kWh)	>2	0.25	0.12 (<0.10 ~ 0.18)	<0.06	0.03
Typical commercial <i>flat- plate</i> module efficiencies	up to 8%	up to 15%	Up to 20%	up to 25%	up to 40%
Typical commercial concentrator module efficiencies	(~10%)	up to 25%	Up to 30%	up to 40%	up to 60%
Typical system energy pay-back time Southern Europe (yrs)	>10	2	1	0.5	0.25



Wafer-based crystalline silicon









½ century of manufacturing experience high performance typical module efficiency range:

- 12 ~ 20% (now)
- 18 ~ 22% (longer term)



Thin-film silicon









low-cost potential and new application possibilities new silicon materials introduced typical module efficiency range:

- 6 ~ 9% (now)
- 10 ~ 15% (longer term)

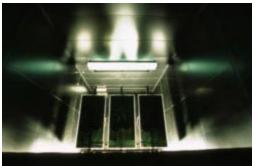
PV technology development

status and potential



Cadmium telluride







low-cost potential take-back and recycling systems implemented typical module efficiency range:

- 9 ~ 11% (now)
- 12 ~ 15% (longer term)

PV technology development

status and potential



Copper-indium/galliumselenide/sulphide (CIGSS)







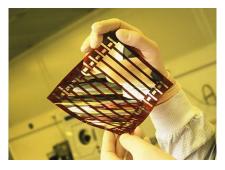


high performance potential material flexibility typical module efficiency range:

- 11 ~ 13% (now)
- 14 ~ 18% (longer term)



Emerging and novel technologies







polymer PV

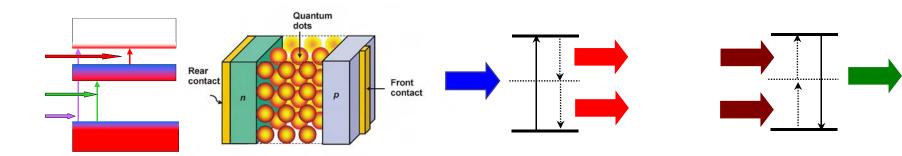
dye PV

printed CIGS

current emerging technologies primarily candidates for very low cost or new application forms (i.e. not for very high performance) for some, first applications may appear in niche markets



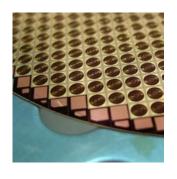
Emerging and novel technologies



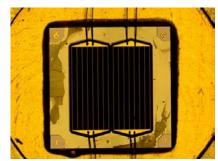
wide variety of new conversion principles and device concepts mostly aimed at very high efficiencies ("full spectrum utilisation") very important in view of long term potential of PV (model systems or nuclei for "disruptive" technologies)



Concentrator technologies









application form of choice for high cost/m², super-high efficiency cells

EU world record cell efficiency 41% (Fraunhofer ISE) 23% AC *system* efficiency demonstrated only concrete way to system efficiencies >30% as yet

PV technology development

status and potential - selection



BoS-components and PV systems









Now:

overall system performance -yield, reliability and availability-(even) further improved

multifunctionality of components and systems gaining interest

Future:

technology and concepts for very high penetration levels dedicated products (e.g. BIPV)

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Introduction: context and overall challenges
Research landscape: R&D strategies worldwide
SRA research needs classified and quantified
Instruments for funding
Knowledge from (and to) other sectors
Education and training





Use SRA as basis, but re-structure topics (i.e., not along technology lines):

Enhancing Performance (devices and systems)
Improving Manufacturability & Reducing Cost
Promoting Sustainability
Addressing Applicability





Bottom-up quantification and characterisation of R&D needs in terms of:

Project type (basic, applied, industrial)

Public/private funding shares (100/0, 75/25, 50/50, 25/75, "12.5/87.5")

Funding level (<20, 20-50, 50-100, >100 M€)

Timescale for exploitation (ST, MT, LT)



Example of bottom-up quantification and characterisation

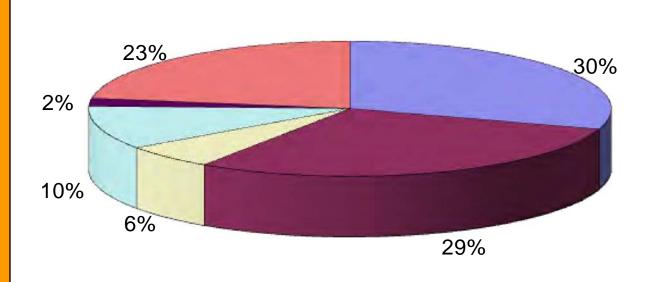
Technology Area	Action	Project Type	Funding Public / Private	Funding Level	Timescale for exploitation			
Advanced device concepts								
c-Si	 Back-contact cell structures Heterojunctions for emitters and passivation Low recombination contacts New device structures 	Industrial	12.5/87.5	300 - 400	Short			
All thin films	 Implementation of advanced optical concepts and device structures into industrial processes Novel contact patterns Novel series connection schemes and (laser) patterning methods Patterning for BIPV applications 	Applied	25/75	100	Short			
Concentrators	Metamorphic triple cells Optical concepts for very high concentration, increased acceptance angle	Basic	75/25	20-50	Short			

Budget shares 5 year period



Overall distribution of budget

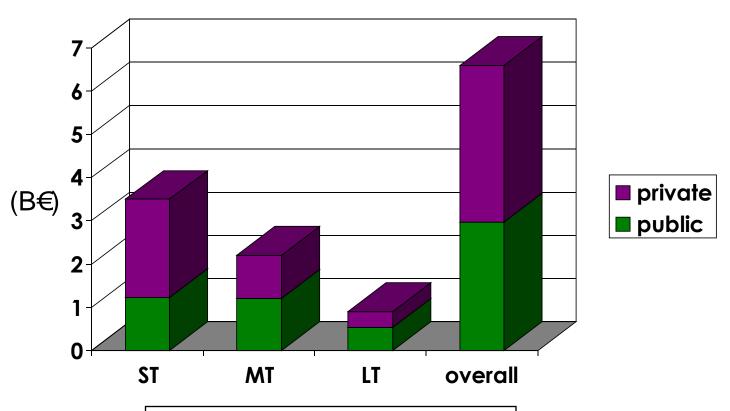
(total = 6.6 B€)



C-Si
 All thin films
 Emerging and novel technologies
 Concentrators
 All technologies
 Systems and implementation

Budget shares 5 year period

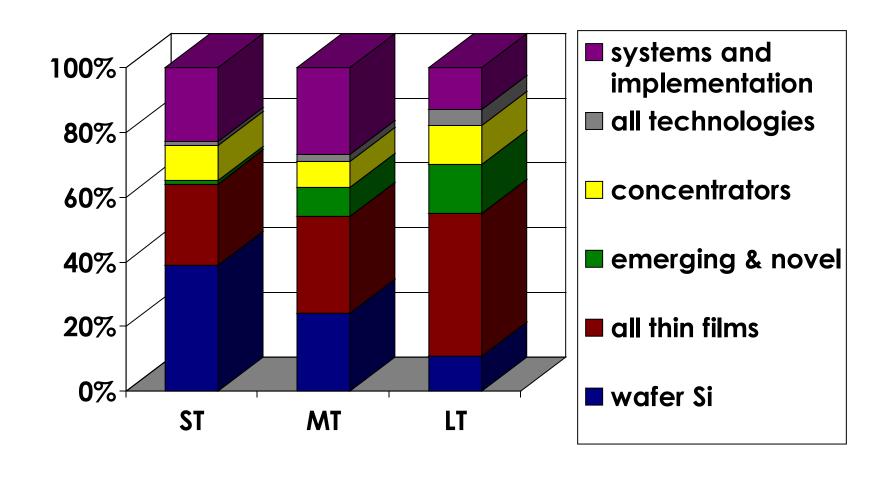




Enhancing performance: 55% Improving manufacturability: 35% Promoting sustainability: 5% Addressing applicability: 5%







Instruments for funding



New stage of PV development and new challenges call for new approaches

Make optimum use of R&D throughout EU

Coherent implementation of R&D policies (EU & MS)

Further shaping of FP7/8, EIT/KICs, (E)ERA, etc., towards an efficient and effective set of instruments

Interaction with other sectors



Joint efforts required or preferred:

grid integration building integration sustainability

. . .

Interaction and joint priority setting:

other (EU and other) Technology Platforms

financial sector

E-sector (grid operators, regulators)

education

. . .

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The Solar Europe Initiative provides framework for highly ambitious development

EU PV TP and EPIA will face this challenge together

2020 is a only a first step

SRA and IP now (almost) ready to support reaching 2020 targets and (far) beyond



Working Group 3 members:

thank you for your contributions and very pleasant cooperation!

