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# Hochkonzentrierende Photovoltaik: Stand der Entwicklung und Perspektiven

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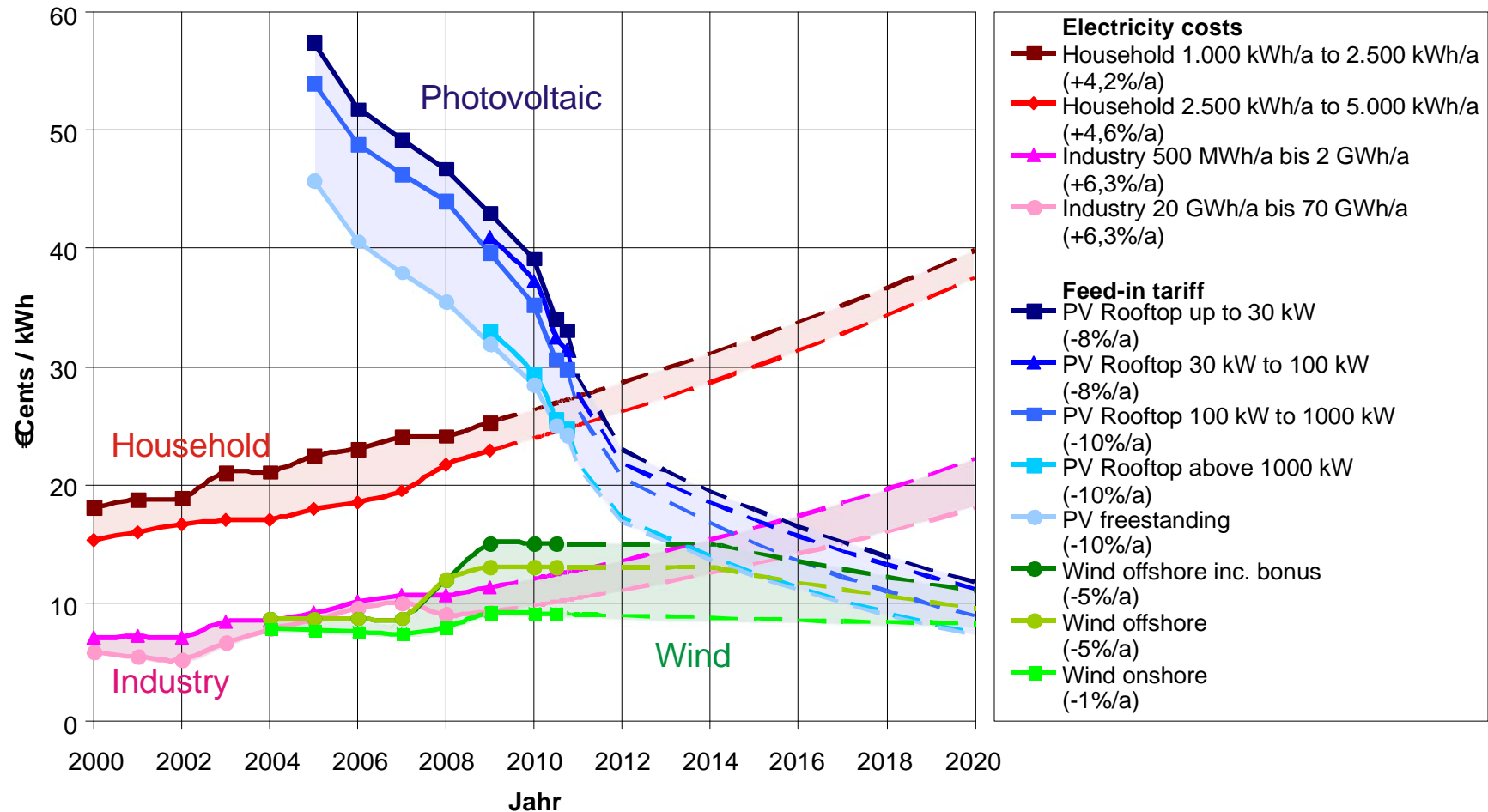


Andreas W. Bett

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DPG Frühjahrstagung, AK Energie  
Dresden, 16. März 2011

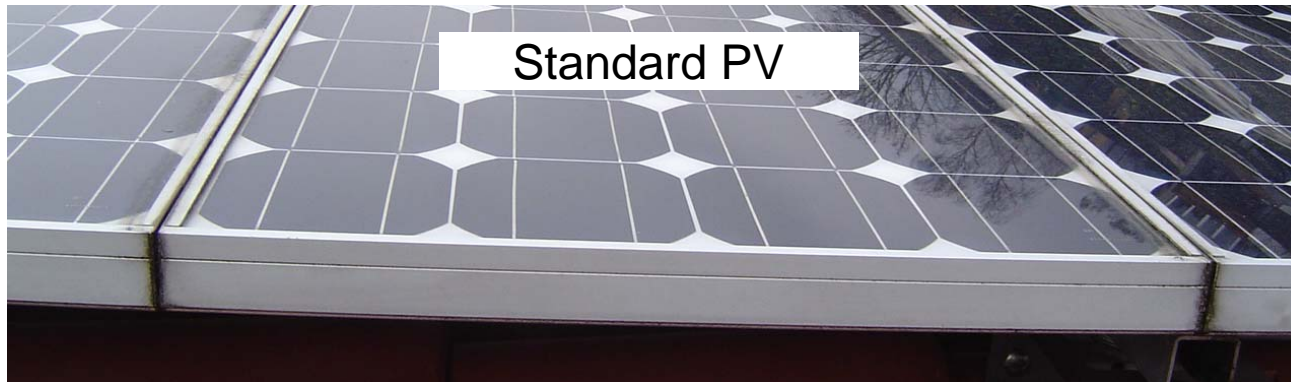
# Electricity Costs and Feed-in Tariff in Germany



Source: B. Burger, "Energiekonzept 2050", June 2010, FVEE, [www.fvee.de](http://www.fvee.de), Update of 29.09.2010

# Photovoltaics

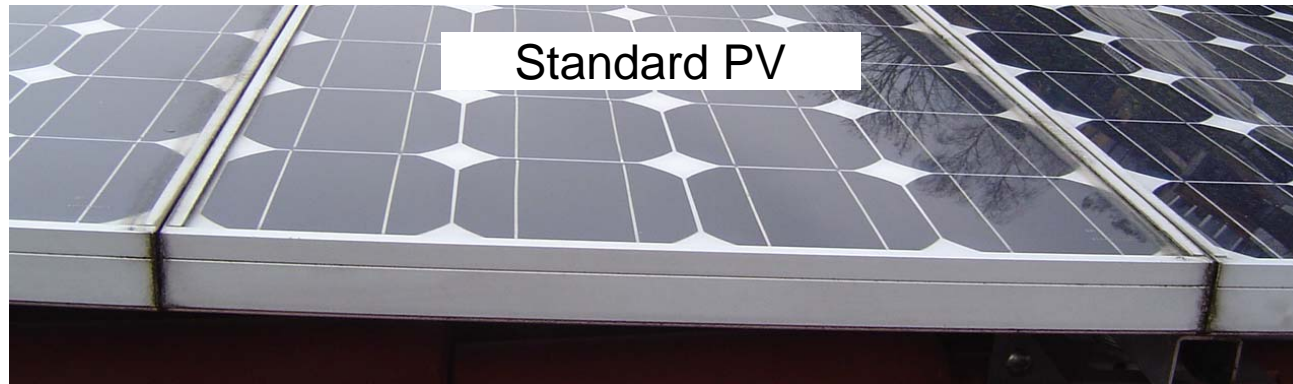
## Standard PV and Concentrating PV



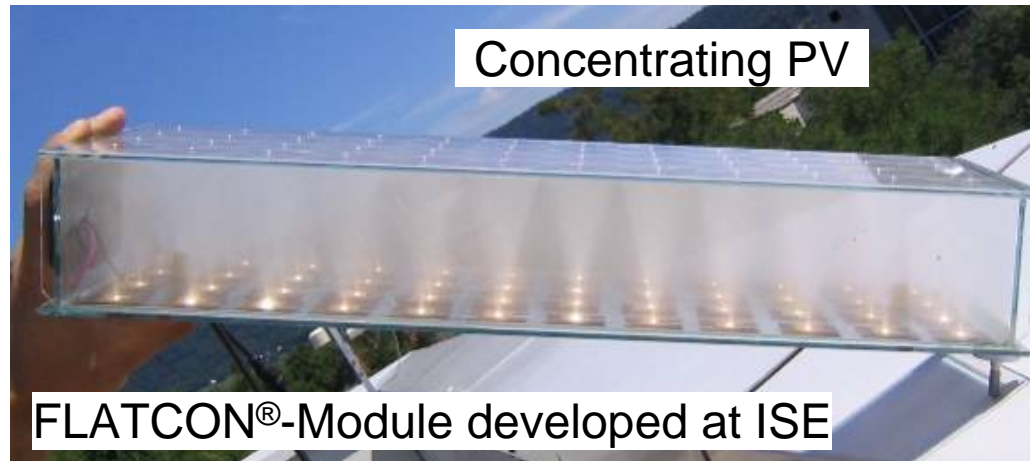
Light collection and conversion is one unit

# Photovoltaics

## Standard PV and Concentrating PV



Light collection and conversion is one unit



Light collection  
collection area

separated  
from

Light conversion  
cell area

$$\text{Concentration Factor} = \text{collection} / \text{cell area}$$

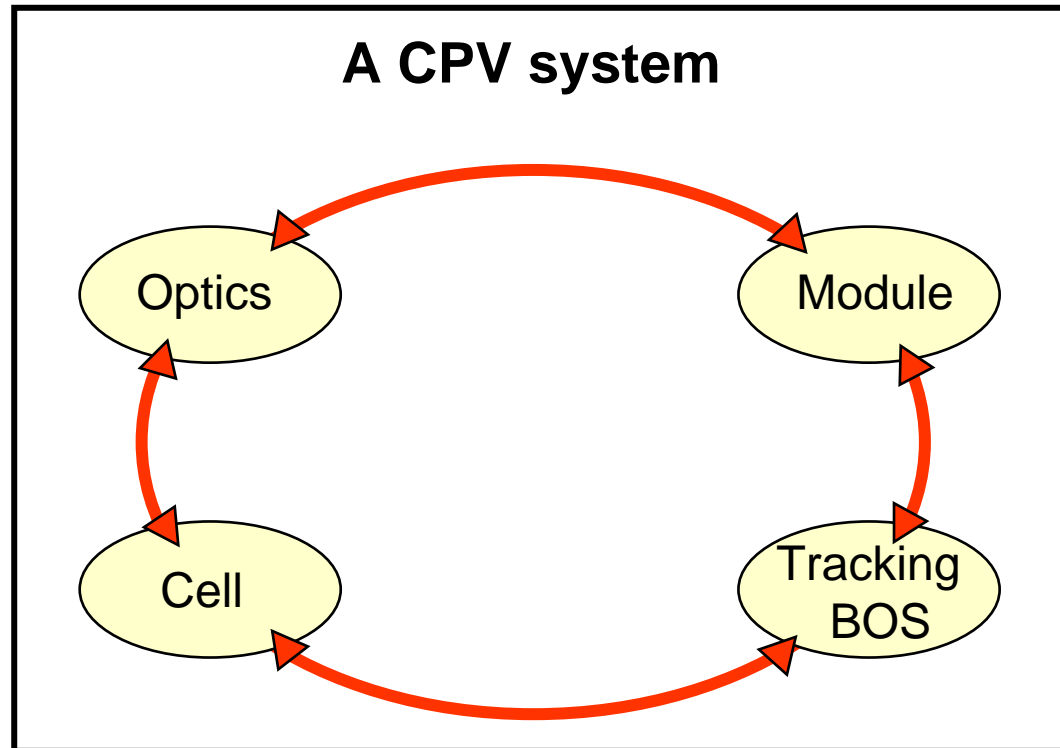
# The Concentrating PV Technology (CPV)

## It is a System Approach

**The necessity:**

**Optimise the system!**

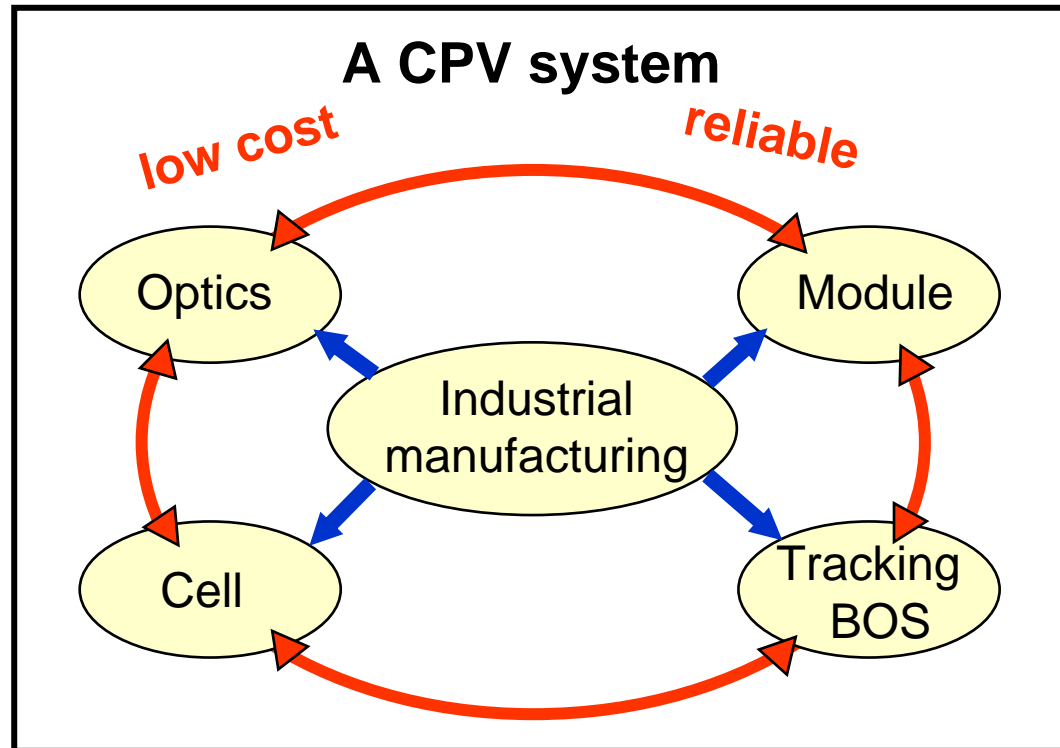
This requires knowledge in different fields (optics, mechanics, semiconductors...)



# The Concentrating PV Technology (CPV)

There are many technical solutions to realise CPV systems!

→ many companies started their business





**MENOVA**  
energy inc.



SolarSystems



**AMONIX**



isofotón



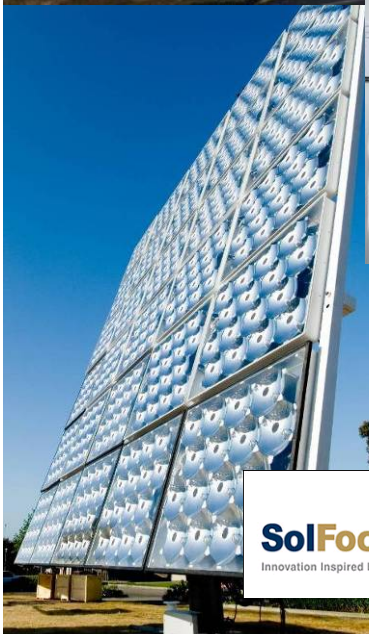
GUASCOR FOTON



Concentrix solar



**Arima**  
Eco Energy



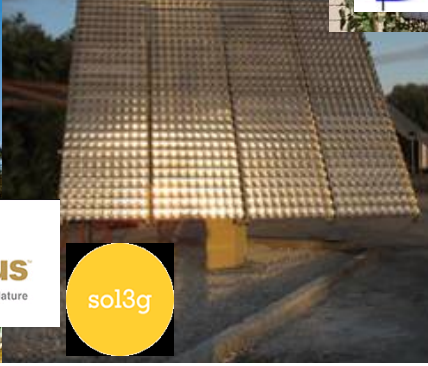
**SHARP**



Green & Gold Energy



Cool earth Solar

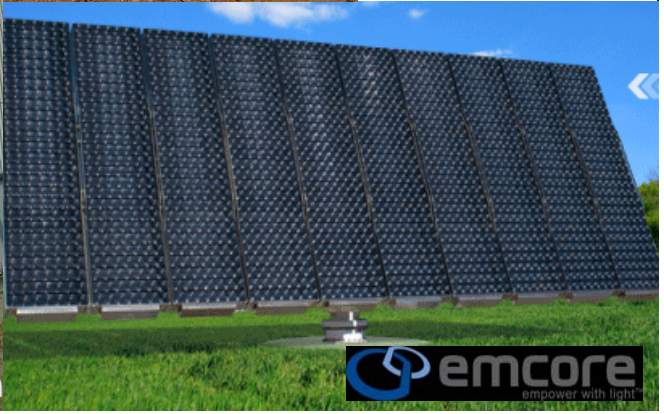


**SolFocus**  
Innovation Inspired by Nature

sol3g



[www.daido.co.jp/english](http://www.daido.co.jp/english)



**emcore**  
empower with light

# Classification of CPV Systems

## Low and High Concentration

**Concentration: < 100**

Si-cells  
static or one-axis



Euclides, Tenerife

**Concentration: > 300**

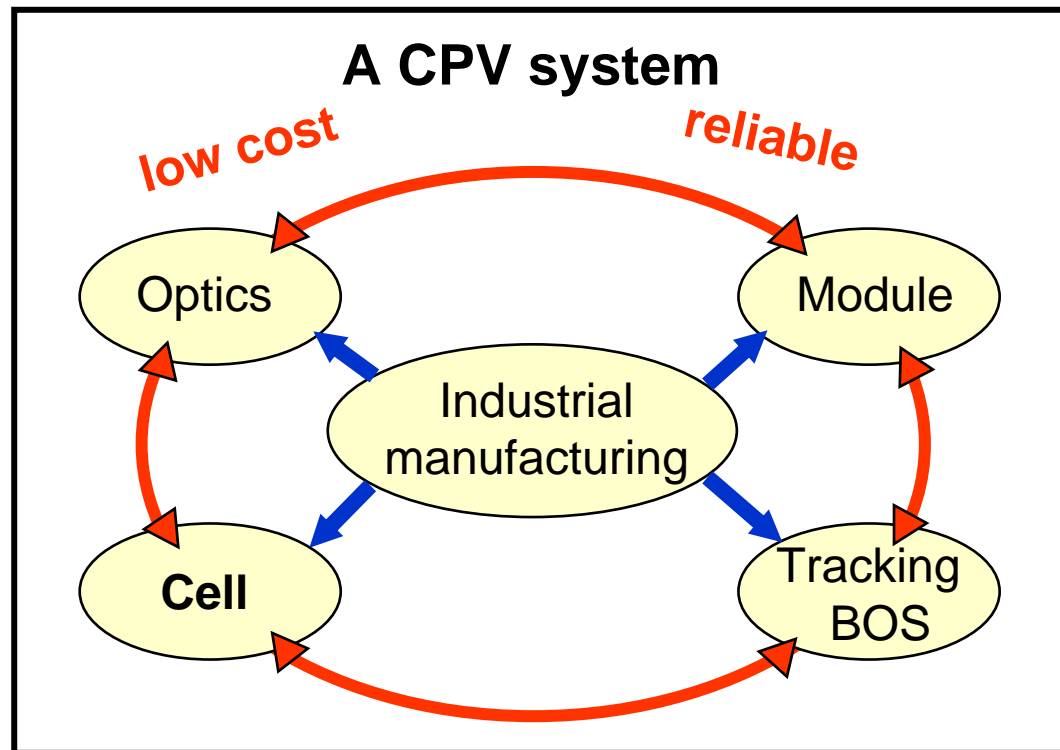
III-V-cells  
two-axis



FLATCON, FhG ISE / Concentrix



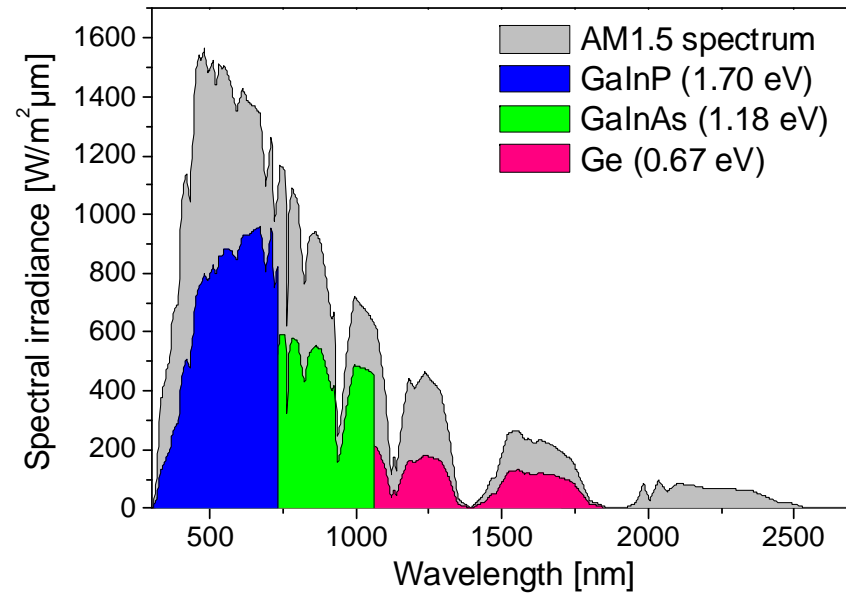
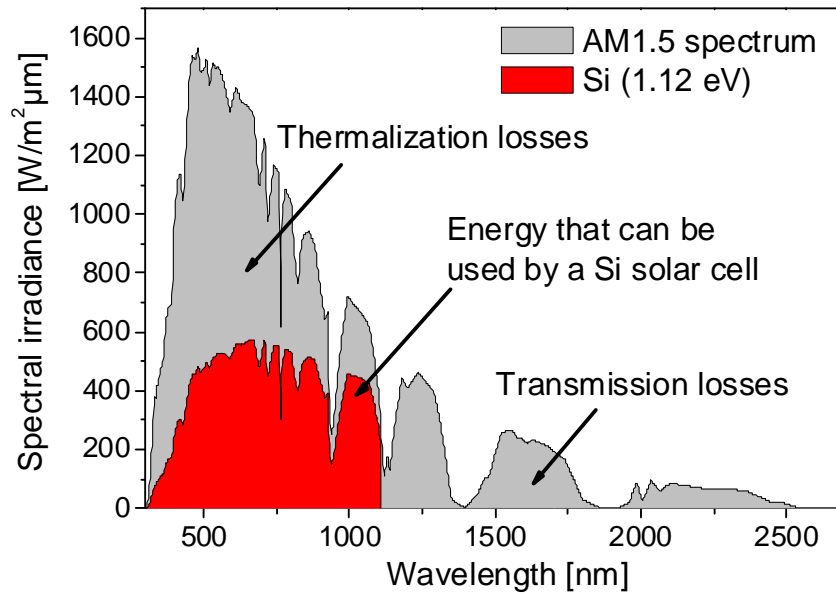
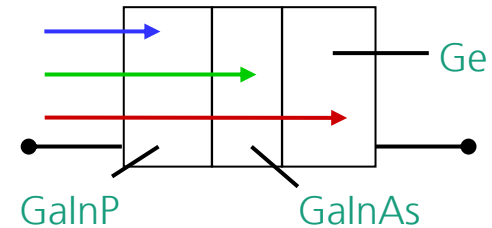
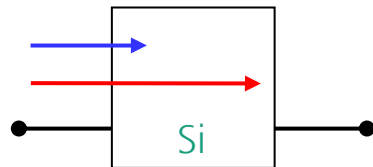
# The Concentrating PV Technology (CPV) Cell



# Why Multi-Junction Solar Cells?

Reduce the Thermalisation and Transmission Losses!

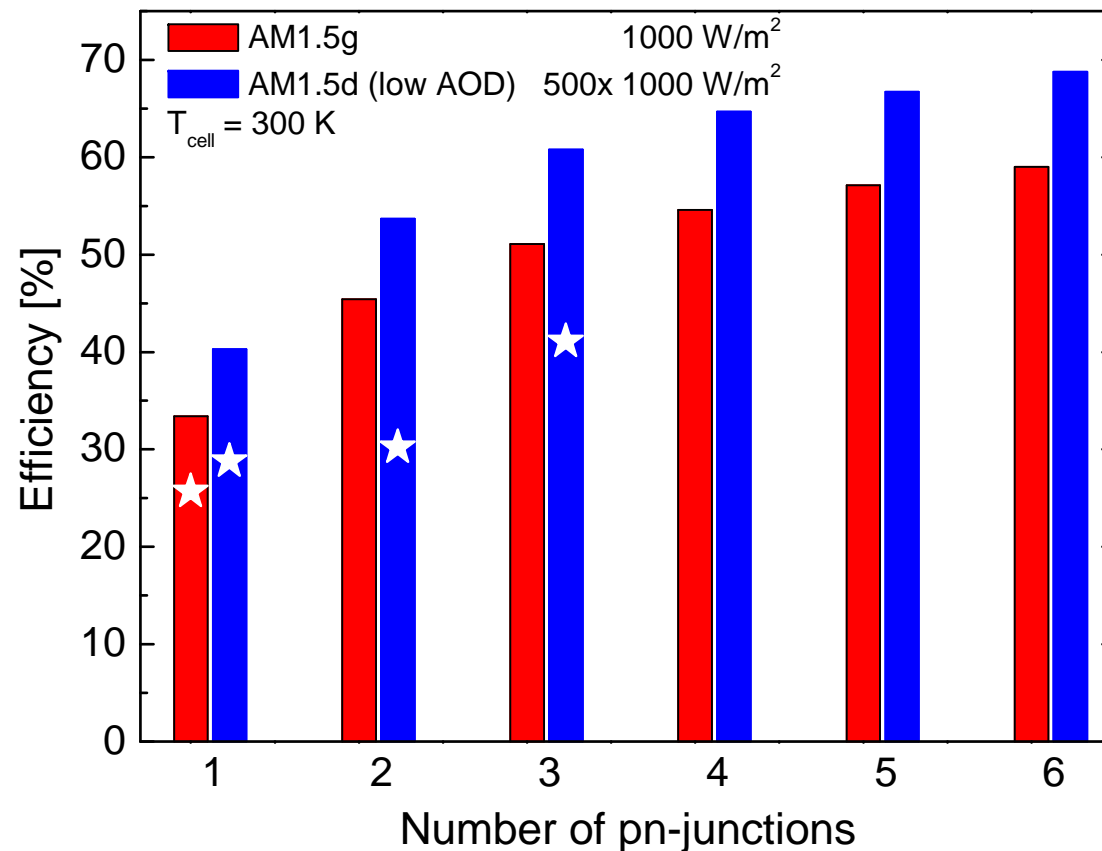
Increase the Efficiency!



# Why Multi-Junction Concentrator Solar Cells?

## Shockley-Queisser Limit for Solar Cells

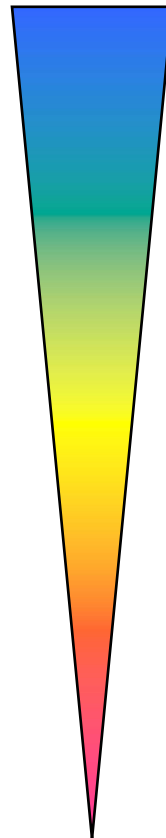
- ⇒  $\eta$  increases with number of cells
- $J_{SC}$  increases linearly with concentration
- $V_{OC}$  increases logarithmically with concentration
- ⇒  $\eta$  increases with concentration



# III-V-based Triple-Junction Solar Cell

## The Structure

- 19 layers
- doping levels:  
 $5 \cdot 10^{16} - 2 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- thicknesses:  
 $0.02 - 4.0 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$
- layer compositions:  
binary – quaternary  
As/P hetero-interfaces



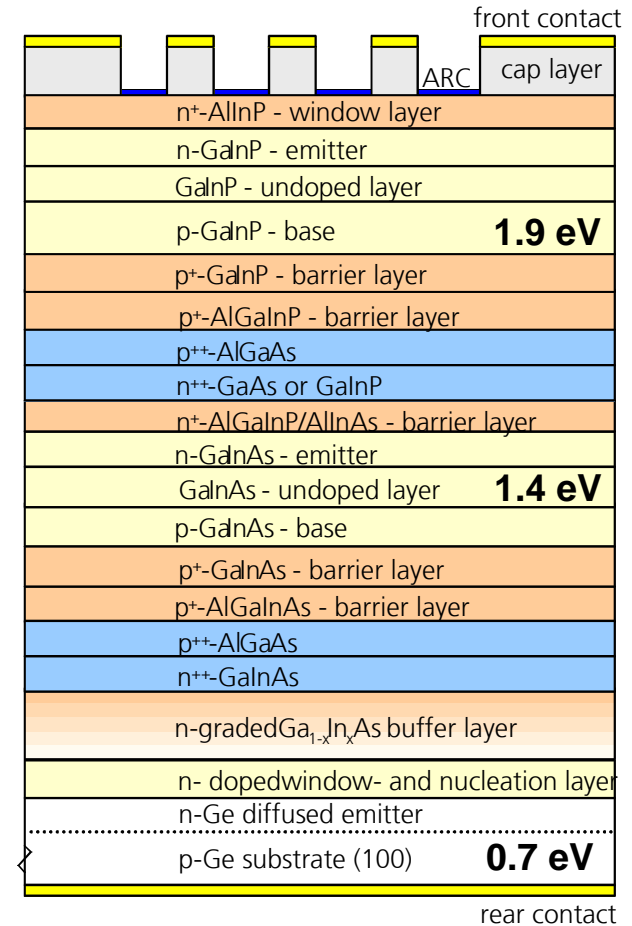
GaInP

tunnel diode

GaInAs

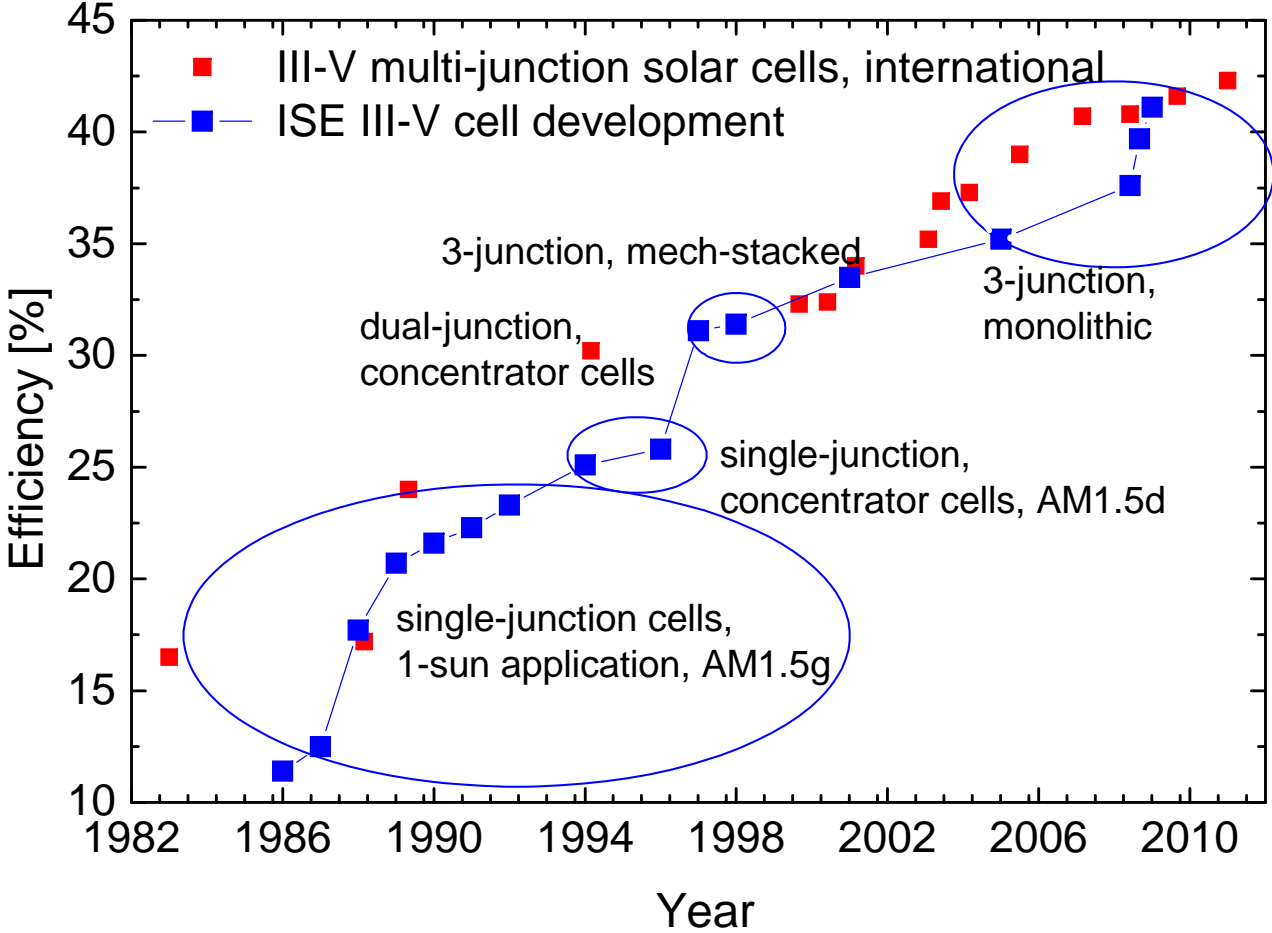
tunnel diode

Ge



# Terrestrial Concentrator Solar Cells

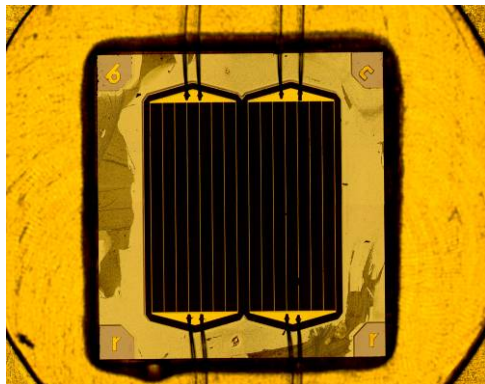
## Development of III-V-based Solar Cell Efficiencies



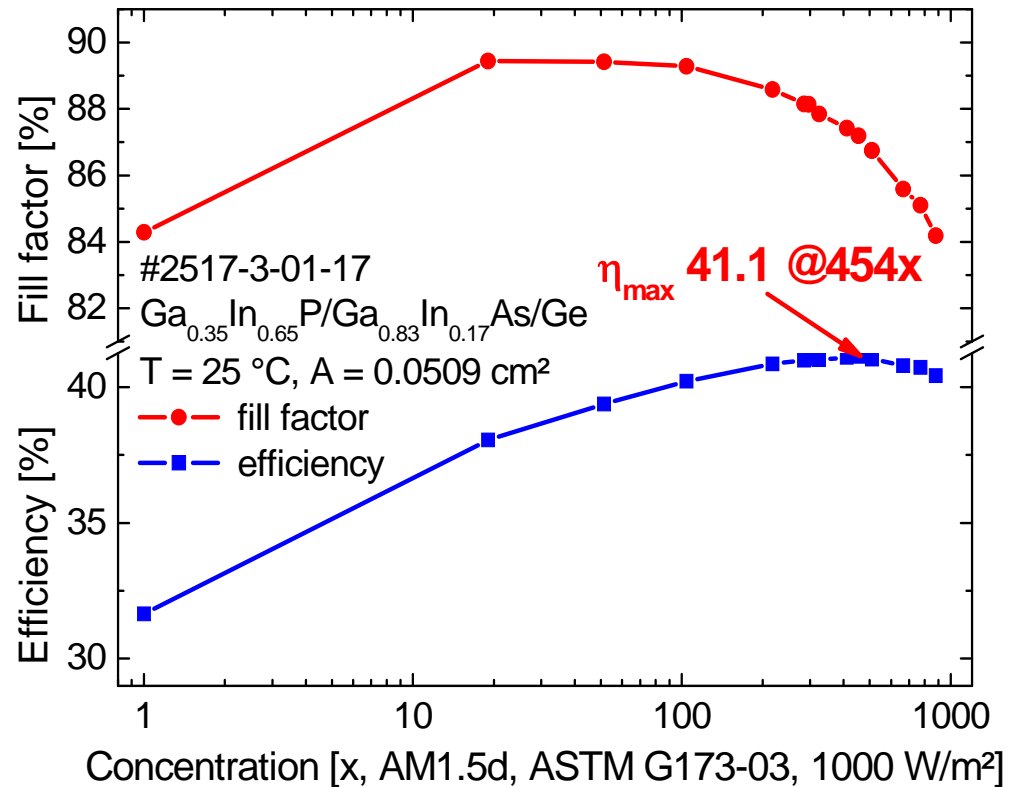
# Metamorphic Triple-Junction Solar Cell at ISE

$\eta = 41.1\% @ C = 454$

$\eta = 40.4\% @ C = 880$



$A = 0.0509 \text{ cm}^2$

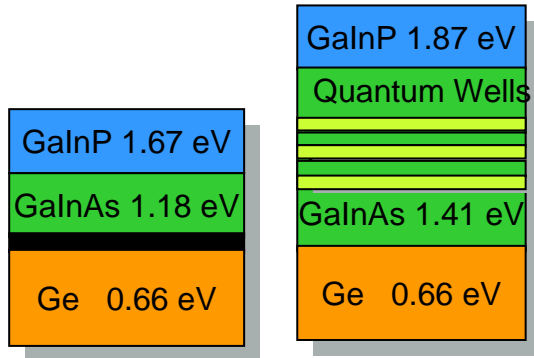


W.Guter et al., Applied Physics Letters 94, 223504 (2009)

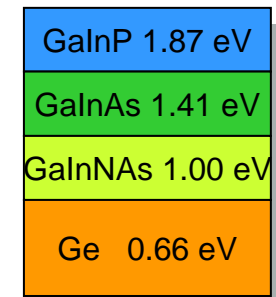
# Advanced III-V Solar Cell Concepts

## Under Investigation at Fraunhofer ISE

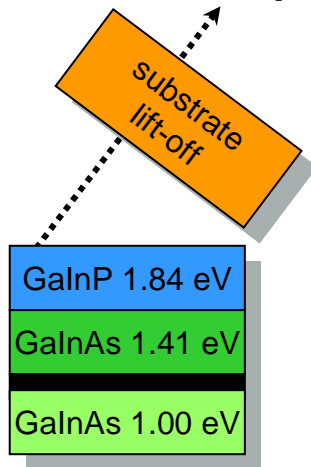
### Improved current matching



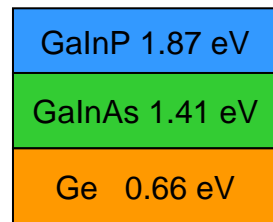
### More junctions



### Inverted metamorphic

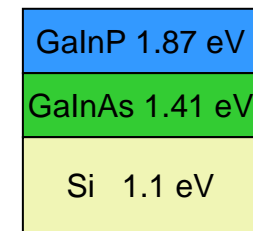


### Industry Standard



in production:  
36-39 % AM1.5d  
28-30 % AM0

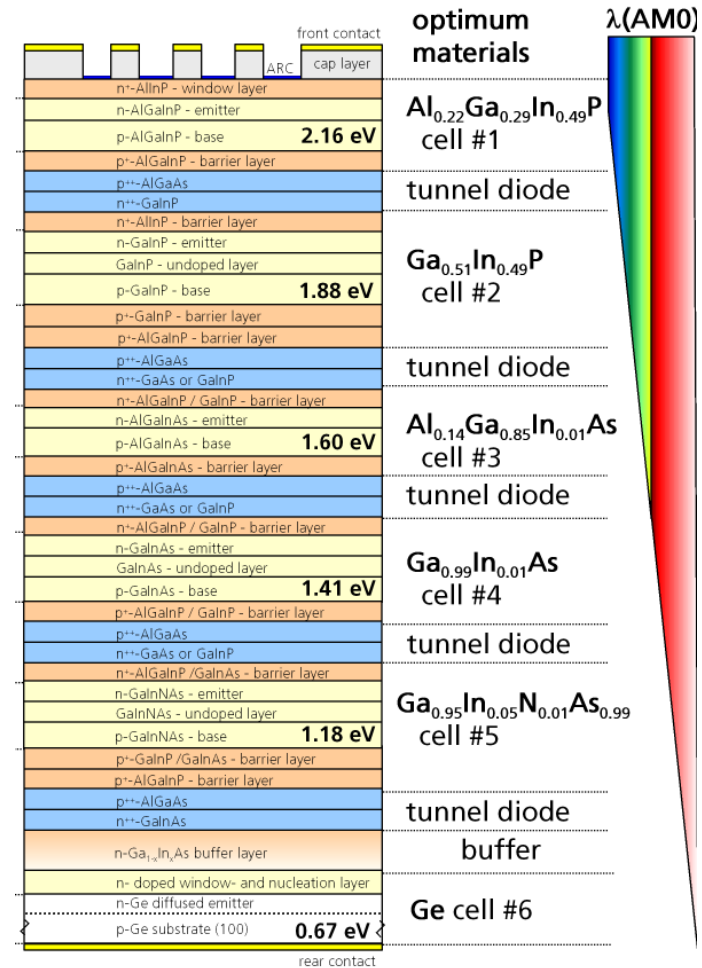
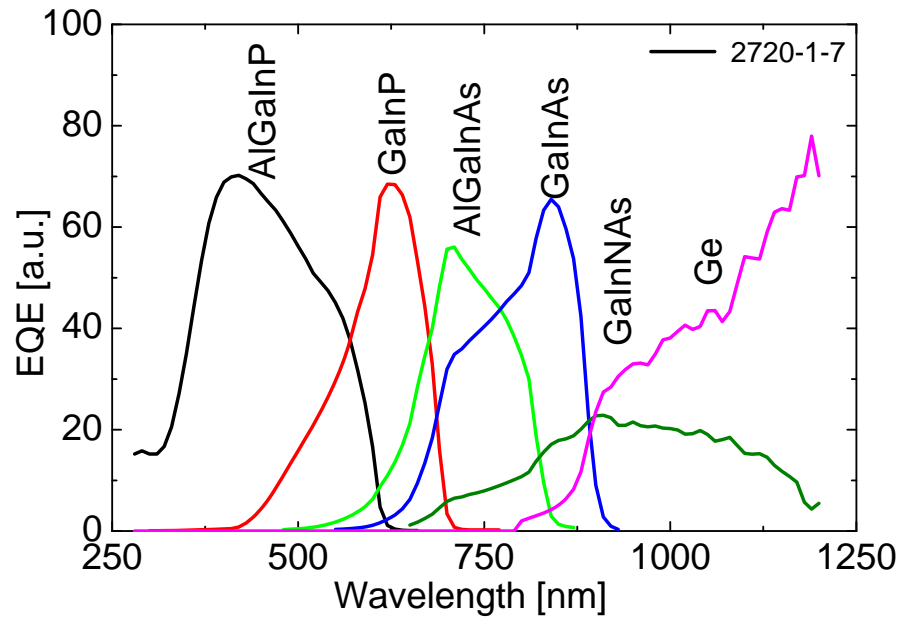
### III-V on Si solar cells



# First 6-Junction Solar Cells Realized

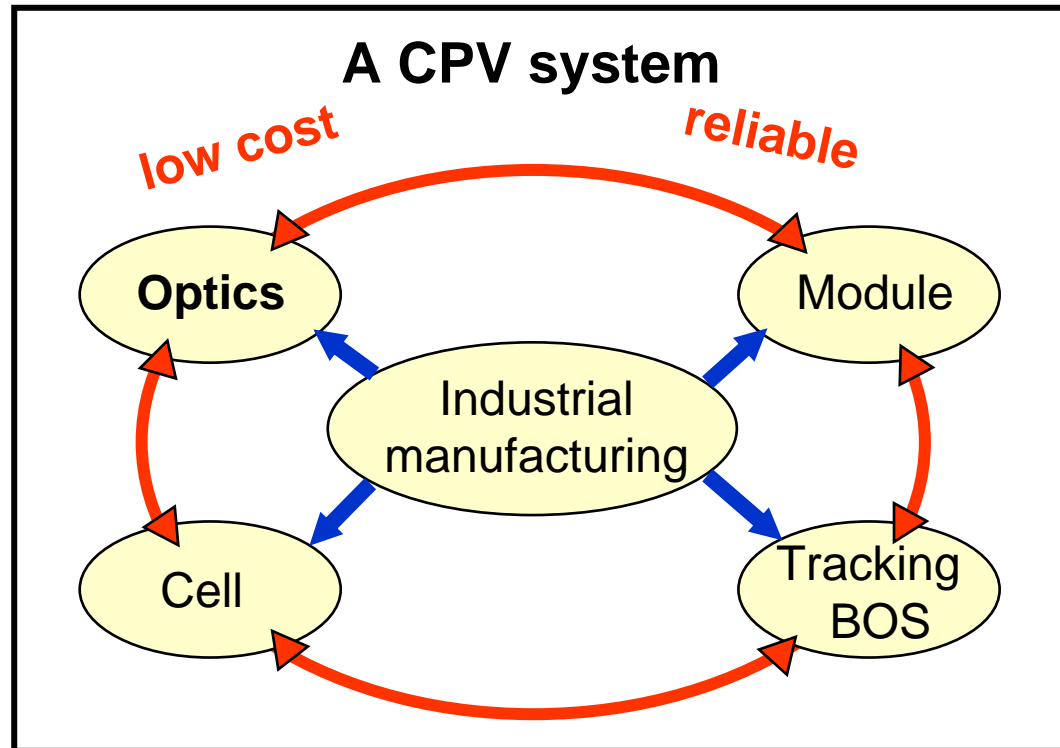
Highly complex structure

$$V_{oc} = 5.4V$$



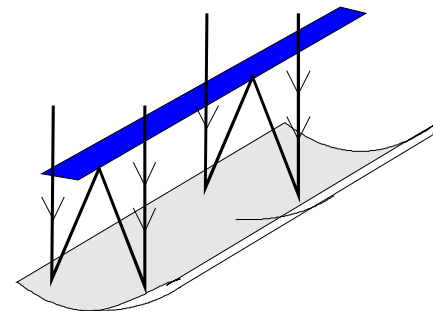
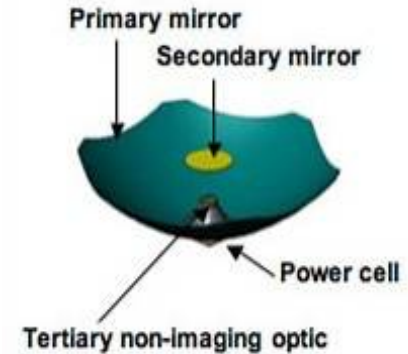
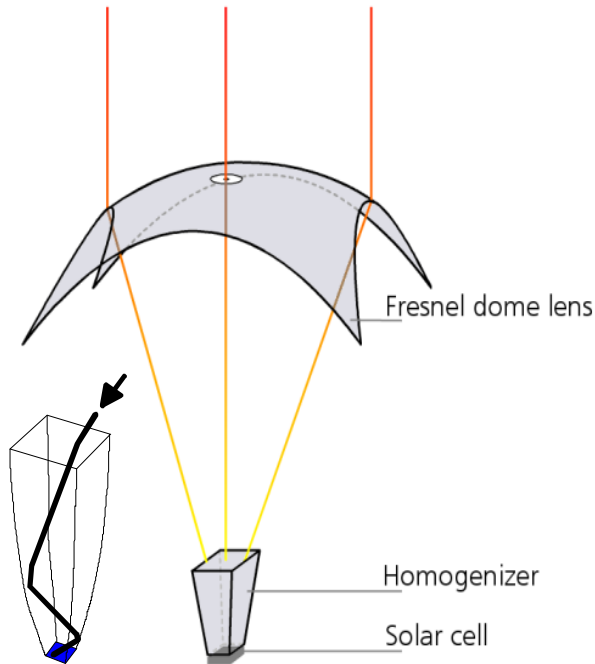
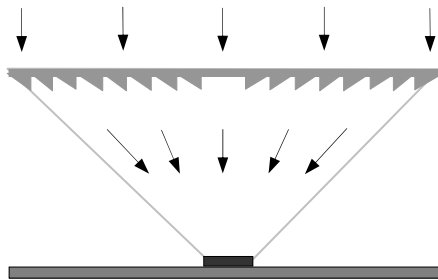
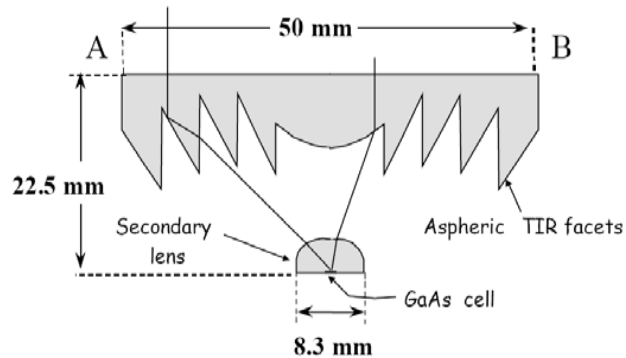


# The Concentrating PV Technology (CPV) Optics



# Examples of Concentrating Elements

## A Plurality of Designs

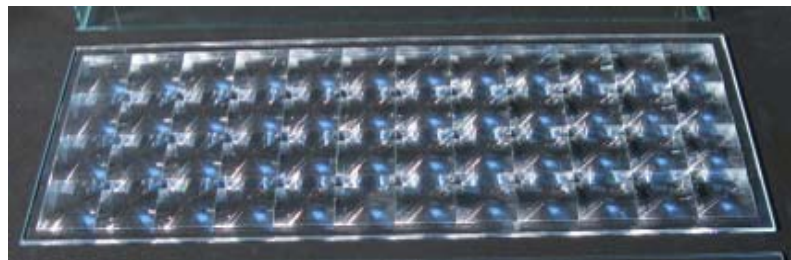
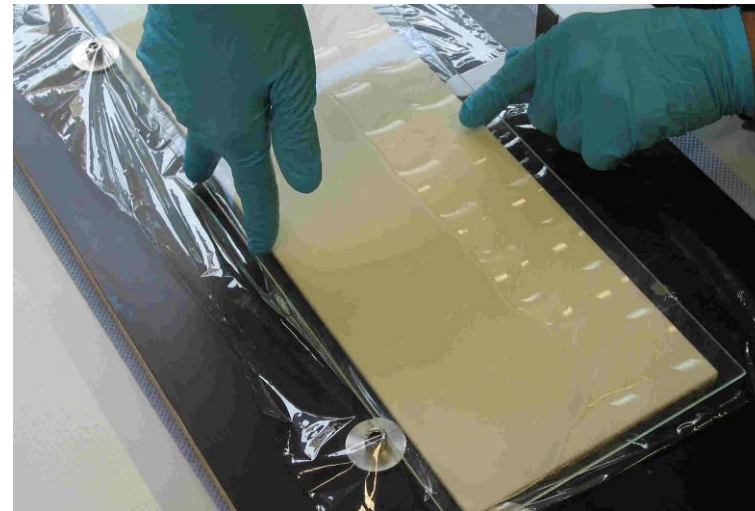
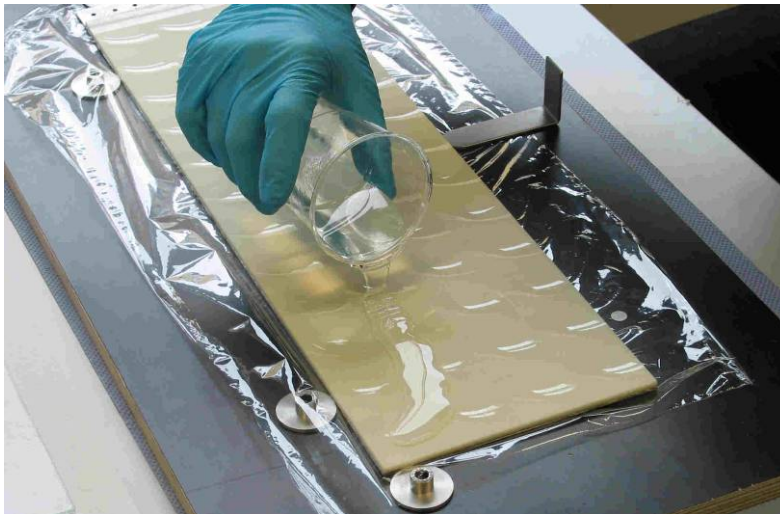


Development goals: high optical efficiencies and homogenous illumination of the cells

# Manufacturing Fresnel Lenses at ISE

## Development of the Silicone-on-Glass Technology

48 lenses are formed in a 0.2 mm thin Silicone film on a glass superstrate



# Nothing is perfect....

Peak and averaged System Efficiency are influenced by.....

- Chromatic aberration
- Stray light from primary optics
- Circumsolar irradiation
- Assembly accuracy
- .....

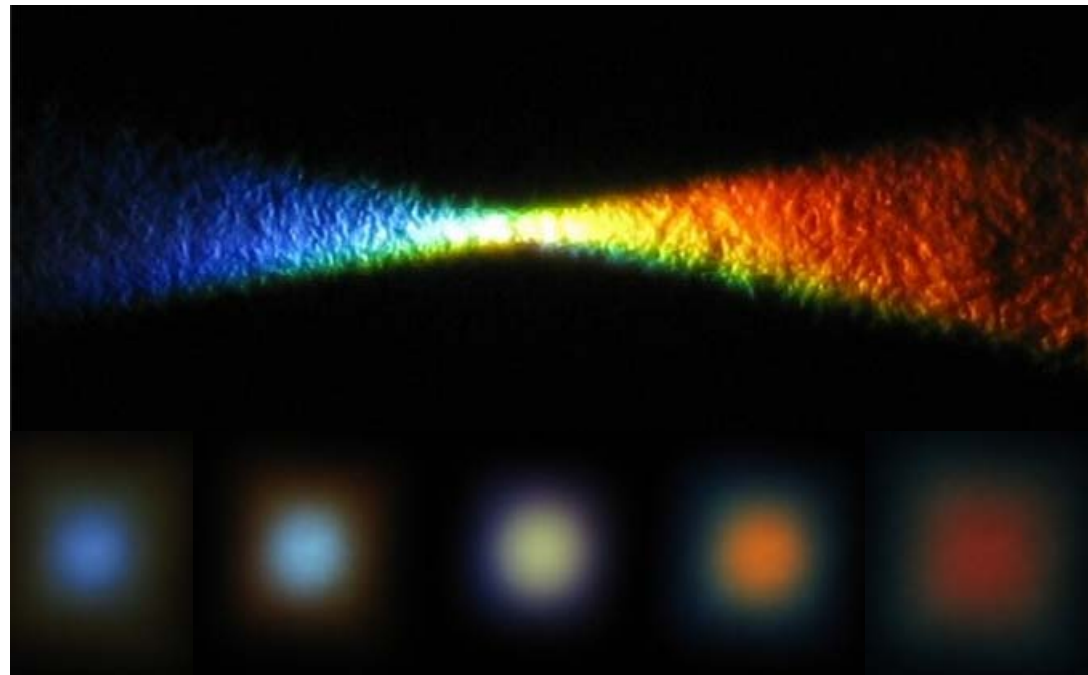
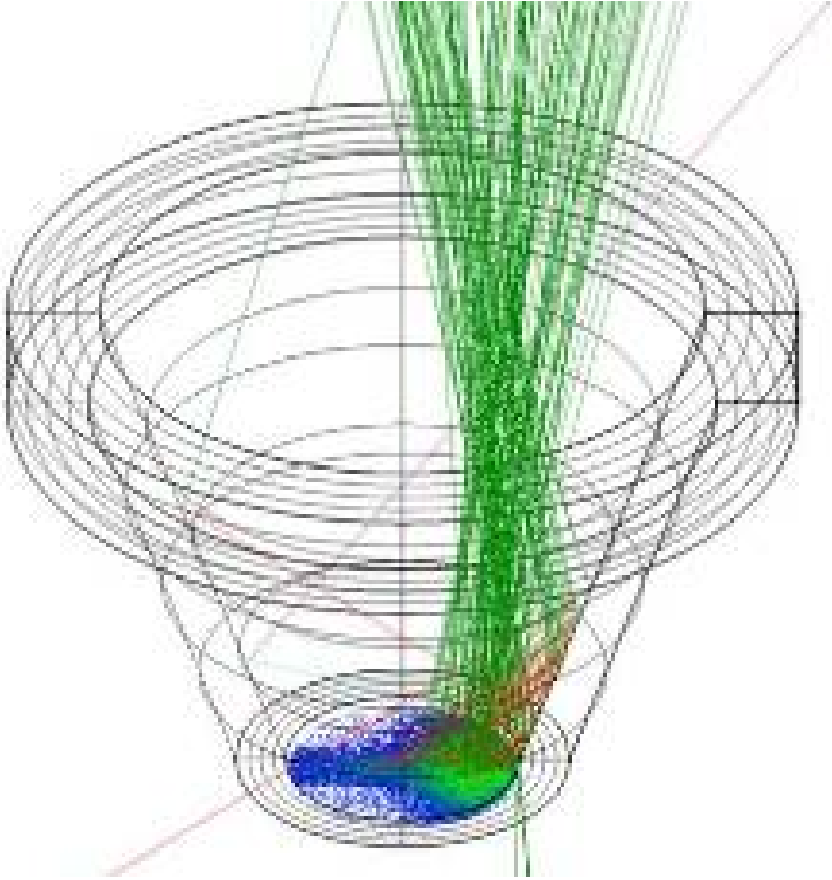
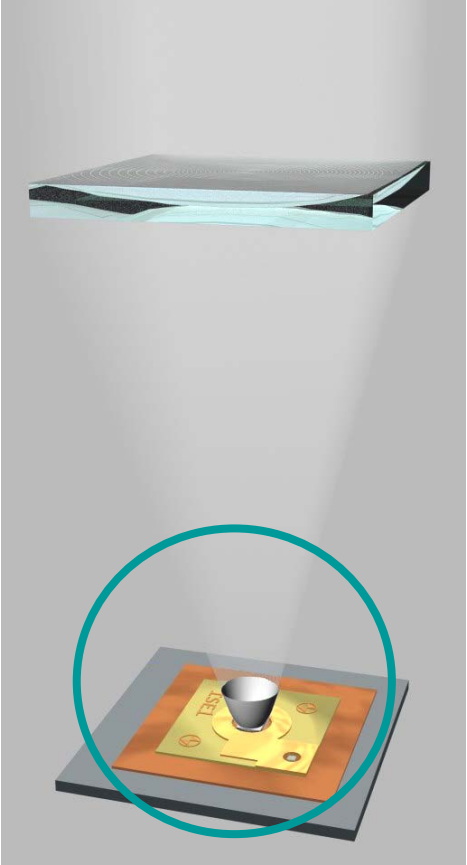
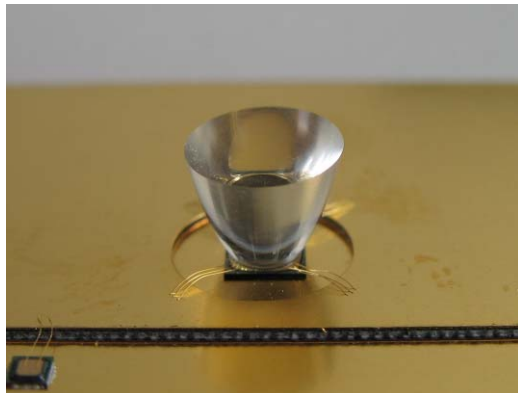
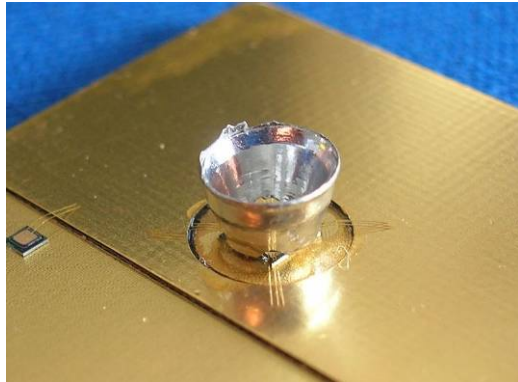


Photo visualize the chromatic aberration of a Fresnel lens

# Improvements by use of Secondary Optics



# Secondaries: First Prototypes



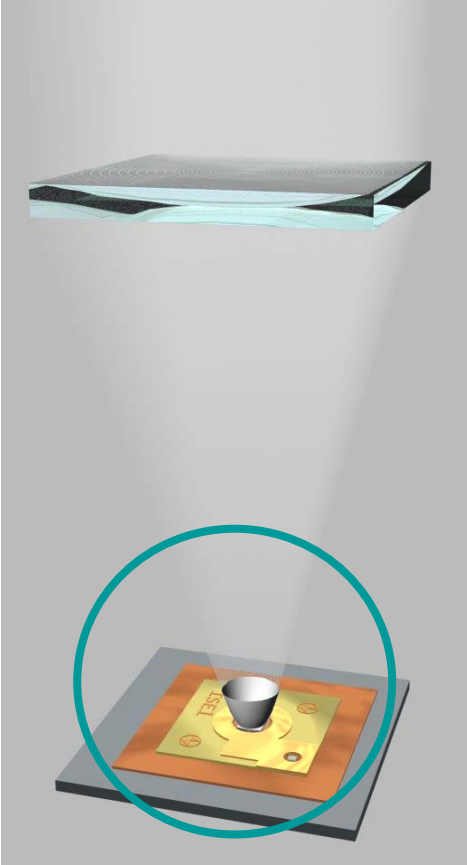
## Reflective Secondaries

- Material choices: metal-coated polymer, aluminium, stainless steel
- Surface: Al, Ag, with protective coating
- Shape: conical, parabolic, combinations

## Solid (Refractive) Secondaries

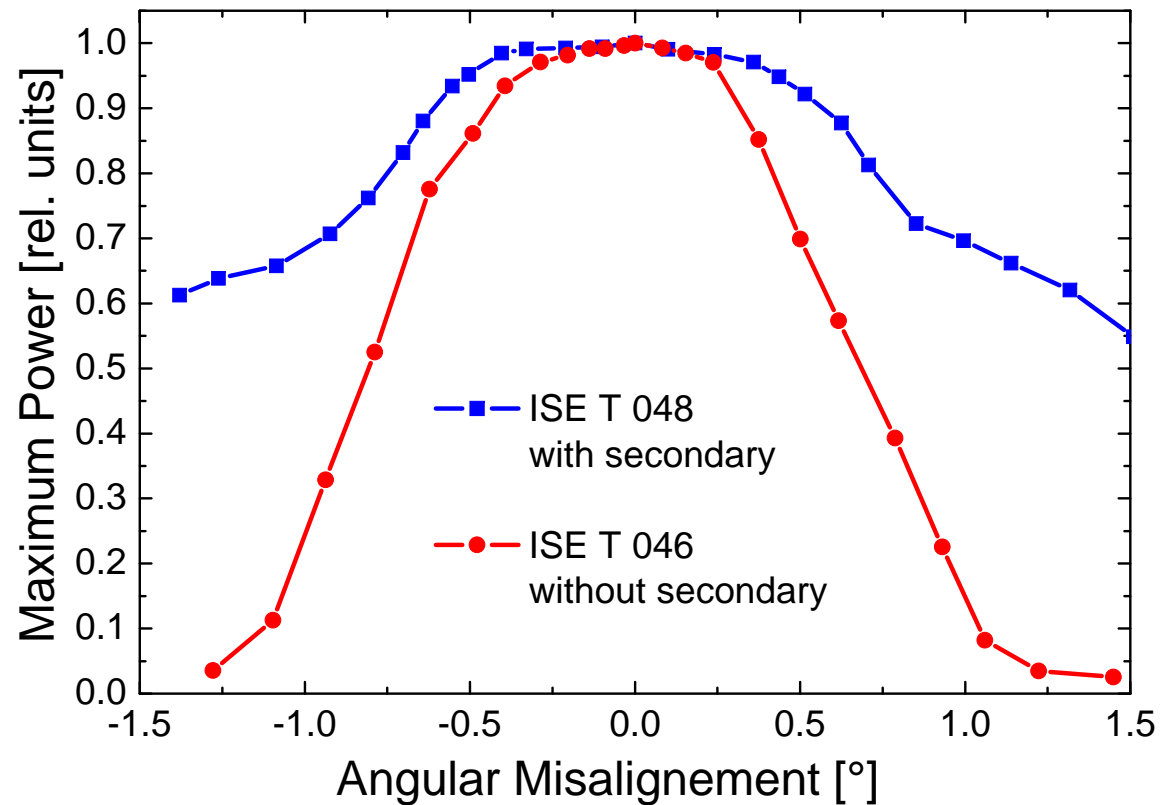
- Material choices: glass, silicone, polymer
- Shapes: compound parabolic, conical lens/aspheric, combinations

# Experiment: FLATCON<sup>®</sup> with/without Secondary Optics



# FLATCON<sup>®</sup> Test Module: Indoor Measurement Modules with/without Secondary Optics

- Acceptance angle measurement show the benefit of the secondary optics

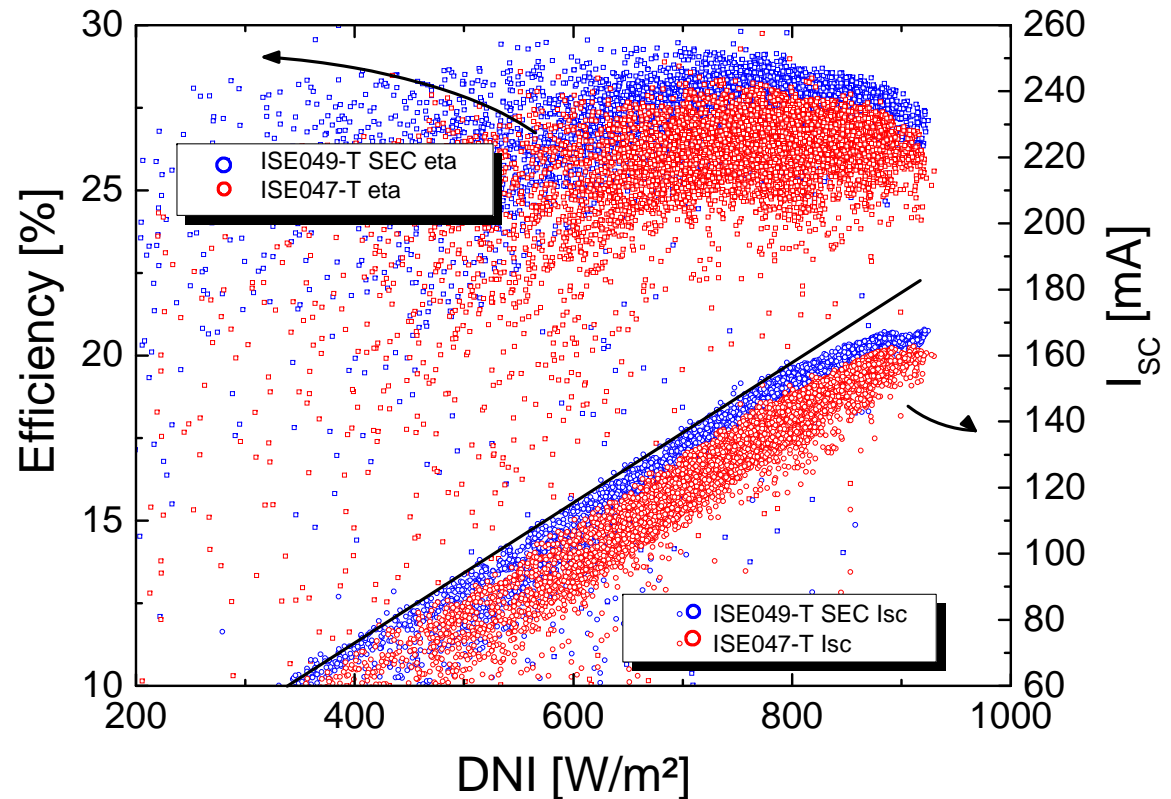




# FLATCON<sup>®</sup> Test Module: Long-Term Comparison Modules with/without Secondary Optics

Measurement period:  
May 5th 2008 –  
Sept. 30th 2008  
~ 6200 measurements

→ Better  $I_{sc}$  and  $\eta$  for  
module with  
secondary optics

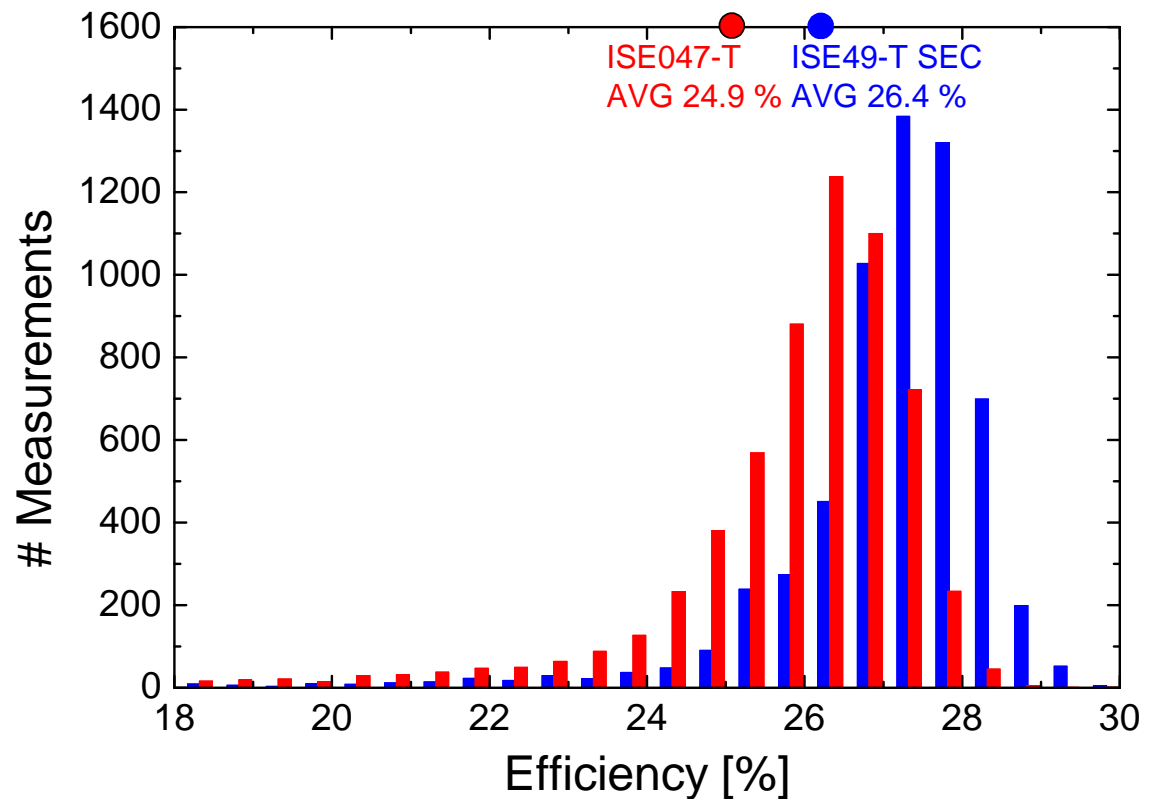


# FLATCON® Test Module: Long term Comparison Modules with/without Secondary Optics

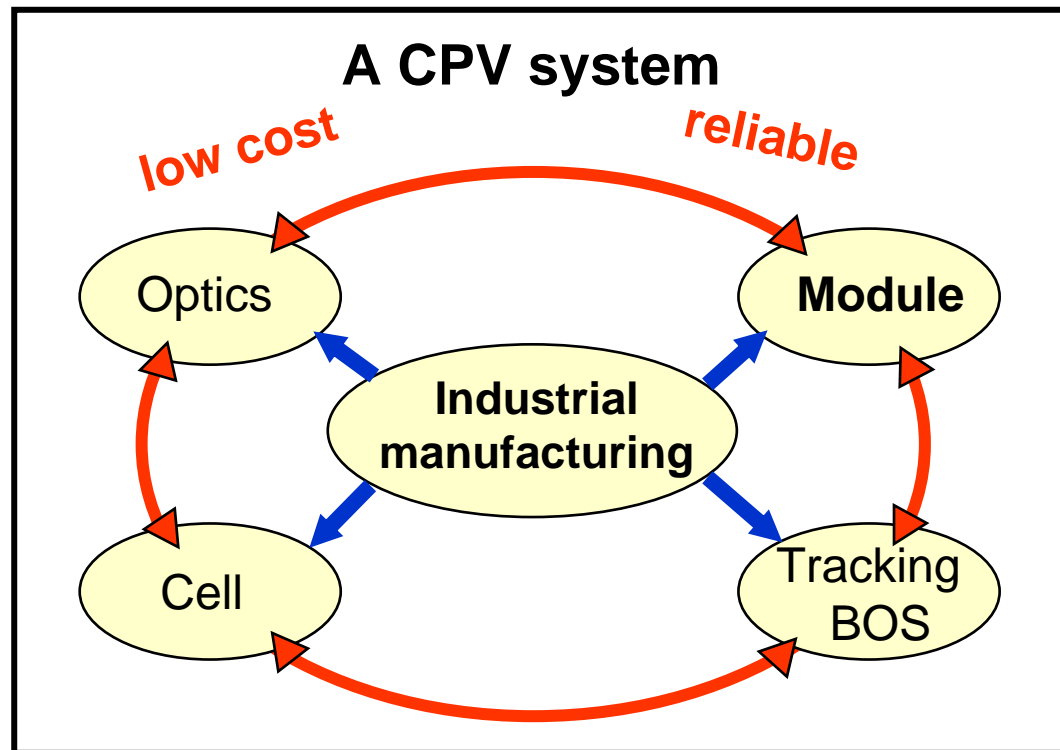
Avg. cell efficiency:  
ISE049-T SEC : 34.0 %  
ISE047-T : 33.7 %

Avg. module efficiency:  
ISE049-T SEC: 26.4 %  
ISE047-T : 24.9 %

→  $\Delta\eta > 1.3 \%$ <sub>abs.</sub> in avg.!



# The Concentrating PV Technology (CPV) Module, Manufacturing and System



# Module and Process Development for CPV Concentrator Technology & Evaluation Center

- Development of sub-assemblies and modules based on the “Design for Manufacturing” philosophy
- Industrial-type equipment for development of high volume processes:
  - die bonding
  - reflow process
  - Heavy- & thin-wire bonding

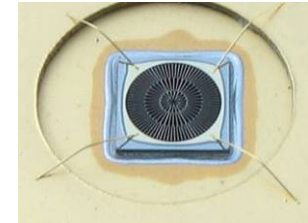


# ConTEC - Concentrator Technology & Evaluation Center

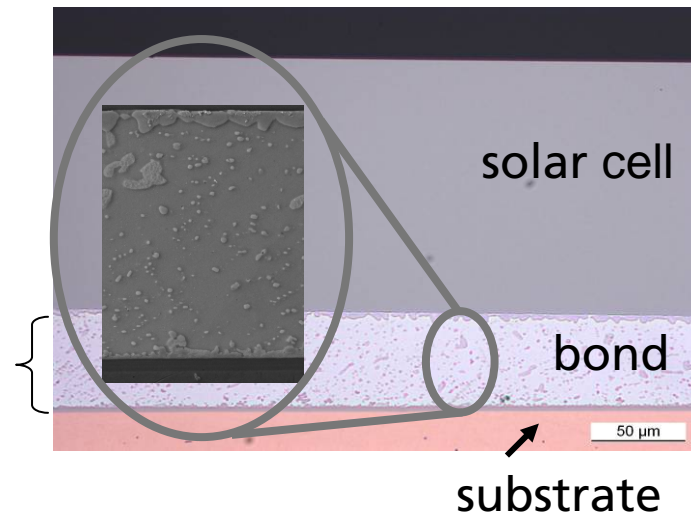
## Assessment of Reliability

- Investigations on sub-components and module components
- Front contact:  
E.g. ultrasonic bonding with Au and Al wires
- Back contact:  
e.g. soldering or electrically conductive adhesives
- Accelerated ageing

front contact →  
wire bond



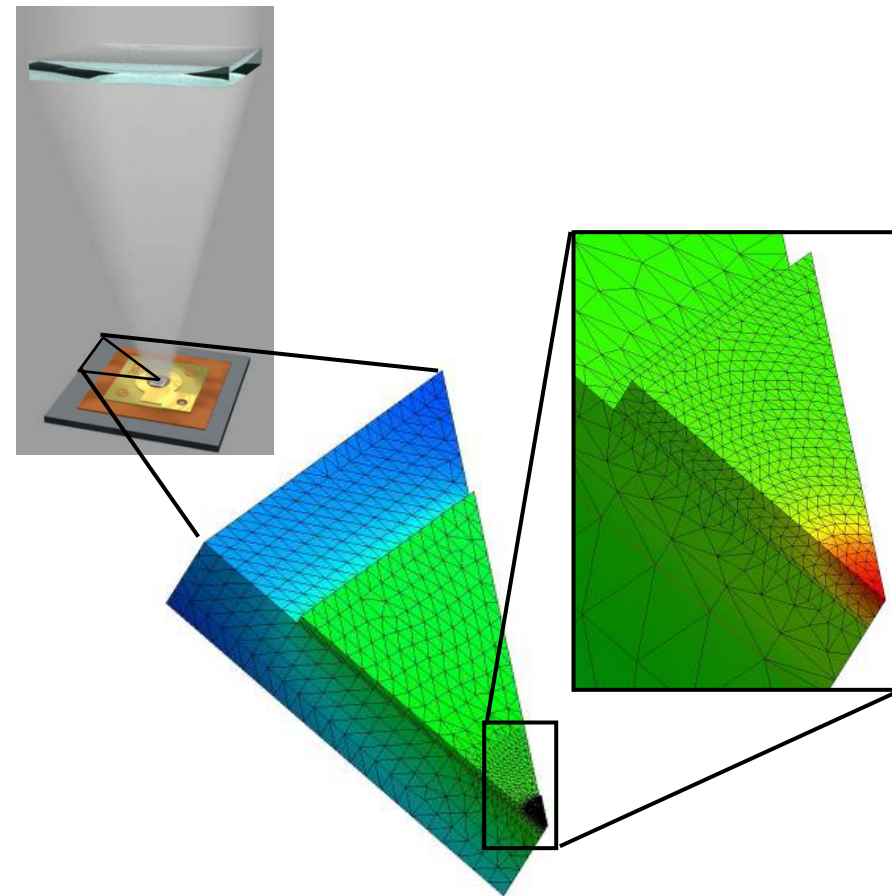
back contact



# Module Development

## Thermal and Mechanical FEM-Simulation

- Boundary conditions in CPV-Systems:  
Handling of energy densities  $>100$  W/cm<sup>2</sup> is necessary
- Simulation of temperature distributions allows for:
  - Estimation of temperature in the components, thermal expansion and mechanical stability
  - Optimization of the design e.g. heat spreaders
  - Comparison to in- and outdoor measurements



# ConTEC - Concentrator Technology & Evaluation Center

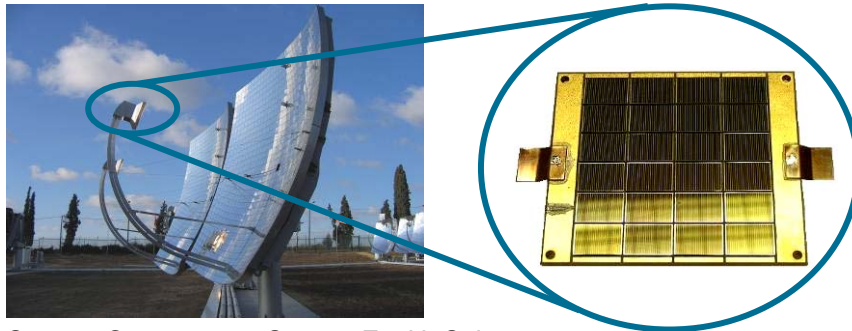
## Module Development for High Concentrator Systems

### For Point Focus Systems

- Fresnel lens as primary optics
- Geometrical concentration factors 350 - 500x
- Passive cooling of the heat sink



FLATCON®  
Fresnel Lens All-Glass Tandem Cell  
Concentrator



Source: Concentrator System Zenith Solar

### For Central Receiver

- Optics: mirror
- Concentration factors 500 to >1000
- Dense array receiver
- Active cooling → use of thermal energy

# Co-generation of Electricity and Heat

## Total System Efficiency > 70 %

Solar dish-based CPV system using MIM cells developed at ISE.  
Zenith Solar launched the first systems , April 2009, Kibbutz Yavne, Israel





# CPV Power Stations

100 kW Units in Puertollano and Seville in Spain

1 MW in USA, 150 MW in USA (planned)

Puertollano La Nava 1  
100 kW<sub>nom</sub>  
grid connected end of  
September 2008



Casaquemada  
100 kW<sub>nom</sub>  
grid connected end of  
September 2008



Averaged AC-System  
Efficiency > 22 %, max > 25 %

# The Promise of CPV in the Future

## Price and Market

CPV is at the „starting“ point

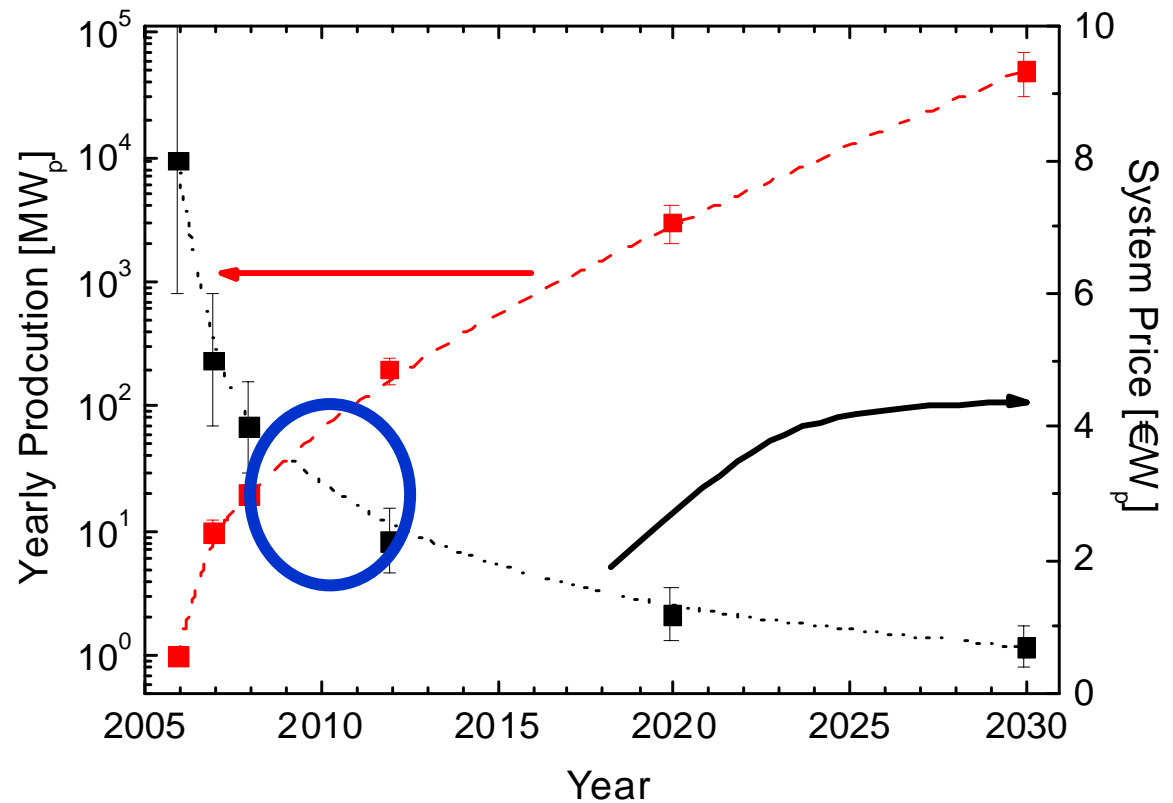
Threat:

- bankability

Opportunities:

- CAPEX

- land use

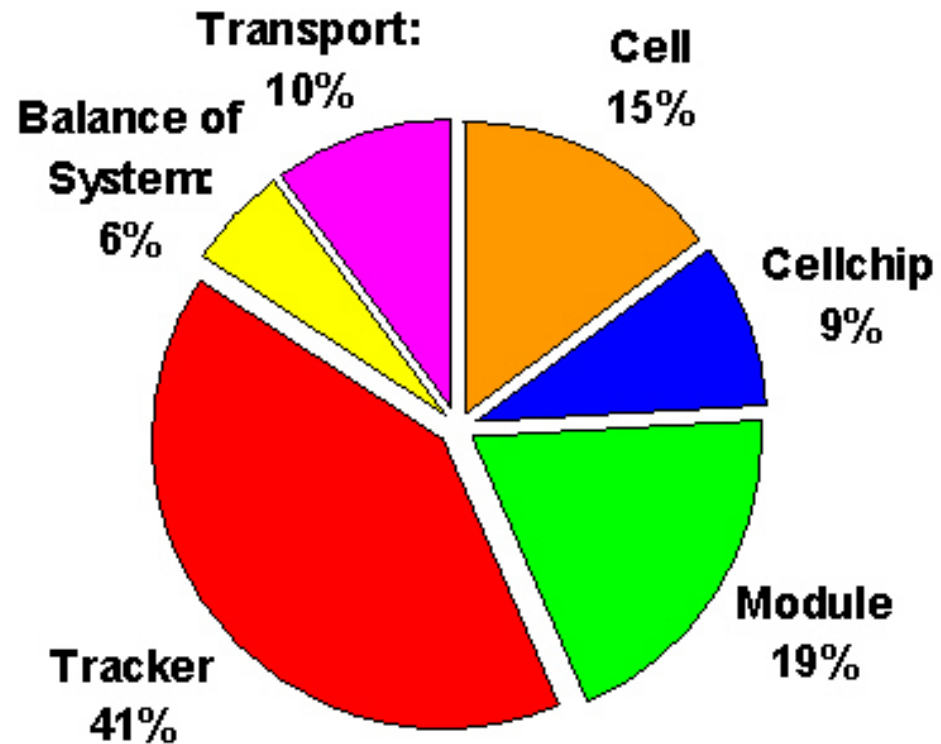


Source:

[http://www.eupvplatform.org/fileadmin/Documents/PVPT\\_SRA\\_Complete\\_070604.pdf](http://www.eupvplatform.org/fileadmin/Documents/PVPT_SRA_Complete_070604.pdf)

# High Concentration PV is GREEN

Energy-Pay-Back-Time  
for FLATCON<sup>®</sup> systems  
8-16 months  
depending on the site

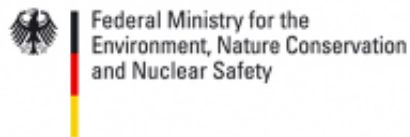


Ref: G. Peharz et al, PIP, 2005, 13, p. 627-634

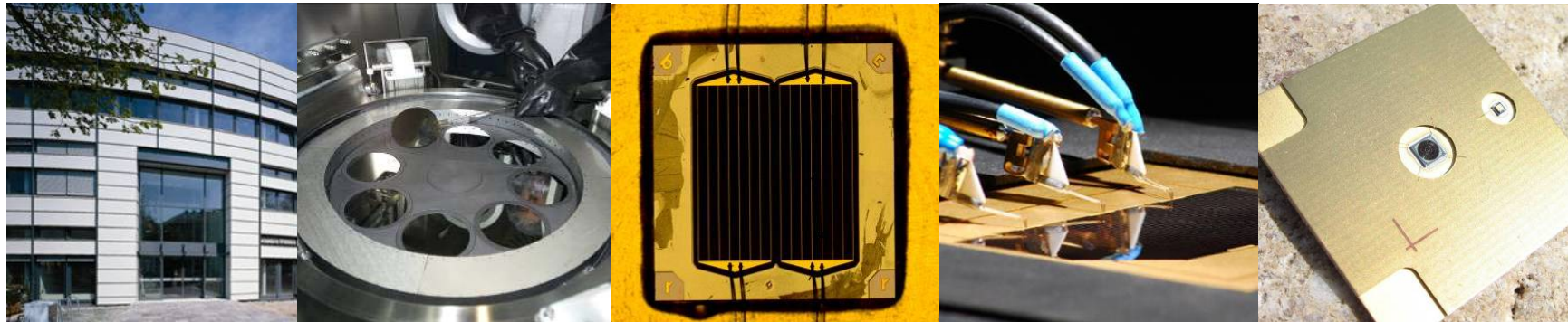
# Conclusions

- CPV systems offer a wide range of promising designs
- III-V-based multi-junction solar cells exceed the 42 % efficiency margin
- CPV power plants achieved an AC-operating efficiency of 25 %
- CPV shows great promise for cost-efficient and green energy production

We acknowledge the important contributions of all our collaborators, as well as financial support by:



# Thank you for your attention!



## Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

Dr. Andreas Bett

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