

Situation du PV: quelques généralités

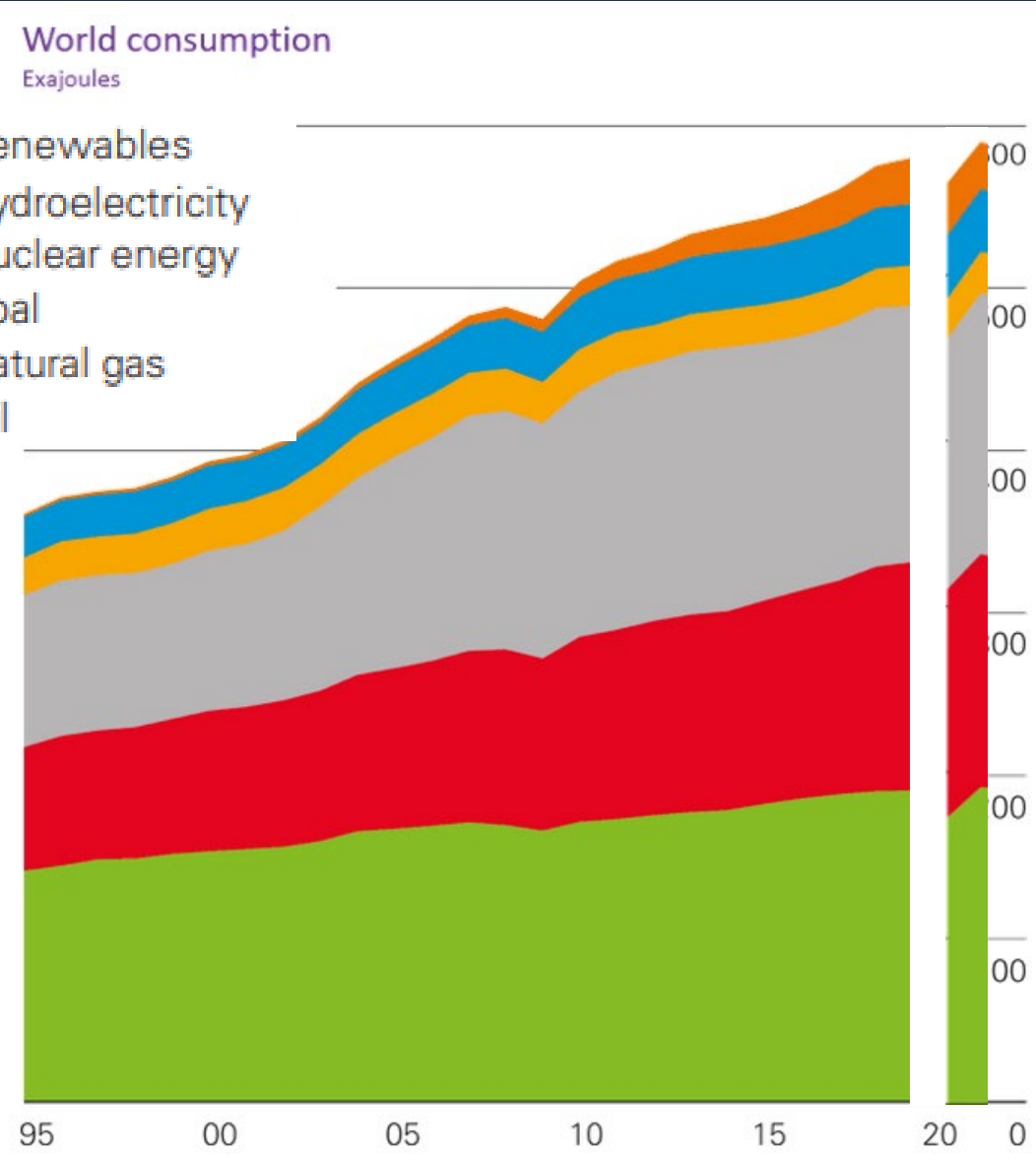
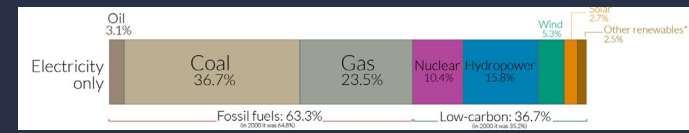
Prof. Christophe Ballif
CSEM—EPFL Neuchâtel
Switzerland

Forum PV, Yverdon, 2021

:: csem **EPFL**



A long way to go in our energy consumption



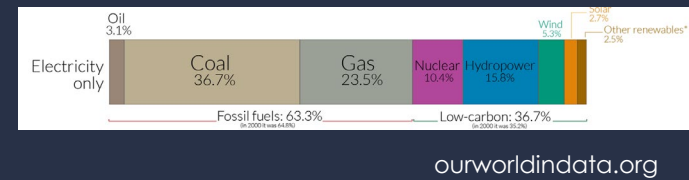
166'000
TWh

Still 80% fossile fuel

Hope in the «dark orange part growth»

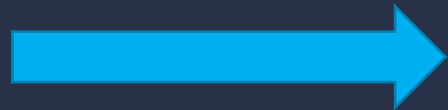
Electricity of biomass, hydro, solar, wind
taken with a factor 1/0.38

Quick rule of thumbs estimations for the world:

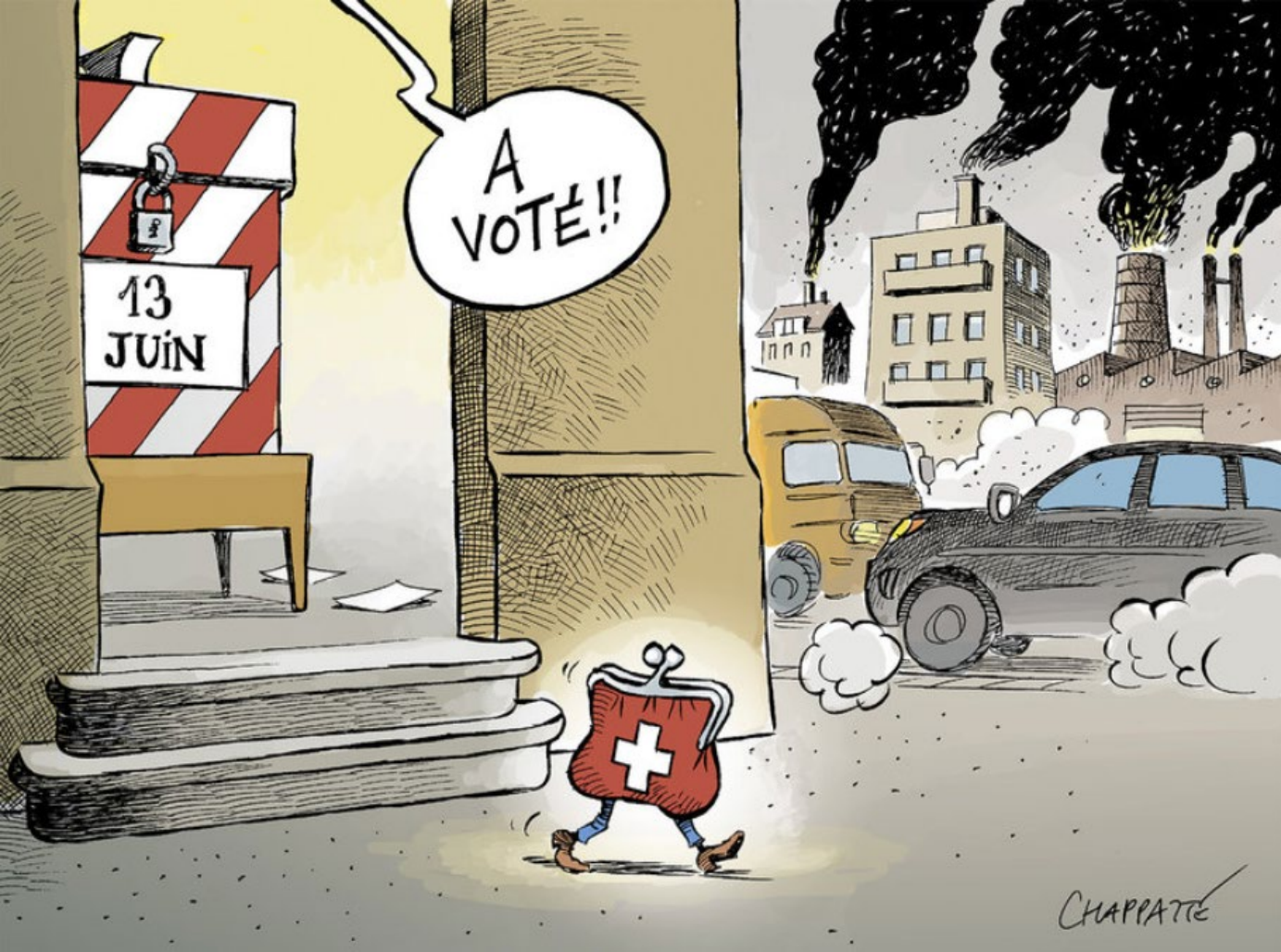


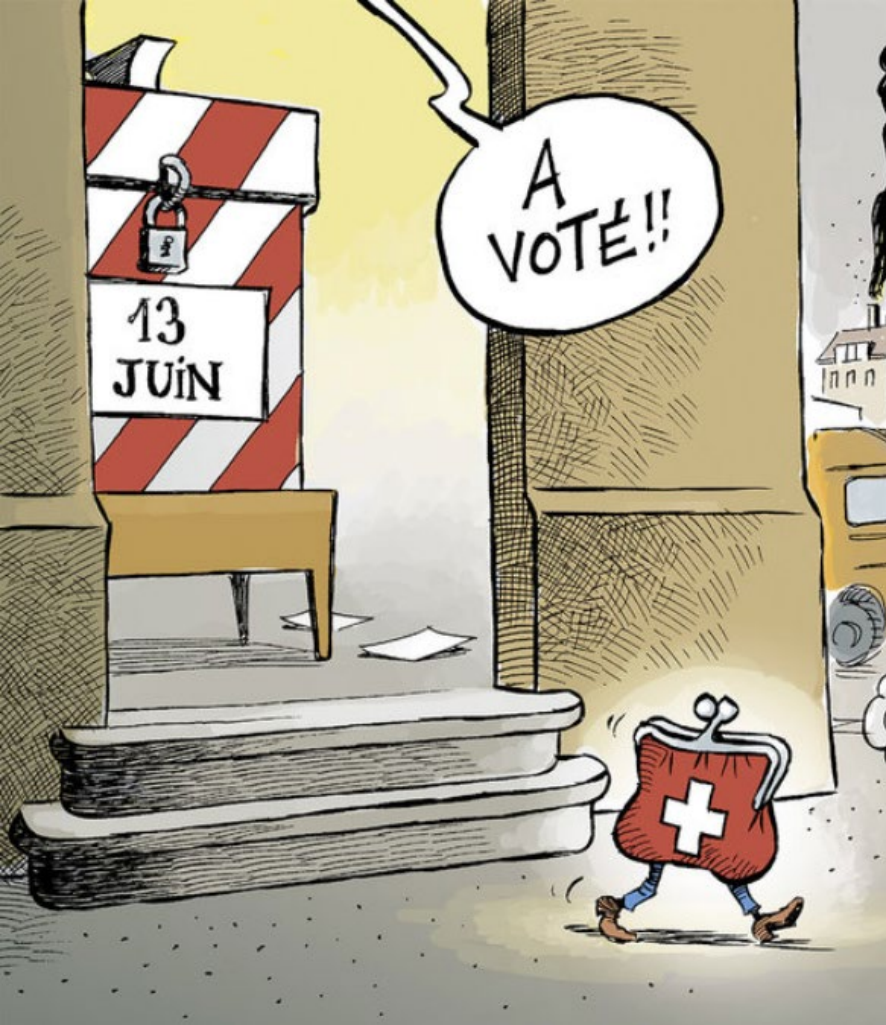
- With a 2% growth in primary energy need → 250'000 TWh in 2050 (around 1000 x austria/ch today)
 - Strong electrification of heating/mobility + power to gas (by 2030) with a gain of 2.5 + biomass
- 100'000 TWh electrical production by 2050 (in 2020 hydro ~ 4300 TWh Nuclear 2600 TWh, wind 1500 TWh, Solar 700 TWh, Global around 25'000 TWh)

4 major options



- a) e.g. 40 TW of Solar and 15 TW of Wind (+ Hydro + Biomass)
- b) 11'000 x 1 GW nuclear power plants (or 100'000 MACR SMR)
- c) Carbon sequestration
- d) Don't care





'Reality check' / Global CO2 emissions shooting back to record levels

Fossil fuels are surging in post-pandemic recovery as scientists warn 1.5C emission limits will be reached in 11 years

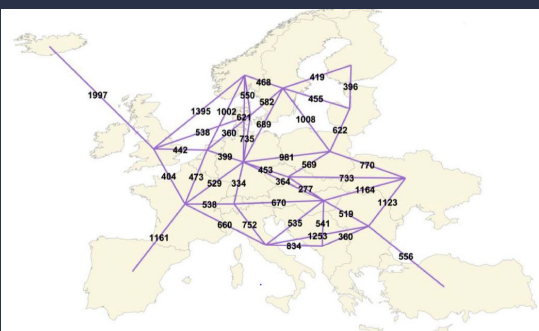
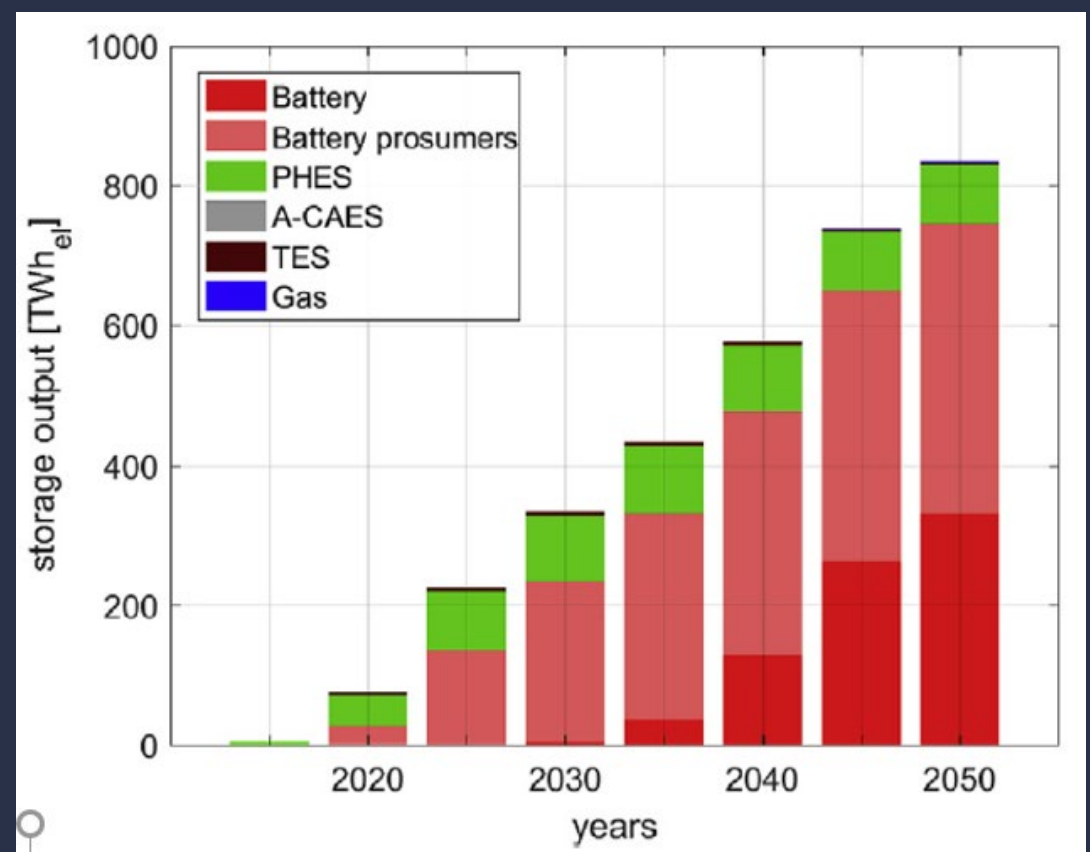
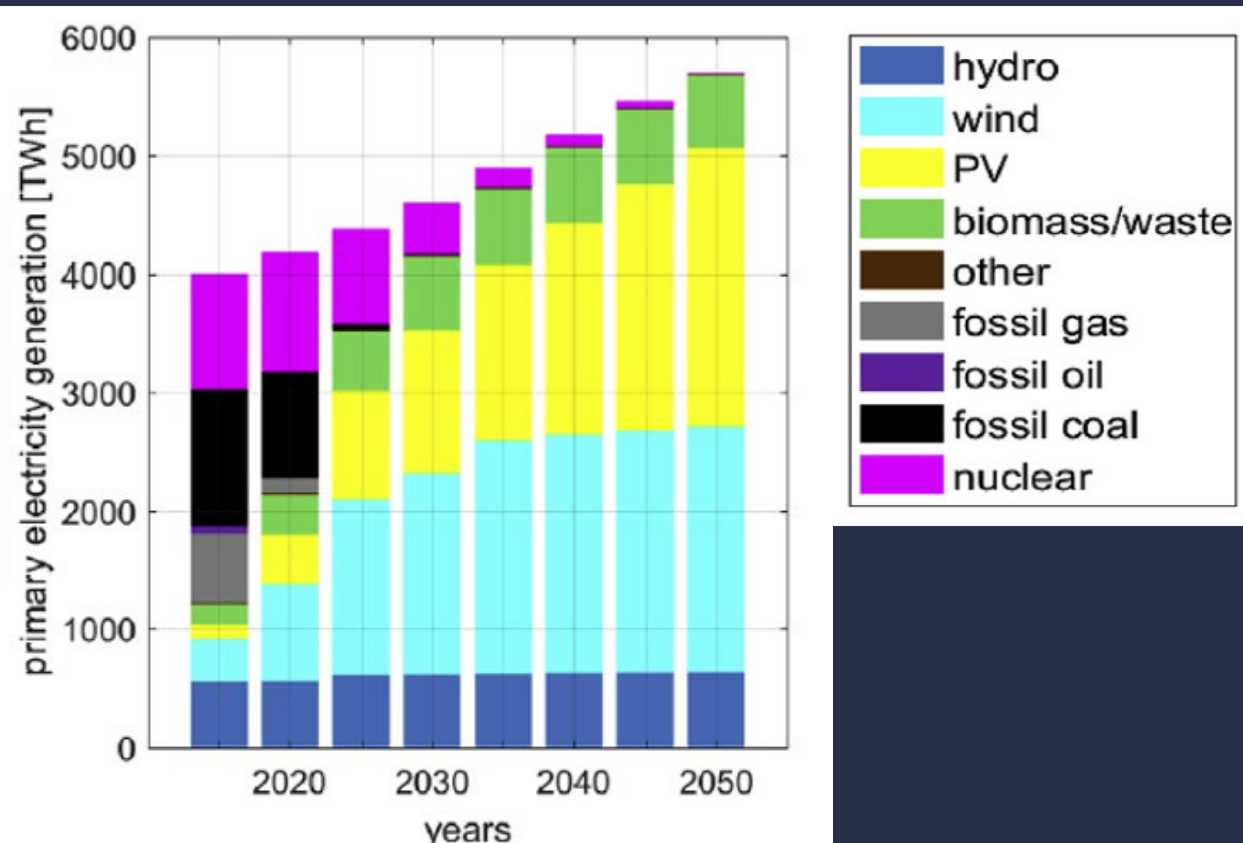
Facebook Climate misinformation on social network 'increasing substantially', study says



Cop26 More than 40 countries agree to phase out coal-fired power

US Oil giants top list of lobby offenders holding back climate action

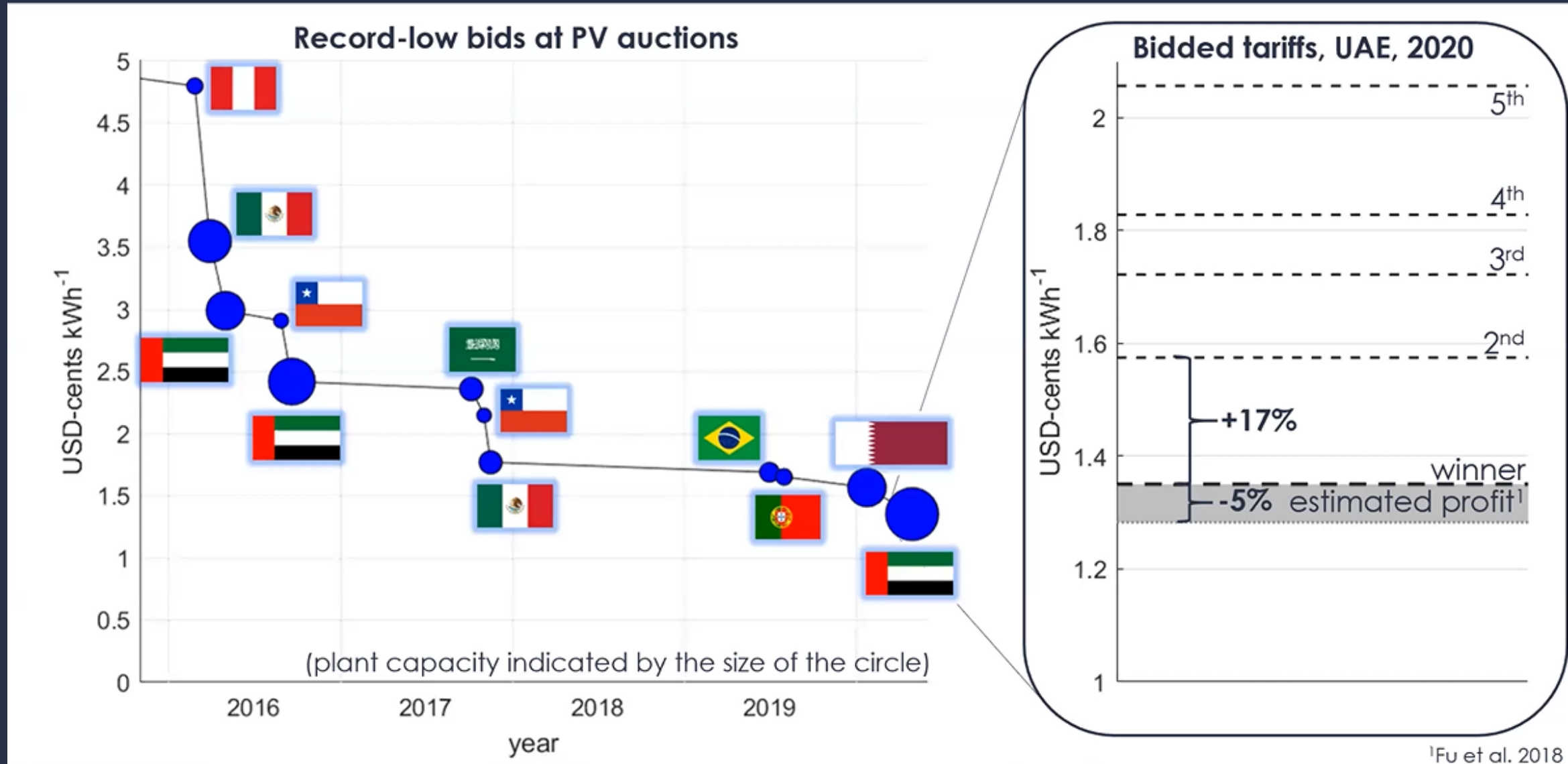
A short look at Europe (in a area connected scenario) for clean power sector (with only moderate electrification) **



Michael Child, C. Breyer, et al. *Renewable Energy* 139 (2019) 80-101

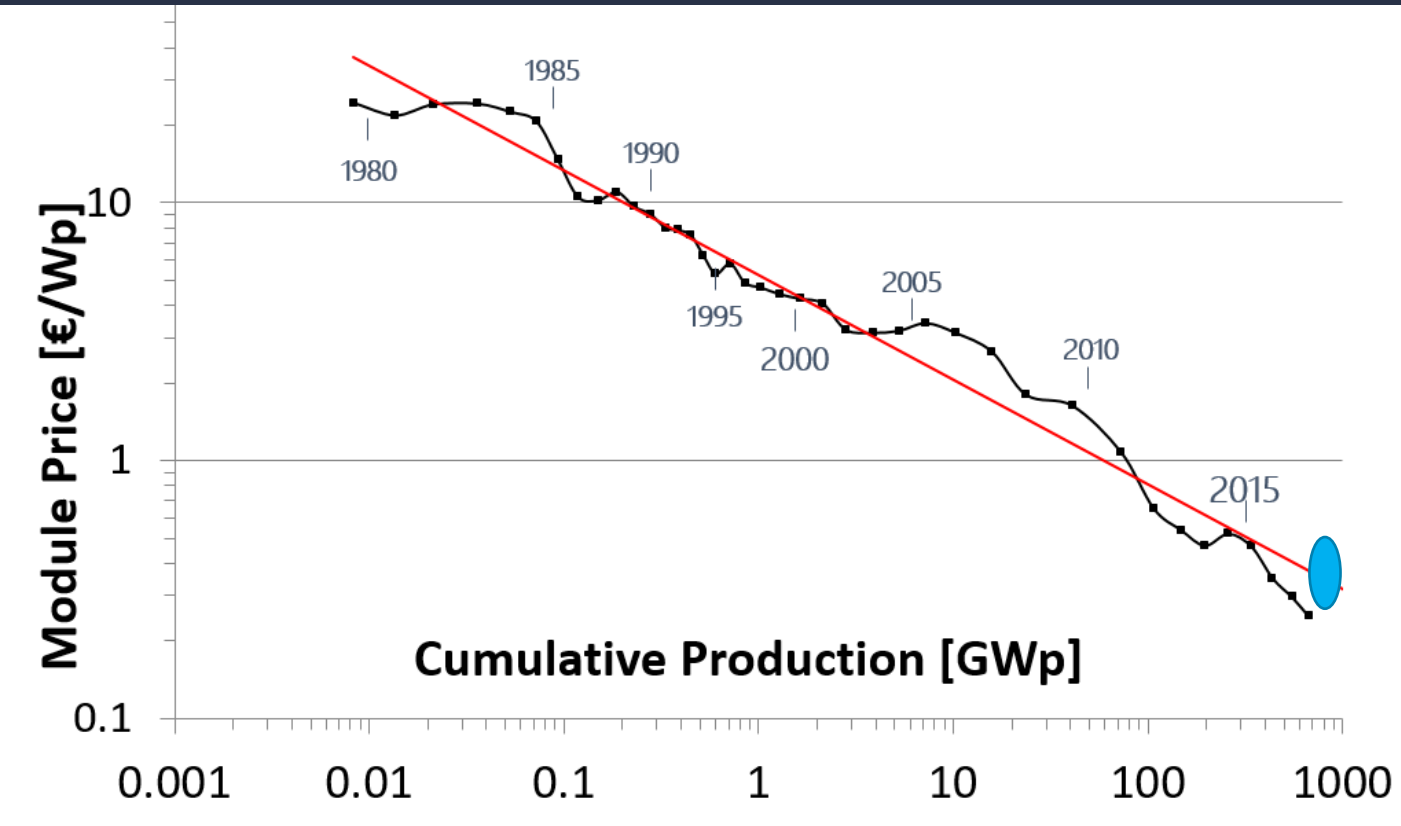
Cheaper and greener: unbeatable price for solar and wind in large systems





In 2030. less than 1 cts/kWh in Sunny country and hydrogen for < 1\$/kg

At the core of PV systems: learning curve of PV modules



- Current «increasing» standard PV module price down to 30 cts/Wp ~ 40-60 CHF/m²

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- 2021: 1 m² of 20% module ~ 60 CHF → 6000-9000 kWh EU over 30 years
- PV modules better by a factor 15-20 in terms of energy import costs vs gasoline **

But

- Temporary price increase because of shortage (polysilicon, glass, silver) brings mainstream PV prices higher.... (from 20 to 30 cts in one year)

Scenario for a decarbonised future



Implication for PV

- If the world is serious: at least 30-40 TW of PV by 2050 (CH 40-50 GW)
- Increase production volume to 1 – 2 TW annual from 0.15 TW/year today
- How much does it cost to put in place 1.5 TW of production ? (from sand to modules): with recent «CAPEX» decrease ~ 120-150 M€/GW → 180 billions € or 18 billions per year over 10 years
- Still a lot place for research and innovation !

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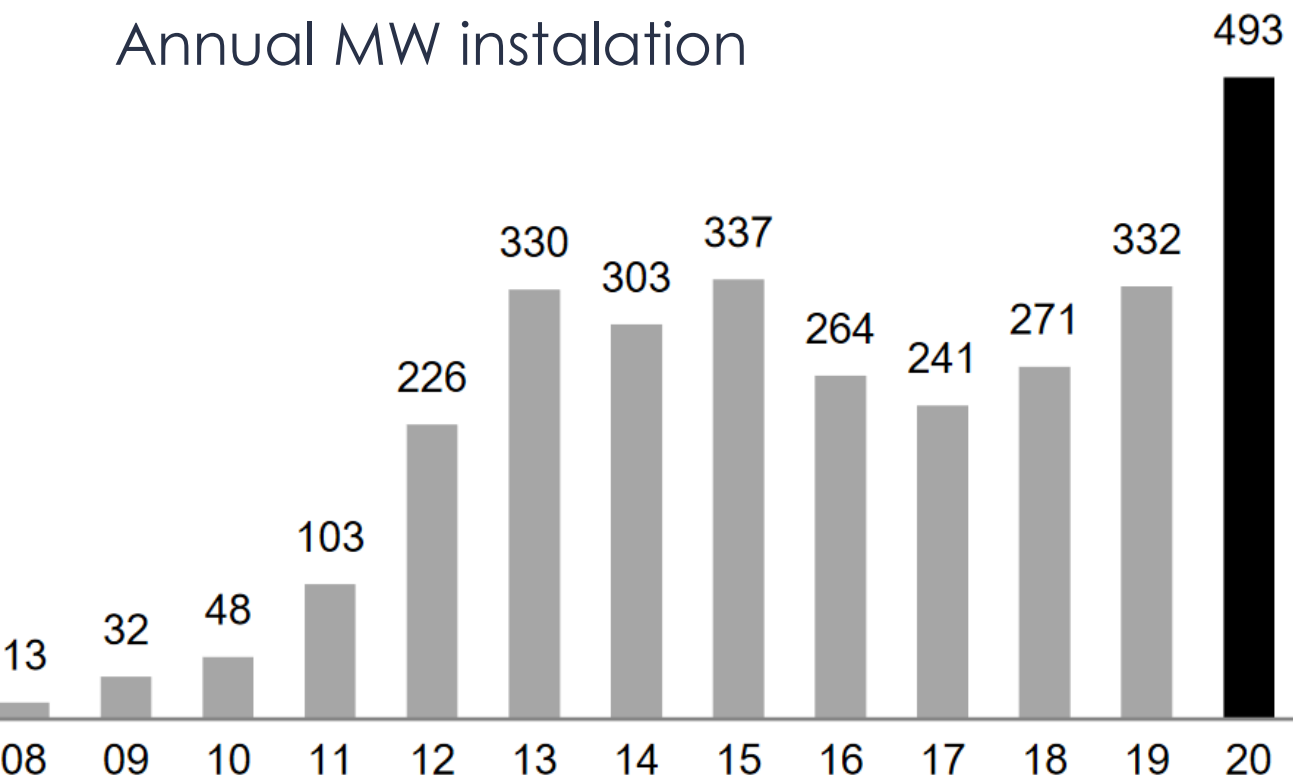




Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
 Confédération suisse
 Confederazione Svizzera
 Confederaziun svizra

Should
 BFE
 now

Annual MW instalation



Installation at ~500 MW per year
 3 GW end 2020
 4-5% of 60 TWh

Should move to 700 MW/Year
 (BFE with current support)
 (→ 20 GW by 2050)

A factor at least 2 not enough
 (even though ok for CH 2035
 current target)

- Incentive not sufficient
- Perspective not sufficient

How to solve the «winter problem»

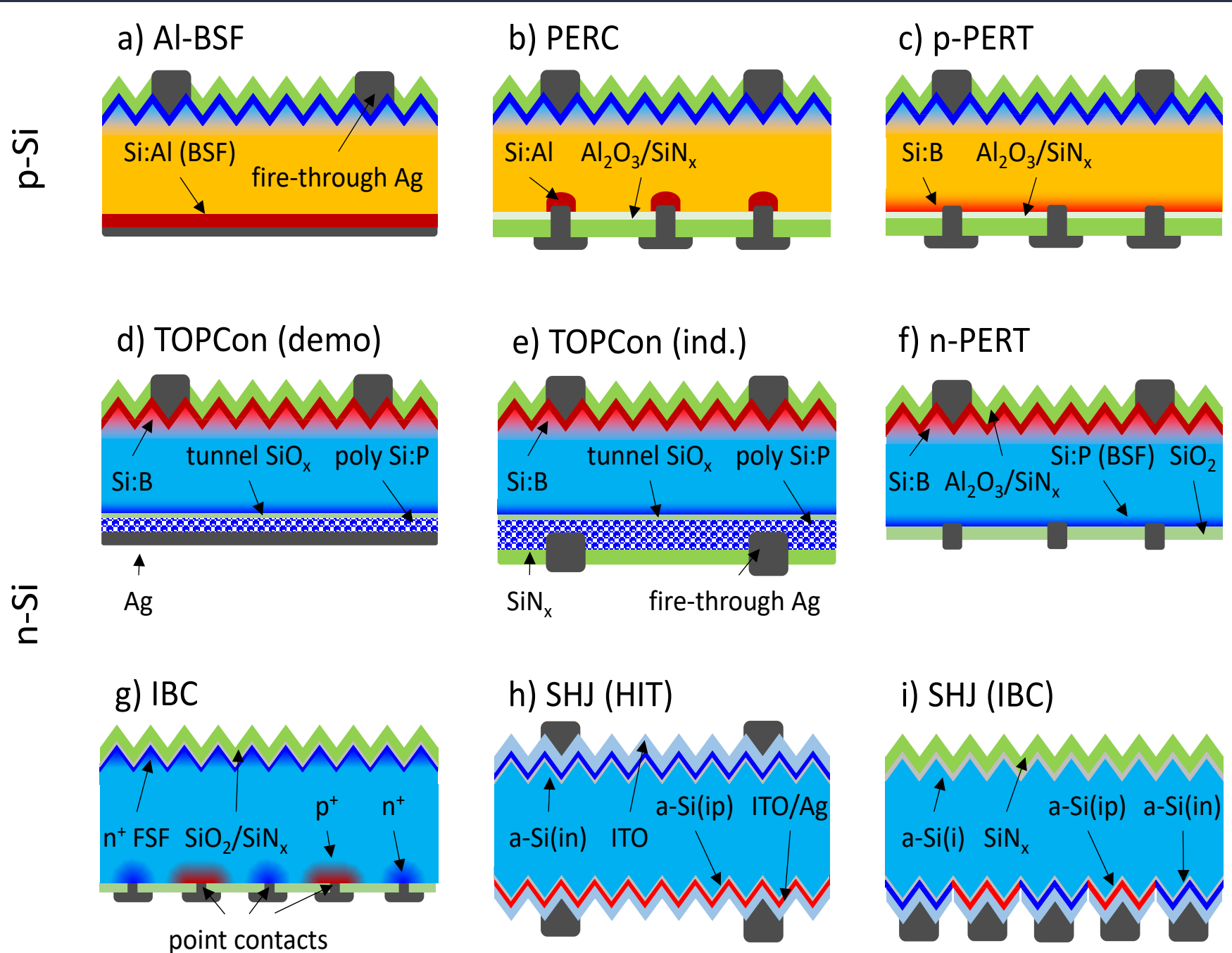
- **Put more quickly more photovoltaics everywhere and curtail (easy)**
- **Put more PV on facades and in the alps (less easy but useful)**
- **Increase some dams height, optimise for Swiss autarcy not costs**
- **Promote wind more** / reduce time to construction and opposition
- **Build peakers gas/hydrogen turbines or HF small plants, with short operation time (only a few weeks per year)**
- **Do not stop safe nuclear powerplants too early**
- Store biomass, use for district heating, store heat in Summer, geothermal for winter
- Rely on EU grid, supply and assets (e.g. close to 300 GW gas which could turn to hydrogen, strong wind growth). Import/export will continue
- Reduce consumption for a few critical weeks in Winter (e.g. maintenance of industrial assets, reduction of heating, high current peak price), why not reduce confort (18°C for three weeks is good for health)

Sustainability

- No worry, but good practice required
- Enough silicon for PV panels
- Enough materials for batteries and electrolysers
- Possible temporary bottlenecks
(→ a Marshall plan to prepare the supply)

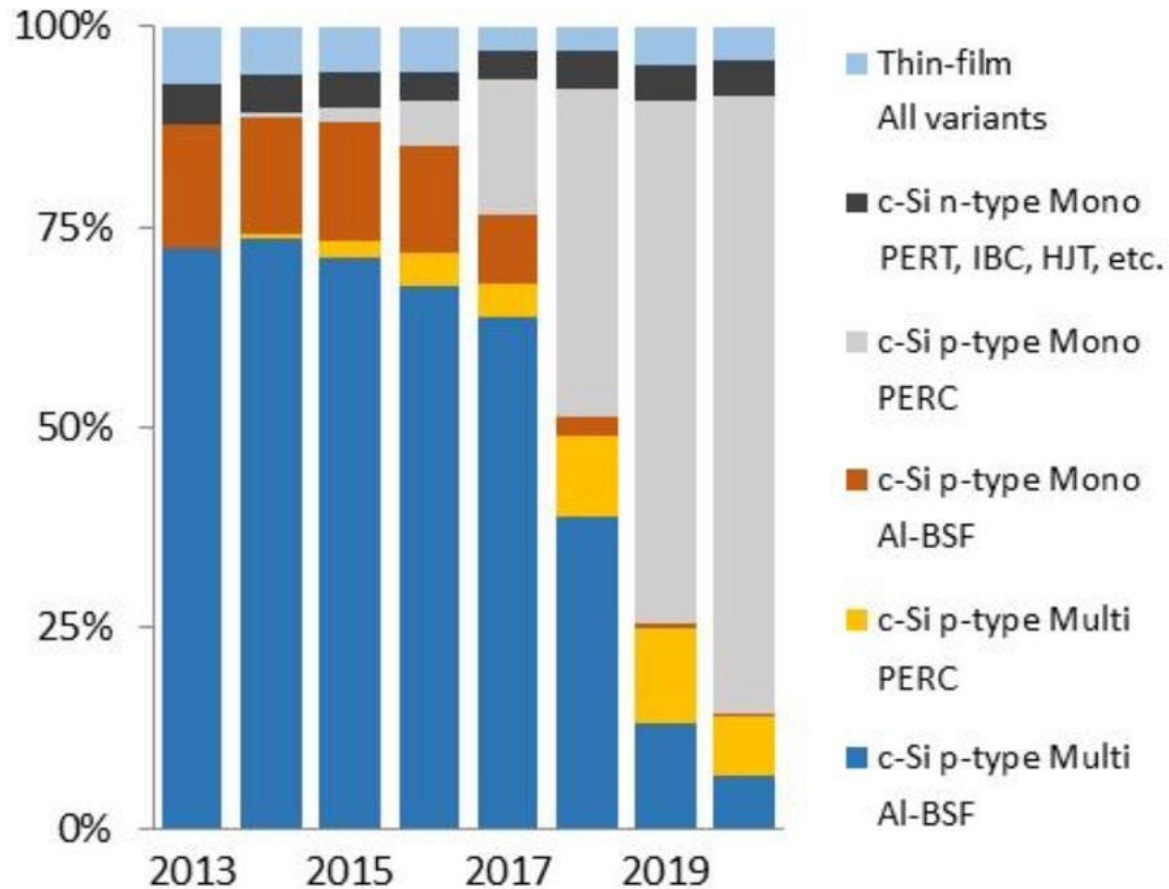


The various types of silicon technologies



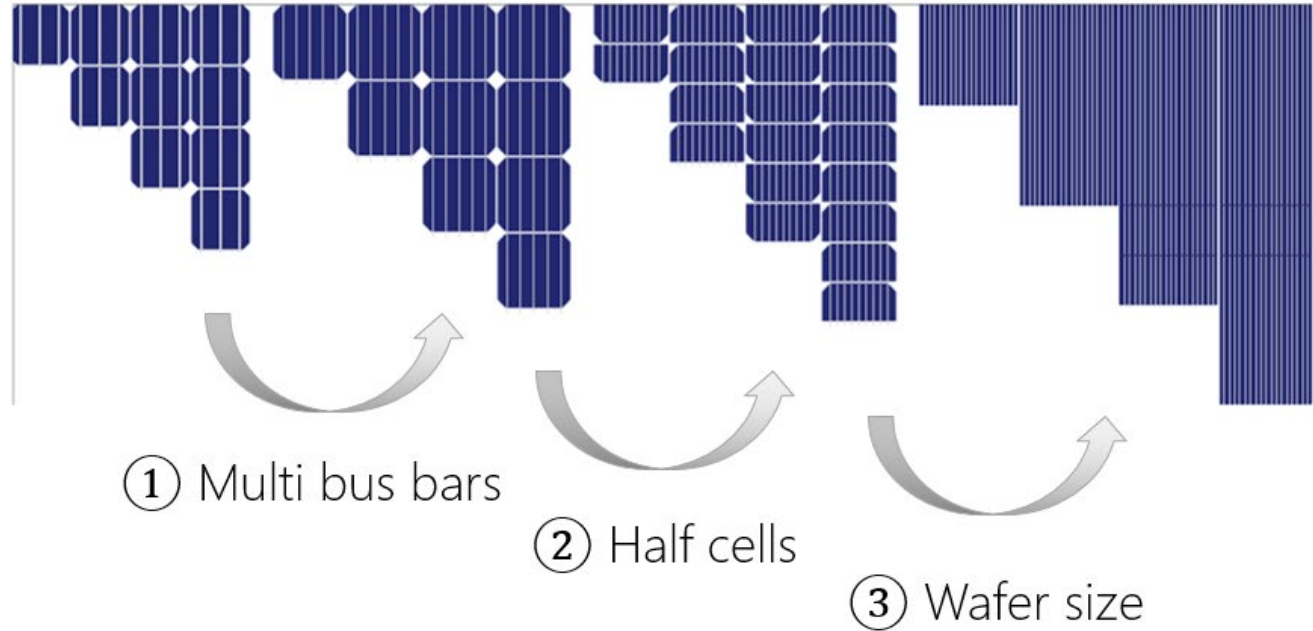
A drastic change in the PV industry lead by need for higher efficiency

PV Technology Shares by Production



- **PERC solar cells are taking >90%** of the c-Si market. Typical cells at 22-23% in production, module at 20-21%, record cells at **23.7-25%** full cells (Q-cells)
- **TOPCON** and **Heterojunction** as high higher efficiency products pulling, with efficiency in the 23.5%-24% in production , with record at **25.4%** (Topcon, Jinko) and **25.6%** (Heterojunction, Maxwell/Sundrive) full front-contacted cells
- **IBC** up to 25% in production (Sunpower)

Why efficiency increase ?



b) Module design change
(0.5-1.5% absolute gain)

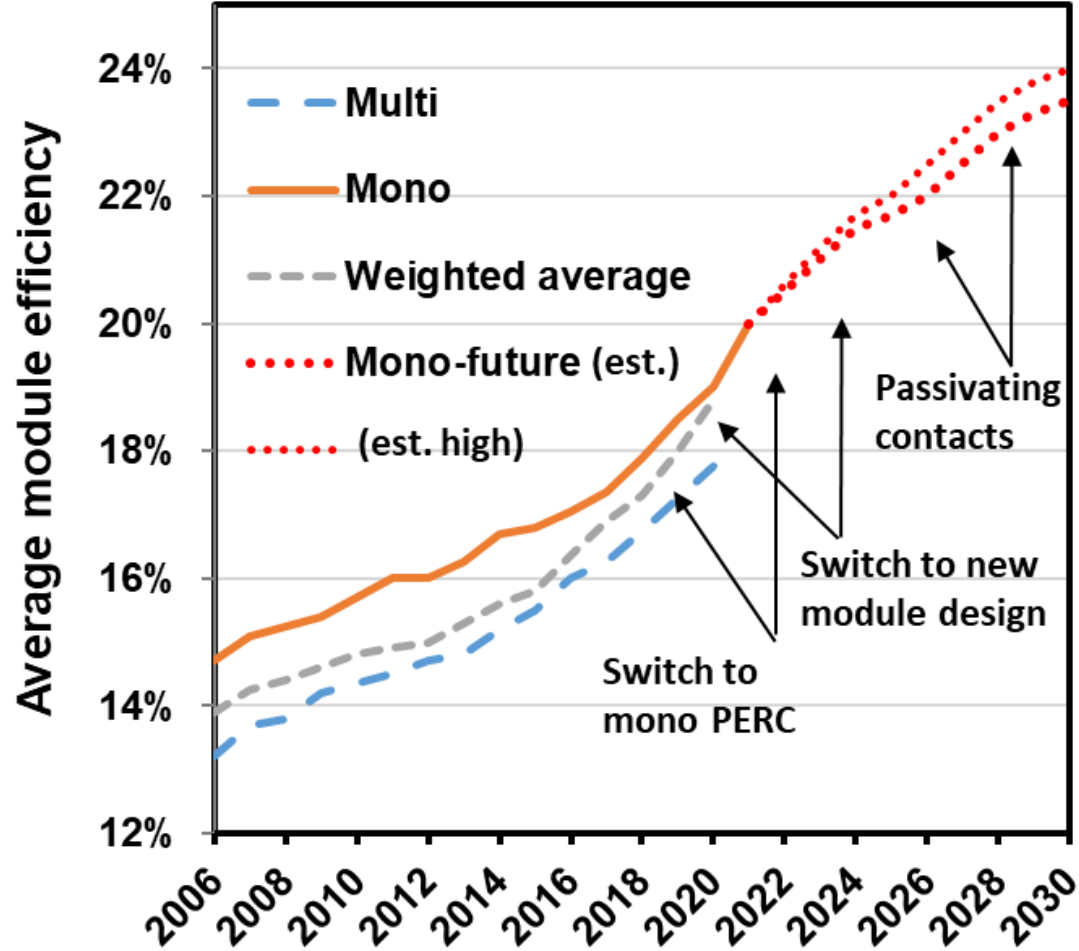
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More busbars: reduce losses in silver finger (gain 0.1-1% relative)

Half-cells: less losses in copper ribbon interconnects (gain 2% relative)

Larger cells: less empty area, less edges per area (up to 21 x 21 cm² solar cells) (0.5-1% relative)

Larger modules: less spacing at the edge (1-2% relative for 700 W modules)

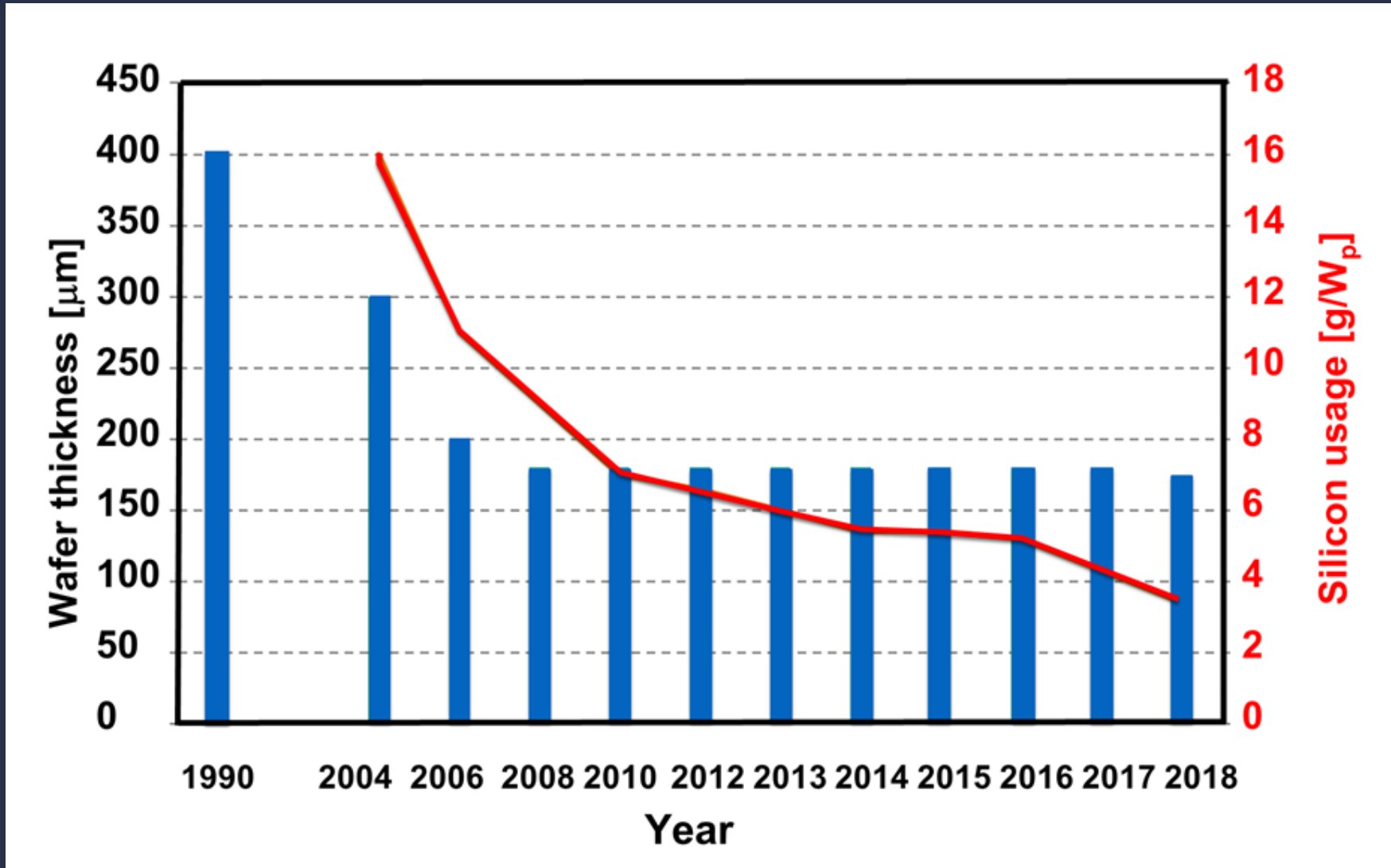


Haug, Ballif et al. To be published

Permanent increase in the module efficiency

- 0.4-0.5% gain per year
- Efficiency of PV modules will further increase (average 21.5-22.5% in 2025)
- Practical limit at 24-25% for silicon modules

Purified silicon usage per watt



- Improved processes (poly-si)
- Diamond sawing
- Efficiency increase

→ From 17 to 3.5 g/W_p in 20 years, 21
With low grey energy
System payback in
One year !

Favor the renewal of a large PV industry in Europe ??



Ready to pay more for a product with local content, less CO2 from polysilicon ?

No controversial human rights practice ?

Revive a European Industry ?

Reduce independancy to Asia ?

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Invitation to all installers: promote EU products, with EU cells even if more expensive...



Meyer Burger Black

Heterojunction Module



Maximum performance:

Up to 20 percent more energy yield – even in low light conditions, such as in the morning and evening hours or with cloudy skies



Maximum quality:

Production of solar cells and modules according to the highest standards and exclusively in Germany



Maximum durability:

Guaranteed yields for decades



Maximum stability:

Patented SmartWire technology makes the modules extremely rugged and efficient



Maximum elegance:

Understated and superb design – invented in Switzerland

Meyer Burger (Industries) GmbH

Carl-Schiffner-Str. 17
09599 Freiberg
Germany

www.meyerburger.com

Over 1 GW production line installed with heterojunctions (annual capacity) with «CSEM&EPFL inside» technology: Hevel, Ecosolifer, REC, Meyer Burger, ENEL

7 GW announced in Europe (ENEL, MB)

MB interconnections with «smartwires» with much lower Ag content !



To facilitate the energy transition

All people with enough means should buy local (industry rebuild)

Make people love renewables and solar







compáz

Private house Neuchâtel

Courtesy L.E. Perret-Aebi



Private garden Neuchâtel



compáz

Courtesy L.E. Perret-Aebi

Watt is Art

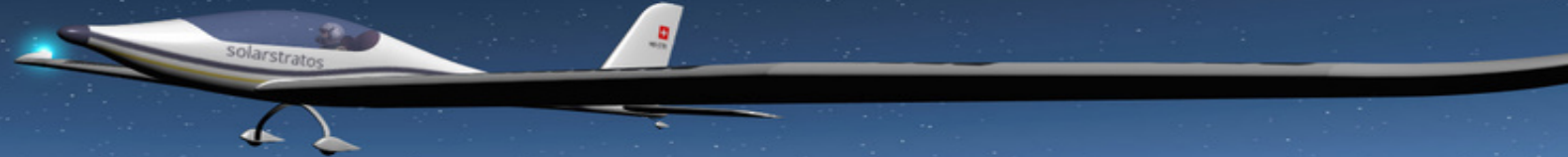
26.03-25.04.2021

EPFL
Pavilions



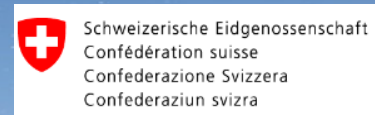
Transforming the world, building and cities

Thanks for your attention



Solarstratos

"We need many more E. Becquerel's Children"
Unknown source



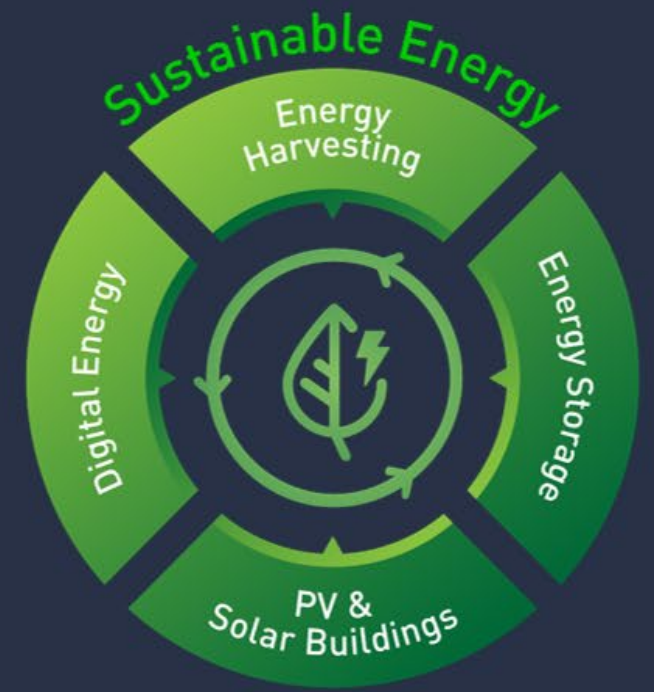
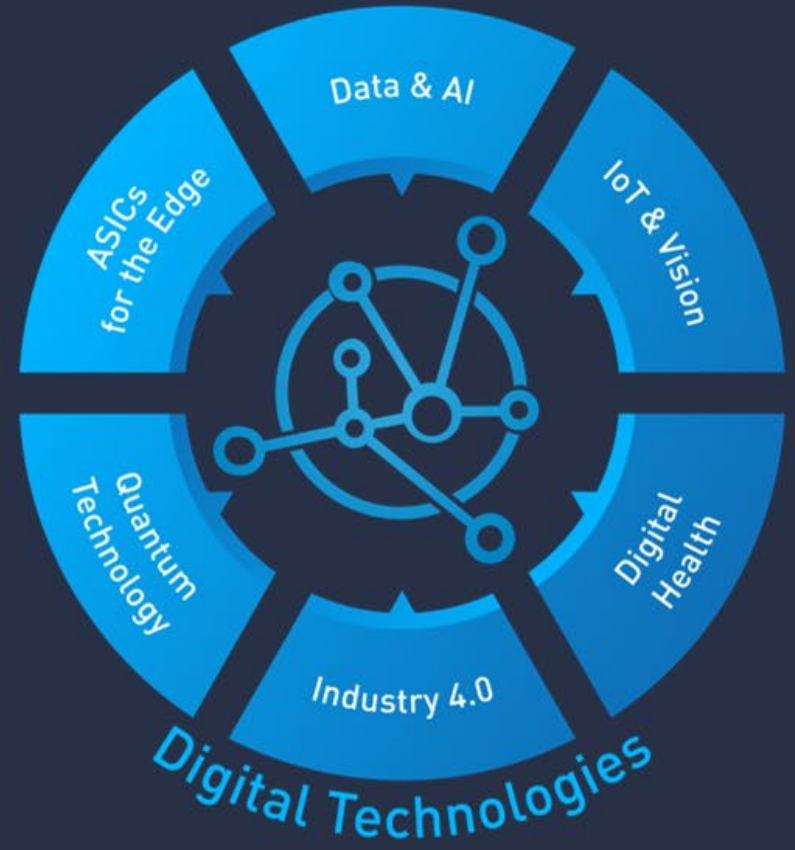
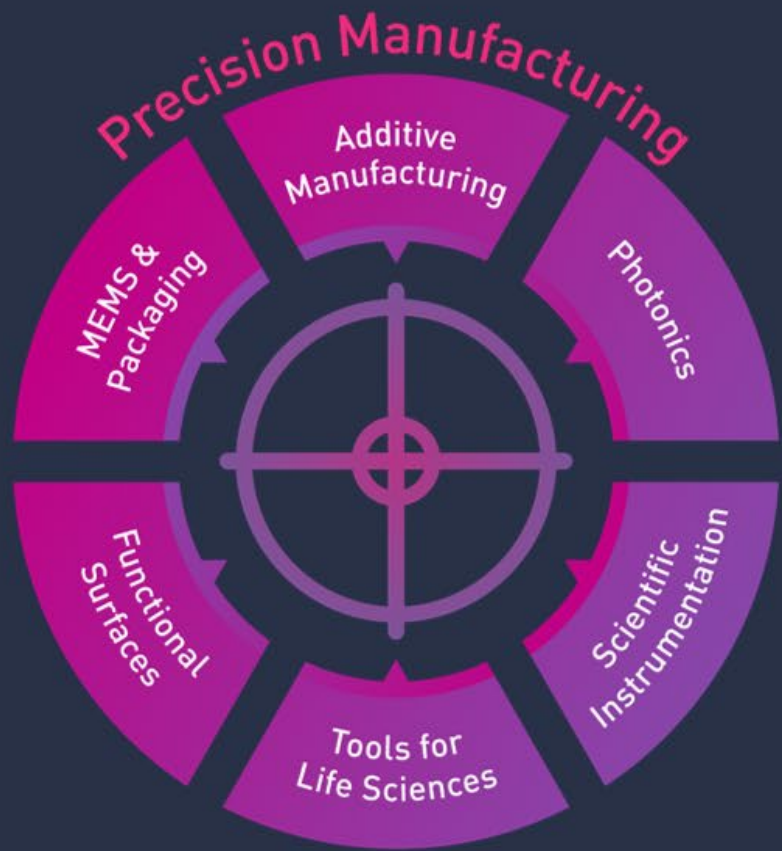
Contact christophe.ballif@epfl.ch



Best scenario for an energy transition

- Developp massively renewable energy production (wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, biomass)
- Less consumption and more efficiency whenever possible
- Develop storage technologies (short and long term)
- Develop intelligence and flexibility in the grid and sector coupling
- Bring sutainable fuel for industrial processes (e.g. H2)

- Maintain limited assets for reserve energy (e.g. gas powerplants working in mid-term with H2/Biogas)
- (maintain safe nuclear when possible)



**Technology
infra-structure
Platforms**

Coatings and thin
film devices
fabrication

Cells Pilot
lines

Modules
R&D lines

Polymers
coumpounding/
extrusion

Batteries
fabrication and
storage tesing

Data /AI energy
management

Reliability and accelerated aging tests

Metrology and characterization

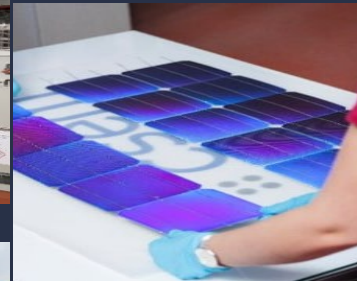
~ 85 people

2000 m2 by end 2021
(+500 in 2021) + access
to 800 m2 EPFL PV-lab
in NE

:: csem



2000 m²



RESEARCH



&



PILOTING



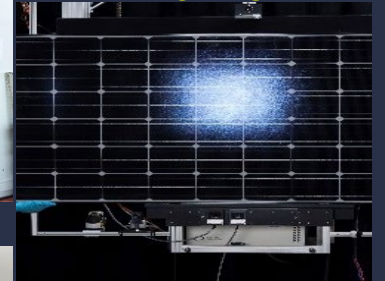
CONTRACTS WITH
OVER



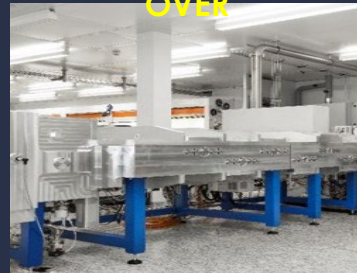
40 COMPANIES



ALONG

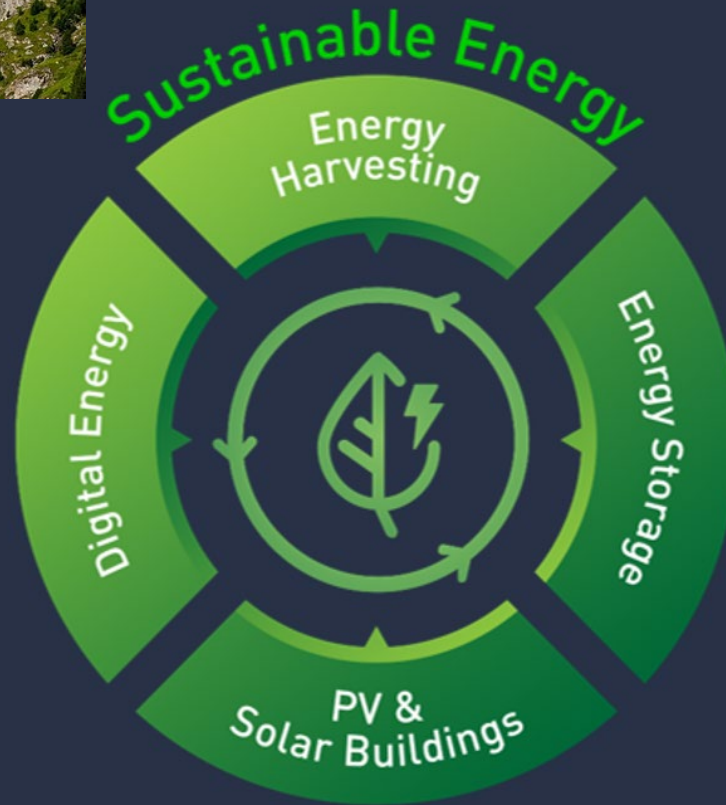


THE CHAIN





Large ecosystems of large companies, SME start-up, electric utilities which develop/need solutions around/requiring solar technology, energy management and flexibility



2019-2021:
Contracts/collaboration with ~45 companies, 70% in Switzerland

Expected 2021 (MCHF)

5.5 base funding

5.2 Industrial

2.0 Innosuisse

1.3 FNS/SFOE

2.6 EU

Customers of SE 2019-2021 (~75% in CH)

