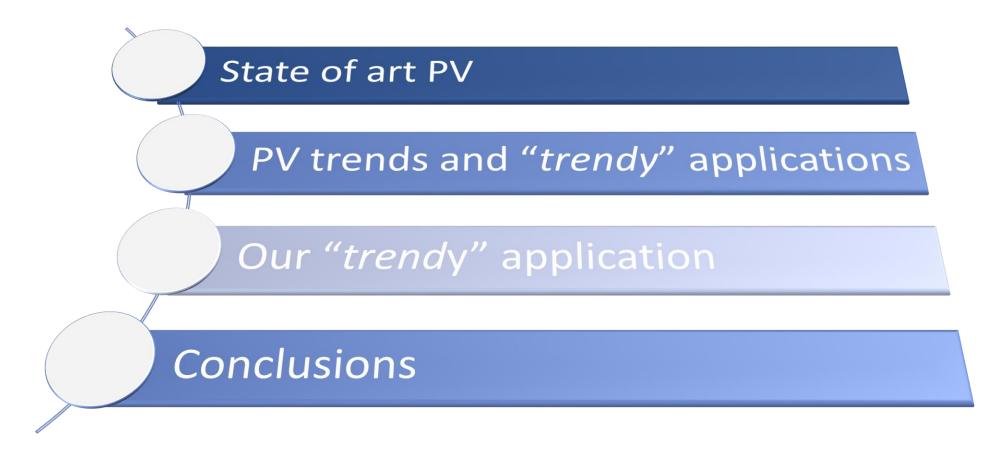
PV trends and "trendy" lightweight applications



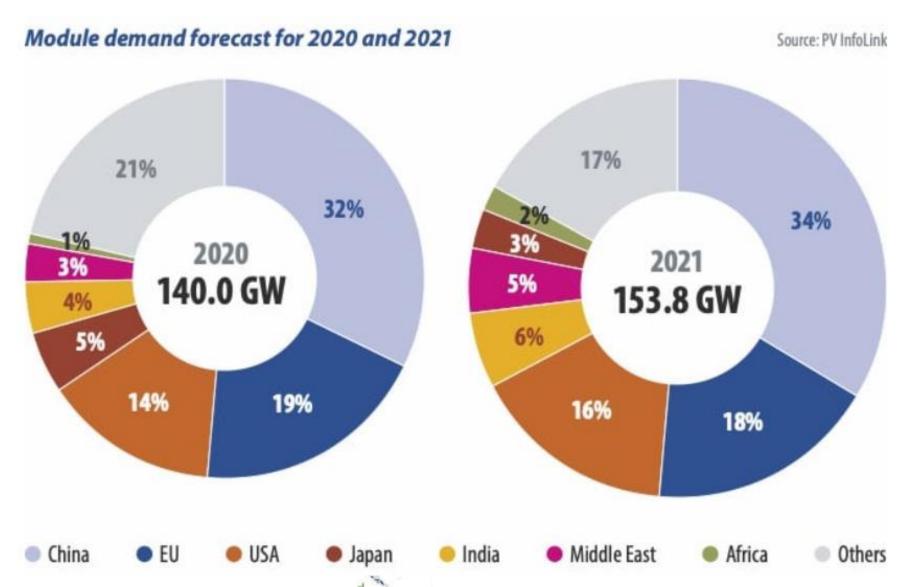


Outline





State of art PV

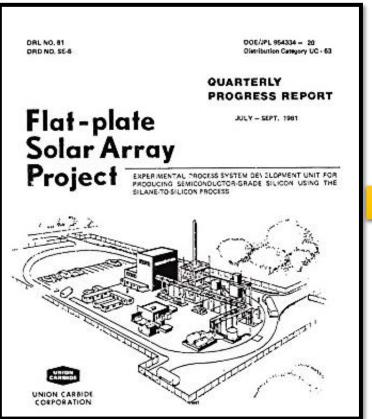




Overall, the global PV market crossed the 100 GW mark for the third year in a row!!

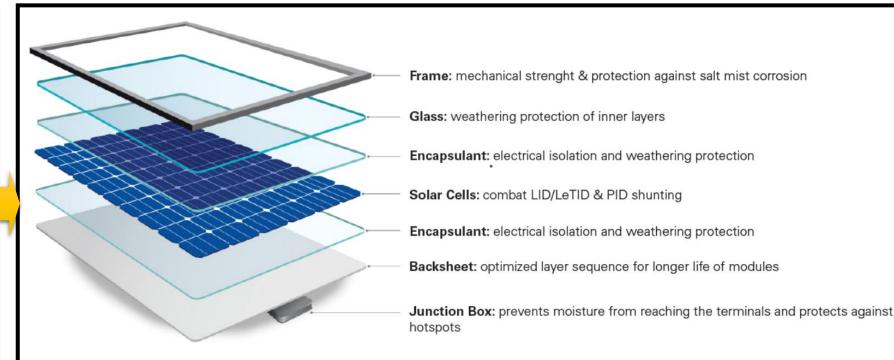
State of the art: PV module materials and technology

The general architecture of *modern c-Si wafer based PV modules* was developed in the late **1970s** and **early 1980s** within the **Flat-Plate Solar Array Project and** <u>has not significantly changed since then</u>.



A.Goetzberger, B. Voß, and J. Knobloch, Sonnenenergie: Photovoltaik: A.Physik und Technologie der Solarzelle, 2nd ed. Stuttgart: Teubner Verlag, 1997





https://solarity.cz/blog/trends-for-pv-industry-in-2020/

Task 13 Performance, Operation and Reliability of Photovoltaic Systems - Designing New Materials for Photovolatics

ADVANCED MODULE TECHNOLOGIES

- * Bifacial solar cell
- * Half-cut, 1/3 cut cells or multi-cut solar cells
- * Multi-busbars
- * Shingled PV module technology
- *Wafer sizes range from 156,75 x 156,75 mm² (M2) up to 210 x 210 mm² (M12).

Decrease of LCOE: cost reduction and performance improvement

- ✓ New module designs
- ✓ Reduction and replacement of expensive materials
- ✓ Acceleration of **manufacturing processes**
- ✓ Performance increase
- ✓ Production related cost decrease
- ✓ Sustainability and legal regulations
- ✓ New requirements for standardization

In addition to the ground and roof PV systems,

where is the potential market of photovoltaic development in the future?





1. Floating photovoltaic power station & floating photovoltaic solution (FPV)

Due to the *cooling effect of water*, FPV can:

*provide higher power generation efficiency and power generation capacity (can increase up to 10%).

* reduce water evaporation,

*prevent the generation of harmful algae and

*reduce the cost of water treatment > Floatovoltaic - FloatPhotovoltaic.

In 2008, the first commercial 175kWh floating plate PV system was installed at one winery

in Napa Valley, California.

In 2016, the largest single floating photovoltaic power station on the water surface in the world was

Huainan 20MW

project of
sunshine power construction





2: Solar skin

New PV technology: integrates *customized design* into the *solar panel system* as the **shell of buildings**, cars, toys and other items.

- Solar skin technology does not need solar mountings.
- It can cling to the substrate, has a smooth appearance, hides all metal parts.

 The <u>disadvantage</u> of solar skin is <u>its cost</u>, which is about 10% more than the price of traditional panels.

A comparison of a standard solar panel installation (L) and solar skins on top (R).

Image Credits: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)







La Monarca at the San Antonio Zoo. (Photograph by Penelope Boyer).

Sistine Solar makes a film—SolarSkin—onto which any graphic image can be printed. The special film allows almost all of the light through to the solar cells to generate electricity.

The product was developed at *MIT* by the company's founders, and has been marketed as a way to disguise solar panels on rooftops by printing a full-scale image of the surrounding roof shingle pattern, color, and texture.



3: Solar Fabric

Imagine that the electricity can be generated on your clothes and backpacks!!!

Solar fibers can be embedded in your T-shirt, winter coat or any other clothing to help keep

you warm, power your phone, and power other needs on your journey.

The combination of solar fabrics and solar panels may include:

Solar Fabric Canopies

Awning: it can light up the street lamp.

Curtain: it can open and close by itself.

Solar household clothing



<u>Hanergy</u>

4: PV Noise Banner

PV-lab

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If the noise control can be combined with sustainable power generation, it will bring not only social benefits, but also economic benefits.

→ in the United States, the potential for solar energy production from these Barriers could be about 400 gigawatt hours (GWh) per year. That's about

37, 000 households' annual electricity consumption.



5: BIPV - photovoltaic building integration

In the form of roof, canopy, curtain wall, facade and skylight system.

- BIPV is attractive in *architectural aesthetics*, rather than a simple renovation of architectural design.
- In addition to the *building's beauty*, the *economy* is also important to the owners. The BIPV system can not only save the cost of building materials and electricity, but also realize the models of low-carbon or zero carbon buildings. It helps owners apply for various government subsidies and awards.
- Market strategy of BIPV PV suppliers: the BIPV is not sold as PV, but as a new building material.
 - *Improving energy efficiency
 - *High thermal insulation and sound insulation
 - *Clean and free solar output
 - *Reduce operation and maintenance costs













Weight of PV modules is an obstacle → broader fields of application for <u>lightweight PV modules</u>.



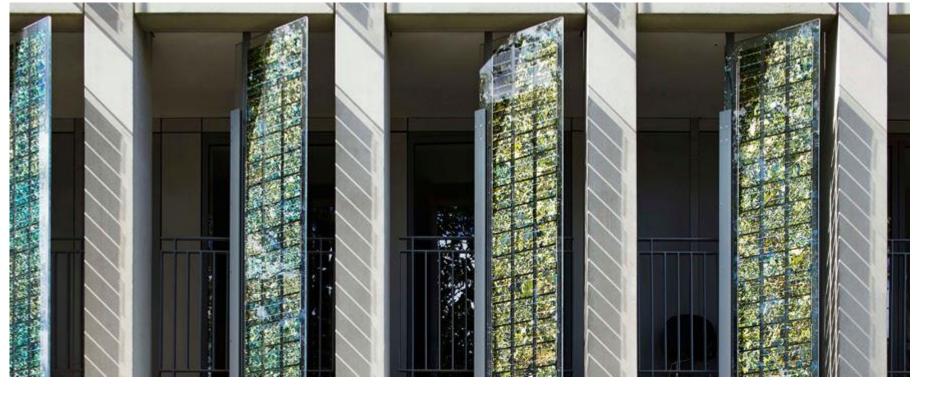
<u>Kaleo</u> in Neuchâtel, Switzerland has a version of a printed film that is applied to the face of a solar module.

The solar module making electricity behind is completely

invisible, obscured by the beauty of the artwork.







London Kingsgate House Designed by Horden Cherry Lee using LOF solar cells (2014).

Solar Graffiti project

at Gomez Farias outside of Mexico City. © Leonardo Medina Ruiz (2018);





Vehicle integrated PV (VIPV), Aerospace and custom applications

SolarStratos, a project to send the first manned solar plane to the stratosphere, only powered by solar means, thus, establishing a new altitude world record for this flight mode.





Flisom offers development, testing manufacturing expertise to customize flexible solar films for high altitude drones, electric helicopters, airships, hot air balloons and

satellites.



Electric car 26-year world record broken by Australian solar racing team, 2014

A new speed record by the Sunswift Australian solar racing team for the fastest electric vehicle over a distance of 500 km has been officially recognized. Their vehicle eVe can achieve more than 100 km/h.





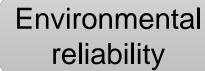
What about us??? Design and manufacturing

Lightweight PV design

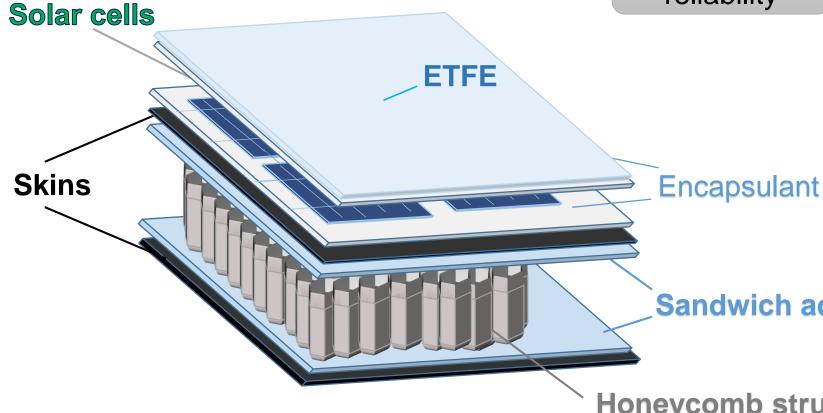
Mechanical Performance stability and Durability

Impact resistance

Load resistance



- ✓ High Temperature
- ▼ Thermal Cycles
- ✓ Humidity
- **✓** UV....

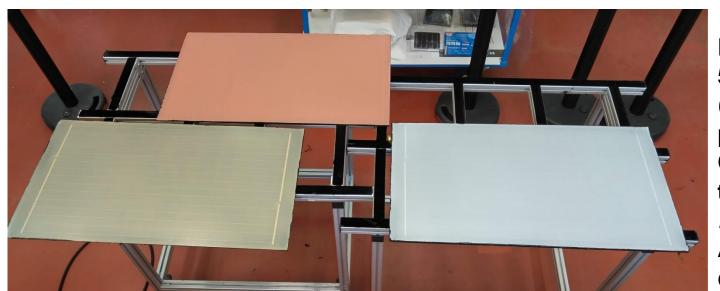


Sandwich adhesive

Honeycomb structure /core







Lightweight PV modules with a weight of 5-6Kg/m²

(compared to 15-20Kg for conventional BIPV products) are manufactured by EPFL.

CSEM and EPFL are currently combining their **technologies** to develop

Ligthweight/coloured BIPV products.

Aging, life-time and certification aspects are carried on by EPFL.

Preliminary view of demo PV systems





Case Study 2 **Technical University**

Extended testing sequences to cope with the harsher operating conditions (e.g. higher temperatures, dynamic wind loads, shading, etc.) experienced by BIPV products (compared to free-rack standing modules) will be developed and provide the basis to:

- 1. increase the understanding of potential failure **mechanisms** experienced by BIPV products and the colouring solutions:
- **2.** implement mitigation strategies to prevent degradation;
- 3. align and extend life-time of BIPV solutions to service life-time of other building products (35+ years).



of Cluj-Napoca (Romania)



CBB: cargo bike band project

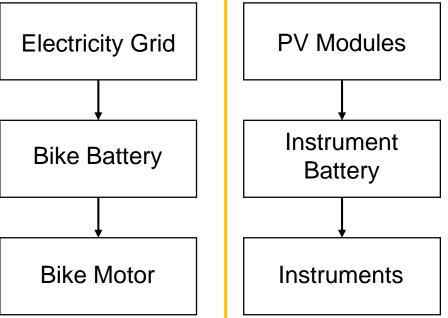
• Band on electrical cargo bikes with electrical instruments



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Future System

- Bike battery charged before travel
- Instrument battery charged during travel by PV modules



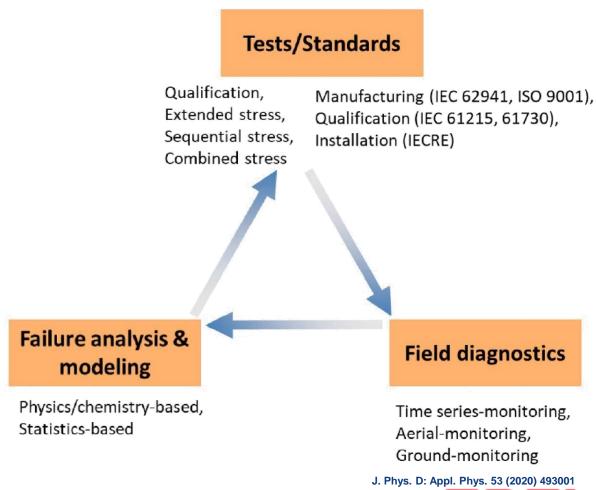


..Food for thoughts..

Two macro-trends have dominated the PV industry throughout its existence:

- <u>increase</u> performance and/or <u>lifetime of the modules</u> or
- <u>decrease the cost</u> to produce new module designs without <u>a long-term understanding</u> about the performance and reliability of these new materials. This presents a technology risk for the industry!!
- ➤ Non-standard PV modules exists, where the reliability requirements may differ, and often be *lower* than for long-term outdoor applications in PV power systems.
- Work on a standard for PV consumer products was started— depending on applications — (easing some of the module type qualification tests, and add others, e.g. a drop test..)
- Consumers and manufacturers rely on constant adaptation and development of international standards

Unfortunately, the *length of each learning cycle* (years) is considerably longer than the product development cycle (months).



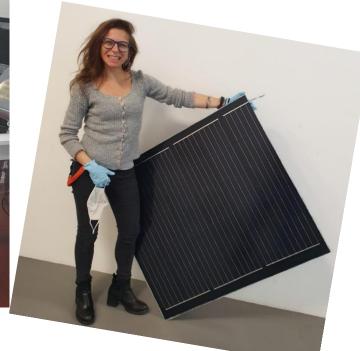


Improving PV reliability depends on reducing the reliability learning cycle.





Open Conclusions



Horizon 2020

to the *Module Sector* at **CSEM** Thanks

to the PVLAB, EPFL

to the European Project H2020 RE-COGNITION

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