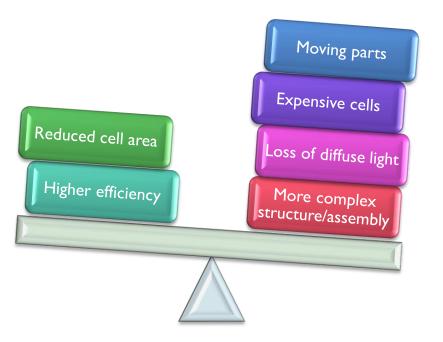


- Concentration concept
- Solar cells under concentration
- Categories of concentration
 - Including luminescent concentrators
- Solar cells for concentration
 - Silicon
 - Multijunction
- What is the best CPV technology?

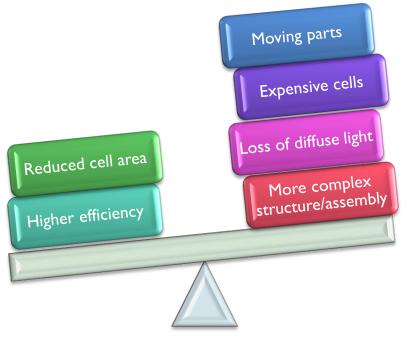
Concentration concept

- Replace expensive solar cell by cheaper materials, e.g. mirrors and/or lenses
- 'Allows' for the use of more efficient (i.e. expensive) solar cells

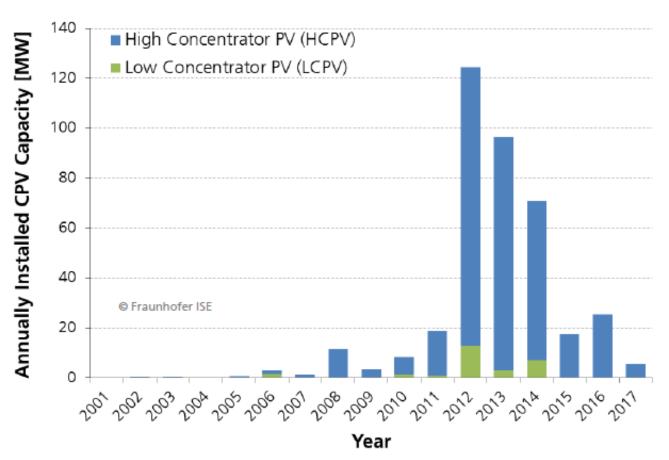


Concentration concept

- Replace expensive solar cell by cheaper materials, e.g. mirrors and/or lenses
- 'Allows' for the use of more efficient (i.e. expensive) solar cells



Low and High Concentrator PV Systems (LCPV/HCPV) Annually Installed Capacity



LCPV and HCPV have concentration factors below 100 suns and from 300 up to 1000 suns, respectively.

Solar cells under concentration X

Increased irradiance

$$G(X) \equiv XG(1)$$

Increased current

$$I_{sc}(X) = XI_{sc}(1)$$

Increased voltage

$$V_{oc}(X) = \frac{KT}{q} \ln \left(\frac{I_{sc}(X)}{I_0} + 1 \right) \approx \frac{KT}{q} \ln \left(X \frac{I_{sc}}{I_0} \right)$$

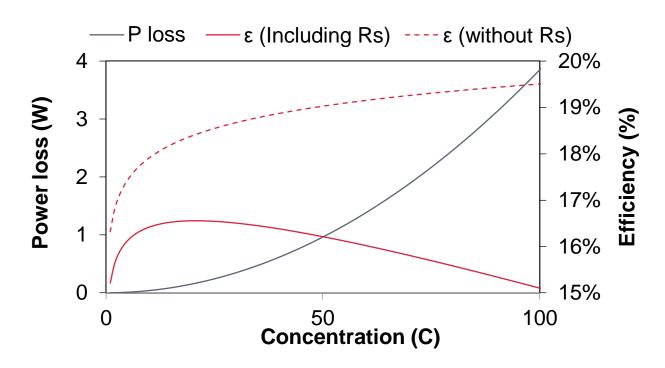
$$V_{oc}(X) = V_{oc}(1) + \frac{KT}{q}\ln(X)$$

Increased efficiency:

$$\eta(X) = \frac{V_{oc}(X)I_{sc}(X)FF}{G(X)}$$

$$\eta(X)\eta(1)\left(1+\frac{KT}{q}\frac{\ln(X)}{V_{oc}(1)}\right)$$

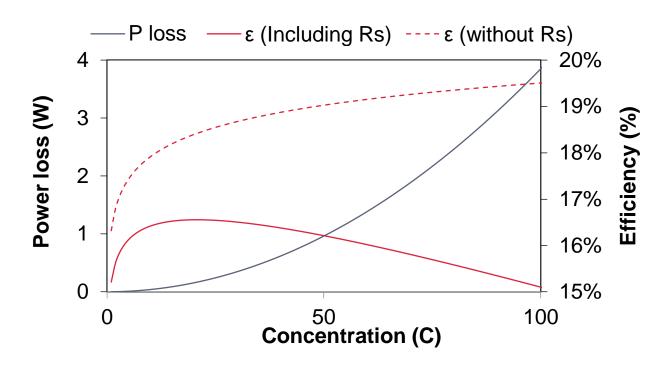
Solar cells under concentration X



Increased series resistance loss

$$P_{loss} = I^2 R_s \cong X^2 I_{sc}(1)^2 R_s$$

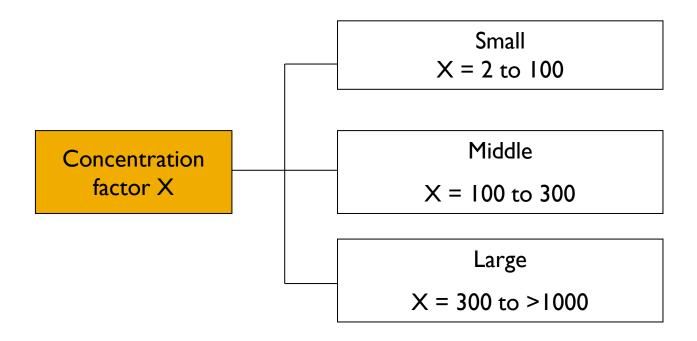
Solar cells under concentration X



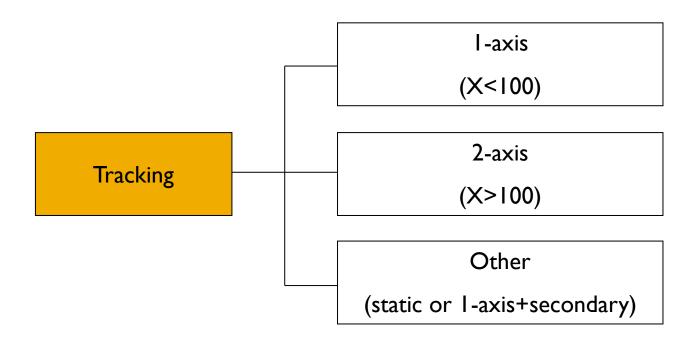
Optimum concentration for a given cell

$$X \cong \frac{KT/q}{I_{sc}(1)R_s}$$

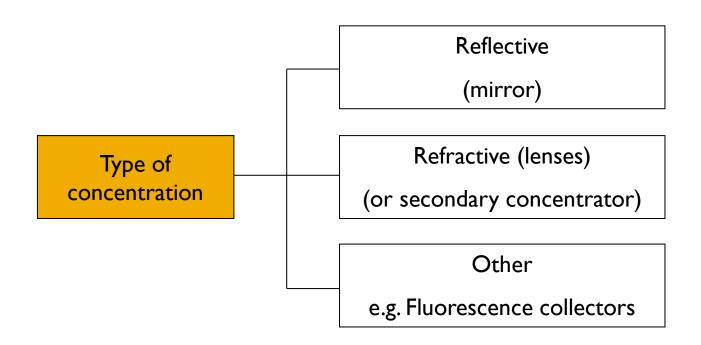
'Possible' classification scheme for CPV



Another 'possible' classification scheme for CPV

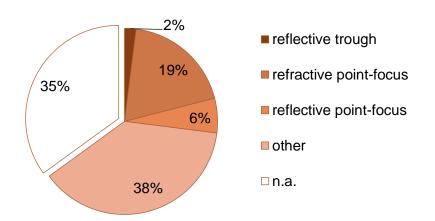


Another 'possible' classification scheme for CPV

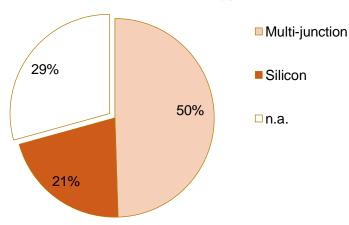


Concentration factor

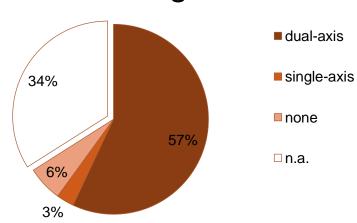
Optics

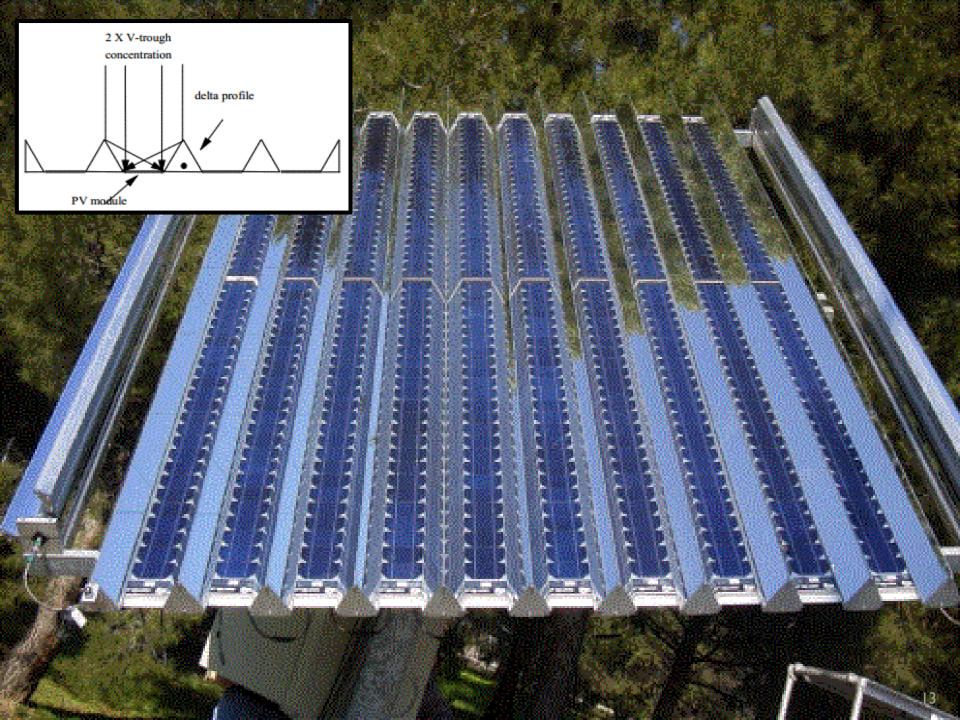


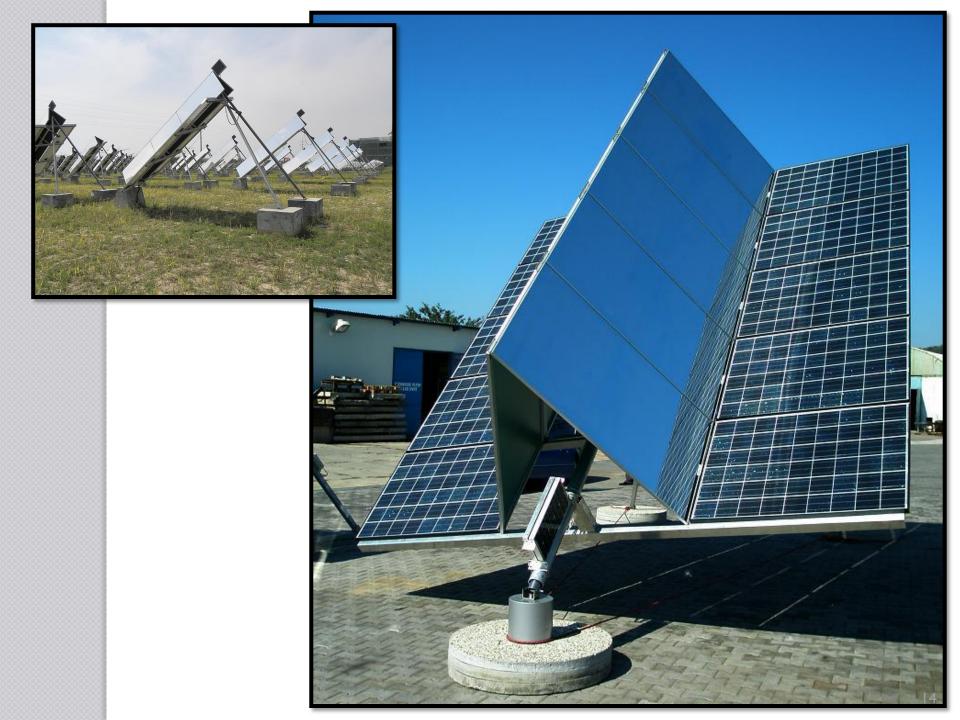
Solar cell technology



Tracking

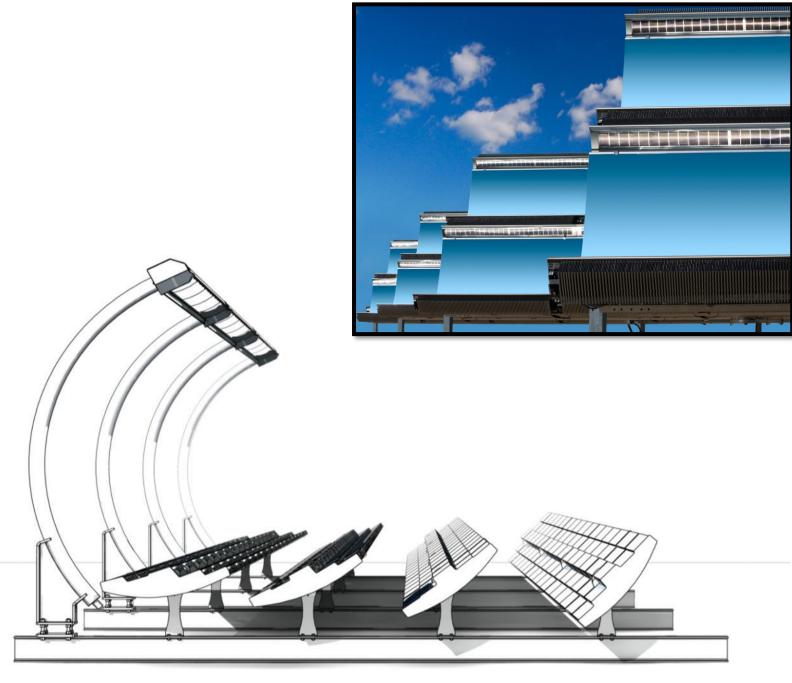






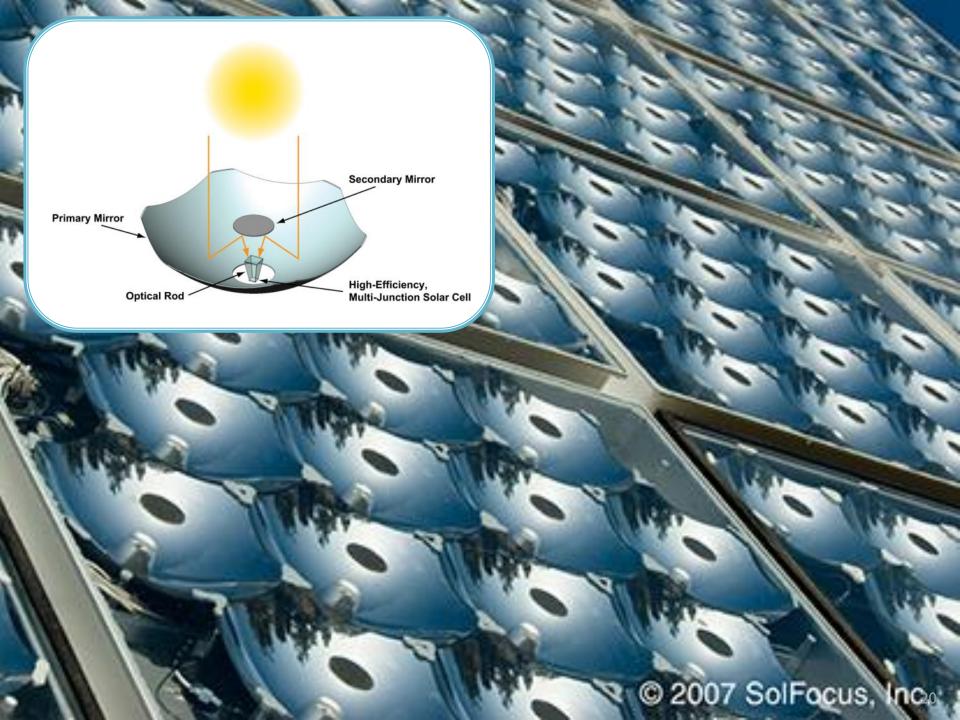






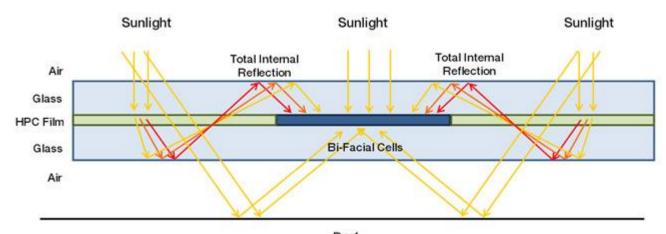






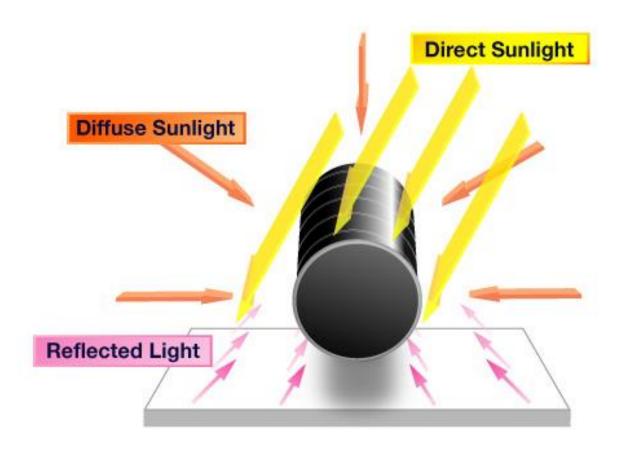








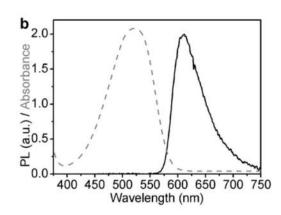


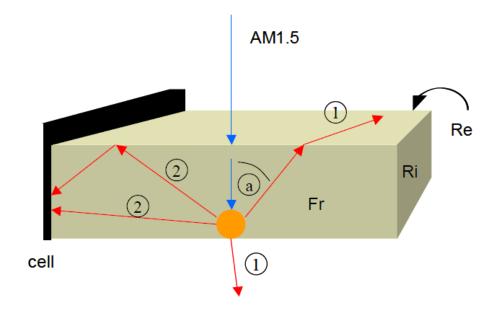




Luminescent concentrator

- Old idea A.Goetzbergeret al, Appl. Phys. 14, 123 (1977)
- Recently back to fashion M.Currie, Science 321, 226 (2008)
- (Potentially) low cost
- No tracking required
- Low efficiencies (<7%)
- Short lifetime (days)





Luminescent concentrator

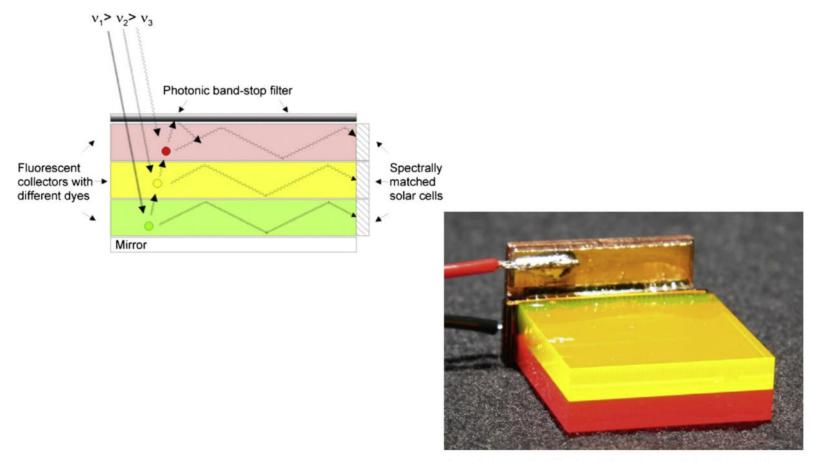
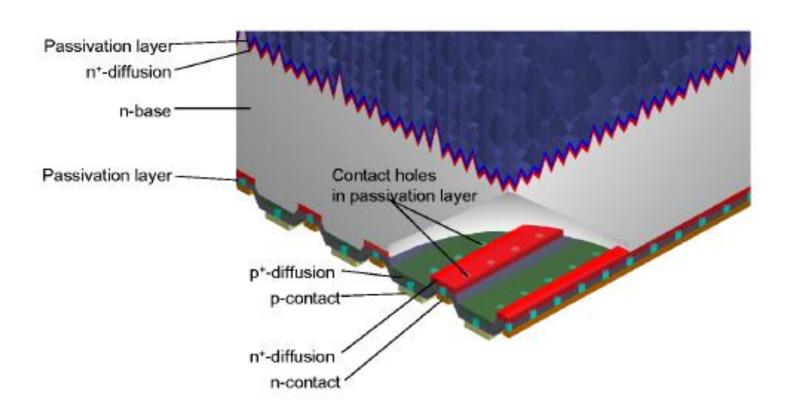


Fig. 4. A photograph of the described stack system before the remaining three solar cells were attached.

High efficiency silicon solar cells

- High quality silicon: lifetime >> thickness
- Strong doping below contacts
 - To reduce contact resistance
 - To reduce recombination
- High quality surface passivation, textured surface & antireflective film
- Back contact or emitter wrap through
 - Increased thickness to reduce series resistance
 - Reduced thickness to increase area

High efficiency silicon solar cells



High efficiency multijunction solar cells

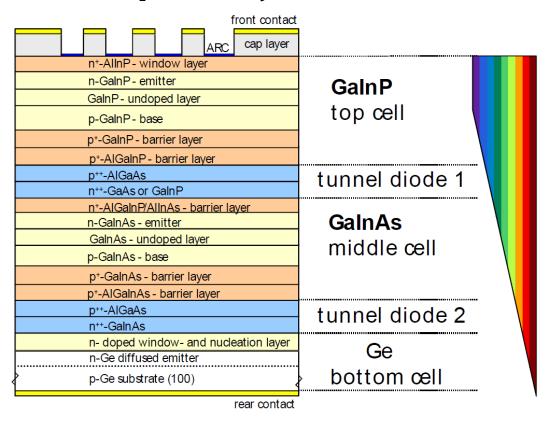
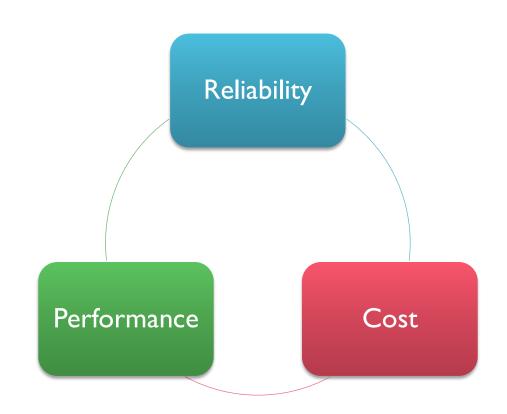
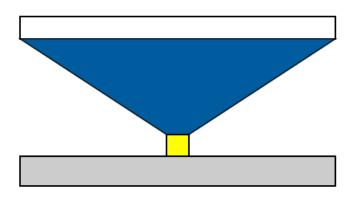


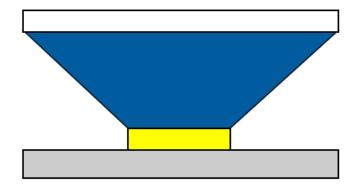
Figure 4-2: Schematic layer system of a GaInP/GaInAs/Ge triple solar cell on Ge substrate.

So many options, what's the best CPV?



So many options, what's the best CPV?

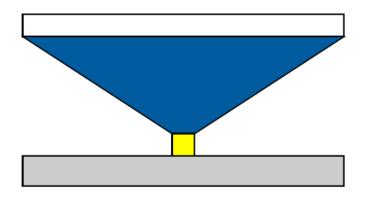




Choosing the 'right' concentration factor X

- Cost of rigid structure
- Cost of solar cell
- Efficiency of solar cell
- Alignment issues (wind, thermal expansion, assemply tolerance)

So many options, what's the best CPV?



Large cells and optics

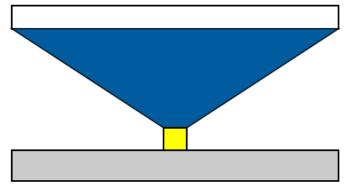
- ✓ Reduced part count
- √ Rigid structure
- ✓ Can use active cooling
- √ Modulairy can be advantage



Small cells and optics

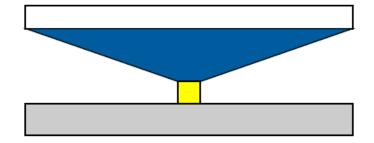
- ✓ Reduced material cost
- ✓ Aesthetic appeal
- ✓ Heat is distributed
- ✓ Smaller current

So many options, what's the best CPV?



Higher f number

✓ Easier assembly (higher tolerance to misalignments)



Lower f number

- ✓ Reduced thickness
- ✓ Innovative and more appealing design

So many options, what's the best CPV?

The jury is still out...

Time will tell which one is best, if any.