



PV Drives Energy Transition

2019 | 1

Dr. Zhengrong Shi

Features of Energy



Conventional Energies



CHANGE

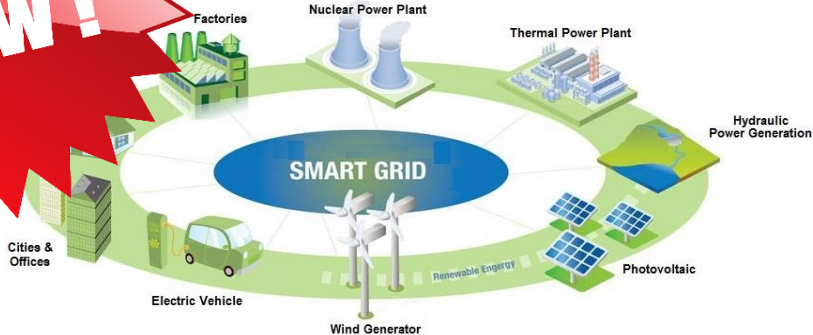
Controllable Nuclear Fusion——Disruptive Technology



What is available now?

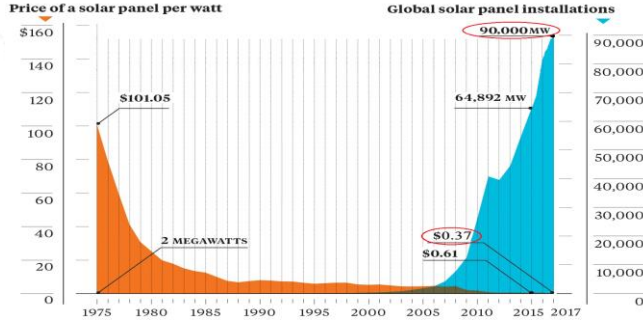


Available Now!

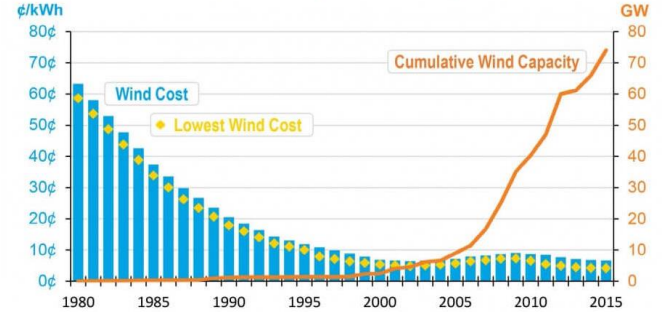


Cost vs Capacity

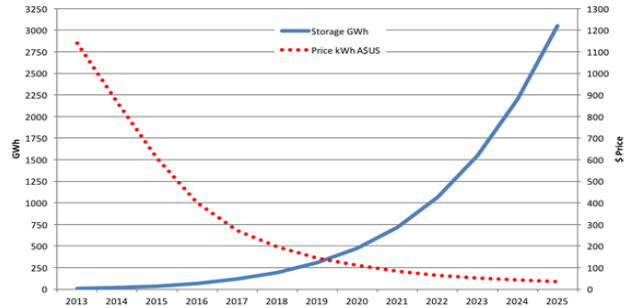
Global solar panel installations and price



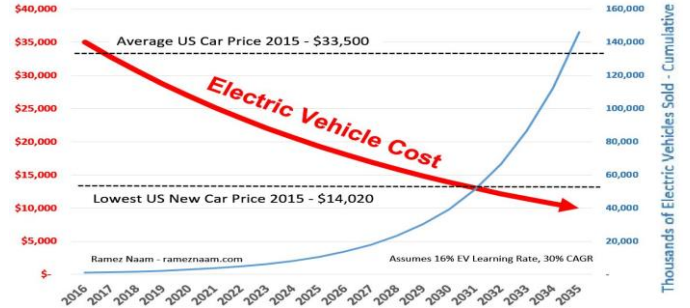
Cost of wind generated power and capacity versus time



Global battery storage (GWh) and price (\$/kWh)



Cost of 200 mile range EV

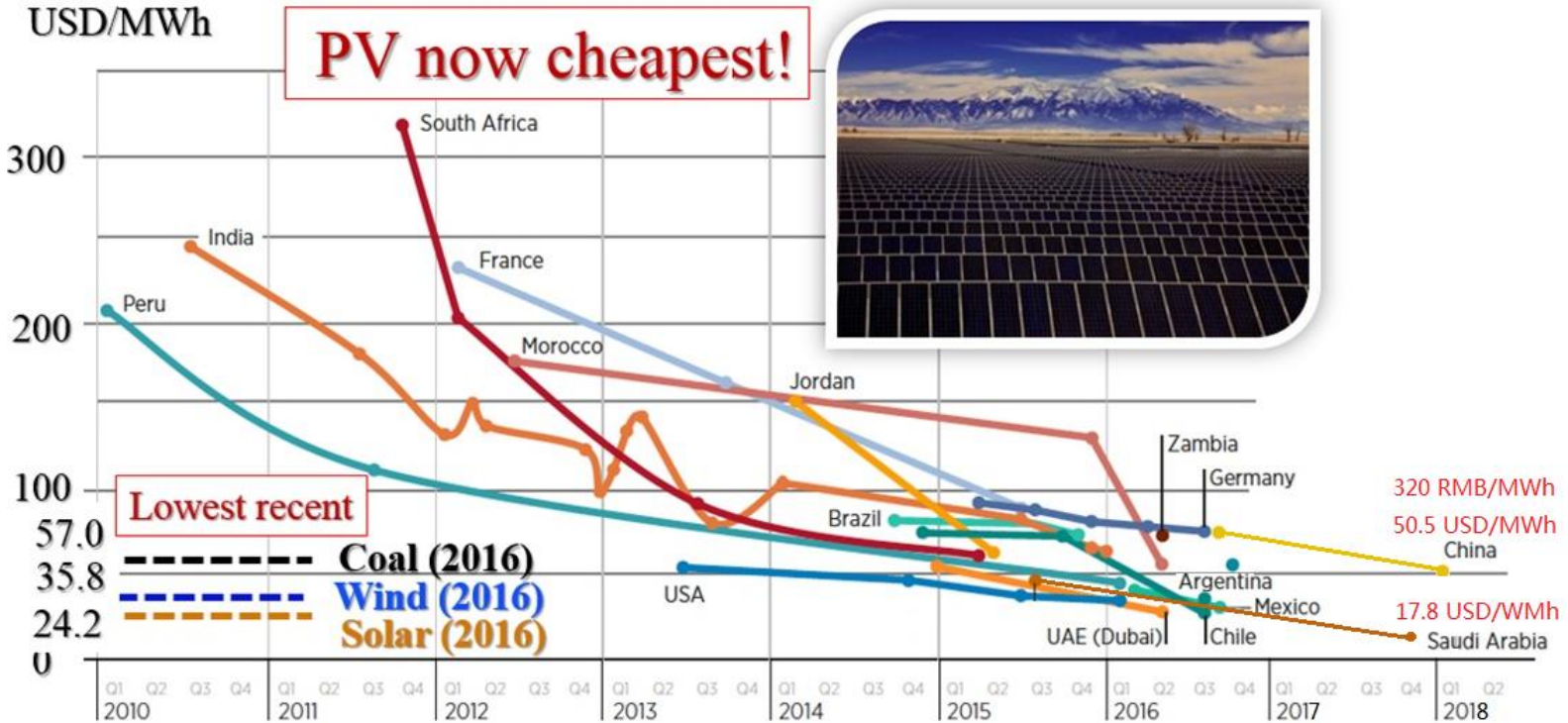


Roller Coaster of Solar

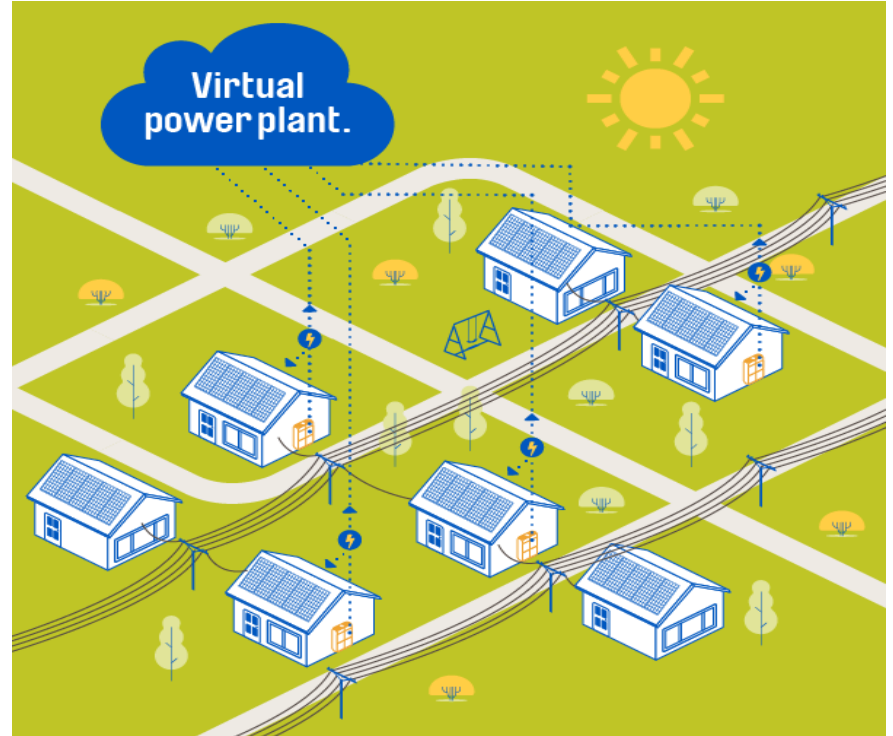
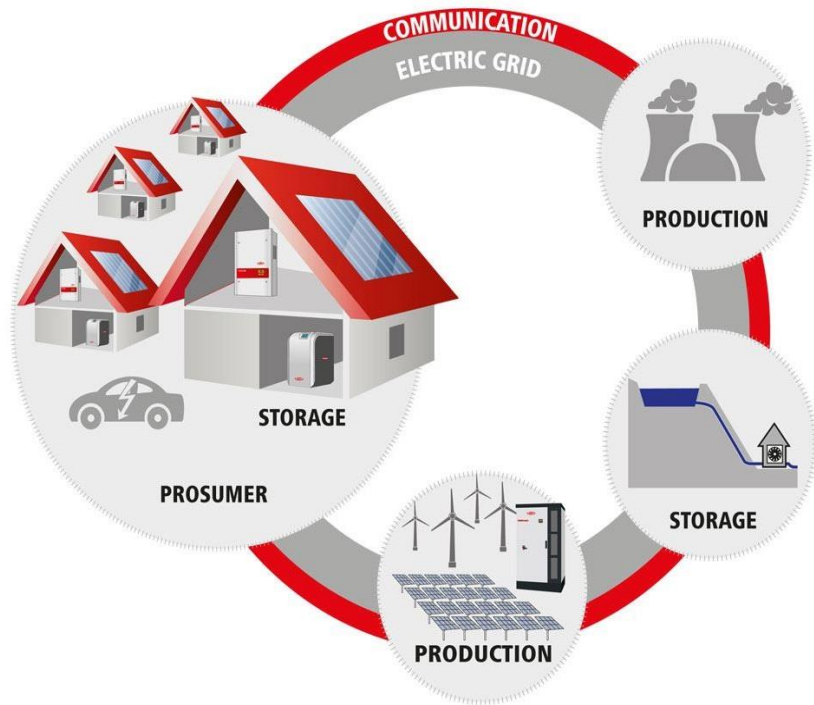


Emergence of Grid Parity

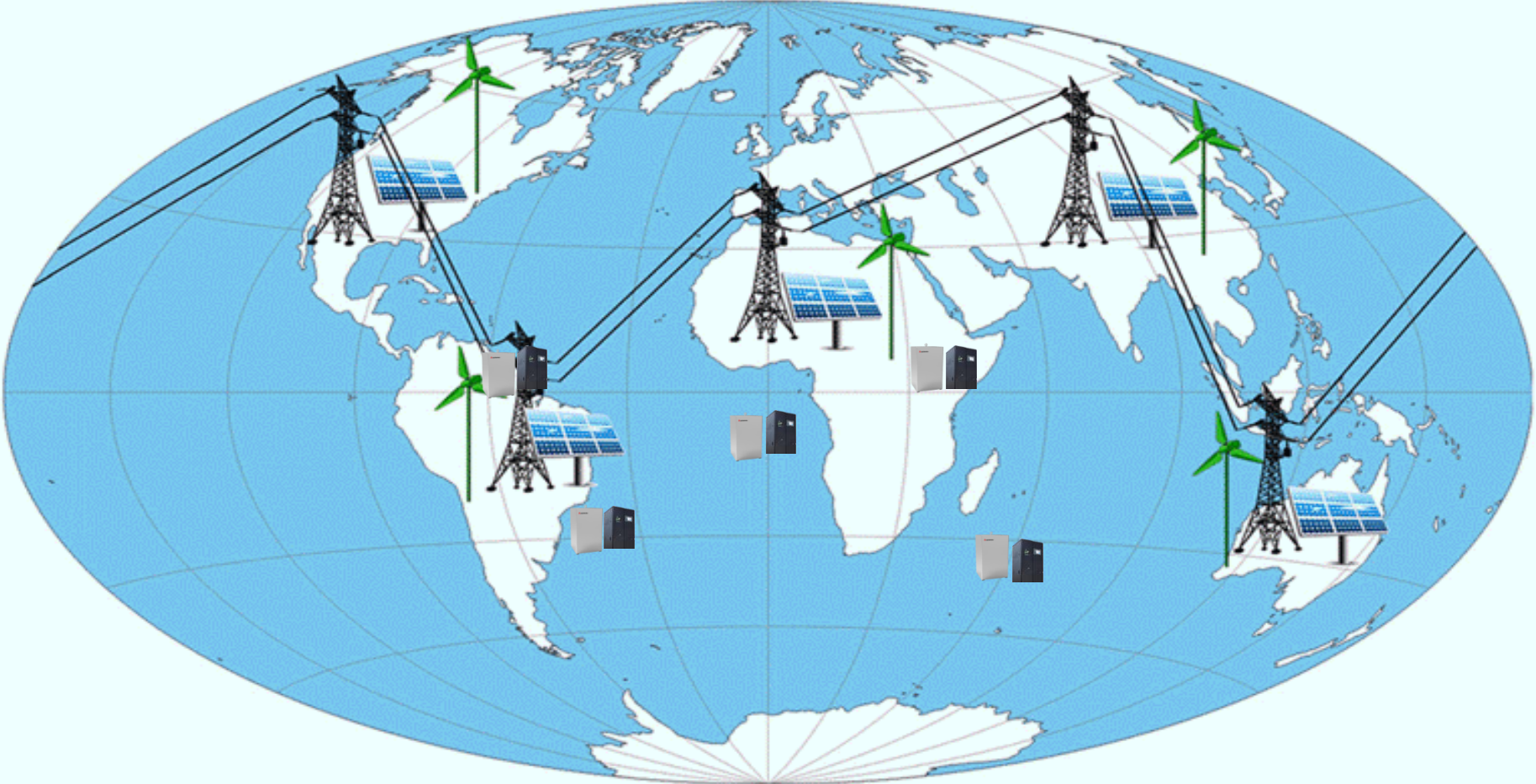
Evolution of utility-scale solar PV auction prices around the world



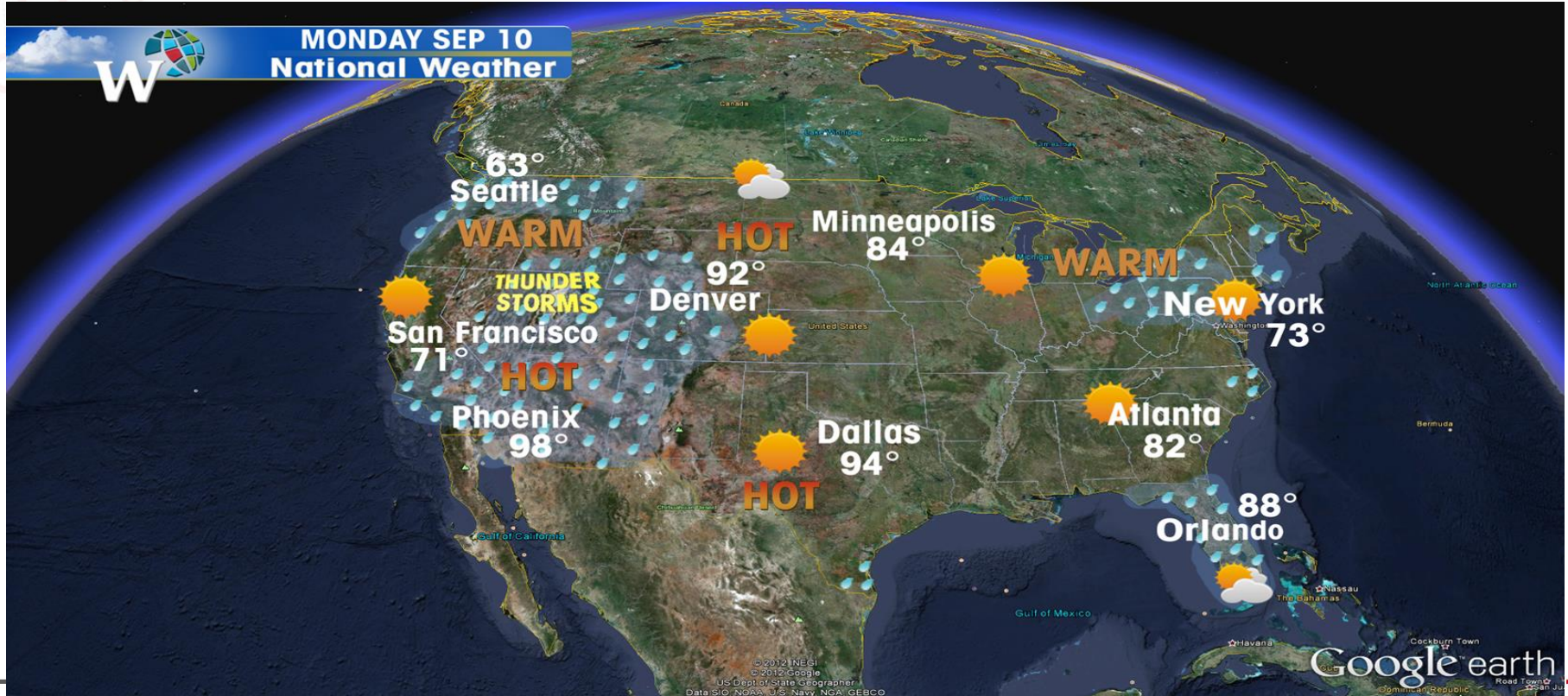
Virtual Power Plant with Solar and ESS



Global Renewable Energy Grids



Reduction of Intermittency with Trans-regional Solar Grid



Polysilicon

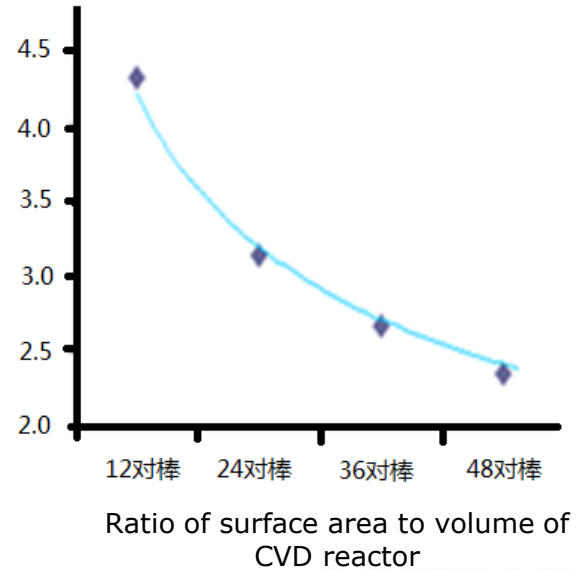
- Number of polysilicon rod per CVD reactor increase from 12, 24, 36 to 48
- Power consumption reduce from 250kWh/kg to 42kWh/kg



12 Polysilicon rods(SINOSICO)



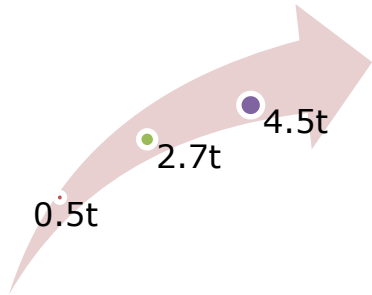
48 polysilicon rods(Asia Silicon)



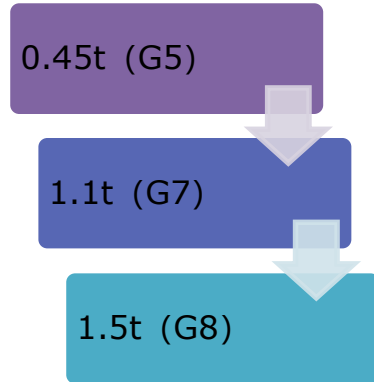
Ratio of surface area to volume of CVD reactor

Silicon Rod, Ingot and Wafer

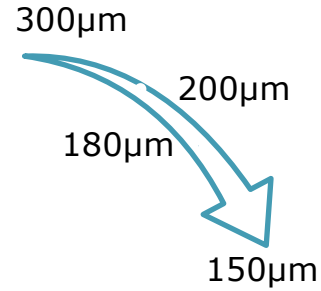
Production Capacity of
Monocrystalline Silicon
Growing Furnace per
Month



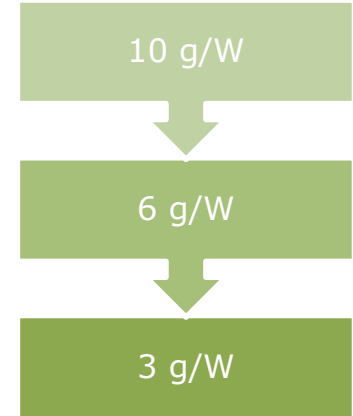
Material Input of
Multicrystalline Silicon
Casting Furnace



Thickness of
Wafer

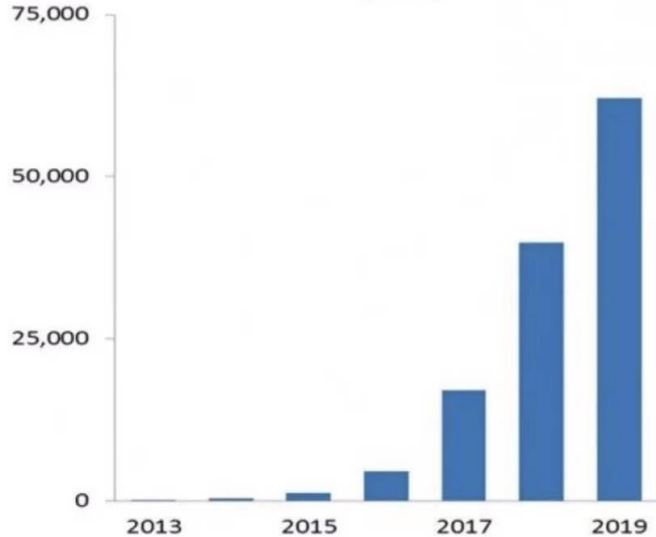


Consumption
of polysilicon



PERC Capacity

Annual p-mono PERC Production (MW)

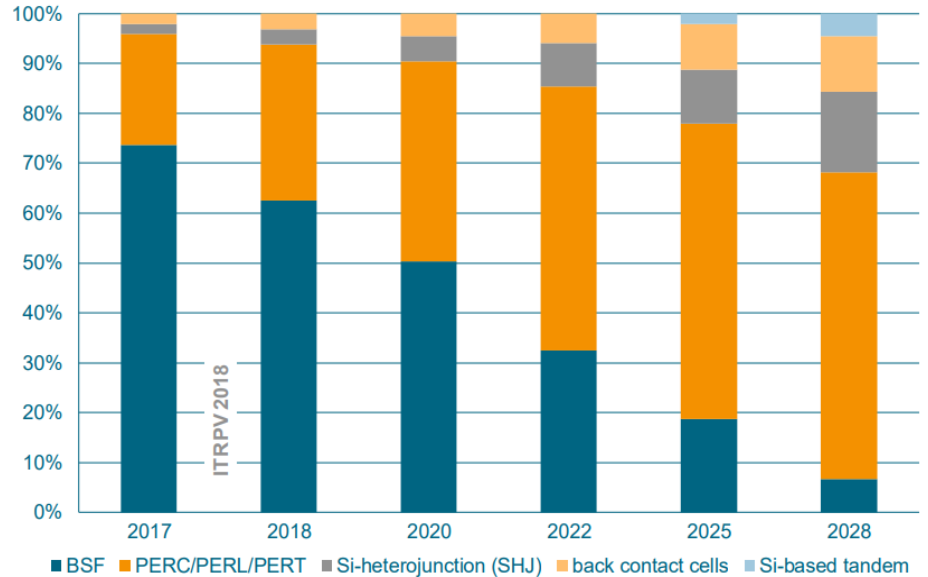


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Different cell technology

World market share [%]



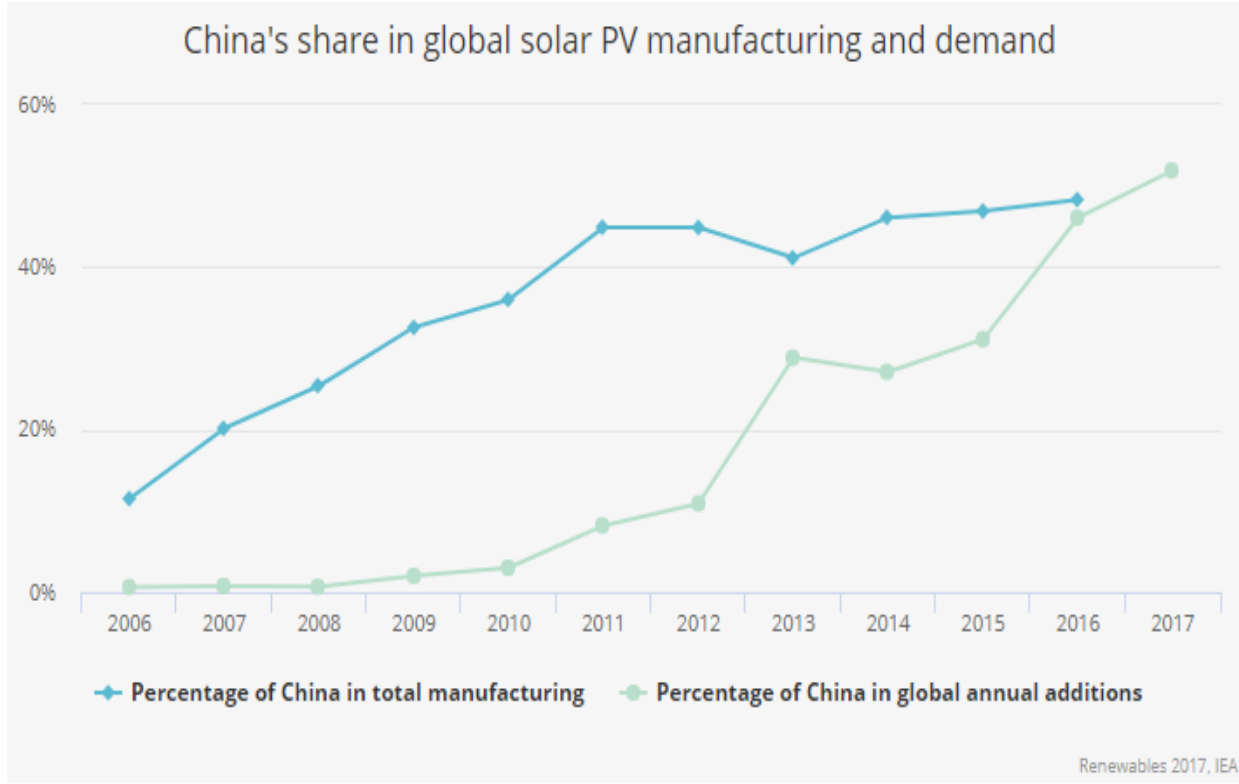
Roadmap of Cells and Modules

Power of Module (60 cells)	
Module Type	Power (W)
Multi + additive	270
Multi + RIE	270~275
Mono	280~285
Multi +RIE+PERC	285~290
Multi + RIE + PERC+ Half Cell	290~295
Multi + RIE + Half Cell + MBB	295~305
Mono +PERC	300~310
Mono + PERC +Half Cell	310~320
Mono + PERC + Half Cell + MBB	325~335
N type + PERC + Half Cell	315~320
N type + Shingling	>330

Modernizing PV Equipment



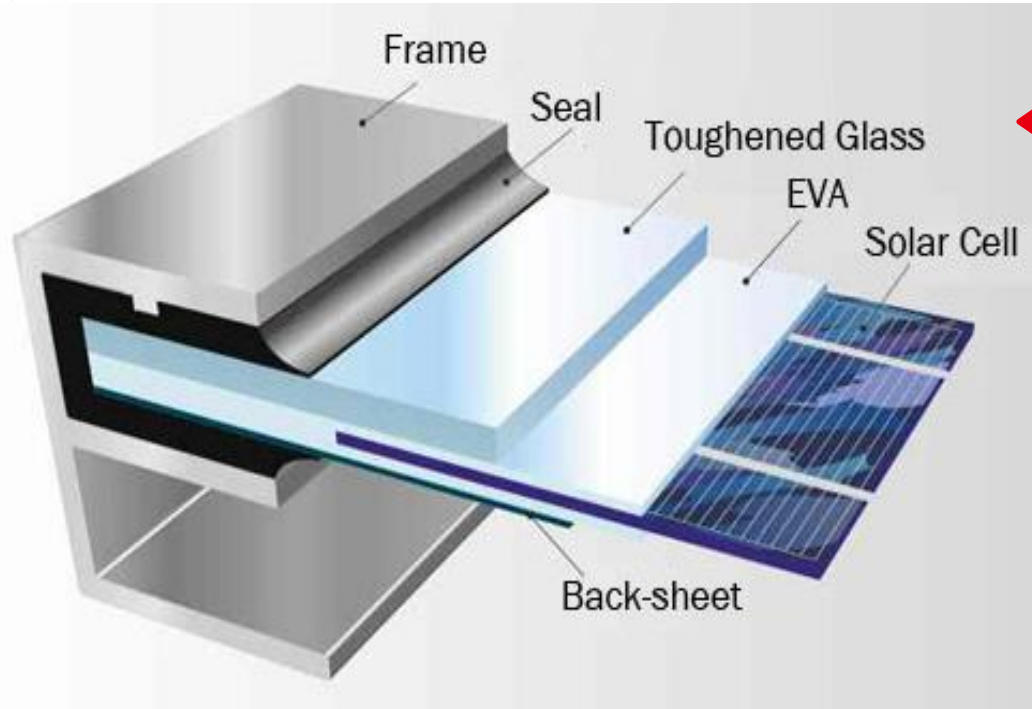
PV Applications



PV is One of the Highlights in China



Conventional Solar Panel



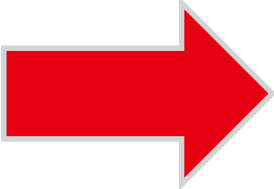
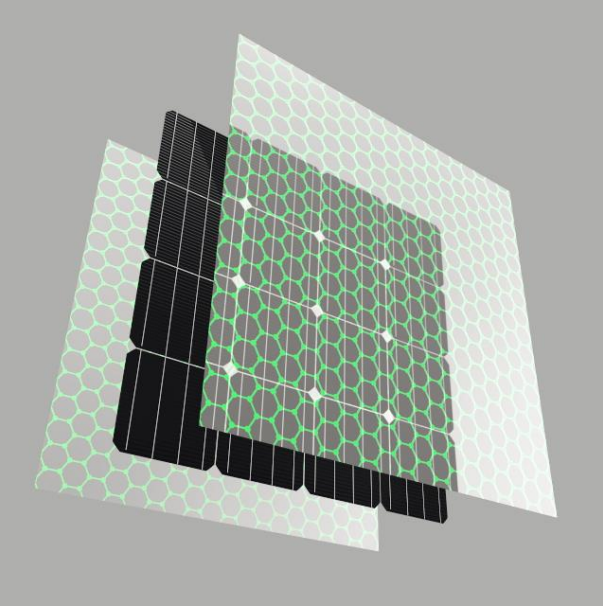
Weight of panel= 20 kg

Weight of cell= 0.72 kg

Thickness of panel = 40 mm

Thickness of cell= 0.5 mm

An Innovative Module Structure



Optics

Insulation

Mechanical

Durability

Performance

Accreditation

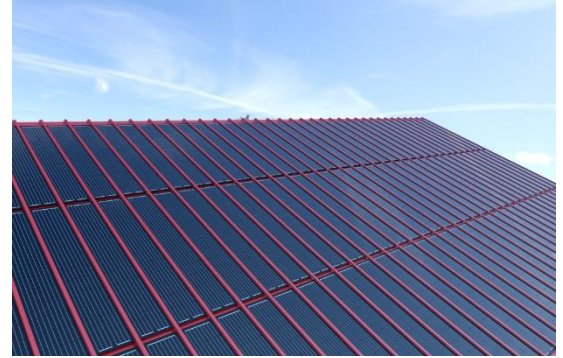
Easy installation

Aesthetics

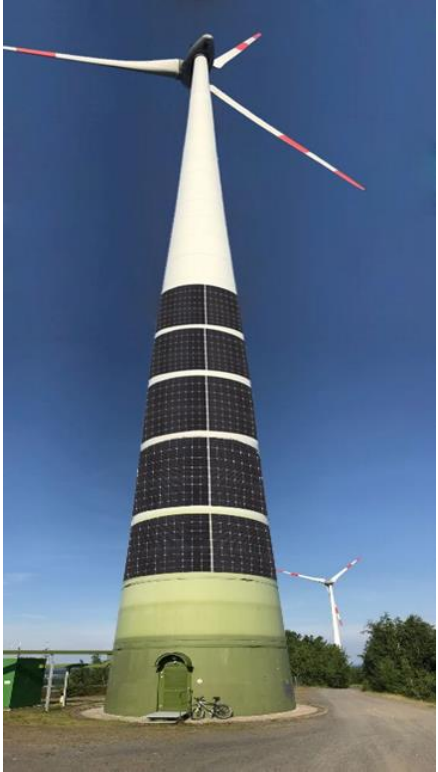
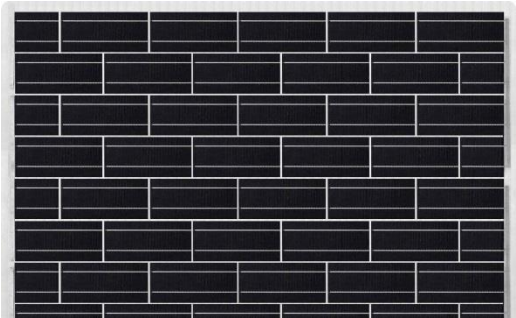
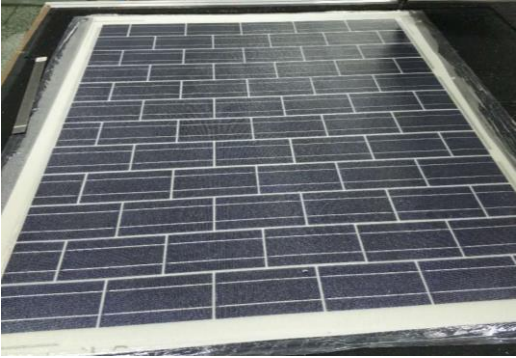
Safety

Recycle

Solar Roofs



Solar Facade



Solar Tiles



Solar Sunshades



Solar Household

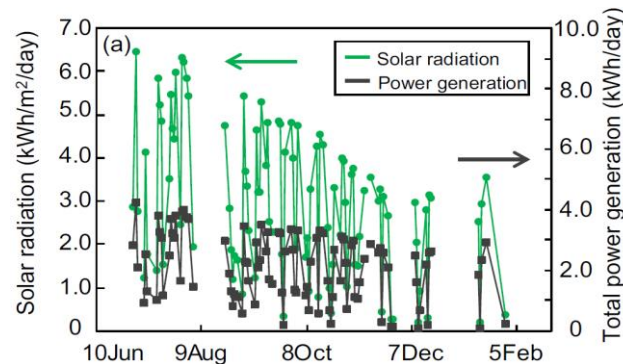
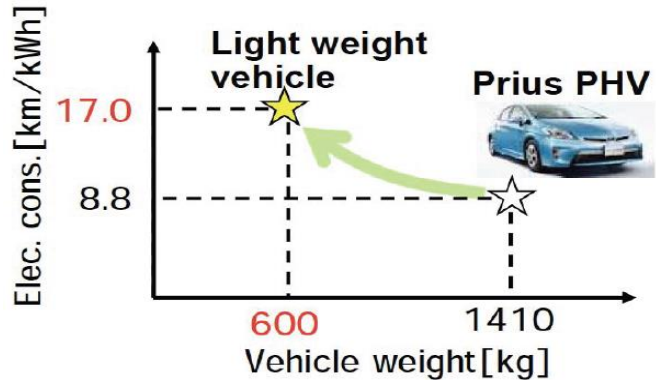
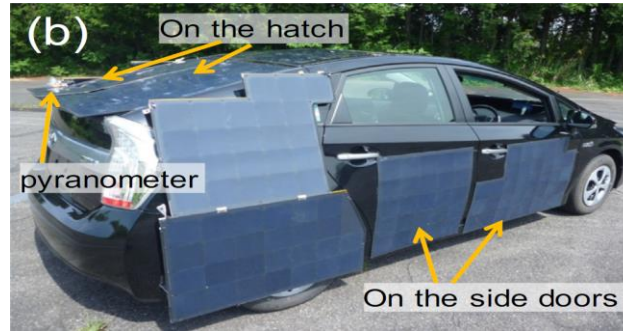
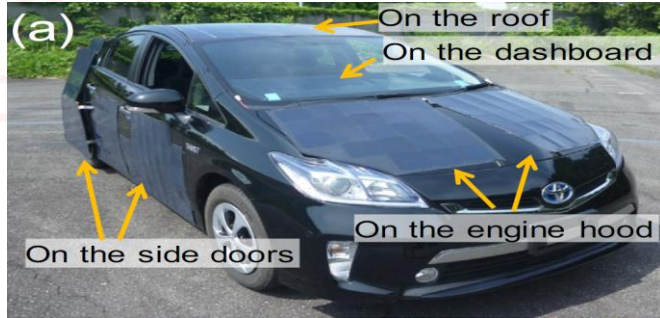


Solar Carports



Solar Powered Automobile

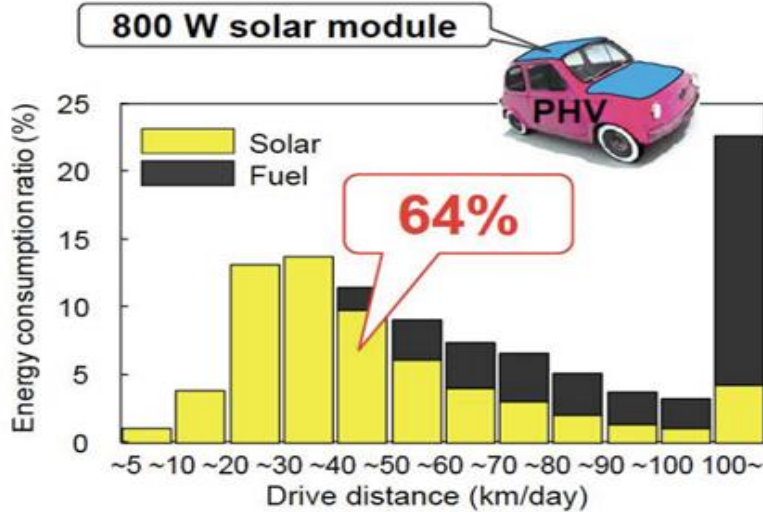
- Solar Car with 422 cells (125mm, 1.3kW)



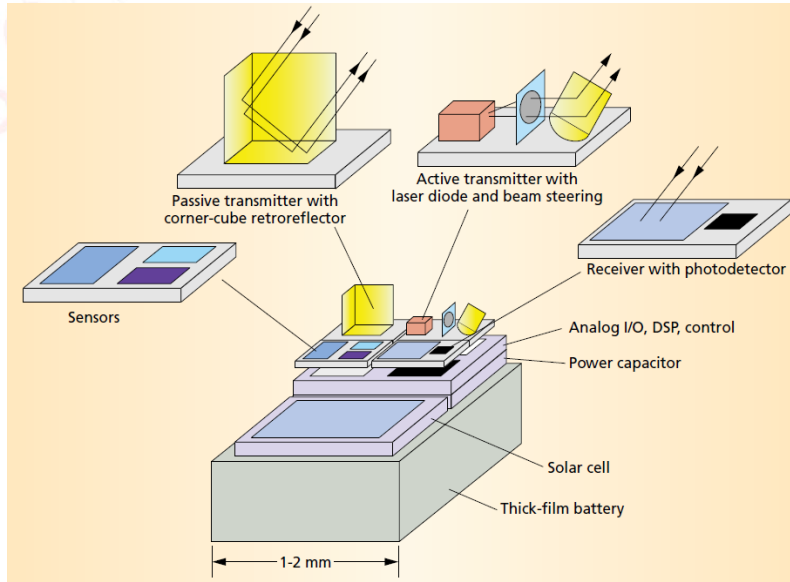
Average irradiation=3.0 kWh/m²/day
 Average power generation=2.1 kWh/day
 Drive distance= 36 km/day

Solar Powered Automobile

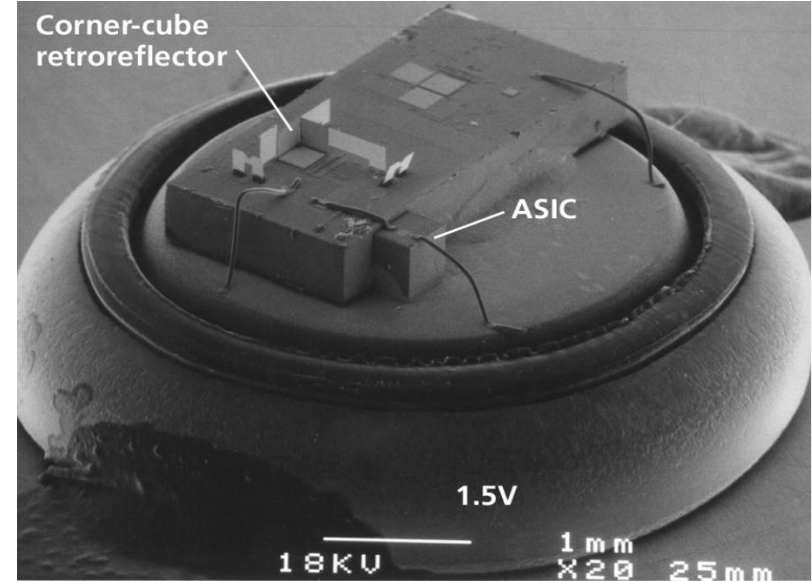
- Solar car can reduce 64% CO₂ emission.



Mini-Solar Power

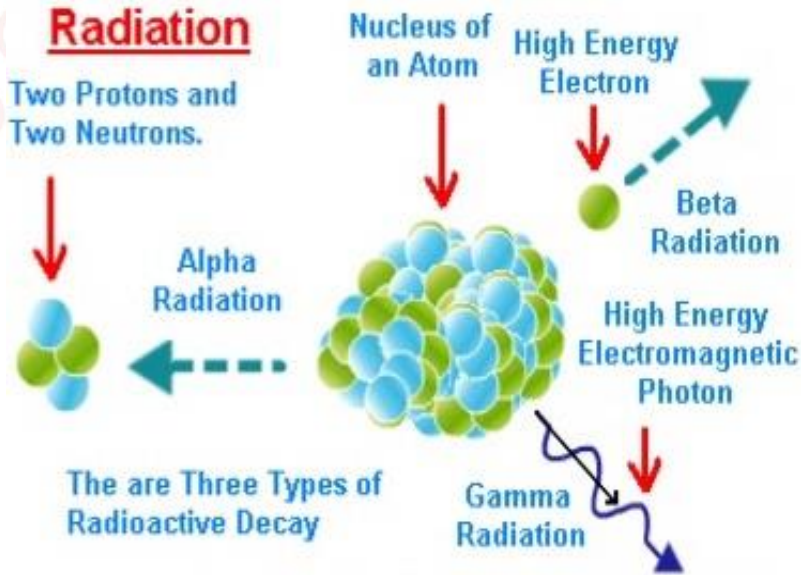


Smart dust mote with sensor optical receiver, passive and active optical transmitters, and power source

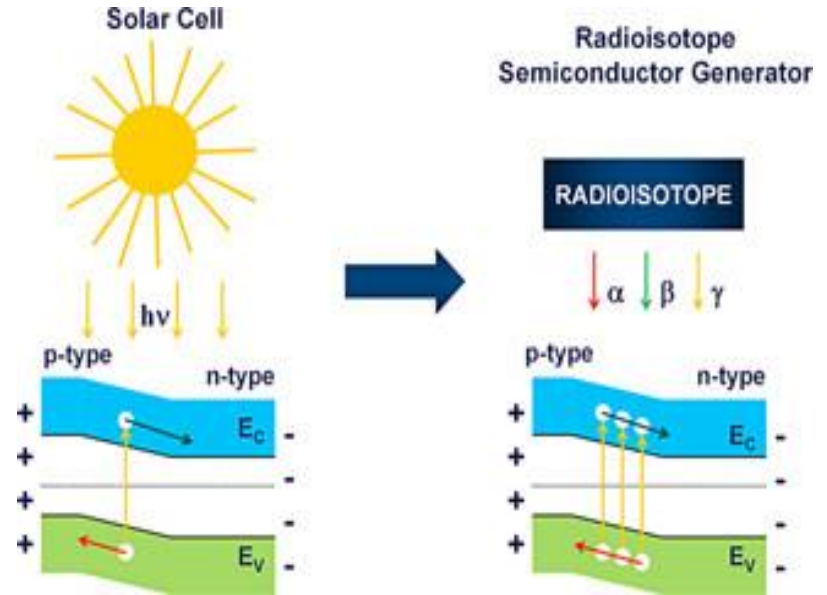


63mm³ mote with a optics chip containing a CCR for communication, a CMOS ASIC for control, and a battery for power.

Beta Voltaic



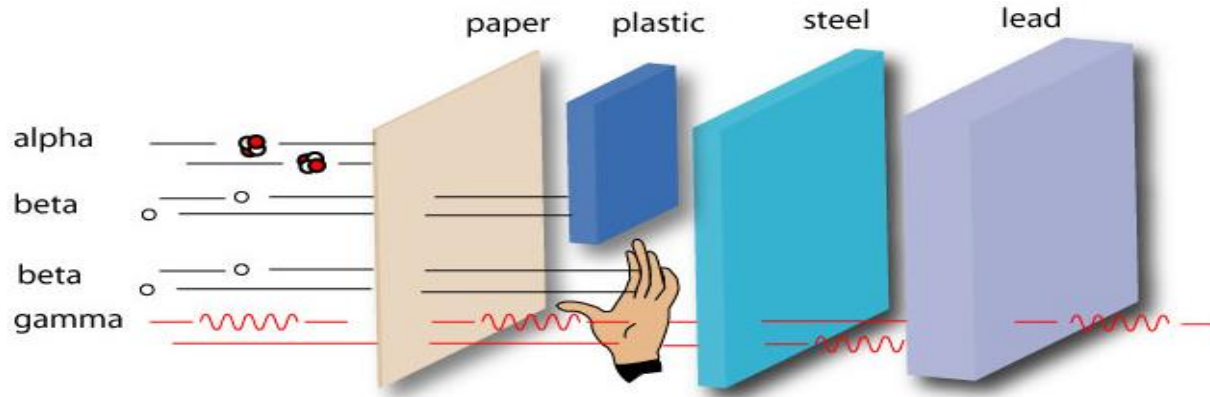
Radiation type



Solar cell vs nuclear battery

Beta Voltaic

- Penetration of rays



Radiation source	Radiation type	Half-life (year)	Time to 10 % initial activity (year)	Max. energy (keV)	Avg. energy (keV)
^3H	β	12.3	36.9	18.6	5.7
^{63}Ni	β	100.2	300.6	66.9	17.4

Beta Voltaic



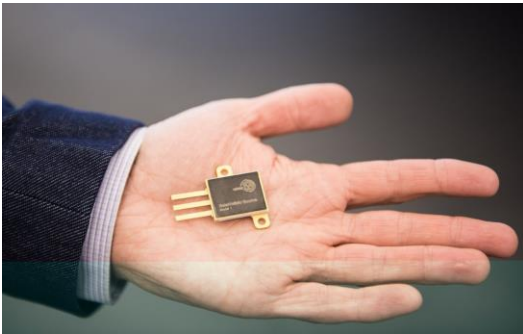
Nuclear battery



Pacemaker



Power supply of sensor



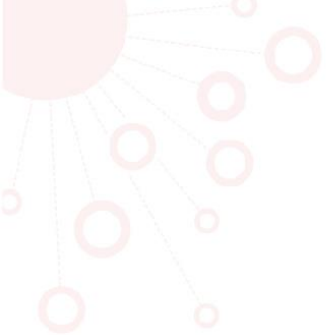
Device with nuclear battery



Military battery



Consumer electronics



THANKS!

SUNMAN
S O L A R S P E C I A L I S T

