

Sandia National Laboratories Photovoltaic and Related Research Facilities

Opportunities for Partnered Research in a World-Class Setting

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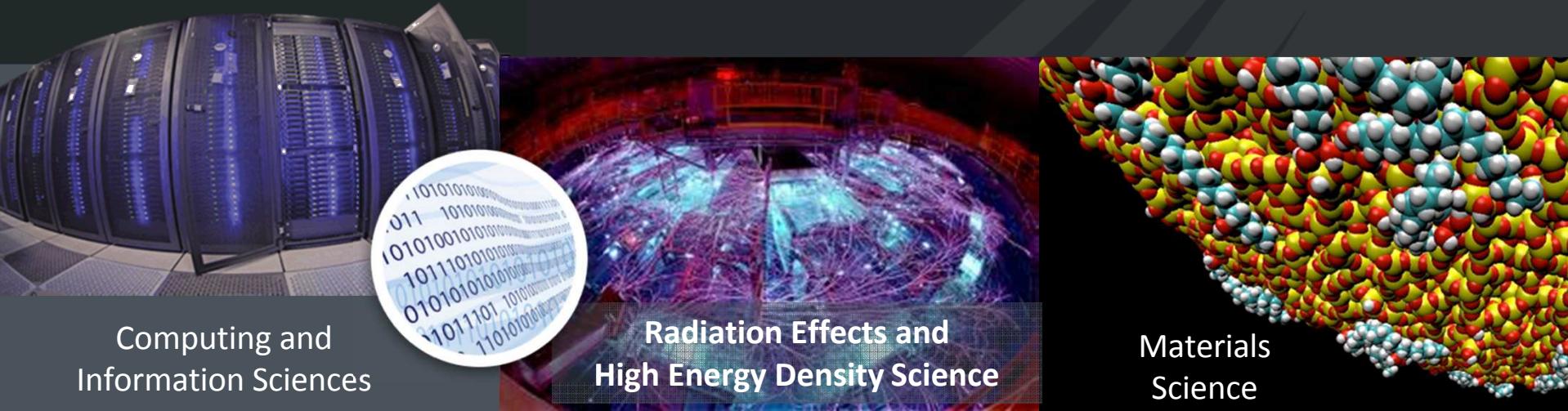
Grid Modernization and Military Energy
Systems

energy.gov/sunshot

5/29/2014



Sandia's Research Foundations Enable Mission Performance

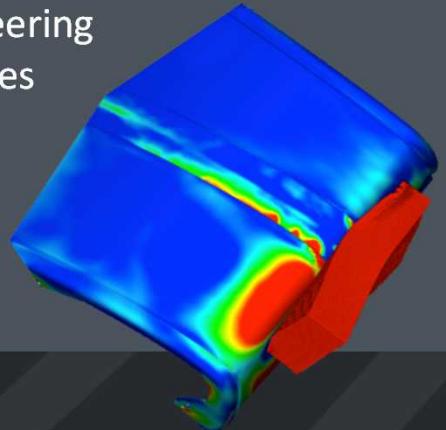


Computing and
Information Sciences

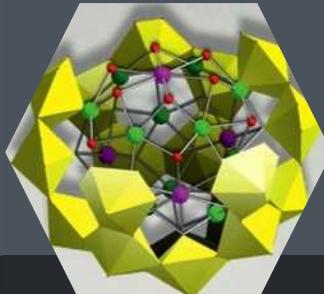
Radiation Effects and
High Energy Density Science

Materials
Science

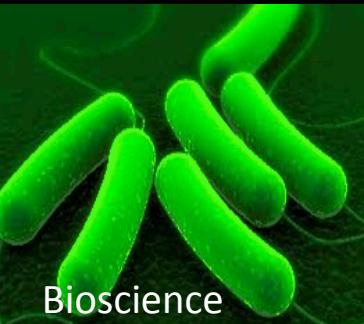
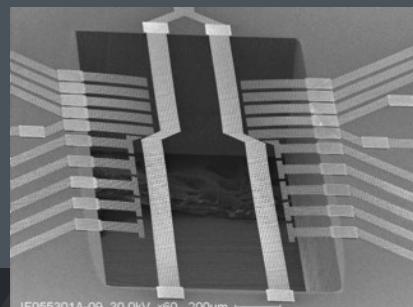
Engineering
Sciences



Geoscience



Nanodevices and
Microsystems



Bioscience

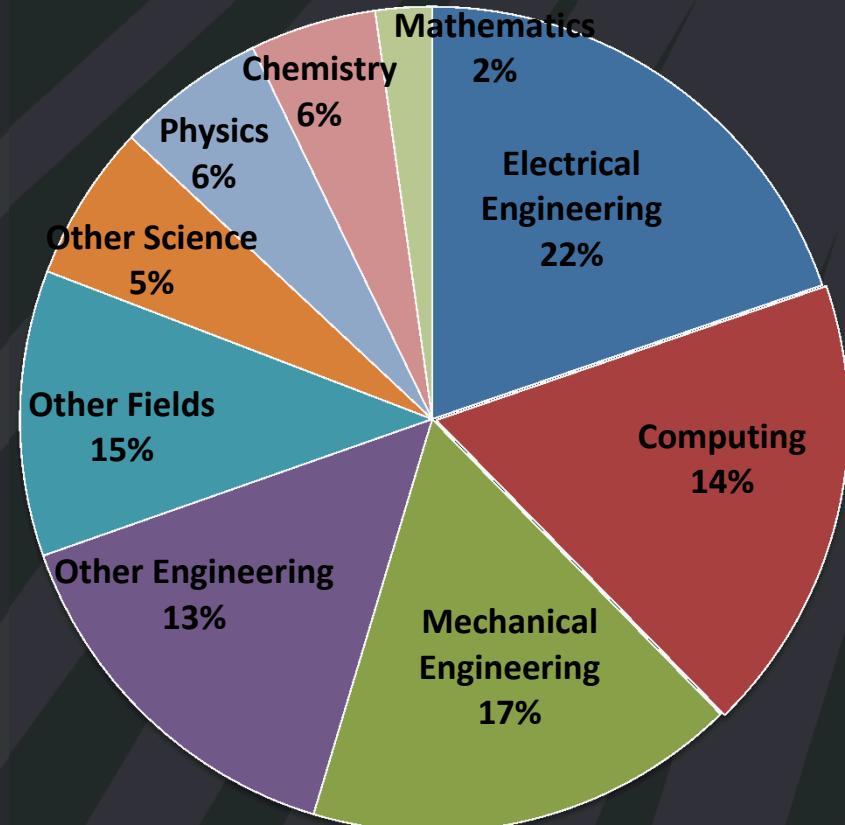
Our Workforce

- On-site workforce: 11,711
- Regular employees: 9,494
- Gross payroll: ~\$1.046 billion

Data as of April 12, 2013



R&D staff (4,799) by discipline



SNL World-Class Research Facilities Support our Mission



Microsystems and Engineering Sciences Applications



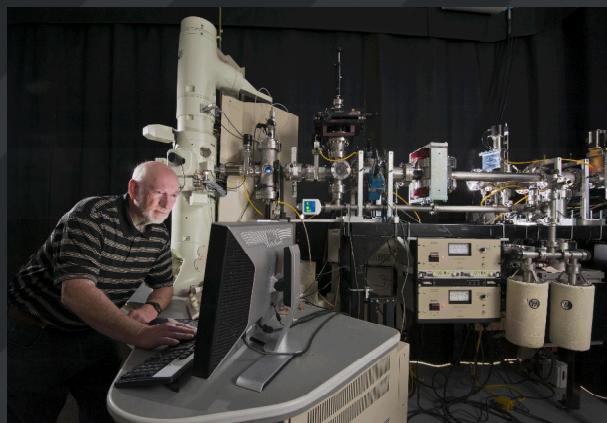
Cyber Engineering Research Laboratory



The Center for Integrated Nanotechnology



Combustion Research Facility



Ion Beam Analysis (IBA)



Gamma Irradiation Facility

MESA provides a Strategic National Security Advantage



Silicon Fabrication

- Strategically Radiation Hardened Silicon CMOS Process Technology for ASIC, MEMS, and Special National Security Component Fabrication

Compound Semiconductor Fabrication

- III-V Compound Semiconductor Process Technology for HBT Fabrication, Energy Research, Special National Security Component Fabrication

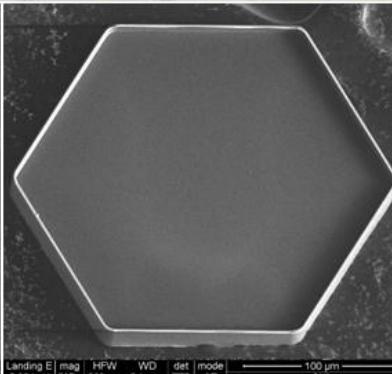
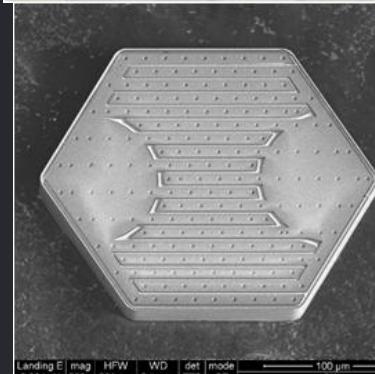
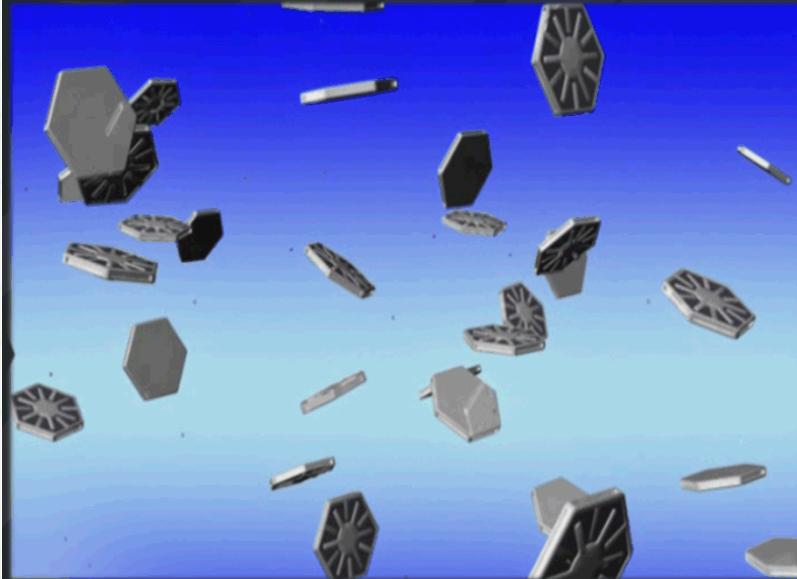
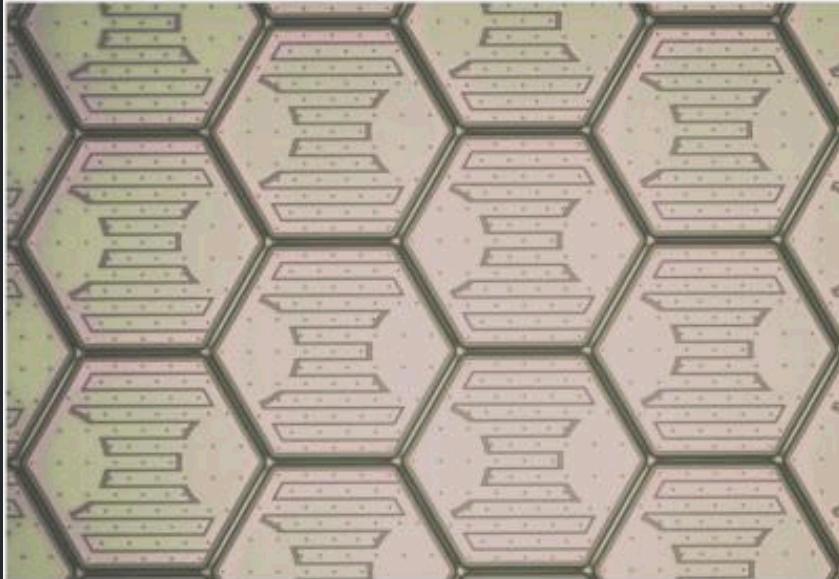
- Co-located Component Design & Integration

MESA provides a research enabled production environment closely integrated with national security aspects of design and engineering. > 300 Patents; >40 R&D100 Awards

Microsystems Enabled Photovoltaic Cells (MEPV)



Microsystems technologies are creating disruptive change in PV



CINT is a Nanoscale Science Research Center (DOE/SC National User Facility)



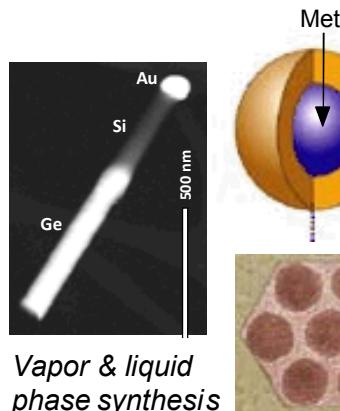
The DOE/SC nanoscience centers are different from traditional user facilities

- Defined by a scientific field, not specific instrumentation.
- NSRC staff support user projects and conduct original research.
- Capabilities involve hardware plus research expertise.

The CINT Vision: Nanomaterials Integration



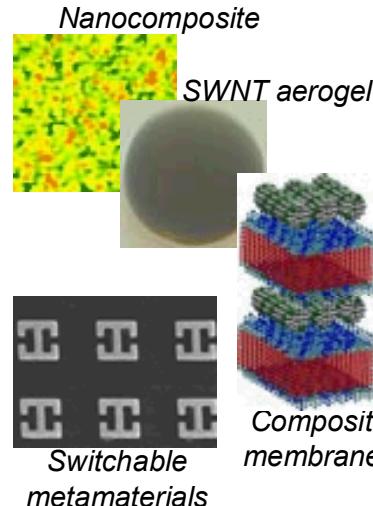
Nanoscale building blocks



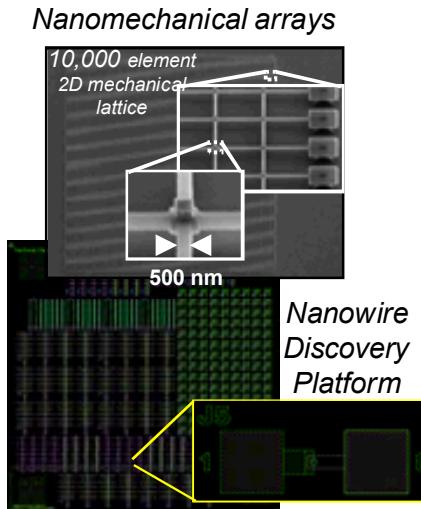
Vapor & liquid phase synthesis

Heterostructuring & interface modification

Fabrication & assembly



Functional composites & systems



One scientific community focused on the science of nanomaterials integration



Who can be a CINT user?



Pre-competitive User Project

- Must publish results
- No fee to use CINT
- New IP is shared

Individual...team...organization...consortium

*Undergraduate & graduate students, post-docs, faculty,
National Lab staff, industries, DOD research
organizations, small businesses...*

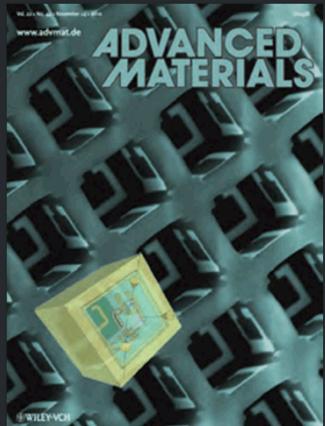
Proprietary User Project

- No publication requirement
- Must pay to use CINT
- IP is owned by users

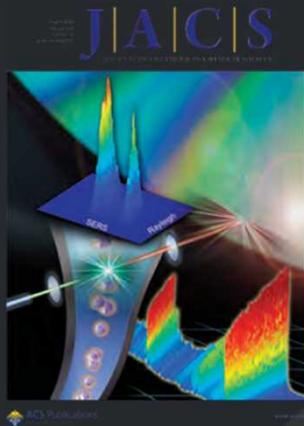


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Impactful science is our product!



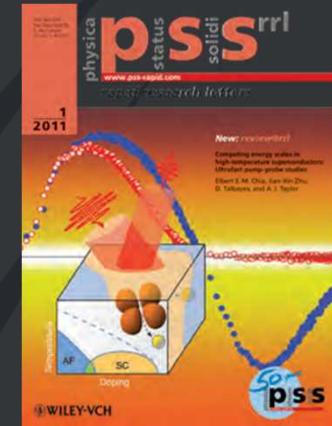
Novel SSR Designs
Burckel et al., 2010



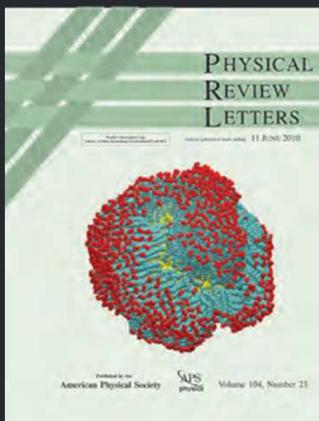
Plasmonic Nanoparticles
Goddard et al., 2010



Semiconductor Nanostructures
Wong et al., 2010



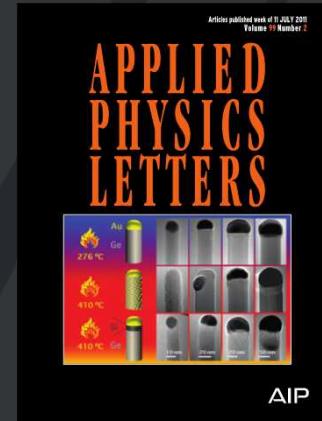
Ultrafast Dynamics in HTS
Chia et al. 2011



Functionalized Nanoparticle Behavior
Lane and Grest, 2010



Ordered Nanowire Arrays
Neal, 2010



Nanowire Heterostructures
Dayeh et al., 2011



energy.gov/sunshot

PV Systems Capabilities & Facilities

Regional Test Centers (RTC)

PV deployment areas available for RTC systems designed to leverage Sandia expertise in PV testing, research, performance modeling, and reliability.



Photovoltaic Systems Evaluation Laboratory (PSEL)

2-axis outdoor tracker capable of testing multiple modules at a high level of precision

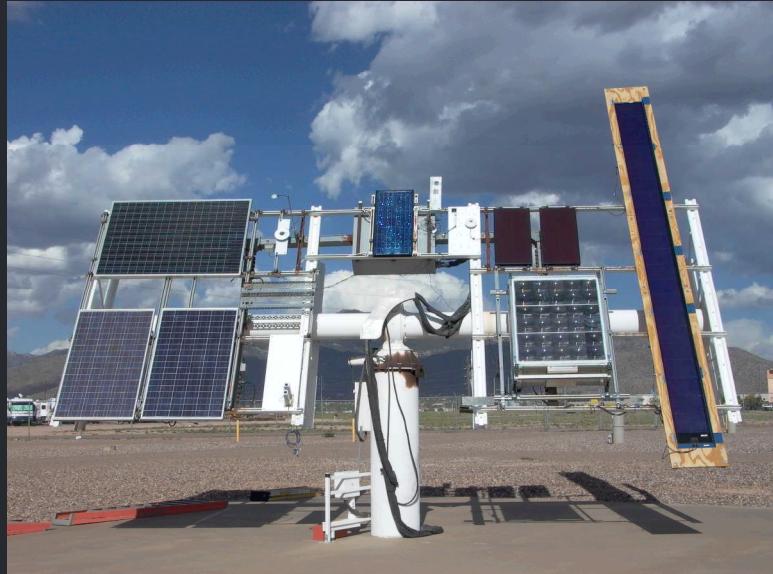


PSEL Mission

- Supports Sandia's DOE Program Areas
 - Emerging Technologies
 - Modeling and Analysis
 - Derates
 - Reliability
 - Regional Test Center
- Outdoor and Indoor Module Characterization Facilities
- Outdoor Small Systems Characterization
- Focus on DC measurements



Outdoor Module Characterization



Capabilities

- Two fully programmable Two-Axis trackers
- 8 Data Channels (split between two trackers)
- 3m x 3m mounting area (per arm)

Range of Technologies

- Flat plate (c-Si, CIGS, CdTe)
- Concentrating Photovoltaics (High and Low-X)
- BIPV
- Bifacial
- Single cells

Types of Characterization

- I-V Curves
- Thermal Performance
- Angle of Incidence
- Specialized tracker simulations (e.g. Horizontal Single-Axis)

Instrumentation

- Calibrated Silicon Reference Cell
- Calibrated Precision Spectral Pyranometer
- Tracking Error Monitors



energy.gov/sunshot

Small Systems Characterization



Purpose

- Focus on Emerging Technologies
- Minimum 1-year installations
- Data used to validate energy yield calculations
- Evaluate system reliability and degradation rates

Configuration and Capacity

- Up to eight 1-5 kW systems (~ 35kW total)
- Flat plate (c-Si, CIGS, CdTe)
- Grid-Tied
- Fixed Latitude Tilt
- CPV Tracking Systems

System Monitoring

- DC Voltage and Current (string and combiner)
- AC Voltage, Current and Power Factor
- Module Temperature
- Local Irradiance Sensors
- Other temperatures (e.g. inverter) as desired

Other Environmental Characterization



Connector Reliability Study

Purpose

- Focus on Component Reliability Studies
- 1-month to 1-year installations
- Data used to evaluate materials and component reliability and degradation rates

Configuration

- Flexible, stand-alone platforms at any orientation
- Tracker-mounted for maximum sun exposure

Monitoring

- Can be set up to be completely autonomous
- Configured per experimental needs
- Remote access via cell modem

Weather Platform



Parameters Measured

- Irradiance
 - Direct Normal
 - Global Normal
 - Global Horizontal
 - Global Latitude Tilt
 - Diffuse Horizontal
- Spectrum
- Ambient Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Wind Speed and Direction at 10m
- Barometric Pressure
- Precipitation
- Electric Field Strength

Calibrations

- Pyranometers
- Reference Cells

Weather Data is synchronized and merged with I-V Curve data for later analysis

Indoor Module Characterization



1-Sun Flash Tester

- Spire 4600SLP
- Characterize IV behavior of modules as a function of irradiance
- Class AAA flash lamps
- 2m x 1.37m test plane
- 200-1100 W/m²
- room temperature operation only

Electroluminescence

- Reltron PV Electroluminescence Inspection System
- Cell and Module defect mapping via reverse-bias photon emission
- 16MP camera, NIR optimized optics
- Custom enclosure and module mounting
- Max size: 2.1m x 1.4m module

Dark I-V

- Sandia Constructed (~1990's)
- Reverse bias IV mapping isolated from light
- Characterize series and shunt resistance
- Max size: 1.6m x 1.4m x 0.25m
- Heated chamber, r.t. through 60°C

Indoor Cell Characterization



1-Sun Cell Tester

- SpectroLab XT-10
- Characterize IV behavior of cells at various irradiance and temperature levels
- Wide range of cell sizes (up to 160mm)
- 0-1.0 Suns
- Temperature controlled vacuum chuck (-10-90°C)

Solar Cell Spectral Response

- PV Measurements QEX10
- Characterize electrical response of cells as a function of wavelength
- 300 - 1700 nm (0.5nm steps)
- Motorized X-Y table for spatial mapping
- 160 mm wafer handling

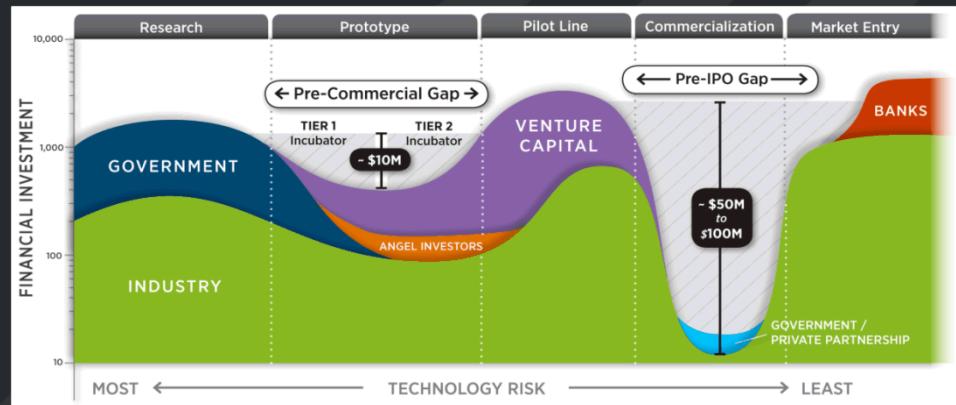
Reflectance and Transmission

- Cary 5000/DRA 2500
- Characterize optical behavior (reflection and transmission) of cells, glass and optics as a function of wavelength
- 250nm – 2500nm (1nm steps)
- Diffuse or specular reflection
- Small sample handling (~25mm x 75mm)

REGIONAL TEST CENTERS

RTC History

- Established by U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) to independently validate performance and reliability of photovoltaic (PV) systems
- Intended to supplement SunShot program to help advance DOE's production goals and build stakeholder confidence in new/existing PV technologies
- Sunshot Initiative's Goal – total installed system cost = \$1/W of capacity
- Intent - help US PV manufacturers overcome commercialization “Valley of Death”



- Utilized to validate performance of PV systems, verify and validate models used to predict performance, collect detailed operations and maintenance (O&M) data, and investigate the role of various environmental (climatic) factors on reliability, durability, and safety of PV technologies.

Regional Test Centers for Photovoltaic Technologies

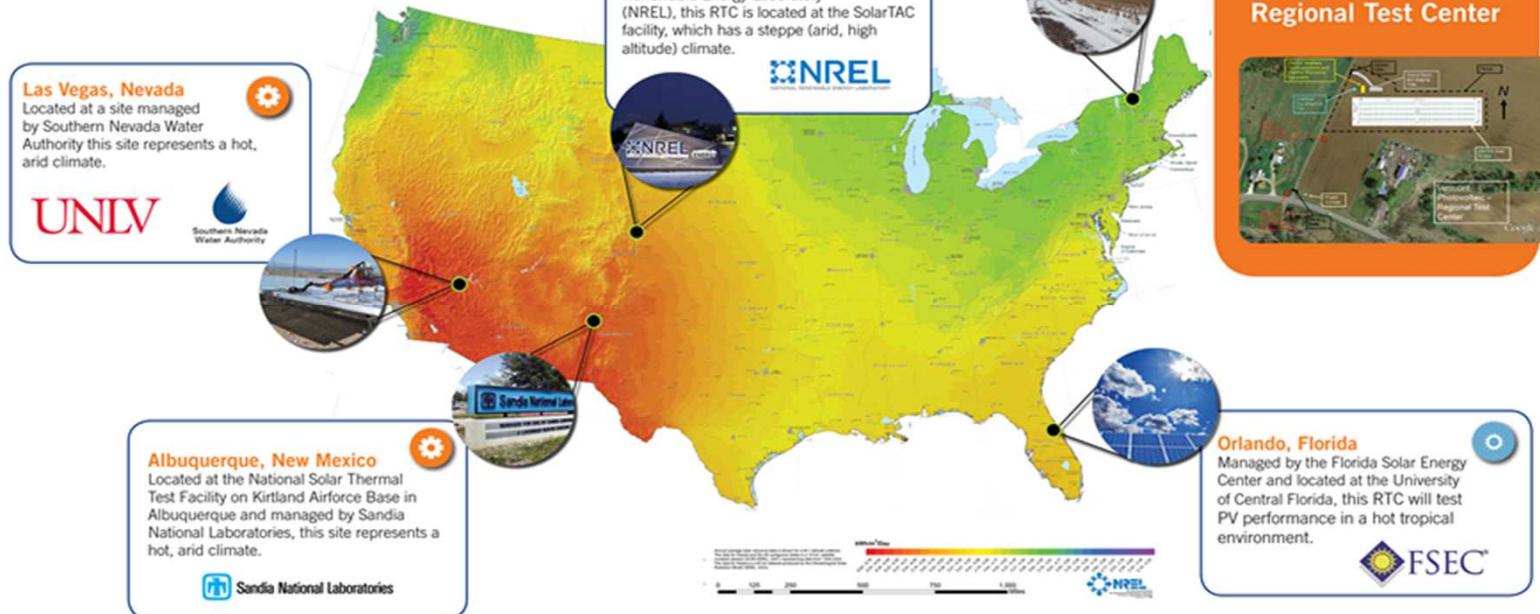
The five DOE Regional Test Centers conduct extensive field-testing to:

- Assess and validate the performance and reliability of new PV technologies and increase the confidence of manufacturers, integrators and the financial community in the bankability of those technologies.
- Better understand validation standards
- Support the DOE SunShot Initiative goals by helping accelerate innovation in the solar sector.

Develop predictive performance models, collect detailed operations and maintenance data, and quantify performance in four areas:

- Design Evaluation and Baseline Testing
- Performance and System Monitoring
- Analysis and Modeling
- Reliability and Safety Key

www.pvrtc.org



Regional Test Center Capabilities

National Solar Thermal Test Facility Site



- Intended for larger sized systems (>50kW)
- Flexible plan site allowing the RTC Team to combine or split lots to accommodate testing criteria
- Supports 1.2 MW of PV plus baseline test equipment, labor and data analysis.
- Expansion into sites B-F will accommodate additional partners

Photovoltaic Systems Evaluation Laboratory Site

- Intended for smaller PV systems (5-50kW)
- Available in the Fall of 2014
- Colocated with Sandia's indoor and outdoor PV module and system laboratories



Regional Test Center Partnership Opportunities

The RTCs invite manufacturers and integrators of PV and CPV modules, power electronics and other system components, to apply for technical support from the RTC to conduct a validation study for their product or service

