

Overcoming the Barriers to Achieving Large-Scale Production – A Case Study

From concept to large-scale production, one manufacturer tells the story and identifies the primary challenges and how a small amount of government support could be most helpful.

Scott Burroughs
Semprius, Inc.

August 31, 2011



Semprius Overview / Background

Company:

- Leading developer of commercial & utility solar solutions
- Chosen by Siemens as the CPV company to partner with

Product:

- High efficiency CPV Modules and Modular Arrays
 - $< \$0.10$ / kWh without subsidies
 - Very high capital efficiency $< \$0.50/W$ manufacturing plant
 - Scalable manufacturing and deployment

Uniqueness:

- Micro-cell technology + patented automated mfg. process

Status:

- Demonstrated high efficiency CPV module performance
- Building a 5-35MW pilot production line

Investors:



Grants:



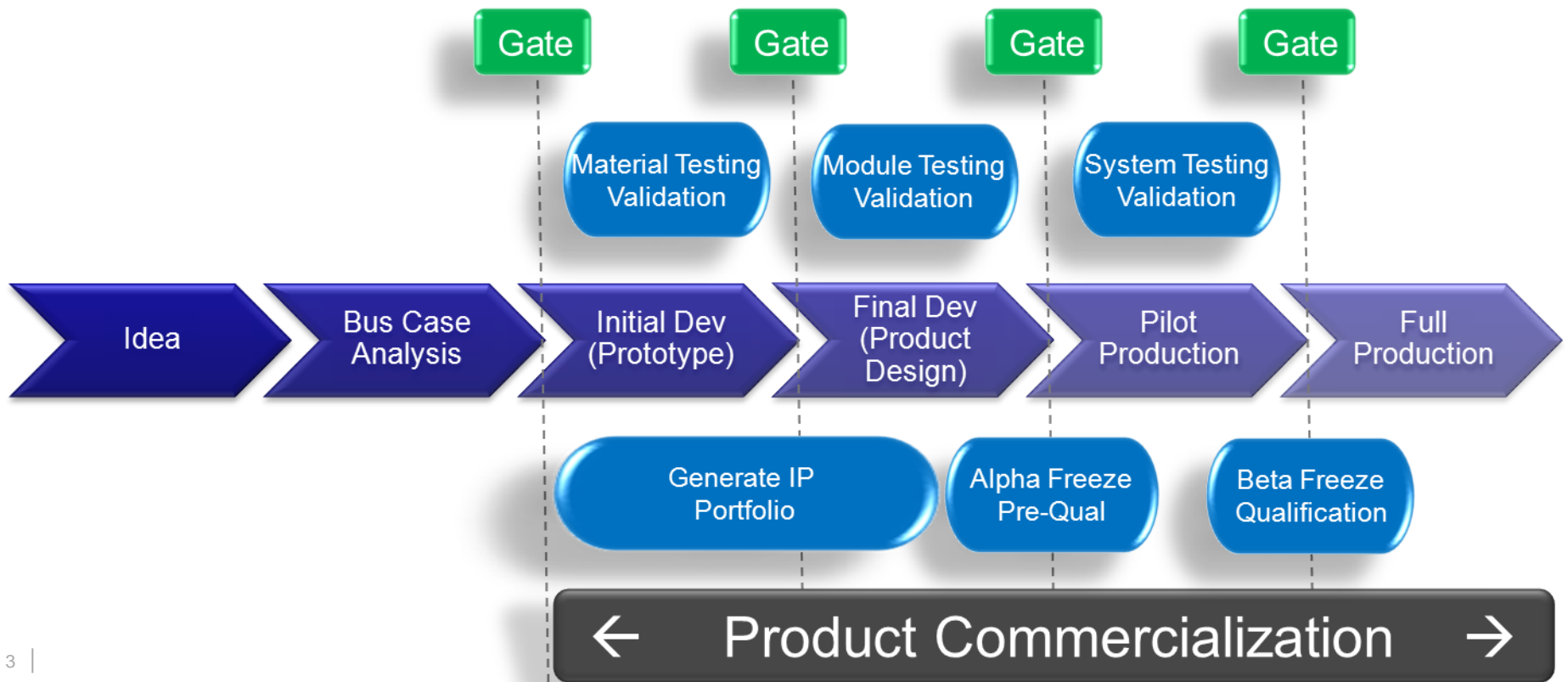
DOE Solar America Initiative Future Gen (2007)
DOE Pre-incubator (2009)
DOE Incubator (2010)



Semprius Case Study



- Problem:
 - Determine the most effective way to move the company from feasibility demonstration, through development, to the market place, and into high volume production (i.e. successfully through the commercialization process) with limited funding.



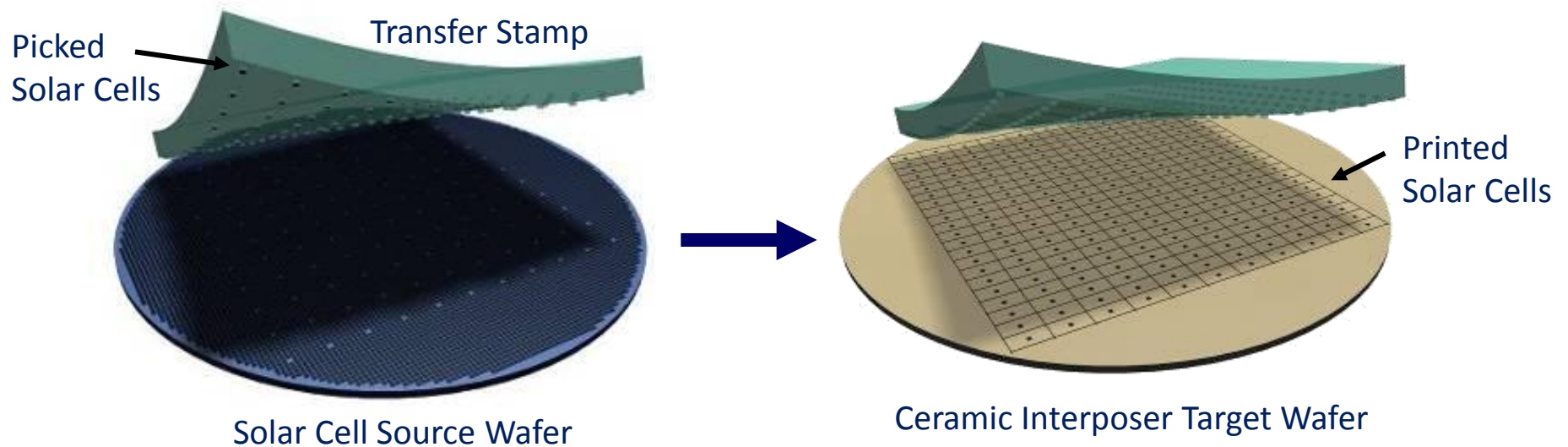
Semprius Case Study



- Up-Front Questions:
 - What are the customer requirements in terms of cost, performance, reliability, timing, etc.?
 - How fast should the pace toward commercialization be?
 - What barriers must be addressed prior to high volume production?
 - What validation of product performance is necessary?
 - What barriers must be addressed to ensure bankability?
 - What resources are needed to ensure success?

What we did and continue to do...

1. Start with a good idea:
 μ -transfer printing invention from UIUC[†]

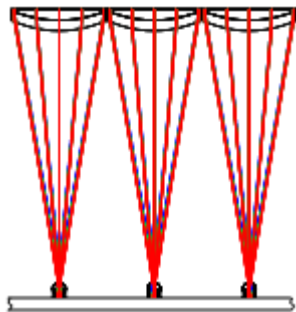


What we did and continue to do...

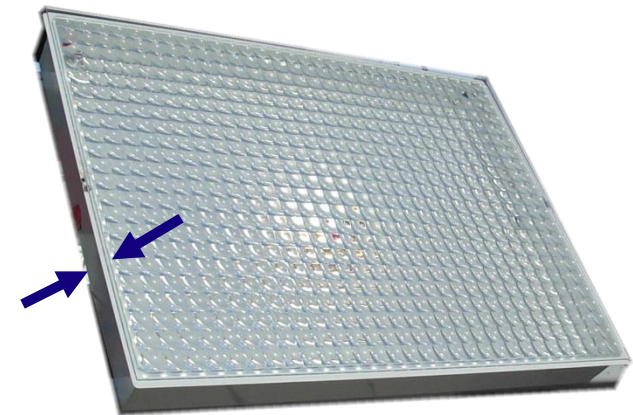
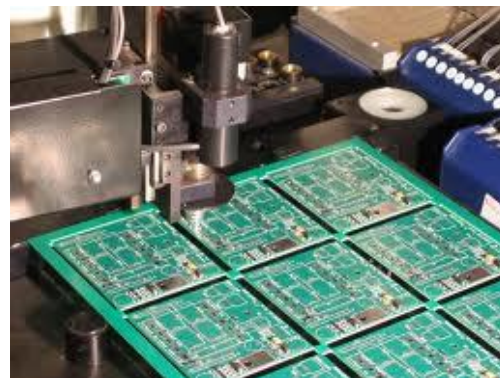
2. Build upon that idea:
Small cells, low cost high efficiency optics insensitive to tracker inaccuracies, high concentration ratio for low cost, industry standard SMT, thin module cross-section, zero cost thermal management...



600 μ m



>1,100 Suns



What we did and continue to do...

3. Design for low cost using LCOE inputs from Day 1

$$LCOE = \frac{\sum \text{Life Cycle Costs}}{\text{Total Lifetime Energy Production}}$$

$$LCOE = \frac{\text{Capital Investment} - \text{Incentives} - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\text{Depreciation}^n}{(1 + \text{Discount Rate})^n} \times (\text{Tax Rate}) + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\text{Operating Costs}^n}{(1 + \text{Discount Rate})^n} \times (1 - \text{Tax Rate})}{\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\text{Initial Energy Production} \times (1 - \text{System Degradation Rate})^n}{(1 + \text{Discount Rate})^n}}$$

What we did and continue to do...

4. Maximize early learning from customers and from ISFOC, NREL, SNL, Fraunhofer ISE, TÜV Rheinland PTL, UL, etc.



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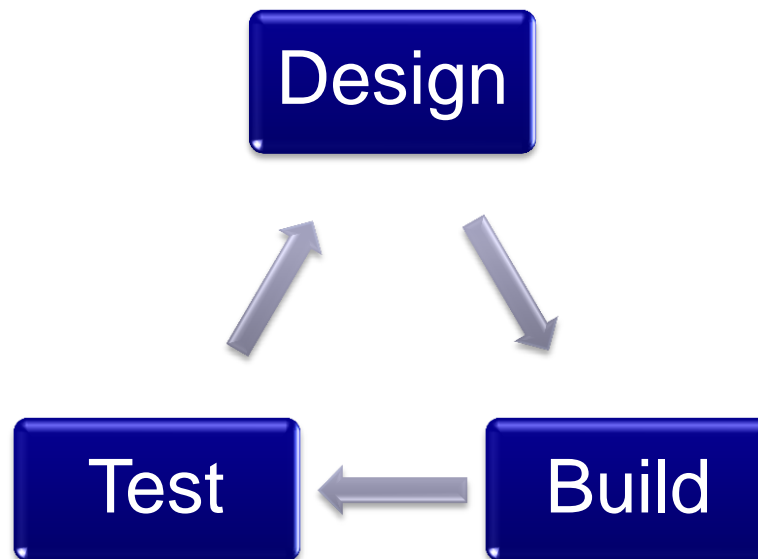


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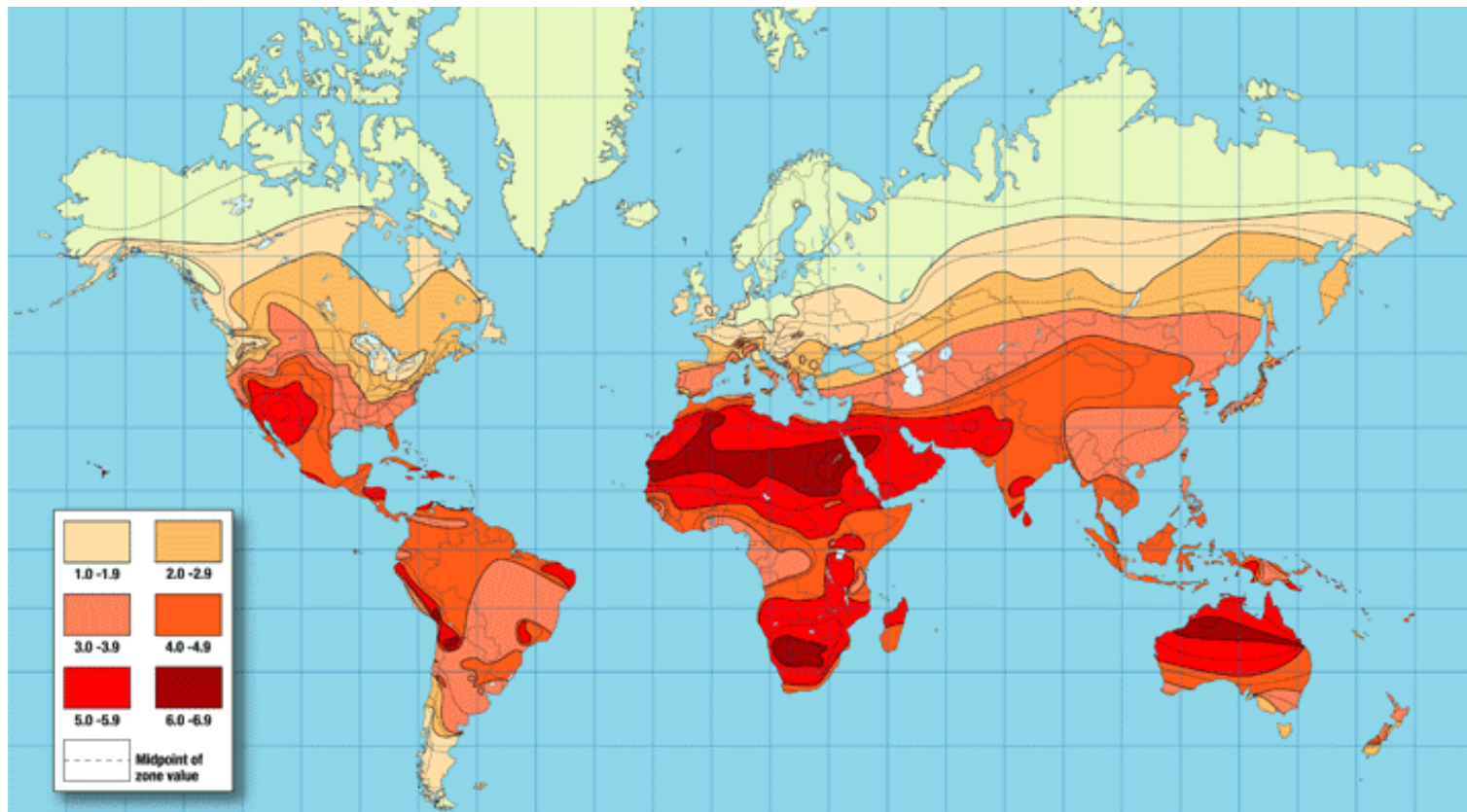
What we did and continue to do...

5. Many quick turns through R&D process
6. Continuous reliability feedback throughout the design phase
7. Early 'on-sun' testing for design feedback, to de-risk the technology, and to enhance customer's experience and comfort with the product



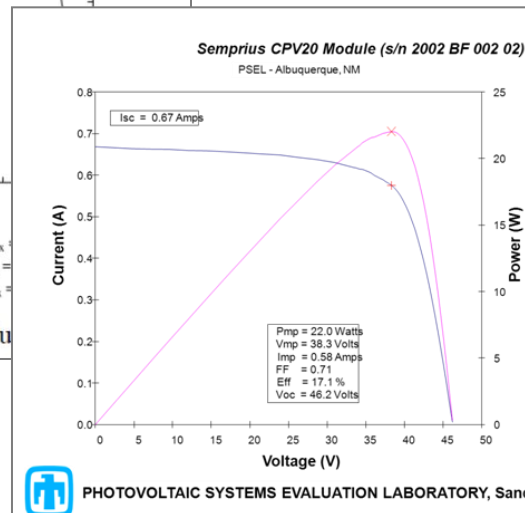
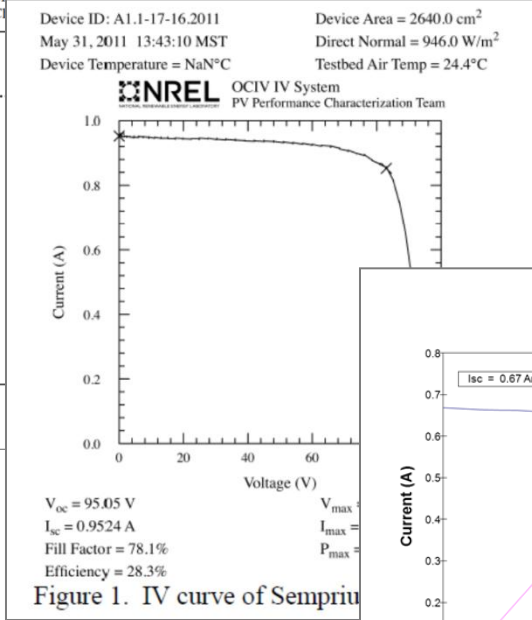
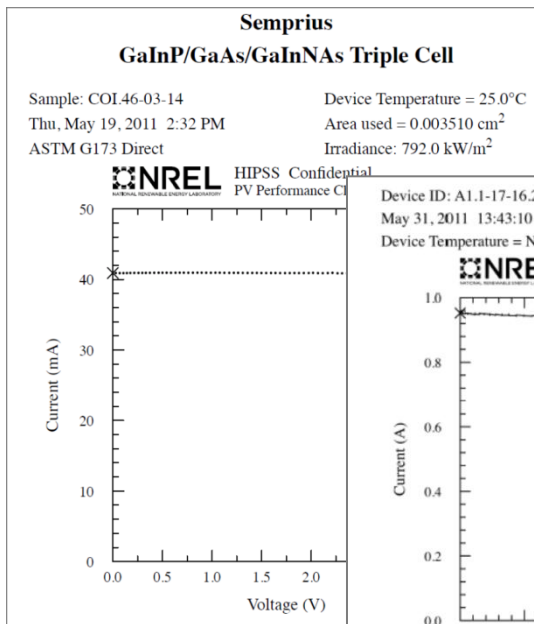
What we did and continue to do...

8. Install modules and RD&D systems broadly in many geographies and climates to establish small footprints with big customers



What we did and continue to do...

9. Acquire early and frequent third party certification of cell, module, and system performance



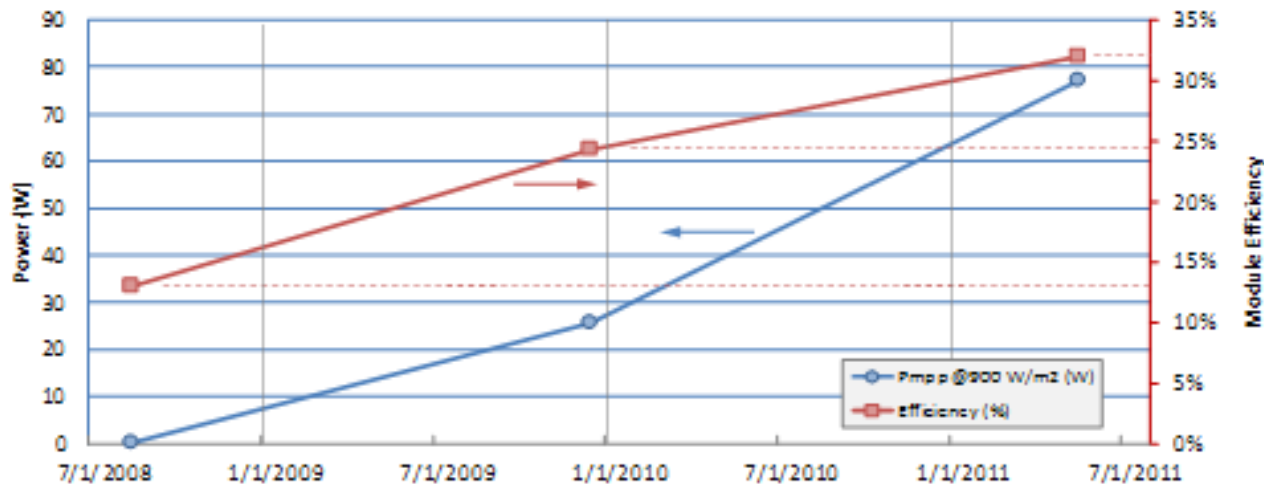
CONTRACT INFORMATION			
Project Number	SIE100914	TÜV File Number	21215415
Manufacturer Name	Semprius, Inc.		
Manufacturer Address	4915 Prospectus Dr., Suite C Durham, North Carolina 27713		
Client Authority	Mr. Jörg Althaus		
Email	Joerg.Althaus@de.tuv.com	Phone:	+49 221 806 2087
		Fax:	+49 221 806 1350
Model under test	CPV 100		
Test Program	Engineering Evaluation – System and Tracker verification		
REPORT APPROVAL			
Report Number	R-SIE100914		
Report Date	10/30/2010		
Prepared by:	Kent Farnsworth		
Approved by:	Todd Arends		
DISCLAIMER			
This report shall not be reproduced except in full and the data provided herein relate only to the modules tested at the date of test and do not guarantee any past or future performance. In the event of discrepancy between the original data and the data presented in this report, the original data shall supersede the report data. Neither TÜV Rheinland Group nor the Photovoltaic Testing Laboratory nor any of their employees assumes any liability arising out this report.			
CONCLUSION			
The tracking accuracy of the Siemens tracker met the manufacturer's specification of +/-0.2 degrees. The system performance rating, based on ASTM E 2527, was 1029.2 W DC at Performance Test Conditions (PTC), which exceeded the specified rating of 960 W DC from the manufacturer.			

What we did and continue to do...

10. Share progress with investors to ensure continued funding

Semprius CPV Module Evolution

CPV Module Performance



1-Junction cells



2-Junction cells



3-Junction cells

From feasibility demonstration to state-of-the-art performance in <3 years



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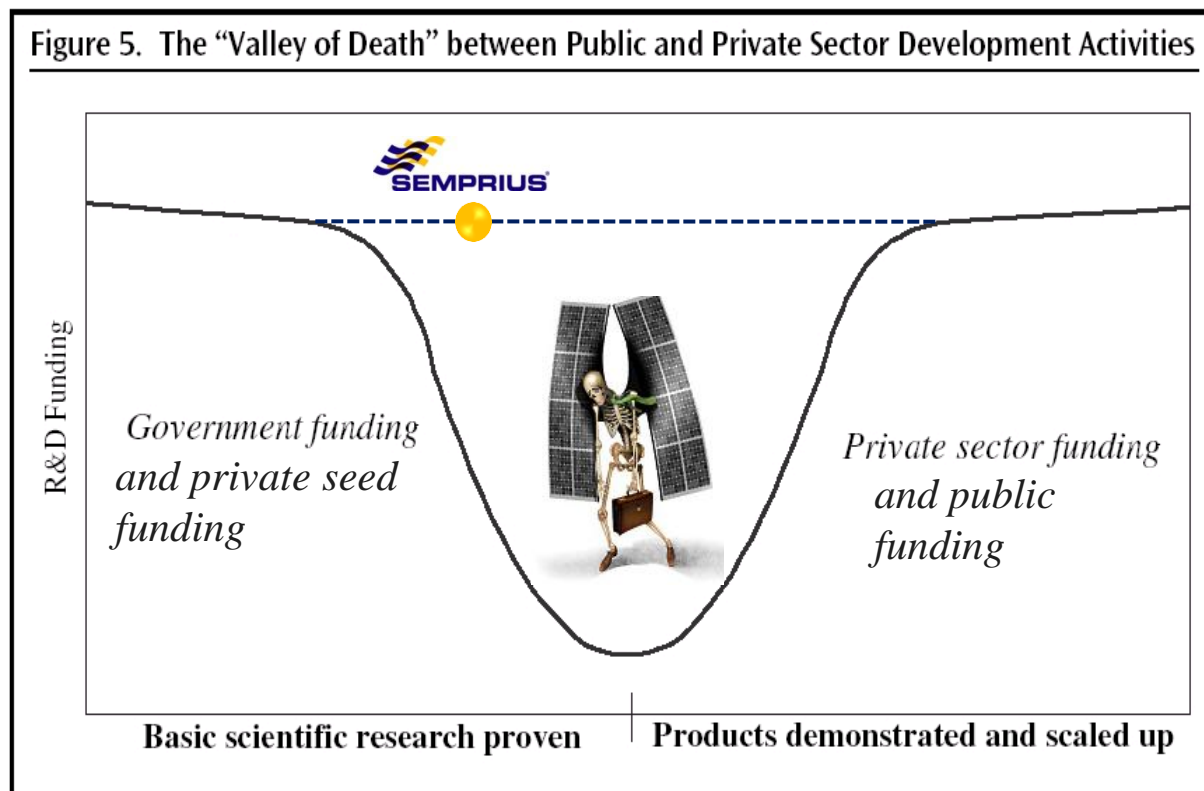
What we did and continue to do...

11. Consider utility customer's requirement for long term on-sun data; Requires patient investors, careful management of cash, and a 'Goldilocks' pace that is not too fast, not too slow, just right since utilities customers are naturally conservative, careful, and risk averse.



What we did and continue to do...

12. Need interim injections of funding at key phases of the commercialization process; Siemens strategic investment, NC incentives, VC funding, and DOE funding; Especially true prior to and while traversing the “Valley of Death”.



Source: Electric Power
Research Institute
(EPRI)

Newsweek

DOE's SUNPATH program may in-part bridge the Valley of Death



What we did and continue to do...

13. Find good partners early on – Siemens Energy

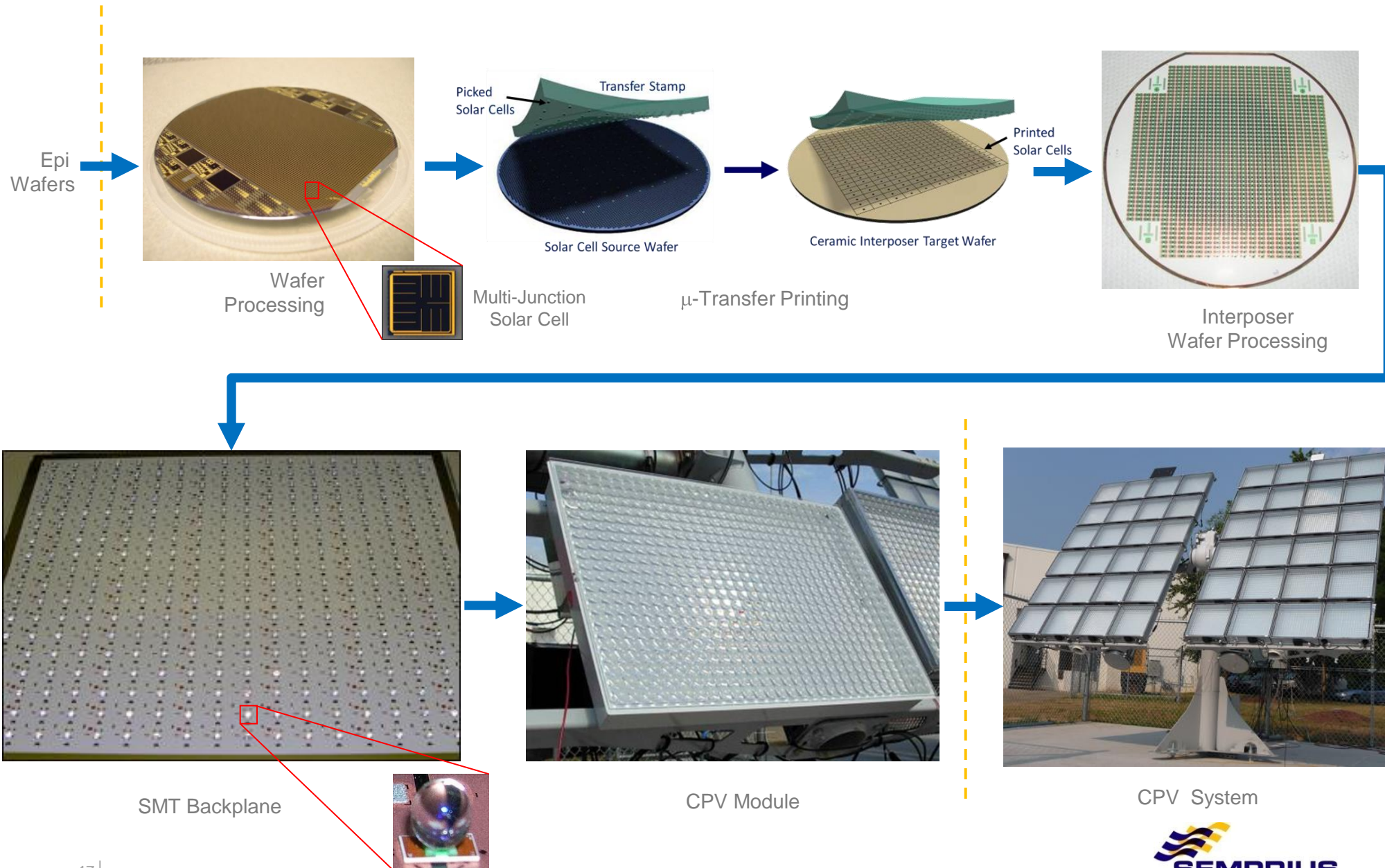


The Siemens partnership helps to address the bankability issue

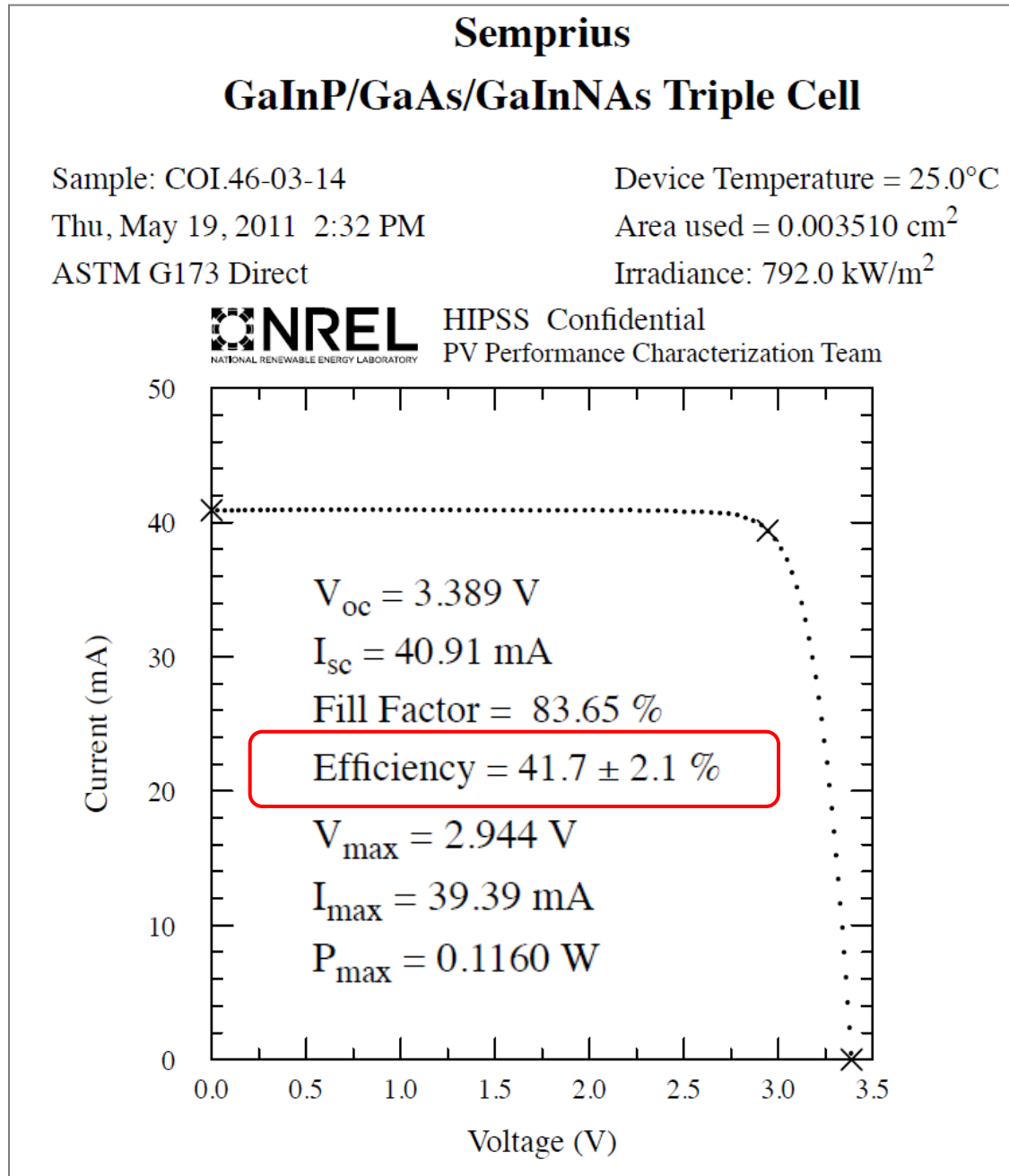


The results...

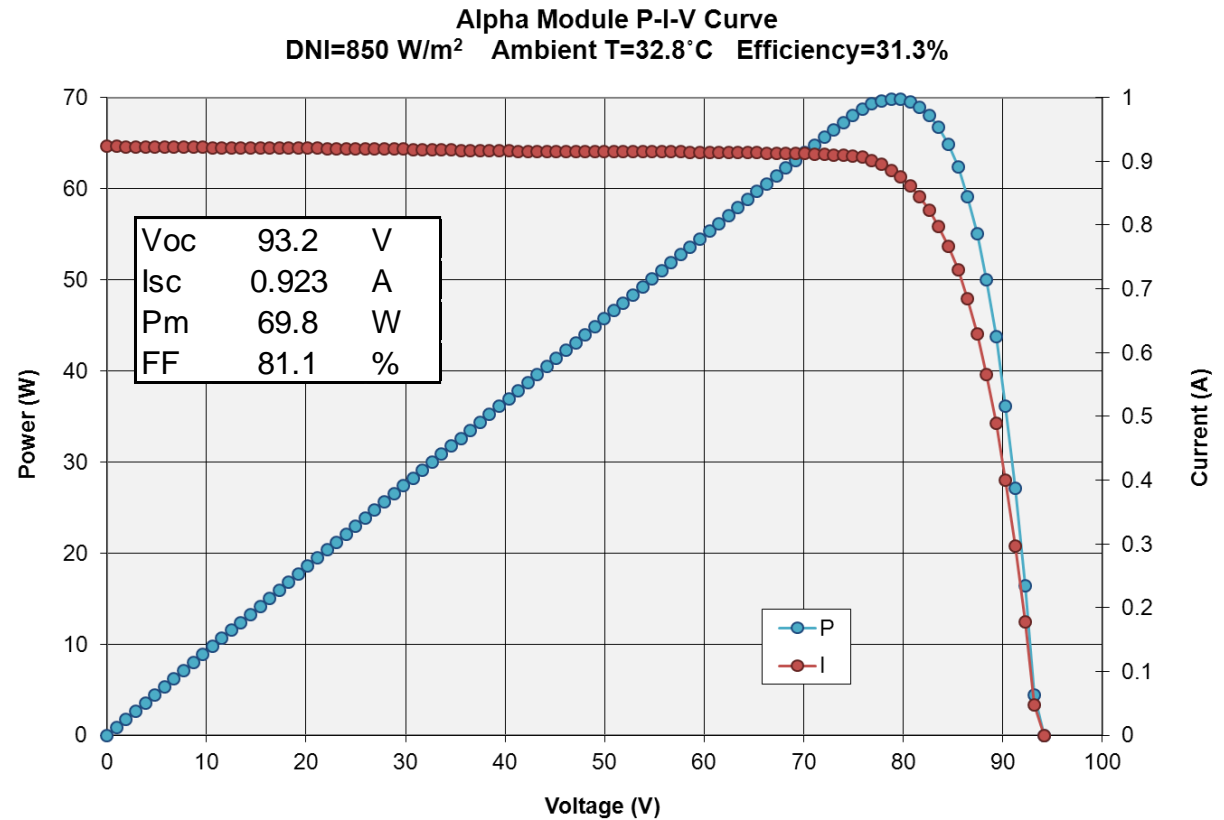
Overview of Semprius CPV Approach



41.7% Cell Efficiency as Measured by NREL



Alpha Module Test Results with 3-J Solar Cells



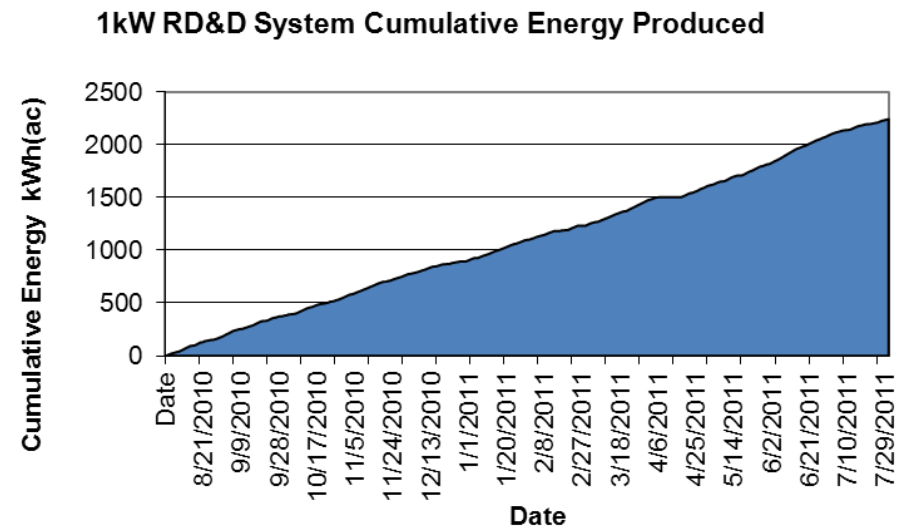
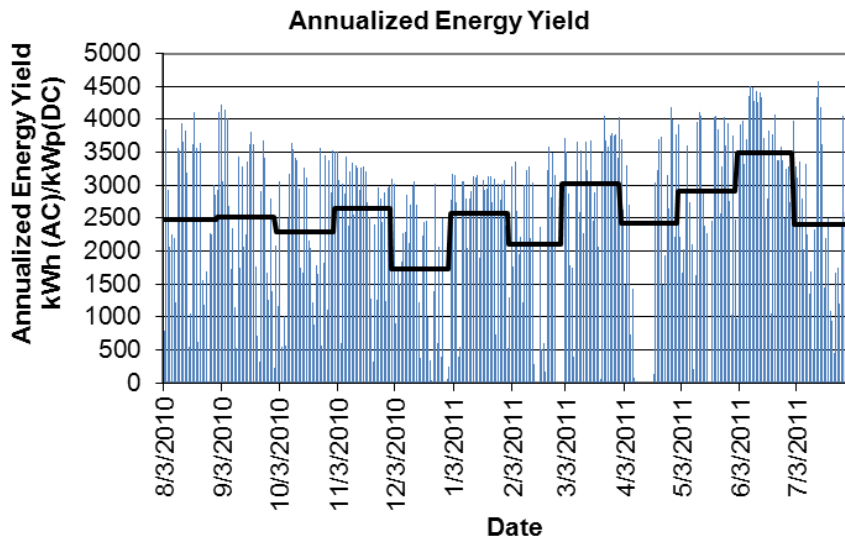
Module Efficiency > 31%

1 kW RD&D System at Tucson Electric Power

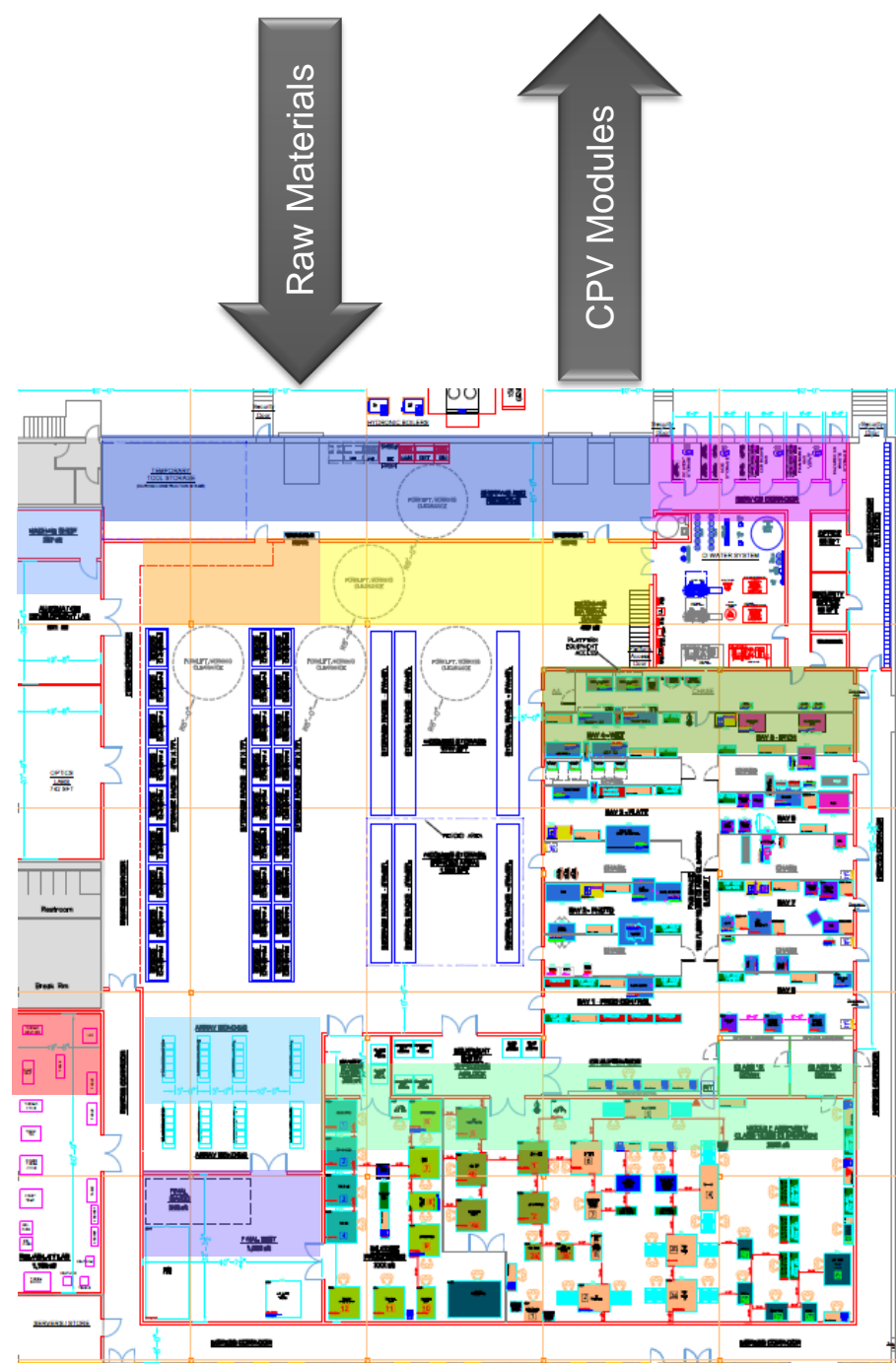
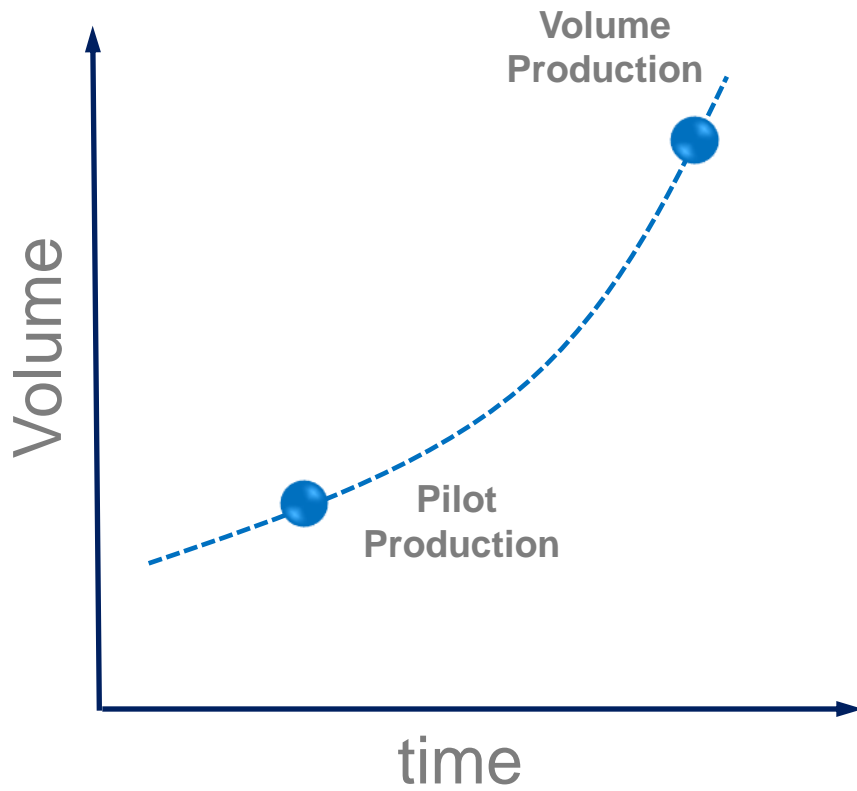
- Installed in August 2010 in Tucson, AZ
- Semprius engineering prototype modules
- 2 axis tracker from Siemens
- Tracker array frame from Cosma Intl.
- Weather and DAQ system included



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Pilot Production Line



Next steps...

Focus on:

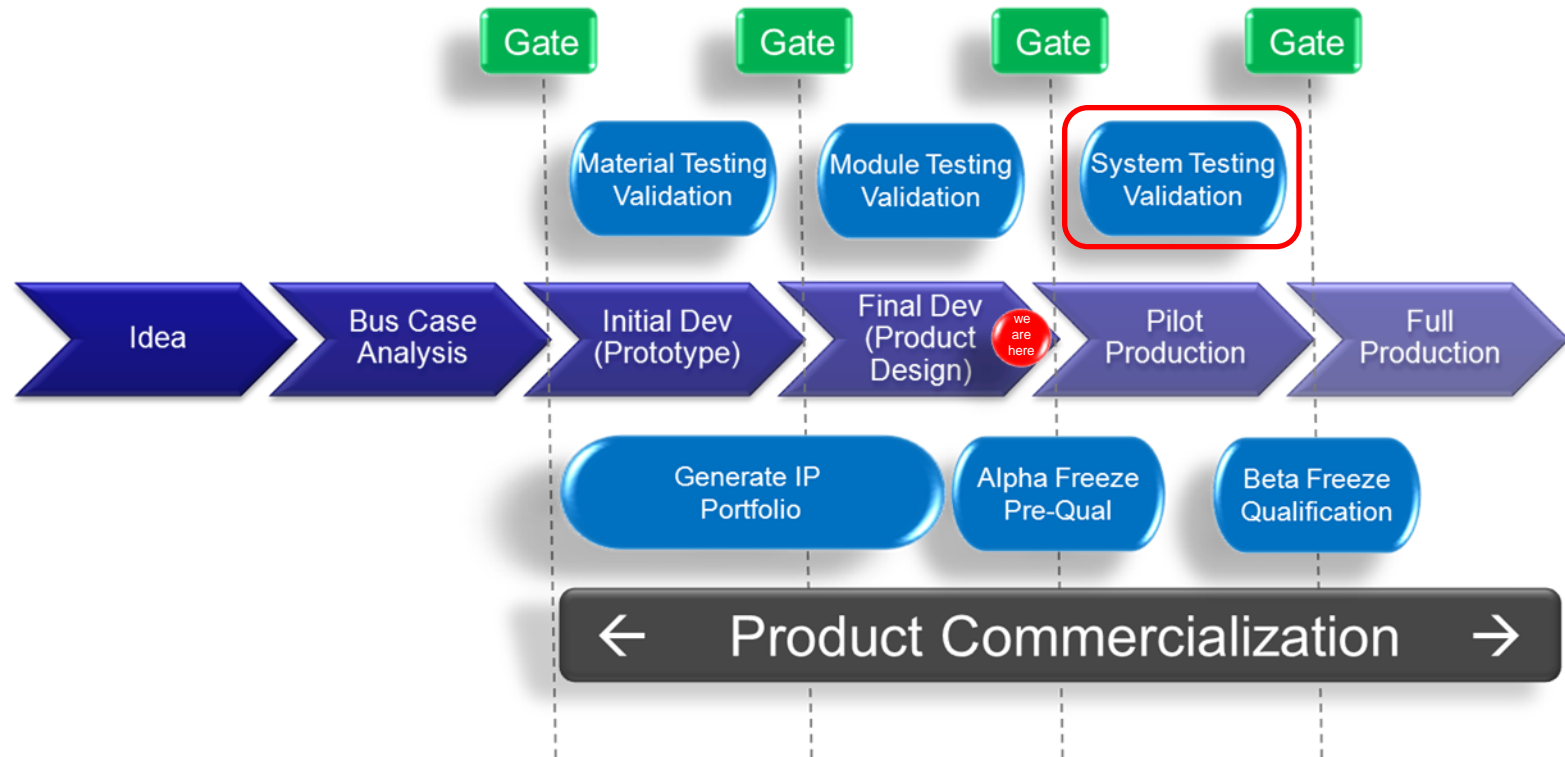
- Refining processes
- Establishing pilot line
- Qualifying pilot line
- Ensuring module reliability
- System testing & verification
- Winning customers
- Installing our 1st MW CPV plant
- Ramping to high volume production
- Developing improved next generation designs
- Additional fund raising

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Need for Regional Test Centers (RTCs)



System testing and validation can start out small, but ultimately must be done at the 100kW – 1MW level to capture 'real' system issues
System costs for such testing and validation will exceed \$1M

Principle Organizations for CPV Testing/Validation

- Solar Cell
 - NREL (Golden, CO)
 - Fraunhofer ISE (Freiburg, Germany)
- Module
 - NREL (Golden, CO)
 - SNL (Albuquerque, NM)
 - Fraunhofer ISE (Freiburg, Germany)
 - TÜV Rheinland PTL (Tempe, AZ)
- System
 - ISFOC
 - SolarTAC [Technology Acceleration Center] (Aurora, CO)
 - UA TechPark (Tucson, AZ)

The above organizations generally require payment for their services. It is important that funding be available to finance large scale testing & validation programs.

Module & System Testing/Validation Needs

- High DNI location for CPV testing
- High insolation to quickly accumulate kWh
- Access to weather data (DNI, GNI, CSR, ambient temperature, wind speed & direction, rainfall, dew point, video cloud cover, etc.)
- Access to individual DC string data (Voc, Isc, Pm) as well as individual inverter AC output and module temperature through an on-line data acquisition system.
- On-site support personnel for troubleshooting, operations & maintenance, data monitoring, experiments, etc.
- Availability of curve tracers, oscilloscopes, spectrometers, and other test equipment.
- Funding to offset the installed cost, operation costs, and monitoring/analysis costs.



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