

**SERIIUS**

Solar Energy Research Institute  
for India and the United States

# Solar Energy Research Institute for India and the United States (SERIIUS)

Office of Science, BES Site Visit  
*NREL, October 26, 2012*

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*SERIIUS Co-Directors*



# Fundamental R&D Enabling International Collaboration

- Address common goals and grand challenges
- Focus on fundamentals: more “pre-competitive”
- Integrated science: theory, synthesis, characterization, testing
- Significant opportunity for training/education
  - students/postdocs
  - technical exchange/fellowships
  - Note these are both internal and external
    - Student/Faculty Exchange Through Mageep
    - Potential Links to other groups in India/US/Corporations
- Utilize unique facilities and value capabilities
- Understand technology development (& deployment) needs specific to each country

*US National Academy:* “Our energy system is, after all, much more than a set of technological arrangements; it is also a deep manifestation of society’s economic, social, and political arrangements.” ... “collective international action.”

# Solar Energy Research Institute for India and the United States (SERIIUS)

A Joint Research Consortium for Accelerating Solar Electricity Development

India

United States

## Consortium Leads

### Indian Institute of Science–Bangalore

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### National Renewable Energy Laboratory

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kaz@nrel.gov

## Research Thrust Leadership

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay  
Center for the Study of Science, Technology and Policy

Sandia National Laboratories  
RAND Corporation

## Consortium Partners

### Institutes and National Laboratories

International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials  
Solar Energy Center

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

### University Partners

Indian Institute of Technology Madras  
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science

Arizona State University  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Colorado School of Mines  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Purdue University  
Stanford University  
University of Central Florida  
University of South Florida  
Washington University in St. Louis

### Industry Partners

Clique Developments Ltd.  
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.  
Moser Baer India Ltd.  
Thermax Ltd.  
TurboTech Precision Engineering Ltd.  
Wipro Ltd.

Corning Incorporated  
General Electric Company  
Cookson Electronics  
MEMC Corporation  
Solarmer Energy, Inc.

## Our Team:



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE  
Bangalore, India  
भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान  
बंगलूर, भारत



Massachusetts  
Institute of  
Technology



Washington  
University  
in St. Louis



Carnegie  
Mellon  
University



moserbaer





# Strong Synergy US/India (PV-example)

## DOE Basic Research Needs/Priority Areas

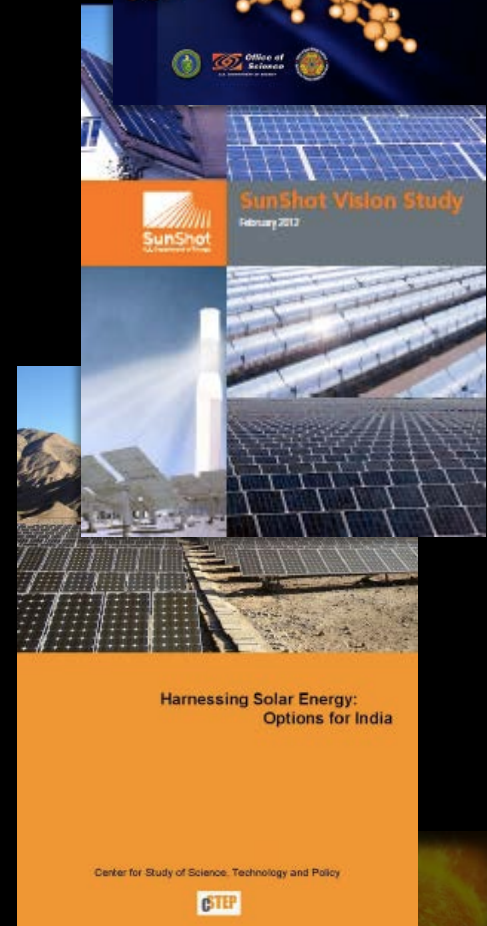
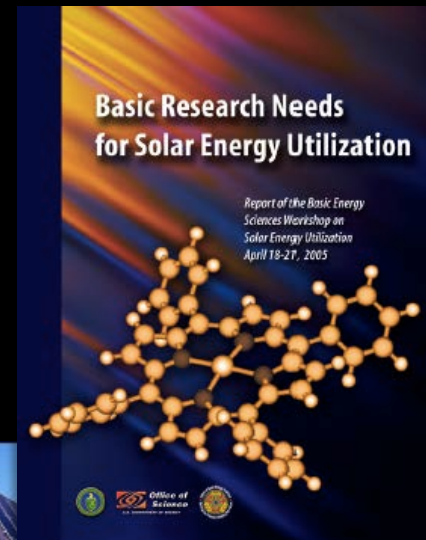
- Maximum energy from solar photons at low costs
- Nanostructures for solar energy conversion; low cost and high efficiencies
- Materials and architectures for solar energy; assembling complex structures
- Identify and quantify critical technical, economic and policy issues

## Critical Barriers called out by DOE for PV

- Understand materials and structures to improve conversion efficiency
- Optimize molecular, polymeric and nanocrystalline structures to produce systems
- High-throughput and continuous (roll-to-roll) processes that do not require high temperature or vacuum

## Critical Barriers–India

- Earth abundant and green materials
- Low capital manufacturing at multiple scales
- Distributed power generation and integration
- Degradation mechanisms (reliability, dust)



# Some India-Specific Considerations

## Nehru Mission for off-grid

- 2000 MW off-grid
- 20 million solar lighting systems

## Off-grid/distributed applications

- Land & water requirements
- Water pumping, desalination
- Cottage manufacturing
- Different price points, form factors, performance

## Avoid scale-down penalty for small systems (e.g., CSP)

## Hybrid systems

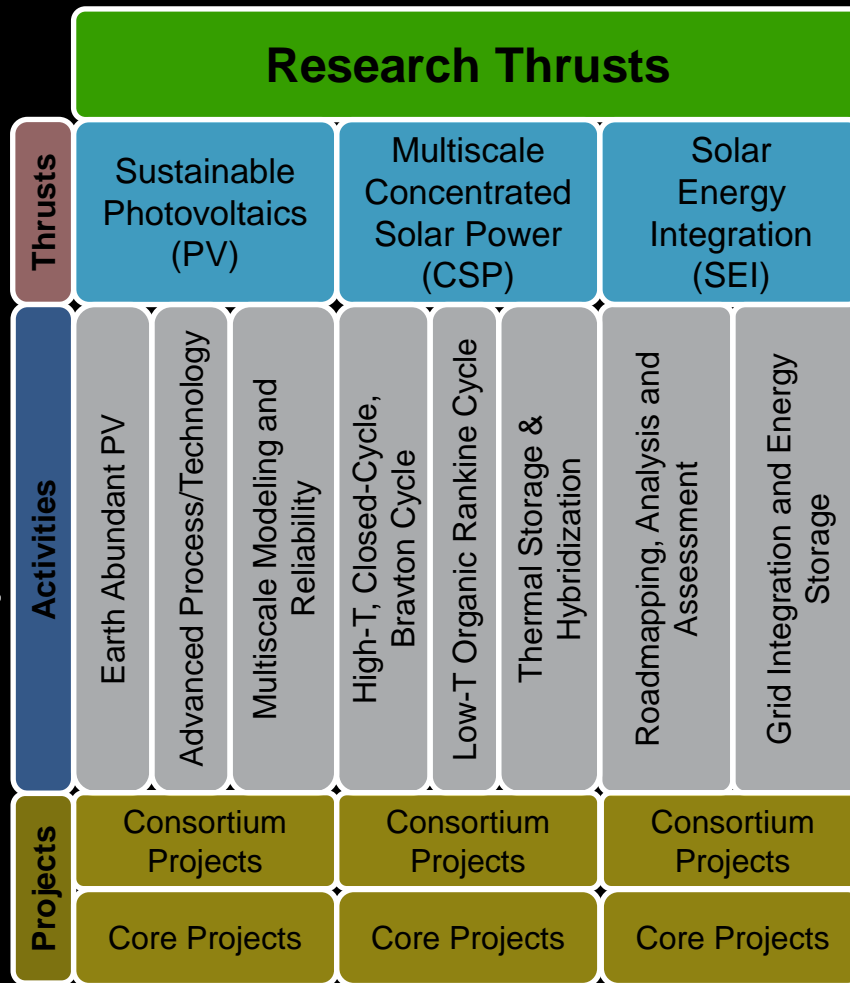
## Reliability in Indian environment

## Manufacturing

- Low capital fabrication approaches
- Design for frugal innovation



# Collaborative Research Thrusts, Activities, and Projects



## Research Design

- Analysis- and assessment-driven
- Multidisciplinary, bi-national teams
- Industry integration into multi-institutional projects
- “Use-inspired” R&D

## Two-tier Project Structure

- **CONSORTIUM PROJECTS:** disruptive, transformative R&D
- **CORE PROJECTS:** core industry partner-led and focused

# Thrust: Sustainable Photovoltaics

*Accelerate the development of disruptive PV technologies*

## Activity

### Earth Abundant PV:

Develop new scalable absorbers based on Earth-abundant materials and processes

- Thin-film absorber materials and processing
- Organic PV materials and devices
- Nanostructured absorbers and electrodes

## Activity

### Advanced Process/Manufacturing Technology:

Develop ink-based and other advanced processes for PV elements based on new flexible substrates and printing techniques

- Solar-grade silicon
- Thin-film absorber production
- Flexible substrates
- High throughput processing of thin-film PV

## Activity

### Multiscale Modeling and Reliability:

Couple materials to module modeling with real-world reliability

- Integrated modeling
- Reliability
- Novel materials for intrinsic stability in harsh environments

# Thrust: Multi-scale Concentrated Solar Power

*Increase the power block cycle efficiency and decrease solar collector cost with innovative designs without scale-down penalty for smaller scale (25kW-1MW)*

## High T Brayton Cycle:

Develop scalable supercritical 20-80 bar 600-800°C Brayton cycles with 50% efficiency

(100 kW to 1 MW)

- High T, high P CO<sub>2</sub> receiver and exchanger
- Heliostats for Brayton

## Low T Rankine Cycle:

Develop organic Rankine cycle with at < 330°C with > 25% efficiency (25kW-1MW)

- ORC collector
- Small-scale positive displacement expander for ORC
- Small-scale turbo expanders

## Thermal Storage and Hybridization:

Develop hybridized storage systems for the diverse temperature ranges of Brayton and Rankine converters

- Storage and hybridization



# Thrust: Solar Energy Integration

*Analysis and assessment of technical, economic, environmental and policy aspects for developing and deploying solar technologies*

## Technology Roadmapping, Analysis, and Assessment

Analyze the market, policy and technology data to develop roadmaps for bankable deployment options for solar electric conversion

- Roadmapping and policy assessment
- Computational tools for economic assessment, bankability, and deployment

## Grid Integration & Energy Storage

Quantify interactions of solar electricity on the grid in India and predict optimum deployment and interconnection

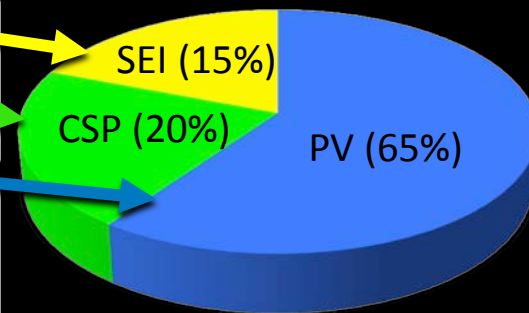
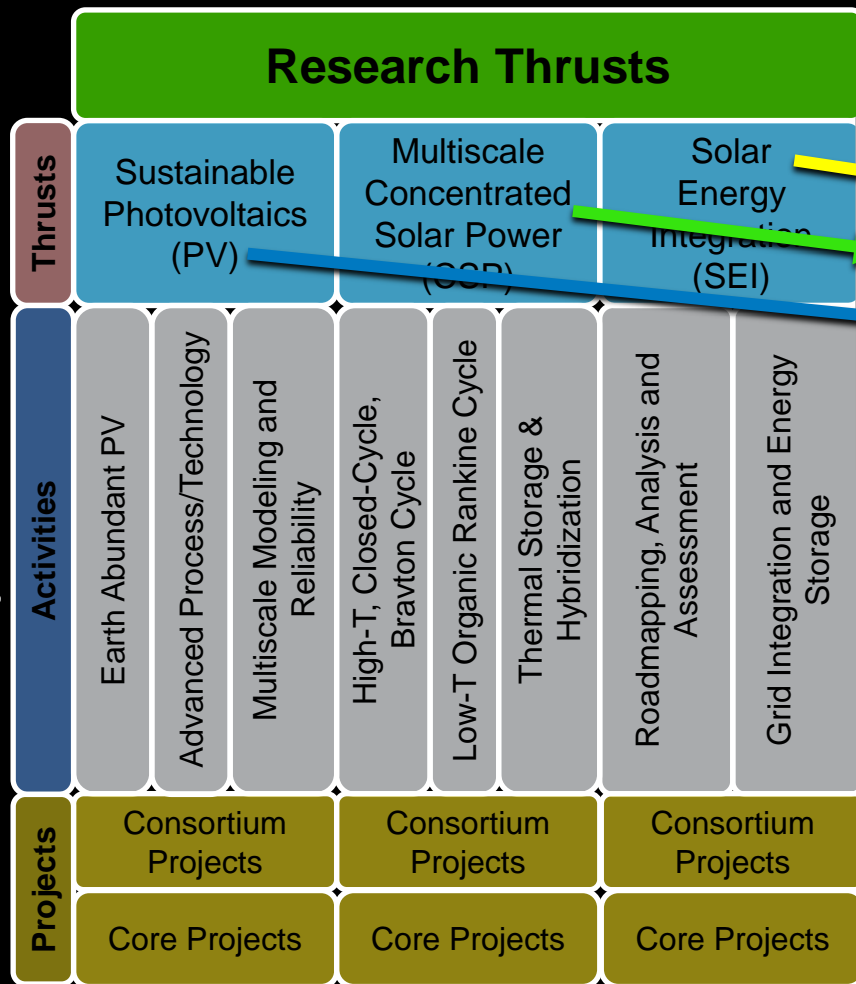
- Grid integration and energy storage
- Interoperability and compatibility for PV
- Novel Storage Materials for Solar Hydrogen from PV Electrolysis

# Collaborative Research Thrusts, Activities, and Projects

## Research Design

- Analysis- and assessment-driven
- Multidisciplinary, bi-national teams
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- “Use-inspired” R&D

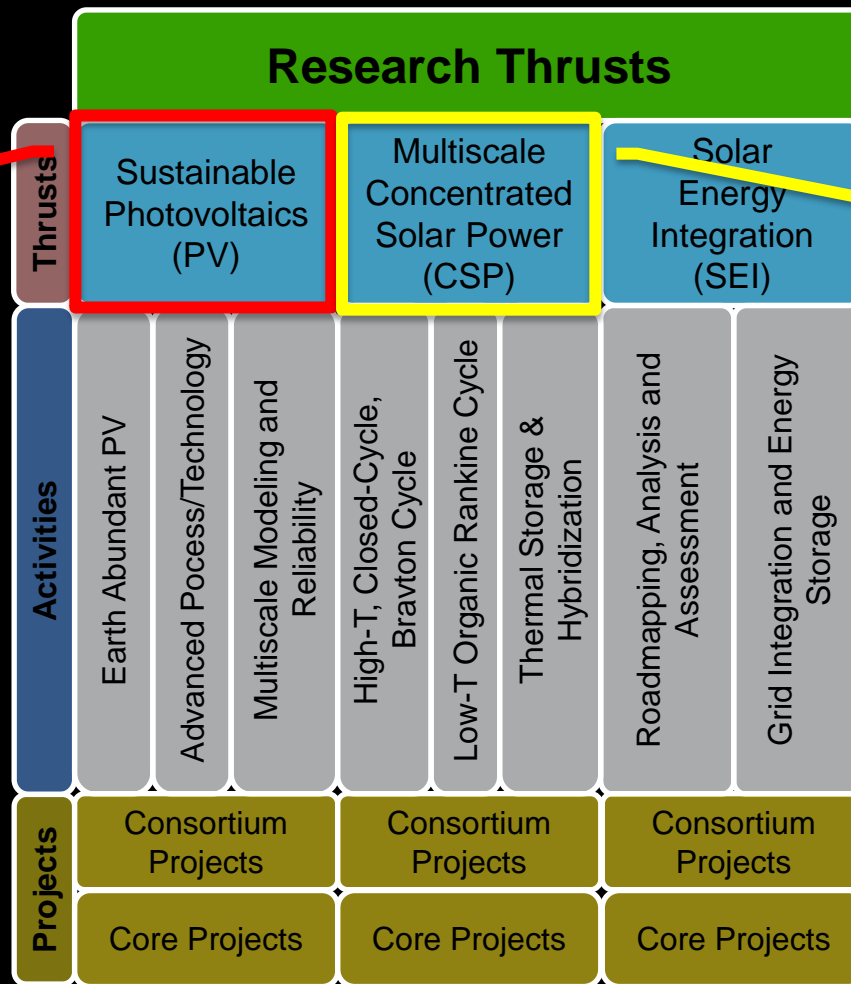
Two-tier Project Structure



- India: more in CSP
- US: more in PV

- **CONSORTIUM PROJECTS:** disruptive, transformative R&D
- **CORE PROJECTS:** core industry partner-led and focused

# Collaborative Research Thrusts, Activities, and Projects



## IMPACT:

- Significantly accelerate disruptive PV technologies
- Provide foundation on which future Indian PV industry can build

## IMPACT:

Significantly reduce levelized cost of electricity:

- increasing the power block efficiency
- decreasing the solar collector cost with innovative designs & optical materials.

- **CONSORTIUM PROJECTS:** disruptive, transformative R&D
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# Collaborative Research Thrusts, Activities, and Projects

## IMPACT:

Provide critical technical, economic, environmental, and policy guidance:

- For SERIUS research-planning and review to ensure relevance/priorities in meeting objectives
- For stakeholders-critical information with roadmapping and analysis.

		Research Thrusts								
Thrusts	Sustainable Photovoltaics (PV)	Multiscale Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)			Solar Energy Integration (SEI)					
	Activities	Earth Abundant PV	Novel Process Technology	Multiscale Modeling and Reliability	High-T, Closed-Cycle, Brayton Cycle	Low-T Organic Rankine Cycle	Thermal Storage & Hybridization	Roadmapping, Analysis and Assessment	Grid Integration and Energy Storage	
Projects	Consortium Projects			Consortium Projects			Consortium Projects			
	Core Projects			Core Projects			Core Projects			

- **CONSORTIUM PROJECTS:** disruptive, transformative R&D
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# The Science of Sustainable Photovoltaics . . .

**Materials:** CIGS, CZTS, and OPV



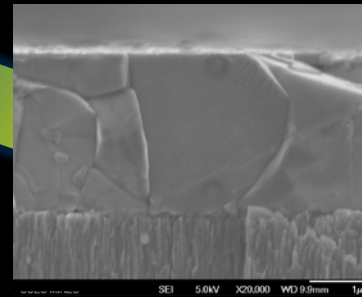
## Inks and synthesis

- Understanding metal-organic decomposition
- Molecular precursor design
- Synthesis to desired materials
- Inks:
  - Absorbers
  - Transparent Conductors
  - Contacts/Packaging



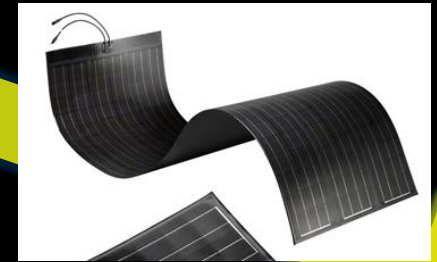
## Deposition

- Desired precursor with no residual organics
- Designed to densify and allow grain growth
- Compatible with other layers



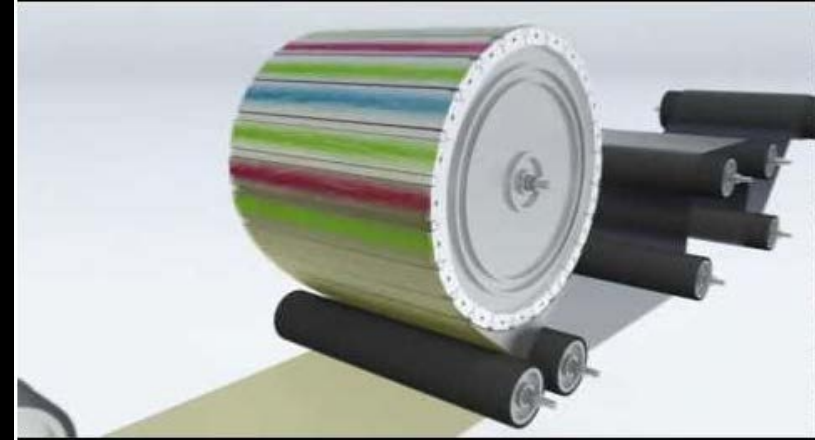
## Processing

- Device quality:
- Rapid thermal processing
  - Optical processing



## Integration

- Materials/devices integrated onto flexible substrates



The Technology of Developing Low-Cost Atmospheric Processes . . .



# The Science of Multiscale Concentrating Solar Power ...

## Scientific Challenges/Technology Innovations

High-temperature, closed-cycle CO<sub>2</sub>-Brayton  
(100kW-1MW)

- High-temperature receivers, expanders, low-cost heliostats and Brayton power cycles to increase the gross cycle efficiency to >50% to meet SunShot goals.

Low-temperature organic Rankine cycle (25kW-1MW)

- Low-cost , parabolic trough collectors that have optical efficiencies of >70%, operate up to 230°C, and have <2% thermal loss (*overcome scale-down penalty*).
- Develop small (25 kWe) turbo-expanders that have greater than 80% isentropic efficiency.

Thermal storage and hybridization

- Advanced, low-cost thermal storage for integration into high temperature Brayton CO<sub>2</sub> cycles and low temperature organic Rankine Cycles

**Key Focus:** *Water Independent, Hybridization*

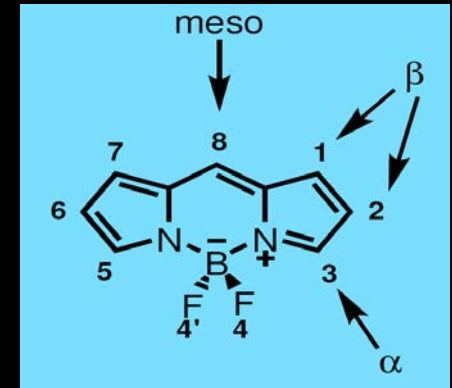
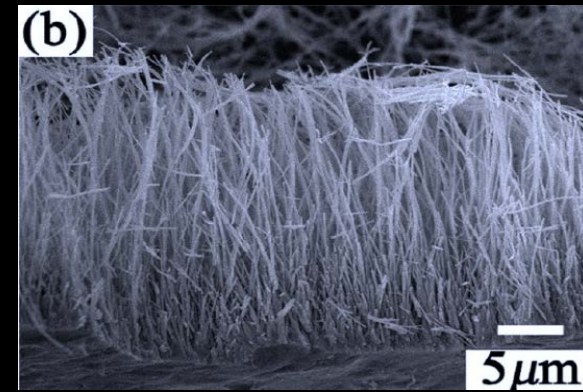


# The Science Solar at the Nanoscale ...

## Nanostructured Materials for PV

Coupling novel nanostructures to new dyes for enhanced performance in dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSC)

- Science Challenges:
  - To develop & integrate dye/nanostructure
  - To enhance performance and stability of DSSC
- Shared US-India knowledge:
  - nanostructured materials from **US**
  - novel BODIPY dyes from **India**



## Novel Nanostructured Coatings for CSP and PV Dust Mitigation

New generation dust resistant coatings

- Science Challenge: To develop & validate novel nanotechnology-based, durable superhydrophobic (and superhydrophilic) plasmonic metamaterials
- Low-surface energy metal nitrides (CrN, MoN, TiN, ZrN) as protective films for CSP reflectors (and PV modules)

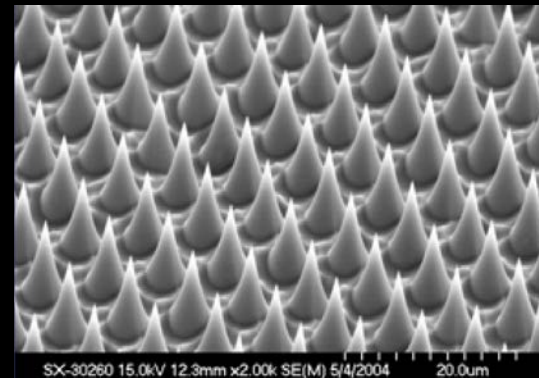


Image of superhydrophobic structure (left) that forms a surface with virtually no contact area with water (right).



# The Science and Technology of Solar Energy Integration (SEI)

## Roadmapping

- Barriers to deployment (India vs. US)
- Bankability
- Technology/policy assessments
  - grid-connected and off-grid
  - storage requirements
  - hybridization
- Identification of R&D needs

## Grid Integration and Dispatchability

- Grid analysis in India
- Rural/off-grid power
- Storage, hybridization



## Solar Outlook

BiMonthly Solar Industry

### Hybridization for the Survival of CSP Technology

CSP Today USA 2012 was from June 27 through the 28th in Las Vegas.

#### Hybridization

During the session, Hybridization - CSP's new lifeline, the concept of using CSP in conjunction with Natural Gas (NG) to create new hybrid plants or adding CSP on to existing plants was discussed. The operation modes of the hybrid CSP and NG plant, for example, would use both gas turbine and steam turbine to power the plant. In the morning, both gas and solar would be used, switching to solar during midday to supply the steam to the turbine. During periods of cloud cover and at night the plant would be used

utilization. The following were listed as advantages to hybrid CSP plants:

- Enables gas burning at high CC efficiencies >52% vs. ~40% in a PV with a separate Open Cycle Gas Plant
- Solar Thermal and NG complement each other in a hybrid steam based plant
- Such a combination allows stable output during changes in solar radiation
- Smooth transition between different operation modes: solar only, gas only, hybrid

Manuel Pozo, Abengoa, listed legislative drivers for CSP plant; state Certificates (SREC), credits, Carbon Production Tax Incentive Tax Credit. CSP developers have to partner with several plants. José María Analyst, Abengoa applications for CSP. Enhanced Oil Recovery - gas injection most-common enhanced oil recovery



# Integration and Communication



# SERIIUS Web Gateway ([www.SERIIUS.org](http://www.SERIIUS.org))

## REAL-TIME INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PARTNERING

### Web Gateway [www.SERIIUS.org](http://www.SERIIUS.org)

- Public Information Access
- Research Partner Secure Access

### Modeling & Simulation Hub

Solar (PV, CSP modeling)  
Simulation routines ADEPT toolbox  
Materials and device design  
Computational science portal

### Remote Access Hub

Remote learning and training  
On-line equipment, data acquisition  
Secure research information access





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Please contact us if you are interested in participating  
in our internship program!

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Thank you • शुक्रिया

