



**The Abdus Salam
International Centre for Theoretical Physics**



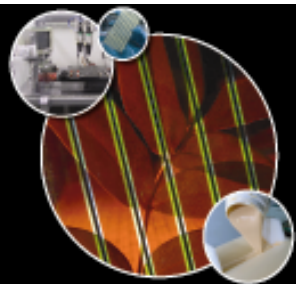
1938-14

Workshop on Nanoscience for Solar Energy Conversion

27 - 29 October 2008

Long Term Stability of Dye Solar Cells - Influence of Dye Chemistry

Keith BROOKS
*Chalet Dulex
Route des Ormonds 1854
Leysin
Switzerland*



DYESOL™
GROUP of COMPANIES

Long Term Stability of Dye Solar Cells – Influence of Dye Chemistry

Dr. Keith Brooks – General Manager, Greatcell Solar

Joint ICTP-KFAS

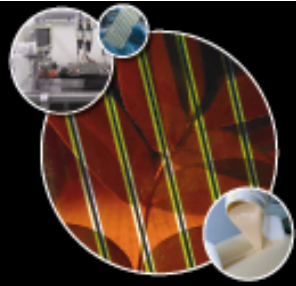
Workshop on Nanoscience for Solar Energy Conversion

October 28th, 2008

DYESOL LIMITED

International CleanTech Company

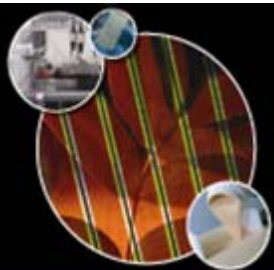
ASX: DYE



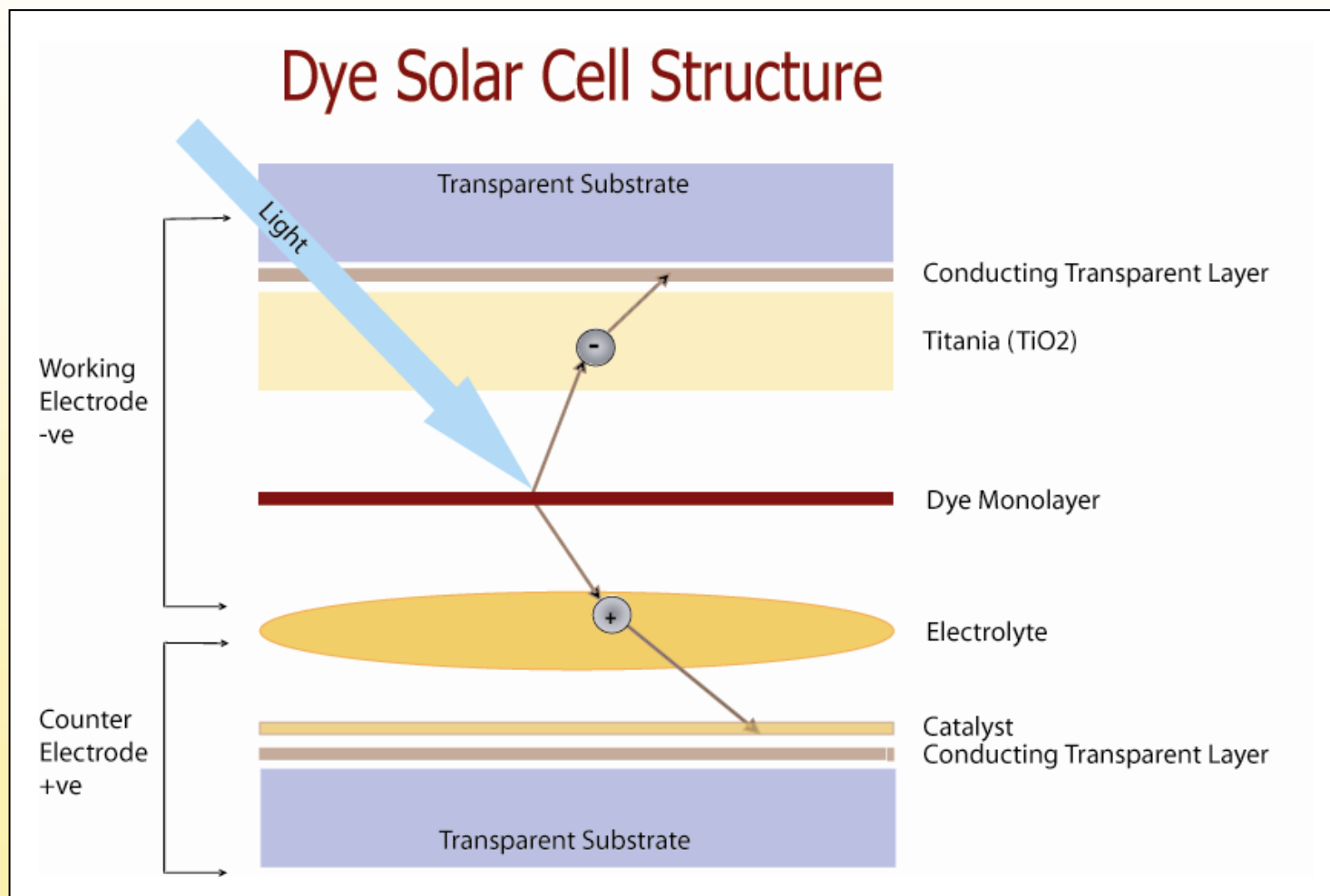
Outline

- **Overview of Dye Solar Cells from a Commercial Viewpoint**
- **Long Term Stability Studies of Dye Solar Cells and Modules**
- **Dyesol Group: Overview of Activities**

Global Leaders in Dye Solar Cell Technology



DSC Structure



Confidential – Dyesol Ltd.

Three Generations of PV

First Generation

Crystalline Silicon



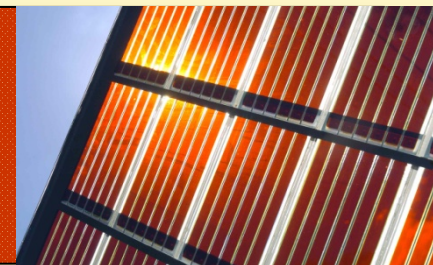
Second Generation

Thin film Semiconductor



Third Generation

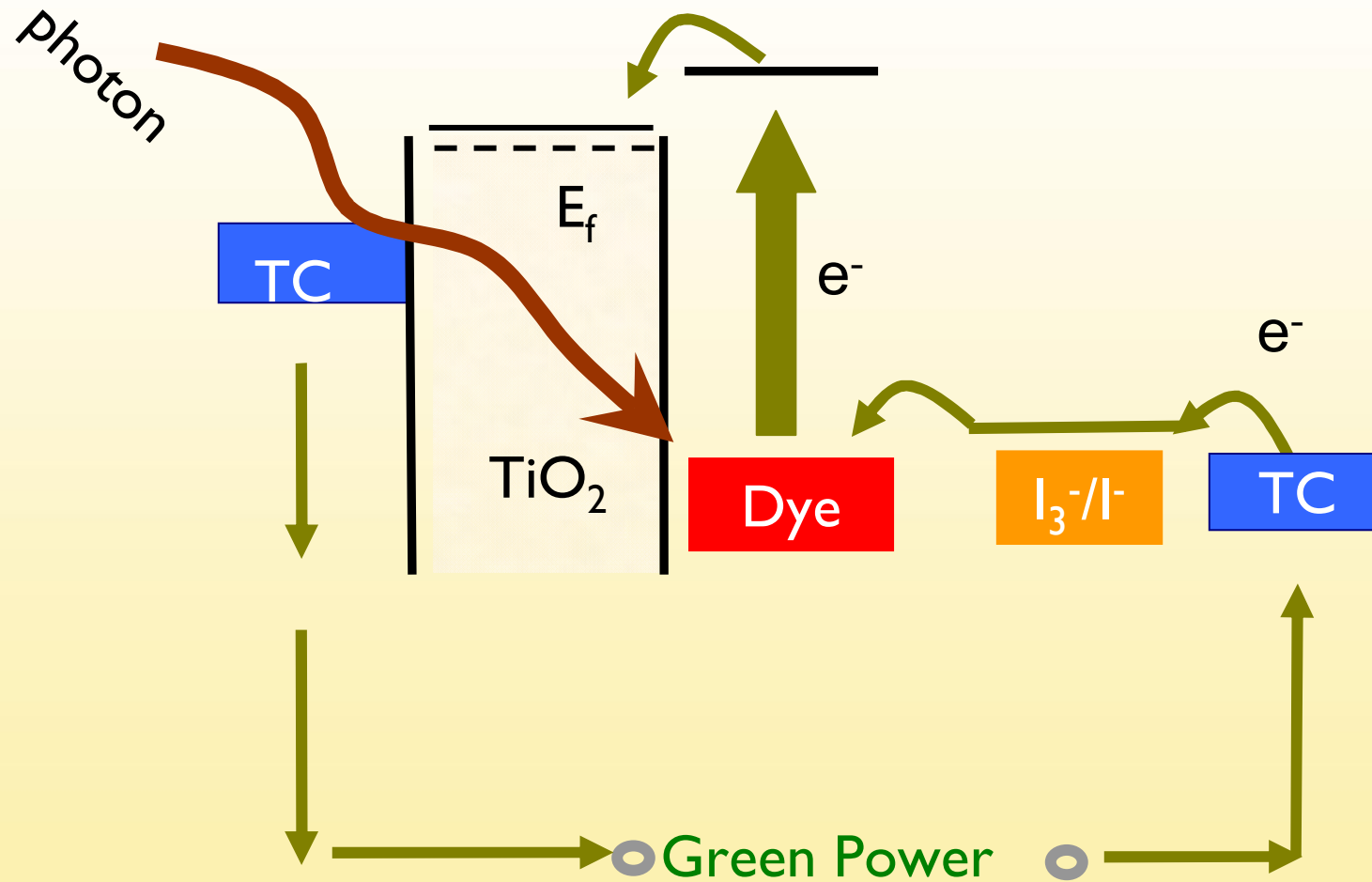
Artificial Photosynthesis
Nanotechnology



Dye Solar Cells

- Artificial photosynthesis (biomimetic) – mimics the energy capture of a leaf
- Two stage process, compared to first and second generation PV
- Dyes derived from archival photography act in the same way as chlorophyll
- Titania (the white pigment in toothpaste & white paint) used as semi-conductor

How it Works



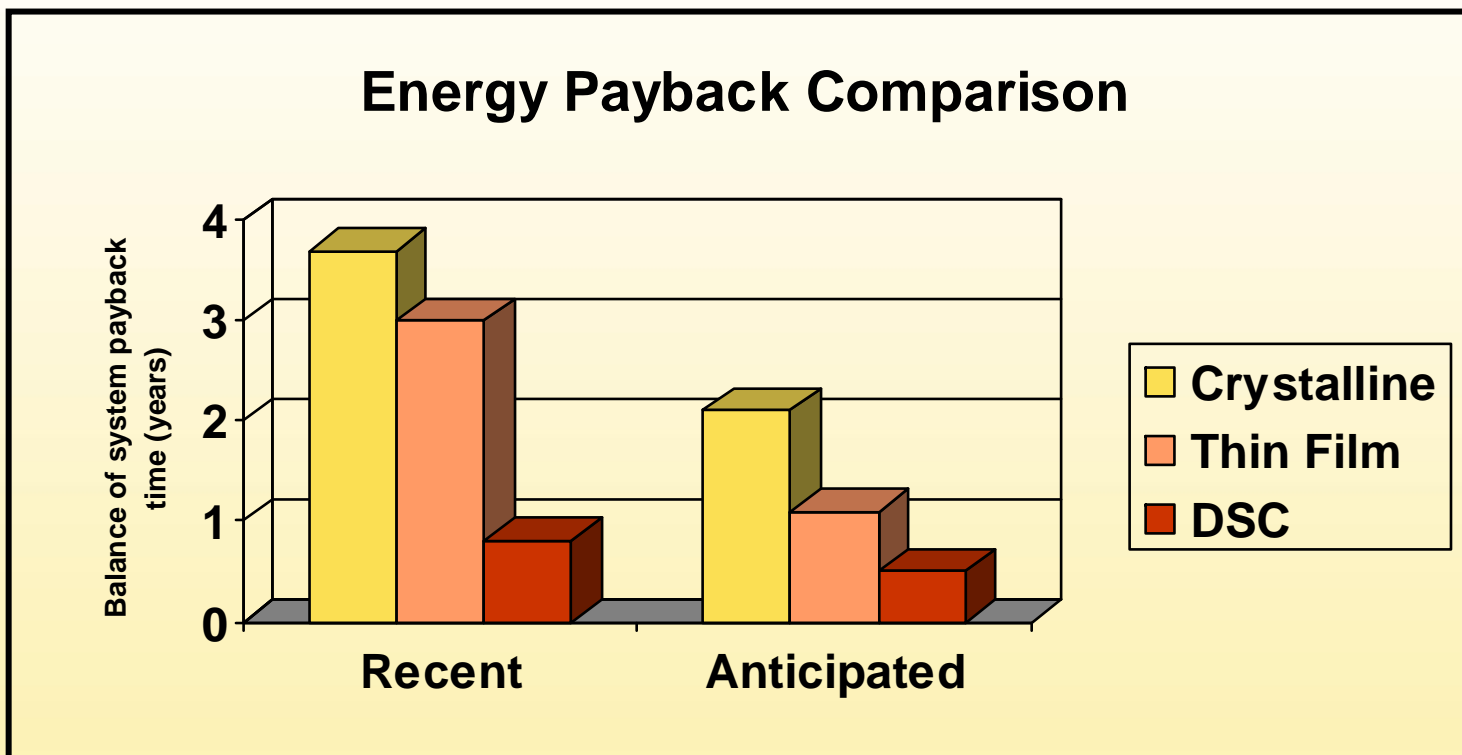
Why DSC as PV ?

- Lowest embodied energy
- Environmentally benign manufacturing and materials
- Can be engineered to the environment and application
- Energy security
 - DSC can be manufactured in any country using simple processes
 - ideally suited to distributed generation
 - BIPV provides security of supply for essential services

Why DSC as PV ?

- Better than alternatives in haze, overcast conditions, shading and indirect light situations
- Modest capital required to establish manufacturing
- Only transparent PV + possibility for various colours = aesthetic appeal
- Flexibility suits new product development
- Bifacial feature of transparent DSC

Energy Payback Comparison



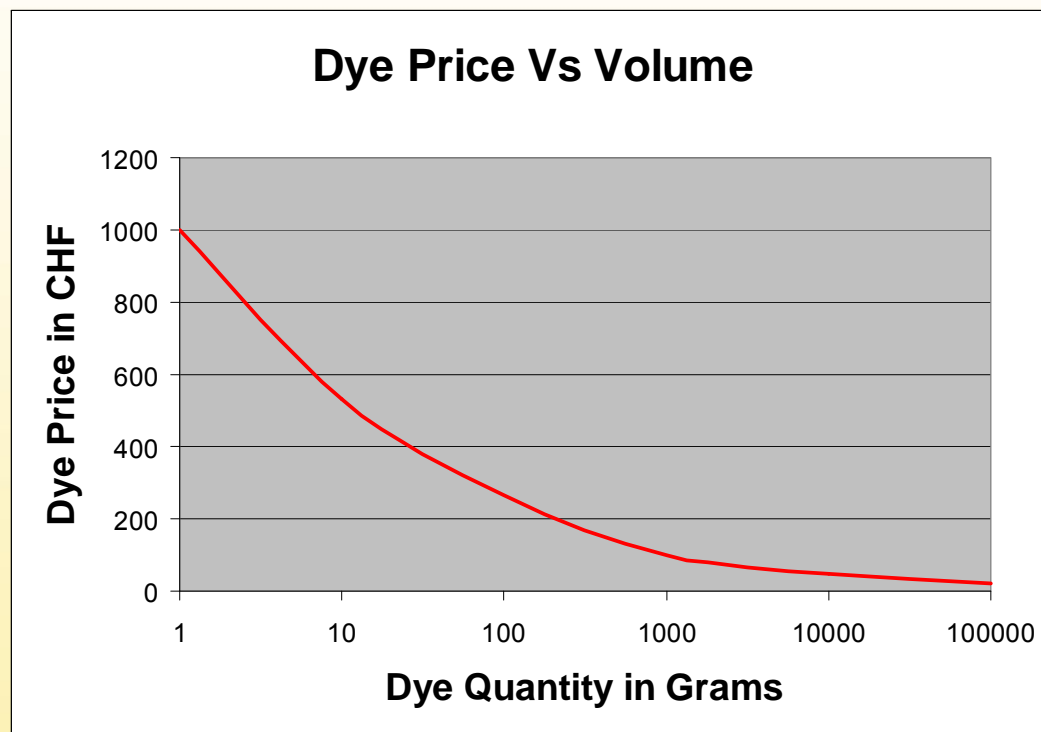
Current Misconceptions

- A long way from commercialisation
- Will it really be cost competitive?
- Efficiency is low and likely to remain so
- Stability and operation at high temperature a major concern
- Patent protection expiring
- Limited market & applications

Commercialisation

- Dyesol's new manufacturing facilities
- G24i – consumer products and technology
- Corus – researching DSC technology in sheet metal production
- Permasteelisa/ERG Renew – researching building integrated DSC
- Dyesol-Timo – JV commercialising DSC technology in Korea

Cost Effective at Volume Production



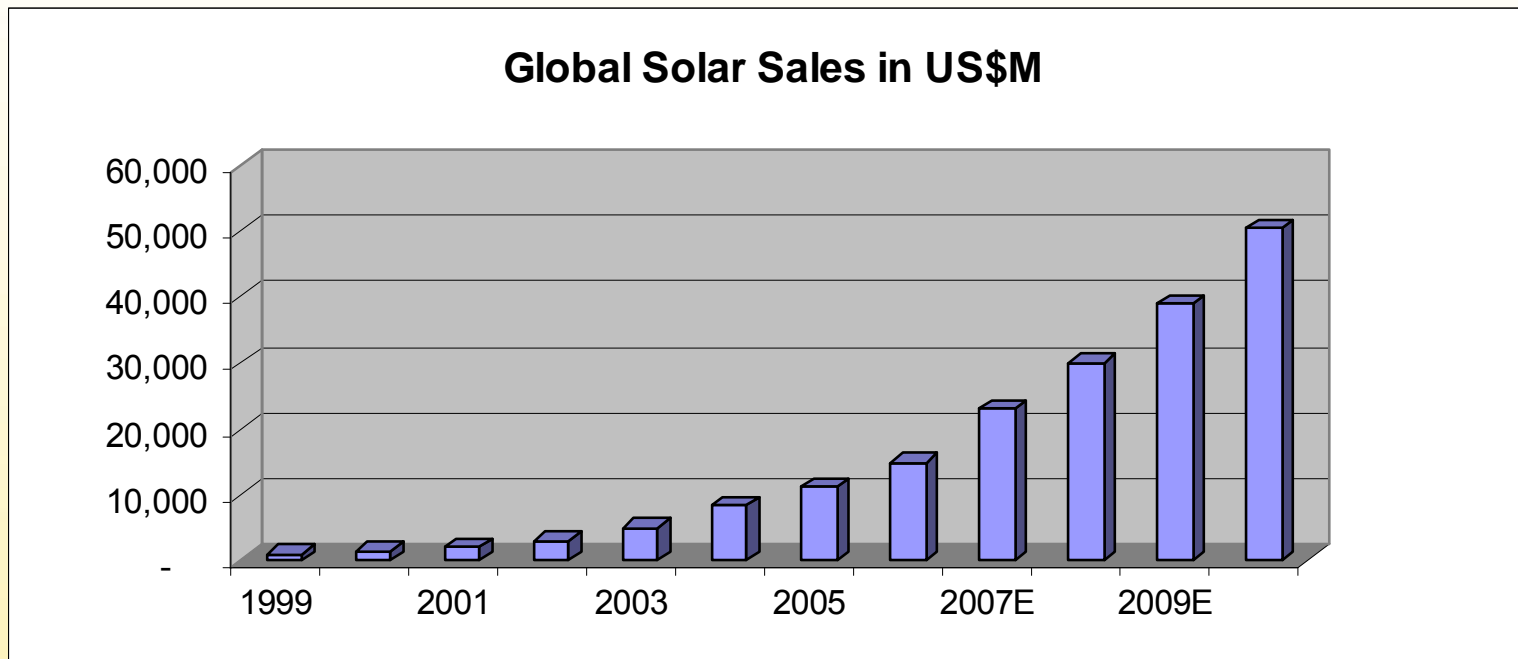
Usage 1 to 1.4 grams per sqm

- Yield of the dye isomer
- Reactors of appropriate size and construction
- Ru weight is $\sim 1/10$ of dye weight
- Stable Ru price

Efficiency – the Real Story

- DSC efficiency lower but improving
- DSC is still young in development cycle
- Efficiency & Peak Watt are measured under ideal conditions rarely achieved in practice
- DSC produces energy when light exists
- The fairer metric is kwh/m²/annum in real operating conditions

Solar Cells – Market Place



Solar PV industry with >40% average growth rate (\$23B in 2007)

Market Places for PV

- Building integrated
- Consumer products
- Grid connected solar farms
- Remote industrial
- Remote communities

DSC - Addressable Market

- Portable
 - Cheap consumer electronics power
- BIPV
 - Façade power
 - Metal roofing
- Dyesol supplies the feedstock / input materials and technology for the manufacture of DSC products

Building Integrated PV



Easy installation



Aesthetics

Building Integrated PV

Price target	Competitive with building product replaced	✓DSC
Optimum performance	At variable light conditions	✓DSC
Physical form	Aesthetics Conformance	✓DSC
Elements of balance of system	Framing, installation, inverters High light utilisation	✓ DSC

Steel Roofing Market

- World coated steel market
 - 2008: over 1 billion sqm
 - growing at 7-8% pa
- Potential for solar coated steel cladding 20% i.e. over 200 million sqm/annum
- \$75 per sqm added value for Dyesol
- Addressable market \$15billion/annum

Façade Market

- World flat glass market
 - 2007: 5.2 billion sqm
 - 2010: 5.2% growth/year = 6.1 billion sqm
 - 60/40 view and non-view
- DSC technology - addressing non-view market
- Dyesol materials - \$75/sqm added value

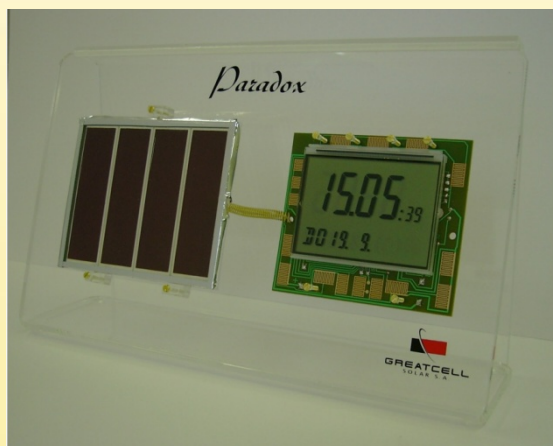
Consumer Products



Shapes



Flexible



Indoor

Consumer Products

Price target	Electronic component pricing	✓ DSC
Optimum performance	Indoors (low or artificial light)	✓ DSC
Physical form	Not heavy, not fragile	DSC products engineered- DSC flexibles an option
Elements of balance of system	Integration into packaging	DSC engineering underway

Future Market Segments

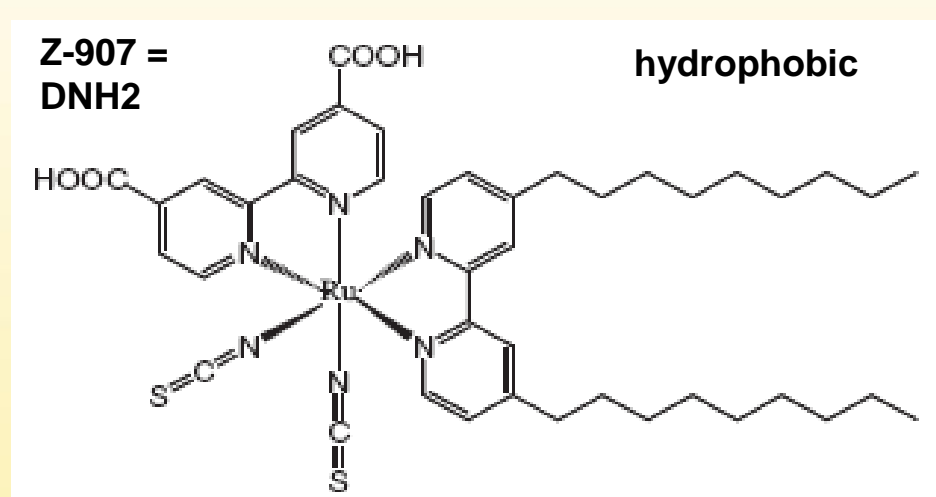
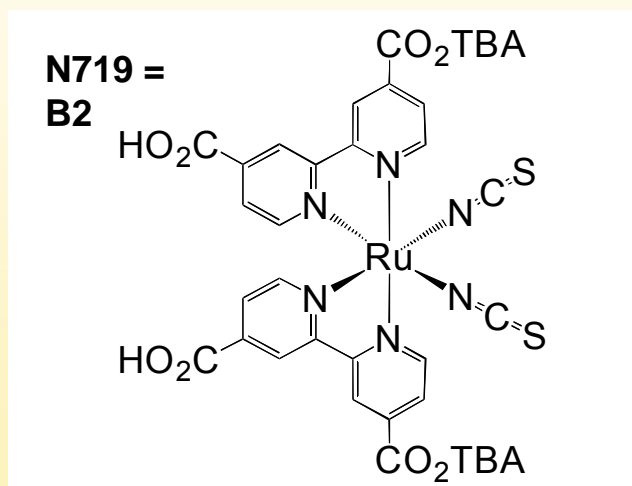
DSC promising:

- Hydrogen/chemical production directly from PV
- Tandem storage products – e.g. CEGS
- Tandem functional products – e.g. displays
- Tandem building products – e.g. PVT
- Building energy efficiency – e.g. photoelectrochromics

Experimental

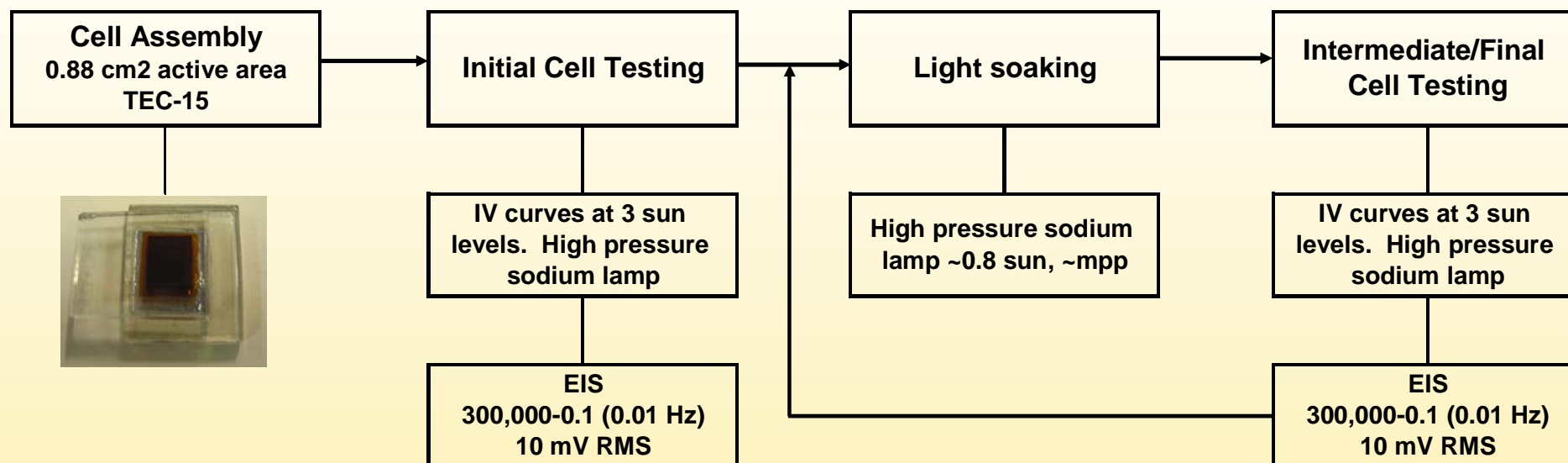
2006 Dyesol DSCs:

- 0.88 cm² active area sealed cells
- MPN-based electrolyte + GuSCN
- N-719 vs Z-907 dyes



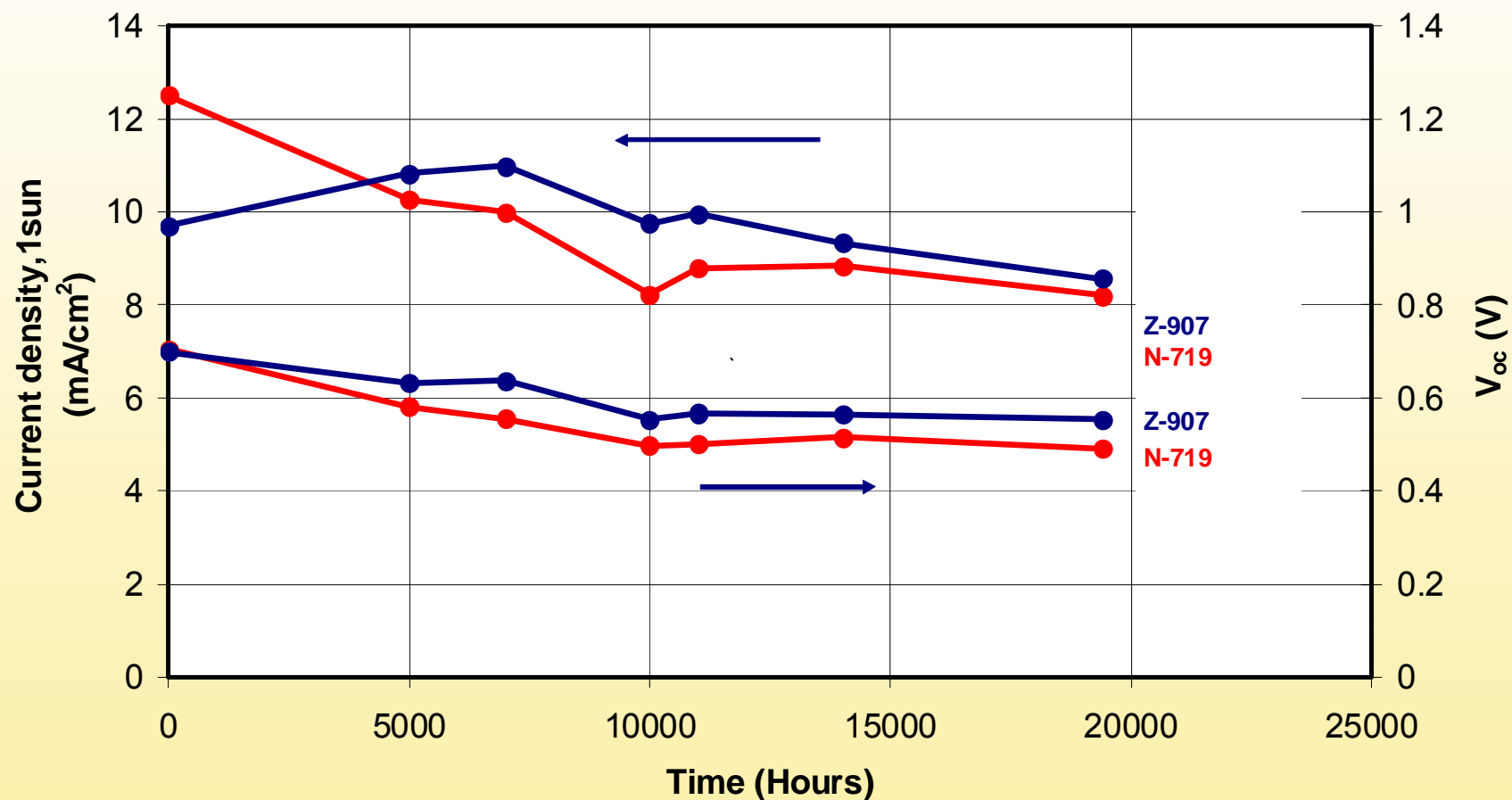
- Light soaking under load (close to mpp) at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C with periodic assessment through IV characteristics and EIS

Experimental



20,000 hours test – 2006 Dyesol DSCs Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

Short Circuit Current and Open Circuit Voltage vs. Time
for 2 different dyes

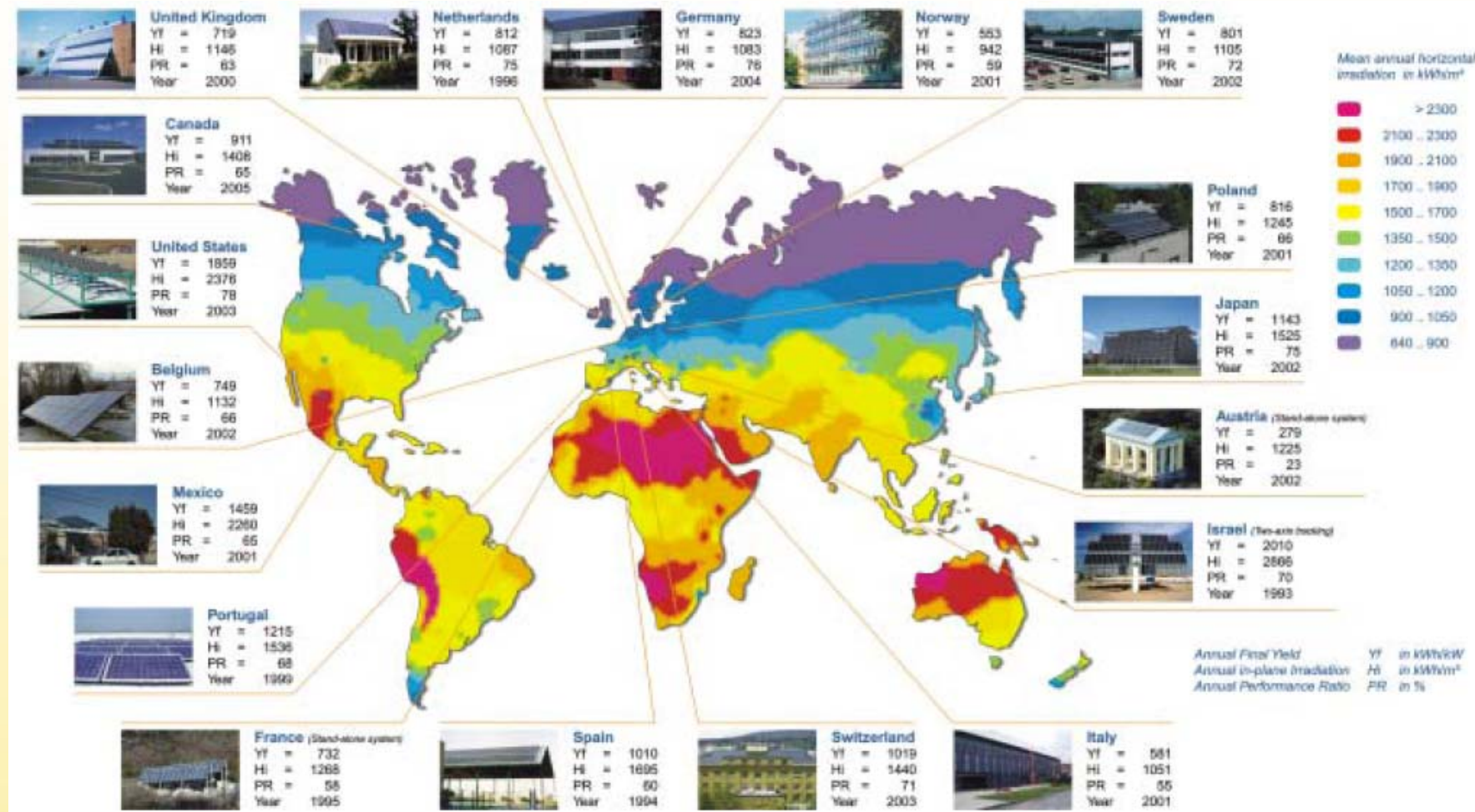


20,000 hours test – 2006 Dyesol DSCs

Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

- **20,000 hours = 27.4 months of continuous illumination**
- **Corresponding to 16,000 kWh/m²**
 - **Middle Europe: ~1,000 kWh/m² solar irradiation (London: 970 kWh/m²)**
 - **Southern Europe or Sydney: ~1,700 kWh/m²**
- **Average temperature during solar irradiation: ~45°C**
- **Acceleration factor of 2-3 per 10°C**
- **Assuming a factor of 2:**
 - **Middle Europe: 32 years**
 - **Southern Europe or Sydney 18 years**

Global Solar Radiation



Source: http://www.iea-pvps.org/products/download/pap0_061_slides.pdf

20,000 hours test – 2006 Dyesol DSCs Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

But

- **These cells are getting “tired”**
- **Decrease of open circuit voltages, due to increased electron back transfer with aging**
- **Decreased photocurrents, particularly for N-719, due to dye desorption or decomposition?**

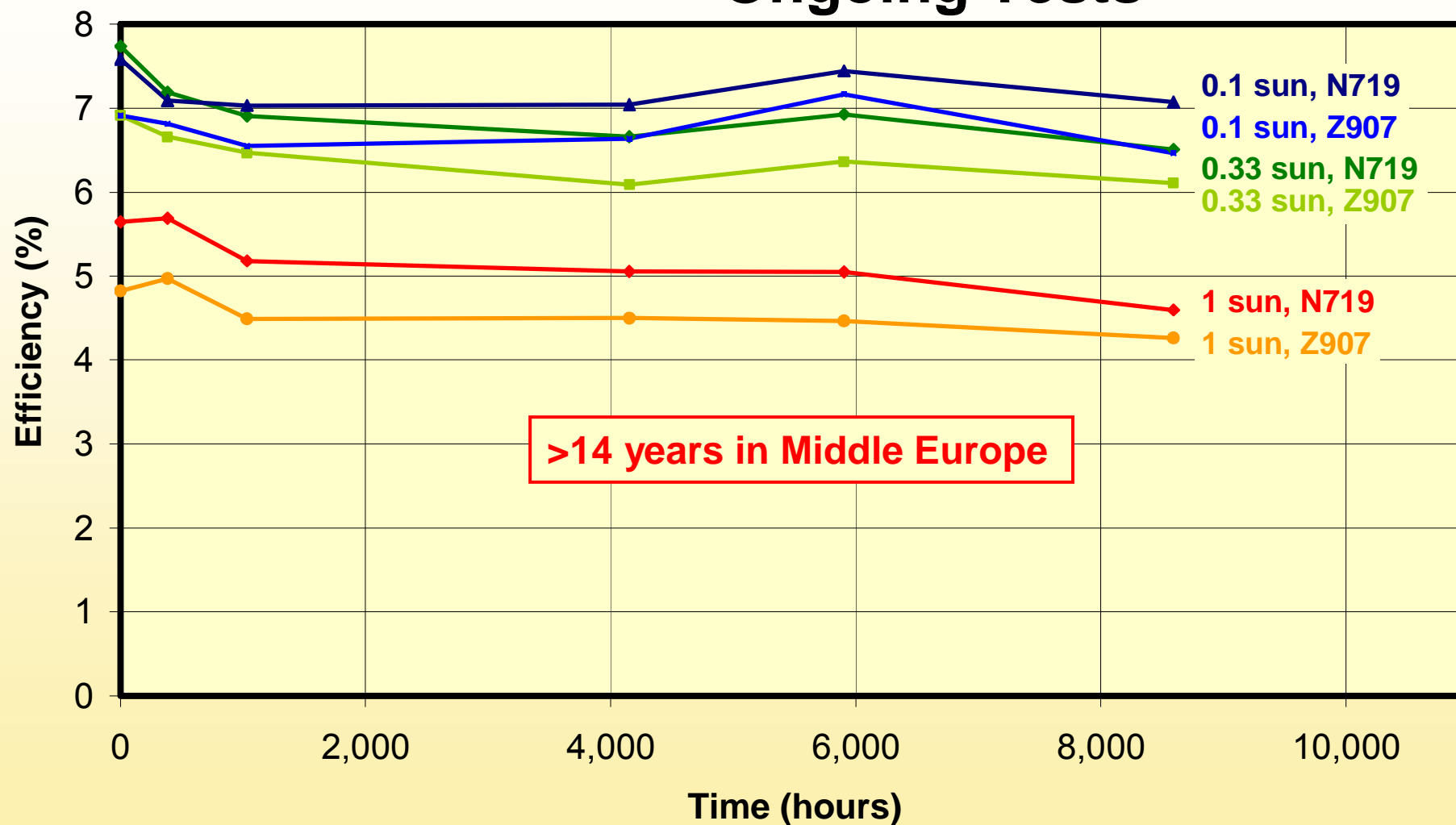
2008 Dyesol DSCs

- **with higher efficiencies (electrolyte formulation, TiO_2)**
- **EIS measurements: constant TiO_2 potential, i.e. -0.65V vs I_3^-/I^-), rather than constant cell voltage (prior -0.68V)**

9,000 hours test – 2008 Dyesol DSCs

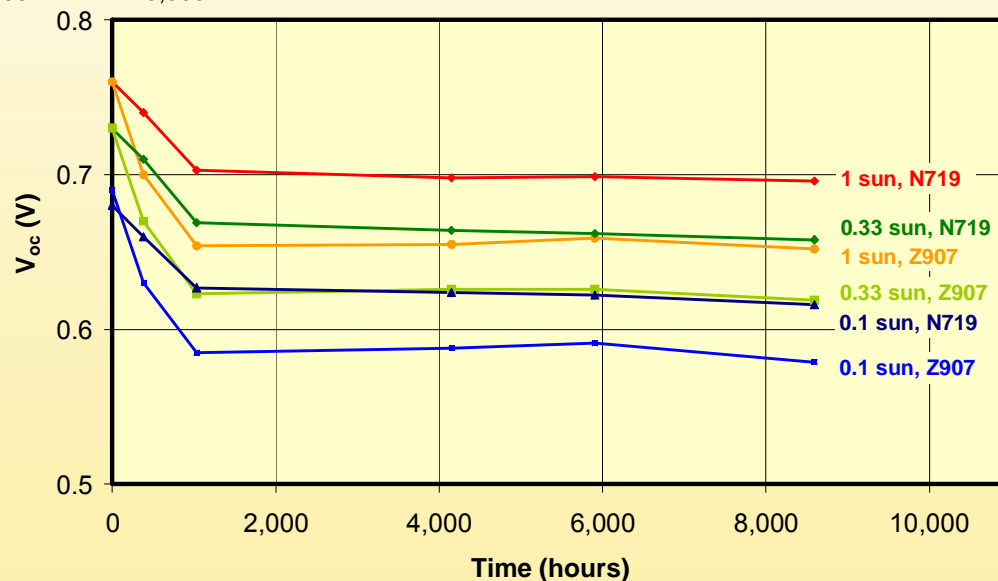
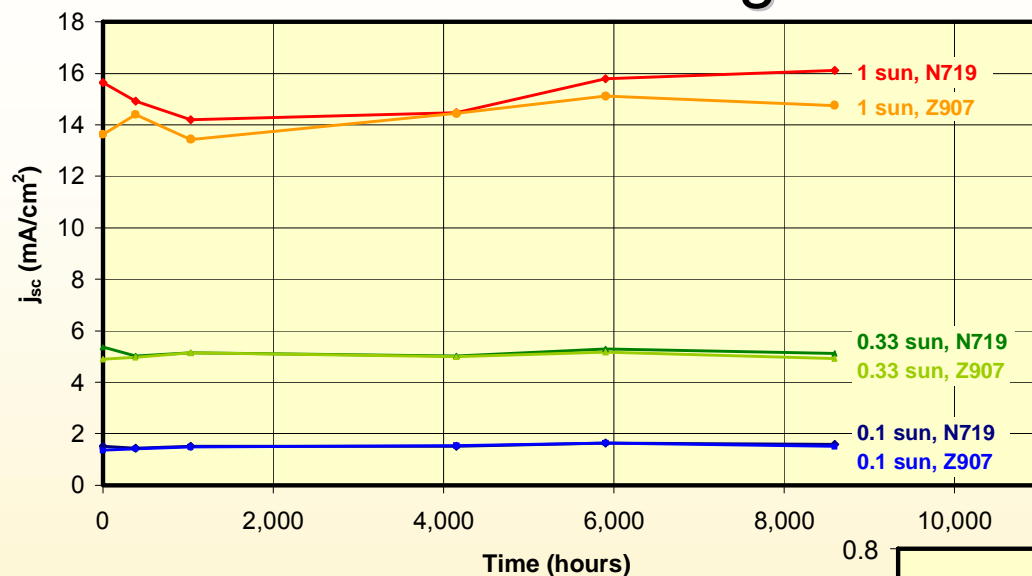
Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

Ongoing Tests



9,000 hours test – 2008 Dyesol DSCs

Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

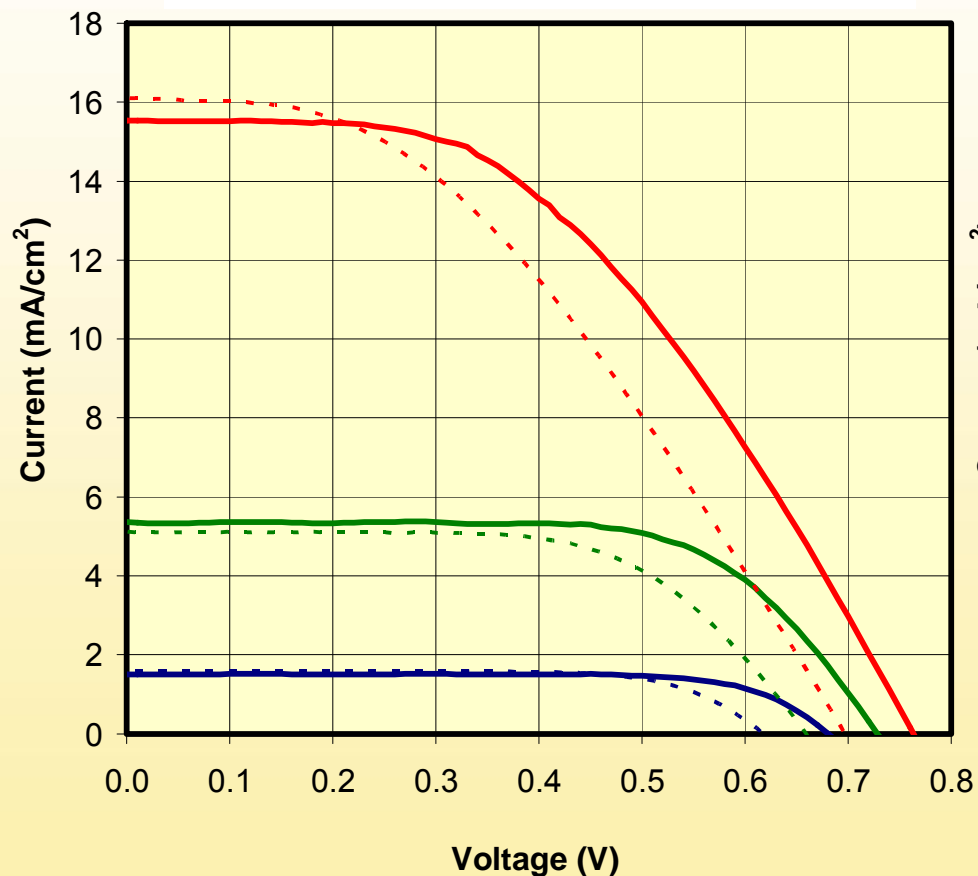


9,000 hours test – 2008 Dyesol DSCs

Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

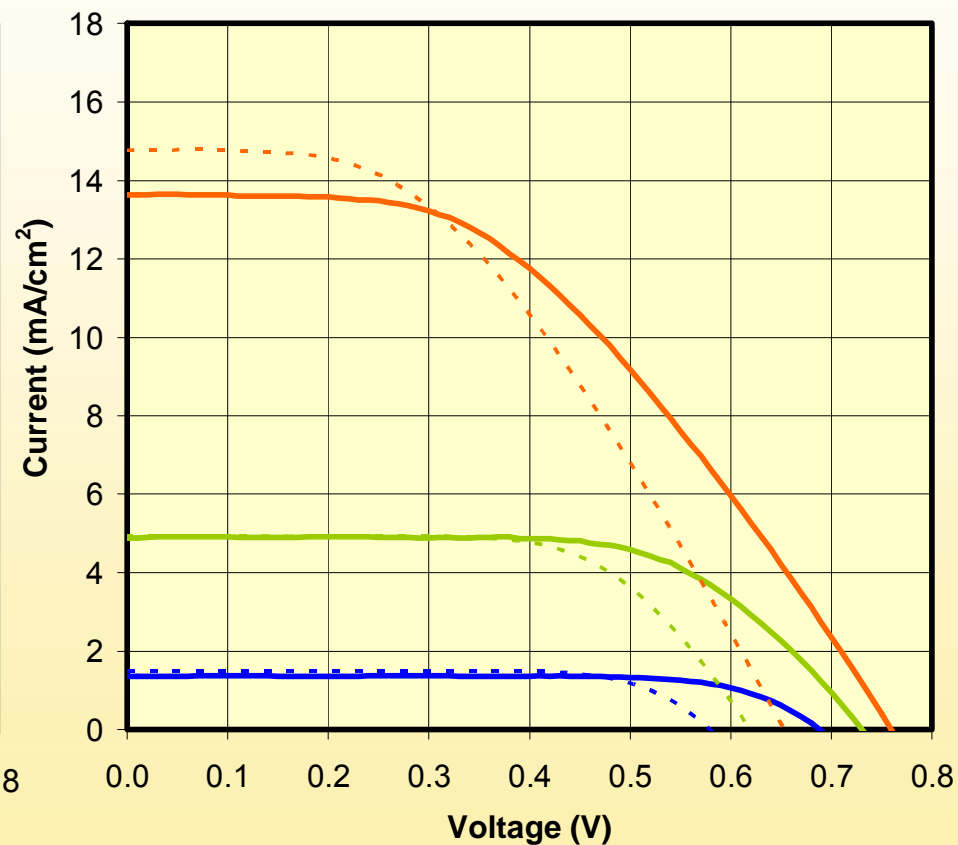
N-719

Initial (—) vs 9,000h (---) IV Curves for N719



Z-907

Initial (—) vs 9,000h (---) IV Curves for Z907

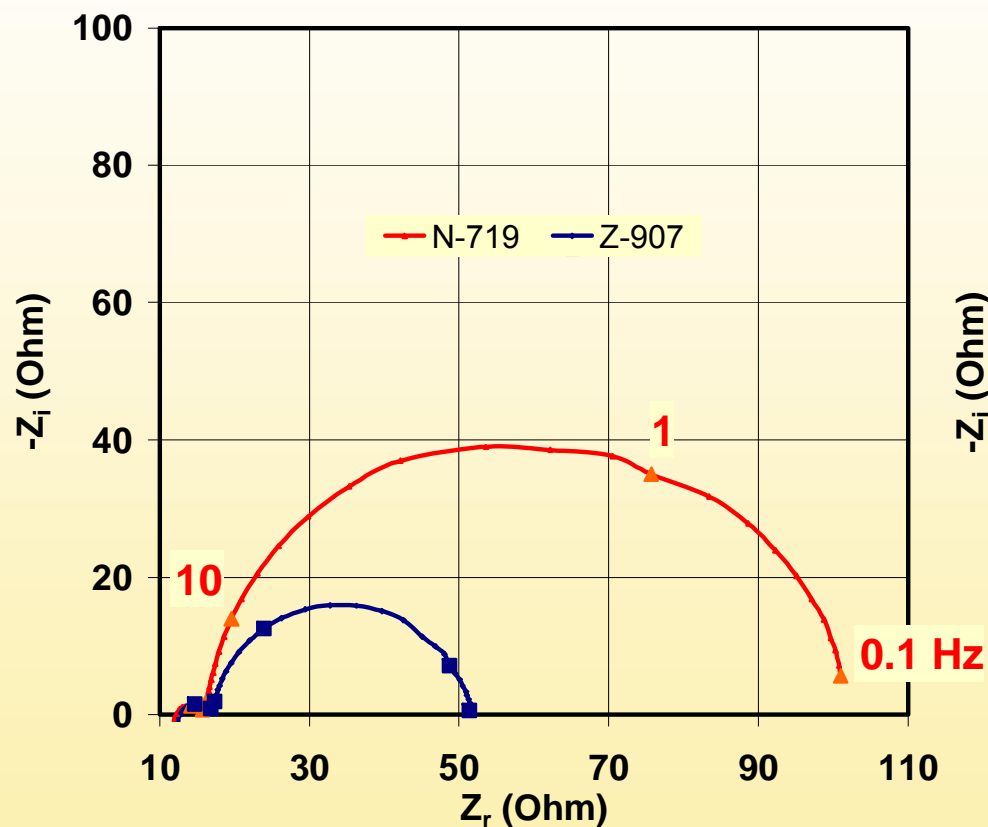


9,000 hours test – 2008 Dyesol DSCs

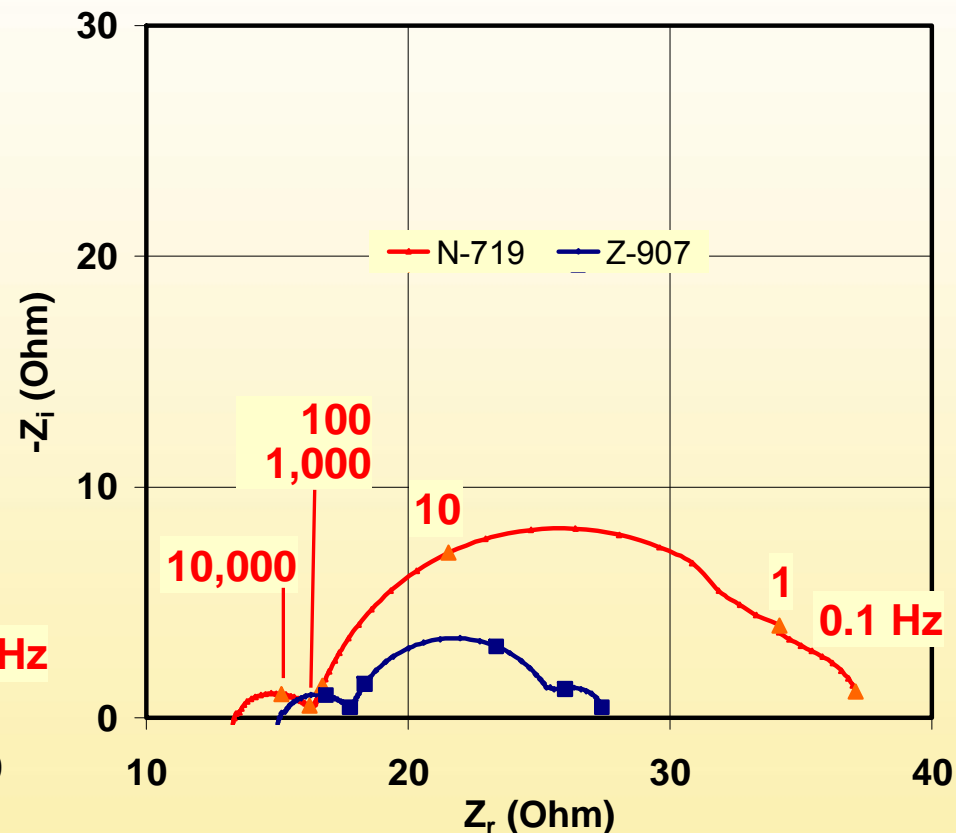
Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

EIS measured in the dark at constant TiO_2 potential, i.e. -0.65V vs I_3^-/I^-

Nyquist - Initial



Nyquist - 9,000h



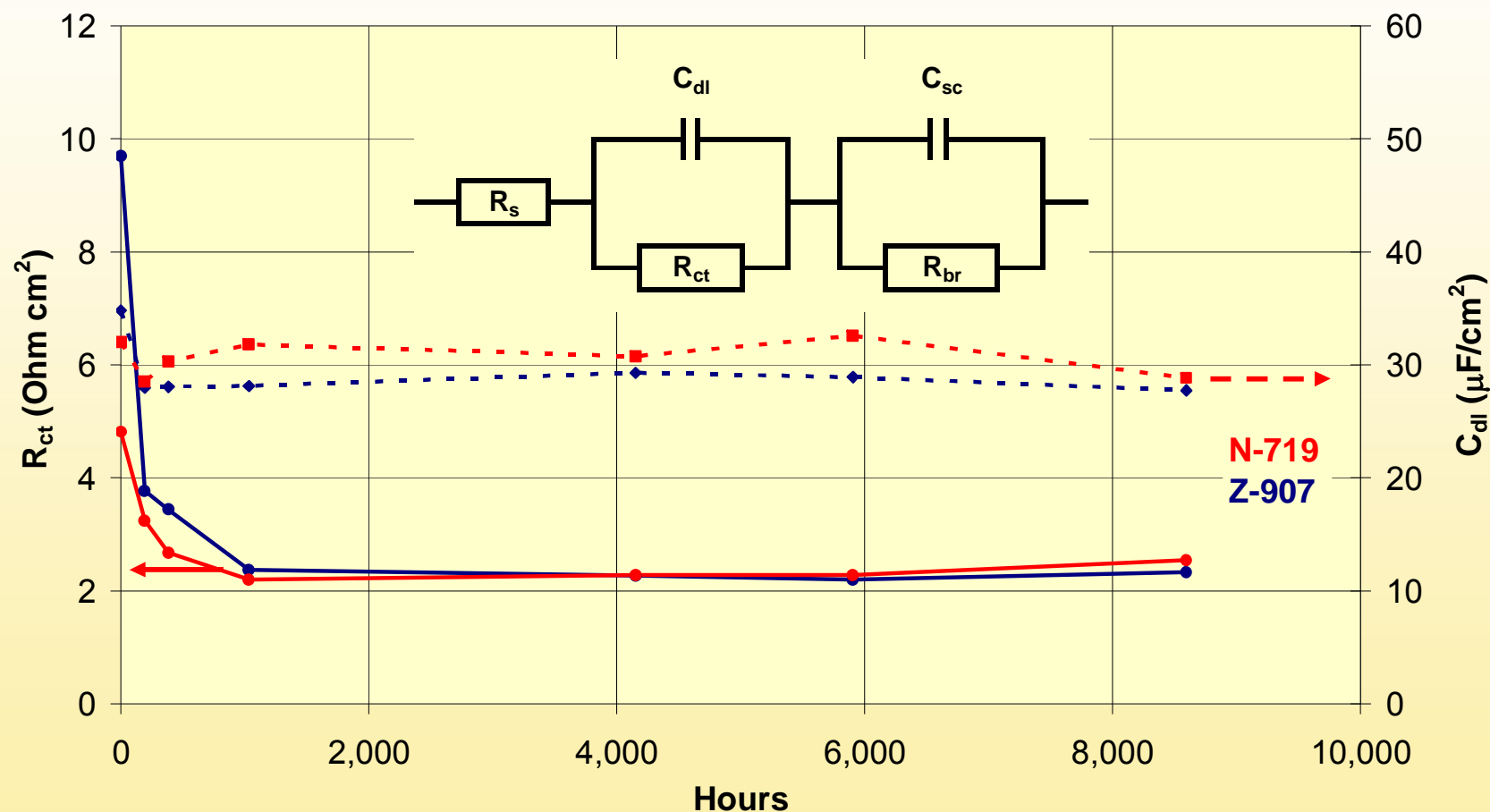
Significant decrease in electron back transfer resistance $R_{br} \Rightarrow R_{diff}$ becomes apparent

Due to Dye Desorption or Decomposition?

9,000 hours test – 2008 Dyesol DSCs

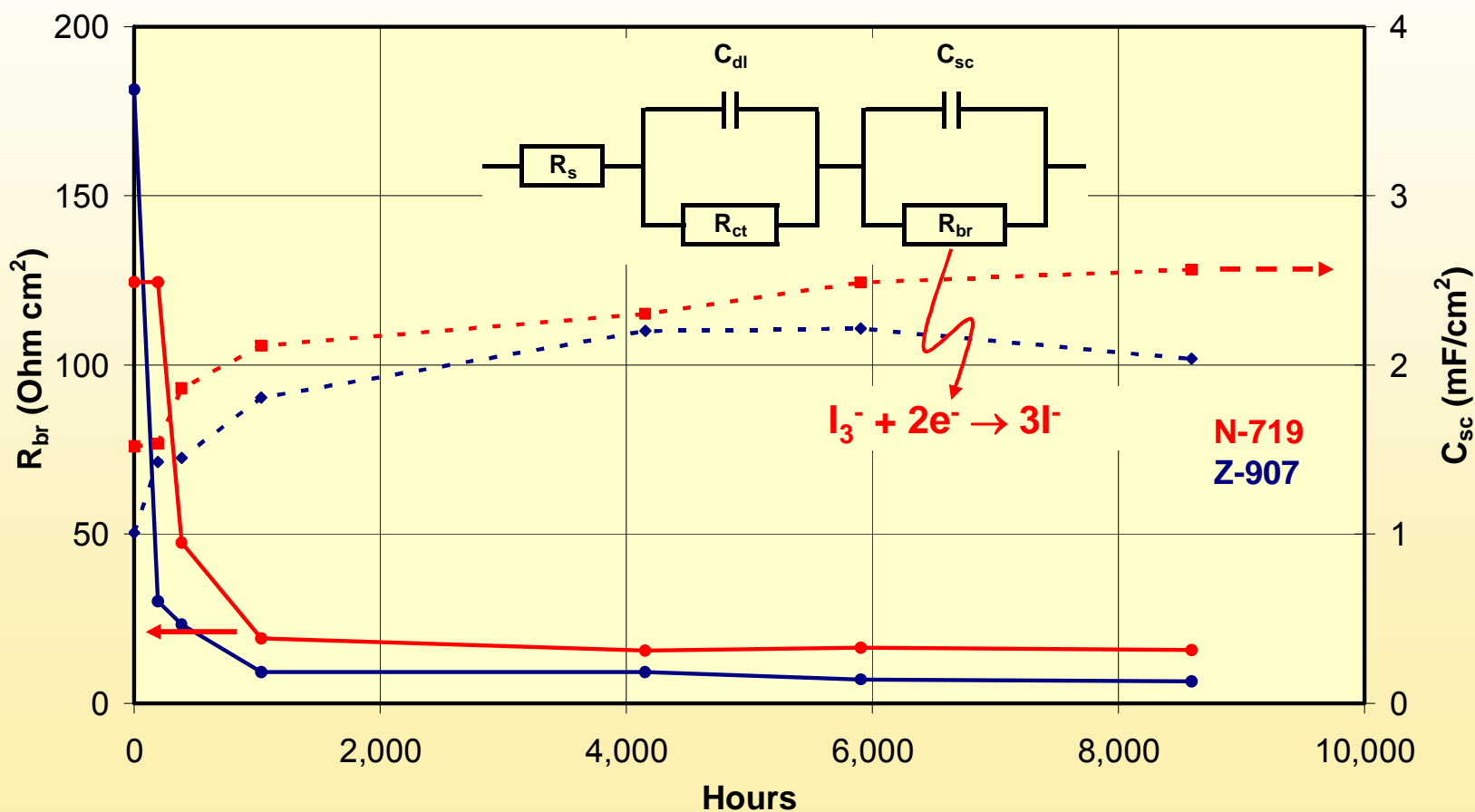
Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

EIS measured in the dark at constant TiO_2 potential, i.e. -0.65V vs I_3^-/I^-
Charge Transfer Resistance and Double Layer Capacitance



9,000 hours test – 2008 Dyesol DSCs Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

EIS measured in the dark at constant TiO_2 potential, i.e. -0.65 V vs I_3^-/I^-
Electron Back Transfer Resistance and Chemical Capacitance

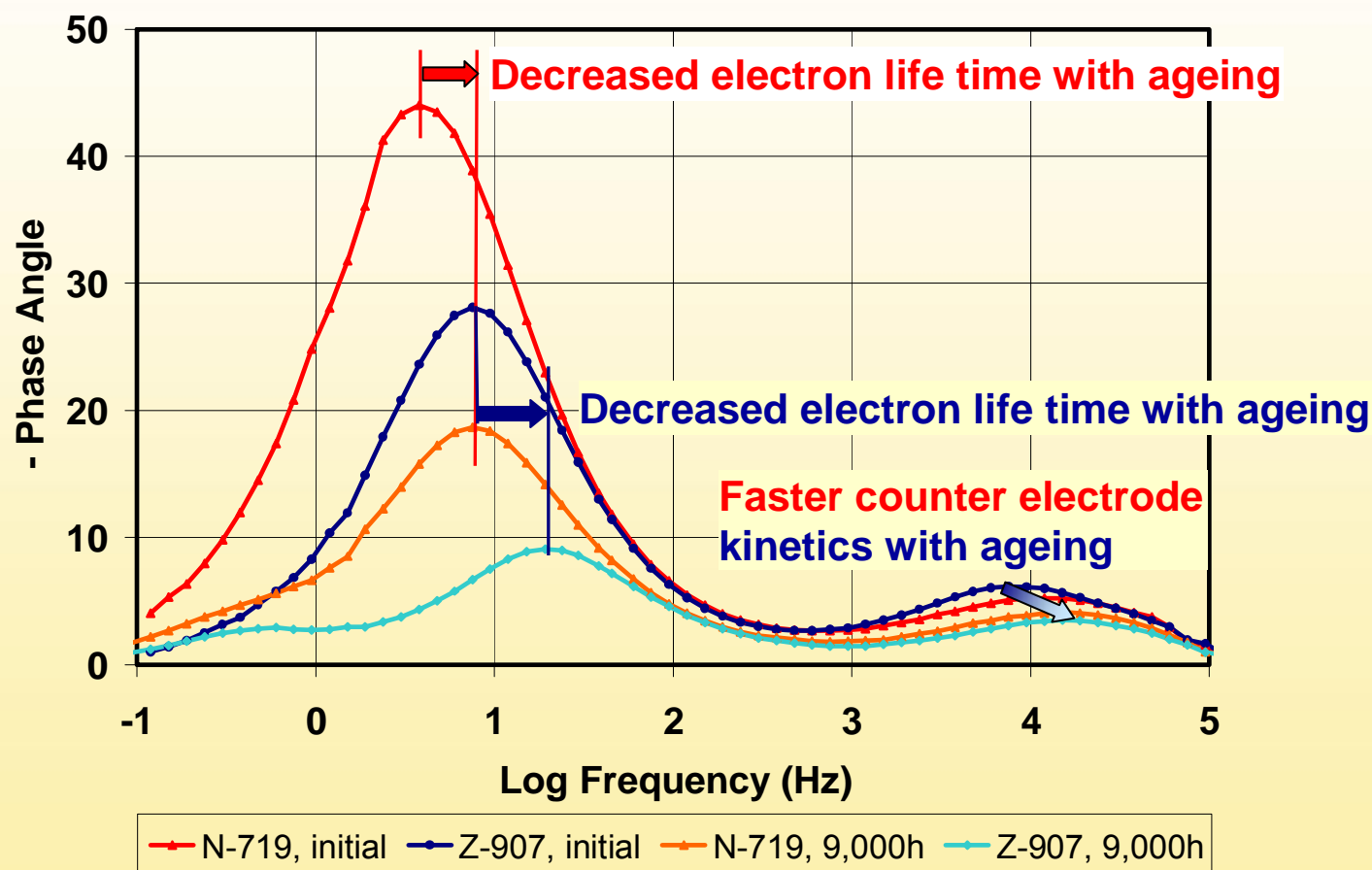


9,000 hours test – 2008 Dyesol DSCs

Light soaking at ~0.8 sun, 55-60°C

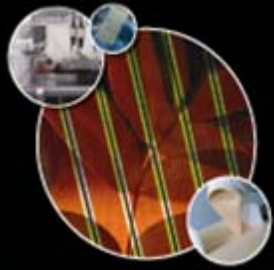
EIS measured in the dark at constant TiO_2 potential, i.e. -0.65 V vs I_3^-/I^-

Bode plots - initial vs after 9,000 h



At the cell level:

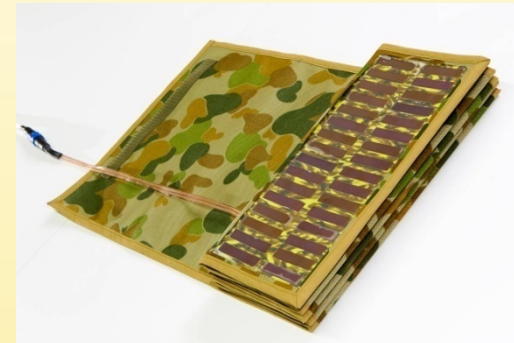
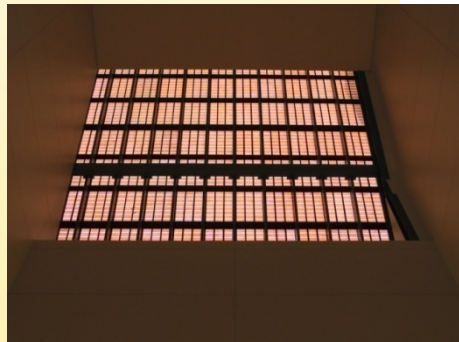
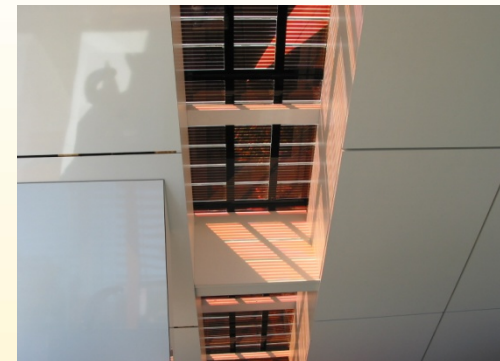
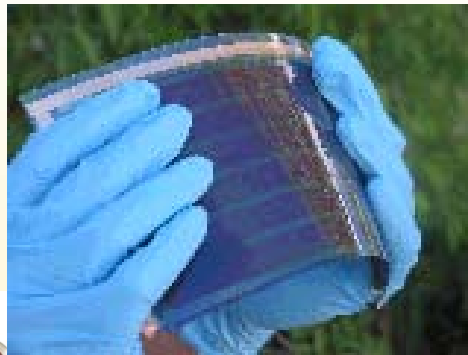
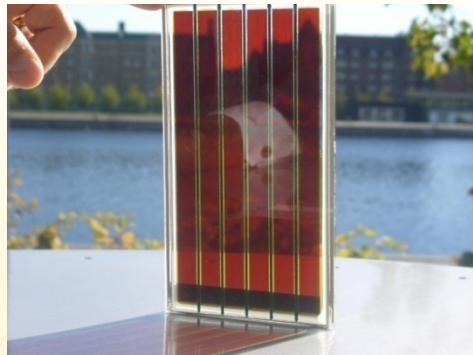
**≥ 20 years stability feasible based
on Dyesol DSC technology**



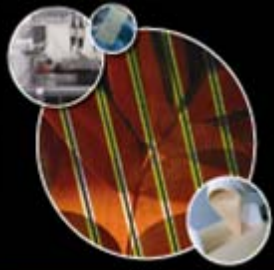
Dyesol Overview

- Public Listed Company Based in Australia
- 15 Years DSC Experience
- 70+ Employees
- Cover All Aspects of DSC Research and Development
- Manufacture Materials for Laboratory and Production
- DSC Manufacturing and Testing Processes / Standards
- Develop New DSC Applications/Devices

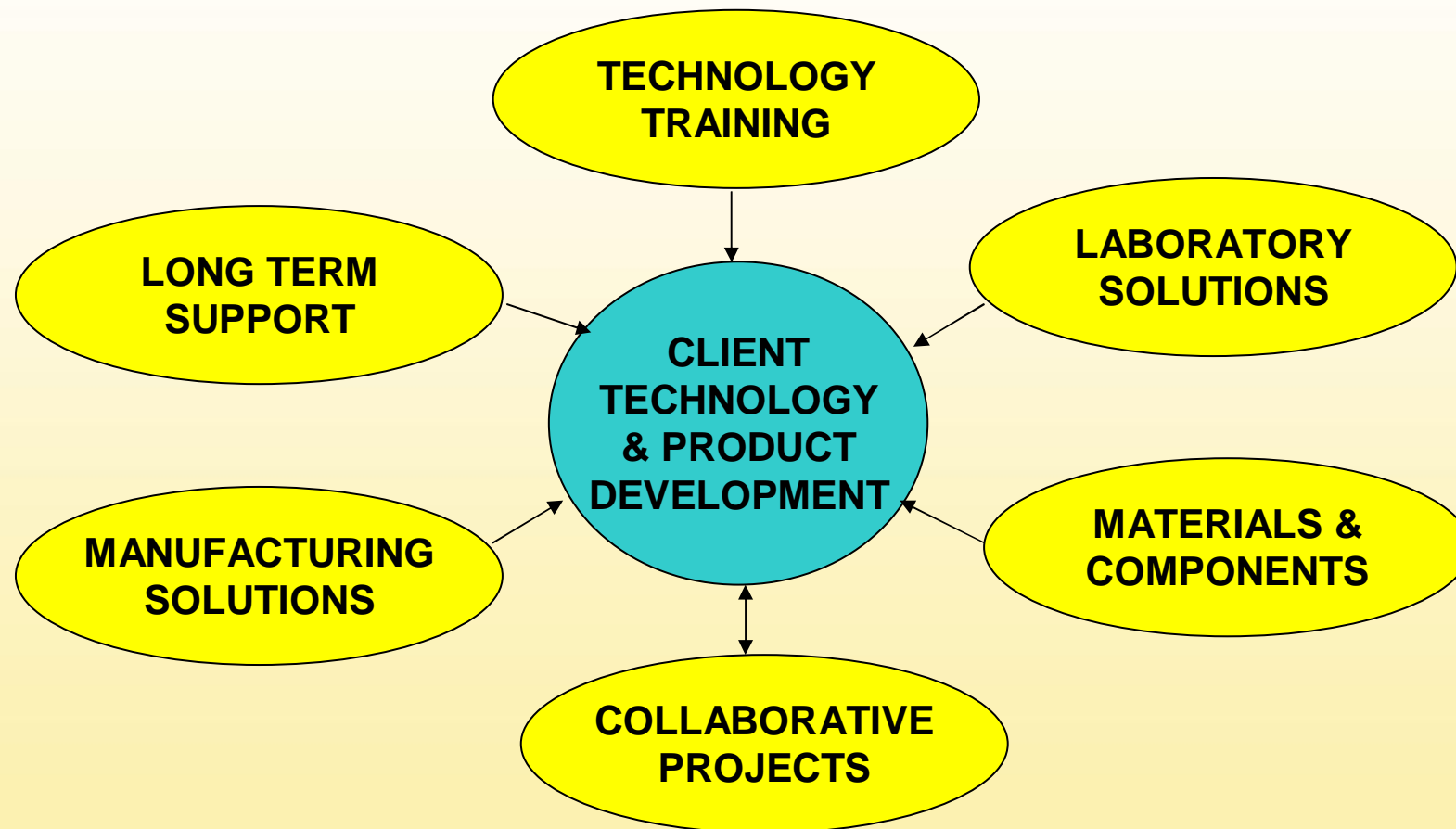
Dyesol Patented Products

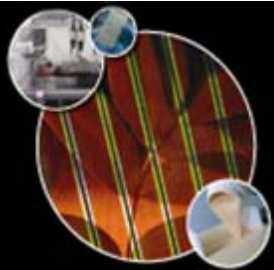


Dyesol Processes and Know How = \$50 Million Investment 14 Years



Dyesol a Technology Platform Co.





Dyesol Lab/R&D Solutions

1. **DSC Open Cell Production for materials evaluation**

- Equipment – laboratory furnace, dryer, dye applicator, electrolyte applicator. UPTS
- Materials – Electrodes, dyes, electrolytes, conductor paste

2. **DSC Sealed Cells for Long Term Testing**

- Equipment – Level 1 plus printer, TCAM, EFM. LTTS
- Materials – Substrates, printing pastes, dyes, electrolytes, sealants, conductor pastes

3. **DSC Laboratory scale Modules**

- Equipment – Level 2 plus laser, hole driller, interconnect applicator,
- Materials – Level 2 plus interconnect

4. **DSC Prototyping Facility – Rigid substrate**

- Equipment – Level 3 plus module assembly equipment, encapsulator
- Materials – Level 3 plus continuous furnace, encapsulant, product sealants

5. **DSC Prototyping Facility – Flexible substrates**

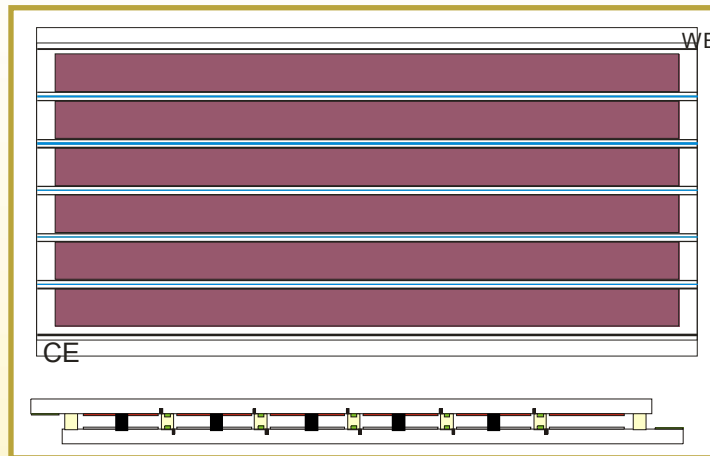
- Equipment - Roll to roll prototyping facility
- Materials – Level 3 materials plus laminating plastics,

6. **DSC Test & Evaluation Facilities**

- Equipment – EIS, Vis Spec, MUPTS, HPLC, IPCE, Calibration Sources

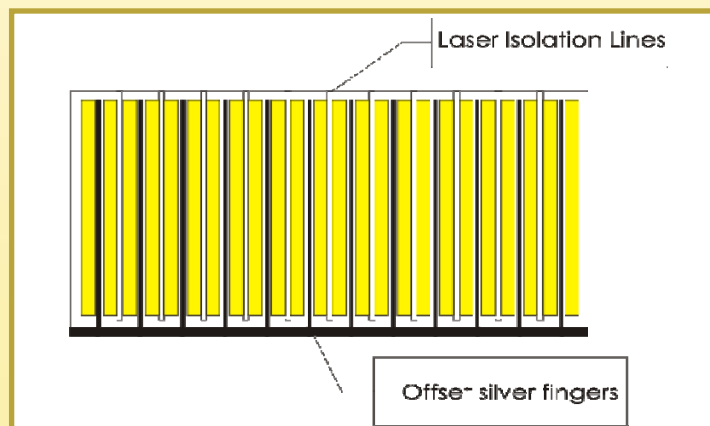
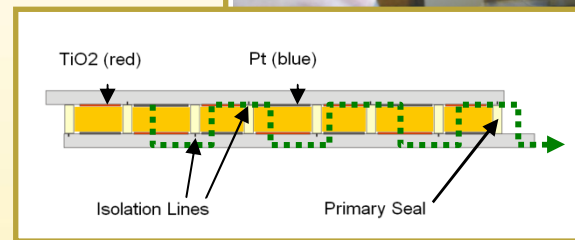
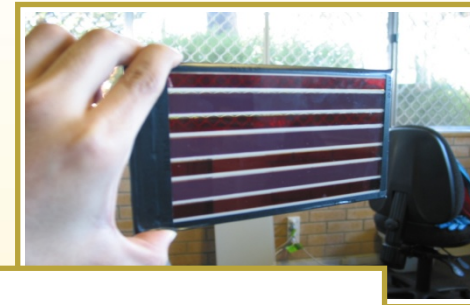
Confidential – Dyesol Ltd.

Dyesol Glass Modules

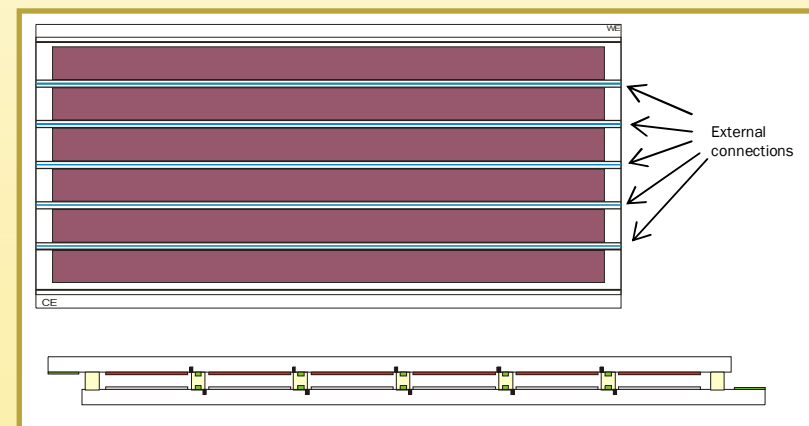


Z Interconnect Design

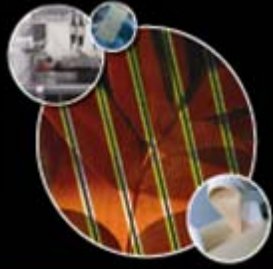
W Design



Parallel Design



External Connect Design



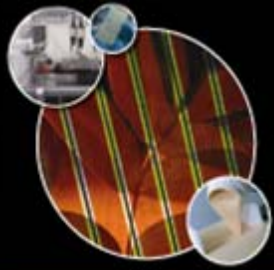
Dyesol Global Position

Dyesol Group of Companies

Australia, Singapore, Switzerland, UK, Italy, Japan, Korea

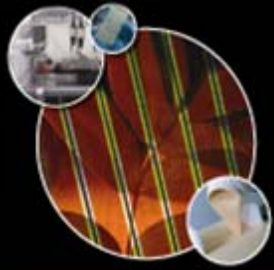
Dyesol Representatives

Thailand, Turkey, Canada, China, Taiwan, Germany



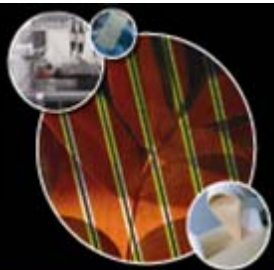
Dyesol's Business

- Focused on the Development of DSC Technology
- Promise Cheaper Power – DSC Materials are Cost Effective
- Proven Technology – Performed at Pilot – Moving to Volume Production
- Control all IP needed to Meet Commercial Goals
- World-Wide Addressable Market of over 100B/annum
- Partners / Customers are International Majors
- Largest Producer of DSC Materials World Wide

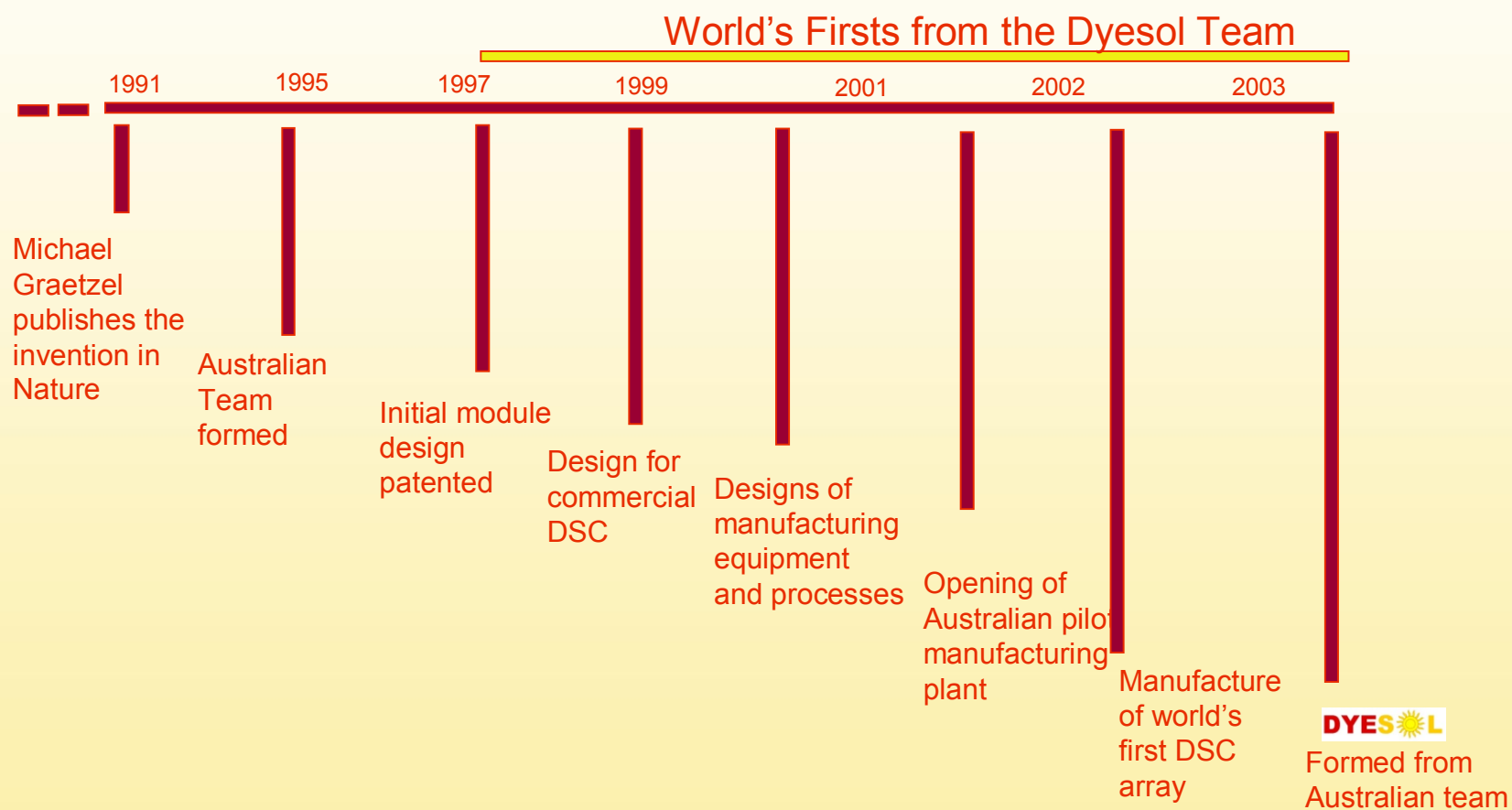


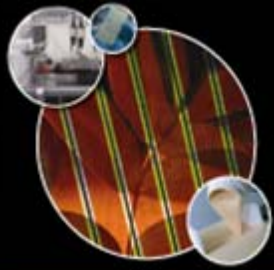
Dyesol Business...

- Focused on the Development of DSC Technology
- Collaborative Programmes in Steel, Glass, Flexibles
- Jointly Develop New Products/Applications/Devices
- Guaranteed Supply Agreements for Key Materials
- Offer Prototype, Laboratory & R&D Capability Solutions
- Provide Technology Support/Solutions to Projects
- Provide IP/Licence Needed to Meet Commercial Goals
- Provide a Rapid Entry to World-Wide Markets



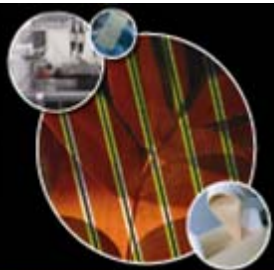
DSC/Dyesol History





DSC Market

- Consumer Electronics – \$15B/annum = 10% of Mobile Phones
- BIPV Façade – \$40B/annum = 10% of EU Facades
- Steel Roofing – \$10B/annum = 15% of EU Roofing
- Rest of the World x 5 = \$325B



Dyesol Materials

Dyesol has a suite of materials suitable for R&D and manufacturing DSC

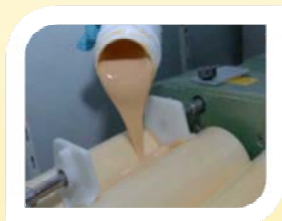


Ruthenium Dyes

B2 (N719) Dye
B4 (N3)
DNH2 (Z907) Dye
DBL (N749) Black Dye
DBA3 (K77) Dye

TiO₂ Paste

DSL 90T
Transparent paste formulated for thin layers (e.g. 3 micron) and
Screen printing using a synthetic 90T mesh screen (or similar)



DSL 18NR-T
Transparent paste, formulated for screen printing using a
synthetic 43T mesh screen (or similar)

DSL 18NR-AO
Active opaque paste, formulated for screen printing using a
Synthetic 43T mesh screen (or similar)



WER2-O
Reflector paste (Opaque) with anatase titanium oxide particles
in the range 150nm to 250nm acting as a reflector.

WER4-O
Reflector paste (Opaque) with anatase titanium oxide particles
in the range 350nm to 450nm acting as a reflector.

Electrolyte

EL-141 Electrolyte
EL-HPE High Performance Electrolyte
EL-HSE High Stability Electrolyte
EL-HTE High Temperature Electrolyte
EL-ILE Ionic Liquid Electrolyte
MS-PMII Electrolyte Ionic Salt

Platinum Paste

Platinum Paste - PT1
Transparent platinum paste formulated for screen printing using a
synthetic 77T mesh screen (or similar).

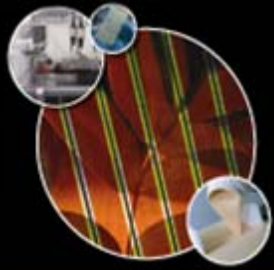
CELS Counter-Electrode Solution (Low Viscosity)
Transparent platinum paste formulated for application by spin-
coating or spraying.

Sealants

Thermoplastic Sealants	
Softening under 100°C	Softening over 100°C
30µm (nominal thickness)	30µm (nominal thickness)
50µm (nominal thickness)	50µm (nominal thickness)

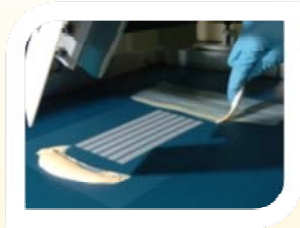
Hermetic Sealing Compound 2 part
Semi-rigid 2 part sealing compound for hermetic sealing of cells. Cure
at room temperature to 50°C

Neutral Assembly Polymer 2 part
Flexible 2 part neutral sealing compound for sealing cells and modules.
For short term testing programmes. Curing between 40°C and 80°C



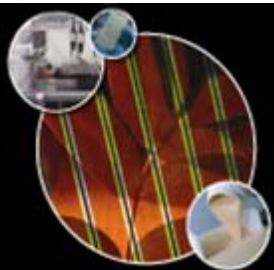
Dyesol Equipment

Dyesol has developed a range of equipment suitable for R&D, prototyping and volume manufacturing DSC



- Dye Applicator
- Dye Profiling Machine
- Electrolyte Filling Machine
- Fill Hole Sealer
- Hole Drilling Machine - Automatic
 - Manual
- Interconnect and Seal Applicator
- Laboratory Belt Oven
- Laser Scribing Machine
- Programmable Hotplate
- Screen Printer
- TCAM – Test Cell Assembly Machine
- EIS Instrumentation
- Light Soaking Chamber
- UPTS – Universal Photovoltaic Test System
- UV-VIS-NIR Spectrophotometer

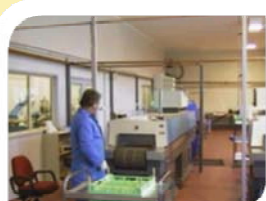
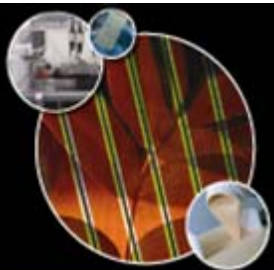
Confidential – Dyesol Ltd.



Dyesol Solutions



- Materials Suitable for R&D, Prototyping Manufacture
- Range of Test and Light Soaking Equipment
- Specialist Research Equipment
- Collaborative Development
- Turnkey Laboratories and Prototype Facilities
- Pilot Production and Turnkey Production Solutions
- Training Courses and Consultancy



Thank You

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