

# Startup makes residential solar panels twice as efficient

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Credit: EPFL/Alain Herzog

With a 36% yield, the solar panels developed by startup Insolight could deliver up to twice as much energy as traditional panels. The company came up with a thin structure that directs the sun's rays to the small

surface area of very high performance solar cells. The result is a highly efficient flat photovoltaic system.

Twice as much electricity for the same surface area: that sums up Insolight's solar panels. The company, which is based in EPFL's Innovation Park, has developed a prototype with a yield – the quantity of electricity produced from the light energy received – of 36.4%, while solutions currently available on the market offer throughput of only around 18-20%. These results, which could represent a world record, have just been validated on a prototype by the Fraunhofer Institute, an independent lab based in Germany.

## **Focusing all the sun's rays on a super cell**

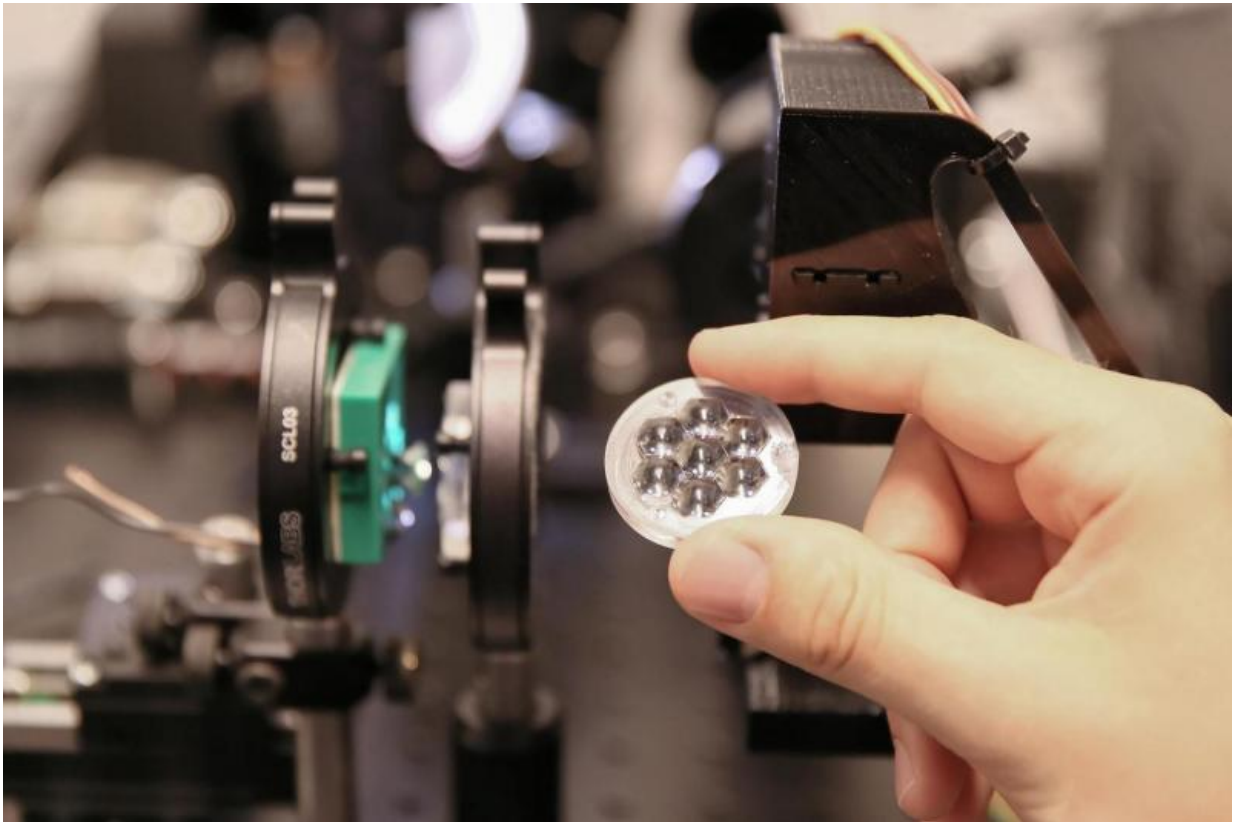
How did they reach such a high yield? A transparent, flat and very thin optical system made from plastic directs the sun's rays to the tiny surface area of very high performance cells. These cells, which boast a yield of 42%, are made up of a number of layers that were specially designed to capture differing wave lengths. Because they are expensive to produce, these super cells are only used in certain sectors – like space – at this point. So the startup took another tack. Instead of working to increase the yield of the solar panels themselves, the company uses lenses to focus light waves on small segments of the super cells – segments that are only several square millimeters in size. "It's like a shower: all the water goes down one small drain, there's no need for the drain to cover the entire floor of the shower," says Laurent Coulot, CEO of the startup.

The crux of the innovation lies in the microtracking system, patented by the startup, that captures 100% of the sun's rays regardless of the angle of incidence. The transparent plate, which is injection-molded, is equipped with an array of millimetric lenses, which act as a small network of magnifiers. It is moved several millimeters during the day by a metallic frame. This slight movement, which takes place in real time as

a sensor detects the sun's position, maximizes the yield. The company developed its innovation in the Laboratory of Applied Photonics Devices under one of EPFL's Innogrants, which go to promising startups. The system takes up such a small amount of space that it can be installed like any solar panel. Christophe Moser made space for the team in his lab and provided them with crucial expertise, as he was developing a solar concentrator for a project to produce hydrogen using sunlight. Insolight's modules could be of interest in that field as well, according to Moser.

## **Making solar energy more competitive**

Similar systems are being developed in several labs around the world, but the EPFL startup pulled off a considerable feat in rapidly producing a system that was nearly market-ready. "All the components were designed from the start to be easily mass produced," says Mathieu Ackermann, the company's CTO. The startup's three young founders are EPFL alumni who all worked in industry before creating their own startup. They began by fleshing out their idea in their spare time before setting up their company. "Working in industry gave us what we needed to reach our goal, which was to develop solar panels that could be rapidly brought to market at a competitive price."



Credit: EPFL/Alain Herzog

The founders are convinced that their solar panels will lower the price per kWh paid by consumers. The system will probably be a little more expensive to buy, "but this will be quickly offset by the additional energy that will be generated," says Florian Gerlich, COO. "The price of solar panels has dropped sharply in recent years, but not enough to produce electricity at a competitive cost," he says. "For residential systems, solar panels accounted for less than 20% of total installation costs in the United States in 2015. Even if the [solar panels](#) were free, this would not always offset the system's cost. Currently, most of the margin earned by solar energy developers comes from subsidies. Yet these subsidies are declining."

By combining efficiency and ease of installation, the founders of the startup hope to shake things up by making photovoltaic systems competitive with fossil energies. "Insolight has designed a highly innovative system, and these initial prototypes show an impressive yield in external assessments," says Christophe Ballif, Director of EPFL's Photovoltaics Laboratory. "They now need to test the limits of their concept, show how a commercial-sized system can perform, and prove the product's economic potential."

Provided by Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne

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