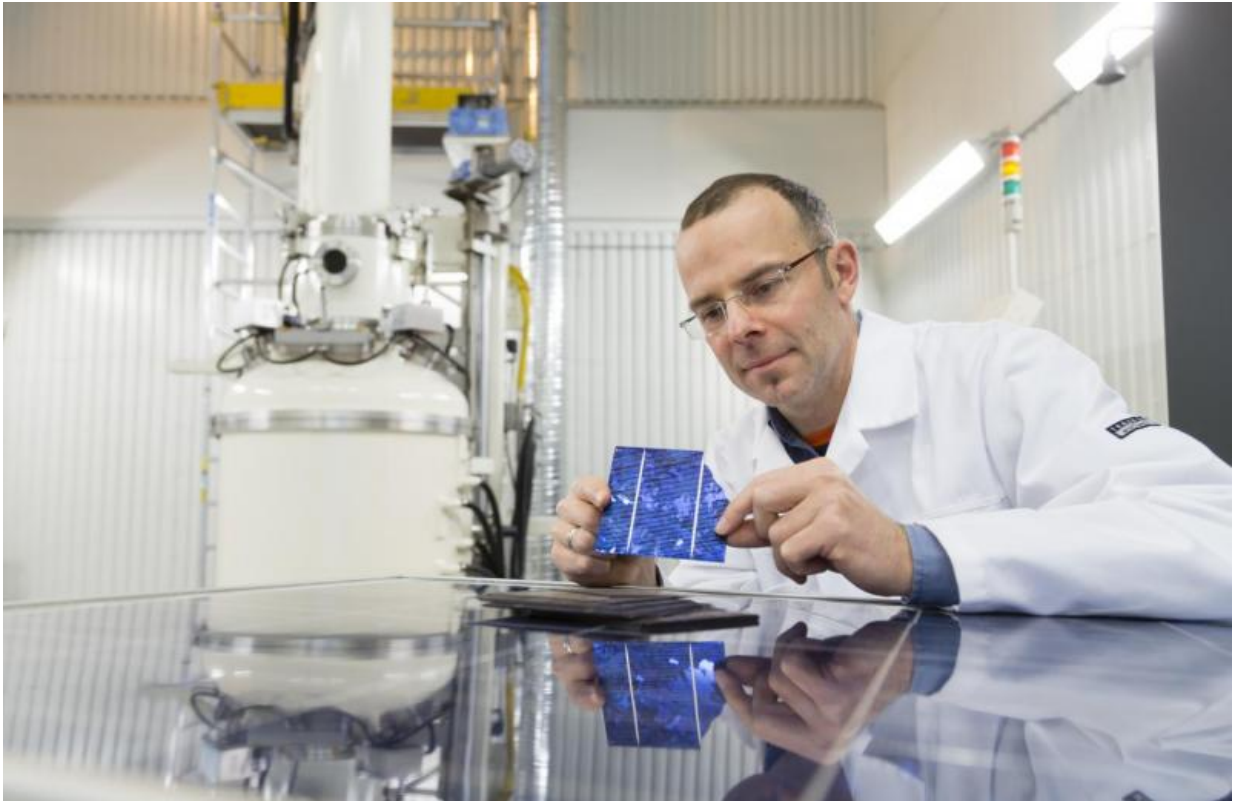


# Even greener solar power on the way

January 15 2016

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Utilising solar cell materials that would otherwise end up on waste sites, is an important aim of the EU "EcoSolar" project, which is coordinated by SINTEF Research Scientist Martin Bellmann. Credit: SINTEF / Thor Nielsen

Europe wants to reduce its needs for raw materials and raise the level of recycling of resources in the solar power industry. If this project is successful, greenhouse gas emissions from solar panel manufacture will

fall by 25 to 30 per cent.

"Our aim is that the solar cell industry should utilise materials that would otherwise end up on waste sites once solar cell panels are disposed of. We also want to make it possible to produce solar cell panels using less raw materials than we currently do.

These are the words of scientist Martin Bellmann of SINTEF, the largest independent research organisation in Scandinavia, who coordinates the recently launched European Union project Eco-Solar.

The project focuses on how the entire value chain in today's solar power branch makes use of resources.

## **Cheaper and greener panels**

Reusing materials and reducing the consumption of raw materials will make solar cell panels both cheaper and greener. When less new materials are needed, the emissions of greenhouse gases from their production will decrease.

Likewise, the energy consumed by these processes will be paid off faster than it is today.

All this should improve market penetration for European producers.

"The overarching aim is to strengthen European companies who are driven by innovation and who are able to secure Europe's power supply in a sustainable way" says Bellmann.

## **Smaller footprint**

The aim is to reduce the consumption of [raw materials](#) by which the carbon footprint will shrink by 30 per cent for panels using the more common type of [solar cells](#), which are known as multicrystalline cells.

For panels made of the most efficient – monocrystalline – cells, the corresponding reduction is 25 per cent. These objectives are to be reached via a wide range of technological measures (see Fact-box 1).

## Solar-cell "doctor" on the way

A further aim of the project is to develop a solar-cell "doctor": a fully automated system capable of identifying defects in finished cells and repairing those that are capable of being rescued.

This is intended to ensure the best possible performance of panels once they have been installed on the premises of clients.

The project started in October 2015, and will continue for three years.

"We hope that the results of our work will be on the market within year two of the completion of the [project](#)," says its coordinator, Martin Bellmann.

Provided by SINTEF

Citation: Even greener solar power on the way (2016, January 15) retrieved 14 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-01-greener-solar-power.html>

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