Solar PV Systems and Asianism by HK Chaudhary

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There are two major factors that feed the requirements of making photovoltaic solar panels. The first requirement is the easy processing resources of silicon from the earthâ€™s crust (which is about 30% of the surface of the planet). This is the easy part, because a little technical expertise and chemical processing gives us tones of pure silicon from stone, mud, sand, and any form of soil. The second most important requirement is the availability of climatic conditions. Photovoltaic solar modules need tropical and subtropical climates in dry and cloudless weather conditions to provide power in industrial quantities. Of the many countries in the world now working on the production of this natural energy source, Asian giants are leading the race with many advantages.

There is no dearth of technical expertise in Asia as developing nations like India, Singapore, and China are set to become industrial giants of the 21st century. Japan is already the most technically advanced nation in the world and perhaps the only competitor to Americaâ€™s scientific progress. In this very amiable scenario, companies and energy giants around the world are heading to Asia to make their Solar PV systems work better. According to experts, in the next decade Asia will be producing more than 70% of the worldâ€™s natural energy. With the availability of resources like land mining and sand deposits, silicon can also be easily synthesized for making the highest quality of multi crystalline solar modules.

Photovoltaic solar panels are the 21st century solution to power problems. Let us study about each of the three leading Asian countries working on natural energy resources â€“

India

India is currently the second largest producer of polycrystalline solar panels (second only to USA) and also the electricity harnessed from them. As a country with over 60% of rural lands, India has looked into its industrial capabilities well for the last 50 years. With the global shortage of fossil fuels and depleting energy resources, India has extensively developed hydroelectric projects, wind power turbines, and photovoltaic solar modules in the last decade.

China

In 2010, British petroleum giant BP announced moving their entire solar power generation project from Maryland (USA) to China. With the vast desert to the west, China has the perfect necessary resources to start developing multi crystalline solar modules extensively. Sand is the best source of pure Silicon, and the desert provides the perfect geographical conditions to make such natural electricity projects successful. Indeed, China is radically heading towards developing greener technology in the future.

Japan

Japan is technologically the most respected country in the world. Though comparatively constricted for space, Japan is heading for more eco-friendly power solutions using the sea. From airports build on a floating metal platform, to the proposed mega solar PV systems installation projects, the island nation is looking to utilize all its resources. With their advanced technology, the Japanese have started working on creating the most efficient polycrystalline solar panels ever made. And as the Japanese have proven time and again in history, they never miss their objectives.

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HK Chaudhary (a photovoltaic solar modules manufacturer) is a prolific environmentalist and often writes about the various trends of technology towards a greener planet.

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