SOLAR PANEL

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The absorption of sunlight by solar panels contributes to the production of electricity or another type of energy.

Thanks to solar photo voltaic (PV) models, electricity is generated that can be supplied to the electric power supply system of the building or fed into the public network. Currently the solar photoelectric sector generates about 1% of the world's electricity.

The PV module is a connecting assembly of usually 6 * 10 PV solar cells. Each module is designed for the output capacity of direct current and usually ranges from 105 to 360 watts. The less efficiency is, the more space is required to reproduce the same number of watts. A photoelectric system usually consists of a set of PV modules, an accumulator battery, an inverter, a connecting wiring and a solar fusion mechanism.

Design

PV modules absorb the energy of light waves to produce electricity according to the PV effect principle. In PV modules, crystalline silicon cells or thin-film cells are usually used. To avoid loss of recycled light energy, cells should be protected not only from external damage, but also from moisture.

Future

The cost of producing batteries is highly dependent on local weather conditions, that is, in the solar regions production costs less.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) believes that somewhere around 2030 PV modules can provide about 13% of global electricity and about 16% by 2050, taking into account the 2016 statistical data.

It is hoped that in the future, energy consumption from the production of PV modules will exceed energy consumption in the processing of petroleum products and coal. Since the amount of carbon dioxide emissions from burning fuel is horrifying at the moment.

REFERENCES

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