



Rajya Sabha

Non-silicon thin film module technologies such as cadmium telluride, copper indium diselenide, dye sensitized thin film module technologies, are popularly referred to as third generation solar energy technologies. As these technologies use less material and energy, their production cost is expected to be lower in comparison to that of crystalline silicon technology. At present their conversion efficiencies are lower to that of crystalline silicon based modules. Further, most of these technologies are not yet in large commercial production. Apart from support for research, European countries offer feed-in-tariff for purchase of solar power, including power produced from any of the new technologies.

The State of Rajasthan receives about 5.5 to 6.8 kWh of solar radiation per square metre per day. It is estimated that about 35 to 50 MW capacity solar power plant can be set up on one square kilometer land area. Project developers can select any technology including the third generation technology to set up power plants.

This information was given by Shri Farooq Abdullah, Union Minister for New and Renewable Energy, in a written reply in Rajya Sabha today.