

What does Solex energy plan to do?

In a second phase, the company aims to increase the PV module annual nameplate capacity by 3GW. Also last week, Solex Energy unveiled a plan to invest nearly US\$1 billion in capacity expansions for solar cells and modules.

Where is ALPEX solar based?

Alpex Solar is currently increasing its module nameplate capacity from 450MW to over 2GW across two assembly plants in India. Image: Alpex Solar. Indian PV manufacturer has expanded into solar cell manufacturing with a 1.6GW plant. The proposed facility will be located in the city of Mathura which is in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh.

What is Solex energy's new Tapi-R series?

The products will be used in Solex Energy's new Tapi-R series, which will consist of 182.2 x 210mm modules with 132 half-cut cells with up to 625Wp of power output and 23.14% conversion efficiency. The new modules will be bifacial and designed for deployment in utility-scale solar projects.

Will ALPEX solar expand its capacity?

Alpex Solar is the latest Indian company to have unveiled capacity expansions in the past few weeks. Last week alone, solar manufacturers Goldi Solar, Tata Power, Vikram Solar and Solex Energy unveiled plans to increase their module and/or solar cell capacities.

What is the difference between Svalbard and Jan Mayen?

Svalbard is an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean under the sovereignty of Norway, but is subject to the special status granted by the Svalbard Treaty. Jan Mayen is a remote island in the Arctic Ocean; it has no permanent population and is administered by the County Governor of Nordland.

What is a Svalbard & Jan Mayen islands?

The United Nations Statistics Division also uses this code, but has named it the Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. Svalbard is an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean under the sovereignty of Norway, but is subject to the special status granted by the Svalbard Treaty.

Store Norske Energi, a state-owned energy company based in Longyearbyen, is testing whether solar energy could be used to transition Spitsbergen to emissions-free, hybrid energy. The company has installed 360 solar panels along with a battery bank and thermal storage system at Isfjord Radio, an old shipping radio station.

Yesterday afternoon, the Norwegian Parliament officially agreed to commercial-scale deep-sea mining. The area potentially concerned stretches from Svalbard to Jan Mayen Island, covering 280 000 square kilometers

of Arctic seabed.

Svalbard and Jan Mayen have in common that they are the only integrated parts of Norway not allocated to counties. While a separate ISO code for Svalbard was proposed by the United Nations, it was the Norwegian authorities who took initiative to include Jan Mayen in the code.

Longyearbyen and Svalbard are facing a huge energy transition. UNIS, Store Norske and SINTEF have therefore entered into an agreement on strategic cooperation within renewable energy systems adapted to Arctic conditions.

In the remote Svalbard archipelago of Norway, situated in perpetual winter darkness, a ground-breaking project has been completed: the installation of the world's northernmost ground solar panels. This innovative initiative holds the potential to assist isolated Arctic communities in their transition to clean energy.

Svalbard and Jan Mayen, with their unique geographical and environmental characteristics, offer promising opportunities for emerging industries and investment prospects. [...]