

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910462451303321
Titolo	Leadership and change in sustainable regional development // edited by Markku Sotarauta, Lummina Horlings and Joyce Liddle
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York : , : Routledge, , 2012
ISBN	1-283-60598-8 9786613918437 1-136-26064-1 0-203-10705-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (321 p.)
Collana	Regions and Cities
Altri autori (Persone)	HorlingsIna LiddleJoyce <1952-> SotarautaMarkku
Disciplina	338.9/27
Soggetti	Sustainable development Regional planning Community leadership Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; List of figures; List of tables; List of contributors; 1 Leadership and sustainable regional development; 2 Leadership of place and the dynamics of knowledge; 3 Sustaining collaborative leadership in city regions: an examination of local enterprise partnerships in England; 4 Leadership and scale; 5 Leadership and the voluntary and community sector; 6 Adaptation, adjustment and leadership in Australia' srural margins; 7 The interplay between social capital, leadership and policy arrangements in European rural regions; 8 Socially embedded leadership 9 Leadership and institutional change: economic restructuring, sense of place and social capital in Emmaste, Estonia10 Strategic leadership relay: how to keep regional innovation journeys in motion?; 11 Emergence of shared leadership in the Basque Country; 12 Complexity leadership for sustainable regional innovations; 13 Value-oriented leadership in the Netherlands; 14 Knowledge leadership for resilient

regions: concluding remarks; Index

Sommario/riassunto

This book shows, first of all, that leadership plays a crucial role in reinventing regions and branching out from an old path to something new in order to create more balanced and sustainable regional development. Second, it maintains that leadership is not a solo but a multi-agent and -level activity and that it needs to be discussed and studied as such. Third, as the book argues, leadership is shaped differently in various institutional and cultural contexts and on different scales. This book explores the ways leadership plays out in regional development context contributing to economical

2. Record Nr.

UNINA9910808006703321

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Titolo

Advanced Silicon Materials for Photovoltaic Applications

Pubbl/distr/stampa

Hoboken, : Wiley, 2012

ISBN

9786613676443
9781118312162
1118312163
9781280699467
1280699469
9781118312070
1118312074
9781118312193
1118312198
9781118312186
111831218X

Edizione

[1st ed.]

Descrizione fisica

1 online resource (423 p.)

Disciplina

621.3815/42
621.381542

Soggetti

Photovoltaic cells - Materials
Photovoltaic cells -- Materials
Silicon solar cells
Silicon solar cells - Materials
Photovoltaic cells
Electrical & Computer Engineering
Engineering & Applied Sciences
Electrical Engineering

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	<p>Advanced Silicon Materials for Photovoltaic Applications; Contents; Preface; List of Contributors; Chapter 1 Silicon Science and Technology as the Background of the Current and Future Knowledge Society; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Silicon Birth from a Thermonuclear Nucleosynthetic Process; 1.3 Silicon Key Properties; 1.3.1 Chemical and Structural Properties; 1.3.2 Point Defects; 1.3.3 Radiation Damage and Radiation Hardness; 1.4 Advanced Silicon Applications; 1.4.1 Silicon Radiation Detectors; 1.4.2 Photovoltaic Cells for Space Vehicles and Satellite Applications</p> <p>1.4.3 Advanced Components Based on the Dislocation oxLuminescence in Silicon1.4.4 Silicon Nanostructures; References; Chapter 2 Processes; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Gas-Phase Processes; 2.2.1 Preparation and Synthesis of Volatile Silicon Compounds; 2.2.2 Purification of Volatile Silicon Compounds; 2.2.3 Decomposition of Volatile Precursors to Elemental Silicon; 2.2.4 Most Common Reactors; 2.2.5 Recovery of By-Products; 2.3 Production of MG and UMG Silicon and Further Refining Up to Solar Grade by Chemical and Physical Processes; 2.3.1 MG Silicon Production; 2.3.2 Metallurgical Refining Processes</p> <p>2.3.3 Metal-Metal Extraction Processes2.3.4 Solid/Liquid Extraction Techniques; 2.3.5 Final Purification by Directional Solidification; 2.3.6 Solar-Grade Silicon Production from Pure Raw Materials or Via the Direct Route; 2.4 Fluoride Processes; 2.5 Silicon Production/Refining with High-Temperature Plasmochemical Processes; 2.5.1 Silicon Production Via Plasma Processes; 2.5.2 Silicon Refining Via Plasma Processes; 2.6 Electrochemical Processes: Production of Silicon Without Carbon as Reductant; 2.7 Conclusions; Acknowledgements; References; Chapter 3 Role of Impurities in Solar Silicon</p> <p>3.1 Introduction3.2 Sources and Refinements of Impurities; 3.3 Segregation of Impurities During Silicon Growth; 3.3.1 Equilibrium Segregation Coefficients; 3.3.2 Effective Segregation Coefficient; 3.3.3 Distribution of Impurities in Silicon Crystal Due to Segregation; 3.4 Role of Metallic Impurities; 3.4.1 Solubility and Diffusivity; 3.4.2 Impact on Charge-Carrier Recombination; 3.4.3 Modeling the Impact of Metallic Impurities on the Solar-Cell Performance; 3.5 Role of Dopants; 3.5.1 Carrier Mobilities in Compensated Silicon; 3.5.2 Recombination in Compensated Silicon</p> <p>3.5.3 Dopant-Related Recombination Centers3.5.4 Segregation Effects During Ingot Growth; 3.5.5 Detecting Dopants in Compensated Silicon; 3.6 Role of Light Elements; 3.6.1 Oxygen; 3.6.2 Carbon; 3.6.3 Nitrogen; 3.6.4 Germanium; 3.7 Arriving at Solar-Grade Silicon Feedstock Definitions; References; Chapter 4 Gettering Processes and the Role of Extended Defects; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Properties of Transition-Metal Impurities in Silicon; 4.2.1 Solubility of Transition-Metal Impurities; 4.2.2 Diffusion of Transition-Metal Impurities; 4.3 Gettering Mechanisms and their Modeling</p> <p>4.3.1 Segregation Gettering</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Today, the silicon feedstock for photovoltaic cells comes from processes which were originally developed for the microelectronic industry. It covers almost 90% of the photovoltaic market, with mass production volume at least one order of magnitude larger than those devoted to microelectronics. However, it is hard to imagine that this</p>

kind of feedstock (extremely pure but heavily penalized by its high energy cost) could remain the only source of silicon for a photovoltaic market which is in continuous expansion, and which has a cumulative growth rate in excess of 30% in the last few years. Ev
