

## **Deliverable 6.1**

### **Web sites references and screenshots**


***Quality Assurance in Solar Heating and Cooling:  
relevant websites***


- [1] Intelligent Energy Europe Programme / Quality Assurance in Solar Heating and Cooling Technology (IEE/QAIST), [www.qaist.eu](http://www.qaist.eu)
- [2] European Committee for Standardization (CEN), [www.cen.eu](http://www.cen.eu)
- [3] Solar KEYMARK - [www.estif.org/solarkeymark](http://www.estif.org/solarkeymark)
- [4] Intelligent Energy Europe Programme / Common quality certification and accreditation for installers of small-scale renewable energy systems (IEE/QualiCert), [www.qualicert-project.eu](http://www.qualicert-project.eu)
- [5] Solar Rating and Certification Procedure (IEA-SHC Task 43), [www.iea-shc.org/task43](http://www.iea-shc.org/task43)
- [6] International Energy Agency Solar Heating and Cooling Programme (IEA-SHC), [www.iea-shc.org](http://www.iea-shc.org)
- [7] Solar Rating and Certification Corporation (SRCC), [www.solar-rating.org](http://www.solar-rating.org)
- [8] American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), [www.ashrae.org](http://www.ashrae.org)
- [9] China General Certification Centre (CGC), [www.cgc.org.cn/eng](http://www.cgc.org.cn/eng)
- [10] International Accreditation Forum (IAF) - [www.iaf.nu](http://www.iaf.nu)
- [11] International Organization for Standardization (ISO), [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)
- [12] Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN 21), [www.ren21.net](http://www.ren21.net)
- [13] Standards Australia, [www.standards.org.au](http://www.standards.org.au)
- [14] Intelligent Energy Europe Programme / Solar Combisystems Promotion and Standardisation (IEE/Combisol), [www.combisol.eu](http://www.combisol.eu)


### ***Quality Assurance in Solar Heating and Cooling: Relevant publications/Articles***

- [1] Publications, reports, abstracts and other materials produced by QAiST project, 2009-2012, [www.qaist.eu](http://www.qaist.eu)
- [2] Proceedings ESTEC2011 (2011), ESTIF
- [3] QualiCert Manual - A common approach for certification or equivalent qualification of installers of small-scale renewable energy systems in buildings (2011), ADEME/EREC
- [4] Renewables for Heating and Cooling: untapped potential (2007), International Energy Agency
- [5] H. Drück, S. Fischer, H. Müller-Steinhagen; Solar Keymark Testing of Solar Thermal Products; Proceedings of ISES 2007 Solar World Congress, September 18 to 21, 2007, Beijing, China, ISBN 978-7-302-16146-2, Tsinghua University Press, Beijing and Springer-Verlag GmbH Berlin Heidelberg, CD: ISBN 978-7-89486-623-3
- [6] D. Bestenlehner, H. Drück, S. Fischer, H. Müller-Steinhagen; Development of a mobile, stand-alone test facility for solar thermal collectors and systems; Proceedings of ISES 2007 Solar World Congress, September 18 to 21, 2007, Beijing, China, ISBN 978-7-302-16146-2, Tsinghua University Press, Beijing and Springer-Verlag GmbH Berlin Heidelberg, CD: ISBN 978-7-89486-623-3
- [7] Barriers to technology diffusion: the case of solar thermal technologies (2006), Cédric Philibert, International Energy Agency
- [8] Future Landscape of European Standardization (FLES) – Whitebook (2007), CEN
- [9] Terminology of European education and training policy (2008), Cedefop, ISBN 978-92-896-0472-7

## Examples of references to QAiST







TASK 44

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### Related Sites

The following are sites related to this task:

#### INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

- [Solar Heating and Cooling Programme](http://www.iea-shc.org)  
[www.iea-shc.org](http://www.iea-shc.org)  
The Solar Heating and Cooling Programme was established in 1977, one of the first programmes of the International Energy Agency. The Programme's work is unique in that it is accomplished through the international collaborative effort of experts from Member countries and the European Commission.
- [IEA Heat Pump Centre \(HPC\)](http://www.heatpumpcentre.org/en/Sidor/default.aspx)  
[www.heatpumpcentre.org/en/Sidor/default.aspx](http://www.heatpumpcentre.org/en/Sidor/default.aspx)  
HPC is the central information activity of the IEA Heat Pump Programme (HPP). HPP operates under the International Energy Agency (IEA) and its participants in different countries cooperate in projects.
- [International Energy Agency \(IEA\)](http://www.iea.org)  
[www.iea.org](http://www.iea.org)  
The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an intergovernmental organisation which acts as energy policy advisor to 28 member countries in their effort to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for their citizens.

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#### EU PROJECTS

- IEE QAIST: <http://www.qaist.org/>  
The practical approach to quality assurance in solar thermal heating and cooling technology with regards to components and systems is standardisation and testing. It is very important for growth and development that the standards and test methods keep track with recent developments and allow maximum flexibility for future innovations.
- IEE SEPEMO: <http://www.sepemo.eu/about-sepemo>  
The project aims at overcoming market barriers to a wider application of heat pumps, namely the lack of robust data on the conditions "in real installations" influencing reliability and seasonal efficiency.
- IEA related projects  
IEA Task 38: <http://www.iea-shc.org/task38/>  
The scope of the Task is the technologies for production of cold water or conditioned air by means of solar heat, i.e. the subject which is covered by the Task starts with the solar radiation reaching the collector and ends with the chilled water and/or conditioned air transferred to the application.
- IEA Annex 34: <http://www.annex34.org/>  
The goal of Annex 34 is to reduce the environmental impact of heating and cooling by the use of thermally driven heat pumps. It will be based on the results from Annex 24, ♦Absorption Machines for Heating and Cooling in Future Energy Systems♦, and cooperate with the IEA-SHC task 38, ♦Solar Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration♦.

### [IEA – Solar Heating & Cooling Programme](#)

Global Solar Thermal Energy Council

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## Workshop: "Quality Assurance in Solar Thermal Heating and Cooling Technology", Warsaw

Submitted by **Baerbel Epp** on December 6, 2011

**Start Date:**  
14 December 2011

**End Date:**  
14 December 2011


**Event URL:**  
[Go to event site](#)

PIMOT, the Polish Automotive Industry Institute ([www.pimot.pl](http://www.pimot.pl)) and ESTIF will hold a workshop about the Solar Keymark and quality assurance in Europe. This workshop will take place on 14 December 2011, from 14h to 17h30, in Warsaw, at PIMOT's facilities. This workshop is aimed at participants from the solar thermal industry (manufacturers, distributors, installers) and from national or local authorities. It is organized in connection with the QAiST project - Quality Assurance in Solar Thermal Heating and Cooling Technology, co-financed by the Intelligent Energy Europe programme. The event will be held both in English and Polish (interpretation provided) and is free of charge.


*Poland*

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## [Solar Thermal World](#), 6/12/2011

27261 : Rating and certification

SHC 2012

### **New global test standards for solar thermal collectors**

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#### **Summary**

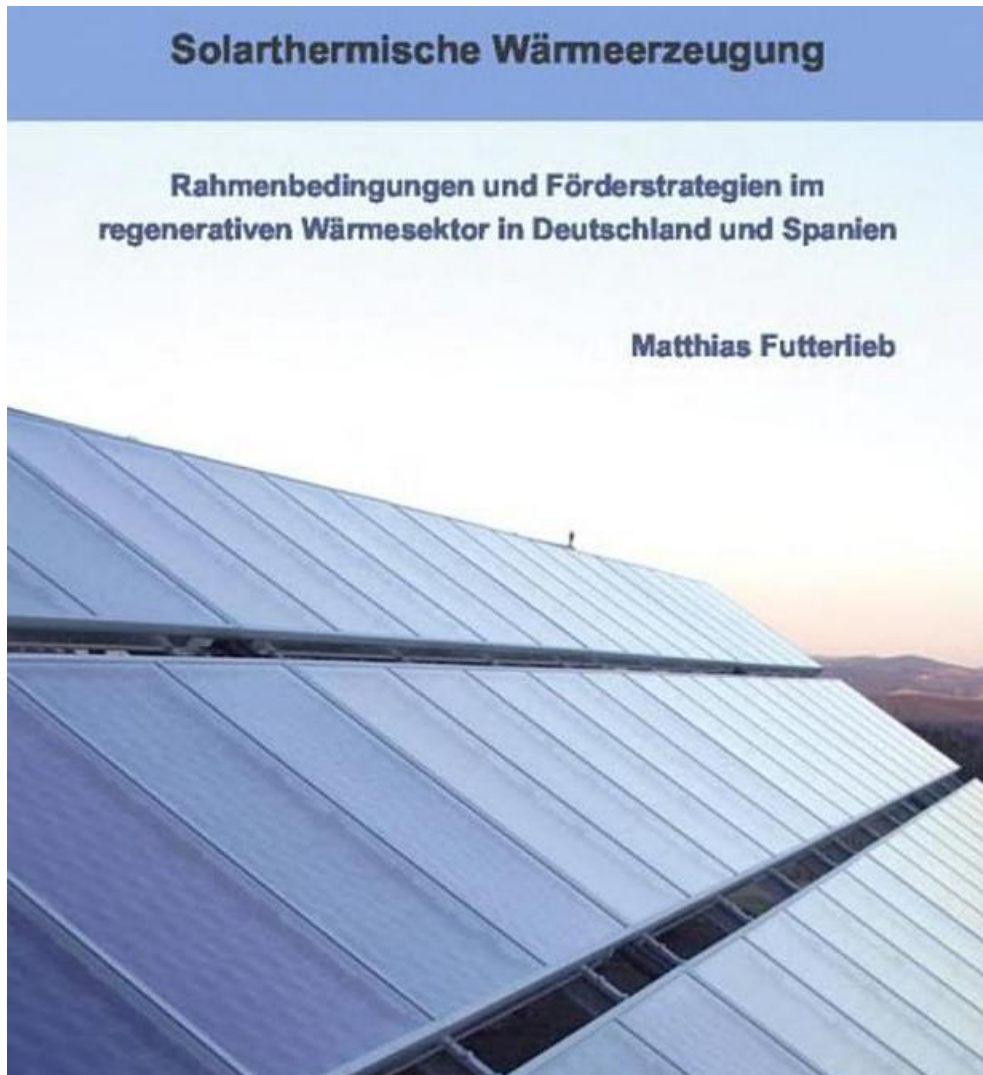
This paper presents the work behind new standards for solar thermal collectors and for materials and components used in collectors. The new standards are currently under development in CEN/TC 312 and in ISO/TC 180 and they are expected to come into force early 2013. The paper describe details of these new standards and the process behind their development.

*Keywords:* Solar Collector, Standards, ISO

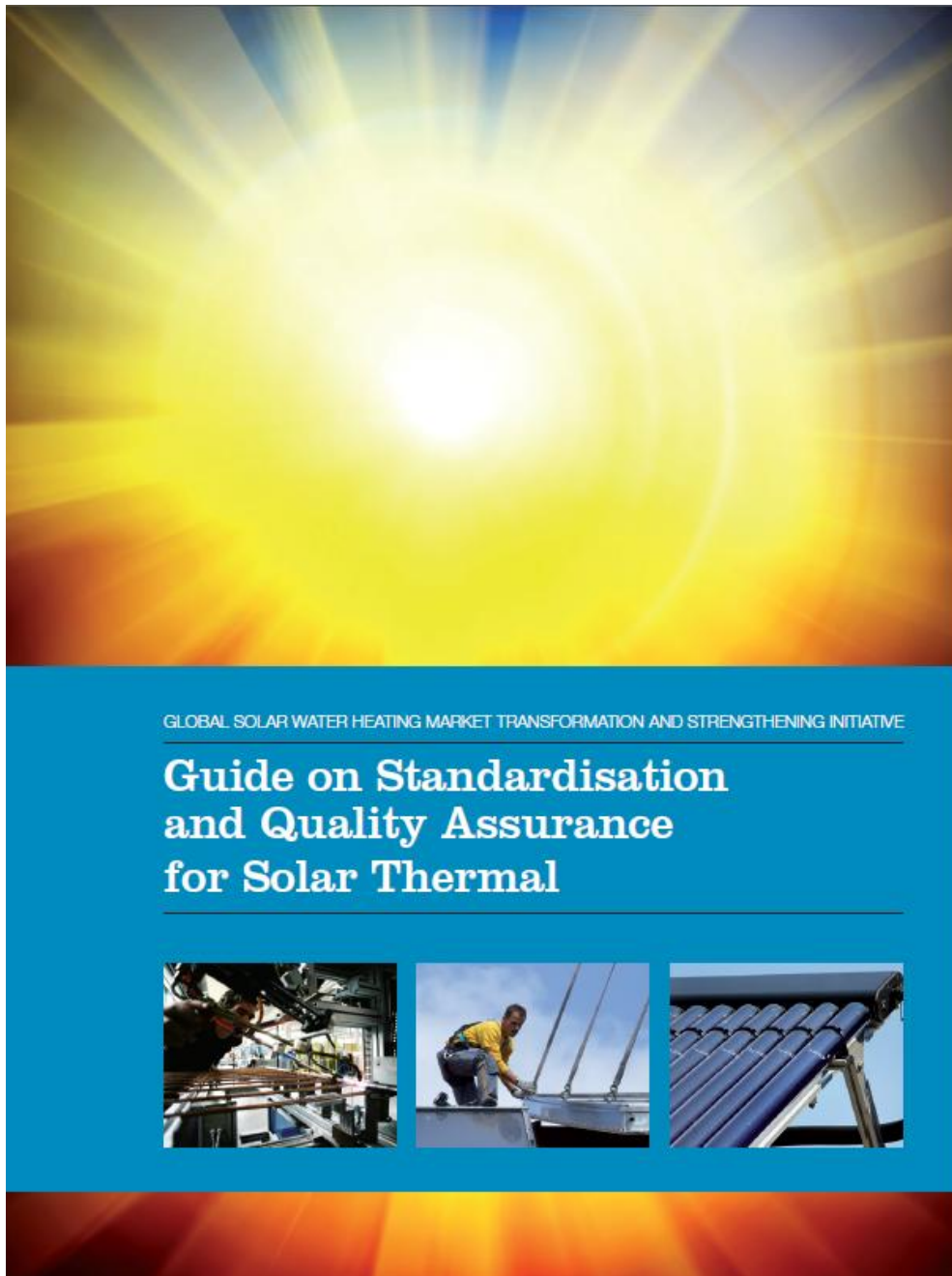
#### **1. Background**

The European project QAISt- "Quality Assurance for Solar thermal heating and cooling technologies", funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe program and the participating countries gathers 15 participating organizations. The project is coordinated by ESTIF, the European solar thermal industry federation and a number of major testing and research institutes in Europe are actively engaged. One of the main outcomes of this project, ending in summer 2012, is a thorough revision of the European solar thermal standards. Furthermore, as a result of ambitions regarding International collaboration with non-European solar thermal research- and standardization projects, the work on standards has now been lifted to the International level of ISO. Thus, the revised collector test standard EN 12975-2 [2] has now been proposed as a new ISO standard [3] that would replace the current ISO 9806 series (ISO 9806-1, ISO 9806-2 and ISO 9806-3). A new set of International standards for collector components and materials are furthermore under development.

**[SHC 2012](#)**



**Solar thermal heat production - environment and support strategies in the renewable heat sector in Germany and Spain, Futterlieb, Matthias, Berlin Technical University, 2011**



**Guide on Standardisation and Quality Assurance, UNEP/GEF, 2012**



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**RENEXPO® South-East Europe susține dezvoltarea economică**

18 NOIEMBRIE 2010, 05:16 - [ENERGIE](#), [EVENIMENTE](#)

**București - 18 noiembrie 2010 -** Cel mai mare târg Internațional pentru Energii Regenerabile și Eficiență Energetică în Construcții și Renovări din România oferă șanse pentru viitor

Importanța energiei regenerabile, precum și a tehnologiilor legate de eficiența energetică este în creștere în întreaga regiune europeană, și aceasta datorită cerințelor Comisiei Europene. România a înregistrat și ea o creștere a cererii de energie obținută din surse regenerabile. Potențialul neexploitat al tuturor energilor regenerabile conturează bazele unor promițtoare piețe în creștere. Pentru a susține dezvoltarea pieței de energii regenerabile în România, REECO organizează cea de a treia ediție a târgului RENEXPO® South-East Europe, la Sala Palatului Cultural din București, 24 – 26 noiembrie 2010.

România îndeplinește noile cerințe mondiale prin proiecte și legislație energetică, care la începutul anului 2010 au dus la realizarea faptului că 2.000 MW de energie regenerabilă au primit avizul de racordare la rețeaua electrică (Conform Dl. Adrian Videanu, fost ministru al Economiei).

Cuvinte cheie precum schimbările climatice, energiile regenerabile, eficiența energetică și Green Jobs sunt tot mai mult răspândite. Folosirea energilor regenerabile pot contribui semnificativ la acoperirea cererii de energie, ducând pe termen lung și la o reducere considerabilă a costurilor de energie.

Ce înseamnă protecția climatică și ce posibilități are fiecare în viața de zi cu zi de a economisi energie și bani, – răspunsul la acestea vă oferă târgul și conferințele internaționale pentru energie regenerabilă și eficiență energetică - RENEXPO® South East Europe. Evenimentul dorește să vină în sprijinul Industriei și economiei din România, prin crearea celei mai mari platforme de întâlnire pentru actorii cheie din țară și Europa.

Cel 70 de expozanți din 13 țări europene (30% Internaționali) exprimă un interes neașteptat într-o perioadă de criză! Aceștia au posibilitatea să își prezinte pe o suprafață de 2000 m² cele mai recente proiecte, servicii și produse vizitatorilor în cursul celor trei zile ale târgului.

Cinci conferințe internaționale și un workshop așteaptă peste 500 de specialiști din domeniile energiei eoliene, energiei solare, bioenergiei, eficienței energetice, microhidroenergiei și rețelelor inteligente (așa numit smart grids) pe cele trei zile ale evenimentului.

Printre numeroasele proiecte de anul acesta, a III-a ediție RENEXPO South East Europe aduce în prim plan un «Paro eolian» cu peste 20 de companii internaționale și naționale din domeniul energiei eoliene. Companii precum: ENERCON GmbH, Gamesa, Global Wind Power, PowerWind GmbH, PNE Wind, Wind Power Energy, SME Wind Power Engineering SRL, WKA Montage și mulți alții vor participa.

Târgul își continuă tradiția de a facilita parteneriate între oameni de afaceri prin Business Matching, dar în același timp aduce în atenția vizitatorilor și participanților de specialitate firme specializate pe consultanță care vor oferi consiliere în proiecte precum « Casa Verde » sau QAIST, program pentru dezvoltarea calității energiei solar termale.

Toate aceste evenimente vor crea un mediu care oferă posibilitatea unor viitoare parteneriate, deschideri de noi afaceri, și nu în ultimul rând a mai multor locuri de muncă în domeniul energiei regenerabile.

Pe scurt: RENEXPO® South-East Europe vă prezintă o ofertă completă din toată gama de produse și servicii a energilor regenerabile și eficienței energetice în construcții și renovări.

**Calendar evenimente**

august 2012						
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**Mediafax, 14/11/2010**

Bądź EKO – to się opłaca

# EKO-Przegląd



Przegląd Polskiej Eko Branży

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## Certyfikacja i badania kolektorów słonecznych

admin / 15-01-2012 / Brak komentarzy

**CERTYFIKACJA TO PROCEDURA, W WYNIKU KTÓREJ TRZECIA STRONA (JEDNOSTKA CERTYFIKUJĄCA) UDZIELA PISEMNEGO ZAPEWNIENIA (CERTYFIKATU), ŻE WYRÓB, PROCES LUB JEGO USŁUGA SĄ ZGODNE Z OKREŚLONYMI WYMAGANIAMI.**

W skład systemu certyfikacji wchodzi: badanie wyrobu wykonanego w akredytowanym laboratorium badawczym, oceny systemu jakości dostawcy oraz nadzoru w okresie ważności certyfikatu (nadzór obejmuje okresowe kontrole systemu jakości dostawcy oraz badanie wyrobu pobranego w handlu lub u dostawcy).  
Przed powstaniem UE w poszczególnych państwach istniały odrębne przepisy dopuszczające wyroby do obrotu na rynku poprzez wewnętrzne systemy certyfikacji. W Polsce do 2004 r. istniała obowiązkowa certyfikacja wyrobów na znak bezpieczeństwa „B”. Po wejściu Polski do UE znak „B” stał się znakiem dobrowolnym, podobnie jak w Niemczech znak „VDE”, „GS”, w Szwecji znak „S”, we Francji znak „NF”.

Powstanie wspólnego rynku i zniesienie barier dla swobodnego przepływu towarów, osób i kapitału spowodowało konieczność stworzenia nadrzędnych przepisów (tzw. Dyrektyw Nowego Podejścia wraz z normami zharmonizowanymi). Dyrektywy obowiązują wszystkie państwa UE i dotyczą zasad wprowadzania wyrobów na rynek UE.

### Obowiązkowa certyfikacja

Kolektory słoneczne powinny być zaprojektowane i wykonane zgodnie z art. 3 pkt 3 Dyrektywy Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady Europy nr 97/23/WE z 29 maja 1997 r., dotyczącej urządzeń ciśnieniowych, wdrożonej do polskiego prawa Rozporządzeniem Ministra Gospodarki z 21 grudnia 2005 r. w sprawie zasadniczych wymagań dla urządzeń ciśnieniowych i zespołów urządzeń ciśnieniowych (DzU nr 263, poz. 2200) w celu zagwarantowania bezpiecznego użytkowania kolektora.

\*\*\*

SolarKeymark jest znakiem zgodności wykonania kolektorów z normami EN 12975/76:1,2:2006 i dotyczą go te same zasady, jakie były wymienione w punkcie odnośnie certyfikacji zgodności wyrobu. Jednym z wymagań jest pobranie próbki do badań (kolektora słonecznego) przez niezależną osobę z bieżącej produkcji. Ponadto zwraca się uwagę na regularne, w zasadzie coroczne, kontrole prawidłowości funkcjonowania systemu jakości zakładu produkującego kolektory. Ponadto, producenci są zobowiązani do badania swoich kolektorów słonecznych dwa razy do roku.

W krajach Unii Europejskiej istnieje sieć laboratoriów akredytowanych SolarKeymark, wykonujących badania kolektorów słonecznych wg wymienionych norm, założona przy Europejskim Stowarzyszeniu Przemysłu Energetyki Słonecznej Ciepłej (European Solar Thermal Industry Federation – ESTIF).

### Solar Keymark Seminarium w Polsce

ESTIF oraz PIMOT (Przemysłowy Instytut Motoryzacji) byli głównymi organizatorami seminarium Solar Keymark –system jakości słonecznych instalacji grzewczych w Europie które odbyło się 14 grudnia 2011 w Warszawie.

Dyskusja na temat zapewnienia jakości w Polsce jest teraz bardziej aktualna niż kiedykolwiek wcześniej. Polska zajmuje 7 miejsce na europejskim rynku termicznej energetyki słonecznej i ma tendencję wzrostową. Pomimo tego w kraju nie ma laboratorium akredytowanego.

Uczestnicy seminarium przedstawili Solar Keymark jako Europejski znak jakości; dostarczyli informacji dotyczących ostatnich zmian w standardach oraz perspektyw europejskich i krajowych polityk wspierania rozwoju sektora energii słonecznej termicznej aktualizowane o najnowsze zmiany słonecznej technologii.

W celu uzyskania dalszych informacji proszę wejść na stronę <http://www.qaist.org/>

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## EKO-Przegląd

## QAiST

It is very important for the growth and development of the solar thermal sector that the standards and test methods keep track with recent developments and allow maximum flexibility for future innovations.



Standards and pre-Standards are established, but work is still needed in order to keep track with recent technological developments in the direct use of solar thermal energy (i.e. new materials, concentrating devices, etc.) and in combination with other technologies (cooling, heat pumps, etc.). New Member States also bring new opportunities to market development. In order to make this development really strong and quality oriented it is essential to integrate them in the current practices in these countries.

Furthermore, in order to open the world market for European producers, coordination with activities in the international standardization is required. Now is the ideal time to break down the barriers given that sufficient experience with the certification process has been gained and with relevant European standards being revised.

The project will work on the development of European Standards, adapt to the new demands on the solar Thermal market at European and Global level, ensuring that these are kept up with new technological developments and remain an important mean for quality assurance in Europe. This will benefit directly the European consumers but will potentially enhance the competitiveness of European manufacturers.

Finally, the long term objective of the QAiST project is to prepare the quality assurance framework so that the European solar thermal heating and cooling industry can sustainably contribute to the targets agreed by the Member states (20% of renewable energy by 2020) and become a technological world leader.

The QAiST project is supported by Intelligent Energy Europe, coordinated by ESTIF and supported by 14 different European partners.

Project's Website

Located in: ALL | Solar Energy

## RE-Maps



## RE-Calendar



## Premium Events



WCE  
International Council for Renewable Energy Storage

IRES  
International Renewable Energy Storage

EUCO  
European Union Council of Officials

**7<sup>th</sup> International  
Renewable Energy Storage  
Conference and Exhibition  
(IRES 2012)**

November 12-14, 2012  
Berlin Congress Center, Berlin/Germany

Online registration and further information:  
www.energystorageconference.org

## [Re-database](#)

ENRIQ MATEU, ALBERTO GARCÍA DE JALÓN,  
MARCELO SÁNCHEZ AND ANA MONREAL  
SOLAR THERMAL ENERGY DEPARTMENT,  
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTRE,  
CENER, SPAIN

## International harmonization of standards for solar thermal collectors

The testing and characterization procedures for solar thermal (ST) collectors and components have been investigated since the beginning of the International Energy Agency (IEA) Solar Heating & Cooling Programme (SHC). Since then, the developed performance tests and short-term tests to predict long term durability have been mainly focused on low temperature collectors, like flat plate and evacuated tube, under well-defined standard test conditions.

**T**he existing test procedures for ST collectors are included in several regional and international standards which are leading to a wide spectrum of certification schemes to assess and compare ST products. ST products are certified based on test certificates issued by accredited test laboratories according to a standard and their assessment should consider, at least, aspects like thermal performance, safety and durability issues.

On the other hand, new and advanced ST collectors are continually launched on the market and submitted to national certification bodies. The existing testing and characterization procedures do not always accommodate these new ST products and in general their evaluation in a consistent manner is difficult. Through the development and harmonization of standards some of the previous gaps are overcome for main ST technologies, but in order to achieve this, many aspects have to be taken into account like: quality assurance and labelling, technical aspects and even economy issues which are relevant for designing regulations, certification schemes and subsidy programs for solar ST new products.

The standardization activities described below for ST low to medium temperature applications are leading to a unique global standard EN ISO 9806<sup>1</sup> for ST collectors broadening its scope to include new ST technologies.



### Current status of ST collector standardization activities for low to medium temperature applications

Up to now several ST technologies like concentrating/tracking collectors or air heating collectors do not have specific standards for their performance and durability characterization, because there is not a detailed test procedure definition for such ST collector types, contrary to the typical low temperature collector test procedures which were established many years ago.

To reduce time and expenses for manufacturers, laboratories and certification bodies, while assuring the quality of solar thermal collectors, several standardization activities have been recently established to harmonize ST collector standards and work to-

wards a worldwide certification scheme. A global certification scheme is the key step in order to avoid present-day technical trade barriers related to different ST collector regional certifications schemes. The Spanish National Renewable Energy Centre (CENER) has been actively contributing in these standardization activities involving national and international technical committees.

The development of a common international standard for ST collectors began in 2009 with the European project QAiST<sup>2</sup> which served as a platform to develop the technical aspects of the EN 12975 standard revision process in close collaboration with the technical committee TC312 of

<sup>1</sup> ISO 9806 standard revision based on the present EN 12975 is in final revision.

<sup>2</sup> Quality Assurance in Solar Heating and Cooling Technology. <http://www.qaist.org>

**Solar Zonnepaneel** Zonnepanelen met Hoog Rendement Gratis prijsoffertes en advies [www.offrea.be/zonnepanelen](http://www.offrea.be/zonnepanelen)

**The BQ24650 from TI** High Efficiency Synchronous Switch Mode Charge Control for Solar Power [TI.com/ba24650nol](http://TI.com/ba24650nol)

**Panneaux Photovoltaïques** Recevez et comparez des devis pour l'énergie Solaire. C'est gratuit ! [devis-energie-phot](http://devis-energie-phot) AdChoices

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ES - COMUNICAÇÕES EM ACTAS DE ENCONTROS CIENTÍFICOS INTERNACIONAIS

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> 1. **European round robin test on solar collectors and solar thermal systems** - Fischer, S.; Carvalho, M. J.; Weißmüller, C.  
 Within the European project QAISt (Quality Assurance in Solar Thermal Heating and Cooling Technology) a Round Robin test on solar collectors and solar thermal systems is carried out in the years 2010 and 2011. For two different collector types, one flat plate collector and one evacuated tubular collector with CPC reflector, thermal performance tests according to EN 12975-2 (EN 12975, 2006) are carried out by 12 different test institutes throughout Europe. The two different solar thermal systems, one thermosiphon system and one system with forced circulation are subject to a thermal performance test according to EN 12976-2 (EN 12976, 2006) and are tested...

> 2. **Latest developments in the field of solar thermal standardisation** - Fischer, S.; Carvalho, M. J.; Kovacs, P.; Malenkovic, I.  
 The European project QAISt—Quality Assurance in Solar Thermal Heating and Cooling Technology funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe program and by the participating countries, gathers 15 participating organizations including the European Solar Thermal Industry Federation ESTIF and major testing and research institutes in Europe. The objective of the project is to enhance the competitiveness of the European Solar thermal industry and further increase consumer confidence through improved standards and certification schemes, harmonization in testing and certification and a wide dissemination of the quality concept throughout Europe. Global harmonization in collector standards and certification is also on the QAISt agenda and has taken a large...

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**Feature**

## Solar thermal technology update

07 April 2011  
Matthias Rommel, Peter Kovács and Korbinian Kramer

Part one: The collector. At the heart of every solar thermal system is a collector, which traps heat by absorbing sunlight. Matthias Rommel, Peter Kovács and Korbinian Kramer look at the various designs of collectors on the market today, and discuss performance evaluation, state-of-the-art technology, as well as potential future developments.

**The collector – physical characteristics**  
The collector is the most important component of a solar thermal system but no particular make or type is best suited to every situation. A collector needs to fulfil the technological requirements of the operating, meteorological and climatic conditions of a specific project, as well as being appropriate in terms of design and architecture, economics and ecology.

In technical terms, there is a distinction between flat plate collectors, evacuated tube collectors, air collectors, uncovered collectors for swimming pool/low temperature heating, and concentrating collectors (such as parabolic trough collectors, compound parabolic concentrators (CPCs) and Fresnel collectors).

However, the basic structure and main components of a collector are always the same. *Figure 1* shows an example of a flat plate collector.

In the centre of every collector is an absorber, which converts solar radiation into heat as effectively as possible and transfers it to a circulating fluid (a mixture of about 60% water and 40% polypropylene glycol; or air in air



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Figure 1. Basic design of a flat plate collector, including the physical effects involved in thermal efficiency.



Grammer air flat plate collectors for heating a Swiss alpine cabin (image courtesy of Grammer)




[RenewableEnergyFocus.com](http://RenewableEnergyFocus.com), 7/04/2011

## El ITC refuerza su integración en la red de laboratorios europeos de ensayo de sistemas solares térmicos

4 junio, 2012 | Publicado en Canarias, Portada | Postado por sebastián



El Instituto Tecnológico de Canarias (ITC) en Pozo Izquierdo ha acogido una reunión de representantes de los laboratorios europeos de referencia en el ensayo de sistemas solares térmicos

El aprovechamiento de la energía solar térmica es un elemento clave para alcanzar el objetivo de sostenibilidad de la Comisión Europea, que persigue que en 2020 el 20% la energía primaria proceda de fuentes renovables

Representantes de los laboratorios europeos de referencia en el ensayo de sistemas solares térmicos se han reunido en las instalaciones del Instituto Tecnológico de Canarias (ITC) en Pozo Izquierdo para poner en común los avances obtenidos en el marco del proyecto europeo QAIST, cuyo fin es contribuir a mejorar el marco de garantía de calidad de los captadores solares térmicos para el mercado europeo.

En dicha reunión participaron representantes de la Oficina Europea de la Industria Solar Térmica Federación (ESTIF), coordinador del proyecto QAIST, y de las quince entidades europeas que conforman el consorcio del proyecto: ITC, CENER (España); ISFH, IZES, ISE, USTUTT (ITW) y TÜV (Alemania); CSTB (Francia); DEMOKRITOS (Grecia); AIT (Austria); PlanEnergi (Dinamarca); LNEG e INETI (Portugal); SP (Suecia); IPiEO (Polonia).

**Noticanarias, 4/06/2012**