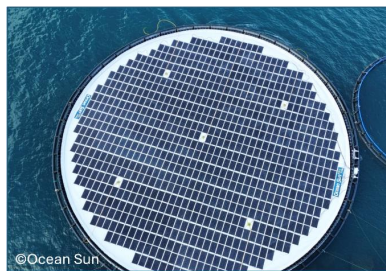




Pure-Floats (examples: CTI, Sungrow)



Metal or FRP + floats/pipes (examples: Zim Float, Scotra)



Membrane (example: Ocean Sun)



Closed or Semi-closed (examples: SolarFloat)

Subtask 2.1 Performance and Reliability of FPV

Josefine Selj, Head, Floating PV research group, IFE

EUPVSEC Parallel Session 2024

Agenda for the Introduction



- FPV at a glance
- Scope and overview of the report
 - What is *not* scope
 - What *is* scope - content and contributors
 - For each of the included topics:
 - Why is it included
 - What is the status today
 - What is the intention with the report - how do we aim to contribute on this topic



Photo credit: BayWa r.e. (Nij Beets)

Session Schedule



- 15.15 – 15.18: *Introduction to the IEA PVPS Task 13, Ulrike Jahn IEA PVPS Task 13 Manager*
- 15.18 – 15.30: *Introduction to the IEA PVPS Task 13 Report on FPV, Josefine Selj IFE, Norway*
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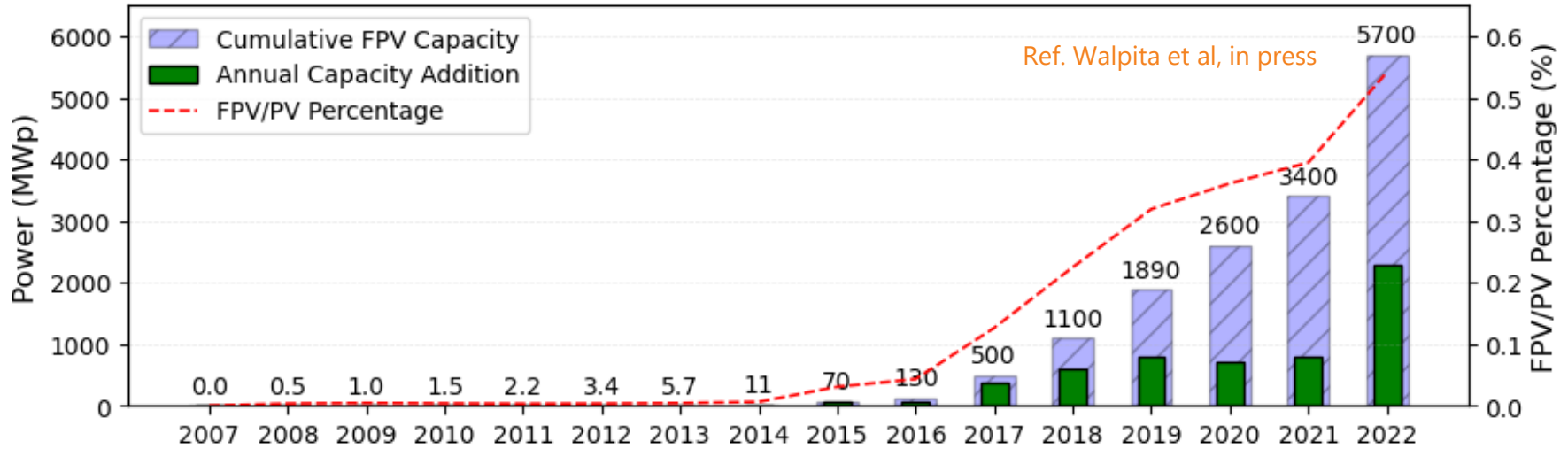
Introduction - FPV at a glance

- FPV has many potential benefits, but dual land use is core
- Land availability for PV is restricted in many areas
- Largest markets currently in Asia, but also significant potential to support the EU's climate neutrality targets



Photo credit: BayWa r.e. (Kloosterhaar/Overijssel, NL)

Introduction – Global FPV installations



- ~ 7 GW by end of 2023
- Predictions for further growth vary substantially (15-60 GW by 2030)
- Sensitive to regulatory frameworks & the impact of technology development on cost and sea state applicability
- Michele/BayWa will talk more about both the benefits and challenges of FPV in the next presentation.

FPV - a (very) broad set of technologies



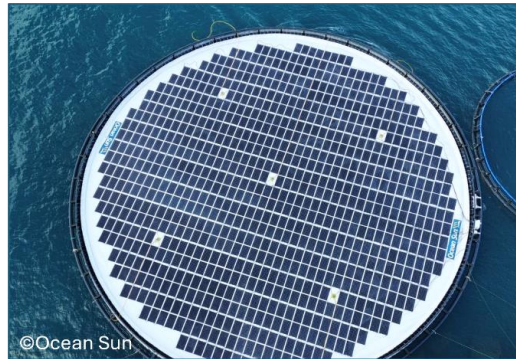
- FPV is modules that are mounted on a floating structure
- Surprisingly many ways to do this 😊
- We use a «classical» categorization of the FPV technologies.
 - Not perfect, still useful



Pure-Floats (examples: CTI, Sungrow)



Metal or FRP + floats/pipes (examples: Zim Float, Scotra)



Membrane (example: Ocean Sun)



Closed or Semi-closed (examples: SolarFloat)

Agenda for the Introduction



- FPV at a glance
- **Scope and overview of the report**
 - What is *not* scope
 - What *is* scope - content and contributors
- For each of the included topics

Why is the topic important?

What is the status today?

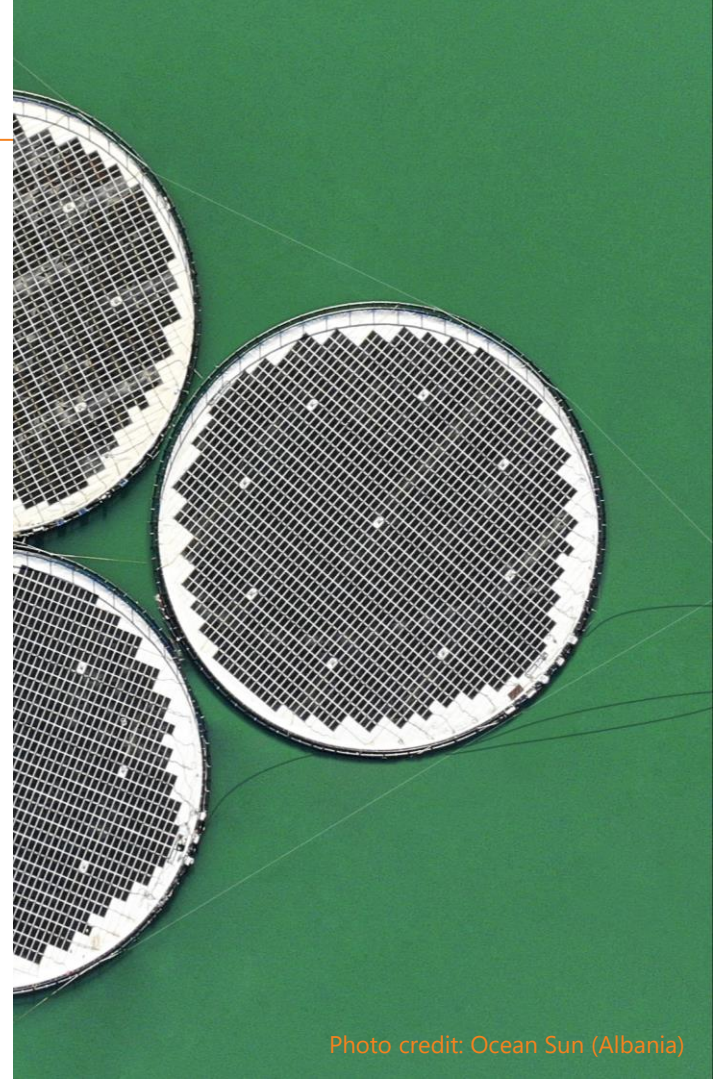
How do we intend to contribute?



Photo credit: BayWa r.e. (Nij Beets)

What is *not* the Scope

- FPV is a highly multidisciplinary field – we do not wish to cover *all* aspects in *one* report.
 - The scope of the report is FPV systems for relatively calm water, excluding offshore.
 - The scope does not include any aspects of sustainability or recycling
 - The scope does not include assessment of potential or market
 - The BoS is mainly discussed in light of how it impacts the yield, lifetime and O&M of the PV panels.



What *is* the scope



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Scope of the Report - EYA



Why is EYA important?

- ✓ Energy yield is essential to understand the expected energy production and performance
- ✓ Energy yield is crucial for determining LCOE and profitability of a project
- ✓ Uncertainty in EYA assessments increase real and perceived risk and can hinder investment in new FPV projects

Status on EYA for FPV today

- ✓ No validated (or bankable) modelling tool developed to handle FPV-specific losses
- ✓ Significant research on operating temperature and U-values for FPV systems. Lack of validation and generalization of the results.
- ✓ No tested and validated complete model for mismatch losses available.
- ✓ Very little (quantitative) knowledge on soiling losses for FPV.
- ✓ No published report so far provide *values* for FPV specific losses

How do we intend to contribute?

- ✓ Summary of existing values for FPV specific losses
- ✓ Clear statements of knowledge gaps
- ✓ Technology specific values provided whenever possible

Scope of the Report - Reliability



Why is reliability important?

- The economic success depends on the **lifetime** energy yield
- Reduce chances of catastrophic failures
- FPV has very different reliability concerns from GPV
- Climatic factors play a major role in degradation and are by nature location specific.

Status on reliability for FPV today

- Most FPV systems are installed in the last few years
 - Little long-term data
- Data on FPV reliability is highly sensitive
 - Little open data
- Difficult to build “on campus”
 - Little data from research sites
- Very few publications with performance loss rates (PLR) for FPV
- Many reliability issues must be expected to be FPV technology specific, climate specific and depend heavily on O&M routines
- Significantly more data and analysis is needed

How do we intend to contribute?

- Review and systemize the information that do exist on FPV reliability
- Highlight work to map the climatic stressors - a precondition for the creation of meaningful service life prediction or degradation data

Scope of the Report – O&M



Why is O&M important?

- Maturing technology & growing assets volume
 - focus shifts from design to operations and maintenance
- Huge differences in local climate and FPV technology
 - best-practice guidelines will be diverse
 - development of experience and guidelines will take time.

Status on O&M for FPV today

- O&M practice based on:
 - Company experience & know-how
 - International standards for GPV (like IEC 62446, IEC TS 63049 +)
 - Comprehensive GPV O&M guidelines from IEA and Solar Power Europe
 - In recent years: new best practice documents specifically for FPV

How do we intend to contribute?

- Review of FPV specific O&M actions
- Practical and concrete («actionable») information
- Failure Modes & Effects Analysis – valuable tool to harvest from previous experience
- Challenges or innovation opportunities within the field of O&M for FPV

Thank you!

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