



Panel Discussion & Wrap-Up

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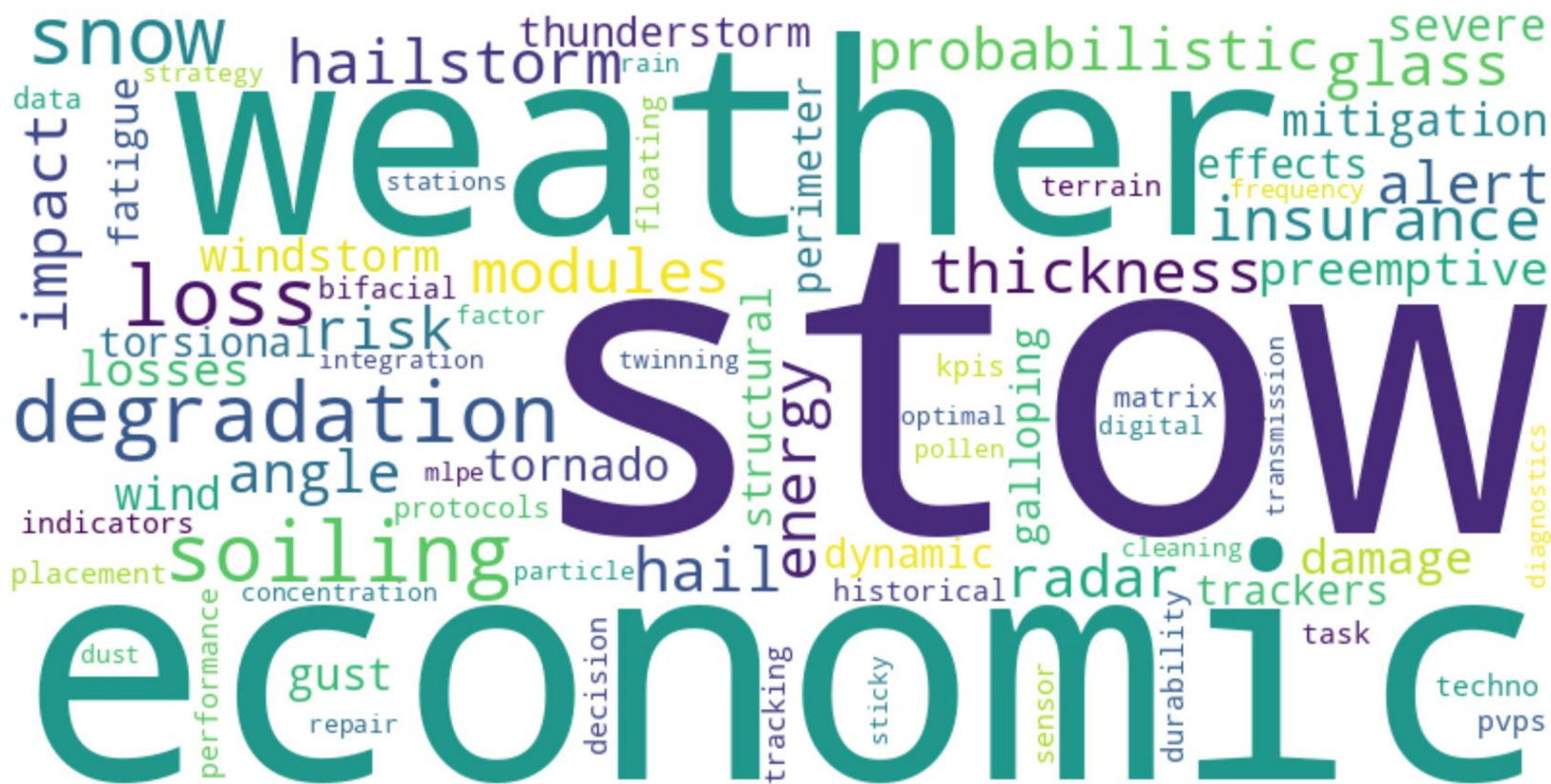
Technology Collaboration Programme
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Key messages and takeaways



- Hail and windstorms are rare but highly destructive. They require engineering attention beyond current standards, as shown by real-world cases with massive damage.
- Stow strategies are not one-size-fits-all. There are trade-offs between optimal stow angles for hail vs. wind.
- Designing for durability starts early. Site-specific modelling and decision mapping can help avoid long-term losses and misaligned expectations.
- Environmental soiling and snow accumulation influence cleaning strategies, maintenance costs, and energy yield.
- Digitalisation, forecasting, and risk modelling tools are advancing, but uptake in industry practices is still uneven.



Keyword map of other risks NOT discussed today



PVPS

aerosol dimming
earthquake UV degradation
lightning
geoengineering wildfire
frost humidity
solar radiation landslide
management
compound risk
volcanic eruption
resilience planning permafrost
flooding



- **Agrivoltaics (Agri-PV):** Contributes to crop resilience by offering partial protection against hail, frost, excessive heat, and evaporation stress.
- **Floating PV:** Reduces water loss by significantly limiting evaporation from reservoirs and other water bodies, especially during heatwaves or droughts.
- **Building-Integrated PV (BIPV):** Enhances thermal and visual comfort by optimising daylight penetration and temperature regulation within buildings.

What to do after Intersolar? Read our IEA PVPS Reports!

