



On the Status, Potential and Challenges of Floating Photovoltaics (FPV) Systems: A Worldwide and Australian Perspective

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Seminar at the School of Photovoltaic and Renewable Energy Engineering (SPREE), University of New South Wales (UNSW), 31 May 2024



RINA 2024



5600
colleagues



220
offices



70
countries



Energy



Industry



Marine



Real Estate



Certification



Infrastructure and Mobility



Our people



More than **90**
nationalities



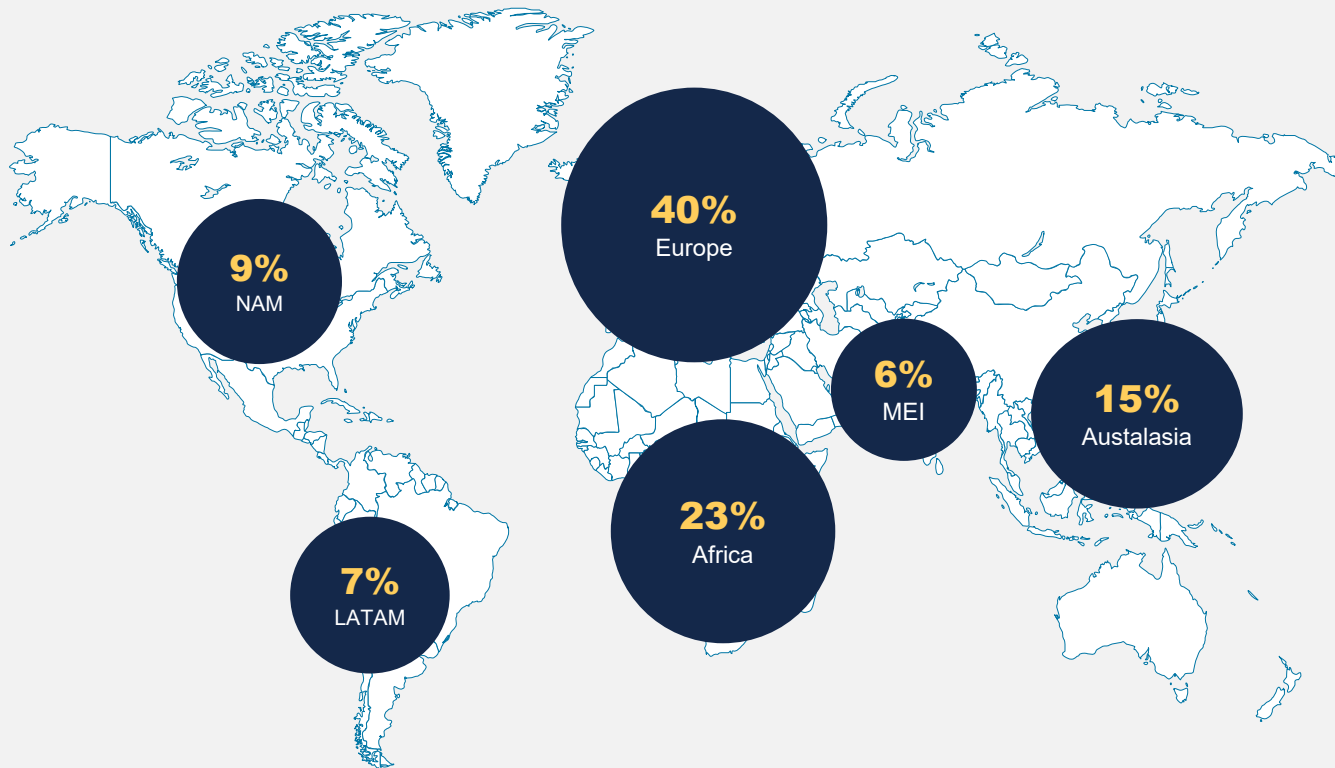
80%+
educated to degree level



42
average age

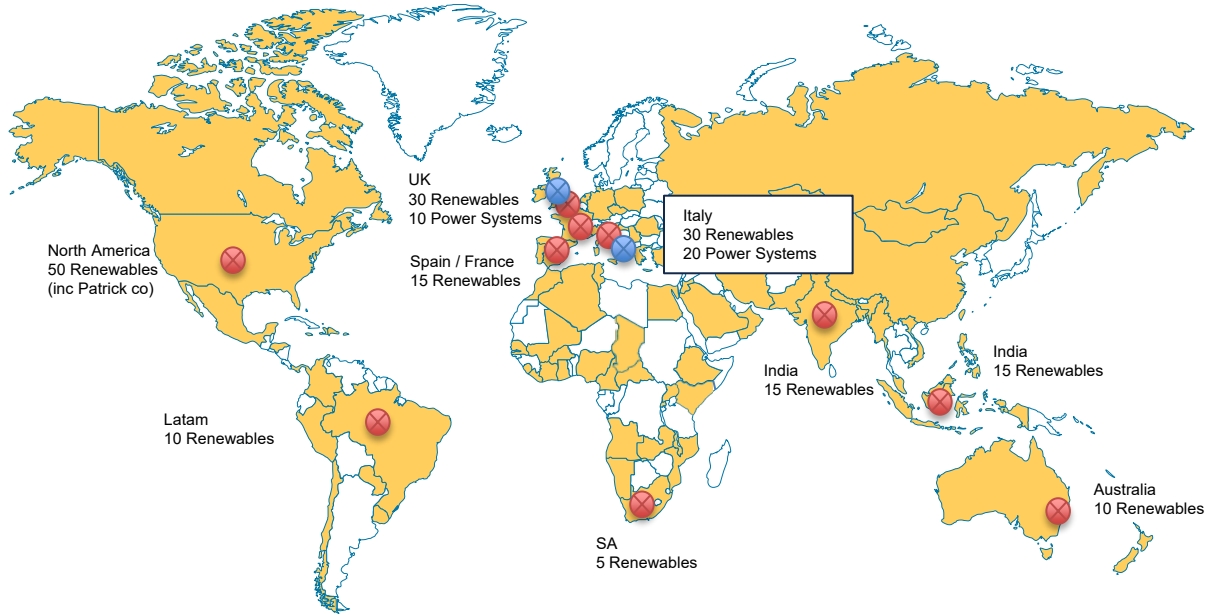
Geographical Coverage

2022 Order Intake by client location



RINA Consulting – Green Energy Solutions

Worldwide Presence



KEY:

Renewables Hub =

Power Systems Hub =

Projects Carrying out here =

~ 160 Renewables experts globally, supported by wider RINA consulting and RINA services to support our clients across the entire project lifecycle.

~ 30 Power Systems experts globally servicing grid, earthing and lightning protection disciplines.

Renewables team are global, supporting each-other when and where required.

Project Summary

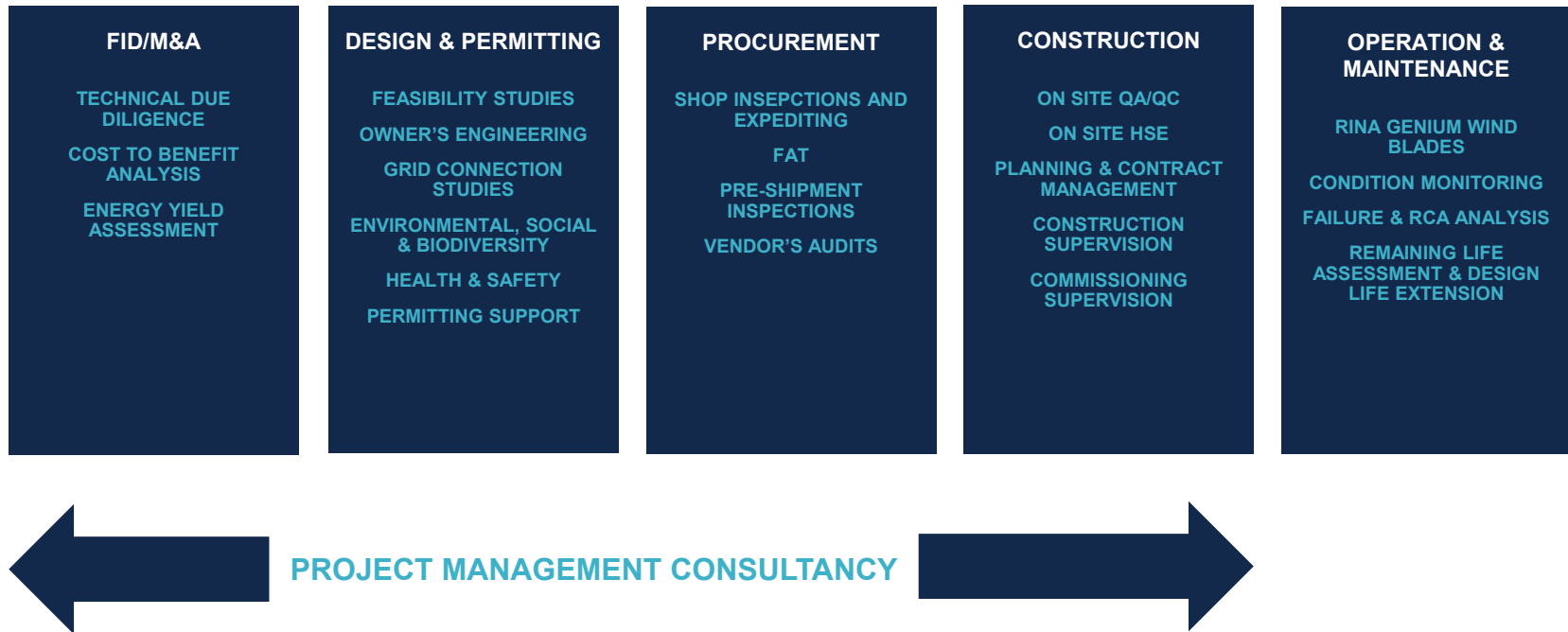
- BESS, Hydrogen, Wind, PV supporting developers, lenders, IPPs, banks, EPCs...
- 120 GW TA services for Solar Projects
- 50 GW TA services for Wind Projects
- ~ 9.5+ GWh/ 7+GW TA services for Energy Storage Projects
- Hydrogen is multidisciplinary, supported by industry, mobility and plant businesses (over 100+ engineers drawn on)

Energy Solutions

Main Services



RINA is able to provide a full set of services during all project phases:





**On the Status, Potential and Challenges of Floating Photovoltaics (FPV)
Systems: A Worldwide and Australian Perspective**

FPV: floating ≠ pile/stilt-based

Floating PV (FPV)



Pile/stilt-based PV

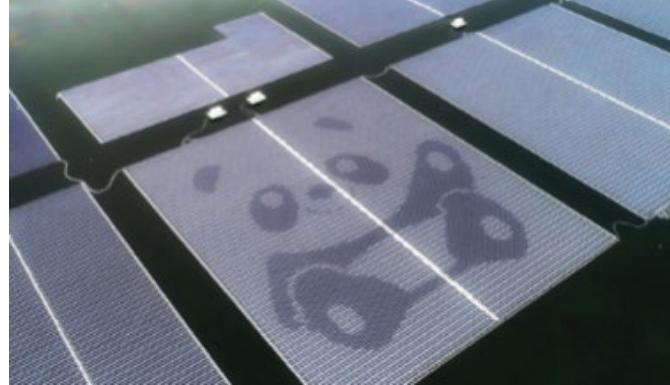


FPV: Utility Scale Deployment

China (320 MWp) (HPI)



China (100 MWp) (Sungrow)



Vietnam (70 MWp) (LONGi)



Singapore (60 MWp) (Sembcorp)



FPV: Types

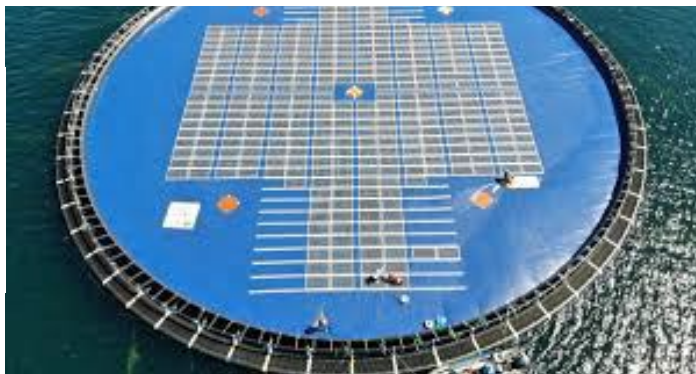
Pure floats

C&T



Membrane or mats

Ocean Sun



Metal or FRP structure + floats/pipes



Scotra

(Semi-) closed



Texel4trading

FPV: Advantages

- **Limited (or none) land requirement**
- **Potential performance gain due to reduction in temperature loss**
- **Less shading: open area & flat environment**
- **Less soiling due to dusts**
- **Environmental benefit: potential algae reduction**
- **Water preservation**

FPV: Challenges

- **Relative new technology in comparison to PV**
- **Higher costs**
- **PV tilt is typically limited (mechanical constraint)**
- **More guidelines and standards are required**
- **O&M and degradation concerns**
- **Warranty assurance**

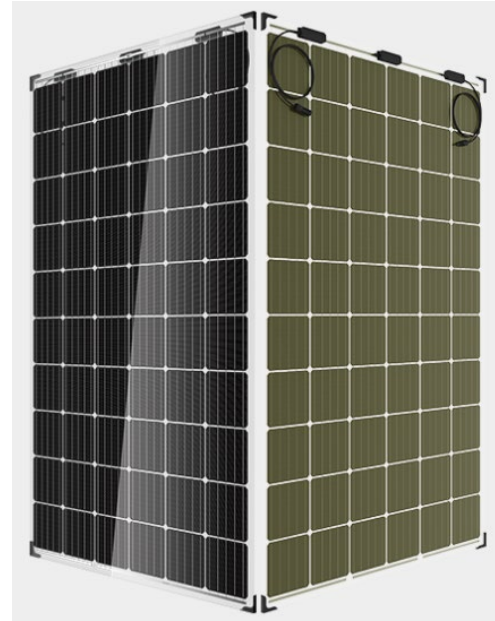
FPV: Monofacial vs Bifacial Panels

- **Monofacial:** light absorption from front side only
- **Bifacial:** light absorption from front and rear side

Monofacial

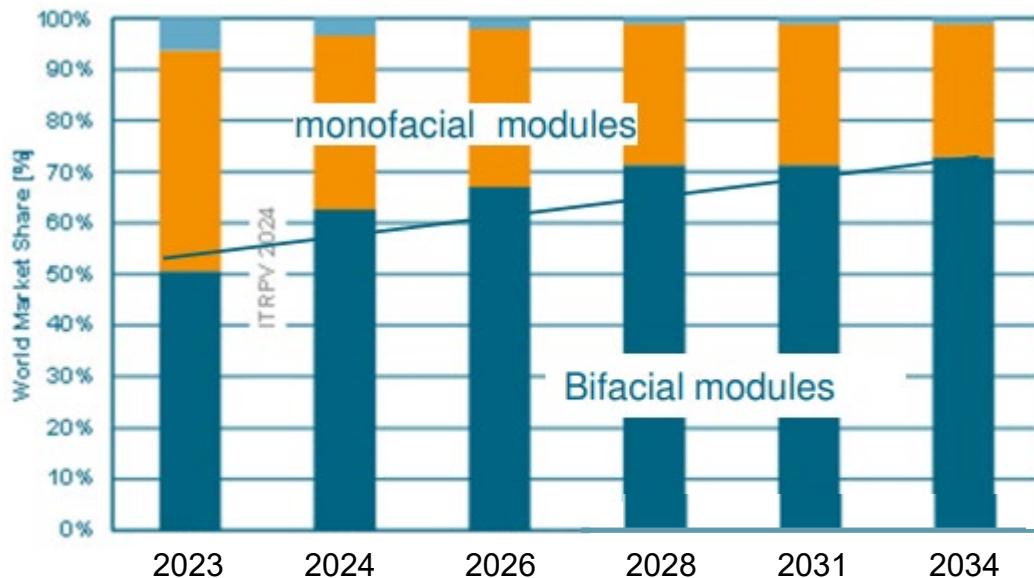


Bifacial



FPV: Monofacial vs Bifacial Panels

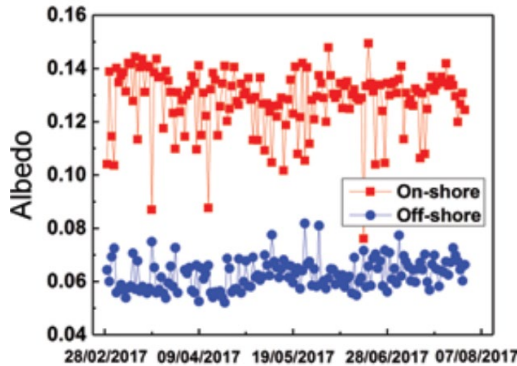
- **Monofacial:** light absorption from front side only
- **Bifacial:** light absorption from front and rear side



FPV: Bifacial Panels

- Desired properties for bifacial installations:

- High albedo values **BUT** Typically <10%
- High tilt values **BUT** Typically <20°
- High height from ground **BUT** Typically <50 cm



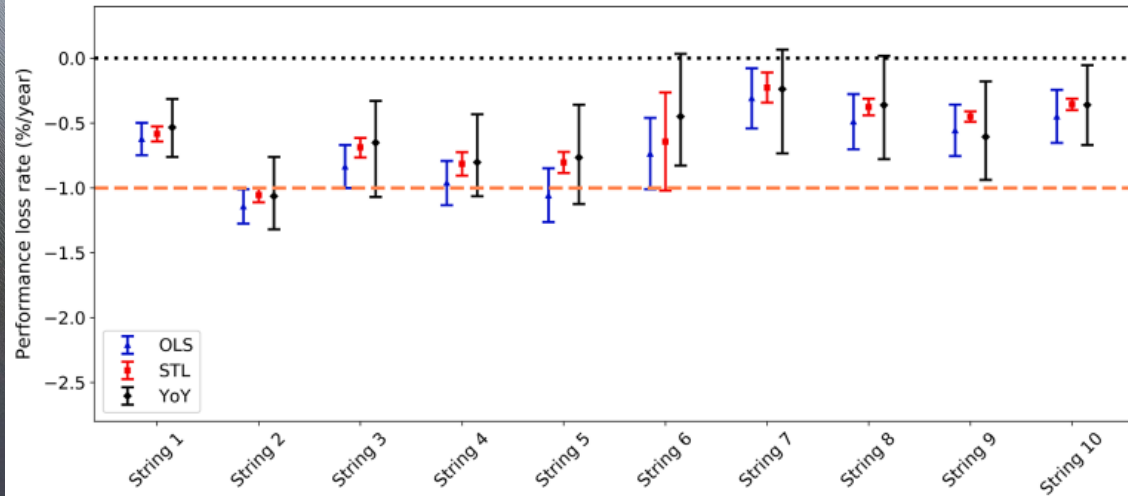
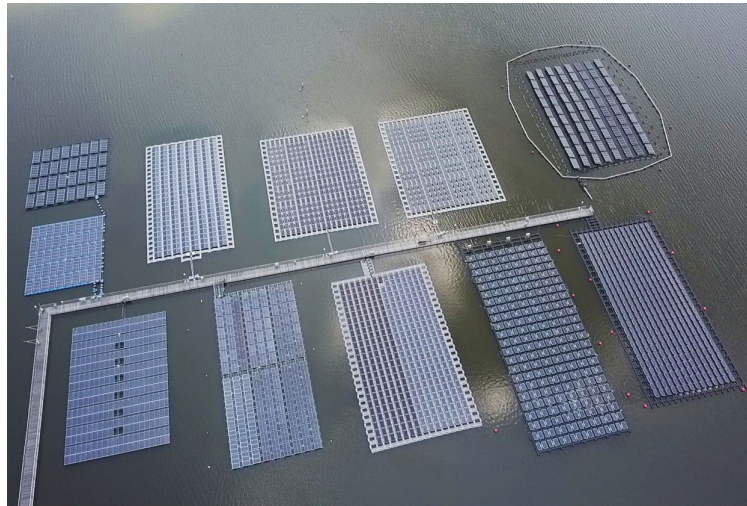
SERIS



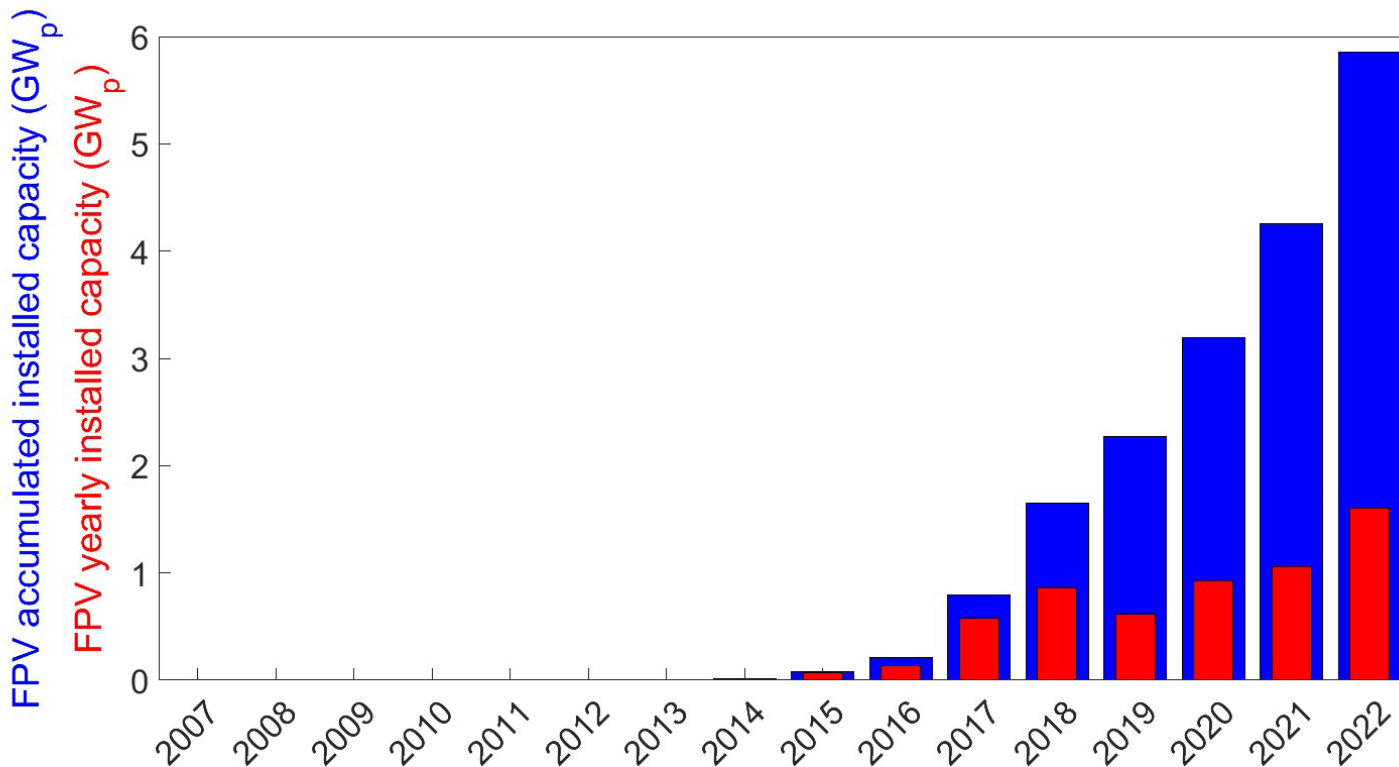
- Bifacial panels do not add a considerable amount of extra energy. **BUT...**, they are still employed for FPV due to their competitive cost and expected low degradation.

FPV: Degradation (more studies still needed!)

- Study performed by SERIS at their FPV testbed in Tengeh Reservoirs, Singapore
 - OLS: Ordinary least squares
 - STL: Seasonal and trend decomposition using locally weighted scatterplot smoothing
 - YoY: Year-on-year



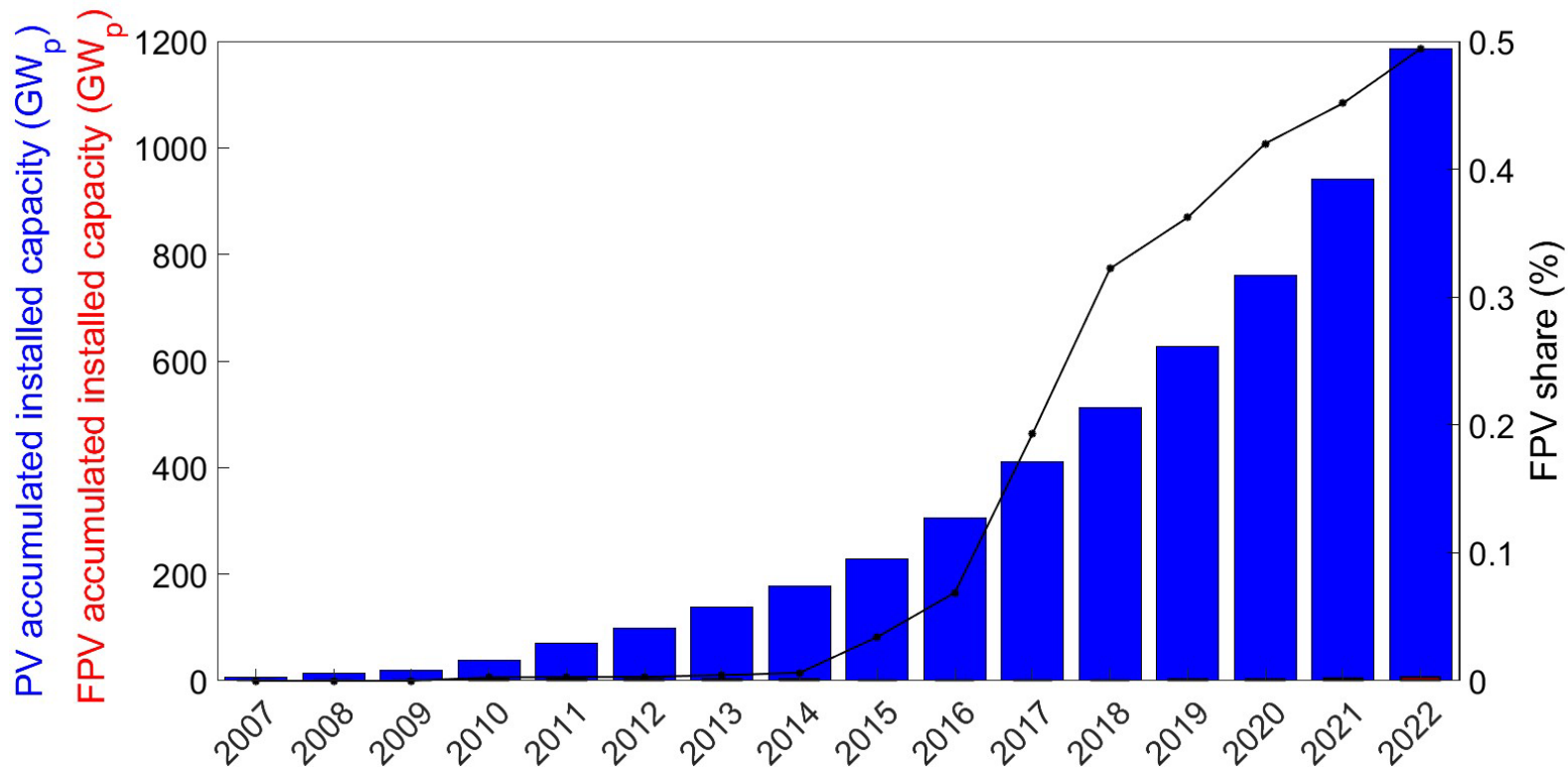
FPV Capacity Worldwide: 6 GWp till 2022



PV Capacity Worldwide: 6 GWp till 2022

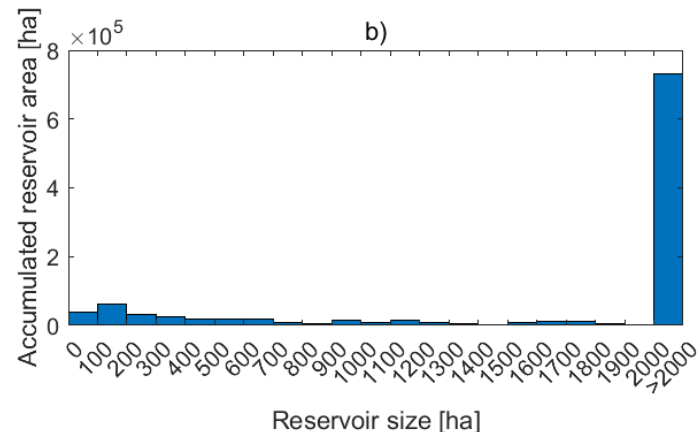
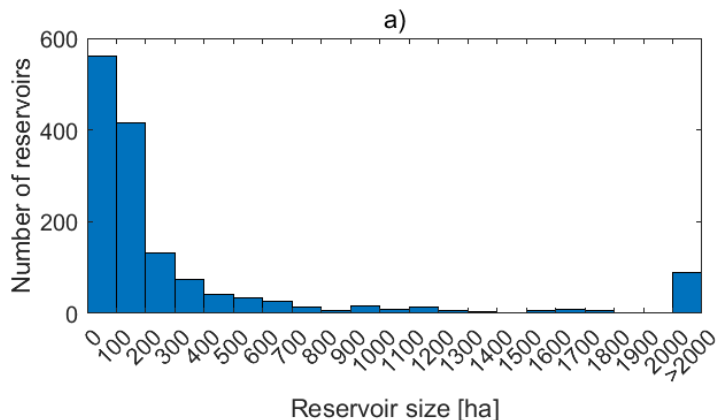
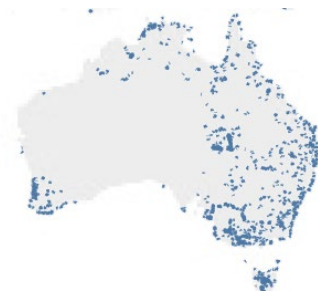
- **Watt peak (Wp) is a measure of PV power produced under Standard Testing Conditions (1000 W/m², 25°C, 1.5 AM)**

FPV vs PV Capacity Worldwide

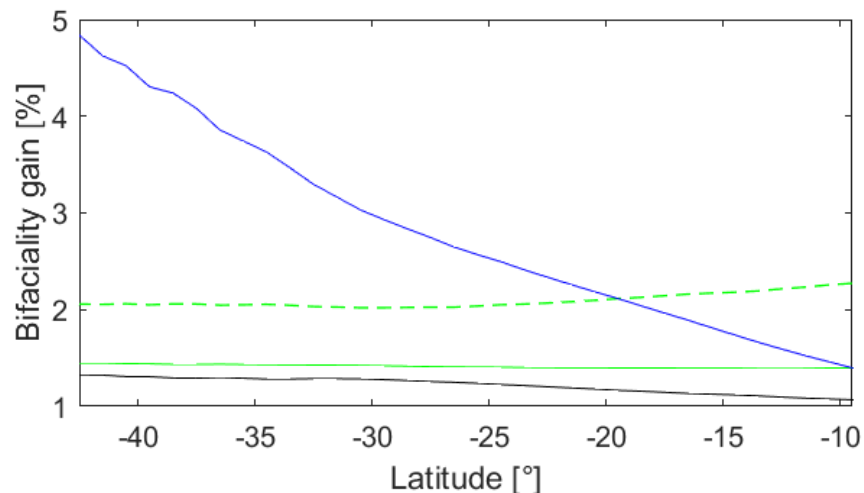
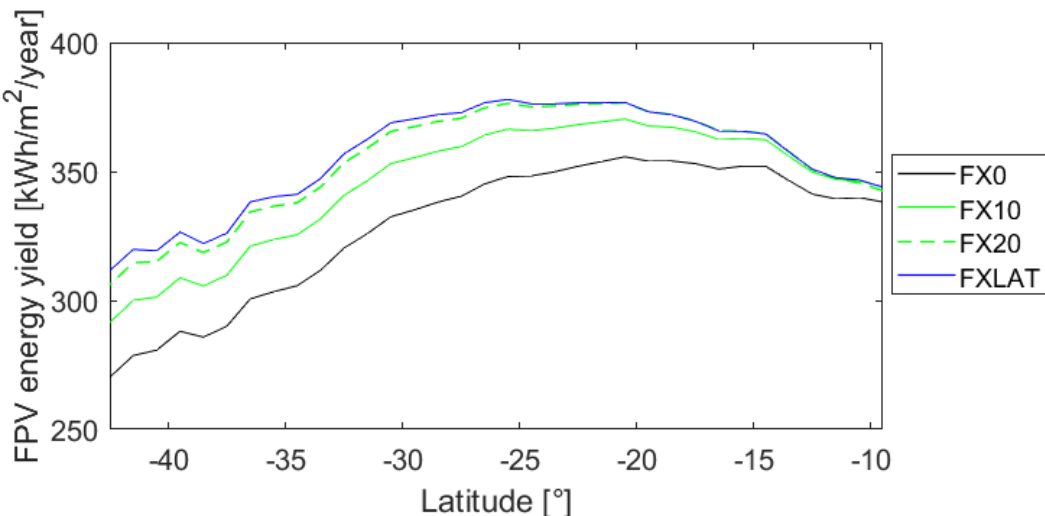


FPV inland potential: Australia

- Analysis of multiple reservoirs in Australia (~1,500)



FPV inland potential: Australia



- **FX0: Horizontal**
- **FX10: 10° tilt facing equator**
- **FX20: 20° tilt facing equator**
- **FXLAT: tilt = latitude and facing equator**

FPV inland potential: Australia

- FPV results for Australia considering 10% area of reservoirs

	PV capacity	Energy production				Water savings
		Horizontal	10° tilt facing equator	20° tilt facing equator	Tilt=latitude, facing equator	
	105 GWp	167 TWh/year	177 TWh/year	183 TWh/year	184 TWh/year	1811 km ³ /year
Countrywide influence		68%	72%	75%	75%	11%

Offshore FPV: Still at Development Stage



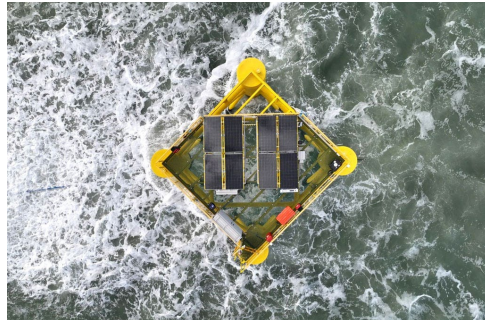
China, 500 kWp
Souce: Ocean Sun



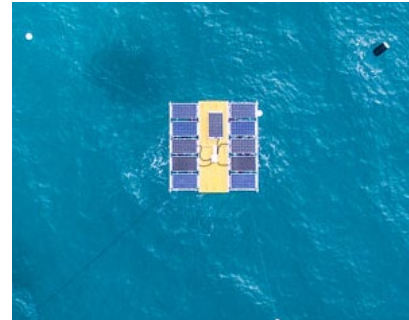
Netherlands, 400 kWp
Souce: Oceans of Energy



China, 400 kWp
Souce: CIMC Raffles



Belgium, ~4 kWp
Souce: SeaVolt



Maldives, 3.3 kWp
Souce: Swimsol

Offshore FPV: Challenges

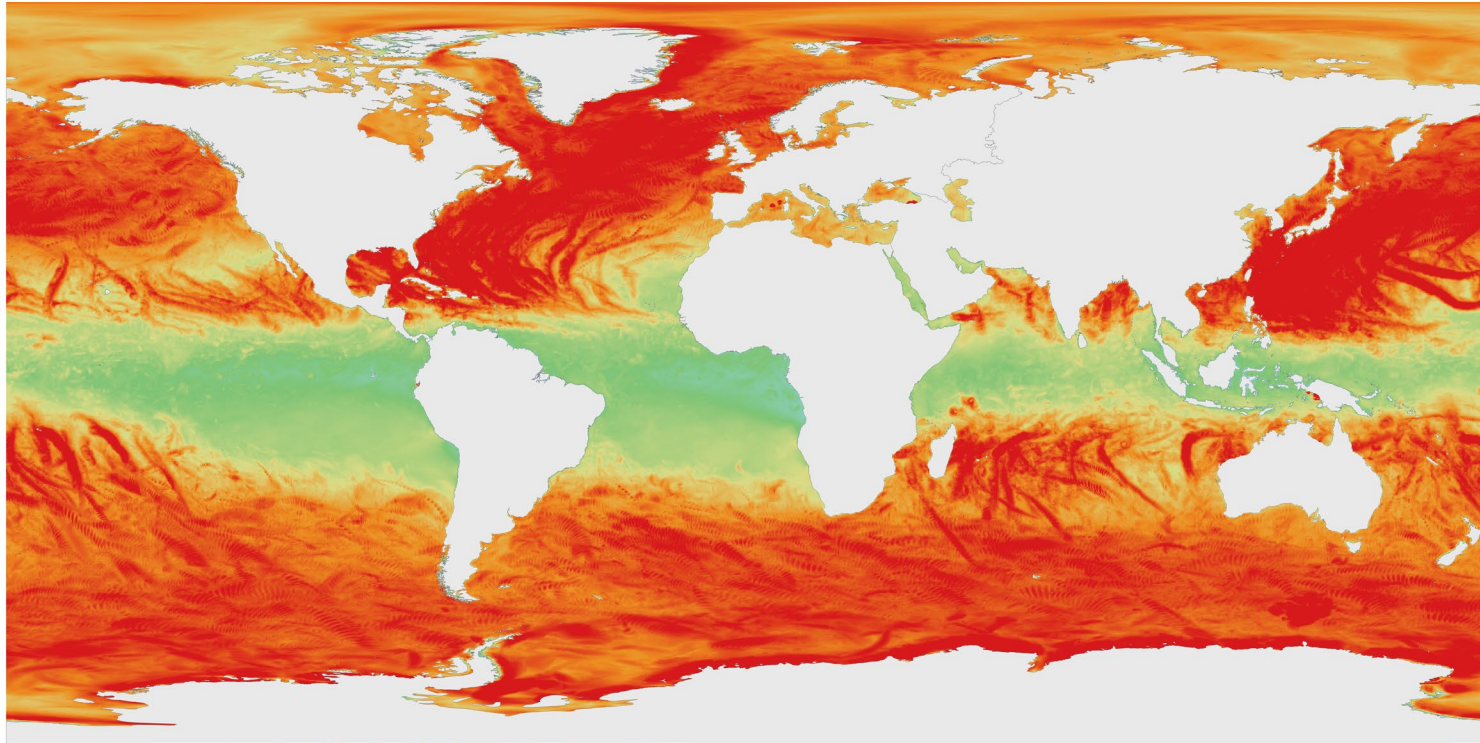
- **Mechanical complexities: wind and wave conditions**
- **Salinity: technology limitation**
- **Operation and maintenance: distance from shore**
- **Warranty: manufacturers concern**
- **Losses: mismatch losses**

Offshore FPV: Advantages

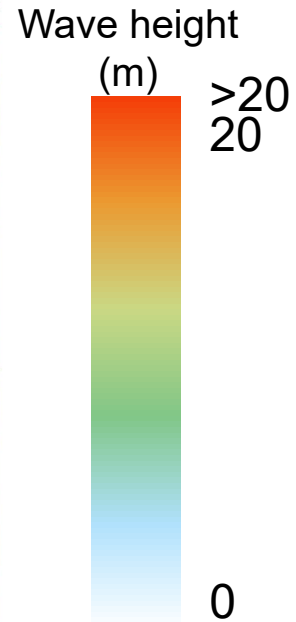
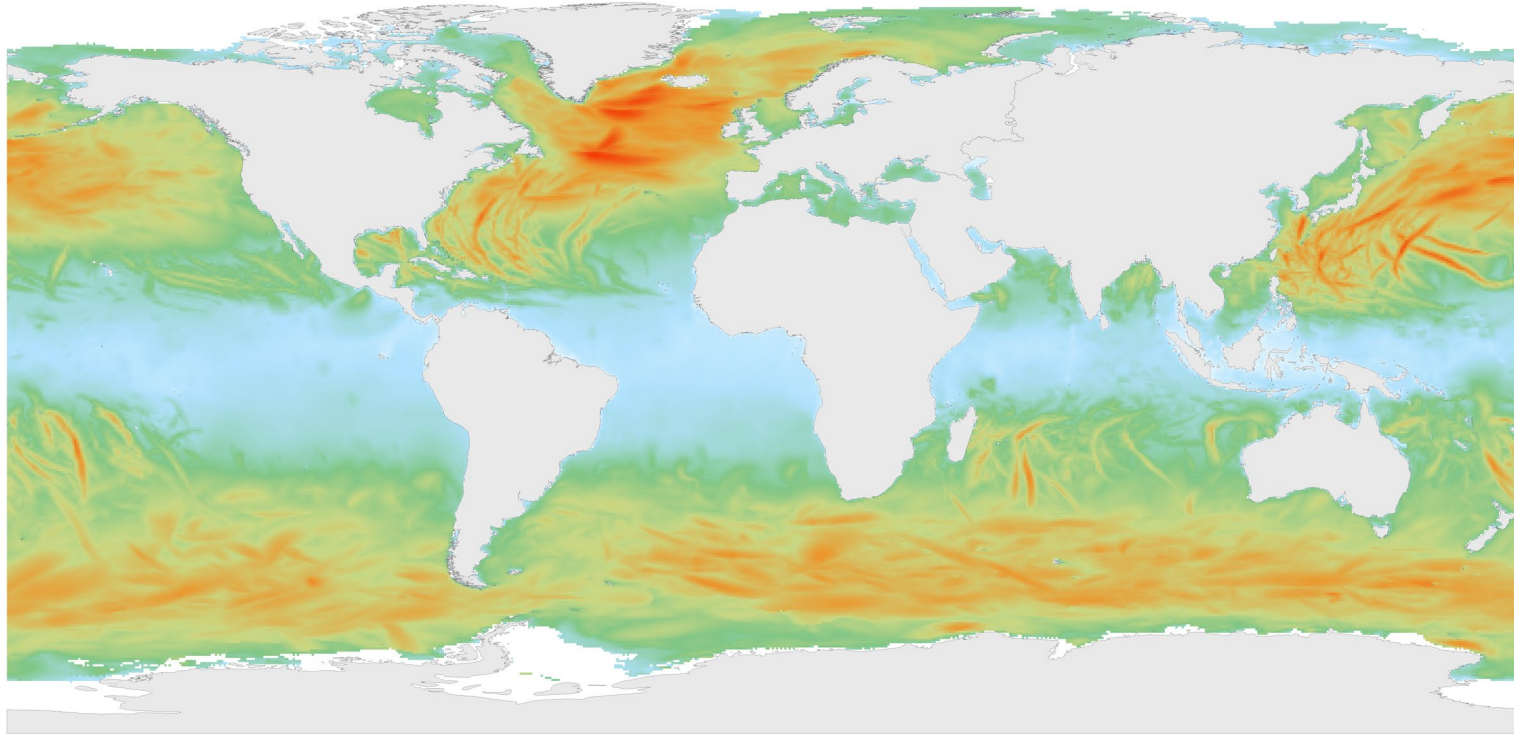
- Space...

Offshore FPV: Potential

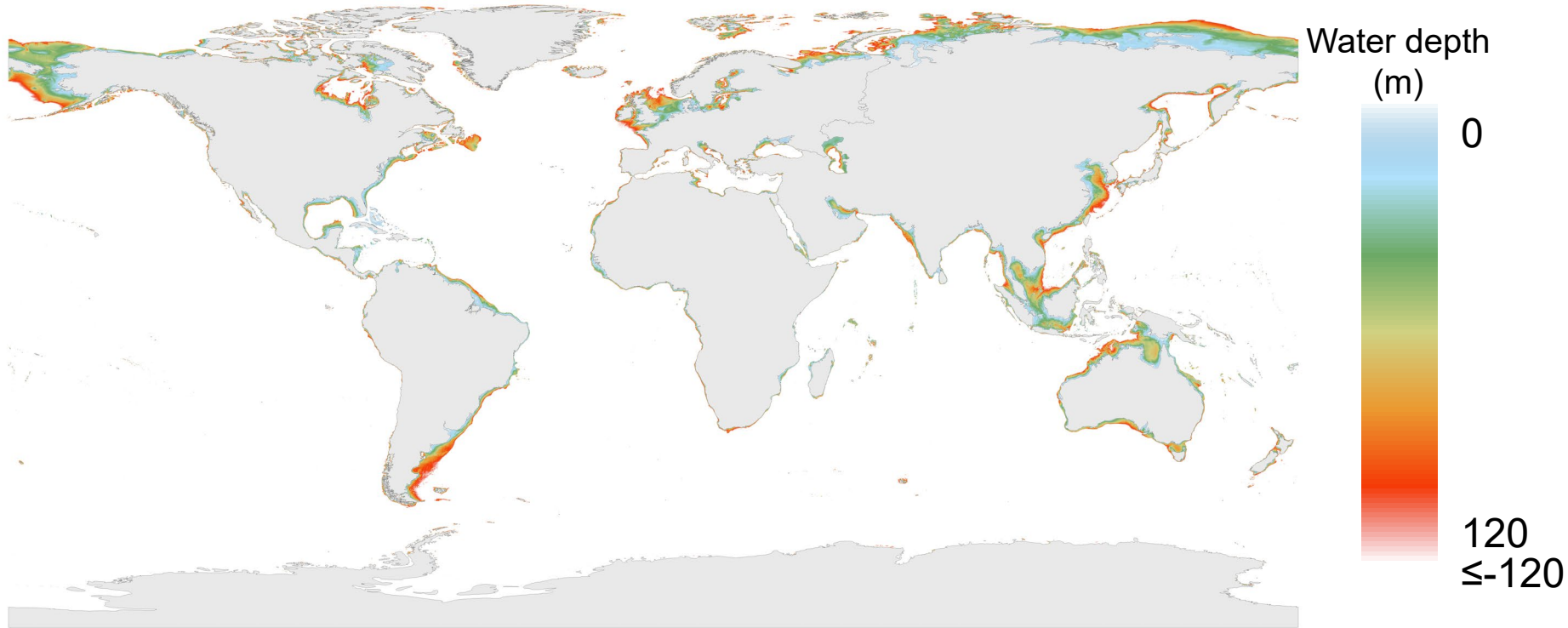
Wind speed conditions



Offshore FPV: Potential Wave height conditions

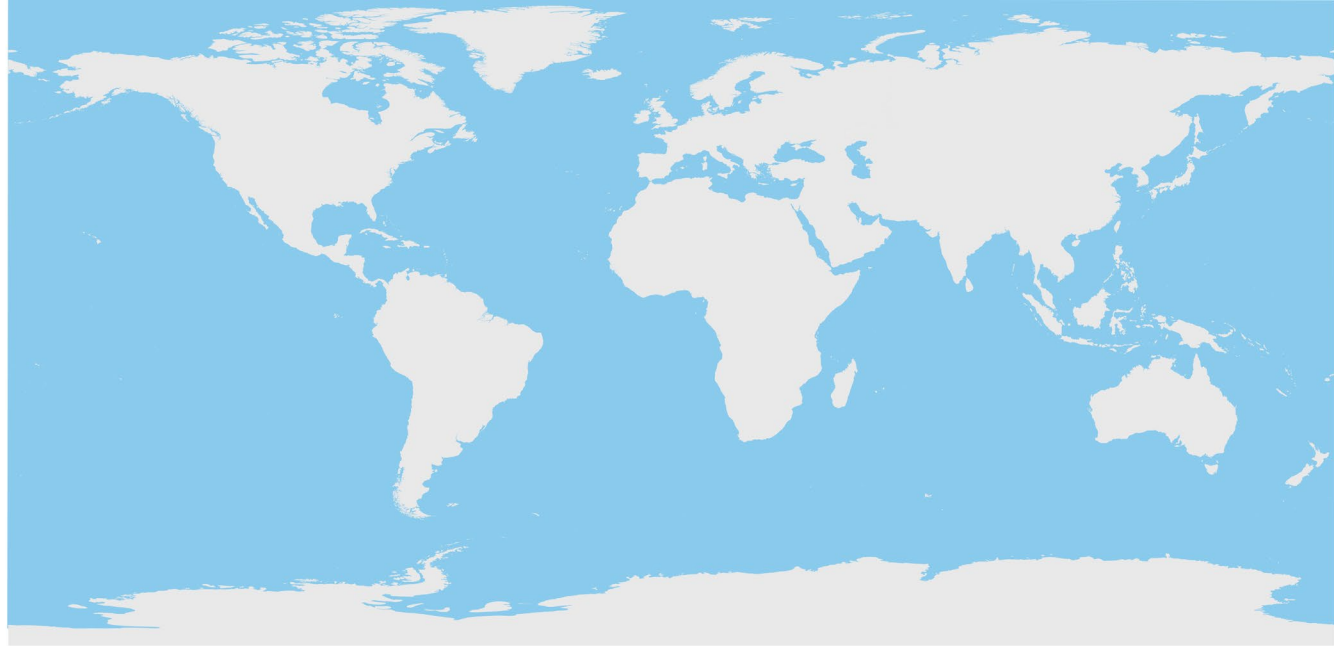


Offshore FPV: Potential Bathymetry conditions



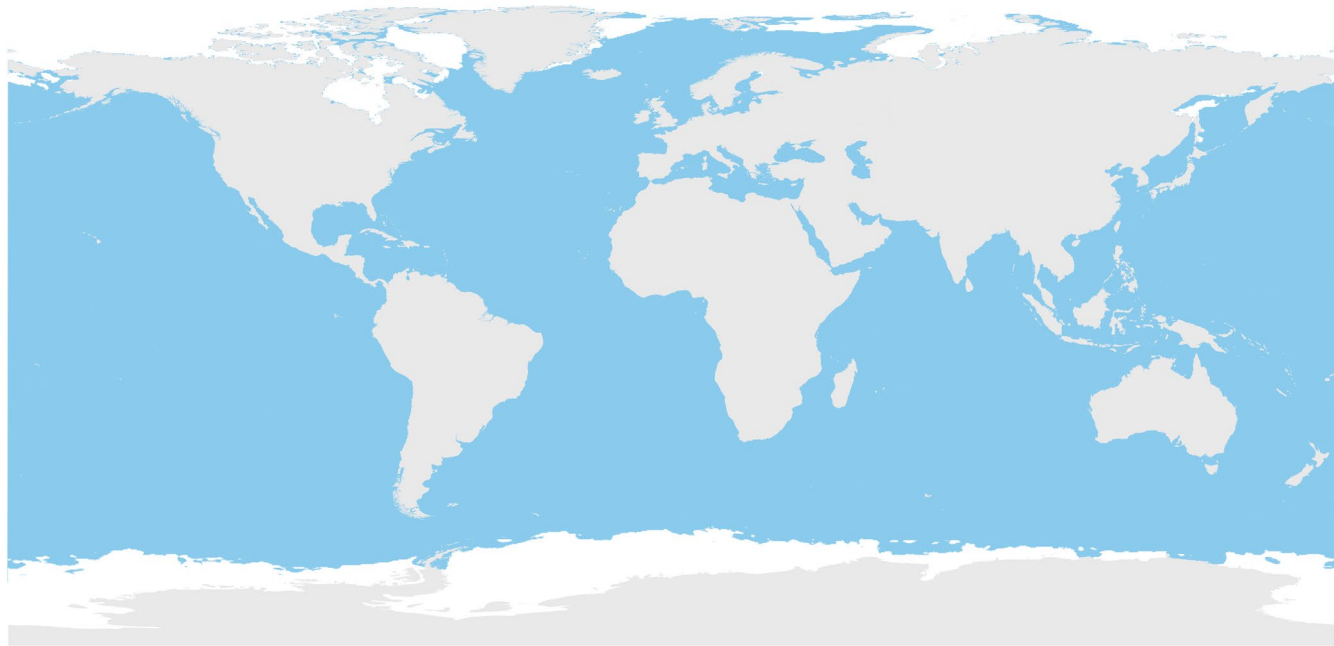
Offshore FPV: Potential Based on Constraints

- No constraints



Offshore FPV: Potential Based on Constraints

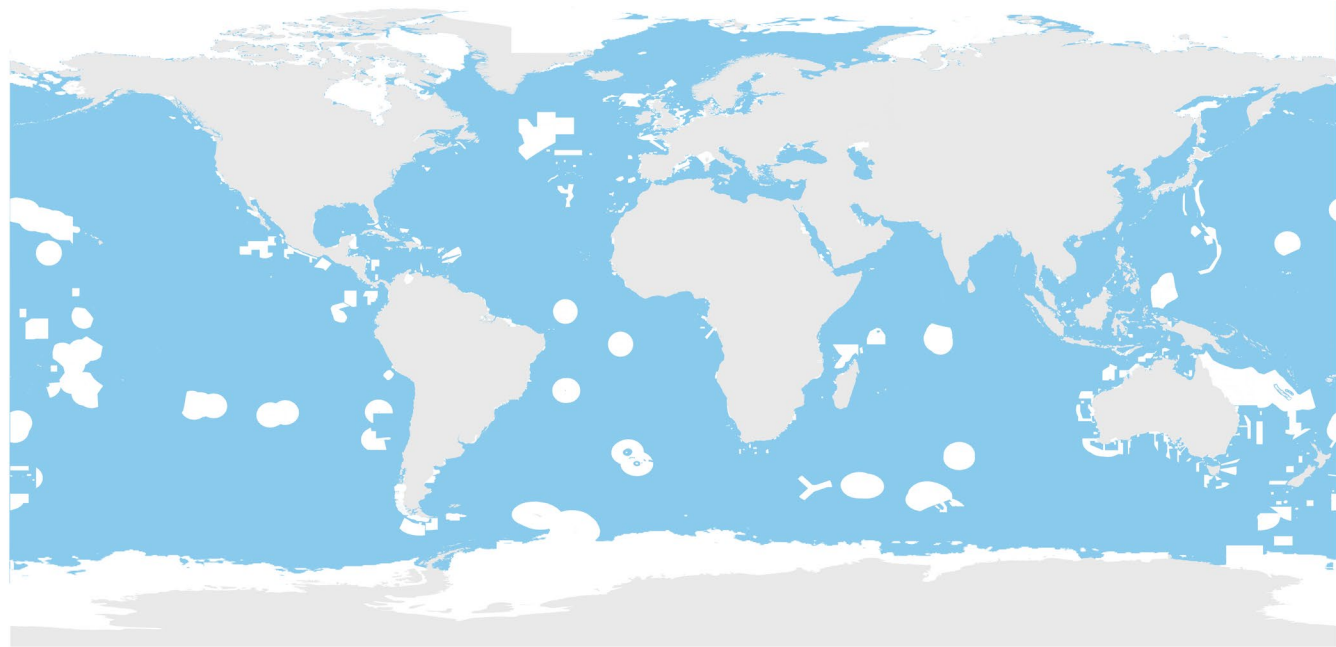
- No ice regions



Note: Blue areas are within given constraints. White areas are not within given constraints

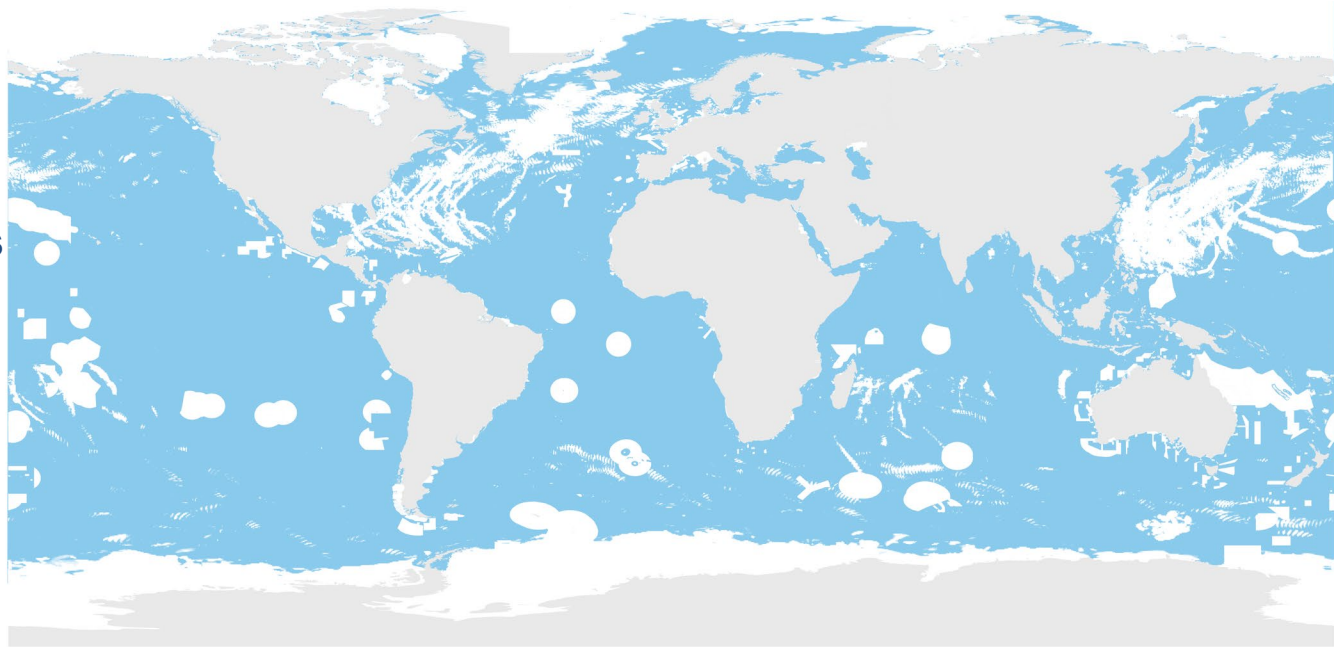
Offshore FPV: Potential Based on Constraints

- No ice regions
- No protected areas



Offshore FPV: Potential Based on Constraints

- No ice regions
- No protected areas
- Wind speed ≤ 30 m/s



Offshore FPV: Potential Based on Constraints

- No ice regions
- No protected areas
- Wind speed ≤ 30 m/s
- Wave height ≤ 10 m



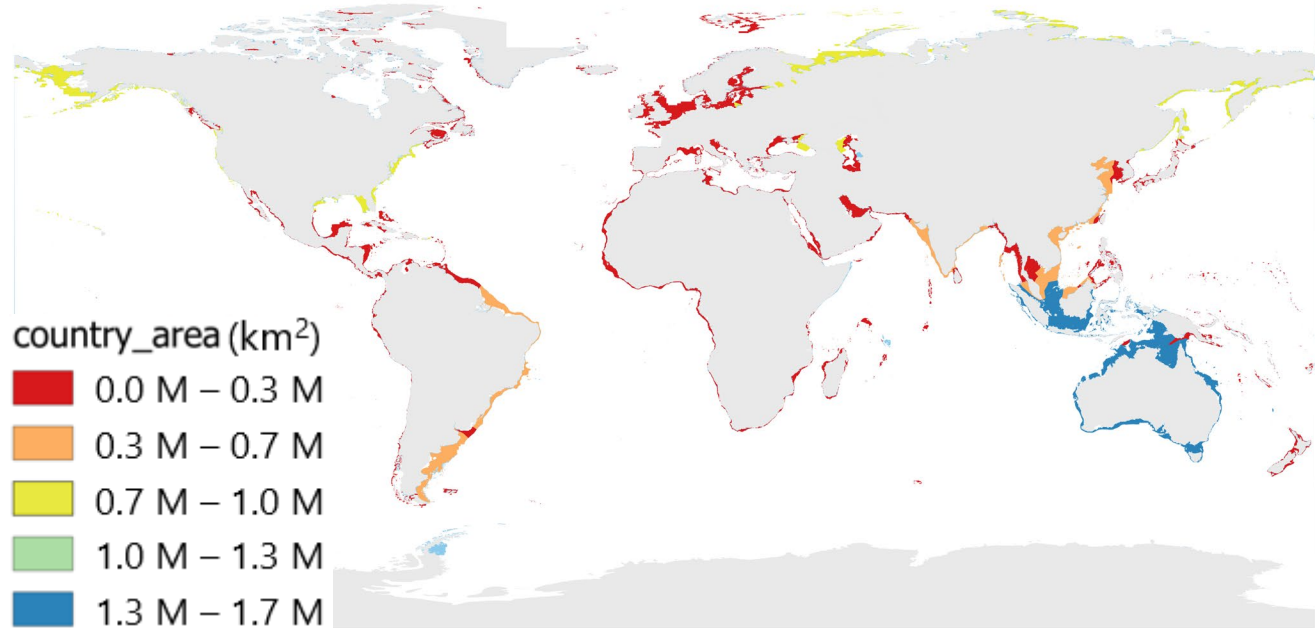
Offshore FPV: Potential Based on Constraints

- No ice regions
- No protected areas
- Wind speed ≤ 30 m/s
- Wave height ≤ 10 m
- Water depth ≤ 100 m



Offshore FPV: Potential Based on Constraints

- No ice regions
- No protected areas
- Wind speed ≤ 30 m/s
- Wave height ≤ 10 m
- Water depth ≤ 100 m
- Country's territory



Offshore FPV: Potential Based on Constraints



- Table of results for top 10 countries considering FPV is deployed in only 10% of available area from previous slide

Country	Available area (x10 ⁵ km ²)
1. Indonesia	1.52
2. Australia	1.11
3. Russia	0.80
4. United States	0.68
5. China	0.53
6. Brazil	0.53
7. Argentina	0.48
8. India	0.35
9. Vietnam	0.33
10. Malaysia	0.32

For more info:



**Thank you for
your attention**

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