

LCA of Off-shore Floating PV

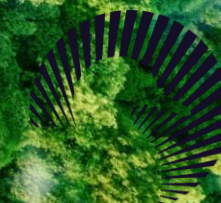
Binani, A. (Ashish), Jong, M.M (Minne) de

[Start presentation](#)



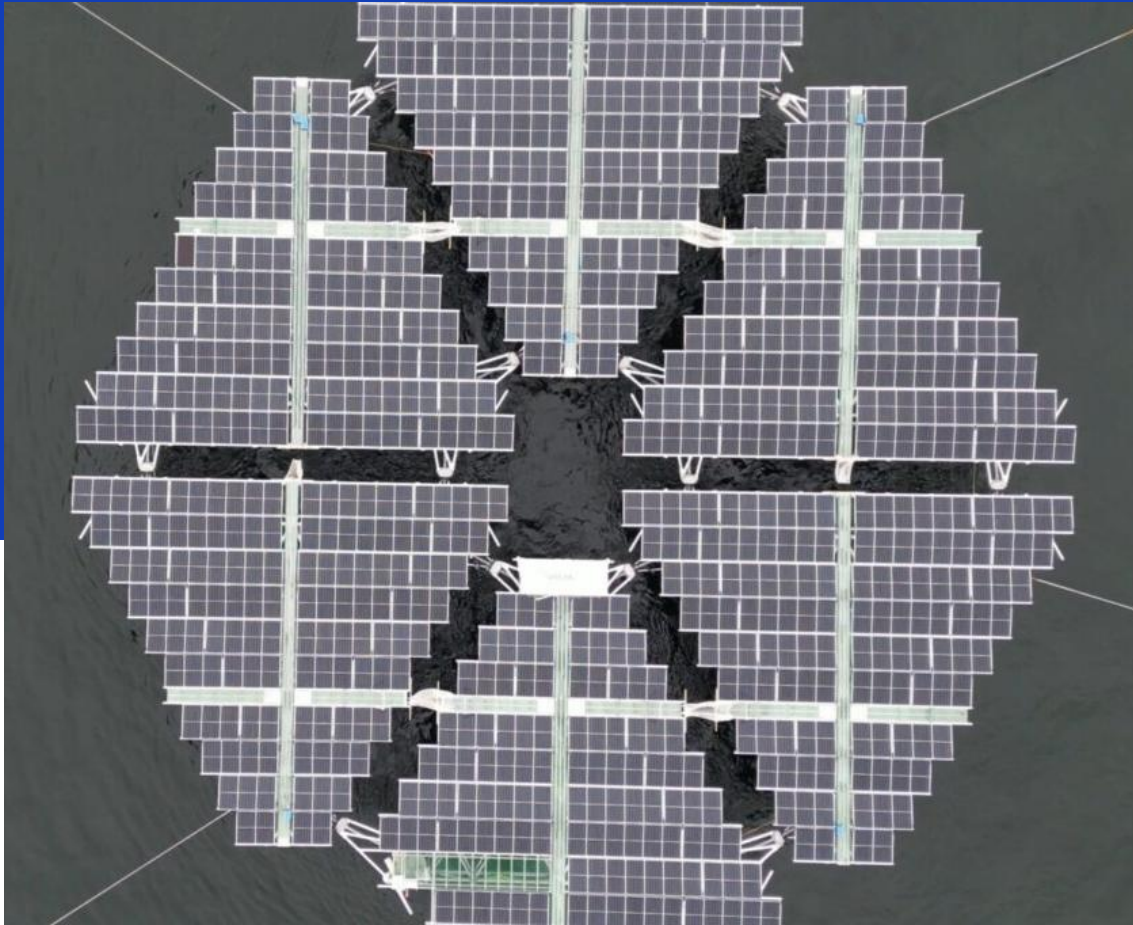
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TNO innovation
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SOLARDUCK

Overview



1. Why Off-shore?
2. Goal & Scope
3. System boundary and Assumptions
4. System description
5. Results analysis
6. Scenarios
7. Comparison with grid and other PV systems
8. Conclusion

Why Off-Shore ?

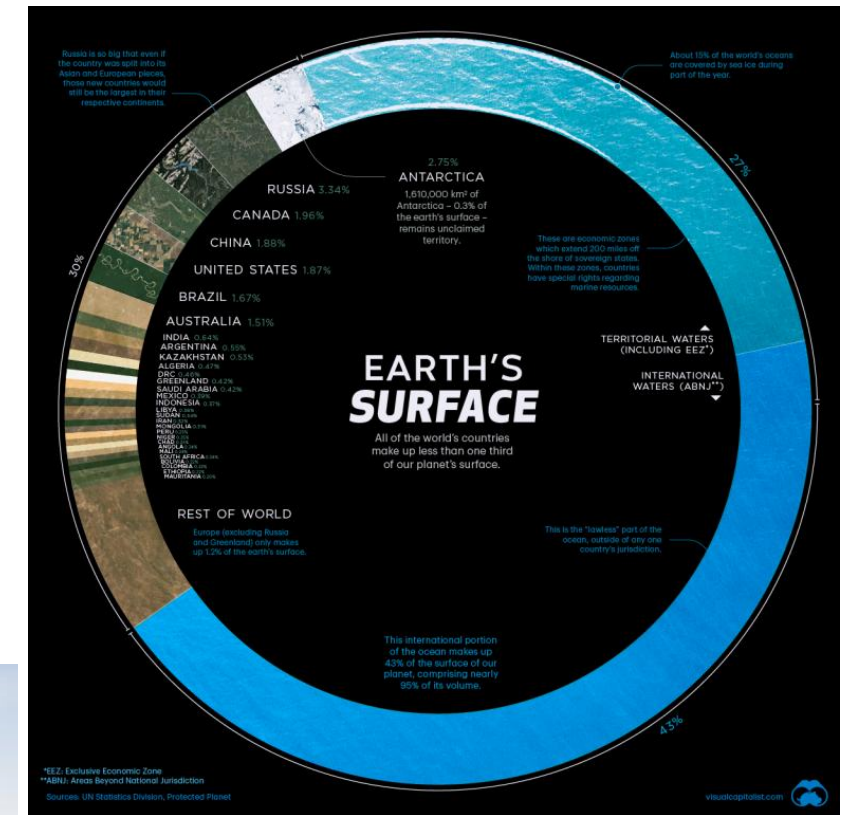
Why Off-Shore Solar?

75% of Earth surface is water

Solar Energy Potential



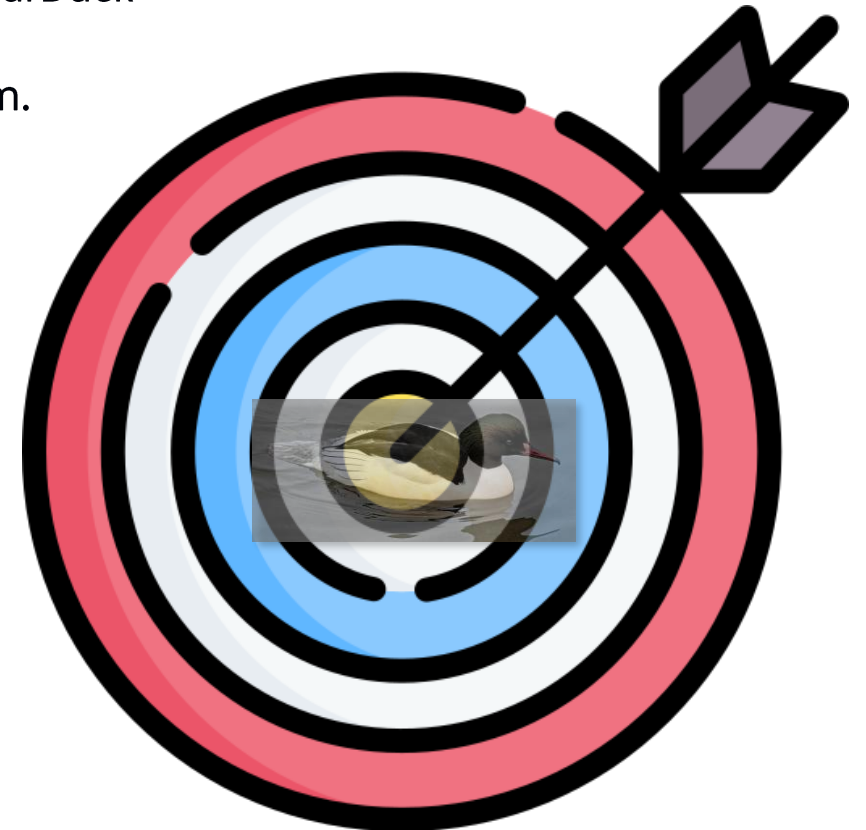
Synergy with Offshore Wind



Goal & Scope

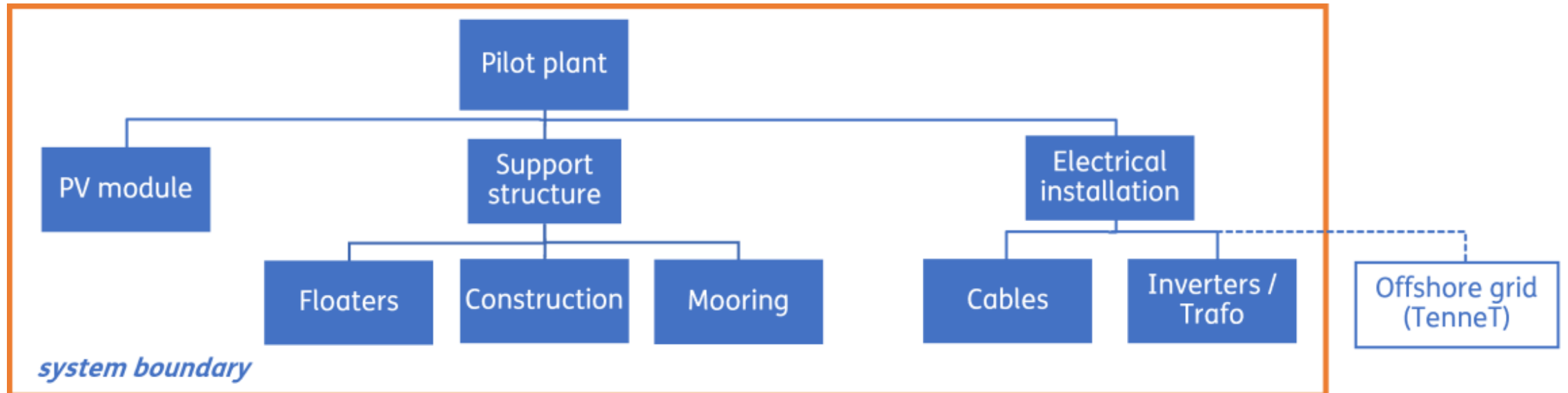
LCA of the pilot system Merganser : An Off-Shore Floating PV System by SolarDuck

- Collect latest LCI data on operational (pilot) offshore floating PV system.
- Functional unit is 1kWh of AC electricity generated.
- Mid-point Impact categories:
 - Climate Change – Global Warming Potential (kg CO₂ eq)
 - Energy demand – Cumulative Energy demand (kWh)
 - Water use – Water consumption (m³)
 - Acidification potential (mol H⁺ eq)
- Sensitivity analysis:
 - Circular design
 - Energy Yield



System Boundary

- PV modules
- Support structures
- Electrical components
- Installation phase
- Operations & Maintenance phase
- Spares (10%)
- Base case:
 - End of Life not taken into account.
- Background data
 - PV – Muller's paper 2021
 - Ecoinvent Library
 - Environmental Product Declaration



Assumptions

- As per IEA task 12 guidelines,
 - Life-time = 30 years
 - PR = 0.80

4CO.3.4 Explaining the Measured Performance of an Offshore Floating Solar Pilot System at the North Sea

Authors:

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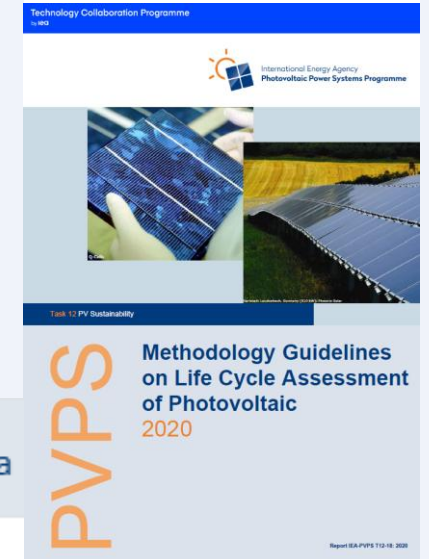
¹ TNO, Eindhoven, The Netherlands; ² TNO, Petten, The Netherlands



Speaker

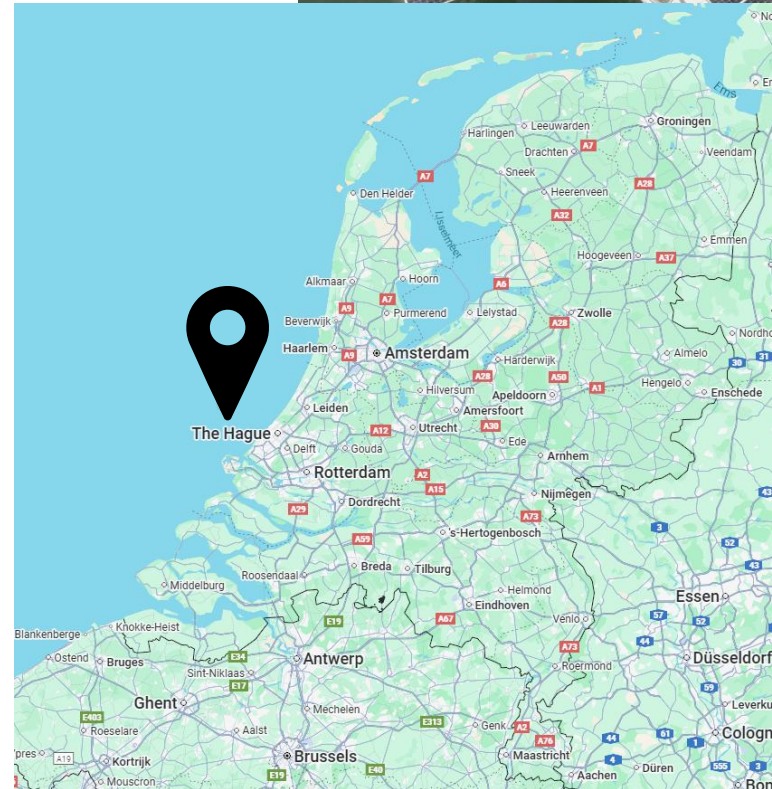
Mr. Mirza Khalid Baig

TNO, Eindhoven, The Netherlands



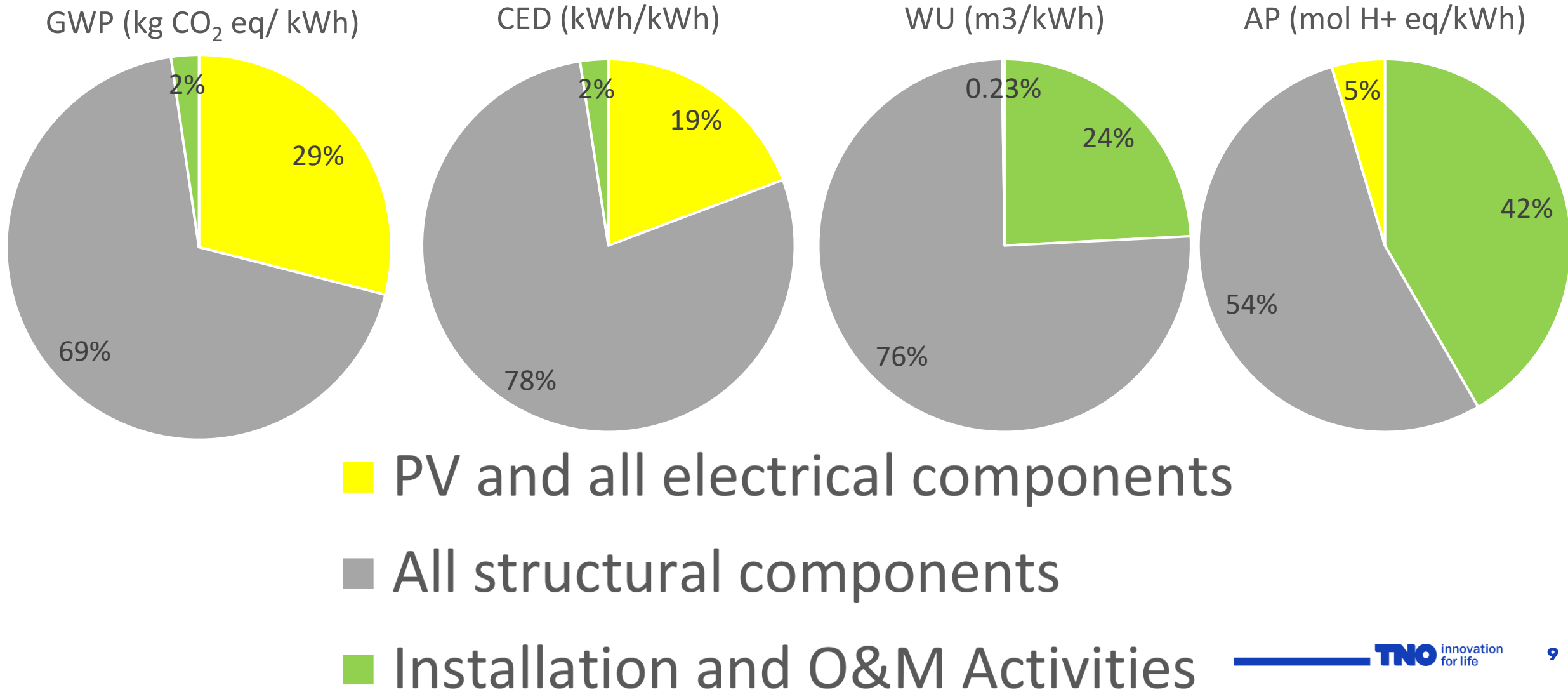
System description

- Pilot system from SolarDuck
 - Merganser
 - 0.5 MWp
 - Triangular platforms
 - 7 m above water surface
 - East-West oriented modules (PERC)
 - 10° tilt
 - Designed for high wave height regions.
 - Deployed 12 km off the west coast of The Netherlands.

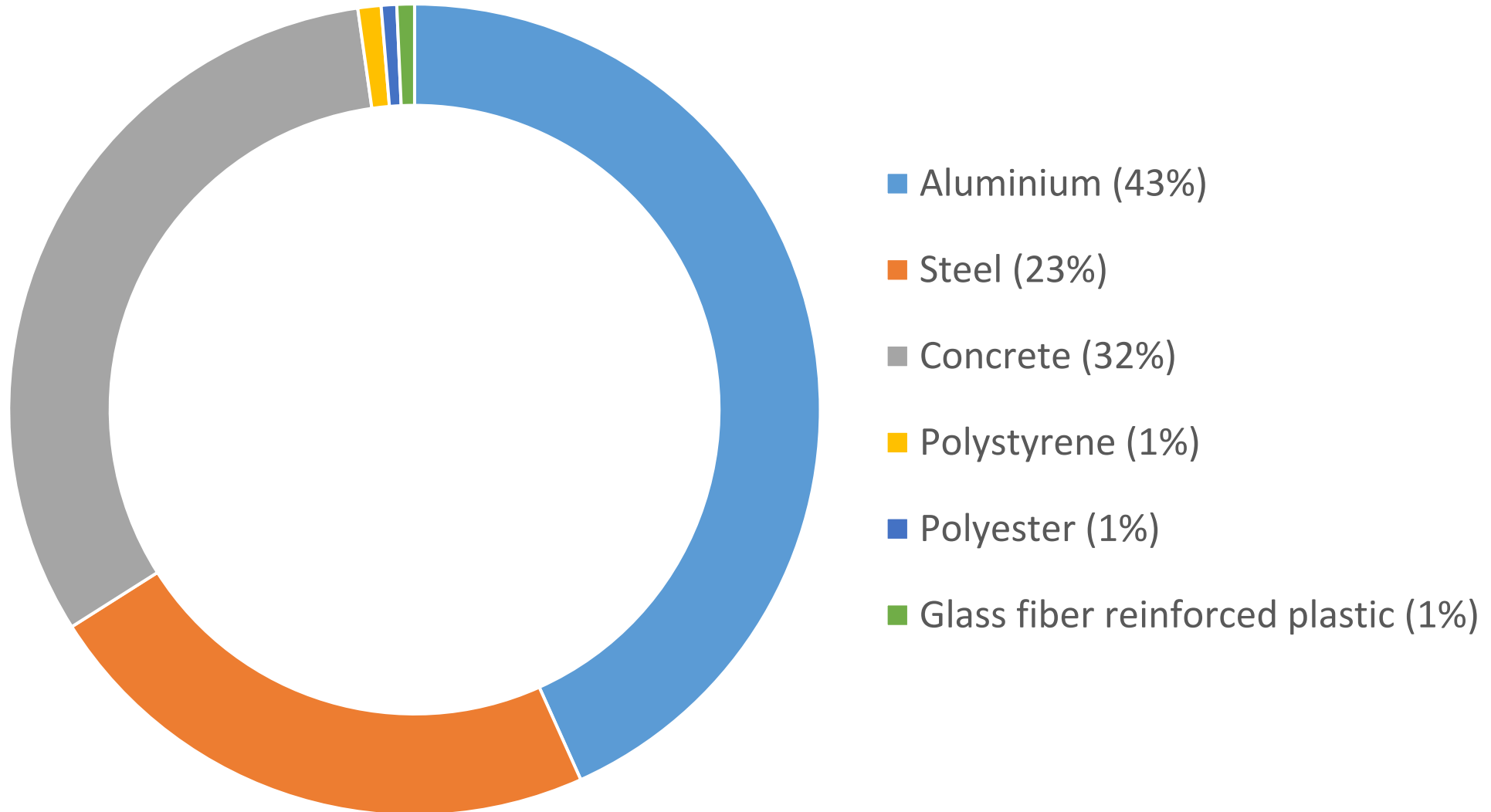


Base Case Result Analysis

Environmental impacts of the system

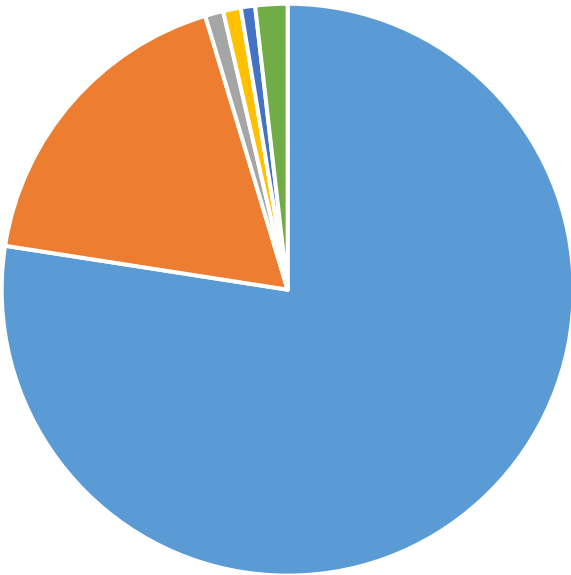


Material Breakdown % mass (Support Structure)

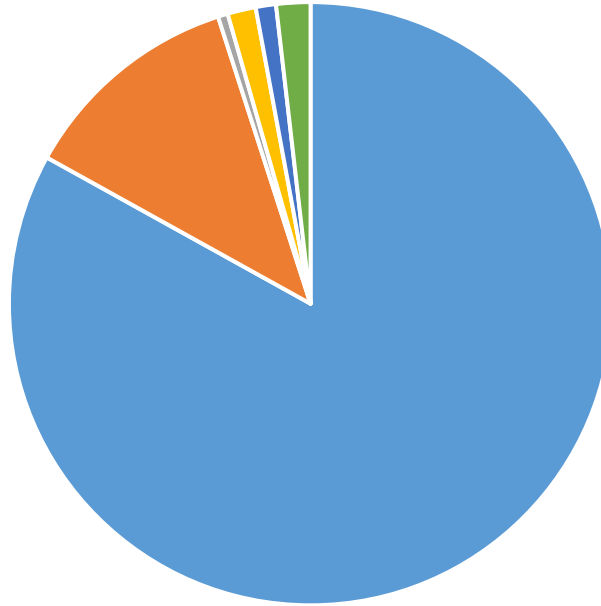


Environmental impacts of the support structure

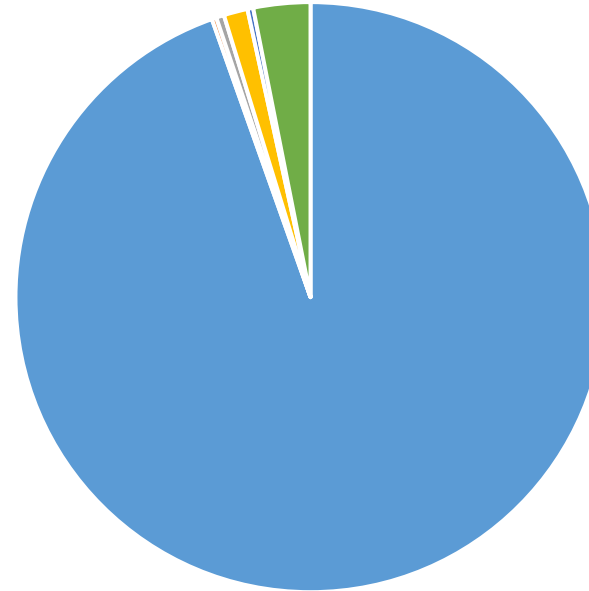
GWP(g CO₂ eq/kWh)



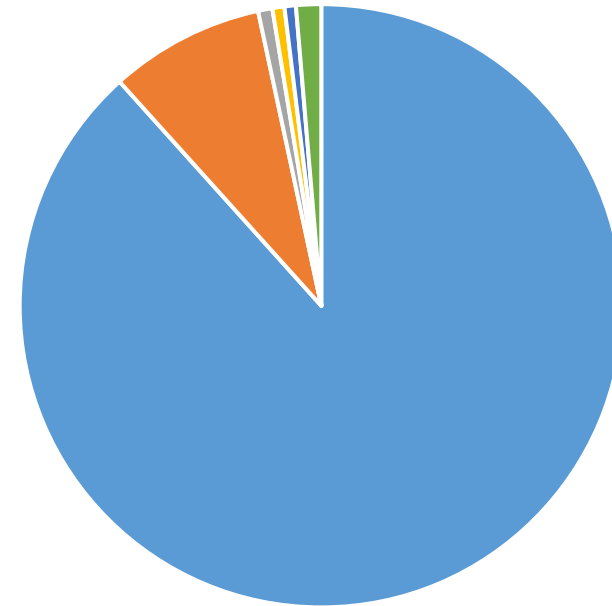
CED (kWh/kWh)



Water use (m³/kWh)



AP (mol H⁺ eq/kWh)

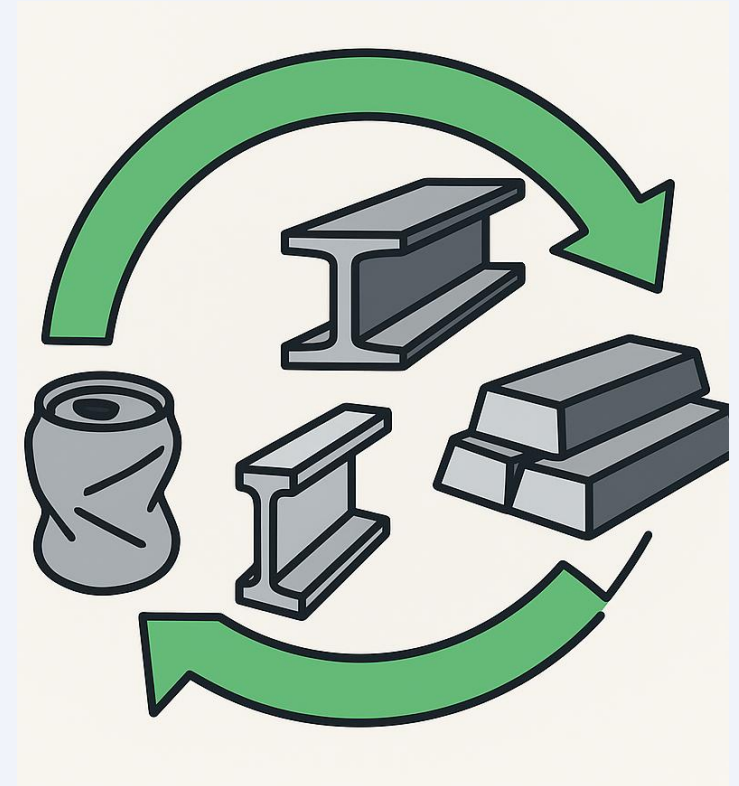


■ Aluminium ■ Steel ■ Concrete ■ Polystyrene ■ Polyester ■ Glass FRP

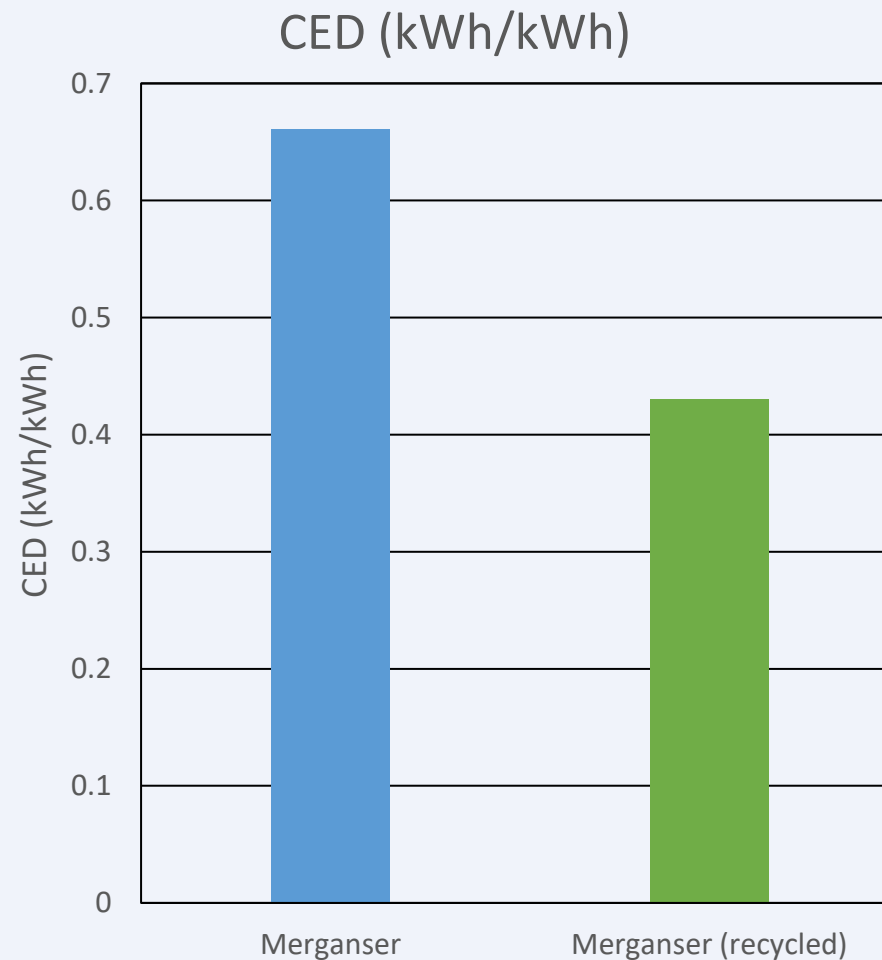
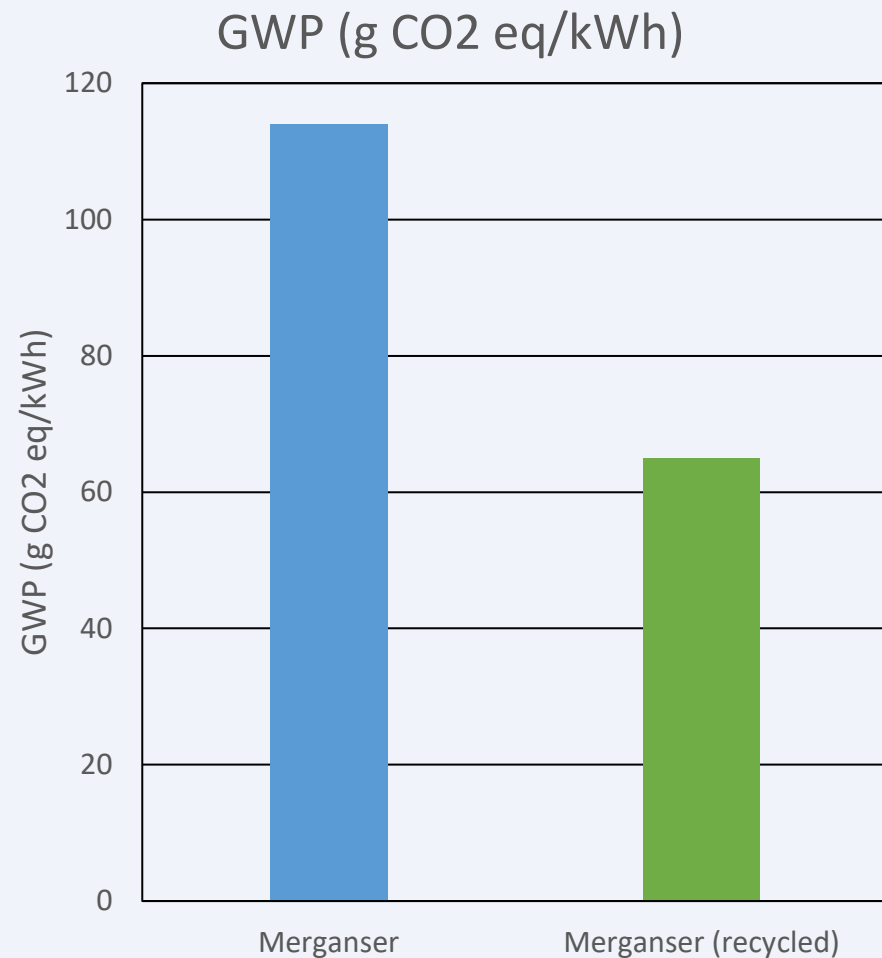
Scenarios

Scenario 1 : Use of circular materials

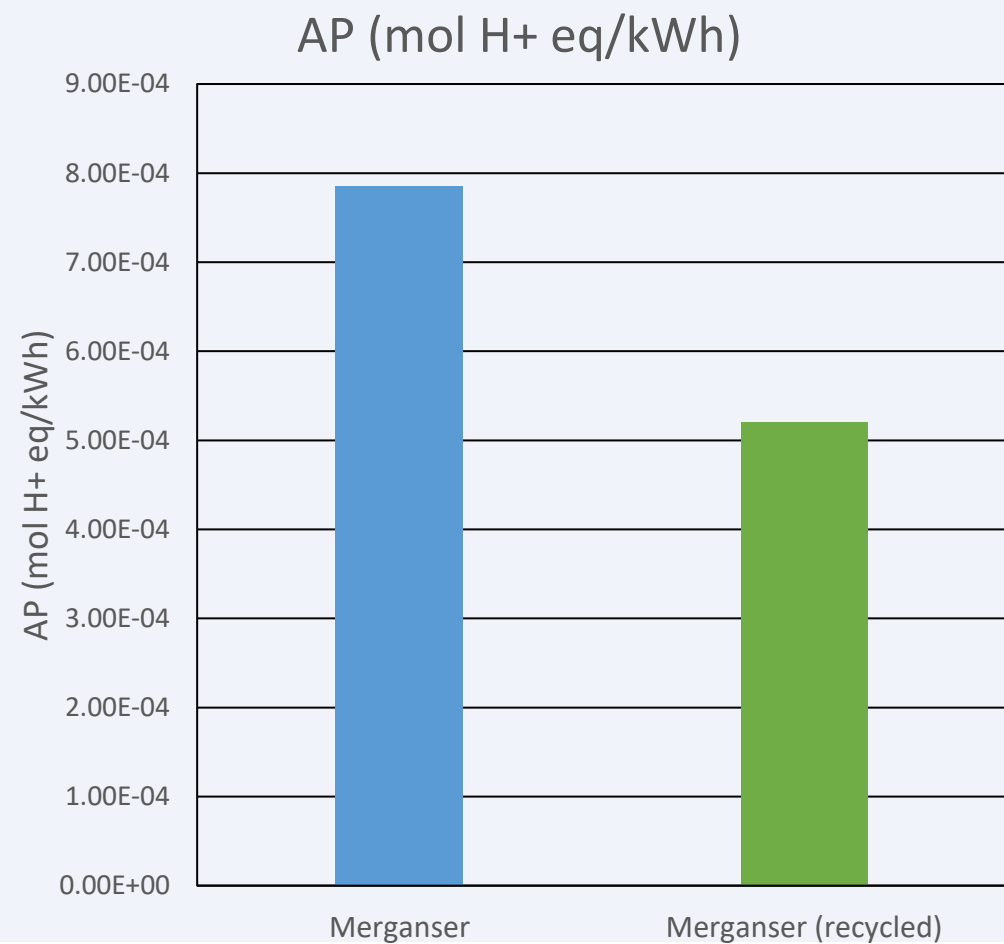
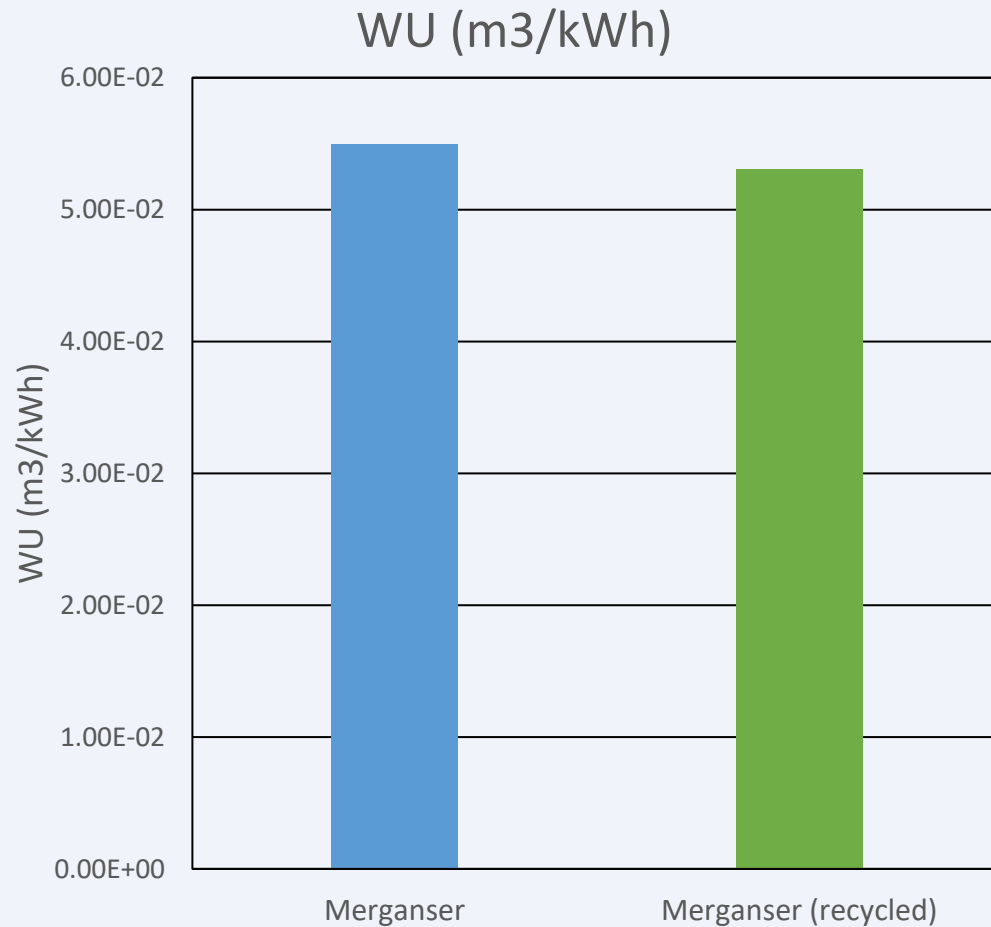
- Recycling of support structures
 - Aluminium
 - Steel



Scenario 1 : Use of circular materials

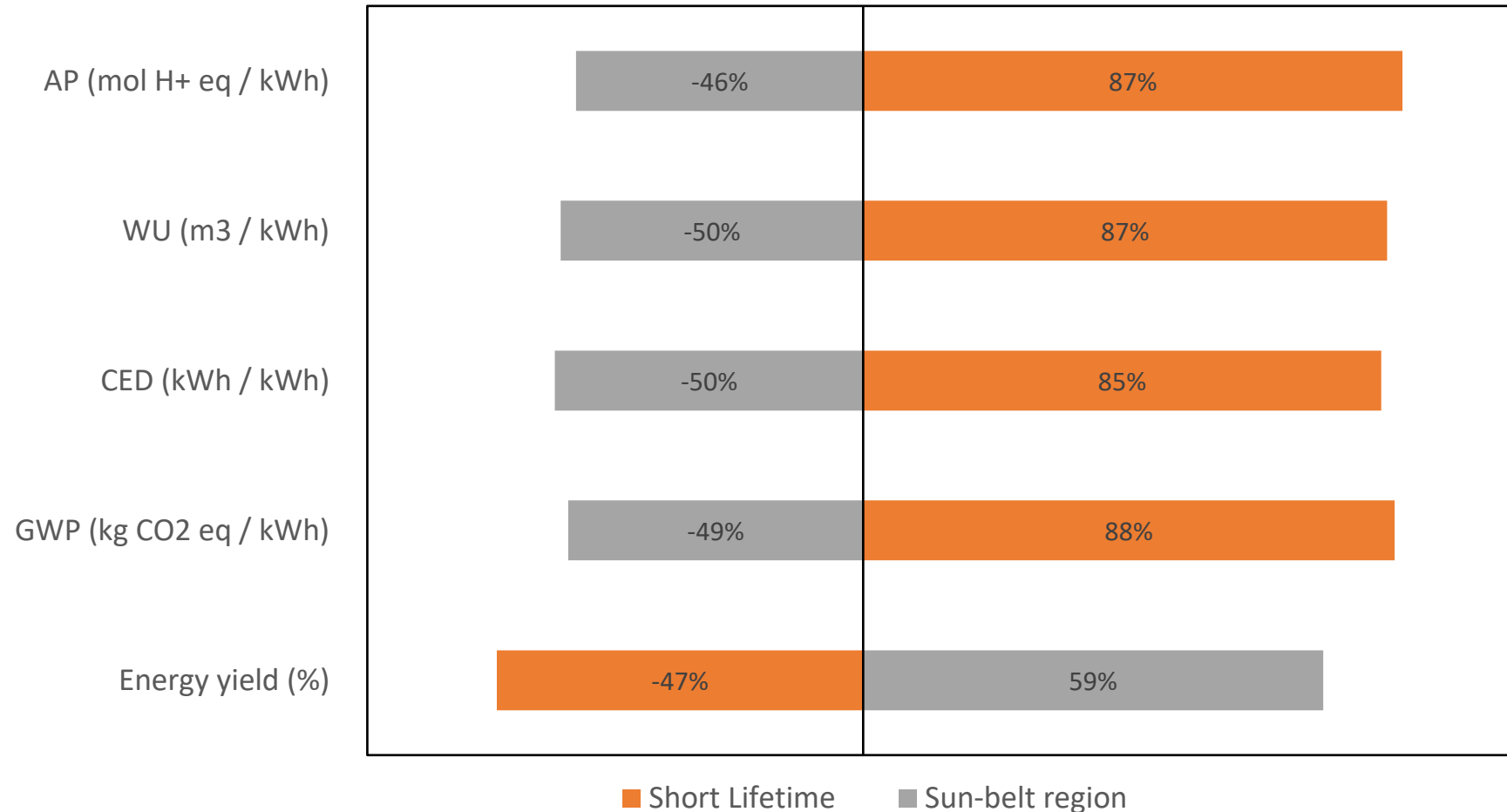


Scenario 1 : Use of circular materials



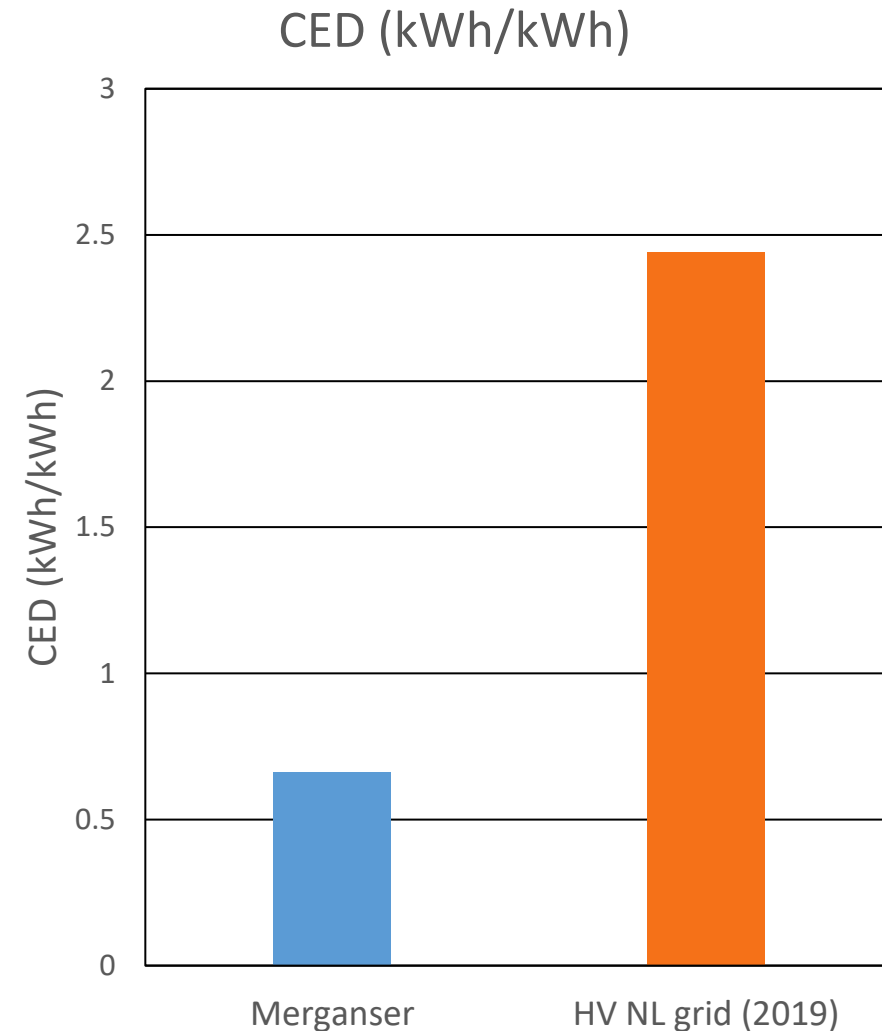
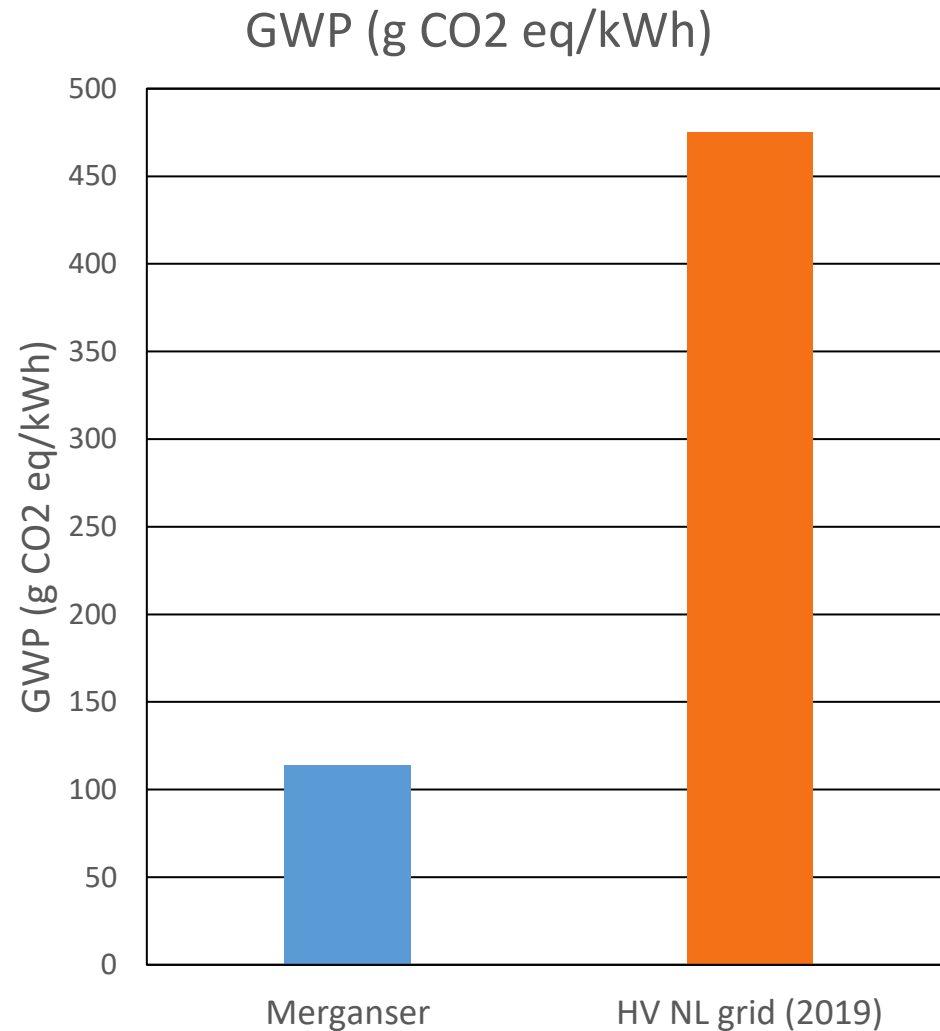
Scenario 2 : Sensitivity analysis on Energy Yield

- Short lifetime (15 years)
- Optimized design for Sun-belt region



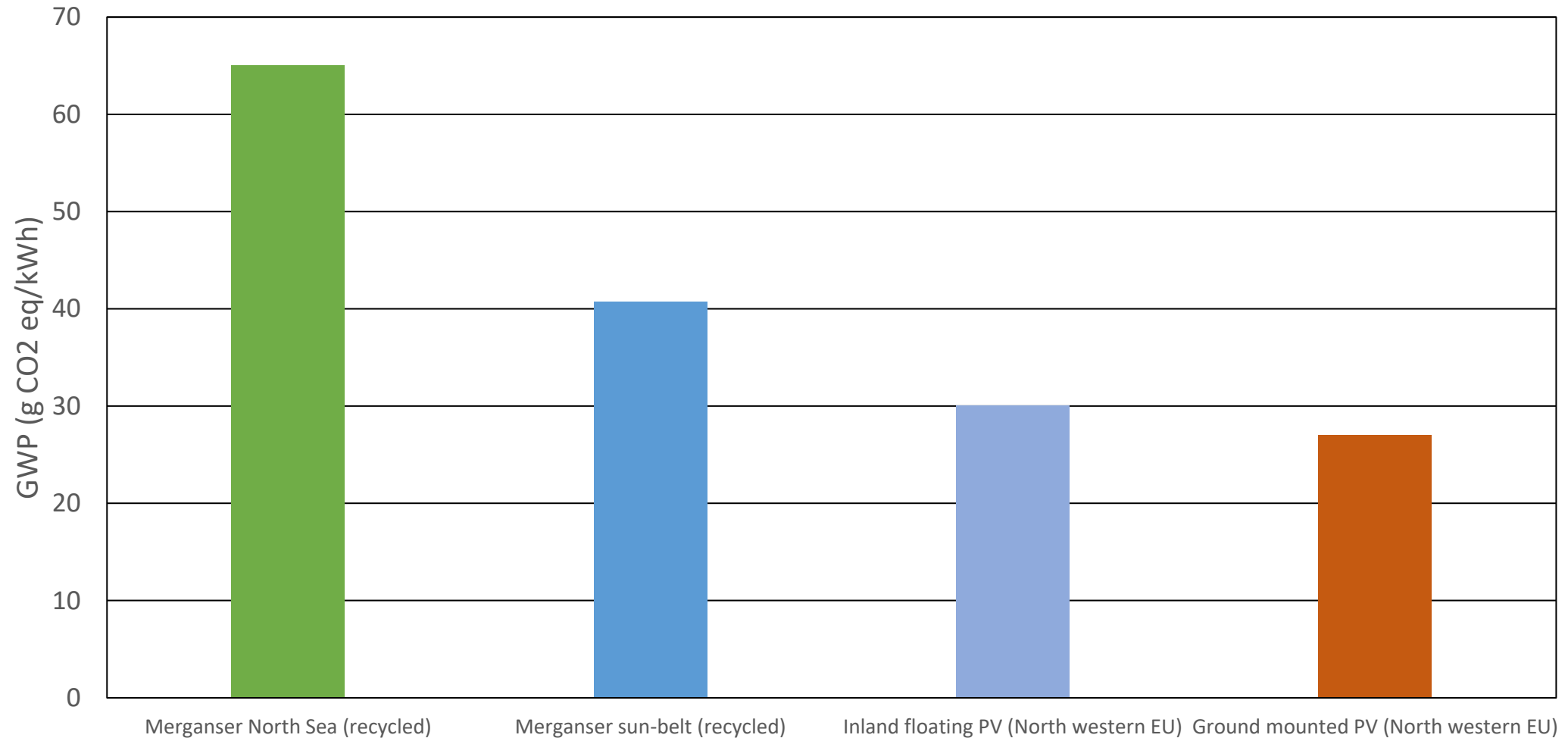
Comparison with grid and other PV systems

Merganser vs Grid

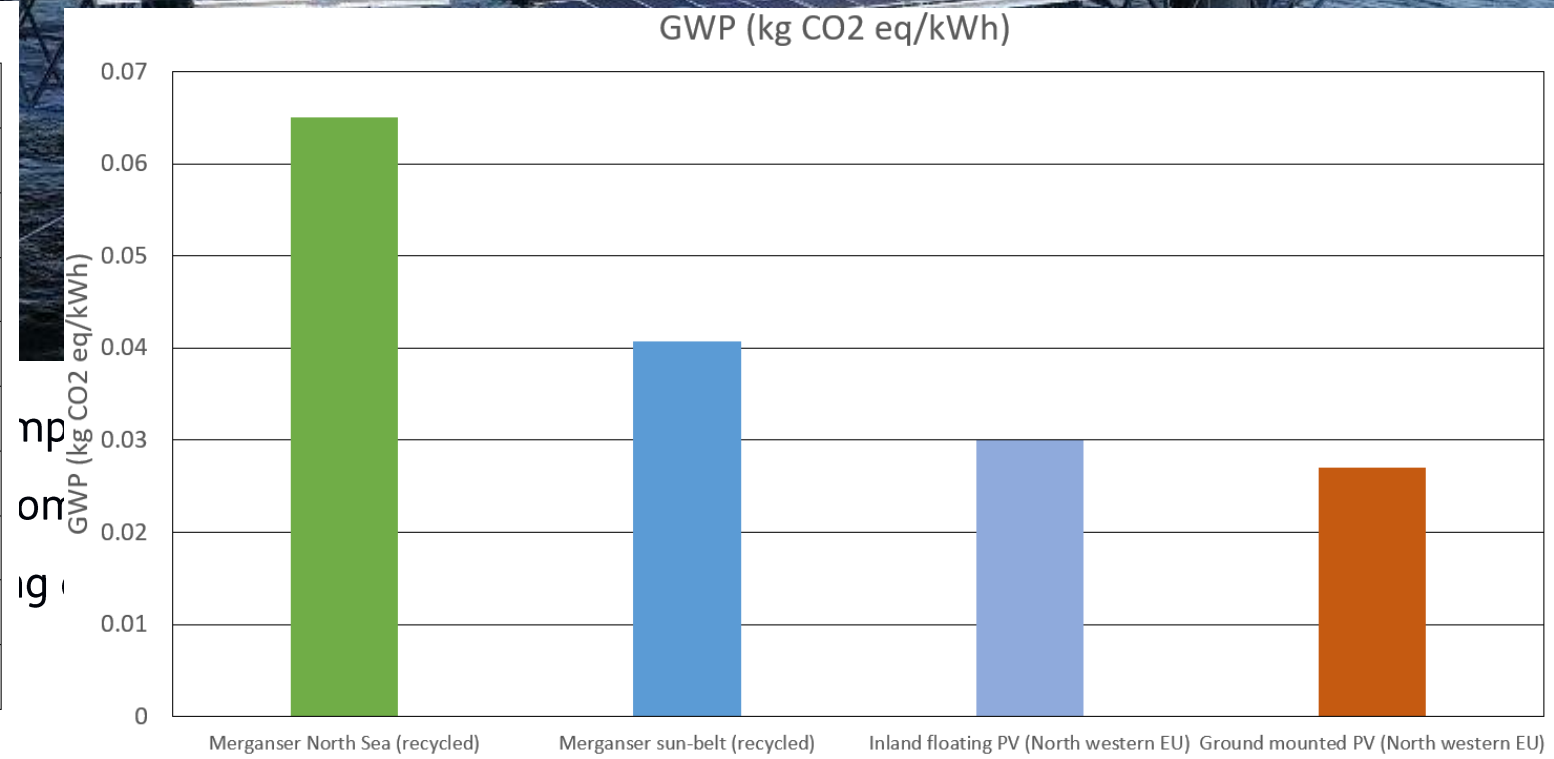
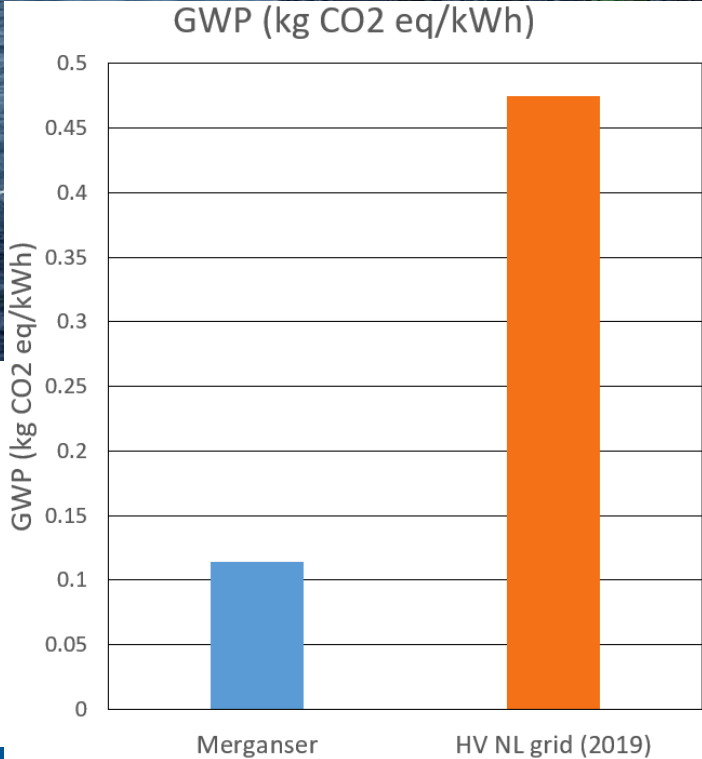


Comparison with other PV systems

GWP (g CO₂ eq/kWh)



Conclusion



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