

15<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> October 2024, Kigali, Rwanda

# Theme: Engineering Innovations for a Sustainable Future















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# Unlocking economic potential through assessment of viability and cost effectiveness of floating solar photovoltaic systems

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#### PRESENTATION OUTLINES

**ABSTRACT** 

**BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION** 

PROBLEM STATEMENT

RELEVANT PREVIOUS RESEARCHES

**GENERAL OVERVIEW OF FSPV** 

**METHODOLOGY** 

RESULTS ANALYSIS/DISCUSSION

**CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS** 

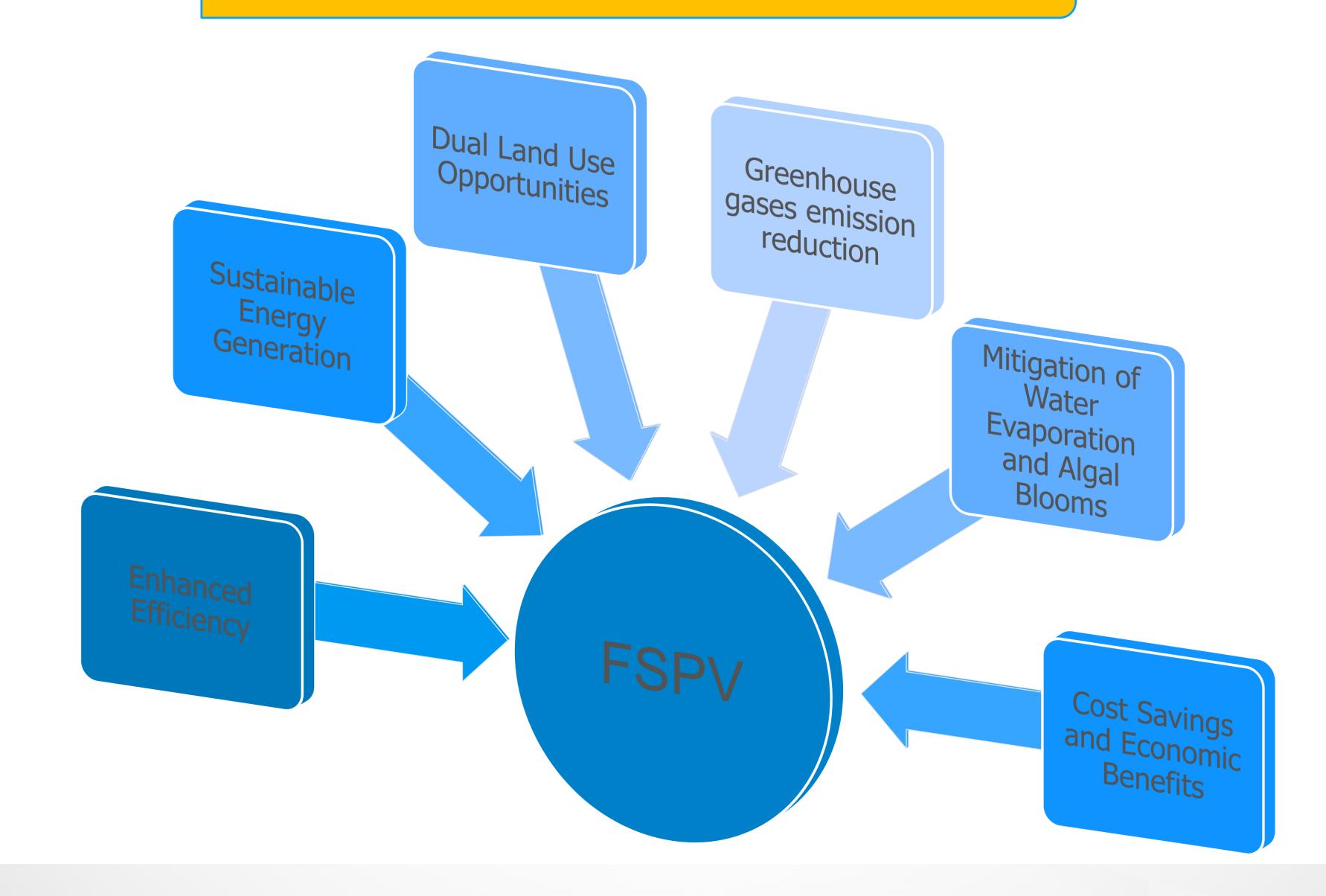
#### ABSTRACT

The paper evaluates the economic feasibility and benefits of floating solar photovoltaic (FSPV) installations, using case studies to explore best practices. It highlights advantages such as land use optimization, water conservation, and reduced land acquisition costs by utilizing water bodies. The analysis covers CAPEX, OPEX, LCOE, and ROI to demonstrate FSPV's financial viability. Key factors for success include proper site selection, detailed planning, and stakeholder engagement. The paper also emphasizes FSPV's potential to boost agricultural productivity, support renewable energy, and contribute to climate change mitigation.

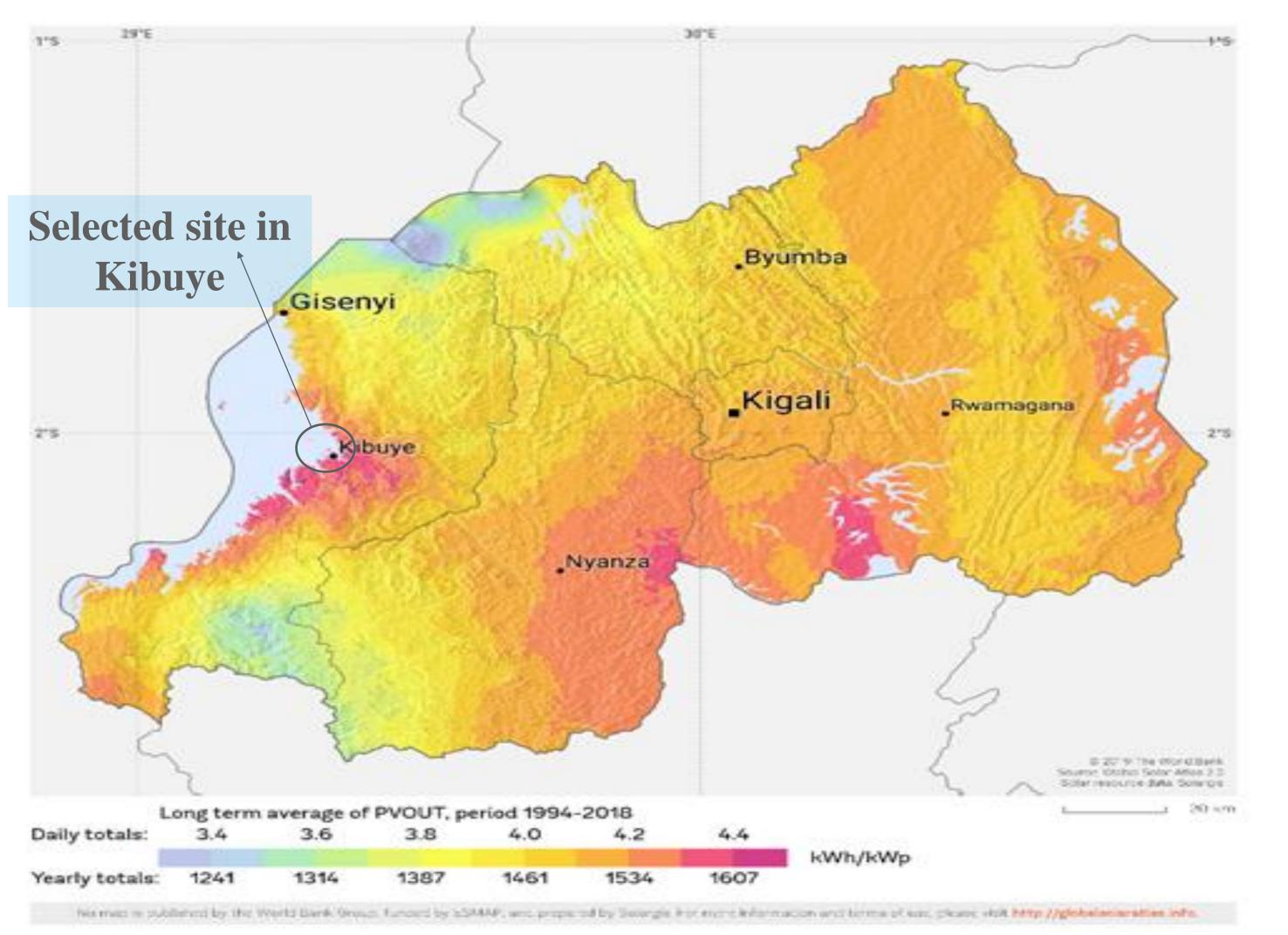
#### BACKGROUND

- ☐ Innovative renewable energy technology that involves installing solar panels on bodies of water, such as lakes, reservoirs, or oceans.
- ☐ Traditional ground-mounted solar panels farms
- ☐ Land scarcity, competition for agricultural land, and the impact on ecosystems
- □ Only generate clean energy but also reduce water evaporation, improve water quality, and can coexist with aquaculture or other water-based activities
- ☐ Global exploring floating solar as a viable alternative to conventional solar PV installations.

#### MOTIVATION



#### STUDY AREA



#### **Key consideration:**

- □ Average annual solar irradiation on the horizontal plane of 1.92 MWh/m²
- □ Photovoltaic power potential of 1.607 MWh/kWp
- ■Water body available
- □Existing facility of Kivu Watt power plant

#### PROBLEM STATEMENT

- ☐ Green house gases emission
- ☐ Increasing demand for renewable energy
- Over exploitation of land
- Solar energy resources not harnessed
- ☐ Land scarcity and environmental concerns.
- Economic potential of FSPV
- ☐ Promotion of sustainable energy development
- □ Policy and Economic Incentives for FloatingSolar PV Deployment



**Nuclear Power Plant (Source: Energy World)** 



Coal Power plant (Source: Rudmer Zwerver@shutterstock)

#### GLOBAL ENERGY CHALLENGES

Global renewable energy targets and the transition from fossil fuels

Limited land resources for large scale solar power plants

FSPV innovative solution to bridge the gap

#### BENEFITS OF FSPV

- □ Reduction of water evaporation and improved water management
- ☐ Maximize the use of existing power plant infrastructures
- ■No land acquisitions costs
- □ Preservation of agricultural land and ecosystem
- ☐ High efficiency due to cooling from water
- Maximize the land for agriculture



Figure 1: Ground Mounted SPV

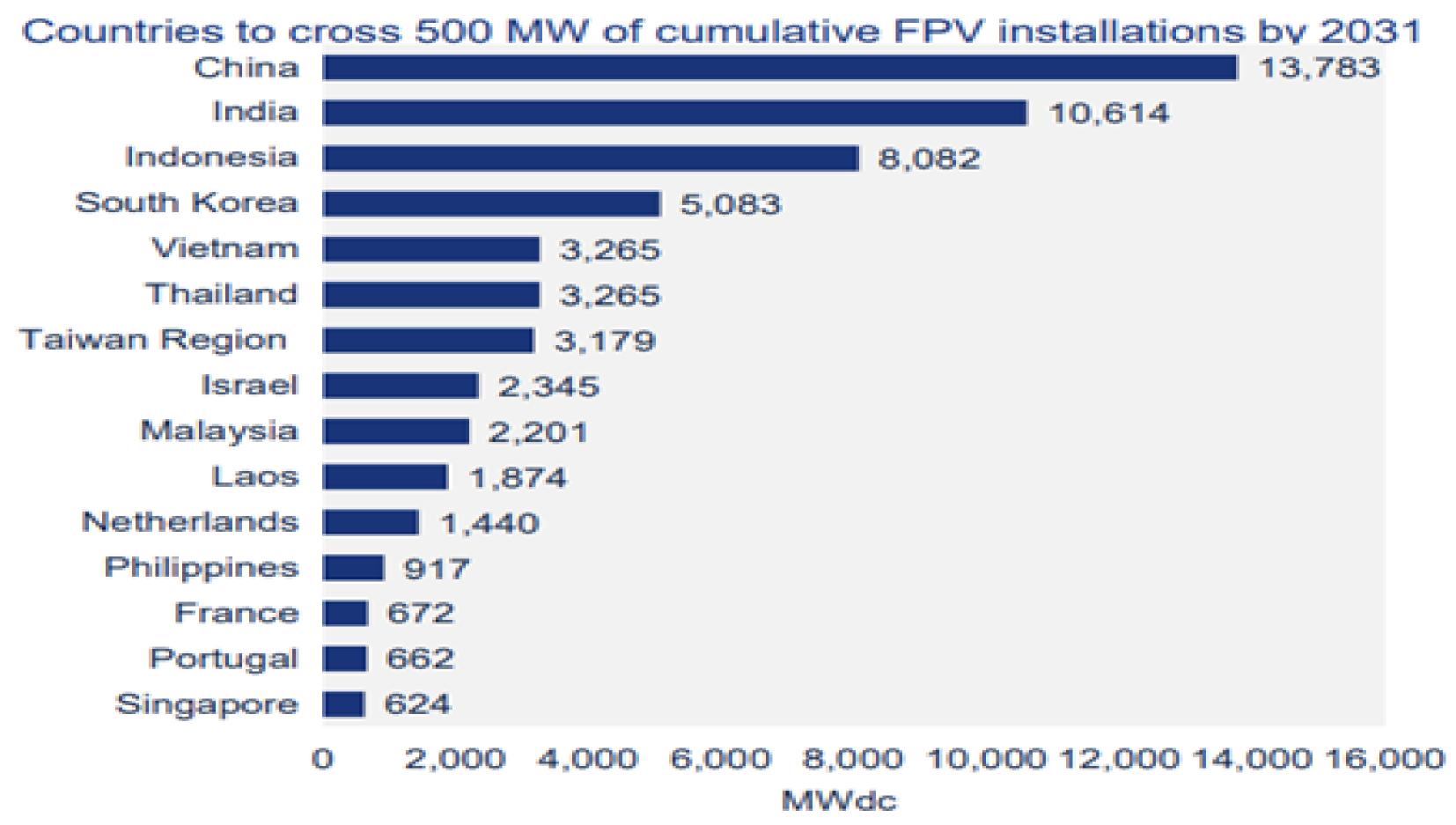


Figure 2: Floating SPV

#### RELEVANT PREVIOUS RESEARCHES

- ☐ Technological advancements (bifacial solar panels)
- □Efficiency optimization (cooling effects & hybrid systems)
- □ Environmental impact assessments (ecology & mitigation strategies)
- □ Economic viability and cost analysis (cost benefit analysis and financial models)
- □Policy and regulatory frameworks (policy& incentives programs)
- □ Case studies and pilot projects(globally)
- □Integration with smart grids (grid &storages)

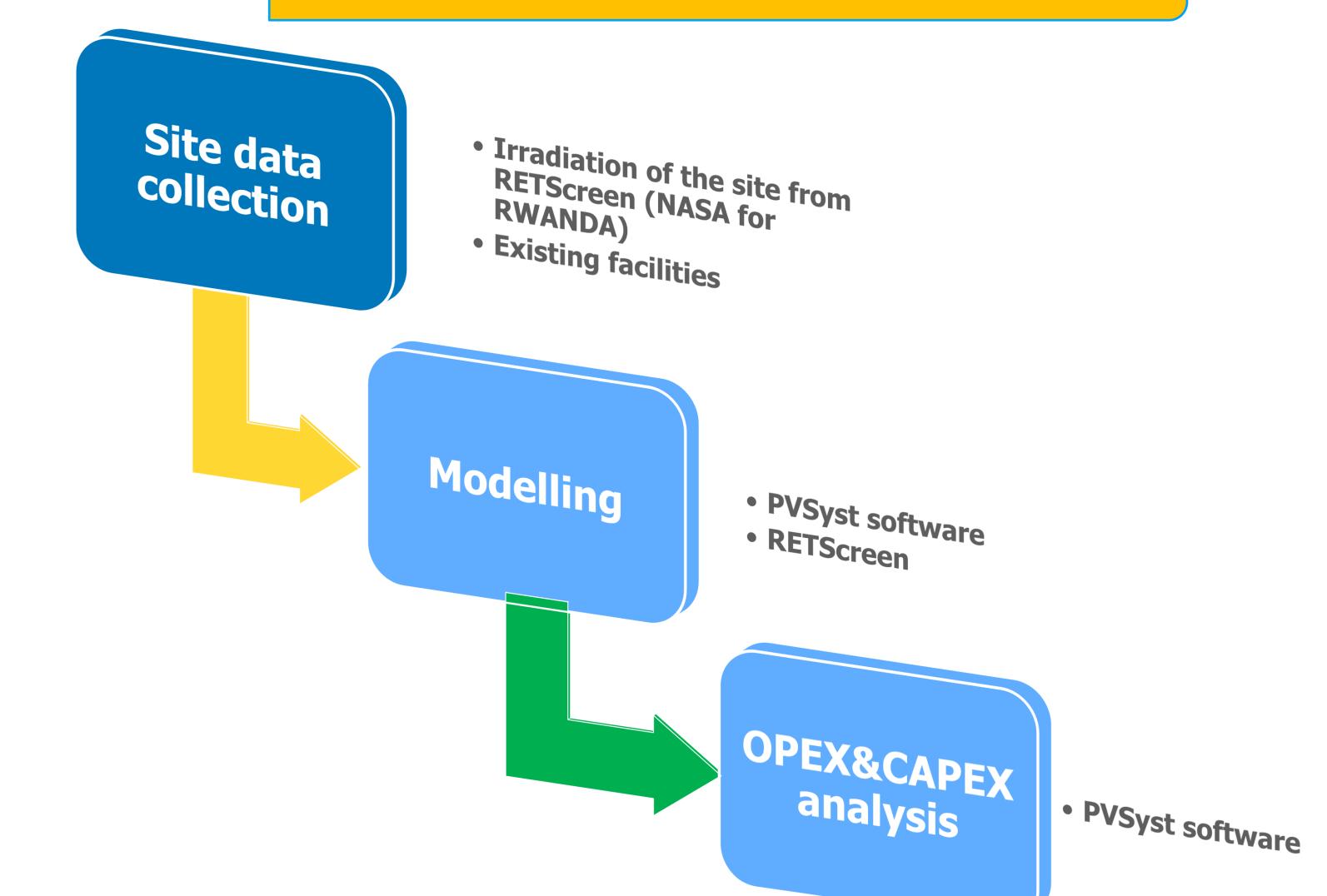
#### OVERVIEW OF FSPV



China and India will be well on their way to crossing 10 GW in the next 10 years. Netherlands and France lead the market in Europe and Israel leads the Middle-east region.

Source: Wood Mackenzie

### METHODOLOGY



#### FSPV MODELING

#### PV Array Characteristics

	•		
PV module		Inverter	
Manufacturer	Generic	Manufacturer	Generic
Model	DS720	Model	SUN2000-300KTL-H0
(Original PVsyst database)		(Original PVsyst database)	
Unit Nom. Power	720 Wp	Unit Nom. Power	300 kWac
Number of PV modules	5022 units	Number of inverters	16 units
Nominal (STC)	3616 kWp	Total power	4800 kWac
Optimizer Array	93 string x 1 In series	Operating voltage	550-1500 V
At operating cond. (50°C)		Max. power (=>30°C)	330 kWac
Pmpp	3380 kWp	Pnom ratio (DC:AC)	0.75
U mpp	2144 V	Power sharing within this inverter	
I mpp	1576 A		

Model	V1550-i50-50
Unit Nom. Power	77400 W
Input modules	2 * 27 in series

#### Total PV power

Nominal (STC)	3616 kWp
Total	5022 modules
Module area	15600 m²

#### Total inverter power

Total power	4800 kWac
Max. power	5280 kWac
Number of inverters	16 units
Pnom ratio	0.75

#### FSPV MDELING

Table1: PV System sizing parameters

Items	Quantity
Total number of modules	5022
Power rating of one module	720W
Number of structures	74
Modules of each structure	64
Number of strings	93
Series connection	54 modules
String inverters	16 each of 400kW
Energy production yield	7.87 GW per year
Performance ratio	80%
Levelized cost of energy (LCOE)	12 cUSD/kWh for rigid structures
	10 cUSD/kWh for modular structures

#### SIMULATION AND RESULTS

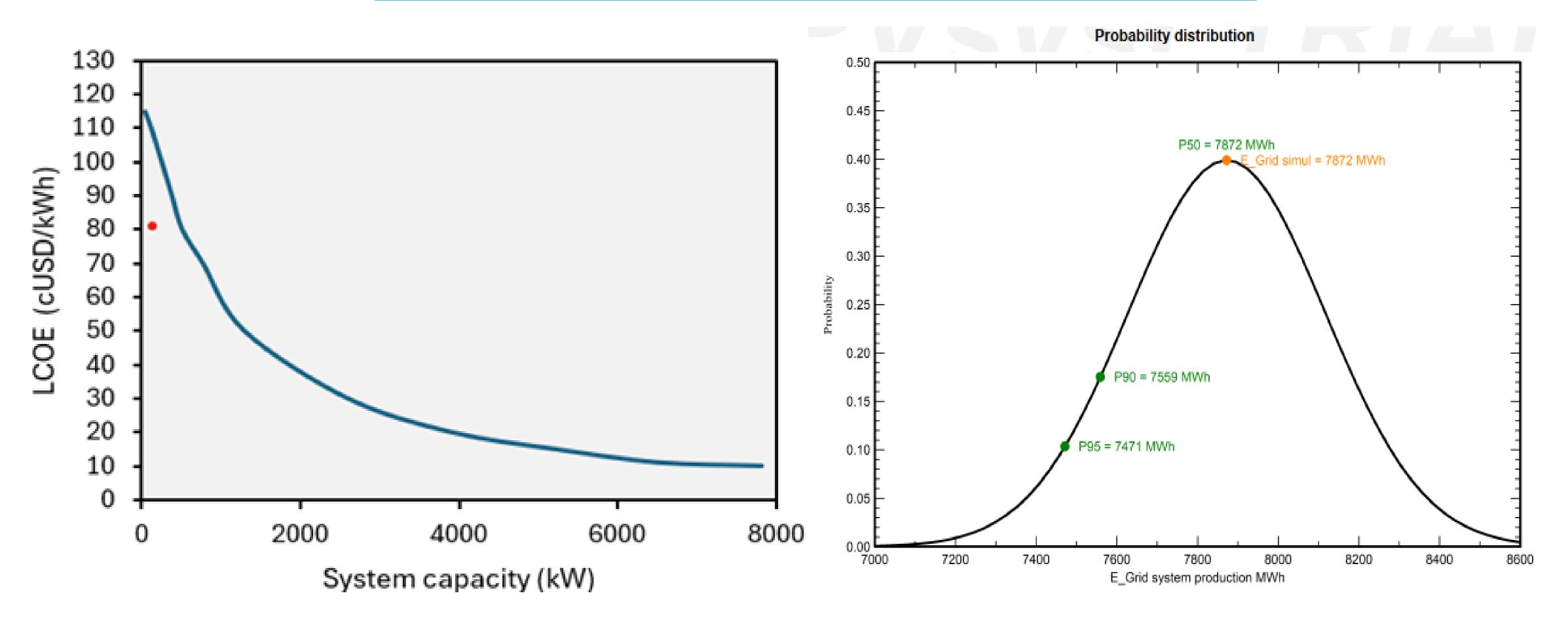


Figure6: PV System LCOE/KWh

Figure7: Energy production per year

# CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

- □ FSPV optimizes both energy generation and resource use.
- ☐ Improved energy efficiency,
- □ Reduced land acquisition costs,
- Water conservation make them a compelling solution for meeting global renewable energy targets.
- Economic and environmental benefits of FSPV installations
- Government regulatory support and incentives
- Long-term performance and degradation analysis
- Environmental and socioeconomic impact assessments





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