



Benoat Danglade  
16/11/2022

## Solaire Flottant

**Centrale-Energies et Centrale Métiers de la mer – Webinaire  
Système d’ancrage et cas d’étude aux Maldives**

## Services

**Specialist independent Marine Renewable Energies (MRE) multidisciplinary engineering and strategy advisory consultants.**

- Flexible, comprehensive and dedicate engineering and design services
- **100% focus on MRE** in 5 key markets leveraging **leading R&D**

**Providing services that cover the full development cycle of MRE technologies, Innosea supports developers and technology companies.**

- >35 engineering specialists incl. PhDs and business consultants
- Dedicated Innosea teams in **Nantes, Barcelona and Edinburgh**
- Our values:
  - Safety leadership
  - Excellence and on-time delivery
  - Client's satisfaction & dedicated account management

## Renewables segments covered

### Fixed OWFs



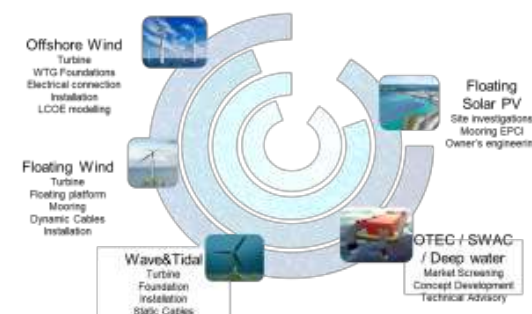
### Floating OWFs



### Floating Solar



### Wave & Tidal



[innosea.co.uk](http://innosea.co.uk)

## Experience Summarised



Floating Solar  
Farms

> **75** projects

> **1800** MWp

**Since 2017**



Over 5  
continents

Indonesia	Maldives
Poland	Brazil
Taiwan	Portugal
France	USA
Seychelles	Laos
Afghanistan	India



15+ Floater  
technologies  
incl.

Ciel & Terre	Ocean Sun
SunGrow	UpSolar
NRG Island	SunRise
Isifloating	Zimmermann
HelioRec	SolarInBlue
SolarDuck	etc.

- **Over 35 projects on dam reservoir / irrigation reservoirs** (> 1000 MWp cumulated)
- **25 projects on quarry lakes** (> 650 MWp cumulated)
- **6 projects in salty waters – offshore / nearshore / in tidal ports** (> 150 MWp cumulated)
- **4 European R&D projects** on the performance and reliability of FPV vs ground-mounted solar | Offshore floating solar
- **Support to technology developers** on numerical modelling and R&D topics



# Systemes d'ancrage

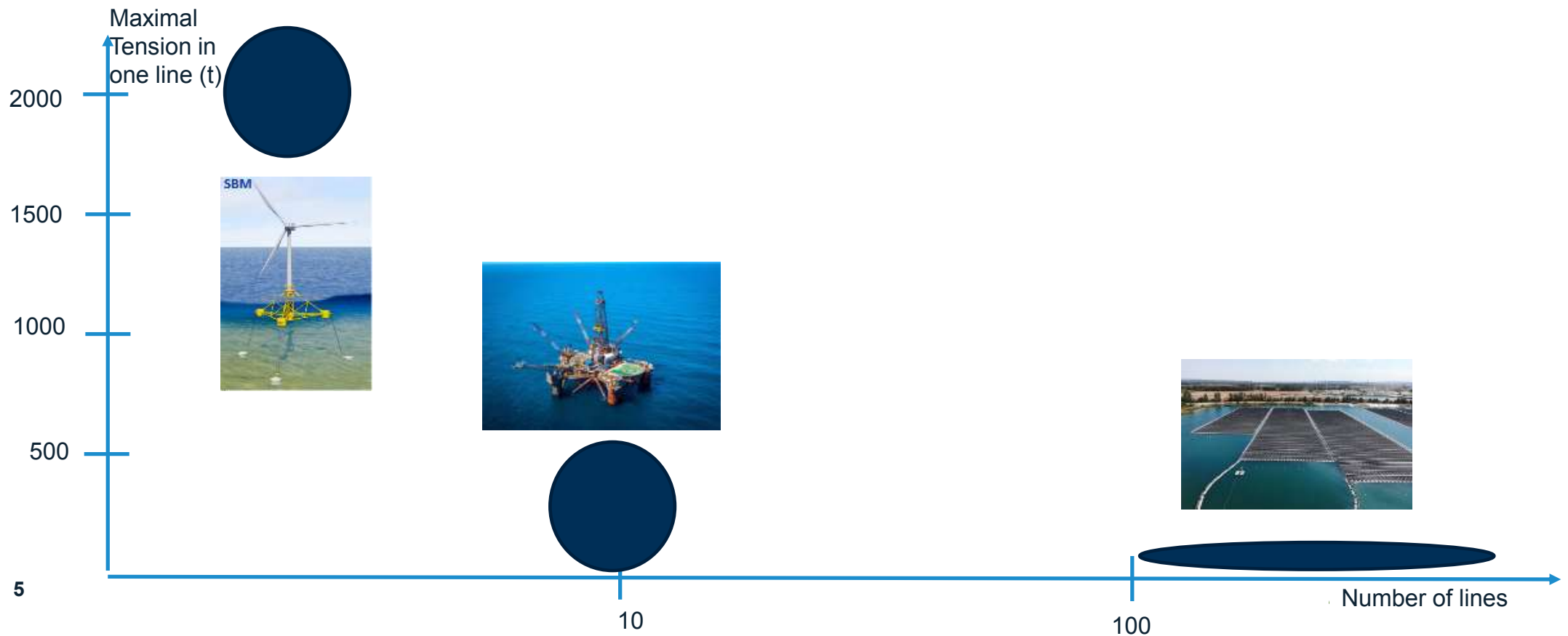
Introduction, Description, Conception

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# Offshore: Oil&Gas et énergies renouvelables + solaire flottant

Deux options:

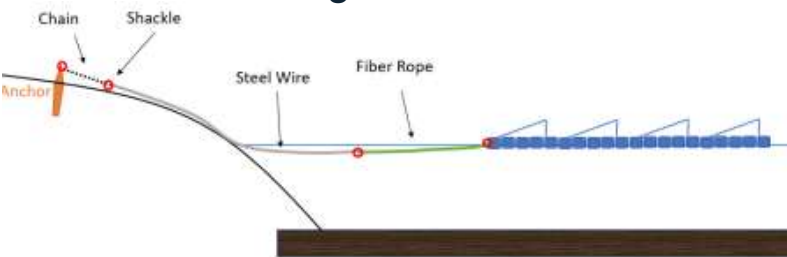
1. Redondance avec des lignes de taille réduite
2. Non redondance avec des lignes plus lourdes



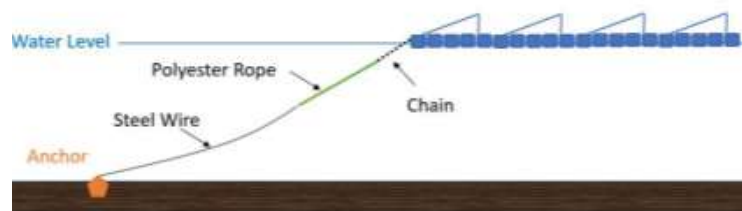


# Conception du système d'ancrage – Revue technique

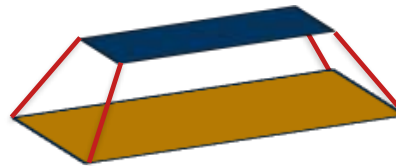
→ Ancres dans la berge



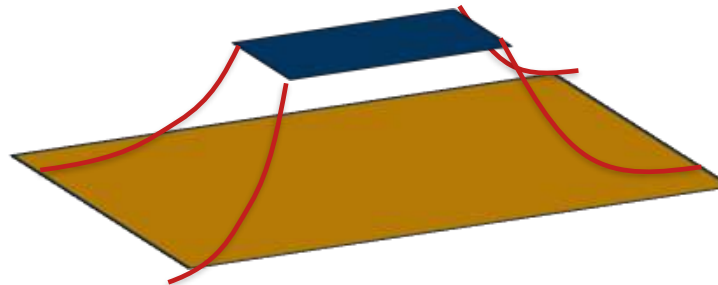
→ Ancres sur le fond



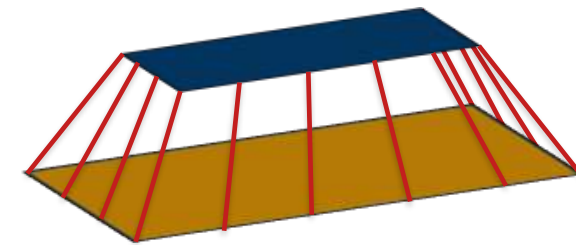
→ Système d'ancrage tendu



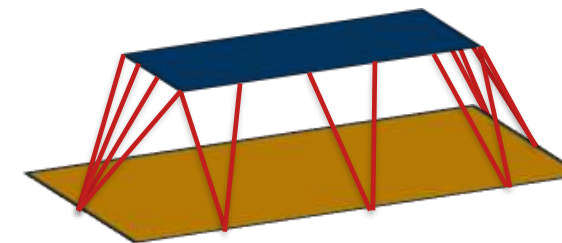
→ Système d'ancrage caténaire



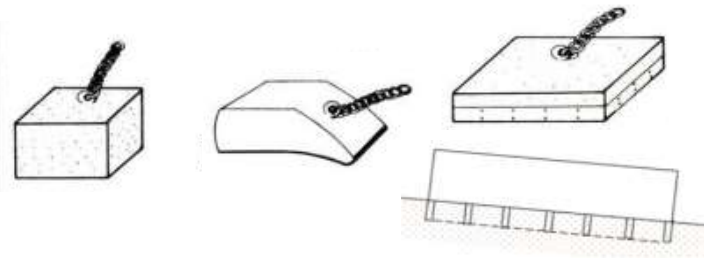
→ Sans mutualisation



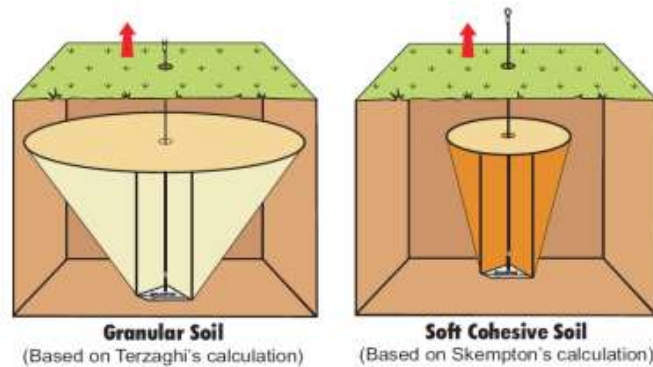
→ Avec mutualisation



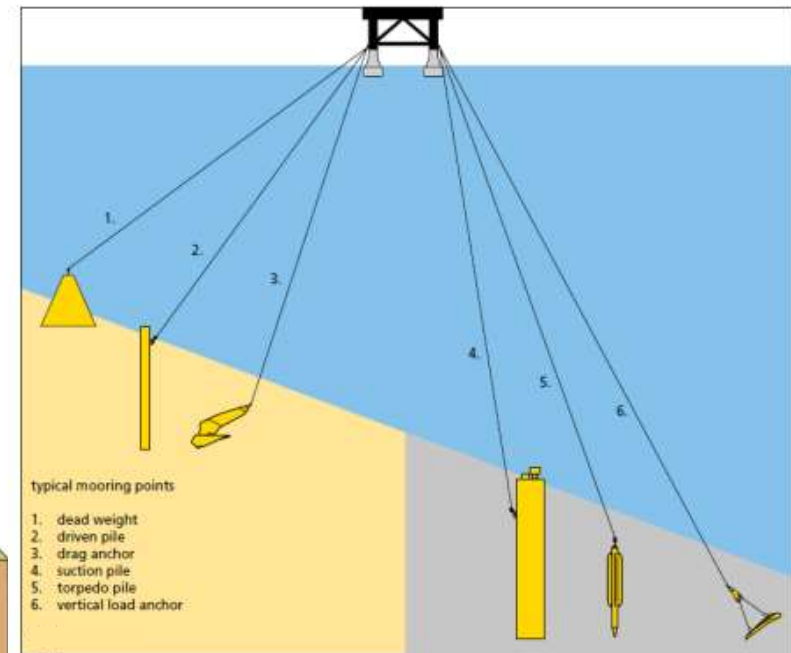
# Conception d'un système d'ancrage – Ancres



Source: Fresher Project



Source: Platipus



Source: Vryhof Manual

## Revue des sites typiques

**Petits plans d'eau** (lacs de carrière, réservoir de traitement d'eaux usés, lacs naturels de petite taille) (~ 5-20MWp)

TRL 9: Prouvé à large échelle



Piolenc, France – Ciel&Terre technology (gauche) /  
Murcia, Espagne – Isifloating technology (droite).

**Grands plans d'eau** (lacs de barrage, grands réservoirs ou grands lacs naturels (~ 50-200MWp)

TRL 8: Mature et certifié



Huancheng Jinning, China – SunGrow technology (dessus)  
/ Alto Rabagao, Portugal Ciel&Terre Technology (dessous)

**Offshore /Nearshore**  
**Large/ Côtier**  
Démonstrateurs / prototypes

TRL 3-6: Démonstrateurs en operation  
Preuve de faisabilité



Dutch North Sea (20 kW)  
Oceans of Energy technology



Maldives (20kW), 4CSolar

**INNOSEA**  
An ABL Group Company



# Systèmes d'ancrage : Paramètres de conception

## Défis des systèmes d'ancrage:

Installation

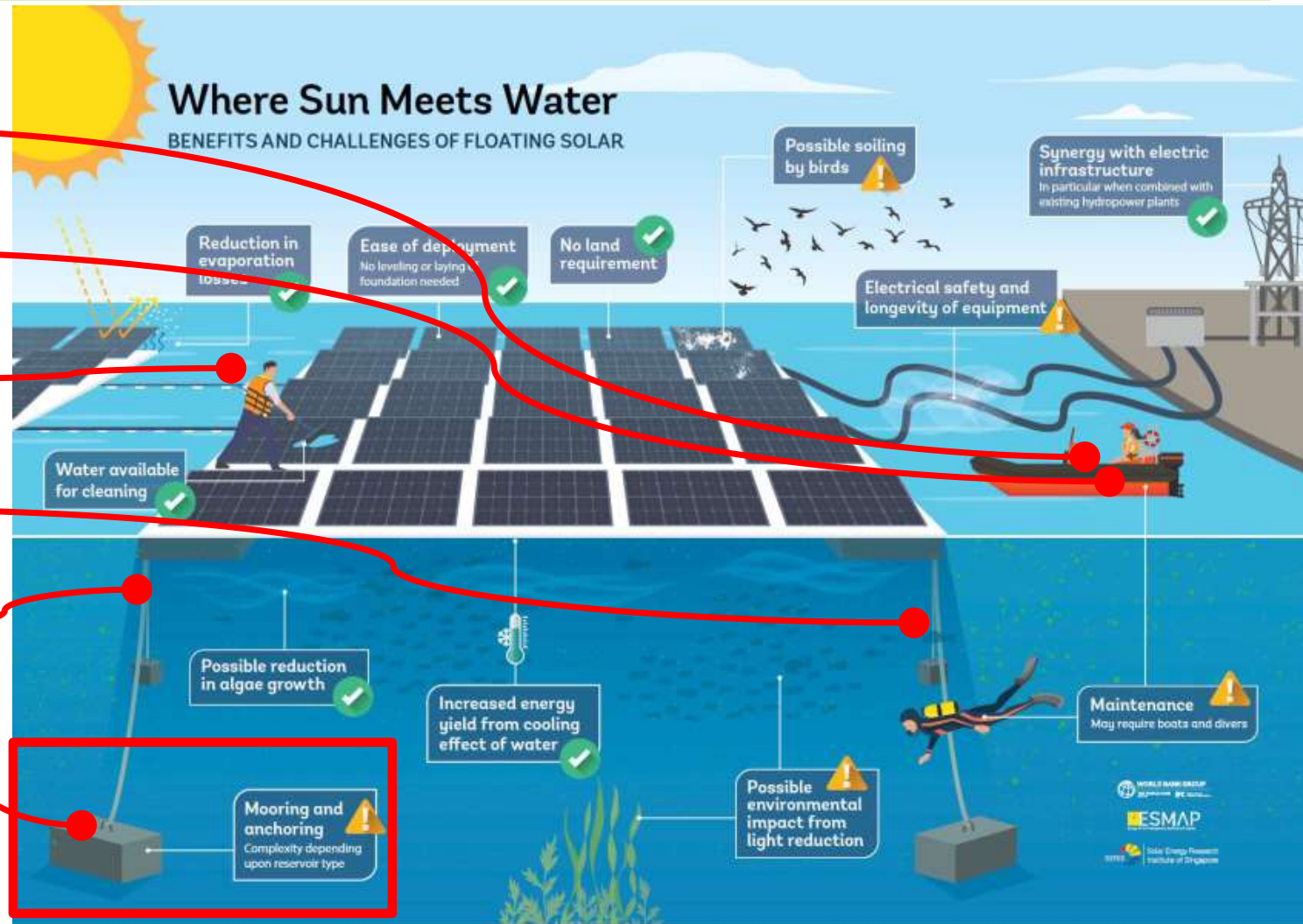
Opération et maintenance

Conditions environnementales  
(vagues, vent, courant, variation du niveau d'eau)

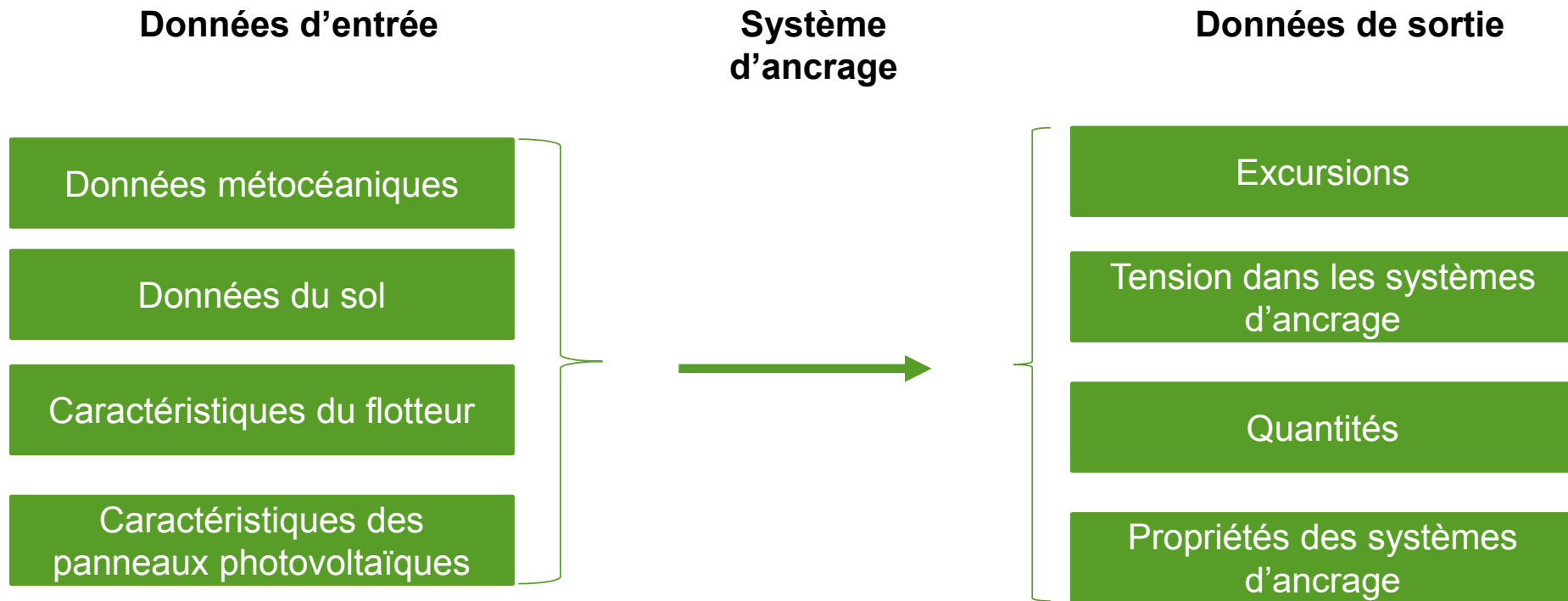
Types de lignes d'ancrage

Quantité des lignes d'ancrage

Sélection d'ancres



## Systèmes d'ancrage : Paramètres de conception





# Cas d'étude

Zone insulaire – Lagon

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# Reference Project

## World Bank, Maldives

- ✓ Technical Advisory and site conditions specialist
- ✓ FPV project in atolls and lagoon
- ✓ Preliminary estimates of the potential for FPV in two regions of the archipelago
- ✓ Proposals on international best practices for FPV development
- ✓ Provide technical support to the World Bank during tendering process
- ✓ Coordination for the deployment of a 12-month site-specific data collection

### **Brief Project Details**

Maldives  
~10 MWp FPV  
COD 2025





# FPV Development Process : feasibility to RFP



## Project Focus :

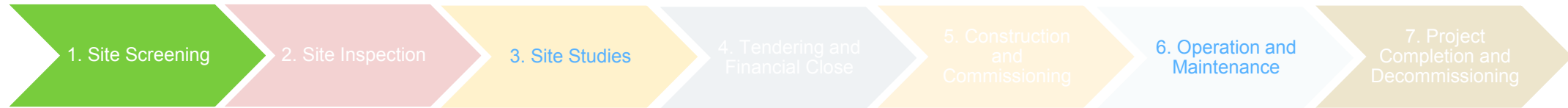
- Site screening
- Site studies and campaigns
- Financial Evaluation
  - Power Production Performance (Solar ressource assessment, losses, yield)
  - DEVEX, CAPEX OPEX, LCOE
  - Licences, Permits and Authorizations
  - Capital Sources
  - LCOE
- Best practises for nearshore deployment
- Redaction of Request For Proposal

## Project Results:

- 3 sites selected: 1 MWp, 1MWp, 8MWp
- Design Basis
  - Water depth and water levels: 10-12 m
  - Waves: (Hs, Tp) = (1-1,5 m; 4-6 s)
  - Water temperature, Water current
- Need of specific vessels, panels, technologies
- Density of panels (1MW/Ha), distance to shore and grid
- RFP documentation for tender



# Site Screening



- Identification of any red flags related to the site
- Largely be desktop-based

## Main criteria:

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| ✓ Topography     | ✓ Infrastructure             |
| ✓ Bathymetry     | ✓ FPV Substation             |
| ✓ Geology        | ✓ Grid access and Substation |
| ✓ Hydrology      | ✓ Environmental and Social   |
| ✓ Solar resource |                              |

Each item is weighted depending on the impact they have on the suitability of the site

2. Shortlisting considering technical, E&S, grid-related, financial and meteorological constraints

4. Selection of preferred sites

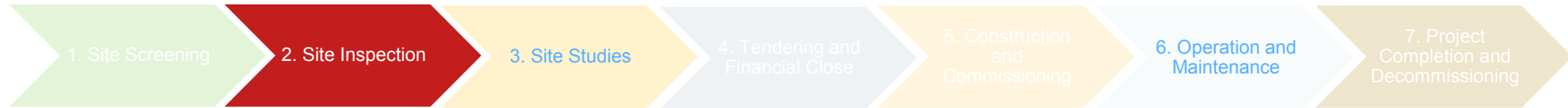
1. Identification of potential sites based on proximity of load centers



3. Fatal flaw assessment, focusing on likelihood of occurrence

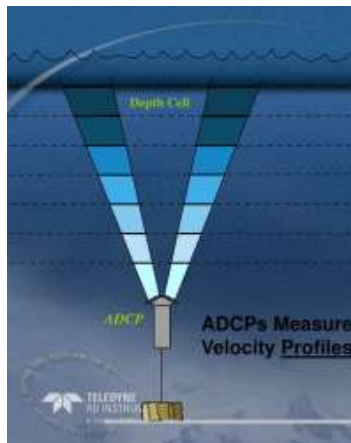
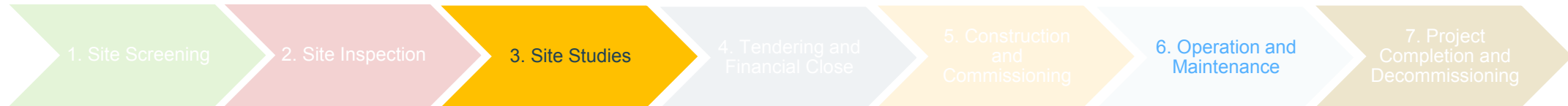
# Site Inspection

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- **Site visits** are necessary to verify the desktop-based observations done in the previous stage and meet stakeholders
- **Information collection on-site**: visual inspections, consultations with relevant stakeholders, drone footage, data samples, etc.
- **Social and local activities checks** : Ports expansion plans, maritime routes, tourism, development plans
- **Environmental checks** : protected areas, environment i.e., corals, seagrass, turtle and mammals

# Site Studies



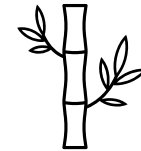
## Minimum required information

### Technical Information



- Wave height, period and direction
- Current speed and direction
- Water level variation
- Water depth estimation (low and high tide)
- Wind speed and direction at 10m
- Extreme events joint probability
- Soil properties (sediment type, moving with time, soil layers)
- Update of solar resource estimations

### E&S Information



- Site surveys of seagrass / corals at sight, including categorization
- Water sample

An aerial photograph showing a large, rectangular floating solar panel array in the middle of a turquoise ocean. The array is composed of many rows of dark solar panels. A small white boat is positioned near the array. In the background, a sandy beach with some buildings and a few more boats is visible. The sky is clear and blue.

# Introduction and Challenges

in the Development of Marine FPV

# Challenges for marine FPV



Source: ClearWater Surf Travel



Source: PV-Magazine

## Harsher environmental conditions:

- High salinity
- Stronger bio-fouling
- Higher dynamic loads by wind, waves, currents

## Exposure to high biodiversity



Source: WorkingAbroad



Source: Anantara



# Technical Considerations

## Beaching and water level variation



Source: Enerwhere

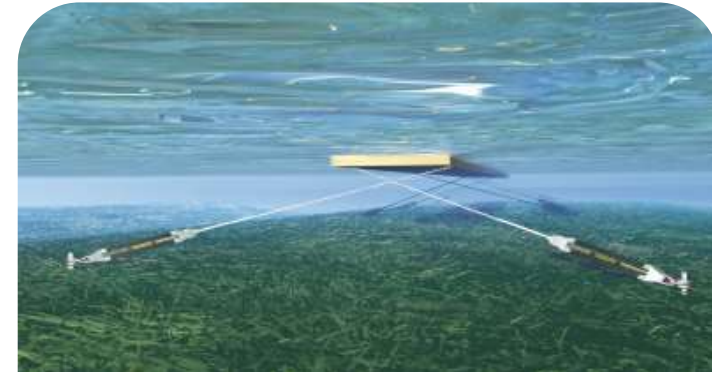
**Partial beaching should be avoided**

Shallow waters represent a risk of partial beaching at low tide, leading to uneven load distributions



**No obstacles should be located beneath the system**

Corals, reefs, ship/wreck, trees, etc. can harm the system, and vice-versa, therefore must be carefully considered during site selection



Source: Seaflex

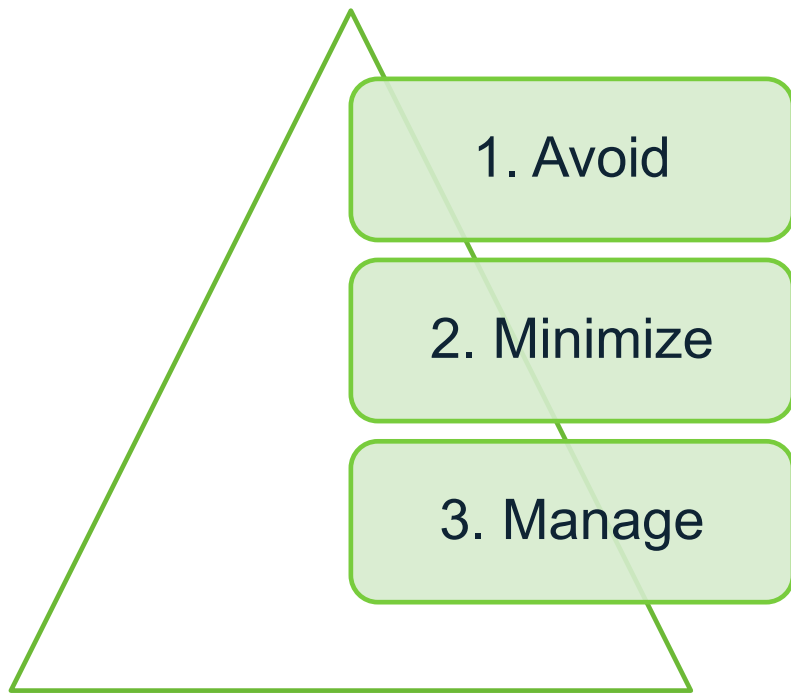
**Mooring and anchoring can be a major challenge**

A system that can withstand the loads and simultaneously deal with shallow water and variation levels

# Environmental Considerations

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Impacts could occur at every stage: installation, operation and decommissioning



Mitigation hierarchy of environmental impacts



**Positive impact:** FPV function as artificial reef, resulting in potential increase in species around the installation.

# Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures : examples

## POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Blocked sunlight can have adverse impacts on corals and seagrasses
- Birds and other mammals could get entangled with the components
- Biofouling: affects the dissipation of heat from cables, enhances corrosion, and if extends to modules, can affect the performance
- Birds dropping causes shading on the modules, decreasing performance and requiring extra maintenance
- Mooring and anchoring footprint could damage surroundings (contact with seabed, type of foundation)

## MITIGATION SOLUTIONS

- Critical habitats, protected areas, sites of natural/cultural/social significance must be avoided
- Buffer zones must be maintained around protected areas
- Ecological anchors should be used to reduce unwanted interactions with the ecosystem
- Anti-fouling coating (but it can also affect the biodiversity)
- Choice of dynamic mooring lines





# Contacts

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