

METHOD FOR ASSEMBLING A FLOATING SOLAR SYSTEM, AND CORRESPONDING SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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This invention is in the general field of solar power generation.

More specifically, one particularly important, although nonexclusive, application of the invention is in the field of
10 floating photovoltaic solar systems.

PRIOR ART DISCUSSION

Most of the floating solar systems which have been deployed
15 relies on the use of plastic floaters which are attached together to form a densely packed "island" which supports an array photovoltaic module at a fixed inclination angle. Patent document EP3083392B1 presents an example of a standard hollow plastic float design which is typically manufactured by blow
20 molding. As these plastic floats have a closed hollow shape, their associated shipping cost is relatively high due to the large volume required for packing and transporting.

Patent document ES1143535U presents an improved float design which comprises a lower part and a cover part which can be
25 packed separately and assembled together on site. As the lower and cover parts are stackable, the volume required for transporting these plastic parts is significantly reduced.

However, as a large amount of raw material is required for the fabrication of these plastic parts the carbon footprint

and overall cost for fabricating these floats remains relatively high.

As the molding processes which are used for manufacturing these parts require a minimum wall thickness which is typically ≥ 3 mm, the mass of plastic material required for the fabrication of a 1 MW floating solar plant typically exceed 40 tons.

As each float is designed to support only a single PV module and need to be manually assembled and joined together using multiple metallic or plastic fasteners, the time required for assembling this type of floating solar system is relatively high and typically exceeds 500 man-hours for each megawatt (MW) of solar plant power installed.

Moreover, extra floats need to be added inside each island to create service lanes in order to allow maintenance operations to be performed on the floating solar plant.

Patent documents JP2011066200A, US20120279557A1 and US10411643 present alternative float designs relying on elongated tubular shaped flotation elements which are designed to carry a metal frame structure supporting an array of photovoltaic modules.

Here the tubular shaped flotation elements of these floats are typically manufactured using an extrusion process. A minimum wall thickness ≥ 3 mm is therefore also typically required for the fabrication of extruded hollow shaped profiles (such as tubes).

This second class of float design do not address the material usage issue of standard individual plastic floats as a large mass of raw material is still required for the

fabrication of the tubes and module support structure of these floats.

Moreover, the cost for transporting prefabricated tube elements remains high as a large volume is required for
5 packing and shipping these items. In addition, the metal frame structure supporting the array of photovoltaic modules is relatively heavy and complex to assemble as the metal frame structures presented in these prior art systems comprise many elements which are designed to be manually joint together on
10 site using multiple fasteners.

For these two classes of prior art floating solar systems, the overall buoyancy of their flotation elements needs to be over-sized in order to support the weight of an operator walking on a service lane.

15 In order to limit the cost impact of this requirement, most of the utility scale floating solar system comprise a rather limited number of service lanes.

In such configuration, simple maintenance operations such as replacing or cleaning a photovoltaic module can be quite
20 difficult to perform as a large fraction of the photovoltaic modules installed are not directly accessible from a service lane.

The maintenance operators need to remove several modules and/or walk over their top surface in order to be able to
25 change a photovoltaic module which is not located next to a walk-able service lane.

Finally, for almost all of the prior floating solar systems, an extra row of water ballasted float elements need to be installed around the perimeter of each "island" in order to

avoid the risk of lifting when the system is exposed to high winds. This extra border row of float elements adds additional costs and further increase installation time.

As unfortunately it has been widely reported in press
5 articles, this type of design approach is also prone to catastrophic failures as a rupture of a single connection point between the external border row elements and the mooring lines can lead to the total destruction of a large fraction of a floating solar plant.

10 It is also known (WO 2020/165272) supporting tubes for solar tracker assemblies which limit risks of lifting in strong winds, but which are still to be improved for instance as per their installation cost.

15 In order to address the main limitations of these prior art solutions, this invention presents a novel float design which relies on a specific distributed manufacturing method which enable significant reductions of the mass of raw material required, a significant reduction of the shipping volume
20 required for transportation and a significant reduction of the time required for assembling and launching onto water this new class of floating solar system.

It is also another object of the invention to provide a float design relying on flotation elements which are designed
25 to be partially filled with water in order to improve the system overall resistance when the floats are exposed to high winds in order to eliminate the risk of a catastrophic failure.

It is yet another object of the invention to provide a

specific system layout which comprises underwater mooring lines and unobstructed water service lanes between each row of float elements. These unobstructed water service lanes uniquely enable the use of a dedicated platform for performing maintenance operations in a more efficient and safer manner.

It is a further object of the invention to provide an efficient and easy to run method of maintaining clean and electrically efficient photovoltaic solar systems and their corresponding devices.

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According to these aims one object of the invention is mainly to propose a method for realization of a floating photovoltaic solar system on a water site, said water site having a shore and a water body, said system comprising photovoltaic panels each having a mechanical structure and at least one array of float assemblies, each array of float assemblies comprising at least one float assembly, each float assembly comprising at least one group of at least two floating tube elements for supporting said photovoltaic panels, wherein it comprises the following steps:

- obtaining and transporting on the water site coils of thin material,
- processing on shore and in situ at least two elongated ribbons or at least two extended sheets obtained from said coils for deforming said ribbons or bending said sheets into at least two corresponding thin wall elongated hollow open tube elements, said open tube elements extending along a respective primary axis and having respectively unjointed elongated edges arranged to lie against each other, said

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processing including the step of using a spiral tube forming machine in case of ribbons or a roll-forming machine in case of sheets,

- mechanically joining together, the elongated edges of
5 said ribbons or of said sheets using a mechanical crimping, fastening or fixing process, for forming said respective floating tube elements,
- fixing an endcap to each end of each of said floating tube elements,
- 10 - joining together said floating tube elements of each of said group of floating tube elements, with frame assemblies, and mounting said photovoltaic panels onto said frame assemblies or joining together said floating tube elements of each group by fixing the mechanical structure itself of the
15 photovoltaic panels on said floating tube elements, in order to form said at least one array of float assemblies and forming accordingly said floating photovoltaic system, and launching said floating photovoltaic system into water.

By thin material it should be understood a material having a
20 thickness of 2 mm or less than 2 mm, or preferably 1mm or less than 1 mm.

By mechanically joining together elongated edges using a mechanical crimping, fastening or fixing process it should be understood any joining using mechanical fasteners such as
25 bolts, rivets or cold-forming methods relying on clinching tools or welding processes or structural glue or alternative fastening methods known in the art.

Advantageously the coils are raw metal coils, for example in aluminum, but it can also be thin flexible composite material or even thin flexible sheet or ribbon of plastic material.

In an advantageous embodiment the processing is more specifically using a spiral tube forming machine to deform
5 said ribbons in spiral having their unjointed longitudinal adjacent elongated edges mechanically crimped together to fabricate said respective floating tube element.

In another advantageous embodiment the processing is using a
10 roll forming machine to bend said sheets in order to have their unjointed elongated edges relying against each other and then having them mechanically joined together using such mechanical crimping, fastening or fixing process for forming said respective floating tube elements.

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In another embodiment of the invention it is proposed a method for realization of a floating photovoltaic solar system on a water site, said water site having a shore and a water body, said system comprising photovoltaic panels each having a
20 mechanical structure and at least one array of float assemblies, each array of float assemblies comprising at least one float assembly, each float assembly comprising at least one group of at least two floating tube elements for supporting said photovoltaic panels, wherein it comprises the
25 following steps:

- obtaining and transporting on the water site coils of thin material,
- processing on shore and in situ elongated ribbons obtained from said coils for deforming them into at least two

thin wall elongated hollow open tube elements, said open tube elements extending along a respective primary axis, said processing including the step of using a spiral tube forming machine for forming said open tube elements,

- 5 - mechanically joining together the long edges of said metal ribbon to fabricate said respective floating tube elements,
- fixing an endcap to each end of each of said floating tube elements,
- 10 - joining together said floating tube elements of each of said group of floating tube elements, with frame assemblies, and mounting said photovoltaic panels onto said frame assemblies or joining together said floating tube elements of each group by fixing the mechanical structure itself of the
- 15 photovoltaic panels on said floating tube elements, in order to form said at least array of float assemblies and forming accordingly said floating photovoltaic system.

Additionally, it further comprises a step of launching said floating photovoltaic system into the water body, either one

20 by one float assembly or successively each array of float assemblies already connected between each other.

In an alternative embodiment, it is also and/or further proposed a method for realization of a floating photovoltaic solar system on a water site said water site having a shore

25 and a water body, said system comprising photovoltaic panels each having a mechanical structure and at least one array of float assemblies, each array of float assemblies comprising at least one float assembly, each float assembly comprising at least one group of at least two floating tube elements for

supporting said photovoltaic panels, wherein it comprises the following steps:

- obtaining and transporting on the water site coils of thin material,
- 5 - processing on shore and in situ sheets obtained from said coils for bending them into at least two thin wall elongated hollow open tube elements having respectively unjointed elongated edges lying against each other, said open tube elements extending along a respective primary axis, said
- 10 processing including the step of using a roll-forming machine,
 - mechanically joining together, the edges of each respective open tube elements using a welding, mechanical crimping, fastening or fixing process, for forming said respective floating tube elements,
- 15 - fixing an endcap to each end of each of said floating tube elements,
joining together said floating tube elements of each of said group of floating tube elements, with frame assemblies, and mounting said photovoltaic panels onto said frame assemblies
- 20 or joining together said floating tube elements of each group by fixing the structure itself of the photovoltaic panels on said floating tube elements, in order to form said at least array of float assemblies and forming accordingly said floating photovoltaic system, with or without further
- 25 launching of said floating photovoltaic system into the water body.

In some advantageous embodiments, it is also and/or further proposed a method for realization of a floating photovoltaic solar system on a water site, according to any of the methods

described hereabove, also and/or alternatively including one or more of the following features:

- the coils are raw metal coils;
- the method further includes the step of inserting
5 buoyancy elements inside said floating tubes elements, before fixing the end-caps.

This authorizes manufacturing floating tube elements which are not waterproof, while keeping the floating feature. Accordingly the steps of joining together the edges of each
10 respective open tube elements and of fixing the end-caps have not to be perfectly and hermetically executed and can authorize leaks;

- the end-caps having a centered or substantially centered aperture authorizing overflow, the method comprises, after
15 launching, the step of having water leaking into the bottom of the floating tube elements up to the overflow aperture while the floating tube elements are immersed so as to augment the stability of the system. It is because the water playing a role of ballast, greatly improves the resistance against
20 reversing in case of strong winds;

- the launching of the system comprises a step of placing two guiding elongated rails elements with one extremity on shore and the other extremity sufficiently immersed into the water body, a step of mechanically connecting together in series and
25 in line at least two float assemblies to form a corresponding array of float assemblies, said array therefore forming a train of connected float assemblies while placing such array on said two parallel guiding elongated rails elements such as to form a launch ramp in order to support and guide said train

of solar floats assemblies into the water body, the floating tube elements being arranged to slide along the rails and a step of driving such train entirely into the water body by pushing and/or pulling such train accordingly;

- 5 - providing said launch ramp with a total length superior to ten meters in order to support a plurality of at least two arrays of float assemblies, each array comprising, for example, at least two and advantageously five photovoltaic solar panels;
- 10 - the placing of the guiding elongated rails elements comprises providing an array of vertical posts having adjustable lengths foots driven into the ground using a post ramming machine or mounted onto other foundation elements such as concrete blocks or ground screws, to support such rails
15 elements;
- the method further comprises a step of dispatching a plurality of arrays of float assemblies on a predetermined surface of the water body, a step of providing a linear array of a plurality of horizontal cables positioned at a depth of
20 at least 0.5m under the water body surface, a step of using short vertical cables or chains for mechanically connecting said arrays of float assemblies to the horizontal cables, and a step of providing anchoring lines connecting said horizontal cables to an array of anchoring points installed on shore
25 and/or at the bottom of the water body;
- the method further comprises the step of arranging around at least one array of float assemblies or a group of arrays of float assemblies, one pair of corresponding external (or peripheral) lateral horizontal cables and one pair of

corresponding external longitudinal horizontal cables perpendicular to said pair of lateral horizontal cables and belonging to said array of a plurality of horizontal cables and securing such array or group of arrays with anchoring
5 cables attached to a plurality of fixed foundation points;
- the solar float system being organized in parallel rows of at least two arrays of float assemblies, therefore creating external or intermediate parallel free water surface or canal having a width equal or superior to a predetermined value, the
10 method of installation further comprises a maintenance method comprising the step of performing maintenance operations on said floating solar system by using a maintenance platform comprising a pair of buoyancy elements which are joined together by a frame structure in order to create a stable
15 catamaran type platform floating on said two parallel canals along and/or between two adjacent rows of arrays of float assemblies and navigating above and between said rows of float assemblies to maintain and/or replace defective solar panels or modules.
20 By creating paths between the rows of float assemblies, which authorizes the catamaran platform to circulate above each specific row, maintenance is greatly ameliorated.
The present invention further proposes a floating photovoltaic solar system on a water site, to be used with the above-
25 mentioned methods.
It also proposes a floating photovoltaic solar system on a water site having a shore and a water body, said system comprising photovoltaic panels and at least one array of float

assemblies, each array of float assemblies comprising at least one float assembly,
wherein each float assembly comprises at least one group of at least two floating tube elements for supporting said
5 photovoltaic panels,
each of said floating tube elements having a thin (i.e. < 1mm) elongated wall extending along a primary axis, said floating tube elements being formed by bending metal ribbons or sheets extracted from raw metal coils using a spiral tube forming
10 machine or a roll-forming machine, to obtain an open cylinder with adjacent longitudinal edges facing each other, and having means of fixation by mechanical crimping, fastening, gluing or welding of such adjacent longitudinal edges of such open cylinder to close longitudinally such floating tube elements,
15 each end of said floating tube elements being closed by an endcap,
wherein it comprises frame assemblies to support said photovoltaic panels in order to form said at least one array of float assemblies for forming said floating photovoltaic
20 system,
and a launching apparatus of said at least one array of float assembly forming said floating photovoltaic system into the water body.
In some advantageous embodiments, it is also and/or further
25 proposed a floating photovoltaic solar system on a water site including one or more of the following features:
- each float assembly comprises at least one group of three parallel floating tube elements for supporting said photovoltaic panels;

- the floating tube element not being waterproof, the end-caps have a centered or substantially centered aperture authorizing overflow of water when said floating tube element is immersed;
- each floating tube element comprises at least one buoyancy
5 element inside;
- the system comprises multiple mooring lines operably connected to said array of float assemblies;
- the system comprises anchoring lines connecting said mooring lines to an array of anchoring points;
- 10 - each floating tube element has a length superior to 5 m;
- each float assembly comprises a minimum of three frame elements extending along a direction which is perpendicular to said primary axis of said floating tube elements,
- said frame elements are operably connected to said floating
15 tube elements;
- the system comprises a plurality of arrays of float assemblies, forming a train of connected float assemblies and the launching device comprises two parallel guiding elongated rails elements arranged to support and guide said train of
20 solar floats assemblies into the water body;
- the system comprises an array of vertical posts having adjustable lengths foots to be driven into the ground or mounted on to foundation elements such as concrete blocks or ground screws, to support such rails elements;
- 25 - the system comprises a plurality of horizontal cables and a short vertical cables or chains mechanically connected to said arrays of float assemblies and anchoring lines connecting said horizontal cables to an array of anchoring points installed on shore and/or at the bottom of the water body;

- the system further comprises for at least one array of float assemblies or a group of arrays of float assemblies, one pair of corresponding external (or peripheral) lateral horizontal cables and one pair of corresponding external longitudinal horizontal cables perpendicular to said pair of lateral horizontal cables and belonging to said array of a plurality of horizontal cables and securing such array or group of arrays with anchoring cables attached to a plurality of fixed foundation points;
- 10 - one embodiment of the invention concerns a floating photovoltaic solar system comprising a maintenance platform comprising a pair of buoyancy elements which are joined together by a frame structure to form a catamaran type platform;
- 15 - one embodiment of the invention concerns a floating photovoltaic solar system comprising a water drip system, said water drip system comprising at least one perforated water pipe attached along the upper side of the solar panels using an array of fixation clips and an external water pump for
20 pumping fresh water from a reservoir and/or the water body onto the upper surface of said solar panels;
- the water drip system comprises multiple perforated water pipes connected in a series manner by connecting the output inlet of a first perforated water pipe to the input inlet of
25 the following float assembly.

Advantageously, another object of the invention is to propose a maintenance process and apparatus according to the above-mentioned related and relevant part of the description and/or

to provide a float layout installation configuration which uniquely enable the use of a specific floating platform to perform maintenance operations on an installed system in a safer manner and/or according to the above-mentioned
5 description.

Another object of the invention is to provide a water drip process and/or system for cleaning solar photovoltaic panels of a floating photovoltaic solar system as described above and/or eliminating the risk of accumulation of snow on the
10 upper surface of the photovoltaic panels or modules of such a system and/or cleaning their upper surface in a continuous and automated manner, as described above and further described hereafter.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon review of the following
20 summarized and detailed descriptions taken into conjunction and in a no limitating way with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a schematic general diagram in perspective illustrating the different steps of one embodiment of the
25 method and/or system of realization of a floating photovoltaic solar system according to the invention, using a spiral tube forming machine.

Figure 2 shows a view in perspective of another embodiment of the processing step of the invention to form the floating tube elements using a roll forming machine.

Figures 3A, 3B & 3C show perspective views at an angle of a float assembly which is arranged for supporting an array of five solar panels or modules, according to a first embodiment (Fig 3A and 3B) with frame assemblies for supporting such panels, respectively equipped with said panels (Fig 3A) and without such panels (Fig 3B), and according to a second embodiment (Fig 3C) wherein the frame assembly is reduced as the junction between the floating tube elements is obtained by the mechanical structures or frames of the photovoltaic panels themselves.

Figures 4 shows a perspective view at an angle of a float assembly according to another embodiment of the invention, with three parallel floating tube elements arranged for supporting an array formed of two sets of five panels having their respective top part substantially adjacent to each other and being inclined in opposite directions.

Figures 5 shows a cross section view of another embodiment of a float assembly of the invention with three floating tube elements arranged for supporting an array of solar panels orientated in the same direction.

Figures 6A, 6B and 6C show cross section views of three embodiments of elongated floating tube elements (also called float elements), used with the invention arranged to be partially filled with water. Figure 6D shows a front view of an end-cap according to an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 7 is a flow diagram showing the first steps of the method for realization (fabricating and assembling) of the floating photovoltaic solar system according to the embodiment of the invention more particularly described herewith.

5 Figures 8 shows a 3D view diagram of a launching device equipped with an array (a train) of float assemblies according to one embodiment of the invention, comprising a ramp for assembling and launching into water several float assemblies in a row.

10 Figure 9 is a side view of an embodiment of the floating photovoltaic solar system showing a solution for anchoring an array of four float assemblies according to one embodiment of the invention, in the water body.

Figure 10 shows a top view diagram of an example of layout
15 showing interconnecting and anchoring of a plurality of arrays of float assemblies according to an embodiment of the invention in a water body.

Figures 11A and 11B show two perspective views respectively of a platform and of a system comprising a platform for
20 performing maintenance operations on a floating photovoltaic solar system according to an embodiment of the invention.

Figures 12 shows a perspective view at an angle of a float assembly equipped with a water drip system according to an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention essentially provides a distributed method for fabricating and assembling a novel class of floating photovoltaic system which minimizes material usage, reduces shipping volume, simplifies field assembly, provide an optimized system layout with unobstructed water accessible service lanes for performing maintenance operations using a dedicated maintenance platform in order to improve the competitiveness of floating solar plants.

In the following the same numbers of reference will be preferably used for designating the same or similar elements.

Figure 1 shows the principal steps of realization of a floating photovoltaic solar system 1 comprising the first step (referenced 2) of obtaining and transporting at least one coil 10 of thin material, for instance a coil of a film of raw aluminum of ~2000 kg having a length of 5300 m, a width of 140 mm and a thickness of 1 mm.

The coil 10 is developed in a ribbon 11 with tools known per se and wound progressively on itself with a determined offset in order to create the floating tube element 101 (step 3) while fixing by crimping the elongated edges 12, 13 in vis à vis of two successive rounds 14 and 15 of the spiral 16 progressively formed by the spiral tube forming machine 20 known in itself.

On figure 1, (see enlarged view referenced 17) the respective elongated edges 12 and 13 are mechanically joined together, using a mechanical crimping process by blocking their

respective periphery inside a fold of the edge of the other as shown on figure **1** with a crimping device known per se.

As the spiral tube may not be perfectly waterproof, as in this embodiment, and in order to obtain the requested buoyancy, a plurality of containers **115**, for instance airbags, are introduced in the hollow part **18** of the tube, and are for example arranged to fill approximately two third of the interior volume of the tube for instance two airbags of 130 liters for a tube of 5 m of length and 30 cm of diameter.

Once the floating tube element **101** is completed endcaps **120** are fixed by crimping or any other known fixing means at both ends of the tube element, said endcaps having for example a central hole **123** to authorize ballasting with water.

The next step of the process (see reference **21**) is the junction of two floating tube elements **101**, i.e., a first tube element and a second tube element, parallelly disposed at a predetermined distance, with frame assemblies **200**.

Each frame assembly is for instance in aluminum (in the same metal than the tube elements), each of said frame assemblies being formed by a transversal elongated member **201** attached at its ends to two respective fixating collars **202**.

Each collar comprises for instance one open circle **203** to be bound to the tube and one structural beam member rigidly fixed to said open circle, at one end corresponding to the first tube via a beam member **204** of a first height of a predetermined value and at the other end corresponding to the second tube to a second beam member **205** of a second high of a smaller predetermined value, each fixed to a circle **203** on one end and to the transversal elongated member **201** on the other

end, therefore implying a slope of several degrees, for instance 10° for the photovoltaic panel **300** which will be rigidly fixed on two parallel frame assemblies disposed at a distance to each other corresponding or slightly less than the
5 width of the panels **300**.

The next step (step reference **22**) is the mounting of the photovoltaic panels on said frame assemblies one aside each other to form a float assembly **1000** of five panels **300**, the panels being fixed on said frame assemblies for example with
10 fastening clip **206** such as clips commercialized under the trade mark PowAR Snap of the French firm ARaymond.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention the float assembly is launched via two guiding elongated rails elements **810** & **820** parallelly disposed with one section **801** on shore
15 2000 and one extremity **802** immersed into the water body **3000**. Guiding rollers **840** allows a smooth displacement of the floating tube elements **101** on the rails in a way known per se. At the end the float assembly **1000** is floating on the water body **3000** and ready to be navigated to its anchoring place.

20 Figure **2** shows another embodiment of forming of a tube element **102** using a roll forming machine **22** from a coil **23** of larger width for instance 95 cm, the length of the tube element being determined by cutting the coil at the right distance.

The edges **24** and **25** of the open tube are joined together for
25 example with rivets or clips **26** and /or glued or welded or mechanically crimped together in order to obtain the finished floating tub element **102**.

The following steps of forming the system are for instance corresponding to the ones precedingly described hereabove.

Figure 1 **3A** and **3B** show 3D view diagrams of a float assembly **1000** according to one embodiment of the invention which is arranged for supporting an array of five photovoltaic panels or modules **300**.

5 This embodiment of solar float assembly **1000** comprises two identical hollow tubes elements **101** which are operably connected together with six successive frame assemblies **200** regularly disposed at a distance and arranged to support a panel two by two.

10 In this preferred embodiment of the invention, an array of five photovoltaic solar modules **300** are operably connected to the frame assemblies **200**, using multiple module support brackets **207**, which are designed to support the solar modules **300** at an inclined angle. In the Northern hemisphere, the
15 solar modules are preferably inclined toward South and in the Southern hemisphere toward North. In both cases, the float assembly **1000** and hollow tube elements **101** have their principal axis **103** oriented along a North-South direction.

Figure **3C** shows a 3D view diagram of a float assembly **1001**
20 according to another embodiment of the invention relying on frame assemblies which are segmented in two sub-frames.

A first set of sub-frame assemblies **205** are operably connected to the first tube element **101** and a second set of sub-frame assemblies **204** are operably connected to the second
25 tube element **101**. In this embodiment of the invention, the two sub-frame assemblies are simply operably connected together through the metal frames or mechanical structures of the solar modules or photovoltaic panel **300**.

In this embodiment of the invention, the second sub-frame assemblies **204** are preferably equipped with a pair of two module support brackets **207** in order to improve the overall mechanical resistance of the float assembly **1000** when it is
5 equipped with an array of solar modules.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the inclination angle of the solar modules is lower than 20° in order to minimize wind drag coefficients.

In alternative embodiments of the invention, the float
10 assemblies may be equipped with a different number (N) of solar modules **300**. In these alternative embodiments, N+1 frame assemblies **200** are used for supporting N photovoltaic modules **300**.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the hollow
15 floating tube elements **101** have a cylindrical shape.

In other embodiments of the invention the hollow tubes may have a different cross section shape such as a square, rectangle, hexagonal, or any closed shape polygon profile.

The hollow tube elements **101** are operably connected to the
20 frame assemblies **200** using thin sheet fastening solutions. The module support brackets **207** are operably connected to each frame assembly **200** using thin sheet fastening solutions.

In another embodiment of the invention, the frame assemblies may be configured to support two rows **301** and **302**
25 of photovoltaic modules **300** inclined at an angle toward East and West as illustrated in Figure 4. In this embodiment of the invention, a first set of sub-frame assemblies **205** are operably connected to a pair of side tube elements **101** and a second set of center sub-frame assemblies **204** are operably

connected to a central third tube element **101**. In this embodiment of the invention, the sub-frame assemblies are simply operably connected together through the metal frames of the solar modules **300**. In the case of this design configuration, the floating tube elements **101** of the float assembly **1000** are preferably oriented along a North-South axis.

Figure **5** shows another embodiment of a float assembly of the invention comprising two upper tube elements **101** which are floating above the water body **3000** and a third lower tube element **103** which is entirely immersed in water. For this embodiment of the invention, a control system may be connected to inject air into the lower tube element **103** in order to dynamically adjust the inclination angle (α) of this float assembly.

For this embodiment of the invention, the control system may be equipped with air pumps instead of water pumps in order to fill the tubes of the float assemblies with air and push out water.

In the example illustrated in Figure **5**, the float assembly rotates toward the South direction as the buoyancy of the lower tube element **103** increases when it is partially or fully filled with air. In such embodiment of the invention, short open-ended tubes may be connected to water-line connectors **122** which are located at the bottom of the tube endcaps of the floating tube element. These open-ended tubes enable water to go in and out of the floating tube elements when the control

system adjusts the pressure of the air inside the tube internal cavity.

More precisely figure 5 shows a lateral view of a float assembly arranged to support an array of photovoltaic solar modules or panels 300. It comprises three hollow floating tube elements, i.e., two upper tube elements 101 (forming the general plan P), and one lower tube element 103. The tube elements 101 and 103 are connected together by N+1 frame assemblies 210 having a dissymmetric (with regard to the principal axis) form in order to hold the solar modules with an inclined angle α , for instance with a substantially "V" angle shape, the upper tubes being fixed to said branches for example, for one (101) at an intermediate external part of a first branch of the "V" and for the other (101) at the extremity part of the second branch of the "V". Due to the dissymmetry with regard to the central point M, and when the lower tube is filled with air for instance, the pressure of the force F generates the rotation (arrow on the figure) and therefore the variation of the inclination of the photovoltaic panel 300.

More detailed explanation on the functioning of this embodiment may be found in patent document WO 2020/165272 which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Figures 6A, 6B and 6C show cross section view diagrams of elongated cylindrically shaped tube float elements of an embodiment of a solar float assembly of the invention comprising internal cavities which are partially filled with water 140. The remaining volume of the internal cavity 113 not

filled by water is filled by air. In one embodiment of the invention, each tube float element comprises an external surface **110**, a ring-shaped core **111** and an internal surface **112**. The ring-shaped core **111** may be fabricated using a
5 lightweight material such as expanded polystyrene or polyurethane foam.

In another embodiment of the invention, air filled cylindrical cans or spheres **114** may be used to partially or completely fill the ring-shaped core **111**. The outer surface
10 **110** of the ring-shaped core **111** may be reinforced with a scratch resistant layer such as a rubber layer, hard plastic shell or a thin metal sheet. The inner surface **112** of the ring-shaped core **111** may be protected with a water proof layer such as a rubber, a plastic film or a thin metal sheet.

15 Figure **6C** is a cross section of another embodiment of a floating cylindrical tube element with an external surface **110** having an internal cavity **113** containing a plurality of containers **115**, for instance airbags floating on internal water **140** present in the interior of said tube element, each
20 of said airbag having a cross section for example of a dimension comprised between 1/2 and 9/10 of the cross section of the tube element. More precisely the floating containers **115** may have a spherical shape, an oblong cylindrical shape or equivalent.

25 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, twenty to thirty floating containers **115** may be inserted inside a tube element with a length of five meters in order to ensure that a minimum buoyancy will be preserved if some of the floating containers **115** get perforated. The remaining volume of the

internal cavity **113** not filled with water **140** is filled with air.

Both ends of each float tube are closed by an endcap **120** which is illustrated on Figure **6D**. Each endcap **120** may
5 comprise one vent hole **121** located in the upper section of the endcaps **120**. In some embodiment of the invention, the vent hole may be connected to an air pump **124** or an alternative source of pressurized air in order to adjust the pressure of the air located inside the tube internal cavity **113**.

10 Additional holes located in the center section **123** or lower section **122** of the endcaps may be added to let water in and partially fill the tube elements with water. After completion of the water filling process, the holes **122-123** can be closed with a cap in order to retain the volume of water inside the
15 tubes. For installations on water reservoirs which can be temporally emptied, this solution provides a mean for keeping a mass of water inside each tube element in order to ballast the float structures which may then safely rest onto the floor of the reservoir.

20 Figure **7** shows a flow diagram of an exemplary distributed method for fabricating and assembling a floating solar float according to the invention.

In a first step **2**, the elements of the float main structure and raw metal coils are transported onto (or near) the
25 installation site of a floating solar plant.

In a second step **3** the raw metal coils are processed and transformed into tubes using a spiral tubeforming machine. In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the raw metal

coils may be transformed into tubes using a roll-forming machine.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the edges of the metal strip are mechanically joint together using a
5 mechanical crimping process.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, a thin sheet fastening solution may be used for joining together the side edges of the metal strip.

In a third step **30**, buoyancy elements are inserted inside
10 the float tubes.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the buoyancy elements comprise bags which are filled with air and then permanently sealed.

In another embodiment of the invention, the buoyancy
15 elements may comprise low density material such as polystyrene or polyurethane foam as described in reference to figure **6B**.

In a forth step **40**, two endcaps are attached to the ends of each float tube. The endcaps may be attached to the float tubes using thin sheet mechanical fastening solutions or other
20 fastening methods know in the art.

Parallellly the float frame elements are assembled (step **50**).

In a fifth step **21**, a pair of finished tube elements are joined together with a linear array of frame assemblies in
25 order to form the float structure of the invention.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the frame elements are assembled together onsite to form frame assemblies in order to reduce the volume required for transporting these elements to the site. The frame elements

may be assembled together to form frame assemblies using thin sheet mechanical fastening solutions.

In a final step **22**, an array of photovoltaic modules are mounted onto each float assembly before launching this element
5 into water.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the solar floats equipped with photovoltaic modules are launched into water using a launch ramp as illustrated in Figure **8**.

The launch ramp may comprise a pair of two rail elements
10 **810** & **820** which may be equipped with rollers **840** having a saw-horse shape with a curvature complementary to the shape of the external surface of the floating tube elements **101**, in order to support and guide the main tube elements of the solar floats **1000**.

15 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the launch ramp is configured to have a total length which is relatively long in order to support multiple float elements. The rail elements **810** & **820** are supported by an array of vertical posts **830**. These vertical posts may have adjustable lengths foots or
20 simply driven into the ground using a post ramming machine or mounted onto other foundation elements such as concrete blocks or ground screws depending of the type and quality of the soil of the shore nearby the water body.

Figures **9** and **10** show respectively a side view diagram and
25 a top view diagram of exemplary embodiments of different solutions for anchoring an array of solar float assemblies **1000** according to the invention in a water body.

Figure **9** shows in side view four arrays **1003** of float assemblies **1000**.

In this preferred embodiment of the invention, the float assemblies **1000** are mechanically connected to a linear array of horizontal cables **510**. In an advantageous embodiment of the invention, the horizontal cables **510** are positioned at a depth of at least 0.5m under the water surface in order to provide clear service paths between the rows of float assemblies. Short vertical cables or chains **511** are used for mechanically connecting the float assemblies **1000** to the horizontal cables **510**.

Figure **10** shows a floating photovoltaic solar system on a water body **3000** comprising two sets of six arrays **1003**, each forming a row of four float assemblies **1000** in series, each float assembly comprising five photovoltaic panels **300** connected in series to main electric cable for collecting electricity from the panels and providing it to a solar inverter (not represented) for instance on shore in a manner known per se.

In such configuration, maintenance operations such as replacement of defective solar modules can easily be performed by a maintenance team using a narrow service boat or preferably using a dedicated maintenance platform as described hereafter in reference to figures **11A** and **11B**.

In order to reduce the number of horizontal cables required (see figure **10**), one or multiple float assemblies may be mechanically connected together in a series manner along the North-South direction and only their upper and lower ends are then mechanically connected to the horizontal cables **510**. The East and West side of each horizontal cable **510** are mechanically connected to vertical cables **520**.

A pair of horizontal **510** and vertical cables **520** forms a block of tracker float assemblies **1000** which are secured with anchoring cables **540** attached to one of multiple fixed foundation points which are installed on shore (example
5 concrete pile **550**) or at the bottom of the water body (example **560**).

Ground anchors driven into the soil or solid ballast blocks may be used as fixed foundation points. Buoys **530** may be added at the end of the horizontal cables **510** in order to compensate
10 vertical forces induced by the anchoring cables **540** connecting the horizontal **510** and vertical **520** cables to the foundations **550**.

The anchoring cables **540** may be equipped with tensioner devices in order to accommodate water height variations.
15

Figure **11A** and **11B** respectively show a 3D view diagram and a rendered illustration of a specific platform **900** for performing maintenance operations on the floating solar system according to the invention.

20 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the maintenance platform **900** comprises a pair of buoyancy elements **910** & **920** which are joined together by a frame structure **940** in order to create a stable catamaran type platform which can navigate through a floating solar plant of the invention by employing
25 the water access lanes **960** between the rows of float assemblies **1000**.

In this configuration, two maintenance persons can be positioned on each side of the maintenance platform to easily lift and replace a defective solar panel from a solar float

assembly **1000**. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the maintenance platform **900** is equipped with two parallel racks **950** at a determined distance from each other which is arranged to be slightly less than the width of the panels, to support
5 such panels to be removed and/or repaired, and for storing accordingly new and defective solar panels **300**.

The buoyancy elements **910** & **920** are preferably equipped with side rollers **930** in order to guide the maintenance platform **900** along the tubes of the solar float assemblies
10 **1000**.

As opposed to prior art floating solar systems which comprise densely packed blocks of interconnected plastic floats, the herein disclosed maintenance platform uniquely enables maintenance operations to be performed in a safer
15 manner. The solar float assemblies according to the invention are organized in independent rows according to a specific layout as illustrated in Figure **10**.

Using the herein disclosed specific maintenance platform, the maintenance persons do not need to walk across a floating
20 solar plant on relatively narrow and unstable floating access lanes to replace defective solar panels. The herein disclosed maintenance platform can also be used for cleaning the solar panels.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, this maintenance platform may be equipped with rotating brushes and/or water jets in order to clean the top surface of the
25 solar panels in a semi-automated manner.

In the specific case of floating solar installations requiring frequent cleaning operations (exposed to a dusty

environment or to frequent bird drops), the displacements of the maintenance platform may be controlled in a fully automated manner by an electronic control system.

In another embodiment of the invention, the solar floats
5 according to the invention may be equipped with a specific water drip system (not shown).

Figure 12 presents an exemplary embodiment of a water drip system comprising a perforated water pipe 800 which is attached along the upper side of the solar panels 300 using an
10 array of fixation clips 804.

An external water pump (not illustrated) is used for pumping fresh water from the water body or the reservoir onto which the floating solar system is installed.

Multiple float assemblies may be connected in a series
15 manner by connecting the output inlet 802 of the perforated water pipe to the input inlet 801 of the following float assembly 1000. The number and opening diameter of the water pipe perforations 803 should be optimized depending on the flowrate of the selected water pumps and the number of float
20 assemblies 1000 connected in series.

This water drip solution provides a mean for cleaning the upper surface of the solar panels 300 in a fully automated manner.

As the temperature of water pumped at a depth greater than
25 ~1m is always positive, this water drip system also provides a solution for preventing the accumulation of snow on the surface of the solar panels.

In the specific case of floating solar systems installed on sites which are exposed to heavy snow falls, the herein

disclosed water drip solution provides a mean for continuously melting the snowflakes when they are falling onto the surface of the solar panels using the calories stored in the deep water of the reservoir.

5 An electronic control system may be added in order to stop or adjust the flowrate of the water pumps in an optimized manner depending on the external environmental conditions (sun irradiance, water temperature, air temperature, wind-speed...).

10 In the specific case of sites subject to very cold temperatures, the water pumps should always be started before the external air temperature drops below 0°C in order to ensure that the water inside the water pipes does not freeze. For these extremely cold sites, all the water pipes of the water drip system should preferably be thermally insulated in
15 order to maximize the system overall efficiency and eliminate the risk of water freezing inside the water pipes.

20 With the possibility of easy maintenance and cleaning of the photovoltaic panels, it is possible to install large islands of float assemblies covering great superficies (more than 1000 square meters), typically for instance an array of more than 100 individual assemblies of five photovoltaic panels for instance connected together.

25 The invention has been described with reference to various specific and preferred embodiments and methods. However, it should be understood that variations and modifications may be made while remaining within the spirit and the scope of the invention.

 This invention is not to be limited by the embodiments disclosed, including any shown in the drawings or exemplified

in the specifications, which are given by way of example or illustration and not of limitation.

The scope of the invention shall only be limited by the claims.

CLAIMS

1. A method for realization of a floating photovoltaic solar system on a water site, said water site having a shore
5 and a water body, said system comprising photovoltaic panels each having a mechanical structure and at least one array of float assemblies, each array of float assemblies comprising at least one float assembly, each float assembly comprising at least one group of at least two floating tube elements for
10 supporting said photovoltaic panels, wherein it comprises the following steps:

-obtaining and transporting on the water site coils of thin material,

-processing on shore and in situ at least two elongated
15 ribbons or at least two extended sheets obtained from said coils for deforming said ribbons or bending said sheets into at least two corresponding thin wall elongated hollow open tube elements, said open tubes elements extending along a respective primary axis and having respectively unjointed
20 elongated edges arranged to lie against each other, said processing including the step of using a spiral tube forming machine in case of ribbons or a roll-forming machine in case of sheets,

-mechanically joining together, the elongated edges of
25 said ribbons or of said sheets using a mechanical crimping, fastening or fixing process, for forming said respective floating tube elements,

-fixing an endcap to each end of each of said floating tube elements,

-joining together said floating tube elements of each of said group of floating tube elements, with frame assemblies, and mounting said photovoltaic panels onto said frame assemblies or joining together said floating tube elements of
5 each group by fixing the mechanical structure itself of the photovoltaic panels on said floating tube elements, in order to form said at least one array of float assemblies and forming accordingly said floating photovoltaic system,

and launching said floating photovoltaic system into water.

10 2. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said processing is using a spiral tube forming machine to deform said ribbons in spiral having their unjointed longitudinal adjacent elongated edges mechanically crimped together to fabricate said respective floating tube elements.

15 3. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that said processing is using a roll forming machine to bend said sheets in order to have their unjointed elongated edges relying against each other and then having them mechanically joined together using such mechanical crimping, fastening or fixing
20 process for forming said respective floating tube elements.

4. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the coils are raw metal coils.

5. The method according to any of the preceding claims characterized in that it further includes the step of inserting
25 buoyancy elements inside said floating tubes elements, before fixing the end-caps.

6. The method according to claim 5, characterized in that the end-caps having a centered or substantially centered aperture authorizing overflow, the method comprises, after

launching, the step of having water leaking into the bottom of the floating tube elements up to the overflow aperture while said floating tube elements are immersed so as to augment the stability of the system.

5 7. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the launching of the system comprises a step of placing two guiding elongated rails elements with one extremity on shore and the other extremity sufficiently immersed into the water body, a step of mechanically
10 connecting together in series and in line at least two float assemblies to form a corresponding array of float assemblies, said array therefore forming a train of connected float assemblies while placing such array on said two parallel guiding elongated rails elements such as to form a launch ramp
15 in order to support and guide said train of solar floats assemblies into the water body, the floating tube elements being arranged to slide along the rails and a step of driving such train entirely into the water body by pushing and/or pulling such train accordingly.

20 8. The method according to claim 7, characterized in that providing said launch ramp with a total length superior to ten meters in order to support a plurality of at least two arrays of float assemblies, each array comprising at least five photovoltaic solar panels.

25 9. The method according to claim 8, characterized in that the placing of the guiding elongated rails elements comprises providing an array of vertical posts having adjustable lengths foets driven into the ground using a post ramming machine or

mounted onto other foundation elements such as concrete blocks or ground screws, to support such rails elements.

10. The method according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the method further comprises a step of
5 dispatching a plurality of arrays of float assemblies on a predetermined surface of the water body, a step of providing a linear array of a plurality of horizontal cables positioned at a depth of at least 0.5 m under the water surface, and a step of using short vertical cables or chains for mechanically
10 connecting said arrays of float assemblies to the horizontal cables, and a step of providing anchoring lines connecting said horizontal cables to an array of anchoring points installed on shore and/or at the bottom of the water body.

11. The method according to claim 10, characterized in
15 that the method further comprises the step of arranging around at least one array of float assemblies or a group of arrays of float assemblies, one pair of corresponding external (or peripheral) lateral horizontal cables and one pair of corresponding external longitudinal horizontal cables
20 perpendicular to said pair of lateral horizontal cables and belonging to said array of a plurality of horizontal cables and securing such array or group of arrays with anchoring cables attached to a plurality of fixed foundation points.

12. The method according to any of the preceding claims,
25 characterized in that the solar float system being organized in parallel rows of at least two arrays of float assemblies, therefore creating external or intermediate parallel free water surface or canal having a width equal or superior to a predetermined value, the method of installation further

comprises a maintenance method comprising the step of performing maintenance operations on said floating solar system by using a maintenance platform comprising a pair of buoyancy elements which are joined together by a superior
5 frame structure in order to create a stable catamaran type platform floating on said two parallel canals along and/or between two adjacent rows of arrays of float assemblies and navigating above and between said rows of float assemblies to maintain and/or replace defective solar modules.

10 13. A floating photovoltaic solar system on a water site having a shore and a water body, said system comprising photovoltaic panels and at least one array of float assemblies, each array of float assemblies comprising at least one float assembly,

15 wherein each float assembly comprises at least one group of at least two floating tube elements for supporting said photovoltaic panels,

each of said floating tube elements having a thin (i.e. $\leq$ 1mm) elongated wall extending along a primary axis, said
20 floating tube elements being formed by bending metal ribbons or sheets extracted from raw metal coils using a spiral tube forming machine or a roll-forming machine, to obtain an open cylinder with adjacent longitudinal edges facing each other, and having means of fixation by mechanical crimping,
25 fastening, gluing or welding of such adjacent longitudinal edges of such open cylinder to close longitudinally such floating tube elements,

each end of said floating tube elements being closed by an endcap,

wherein it comprises frame assemblies to support said photovoltaic panels in order to form said at least one array of float assemblies for forming said floating photovoltaic system,

5 and a launching apparatus of said at least one array of float assembly forming said floating photovoltaic system into the water body.

14. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to claim 13, characterized in that each float assembly comprises at
10 least one group of three parallel floating tube elements for supporting said photovoltaic panels.

15. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to any of the claims 13 to 14, characterized in that the floating tube element not being waterproof, the end-caps have a
15 substantially centered aperture authorizing overflow of water when said floating tube element is immersed.

16. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to any of the claims 13 to 15, characterized in that each floating tube element comprises at least one buoyancy element inside.

20 17. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to any of the claims 13 to 16, characterized in that the system comprises multiple mooring lines operably connected to said array of float assemblies.

18. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to claim
25 17, characterized in that the system comprises anchoring lines connecting said mooring lines to an array of anchoring points.

19. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to any of the claims 13 to 18, characterized in that each float assembly comprises a minimum of three frame elements extending

along a direction which is perpendicular to said primary axis of said floating tube elements,

20. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to any of the claims 13 to 19, characterized in that the system
5 comprises a plurality of arrays of float assemblies, forming a train of connected float assemblies and the launching device comprises two parallel guiding elongated rails elements arranged to support and guide said train of solar floats assemblies into the water body.

10 21. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to any of the claims 13 to 20, characterized in that the system comprises a plurality of horizontal cables and a short vertical cables or chains mechanically connected to said arrays of float assemblies and anchoring lines connecting said
15 horizontal cables to an array of anchoring points installed on shore and/or at the bottom of the water body;

22. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to claim 21, characterized in that the system further comprises for at least one array of float assemblies or a group of
20 arrays of float assemblies, one pair of corresponding external (or peripheral) lateral horizontal cables and one pair of corresponding external longitudinal horizontal cables perpendicular to said pair of lateral horizontal cables and belonging to said array of a plurality of horizontal cables
25 and securing such array or group of arrays with anchoring cables attached to a plurality of fixed foundation points.

23. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to any of the claims 13 to 22, characterized in that the floating photovoltaic solar system comprises a maintenance platform

comprising a pair of buoyancy elements which are joined together by a frame structure to form a catamaran type platform.

24. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to
5 any of the claims 13 to 23, characterized in that it comprises a water drip system, said water drip system comprising at least one perforated water pipe attached along the upper side of the solar panels using an array of fixation clips and an external water pump for pumping fresh water from the reservoir
10 onto the upper surface of said solar panel.

25. A floating photovoltaic solar system according to claim 24, characterized in that the water drip system comprises multiple perforated water pipes connected in a series manner by connecting the output inlet of a first
15 perforated water pipe to the input inlet of the following float assembly.