

JAPAN'S APPROACH TO FLOATING SOLAR POWER GENERATION

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Kayamanuma Solar Power Plant (2.6MW) in Kuki City, Saitama Prefecture.

Rainwater reservoirs have been developed for the purpose of irrigation for agricultural use.

Most of the floating solar panels are installed in rainwater reservoirs.

There are about 60,000 reservoirs that are large enough to accommodate floating solar panels.

India has a large number of reservoirs (farm ponds). It may be possible to use a similar model to promote the introduction of solar power.

CHALLENGES FOR SOLAR POWER IN JAPAN



Largest solar power plant (Yamakura Dam in Chiba Prefecture), hit by a typhoon (September 2019).

Countermeasures against strong winds are a major issue for the future.

EXAMPLES OF SOLAR TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION



Perovskite Solar Cells

Next-generation solar cells that can be "painted" onto base materials like ink

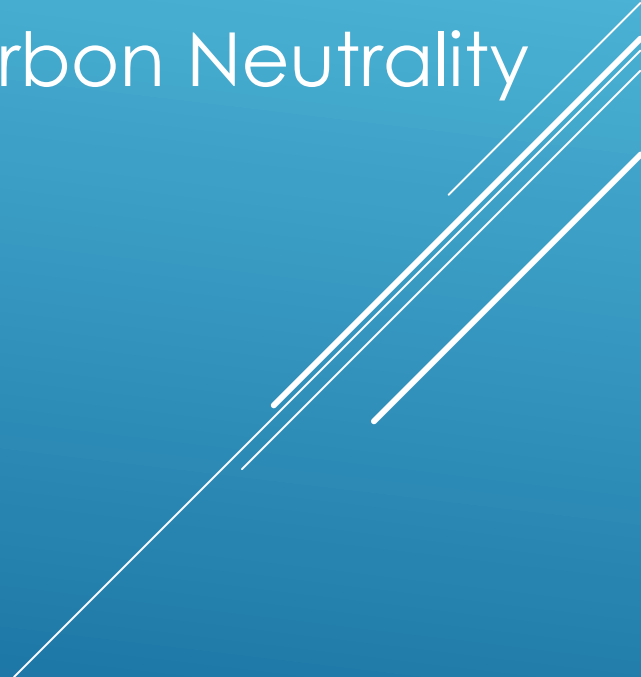
Lightweight, bendable solar cells can be manufactured



Agricultural Solar Sharing

Balancing agriculture and power generation in Japan's small land area by adopting a sun tracking system and selecting appropriate crops

TOWARD CARBON NEUTRALITY IN 2050

- Achieving a carbon-neutral, decarbonized society by 2050
 - “Green Growth Strategy Through Achieving Carbon Neutrality in 2050” (June, 2021)
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CONCLUSION

