

MOTIVATION

FROM SINGLE TO DUAL USE SOLAR PARKS

-) Government/politics/local communities:
 - Less and less societal support for single use solar parks
-) Free market?
 - PV is more profitable than (most) agriculture
 - Land lease income vs uncertain crop yield and value
-) The alternative: dual land use
 - Agrivoltaic solar farm
 - Farmed land, in appearance and function
 - Additional PV function







Offers range **from 900 to 1,200 euros** per year for the lease of an irrigated hectare and barely 300 for a rainfed one. In the best locations, they can go up to **2,000 euros**. The proliferation



This benefits you as the landowner because you earn a regular income stream (up to \$2,000 per acre annually).



SIGNIFICANT AGRICULTURAL COMPONENT IN AGRI-PV TO PREVENT FIELDS WITH LIMITED AGRICULTURAL FUNCTION

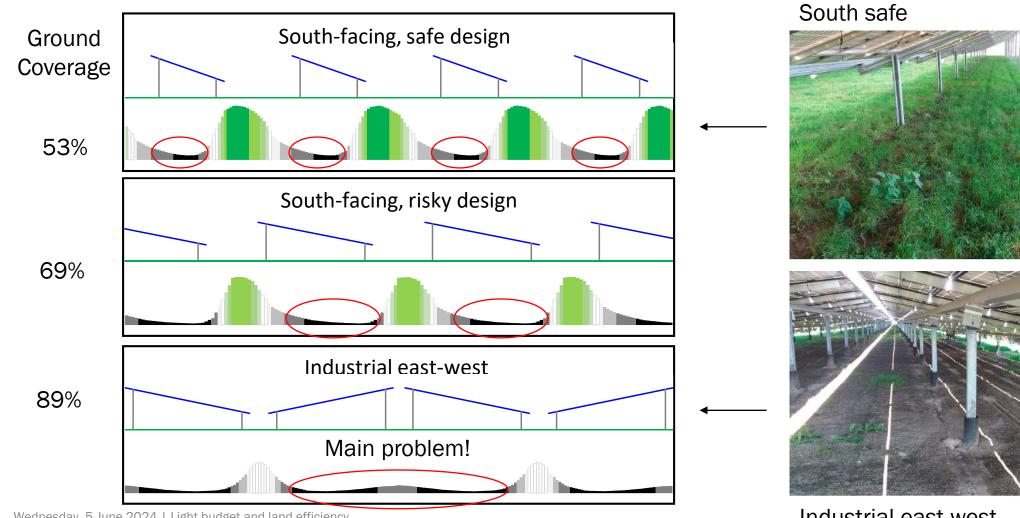
- How to determine the amount of agriculture in an agrivoltaic solar park
 - Yield in tonnes/ha
 -) Quality and value of produce
-) But
 - Crops come after the permit and construction
 - Agricultural yield likely to decrease
 - Year-on-year variations

-) Agriculture requires
 - Water
 - Nutrients
 - Access for vehicles
 -) Light
- Irradiance most affected by PV installation
 - Light budget to determine agri-PV?



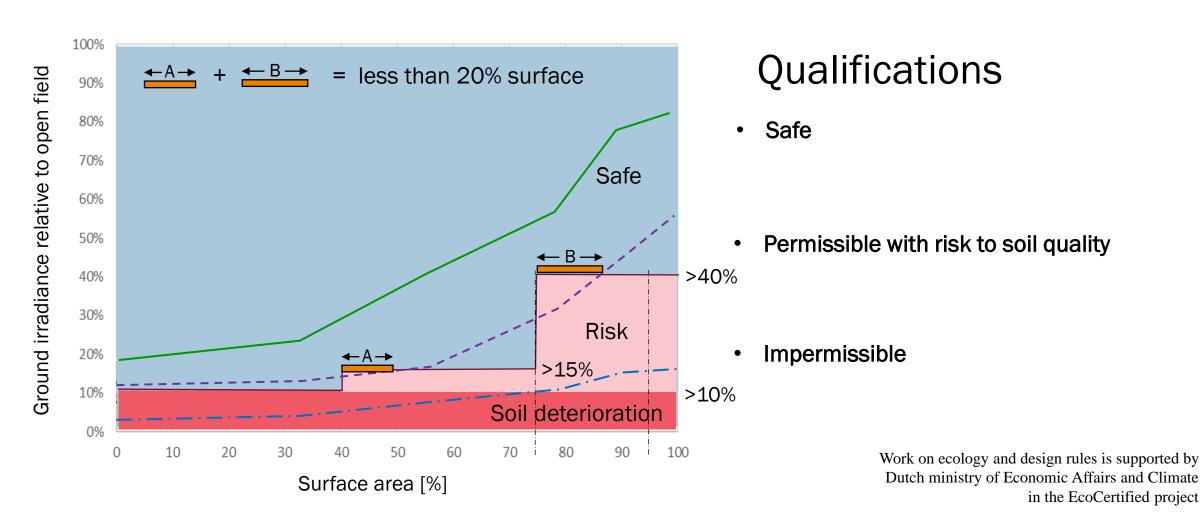
LIGHT BUDGET FOR REGULAR SOLAR PARKS

CLEAR EFFECT ON RESULTING ECOLOGY AND CARBON CONTENT

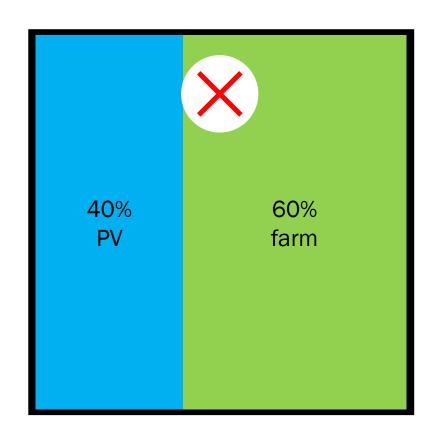


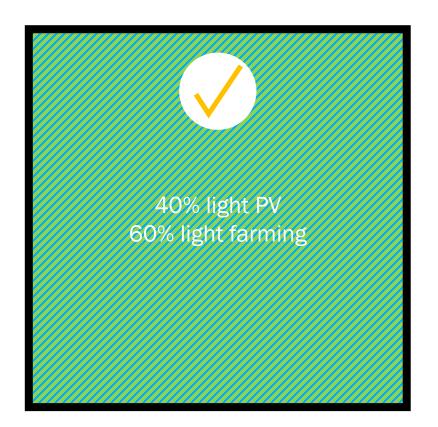
DESIGN RULES FOR MINIMUM SOIL QUALITY

LIKEWISE WE CAN DETERMINE MINIMUM LIGHT AVAILABLE FOR



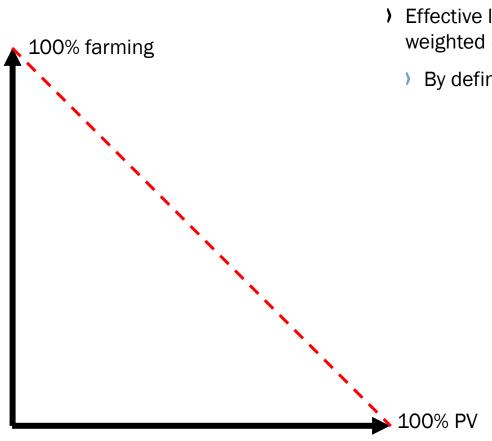
AGRIVOLTAICS = COMBINED CROP AND ENERGY FARM NOT A COMBINATION OF A CROP FARM WITH A SOLAR FARM





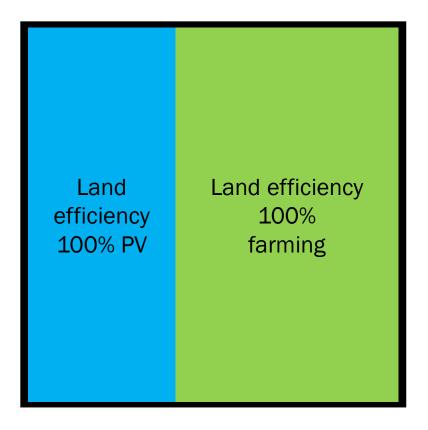
LAND EFFICIENCY RATIO

SEPARATE FUNCTIONS GIVE LAND EFFICIENCY OF 100%



) No interaction between functions

-) Effective land efficiency is sum of two weighted efficiencies
 -) By definition 100%

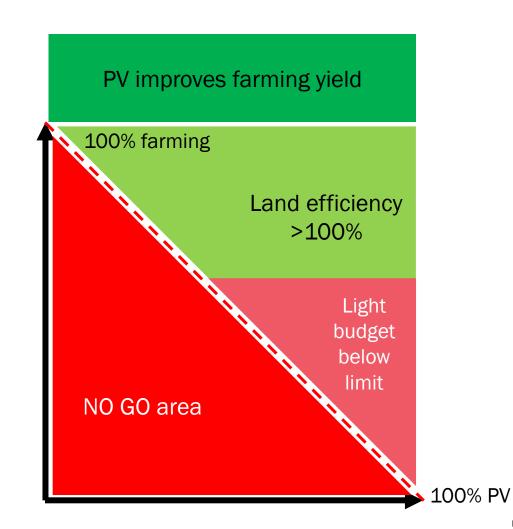


LAND EFFICIENCY RATIO FOR COMBINED FUNCTIONS

- The simple choice positive effect of PV panels on crop yield
- No go
 PV decreases farm yield more than
 PV improves energy yield
- 3) Farm and energy yield, in terms of land equivalent, larger than 100%
- 4) And sufficient light budget for farming

To predict crop and energy yield, we need combined crop and energy model

- Inhomogeneous irradiance on crop
- Non-standard PV systems
 Non-standard PV modules



STRIP FARMING INTERSPERSED WITH PV TRACKERS

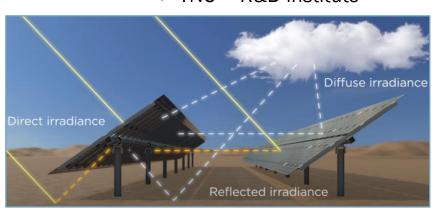
PV SYSTEM IS INSTALLED NOW

- Three state-of-the-art developments combined in one 700 kW agrivoltaics demonstrator
 - Single-axis tracking
 - Bifacial, semitransparent panels
 - Ecological strip farming

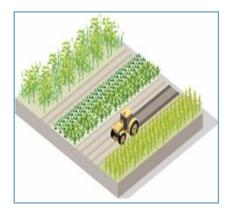
-) Project partners
 - Vattenfall
 - Aeres university of applied agricultural sciences
 - ERF & Hemus ecological farmland managing
 - RVB (state) landowner
 -) TNO R&D institute



Solar tracker with smart algorithm Source: Schletter

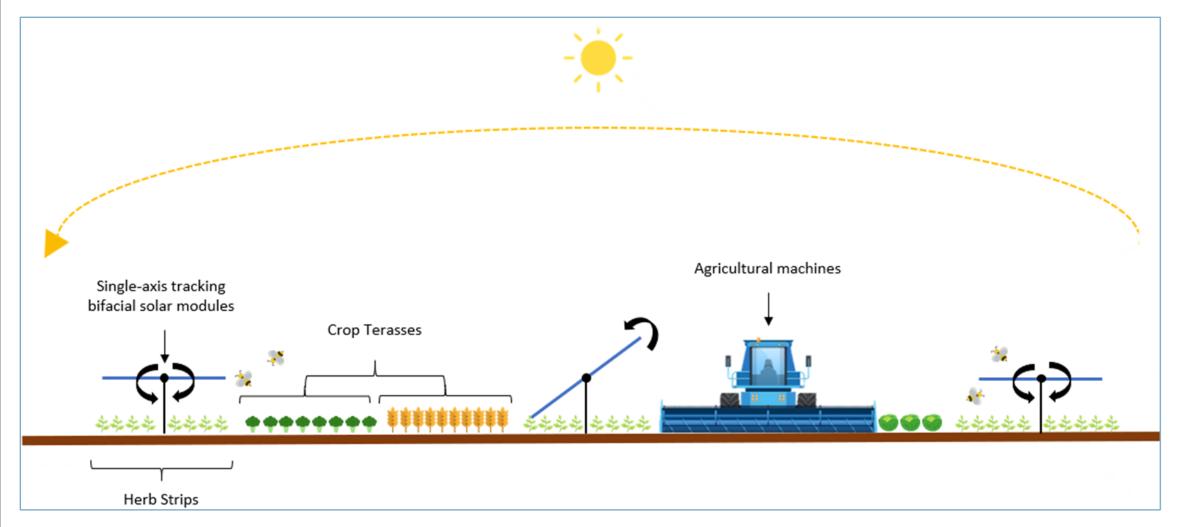


Bifacial solar panels
Source: Soltec

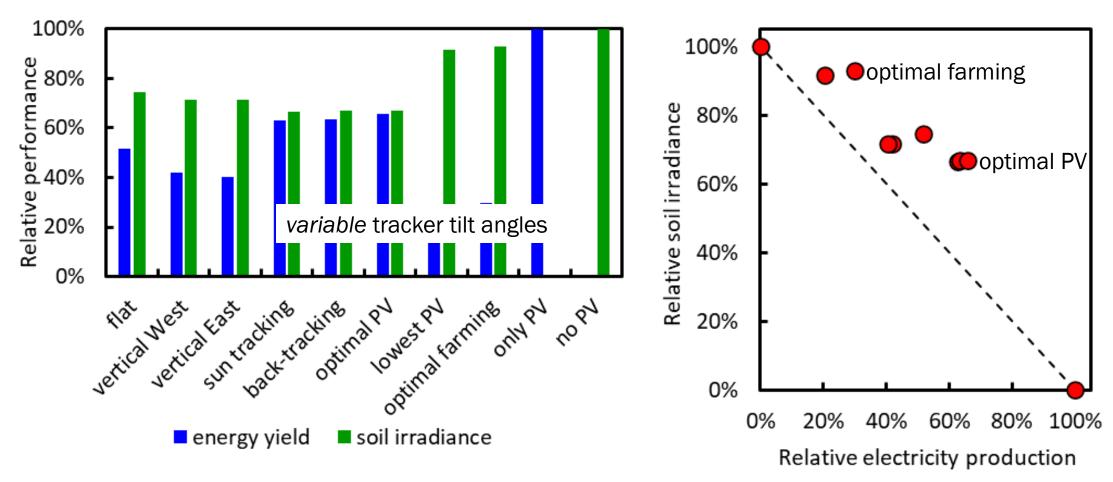


Strip farming Source: WUR

STRIP FARMING INTERSPERSED WITH PV TRACKERSSECOND TITLE OF THE SLIDE

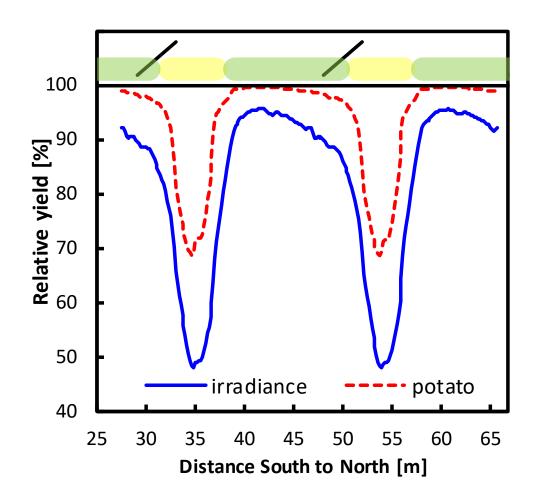


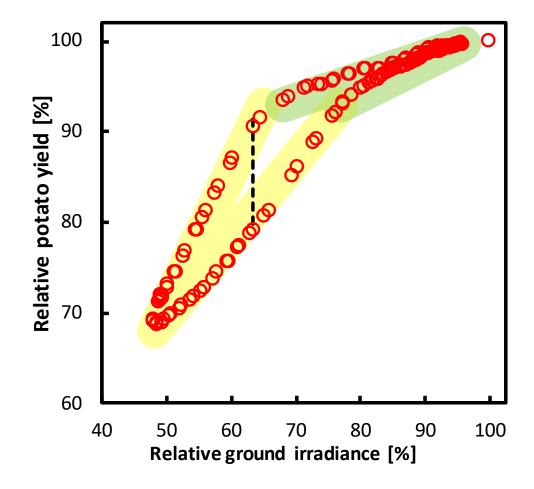
TRACKER ALGORITHM CAN BE TUNED FOR CROP OR KWH SOIL IRRADIANCE ON STRIPS AS PROXY FOR CROP YIELD



Note: Reduced irradiance can also reduce heat and water stress and prevent photo-saturation

TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED CROP-ENERGY OPTIMISATION POTATO FARM WITH OVERHEAD PV INSTALLATION





CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

- Light budget first step to classify agrivoltaic systems
- Solar trackers can also supply shade/sun
-) Irradiance is important, but
 - Coincide with leaf coverage
 - Water distribution
-) More knowledge and expertise needed
 - Response of crops to reduced light
 -) Effect of sunlight / hard shadow on crops
 - Identify the right combinations of crop, climate, solar park design and local conditions

