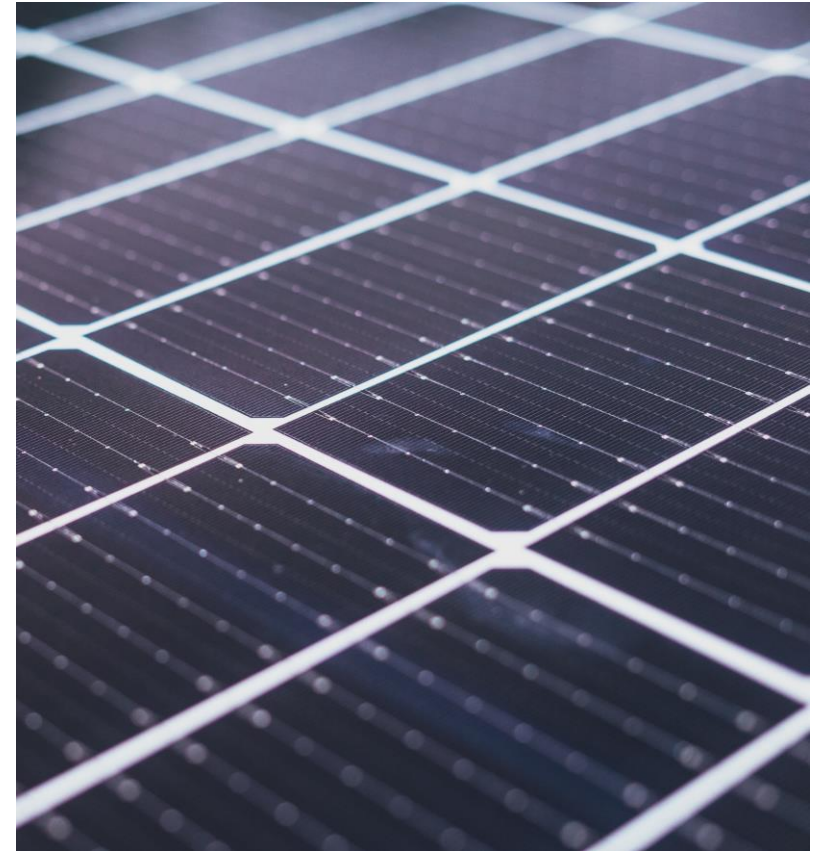




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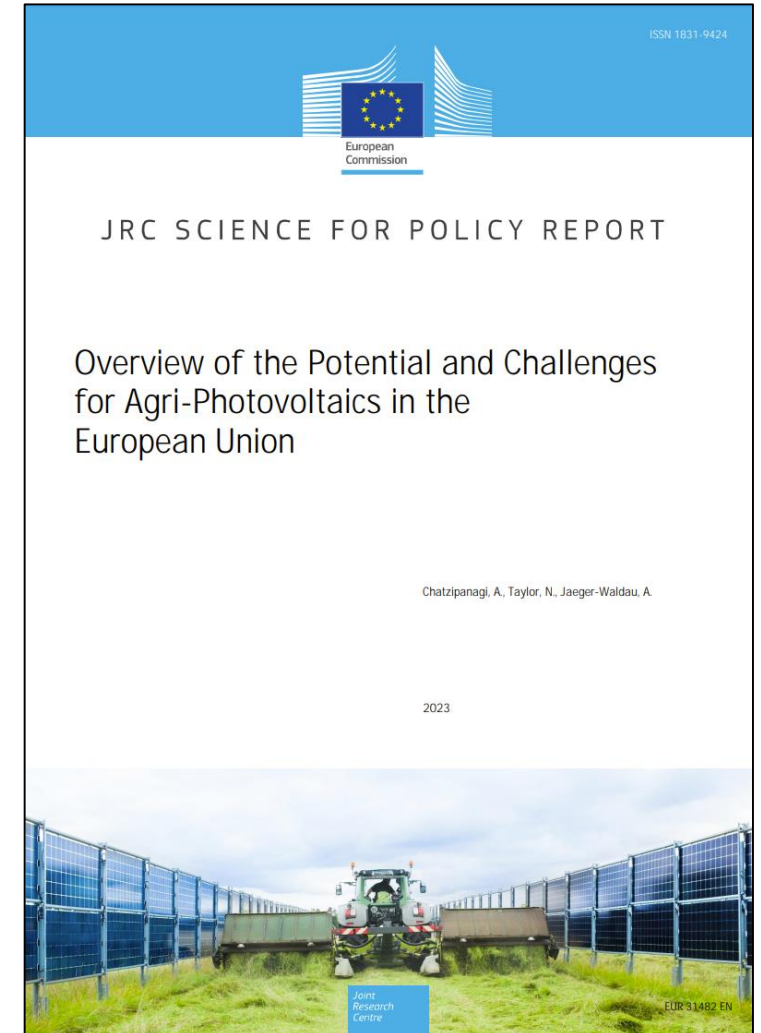


Integrated modelling of agrivoltaic systems

Pietro Elia Campana
Mälardalen University

*“Solar PV system located on the same area as the agricultural production, and it impacts the agricultural production by providing, without any intermediary, one of the **services** listed below, **without inducing any significant degradation of the agricultural production (both qualitatively and quantitatively), or any farm income loss:***

- *Climate change adaptation*
- *Hazard protection*
- *Animal welfare*
- *Specific agronomic service (e.g., lower temperature stress)”*





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SIMILAR CONCEPT TO AGROFORESTRY OR INTERCROPPING



© Christian Dupraz

MICROCLIMATE AND SYNERGIES IN AGRIVOLTAIC SYSTEMS



Photo credit: Julienbrustudio, 2023

- Shadings from PV systems affects
 - the quantity and quality of light received to the ground
 - energy balance on the ground and thus soil evapotranspiration and soil moisture and temperature
- Microclimate affects both electricity and crop production
- Crop evapotranspiration can reduce solar cells operating temperatures
- Albedo (light reflected by the crops) affects PV system electricity → crop selection become important for the energy conversion



Optimization is a complex task due to conflicting sectors targets!!!



Optimisation of vertically mounted agrivoltaic systems

Pietro Elia Campana^{a,*}, Bengt Stridh^a, Stefano Amaducci^b, Michele Colauzzi^b

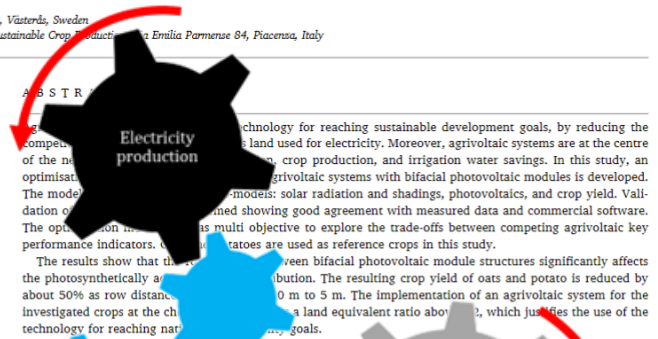
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1. Introduction

At the end of 2020, the photovoltaic system capacity in Sweden was 698 MW, with an estimated production of about 5.5 TWh (Government Offices of Sweden, 2021a) and new capacity targets of 100% purely renewable based power by 2040 (Government Offices of Sweden, 2021a) and net zero greenhouse gases into the atmosphere by 2045 (Government Offices of Sweden, 2021b). Despite the rapid development of the PV sector in Sweden, PV in-

Sweden (Campana et al., 2021). Business models are needed to make solar parks more attractive. The main drivers of high returns are high electricity prices, high solar radiation, and low land costs. Additionally, agrivoltaic systems can reduce the need for fertilizers and pesticides, and the USA and the UK have recently started agrivoltaic farms. The USA has the largest agrivoltaic farm area, with a total area of 1.5 million ha (USDA, 2020). Agrivoltaic systems present several advantages over traditional ground-based PV systems and, by adopting a holistic approach, those advantages are cut across three different macro-scales: energy, food, and water. First, the combination of power and crop production can increase the economic benefits of the entire system. By combining synergies and revenues, the payback period of PV systems can decrease, making

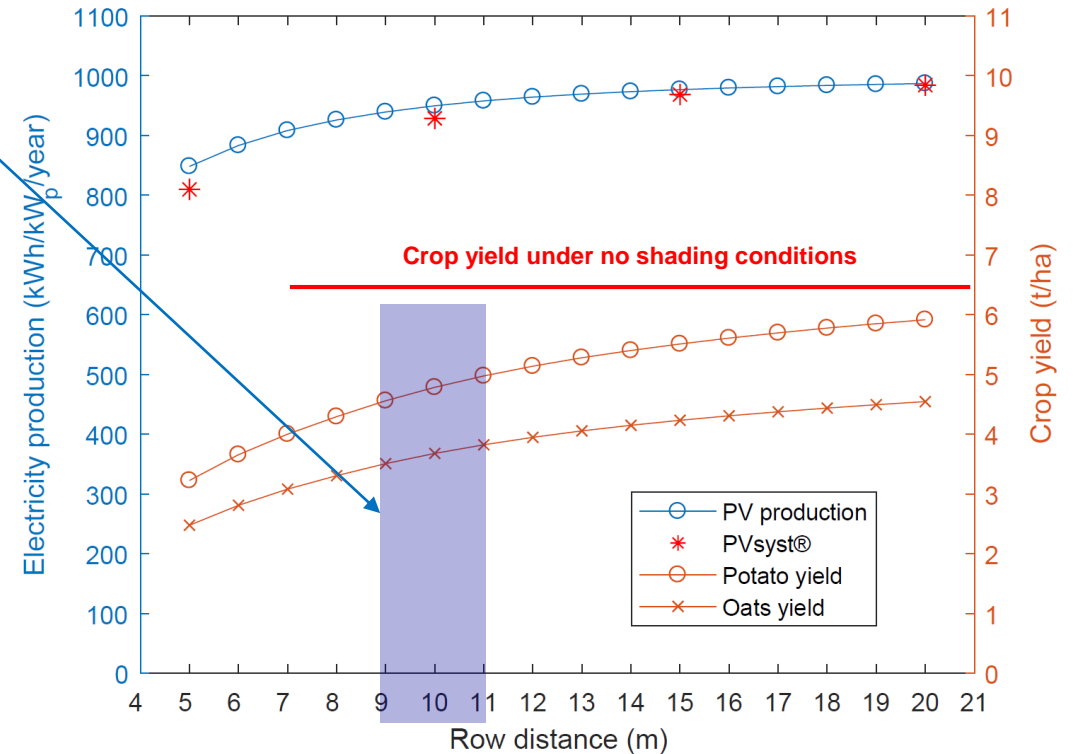
WHY A SIMULATION AND OPTIMISATION MODEL?

To meet policy targets concerning crop production under agrivoltaic systems!!!

- **Japan \geq 80% (NEDO)**
- **Germany \geq 66% (DIN SPEC 91434)**
- **France \geq 90% (AFNOR Label)**
- **Italy \geq 70% (UNI/PdR 148)**

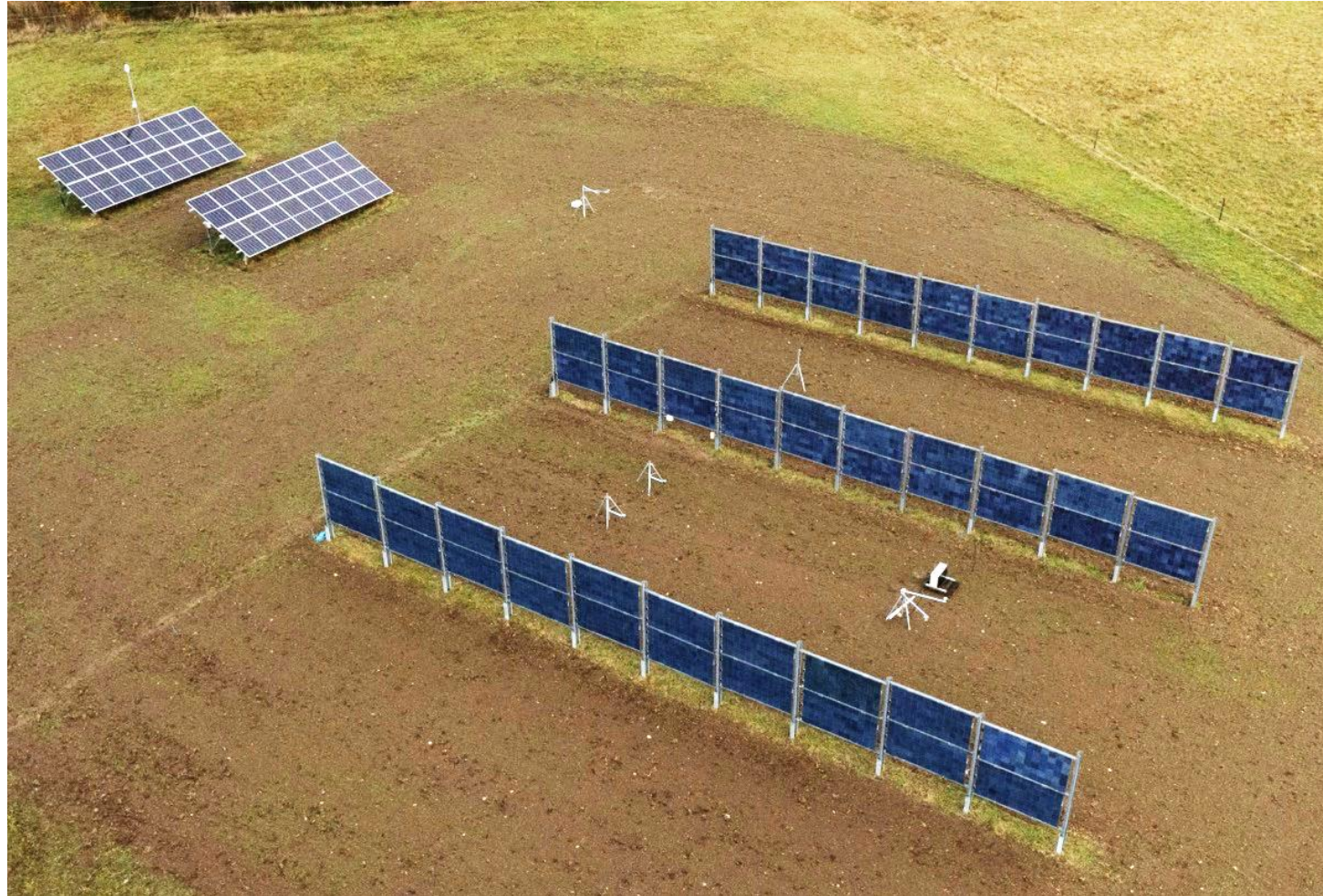
No policy targets exist yet in Sweden!!!

Optimal system design based on crop yield targets

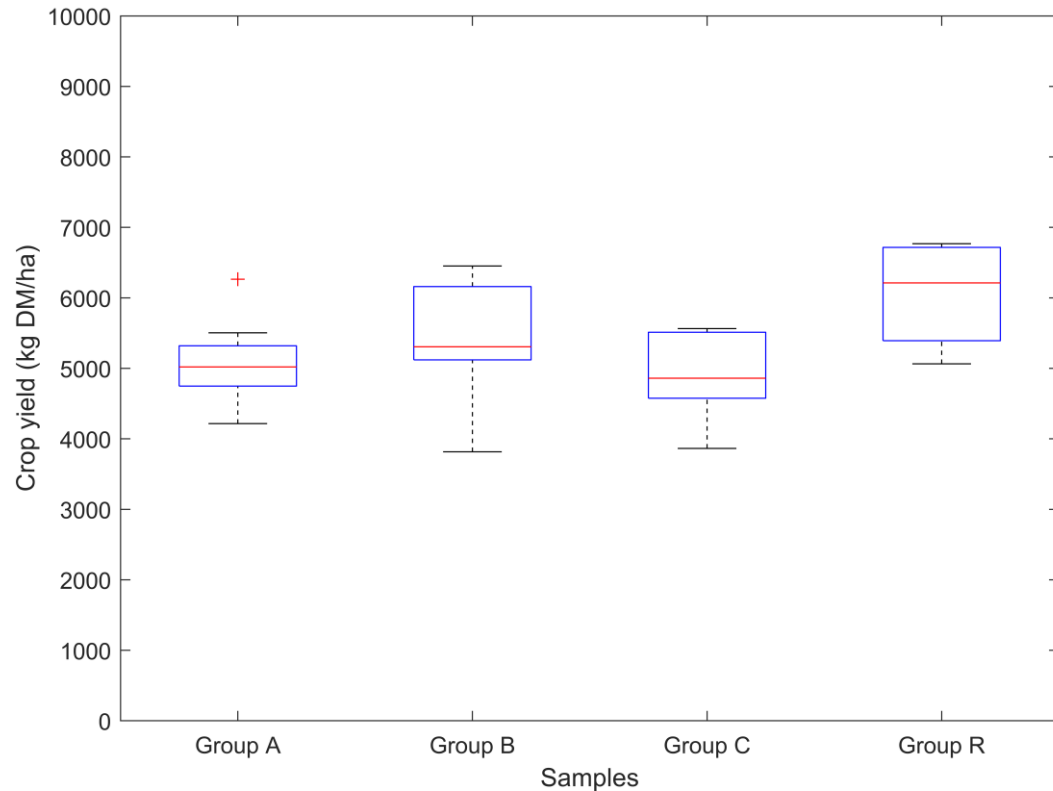


Integrated modelling can estimate the crop yield reduction, and other performances in agrivoltaic systems at a design stage

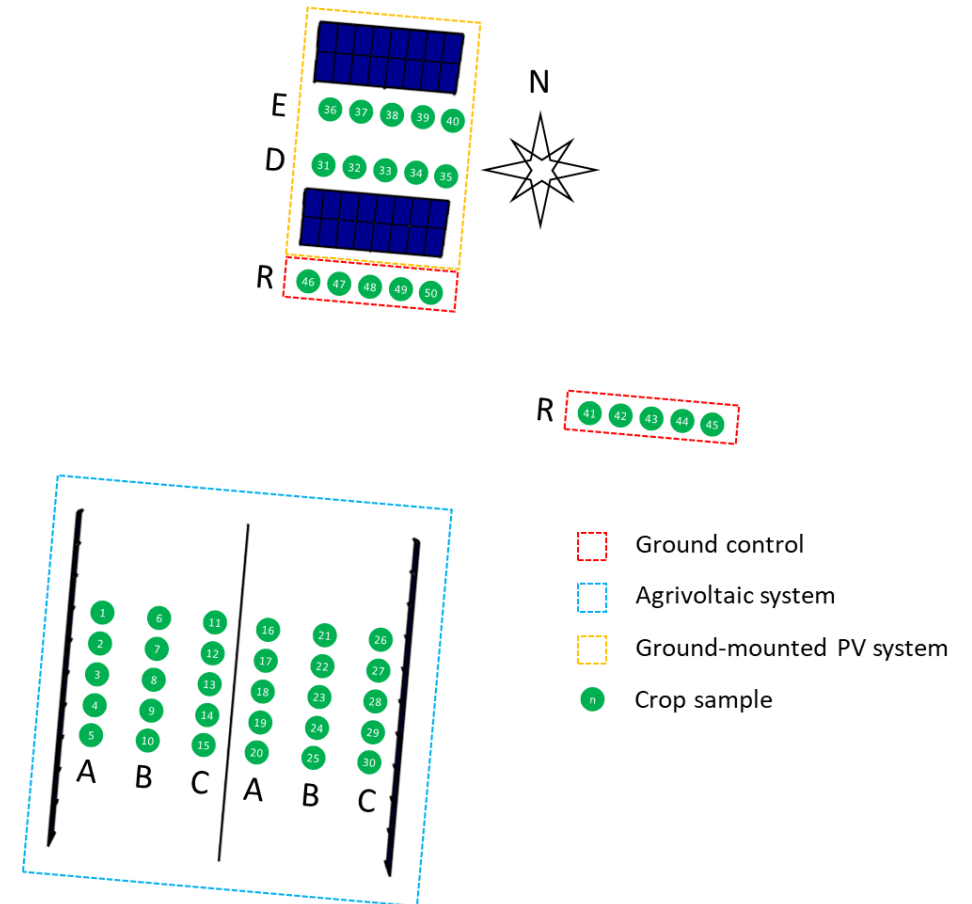
FIRST AGRIVOLTAIC SYSTEM IN SWEDEN



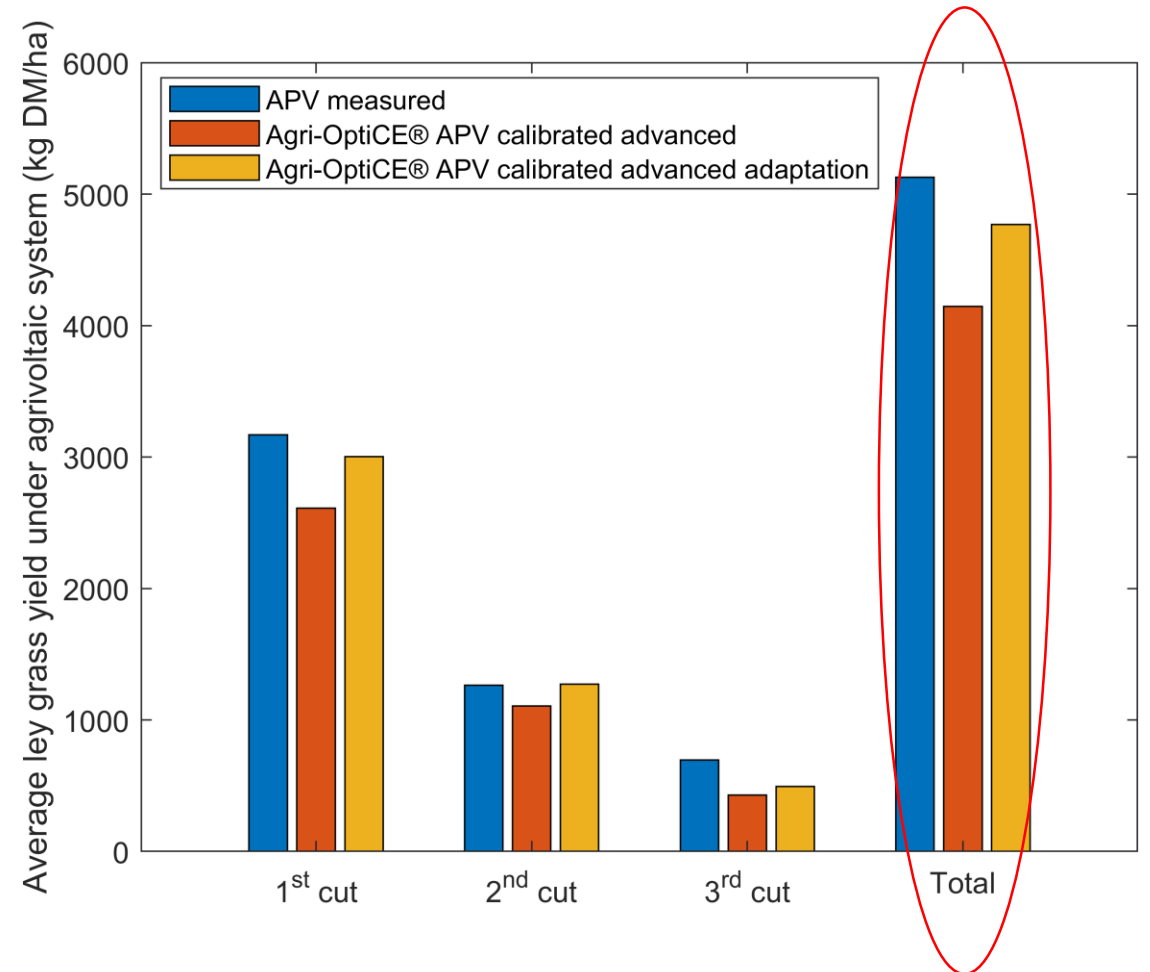
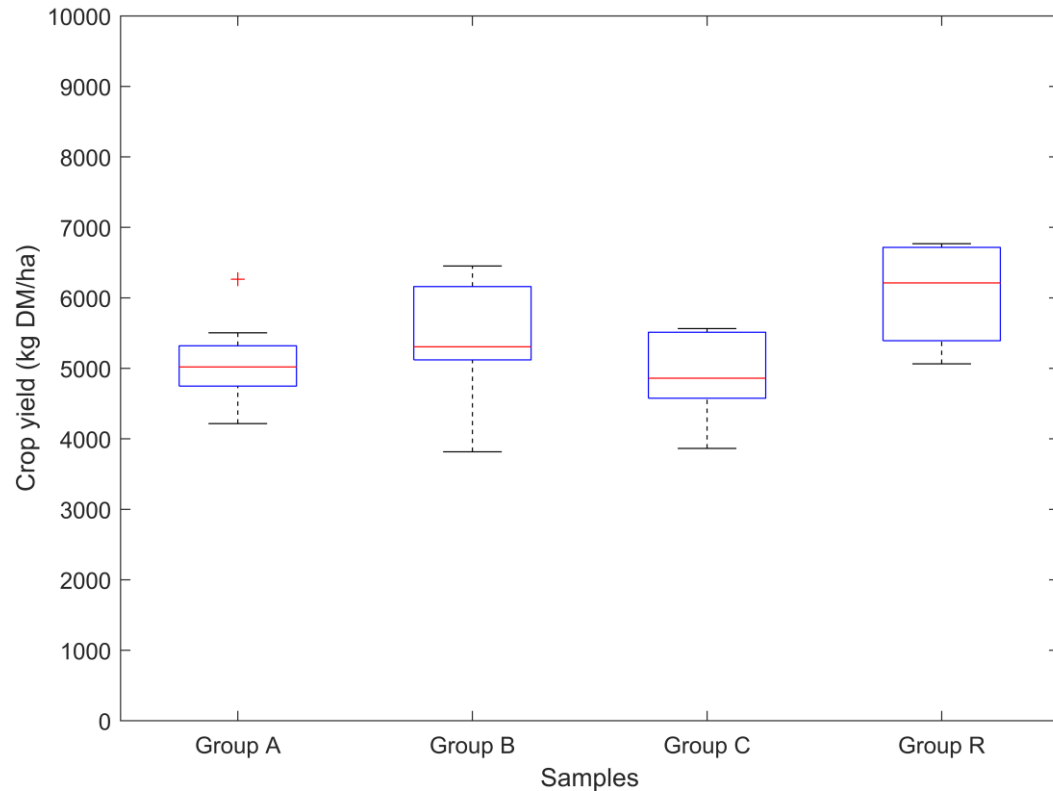
CROP YIELD RESPONSE IN SHADING CONDITIONS



No statistical difference between ley grass under the agrivoltaic system versus open field conditions. The yield refers to the samples, a 10% reduction should be applied due to the land loss for the supporting structures



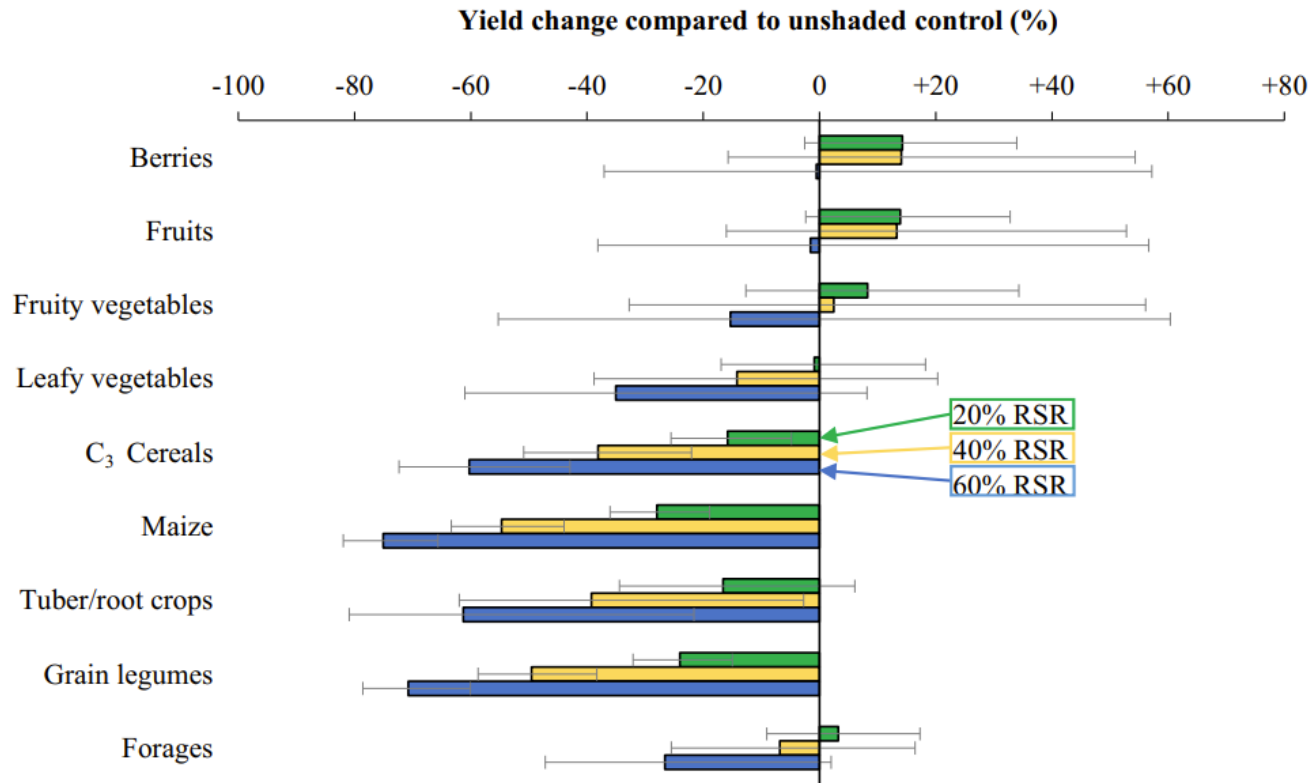
CROP YIELD RESPONSE IN SHADING CONDITIONS



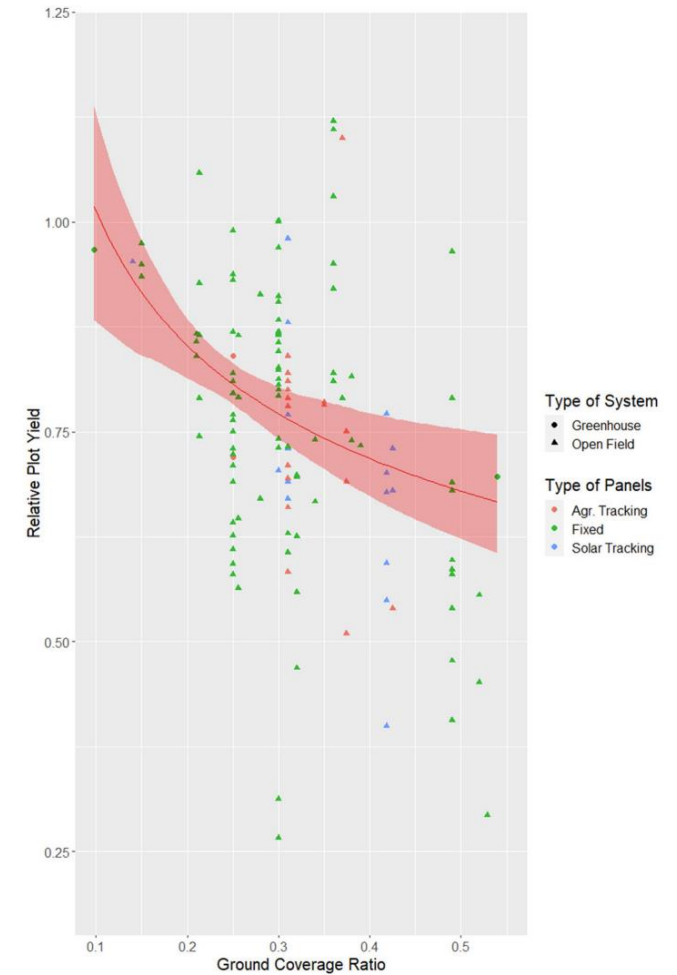
Validation of the integrated modelling platform



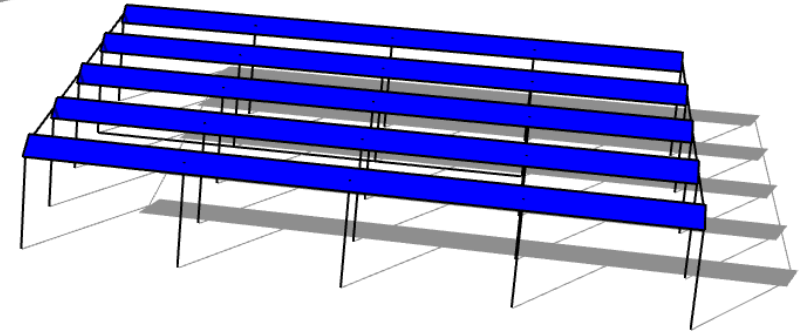
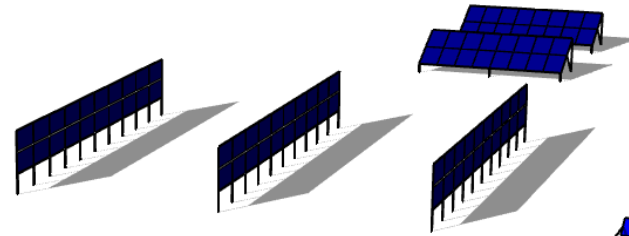
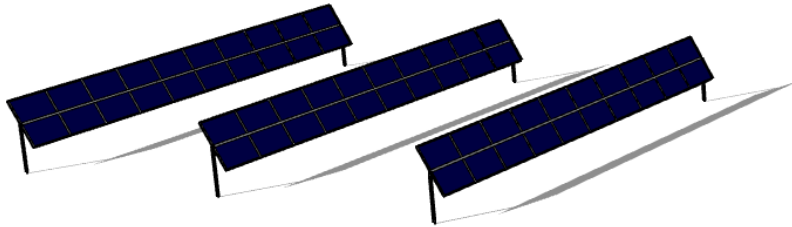
BEST CROPS FOR AGRIVOLTAIC SYSTEMS?



Crop yield reduction versus irradiation reduction



Crop yield reduction versus ground coverage ratio



Plant	Recommended		
	PPFD $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$	Light ON Hours	DLI $\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{Day}$
Coriander, Chives, Cilantro	300~463	12~14	15~20
Honey Dew	386~600	14~18	25~30
Kale	325~444	10~12	14~16
Lavender, Strawberry	298~579	12~14	15~25
Leafy Greens	238+	12~14	12+
Lemon Balm	200~463	12~14	10~20
Lavender	298~579	12~14	15~25
Mint	230~556	8~12	10~16
Oregano	298~463	12~14	15~20
Parsley	231~556	8~12	10~16
Pea	250~382	8~10	9~11
Pumpkin	386~695	14~18	25~35
Rosemary	232~556	8~12	10~16
Spearmint	200~695	8~14	10~20
Spinach	298~394	12~14	15~17
Swiss Chard	278~370	12~14	14~16
Thyme	198~463	12~14	10~20
Watercress	243~579	12~16	14~25
Watermelon, Zucchini	386~595	14~18	25~30

Our approach:

- Develop mechanistic models to simulate performances
- Create a MATRIX of agrivoltaic systems layout and test different crops simultaneously towards a more robust database

Recommended illumination requirements

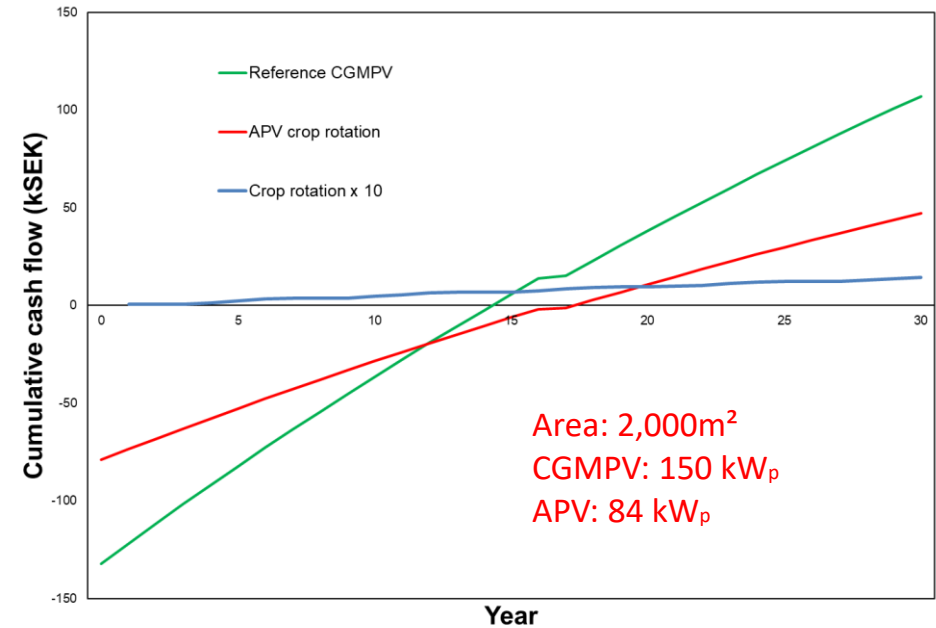
ENERGY AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCES



4.86 kWh/m²/year



**30 kWh/m²/year
+ food!**



Lower profitability of agrivoltaic (APV) systems compared to conventional ground mounted PV (CGMPV) systems

The land profitability with APV systems can be 30 times higher as compared to only farming

Policies required to maintain farming!!!

- Agrivoltaic systems combines solar photovoltaic and agricultural activities on the same land with synergistic effects
- The shading produced by the PV modules on ground create a microclimate that affects crop production
- Integrated modelling fundamental for meeting current and future policy targets
- No statistical difference between agrivoltaic and open field conditions for ley grass
- Agrivoltaic system are a key technology to support farmers incomes
- Legal aspects are fundamental to set the scene





Thank you for the attention!
Questions?

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