

Improvement of Electrical Efficiency in a PV Solar Farm Utilizing Agriculture

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חברת החשמל
Israel Electric



Israel
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System
Operator



Geoteva
Environmental consultancy
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Acknowledgements

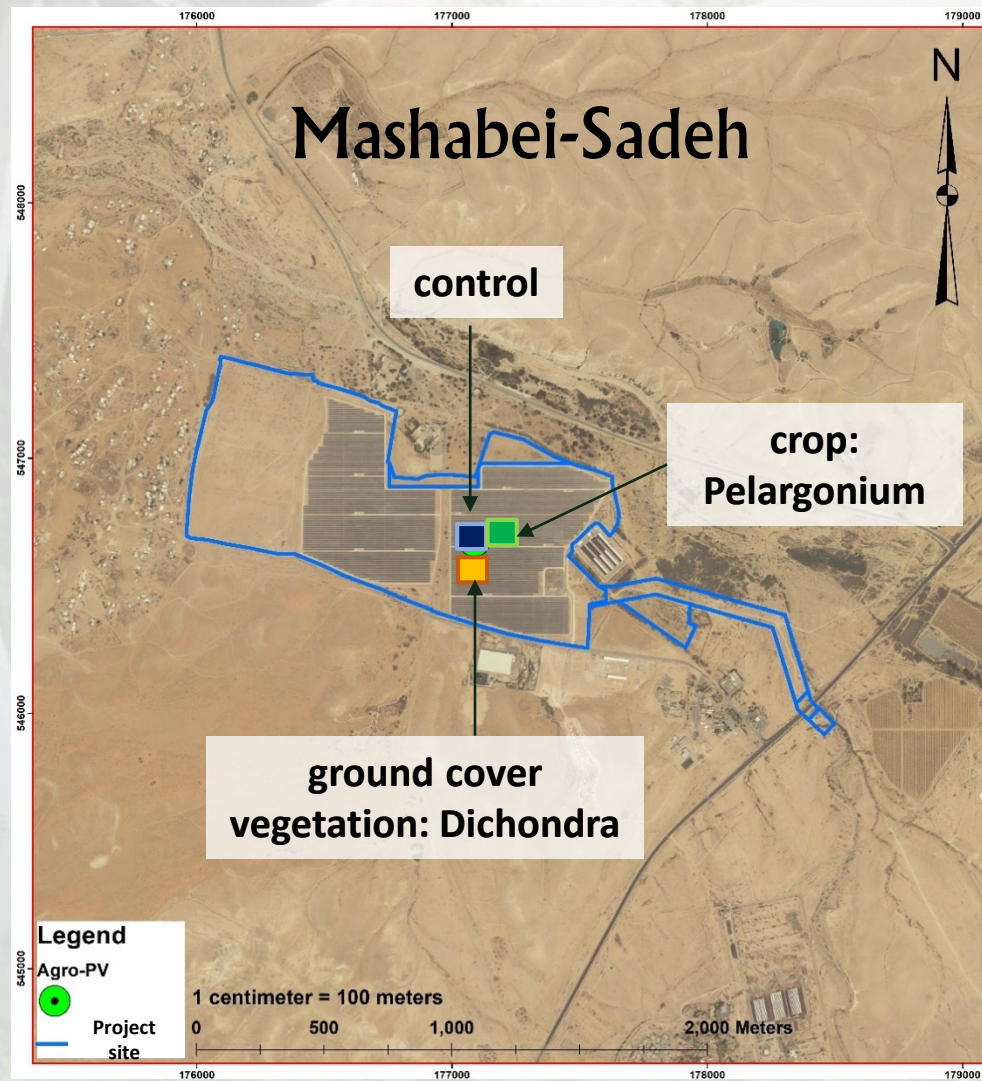
This experiment was made possible thanks to funding by the Israel Electric and the cooperation of EDF-Renewables.



Research objectives

- to deploy a pilot study in an operational commercial solar farm to establish the magnitude of the electricity output premium
- to monitor the microclimatic effects of vegetation in a full-scale solar farm
- to assess the effects of panel shading on crops in a hot dry climate
- to describe the practical difficulties of retrofitting an existing solar farm through the addition of agriculture

Experiment Location & Layout



- Annual insolation 2,250 kWh/m²
- Temperature:
July 20-35, January 11-18 °C
- Annual rainfall < 100 mm
- 3 test plots, 0.22 hectare (2,200 m²) each
- Fixed panels

Negev Desert, Southern Israel

Field Preparation

April planting (post-rain, pre-hot season)

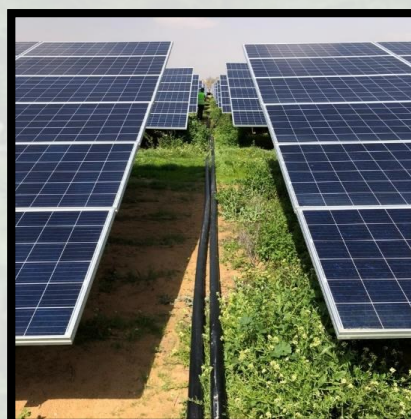
Weeding & Plowing



Compost
Distribution



Irrigation
Installation



Measuring Equipment
Installation



Seedling Planting



From this...



To this!



1. Site weather

- dry bulb temperature
- relative humidity
- global solar radiation (at panel tilt)
- wind speed (at top of panels)
- wind direction

2. Test plot (below panels)

- Air temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Net radiation

3. Solar panels

- Panel temperature
- Voltage
- Electric current

Monitoring setup

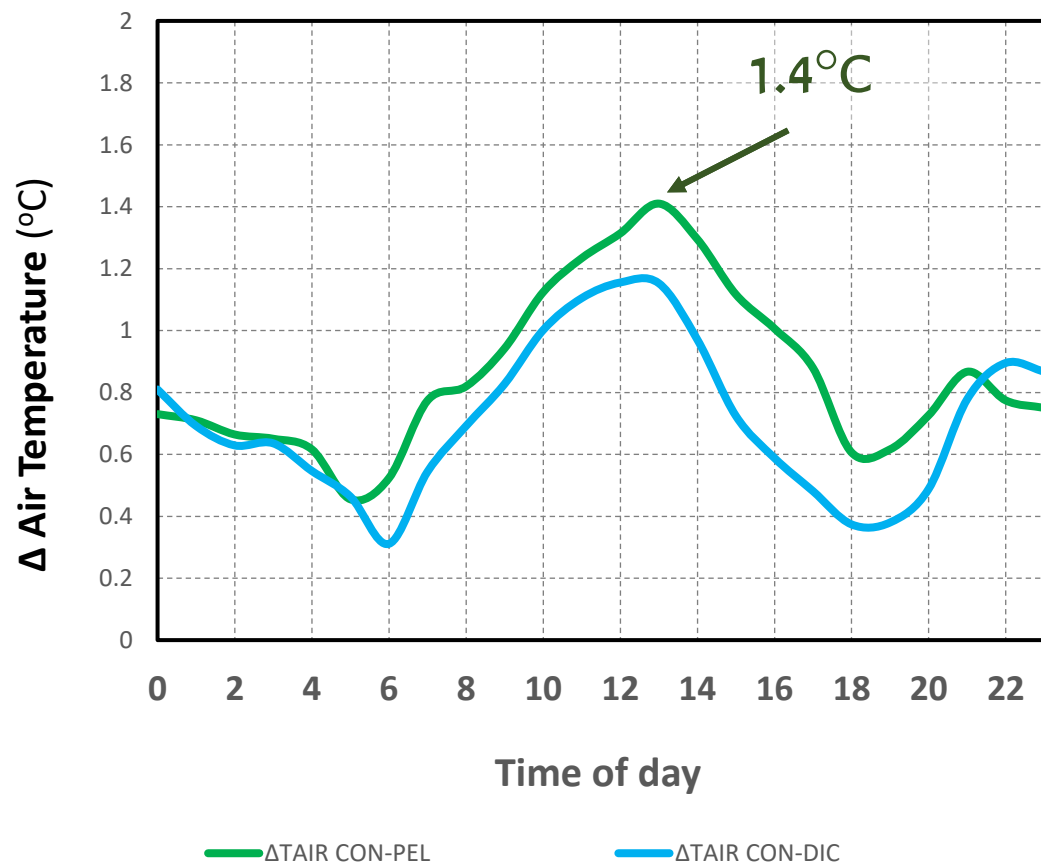


Data recording and processing

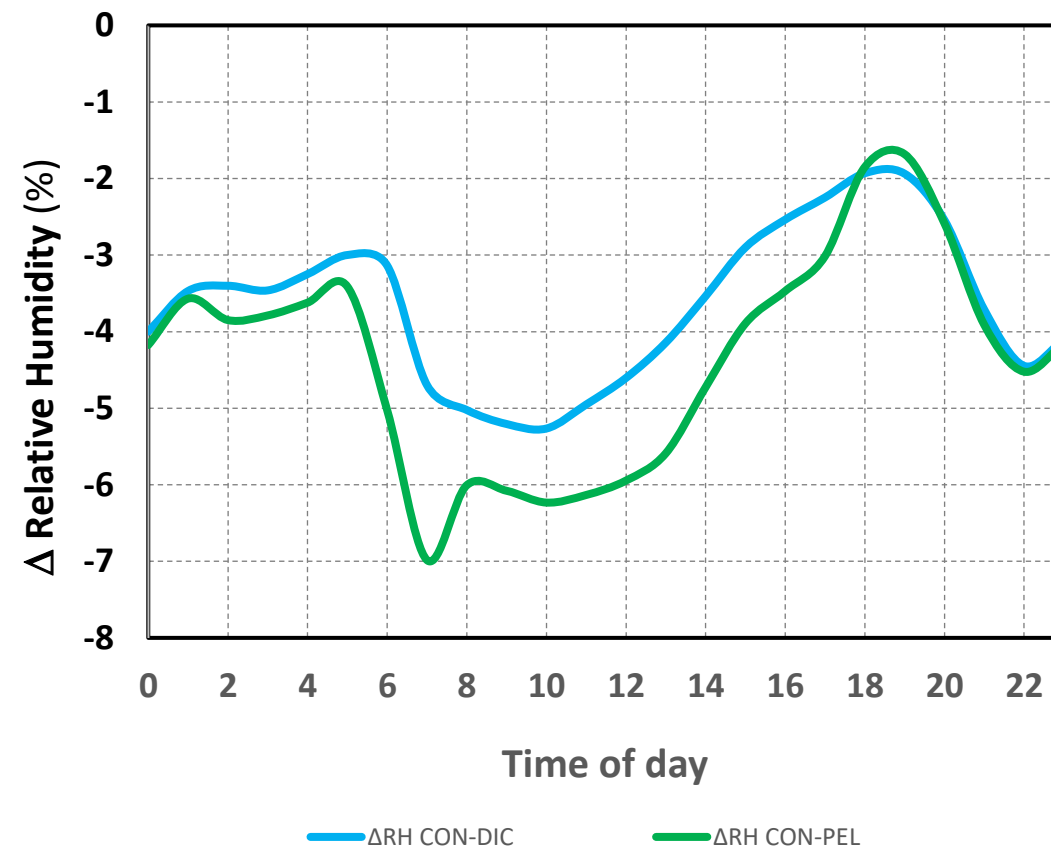
- Data recorded at 1-min intervals on Campbell data logger
- Retrieved remotely
- Processed by Excel

Microclimate

The control plot was warmer

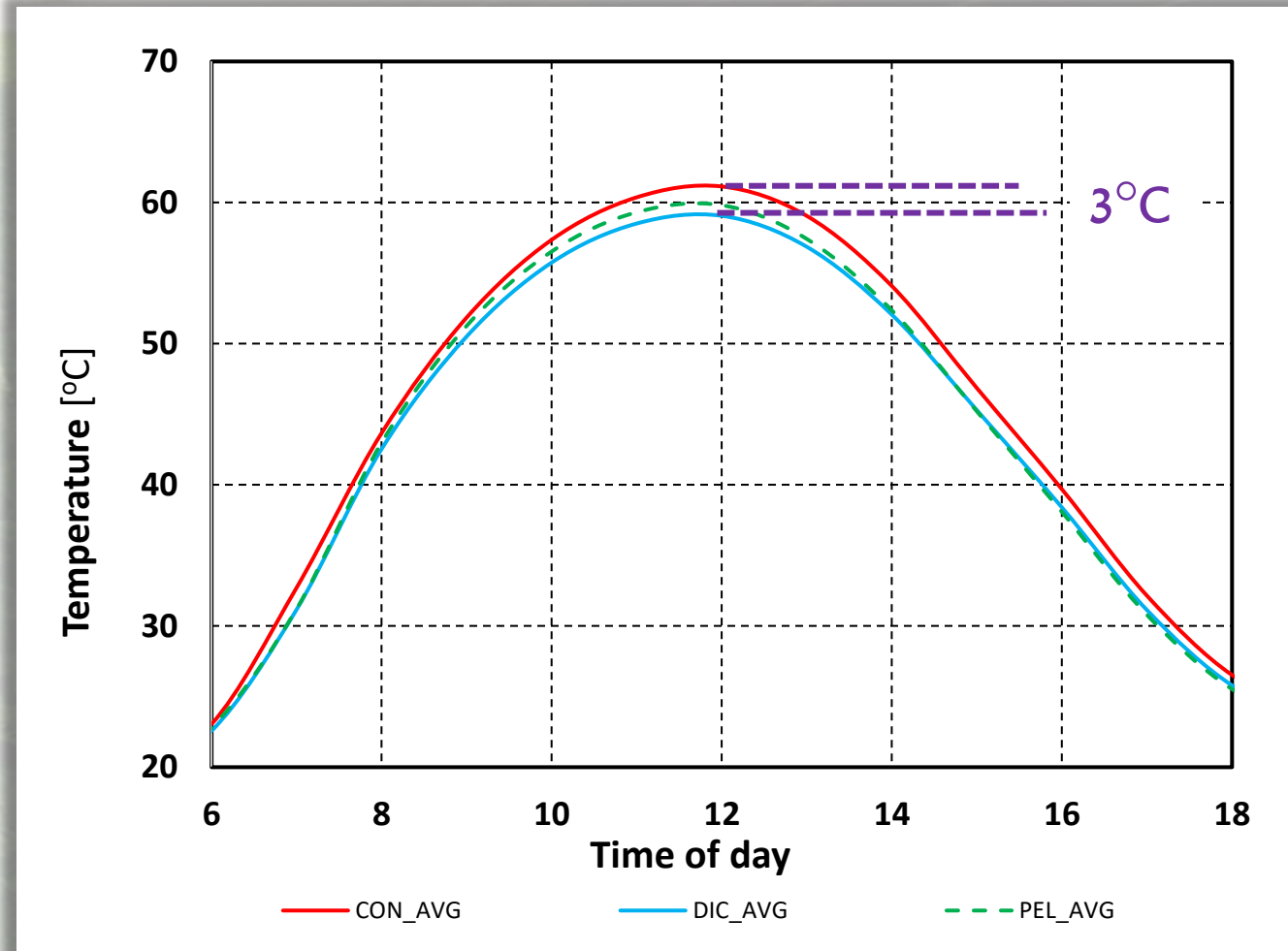


...and drier



Differences between control and test plot, August 2020 ensemble

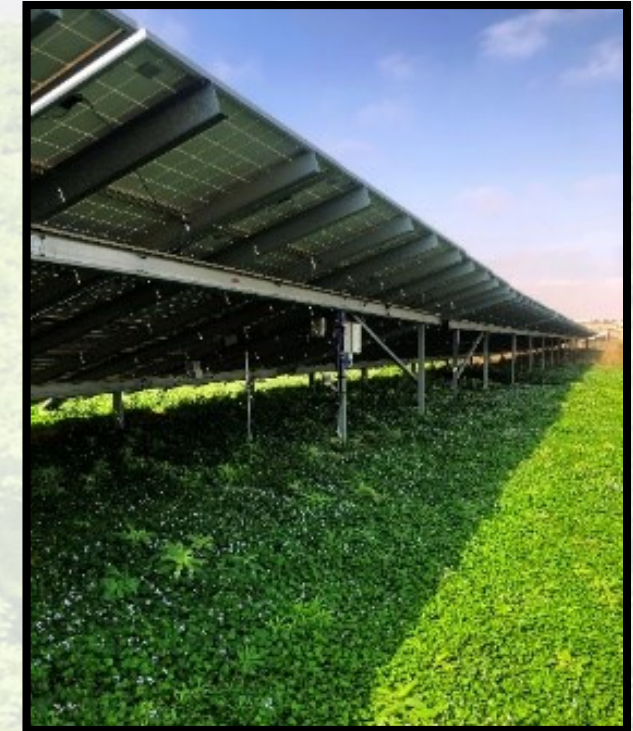
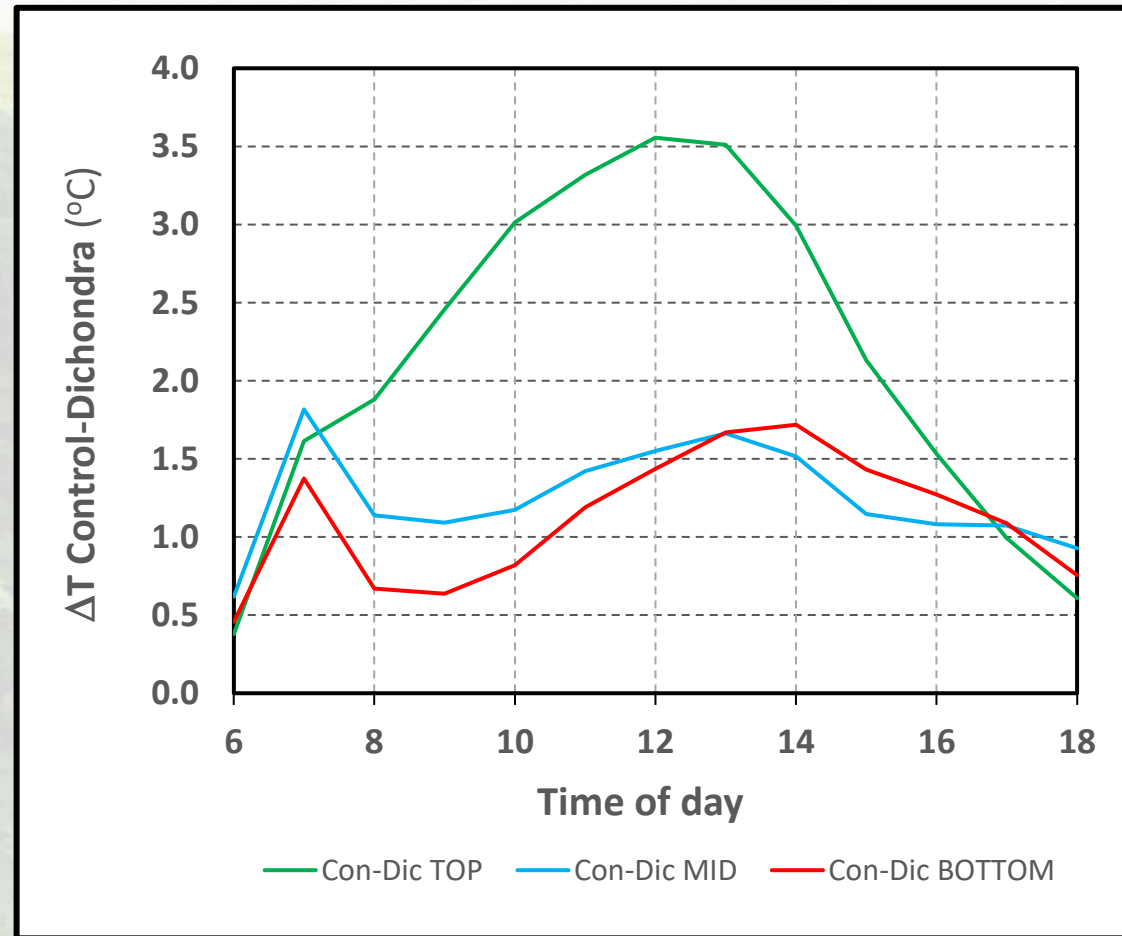
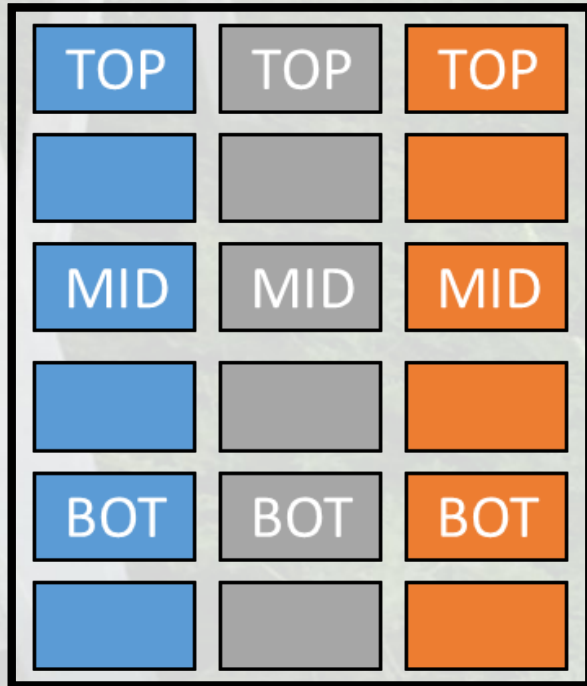
Panel Temperature



Temperature difference between control plot and test plot



Effect of Height on Panel Temperature

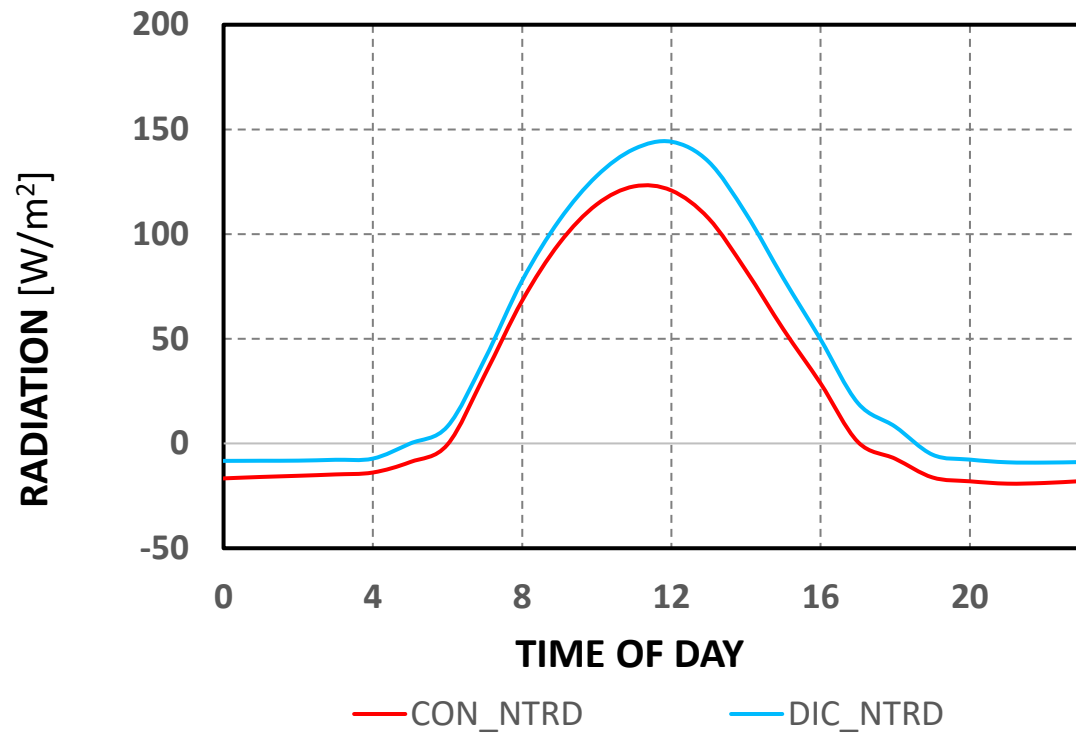


Temperature difference between control plot and test plot.
Ensemble for July-August 2020

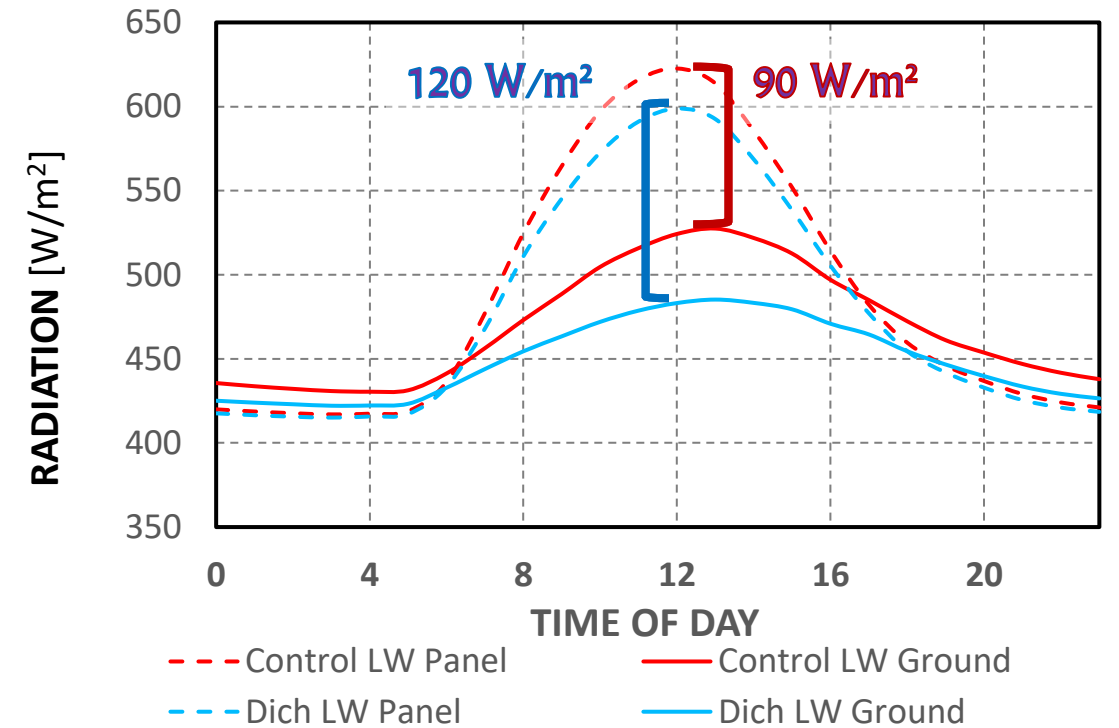
Net radiation below panels



Net Radiation

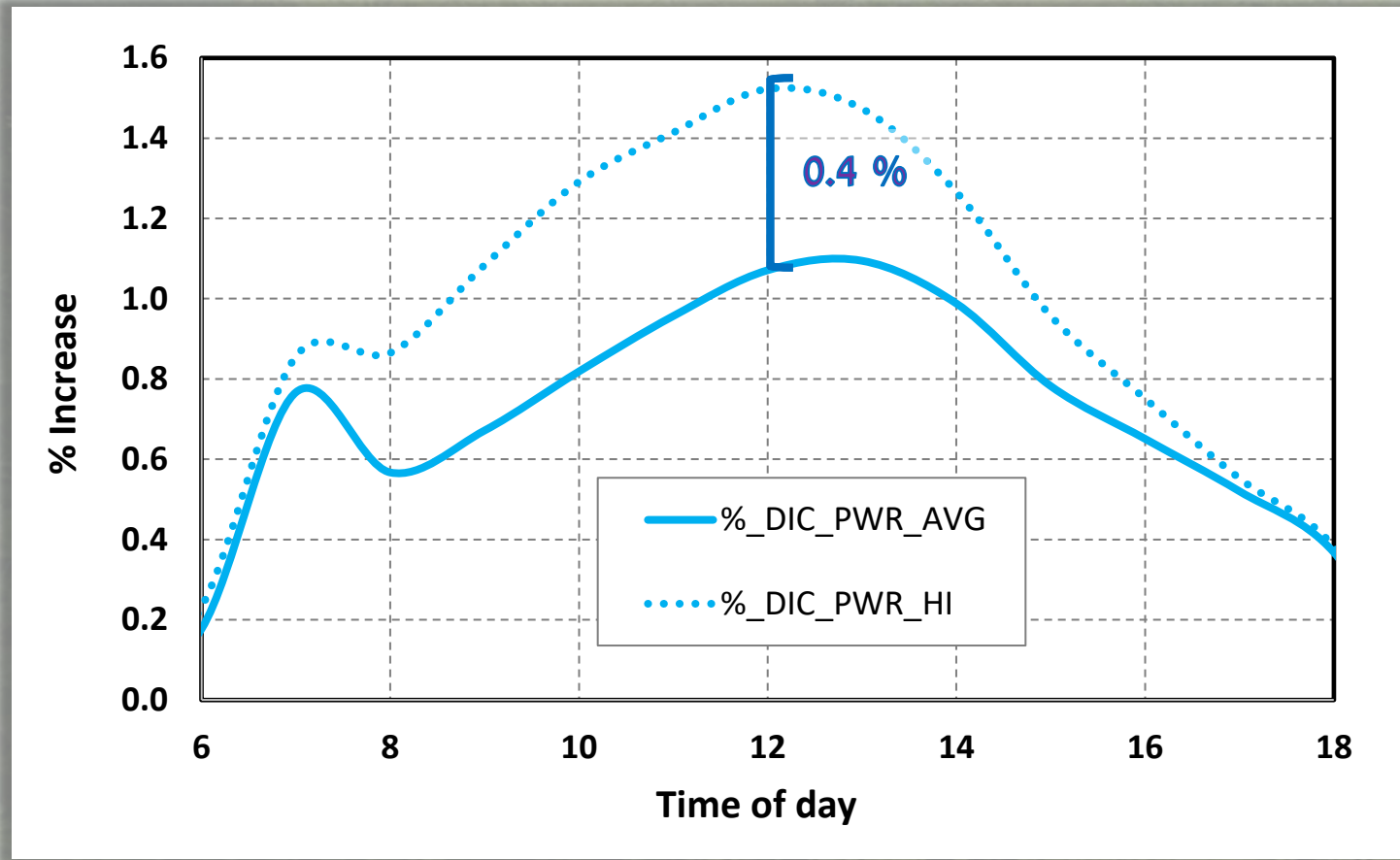


Longwave from Panel vs. Ground



Electricity Output

Calculated Increase in Output (%) - Dichondra



An empirical model of panel temperature

Faiman equation:

$$T_m = T_a + \frac{E}{U_0 + U_1 \times W}$$

T_a - air DBT (deg C)

E - solar radiation (W/m^2)

W - wind speed (m/s)

U_0 - 25 W/m^2

U_1 - 6.84 W/m^2

Modified Faiman equation:

$$T_m = T_a + \frac{\alpha E}{U_0 + U_1 \times W}$$

T_a - air DBT (deg C)

E - solar radiation (W/m^2)

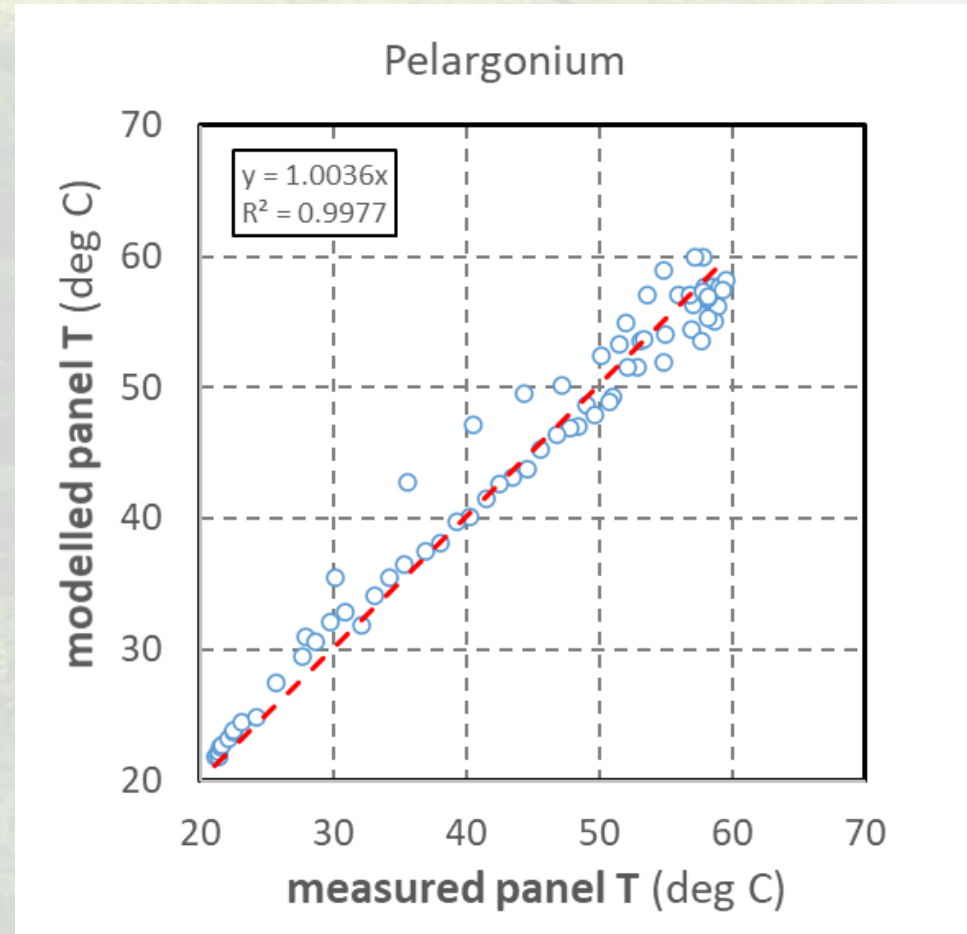
α - absorptivity

W - wind speed (m/s)

U_0 - 18 W/m^2

U_1 - 6.84 W/m^2

$\alpha = 0.95$ over bare soil,
 0.91 over plants



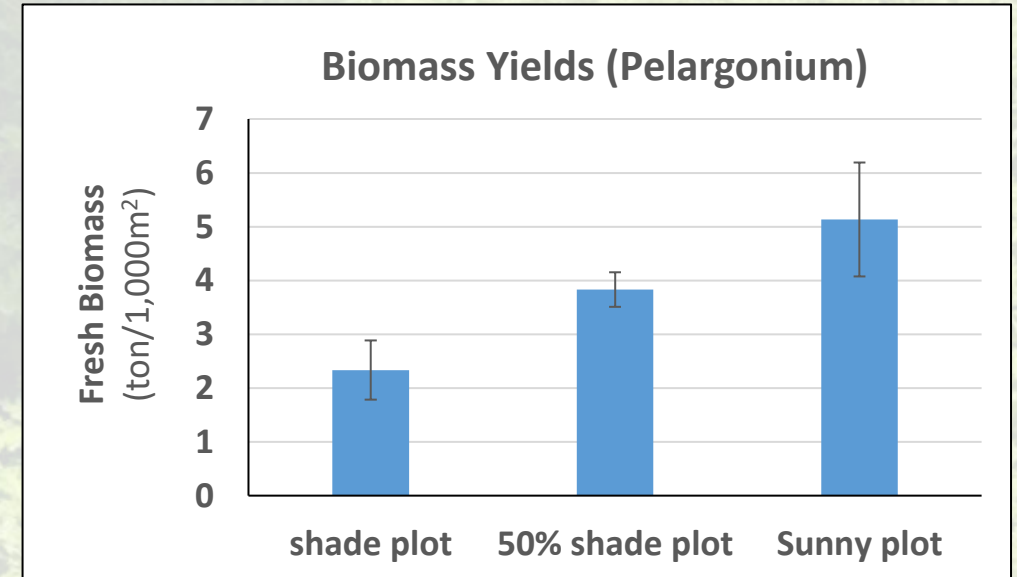
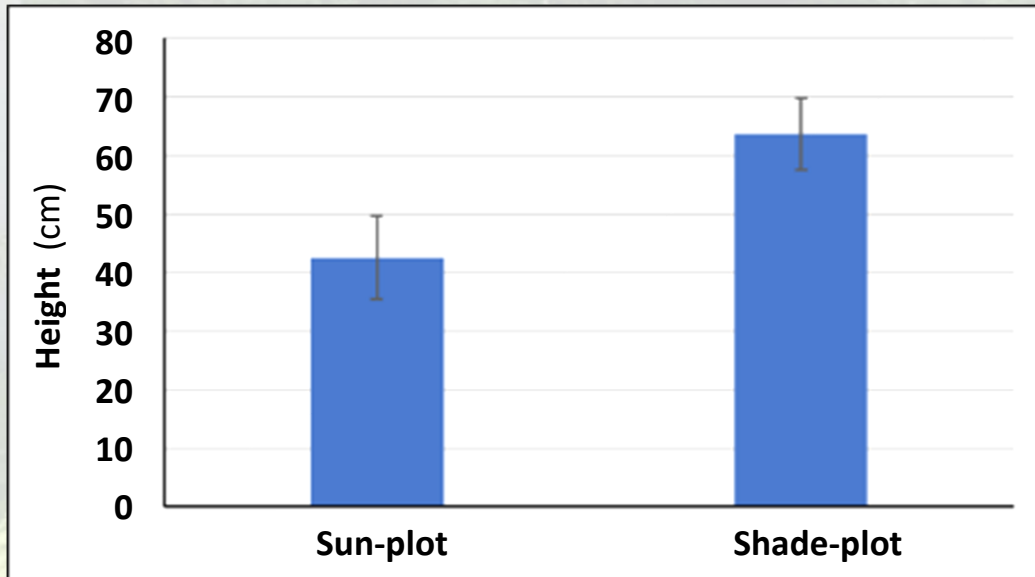
Crop Growth



Taller plants and larger leaves in the shade



...but more biomass in the sun

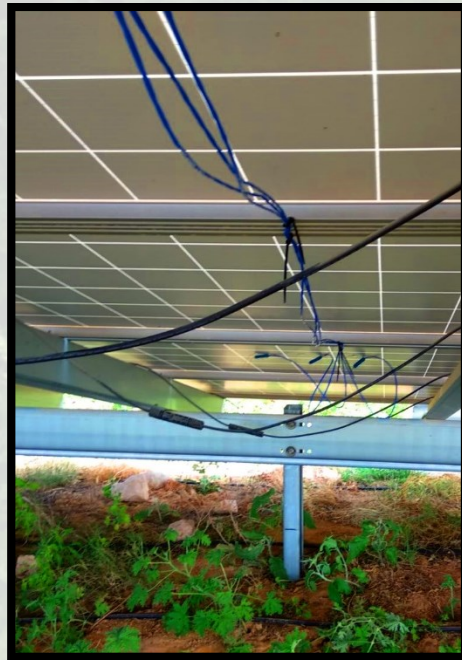


Land Equivalent Ratio

167%



104%



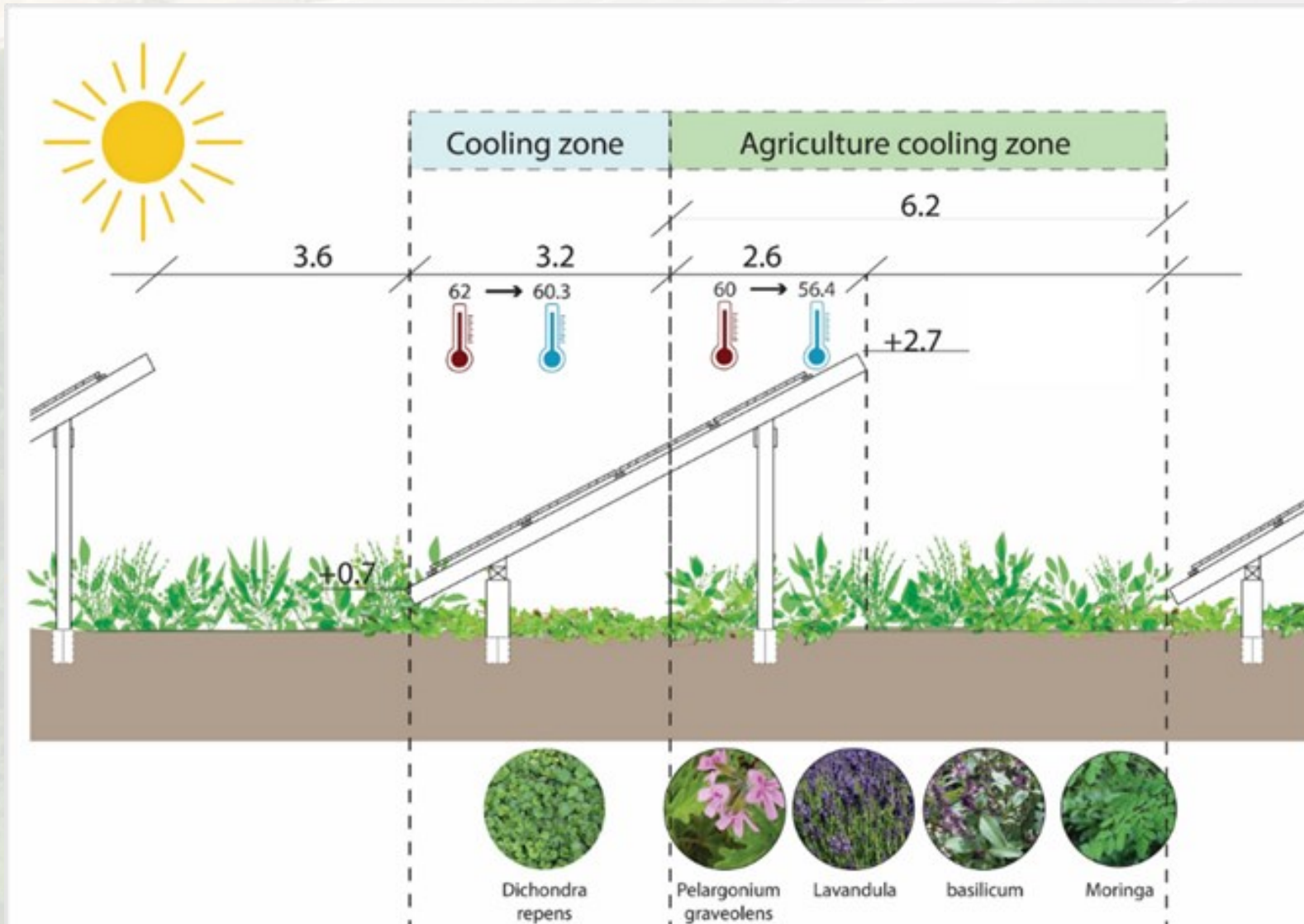
100%



100%



Schematic proposal for retrofitting existing solar farms



Summary

↓ °C

↑ 1.5%

↑ 67.5%



Further research

1. Agriculture

- Plants with different evapotranspiration regimes
- Taller crops

2. Solar panels

- Increasing panel height above the ground
- Tracking (single axis)
- Orientation of strings (N-S vs. E-W)

