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## Benefit of bifacial PV panels for agrivoltaics

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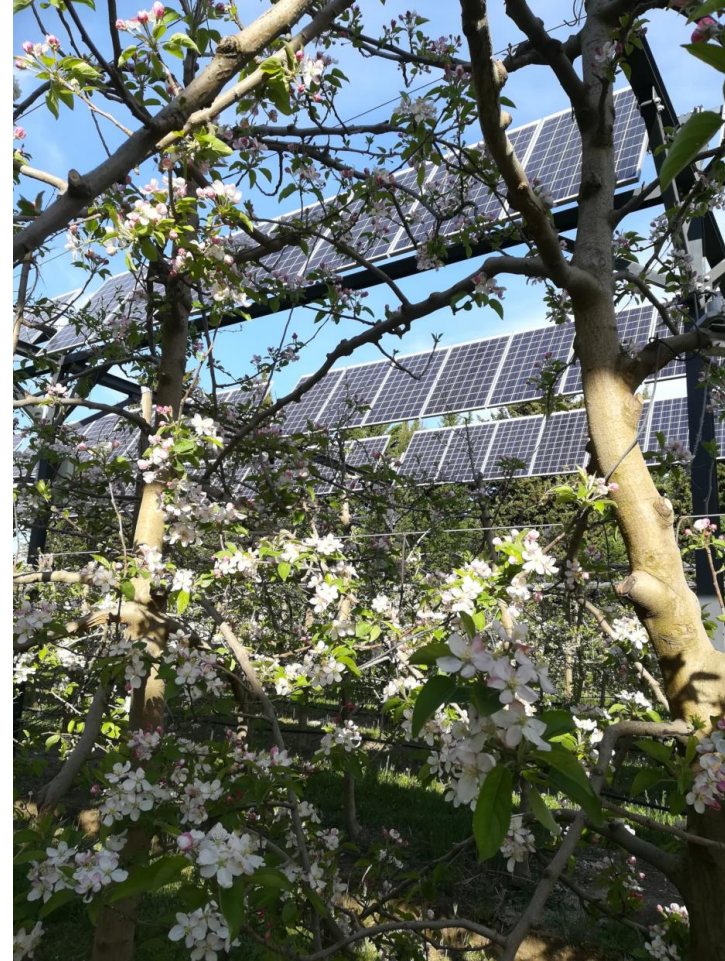
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# Motivations of dynamic agrivoltaics

Benefit of bifacial PV panels for agrivoltaics

Worldwide food production must be increased by 56% by 2050 to meet the needs of the population while adapting to climate change

PV development requires large surfaces but without land artificialization

In France, fixed south-pointing panels would create inhomogeneity in ground incoming radiation while causing too much shade around wintertime





Dynamic agrivoltaics

A breakthrough solution combining crops and electricity production over one surface, without being detrimental to the crops



## 5 research facilities



-  *Apple trees*
-  *Grapevines*
-  *Vegetables (starting in 2020)*
-  *Field crops*  
*Grapevines (fixed panels)*



## 1 large scale demonstrator

- 4,5 hectares with grapevines and PV panels
- 2,1 MWp
- 3 hectares of control plot without PV
- Agronomical follow-up and real-time microclimate monitoring



# System overview

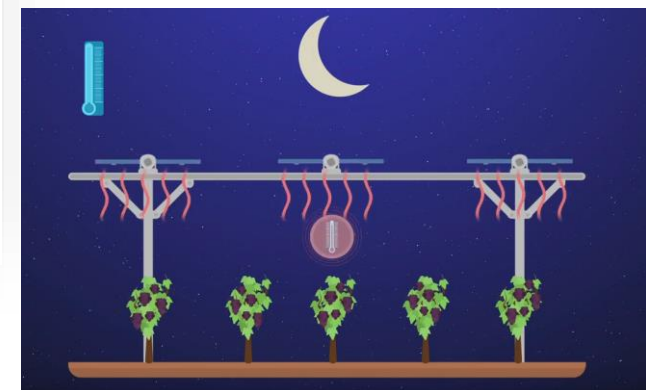
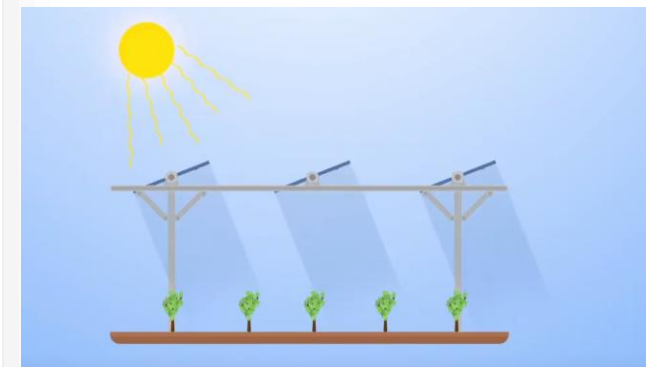
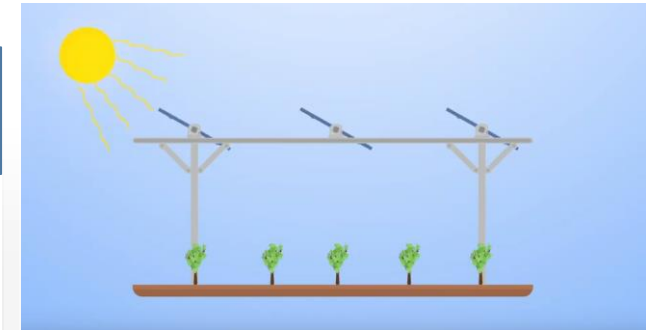
Benefit of bifacial PV panels for agrivoltaics

## PV specificities

- Panel steering will follow agronomic purposes and differ from pure solar tracking, inducing electricity production losses.
- Independency of panel steering with respect to the power producer is needed to ensure priority to the crop
- On each present and future demonstrator, a control area without PV is needed to attest the impact of the system on crop growth

## Impact on microclimate

- 1-axis rotating panels can avoid shade or rain interception at any time of day (with an extended angle range compared to traditional trackers)
- Shading limits hydric stress and reduces crop temperature
- Flat panels during night reduce thermal losses and therefore frost impact





# System specificities for bifacial panels

Benefit of bifacial PV panels for agrivoltaics



Panel height  $\approx$  5 m  $\rightarrow$  less self shading



More light arrives on the ground



Panel transparency  $\rightarrow$  more light for crops



Albedo is low



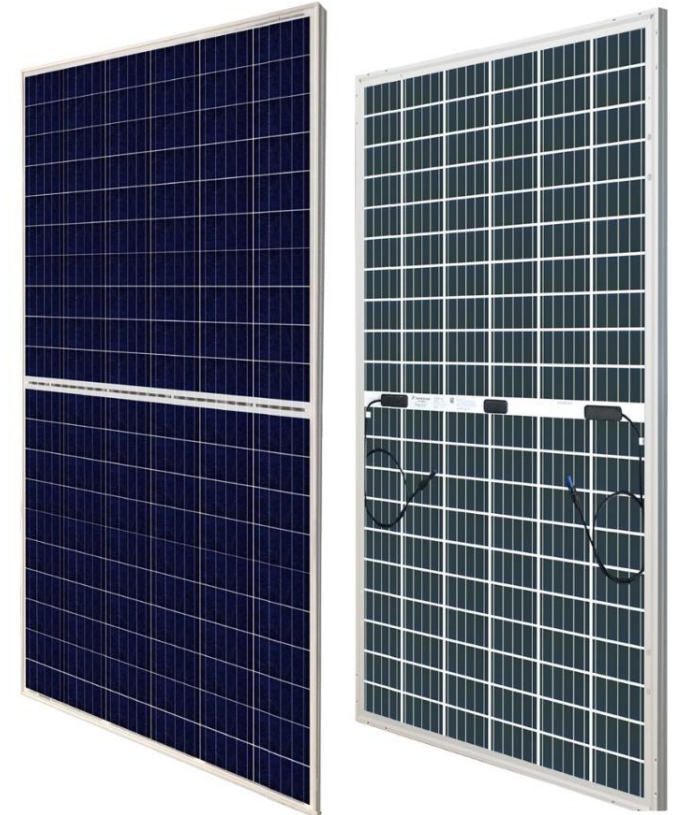
Structure is difficult to adapt

GCR is lower than traditional PV plant

Panel steering is not pure solar tracking

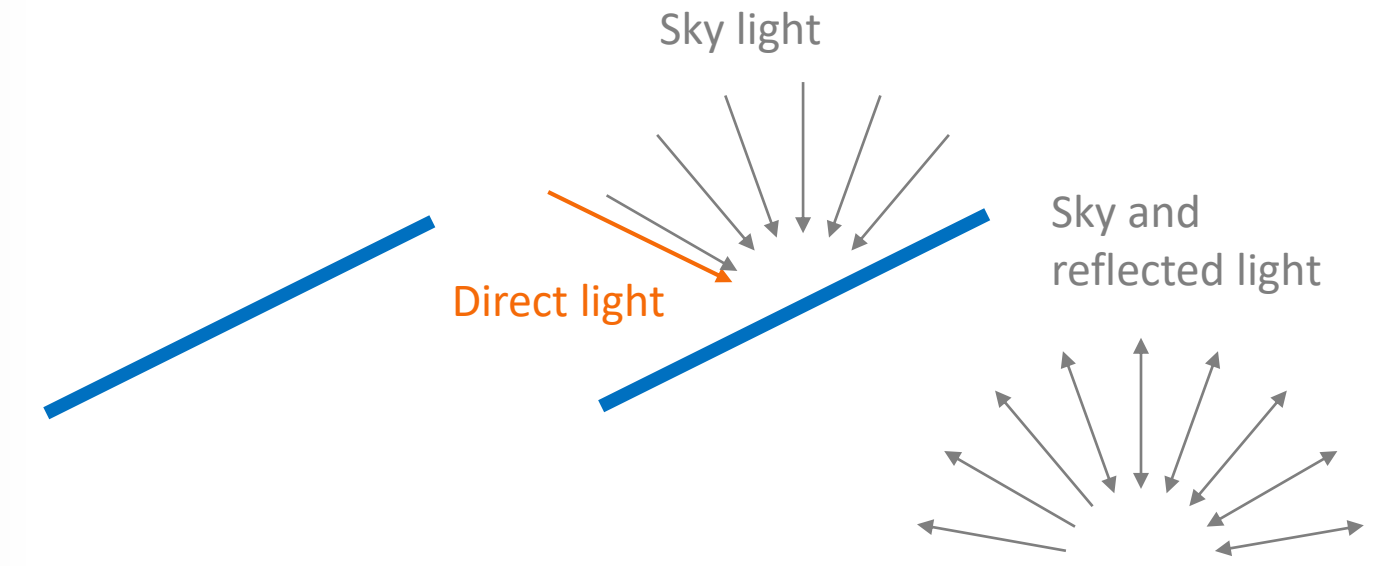


- Bifacial modules have been developed by Photowatt, partner in Sun'Agri 3
- On-site tests are planned on our demonstrator
- Future demonstrators will all be equipped with bifacial PV
- An in-house software was developed to steer the panels and simulate electricity production and incoming light on the crops



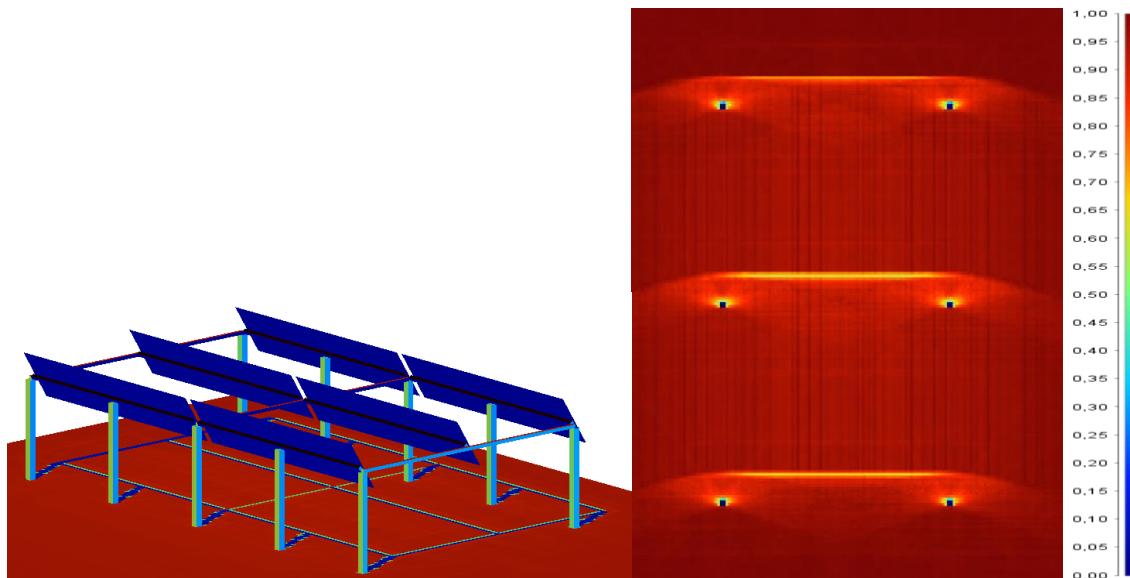
## Principles

- Sky is discretized in a finite number of direction
- Incoming radiation is calculated for every direction and shades are projected
- Light is reflected on the ground in the same finite set of directions in an isotropic way
- Mean incoming radiation is calculated for each cell
- One diode model determines the power of each cell
- Total power is calculated with electrical architecture at module and plant level

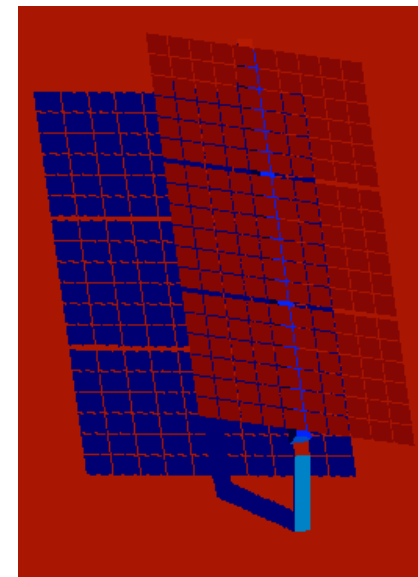




## Incoming radiation cartography



## Bifacial production with structure shade



1031	1031	1033	1028	1015	985	996	1023	1024	1027	1027	1026
1031	1031	1033	1028	1015	985	996	1023	1024	1027	1027	1026
1031	1031	1033	1028	1015	986	996	1023	1024	1027	1027	1026
1031	1031	1033	1028	1015	985	996	1023	1024	1027	1027	1026
1031	1031	1033	1028	1015	985	996	1023	1024	1027	1027	1026
1031	1031	1033	1028	1015	985	996	1023	1024	1027	1027	1026



- Bifacial gain is around 5 % with pure solar tracking (height  $\approx$  5 m, GCR  $\approx$  0.4, albedo  $\approx$  0.2)
- Tube shade on the rear side represents about 1 % loss (mainly due to radiation loss rather than inhomogeneity)
- Putting the tube between the panels (in 2H for example) doesn't improve production significantly for this level of albedo
- Steering optimization (less steep when cloudy) doesn't change significantly with bifacial, but gain is lower

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



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