

AGRIVOLTAICS

Sunshine, Wine, and Wool:
Agrivoltaics in Texas' Energy Transition

Wednesday, March 27, 2024
4:45PM - 5:30PM



J.R. Howard
Founder of Texas
Solar Sheep



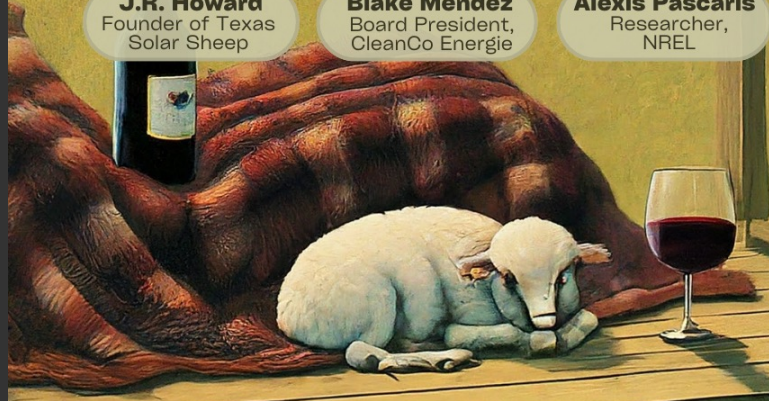
Blake Mendez
Board President,
CleanCo Energie



Alexis Pascaris
Researcher,
NREL



Kyle Simpson
Principal Founder,
KSE Holdings



The University of Texas at Austin
Energy Institute



The University of Texas at Austin
Kay Bailey Hutchison Energy Center



**Sunshine, Wine, and Wool –
Agrivoltaics in Texas’ Energy Transition**

Alexis Pascaris
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
March 2024

Outline

1 Confluence of Solar and Agricultural Trends

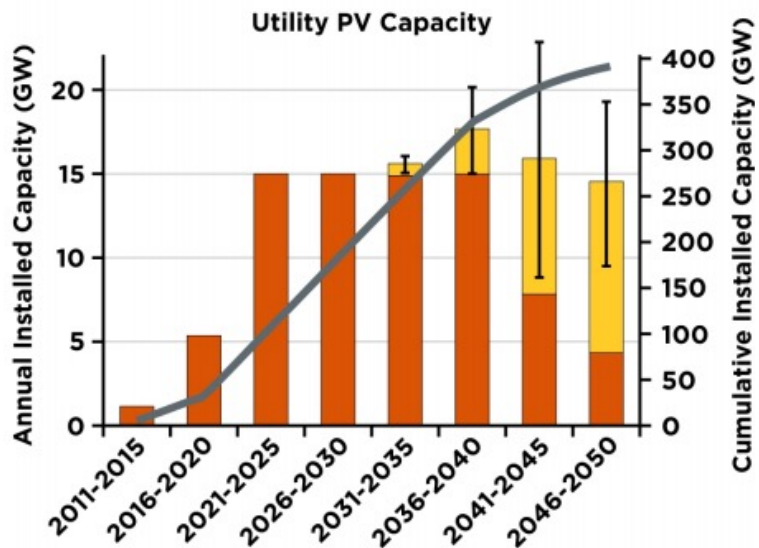
2 Agrivoltaics 101

3 Food-Energy-Water Nexus Lessons Learned

4 Agrivoltaics in the Permian Basin

5 Q&A

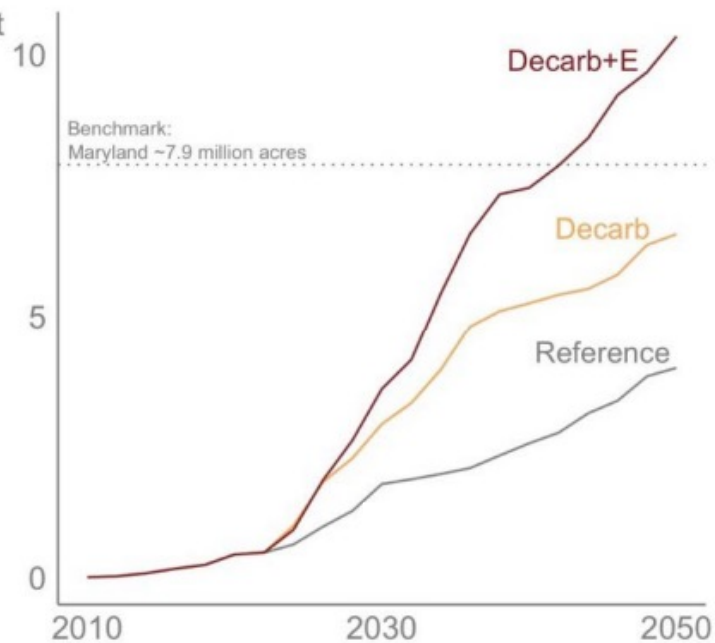
Context: Solar Power Deployment is Growing Rapidly



- SunShot Annual Capacity Rebuilds (left axis)
- SunShot Annual Capacity Growth (left axis)
- SunShot Cumulative Capacity (right axis)

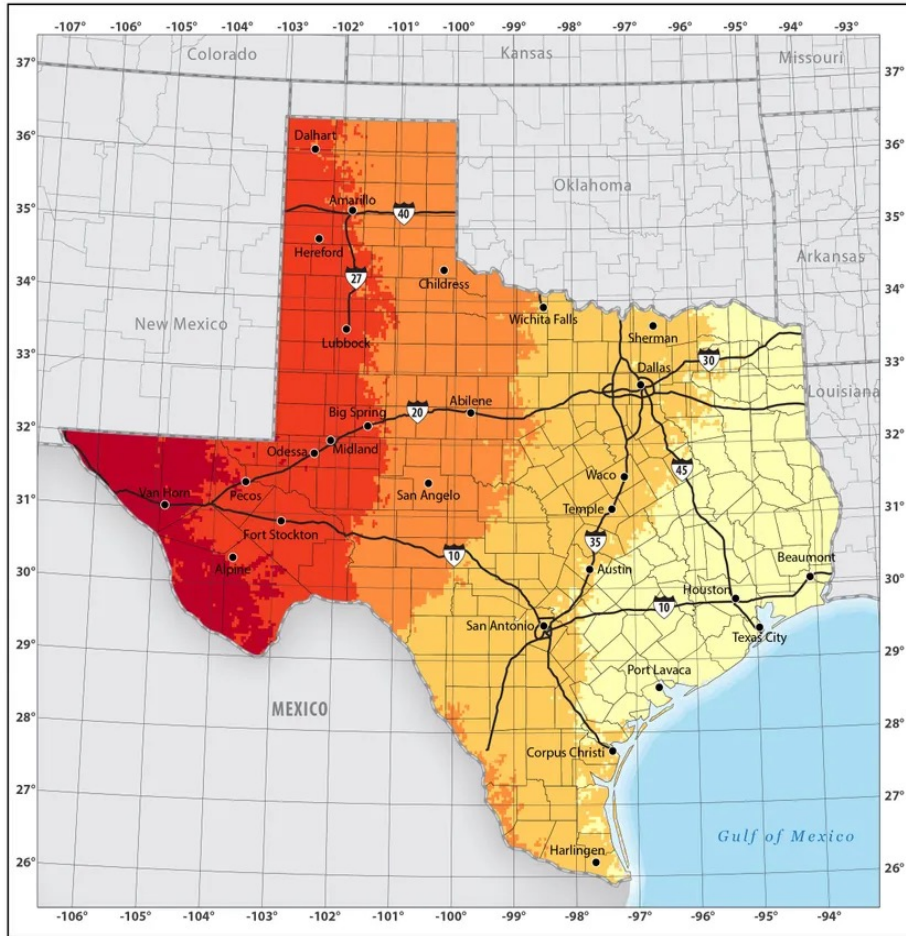
2030: 2 - 4 million acres
2050: 4 - 10 million acres

Land Requirement
(million acres)

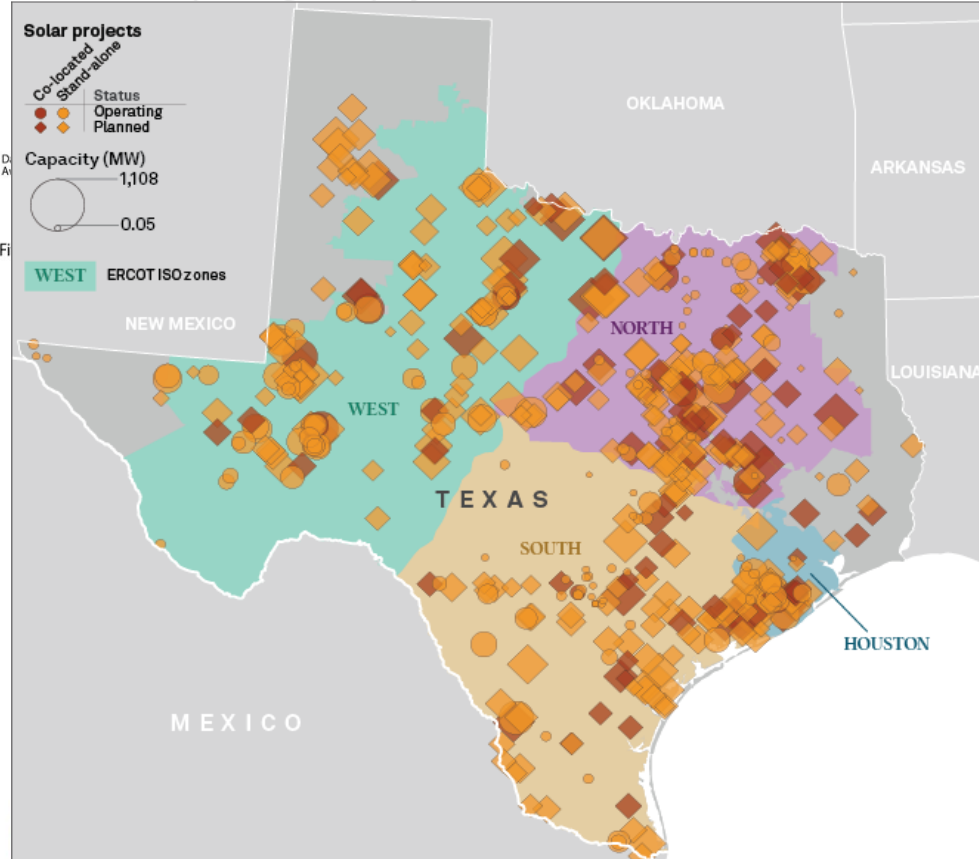


Land Requirements for U.S. Solar Deployment in the Solar Futures Study Scenarios

Solar Energy Resource Potential in Texas



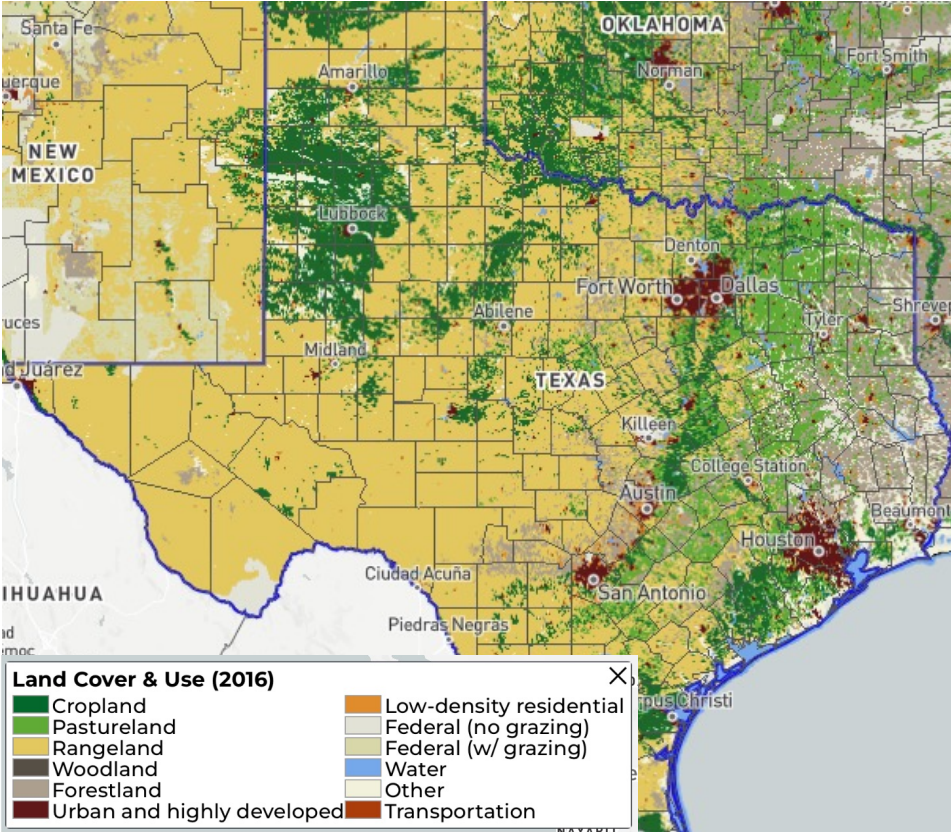
Planned and operating solar projects in Texas



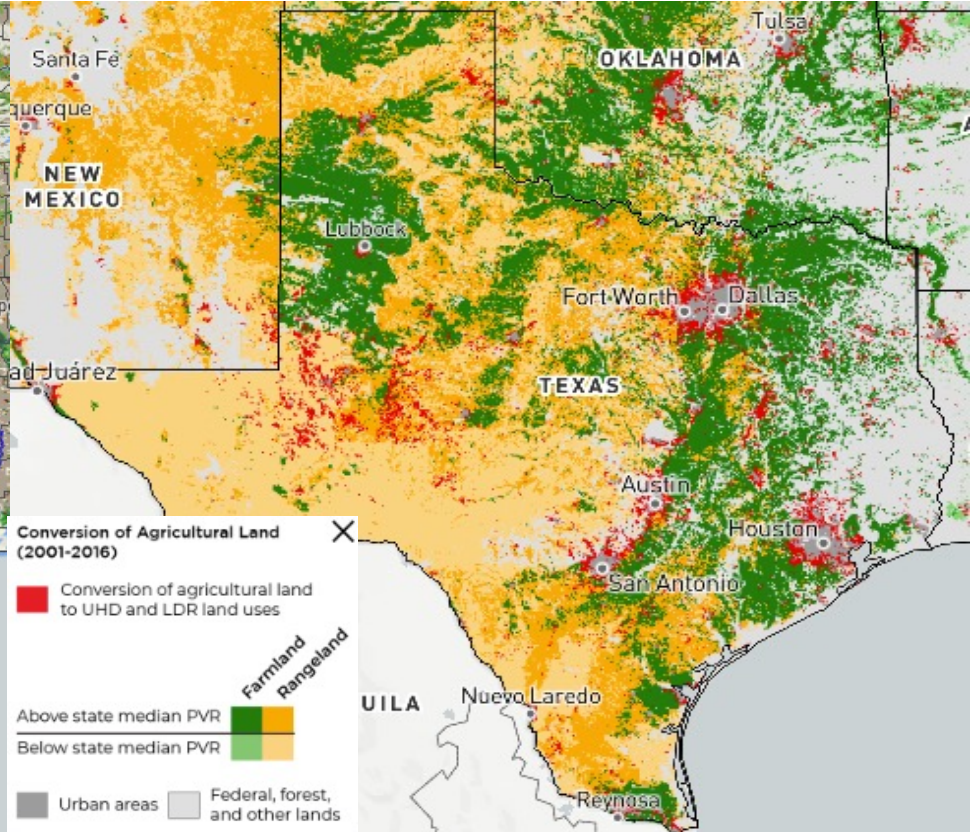
As of Dec 15, 2023.
Map credit: Jonathan Paul Laigee.
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.
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Challenge: Potential Land Use Conflicts

Land Use and Cover

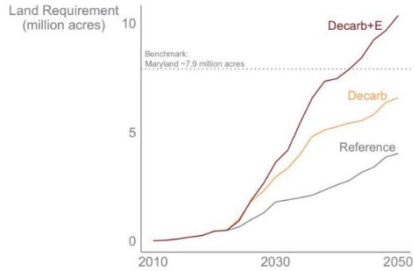


Conversion of Ag Land (2001-2016)



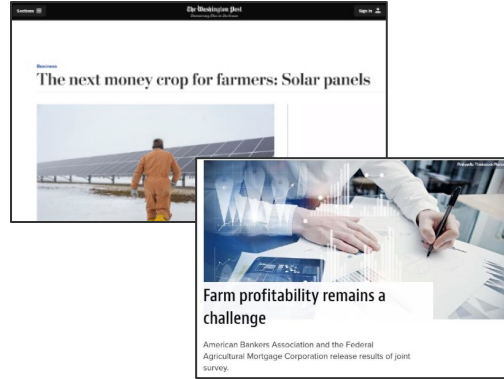
Agrivoltaics Motivation: Confluence of Solar and Agricultural Trends

Rapid Expansion of Utility-Scale Solar



Solar Land Requirements:
2030: 2 - 4 million acres
2050: 4 - 10 million acres

Potential Economic Benefits



Public Opposition to Solar on Agricultural Lands



He Set Up a Big Solar Farm. His Neighbors Hated It.

A push toward renewable energy is facing resistance in rural areas where conspicuous panels are affecting vistas and squeezing small farmers.

Agrivoltaics offers an opportunity to:

- Improve economic resilience of our food system and farmers
- Keep agricultural lands in production and in beneficial use
- Improve social acceptance of solar in agricultural communities

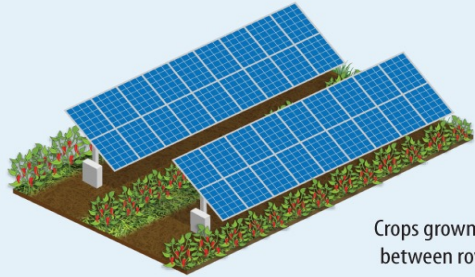
Vision: Mutual Benefits of Solar and Agriculture



Diverse Agrivoltaics Applications

Traditional utility-scale configurations

Crop Production



Crops grown in between rows

Animal Husbandry



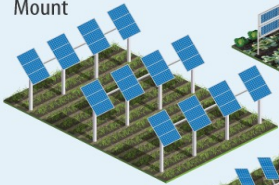
Grazing in between and underneath panels

Ecosystem Services

Vegetation grown in between and underneath panels



Reinforced Regular Mount



Crops grown in between and underneath panels

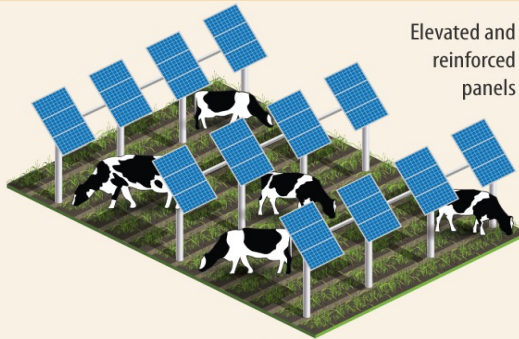


Vertical Mount



Tracker Stilt Mount

Elevated and reinforced panels



Greenhouse Solar



Alternative configurations

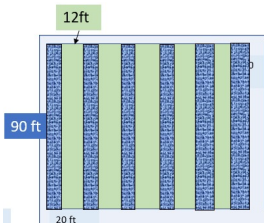
Configuration Tradeoffs

Energy-Focused

Farmer-Focused

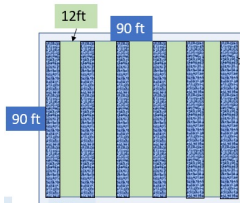
Utility Scale Height and Spacing ("Traditional")

- Highest energy production and lowest cost
- Least ergonomic for farmers and lower compatibility with a range of agricultural equipment



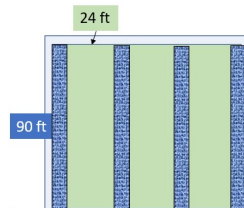
Elevated Panels, Traditional Row Spacing

- More ergonomic for hand labor
- Higher construction cost for same energy production as Traditional



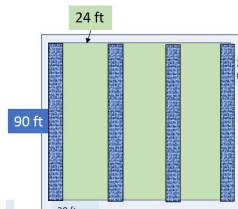
Utility Scale Height, Wide Row Spacing

- Allows for wider ag equipment and farming of more land
- Difficult for farmers to navigate around the field



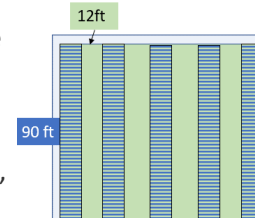
Elevated Panels, Wide Row Spacing

- Ergonomic for farmers, allows for wide ag equipment, and easier to navigate the field



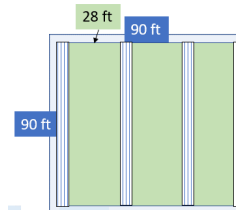
Elevated Panels, Interspaced Panels, Traditional Row Spacing

- Allows more sunlight to enter around/under panels
- Can plant directly under panels
- Does not allow for wide equipment (only farmer friendly for certain operations)



Vertical Bifacial Panels, Wide Row Spacing

- Most ag equipment friendly/widest space between rows
- Largest tradeoff for energy production



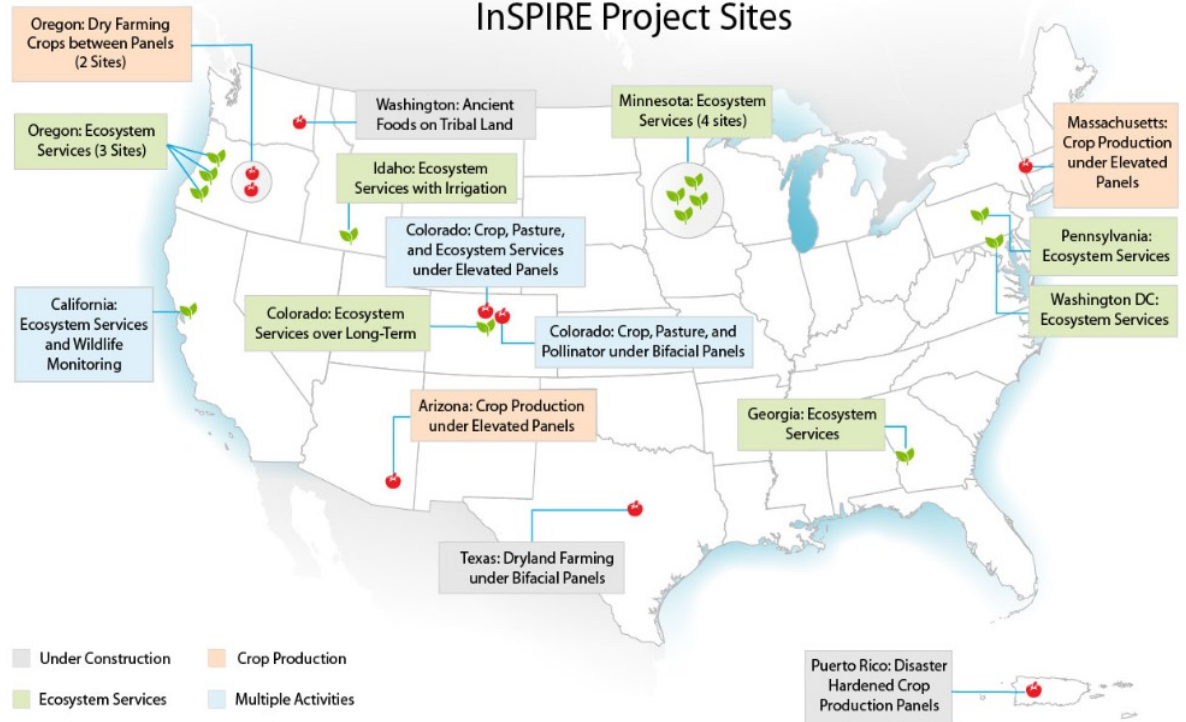
Increasing Energy Production

The InSPIRE Project

Innovative Solar Practices Integrated with Rural Economies and Ecosystems

- InSPIRE has 24 active field research projects across the United States
- **Analytical research:**
 - Cost-benefit tradeoffs of different agrivoltaics configurations
 - Assessing research gaps and priorities
 - Tracking agrivoltaics projects across the United States
- **Field-based research:**
 - Novel agrivoltaic and traditional utility-scale PV designs integrated with multiple activities
 - Assessing agricultural yields and irrigation requirements in arid environments
 - Grazing standards and best practices
 - Pollinator habitat and ecosystem services

InSPIRE Project Sites



Tracking Agrivoltaics Projects – Map Resource

Agrivoltaics Map

This dynamic map represents a census of agrivoltaic installations located across the United States. The map is constantly expanding as new sites are developed. If you are aware of agrivoltaic sites that should be added to the map or have suggestions for improvements, please click the "Contribute to the Agrivoltaics Map" button below.

Displayed Results: 349

Test Filters

Agrivoltaic Activities

- Crop Production
- Habitat
- Grazing
- Greenhouse

Photovoltaic Technology

- Monocrystalline PV
- Bifacial PV
- Translucent PV

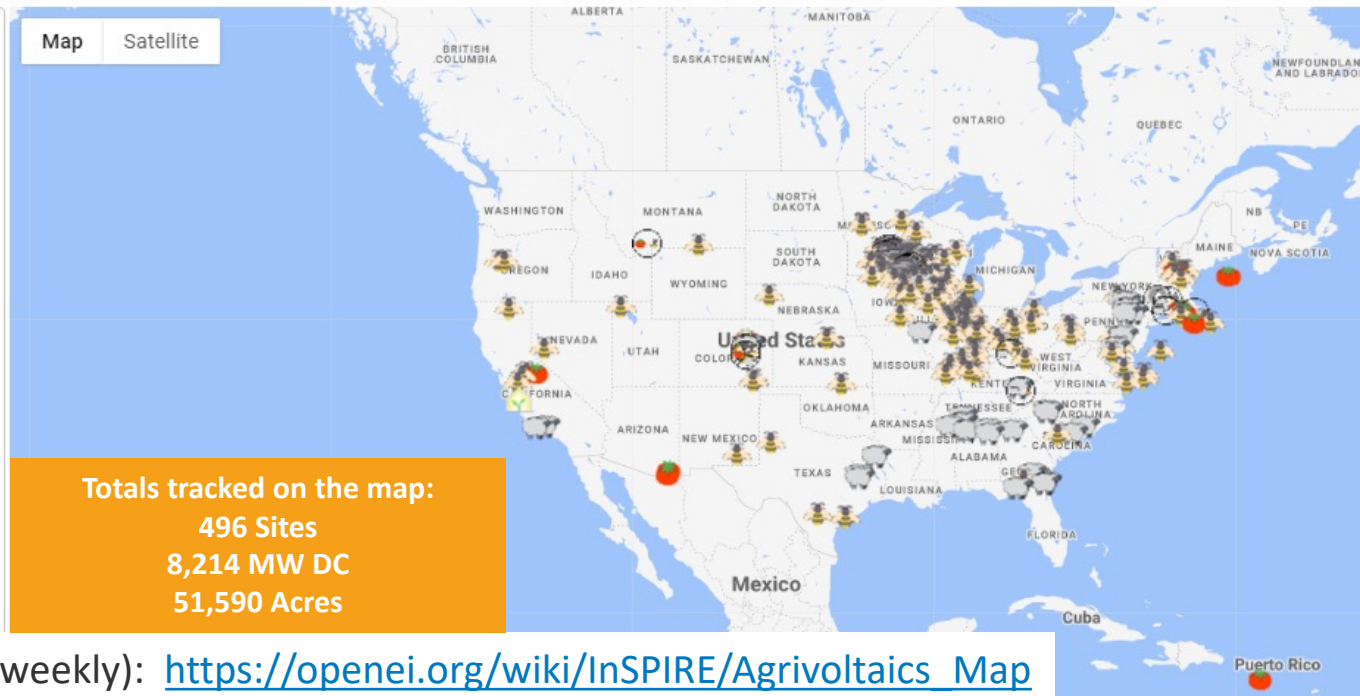
System Size MWdc

- < 1 MW
- 1-5 MW
- 5-10 MW
- >10 MW

Type of Array

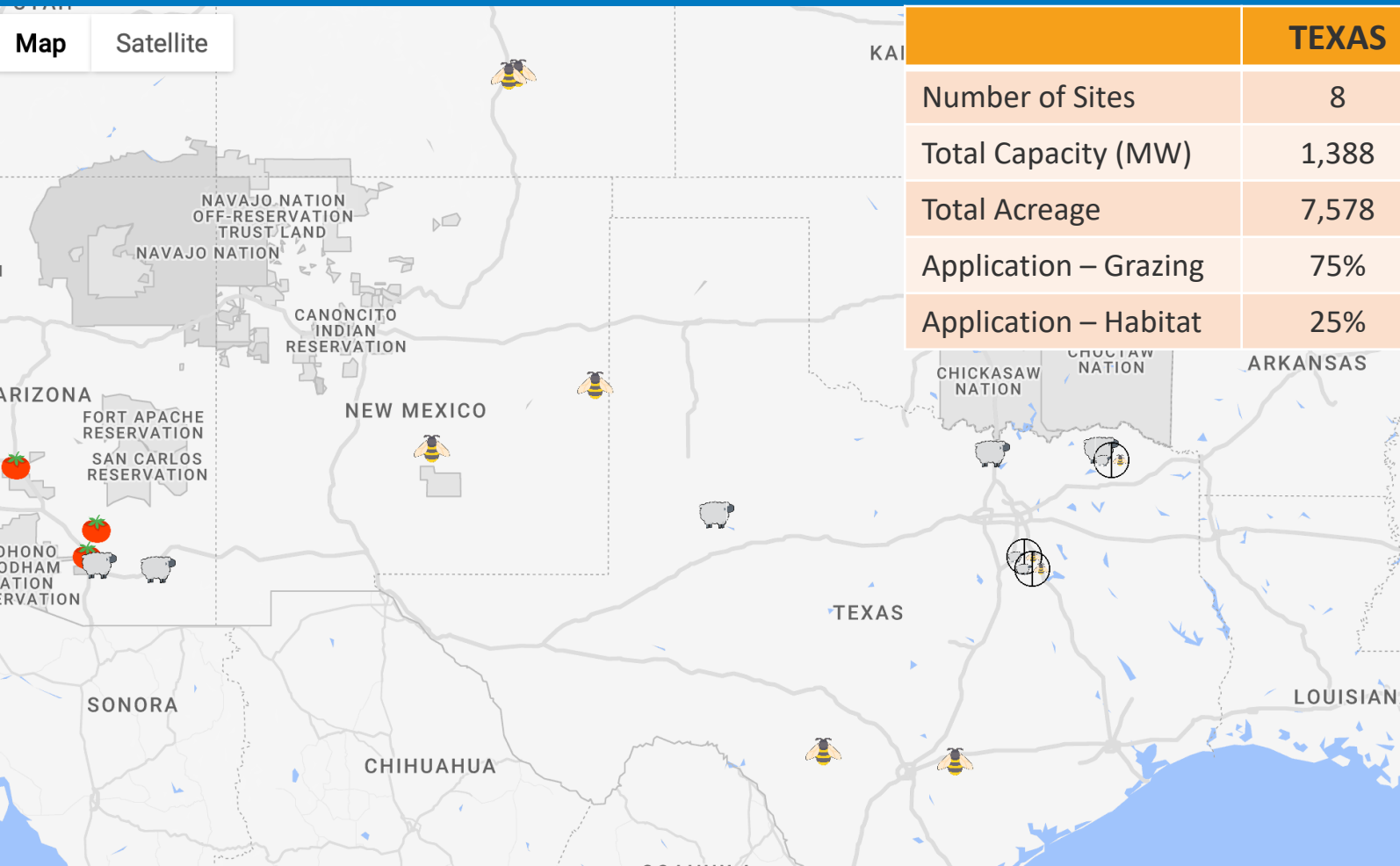
- Fixed
- Single-axis Tracking
- Dual-axis Tracking

Active Research



Interactive Map (updated weekly): https://openei.org/wiki/InSPIRE/Agrivoltaics_Map

Texas and New Mexico – Current Status of Agrivoltaics



	TEXAS	NEW MEXICO
Number of Sites	8	2
Total Capacity (MW)	1,388	6
Total Acreage	7,578	33
Application – Grazing	75%	0%
Application – Habitat	25%	100%



Crop Production Under and Around Solar Panels – Lessons Learned

- Crops can be grown directly underneath elevated panels or in between rows
- Hand-harvested or small machine-harvested crops
- Crop performance varies based on location and solar design configurations

Cost and Design Factors:

- Increased panel heights (optional)
- Increased panel spacing (optional)
- Change in O&M needs (more frequent presence on-site)
- Access to water
- Agricultural revenue



Solar-integrated Grazing – Lessons Learned

- Sustainable grazing practices can improve soils
- Potential cost reductions from standard mowing practices
- Ongoing work evaluating pastureland performance
- Can be compatible with pollinator habitat

Cost and Design Factors:

- Temporary fencing on-site
- Fencing considerations around site
- Water access
- Panel heights (for cattle)

<https://solargrazing.org/>



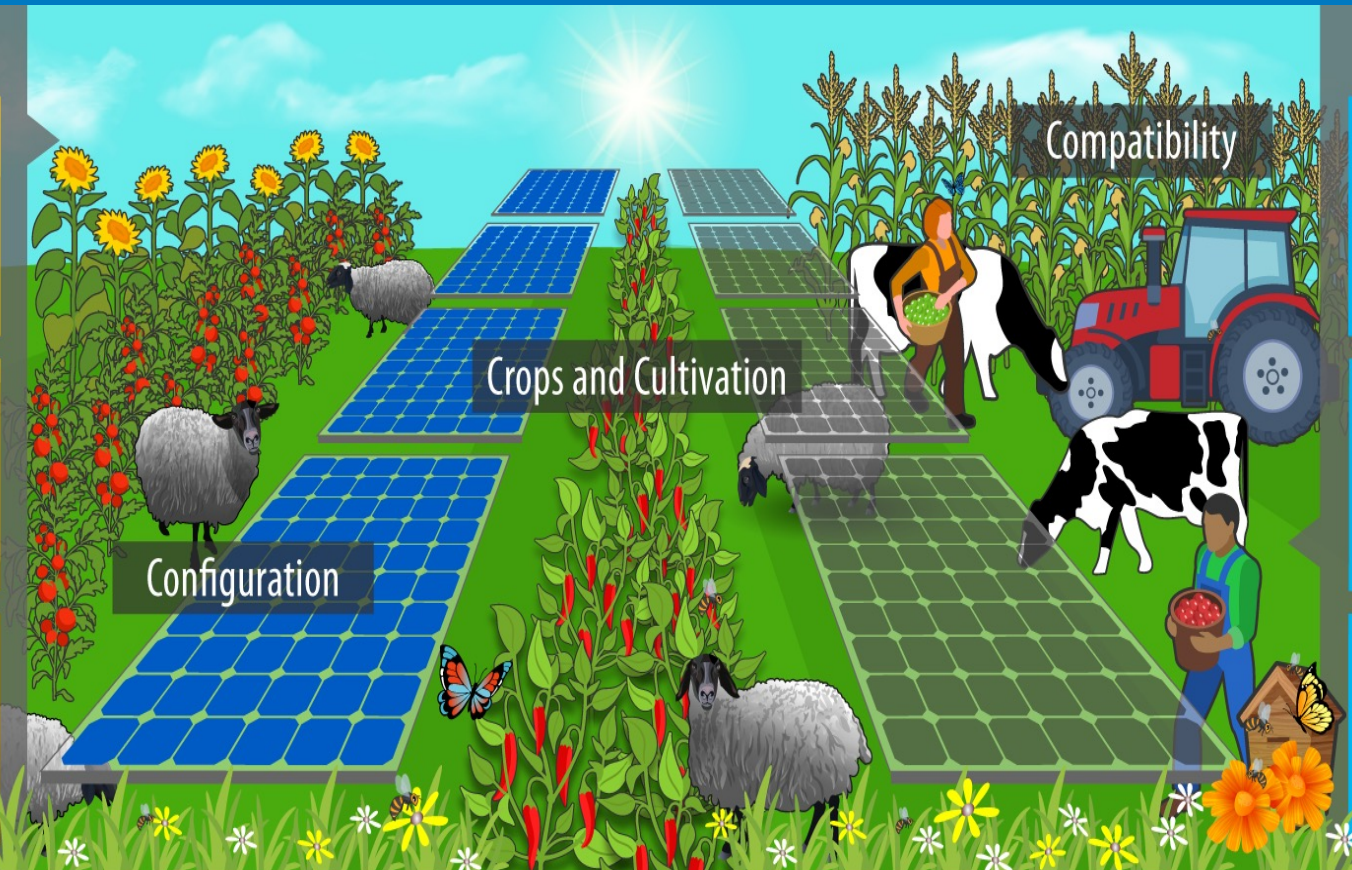
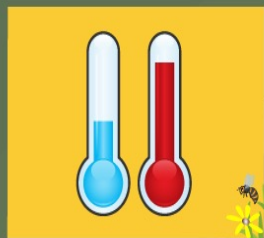


Pollinator-friendly Vegetation “Ecovoltaics” – Lessons Learned

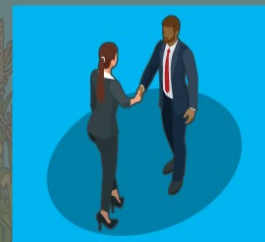
- Native and pollinator-friendly vegetation can host beneficial insects
 - Increased beneficial insect populations can benefit nearby farms
 - Ongoing research evaluating species that thrive in partial shade of solar panels
- Cost and Design Factors:
- Panel heights (to increase or not to increase?)
 - Seed mix selection and purchase
 - Reduction (usually) in O&M needs over time
 - Potential stormwater management benefits

The 5 C's of Agrivoltaic Success

Climate



Collaboration



What is needed for agrivoltaics to grow?

More research on:

- Agronomic impacts across geographies
- Environmental (soil and hydrologic) impacts
- Cost comparisons across stages of development

Innovation in:

- Soil management/construction best management practices
- System hardware (e.g., racking)
- Farm equipment
- Cross-sector partnerships

-Workforce development

-Training & curriculum



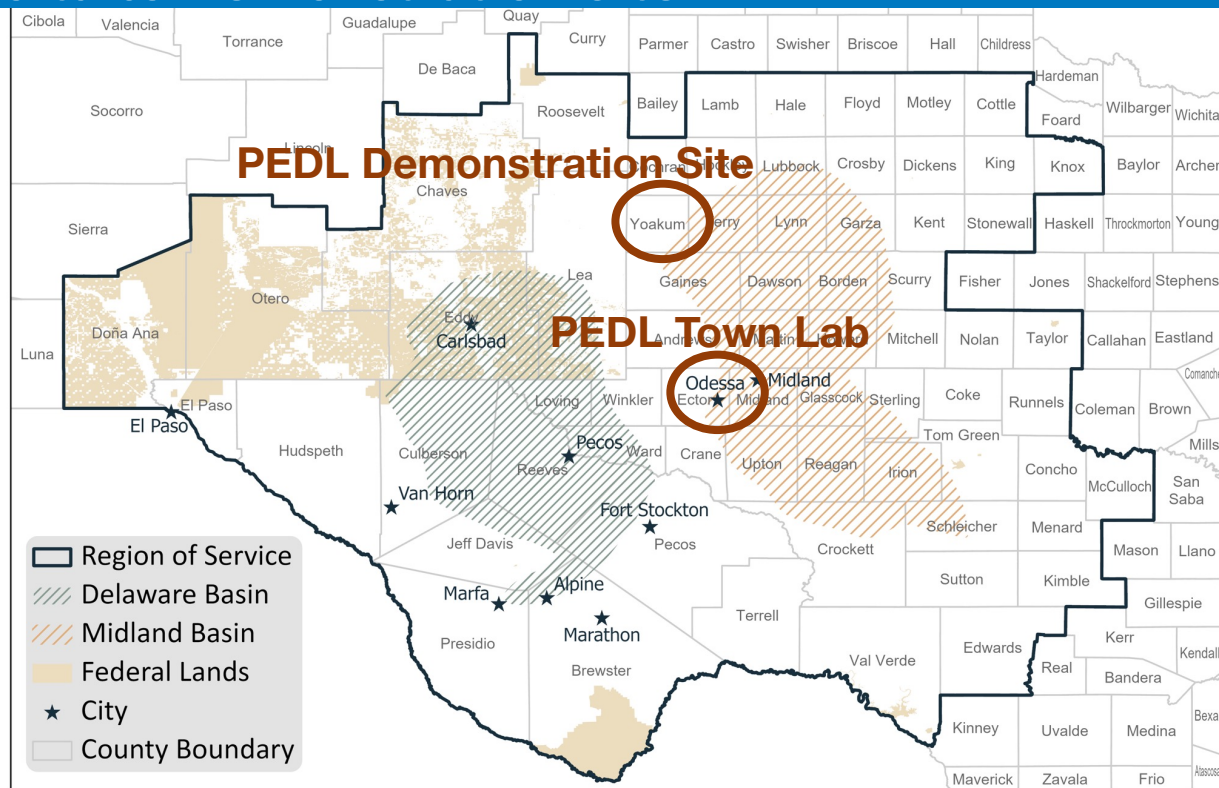
Permian Energy Development Lab (PEDL) – Agrivoltaics Demonstration Site

Initial Concept: 10-acre agrivoltaic demonstration site

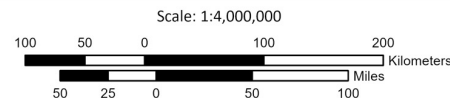
Currently in scoping process for project –
looking for partners and agrivoltaics expert working group members

Potential agrivoltaics solutions:

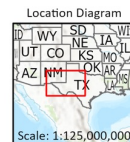
- Cattle and sheep grazing on range land
- Crop production with available irrigation (e.g., cotton, specialty crops)
- Native/pollinator vegetation trials
- Demonstration of different PV system designs and scales



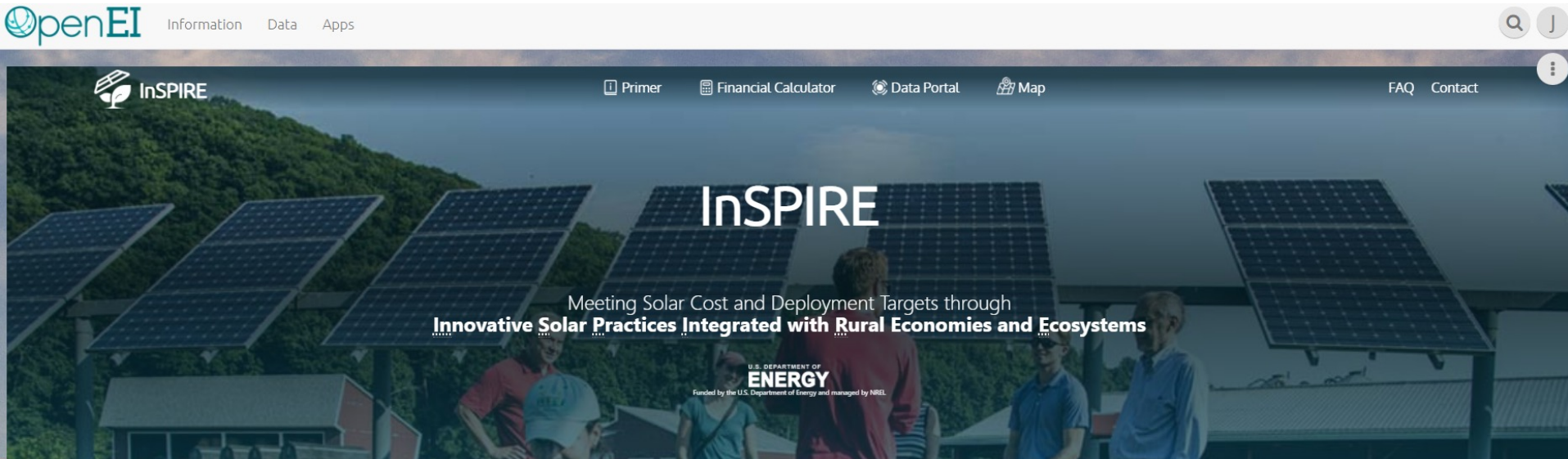
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY
PRODUCTION NOTES
Data provided by: BEG
Basemap provided by: Esri, FAO, NOAA, USGS,
Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, HERE, Garmin, EPA, NPS



SPATIAL REFERENCE
Name: GCS WGS 1984
GCS: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Map Frame Units: Degree



Thank you!



InSPIRE website: <https://openei.org/wiki/InSPIRE>

Alexis.Pascaris@nrel.gov



Crop Agrivoltaics Program Strategy and Oversight

We help farmers harvest the sun twice.

Blake Mendez

Board President

Project Owner Representative

(512) 986-2530

blake@cleancoenergie.com

blake@menco-finco.com

