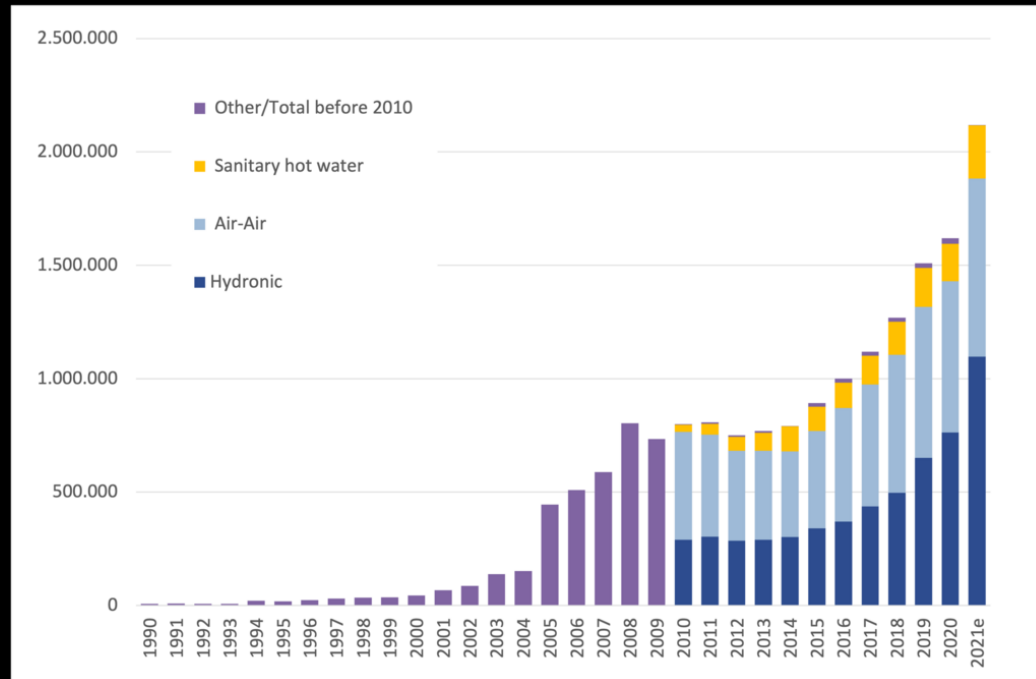


# The Belgian perspective on Agrivoltaics

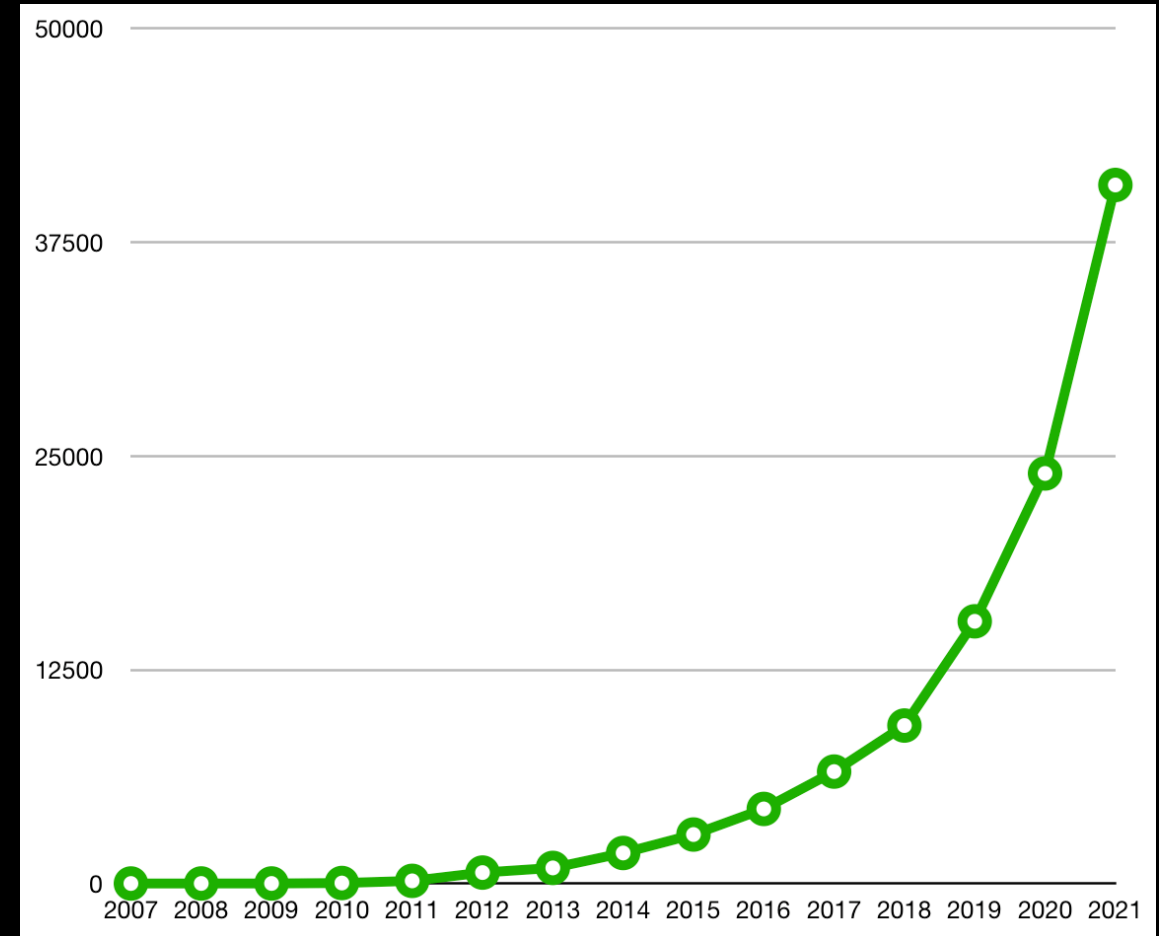




# Motivation: the electricity consumption will rise



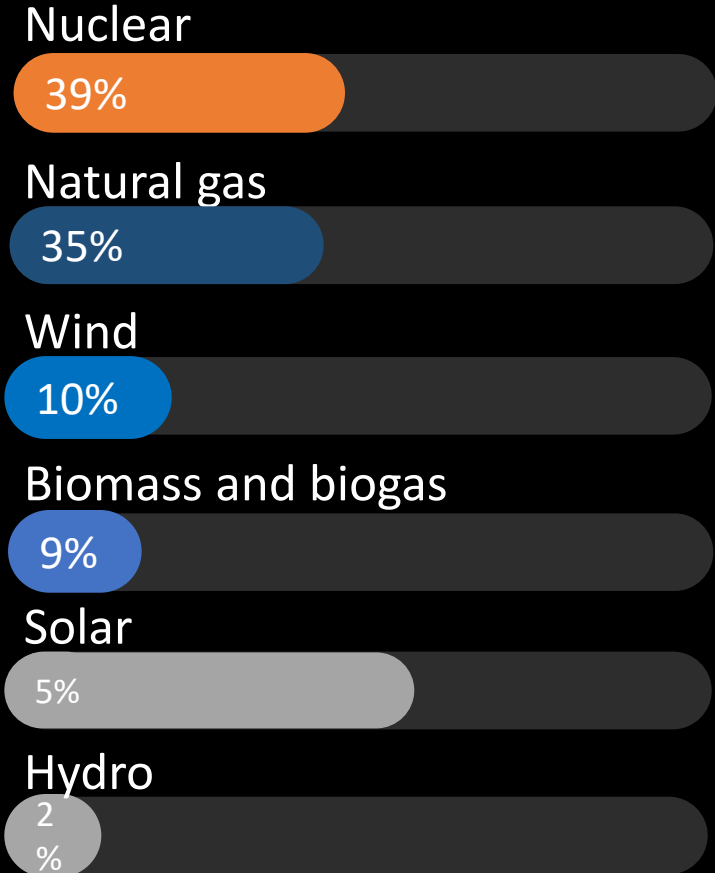
Heat pumps in Belgium



Electric cars in Belgium

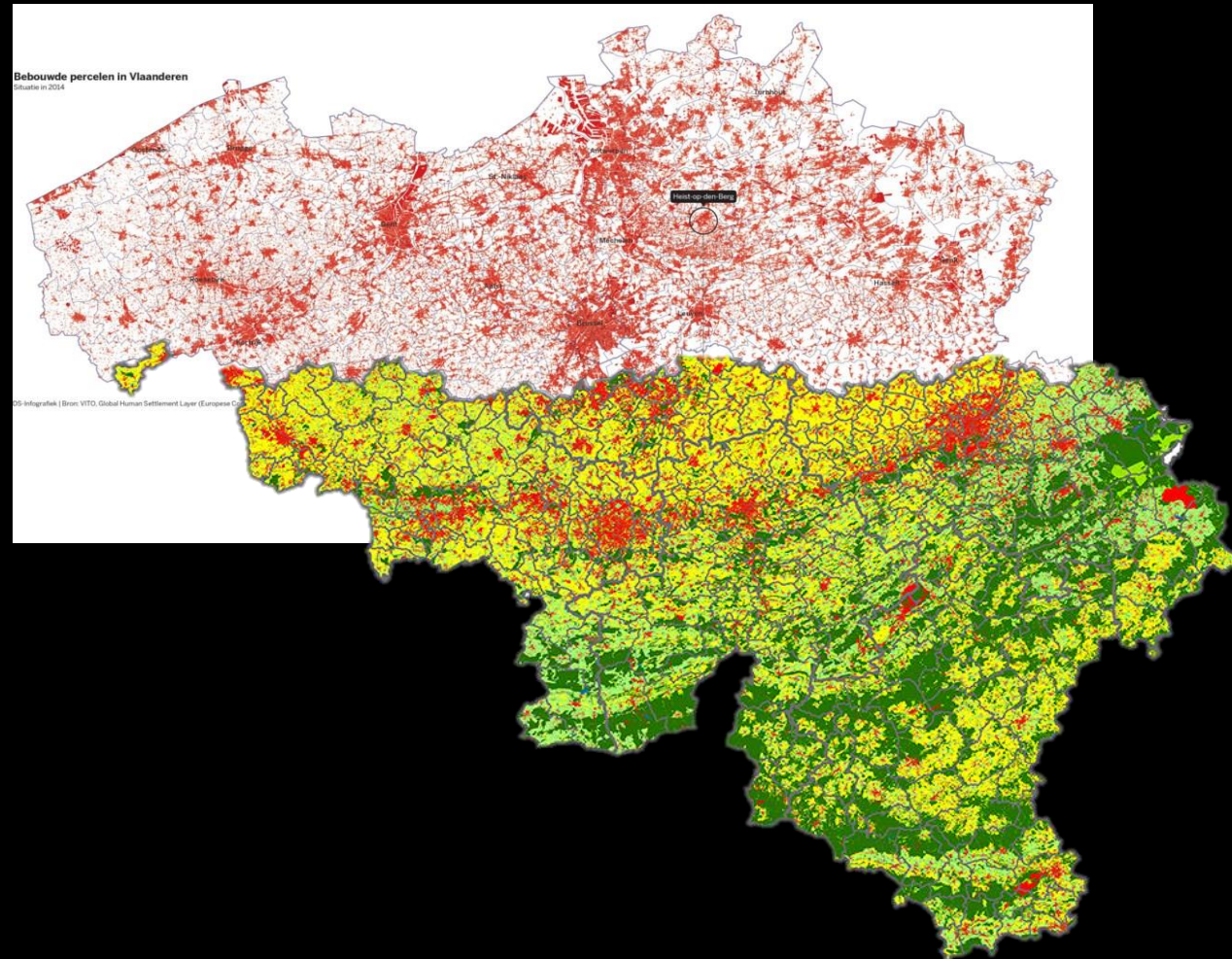
# Motivation: the need for more renewable energy

- Global warming: full decarbonization in 2050
- Nuclear phase out in 2025



# Motivation: the limited open space

A densely populated country with limited open space







50% of Belgium is Agricultural land

# What could be a solution?

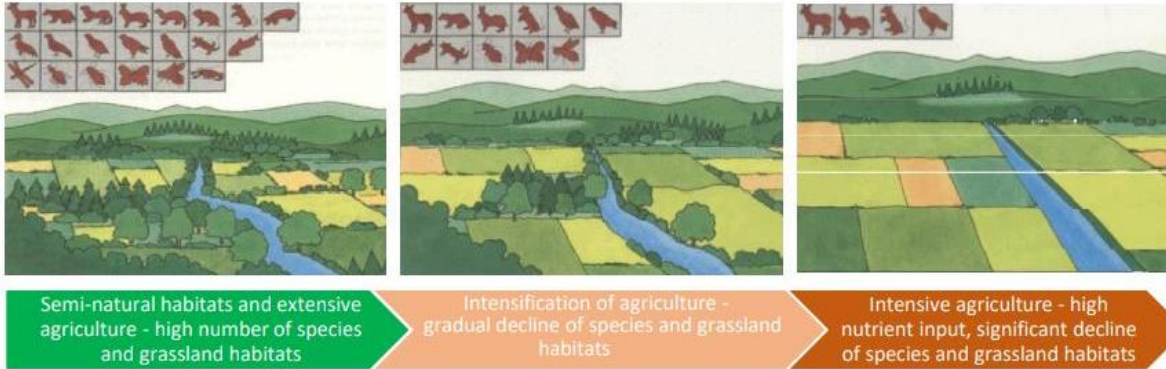
- Agrivoltaics

*PV application that **combines** energy and crop production on the same area, where the primary objective is **sustained crop growth** and the energy production act as added value*





# The advantages for agriculture?



Source: ECA, based on *Landesanstalt für Umweltschutz Baden-Württemberg, Landschaft natürlich* (1992).

Intensive agriculture results in biodiversity loss

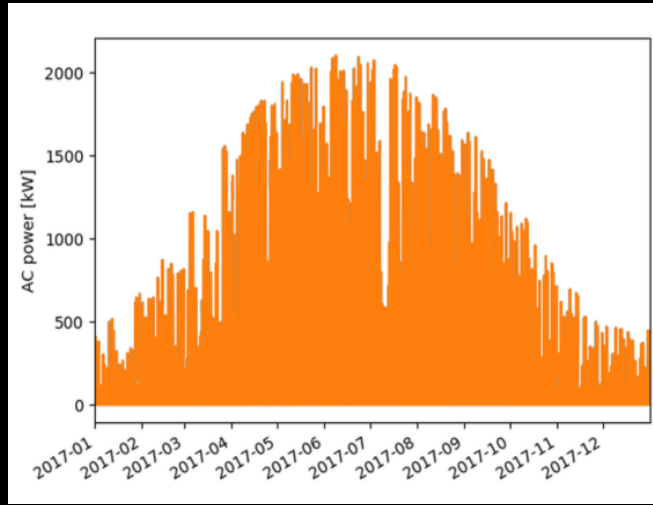


More extreme weather events with huge food losses

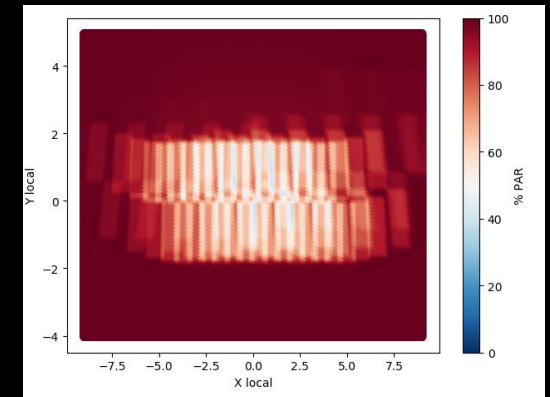
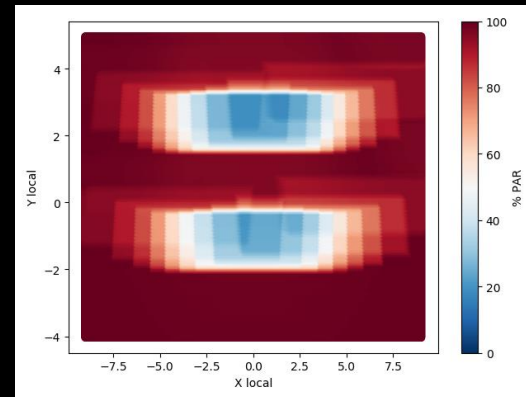
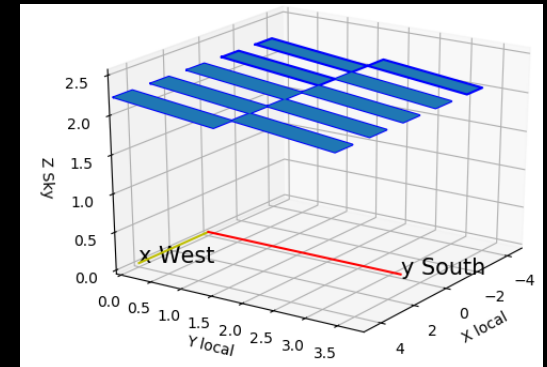
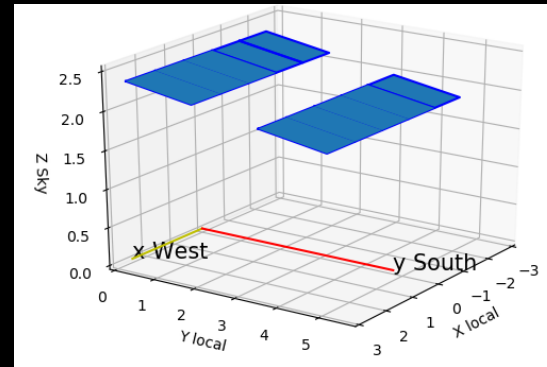
The story begins in 2018...



# Agrivoltaics 2018 – 2019: first thesis



Electricity yield



Ground radiation impact

# Agrivoltaics 2018 – 2019: first thesis





# Agrivoltaics 2018 – 2019: first thesis



Still potatoes....

# Agrivoltaics 2019 – 2020: first funded project



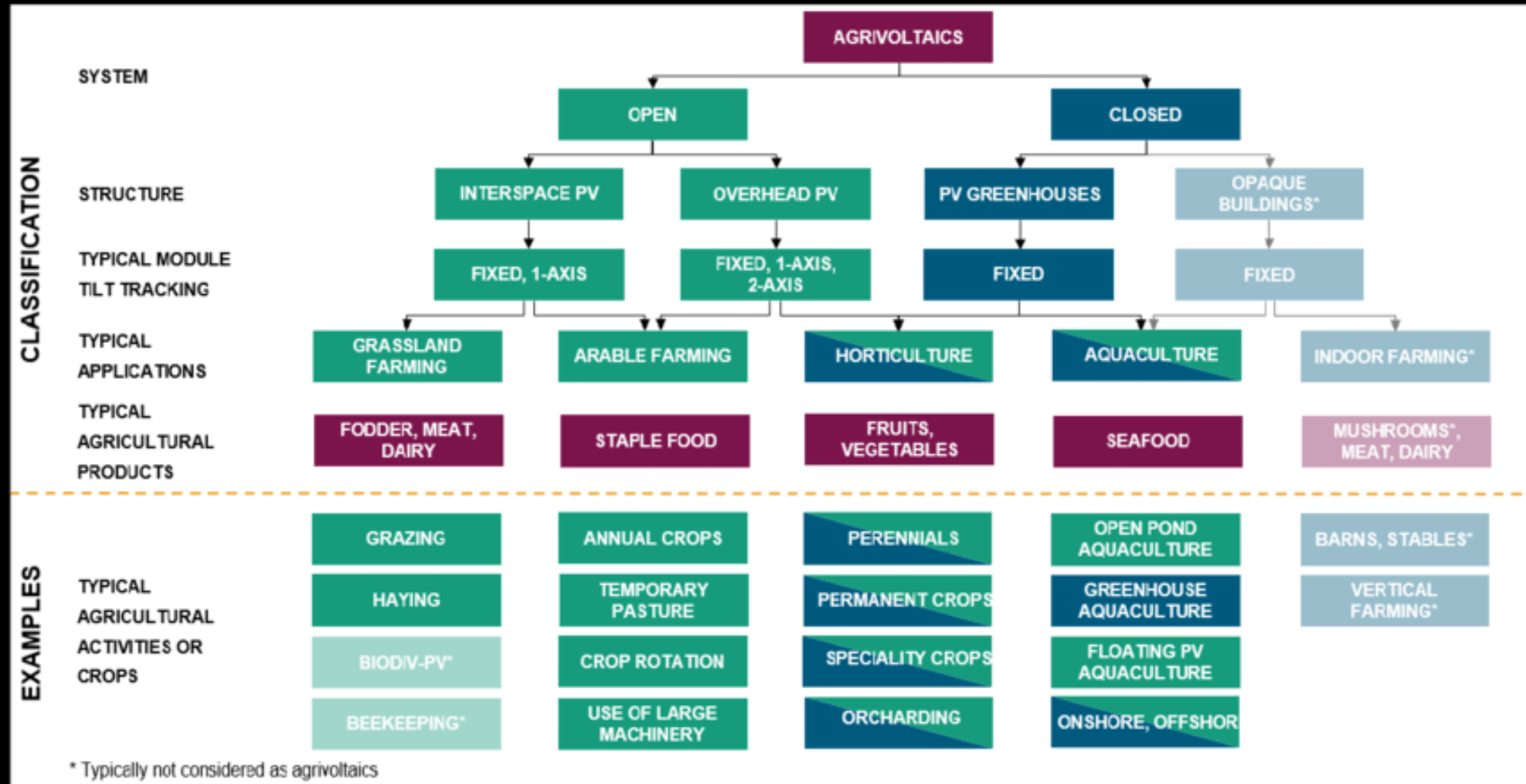


# Many design options are possible ...

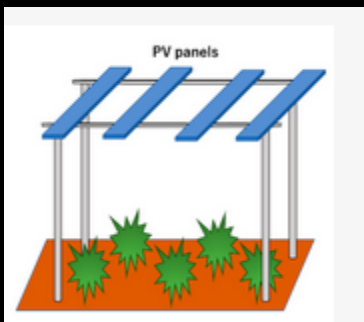




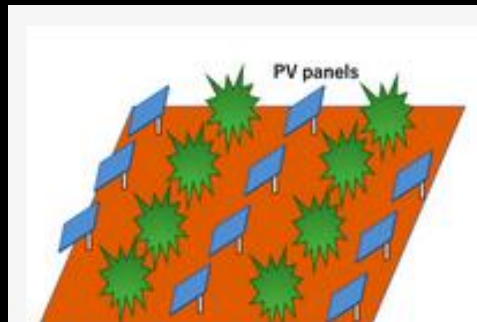
# Meaning there is a need for a framework



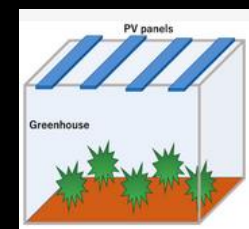
# This framework includes structure types....



overhead



interspace



greenhouse



# And crop types....



grassland



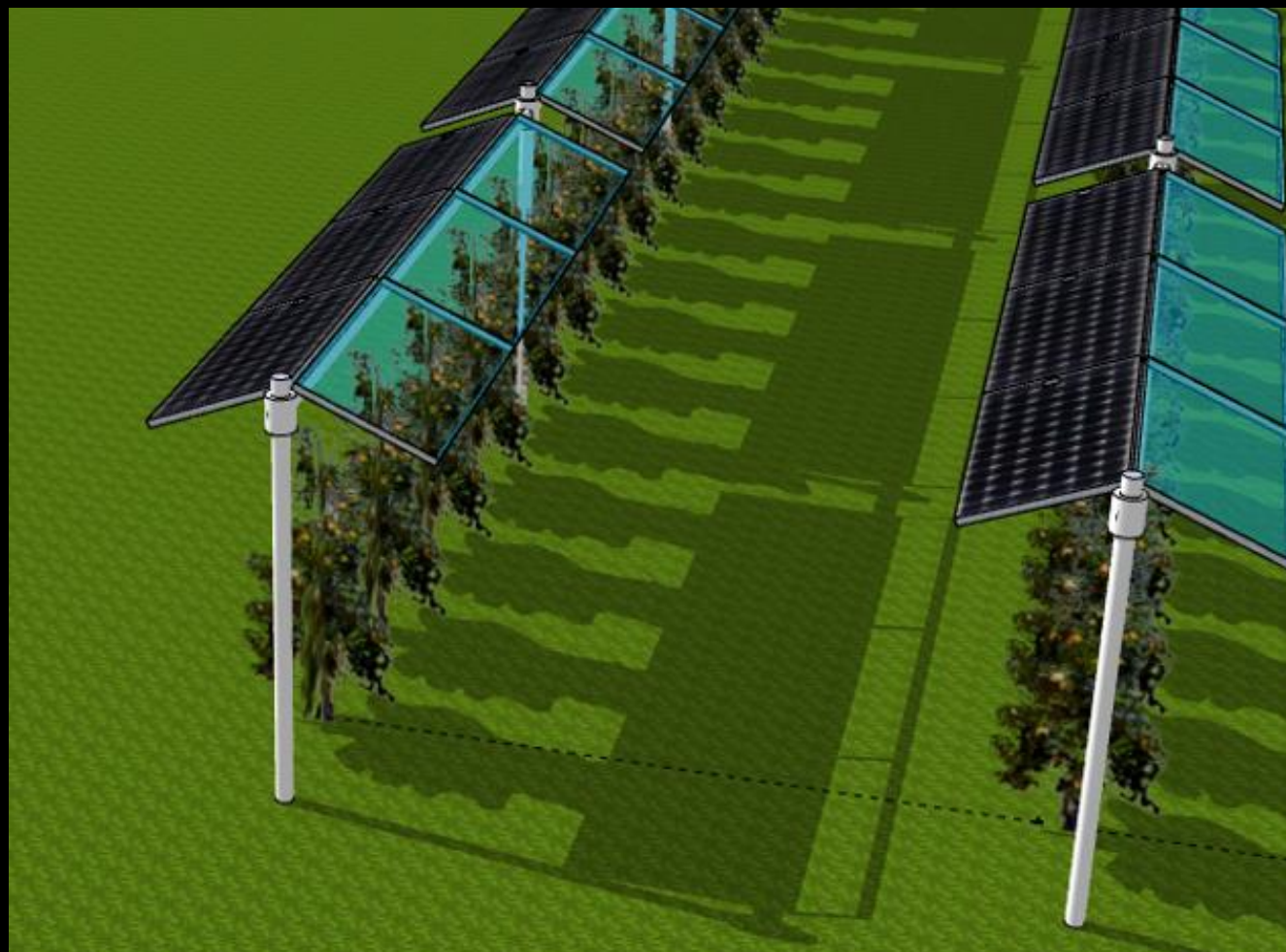
arable farming  
(annual field  
crops)



horticulture  
(permanent  
crops)

# We designed and built all types of agrivoltaics

Horticulture  
Overhead agrivoltaics





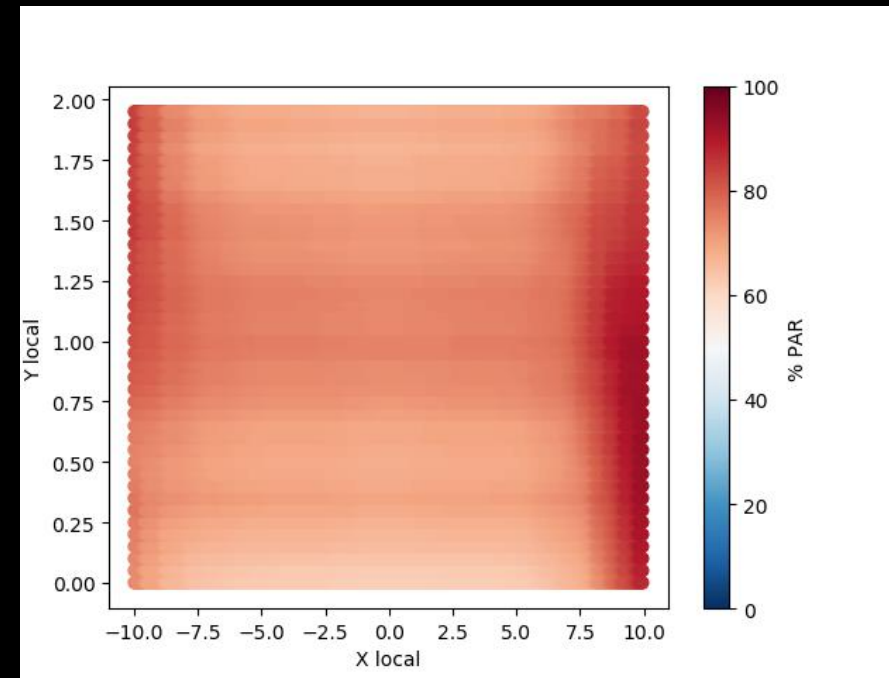
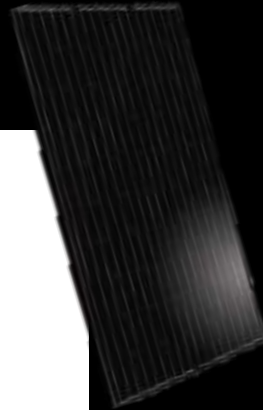
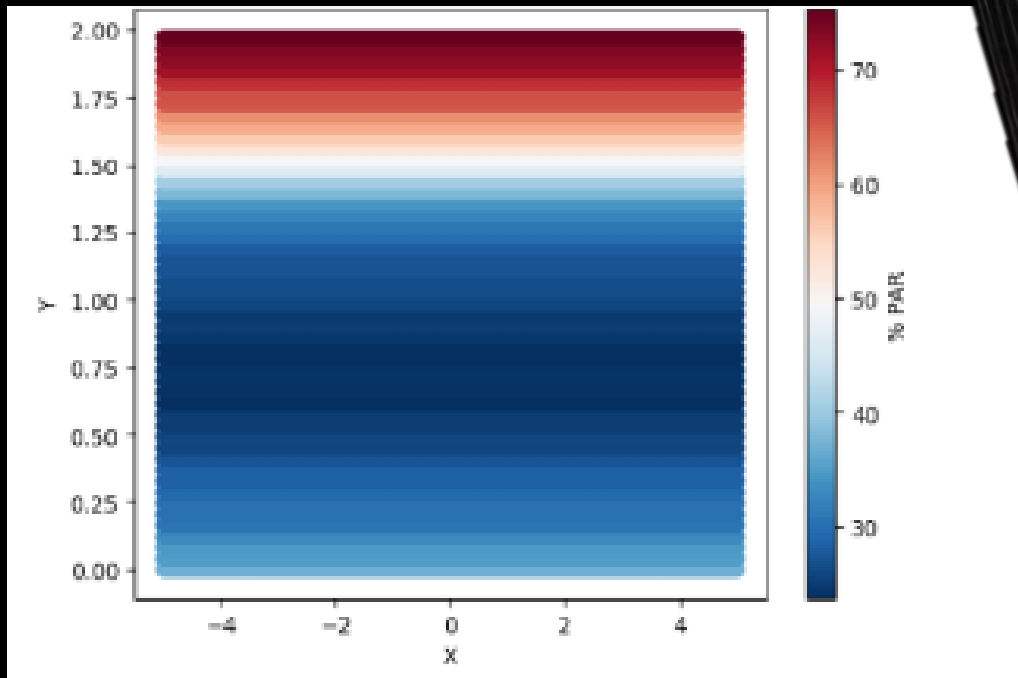
# Agrivoltaics 2020: first pilot



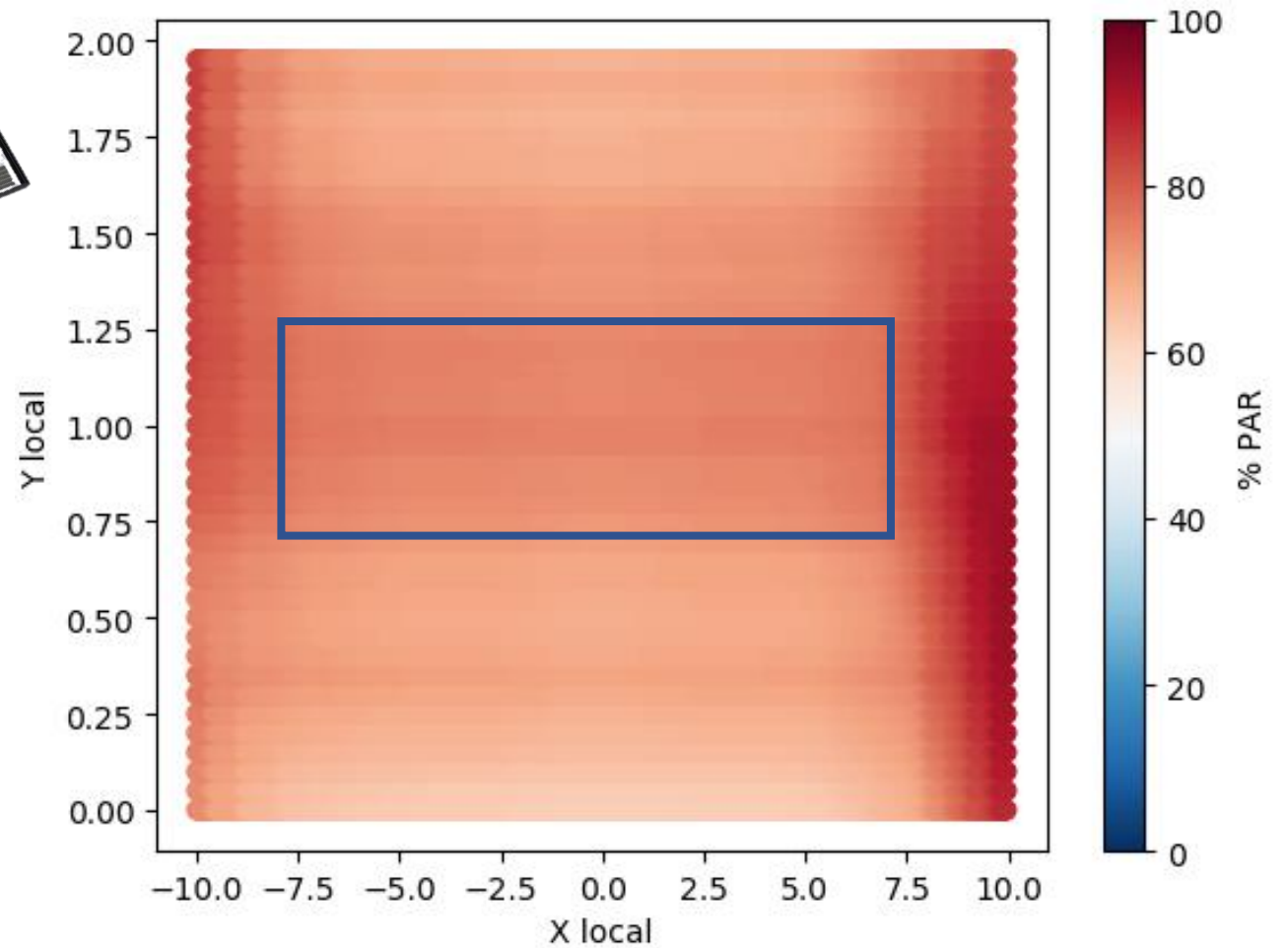
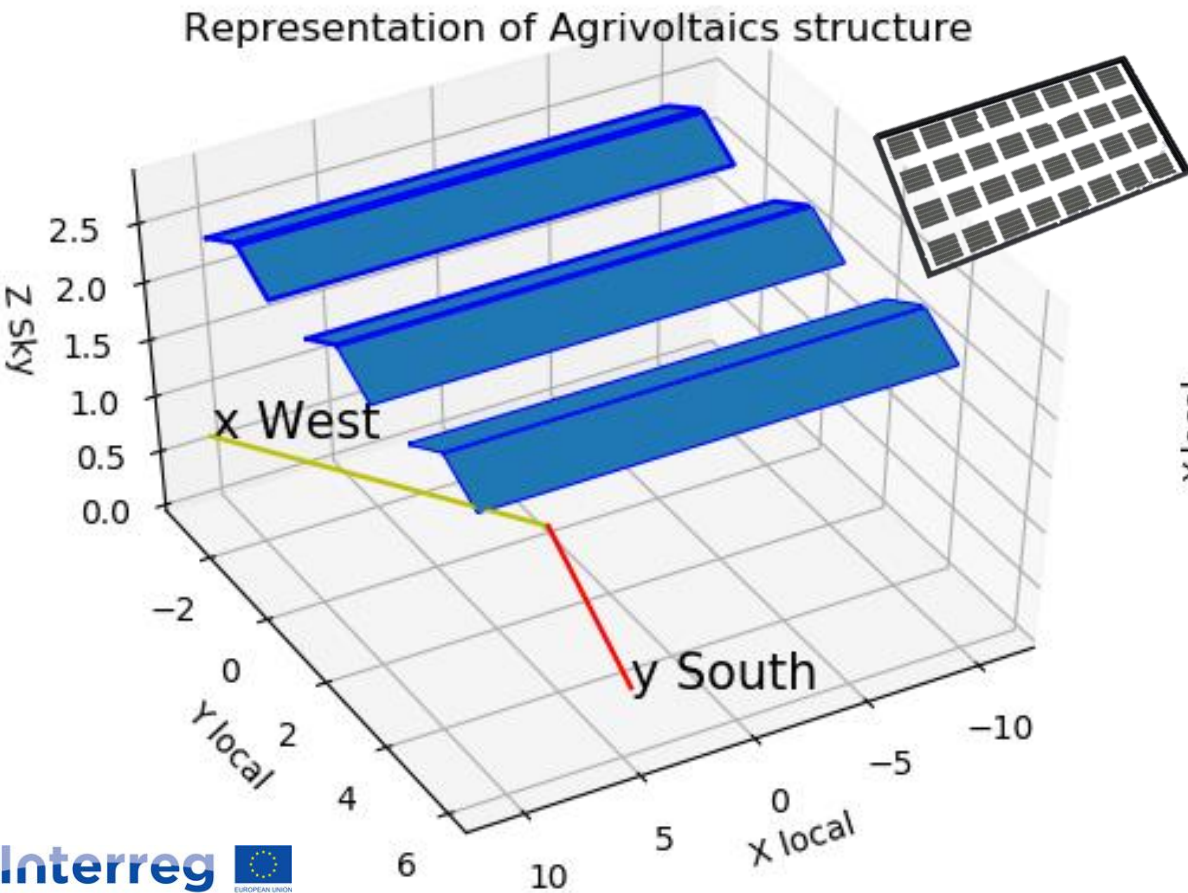


# Balancing yields: Electric vs Agricultural

Traditional or (semi)transparent?



# Agrivoltaic system design – Pear Pilot

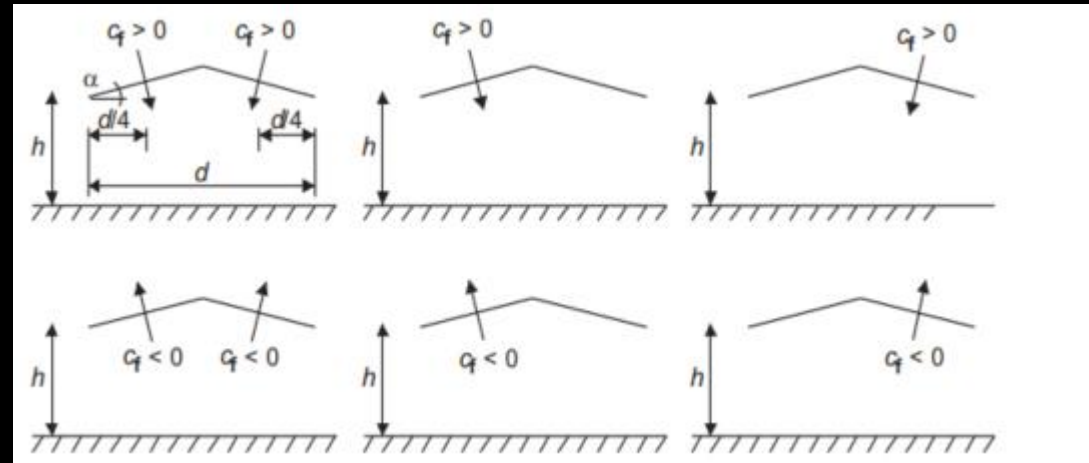




# Construction and windload

Permanent or concrete foundations not permitted in agriculture

- Soil anchors and steel cable
- Modify roof design to optimize wind loads (standard )



# Building process: modifying hail netting for Agrivoltaics



Additional wooden supports



Soil anchor positioning



Link anchor to top structure



Longitudinal wind bracing



# Building process: PV top structure



Aluminium frame on poles with L-profiles



PV deployment



Rigid lateral wind bracing









No land losses

Land use efficiency improved by 44%

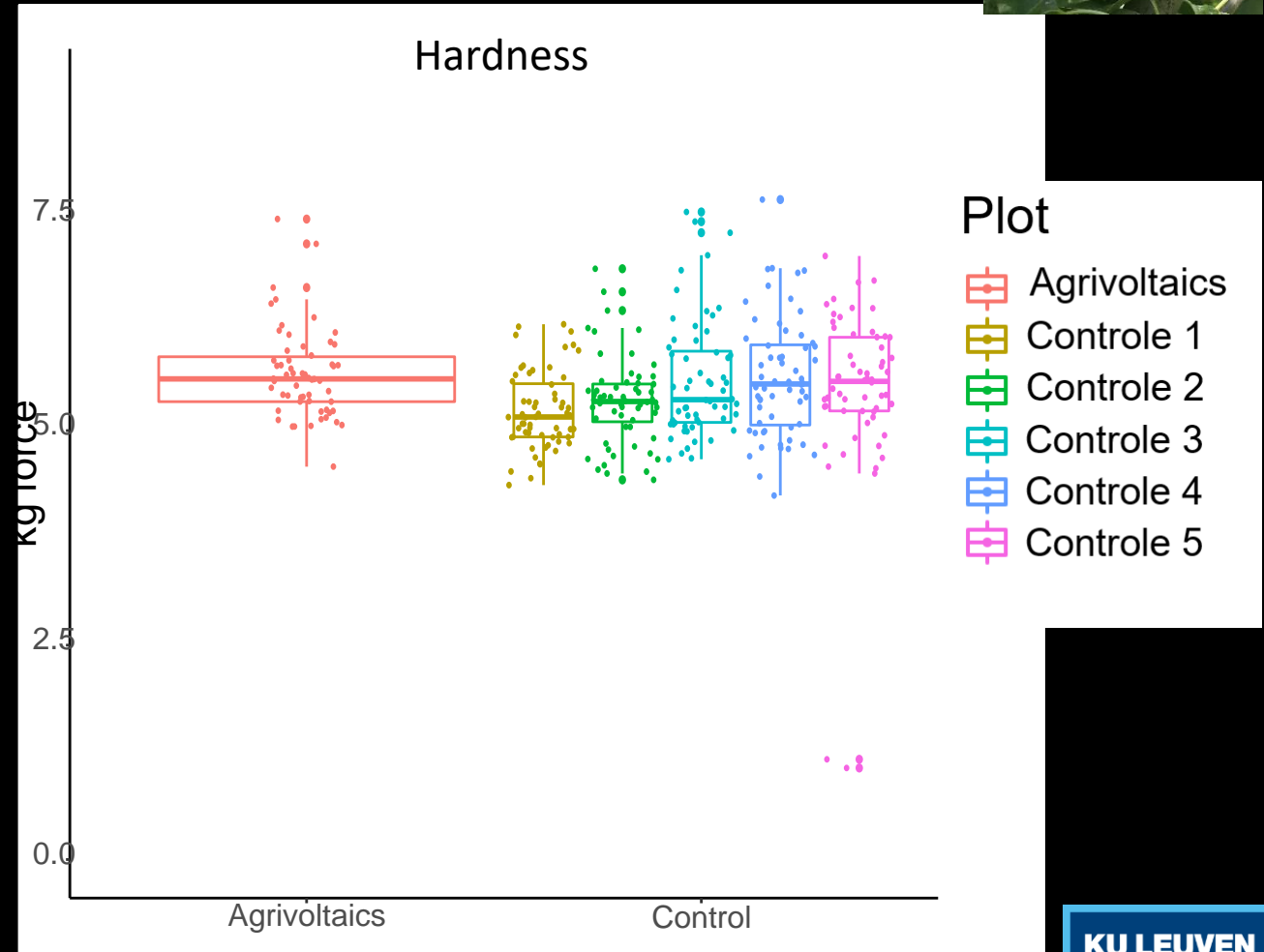
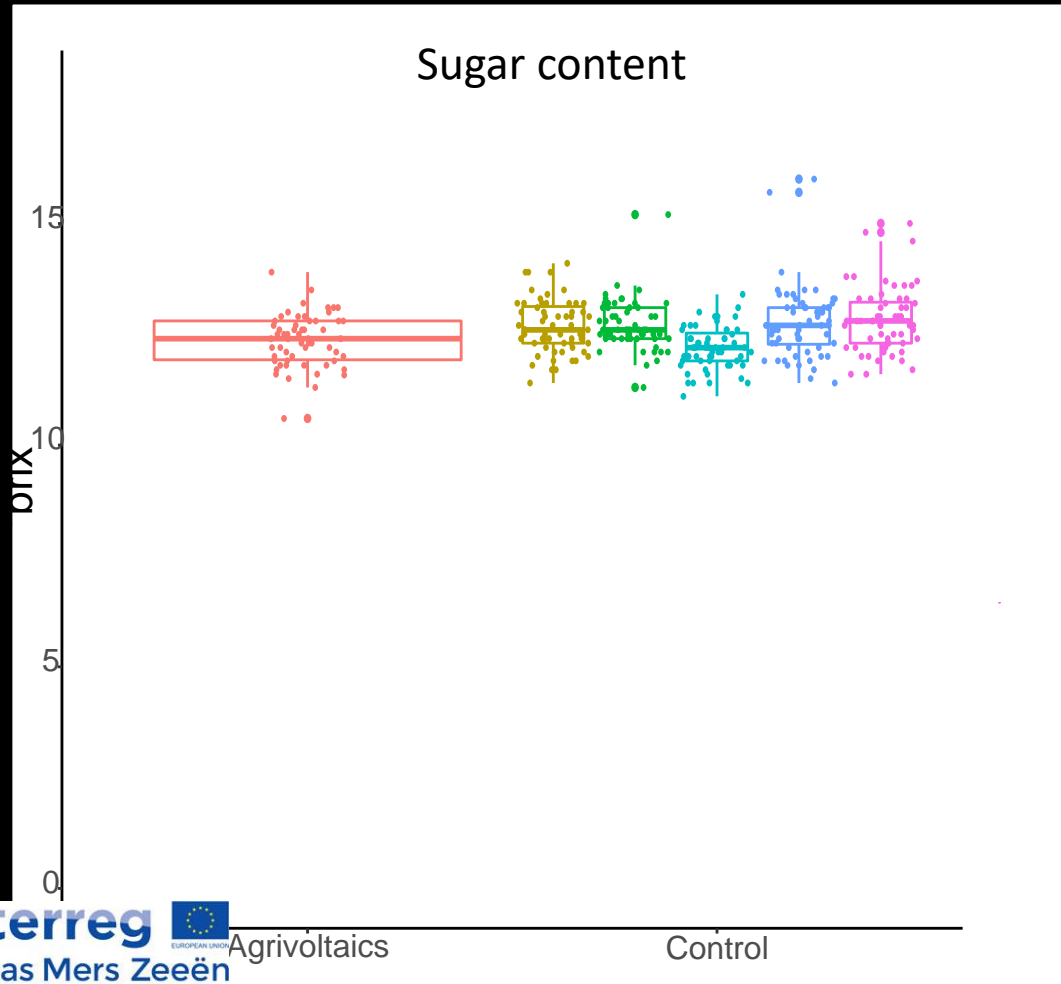


# Air microclimate

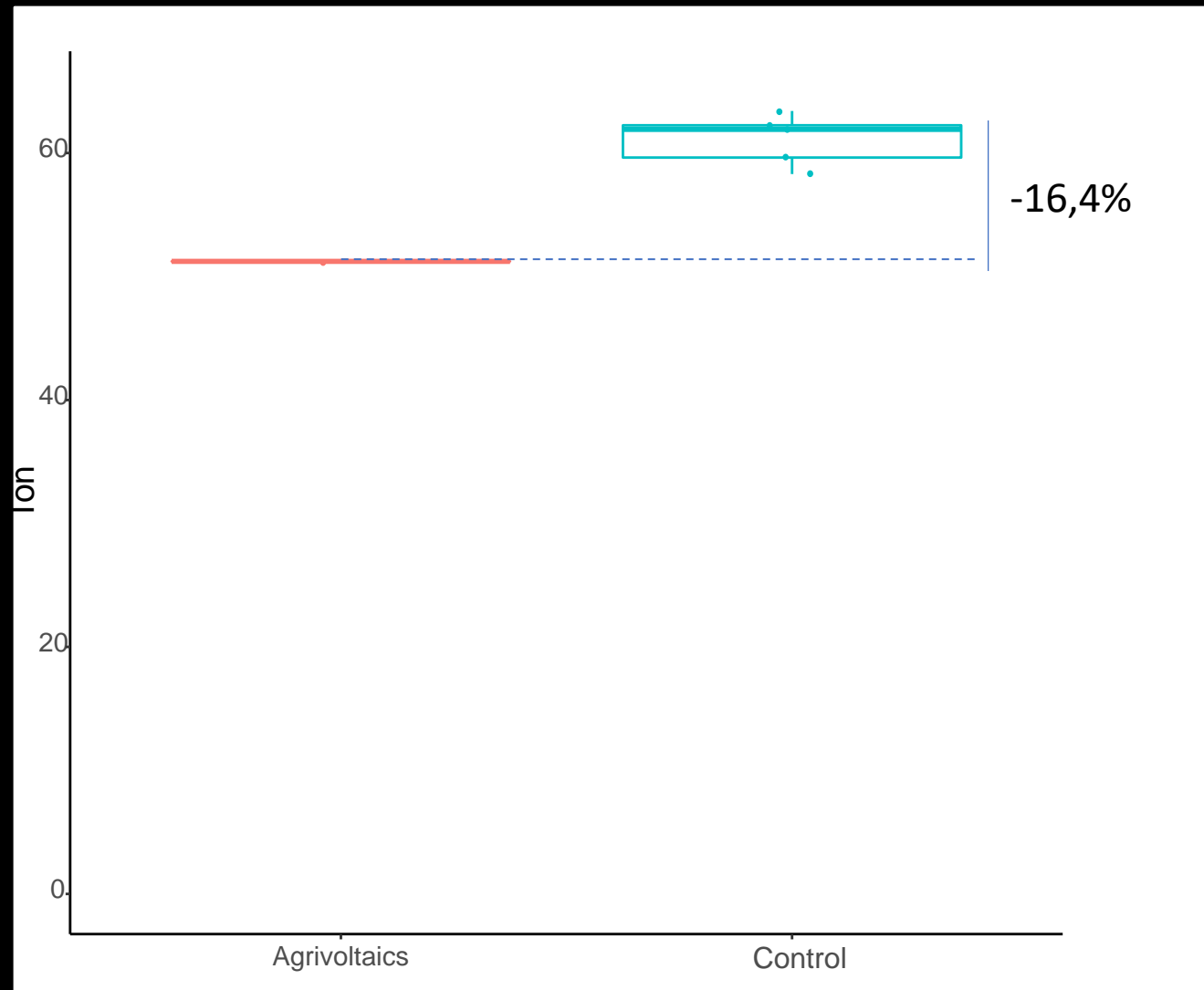




# Fruit quality

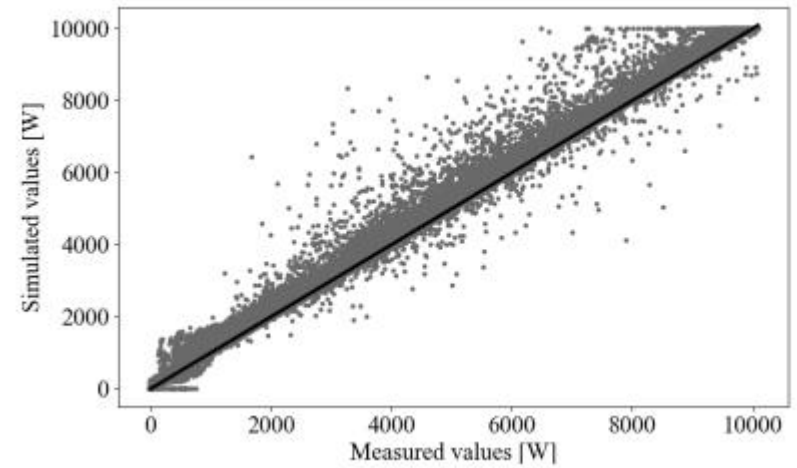
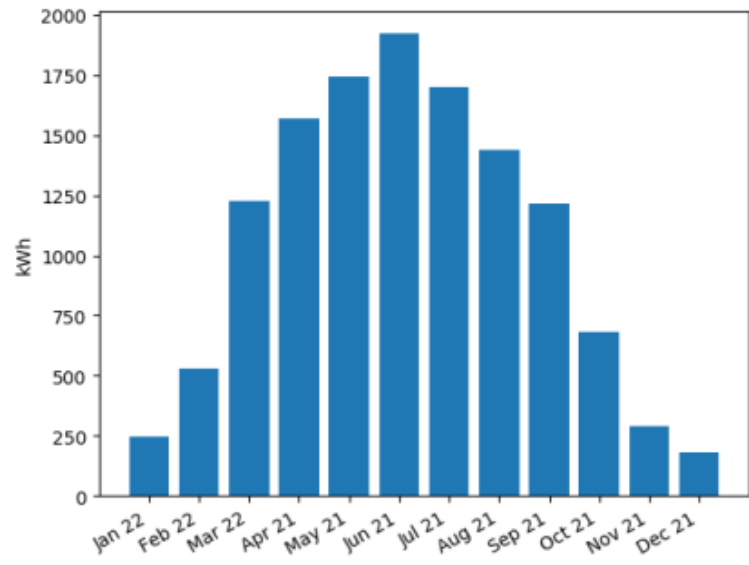


# Fruit quality





# Electricity



## Arable pilot overhead

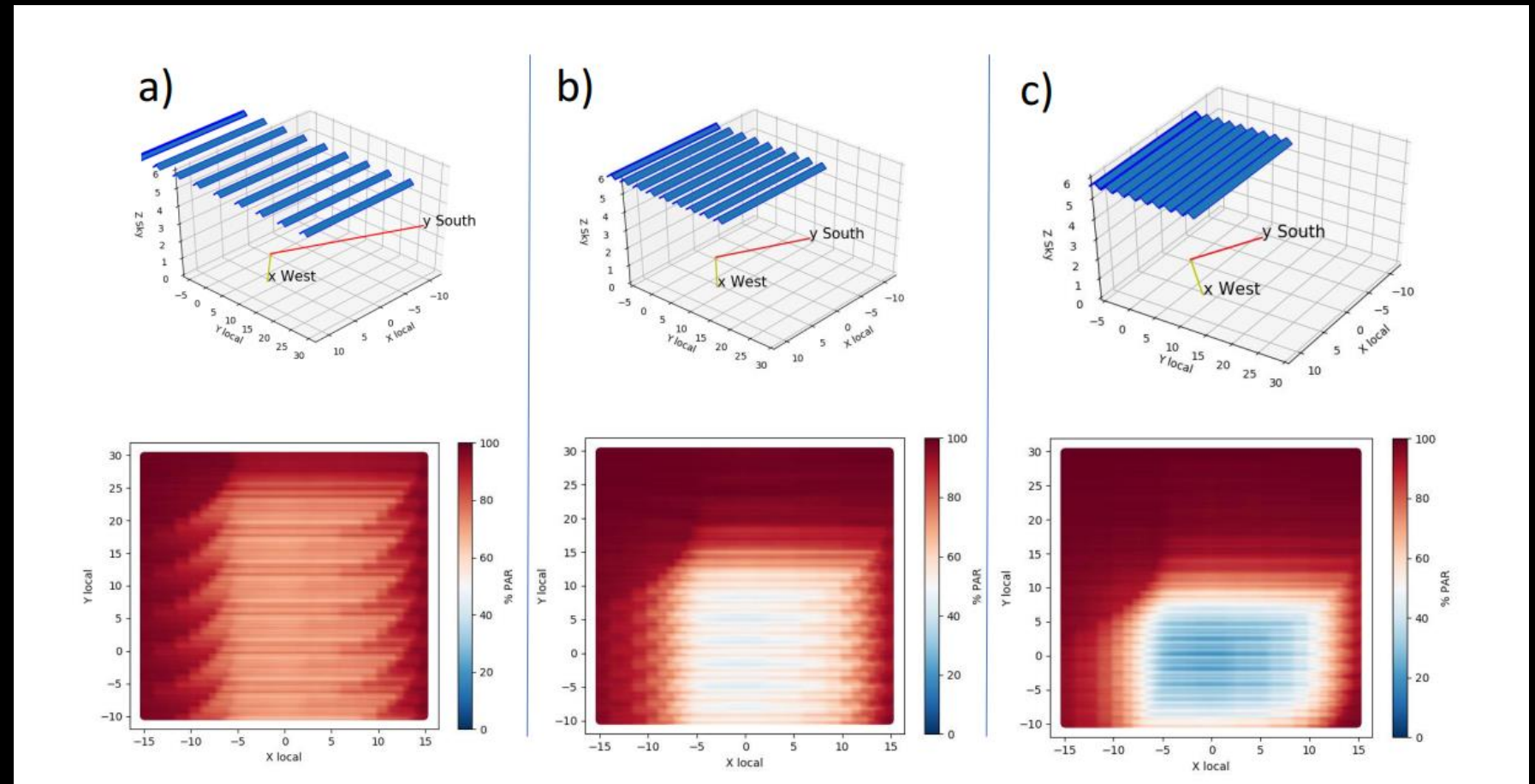
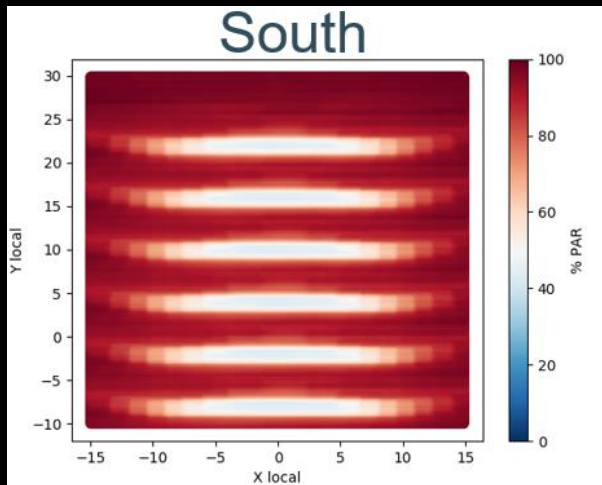








# Southwest orientation to ensure homogeneous radiation







# Rigid structure with concrete foundation

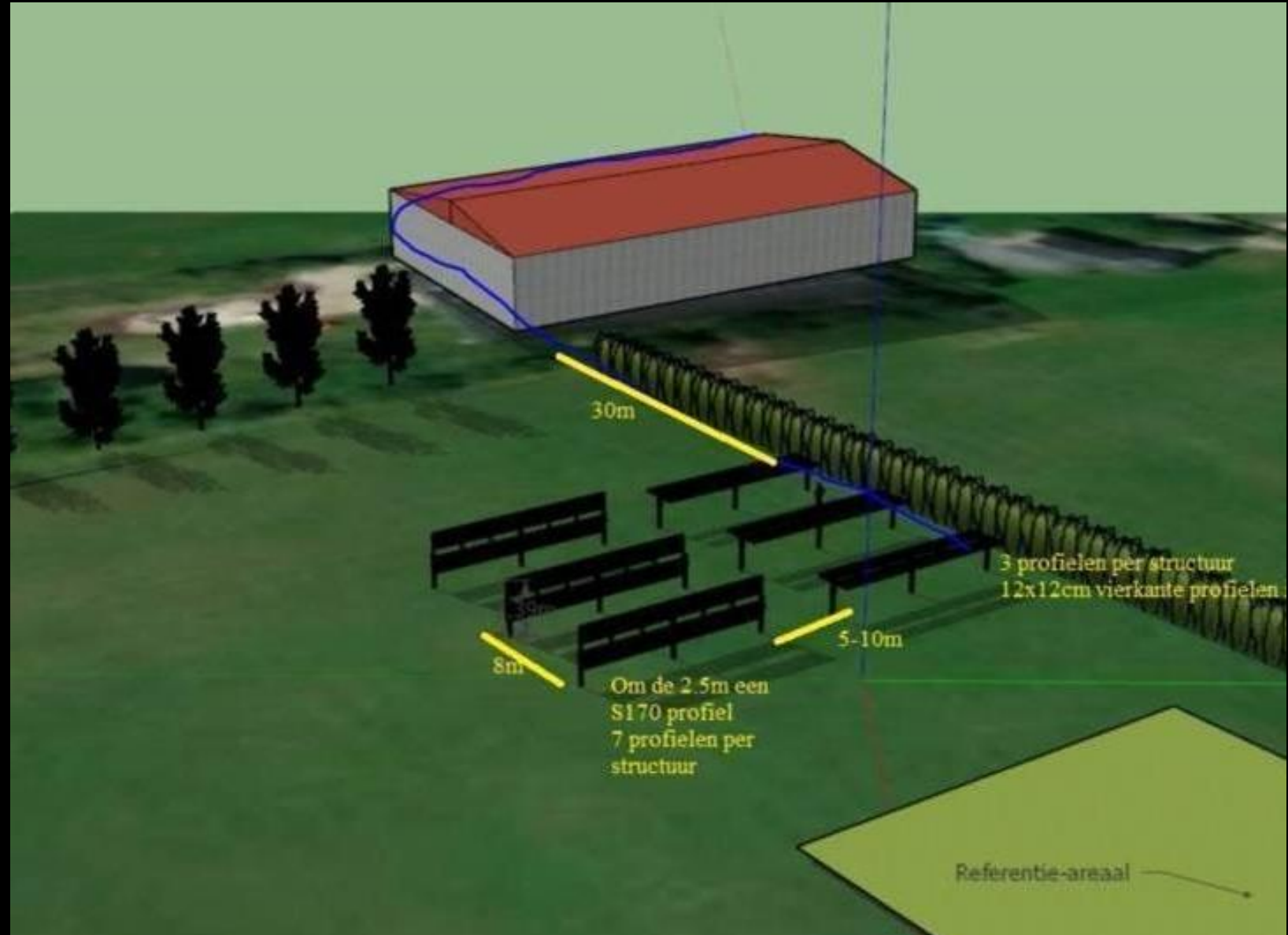








# Arable pilot interspace





























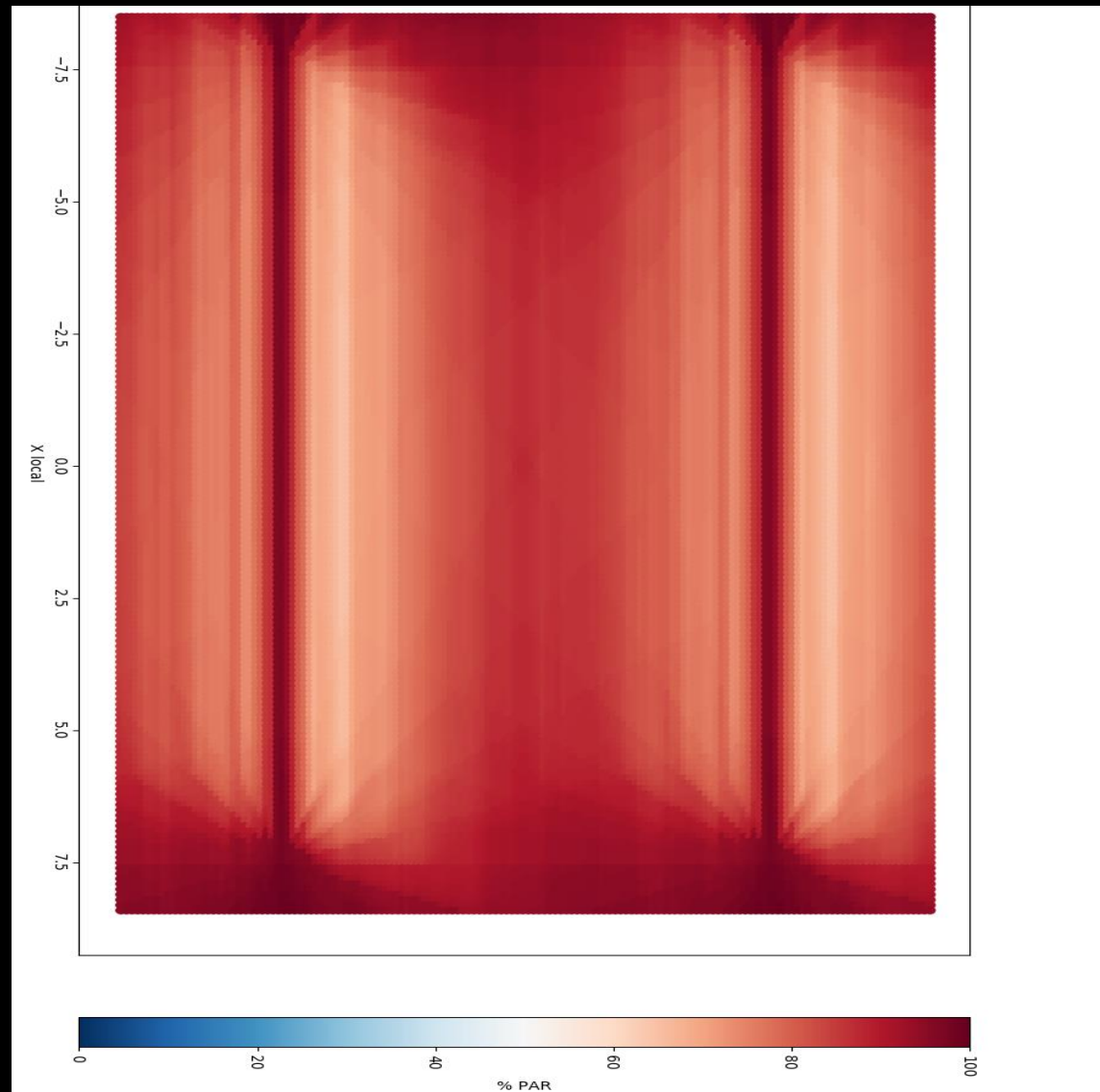






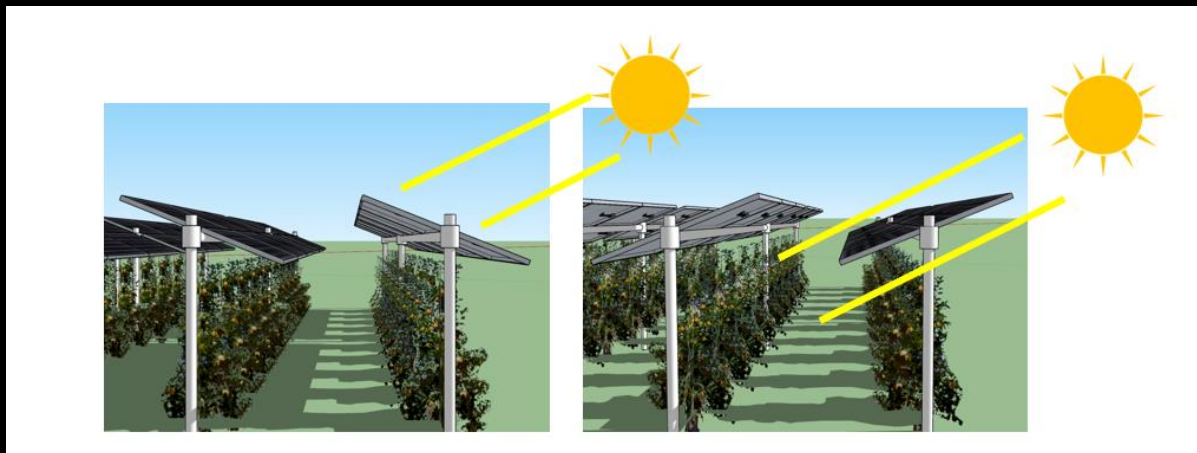


# Vertical bifacial with interrow distance 9 m





# Solar tracking offers the advantage of shade and energy control







Almost no change  
in land use  
efficiency

Land loss area







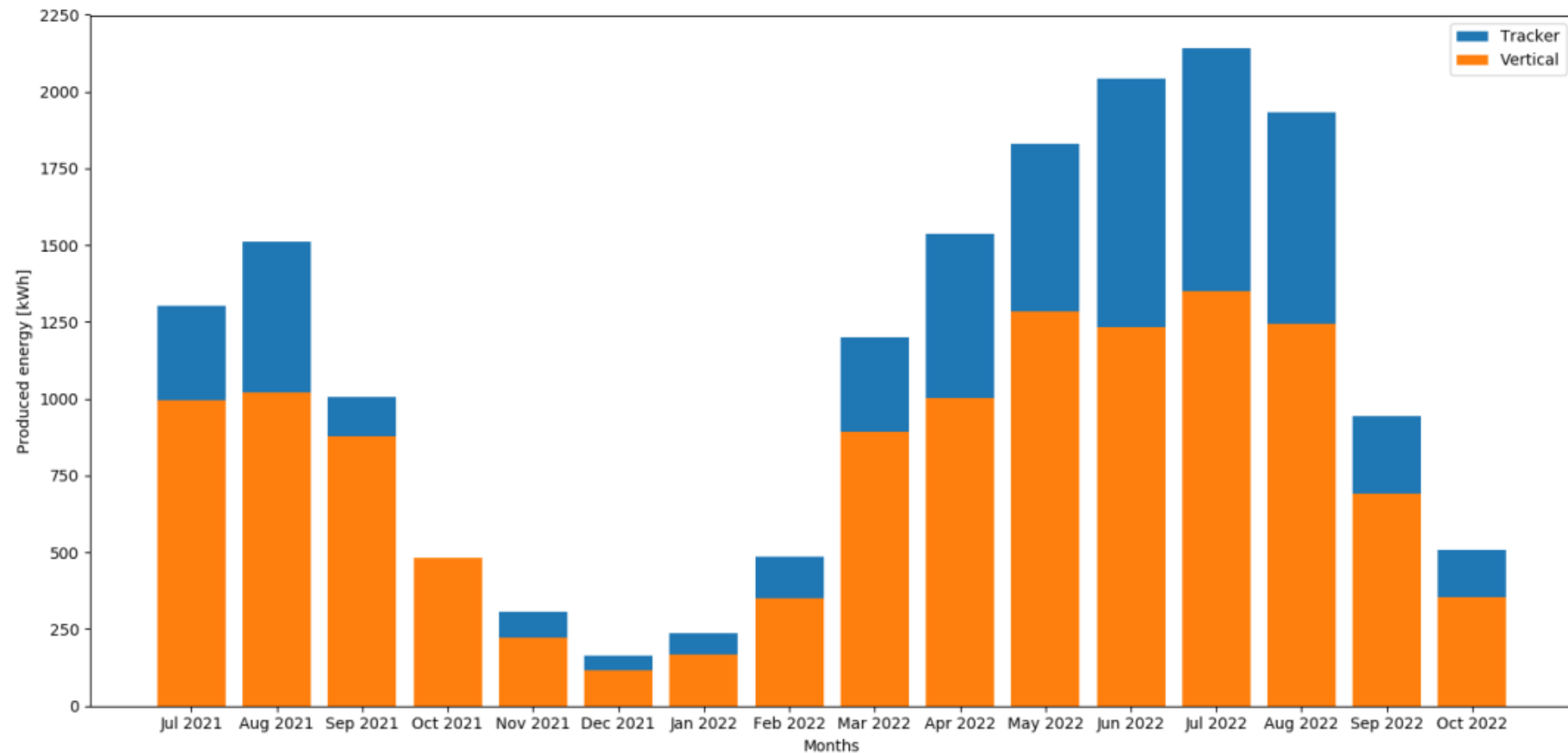


-26% beets

-22% beets

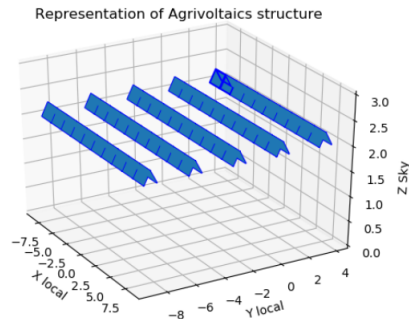
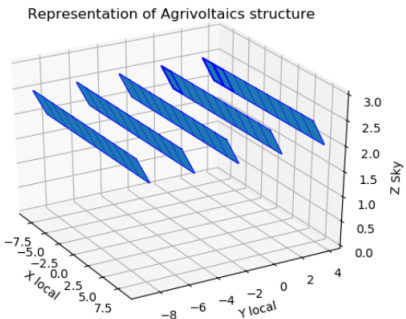


# Energy





# And the software from 2018?



Agrivoltaics webtool

Please input the coordinates of the location you would like to simulate.

Latitude: 50.7944 Longitude: 4.3506

Set location Use current location

Current location: Latitude= 51.0642 Longitude= 4.0241

Height meter

Ground coverage ratio %

Tilt

Direction 0 = South, -90° = East and +90° is West

Module transparency %

Installed power:	0.64
MWp/ha	
Bif PV production:	701
MWh/ha/year	
Average DLI:	23
mol m <sup>2</sup> / day	
Remaining PAR:	71
%	
Deviation PAR:	16
0 is perfect homogeneous	
LCOE:	110
€/MWh	
Assumptions	

Agrivoltaics

Main Control

Weather data input

Get EPW (Lat/Lon): 51.060359 3.710076

Simulation parameters

StartDate (MM | DD | HH): 01 | 01 | 01

Enddate (MM | DD | HH): 01 | 31 | 23

Crop type: potato

System losses (%): 14

Analysis parameters

Mesh size: 0.1

Diffuse calculation: ☒ True ☐ False

Whole field: ☒ True ☐ False

Evaluation width (m): 1 Shift: 0

Start simulation

PV parameters

Module parameter

Transparency (%): 0

Cell Power (W/m<sup>2</sup>): 160

Tracking parameters

Tracking: ☐ True ☒ False

Backtrack: ☒ True ☐ False

KUL tracking: ☐ True ☒ False

Limit angle: 45

Structure parameters

☒ Dome ☐ Shed

Dome interdistance: 0

Azimuth (°): 180

Tilt (°): 12

Array width (m): 1

Height (m): 4.5

Row-to-row distance (m): 10

<https://iiw.kuleuven.be/apps/agrivoltaics/index.html>



# Conclusions: what happened between 2018-2022?

- First step in legal framework: distinction between field crops, greenhouses and permanent crops
- From proof of concept to market ready technology
- Software that evolved from python code to a user friendly webtool
- 1year of measurements to improve software, measurement method, new designs and decision making
- 2years of practical experience (what is the real land loss vs theoretical expected)



# Takeaways

- Crops + PV: great potential but not always a clear win-win in Belgium!
  - Not yet a standardized way to measure the difference in yield & quality
  - Long term effects not yet proven
  - Optimal PV configuration for next 30 years difficult to estimate in advance (shade-crop yield relations)
    - More crop types and varieties should be tested
    - Impact of climate change
- Do not forget other synergies on agricultural land!