

RESEARCH UPDATE: DUAL-USE SOLAR



PAC MEETING
MARCH 13, 2023



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Solar Energy Technologies Office DE-EE0009374



UPDATES

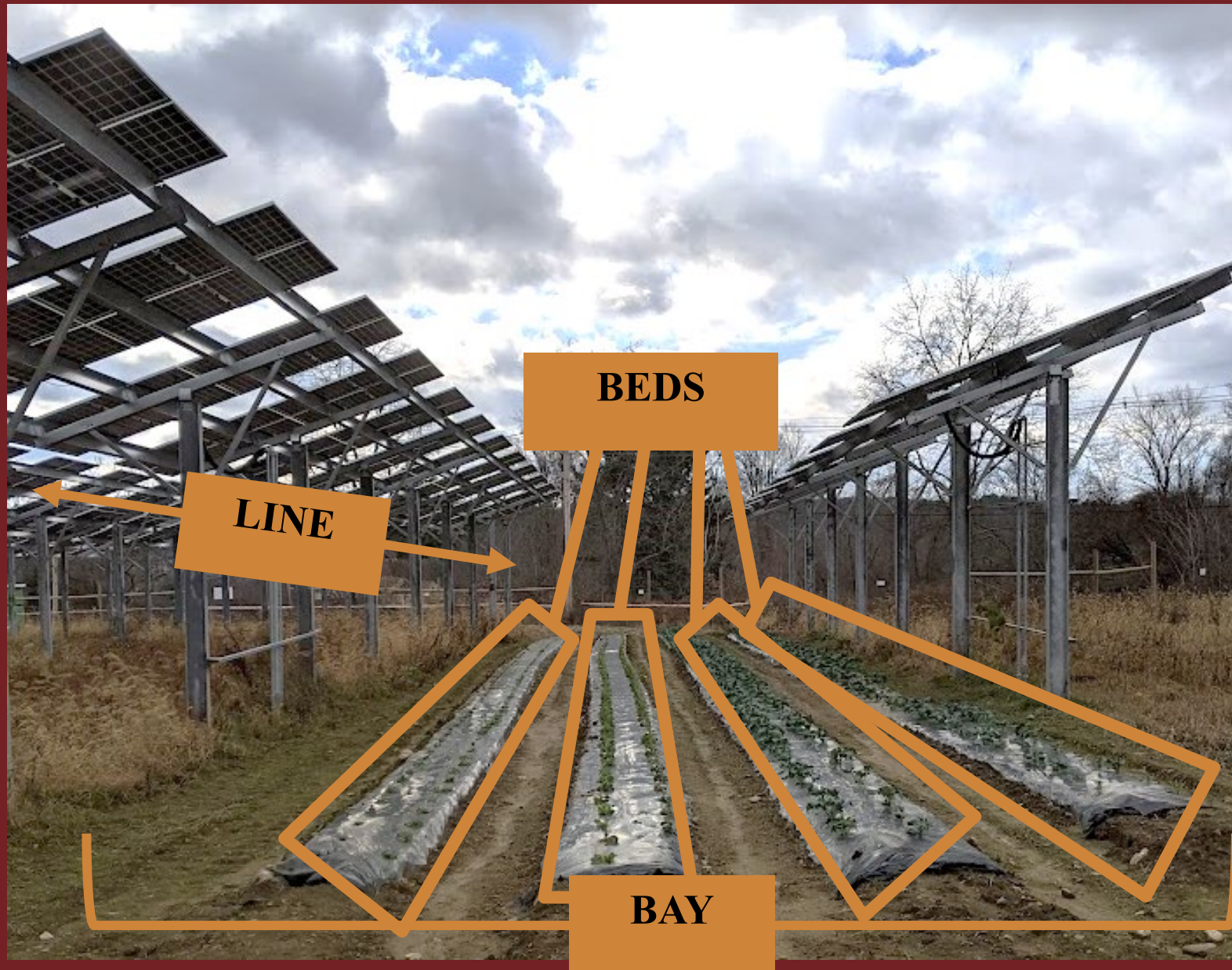
- Completed 5 months of field testing of sensors
 - July 2022 – November 2022
- Adding additional sensors in 2023 to increase data collection
- Updated experimental designs
- Conducting farmer/researcher meetings to prepare 2023 field operations plans



SENSOR MEASUREMENTS & SITES

- Light duration and intensity
- Rainfall
- Leaf wetness
- Soil moisture and temperature
- Ambient temperature and humidity
- One site with butternut and lettuce
- One site with pasture
- One site with hay





QUESTION DEVELOPMENT (EXAMPLE ONE)

How do solar panels alter temperature in an agricultural field? How does this affect crop growth?

**BIG
PICTURE**

Are there fewer, total growing degree days in a solar array compared to a field without a solar array?

$GDD = [(Max. \text{ daily temp} - Min. \text{ daily temp})/2] - \text{Base Temperature}$

Base Temp = min. temp for growth; crop specific, 32 or 50°F

**ARRAY TO
CONTROL
COMPARISON**

Do growing degree days accumulate at different rates in each bed? If so, is this significant enough to result in harvest date differences?

**LOCATION
SPECIFIC
VARIATION**

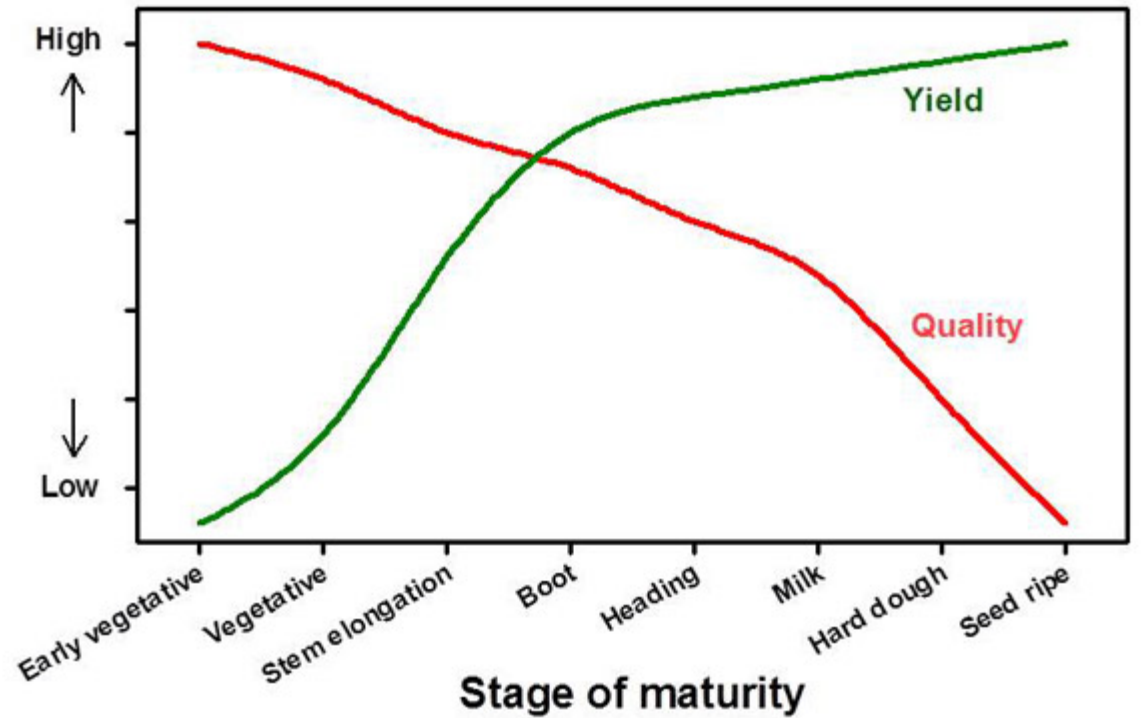


Relative Forage Yields throughout the Growing Season



Image: Jessica A. Williamson, Penn State

Generalized relationship between forage yield and forage quality as affected by stage of maturity



QUESTION DEVELOPMENT (EXAMPLE TWO)

How do solar panels alter temperature in an agricultural field? How does this affect crop growth?

**BIG
PICTURE**

If temperatures in the array are reduced, is this enough to offset the summer slump response of hay and pasture grass?

**PHYSIOLOGY
& YIELD**

If temperatures changes offset summer slump in the array, is there any trade off in forage quality between less, sun grown grass and more, shade grown grass?

**PHYSIOLOGY
& QUALITY**

