

# A win-win situation: Growing crops on photovoltaic farms

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On a co-located solar farm, runoff from water used to clean photovoltaic panels would nourish agave or other biofuel crops. The plants would in turn provide ground cover, helping prevent dust buildup that decreases solar panel efficiency. Credit: Sujith Ravi

Growing agave and other carefully chosen plants amid photovoltaic

panels could allow solar farms not only to collect sunlight for electricity but also to produce crops for biofuels, according to new computer models by Stanford scientists.

This co-location approach could prove especially useful in sunny, arid regions such as the southwestern United States where [water](#) is scarce, said Sujith Ravi, who is conducting postdoctoral research with professors David Lobell and Chris Field, both on faculty in environmental Earth system science and senior fellows at the Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment. "Co-located solar-biofuel systems could be a novel strategy for generating two forms of energy from uncultivable lands: electricity from solar infrastructure and easily transportable liquid fuel from biofuel cultivation," said Ravi, the lead author of a new study published in a recent issue of the journal *Environmental Science & Technology* that details the idea.

Photovoltaic (PV) solar farms run on sunlight, but water is required to remove dust and dirt from the panels to ensure they operate at maximum efficiency. Water is also used to dampen the ground to prevent the buildup and spread of dust. Crops planted beneath the [solar panels](#) would capture the runoff water used for cleaning the PV panels, thus helping to optimize the land. The plants' roots would also help anchor the soil and their foliage would help reduce the ability of wind to kick up dust.

Computer simulations of a hypothetical co-location solar farm in Southern California's San Bernardino County by Ravi and colleagues suggest that these two factors together could lead to a reduction in the overall amount of water that solar farms need to operate. "It could be a win-win situation," Ravi said. "Water is already limited in many areas and could be a major constraint in the future. This approach could allow us to produce energy and agriculture with the same water."

But which crops to use? Many [solar farms](#) operate in sunny but arid

regions that are inhospitable to most food crops. But there is one valuable plant that thrives at high temperatures and in poor soil: agave. Native to North and South America, the prickly plant can be used to produce liquid ethanol, a biofuel that can be mixed with gasoline or used to power ethanol vehicles. "Unlike corn or other grains, most of the agave plant can be converted to ethanol," Ravi said.

The team plans to test the co-location approach around the world to determine the ideal plants to use and to gather realistic estimates for crop yield and economic incentives.

"Sujith's work is a great example of how thinking beyond a single challenge like water or food or energy sometimes leads to creative solutions," said Lobell, who is a coauthor on the new study. "Of course, creative solutions don't always work in the real world, but this one at least seems worthy of much more exploration."

**More information:** Paper: [pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/es404950n](https://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/es404950n)

Provided by Stanford University

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