



## Agrivoltaics: The Synergy between Solar Panels and Agricultural Production

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### 1. Introduction

Combining solar energy generation with agricultural produce is a novel and sustainable method known as agrivoltaics. This approach attempts to maximize the utilization of land resources, improve energy efficiency, and increase agricultural production by putting solar panels on farms. An important advancement in the quest for sustainability, agrivoltaics was born out of the necessity to meet the rising need for renewable energy sources while preserving food production.

Agrivoltaics' dual-use approach is the foundation of the technology. Large areas of land that could be utilized for agriculture are frequently taken up by traditional solar farms. Agrivoltaics enables the same area to serve two uses at once by combining solar panel installation with agricultural growing. Above the crops are solar panels positioned to shade the area and produce a microclimate that is favorable to some plants. The act of shading crops might potentially increase agricultural production by preventing water evaporation and shielding them from harsh weather. Additionally, by allowing farming operations to continue beneath the raised solar panels, the land is kept productive.

Since researchers started looking for ways to integrate solar energy systems with agriculture in the 1980s, agrivoltaics have evolved from those early studies. Earlier research aimed to comprehend how solar panels interacted with crops, specifically how shade impacted plant development. Complex agrivoltaic systems have been developed throughout the years as a result of improvements in solar technology and growing public awareness of sustainable practices. There are many different types and arrangements available nowadays, from dynamic installations that change panel angles in response to crop requirements and sunshine to fixed-tilt systems. The application of agrivoltaics in a wider range of climates and agricultural operations has been enhanced by these advances.

Agrivoltaics is significant for reasons other than the environment. This strategy provides a workable resolution to the land-use dispute between agricultural and solar energy generation. It is anticipated that demand for food and energy will climb sharply as the world's population grows. Agrivoltaics maximizes land usage efficiency in order to meet this difficulty. Farmers gain financially from it as well since it diversifies their sources of revenue. Apart from the customary grain sales, farmers may also make money by renting their land to install solar panels or selling the power produced. Farming might become more robust to market swings and more sustainable as a result of this financial incentive.



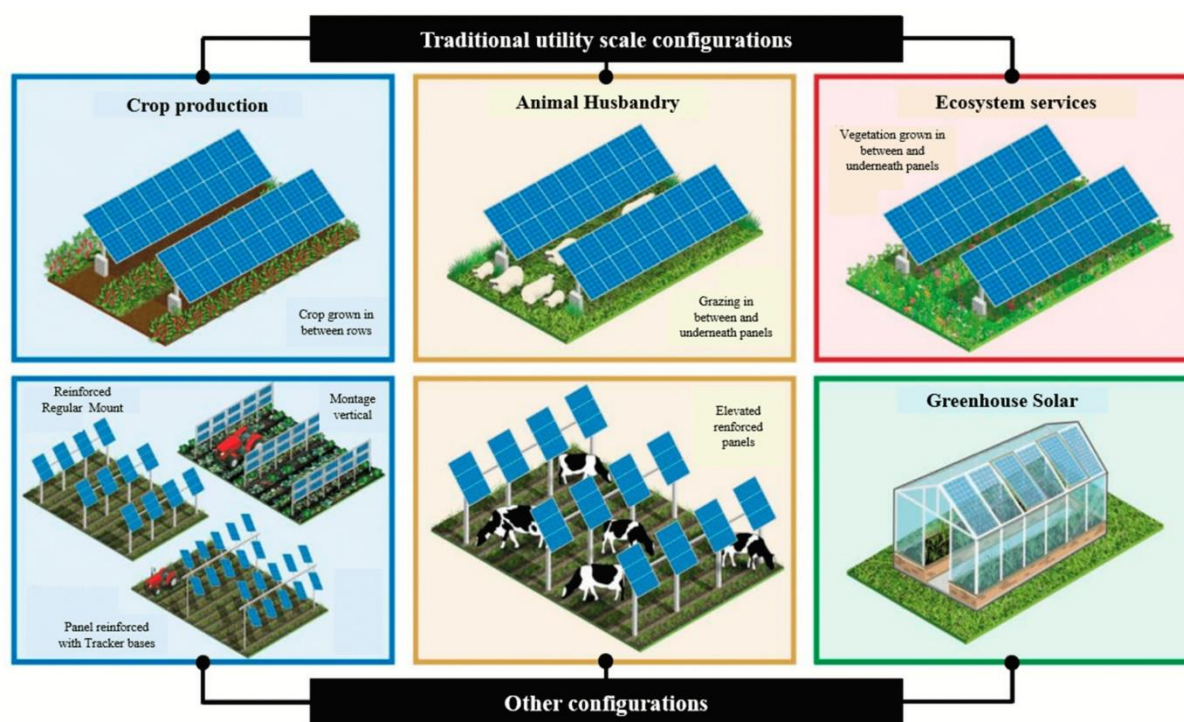


Figure: The different agrivoltaic systems (Source: Sarr et al 2023)

Despite its promise, the discipline of agrivoltaics is still in its infancy, and in order to fully reap its rewards, a number of research gaps must be filled. Optimizing solar panel installation and layout to maximize energy output and agricultural yield is one of the main areas of research. Different crops require different amounts of light, so it's important to strike the right balance between shade and sunlight. Furthermore, greater investigation is required into the long-term impacts of agrivoltaics on biodiversity and soil health. Designing systems that promote sustainable agricultural methods will be made easier by having an understanding of how solar panels affect soil temperature, moisture content, and microbial activity. The viability of agrivoltaics from an economic standpoint is another important research gap. Although there are many benefits to the dual-use strategy, there might be significant setup expenses at first. A greater number of farmers, particularly those in poor nations, will be able to use agrivoltaics if studies on cost-benefit analysis, finance methods, and legislative incentives are conducted. Comprehensive research on the social acceptability of agrivoltaics is also necessary. To guarantee the effective execution of this strategy, farmers, local communities, and legislators need to be informed about its advantages and any drawbacks.

The critical global issues of food production, energy security, and climate change need the completion of this study. It is critical to discover sustainable methods of producing energy without sacrificing food security as the globe turns to renewable energy sources to lessen the consequences of climate change. A promising approach that lowers greenhouse gas emissions and promotes sustainable land use is agrivoltaics, which combines the production of renewable energy with agriculture. Furthermore, by giving farmers additional avenues for income and enhancing their capacity to withstand climatic fluctuation, it can support rural development.

Agri-voltaics is a promising field that combines solar energy with agricultural output, offering great potential for a sustainable future. Its core principles are the effective utilization of land resources



through the integration of crop production and energy generation. Growing awareness of sustainable practices and technological breakthroughs has propelled this field's progress. The fact that agrivoltaics has the ability to help farmers financially while also addressing the dual issues of energy and food security highlights how important it is. However, further study is required to assess economic viability, comprehend long-term effects, and improve system designs in order to fully realize the potential of agrivoltaics. The results of this study will help us better understand agrivoltaics and encourage its broad use as a sustainable response to the world's problems.

## 2. Objectives

- To evaluate the environmental benefits and potential challenges of agrivoltaic systems.
- To investigate various configurations of solar panels used alongside different crops to identify the optimal design parameters.
- To analyze the economic viability of agrivoltaics by conducting detailed cost-benefit assessments.
- To investigate the social and policy dimensions of agrivoltaics to understand its acceptance and potential barriers among stakeholders.

## 3. Environmental Benefits and Challenges of Agrivoltaic Systems

The integration of solar panels with agricultural practices, or agrivoltaics, provides a special way to sustain agricultural output while producing renewable energy at the same time. Although there are many environmental advantages to this novel strategy, there are also certain issues that need to be resolved to make sure it is implemented sustainably.

### 3.1 Reduced Water Usage Due to Shading

Water conservation is one of the main environmental advantages of agrivoltaic systems. The crops beneath solar panels receive shade, which can dramatically slow down the pace at which water evaporates from the soil. In dry and semi-arid areas, where water shortage is a major problem, this shadowing effect is very helpful. The shady environment contributes to the retention of soil moisture levels for an extended length of time by lowering soil temperature and minimizing exposure to direct sunshine. This may result in less irrigation volume and frequency being needed, saving water resources. Cooler soil temperatures can also improve plant water absorption efficiency, which increases water economy even further. However, the kind of crops cultivated and the particulars of the agrivoltaic system's design might affect how much water is saved. While certain crops may develop more slowly in the absence of light, others may benefit more from shadowing. Therefore, in order to maximize the benefits of water conservation without sacrificing agricultural output, significant thought must be paid to crop selection and solar panel layout.



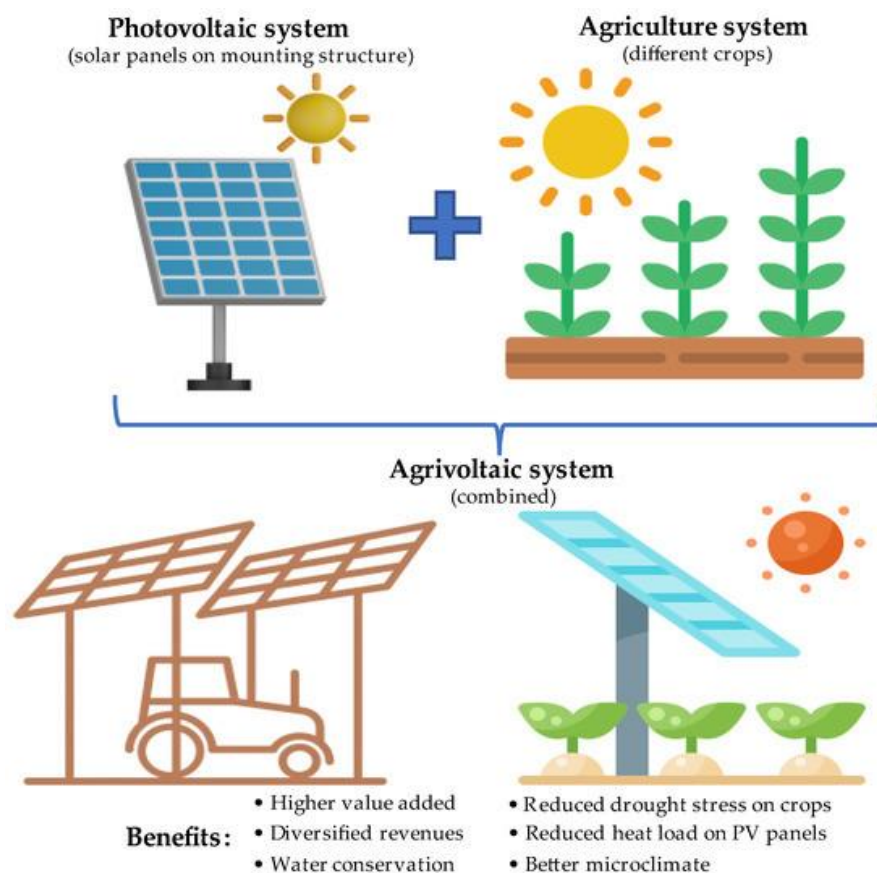


Figure: Benefits of agrivoltaic systems (Source: Chalgybayeva et al 2023)

### 3.2 Improved Crop Resilience to Extreme Weather Conditions

Climate change is making extreme weather events more frequent, and agrivoltaic systems can help crops become more resilient to them. During hot weather, crops can be shielded from heat stress by solar panels' shadow, which lowers the chance of crop damage and loss. Furthermore, solar panels may screen plants from severe weather conditions like hail, wind, and rain, reducing the likelihood of physical harm. Additionally, by fostering a more stable growth environment, the regulated microclimate produced underneath the solar panels may help lessen the unpredictability in agricultural production that frequently follows harsh weather events. This improved resilience can be particularly valuable for farmers in regions prone to climate variability, as it helps secure their livelihoods and ensures a more reliable food supply. However, the advantages of increased resilience must be weighed against any possible disadvantages. For example, the shadowing effect may cause some crops to have less light available, which might have an adverse effect on photosynthesis and growth. To maximize the benefits of agrivoltaic systems on crop resilience, it is important to choose crop species and cultivars that can flourish in partial shadow.

### 3.3 Potential Changes in Soil Health

There are several ways in which the installation of solar panels in agricultural areas may affect the condition of the soil. Because soil microbes and nutrient cycling benefit from both temperature changes and soil moisture retention, the panels' shade can aid. Plant development can be supported by healthier soil microbes, which can also increase soil structure and nutrient availability. However, the composition and activity of soil biota may be impacted by the changing microclimate and decreased light penetration.



Certain plant and microbe species that need more light may disappear, while others that do well in shadow may flourish. Long-term effects on crop health and soil fertility may result from this change in the soil ecosystem. Furthermore, the installation and upkeep of solar panel structures may cause disturbance and compaction of the soil, which might be detrimental to the health of the soil. Agrivoltaic systems should be planned and operated with the least amount of disturbance to the soil possible. This includes using cover crops and no-till farming, among other soil-saving techniques, to help reduce these dangers.

### 3.4 Impact on Biodiversity

By establishing a variety of habitats within agricultural landscapes, agrivoltaic systems have the potential to have a positive effect on biodiversity. Enhancing habitat variety, different plant and animal species might find sanctuary in the shadowed areas under solar panels. In environments where monocultures predominate and biodiversity is frequently poor, this can be very advantageous. The development of understory vegetation, which draws pollinators and other helpful insects, can also be encouraged by the presence of solar panels. By aiding in ecosystem functions like pollination and pest management, these species can enhance agricultural output and environmental well-being. However, according to how the agrivoltaic system is built and maintained, the effect on biodiversity may differ. Installations done poorly might disturb local species and fragment ecosystems. Therefore, careful planning and consideration of local biodiversity are essential to maximize the ecological benefits and minimize potential negative impacts.

### 3.5 Contributions to Environmental Sustainability and Resource Conservation

By combining the production of renewable energy with environmentally friendly farming methods, agrivoltaic systems support resource conservation and environmental sustainability. Agrivoltaics decreases the carbon footprint associated with energy production and eliminates the need for land-use changes by producing solar energy on the same area used for agricultural. Agricultural systems are generally sustainable when water resources are conserved, crop resilience is raised, soil health is improved, and biodiversity is increased. These advantages support a balanced approach to addressing human needs while protecting natural resources for future generations, which is consistent with the ideas of sustainable development. However, there are a few issues that must be resolved for agrivoltaic systems to be used successfully. These include optimizing system design for different crops and environments, managing potential negative impacts on soil health and biodiversity, and ensuring economic viability for farmers. Continued research and innovation are essential to overcome these challenges and unlock the full potential of agrivoltaics as a sustainable solution for the future.

## 4. Optimizing Agrivoltaic System Configurations for Maximized Productivity

Agrivoltaics has the potential to optimize land use efficiency through the co-production of renewable electricity and crops. It is important to look at different solar panel configurations utilized with different crops in order to determine the ideal design parameters in order to fully exploit this potential. This includes figuring out where the panels should be placed, how to tilt them, and how high to put them in order to optimize solar energy output while avoiding negative effects on agricultural harvests.

### 4.1 Panel Placement and Spatial Arrangement

The amount of sunshine that reaches the crops below is greatly influenced by where the solar panels are placed in agrivoltaic systems. With careful arrangement, the crops' shade from the panels will benefit them without unduly limiting their exposure to sunshine. One method is to set up the panels in rows with enough distance between them so that the crops receive enough light. The particular light needs of



the crops and the farm's location can also be taken into consideration when adjusting the row orientation. One possible alignment for the panels may be north-south, which would optimize their exposure to sunshine all day long. Additionally, alternating rows of solar panels and crop fields can create a balanced microclimate, reducing temperature extremes and improving overall crop resilience.



Figure: Optimal height and spacing between panels (Source: Sarr et al 2023)

#### 4.2 Optimal Tilt Angles for Solar Panels

One further important component that affects crop growth and energy output is the tilt angle of solar panels. The tilt angle of the panels determines how much sunlight they absorb and, as a result, the pattern of shadow they produce on the ground. The latitude and seasonal fluctuations in sunlight determine the optimal tilt angles. The aim of agrivoltaic systems is to strike a balance between optimizing solar energy absorption and offering crops useful shade. Studies have indicated that a small seasonal variation in the tilt angles might improve agricultural yields and energy output. Panels can be angled more steeply to give additional shade and lessen heat stress on crops during the summer, when the sun is higher in the sky. Conversely, during winter months, a shallower tilt angle can allow more sunlight to reach the crops, promoting growth during shorter daylight periods.

#### 4.3 Height of Solar Panel Installation

The microclimate and crop light availability are also greatly impacted by the height at which solar panels are erected above ground. Raising the panels gives some shielding benefits while allowing more diffuse sunlight to reach the crops below. This can be especially crucial for keeping soil moisture levels stable and for crops that need some shade. In addition to making farming equipment and operations simpler to reach, higher panel installations can lessen the chance of agricultural operations being disrupted. But one must carefully weigh the structural requirements and associated expenditures of larger installations. Achieving the ideal balance between panel height and structural viability is crucial for maximizing crop performance and energy output.

#### 4.4 Crop Selection and Compatibility

The effectiveness of agrivoltaic systems greatly depends on the kind of crops planted alongside solar panels. The impacts of the panels' shade and microclimate can affect the light, water, and temperature needs of different crops. Agrivoltaic systems can be optimized by choosing crops that do well in colder temperatures and partial shade. For example, leafy greens and some root crops can grow well in less direct sunshine because of the tempered temperatures and elevated humidity. Crop variety and rotation are other strategies that may be used to preserve soil health and maximize land utilization. Farmers may

choose which crops to grow in agrivoltaic systems to maximize productivity by knowing the unique requirements of various crops and how they react to shaded situations.

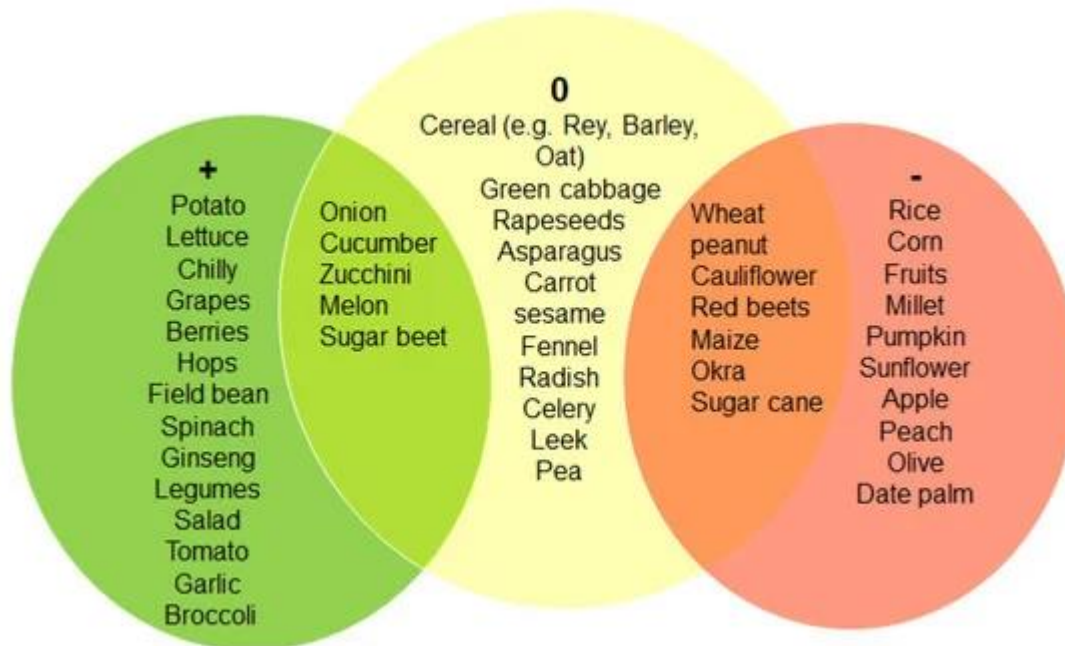


Figure: Suitable crop for solar dual-use (Source: Neupane Bhandari, 2021)

#### 4.5 Technological Innovations and Dynamic Systems

Optimizing agrivoltaic arrangements is made possible by exciting opportunities presented by technological developments and dynamic system designs. Modern innovations like revolving and movable solar panels allow for more exact control over sunshine exposure and shade patterns. These dynamic systems may be configured to change panel orientations and angles in response to crop needs and current weather conditions. For instance, panels can be angled to block as much light as possible during the hours of greatest sunshine and adjusted to let in more light in the early morning or late afternoon. Agrivoltaic systems may be made even more efficient by integrating automation and sensor technologies, which can be used to continually monitor the environment and modify panel locations accordingly. By achieving a precise balance between crop growth and solar energy output, such technologies can assist ensure that both are optimized throughout the growing season.

A thorough grasp of several design elements, such as panel location, tilt angles, installation height, crop choices, and technical advancements, is necessary for optimizing agrivoltaic system configurations. Agrivoltaic systems that optimize solar energy generation and agricultural yields may be designed by carefully weighing these aspects and customizing them to particular agricultural and geographic settings. In addition to improving land use efficiency, this integrated strategy supports resource conservation and environmental sustainability. To fully realize the promise of this exciting combination of renewable energy and agriculture, further investigation and creativity in the design of agrivoltaic systems are required.

#### 5. Economic Feasibility and Profitability of Agrivoltaics

The economic viability of agrivoltaics depends on a thorough comprehension of the advantages and disadvantages of incorporating solar power into farming operations. This study looks at prospective revenue streams from solar energy and agricultural output as well as the upfront setup costs and



continuing maintenance expenditures. In order to promote wider adoption, it is intended to find financial models and governmental incentives that can turn agrivoltaics into a viable endeavor for farmers.

### 5.1 Initial Setup Costs

Agrivoltaic systems can have a high initial cost, which includes the cost of solar panels, mounting frameworks, electrical parts, and labor for installation. Although the cost of solar panels and related technologies has decreased significantly over the last ten years, many farmers still find the initial investment to be a major obstacle. The system's design and engineering incur additional costs in order to guarantee that it satisfies the requirements of both agriculture and energy generation. The size of the installation, the kind of solar technology being utilized, and the cost of labor and materials in the area all affect how financially feasible this initial investment is. Economies of scale may help larger installations by lowering the cost of solar panels and other components per unit. Moreover, the availability of subsidies or grants for renewable energy projects can significantly offset the initial costs, making agrivoltaics more accessible to farmers.

### 5.2 Ongoing Maintenance Expenses

An essential component of agrivoltaic systems' economic viability is maintenance costs. These expenses cover routine examinations, solar panel cleaning, and component replacements or repairs. The actual practices of farming might also influence the need for maintenance. For example, dust and debris from farming operations may require more regular panel cleaning in order to maintain maximum performance. Including solar panels in farming activities might provide special difficulties as well. For instance, it may be necessary to take extra precautions and careful planning to ensure that farming equipment does not harm the solar system. However, these maintenance costs may be kept within manageable bounds with appropriate design and administration. Predictive maintenance technologies and remote monitoring systems can help identify and address issues before they escalate, potentially reducing long-term costs.

### 5.3 Revenue from Agricultural Produce

The goal of agrivoltaic systems is to provide sustainable energy while preserving or even increasing agricultural output. The kind of crops planted, their market worth, and the total yield all affect how much money is made from agricultural products. Solar panels may partially shade certain crops, such as leafy greens and some root vegetables, which can lead to better growth and larger yields, which can increase profitability. The way that the market functions affects how much money is made from agricultural products as well. Demand and supply, the state of the weather, and other variables may all affect prices. Selecting a variety of crops and implementing sustainable farming methods can help stabilize revenue and lower the risk brought on by market volatility. Additionally, agrivoltaic systems can offer farmers a more resilient income stream by protecting crops from extreme weather conditions and improving overall farm sustainability.

### 5.4 Revenue from Solar Energy

One of the main factors determining the economic feasibility of agrivoltaic systems is the income produced by solar energy. The solar installation's capacity, the quantity of sunshine it receives, and the cost of power in the area all affect this revenue. Through feed-in tariff or net metering schemes, farmers may sell surplus power generated by their solar panels back to the grid in many places, generating a consistent source of revenue. Solar energy production's viability is contingent upon the regulatory framework and accessible incentives. Supportive policies for renewable energy, such as tax breaks, incentives, and advantageous feed-in tariffs, may greatly increase the financial yields of photovoltaic





systems. Farmers should explore local and national policies to maximize their revenue from solar energy and ensure that they take full advantage of available incentives.

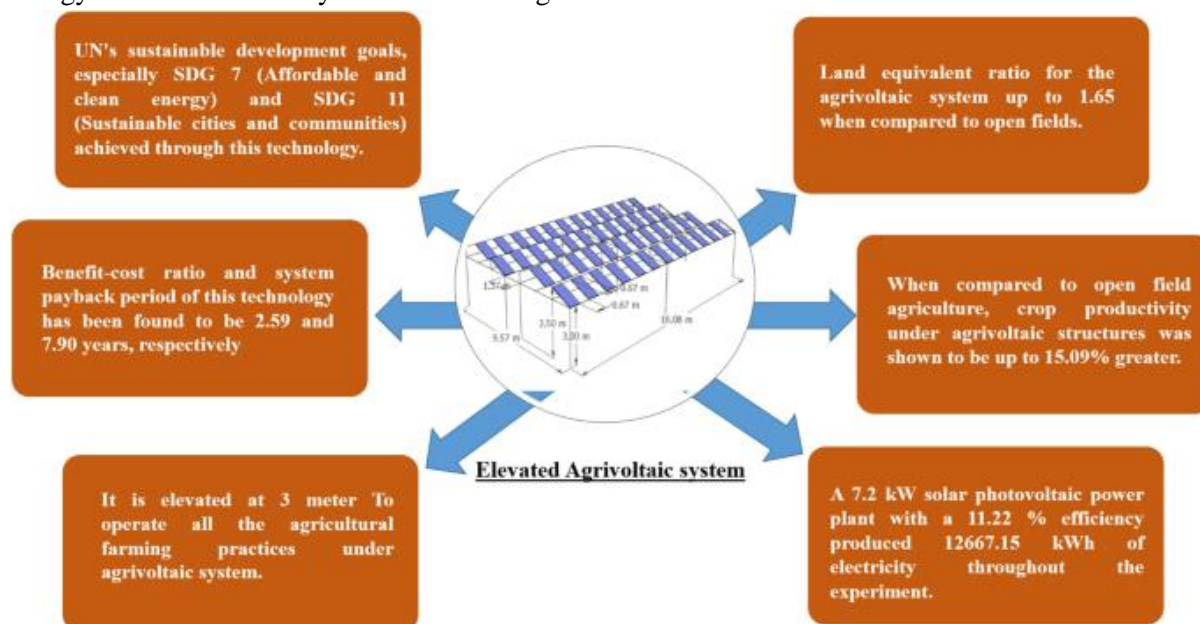


Figure: Economic analysis of agrivoltaic system for affordable and clean energy with food production in India (Source: Patel et al, 2024)

### 5.5 Financial Models and Policy Incentives

For farmers to profit from agrivoltaics, financial models that strike a balance between up-front and ongoing costs must be created. Investigating leasing agreements is one strategy, in which farmers earn a lease payment or a portion of the energy revenue while solar businesses build and maintain the solar panels. This concept offers farmers a consistent revenue stream while easing their initial financial strain. Cooperative arrangements are a different type of financial model in which a number of farmers or landowners combine their resources to participate in a bigger agrivoltaic system. By working together, we may reduce individual expenses and strengthen our position in negotiations for more favorable funding conditions and subsidies. Furthermore, cutting-edge fundraising methods like crowdsourcing and green bonds might provide agrivoltaic enterprises alternate sources of funding. Incentives from policy are essential for encouraging the use of agrivoltaics. Governments may assist farms by providing grants for renewable energy projects, tax credits, and subsidies. Entry barriers can also be reduced by offering technical support and streamlining the permitting procedure. Agrivoltaics can also benefit from policies that promote the growth of renewable energy, such as carbon pricing and renewable portfolio standards.

A thorough evaluation of the initial setup costs, continuing maintenance costs, and possible revenue streams from both agricultural output and solar energy are necessary for analyzing the economic viability of agrivoltaics. Agrivoltaics may develop into a lucrative and long-lasting business for farmers by selecting and putting into practice efficient financial structures and legislative incentives. This dual-use strategy is a strong choice for the future since it improves land use efficiency while simultaneously supporting goals for renewable energy and agricultural sustainability.



## 6. Social Acceptance and Policy Support

For agrivoltaics to be implemented successfully and widely used, it is essential to comprehend and enhance societal acceptability of these systems. This entails investigating how farmers, regional communities, and policymakers view and feel about agrivoltaic systems. The project seeks to establish methods for effective communication and education, ensuring that stakeholders are aware and supportive of agrivoltaic activities, by identifying possible hurdles and possibilities for involvement.

### 6.1 Perceptions and Attitudes of Farmers

Since farmers are the main users of agrivoltaic systems, getting their support is essential to the technology's uptake. It is necessary to investigate elements like awareness, perceived advantages, and concerns in order to comprehend their attitudes and perspectives regarding agrivoltaics. It's possible that many farmers are ignorant of the benefits of incorporating solar panels into their farming operations, such as higher crop resilience and improved revenue from energy generation. However, adoption can be hampered by worries about the initial investment costs, possible farming operation interruptions, and the effect on crop output. In order to effectively involve farmers, it is necessary to address these issues by outlining the advantages for the economy and environment, showcasing examples of successful agrivoltaic projects, and giving financial incentives or help to lessen the initial cost burden.

### 6.2 Community Engagement and Local Perceptions

Social acceptability of agrivoltaic systems is heavily influenced by local communities. Their backing is crucial to the successful execution of these initiatives, as resistance from the local population may result in postponements or cancellations. Examining the opinions of local populations regarding land use changes, renewable energy, and possible environmental effects is one way to learn about their perspectives and attitudes. Because agrivoltaic initiatives support the production of renewable energy locally and provide jobs, communities may see them favorably. Concerns might also exist, though, regarding the general effect on nearby ecosystems, potential noise from maintenance operations, and visual alterations to the terrain. Building trust and addressing concerns may be achieved by involving communities through public consultations, educational initiatives, and participatory planning procedures. Highlighting the environmental and economic benefits of agrivoltaics, such as reduced carbon emissions and improved local food security, can also foster community support.

### 6.3 Policymaker Perspectives and Regulatory Environment

The deployment of agrivoltaic systems is significantly influenced by regulatory agencies and policymakers. Their opinions and attitudes on this technology have the power to influence laws and regulations as well as the availability of financial aid and other forms of support. Examining legislators' knowledge of agrivoltaics, energy and agricultural policy agendas, and regulatory issues are important steps in comprehending their viewpoints. Agrivoltaics may be seen by policymakers as a useful instrument for accomplishing renewable energy goals and advancing sustainable agriculture. They could also be worried about potential inconsistencies with current land use laws, the requirement for new policy frameworks, and the administrative difficulties involved in approving such projects. Engaging with policymakers through policy briefs, workshops, and collaborative research can help raise awareness and provide evidence-based recommendations for creating a supportive regulatory environment. Advocating for policies that integrate renewable energy and agricultural goals, such as tax incentives, grants, and streamlined permitting processes, can further encourage the adoption of agrivoltaic systems.





#### 6.4 Identifying Barriers and Opportunities for Engagement

Developing successful stakeholder engagement methods requires identifying the obstacles to and prospects for agrivoltaics' social acceptability. A lack of knowledge, budgetary limitations, worries about conflicts between land uses, and regulatory obstacles are a few examples of barriers. Growing interest in sustainable agriculture, the need for renewable energy sources, and the availability of financing and assistance programs can all present opportunities for involvement. Farmers, local communities, and legislators may all be surveyed, interviewed, and put through focus groups to gain important insights into their attitudes, worries, and driving forces. By examining these findings, it will be possible to pinpoint particular obstacles that must be removed as well as possibilities that can be taken advantage of to advance agrivoltaics. For example, demonstrating the successful integration of agrivoltaic systems in similar contexts, providing financial support for pilot projects, and creating platforms for knowledge exchange can enhance acceptance and adoption.

#### 6.5 Strategies for Effective Communication and Education

To increase agrivoltaics' societal acceptability, communication and education techniques must be developed. These tactics have to be customized to address the unique requirements and worries of various stakeholder groupings. Building confidence and piqued interest among farmers may be achieved by offering them useful information about the financial advantages, technical details, and industry best practices of agrivoltaic systems. Opportunities for experiential learning can be found in workshops, field demonstrations, and training courses. Positive impressions may be fostered in local communities by educational efforts that emphasize the benefits of agrivoltaics, including lower carbon emissions, improved food security, and job development. Building trust and support, public discussions and participatory planning methods may guarantee that community people have a say in the creation of agrivoltaic projects. For policymakers, providing evidence-based research, policy briefs, and case studies can help raise awareness and inform decision-making. Engaging with policymakers through conferences, workshops, and collaborative research can facilitate the development of supportive policies and regulatory frameworks.

It is important to investigate the beliefs and attitudes of farmers, local communities, and policymakers in order to better understand and enhance the societal acceptance of agrivoltaics. Stakeholders can be well-informed and supportive of agrivoltaic activities by recognizing possible barriers and possibilities for involvement and implementing customized tactics for efficient communication and education. This strategy not only increases the possibility of effective implementation but also advances the more general objectives of developing renewable energy and sustainable agriculture.

#### 7. Conclusion

This thorough analysis of agrivoltaics has examined all of its facets, from social acceptability and regulatory ramifications to economic feasibility and environmental advantages. The combination of solar panels with agricultural techniques, or agrivoltaics, offers a possible route toward resilient agriculture and sustainable energy generation. Agrivoltaics have a number of significant positive environmental effects, such as decreased water use from shading, increased crop resistance to harsh weather, and possible improvements to soil health and biodiversity. These benefits not only support environmental sustainability but also worldwide initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourage resource preservation.

A review of agrivoltaics' economic feasibility found that although the initial setup costs can be high, farmers may find agrivoltaics to be a financially appealing alternative due to the continuous revenue





streams from growing their own crops as well as solar energy generation. Enhancing economic viability and promoting wider adoption require creative financial models and beneficial policy frameworks, such as tax breaks, subsidies, and expedited permitting procedures. One important component that has been found to influence the success of agrivoltaic initiatives is social acceptability. It was essential to interact with farmers, nearby towns, and legislators in order to resolve issues, spread knowledge, and foster trust. To build support and overcome resistance, strategies centered on effective communication, engaging stakeholders, and participatory planning are essential. Policy-wise, agrivoltaics may be integrated into more comprehensive agricultural and renewable energy policies to foster integrated land-use planning and create synergies. Through the creation of legislative frameworks that facilitate dual-use technology and reward sustainable activities, policymakers are essential in fostering an enabling environment.

Ultimately, the field of agrivoltaics signifies a paradigm change toward more sustainable and integrated land management approaches. A scalable approach to meeting energy demands, agrivoltaics improves food security and environmental resilience by utilizing solar energy while sustaining agricultural output. Realizing the full potential of agrivoltaics and moving closer to a sustainable future will need ongoing research, innovation, and cooperation across stakeholders.

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