

# Photovoltaic solar parks promote land surface cool islands

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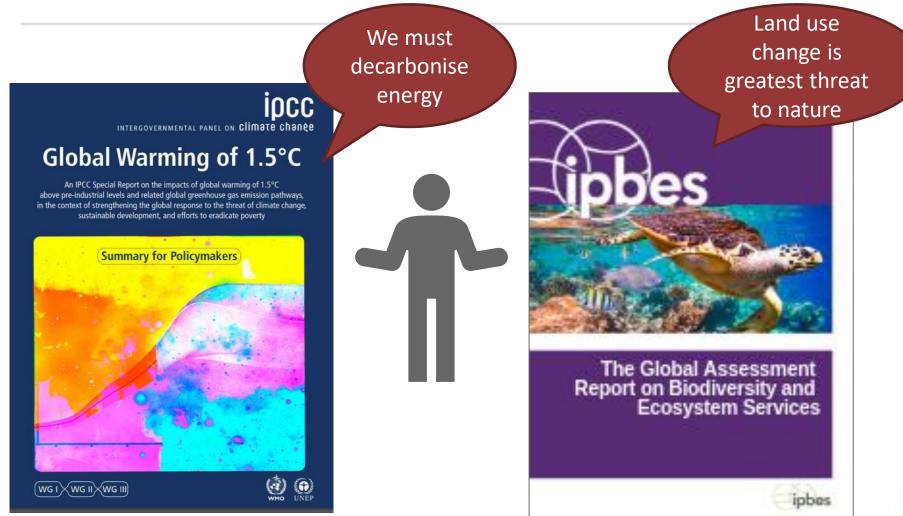
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Putting environment into the energy transition



Climate change → Renewable energy → land use change



# Land use change for renewables



for ecosystem services & natural capital

Potential to address climatological and ecological disasters through renewable energy



# Land use change for renewables

Plethora of ecosystem properties and processes potentially impacted.

How do we best resolve likely impacts?

Understand how renewable energy infrastructure effects the local climate.





# Study sites & methods

Two ground-mounted large-scale fixed axis PV solar parks





Longyangxia Solar Park, Qinghai Province, China.

- 850 MW
- Mean annual solar radiation:
   15,742 kJ m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>



Stateline Solar Facility California, USA.

- 300 MW
  - Mean annual solar radiation; 19,616 kJ m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>



### Methods



#### Landsat:

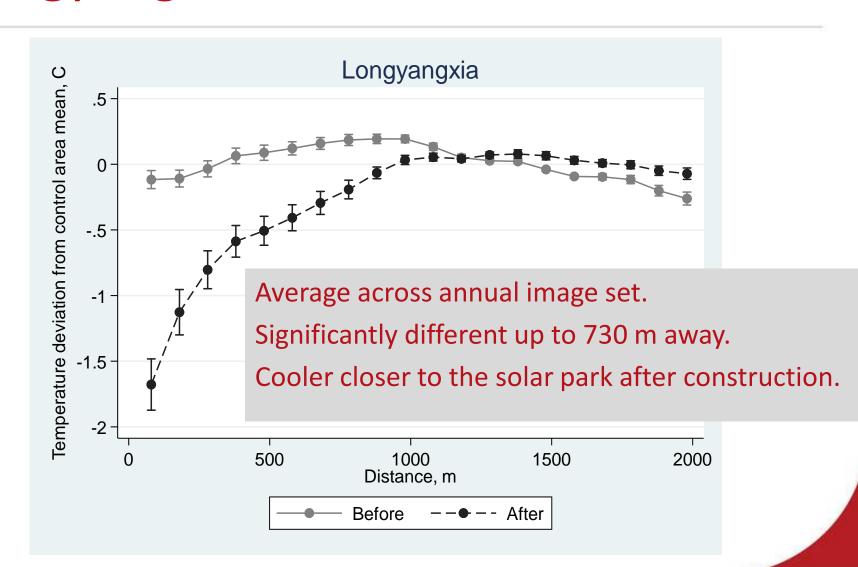
 One image per month before and after construction (n=24).
 Processed using google earth engine.

#### Field data (Stateline only):

 Evening transects using a infrared thermometer gun every 10 m.

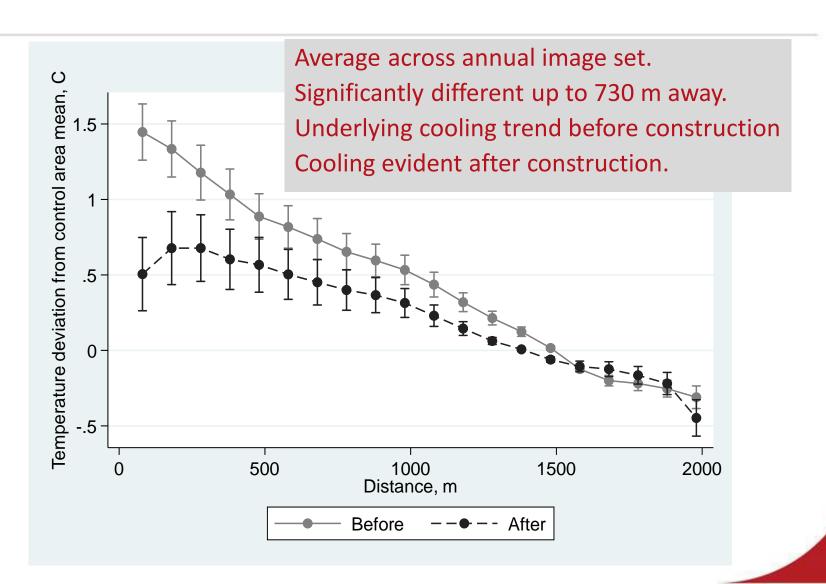


## Longyangxia - Landsat



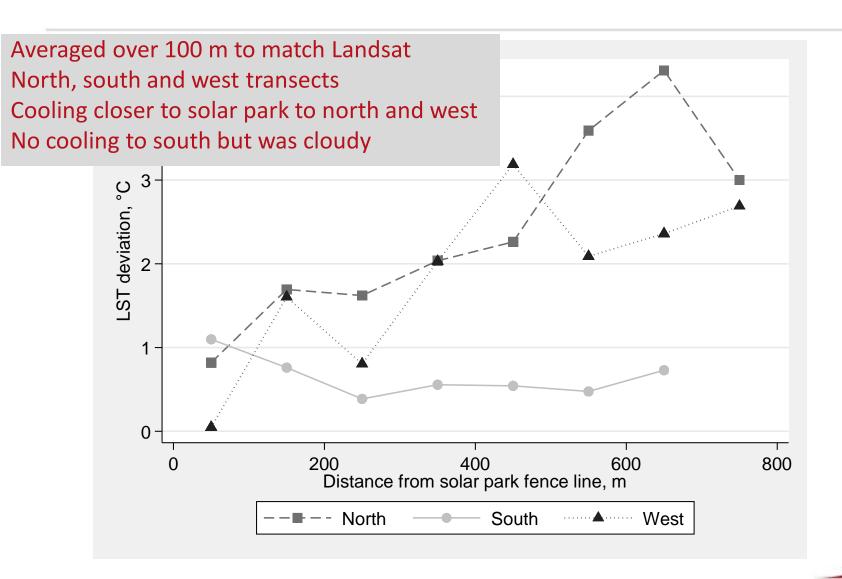


### Stateline - Landsat



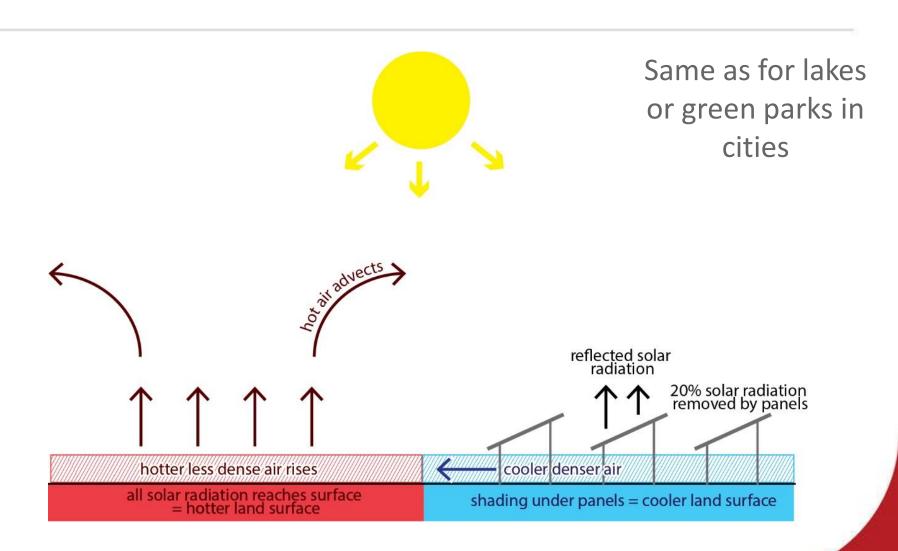


### Stateline - field





### Mechanism





#### **Conclusions**

- A measurable LST cool island effect:
  - Extended up to 730 m away from the solar park boundary
  - Cooling of up to several degrees Celsius
  - Evident in Landsat data and field data
- Microclimate impacts extend well beyond the site boundary
- Potential implications for ecosystem processes in surrounding landscape





### Thank you

Contact: a.armstrong@lancaster.ac.uk or @Alona\_Armstrong

Find out more here: www.energyenvironment.co.uk

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