Unlocking the Potential of Any Terrain: **A Calculated Approach** to Solar Farm Design

Kyle Jones

What if the necessary earthworks could be drastically reduced? What if we could quickly and efficiently account for every vertical variation at every pile and maintain the flexibility of changing the preset parameters from concept through to completion?

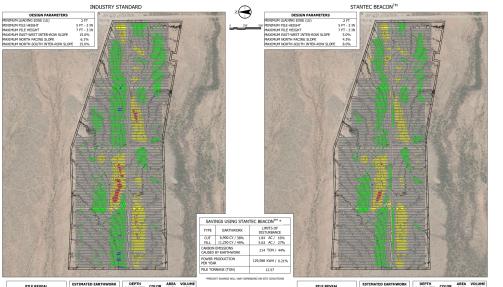
Current methods of resolving necessary earthworks on solar farms are established primarily on the existing grade due to the complexity and variability it can possess. Trackers have needed to evolve into terrain following options to account for the impacts that earthworks can have on time, cost, efficiency, complexity and the environment.

PRIESTZE (DIA IN)

PILE THICKNESS (IN)

VERAGE REVEAL (FT)

With full control of the vertical layout make informed decisions at the earliest stages in comparing cost of materials vs earthworks vs production.







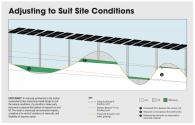
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reference



Method



Results

Option	Overall Cut (CU YD)	Overall Fill (CU YD)	Pile Reveal Avg. (ft)	Production (kWh/yr)	Disturbed (%)
12" IS - SAT	361,588	284,973	4.74	224,863,801	21.74%
12" SB - SAT	215,492	213,644	4.85	225,145,921	20.56%
18" SB - SAT	177,545	161,072	5.11	-	16.05%
24" SB - SAT	135,851	136,923	5.36	-	13.14%
12" SB- TF	12,015	15,242	4.4	226,273,371	4.91%
18" SB - TF	8,175	9,135	4.42	-	4.26%
24" SB - TF	9,104	2,249	4.44	-	3.69%
IS - Industry Standard, SB - Stantec Beacon™					

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