



Solar technology

KEY COMPONENTS OF A SOLAR PROJECT

Solar Panels

- Capture sunlight and convert it into electricity.

Inverters

- Convert electricity from direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC).

Support Structures

- Hold the solar panels in position and may include tracking technology.

Underground Cabling

- Transfers electricity between project components.

Substation

- Increases voltage and prepares electricity for connection to the network.

Transmission Infrastructure

- Delivers electricity from the project to the broader electricity grid.

Solar technology converts sunlight into electricity using photovoltaic (PV) panels. These panels are made up of solar cells that capture energy from the sun and generate direct current (DC) electricity.

The electricity produced by the solar panels is sent to inverter stations, where it is converted into alternating current (AC) electricity. This is the type of electricity used in homes, businesses and the electricity network.

Solar panels are mounted on steel support structures and are typically arranged in rows to maximise exposure to sunlight throughout the day. Some projects use tracking systems that allow panels to slowly follow the sun's movement, helping to increase energy production.

Electricity generated by the project is collected through underground cables and transferred to an on-site substation. From there, it is connected to the wider electricity network through transmission infrastructure, allowing renewable energy to be delivered to homes and businesses across the region.

Solar technology is a proven and reliable source of renewable electricity that can be compatible with ongoing agricultural activities, including sheep grazing.

