



Online Solar Workshop

Use of satellite data to assess and forecast solar energy potential in cities: from solar cadaster to PV variability at urban scale



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EuroGEO Showcases Applications Powered by Europe

- European contribution to GEO establishing EuroGEO
- 15M€, 60 partners, 7 showcases, 32 pilots
- 4 years grant (2019-2023)
- ARMINES (France) coordinator – e-shape.eu



agriculture



health



renewable
energy



ecosystem



water



disaster



climate

- Promoting **users' uptake** of European Earth Observation (EO) resources
- Building on **Copernicus and GEOSS** through the development of **co-design pilots**
- Built on a **user-centric** approach to deliver **economic, social** and **policy value** to European citizens.

Solar Cadaster: high resolution (metric) urban solar mapping

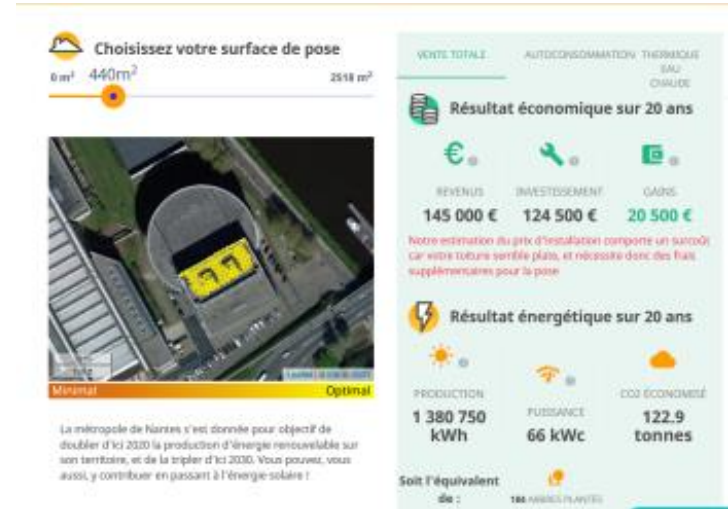


- Photovoltaic (PV) systems (rooftop, parking shades, etc.) in urban areas are very interesting
 - No emission of pollutants nor GHGs during their exploitation
 - Production of electricity where this electricity is consumed
 - Added value to unused urban roofs / parking shades (e.g. commercial centre)
- Solar Cadasters enable to:
 - Analyse the solar potential of roofs / shades over a city w.r.t. the local electricity consumption
 - Help public or private decision-makers and investors,



Solar Cadaster from In Sun We Trust

- In Sun We Trust is providing free, accurate and easy-to-use tool for the **general public** to assess solar potential of rooftop PV systems



nantes-metropole.insunwetrust.solar

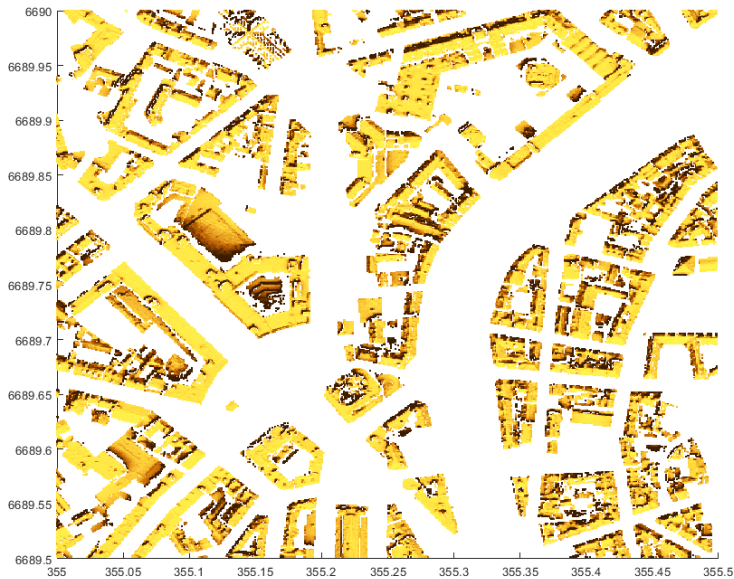
- with the support of:
 - The French national mapping agency (IGN)
 - MINES ParisTech
 - Transvalor Innovation - SoDa



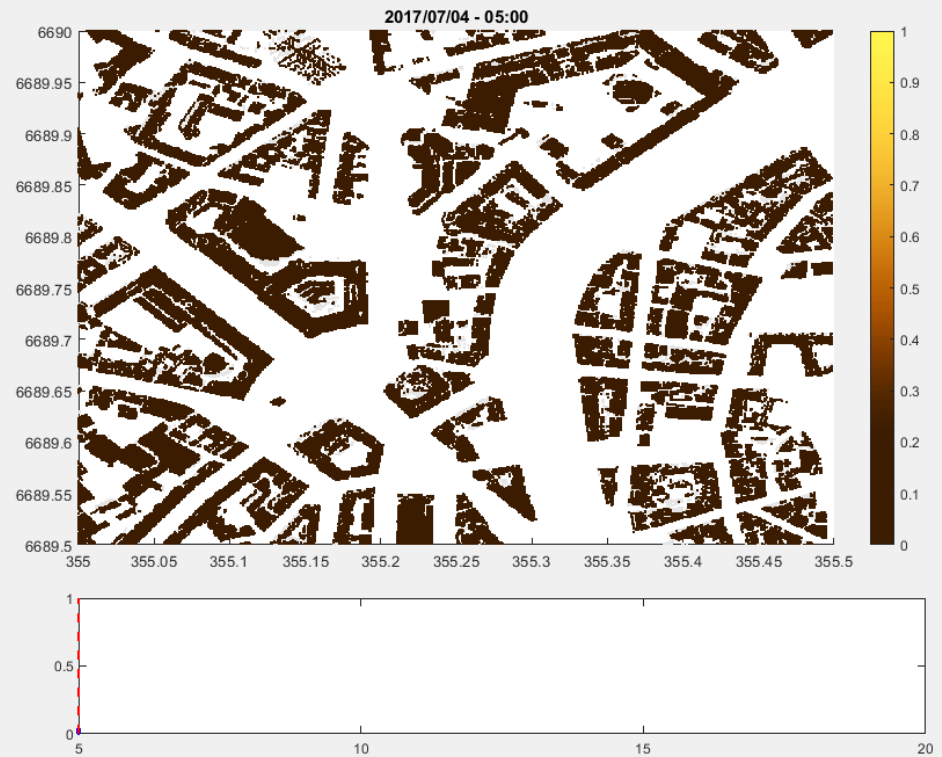
The e-shape project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement 820852

From Solar Cadaster to urban-scale solar variability

Static yearly irradiation on tilted plans
(1-m res.)



Near on-the-fly computation of intra-day
irradiation on tilted plans (1-m res.)



Pilot #2: High PV penetration in urban area

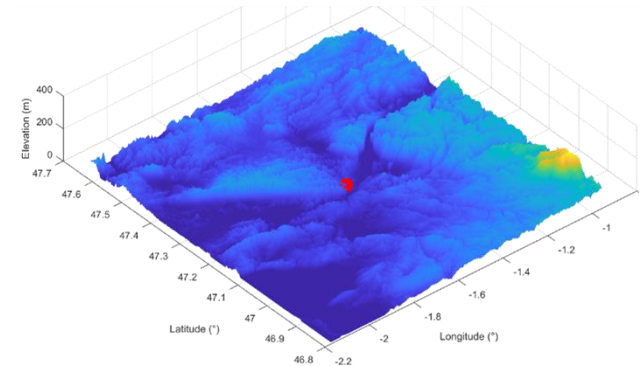
- **Objective:** develop GIS-tools dedicated to **high photovoltaic penetration** at urban scale, providing **EO based information** about **urban energy system** modeling, electric energy demand profiles and accurate electric production of fleet of **PV rooftop systems**
- **Expected user community:** Urban planners, grid operators, aggregator for energy trading, researchers in Energy and Urban planning and citizens (self-consumption)
- **Two parts of the pilot:**
 - **part 1: PV variability at urban scale (pilot in Nantes)**
 - Part 2: EO-data for PV integration in the urban energy system (pilot in Oldenburg)
- **Partners:**



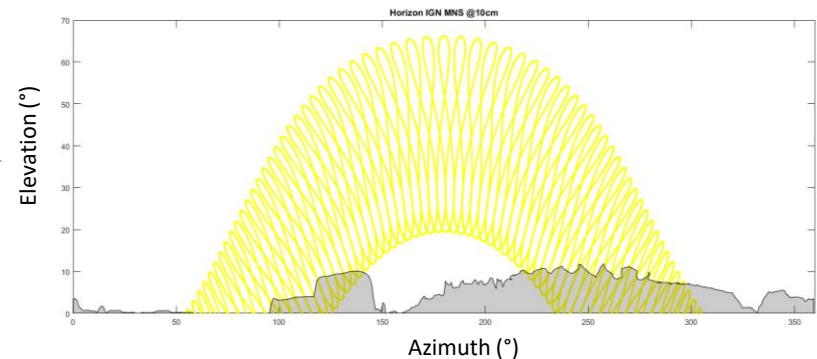
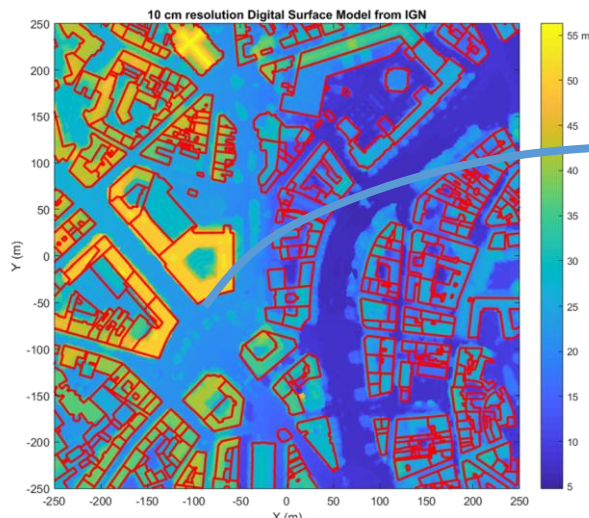
- **Supporting infrastructure:** DIAS WEkEO, Urban TEP

The EO data

- A decametric digital terrain model (DTM) to describe the orographic shadow effects (e.g. [SRTM](#), ASTER)
- A high-accuracy 10 cm digital surface model (**DSM**) to provide 3D description of buildings, vegetation and superstructures (IGN, using aerial images correlation)
A high-accuracy map of buildings to provide location and contours of corresponding roofs (IGN - BDTPOPO©)



IGN



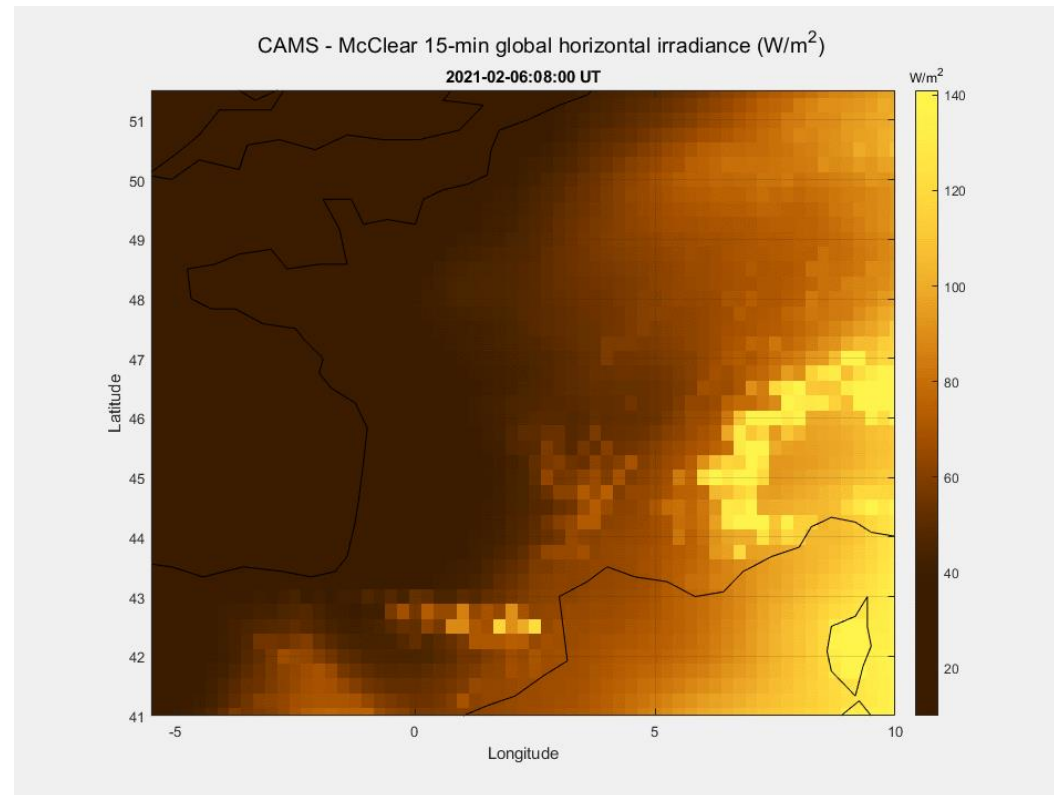
Derived horizon (gray filled polygon) compared to the annual Sun path (yellow dots)

The EO data for clear-sky irradiance modeling

- *Clouds are not the only source of solar variability*
Irradiance for clear-sky (cloud-free) condition
from McClear (CAMS), integrating aerosols, water vapor
depending on the Sun topocentric position



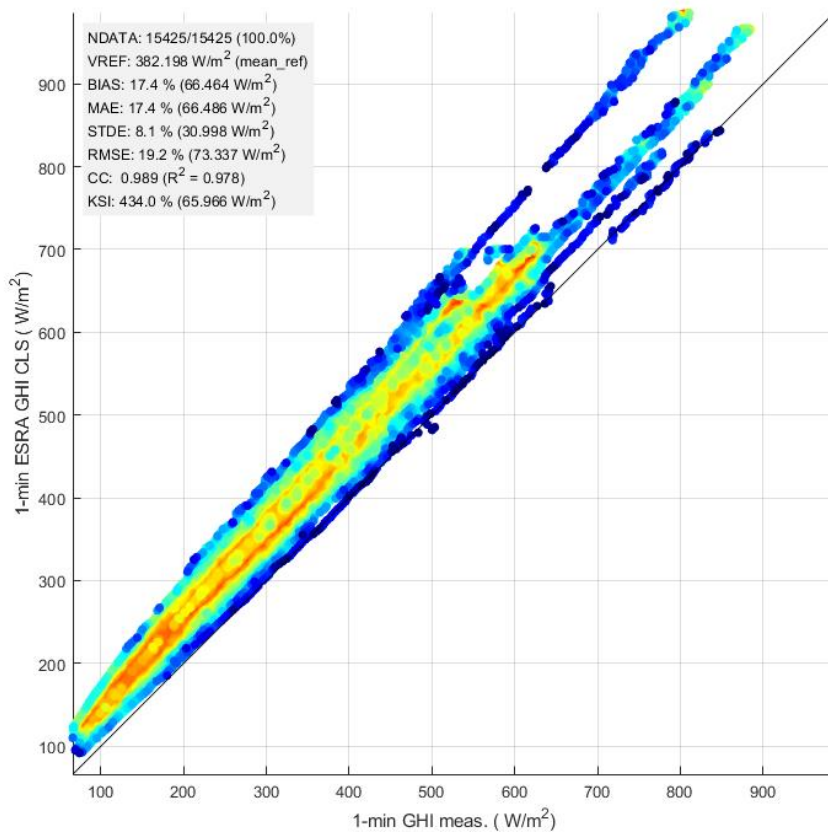
The sky over Lyon turned a dramatic colour today thanks to sand from the Sahara Desert



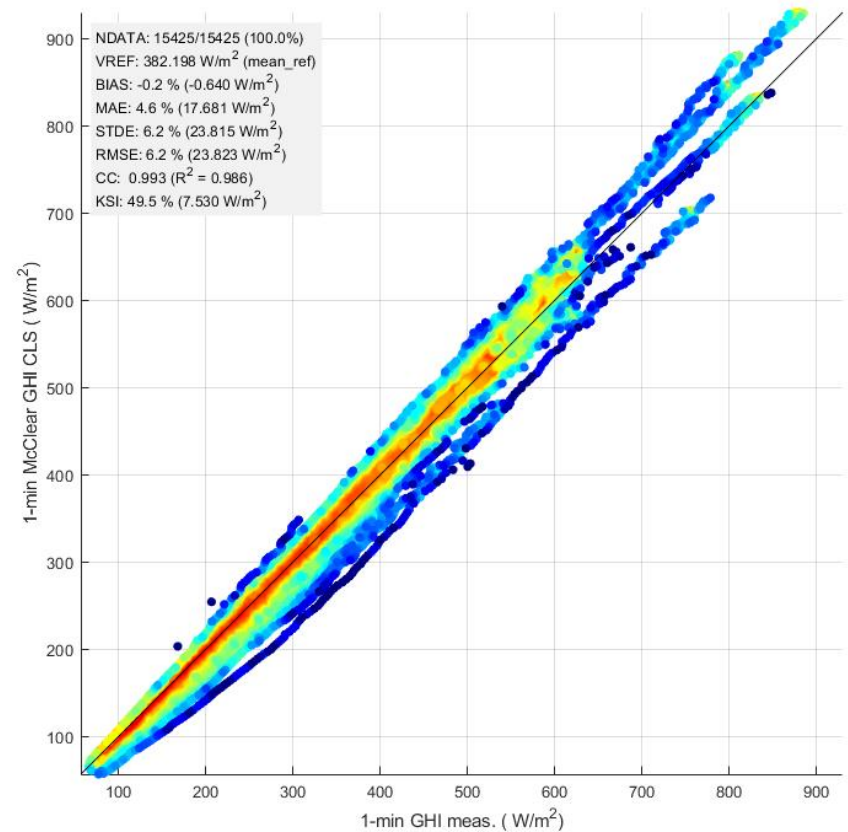
The EO data for clear-sky irradiance modeling

- Example with in-situ measurements under clear-sky in Shanghai

Clear-Sky GHI with Climatology Monthly Linke Turbidity (ESRA Model)

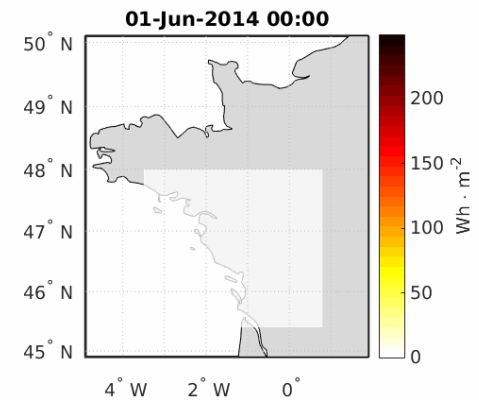
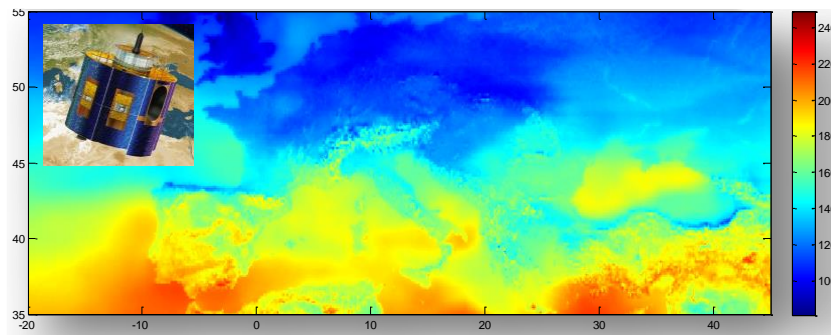


Clear-Sky GHI from McClear (Aerosol + WV from CAMS)



The EO data for all-sky irradiance estimation

- Satellite-based all-sky solar data HelioClim-3 / CAMS Rad (3 km, 15 min, 2004-, 15+ years)
 - Heliosat-2 / Heliosat-4 methods
 - Applied on images from SEVIRI spaceborne by Meteosat Second Generation



- At least one year of in-situ pyranometric meas. for local calibration



Data and Information Access Services (DIAS)

- DIAS WEkEO



- Providing **cloud processing** requested on-the-fly through asynchronous **OGC Web Processing Services (WPS)**
- Hosting a **Jupyter Hub** with **Jupyter Notebooks** exemplifying in **Python** **different use-cases** with:
 - GIS-like interface
 - WPS asynchronous requests
 - Output data exploitation and representation

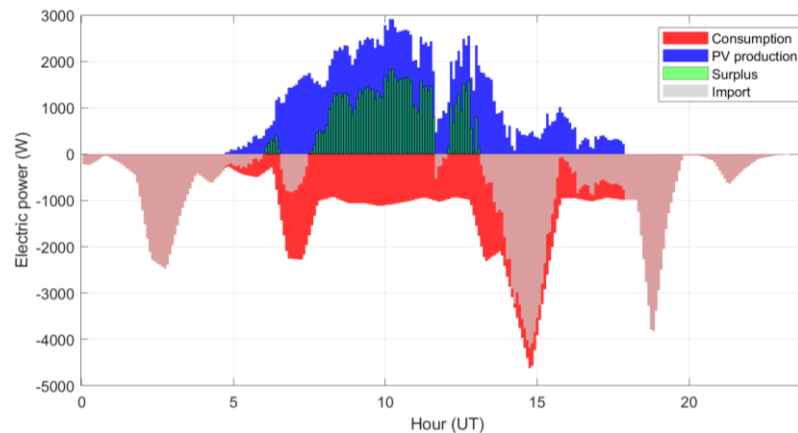
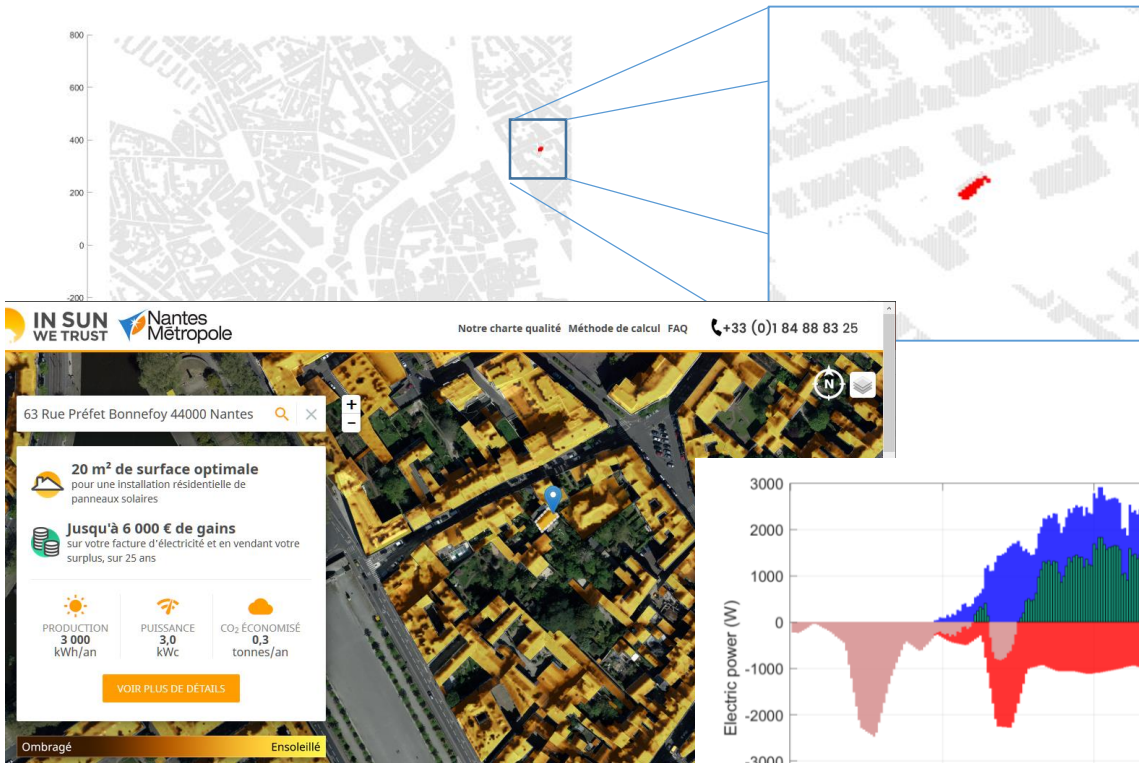


Historical analysis of PV variability (case #1)

- Usage: PV self-consumption (sizing individual systems, In Sun We Trust)



1-h electric consumption from the customers



Total consumption: 26.5 kWh

Total PV production: 16.7 kWh

Total used PV production: 4.8 kWh

Self-consumption ratio: 28.6%

Self-sufficiency ratio: 18.0%

Available pilot on Jupyter Notebook

High_PV_in_urban_area-Self_c X +

https://notebook.oie-lab.net/user/eshape10/notebooks/High_PV_in_urban_area-Self_consumption.md

jupyterhub High_PV_in_urban_area-Self_consumption (autosaved)

Fichier Édition Affichage Insérer Cellule Noyau Navigate Widgets Aide

Trusted Python [conda env:eshape]

Memory:

Contents

- 1 Definition of the zone of interest
 - 1.1 Define the polygon of interest
 - 1.2 WPS request for high res. GTI map
- 2 Selection of the effective PV surface and PV yield simulation
 - 2.1 Definition of the PV modules (efficiency, installed surface)
 - 2.2 Simulation of corresponding PV yield
- 3 PV self-consumption
 - 3.1 Global analysis for the whole years
 - 3.2 Detailed PV self-consumption analysis for a given year
 - 3.3 Study of PV self-consumption for the selected year

In [22]: # Time series of monthly consumption, PV production, PV self consumed, PV surplus
SC.plot_monthly_ts()

Monthly average share of electric consumption for zone_by_default (P_pv = 13 kWc)

Month	Electric consumption (kWh)	Self-consumed PV production (kWh)	Import from electric network (kWh)	Surplus PV production (kWh)
Jan	4000	500	3500	0
Feb	3900	500	3400	0
Mar	4000	500	3500	0
Apr	3700	500	3200	0
May	3500	500	3000	0
Jun	3100	1500	1600	0
Jul	3100	1500	1600	0
Aug	3100	1500	1600	0
Sep	3200	1500	1700	0
Oct	3700	500	3200	0
Nov	3800	500	3300	0
Dec	4200	500	3700	0

Available pilot on Jupyter Notebook

- Hands-on session recording - Youtube:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sj9eMoLFi0g>
- To get an account to test the pilot:
lionel.menard@mines-paristech.fr

Historical analysis of PV variability (case #2)

- Usage : Simulated PV injection in different source points of the electric grid for different scenarios of PV penetration (for DSO, e.g. ENEDIS)

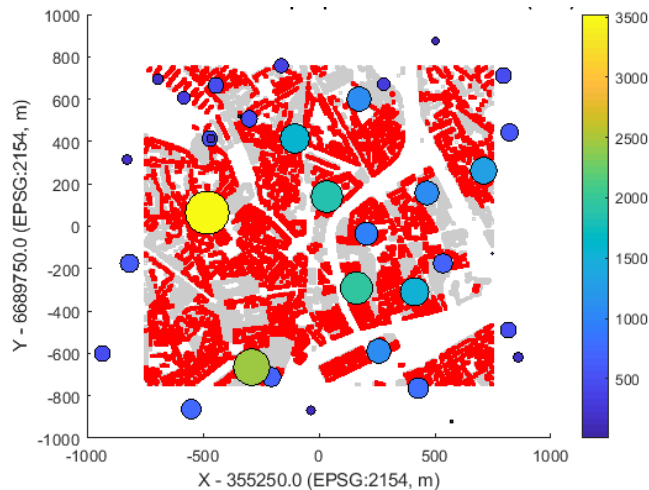
ENEDIS

Example: urban area of 1.5 km x 1.5 km

20 % PV penetration:

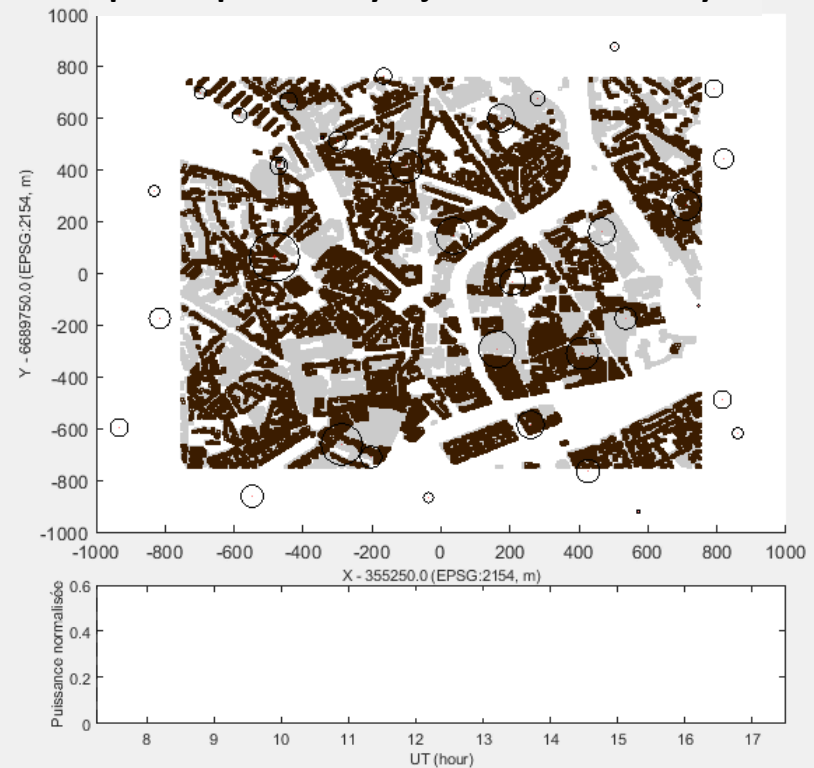
35 related source points of ENEDIS (DSO)

14 ha of PV roof-top systems (~ 20+ MWp)



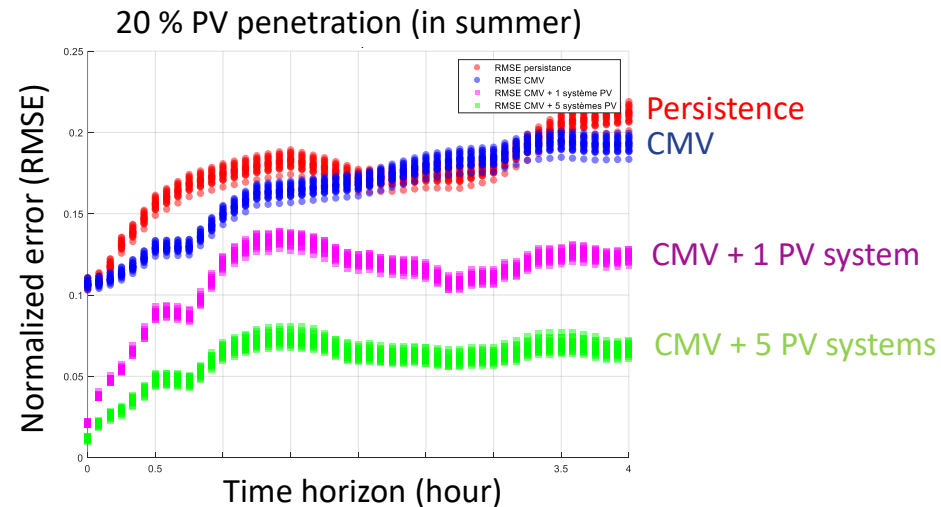
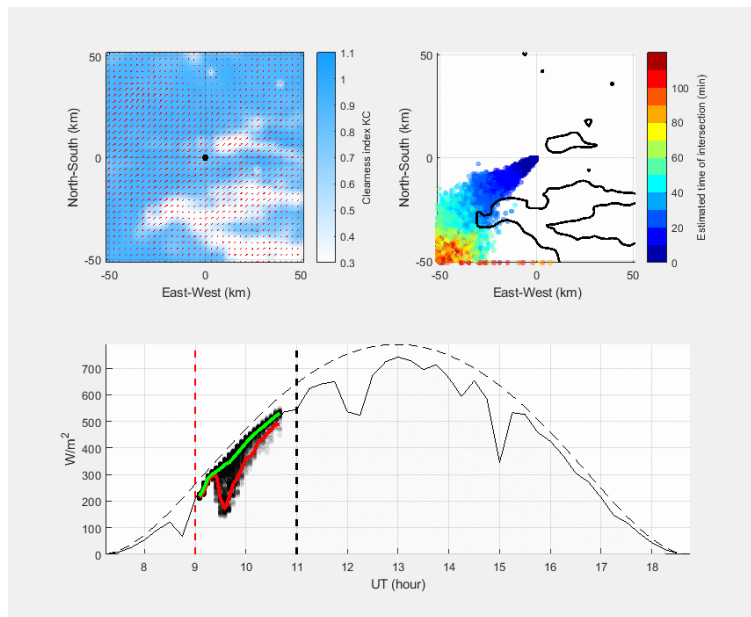
Nameplate PV power injected
in the source points

Temporal evolution of instantaneous PV power potentially injected within a day



PV nowcasting and short-term forecasting (case #3)

- Usage: Energy trading with portfolio of PV rooftop systems (e.g. Urban Solar Energy ?)
- Use of Cloud Motion Vector (CMV) from two consecutive satellite images
 - + CAMS aerosol / water vapor forecasting (CAMS McClear)
 - + 3D shadowing effects from DSM
- Potential use of some PV yield monitoring (*in-situ*) in the real time loop of forecasting correction



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