

Estimation of the solar energy potential in Greece using satellite and ground-based observations

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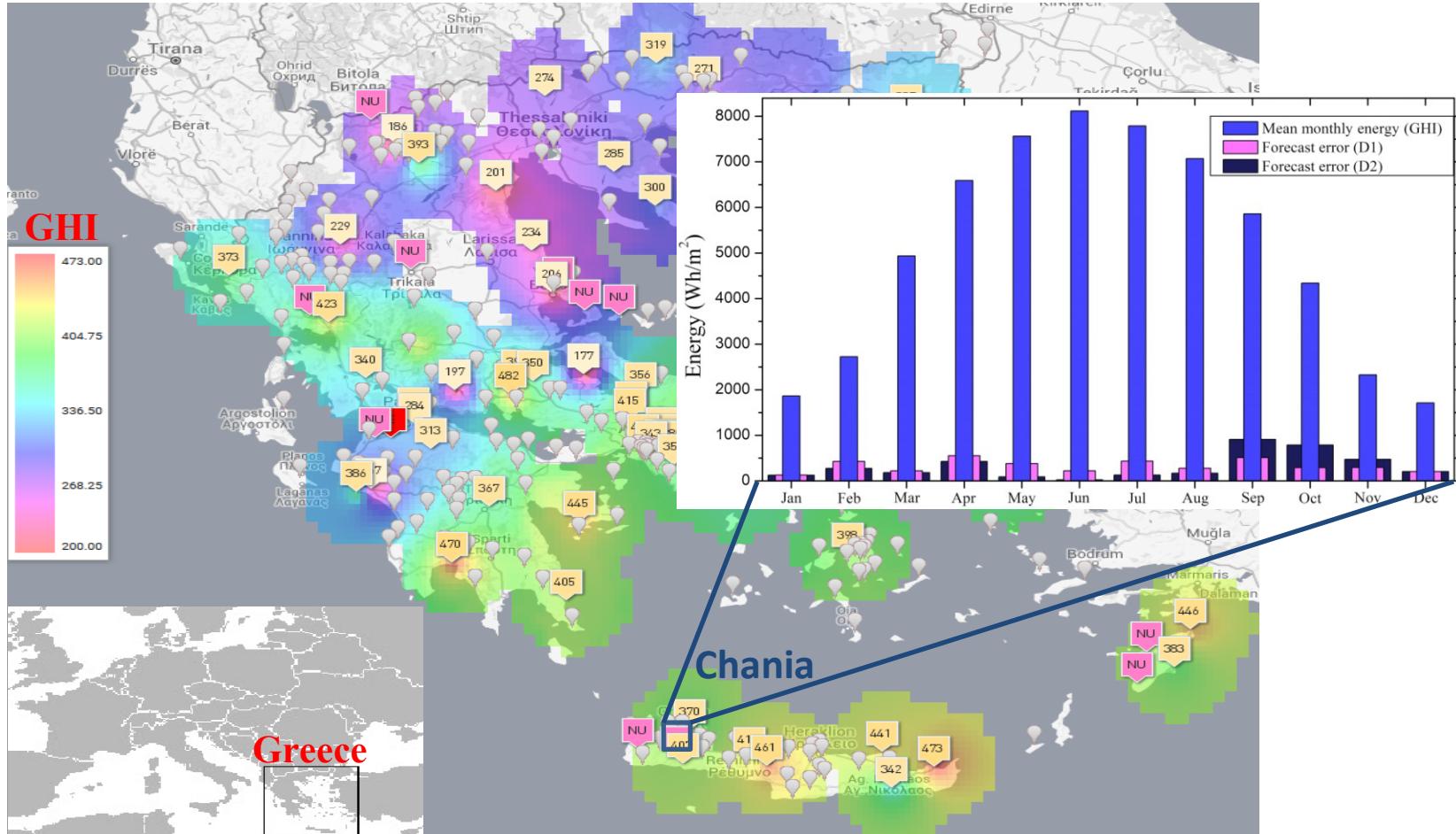
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Introduction

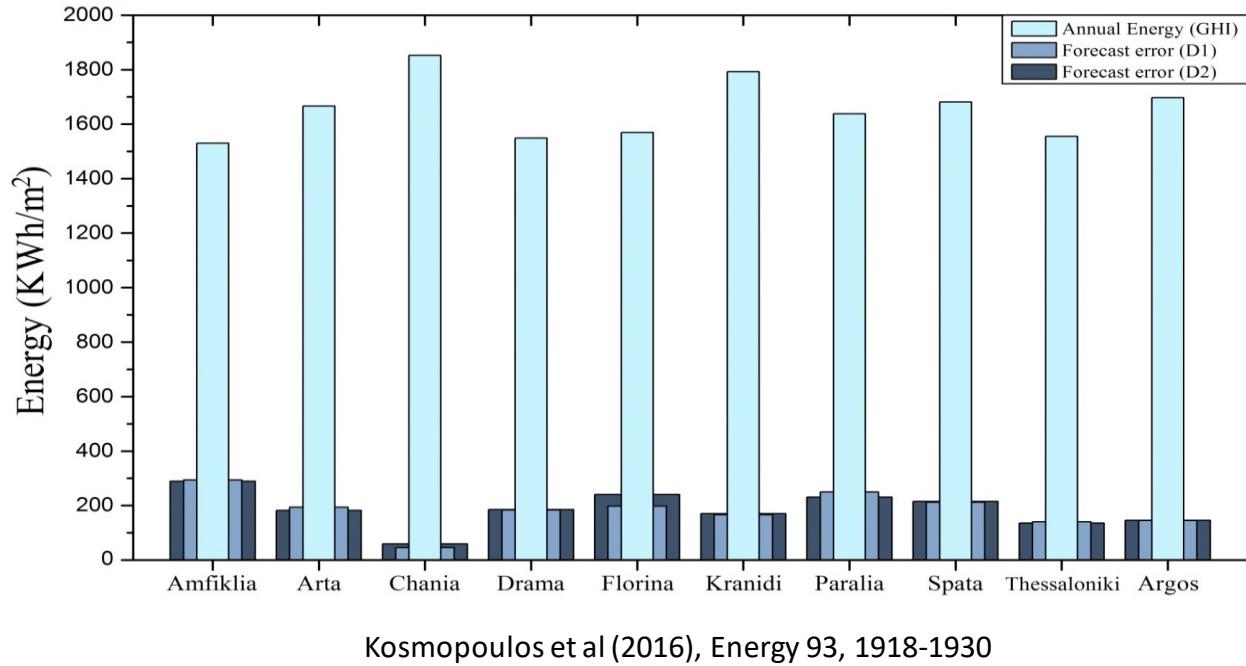
- We report on estimation of the solar energy potential in Greece using satellite- and ground-based observations in conjunction with radiative transfer model (RTM) simulations. Pyranometers of the Hellenic Network for Solar Energy and the National Observatory of Athens provide accurate insolation measurements and are used to verify 1- and 2-day ahead forecasts provided by the mesoscale model MM5.
- We also present a model (www.solea.gr) for generating instantaneous and accurate gridded surface solar radiation spectra and budgets via a synergy of large (2.5M record) RTM look-up tables and neural networks (NN). We demonstrate that NNs fed with cloud inputs retrieved from the Spinning Enhanced Visible and Infrared Imager onboard the Meteosat Second Generation 3 satellite are able to produce maps of the Earth disk at high resolution (1nm, 0.05 x 0.05 degrees, 15-min) and we cross-validate them with other models to guarantee the quality and accuracy of the irradiance products. In addition to this real-time system we created the Solar Atlas of Greece using CM SAF radiation data from EUMETSAT.
- This operational model is developed in the framework of the ARISTOTELIS project (Hellenic Republic-Siemens settlement Agreement), is one of the main pilot studies of the European project GEO-CRADLE (HORIZON 2020) and its scope is the interconnection of the solar energy applications with potential end users from different countries (North Africa, Middle East, Balkans, etc).
- We show that these complimentary approaches are ideal for correct assessments of the solar energy potential and for providing accurate solar energy applications in real-time.



NOA network (<http://stratus.meteo.noa.gr/front>)



Annual Solar Energy Potential

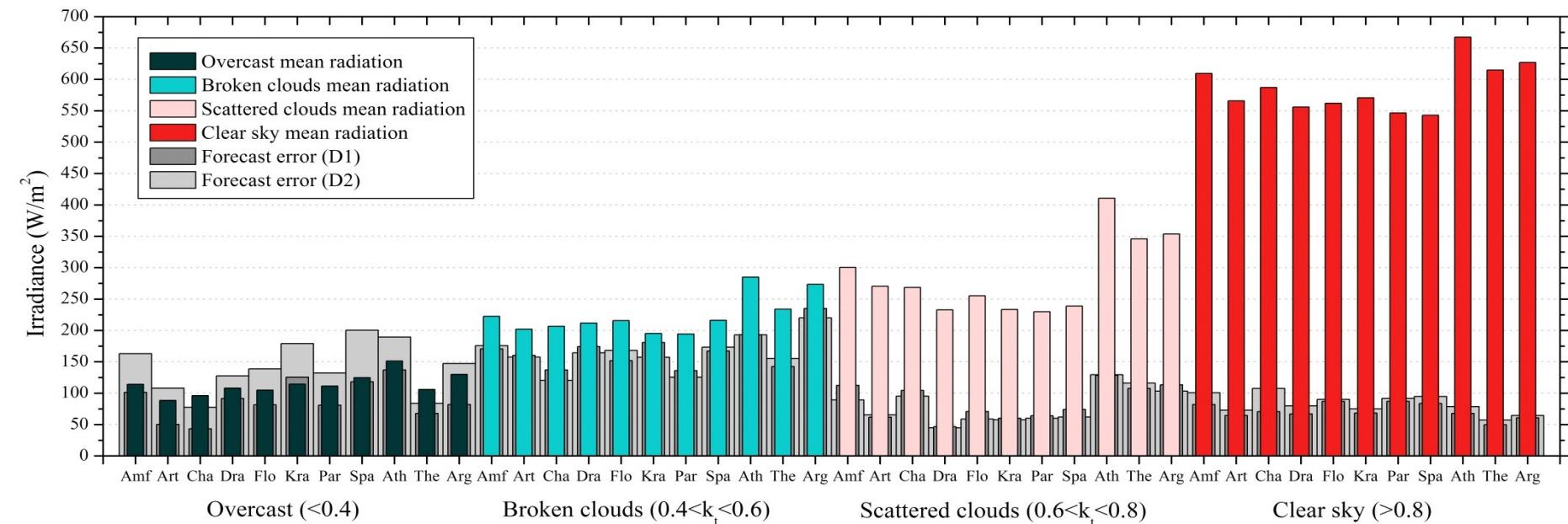


➤ The total energy potential for each ground station is found to range from **1.5** to **1.9 MWh/m²** with aerosols and cloudiness causing increments in the MM5 forecast error of the order of 10%.

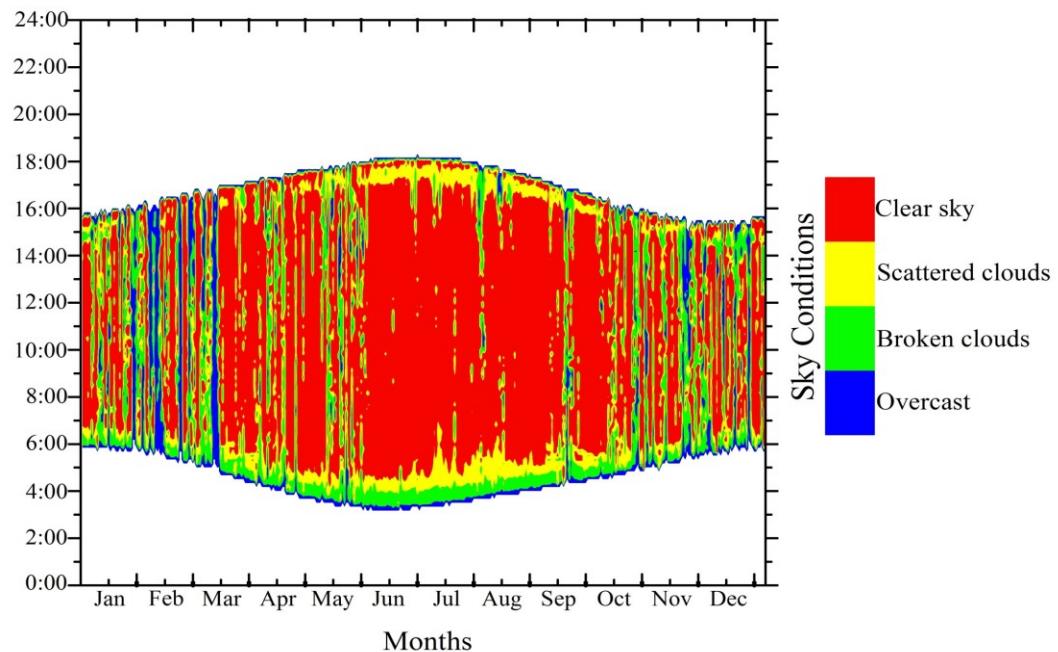
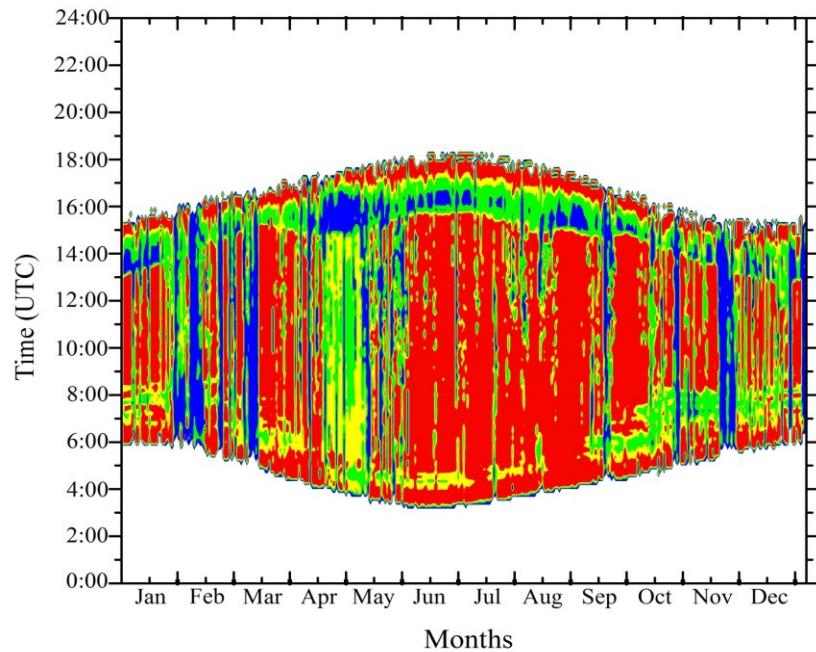
Kosmopoulos et al (2016), Energy 93, 1918-1930

Monthly mean daily energy	(Wh/m ²)		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Obs	2054	2452	4437	5408	6096	7455	7170	6491	5169	3614	2217	1789	
	AE	D1	140	226	419	901	1050	817	884	725	370	375	198	124
	D2	274	317	407	977	972	795	832	649	340	336	177	133	

Clouds Classification Impact



Recording cloud impact



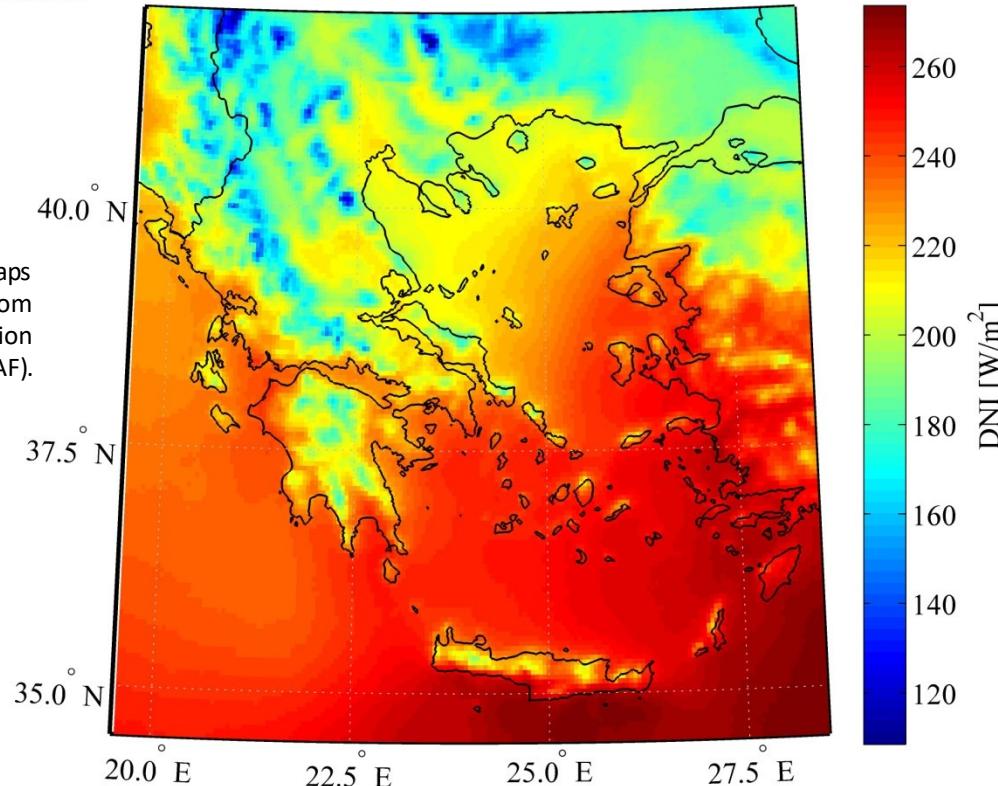
Sky Conditions

- Clear sky
- Scattered clouds
- Broken clouds
- Overcast

Solar Atlas for PV & CSP installations



MEAN SURFACE DIRECT NORMAL IRRADIANCE

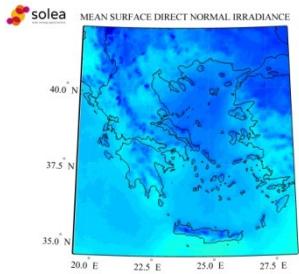


- The mean climatological maps (1999-2013) are based on data from EUMETSAT's Satellite Application Facility on Climate Monitoring (CM SAF).

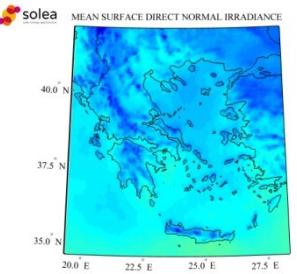
- Optimum locations for CSP & PV installations using solar Atlas energy maps

Mean monthly climatological maps of DNI

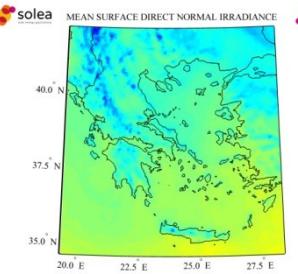
JANUARY



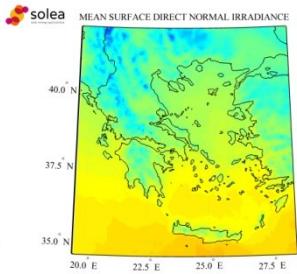
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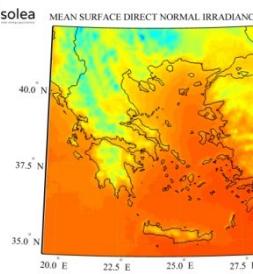
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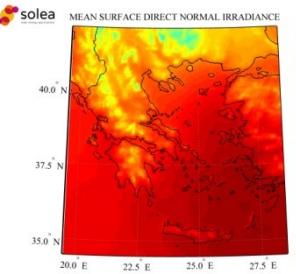
APRIL



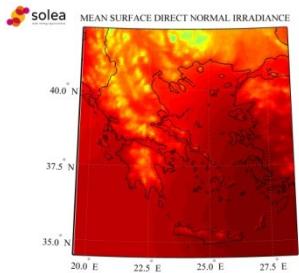
MAY



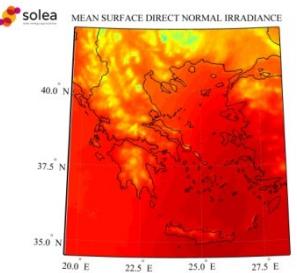
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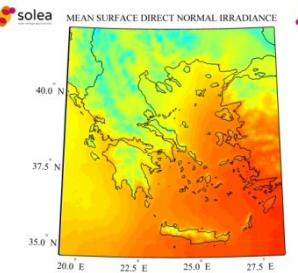
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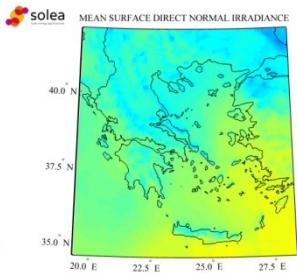
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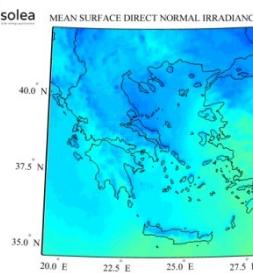
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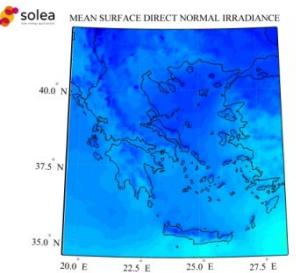
OCTOBER



NOVEMBER

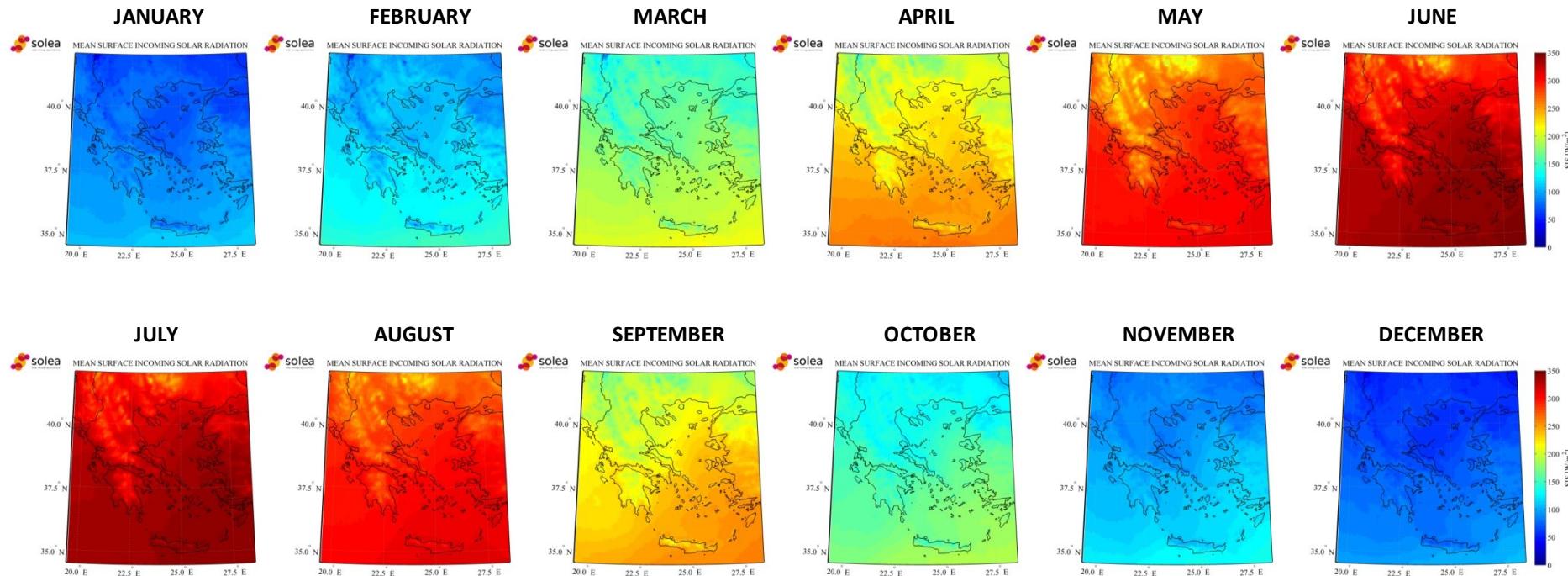


DECEMBER



- The mean monthly solar energy maps are based on a 15-year complex and highly variable climatology taking into account the clouds and aerosols impact on **Direct Normal Irradiance** and **Global Horizontal Irradiance** (**DNI** and **GHI** respectively), while the spatial resolution is almost 5 km, maximizing the exploitative value of the solar energy technologies.

Mean monthly climatological maps of GHI



- The **Direct Normal Irradiance** applies to Concentrated Solar Plant (CSP) installations while the components of the **Global Horizontal Irradiance** (in terms of Surface Incoming Solar radiation ,SIS) applies to Photovoltaic (PV) installations.

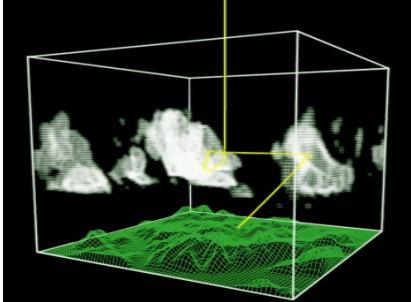
The Solar Energy Estimation Model

Technical Background

Satellite Data



Radiative Transfer models



Neural networks



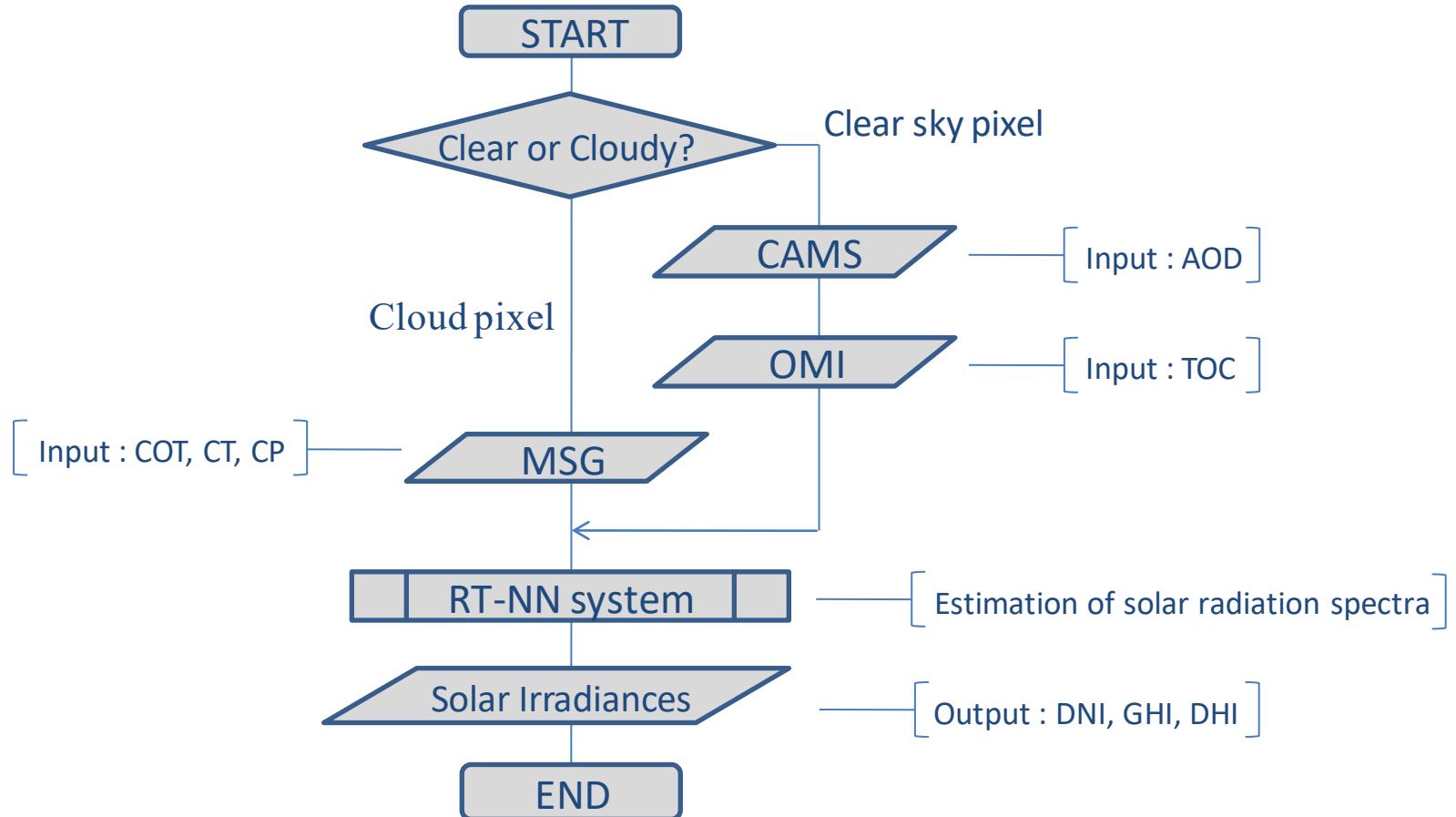
- The real-time operational system uses a synergy of neural networks (NN), radiative transfer (RT) simulations and real-time satellite retrievals (MSG/SEVIRI, CAMS).
- Surface irradiances are produced at high resolution (1nm, 0.05 degrees, 15-min) in real time. The RT-NN solver is capable of producing maps of spectrally-integrated DNI and GHI of the order of 10^4 to 10^5 pixels within 1-min.

Precise assessment of solar energy

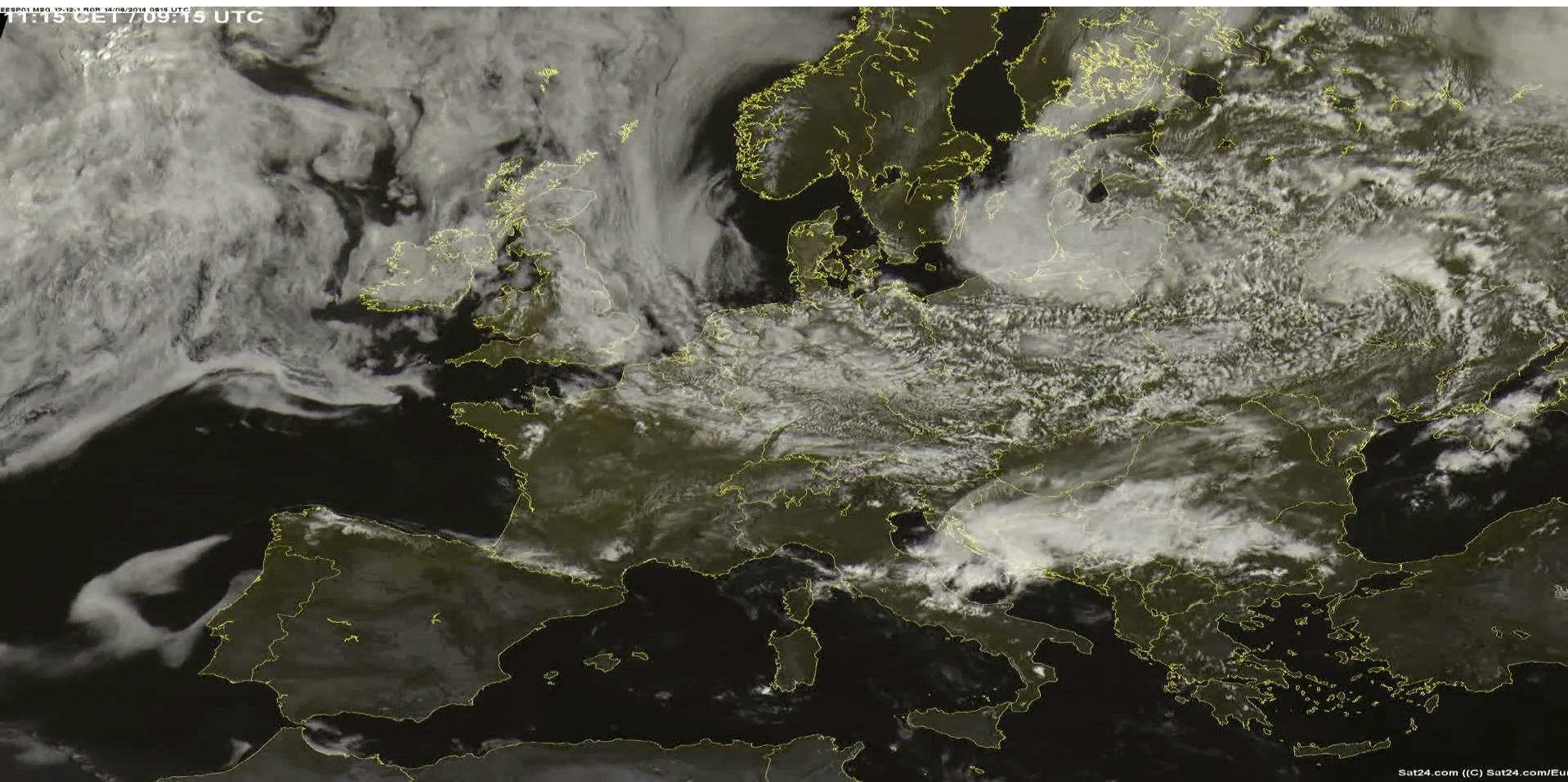


- Local or regional maps of the total irradiances provide the capability needed to serve high precision solar power applications for energy planning.
- NN is trained on a large-scale (2.5 million record) look-up table (LUT) of clear and cloudy sky radiative transfer simulations to convert satellite cloud and aerosol products directly into solar radiation spectra.

The Solar Energy Estimation Model

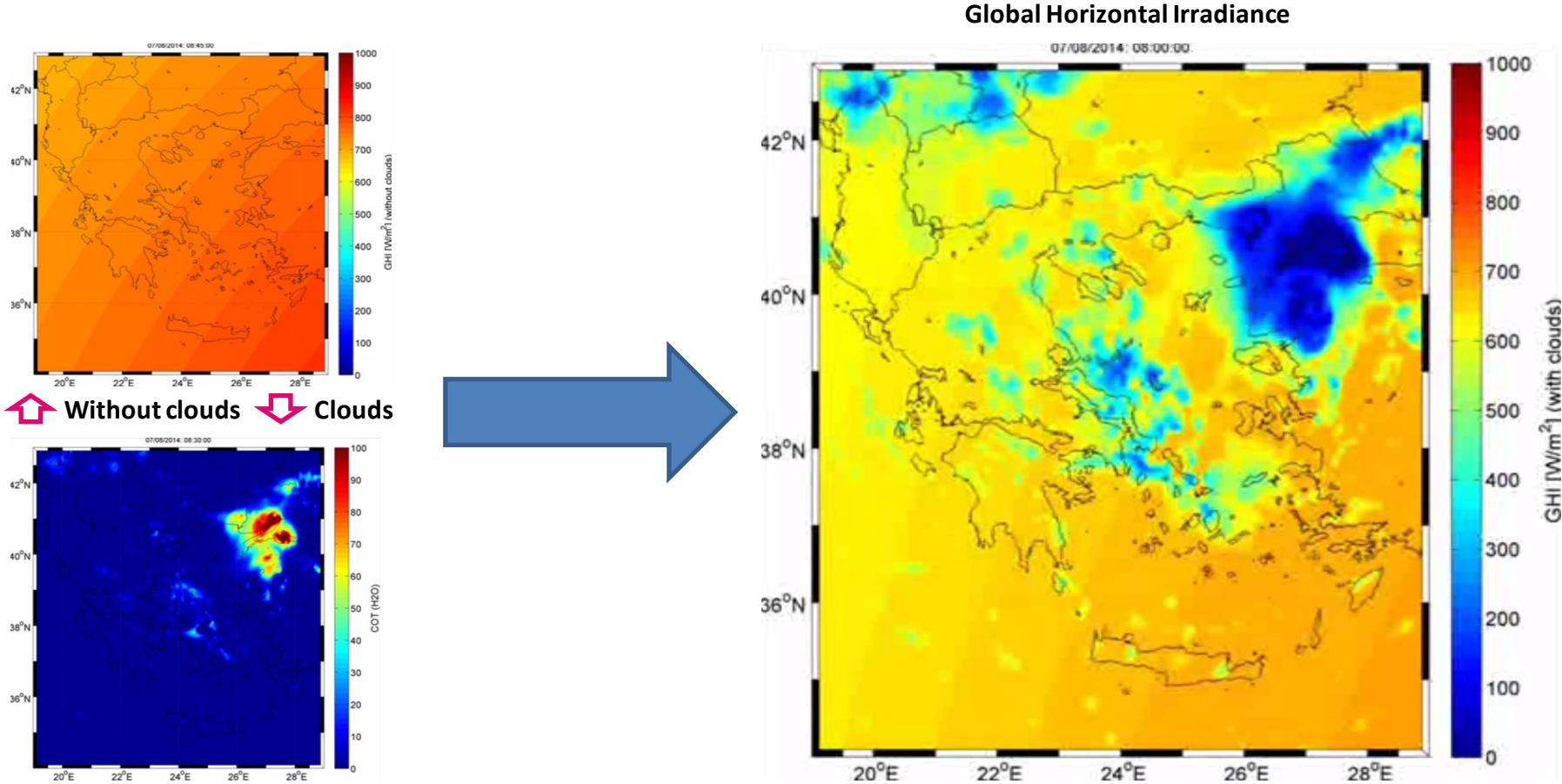


Input Data from MeteoSat & CAMS

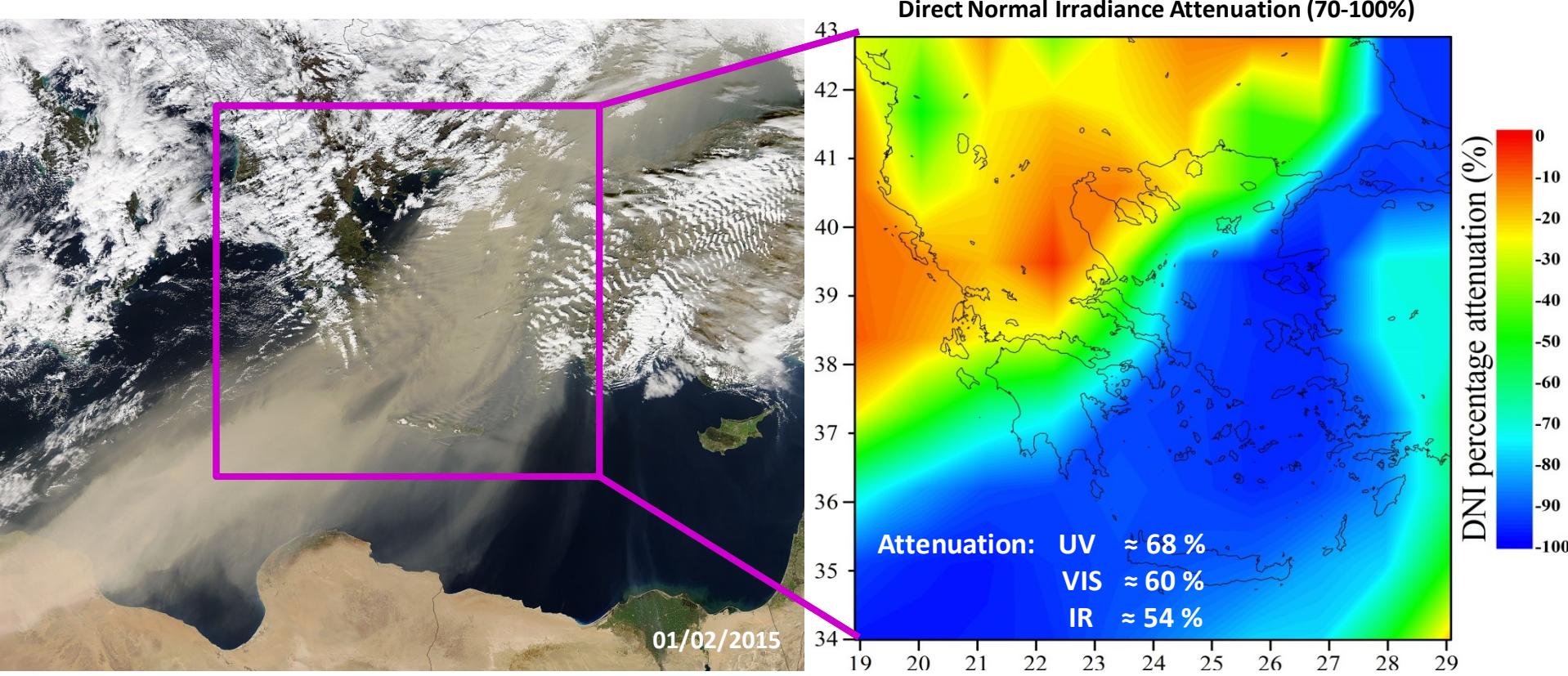


EESP01 MSG 12-12-1 RGR 14/08/2014 0915 UTC
11:15 CET / 09:15 UTC

Clouds impact

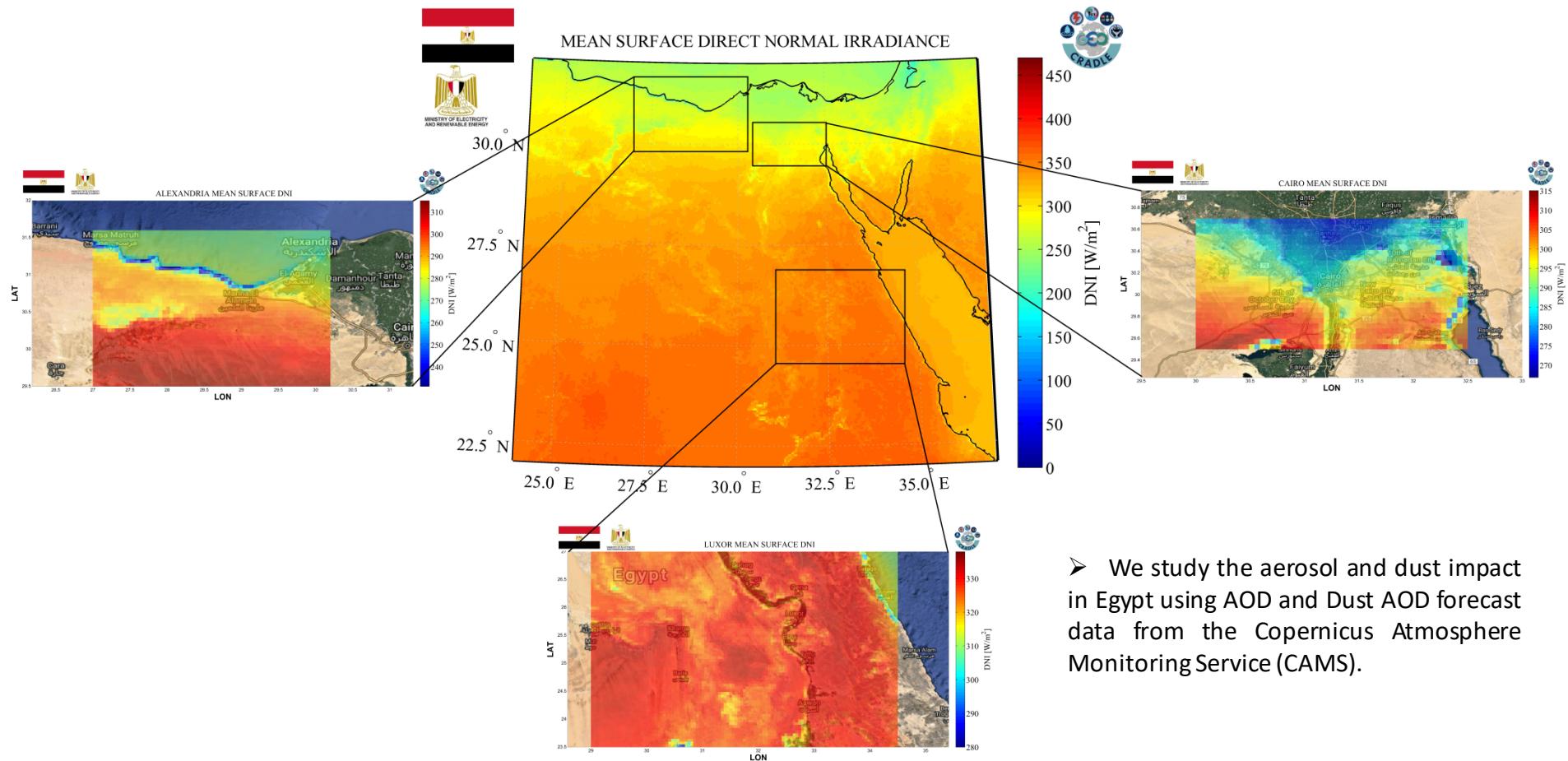


Aerosols impact

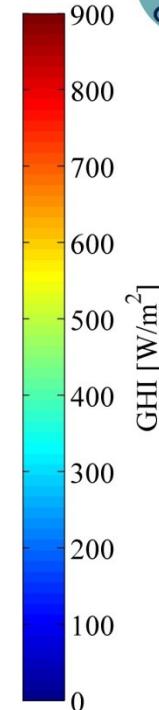
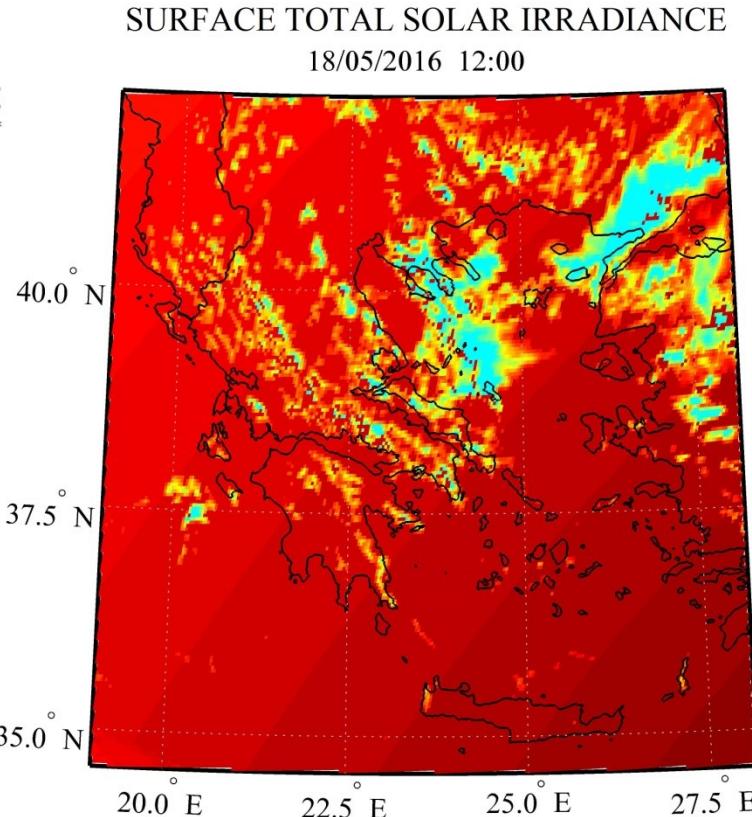


- The inclusion of cloud and aerosol effects means that this approach is ideal for correct assessments of solar power operational loads.

Aerosols impact (Egypt pilot study)

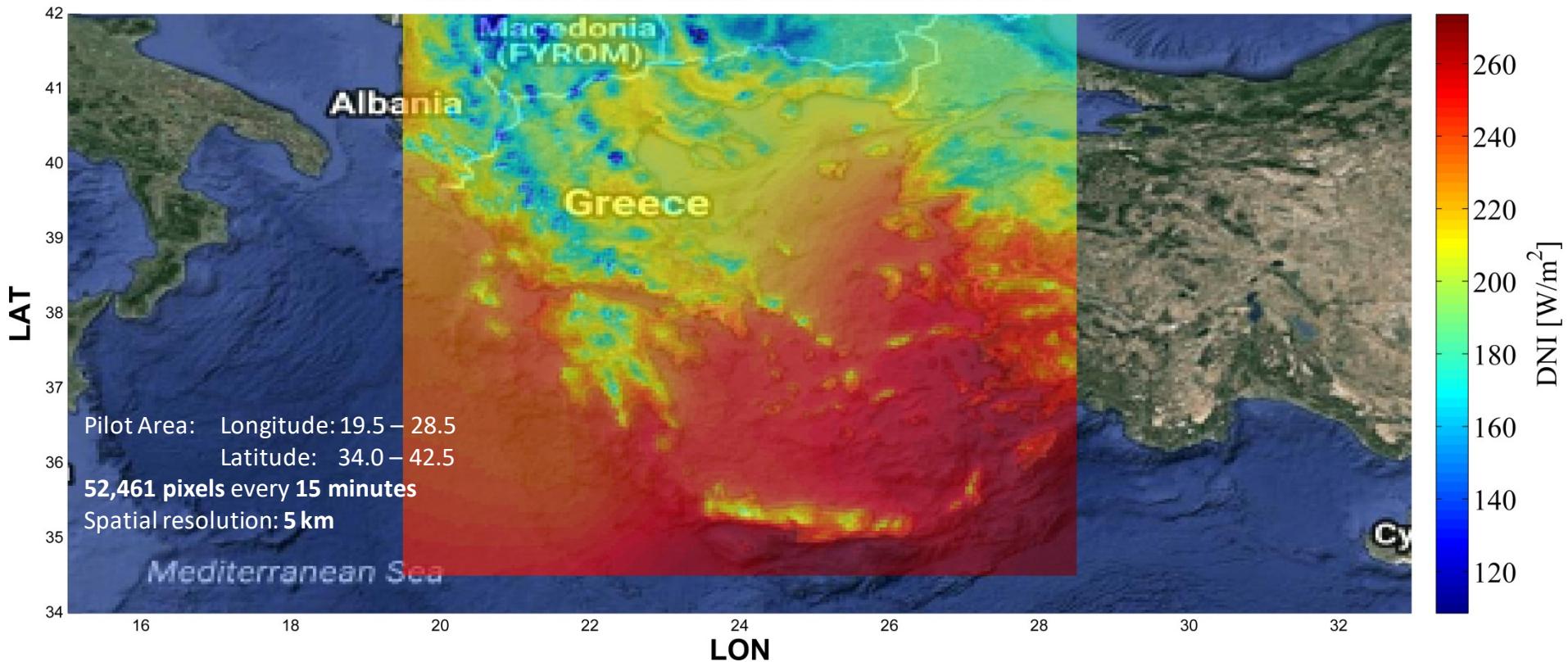


Nowcasting application



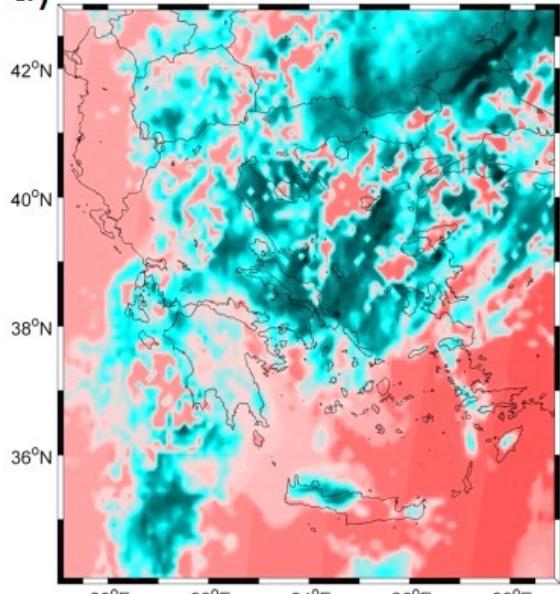
Advanced products

MEAN SURFACE DIRECT NORMAL IRRADIANCE



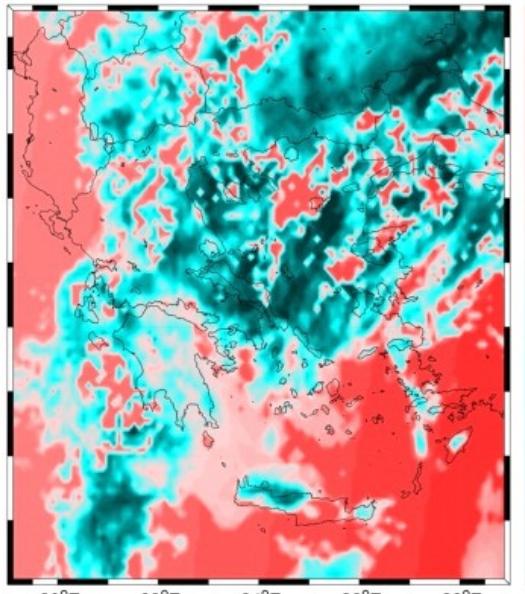
Operational accuracy of products

a) NN-calculated GHI



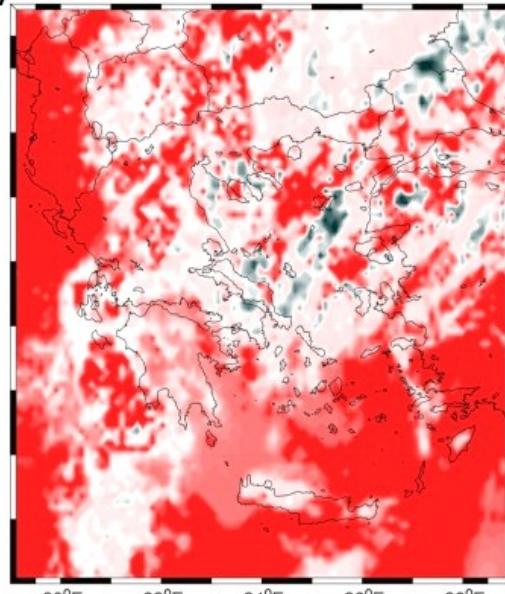
$t \approx 1$ minute

b) libRadtran-calculated GHI



$t \approx 8$ days

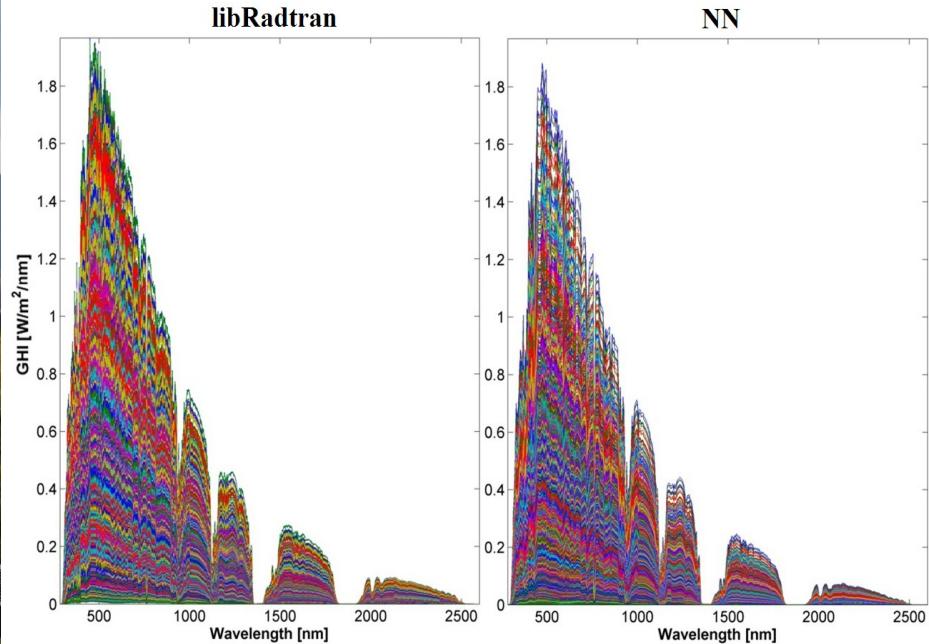
c) PFE for libRadtran Vs NN-calculated GHI



$$PFE = \frac{(t_i - y_i)}{t_i} \times 100\%$$

Two vertical colorbars. The left one is for GHI [W/m²] ranging from 0 to 900. The right one is for PFE [%] ranging from -20 to 20.

Spectral accuracy of products



Major Applications & Contribution to Emerging Technology

This developed system is ideal for:

- realistic assessment of solar energy potential
- provision of solar energy applications of high precision in real time
- solar potential forecasts for energy planning

Products

- ✓ Real time nowcasts and short-term forecasts of:
 - cloud cover
 - gridded spectra over the Earth disc
 - gridded solar potential
- health and environmental UV radiation impact measures
- ✓ Continental and local maps of solar products

Applications

- **Location studies** for the placement of CSP plants and CPV installations
- **Large-scale and precise solar energy calculations** to assist Public Authorities in **energy planning** policy
- Supporting the work of **various scientific communities**
- Provision of specialized data of high spectral precision for private and public sectors dealing with **health protection, energy consumption and solar energy exploitation**

References

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Thank you

