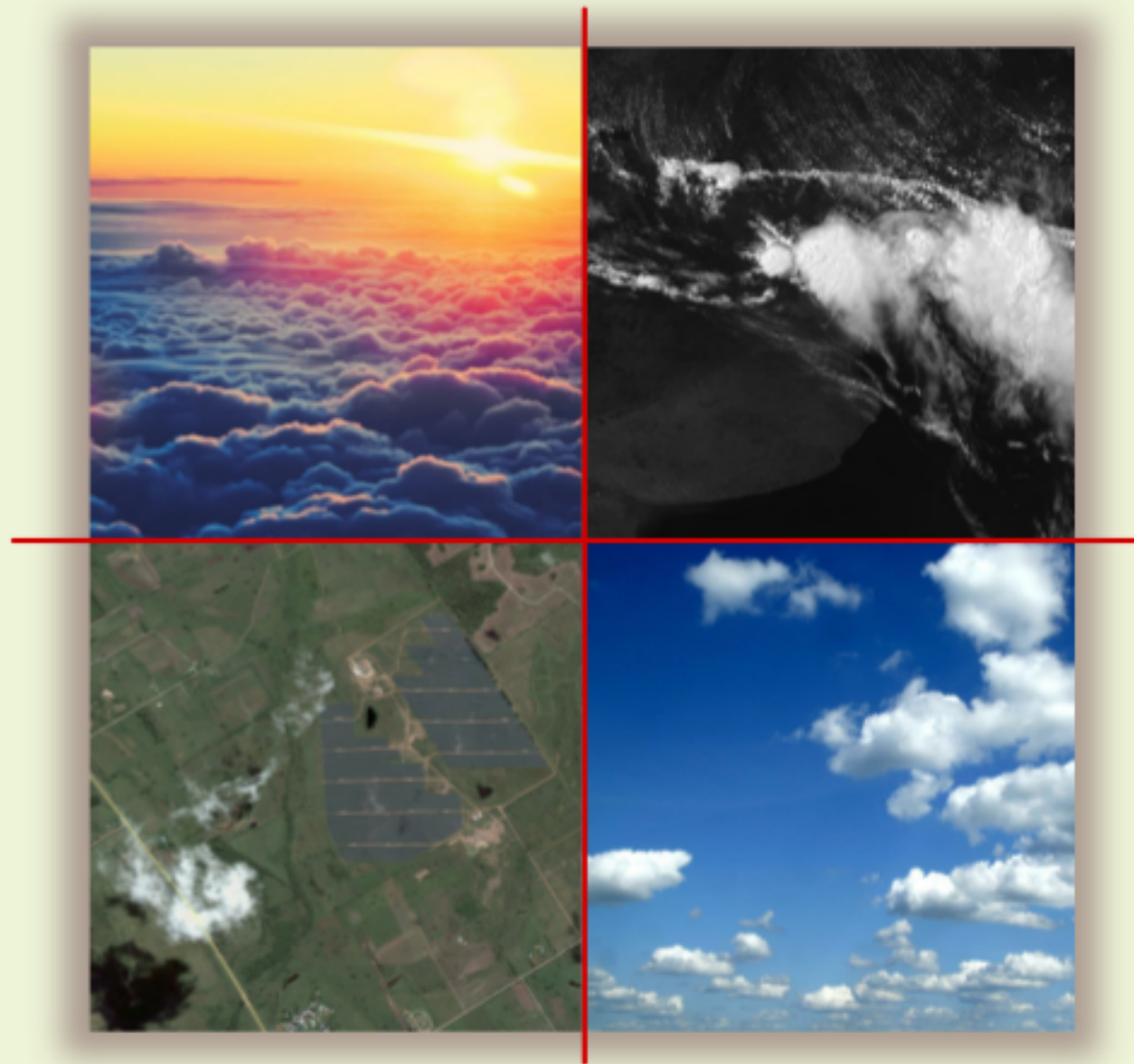


TOWARDS A SHORT TERM SOLAR IRRADIATION FORECAST USING GOES SATELLITE IMAGES AND OPTICAL FLOW TECHNIQUES

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UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPÚBLICA

AGENDA

1. INTRODUCTION + BACKGROUND

2. SATELLITE BASED FORECASTING METHOD

3. PRELIMINARY PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

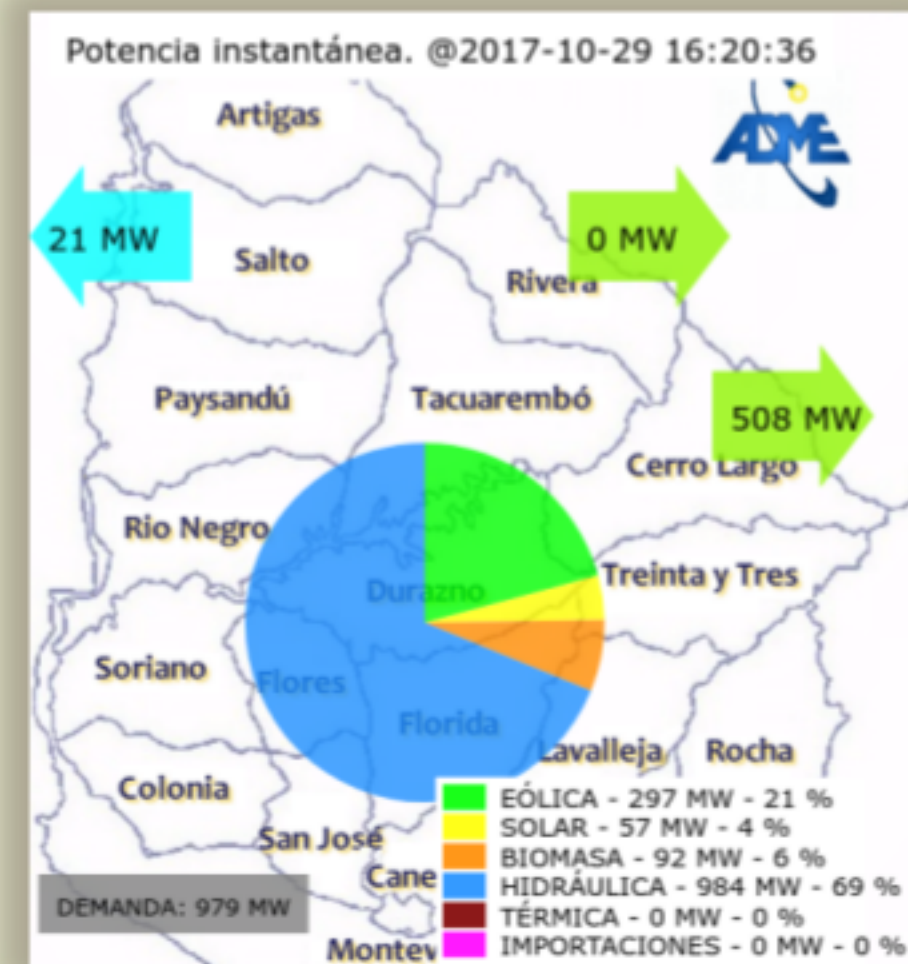
4. CONCLUSIONS AND ON-GOING WORK

Uruguay's Background:



Uruguay is 100% renewable
for electricity generation
(with little thermal fossil fuel backup)

This year Uruguay has turned into
an energy exporting country
(to Brazil and Argentina)



Uruguay's Background:



**URUGUAY NEEDS TO FORECAST
RENEWABLE'S GENERATION
(WIND + SOLAR + HYDRO)**

**TO ANTICIPATE ENERGY
PACKAGES TO SELL**

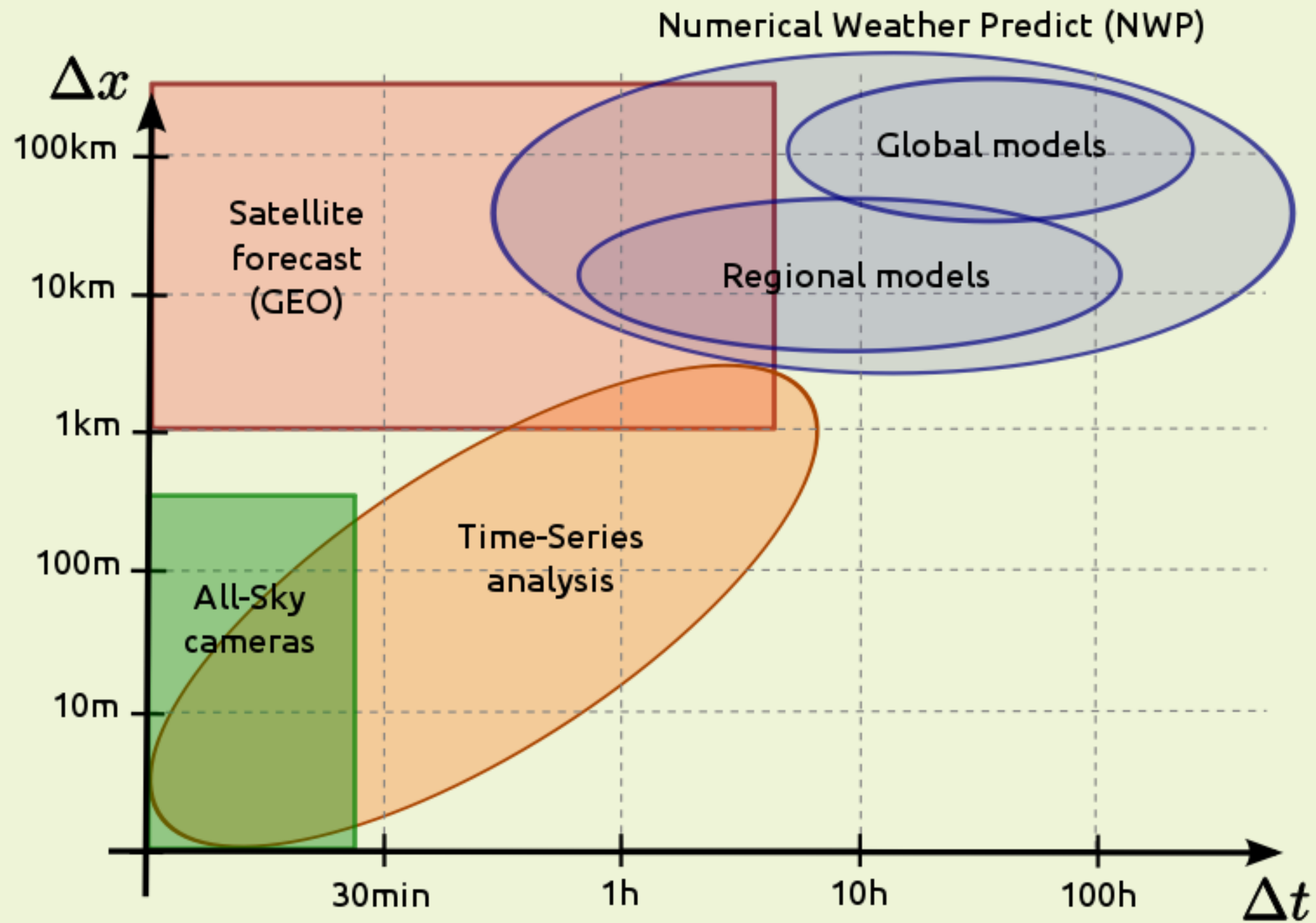
**TO ESTABLISH ENERGY PRICES
BASED ON AVAILABILITY**

**FOR EFFICIENT ENERGY DISPATCH
AND TO REDUCE OPERATIONAL COST
ASSOCIATED WITH THE GRID BACKUP**

**FORECASTING TOOLS ARE BEING
DEVELOPED WITH LOCAL CAPACITIES**

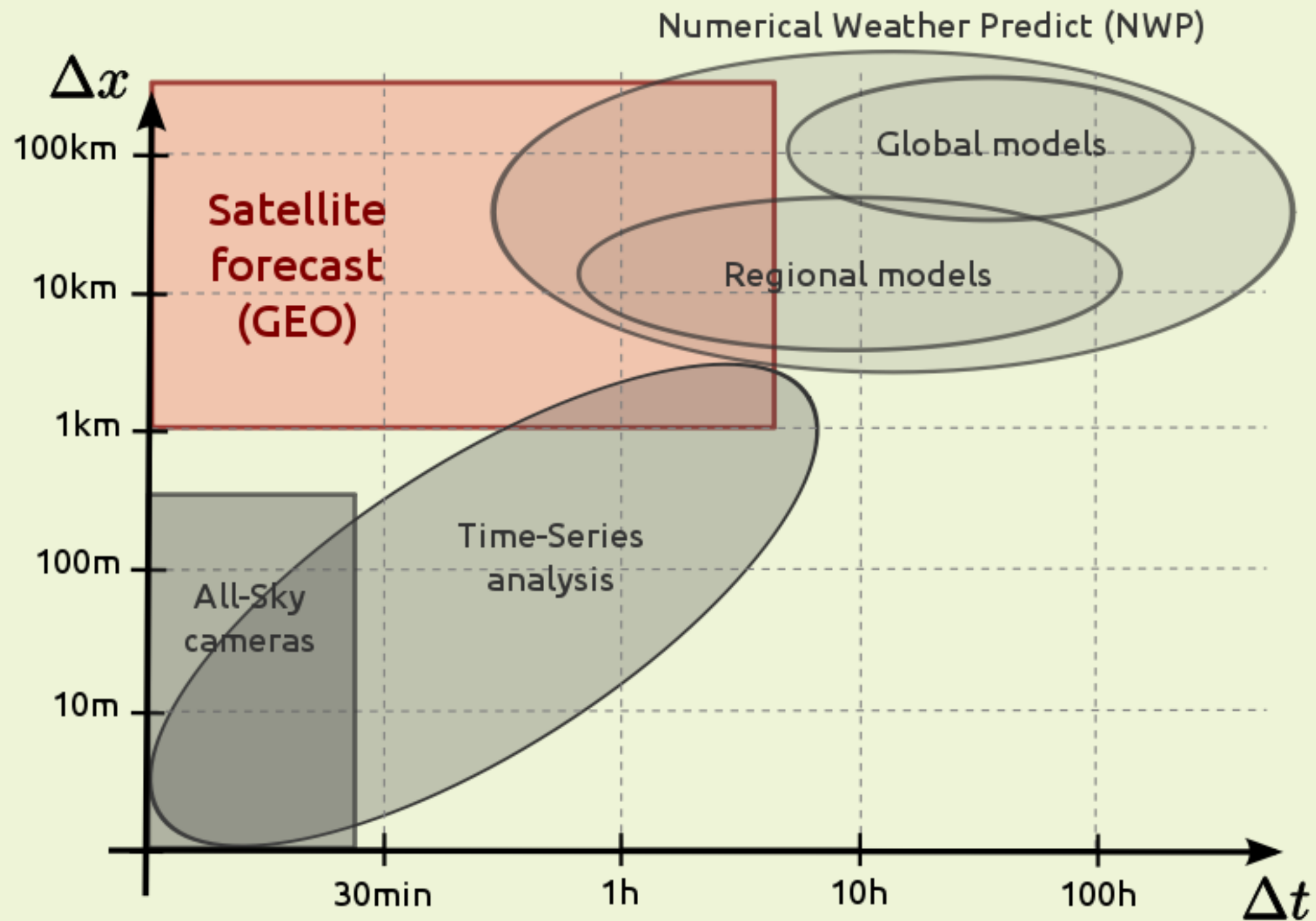
SOLAR RESOURCE FORECASTING

Solar Resource Forecasting techniques

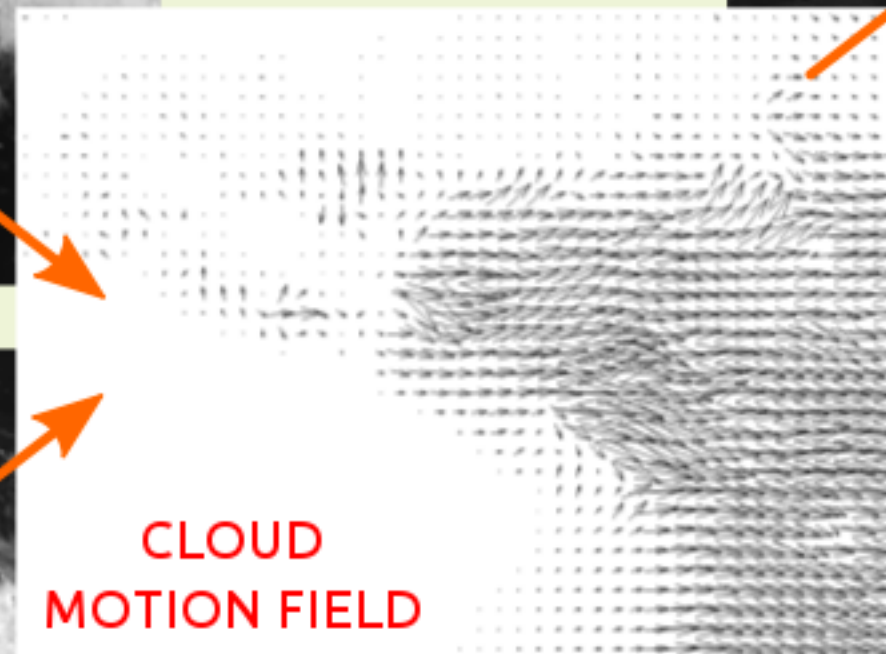
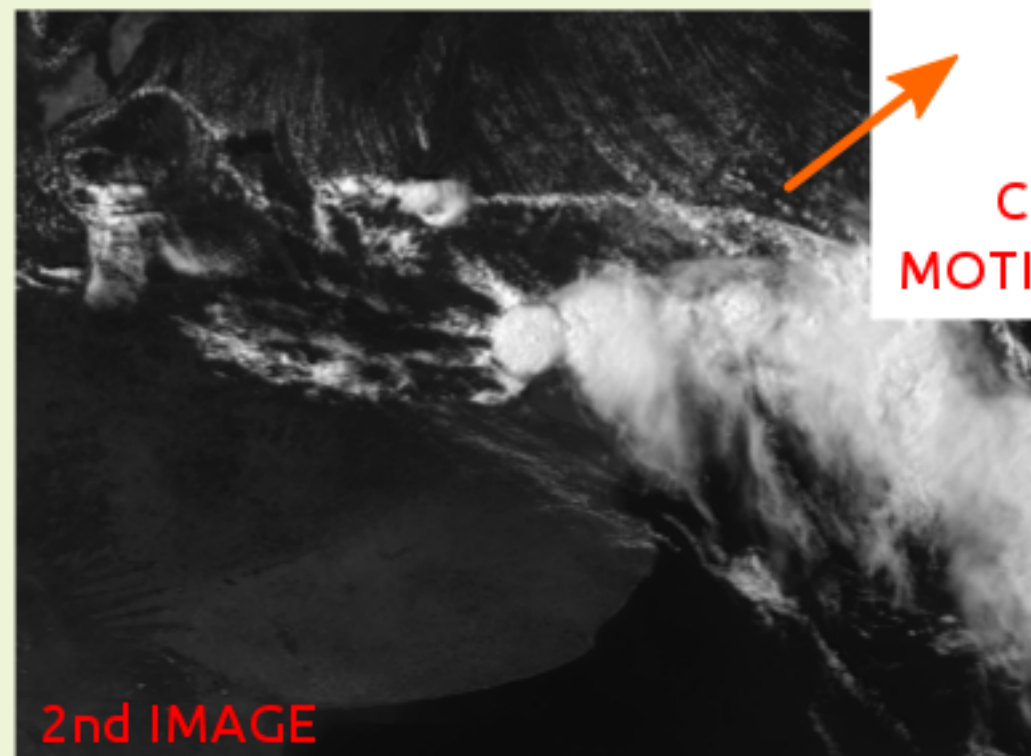
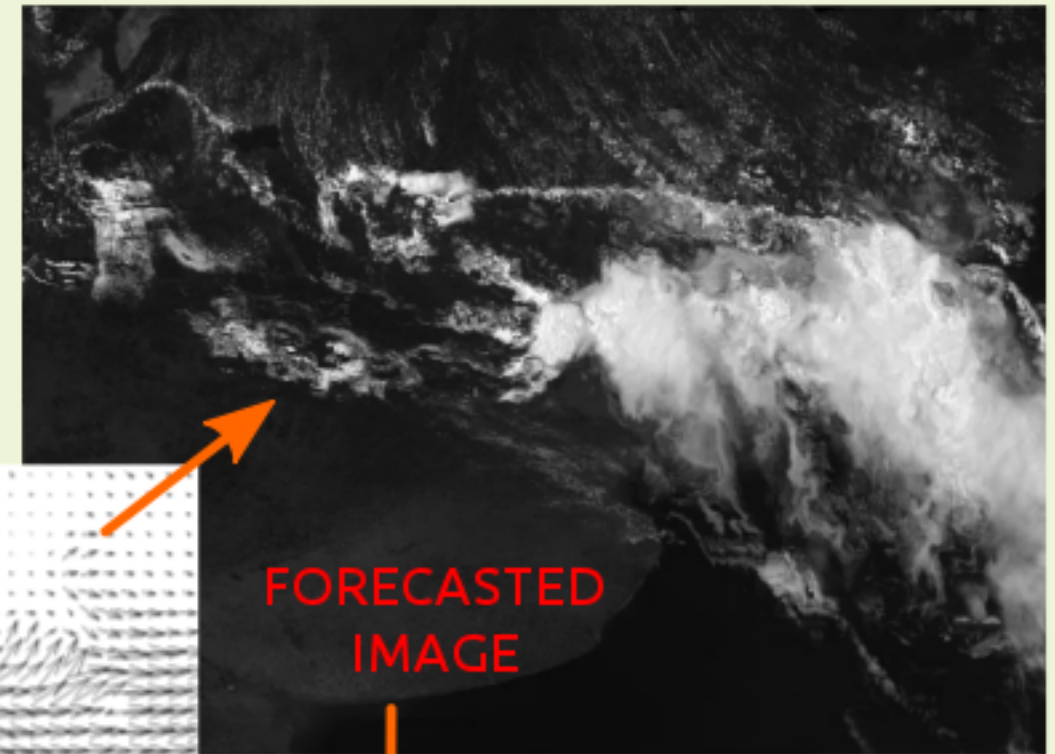
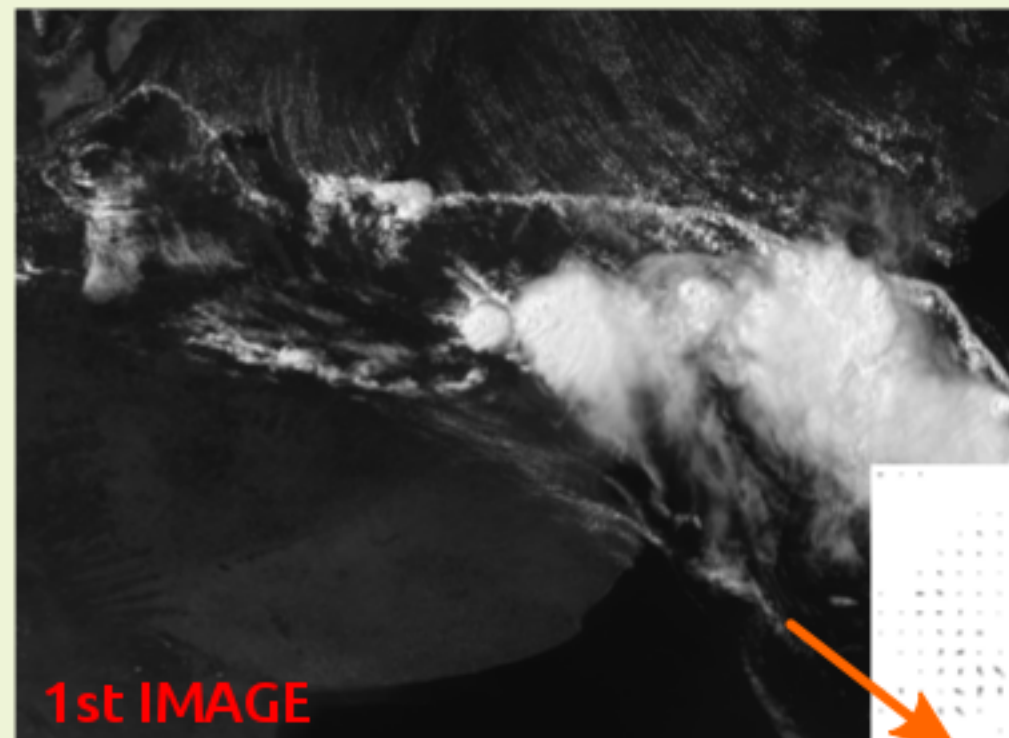


Adapted from Diagne et al. (2013)

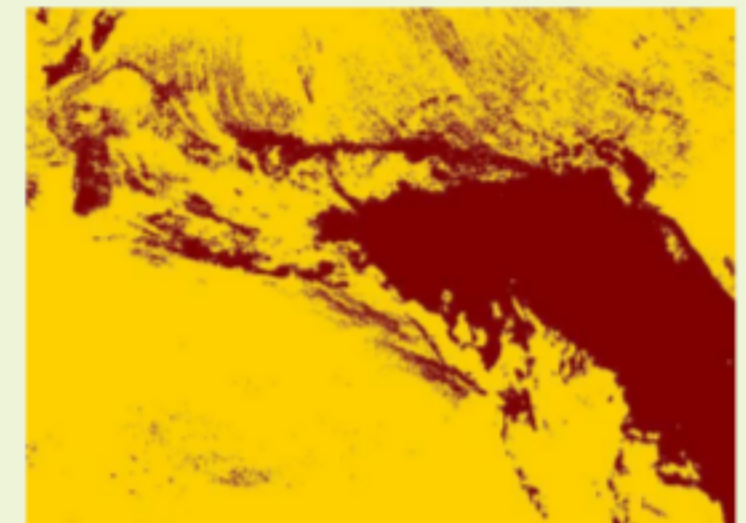
Today: our on-going work in hourly satellite forecast



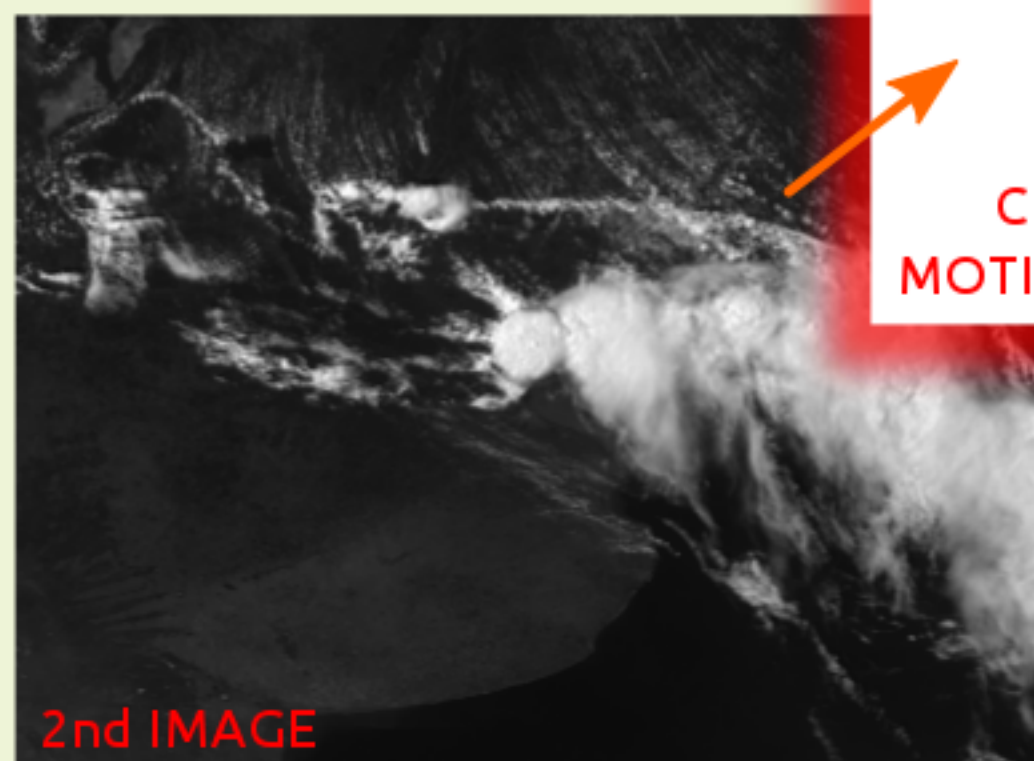
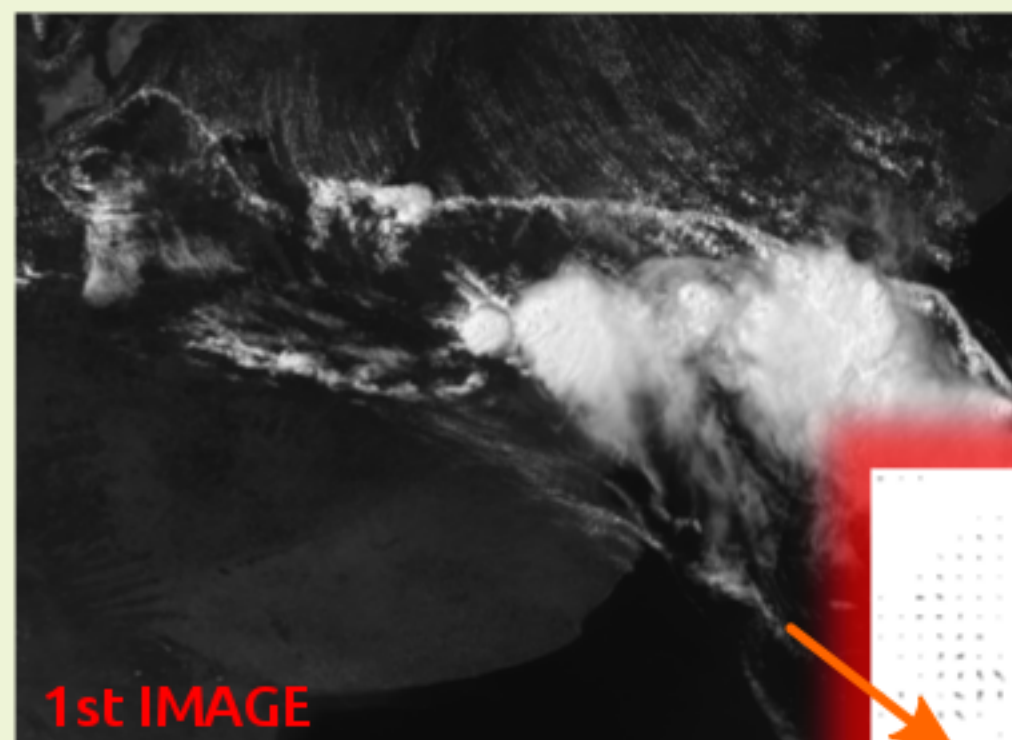
Adapted from Diagne et al. (2013)



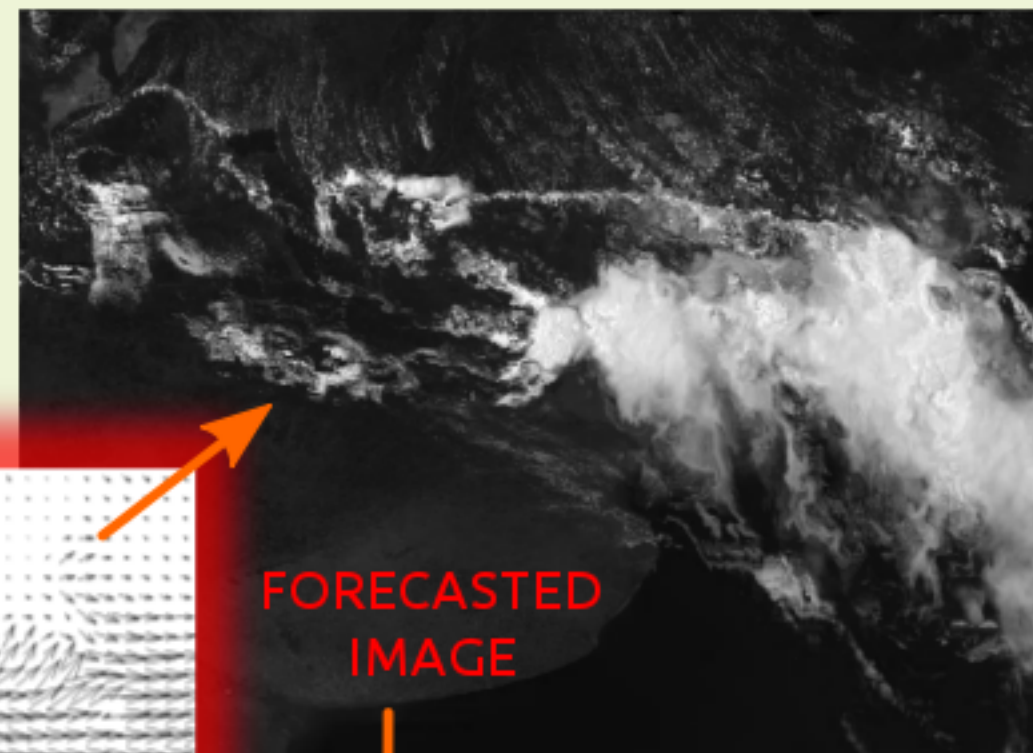
SATELLITE-BASED SOLAR IRRADIATION MODEL



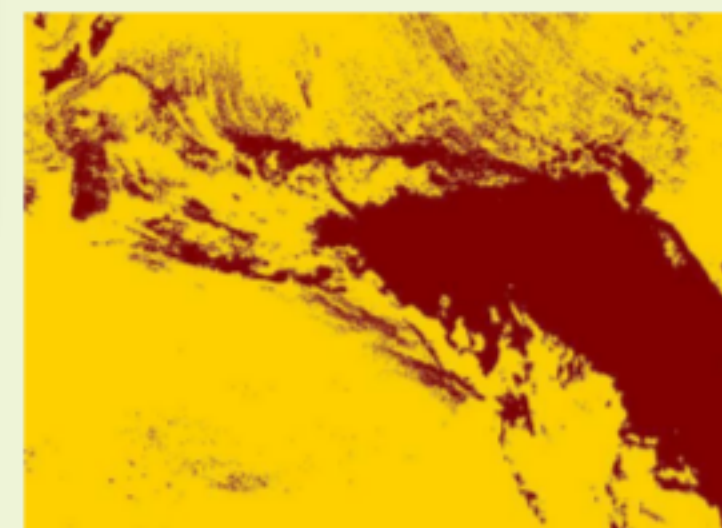
irradiation forecast



KEY STEP

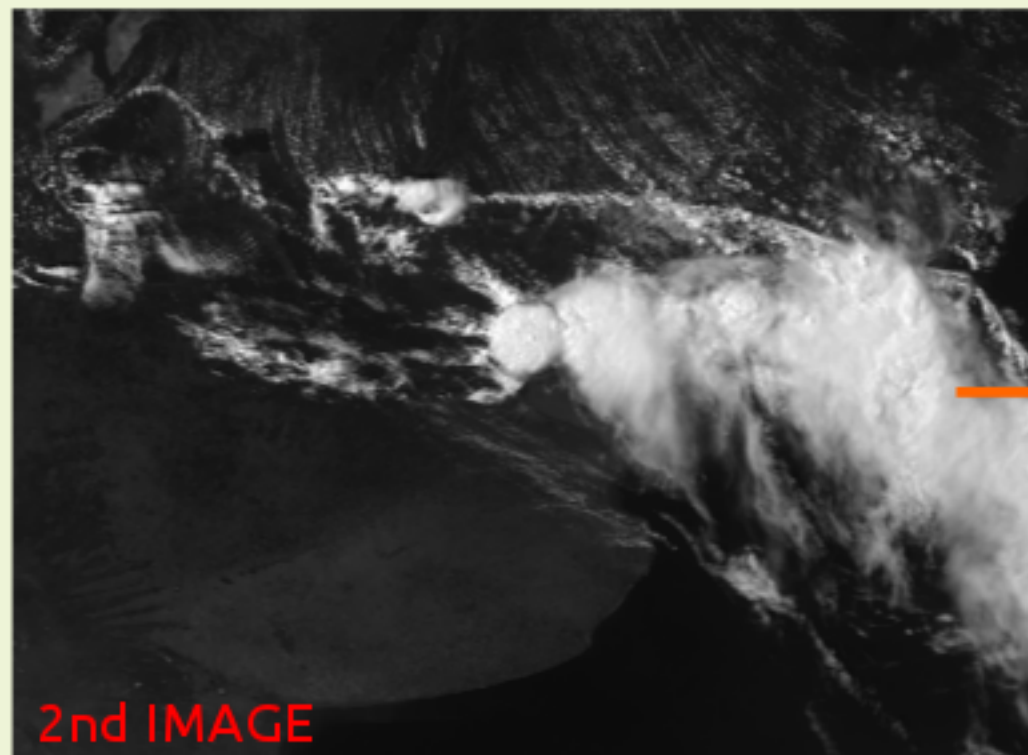
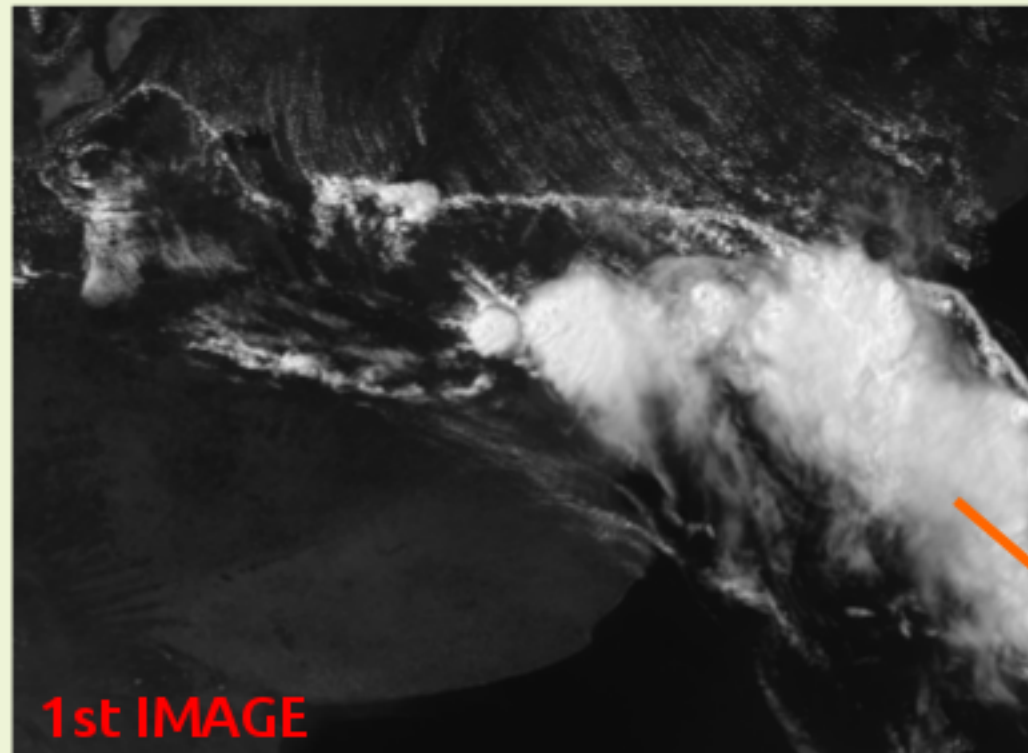


SATELLITE-BASED SOLAR IRRADIATION MODEL



irradiation forecast

TWO CONSECUTIVES IMAGES

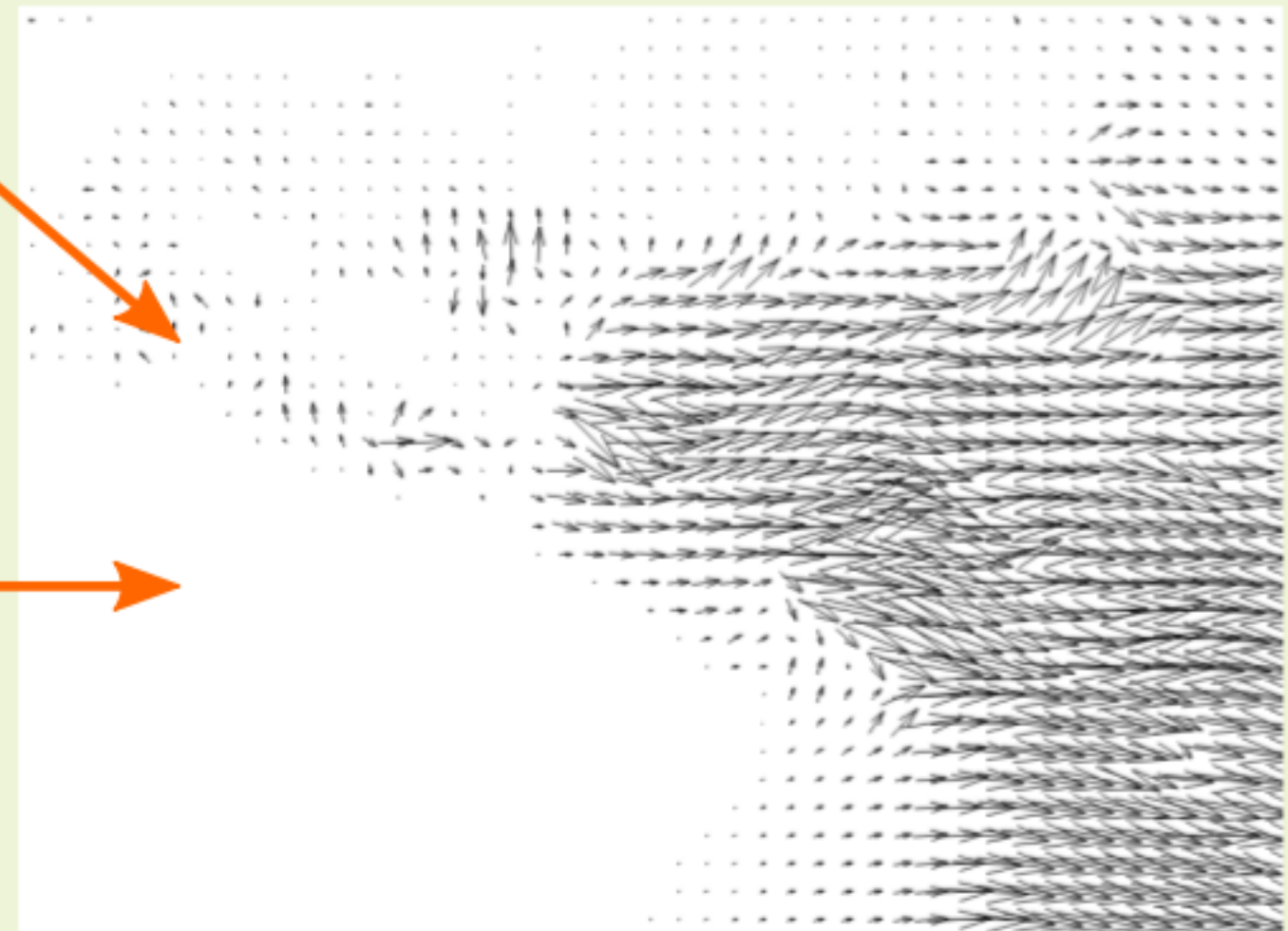


Key step: from the last consecutive images a cloud motion field is estimated

Elke Lorenz's method is a well-known correlation technique for this purpose

We are working on an optical flow technique to estimate cloud motion fields from the images

VELOCITY FIELD (CLOUD MOTION FIELD)



OPTICAL FLOW:

PIXEL IN THE IMAGE: (x, y)

IMAGE SEQUENCE: $I(x, y, t)$

VELOCITY FIELD: (u, v)

BASIC ASSUMPTION: Gray value stays approx. constant

$$I(x, y, t) \approx I(x + u, y + v, t + 1)$$

THIS LEADS TO THE OPTICAL FLOW CONSTRAINT

$$\text{OFC}(u, v) = I_t + I_x u + I_y v \approx 0$$

CMF ESTIMATION: A VARIATIONAL METHOD (Zach et al, 2007)

$$\text{Argmin}_{u,v} \left\{ \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u| + |\nabla v| + \lambda |I_t + I_x u + I_y v|) d\Omega \right\}$$

RESULTING CMF (u, v) IS
THE FIELD WHICH MINIMIZES
THIS COST FUNCTION

Dense estimation: the motion
field is calculated in each pixel

OPTICAL FLOW:

PIXEL IN THE IMAGE: (x, y)

IMAGE SEQUENCE: $I(x, y, t)$

VELOCITY FIELD: (u, v)

BASIC ASSUMPTION: Gray value stays approx. constant

$$I(x, y, t) \approx I(x + u, y + v, t + 1)$$

THIS LEADS TO THE OPTICAL FLOW CONSTRAIN

$$\text{OFC}(u, v) = I_t + I_x u + I_y v \approx 0$$

CMF ESTIMATION: A VARIATIONAL METHOD (Zach et al, 2007)

Tradeoff parameter

$$\text{Argmin}_{u,v} \left\{ \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u| + |\nabla v| + \lambda |I_t + I_x u + I_y v|) d\Omega \right\}$$

RESULTING CMF (u,v) IS
THE FIELD WHICH MINIMIZES
THIS COST FUNCTION

Dense estimation: the motion
field is calculated in each pixel

REGULARIZATION
CONSTRAINS

Favours small gradients

Allows discontinuities
in the motion field

OPTICAL FLOW
CONSTRAIN

Data fit term robust
against outliers (noise)

SATELLITE FORECAST EXAMPLE

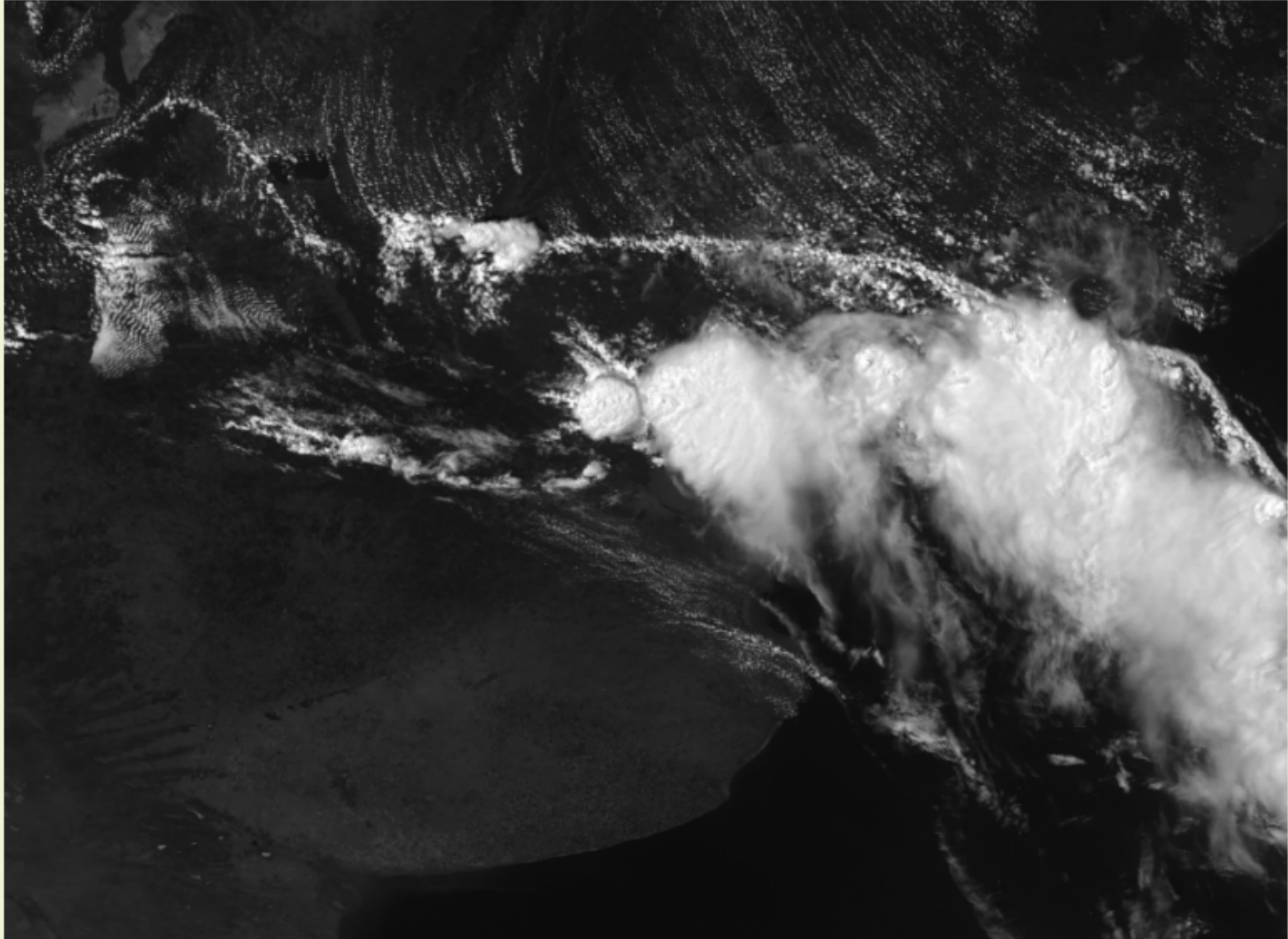
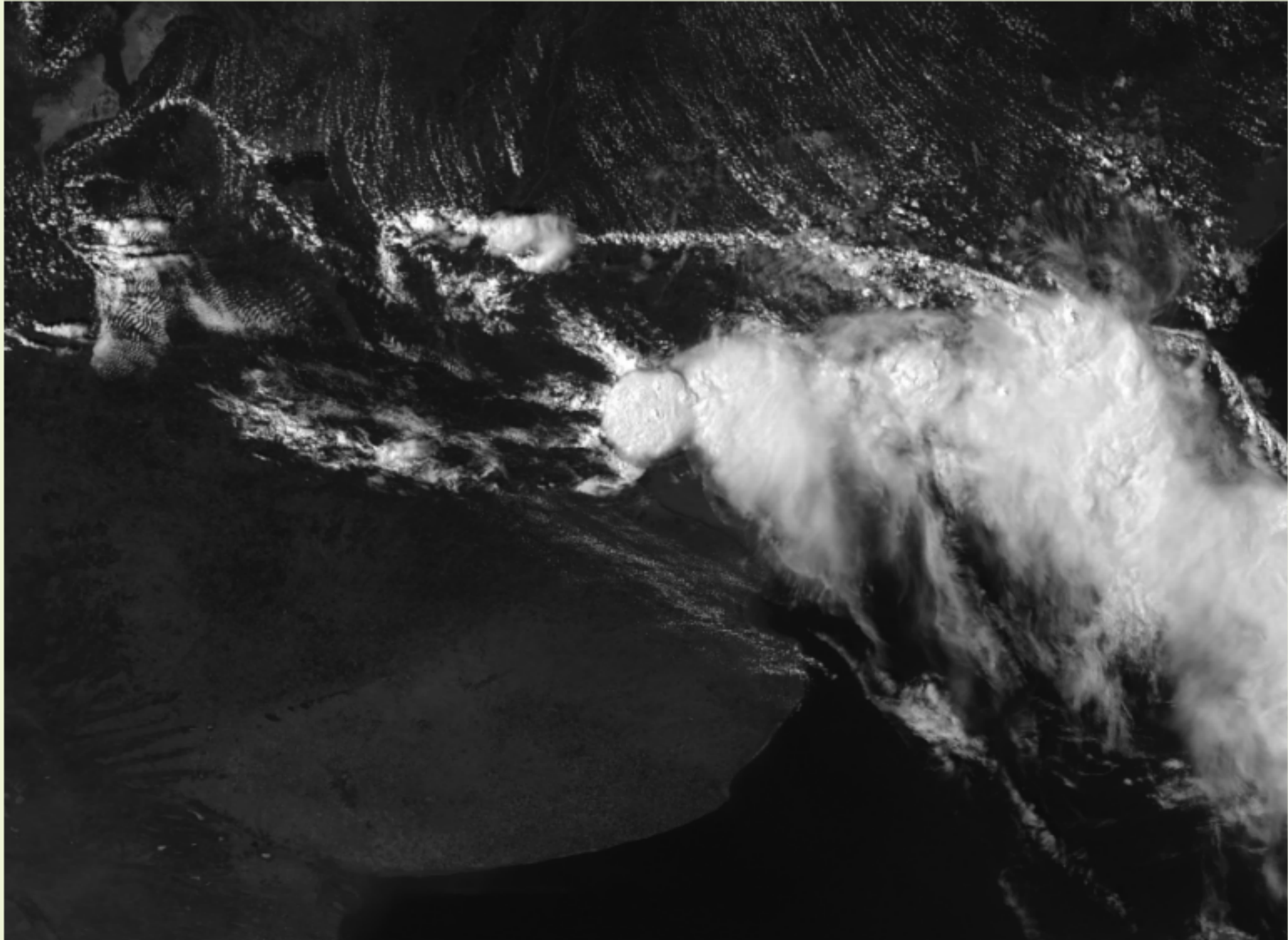


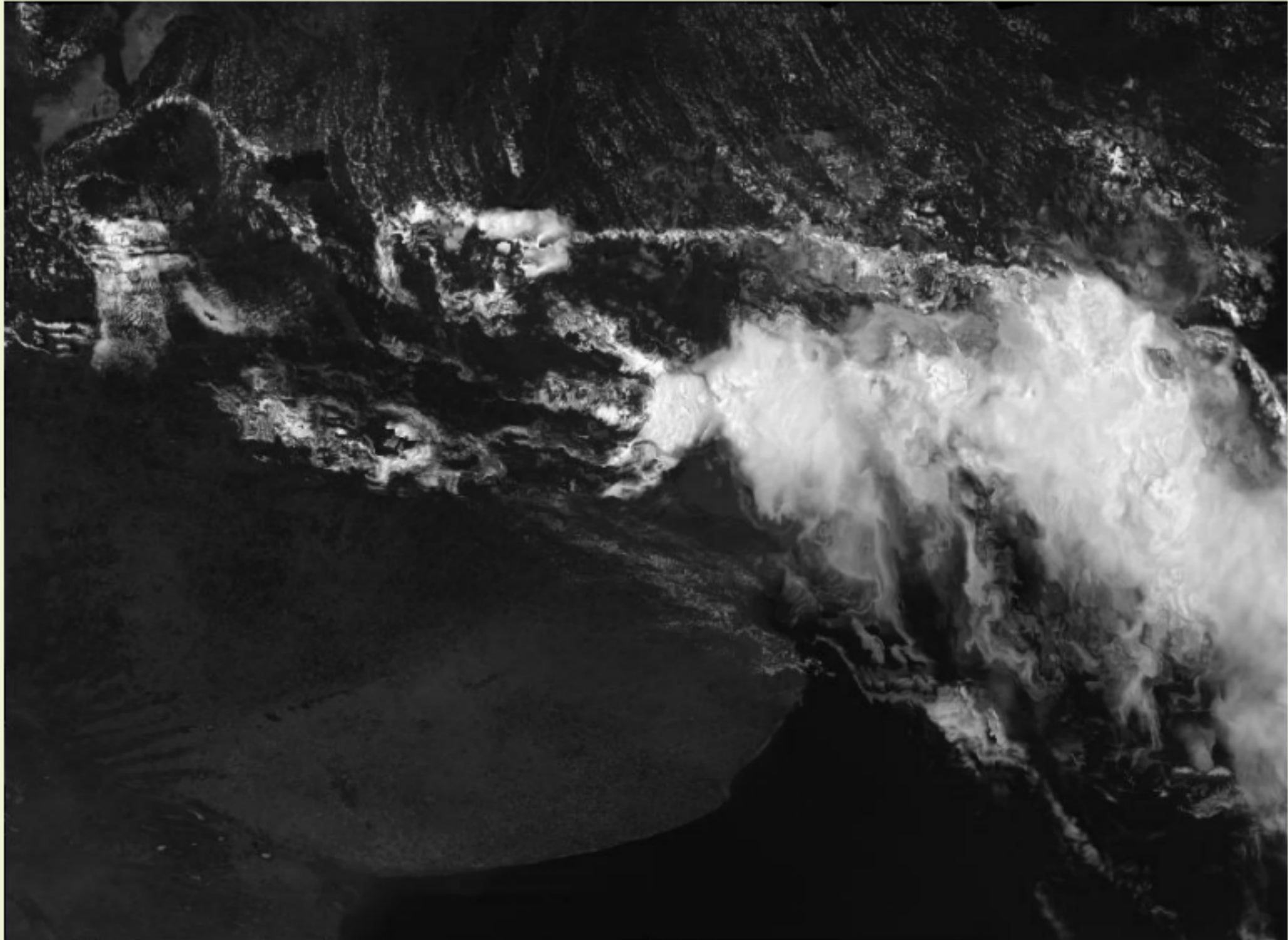
IMAGE
1

SATELLITE FORECAST EXAMPLE



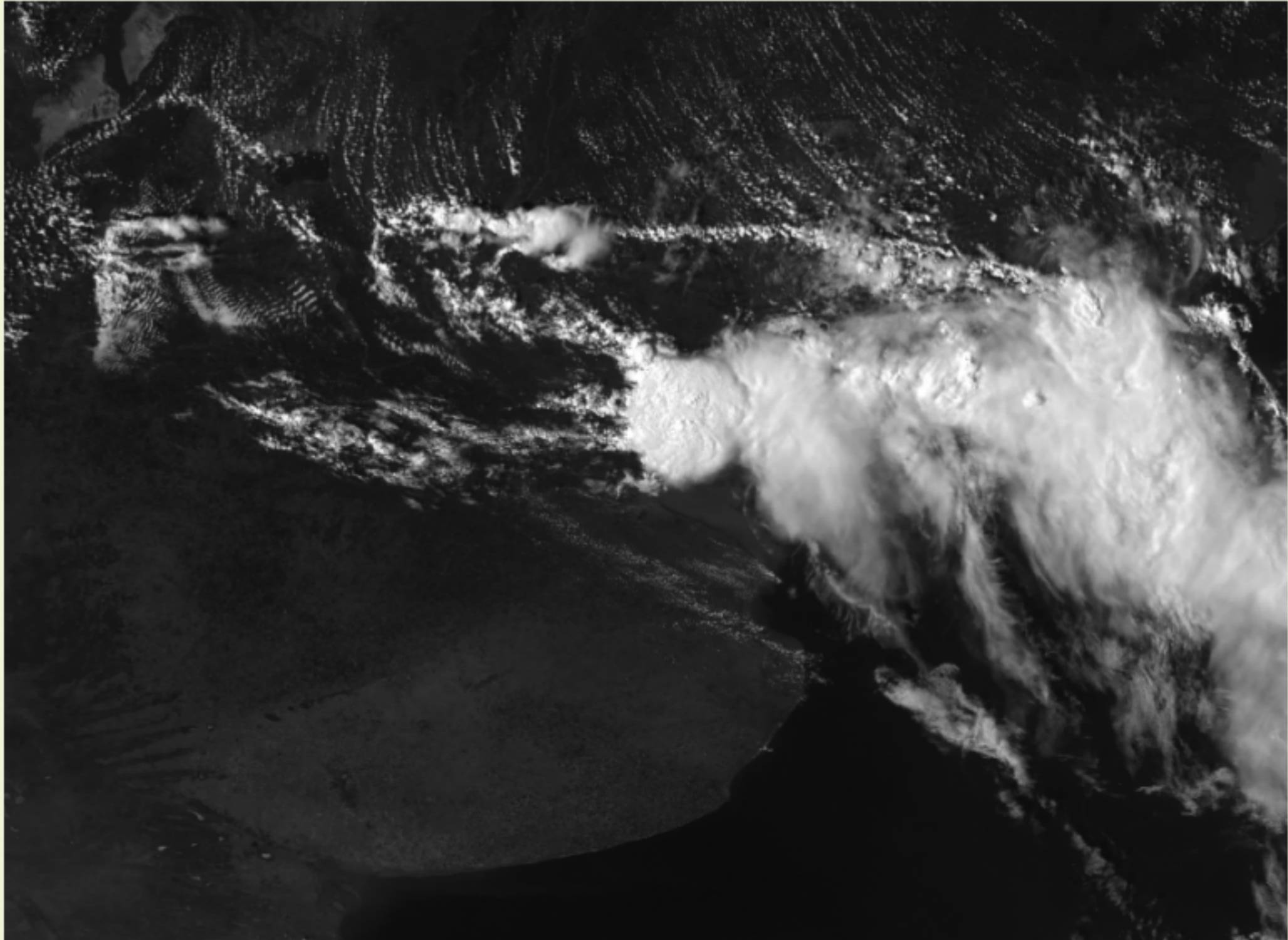
**IMAGE
2**

SATELLITE FORECAST EXAMPLE



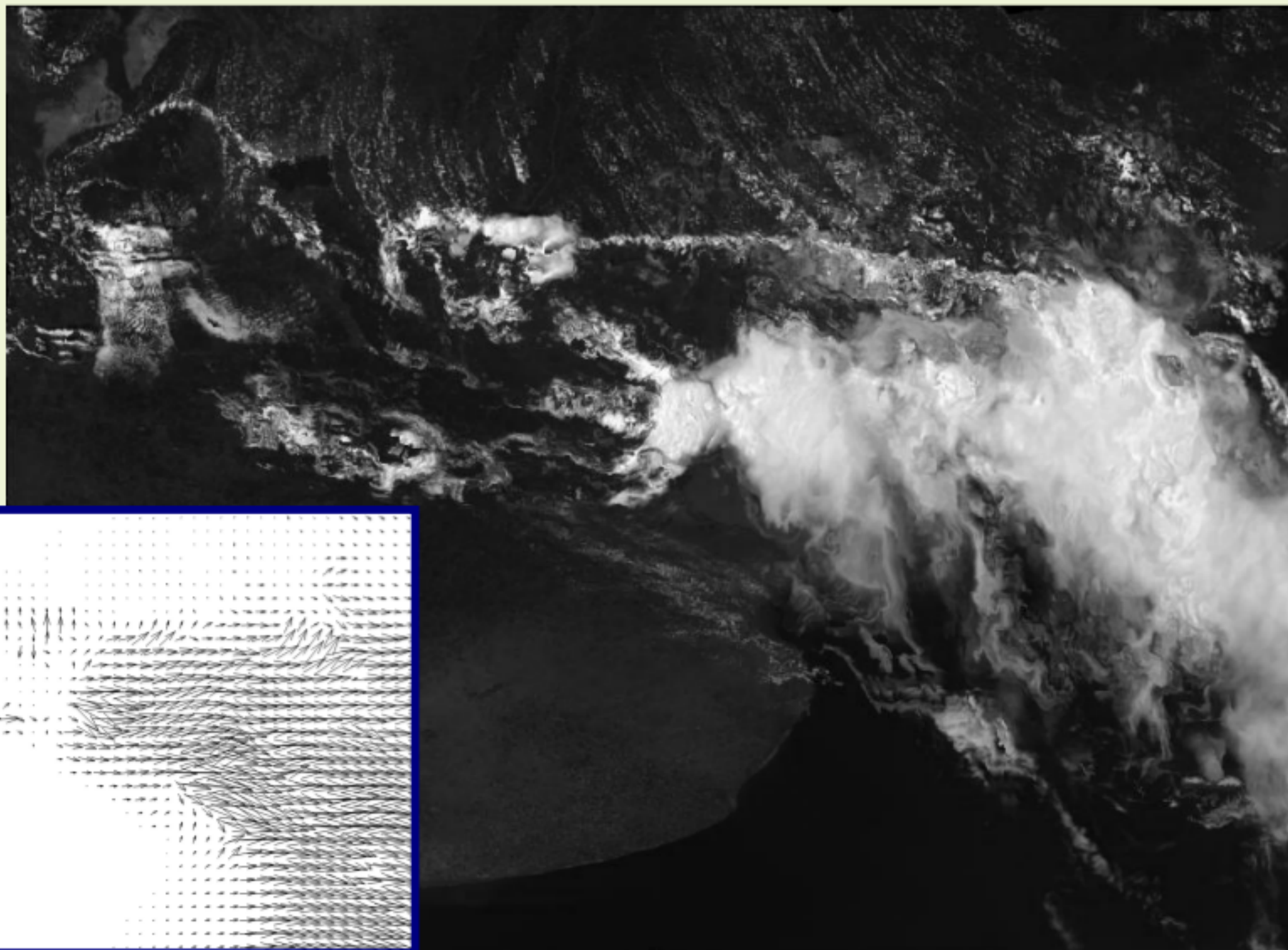
PREDICT.
IMAGE

SATELLITE FORECAST EXAMPLE



REAL
IMAGE

SATELLITE FORECAST EXAMPLE



**PREDICT.
IMAGE**

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

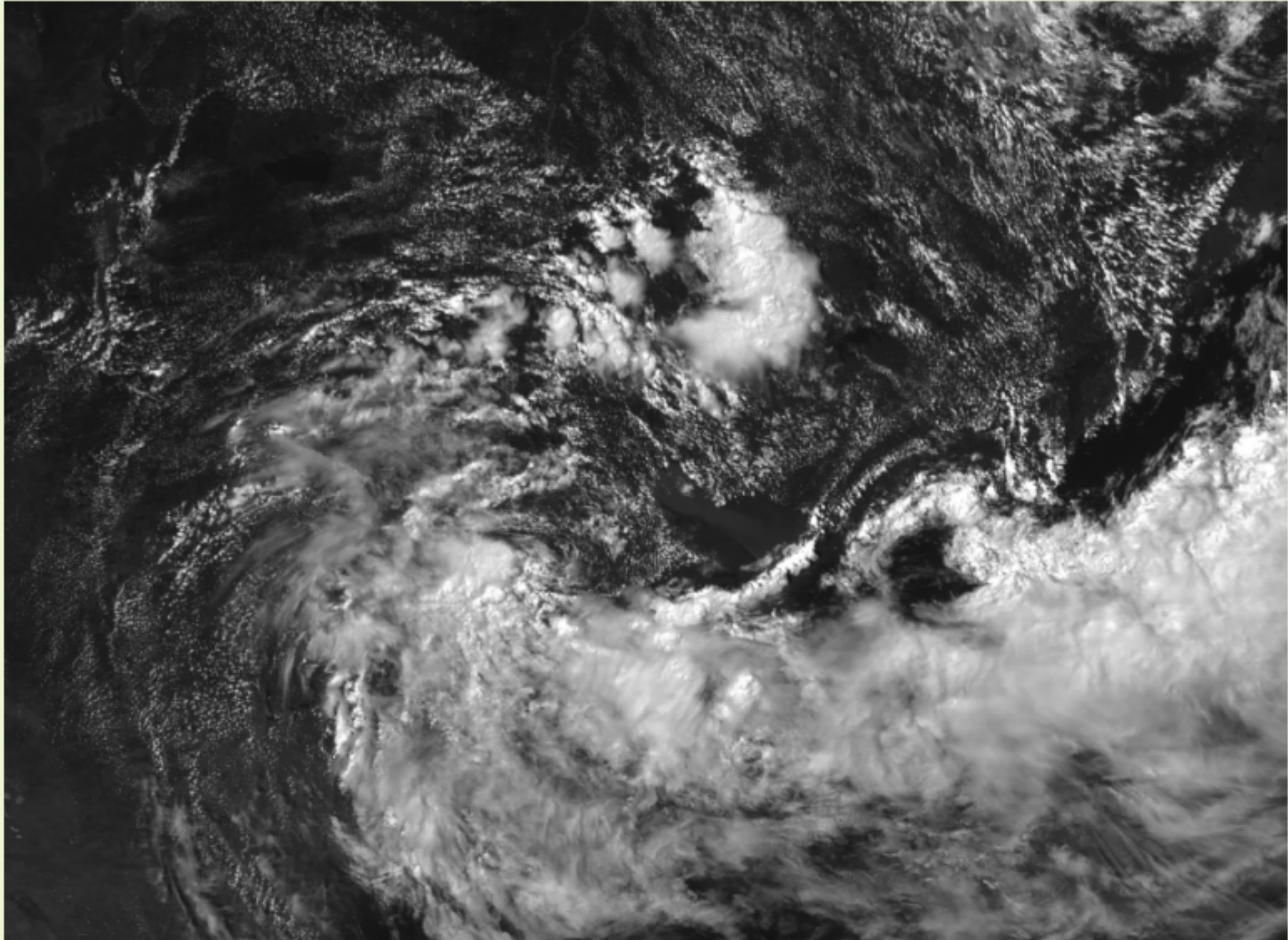


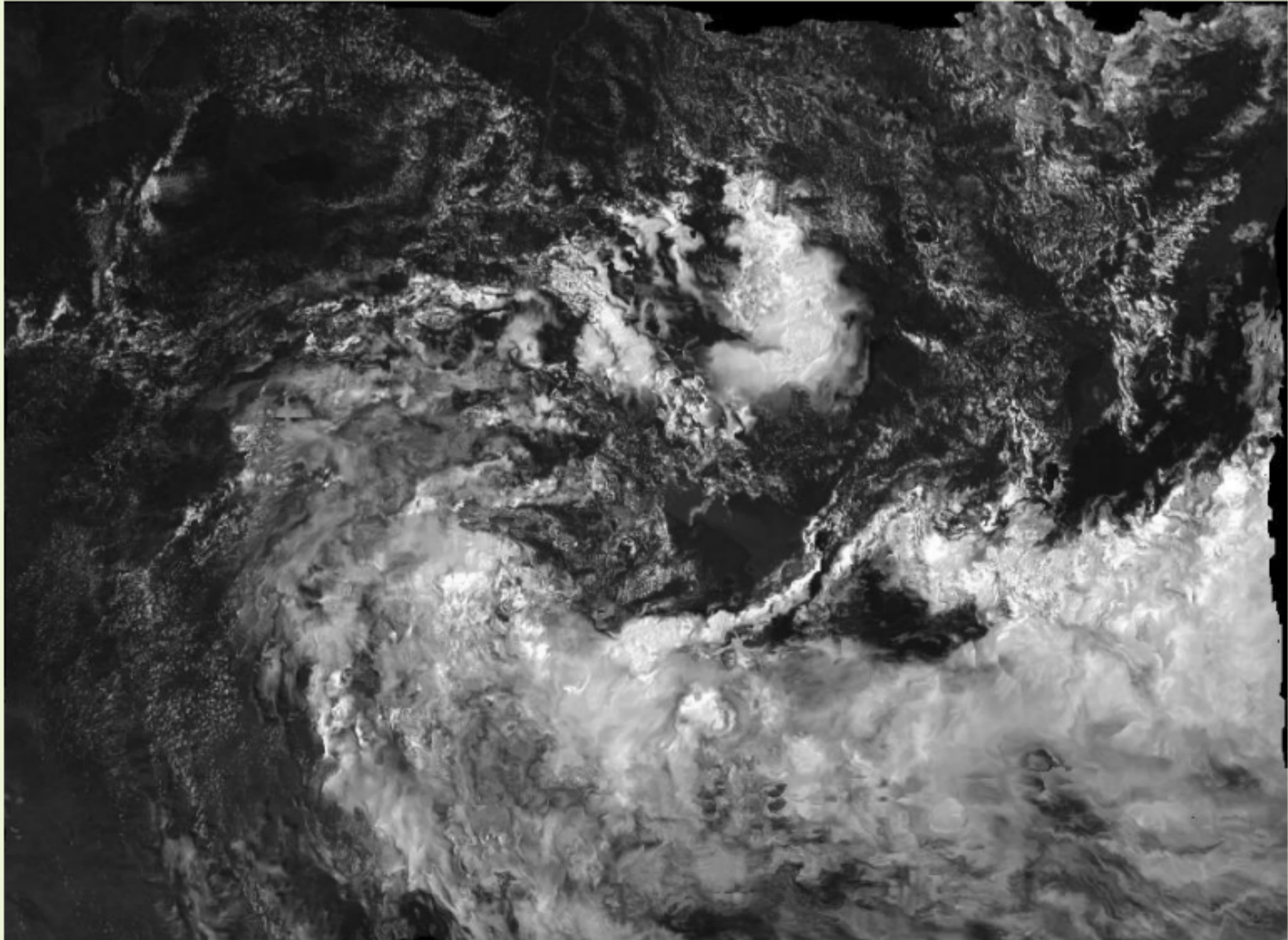
IMAGE
1

ANOTHER EXAMPLE



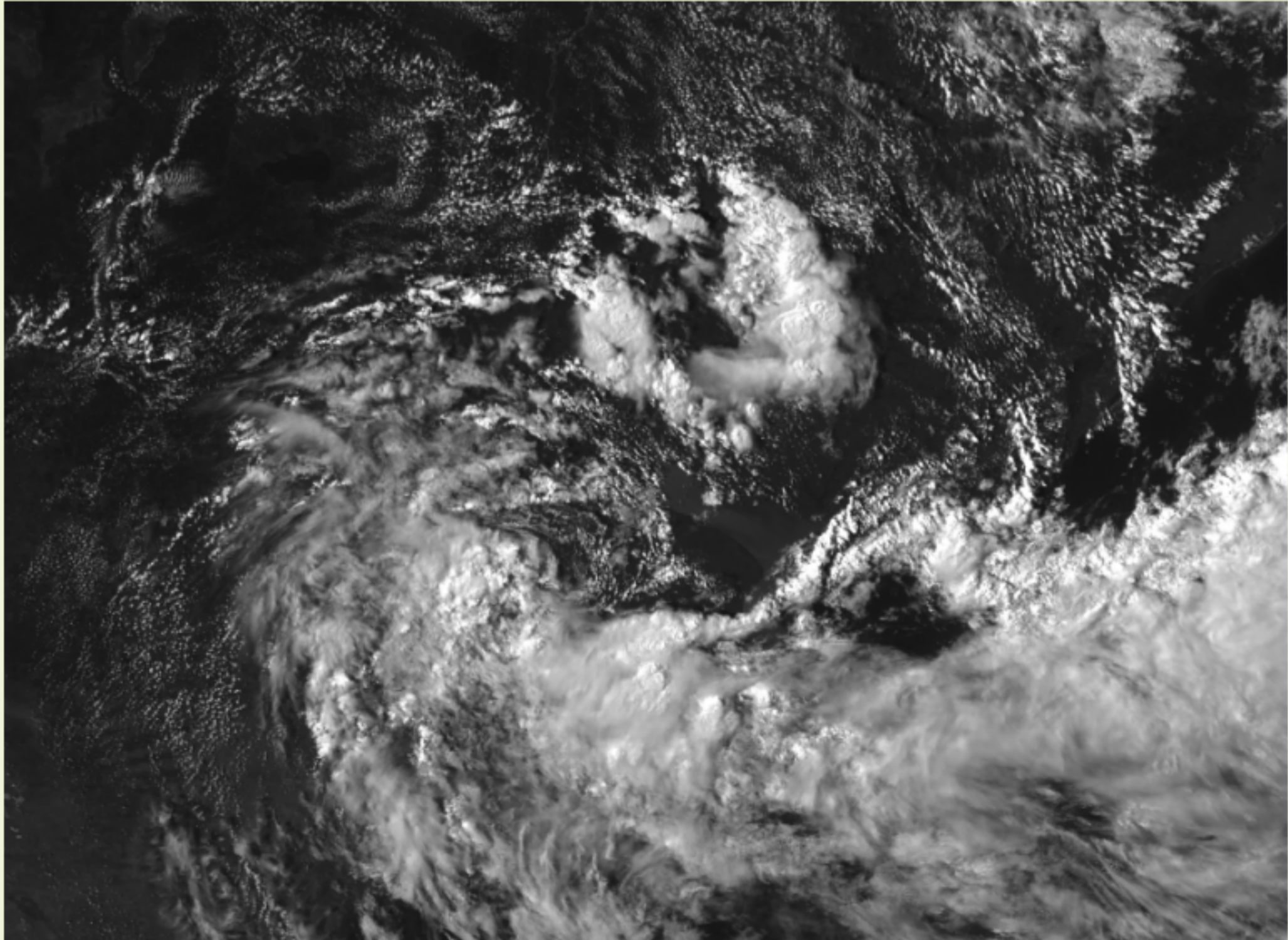
IMAGE
2

ANOTHER EXAMPLE



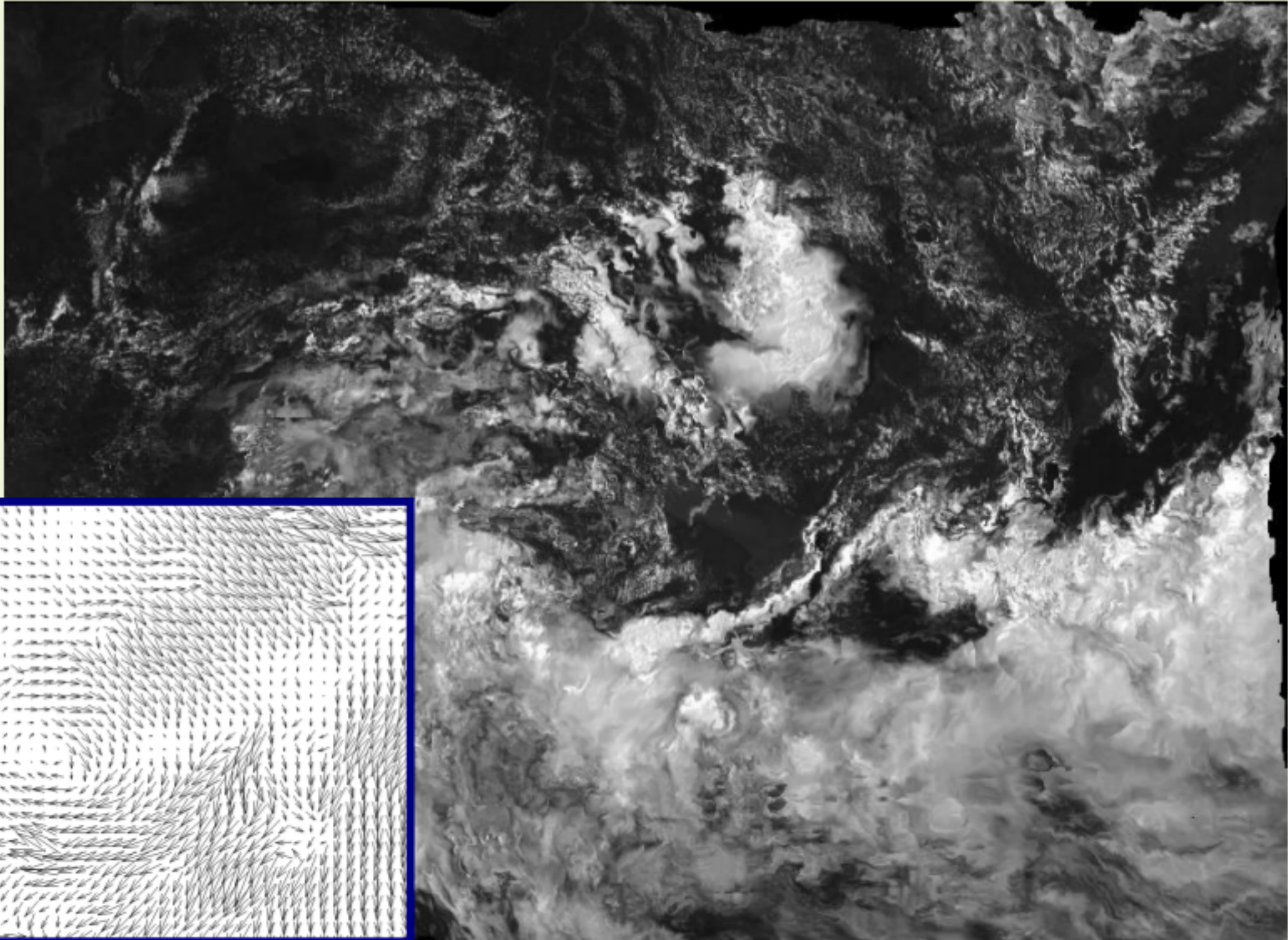
PREDICT.
IMAGE

ANOTHER EXAMPLE



REAL
IMAGE

ANOTHER EXAMPLE



**PREDICT.
IMAGE**

SINGLE-SITE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

SITE: Solar Energy Laboratory (LES/UdelaR)

EQUIPMENT: SOLYS2 ground station (CMP11)

PERIOD OF TIME: complete year 2016

Higher quality measurements available in Uruguay

1h-ahead forecast evaluation

Hourly irradiation in the next hour from 2nd image

Irregular satellite availability: only images with half an hour time difference were used

Solar altitude greater than 10°

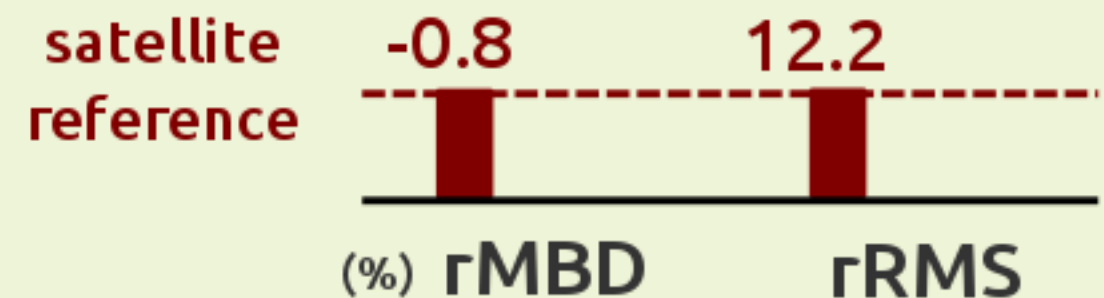
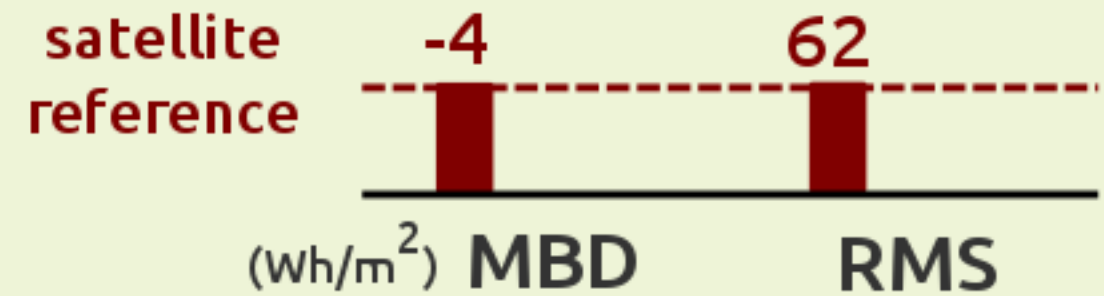
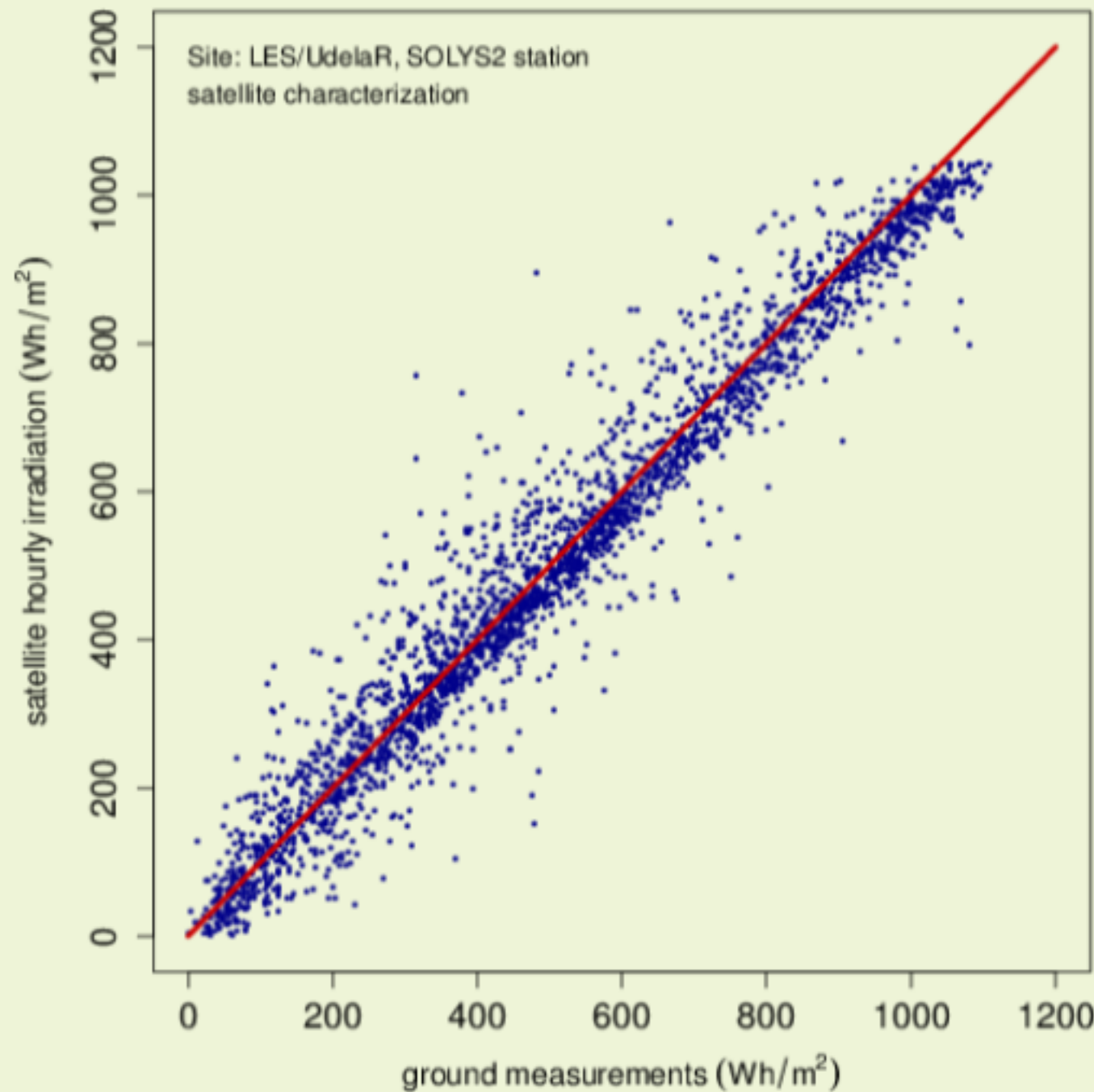
Not using the first two images in the morning (low brightness)

Comparison against persistence and satellite characterization reference

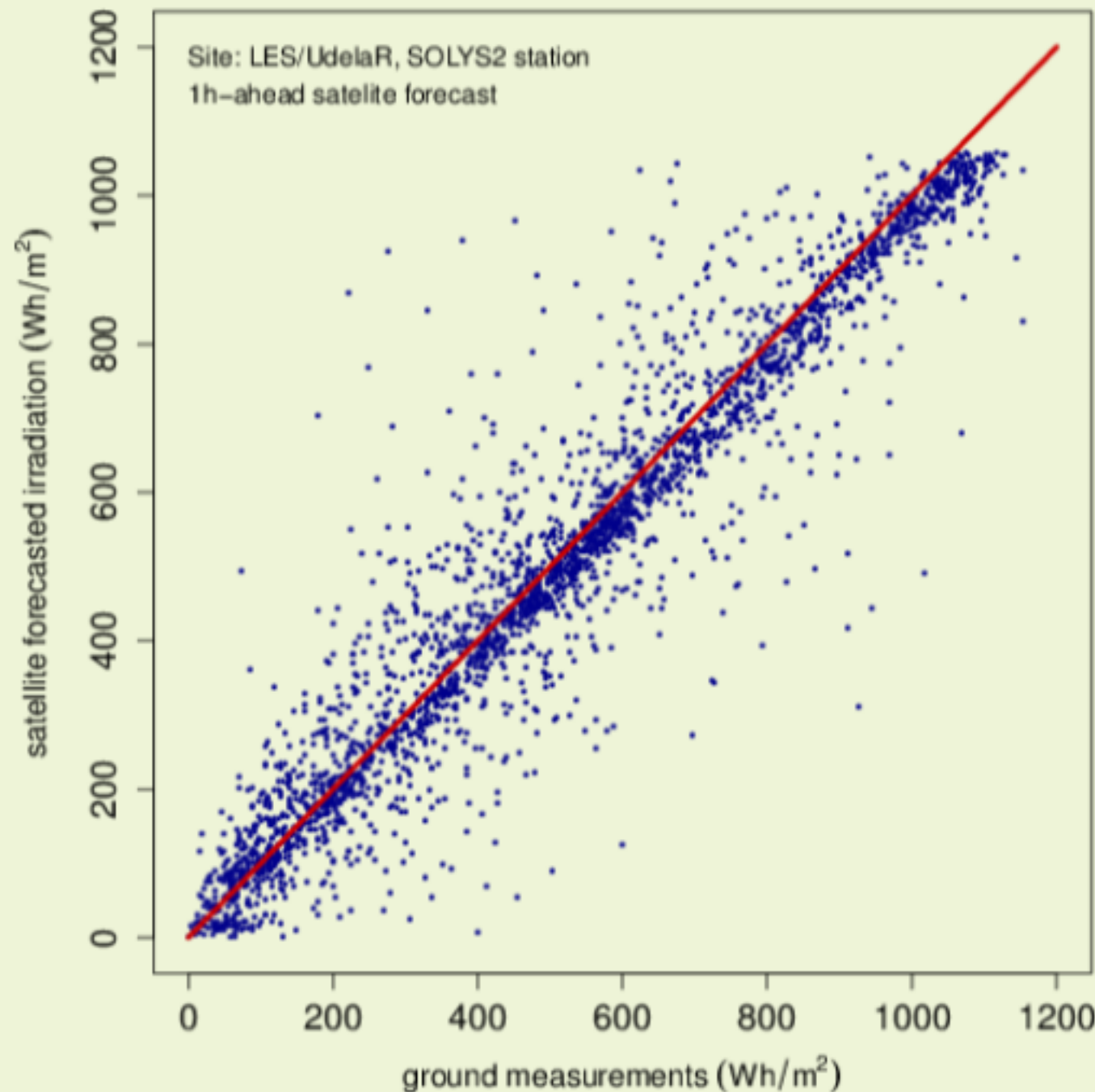


LES SOLYS2 GROUND STATION

SINGLE-SITE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

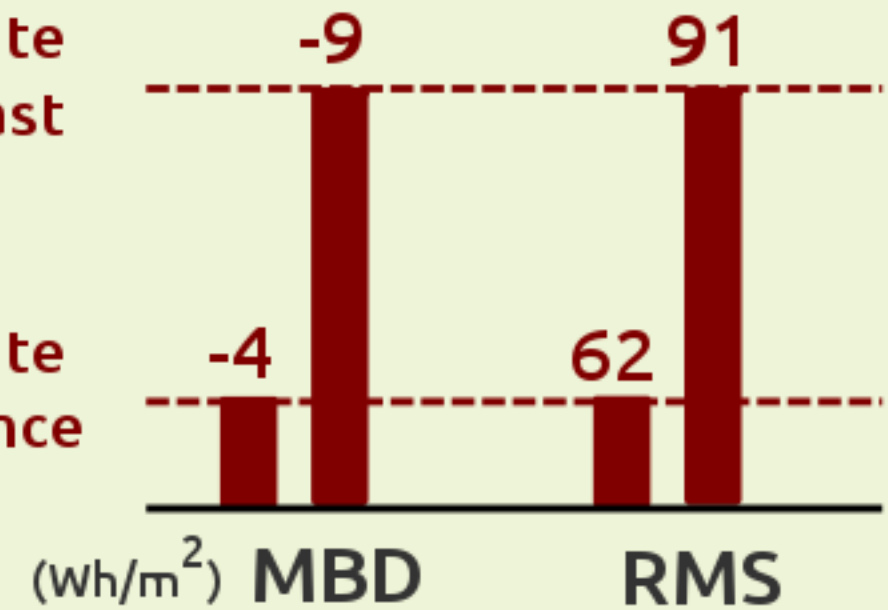


SINGLE-SITE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION



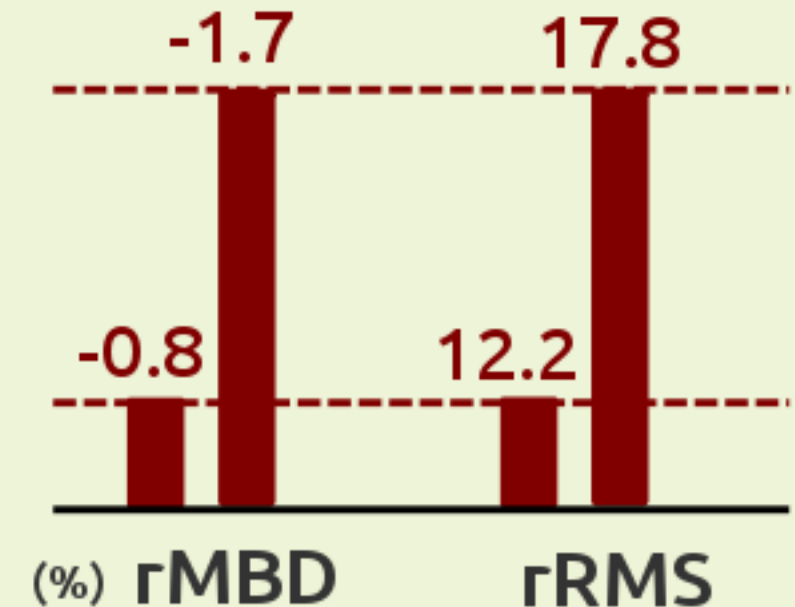
satellite
forecast

satellite
reference

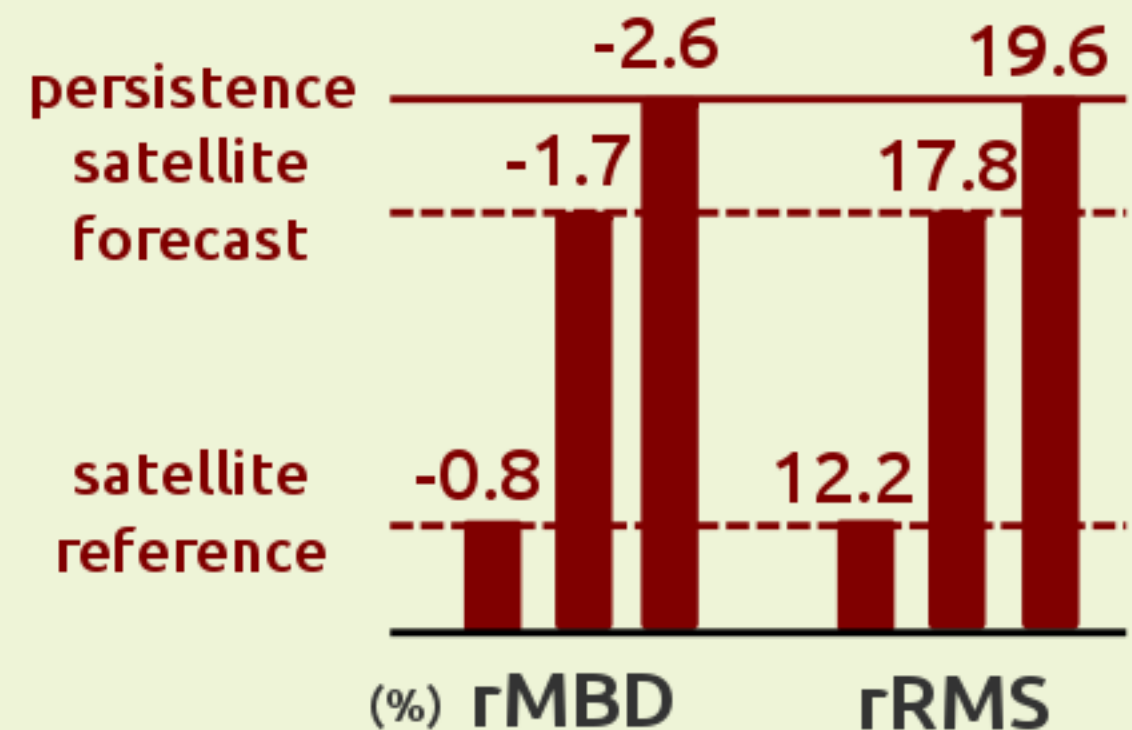
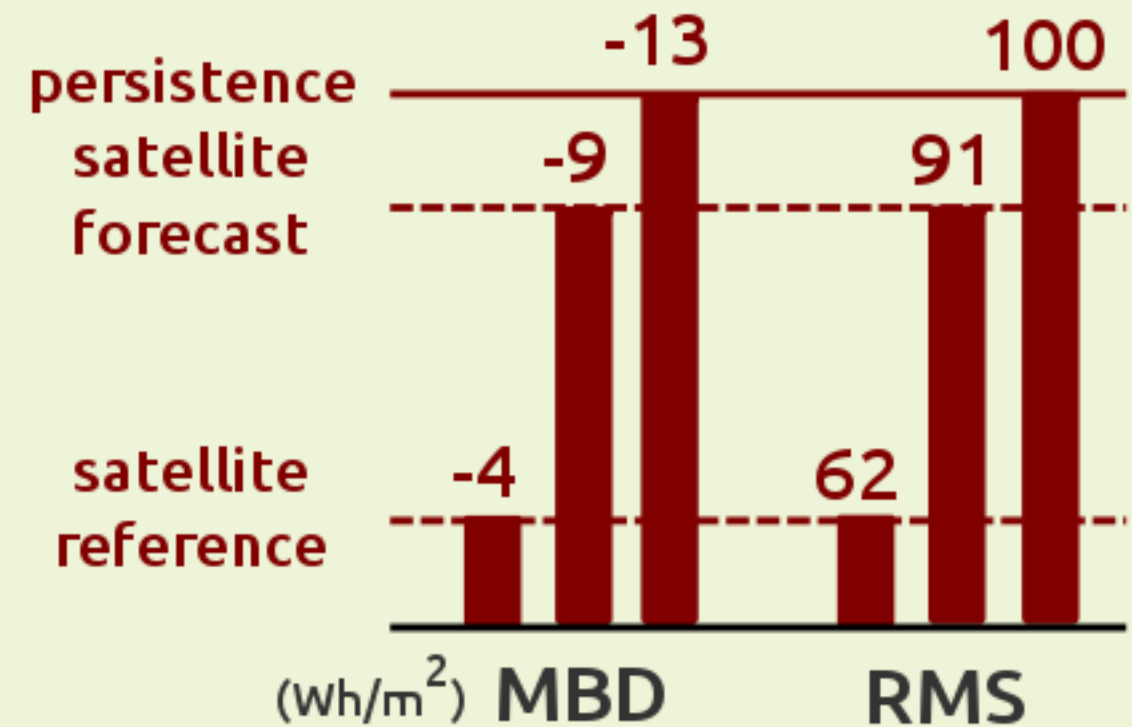
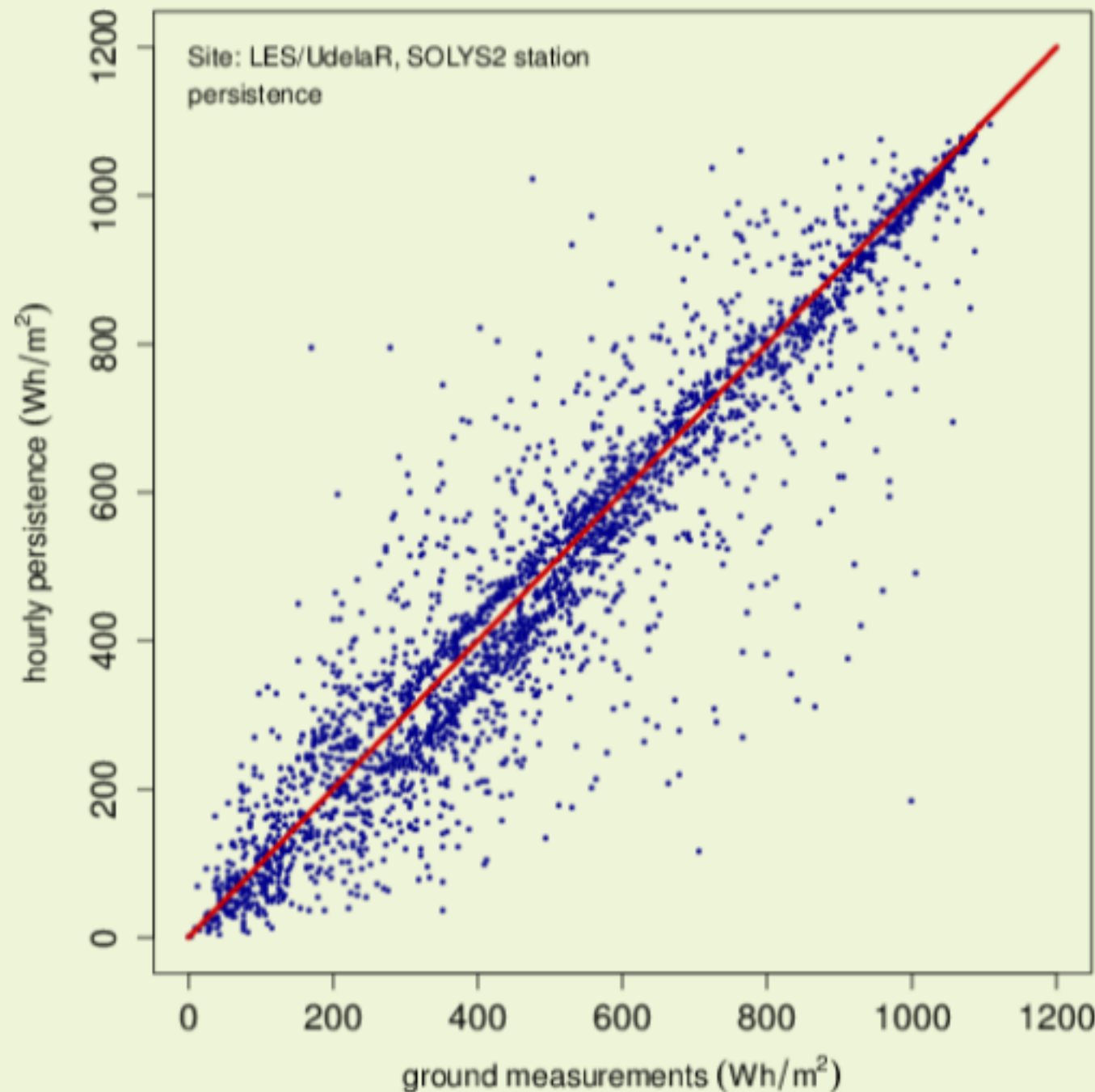


satellite
forecast

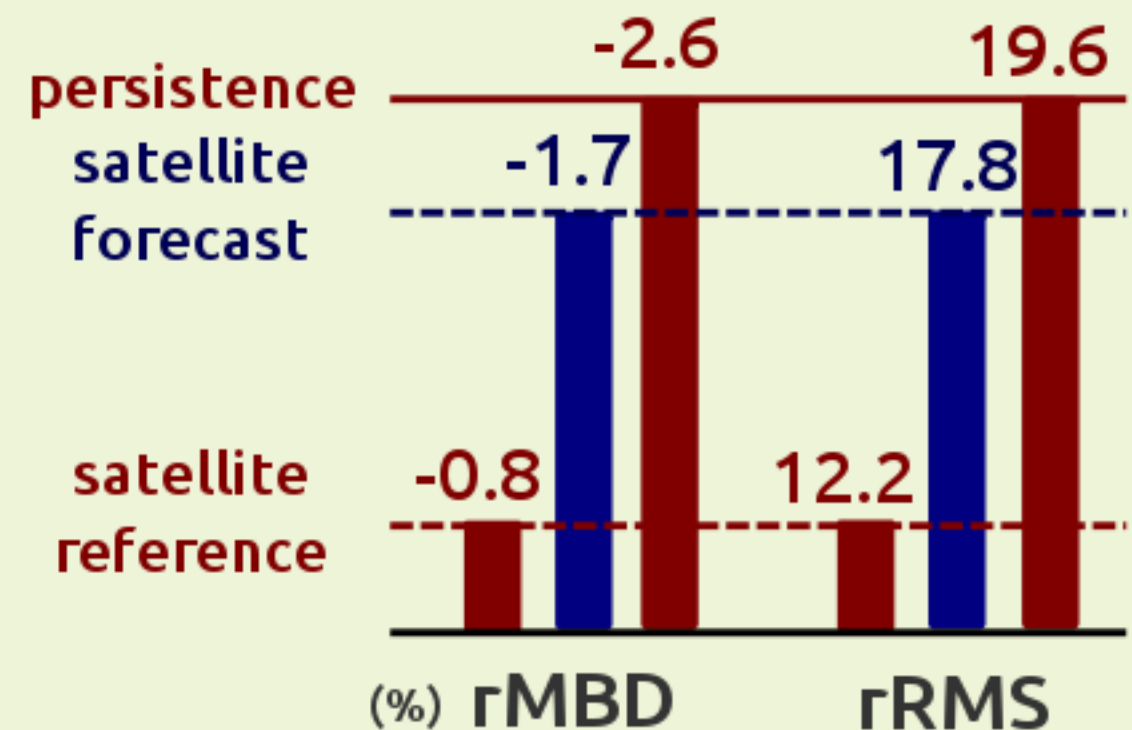
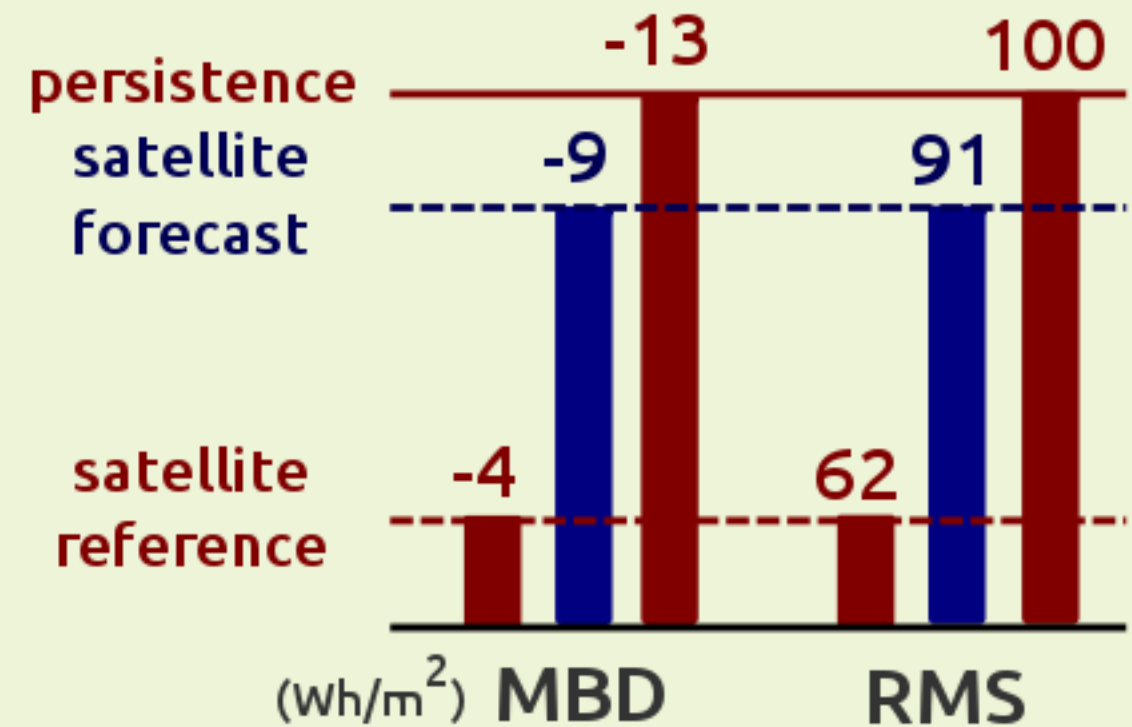
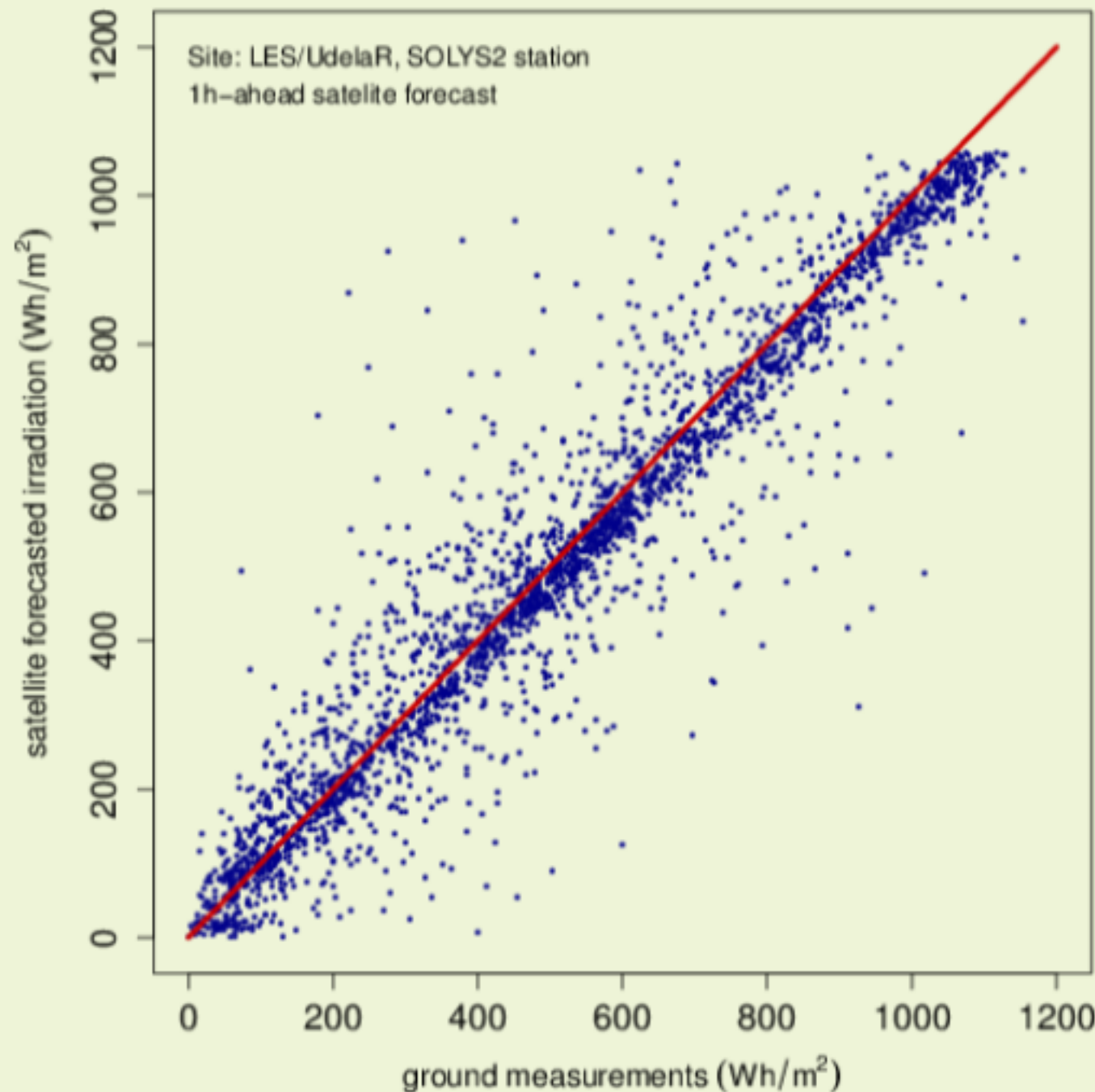
satellite
reference



SINGLE-SITE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION



SINGLE-SITE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION



CONCLUSIONS

A NOVEL TECHNIQUE IN THE CONTEXT OF SATELLITE CLOUD MOTION FIELD ESTIMATION IS PROPOSED TO ASSESS HOURLY SOLAR IRRADIATION FORECAST.

IT FOLLOWS VERY RECENT SIGNAL PROCESSING ADVANCES, THAT ALLOW TO SOLVE THIS COMPLEX PROBLEM AND IN REAL TIME.

RESULTS FOR 1 HOUR AHEAD FORECAST SHOWS THAT THE METHOD IS A PROMISING APPROACH FOR SOLAR SATELLITE-BASED FORECASTING

FUTURE AND CURRENT WORK

EVALUATE HOURLY FORECAST FROM 2 TO 6 HOURS AHEAD.

EVALUATE REGIONAL FORECAST: GROUND NETWORK + PV PLANT'S SITES

EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE FOR PV GENERATION FORECAST (including an evaluation of the uncertainty added in each step)

COMPARE ITS PERFORMANCE WITH LORENZ'S METHODOLOGY

Thank you very much for your attention!



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<http://les.edu.uy/online/>

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