High PV penetration in urban areas: a pilot from the e-shape H2020 project

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• PV modelling in urban environments

• e-shape H2020 project









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PV modelling in urban environments



Digital Surface Model (DSM)





Time

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Time



Solar resource timeseries







Solar Cadaster: high resolution (metric) urban solar mapping



Figure 4. Total annual solar irradiation on rooftops and facades in the DSM, for the Lisbon case study.

A traditional output is a solar cadaster

Brito et al. (2021) Characteristic Declination—A Useful Concept for Accelerating 3D Solar Potential Calculations





Solar Cadaster: high resolution (metric) urban solar mapping

Solar Cadasters enable to:

- Analyse the PV potential of urban surfaces
- Inform public or private decision-makers and investors



The modularity and flexibility of PV makes it very interesting for urban areas

• Exploit building rooftop and façades, parking shades, etc.





Solar Cadaster: high resolution (metric) urban solar mapping

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



With the support of:

- The French national mapping agency (IGN)
- MINES ParisTech
- Transvalor Innovation SoDa









"Business as usual" for solar cadasters

- High resolution (space x time) data...
 - Huge data storage needs
- Demands compromise
 - Coarser temporal resolution (annual yield)
 - Smaller area of coverage
- In any case, we end up with a very limited/static dataset
 - Heavy computations
 - Too much data





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That's where e-shape comes into play



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









EuroGEO Showcases: Applications Powered by Europe







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e-shape - EuroGEO Showcases Applications Powered by Europe

- 15M€, 60 partners, 7 showcases, **32 pilots**
- 4 years grant (2019-2023)
- ARMINES (France) coordinator <u>e-shape.eu</u>



- Promoting users' uptake of European Earth Observation 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.





Pilots workflow

| Showcases | Number of Pilots | Support work-packages | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---|--|--|
| agriculture | 6 | Project Management | | |
| health | 3 | Co-design | | |
| renewable energy | 4 | Implementation | | |
| ecosystem | 3 | User Uptake | | |
| water | 7 | Sustainability & Upscaling | | |
| disaster | 4 | Communication Ethics | | |
| -Ö- climate | 5 | Lunos | | |





Renewable Energy Showcase Pilot #2: High PV penetration in urban area

- **Objective:** Develop GIS-flavor tools to support **high photovoltaic penetration** at urban scale by providing **EO based information**
- Expected user community: Urban planners, grid operators, aggregators for energy trading, researchers in Energy and citizens
- Two parts of the pilot:
 - ARMINES' part : PV variability at urban scale (Pilot in Nantes)
 - DLR' part: EO-data for PV integration in the urban energy system (Pilot in Oldenburg)
- Partners:



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From solar cadaster to urban-scale solar variability

As PV penetration grows, more refined information is needed

• Shifting from a PV potential-only to a broader perspective



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







Earth Observation (EO) data – surface modelling





DTM decametric digital terrain model (e.g. <u>SRTM</u>, ASTER)

DTM + map of buildings high-resol. digital surface model (IGN - BDTOPO©)







Earth Observation (EO) data – solar irradiance modelling







Clear-sky irradiance aerosols, water vapour McClear (CAMS)

All-sky irradiance

clouds CAMS-Rad / HelioClim3

Ground-level irradiance calibration In-situ measurments







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Data and Information Access Services (DIAS)

• **DIAS WEKEO**: reference service from the EU Copernicus for environmental data, virtual processing environments and skilled user support.



"Back-office": providing cloud processing requested on-the-fly through asynchronous OGC
 Web Processing Services (WPS)

"Front-Office": hosting a Jupyter Hub with Jupyter Notebooks exemplifying in Python different use-cases.



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Use case #1: PV sizing for self-consumption

• In Sun We Trust









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|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| jupyterhub High_PV_in_urban_area-Self_cor | nption (autosaved) | | Se déconnecter Control Panel |
| Fichier Édition Affichage Insérer Cellule Noyau | avigate Widgets Aide | | Trusted 🖋 Python [conda env:eshape] |
| E + ≫ 4 | ■ O nbdiff | Memory: | |
| Contents 2 ¢ | 3.1 Global analysis for the whole years | 3 | |
| 1 Definition of the zone of interest Definition of the polygon of interest WPS request for high res. GTI map 2 Selection of the effective PV surface and PV yield simulation Definition of the PV modules (efficiency, installed surface) Simulation of corresponding PV yield 3 PV self-consumption Global analysis for the whole years Detailed PV self-consumption analysis for a given year Study of PV self-consumption for the selected year | <pre>in [14]: # Year per year PV self-consumption (simple) anai # Typical consumption profile # 'h0':'Household', # 'g0':'Commerce general', # 'g1':'Commerce operating weekdays from8:00 h to # 'g2':'Industry/commerce featuring strong topred # 'g3':'Industry/commerce featuring strong topred # 'g4':'Shop/barber', # 'g5':'Bakery', # 'g6':'Weekend operation', # '10':'Farms general', # '11':'Dairy farms', # '12':'Other farms'} Consumption_prfl = 'h0' # Average power of consumption (kW) Pconso_avg_kW = 5 Econso_yearly_kWh = Pconso_avg_kW*8760 print('Average power consumption: {:.2f} kW'.form print('Corresponding yearly energy consumption: { tab_yyyy = np.zeros((nb_years,1), dtype = 'int') tab_Self_consumption_ratio = np.zeros((nb_years,1) tab_Self_sufficiency_ratio = np.zeros((nb_years,1) tab_Self_sufficiency_ratio = np.zeros((nb_years,1) tab_Self_sufficiency_ratio = np.zeros((nb_years,1) print('Computation for year per year analysis:') for k in range(nb_years): tab_yyyy[k,0] = yyyy0 + k print('\t- Year {:04d)/{:04d} '.format(tab_yyy Consum = acpv.conso_demandlib(name = Prod.nam year = tab_yyyy[k,0],</pre> | <pre>lysis o 18:00h', dominant consumption in the evening', y', mat(Pconso_avg_kW)) {:.2f) kWh'.format(Econso_yearly_kWh)) 1)) 1)) 1)) yy[k,0], yyyy1)) me, prfl, _avg_kW*8760, weather(), one) m)</pre> | |

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



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Use case #2: PV injection in distribution feeders

• Simulating different PV penetration scenarios (for DSO, e.g. ENEDIS)











Use case #3: PV now & short-term forecasting

- Relevant for 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









Use case #3: PV nowcasting & short-term forecasting

- Relevant for 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
- Use of Cloud Motion Vector (CMV) from two consecutive satellite images







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EXTRA SLIDES







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Data & Data and Information Access Services (DIAS)

- Data used:
 - CAMS Radiation Service (SoDA) to retrieve all-sky irradiation, aerosols, water vapor
 - External request via OGC WPS (Free registration mandatory)
 - Satellite-based decametric **DEM** (**SRTM**) Internal (External possible)
 - Digital Surface Model (10-25 cm resolution) (IGN) Internal (External possible)
 - Building footprints (BDTOPO© from IGN) Internal
 - MERRA2 temperature re-analysis Internal (External possible ERA5)
 - Consumption data (Models Internal)

• Processes:

- 2 "Back-office VM" 4xlarge (RAM:128GB CPUs: 32 Disk: 512GB)
 - Sandbox and Production: Providing OGC WPS cloud processing
- 1 "Front-Office VM" xlarge (RAM: 64GB CPUs: 8 Disk: 256GB)
 - Hosting a Jupyter Hub with Jupyter Notebooks developed in Python
 - GIS-flavor interface (OSM ipLeaflet, Free AOI, forms)
 - NetCDF-CF output data for exploitation and representation





Earth Observation (EO) data for shadow modelling

- A decametric digital terrain model (DTM) to describe the orographic shadow effects (e.g. <u>SRTM</u>, 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 - BDTOPO©)









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 A high-accuracy map of buildings to provide location and contours of corresponding roofs (IGN - BDTOPO©)





Earth Observation (EO) data for clear-sky irradiance

- Satellite-based all-sky solar data HelioClim-3 / CAMS Rad (3 km, 15 min, 2004-, 15+ years)
- Based on images from SEVIRI spaceborne by Meteosat Second Generation (MSG)
- At least one year of in-situ pyranometric measurements for local calibration



Atmosphere Monitoring Service

atmosphere.copernicus.eu



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Earth Observation (EO) data for clear-sky irradiance

• From McClear (CAMS), which integrates 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







Earth Observation (EO) data for all-sky irradiance

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



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WebProcessing architecture and workflow



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