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Abstract. Mainly due to clouds, Direct Normal Irradiance (DNI) displays short-term local variabilities affecting the efficiency of concentrating solar power (CSP) plants. To enable efficient plant operation, DNI nowcasts in high spatial and temporal resolutions for 15 to 30 minutes ahead are required. Ground-based All Sky Imagers (ASI) can be used to detect, track and predict 3D positions of clouds possibly shading the plant. The accuracy and reliability of these ASI-derived DNI nowcasts must be known to allow its application in solar power plants. Within the framework of the European project DNICast, an ASI-based nowcasting system was developed and implemented at the Plataforma Solar de Almería (PSA). Its validation methodology and validation results are presented in this work. The nowcasting system outperforms persistence forecasts for volatile irradiance situations.

INTRODUCTION

Solar irradiance on earth's surface presents large temporal and spatial variabilities affecting the reliability of solar power plants. For timescales below 60 minutes, this variability is mainly caused by clouds. To enable profit-yielding operation and to avoid blackouts, irradiance forecasts with high spatial and temporal resolutions (e.g. 25 m², 60 seconds) for the next 30 minutes are required [1]. These real-time and high-resolution forecasts with the specified forecasts horizons are called nowcasts. Due to technical limitations, neither numerical weather predictions nor satellite forecasts can provide this information, but only ground-based All Sky Imagers (ASI).

Within the framework of the European project "Direct Normal Irradiance Nowcasting methods for optimized operation of concentrating solar technologies", different approaches to achieve nowcasts are investigated at PSA [2, 3]. Located in the Tabernas Desert in the south of Spain, the PSA is a research center focusing on solar thermal technologies. Scientists from CIEMAT (Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas) and DLR (German Aerospace Center) operate several meteorological measurement stations including ASI cameras, radiometers and a shadow camera system.

This paper introduces the validation methodology and the benchmarking framework, which can be used to benchmark and compare different nowcasting approaches. This way, the optimum nowcasting configuration can be determined. The validation is conducted for an example nowcasting data set provided by Patras University and MINES ParisTech, which is presented in [3].

BENCHMARKING FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

For the validation of the ASI-derived DNI maps, twenty pyranometers, seven pyrheliometers and a shadow camera system are available to derive reference data. Six shadow cameras take photos of the ground from the top of an 87 m high solar tower (CESA1). Six concurrent images are combined to one so-called orthoimage, which is a geometrically corrected image (Fig. 1a).

Using the orthoimage of the investigated timestamp and two reference orthoimages, taken when no shadow fell on the PSA and when the PSA was completely shaded, as well as corresponding DNI measurements, a spatially resolved DNI map is calculated. In addition to DNI values, the reference system is able to calculate global horizontal irradiance (GHI) and global tilted irradiance (GTI) reference irradiance maps.
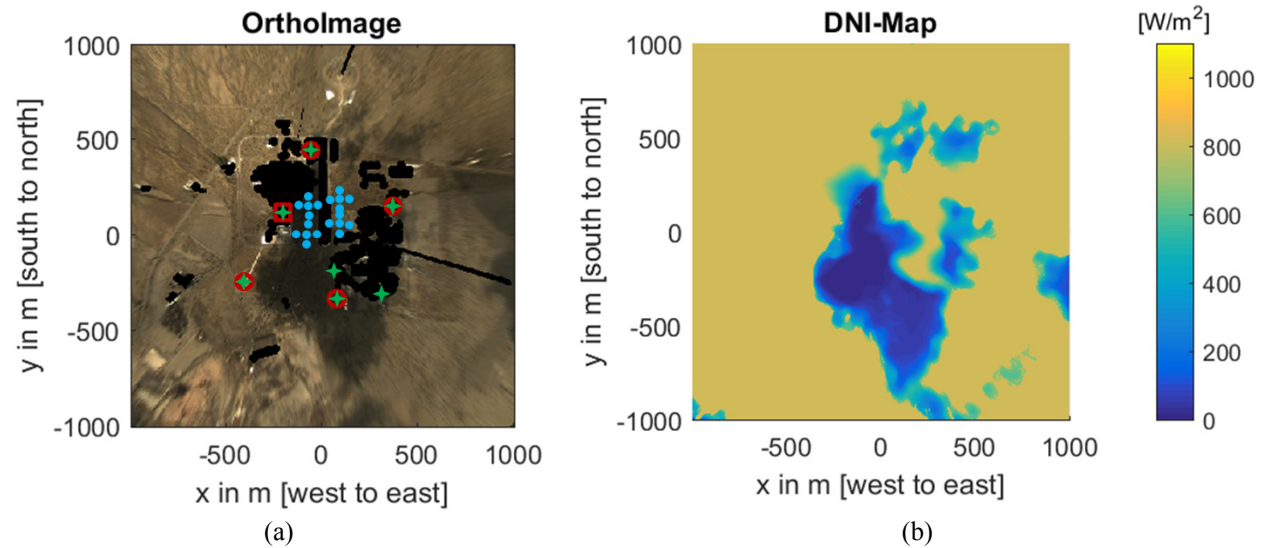

FIGURE 1. (a) Instrument setup at PSA. Black pixels are excluded from the evaluation. Red circles indicate the position of the ASIs. The red square is at the position of all six shadow cameras. The green stars represent two-axis trackers with pyrheliometers and pyranometers. The blue circles mark Si-pyranometers. (b) Reference DNI map generated from the image on the left, reference images and ground data.

An example of an orthoimage for Sept. 19th 2015, 12:57 UTC+1, is shown in Fig. 1a. Shadows are clearly visible. The positions of the radiometers and cameras are marked. The derived reference DNI map for this timestamp is shown in Fig. 1b.

The benchmarking is conducted with nowcasts provided by the system presented in [3]. The configuration of this nowcasting system consists of two ASI cameras and one radiometer station (southernmost in Fig. 1a). A detailed validation of the reference system is given in [4] and preparatory works regarding the reference system are presented in [5]. In this paper, the focus lays on the methodology to validate and benchmark nowcasting systems. The results presented here are derived from selected days between September and November 2015. These months are especially

challenging due to low sun elevation angles, resulting in large deviations of cloud shadows for small errors in cloud height estimations.

Days without transient clouds and timestamps with hardware failures are excluded. The validation is conducted for lead times of 0 min, 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 20 min and 30 min ahead, exploring the limits of ASI-derived nowcasts.

The validation process consists of three steps:
1. The one minute averaged DNI values in each pixel of the nowcasted DNI map which contain radiometers are compared to their corresponding ground measurements.
2. The average DNI over differently sized areas typical for solar plants are compared to the figures from the reference, derived from shadow cameras and ground measurements.
3. Furthermore, ASI-derived nowcasts are compared to persistence forecasts.

In this paper, we will give examples of these three steps. Additionally, requirements for applications in CSP plants defined in [1] and [6] are discussed.

Comparing Nowcasted Data with Radiometer Stations

Measurements from radiometers are compared to DNI values of the corresponding pixels in the nowcasts for different lead times. As an example, three pyrheliometers are compared to the corresponding pixels from the nowcasted data set. Bias, relative bias, mean absolute error (MAE), relative MAE, root mean square error (RMSE), relative RMSE, standard deviation (std) and relative std are calculated for each station and each day. The formulas are briefly explained in the following with o_i as the DNI values from the observations in the reference data set and p_i as the predicted DNI values from the nowcasted data set at timestamp i. N equals the total number of timestamps included in the evaluated validation interval. Relative values are only derived for single days and O_m is set to the daily mean observed DNI. [7]

The bias is the arithmetic average of the values of the differences:

$$bias = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} p_i - o_i \tag{1}$$

The relative bias is given by:

$$relative\,bias = \frac{100}{N \cdot O_m}\sum_{i=1}^{N} p_i - o_i \tag{2}$$

The Mean Absolute Error (MAE) is:

$$MAE = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} | p_i - o_i | \tag{3}$$

The relative MAE is defined as follows:

$$relative\,MAE = \frac{100}{N \cdot O_m}\sum_{i=1}^{N} | p_i - o_i | \tag{4}$$

The Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) is

$$RMSE = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i - o_i)^2 / N\right]^{1/2} \tag{5}$$

The relative RMSE is defined as follows:

$$relative\,RMSE = \frac{100}{O_m}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} (p_i - o_i)^2 / N\right]^{1/2} \tag{6}$$

The standard deviation (std) is:

$$std = \frac{1}{N}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N}(p_i - o_i)^2 - \left\langle\sum_{i=1}^{N}(p_i - o_i)\right\rangle^2\right]^{1/2} \tag{7}$$

The relative std is defined as follows:

$$relative\ std = \frac{100}{N \cdot O_m}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N}(p_i - o_i)^2 - \left\langle\sum_{i=1}^{N}(p_i - o_i)\right\rangle^2\right]^{1/2} \tag{8}$$

Before calculating the error metrics for 9 days, we look at specific days to get an understanding of the system performance for different irradiance situations. These days are Sept. 18th 2015, Sept. 19th 2015 and Nov. 22nd 2015.

In Fig. 2a, the DNI values of Sept. 18th 2015 are displayed as measured by a reference station (green, solid), as predicted by the persistence forecast (red, dashed) and as predicted by the nowcasting system at the station's position (blue, dotted). The DNI values from both the nowcasts and the persistence forecasts are displayed at a lead time of 10 min. The reference DNI in this graph comes from the southernmost station in Fig. 1a and is only given for timestamps with available nowcasted data.

The persistence forecast uses the DNI from the southernmost station as input to derive the Linke turbidities following [8]. From these Linke turbidities, the future DNI is calculated.

In order to provide an understanding of the persistence forecast, its predictions are displayed for the whole day.

Figure 2b depicts the bias and standard deviation for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed) at different lead times. The values for three pyrheliometers are depicted as stars for the nowcasts and as circles for the persistence forecasts. The lines show the average of the results for the three pyrheliometers. Both the persistence forecasts and the ASI system use the DNI measured at the southernmost station at the time of the creation of the nowcast, resulting in little deviation at lead time 0 min for the persistence forecast.
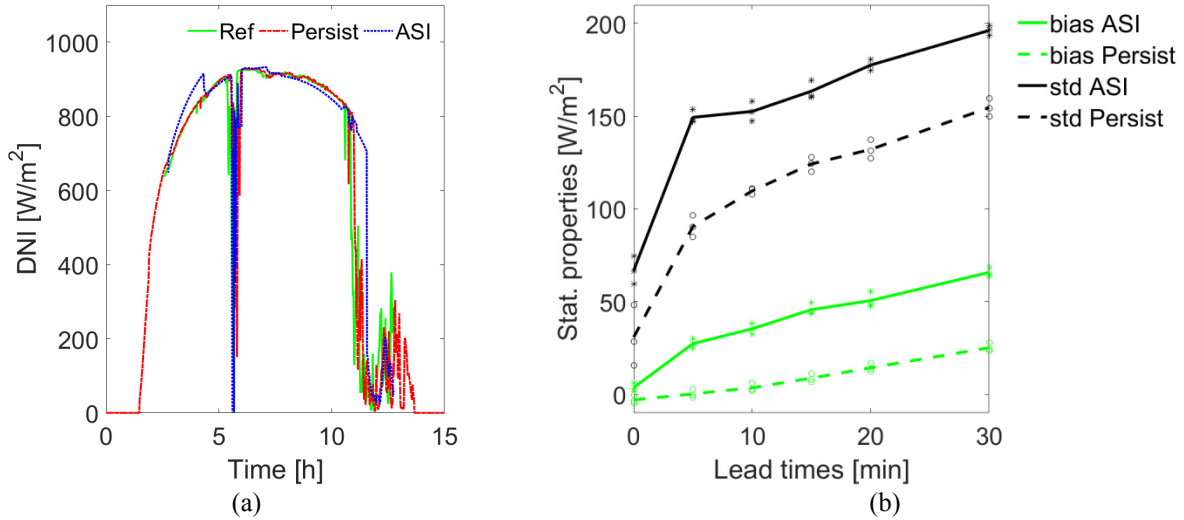

(a)   (b)

FIGURE 2. (a) DNI values of a reference station (green, solid), the persistence forecast (red, dashed) and the ASI-derived nowcasted values at the station's position (blue, dotted) on **Sept. 18th 2015**. Persistence forecast and nowcasts have a lead time of 10 min. (b) Bias and standard deviation for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid, stars) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed, circles) at different lead times. The values of three pyrheliometers are depicted as stars for the nowcasts and with circles for the persistence forecasts. The lines show the average of the results for the three pyrheliometers.

In Fig. 3a, RMSE and MAE for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid, stars) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed, circles) at different lead times are shown in the same way as the bias and the std in Fig. 2b. Figure 3b shows the corresponding relative properties for the nowcasts.

For the often constant irradiance conditions present on Sept. 18th 2015 (clear sky with few transient clouds), the nowcasting system does not beat the persistence forecast.
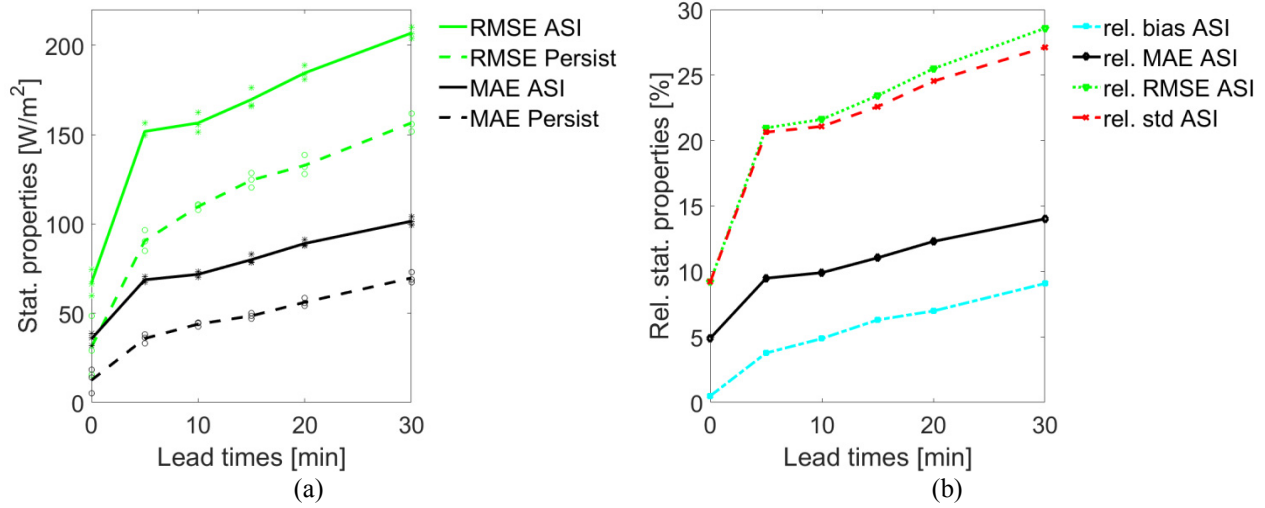

FIGURE 3. Statistical properties of the nowcasted DNI map-pixels in comparison to three pyrheliometers on **Sept. 18th 2015**. (a) RMSE and MAE for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid, stars) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed, circles) at different lead times. The values of three pyrheliometers are depicted as stars for the nowcasts and with circles for the persistence forecasts. The lines show the average of the results for the three pyrheliometers. (b) Relative bias, relative MAE, relative RMSE and relative standard deviation of the nowcasts at different lead times.

The corresponding graphs for Sept. 19th 2015 are depicted in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. Unlike Sept. 18th 2015 (Fig. 2a), this day displays a high volatility caused by transient clouds. In this situation, the nowcasting system surpasses the persistence forecasts for all lead times above 5 min.
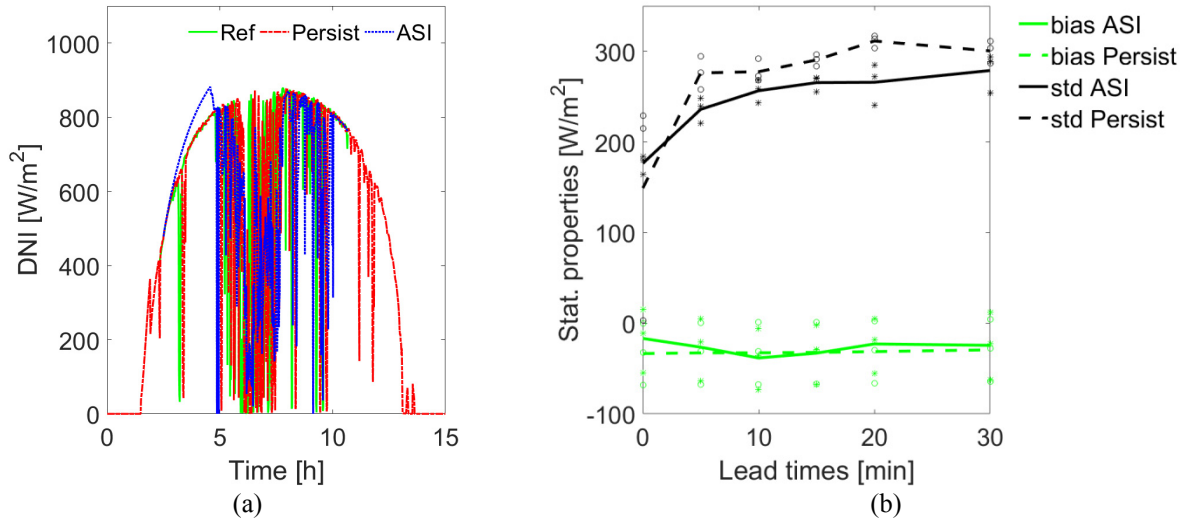

FIGURE 4. (a) DNI values of a reference station (green, solid), the persistence forecast (red, dashed) and the ASI-derived nowcasted values at the station's position (blue, dotted) on **Sept. 19th 2015**. Persistence forecast and nowcasts have a lead time of 10 min. (b) Bias and standard deviation for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid, stars) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed, circles) at different lead times. The values of three pyrheliometers are depicted as stars for the nowcasts and with circles for the persistence forecasts. The lines show the average of the results for the three pyrheliometers.

FIGURE 5. Statistical properties of the nowcasted DNI map-pixels in comparison to three pyrheliometers on **Sept. 19th 2015**. (a) RMSE and MAE for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid, stars) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed, circles) at different lead times. The values of three pyrheliometers are depicted as stars for the nowcasts and with circles for the persistence forecasts. The lines show the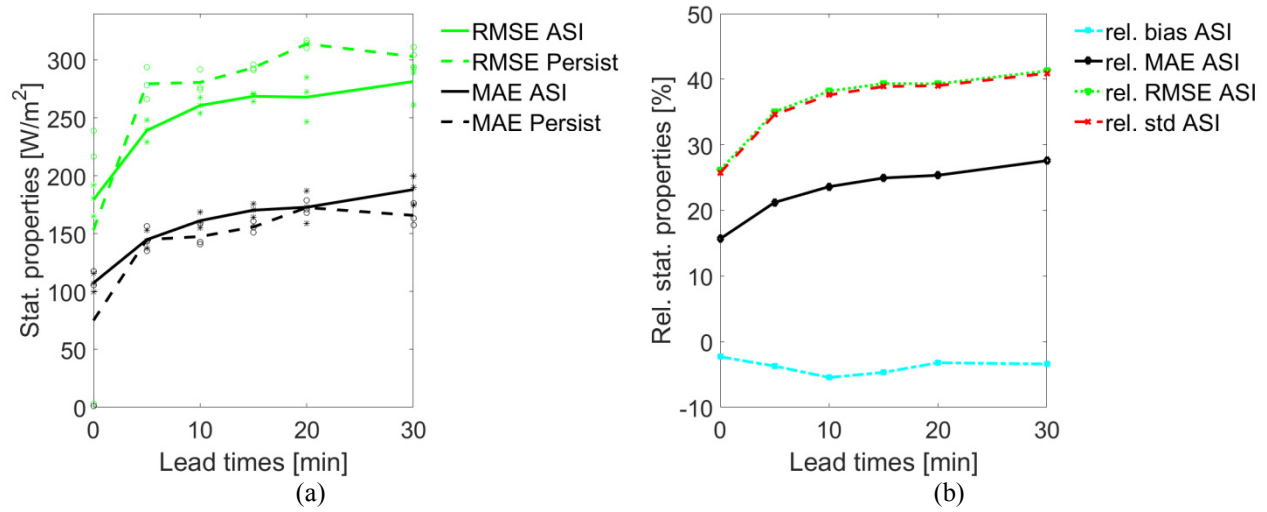 average of the results for the three pyrheliometers. (b) Relative bias, relative MAE, relative RMSE and relative standard deviation of the nowcasts at different lead times.

Figure 6 and Fig. 7 are linked to Nov. 22nd 2015. This day displays less volatility than Sept. 19th 2015, but more than Sept. 18th 2015. Due to low sun elevation angles below 33 degrees (resulting in large errors for small deviations in cloud height detection) and fairly constant irradiance conditions, this day is a challenge for the nowcasting system, which does not outperform the persistence forecasts. For lead times below 20 min the deviations of the persistence forecasts and the ASI system are similar.
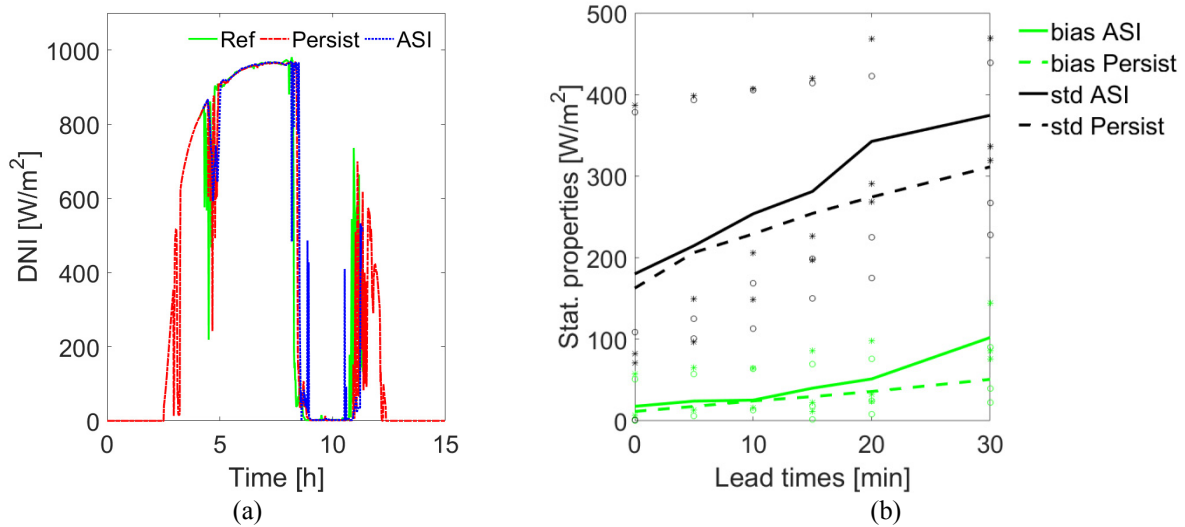

FIGURE 6. (a) DNI values of a reference station (green, solid), the persistence forecast (red, dashed) and the ASI-derived nowcasted values at the station's position (blue, dotted) on **Nov. 22nd 2015**. Persistence forecast and nowcasts have a lead time of 10 min. (b) Bias and standard deviation for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid, stars) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed, circles) at different lead times. The values of three pyrheliometers are depicted as stars for the nowcasts and with circles for the persistence forecasts. The lines show the average of the results for the three pyrheliometers.

FIGURE 7. Statistical properties of the nowcasted DNI map-pixels in comparison to three pyrheliometers on **Nov. 22nd 2015**. (a) RMSE and MAE for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid, stars) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed, circles) at different lead times. The values of three pyrheliometers are depicted as stars for the nowcasts and with circles for the persistence forecasts. The lines show the 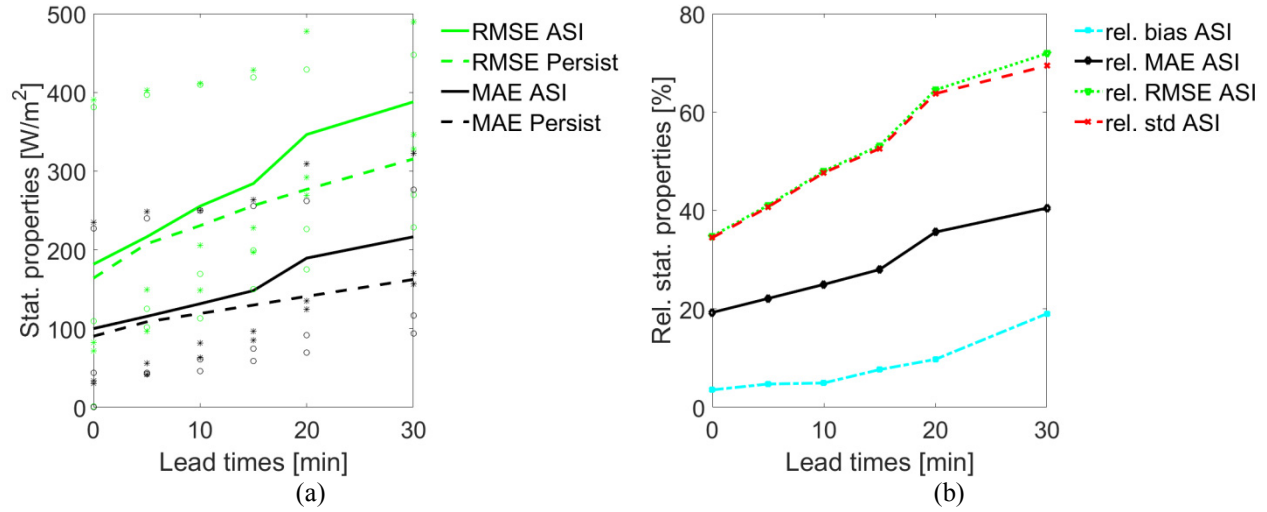average of the results for the three pyrheliometers. (b) Relative bias, relative MAE, relative RMSE and relative standard deviation of the nowcasts at different lead times.

The error metrics for all considered 9 days increase with increasing lead times and are depicted in Fig. 8a and Fig. 8b. Depicted are the mean values averaged both over the days and three pyrheliometers. Due to the often constant sky conditions in Southern Spain and autumnal elevation angles, persistence forecasts and ASI nowcasts display similar error metrics. For days and periods similar to Sept. 19th 2015, the nowcasting system outperforms the persistence forecast. As nowcasting systems are most relevant for volatile irradiance conditions, this result is encouraging.
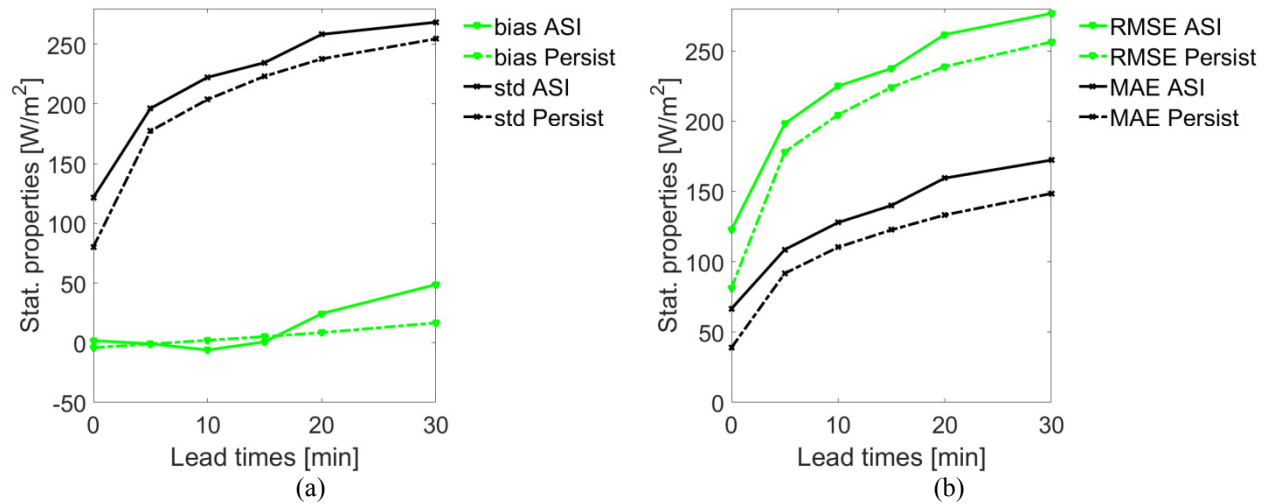

FIGURE 8. Statistical properties of the nowcasted DNI maps in comparison to three pyrheliometers for 9 days in September, October and November 2015. Depicted are the mean values averaged both over the days and three pyrheliometers. (a) Bias and standard deviation for the nowcasts (NC, solid) and the persistence forecast (Fcast, dashed) at different lead times. (b) RMSE and MAE for the nowcasts (ASI, solid) and the persistence forecast (Persist, dashed) at different lead times.

The results are in alignment with publications on other ASI systems: RMSE values between 155 W/m² and 200 W/m² for 10 min GHI forecasts are reported in [9] and RMSE values also for GHI forecasts up to 250 W/m² for 23 min lead time in [10]. Note that these values hold for GHI.

A hybrid ASI/stochastic learning approach presented in [11] achieved RMSE values between 55 W/m² and 140 W/m² for DNI forecasts and a lead time of 10 min. In [12], RMSE values for DNI forecasts between 169 W/m² for 5 min lead time and 191 W/m² for 15 min lead time as well as MAE values between 139 W/m² (5 min) and 152 W/m² (15 min) are demonstrated. As the specifics of the selected days heavily influence the error metrics, a large variety of conditions or the same data set must be included for detailed comparisons of these error metrics.

Comparing Field Averages

For CSP plant operation, point like DNI forecasts are less relevant than forecasting average DNI values for a given area, e.g. the whole solar field of a plant or subfields. The DNI forecast errors of spatially averaged figures are generally smaller as discrepancies are reduced. Hence, the statistical properties derived above do not provide the final quality information that is required for the plant operator working with nowcasting data.

Therefore, spatially aggregated nowcasted DNI figures are compared to the corresponding reference values from the shadow camera system. Three different spatial aggregations are considered (Fig. 9): The first field corresponds to a whole CSP power plant having a size of 2 km × 2 km ("Whole field"). The second field corresponds to a subfield of a CSP plant with 650 m × 650 m ("Big subfield"). The third field corresponds to 60 m × 300 m ("Small subfield"). Choosing differently sized fields provides an understanding of the aggregation effects reducing error margins.

Besides whole field averages, CSP plant operators are interested in subfield figures, as these subfields can be managed separately (e.g. regarding mass flow rates of heat transfer fluid).

FIGURE 9. Three differently sized fields corresponding to solar power plants are chosen to compare spatially averaged DNI values of the nowcasts to the reference. The position of the reference station is marked with a green star. [Google Maps]

Figure 10a presents the MAE calculated for spatially averaged DNI values for the specified fields on Sept. 18th 2015. In Fig. 10b, the corresponding RMSE of Sept. 18th 2015 is shown (see Fig. 2a for DNI measurements of this day). Figure 11a and Fig. 11b display spatial MAE and RMSE values for Sept. 19th 2015 (see Fig. 4a for DNI measurements of this day).

As Sept. 18th 2015 is nearly a clear sky day with very low temporal and spatial irradiance variations, the persistence forecast outperforms the nowcasting system. For the more turbulent Sept. 19th 2015, the persistence

forecasts, benefiting from spatial averaging, also surpass the nowcasting system for more than 5 min lead time. Partially, this is caused by large deviations in the nowcasted data set visible for early hours in Fig. 2a and Fig. 4a.

For Sept. 19th 2015, the error metrics of the persistence forecasts are lowest for the big subfield. At first glance, this is unexpected as the metrics should increase with decreasing field sizes due to spatial averaging. This is understandable as the pyrheliometer providing live DNI input to the ASI and to the persistence forecast systems is close to the big subfield but not to the small subfield. Furthermore, the dominant cloud direction on this day is westwards, from the reference station to the big subfield. Thus, the data for the big subfield benefits more from the station's position than the whole field and the small subfield. The behavior of field aggregated persistence forecasts is totally different from the comparisons based on singular radiometers (see e.g. Fig. 2b): The field aggregated persistence error metrics do not rise significantly with increasing lead times as the considered temporal and spatial variabilities are similar for most situations. This effect is further discussed in [4].
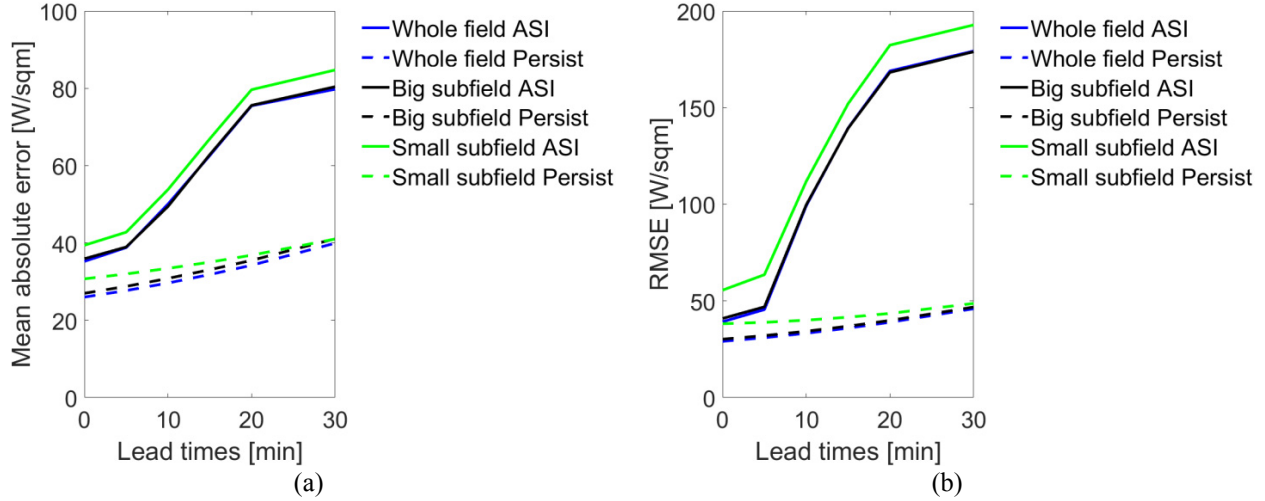

FIGURE 10. Statistical properties of the nowcasted DNI maps for different field sizes in comparison to the shadow camera reference system on **Sept. 18th 2015**. (a) Mean absolute error for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed) at different lead times and different field sizes. (b) RMSE error at different lead times and different field sizes.
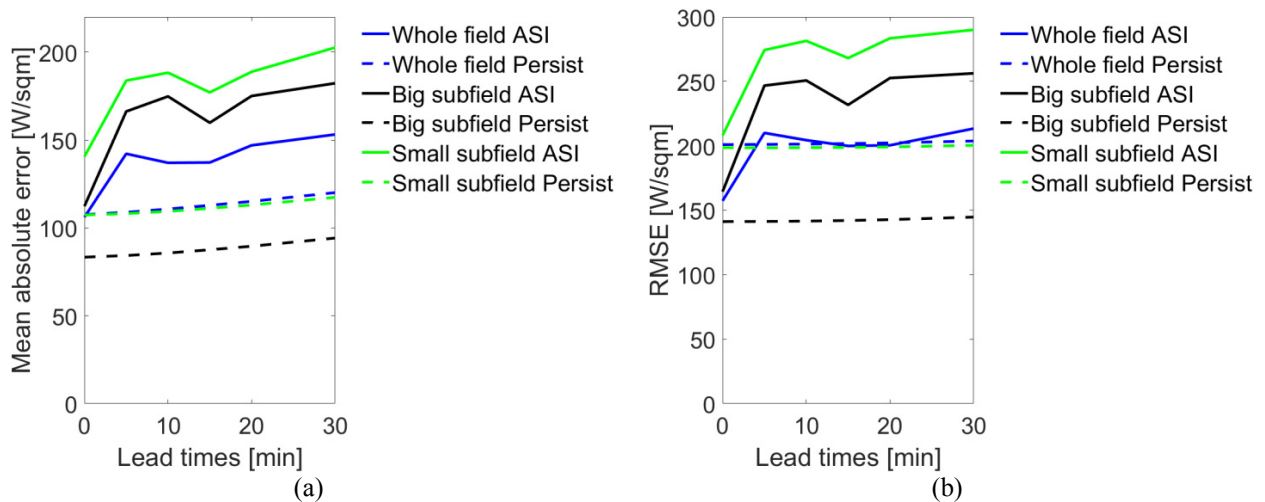

FIGURE 11. Statistical properties of the nowcasted DNI maps for different field sizes in comparison to the shadow camera reference system on **Sept. 19th 2015**. (a) Mean absolute error for the nowcasts ("ASI", solid) and the persistence forecast ("Persist", dashed) at different lead times and different field sizes. (b) RMSE error at different lead times and different field sizes.

CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

In this paper, the methodology to validate and benchmark nowcasting systems is presented using an exemplary data set. The nowcasts deviate from the reference system similarly to previous findings reported in the literature. For high variability in irradiance, the nowcasting system outperforms the persistence forecast. For periods with low irradiance variability, the persistence forecasts surpass the nowcasts. From a plant operator's point of view, nowcasting systems are most important for volatile periods of time, in which persistence forecasts will fail. This indicates the applicability of ASI camera systems for CSP plant operation.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time nowcasted two dimensional irradiance maps are compared with spatially resolved reference irradiance maps. The reference system is briefly described here and in more detail in [4]. In this publication, a thorough validation of the reference system including additional improvements is presented.

The optimum ASI based nowcasting configuration has to be further investigated. Different algorithmic approaches, the optimal number of ASI cameras and the benefits of additional sensors such as ceilometers must be benchmarked. At PSA, a benchmarking framework for nowcasting systems is operational. With this reference system, large-scale comparisons for different nowcasting configurations can be performed. This way, the development of the optimum nowcasting system is supported.

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