

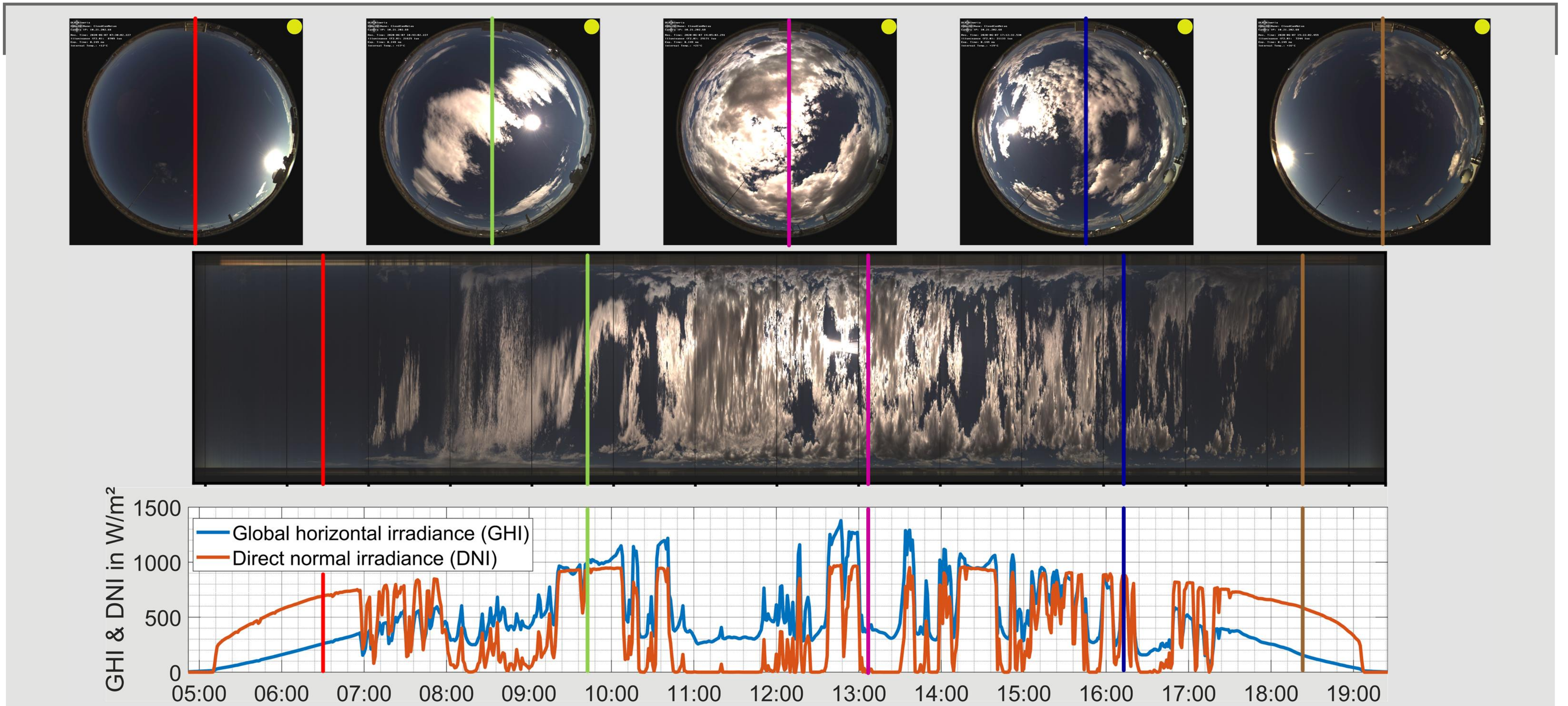
# The Changing Face of the Sky: Insights into Cloud Variability and Solar Irradiance through High-Resolution Sky Images

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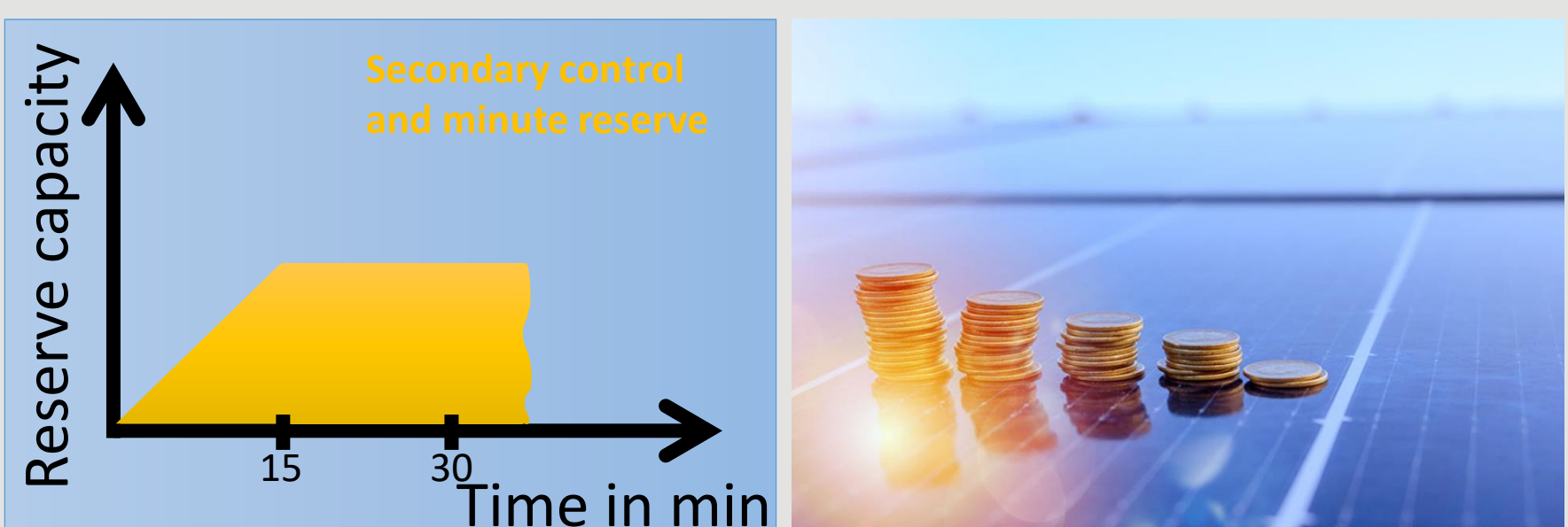


## Motivation

- Power plant control applications e.g.:
  - CSP: process optimization [1]
  - PV: ramp rate mitigation [2]



- Balancing and trading applications e.g.:
  - Nowcasts of PV balancing energy potential
  - Energy trading: Improved PV power nowcasts



- Improved situational awareness e.g.:
  - Electrical smart grids
  - Nowcasts of visibility and fog: automated driving



- Space applications e.g.:
  - Nowcasts communication signal availability: Direct space to earth laser communication (cooperation with DLR RB)
  - Microlauncher: Monitoring and nowcasting critical conditions (cooperation with DLR RS)



## Objectives

- Highly resolved cloud and solar irradiance forecasts [3, 4]
- Regional forecast → Eye2Sky [5] (DLR VE)

## Results

- Simulations revealed potential for substantial CSP and PV power plant control optimizations [1, 2]
- The DLR system outperformed all participants of the IEA PVPS Task benchmark [8]

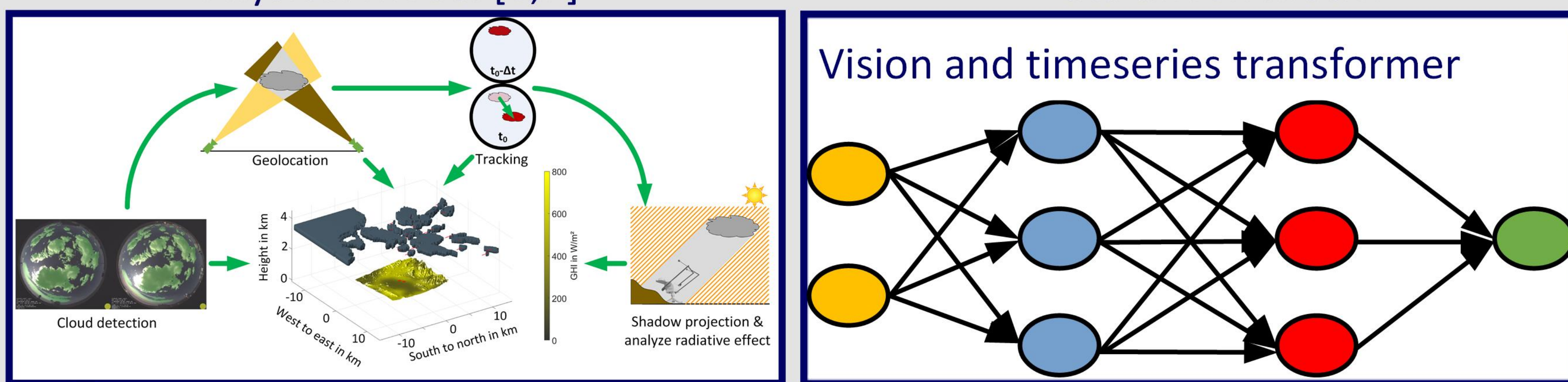
## Summary & Outlook

- Operational sky camera forecasting system partially licensed
- Highly resolved irradiance maps via stereo photography
- High accuracy compared to recent literature and benchmark participants
- Applicability is being demonstrated at commercial power plants
- Deep learning approaches are investigated e.g.:
  - Cloud formation, dissipation and shape changes
  - Cloud classification
  - Combined sky camera + satellite approaches
- Sky cameras as radiometers [9]
- Support forecasting
- Monitoring of power plants

## Approach & Method: Solar irradiance forecasts hybrid model

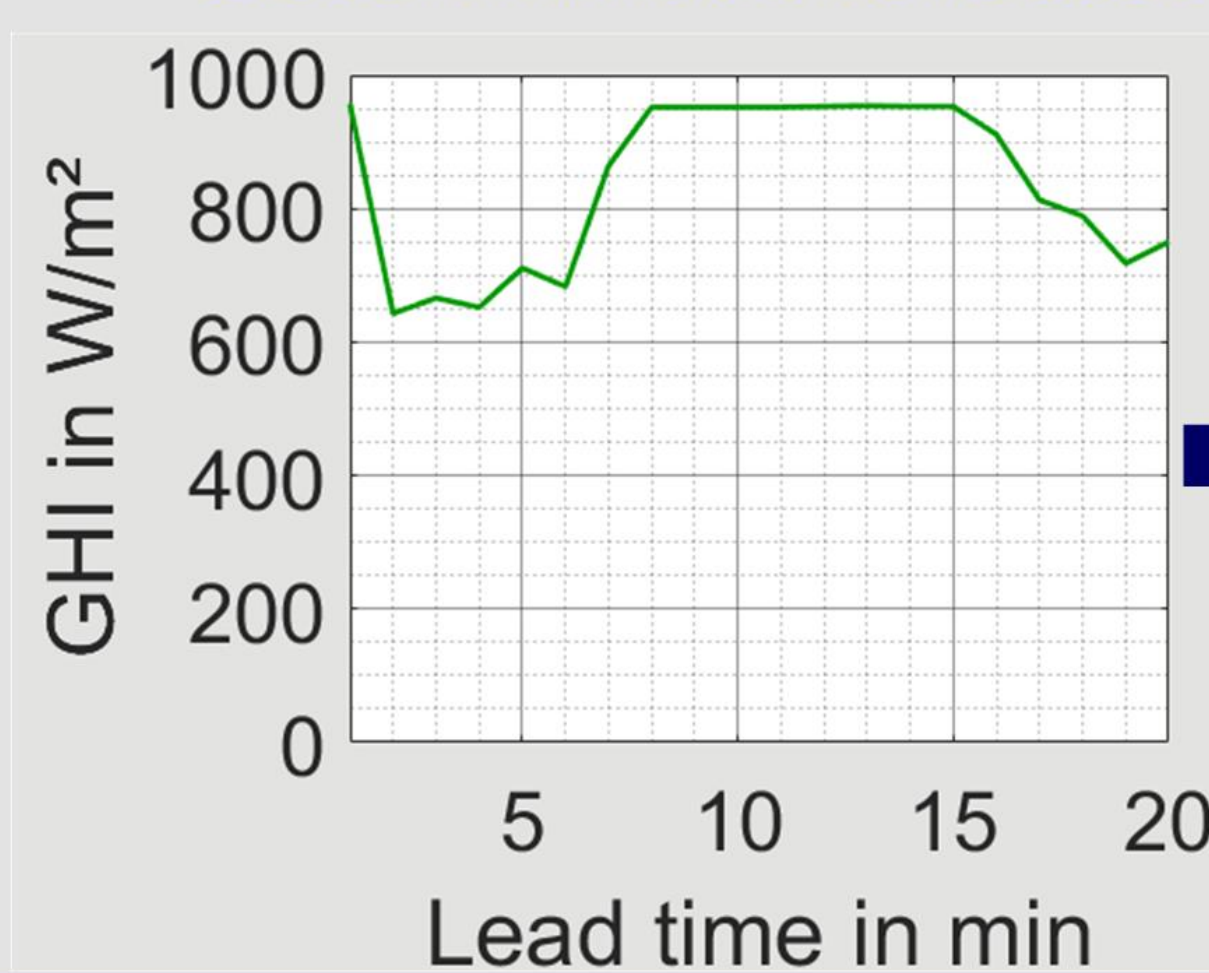
Physical model [6,7]

Data driven model

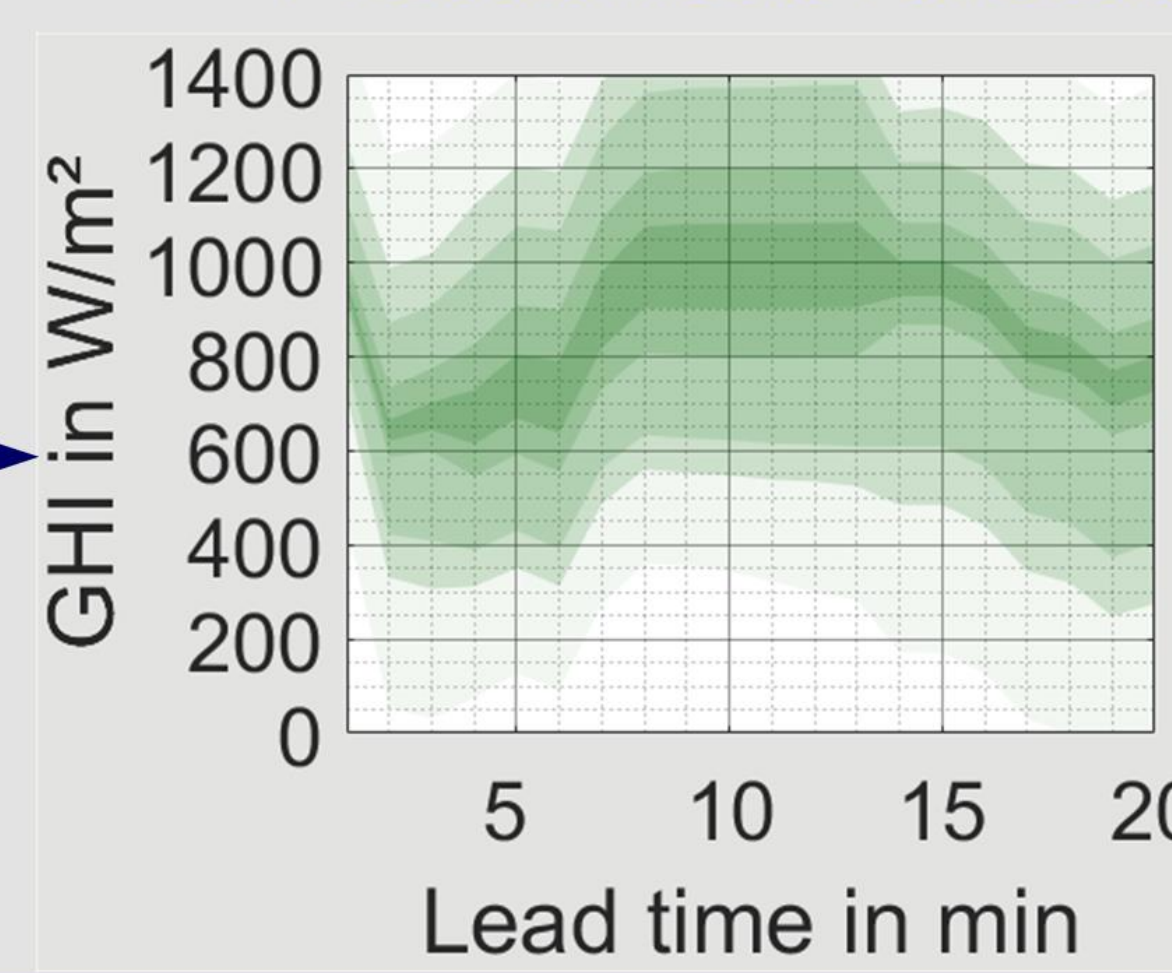


Real-time accuracy weighting [3]

Deterministic forecast

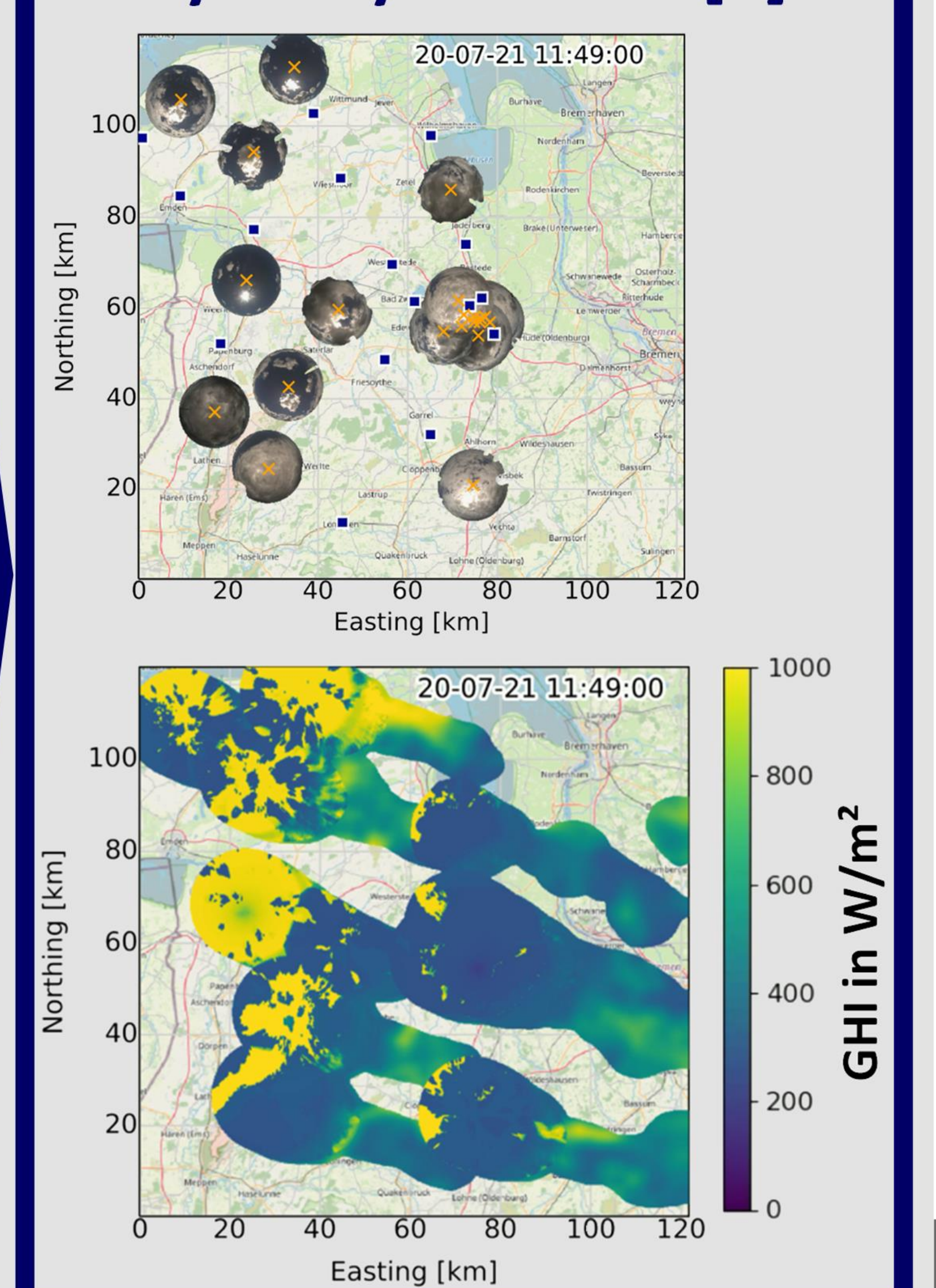


Probabilistic forecast



quantile analysis [4]

## Merging observations from Eye2Sky network [5]



## References

- [1] Kotzab, T., et al., (2022). Parabolic trough field control utilizing all sky imager irradiance data—A comprehensive robustness analysis. *Solar Energy*, 239, 170-178.
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- [3] Fabel, Y., et al., (2024). Combining deep learning and physical models: a benchmark study on all-sky imager-based solar nowcasting systems. *Solar RRL*, 2300808.
- [4] Nouri, B., et al., (2023). Probabilistic solar nowcasting based on all-sky imagers. *Solar Energy*, 253, 285-307.
- [5] Blum, N. B., et al., (2022). Analyzing Spatial Variations of Cloud Attenuation by a Network of All-Sky Imagers. *Remote Sensing*, 14(22), 5685.
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- [7] Nouri, B., et al., (2019). Cloud height and tracking accuracy of three all sky imager systems for individual clouds. *Solar Energy*, 177, 213-228.
- [8] Logothetis, S. A et al., (2022). Benchmarking of solar irradiance nowcast performance derived from all-sky imagers. *Renewable Energy*, 199, 246-261.
- [9] Blum, N. B., et al., (2022). Measurement of diffuse and plane of array irradiance by a combination of a pyranometer and an all-sky imager. *Solar Energy*, 232, 232-247.

## Supported by:

