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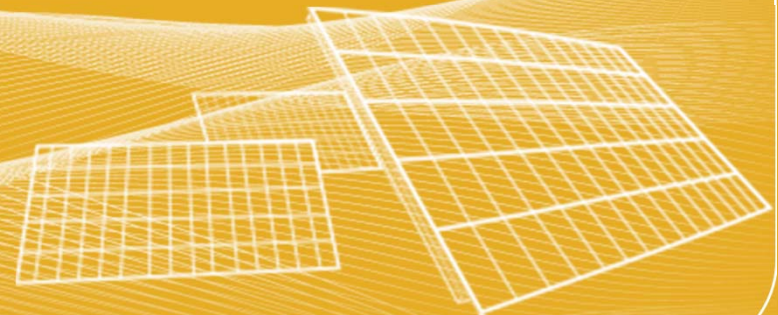
solar energy

May 2013

# Reducing Uncertainty in Solar Energy Estimates *A Case Study*

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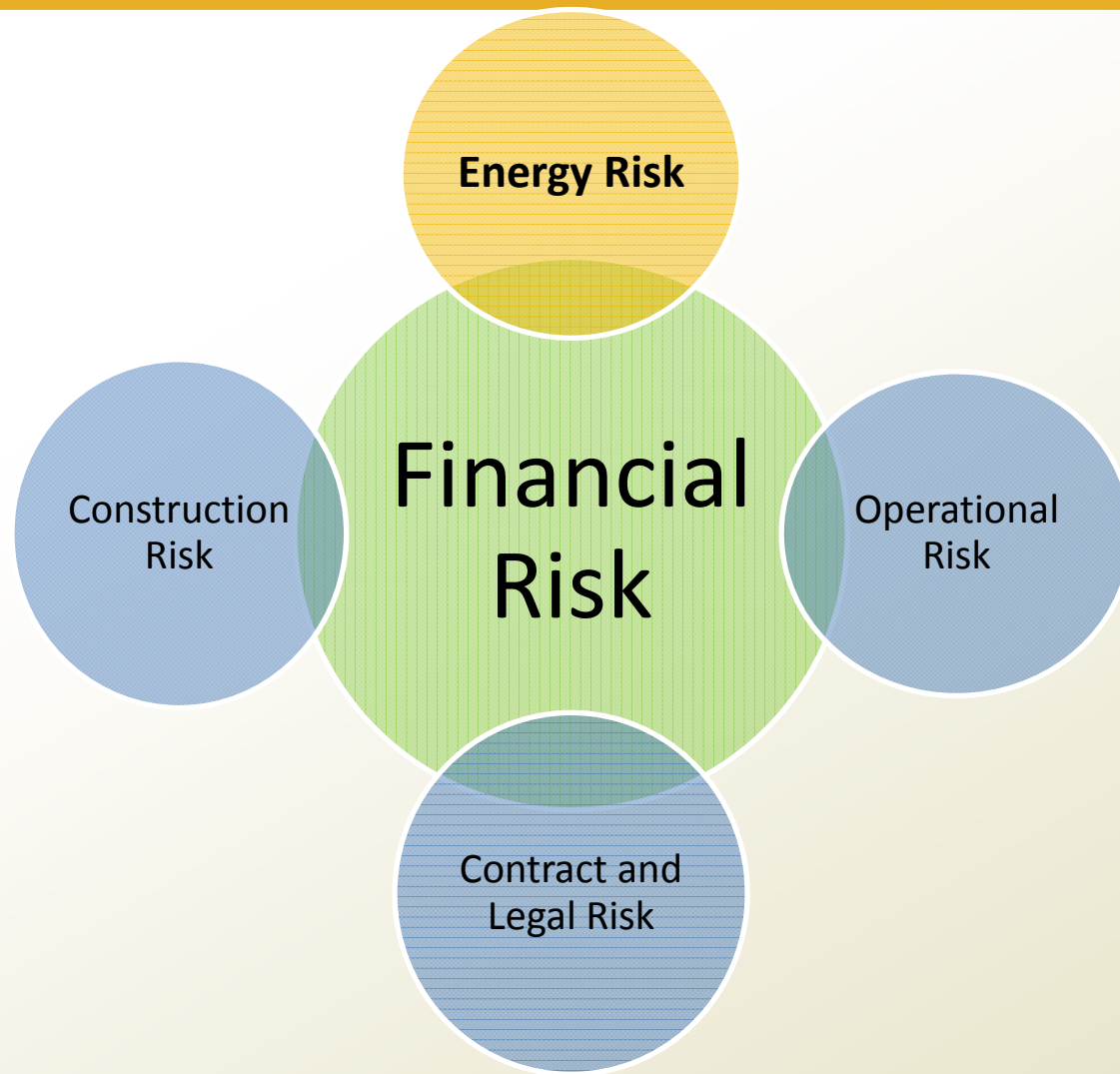
Presented at the 2013 Sandia PV Performance Modeling Workshop  
Santa Clara, CA. May 1-2, 2013  
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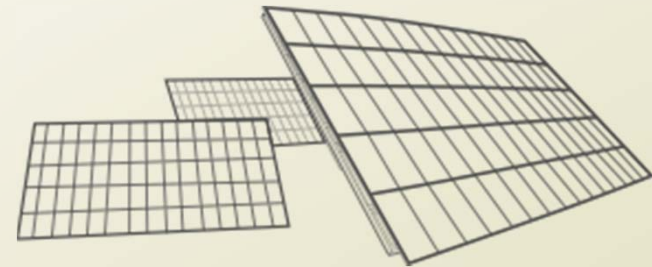
# Uncertainty Matters



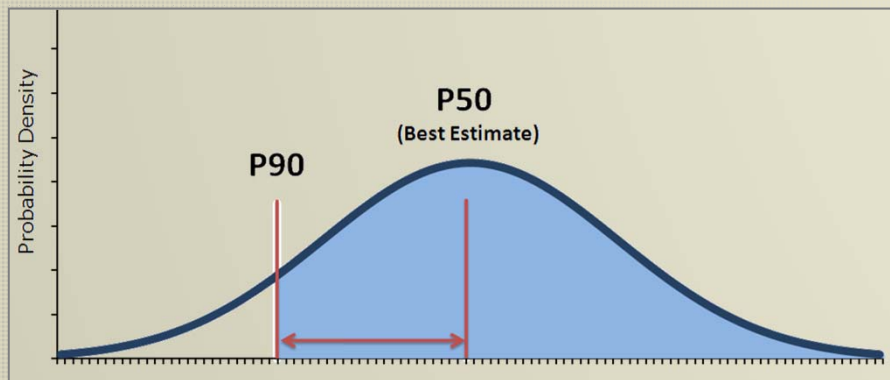
# Uncertainty Matters



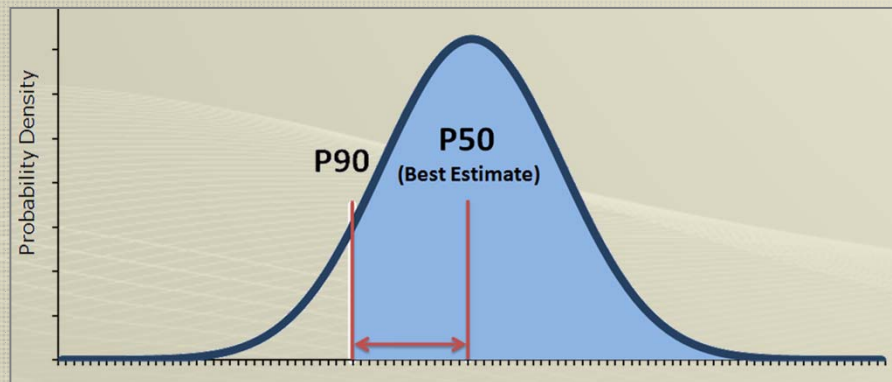
1. Sources of Energy Uncertainty
2. Solar Resource & Data Sources
3. Case Study: Impact of On-Site Data on Energy Assessment
4. Results: Impact on Project Finance



# Energy Estimates and Probability of Exceedance



Example 1: Base Case



Example 2: Reduction of risk

**Probability of exceedance:**  
the level of confidence that a plant's actual energy production will be at least a certain value

Reduced Uncertainty



Increased Value of P90



## Industry Expectations

As the solar industry matures, on-site data is becoming more and more important for the financial community...

### Fitch Ratings – Rating Criteria for Solar Power Projects (February 2011)

*“Fitch looks for a minimum of one year, hourly, well-maintained, onsite data for a complete solar resource supply assessment. Shorter data periods than one year will not capture the full seasonal and diurnal characteristics of solar irradiance at a particular site, and would be considered either midrange or weaker. Confirmation that the instruments used to collect the data were appropriate and properly calibrated and maintained is also expected.”*

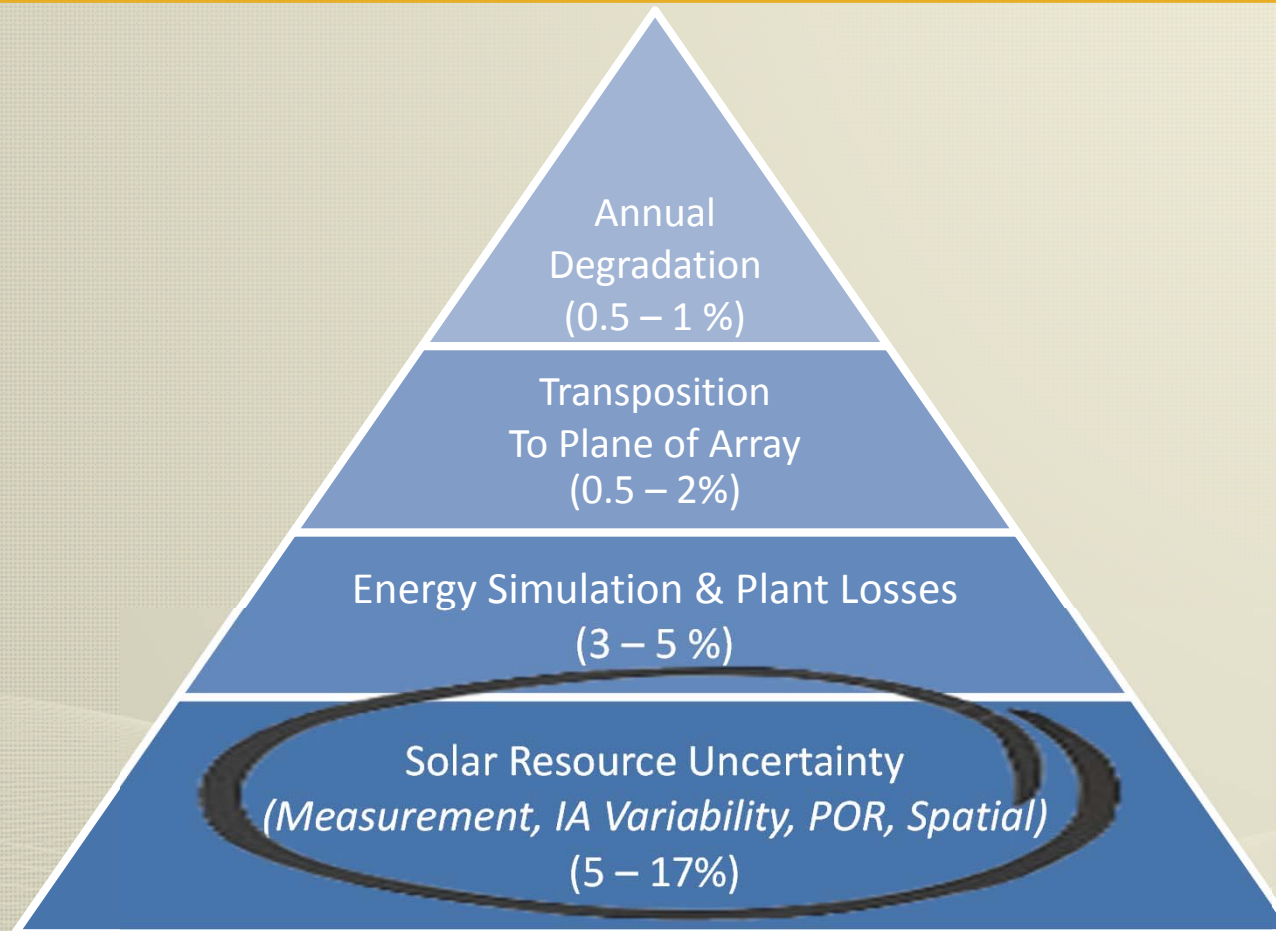
*“Fitch considers a solar resource assessment that provides three output probability scenarios, a P50, a one-year P90, and a one-year P99, to be stronger...may not rate a solar debt issue that provides as P50 alone.”*

### Moody’s Investors Service – PV Solar Power Generation Projects (July 2010)

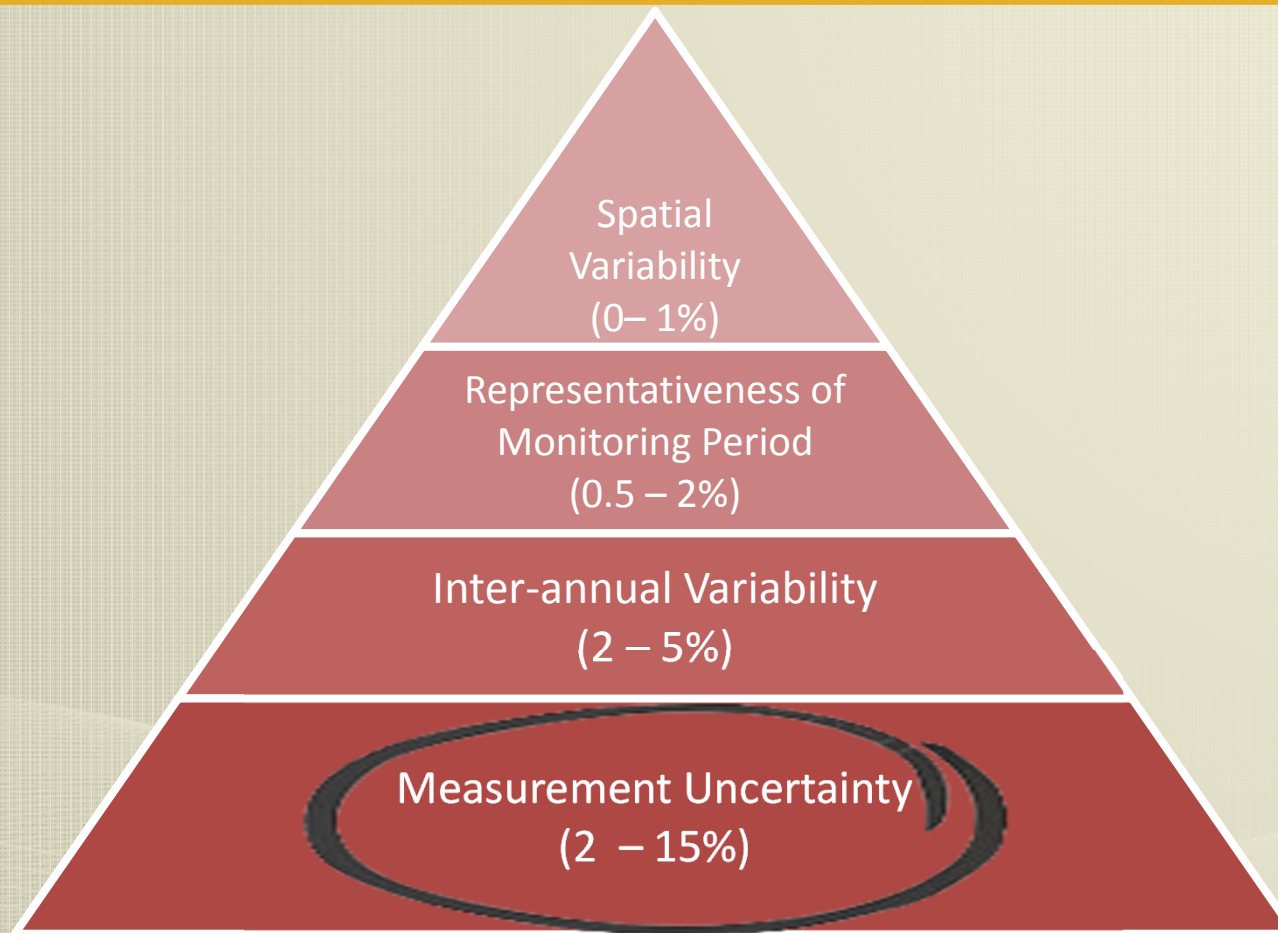
*“...there has to be high degree of confidence that solar irradiation will meet or exceed certain minimum levels. For PV solar projects, Moody’s will likely use a P90 forecast in calculating base case financial ratios...”*



## Sources of Energy Uncertainty



## Sources of Solar Resource Uncertainty

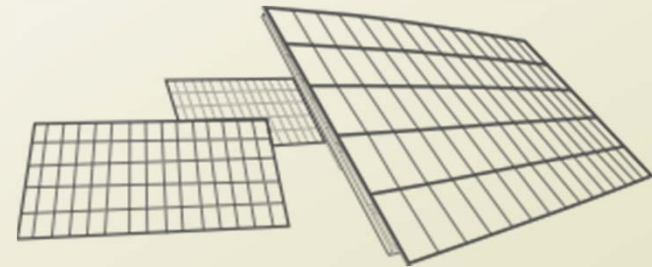


Reducing measurement uncertainties in the solar resource assessment will make the project more attractive and less risky to outside investors



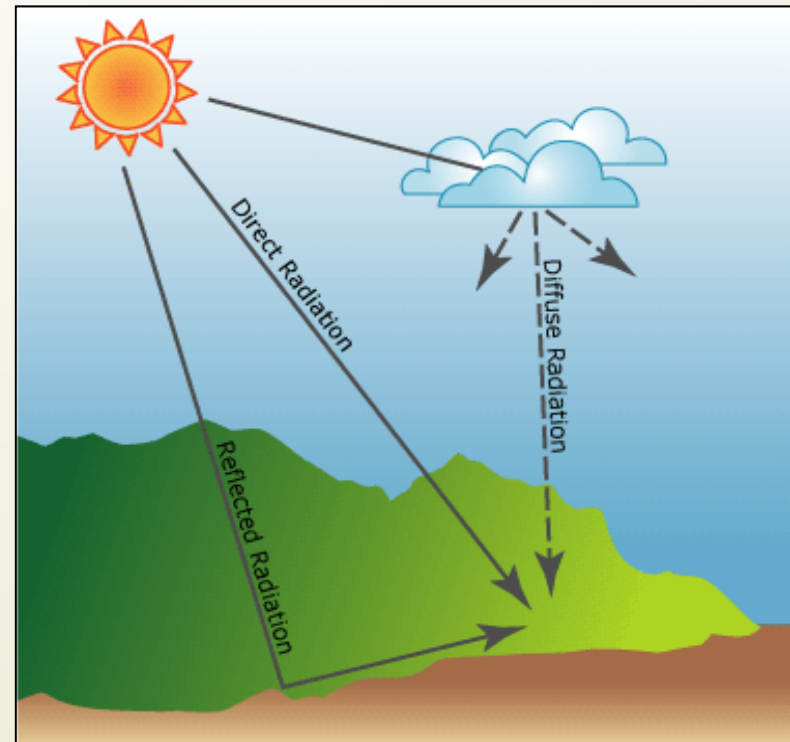


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## Elements of Solar Radiation

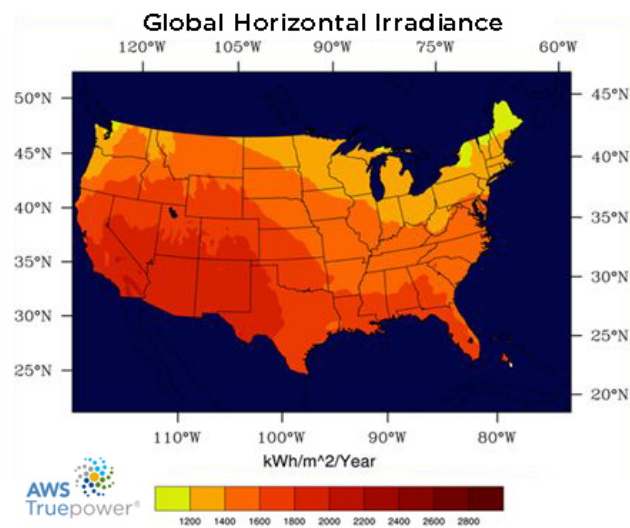
- Global Horizontal Irradiation (GHI)
- Direct Normal Irradiation (DNI)
- Diffuse Horizontal Irradiation (DHI)
- Solar PV primarily relies on GHI for energy estimates
- CPV and CSP rely on DNI



Source: ESRI, Inc.



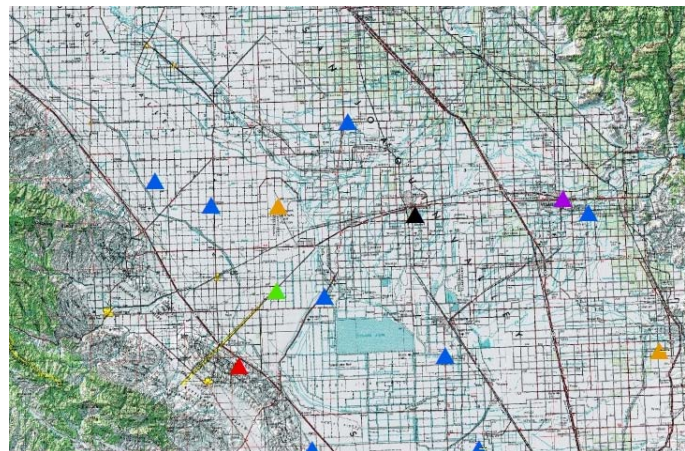
## Modeled Data – Various Sources



## On-site Measured Data



## Nearby Reference Station Data

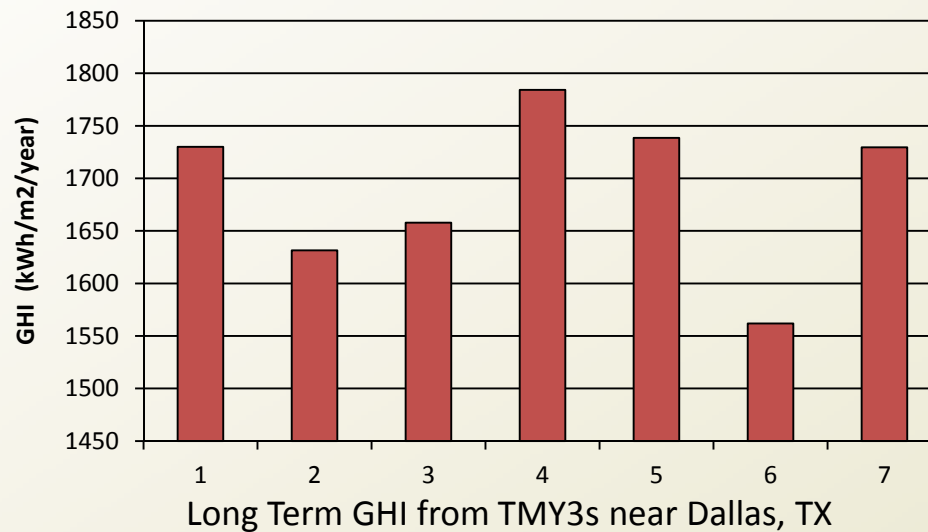


## Data Sources



## Modeled Data Sources

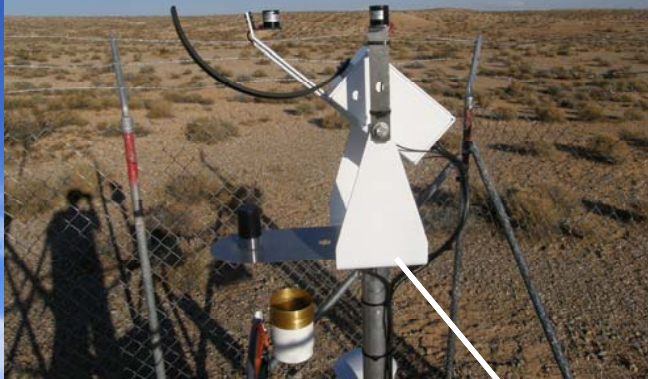
- US National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB)
  - Mostly modeled solar data using numerical and satellite models
  - NSRDB TMY3 data set for specific locations in U.S



- 14% difference in a 60km radius around Dallas, TX
- Other sources of public and private modeled data (Meteonorm, NASA, others)



Rotating Shadowband Radiometer



Wind Anemometer and Vane



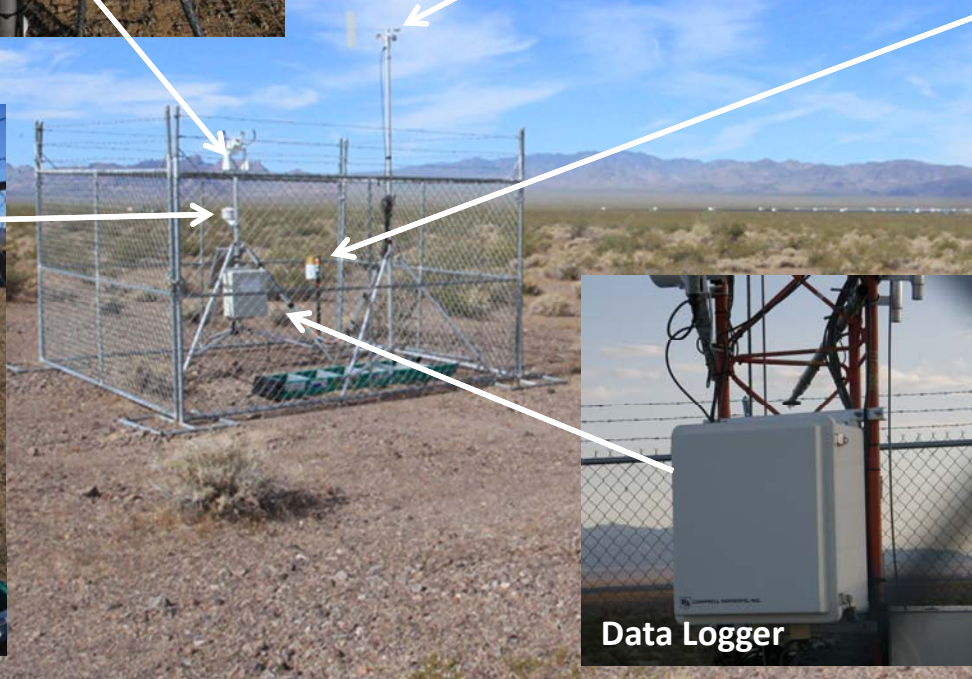
Tipping Bucket Rain Gauge



Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe



Data Logger



## An Example Solar Resource Monitoring System



# On-Site Monitoring Best Practices

## Measurement Plan

- Solar instrumentation
- Meteorological: temperature, wind speed, precipitation
- Sampling/recording rate
- Measurement period

## Installation and Commissioning

- Site selection
- Sensor verification
- Communications and data QA
- Documentation

## Site Maintenance

- Regular schedule
- Clean, level instrumentation
- Site security

## Data Validation and Quality Control

- Regular system monitoring
- Comparison with reference data and concurrent satellite data
- Visual data screening
- Clear sky / extreme values

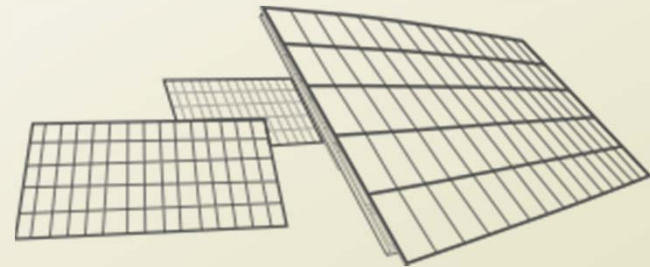


# Data Source Advantages and Limitations

Data Source	Advantages	Limitations and Risks	Intended Use
<b>Modeled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grid-cell specific</li> <li>• Publicly available</li> <li>• High data recovery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grid resolution</li> <li>• Regional biases</li> <li>• Greater uncertainty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial prospecting</li> <li>• Smaller projects</li> <li>• Correlation with on-site data</li> </ul>
<b>Observed Reference Station</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground measurements</li> <li>• Period of record may be longer</li> <li>• Publicly available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scarcity of sites</li> <li>• Location compared to project site</li> <li>• Uncertainty: quality of O&amp;M, instrumentation, inconsistencies in data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirm trends</li> <li>• Identify regional biases</li> <li>• Correlation with on-site data</li> </ul>
<b>On-Site Measurements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site-specific data</li> <li>• Customized for project needs</li> <li>• Station details well-known</li> <li>• Reduced uncertainty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shorter period of record (correlate with long-term data)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High-confidence resource and energy estimates</li> <li>• Bankable reports</li> <li>• In-depth characterization of seasonal and diurnal climate</li> </ul>



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# The Case Study

## Why we did it

- AWS Truepower has long held the position that the risk of using modeled data alone can add unnecessary risk to a solar project when characterizing a project site.
- To further validate that on-site monitoring supports high confidence energy estimates (i.e. P90, P99) for bankable energy analysis, and quantify the differences between modeled and on-site measurement.



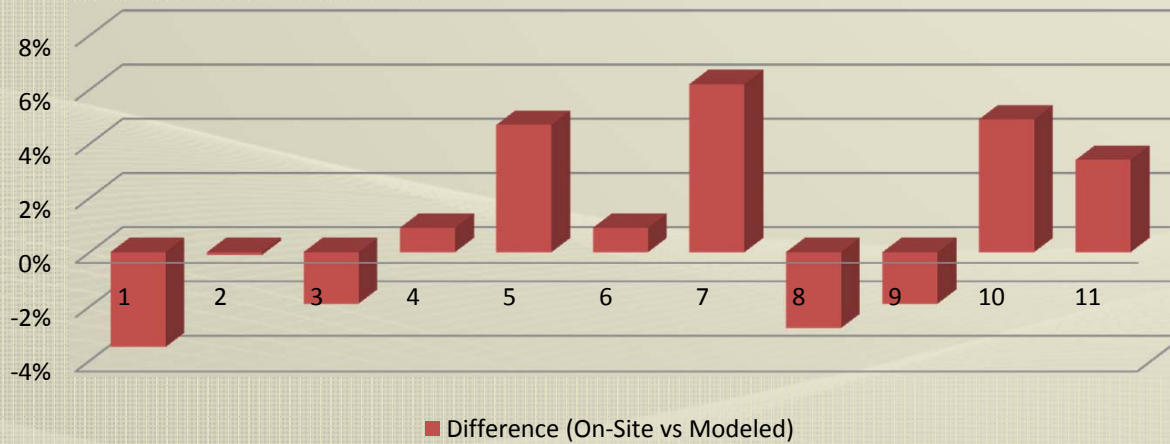
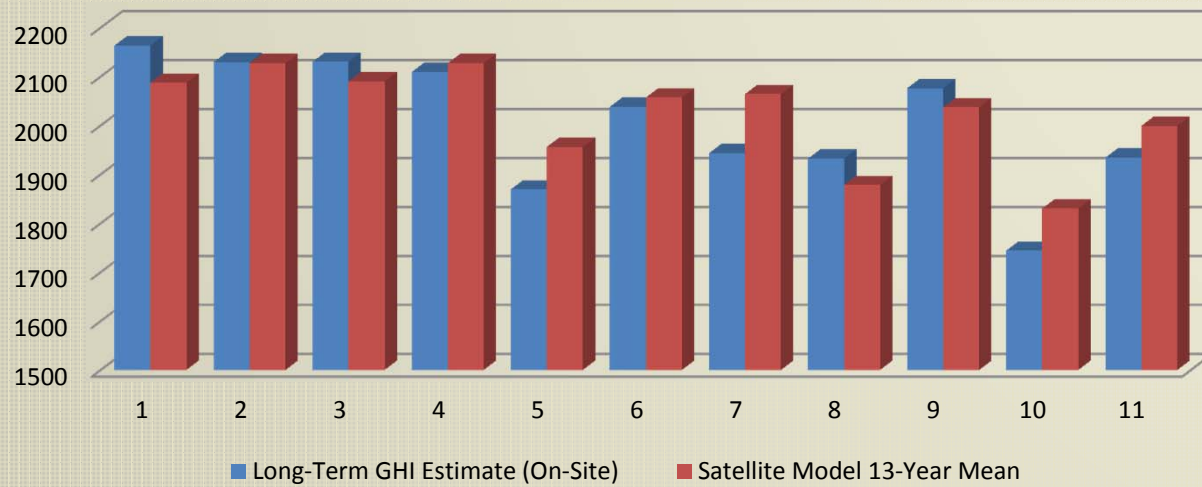
# The Case Study

## How we did it

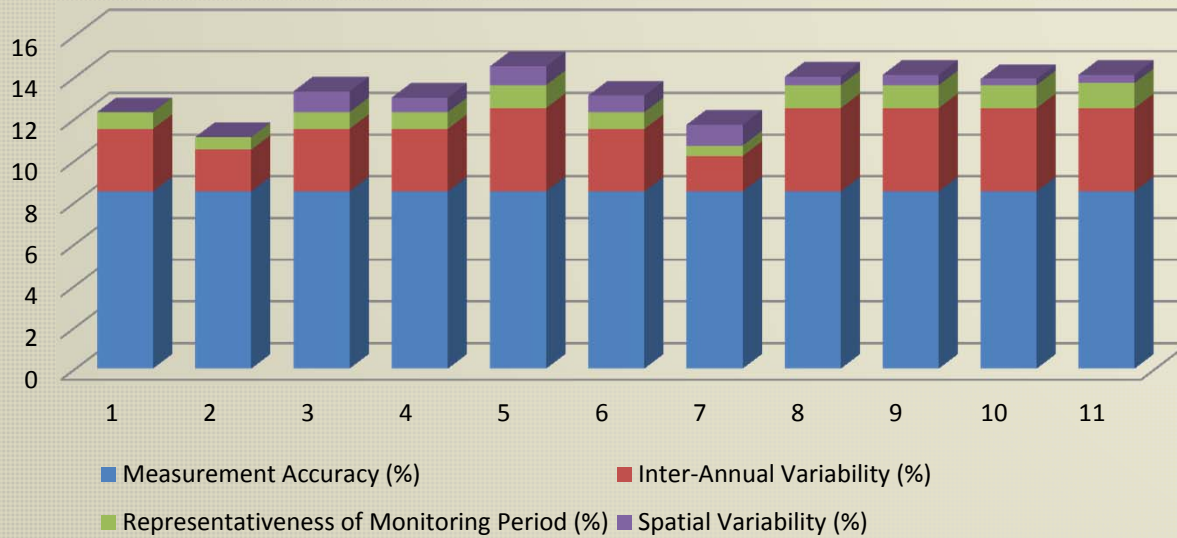
- 11 sites with 1-2 years of data
- 2 solar energy assessments for each site
  - Modeled data alone
  - On-site measurements projected over project life
- Uncertainty assessment for each scenario



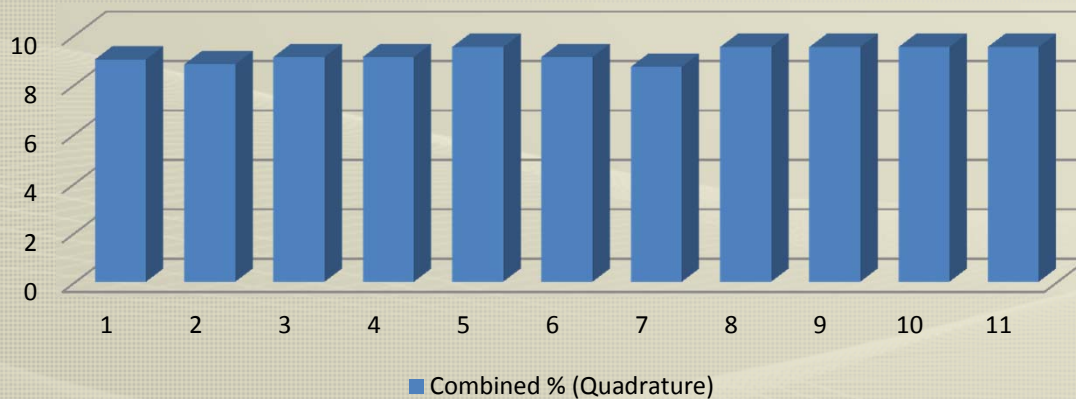
# Solar Resource Difference – Modeled vs. Measured



# Uncertainty Assessment Using Modeled Data



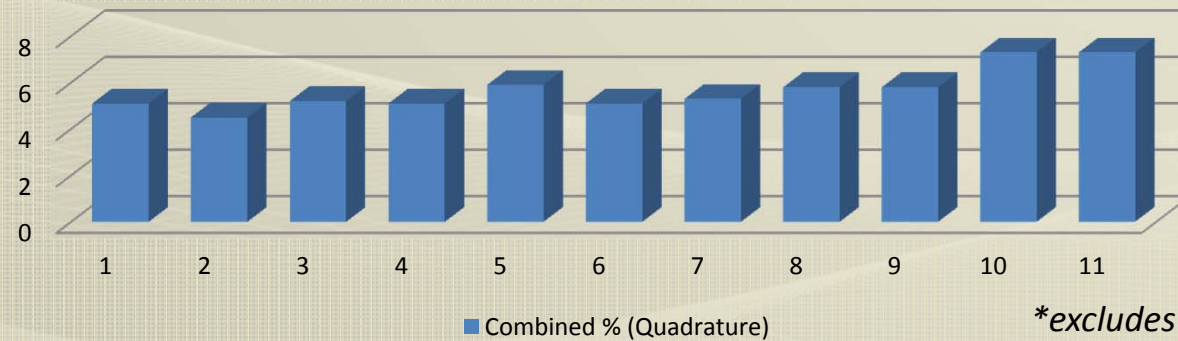
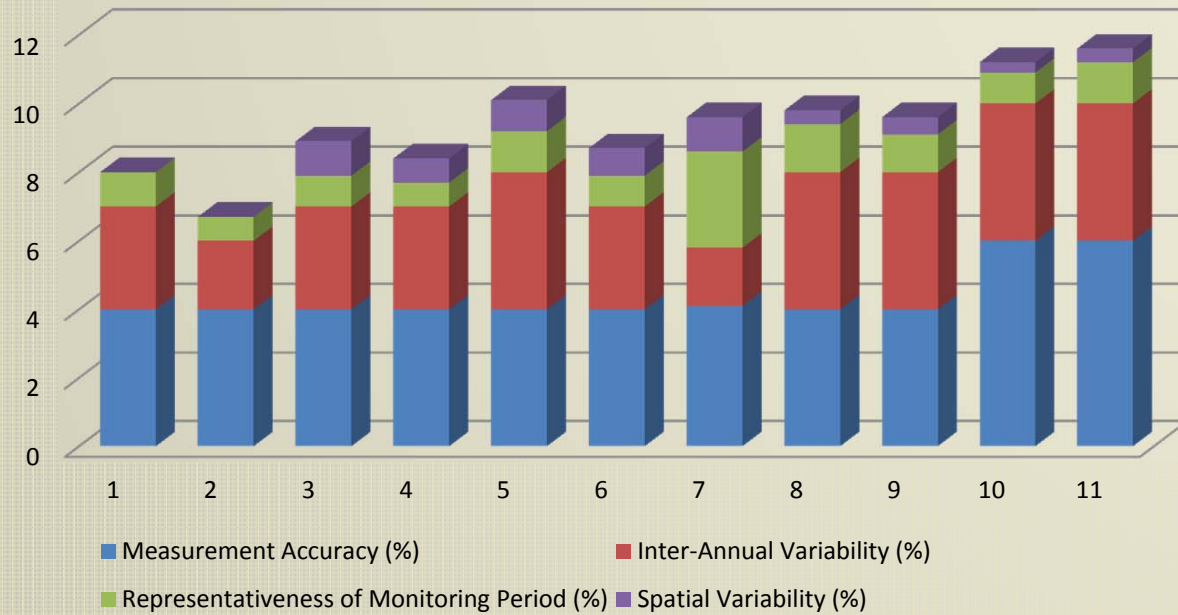
A uniform measurement uncertainty of 8.5% was used for our modeled scenario. In reality it would vary by site.



8.7% to 9.5%



# Uncertainty Assessment Using On-site Measurements



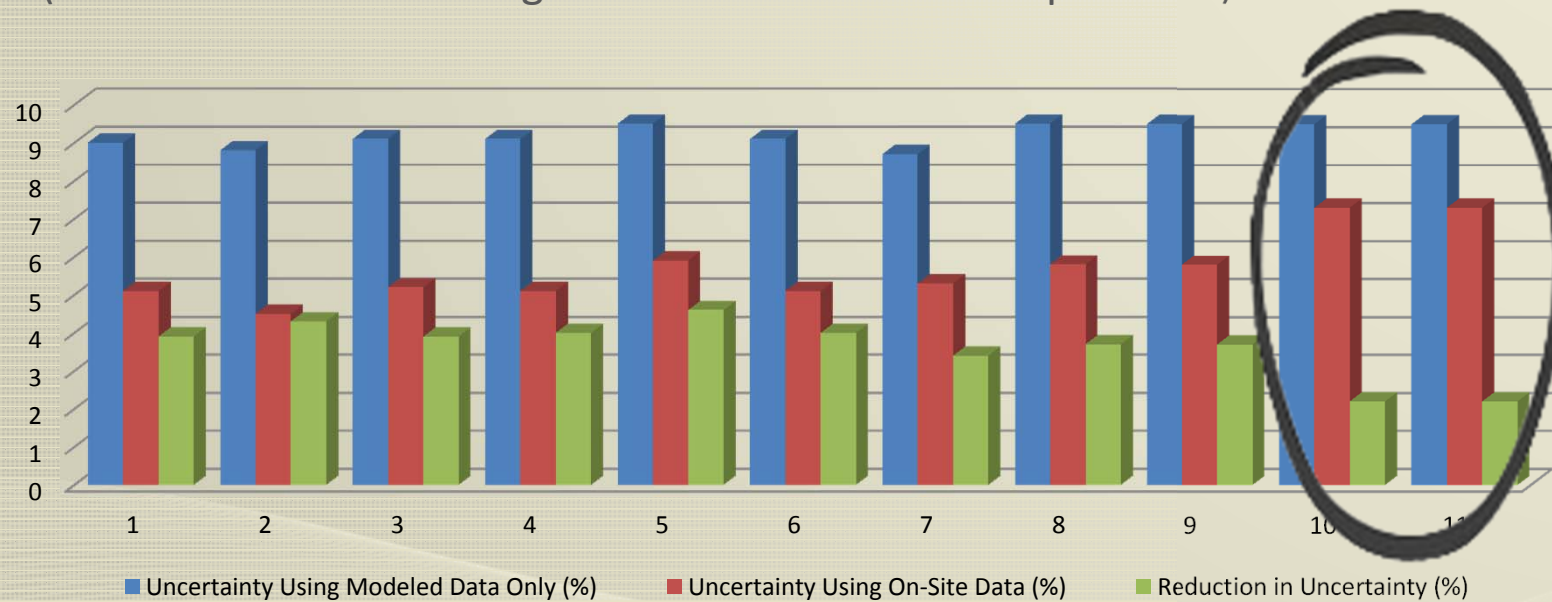
4.5% to 5.9%\*

\*excludes outliers (10&11)



## Uncertainty Difference: Modeled vs. Onsite

Average uncertainty reduction of over 3.5%, range from 2.2% to 4.6%  
(3.9% reduction excluding outliers for maintenance practices)



Sites 10 and 11 represent monitoring programs that didn't employ best practices, corresponding to higher uncertainty.



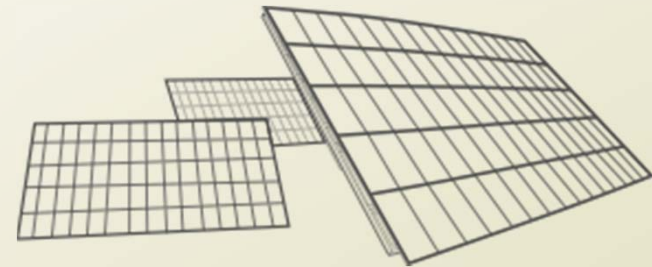
## What Does it Mean?

Based on this case study, combined project uncertainty (solar resource and energy uncertainty) was compared for modeled data and on-site data:

Solar Data Source	Solar Resource Uncertainty (from case study)	Typical Uncertainty for Energy	Combined Project Uncertainty
Modeled Data	8.7 - 9.5%	5.0%	10.0 – 11.0%
On-Site Measured Data	4.5 – 5.9%	5.0%	6.7 – 7.7%

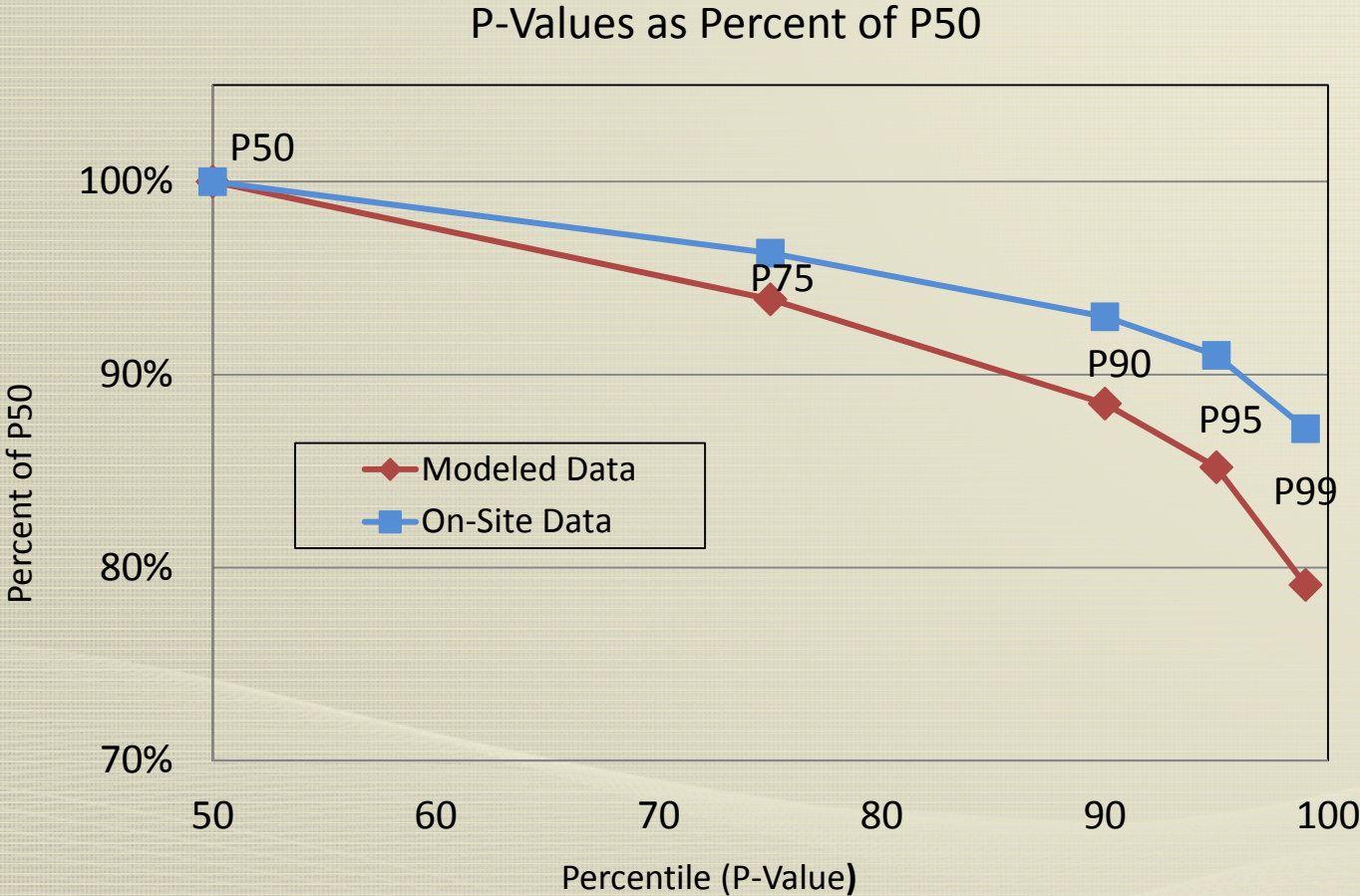


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# Uncertainty Impact at Different Confidence Intervals



Effect of uncertainty is greater for higher confidence energy estimates (i.e., P90, P95, P99)



## Impact on Project Finance

An accurate P50 is important because:

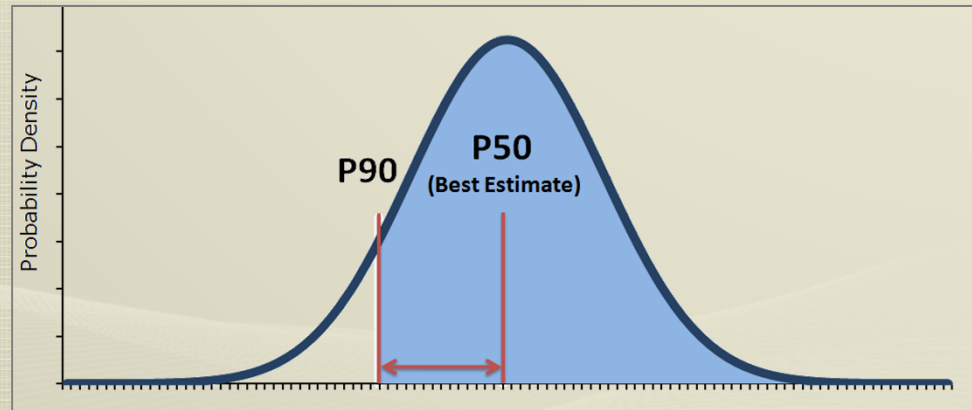
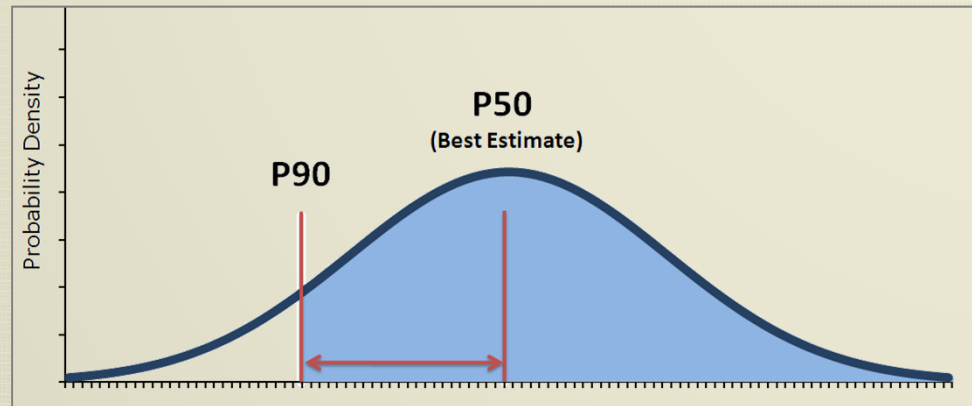
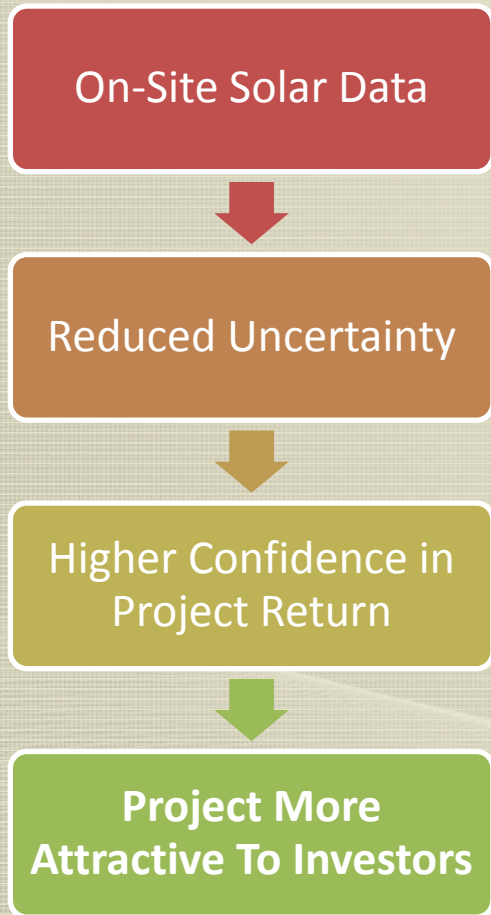
- P50 too low → additional potential funding left on table
- P50 too high → project returns reduced during operational phase

Low uncertainty is important because:

- P90 and P99 are higher
- Level of debt is dependent on value of P90/P99
- Greater P90/P99 = greater debt sizing



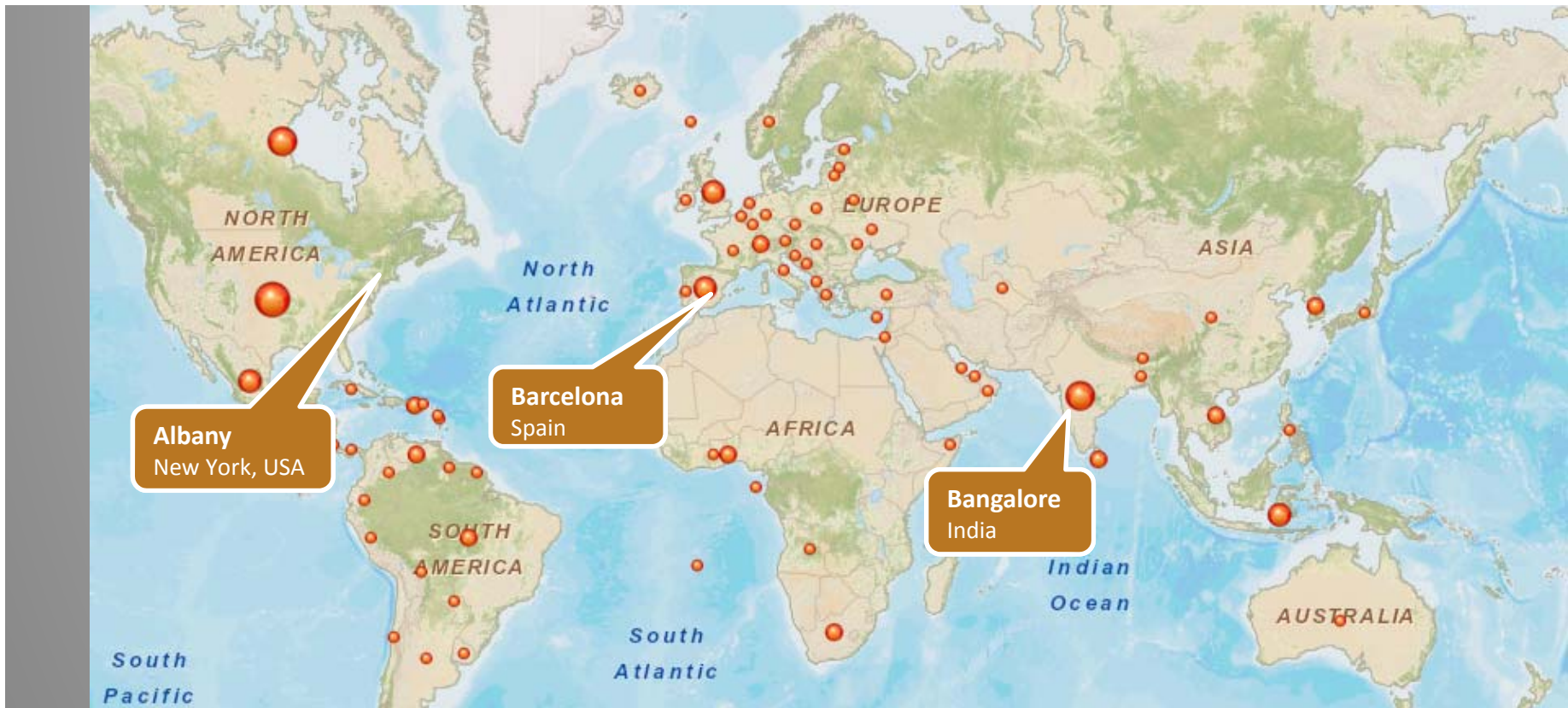
# Effect of Uncertainty



## Conclusions

- On-site monitoring increases accuracy of P50.
- On-site monitoring with best practices reduces energy uncertainty by 3.5% or greater.
- On-site monitoring can increase the P90 by over 5% and the P99 by over 10%.
- Best practices for on-site monitoring mitigate risks from the start to avoid bigger risks later in the project.
- **On-site monitoring = lower financial risk**





## Company Snapshot

- Established in 1983; nearly 30 years of renewable energy industry experience
- Independent assessments on 50,000+ MW
- Project roles in over 80 countries
- Over 100 professional staff
- Experts in meteorology, spatial analysis, environment, and engineering
- Seasoned project managers and field technicians





## Questions

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