



HelioClim-4, or how to build a successful and sustainable business service based on CAMS radiation service

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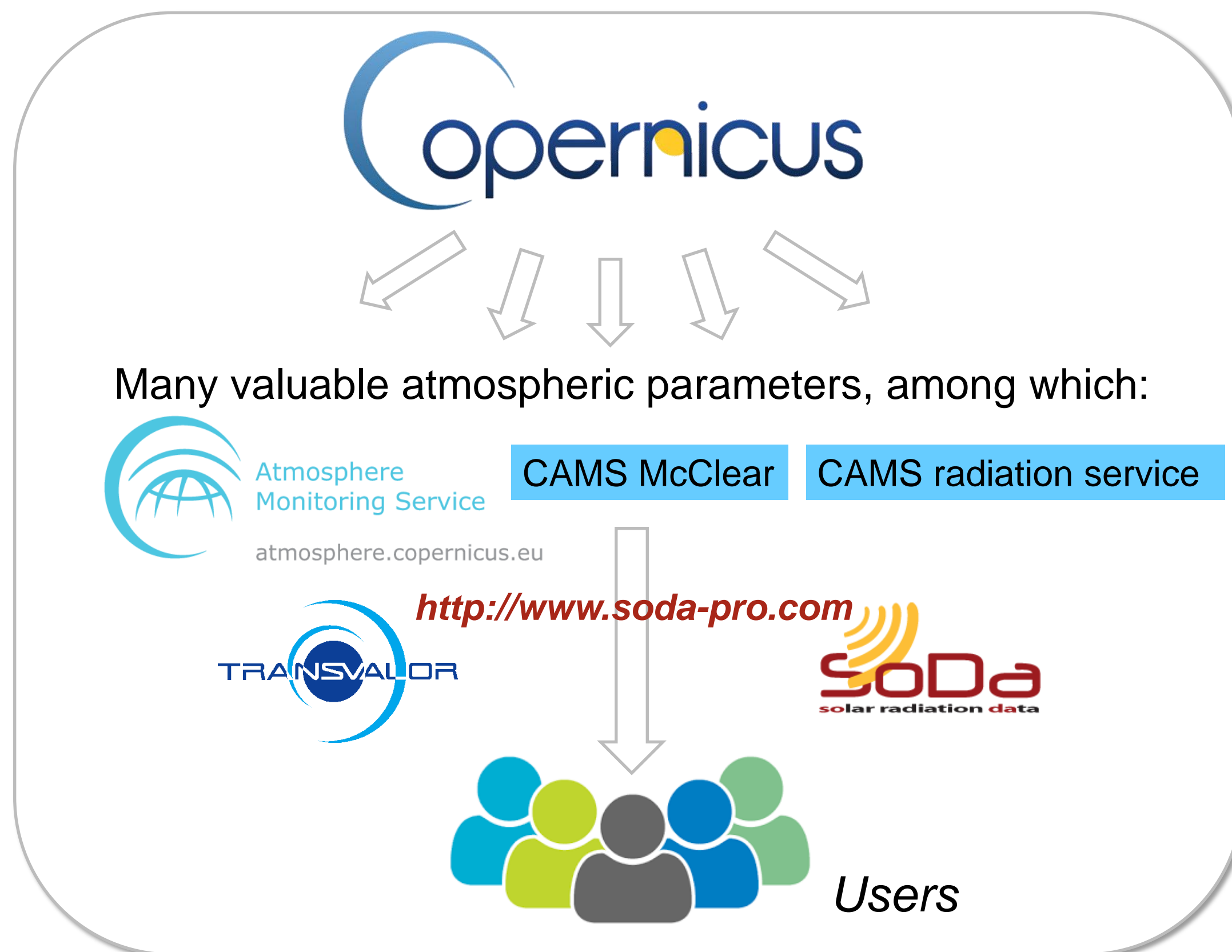
HelioClim-4, a successful and sustainable business service based on CAMS radiation service

ICEM 2017, 27-29 June 2017, Bari, Italy

4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ENERGY & METEOROLOGY

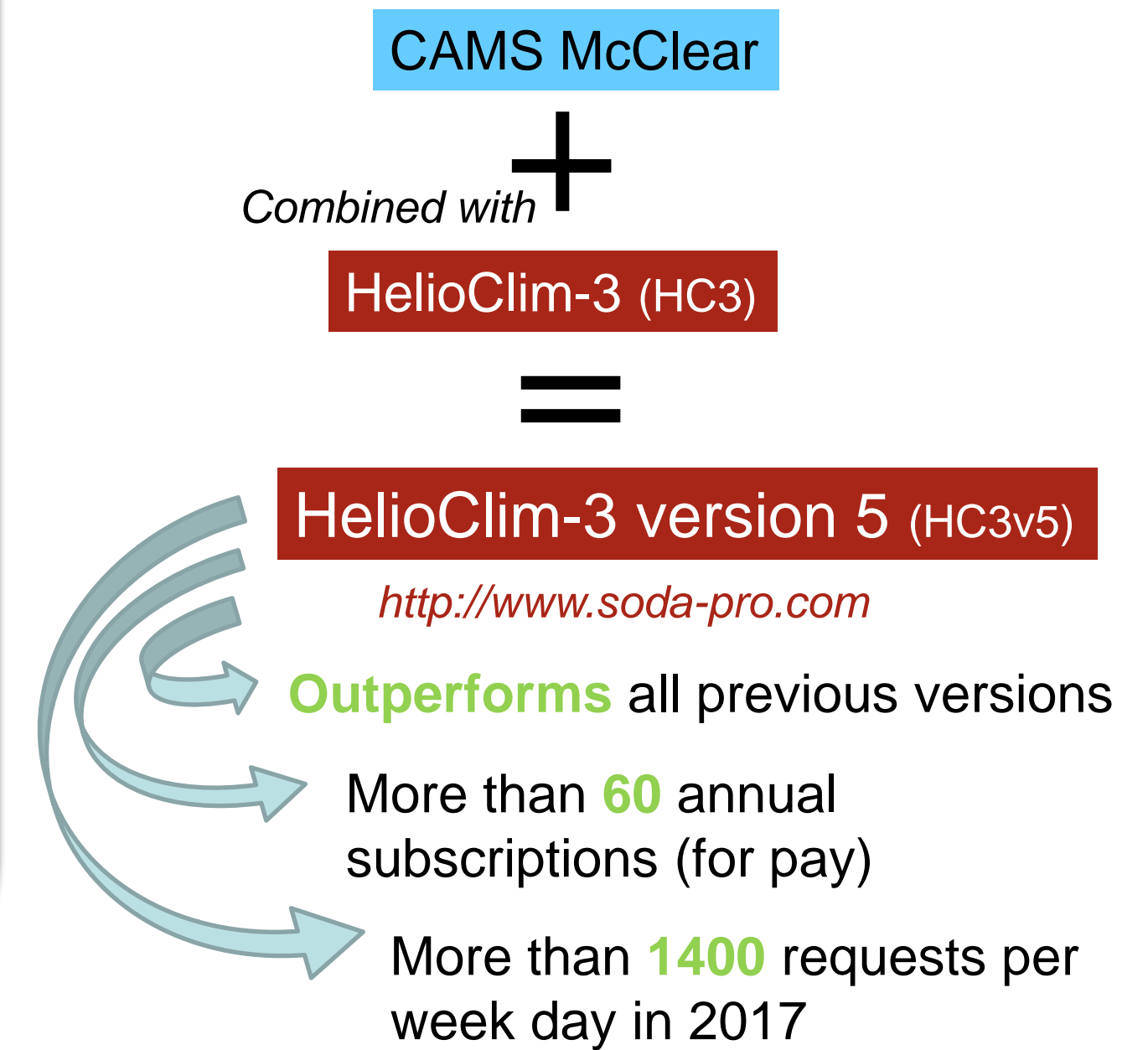
Challenges in weather, climate and water services for energy

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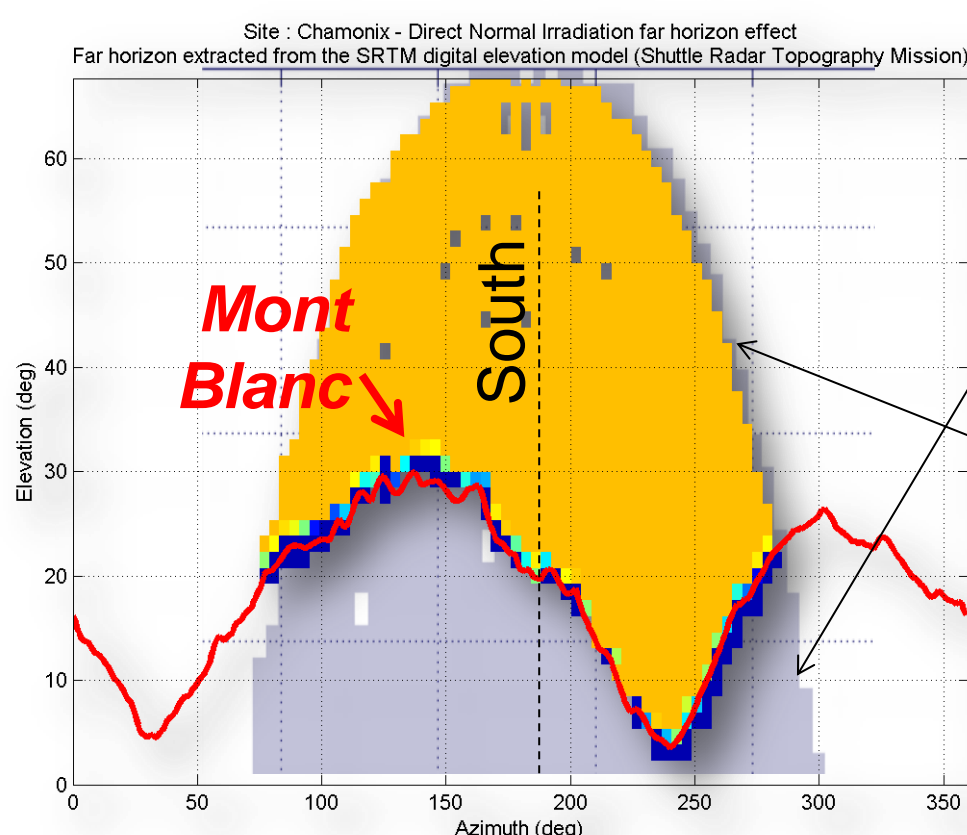
HelioClim-3 version 5

an example of successful take-up of a Copernicus service by the SoDa team



HelioClim-4 (HC4) = CAMS radiation enhanced with several value-added post-processing layers

Horizon

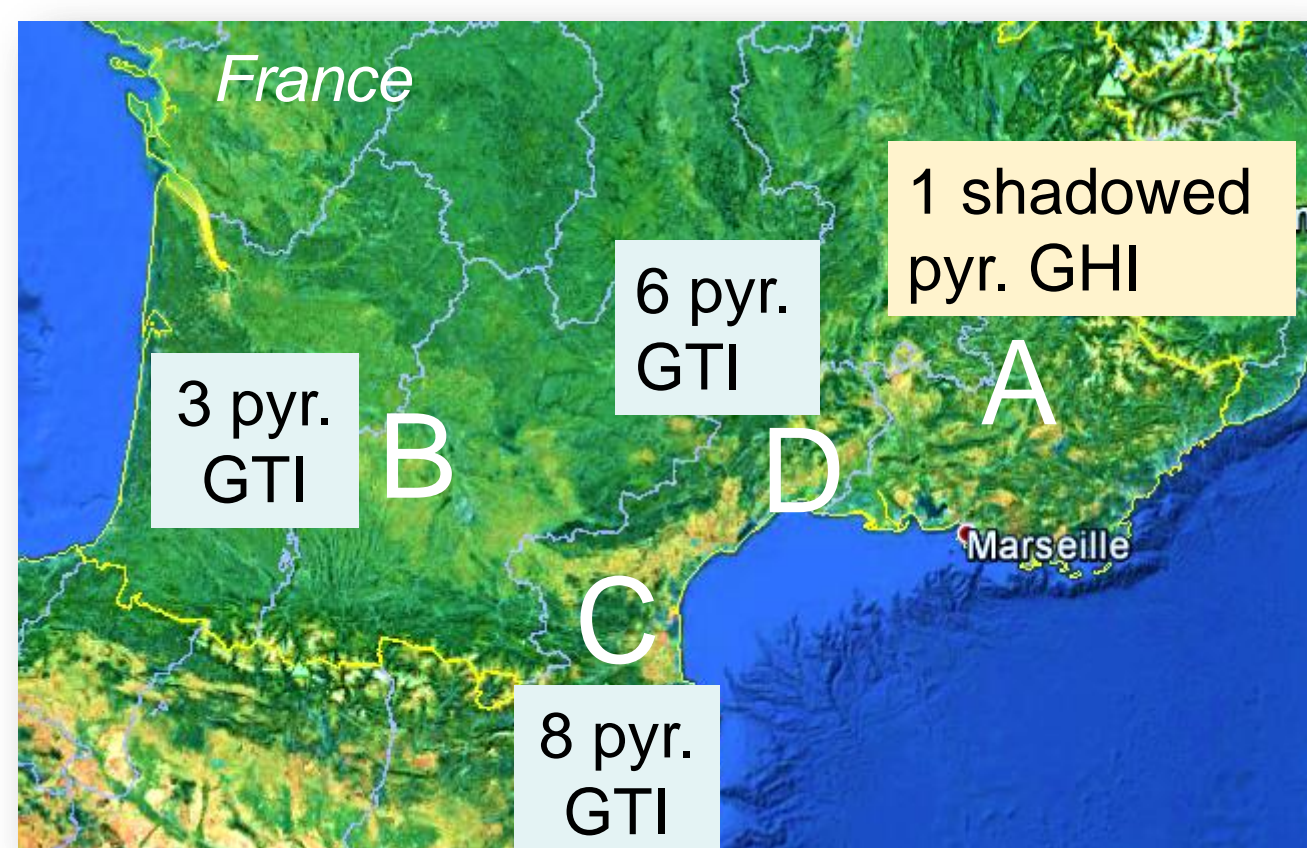


- CAMS radiation components are horizon free data (gray + yellow values).
- HC4 proposes an option to take into account (yellow values + a fraction of gray values) the shadowing effect due to the far horizon computed from SRTM

Data on every plane orientation

- CAMS radiation service: all components on horizontal plane + Direct Normal Irradiation.
- HC4: all the irradiation components in all plane orientations: fixed tilted, 2D Sun tracking, 1D Sun tracking (North-South or East-West axis), tilt or azimuth tracking
- Two models tested to compute fix-tilted components:
 - **CASE 1:** Exploit all CAMS radiation components (GHI and BHI)
 - **CASE 2:** Exploit only GHI, and use an empirical model (Ruiz-Arias et al.) to compute BHI prior transfer on the tilted plane

Evaluation of the performance



- 17 non-shadowed pyranometers (pyr.) measuring Global Tilted Irradiation (GTI) 25° South => evaluate the performance of fix-tilted data in HC4
- 1 pyr. measuring GHI with a discriminant horizon => horizon

Hourly GTI values		CASE 1	CASE 2	HC3 V5
Groups of stations		HC4	HC4	
B	Bias (%)	5%	9%	4%
	STD (%)	23%	23%	18%
	RMSE (%)	23%	25%	18%
	CC	0.963	0.963	0.978
C	Bias (%)	4%	6%	5%
	STD (%)	21%	20%	16%
	RMSE (%)	21%	21%	17%
	CC	0.958	0.960	0.975
D	Bias (%)	6%	9%	4%
	STD (%)	18%	19%	16%
	RMSE (%)	19%	21%	17%
	CC	0.971	0.969	0.976

Statistical results (bias in %, Standard Deviation STD in %, Root Mean Square Error RMSE in % and Correlation Coefficient CC) are provided for both HC4 **CASE 1** and **CASE 2**, and for HC3v5

Hourly GHI values		GHI	GHI HC4	HC3 V5	HC3 V5
Group of stations		CAMS radiation (without horizon)	(with horizon)	without horizon	with horizon
A	Bias (%)	8%	7%	3%	2%
	STD (%)	25%	24%	23%	23%
	RMSE (%)	26%	26%	23%	23%
	CC	0.950	0.953	0.957	0.958

Conclusions

- HC4 is fairly close to HC3v5 in most cases
- HC4 Case 1 returns better results than Case 2: the use of an empirical algorithm should be avoided
- Improvement when horizon is taken into account

Perspectives

- Reliable precursor of service
- Further development: e.g. modulate HC4 value with the height of the selected point inside a Meteosat pixel

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