

Background

- Rise in solar investments \rightarrow rise in solar acquisitions [1]
- Data lost during transference between owners
- Metadata: tilt, azimuth, module type, and mounting configuration
- Manual entry OR costly site inspections
- Why is having accurate metadata important?
 - Expected energy yield and degradation rates
 - Mounting configuration type affects system degradation rate [2]

^{[1] &}quot;Solar funding and MA: 2021 first half report," Mercom Capital Group, Tech. Rep., 2021

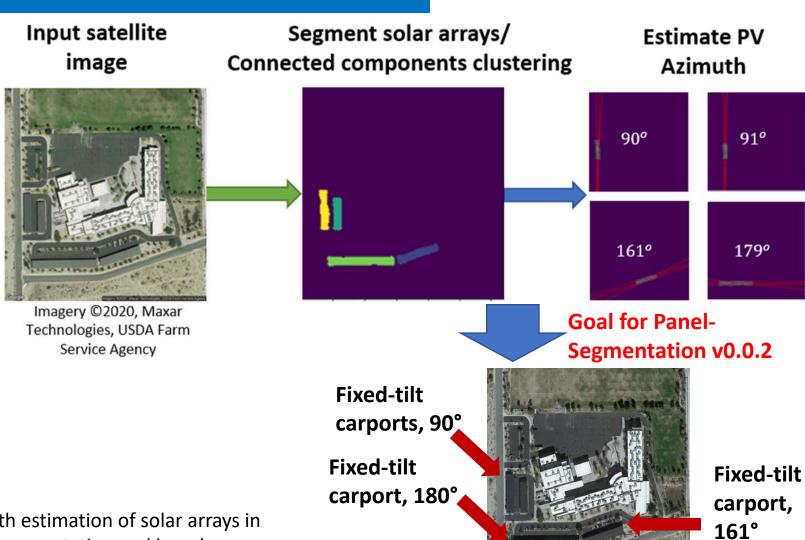
^[2] D. Jordan, et al., "PV degradation - mounting temperature."

Approach

Panel-Segmentation v0.0.1 [1]

NREL | 3

- NREL Panel-Segmentation package
 - Example model pipeline [3]
- **New Goal**: Identify mounting configuration
 - Fixed tilt or tracking
 - Carport, ground, or rooftop mount



[3] A. S. Edun, K. Perry, et al., "Unsupervised azimuth estimation of solar arrays in low-resolution satellite imagery through semantic segmentation and hough transform," Applied Energy, 2021.

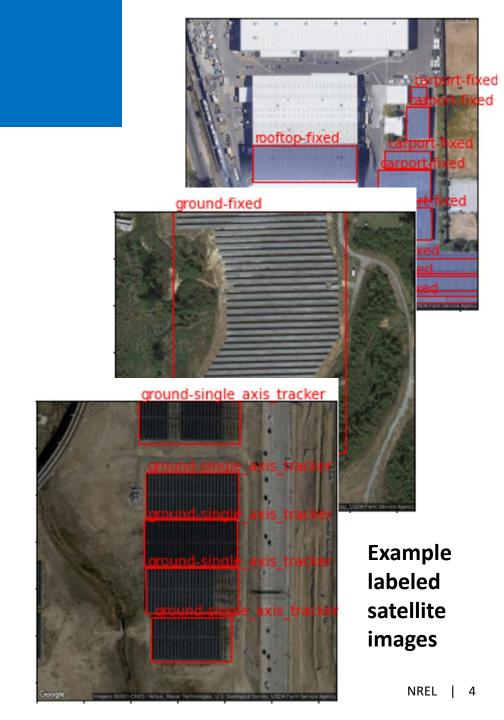
Methods

- Data Sets
 - 862 satellite images
 - Label mounting configuration:
 - Rooftop-fixed
 - Ground-fixed
 - Carport-fixed
 - Ground-single-axis-tracker
- Object Detection Model
 - Backbone: Faster-RCNN Resnet-50 FPN [6]
 - Model specifics available in our full paper

[4] Jordan, DC, Anderson, K, Perry, K, et al. "Photovoltaic fleet degradation insights." Progress in Photovoltaics, 2022.

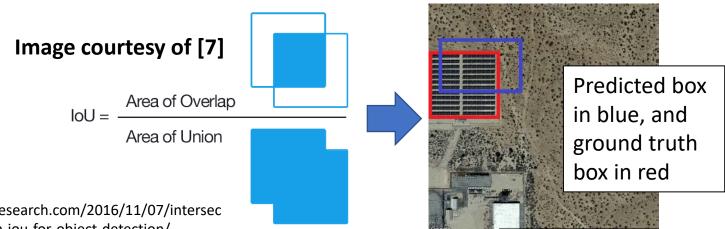
[5] NREL. (2021). Photovoltaic Data Acquisition (PVDAQ) Public Datasets.

[6] K. He, G. Gkioxari, P. Dollár, and R. Girshick, "Mask R-CNN," in 2017. IEEE ICCV.



Measuring Object Detection Model Performance

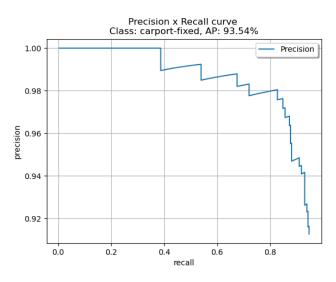
- Average Precision (AP) score
- Mean Average Precision (mAP) score
- Intersection-over-Union (IoU)
 - Used to calculate precision and recall
 - Vary IoU score to build precision-recall curve
 - AP score: Area under the precision-recall curve
- mAP score: Average of all AP scores



$$Precision = \frac{True\ Positive}{True\ Positive + False\ Positive}$$

$$Recall = \frac{True\ Positive}{True\ Positive + False\ Negative}$$

Precision and recall equations



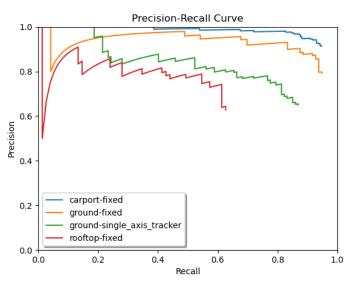
Example Precision-recall curve—carport-fixed class.

Results

- Precision-recall curve and AP score by class
- Overall mAP score: 77.79%
- How does this compare to the state-ofthe-art?
 - Direct comparison not available
 - Previous literature for detecting solar arrays ONLY: 95.66% mAP [8]
 - Easier object detection task (1 class vs.
 4)

[8] K. He and L. Zhang, "Automatic detection and mapping of solar photovoltaic arrays with deep convolutional neural networks in high resolution satellite images," 2020 IEEE EI2.

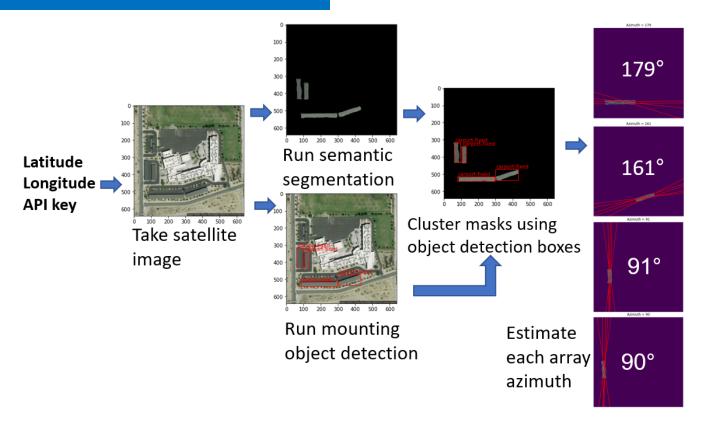
Class	AP Score (%)
Rooftop-fixed	51.99
Ground-fixed	90.62
Ground- single_axis_tracker	75.01
Carport-fixed	93.54



Precision-recall curve for each model class

Panel-Segmentation Pipeline Integration

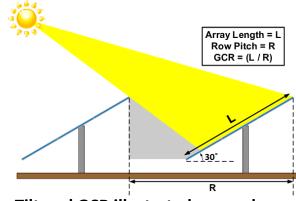
- Updated model pipeline
 - Input: Google Maps API Key, lat-long coordinates
 - Azimuth and Output: mounting configuration
- Labeled publicly data sets available via the DOE DuraMAT DataHub
 - Only satellite images, identifying info



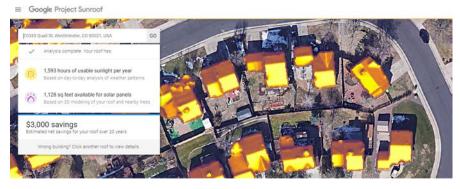
Updated Panel-Segmentation pipeline (v0.0.2)

Continued Research

- Panel-Segmentation updates
 - Array size/energy output
 - Ground coverage ratio (GCR)
 - Tilt estimations
- What is the actual cost of incorrect metadata?
 - This research heavily leveraged by PV Fleets
 - Quantifying the financial cost of incorrect metadata



Tilt and GCR illustrated on a solar installation. Image courtesy of [9]



LiDAR is used to estimate rooftop solar potential via Google's Project Sunroof

[9] Deline, Chris, et al. (2014). Evaluation of Maxim module-Integrated electronics at the DOE Regional Test Centers. PVSC 2014.

Thank you!

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