

MOTIVATION

Open problems in PV array management

- Efficiency improvement in solar energy farms;
- Faults detection and power output optimization;
- Find correlation between observed imagery and PV circuit characteristics;
- Skyline feature prediction for better power grid control;

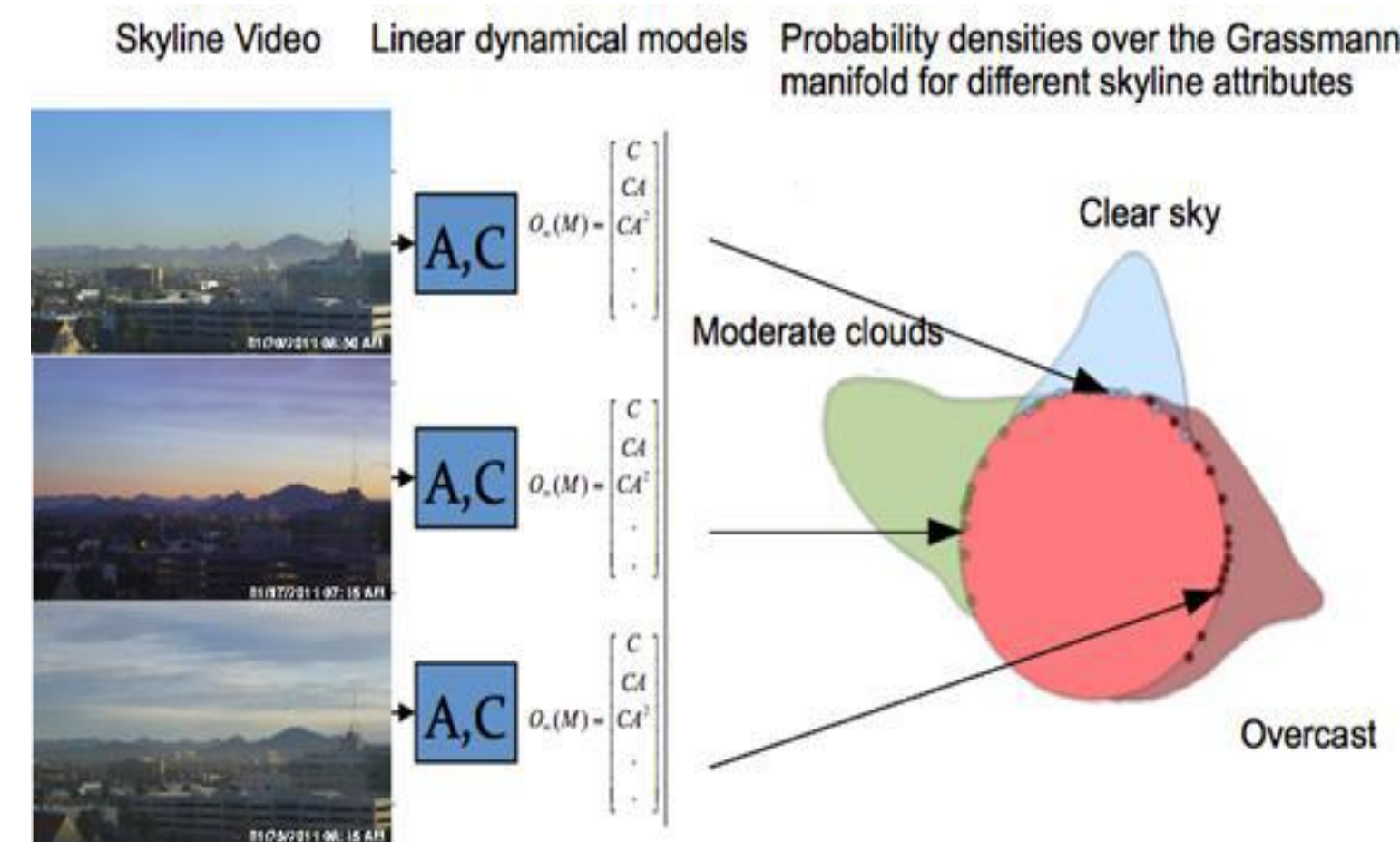
PROJECT AIM

- Power Output Optimization by skyline feature prediction using imaging algorithms. [1]
- Using ML techniques with sensor fusion data from PV modules for fault detection.[2]



The SenSIP 18kw (104 panel) experimental facility established at ASU with industry collaborators [3].

PROPOSED ALGORITHM



METHOD

$f(t)$ is the sequence of texture and color features extracted from a video of skyline indexed by time.

Evolution of features is marked by

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= Cz(t) + w(t), & w(t) &\sim N(0, R) \\ z(t+1) &= Az(t) + v(t) & v(t) &\sim N(0, Q) \end{aligned}$$

Where $z \in R^d$ is the hidden state vector, $A \in R^{d \times d}$

the transition matrix, $C \in R^{p \times d}$ the measurement matrix. [4]

Parameters of LDS model are best viewed as subspaces formed by columns of observability matrix.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

A small training set with a few segments as 'clear', 'moderate cloudy', and 'overcast' was used to learn a probability density function on the Grassmannian.

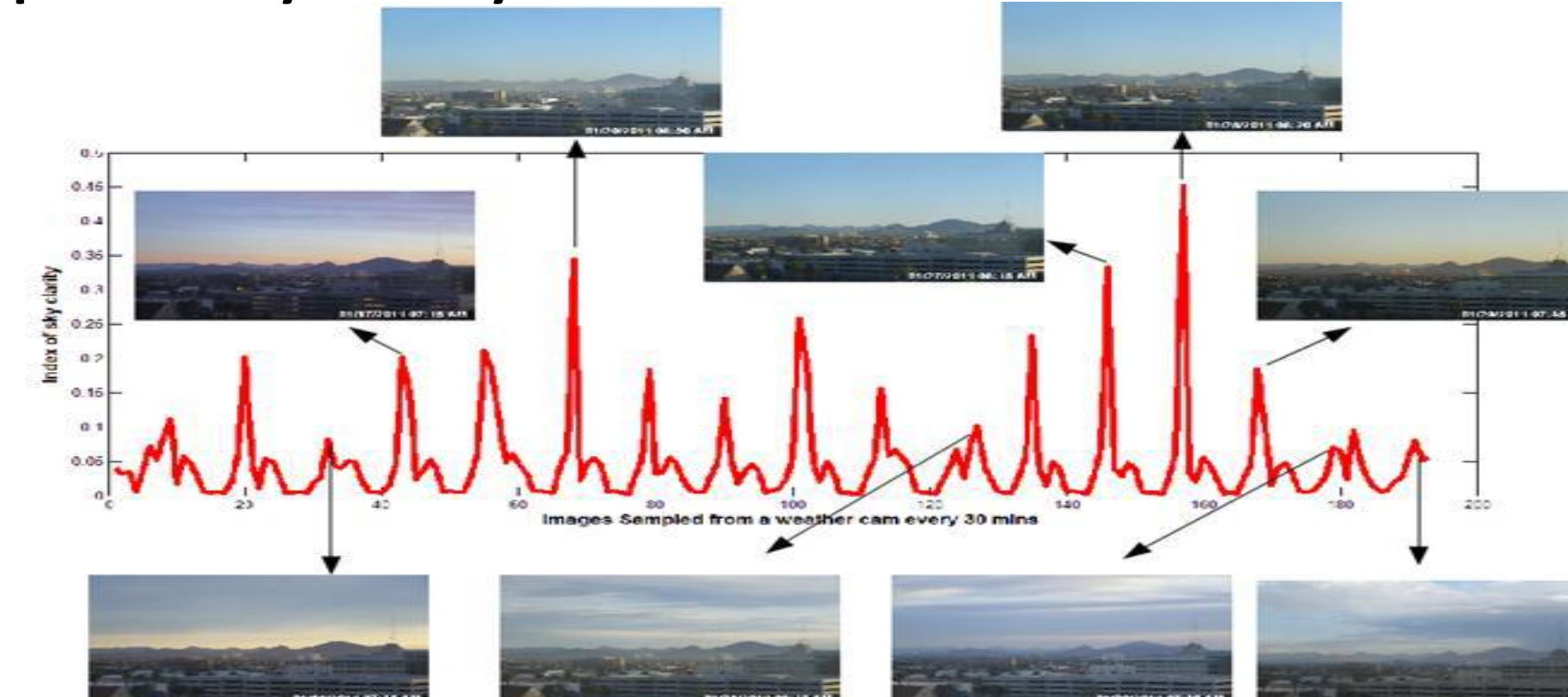
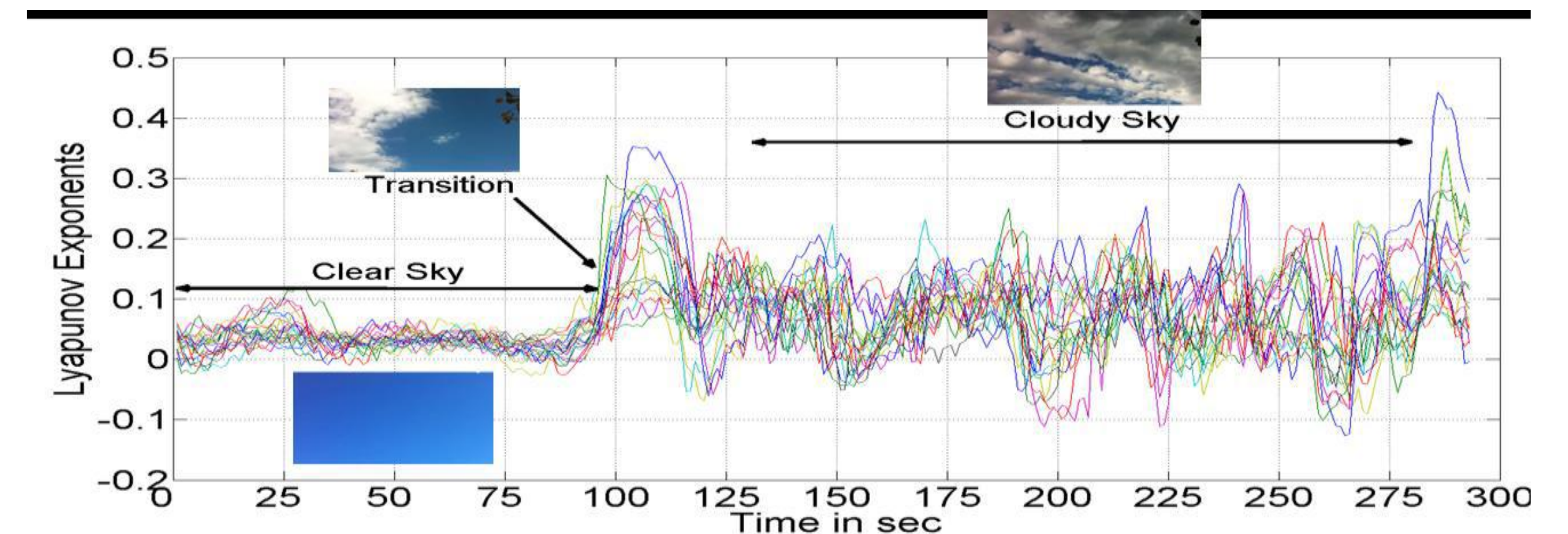


Image-based measures of sky-clarity, an attribute useful for predicting shading. This metric was created from dynamical models of image texture, with a manifold-based metric on dynamical model parameters. Sample images at various times show how the index separates 'clear skies' and 'hazy/cloudy skies'.



Spatio-temporal modeling of sky videos using GIST and largest Lyapunov exponents; with time stamps for clear sky, transition from clear-cloudy sky and cloudy sky.

ONGOING & PLANNED WORK

- It is possible to develop early warning systems using a small network of horizon viewing cameras.
- The transitions obtained using Lyapunov exponents can be used for prediction.
- Long term prediction can be performed by reconstructing the hidden phase-space of the true dynamic system using delay embeddings.

REFERENCES

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- [4] G. Doretto, A. Chiuso, Y.N. Wu, A. Soatto, "Dynamic Textures," *International Journal of Computer Vision (IJCV)*, vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 91-109, 2003.

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