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PII: S0960-1481(17)30166-0

DOI: 10.1016/j.renene.2017.02.080

Reference: RENE 8587

To appear in: Renewable Energy

Received Date: 5 August 2016

Revised Date: 5 February 2017

Accepted Date: 26 February 2017

Please cite this article as: Haghdadi N, Copper J, Bruce A, MacGill I, A method to estimate the location and orientation of distributed photovoltaic systems from their generation output data, *Renewable Energy* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.renene.2017.02.080.

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

A Method to Estimate the Location and Orientation of Distributed Photovoltaic Systems from their Generation Output Data

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Abstract: Distributed PV systems, mostly on household, commercial and industrial rooftops, 10 11 represent around half of global PV capacity. Their orientation (tilt and azimuth) often depends on the particular rooftop on which they are installed, rather than being designed for optimal 12 13 performance. Furthermore, data collection, and particularly validation, of their configurations is 14 often lacking. However, their generation output is usually well monitored given this determines 15 cashflows. Rooftop PV systems therefore pose important performance assessment challenges. Large 16 databases of distributed PV generation performance now exist. However, there is often little 17 information on the actual system installation, or quality checks on provided information, which is a 18 major problem for performance assessment. We therefore present a method for estimating tilt, 19 azimuth, and even location for PV plants by fitting a model to their time-series generation. The 20 method is tested for three case studies: (1) simulated generation of a theoretical PV system using 21 weather data; (2) measured generation of PV systems with validated location and orientation; and 22 (3) measured generation from PV systems with self-reported information. Results suggest that the 23 proposed method can estimate array tilt, azimuth, longitude, and latitude with Mean Absolute 24 Deviations of 2.75°, 5.85°, 0.2°, and 4.08° respectively, for a typical PV system.

25 Keywords: PV orientation, PV location estimation, PV performance analysis

26 **1** Introduction

27 Global installed Photovoltaic (PV) capacity has grown from 5.1GW to 227GW over the past decade, and represented some 34% of total renewable generation capacity added in 2015, and 20% of all 28 29 added capacity including coal, gas and nuclear [1]. Unlike almost all other generation options, PV is highly scalable and around half of global PV capacity consists of distributed PV systems installed, 30 31 largely, on household, commercial and industrial roofs [2, 3]. In some jurisdictions, the great 32 proportion of PV generation is from small (less than 10kW) PV systems on housing. For example, as 33 of June 2016, 83% of Australia's 5.3GW of PV capacity is from some 1.5 million household systems 34 [4].

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