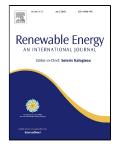
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A city-scale roof shape classification using machine learning for solar energy applications

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1 Abstract

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Solar energy deployment through PV installations in urban areas depends strongly on the 3 4 shape, size, and orientation of available roofs. Here we use a machine learning approach, Support Vector Machine (SVM) classification, to classify 10,085 building roofs in relation to 5 6 their received solar energy in the city of Geneva in Switzerland. The SVM correctly identifies six types of roof shapes in 66% of cases, that is, flat & shed, gable, hip, gambrel & mansard, 7 cross/corner gable & hip, and complex roofs. We classify the roofs based on their useful area 8 for PV installations and potential for receiving solar energy. For most roof shapes, the ratio 9 between useful roof area and building footprint area is close to one, suggesting that footprint 10 is a good measure of useful PV roof area. The main exception is the gable where this ratio is 11 1.18. The flat and shed roofs have the second highest useful roof area for PV (complex roof 12 being the highest) and the highest PV potential (in GWh). By contrast, hip roof has the lowest 13 PV potential. Solar roof-shape classification provides basic information for designing new 14 buildings, retrofitting interventions on the building roofs, and efficient solar integration on the 15 roofs of buildings. 16

17 18 **Keywords:**

19 Machine learning; Roof shape classification; PV potential; Support Vector Machine

20 21

22 **1. Introduction**

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24 Photovoltaics (PV) are among the most promising emerging technologies for deployment of

solar energy in urban areas. Solar PV panels can be installed on the rooftops of individual

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