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Vaisala, Solar Offering Manager for 3TIER Assessment Services





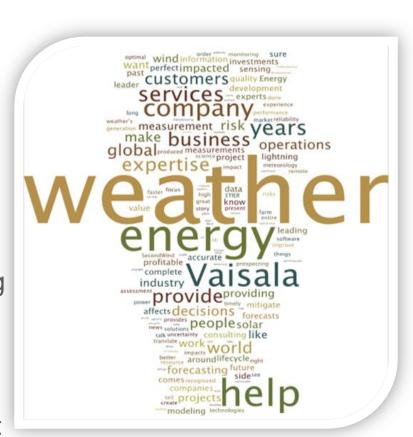
Vaisala is Your Weather Expert!

- We have been helping industries manage the impact of weather for nearly 80 years
- Our weather analysis and consulting services are based on proven science
- We help you understand the true impact of weather on your business, allowing you to improve efficiency and profitability

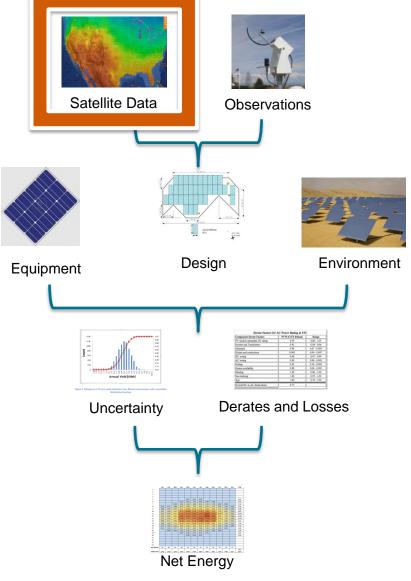


Solar Experience

- Developed the world's first high resolution solar irradiance dataset in 2009
- Delivered over 500 resource assessment projects on all 6 continents
- Produced financial grade energy assessments for more than 50 photovoltaic projects in countries including the United States, Brazil, India and others
- Supported over \$5.5 billion dollars worth of project financing for some of the largest PV and CSP plants in the world



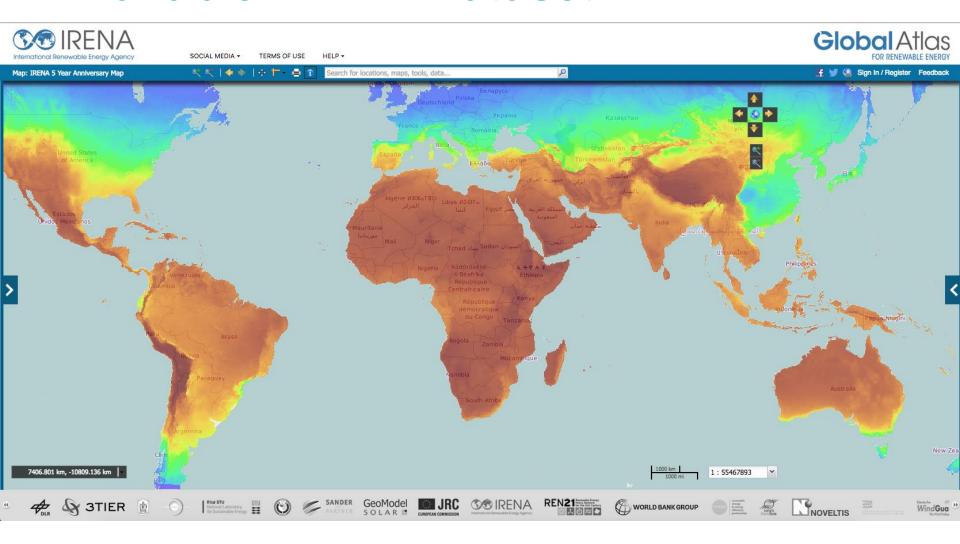
Solar Energy Assessment Process



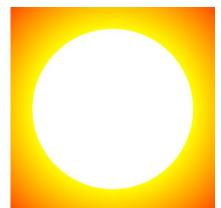
What Data is Available



Available IRENA Dataset



What Are We Looking For?





GHI – Global Horizontal Irradiance

Global horizontal irradiance is the total amount of shortwave radiation received from above by a horizontal surface. This value is of particular interest to photovoltaic installations and includes both direct radiation and diffuse radiation.



DNI – Direct Normal Irradiance

Direct radiation is solar radiation that comes from the direction of the solar disk in the sky. This value is important for concentrating solar power installations and tracking photovoltaic installations.



DIF – Diffuse Irradiance

Diffuse radiation is solar radiation that has been scattered by molecules and particles in the atmosphere and comes equally from all directions.

On a clear day, most of the solar radiation received by a horizontal surface will be direct radiation, while on a cloudy day most will be diffuse radiation.

Available IRENA Dataset 10 year annual means of GHI

Temporal Coverage

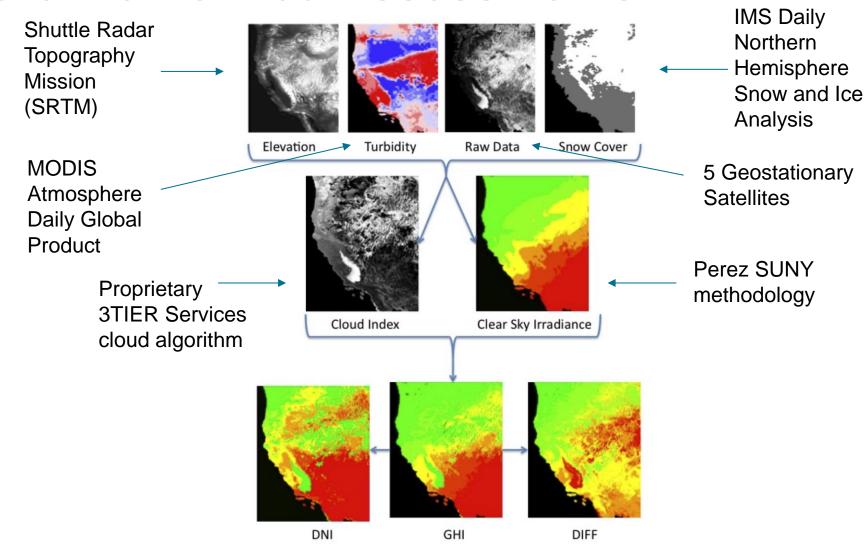
Region Covered	Satellites Used	<u>Dates</u>
Western Hemisphere	GOES 8-13	January 1997 - December 2010
South Asia and Middle East	Meteosat 5 and 7	January 1999 – December 2010
East Asia and Oceania	GMS 5, GOES 9, MTSAT 1-2, Himawari8	December 1998 – December 2010
Europe and Africa	Meteosat 7, Meteosat 9-10	<u>July 1998 –</u> <u>December 2010</u>

Spatial Coverage



Data is available between 60 degrees North and 58 degrees South.

Satellite Derived Assessments



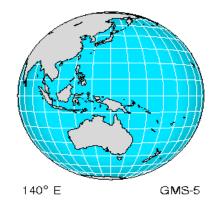
Satellite Derived Assessments

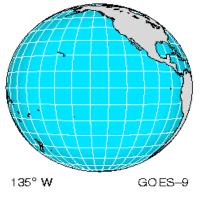
Benefits

- Consistent global approach.
- Interannual variability captured with multiple years of data
- Satellite derived data is known to be the most accurate source of irradiance information beyond 25 km of a wellmaintained ground station (Zelenka et al., 1999)

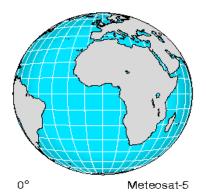
Considerations

- Greater uncertainty than observations (over the same time period)
- Known issues with satellite modeling include areas of high albedo, turbidity modeling, areas of snow cover and satellite degradation

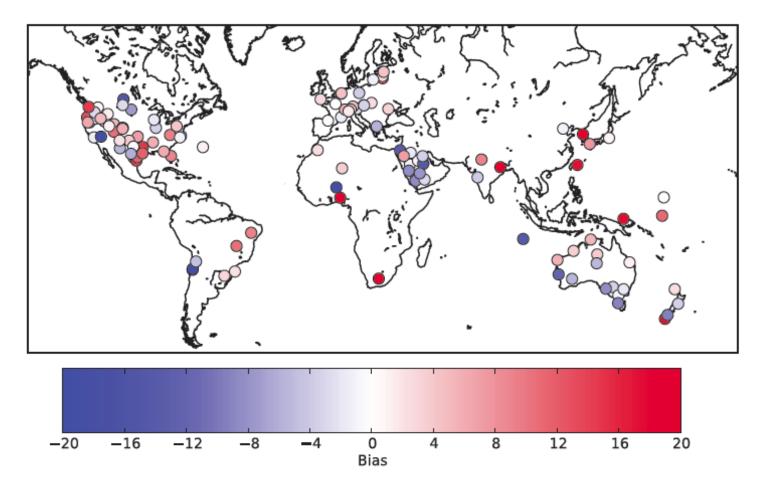






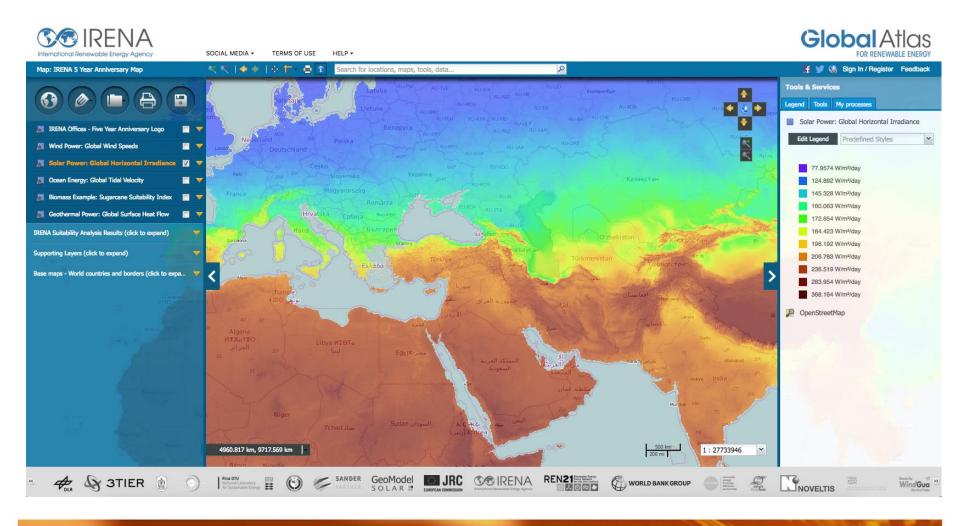


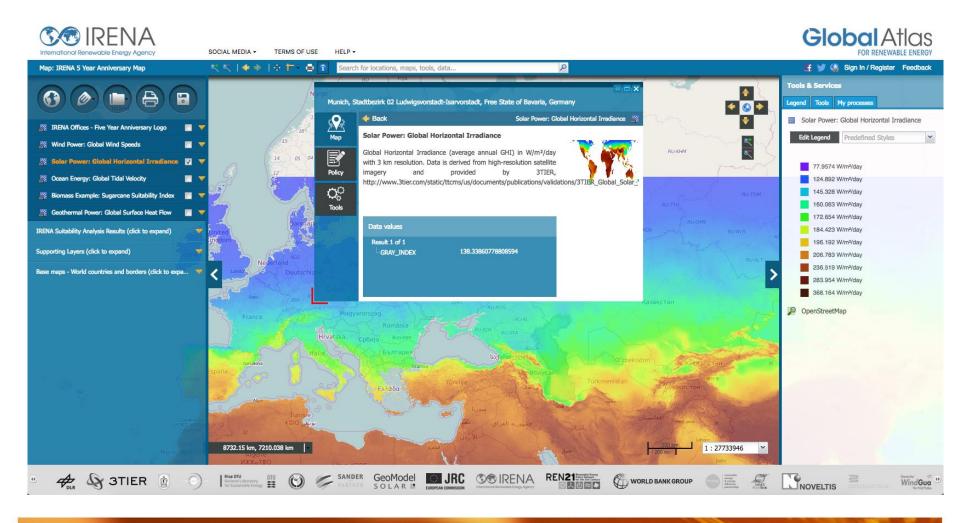
Independent Validation of Accuracy

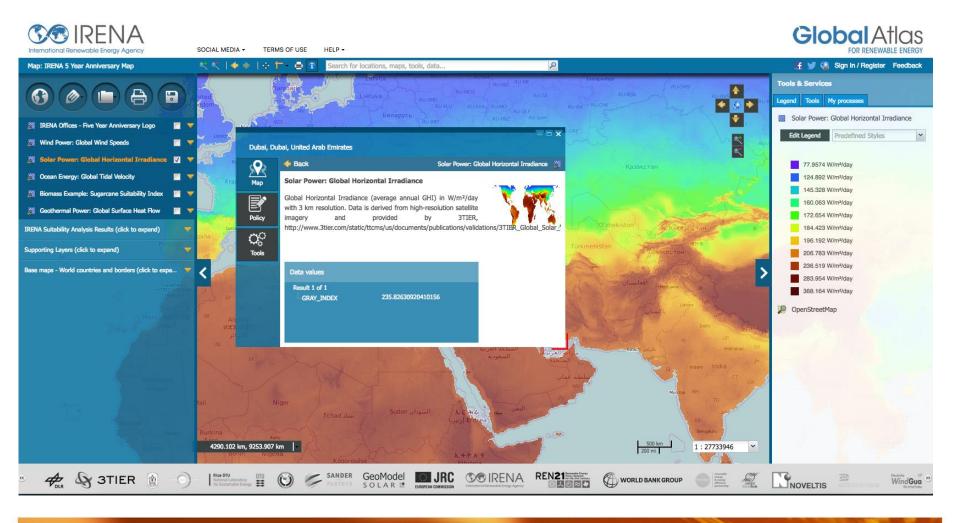


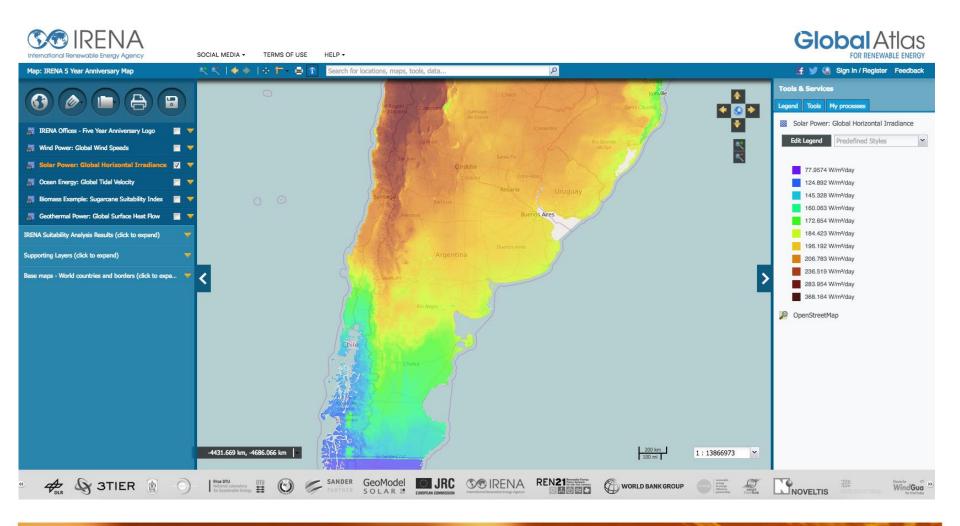
Percent bias for GHI against 100+ independent ground stations for an overlapping period of time

How to Use the Data SECONDWIND STIER BY VAISALA





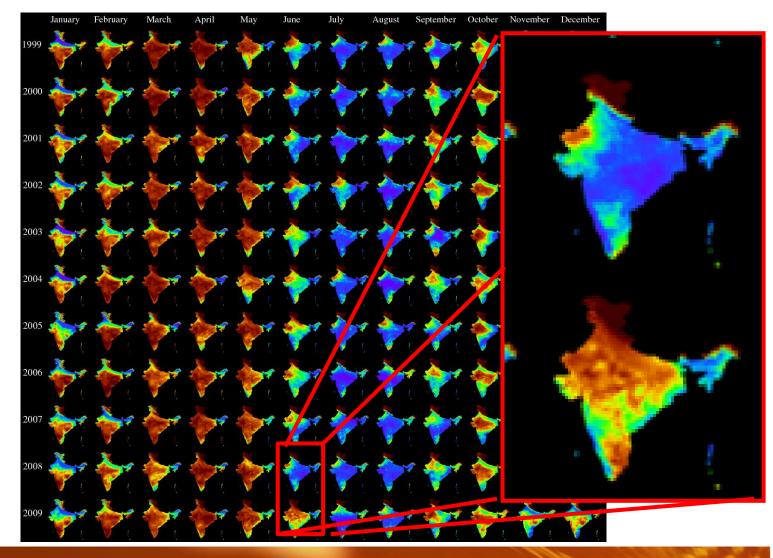




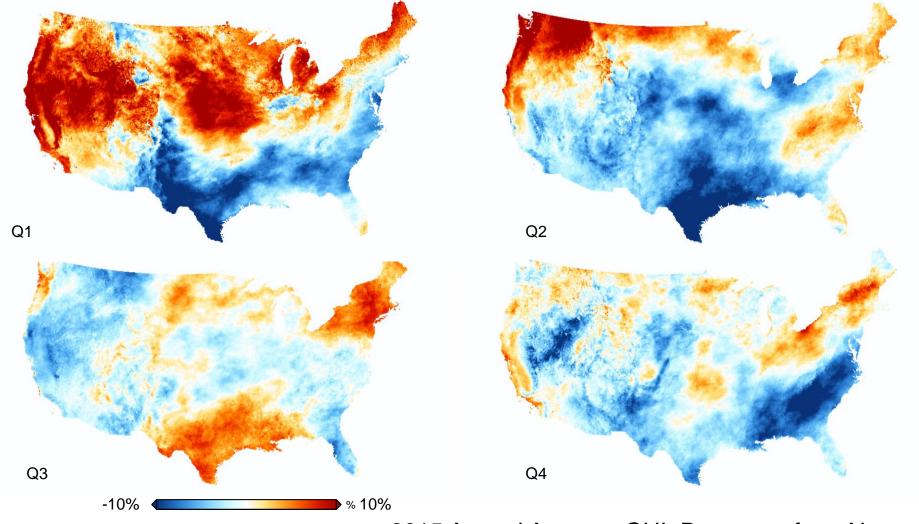


Get to Know the Variability at Your Site

DNI
Variability in
India by
month and
year.



2015 Solar Resource Variability



2015 Annual Average GHI Departure from Normal

Percentage of normal

Maps are Step 1. Time series are Step 2.

