

DEPARTAMENTO DE ENGENHARIA MECÂNICA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA

14th BSRN Scientific Review and Workshop Canberra 26-29 April 2016



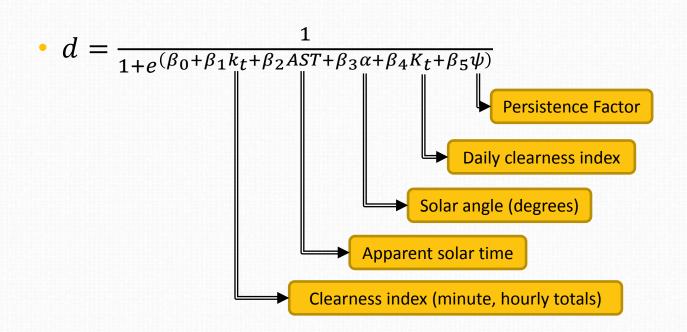
# VALIDATION OF THE BRL DIFFUSE RADIATION MODEL AGAINST BSRN FLO DATA

Prof. Sergio Colle LEPTEN / EMC - UFSC sergio.colle@ufsc.br Boland et. al. (2010) developed a model to estimate the diffuse radiation fraction, validated for
Australia. A logistic function is proposed instead of a piecewise linear or simple nonlinear functions, as made by Erbs et. al. (1982) and other authors

The present study focuses on the validation of the BRL model, as a first step for building a model for Brazilian conditions



# The BRL multiple predictor logistic model





# The BRL multiple predictor logistic model

Multiple predictors better fit the spread of the data

• 
$$d = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(\beta_0 + \beta_1 k_t + \beta_2 AST + \beta_3 \alpha + \beta_4 K_t + \beta_5 \psi)}}$$

- AST → asymmetric differences in the atmosphere between morning and afternoon
- $\alpha \rightarrow$  altitude angle (path of the sun through the atmosphere)
- $K_t \rightarrow$  the whole day may have a common characteristic

• 
$$\psi \rightarrow \psi = \begin{cases} (k_{t-1} + k_{t+1})/2 & sr < t < ss \\ k_{t+1} & t = sunrise \\ k_{t-1} & t = sunset \end{cases}$$

the inertia of the atmosphere – lagged clearness index



# The BRL multiple predictor logistic model

- BRL model → Generic logistic model
- $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  and  $\beta_5 \rightarrow$  calculated from amalgamating data from seven locations (Adelaide, Darwin, Maputo, Backnell, Lisbon, Macau an Uccle)

• 
$$d = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(-5.38 + 6.63k_t + 0.006AST - 0.007\alpha + 1.75K_t + 1.31\psi)}}$$



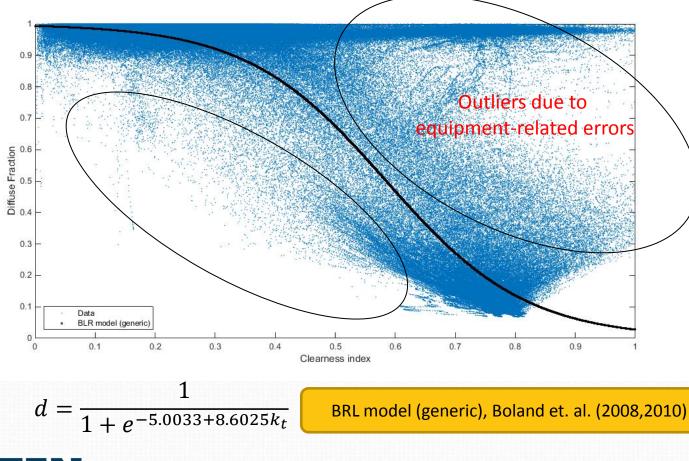
## **BSRN FLO**

- Data from:
  - 07/1994 04/2002 → Qualified
  - 04/2002 09/2013  $\rightarrow$  Data measured, but under analysis
  - 09/2013 03/2016 → Qualified (renewed station)



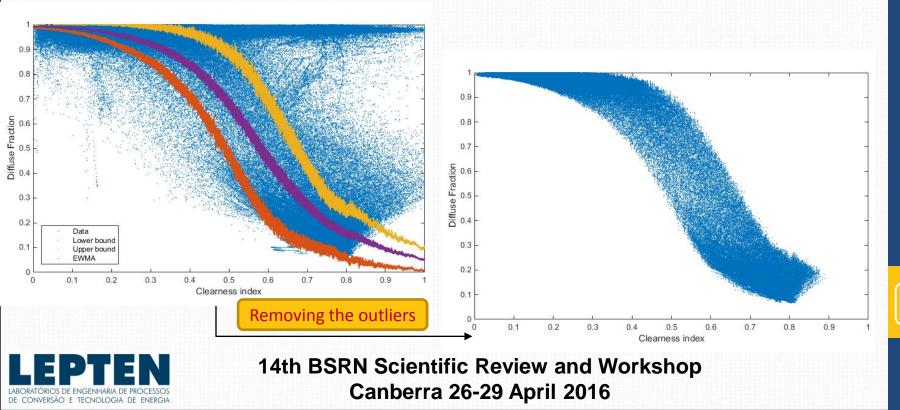
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- Considering all period
- Flagged as Qualified (Quality Control)

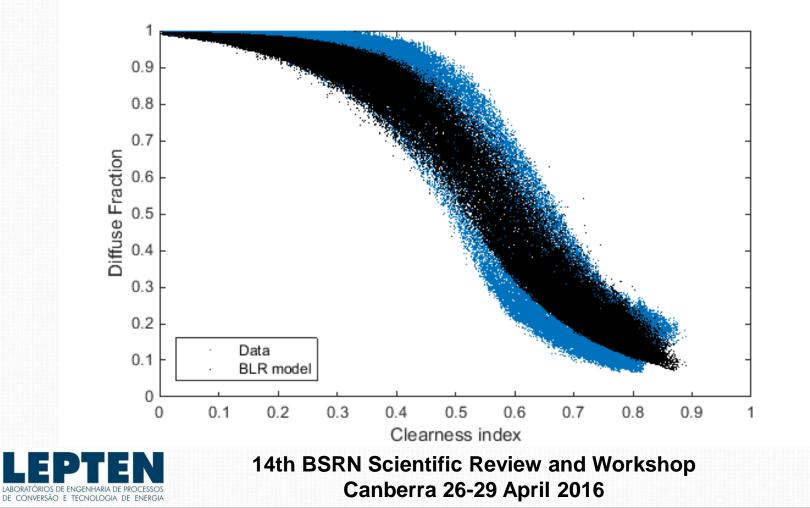




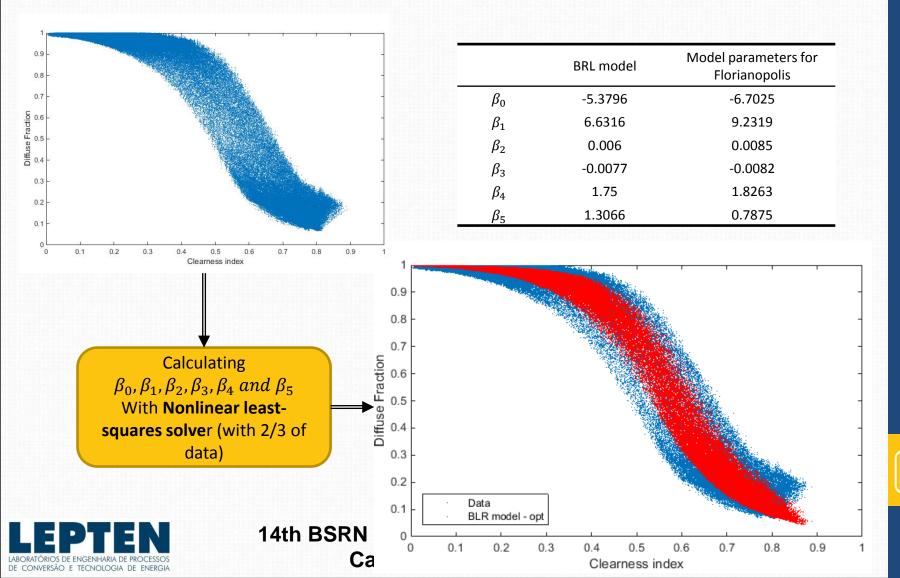
- Removing Outliers "Removing values that may be wrong"
  - Quadratic programming, least squares empirical likelihood Boland et. al. (2008)
    - Unfeasible due the large amount of data
  - As suggested by Boland:
    - Used Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) and Exponentially Weighted Moving Variance (EWMV) of the BRL model
    - Calculate the lower and upper bounds of a "Diffuse fraction vs Clearness index Envelope" Younes et. al. (2005)



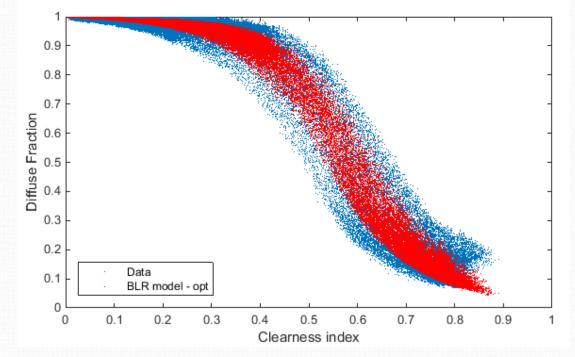
Results using the validated BRL model



Puling 2/3 of data to calibrate the model (random choice)



#### Validating with 1/3 of data – Error analysis



	BRL Model	BRL - FLO	
MAD (-)	0.31734	0.34343	Mean absolute deviation
MBE (-)	-0.00643	-0.0002	Mean bias error
MeAPE (%)	5.517	3.3777	Median absolute percentage error
nRMSE (%)	9.589	8.1754	Normalized root mean square error



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# References

- Ridley, B., Boland, J., and Lauret, P., 2010, "Modelling of diffuse solar fraction with multiple predictors," Renew. Energy, 35(2), pp. 478–483.
- Erbs, D. G., Klein, S. A., and Duffie, J. A., 1982, "Estimation of the diffuse radiation fraction for hourly, daily and monthly-average global radiation," Sol. Energy, 28(4), pp. 293–302.
- Boland, J., and Ridley, B., 2008, "Models of diffuse solar fraction," Model. Sol. Radiat. Earth's Surf. Recent Adv., 33, pp. 193–219.
- Younes, S., Claywell, R., and Muneer, T., 2005, "Quality control of solar radiation data: Present status and proposed new approaches," Energy, **30**(9 SPEC. ISS.), pp. 1533–1549.



# THANK YOU!

Sunset at Ribeirão da Ilha – Florianópolis - SC