

Advances in Intelligent Energy Systems

Computer Vision and Machine Intelligence for Renewable Energy Systems

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2.4	Integrated framework: artificial intelligence integration in renewable energy strategies	28		
2.4.1	Data collection and preprocessing	28		
2.4.2	Predictive modeling and forecasting	28		
2.4.3	Optimization and control	28		
2.4.4	Fault detection and diagnostics	28		
2.4.5	Resource assessment and site selection	28		
2.4.6	Energy management and demand-side optimization	29		
2.4.7	Continuous monitoring and adaptive control	29		
2.4.8	Integration with grid management	29		
2.4.9	Complexity tackled with machine learning	29		
2.4.10	Application in smart grid context	29		
2.4.11	Empowering informed decision-making	30		
2.4.12	Dynamic load management	30		
2.4.13	Empowering consumers with artificial intelligence: a deep dive into consumer-centric applications in energy optimization	30		
2.4.14	Smart home technologies	30		
2.4.15	Ensuring grid stability and reliability	31		
2.5	Artificial intelligence–based predictive models for grid management	32		
2.5.1	Advanced data analysis	32		
2.5.2	Optimal grid planning with artificial intelligence	32		
2.5.3	Strategic decisions for grid resilience enhancement	32		
2.5.4	Handling variability in renewable sources	33		
2.5.5	Grid resilience enhancement	33		
2.5.6	Challenges and ethical considerations	33		
2.5.7	Ethical issues in artificial intelligence for renewable energy	33		
2.5.8	Interpretability of artificial intelligence decisions	33		
2.5.9	Energy footprint of artificial intelligence algorithms	34		
2.5.10	Mitigation strategies	34		
2.5.11	Addressing ethical concerns	34		
2.5.12	Improving interpretability in artificial intelligence for renewable energy	35		
2.5.13	Sustainable artificial intelligence development practices	35		
2.6	Practical applications and challenges of implementing artificial intelligence in renewable energy	36		
2.6.1	Real-world applications	36		
2.6.2	Practical challenges: data quality and availability	36		
2.7	Conclusion: illuminating the future of energy with artificial intelligence	37		
	References	37		
3.	Computer vision-based regression techniques for renewable energy: predicting energy output and performance			
	<i>Arindam Chaudhuri and Richard Jiang</i>			
3.1	Introduction	41		
3.2	Literature review	42		
3.3	Methods	46		
3.3.1	Experimental datasets	46		
3.3.2	Sources of data, acquisition with data collection	46		
3.3.3	Data preprocessing	46		
3.3.4	Decentral smart grid control	48		
3.3.5	Computer vision-based regression method for smart grid prediction	49		
3.4	Results	53		
3.5	Discussion	58		
3.6	Conclusion and future work	64		
	References	64		
4.	Utilization of computer vision and machine learning for solar power prediction			
	<i>Sunil Kumar Choudhary and Arindam Mondal</i>			
4.1	Introduction	67		
4.2	Solar power prediction overview	70		
4.2.1	Grid stability and reliability	70		
4.3	Computer vision in solar power prediction	72		
4.4	Machine learning models for solar power prediction	73		
4.5	Integration of computer vision and machine learning	76		
4.5.1	Image processing techniques	78		
4.5.2	Numerical weather prediction models	79		
4.5.3	Physical models	79		
4.5.4	Hybrid approaches	79		
4.6	Real-world applications and case studies	79		
4.7	Discussion	80		
4.8	Conclusions and future work	81		
	References	82		
	Further reading	84		



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Chapter 4 - Utilization of computer vision and machine learning for solar power prediction

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Abstract

Solar power has become a viable option due to the worldwide need for sustainable energy. This chapter uses computer vision for predictive analysis to improve solar energy system efficiency and dependability. Integrating variable energy sources into the electricity grid requires accurate renewable energy forecasts. It helps power systems manage energy supply unpredictability over time and space. Traditional modeling methodologies employ numerical weather prediction or physical models to estimate cloud movements' influence on solar energy output. The systems struggle to integrate cloud data and recognize frequent errors. Using machine learning and computer vision, restrictions may be overcome. This is done by combining real-time cloud cover measurements with surface data from other sources. This chapter uses computer vision to assess real-time solar panel photos for dust collection, shading impacts, and structural concerns. Adding weather data to the prediction model increases complexity and accuracy. The study considers cloud cover, atmospheric conditions, and temperature. By associating these environmental elements with past solar power-generating data, machine learning algorithms may find trends and create prediction models to improve the system's energy output forecasting under different weather circumstances. This chapter allows real-time solar panel health monitoring and proactive energy output optimization. The capacity to estimate solar power production based on visual and environmental characteristics allows system operators to prevent efficiency bottlenecks. This proactive method boosts energy generation, lowers maintenance costs, and extends solar power system lifespans. The results show that computer vision can forecast solar electricity generation. Operators may maximize energy output and system performance with real-time monitoring and proactive decision-making. This chapter shows how computer vision may improve solar power production monitoring and prediction, enabling a more sustainable and dependable renewable