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Theoretical and Technical Potential Evaluation of Solar Power Generation in Iran

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Abstract

Nowadays, utilizing solar energy for power production at high efficiency and in a cost-effective status is a challenging issue for power plant engineers. This challenge would be answered by considering several affecting parameters **such as technical**, economic, and environmental criteria. In this investigation, in order to provide an assessment for implementing solar power plants in the southeast of Iran, Sistan and Baluchistan **province**, a multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) approach **is** linked to a geographic information system (GIS). The MCDM approach is used to appraise the effective criteria for implementing solar power plants. **The environment, orography, economic and climate are selected as the important criteria.** Each criterion is assessed for the defined location of the investigation (Sistan and Baluchistan province) and in addition, GIS is employed to provide a geographical-geographical valuation to determine the most appropriate place for installing a large-scale solar power production plant. **The solar systems considered in this study are** photovoltaic (PV) collectors and concentrated solar power (CSP) generation plants (e.g. solar trough collectors). Technical and **theoretical valuations** are made to specify the amount of solar power which can be harnessed in Sistan and Baluchis-

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tan. In overall, it is demonstrated that this specific location in the southeast of Iran has the technical potential to provide 7,419 TWh/y and 8,758 TWh/y of solar electricity by installing CSP and PV technologies, respectively.

Keywords: Multi-criteria decision making; Potential study; Solar power generation; Geographic information system.

1. Introduction

Recently, due to the advantage of renewable energy technologies, increasing the cost of fossil fuels and its global warming effect, the use of distributed energy sources has been growing[1–4]. Moreover, accessibility to electric power results in social, economic, and technological advances. In the recent decade, the thermal energy demand has increased considerably because of the urbanization, changes in lifestyles and consumption patterns[5]. On the other hand, due to environmental concerns, the use of renewable energies has received more attention. Many potential siting studies about renewable energy have been done previously such as, wind energy [6], geothermal energy [7–9], biomass [10] and solar energy [11] that were conducted using GIS. Amongst different sources of renewable energies, solar energy is widely available throughout the world. Therefore, it can contribute significantly to reducing the dependence on imported energy sources for energy importing countries [12].

In order to utilize the solar energy, sunlight is converted into the usable energy forms (heat or electricity). Generally, there are two different technologies namely photovoltaic panel (PV) and concentrated solar power (CSP) for electricity generation[13]. The CSP technology uses concentrated solar radiation as a high-temperature thermal energy source to drive steam turbines and converts it to the electricity[14][15]. These systems are appropriated for the areas where the direct solar radiation is available and also a number of clear sunny days in the year are high [16, 17]. As well, PV technology is a power system based on the PV cells which converts solar energy into the electricity. Annually, considering the PV market growing by 30-40%, the PV system is turned into one of the most energy carriers

25 by appropriated technologies[15].

26 Geographical information system (GIS) is a powerful tool to visualize and ana-
27 lyze the energy resource potentials. Several investigations have been performed to
28 assess the solar power plant implementing process and also its feasibility by using
29 remote sensing and GIS. Various interacting criteria are effective for evaluation of
30 the solar power plant. Thus, selecting the most appropriate location and also the
31 better technology for implementing the power plant is a crucial decision. Classic
32 single criterion decision-making methods are not able to address this complicated
33 issue [18].

34 In this regard, Trieb et al. [19] analyzed the technical and economic potential of
35 the CSP using annual direct normal irradiance (DNI) data by excluding sites where
36 geographically unsuitable for solar plants in the world. In a similar study, Tahri
37 et al. [20] applied integration of GIS and multi-criteria decision making (MCDM)
38 methods to assess the suitability land for large scale solar electric generation farms.
39 The criteria which were used are location, orography, land use and climate. Based
40 on the location criterion, the ground which was flat and oriented toward the source
41 was selected as the best suitable area. Within another study, Janke [21] identified
42 suitable areas for wind and solar farm using MCDM and GIS modeling techniques.
43 In this investigation, land-cover, population density, federal owned lands, and dis-
44 tance to roads, transmission lines, and cities were considered according to their
45 suitability. Finally, they concluded that the solar energy in small scale is more suit-
46 able in comparison to the large scale power plant. Based on a combination of GIS
47 capability and an MCDM technique, the evaluation of the optimal placement of pho-
48 tovoltaic solar power plants in southeast Spain was studied by Lozano et al. [22]. In
49 the study, environmental and economic factors were used in site selection process.

50 Currently, Iran's total power generation capacity is approximately 75GW. Over
51 the past 10 years, demand for power in its domestic market has grown by 6.5%
52 annually, and the country has also started to export significant amounts of power
53 to its neighboring countries [23]. Iran is a large country with a diverse climate
54 and topography in which the solar resources are also abundant with more than 300
55 days of sunshine annually [24]. Renewable energies implementation such as grid-

56 connected PV and CSP power plants are prompted by the Iranian Government. In
57 this regard, several studies were conducted to estimate the solar energy potential
58 in Iran. Moini et al. [25] provided the monthly and annual maps of Iran's solar
59 radiation on the horizontal surface using angstrom approximated model. Besarati
60 [26] computed a map of the value of the solar energy reaching to the earth surface in
61 50 Iranian main cities based on solar radiation value. Alamdari et al. [27] estimated
62 the global horizontal irradiance (GHI) map for Iran. In the study, they suggested
63 some cities with average horizontal solar radiation above of the 500 Wh/m² for
64 more investigations in the photovoltaic application.

65 In this study, the methodology based on the literature is developed by consider-
66 ing various criteria and alternatives to find the most appropriate solar farms for PV
67 and CSP sites in Sistan and Baluchistan province located in the southeast of Iran.
68 Despite the previous studies, a novel methodology is conducted in the current re-
69 search regarding theoretical and technical methods of the solar power generation
70 for both PV and CSP technologies in a non-build-up area which can also be used
71 in another location in the world. Defined alternatives which were used in some
72 literature reviews and this study are shown in Table 1. The aim of this study is
73 to present the technical and theoretical potential of the best suitable area for so-
74 lar power generation with regard to the appropriate technology in each city of the
75 selected province.

76 2. Methodology

77 2.1. Defining criteria for site selection

78 To achieve the best area for installing a solar power plant, the defined criteria
79 in the literature are identified and categorized. It makes possible to characterize
80 and quantify alternatives in a decision- making process [31]. The proposed goal,
81 which is divided into two levels of criteria and related alternatives are shown in
82 Figure 1. Climate, orography, environmental, and economic criteria are considered
83 in the first level. These can be subdivided into seven alternatives at the second level

Table 1: Defined alternatives of literature review and proposed study

Parameters	Merrouni et al. [28]	Tahri et al. [20]	Yushchenko et al. [15]	Watson et al. [29]	Gastli et al. [30]	This study
Type of technology	PV	PV	PV-CSP	PV-wind	CSP	PV-CSP
slops	*	*	*	*	*	*
GHI	*	*	*	*	*	*
DNI			*			*
Average temperature		*				*
Roads	*	*	*	*		*
Power line	*		*	*		*
Build-up area	*	*	*	*		*
Land use	*	*	*	*		*
River						*
Airport						*

84 including land use, slope, aspect, distance to the urban area, distance to roads and
 85 highways, potential solar radiation, and land surface temperature.

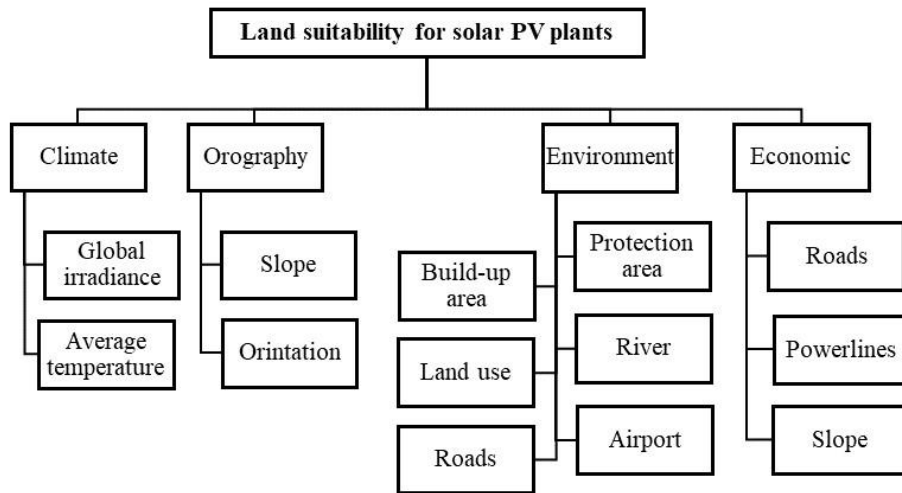


Figure 1: A flow diagram of decision making for selecting the best solar potential area

86 A group of experts in solar and power plant engineering fields was asked to do
 87 a survey and their comments were used and presented in Table 2. Furthermore,
 88 due to the fact that in some areas like the environmentally protected areas, roads,

Table 2: Input data of criteria, alternatives and indicators

Criteria	classifying layers	Indicators
Orography layers	slops (%)	<3 3-8 8-15 15-20 >20
	Orientation	South Southeast Southwest East West Northeast Northwest North
Climate layers	Global Horizontal Irradiance (KWh/m ² /year)	< 1100 1100-1200 1200-1300 1300-1400 1400-1500 1500-1600 1600-1700 1700-1800 1800-2000 2000-2191
	Direct Normal Irradiance (KWh/m ² /year)	<757 757-800 800-900 900-1000 1000-1100 1100-1200 1200-1300 1300-1500 >1500
	Average temperature (°C)	<15 15-18 18-23 23-26 26-29 29-31 31-34 24-37 >37
Economic layers	Roads (km)	0-1 1-2 2-3 >3
	Power line (km)	<1 1-5 5-30 >30
	Build-up area (km)	0-1.5 1.5-3 3-5 5-7 >7
Environmental layers	Land use	Forest Bareland Jungle/agriculture Masil Range Rock

89 rivers, airports, and transmission lines, there is no possibility of solar power plant
90 installation, these areas are eliminated from the solar potential map (Table 3).

Table 3: Restrictive area

Discarding Layers	Buffer Distance
Protection area	500 m
River	1000 m
Build-up area	2 km
Roads	1.5 km
Power lines	1 km
Airport	3 km

91 For identification of the solar power plant potential on a regional scale in Iran,
92 Sistan and Baluchistan province is selected as a case study. Sistan and Baluchistan
93 province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran with the highest potential of solar irra-
94 diance [31] in the country. It is located in the southeast of the country (27.5300N,
95 60.5821E) as shown in Figure 2. **As well, the geographic coordinates of Sistan**
96 **and Baluchistan's cities are shown in Table 4.** The province area is 181,779km²,
97 which represents about 4.11% of the total **national land** of Iran, with 2.5 million
98 inhabitants. in 2016 in 19 districts. Based on solar statistics reports, the number of
99 sunny days is more than 300 days in this region. Sistan and Baluchistan province
100 has a warm climate and its average mean temperature is 43C. On the other hand,
101 the minimum temperature **which is -11.4°C** can be experienced in the province **in**
102 **January.**

103 2.2. Multi-criteria decision making and analytical hierarchy process

104 The analytical hierarchy process (AHP) is based on mathematics and psychology.
105 It was originally introduced by Saaty in 1980 [32]. **The AHP covers multiple aspects**
106 **process to help decision makers to make comparisons and solve** complex decision
107 **problems [32].**

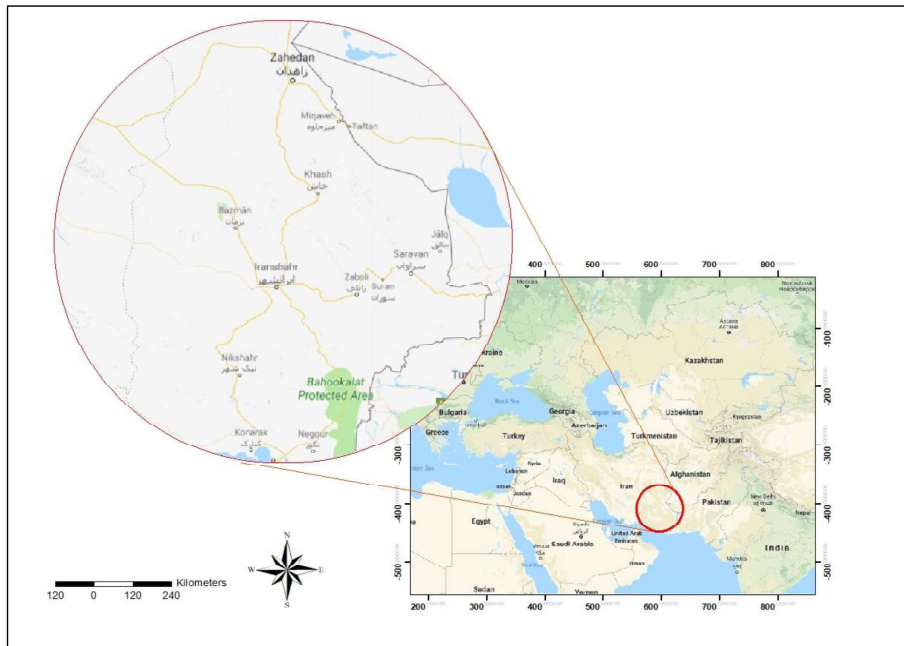


Figure 2: Geographic location of Sistan and Baluchistan Province

108 The first step in the AHP method is to assess the criteria that enable us to make
 109 an accurate comparison and right decisions to provide subjective judgments. In the
 110 AHP process the decision making procedure is breaking down into a hierarchy of
 111 the goals, criteria, and alternatives, respectively. The framework of this approach is
 112 illustrated in Figure 3. It **should be** noted that the AHP method is based on applying
 113 pairwise comparison in order to drive weight for alternatives [15].

114 Typically, to show the importance of factors, 9 points with values ranging from 1
 115 to 9 are used as shown in Table 5 [32, 33]. For instance, A1 is more important than
 116 A2 equals to a_{12} (as an example $a_{12}=3$) and the relative of A2 to A1 is its reciprocal
 117 ($a_{21}=1/3$). **The higher weight, the higher importance** of the corresponding crite-
 118 rion. Also, a decision by sensitivity analysis and synthesis results can be made. To
 119 visualize the suitable area, the AHP method is mostly used in combination with GIS
 120 [29, 34]. **The weight** of criteria and alternatives can be defined as matrix A (Eq. 1)

Table 4: Geographic coordinates of the case study

City	Latitude	Longitude
Iranshahr	27°15'N	60°40'E
khash	28°15'N	61°15'E
Dargan	27°60'N	59°68'E
Zabol	31°0'N	61°32'E
Mehrestan	27°13'N	61°68'E
Zahedan	29°30'N	60°50'E
Zehak	30°89'N	61°67'E
Saravan	27°34'N	62°35'E
Sarbaz	26°63'N	61°26'E
Sib and suran	27°25'N	61°96'E
Konarak	25°41'N	60°36'E
Nikshahr	26°15'N	60°10'E
Hirmand	29°50'N	60°85'E
Chabahar	25°29'N	60°64'E

121 which is normalized as a new matrix [32],

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Table 5: AHP weighting scales

Definition	Scale values	
	α_{ij}	α_{ij}
Equal importance	1	1
Intermediate	2	0.5
Moderate importance	3	0.33
Intermediate	4	0.25
Strong importance	5	0.2
Intermediate	6	0.17
Very strong importance	7	0.14
Intermediate	8	0.13
Extreme importance	9	0.11

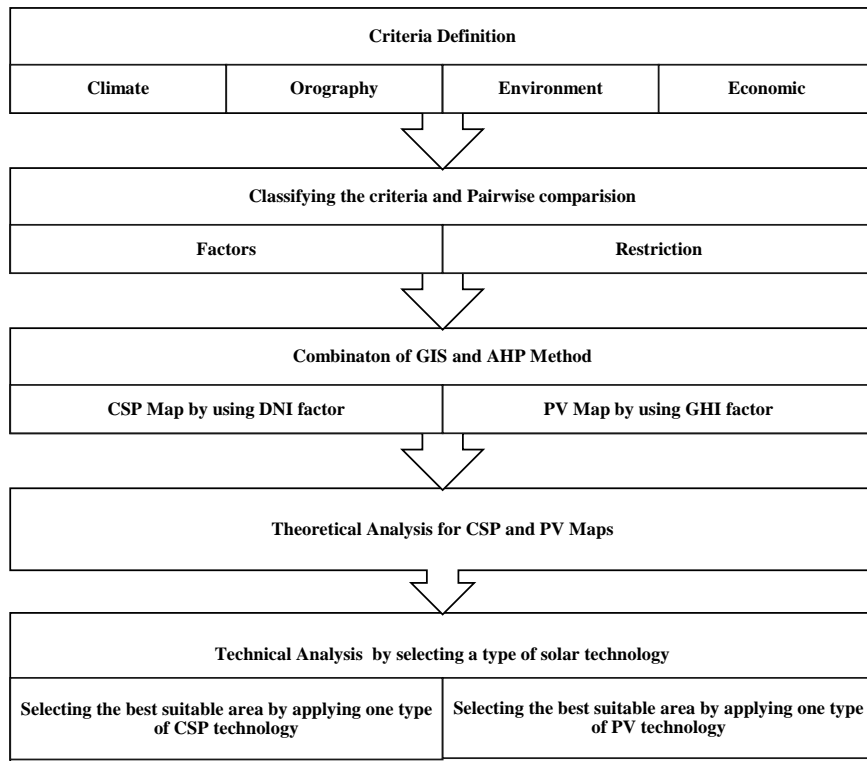


Figure 3: The steps of methodology for selecting the best suitable area of solar power plants

122 The weights of criteria and alternatives are calculated by expert choice which
 123 is a user-friendly and practical tool for analytical thinkers. The decision-making
 124 problem is modeled in the expert choice software to arrange a goal or decision down
 125 to fewer parts. So, by dividing goals into sub-criterion, decision-makers would be
 126 able to apply judgment to achieve their goals. Finally, the result of the computation
 127 can provide beneficial information about the defined criteria and alternatives.

128 For evaluating the inconsistency measuring of the experts' judgments, the pair-
 129 wise comparison is verified by the consistency ratio (CR) which is calculated by
 130 Eq. 2:

$$CR = CI/RI \quad (2)$$

132 Where the value of CR demonstrates the correctness of the procedure should be
 133 below 10%. On the other hand, if the value is more than 10%, a major revision is
 134 required in the weighting process [32, 35]. RI refers to Random Index. The RI value
 135 indicates the average deviation from randomly generated matrices of different sizes
 136 as given in Table 6. CI refers to the consistency index obtained by RI value by using,

$$CI = (\lambda_{\max} - n)/(n - 1) \quad (3)$$

138 where λ_{\max} displays the maximum eigenvalue of comparison matrix A. After
 139 computing the eigenvalue and the priority vector, λ_{\max} is obtained from the sum-
 140 mation of products of multiplying the sum of each column of the matrix by the
 141 corresponding value of the priority vector. λ_{\max} can be calculated by,

$$(A\lambda_{\max} - I) \cdot W_j = 0 \quad (4)$$

Table 6: Random consistency indexes

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RI	0	0	0.58	0.9	1.12	1.24	1.32	1.41	1.45	1.49	1.51	1.54

143 Where I is defined as an identity matrix and A is a comparative matrix. W_j is the
 144 weight of the criteria matrix. Table 7 indicates the criteria matrix (matrix A) used
 145 for obtaining normalized criteria weights (Table 8) based on AHP method which

146 says that the climate criterion has the weight of 58% in comparison to the orog-
 147 raphy (25%), economic (5%) and environment (12%). In this study, the pairwise
 148 comparison is verified by the consistency analysis where the value of λ_{max} , CI, and
 149 n are, 4.056, 0.01867 and 4, respectively. When the criteria were organized by the
 150 AHP method, the same procedure is repeated with nine alternatives. As shown in
 151 Table 9, the alternatives final weights using in each criterion is obtained by the AHP
 152 method.

Table 7: Pairwise comparison matrix (assigned to criteria)

Criteria	Orography	Environment	Economic	Climate
Orography	1	3	5	0.33
Environment	0.33	1	3	0.2
Economic	0.2	0.33	1	0.11
Climate	3	5	9	1

Table 8: Normalized pairwise comparison matrix

Criteria	Orography	Environment	Economic	Climate	Normalized priority Vector (W_j)	Weights (W_j %)
Orography	0.22	0.32	0.28	0.2	0.25	25
Environment	0.07	0.11	0.17	0.12	0.12	12
Economic	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	5
Climate	0.66	0.54	0.5	0.61	0.58	58

153 *2.3. Criteria classification maps*

154 In order to specify the most suitable area, a combination of defined alternatives
 155 in each criterion (Figure 4) is applied to indicate the best suitable area in criteria as
 156 shown in Figure 5. Regarding the GIS and spatial analysis tool, all the criteria final
 157 maps are classified from 1(low potential) to 10(high potential). For more details,
 158 four categorized criteria are subdivided as follows,

Table 9: Final weights of alternatives

Factors	Weights (%)
Land use	7
Average temperature	26
Distance from roads	2
Distance from power lines	4
Distance from build-up area	2
Slope	16
Orientation	12
GHI / DNI	31

159 *2.3.1. Climate*

160 Climate factors (solar irradiance and average earth temperature) are known as
 161 the most significant parameters for the decision rule that defines whether the se-
 162 lected location will be appropriate for the estimated electricity production capacity
 163 of the PV or CSP power plants [31]. In the presented study, solar irradiance and
 164 average temperature values are redefined by distributed classes.

165 As depicted in Figure 4(a) and Figure 4(b), the most significant area is cov-
 166 ered by more than 1600kWh/m² and 1400kWh/m² for global horizontal irradiance
 167 (GHI) and direct normal irradiance (DNI), respectively. These figures represent the
 168 theoretical potential of the both types of the solar irradiance which is categorized
 169 from the least irradiation to the highest irradiation (Table 2). As seen in Figure 5(a),
 170 the climate alternatives are combined based on the weighting method.

171 *2.3.2. Orography*

172 Generally, the most suitable areas for installation solar panels are the ground
 173 which is flat and oriented to the south. In this paper, ground's slopes by more than
 174 3% are considered as less valuable due to higher construction cost. Basically, due
 175 to the geographic location of the selected area, most areas are highly desirable as
 176 shown in Figure 4(c) and Figure 4(d). By combining the slope and orientation
 177 classified maps, a map of orography is produced as shown in Figure 5(b).

178 *2.3.3. Environment*

179 In addition to the climate and orography criteria, several influencing variables
180 including roads, rivers, land uses, build-up areas, protected areas and airports are
181 chosen as environmental alternatives. Some studies prefer to install power plants
182 close locations to urban areas because of the high demand for electricity and also
183 reducing the associated transmission cost. However, making solar power plants
184 close to urban areas may impede urban growth [36]. In this case, the environ-
185 ment parameters are shown in Figure 4(e) to Figure 4(h). A view of the classified
186 environmental alternatives is demonstrated in Figure 5(c).

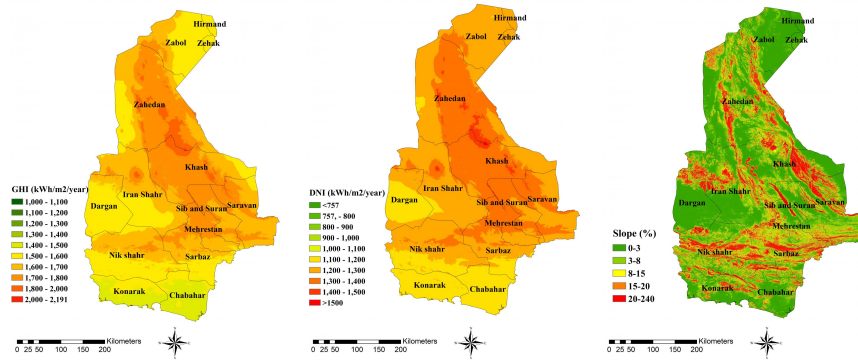
187 *2.3.4. Economic*

188 Economic factors such as the distance from roads and power lines can impact
189 the construction cost of the solar power plant installation. Projects are also more
190 likely to be successful if they are in an accessible distance from the power grid [37].
191 Likewise, if the ground slope is less than 3% and suitable for solar panel installation,
192 it can be the most cost-effective for instance, reducing the number of extra roads
193 which should be constructed. Also, there is a wide range of slope values. Some
194 of these values may add more costs to the construction. Considering all of the
195 classified alternatives, a map of the economic criterion is presented in Figure 5(d).

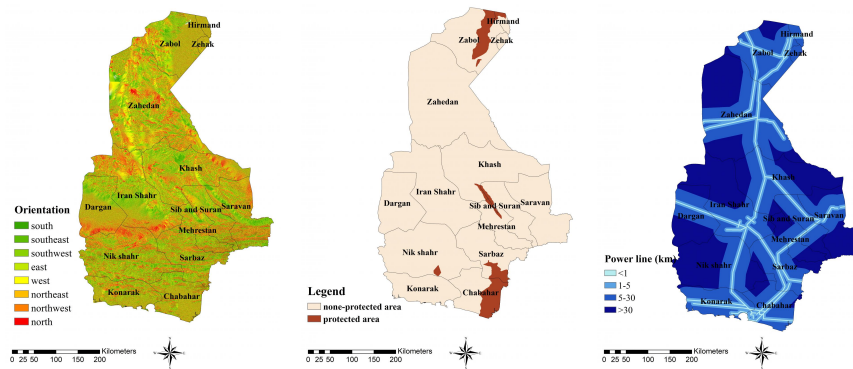
196 *2.4. Description of solar power generation*

197 In overall, the methods for solar power calculation have been categorized ac-
198 cording to the theoretical, technical and economic potential assessments. Basically,
199 the theoretical potential can be defined as the total annual solar radiation in a suit-
200 able area for installing large-scale solar power plants (outside of the built-up area).
201 Based on the GIS tools and AHP method, by extraction of the restrictive area from
202 solar irradiance map, the theoretical solar potential is obtained. In this case, both
203 GHI and DNI solar irradiances are considered to evaluate the proposed area for PV
204 and CSP power plant installation, respectively.

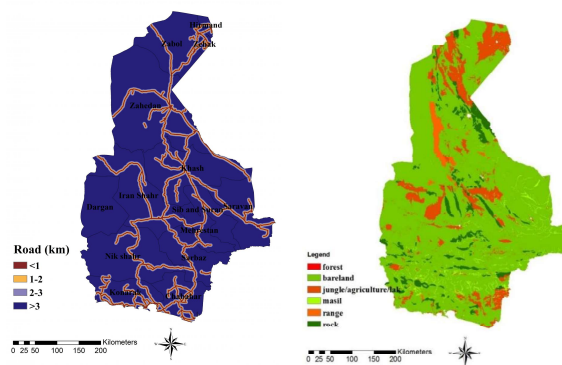
205 From the technical potential perspective, the solar power generation is esti-
206 mated bearing in mind the theoretical potential by considering the solar power



(a) Global horizontal irradiance (b) Direct normal irradiance (c) Slope

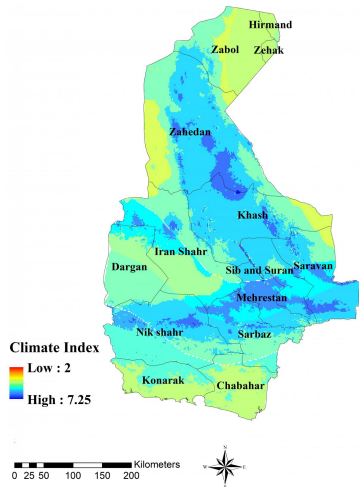


(d) Slope Orientation (e) Protected area (f) Distance from power line

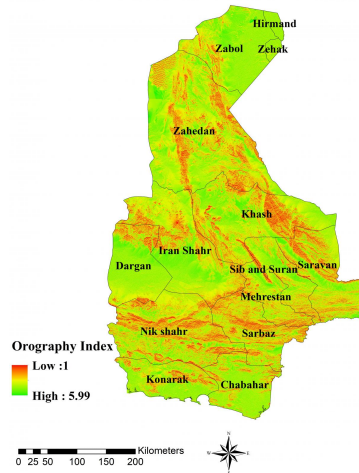


(g) Distance from roads (h) Land use

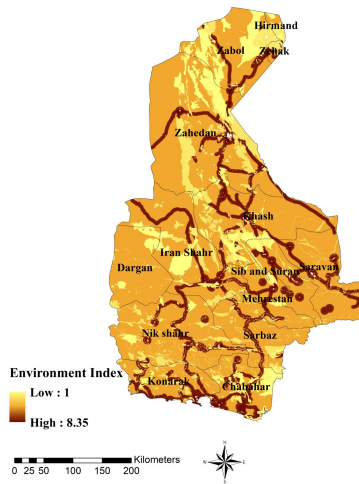
Figure 4: Physical factors of the study area



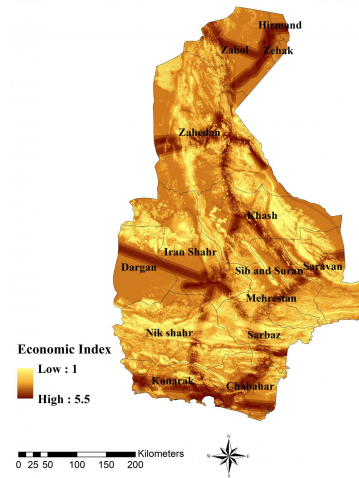
(a) Climate



(b) Orography



(c) Environmental



(d) Economic

Figure 5: Criteria classification of the case study

207 technologies. To calculate annual power generation potential based on the solar
 208 radiation technical characteristic, PV and CSP solar technologies are presented in
 209 Table 10. Also, the PV modules tilted at the latitude angle with the south surface
 210 orientation [26]. Accordingly, the power generation potential is calculated by Eq. 5,
 Solar Electric Generation(SEG) = (GHI)or(DNI)(Efficiency)(Available Area)(pr_{PV})
 (5)

212 where GHI and DNI are measured as (kWh/m²/year). The term "efficiency" de-
 213 scribes how efficient the solar system is in converting sunlight into electricity. The
 214 term "available area" refers to the total suitable area for PV or CSP installation. pr_{PV}
 215 is the assumed performance of the PV system.

Table 10: PV and CSP technologies considered to calculating the technical potential.

Technology	Type of modules	Efficiency(%)	Pr
PV	Mono crystalline silicon	15-22	70-85
CSP	Parabolic trough steam cycle	15-21	-

216 The economic potential method estimates the cost of the total technical solar
 217 power generation in comparison to the conventional electricity sources. The total
 218 initial costs including construction, maintenance, and solar technology costs are
 219 considered to be constant. In this study, we considered this issue for a view of the
 220 theoretical and technical power potential of PV and CSP systems.

221 3. Results and Discussion

222 Having processed a combination of GIS and AHP tools, this paper has identified
 223 a suitable land for the logical location of solar power plants. In order to calculate
 224 the suitability index, a pairwise comparison matrix obtained from the AHP method
 225 is calculated, and the weights of the criteria and alternatives for assessing the most
 226 proper location for solar power generation from both PV and CSP systems are de-
 227 termined. The main criteria are divided into four categories including orography,
 228 climate, economy, and environment. As discussed, the climate was identified to be

229 the most important criterion. Orography stands in the next stage which extremely
230 depends on a land-oriented to the south and a flat area. In comparison, a distance
231 to river, road, airport, power line and urban area were found to have a less promi-
232 nence on the economic and environmental criteria.

233 The results of the process are shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7 which is the final
234 comparison of PV and CSP solar maps driven by GHI and DNI radiation, respec-
235 tively. In our case study, the final outputs (Figure 6 and Figure 7) were sorted into
236 five separated categories: best suitable, suitable, moderate and less suitable and
237 unsuitable. The unsuitable area showed the restrictive factors, referred to roads,
238 rivers, power line, airports, build-up area and protected area, were not accounted
239 in land potential calculations. The results demonstrate the high potential of PV
240 power compared to CSP power. This result is due to the fact that the annual vari-
241 ation in solar irradiation is from 1546 kWh/m²/year - 2191 kWh/m²/year in the
242 case of the global solar radiation and from 1188 kWh/m²/year-1666 kWh/m²/year
243 in the case of the direct solar radiation. In the proposed GIS models, most of the
244 region demonstrated a suitable land area for both PV and CSP power plants rather
245 than the other classified area. Based on the results, the central and east areas were
246 endowed with remarkable solar energy resources.

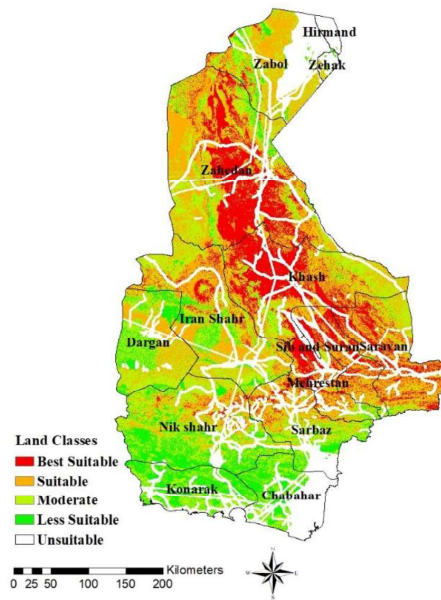


Figure 6: Suitability classes of technical solar potential in the PV case

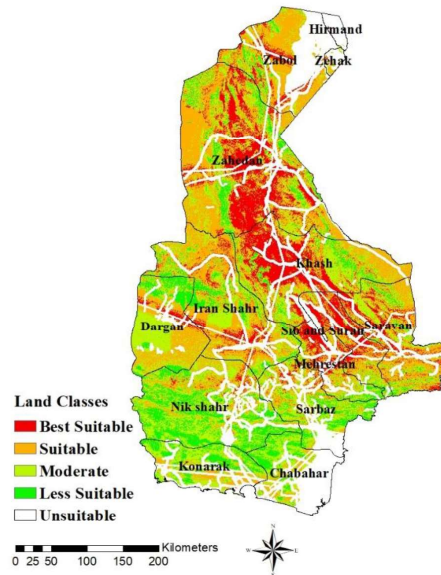


Figure 7: Suitability classes of technical solar potential in the CSP case

247 According to the assessment methodology, the theoretical and technical poten-

248 tial of the selected region have been estimated in order to find out the suitable area
249 for solar installations. The classified area values, the theoretical and technical po-
250 tential and installed power in 14 cities are summarized in Table 11 and Table 12. It
251 should be noted that the capacity factor of 23% [26] and 20% [38] are considered
252 to calculate the installed power in the PV and CSP cases, respectively. Due to the
253 differences in solar radiation in cities and the land area, the amount of solar power
254 potential is significantly variant. Consequently, about 14% of the chosen case study
255 represents the best suitable area for PV system installation and around 12% would
256 fit for CSP system installation. Hence, Zahedan is specified as the best suitable area
257 since it shown an excellent proportion of solar energy sources in both PV and CSP
258 cases. In Zahedan, the highest theoretical potential is 19537 TWh/year and 14206
259 TWh/year in PV and CSP cases, respectively. Likewise, the technical potential of
260 PV and CSP cases based on the selected technologies is calculated 3438 TWh/year
261 and 2841 TWh/year, respectively. On the other hand, Hirmand and Chabahar are
262 found as the lowest theoretical power potential by less than 1% best suitable area
263 for both types of technologies. Figure 8 compares the solar power generation in
264 cities with the best suitable location percentage on each case. In our case study,
265 the total technical solar power potential is assumed annually 8758 TWh/year and
266 7419 TWh/year for PV and CSP systems in the best suitable area. Figure 9 shows the
267 solar electricity generation capacity in the classified land suitability (less suitable,
268 moderate, suitable and best suitable area) in each case, in which the PV electricity
269 generation is at higher level in comparison the CSP case. Overall, the technical po-
270 tential of solar energy generation is highly dependent on the type of the selected
271 solar technology, including the efficiency of PV or CSP systems which has a dramatic
272 effect on the proposed potential compared to the theoretical potential.

Table 1.1: and technical potential of PV power generation in Sistan and Baluchistan province

Parameters	Total Area	Less Suitable Area	Moderate Area	Suitable Area	Best Suitable Area	Annual Average Solar Radiation	theoretical Potential (Best Suitable)	Technical Potential (Best Suitable)	Technical Potential (Best Suitable)
	km ² / %	km ² / %	km ² / %	km ² / %	km ² / %	kWh/m ² /y	TWh/y	TWh/y	TWh/y
Iranshahr	20131/ 11	1534/ 8	6569/ 14	8285/ 15	1159/ 4	1750	2028.25	356.97	177.2
Khash	20123 / 11	279/ 2	3816/ 8	6297/ 12	6714/ 25	1900	12756.6	2245.16	1114.3
Dargan	11534/ 6	2152/ 12	5218/ 11	3005/ 6	21/ 0.1	1710	35.91	6.32	3.1
Zabol	15044/ 8	775/ 4	3441/ 8	4910/ 9	293/ 1	1730	506.89	89.21	44.3
Mehrestan	6418/ 4	150/ 1	856/ 2	1930/ 4	1776/ 7	1860	3303.36	581.39	288.6
Zahedan	36022/ 20	905/ 5	7176/ 16	13628/ 25	10229/ 39	1910	19537.39	3438.58	1706.7
Zehak	802/ 0.44	48/ 0.26	140/ 0.31	102/ 0.19	0/ 0	1700	0	0.00	0.0
Saravan	13274/ 7	115/ 1	2059/ 5	5886/ 11	3056/ 12	1910	5836.96	1027.30	509.9
Sarbaz	11146/ 6	1109/ 6	3073/ 7	2830/ 5	628/ 2	1790	1124.12	197.85	98.2
Sib and suran	7157/ 4	48/ 0.3	527/ 1	2816/ 5	2128/ 8	1840	3915.52	689.13	342
Konarak	8968/ 5	3694/ 20	2754/ 6	3/ 0	0/ 0	1700	0	0.00	0.0
Nikshahr	20409/ 11	5164/ 28	7964/ 17	3780/ 7	422/ 2	1710	721.62	127.01	63
Hirmand	1012/ 1	23/ 0.1	23/ 0.1	9.7/ 0	0/ 0	1700	0	0.00	0.0
Chabahar	9739/ 5	2418/ 13	1999/ 4	21/ 0	0.1/ 0	1700	0.17	0.03	0.0
Total	181779	18414/10	45615/ 25	53502/29	26426/ 15	1779	49766	8758	4347.3

Table 12: Theoretical and technical potential of CSP power generation in Sistan and Baluchistan province

Parameters	Total Area	Less Suitable Area	Moderate Area	Suitable Area	Best Suitable Area	Annual Average Solar Radiation	Theoretical Potential (Best Suitable)	Technical Potential (Best Suitable)	Technical Potential (Best Suitable)
	km ² / %	km ² / %	km ² / %	km ² / %	km ² / %	kWh/m ² /y	TWh/y	TWh/y	TWh/y
Iranshahr	20131/ 11	1884/ 10	5315/ 12	8741/ 16	1606/ 7	1660	2665.96	533.19	304.5
khash	20123/ 11	1142/ 6	4656/ 10	5930/ 11	5378/ 23	1680	9035.04	1807.01	1031.4
Dargan	11534/ 6	1544/ 8	4428/ 10	3981/ 7	442/ 2	1600	707.2	141.44	80.7
Zabol	15044/ 8	491/ 3	1911/ 4	5818/ 10	1198/ 5	1380	1653.24	330.65	188.7
Mehrestan	6418/ 4	453/ 2	1157/ 3	1664/ 3	1437/ 6	1400	2011.8	402.36	229.7
Zahedan	36022/ 20	2361/ 12	7000/ 15	14071/ 25	8507/ 36	1670	14206.69	2841.34	1621.8
Zehak	802/ 0.4	2.7/ 0	131/ 0.3	150/ 0.3	5.7/ 0	1380	7.866	1.57	0.9
Saravan	13274/ 7	634/ 3	3187/ 7	5309/ 4	1987/ 2	1390	2761.93	552.39	315.3
Sarbaz	11146/ 6	1670/ 9	3352/ 7	2234/ 4	383/ 2	1380	528.54	105.71	60.3
Sib and suran	7157/ 4	204/ 1	907/ 2	2243/ 4	2164/ 9	1400	3029.6	605.92	345.8
Konarak	8968/ 5	1875/ 10	3145/ 7	1412/ 3	1.3/ 0	1350	1.755	0.5	0.2
Nikshahr	20409/ 11	5640/ 29	7752/ 17	3594/ 6	342/ 1	1410	482.22	96.44	55
Hirmand	1012/ 1	0.03/ 0	28/ 0.1	26/ 0	0.4/ 0	1380	0.552	0.11	0.1
Chabahar	9739/ 5	1329/ 7	2204/ 5	904/ 2	0.8/ 0	1310	1.048	0.21	0.1
Total	181779	19229/ 11	45173/ 25	56077/ 31	23452/ 13	1456	37093	7418	4234.4

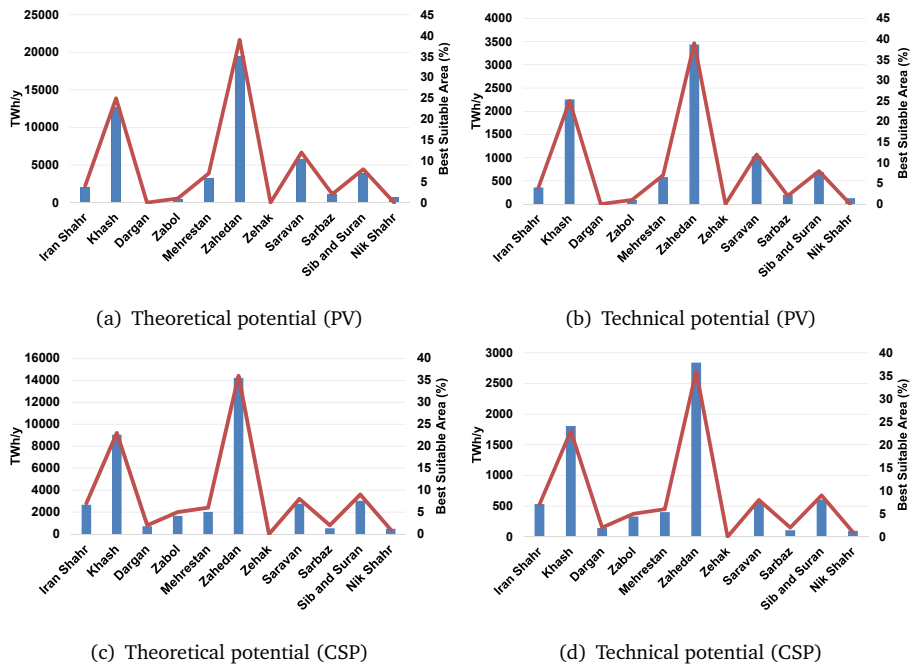


Figure 8: Solar power generation in each city

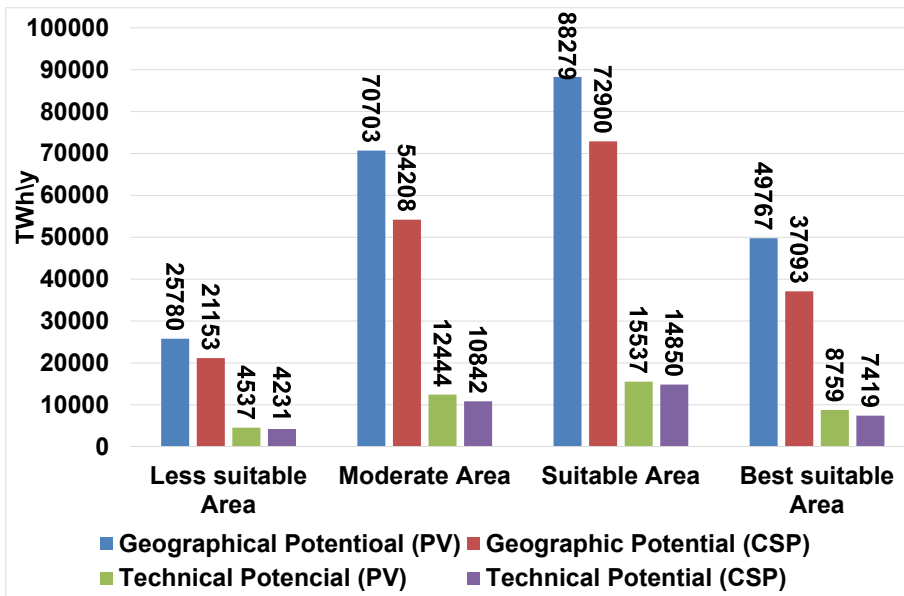


Figure 9: Solar energy potential in classified suitability land area

273 4. Conclusion

274 This paper evaluated the potential of CSP and PV power plants in Sistan and
275 Baluchistan province, southeast Iran. Multi-criteria decision making methods us-
276 ing GIS as a digital-based spatial computation tool was conducted to estimate the
277 theoretical and technical potential of the non-build-up area. Basically, having a
278 solar power plant installation would necessitate a consideration of the economic,
279 climate, environmental, and orography criteria for which all the limiting parameters
280 are measured. The restrictive factors, for instance, roads, rivers, airport, build-up
281 area, and protected area were not accounted to define the suitability of the solar
282 land. In addition, the climate criterion and the total land area were demonstrated
283 to have a significant direct effect on the potential of solar power generation. Based
284 on the outcomes, it is confirmed that the choice of a solar farm provides a high
285 supplying electricity is very encouraging for investors. Furthermore, the proposed
286 methodology in this paper can be performed in other locations and scales. The
287 following conclusions were drawn from the present study,

- 288 • The study applied to select the best suitable area of solar power plant potential
289 using a combination of GIS and MCDM methods.
- 290 • The final output maps demonstrate that the climate criterion has a significant
291 effect on the solar power potential.
- 292 • about 14% and 12% of the selected area host the best suitable area for PV
293 and CSP solar power generation, respectively.
- 294 • Theoretical potential of solar energy generation in the best suitable area is
295 about 49766TWh/year in the PV case and 37093TWh/year in the CSP case.
- 296 • The solar power potential of the best suitable area based on the technical
297 method for estimating the solar energy was calculated and determined to be
298 8758TWh/year and 7419TWh/year for PV and CSP systems.
- 299 • The choice of PV solar farm provides a high potential in supplying the elec-
300 tricity demand compared to the CSP solar plants.

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