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National  
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Conference

# Spatial Imperatives for Solar Potential: Resultant outcomes

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PROF SAVIOUR FORMOSA – MARIO BONNICI, JOHN PAUL ELLUL, FRANK FARRUGIA, THERESE GALEA, SANDRO LAURI, DANIEL SPITERI

NATIONAL ENERGY CONFERENCE – MALTA

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# Scope

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## **Building polygon extraction**

- To finalise the DSM/DTM generation, data cleaning and Building Polygon extraction

## **Building of a GIS-Based model**

- The creation of the spatial layers
- overlays of the layers in a workspace linked to the different datasets provided by EWA
- creation of the aligned solar panels
- estimating output

## **Solar Potential Determination**

- determine the technical potential, in terms of energy (capacity and generation), separately of rooftop and facade solar PV in Malta using tools (moved from QGIS and the UMEP tool) to ArcGISPro and in-house python coding

# The layers employed...

## Building a Spatial Model: the data layers, methods and technologies

FFO

- LiDAR pointcloud and updates due to using a 2018 base
- Planning applications 2018 - 2022
- Digital Surface Model – Digital Terrain Model
- Roof extraction
- Roof splitting
- Slope analysis
- Roof area categorisation  $>1.5\text{m}^2$



## Slide 3

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**FFO**

Change from 10m2 to 1.5m2

Frankie Farrugia, 2023-10-21T11:45:54.792

# The Simple things in life...

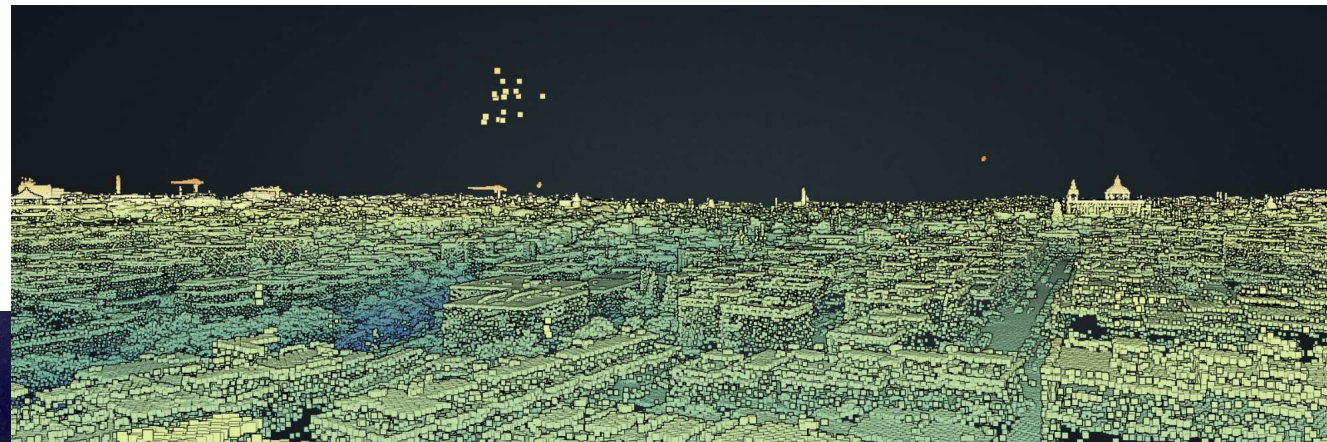
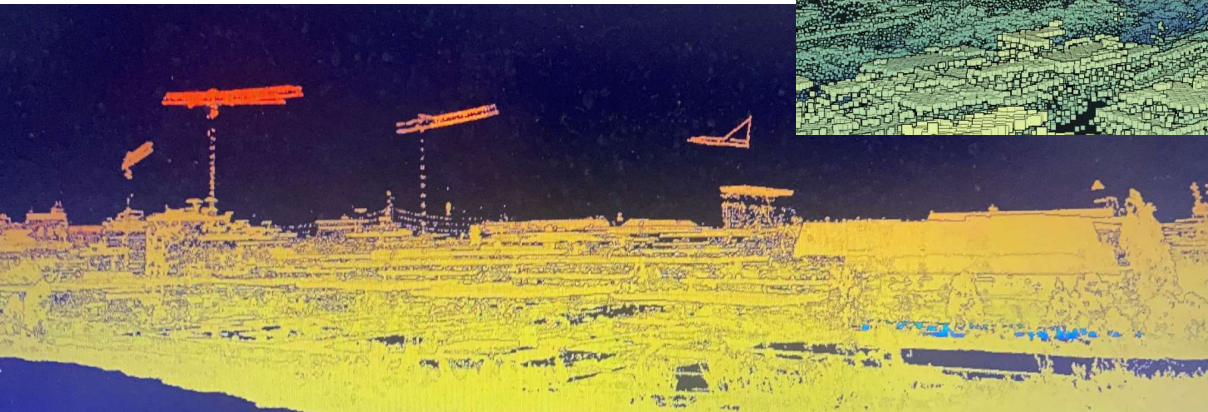
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**And the more complex ones**



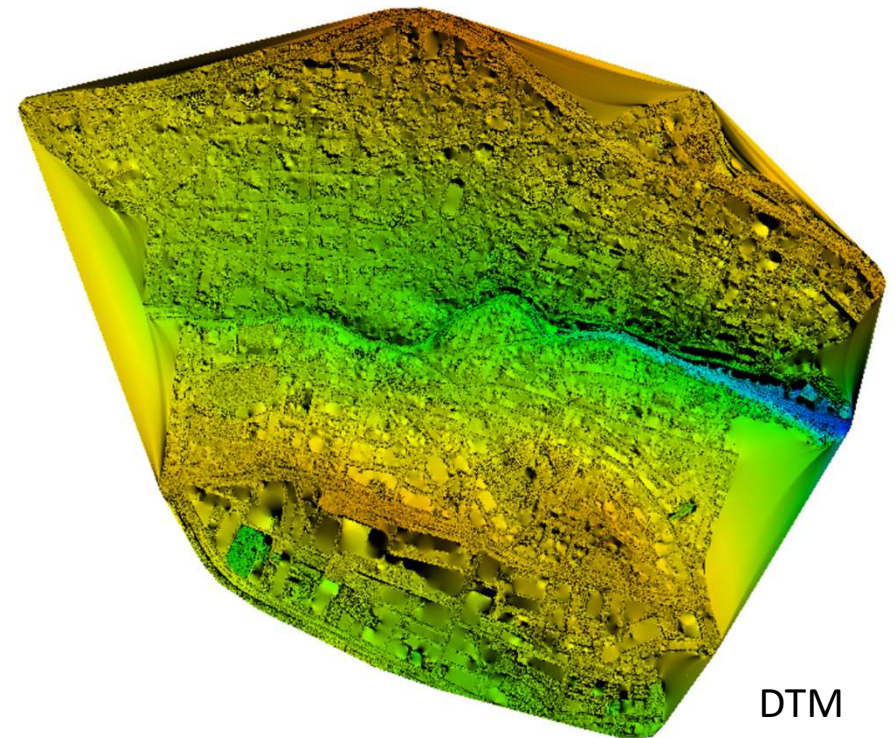
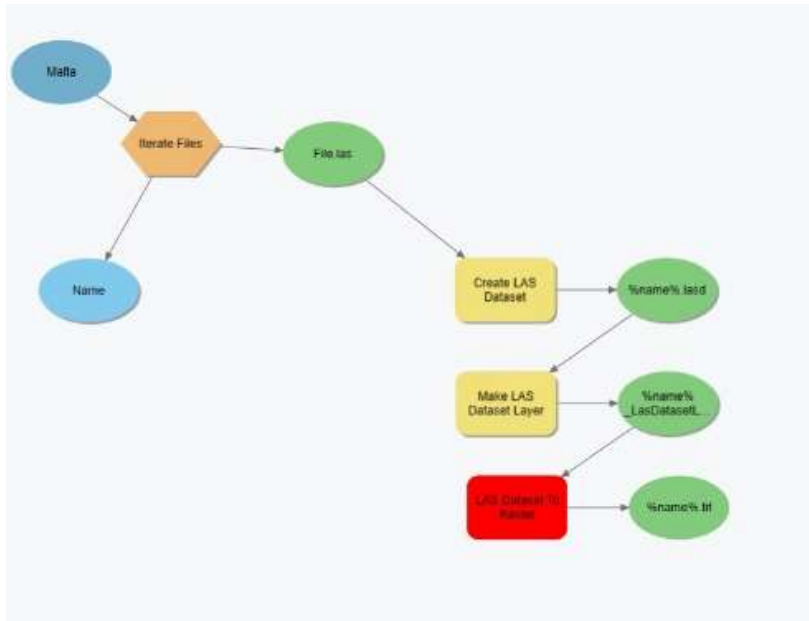
# Space from space...

## LiDAR and its anomalies



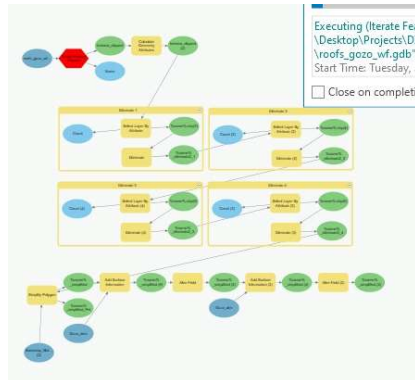
# Initial processing...

## Processing to DSM-DTM

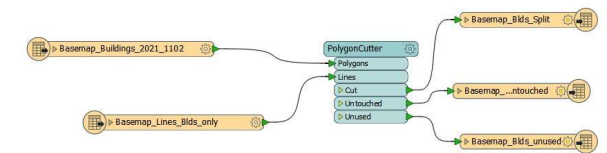
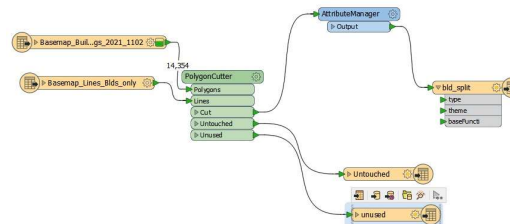
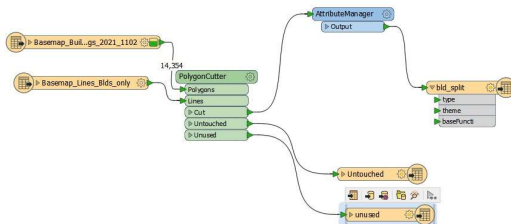
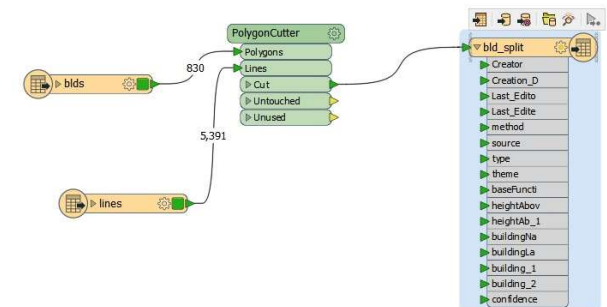
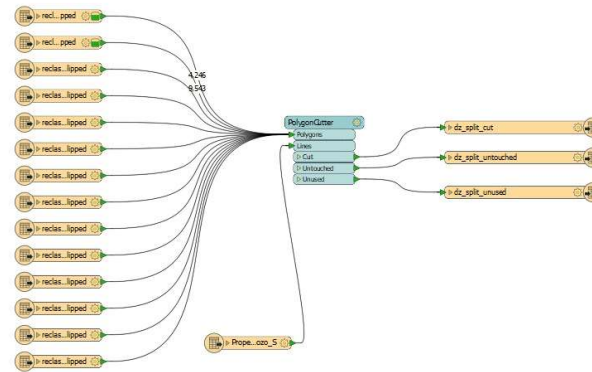


# Stepped approach...

## Processing to Extract Roofs



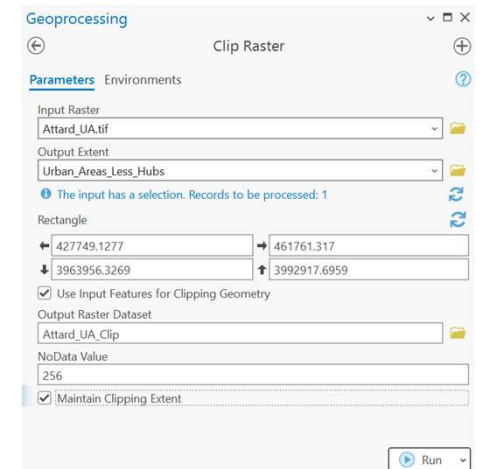
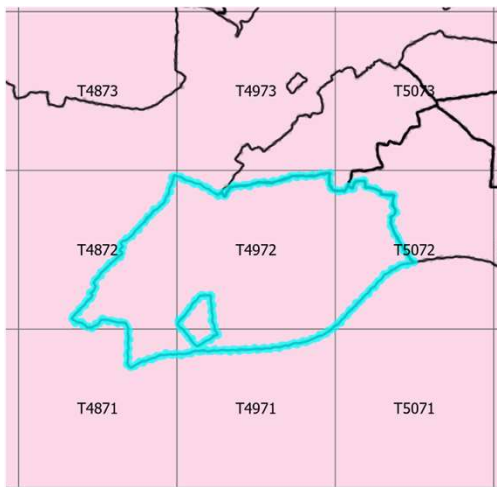
## Processing: Splitting and Cutting to DSM-DTM





# Methodology...

## Deep Learning – Identify Solar Panels using AI



# Variable identification...

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## To Identify suitable rooftops

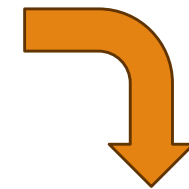
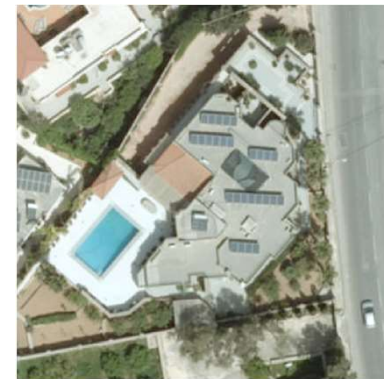
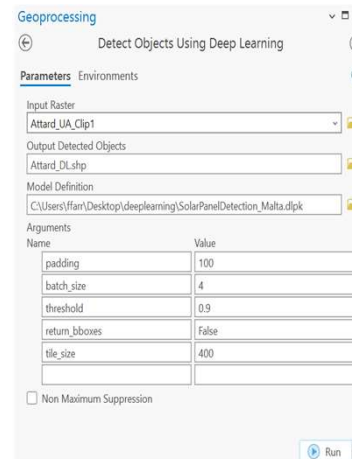
To find appropriate rooftops for installing solar panels, two factors were taken into consideration:

- Roof Slope: The rooftops that have a **slope of 70 degrees or less** were considered.  
Rooftops were identified as flat (slope degree of 0 to 10) in addition to higher slopes (10 to 70 degrees).
- Solar Radiation: Suitable rooftops should receive a **minimum of 900 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>** of solar radiation. This criterion can be evaluated using a solar radiation raster layer.
- By analysing these two criteria and overlaying the respective raster layers, the rooftops that meet the requirements for solar panel installation were identified.

# Methodology...

## Deep Learning – Identify Solar Panels using AI

- Creation of a Mosaic
- Clipping of the raster against the urban area boundary
- Extraction of the building parcels
- Deep Learning
- Dissolving the detected features

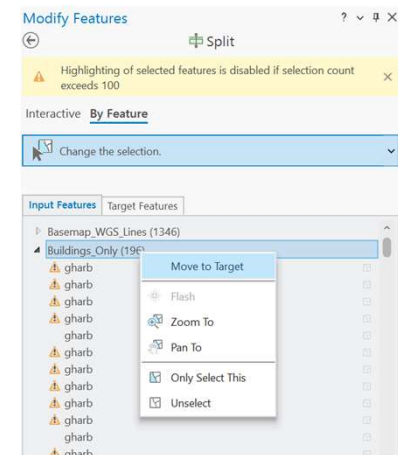


# Methodology...

## Splitting of basemap blocks to create individual parcels and Assign UUID

- Splitting a polygon dataset by a line dataset
- Assigning a UUID

Run Python script (imported a tool in ArcGIS Pro toolbox)

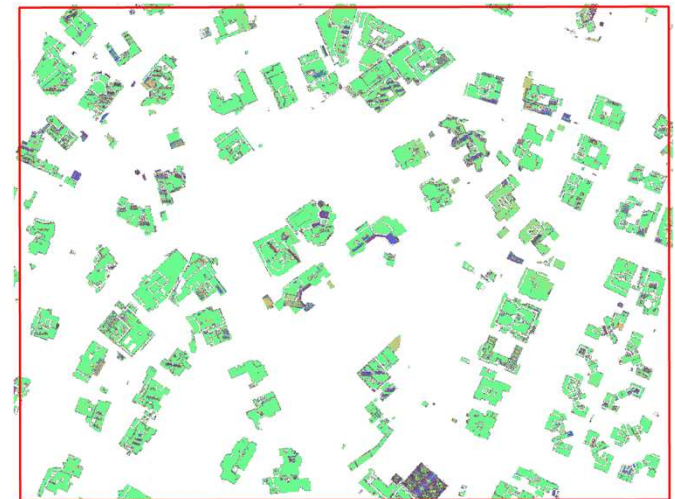


FID	Shape *	COL_SEQ	NAME	ISLAND	Shape_Leng	Shape_Area	UUID
0	Polygon ZM	12	attard	M	8.386708	3.901123	attard_1
1	Polygon ZM	12	attard	M	101.896946	309.135337	attard_2
2	Polygon ZM	12	attard	M	68.505607	264.134067	attard_3
3	Polygon ZM	12	attard	M	80.730919	315.725471	attard_4
4	Polygon ZM	12	attard	M	80.954911	316.950014	attard_5

# Methodology...

## Estimate Solar Power Potential

- Create a solar radiation raster layer
- Convert the units of measurement to KWh
- Identify suitable rooftops
- Create a slope layer
- Reclass the slope to identify flat and steeper roofs
- Convert the raster to polygon
- Assign UUID to suitable roofs
- Add the Min and Max Z value of the building
- Find the minimum Z for each UUID (Python)

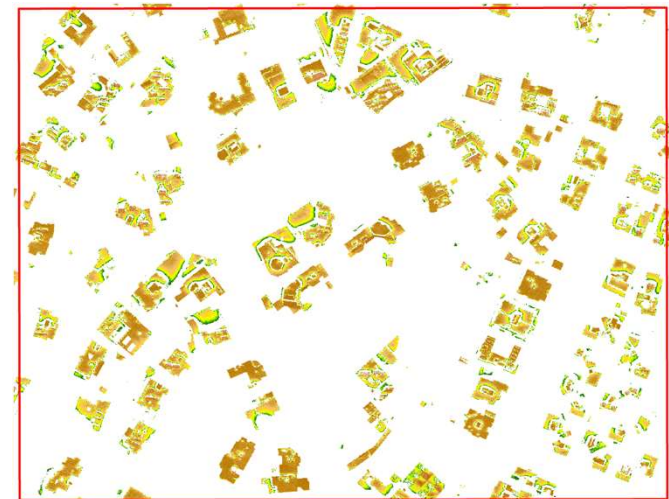


*Slope Analysis – Identifying Flat roofs*

# Methodology...

## Estimate Solar Power Potential...

- Identify the Mean Radiance and Roof type for each Rooftop
- Rank Polygons by UUID and Height (Python)
- Extract the Flat roofs only roofs that are rank 1 or 1.1  
into two separate datasets
- Recalculate the area for the new dataset
- *Remove Existing solar panels from suitable roofs*
- Recalculate mean radiance and new solar radiance
- Calculate the "Usable\_SR", "Elec\_Prod", and "PV\_Cap"

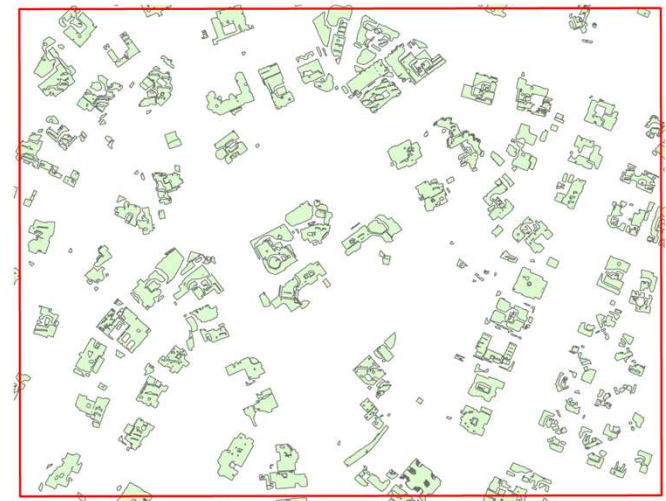


Radiance Analysis – more than 900 KWh

# Deliverables

## Estimate Solar Power Potential...

Locality\_Roofs.shp  
Locality\_Roofs\_Flat.shp  
Locality\_Roofs\_Rank1.shp  
Locality\_Roofs\_NoPanels.shp  
Locality\_Roofs\_NoPanels\_Flat.shp  
Locality\_Roofs\_NoPanels\_Rank1.shp  
Locality\_Footprints\_UUID.shp  
Locality\_Rad\_KWh\_70\_900\_Int.tif  
Locality\_Slope\_Every5.tif



Vectorised Suitable Roofs

# Verification and Panel positioning

## Aligning panels...

- Output validation and verification
- Visual analysis and review
- Sampling
- Python coding by EWA to assign rooftop panel positioning





# All roofs & highest roofs only

## Aligning panels...

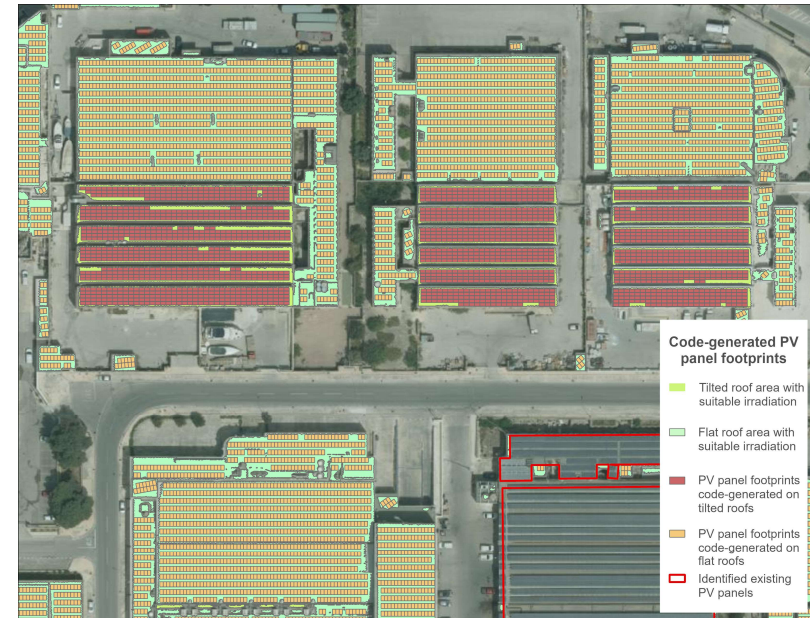
- PV panel **footprints** for 20° tilted panels
- No inter-row spacing for installations with two rows on one roof.
- 2 Scenarios:
  - All roofs
  - Highest roofs



# Industrial Areas

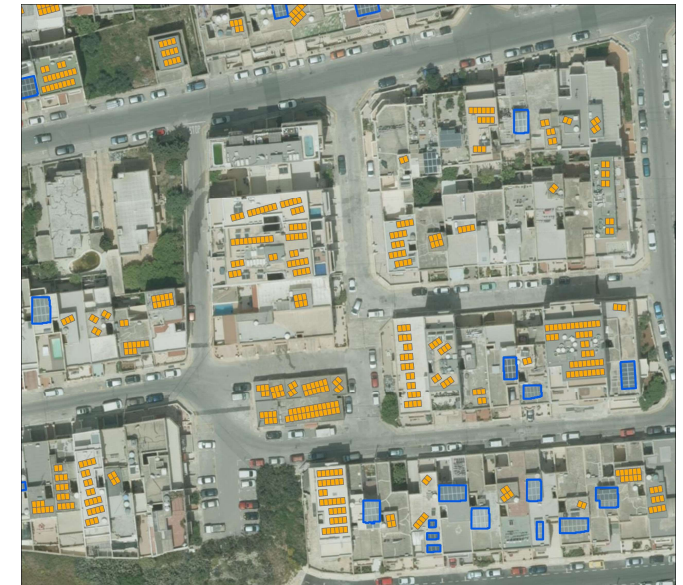
- 2 Scenarios:

- **Flat roofs Scenario:**  
with inter-row spacing
- **Gable (tilted) roofs Scenario:**  
without inter-row spacing



# Outputs...

- Sample outputs:  
Technical potential in  
Nadur: 8.2 MWp
- Sample outputs:  
Technical potential in St  
Julian's: 10.1 MWp
- Results show maximum  
possible technical potential  
without any restrictions,  
assuming 300Wp PV  
panels footprints





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