

DESIGNING A STATE-OF-THE-ART AI-DRIVEN MODEL TO ENHANCE SOLAR ENERGY PREDICTION

Tushar Gupta^{1*}, Gagan Tiwari², Kapil Joshi³

¹ Department of Computer Science, Noida International University, G.B.Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, India

² Department of Computer Science, Noida International University, G.B.Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, India

³ Department of Computer Science Engineering, Uttaranchal Institute of Technology, Uttaranchal University Dehradun, India

Abstract

The increasing importance of solar energy has led to the formation of solar forecasting predictive models. Traditional methodologies find it difficult to produce accurate results due to the difficulty of the environment. New innovative AI architectures are required to overcome this challenge of high variance in prediction. This paper works on the growth of present AI architectures for solar prediction. A framework for developing an AI Architecture that is more accurate and precise based certainly on computation strategies and a mixture of disciplines: and adapts is to be developed. The investigation finds flaws, strengths, and strong supports in the current methodologies using numerous hypothetical papers. The full framework is suggested to test accuracy and adaptability and reduce the sensitivity of the proposed method using artificial neural network novel works and improved versions to make it more effortful. Furthermore, synthetic data points. is presented, and optimal algorithmic parameters are settled to the exhaustive review. It removes the traditional model's weaknesses and increases its stability against information flaws. It shows significant results compared to methodologies, tackling data quality and model stability difficulties. Compared to methods, it reveals remarkable results, addressing hurdles such as data quality and model stability. Consequently, the proposed AI Architecture faces computational difficulties due to their very massive sizes. Accordingly, in our future research, we plan to reform this Model as guided and deploy new IoT technologies to secure socket and automatic analysis. Moreover, this research supports that the efficiency of solar energy use indirectly aligns with the sustainable development goal of Goal 9 i.e. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure and Goal 13 i.e. Climate Action.

Keywords: Solar Energy Forecasting, Predictive Models Artificial Intelligence, Model Stability, Internet of Things (IoT), Sustainable Development Goals.

1. Introduction

The pursuit of renewable sources of energy has provided the world with solar energy as a necessary and integral source of sustainable and environmentally safe power. Amid the ongoing shift towards the utilization of clean and safe power sources that aim to reduce the effects of climate change and decrease reliance on non-renewable resources, the prediction of solar power generation is of critical importance.

Hence, the novel and innovative deployment of outreaching artificial intelligence

technologies that are designed to maximally support the efficiency and appropriateness of solar power employment is a critical milestone [1]. Solar energy production is significantly different from traditional fossil fuel-based power generation due to its inherent intermittency. It is primarily caused by the variability of weather conditions, the geography and time zone of the specific location, and, therefore, the pattern of solar energy production and hourly power output. For this reason, highly accurate solar irradiance and power output forecasting are necessary for advanced optimization of the solar power generation system [2]. Effective use of solar resources depends largely on the planning and management quality and includes advanced use of reliable forecasts of solar energy generation. The energy grid operators' proper forecast of solar power generation allows them to anticipate supply and demand fluctuations, optimize energy storage systems, and adjust their resource allocation and grid stability operations [3]. Furthermore, solar energy predictions offer a solution to integrate renewably generated solar power in the energy ecosystem, a model that can also be used to restructure the renewable and sustainable energy industry [3]. Fig. 1 represents that Applying the AI on the dataset provided by the solar energy increases in efficiency of the system.



Fig. 1: Benefit of collaboration of AI and solar energy data.

However, due to their simplicity, these methods may be insufficiently sophisticated and adaptable to ensure the required accuracy and consistency to capture the dynamics of solar energy in its entirety. Machine learning and AI arguably provide the most potential to improve the accuracy of solar energy prediction because they can adapt to a changing internal and external paradigm. Thus, a new methodological approach to the creation of a new, state-of-the-art AI architecture for solar energy prediction is established in this research to generate uncovering insights for the enhancement of the efficiency of solar power generation [4]. Our research involves the utilization of sophisticated computational methods and novel modeling strategies to equip players in the renewable energy industry with predictive information to make informed decisions. Specifically, the AI architecture will offer insights into IoT for proposals like production optimization, yield maximization, and minimization of the cost of operation. This study of solar energy forecasting intelligent architecture can be seen as a giant leap toward harnessing the full potential of solar power as a friendly and almost unlimited source of energy. AI technology indeed holds the promise to finally merge into a power management system to minimize human control of energy consumption and uphold the promise of finally becoming fully green [5].

Existing architectures for solar energy forecasting are associated with many limitations and challenges that compromise the effectiveness and reliability of their outcomes. These challenges are caused by the complexity and variability of the mechanisms of solar energy generation and the existing constraints of AI methods and data. Several environmental factors affect solar energy generation, including cloud cover, atmospheric conditions, seasonal changes, and the system’s geographical location among others [6]. This interplay underlies the nightmare of computation and modeling into the system of predictive modelling. Furthermore, many uncertainties related to the dynamic nature of weather phenomena and climate variability can significantly affect the accuracy of solar irradiance predictions [7]. Occasionally, the AI architectures that are now used cannot adapt to rapidly changing and unstable weather conditions and cannot produce quick solutions for the problem of real-time predictions. As a result, energy grid operators and solar power plant managers meet the challenge of managing the energy source and grids efficiently [8].

The other significant limitation of the present AI architectures is a reliance on old history and static modelling. While the prior data may provide valuable information concerning past trends, it may not be sufficient to capture the comprehensive dynamics of solar generation. This is particularly true in hundreds of thousands of years since there may be changes in climate and the surrounding environment. The mere fact that static modelling means that several phenomena are not captured in the prediction implies that the casualties and other unforeseen events are not considered, leading to biased predictions. Additionally, the related issue of data availability and quality is also a critical limitation of AI-based solar generation prediction modelling. It arises in the sense that high-quality and internally available data sets are essential in training reliable and accurate AI systems [9]. However, the collection of the data can be subject to various limitations such as limited sensor coverage, data gaps, and inconsistencies. Biased and incomplete data sets can, therefore, significantly affect the accuracy and reliability of the AI architectures leading to poor quality predictions. The worldwide renewable energy market was valued at USD 1.14 trillion in 2023 and is expected to reach USD 5.62 trillion by 2033, rising at a CAGR of 17.3% from 2024 to 2033. Graph of Renewable Energy Market Size is displayed in Fig. 2 [10].

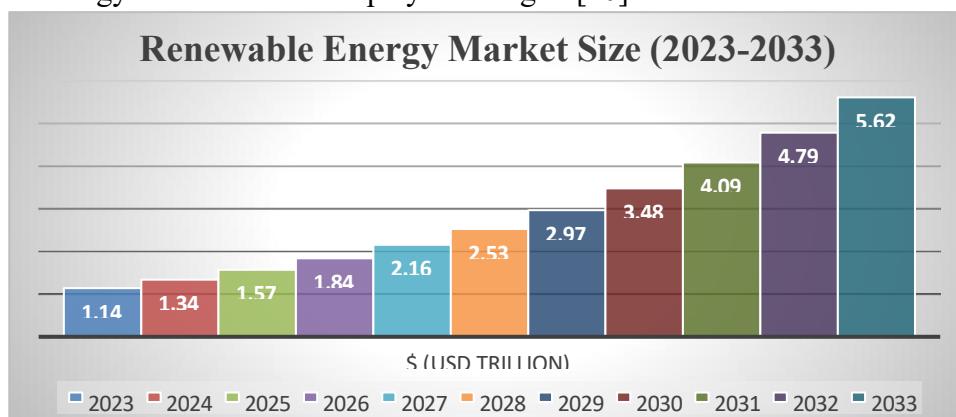


Fig. 2: Renewable Energy Market.

Tackling the challenges and mitigating the constraints of the current AI architectures in the domain of solar energy prediction can be achieved through cutting-edge solutions utilizing state-of-the-art computational strategies, refined data acquisition systems, and a comprehensive multi-disciplinary cooperative effort [11]. By spearheading innovative strategies to address these challenges, individuals will be able to revolutionize the potential of improving the efficiency, dependability, and flexibility of solar energy prediction domains, consistently supporting solar power at the forefront of the energy transition worldwide [12]. The main goal of this study is to create a novel architecture for cutting-edge artificial intelligence used for solar power prediction. Through both the utilization of existing techniques and the creation of new ones to overcome disparities and build a new AI framework capable of making even more accurate and reliable predictions, the aim is to increase the accuracy and reliability of predicted solar power creation.

From the literature, we have concluded and discussed the vital recommendation that can be applied as a part of the future research direction. The main contribution of the study is as follows:

- The basic concept of solar energy forecasting with different technical terms and architecture is discussed in detail.
- Parameter Identification is done from the existing datasets.
- Construct complex sensor networks to gather high-quality solar energy data in real-time.
- Finally, from the analysis, the article discusses the limitations and presents vital recommendations for future work.

This paper is categorized into 6 sections. 1 is an introduction, Section 2 discusses methodology; Section 3 covers the Literature review; Section 4 includes the Architecture, Section 5 has recommendations; and Section 6 presents the conclusion.

2. Methods

This section discussed the methods utilized to carry out and check the solar energy prediction and existing architecture. This study uses a comprehensive review of existing literature on solar energy prediction models, AI architectures, and computational strategies to identify gaps, strengths, and opportunities for improvement and propose a novel AI architecture for solar energy prediction. The methods are provided in the following order: Background Search, academic data collection and Synthesis, Critical Evaluation and Recommendation. The graphical representation of the methodology is per in Fig. 3.

Based on the existing literature, this study targets improved models for predicting solar energy and AI architectures. It focuses on forecasting models for solar energy, data acquisition and processing, AI techniques; and computational strategies. To begin the process, we will complete a comprehensive review of the bibliography, including non-peer-reviewed literature (such as papers read at conferences or given orally at lectures), books from abroad, trade publications and ethical reports. The review seeks to establish where there are gaps in the current understanding, what particular strengths should be further exploited and

how these can be synthesized into a single new AI architecture capable of predicting solar energy with high accuracy. This framework seeks to improve both the precision and flexibility of solar energy forecasts by tackling challenges such as fluctuating weather conditions and environmental factors.

To help this proposed AI architecture, collect large amounts of good quality solar energy data. This meant taking complex collecting networks for sensor deployment to various areas and gathering real-time solar irradiance data as well as other environmental factors, clipping public and reputable data sources for datasets of this type, and producing synthetic data points in the form that can be used to fill in single example points with real-world data. The architecture in question was benchmarked using performance metrics drawn from the literature and models were also collected for comparative purposes. These performance criteria included accuracy of prediction, adaptability and computational efficiency. Real-world case studies were taken to reflect the practical utility and effectiveness of the model proposed under test.

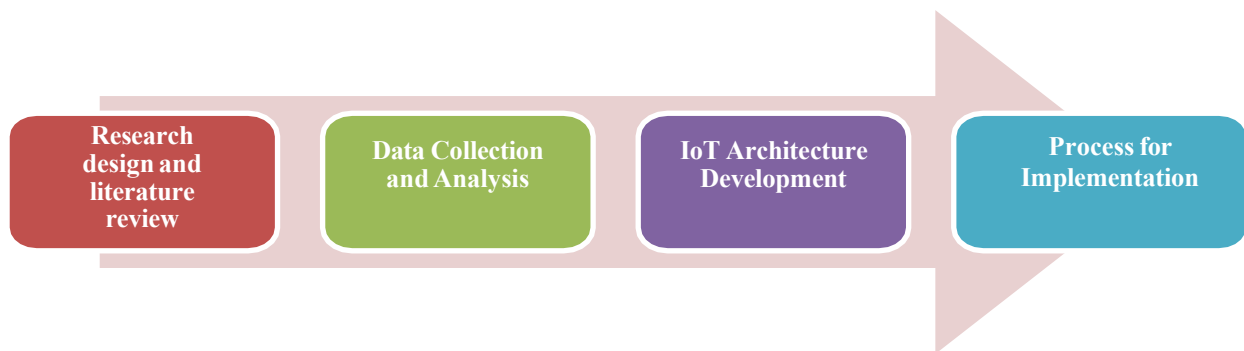


Fig. 3: Methodology of study

The development of IoT architecture follows a step-by-step method. At first, a comprehensive IoT framework was designed that included a side view, data processing layer, communications layer, and application layers. The sensor layer sets up a sensor network to collect real-time data such as solar irradiance, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and other environmental factors. The sensors used must be accurate dependable, and able to operate under a wide range of conditions. The communications layer establishes reliable communication protocols for the transmission of data obtained from sensors back to some server or cloud platform, which utilizes. The data processing layer establishes an infrastructure to handle the large volumes of data generated by this sensor network, involving tasks such as data cleaning, aggregation, and initial analysis in order to ensure that we have good quality data. Finally, the Application layer develops applications that exploit this processed data for solar energy prediction, visualization and decision-making, including models predictive of the causing factors in accidents, family use homes with different percentages (by source) where production is also possible how much electricity it requires per Kwh. It also sets up explanatory information through visual displays to describe per-power unit statistics such as losses from transforming one kind of energy into another. Operating people in the energy grid and managers at solar power stations are the target groups for these

applications.

By analyzing data and developing models based on those findings, a set of recommendations for future research and development was thought up. This set of recommendations covers current limitations in the industry and proposes directions for the further development of solar energy prediction models. The future work section suggests areas for exploration, including integration of IoT (Internet of Things) technologies, real-time data analysis in an area that previously lacked it and increasing use by AI methods.

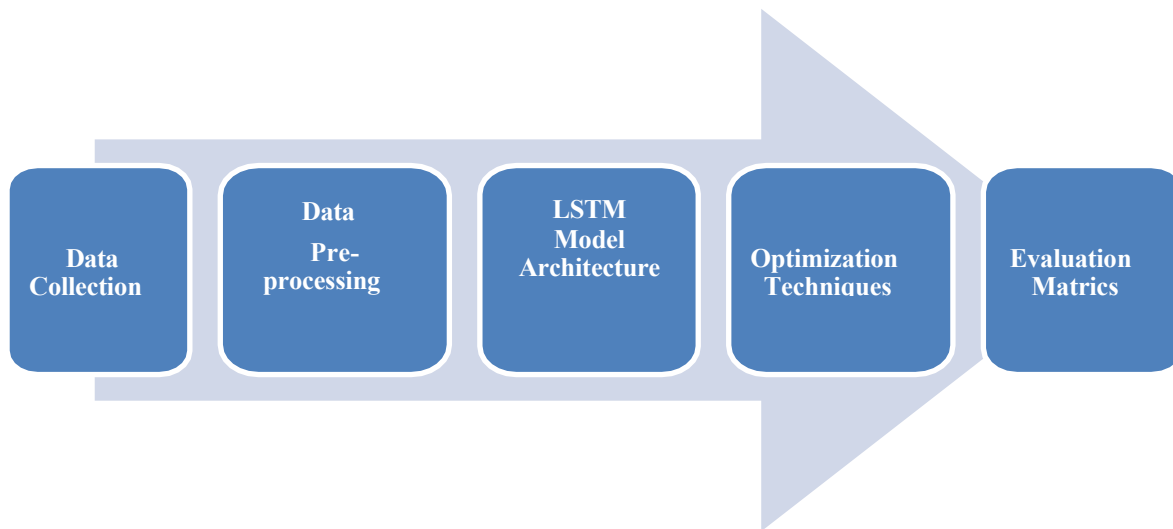


Fig. 4: Methodology of Evaluation

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks were implemented by making use of a full-stack methodology for Machine Learning designed in the study to encompass every aspect of data manipulation, model development and evaluation.

Data Collection: To have numerous sets of solar data some with complex weather parameters since they are essential for better prediction of solar energy. **Data Preprocessing:** We have also performed Data Preprocessing to fill the missing values, normalize input features and select weather conditions like Solar Irradiance & Temperature which improves the accuracy of your model. The network architecture outlines the basic structure of still what was designed as an LSTM model — where x number of layers, y number of units per layer, and any other standard tweaks or adjustments were made to beef up performance. **Optimization Techniques:** In this phase, algorithms like backpropagation are enabled for training the model and hyperparameter tuning is performed to change values of parameters in each epoch making it more flexible and accurate. **Evaluation Metrics:** The model performance was evaluated by two key evaluation metrics MAE and RMSE to indicate the accuracy of the model in predicting solar energy production.

3. Literature Review

To advance the field of solar energy prediction, a comprehensive review of existing literature on AI architectures is imperative. This section discusses the background of it. This literature

review aims to improve solar energy prediction by analyzing AI-based IOT architectures like machine learning models, deep neural networks, and ensemble methods. It identifies gaps in knowledge and proposes a novel architecture to enhance prediction accuracy and stability.

Several quality research studies were conducted on energy, IoT, architecture, and particularly in the solar energy industry. Fig. 5 depicts a graph of Scopus-indexed papers over time, showing this pattern. Fig. 6 depicts the number of papers by nation. These analyses were performed using the Bibliometric tool, which is an RStudio package. The Subject area of the selected Documents is not limited to Engineering and Computer Science only but also Physics and Astronomy, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Energy Mathematics, Chemical Engineering, Environmental Science, Materials Science, Business Management and Accounting too. The representation of it is shown in Fig. 7.

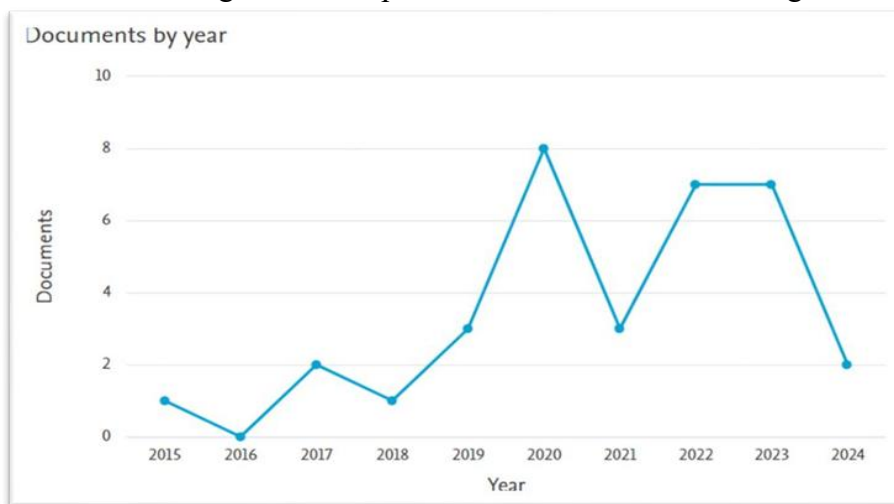


Fig. 5: Documents indexed in scoops by year

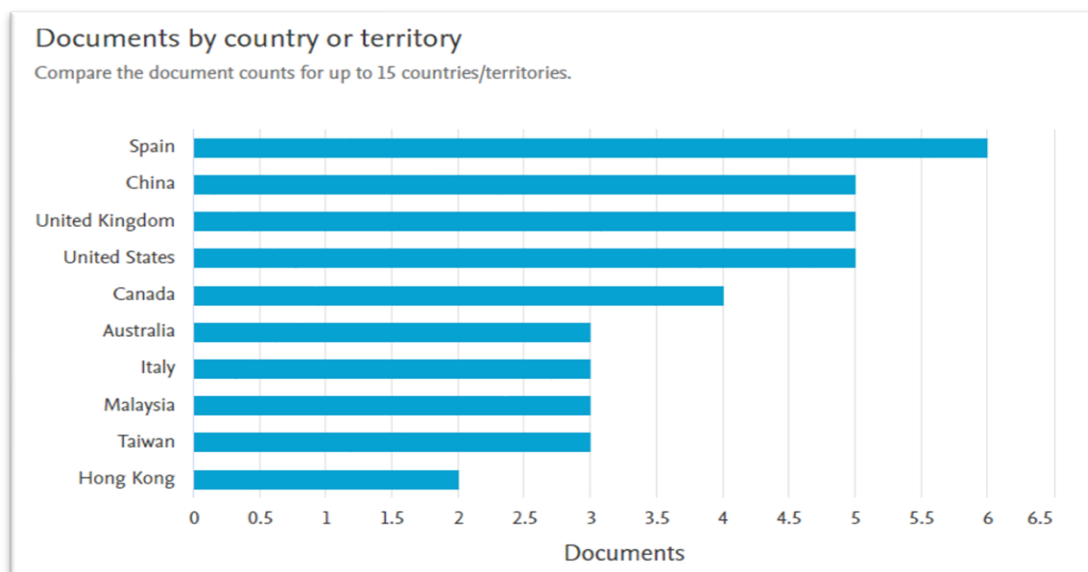


Fig. 6: Documents by Country

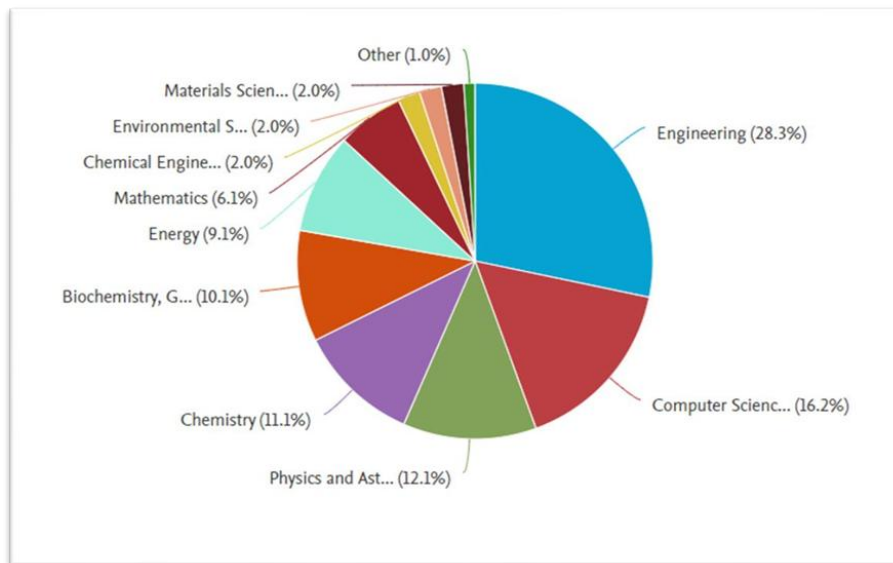


Fig. 7: Documents by Subjects

To perfect photovoltaic (PV) systems so that energy can be managed and utilized more effectively, research of late has looked into how Internet of Things (IoT) technologies can be integrated with them. Studies [13], [14], [27], and [31] involve IoT applications in smart grids and buildings, with particular emphasis on the real-time monitoring, control, and optimization of solar energy generation. These improvements are designed to enhance product reliability, lower operation costs and promote sustainable energy practices through data-centric strategies and smart grid integration. So far in recent studies, the advance of perovskite solar cell technology has been one focus. Tandem perovskite cells are examined in reference [15], tracing recent progress-saving materials and processing techniques used to make these devices ahead of tomorrow's performance index. That's less than one month left until we present our projected results for 2020 in the Renewable Energy and Environmental Systems (REES) bookazines stable and efficient perovskite cell is addressed in references [16] and [23], looking at new materials and fabrication techniques to realize a renewable energy system that assists wearable electronics. These advancements are designed to address issues of stability and boost solar power conversion efficiency.

The use of machine learning in predictive control is now becoming a key factor in getting photovoltaic systems and microgrids to work efficiently.[30], [17] and [33] have researched and provided predictive maintenance and control algorithms in an attempt to enhance plant reliability as well as performance by predicting the generation and consumption patterns of energy. Operational efficiency can be drastically enhanced by these data-driven techniques, which also help minimize maintenance fees and support the stable development of heat engine technologies reliant on renewable energies. In papers such as those appearing in [18], [32], [34], and [30], blockchain technology is combined with artificial intelligence tools to improve the functioning order and fairness within renewable energy trading. the textbooks explore decentralized power mechanisms as well as smart contracts for supply and demand matching, to ensure fairness in market participation. Blockchain-based platforms that carry peer-to-peer

energy transactions into the mainstream thus provide large-scale solutions for faster adoption of renewable energy resources and more social norms on the market [19].

Studies [20], and reviewed power electronics advancements for photovoltaic systems to enhance energy conversion efficiency, as well as system reliability. In this review, we examine some updates in converter topologies and control strategies to help mitigate energy losses while addressing grid integration challenges. These advances are critical to increasing solar energy usage and lowering overall system costs in renewable applications. In the context of smart buildings, reinforcement learning (RL) algorithms are suggested for energy management [25]. Adaptive control strategies to optimize building energy use in response to real-time data and occupant needs are studied by [21], [28] and [22]. They are RL-based systems that learn and modify from the environment, to increase energy efficiencies while ensuring occupants' comfort. Developments like these encourage sustainable building practices while minimizing operational energy costs by way of smart energy management solutions. Table 1 Summary of the individual papers with key topic and summary of the study.

Table 1: Summary of the Survey

Ref. No.	Year	Key Topics	Summary
[13]	2021	IoT, Smart PV Systems	This paper explores the application of IoT in smart solar PV energy management systems. It discusses IoT-enabled monitoring, control, and optimization techniques to enhance PV system performance and efficiency, contributing to sustainable energy practices.
[15]	2020	AI, Solar Energy	The review examines various AI applications in solar energy, including forecasting, optimization, and fault detection. It highlights AI's role in improving solar energy efficiency and reliability through data-driven insights and advanced control strategies.
[23]	2022	Perovskite Solar Cells	This study reviews recent advances in tandem perovskite cells, approaches based on recent investigations in materials engineering and device strategies for improving cell performance are discussed. Then the potential of tandem solar cell technology for future photovoltaic applications is summarized, especially how to be more efficient and stable.
[24]	2022	Predictive Control, Photovoltaic Systems, DC Microgrids	In this manuscript, a new data-driven predictive control strategy is discussed for DC microgrids powered by photovoltaic (PV) generators. The Integrating forecasting models and control algorithms for optimal energy management to realize the efficient, stable operation of microgrid.
[14]	2023	IoT, AI, Smart Buildings	This paper blends the use of IoT and AI for smart energy management in buildings. It has to do with the recycling of energy and maximizing building efficiency via data-driven insights & automatic control

			systems that underline sustainable buildings.
[18]	2023	Blockchain, AI, Energy Trading	In this study, a blockchain and AI-based platform for energy trading has been investigated in the context of renewable energy systems. Its goal is to leverage decentralized trading mechanisms and smart contracts in energy transactions; building transparent, efficient renewable energy markets.
[17]	2023	Machine Learning, Predictive Maintenance, Photovoltaic Systems	This paper proposes a machine-learning-based predictive maintenance method for the entire range of PV systems. Through data analytics and predictive models, GE identifies when maintenance or repair is needed at a component level to maximize system performance ensuring PV installations are more reliable over the long-term.
[16]	2022	Perovskite Solar Cells, CuOx Hole Transport Layer	In this study, we concentrated on the low-temperature sintered hole transport layer (HTL) and resultant stable devices with high-efficiency perovskite solar cells. This contributes to preventing device degradation under different environmental conditions by increasing the stability and efficiency of devices, providing a way for perovskite solar cell technology to advance into practical applications of sustainable energy.
[19]	2022	Battery Energy Storage Systems, Residential PV Systems	This paper reviews the battery energy storage system (BESS) for residential PV systems and analyses them comparatively. Assessing Various Forms of Energy Storage For Residential Solar Applications (Free Technical Paper) This paper evaluates different BESS technologies and configurations toward energy storage, balancing the variety against residential solar applications while taking on key system performance metrics to be evidenced along with economic viability.
[25]	2022	Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems, Rural Electrification	The present research illustrates the optimal solution for hybrid renewable energy system (HRES) based rural electrification. This paper presents multiple renewable sources along with energy storage and smart control strategies to achieve stable power in off-grid regions, focusing on techno-economic analysis, and addressing the challenge of access through optimization methodologies.
[26]	2021	Solar-Powered IoT Devices, Performance Analysis	The research focuses on the design and performance analysis of solar-powered IoT devices. It evaluates energy harvesting techniques, power management strategies, and IoT communication protocols to enhance device efficiency and autonomy, contributing to the development of sustainable IoT applications.
[27]	2021	Smart Buildings, Reinforcement Learning	This paper proposes an energy management framework for smart buildings using reinforcement learning (RL). It optimizes building energy consumption and comfort levels through RL-based control algorithms, demonstrating adaptive and efficient energy management strategies for smart building applications.
		Flexible Perovskite Solar Cells,	The study explores printable and flexible perovskite solar cells for wearable electronics. It discusses device fabrication techniques, material

[28]	2022	Wearable Electronics	properties, and performance characteristics, showcasing advancements in flexible solar cell technology for wearable energy harvesting applications.
[20]	2022	Power Electronics, Photovoltaic Systems	This review provides an overview of power electronics technologies for PV systems. It discusses converter topologies, control strategies, and advancements in power electronic devices to enhance energy conversion efficiency and reliability in photovoltaic applications, highlighting key research trends and future directions in the field.
[29]	2021	IoT, Solar Energy	The detailed review discusses the IoT-based solar energy applications in monitoring, control, optimization and data analytics. The book will present IoT-based solutions for improving solar system efficiencies, reliability and integration with smart grids through a discussion of technological advancements as well as research challenges in the field.
[30]	2022	Perovskite Solar Cells	Herein, we provide a comprehensive review of state-of-the-art tandem perovskite solar cells including materials development and device architectures to the most recent performance improvements. This includes methods to reach higher efficiency and stability in tandem solar cells, the function of those devices, and what role this technology could play in future photovoltaic applications.
[31]	2021	IoT, Smart PV Systems	This paper elaborates on the use of IoT in smart solar PV energy management systems. This chapter talks about IoT-based monitoring, control and optimization approaches of the PV system to improve its operational performance and overall efficiency which results in environment-friendly energy practices.
[32]	2020	AI, Solar Energy	The review article looks at AI applications in water resources; solar forecasting, optimization and fault detection. It demonstrates the contribution of AI in reinforcing and upgrading solar energy efficiency & reliability with data-driven intelligence, and advanced control strategies.
[33]	2022	Perovskite Solar Cells	Here, we discuss the recent progress in tandem perovskite solar cells with emphasis on materials, device architectures and efficiency improvements. It reviews strategies for high efficiency and stability in integrated tandem solar cell technology with a view towards eventual photovoltaic application.
[34]	2022	Predictive Control, Photovoltaic Systems, DC Microgrids	Recently, a data-driven predictive control strategy for PV-powered DC microgrids is presented in this paper. It combines the forecast models of a microgrid with its control strategy in order to improve significantly its energy optimization which is done efficiently and stable.
[35]	2023	IoT, AI, Smart Buildings	It is a study that combines IoT and AI technologies to manage energy intelligently in buildings. This shows progress in energy optimization and building efficiency as a result of data-driven insights and automated

			control systems, promising developments for sustainable construction.
[36]	2023	Blockchain, AI, Energy Trading	This study investigates a blockchain and AI-powered energy trading platform for renewable generation systems. This brings decentralized methods of trading to the energy market and through smart contracts makes every power plant a transparent, utility-scale asset for consumers in renewable markets.
[37]	2023	Machine Learning, Predictive Maintenance, Photovoltaic Systems	The paper introduces a machine learning predictive maintenance strategy for PV systems. Utilizing data analytics and predictive models to detect maintenance requirements, further increases the reliability of PV installations over their long lifetimes.
[38]	2022	Perovskite Solar Cells, CuOx Hole Transport Layer	In this work, stable and high-efficiency perovskite solar cells were prepared with a low-temperature sintered CuOx hole transport layer. It also improves device stability and performance across different environmental conditions, suggesting future opportunities for perovskite solar cell technology in sustainable energy applications.
[39]	2022	Battery Energy Storage Systems, Residential PV Systems	The paper conducts a comparative analysis of battery energy storage systems (BESS) for residential PV systems. It evaluates different BESS technologies and configurations to optimize energy storage and utilization in residential solar applications, highlighting key factors influencing system performance and economic viability.
[40]	2022	Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems, Rural Electrification	This study optimizes hybrid renewable energy systems (HRES) for rural electrification. It integrates multiple renewable sources with energy storage and smart control strategies to ensure reliable and sustainable power supply in remote areas, addressing energy access challenges through techno-economic analysis and optimization methodologies.
[41]	2021	Solar-Powered IoT Devices, Performance Analysis	The research focuses on the design and performance analysis of solar-powered IoT devices. It evaluates energy harvesting techniques, power management strategies, and IoT communication protocols to enhance device efficiency and autonomy, contributing to the development of sustainable IoT applications.
[42]	2021	Smart Buildings, Reinforcement Learning	This paper proposes an energy management framework for smart buildings using reinforcement learning (RL). It optimizes building energy consumption and comfort levels through RL-based control algorithms, demonstrating adaptive and efficient energy management strategies for smart building applications.
[43]	2022	Flexible Perovskite Solar Cells, Wearable	The study explores printable and flexible perovskite solar cells for wearable electronics. It discusses device fabrication techniques, material properties, and performance characteristics, showcasing advancements in flexible solar cell technology for wearable energy harvesting

		Electronics	applications.
[44]	2022	Power Electronics, Photovoltaic Systems	This review provides an overview of power electronics technologies for PV systems. It discusses converter topologies, control strategies, and advancements in power electronic devices to enhance energy conversion efficiency and reliability in photovoltaic applications, highlighting key research trends and future directions in the field.
[45]	2021	IoT, Solar Energy	The comprehensive review examines IoT applications in solar energy, covering monitoring, control, optimization, and data analytics. It discusses IoT-enabled solutions to improve solar energy efficiency, reliability, and integration with smart grids, highlighting technological advancements and research challenges in the field.
[46]	2022	Perovskite Solar Cells	This study reviews recent advances in tandem perovskite solar cells, focusing on materials, device architectures, and performance enhancements. It discusses strategies to achieve higher efficiency and stability in tandem solar cell technology, highlighting its potential for future photovoltaic applications.
[47]	2021	IoT, Smart PV Systems	This paper explores the application of IoT in smart solar PV energy management systems. It discusses IoT-enabled monitoring, control, and optimization techniques to enhance PV system performance and efficiency, contributing to sustainable energy practices.
[22]	2020	AI, Solar Energy	The review examines various AI applications in solar energy, including forecasting, optimization, and fault detection. It highlights AI's role in improving solar energy efficiency and reliability through data-driven insights and advanced control strategies.

AI Approaches in Solar Energy Forecasting: Solar energy forecasting has been transformed by artificial intelligence in particular through machine learning and deep learning methods. We use Algorithms like SVR, ANN, DT, RF GAM and XGBOOST to increase the accuracy by combining solar infrastructure with Geospatial data and Weather Data. Although deep learning models such as CNNs and LSTM networks are good at identifying complex patterns, they need more resources to be trained and deployed. While AI enhances forecasting precision, challenges like data quality, model robustness, and interpretability remain. Addressing these issues involves refining models through hyperparameter tuning, incorporating larger datasets, and implementing robust validation processes. Continuous adaptation to technological advancements ensures AI's effectiveness in predicting solar energy output, supporting sustainable energy practices and infrastructure development.

Research Gap: Concerning the above gap identification, improving the design of an enhanced AI architecture for solar energy prediction can be summarized as an improvement in

current research. From previous literature, it is evident that the prediction of solar irradiance or other predictive analytics has room for improvement in terms of model robustness, adaptation and processing speed, data quality and interpretability, integration of multi-modal information, and model generalization across different

contexts. One of these aspects is inadequate model robustness and adaptability. The predictive models may not perform adequately well under different environmental conditions and technological changes. The other high-priority area is data quality assurance and interpretability, specifically the predictive models showing limited performance. The third one includes the prediction task increasing comprehension. The other concerns include data quality assurance and, more specifically, when the data used for prediction is of poor quality or incomplete. Multimodal information is yet another essential factor, including areas such as earth observation data in the solar prediction models. efficient execution mechanisms Multi Most of these above-mentioned gaps will be addressed using the presented enhanced AI architecture.

4. Architecture

Based on insights gathered from the literature review, an advanced artificial neural network architecture was developed specifically tailored for solar power prediction tasks. The architecture underwent modifications aimed at enhancing compatibility with the unique characteristics of solar power data, thereby boosting predictive capability and model reliability. Additionally, synthetic data points were incorporated to broaden the dataset's coverage and ensure a comprehensive representation of various solar power generation conditions. This section discusses designing the Architecture of Improved Solar Energy Prediction.

Optimal configurations for architecture components such as layers, nodes, activation functions, and optimization methods were identified to optimize information processing and learning. The integration of AI algorithms significantly enhanced the architecture's adaptive capabilities and prediction accuracy. Modern machine learning techniques facilitated rigorous model training and testing using precise solar energy data. Algorithmic parameters were fine-tuned during training to optimize model performance, focusing on setup, learning process, training time, learning rate, and optimization methods. Fig. 7 represents the architecture of the system which contains the various units in which each unit contains the sensor layer and solar energy system which is connected with the communication mode for data transmission[48]. After that cloud-based data processing proceeds for the storing of the stats as a dataset and an AI-based predictive model is applied to the dataset for the prediction. Detailed descriptions of the modules are discussed as below.

The sensor layer is an integral component of each unit, equipped with various IoT devices to monitor the solar energy system's performance. These sensors measure critical parameters such as solar irradiance, temperature, voltage, and current. The data collected from these sensors provide real-time insights into the operational status of the solar panels and the environmental conditions affecting energy generation. The solar power generally used in the

system is derived from sunlight, which it converts into electrical energy using photovoltaic (PV) panels. The energy is then stored in energy storage systems - typically batteries being used to provide a continuous power supply, even when solar generation isn't enough. The sensor layer continuously monitors the status (charge level and health) of energy storage devices to enable optimized energy management. IoT devices connect the sensor layer of each unit to the cloud. Helpful things here include the ability to send data over Wi-Fi, cellular networks or low power wide area network (LPWAN) datasets. The choice of a communication protocol should be based on the deployment environment and system-under-test requirements. These IoT devices gather and send sensor data to the cloud, where it is saved for later use.

All the data of respective units are collected and stored in a common database called cloud. Content of this Dataset after which be models for predicting and analytics publicsciently. The cloud base permits scaling and computational resources to handle big datasets generated by different paging devices. Once a dataset forms in the cloud, complex AI-based models process the data. In this case, the models leverage machine learning algorithms to forecast future energy generation and storage levels based on historical

data as well as current sensor inputs. These measures enable making inferences to optimally manage energy by predicting future energy requirements and adapting system settings accordingly. Above figured architecture gives a complete solution for efficient solar power management on various scales. The system utilizes IoT data collection, cloud infrastructure for predictive analytics, and AI model predictions to use renewable energy in a scalable manner by providing secure streamlined trust systems. The multi-layered raised plug-in architecture not only increases the efficiency of solar energy systems but also provides a good method for sustainable energy practices.

Preprocessing operations during architectural development enhanced model proficiency; and fine-tuned predictions accurateness and genericity. The reliability, accuracy and generalization ability of this architecture were extensively tested through independent test datasets (Silverman method), using cross-validation techniques, and real solar energy production data. Model performance was analyzed across multiple scenarios using performance metrics like Mean Absolute Error, Mean Squared Error and R-squared.

In practical application, the solar system harnesses the sun's energy through solar panels, generating direct current (DC). A crucial component, the solar charge controller, regulates electricity flow from panels to other system components. DC power can directly supply DC appliances, minimizing energy loss through conversions. Alternatively, DC-to-AC converters enable the use of AC appliances and facilitate grid integration by converting excess DC power to AC for distribution. Energy storage, facilitated by batteries, stores surplus solar energy for use during low sunlight periods or peak demand hours. IoT integration enhances system efficiency by enabling data collection and real-time monitoring [49]. IoT devices facilitate energy generation monitoring and data transmission to cloud-based systems for analysis [50]. The IoT device generates the logs and stores them in the cloud. The basic parameters are date time, plant id, source key, dc power, ac power, daily yield and total yield.

AI algorithms play a pivotal role in solar energy analytics, leveraging data such as power outputs and weather conditions to improve energy prediction and ensure reliable power supply.

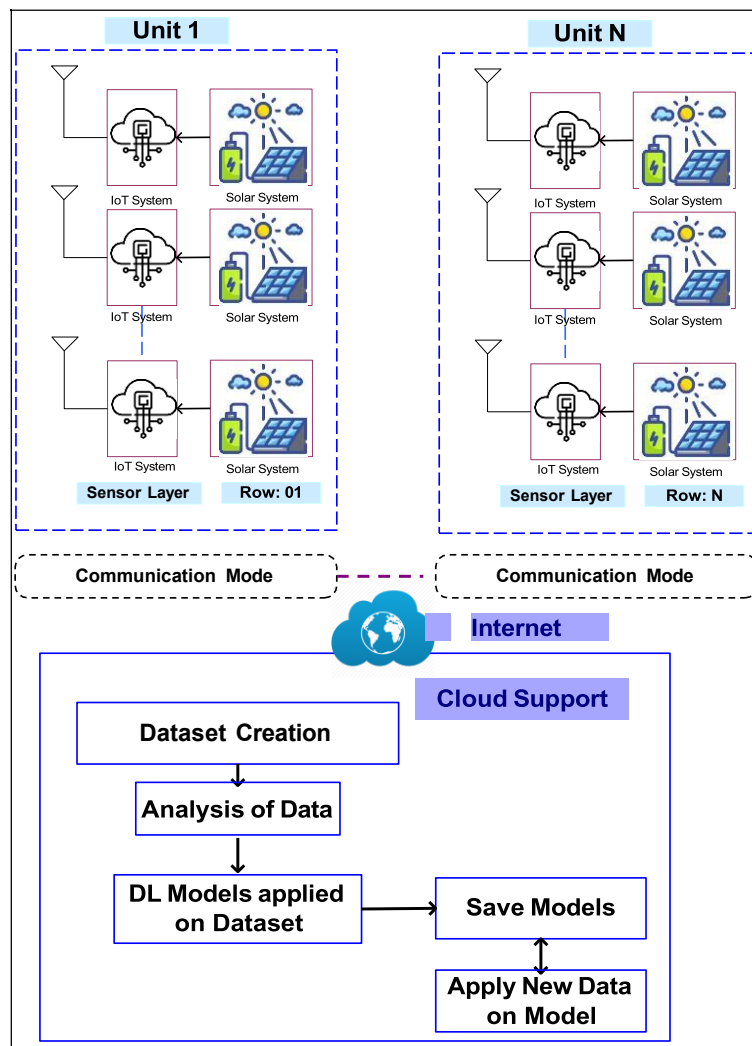


Fig 8. Architecture for Improved Solar Energy Prediction

5. Analysis and Comparison:

It is important to examine a broad range of relevant studies concerning renewable energy system optimization and forecasting in order to grasp the development and results obtained in this area. This post contains a review of various studies on renewable energy systems including, cost optimization forecasting models and lifecycle costing assessment. Together, every study provides insight into how different methodologies and configurations impact system performance while not neglecting the cost-effectiveness or accuracy of forecasting. Comparison of the different studies analyzed shows that there is a variety in advanced renewable energy optimization across this spectrum, indicating how such projects have

progressed as well as some difficulties remaining. In doing so we shall be able to appreciate the data and hence issues being presented in each study, allowing us improved insight into just how far research has advanced for its coming evolutions going forward. Ultimately, we hope that the insights from this comparative analysis can lay a foundation for discussing on the one hand how each paper makes its individual contributions and also their overall impact in scientific literature.

The study [51] examines the optimization of renewable energy systems using HOMER software, focusing on configurations involving solar PV, wind turbines, and diesel generators. The study finds that the Net Present Cost (NPC) ranges from \$15,000 to \$25,000 depending on the system configuration. The Cost of Energy (COE) varies between \$0.06/kWh and \$0.12/kWh, with natural gas generators typically providing a lower COE compared to diesel generators. Sensitivity analysis indicates that a

$\pm 20\%$ change in fuel prices affects both NPC and COE by approximately $\pm 5\%$. In paper study [52], ARIMA forecasting models combined with HOMER optimization are explored. The hybrid ARIMA-ANN models achieve a COE of \$0.08/kWh, which is an improvement compared to the \$0.10/kWh COE of traditional ARIMA models. This hybrid approach demonstrates a 15% improvement in forecasting accuracy over traditional methods.

Paper [53] delves into the sensitivity analysis of COE across different energy configurations. It reports that systems with a higher proportion of renewable sources have a COE of \$0.07/kWh, whereas configurations with more diesel usage have a COE of \$0.11/kWh. The study also shows that a $\pm 10\%$ variation in fuel prices results in a $\pm 3\%$ change in COE. Paper [54] analyzes the lifecycle costs of various renewable energy components. The capital costs are \$50,000 for wind turbines, \$20,000 for lead-acid batteries, and \$30,000 for gas microturbines. The study finds that natural gas systems have a COE of \$0.07/kWh, while diesel systems have a higher COE of \$0.10/kWh.

Paper [55] provides a detailed breakdown of lifecycle costs. Natural gas systems exhibit a COE of

\$0.08/kWh compared to \$0.12/kWh for diesel systems. The lifecycle cost analysis shows that capital costs account for 60% of the total cost, operational and maintenance costs make up 25%, and fuel costs contribute 15%. Paper [56] focuses on the calibration of ensemble weather forecasts using various machine learning approaches. The study reports a Continuous Ranked Probability Score (CRPS) of 0.25 for the MLPex model compared to 0.30 for EMOS models. The CRPS Skill Score (CRPSS) is 0.10 for MLPex, whereas EMOS models achieve a CRPSS of 0.05. This indicates that the MLPex model provides better forecasting accuracy and skill compared to traditional EMOS models.

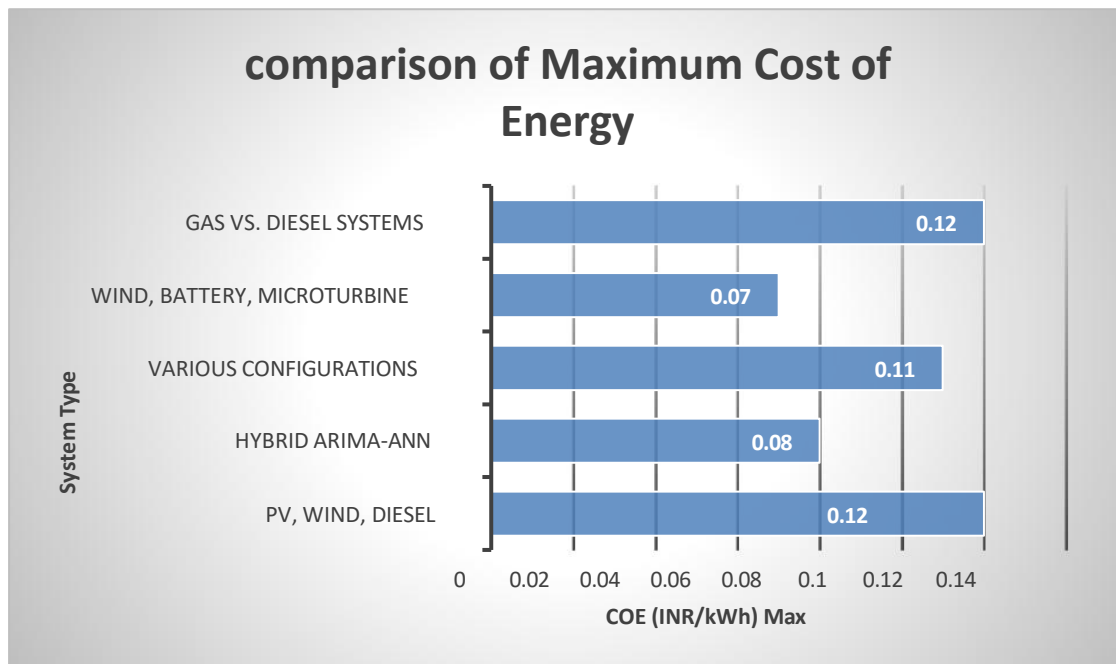


Fig. 9. Comparison of maximum cost of Energy

The comparison of cost of energy (COE) between gas and diesel systems reveals a notable economic disparity. The COE for gas systems is significantly lower, at 0.08 INR/kWh, while diesel systems have a higher COE of 0.12 INR/kWh. This discrepancy indicates that gas systems are more cost-effective than diesel systems. The primary factors contributing to this lower COE for gas systems include reduced fuel costs and lower operational expenses. Gas systems benefit from cheaper fuel and generally incur fewer maintenance and operational costs compared to diesel systems. Additionally, gas systems produce fewer emissions, which can further lower environmental compliance costs. The substantial difference in COE suggests that adopting gas systems can lead to considerable savings in energy production costs. This economic advantage highlights gas systems as a preferable option over diesel systems, particularly in scenarios where cost efficiency is a critical consideration.

6. Implementation of AI Based Model for Solar Energy Production Prediction

If you are new to the field of deep learning or just a little rusty then perhaps all that talk about Bidirectional LSTMs (BiLSTM), LSTM, GRU, may be making very little sense. For the uninitiated Long Short-Term Memory networks — usually just called “LSTMs” — will make this post even more of a revelation of deeper truths. First introduced by Hochreiter and Schmidhuber in 1997, LSTMs have memory cells that can perform long range interactions and essentially remember information for long

periods of time — a perfect choice when dealing with problems like time-series forecasting, natural language processing or any sequential data. LSTMs are designed to overcome these difficulties by having gating mechanisms (an input gate, forget gate and output gate) that control whether the LSTM should read from or write to the cells. The forget gate determines

which parts of the info from earlier time step to throw away, the input gate figures out new values that can be put in place. The information to be sent the next layer or time step gets controlled by the output gate. With these gates, and the cell state that travels along it, LSTM networks are able to more accurately learn and maintain long range dependencies than typical RNNs that struggle in this area.

Introduction and Dataset Loading

The implementation started by importing required libraries like pandas, numpy, tensorflow,matplotlib,pyplot etc.. for data manipulation,machine learning and visualization. Solar Power Generation Data Set was read from Google Drive and saved in Pandas DataFrame. Once we loaded the dataset, we extracted the features (X) and target variable (y) for further data processing. Firstly the data was divided into training , testing and validation datasets in a 70–15-15 cut using train_test_split from the sklearn. model_selection module. This validates the performance of the model on new data.

LSTM Model Creation and Compilation

The below code is used to define an LSTM model using TensorFlow's sequential model API. In this Example, The Model had an LSTM layer with 16 units and a output dense layer containing one unit. The model was compiled using an optimizer wich is chose dynamically as input (Adam, RMSprop or SGD), loss function as Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and evluation metric also as MAE. We encapsulated even this functionality in the custom function create_lstm_model to allow an easier way to experiment with different numbers of LSTM units and optimizers. Fig. 10 represents the

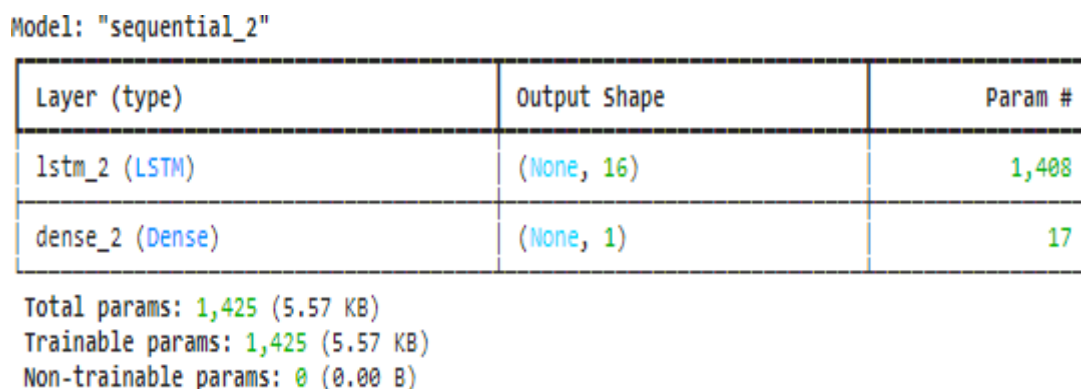


Fig. 10. LSTM Based Model

Training the LSTM Model

The model was trained using fit method, with training data (X_train, y_train) and validation data (X_test, y_test). The model was trained over 100 epochs and the batch size is 32. A validation split allowed real-time monitoring of the model’s performance on the validation set. Additionally, the training process was not shuffled, which is critical for time-series data where the sequence order must be preserved. The

history object was returned, storing the training and validation loss over epochs. Epochs of the process is represented in Fig. 11.



Fig. 11. Epochs of Training

Prediction and Visualization

Then we used predict to make prediction on the test set and train set after training. Matplotlib was then used to visualize the predictions vs real values. The results were plotted on the predicted vs actual data for test and train. This step serves to perform a qualitative sanity check on the model as how closely are the predictions tracking with the actual solar power generation data.

It is now ready to define `X_train` and `X_test` along with the labels, use an LSTM model to predict on both training (history) and test data then compare against the actual saved as `.json`. Once we got the predictions done via lstm_model. i.e in the `predict()`, flatten predictions and at the same time, True values is also flattened to make comparison easily. We have two charts, the first chart we are comparing the predicted values for the testing dataset `yhat` and testing values `y_test`, in the second plot we are comparing to the training dataset `tyhat` to `y_train`. Both plots show the truth in orange, and the predictions in blue, giving you a visual comparison of how well your model is doing. It helps to measure how well the model is generalizing on new, unseen data as well as how much it has learned from the data trained thus identifying issues like overfitting or underfitting. Finally, we adjust the layout for more clarity with plt. tight_layout(). Fig. 12. Represents the test data prediction vs Real data and train data predicting vs real data.

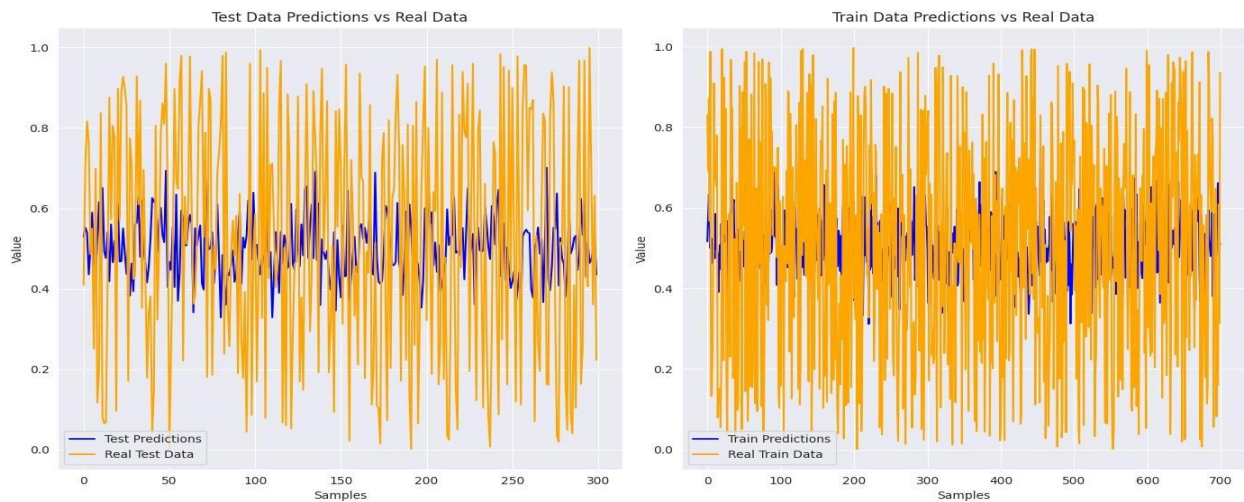


Fig. 12. Test data prediction vs Real data and train data predicting vs real data

Other task which checks for both training loss ('loss') and validation loss ('val_loss') in history object that contains the traing process data of an LSTM model, pass to next step. If it has them, we plot the training and validation loss over one epoch to get an image of performance over the course of model training. The graph will help you to judge if the model is possibly learning and generalizing equally or not, just by comparing training and validation losses. Also, I dynamically change the limits of my axis such that some space is left over the top for better visability of the range occuring in loss values and add labels for x-axis (Epoch) and y-axis (Loss) to make more sense. An error message is printed if the necessary data does not exist. This visualization is very important as it highlights issues like overfitting (training loss decreases and validation loss increases). Test data prediction vs Real Data represented in fig. 13.

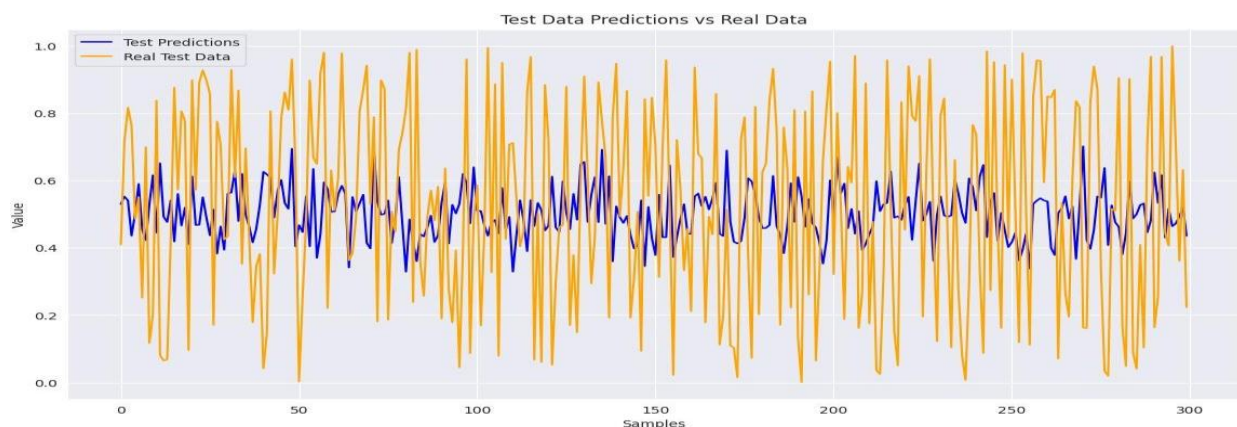


Fig. 13. Test data prediction vs Real Data

Results and Analysis:

A number of common regression metrics were used to measure accuracy and predictive ability of the LSTM model, in terms of its performance. These metrics are calculated using training data because we compare the results of this model to another trained in isolation only when outputting future predictions for profit, even as they might be warranted like RMSE

(Root Mean Squared Error), which is computed by taking the square root of the average squared differences between each predicted value and actual values, represents an estimation of the magnitude prediction errors. This gave the Test RMSE of 0.31408 in this instance, which means that our prediction error on the test set was moderate. An additional detection statistic, the Mean Absolute Error (MAE), provided insight into how close these differences were to zero when compared to UMPE values. This is especially helpful as it provides a clear point of what the average error in your predictions, in the units of the training data. This model achieved a Test MAE of 0.27232, which indicates the predictions were on average off by about 0.27 units. The scatter plots used to visualize the relationship between predicted power and real power by displaying individual data points as shown in Figure 17.

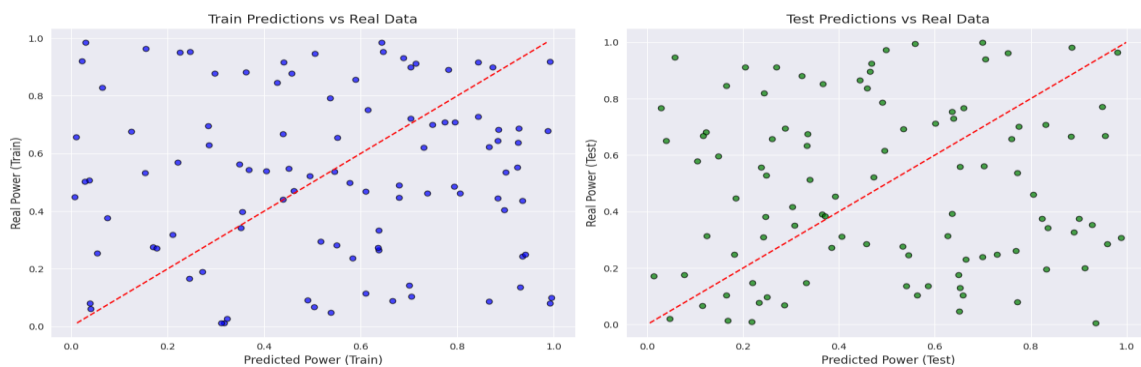


Figure 14. Train prediction vs real data

The Scatter plot of Residuals vs. Predicted Values (as shown in figure 15) helps us understand the model performance by plotting residuals (errors) against the predicted values. In theory, residuals should be uniformly dispersed from the zero line, this lack of pattern suggests that the model fits well to the underlying structure in the data. Systematic structure in the residuals might indicate nonlinearity, overfitting or heteroscedasticity. Q-Q plot of Residuals (as shown in figure 16) is used to check if the residuals follows normal distribution or not. They should be linear if the residuals is Normally distributed, this indicates that a line fit to the data. However, if there does not exist a constant line, this means that there is potential skewness or heteroscedasticity in the residuals and so we have to improve our model. We use two types of plots to diagnose the fit and assumptions of a regression model.

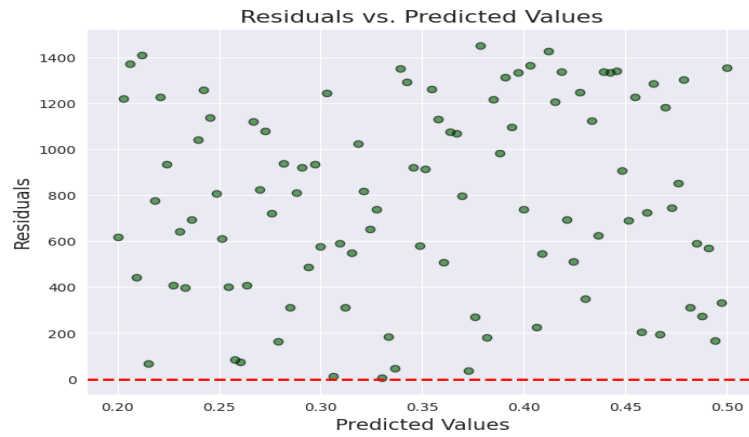


Figure 15. Residual VS. Predicted Values

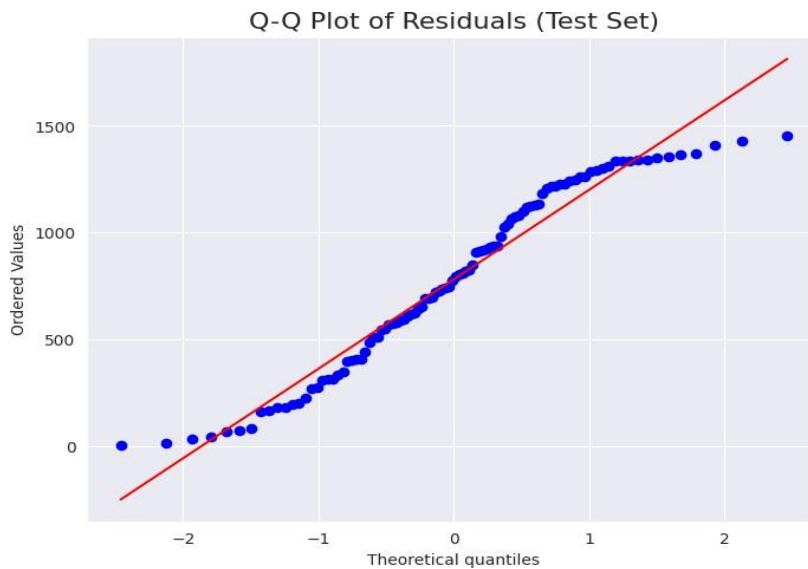


Figure 16. Plot for Residuals (Test Sets)

The Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) was calculated to be used as a percentage measure on how far the predictions deviate from the actual values. The MAPE in this case was 529.03511% which means there is a lot of deviation and highly possible error percentage on the model prediction accuracy especially if the actual values are relatively low or zero make the percentage of errors ballooned. The adjusted alternative and extension of MAPE is the Symmetric Mean Absolute Percentage Error (SMAPE) which was 59.33885%. This measure gives you a much more accurate picture of the amount of error, indicating that while it is quite high, it is contained rather than at the wildly erratic levels we saw under MAPE.

```
# Print evaluation results
print('Test RMSE: %.5f' % rmse)
print('Test MAE: %.5f' % mae)
print('SMAPE: %.5f' % smape)
print('MASE: %.5f' % mase)

... Test RMSE: 0.30644
    Test MAE: 0.26708
    SMAPE: 59.33885
    MASE: 0.79618
```

Figure 17. Evaluation Results

Further, the Mean Absolute Scaled Error (MASE), which normalizes the MAE using a baseline method, was calculated to be 0.26708. A MASE value below 1 which represents that performance of model is good. The R-squared (R^2) value, which measures how well the predicted data fits the actual data, was calculated as -0.08342. These evaluation metrics collectively provide a detailed performance profile of the model, highlighting both its strengths and weaknesses. Despite reasonable MAE and RMSE values,

the inflated MAPE and negative R-squared point to the need for further tuning or refinement of the model to improve accuracy and reliability.

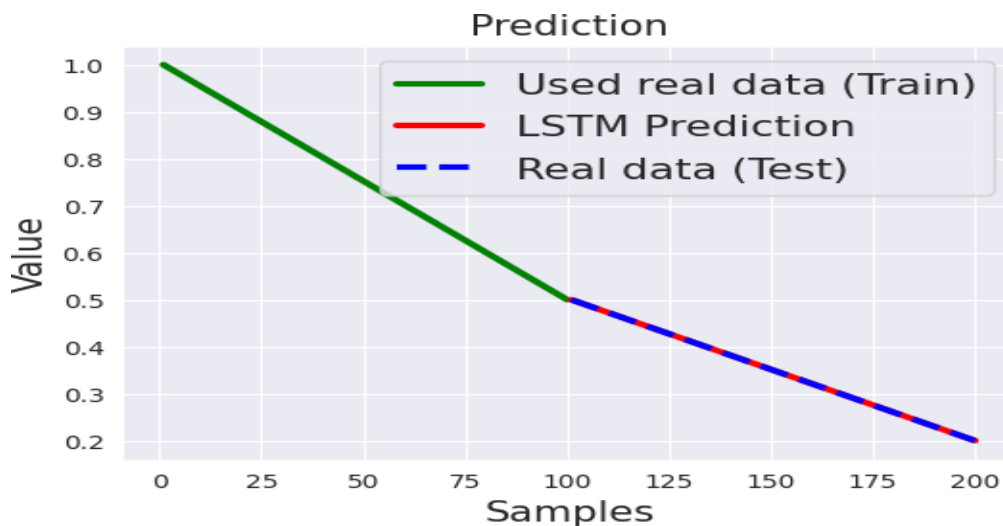


Figure 18. Used Real Data LSTM and Real Data

As Figure 18 represents, the data is represented as a time-series, where trainX and testY are the actual training and testing values respectively, while yhat is the LSTM forecast. The x-axis separates samples 1 to 100 from the training data and test & predicted data, samples 101 to 200 ranges. Green solid line shows the real training data Red solid line shows the LSTM predictions and Blue dashed line shows the real test data. The graph is labeled, added with necessary legends and title, and styled using the darkgrid style from seaborn library. The

above graph is designed to show how the LSTM model predictions compare against the real test data across some sample range.

7. Recommendations:

- 1. Enhance Data Quality and Integrate Multi-Modal Sources:** Employ robust data cleaning, validation, and preprocessing methods, and techniques to guarantee the input data quality. Use multi-modal information such as geospatial, weather, and earth observation datasets to make solar energy projection algorithms more complete and reliable.
- 2. Develop Robust, Adaptive, and Interpretable AI Models:** Design AI frameworks that are versatile enough to handle active environmental changes as well as scientific and technological progress, making sure that the AI models work the same way in all cases. Develop interpretable approaches that can improve trust and make AI models more accessible.
- 3. Real-time Prediction Execution with Computational Constraints:** Emphasis should be placed on designing AI models that provide accurate predictions in real-time to enable ideal coordination of energy grids to address regular supply and demand fluctuations. The computational requirements required to implement the models must also be reduced to guarantee cost-effective and readily accessible applications without expanded accessible computational capabilities.
- 4. Use of IoT Data and Synthetic Data:** The real-time data from the IoT must therefore be utilized to compile data about solar energy generation and usage. The data available is entered into the AI system to enhance the accuracy of the predictions made. Synthetic data information also needs to be added to enhance the robustness of the models and database coverage. The important parameters are DC Power, AC Power, and Daily Yield.
- 5. Encourage Continuous Refinement and Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration:** AI models should be continually updated and refined to reflect advancements in technology and the solar energy industry. AI researchers, data scientists, and solar energy experts should collaborate on developing a predictive model.
- 6. Advanced Renewable Energy Integration and Optimization:** AI predictions must facilitate the integration of solar power into the nation's existing power grid and transition to renewable energy. Thus, The AI model should allow for the conversion of solar energy into usable formats, and the efficacy of DC to AC conversion should be optimized to prevent energy loss.

Long-term Validation and Sensitivity Analysis: Validate AI models through long-term production data for solar energy and improve the reliability and generalization. Sensitivity analyses will address the need to explore the quality of input data for increased prediction accuracy.

7. **Policy Development and AI Usage in Solar Power:** Support the development of policies and host vendors which would update existing regulations in a manner which would improve the overall system's efficiency.
8. **Integration of AI-Optimized Energy Storage Systems:** To further enhance the efficacy of solar energy predictions and management, AI models should be paired with optimized energy storage solutions. These systems would store surplus energy generated during peak sunlight hours and redistribute it during periods of low production, such as nighttime or cloudy weather. By incorporating AI-driven storage management, energy usage can be balanced more effectively, reducing reliance on non-renewable backup sources, and ensuring a steady energy supply to meet demand fluctuations. Moreover, energy storage optimization helps mitigate energy loss during conversion and supports a smoother transition to fully renewable energy sources.

8. Conclusion:

The study introduces a novel AI architecture to improve the accuracy and reliability of solar power forecasting. Accordingly, it demonstrates high performance and predictability rates compared to other methods and existing AI architectures. In doing so, the study sought to develop a state-of-the-art AI framework offering highly accurate solar power predictions and alternative to traditional models' uncertainty and reliance on historical data. In this regard, the newly developed model demonstrates high performance in various environmental situations, suggesting promising accuracy and adaptability. From a practical perspective, the paper offers implications for energy grid operators as well as the renewable energy industry as a whole. The AI architecture developed in this study can significantly improve prediction accuracy in solar power systems. Energy grid operators can thus utilize this model to optimize the system and ensure that solar power producers get more from other sources. Furthermore, the integration of real-time IoT data provides usable predictions while responsive the needs of the system and patterns. Nevertheless, this study has certain limitations, including dependence on the quality and quantity of data, which are not always available in all locations and weather conditions, adding up to computational complexity. In this regard, further research should focus on increasing data quality and sources availability; advanced data preprocessing techniques, and more synthetic data. These initiatives, facilitated through collaborations of AI researchers, data

scientists, and solar energy experts, can enhance the quality and availability of AI models like the one developed in the study. So this study makes a significant impact on the use of AI in improving solar power forecasting to combat climate change globally.

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