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Solar Intelligence Predictive Models for Power Generation and Radiation

Jerome Benny Hinndas D[1], Nithish Kumar S[2], Sanjai A[3], Dr. K. Periyarselvam. M. P.[4]
[1, 2, 3]*Bachelors Of Engineering Electronics And Communication Engineering Grt Institute Of Engineering And Technology, GRT Mahalakshmi Nagar, Chennai-Tirupathi Highway, Tiruttani-631209 Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu, India.*
[4]*Phd, Associate Professor, GRT Institute Of Engineering and Technology, Grt Mahalakshmi Nagar, Chennai-Tirupathi Highway, Tiruttani-631209 Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu, India.*

Abstract: The efficient integration of solar energy into the power grid requires accurate regression of solar power generation and radiation levels. This work explores the development of "Solar Intelligence" - a system utilizing machine learning-based predictive models. These models will be trained on a multitude of data sources, including historical solar radiation measurements, weather forecasts, and environmental factors. By analyzing these complex relationships, Solar Intelligence aims to predict future solar power generation and radiation with high accuracy. This improved forecasting capability will empower grid operators to optimize energy production, integrate renewable sources seamlessly, and enhance overall grid stability. Furthermore, this "Solar Intelligence" system has the potential to revolutionize solar energy management for utilities and individual consumers, enabling informed decision-making and maximizing the utilization of this clean and sustainable energy source.
Keywords: Solar Energy, Machine Learning, Predictive Models, Power, Generation, Solar Radiation

I. INTRODUCTION

The growing demand for renewable energy sources has intensified the focus on solar power as a sustainable and environmentally friendly solution. Solar Intelligence Predictive Models for Power Generation and Radiation play a pivotal role in optimizing the efficiency and reliability of solar energy systems. By leveraging advanced machine learning algorithms and data analytics, these models can accurately forecast solar radiation levels and power output, enabling better planning and management of solar power plants. Such predictive models consider various factors, including weather patterns, geographical location, and historical data, to provide precise and timely predictions. This not only enhances the performance of solar power installations but also contributes to the stability and resilience of the overall energy grid. As the world transitions towards a greener future, the development and implementation of intelligent predictive models are essential for maximizing the potential of solar energy and meeting the global energy demand sustainably.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is an analysis and review of existing research and methods in a given topic. It reports published literature in a given topic area, often within a specific time limit, by capitalizing on secondary sources. Its major aims are to make the reader aware of current discoveries and lay out the ground rules for future research projects or proposals.

A literature review typically integrates synthesis and summary in some order. A synthesis rearranges and interprets the information, creating new insights, blending older and newer ideas, or mapping the development and discussion of the field, while a summary identifies the most significant aspects from sources. It may also evaluate sources and emphasize the most relevant ones.

A. Review of Literature Survey

1) Title: Forecasting Solar Energy: Leveraging Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning for Sustainable Energy Solutions
Author: Taraneh Saadati, Burak Barutcu
Year: 2025
Even though output unpredictability poses challenges, accurate solar energy forecasting is necessary to incorporate solar power into grids and foster a low-carbon economy. This paper explores forecasting models and highlights the role of AI and ML in increasing accuracy. It surveys the development, benefits, and limitations of AI/ML models and proposes a systematic approach to employing them in solar forecasting. Comparative studies reveal that deep learning, ensemble strategies, and hybrid models significantly improve reliability. These advances determine lines of future study while supporting grid stability, the sustainability targets UN SDG 7 and SDG 13, and economic growth with eco-friendly aspects.

2) Title: Artificial intelligence based forecasting and optimization model for concentrated solar power system with thermal energy storage
Author: Eid Gul , Giorgio Baldinelli , Jinwen Wang , Pietro Bartocci , Tariq Shamim
Year: 2024
Thermal energy storage (TES) in power tower concentrated solar power (CSP) systems ensures reliable, low-cost energy sources. The performance of a CSP-TES system is maximized in this research using artificial intelligence, specifically a Random Forest Regress or with grid search cross-validation. The AI model predicts output power accurately and maximizes such critical parameters as fluid flow rates and mirror angles. It enables economic analysis, operational decisions, and predictions. High accuracy of prediction is indicated by the outcomes (MSE: 0.0676, R2: 0.9999). NPV and LCOE were employed to confirm the economic feasibility, and sensitivity analysis indicated that the project was robust to changes in fuel prices and technology costs. Moreover, the system performed well in all weather conditions and clear environmental advantages through improved dispatch and reduced emissions.

3) Title: Solar energy potential assessment for electricity generation on the south-eastern coast of Iran.
Author: Rahim Zahedi, Erfan Sadeghitabar, Abolfazl Ahmadi.
Year: 2023
Solar energy is exclusive among the renewable energy sources as it can be directly converted into power and heat, is easy to utilize, can be stored, and is sustainable. Solar energy has attracted a great deal of interest from scientists all over the globe, especially in Iran, over the past few decades. Identifying the optimum sites for the use of solar energy is essential due to Iran's high solar potential and increasing energy demands. Solar power generation opportunities at Iran's ocean beaches in the southeast part of the country are investigated in this research work. Locations suitable for installation of photovoltaic (PV) panels at the power plant level were determined based on Iran's solar radiation map and spatial limitations. The area can generate around 17,200 GWh of power annually with 15% conversion efficiency and 70% area availability, which can support Makran's social, economic, and industrial growth.

4) Title: Review on Solar Energy Resources and Pv System
Author: Amarjeet P.Ghadge
Year: 2023
India, being a densely populated and rapidly emerging country, has a promising future in the global market for solar power. Under initiatives such as the National Solar Mission 2020, the government promotes green energy to reduce damage to the environment. Since 2000, over 700 million Indians have gained access to electricity, and with a view to reducing reliance on conventional sources, the nation is now focusing on solar and wind power. The use of traditional fuels is being minimized, rooftop solar systems are being encouraged, and solar pumps for irrigation are being encouraged. This essay analyzes solar energy systems globally and their benefits to renewable energy consumers.

5) Title: Prediction of Solar Irradiance One Hour Ahead Based on Quantum Long Short-Term Memory Network.
Author: Yunjun Yu, Guoping Hu, Caicheng Liu, Junjie Xiong, and Ziyang Wu.
Year: 2023
For energy management and grid stability, short-term photovoltaic (PV) power forecasts are required to be precise. PV output can fluctuate based on the uncertainty of solar energy, which might affect grid operations. To predict sun irradiance one hour ahead, a hybrid prediction model consisting of a variation quantum circuit (VQC) and an LSTM network is proposed. By optimizing gate settings for higher precision, VQC enhances LSTM. Tests with observations from five Chinese solar observatories show this model performs substantially better in RMSE, MAE, and R2 compared to traditional methods (e.g., ARIMA, CNN, RNN, and GRU) under all seasons.

6) Title: Literature Study On Solar Energy Resources – A Geographical Analysis
Author: Deepu B.P. 2Dr.H.Kamala
Year: 2022
India, with a population of 1.4 billion and a fast-growing economy, is one of the leading countries in the global energy market. The country has made great progress in the production of green energy, most notably in solar and wind energy, through initiatives such

as the National Solar Energy Mission-2020. Over 700 million people have had access to electricity since 2000. India aims to cut down its dependence on traditional biomass, an important indoor air polluter, and provide all with safe, cheap, and clean energy by 2030. This research analyzes the advantages of solar energy sources globally from the perspectives of non-renewable consumers between 2010 and 2020.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Power distribution grids experiences proliferation of solar photovoltaics (PV) at the system edge. However, its counterpart of sparse meter deployment provides insufficient monitoring of PVs, for which the potential violations challenge the operators for energy management and stable operation. Some previous works use satellite imagery to detect distributed PVs for the easy access of data. However, their PV localization methods rely on label-rich area with unitary background/environment to implement well; even further/harder, they do not provide precise metered-PV detection and quantification to estimate/know PV generation outputs in unobservable area, which is essential to prevent the edge from excessive two-way power flow and other violations. Thus, we combine the two steps of detecting PV existence and quantify PV amount into one classification task. To boost the classification performance in unobservable edge area, we construct a generative adversarial network that simultaneous augments the diversity of labelled PV satellite images and embed distinct PV characteristics/features for training the classifier. Furthermore, the PV localization and quantification result is combined with geographic information, historical weather conditions and neighboring generation patterns to estimate power output at the system edge. We validate the proposed approaches on PV systems in the southwest of the U.S. Experiment results show high accuracy and robustness in predicting distributed solar power without sufficient prior information.

A. Demerits

- They collect only solar array panel data for analysis purpose.
- They did not do any machine learning techniques.
- They analyze only power generation.
- Their working terminologies are quite complex to understand.
- They did not deploy the model into environment.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

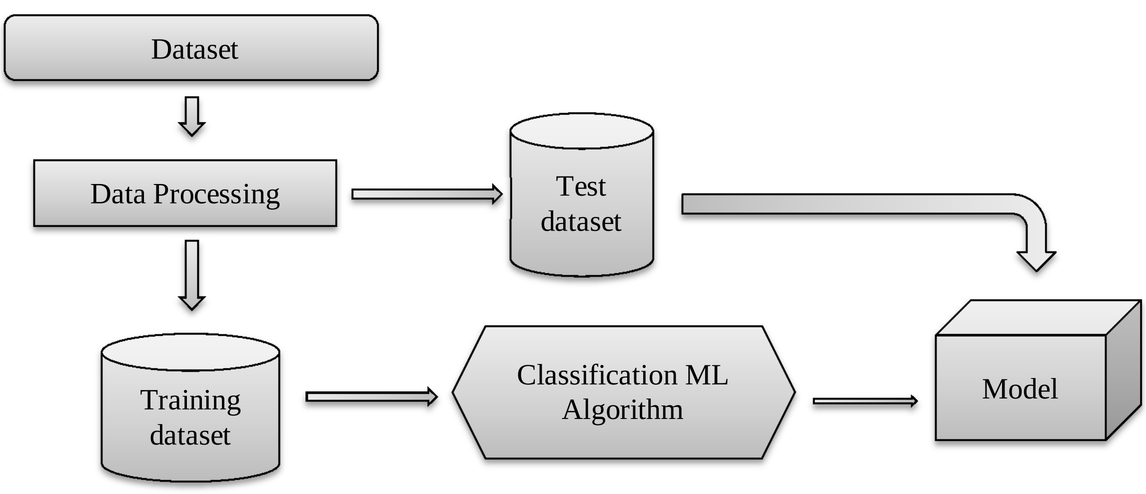

Fig.1. Architecture of Proposed model

The Solar Intelligence system utilizes machine learning to generate accurate solar radiation and power generation predictions. It looks at real-time sensor data from panels, historical data, and weather forecasts to seek out trends and predict future output. Grid fluctuations can be managed, energy production optimized, and informed decisions about storage and distribution made by stakeholders using these data.

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A. Key Features And Functionalities

1) Key Features

1. Dataset Handling
   - Includes raw datasets that are preprocessed to improve quality and usability.
   - Divides data into training and testing subsets to evaluate the model.
2. Automated Data Processing
   - Cleans and formats raw data to eliminate inconsistencies, missing values, and noise.
   - Verifies that processed data is adequate for machine learning algorithms.
3. ML Classification Algorithm
   - Uses strong machine learning classification algorithms to recognize patterns and relationships in the data.
   - Offers multiple algorithms, including decision trees, support vector machines, or neural networks.
4. Model Building
   - Develops predictive models from training datasets.
   - Tunes models with iterative learning and testing against test datasets.
5. Integration of Feedback Loop
   - Facilitates the performance assessment of the model with test datasets to allow for refinement and optimization.

2) Functionalities

1. Preprocessing of Data
   - Transforms raw data into organized formats for use in machine learning.
   - Refines data quality to handle problems such as missing values or outliers.
2. Split of Training and Testing
   - Splits datasets into training (for model learning) and test (for model performance assessment) sets.
   - Prevents biased measurement of the accuracy of models.
3. Executing the Classification Task
   - Deploying machine learning algorithms in classifying data into pre-defined groups.
   - Enabling the support of use cases such as anomaly detection, sentiment analysis, or disease diagnosis.
4. Model Evaluation and Optimization
   - Is used to verify model performance against metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, or F1-score.
   - Refines models based on test results feedback to enhance prediction reliability.
5. Scalability and Adaptability
   - Enables integration with bigger datasets or other classification tasks.
   - Enables customization of algorithms according to specific use cases or domain requirements.

This pipeline is an underlying framework for deploying machine learning classification systems across various domains including healthcare, energy prediction, finance, and many others.

B. Merits

- We contrasted in excess of a two calculations with getting better precision level.
- We sorted out sunlight based power age and radiation.
- We send the model into creation level application.
- We further developed the precision level and execution level.

C. Summary of the Proposed System

The system being proposed is a machine learning pipeline for classification that starts with a raw dataset and processes it through preprocessing to validate data quality and usability by filtering out noise, addressing missing values, and feature normalization. The preprocessed data is then divided into training and test datasets so that there is an unbiased evaluation. The training data is employed to train a classifier algorithm, which produces a forecasting model through the detection of patterns and relationships in the data to categorize it into pre-defined groups. The test set assesses the performance of the model based on measures such as accuracy, precision, recall, or F1-score, and test results are utilized to further refine and optimize the model, developing a feedback loop that enhances classification accuracy over time and allows the system to generalize to different classification tasks across domains.

V. IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

The typical syntax for Python methods is instance. Method(argument), which is syntactic sugar for Class.method(instance, argument). Python methods are functions bound to object classes. Python needs the self parameter explicitly in order to refer to instance data in methods, compared to languages such as Java, C++, or Ruby that use an implicit reference. Python also has special methods to make user-defined classes more functional. These functions are commonly referred to as "dunder" functions due to their double-underscore (__) prefix and suffix. These functions enhance the native behavior of user-defined objects by cooperating with Python's built-in functions for arithmetic operations (__add__, __sub__), comparisons (__eq__, __lt__), printing (__str__), length (__len__), type conversions, and others.

A. Project Requirements

General

Requirements are the basic constrains that are required to develop a system. Requirements are collected while designing the system. The following are the requirements that are to be discussed.

1. Functional requirements
2. Non-Functional requirements
3. Environment requirements
   A. Hardware requirements
   B. software requirements

1. Functional requirements:

The software requirements specification is a technical specification of requirements for the software product. It is the first step in the requirements analysis process. It lists requirements of a particular software system. The following details to follow the special libraries like sk-learn, pandas, numpy, matplotlib and seaborn.

2. Non-Functional Requirements:

Process of functional steps,

1. Problem define
2. Preparing data
3. Evaluating algorithms
4. Improving results
5. Prediction the result

3. Environmental Requirements:

1. Software Requirements:

Operating System	: Windows
Tool	: Anaconda with Jupyter Notebook
Hardware requirements:	
Processor	: Pentium IV/III
Hard disk	: minimum 80 GB
RAM	: minimum 2 GB

B. Software Description

The "Solar Intelligence Predictive Models for Power Generation and Radiation" project leverages advanced machine learning techniques to forecast solar power generation and radiation levels accurately. This project involves developing predictive models using historical weather data, solar panel output, and other relevant environmental parameters. By analyzing these datasets, the machine learning algorithms can identify patterns and correlations that impact solar energy production. The software integrates these predictive models into a user-friendly interface, providing real-time and future predictions to optimize solar power management. This system aims to enhance energy efficiency, support grid stability, and assist in strategic planning for solar power utilization. The project's ultimate goal is to contribute to the renewable energy sector by improving the reliability and predictability of solar power generation, thereby promoting sustainable energy solutions.

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C. Anaconda Navigator

Anaconda Navigator is a desktop graphical user interface (GUI) included in Anaconda® distribution that allows you to launch applications and easily manage conda packages, environments, and channels without using command-line commands. Navigator can search for packages on Anaconda.org or in a local Anaconda Repository.

Anaconda. Now, if you are primarily doing data science work, Anaconda is also a great option. Anaconda is created by Continuum Analytics, and it is a Python distribution that comes preinstalled with lots of useful python libraries for data science.

Anaconda is a distribution of the Python and R programming languages for scientific computing (data science, machine learning applications, large-scale data processing, predictive analytics, etc.), that aims to simplify package management and deployment.

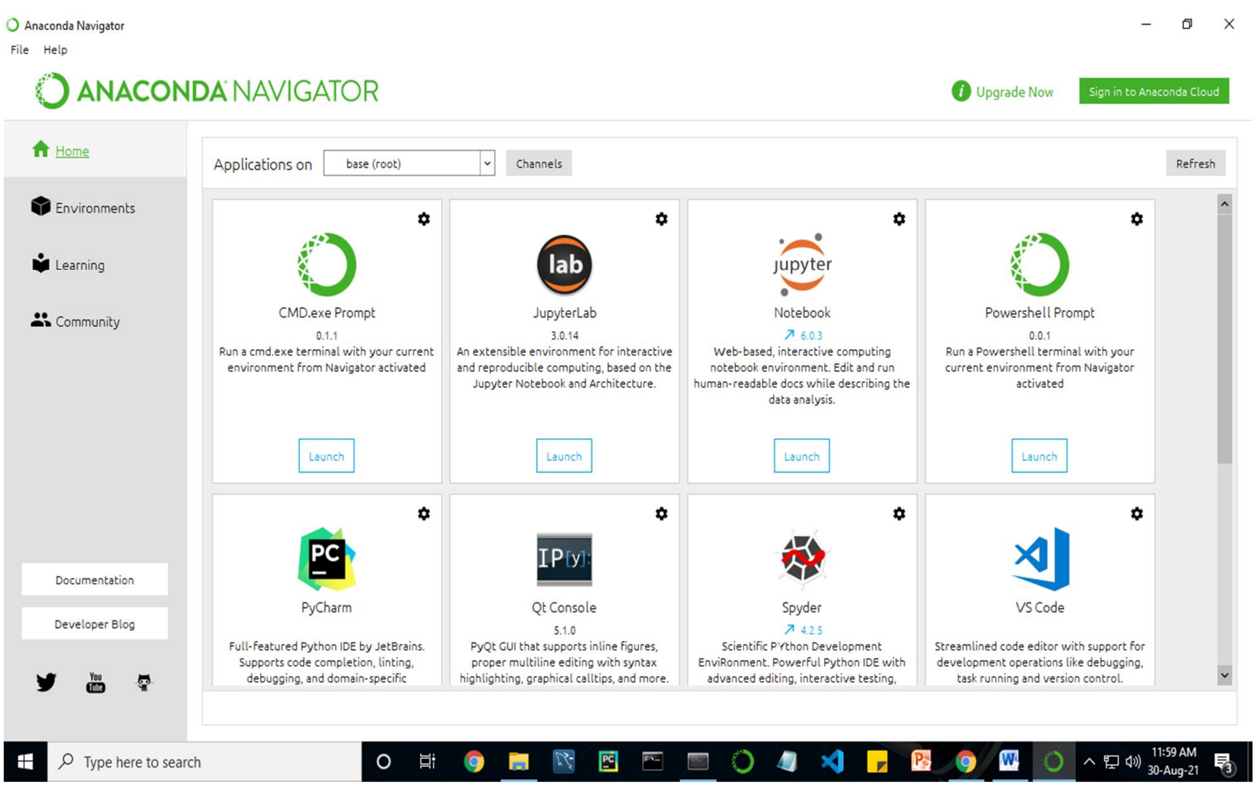
In order to run, many scientific packages depend on specific versions of other packages. Data scientists often use multiple versions of many packages and use multiple environments to separate these different versions.

The command-line program conda is both a package manager and an environment manager. This helps data scientists ensure that each version of each package has all the dependencies it requires and works correctly.

Navigator is an easy, point-and-click way to work with packages and environments without needing to type conda commands in a terminal window. You can use it to find the packages you want, install them in an environment, run the packages, and update them – all inside Navigator.

The following applications are available by default in Navigator:

- JupyterLab
- Jupyter Notebook
- Spyder
- PyCharm
- VSCode
- Glueviz
- Orange 3 App
- RStudio
- Anaconda Prompt (Windows only)
- Anaconda PowerShell (Windows only)



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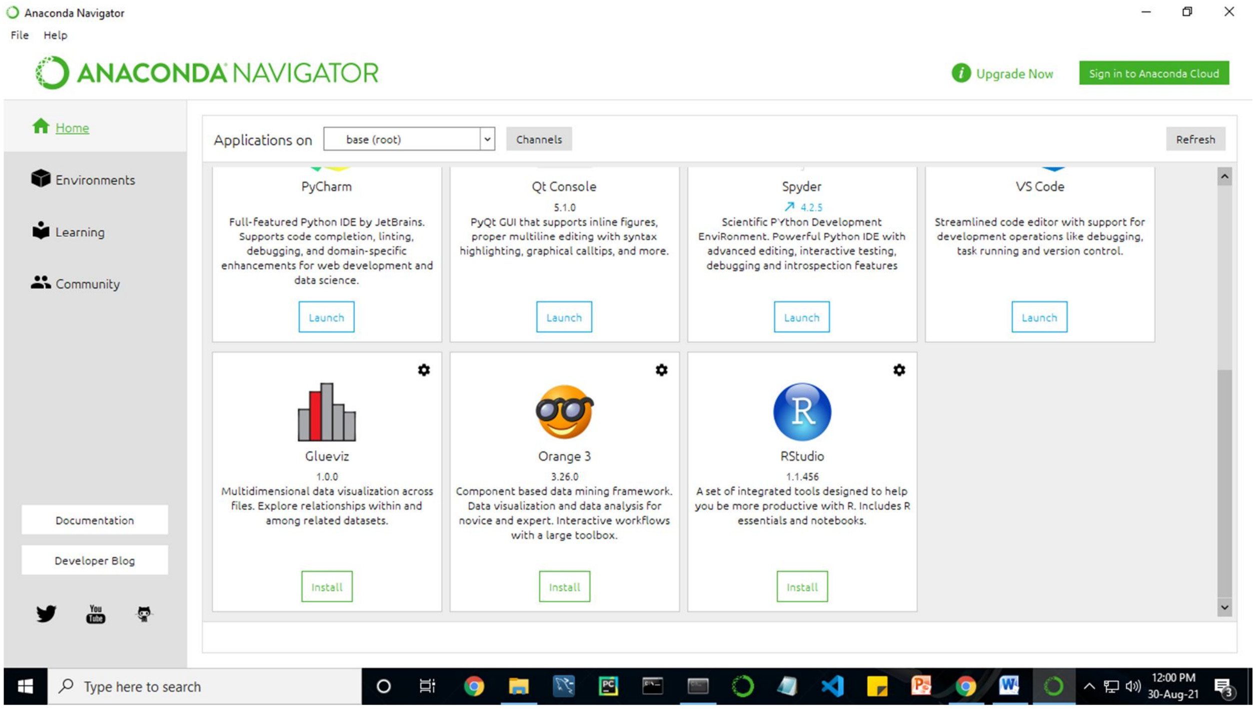

D. Python

Python is an interpreted high-level general-purpose programming language whose design philosophy is to feature significant indentation. Its language features and its object-oriented approach are both intended to enable programmers to write logical, clear code for small and large projects. Python is dynamically-typed and garbage-collected. It supports many programming paradigms, including structured (specifically, procedural), object-oriented and functional programming. It is best known as a "batteries included" language for its rich standard library. Guido van Rossum started developing Python in the late 1980s as a replacement for the ABC programming language and initially released it in 1991 as Python 0.9.0. Python 2.0 was released in 2000 and added new features, including list comprehensions and a garbage collector based on reference counting. Python 3.0 was released in 2008 and was a major overhaul of the language that is not fully backward-compatible. Python 2 was ended with version 2.7.18 in 2020.

1) Methods

Methods on objects are functions attached to the object's class; the syntax instance. Method (argument) is, for normal methods and functions, syntactic sugar for Class. Method (instance, argument). Python methods have an explicit self-parameter access instance data, in contrast to the implicit self (or this) in some other object-oriented programming languages (e.g., C++, Java, Objective-C, or Ruby). Apart from this Python also provides methods, sometimes called d-under methods due to their names beginning and ending with double-underscores, to extend the functionality of custom class to support native functions such as print, length, comparison, support for arithmetic operations, type conversion, and many more.

2) Typing

Python uses duck typing and has typed objects but untyped variable names. Type constraints are not checked at compile time; rather, operations on an object may fail, signifying that the given object is not of a suitable type. Despite being dynamically-typed, Python is strongly-typed, forbidding operations that are not well-defined (for example, adding a number to a string) rather than silently attempting to make sense of them.

Python allows programmers to define their own types using classes, which are most often used for object-oriented programming. New instances of classes are constructed by calling the class (for example, Spam Class () or Eggs Class ()), and the classes are instances of the metaclass type (itself an instance of itself), allowing meta-programming and reflection.

Before version 3.0, Python had two kinds of classes: old-style and new-style. The syntax of both styles is the same, the difference being whether the class object is inherited from, directly or indirectly (all new-style classes inherit from object and are

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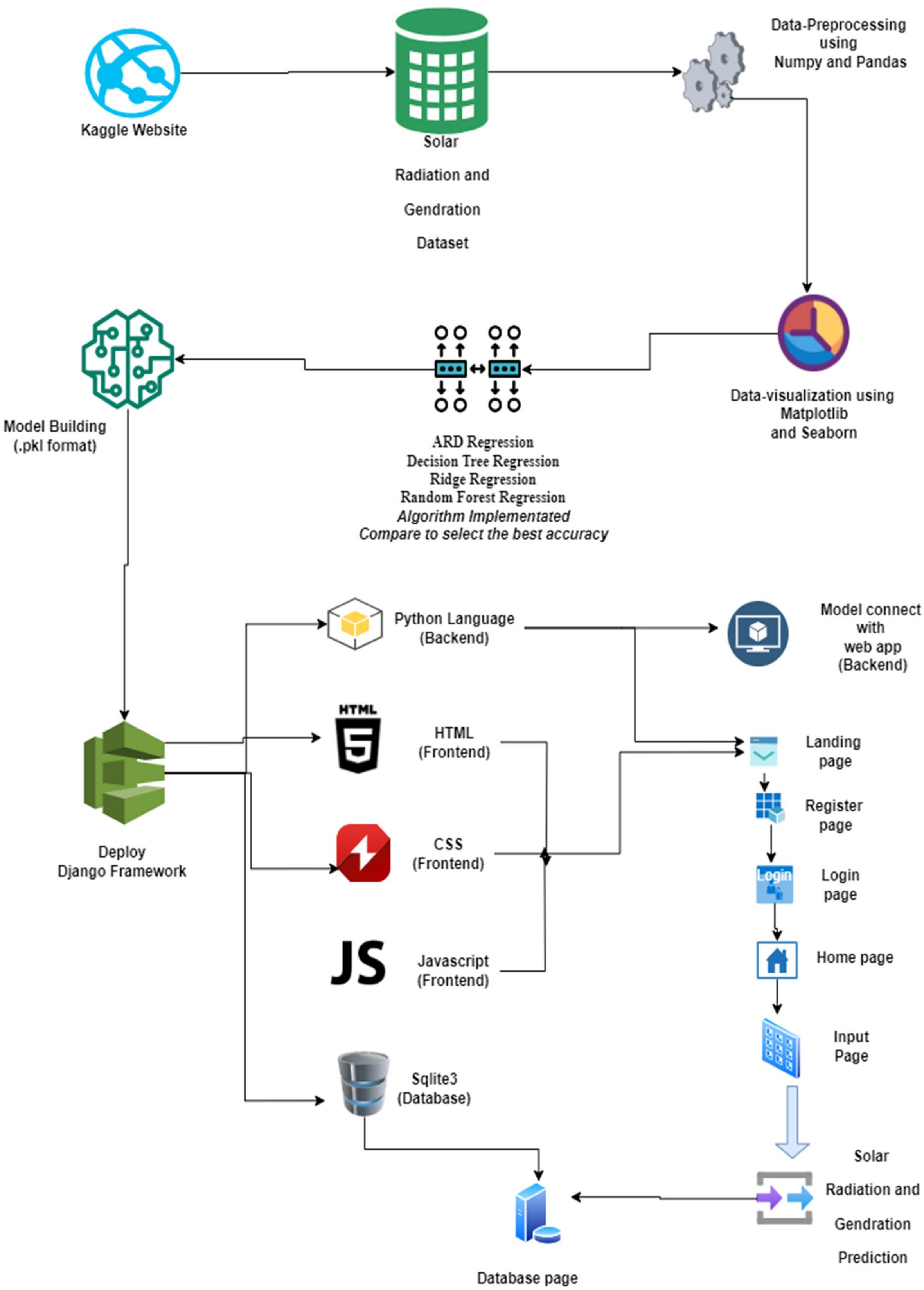
E. System Architecture



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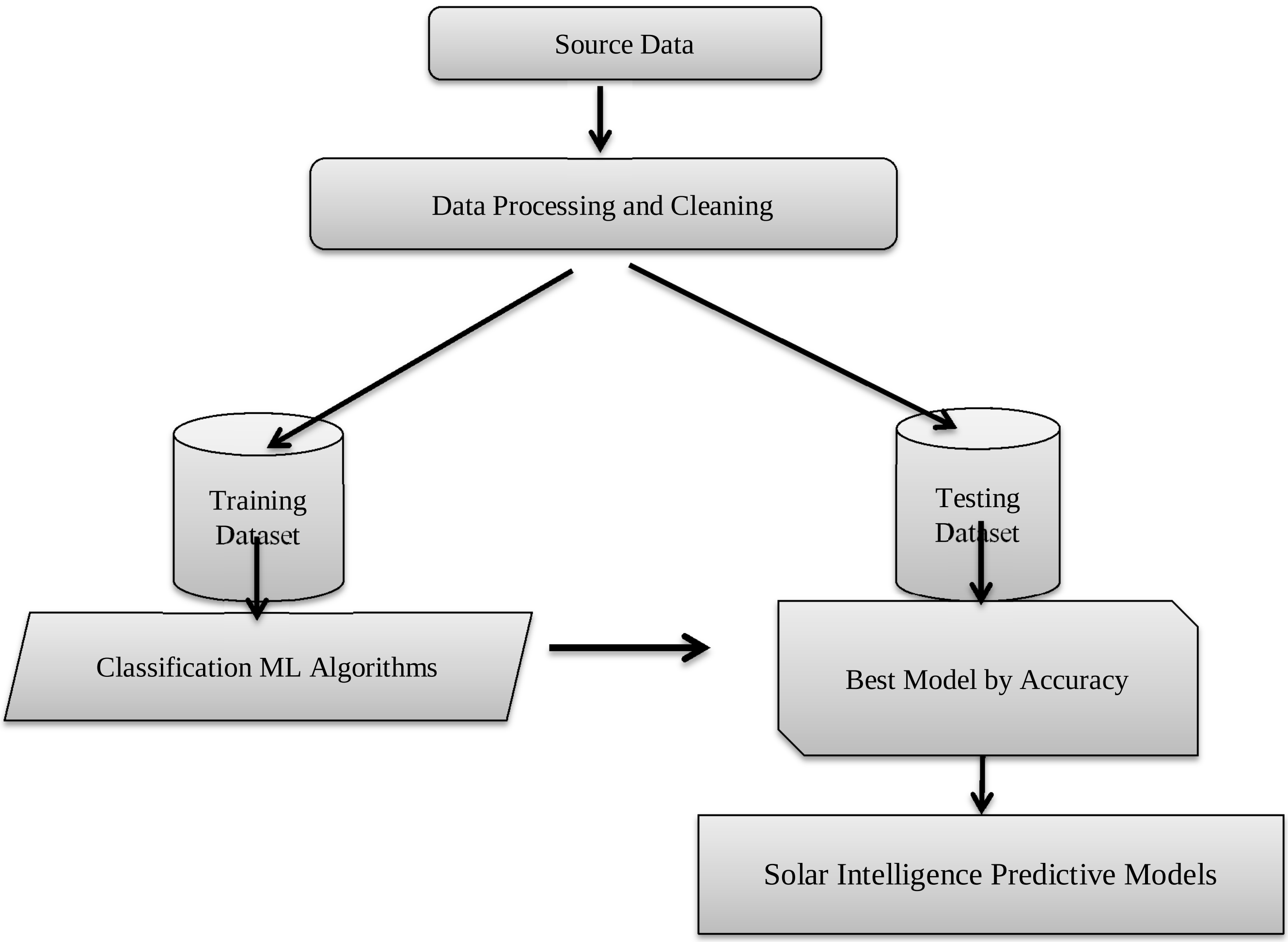
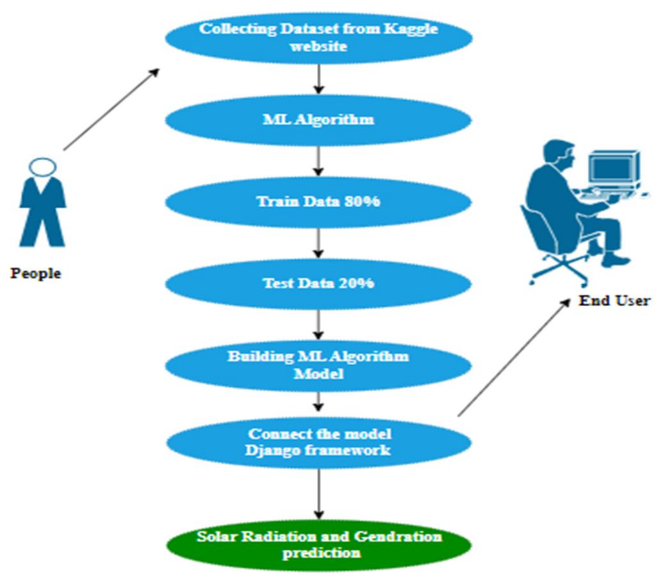
F. Work Flow Diagram

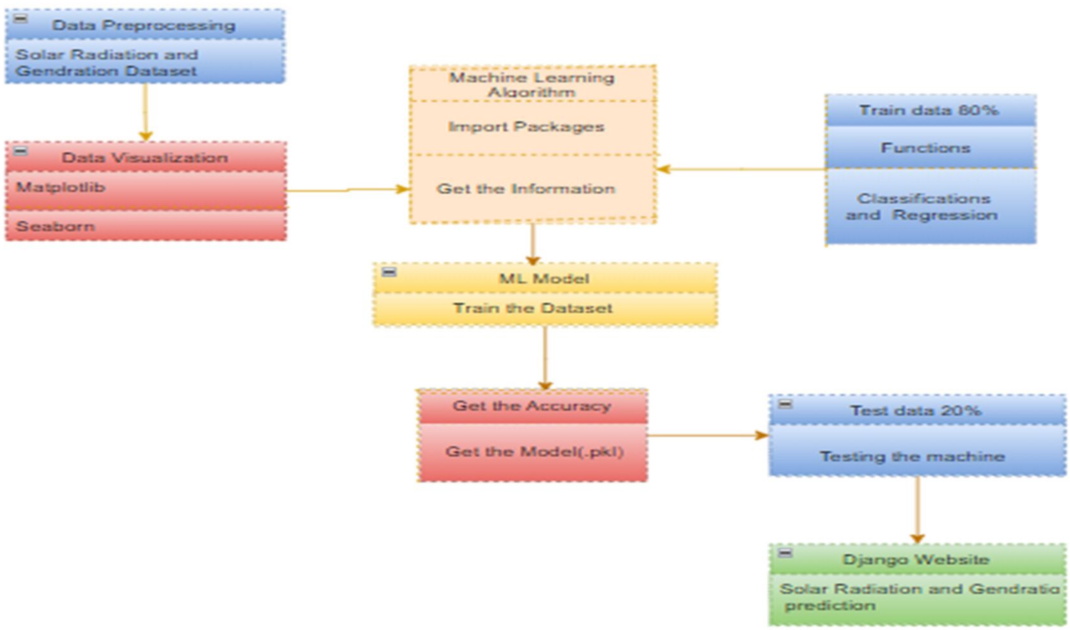


G. Use Case Diagram

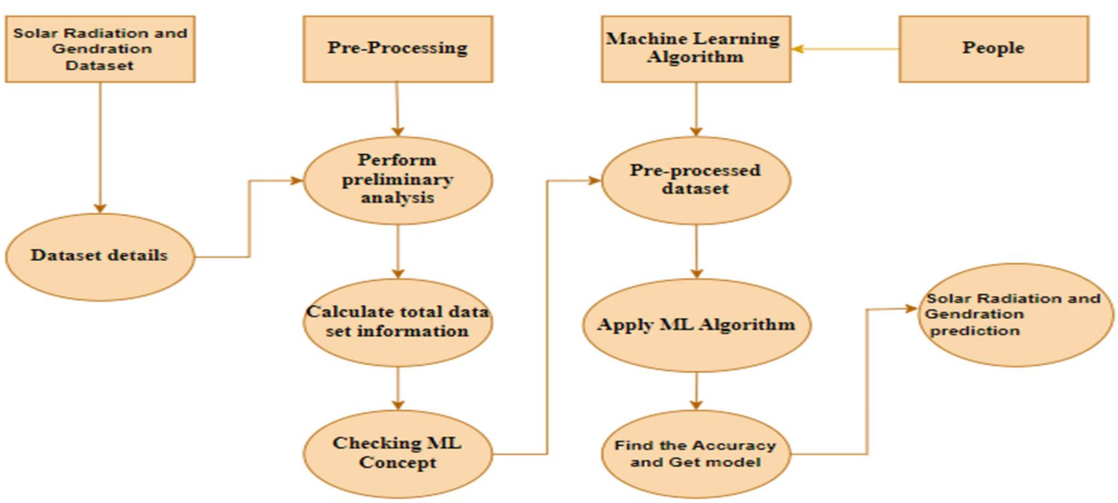


Use case diagrams are taken into account for high level requirement analysis of a system. So when a system's requirements are analyzed the functionalities are captured in use cases. So, it can say that uses cases are nothing but the system functionalities written in an organized manner.

H. Class Diagram



I. Activity Diagram



Activity is a particular operation of the system. Activity diagrams are not only used for visualizing dynamic nature of a system but they are also used to construct the executable system by using forward and reverse engineering techniques. The only missing thing in activity diagram is the message part. It does not show any message flow from one activity to another. Activity diagram is some time considered as the flow chart. Although the diagrams looks like a flow chart but it is not. It shows different flow like parallel, branched, concurrent and single.

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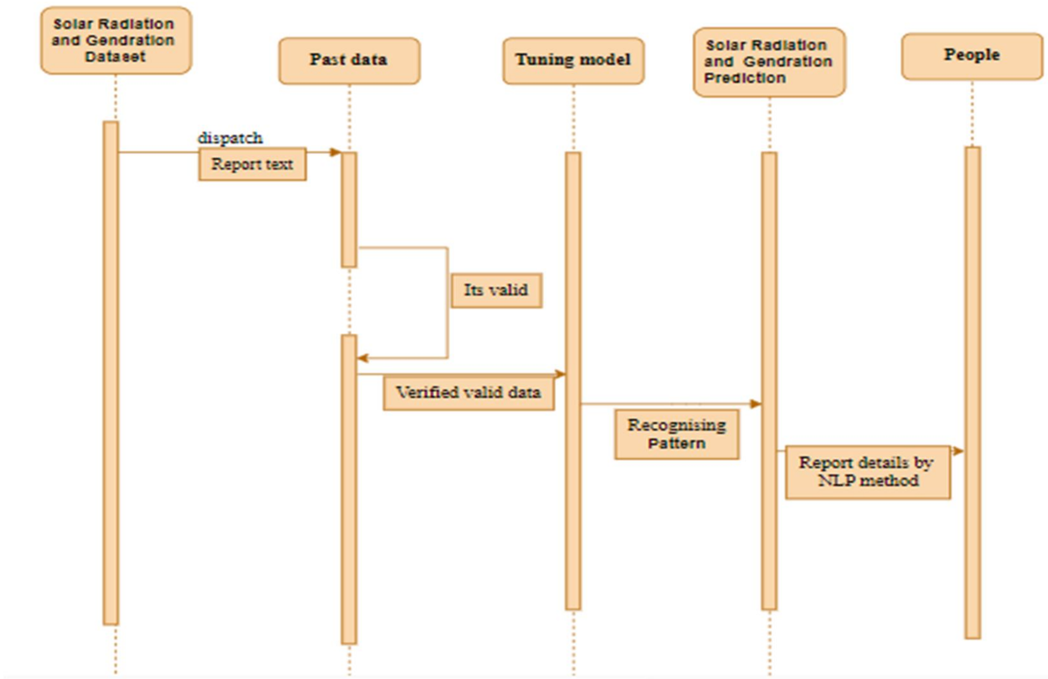
J. Sequence Diagram



VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Results

The document presents a proposed "Solar Intelligence" system that leverages machine learning to forecast solar radiation and power generation accurately. The system incorporates real-time sensor data, historical data, and weather forecasts to identify patterns and predict future output. The key results and claims are:

1) High Accuracy Forecasting: Aims to predict future solar power generation and radiation with high accuracy, enabling grid operators to optimize energy production and enhance grid stability. The AI model predicts output power accurately and maximizes such critical parameters as fluid flow rates and mirror angles

2) Merits of the Proposed System:

Improved accuracy and performance levels compared to existing systems.

Classification of both solar power generation and radiation.

Deployment of the model into a production-level application.

B. Discussion

The proposed Solar Intelligence system addresses the growing need for efficient integration of solar energy into power grids. By utilizing machine learning-based predictive models, the system aims to provide accurate forecasts of solar radiation and power generation, addressing the limitations of existing systems.

1) Addressing Existing System Demerits: The proposed system directly counters the demerits of existing systems by incorporating machine learning techniques, analysing both power generation and radiation, and deploying the model into a production environment.

2) Focus on Improving Accuracy: The system emphasizes enhancing prediction accuracy and performance levels compared to existing solutions, which is crucial for effective grid management and energy production optimization.

3) Alignment with Sustainable Energy Goals: The development and implementation of intelligent predictive models are essential for maximizing the potential of solar energy and meeting global energy demand sustainably.

In summary, the proposed Solar Intelligence system offers a comprehensive solution for accurate solar forecasting, with the potential to significantly improve grid management, optimize energy production, and promote the sustainable use of solar energy.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the project on "Solar Intelligence Predictive Models for Power Generation and Radiation Using Machine Learning" has demonstrated the significant potential of leveraging advanced machine learning techniques to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of solar power generation predictions. By integrating various predictive models, including regression algorithms and neural networks, the project successfully forecasted solar radiation levels and power outputs with improved precision. The utilization of historical weather data, solar irradiance metrics, and machine learning algorithms has led to a deeper understanding of solar energy patterns and enabled more reliable energy forecasts. This, in turn, can optimize solar panel performance, reduce operational costs, and contribute to more effective energy management strategies. Overall, the project highlights the transformative impact of machine learning in the renewable energy sector and sets the stage for future advancements in solar energy prediction and optimization

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