

Optimizing solar farms with smart drones

30 January 2019, by Zach Winn



As drones increasingly take on the job of inspecting growing solar farms, Raptor Maps' software makes sense of the data they collect. Credit: Raptor Maps

As the solar industry has grown, so have some of its inefficiencies. Smart entrepreneurs see those inefficiencies as business opportunities and try to create solutions around them. Such is the nature of a maturing industry.

One of the biggest complications emerging from the [industry's](#) breakneck growth is the maintenance of solar farms. Historically, technicians have run electrical tests on random sections of solar cells in order to identify problems. In recent years, the use of drones equipped with thermal cameras has improved the speed of data collection, but now technicians are being asked to interpret a never-ending flow of unstructured data.

That's where Raptor Maps comes in. The company's software analyzes imagery from drones and diagnoses problems down to the level of individual cells. The system can also estimate the costs associated with each problem it finds, allowing technicians to prioritize their work and owners to decide what's worth fixing.

"We can enable technicians to cover 10 times the

territory and pinpoint the most optimal use of their skill set on any given day," Raptor Maps co-founder and CEO Nikhil Vadhavkar says. "We came in and said, 'If solar is going to become the number one source of energy in the world, this process needs to be standardized and scalable.' That's what it takes, and our customers appreciate that approach."

Raptor Maps processed the data of 1 percent of the world's solar energy in 2018, amounting to the energy generated by millions of panels around the world. And as the industry continues its upward trajectory, with solar farms expanding in size and complexity, the company's business proposition only becomes more attractive to the people driving that growth.

Picking a path

Raptor Maps was founded by Eddie Obropta '13 SM '15, Forrest Meyen SM '13 Ph.D. '17, and Vadhavkar, who was a Ph.D. candidate at MIT between 2011 and 2016. The former classmates had worked together in the Human Systems Laboratory of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics when Vadhavkar came to them with the idea of starting a drone company in 2015.

The founders were initially focused on the agriculture industry. The plan was to build drones equipped with high-definition [thermal cameras](#) to gather data, then create a machine-learning system to gain insights on crops as they grew. While the founders began the arduous process of collecting training data, they received guidance from MIT's Venture Mentoring Service and the Martin Trust Center. In the spring of 2015, Raptor Maps won the MIT \$100K Launch competition.

But even as the company began working with the owners of two large farms, Obropta and Vadhavkar were unsure of their path to scaling the company. (Meyen left the company in 2016.) Then, in 2017, they made their software publicly available and something interesting happened.



Raptor Maps co-founders Nikhil Vadhavkar, left, and Eddie Obropta '13 SM '15. A third co-founder, Forrest Meyen SM '13 PhD '17, left the company in 2016.

Credit: Raptor Maps

They found that most of the people who used the system were applying it to thermal images of solar farms instead of real farms. It was a message the founders took to heart.

"Solar is similar to farming: It's out in the open, 2-D, and it's spread over a large area," Obropta says. "And when you see [an anomaly] in thermal images on solar, it usually means an electrical issue or a mechanical issue—you don't have to guess as much as in agriculture. So we decided the best use case was solar. And with a big push for clean energy and renewables, that aligned really well with what we wanted to do as a team."

Obropta and Vadhavkar also found themselves on the right side of several long-term trends as a result of the pivot. The International Energy Agency has proposed that solar power could be the world's largest source of electricity by 2050. But as demand grows, investors, owners, and operators of solar farms are dealing with an increasingly acute shortage of technicians to keep the panels running near peak efficiency.

Since deciding to focus on solar exclusively around the beginning of 2018, Raptor Maps has found success in the industry by releasing its standards

for data collection and letting customers—or the many drone operators the company partners with—use off-the-shelf hardware to gather the data themselves. After the data is submitted to the company, the system creates a detailed map of each solar farm and pinpoints any problems it finds.

"We run analytics so we can tell you, 'This is how many solar panels have this type of issue; this is how much the power is being affected,'" Vadhavkar says. "And we can put an estimate on how many dollars each issue costs."

The model allows Raptor Maps to stay lean while its software does the heavy lifting. In fact, the company's current operations involve more servers than people.

The tiny operation belies a company that's carved out a formidable space for itself in the solar industry. Last year, Raptor Maps processed four gigawatts worth of data from customers on six different continents. That's enough energy to power nearly 3 million homes.

Vadhavkar says the company's goal is to grow at least fivefold in 2019 as several large customers move to make the software a core part of their operations. The team is also working on getting its software to generate insights in real time using graphical processing units on the drone itself as part of a project with the multinational energy company Enel Green Power.

Ultimately, the data Raptor Maps collect are taking the uncertainty out of the [solar industry](#), making it a more attractive space for investors, operators, and everyone in between.

"The growth of the industry is what drives us," Vadhavkar says. "We're directly seeing that what we're doing is impacting the ability of the industry to grow faster. That's huge. Growing the industry—but also, from the entrepreneurial side, building a profitable business while doing it—that's always been a huge dream."

This story is republished courtesy of MIT News (web.mit.edu/newsoffice/), a popular site that covers news about MIT research, innovation and

teaching.

Provided by Massachusetts Institute of
Technology

APA citation: Optimizing solar farms with smart drones (2019, January 30) retrieved 22 January 2022
from <https://techxplore.com/news/2019-01-optimizing-solar-farms-smart-drones.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.