Mapping the Invisible: A Remote Sensing Audit of Rooftop PV Data in France



Gabriel Kasmi [1,2], Yves-Marie Saint-Drenan [1], Laurent Dubus [2,3], Philippe Blanc [1] [1] Mines Paris - PSL University [2] RTE France [3] WEMC, UK Contact: gabriel.kasmi@minesparis.psl.eu





Transmission system operators (TSOs) must **balance** real-time electricity production and consumption.

Rooftop PV has created an invisible [1] capacity escaping direct observation by the transmission system operator.

Rooftop PV increases net load estimation uncertainties mainly through uncertainties regarding the reported installed capacity [2].

In France, invisible PV amounts to **5 GWc of capacity** and **has grown by 24% between 2024 and 2025**.



Remote sensing of (rooftop) PV systems emerged as a viable solution to quickly map systems at scale from overhead imagery [3].

These registries can help fill the gap in existing registries [4]



1. PV mapping algorithm (DeepPVMapper)

Based on earlier works [5], reports the precise location and the technical characteristics of the PV systems.

Applied to France, enabled to detect 500,000 systems.

2. Case study: underreporting in French PV data

More than 100 DSOs in France, practices may differ from one to another. We assess whether there are inconsistencies in French PV data.

We evaluate whether DeepPVMapper enables to detect cases of possible underreporting.

We then quantify underreporting at the scale of France.





Data

Training data: BDAPPV [5], a crowdsourced dataset with more than 8,000 identified systems.

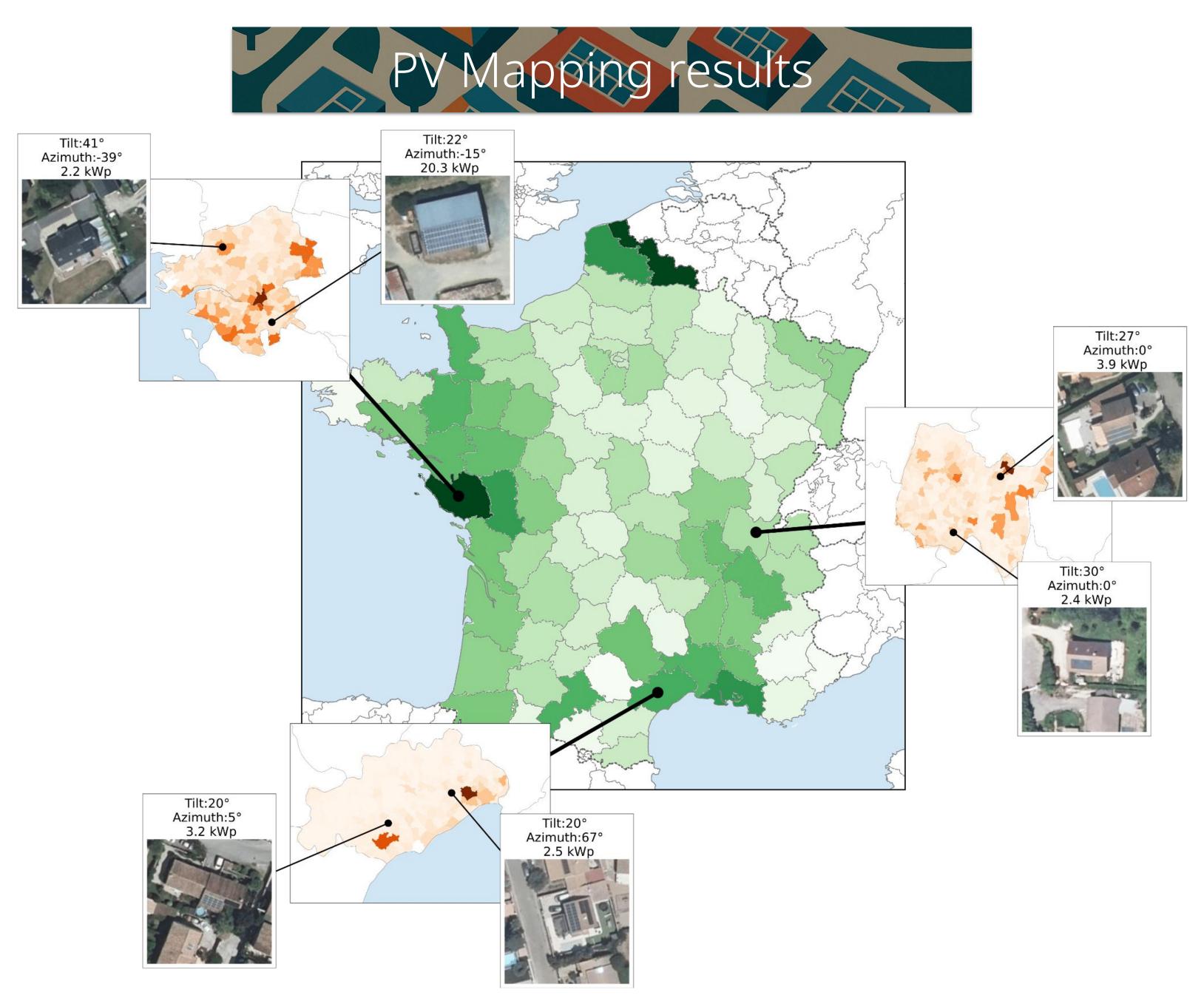
Aerial imagery: IGN BDORTHO (20 cm/pixel)

Ground truth data: manual annotation of IGN images for sampled cities.

Official registries

- Registre national d'installations : the official source, consolidated by RTE
- RTE's internal data the internal data of the TSO that serves as ground truth data regarding connected systems.

The dates are matched with the image dates.



Nearly **500,000 systems** mapped (image dates : 2017-2023)

Pointwise location and characterization of the systems: tilt, azimuth angle, installed capacity.

Overall systems' distribution follows the observed patterns in official registries.

[1] Shaker, H., Zareipour, H., & Wood, D. (2015). A data-driven approach for estimating the power generation of invisible solar sites. *IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid*, 7(5), 2466-2476.

[2] Kasmi, G., Touron, A., DUBUS, L., Saint-Drenan, Y. M., & Blanc, P. Balancing Robustness and Accuracy in Rooftop Pv Estimation: Benchmarking the French Tso's Approach and Physics-Based Models. *Available at SSRN 5385856*.
[3] Yu, J., Wang, Z., Majumdar, A., & Rajagopal, R. (2018). DeepSolar: A machine learning framework to efficiently construct a

solar deployment database in the United States. *Joule*, 2(12), 2605-2617.
[4] Kausika, B. B., Nijmeijer, D., Reimerink, I., Brouwer, P., & Liem, V. (2021). GeoAI for detection of solar photovoltaic

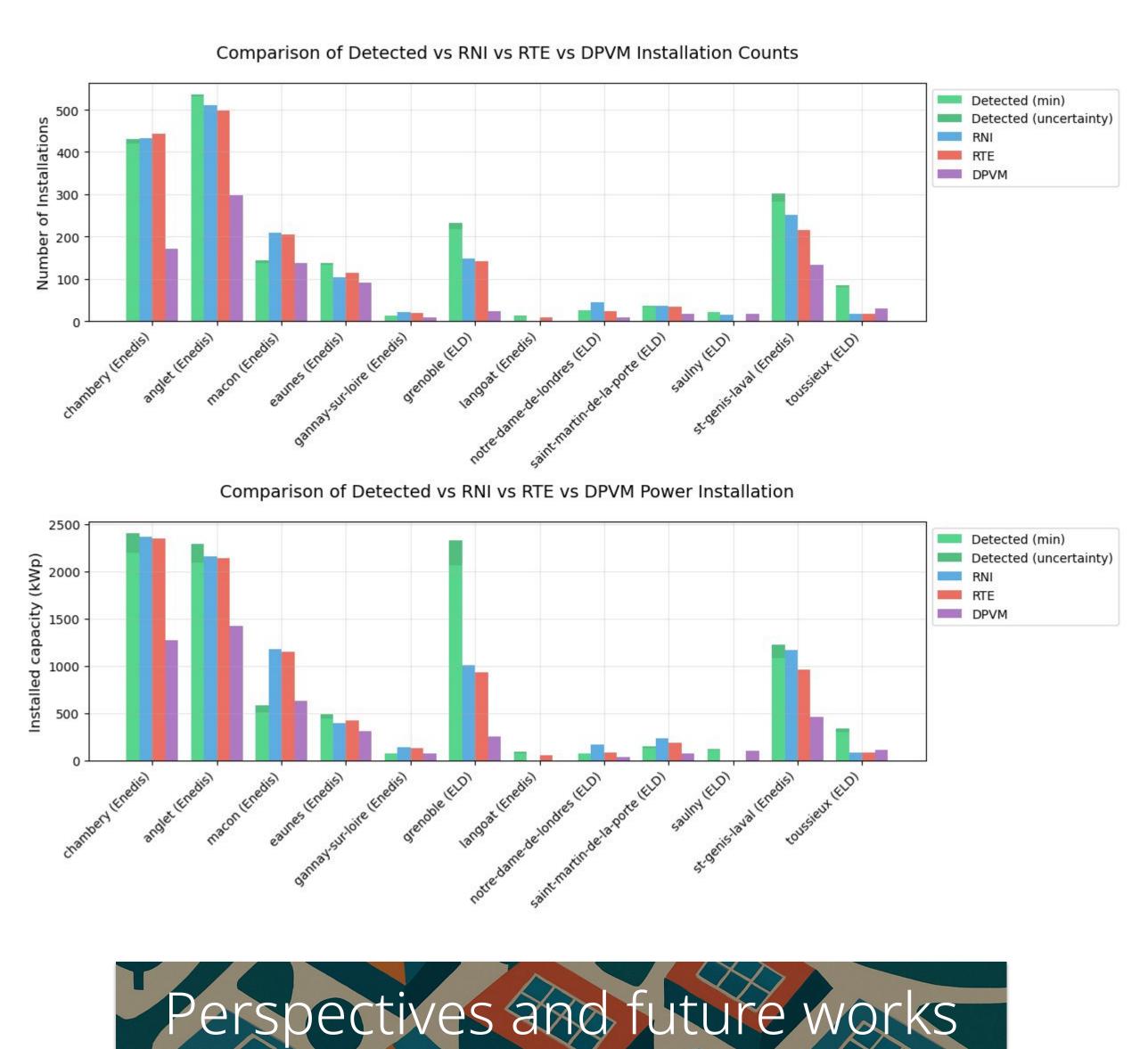
installations in the Netherlands. *Energy and AI*, 6, 100111. [5] Kasmi, G., Saint-Drenan, Y. M., Trebosc, D., Jolivet, R., Leloux, J., Sarr, B., & Dubus, L. (2023). A crowdsourced dataset of aerial images with annotated solar photovoltaic arrays and installation metadata. *Scientific Data*, 10(1), 59.

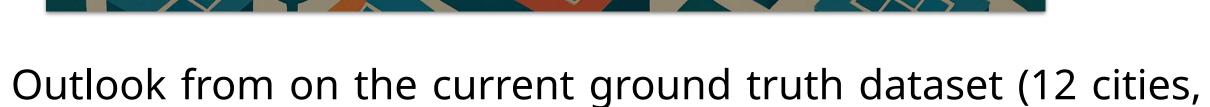
Registry Audit Results

Gathering ground truth data to **assess the accuracy of the official registries** (both public (RNI) and internal to the TSO (RTE))

PV registries (both public and RTE) show relatively **good correlation with ground truth data** (r~0.97/0.98) but **strong geographical variability**.

DeepPVMapper data enables to identify false negatives in official registries.





- There might be *few* missing kWp (~hundreds at most)
- Effect of the DSO should be further investigated

233 km2, 331 000 inhabitants):

Future work: continue the survey to estimated the missing installed capacity in France and estimate how much missing kWp DeepPVMapper enables to retrieve.