

Weather-Based Prediction of Wind Turbine Energy

1. Introduction

- **Project Title:** Wind Turbine Energy Prediction
 - **Team Members:**
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2. Project Overview

- **Purpose:**

The purpose of this project is to build a machine learning–based system that predicts wind turbine energy output using historical turbine data and live weather inputs.
 - **Features:**
 - Data preprocessing and cleaning.
 - Random Forest regression model for prediction.
 - Flask-based web dashboard for user interaction.
 - Integration with OpenWeather API for real-time weather data.
 - Visualization of actual vs predicted power outputs.
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3. Architecture

- **Frontend:**

Flask templates (HTML, CSS, JavaScript) used for UI design and dashboard visualization.
 - **Backend:**

Python Flask application handling API requests, ML model predictions, and weather data integration.
 - **Database:**

Local CSV dataset (T1.csv) for training and testing. Model stored as .sav file using Joblib. Future scope includes cloud database integration (MongoDB Atlas / AWS RDS).
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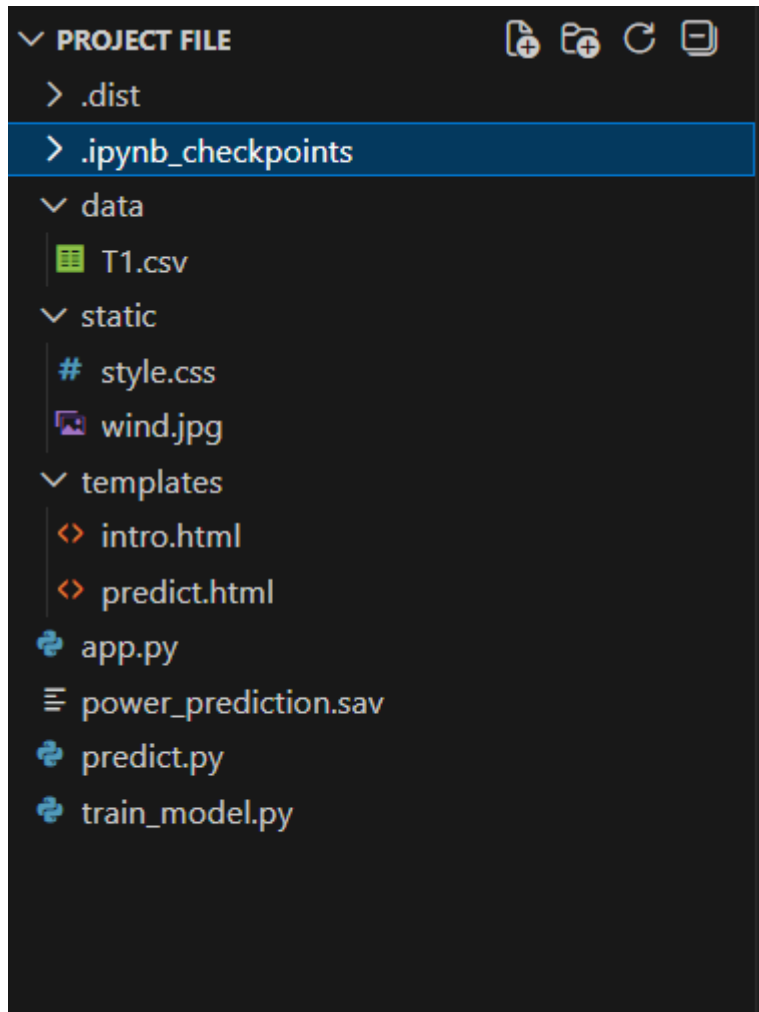
4. Setup Instructions

- **Prerequisites:**
 - Python 3.9+
 - Flask
 - Pandas, NumPy, Scikit-learn, Matplotlib
 - Joblib
 - OpenWeather API key
 - **Installation:**
 1. Clone the repository.
 2. Install dependencies using `pip install -r requirements.txt`.
 3. Set up environment variables (API key for OpenWeather).
 4. Run the Flask server with `python app.py`.
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5. Folder Structure

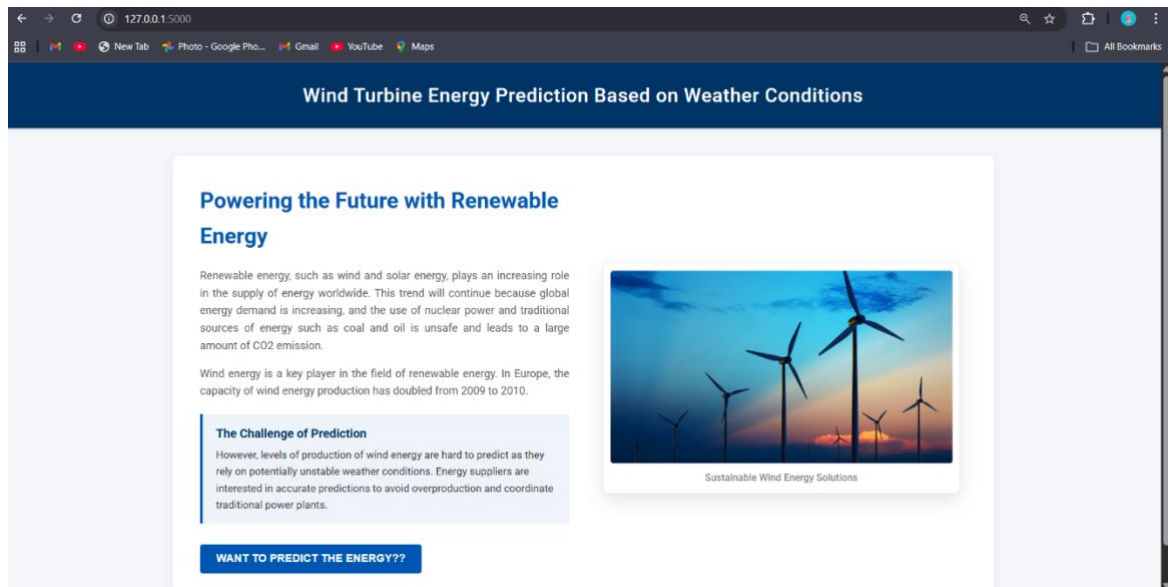
- **Client (Frontend):**

- templates/ → HTML files (intro page, dashboard).
- static/ → CSS, JS, and images.
- **Server (Backend):**
 - app.py → Flask application.
 - model_training.py → ML model training script.
 - power_prediction.sav → Saved Random Forest model.
 - data/ → Dataset files.



6. Running the Application

- **Frontend:** Runs automatically via Flask templates.
- **Backend:** Start with `python app.py`.
- Access at <http://127.0.0.1:5000/>.



7. API Documentation

- **Endpoint 1: /predict**
 - **Method: POST**
 - **Parameters: TheoreticalPower, WindSpeed**
 - **Response: Predicted Active Power**
- **Endpoint 2: /weather**
 - **Method: GET**
 - **Parameters: City name**
 - **Response: Weather data (temperature, humidity, pressure, wind speed)**

8. Authentication

- **Currently open access.**
- **API key required for OpenWeather API integration.**
- **Future scope: JWT-based authentication for secure access.**

9. User Interface

- **Intro page with project overview.**
- **Dashboard with:**
 - **Weather data display.**
 - **Prediction module.**
 - **Visualization graphs.**

Wind Turbine Energy Prediction Based on Weather Conditions

Location & Weather Data

Select a city to analyze current conditions:

-- Select City --

CHECK CONDITIONS

Live Data: London

TEMPERATURE
6.03 °C

HUMIDITY
59 %

PRESSURE
1017 hPa

WIND SPEED
3.6 m/s

Predict Wind Energy

Theoretical Power (KWh)

Enter Theoretical Power

Wind Speed (m/s)

Enter Wind Speed

PREDICT ENERGY

10. Testing

- Unit testing for ML model predictions.
- API testing for weather data retrieval.
- Functional testing for input validation and dashboard navigation.

Wind Turbine Energy Prediction Based on Weather Conditions

Location & Weather Data

Select a city to analyze current conditions:

-- Select City --

CHECK CONDITIONS

Predict Wind Energy

Theoretical Power (KWh)

Enter Theoretical Power

Wind Speed (m/s)

Enter Wind Speed

PREDICT ENERGY

PREDICTED ENERGY OUTPUT

713.55 KWh

PROBLEMS
OUTPUT
DEBUG CONSOLE
TERMINAL
PORTS

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PS C:\Users\mahes\Downloads\WindEnergyProject\Project File> python app.py
* Serving Flask app 'app'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 141-941-858
127.0.0.1 - - [14/Feb/2026 19:21:16] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [14/Feb/2026 19:21:17] "GET /static/wind.jpg HTTP/1.1" 200 -

```

11. Screenshots or Demo

- Scatter plot of actual vs predicted power.
- Dashboard screenshot showing weather + prediction results.
- Line chart trends of wind speed vs power output.

12. Known Issues

- **Limited dataset size may affect generalization.**
 - **API errors if invalid city names are entered.**
 - **No authentication for dashboard access (future enhancement needed).**
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13. Future Enhancements

- **Deploy on cloud (AWS/GCP/Azure).**
 - **Add JWT authentication for secure access.**
 - **Expand dataset for improved accuracy.**
 - **Add more visualizations (heatmaps, time-series forecasting).**
 - **Integrate grid demand APIs for real-time energy balancing.**
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14. Conclusion

The **Wind Turbine Energy Prediction project** successfully demonstrates the application of machine learning and data-driven techniques to solve a real-world renewable energy challenge. By leveraging historical turbine data, preprocessing methods, and a **Random Forest regression model**, the project achieves strong predictive accuracy, enabling stakeholders to forecast energy output with confidence.

The integration of a **Flask-based dashboard** and **OpenWeather API** ensures that predictions are not only technically sound but also accessible and user-friendly. Visualizations such as scatter plots, line charts, and correlation heatmaps further enhance interpretability, making the solution practical for energy companies, wind farm operators, and grid managers.

Through structured **Agile sprint planning, backlog management, and performance testing**, the project was executed with clarity and measurable progress. Testing confirmed the robustness of the model, while defect analysis and bug tracking highlighted areas for improvement.

Ultimately, this project provides a scalable foundation for future enhancements, including cloud deployment, advanced authentication, expanded datasets, and integration with grid demand APIs. It stands as a strong example of combining **data science, software engineering, and agile methodology** to deliver a solution that addresses both technical and customer-centric needs in the renewable energy sector.