

# CT474: Smart Grid

## Lecture 4: Weather and Grid Data

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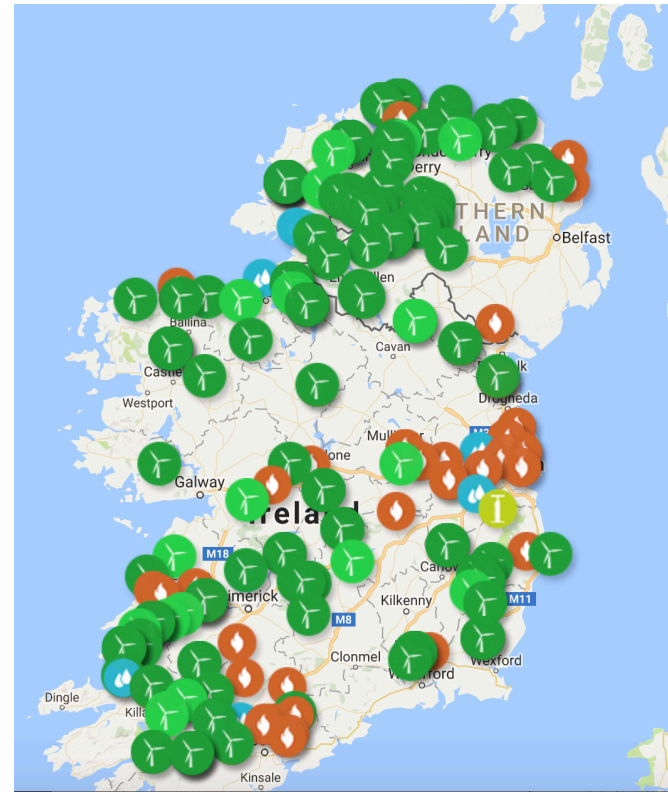
<https://github.com/JimDuggan/PDAR>

[https://twitter.com/\\_jimduggan](https://twitter.com/_jimduggan)



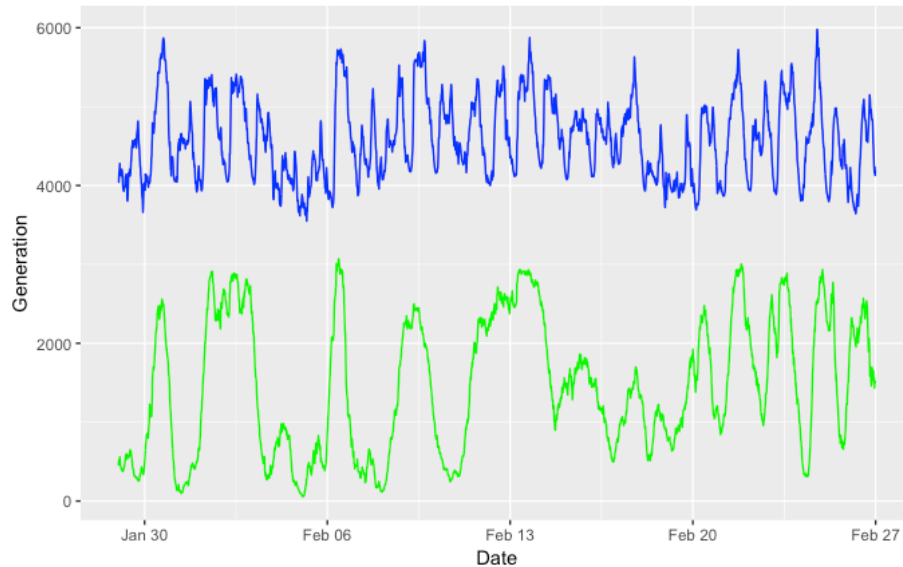
# Generation Information

- Joining Data Sets
- Weather Data (Mace Head)
- Impact on Wind Generation
- Simple Prediction Model

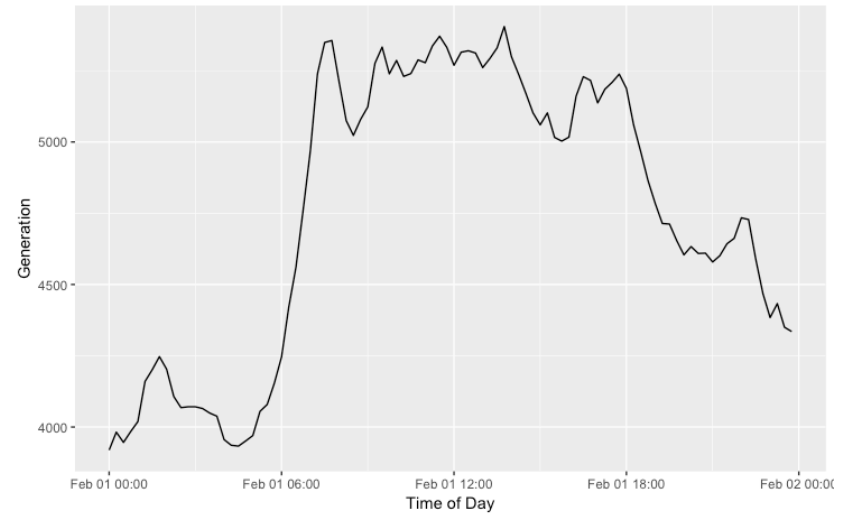


# Recap – The Grid Data Set

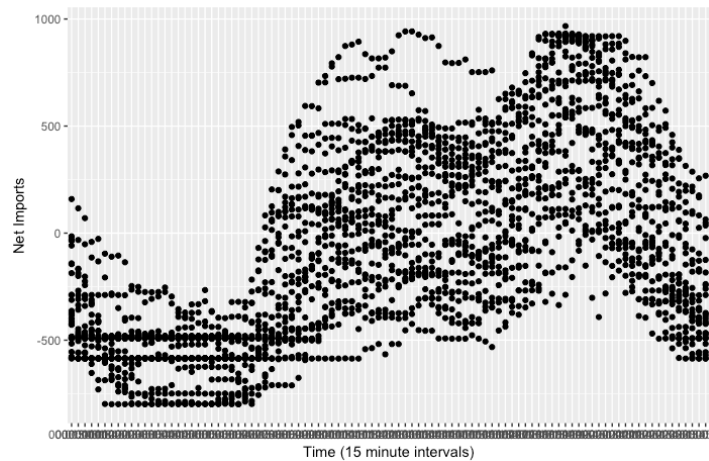
Monthly Generation Data



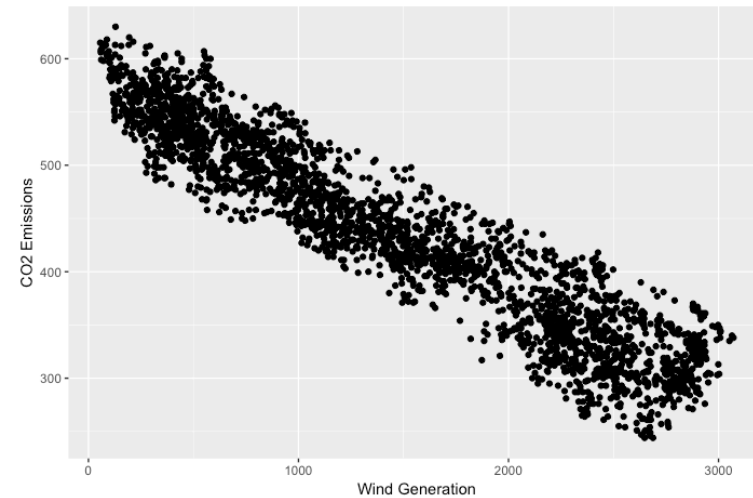
Generation Data for 1st Feb 2017



Time v Net Imports



Wind Generation v CO2 Emissions



# Relational Data with dplyr (Wickham and Grolemund 2017)

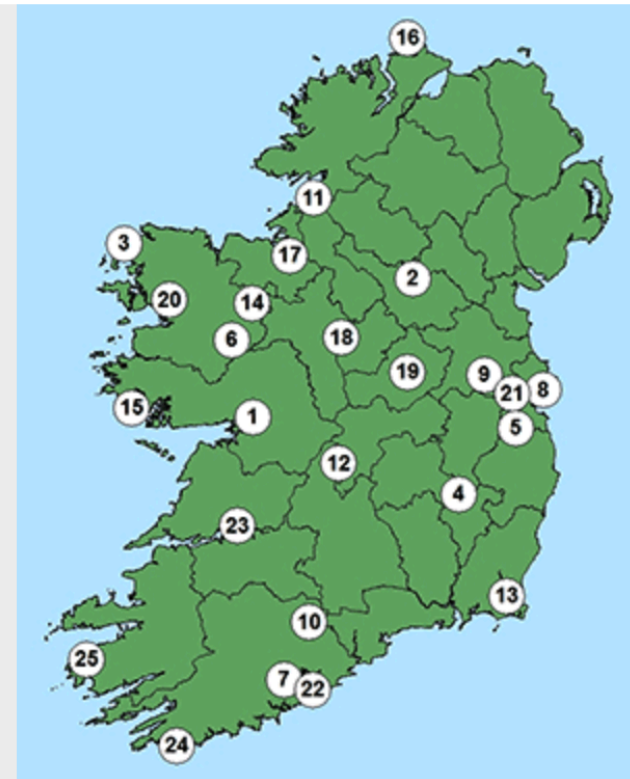
- It is rare that analysis only involves a single table of data
- Typically, you may have many tables of data and they must be combined to answer the questions you're interested in
- Multiple tables of data are called relational data, because the relations (not just the individual data sets) are important

# Linking wind data and wind generation

## Monthly Data

Please choose a monthly data report from any station by clicking one of the links below:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 <a href="#">Athenry</a>                        | 14 <a href="#">Knock Airport</a>        |
| 2 <a href="#">Ballyhaise</a>                     | 15 <a href="#">Mace Head</a>            |
| 3 <a href="#">Belmullet</a>                      | 16 <a href="#">Malin Head</a>           |
| 4 <a href="#">Carlow Oakpark</a>                 | 17 <a href="#">Markree</a>              |
| 5 <a href="#">Baldonnel - Casement Aerodrome</a> | 18 <a href="#">Mount Dillon</a>         |
| 6 <a href="#">Claremorris</a>                    | 19 <a href="#">Mullingar</a>            |
| 7 <a href="#">Cork Airport</a>                   | 20 <a href="#">Newport</a>              |
| 8 <a href="#">Dublin Airport</a>                 | 21 <a href="#">Phoenix Park</a>         |
| 9 <a href="#">Dunsany</a>                        | 22 <a href="#">Roches Point</a>         |
| 10 <a href="#">Fermoy Moorepark</a>              | 23 <a href="#">Shannon Airport</a>      |
| 11 <a href="#">Finner</a>                        | 24 <a href="#">Sherkin Island</a>       |
| 12 <a href="#">Gurteen Agri College</a>          | 25 <a href="#">Valentia Observatory</a> |
| 13 <a href="#">Johnstown</a>                     |   |



<http://www.met.ie>



# Linking wind data and wind generation

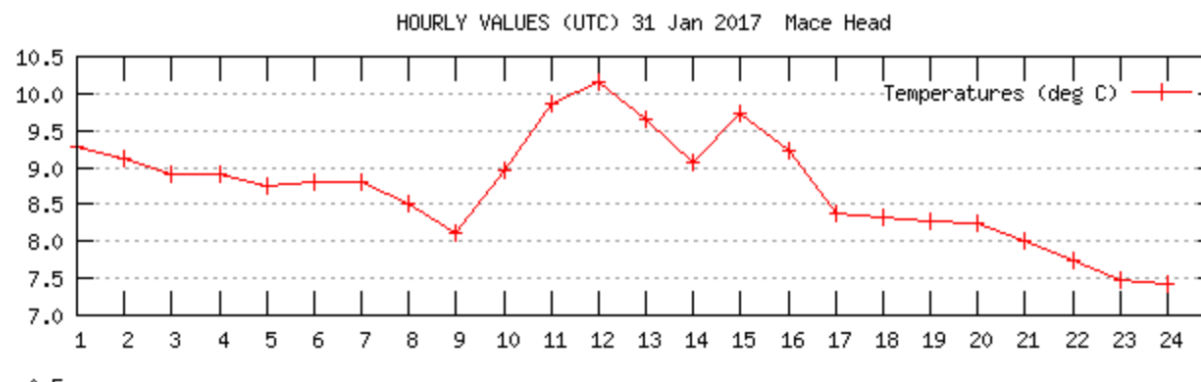
## Daily Data

### Weather Station Data - From 13/03/2015 to 12/03/2017

Please Select a Station and Date from the menu on the right.

#### REPORTS FROM MACE HEAD (A)

Date	Rainfall (mm)	Max Temp (°C)	Min Temp (°C)	Grass Min Temp (°C)	Mean Wind Speed (knots)	Maximum Gust (if >= 34 knots)	Sunshine (hours)
31/1/2017	0	10.3	7.3	5.8	10		



<http://www.met.ie>

## Select Station & Date

Station

Mace Head (A)

Date

31/01/2017

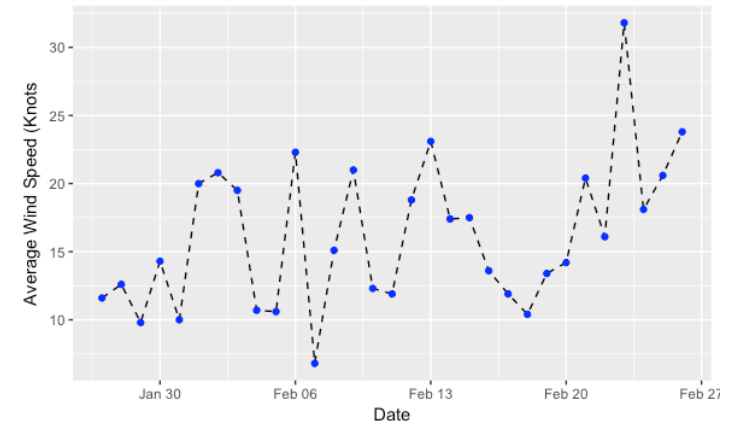
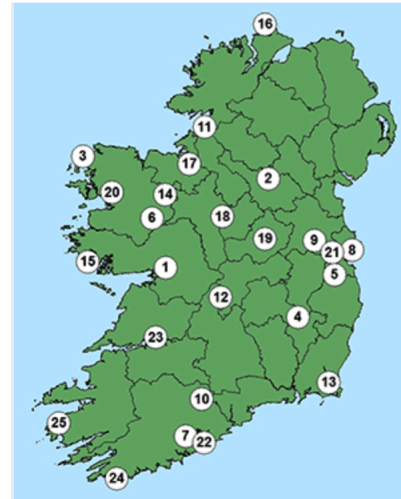
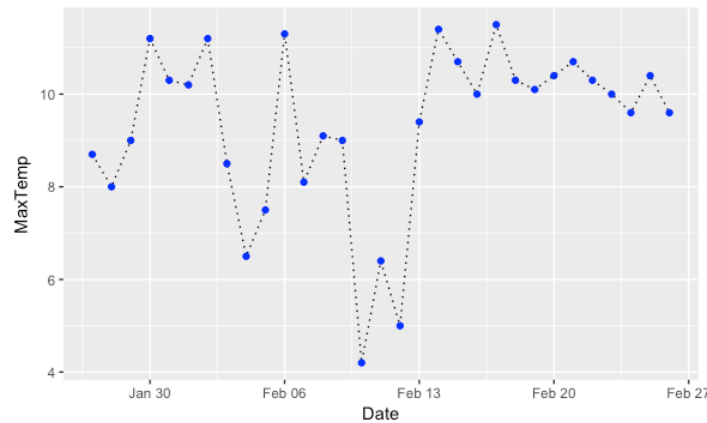
Go ->

## Synoptic Stations

2011



# Mace Head Daily Data



Date	Rainfall	MaxTemp	MinTemp	GrassMinTemp	AVRWind	MaxWindGust
27/01/17	7.9	8.7	4.3	-0.7	11.6	
28/01/17	3.5	8	4.5	2.9	12.6	
29/01/17	4.7	9	4.9	3.7	9.8	
30/01/17	7.8	11.2	7.1	5.8	14.3	
31/01/17	0	10.3	7.3	5.8	10	
01/02/17	0.6	10.2	6.1	5.2	20	38
02/02/17	4.9	11.2	7.4	6.4	20.8	45
03/02/17	2.2	8.5	3.6	2.1	19.5	46
04/02/17	5.3	6.5	1.8	-1.3	10.7	

# Exploring Data Sets:

## *Different time recordings of observations*

```
> ener[1:5,]
# A tibble: 5 × 13
```

	DateTime <dtm>	Date <chr>	Time <chr>	Demand <int>	Generation <int>	Wind <int>	CO2 <int>	NetImports <int>	EWIC <int>	Moyle <int>
1	2017-01-29 00:00:00	2017-01-29	00:00:00	3834	4041	449	552	-145	-33	-112
2	2017-01-29 00:15:00	2017-01-29	00:15:00	3785	4041	505	548	-200	-108	-92
3	2017-01-29 00:30:00	2017-01-29	00:30:00	3708	4130	521	544	-294	-183	-111
4	2017-01-29 00:45:00	2017-01-29	00:45:00	3634	4181	492	543	-419	-258	-161
5	2017-01-29 01:00:00	2017-01-29	01:00:00	3581	4211	538	555	-503	-333	-170

```
# ... with 3 more variables: HourOfDay <int>, MinuteOfDay <int>, DayOfWeek <ord>
>
>
> weather[1:5,]
# A tibble: 5 × 7
```

	Date <date>	Rainfall <dbl>	MaxTemp <dbl>	MinTemp <dbl>	GrassMinTemp <dbl>	AVRWind <dbl>	MaxWindGust <int>
1	2017-01-27	7.9	8.7	4.3	-0.7	11.6	NA
2	2017-01-28	3.5	8.0	4.5	2.9	12.6	NA
3	2017-01-29	4.7	9.0	4.9	3.7	9.8	NA
4	2017-01-30	7.8	11.2	7.1	5.8	14.3	NA
5	2017-01-31	0.0	10.3	7.3	5.8	10.0	NA



# Approach

Need to find the average generation by wind from grid data

```
avr_daily_wind <- ener %>% group_by(Date) %>%  
  summarise(AverageWindGeneration=mean(Wind)) %>%  
  mutate(Date=ymd(Date))
```

```
> avr_daily_wind[1:5,]  
# A tibble: 5 × 2  
      Date AverageWindGeneration  
  <date>           <dbl>  
1 2017-01-29         431.3125  
2 2017-01-30        1725.9375  
3 2017-01-31         330.3333  
4 2017-02-01        2046.5521  
5 2017-02-02        2647.0000
```

# Need to combine the data sets

```
> avr_daily_wind[1:5,]  
# A tibble: 5 × 2  
  Date AverageWindGeneration  
  <date>                <dbl>  
1 2017-01-29             431.3125  
2 2017-01-30            1725.9375  
3 2017-01-31             330.3333  
4 2017-02-01            2046.5521  
5 2017-02-02            2647.0000
```

```
> weather[1:5,]  
# A tibble: 5 × 7  
  Date Rainfall MaxTemp MinTemp GrassMinTemp AVRWind MaxWindGust  
  <date>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>        <dbl>    <dbl>        <int>  
1 2017-01-27     7.9     8.7     4.3         -0.7     11.6         NA  
2 2017-01-28     3.5     8.0     4.5          2.9     12.6         NA  
3 2017-01-29     4.7     9.0     4.9          3.7      9.8         NA  
4 2017-01-30     7.8    11.2     7.1          5.8    14.3         NA  
5 2017-01-31     0.0    10.3     7.3          5.8    10.0         NA
```

# Joining Tables x and y in dplyr

Type	Action
inner	Include only rows in <b>both</b> x and y
<b>left</b>	<b>Include all of x, and matching rows of y</b>
semi	Include rows of x that match y
anti	Include rows of x that <b>don't</b> match y

Type	Action
left	Include all of x, and matching rows of y

name	instrument
John	guitar
Paul	bass
George	guitar
Ringo	drums
Stuart	bass
Pete	drums

name	band
John	T
Paul	T
George	T
Ringo	T
Brian	F

```
> left_join(x,y)
```

```
Joining, by = "name"
```

```

      name instrument band
1   John      guitar TRUE
2   Paul       bass TRUE
3 George      guitar TRUE
4  Ringo      drums TRUE
5 Stuart     bass  NA
6   Pete     drums  NA

```

```
> avr_daily_wind
# A tibble: 29 × 2
  Date AverageWindGeneration
  <date>           <dbl>
1 2017-01-29      431.3125
2 2017-01-30     1725.9375
3 2017-01-31      330.3333
4 2017-02-01     2046.5521
5 2017-02-02     2647.0000
6 2017-02-03     1049.7500
7 2017-02-04      590.7708
8 2017-02-05      439.4688
9 2017-02-06     1970.5833
10 2017-02-07      393.7604
# ... with 19 more rows
```

```
> select(weather, Date, AVRWind, everything())
# A tibble: 31 × 7
  Date AVRWind Rainfall MaxTemp MinTemp GrassMinTemp
  <date>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>       <dbl>
1 2017-01-27    11.6     7.9     8.7     4.3       -0.7
2 2017-01-28    12.6     3.5     8.0     4.5        2.9
3 2017-01-29     9.8     4.7     9.0     4.9        3.7
4 2017-01-30    14.3     7.8    11.2     7.1        5.8
5 2017-01-31    10.0     0.0    10.3     7.3        5.8
6 2017-02-01    20.0     0.6    10.2     6.1        5.2
7 2017-02-02    20.8     4.9    11.2     7.4        6.4
8 2017-02-03    19.5     2.2     8.5     3.6        2.1
9 2017-02-04    10.7     5.3     6.5     1.8       -1.3
10 2017-02-05    10.6     6.9     7.5     2.2       -1.4
# ... with 21 more rows, and 1 more variables:
#   MaxWindGust <int>
```

```
gen_weather <- left_join(avr_daily_wind, weather) %>%
  select(Date, AVRWind, AverageWindGeneration)
```

```
> left_join(avr_daily_wind,weather)
```

```
Joining, by = "Date"
```

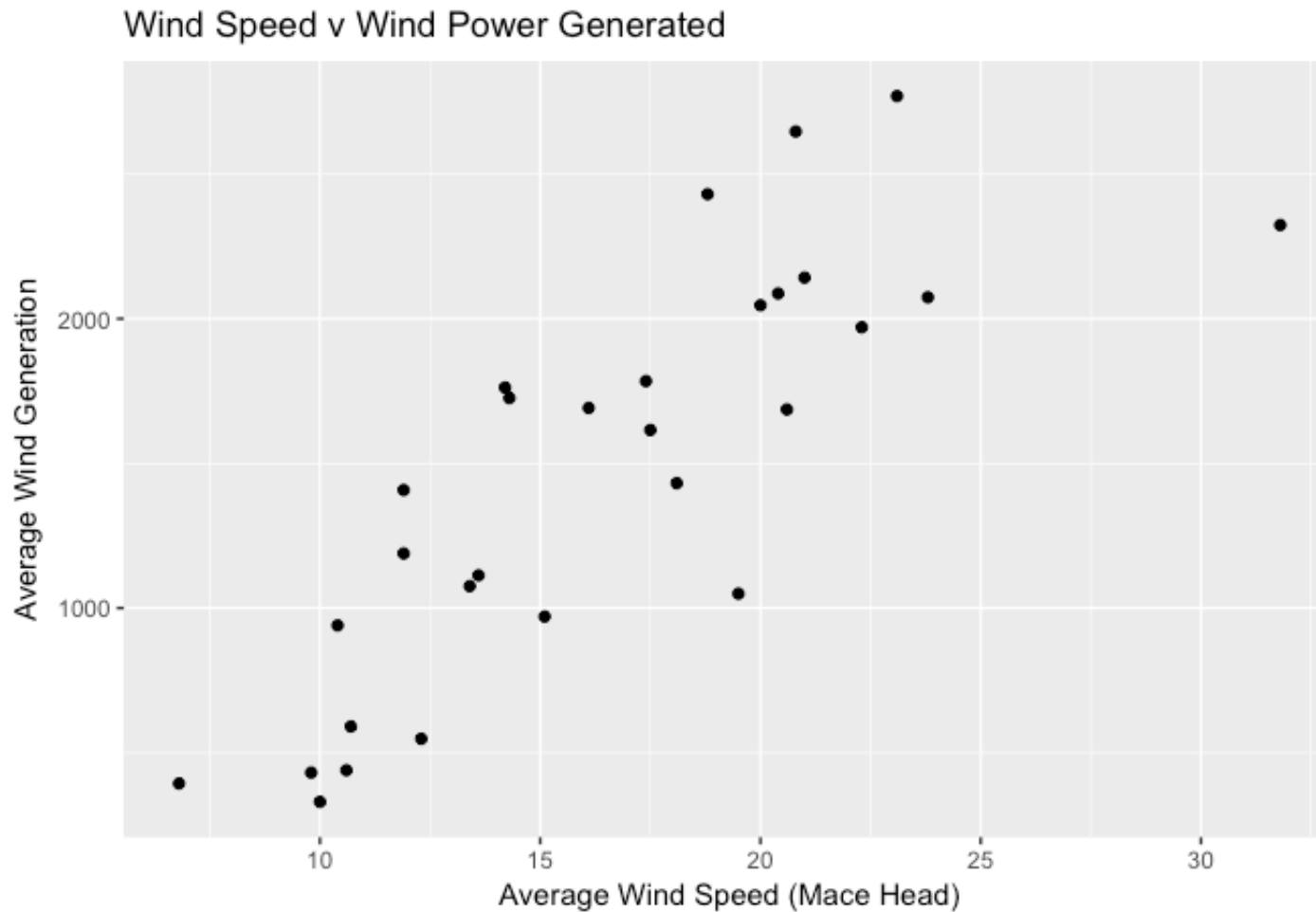
```
# A tibble: 29 × 8
```

	Date	AverageWindGeneration	Rainfall	MaxTemp	MinTemp	GrassMinTemp	AVRWind	MaxWindGust
	<date>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<int>
1	2017-01-29	431.3125	4.7	9.0	4.9	3.7	9.8	NA
2	2017-01-30	1725.9375	7.8	11.2	7.1	5.8	14.3	NA
3	2017-01-31	330.3333	0.0	10.3	7.3	5.8	10.0	NA
4	2017-02-01	2046.5521	0.6	10.2	6.1	5.2	20.0	38
5	2017-02-02	2647.0000	4.9	11.2	7.4	6.4	20.8	45
6	2017-02-03	1049.7500	2.2	8.5	3.6	2.1	19.5	46

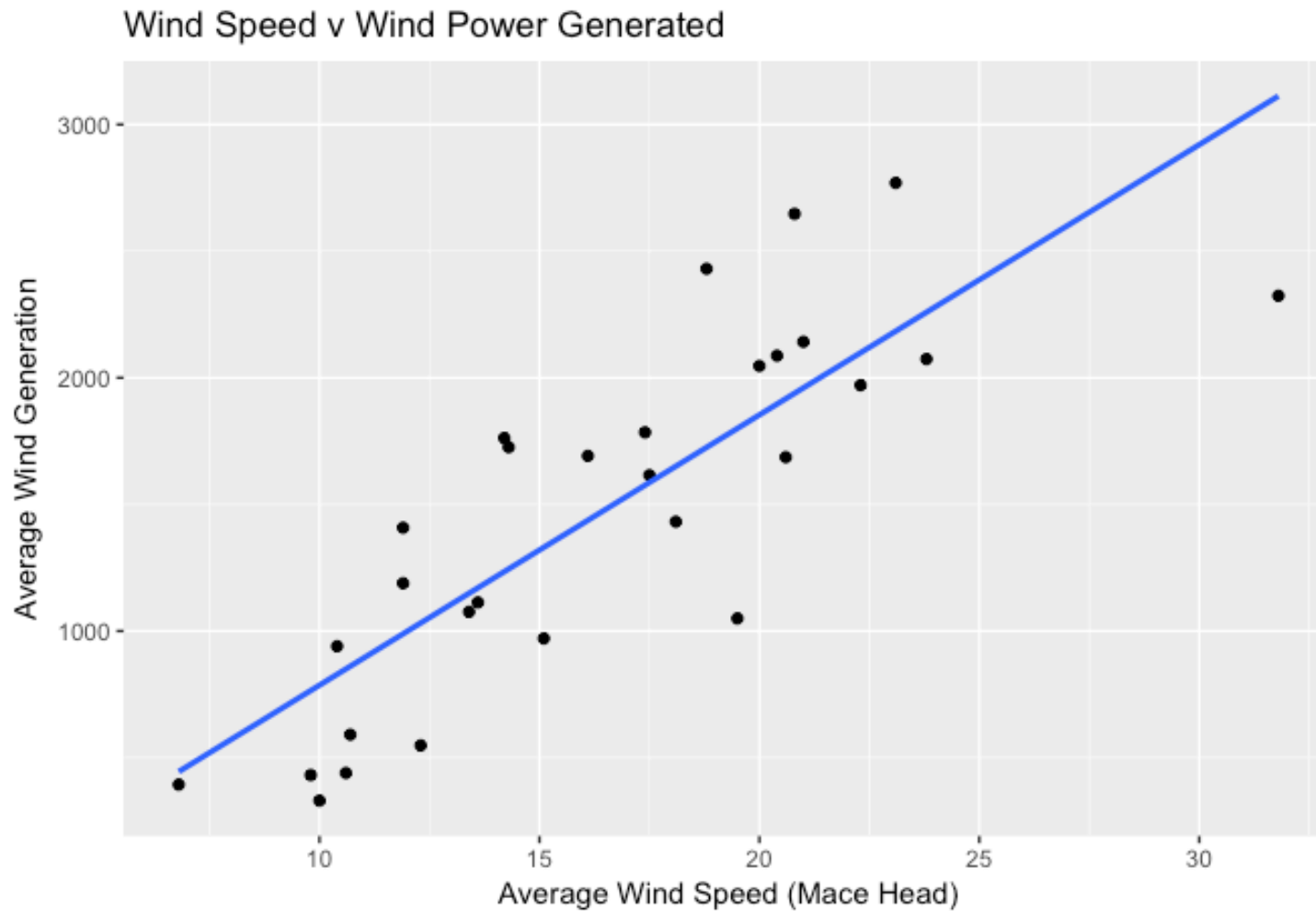
```
gen_weather <- left_join(avr_daily_wind,weather) %>%  
  select(Date,AVRWind,AverageWindGeneration)
```

```
> gen_weather  
# A tibble: 29 × 3  
  Date AVRWind AverageWindGeneration  
  <date>   <dbl>             <dbl>  
1 2017-01-29     9.8             431.3125  
2 2017-01-30    14.3            1725.9375  
3 2017-01-31    10.0             330.3333  
4 2017-02-01    20.0            2046.5521  
5 2017-02-02    20.8            2647.0000  
6 2017-02-03    19.5            1049.7500
```

```
ggplot(data = gen_weather, mapping = aes(x=AVRWind,y=AverageWindGeneration)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  xlab("Average Wind Speed (Mace Head)") + ylab("Average Wind Generation") +  
  ggtitle("Wind Speed v Wind Power Generated")
```

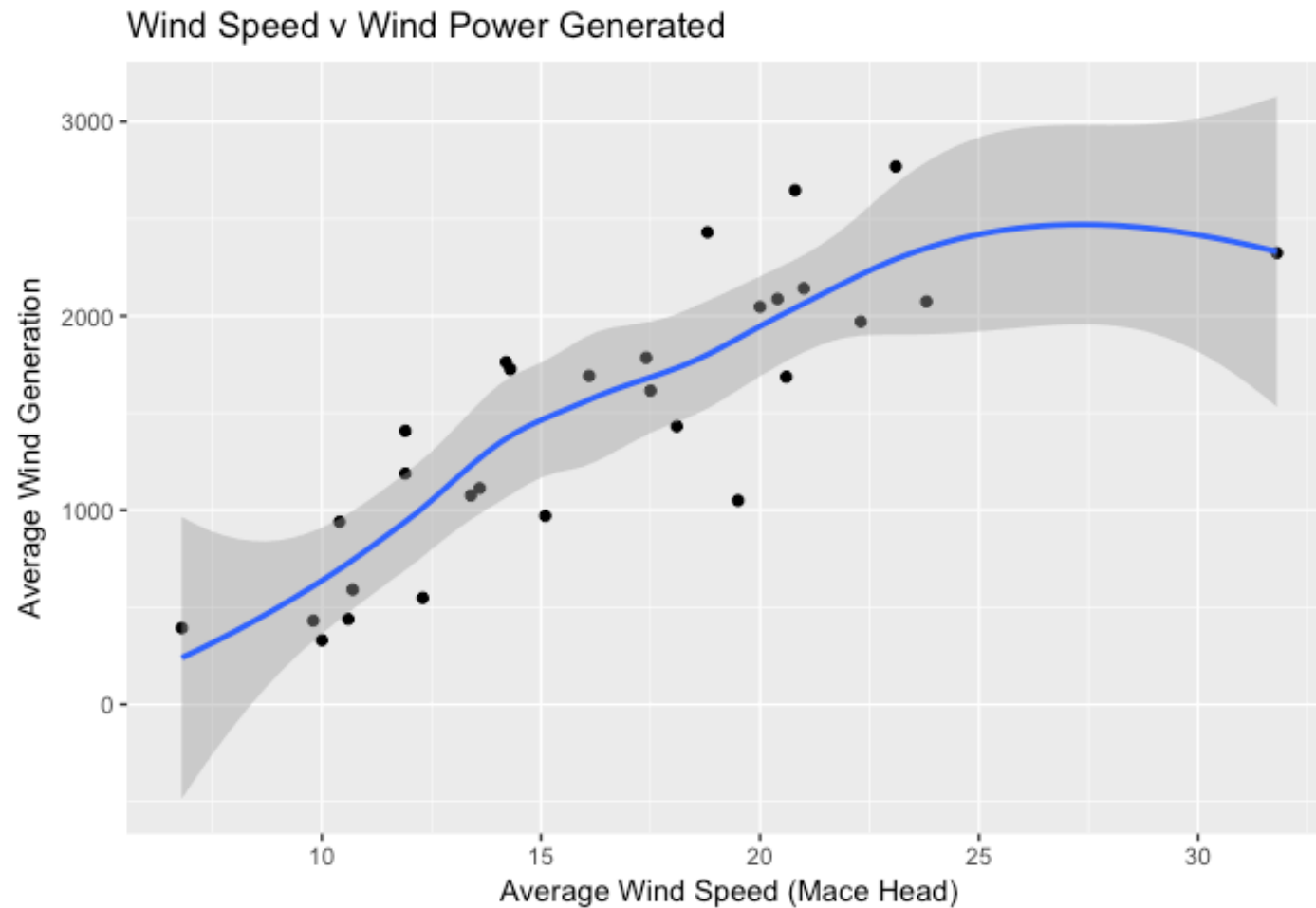


```
ggplot(data = gen_weather, mapping = aes(x=AVRWind,y=AverageWindGeneration)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm",se=F)+
  xlab("Average Wind Speed (Mace Head)") + ylab("Average Wind Generation") +
  ggtitle("Wind Speed v Wind Power Generated")
```





```
ggplot(data = gen_weather, mapping = aes(x=AVRWind,y=AverageWindGeneration)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth()+  
  xlab("Average Wind Speed (Mace Head)") + ylab("Average Wind Generation") +  
  ggtitle("Wind Speed v Wind Power Generated")
```



# Creating a linear model (lm)

```
> gen_weather
# A tibble: 29 × 3
      Date AVRWind AverageWindGeneration
  <date>   <dbl>           <dbl>
1 2017-01-29     9.8           431.3125
2 2017-01-30    14.3          1725.9375
3 2017-01-31    10.0           330.3333
4 2017-02-01    20.0          2046.5521
5 2017-02-02    20.8          2647.0000

> mod <- lm(data = gen_weather, AverageWindGeneration ~ AVRWind)
>
> mod
```

Call:

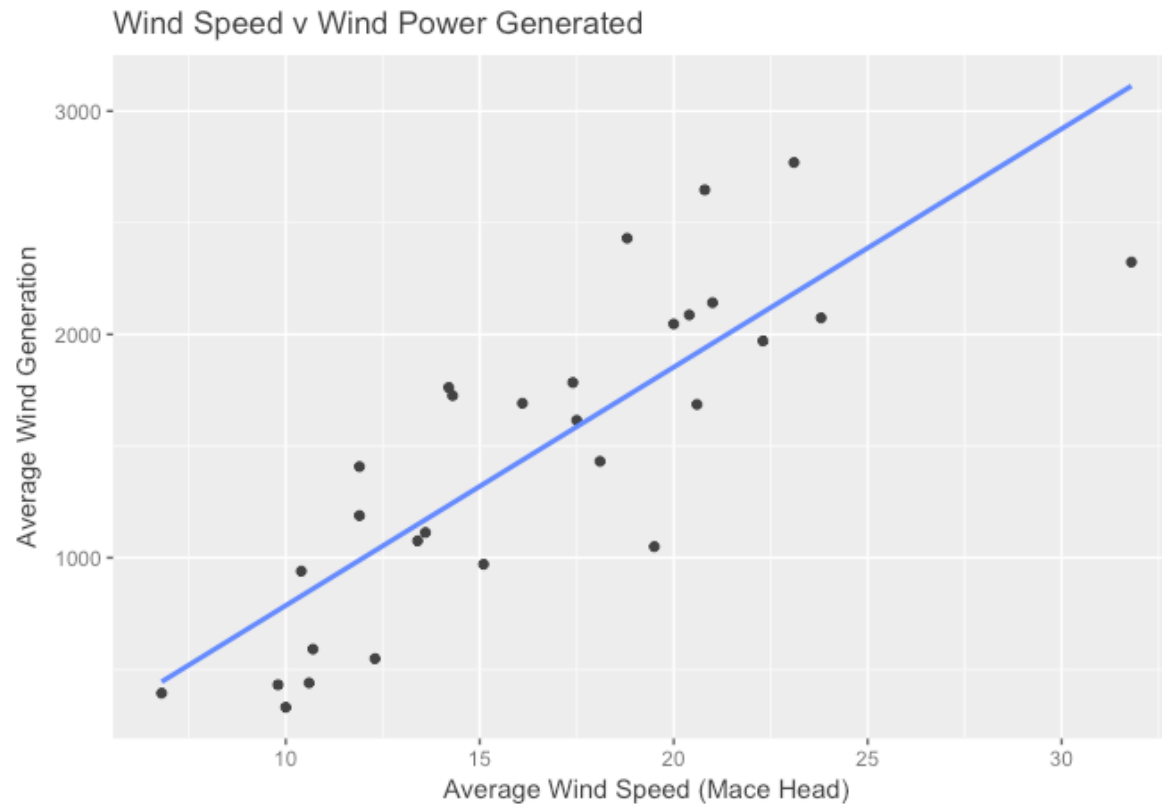
```
lm(formula = AverageWindGeneration ~ AVRWind, data = gen_weather)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	AVRWind
-280.8	106.7



# Predicting values...



```
> p1 <- predict(mod,newdata = data.frame(AVRWind=25))  
>  
> p1  
1  
2386.727
```

# Summary

“Data exploration is the art of looking at your data, rapidly generating hypotheses, quickly testing them, then repeating again and again and again.” (Wickham and Grolemund 2017).

