

# ENV 790.30 - Time Series Analysis for Energy Data | Spring 2025

Assignment 3 - Due date 02/03/26

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## Directions

You should open the .rmd file corresponding to this assignment on RStudio. The file is available on our class repository on Github.

Once you have the file open on your local machine the first thing you will do is rename the file such that it includes your first and last name (e.g., “LuanaLima\_TSA\_A03\_Sp25.Rmd”). Then change “Student Name” on line 4 with your name.

Then you will start working through the assignment by **creating code and output** that answer each question. Be sure to use this assignment document. Your report should contain the answer to each question and any plots/tables you obtained (when applicable).

Please keep this R code chunk options for the report. It is easier for us to grade when we can see code and output together. And the tidy.opts will make sure that line breaks on your code chunks are automatically added for better visualization.

When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file. Submit this pdf using Sakai.

## Questions

Consider the same data you used for A2 from the spreadsheet “Table\_10.1\_Renewable\_Energy\_Production\_and\_Consumption”. The data comes from the US Energy Information and Administration and corresponds to the December 2025 Monthly Energy Review. This time you will work only with the following columns: **Total Renewable Energy Production**; and **Hydroelectric Power Consumption**.

Create a data frame structure with these two time series only.

R packages needed for this assignment: “forecast”, “tseries”, and “Kendall”. Install these packages, if you haven’t done yet. Do not forget to load them before running your script, since they are NOT default packages.

```
#Load/install required package here  
library(lubridate)
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'  
  
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##  
##    date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(forecast)
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method      from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

```
library(Kendall)
library(tseries)
library(readxl)
```

```
##Trend Component
```

## Q1

For each series (Total Renewable Production and Hydroelectric Consumption) create three plots arranged in a row (side-by-side): (1) time series plot, (2) ACF, (3) PACF. Use `cowplot::plot_grid()` to place them in a grid.

```
#import data
energy_data1 <- read_excel(path="/Users/xxx/R/Time Series_R/TSA/Data/Table_10.1_Renewable_Energy_Products.xlsx")
```

```
## New names:
## * '' -> '...1'
## * '' -> '...2'
## * '' -> '...3'
## * '' -> '...4'
## * '' -> '...5'
## * '' -> '...6'
## * '' -> '...7'
## * '' -> '...8'
## * '' -> '...9'
## * '' -> '...10'
## * '' -> '...11'
## * '' -> '...12'
## * '' -> '...13'
## * '' -> '...14'
```

```
read_col_names <- read_excel(path="/Users/xxx/R/Time Series_R/TSA/Data/Table_10.1_Renewable_Energy_Products.xlsx")
```

```
## New names:
## * '' -> '...1'
## * '' -> '...2'
## * '' -> '...3'
## * '' -> '...4'
## * '' -> '...5'
## * '' -> '...6'
## * '' -> '...7'
## * '' -> '...8'
## * '' -> '...9'
```

```
## * ' -> '...10'
## * ' -> '...11'
## * ' -> '...12'
## * ' -> '...13'
## * ' -> '...14'
```

```
colnames(energy_data1) <- read_col_names

head(energy_data1)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 14
##   Month          'Wood Energy Production' 'Biofuels Production'
##   <dtm>                <dbl> <chr>
## 1 1973-01-01 00:00:00          130. Not Available
## 2 1973-02-01 00:00:00          117. Not Available
## 3 1973-03-01 00:00:00          130. Not Available
## 4 1973-04-01 00:00:00          125. Not Available
## 5 1973-05-01 00:00:00          130. Not Available
## 6 1973-06-01 00:00:00          125. Not Available
## # i 11 more variables: 'Total Biomass Energy Production' <dbl>,
## #   'Total Renewable Energy Production' <dbl>,
## #   'Hydroelectric Power Consumption' <dbl>,
## #   'Geothermal Energy Consumption' <dbl>, 'Solar Energy Consumption' <chr>,
## #   'Wind Energy Consumption' <chr>, 'Wood Energy Consumption' <dbl>,
## #   'Waste Energy Consumption' <dbl>, 'Biofuels Consumption' <chr>,
## #   'Total Biomass Energy Consumption' <dbl>, ...
```

```
ts_energy_data1 <- energy_data1[,5:6]

#transform data frame to time series object
ts_energy_data1 <- ts(ts_energy_data1, start = c(1973, 1),frequency = 12)
ts_energy_data1
```

```
##           Total Renewable Energy Production Hydroelectric Power Consumption
## Jan 1973                219.839                89.562
## Feb 1973                197.330                79.544
## Mar 1973                218.686                88.284
## Apr 1973                209.330                83.152
## May 1973                215.982                85.643
## Jun 1973                208.249                82.060
## Jul 1973                207.800                77.400
## Aug 1973                203.432                72.936
## Sep 1973                185.300                59.029
## Oct 1973                193.514                62.967
## Nov 1973                195.326                69.063
## Dec 1973                220.755                90.131
## Jan 1974                231.010                99.500
## Feb 1974                210.188                91.476
## Mar 1974                226.384                94.950
## Apr 1974                223.218                95.969
## May 1974                227.793                96.337
## Jun 1974                218.976                91.719
## Jul 1974                221.909                90.437
```

## Aug 1974	214.197	82.727
## Sep 1974	200.900	73.610
## Oct 1974	200.312	68.931
## Nov 1974	200.068	72.773
## Dec 1974	211.046	79.542
## Jan 1975	214.319	86.356
## Feb 1975	198.008	82.404
## Mar 1975	224.384	96.386
## Apr 1975	215.679	91.791
## May 1975	223.695	95.581
## Jun 1975	217.798	93.550
## Jul 1975	216.202	87.900
## Aug 1975	206.312	77.892
## Sep 1975	194.934	70.756
## Oct 1975	206.489	78.060
## Nov 1975	208.436	84.171
## Dec 1975	217.911	89.510
## Jan 1976	236.073	89.904
## Feb 1976	221.374	84.626
## Mar 1976	237.807	91.629
## Apr 1976	224.756	83.378
## May 1976	234.082	88.065
## Jun 1976	229.595	88.182
## Jul 1976	235.984	89.807
## Aug 1976	228.336	82.153
## Sep 1976	211.665	70.186
## Oct 1976	218.818	72.690
## Nov 1976	209.968	68.463
## Dec 1976	216.239	69.900
## Jan 1977	228.907	71.630
## Feb 1977	194.523	52.424
## Mar 1977	225.781	68.518
## Apr 1977	216.602	64.508
## May 1977	221.823	64.629
## Jun 1977	211.752	59.609
## Jul 1977	215.097	58.130
## Aug 1977	214.871	57.830
## Sep 1977	208.974	56.835
## Oct 1977	216.727	59.480
## Nov 1977	222.663	70.583
## Dec 1977	235.754	78.744
## Jan 1978	260.677	86.454
## Feb 1978	233.933	76.606
## Mar 1978	258.863	84.951
## Apr 1978	255.285	87.281
## May 1978	272.691	99.185
## Jun 1978	254.703	86.645
## Jul 1978	258.056	84.339
## Aug 1978	250.652	76.518
## Sep 1978	241.494	73.042
## Oct 1978	241.095	67.184
## Nov 1978	237.214	68.818
## Dec 1978	250.285	76.162
## Jan 1979	270.000	86.378

## Feb 1979	239.377	73.446
## Mar 1979	273.485	89.483
## Apr 1979	265.526	87.645
## May 1979	283.727	99.903
## Jun 1979	264.118	86.230
## Jul 1979	262.394	78.573
## Aug 1979	257.423	73.393
## Sep 1979	243.468	65.516
## Oct 1979	253.559	69.619
## Nov 1979	255.317	77.213
## Dec 1979	262.637	78.457
## Jan 1980	298.221	87.244
## Feb 1980	271.194	73.781
## Mar 1980	294.931	83.978
## Apr 1980	293.043	88.865
## May 1980	310.682	99.622
## Jun 1980	299.633	95.451
## Jul 1980	295.537	84.448
## Aug 1980	281.831	70.517
## Sep 1980	268.204	63.819
## Oct 1980	273.058	61.661
## Nov 1980	270.913	66.325
## Dec 1980	288.131	76.858
## Jan 1981	299.483	77.214
## Feb 1981	273.604	72.830
## Mar 1981	293.454	71.150
## Apr 1981	286.764	71.718
## May 1981	305.297	83.301
## Jun 1981	305.860	91.061
## Jul 1981	308.821	86.714
## Aug 1981	296.678	74.556
## Sep 1981	276.720	61.534
## Oct 1981	284.684	62.420
## Nov 1981	280.364	65.459
## Dec 1981	304.193	82.279
## Jan 1982	320.311	92.763
## Feb 1982	297.475	91.907
## Mar 1982	330.131	102.924
## Apr 1982	316.183	96.303
## May 1982	323.939	96.572
## Jun 1982	316.816	96.463
## Jul 1982	321.854	94.087
## Aug 1982	310.059	82.333
## Sep 1982	289.054	68.612
## Oct 1982	296.056	68.091
## Nov 1982	300.864	80.245
## Dec 1982	323.054	95.522
## Jan 1983	348.969	100.743
## Feb 1983	320.213	96.206
## Mar 1983	352.422	104.348
## Apr 1983	343.331	103.334
## May 1983	355.330	107.568
## Jun 1983	346.012	105.810
## Jul 1983	345.359	96.883

## Aug 1983	338.025	88.929
## Sep 1983	315.758	74.808
## Oct 1983	320.524	71.491
## Nov 1983	325.785	84.956
## Dec 1983	357.437	108.936
## Jan 1984	355.607	102.459
## Feb 1984	333.238	96.034
## Mar 1984	358.566	104.801
## Apr 1984	348.756	103.270
## May 1984	363.212	109.683
## Jun 1984	344.623	99.261
## Jul 1984	348.366	94.772
## Aug 1984	340.669	86.573
## Sep 1984	317.887	72.076
## Oct 1984	326.373	71.968
## Nov 1984	323.172	76.704
## Dec 1984	343.652	88.949
## Jan 1985	353.933	94.973
## Feb 1985	323.067	89.219
## Mar 1985	344.083	85.029
## Apr 1985	334.259	84.276
## May 1985	349.644	91.284
## Jun 1985	332.457	82.425
## Jul 1985	332.393	73.612
## Aug 1985	328.026	68.980
## Sep 1985	315.367	64.761
## Oct 1985	327.776	69.105
## Nov 1985	330.222	79.075
## Dec 1985	346.947	87.328
## Jan 1986	326.552	73.934
## Feb 1986	307.952	80.075
## Mar 1986	349.995	98.081
## Apr 1986	338.487	94.922
## May 1986	345.587	93.958
## Jun 1986	334.442	90.562
## Jul 1986	335.334	83.094
## Aug 1986	325.501	73.104
## Sep 1986	316.539	72.767
## Oct 1986	325.125	73.498
## Nov 1986	323.172	79.755
## Dec 1986	341.787	89.397
## Jan 1987	334.890	87.702
## Feb 1987	296.606	73.264
## Mar 1987	327.541	80.279
## Apr 1987	315.231	76.163
## May 1987	330.797	83.712
## Jun 1987	311.957	72.271
## Jul 1987	317.495	69.864
## Aug 1987	311.395	63.744
## Sep 1987	302.090	62.756
## Oct 1987	309.095	61.964
## Nov 1987	297.439	58.272
## Dec 1987	319.908	72.753
## Jan 1988	334.583	76.171

## Feb 1988	307.533	66.029
## Mar 1988	326.015	67.539
## Apr 1988	316.232	66.195
## May 1988	331.539	73.601
## Jun 1988	315.603	65.346
## Jul 1988	317.391	58.636
## Aug 1988	315.766	56.923
## Sep 1988	306.500	56.241
## Oct 1988	310.737	52.265
## Nov 1988	313.792	63.762
## Dec 1988	326.992	68.748
## Jan 1989	348.321	73.277
## Feb 1989	317.572	65.188
## Mar 1989	358.115	79.268
## Apr 1989	346.511	84.295
## May 1989	350.304	98.200
## Jun 1989	349.753	90.614
## Jul 1989	351.720	79.373
## Aug 1989	358.320	70.675
## Sep 1989	341.553	66.237
## Oct 1989	356.682	70.285
## Nov 1989	359.731	74.172
## Dec 1989	367.555	76.402
## Jan 1990	329.327	83.078
## Feb 1990	321.465	86.122
## Mar 1990	353.956	98.841
## Apr 1990	334.136	90.589
## May 1990	317.791	95.753
## Jun 1990	289.276	98.444
## Jul 1990	315.872	84.490
## Aug 1990	332.580	75.559
## Sep 1990	311.965	61.422
## Oct 1990	312.873	66.657
## Nov 1990	301.883	71.863
## Dec 1990	341.584	86.440
## Jan 1991	370.278	91.732
## Feb 1991	292.511	78.638
## Mar 1991	317.683	92.384
## Apr 1991	293.309	91.874
## May 1991	320.120	101.296
## Jun 1991	313.437	91.854
## Jul 1991	309.257	86.984
## Aug 1991	340.813	77.658
## Sep 1991	345.122	65.997
## Oct 1991	324.454	63.197
## Nov 1991	318.757	66.085
## Dec 1991	355.690	78.349
## Jan 1992	366.577	77.844
## Feb 1992	305.537	64.670
## Mar 1992	311.299	78.408
## Apr 1992	292.073	70.180
## May 1992	282.361	79.980
## Jun 1992	323.546	80.819
## Jul 1992	333.005	70.671

## Aug 1992	347.510	65.474
## Sep 1992	324.027	60.474
## Oct 1992	340.565	59.474
## Nov 1992	345.048	69.964
## Dec 1992	360.200	85.579
## Jan 1993	373.255	88.873
## Feb 1993	322.185	71.730
## Mar 1993	359.855	83.868
## Apr 1993	330.605	90.980
## May 1993	313.546	104.743
## Jun 1993	304.450	95.182
## Jul 1993	309.916	84.360
## Aug 1993	346.577	71.587
## Sep 1993	324.882	62.245
## Oct 1993	331.480	62.087
## Nov 1993	338.485	64.729
## Dec 1993	352.074	76.662
## Jan 1994	388.854	72.773
## Feb 1994	323.751	69.738
## Mar 1994	354.509	80.508
## Apr 1994	332.955	84.264
## May 1994	303.865	88.353
## Jun 1994	313.708	85.343
## Jul 1994	366.741	79.712
## Aug 1994	333.540	69.257
## Sep 1994	307.933	56.561
## Oct 1994	343.569	59.757
## Nov 1994	338.304	65.325
## Dec 1994	348.732	75.959
## Jan 1995	336.872	84.852
## Feb 1995	299.810	85.447
## Mar 1995	346.752	97.479
## Apr 1995	361.046	83.847
## May 1995	333.643	94.791
## Jun 1995	342.092	103.128
## Jul 1995	400.977	93.729
## Aug 1995	399.583	83.175
## Sep 1995	349.815	68.333
## Oct 1995	384.663	78.993
## Nov 1995	366.200	87.148
## Dec 1995	373.129	99.640
## Jan 1996	385.971	104.821
## Feb 1996	343.243	108.488
## Mar 1996	385.026	115.603
## Apr 1996	325.915	108.647
## May 1996	356.221	113.485
## Jun 1996	375.816	108.928
## Jul 1996	395.278	98.519
## Aug 1996	398.870	89.620
## Sep 1996	347.920	75.536
## Oct 1996	400.155	77.094
## Nov 1996	387.043	80.374
## Dec 1996	378.537	103.400
## Jan 1997	397.124	112.458



## Feb 1997	342.279	107.528
## Mar 1997	381.623	119.397
## Apr 1997	374.093	109.441
## May 1997	398.347	116.635
## Jun 1997	362.325	117.564
## Jul 1997	382.540	108.011
## Aug 1997	370.673	91.802
## Sep 1997	343.197	79.836
## Oct 1997	402.188	84.394
## Nov 1997	355.868	80.900
## Dec 1997	355.807	88.252
## Jan 1998	386.269	98.328
## Feb 1998	323.378	102.347
## Mar 1998	360.492	108.119
## Apr 1998	348.763	97.610
## May 1998	374.487	113.264
## Jun 1998	309.019	110.348
## Jul 1998	358.537	97.785
## Aug 1998	354.150	85.678
## Sep 1998	332.989	71.060
## Oct 1998	345.379	64.434
## Nov 1998	309.809	68.310
## Dec 1998	370.867	85.937
## Jan 1999	383.582	100.724
## Feb 1999	328.183	97.902
## Mar 1999	334.062	109.456
## Apr 1999	355.198	93.280
## May 1999	401.370	98.936
## Jun 1999	353.158	104.294
## Jul 1999	379.433	101.288
## Aug 1999	360.215	87.778
## Sep 1999	328.356	71.283
## Oct 1999	308.985	67.908
## Nov 1999	337.650	72.210
## Dec 1999	332.407	85.198
## Jan 2000	319.978	86.468
## Feb 2000	334.369	76.714
## Mar 2000	366.040	91.110
## Apr 2000	364.110	97.207
## May 2000	361.267	93.560
## Jun 2000	326.724	85.931
## Jul 2000	351.077	82.333
## Aug 2000	343.214	74.999
## Sep 2000	312.937	60.736
## Oct 2000	341.025	58.639
## Nov 2000	339.223	65.377
## Dec 2000	333.069	67.181
## Jan 2001	303.197	64.323
## Feb 2001	272.585	59.617
## Mar 2001	301.844	69.868
## Apr 2001	288.028	61.460
## May 2001	290.338	65.427
## Jun 2001	298.272	70.723
## Jul 2001	297.654	61.686

## Aug 2001	304.239	64.534
## Sep 2001	279.069	52.054
## Oct 2001	292.015	51.980
## Nov 2001	283.668	52.589
## Dec 2001	302.843	66.010
## Jan 2002	314.861	74.364
## Feb 2002	279.136	68.894
## Mar 2002	302.856	71.682
## Apr 2002	309.709	82.729
## May 2002	331.378	90.973
## Jun 2002	326.674	96.262
## Jul 2002	337.792	86.906
## Aug 2002	311.593	71.938
## Sep 2002	302.858	58.300
## Oct 2002	315.739	58.589
## Nov 2002	309.716	67.319
## Dec 2002	328.629	73.933
## Jan 2003	318.956	70.287
## Feb 2003	291.767	67.489
## Mar 2003	330.201	82.578
## Apr 2003	327.749	84.478
## May 2003	345.099	100.297
## Jun 2003	341.209	97.536
## Jul 2003	342.647	84.765
## Aug 2003	333.101	78.381
## Sep 2003	308.470	63.055
## Oct 2003	313.818	62.878
## Nov 2003	314.096	67.268
## Dec 2003	347.074	82.039
## Jan 2004	347.154	78.419
## Feb 2004	321.055	71.357
## Mar 2004	342.168	78.184
## Apr 2004	334.068	71.270
## May 2004	344.066	81.955
## Jun 2004	346.968	86.161
## Jul 2004	353.034	79.562
## Aug 2004	344.004	73.672
## Sep 2004	328.252	70.032
## Oct 2004	332.739	64.360
## Nov 2004	332.106	71.437
## Dec 2004	367.856	89.431
## Jan 2005	361.269	82.817
## Feb 2005	333.479	73.722
## Mar 2005	354.763	78.258
## Apr 2005	342.863	78.675
## May 2005	367.186	93.074
## Jun 2005	362.264	91.384
## Jul 2005	372.396	88.565
## Aug 2005	356.107	73.582
## Sep 2005	331.447	59.245
## Oct 2005	339.018	61.438
## Nov 2005	338.541	66.031
## Dec 2005	360.826	75.546
## Jan 2006	388.583	93.614

## Feb 2006	348.049	84.487
## Mar 2006	368.883	84.019
## Apr 2006	367.940	97.432
## May 2006	386.890	105.153
## Jun 2006	383.011	101.532
## Jul 2006	381.340	86.799
## Aug 2006	370.019	74.137
## Sep 2006	345.317	58.691
## Oct 2006	353.690	58.192
## Nov 2006	359.164	69.167
## Dec 2006	376.761	73.685
## Jan 2007	399.004	88.865
## Feb 2007	343.865	63.349
## Mar 2007	390.167	82.446
## Apr 2007	383.102	81.515
## May 2007	398.044	88.872
## Jun 2007	382.096	77.850
## Jul 2007	393.450	76.694
## Aug 2007	386.428	68.037
## Sep 2007	360.587	50.302
## Oct 2007	374.075	50.485
## Nov 2007	373.327	53.507
## Dec 2007	397.970	62.582
## Jan 2008	427.860	70.898
## Feb 2008	388.671	64.108
## Mar 2008	424.851	73.934
## Apr 2008	421.184	75.862
## May 2008	449.522	92.879
## Jun 2008	444.695	99.553
## Jul 2008	446.062	87.194
## Aug 2008	431.761	72.434
## Sep 2008	398.411	55.200
## Oct 2008	412.573	52.783
## Nov 2008	409.976	53.459
## Dec 2008	428.996	71.179
## Jan 2009	431.011	80.149
## Feb 2009	386.812	60.775
## Mar 2009	432.104	74.475
## Apr 2009	431.059	87.927
## May 2009	456.231	100.858
## Jun 2009	455.356	99.744
## Jul 2009	455.962	79.789
## Aug 2009	449.335	66.808
## Sep 2009	421.927	59.228
## Oct 2009	450.940	67.186
## Nov 2009	456.527	71.678
## Dec 2009	481.882	84.378
## Jan 2010	489.844	76.371
## Feb 2010	449.090	70.252
## Mar 2010	499.560	71.262
## Apr 2010	482.552	65.158
## May 2010	507.544	85.570
## Jun 2010	517.750	101.861
## Jul 2010	508.593	83.651

## Aug 2010	497.073	68.647
## Sep 2010	476.105	58.909
## Oct 2010	489.125	60.334
## Nov 2010	500.488	66.744
## Dec 2010	524.855	79.053
## Jan 2011	530.909	87.112
## Feb 2011	490.715	82.336
## Mar 2011	553.169	106.231
## Apr 2011	538.506	106.435
## May 2011	554.011	111.187
## Jun 2011	553.885	109.700
## Jul 2011	549.374	106.743
## Aug 2011	534.036	87.905
## Sep 2011	500.175	72.940
## Oct 2011	517.691	67.515
## Nov 2011	528.710	70.562
## Dec 2011	552.823	80.973
## Jan 2012	539.030	78.842
## Feb 2012	494.125	69.209
## Mar 2012	541.241	88.393
## Apr 2012	519.625	89.720
## May 2012	546.973	97.724
## Jun 2012	528.767	90.956
## Jul 2012	520.173	90.387
## Aug 2012	513.269	78.591
## Sep 2012	475.611	60.065
## Oct 2012	491.520	56.304
## Nov 2012	489.081	63.918
## Dec 2012	527.555	78.423
## Jan 2013	542.692	84.715
## Feb 2013	487.697	69.668
## Mar 2013	541.012	70.063
## Apr 2013	551.448	85.631
## May 2013	578.378	97.072
## Jun 2013	563.561	93.434
## Jul 2013	572.289	92.993
## Aug 2013	542.610	73.813
## Sep 2013	514.219	57.871
## Oct 2013	543.689	58.682
## Nov 2013	548.475	60.313
## Dec 2013	574.712	72.090
## Jan 2014	574.074	73.815
## Feb 2014	507.104	59.356
## Mar 2014	589.448	82.765
## Apr 2014	582.906	86.801
## May 2014	589.532	90.568
## Jun 2014	590.551	87.838
## Jul 2014	588.452	83.107
## Aug 2014	559.856	67.582
## Sep 2014	530.545	54.846
## Oct 2014	557.212	58.547
## Nov 2014	569.440	63.548
## Dec 2014	593.582	76.186
## Jan 2015	580.459	82.360

## Feb 2015	532.998	76.040
## Mar 2015	579.274	82.846
## Apr 2015	569.372	76.671
## May 2015	578.595	68.668
## Jun 2015	564.148	69.653
## Jul 2015	583.940	71.701
## Aug 2015	572.235	65.245
## Sep 2015	539.599	54.913
## Oct 2015	556.624	56.743
## Nov 2015	575.262	65.981
## Dec 2015	607.029	79.041
## Jan 2016	599.191	87.397
## Feb 2016	581.707	82.362
## Mar 2016	626.117	93.454
## Apr 2016	589.697	88.296
## May 2016	609.056	86.960
## Jun 2016	593.674	79.284
## Jul 2016	604.311	73.206
## Aug 2016	591.345	66.771
## Sep 2016	562.208	55.847
## Oct 2016	584.383	59.160
## Nov 2016	586.197	64.174
## Dec 2016	650.925	76.865
## Jan 2017	627.139	90.854
## Feb 2017	580.323	81.485
## Mar 2017	663.921	101.040
## Apr 2017	635.132	100.345
## May 2017	661.288	111.255
## Jun 2017	642.341	104.323
## Jul 2017	625.553	90.753
## Aug 2017	612.154	75.180
## Sep 2017	583.867	65.346
## Oct 2017	614.657	60.386
## Nov 2017	613.796	67.859
## Dec 2017	635.130	75.910
## Jan 2018	652.428	85.519
## Feb 2018	609.384	84.967
## Mar 2018	668.591	88.236
## Apr 2018	656.554	95.929
## May 2018	680.705	103.876
## Jun 2018	668.774	94.163
## Jul 2018	647.940	85.640
## Aug 2018	651.954	75.122
## Sep 2018	600.710	65.393
## Oct 2018	627.968	66.698
## Nov 2018	623.200	74.766
## Dec 2018	647.491	77.784
## Jan 2019	644.838	84.610
## Feb 2019	593.170	78.068
## Mar 2019	657.018	89.852
## Apr 2019	665.972	94.922
## May 2019	689.977	109.123
## Jun 2019	661.158	95.801
## Jul 2019	667.002	84.875

## Aug 2019	647.658	77.038
## Sep 2019	613.133	63.210
## Oct 2019	633.573	62.459
## Nov 2019	620.685	68.982
## Dec 2019	650.482	73.284
## Jan 2020	648.215	83.587
## Feb 2020	632.039	88.262
## Mar 2020	641.447	81.284
## Apr 2020	560.486	79.139
## May 2020	618.100	102.279
## Jun 2020	636.973	95.534
## Jul 2020	632.799	91.243
## Aug 2020	618.428	79.443
## Sep 2020	583.405	63.732
## Oct 2020	611.837	64.181
## Nov 2020	629.861	71.286
## Dec 2020	640.797	73.385
## Jan 2021	637.522	83.799
## Feb 2021	553.037	68.706
## Mar 2021	678.149	72.404
## Apr 2021	651.301	66.155
## May 2021	689.586	79.530
## Jun 2021	656.900	80.025
## Jul 2021	651.325	75.397
## Aug 2021	648.963	69.360
## Sep 2021	620.842	58.080
## Oct 2021	650.243	58.458
## Nov 2021	663.731	66.102
## Dec 2021	706.750	80.393
## Jan 2022	707.979	82.562
## Feb 2022	661.288	72.746
## Mar 2022	743.597	83.377
## Apr 2022	722.551	68.465
## May 2022	753.369	79.700
## Jun 2022	735.657	88.670
## Jul 2022	723.656	83.824
## Aug 2022	682.908	72.106
## Sep 2022	642.820	58.093
## Oct 2022	669.622	49.022
## Nov 2022	695.918	61.068
## Dec 2022	690.850	69.706
## Jan 2023	699.219	77.637
## Feb 2023	662.356	68.107
## Mar 2023	738.376	72.783
## Apr 2023	711.502	67.625
## May 2023	743.971	94.346
## Jun 2023	701.163	73.604
## Jul 2023	718.784	74.988
## Aug 2023	716.526	72.652
## Sep 2023	675.796	57.716
## Oct 2023	697.000	53.475
## Nov 2023	685.076	58.092
## Dec 2023	723.896	64.922
## Jan 2024	689.644	73.542

## Feb 2024	711.645	70.954
## Mar 2024	777.166	79.713
## Apr 2024	761.186	71.365
## May 2024	775.130	83.516
## Jun 2024	775.144	76.417
## Jul 2024	756.708	72.962
## Aug 2024	756.385	69.914
## Sep 2024	700.397	54.289
## Oct 2024	735.345	52.382
## Nov 2024	725.928	57.060
## Dec 2024	741.701	66.647
## Jan 2025	750.981	73.116
## Feb 2025	693.266	66.674
## Mar 2025	812.838	76.613
## Apr 2025	783.482	77.930
## May 2025	793.521	83.111
## Jun 2025	789.933	75.615
## Jul 2025	794.256	68.186
## Aug 2025	763.036	68.181
## Sep 2025	715.006	52.277

```

#Total Renewable Energy Production
#time series plot
tsplot_renewable<-
  autoplot(ts_energy_data1[,1]) +
  xlab("Time") +
  ylab("Total Renewable Energy Consumption (Trillion Btu)") +
  ggtitle("Monthly Renewable Energy Consumption")

#ACF plot
acf_renewable <- ggAcf(ts_energy_data1[, 1], lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("ACF of Total Renewable Energy Consumption")

#PACF plot
pacf_renewable <- ggPacf(ts_energy_data1[, 1], lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("PACF of Total Renewable Energy Consumption")

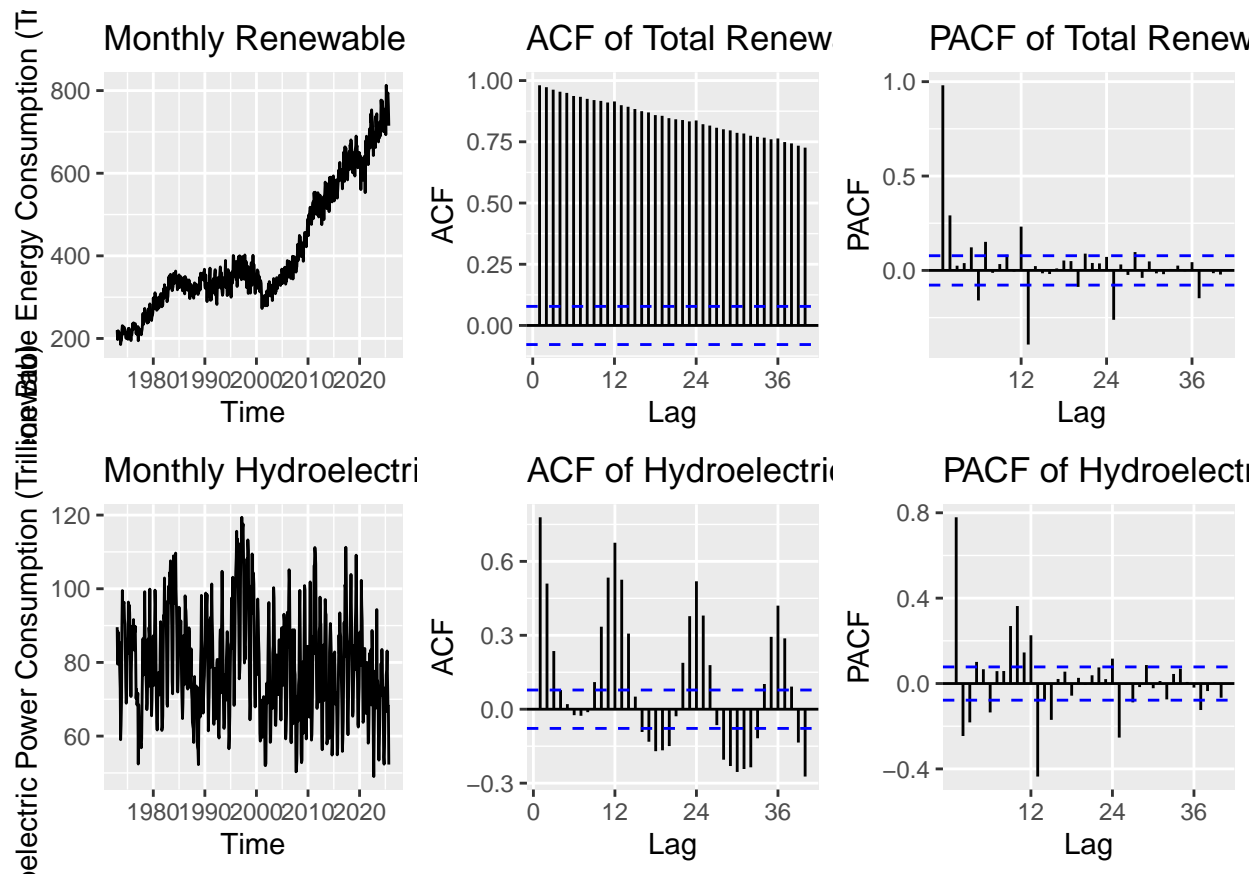
#Hydroelectric Power Consumption
#time series plot
tsplot_hydro<-
  autoplot(ts_energy_data1[,2]) +
  xlab("Time") +
  ylab("Hydroelectric Power Consumption (Trillion Btu)") +
  ggtitle("Monthly Hydroelectric Power Consumption")

#ACF plot
acf_hydro <- ggAcf(ts_energy_data1[, 2], lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("ACF of Hydroelectric Power Consumption")

#PACF plot
pacf_hydro <- ggPacf(ts_energy_data1[, 2], lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("PACF of Hydroelectric Power Consumption")

```

```
cowplot::plot_grid(
  tsplot_renewable, acf_renewable, pacf_renewable,
  tsplot_hydro,    acf_hydro,    pacf_hydro,
  ncol = 3
)
```



Q2

From the plot in Q1, do the series Total Renewable Energy Production and Hydroelectric Power Consumption appear to have a trend? If yes, what kind of trend?

A: Total renewable energy production exhibits a strong upward but non-linear trend, while hydroelectric power consumption shows no clear long-term trend and mainly fluctuates seasonally around a stable mean.

Q3

Use the `lm()` function to fit a linear trend to the two time series. Ask R to print the summary of the regression. Interpret the regression output, i.e., slope and intercept. Save the regression coefficients for further analysis.

```
# number of observations
nobs <- length(ts_energy_data1[, 1])

# time index
```



```
t <- c(1:nobs)
```

```
# linear trend models
```

```
lm_renewable <- lm(ts_energy_data1[, 1] ~ t)
```

```
lm_hydro <- lm(ts_energy_data1[, 2] ~ t)
```

```
summary(lm_renewable)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = ts_energy_data1[, 1] ~ t)
```

```
##
```

```
## Residuals:
```

```
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max  
## -154.81  -39.55   12.52   41.49  171.15
```

```
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)  
## (Intercept) 171.44868    5.11085   33.55  <2e-16 ***  
## t           0.74999     0.01397   53.69  <2e-16 ***
```

```
## ---
```

```
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##
```

```
## Residual standard error: 64.22 on 631 degrees of freedom
```

```
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8204, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8201
```

```
## F-statistic: 2883 on 1 and 631 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
summary(lm_hydro)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = ts_energy_data1[, 2] ~ t)
```

```
##
```

```
## Residuals:
```

```
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max  
## -30.190 -10.214  -0.715    8.909   39.723
```

```
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)  
## (Intercept)  83.223802    1.110552  74.939  < 2e-16 ***  
## t           -0.012199    0.003035  -4.019 6.55e-05 ***
```

```
## ---
```

```
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##
```

```
## Residual standard error: 13.95 on 631 degrees of freedom
```

```
## Multiple R-squared:  0.02496, Adjusted R-squared:  0.02342
```

```
## F-statistic: 16.15 on 1 and 631 DF, p-value: 6.547e-05
```

```
#Store reg coefficient
```

```
beta0_renewable <- as.numeric(lm_renewable$coefficients[1]) #intercept
```

```
beta1_renewable <- as.numeric(lm_renewable$coefficients[2]) #slope
```

```
beta0_hydro <- as.numeric(lm_hydro$coefficients[1]) #intercept
beta1_hydro <- as.numeric(lm_hydro$coefficients[2]) #slope
```

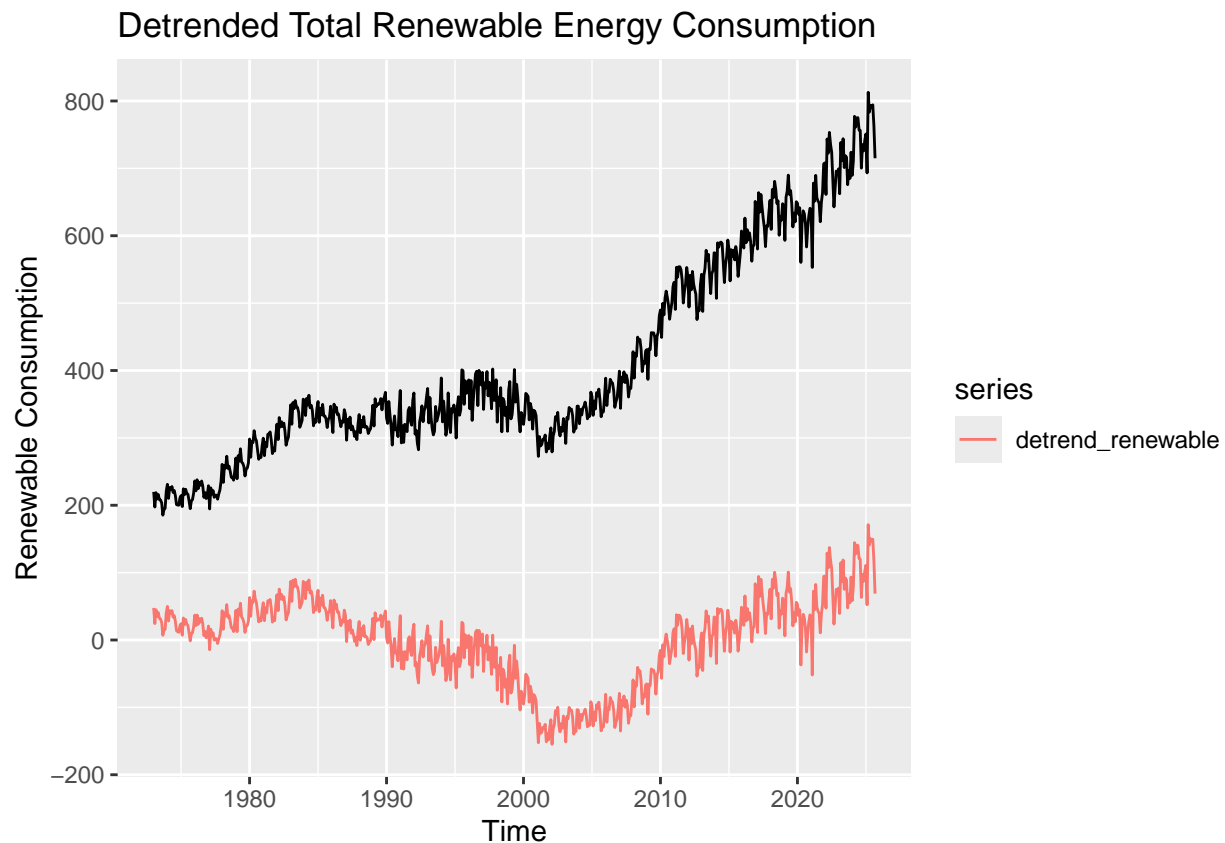
A: The regression results show a strong positive and statistically linear trend in total renewable energy consumption, with an average increase of  $\sim 0.75$  units per month. The total renewable energy consumption is 171.4 unit in the beginning. In contrast, hydroelectric power consumption exhibits a very small but statistically significant negative trend, indicating near stability over time. The hydroelectric power consumption is 83.2 in the beginning. The high  $R^2$  for renewable energy suggests time explains most of its long-run variation, while the low  $R^2$  for hydroelectric power indicates that factors other than a linear trend dominate its behavior.

#### Q4

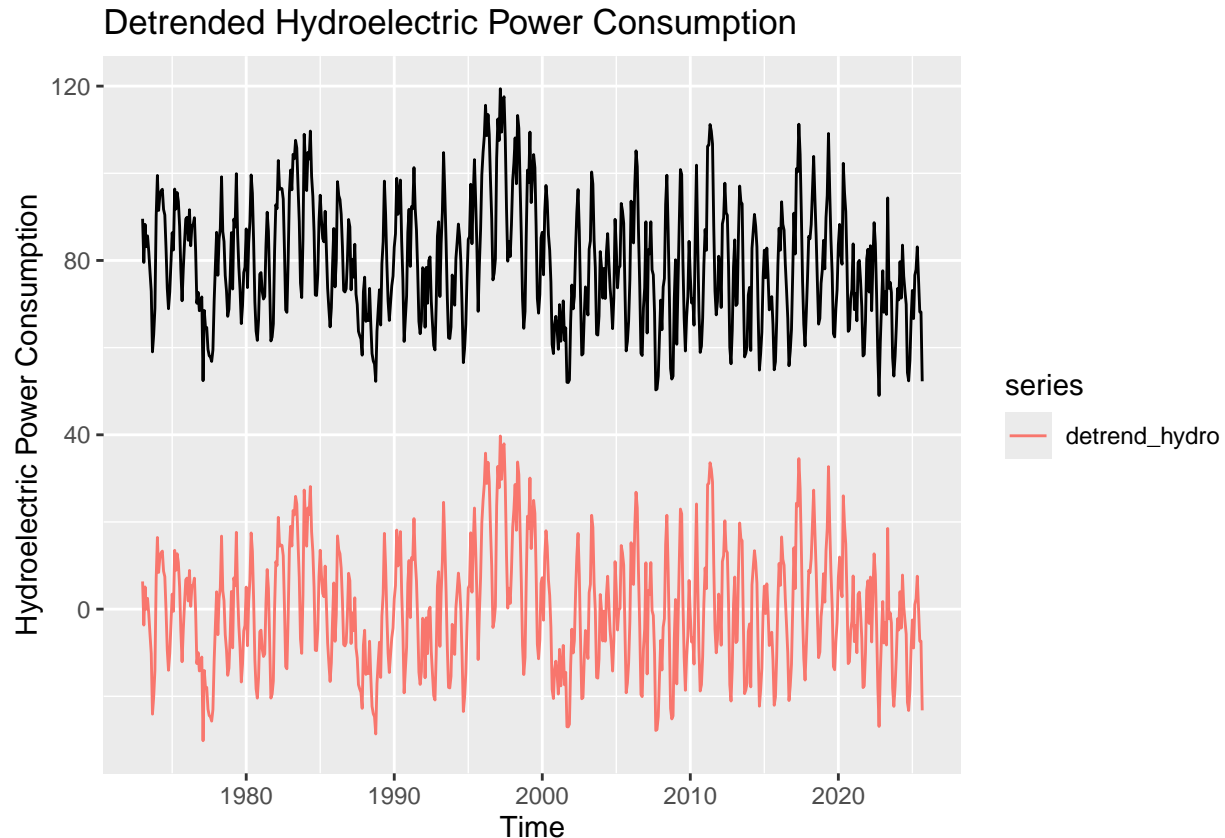
Use the regression coefficients to detrend each series (subtract fitted linear trend). Plot detrended series and compare with the original time series from Q1. Describe what changed.

```
#remove the trend from series
detrend_renewable <- ts_energy_data1[, 1] - (beta0_renewable + beta1_renewable*t)
detrend_hydro <- ts_energy_data1[, 2] - (beta0_hydro + beta1_hydro*t)

#Plot detrended series
autoplot(ts_energy_data1[, 1]) +
  autolayer(detrend_renewable) +
  ylab("Renewable Consumption") +
  ggtitle("Detrended Total Renewable Energy Consumption")
```



```
autoplot(ts_energy_data1[, 2])+
  autolayer(detrend_hydro)+
  ylab("Hydroelectric Power Consumption")+
  ggtitle("Detrended Hydroelectric Power Consumption")
```



A: After detrending, the total renewable energy consumption series no longer exhibits a long-term upward trend and instead fluctuates around zero, making short-term variability more apparent. In contrast, hydroelectric power consumption shows little change after detrending, as the original series does not contain a strong trend and is primarily driven by seasonal fluctuations.

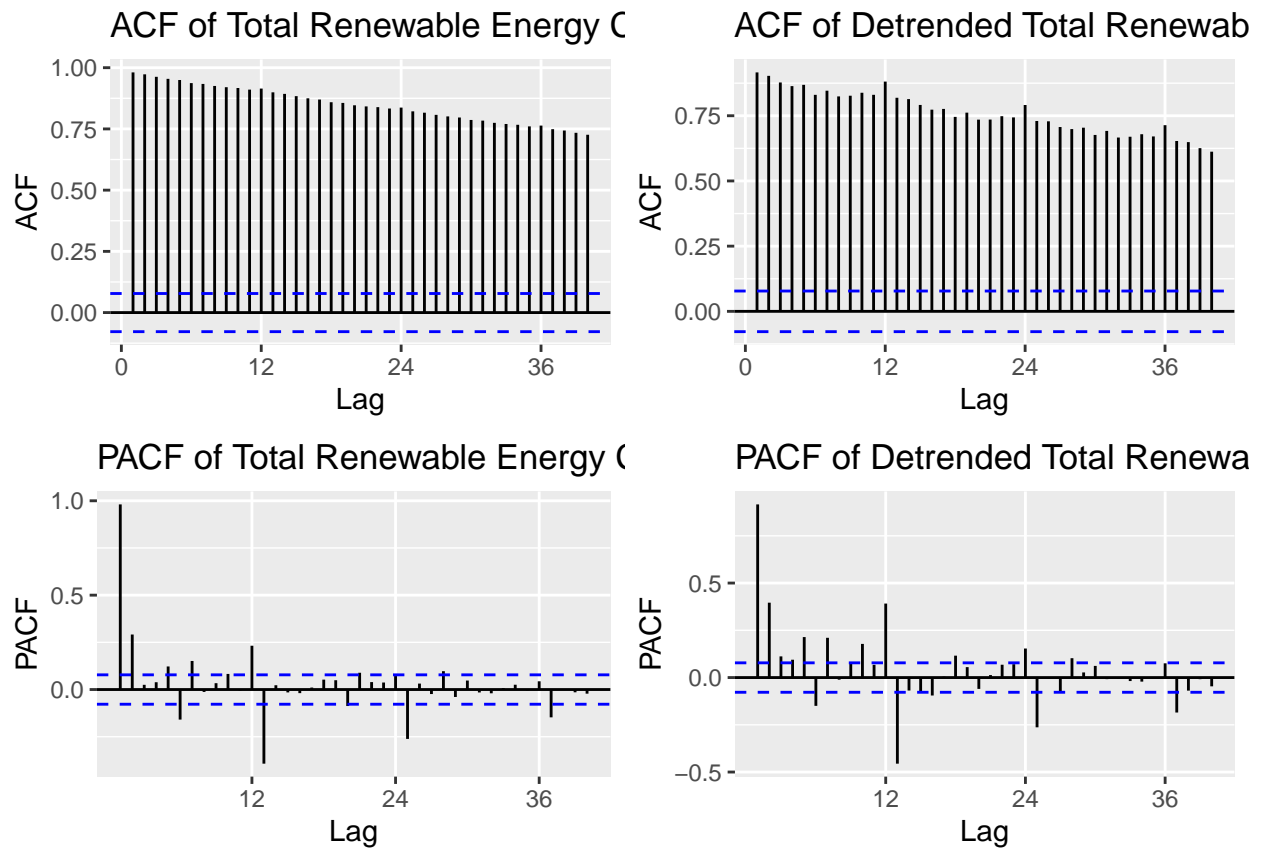
## Q5

Plot ACF and PACF for the detrended series and compare with the plots from Q1. You may use `plot_grid()` again to get them side by side to make it easier to compare. Did the plots change? How?

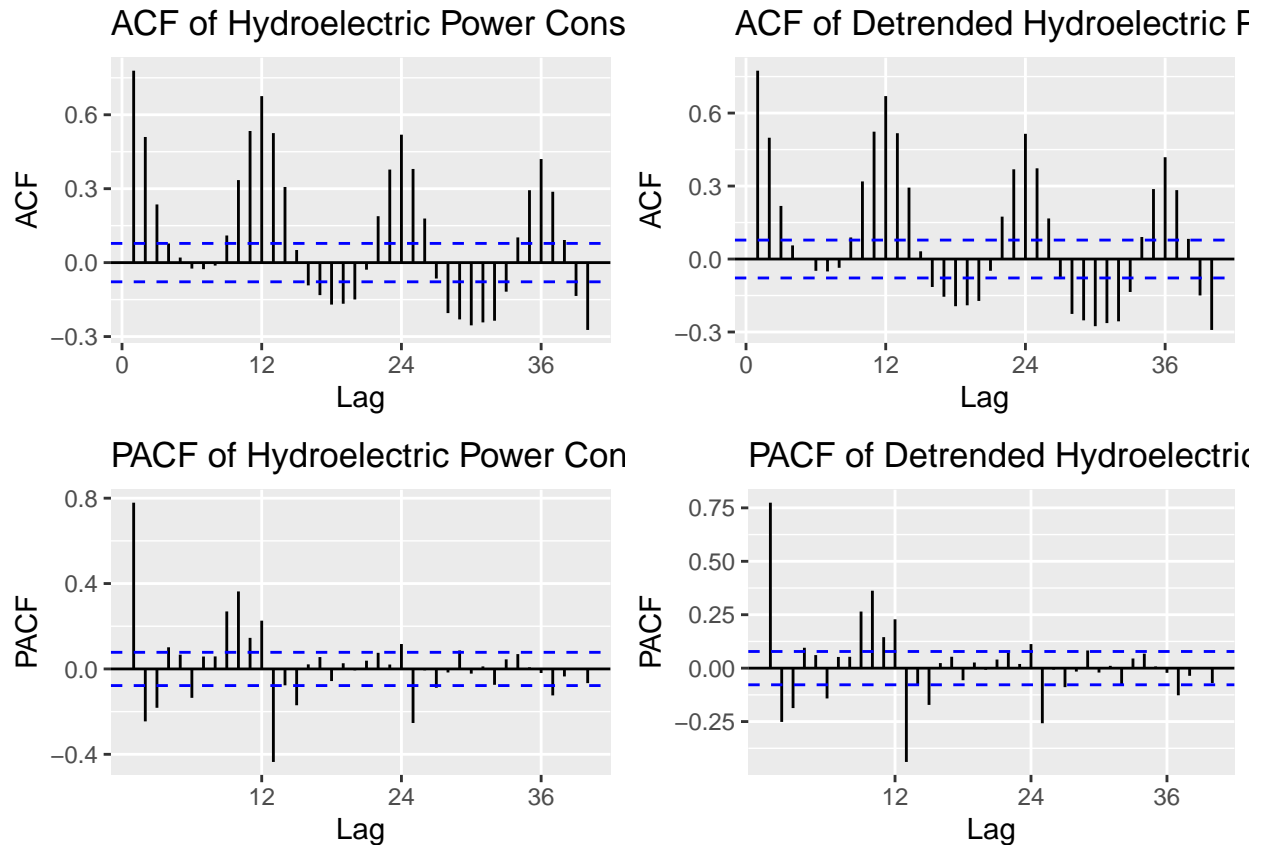
```
acf_renewable_de <- ggAcf(detrend_renewable, lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("ACF of Detrended Total Renewable Consumption")
acf_hydro_de <- ggAcf(detrend_hydro, lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("ACF of Detrended Hydroelectric Power Consumption")

pacf_renewable_de <- ggPacf(detrend_renewable, lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("PACF of Detrended Total Renewable Consumption")
pacf_hydro_de <- ggPacf(detrend_hydro, lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("PACF of Detrended Hydroelectric Power Consumption")
```

```
cowplot::plot_grid(
  acf_renewable, acf_renewable_de,
  pacf_renewable, pacf_renewable_de,
  ncol = 2)
```



```
cowplot::plot_grid(
  acf_hydro, acf_hydro_de,
  pacf_hydro, pacf_hydro_de,
  ncol = 2)
```



A:

- Renewable: 1) ACF: Before detrending, acf shows a slow, linear decay. After detrending, acf now decays much faster but reveals a rhythmic pattern with significant spikes at lag 12, 24, and 36. 2) PACF: Before the detrending, pacf is dominated by a single spike at Lag 1 (nearly 1), followed by some smaller spikes at lag 2, 11, 12, and 25. After detrending, spikes becomes stronger at lag 2, 5, 7, 11, and 12.
- Hydroelectric: 1) ACF: both original and detrended plots show similar seasonal pattern with positive spikes at lag 12, 24, and 36. 2) PACF: The before and after detrended plots are pretty identical with a large spike at lag 1 and seasonal spike around lag 13.

## Seasonal Component

Set aside the detrended series and consider the original series again from Q1 to answer Q6 to Q8.

### Q6

Just by looking at the time series and the acf plots, do the series seem to have a seasonal trend? No need to run any code to answer your question. Just type in your answer below.

Answer: The bars in ACF plot of total renewable energy series stay very high and decay slowly. It may not have a seasonal trend. Unlike the renewable, the hydroelectric power series looks stationary between 50-120. And its ACF plot peaks at lag 12, 24, and 36, indicating a strong annual seasonal cycle.

## Q7

Use function `lm()` to fit a seasonal means model (i.e. using the seasonal dummies) to the two time series. Ask R to print the summary of the regression. Interpret the regression output. From the results, which series have a seasonal trend? Do the results match you answer to Q6?

```
#dummies
dummies_renew <- seasonaldummy(ts_energy_data1[,1])
dummies_hydro <- seasonaldummy(ts_energy_data1[,2])

seas_renewable <- lm(ts_energy_data1[,1]~dummies_renew)
summary(seas_renewable)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = ts_energy_data1[, 1] ~ dummies_renew)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -213.33  -97.36  -59.88  121.55  389.62
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    417.265     21.096   19.779  <2e-16 ***
## dummies_renewJan     2.090      29.693    0.070   0.944
## dummies_renewFeb   -34.524      29.693   -1.163   0.245
## dummies_renewMar     5.956      29.693    0.201   0.841
## dummies_renewApr    -6.900      29.693   -0.232   0.816
## dummies_renewMay     8.162      29.693    0.275   0.784
## dummies_renewJun    -2.231      29.693   -0.075   0.940
## dummies_renewJul     3.864      29.693    0.130   0.897
## dummies_renewAug    -3.978      29.693   -0.134   0.893
## dummies_renewSep   -29.033      29.693   -0.978   0.329
## dummies_renewOct   -19.937      29.834   -0.668   0.504
## dummies_renewNov   -20.617      29.834   -0.691   0.490
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 152.1 on 621 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.008243, Adjusted R-squared: -0.009324
## F-statistic: 0.4692 on 11 and 621 DF, p-value: 0.9223

seas_hydro <- lm(ts_energy_data1[,2]~dummies_hydro)
summary(seas_hydro)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = ts_energy_data1[, 2] ~ dummies_hydro)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -30.895  -6.368  -0.595   6.213  32.557
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    79.724      1.436  55.511 < 2e-16 ***
## dummies_hydroJan    4.951      2.021   2.449 0.014591 *
## dummies_hydroFeb   -2.415      2.021  -1.195 0.232608
## dummies_hydroMar    7.116      2.021   3.520 0.000463 ***
## dummies_hydroApr    5.614      2.021   2.777 0.005649 **
## dummies_hydroMay   14.080      2.021   6.965 8.38e-12 ***
## dummies_hydroJun   10.780      2.021   5.333 1.36e-07 ***
## dummies_hydroJul    4.003      2.021   1.980 0.048091 *
## dummies_hydroAug   -5.320      2.021  -2.632 0.008710 **
## dummies_hydroSep  -16.598      2.021  -8.211 1.28e-15 ***
## dummies_hydroOct  -16.329      2.031  -8.040 4.56e-15 ***
## dummies_hydroNov  -10.782      2.031  -5.308 1.54e-07 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 10.36 on 621 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4714, Adjusted R-squared:  0.4621
## F-statistic: 50.35 on 11 and 621 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
#remove the seasonal from series
detrrend_renewable <- ts_energy_data1[, 1] - (beta0_renewable + beta1_renewable*t)
detrrend_hydro <- ts_energy_data1[, 2] - (beta0_hydro + beta1_hydro*t)
```

A:

- Renewable: Almost all the monthly dummy variables (Jan through Nov) have very high p-values (e.g., Jan = 0.944, Feb = 0.245). This means these months are not significantly different from the reference month (December). Also, the model is statistically insignificant ( $p > 0.05$ ). So this series does not have a significant seasonal mean trend.
- Hydroelectric: Almost every month is highly significant except Feb with high p-value, showing a strong evidence of seasonal effects. The model is highly significant since the  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ . So there is a very strong seasonal trend.

The result above is same with the answer in Q6.

## Q8

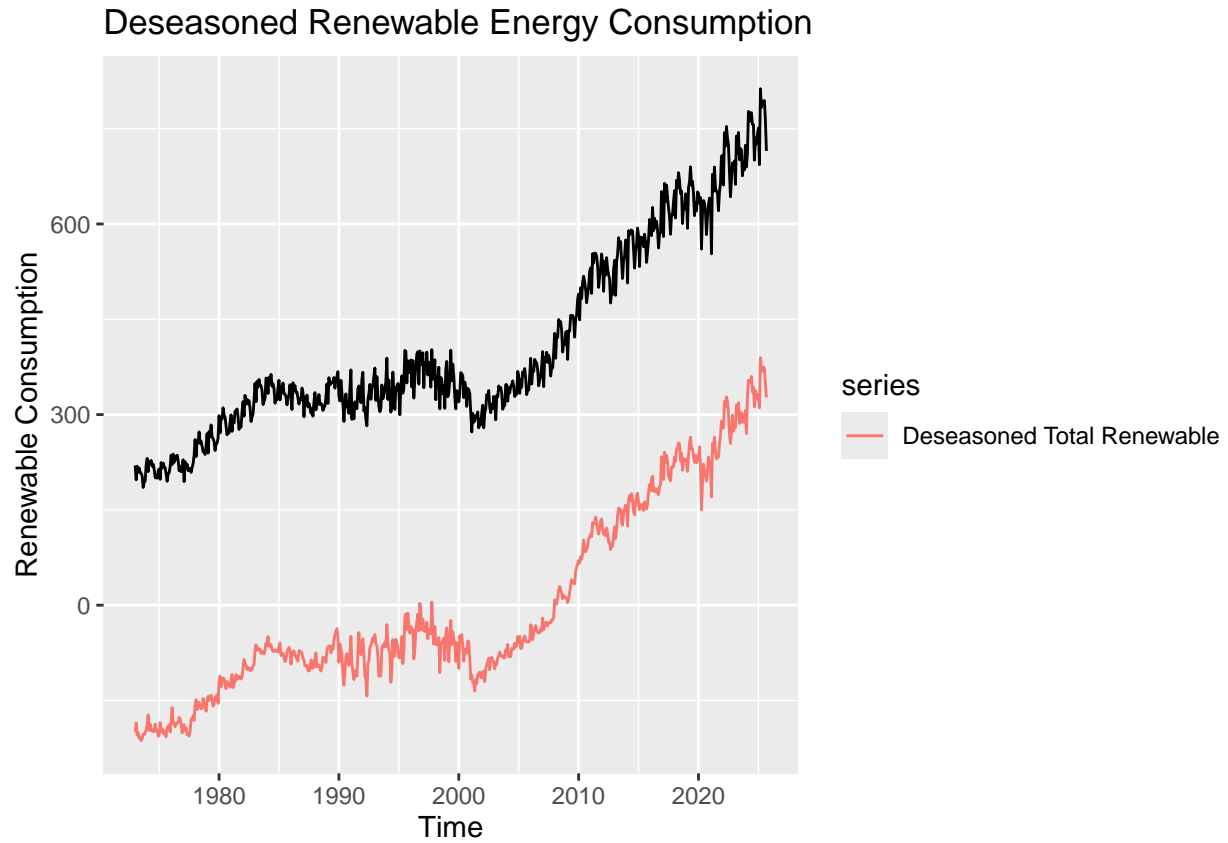
Use the regression coefficients from Q7 to deseason the series. Plot the deseason series and compare with the plots from part Q1. Did anything change?

```
#compute seas component
seas_renewable_comp <- fitted(seas_renewable)
seas_hydro_comp <- fitted(seas_hydro)

#deseason
deseason_renewable <- ts_energy_data1[,1] - seas_renewable_comp
deseason_hydro <- ts_energy_data1[,2] - seas_hydro_comp

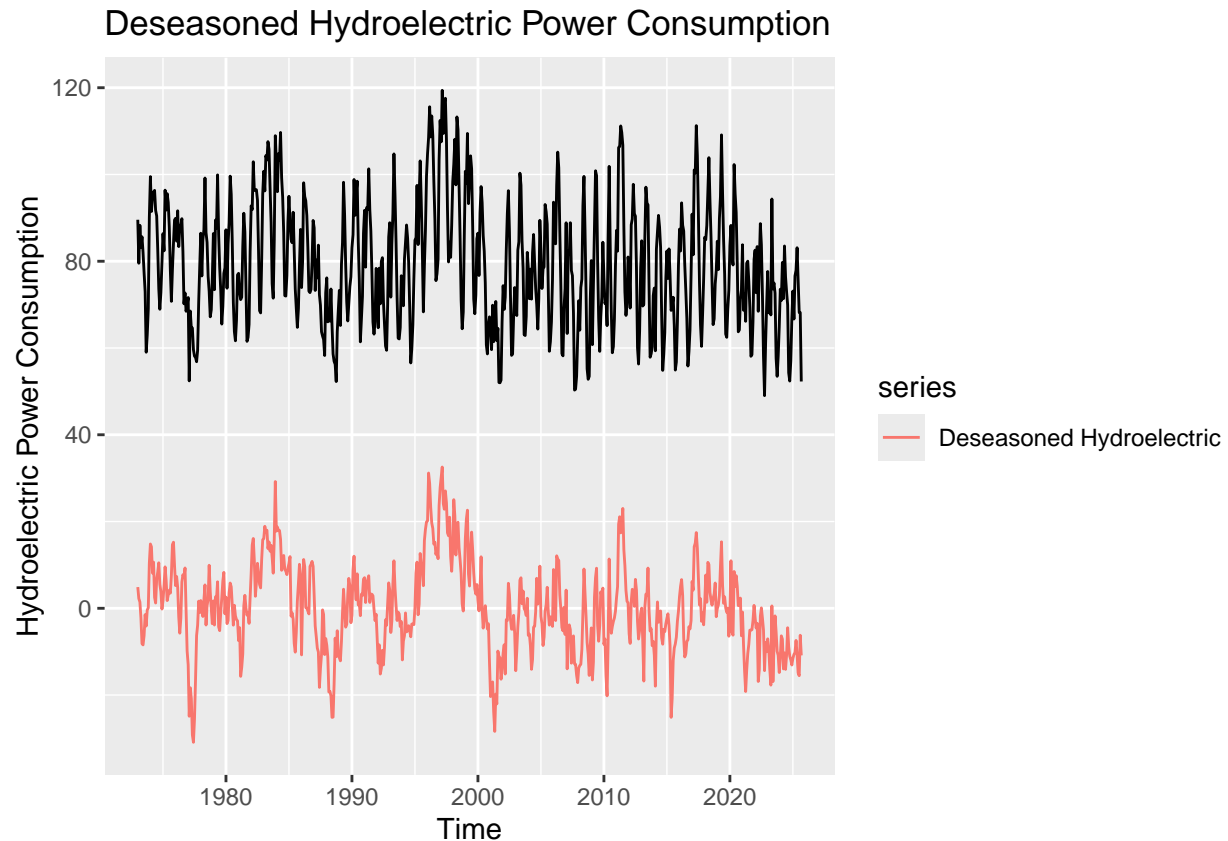
#plot
```

```
autoplot(ts_energy_data1[,1])+
  autolayer(deseason_renewable, series="Deseasoned Total Renewable")+
  ylab("Renewable Consumption")+
  ggtitle("Deseasoned Renewable Energy Consumption")
```



```
autoplot(ts_energy_data1[,2])+
  autolayer(deseason_hydro, series="Deseasoned Hydroelectric")+
  ylab("Hydroelectric Power Consumption")+
  ggtitle("Deseasoned Hydroelectric Power Consumption")
```





A:

- Renewable: The overall trend is unchanged that both lines follow the same upward trend from 1970s to 2025. But the deseasoned red line is vertically shifted downward on Y-axis since I subtracted the seasonal mean.
- Hydroelectric: Unlike the previous black line that has regular peaks and valleys, the deseasoned red line shows that these annual cycles have been smoothed out. Also, the red line is vertically shifted downward on Y-axis like renewable one.

Q9

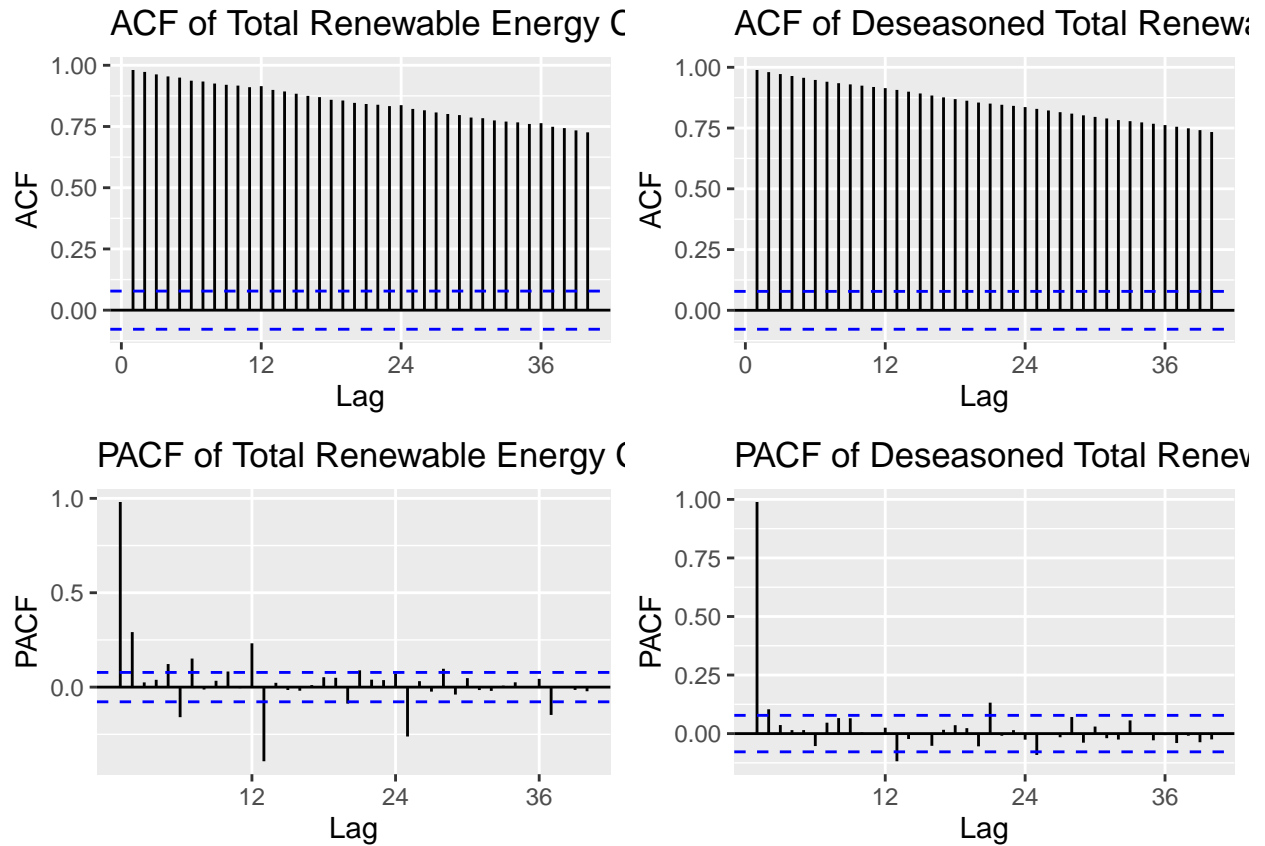
Plot ACF and PACF for the deseason series and compare with the plots from Q1. You may use `plot_grid()` again to get them side by side. Did the plots change? How?

```
acf_renewable_deseas<-ggAcf(deseason_renewable, lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("ACF of Deseasoned Total Renewable Consumption")
acf_hydro_deseas<-ggAcf(deseason_hydro, lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("ACF of Deseasoned Hydroelectric Power Consumption")

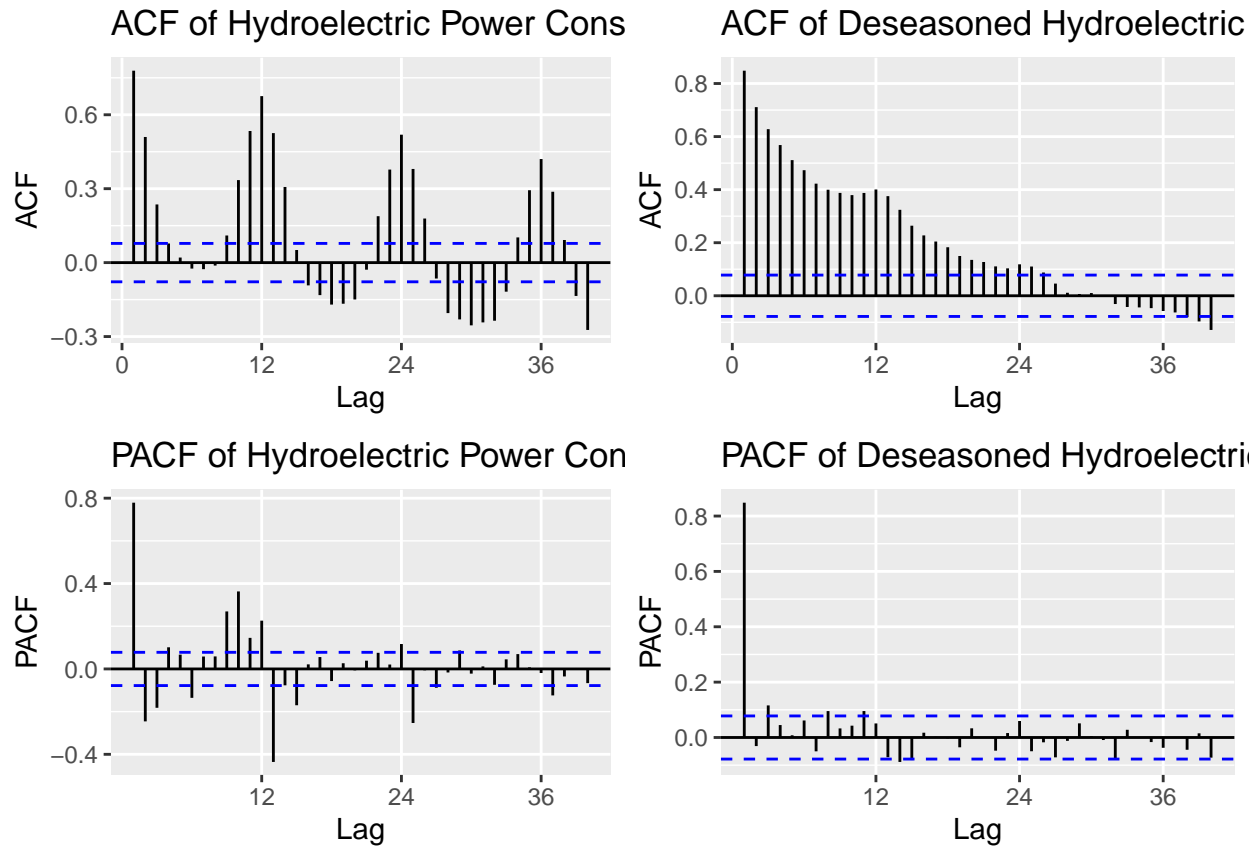
pacf_renewable_deseas<-ggPacf(deseason_renewable, lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("PACF of Deseasoned Total Renewable Consumption")
pacf_hydro_deseas<-ggPacf(deseason_hydro, lag.max = 40) +
  ggtitle("PACF of Deseasoned Hydroelectric Power Consumption")

cowplot::plot_grid(
```

```
acf_renewable, acf_renewable_deseas,
pacf_renewable, pacf_renewable_deseas,
ncol = 2)
```



```
cowplot::plot_grid(
  acf_hydro, acf_hydro_deseas,
  pacf_hydro, pacf_hydro_deseas,
  ncol = 2)
```



A:

- Renewable: 1) ACF plots: The acf shows a very slow and linear decay before deseasoning (non-stationary series with a strong trend). The acf after deseasoning remains almost identical. So removing the seasonal components doesn't much change the data trend. 2) PACF plots: Before deseasoning, there is a large spike at lag 1, followed by some smaller spikes at lag 2 and 13. After deseasoning, the major spike at lag 1 is unchanged. But the spikes at following lags are overall reduced.
- Hydroelectric: 1) ACF plots: The original acf shows a clear seasonal pattern which has significant positive peaks at lags 12, 24, and 36. After deseasoning, the wave pattern has disappeared. Instead, the acf shows a smooth decay. The remaining correlations are likely due to short-time persistence rather than seasonal cycles. 2) PACF: Before deseasoning, there are positive spikes at lag 1, 9, and 10 and negative spike at lag 13. After deseasoning, the pacf shows a single spike at lag 1. Other spikes are reduced or eliminated.