

# eda-bivariate

January 30, 2026

## 1 Bivariate EDA Analysis

### 1.0.1 Key Business Questions:

1. **Seasonal & Source Dynamics:** How does production efficiency shift across seasons for each energy source? Specifically, does the inverse relationship between Solar (summer-peak) and Wind (often winter-peak) provide grid stability?
2. **Long-Term Trends:** Is there an observable year-over-year growth in total production capacity from 2020 to 2024? (Excluding the incomplete 2025 data to ensure fair comparison).

### 1.1 Open the cleaned data

```
[1]: import pandas as pd

csv_filename = "cleaned-wind-and-solar-energy.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(csv_filename, index_col=0)
```

```
[2]: df.head()
```

```
[2]:   Source Month_Name Season Production Year Month
 0   Wind    November Fall      5281  2025     11
 1   Wind    November Fall      3824  2025     11
 2   Wind    November Fall      3824  2025     11
 3   Wind    November Fall      6120  2025     11
 4   Wind    November Fall      4387  2025     11
```

### 1.2 Seasonal & Source Dynamics:

```
[3]: # Data frequency and proportions by Season and Source
# How many observations belong to this Season-Source combination?
crosstab_source_season = pd.crosstab(df["Season"], df["Source"])
display(crosstab_source_season)

crosstab_source_season_percent = round(pd.crosstab(df["Season"], df["Source"]),
                                         normalize="index") * 100, 2)
display(crosstab_source_season_percent)
```

```
Source Solar Wind
Season
Fall    1961  11149
Spring  2547  10694
Summer  4172  9075
Winter  698   11566
```

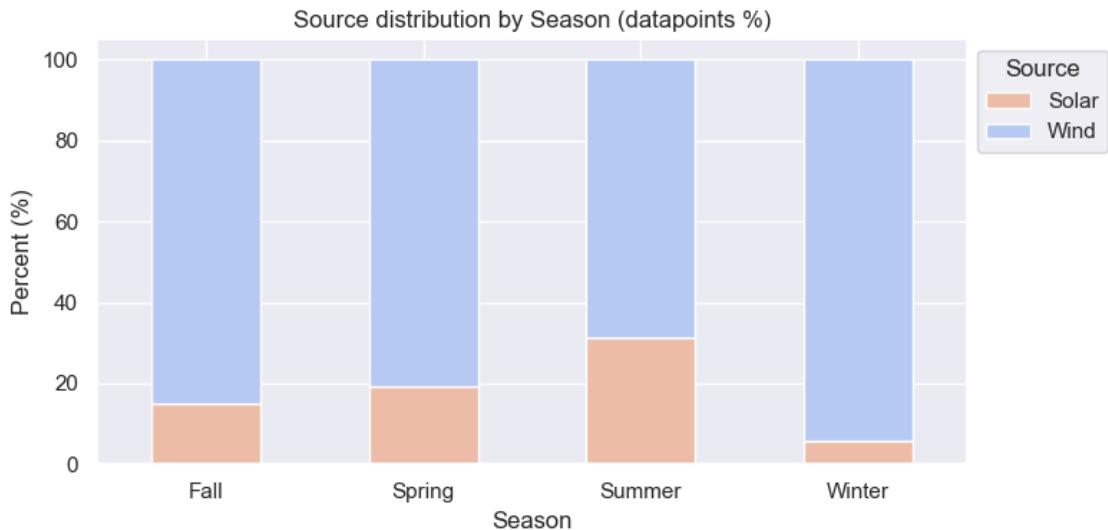
```
Source Solar Wind
Season
Fall    14.96 85.04
Spring  19.24 80.76
Summer  31.49 68.51
Winter  5.69  94.31
```

```
[4]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.set_theme()
colors = ["#ecbca7", "#b6c9f3"] # Solar, Wind

ax = crosstab_source_season_percent.plot(
    kind="bar",
    stacked=True,
    figsize=(8,4),
    color=colors,
)

plt.title("Source distribution by Season (datapoints %)")
plt.xlabel("Season")
plt.ylabel("Percent (%)")
plt.legend(title="Source", bbox_to_anchor=(1.0, 1), loc="upper left")
plt.xticks(rotation=0, ha='center')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[5]: from IPython.display import Markdown

report = f"""

### Initial exploration: Season vs. Source

When examining the percentage of energy source datapoints by season, wind
↳ dominates across all periods, with this trend particularly pronounced in
↳ winter.

Solar datapoints increase notably during summer months. While these percentages
↳ reflect dataset composition rather than actual production levels, they likely
correspond to periods of higher generation when more data is collected. It's
↳ worth noting that the original dataset contained no null or zero values,
↳ which may
explain the distribution patterns observed.

**The data reveals clear seasonal patterns:** solar records peak in summer
↳ ~{round(crosstab_source_season_percent.Solar.Summer,2)} and drop sharply in
↳ winter ~{round(crosstab_source_season_percent.Solar.Winter, 2)},
with spring and fall showing intermediate levels.

Wind energy follows the inverse pattern, reaching
↳ ~{round(crosstab_source_season_percent.Wind.Winter,2)} in winter and
↳ declining to ~{round(crosstab_source_season_percent.Wind.Summer,2)} in
↳ summer.

"""
display(Markdown(report))
```

### 1.2.1 Initial exploration: Season vs. Source

When examining the percentage of energy source datapoints by season, wind dominates across all periods, with this trend particularly pronounced in winter. Solar datapoints increase notably during summer months. While these percentages reflect dataset composition rather than actual production levels, they likely correspond to periods of higher generation when more data is collected. It's worth noting that the original dataset contained no null or zero values, which may explain the distribution patterns observed.

**The data reveals clear seasonal patterns:** solar records peak in summer ~31.49 and drop sharply in winter ~5.69, with spring and fall showing intermediate levels. Wind energy follows the inverse pattern, reaching ~94.31 in winter and declining to ~68.51 in summer.

### 1.2.2 Production efficiency in relation to seasons and energy source

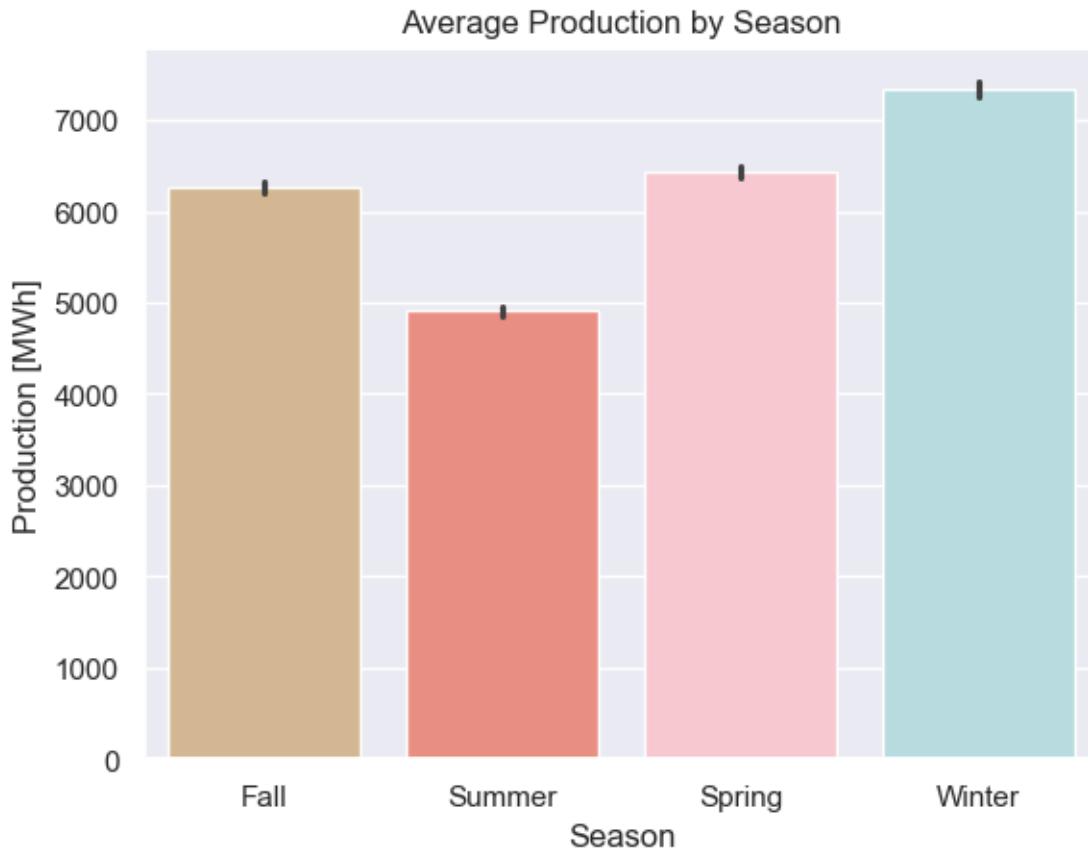
```
[6]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Colors based on the temperature of the month
seasons_palette = {"Fall": "burlywood", "Winter": "powderblue", "Summer": "salmon", "Spring": "pink"}
season_order = df.Season.unique()

sns.barplot(data = df,
             x = "Season",
             y = "Production",
             palette=seasons_palette,
             hue="Season",
             order=season_order)

plt.ylabel("Production [MWh]")
plt.title ("Average Production by Season")
```

```
[6]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Average Production by Season')
```



```
[7]: mean_prod_season = df[["Season", "Production"]].groupby(["Season"]).mean()
mean_prod_season
```

```
[7]:      Production
Season
Fall    6266.110908
Spring  6425.926969
Summer  4911.355779
Winter  7341.794684
```

```
[8]: report = f"""
### Insights: Average Production by Season

Consistent with the frequency of records observed earlier, average energy production peaks in Winter ({round(mean_prod_season.Production.Winter,2)}), and drops in Summer ({round(mean_prod_season.Production.Summer,2)}) probably due to the dominance of the Wind source in the dataset.
```

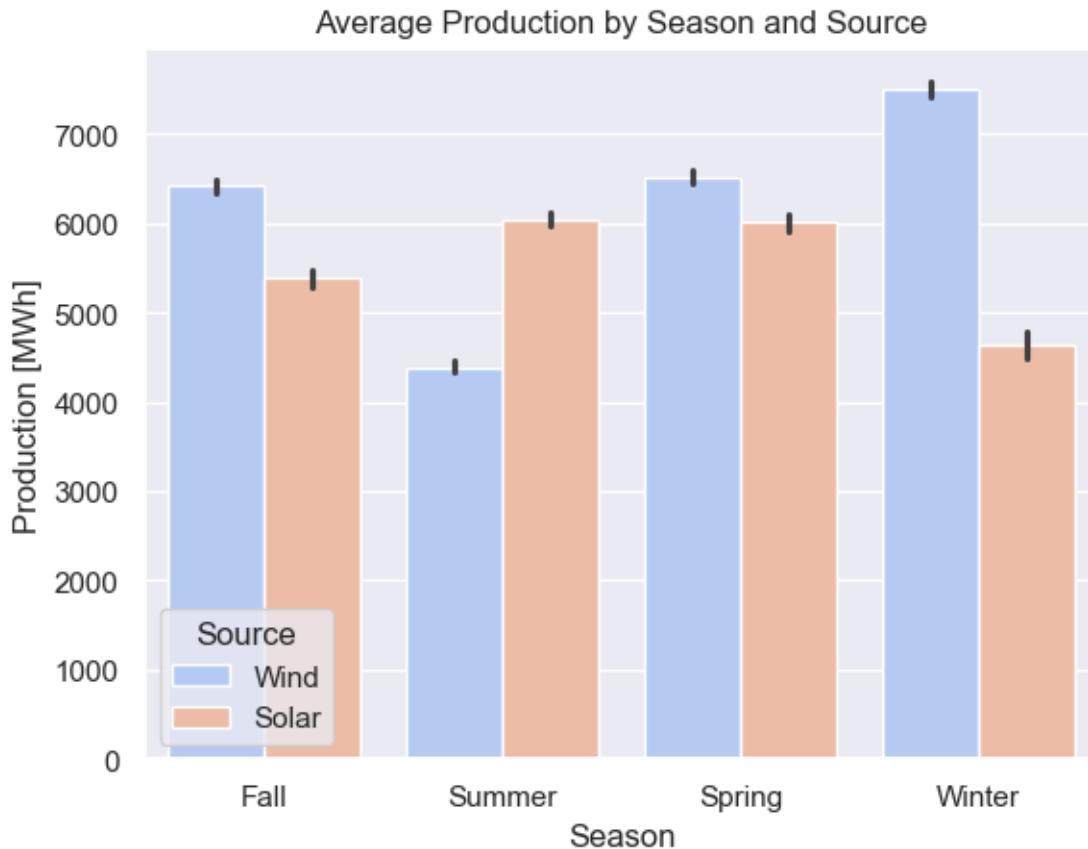
```
This seasonal disparity might point to a grid instability if demand stays high  
↳during Summer months.  
"""  
display(Markdown(report))
```

### 1.2.3 Insights: Average Production by Season

Consistent with the frequency of records observed earlier, average energy production peaks in Winter (7341.79), and drops in Summer (4911.36) probably due to the dominance of the Wind source in the dataset. This seasonal disparity might point to a grid instability if demand stays high during Summer months.

```
[9]: import seaborn as sns  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
season_order = df.Season.unique()  
  
sns.barplot(data = df,  
             x = "Season",  
             y = "Production",  
             hue = "Source",  
             palette="coolwarm",  
             order=season_order)  
  
plt.ylabel("Production [MWh]")  
plt.title ("Average Production by Season and Source")
```

```
[9]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Average Production by Season and Source')
```



```
[10]: report = f"""
### Observation: Average Production by Season and Source

Average energy production in Fall and Spring follows a similar pattern where
Wind sources dominate,
though Solar production remains significant. As previously noted regarding
Summer, Solar energy is more
prominent, whereas Wind energy dominates in Winter.
It is important to note that these values represent the **mean** output, not
the total production volume.

"""
display(Markdown(report))
```

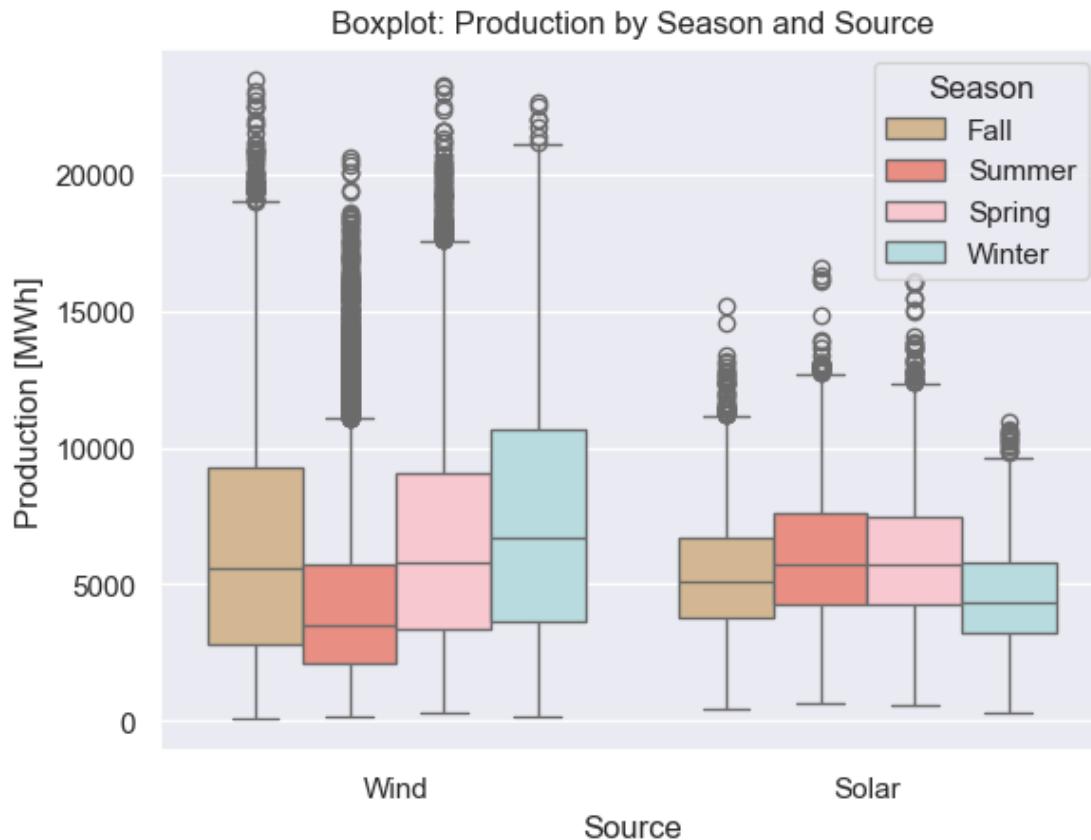
#### 1.2.4 Observation: Average Production by Season and Source

Average energy production in Fall and Spring follows a similar pattern where Wind sources dominate, though Solar production remains significant. As previously noted regarding Summer, Solar energy is more prominent, whereas Wind energy dominates in Winter. It is important to note that

these values represent the **mean** output, not the total production volume.

```
[11]: # seasons_palette = {"Fall": "burlywood", "Winter": "powderblue", "Summer": "salmon", "Spring": "pink"}  
  
sns.boxplot(df,  
            y = "Production",  
            x = "Source",  
            palette=seasons_palette,  
            hue = "Season",  
            legend=True)  
  
plt.ylabel("Production [MWh]")  
plt.title ("Boxplot: Production by Season and Source")
```

```
[11]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Boxplot: Production by Season and Source')
```



```
[12]: # statistical data  
summary = df[["Source", "Production", "Season"]].groupby(["Season", "Source"]).  
describe()
```

```
display(summary)
```

Season	Source	Production						\
		count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	
Fall	Solar	1961.0	5386.830189	2327.507103	428.0	3762.0	5082.0	
	Wind	11149.0	6420.767782	4334.834702	58.0	2820.0	5581.0	
Spring	Solar	2547.0	6009.738123	2440.833148	553.0	4238.0	5753.0	
	Wind	10694.0	6525.051057	3974.388910	274.0	3355.0	5767.5	
Summer	Solar	4172.0	6044.805369	2418.667444	633.0	4259.5	5734.0	
	Wind	9075.0	4390.281212	3160.033830	140.0	2125.0	3484.0	
Winter	Solar	698.0	4649.541547	1996.051987	267.0	3234.5	4370.0	
	Wind	11566.0	7504.270275	4599.198881	166.0	3653.0	6736.0	
		75%	max					
Season	Source							
	Solar	6730.00	15201.0					
	Wind	9299.00	23446.0					
Spring	Solar	7495.50	16121.0					
	Wind	9054.00	23264.0					
Summer	Solar	7623.00	16578.0					
	Wind	5706.50	20606.0					
Winter	Solar	5816.25	10963.0					
	Wind	10647.00	22634.0					

```
[13]: from IPython.display import Markdown
```

```
report = f"""

### Insights: Boxplot

In general terms, Wind production exhibits significantly higher variability ↴
across all seasons, characterized by a wider interquartile range (IQR) and a ↴
high frequency of extreme outliers.

This volatility suggests that while Wind can generate massive peaks (exceeding ↴
~20,000 MWh), it is less predictable.

In contrast, Solar energy displays a more stable profile with a narrower IQR ↴
and fewer extreme outliers.

Notably, the median Solar production remains surprisingly consistent across ↴
seasons, indicating a more reliable output compared to the Wind.

It is important to note that these patterns are specific to France. Other ↴
regions may exhibit significantly different seasonal profiles depending on ↴
their latitude and local climate.

"""

display(Markdown(report))
```

### 1.2.5 Insights: Boxplot

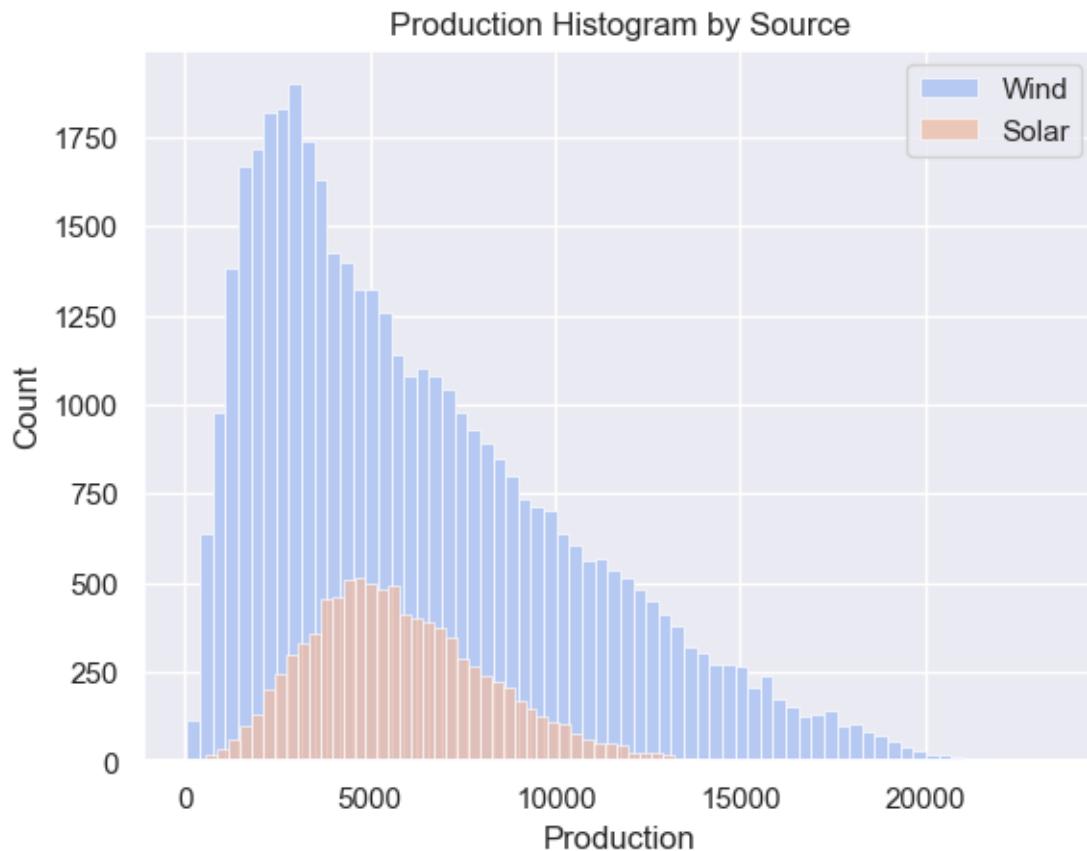
In general terms, Wind production exhibits significantly higher variability across all seasons, characterized by a wider interquartile range (IQR) and a high frequency of extreme outliers. This volatility suggests that while Wind can generate massive peaks (exceeding 20,000 MWh), it is less predictable. In contrast, Solar energy displays a more stable profile with a narrower IQR and fewer extreme outliers. Notably, the median Solar production remains surprisingly consistent across seasons, indicating a more reliable output compared to the Wind. It is important to note that these patterns are specific to France. Other regions may exhibit significantly different seasonal profiles depending on their latitude and local climate.

### 1.2.6 Grid Stability

```
[14]: wind = df[df.Source == "Wind"]
solar = df[df.Source == "Solar"]

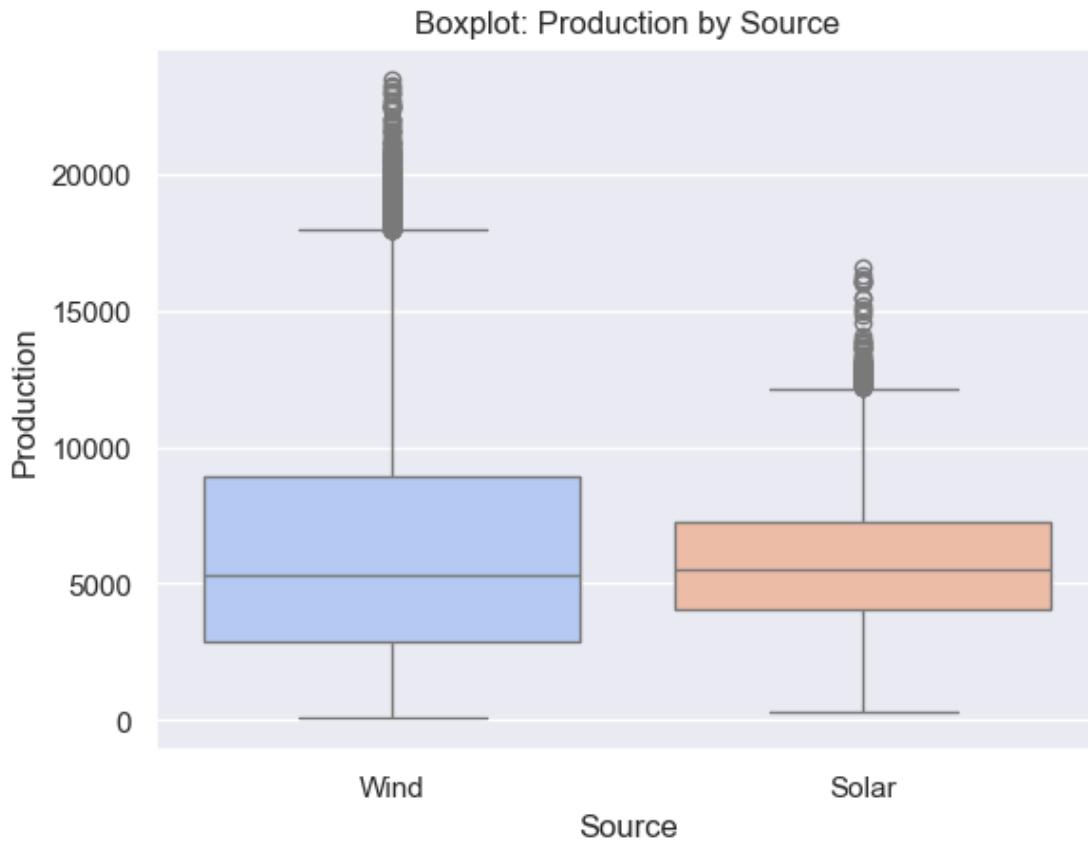
sns.histplot(data = wind, x = "Production", bins="auto", color="#b6c9f3", alpha=1, label = "Wind")
sns.histplot(data = solar, x = "Production", bins="auto", color="#ecbca7", alpha=1, label = "Solar")
colors = ["#ecbca7", "#b6c9f3"] # Wind, Solar

plt.title("Production Histogram by Source")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[15]: sns.boxplot(df,
                  y = "Production",
                  x = "Source",
                  palette="coolwarm",
                  hue = "Source",
                  legend=False)

plt.title("Boxplot: Production by Source")
plt.show()
```



```
[16]: from IPython.display import Markdown
report = f"""

### Insight: Wind and Solar energy distribution

The histogram reveals two distinct patterns: Solar production approximates a ↴Gaussian distribution, whereas Wind energy exhibits a strong right-skew. This confirms the trends observed in the univariate analysis of the global ↴histogram.

**Implications for Capacity and Stability**
The significant difference in amplitude between the two sources highlights a ↴major imbalance in the dataset, confirming that current Solar capacity is insufficient to offset drops in total ↴energy production.
To compensate for energy deficits in colder months, it would be beneficial to ↴invest in a mixed portfolio of additional power sources.

```

## \*\*Reliability Analysis\*\*

While average Solar production dips in winter, it maintains significant output levels throughout all seasons.

This resilience is corroborated by the boxplots (both seasonal and aggregate), where the median production for Solar and Wind is remarkably similar in magnitude.

However, the Wind source displays a significantly wider Interquartile Range (IQR) and more frequent outliers.

## \*\*Conclusion\*\*

This contrast indicates that Solar energy offers a more consistent and feasible alternative for grid stability, provided that overall demand remains high.

> \*Note: In this context, "grid stability" refers to the consistency of supply generation. An analysis of hourly demand matching is outside the scope of this report.\*

"""

```
display(Markdown(report))
```

### 1.2.7 Insight: Wind and Solar energy distribution

The histogram reveals two distinct patterns: Solar production approximates a Gaussian distribution, whereas Wind energy exhibits a strong right-skew. This confirms the trends observed in the univariate analysis of the global histogram.

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### Reliability Analysis

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### Conclusion

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*Note: In this context, "grid stability" refers to the consistency of supply generation. An analysis of hourly demand matching is outside the scope of this report.*

### 1.3 Long-Term Trends:

Is there an observable year-over-year growth in total production capacity from 2020 to 2025?

```
[17]: # Total Year Production by year and production source
df[["Year", "Source", "Production"]].groupby(["Year", "Source"]).agg(["sum", "mean", "median", "std"])
```

```
[17]:
```

		Production	sum	mean	median	std
Year	Source					
2020	Solar	4700080	3900.481328	3899.0	1296.497735	
	Wind	42202441	5569.073766	4931.5	3425.617308	
2021	Solar	6458219	4484.874306	4470.5	1643.173441	
	Wind	39259471	5363.315710	4504.5	3591.438148	
2022	Solar	10555892	5684.379106	5679.0	1963.833835	
	Wind	39189831	5678.039844	4545.5	3929.231618	
2023	Solar	9715845	6525.080591	6530.0	2220.664851	
	Wind	53744024	7391.558795	6679.0	4682.096505	
2024	Solar	10420592	6195.357907	6091.5	2446.135402	
	Wind	48705535	6858.002675	5799.5	4747.794271	
2025	Solar	12484057	7322.027566	7138.0	2682.526557	
	Wind	44898926	7114.391697	6113.0	4480.914924	

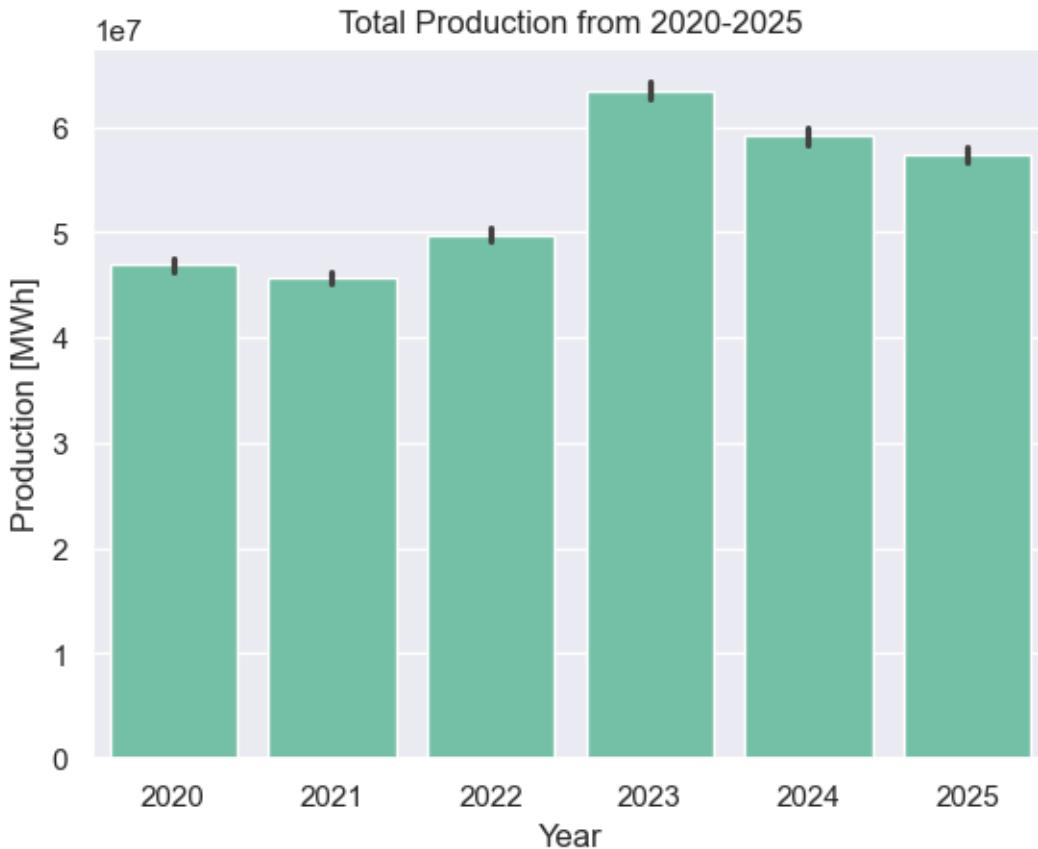
```
[18]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.barplot(data = df,
             x = "Year",
             y = "Production",
             color="mediumaquamarine",
             estimator='sum')

plt.ylabel("Production [MWh]")
plt.title ("Total Production from 2020-2025")

# Wind dominates dataset, so its normal it might have higher total production
```

```
[18]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Total Production from 2020-2025')
```



```
[19]: from IPython.display import Markdown

report = f"""

### Observation: Total production by year

Total energy production has generally trended upward over the observed period, though not linearly.
The data shows significant oscillation, most notably a distinct production peak in 2023.
This volatility appears to be heavily influenced by the Wind sector,
which-as noted in previous sections-is inherently less predictable and exhibits greater fluctuations than Solar.

"""

display(Markdown(report))
```

### 1.3.1 Observation: Total production by year

Total energy production has generally trended upward over the observed period, though not linearly. The data shows significant oscillation, most notably a distinct production peak in 2023. This volatility appears to be heavily influenced by the Wind sector, which—as noted in previous sections—is inherently less predictable and exhibits greater fluctuations than Solar.

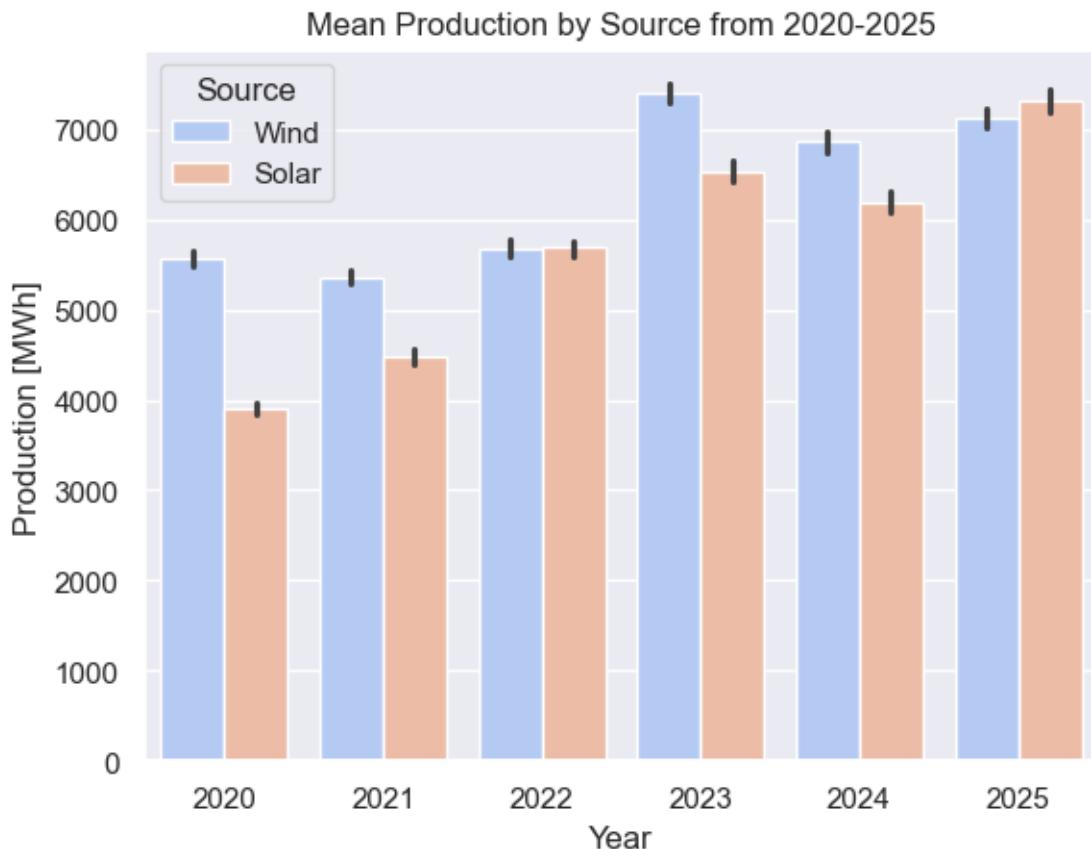
```
[20]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.barplot(data = df,
             x = "Year",
             y = "Production",
             hue = "Source",
             palette="coolwarm",
             estimator='mean')

plt.ylabel("Production [MWh]")
plt.title ("Mean Production by Source from 2020-2025")

# By mean production they are less different
```

[20]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Mean Production by Source from 2020-2025')



```
[21]: from IPython.display import Markdown

report = f"""
### Observation: Mean production by source and year

Disaggregating the data reveals two distinct trends:
* **Solar Energy:** Shows a trend of increase in annual production, even with a
  ↴small dip in 2024,reflecting general growth.
* **Wind Energy:** Exhibits high volatility and oscillating production.

**Key Insight on Scale:** 
The mean production from Wind and Solar are comparable in magnitude.

"""

display(Markdown(report))
```

### 1.3.2 Observation: Mean production by source and year

Disaggregating the data reveals two distinct trends:

- \* **Solar Energy:** Shows a trend of increase in annual production, even with a small dip in 2024, reflecting general growth.
- \* **Wind Energy:** Exhibits high volatility and oscillating production.

**Key Insight on Scale:** The mean production from Wind and Solar are comparable in magnitude.

```
[ ]:
```

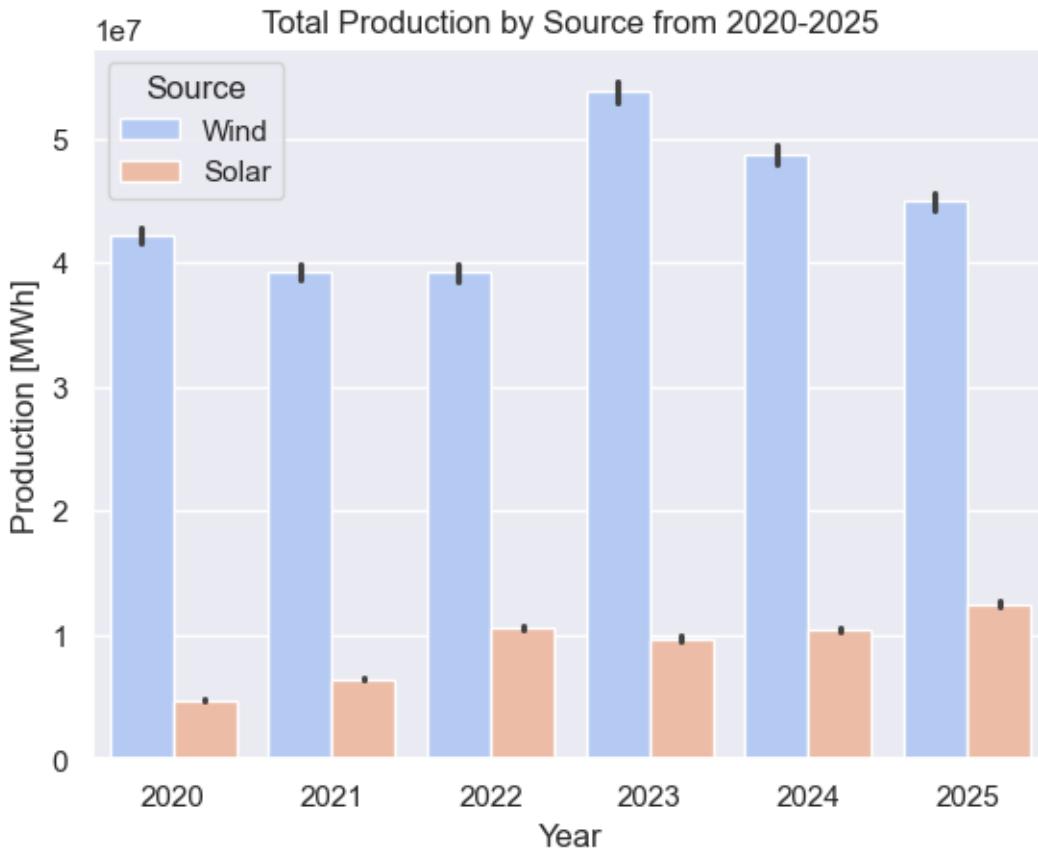
```
[22]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.barplot(data = df,
             x = "Year",
             y = "Production",
             hue = "Source",
             palette="coolwarm",
             estimator='sum')

plt.ylabel("Production [MWh]")
plt.title ("Total Production by Source from 2020-2025")

# Wind dominates dataset, so its normal it might have higher total production
```

```
[22]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Total Production by Source from 2020-2025')
```



```
[23]: from IPython.display import Markdown

report = f"""
### Observation: Total Production by Source and Year

Disaggregating the data reveals two distinct trends:

* **Solar Energy:** Shows a consistent, progressive increase in annual production, reflecting steady capacity growth.

* **Wind Energy:** Exhibits high volatility with no linear growth pattern. While production in the 2023-2025 period was generally higher than in 2020-2022, it fluctuates significantly, with 2023 standing out as an exceptional outlier.

**Key Insight on Scale:**

The absolute production from Wind significantly exceeds Solar output by a margin of at least 30 million MWh (3e7 MWh)."
```

Since the \*mean\* and \*\*median\*\* production per unit for Wind is comparable to Solar (as seen in earlier graphs), this massive difference in \*total\* volume confirms that the grid's infrastructure is overwhelmingly dominated by Wind installations.

"""

```
display(Markdown(report))
```

### 1.3.3 Observation: Total Production by Source and Year

Disaggregating the data reveals two distinct trends:

- **Solar Energy:** Shows a consistent, progressive increase in annual production, reflecting steady capacity growth.
- **Wind Energy:** Exhibits high volatility with no linear growth pattern. While production in the 2023-2025 period was generally higher than in 2020-2022, it fluctuates significantly, with 2023 standing out as an exceptional outlier.

#### Key Insight on Scale:

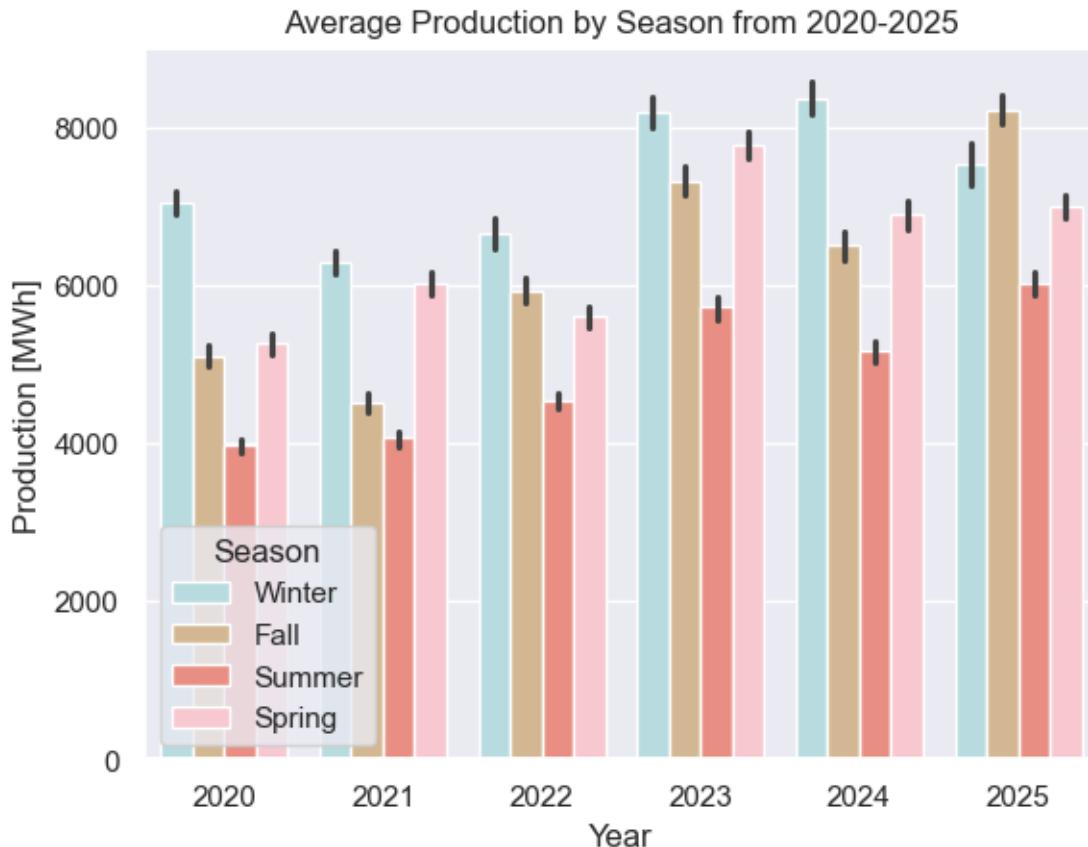
The absolute production from Wind significantly exceeds Solar output by a margin of at least 30 million MWh (3e7 MWh). Since the *mean* and **median** production per unit for Wind is comparable to Solar (as seen in earlier graphs), this massive difference in *total* volume confirms that the grid's infrastructure is overwhelmingly dominated by Wind installations.

```
[24]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.barplot(data = df,
             x = "Year",
             y = "Production",
             hue = "Season",
             palette=seasons_palette)

plt.ylabel("Production [MWh]")
plt.title ("Average Production by Season from 2020-2025")
```

```
[24]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Average Production by Season from 2020-2025')
```



```
[25]: from IPython.display import Markdown

report = f"""
### Observation: Average Production by Season (2020-2025)

**Summer:**
Average energy generation has trended upward over the 2020-2025 period. The growth pattern closely mirrors the Solar energy trends observed in the "Mean Production by Source" analysis, suggesting Solar expansion is the primary driver here. Notably, Summer consistently records the lowest average production, aligning with previous findings that Wind (the dominant source) is weakest in this season.

**Fall:**
Average generation shows a general upward trend, though it is marked by significant year-to-year oscillations, reflecting the variable nature of Wind conditions during this transition season.

**Spring:**

```

This season exhibits strong fluctuations ("volatility") in production, despite maintaining high overall output. This erratic pattern closely tracks the behavior of Wind energy, further confirming its dominance in the energy mix.

**\*\*Winter:\*\***

Winter consistently yields the highest energy production from 2020 to 2024. The observable dip in 2025 is likely an artifact of the dataset's truncation (ending in November 2025), which excludes December, typically a peak month for wind generation.

**\*\*Key Insight on Stability:\*\***

The analysis confirms that the volatility of Wind energy dictates the overall production trend, introducing significant unpredictability into the grid.

**\*\*Recommendation:\*\***

To mitigate the risks of this over-reliance, it is recommended to diversify the energy mix (e.g. Nuclear, Hydroelectric, Gas/Coal) with more consistent, dispatchable sources or storage solutions. This would buffer the grid against the inherent variability of Wind, which has been the defining characteristic throughout this analysis.

||||

```
display(Markdown(report))
```

### 1.3.4 Observation: Average Production by Season (2020-2025)

**Summer:** Average energy generation has trended upward over the 2020-2025 period. The growth pattern closely mirrors the Solar energy trends observed in the "Mean Production by Source" analysis, suggesting Solar expansion is the primary driver here. Notably, Summer consistently records the lowest average production, aligning with previous findings that Wind (the dominant source) is weakest in this season.

**Fall:** Average generation shows a general upward trend, though it is marked by significant year-to-year oscillations, reflecting the variable nature of Wind conditions during this transition season.

**Spring:** This season exhibits strong fluctuations ("volatility") in production, despite maintaining high overall output. This erratic pattern closely tracks the behavior of Wind energy, further confirming its dominance in the energy mix.

**Winter:** Winter consistently yields the highest energy production from 2020 to 2024. The observable dip in 2025 is likely an artifact of the dataset's truncation (ending in November 2025), which excludes December, typically a peak month for wind generation.

**Key Insight on Stability:** The analysis confirms that the volatility of Wind energy dictates the overall production trend, introducing significant unpredictability into the grid.

**Recommendation:** To mitigate the risks of this over-reliance, it is recommended to diversify the energy mix (e.g. Nuclear, Hydroelectric, Gas/Coal) with more consistent, dispatchable sources or storage solutions. This would buffer the grid against the inherent variability of Wind, which has been the defining characteristic throughout this analysis.

```
[26]: from IPython.display import Markdown
report = f"""

# Executive Summary

This exploratory analysis reveals critical insights into renewable energy production patterns that directly impact grid management strategies and investment decisions.

## Key Findings

### 1. Source-Specific Production Characteristics

**Wind Energy:**
* Exhibits strong seasonal variation with peak output during winter months and significant decline in summer
* High volatility characterized by frequent outliers and right-skewed distribution
* Inherent unpredictability poses challenges for load forecasting and dispatch planning

**Solar Energy:**
* Demonstrates near-Gaussian distribution with more predictable behavior
* Winter production decreases are moderate compared to wind's seasonal swings
* Lower outlier frequency suggests higher reliability for baseline capacity planning

### 2. Grid Stability Implications

The current wind-to-solar generation mix presents stability concerns during periods of simultaneous low production on both sources of energy.

Two strategic pathways emerge:

* **Short-term:** Integrate dispatchable sources (battery storage, gas/coal sources) to address intermittency gaps and meet demand surges
* **Medium-term:** Expand solar capacity to improve generation predictability and reduce portfolio variance or explore alternative dispatchable long term sources, e.g. nuclear or hydroelectric.

### 3. Historical Production Trends (2020-2024)

Analysis reveals an **oscillating growth pattern** with overall upward trajectory, indicating:
* Successful capacity additions despite year-to-year fluctuations
```

```
* Potential influence of external factors (grid constraints, weather anomalies)
* Need for deeper investigation into deviation causes
```

```
"""
```

```
display(Markdown(report))
```

## 2 Executive Summary

This exploratory analysis reveals critical insights into renewable energy production patterns that directly impact grid management strategies and investment decisions.

### 2.1 Key Findings

#### 2.1.1 1. Source-Specific Production Characteristics

**Wind Energy:** \* Exhibits strong seasonal variation with peak output during winter months and significant decline in summer \* High volatility characterized by frequent outliers and right-skewed distribution \* Inherent unpredictability poses challenges for load forecasting and dispatch planning

**Solar Energy:** \* Demonstrates near-Gaussian distribution with more predictable behavior \* Winter production decreases are moderate compared to wind's seasonal swings \* Lower outlier frequency suggests higher reliability for baseline capacity planning

#### 2.1.2 2. Grid Stability Implications

The current wind-to-solar generation mix presents stability concerns during periods of simultaneous low production on both sources of energy.

Two strategic pathways emerge:

- **Short-term:** Integrate dispatchable sources (battery storage, gas/coal sources) to address intermittency gaps and meet demand surges
- **Medium-term:** Expand solar capacity to improve generation predictability and reduce portfolio variance or explore alternative dispatchable long term sources, e.g. nuclear or hydroelectric.

#### 2.1.3 3. Historical Production Trends (2020-2024)

Analysis reveals an **oscillating growth pattern** with overall upward trajectory, indicating: \* Successful capacity additions despite year-to-year fluctuations \* Potential influence of external factors (grid constraints, weather anomalies) \* Need for deeper investigation into deviation causes

```
[27]: from IPython.display import Markdown

report = f"""
# Recommended Next Steps
```

```
To transform these insights into actionable intelligence, the following analyses are proposed:
```

```

1. **Inter-Annual Consistency Testing**
   Assess month-over-month stability across years to identify systematic patterns vs. anomalies driven by extreme weather events or operational disruptions

2. **Temporal Granularity Deep-Dive**
   * Establish typical production profiles at weekly, daily, and hourly resolution
   * Identify optimal time windows for maintenance scheduling

3. **Correlation with Meteorological Data**
   Cross-reference production anomalies with historical weather patterns to improve forecasting models

4. **Economic Optimization Modeling**
   Evaluate cost-benefit scenarios for storage integration vs. solar expansion using production volatility metrics

## Business Value

These findings provide a foundation for:

* Risk-adjusted capacity planning and procurement strategies
* Improved accuracy in energy production strategies
* Data-driven grid modernization
"""

display(Markdown(report))

```

### 3 Recommended Next Steps

To transform these insights into actionable intelligence, the following analyses are proposed:

#### 1. Inter-Annual Consistency Testing

Assess month-over-month stability across years to identify systematic patterns vs. anomalies driven by extreme weather events or operational disruptions

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Cross-reference production anomalies with historical weather patterns to improve forecasting

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#### 4. Economic Optimization Modeling

Evaluate cost-benefit scenarios for storage integration vs. solar expansion using production volatility metrics

### 3.1 Business Value

These findings provide a foundation for:

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