Package 'monitor'

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Title Vibration signal monitor for wind turbine generators

Version 0.1

URL https://github.com/hannea/monitor

Description A package for monitoring vibration signals from wind turbine generators. The data should include time stamps, and also have at least one observed load variable, such as generator speed or power.

Depends R (>= 3.1.2)

License GPL-3

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LazyData true

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

Imports dplyr, ggplot2

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

R topics documented:

`count_alarms_constant_var_faster` *Count and plot alarms using a spline, assuming constant variance.*

Description

Function that counts and plots alarms using a spline, assuming constant variance.

Usage

```
count_alarms_constant_var_faster(load_training, vib_training, knots, load_test,
  vib_test, show_figure = TRUE, load_min = 0)
```

Arguments

`load_training`	A vector containing the training data of the load variables such as power or generator speed.
`vib_training`	A vector containing the Vibration signal.
`knots`	A vector containing the locations of the knots.
`load_test`	A vector with the test data.
`vib_test`	A vector with the test data.
`show_figure`	A logical vector indicating if a plot should be made.
`load_min`	The minimum load used.

Details

The function uses a spline to fit to `vib_training` against `load_training` (red line). It then generates alarms when the test data fall outside a band of three sigma (dashed red lines). The function generates a plot by default. The output of the function is a summary of the alarms.

Value

A count of the number of alarms, alarm rate, and residuals. Furthermore a plot is generated by default, set by `show_figure`.

Examples

```
count_alarms_constant_var_faster(ltrain, vtrain, knots = c(20,25,27),
                                 ltest, vtest, load_min = 17)
```

`count_alarms_hetero_faster` *Count and plot alarms using a spline with heterogeneous variance.*

Description

Function that counts and plots alarms using a spline with heterogeneous variance.

Usage

```
count_alarms_hetero_faster(load_training, vib_training, knots, load_test,
  vib_test, show_figure = TRUE, show_summary = FALSE, bins = 160,
  load_min = 0)
```

Arguments

`load_training`	A vector containing the training data of the load variables such as power or generator speed.
`vib_training`	A vector containing the Vibration signal.
`knots`	A vector containing the locations of the knots.
`load_test`	A vector with the test data.
`vib_test`	A vector with the test data.
`show_figure`	A logical vector indicating if a plot should be made.
`show_summary`	A logical vector stating whether the quantile summaries should be shown or not.
`bins`	The number of bins used.
`load_min`	The minimum load used.

Details

Function that divides `load_training` into quantiles using `bins` as the number of quantiles. For each quantile the means and standard diviations are calculated. A spline is fitted to the means (red line) and to three sigma above and below the means (dashed red lines). It generates alarms when the test data fall outside the band of three sigma. The function generates a plot by default, and can also show the summary of the quantiles if `show_summary = TRUE`. The output of the function is a summary of the alarms.

Value

A count of the number of alarms, alarm rate, and residuals. Furthermore a plot is generated by default, set by `show_figure`.

Examples

```
count_alarms_hetero_var_faster(ltrain, vtrain, knots = c(20,25,27),
                               ltest, vtest, load_min = 17)
```

identify_WTs_func *Identifies the wind turbines if several unit IDs appear.*

Description

Identifies the wind turbines if there are several unit IDs, and returns the same data in a list containing data frames for each unit ID, and the time stamps are converted to POXIXct class.

Usage

```
identify_WTs_func(dataframe, id = names(dataframe[1]))
```

Arguments

dataframe	A data frame containing the data from condition monitoring. The data frame should contain a column with unit IDs.
id	The name as a character of the column with unit IDs.

Value

The data in dataframe sorted by id into a list containing data frames, one for each wind turbines, and the time stamps are converted to POSIXct class. A string is printed showing the number of wind turbines in dataframe.

Examples

```
identify_WTs_func(data, id = "UnitID")
```

interpolate_func_2mins *Interpolation function using 2 minute intervals.*

Description

The interpolation of a single wind turbine with an interval length of 2 minutes. If there are intervals larger than 10 minuttes missing data, no interpolation in done, and NAs are added.

Usage

```
interpolate_func_2mins(dataframe, var = "PowerActual")
```

Arguments

dataframe	A dataframe containing a single wind turbine case.
var	The variable to be interpolated in dataframe.

Value

A new dataframe similar to the existing where the var has been interpolated using 2 minute intervals.

Examples

```
interpolate_func_2mins(data, var = "GeneratorSpeed")
```

`interpolate_func_2mins_identified` *Interpolation of identified data frame using 2 minute intervals.*

Description

The interpolation of several wind turbines with an interval length of 2 minutes. If there are intervals larger than 10 minuttes missing data, no interpolation in done, and NAs are added.

Usage

```
interpolate_func_2mins_identified(dataframes, var = "PowerActual")
```

Arguments

`dataframes`	A list of data frames as a result of the identified function with several wind turbines.
`var`	The variable to be interpolated in `dataframes`.

Value

A data frame with time stamps and where the `var` has been interpolated using 2 minute intervals.

Examples

```
interpolate_func_2mins(data, var = "GeneratorSpeed")
```

`kalman_filter_arma` *Kalman filter applied to a univariate stationary zero-mean ARMA process.*

Description

Function that aplies the Kalman filter to a univariate stationary zero-mean ARMA process.

Usage

```
kalman_filter_arma(ts, F, G, Q, m0, C0)
```

Arguments

`ts`	A univariate time series with zero mean
`F`	The coefficient matrix in the observation equation, as shown above.
`G`	The matrix in the state equation as shown above.
`Q`	The variance matrix of the state equation.
`m0`	The initial value of $\boldsymbol{x}_t$.
`C0`	The initial value of the state variance.

Details

To get the Kalman filter to work the process should be written as a dynamic linear model. The ARMA process written as a dynamic linear model has the form, where $y_t = F\boldsymbol{x}_t$ is the observation equation and $\boldsymbol{x}_t = G\boldsymbol{x}_{t-1} + Hw_t$ is the state equation, and $Q = \text{Var}(Hw_t)$.

Value

The innovations, the standardized residual process and the predicted values.

Examples

```
kalman_filter_arma(ts = data, F=F, G=G, Q=Q, m0=m0, C0=C0)
```

Kalman_filter_random_walk

Kalman filter applied to multivariate random walk.

Description

Kalman filter applied to multivariate random walk.

Usage

```
Kalman_filter_random_walk(ts, F = c(1, 1, 1, 1), R = 0.1 * diag(4),
  Q = 0.1, m0 = 0, C0 = 1)
```

Arguments

ts	Multivariate time series
R	The covariance of the meassurement noise.
Q	The covariance of the state noise.
m0	Initial state.
C0	Initial covariance of the state process.

Value

State values and state covariances.

Examples

```
Kalman_filter_random_walk(data)
```

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