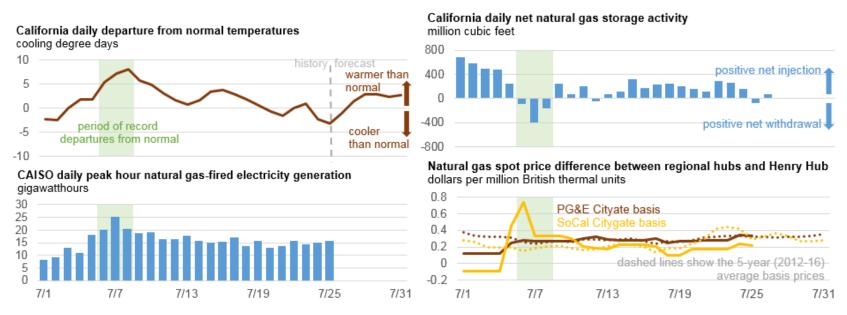
Accessing and mapping NOAA weather data using an interface developed in Python

For EIA Map Users Group April 17, 2018 | Washington, D.C.

By Jason Upchurch

Why are we bothering to map weather?

 Weather is generally a key determinant of changes in electric and natural gas prices and loads



Sources: NOAA (upper left), Ventyx (lower left), PointLogic (upper right), NGI (lower right)

Examples of illustrating weather in our products

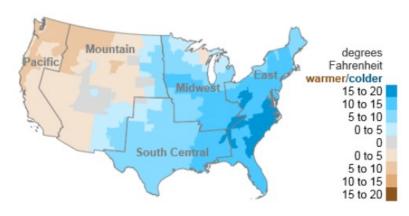
From Natural Gas Weekly Update's *In the News:* **Below normal temperatures last week increased natural gas consumption**

Average departure from normal temperatures Dec 24, 2017–Jan 3, 2018



From Natural Gas Weekly Update's *In the News:*Working gas stocks post all-time record weekly withdrawal

Weekly change in average temperature by EIA storage region Dec 30, 2017–Jan 5, 2018 vs Dec 23–29



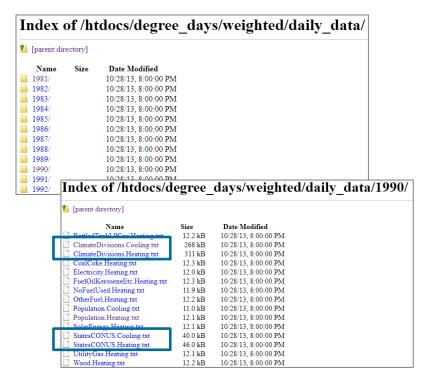
What benefits does the mapping interface offer?

- The NOAA interface can be used as a template out of the box with very little programming experience and no mapping experience required
 - Produces consistent maps with no formatting required
- Or it can be customized by experienced users for a variety of other applications
 - e.g., raw data pulls, adding other templates like mapping cdd or hdd

4

Problem:

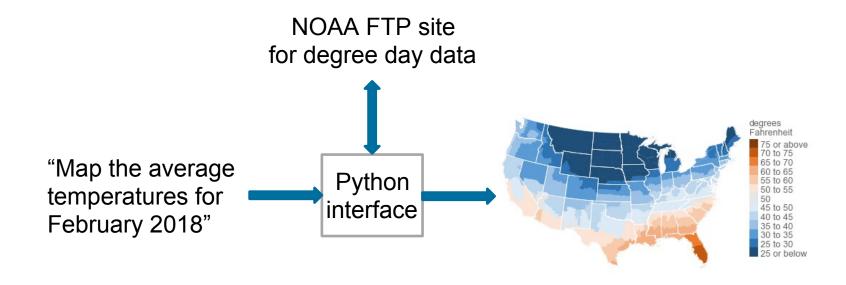
I want to map weather using NOAA data over arbitrary dates



```
Product: Daily Heating Degree Days
Regions: Regions::StatesCONUS
Weights: Population
Region | 19900101 | 19900102 | 19900103 | 19900104 | 19900105 | 19900106 | 1990010
9900122 | 19900123 | 19900124 | 19900125 | 19900126 | 19900127 | 19900128 | 199001
19900213 | 19900214 | 19900215 | 19900216 | 19900217 | 19900218 | 19900219 | 19900
||19900307|19900308|19900309|19900310|19900311|19900312|19900313|1990
8 | 19900329 | 19900330 | 19900331 | 19900401 | 19900402 | 19900403 | 19900404 | 199
19 | 19900420 | 19900421 | 19900422 | 19900423 | 19900424 | 19900425 | 19900426 | 19
511 | 19900512 | 19900513 | 19900514 | 19900515 | 19900516 | 19900517 | 19900518 |
0602 | 19900603 | 19900604 | 19900605 | 19900606 | 19900607 | 19900608 | 19900609
00624 | 19900625 | 19900626 | 19900627 | 19900628 | 19900629 | 19900630 | 1990070
900716 | 19900717 | 19900718 | 19900719 | 19900720 | 19900721 | 19900722 | 199007
9900807 | 19900808 | 19900809 | 19900810 | 19900811 | 19900812 | 19900813 | 199008
19900829 19900830 19900831 19900901 19900902 19900903 19900904 19900
19900920 19900921 19900922 19900923 19900924 19900925 19900926 1990
1 | 19901012 | 19901013 | 19901014 | 19901015 | 19901016 | 19901017 | 19901018 | 199
02 | 19901103 | 19901104 | 19901105 | 19901106 | 19901107 | 19901108 | 19901109 | 19
124 | 19901125 | 19901126 | 19901127 | 19901128 | 19901129 | 19901130 | 19901201 |
1216 | 19901217 | 19901218 | 19901219 | 19901220 | 19901221 | 19901222 | 19901223
AL | 22 | 26 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 28 | 26 | 18 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 17
||0|0|4|9|11|11|20|21|13|6|4|6|10|16|10|6|6|3|2|2|12|17|10|7|18|19|12
||0|0|0|0|2|7|6|2|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|0|5|3|3|4|1|0|0|10|9|3
|17||16||11||7||6||7||6||3||8||9||7||3||9||30||38||32||25||16||9||4||16
AR | 30 | 29 | 20 | 17 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 26 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 19 | 23 | 20 |
00000712111215231767202825231812663314105
alalalalalalalalalal118131alalalalalalalalalalalal4115117112191
```

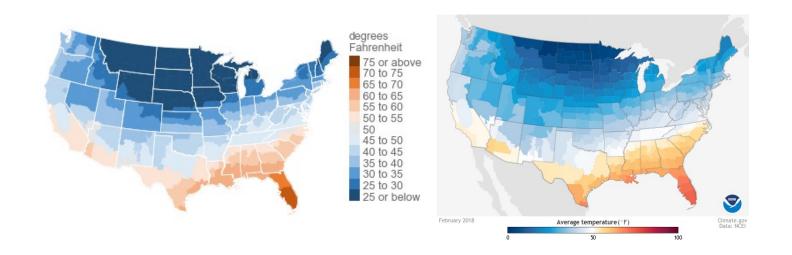
Solution:

the high-level interface requires very little programming experience, no mapping experience, and saves time





Validating the approach: a comparison to the monthly NOAA-produced version

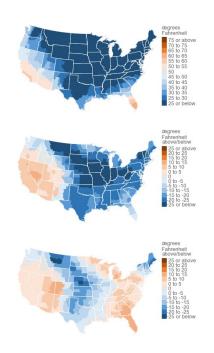


Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on NOAA (left); NOAA (right)



The high-level mapping interface provides three primary functions

- Map average temperatures
 - What were average temperatures for January 1, 2018?
- Map departure from normal
 - How did temperatures on January 1, 2018 differ from the 1981–2010 normal?
- Map comparison of average temperatures
 - How did temperatures on January 1, 2018 differ from January 7, 2014?



What does the user have control over in the main interface?

- Resolution
 - State climate division (default)
 - State
- Intervals of time
 - Single day or ranges of days/years
 - Definition of normal, e.g., previous 10 years, NOAA-defined 30-year normal 1981-2010
- Whether or not to include a legend
- Whether or not to save the map and the underlying data





Example 1



Example 2



How do I get started mapping in Python?

- Obtain a distribution of Python
 - Anaconda by Continuum has a lot of additional libraries included, and includes an integrated development environment (Spyder)
- Install <u>Cartopy</u>
 - Installing cartopy from conda-forge using the command line should include all the dependent packages, e.g., geos, proj4, shapely
- Copy the Python interface files into a new Python project

Additional resources

- Python documentation:
 - https://www.python.org/doc/
- Cartopy documentation:
 - http://scitools.org.uk/cartopy/
- Help using the interface or bug reporting:
 - jason.upchurch@eia.gov