Infovis group 2: Global Wind Power Tracker

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# Introduction

## Dataset selection

The Global Wind Power Tracker (GWPT)[[1]](#footnote-1) is a worldwide dataset of utility-scale, on and offshore wind facilities. It includes wind farm phases with capacities of 10 megawatts (MW) or more. A wind project phase is generally defined as a group of one or more wind turbines that are installed under one permit, one power purchase agreement, and typically come online at the same time. The GWPT dataset catalogs every wind farm phase at this capacity threshold of any status, including operating, announced, pre-construction, under construction, shelved, cancelled, mothballed, or retired. The dataset itself is subdivided into a ‘large’ (wind farms larger than 10MW) and ‘small’ (wind farms between 1 and 10MW) subset. The most recent release of this data was in December 2023.

## Dataset license

All Global Energy Monitor data are freely available under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License](https://globalenergymonitor.org/creative-commons-public-license/) unless otherwise noted. Under this license, you are free to:

* Share: Copy and redistribute data in any medium or format
* Adapt: remix, transform, and build upon the data for any purpose

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* Attribution: You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.
* No Additional Restrictions: You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits.

## Target user

Our target user is anyone interested in wind power, with at least a high school level understanding of STEM subjects. They should be familiar with the concept of electrical power measured in Watts, the prefix "M" for million, and that wind turbines generate electrical energy. They should also know that wind farms can be located both onshore and offshore, and have a basic knowledge of world geography, including continents, regions, and countries.

## Goal

The goal is to provide our target users with an interactive web dashboard to help them explore various wind power-related questions, such as:

1. How is offshore wind currently distributed across different continents?
2. In future years, will the world invest more in onshore or offshore wind?
3. Can you list the top 20 largest operating wind farms in India commissioned between 2010 and 2020?
4. Can you locate the 3rd largest operating onshore wind farm in South Africa and retrieve its capacity value?

The dashboard is designed as an educational tool for exploring wind power data.

# Data preprocessing

## Exploratory data analysis

To gain a better understanding of the data, exploratory data analysis (EDA) was performed using both a Python Jupyter notebook (with pandas) and Excel workbooks. During EDA, an initial assessment of the raw data was conducted to understand its structure. Here is what we found:

* The ‘large’ subset contains 26,523 wind farm phases.
* The ‘small’ subset contains 899 additional wind farm phases.
* Each subset has 29 features.
* The dataset contains wind farms from 155 distinct countries.
* Features are expressed either as strings (e.g., project name, country, owner) or floats (e.g., capacity, latitude, longitude).

Additionally, during EDA, missing values, outliers, duplicates, and inconsistencies within key features were identified:

* There were no missing data in any key features except for the start year. 9,919 observations (36.17% of the dataset) did not have a start year.
* The distinct values for 'Installation Type' were 'onshore', 'unknown', 'offshore mount unknown', 'offshore hard mount', and 'offshore floating', which are more detailed than necessary for our target users.
* Similarly, the distinct values for 'Status' were 'operating', 'cancelled', 'pre-construction', 'announced', 'construction', 'shelved', 'retired', and 'mothballed', which are also too detailed for our target users.

Finally, some visuals, like the one in Figure 1 were created to get a feeling for the distribution of the data.

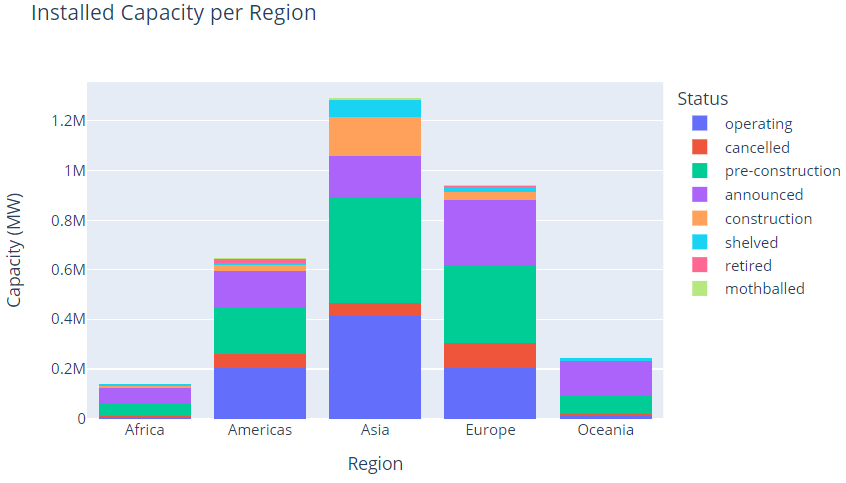


Figure 1 First visualization of the dataset made during EDA.

## Data wrangling

Following EDA, data wrangling techniques were used to improve the quality of the data and create clean data ready for use in the dashboard .

**Simplification of categorical features:** The type column was reduced to ‘onshore’ and ‘offshore’. ‘Unknown’ units were visualised and put under ‘onshore’ as they were all located on land. The status column was reduced to ‘operating’, ‘future’ and ‘retired’. Cancelled and shelved projects were removed from the dataset as they provide no value for our target user.

**Handling missing values:** Missing values were handled through imputation[[2]](#footnote-2) based on the nature of the data. Analysis on complete records has shown that the average life span of a wind farm is around 15 years as shown in Figure 2. This knowledge, combined with the ‘status’ feature, which is always filled in, was used to impute the missing ‘start year’ data.

**Abbreviation:** The project names were shortened to avoid visual clutter in the dashboard. Common occurrences like ‘wind farm’, ‘wind project’, ... were removed as this is clear from the context. This reduced the average project name length from 28 to 18 characters.

**Handling outliers:** Records with outliers in terms of installed capacity were removed. Based on business expertise[[3]](#footnote-3) and research on a sample of these records we deduced that units with a capacity of more than 10GW are likely unrealistic and should be removed.

**Data type harmonization.** Data types were converted into the desired format (datetime, integer, ...) before storing the final cleaned records in ‘.parquet‘ files.

By using a Jupyter notebook, this ETL process is completely self-documenting and maintainable.

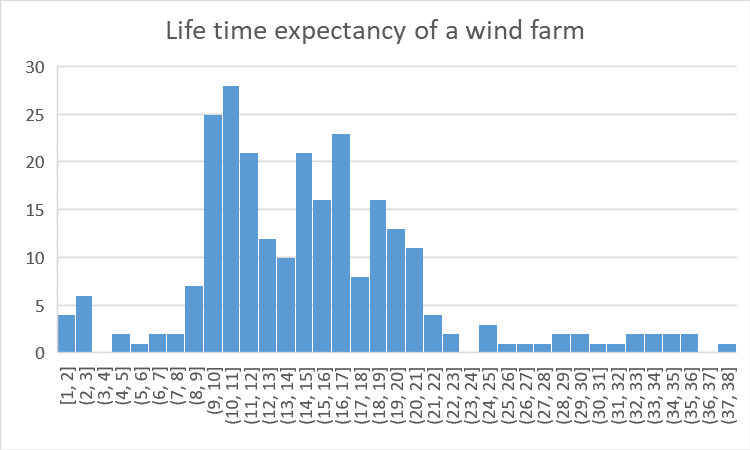


Figure 2 Distribution of the life expectancy of wind farms for which there was no missing data.

# Validation

## Domain situation and data/task abstraction

The target user – as described above – was thought about in the design phase and some key questions were created that should be answered by using the developed visualization. Questions are combining ‘analyse’, ‘search’ and ‘query’ aspects. After development, those same questions were asked to a few possible users with different backgrounds.

## Visual encoding/interaction idiom

The different visual components are linked to each other, so changes on the filters will update all different visualization components. Alphabetical combo boxes are used for filtering on categorical values and a slider is used for filtering on numerical (time) values.

For the visualizations human capabilities are considered in the design. Markers on the map have a size as channel for capacity and hue as a channel for status. Sensible hues are selected for the different status categories (e.g. red-orange = retired). Choropleth was not used for the map, as offshore concessions are often too small to have a benefit of using hue as channel.

For the horizontal bar chart, position is used as an extra channel for capacity and hue as a channel for status.

During validation, human time was measured to analyze how quick an user could find the answers on the test questions.

## Algorithm

The dataset is static, which makes it possible to pre-compute query and summary statistics to improve performance. The map visualization was expected to be the slowest element and therefore multiple map frameworks were tested until one was found with a good performance for the amount of data (Plotly-Mapbox). It was found to take less than a second too fully load all data on the map.

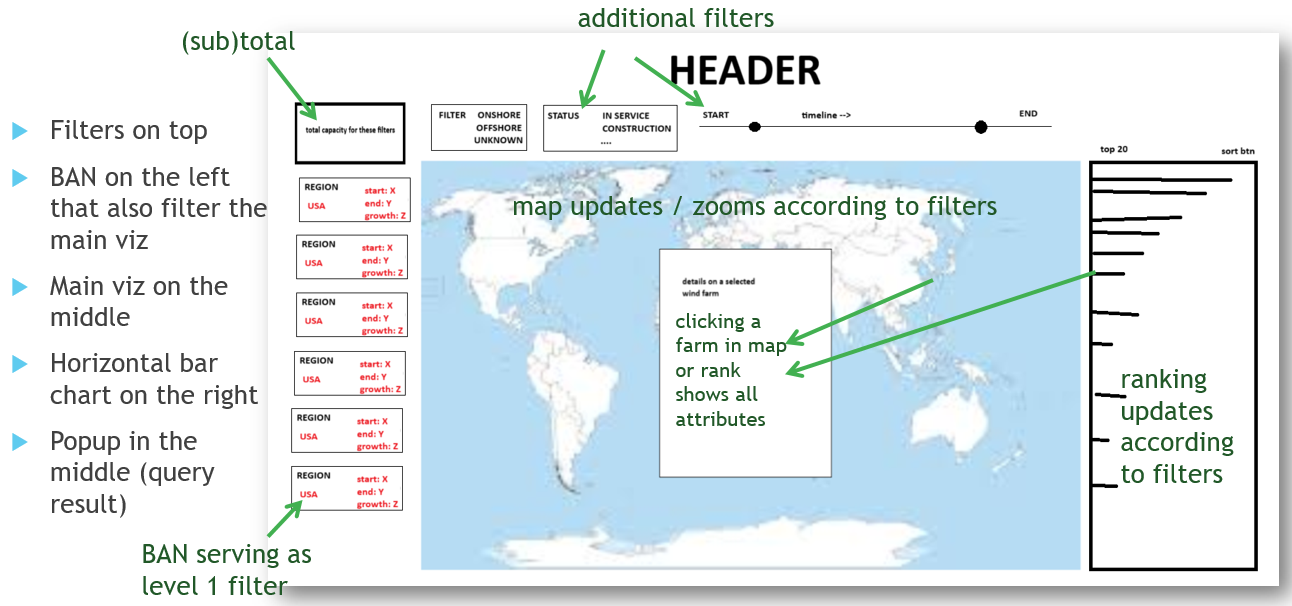
# Product

## Mockups

For inspiration we drew from the John Hopkins Covid dashboard Course example. During a team call, a mockup was created to agree on a target layout. From this sessions we concluded:

* Big aggregate numbers (BANs) should be used to show aggregate results, and be placed on the left.
* The filters should be on the top of the screen. They should impact the BAN, map and bar chart.
* The map should be the central piece of the dashboard and take up sufficient space.
* A ranked bar chart should be placed on the right and allow the user to explore the largest units.

Having made this mockup allowed us to collect feedback before creating the first prototype (e.g. some filters are missing).



## Framework choices

The interactive visualisation is built using the Dash and Plotly graphics.

Dash[[4]](#footnote-4) is a web framework for building interactive, web-based data visualization applications using Python. Dash is stateless, meaning that each user interaction with the application does not rely on the previous interactions, allowing for scalable and consistent performance regardless of the number of users. Dash is popular because it simplifies the process of building interactive, web-based data visualizations and applications with Python, making it accessible even for those with limited web development experience.

Plotly[[5]](#footnote-5) is an open-source graphing library that enables the creation of interactive, web-based visualizations with ease and flexibility. Plotly is versatile, offering numerous ways to create a wide range of interactive visualizations. Given its many bindings, Python developers can use Plotly without needing to know JavaScript.

Plotly and Dash integrate seamlessly.



## Map visualizations

With a map as the centerpiece of the app, some research time was devoted to finding and testing the optimal map visualization framework. While a 3D representation may give off a modern first impression, it is inferior to a 2D representation due to occlusion. E.g. in Figure 3 it is impossible to see what countries the circles on the north relate to.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 3 Map visualization experiment using 3D globe. | Figure 4 Map visualization experiment using 2D projection. |

A comparative table was found on Plotly’s website and copied in **appendix B.**

Special attention was given to built-in semantic zooming support to avoid showing all data as separate markers on a global level for overview and performance reasons. Available clustering options of the Plotly Mapbox package was properly tested, but found to be too limited in customization (e.g. size of markers is fixed and not related to total capacity (Figure 5).

Afbeelding met kaart, Kleurrijkheid

Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving

Figure 5: Availbale clustering in Plotly Mapbox package.

Therefore, an own clustering method was developed. Two semantic zoom levels were implemented, to increase performance and maintain fine control over the location of the aggregate circles. When zoomed out, wind farm project data are aggregated on a country-level (Figure 6). When zoomed in, detailed information of the projects is visualized. Also aggregation on subregion and region level was considered (as those hierarchical information is available in the data), but found to be losing too much information about location and size of individual projects, while not needed for performance.

Afbeelding met kaart, tekst

Beschrijving automatisch gegenereerd met gemiddelde betrouwbaarheid Afbeelding met tekst, kaart

Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving

Figure 6: Clustering on country-level (left) and subregion-level (right). .

## Colour choices

A colourblind-safe colour scheme for the different status categories was selected from ColorBrewer 2.0 (<https://colorbrewer2.org/#type=qualitative&scheme=Dark2&n=3>). The same colours are used for the map and the bar chart.

To optimize the contrast between the coloured markers and the background, a minimalistic light grey map was selected as background map.

## Final product

Our final product is an interactive dashboard of global wind power. It consists of several components which are described below:

1. **Big aggregate numbers (BANs):** On the left side of the map BANs are placed representing the different continents. These BANs display the name and total wind power capacity for each continent. Clicking on the BAN will update the map and bar chart according. For example: clicking on “Africa” will display the wind farms on Africa only on the map and will display the data of the top 20 largest wind farms in Africa on the bar chart as shown in the Figure 5 below.

A screenshot of a map

Description automatically generated

Figure 8 Displaying windfarms according to BAN selection

1. **Filters:** On the top of the main area are the filters which allows user to filter the map according to sub region, country, status and type. The bar chart also updates accordingly. Figure 6 depicts these filters.

* Sub-region: This filter allows the user to filter the map by sub-region.
* Country: This filter allows the user to update the visualization by country.
* Status: This filter allows the user to update the visualization by status (operating, future or retired).
* Type: This filter allows the user to update the visualization by type (onshore or offshore).
* Time Slider: The time slider allows the user to select a specific time range for the data displayed on the map and bar chart. The user can adjust the start and end points of the time range by dragging the handles on the slider. The map and bar chart will then update to display data that falls within the selected time range.

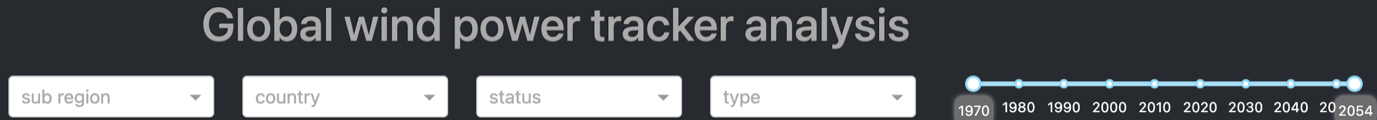


Figure 9 Filters

1. **Map**: The main visualization of this app is the interactive map that visually represents all the wind farms.

* Colour-coding: The map uses colour-coding to represent the status of the wind farms. Each project on the map is represented by a circle on the map and the color of the circle indicates it’s status. For example: green is used for the operating status. Figure 7 shows a more detailed picture of how different wind farms are colour-coded according to their status.

A map of europe with dots

Description automatically generated

Figure 10 Map colour-coded according to status

* Circle Marker Size: The size of the marker corresponds to the capacity of the wind farm. The bigger the size of the marker, the bigger the capacity of the wind farm. In Figure 7 it can be seen that the circle markers vary in size.
* Zoom: The user can zoom in or zoom out on the map. The initial view shows aggregated information on a country-level. Zooming the map provides more detailed information of the specifc wind farm projects.
* Hover Interaction: When the user hovers over the marker, additional information about the windfarm is displayed which is shown in Figure 8.

A map with green and blue dots

Description automatically generated

Figure 11 Hovering over a marker displays detailed information

1. **Bar Chart:** On the right side of the screen, there is a bar chart, displaying the top 20 largest wind farms and their total capacity.

* Colour-coding: Similar to the map, the bar chart is using the same colour-codes according to the status which can be seen in Figure 9.

A graph with a green bar

Description automatically generated

Figure 12 Bar chart colour-coded according to status

- Hover and Click Interaction: Like the map, the bar chart also displays detailed information when it is hovered over by the user which can be seen in Figure 10. Clicking on the bar chart will also center and zoom the map to the location of the selected project.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Figure 13 Hovering over the bar chart displays detailed information

# Evaluation (MISHKAT)

UEQ+ ?

interview framework

results on the interviews

something about our learnings

like about the iterative nature of the viz development? 🡪 lecture 04

## Evaluation framework

explain

## Evaluation results

maybe put a visual & link to the excel?

## Appreciative feedback

list what users liked

## Constructive feedback

list possible future improvements

lorem

# Team organization

The team established collaboration practices within the first week. This section outlines those agreements.

## Communication

For asynchronous communication, the team relied on a WhatsApp group. For synchronous communication, the team organized eight meetings via Microsoft Teams over the semester. Minutes from these meetings were recorded in OneNote and distributed by email.

## Collaboration

The team decided to use Git for version control and collaborated on the codebase through a public GitHub repository (https://github.com/jorritvm/infovis). Mainline development was performed without specific branching rules, and branches were only created for specific purposes, such as in-depth refactoring or proof-of-concept work for map visualization.

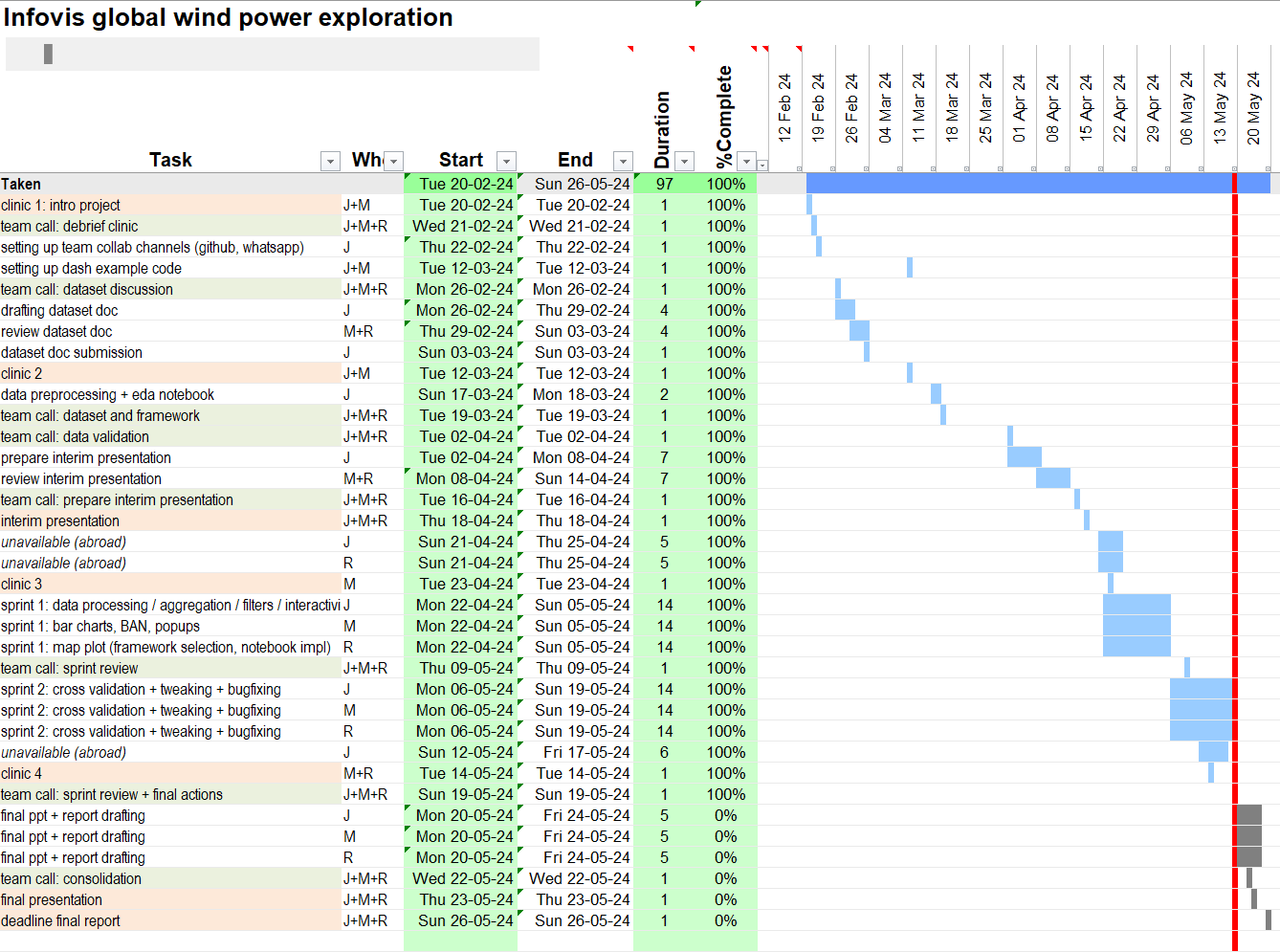
## Planning

The team established and executed a project plan, which is visualized as a Gantt chart in Appendix A. After the mid-term presentation, the team adopted an agile methodology, dividing the remaining four weeks into two sprints. Each sprint included planning and review sessions. During the sprint reviews, bugs were discussed and assigned.

# Authors

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|  |  |  |

# Appendix A Project plan



# Appendix B Map visualization comparison table



# Appendix C How to deploy?

## Setting up your local copy

1. Clone the repo

git clone https://github.com/jorritvm/infovis.git

or unzip the provided archive

1. Make sure you're using python 3.11
2. Navigate to your project directory

cd infovis

1. Set up a virtual environment

python -m venv venv

1. Restore the dependencies in that virtual environment

pip install -r requirements.txt

1. Copy .env.template to .env and configure the required secrets

(optional if you started from the zip archive)

## Running the dashboard from the CLI

1. Activate the venv

venv\Scripts\activate

1. Navigate to the app directory:

cd app

1. Run the dash app:

python app.py

1. Explore the app using your web browser.

# Appendix D Repository structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| infovis  ¦ .env  ¦ .env.template  ¦ README.md  ¦ requirements.txt  ¦  +---app  ¦ ¦ app.py  ¦ ¦  ¦ +---assets  ¦ ¦ +---css  ¦ ¦ ¦ styles.css  ¦ ¦  ¦ +---callbacks  ¦ ¦ ¦ cb\_bar\_chart.py  ¦ ¦ ¦ cb\_continent.py  ¦ ¦ ¦ cb\_country\_filter.py  ¦ ¦ ¦ cb\_map.py  ¦ ¦ ¦ cb\_status\_type.py  ¦ ¦ ¦ cb\_sub\_region.py  ¦ ¦  ¦ +---components  ¦ ¦ ¦ filters.py  ¦ ¦ ¦ visualisations.py  ¦ ¦  ¦ +---utils  ¦ ¦ utils.py  ¦  +---data  ¦ +---analysis  ¦ ¦ ...  ¦ ¦  ¦ +---clean  ¦ ¦ ...  ¦ ¦  ¦ +---etl  ¦ ¦ process\_gwpt\_data.ipynb  ¦ ¦  ¦ +---raw  ¦ Global-Wind-Power-Tracker-December-2023.xlsx  ¦  +---doc  ¦ +---assignment  ¦ +---dataset\_selection  ¦ +---final\_presentation  ¦ +---midterm\_presentation  ¦ +---mockup  ¦ +---planning  ¦ +---report  ¦ +---video  ¦  +---experimentation  ¦ ... | .env file read by app  .env template file  main dashboard app file  custom css definitions  callback handlers grouped by output  visual components of the dashboard like bootstrap dropdown filters and visuals  utility functions like filtering  folder containing manual data analysis  folder containing cleaned data in parquet & xlsx  folder containing the ETL pipeline in jupyter  folder containing the raw input data  self explanatory documentation folder  folder containing some map experiments |

1. https://globalenergymonitor.org/projects/global-wind-power-tracker/ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. As discussed during the mid-term presentation, we did not simply remove these records but found a way to guess a reasonable value. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Two of our team members are active in the energy industry. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. https://dash.plotly.com/ [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. https://plotly.com/python/ [↑](#footnote-ref-5)