

# Data Analytics for Renewable Energy

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In collaboration with Dr. Duane Stevens, ATMO Dept.

Alumni:

- Christopher Foo (2014), ICS
- Anthony Chang (2014), ATMO
- Todd Taomae (2015), ICS
- Carlos Andrade (2016), ICS

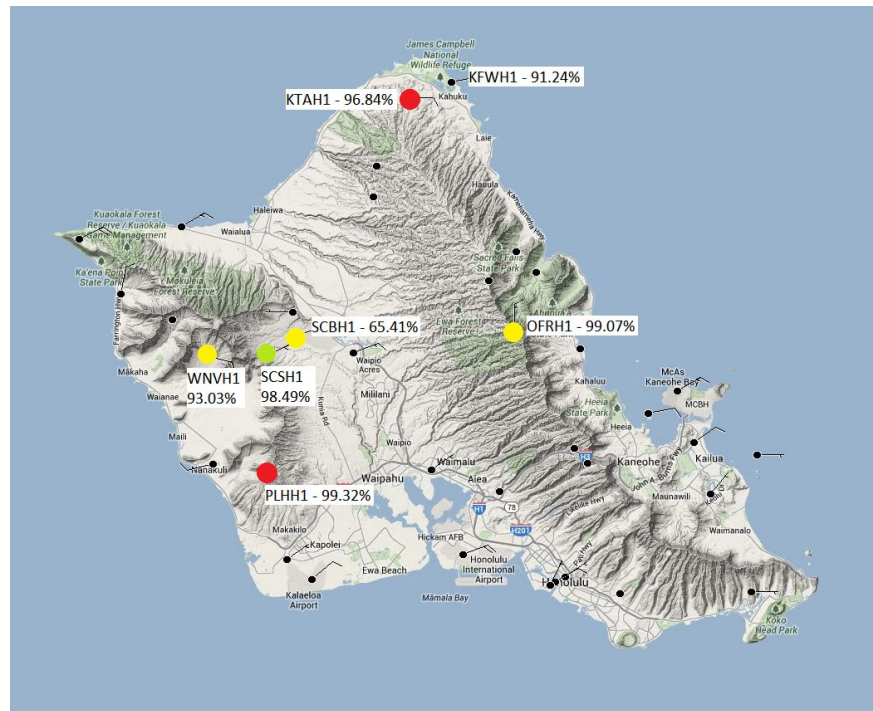
# Problem Statement

How can we analyze data in order to

- Inform renewable energy decisions, or
- Understand spatial and/or temporal trends or patterns, or
- Forecast energy load, renewable energy production, etc ?

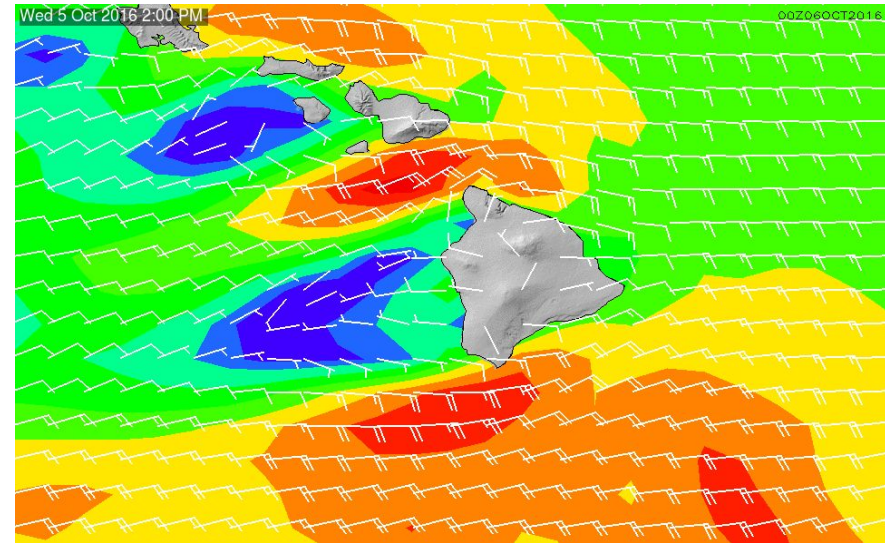
# There's a lot of data!

- Ground sensor data: wind, pressure, temperature, irradiance, ...
- Radiosonde, Doppler
- Mobile phones, cars, crowdsourced sensors ([www.wunderground.com](http://www.wunderground.com))



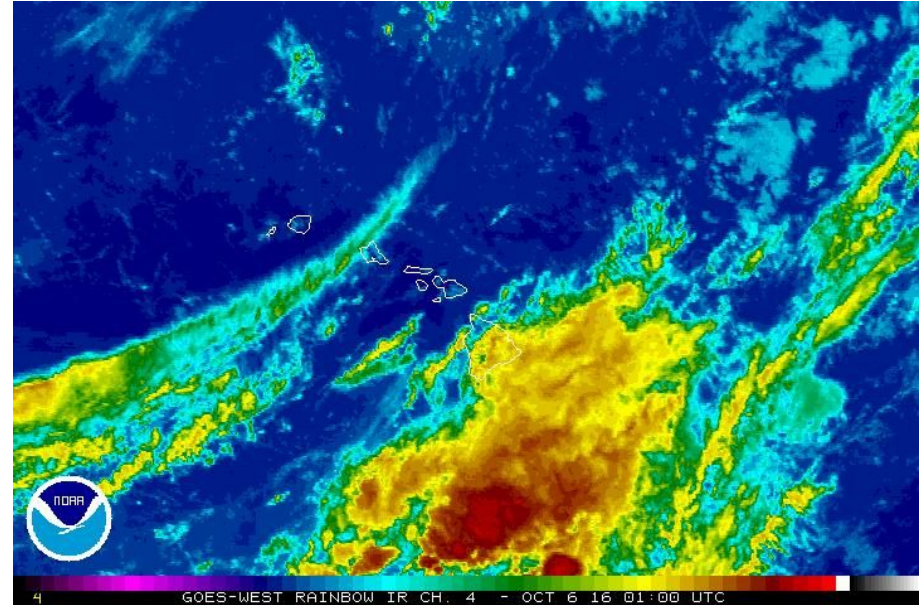
# Analysis & Simulation Data Products

- Global Forecasting System (GFS) data from NCEP
- “Analysis” = forecast time zero. The system’s best guess of the state of the atmosphere
- Many models



# Satellite Data

- Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES)
- Solar irradiance data derived from satellite data.



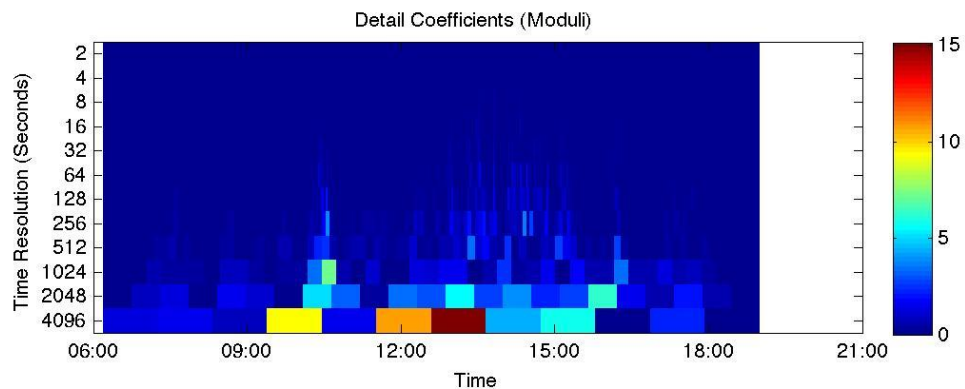
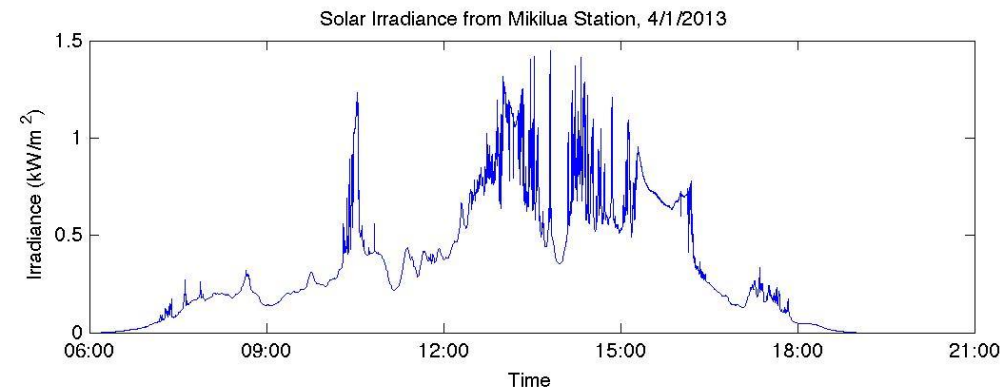
# What we've done so far ...

- Point Forecast using weather station data:
  - Data mining techniques & other analysis (Chris Foo)
  - Probabilistic models (Carlos)
- Gridded Forecast:
  - Linear regression models using satellite derived solar irradiances (Todd)
- Outlier Analysis:
  - Identifying “rare” events using GFS analysis data

# What next?

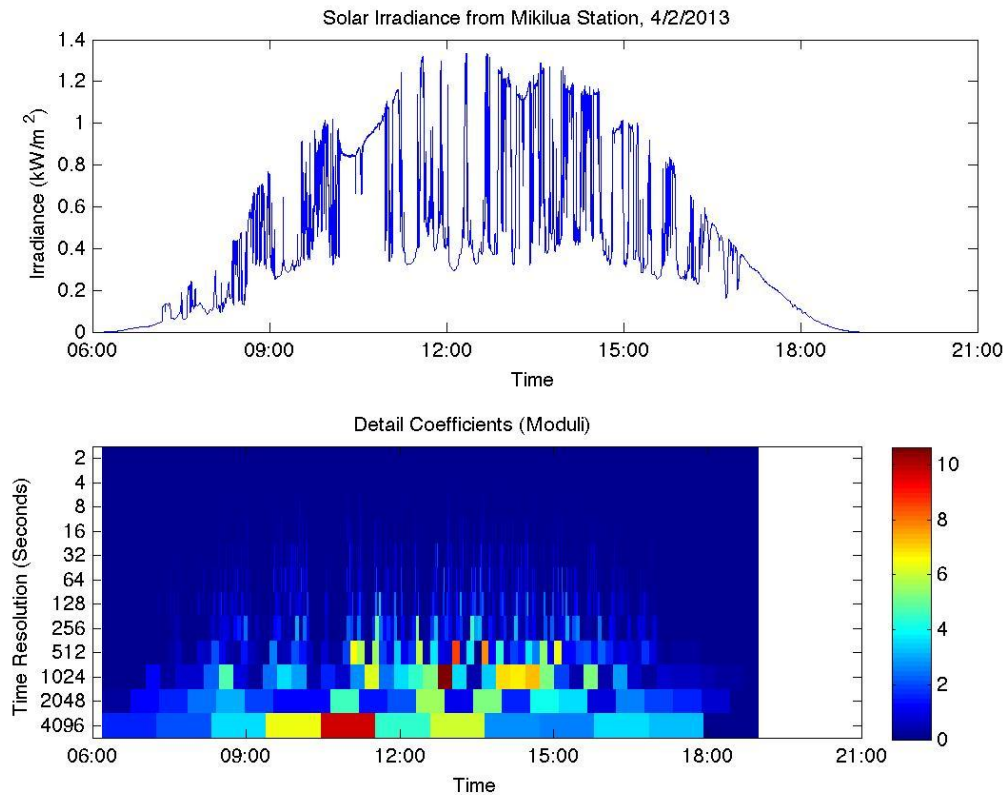
- Fusing these disparate data sources and discovering the relationships
- Identifying regimes from GFS data and correlating to cloud pattern on HI

# Haar Wavelet Multi-Resolution 2





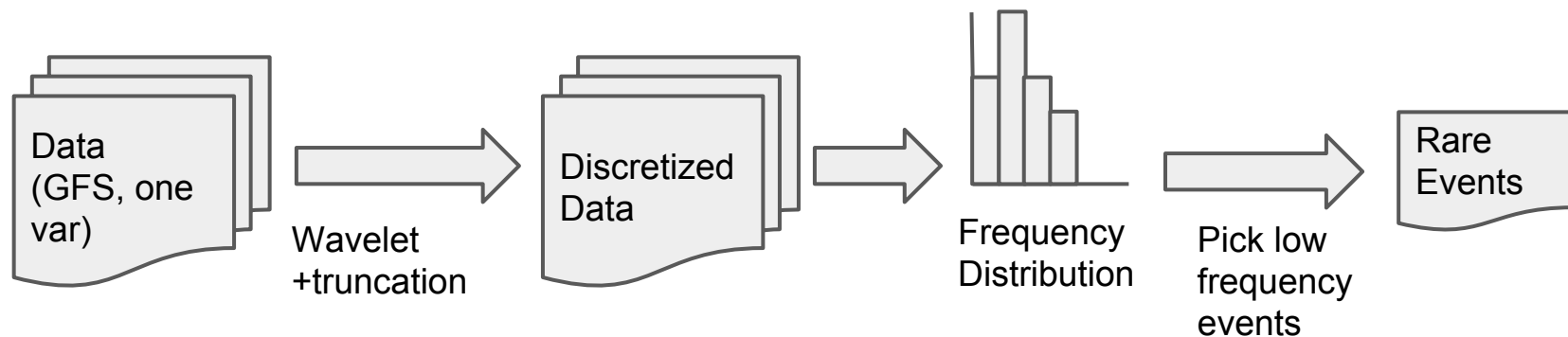
# Haar Wavelet Multi-Resolution 3



# “Rare” Events

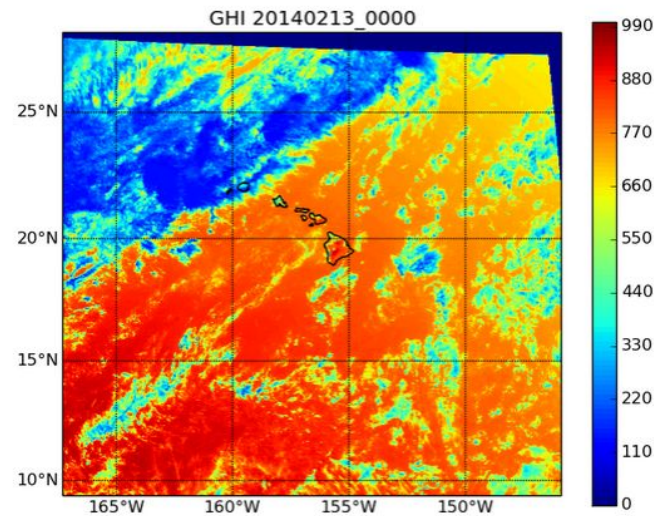
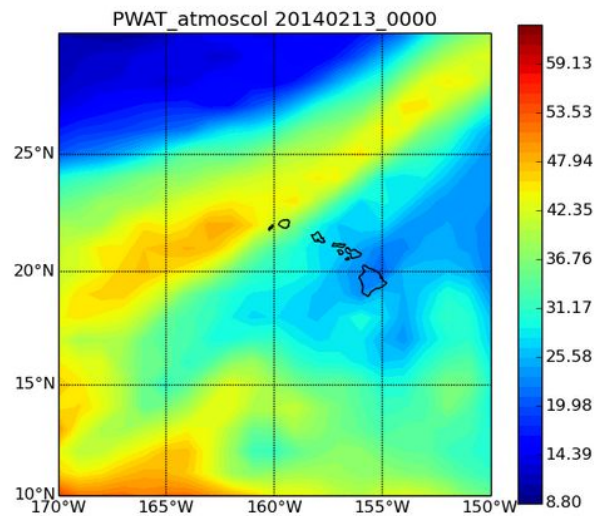
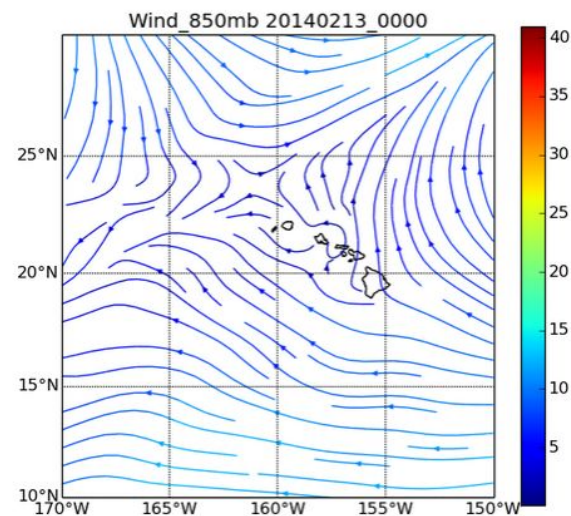
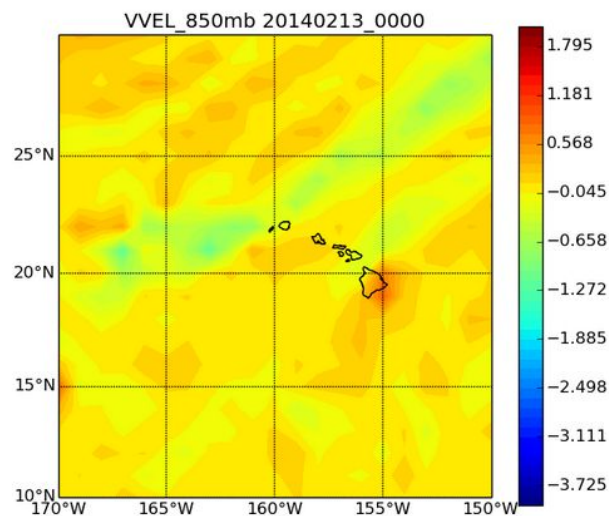
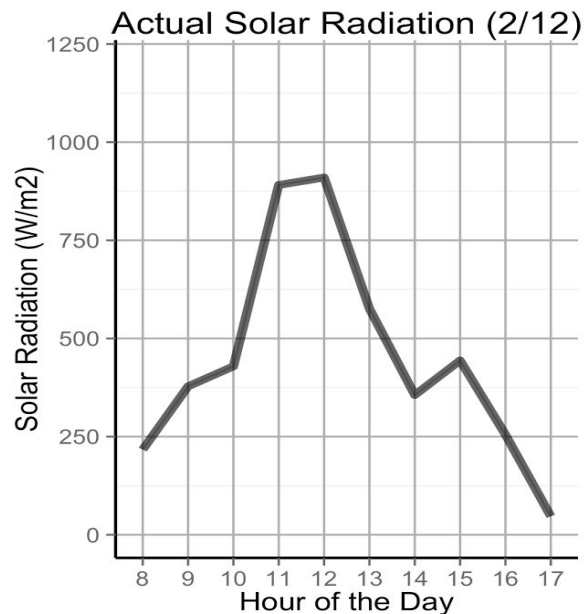
- Similar to outlier analysis
- Several possible definitions depending on how we model what is rare or NOT:
  - Infrequent events (phenomenological)
  - Events not predicted well by a given model (statistical or dynamical or both)
  - Events with high disagreement in an ensemble of models

# GFS “Rare” Events

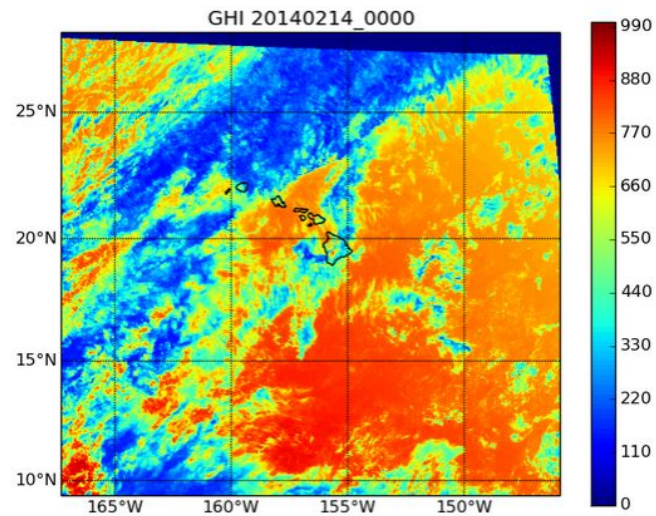
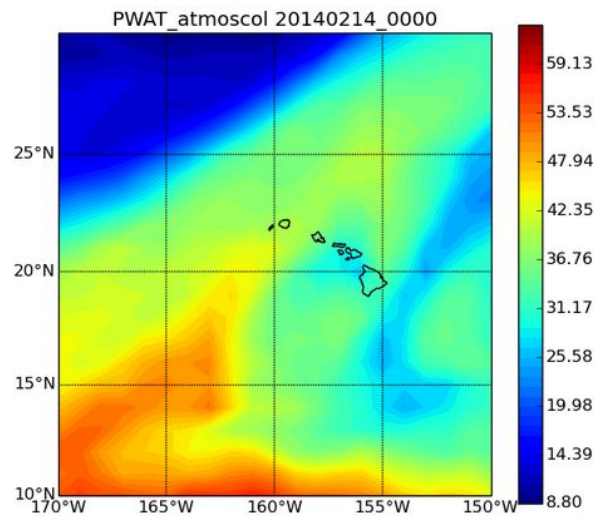
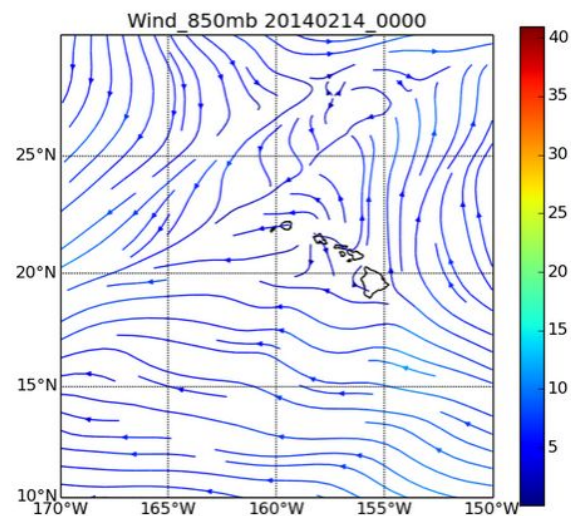
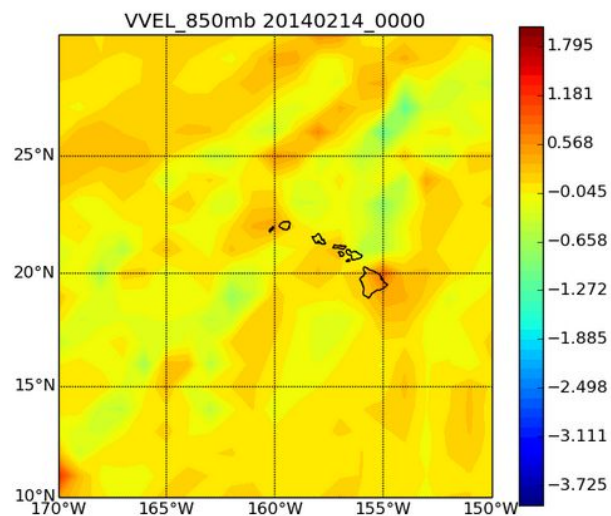
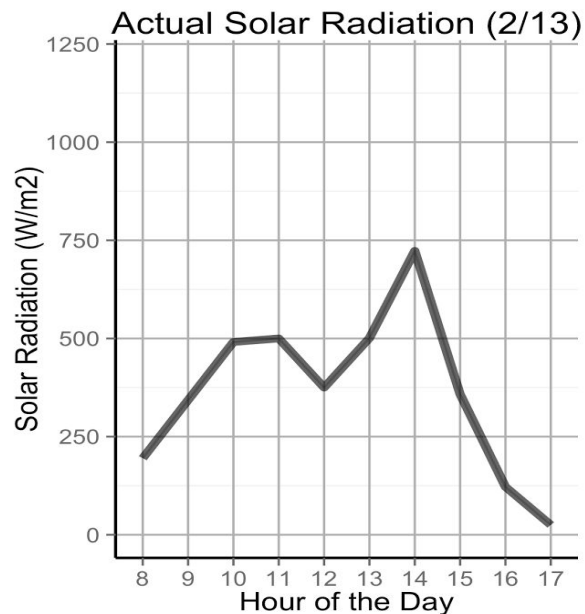


- Use GFS analysis data (forecast time zero)
- One “data point” per day (2pm Hawaii time)
- Variables: PWAT, VVEL, U V winds
- Future: sequences of 2-3 days

# GFS Rare Day: Feb 15 2014 (- 3 days)

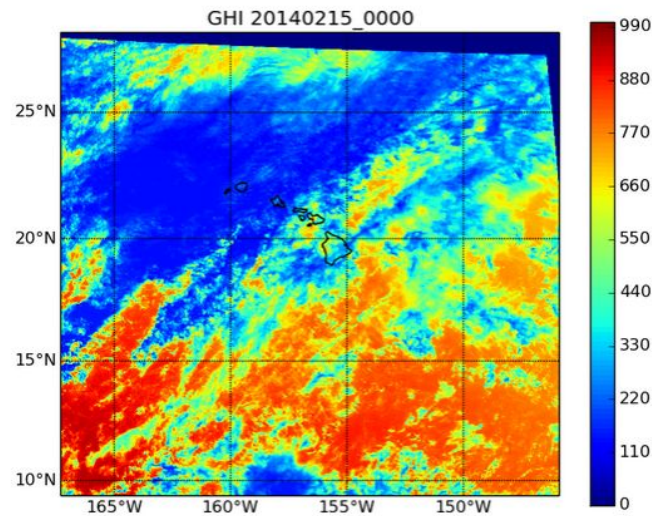
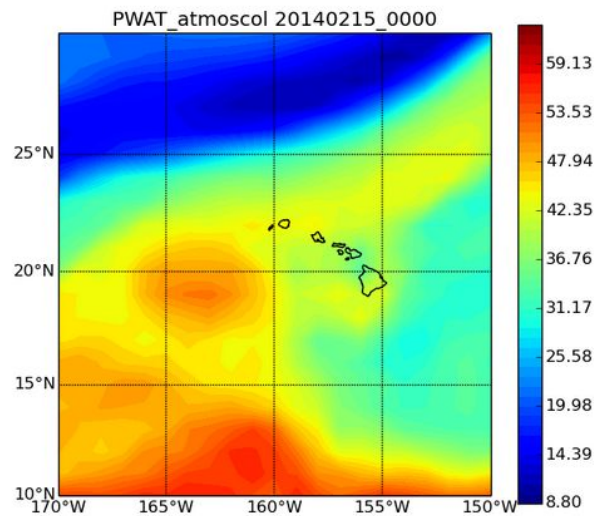
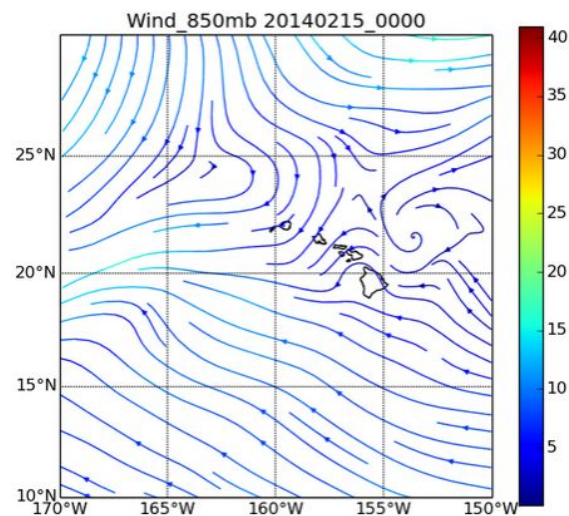
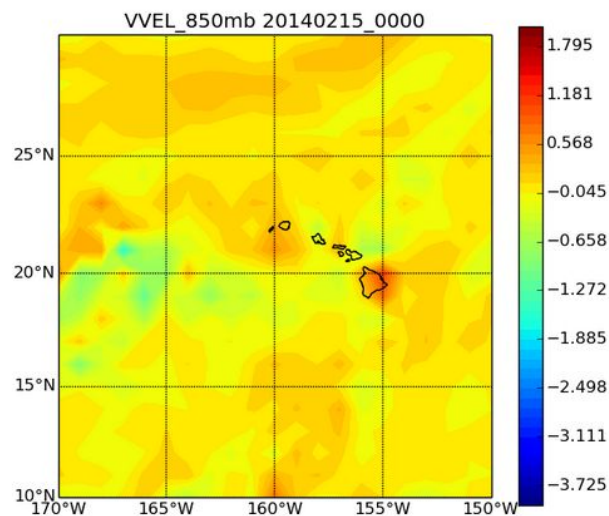
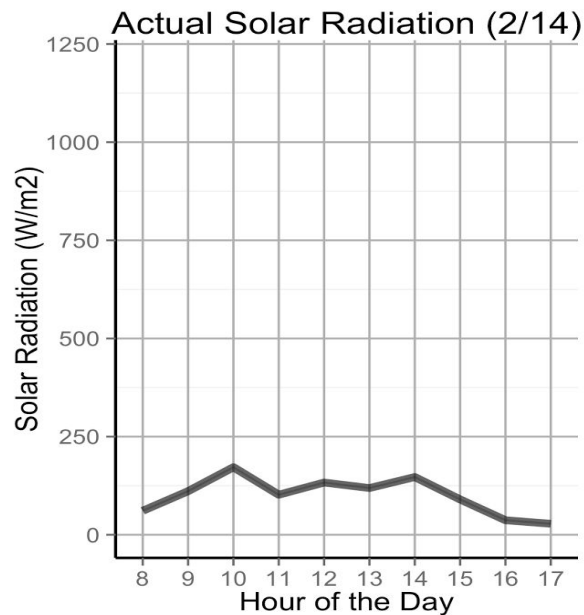


# GFS Rare Day: Feb 15 2014 (- 2 days)

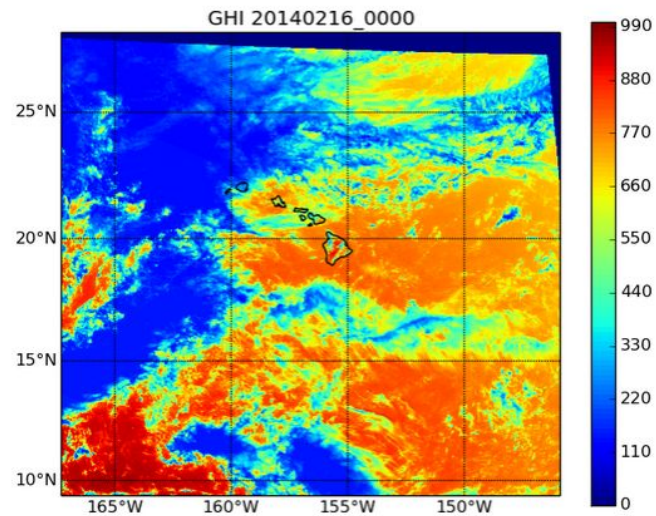
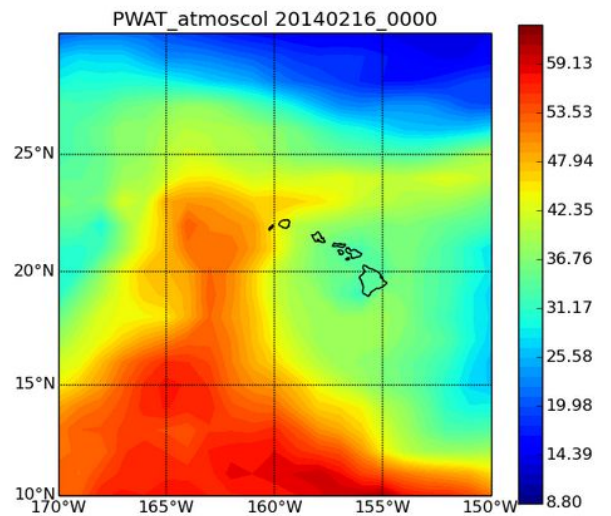
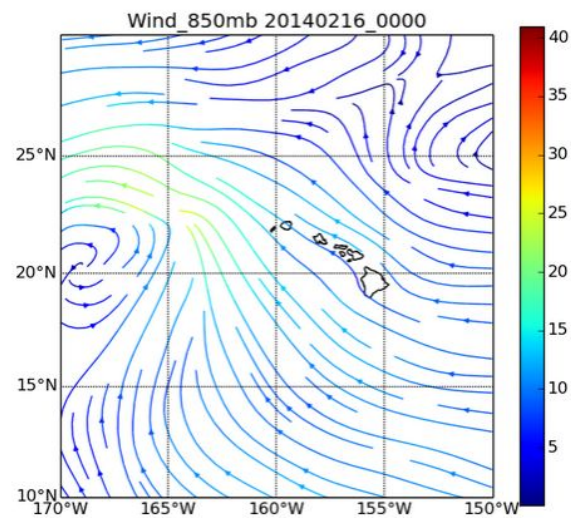
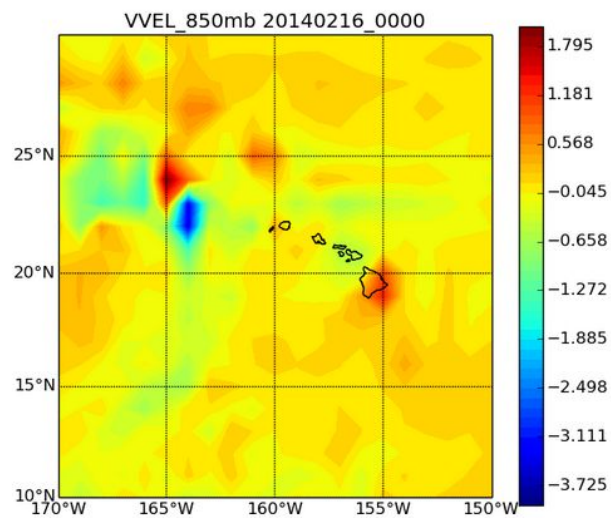
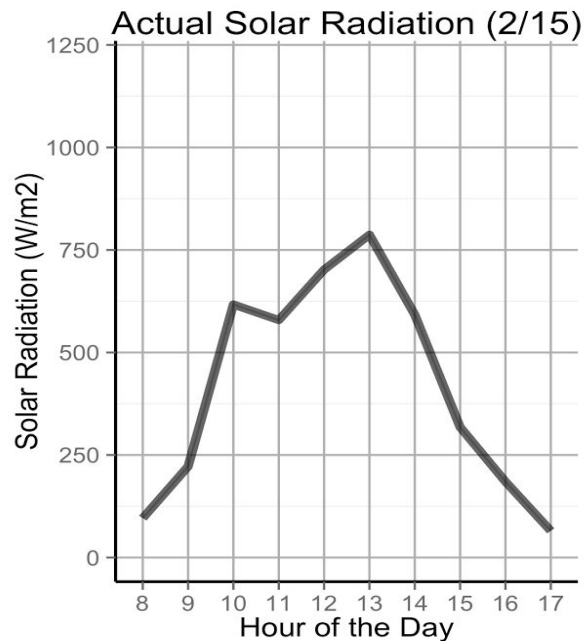




# GFS Rare Day: Feb 15 2014 (- 1 day)

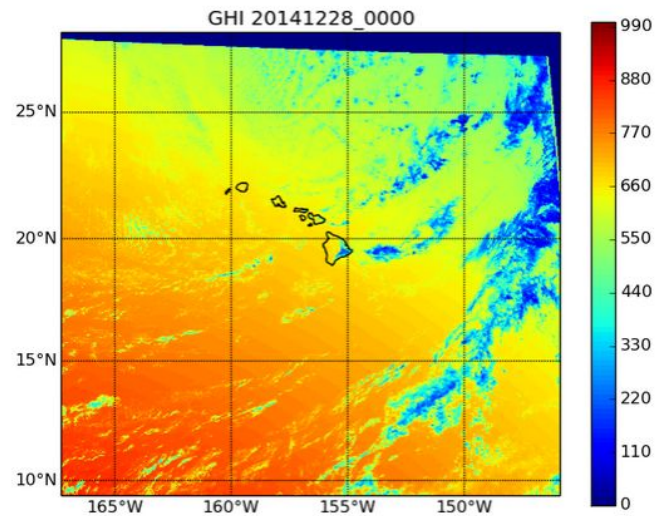
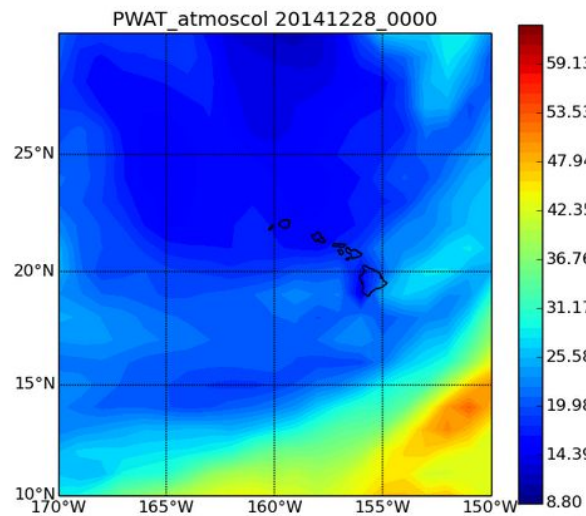
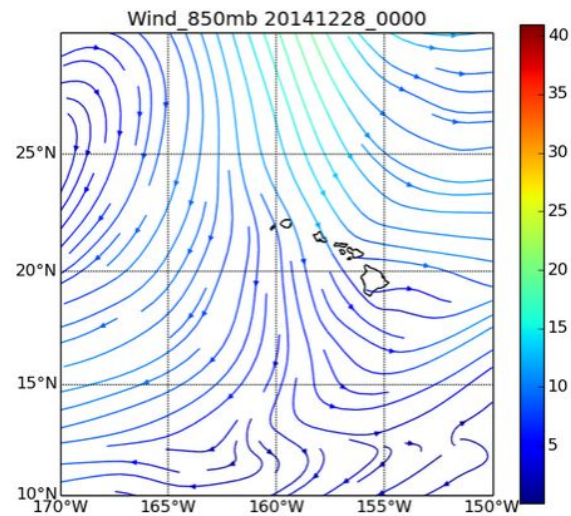
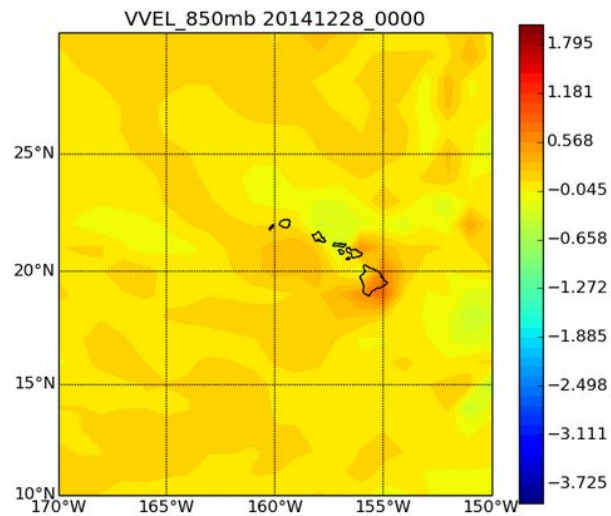
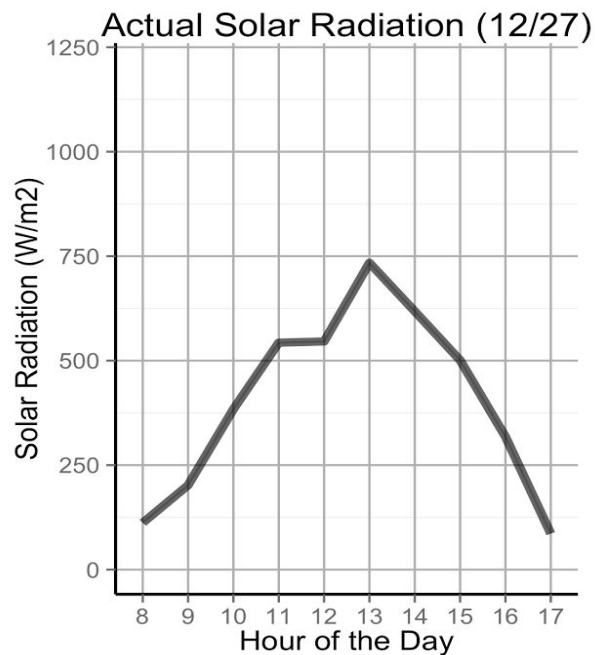


# GFS Rare Day: Feb 15 2014 (- 0 days)



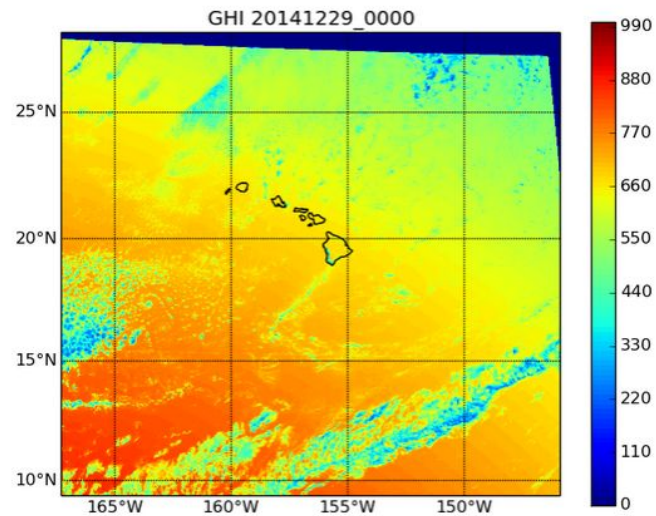
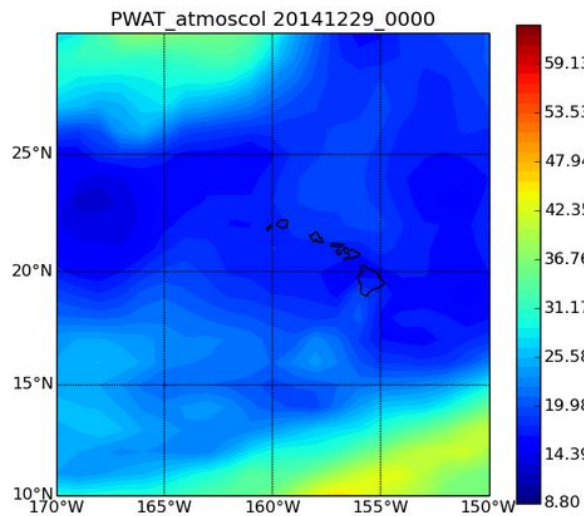
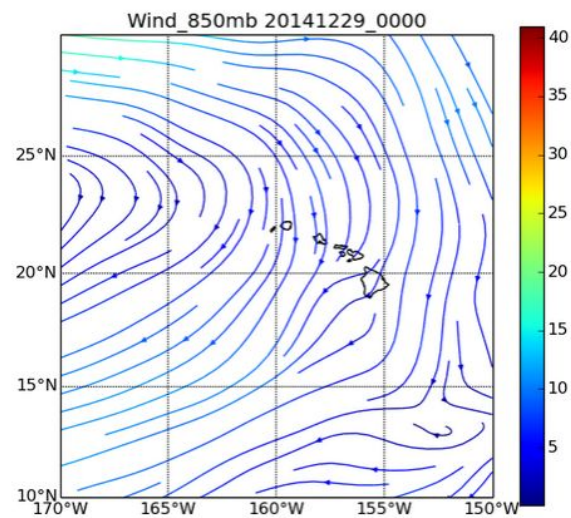
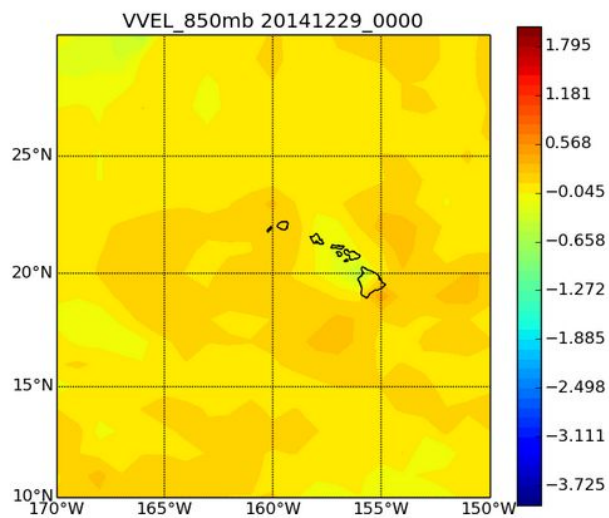
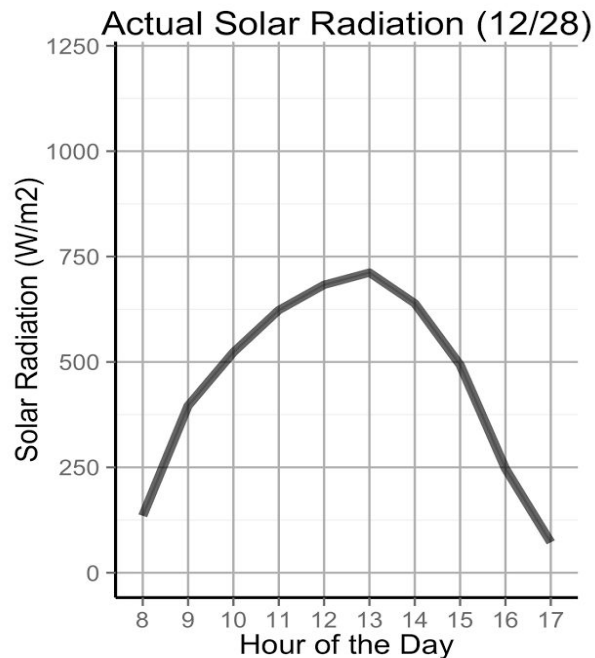


# GFS Rare Day: Dec 30, 2014 (- 3 days)

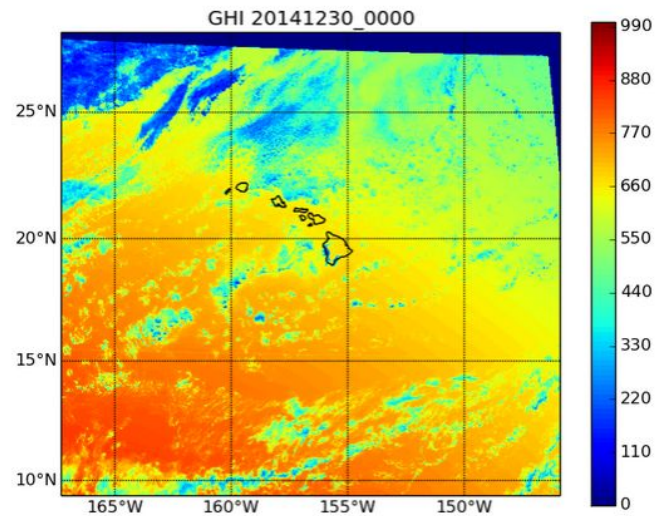
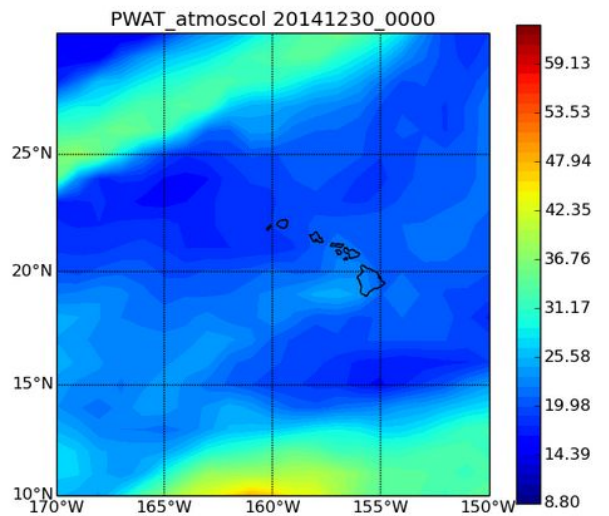
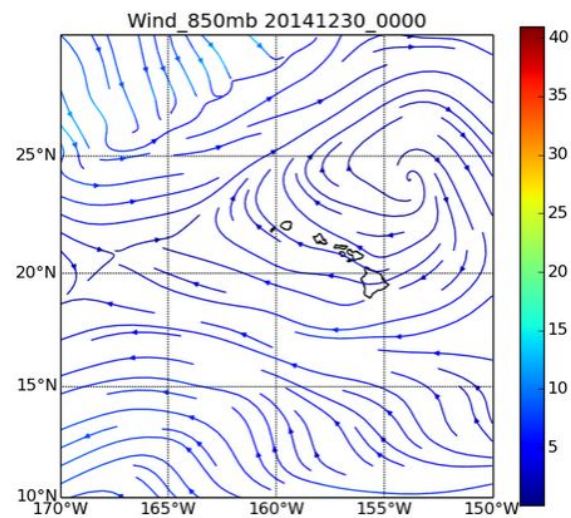
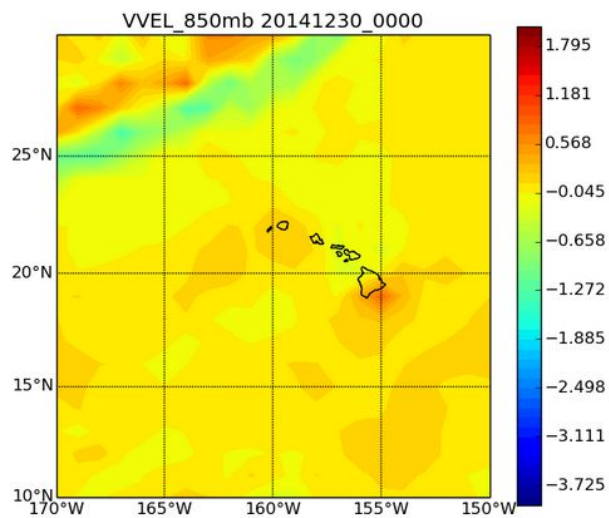
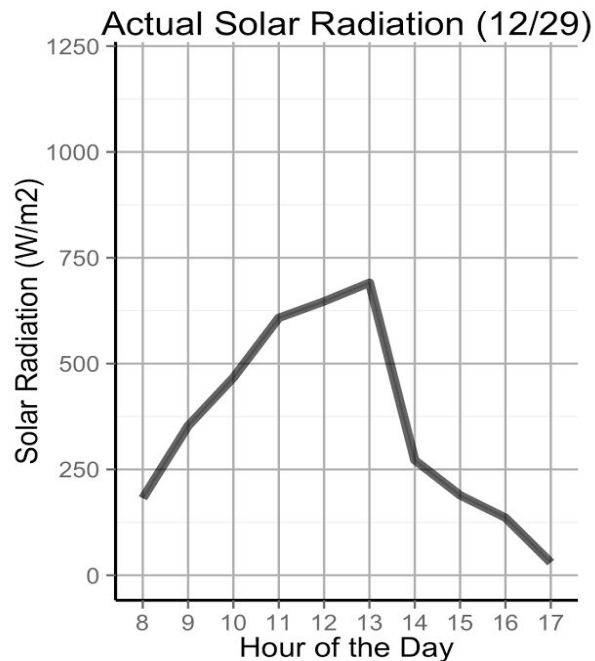




# GFS Rare Day: Dec 30, 2014 (- 2 days)



# GFS Rare Day: Dec 30, 2014 (- 1 day)





# GFS Rare Day: Dec 30, 2014 (- 0 days)

