

# Weather-Based Prediction of Wind Turbine Energy

---

## 1. Introduction

- Project Title: Wind Turbine Energy Prediction
- Team Members:
  - Gorla Sai Charan
  - Arava Sairam Reddy
  - Ganganaboina Manmohan
  - Muga Madhu Sudhan Reddy

---

## 2. Project Overview

- Purpose:  
The purpose of this project is to build a machine learning–based system that predicts wind turbine energy output using historical turbine data and live weather inputs.
- Features:
  - Data preprocessing and cleaning.
  - Random Forest regression model for prediction.
  - Flask-based web dashboard for user interaction.
  - Integration with OpenWeather API for real-time weather data.
  - Visualization of actual vs predicted power outputs.

---

## 3. Architecture

- Frontend:  
Flask templates (HTML, CSS, JavaScript) used for UI design and dashboard visualization.
- Backend:  
Python Flask application handling API requests, ML model predictions, and weather data integration.
- Database:  
Local CSV dataset (T1.csv) for training and testing. Model stored as .sav file using Joblib. Future scope includes cloud database integration (MongoDB Atlas / AWS RDS).

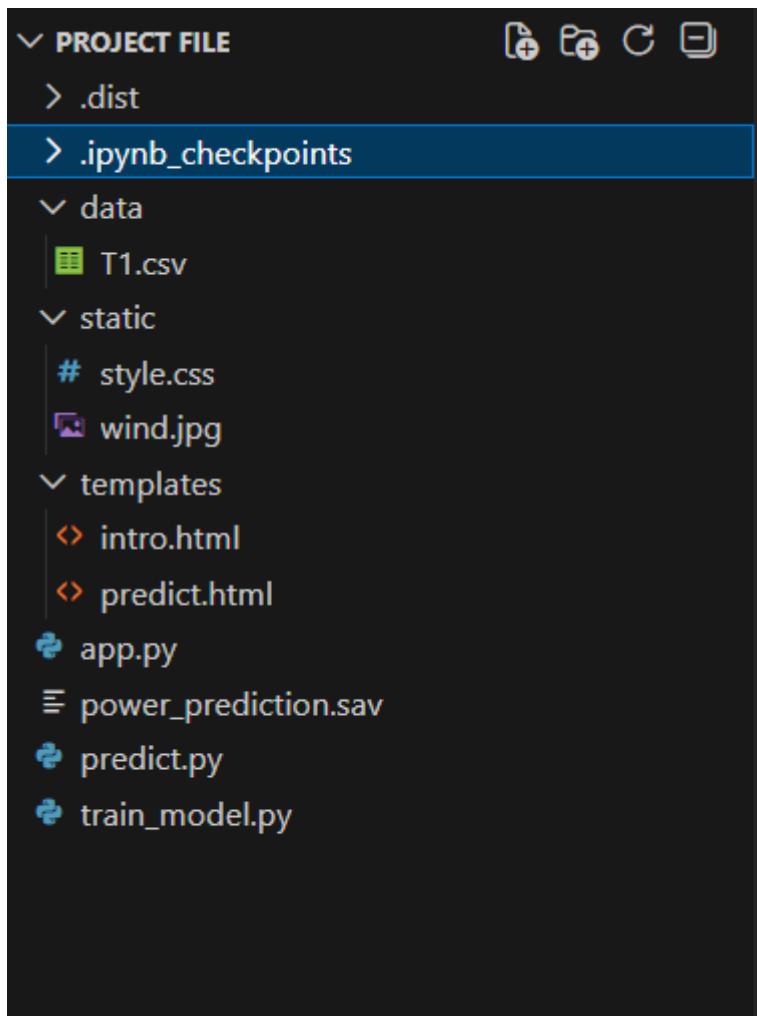
---

## 4. Setup Instructions

- Prerequisites:
  - Python 3.9+
  - Flask
  - Pandas, NumPy, Scikit-learn, Matplotlib
  - Joblib
  - OpenWeather API key
- Installation:
  1. Clone the repository.
  2. Install dependencies using pip install -r requirements.txt.
  3. Set up environment variables (API key for OpenWeather).
  4. Run the Flask server with python app.py.

## 5. Folder Structure

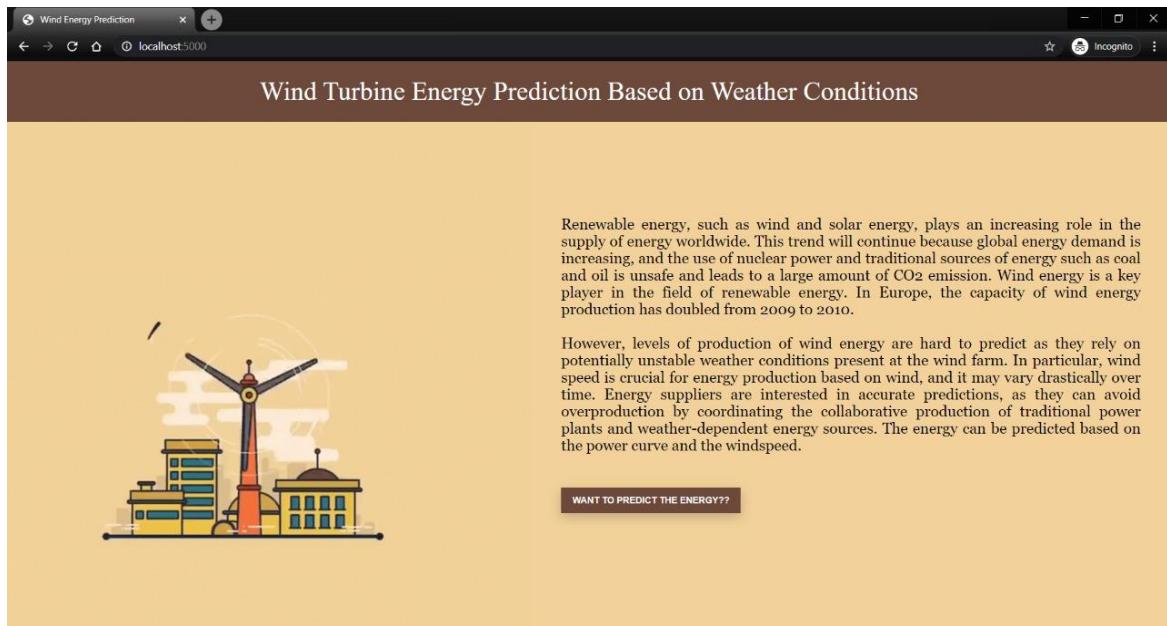
- **Client (Frontend):**
  - templates/ → HTML files (intro page, dashboard).
  - static/ → CSS, JS, and images.
- **Server (Backend):**
  - app.py → Flask application.
  - model\_training.py → ML model training script.
  - power\_prediction.sav → Saved Random Forest model.
  - data/ → Dataset files.



---

## 6. Running the Application

- **Frontend:** Runs automatically via Flask templates.
- **Backend:** Start with `python app.py`.
- Access at <http://127.0.0.1:5000/>.



## 7. API Documentation

- **Endpoint 1: /predict**
  - **Method:** POST
  - **Parameters:** TheoreticalPower, WindSpeed
  - **Response:** Predicted Active Power
- **Endpoint 2: /weather**
  - **Method:** GET
  - **Parameters:** City name
  - **Response:** Weather data (temperature, humidity, pressure, wind speed)

## 8. Authentication

- Currently open access.
- API key required for OpenWeather API integration.
- Future scope: JWT-based authentication for secure access.

## 9. User Interface

- Intro page with project overview.
- Dashboard with:
  - Weather data display.
  - Prediction module.
  - Visualization graphs.

## 10. Testing

- Unit testing for ML model predictions.
- API testing for weather data retrieval.
- Functional testing for input validation and dashboard navigation.

```
(base) C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\prediction>python app.py
 * Serving Flask app 'app'
 * Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
 * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
 * Restarting with watchdog (windowsapi)
 * Debugger is active!
 * Debugger PIN: 806-100-619
127.0.0.1 - - [19/Feb/2026 17:58:17] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [19/Feb/2026 17:58:19] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
127.0.0.1 - - [19/Feb/2026 18:03:17] "GET /windapi HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [19/Feb/2026 18:03:25] "POST /windapi HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [19/Feb/2026 18:05:39] "POST /predict HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [19/Feb/2026 18:08:54] "POST /predict HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

## 11. Screenshots or Demo

- Scatter plot of actual vs predicted power.

- Dashboard screenshot showing weather + prediction results.
  - Line chart trends of wind speed vs power output.
- 

## 12. Known Issues

- Limited dataset size may affect generalization.
  - API errors if invalid city names are entered.
  - No authentication for dashboard access (future enhancement needed).
- 

## 13. Future Enhancements

- Deploy on cloud (AWS/GCP/Azure).
  - Add JWT authentication for secure access.
  - Expand dataset for improved accuracy.
  - Add more visualizations (heatmaps, time-series forecasting).
  - Integrate grid demand APIs for real-time energy balancing.
- 

## 14. Conclusion

The **Wind Turbine Energy Prediction project** successfully demonstrates the application of machine learning and data-driven techniques to solve a real-world renewable energy challenge. By leveraging historical turbine data, preprocessing methods, and a **Random Forest regression model**, the project achieves strong predictive accuracy, enabling stakeholders to forecast energy output with confidence.

The integration of a **Flask-based dashboard** and **OpenWeather API** ensures that predictions are not only technically sound but also accessible and user-friendly. Visualizations such as scatter plots, line charts, and correlation heatmaps further enhance interpretability, making the solution practical for energy companies, wind farm operators, and grid managers.

Through structured **Agile sprint planning, backlog management, and performance testing**, the project was executed with clarity and measurable progress. Testing confirmed the robustness of the model, while defect analysis and bug tracking highlighted areas for improvement.

Ultimately, this project provides a scalable foundation for future enhancements, including cloud deployment, advanced authentication, expanded datasets, and integration with grid demand APIs. It stands as a strong example of combining **data science, software engineering, and agile methodology** to deliver a solution that addresses both technical and customer-centric needs in the renewable energy sector.