

eGRID Data Analysis

<https://github.com/zhangxsaras/eGRID16>

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Abstract

Experimental overview. This section should be no longer than 250 words.

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1 Research Question and Rationale

2 Dataset Information

3 Exploratory Data Analysis and Wrangling

```
#Load dataset
GEN16 <- read.csv("./Data/Raw/egrid_GEN16.csv")
PLNT16 <- read.csv("./Data/Raw/egrid_PLNT16.csv")

#data wrangling
#This dataset has two names, one is the full name, and the first row is the abbreviati
#change column names to the abbr.
names(GEN16) <- lapply(GEN16[1, ], as.character)
names(PLNT16) <- lapply(PLNT16[1, ], as.character)

#filter out the first row and use abbr. as column names
GEN16 <- GEN16[2:26184,]
PLNT16 <- PLNT16[2:9710,]

#numeric data has comma, convert factor to numeric
class (GEN16$GENNTAN)

## [1] "factor"

GEN16$GENNTAN <-as.numeric(gsub(",", "", GEN16$GENNTAN))
PLNT16$PLNGENAN <-as.numeric(gsub(",", "", PLNT16$PLNGENAN))
PLNT16$PLCO2EQA <-as.numeric(gsub(",", "", PLNT16$PLCO2EQA))

#Year data as.Date
class (GEN16$GENYRONL)

## [1] "factor"

GEN16$GENYRONL<-as.Date(GEN16$GENYRONL,format = "%Y")

#filter data by the sequence of time
GEN16 = GEN16[order(GEN16[, 'GENYRONL']),]

#GEN16 - sum the totoal generation by year
GEN16sel <- GEN16 %>%
  select(SEQGEN16, PSTATABB, GENNTAN, GENYRONL) %>%
  filter(!is.na(GENNTAN)) %>%
  filter(GENNTAN>0) %>%
  group_by(GENYRONL)%>%
  summarise(GENSUM = sum(GENNTAN))

#GEN16 - sum the totoal generation/CO2/plant numbers by state
PLNT16sel <- PLNT16 %>%
```

```

select(SEQPLT16, PSTATABB, PLPRMFL, PLNGENAN, PLCO2EQA) %>%
  filter(!is.na(PLNGENAN)&!is.na(PLCO2EQA)) %>%
  filter(PLNGENAN>0)%>%
  group_by(PSTATABB)%>%
  summarise(PLNTGEN = sum(PLNGENAN),
            ECO2 = sum(PLCO2EQA),
            Count=n())

#summary code for GEN16
colnames(GEN16sel)

```

```
## [1] "GENYRONL" "GENSUM"
```

```
class(GEN16sel$GENSUM)
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
class(GEN16sel$GENNTAN)
```

```
## Warning: Unknown or uninitialised column: 'GENNTAN'.
```

```
## [1] "NULL"
```

```
summary(GEN16sel)
```

```
##      GENYRONL      GENSUM
##  Min.   :1891-04-14  Min.   :      876
##  1st Qu.:1925-10-13  1st Qu.:  794214
##  Median :1956-04-14  Median : 10767508
##  Mean   :1956-03-20  Mean    : 33200403
##  3rd Qu.:1986-10-13  3rd Qu.: 60662462
##  Max.   :2017-04-14  Max.    :213550203
```

```
dim(GEN16sel)
```

```
## [1] 123  2
```

```
head(GEN16sel)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   GENYRONL  GENSUM
##   <date>    <dbl>
## 1 1891-04-14 24330
## 2 1893-04-14  1512
## 3 1896-04-14 21453
## 4 1898-04-14 25514
## 5 1899-04-14   876
## 6 1900-04-14 20899
```



```
#summary code for PLNT16
```

```
colnames(PLNT16sel)
```

```
## [1] "PSTATABB" "PLNTGEN" "ECO2" "Count"
```

```
class(PLNT16sel$PLNTGEN)
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
class(PLNT16sel$ECO2)
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
summary(PLNT16sel)
```

```
##      PSTATABB      PLNTGEN      ECO2      Count
## AK      : 1  Min.      : 76474  Min.      : 18470  Min.      : 2.0
## AL      : 1  1st Qu.: 34625868  1st Qu.: 11970062  1st Qu.: 61.0
## AR      : 1  Median : 60445059  Median : 31234830  Median : 96.0
## AZ      : 1  Mean     : 80006416  Mean     : 40119484  Mean     : 146.5
## CA      : 1  3rd Qu.:107747773  3rd Qu.: 54001623  3rd Qu.: 148.0
## CO      : 1  Max.      :453941341  Max.      :239363582  Max.      :1163.0
## (Other):45
```

```
dim(PLNT16sel)
```

```
## [1] 51 4
```

```
head(PLNT16sel)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   PSTATABB PLNTGEN ECO2 Count
##   <fct>    <dbl>   <dbl> <int>
## 1 AK      6339538 2944890 128
## 2 AL      142863565 65536193 69
## 3 AR      60445059 33927595 52
## 4 AZ      108734651 50946063 112
## 5 CA      197956373 44797489 1163
## 6 CO      54679959 40213412 147
```

```
#save new datasets
```

```
#write.csv(GEN16sel, file = "./Data/Processed/GEN16sel_Processed.csv",row.names=FALSE)
```

```
#write.csv(PLNT16sel, file = "./Data/Processed/PLNT16sel_Processed.csv",row.names=FALSE)
```

```
#data prep for shiny app
```

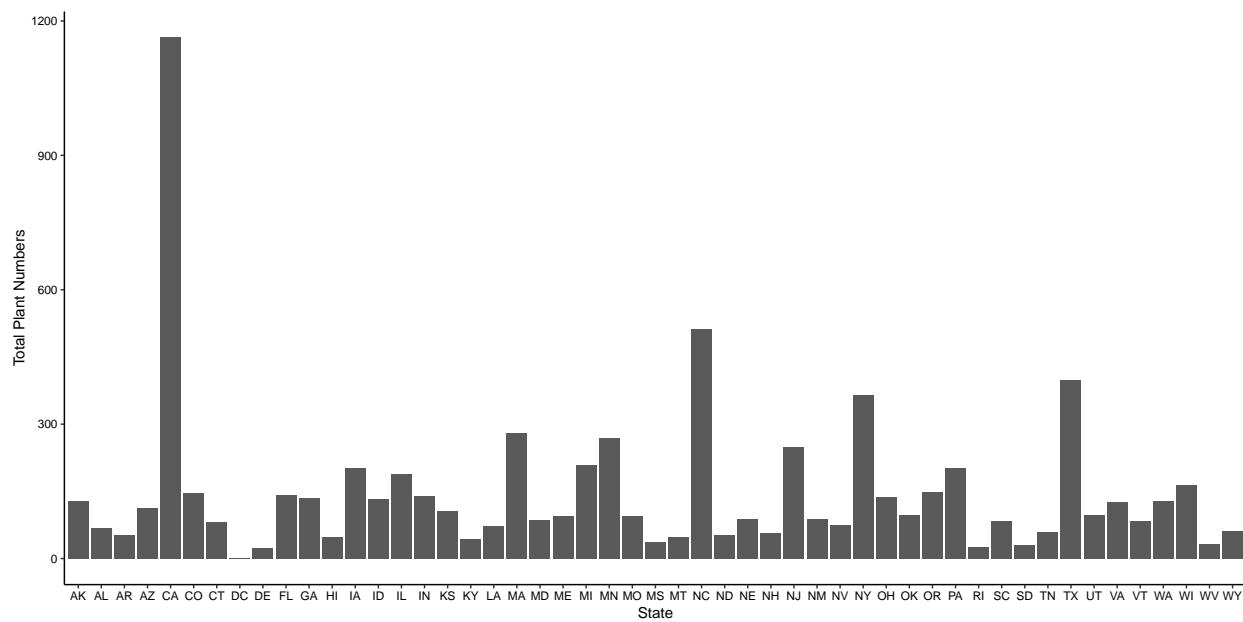
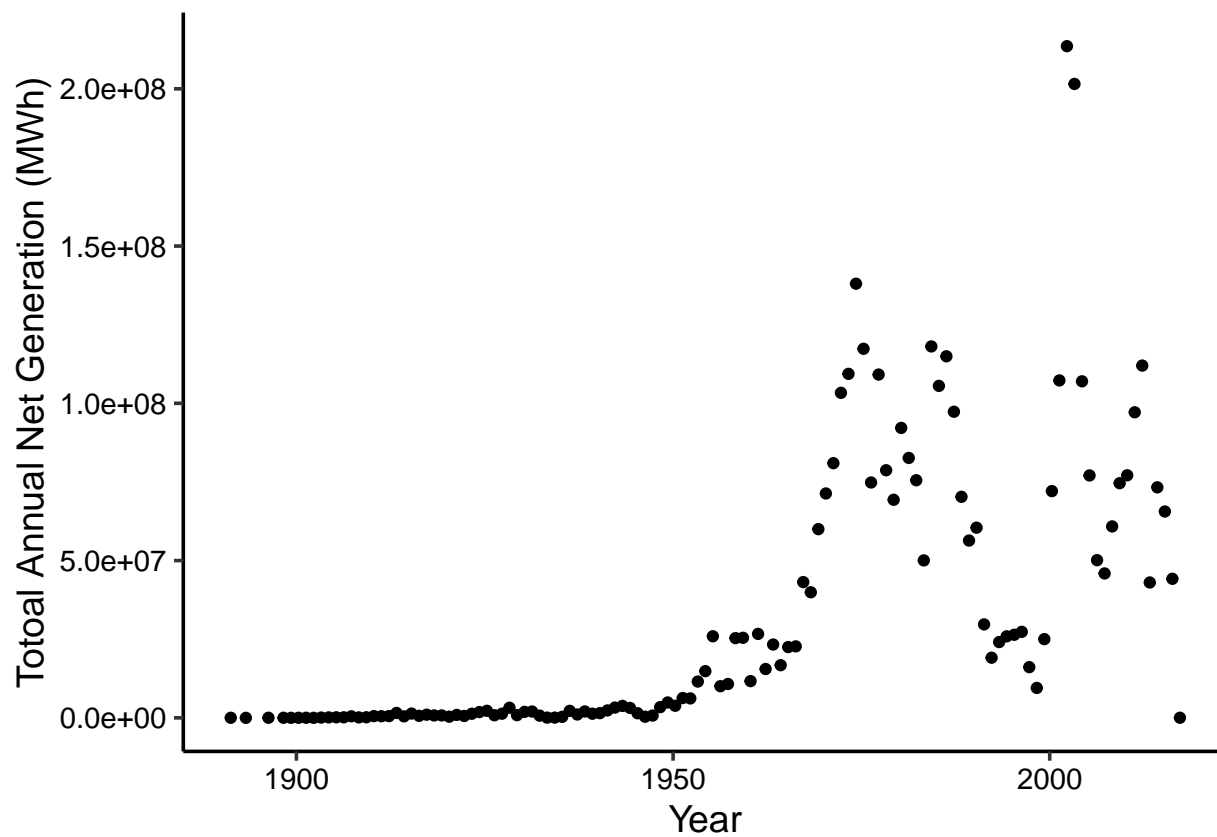
```
#PLNT16orisel <- PLNT16 %>%
```

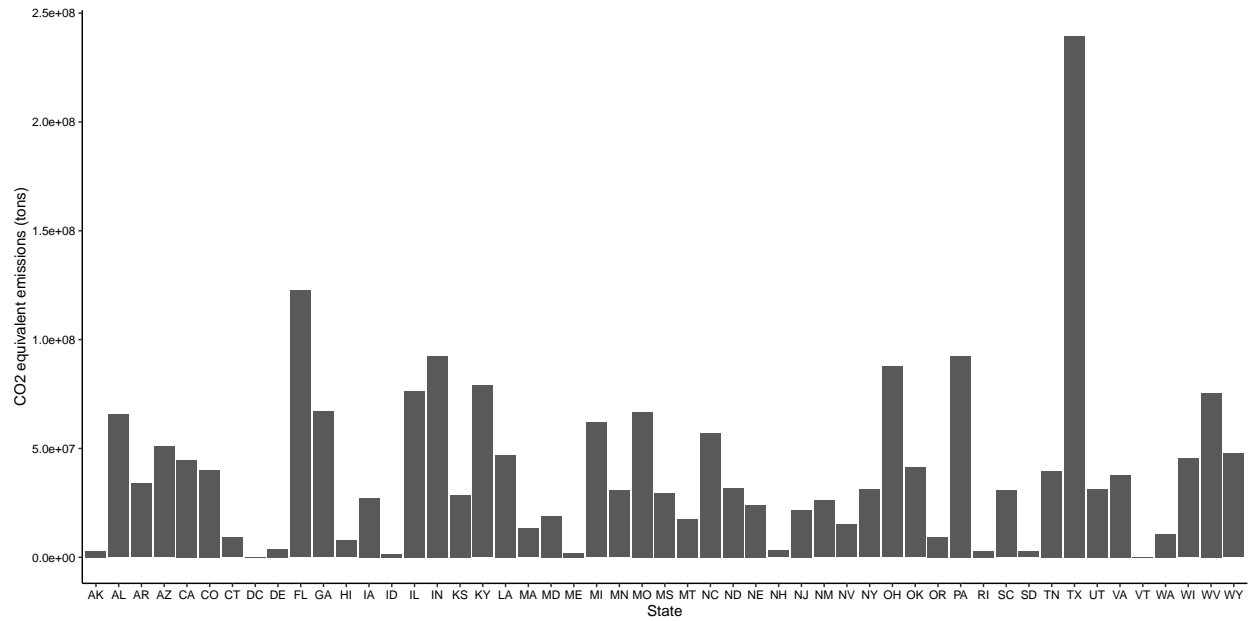
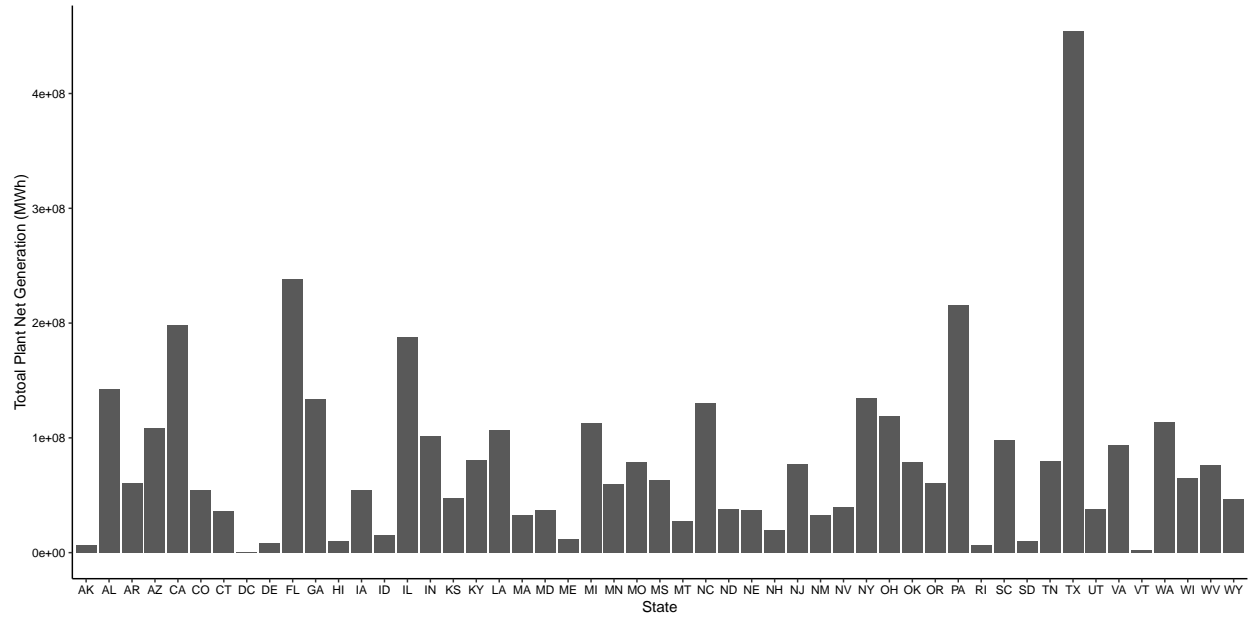
```
# select(SEQPLT16, PSTATABB, PLPRMFL, PLNGENAN, PLCO2EQA) %>%
```

```
# filter(!is.na(PLNGENAN)&!is.na(PLCO2EQA)) %>%
```

```
# filter(PLNGENAN>0)
```

```
#write.csv(PLNT16orisel, file = "./Data/Processed/PLNT16ori_Processed.csv",row.names=FALSE)
```





4 Analysis

```
#Q1 Time series analysis on GEN16
# Use GLM to see if there is a significant time trend
GENTest.fixed <- gls(data = GEN16sel,
                     GENSUM ~ GENYRONL,
                     method = "REML")
summary(GENTest.fixed) # signifcnat trend t=10.23, p<0.005.
```

```
## Generalized least squares fit by REML
## Model: GENSUM ~ GENYRONL
## Data: GEN16sel
##      AIC      BIC    logLik
## 4562.782 4571.169 -2278.391
##
## Coefficients:
##              Value Std.Error  t-value p-value
## (Intercept) 44753059 3129377.7 14.30095      0
## GENYRONL      2295    224.3 10.22992      0
##
## Correlation:
##      (Intr)
## GENYRONL 0.361
##
## Standardized residuals:
##      Min      Q1      Med      Q3      Max
## -2.6061370 -0.5704619 -0.1403653  0.3843417  4.3789847
##
## Residual standard error: 32367813
## Degrees of freedom: 123 total; 121 residual
```

According to GLM, time has a significant effect on the total annual net generation of generators ($t=10.23$, $p<0.05$).

```
# Run a Mann-Kendall test
mk.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM)
```

```
##
## Mann-Kendall trend test
##
## data: GEN16sel$GENSUM
## z = 11.311, n = 123, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true S is not equal to 0
## sample estimates:
##      S      varS      tau
## 5.175000e+03 2.092503e+05 6.897241e-01
```

```
# there is a trend over time according to this test (p<0.001), Z is positive, positive
```

```
# Test for change point
```

```
pettitt.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM) #changing point at 58 - Year 1952
```

```
##
```

```
## Pettitt's test for single change-point detection
```

```
##
```

```
## data: GEN16sel$GENSUM
```

```
## U* = 3670, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: two.sided
```

```
## sample estimates:
```

```
## probable change point at time K
```

```
## 58
```

```
#GEN16sel[58,]
```

```
# Run separate Mann-Kendall for each change point
```

```
mk.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM[1:57])
```

```
##
```

```
## Mann-Kendall trend test
```

```
##
```

```
## data: GEN16sel$GENSUM[1:57]
```

```
## z = 6.8907, n = 57, p-value = 5.551e-12
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: true S is not equal to 0
```

```
## sample estimates:
```

```
## S varS tau
```

```
## 1.002000e+03 2.110267e+04 6.278195e-01
```

```
# there is a trend over time according to this test (p<0.001), Z is positive, positive
```

```
mk.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM[58:123])
```

```
##
```

```
## Mann-Kendall trend test
```

```
##
```

```
## data: GEN16sel$GENSUM[58:123]
```

```
## z = 2.8224, n = 66, p-value = 0.004767
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: true S is not equal to 0
```

```
## sample estimates:
```

```
## S varS tau
```

```
## 5.110000e+02 3.265167e+04 2.382284e-01
```

```
# there is a trend over time according to this test (p<0.05), Z is positive, positive
```

```
# Is there a second change point?
```

```
pettitt.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM[58:123]) #there is! 17 - Year 1969
```

```
##  
## Pettitt's test for single change-point detection  
##  
## data: GEN16sel$GENSUM[58:123]  
## U* = 681, p-value = 0.0001447  
## alternative hypothesis: two.sided  
## sample estimates:  
## probable change point at time K  
## 17
```

```
#GEN16sel[75,]
```

```
# Run separate Mann-Kendall for each change point  
mk.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM[58:74])
```

```
##  
## Mann-Kendall trend test  
##  
## data: GEN16sel$GENSUM[58:74]  
## z = 2.5951, n = 17, p-value = 0.009455  
## alternative hypothesis: true S is not equal to 0  
## sample estimates:  
## S varS tau  
## 64.0000000 589.3333333 0.4705882
```

```
# there is a trend over time according to this test (p<0.05), Z is positive, positive  
mk.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM[75:123])
```

```
##  
## Mann-Kendall trend test  
##  
## data: GEN16sel$GENSUM[75:123]  
## z = -2.0084, n = 49, p-value = 0.0446  
## alternative hypothesis: true S is not equal to 0  
## sample estimates:  
## S varS tau  
## -234.0000000 13458.6666667 -0.1989796
```

```
# there is a trend over time according to this test (p<0.05), Z is negative, negative
```

```
# Is there a third change point?
```

```
pettitt.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM[75:123]) #there is! 1987
```

```
##  
## Pettitt's test for single change-point detection
```

```
##
## data:  GEN16sel$GENSUM[75:123]
## U* = 322, p-value = 0.01123
## alternative hypothesis: two.sided
## sample estimates:
## probable change point at time K
##                                     19

# GEN16sel[94,]
mk.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM[75:93])

##
## Mann-Kendall trend test
##
## data:  GEN16sel$GENSUM[75:93]
## z = 0.69971, n = 19, p-value = 0.4841
## alternative hypothesis: true S is not equal to 0
## sample estimates:
##          S          varS          tau
## 21.000000 817.000000   0.122807

# no trend!
mk.test(GEN16sel$GENSUM[94:123])

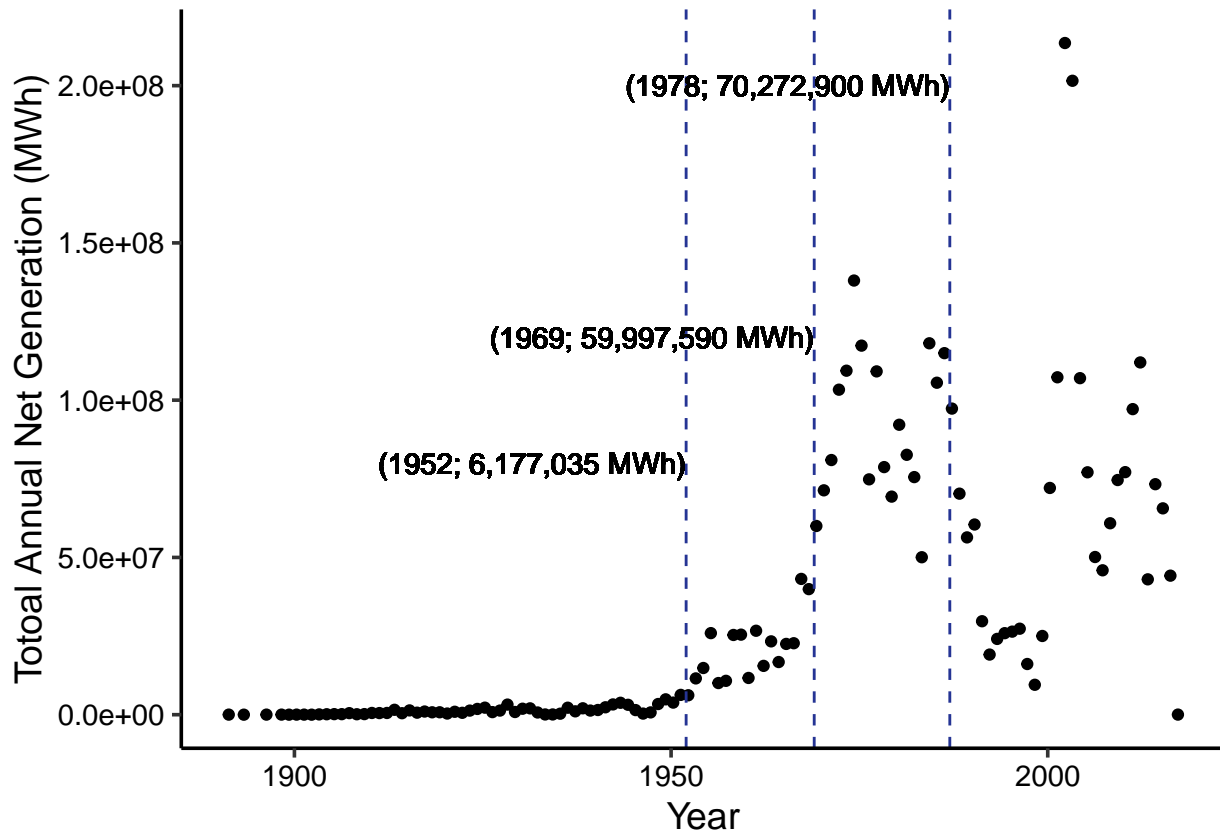
##
## Mann-Kendall trend test
##
## data:  GEN16sel$GENSUM[94:123]
## z = 1.1775, n = 30, p-value = 0.239
## alternative hypothesis: true S is not equal to 0
## sample estimates:
##          S          varS          tau
## 67.000000 3141.666667   0.154023

# no trend!
# no trend before and after the changing point
```

According to the Mann-Kendall test, there is a trend over time for total annual net generation of generators ($p < 0.001$), $Z = 11.311$, which indicates a positive trend over time. According to Pettitt test. There are three changing points: Year 1952, Year 1969 and Year 1987.

```
ggplot(GEN16sel, aes(x = GENYRONL, y = GENSUM)) +
  geom_point() +
  labs(x = "Year", y = "Total Annual Net Generation (MWh)") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = as.Date("1952-01-01"), color = "#253494", lty = 2) +
  geom_vline(xintercept = as.Date("1969-01-01"), color = "#253494", lty = 2) +
  geom_vline(xintercept = as.Date("1987-01-01"), color = "#253494", lty = 2) +
```

```
geom_text(x = as.Date("1952-01-01"), y = 80000000, label = "(1952; 6,177,035 MWh)", h_
geom_text(x = as.Date("1969-01-01"), y = 120000000, label = "(1969; 59,997,590 MWh)",
geom_text(x = as.Date("1987-01-01"), y = 200000000, label = "(1978; 70,272,900 MWh)",
```



As is shown in the figure, before the first changing point 1952, the annual net generation of generators in U.S. increased very slowly each year and after 1952, the speed of generation change became faster. Annual net generation kept growing until 1969, this is the second change point. After 1969, there was a negative trend of annual net generation. The third changing point is Year 1987, and there was no clear pattern in 1969-1987 or after 1987.

```
#Q2 spatial distribution analysis on PLNT16
#data wrangling
#add fips number to PLNT16sel data
library(usmap)
state_map <- us_map(regions = "states")
PLNT_State <- merge(state_map, PLNT16sel, by.x = "abbr", by.y = "PSTATABB") %>%
  select(abbr, fips, full, PLNTGEN, ECO2, Count)
PLNT_State = PLNT_State[!duplicated(PLNT_State$abbr),]

#join PLNT16 data to counties map data
states_sf <- st_read('./Data/RAW/States.shp')
```



```
## Reading layer `States' from data source `C:\Users\Xin Zhang\Desktop\eGRID16\Data\Raw\
## Simple feature collection with 52 features and 1 field
## geometry type:  MULTIPOLYGON
## dimension:      XY
## bbox:           xmin: -179.1743 ymin: 17.91377 xmax: 179.7739 ymax: 71.35256
## epsg (SRID):    4269
## proj4string:     +proj=longlat +datum=NAD83 +no_defs
st_crs(states_sf)
```

```
## Coordinate Reference System:
##   EPSG: 4269
##   proj4string: "+proj=longlat +datum=NAD83 +no_defs"
PLNT_State_merge <- merge(states_sf, PLNT_State, by.x = "STATEFP", by.y = "fips")
#mapview(PLNT_State_merge)
```

```
#Plot PLNT Generation
#mapview(PLNT_State_merge['PLNTGEN'], layer.name = "Total Plant annual net generation
#Plot equivalent CO2
#mapview(PLNT_State_merge['ECO2'], layer.name = "Total Plant annual CO2 equivalent emi
#Plot plant numbers
#mapview(PLNT_State_merge['Count'], layer.name = "Total Plant Numbers")
```

5 Summary and Conclusions