Package 'DSWE'

July 18, 2022

Title Data Science for Wind Energy

Version 1.6.1

Description Data science methods used in wind energy applications.
Current functionalities include creating a multi-dimensional power curve model,
performing power curve function comparison, covariate matching, and energy decomposition.
Relevant works for the developed functions are:
funGP() - Prakash et al. (2022) <doi:10.1080/00401706.2021.1905073>,
AMK() - Lee et al. (2015) <doi:10.1080/01621459.2014.977385>,
tempGP() - Prakash et al. (2022) <doi:10.1080/00401706.2022.2069158>,
ComparePCurve() - Ding et al. (2021) <doi:10.1016/j.renene.2021.02.136>,
deltaEnergy() - Latiffianti et al. (2022) <doi:10.1002/we.2722>,
syncSize() - Latiffianti et al. (2022) <doi:10.1002/we.2722>,
imptPower() - Latiffianti et al. (2022) <doi:10.1002/we.2722>,
All other functions - Ding (2019, ISBN:9780429956508).

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

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URL `https://github.com/TAMU-AML/DSWE-Package`,
`https://aml.engr.tamu.edu/book-dswe/`

BugReports `https://github.com/TAMU-AML/DSWE-Package/issues`

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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LinkingTo Rcpp (>= 1.0.4.6) , RcppArmadillo (>= 0.9.870.2.0)

Imports Rcpp (>= 1.0.4.6) , matrixStats (>= 0.55.0) , FNN (>= 1.1.3) ,
KernSmooth (>= 2.23-16) , mixtools (>= 1.1.0), BayesTree (>=
0.3-1.4), gss (>= 2.2-2), e1071 (>= 1.7-3), stats (>= 3.5.0),
dplyr (>= 1.0.9)

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Author Nitesh Kumar [aut],
Abhinav Prakash [aut],
Yu Ding [aut, cre],

Rui Tuo [ctb, cph],
Effi Latiffianti [ctb, cph]

Maintainer Yu Ding <yuding@tamu.edu>

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R topics documented:

`AMK` *Additive Multiplicative Kernel Regression*

Description

An additive multiplicative kernel regression based on Lee et al. (2015).

Usage

```
AMK(
  trainX,
  trainY,
  testX,
  bw = "dpi_gap",
  nMultiCov = 3,
  fixedCov = c(1, 2),
  cirCov = NA
)
```

Arguments

`trainX`	a matrix or dataframe of input variable values in the training dataset.
`trainY`	a numeric vector for response values in the training dataset.
`testX`	a matrix or dataframe of test input variable values to compute predictions.
`bw`	a numeric vector or a character input for bandwidth. If character, bandwidth computed internally; the input should be either `'dpi'` or `'dpi_gap'`. Default is `'dpi_gap'`. See `details` for more information.
`nMultiCov`	an integer or a character input specifying the number of multiplicative covariates in each additive term. Default is 3 (same as Lee et al., 2015). The character inputs can be: `'all'` for a completely multiplicative model, or `'none'` for a completely additive model. Ignored if the number of covariates is 1.
`fixedCov`	an integer vector specifying the fixed covariates column number(s), default value is `c(1,2)`. Ignored if `nMultiCov` is set to `'all'` or `'none'` or if the number of covariates is less than 3.
`cirCov`	an integer vector specifying the circular covariates column number(s) in `trainX`, default value is `NA`.

Details

This function is based on Lee et al. (2015). Main features are:

- Flexible number of multiplicative covariates in each additive term, which can be set using `nMultiCov`.
- Flexible number and columns for fixed covariates, which can be set using `fixedCov`. The default option `c(1,2)` sets the first two columns as fixed covariates in each additive term.
- Handling the data with gaps when the direct plug-in estimator used in Lee et al. fails to return a finite bandwidth. This is set using the option `bw = 'dpi_gap'` for bandwidth estimation.

Value

a numeric vector for predictions at the data points in `testX`.

References

Lee, Ding, Genton, and Xie, 2015, “Power curve estimation with multivariate environmental factors for inland and offshore wind farms,” Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 110, pp. 56-67, doi: 10.1080/01621459.2014.977385.

Examples

```
data = data1
trainX = as.matrix(data[c(1:100),2])
trainY = data[c(1:100),7]
testX = as.matrix(data[c(101:110),2])
AMK_prediction = AMK(trainX, trainY, testX, bw = 'dpi_gap', cirCov = NA)
```

`BayesTreePCFit` *Tree based power curve estimate*

Description

Tree based power curve estimate

Usage

```
BayesTreePCFit(trainX, trainY, testX, nTree = 50)
```

Arguments

`trainX`	a matrix or dataframe to be used in modelling
`trainY`	a numeric or vector as a target
`testX`	a matrix or dataframe, to be used in computing the predictions
`nTree`	a numeric value specifying number of trees to be constructed in model

Value

a vector or numeric predictions on user provided test data

Examples

```
data = data1
trainX = as.matrix(data[c(1:100),2])
trainY = data[c(1:100),7]
testX = as.matrix(data[c(100:110),2])

Bart_prediction = BayesTreePCFit(trainX, trainY, testX)
```

ComparePCurve *Power curve comparison*

Description

Power curve comparison

Usage

```
ComparePCurve(
  data,
  xCol,
  xCol.circ = NULL,
  yCol,
  testCol,
  testSet = NULL,
  thrs = 0.2,
  conflevel = 0.95,
  gridSize = c(50, 50),
  powerbins = 15,
  baseline = 1,
  limitMemory = TRUE,
  opt_method = "nlminb",
  sampleSize = list(optimSize = 500, bandSize = 5000),
  rngSeed = 1
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A list of data sets to be compared, the difference in the mean function is always computed as (f(data2) - f(data1))
`xCol`	A numeric or vector stating column number of covariates
`xCol.circ`	A numeric or vector stating column number of circular covariates
`yCol`	A numeric value stating the column number of the response
`testCol`	A numeric/vector stating column number of covariates to used in generating test set. Maximum of two columns to be used.
`testSet`	A matrix or dataframe consisting of test points, default value NULL, if NULL computes test points internally using testCol variables. If not NULL, total number of test points must be less than or equal to 2500.
`thrs`	A numeric or vector representing threshold for each covariates
`conflevel`	A numeric between (0,1) representing the statistical significance level for constructing the band
`gridSize`	A numeric / vector to be used in constructing test set, should be provided when testSet is NuLL, else it is ignored. Default is `c(50,50)` for 2-dim input which

	is converted internally to a default of `c(1000)` for 1-dim input. Total number of test points (product of gridSize vector components) must be less than or equal to 2500.
`powerbins`	A numeric stating the number of power bins for computing the scaled difference, default is 15.
`baseline`	An integer between 0 to 2, where 1 indicates to use power curve of first dataset as the base for metric calculation, 2 indicates to use the power curve of second dataset as the base, and 0 indicates to use the average of both power curves as the base. Default is set to 1.
`limitMemory`	A boolean (True/False) indicating whether to limit the memory use or not. Default is true. If set to true, 5000 datapoints are randomly sampled from each dataset under comparison for inference
`opt_method`	A string specifying the optimization method to be used for hyperparameter estimation. Current options are: `'L-BFGS-B'`, `'BFGS'`, and `'nlminb'`. Default is set to `'nlminb'`.
`sampleSize`	A named list of two integer items: `optimSize` and `bandSize`, denoting the sample size for each dataset for hyperparameter optimization and confidence band computation, respectively, when `limitMemory = TRUE`. Default value is `list(optimSize = 500, bandSize = 5000)`.
`rngSeed`	Random seed for sampling data when `limitMemory = TRUE`. Default is 1.

Value

a list containing :

- weightedDiff - a numeric, % difference between the functions weighted using the density of the covariates
- weightedStatDiff - a numeric, % statistically significant difference between the functions weighted using the density of the covariates
- scaledDiff - a numeric, % difference between the functions scaled to the orginal data
- scaledStatDiff - a numeric, % statistically significant difference between the functions scaled to the orginal data
- unweightedDiff - a numeric, % difference between the functions unweighted
- unweightedStatDiff - a numeric, % statistically significant difference between the functions unweighted
- reductionRatio - a list consisting of shrinkage ratio of features used in testSet
- mu1 - a vector of prediction on testset using the first data set
- mu2 - a vector of prediction on testset using the second data set
- muDiff - a vector of the difference in prediction (mu2 - mu1) for each test point
- band - a vector for the confidence band at all the testpoints for the two functions to be the same at a given cofidence level.
- confLevel - a numeric representing the statistical significance level for constructing the band
- testSet - a vector/matrix of the test points either provided by user, or generated internally
- estimatedParams - a list of estimated hyperaparameters for the Gaussian process model
- matchedData - a list of two matched datasets as generated by covariate matching

References

For details, see Ding et al. (2021) available doi: 10.1016/j.renene.2021.02.136.

Examples

```
data1 = data1[1:100, ]
data2 = data2[1:100, ]
data = list(data1, data2)
xCol = 2
xCol.circ = NULL
yCol = 7
testCol = 2
testSet = NULL
thrs = 0.2
confLevel = 0.95
gridSize = 20
function_comparison = ComparePCurve(data, xCol, xCol.circ, yCol,
testCol, testSet, thrs, confLevel, gridSize)
```

`ComputeWeightedDifference` *Percentage weighted difference between power curves*

Description

Computes percentage weighted difference between power curves based on user provided weights instead of the weights computed from the data. Please see `details` for more information.

Usage

```
ComputeWeightedDifference(
  muDiff,
  weights,
  base,
  statDiff = FALSE,
  confBand = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`muDiff`	a vector of pointwise difference between two power curves on a testset as obtained from `ComparePCurve()` or `funGP()` function.
`weights`	a vector of user specified weights for each element of `muDiff`. It can be based on any probability distribution of user's choice. The weights must sum to 1.

`base`	a vector of predictions from a power curve; to be used as the denominator in computing the percentage difference. It can be either `mu1` or `mu2` as obtained from `ComparePCurve()` or `funGP()` function.
`statDiff`	a boolean specifying whether to compute the statistical significant difference or not. Default is set to `FALSE`, i.e. statistical significant difference is not computed. If set to `TRUE`, `confBand` must be provided.
`confBand`	a vector of pointwise confidence band for all the points in the testset as obtained from `ComparePCurve()` or `funGP()` function, named as `band`. Should only be provided when `statDiff` is set to `TRUE`. Default value is `NULL`.

Details

The function is a modification to the percentage weighted difference defined in Ding et al. (2021). It computes a weighted difference between power curves on a testset, where the weights have to be provided by the user based on any probability distribution of their choice rather than the weights being computed from the data. The weights must sum to 1 to be valid.

Value

a numeric percentage weighted difference or statistical significant percetage weighted difference based on whether statDiff is set to `FALSE` or `TRUE`.

References

For details, see Ding et al. (2021) available at doi: 10.1016/j.renene.2021.02.136.

Examples

```
ws_test = as.matrix(seq(4.5,8.5,length.out = 10))

userweights = dweibull(ws_test, shape = 2.25, scale = 6.5)
userweights = userweights/sum(userweights)
data1 = data1[1:100, ]
data2 = data2[1:100, ]
datalist = list(data1, data2)
xCol = 2
xCol.circ = NULL
yCol = 7
testCol = 2
output = ComparePCurve(data = datalist, xCol = xCol, yCol = yCol,
testCol = testCol, testSet = ws_test)
weightedDiff = ComputeWeightedDifference(output$muDiff, userweights, output$mu1)
weightedStatDiff = ComputeWeightedDifference(output$muDiff, userweights, output$mu1,
statDiff = TRUE, confBand = output$band)
```

CovMatch *Covariate Matching*

Description

The function aims to take list of two data sets and returns the after matched data sets using user specified covariates and threshold

Usage

```
CovMatch(data, xCol, xCol.circ, thrs, priority)
```

Arguments

`data`	a list, consisting of data sets to match, also each of the individual data set can be dataframe or a matrix
`xCol`	a vector stating the column position of covariates used
`xCol.circ`	a vector stating the column position of circular variables
`thrs`	a numerical or a vector of threshold values for each covariates, against which matching happens It should be a single value or a vector of values representing threshold for each of the covariate
`priority`	a boolean, default value False, otherwise computes the sequence of matching

Value

a list containing :

- originalData - The data sets provided for matching
- matchedData - The data sets after matching
- MinMaxOriginal - The minimum and maximum value in original data for each covariate used in matching
- MinMaxMatched - The minimum and maximum value in matched data for each covariates used in matching

References

Ding, Y. (2019). Data Science for Wind Energy. Chapman & Hall, Boca Raton, FL.

Examples

```
data1 = data1[1:100, ]
data2 = data2[1:100, ]
data = list(data1, data2)
xCol = 2
xCol.circ = NULL
```

```
thrs = 0.1
priority = FALSE
matched_data = CovMatch(data, xCol, xCol.circ, thrs, priority)
```

`data1` *Wind Energy data set containing 47,542 data points*

Description

A dataset containing the power produced and other attributes of almost 47,542 records.

Usage

```
data(data1)
```

Format

A data frame with 47,542 rows and 7 variables

Details

- Data.point - sequence of integers displaying each record
- V - wind speed
- D - wind direction
- air.density - air density
- I - turbulence intensity
- S_b - wind shear
- Y - wind power

`data2` *Wind Energy data set containing 48,068 data points*

Description

A dataset containing the power produced and other attributes of almost 48,068 records.

Usage

```
data(data2)
```

Format

A data frame with 48,068 rows and 7 variables

Details

- Data.point - sequence of integers displaying each record
- V - wind speed
- D - wind direction
- air.density - air density
- I - turbulence intensity
- S_b - wind shear
- Y - wind power

`deltaEnergy` *Energy decomposition for wind turbine performance comparison*

Description

Energy decomposition compares energy production from two datasets and separates it into turbine effects (deltaE.turb) and weather/environment effects (deltaE.weather).

Usage

```
deltaEnergy(
  data,
  powercol,
  timecol = 0,
  xcol,
  sync.method = "minimum power",
  imput = TRUE,
  vcol = NULL,
  vrange = NULL,
  rated.power = NULL,
  sample = TRUE,
  size = 2500,
  timestamp.min = 10
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A list of two data sets to be compared. A difference is always computed as (data2 - data1).
`powercol`	A numeric stating the column number of power production.
`timecol`	A numeric stating the column number of data time stamp. Default value is zero. A value other than zero should be provided when `sync.method = 'time'`.
`xcol`	A numeric or vector stating the column number(s) of power curve input covariates/features (environmental or weather variables are recommended).

`sync.method`	A string specifying data synchronization method. Default value `'minimum power'`; other options include `'time'` and `'random'`.
`imput`	A boolean (TRUE/FALSE) indicating whether power imputation should be performed before calculating energy decomposition. The recommended and default value is TRUE. Change to FALSE when data have been preprocessed or imputed before.#' @param vcol A numeric stating the column number of wind speed. It is required when `imput = TRUE`.
`vcol`	A numeric stating the column number of wind speed.
`vrange`	A vector of cut-in, rated, and cut-out wind speed. Values should be provided when `imput = TRUE`.
`rated.power`	A numerical value stating the wind turbine rated power.
`sample`	A boolean (TRUE/FALSE) indicating whether to use sample or the whole data sets to train the power curve to be used for power imputation. Default value is TRUE. It is only used when `imput = TRUE`.
`size`	A numeric stating the size of sample when `sample = TRUE`. Default value is 2500. It is only used when `imput = TRUE` and `sample = TRUE`.
`timestamp.min`	A numerical value stating the resolution of the datasets in minutes. It is the difference between two consecutive time stamps at which data were recorded. Default value is 10.

Value

a list containing :

- deltaE.turb - A numeric,
- deltaE.weather - A numeric,
- deltaE.hat - A numeric,
- deltaE.obs - A numeric,
- estimated.energy - A numeric vector of the total energy calculated from each of f1(x2), f1(x1), f2(x2), f1(x2). If power is in kW, these values will be in kWh.
- data - A list of two datasets used to calculate energy decomposition, i.e. synchronized. When `imput = TRUE`, the power column is the result from imputation.

References

Latiffianti, E, Ding, Y, Sheng, S, Williams, L, Morshedizadeh, M, Rodgers, M (2022). "Analysis of leading edge protection application on wind turbine performance through energy and power decomposition approaches". Wind Energy. 2022; 1-19. doi: 10.1002/we.2722.

Examples

```
data = list(data1[1:100,], data2[1:120,])
powercol = 7
timecol = 1
xcol = c(2:6)
```

```
sync.method = 'time'
imput = TRUE
vcol = 2
vrange = c(5,12,25)
rated.power = 100
sample = FALSE
Decomposition = deltaEnergy(data, powercol, timecol, xcol, sync.method, imput,
vcol, vrange, rated.power, sample)
```

---

funGP — *Function comparison using Gaussian Process and Hypothesis testing*

Description

Function comparison using Gaussian Process and Hypothesis testing

Usage

```
funGP(
  datalist,
  xCol,
  yCol,
  confLevel = 0.95,
  testset,
  limitMemory = TRUE,
  opt_method = "nlminb",
  sampleSize = list(optimSize = 500, bandSize = 5000),
  rngSeed = 1
)
```

Arguments

`datalist`	A list of data sets to compute a function for each of them
`xCol`	A numeric or vector stating the column number of covariates
`yCol`	A numeric value stating the column number of target
`confLevel`	A single value representing the statistical significance level for constructing the band
`testset`	Test points at which the functions will be compared
`limitMemory`	A boolean (True/False) indicating whether to limit the memory use or not. Default is true. If set to true, 5000 datapoints are randomly sampled from each dataset under comparison for inference.
`opt_method`	A string specifying the optimization method to be used for hyperparameter estimation. Current options are: `'L-BFGS-B'`, `'BFGS'`, and `'nlminb'`. Default is set to `'nlminb'`.

`sampleSize`	A named list of two integer items: `optimSize` and `bandSize`, denoting the sample size for each dataset for hyperparameter optimization and confidence band computation, respectively, when `limitMemory = TRUE`. Default value is `list(optimSize = 500, bandSize = 5000)`.
`rngSeed`	Random seed for sampling data when `limitMemory = TRUE`. Default is 1.

Value

a list containing :

- muDiff - A vector of pointwise difference between the predictions from the two datasets `(mu2- mu1)`
- mu1 - A vector of test prediction for first data set
- mu2 - A vector of test prediction for second data set
- band - A vector of the allowed statistical difference between functions at testpoints in testset
- confLevel - A numeric representing the statistical significance level for constructing the band
- testset - A matrix of test points to compare the functions
- estimatedParams - A list of estimated hyperparameters for GP

References

Prakash, A., Tuo, R., & Ding, Y. (2022). "Gaussian process aided function comparison using noisy scattered data," Technometrics, Vol. 64, No. 1, pp. 92-102, doi: 10.1080/00401706.2021.1905073.

Examples

```
datalist = list(data1[1:100,], data2[1:100, ])
xCol = 2
yCol = 7
confLevel = 0.95
testset = seq(4,10,length.out = 20)
function_diff = funGP(datalist, xCol, yCol, confLevel, testset)
```

`imptPower` *Power imputation*

Description

Good power curve modeling requires valid power values in the region between cut-in and cut-out wind speed. However, when turbine is not operating, the power production will be recorded as zero or negative. This function replaces those values with predicted values obtained from the estimated tempGP power curve model using one input variable - the wind speed.

Usage

```
imptPower(
  data,
  powercol,
  vcol,
  vrange,
  rated.power = NULL,
  sample = TRUE,
  size = 2500
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A list of two data sets that require imputation.
`powercol`	A numeric stating the column number of power production.
`vcol`	A numeric stating the column number of wind speed.
`vrange`	A vector of cut-in, rated, and cut-out wind speed.
`rated.power`	A numerical value stating the wind turbine rated power.
`sample`	A boolean (TRUE/FALSE) indicating whether to use sample or the whole data sets to train the power curve.
`size`	A numeric stating the size of sample when `sample = TRUE`. Default value is 2500. It is only used when `sample = TRUE`.

Value

a list containing datasets with the imputed power.

References

Latiffianti, E, Ding, Y, Sheng, S, Williams, L, Morshedizadeh, M, Rodgers, M (2022). "Analysis of leading edge protection application on wind turbine performance through energy and power decomposition approaches". Wind Energy. 2022; 1-19. doi: 10.1002/we.2722.

Examples

```
data = list(data1[1:100,], data2[1:120, ])
powercol = 7
vcol = 2
vrange = c(5,12,25)
rated.power = 100
sample = FALSE

imputed.dat = imptPower(data, powercol, vcol, vrange, rated.power, sample)
```

`KnnPCFit` *KNN : Fit*

Description

The function models the powercurve using KNN, against supplied arguments

Usage

```
KnnPCFit(data, xCol, yCol, subsetSelection = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`data`	a dataframe or a matrix, to be used in modelling
`xCol`	a vector or numeric values stating the column number of features
`yCol`	a numerical or a vector value stating the column number of target
`subsetSelection`	a boolean, default value is FALSE, if TRUE returns the best feature column number as xCol

Value

a list containing :

- data - The data set provided by user
- xCol - The column number of features provided by user or the best subset column number
- yCol - The column number of target provided by user
- bestK - The best k nearest neighbor calculated using the function
- RMSE - The RMSE calculated using the function for provided data using user defined features and best obtained K
- MAE - The MAE calculated using the function for provided data using user defined features and best obtained K

Examples

```
data = data1[c(1:100),]
xCol = 2
yCol = 7
subsetSelection = FALSE

knn_model = KnnPCFit(data, xCol, yCol, subsetSelection)
```

`KnnPredict` *KNN : Predict*

Description

The function can be used to make prediction on test data using trained model

Usage

```
KnnPredict(knnMdl, testData)
```

Arguments

`knnMdl`	a list containing: • knnMdl$data - The data set provided by user • knnMdl$xCol - The column number of features provided by user or the best subset column number • knnMdl$yCol - The column number of target provided by user • knn$bestK - The best k nearest neighbor calculated using the function KnnFit
`testData`	a data frame or matrix, to compute the predictions

Value

a numeric / vector with prediction on test data using model generated by KnnFit

Examples

```
data = data1[c(1:100),]
xCol = 2
yCol = 7
subsetSelection = FALSE

knn_model = KnnPCFit(data, xCol, yCol, subsetSelection)
testData = data1[c(101:110), ]

prediction = KnnPredict(knn_model, testData)
```

KnnUpdate *KNN : Update*

Description

The function can be used to update KNN model when new data is provided

Usage

```
KnnUpdate(knnMdl, newData)
```

Arguments

`knnMdl`	a list containing: • knnMdl$data - The data set provided by user • knnMdl$xCol - The column number of features provided by user or the best subset column number • knnMdl$yCol - The column number of target provided by user • knn$bestK - The best k nearest neighbor calculated using the function KnnFit
`newData`	a dataframe or a matrix, to be used for updating the model

Value

a list containing :

- data - The updated data using old data set and new data
- xCol - The column number of features provided by user or the best subset column number
- yCol - The column number of target provided by user
- bestK - The best k nearest neighbor calculated for the new data using user specified features and target

Examples

```
data = data1[c(1:100),]
xCol = 2
yCol = 7
subsetSelection = FALSE

knn_model = KnnPCFit(data, xCol, yCol, subsetSelection)
newData = data1[c(101:110), ]

knn_newmodel = KnnUpdate(knn_model, newData)
```

`predict.tempGP` *predict from temporal Gaussian process*

Description

predict function for tempGP objects. This function computes the prediction `f(x)` or `f(x) + g(t)` depending on the temporal distance between training and test points and whether the time indices for the test points are provided.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tempGP'
predict(object, testX, testT = NULL, trainT = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class tempGP.
`testX`	A matrix with each column corresponding to one input variable.
`testT`	A vector of time indices of the test points. When `NULL`, only function `f(x)` is used for prediction. Default is `NULL`.
`trainT`	Optional argument to override the existing trainT indices of the `tempGP` object.
`...`	additional arguments for future development

Value

A vector of predictions at the testpoints in `testX`.

Examples

```
data = DSWE::data1
trainindex = 1:100 #using the first 100 data points to train the model
traindata = data[trainindex,]
xCol = 2 #input variable columns
yCol = 7 #response column
trainX = as.matrix(traindata[,xCol])
trainY = as.numeric(traindata[,yCol])
tempGPObject = tempGP(trainX, trainY)
testdata = DSWE::data1[101:110,] # defining test data
testX = as.matrix(testdata[,xCol, drop = FALSE])
predF = predict(tempGPObject, testX)
```

SplinePCFit *Smoothing spline Anova method*

Description

Smoothing spline Anova method

Usage

```
SplinePCFit(data, xCol, yCol, testX, modelFormula = NULL)
```

Arguments

`data`	a matrix or dataframe to be used in modelling
`xCol`	a numeric or vector stating the column number of feature covariates
`yCol`	a numeric value stating the column number of target
`testX`	a matrix or dataframe, to be used in computing the predictions
`modelFormula`	default is NULL else a model formula specifying target and features.Please refer 'gss' package documentation for more details

Value

a vector or numeric predictions on user provided test data

Examples

```
data = data1[c(1:100),]
xCol = 2
yCol = 7
testX = data1[c(101:110), ]
Spline_prediction = SplinePCFit(data, xCol, yCol, testX)
```

SvmPCFit *SVM based power curve modelling*

Description

SVM based power curve modelling

Usage

```
SvmPCFit(trainX, trainY, testX, kernel = "radial")
```

Arguments

`trainX`	a matrix or dataframe to be used in modelling
`trainY`	a numeric or vector as a target
`testX`	a matrix or dataframe, to be used in computing the predictions
`kernel`	default is 'radial' else can be 'linear', 'polynomial' and 'sigmoid'

Value

a vector or numeric predictions on user provided test data

Examples

```
data = data1
trainX = as.matrix(data[c(1:100),2])
trainY = data[c(1:100),7]
testX = as.matrix(data[c(101:110),2])

Svm_prediction = SvmPCFit(trainX, trainY, testX)
```

`syncSize` *Data synchronization*

Description

Data synchronization is meant to make a pair of data to have the same size. It is performed by removing some data points from the larger dataset. This step is important when comparing energy production between two data sets because energy production is time-based.

Usage

```
syncSize(data, powercol, timecol = 0, xcol, method = "minimum power")
```

Arguments

`data`	A list of two data sets to be synchronized.
`powercol`	A numeric stating the column number of power production.
`timecol`	A numeric stating the column number of data time stamp. Default value is zero. A value other than zero should be provided when `method = 'time'`.
`xcol`	A numeric or vector stating the column number(s) of power curve input covariates/features (to be used for energy decomposition).
`method`	A string specifying data synchronization method. Default value `'minimum power'`; other options include `'time'` and `'random'`.

Value

a list containing the synchronized datasets.

References

Latiffianti, E, Ding, Y, Sheng, S, Williams, L, Morshedizadeh, M, Rodgers, M (2022). "Analysis of leading edge protection application on wind turbine performance through energy and power decomposition approaches". Wind Energy. 2022; 1-19. doi: 10.1002/we.2722.

Examples

```
data = list(data1[1:200,], data2[1:180, ])
powercol = 7
timecol = 1
xcol = c(2:6)
method = 'random'
sync.dat = syncSize(data, powercol, timecol, xcol, method)

data = list(data1[500:700,], data2[600:750, ])
powercol = 7
timecol = 1
xcol = c(2:6)
method = 'time'
sync.dat = syncSize(data, powercol, timecol, xcol, method)
```

---

tempGP *temporal Gaussian process*

Description

A Gaussian process based power curve model which explicitly models the temporal aspect of the power curve. The model consists of two parts: `f(x)` and `g(t)`.

Usage

```
tempGP(
  trainX,
  trainY,
  trainT = NULL,
  fast_computation = TRUE,
  limit_memory = 5000L,
 optim_control = list(batch_size = 100L, learn_rate = 0.05, max_iter = 5000L, tol =
    1e-06, beta1 = 0.9, beta2 = 0.999, epsilon = 1e-08, logfile = NULL)
)
```

Arguments

`trainX`	A matrix with each column corresponding to one input variable.
`trainY`	A vector with each element corresponding to the output at the corresponding row of `trainX`.
`trainT`	A vector for time indices of the data points. By default, the function assigns natural numbers starting from 1 as the time indices.
`fast_computation`	A Boolean that specifies whether to do exact inference or fast approximation. Default is `TRUE`.
`limit_memory`	An integer or `NULL`. The integer is used sample training points during prediction to limit the total memory requirement. Setting the value to `NULL` would result in no sampling, that is, full training data is used for prediction. Default value is `5000`.
`optim_control`	A list parameters passed to the Adam optimizer when `fast_computation` is set to `TRUE`. The default values have been tested rigorously and tend to strike a balance between accuracy and speed. • `batch_size`: Number of training points sampled at each iteration of Adam. • `learn_rate`: The step size for the Adam optimizer. • `max_iter`: The maximum number of iterations to be performed by Adam. • `tol`: Gradient tolerance. • `beta1`: Decay rate for the first moment of the gradient. • `beta2`: Decay rate for the second moment of the gradient. • `epsilon`: A small number to avoid division by zero. • `logfile`: A string specifying a file name to store hyperparameters value for each iteration.

Value

An object of class `tempGP` with the following attributes:

- trainX - same as the input matrix `trainX`.
- trainY - same as the input vector `trainY`.
- thinningNumber - the thinning number computed by the algorithm.
- modelF - A list containing the details of the model for predicting function `f(x)`:
  - X - The input variable matrix for computing the cross-covariance for predictions, same as `trainX` unless the model is updated. See `updateData.tempGP` method for details on updating the model.
  - y - The response vector, again same as `trainY` unless the model is updated.
  - weightedY - The weighted response, that is, the response left multiplied by the inverse of the covariance matrix.
- modelG - A list containing the details of the model for predicting function `g(t)`:
  - residuals - The residuals after subtracting function `f(x)` from the response. Used to predict `g(t)`. See `updateData.tempGP` method for updating the residuals.

    - time_index - The time indices of the residuals, same as `trainT`.
- estimatedParams - Estimated hyperparameters for function `f(x)`.
- llval - log-likelihood value of the hyperparameter optimization for `f(x)`.
- gradval - gradient vector at the optimal log-likelihood value.

References

Prakash, A., Tuo, R., & Ding, Y. (2022). "The temporal overfitting problem with applications in wind power curve modeling." Technometrics. doi: 10.1080/00401706.2022.2069158.

See Also

`predict.tempGP` for computing predictions and `updateData.tempGP` for updating data in a tempGP object.

Examples

```
data = DSWE::data1
trainindex = 1:100 #using the first 100 data points to train the model
traindata = data[trainindex,]
xCol = 2 #input variable columns
yCol = 7 #response column
trainX = as.matrix(traindata[,xCol])
trainY = as.numeric(traindata[,yCol])
tempGPObject = tempGP(trainX, trainY)
```

`updateData` *Updating data in a model*

Description

`updateData` is a generic function to update data in a model.

Usage

```
updateData(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	A model object
`...`	additional arguments for passing to specific methods

Value

The returned value would depend on the class of its argument `object`.

See Also

updateData.tempGP

---

updateData.tempGP *Update the data in a tempGP object*

Description

This function updates trainX, trainY, and trainT in a tempGP object. By default, if the new data has m data points, the function removes top m data points from the tempGP object and appends the new data at the bottom, thus keeping the total number of data points the same. This can be overwritten by setting replace = FALSE to keep all the data points (old and new). The method also updates modelG by computing and updating residuals at the new data points. modelF can be also be updated by setting the argument updateModelF to TRUE, though not required generally (see comments in the Arguments.)

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tempGP'
updateData(
  object,
  newX,
  newY,
  newT = NULL,
  replace = TRUE,
  updateModelF = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class tempGP.
newX	A matrix with each column corresponding to one input variable.
newY	A vector with each element corresponding to the output at the corresponding row of newX.
newT	A vector with time indices of the new datapoints. If NULL, the function assigns natural numbers starting with one larger than the existing time indices in trainT.
replace	A boolean to specify whether to replace the old data with the new one, or to add the new data while still keeping all the old data. Default is TRUE, which replaces the top m rows from the old data, where m is the number of data points in the new data.
updateModelF	A boolean to specify whether to update modelF as well. If the original tempGP model is trained on a sufficiently large dataset (say one year), updating modelF regularly may not result in any significant improvement, but can be computationally expensive.
...	additional arguments for future development

Value

An updated object of class `tempGP`.

Examples

```
data = DSWE::data1
trainindex = 1:100 #using the first 100 data points to train the model
traindata = data[trainindex,]
xCol = 2 #input variable columns
yCol = 7 #response column
trainX = as.matrix(traindata[,xCol])
trainY = as.numeric(traindata[,yCol])
tempGPObject = tempGP(trainX, trainY)
newdata = DSWE::data1[101:110,] # defining new data
newX = as.matrix(newdata[,xCol, drop = FALSE])
newY = as.numeric(newdata[,yCol])
tempGPupdated = updateData(tempGPObject, newX, newY)
```

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