

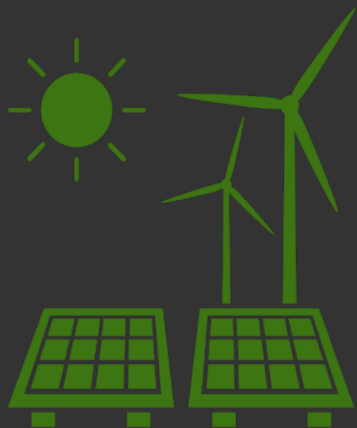
The background of the slide is a photograph of an offshore wind farm. Several white wind turbines are visible, extending from the sea into the sky. The water is dark and choppy with white-capped waves. The sky is overcast and grey. A blue semi-transparent box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the title and speaker information.

Alternatives to Contour Visualizations for Power Systems Data

Isaiah Lyons-Galante, Morteza Karimzadeh,
Samantha Molnar, Graham Johnson,
Kenny Gruchalla

2023 Workshop on Energy Data Visualization
October 22, 2023

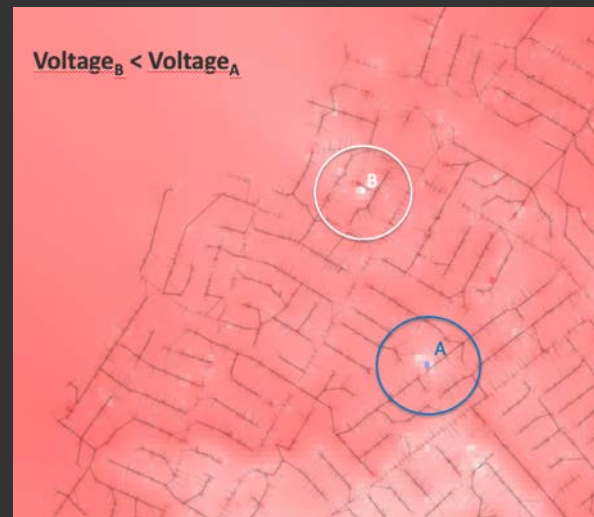
MOTIVATION



Increased renewable generation



is driving the need to visualize networks with more density and complexity

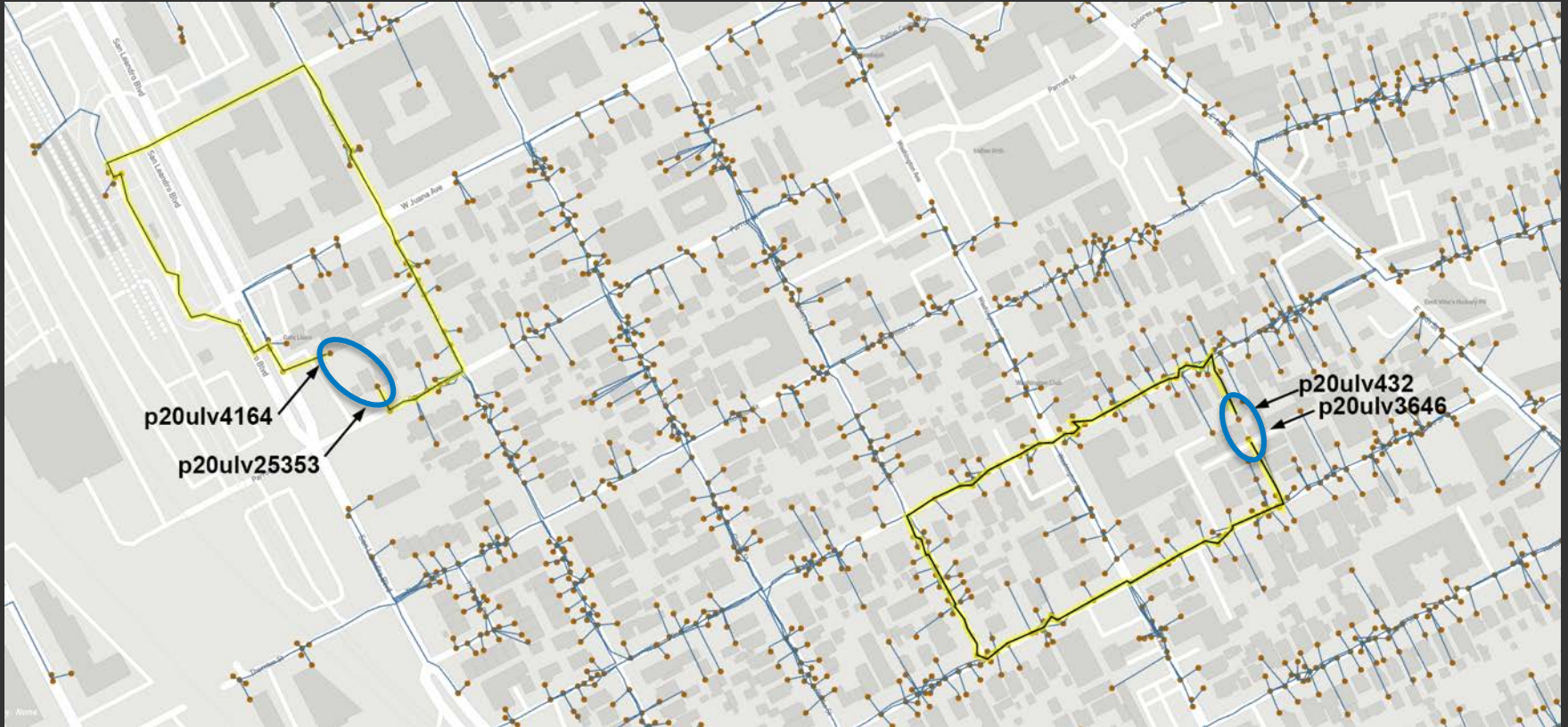


colored contour maps are ill-equipped to represent.

K. Gruchalla, S. Molnar, G. Johnson. **Reevaluating Contour Visualizations for Power Systems Data** *IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid*, March 2023.

Contour algorithms are based on **geographical distances**.

In power and cyber systems, the geographic distance typical isn't important, but **topological distance** is!



p20ulv4164 and p20ulv25353 are **226.6m** apart, but the shortest electrical network path between the two is **4104.4m**.
p20ulv423 and p20ulv3546 are **85.3m** apart, but the shortest electrical network path between the two is **4079.1m**.

Contour Visualization

Weber & Overbye 2000

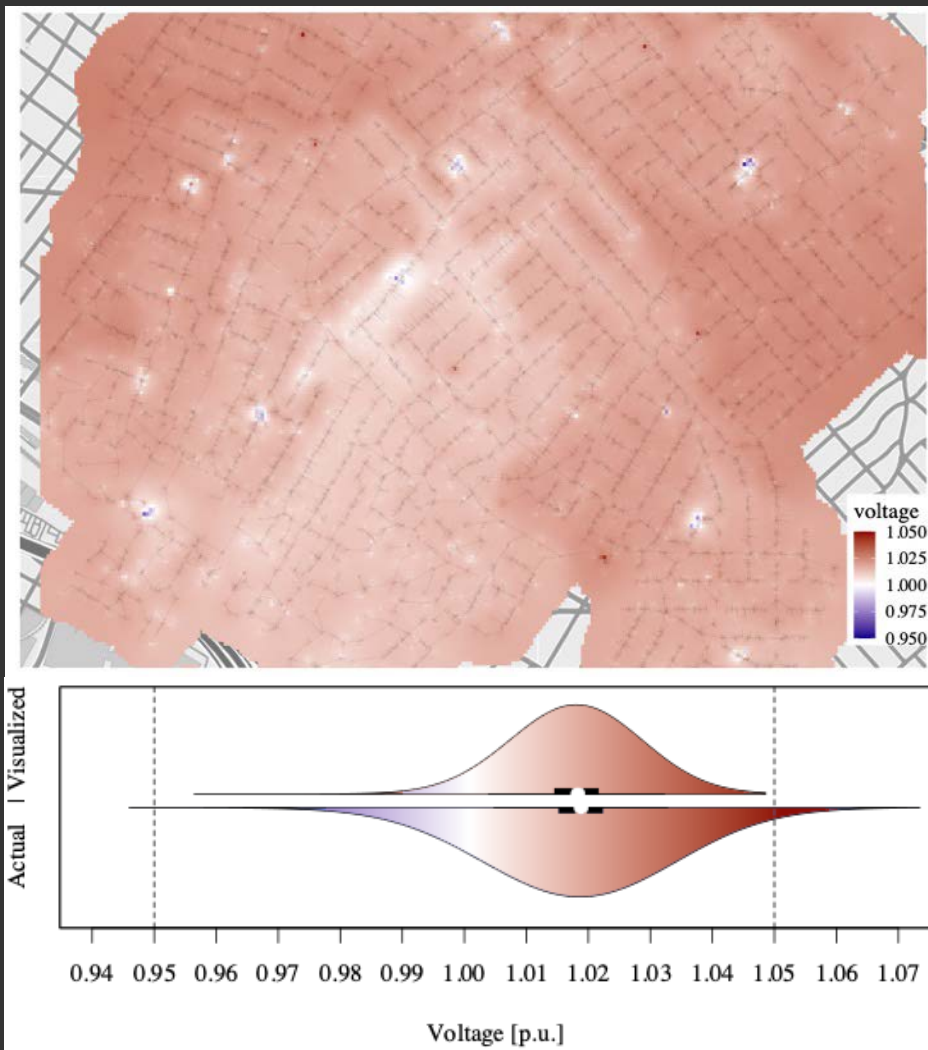
$O(nm)$

Metric	Data	Contour	Error
Median	1.0188	1.0183	0.05%
Kurtosis	16.632	4.296	74.17%
SD	0.0057	0.0048	15.79%
Min	0.9459	0.9564	1.11%
Max	1.0734	1.0486	2.31%

Shepard's method is inverse distance weighting scheme.

$$g_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N w(c_k, v_i) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N w(c_k, v_i)}$$

$$w(c_k, v_i) = \frac{1}{d(c_k, v_i)^p}$$



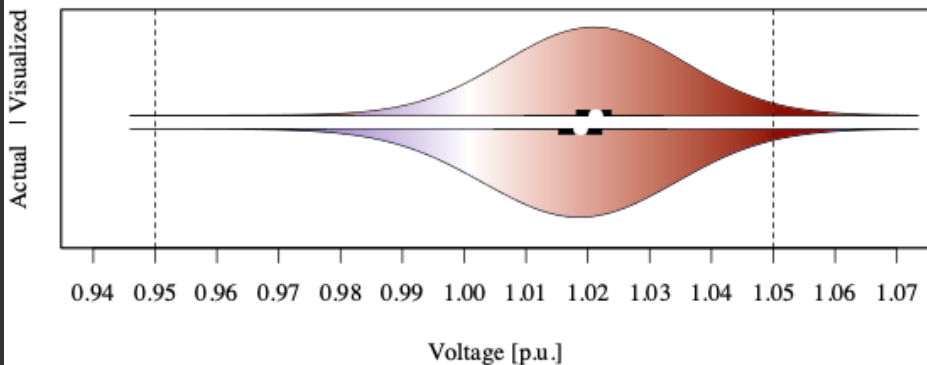
Glyph Visualization

Figuroa-Acevedo, et al. 2020

$O(n)$

Metric	Data	Contour	Error
Median	1.0188	1.0183	0.05%
Kurtosis	16.632	53.810	223.53%
SD	0.0057	0.0062	8.77%
Min	0.9459	0.9459	0.00%
Max	1.0734	1.0734	0.00%

Each bus is directly represented by a mark (glyph) sized and colored by voltage, Z-ordered by distance from nominal voltage.

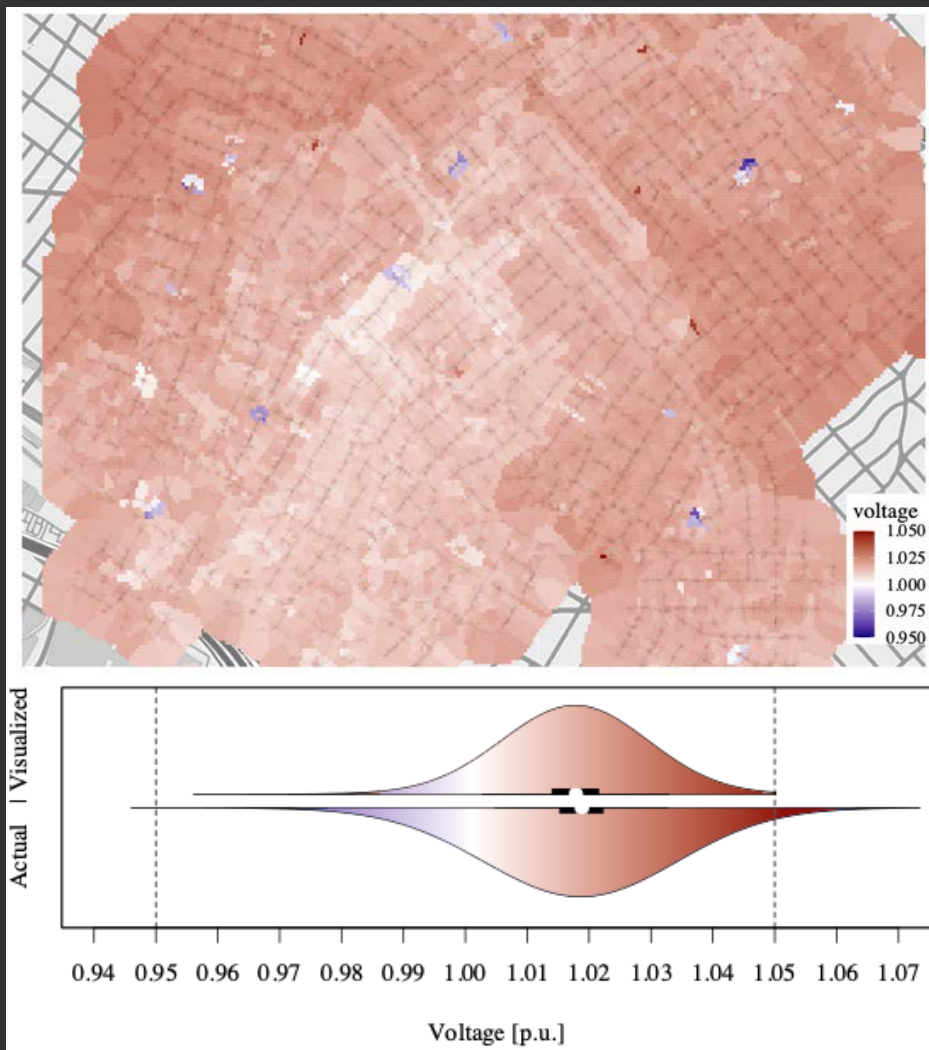


Networked Contour Visualization

$$O(n m) + O(n \log n)$$

Metric	Data	Contour	Error
Median	1.0188	1.0179	0.09%
Kurtosis	16.632	9.203	44.67%
SD	0.0057	0.0054	5.26%
Min	0.9459	0.9561	1.08%
Max	1.0734	1.0502	2.16%

Each pixel is network-weighted contour map



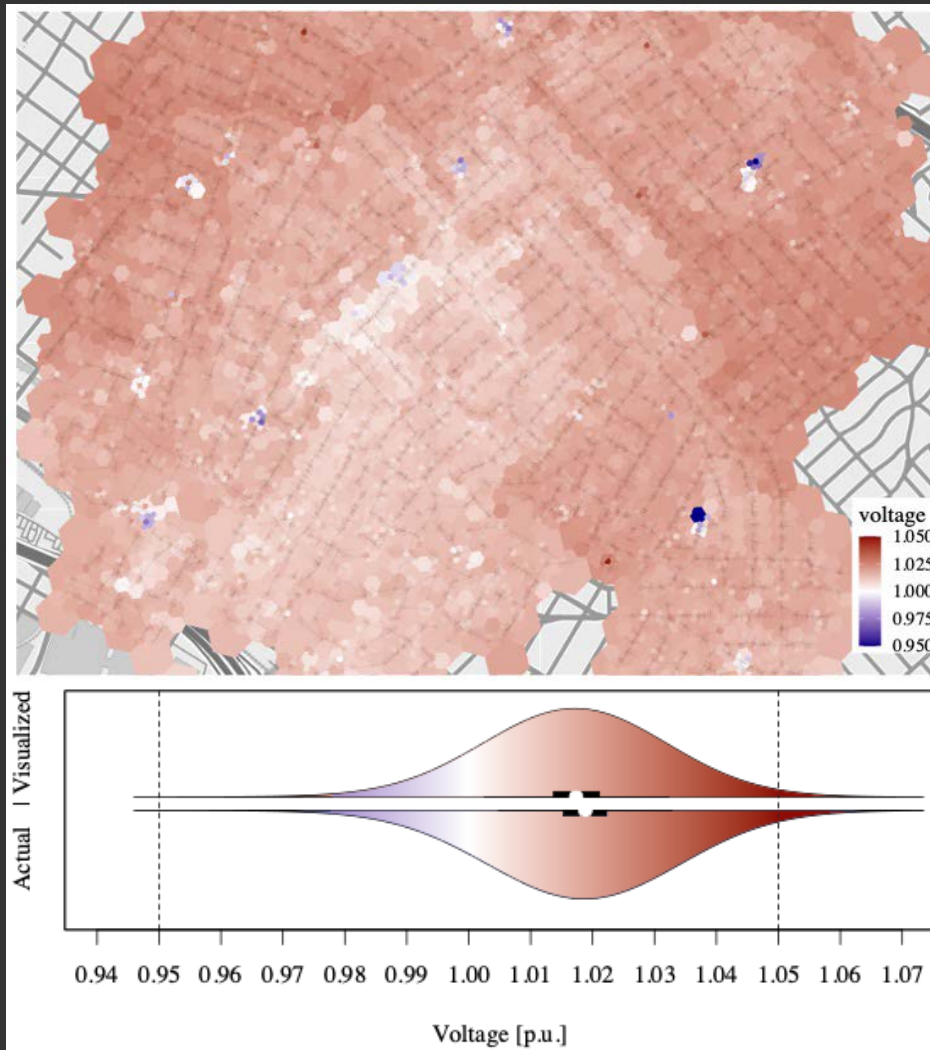
Multi-res H3 (Hex) Visualization

Uber Technologies, Inc

$O(nm)$

Metric	Data	Contour	Error
Median	1.0188	1.0183	0.05%
Kurtosis	16.632	12.655	23.91%
SD	0.0057	0.0049	14.04%
Min	0.9459	0.9460	0.01%
Max	1.0734	1.0469	2.47%

Aggregate bus values based on a multi-resolution H3 hexagon tessellation.



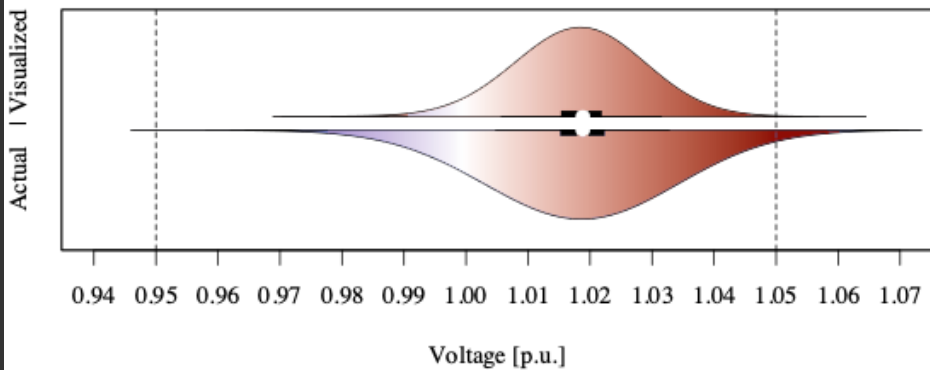
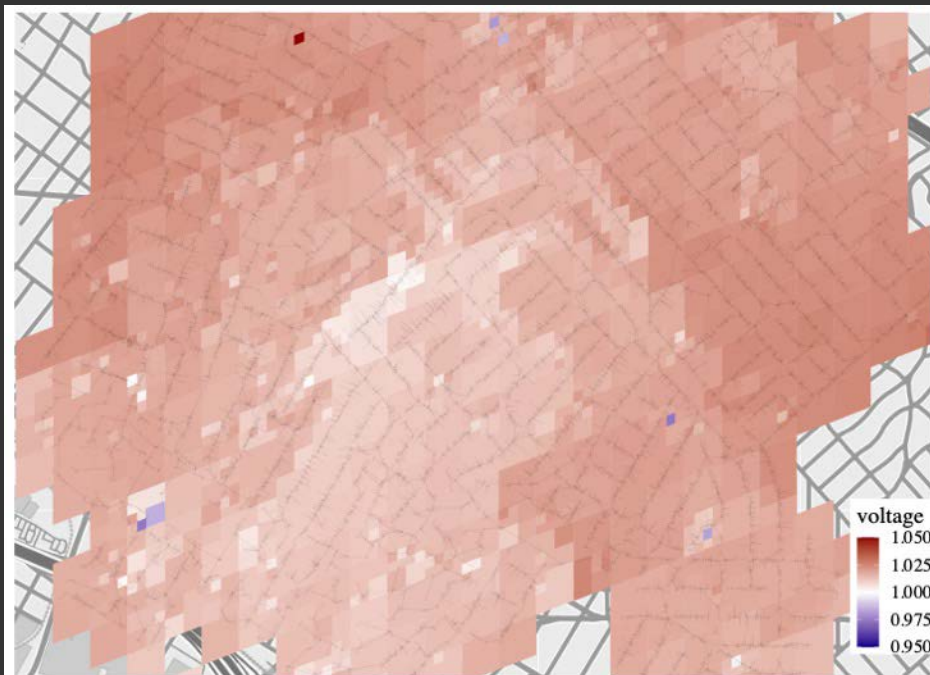
Multi-res S2 (Quad) Visualization

Google

$O(nm)$

Metric	Data	Contour	Error
Median	1.0188	1.0189	0.01%
Kurtosis	16.632	10.585	36.36%
SD	0.0057	0.0049	14.04%
Min	0.9459	0.9689	2.43%
Max	1.0734	1.0645	0.83%

Aggregate bus values based on a multi-resolution S2 quadrilateral tessellation.

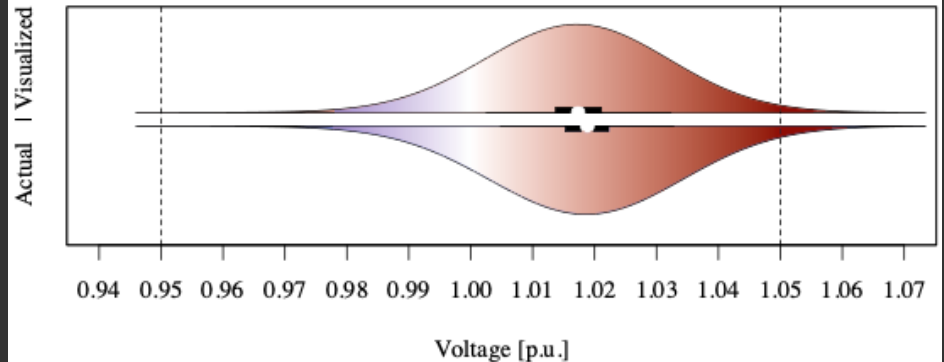


Voronoi Visualization

$$O(n \log n)$$

Metric	Data	Contour	Error
Median	1.0188	1.0173	0.15%
Kurtosis	16.632	13.520	18.71%
SD	0.0057	0.0059	3.51%
Min	0.9459	0.9459	0.00%
Max	1.0734	1.0734	0.00%

A polygon is created around each bus such that all points within the polygon share that point as their nearest bus.



Analysis

	Contours	Network-weighted Contours	Glyphs	Multi-res H3	Multi-res S2	Voronoi
Accurate Distribution	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Preserves areas of high variance	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Preserves tails/outliers	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Computationally efficient	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Kristi Potter for her contribution to this research. This work was authored by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, managed and operated by Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC36-08G028308. Funding provided by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. The views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the DOE or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government retains and the publisher, by accepting the article for publication, acknowledges that the U.S. Government retains a nonexclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, worldwide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this work, or allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes.

REFERENCES

- A. L. Figueroa-Acevedo, C.-H. Tsai, K. Gruchalla, Z. Claes, S. Foley, J. Bakke, J. Okullo, and A. J. Prabhakar. Visualizing the impacts of renewable energy growth in the U.S. Midcontinent. *IEEE Open Access Journal of Power and Energy*, 7:91–99, 2020. doi: 10.1109/OAJPE.2020.2967292
- Google LLC. s2geometry: Computational Geometry and Spatial Indexing on the Sphere, 2022. v0.10.0.
- Gruchalla, S. Molnar, and G. Johnson. Reevaluating contour visualizations for power systems data. pp. 1–1, 2023. doi: 10.1109/TSG.2023. 3252468
- Uber Technologies, Inc. h3: Uber’s Hexagonal Hierarchical Geospatial Indexing System, 2023. v4.1.0.
- J. D. Weber and T. J. Overbye, "Voltage contours for power system visualization," in *IEEE Transactions on Power Systems*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 404-409, Feb. 2000, doi: 10.1109/59.852151.

