Data Analytics In Smart Grid With Renewable Energy Integration

Pawan Kumar Vishwakarma[1], Muthuvel Raj Suyambu[2]
[1]Independent Researcher,
[2]Energy Vault

Abstract- *Data analytics are becoming more and more important in modern industrial processes. A data layer has been added to the conventional electrical transmission and distribution network with the extensive use of smart meters and sensors. This data layer may be queried, stored, and analysed thanks to developments in ICT. The efficiency, availability, and sustainability of power systems may be greatly enhanced using smart grid technology that allows renewable energy sources to be integrated into modern power networks. Data analytics also has a critical role to play in this process, by using sophisticated data acquisition, handling, and processing methodology to overcome the variability and intermittency inherent in renewable power such as solar and wind. It actually assists in the monitoring and controlling, forecasting, and optimisation of the energy supply, demands, and storage for reliability of the power grid. This brief emerged with elements of data analytics in smart grids and concentrates on its operational aspects including RTM, demand forecast, grid stability, energy storage, performance, and customers. It also looks at the pros and cons of smart grid technologies and also the merits of renewable energy as a solution to sustainable development, reduction of global warming, energy security, stable economic growth, among other factors, and better public health.*

Keywords- Data Analytics, Smart Grid, Renewable Energy, Renewable Energy Integration, Big Data Analytics.

I. INTRODUCTION

The first step in data analysis is to extract the desired information from the raw data, which is then transformed into an appropriate format via preprocessing[1]. It is the act of analysing raw data in order to derive conclusions from it. Analysing large amounts of messy data with the purpose of making it more understandable, readable, conclusive, and decision-making-friendly is the fundamental goal of data analysis.

Companies' productivity is being positively affected by the innovation of goods, processes, and procedures. Thus, ICT and Big Data [2][3][4][5]are therefore offering the power industry significant chances to create value via technological, economic, and social advancements. But it's not an easy process. Improvements in electrical network measurement and communication technologies produce large amounts of heterogeneous Big Data from many sources[6][3]v, which increases the computing complexity needed for data security, operational integration, and planning[7][8]. To effectively use massive amounts of data and the processing it undergoes for management decision-making, businesses face operational and system planning issues[9].

Smart grids that include renewable energysources rely heavily on data analytics to improve the reliability and efficiency of modern power networks. Smart grids that use advanced data collection and processing technology have the potential to handle the intrinsic unpredictability and intermittent nature of renewable power sources such as wind and solar. Analytics tools are used to monitor the functioning of the grid, forecast energy consumption, and optimise distribution by processing real-time data from sensors, smart meters, and other sources. The result is enhanced load management, more precise forecasting, and smoother grid integration of renewable energy sources.

Moreover, data analytics enable indication of different patterns and anomalous situations leading to better optimisation, prompt maintenance conditions, and dynamic reaction to the grid in case of integration of renewable energy resources. For example, grid operators will employ analytical models to make reasonable decisions on the storage and dispatch strategies for electricity by predicting the levels of renewable power generation and demand. Overall, smart grids that incorporate analytics assist in creating more resolute electricity networks, decrease operating costs, and safeguard a cleaner environment for energy the world. This means that data analysis is crucial for integrating renewable energy sources into power networks. Data analytics has many key applications, including:

A. Real-Time Monitoring and Control

Big data can be used in the management and supervision of energy distribution in smart grids in realtime. The device gathers a wealth of information on the generation, usage and status of the grid through sensors and smart meters. Analysis could also be applied on this data in order to generate further data on energy usage trends and performance of the power grid.

B. Forecasting and Demand Response

The forecasting needs of smart network-integrated renewable energy sources are the primary subject of this article. Big data analysis entails an assessment of previous climatic conditions and extrapolation of future predictions of renewable electricity generation from wind and solar. These forecasts help in planning and management more effectively of the grids operation. Moreover, analytics helps in deal with demand response plans as it measures the consumption in terms of usage and changes it based on supply alteration accommodating the shifts in renewables.

C. Grid Stability and Reliability

The perturbation of grid stability and dependability is necessary for renewable energy types to be integrated into the grid effectively. These kind of issues like the congestion of the grid, variation in voltage levels, and variations in the frequencies might be easier to identify by data analytics. Although using renewable energy sources creates uncertainty on the grid, utilising analytics, one can decrease interference since data from various sensors and control systems is analysed.

D. Energy Storage Management

These devices help in managing the unpredictable characteristics of renewable energy like batteries and other energy storage systems. Through accurate prediction of timings when to charge or discharge based on load demand from the grid and availability of renewable energy, data analytics ensures optimisation of those storage devices. The optimisation of the energy system provides a more stable and reliable source of energy, besides enhancing the management of electrical energy storage.

E. Performance Optimization

The performance of renewable energy assets that are connected to the smart grid is also analysed by using data analytics. Review of historical data from devices like solar panels, turbines and other equipment in a field of renewable energy can help remove inefficiencies along with pointing out emerging problems using analytics. Timely maintenance and operational improvements that increase the efficiency and reliability of renewable energy systems are made possible by this information.

F. Consumer Engagement and Behavior

The knowledge of consumers' behaviour is critical for the promotion of renewable energy and efficient energy consumption. Users' data and energy consumption profiles are analysed to provide insights into programming and potential incentive arrangements. It makes the consumers embrace renewable energy sources and also engage them in demand-side management, thus helping smart grid projects.

G. Organization of the paper

A following is an outline of the paper: Section II provides an overview of smart grids, detailing their components and operational principles. Section III covers the fundamentals of renewable energy, including different types of renewable sources and their integration challenges. Section IV delves into the topic of big data analytics use in smart grids, specifically how data-driven methods improve grid management. Section V explores data analytics techniques specific to renewable energy integration, examining their impact on efficiency and reliability. Section VI presents a literature review, summarising existing research and identifying gaps. Section VII provides a brief overview of the results and suggestions for further study to round out the article.

II. OVERVIEW OF SMART GRID

Smart Grid (SG) is a latest intelligent electricity network to provide uninterrupted, economical and secure power supply to the prosumers. It combines technologies from sensors for highly computerised monitoring and control processes to improve the efficiency, sustainability, affordability, and long-term viability of power production as well as distribution. The following are the few advantages of the smart grid [10][11][12]:

- It offers more efficient electric power transmission.
- It improves the safety and security of the environment by boosting the power grid's detectability and controllability.
- It increases the power supply dependability and accessibility of the prosumers.
- It facilitates and encourages the integration and usage of renewable power sources.
- It increases the proportion of electronic workloads to enhance the power distribution reliability.

A. Smart Grid Features

Intelligent, adaptable, communicative, environmentally conscious, and resilient smart grid components work together to improve electrical system efficiency. Figure 1 depicts features of the smart grid [13][14].

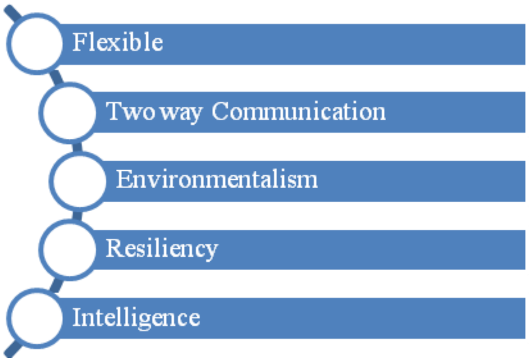

Fig. 1 Smart Grid Features

- **Flexible:** Grid flexibility helps to balance supply and demand while also reducing volatility and unpredictability.
- **Two-way communication:** The smart grid uses software capabilities, enhanced sensor and processing infrastructure, two-way communication, digitisation, and security measures to improve the grid's monitoring, transmission, distribution, and consumption.
- **Environmentalism:** Strengthening the communication between the suppliers and the customers requires a combination of optimisation, energy conservation, and the growth of renewable and non-renewable energy resources.
- **Resiliency:** The ability of the power system to efficiently survive during calamities, while minimising power interruptions, maintaining key social services, and permitting rapid recovery and return to normal operating conditions, is known as resilience.
- **Intelligence:** A smart grid's intelligence lies in its ability to regulate and manage energy, optimise it, generate models, and monitor its performance.

B. Smart Grid Components

The smart grid is an electrical framework that allows devices to connect with one other to control demand, safeguard distribution networks, and save energy and money. The various functional components of smart grid are depicted in Figure 2 [15][16].

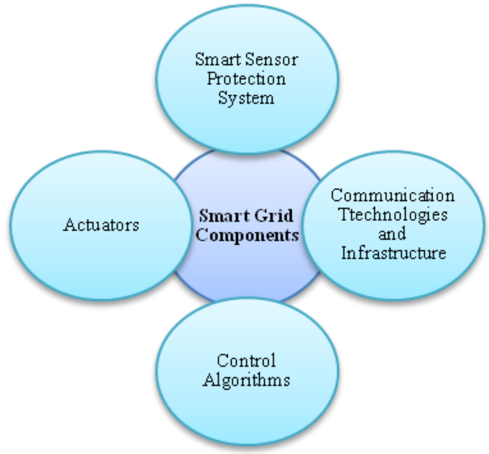

Fig. 2 Smart Grid Components

- **Smart Sensor Protection System:** Sensors that monitor electrical parameters throughout the grid design are essential for security and energy efficiency of smart grids[17]. If a short circuit occurs in the smart grid, the short circuit should be detected as soon as possible after decreasingthe duration of the failure and minimising damage to the electrical infrastructure and personal loss. Fault detection devices are in the range of older analogue electromechanical relays to advanced intelligent electrical devices. Both have fixed and adjustable tuning parameters to provide real-time operational adjustments.
- **Communication Technologies and Infrastructures:** Communication organisation is essential for intelligent grids to function effectively[18]. Communication technology helps to reduce power consumption, optimise smart grid operation, and tune all smart grid components from power production for end users. The three main types of smart grid communication infrastructure are HANs, NANs, and WANs.
- **Control Algorithms:** Examples of control algorithms include wide-area control, microgrid maintenance, routing and dynamic allocation, load management, power quality, Volt-Var Optimization (VVO), analysis and disaster recovery, and auto-tuning.
- **Actuators:** Actuators are the devices that receive signals and perform actions, most often machine-machine movements. Electric motors, circuit breakers, electric door locks, stepper motors, and automatic braking are examples.

C. Smart Grid: Limitations and Opportunities

1) Limitations

- Energy suppliers and users are confused or distorted by cyber-attacks [19][20].
- SG has serious privacy issues.
- The accumulation of massive amounts of SG data will lead to system failure and have an adverse effect on the environment.
- Massive amounts of data to be gathered and evaluated must be scaled, stored, and processed.

2) Opportunities

- To enhance the effectiveness of data transfer between the connected devices via a smart meter.
- To develop smart electricity grids, microgrids incorporating sensor technologies and cloud computing architectures have been emerging.
- To detect SG security flaws, security protocols can be implemented.
- Outlier extraction allows to discovery unusual patterns of power generation, transmission, distribution, conversion, and consumption from real-world data [21].

III. FUNDAMENTAL OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

Clean energy, or renewable energy, comes from naturally occurring sources or processes that can be replenished at any time. Solar, wind, wave, tidal, and geothermal heat are all examples of renewable energy sources that contribute to clean energy [22][23][24]. The importance of renewable energy resources cannot be overstated because of their positive impact on the environment [25][26]. CO_2 emissions, greenhouse gas (GHG) issues, and environmental contamination are thought to have resulted from conventional reliance on fossil fuels, according to the growing environmental consciousness [27][28]. RES have the ability to meet residential energy needs while producing energy with little or no GHGand air pollution emissions [29][30]. A number of critical issues arise as RE expands, such as how to sustainably develop remote places in mountain and desert zones and how to implement international agreements concerning environmental protection [31][32]. RE is attempting to meet an increasing need in the modern world as a consequence of several problems, including GHGemissions, CO_2emissions, climate change, and energy security [33][34][35].

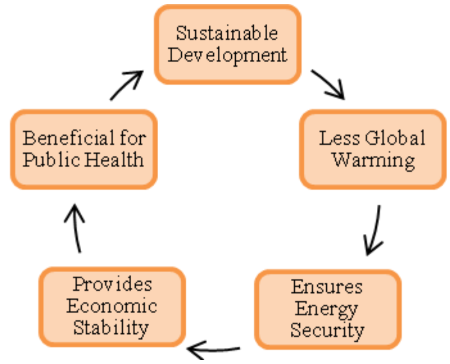

Fig. 3 Benefits of Renewable Energy

A. Benefits of Renewable Energy

Renewable energy has several advantages, including promoting public health, avoiding carbon emissions, securing energy supply, stabilising the economy, and fostering sustainable development. Figure 3, shows five main benefits which can be attained from the utilisation of renewables[36].

- **Sustainable Development:** The most important benefit of renewables is that they are replenished or replaced naturally. To be more precise, this alternative power source is abundant and will continue to remain so, even after using it constantly. Fossil fuels will run out sooner or later, and it will take decades to replenish what we have already used.
- **Less global warming:** In 2017, there were a total 32.5 Gigaton emissions of CO_2 globally, wherein the leading nation was China with 9 Gigaton emissions, leading by USA and India with 5 Gigaton and 2 Gigaton CO_2 emissions respectively [37]. Nearly 50 % of world CO_2 emissions came from power sector, where India is the third largest contributor after China and USA. There is no way to safeguard the climate without changing how we harvest and use energy.
- **Ensures Energy Security:** The world is facing an onerous challenge of furnishing affordable and accessible energy to meet rising energy demands. Where at the Global level, there was increase in energy demand by around 2% in 2017 and was significant increase in power demand worldwide by almost 3%. The issues of energy security include instability of countries to produce energy, mismanagement and insufficient energy supplies.
- **Provides Economic Stability:** Renewable energy can provide affordable electricity and thereby can be helpful in stabilising energy prices. Initially the set-up of renewable energy plants and amenities may require good amount of funds but the cost of

producing energy from them is very which the energy prices are considerably low and stable. Also, the expenditures for technology used for renewables have fallen gradually, and are anticipated to drop even more which is directly affecting the price of renewables.

- **Beneficial for Public Health:** Exploitation of conventional resources have adversarial effects on human health. Exploitation of sources through processes like oil drilling and coal mining create excessive pollution and causes various breathing problems, neurological impairment, heart problems, cancer and many deadlier diseases.

IV. BIG DATA ANALYTICS SMART GRID

As seen in Figure 4, a smart grid is a state-of-the-art electric grid system that incorporates networking technologies, smart meters, power production, transmission, distribution, substations, and transmission. Additionally, it seeks to include and bolster renewable power sources. Its data, servers, software, sensors, networks, and users are its most important IT components. Using data collected from various grid nodes, these parts work in tandem to automatically keep voltage, frequency, and power factor within specified limits. For smart grid to work, the communication methods must be secure and dependable so that data may flow and be managed correctly; this is because smart grid depends on two-way communication.

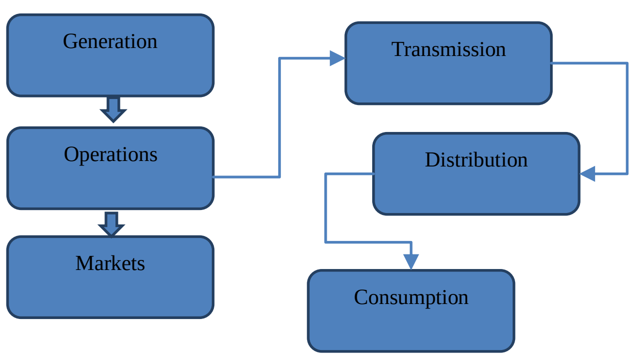

Fig. 4 Two-way communications[38]

Intelligence, bidirectional communication, real-time tracking and management, and integrating data and power flows. The smart grid is made smarter by these integrated communications [39].

There are too many high-velocity data streams entering the smart grid from too many different sources, all of which have large information assets, necessitating novel kinds of integration and processing.There are many places to get this kind of information; some examples are sophisticated metering infrastructures, PMUs, GIS, weather reports, population counts, online resources, energy market bid and price data, and so on. The three primary categories of smart grid big data applications are electric vehicles, renewable energy, and demand response. A four characteristics that define big data issues according to the V's model are variety, volume, veracity, and velocity [40].

- **Volume –** relates to the surplus of data produced; the smart grid produces data sets that are too enormous to be stored and analysed using conventional database methods.
- **Veracity –** The reliability of data suffers as a result of a decline in data quality and accuracy in big data.
- Veracity pertains to the data's credibility, which influences big data analysis.
- **Velocity –** This term describes how quickly the system generates and moves huge data around.
- **Value –** The knowledge derived from such massive amounts of data is of little use. What makes large data valuable is the capacity to extract useful information from it.
- **Variety –** denotes the variety of sources used for the data. Prior work focused on data that is easily organised into tables or logical databases. Messages, social network chats, digital photos, data from sensors, video, and audio recordings are all examples of the kinds of unstructured data that big data technologies must manage. Additionally, integrating them with conventional, organised data is fundamental.

Smart Grid Analytics takes a multi-concept approach to data analysis, tackling both basic and sophisticated analytics problems. Smart grid analytics make use of cutting-edge ideas like data mining, ML, AI, and DL to enhance reliability, fault detection, efficiency, and security.

A. Smart Grid Big Data Challenges

There are a number of challenges with smart grid technology, despite its promotion as a means to increase energy production, efficiency, and savings. These include concerns about grid security, customer privacy, grid instability, and inflexibility[41]:

- **Security challenges:** The security of data and analytics processes is ensured by preventing any outside interference that might jeopardise their privacy, integrity, or authenticity. Failing to adequately handle such risks can lead to a decrease in smart grid performance as a whole.

- **Quality challenges:** High standards of quality should be maintained for both energy and power consumption data in order to guarantee accurate data analysis and, eventually, appropriate judgements. Three areas include the quality concerns of energy consumption data: noise, incompleteness, and outliers.
- **Outlier data challenges:** Smart grid systems should use outlier detection techniques to find, recognise, and examine anomalies since they may include important information like device malfunctions, power rationing, and suspicious indications.
- **Grid volatility challenges:** The smart grid's edge nodes are much smarter than the central nodes that control the switching operations. The grid is a very unstable network due to its uneven integration.

V. DATA ANALYTICS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY INTEGRATION

Improving the grid's capacity to use RE sources like wind, solar, and hydropower requires data analytics for renewable energy integration[42][43]. As renewable energy sources are variable and often unpredictable, data analytics helps in forecasting energy production, managing energy demand, and ensuring grid stability. Utilities can ensure that energy is distributed, stored, and balanced by evaluating data from several sources, including weather predictions, consumption patterns, and grid performance indicators. In addition to helping the energy grid become more sustainable and robust, this method boosts the efficiency of renewable power systems[44][45][46]. Some of the points of renewable energy integration are explained below:

- **Forecasting Energy Production:** This is due to the fact that data analytics plays a crucial in establishing the probable yields of renewable energy sources. In this case, an analysis of historical production data, weather conditions and other environmental considerations enables the analytics models to give precise generation estimates. This is especially crucial for solar and wind energy since the kind of energy production they offer often fluctuates.
- **Demand Management:** Energy demand management is therefore important in enabling effective integration of renewable energy sources. Through the use of data analytics, consumption patterns in the whole utility can be understood, thus, matching supply with demand becomes easy to determine. This results to proper utilisation of resources and minimal energy utilisation.
- **Grid Stability:** Renewable energy sources are not stable, they are irregular at times, and this can be descriptive of the effects they have on grid. Big data is used in forecasting changes in energy supply and load so that the grid operators can prepare for any changes to guarantee supply and demand balance. This has involved such things as; varying the generation of ordinary power plants or invoking energy storage functions.
- **Energy Storage Optimization:** Energy storage comes as a remedy in supplying and controlling the demands in a renewable energy-dependent grid. Energy storage and supply requirements can be estimated through data analytics in order to have a plan on when to store energy and when to release energy. This also maximises applications of storage technologies including batteries and pumped hydro storage.
- **Real-time Monitoring and Control:** Sophisticated data processing technologies include tools to track renewable energy systems in real-time, thus identifying issues of performance, effectiveness, and dysfunction. This makes it possible to address any issue that may arise in a short span of time, hence reducing costs incurred from time to time, that may in essence deny renewable energy sources optimum performance.
- **Integration with Traditional Energy Sources:** Renewable energy sources should therefore be integrated with conventional energy resources in order to create a smooth transition to the new energy systems. Data analytics helps in this by balancing the portfolio of the energy mix so that when needs arise traditional energies can be available to boost renewables.
- **Sustainability and Efficiency:** The development of an efficient and long-lasting energy infrastructure is a primary objective of renewable energy integration. Data analytics helps achieve this by maximising the use of renewable energy, reducing reliance on fossil fuels, and minimising energy waste, contributing to a greener and more sustainable energy future.

VI. LITERATURE REVIEW

The following are a few examples of prior research on smart grid data analytics using renewable energy sources:

Dankan Gowda et al., (2024), an incorporation of RE sources into smart grid systems does basically signify a significant move of achieving sustainable energy consumption and management. Simulation results represent the ability of distributed IoT systems to advance smart grid practices by showing a decrease in energy transportation losses, AC grid stability and the integration of RES potential. Problems that come up during the course of project, like scalability and security, are described, and solutions to those problems proposed[47].

Reddy et al., (2023), the evolution of smart grid ecosystems has ushered in vast amounts of heterogeneous data emanating from diverse sources and platforms. While these data sets harbour invaluable insights for optimising energy efficiency and operational predictability, their effective integration remains a formidable challenge due to inconsistencies in data formats, semantics, and structures. The findings underline the pivotal role of semantic modelling in navigating the complexities of contemporary smart grid data landscapes and set a benchmark for subsequent integration methodologies[48].

Syed et al., (2021), said that during the last ten years, smart grids have been progressively taking the place of conventional electricity systems. An increase in smart meters and other information extraction equipment is associated with this kind of shift. This offers several prospects linked to the gathered large-scale data. The study also outlines the difficulties and possibilities posed by the emergence of big data from smart grids and ML[49].

Alali et al., (2020), study found that smart grid is a network of interconnected computing devices that improves power generation, transmission, and consumption by integrating various forms of electronic data and communication. The purpose of this study is to examine smart grid data management, draw a conclusion on the data's enhanced value from big data technologies, and outline the necessary steps, tools, and technical duties for integrating big data solutions into the smart grid architecture[50].

Shobol et al., (2019), argued that the Smart Grid, an intelligent power system, was created by the combination of electrical power with sophisticated ICT. A Smart Grid has improved the overall energy flow system by allowing electricity and information to flow in both directions between utilities and consumers. This has made the system more dependable, efficient, and safe. As more and more data is collected, an impact of big data on smart grid becomes more apparent[38].

Thesummary of literature review on data analytics with renewable energy based on smart grid discussed in Table 1.

Table. 1 Summary of Literature Review on Data Analytics with Renewable Energy

References	**Methodology**	**Data set**	**Limitations & future work**
Dankan Gowda Et Al. [47]	Utilises IoT technologies for real-time energy monitoring, smart algorithms for energy management, and cloud computing for data analysis to enhance smart grid efficiency.	Simulation data for distributed IoT systems in smart grids.	Limitations: Scalability and security issues. Future Work: Addressing scalability, improving security, and expanding IoT integration.
Reddy Et Al. [48]	Introduces a Unified Semantic Modeling (USM) framework using ontological representations and machine learning-driven semantic mappings for seamless cross-platform data integration in smart grids.	Varied smart grid datasets for evaluating USM framework.	Limitations: Inconsistencies in data formats, semantics, and structures. Future Work: Improving data interoperability and integration latency, enhancing cross-platform analytics.
Syed Et Al. [49]	Describes smart grid big data analytics with an emphasis on data collecting, processing, visualisation, interpretation, and use for efficient energy	Big data from smart meters, sensors, and other information extraction units in smart grids.	Limitations: Managing and analysing vast amounts of data. Future Work: Leveraging machine learning for more effective big data analytics.

	management.		
Alali Et Al. [50]	This article gives a general outline of smart grid data management, with a focus on how big data technologies may be used to improve smart grid frameworks.	Big data from electricity grids, including data from smart meters, sensors, and other grid-related sources.	Limitations: Overflow of information, critical decisions on big data technology deployment. Future Work: Exploring advanced big data tools and methods for better information management.
Shobol Et Al. [38]	Discusses how power systems relate to ICT, with an emphasis on big data in enhancing smart grid performance and dependability with flow of data in both ways: utility to customer and vice versa.	Big data from various sources, including smart meters, PMUs, SCADA systems, sensors, and communication networks.	Limitations: Managing numerous data, guarantying safety of data. Future Work: Tackling problems of big data processing and considering new prospects for the smart grid development.

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Renewable energy sources are increasingly being adopted in the smart grid through data analytics that propelled enhancement of the energy system. Smart grid analytics can then solve the above issues with renewable energy, which is difficult to control due to its variability, and achieve efficient distribution of energy and enhance grid performance. The activities of monitoring and controlling, as well as the successes of forecasting and demand controlling ensure that variations in supply and demand of energy are well anticipated to balance the grid. Furthermore, on data analysis, refine the energy storage and performance management, leverages consumer engagement to move towards the better change in the energy system.

Besides, there are some disadvantages or issues that are worth to be considered, for instance, data security and privacy, and capability to deals with large volume of data. Solving these issues opens up more prospects for enhancing the development of smart grid systems even further. The advantages of renewable energy, such as the low carbon emissions, energy security and an economical booster is the reason why data analytics and smart grid solutions should not stop. In sum, the ever-increasing global call for clean and sustainable power shall always incorporate data analytics as a key components that will help unlock the necessary pathway to efficient, reliable and sustainable energy systems.

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