

# Marine and Hydrokinetic Toolkit (MHKiT) Workshop

*PRESENTED AT*

PAMEC 2020 San Jose, Costa Rica

*PRESENTED BY*

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# Workshop Overview

Motivation and Development

MHKit Code Hub and Software

MHKit Modules and Submodules

Installation and Examples

Future Development and Collaboration

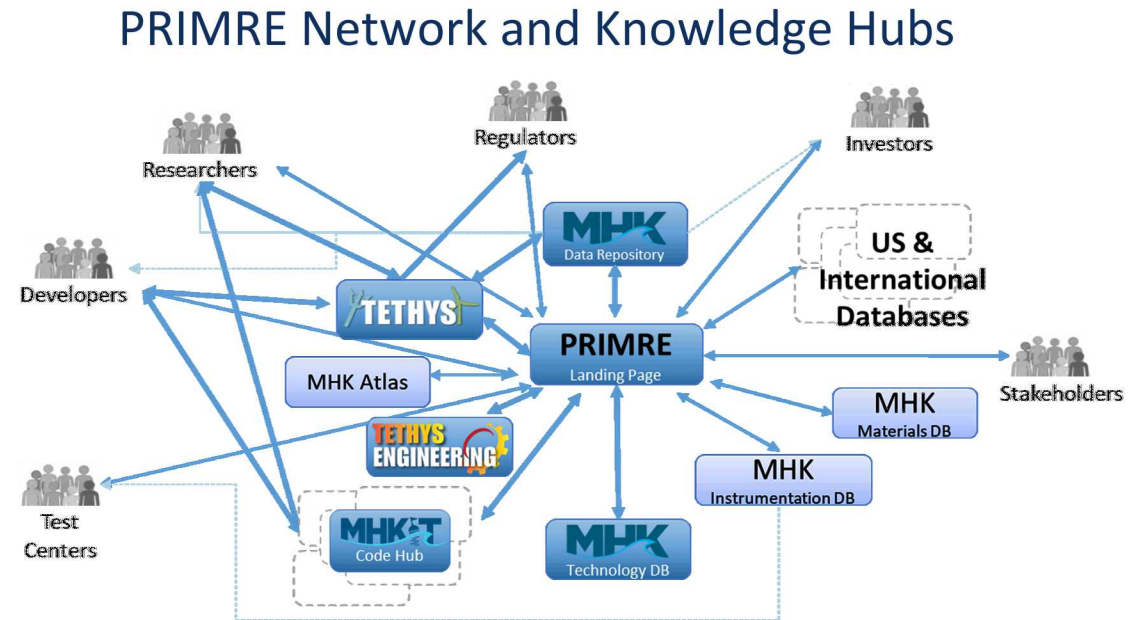
Provide software with the ability to ingest, condition, reduce, quality control, process, visualize and store MRE data.

MHKiT software provides functionality for:

- Data processing (io)
- Data visualization (graphics)
- Data quality control (qc)
- Resource assessment (resource)
- Device performance (performance/device)

The software is developed for MRE data, including measurements from field and laboratory environments, and datasets produced by numerical simulations.

MHKiT is part of the PRIMRE network, as one of the PRIMRE Knowledge Hubs (see network diagram)



## Development Team and Funding

MHKit is developed as a collaboration between the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), and Sandia National Laboratories (SNL). The core development team is listed below:

- Frederick Driscoll (NREL - PI)
- Budi Gunawan (Sandia - PI)
- Katherine Klise (Sandia)
- Sterling Olson (Sandia)
- Rebecca Pauly (NREL)
- Kelley Ruehl (Sandia)
- Timothy Shippert (PNNL)
- Chitra Sivaraman (PNNL - PI)



MHKit is funded by the U.S. Department of Energy's Water Power Technologies Office.

<https://mokit-code-hub.github.io/MHKit/>





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Calculations in MHKiT adhere to the [International Electrotechnical Committee's Technical Committee's, IEC TC 114](#) technical specifications (TS) and recommendations, as well as follow best practices within the MRE and other fields.

## Wave Module

The Wave module contains a set of functions to calculate quantities of interest for wave energy converters (WEC).

The wave module contains the following submodules:

- `io`: Loads wave elevation and wave period.
- `resource`: Computes resource assessment metrics, including exceedance probability, inflow velocity, and power (theoretical resource). Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-301:2019 ED1.
- `performance`: Computes performance metrics such as equivalent diameter and capture area. Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-300:2019 ED1.
- `graphics`: Generates graphics, including flow duration curves and velocity duration curves.

See [MHKiT-Python](#) or [MHKiT-MATLAB](#) for more details on the wave module.

## Tidal Module

The tidal module contains a set of functions to calculate quantities of interest for tidal energy converters (TEC).

The tidal module contains the following submodules:

- `io`: Loads tidal velocity and wave period.
- `resource`: Computes resource assessment metrics, including exceedance probability, inflow velocity, and power (theoretical resource). Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-301:2019 ED1.
- `device`: Computes device metrics such as equivalent diameter and capture area. Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-300:2019 ED1.
- `graphics`: Generates graphics, including flow duration curves and velocity duration curves.

See [MHKiT-Python](#) or [MHKiT-MATLAB](#) for more details on the tidal module.

## River Module

The river module contains a set of functions to calculate quantities of interest for river energy converters (REC).

The river module contains the following submodules:

- `io`: Loads discharge data from standard formats.
- `resource`: Computes resource assessment metrics, including exceedance probability, inflow velocity, and power (theoretical resource). Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-301:2019 ED1.
- `device`: Computes device metrics such as equivalent diameter and capture area. Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-300:2019 ED1.
- `graphics`: Generates graphics, including flow duration curves and velocity duration curves.

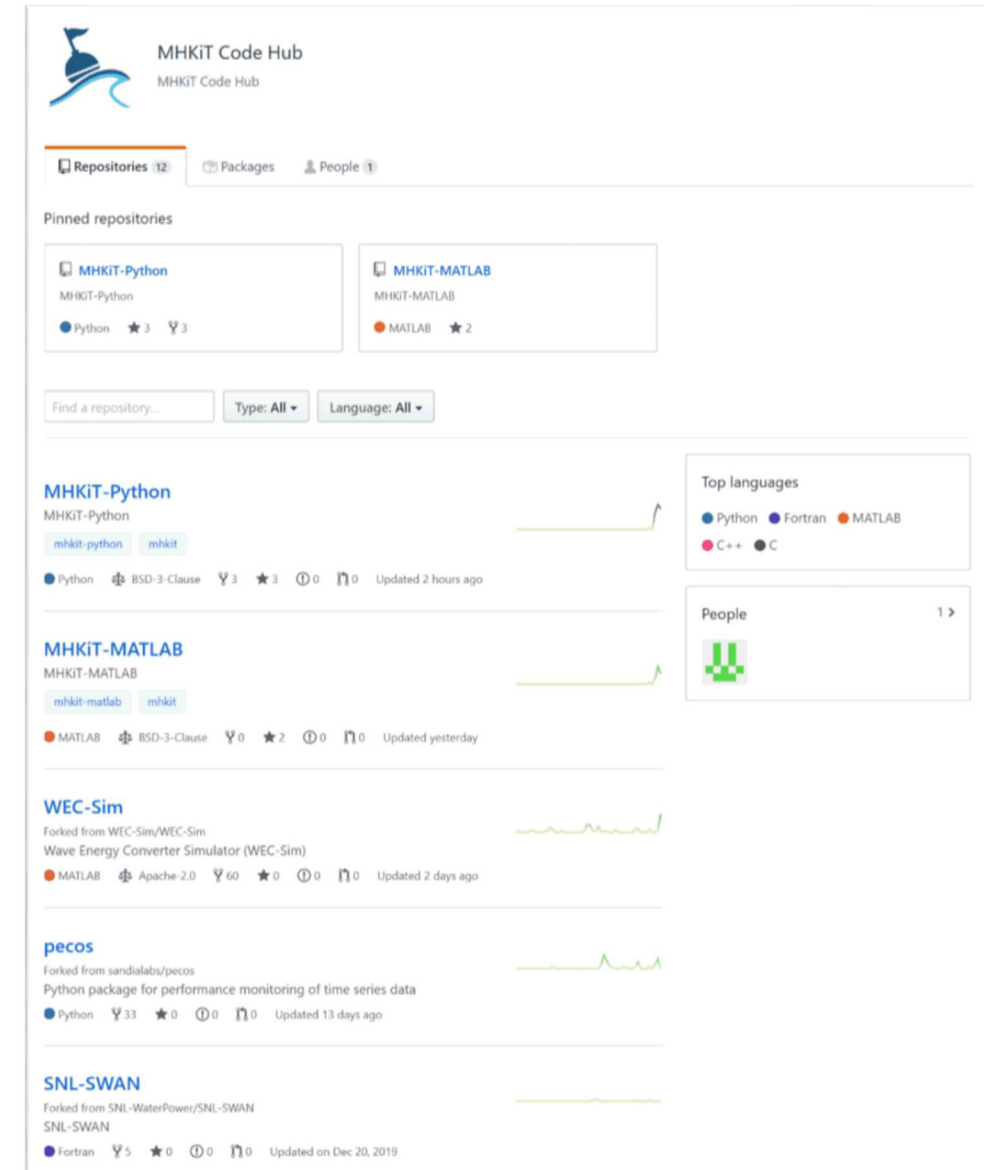
See [MHKiT-Python](#) or [MHKiT-MATLAB](#) for more details on the river module.

MHKiT Code Hub is a collection of MRE software repositories, including:

- **MHKiT-Python**: Software developed in Python
- **MHKiT-MATLAB**: Software developed in MATLAB
- Other relevant open source software:
  - **Pecos**: Data quality control analysis
  - **WEC-Sim**: Wave energy converter simulator
  - **Dolfyn**: Doppler oceanography library
  - ...



<https://github.com/MHKiT-Code-Hub>







MHKiT-Python and MHKiT-MATLAB are organized into the following modules:

- [QC Module](#): Perform quality control analysis
- [Wave Module](#): Calculate quantities of interest for wave energy converters (WEC)
- [River Module](#): Calculate quantities of interest for river energy converters (REC)
- [Tidal Module](#): Calculate quantities of interest for tidal energy converters (TEC)
- [Utils Module](#): Includes helper functions

These modules provide functionality for calculating metrics needed by the MRE community as well as those required for conformity with IEC TS and recommendations. MHKiT-Python includes continuous integration software tests that are run using [Travis CI](#).

To ensure consistent results between MHKiT-Python and MHKiT-MATLAB, all functions are written in Python and housed in the MHKiT-Python repository. MHKiT-MATLAB then wraps these functions so they can be called from MATLAB.

**MHKiT-Python and MHKiT-MATLAB provide identical functions in each language.**





Term	Definition
$A_P$	Projected capture area [m <sup>2</sup> ]
BS	Bretschneider spectrum
$D_E$	Equivalent diameter [m]
$E$	Energy [J]
$\eta$	Incident wave [m]
$f$	Frequency [Hz]
$F$	Exceedance probability [%]
Fr	Froude Number
$g$	Gravity [m/s/s]
$h$	Water depth from bottom to water surface (e.g. SWL) [m]
$H$	Wave height [m]
$H_s$	Significant wave height, mean wave height of the tallest third of waves [m]
$H_{m0}$	Spectrally derived significant wave height [m]
$J$	Wave energy flux [W/m]
JS	JONSWAP spectrum
$L$	Capture length [m]

Term	Definition
$k$	Wave number, $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ [rad/m]
$m$	Mass [kg]
$m_k$	Spectral moment of $k$ , for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
$\omega$	Wave frequency, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ [rad/s]
$P$	Power [W]
PM	Pierson-Moskowitz spectrum
$Q$	Discharge [m <sup>3</sup> /s]
$\rho$	Density [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]
$S$	Spectral density [m <sup>2</sup> /Hz]
SWL	Still water line
$T_e$	Energy period [s]
$T_m$	Mean wave period [s]
$T_p$	Peak period [s]
$T_z$	Zero-crossing period [s]
$v$	Velocity [m/s]
$V$	Velocity calculated for river and tidal modules [m/s]

The methods in MHKiT use the MKS (meters-kilograms-seconds) system, and assume data is stored in SI units.



The following MHKiT demonstration focuses on MHKiT-Python

MHKiT-Python requires Python (3.6 or 3.7) and has the following Python packages dependencies:

- **Pandas**: used for data storage and analysis
- **NumPy**: used for data storage and analysis
- **SciPy**: used for numerical methods, statistics, and signal processing
- **Matplotlib**: used to produce figures
- **Requests**: used to get data from websites
- **Pecos v0.1.8**: used for quality control analysis

It is recommended to use the **Anaconda Python Distribution**, since it includes all of the MHKiT-Python package dependencies except Pecos.

Users are encouraged to install MHKiT-Python using PIP: **pip install mhkit**

<https://mhkit-code-hub.github.io/MHKiT/installation.html>

# Getting Started

To get started, import MHKiT-Python

```
import mhkit
```

Access the qc, wave, river, tidal, and utils modules using the following syntax

```
mhkit.qc
```

```
mhkit.wave
```

```
mhkit.river
```

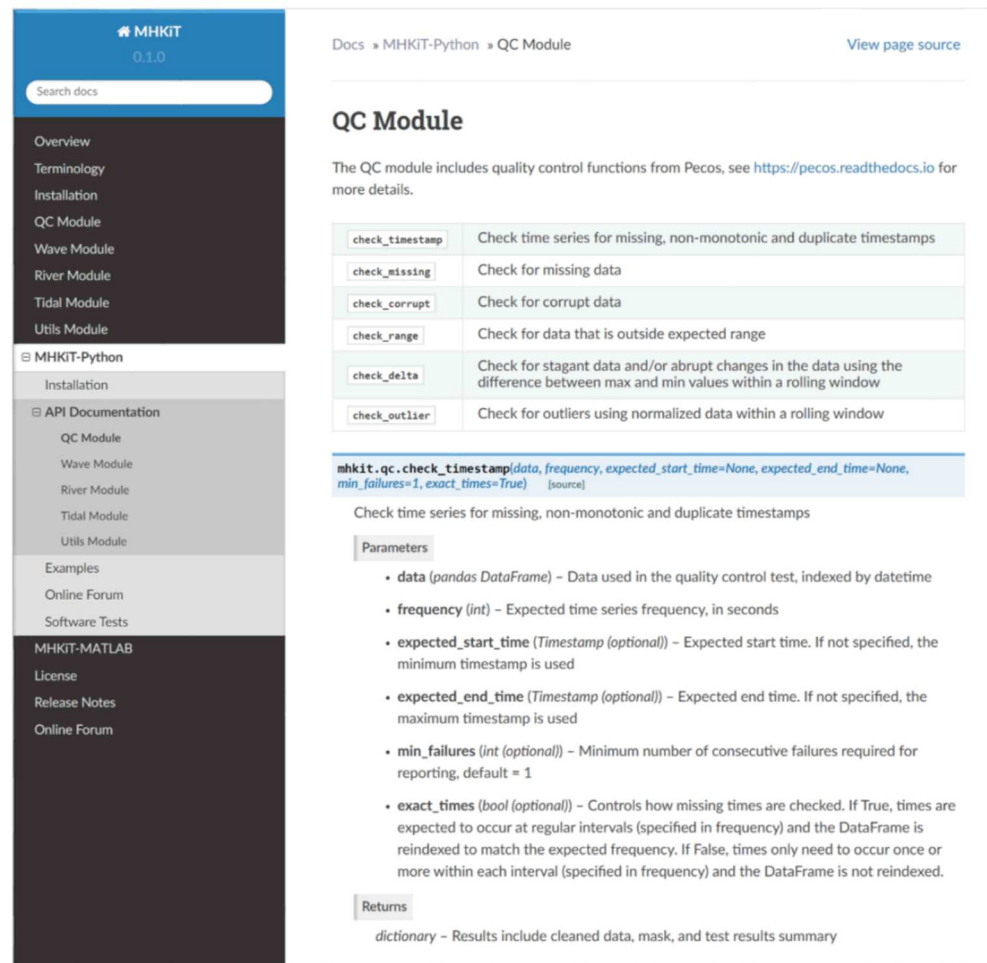
```
mhkit.tidal
```

```
mhkit.utils
```

Individual functions are accessed from each module, for example:

```
mhkit.qc.check_timestamp
```

API documentation includes a list of functionality for each module along with details on function input and output



The screenshot shows the MHKiT Python API documentation website. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with links to Overview, Terminology, Installation, QC Module, Wave Module, River Module, Tidal Module, and Utils Module. The main content area displays the 'QC Module' documentation, which includes a list of functions and their descriptions:

Function	Description
<code>check_timestamp</code>	Check time series for missing, non-monotonic and duplicate timestamps
<code>check_missing</code>	Check for missing data
<code>check_corrupt</code>	Check for corrupt data
<code>check_range</code>	Check for data that is outside expected range
<code>check_delta</code>	Check for stagnant data and/or abrupt changes in the data using the difference between max and min values within a rolling window
<code>check_outlier</code>	Check for outliers using normalized data within a rolling window

Below the table, the documentation for the `mhkit.qc.check_timestamp` function is shown, including its signature, parameters, and returns.

**mhkit.qc.check\_timestamp**(data, frequency, expected\_start\_time=None, expected\_end\_time=None, min\_failures=1, exact\_times=True) [source]

Check time series for missing, non-monotonic and duplicate timestamps

**Parameters**

- data** (pandas DataFrame) – Data used in the quality control test, indexed by datetime
- frequency** (int) – Expected time series frequency, in seconds
- expected\_start\_time** (Timestamp (optional)) – Expected start time. If not specified, the minimum timestamp is used
- expected\_end\_time** (Timestamp (optional)) – Expected end time. If not specified, the maximum timestamp is used
- min\_failures** (int (optional)) – Minimum number of consecutive failures required for reporting, default = 1
- exact\_times** (bool (optional)) – Controls how missing times are checked. If True, times are expected to occur at regular intervals (specified in frequency) and the DataFrame is reindexed to match the expected frequency. If False, times only need to occur once or more within each interval (specified in frequency) and the DataFrame is not reindexed.

**Returns**

dictionary – Results include cleaned data, mask, and test results summary





The wave, river, and tidal modules are divided into submodules:

## Wave Module

The Wave module contains a set of functions to calculate quantities of interest for wave energy converters (WEC).

The wave module contains the following submodules:

- `io`: Loads wave elevation and direction.
- `resource`: Computes resource assessment metrics, including exceedance probability, inflow velocity, and power (theoretical resource). Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-301:2019 ED1.
- `performance`: Computes performance metrics such as equivalent diameter and capture area. Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-300:2019 ED1.
- `graphics`: Generates graphics, including flow duration curves and velocity duration curves.

See [MHKiT-Python](#) or [MHKiT-MATLAB](#) for more details on the wave module.

<https://mokit-code-hub.github.io/MHKiT/wave.html>

## Tidal Module

The tidal module contains a set of functions to calculate quantities of interest for tidal energy converters (TEC).

The tidal module contains the following submodules:

- `io`: Loads tidal velocity and direction.
- `resource`: Computes resource assessment metrics, including exceedance probability, inflow velocity, and power (theoretical resource). Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-301:2015 ED1.
- `device`: Computes device metrics such as equivalent diameter and capture area. Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-300:2015 ED1.
- `graphics`: Generates graphics, including flow duration curves and velocity duration curves.

See [MHKiT-Python](#) or [MHKiT-MATLAB](#) for more details on the tidal module.

<https://mokit-code-hub.github.io/MHKiT/tidal.html>

## River Module

The river module contains a set of functions to calculate quantities of interest for river energy converters (REC).

The river module contains the following submodules:

- `io`: Loads discharge data from standard formats.
- `resource`: Computes resource assessment metrics, including exceedance probability, inflow velocity, and power (theoretical resource). Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-301:2019 ED1.
- `device`: Computes device metrics such as equivalent diameter and capture area. Calculations are based on IEC TS 62600-300:2019 ED1.
- `graphics`: Generates graphics, including flow duration curves and velocity duration curves.

See [MHKiT-Python](#) or [MHKiT-MATLAB](#) for more details on the river module.

<https://mokit-code-hub.github.io/MHKiT/river.html>





MHKit-Python uses Pandas DataFrames to store labelled data structures.

- Each column is labelled with a descriptive name
- Data is indexed by time in seconds or by datetime
- The [Utils Module](#) can be used to convert numeric indexes to datetime indexes

Pandas includes many options including the ability to:

- Read data from various file formats (csv, excel, json, database, etc.)
- Write data and results to various file formats
- Plot timeseries data
- Slice and query data
- Upscale and downscale the time resolution of data
- Fill and interpolate gaps in data
- Compute moving window statistics

	probe1	probe2	probe3
Time			
10.000	24.48	28.27	1.3
10.002	34.48	40.27	-8.7
10.004	30.48	38.27	-13.7
10.006	12.48	24.27	-32.7
10.008	13.48	22.27	-21.7

	probe1	probe2	probe3
Time			
2019-05-20 00:00:10.000	24.48	28.27	1.3
2019-05-20 00:00:10.002	34.48	40.27	-8.7
2019-05-20 00:00:10.004	30.48	38.27	-13.7
2019-05-20 00:00:10.006	12.48	24.27	-32.7
2019-05-20 00:00:10.008	13.48	22.27	-21.7

MHKit-Python users that are new to Pandas are encouraged to review the [Pandas getting started guide](#).

# Jupyter Notebook Examples

MHKit-Python includes four Jupyter Notebook examples to demonstrate functionality, these include:

- **QC example:** run a simple quality control analysis on wave elevation data
- **Wave example:** generate a capture length matrix, calculate MAEP, and plot scatter diagrams
- **River example:** calculate annual energy produced for one turbine in the Tanana river near Nenana, Alaska
- **Tidal example:** calculate velocity duration curve using 1 year of data from the NOAA-Currents sites

## Load Data

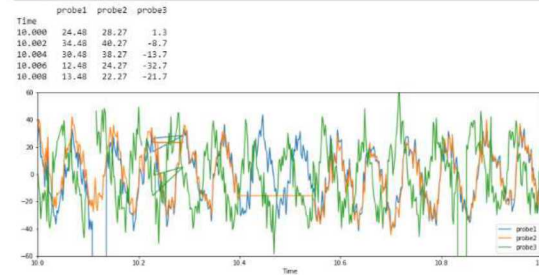
The wave elevation data used in this example includes several issues, including timestamps that are out of order, corrupt data with values of -999, data outside expected range, and stagnant data.

The data is loaded into a pandas DataFrame using the pandas method `read_csv`. The first 5 rows of data are shown below, along with a plot.

```
In [2]: # Load data from the csv file into a DataFrame
data = pd.read_csv('data/wave_elevation_data.csv', index_col='Time')

# Plot the data
data.plot(figsize=(15,5), ylim=(-50,60))

# Print the first 5 rows of data
print(data.head())
```



The data is indexed by time in seconds. To use the quality control functions, the data must be indexed by datetime. The index can be converted to datetime using the following utility function.

```
In [3]: # Convert the index to datetime
data.index = utils.index_to_datetime(data.index, origin='2019-05-20')

# Print the first 5 rows of data
print(data.head())
```

```
Time
2019-05-20 00:00:10.000    24.48    28.27    1.3
2019-05-20 00:00:10.002    34.48    40.27    -8.7
2019-05-20 00:00:10.004    38.48    38.27    -13.7
2019-05-20 00:00:10.006    12.48    24.27    -12.7
2019-05-20 00:00:10.008    13.48    22.27    -21.7
```

## Quality control tests

The following quality control tests are used to identify timestamp issues, corrupt data, data outside expected range, and stagnant data.

Each quality control test results in the following information:

- Cleaned data, which is a DataFrame that has NaN in place of data that did not pass the quality control test
- Boolean mask, which is a DataFrame with True/False that indicates if each data point passed the quality control test
- Summary of the quality control test results, the summary includes the variable name (which is blank for timestamp issues), the start and end time of the test failure, and an error flag for each test failure.

## Principal Flow Directions

As an initial check on the data, a velocity plot can be created to identify data gaps. To consider the velocity in one of the principal flow directions we apply the `principal_flow_directions` function. This function returns 2 directions (in degrees) corresponding to the flood and ebb directions of the tidal site. Principal flow directions are calculated based on the highest frequency directions. These directions are often close to 180 degrees apart, but are not required to be.

The `plot_current_timeseries` function plots velocity in either direction using the speed timeseries.

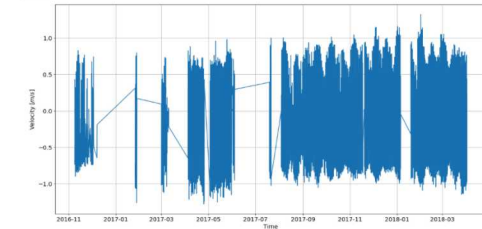
```
In [4]: # Specify histogram bin width for directions to calculate the principal flow directions
width_direction = 1 # in degrees

# Compute two principal flow directions
direction1, direction2 = tidal.resource.principal_flow_directions(data.d, width_direction)

# Set flood and ebb directions based on site knowledge
flood = direction1 # Flow into
ebb = direction2 # Flow out
```

The time series of current data can be plotted using the `plot_current_timeseries` function, which can include either the flood or ebb directions.

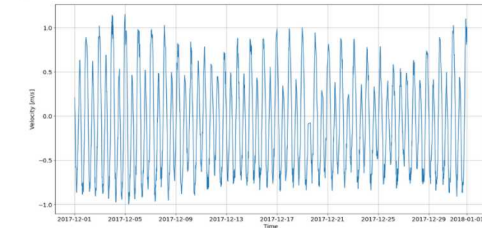
```
In [5]: ax = tidal.graphics.plot_current_timeseries(data.d, data.s, flood)
```



The plot above shows missing data for most of early and mid 2017. The IEC standard recommends a minimum of 1 year of 10 minute averaged data (See IEC 201 for full description). For the purposes of demonstration, this dataset is sufficient. To look at a specific month we can slice the dataset before passing to the plotting function.

```
In [6]: # Slice December of 2017 out of the full dataset
dec17_data = data.loc['2017-12-01':'2017-12-31']

# Plot December of 2017 as current timeseries
ax = tidal.graphics.plot_current_timeseries(dec17_data.d, dec17_data.s, flood)
```

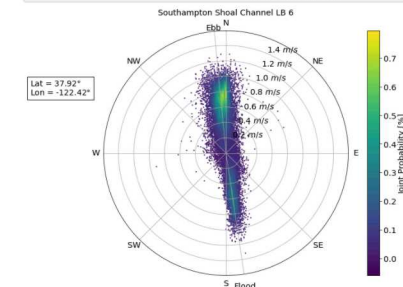


## Joint Probability Distribution

Direction and velocity can be viewed as a joint probability distribution on a polar plot. This plot helps visually show the flood and ebb directions and the frequency of particular directional velocities.

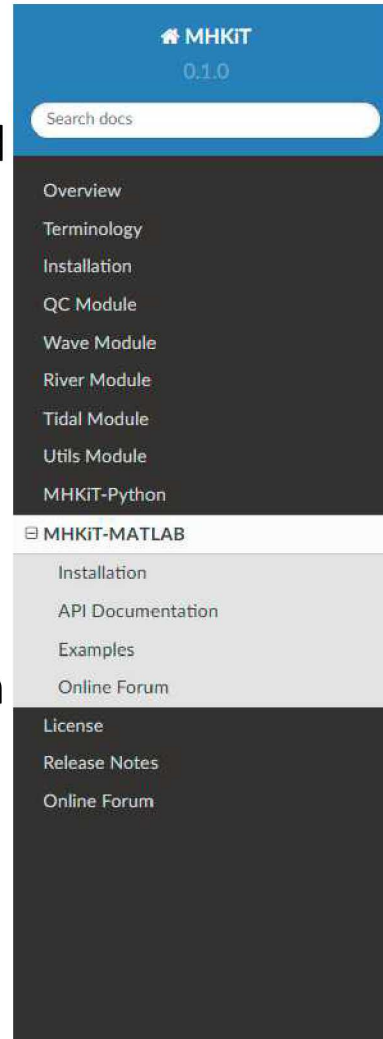
```
In [7]: # Set the joint probability bin widths
width_direction = 1 # in degrees
width_velocity = 0.1 # in m/s

# Plot the joint probability distribution
ax = tidal.graphics.plot_joint_probability_distribution(data.d, data.s, width_direction, width_velocity,
                                                    fload=fload, ebb=ebb)
```



[MHKiT-MATLAB](#) is intended to be used by researchers and practitioners that prefer MATLAB.

- MHKiT-MATLAB runs the MHKiT-Python functions by wrapping them in MATLAB.
- The software includes QC, Wave, River, and Tidal modules.
- Documentation includes installation instructions, API documentation, and MATLAB Live examples
- The online forum is hosted on the MHKIT-MATLAB GitHub site.



Docs » MHKIT-MATLAB

[View page source](#)

## MHKiT-MATLAB

### Installation

Refer to the [MHKiT-MATLAB](#) installation section for information on how to install MHKiT-MATLAB.

### API Documentation

- [Wave](#)
- [River](#)
- [Tidal](#)
- [QC](#)

### Examples

MATLAB Live examples of MHKiT-MATLAB are included below:

- [Wave Example](#)
- [River Example](#)
- [QC Example](#)
- [Tidal Example](#)

### Online Forum

Please post questions about MHKiT-MATLAB on the [Issues Page](#). This forum is managed by the MHKiT-MATLAB code development team and users. The issues page is used to interact with the MHKiT-MATLAB community, ask questions, and report bugs.



# Current and Future Releases



## MHKit v0.1.0

The first official release of MHKit, developed in Python and MATLAB, includes the following modules:

- **QC Module:** Perform quality control analysis
- **Wave Module:** Calculate quantities of interest for wave energy converters (WEC)
- **River Module:** Calculate quantities of interest for river energy converters (REC)
- **Tidal Module:** Calculate quantities of interest for tidal energy converters (TEC)
- **Utils Module:** Includes helper functions

The v0.1.0 release includes methods for resource assessment, device performance, graphics, io and and quality control.

## MHKit-Python v0.1.0

## MHKit-MATLAB v0.1.0

## Future Releases

The next release of MHKit, planned for Summer 2020, will include the following modules:

- **Mechanical Loads Module:** Calculates quantities of interest for mechanical loads.
- **Power Quality Module:** Calculates quantities of interest for power quality.





## Issues

Questions, feature requests, and bug reports for [MHKiT-Python](#) and [MHKiT-MATLAB](#) should be submitted to the GitHub Issues Page. The GitHub online forums are managed by the MHKiT development team and users.

[Submit MHKiT-Python Issue](#)

[Submit MHKiT-MATLAB Issue](#)

## Collaboration

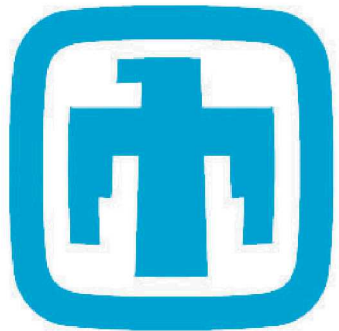
[MHKiT-Python](#) and [MHKiT-MATLAB](#) welcomes feedback and code contributions. Software developers interested in contributing to the MHKiT open-source software are encouraged to use GitHub to create a [Fork](#) of the repository into their GitHub user account. To include your additions to the MHKiT code, please submit a [pull request](#) in the master branch of the . Once reviewed by the MHKiT development team, pull requests will be merged into MHKiT master branch, and included in future releases of MHKiT. Software developers, within the MHKiT development team and external collaborators, are expected to follow standard practices to document and test new code.

[Submit MHKiT-Python Pull Request](#)

[Submit MHKiT-MATLAB Pull Request](#)



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Thank you!

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