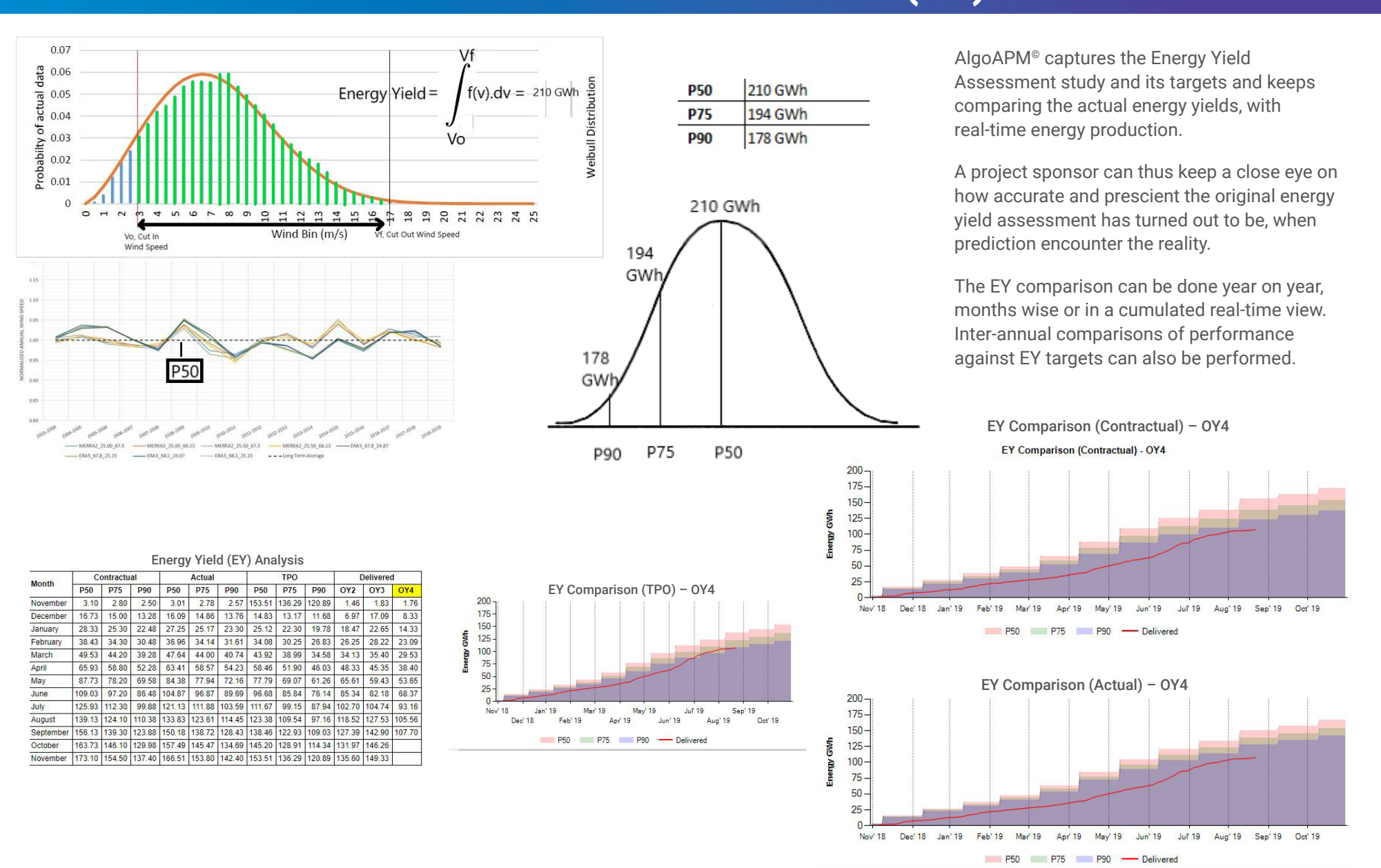
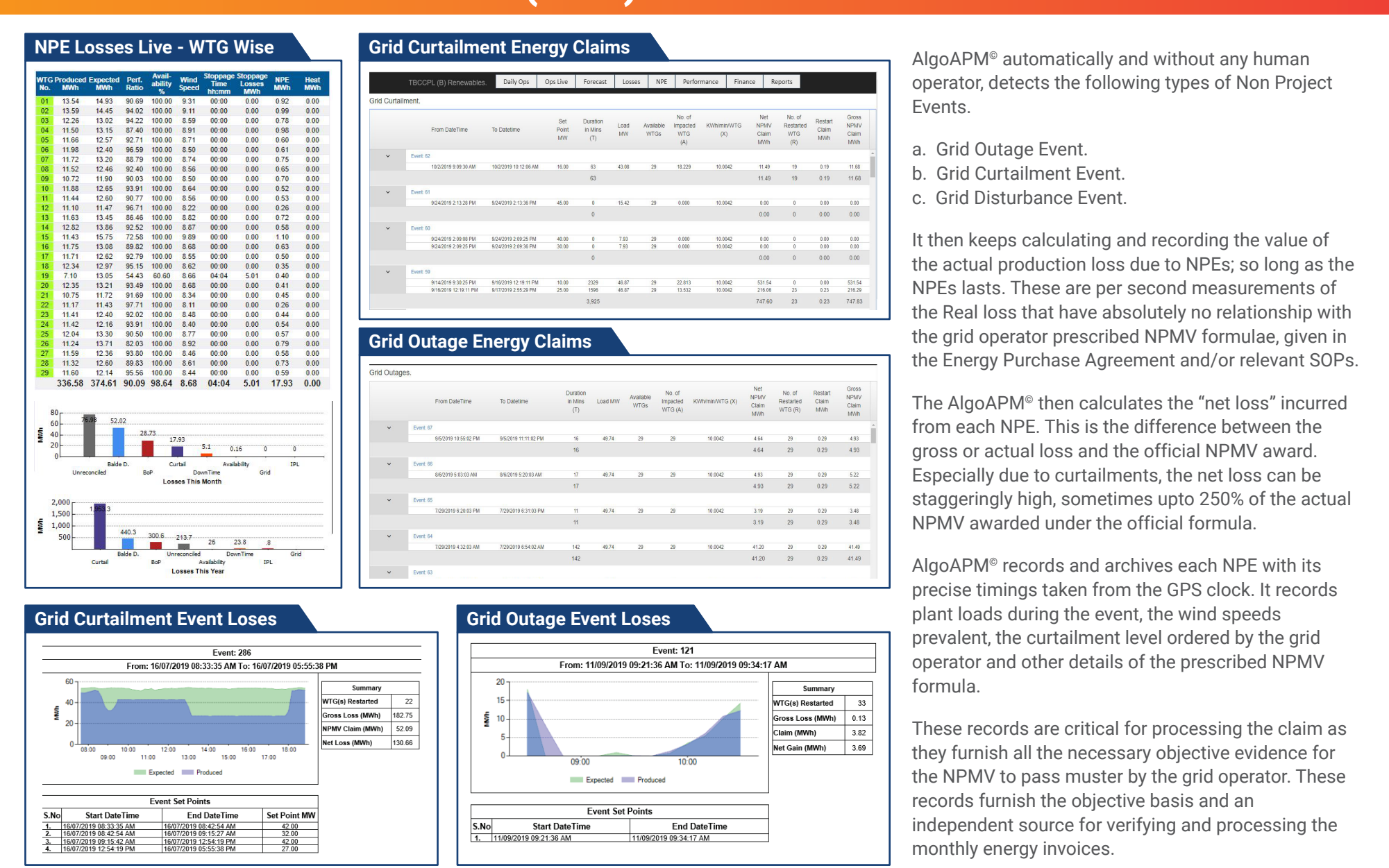


# ALGO ASSET PERFORMANCE MONITORING (APM) RELEASE P-4

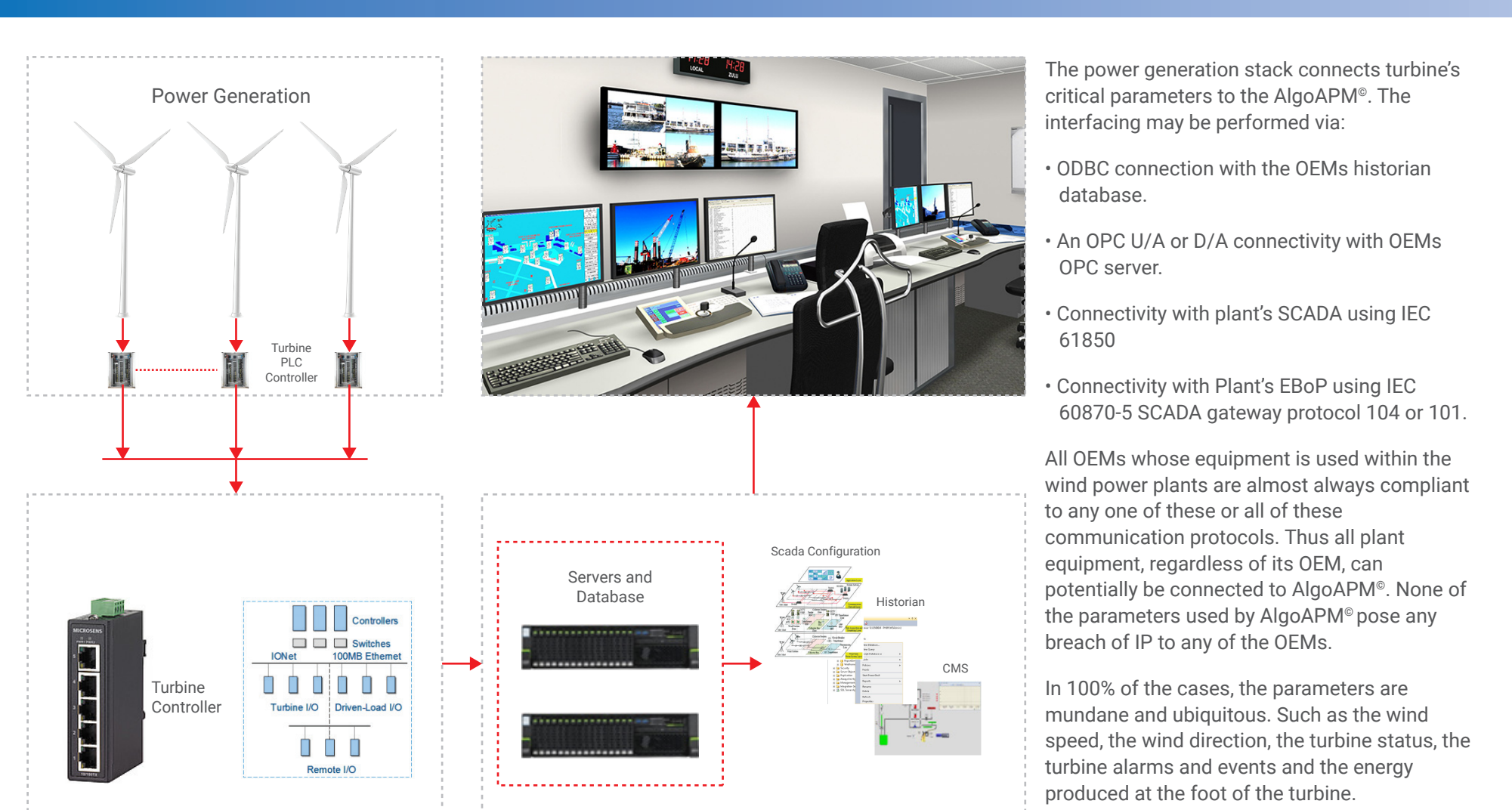
## ► PERFORMANCE AGAINST ENERGY YIELD (EY) STUDIES



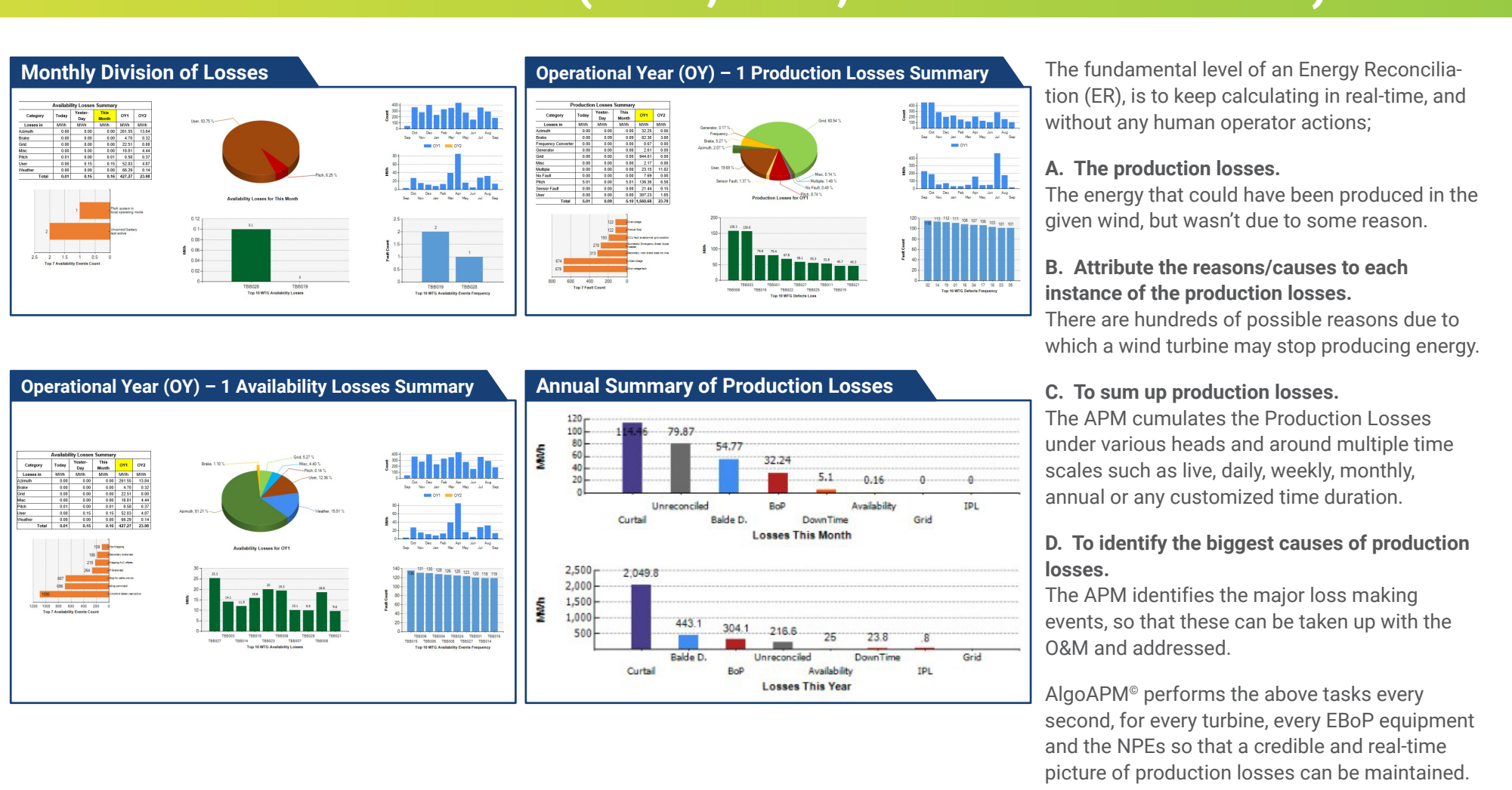
### ➤ NON PROJECT EVENT (NPE)



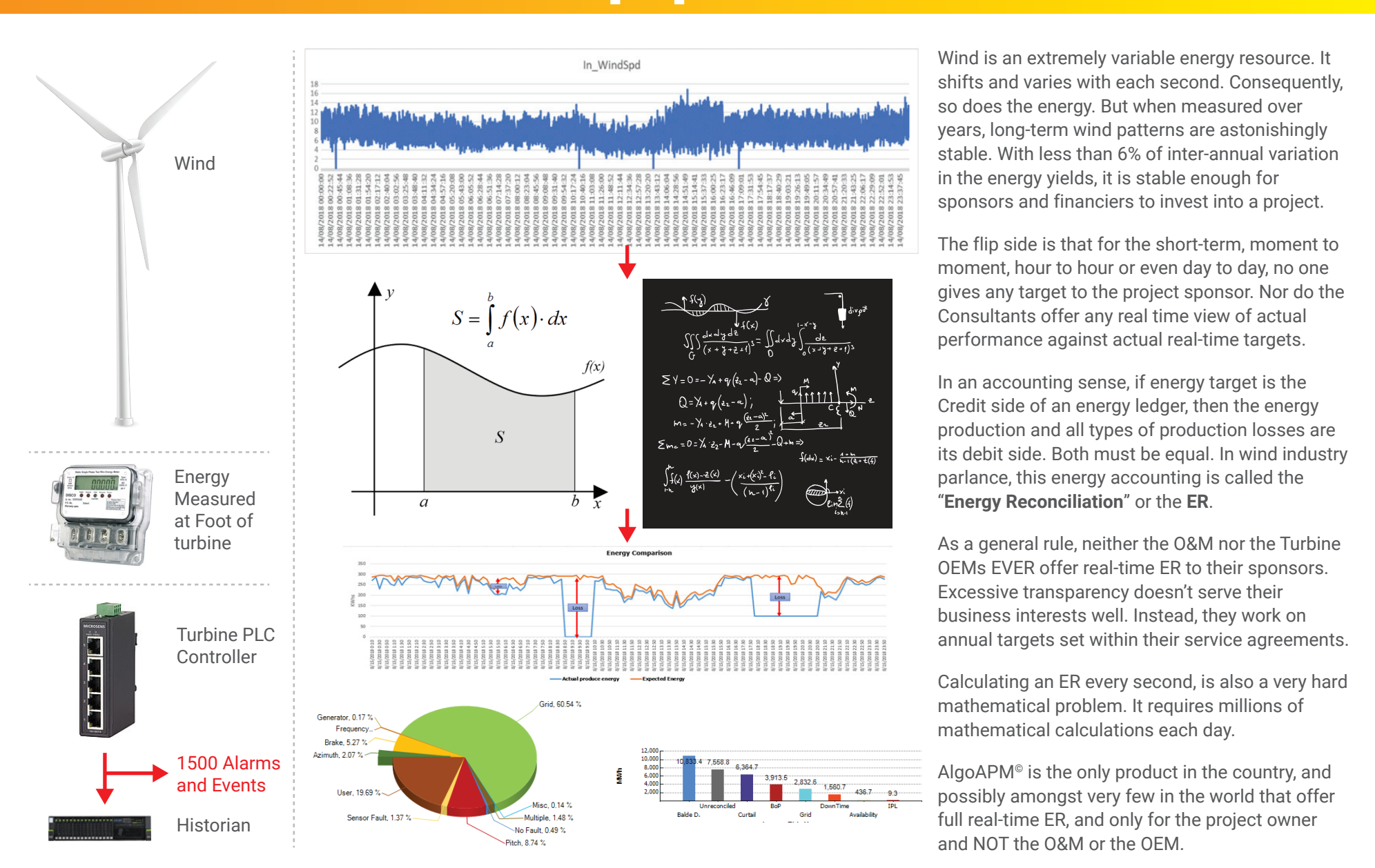
## ► POWER GENERATION STACK



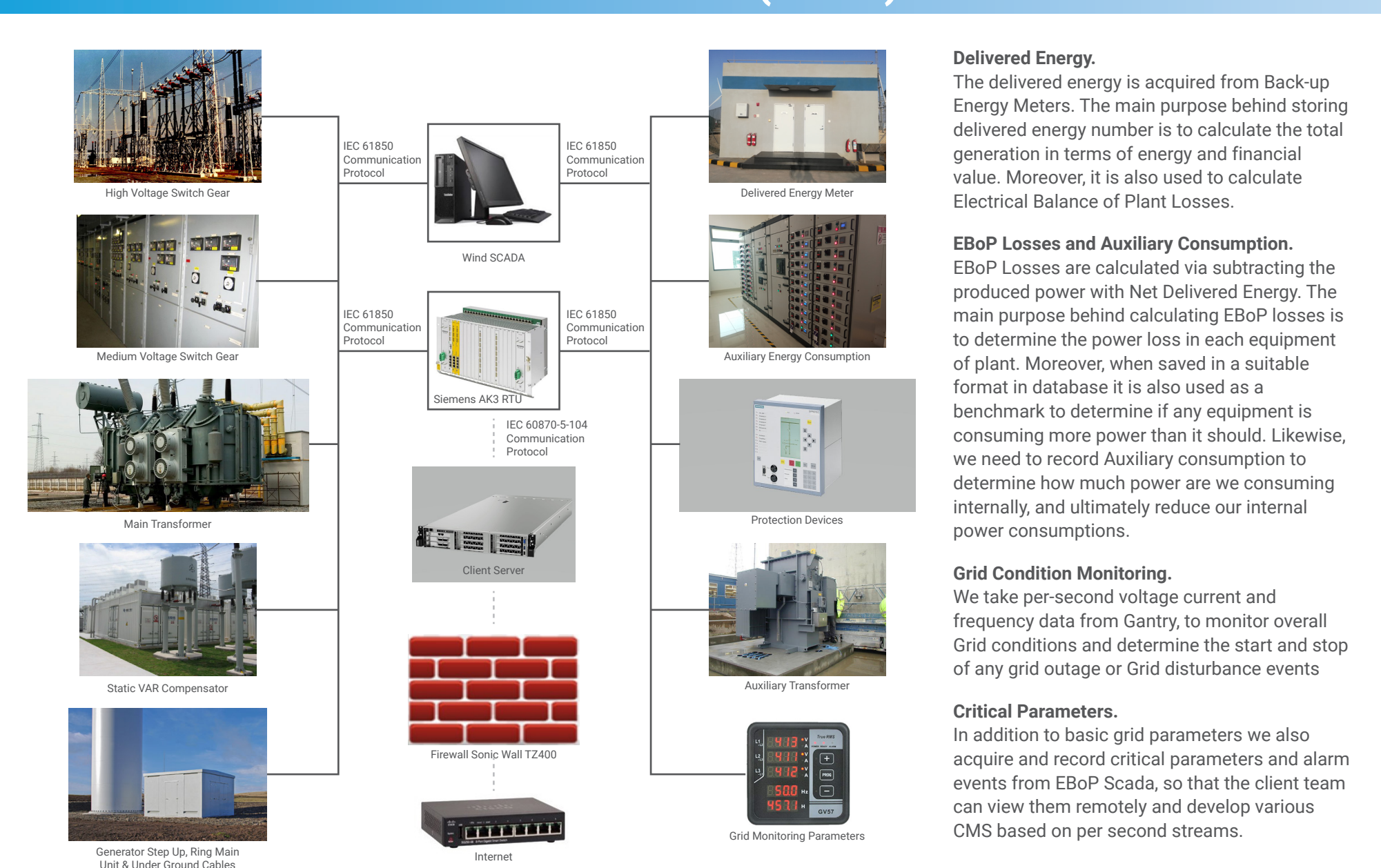
### ► PRODUCTION LOSSES (EBOP, WTG, TECH AVAILABILITY)



## ► ENERGY RECONCILIATION [ER]



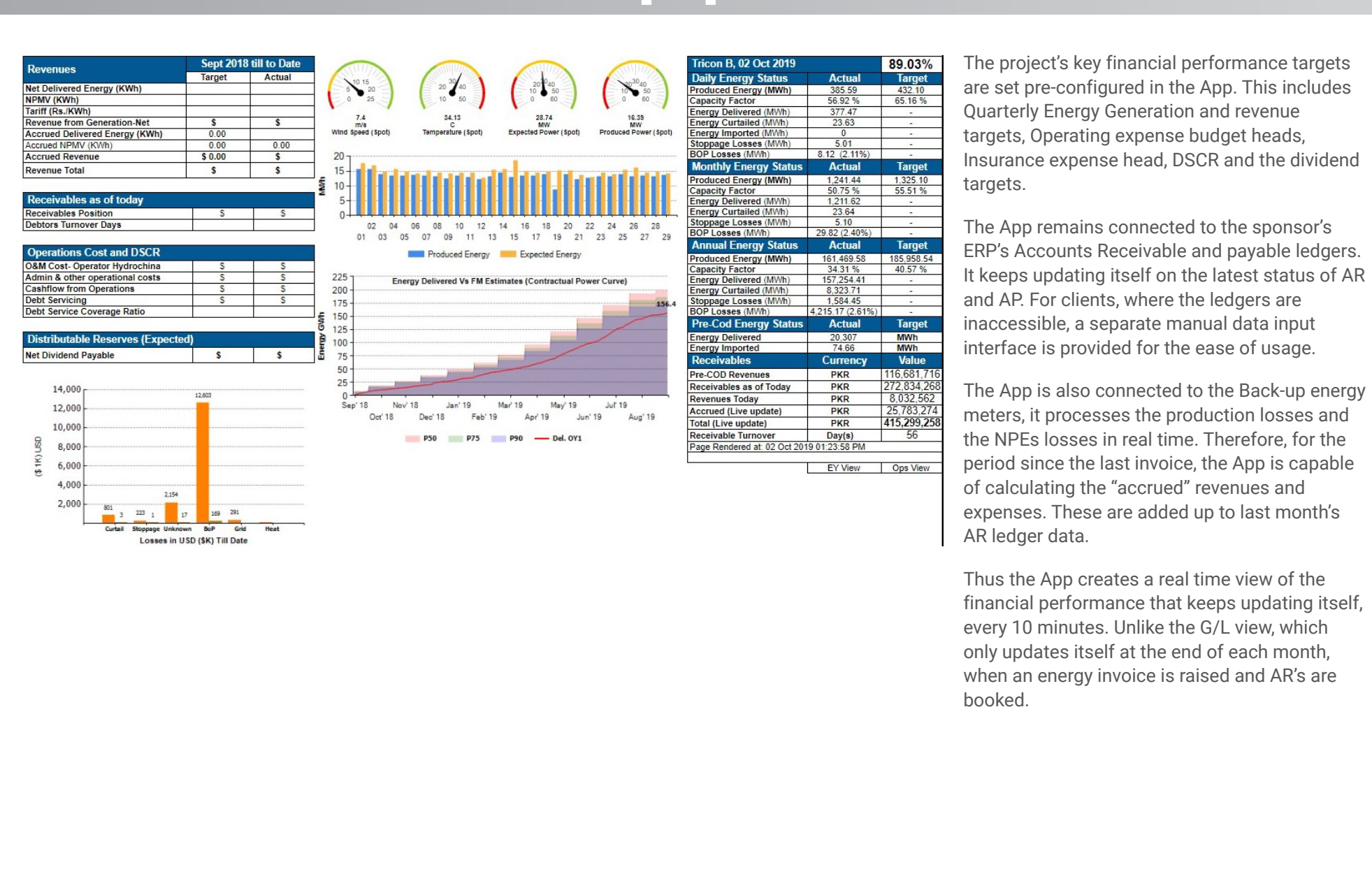
## ➤ ELECTRICAL BALANCE OF PLANT (EBOP) STACK



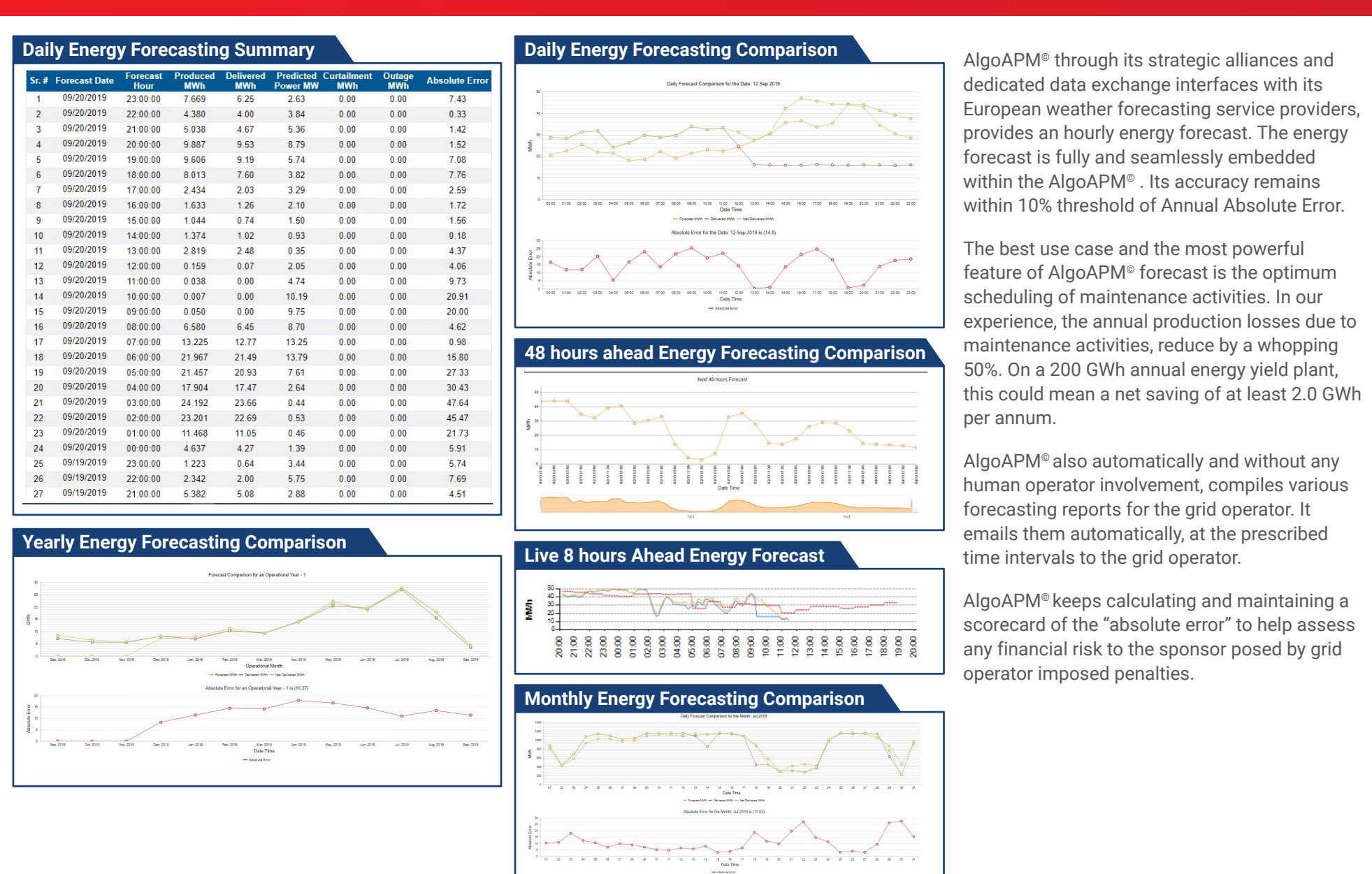
› REAL TIME MEASUREMENTS OF POWER CURVE PERFORMANCE



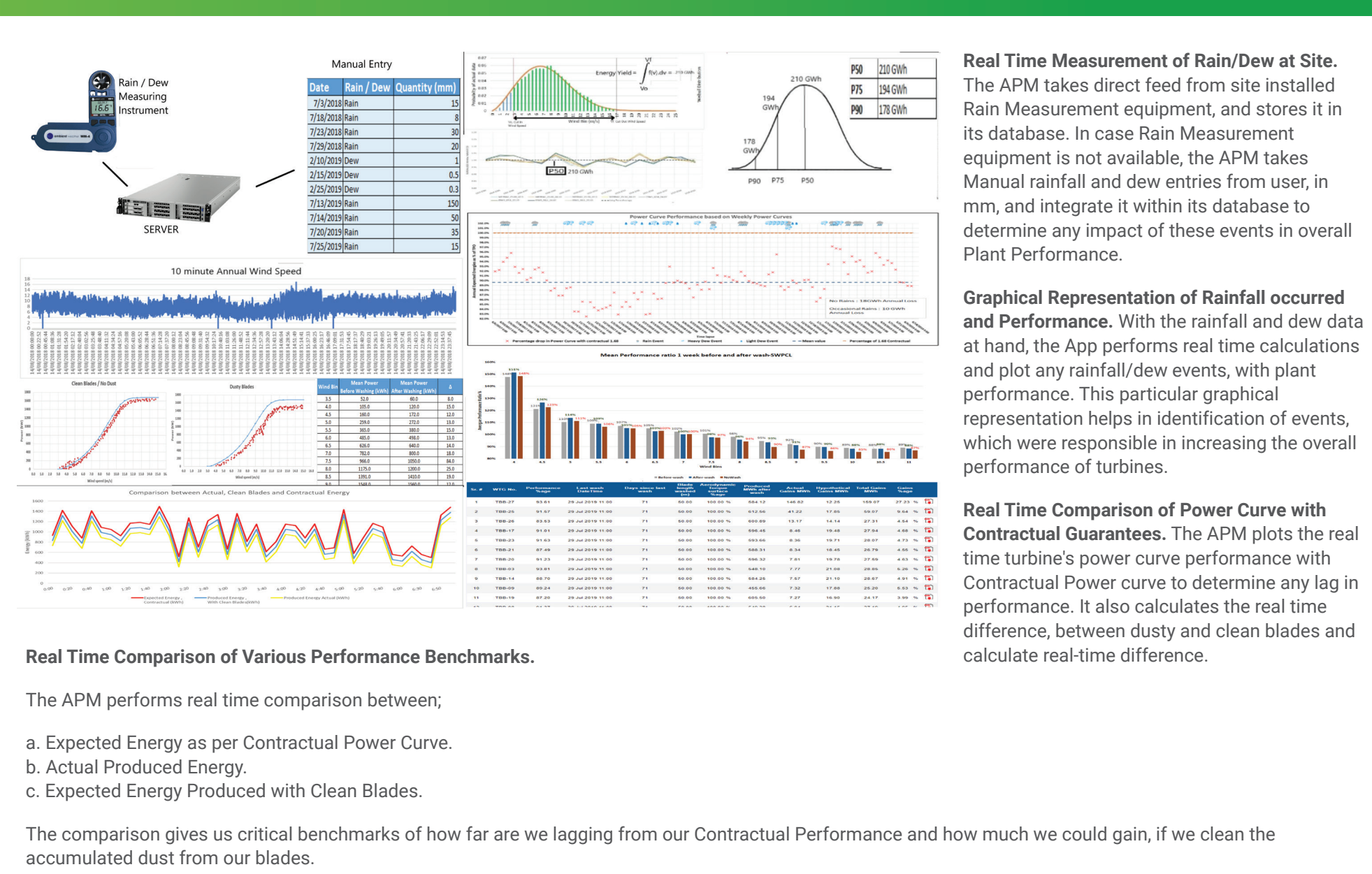
## › FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE [FP]



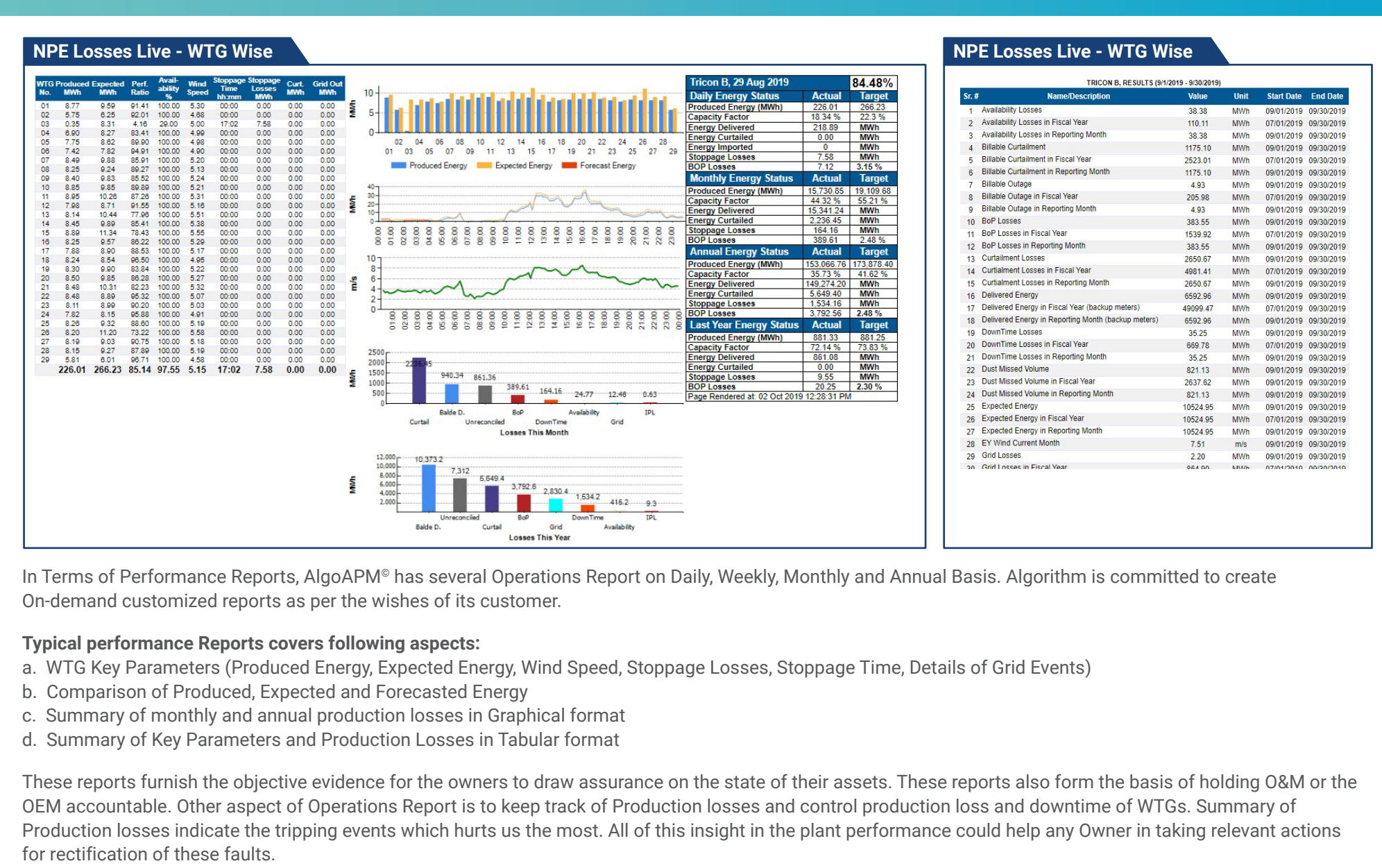
## ► ENERGY FORECASTING



## ► REAL TIME MEASUREMENT OF DUST LOSSES



## ► PERFORMANCE REPORTS



## WEATHER FORECASTING STACK

There are very few Global Weather forecasting services in the world right now. Almost all of these are publicly owned and operated. Such as the National Weather Service of the US, The UK's Met Office or the Weather Europe. The resources they command such as weather satellites, hundreds of weather stations, thousands of weather balloons, oceanographic vessels etc. are simply too expensive to operate by any commercial concern.

These global weather services take the data inputs from thousands of observations, deployed globally. They use super computers to run partial differential equations on complex weather that predict the weather over 10 to 16 days of time window. Since last 30 years, and with the exponential advances in computing power, these global numerical weather models have become extremely accurate. Especially, the very short-term prediction, upto next 12 hours.

Commercial organizations such as aviation, oil and gas industry, merchant marine, television channels, farmers and now increasingly the wind industry subscribes to the services of these global weather service providers. Thus periodically, typically every hour, the wind forecasts for any place on the planet can be subscribed and regularly received over the internet.

An accurate wind forecast is still not enough to create an accurate energy forecast with less than 10% errors. The plant needs to take several operational factors into account. The nuances involved are the total number of turbines, turbines' power curves, plant's BoP losses under various load conditions, turbine status whether online or not, the NPEs, the turbine wake losses that are themselves, dependent on the wind direction.

AlopaDM<sup>®</sup> weather forecast stack, through its strategic alliances with European wind industry's leading energy forecast suppliers, seamlessly integrates plant's operational data with the service provider's deep learning algorithms. Thus delivering an actionable and accurate energy forecast, every hour to its customers.