



**Barcelona
Supercomputing
Center**

Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



A CLIMATE SERVICE FOR THE WIND POWER INDUSTRY WITHIN CLIM4ENERGY PROJECT

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Wind Power growth

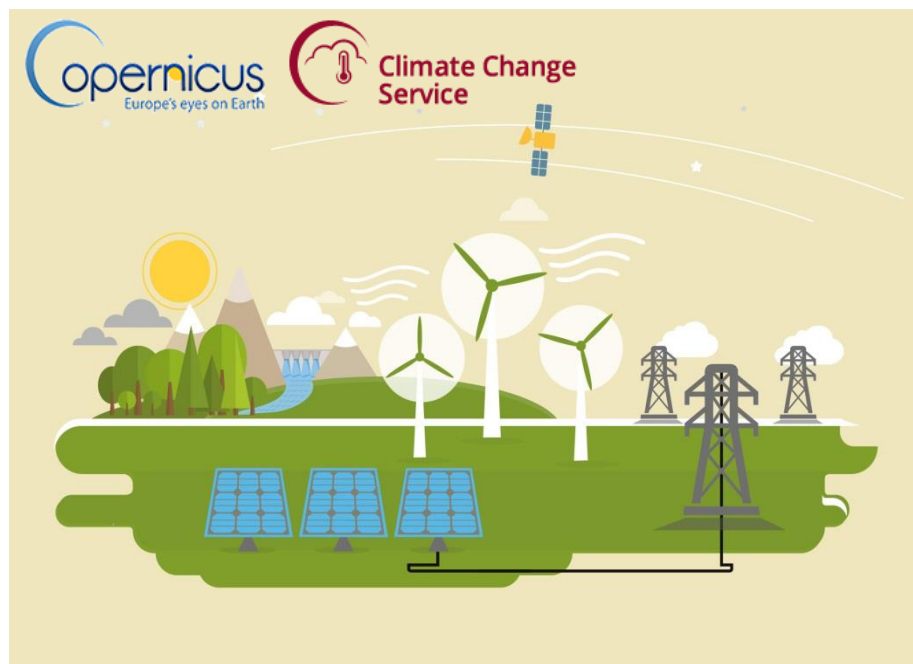
✓
CONGRATULATIONS!!
Installed capacity: >500GW
WP generation: ~3.8%
RE generation: ~24%

- UN SDG
- Paris agreements
- EU RE targets

✗
BUT
Energy & Heating still the
largest GHG emitting sector

!
A future with higher
penetration of renewables

👁️
Understand climate variability.
Anticipate changes.
Build resilience.



Providing a wealth of free climate data



CLIM4ENERGY

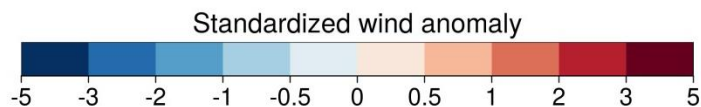
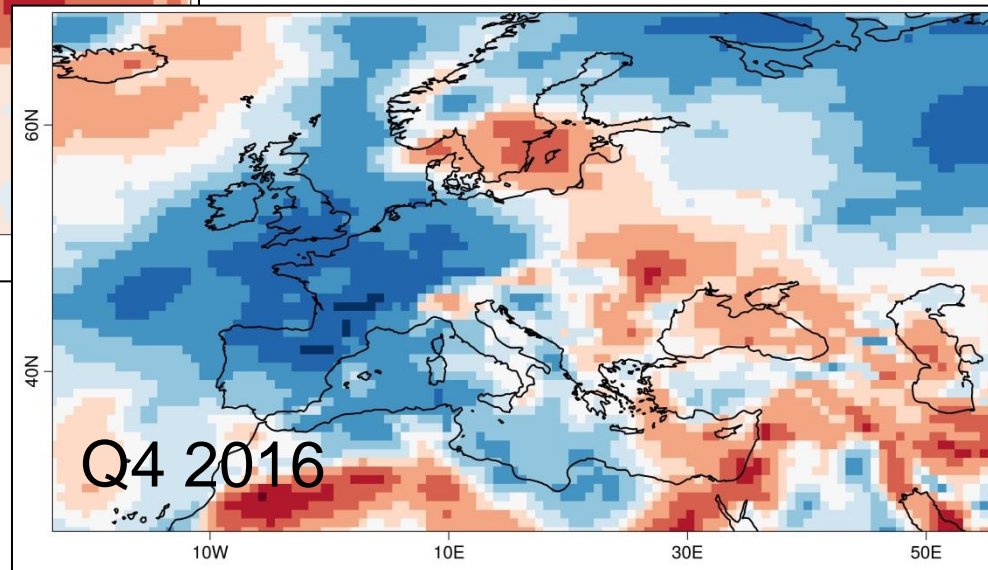
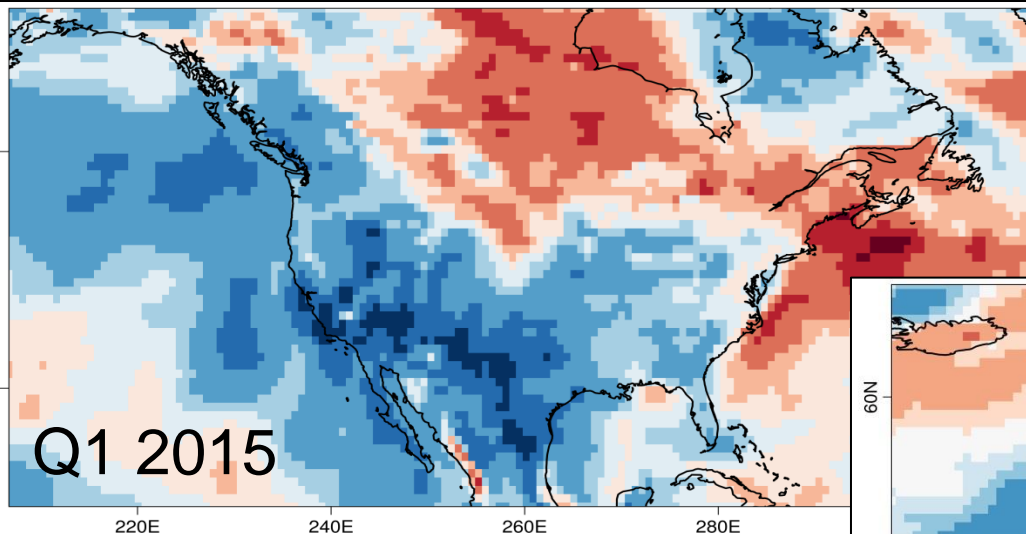
Tailoring climate services for the energy industry



Seasonal forecast service for wind power

Wind droughts

source: ERA-Interim
ref. period: 1985-2014



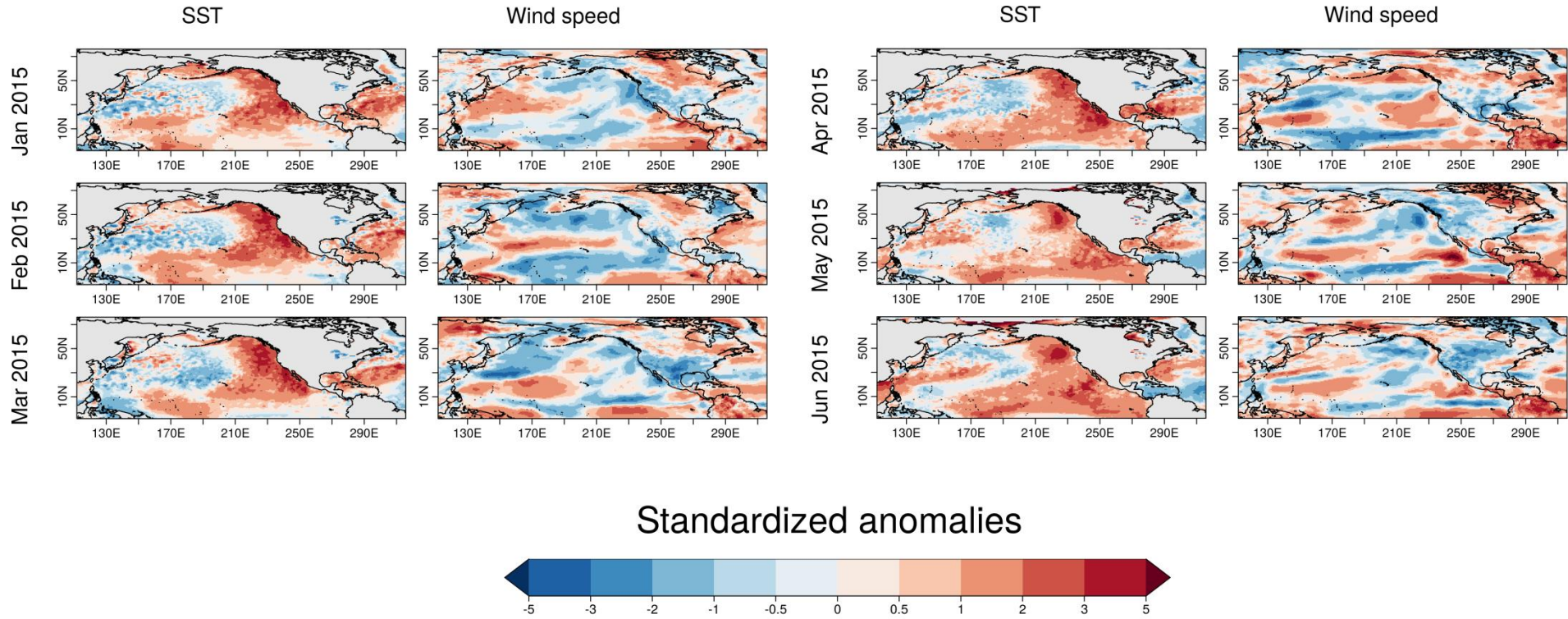
Can we anticipate anomalies?



Coupled
Ocean-Atmosphere
Ensemble Prediction
Systems

- ECMWF System4
- UKMO GloSea5
- MeteoFrance System5
- NCEP CFSv2

SST influencing Wind Speed



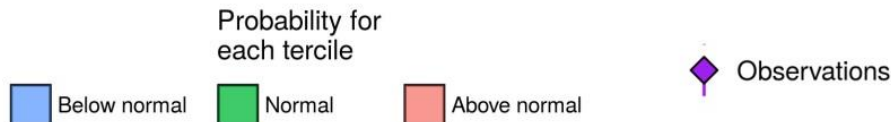
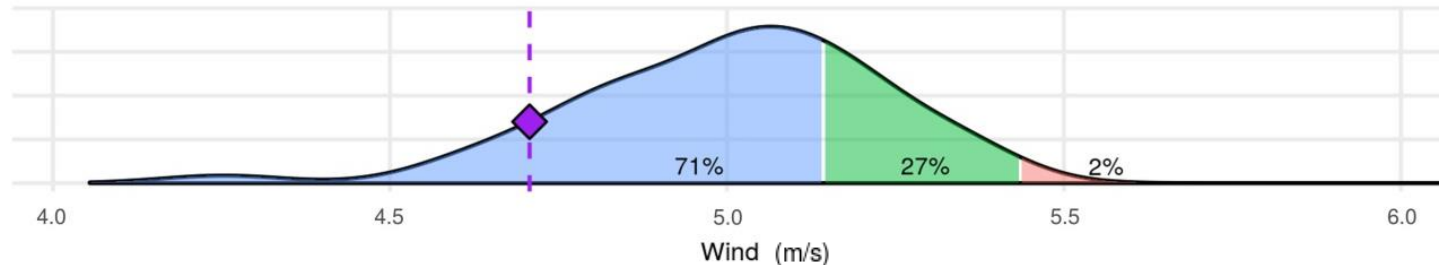
source: ERA-Interim
ref. period: 1981-2010

QUESTION

- Will the coming season be:
- less windy than normal?
 - normal?
 - more windy than normal?

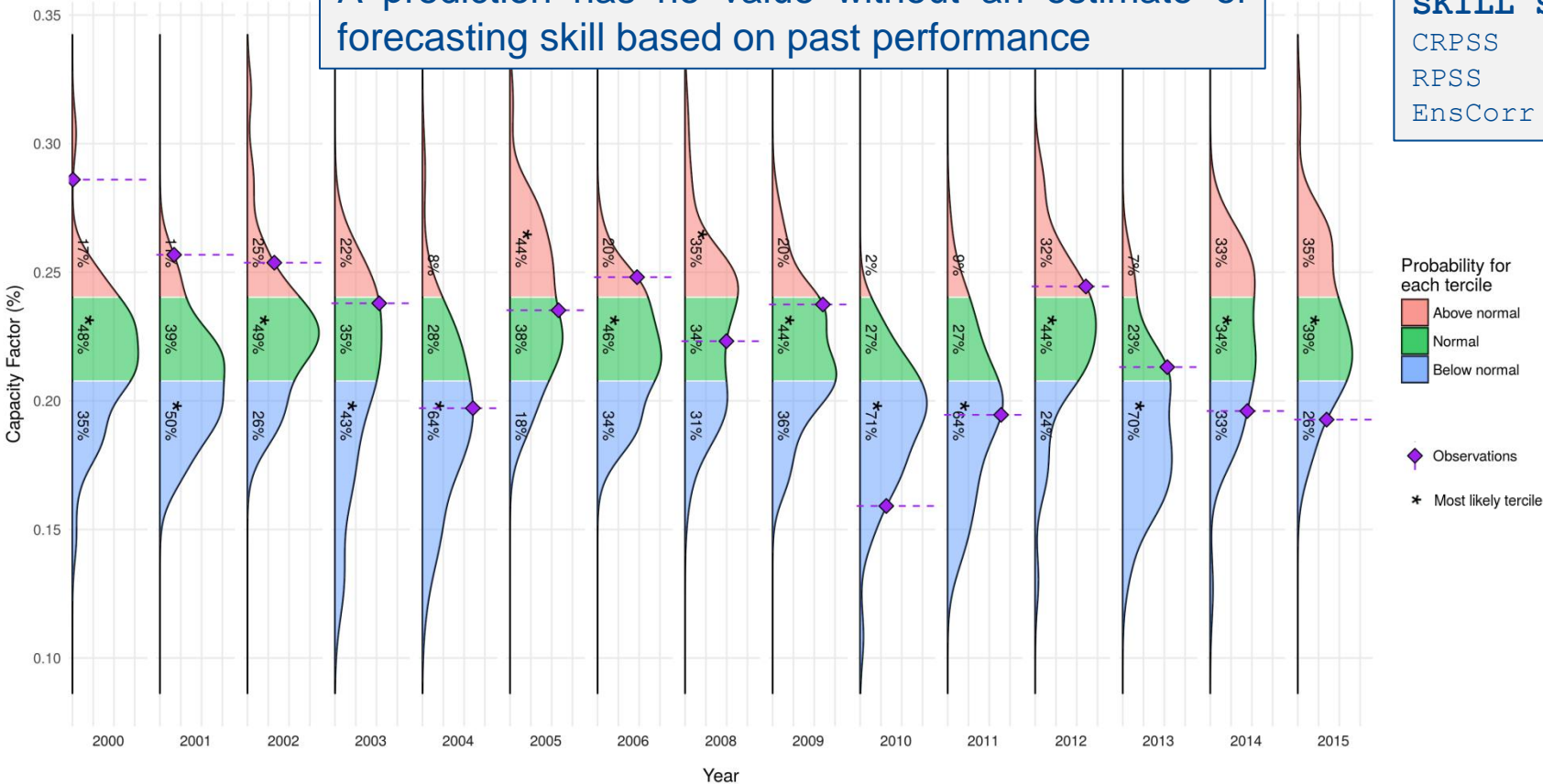
ANSWER

- Bias adjust model output
- Average whole season
- Distribute the ensemble members into 3 categories
- Compute probability

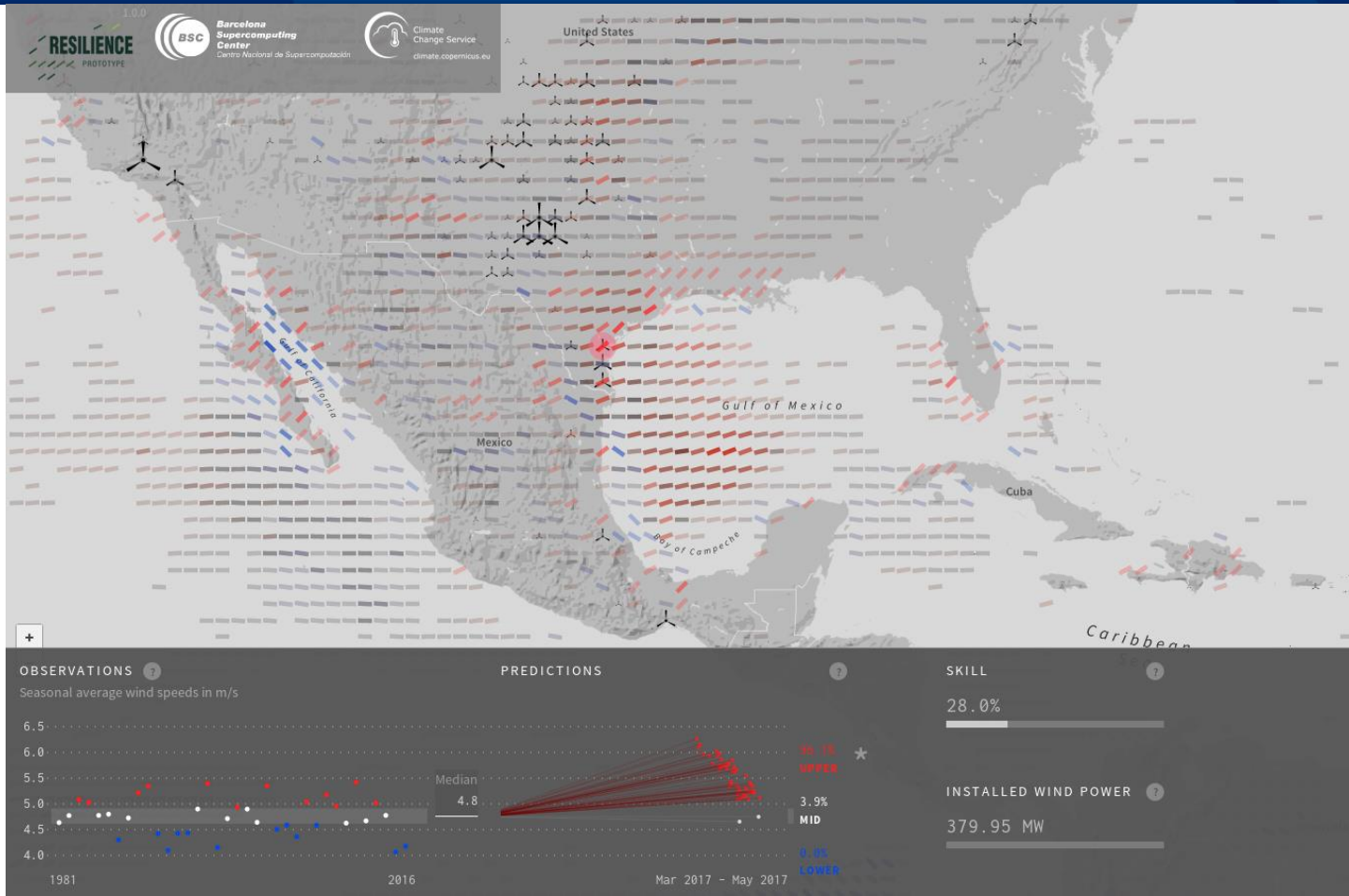


Forecast quality

Hindcast for JJA

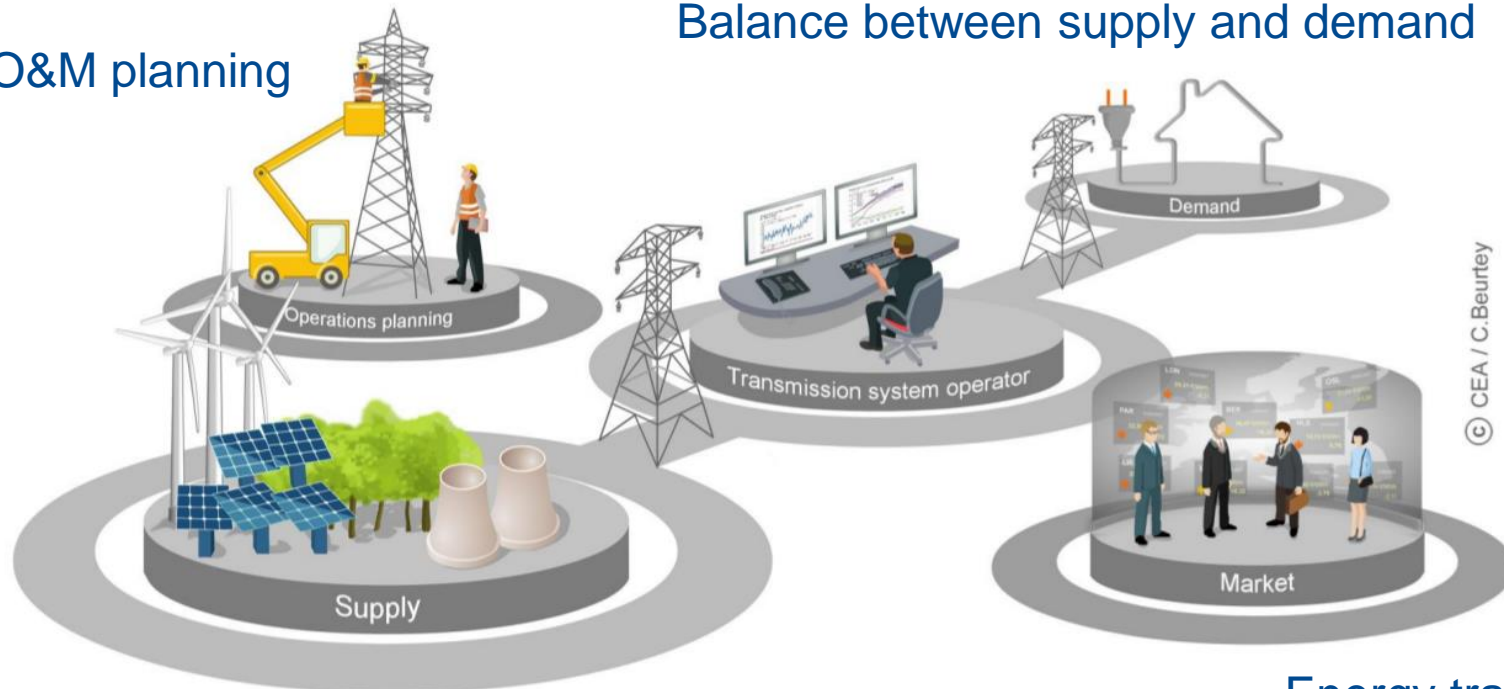


RESILIENCE visualization



Balance between supply and demand

O&M planning



Cash flow anticipation

Energy trading

Capacity Factor of an installed wind farm is a normalized energy generation indicator that explains how good the meteorological conditions have been for producing energy during a specific period.

$$CF (\%) = \frac{\text{Actual generation}}{\text{Installed capacity} * \text{hours}}$$

Independent of: 

- number of installed turbines
- nameplate capacity of installed turbines

Depends on other turbine specifications: 

- cut-in speed
- rated speed
- cut-out speed

Impossible to compute a Capacity Factor that is valid for all windfarms

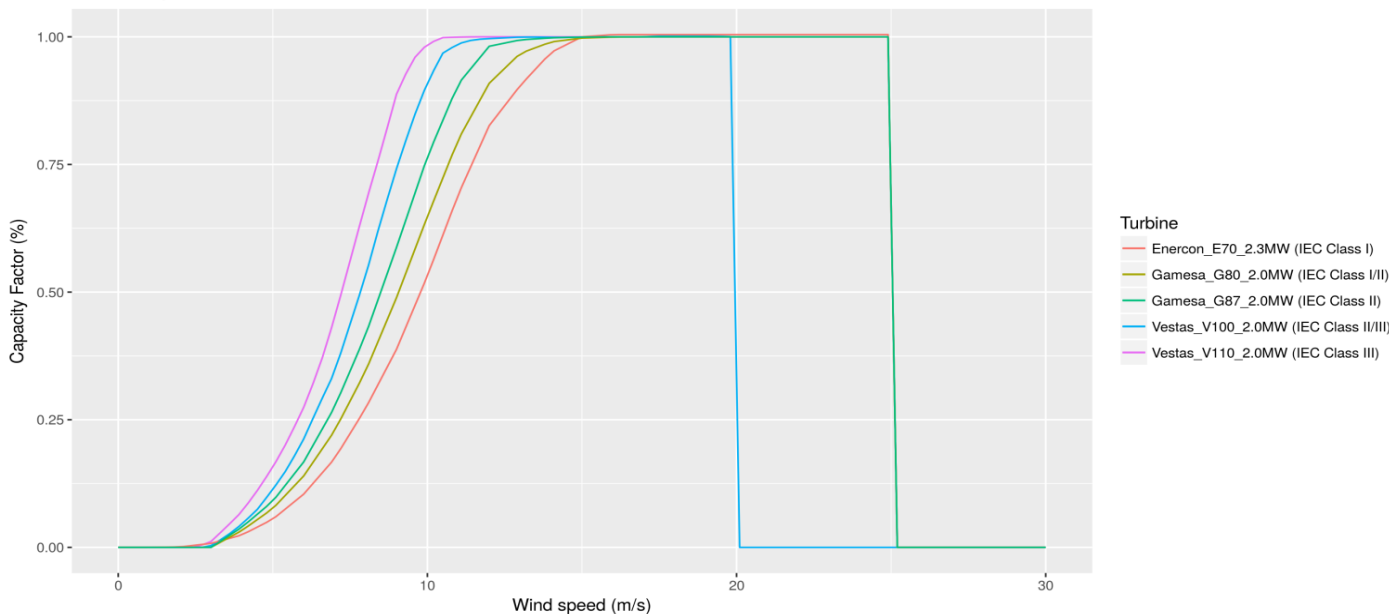
Turbine Classification

The IEC-61400-1 standard defines 3 classes of turbines.

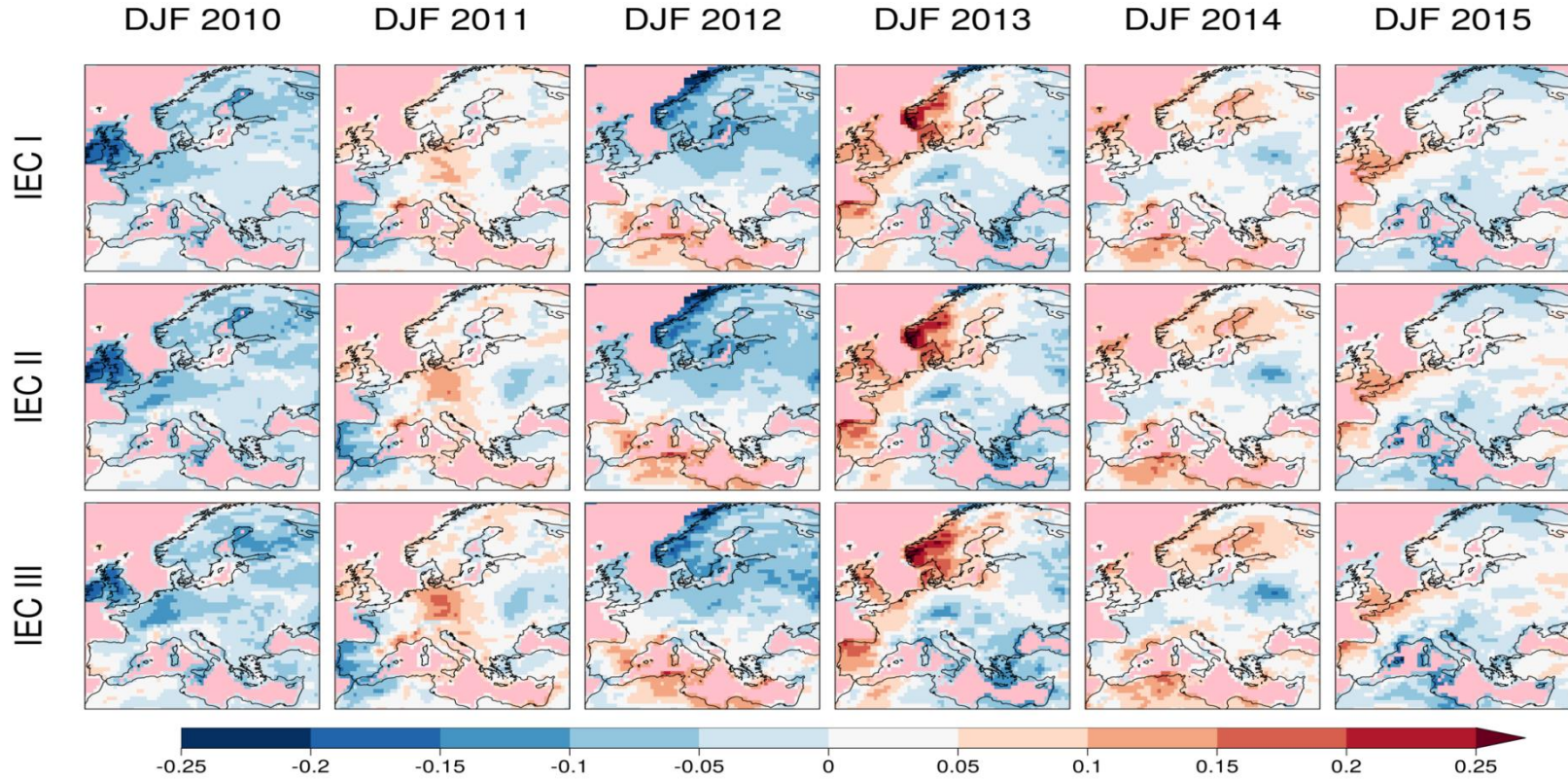
We select one turbine model to represent each class.

	Mean wspd	Max 10' wspd	Structural loads	Rotor size	Hub height	Materials
IEC I	10 m/s	50 m/s	high	small	low	stronger
IEC II	8.5 m/s	42.5 m/s	med	med	med	
IEC III	7.5 m/s	37.5 m/s	low	big	high	weaker

Selected power curves

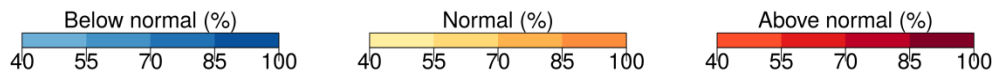
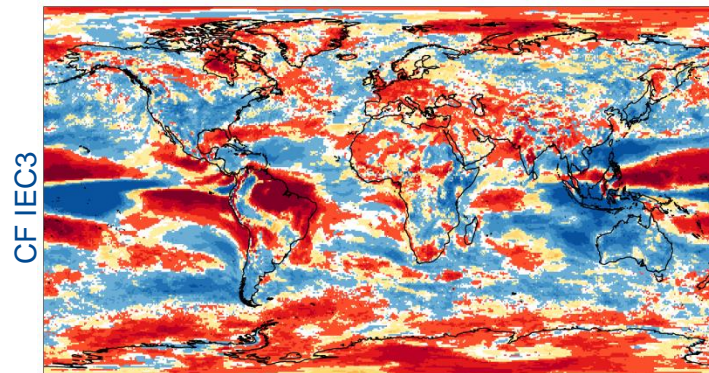
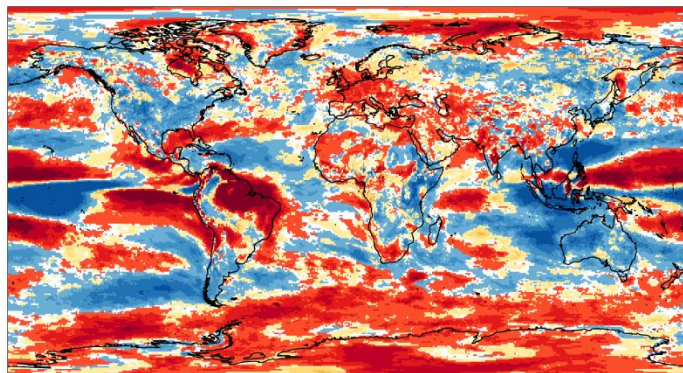
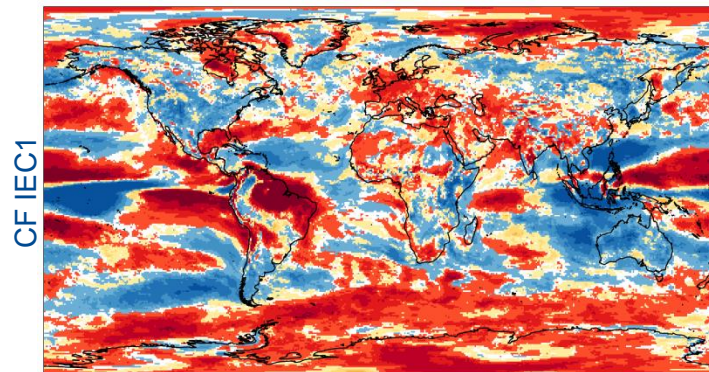
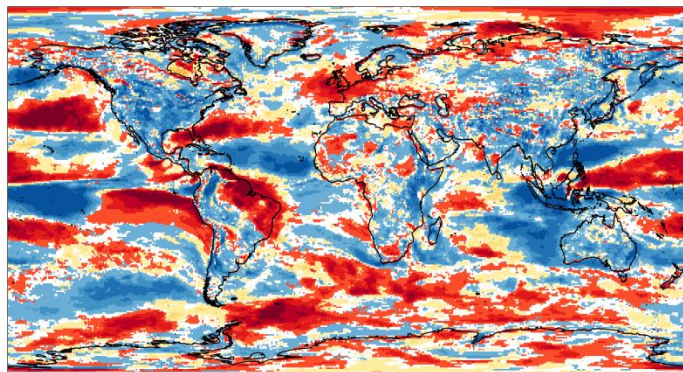


Capacity factor anomalies



Observed anomalies (ERA-Interim)

Capacity Factor forecasts



Most likely tercile
DJF 2015/16
ECMWF System4

[probability > 40%]

NON-LINEAR
effects

Conclusions

- Essential to understand climate variations
- Dynamical models can anticipate extreme events
- Tailored service helpful for several applications
- Assessing forecast quality is crucial before making decisions

Open questions

- Which decisions would you take in view of those forecasts?

Thank you!

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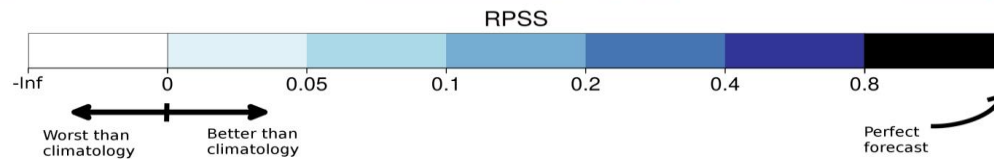
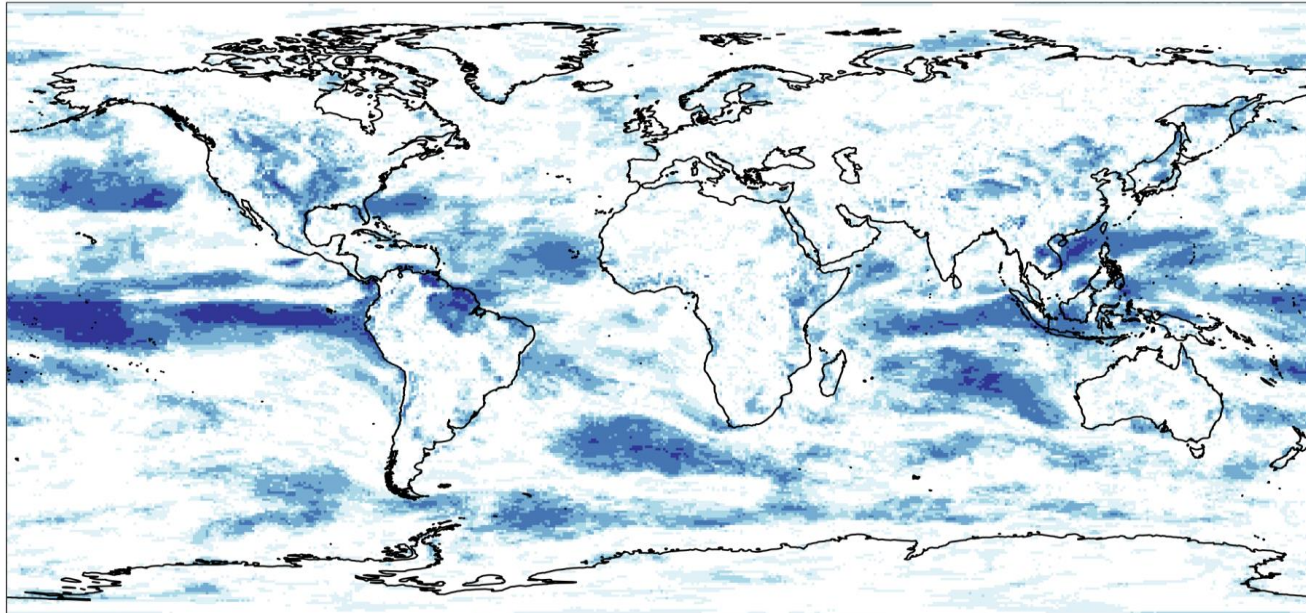
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Photo: Marios Zangas

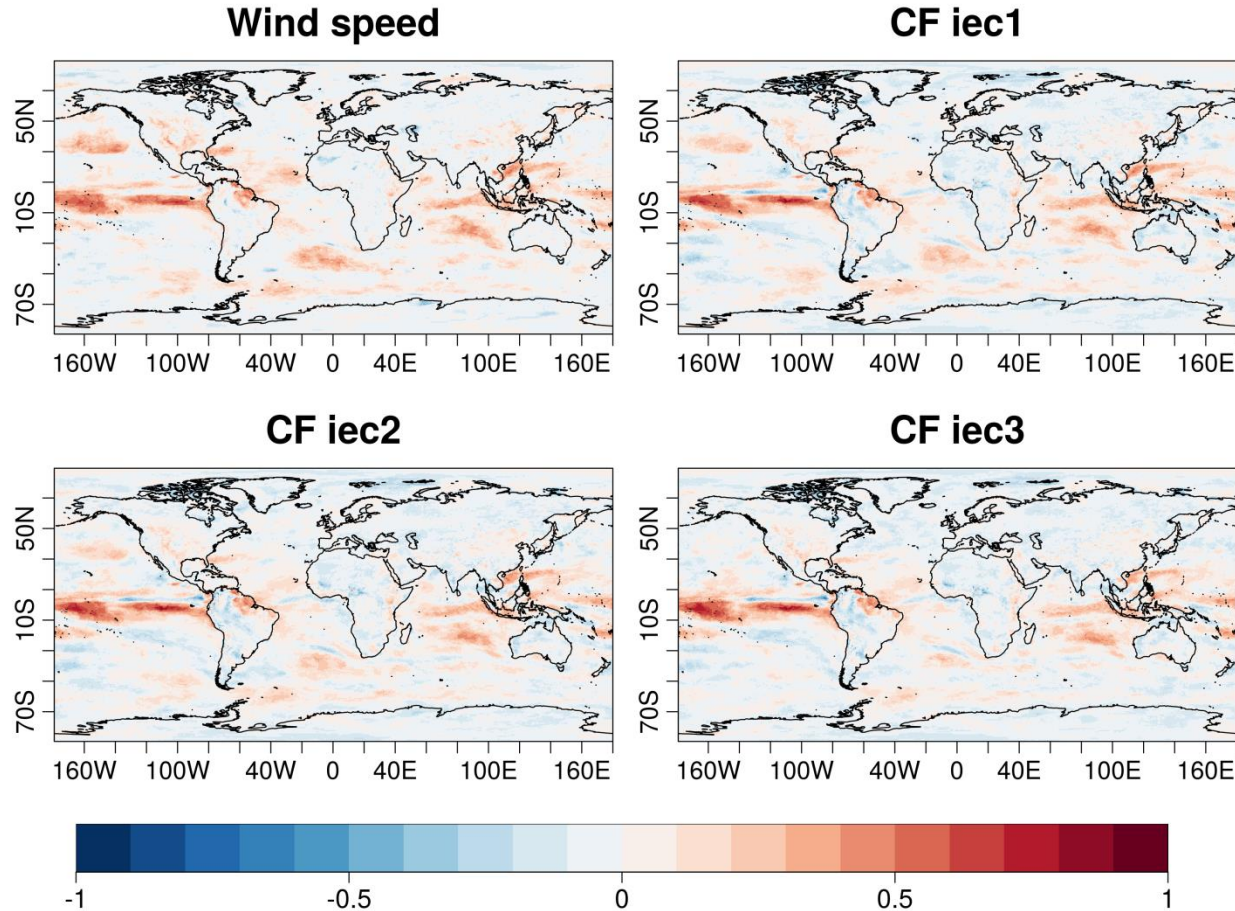


Skill assessment
for DJF (1981-
2013)

Displaying:
Ranked Probability
Skill Score [RPSS]

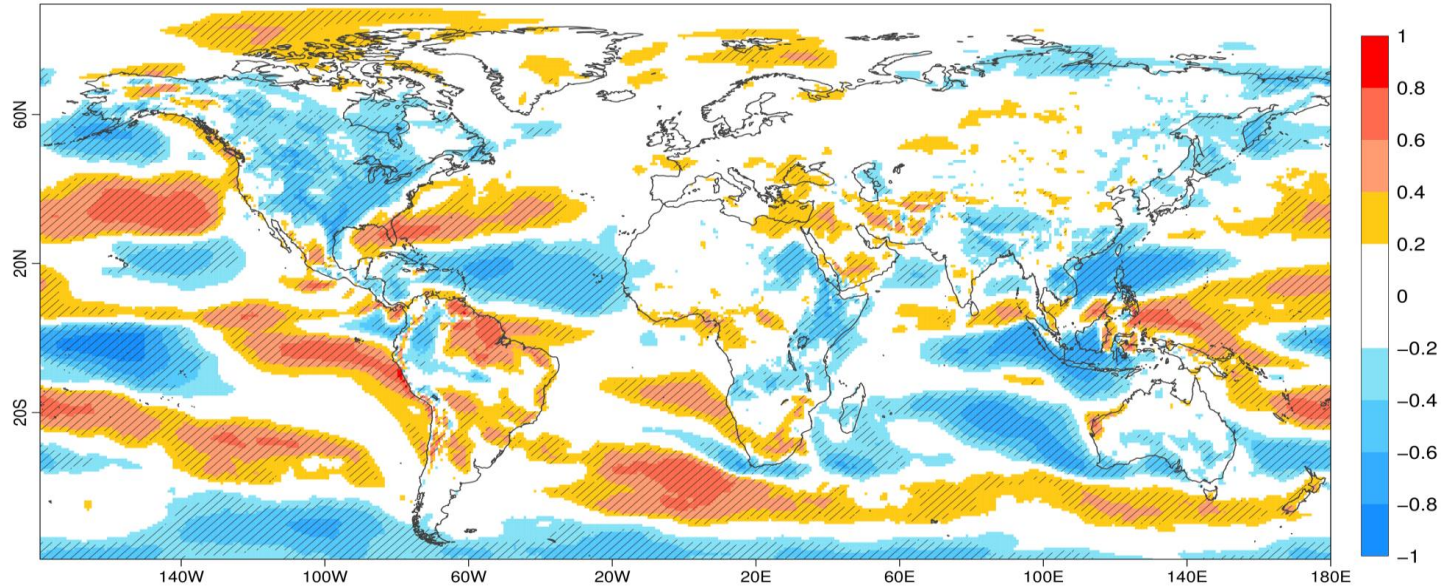
Skill assessment
for DJF (1981-
2015)

Displaying:
Ranked Probability
Skill Score [RPSS]



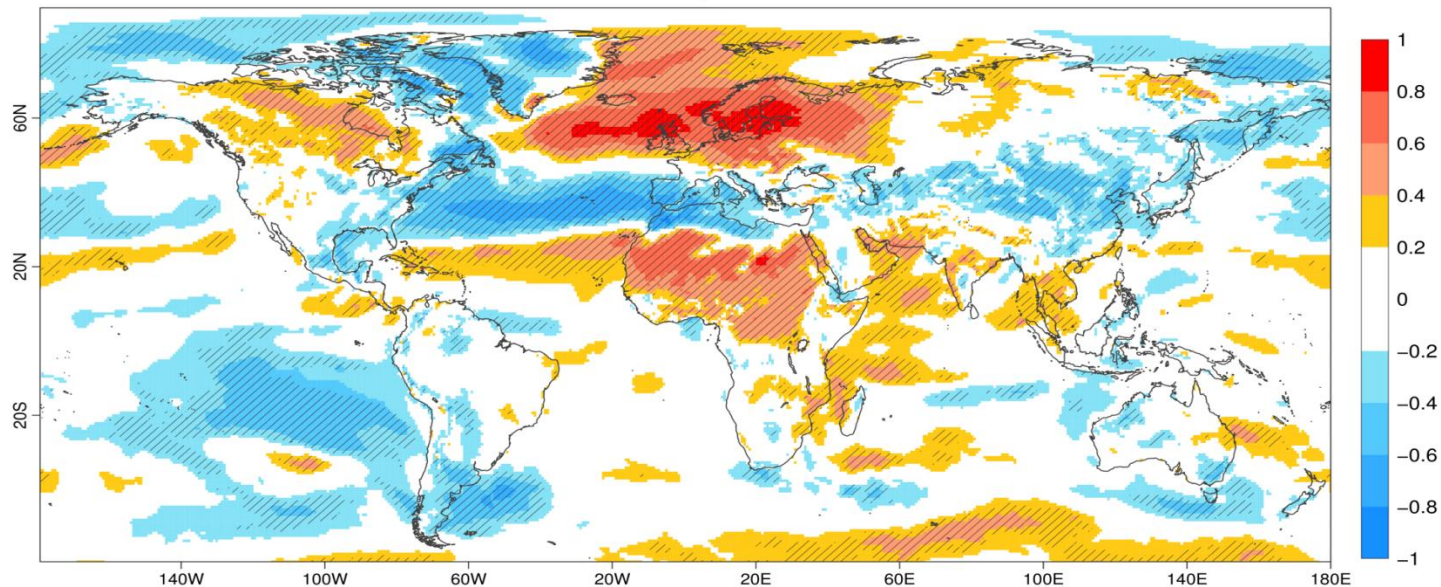
Impact of ENSO on wind

ERA-Interim / 10m wind speed / NINO3.4 point correlation map
DJF / 1981-2015



Bias correction: none
Hatched area: significant at 95% confidence level from a two tailed Student's t-test

ERA-Interim / 10m wind speed / NAO point correlation map
DJF / 1981-2015



Bias correction: none

Hatched area: significant at 95% confidence level from a two tailed Student's t-test