

## Weather Intelligence for Wind Energy - WILL4WIND project -

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What means to manage energy?



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### Wind energy management is

- Knowing what to do with produced energy
- How frequent is balance of production and consumption?
- Includes issues of planning (transmission, scheduling, maintenance, trading, ...)
- Thus predictions are required for efficient energy management
- Near-surface wind variability and predictability are key words here

# Predictions Required forecast horizons from seconds to weeks Required realistic treatment of uncertainty Wind forecasting Wind energy forecasting Transmission and delivery Markets





## Wind energy in Croatia



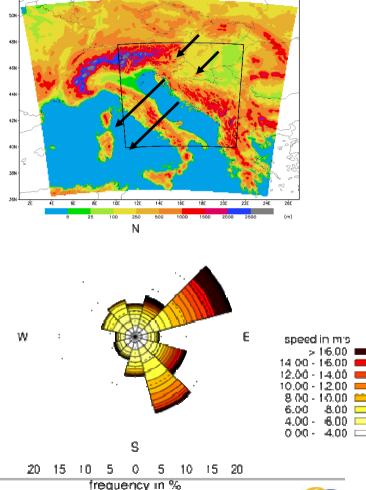
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### Wind energy in Croatia

 Wind energy is an accelerating business in the coastal part of Croatia (currently ~10% of installed total national energy production capacity)
 Plans for 3x by 2020

## Challenges

- The coastal area of Croatia has a specific wind climate
- Complex coastal terrain prone to strong winds, esp. severe, turbulent NE bora windstorms
- May reach wind speeds of 40 m/s, gusts of 70 m/s and TKE of 65 J/kg







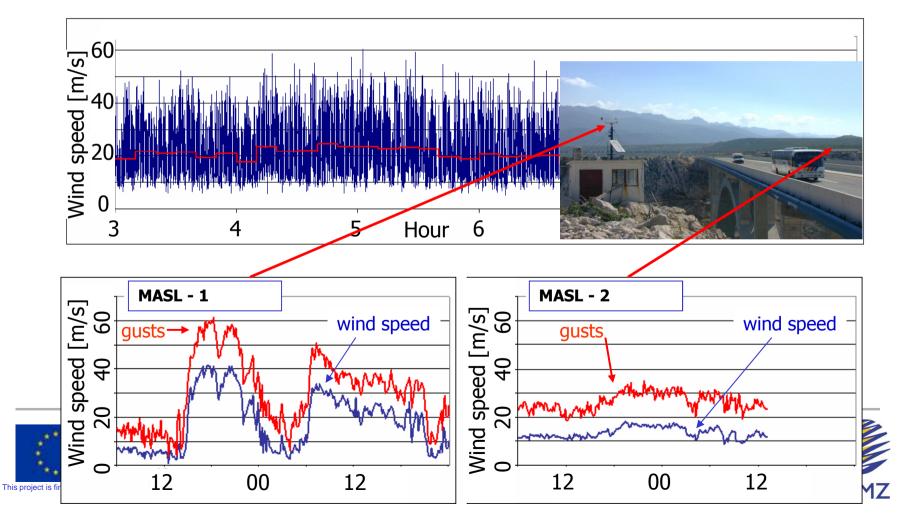
## Wind energy in Croatia

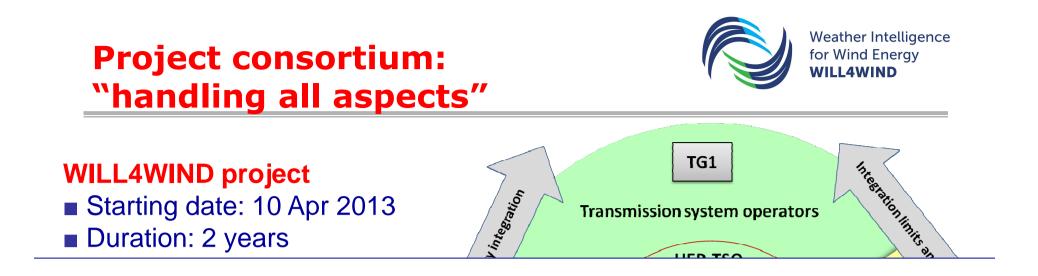


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#### **Bora flows**

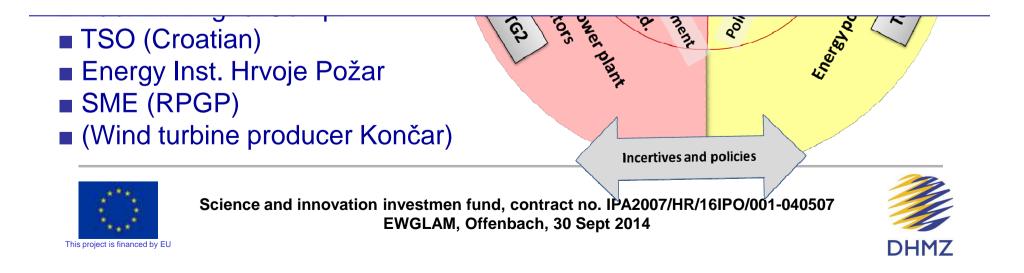
Iarge temporal and spatial variability beyond NWP capabilities



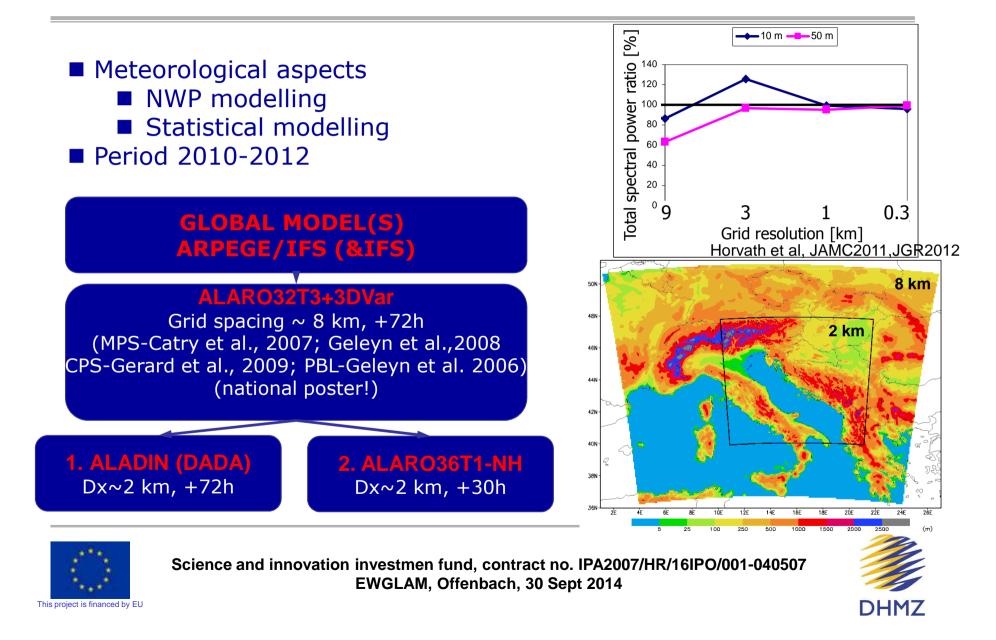


#### **Energy systems are local-oriented – needs for local interactions**

**Croatian consortium = Solutions for specifics of the wind climate** 

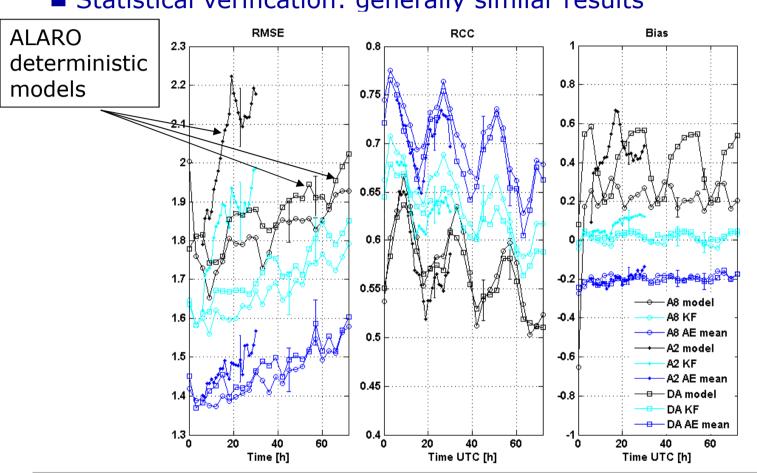








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#### Statistical verification: generally similar results

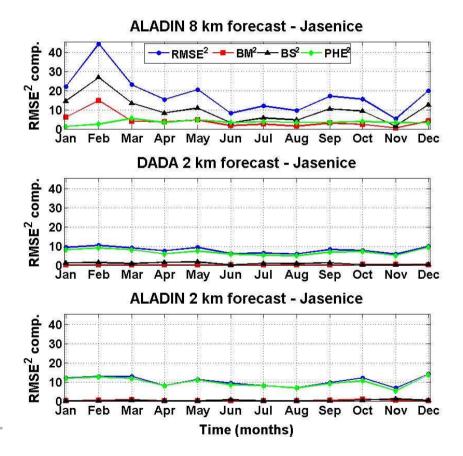






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However, large differences in coastal areas prone to bora flows
 RMSE decomposition (e.g. Murphy, MWR1988)



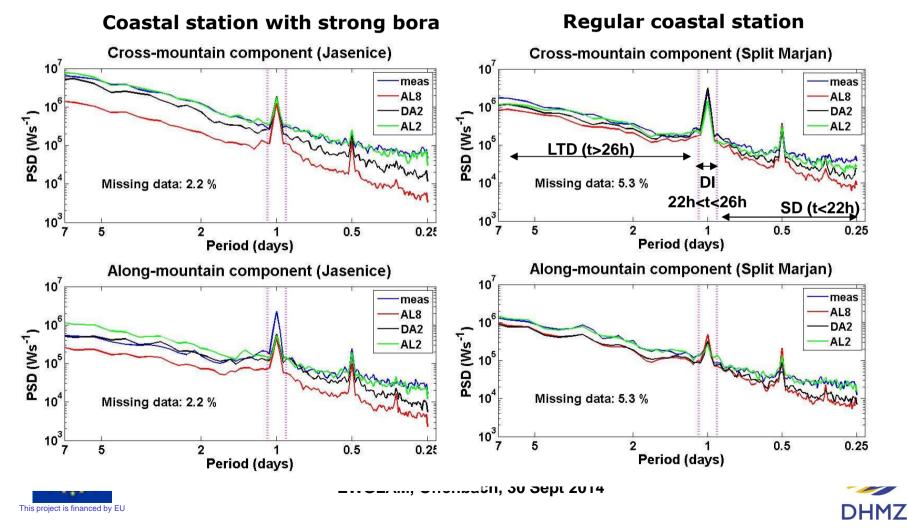




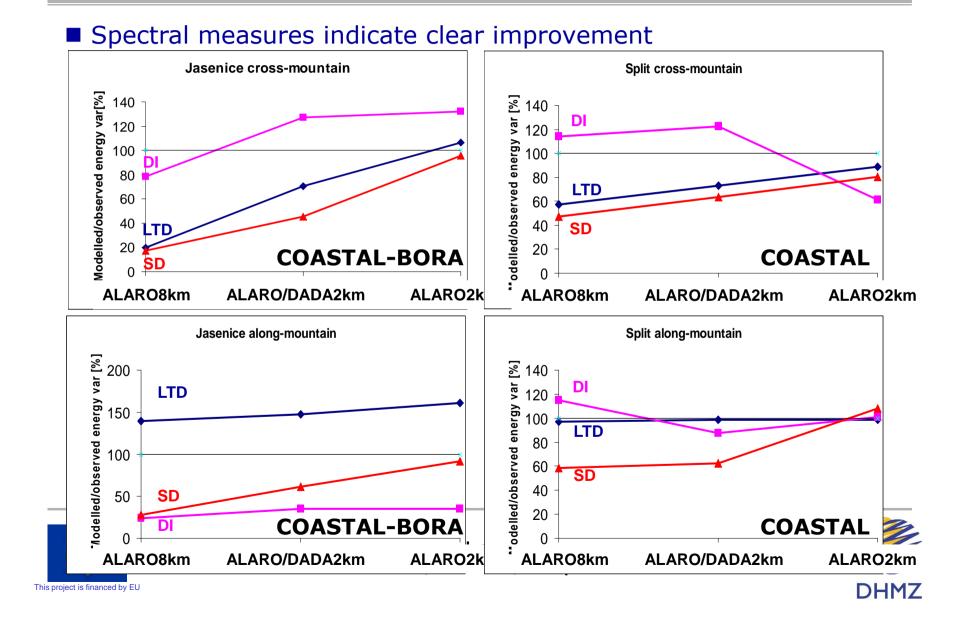


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Spectral analysis and phase-error tolerant measure in spectral space



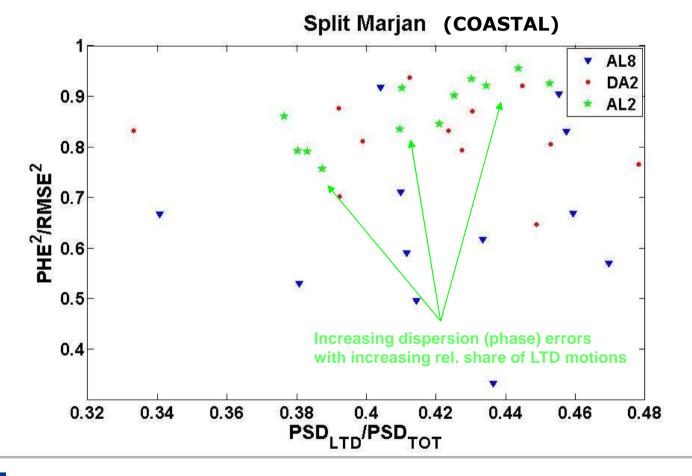








Relating statistical and spectral verification (monthly averages)

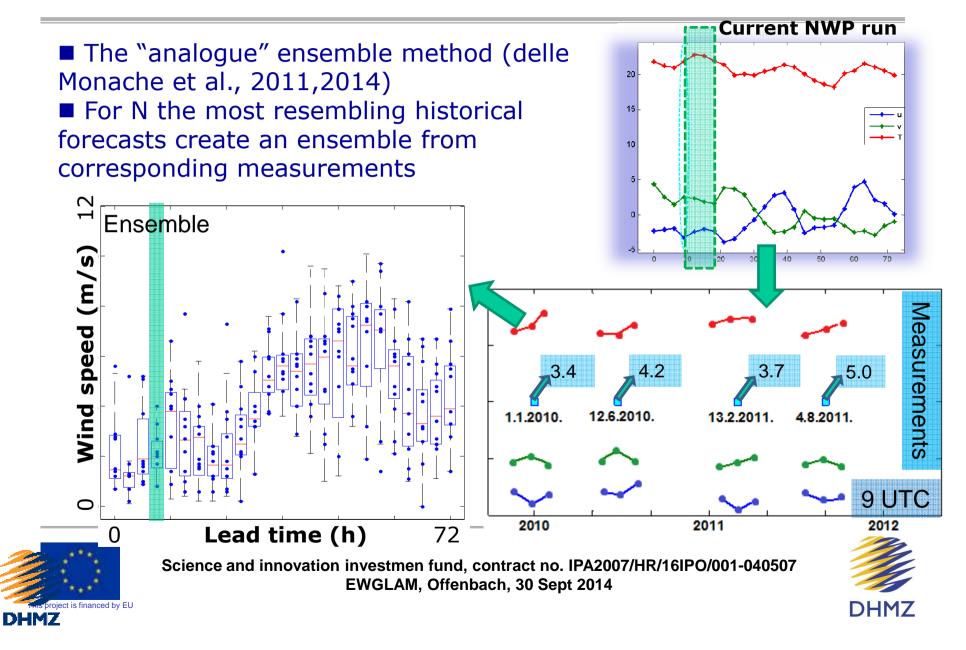






## **Statistical modelling**

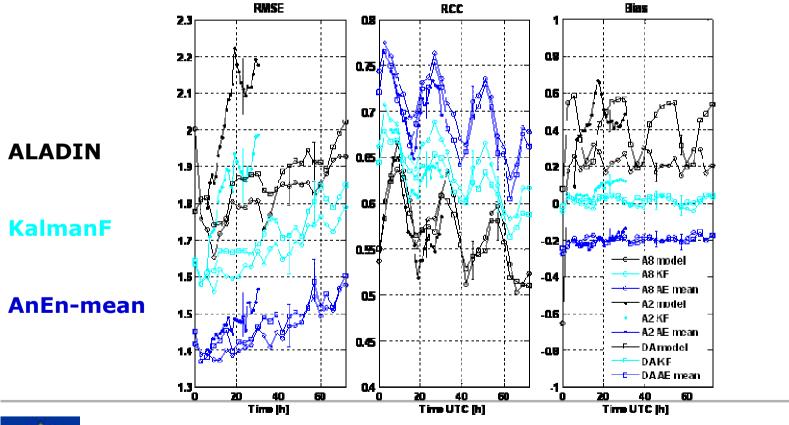




# Statistical deterministic modelling

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The performance of deterministic (postprocessing) models
 After applying statistical modelling, the resolution of NWP is not a key issue if analyzed through common measures







Statistical deterministic modelling

#### **Methods**

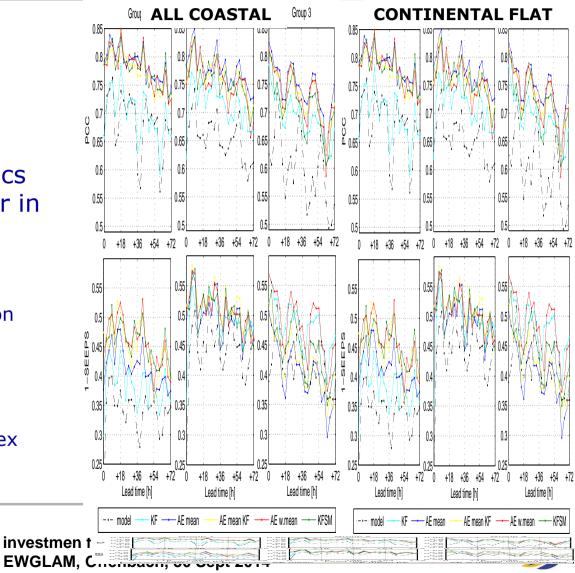
- Kalman filter
- AE-mean
- AE-w.mean
- KF of AE-mean
- KF of sorted AE metrics
- benefit from AE larger in coastal terrain

#### **Other measures**

■ PCC – Polyhoric correlation coefficient

■ SEEPS - The Stable Equitable Error in Probability Space

- CSI Critical success index
- FB Frequency bias



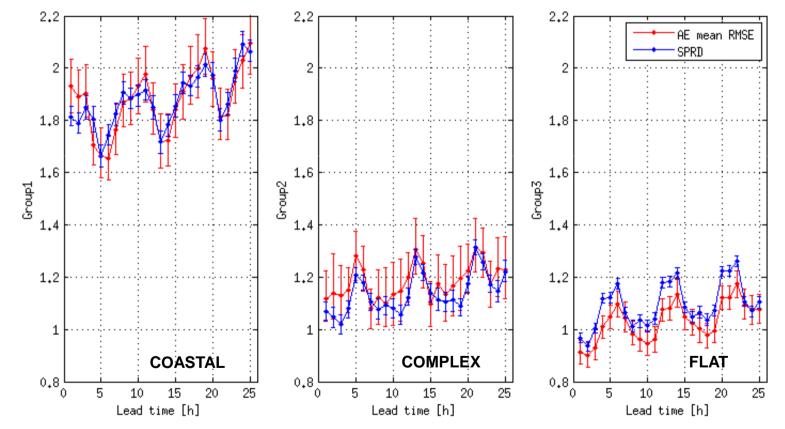


Science and innovation investmen t – FWGI AM (<sup>™</sup>





#### Comparison of spread and RMSE for AE

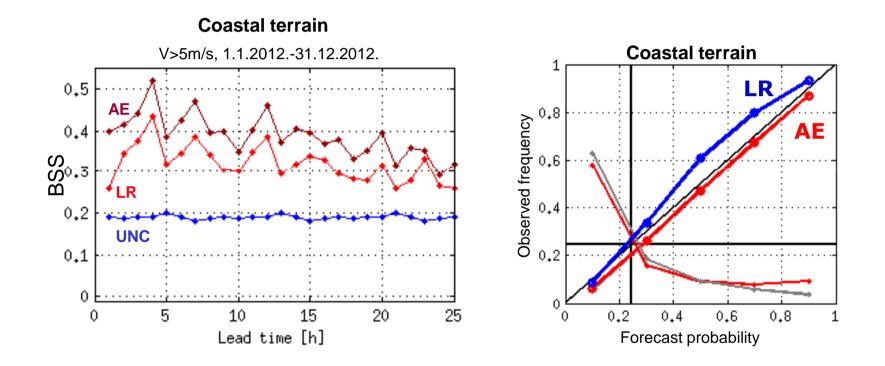








#### Comparison of logistic regression and analogue ensemble







#### Science and innovation investmen fund, contract no. IPA2007/HR/16IPO/001-040507 EWGLAM, Offenbach, 30 Sept 2014

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# Nowcasing (0-3h lead time)

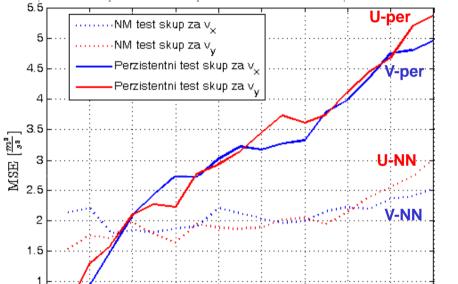
#### Challenge

Due to secondary regulation, the greatest technical constraint for TSO is on 10-30min ahead predictions

#### **Methodolody**

- Neural network-based approach
- Forecast refreshed every 10 minutes for forecast range 3 hours

Preliminary results reduce MSE for lead times +2hr by 40% (vs persistence)



Lead time [min]



180





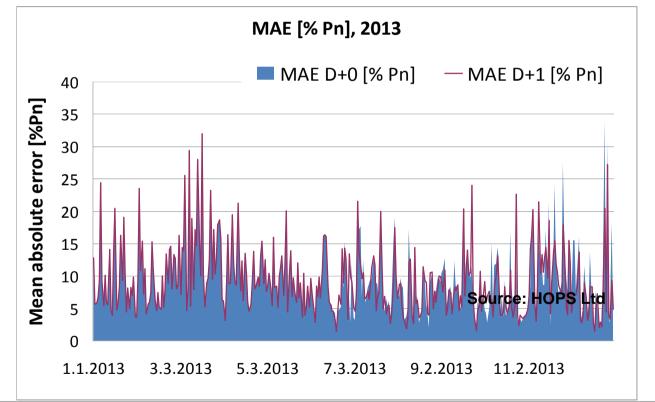






Croatian TSO uses ALADIN weather forecast in WPPT wind energy production software

MAE in 2013 was 9% of installed capacity for day-ahead planning









The uptake of RES is an opportunity to strengthen collaboration between meteorology, ICT and energy sectors

Meteorological aspects of wind energy are important, but are only one piece of a puzzle

Meteorologists need to showcase their technologies are useful, and better understand the real needs of the wind energy sector

- Croatian wind climate is a good testbed for:
  - Demonstrating the value of high-resolution modelling
  - Studying different aspects related to severe winds







## **Thanks for your attention!**





