



IEA Wind Task 36 – An Overview

Giebel, Gregor

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IEA Wind Task 36 – An Overview

Gregor Giebel, DTU Wind Energy

W. Shaw, H. Frank, C. Möhrlein, C. Draxl, J. Zack, P. Pinson, G. Kariniotakis, R. Bessa

Wind Integration Workshop Online 2020 

Task Objectives & Expected Results

Task Objective is to encourage improvements in:

- 1) weather prediction
- 2) power conversion
- 3) use of forecasts

Task Organisation is to encourage international collaboration between:

- Research organisations and projects
- Forecast providers
- Policy Makers
- End-users and stakeholders

Task Work is divided into 3 work packages:

- WP1: Weather Prediction Improvements
- WP2: Power and Uncertainty Forecasting
- WP3: Optimal Use of Forecasting Solutions

Current Term: 2019-2021 (First term 2016-2018)

11:15 – 13:00	SESSION 6A: IEA WIND TASK 36: RAISING THE BAR ON INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR WIND POWER FORECASTING
> Session Chair	Gregor Giebel (DTU Wind Energy, Denmark)
11:15 – 12:45	Presentations (18 min. each)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="291 314 1619 500">• IEA Wind Task 36 Forecasting – An Overview G. Giebel (DTU Wind Energy, Denmark), W. Shaw (PNNL, United States), H. Frank (Deutscher Wetterdienst DWD, Germany), C. Draxl (NREL, United States), J. Zack (UL Services Group, United States), P. Pinson (DTU Elektro, Denmark), C. Möhrlen (WEPROG, Denmark), G. Kariniotakis (Mines ParisTech, France), R. J. Bessa (INESC TEC, Portugal) (Submission-ID WIW20-128) <li data-bbox="291 516 1619 623">• Validation of Numerical Model Improvements through Public Data Sets and Code C. Draxl, J. Lee (National Renewable Energy Laboratory – NREL, United States), W. Shaw, L. Berg (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, United States) (Submission-ID WIW20-124) <li data-bbox="291 639 1619 703">• IEA Wind Task 36: Practical Application Examples from the Recommended Practices for Forecast Solution Selection J. Zack (UL Services Group, United States), C. Möhrlen (WEPROG, Denmark) (Submission-ID WIW20-108) <li data-bbox="291 719 1619 826">• Wind Power Forecasting Data Definitions and Exchange Standards – An Approach for a Recommended Practice Built upon International Standards and an Eye Towards the Future J. Lerner, M. Westenholz (ENFOR, Denmark) (Submission-ID WIW20-126) <li data-bbox="291 843 1619 950">• Insight on Human Decision-making from Probabilistic Forecast Games and Experience: an IEA Wind Task 36 initiative C. Möhrlen (WEPROG, Denmark), N. Fleischhut (Max-Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany), R. J. Bessa (INESC TEC, Portugal) (Submission-ID WIW20-98)
12:45 – 13:00	Discussions



International Energy Agency History

The IEA was founded in 1974 to help countries co-ordinate a collective response to major disruptions in the supply of oil.



Image source: dpa

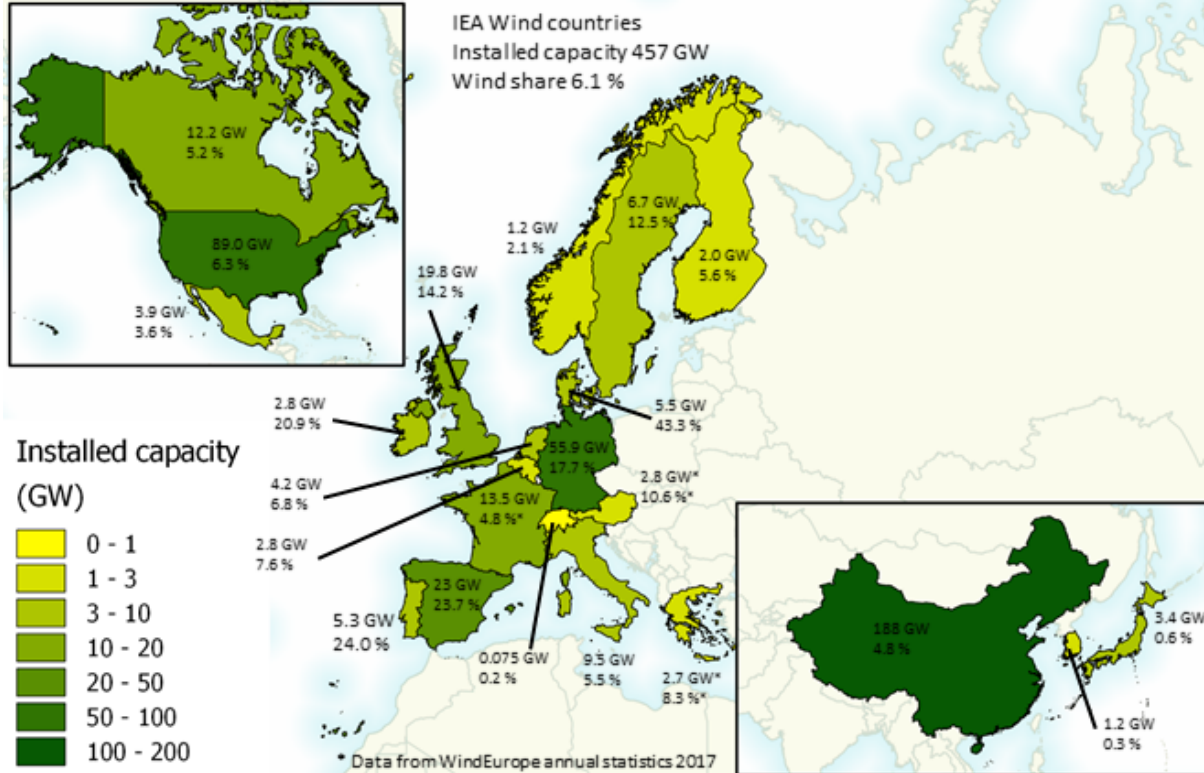
Specific Technology Collaboration

Programs:

- Bioenergy TCP
- Concentrated Solar Power (SolarPACES TCP)
- Geothermal TCP
- Hydrogen TCP
- Hydropower TCP
- Ocean Energy Systems (OES TCP)
- Photovoltaic Power Systems (PVPS TCP)
- Solar Heating and Cooling (SHC TCP)
- Wind Energy Systems (Wind TCP)**



iea wind



Task 36 members:
AT, CN, DE, DK, ES, FI,
FR, IE, PT, SE, UK, US





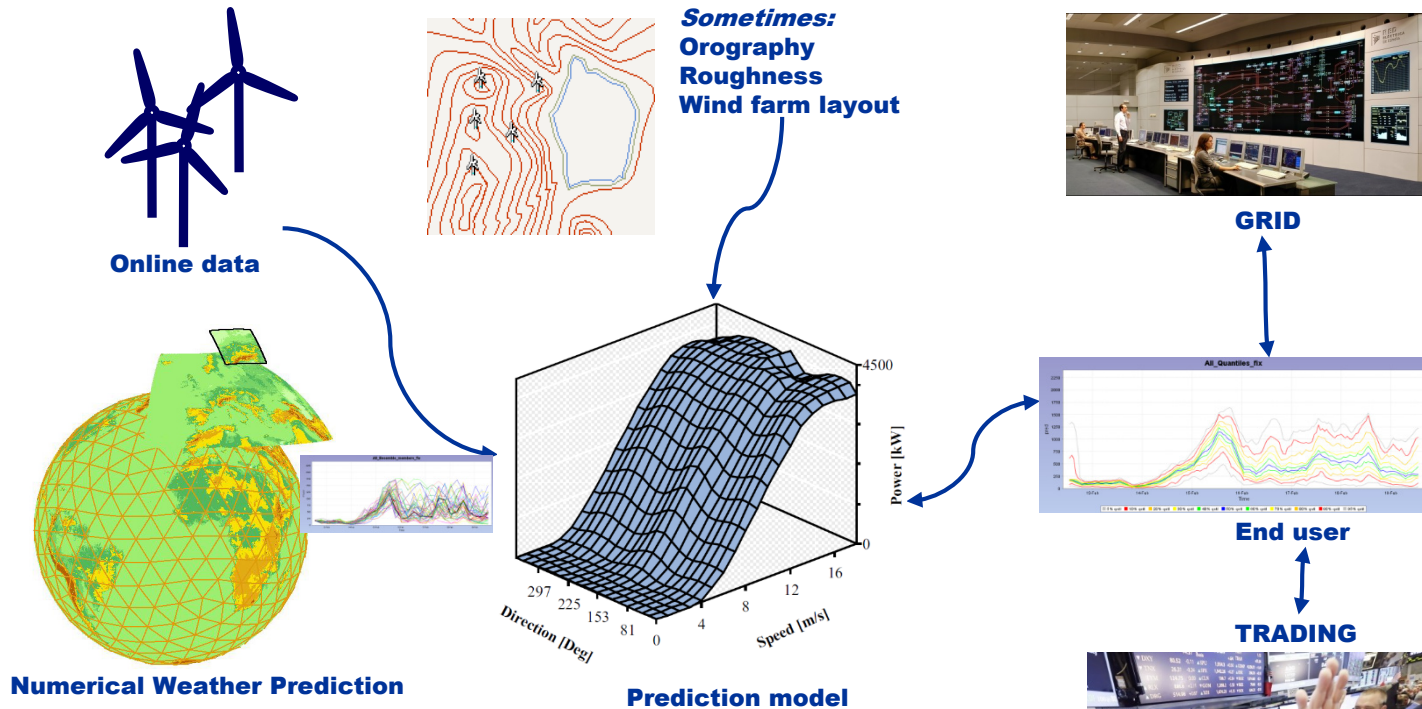
iea wind

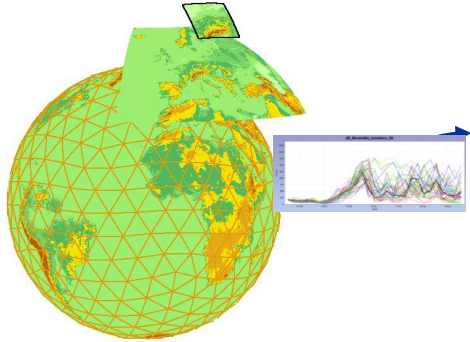
Task 11 Base Technology Exchange
Task 19 Wind Energy in Cold Climates
Task 29 Mexnext III: Analysis of Wind Tunnel Measurements and Improvements of Aerodynamic Models
Task 30 Offshore Code Comparison Collaboration, Continued, with Correlation (OC5)
Task 39 Quiet Wind Turbine Technology
Task 40 Downwind Turbines
Task 41 Distributed Energy
Task 42 Wind Turbine Lifetime Extension
Task 44 Farm Flow Control

See ieawind.org!

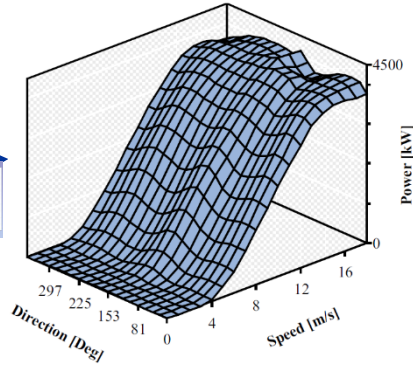
Task 31 WAKEBENCH: Benchmarking Wind Farm Flow Models
Task 32 LIDAR: Wind Lidar Systems for Wind Energy Deployment
Task 36 Forecasting for Wind Energy
Task 25 Design and Operation of Power Systems with Large Amounts of Wind Power
Task 27 Small Wind Turbines in High Turbulence Sites
Task 37 Wind Energy Systems Engineering
Task 26 Cost of Wind Energy
Task 28 Social Acceptance of Wind Energy Project
Task 34 Working Together to Resolve the Environmental Effects of Wind Energy (WREN)

Short-term prediction of wind power, quickly explained





Numerical Weather Prediction



Prediction model

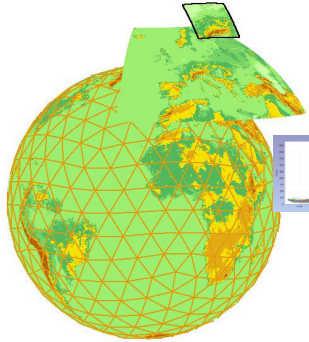


End user

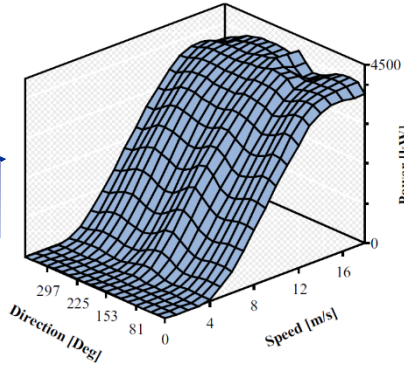
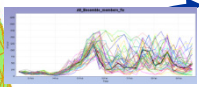


Forecasting and Optimization for the Energy Sector





Numerical Weather Prediction

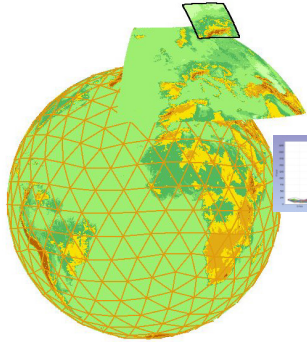


Prediction model

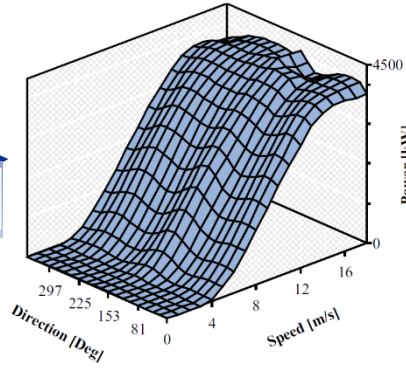
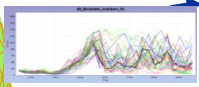


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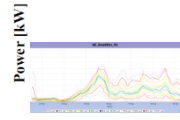
WP1: Coordination Datasets Benchmarks



Numerical Weather Prediction



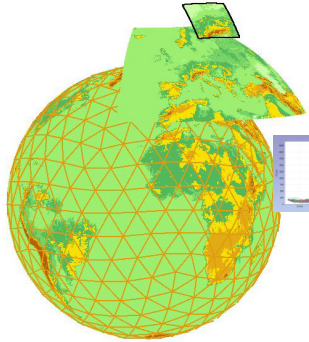
Prediction model



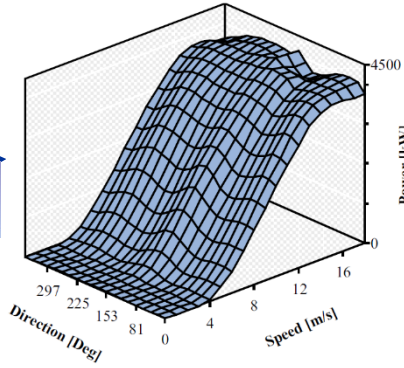
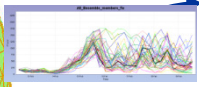
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WP2:

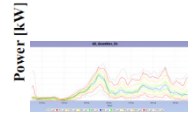
Vendor selection
Evaluation protocol
Benchmarks



Numerical Weather Prediction



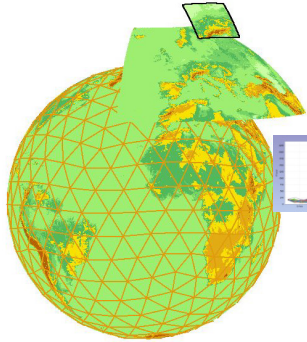
Prediction model



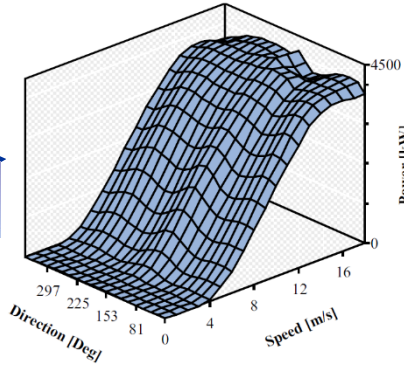
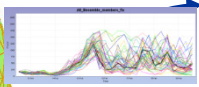
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WP3:

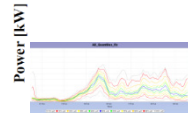
**Decision support
Best Practice in Use
Communication**



Numerical Weather Prediction



Prediction model



End user

WP1: Coordination Datasets Benchmarks

WP1 Meteorology

Lead:

- Helmut Frank, DWD
- Will Shaw, PNNL

Mission:

To coordinate NWP development
for wind speed & power
forecasting



WP1 Meteorology

- Task 1.1: Compile list of **available data sets**, especially from tall towers.
- Task 1.2: Creation of annual reports documenting and announcing **field measurement programs** and availability of data.
- Task 1.3: Verify and Validate the improvements through a **common data set** to test model results upon and discuss at IEA Task meetings

WP1 Meteorology Current state

- V&V benchmark defined (US results to be published end of June, benchmark to be published on A2E site)
- Continuously updating the list, and work underway to use the collected data sets for Numerical Weather Prediction

SITE NAME	COORDINATES	ALTITUDE ABOVE MSL	TOWER HEIGHT	URL	CONTACT	DATA POLICY	DATA FORMAT	OBS. PERIOD	OTHER
Cabauw, NL	4.926° E, 51.97° N	-0.7 m	200 m	www.cesar-observatory.nl/index.php	henk.klein.baltink@knmi.nl	Cesar data policy	netCDF	2000-04-01 to previous month	
IJmuiden, NL	3.436° N, 52.848° E	0 m	92 m	www.meteomastijmuiden.nl/en/measurement-campaign/	verhoef@ecn.nl			since 2012	offshore North Sea
Risø, DK	12.088° E, 55.694° N	0 m	125 m	rodeo.dtu.dk/rodeo/ProjectOverview.aspx?&Project=5&Rnd=975820	Allan Vesth	Ask nicely		1995-11-20 -	Data measured since 1958; some months break in 2008.
Østerild, DK	8.88080° E, 57.04888° N	9 m	250 m	rodeo.dtu.dk/rodeo/ProjectOverview.aspx?&Project=179&Rnd=975820	Yoram Eisenberg	Ask nicely		2015-01-28 -	Two 250m masts in 4.3 km distance, both instrumented. Additionally, 7 smaller masts

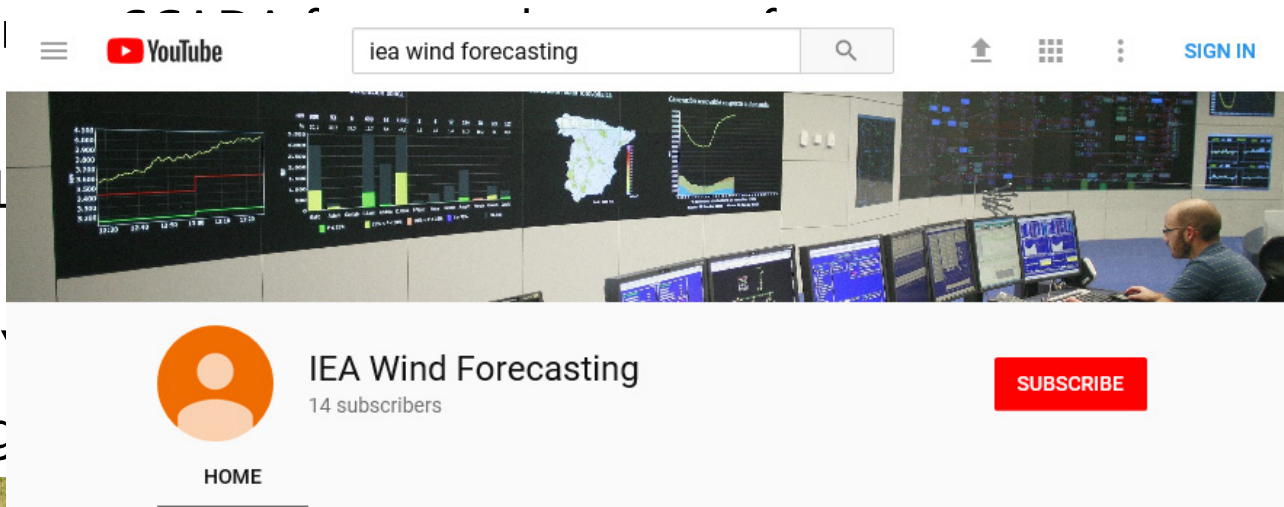
Minute scale forecasting

- How to use Lidars, Radars or SCADA for very short term forecasts
- 30 sec – 15 min.
- Workshop with Task 32 Lidars at Risø 12/13 June 2018.
- Slides available from workshop website.
- Complete workshop on YouTube.
- Summary paper in Energies journal.

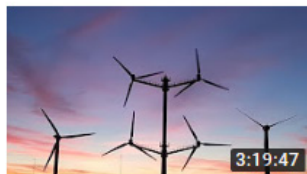


Minute scale forecasting

- How to use Lidars, Radar
- 30 sec – 15 min.
- Workshop with Task 32 L
- Slides available from wo
- Complete workshop on
- Summary paper in Energ



Uploads PLAY ALL



Second day of the IEA Wind Task 32/36 Workshop on

44 views • Streamed 6 days ago



First day of the IEA Wind Task 32/36 Workshop on

162 views • Streamed 1 week ago



Teaser for IEA Wind Lidar Forecasting Workshop

93 views • Streamed 1 week ago



Workshop Experiences and Gaps in Wind Power

294 views • Streamed 2 years ago

Minute scale forecasting

Article

Minute-Scale Forecasting of Wind Power—Results from the Collaborative Workshop of IEA Wind Task 32 and 36

Ines Würth ^{1,*}, Laura Valldecabres ², Elliot Simon ³, Corinna Möhrlein ⁴, Bahri Uzunoglu ^{5,6}, Ciaran Gilbert ⁷, Gregor Giebel ³, David Schlipf ⁸ and Anton Kaifel ⁹

- ¹ Stuttgart Wind Energy, University of Stuttgart, Allmandring 5b, 70569 Stuttgart, Germany
 - ² ForWind-University of Oldenburg, Institute of Physics, Kùppersweg 70, 26129 Oldenburg, Germany; laura.valldecabres@forwind.de
 - ³ DTU Wind Energy (Rise Campus), Technical University of Denmark, Frederiksborgvej 399, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark; ellsim@dtu.dk (E.S.); greg@dtu.dk (G.G.)
 - ⁴ WEPROG, Willemoesgade 15B, 5610 Assens, Denmark; com@weprog.com
 - ⁵ Department of Engineering Sciences, Division of Electricity, Uppsala University, The Ångström Laboratory, Box 534, 751 21 Uppsala, Sweden; bahriuzunoglu@computationalrenewables.com
 - ⁶ Department of Mathematics, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32310, USA
 - ⁷ Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, University of Strathclyde, 204 George St, Glasgow G11XW, UK; ciaran.gilbert@strath.ac.uk
 - ⁸ Wind Energy Technology Institute, Flensburg University of Applied Sciences, Karzleistraße 91–93, 24943 Flensburg, Germany; david.schlipf@hs-flensburg.de
 - ⁹ Zentrum für Sonnenenergie- und Wasserstoff-Forschung Baden-Württemberg, Meitnerstraße 1, 70563 Stuttgart, Germany; anton.kaifel@zsw-bw.de
- * Correspondence: wuerth@ifb.uni-stuttgart.de; Tel: +49-711-685-68285

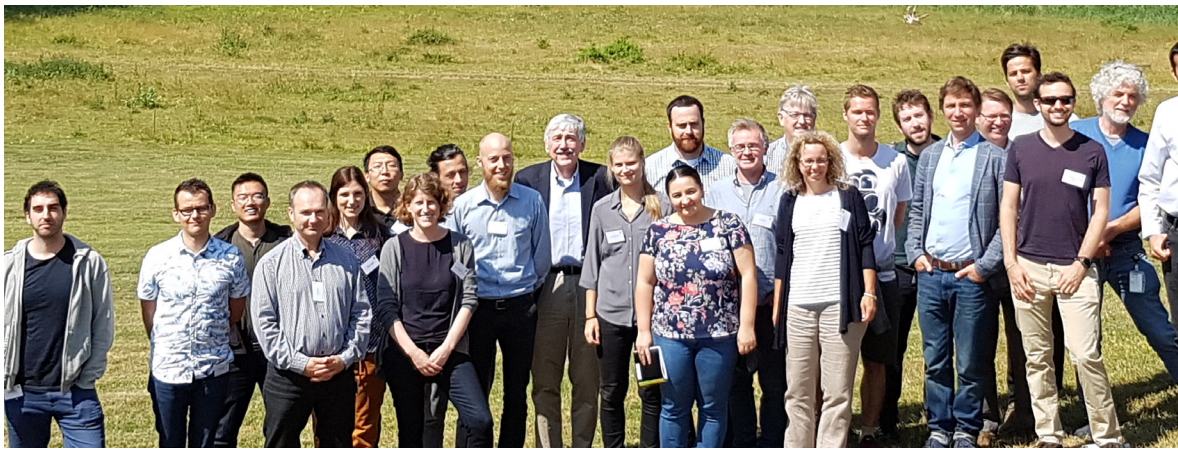
Received: 14 December 2018; Accepted: 14 February 2019; Published: 21 February 2019



Abstract: The demand for minute-scale forecasts of wind power is continuously increasing with the growing penetration of renewable energy into the power grid, as grid operators need to ensure grid generation in the presence of variable power generation. For this reason, IEA Wind Tasks 32 and 36 together organized a workshop on “Very Short-Term Forecasting of Wind Power” in 2018 to discuss different approaches for the implementation of minute-scale forecasts into the power industry. IEA Wind is an international platform for the research community and industry. Task 32 tries to identify and mitigate barriers to the use of lidars in wind energy applications, while IEA Wind Task 36 focuses on improving the value of wind energy forecasts to the wind energy industry. The workshop identified three applications that need minute-scale forecasts: (1) wind turbine and wind farm control, (2) power grid balancing, (3) energy trading and ancillary services. The forecasting horizons for these applications range from around 1 s for turbine control to 60 min for energy market and grid control applications. The methods that can be applied to generate minute-scale forecasts rely on upstream data from remote sensing devices such as scanning lidars or radars, or are based on point measurements from met masts, turbines or profiling remote sensing devices. Upstream data needs to be propagated with advection models and point measurements can either be used in statistical time series models or assimilated into physical models. All methods have advantages but also shortcomings. The workshop’s main conclusions were that there is a need for further investigations into the minute-scale forecasting methods for different use cases, and a cross-disciplinary exchange of different method experts should be established. Additionally, more efforts should be directed towards enhancing quality and reliability of the input measurement data.

Keywords: wind energy; minute-scale forecasting; forecasting horizon; Doppler lidar; Doppler radar; numerical weather prediction models

- How to use Lidars, Radars or SCADA for very short time scale forecasting
- 30 sec – 15 min.
- Workshop with Task 32 Lidars at Risø 12/13 June 2018
- Slides available from workshop website.
- Complete workshop on YouTube.
- Summary paper in Energies journal.




[Task 1.1 Available Data Sets](#)
[Task 1.2 List of Field Campaigns](#)
[Task 1.3 Common Test Data](#)
[Task 1.4 NWP Forecast Metrics](#)

Task 1.1 Available Data Sets

Meteorological data from tall towers

The following list was compiled by [IEA Wind Task 36](#) Forecasting for Wind Energy.

Another source is [The Tall Tower Dataset](#) at [INDECIS Data portal](#). This is a database of 222 tall towers around the world compiled with a common format (netCDF) and quality controlled. For some towers the latest data is from 2018. See [The Tall Tower Dataset Technical Note](#) for a description of the quality control, and a list of the towers in the appendix.

Lead



Helmut Frank
DWD, Deutscher
Wetterdienst



SITE NAME	COORDINATES	ALTITUDE ABOVE MSL	TOWER HEIGHT	URL	CONTACT	DATA POLICY	DATA FORMAT	OBS. PERIOD	OTHER
Cabauw, NL	4.926° E, 51.97° N	-0.7 m	200 m	www.cesar-observatory.nl/index.php	marcel.brinkenberg@knmi.nl	Cesar data policy	netCDF	2000-04-01 to previous month	
IJmuiden, NL	3.436° N, 52.848° E	0 m	92 m	www.windopzee.net/en/meteomast-ijmuiden-mmij/	hans.verhoef@tno.nl Registration for data	Ask here for permission		2012 - 2018	Offshore North Sea
Risø, DK	12.088° E, 55.694° N	0 m	125 m	rodeo.dtu.dk/rodeo/ProjectOverview.aspx?Project=5&Rnd=975820	Allan Vesth	Ask nicely	xlsx	1995-11-20 -	Data measured since 1958; some months break in 2008.
Østerild, DK	8.88080° E, 57.04888° N	9 m	250 m	rodeo.dtu.dk/rodeo/ProjectOverview.aspx?Project=179&Rnd=975820	Yoram Eisenberg	Ask nicely	xlsx	2015-01-28 -	Two 250m masts in 4.3 km distance, both instrumented. Additionally, 7 smaller masts up to turbine hub heights.
Taggen, SE	14.519° E, 55.8726° N	0 m	100 m	rodeo.dtu.dk/rodeo/ProjectOverview.aspx?Project=174&Rnd=758000	Göran Loman			2014-07-29 to 2017-	Offshore. Owned by Vattenfall

Task 1.2 List of Field Campaigns

IEA Wind Task 36 Forecasting for Wind Energy WP 1 Global Coordination in Forecast Model Improvement

January 10, 2020

Helmut Frank (DWD), Irene Schicker (ZAMG), Will Shaw (PNNL)

Field measurement programs - Introduction

In IEA Wind Task 36 no experiments are made to compare Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models with observations. However, there are work packages trying to foster this comparison. Therefore, we compile a list of experiments which are particularly relevant for wind energy forecasting. We try to give a short description of the experiments and some information on the data.

List of major field experiments in different years

2021/2022:

- [AWAKEN \(USA\)](#)

2020:

- [FESSTVal \(Germany\)](#)

2019:

- [NEWA - Alaiz Experiment \(ALEX17\) \(Spain\)](#)

2018:

- [NEWA - Perdigão Experiment \(Portugal\)](#)

2017:

- [WFIP 2](#)
- [NEWA - Ferry Lidar Experiment \(Baltic Sea\)](#)
- [WIPAF \(North Sea, Germany\)](#)

2016:

- [WFIP2 \(USA\)](#)
- [NEWA - The coastal experiment RUNE \(Denmark\)](#)



Lead



Helmut Frank
DWD, Deutscher
Wetterdienst



Co-lead



Will Shaw
Pacific North-West
National Laboratory



Long list of experiments, linking to a larger description. Includes older experiments with open data.

List of major experiments in different years

2021/2022:

- [AWAKEN \(USA\)](#)

2020:

- [FESSTVal \(Germany\)](#)

2019:

- [NEWA - Alaiz Experiment \(ALEX17\) \(Spain\)](#)

2018:

- [NEWA - Perdigão Experiment \(Portugal\)](#)

2017:

- [WFIP 2](#)
- [NEWA - Ferry Lidar Experiment \(Baltic Sea\)](#)
- [WIPAF \(North Sea, Germany\)](#)

2016:

- [WFIP2 \(USA\)](#)
- [NEWA - The coastal experiment RUNE \(Denmark\)](#)
- [NEWA - Østerild: Flow over heterogeneous roughness \(Denmark\)](#)
- [NEWA - Hornamossen: flow over forested rolling hills \(Sweden\)](#)
- [NEWA - Kassel forested hill experiment \(Germany\)](#)
- [OBLEX-F1 Offshore Boundary-Layer Experiment at Fino1 \(North Sea\)](#)
- [WIPAFF \(North Sea, Germany\)](#)

2015:

- [WFIP2 \(USA\)](#)
- [OBLEX-F1 Offshore Boundary-Layer Experiment at Fino1 \(North Sea\)](#)
- [MATERHORN-Fog 2 \(USA\)](#)

2014:

- [ALNAP \(Alps\)](#)

2013:

- [MATERHORN-Spring \(USA\)](#)

2012 and older:

- [MATERHORN-Fall \(USA\)](#)
- [WFIP \(USA\)](#)

Major field experiments AWAKEN

The American Wake Experiment ([AWAKEN](#)) is a landmark collaborative international wake observation and validation campaign. Wake interactions are among the least understood and most impactful physical interactions in wind plants today, leading to unexpected power losses and increased operations and maintenance costs. The AWAKEN campaign is designed to gather observational data to address the most pressing science questions about wind turbine wake interactions and aerodynamics and to further understand wake behavior and validate wind plant models. Simultaneously, the AWAKEN campaign will also focus on testing of wind farm control strategies that have been shown to increase wind plant power production. Leveraging the expertise and resources of a large body of National Laboratories, academic institutions, and industry partners will lead to improved wind farm layout with greater power production and improved reliability, ultimately leading to lower wind energy costs.

Objectives

Wind power prediction project list

This list shows a large number of (mostly publically funded) research projects in short-term forecasting of wind power. The list is incomplete, as the emphasis was a) on current projects, and b) on projects collected from the Task participants. Even so, the list contains research projects from the last two decades worth 46 M€, with 32 M€ public funding, though not all of this can be attributed to forecasting (e.g. the IRP Wind or RAVE projects).

If you have additions or comments, please send them to the operating agent, Gregor Giebel (grgi@at.dtu.dk).

Country	Project acronym	Full title	Sponsor	Total / Funded budget	Start - end date	Participants (IEA Task 36 members in bold)
DE	e-TWINS	Verbundvorhaben: e-TWINS ' Ganzheitliche digitale Zwillingstechnologie für das Energiesystem	BMWi (Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie)	1.96 M€ / 1.96 M€	Jan 2020 - Dec 2022	TU München Windenergie, Hochschule München, ZSW , Mesh Engineering
EU	Smart4RES	Next Generation Modelling and Forecasting of Variable Renewable Generation for Large-scale Integration in Energy Systems and Markets	EU Horizon2020	4 M€ / 4 M€	1 Nov 2019 - 30 Apr 2023	Armines , DTU, INESC TEC , EDP, Meteo-France , emsys, DNV GL , Whittle , Dowel, ICCS, HEDNO, DLR
EU	EoCoE II	Energy Oriented Center of Excellence : toward exascale for energy	EU Horizon2020	9.2M€	1.1.2019-31.12.2021	18 teams in 7 countries including Fraunhofer IEE
DK	[link]	IEA Wind Task 36 Phase II Danish Consortium	EUDP (national Danish funding)	500k€ / 300k€	1 Jan 2019 - 31 Dec 2021	DTU, ConWX , ENFOR , DNV , WEPROG , Ea Energianalyse, Energinet



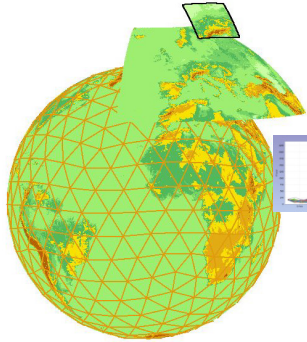
Wind power prediction project list

This list shows a large number of (mostly publicly funded) research projects in short-term forecasting of wind power. The list is incomplete, as the emphasis was a) on current projects, and b) on projects collected from the Task participants. Even so, the list contains research projects from the last two decades worth 40 M€ with 32 M€ public funding, though not all of this can be attributed to forecasting (e.g. the IFR Wind or RAWE projects).

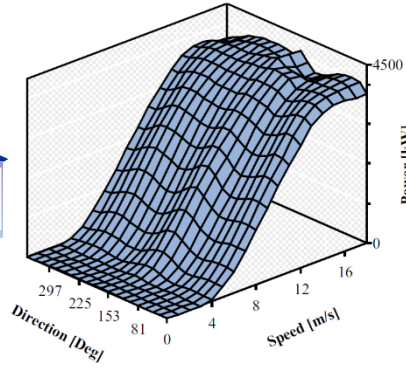
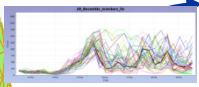
If you have additions or comments, please send them to the operating agent, Gregor Glatzel (ggr[at]dtu.dk).

Country	Project acronym	Full title	Sponsor	Total / funded budget	Start - end date	Participants (IEA Task 36 members in bold)
DE	e-TWINS	Verbundvorhaben: e-TWINS - Ganzheitliche digitale Zwillingstechnologie für das Energiesystem	BMWi (Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie)	1.96 M€ / 1.96 M€	Jan 2022 - Dec 2022	TU München, Wittenberg, Hochschule München, ZSW, Mosh Engineering
EU	Smart4RES	Next Generation Modeling and Forecasting of Variable Renewable Generation for Large-scale Integration in Energy Systems and Markets	EU Horizon2020	4 M€ / 4 M€	1 Nov 2019 - 30 Apr 2023	Amnion, DTU, INESC TEC, EDF, Miteo, France, oltipax, DNV GL, White, Dowel, ICCS, HEDNO, DLK
EU	EOC@E	Energy Oriented Center of Excellence toward exascale for energy	EU Horizon2020	9.2M€	1.1.2019- 31.12.2021	18 teams in 7 countries including Fraunhofer IEE
DK	IWI	IEA Wind Task 36 Phase II Danish Consortium	EUFP (national funding)	500€ / 300€	1 Jan 2019 - 31 Dec 2021	DTU, ConWox, ENVIK, DNV, WEPROG, Ea Energi, Analyse, Energate, Vattenfall
NO	NowWind	Nowcasting for wind energy production - an integrated modeling approach	The Research Council of Norway (ENERGI)	12 MNOK / 6.3 MNOK (1:3 / 0.7 M€)	2015 - 2019	MET Norway, Videregående, Vestas Wind Systems AS, TransEner AS, Kjelner, Videregående AB
FR	FOREWER	Modélisation, prévision et évaluation des risques pour la production d'énergie éolienne	Agence Nationale de la Recherche (France)	2160 k€ / 491 k€	1 Oct 2014 - 31 Mar 2019	Université Paris 7, ERGE, Green, Ecole Polytechnique, EDF, RTE, CNRS
FR	meteo/swift	Development of a short-term wind power forecasting tool based on machine-learning multi-agent systems and ensemble weather forecasts	FEEDER EU funding & Occitania French region	-1 M€ / -500 k€	Mar 2015 - Mar 2018	meteo/swift, National Weather Research Center of Météo-France, Toulouse Computer Science Research Institute
DK	IKW	IEA Wind Task 36 Forecasting Danish Consortium	EUFP (nationally Danish)	2.72 MNOK / 1.83 MNOK	Jan 2016 - Dec 2018	DTU Wind Energy, DTU Energinet, DTU Energinet, DTU Energinet, DTU Energinet, DTU Energinet, DTU Energinet
US		IEA Task on Development & Use of	Department of Energy USA	\$22.732	Sep 2016 - Sep 2017	NREL
US	WFP2 (Advanced Int'l)	Second Wind Forecast Improvement Project	U.S. Department of Energy	\$17M USD / \$17M USD	1 Oct 2015 - 30 Sep 2018	Vista, NOAA/SER, NOAA/NMFS, Arizona National Laboratories, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories, NREL, PNNL
EU	EOC@E	Energy oriented Centre of Excellence	EU Horizon2020	-5.5 M€ / -1.4 M€	Oct 2015 - Sep 2018	21 teams in 8 countries, lead by Macione de la Serna, including Fraunhofer IWS
EU	ESP Wind	Integrated EU R&D efforts on wind energy	EU 7th Framework Programme (Project ID: 609795)	-10 M€ / -10 M€	Mar 2014 - Feb 2018	24 European teams and participants of the European Energy Research Alliance (EERA) Joint Programme on Wind Energy) lead by DTU Wind Energy
DE	PRIME	Innovative probabilistic methods for energy system technology	German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBWF)	-1 M€ / -1 M€	Jan 2015 - Dec 2017	University Klagenfurt, RW IWS, EnerginetDK, Netze BW
FRICK	HO-REStrocast	High-dimensional analytical models for improving renewable energy forecasting at distributed locations	EDF	110 k€ (65 k€)	Nov 2015 -	DTU Energinet, EDF
EU	EOC@E II	Energy Oriented Center of Excellence toward exascale for energy	EU Horizon2020	9.2M€	1.1.2019- 31.12.2021	18 teams in 7 countries including Fraunhofer IEE
DK	IWI	IEA Wind Task 36 Phase II Danish Consortium	EUFP (national funding)	500€ / 300€	1 Jan 2019 - 31 Dec 2021	DTU, ConWox, ENVIK, DNV, WEPROG, Ea Energi, Analyse, Energate, Vattenfall
DE	VORCAST	Optimization of design and operational management for hybrid power plants and energy storage technologies by means of wind and PV power nowcasting (Optimierung der Auslegung und Betriebsführung	Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology	1 M€ / 1 M€	1 Sep 2014 - 31 Oct 2017	ZSW - Center for Solar Energy and Hydrogen Research, Baden-Württemberg (Project lead), SWE - Stuttgart Wind Energy (Co-lead), Institute of Aircraft Design, University of Stuttgart
NO	NowWind	Nowcasting for wind energy production - an integrated modeling approach	The Research Council of Norway (ENERGI)	12 MNOK / 6.3 MNOK (1:3 / 0.7 M€)	2015 - 2019	MET Norway, Videregående, Vestas Wind Systems AS, TransEner AS, Kjelner, Videregående AB
OE	SMART GRID SOLAR	Blockchain ministry for economy, EU infrastructure fund and "Investments for the future"	Bavarian ministry for Economy, EU infrastructure fund and "Investments for the future"	10 M€ / 6.3 M€	2012 - 2018	Bavarian Center for Applied Research for Applied Research (ZAE), 3 Fraunhofer institutes, 9 other partners and WEPROG
PT	P1	Renewable Energy Dispatch Tools	China Electric Power Research Institute (CEPRI), State Grid Corporation of China (SGCC)	2 M€ / -	1 Jul 2013 - 31 Dec 2016	RAO NESTER (PT), IBER (PT), CEPRI (CH)
UK	XiWwa	Extreme winds and waves for offshore turbines	ForsHEL (PSO)	5.90 MNOK / 5.4 MNOK	1 Jun 2013 - 2017	DTU Wind Energy, CH, Uls Research, Bergen University
EU	EWLINE	Erstellung innovativer Wetter- und Energie Leistungsprognosemodelle für die Integration wetterabhängiger Erzeuger	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie	7.06 M€ / 6.5 M€	Dec 2012 - Feb 2017	Fraunhofer IWS, ENVIK, Ampton, TenneT, 50Hertz
EU	ANEMOS	Development of a next generation wind resource forecasting system for the large-scale integration of offshore wind farms	EU 9th Framework Programme (Project ID: 200-06665)	4.3 M€ / 2.5 M€	1 Oct 2002 - 30 Sep 2006	Amnion, DTU, Uls, Odenberg, CENER, IAS, and 19 others from TSOs to meteorologists
DE	Parus	Photovoltaikstrategie durch Solarstrom	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie	902 k€ / 902 k€	Nov 2012 - Feb 2017	Deutscher Wetterdienst, NIT, meteocontrol
EU	SubWind	Multi-scale data assimilation, advanced wind modeling and forecasting with emphasis to extreme weather situations for a survey	EU 7th Framework Programme (FP7-ENERGY, Project ID: 213740)	5.6 M€ / 3.98 M€	1 Sep 2008 - 31 Aug 2012	Amnion, DTU, RISE, ENVIK, Odenberg, Overseas, CENER, Energinet.dk and 13 other vdw----
UK	DEVEPS	Development and Evaluation of a new wind profile theory with an Ensemble Prediction System	Danish PSO Fund	480 k€ / 180 k€	1 Apr 2009 - 31 Dec 2011	WEPROG
EU	ANEMOS plus	Advanced Tools for the Management of Electricity Grids with Large-Scale Wind Generation	EU 9th Framework Programme (Project ID: 38952)	5.7 M€ / 2.6 M€	1 Jan 2008 - 30 Jun 2011	Amnion, DTU, RISE, ENVIK, Overseas, CENER, IES, INC, and 14 other partners
DE	RAWE	Research at Alpha-Wind - Grid Integration of offshore wind farms	BMU, German Ministry for the Environment	5 M€ (60-80% funded)	2008 - 2011	Fraunhofer IWS, Fraunhofer University Odenberg, Deutscher Wetterdienst, WEPROG
UK	HPEEnsembleR	High-resolution Ensemble for Home Reef	Danish PSO Fund (Contract No. 2006-14387)	700 k€ / 400 k€	1 Apr 2008 - 31 Dec 2009	WEPROG, DTU, RISE, Fraunhofer IWS, DONG Energy, Vattenfall
EU	POWVOW	Prediction of Waves, Waves and Offshore wind	EU 9th Framework Programme (Project ID: 19889)	1.05 M€ / 1.05 M€	1 Oct 2005 - 30 Mar 2009	Rise, DTU, Amnion, CENER, Uls Odenberg, Fraunhofer IWS, and 8 other partners including UFFE (BR)
DK	XiWwa	Extreme winds and waves for offshore turbines	ForsHEL (PSO)	5.90 MNOK / 5.4 MNOK	1 Jun 2013 - 2017	DTU Wind Energy, CH, Uls Research, Bergen University
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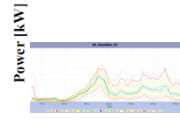
11:15 – 13:00	SESSION 6A: IEA WIND TASK 36: RAISING THE BAR ON INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR WIND POWER FORECASTING
> Session Chair	Gregor Giebel (DTU Wind Energy, Denmark)
11:15 – 12:45	Presentations (18 min. each)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="291 314 1619 500">• IEA Wind Task 36 Forecasting – An Overview G. Giebel (DTU Wind Energy, Denmark), W. Shaw (PNNL, United States), H. Frank (Deutscher Wetterdienst DWD, Germany), C. Draxl (NREL, United States), J. Zack (UL Services Group, United States), P. Pinson (DTU Elektro, Denmark), C. Möhrlen (WEPROG, Denmark), G. Kariniotakis (Mines ParisTech, France), R. J. Bessa (INESC TEC, Portugal) (Submission-ID WIW20-128) <li data-bbox="291 511 1595 623" style="border: 2px solid green; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px;">• Validation of Numerical Model Improvements through Public Data Sets and Code C. Draxl, J. Lee (National Renewable Energy Laboratory – NREL, United States), W. Shaw, L. Berg (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, United States) (Submission-ID WIW20-124) <li data-bbox="291 634 1580 699">• IEA Wind Task 36: Practical Application Examples from the Recommended Practices for Forecast Solution Selection J. Zack (UL Services Group, United States), C. Möhrlen (WEPROG, Denmark) (Submission-ID WIW20-108) <li data-bbox="291 710 1595 823">• Wind Power Forecasting Data Definitions and Exchange Standards – An Approach for a Recommended Practice Built upon International Standards and an Eye Towards the Future J. Lerner, M. Westenholz (ENFOR, Denmark) (Submission-ID WIW20-126) <li data-bbox="291 834 1595 946">• Insight on Human Decision-making from Probabilistic Forecast Games and Experience: an IEA Wind Task 36 initiative C. Möhrlen (WEPROG, Denmark), N. Fleischhut (Max-Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany), R. J. Bessa (INESC TEC, Portugal) (Submission-ID WIW20-98)
12:45 – 13:00	Discussions



Numerical Weather Prediction



Prediction model



End user

WP2:

Vendor selection
Evaluation protocol
Benchmarks

WP2 Benchmarks

Lead:

Caroline Draxl, NREL

John Zack, UL

Pierre Pinson, DTU Elektro





Task 2.1 Forecast Solution Selection

Task 2.2 Uncertainty

Task 2.3 Test Cases

Task 2.4 Standardisation

Task 2.3 Test Cases

Set-up and dissemination of benchmark test cases and data sets.

- Aim:** Set-up and dissemination of benchmarks.

Partners: DTU Elektro, DTU Wind Energy, EDF, INESC TEC, Smartwatt, Prewind, PNNL.

Co-lead



Pierre Pinson
 Professor
 DTU Electrical
 Engineering
 +45 45 25 35 41



NAME	TYPE OF DATA	AREA	PERIOD	TEMPORAL RESOLUTION
RE-Europe	Simulated aggregated generation and +1 to +91 hour forecasts for 1494 European regions based on ECMWF and COSMO analysis and ECMWF forecast data	Europe	2012-2014	1 hour
NREL WIND Toolkit	Simulated generation and 1, 4, 6, and 24-hour wind and power forecasts for 126000 US sites based on WRF	US	2007-2013	5 min

NREL Western and Eastern Wind Integration data sets	Simulated generation for 1326 (Eastern) + 32043 (Western) US sites based on MASS and WRF For Eastern data set also 4 hour, 6 hour and day ahead forecasts	US	2004-2006	10 min
GEFCom 2012	Observed generation and +1 to +48 hour ECMWF wind forecasts for 7 wind farms	unknown	2009-2012	1 hour
GEFCom 2014	Observed generation and +1 to +48 hour ECMWF wind forecasts for 7 wind farms	unknown	2009-2012	1 hour
AEMO	Generation data from various Australian wind farms	Australia	2005-	5 min
La Haute Borne wind farm data	Many SCADA data from the 4 turbines of the La Haute Borne wind farm, ENGIE's first open data wind farm.	Southwest of Nancy, France	2009-	10 min

Additional information:


RE-Europe:

Full data set can be downloaded as zip-file. Generation signals and forecasts and meta data on location and aggregation are stored in csv-files. Additional wind power data the data set includes solar generation and power load data. More information can be found on <https://zenodo.org/record/35177#WqmNAzciFmB>. Data policy: [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0](#).

NREL WIND Toolkit:

Information and download links can be found on <https://www.nrel.gov/grid/wind-integration-data.html>. Data can be downloaded via the NREL Wind Prospector

IEA Best Practice Recommendations for the Selection of a Wind Forecasting Solution: Set of 3 Documents



iea wind


EXPERT GROUP REPORT
ON
RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR SELECTING RENEWABLE
POWER FORECASTING SOLUTIONS

Part 1: FORECAST SOLUTION SELECTION PROCESS

1. EDITION 2019

Submitted to the
Executive Committee of the
International Energy Agency Implementing Agreement
on 13th August 2019

- Part 1: Selection of an Optimal Forecast Solution



iea wind


EXPERT GROUP REPORT
ON
IEA RECOMMENDED PRACTICE FOR
SELECTING RENEWABLE POWER FORECASTING SOLUTIONS

Part 2: DESIGNING AND EXECUTING FORECASTING BENCHMARKS AND TRIALS

1. EDITION 2019

Submitted to the Executive Committee of the International Energy Agency Implementing Agreement
on 1st August 2019

- Part 2: Design and Execution of Benchmarks and Trials



iea wind

EXPERT GROUP REPORT
ON
RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR SELECTING RENEWABLE
POWER FORECASTING SOLUTIONS

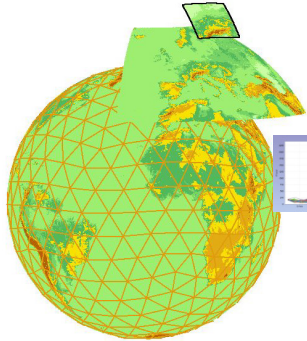
Part 3: Evaluation of Forecasts and Forecast Solutions

1. EDITION 2019

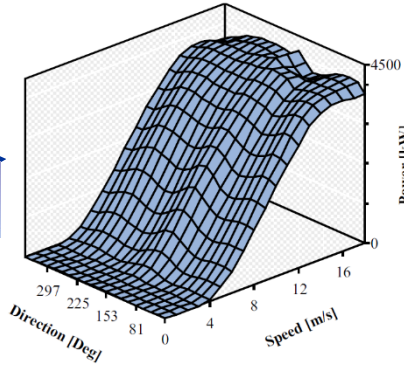
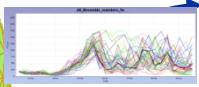
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12:45 – 13:00	Discussions



Numerical Weather Prediction



Prediction model



End user

WP3

- Decision support
- Scenarios
- Best Practice in Use
- Communication

WP3 Advanced Usage

Lead:

Corinna Möhrlen, WEPROG

Ricardo Bessa, INESC TEC

George Kariniotakis, Mines ParisTech



15th Int. Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems as well as on Transmission Networks for Offshore Wind Farms, Vienna, 15 - 17 November, 2016

15th Int. Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems, Vienna, Nov. 2016

Use of Forecast Uncertainties in the Power Sector: State-of-the-Art of Business Practices

C. Möhrle^{*}, R. J. Bessa[†], M. Barthod[‡], G. Goretti[§] and M. Siefert[¶]

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Abstract—The work we present is an investigation on the state-of-the-art use of forecast uncertainties in the business practices of actors in the power systems sector that is part of the “IEA Wind Task 36: Wind Power Forecasting”. The purpose of this task is to get an overview of the current use and application of probabilistic forecasts by actors in the power industry and investigate how they estimate and deal with uncertainties. The authors with expertise in probabilistic forecasting have been gathering information from the industry in order to identify the areas, where progress is needed and where it is difficult to achieve further progress. For this purpose, interview questions were compiled for different branches in the power industry and interviews carried out all around the world in the first six months of 2016. At this stage, we present and discuss results from this first round of interviews and draw preliminary conclusions outlining gaps in current forecasting methodologies and their use in the industry. At the end we provide some recommendations for next steps and further development with the objective to formulate guidelines for the use of uncertainty forecasts in the power market at a later stage.

I. INTRODUCTION

The relevance of forecast uncertainties for wind power and other renewable energies grows as the penetration of these sources in the energy mix increases. Once a certain level of penetration is reached, ignoring the reliability of forecasts not only becomes expensive in terms of reser-

roughly goes with wind speed to the power of three, and small errors and uncertainties are thus amplified and have an even higher impact compared to wind speed uncertainties. Weather development associated with fronts moving over large areas where wind is increasing rapidly over a short time are the most critical situations for a balance responsible party or a transmission system operator (TSO): it is under these circumstances that a deterministic forecast may be strongly incorrect and suppress steep ramping that can cause system security issues as well as large imbalances. Translated in the market, it means that there can be a sudden lack of power during a down-ramping event or too little flexible power that can be down-regulated fast and efficiently, which then results in curtailment. As long as the penetration level of wind is below 20% of generation, such uncertainty can usually be dealt with with a reasonable amount of reserves. As penetration increases, or in the case of island grids or badly interconnected grids, reserves and ancillary services grow above a desirable level.

In order to get an understanding of the current state of use of uncertainty forecasts and to find the gaps in the understanding of uncertainties and the associated forecasting tools and methods, we have been carrying out a study with a combination of questionnaires and interviews, which will

Use of probabilistic forecasting

Open Access journal paper
48 pages on the use of
uncertainty forecasts in the
power industry

Definition – Methods –
Communication of
Uncertainty – End User Cases
– Pitfalls - Recommendations

Source: <http://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/10/9/1402/>



Review

Towards Improved Understanding of the Applicability of Uncertainty Forecasts in the Electric Power Industry

Ricardo J. Bessa ^{1,*}, Corinna Möhrlein ², Vanessa Fundel ³, Malte Siefert ⁴, Jethro Browell ⁵, Sebastian Haglund El Gaidi ⁶, Bri-Mathias Hodge ⁷, Umit Cali ⁸ and George Kariniotakis ⁹

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⁷ National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO 80401, USA; bri-mathias.hodge@nrel.gov

⁸ University of North Carolina Charlotte, Dept. of Engineering Technology and Construction Management, Charlotte, NC 28223, USA; ucali@uncc.edu

⁹ MINES ParisTech, PSL Research University, Centre for Processes, Renewable Energies and Energy Systems (PERSEE), 06904 Sophia Antipolis Cedex, France; georges.kariniotakis@mines-paristech.fr

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Academic Editor: David Wood

Received: 18 August 2017; Accepted: 8 September 2017; Published: 14 September 2017

Abstract: Around the world wind energy is starting to become a major energy provider in electricity markets, as well as participating in ancillary services markets to help maintain grid stability. The reliability of system operations and smooth integration of wind energy into electricity markets has been strongly supported by years of improvement in weather and wind power forecasting systems. Deterministic forecasts are still predominant in utility practice although truly optimal decisions and risk hedging are only possible with the adoption of uncertainty forecasts. One of the main barriers for the industrial adoption of uncertainty forecasts is the lack of understanding of its information content (e.g., its physical and statistical modeling) and standardization of uncertainty forecast products, which frequently leads to mistrust towards uncertainty forecasts and their applicability in practice. This paper aims at improving this understanding by establishing a common terminology and reviewing the methods to determine, estimate, and communicate the uncertainty in weather and wind power forecasts. This conceptual analysis of the state of the art highlights that: (i) end-users should start to look at the forecast's properties in order to map different uncertainty representations to specific wind energy-related user requirements; (ii) a multidisciplinary team is required to foster the integration of stochastic methods in the industry sector. A set of recommendations for standardization and improved training of operators are provided along with examples of best practices.

Broader paper on uncertainty forecasting

Prediction Models
Designed to
Prevent Significant
Errors

By Jan Dobschinski,
Ricardo Bessa, Pengwei Du,
Kenneth Geisler,
Sue Ellen Haupt,
Matthias Lange,
Corinna Möhrlen,
Dora Nakafuji, and
Miguel de la Torre Rodriguez

Uncertainty Forecasting in a Nutshell

DOI: 10.1109/MPE.2017.2729100

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/MPE.2017.2729100
Date of publication: 18 October 2017



IT IS IN THE NATURE OF CHAOTIC ATMOSPHERIC processes that weather forecasts will never be perfectly accurate. This natural fact poses challenges not only for private life, public safety, and traffic but also for electrical power systems with high shares of weather-dependent wind and solar power production.

To facilitate a secure and economic grid and market integration of renewable energy sources (RES), grid operators and electricity traders must know how much power RES within their systems will produce over the next hours and days. This is why RES forecast models have grown over the past decade to become indispensable tools for many stakeholders in the energy economy. Driven by increased grid stability requirements and market forces, forecast systems have become tailored to the end user's application and already perform reliably over long periods. Apart from a residually moderate forecast error, there are single extreme-error events that greatly affect grid operators.

Nevertheless, there are also forecast systems that provide additional information about the expected forecast uncertainty and estimations of both moderate and extreme errors in addition to the "best" single forecast. Such uncertainty forecasts warn the grid operator to prepare to take special actions to ensure grid stability.

The State of the Art in Forecast Generation

Today, some forecast systems have been developed specifically to predict the power production of single wind and solar units, differently sized portfolios, local transformer stations and subgrids, distribution and transmission grids, and entire countries. Nearly all forecast systems have one thing in common: they rely on numerical weather predictions (NWP) to calculate the expected RES power production. The way to transform weather predictions into power forecasts depends crucially on the end user's application and the available plant configuration and measurement data. If historical measurements are available, forecast model developers often use statistical and machine-learning techniques to automatically find a relation between historical weather forecasts and simultaneously observed power measurements. If no historical measurement data are available, e.g., for new installations of RES units, the transformation of weather to power is often accomplished by physically based models that consider the unit's parameters to map the internal physical processes.

WP3 End use Workshop Glasgow

“Maximising Value from State-of-the-art Wind Power Forecasting Solutions”
Strathclyde University, Glasgow, 21 Jan 2020

- Talks by academia and industry (e.g. UK National Grid)
- Open Space discussion on RP, data and forecast value
- Game on value of probabilistic forecasts (*feel free to play it yourself!*):
https://mpib.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_d5aAY95q2mGI8EI
- Streamed on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1NOlr7jluXI>



Topic: Meteorological Measurements and Instrumentation Standardization for Integration into Grid Codes

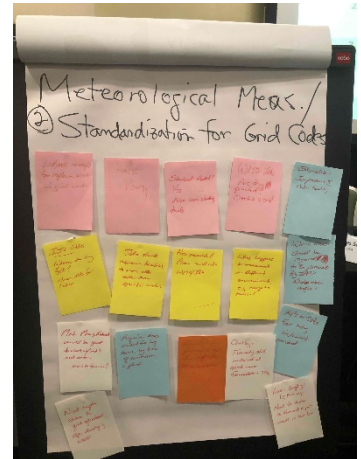
Results from 2 Workshops: ICEM 2019 & WIW 2019

Need for Industry Standard ?

- Need for best practices: BUT too strict standards are worse than non
- No standards leads to chaotic data management
- Instrumentation without maintenance: data loses value
- Maintenance schedules: once, twice per year ?
- Met instrumentation should be part of the turbine delivery/installation

• Dissemination

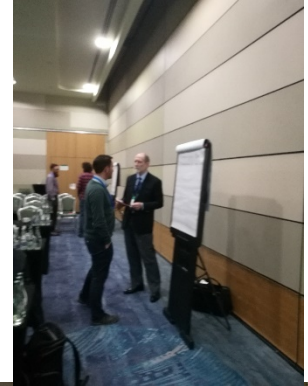
- No consensus on how to accomplish
- ENTSO-E is a potential body for dissemination
- Forecasting still undervalued. Need more forecasters in TSOs.
- Need simple advice to give operators, especially in the developing world



Topic: Meteorological Measurements and Instrumentation Standardization for Integration into Grid Codes

Results from 2 Workshops: ICEM 2019 & WIW 2019

- **General Agreement that Standards/RPs are Needed**
 - Grid codes vary from region to region
 - Concern about adopting WMO or similar standards, which may be expensive overkill for grid code purposes
 - Should reference traceability to standards but be instrument agnostic
 - Could suggest required measurements by IPPs at time of commissioning
 - Need education on importance of data quality
 - Need to address site selection for instrumentation
 - Need to tailor reporting interval to forecast model input needs



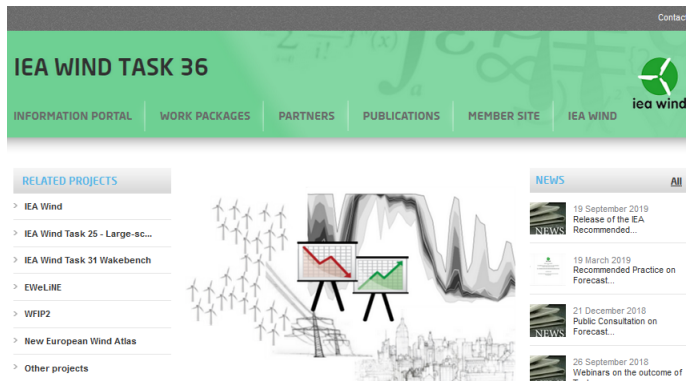
11:15 – 13:00	SESSION 6A: IEA WIND TASK 36: RAISING THE BAR ON INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR WIND POWER FORECASTING
> Session Chair	Gregor Giebel (DTU Wind Energy, Denmark)
11:15 – 12:45	Presentations (18 min. each)
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12:45 – 13:00	Discussions

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Task 36 Web Presence

Website

www.IEAWindForecasting.dk



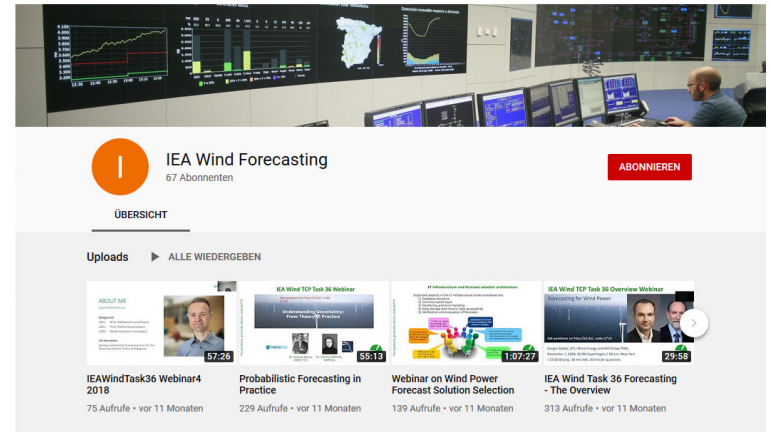
Source: Corinna Möhrten, WEPROG

Wind power forecasts have been used operatively for over 20 years. Despite this fact, there are still several possibilities to improve the forecasts, both from the weather prediction side and from the usage of the forecasts. The new International Energy Agency (IEA) Task on Forecasting for Wind Energy tries to organise international collaboration, among national weather centres with an interest and/or large projects on wind forecast improvements (NOAA, DWD, ...), operational forecaster and forecast users.

The Task is divided in three work packages: Firstly, a collaboration on the improvement of the scientific basis for the wind predictions themselves. This includes numerical weather prediction model physics, but also widely distributed information on accessible datasets. Secondly, we will be aiming at an international pre-standard (an IEA Recommended Practice) on benchmarking and comparing wind power forecasts, including probabilistic forecasts. This WP will also organise benchmarks, in cooperation with the IEA Task Wakebench. Thirdly, we will be engaging end users aiming at dissemination of the best practice in the usage of wind power predictions.

 YouTube Channel

www.youtube.com/c/IEAWindForecasting



Handouts

- 2-page handouts: quick overview of major results
- 3 currently available; can be obtained from:

<http://www.ieawindforecasting.dk/publications/posters-og-handouts>

IEA Wind Task 36
Forecasting for Wind Power

FORECASTING FOR YOU

Setup

Wind power forecasts have been used operationally for over 25 years. Despite this fact, there are still several possibilities to improve the forecasts, both from the vendor's side and from the usage of the forecasts.

The IEA Wind Task is divided in three work packages: Firstly, a collaboration on the improvement of the scientific basis for the wind predictions themselves. This includes numerical weather prediction model physics, but also widely distributed information on accessible datasets. Secondly, we deal with the conversion to power and issues affecting the forecast vendors. Thirdly, we will be engaging end users aiming at dissemination of the best practice in the usage of wind power predictions. The Task is currently in its second phase, 2019-2023.

Results of phase I (2016-2018)

We developed an information portal, with links to data, projects and knowledge useful for wind power forecasting. This could be a list of full results useful for online validation of NWP models, a list of field campaigns with open data for model verification, or a selection of benchmarks for forecasts with established data sources and existing reference frameworks.

A major result was the IEA Wind Recommended Practice (RP) on Forecast Solution Selection, detailing out the necessary steps to get the best adapted forecasts for the individual use case. The RP starts with the initial deliberation which might or might not end up with the decision to do a forecast trial. The second document shows how to conduct such a trial in order to yield accurate and usable results for both the end user and the participating vendor. The last part shows how to evaluate the trial to get 1) significant, 2) representative and 3) reliable results.

For probabilistic forecasts, we published two papers with an overview (for a broader reader) and one with a long list of specific use cases from technically oriented. We also classified methods for uncertainty forecasting and tried to establish a common vocabulary. We also mapped the current use of probabilistic forecasts through a questionnaire.

Handout content including a diagram of wind turbine components, a flowchart of forecast solution selection, and various charts and graphs related to wind power forecasting.

Impact

The Task sends out news a few times a year, is present on conferences and meetings, and has its own YouTube channel. There, alongside video transmissions of the public webinars, we also had a webinar of full hour talks plus audience questions on the major results of phase I. The fourth one was an additional one on forecast use in Denmark.

The Task members also try to get an enhanced collaboration between weather prediction providers and vendors, and between vendors and end users. One activity for the current phase of the Task (2019-2023) is a look into standardization of data, to make data exchange more fluid across the industry. Another activity is to estimate the value of better forecasting.

We also collaborate with other Wind Tasks, e.g. in the common workshop on minute scale forecasting we had together with Task 32 (Solar). In the future, we will also collaborate with IEA PV Task 15 (Solar resources), which also deals with forecasting and has some of the same issues.

Collaboration

Currently, some 250 people from 12 countries are collaborating on forecasts. There are meetings every half year, often in conjunction with relevant conferences. We also have special sessions at conferences for outreach, and usually an overview poster, if you are interested to collaborate, or just to be informed about new results, please contact Giorgio Galati.

For more information, contact: G.Galati@iea.org

Task 36 Overview

Handout content including a flowchart of the task structure, a list of participating countries, and various charts and graphs related to wind power forecasting.

For more information, contact: G.Galati@iea.org

IEA Wind Task 36 Forecasting for Wind Power

RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR SELECTING RENEWABLE POWER FORECASTING SOLUTIONS

Challenge
The objective of forecasts is to reduce the variable component (and its price) of power generation. This is done by forecasting the future output of the power generating units. This is done by forecasting the future output of the power generating units. This is done by forecasting the future output of the power generating units.

Solution
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Forecast Solution Selection
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Figure 1 The decision support flow for the best selection of the forecast solution for power generation.



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Forecast Solution Selection

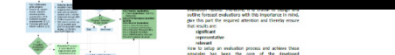


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Benchmarks and Trials
The objective of forecasts is to reduce the variable component (and its price) of power generation. This is done by forecasting the future output of the power generating units. This is done by forecasting the future output of the power generating units. This is done by forecasting the future output of the power generating units.



Figure 4 Overview of the forecast solution selection process.

Where to get the guideline
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IEA Wind Task 36 Forecasting for Wind Power

Understanding Uncertainty: from a deterministic to a probabilistic world

Challenge
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Forecast Solution Selection
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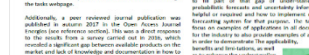


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Uncertainty and Probabilistic Forecasting

Definitions
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The IEA Wind TCP agreement, also known as the Implementing Agreement for Co-operation in the Research, Development, and Deployment of Wind Energy Systems, functions within a framework created by the International Energy Agency (IEA). Views, findings, and publications of IEA Wind do not necessarily represent the views or policies of the IEA Secretariat or of all its individual member countries.

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