



Offshore wind energy meteorology using Earth Observation data

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Offshore wind energy meteorology using Earth Observation data

Charlotte Hasager

CIRFA, 14 October 2020, online zoom



DTU Wind Energy

- A department in the Technical University of Denmark
- Founded in 1979 in Denmark
- 250 employees
- Largest wind energy research institute in the world
- Research, Education, Scientific Advice
- Organized in 3 divisions:
 - Wind Energy System
 - Wind Turbine Technology
 - Structures, Material and Components
- <https://www.vindenergi.dtu.dk/english>



Photo of Reception of DTU Wind Energy, Roskilde, Denmark

Content

Intro

- Offshore wind energy, current status and vision for the future
- Wind farms wakes

Earth Observations

- Satellite wind maps
- Cluster effects between offshore wind farms
- Offshore wind resources

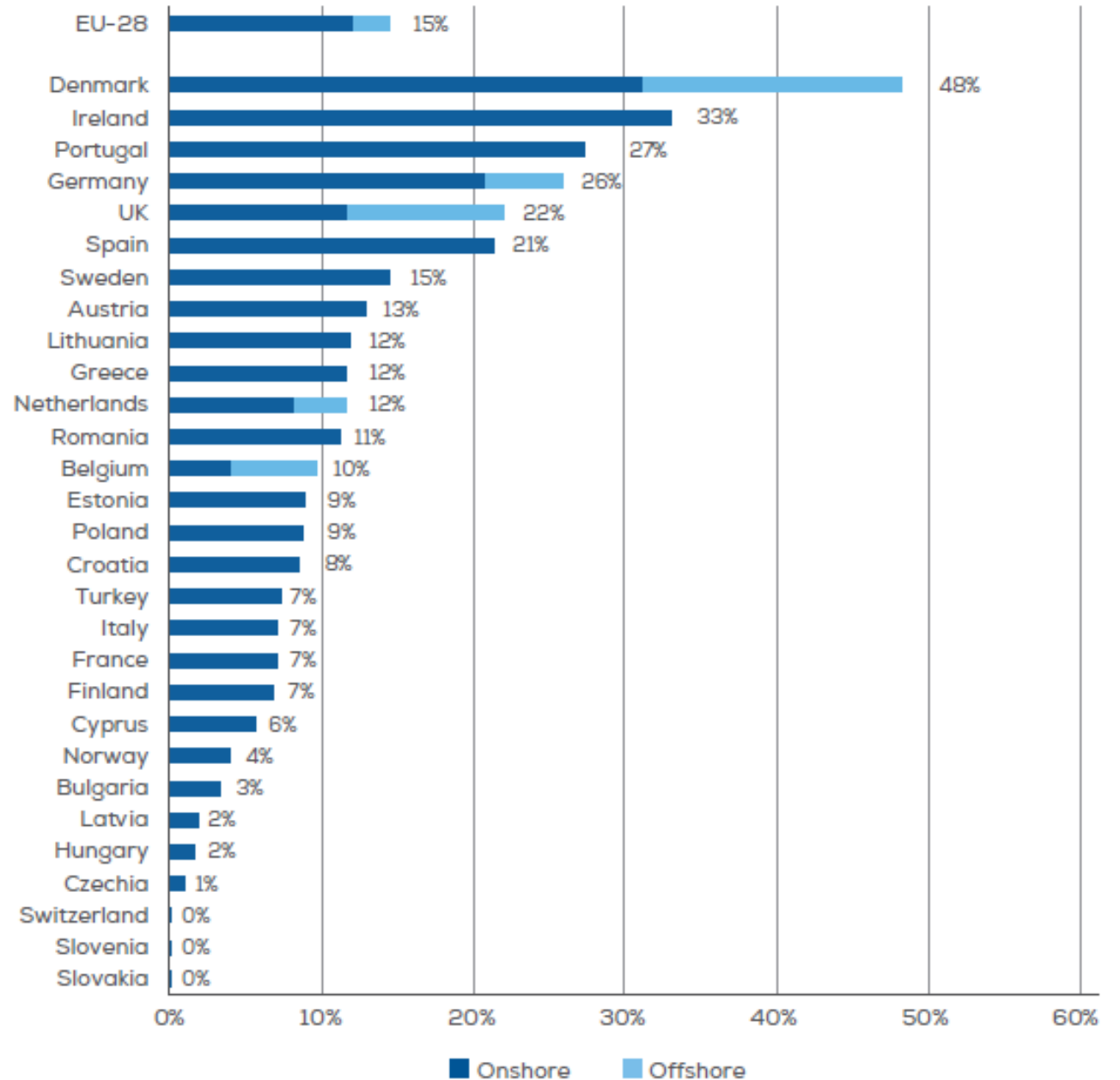
Wind lidar

- Wind lidar

Conclusions

Wind energy electricity in % in Europe

Percentage of the electricity demand covered by wind in 2019¹¹



Source: Wind Europe 2029

<https://windeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/files/about-wind/statistics/WindEurope-Annual-Statistics-2019.pdf>

Europe now has a total installed offshore wind capacity of 22 GW

Offshore wind energy vision Europe

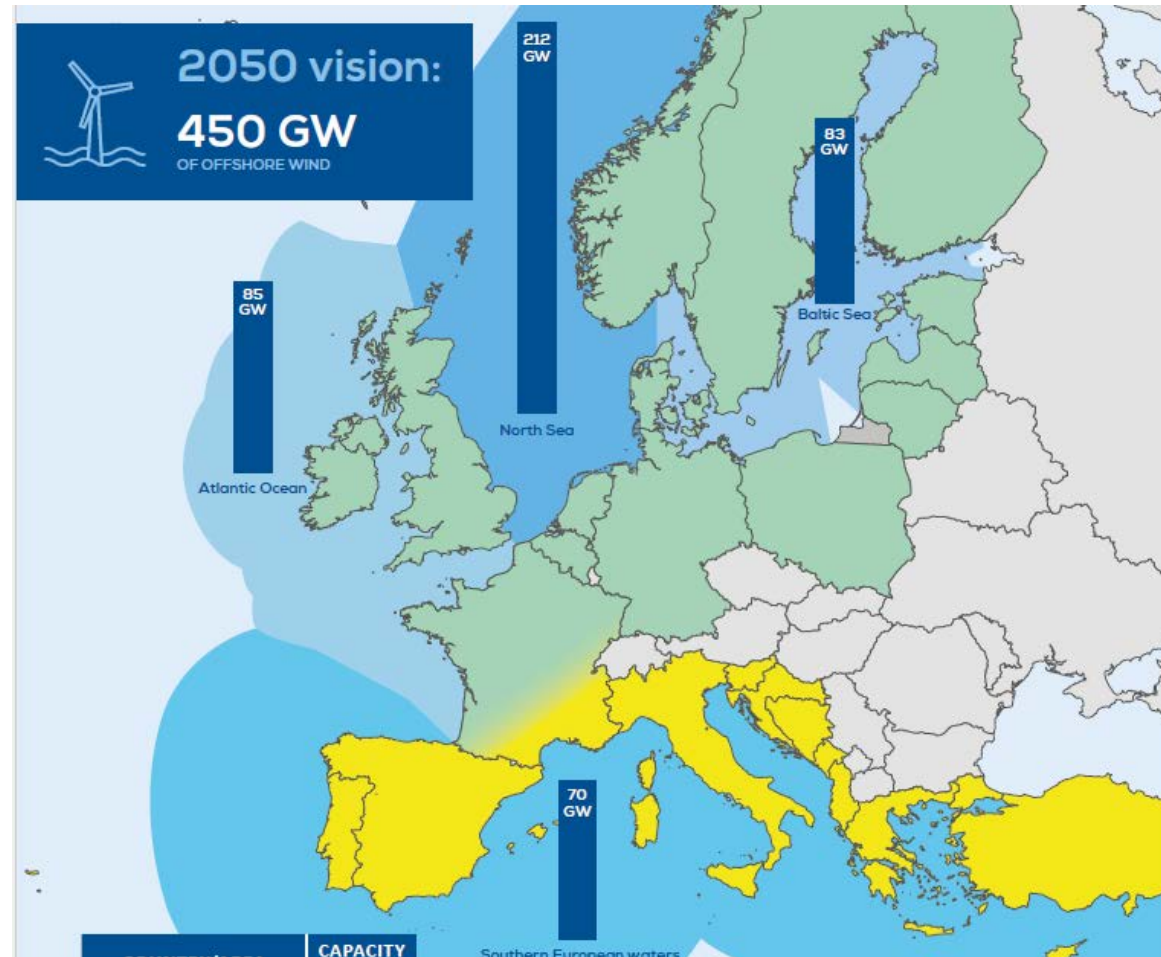
Our energy, our future

How offshore wind will help Europe go carbon-neutral

Source:

Wind Europe 2019

<https://windeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/files/about-wind/reports/WindEurope-Our-Energy-Our-Future.pdf>



Offshore wind energy vision World

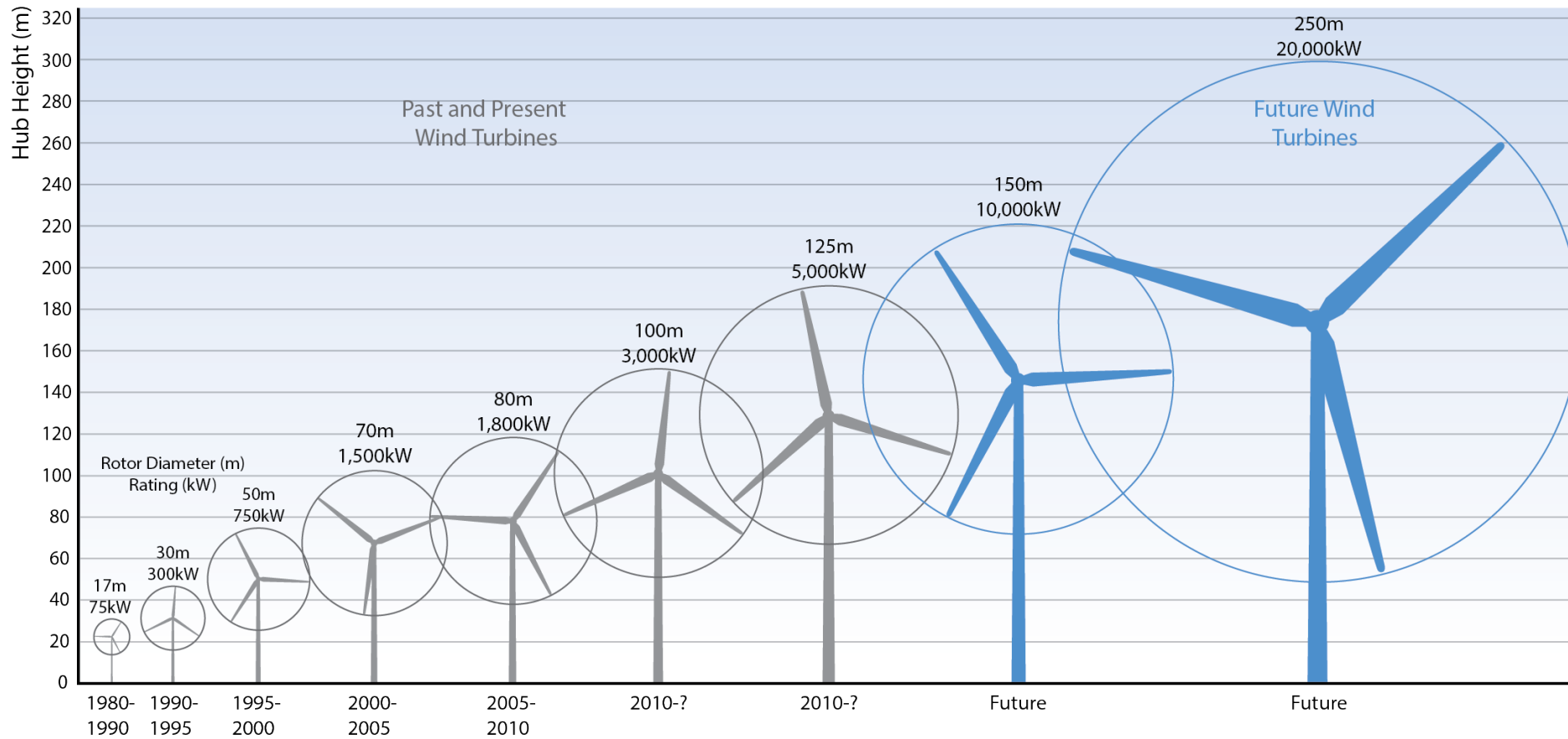
As a part of its [Offshore Wind Outlook 2019](#), the IEA initiated a new geospatial analysis to assess offshore wind technical potential by country.

This analysis showed that the best close-to-shore offshore wind sites could provide almost 36 000 TWh globally per year, which is **nearly equal to global electricity demand in 2040**.

Source: IEA (International Energy Agency)

<https://www.iea.org/reports/offshore-wind>

Wind power generation



$$P = \frac{1}{2} \rho A U^3$$

P : instantaneous power

A : rotor swept area

U : wind speed

ρ : air density

Østerild Test Centre – Prototype Wind Turbines (since 2012)

7 Wind Turbines – Max. 16 MW each – Max. height 250 m

DTU Wind Energy



1 EDF EN

2 Vestas

3 Vestas

4 Vestas

5 Envision


6 Siemens

7 Siemens



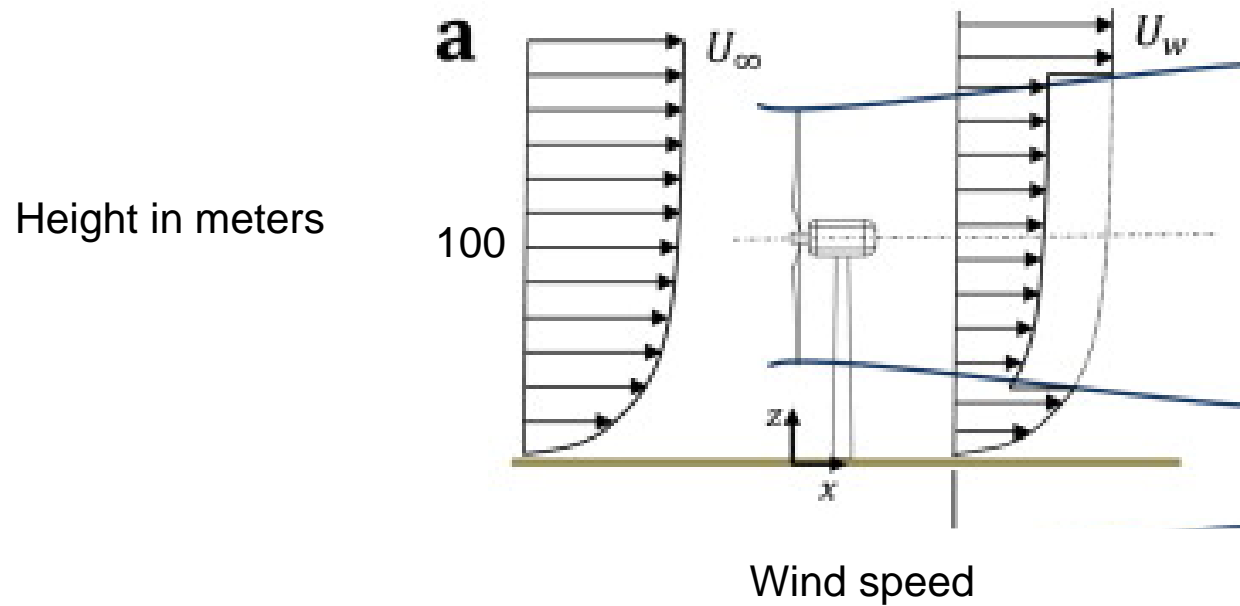
Wind farm wakes

2008



Hasager, C.B., Rasmussen, L., Peña, A., Jensen, L.E., Réthoré, P.-E.,
2013, Wind farm wake: The Horns Rev photo case, *Energies*, 6(2), 696–
716; doi: [10.3390/en6020696](https://doi.org/10.3390/en6020696)

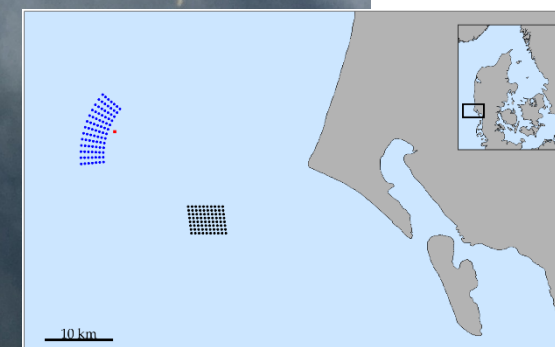
Wind profile and wind turbine



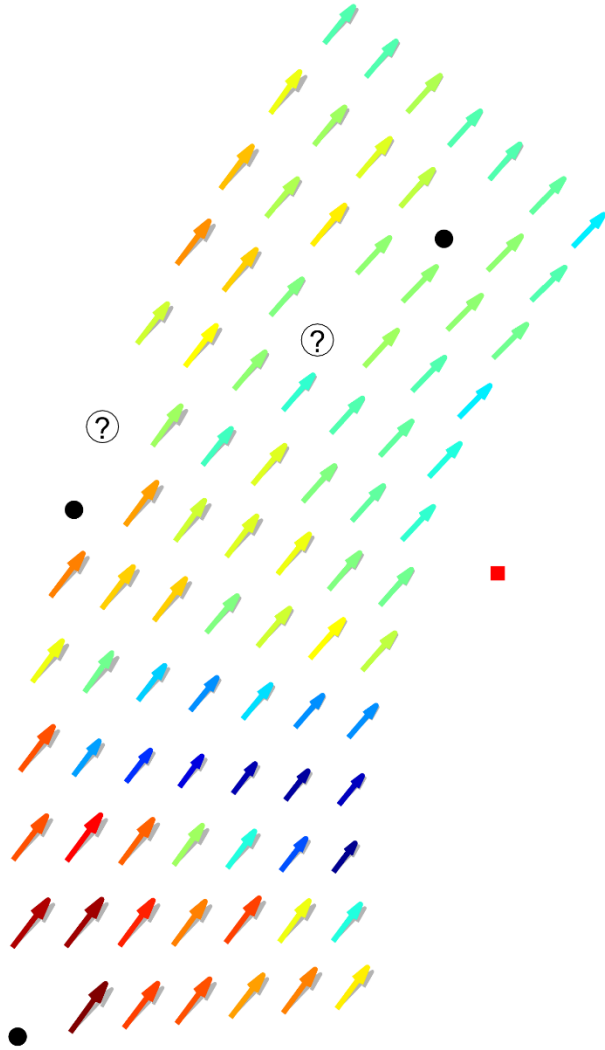
Source: Bastankhah, M. and Porté-Agel, F. 2014, Renewable Energy, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2014.01.002>



2016



Hasager, C.B., Nygaard, N. G., Volker, P. J. H., Karagali, I., Andersen, S. J., Badger, J. (2017): Wind Farm Wake: The 2016 Horns Rev Photo Case *Energies* 10(3), 317, <https://doi.org/10.3390/en10030317>



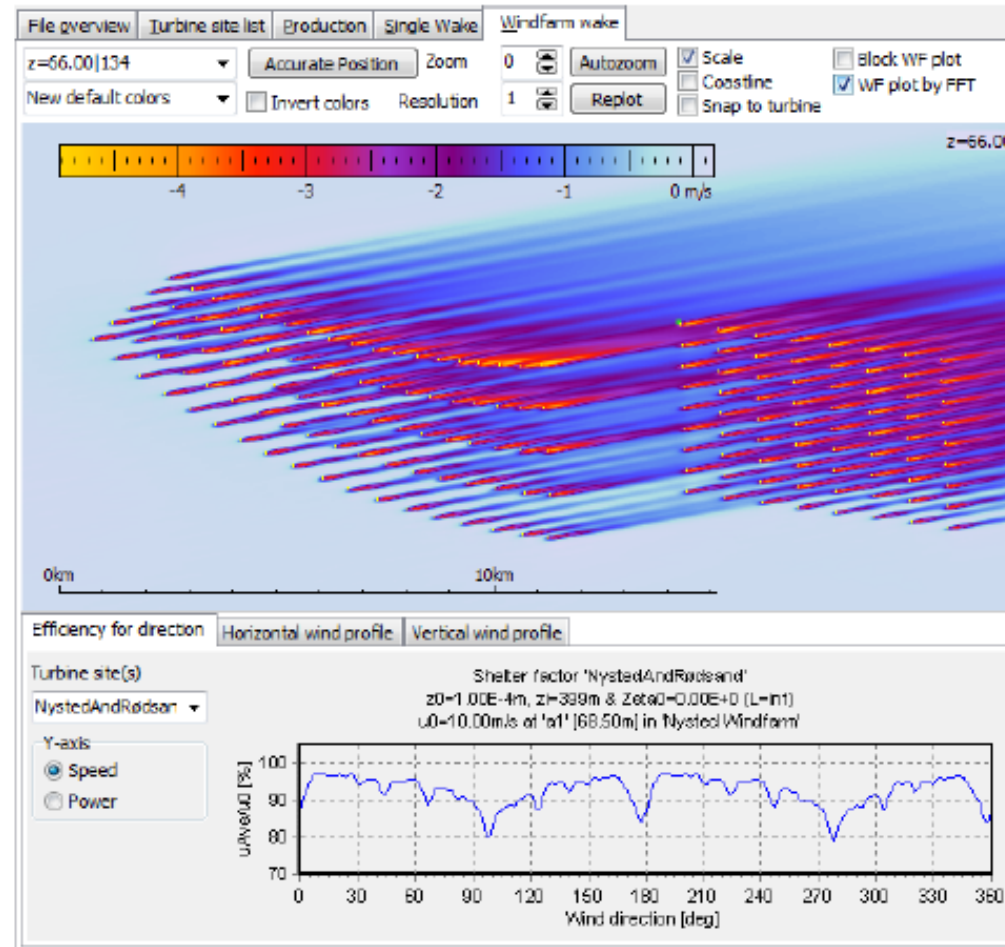
Acknowledgement to Ørsted A/S.



Hasager, C.B., Nygaard, N. G., Volker, P. J. H., Karagali, I., Andersen, S. J., Badger, J. (2017): Wind Farm Wake: The 2016 Horns Rev Photo Case *Energies* 10(3), 317

FUGA : Wake model for large offshore wind farms

Windfarm wake view



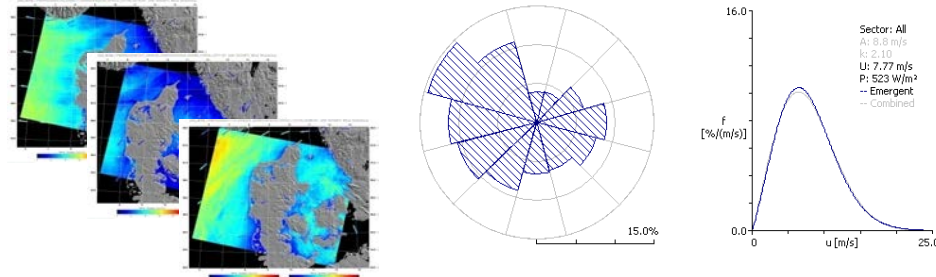
<http://www.wasp.dk/fuga>

Ott, S., & Nielsen, M. (2014). Developments of the offshore wind turbine wake model Fuga. DTU Wind Energy. DTU Wind Energy E, No. 0046

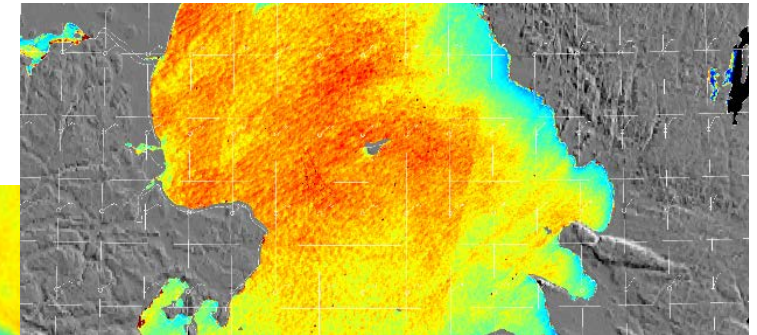
Earth Observations

Applications for offshore wind energy

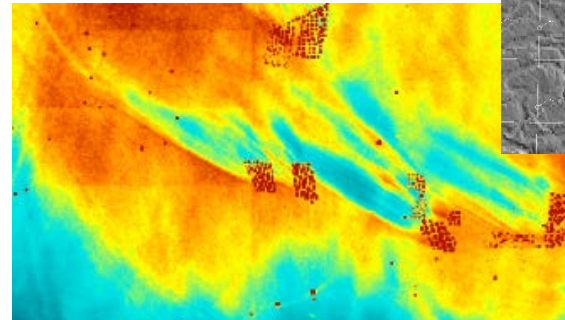
- Mean wind conditions



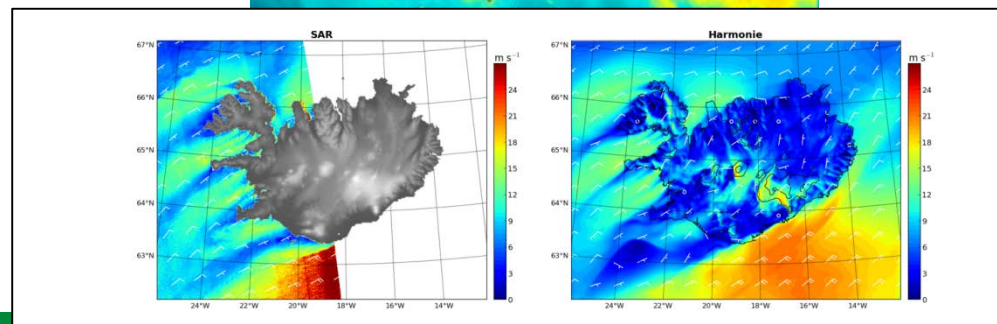
- Horizontal coastal wind speed gradients



- Wind farm wake effects



- Model validation



Satellite wind maps

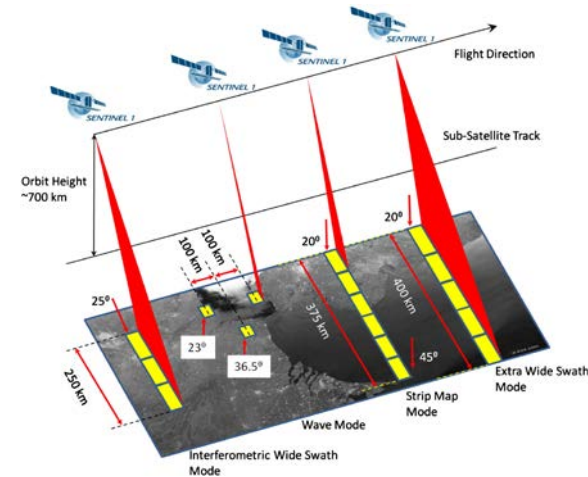
- We add Synthetic Aperture Radar satellite wind maps to the analysis



Envisat



Sentinel-1



Sentinel-1 swath

Satellite SAR wind data archive at DTU

Contact: Merete Badger, mebc@dtu.dk

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Satellite Winds

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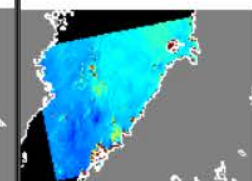
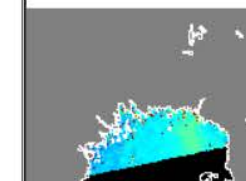
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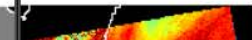
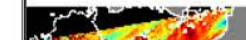


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Date: 2020-10-08T09:14:38
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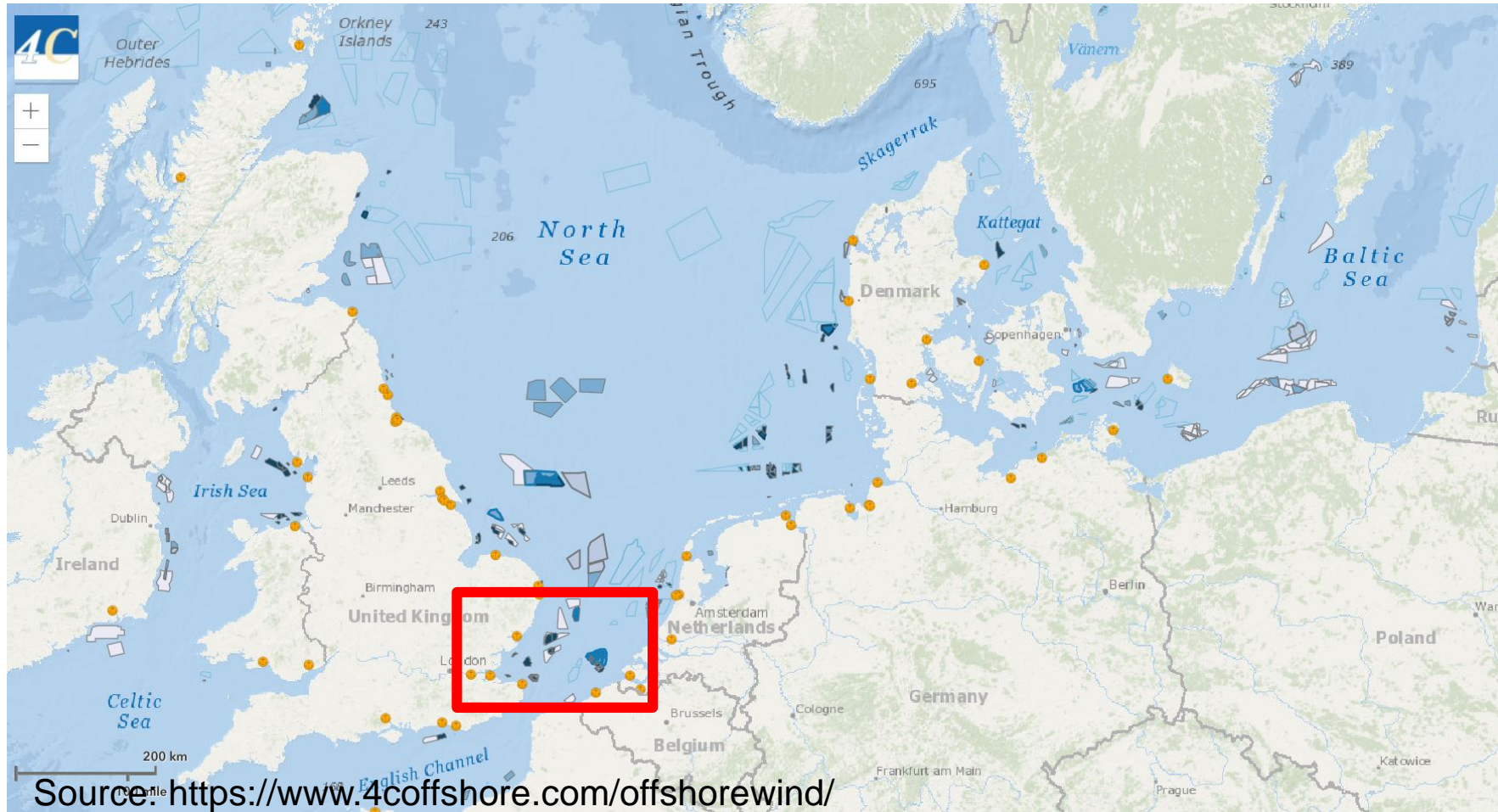
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Date: 2020-10-08T09:14:12
SWA SP-ID: 311579



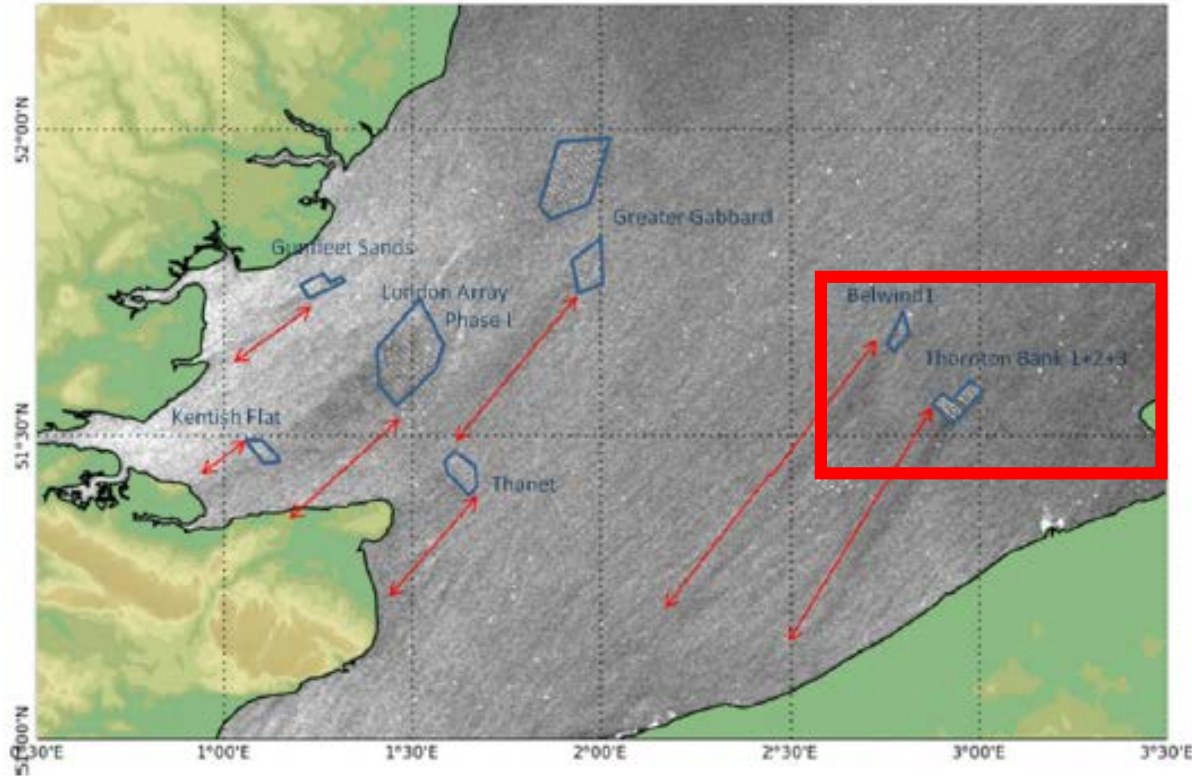
Cluster effects

Northern European offshore wind farms



Wind farm cluster effects

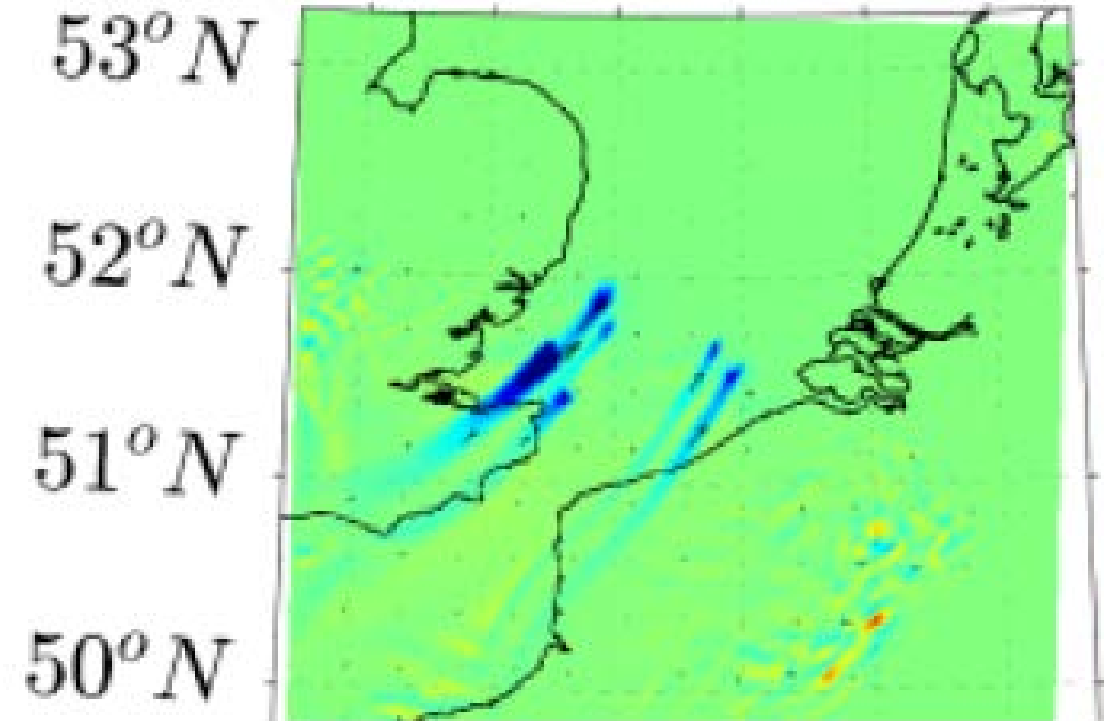
RS-2 20130430 17:41:53 UTC SAR intensity image



Satellite SAR shows wind farm wakes

RADARSAT-2 from Data and Products © MacDonald, Dettewiler and Associates Ltd

WRF-EWP minus WRF

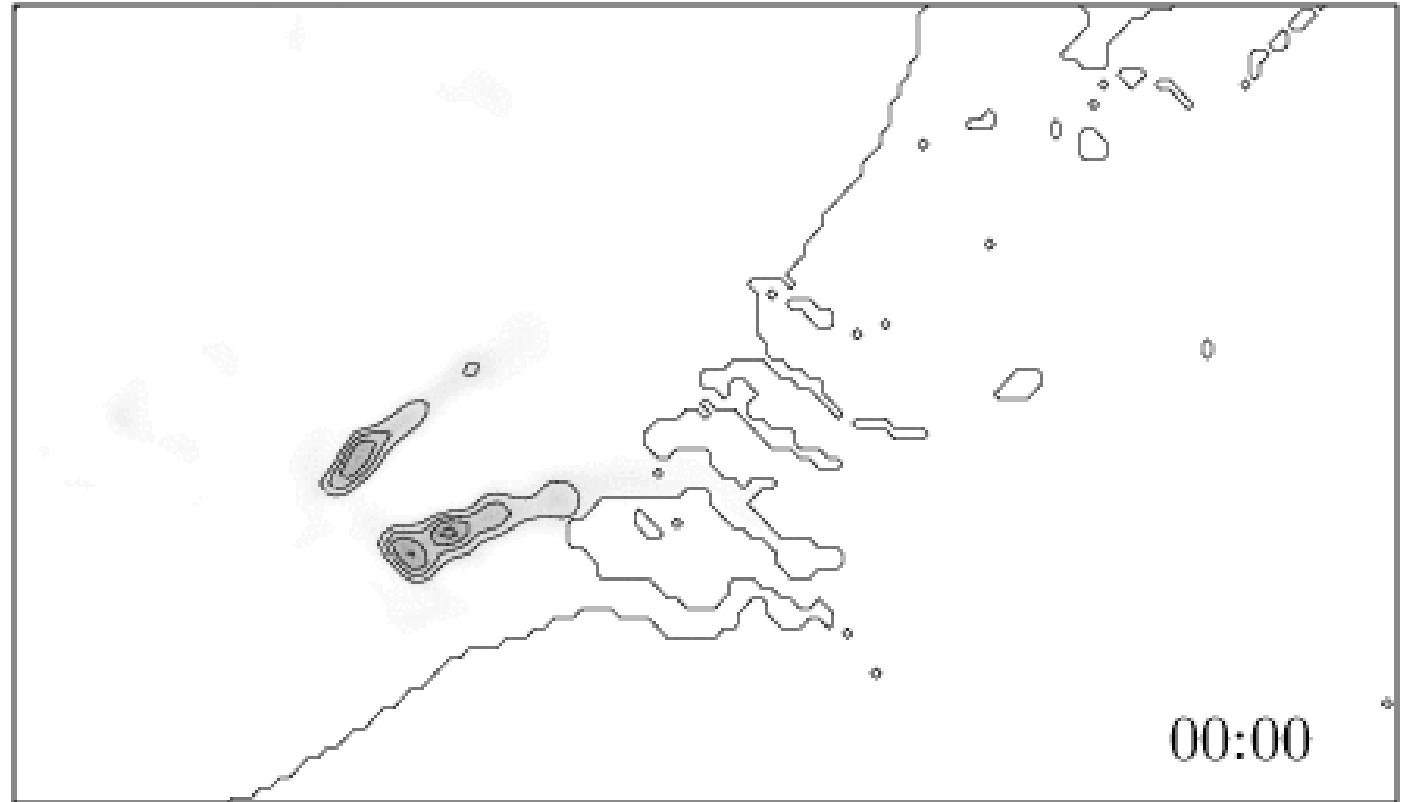
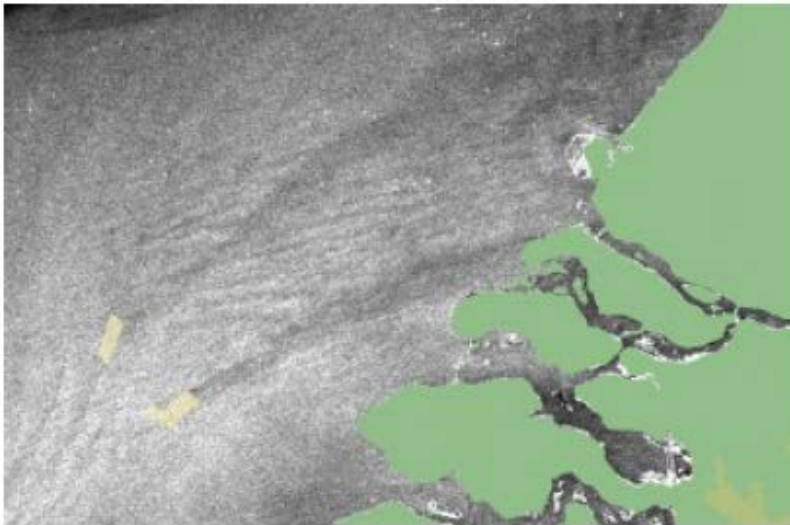


WRF shows wind farm wakes

Courtesy: Du, Volker and Larsén (2018): OffshoreWake project report WP3 (the simulation is done using COAWST modeling system, mostly by Du J)

Hasager, C. B., Vincent, P., Badger, J., Badger, M., Di Bella, A., Pena Diaz, A., ... Volker, P. (2015). Using Satellite SAR to Characterize the Wind Flow around Offshore Wind Farms. *Energies*, 8(6), 5413-5439. DOI:10.3390/en8065413

Mesoscale modelling of Thornton Bank (BE) and Belwind (BE)

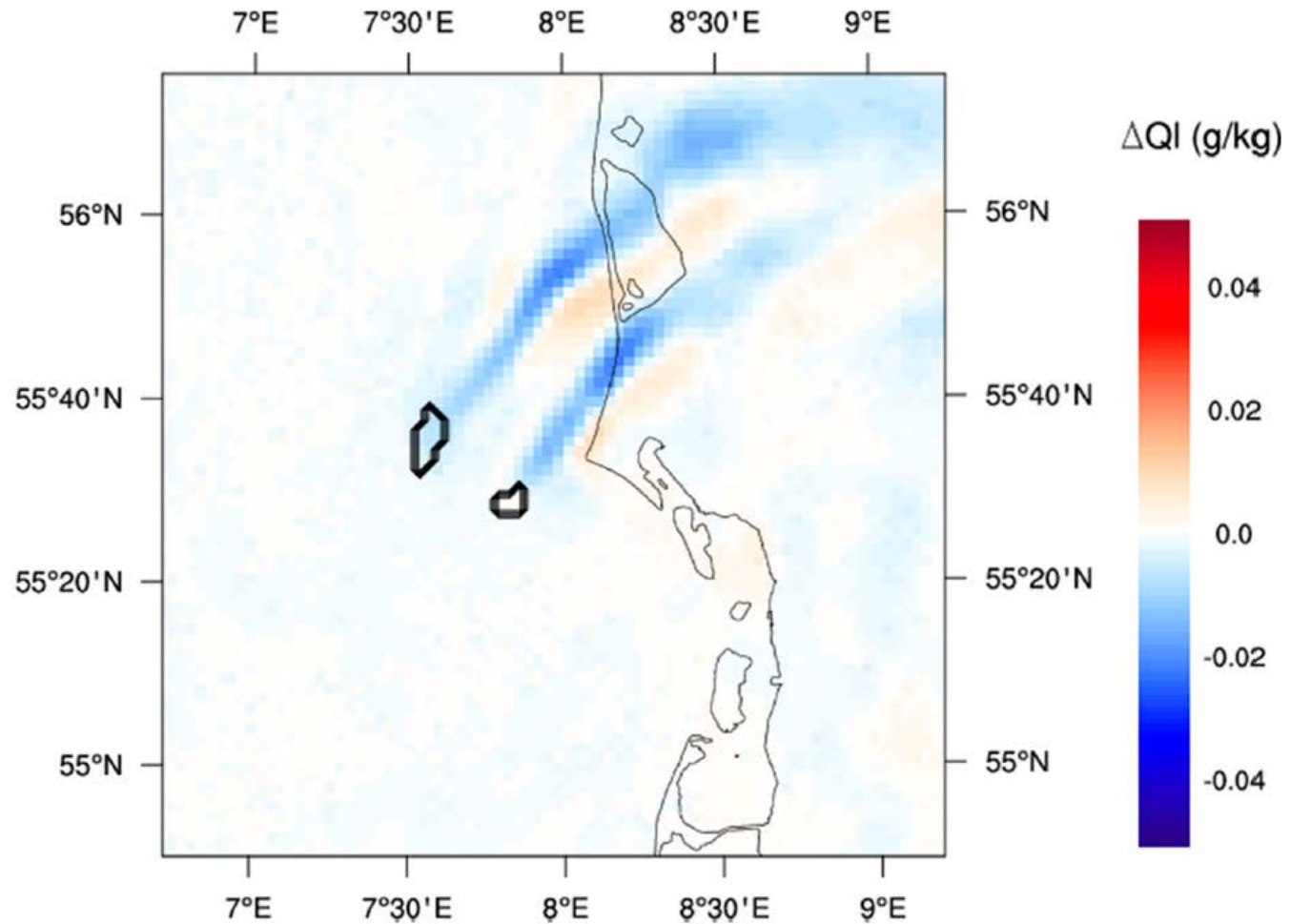


Courtesy: Patrick Volker





Why did the fog clear?



Difference in liquid water content due to wind farms

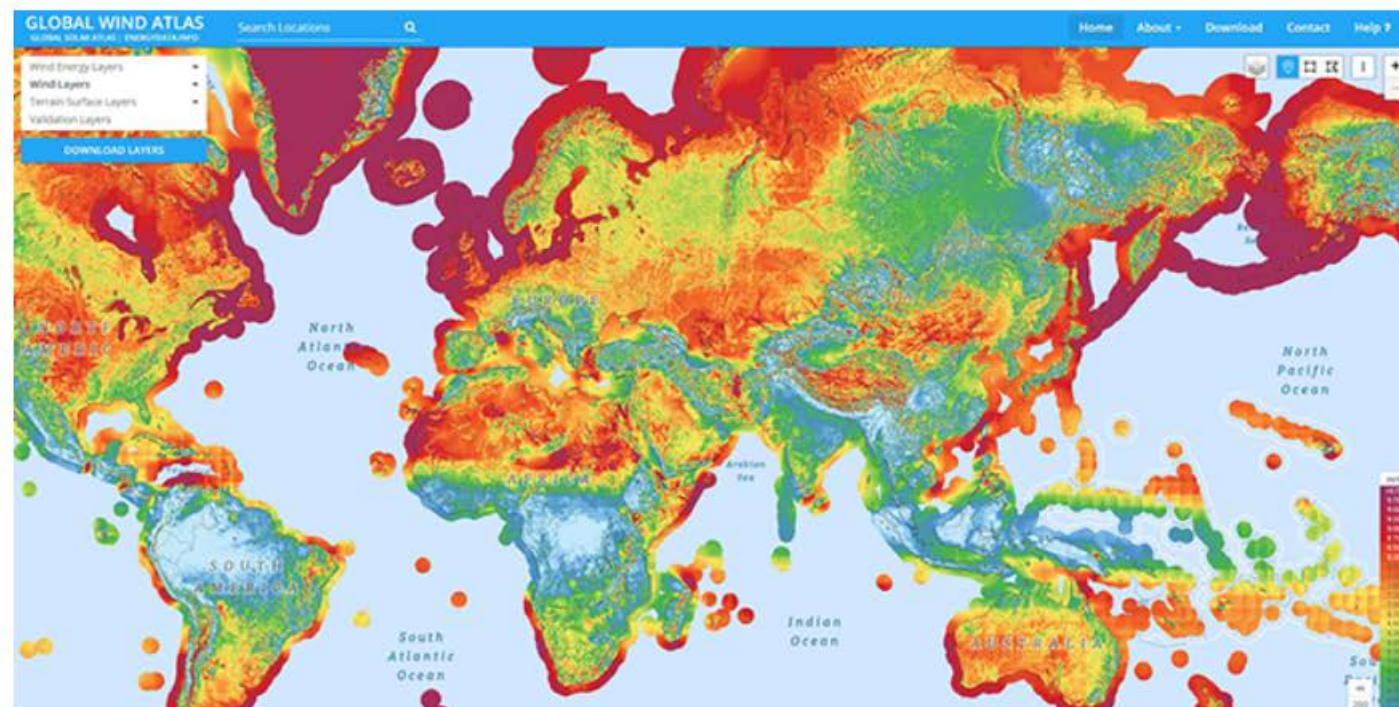
WRF model simulations with and without wind farm shows dryer air at hub height behind wind farms

Hasager, C.B., Nygaard, N. G., Volker, P. J. H., Karagali, I., Andersen, S. J., Badger, J. (2017): Wind Farm Wake: The 2016 Horns Rev Photo Case *Energies* 10(3), 317

Offshore wind resources

Forside » News » [Global Wind Atlas 3.0 released](#)

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Global Wind Atlas 3.0 released

Wind energy Energy



WEDNESDAY 23 OCT 19 | By Charlotte Hede Linde

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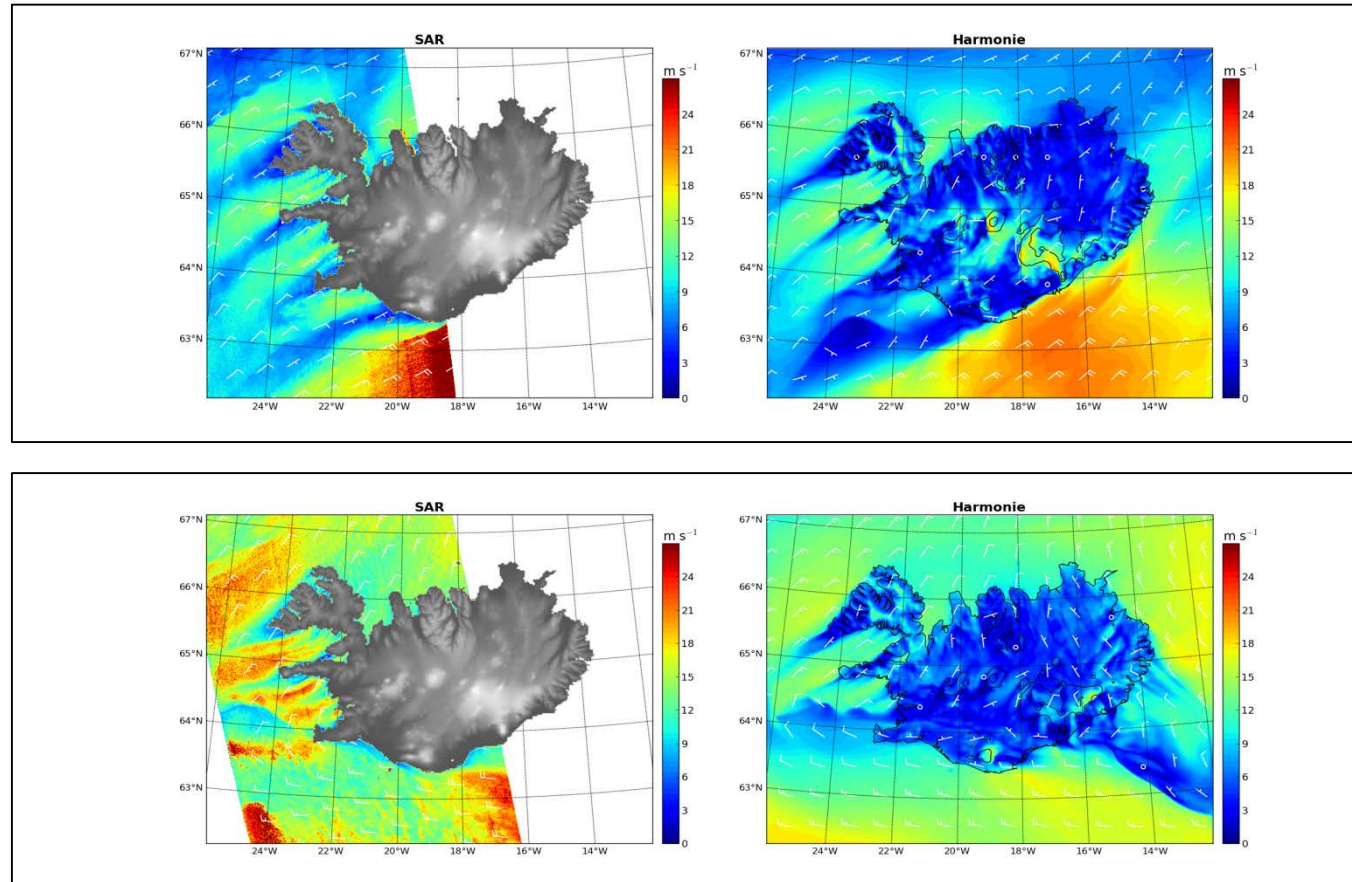
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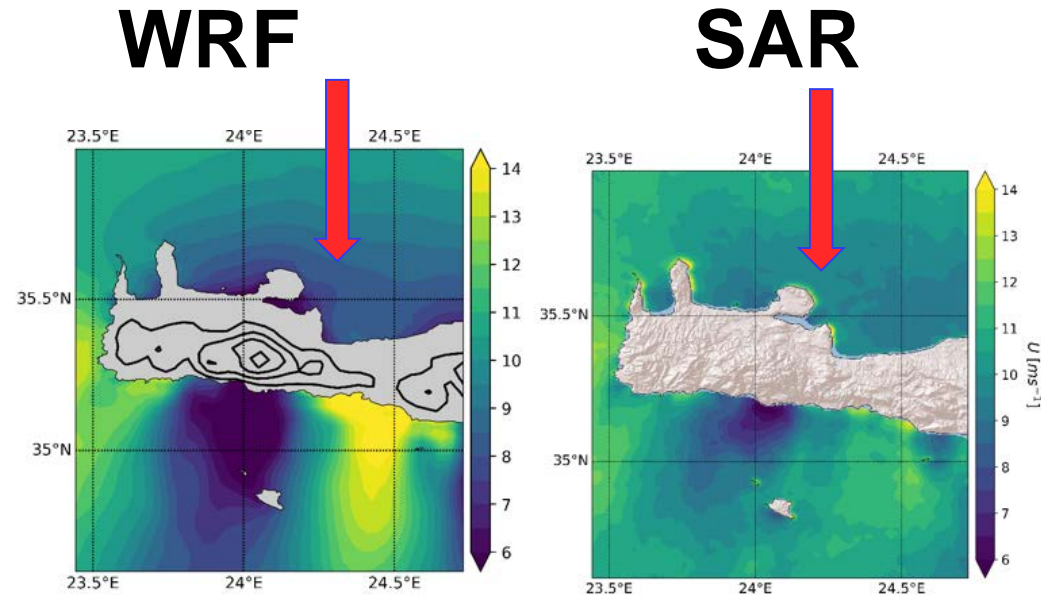
Model validation – complex flows around islands



Hasager, C.B., Badger, M. Nawri, N., Furevik, B.R., Petersen, G. N., Björnsson, H., Clausen, N.-E. (2015): Mapping offshore winds around Iceland using satellite Synthetic Aperture Radar and mesoscale model simulations. *IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing*, [10.1109/JSTARS.2015.2443981](https://doi.org/10.1109/JSTARS.2015.2443981).

Northerly wind

Mean wind speed
of 59 cases



Stagnation is flow similar.
Lee effect is similar.
But gap flow is not.

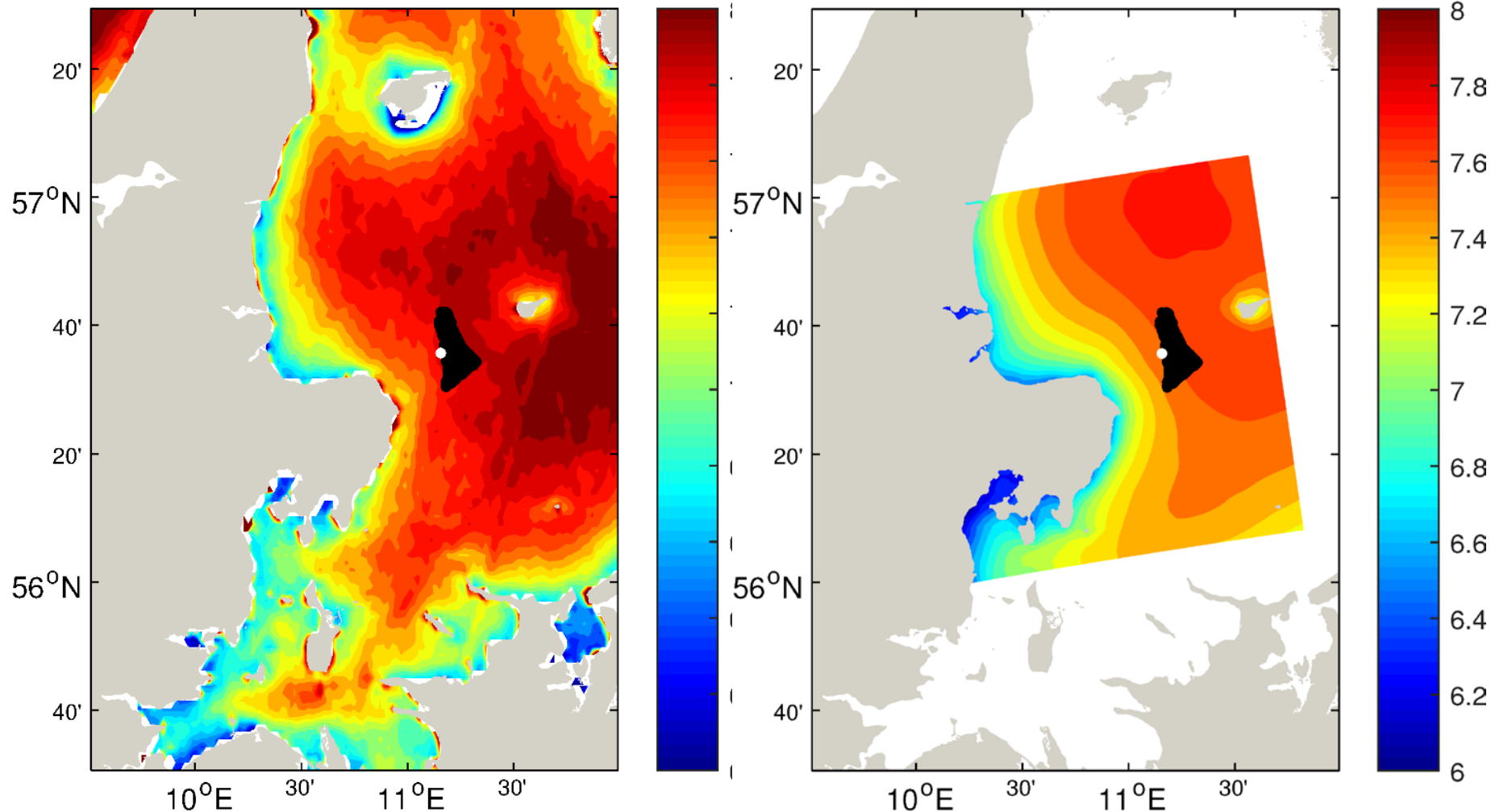
We conclude orography is not
resolved fully in WRF.

Hasager et al. 2020 Europe's offshore wind resource assessed with synthetic aperture radar, ASCAT and WRF, Wind Energ. Sci., 5, 375–390,
<https://doi.org/10.5194/wes-5-375-2020>

Kattegat Strait mean wind speed

SAR – no wind farm

WRF – 2014



Peña, A & Hahmann, A. N. 2017, 30-year mesoscale model simulations for the “Noise from wind turbines and risk of cardiovascular disease” project. DTU Wind Energy E, vol. 0055

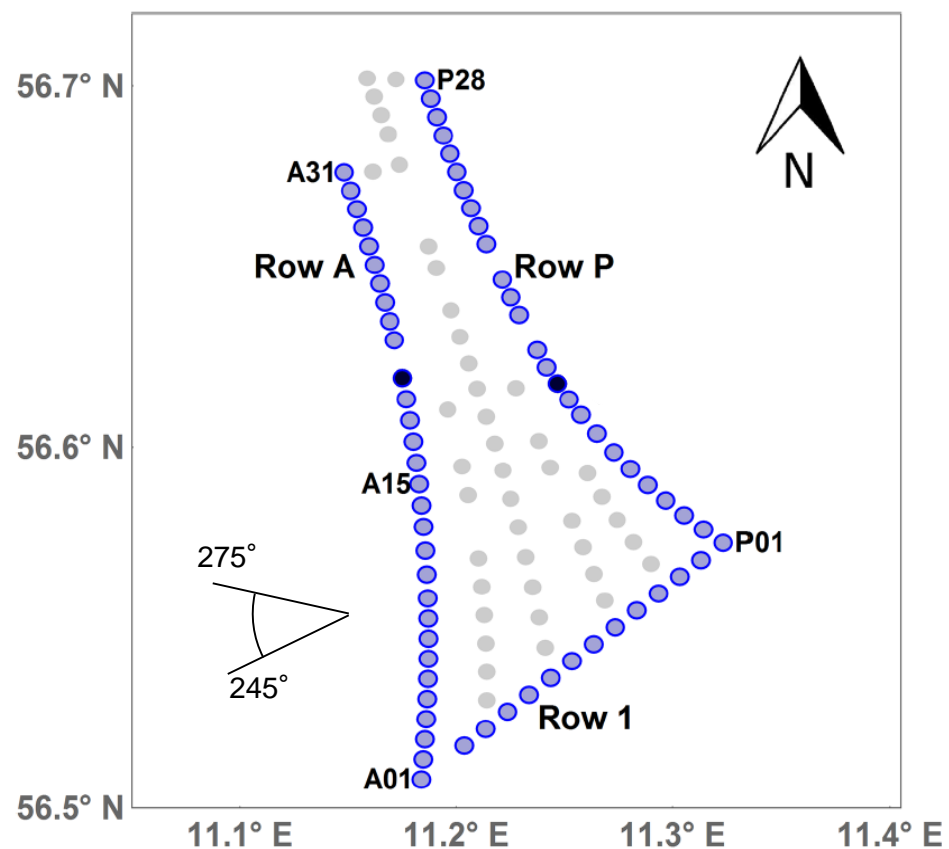
Ahsbahs, T., Badger, M., Volker, P., Hansen, K.S., Hasager, C.B. 2018 Applications of satellite winds for the offshore wind farm site Anholt. *Wind Energy Science* <https://doi.org/10.5194/wes-2018-2>

Anholt Offshore Wind Farm

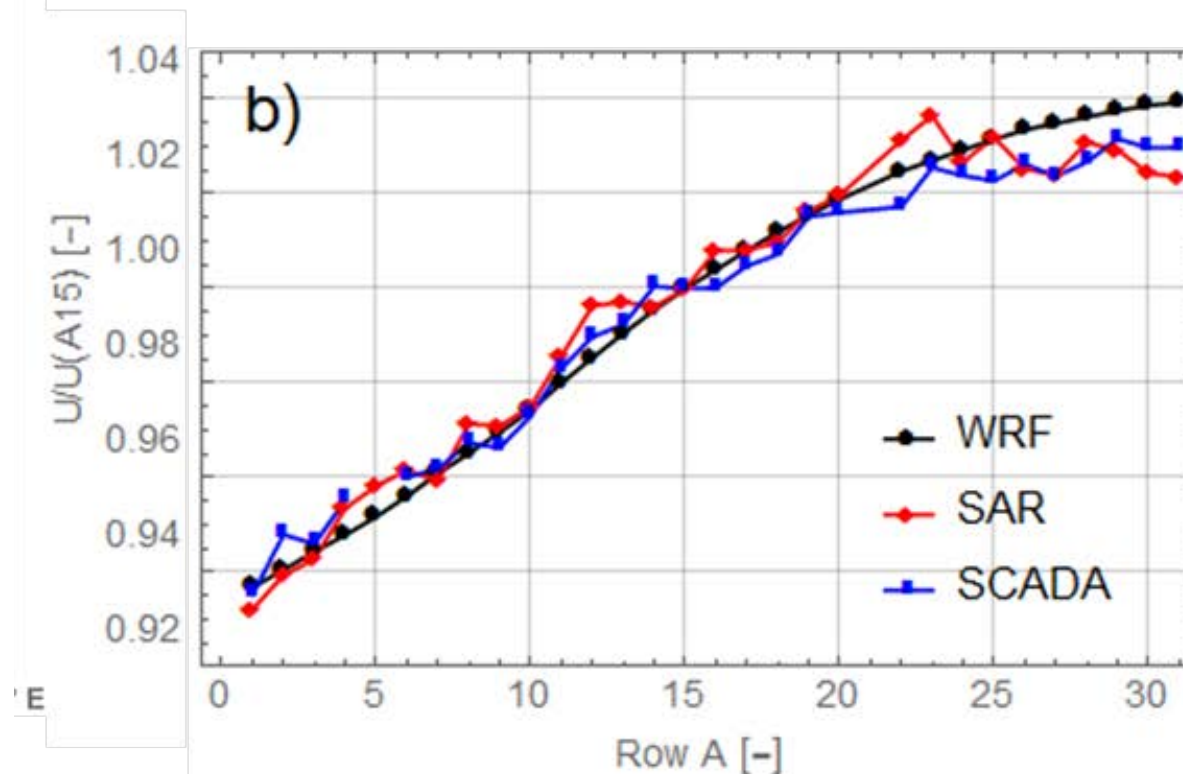


Source: Ørsted

Anholt wind farm



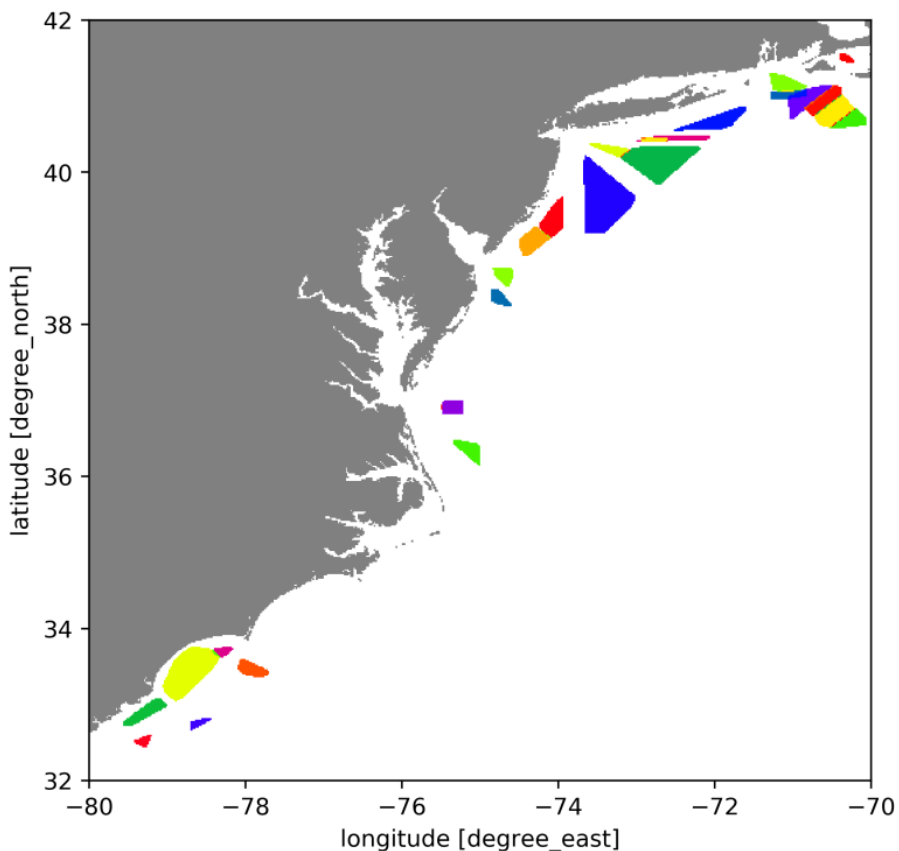
Mean wind speed normalized at turbine 15



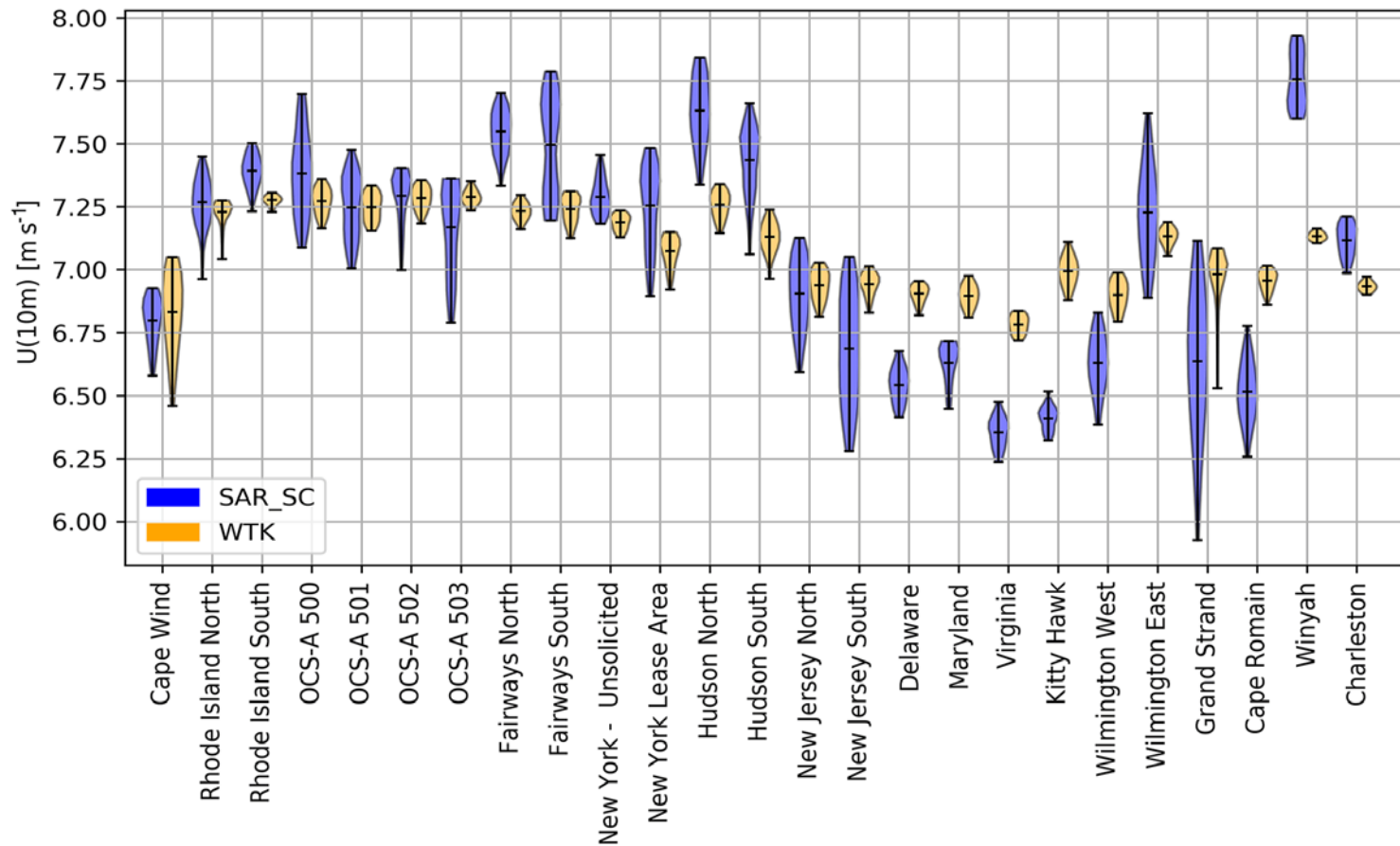
Ahsbahs, T., Badger, M., Volker, P., Hansen, K.S., Hasager, C.B. 2018 Applications of satellite winds for the offshore wind farm site Anholt. *Wind Energy Science*
<https://doi.org/10.5194/wes-2018-2>

US East Coast: SAR vs. WRF

Ahsbabs, T., Maclaurin, G., Draxl, C., Jackson, C. R.,
 Monaldo, F., and Badger, M. 2020 US East Coast
 synthetic aperture radar wind atlas for offshore wind
 energy, Wind Energy. Sci., 5, 1191–1210,
<https://doi.org/10.5194/wes-5-1191-2020>

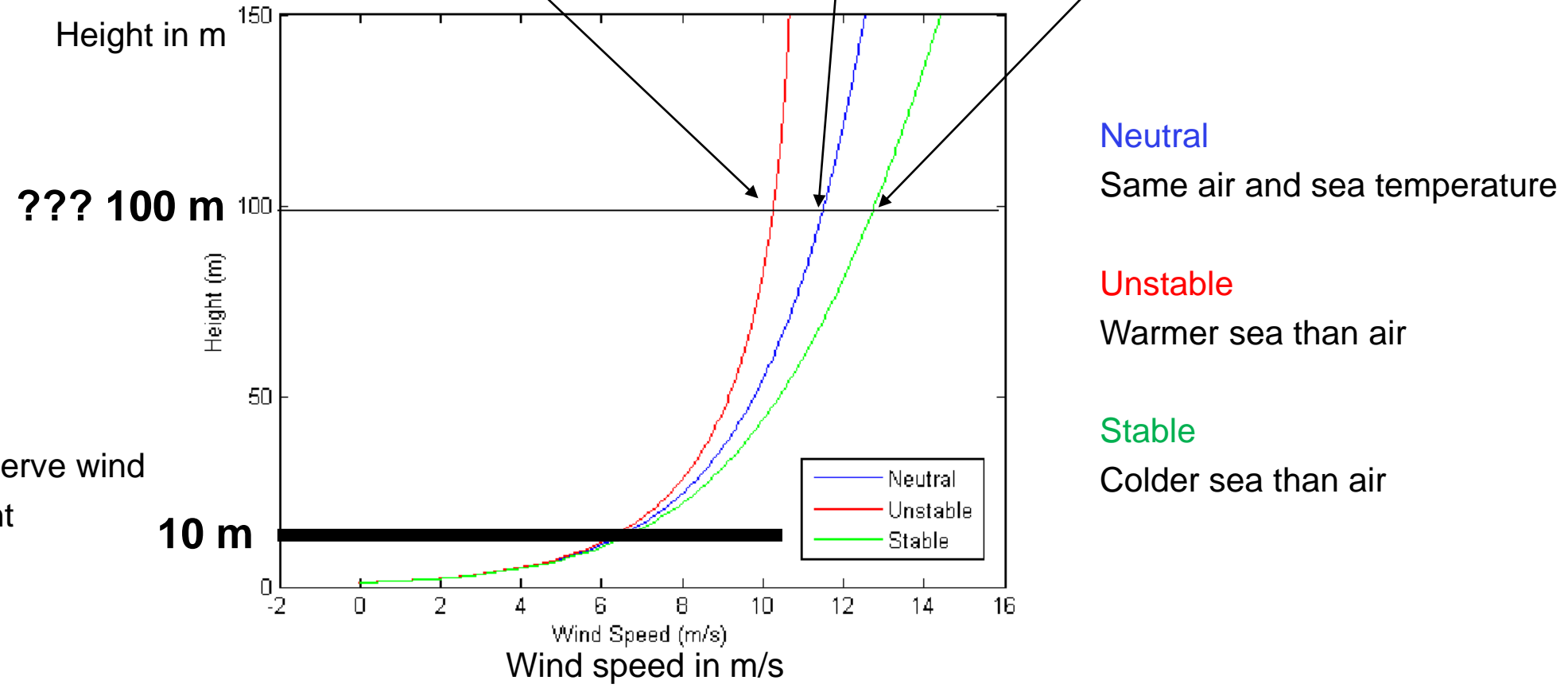


25 designated areas



Vertical profile

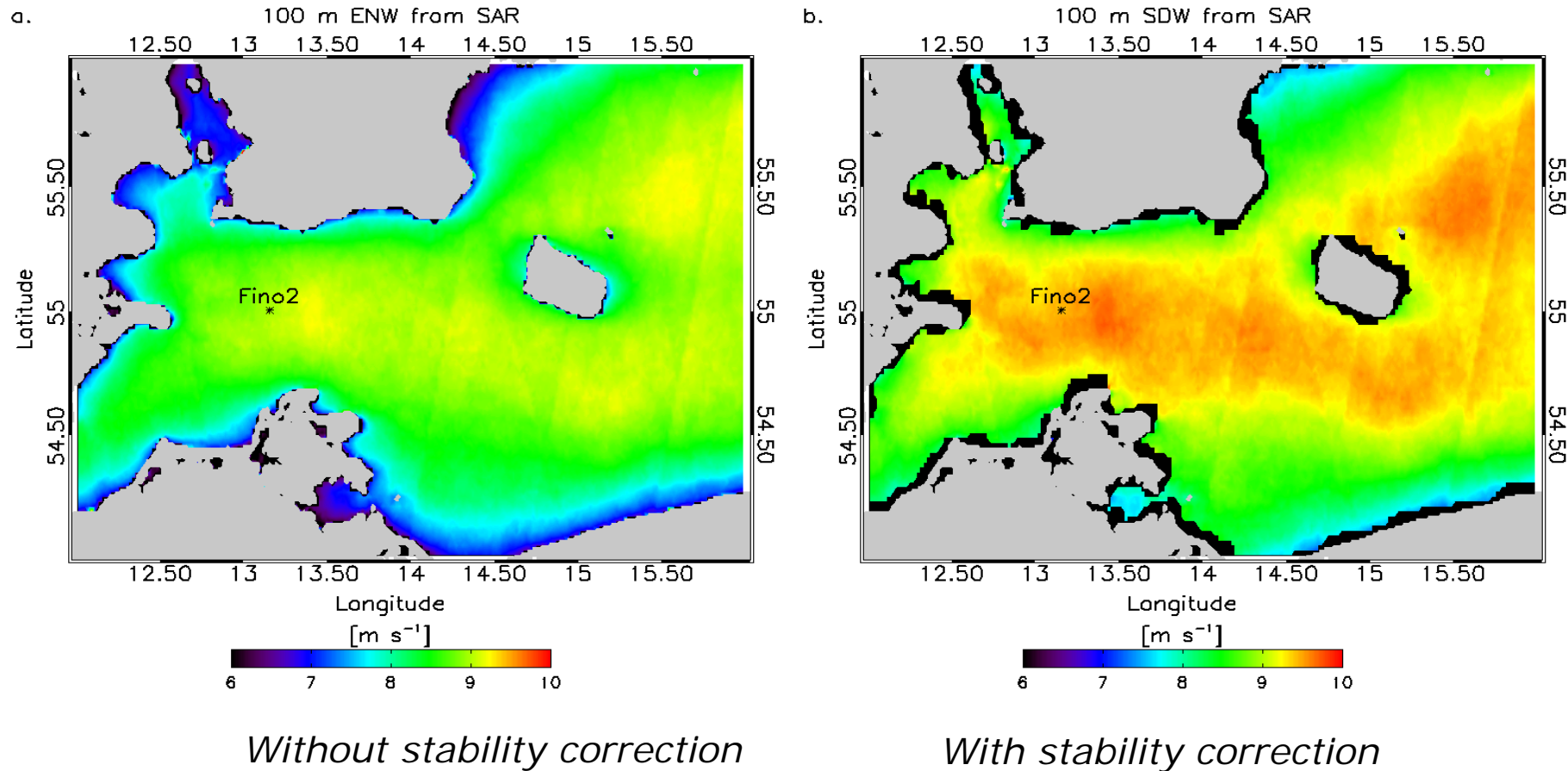
Wind speed with height



Satellites observe wind
at 10 m height

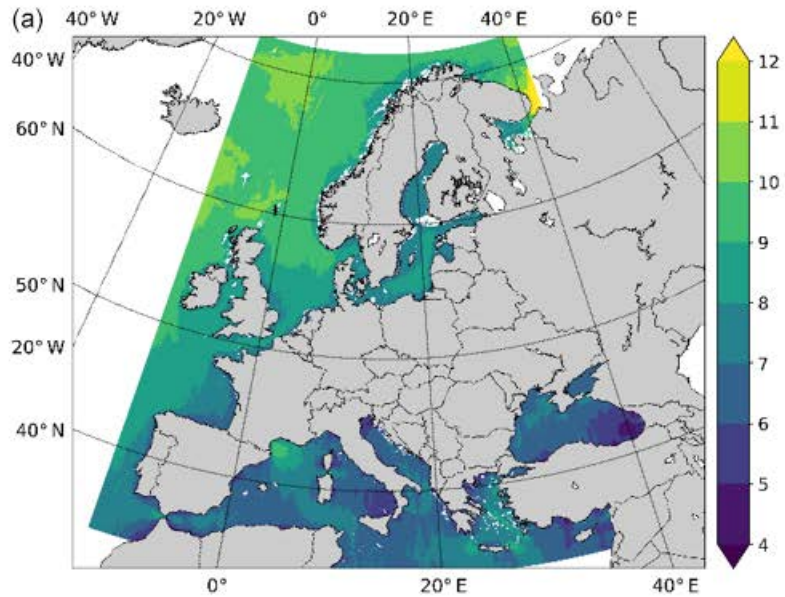
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Stability-variation-curves-of-the-logarithmic-wind-profiles_fig1_277995087

Wind speed extrapolation from 10 m to hub-height

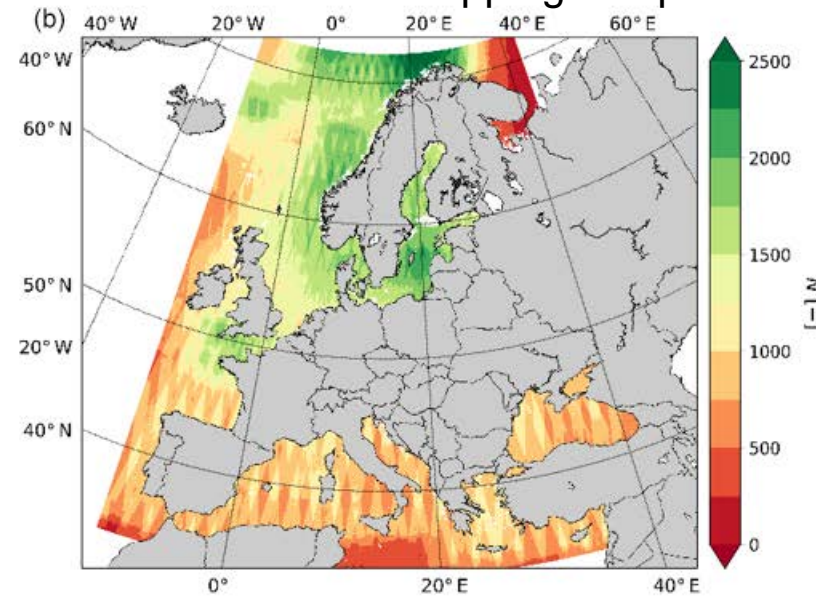


Badger, M., Peña, A., Hahmann, A.N., Mouche, A., Hasager, C.B. (2016) Extrapolating satellite winds to turbine operating heights. *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, doi:10.1175/JAMC-D-15-0197.1

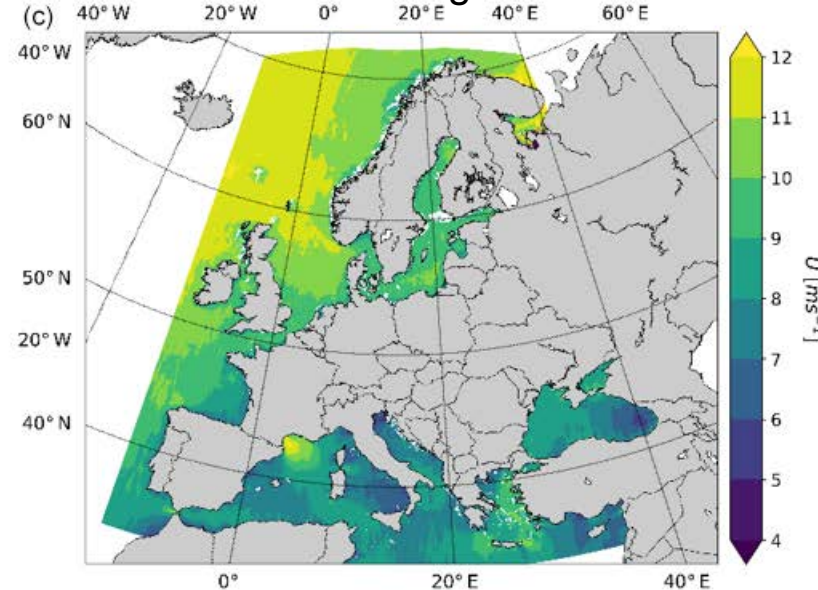
10 m height



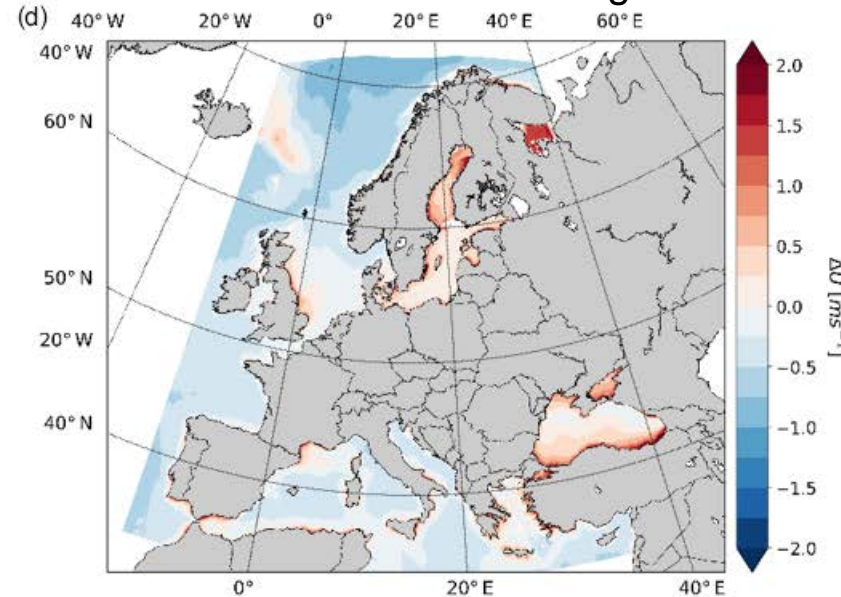
Number of overlapping samples



100 m height



Difference at 100 m height



a) Envisat ASAR and Sentinel-1 combined mean wind speed (m s^{-1}) at 10 m height **(a)**,

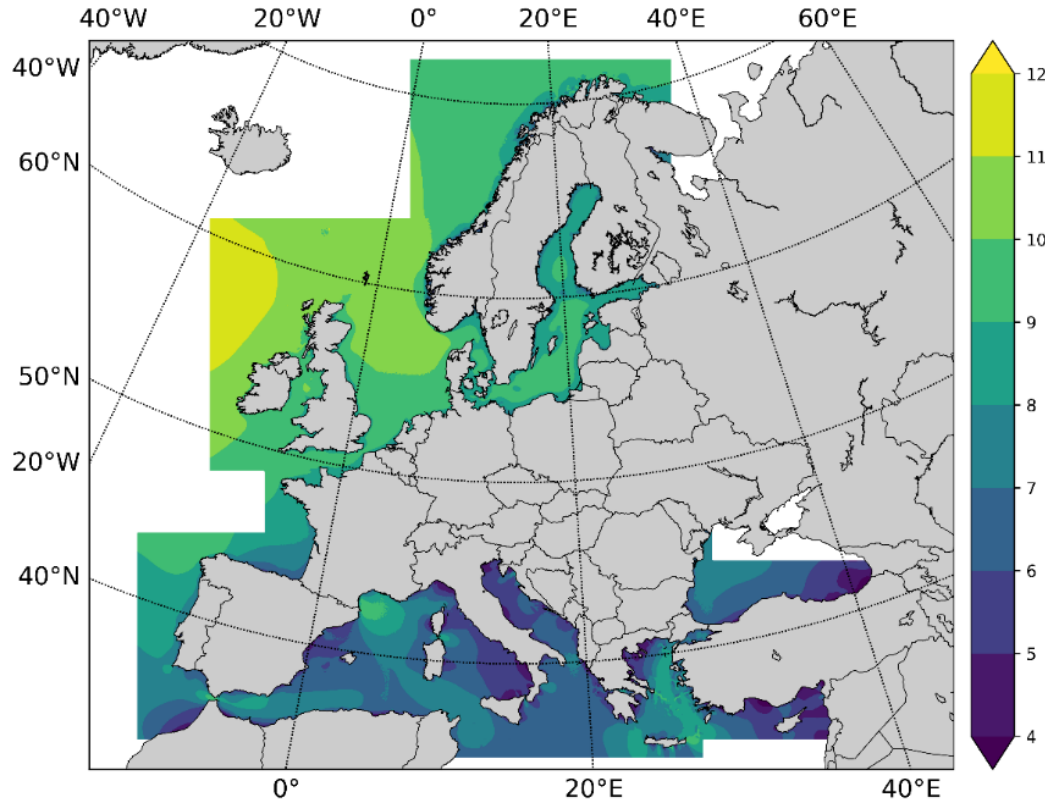
b) number of samples

c) mean wind speed at 100 m a.m.s.l. including long-term stability correction for extrapolation

d) and difference on wind speed at 100 m height based on long-term stability correction minus neutral wind profile assumption

Hasager et al. 2020 Europe's offshore wind resource assessed with synthetic aperture radar, ASCAT and WRF, Wind Energ. Sci., 5, 375–390, <https://doi.org/10.5194/wes-5-375-2020>

WRF New European Wind Atlas



Data are available at:

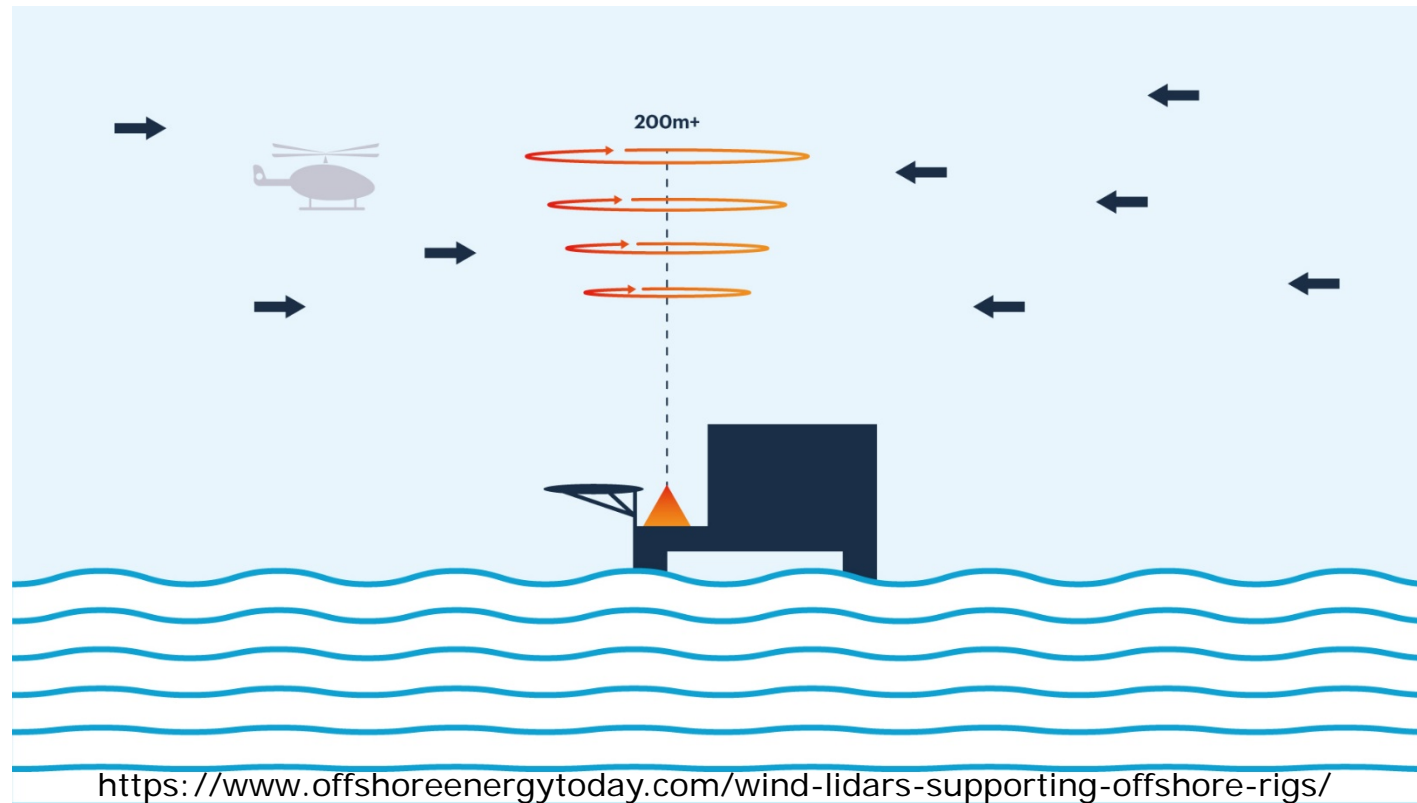
<http://www.neweuropeanwindatlas.eu/>

Mean wind speed at 100 m height for 1989 to 2018 with 3 km resolution

Hasager et al. 2020 Europe's offshore wind resource assessed with synthetic aperture radar, ASCAT and WRF, Wind Energ. Sci., 5, 375–390, <https://doi.org/10.5194/wes-5-375-2020>

Wind lidar

Measure winds at several heights
including hub-height



Wind lidar at offshore platforms



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Photograph-of-selected-lidars-on-platform_fig3_259502414

PhD Summer School: Remote sensing for wind energy

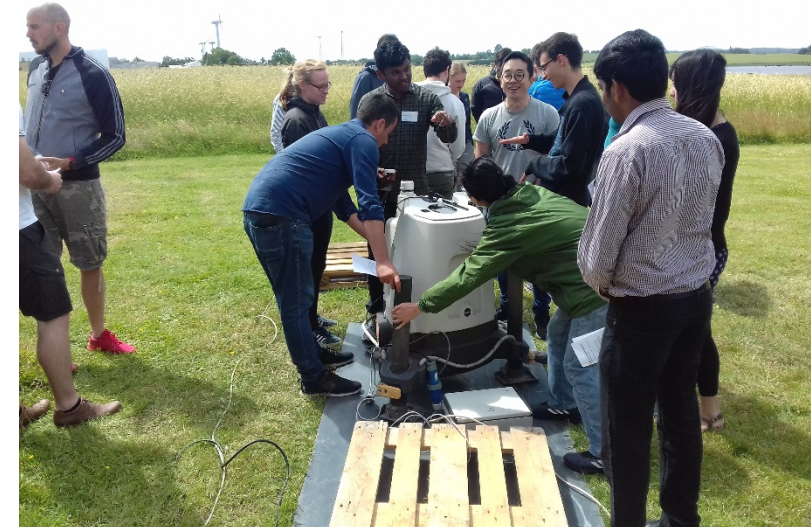
Venue: HH Koch, DTU Wind Energy, Roskilde. 24-28 November 2019

Participants 19

16 PhD and 3 industry people



Time	Monday 24th June	Tuesday 25th June	Wednesday 26th June	Thursday 27th June	Friday 28th June
09:00–09:45	Welcome and introduction <i>Head of Section Dr. Hans E. Jørgensen Dr. Charlotte Hasager</i>	Introduction to Aeolus <i>Dr. Gert-Jan Marseille</i>	Introduction to continuous wave lidar <i>Dr. Mike Harris</i>	Lidars for wind turbine control <i>Dr. David Schlipf</i>	Turbulence I <i>Prof. Jakob Mann</i>
10:00–10:45	Introduction to remote sensing <i>Prof. Torben Mikkelsen</i>	Introduction to SAR <i>Dr. Henning Skriver</i>	Exercise in continuous wave lidar <i>Dr. Mike Courtney Mr. Nikolas Angelou</i>	Lidar in complex terrain <i>Dr. Alfredo Peña</i>	Turbulence II <i>Prof. Jakob Mann</i>
11:00–11:45	Meteorology background <i>Dr. Alfredo Peña</i>	SAR for wind energy <i>Dr. Tobias Ahsbøh</i>		How to design a field experiment <i>Dr. Nikola Vasiljevic</i>	Lidars and turbulence <i>Prof. Jakob Mann</i>
12:00–13:00	Lunch picnic and walk	Lunch canteen	Lunch canteen	Lunch picnic and walk	Lunch picnic and walk
13:00–13:45	Aerial lidar for surface characterization <i>Dr. Ebba Dellwik</i>	Exercise in SAR <i>Dr. Merete Badger Dr. Tobias Ahsbøh</i>	Pulsed lidars for wind energy <i>Dr. Ludovic Thobois</i>	Exercise how to design a field experiment <i>Dr. Elliot Simon Ms. Gunhild Thorsen</i>	Site visit <i>Dr. Mikael Sjöholm, Mr. Nikolas Angelou</i>
14:00–14:45	Exercise in aerial lidar <i>Dr. Ebba Dellwik</i>	Introduction to radar for wind and wake <i>Dr. Nicolai Nygaard</i>	Exercise in pulsed lidar <i>Dr. Elliot Simon Ms. Gunhild Thorsen</i>	Lidars and wind profiles <i>Dr. Alfredo Peña</i>	Lidar in windtunnel <i>Dr. Mikael Sjöholm</i>
15:00–15:45	Introduction to wind power meteorology <i>Dr. Charlotte Hasager</i>	Introduction to sodar <i>Dr. Johan Arqvist</i>	Lidars and power curves <i>Dr. Paula Gomez</i>	Exercise in lidars and wind profiles <i>Dr. Alfredo Peña</i>	Exercise in lidar coordinate system <i>Dr. Mikael Sjöholm</i>
16:00–16:45	PhD reception	Field visit AQ Systems	Scanning wind lidars <i>Prof. Torben Mikkelsen</i>		Evaluation <i>Dr. Charlotte Hasager</i>



Conclusions

- Wind farm wake and cluster effects
 - *Observe with satellite SAR (models: FUGA and WRF)*
- Offshore wind resources
 - *Observe wind satellite SAR (model: WRF)*
- **Recommendation:**
- **To observe offshore wind spatially using satellite SAR and at height using wind lidar**