



windPRO

Modelling Icing Losses in Complex Terrain – Uncertainties and Solutions

Marie Cecilie Pedersen, mcp@emd.dk [presenter]

Morten Lybeck Thøgersen, mlt@emd.dk

Moritz Hildemann, mh@emd.dk

Lasse Svenningsen, ls@emd.dk

Thorkild Guldager Sørensen, tgs@emd.dk





Study On Uncertainties in Complex Terrain – Why?

Questions...

- How can we do better in complex terrain?
- Should we include more WRF points in our icing analysis?
- How to quantify the uncertainty?



Wind farm in complex terrain.



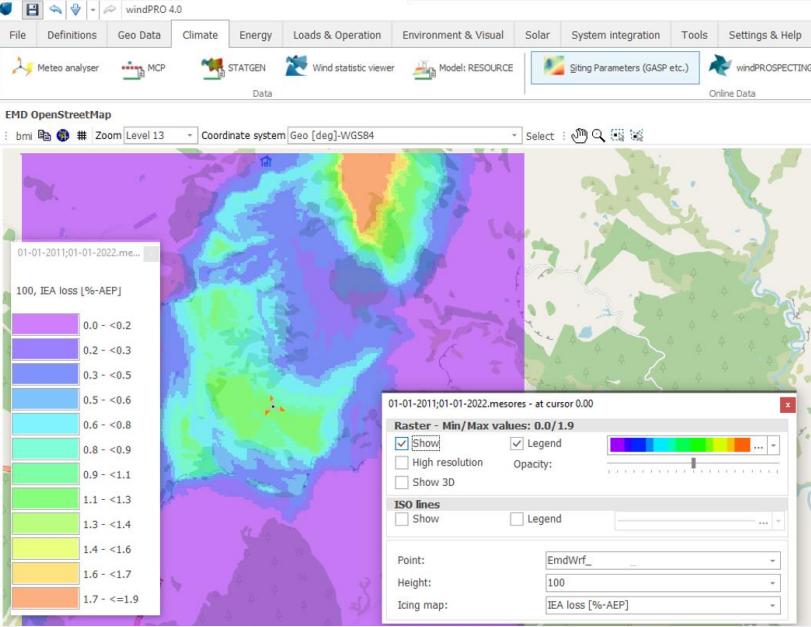
EMD-WRF On Demand Icing

- Let's go back to the current setup
- EMD-WRF OD Icing modelling chain [1,2]
 - Relies on industry proven standards

Atmospheric Data:
WRF + Thompson
microphysics [3, 4]
Resolution: 3x3 km, 1 h
ERA5 global boundary
conditions

Ice Model:
Standard cylinder-
based ice model (ISO
12494) [5, 6]
- Ice growth rate, ice
load and instru.+
meteo. icing hours

**Production Loss
Estimations:**
Production loss
estimates using:
IEA Ice Class system
(by IEA Task 19) [1]



Icing map seen in windPRO.

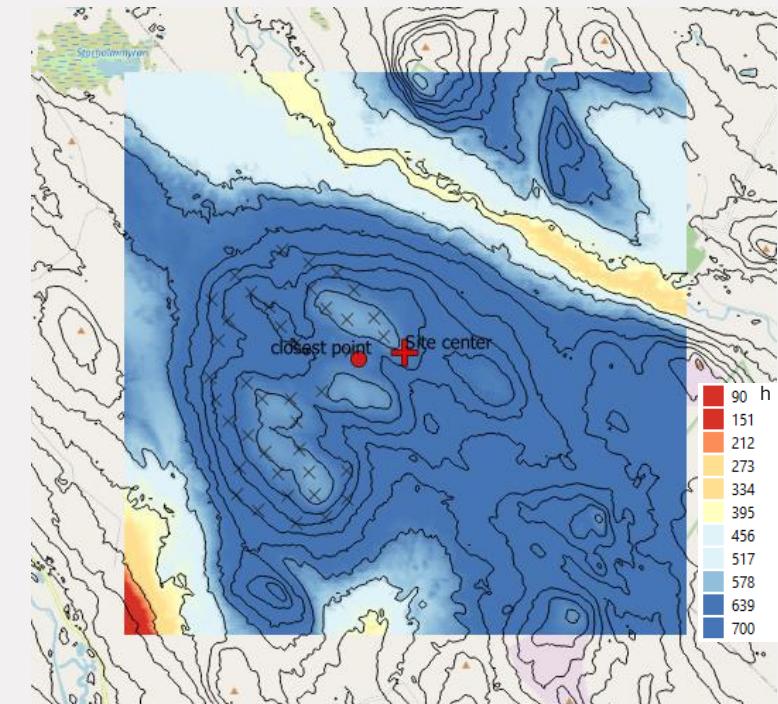
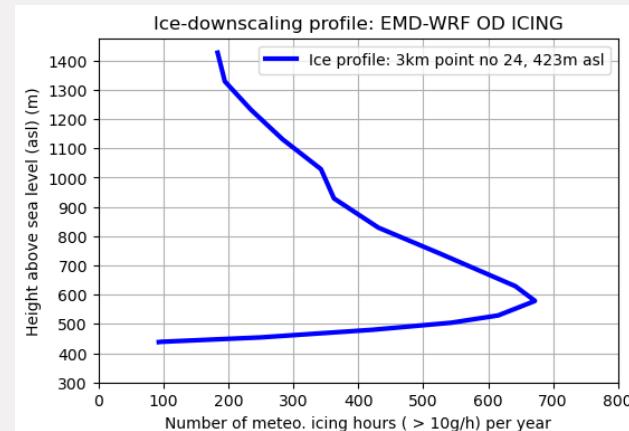
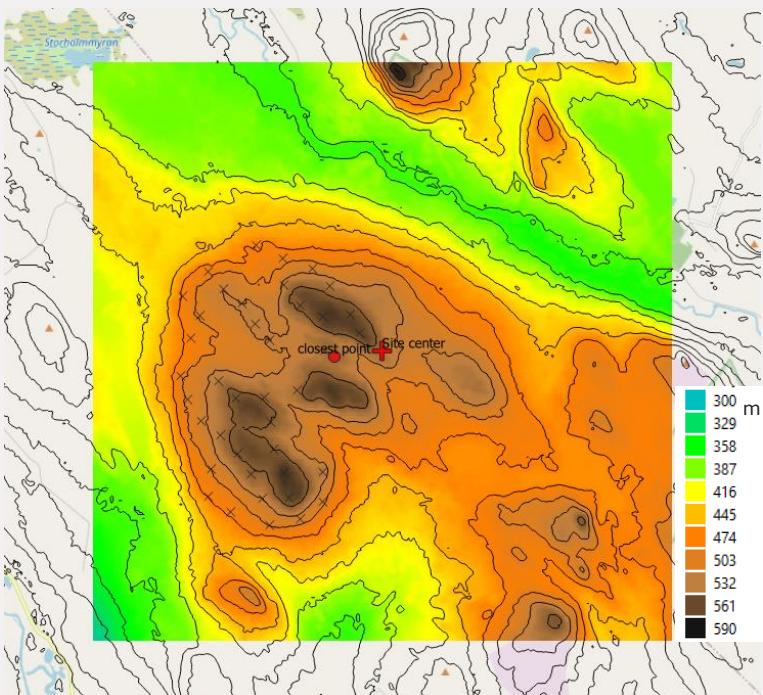
Downscaling to 30m
using **CopernicusDEM**





Current Approach - Downscaling and Icing Maps

- One WRF grid point closest to mast/site center
- Downscaling using icing profile
- Meso terrain (WRF) to micro terrain (Copernicus DEM's)



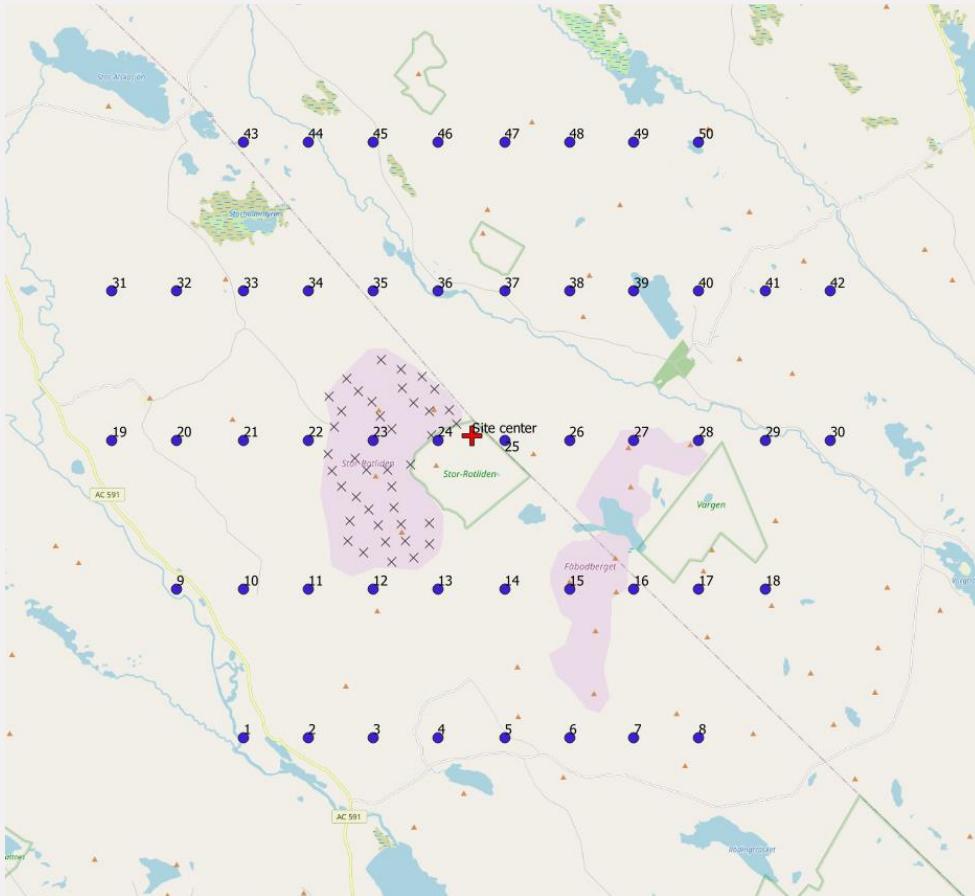
Example case 1: Stor-Rotliden wind farm (SE).

Elevation map, Icing profile, modelled meteorological icing hours at 100 m ($dm/dt > 10g$ [3]).

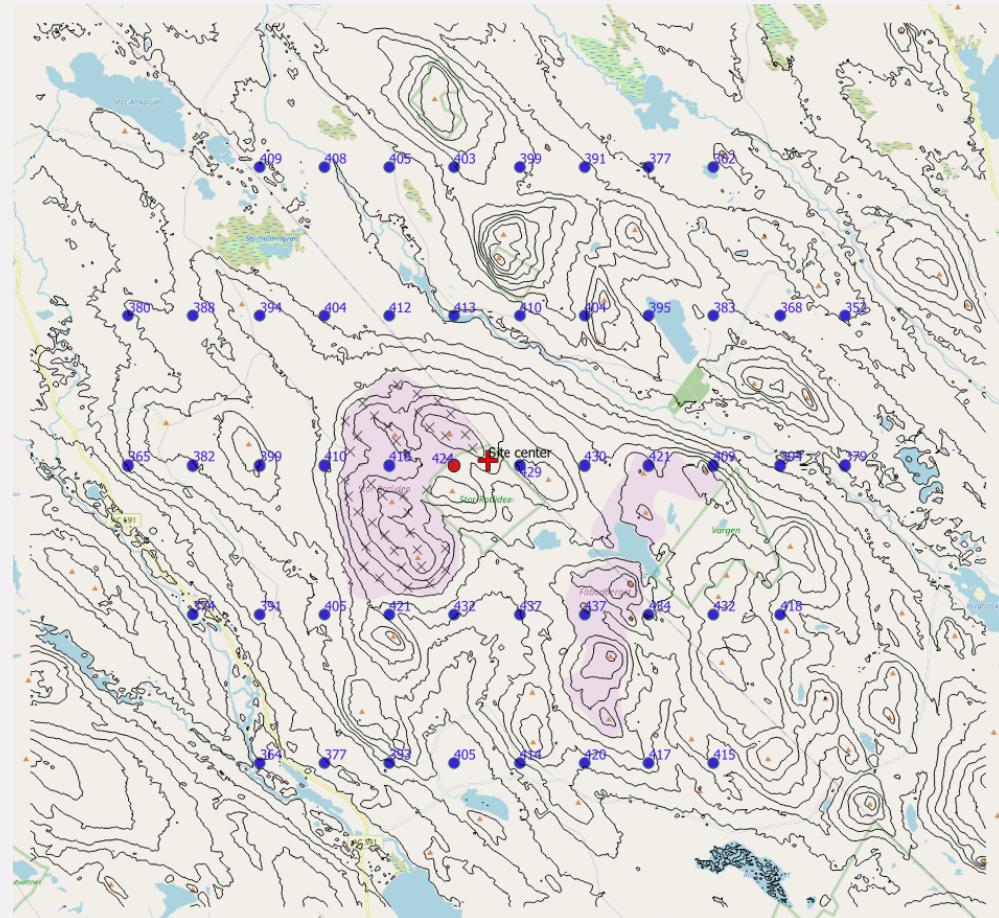


Introducing Multiple WRF Points

- 50 WRF points (3km)



Example case 1: Stor-Rotliden wind farm (SE).

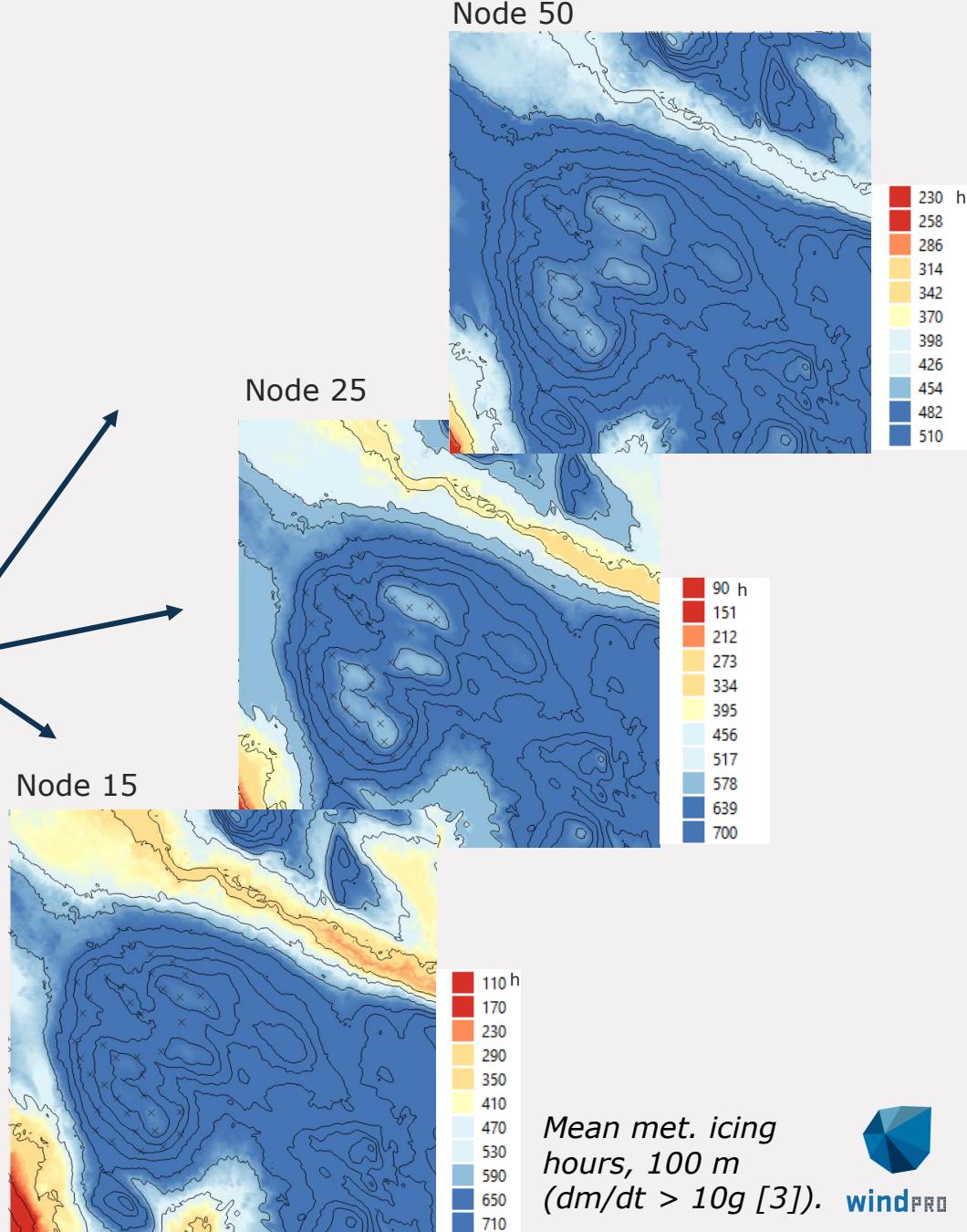
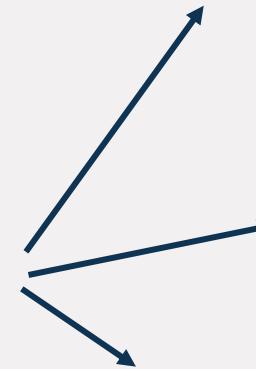
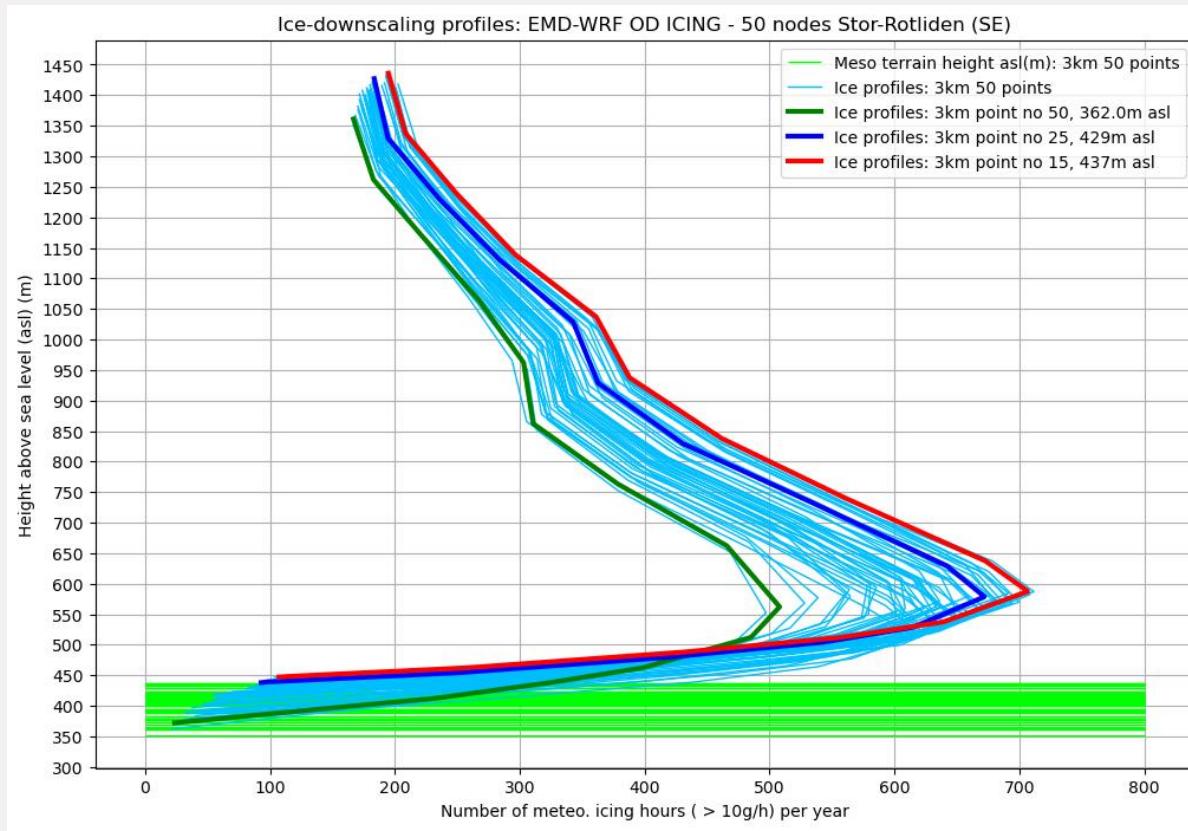


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Multiple Icing Downscaling Profiles

- 50 icing downscaling profiles
- 50 layers of icing maps at area of interest

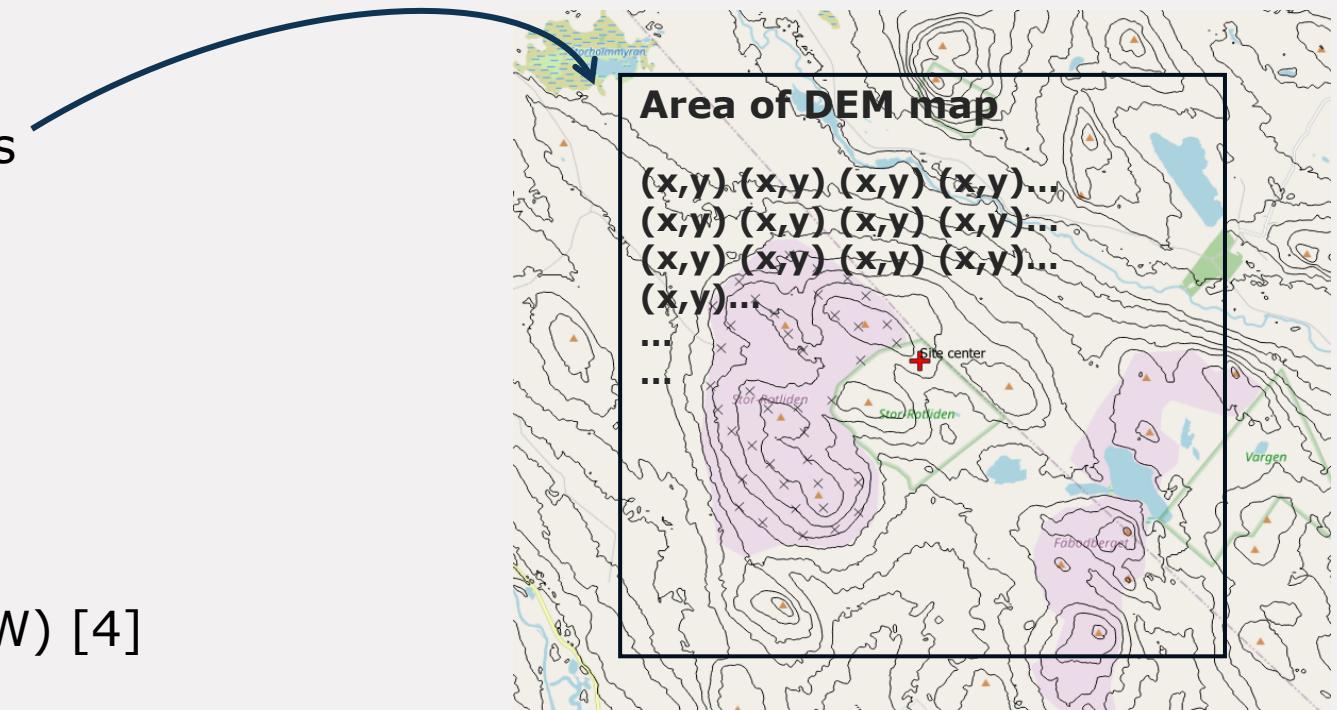




How to quantify the uncertainty?

Method 1:

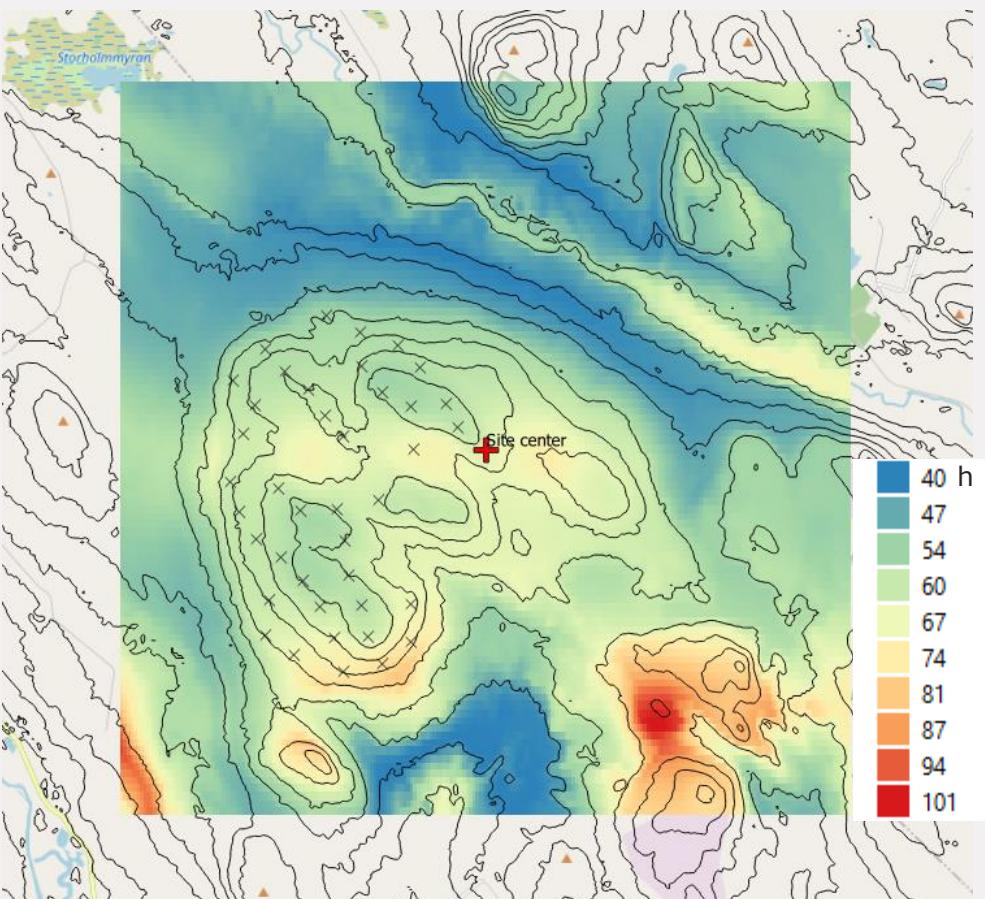
- For every point in DEM map:
 - Icing inputs from 50 WRF nodes
- Standard deviation map
 - Std. of values at every point
- Distance weighted mean map
 - Inverse distance weighting (IDW) [4]
 - One map per WRF point
 - Mean map:
 - Mean over the 50 IDW maps





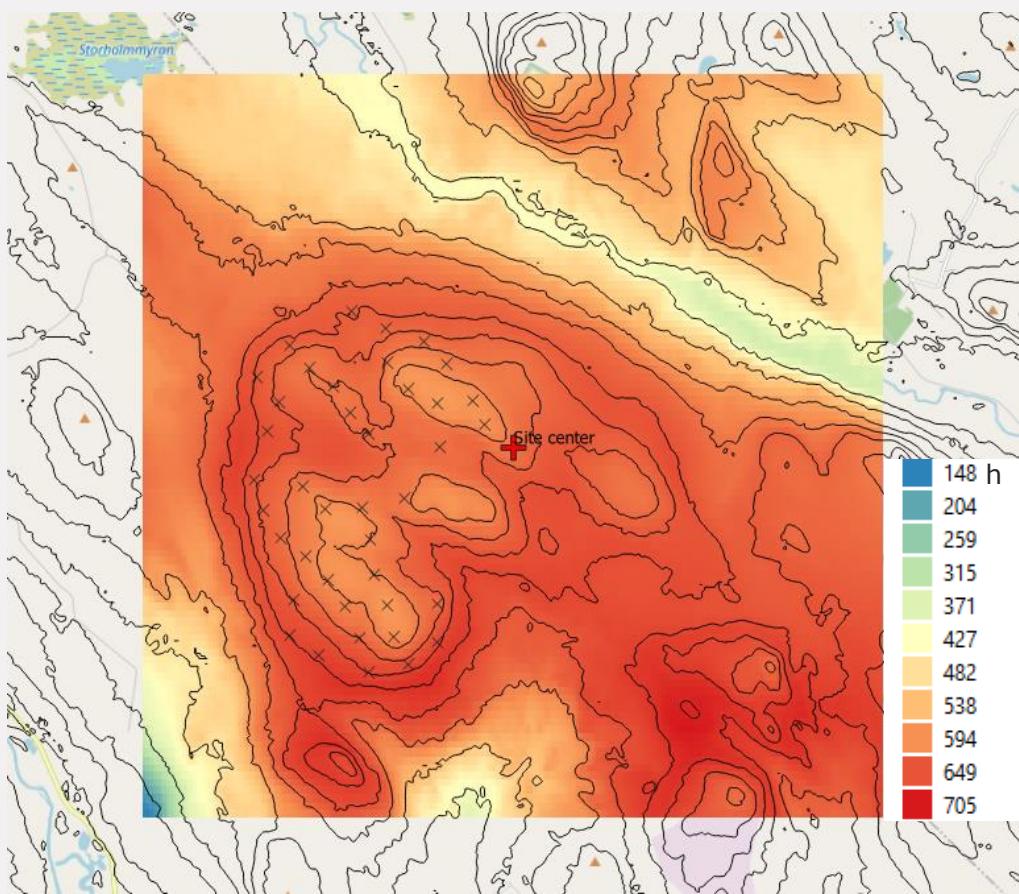
Results method 1:

- Standard deviation map (at 100m)



Mean Meteorological icing hours at 100 m ($dm/dt > 10g$ [3]).

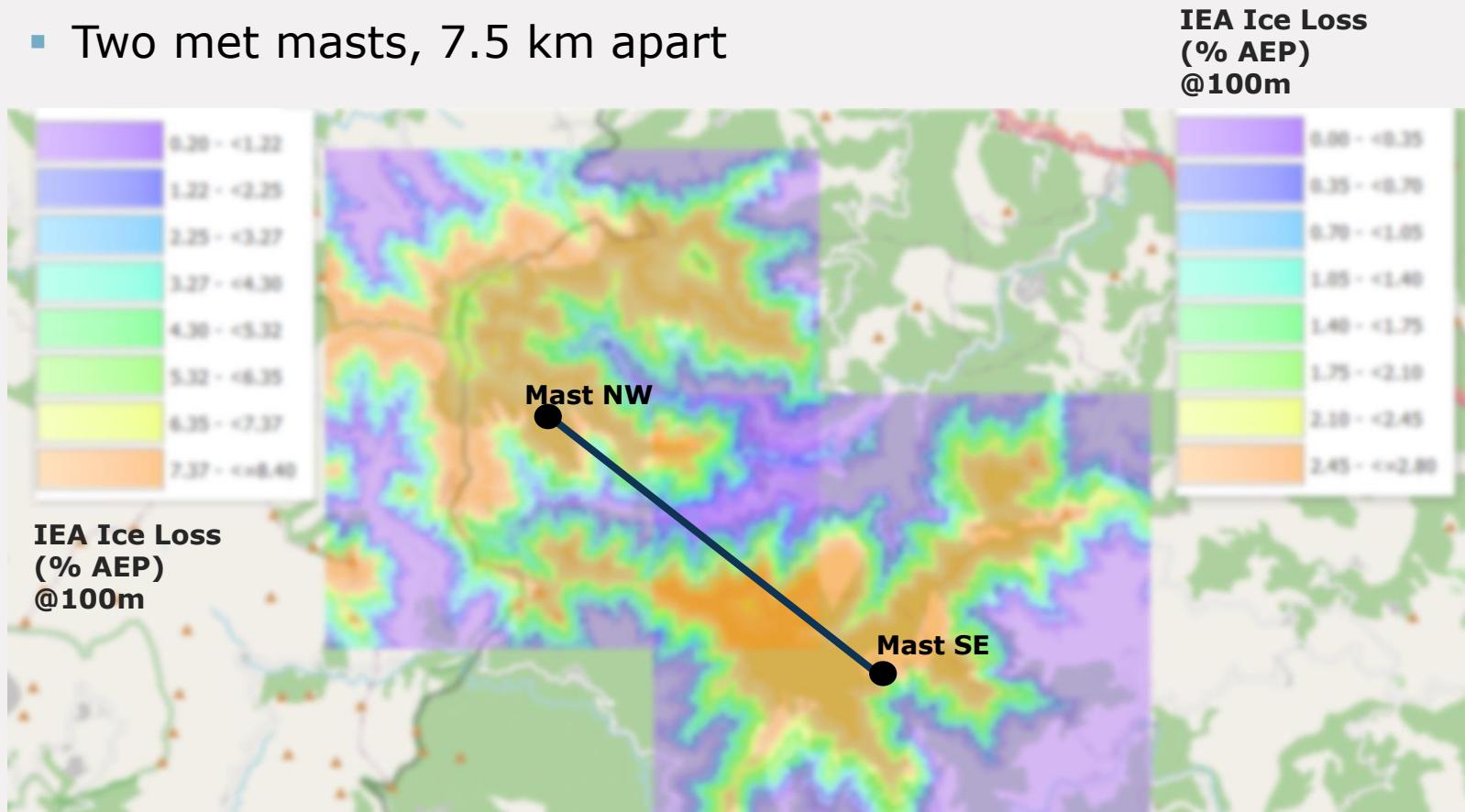
- Distance weighted mean map (at 100m)





Case Example 2: Complex site in southern europe

- Two met masts, 7.5 km apart

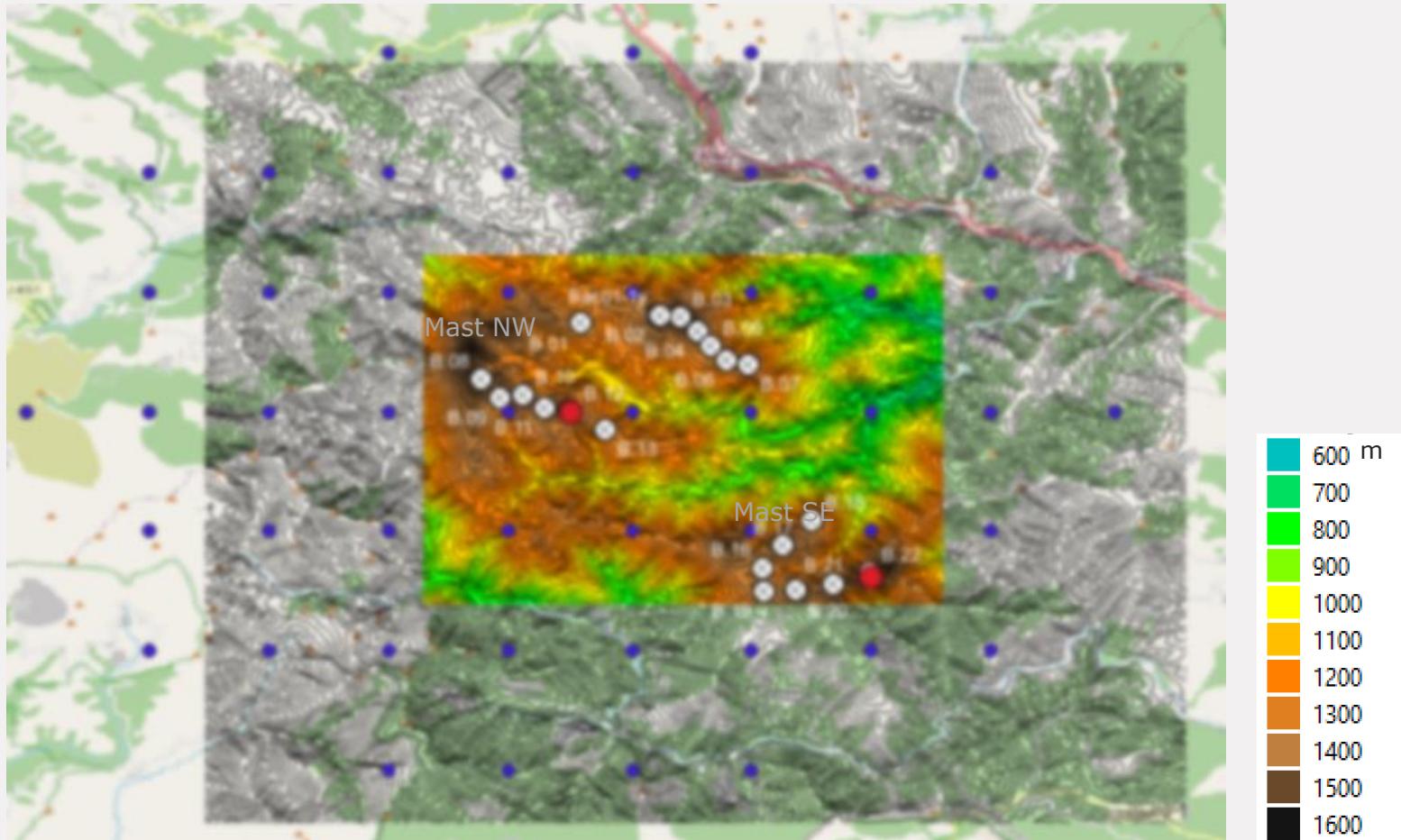


Example case 2: IEA Ice Losses (% AEP) [3].



Case Example 2: Complex site in southern europe

- We run icing at 50 WRF points



Example case 2. Southern Europe.

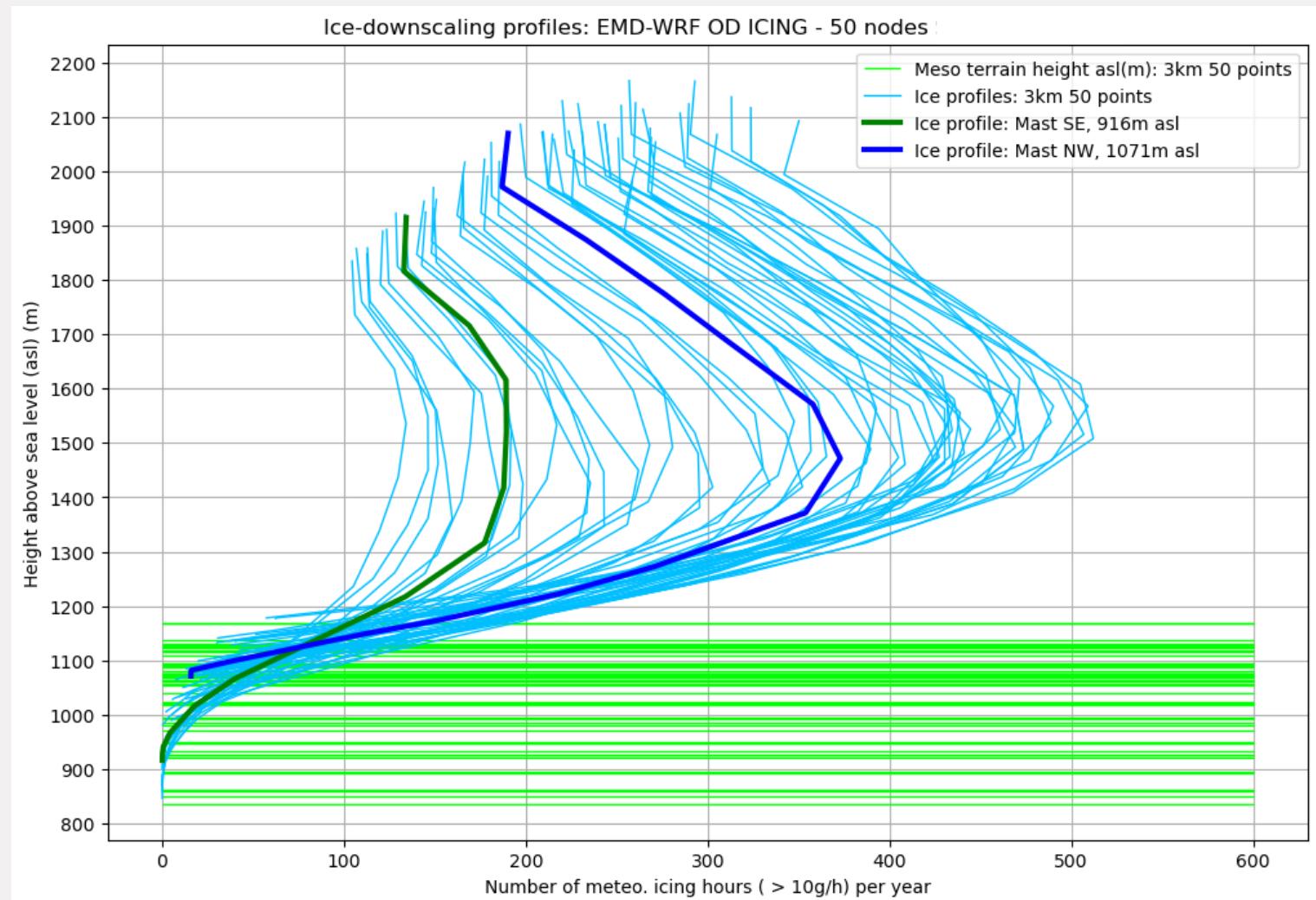


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Case Example 2: Complex site in southern europe

- Let's look at the icing profiles





How to quantify the uncertainty?

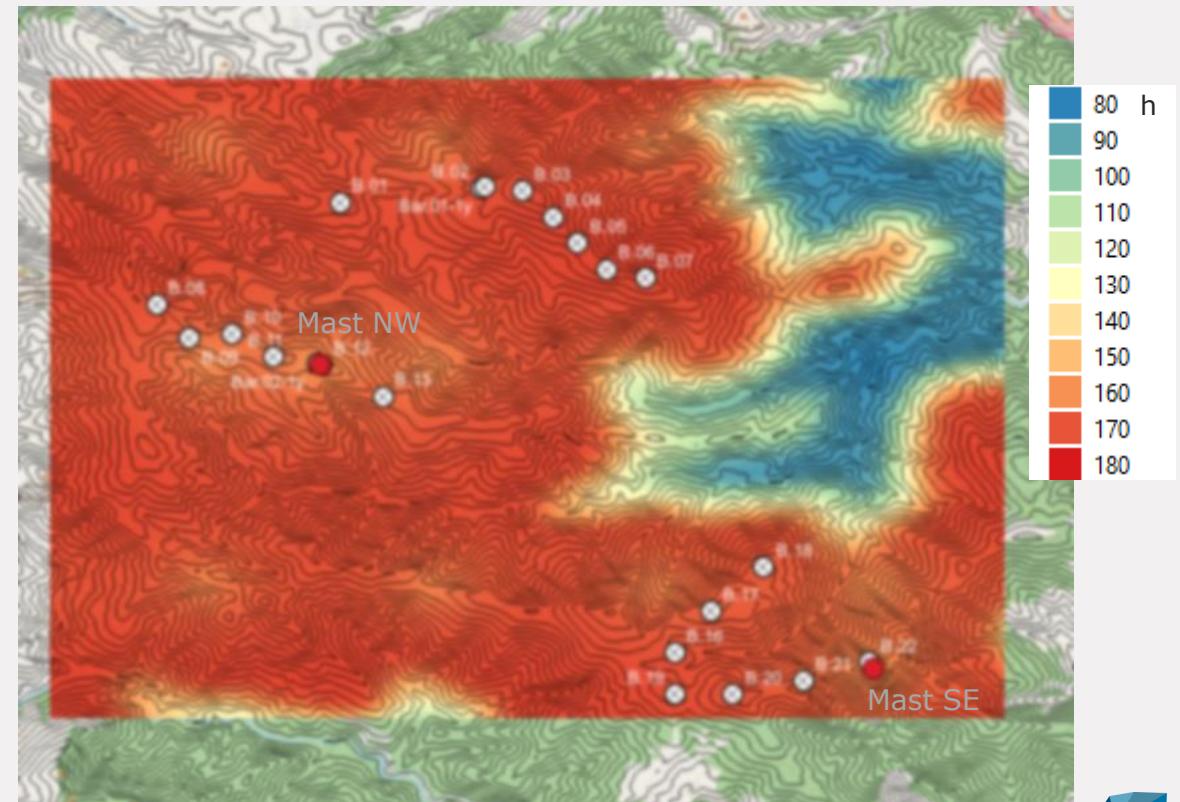
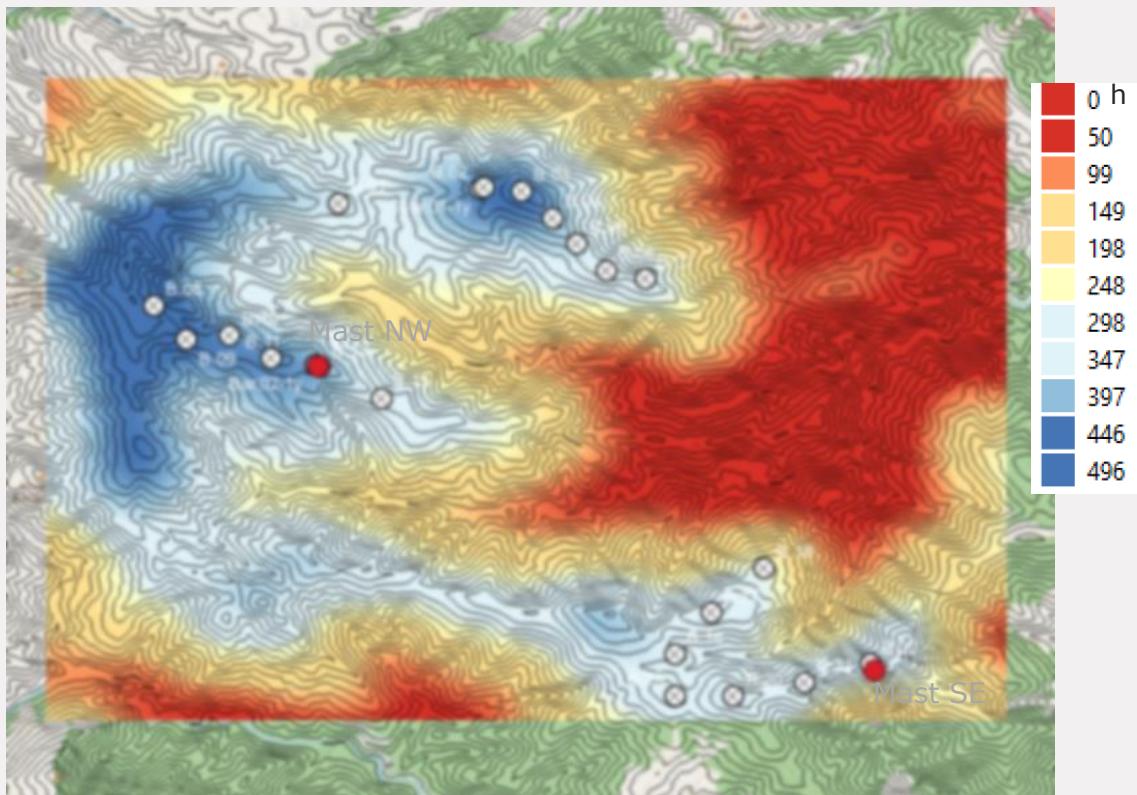
Method 2:

- Machine learning model
 - Kriging model
- Kriging interpolation (Cokriging)
 - Primary attribute: downscaled icing hours from the 50 meso points
 - Secondary data for coregionalization: elevation (from DEM map)
- Uncertainty maps
 - Derived from cokriging variance
 - 68% ($\mu \pm 1\sigma$) confidence interval map



Results (preliminary) method 2:

- Kriging predicted icing map (μ)
 - 100m
- 68% ($\mu \pm 1\sigma$) confidence interval map
 - 100m





Summary and Conclusions

Going back to questions..

- We have started the multi-point approach and presented first results
- In complex terrain with high elevation gradients more data-points provide new opportunities
- We showed first steps, with a std, IDW and Kriging based maps
- Next steps: validation

→ we will continue to improve our methods!

Please visit our stand in the exhibition area
www.emd.dk



Niels Jernes Vej 10
9220 Aalborg, Denmark
Tel: +45 69164850
E-mail: emd@emd.dk



References

- [1] https://help.emd.dk/mediawiki/index.php?title=EMD-WRF_On-Demand_ICING
- [2] M. C. Pedersen, T. Ahsbahs, W. Langreder, M.L. Thøgersen, "On the modelling chain for production loss assessment for wind turbines in cold climates," Cold Regions Science and Technology, Volume 216, 2023, 103989, ISSN 0165-232X, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coldregions.2023.103989>.
- [3] I. Baring-Gould, R. Cattin, M. Durstewitz, M. Hulkkonen, A. Krenn, T. Laakso, A. Lacroix, E. Peltola, G. Ronsten, L. Tallhaug and W. T., "13 Wind Energy Projects in Cold Climate," IEA Wind, <http://ieawind.org>, 2011.
- [4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inverse_distance_weighting
- [5] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kriging>
- [6] <https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/latest/help/analysis/geostatistical-analyst/understanding-cokriging.htm>