### Using mesoscale weather data to guide short-term measurement campaigns for resource assessment within the RECAST project

<u>Bjarke Tobias Olsen</u> (DTU) Morten Nielsen (DTU) Morten Thøgersen (EMD) Andreas Bechmann (DTU) Rozenn Wagner (DTU)









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#### **Motivation...**

- Measurement campaigns are expensive
- RECAST aims to reduce campaign duration by better utilizing and combining available models and measurement
- Mesoscale model data is cheap, abundant and provides a wealth of information
- The accuracy is not known a priori
- How can mesoscale data be used to guide the selection of timing and duration of short ( < 1 year ) measurement campaigns?



Image from the NEWA project

# Possible a priori uses of mesoscale models for short campaigns...

#### • Wind climate and events

- Likelihood of capturing important events
- Likelihood of well sampled wind climate
- Likelihood of high predictability
- Measurement conditions
  - Likelihood of sufficient air contaminants for LIDAR
  - Likelihood of LIDAR beam obstruction from e.g. low clouds
- Logistics and safety
  - General weather conditions,
  - Likelihood of extreme events: wind, heat, precipitation, lightning

#### Datasets...

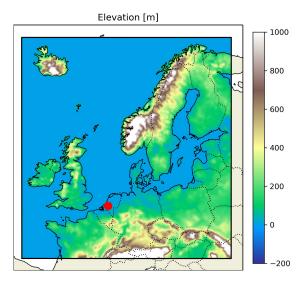
#### Measurements

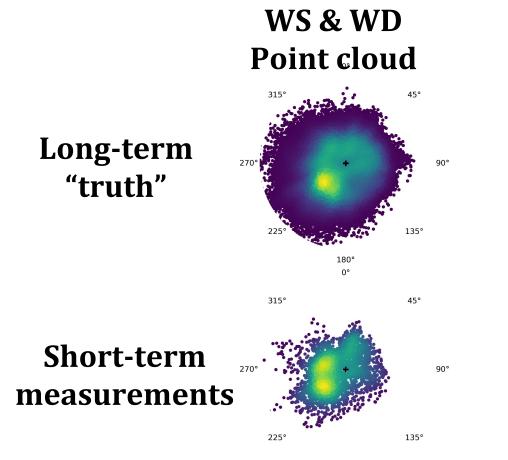
- Cabauw mast
- 80 m
- 2001-2017
- Similar results observed for other Northern European sites, e.g. at Høvsøre

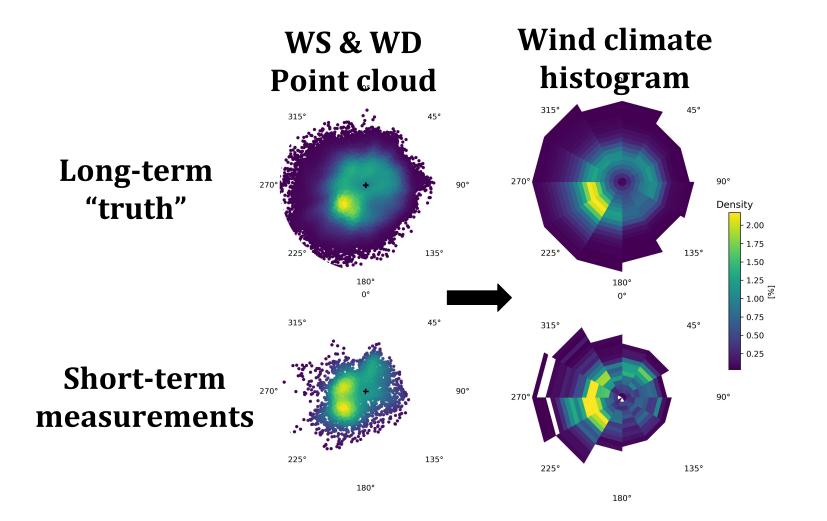
#### Mesoscale data

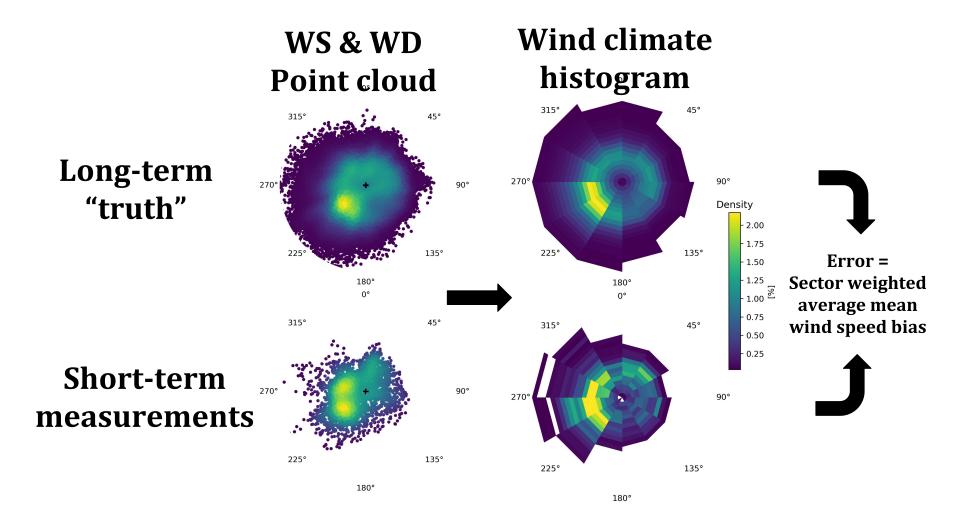
- WRF
- 2001-2017
- $\Delta x, y = 10 \text{ km}$

• 
$$n_z = 41$$

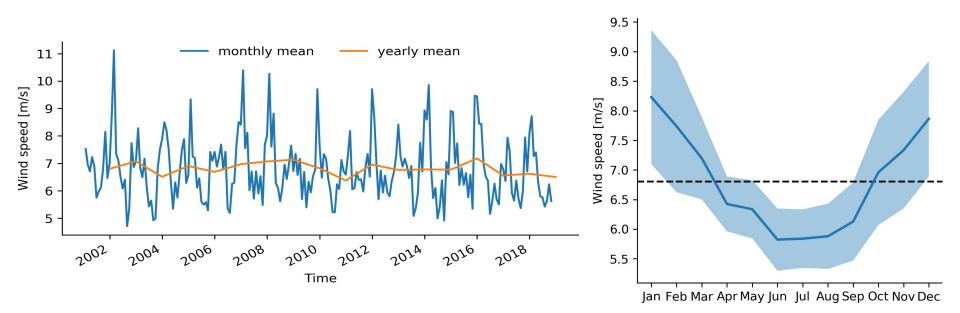




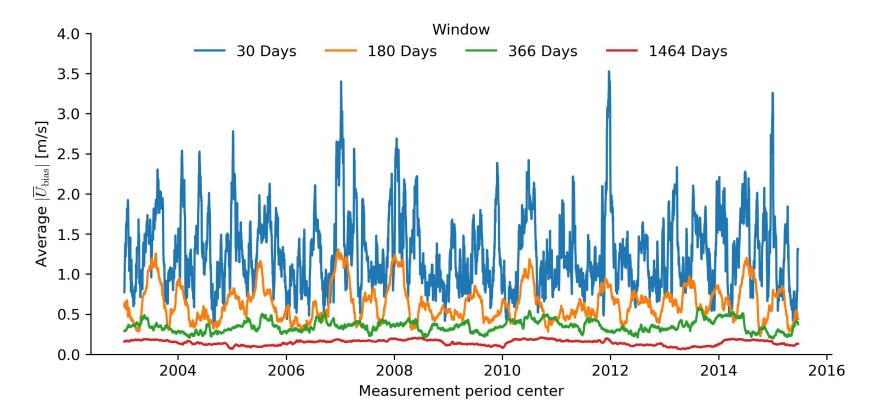




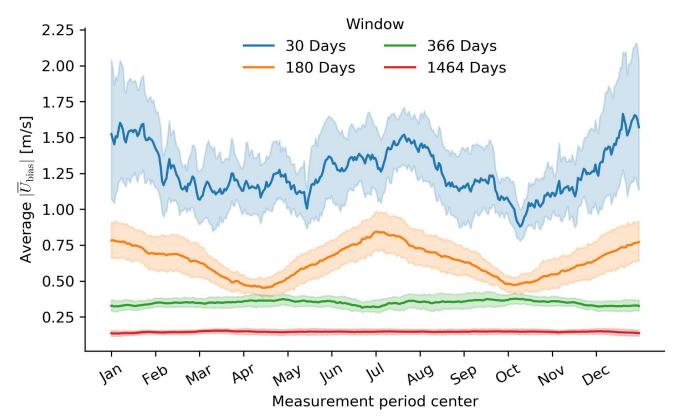
#### Seasonal variations....



# Error of estimated wind climate by measurement window size...



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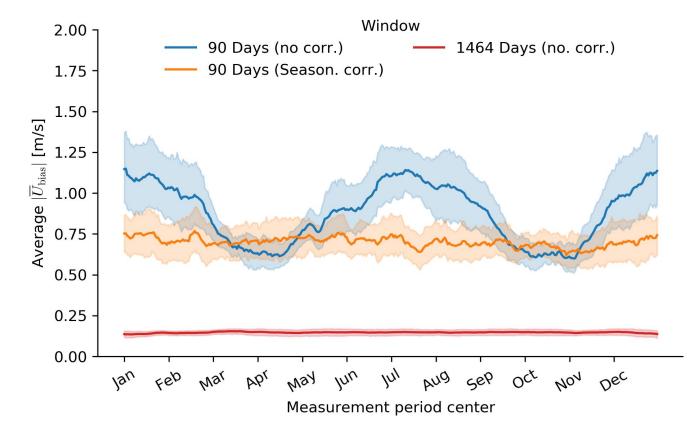


#### **Seasonal correction....**

• Wind speed scaling

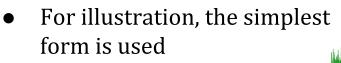
$$\tilde{Y}_i^{ST} = Y_i^{ST} \; \frac{\overline{X_i}^{ST}}{\overline{X_j}^{LT}}$$

#### **Seasonal correction....**

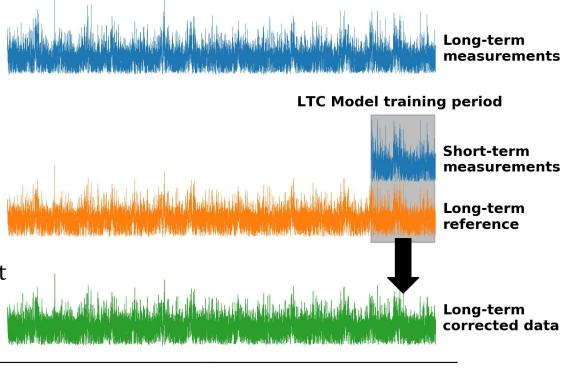


#### **Long-term correction...**

- Supervised learning
- Many different strategies
  - Linear models
  - Non-linear models
  - Probabilistic models
  - Neural networks

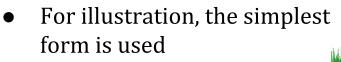


$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$$



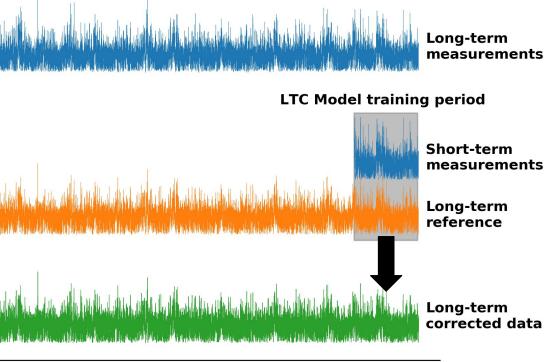
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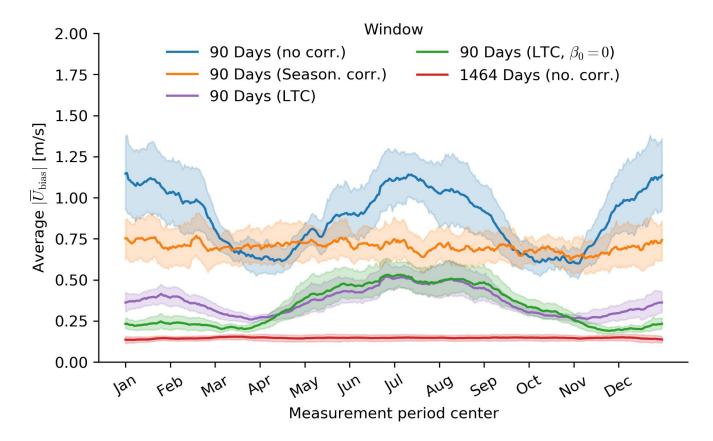


 $y_{i}$ 

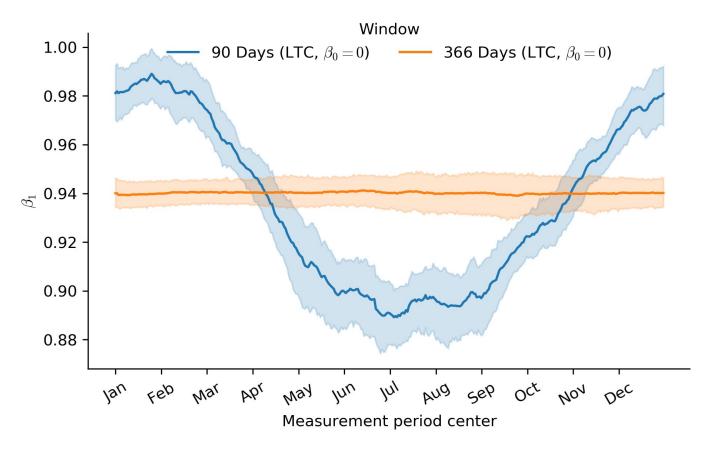
 $\mathcal{I}_1 \mathcal{X}_i$ 



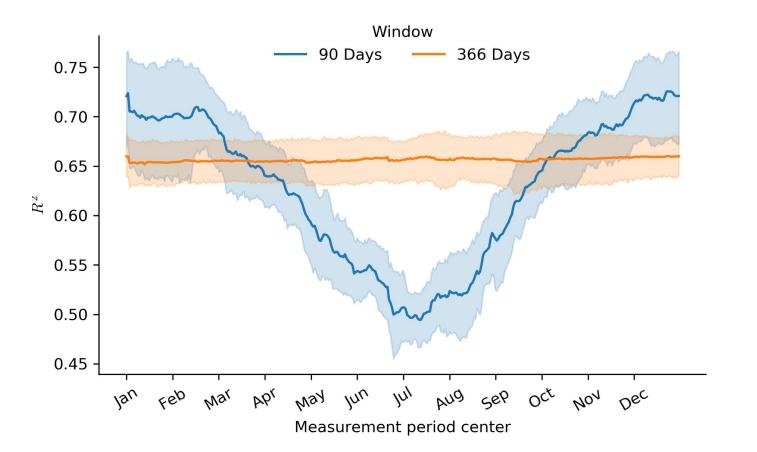
#### **Long-term correction...**



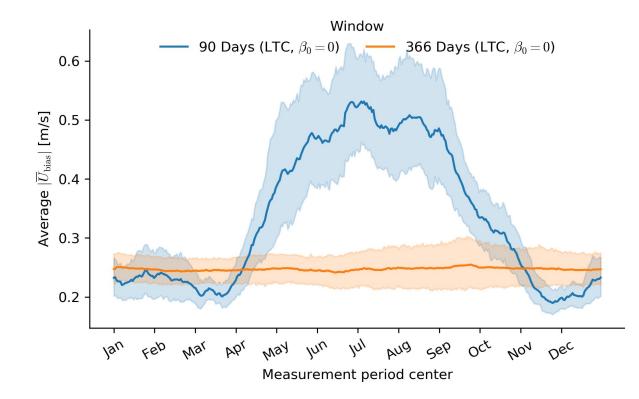
#### LTC coefficient seasonal variation...



#### Seasonal predictability...

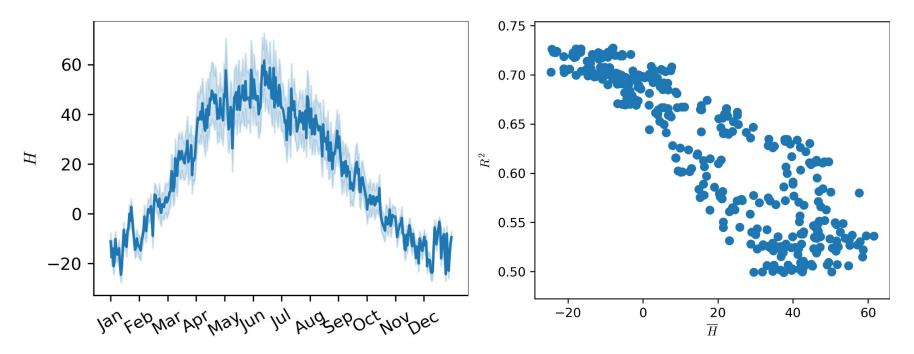


#### Error larger in low predictability season...



# What can we use a priori as a proxy for predictability?

Governing scales - synoptic vs. small meso and micro scales, e.g. thermals



### Take aways...

- For short campaigns it matters when you measure
- High predictability periods preferable for LTC model training
  - Mesoscale data can give indication of predictability
- Seasonal variation of LTC model coefficient(s)
  - Can mesoscale model data be used to correct for this?
- Centering campaigns on cross-over point of mean seasonal bias cycle can reduce the need for (seasonal) correction
- Many caveats
  - Limited dataset
  - Simple terrain
  - Simple LTC method

### Thank you







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