

WIND CHAPTER

PERCY LINK

1. INTRODUCTION

Segue from previous chapters:

- Flux of water from the land surface affects circulations on a regional scale (as shown in chapter on boundary layer)

Set up the problem of wind forecasting:

- wind is a variable source of energy
- utility needs to plan for this variability, so that they have enough energy when wind is low but don't have too much extra when wind is high
- having too much extra generation: paying for energy they don't need, and also emissions that aren't necessary
- having too little generation when wind is low: what happens? have to pay for expensive ramp-up of plants, or have to pay penalties? (confirm this)
- how better forecasting can help: more accurate bidding/committing to generation on the day ahead (or even on hour-ahead?), which can save XX amount of money; less need for generation plants spinning in reserve, which can save XX amount of emissions

How wind energy forecasting currently works

- physical, statistical, and hybrid modeling methods

Need for more physical/mechanistic understanding of what drives the wind dynamics. Mechanistic understanding enables smarter statistical model-building, because you have a better sense of the relevant variables to put in the model. Mechanisms will play out in different way in different locations... But this study is a prototype for how to parse important mechanisms...

This study focuses on the mechanism of land-atmosphere energy exchange as modulated by soil moisture. Plenty of previous work has shown that soil moisture heterogeneity can drive mesoscale circulations (citations), but much of this literature focuses on the effect of heterogeneities on cloud formation and precipitation. Here, we focus on the effect of such heterogeneities on surface winds and on wind predictability.

We approach the problem from the perspective of a wind farm operator who wants to improve wind energy forecasts by measuring soil moisture. If we were

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to measure soil moisture, what locations would give the greatest forecast improvement? At what spatial resolution should the measurements be made?

State how this study is different from Avissar-esque work: focus on response of near-surface wind at a point (or fixed wind farm area) to soil moisture heterogeneities in different configurations around the point. How do these soil moisture heterogeneities affect wind prediction accuracy, if soil moisture heterogeneities are not known and not included in model? Particular times of day? What types of errors? (phase shift in onset of diurnal cycle, or change in speed, or new appearance of “ramps”)

State how this study is different from wind energy forecasting literature: (careful here - don’t want to be too hard on a body of work with which I am not very familiar) - focus on physical mechanism; not trying to predict at a specific wind farm, in this case; instead, using a physically-based model to identify regions from which soil moisture information is particularly important for forecasts at a given location, and times of day and synoptic conditions when forecasts are particularly sensitive to soil moisture information. NOTE: there is very little other research in the wind energy literature on the importance of soil moisture and land surface energy fluxes for accurate wind forecasts (cite Marjanovic).

We investigate the importance of soil moisture for wind energy forecasts at two different locations: California’s Altamont pass, and Kansas. Reasoning: Kansas has minimal oceanic or topographic influence, so is a good place to study sensitivity of wind to geometry of soil moisture patterns in isolation. California has both oceanic and topographic influences; raises interesting questions of interactions between topography (slope circulations) and soil moisture, and amplification or damping of background sea-breeze circulation by soil moisture. Wind farms are located in both types of places (flat, continental regions like the central US, and mountainous or coastal regions. Examples?) so it is important to understand how soil moisture and the land surface energy balance influence near-surface wind in both types of settings.

Explicit list of questions:

- In two different regions, how sensitive are wind forecasts to the accuracy of soil moisture information?
- What is the spatial extent of soil moisture sensitivity - areas closer to the wind farm, vs. areas farther from it?
- At what time of day is the wind forecast most sensitive to the accuracy of soil moisture information?
- For the offshore wind farm: how far off shore does the zone of soil moisture influence extend?
- How linear is the response of wind forecast accuracy to the soil moisture accuracy? Are there particular ranges of soil moisture where wind forecasts are particularly sensitive?

- Maybe: at what spatial scale must soil moisture be known? Can an area-averaged uniform soil moisture serve in place of high-spatial-resolution soil moisture when soil moisture varies at small scales?

1.1. **Literature background.** What to put in intro vs. discussion?

Thermal mesoscale circulations:

- Idealized simulations: length scales, time to develop, order of magnitude effect on wind, strength of heat flux difference necessary, height of winds affected
- Observational? From the Amazon?

Land-sea breeze:

California wind climatology - sea breeze interacting with topography:

Land surface in wind energy prediction:

- Nikola's paper: soil moisture has strong affect on accuracy of wind forecast, both in magnitude and in timing of wind shifts ("ramps")
- Stability matters: Wharton and Lundquist found that turbines extracted more power for the same nacelle wind speed in stably stratified conditions than in convective conditions. This may depend on the site: others (XXX) have found that turbines extract less power in stable conditions than in convective conditions, for the same wind speed. In either case, stability near the surface depends strongly on the surface energy balance, which in turn depends strongly on soil moisture.

1.2. **WRF regional atmospheric model.** Physics of the model: (read how other people describe it)

- Three dimensional nonhydrostatic (compressible?) atmospheric model
- Solves equations of conservation of momentum, mass, and energy; uses finite difference (**check this*) method to discretize in space and time
- State variables that are calculated as they evolve through time: pressure, temperature, three-dimensional wind, moisture, plus a lot of other stuff...
- Widely used community regional atmospheric model (regional means it has lateral boundaries and thus requires lateral boundary conditions, as opposed to a global model which does not)
- Operational version is used for weather forecasting, and research version is used for (XXX)
- List use in wind energy research and operational forecasting ...
- In this study, the bottom boundary condition is calculated using the Noah land surface model (but we prescribe initial soil moisture...) - *this is more methods*
- What WRF captures well, and what it does not do as well.

- Previous studies - how well has WRF done in simulating turbine-height winds (Marjanovic, BAMS article, ...), and major factors on which performance depends (resolution, PBL scheme, lateral forcing, soil moisture **)

How we are using the model (*Inez's language - not sure if I want to say it this way, because if I am framing this in terms of prediction accuracy, then I do care about specific predictions*):

- Using this model in an experimental framework; not doing simulations
- Goals: 1) explore hypotheses, 2) predict (but not in a detailed way)
- *My language*:
- Exploring mechanisms that have large impact on forecast accuracy
- Identifying especially important regions and times
- Not comparing to wind farm data - why? Honestly because we don't have any, but also because this is a prototype for how to investigate important mechanisms at other sites?
- Using the model allows us to test physical mechanisms in controlled experiments, even if the model imperfectly represents the real world. Observations of the atmosphere do not allow for controlled trials.