

# Weather information tailored to the needs of the renewable energy sector



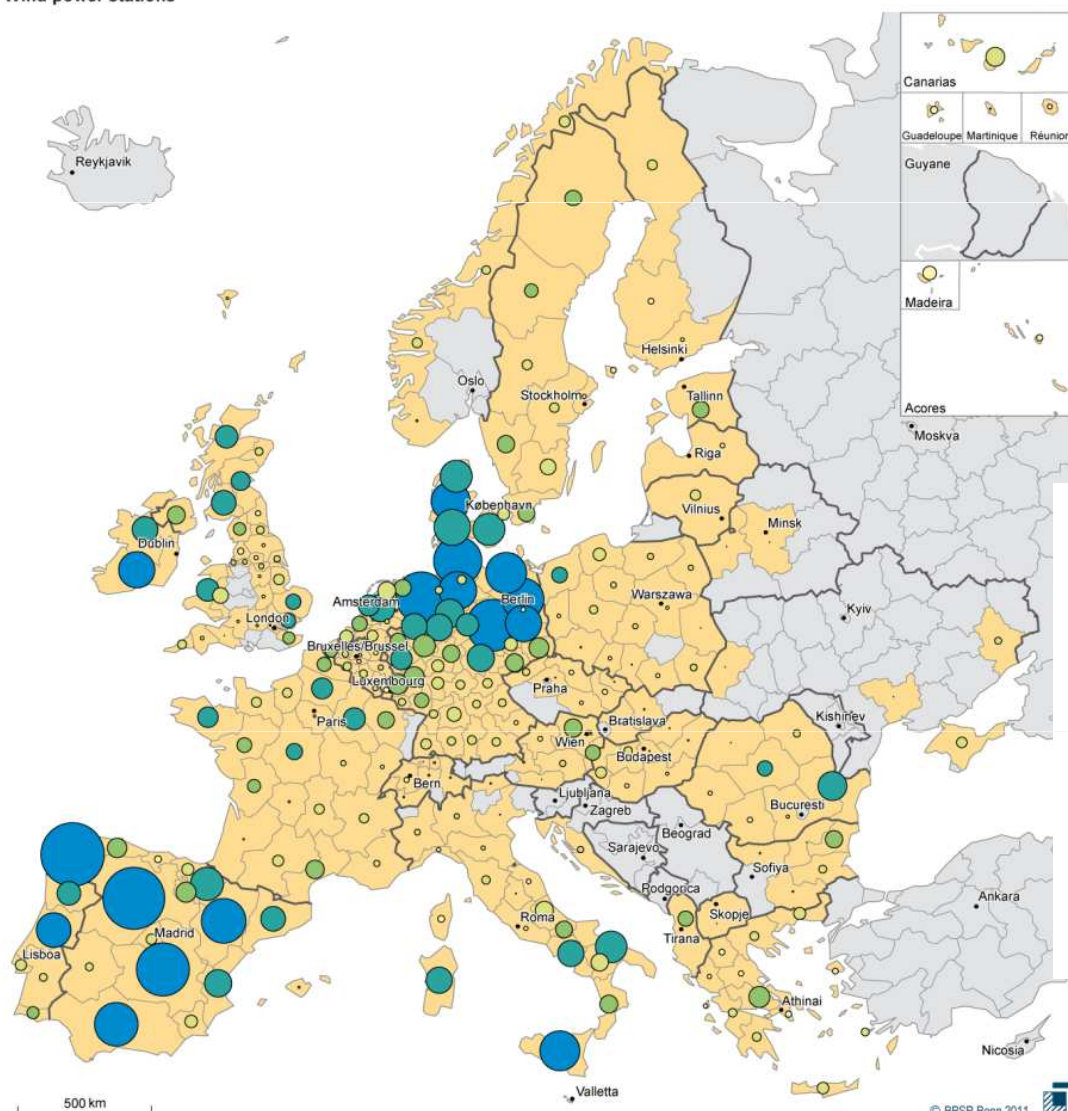
**Vanessa Stauch**

*Product Development and Customer Relations*

*Deutscher Wetterdienst*

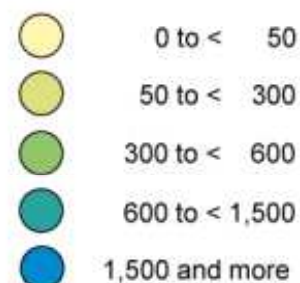
# Spatial distribution of wind production

Wind power stations



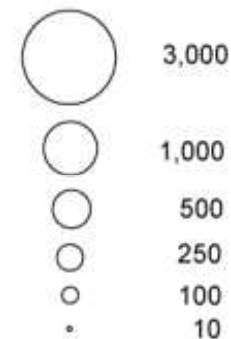
Installed wind power capacity  
in MW, 2011

Installed capacity in MW, 2011



regions using wind power  
no data

Number of wind turbines



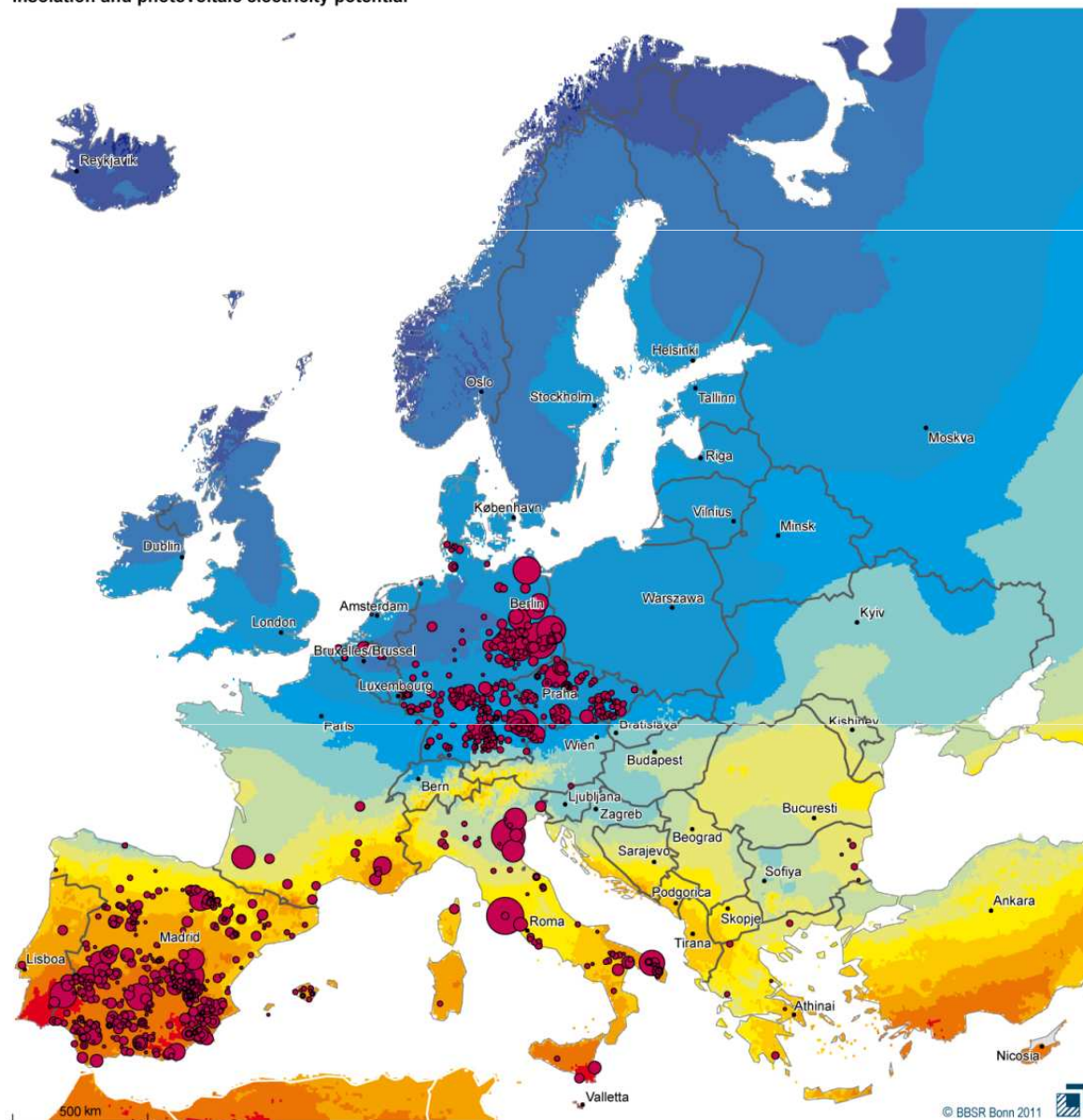
Database: European Spatial Monitoring System,  
The Windpower Dataset  
Geometrical database: GFK GeoMarketing, NUTS 2 regions

# Spatial distribution of PV production

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand

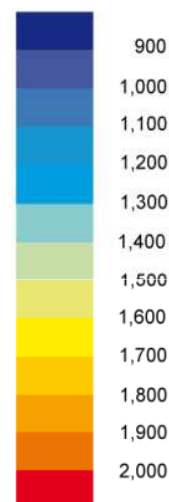


Insolation and photovoltaic electricity potential

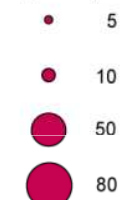


## Installed solar power capacity in MW, 2011

Annual amount of global radiation  
on optimally sloping areas in kWh/m<sup>2</sup>  
Period 1981-1990



Installed capacity of photovoltaic outdoor plants  
(> 2MW) in MW, 2011

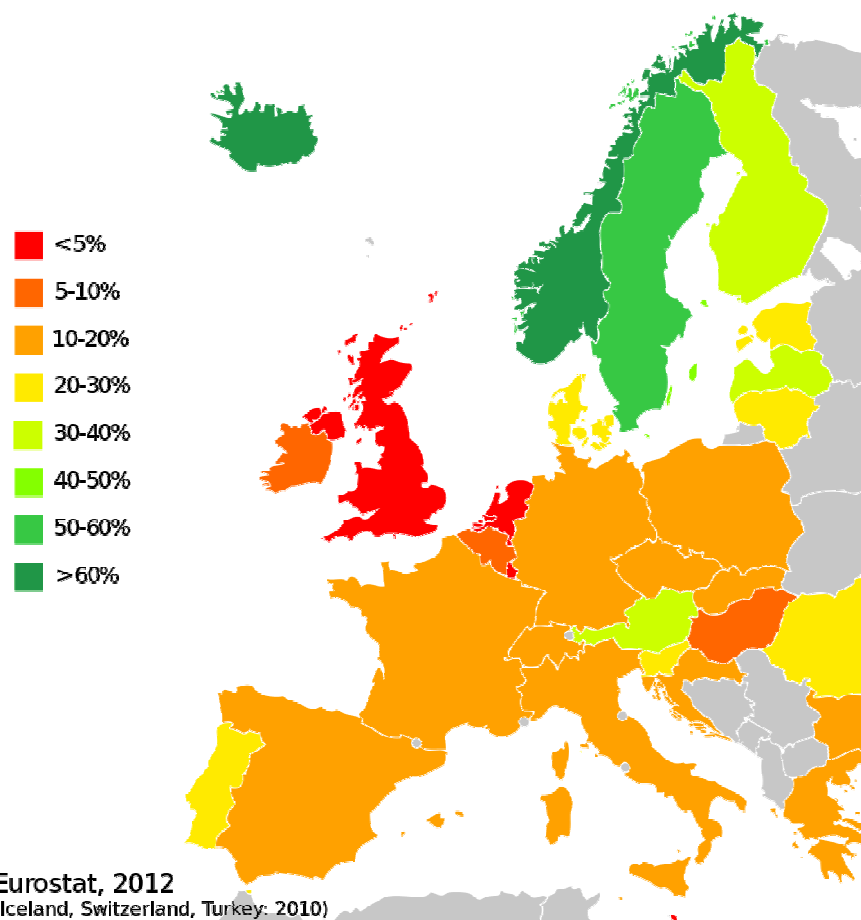


Database: European Spatial Monitoring System,  
Sources: Global radiation: JRC - Photovoltaic Geographical Information System - PVGIS  
© European communities, 2001 - 2008

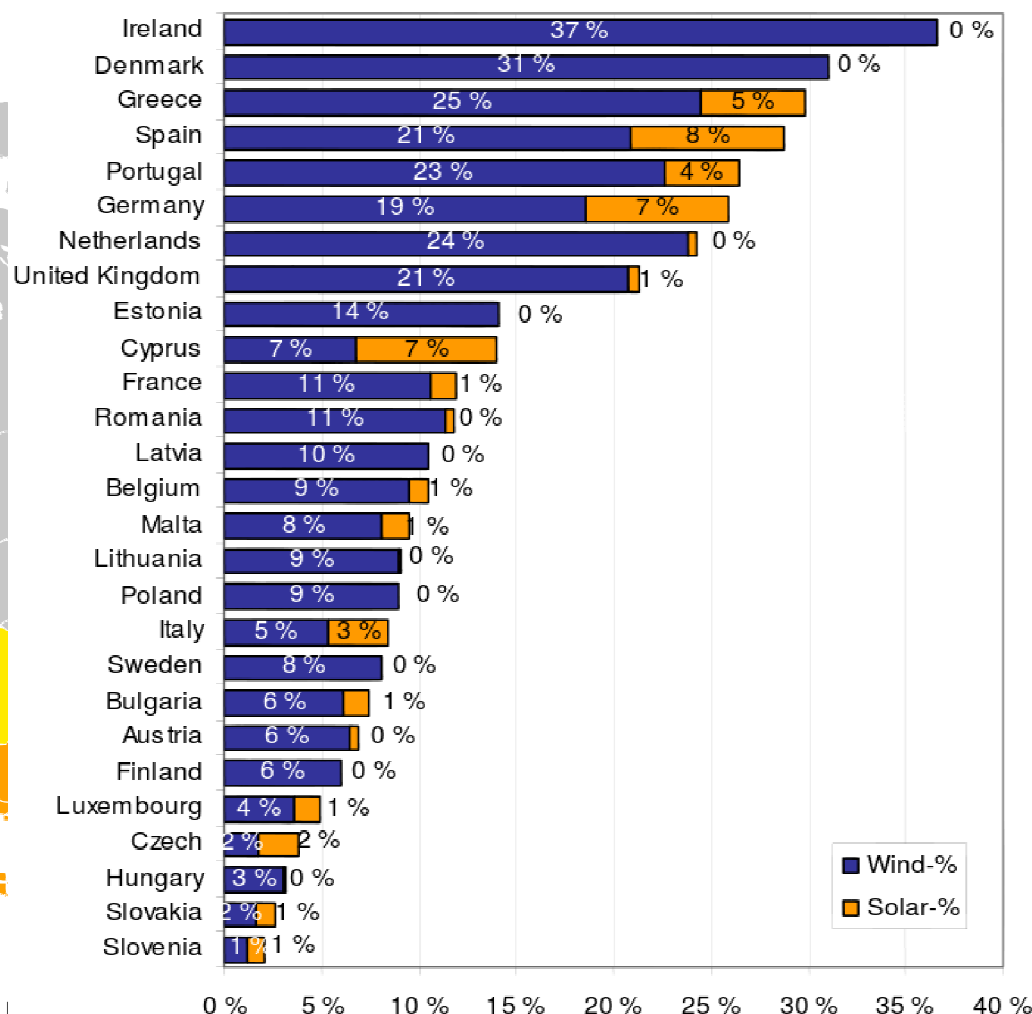
Photovoltaic plants: PVRESOURCES  
Geometrical database: GfK GeoMarketing



# 2020 targets of the EU



Proportion of renewable energy in the EU and Turkey, Norway and Switzerland as percentage energy consumption.

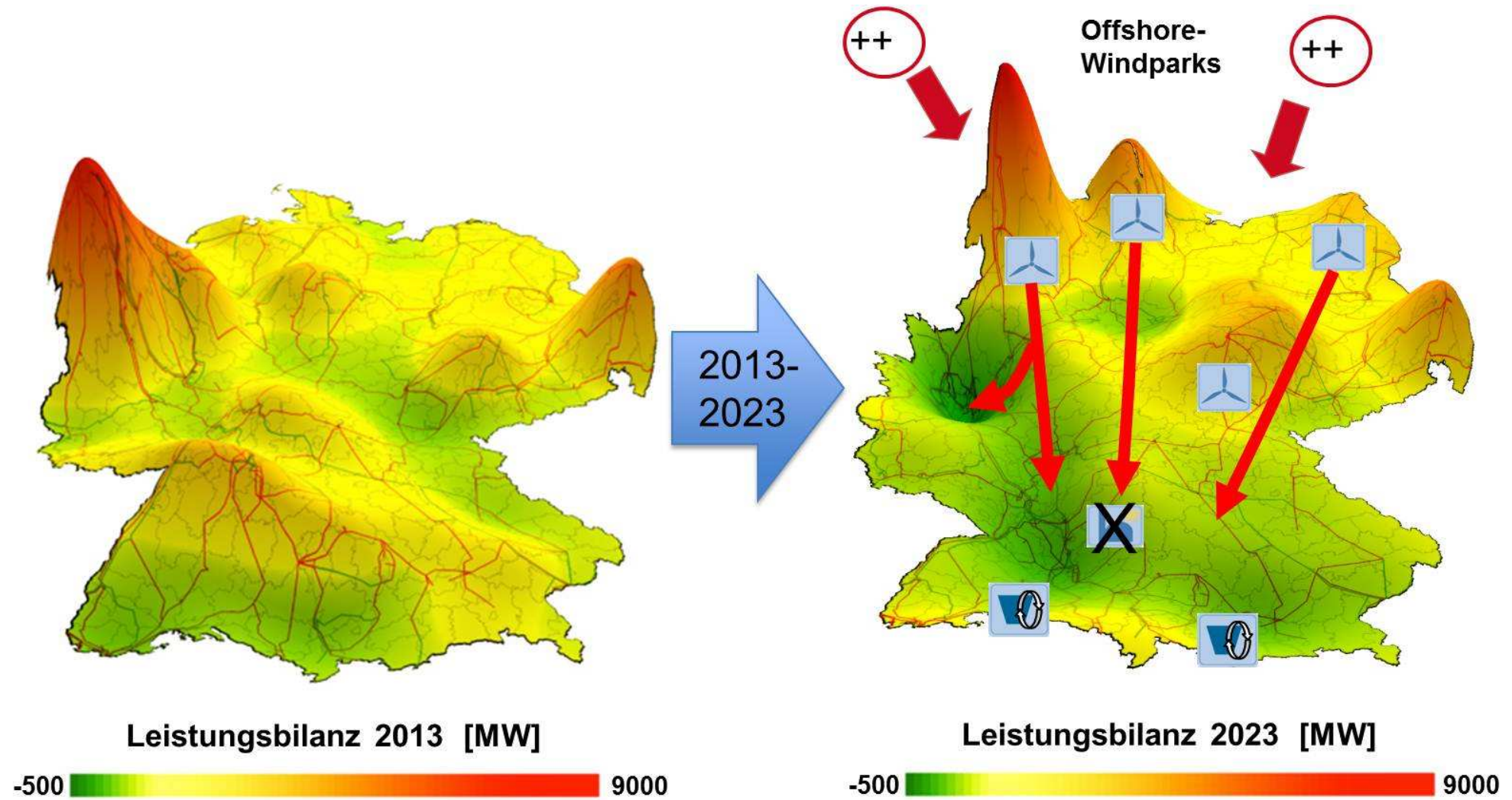


Projected wind and solar power shares of the total projected gross final electricity consumption in 2020 following EU27 National Renewable Energy Action Plans



# Consequences for the electricity supply

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



# Consequences for the electricity supply

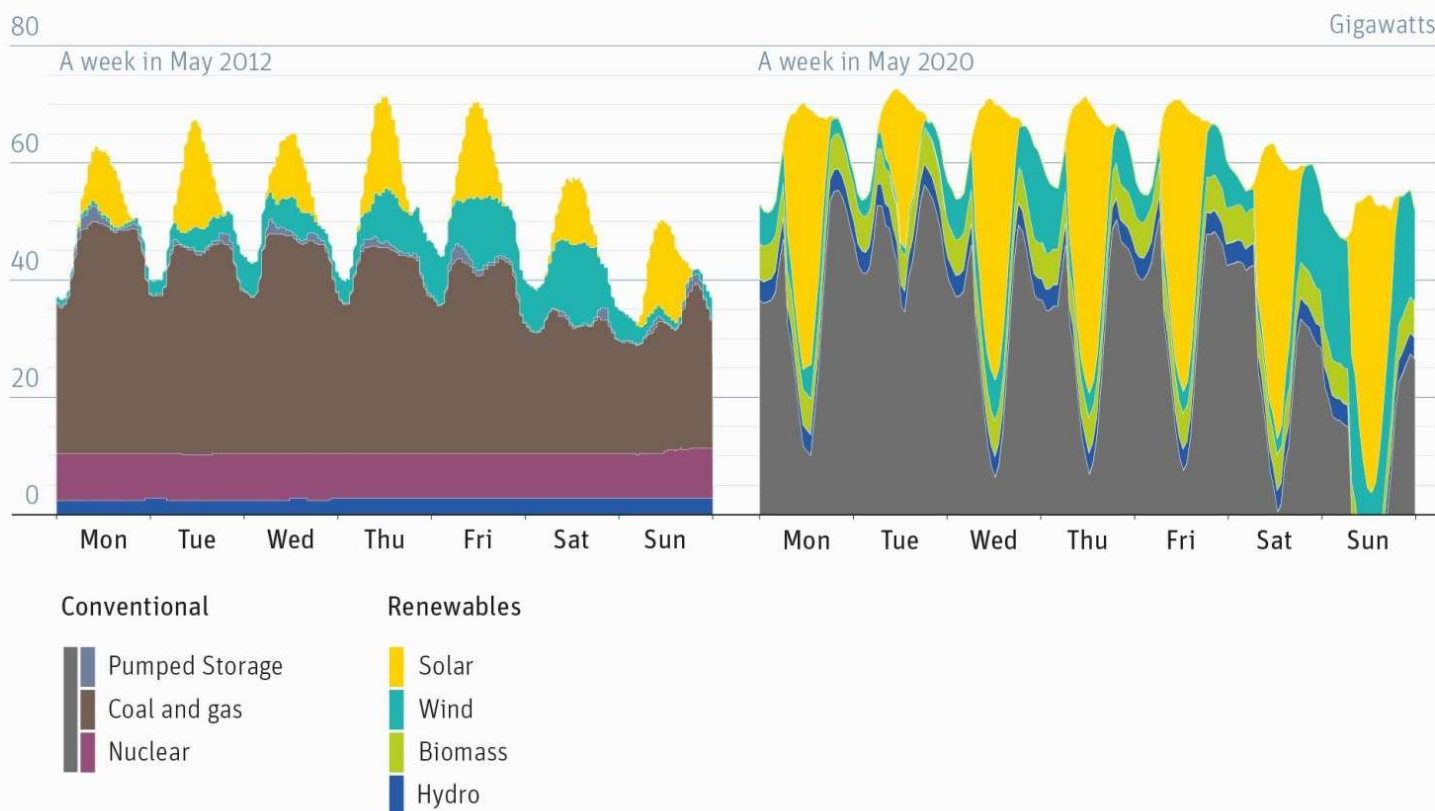
Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



## Renewables need flexible backup, not baseload

Estimated power demand over a week in 2012 and 2020, Germany

Source: Volker Quaschnig, HTW Berlin



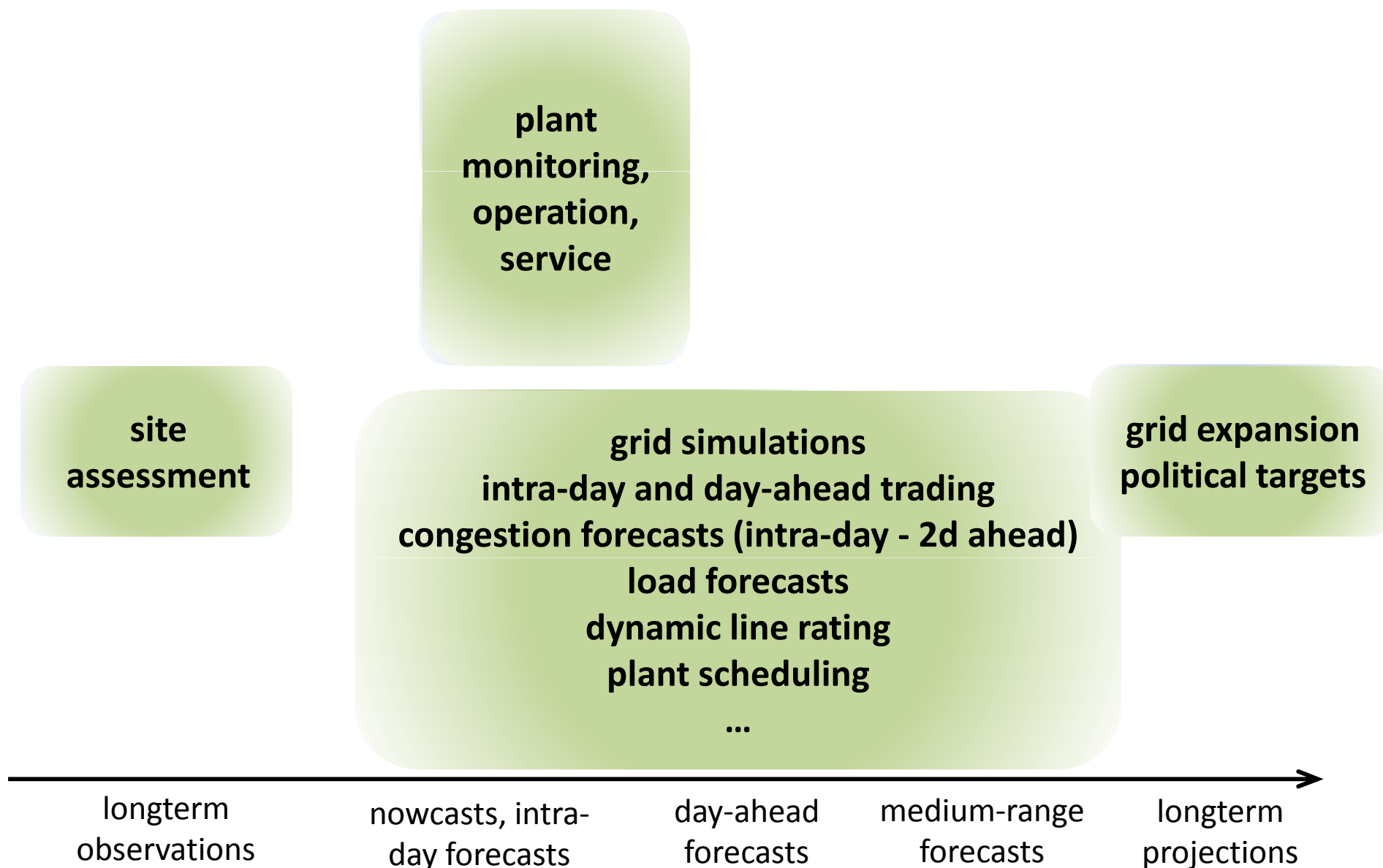
German Energy Transition

energytransition.de



- » Who are the users and what are their applications?
- » What kind of weather information do they need?
- » What can we (weather services) do?
  - » NWP model development
  - » application-targeted product development

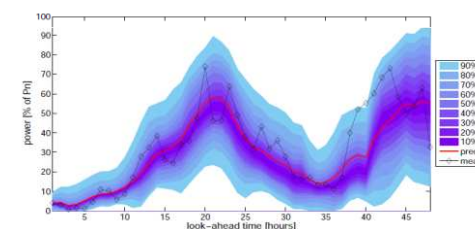
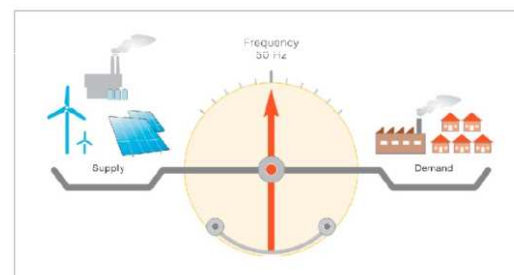
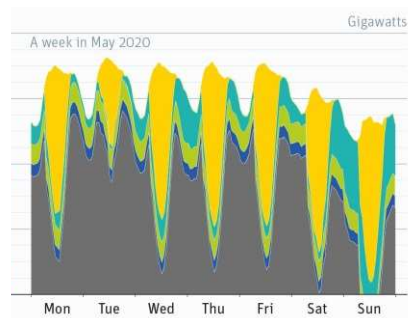
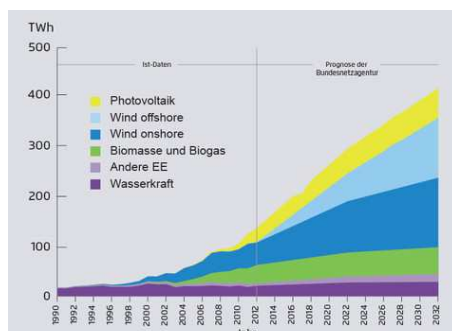
# Users and their applications





# The role of the weather

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



increased share  
of weather  
dependent  
energy sources

highly fluctuating  
energy  
production

electricity is no  
more generated  
where and when  
it is needed

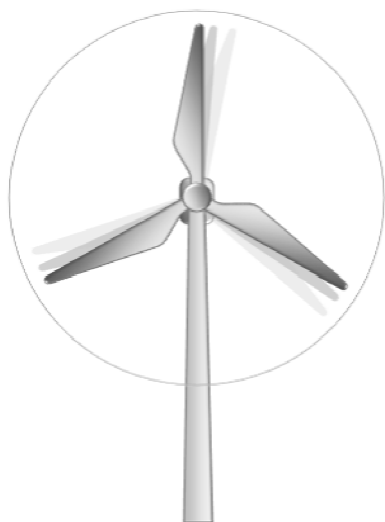
high quality  
weather  
forecasts are  
needed

Weather forecasts are becoming increasingly important!



# What weather information is needed?

... as input for power forecast models

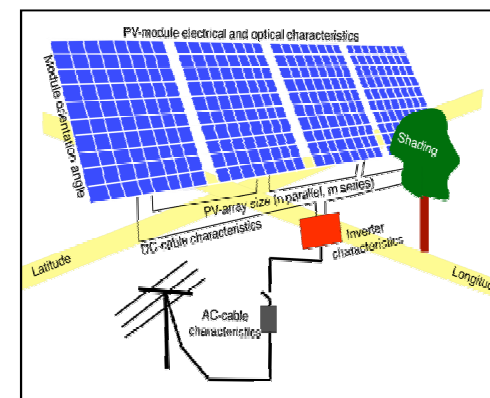
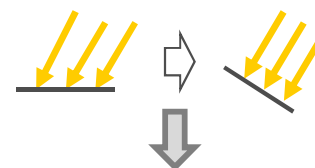


wind speed & direction  
on hub height

*temperature*  
*relative humidity*  
*pressure*

direct & diffuse  
shortwave radiation

*temperature*  
*albedo*  
*wind*

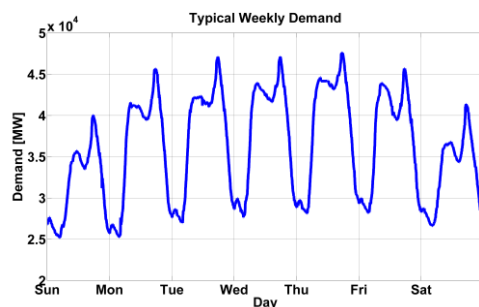


Forecasts for single plant sites, parks, grid nodes, control areas, countries

# What weather information is needed?

... as input for  
week-ahead demand outlook

... as input for  
dynamic thermal rating models



[www.physics.gla.ac.uk](http://www.physics.gla.ac.uk)

temperature  
sunshine  
precipitation

wind speed  
ambient temperature  
short wave radiation



[www.turbosquid.com](http://www.turbosquid.com)

point forecasts, regional forecasts

Forecasts along the grid

**Mainly rather deterministic use of forecasts**

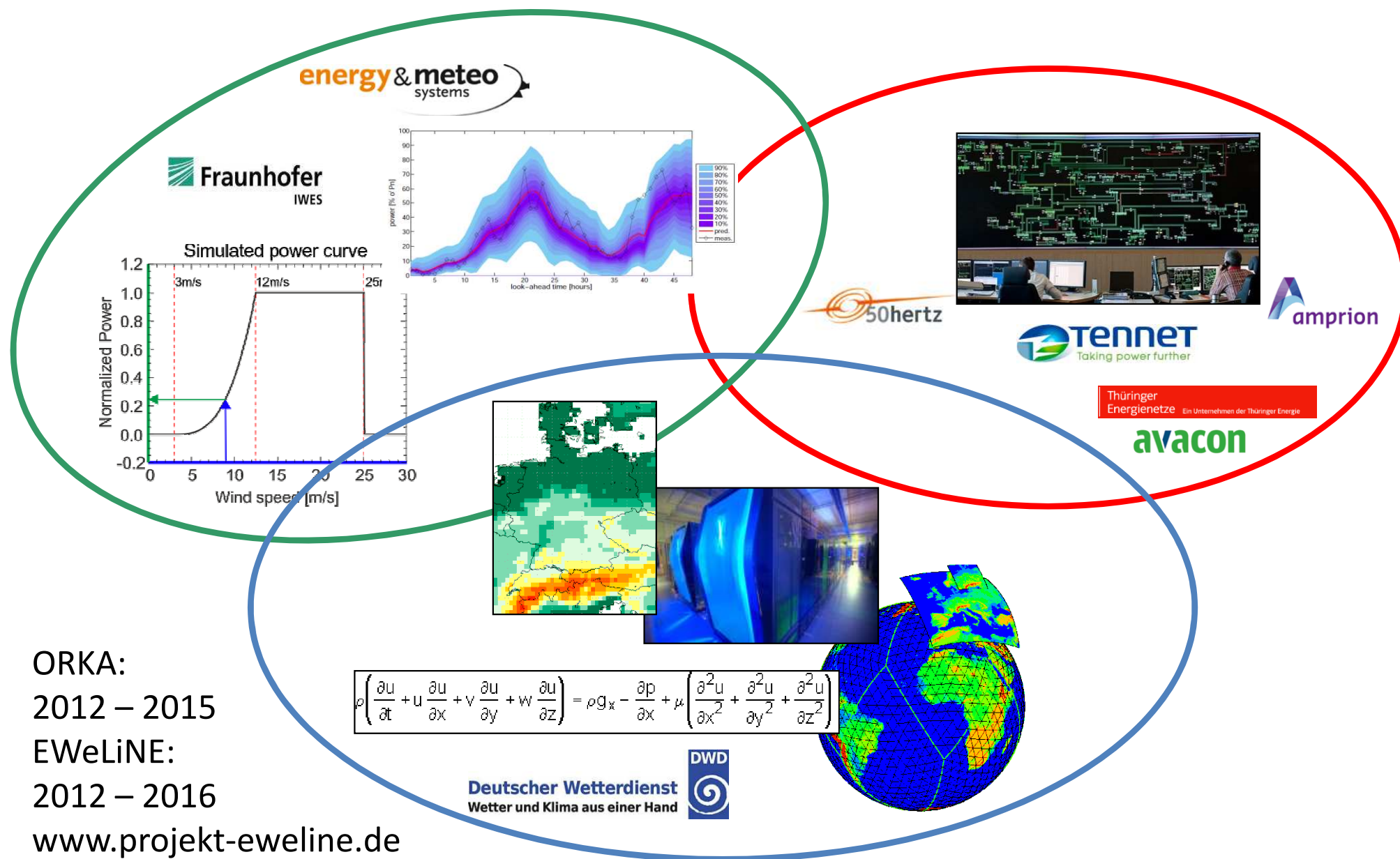
# What can we (weather services) do?





# EWeLiNE & ORKA research projects

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



ORKA:  
2012 – 2015

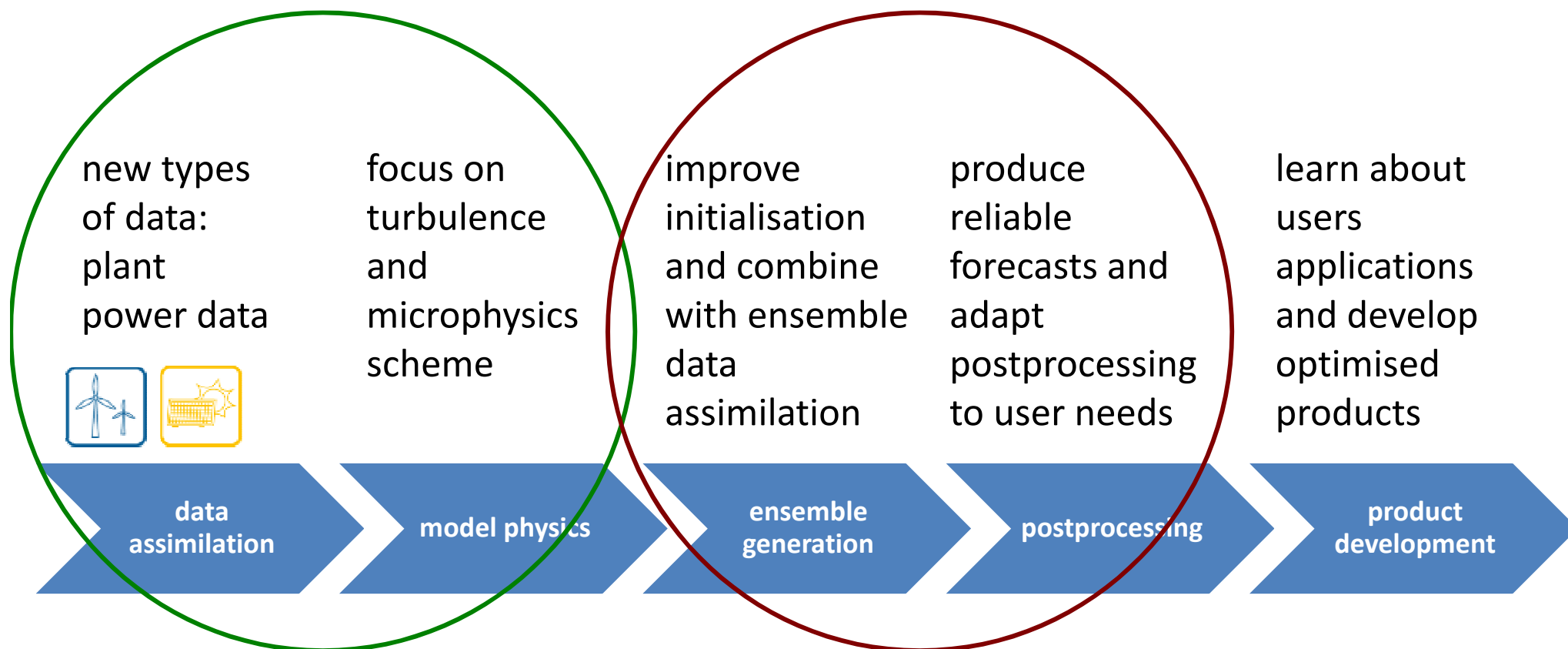
EWeLiNE:  
2012 – 2016

[www.projekt-eweline.de](http://www.projekt-eweline.de)



# Improved weather forecasts

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



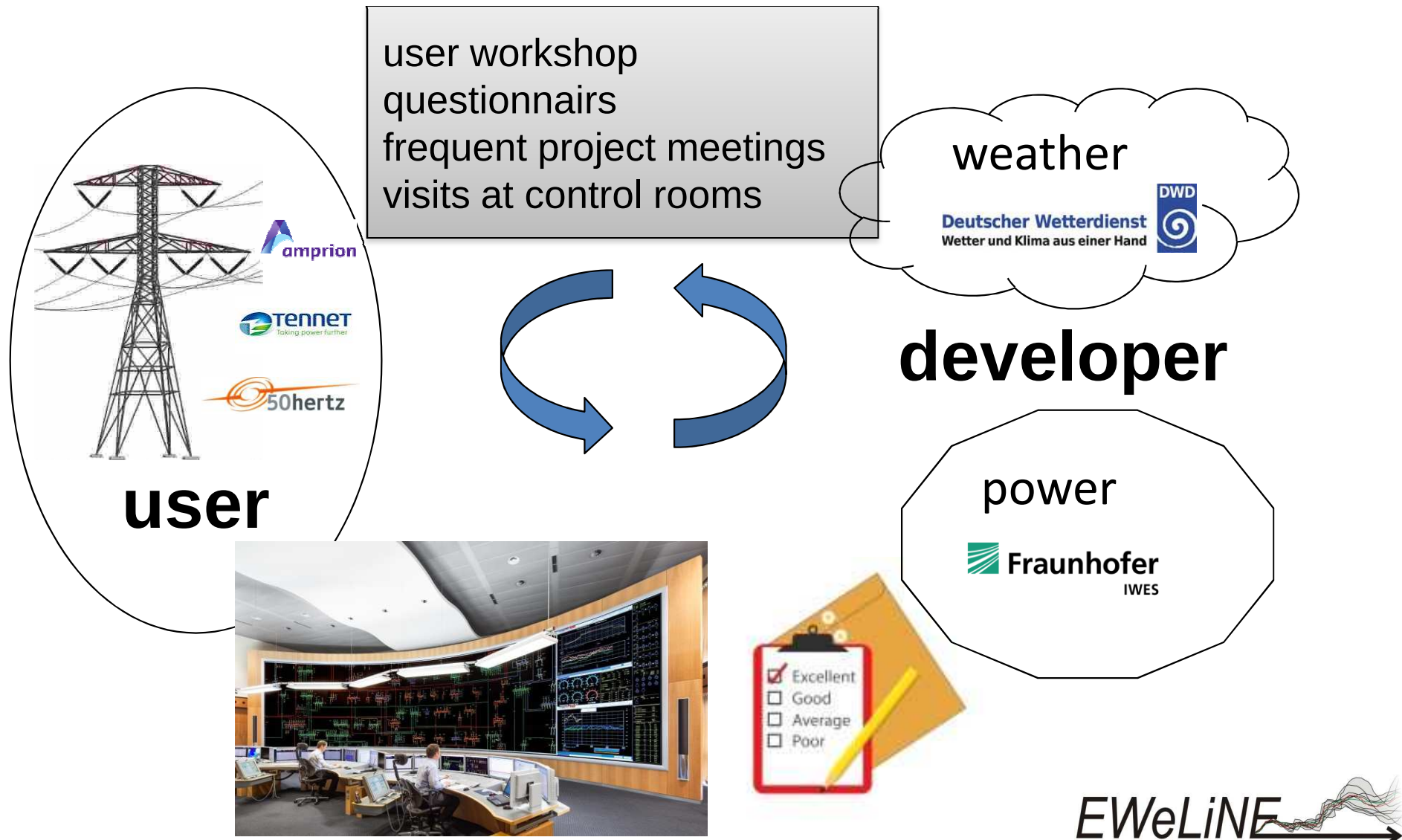
Talk by Carmen Köhler, Tue 10:50

Talk by Richard Keane, Tue 09:00

ORKA & EWeLiNE



# Identification of user needs

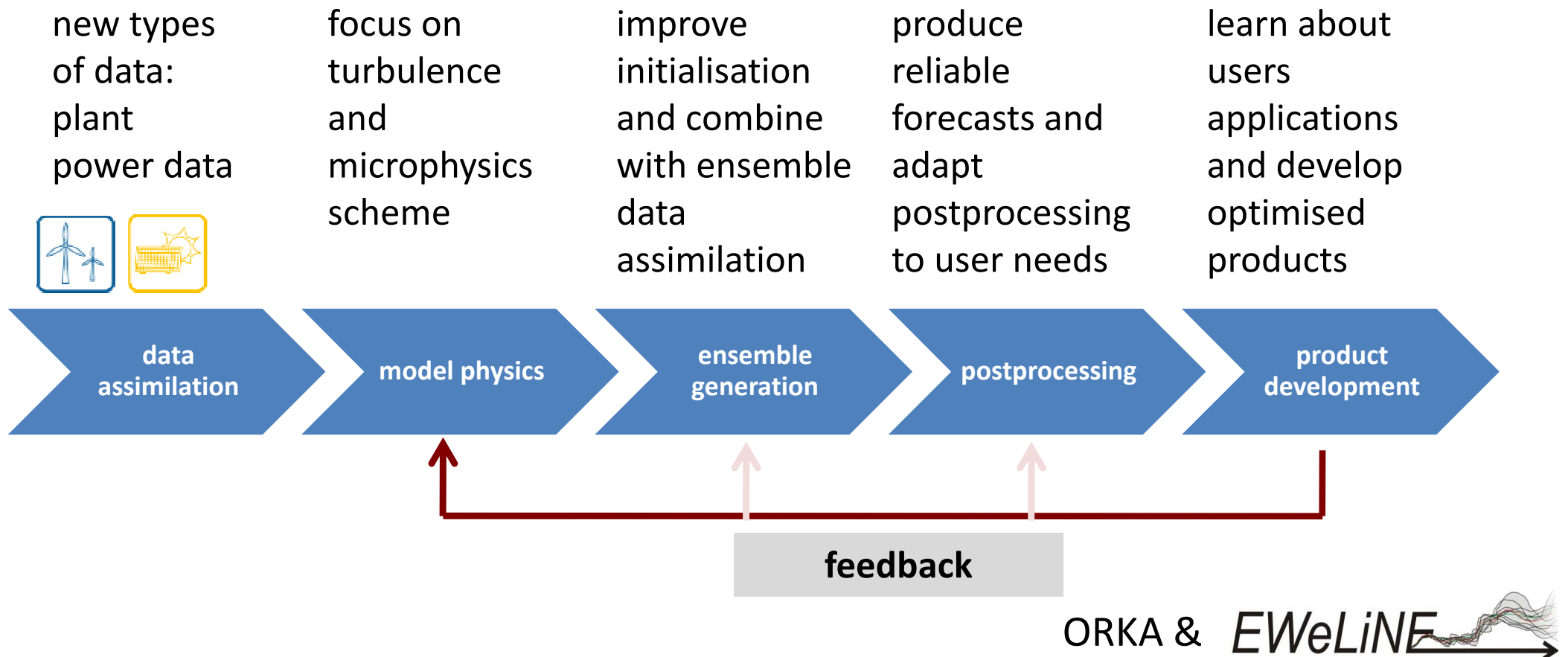


# Identified critical weather events

| Weather phenomenon |                                   | Important for TSOs                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PV                 | snow and icing                    | how long does the snow and the ice persist on the panels                                                                                               |
|                    | fog (all kinds)                   | development, partial or complete dissipation                                                                                                           |
|                    | clouds                            | development of fair-weather clouds                                                                                                                     |
|                    | mineral dust                      | deposition on the panels                                                                                                                               |
| wind               | sudden changes in weather regimes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- timing of the change</li> <li>- shutdown of wind turbine</li> <li>- effects on offshore production</li> </ul> |
|                    | turbulence in the boundary layer  | vertical wind reduces production                                                                                                                       |
|                    | icing                             | consequences on production                                                                                                                             |

# Improved weather forecasts

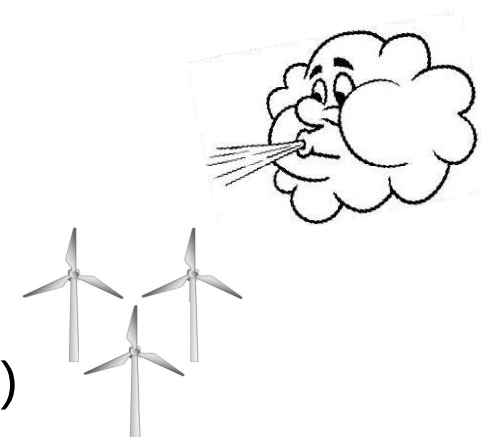
Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand





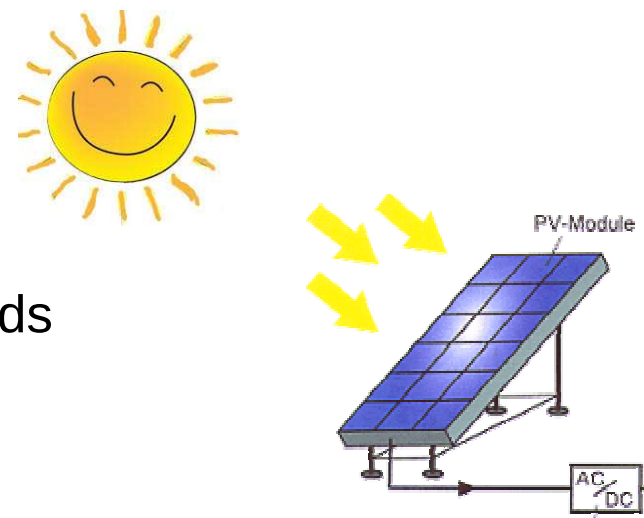
## Wind

- front passages (intensity and spatiotemporal positioning)
- positive bias in stable conditions in winter
- diurnal cycle in the boundary layer (phase and amplitude)

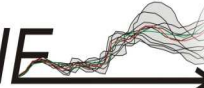


## Photovoltaic

- cloud cover after passage of cold fronts
- convection
- development and dissolution of low stratus clouds
- clear sky days (aerosol optical depth too high)



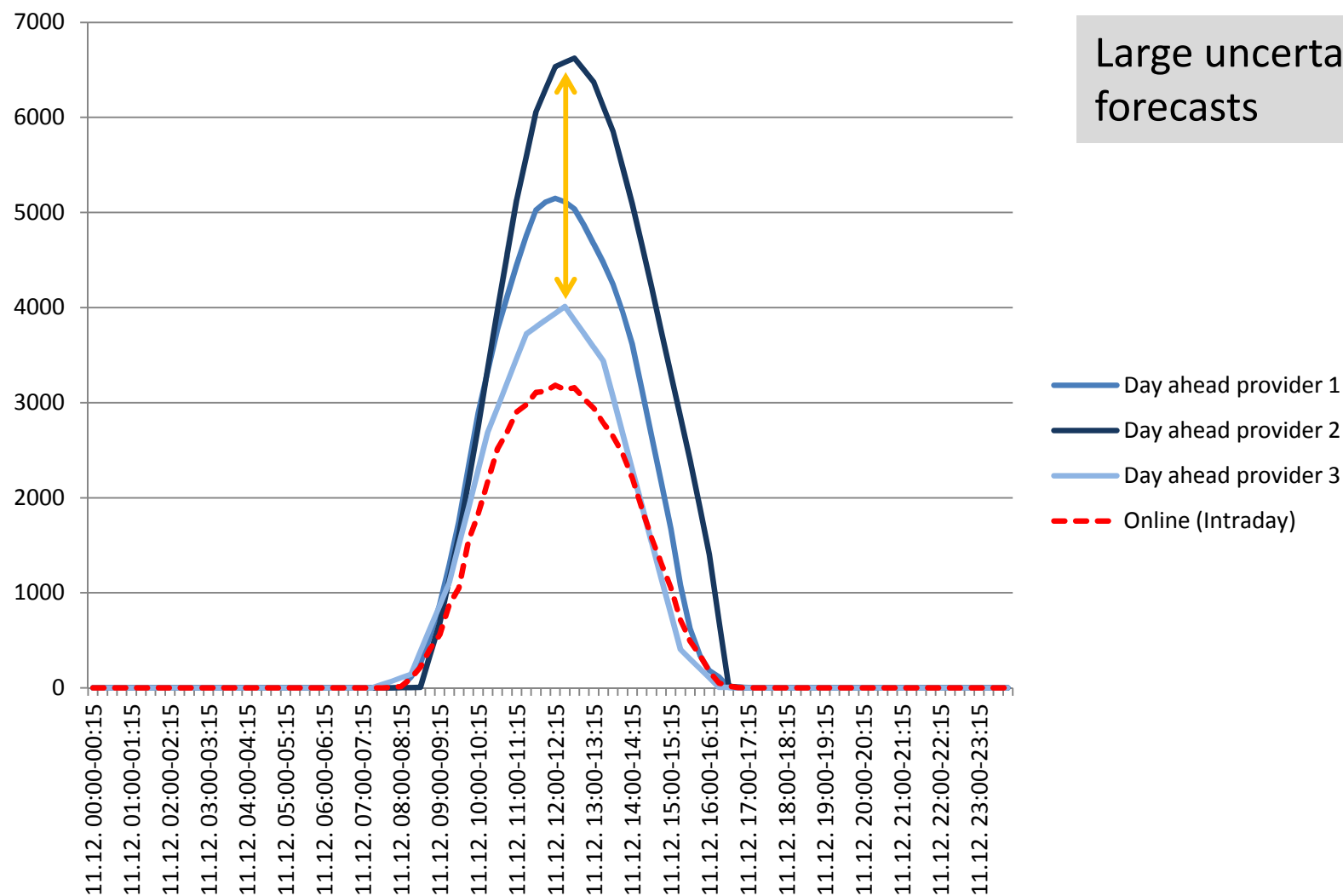
ORKA &

*EWeLiNE* 



# When additional information is needed...

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand

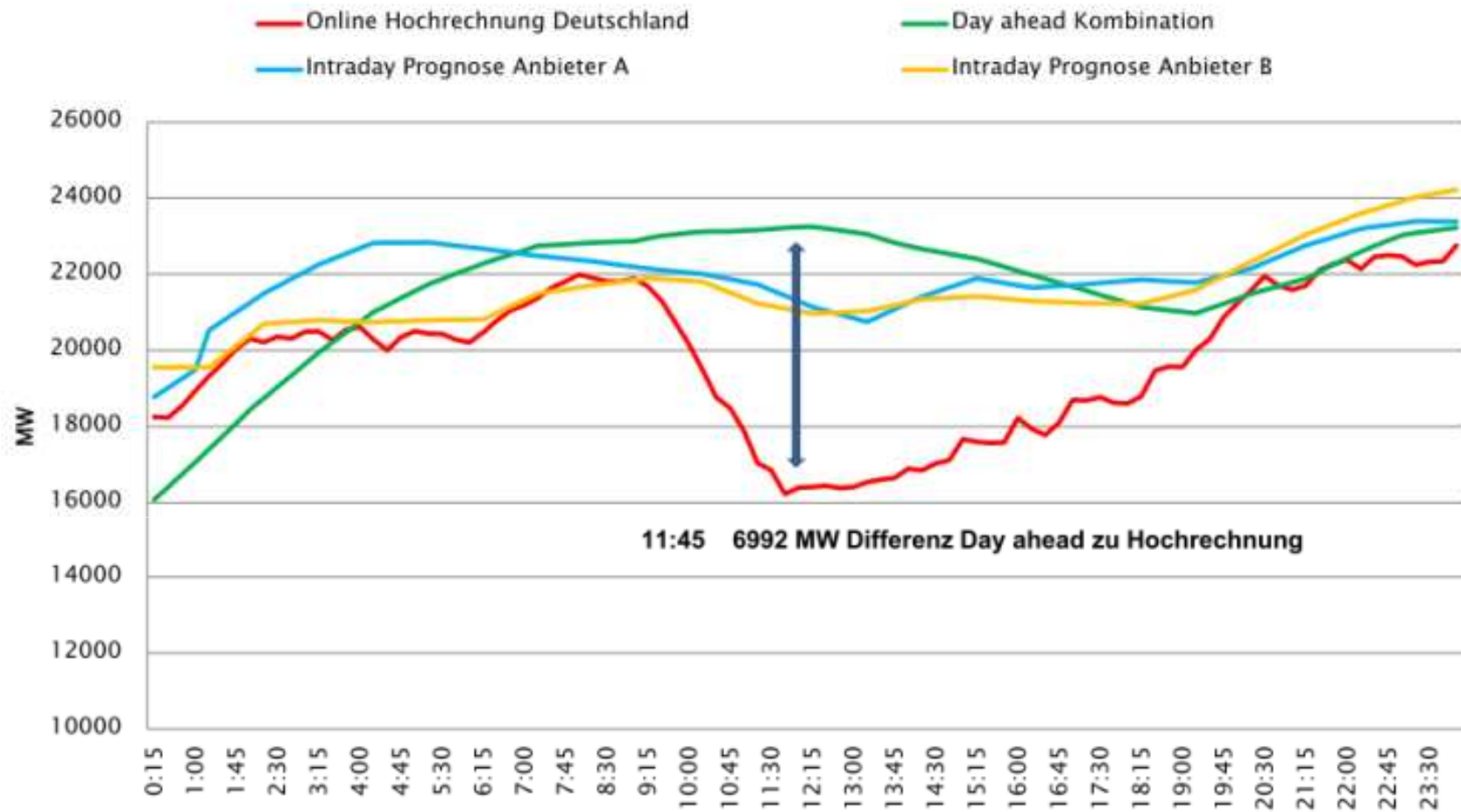


EWeLiNE



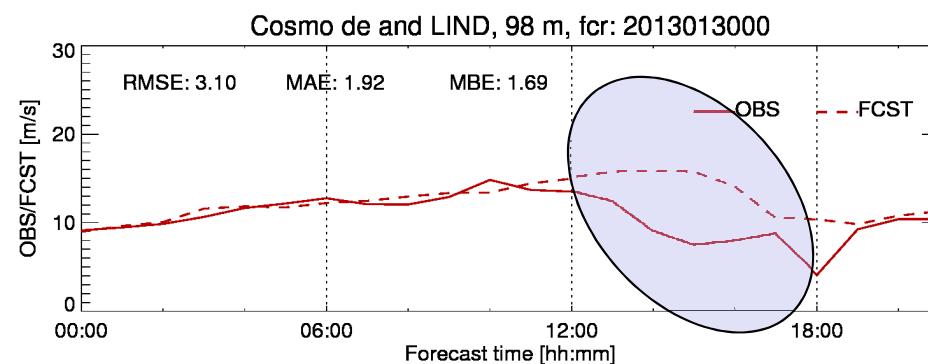
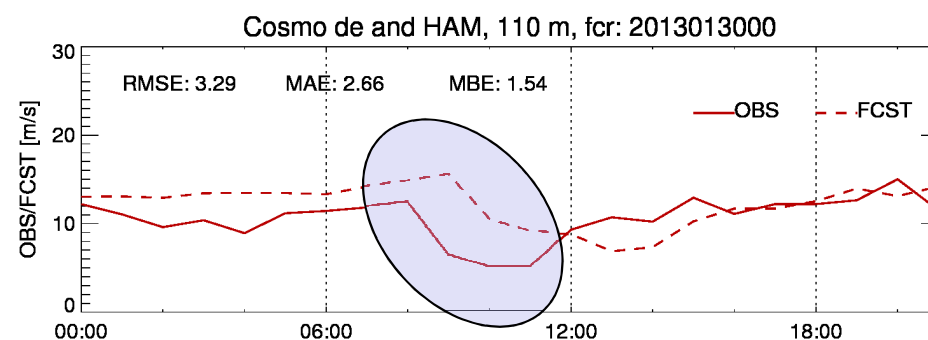
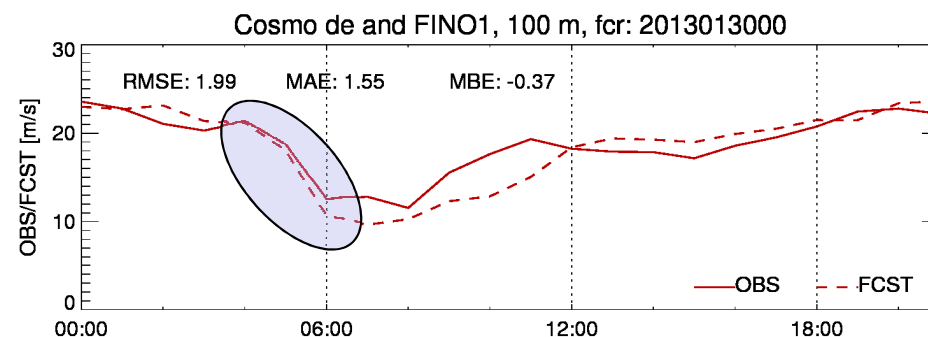
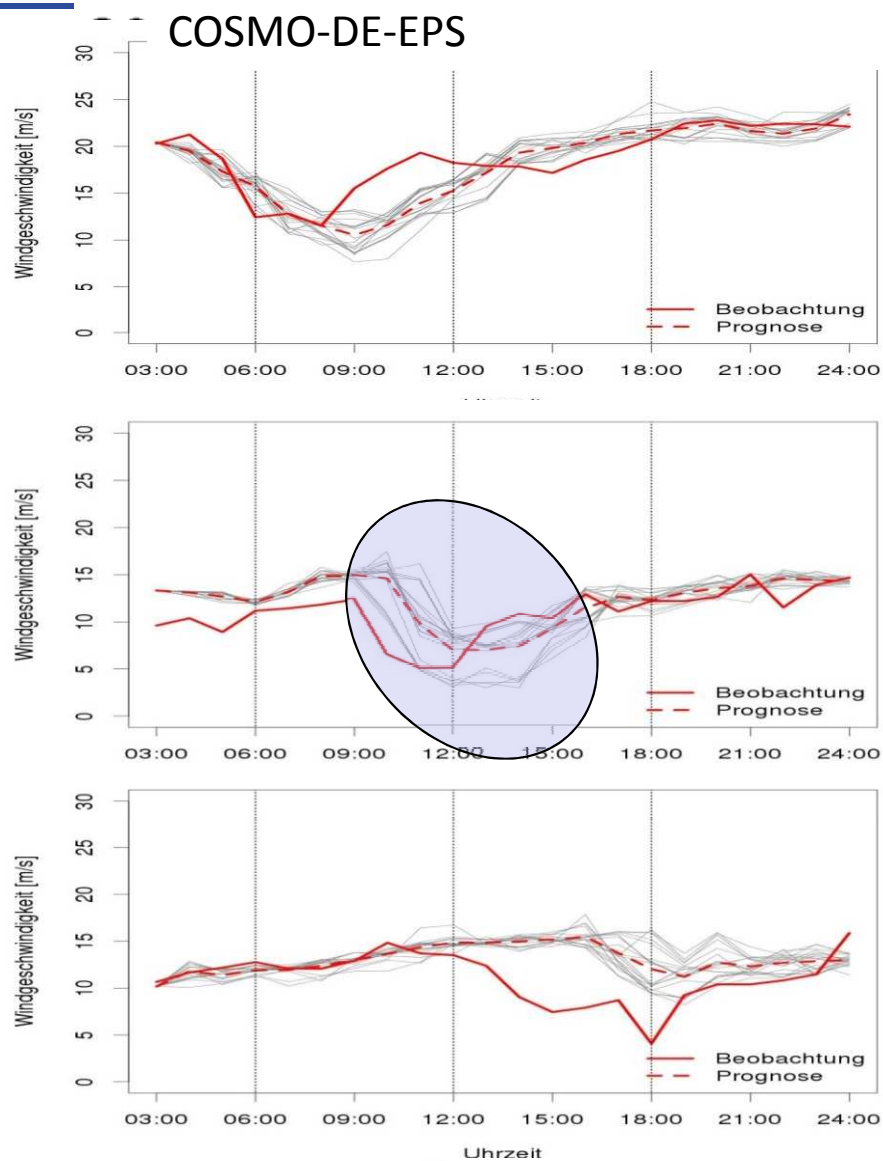
# Ideal use case: steep gradients

30.01.2013: quick drop-off of wind power feed-in



# Additional information through EPS

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand

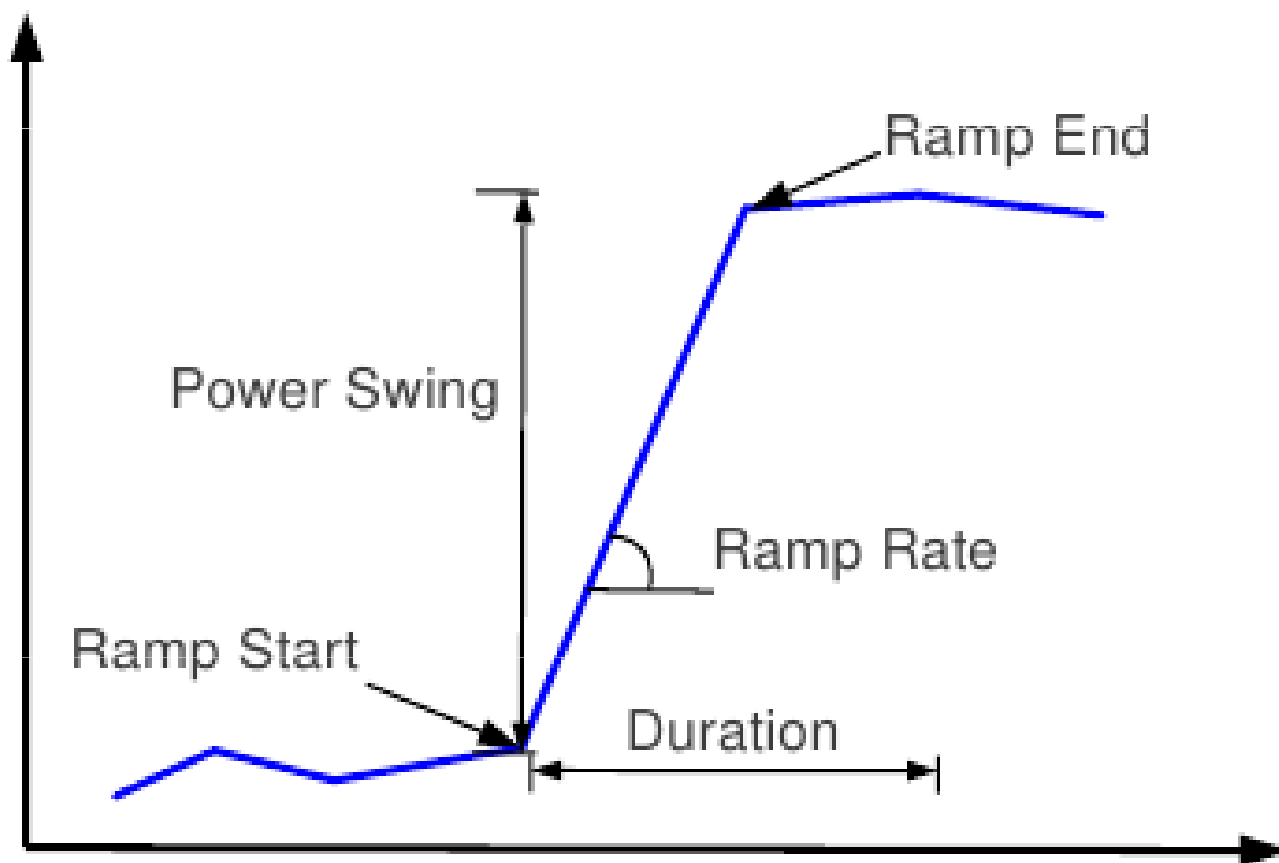


Schäfer M (2014) Diploma thesis

EWeLiNE



# Definition of a wind ramp



Parameters:  
amplitude and  
duration

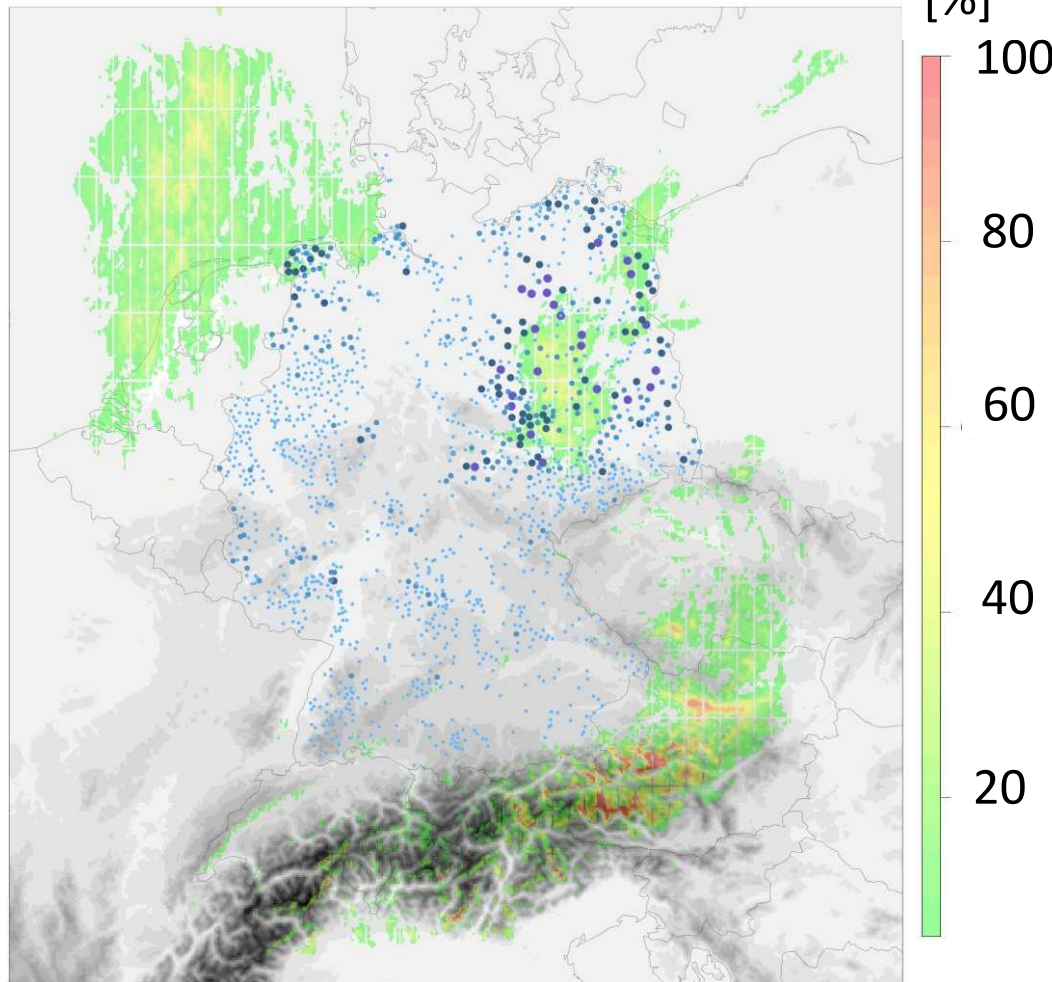
Optimised to  
users  
sensitivities

Sevlian et al. (2012)



# Probabilistic wind ramp forecast

COSMO-DE-EPS 15UTC run, 05.12.2012



[%]

100

80

60

40

20

Probability for the occurrence of an increase in wind speed of **7 m/s** within the next **3 hours**.

Combination of weather information with specific user data

- Installed capacity per postcode („Anlagestammdaten 2012“)
  - < 20MW
  - 20-50MW
  - 50-100MW
  - >100MW

Vorhersage + 17h

Schäfer M (2014) Diploma thesis

## » Growing demand for meteorological information from the renewable energy sector

- needs are manifold w.r.t. spatial resolution and temporal horizon for a number of parameters
- new strategies need to be developed to integrate meteorological information into decision-making

## » User dialog is needed

- consideration of user defined high-impact events
- probabilistic product development in close cooperation with the user

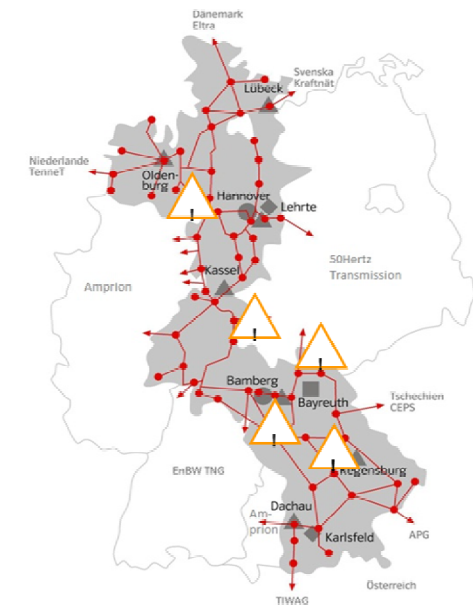
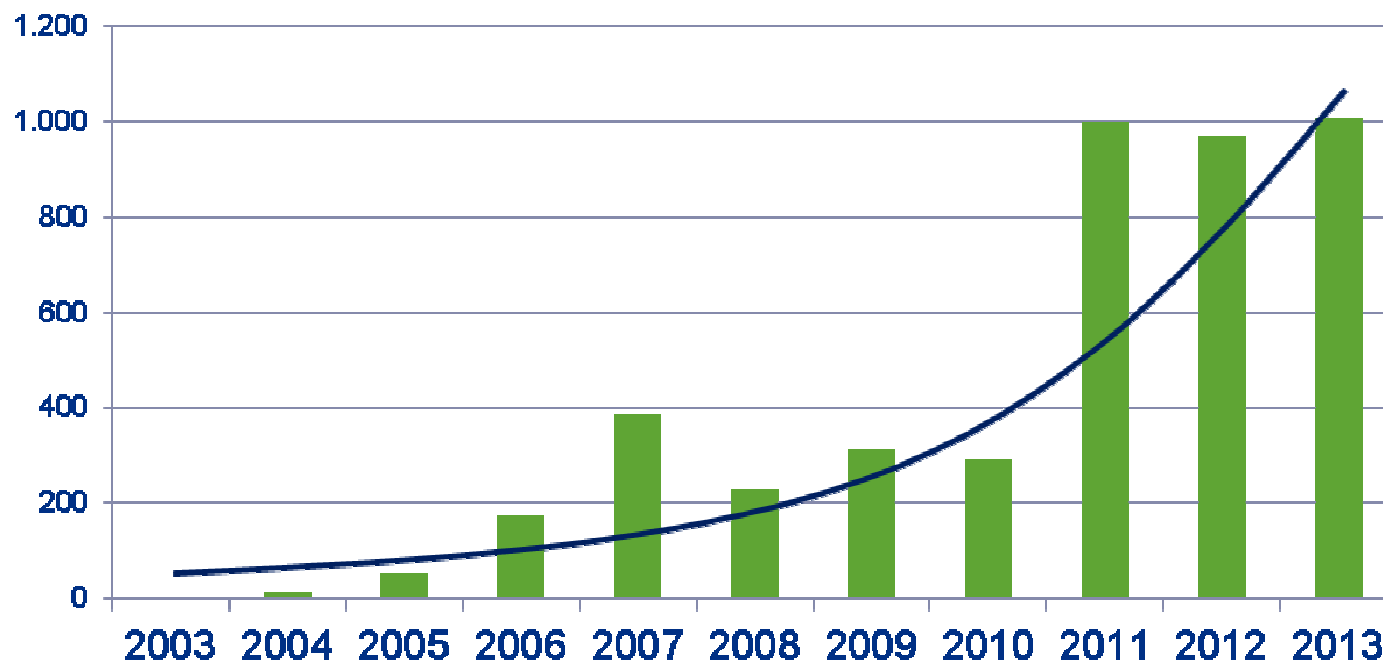
**Thank you**

# Number of (n-1) critical situations

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



| Year    | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Events* | 2    | 15   | 51   | 172  | 387  | 228  | 312  | 290  | 998  | 970  | 1009 |
| Days    | 2    | 14   | 51   | 105  | 185  | 144  | 156  | 161  | 308  | 344  | 356  |



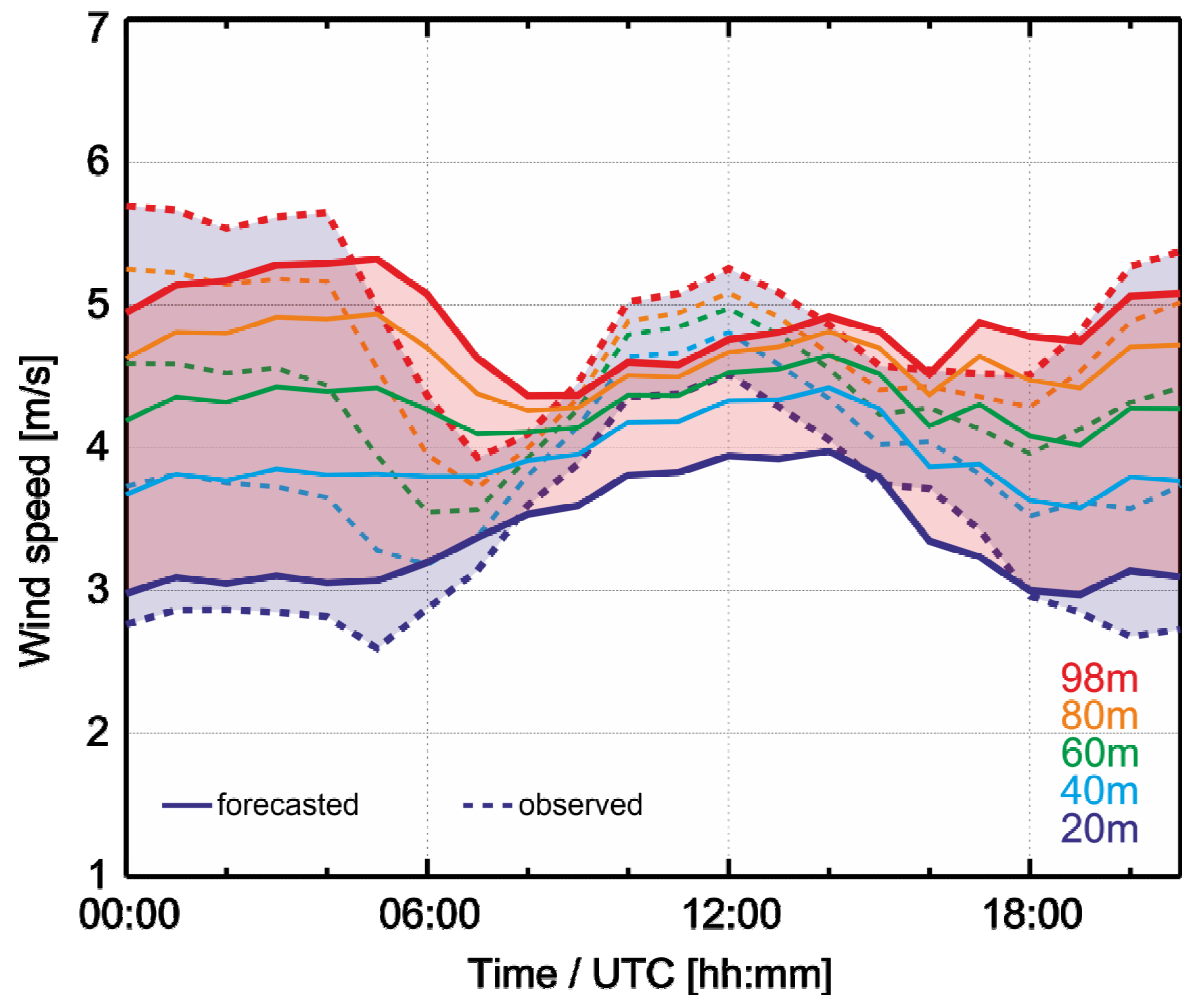
\* Ereignisse, in deren Folge Maßnahmen nach § 13 EnWG und § 11 EEG ergriffen wurden; ohne Spannungsprobleme



## → Low Level Jets

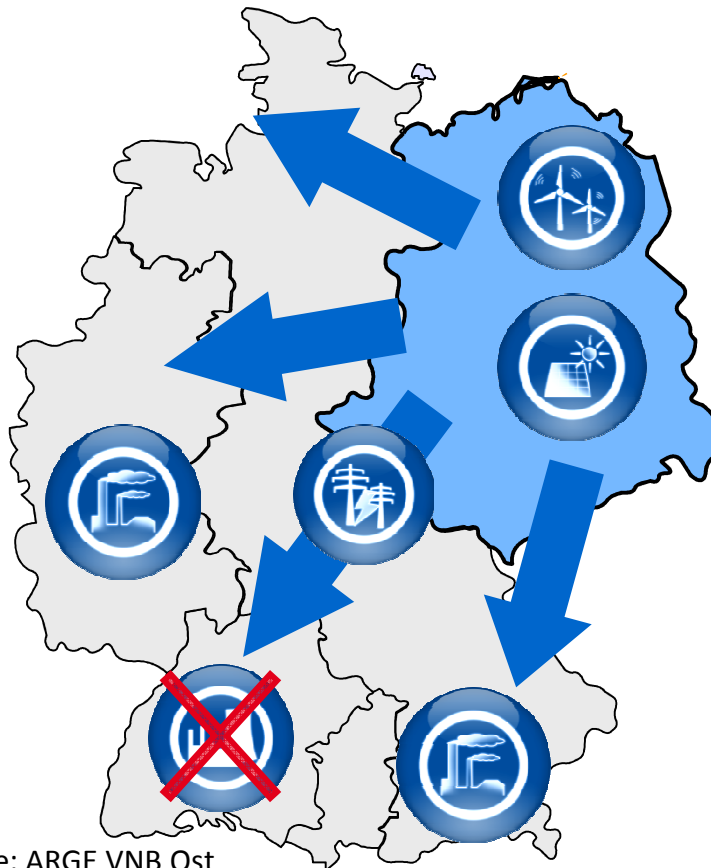
- underestimation of the amplitude, in particular for LLJs
- timing error/temporal inertia:  
transition from mixed conditions (day) to stabil conditions (night) and vice versa too slow

COSMO-DE at LINDENBERG, 201207-201208

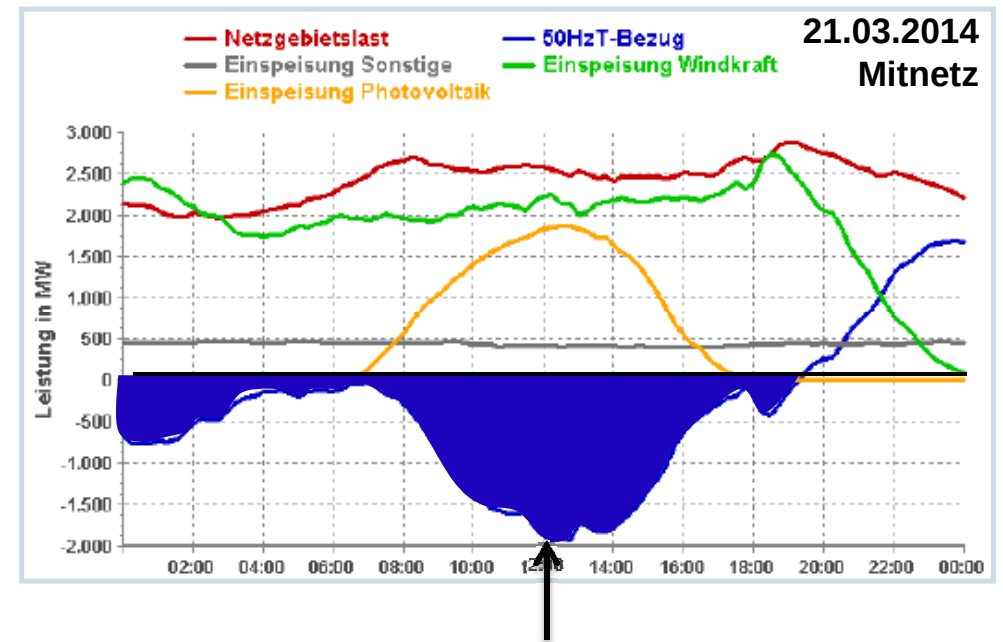


# Die Veränderungen der Energiewende werden im Norden und Osten Deutschlands schon heute sichtbar.

## Örtliches Ungleichgewicht



## Zeitliches Ungleichgewicht zwischen Bedarf und Erzeugung



Rückspeisung in Höhe der eigenen Last