#### Mesoscale Wind Atlas of South Africa

Kilian Hagemann Climate Systems Analysis Group University of Cape Town Stellenbosch Seminar 27 March 2009

### **Presentation Overview**

- Summary of my entire PhD (breadth, not depth)
  - Run MM5 at 18km resolution over SA
- Part 1) How model data was derived
  - Validation, optimisation of time period and configuration
- Part 2) Mesoscale Wind Atlas Results
  - Uncertainty, resource maps, potential estimation

## **Model Introduction**

- MM5 non-hydrostatic regional/mesoscale climate model
- Community model developed at Penn State University (forecasting and climate research)
- Fully dynamic (time dependent) wind, temperature, pressure and humidity
- Takes into account MANY surface parameters (topography, roughness, albedo etc.)

#### **Model Validation - Observations**

#### Use most reliable 17 SAWS stations (10m)



#### **Model Validation - Statistics**

Wind speed and standard deviation bias
Daily cycle metrics – phase and amplitude
Yearly cycle mean absolute error (MAE)
Directional statistics – weighted MAE based on 12 sectors

## **Time Subsetting**

- Cannot run model for 10-20 years at desired resolution
- 1 year too short, not representative...
- Solution: find "optimal 365 day time period"
  - Details in my PhD
  - Best match: 20 March 1996 19 March 1997
  - Cross validation with 17 stations 1993-2004 => 0.2m/s systematic bias, may be corrected later

#### **Parametrisations – overview**

- Large effort spent on determining "optimal" configuration of model
  - Dozens of "sensitivity runs" over limited EC domain
  - Investigating performance in terms of:
    - All validation statistics
    - Model factors such as LSM/PBL combinations
    - Grid FDDA, observational nudging, cumulus

## Parametrisations – LSM/PBL East London daily cycle



## **Final Model Domains**



### **Fundamental Grid Constraints**



Surface (topography, roughness etc.) smoothed out (18km) Cannot distinguish between points within given grid cell Gives good area *average,* not necessarily point estimate

## **Data availability**

- 1 year (representative of climatology)
- Hourly wind speed and direction
- 10m, 60m, 80m and 100m above ground (any other 10m < height < 10km extractable)</li>
- Coverage: entire South Africa (including offshore)
- Time series, summary statistics, GIS raster maps and much more

## **10m Wind Speed Bias**



Alexander Bay Bloemfontein Beaufort West Cape Town East London Kimberley Langebaanweg Lamberts Bay Nelspruit Port Alfred Port Elizabeth Pietersburg Thabazimbi  $\mathbf{X}$  Standard + 4xFDDA

# **10m Daily Wind Speed Cycles**



Alexander Bay Bloemfontein Beaufort West Cape Town Durban East London George Irene Kimberley Langebaanweg Lamberts Bay Nelspruit Port Alfred Port Elizabeth Pietersburg Thabazimbi Vryheid **X** Standard + 4xFDDA

## Coastal Wind Speed Cycle (Alexander Bay)



## Inland Wind Speed Cycle (Bloemfontein)



## **Uncertainty Summary**

- Wind speed
  - Bias ~ 0.2m/s (model too strong)
  - Error +/- 0.7m/s (68% conf. Int.)
- Daily Cycles
  - Coast within +/- 1h of peak
  - Coast bias 18% of peak, +/- 20% (68% conf.)
  - Inland not reliable
  - => useful enough for daily electricity demand profile calculations (Andrew Marquard)

## Average 10m Wind Speed Maps I

#### Diab 1995

#### 18km MM5 2008



# Average 10m Wind Speed Maps II

#### Eskom/CSIR 2001

#### 18km MM5 2008





#### **Total Potential Calculation**

- Integrate total wind potential by considering:
  - Proximity to roads (minimum secondary)
  - Proximity to transmission lines (>=66kV)
  - Minimum capacity factor (2MW Vestas turbine)
  - given hub height (60m, 80m or 100m)
  - Density of 1 turbine per km<sup>2</sup>

## **Total Potential Calculation**

#### Three scenarios:

Scenario	Maximum roads distance	Maximum transmission distance	Hub Height	Minimum capacity factor
pessimistic	3km	3km	60m	35%
realistic	4km	4km	80m	30%
optimistic	5km	5km	100m	25%

Annual Electricity Generation				
20.0 TWh	8.7%			
80.5 TWh	35.1%			
157.2 TWh	68.5%			

#### **Future Plans**

SAWEP wind atlas project
R25m, 4 year project
Multi-stakeholder

Risoe, UCT, CSIR, SANERI, SAWEP, SAWS

Based on measurements AND mesoscale modelling

#### **SAWEP Mesoscale Component**

- Phase 1 known methodology by Risoe
  - First map by next year (?)
- Phase 2 fully dynamic simulations, new methodology developed by myself, UCT and Risoe
  - To be used all over the world
  - Completed by 2012

## **My Current Business**

- Will NOT consult going forward
- PhD available from UCT
- Busy setting up a wind power development business
- Integrating existing data, current knowledge and future work into business
- If you want the data, expertise and/or consulting feel free to invest ;-)

#### **Questions?**

#### Fire them to kilian@windpower.co.za ...