

Université de Liège 

**EVOLUTION OF WIND BEHAVIOUR AND
OF ITS POTENTIAL FOR WIND POWER
PRODUCTION IN BELGIUM DURING
THE LAST 22 YEARS :**
*A comparison between WRF-NCEP2 and
WRF-ERA-Interim*

S. DOUTRELOUP
Dr. X. FETTWEIS
Prof. M. ERPICUM

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Contexts

Disadvantage
of wind energy

Models used

Evaluations,
Comparison &
Results

Conclusions

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Contexts :

Climate

Greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels :

↑ Temperature of the Earth

Energy

Our society is extremely dependent on the fossil fuels

↓ Oil reserves

↑ Prices of energy

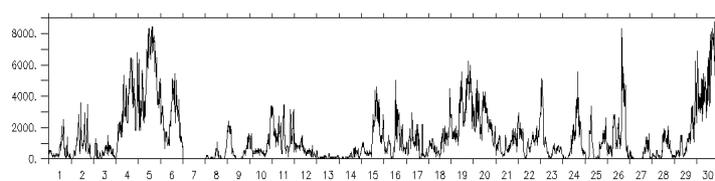
One of many solutions : *Use of Wind Energy*

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The wind energy is
dependent on the weather conditions

This implies that :

Day-to-day the electrical production is very different



Production (in kWh) of 5 wind turbines in September 2010 (Belgium)

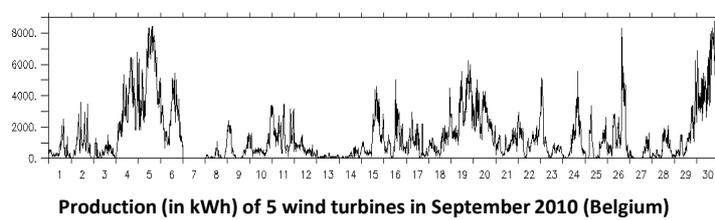
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The wind energy is
dependent on the weather conditions

This implies that :

Day-to-day the electrical production is very different

But, do the wind conditions have changed in the past ?



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Contexts — Climatic and energetic challenges

Disadvantage of wind energy — Wind energy dependent on weather conditions :
Do the wind conditions have changed in the past ?

Models used

**Evaluations,
Comparison &
Results**

Conclusions

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We compare 2 versions of **WRF model** :

Mesoscale model
Developed by some American institutes
OpenSource code

Configuration :
1 minute time step
10 km horizontal resolution
28 vertical levels (11 below 1km)

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We compare 2 versions of **WRF model** :

WRF forced by **NCEP2** reanalysis model
WRF forced by **ERA-Interim** reanalysis model

From 1989 to 2010

We use only the level at **100m**

Over **Belgium** territory and neighbouring regions

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Contexts	Climatic and energetic challenges
Disadvantage of wind energy	Wind energy dependent of weather conditions : are the wind conditions have changed in the past ?
Models used	WRF forced with NCEP2 Reanalysis } WRF forced with ERA-Interim Reanalysis } Over Belgium 1989 - 2010
Evaluations, Comparison & Results	
Conclusions	

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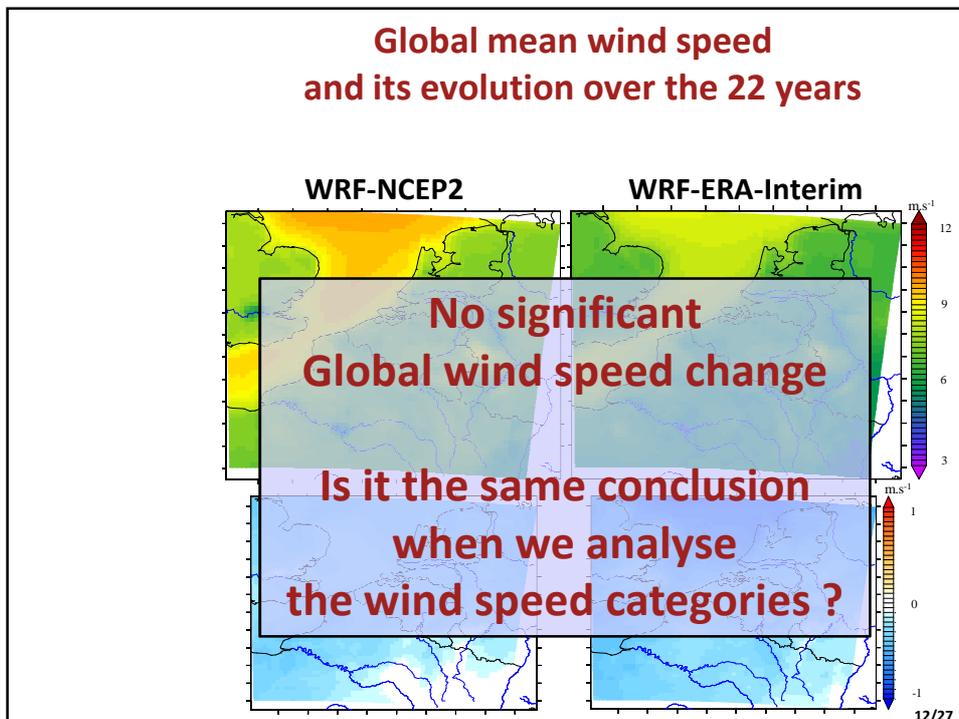
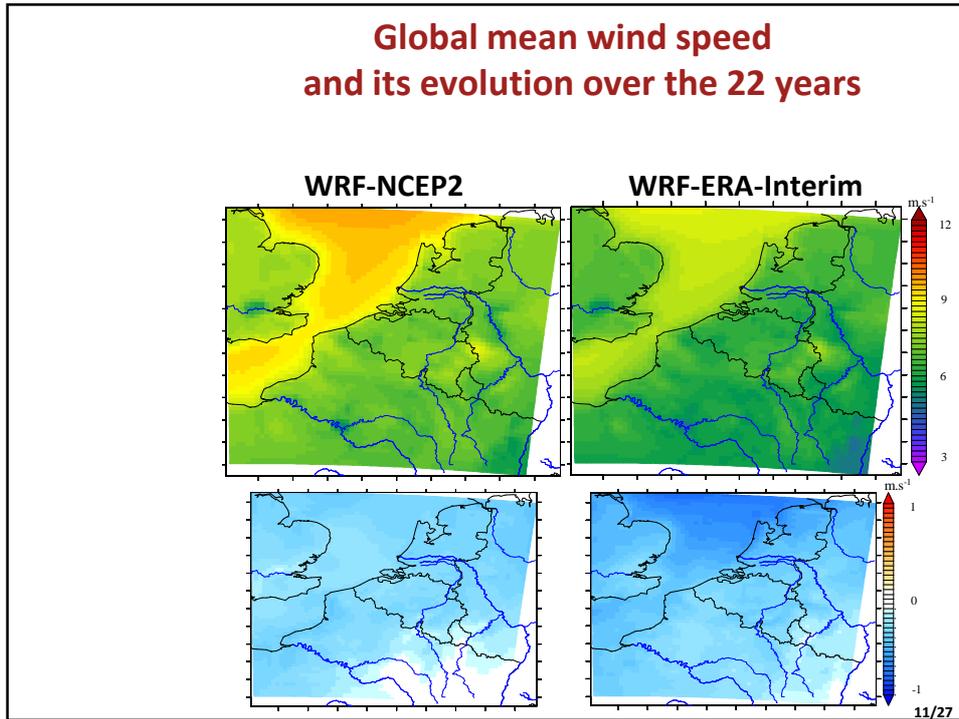
We compare 2 versions of WRF model :

For each one, we calculate :

- The **mean** wind speed
- The percentage of **low** ($0-5\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
- The percentage of **medium** ($6-10\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
- The percentage of **high** ($11-15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
- The percentage of **strong** ($>15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed

- And the **evolution** of these 4 parameters during 22 years

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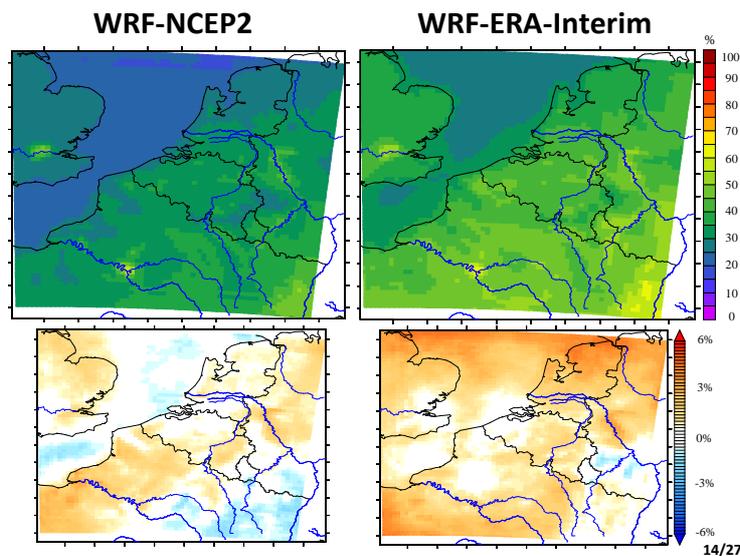
We compare 2 versions of **WRF model** :

We conclude :

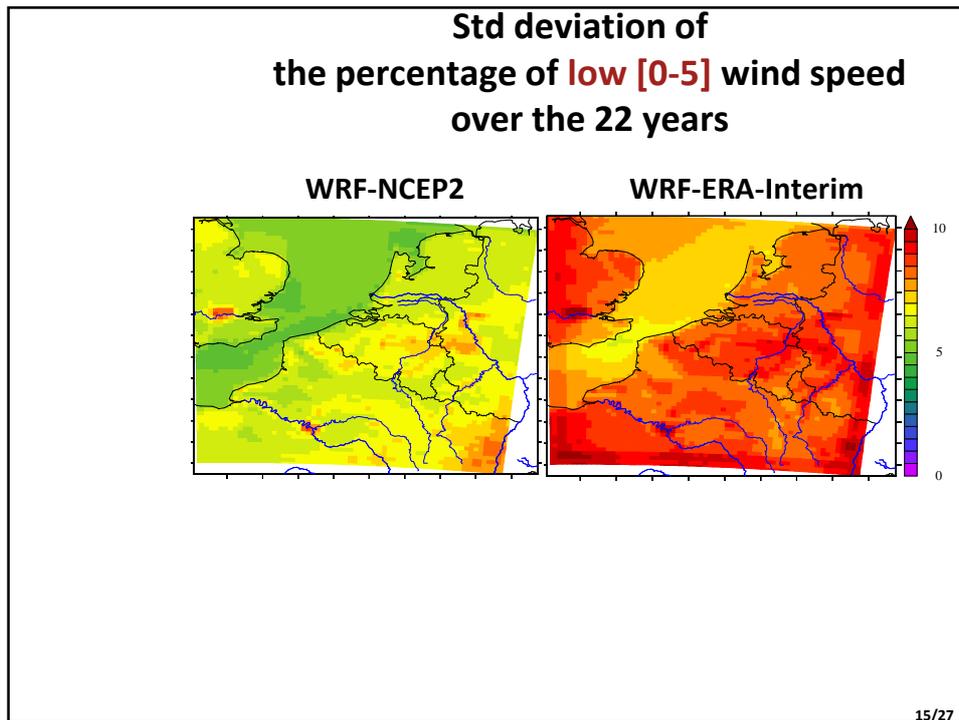
- ✘ The **mean** wind speed
 - The percentage of **low** ($0-5\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
 - The percentage of **medium** ($6-10\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
 - The percentage of **high** ($11-15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
 - The percentage of **strong** ($>15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed

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Percentage of **low [0-5]** wind speed and its evolution over the 22 years



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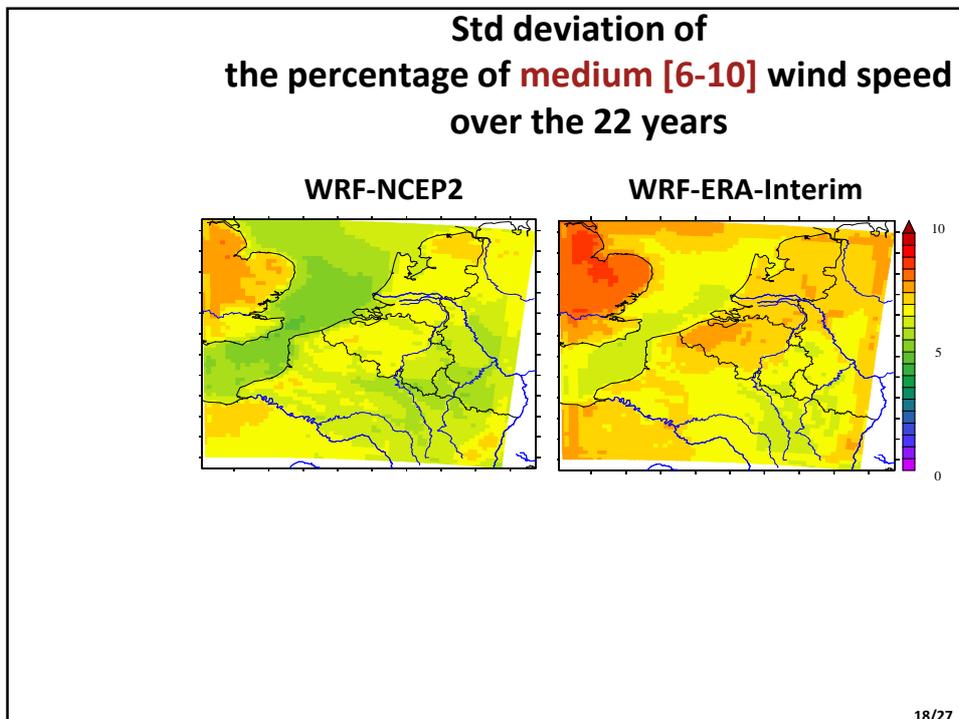
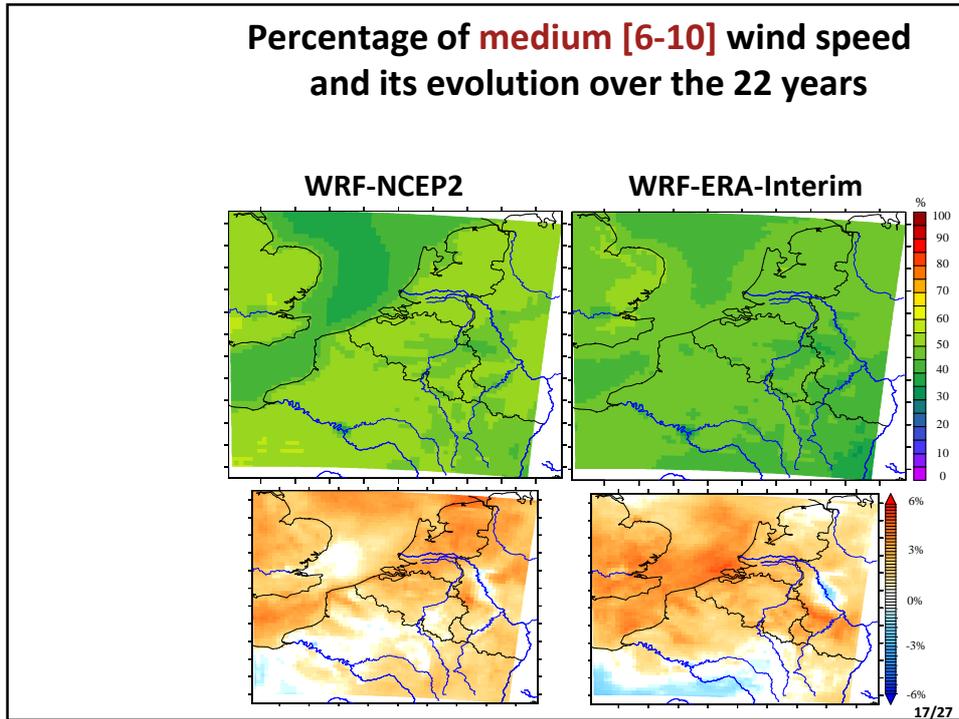


We compare 2 versions of **WRF model :**

We conclude :

- ✘ The **mean** wind speed
- ✘ The percentage of **low** ($0-5\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
 - The percentage of **medium** ($6-10\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
 - The percentage of **high** ($11-15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
 - The percentage of **strong** ($>15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed

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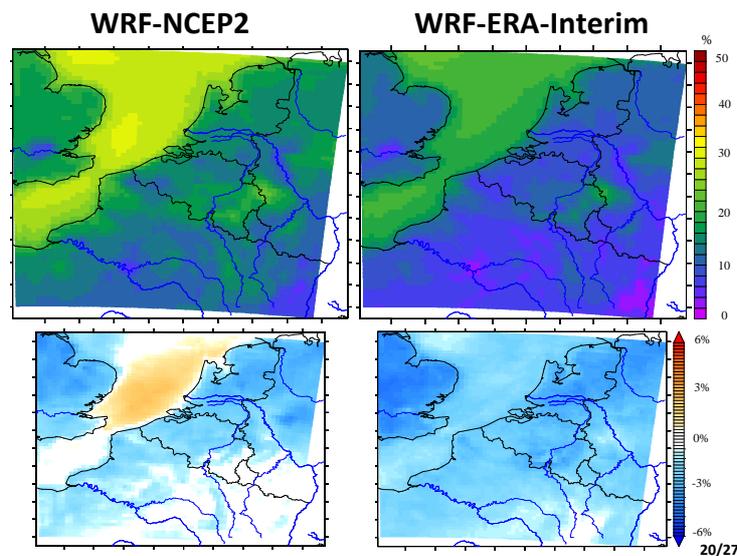
We compare 2 versions of **WRF model** :

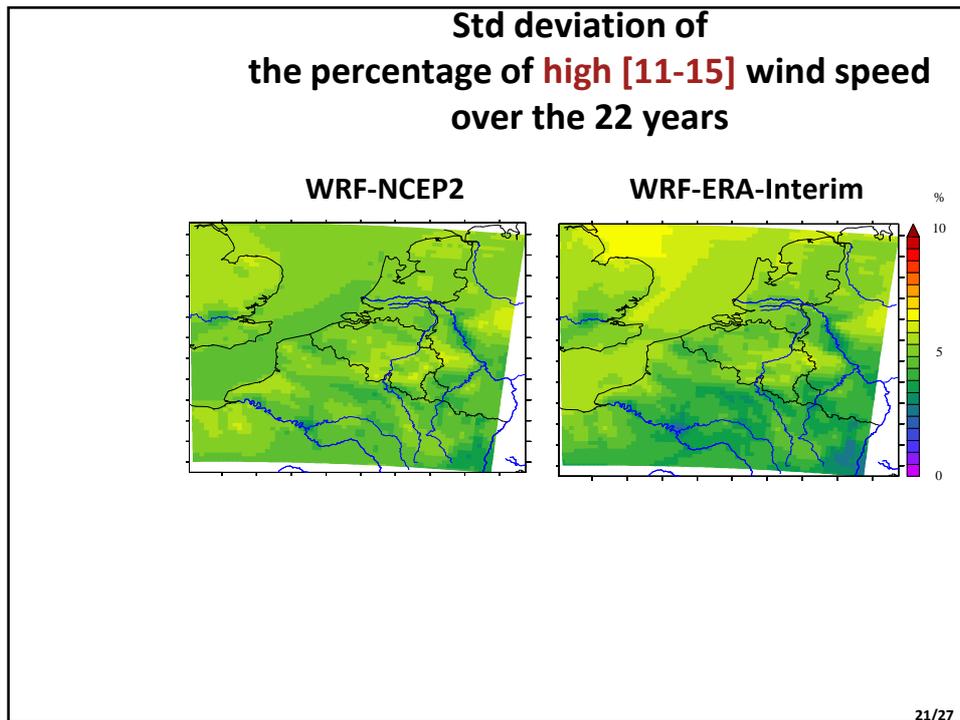
We conclude :

- ✘ The **mean** wind speed
- ✘ The percentage of **low** ($0-5\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
- ✘ The percentage of **medium** ($6-10\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
 - The percentage of **high** ($11-15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
 - The percentage of **strong** ($>15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed

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Percentage of **high [11-15]** wind speed and its evolution over the 22 years



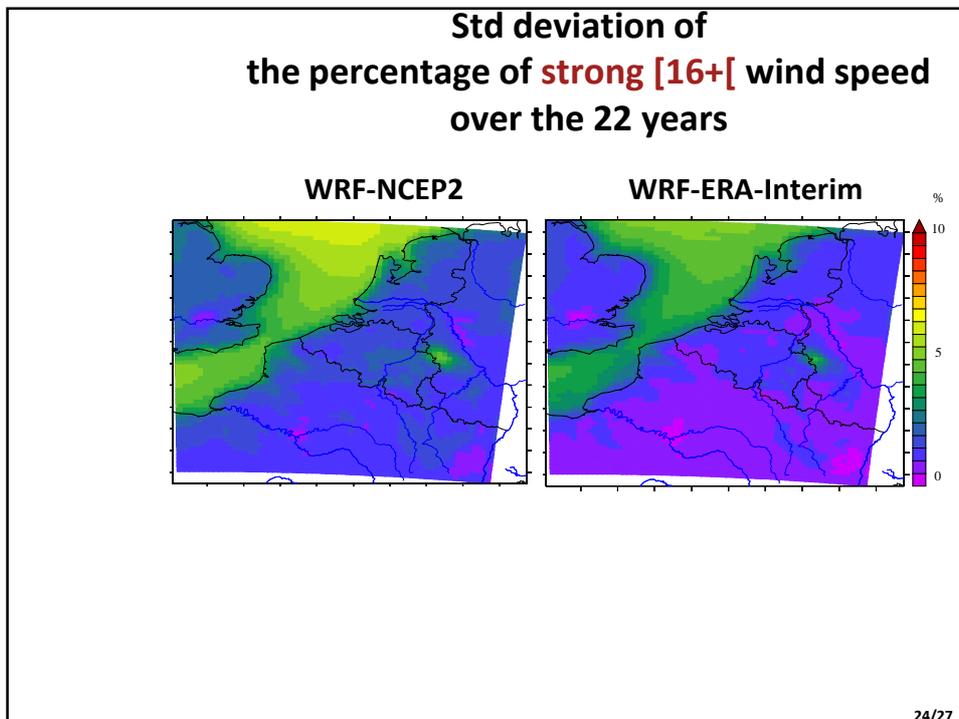
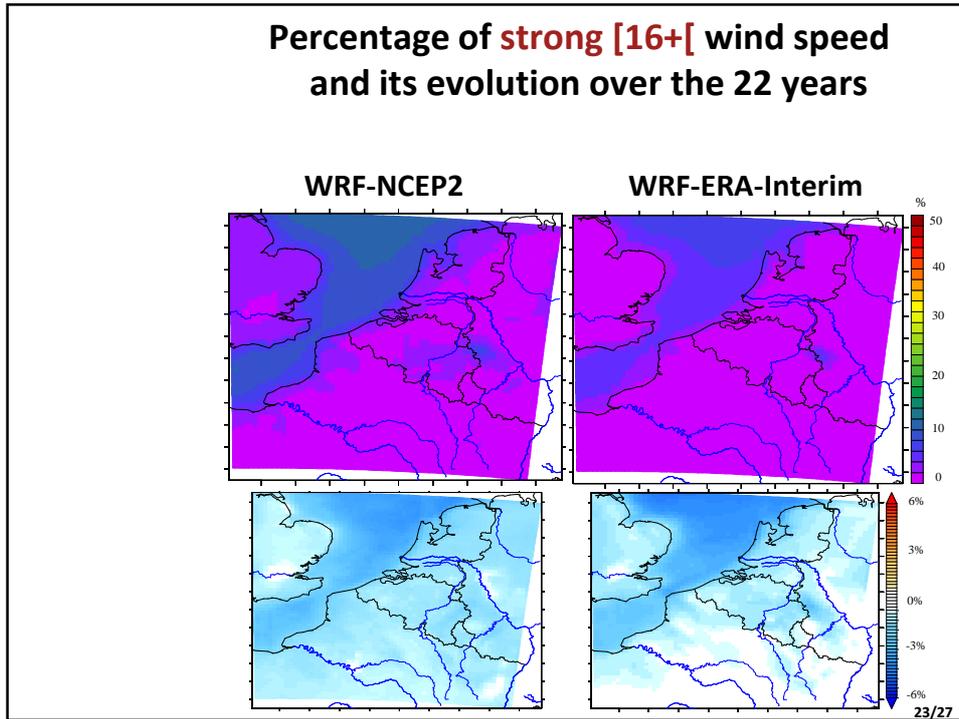


We compare 2 versions of **WRF model :**

We conclude :

- ✘ The **mean** wind speed
- ✘ The percentage of **low** (0-5ms⁻¹) wind speed
- ✘ The percentage of **medium** (6-10ms⁻¹) wind speed
- ✘ The percentage of **high** (11-15ms⁻¹) wind speed
 - The percentage of **strong** (>15 ms⁻¹) wind speed

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We compare 2 versions of **WRF model** :

We conclude :

- ✘ The **mean** wind speed
- ✘ The percentage of **low** ($0-5\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
- ✘ The percentage of **medium** ($6-10\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
- ✘ The percentage of **high** ($11-15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed
- ? The percentage of **strong** ($>15\text{ms}^{-1}$) wind speed

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Contexts — Climatic and energetic challenges

Disadvantage of wind energy — Wind energy dependent of weather conditions :
are the wind conditions have changed in the past ?

Models used — WRF forced with NCEP2 Reanalysis } Over Belgium
WRF forced with ERA-Interim Reanalysis } 1989 - 2010

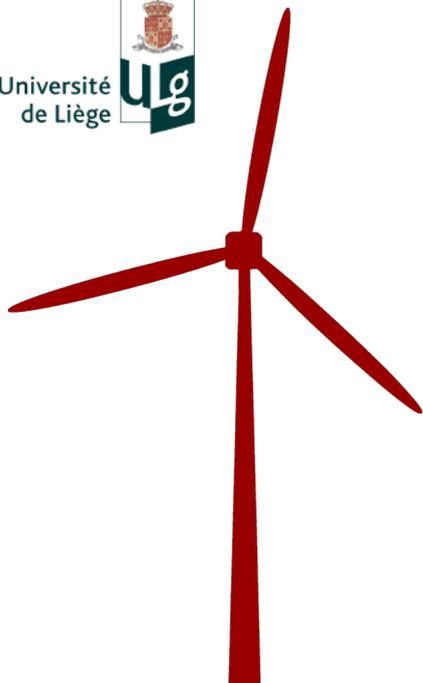
Evaluations, Comparison & Results — No significant change of the general mean wind speed
No significant change of the wind speed categories (except strong winds ?)
Differences between WRF-NCEP2 and WRF-ERA-Interim are slight

Conclusions

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Contexts	This study shows that : The 2 models shows similar trends There is no significant trend of low, medium, high wind speed Correspond to the low, medium and high production of wind turbines There may be a negative trend of strong wind speed Correspond to the strong (or stopping) production of wind turbines Future <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare more precisely these 2 reanalyses : Why is NCEP2 more windy than ERA-Interim ?• Validation of WRF with the METAR network / Wind Farm• Calculate the WRF forced by : Some CMIP5 models (scenario Historical) → Compare with this study Some CMIP5 models (future scenarios) → Evolution of wind speed
Disadvantage of wind energy	
Models used	
Evaluations, Comparison & Results	
Conclusions	

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Université de Liège 

Sébastien DOUTRELOUP
PhD Student

Laboratory of Climatology

University of Liège
(Belgium)

s.doutreloup@ulg.ac.be