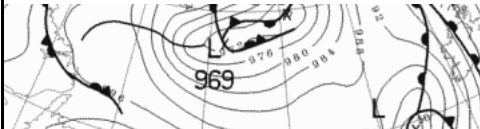




## Wind Energy Forecasting

**Dr. Ulrich Focken**

Terna Workshop  
Berlin, 15 September 2008



**energy & meteo**  
systems

### Overview

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- Motivation
- Basic approaches
- Uncertainty of forecast
- Combination of wind power forecast
- New developments
- Evaluation

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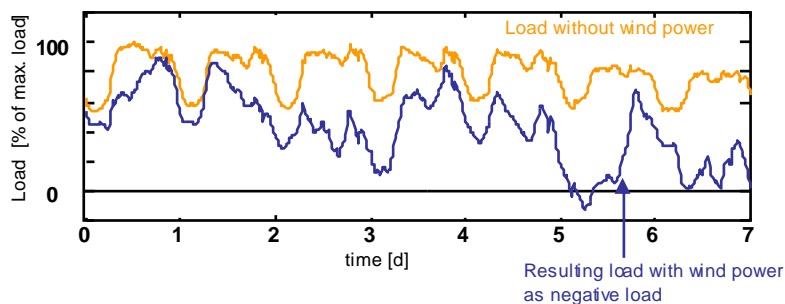
## Company profile

- Integration of renewables into grids and markets
- Service provider for energy meteorology
- Areas of business
  - Operator and provider of wind and solar power predictions (forecast more than 30 GW wind power world wide)
  - Platform for trading of wind power on wholesale markets
  - Decentralized energy management / demand side management
  - Applied development
    - Industry projects
    - Research and development projects



## Motivation

Wind power production depends on weather conditions



Wind power production must be known in advance on different time scales



Wind power forecasts are indispensable



## Where wind power predictions are used

- Grid operators
  - Balancing of wind power fluctuations
  - Grid operation and planning (e.g. congestion forecasts)
- Traders
  - Energy purchase
  - Impact of wind power on market price
  - Selling wind power on wholesale markets
- Wind farm owners
  - Selling wind power
  - Maintenance scheduling



## Approaches to wind power prediction



- In common:
  - Numerical weather prediction (NWP) as input
- Statistical approach: „Training“:
  - Statistical relation between NWP and power output of wind farms
- Physical approach: „Laws of physics“:
  - Physical description of lower atmosphere

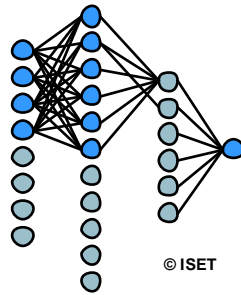


## Statistical systems

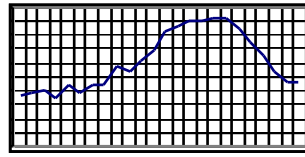
Example: ISET system based on artificial neural networks

numerical  
weather prediction

U  
V  
P  
T  
H

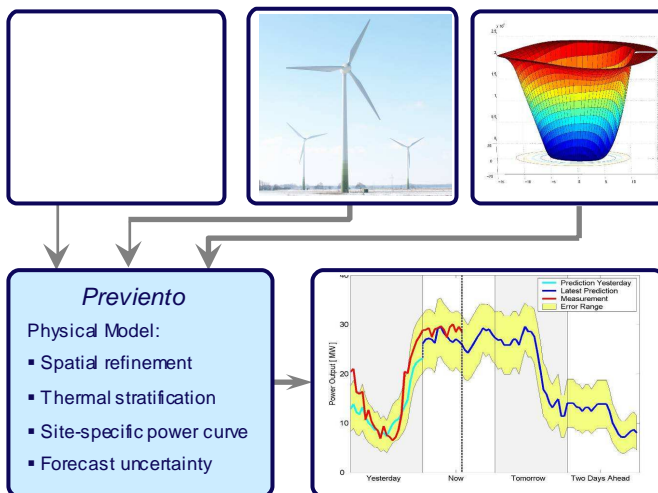


measured  
power



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systems

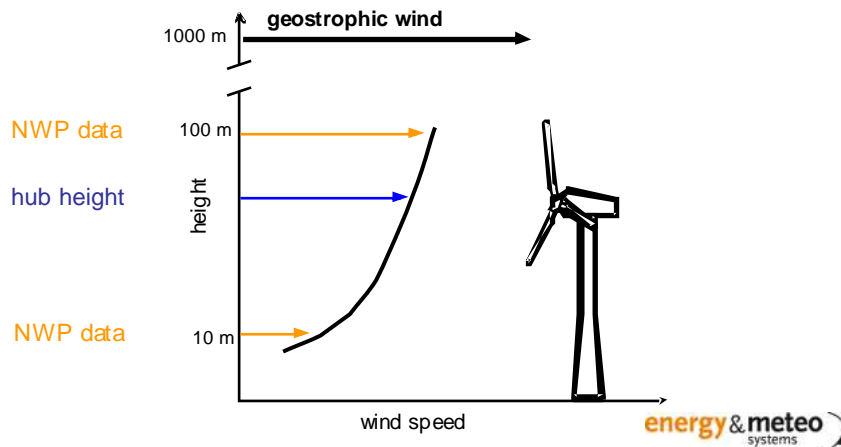
## Physical system – Previento



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systems

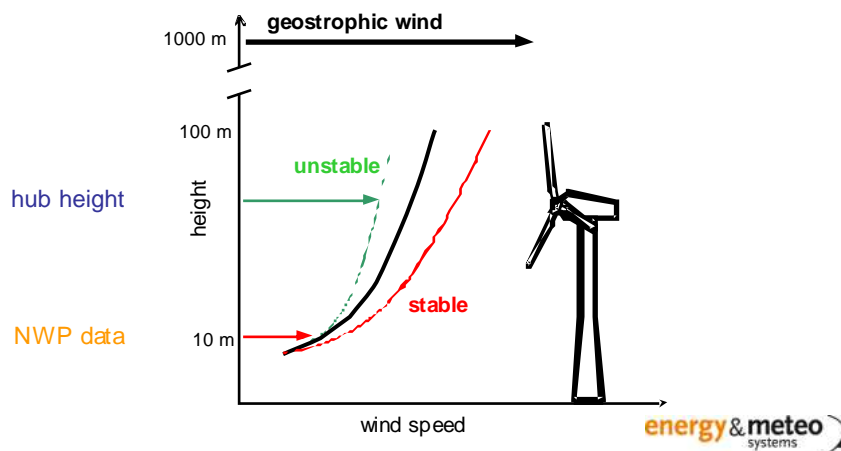
## Physical modelling – example wind profile

Modelling the lower boundary layer

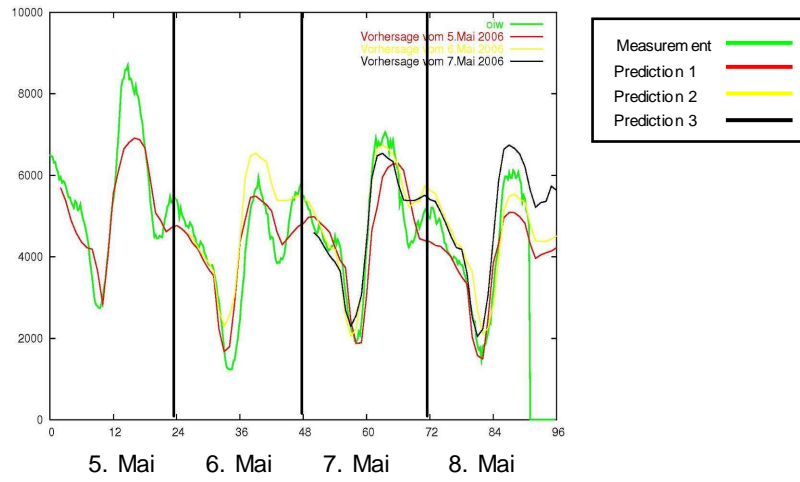


## Physical modelling – example wind profile

Vertical wind profile strongly depends on weather conditions



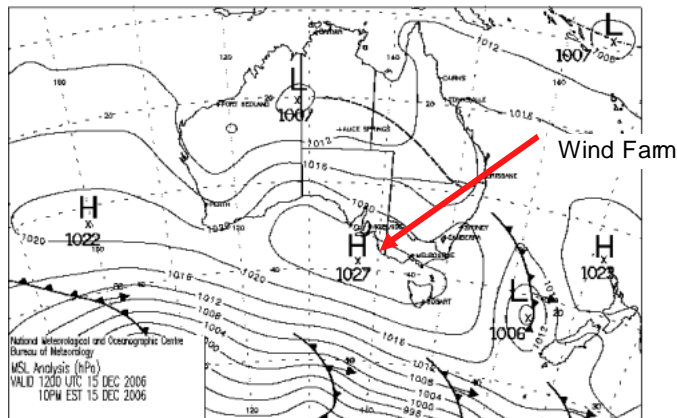
## Example thermal stratification Germany



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## Example land-sea-breeze - Australia

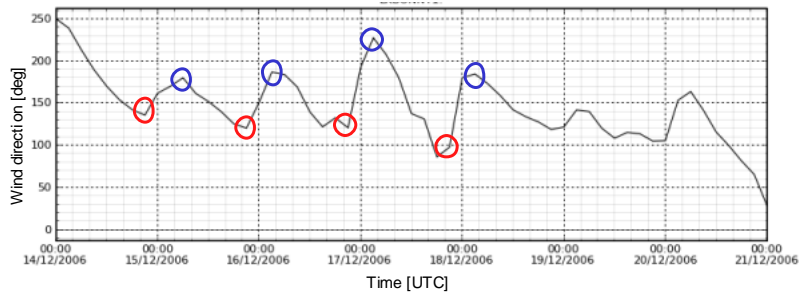
December 14th to 21st 2006



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## Example land-sea-breeze - Australia

December 14th to 21st 2006

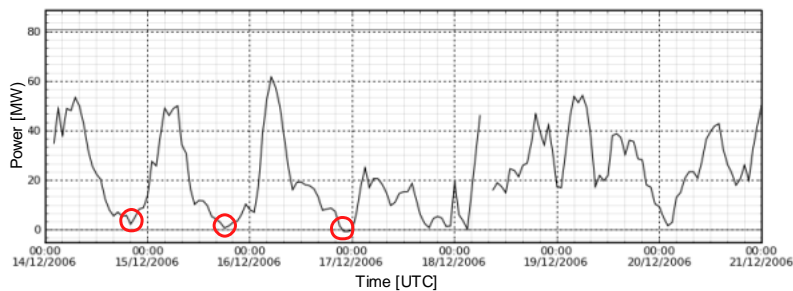


High pressure system brings diurnal cycle in wind direction

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## Example land-sea-breeze - Australia

December 14th to 21st 2006



High pressure system brings diurnal cycle of irruption in wind power

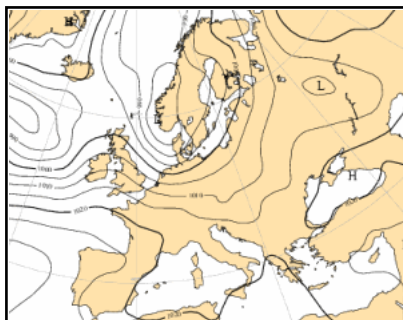
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## Overview

- Motivation
- Basic approaches
- **Uncertainty of forecast**
- Combination of wind power forecast
- New developments
- Evaluation

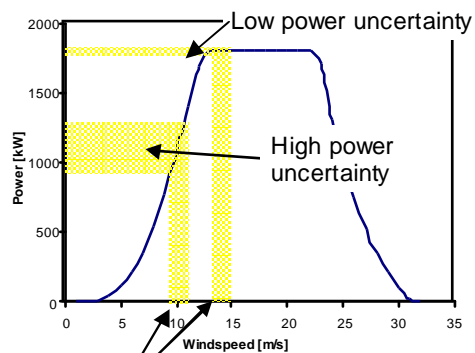
## Weather dependent uncertainty

Weather situation

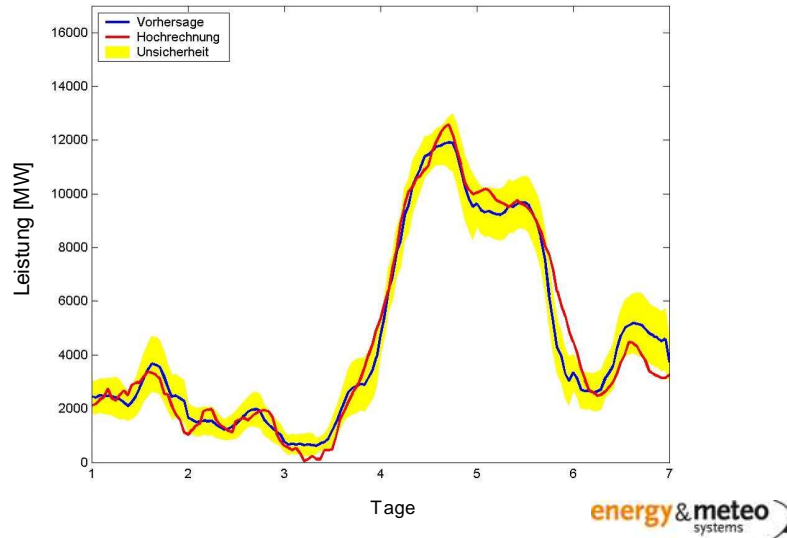


Each weather situation has its specific uncertainty

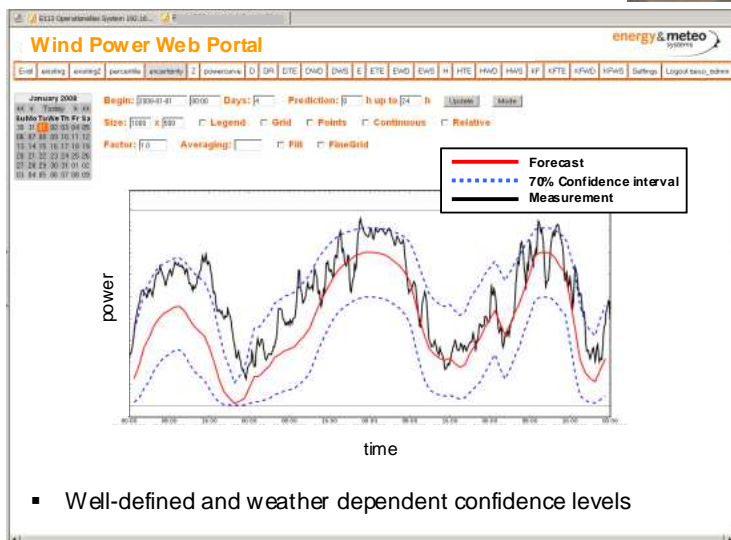
Power curve



## Example of prediction uncertainty - Germany



## Example of prediction uncertainty - Canada



## Overview

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To be kept in mind: non-linear dynamics of the atmosphere



## Combination of different NWP models - Motivation

- Wind power prediction systems commonly use only one single numerical weather prediction model (NWP).
- But everyday experience shows:  
NWP models have strengths and weaknesses in different situations.
- Our approach:  
Optimal combination of weather models adapted to different weather situations.



## Combination of different NWP models

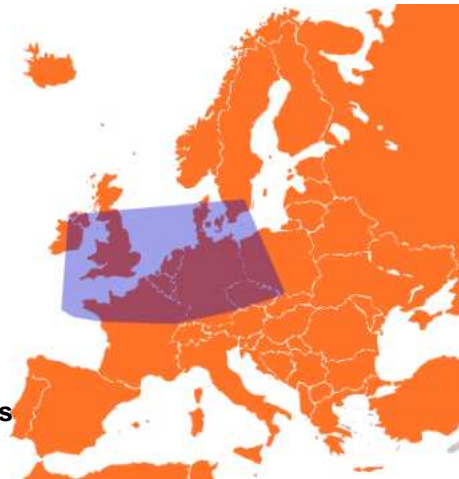


## Overlapping NWP domains over Central Europe

12 weather services with different

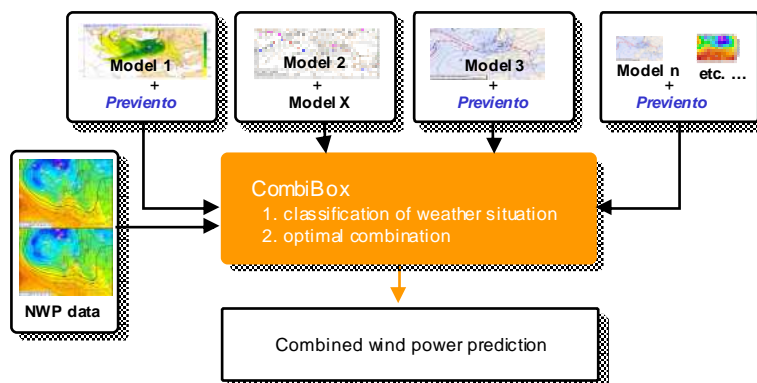
- grids
- physical parametrizations
- vertical levels
- temporal resolutions and horizons

**Aim:**  
Exploit capabilities of NWP models  
in different weather situations



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## Combination of different weather models



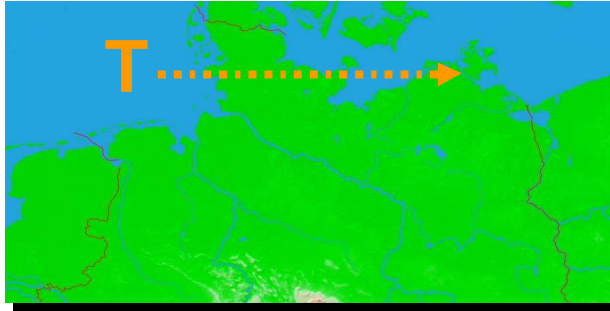
RWE

DWD

Bundesministerium  
für Umwelt, Naturschutz  
und Reaktorsicherheit

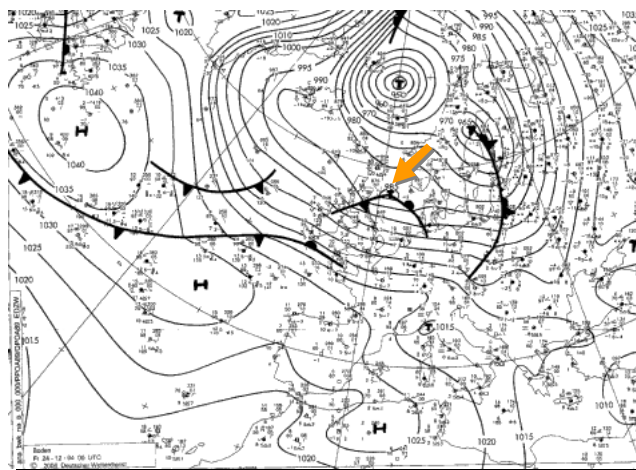
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## Example: low pressure system is passing



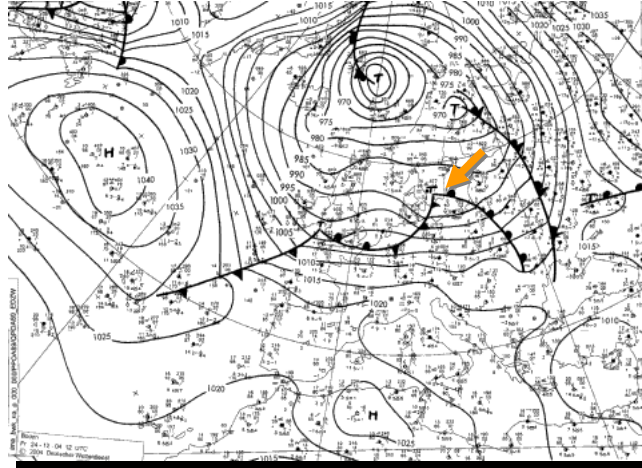
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## Example: low pressure system is passing



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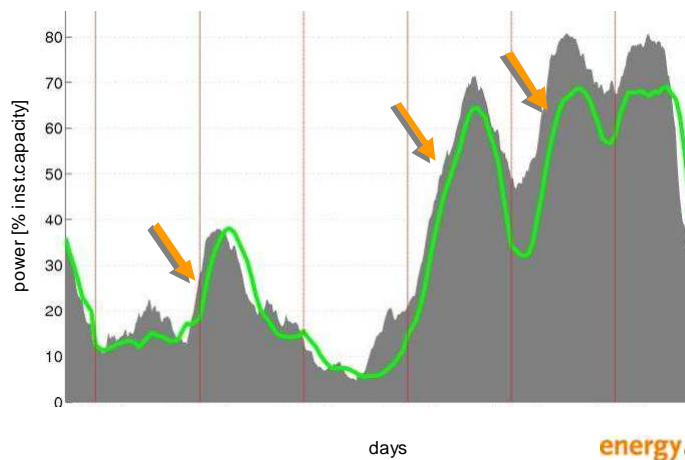
### Example: low pressure system is passing



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### Example: low pressure system is passing

One model predicts fronts with delay

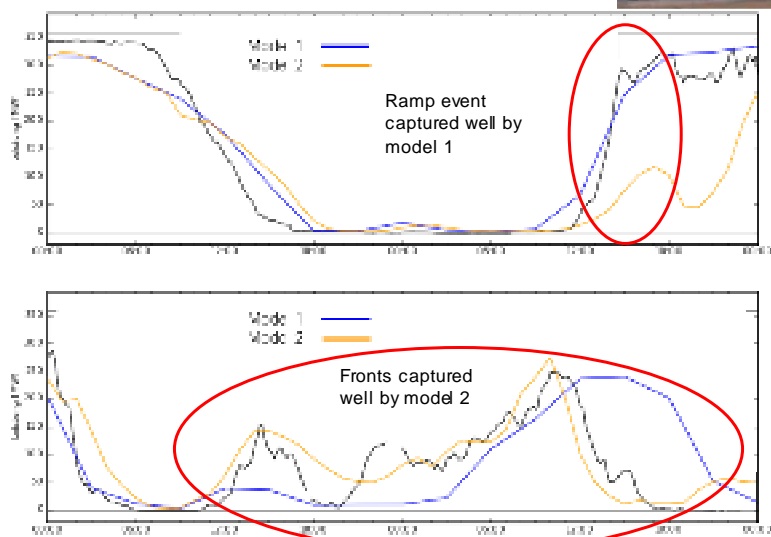


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## Apply forecast combination for Alberta



## Alberta: NWP models have different capabilities



## Overview

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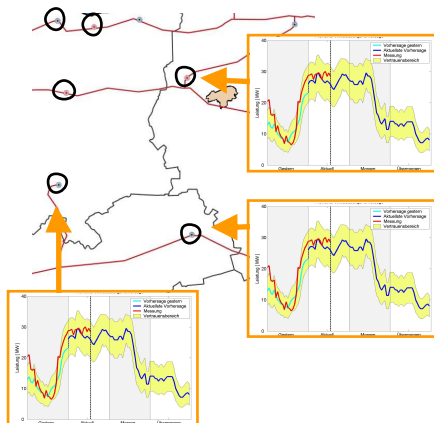
- Motivation
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## International developments

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- Multiple input data
  - Combination of different weather models
  - Ensemble predictions
- Improvement of conversion of wind into power
  - Offshore and complex terrain
  - High spatial resolution, e.g. grid nodes
  - Shortest term prediction (0 – 6 h)
  - Extreme event forecast (SafeWind)
- Integration of predictions into decision making
  - Congestion forecasts, e.g. DACF byUCTE
  - Storage management (Anemos.plus)
  - Trading of wind power (Anemos.plus)

## Grid congestion forecasting



- Forecasts with high spatial resolution for grid operators
- Integration of wind power prediction into load flow calculations
- Input for dayahead congestion management (DACF)
- Reduction of curtailment and grid reinforcements



## R&D – Improvement of prediction systems

example: European project ANEMOS

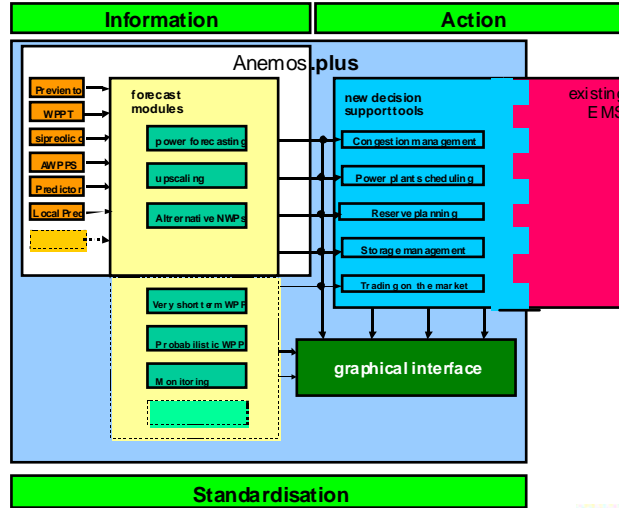
- Benchmarking of approved prediction systems from DK, D, E, F, GB, GR, IRL
- improvement: uncertainty, upscaling, offshore, complex terrain
- implementation under common Shell
- practical evaluation with end-users



<http://anemos.cma.fr>



## ANEMOS.plus – Integration of Wind Power Forecast



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## ANEMOS.plus – Consortium

### Grid Operator / Utilities

ACCIONA (E)  
EDF (F)  
EIRGRID (IRL)  
DONG (DK)  
EWE (D)  
PPC (GR)  
REE (E)  
REN (P)  
SONI (GB)

### Service provider

energy & meteo systems (D)  
ENFOR (DK)  
MeteoFrance (F)  
Overspeed (D)

### Research

ARMINES / Ecole des Mines de Paris (F)  
CENER (E)  
DTU Danish Technical University (DK)  
INESC Porto (P)  
RISØE National Laboratory (DK)  
ICCS / NTUA University of Athens (GR)  
UAG (F)  
UCD University College Dublin (IRL)  
UC3M University Carlos III Madrid (E)



[www.anemos-plus.eu](http://www.anemos-plus.eu)

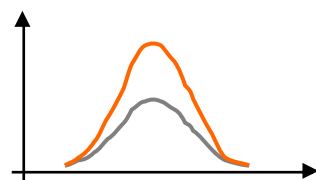
## Overview

- Motivation
- Basic approaches
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## Types of forecasting error

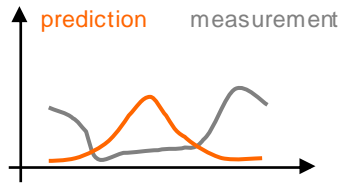


phase error:  
fronts not in time  
→ NWP



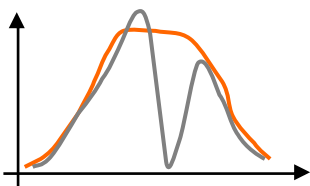
amplitude error:  
wind speed at hub height  
wrongly predicted  
→ NWP or wind profile

## Types of forecasting error



shifted diurnal cycle:  
thermal stratification wrongly predicted

→ wind profile



machine dependent errors:  
cut-off, curtailment, availability

→ machine data

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## Bad data example

- Curtailment info helpful to avoid this

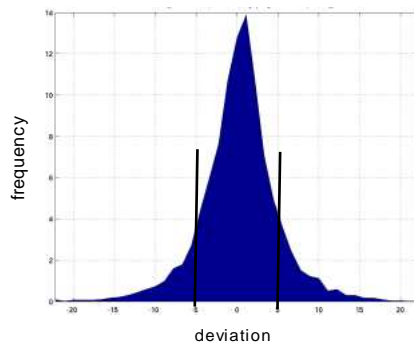
power

wind speed [m/s]

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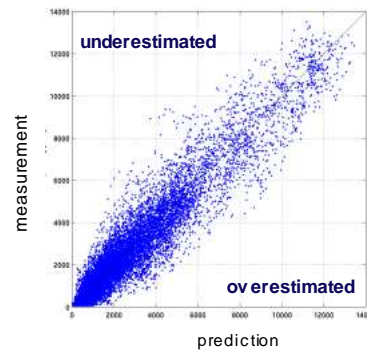
## Distribution of forecast errors

Frequency distribution of errors



Non-Gaussian distribution  
approx. 72% of deviations in  $\sigma$ -interval

Scatter plot

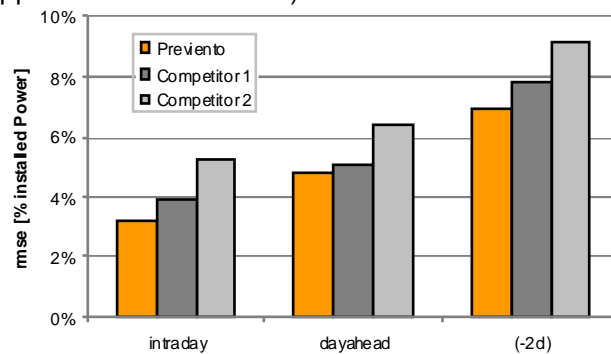


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## How accurate are wind power predictions ?

### Forecast evaluation Germany

Customer evaluation of aggregated forecast of German wind farms  
(approx. 10000 wind farms)



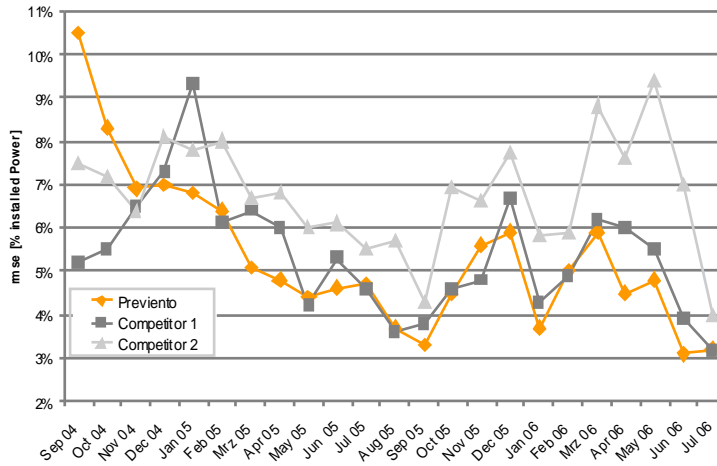
Source:  
EnBW Trading  
2006

Different metrics to assess accuracy: here root mean square error  
normalized to installed power

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## Seasonal variations in forecast accuracy

### Forecast evaluation Germany



Source: EnBW Trading

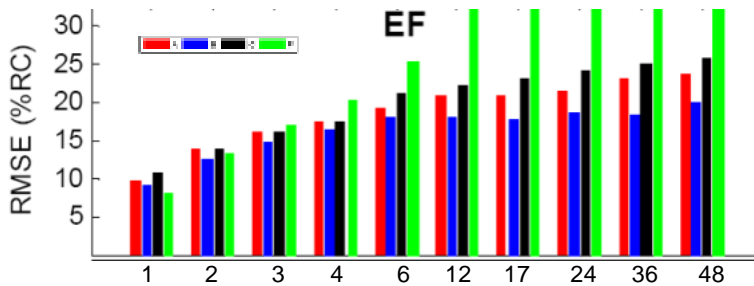


## Forecast evaluation AESO, Canada

- Normalized RMSE of regional
- existing facilities: 7 w ind farms



Close to Rocky Mountains

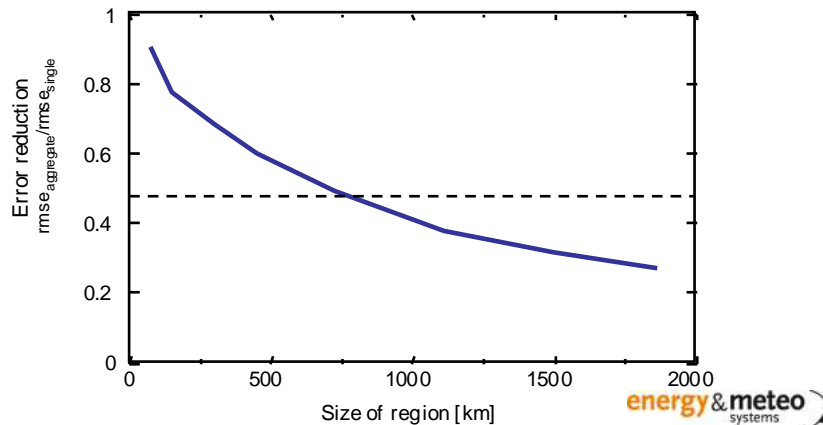


Source: Alberta Electric System Operator (AESO), Canada



## Aggregation of spatially dispersed wind farms

- Significant error reduction due to spatial smoothing effects
- The larger the spatial dispersion of the wind farms the better the forecast accuracy



## Conclusion

- Wind power predictions established in grid operation and energy markets
- Improving accuracy due to on-going development
- Further development of forecasting tools on very advanced level
- Important approaches:
  - Combination of different NWP models and Ensemble predictions
  - Integration into decision support tools and downstream processes
  - Spatially high resolution forecasts
- Decision processes:
  - Congestion forecasts (DAFC)
  - Trading wind power
- Large potential for further applications in the future

## Outlook

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- Forecast improvements through
  - Advanced multi-model approaches
  - Ensemble predictions
  - Optimization of NWP towards wind energy
- Integrate wind power forecasts into downstream processes (ANEMOS.plus)
  - Use for load flow calculations / congestion forecasts
  - User-friendly way to use uncertainty
- Online monitoring of the current weather situation (Saf eWind)
  - detect wrong predictions with large errors
  - issue warnings to users in extreme events
  - produce „quick and dirty“ forecast updates
- Wind power in virtual power plants (eTelligence)
  - Renewables together with conventional generation, storage and demand side management
  - Management of distributed generation
  - Standardization of communication



Thanks for your attention!

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





## Contact

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