

Increasing accuracy of offshore wind resource assessment with high-resolution satellite imagery in the US East Coast

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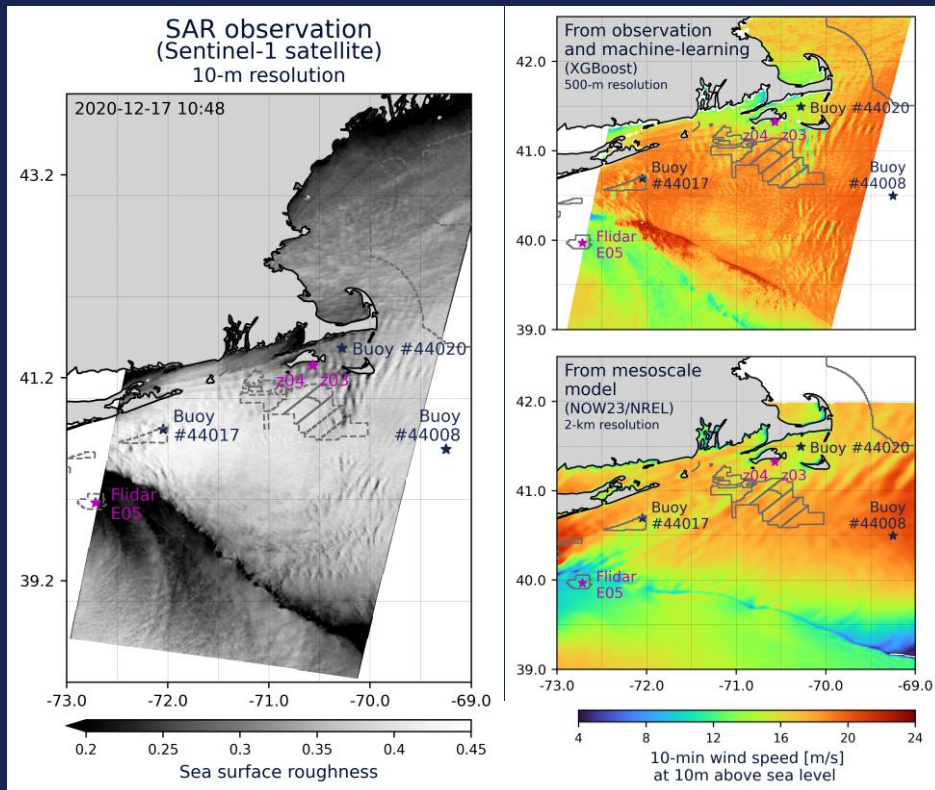
Introduction

Accurate offshore wind resource assessment is challenging due to scarcity of measurements, specially at hub height. The unique coverage, representativeness, and resolution of Synthetic-Aperture Radar (SAR) observations bring great benefits such as identifying spatial heterogeneities in wind fields in coastal /offshore regions (characterization of wind conditions), hence helping in early screening of development zones and designing lidar measurement campaigns.

Method

1. Derivation of surface wind fields from SAR utilizing our expertise as official provider for the European Space Agency.
2. Vertical extrapolation of those fields up to 300m with machine-learning algorithms based on supplementary *in situ* data.
3. Incorporation of large training dataset with 88 US NDBC buoys and 12 offshore lidar buoys in North Sea.

Direct observation of air-sea interaction and land-sea transition impacting offshore wind projects



4. Validation with **over 28 lidars** in US (East and West coasts), China, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France.

Results

- **Finer resolution** of wind flow patterns obtained with SAR observations compared to mesoscale model that lacks precision due to various assumptions/approximations.
- Significant error reduction:
 - Mesoscale models: 4% error
 - SAR-derived method: **2% error**
- Impact on the gross annual energy production: 4%.
- Method can be applied worldwide with no need for *in situ* observations thanks to satellite coverage.

Discussion

- Wake effects of single turbines or large clusters can be seen on SAR imagery.

References

De Montera et al. 2022 Wind Eng. Sci. 7 1441-53

Cathelain et al. 2023 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 2505 012027

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