



Learning from the **Experts** Webinar Series

Offshore Wind Flow Modeling



Gregory S. Poulos, PhD.
CEO, Co-Founder
ArcVera Renewables

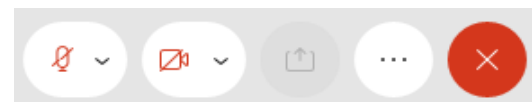
September 21, 2022

Meeting Procedures

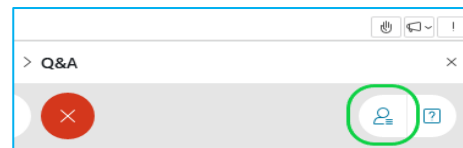
Webinar recordings and presentations will be available at:
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Participation for Members of the Public:

- > Members of the public will be muted upon entry.
- > Questions and comments may be submitted in writing through the Q&A feature at any time during the event.
- > If technical problems arise, please contact John.Necroto@nyserda.ny.gov



You'll see  when your microphone is muted



Learning from the Experts

This webinar series is hosted by NYSERDA's offshore wind team and features experts in offshore wind technologies, development practices, and related research.

DISCLAIMER:

The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter and do not represent the views or opinions of NYSERDA or New York State.



NYSERDA



Offshore Wind Flow Modeling

Long-Range Wake Losses

A Cautionary Tale and a Billion Dollar Riddle

Gregory S. Poulos, PhD, Principal Atmospheric Scientist, CEO

A Presentation to NYSERDA

September 21, 2022

Outline

- **Context: Project Development and Wakes**
- **Where Atmospheric Science Contributes** *(Hint: Supercomputers required)*
- **Validation of Long-Range Wakes Onshore and “Add a zero”** *(Hint: New method works much better)*
- **NY Bight Wind Leases Circumstance**
- **1 Billion Dollars of Impact**

Who am I? NY NY

- **NY** - Meteorologist, Cornell 1989 – Go Big Red!
- Research career, some work with **SUNY** Albany (!), Los Alamos, startup company Foresight Weather, NCAR
- Joined wind energy industry in 2007
- Fraught with concern about implementing atmospheric science advances in an industry behind in that science
- **NY** - Advisory Committee to Cornell Atmos Sci

EXPERTISE
THROUGHOUT
THE PROJECT
LIFECYCLE

Prospecting

Development

Financing

Construction

Operations

Repowering

Atmospheric Science, Engineering, and Storage/Wind/Solar/green H₂ Technological Consulting with Roots to the Very Origins of the U.S. Industry

Start 1978, named ArcVera March 2017

- Origins of US renewables
- California, post-oil embargo, 1978 start
- Deep historical project database
- Technology/engineering and expertise/experience used to cut risk

Based in Golden & Globally

- Projects on 6 of 7 continents
- 40+ person degreed team - 4 continents
- Senior staff 10+ years experience
- Work on thousands of storage/wind/solar projects globally

Offices in US, Brazil,
South Africa and India



ArcVera's Technical Work in Offshore Wind Energy

ArcVera Renewables Supports an Offshore Wind Project from Concept to Decommissioning



Engineering

- WTG Technology Reviews and Advisement
- Technical Due Diligence of TSA
- TSA Negotiation Support
- O&M Plan and Due Diligence
- Site Suitability Review
- Component Inspection at Port
- Power Performance Testing
- Root Cause Analyses (capability in progress)
- Decommissioning Plan (possible capability)
- Expert Witness/3rd Party Experts

Atmospheric Science

- Measurement Campaigns (Met towers & FLIDAR)
- Prospecting Maps: Mesoscale modeling
- Micrositing/Optimization
- Wind energy resource assessments
- Operational Analysis

How does this open sea become ...



... become this?



The Horns Rev wind farm off the west coast of Denmark

Project Development!

BUILDING A WIND PROJECT



Market Assessment

Continuous

Prospecting



Resource Review, Siting, and Land Lease

1-2 Years
(or much longer)

Ocean Lease-Land Control

Permitting

Interconnection Process

Wind Development Process

2-20 years



Counterparty Contract Negotiation
(Power Off-take, Equipment Provider, O&M)

6-9 Months
(or much longer)

Preliminary Engineering



Turbine Procurement

Power Purchase Agreement



Financing

3-9 Months
(or longer)

Engineering

Construction Permits

Network Upgrades



Construction and Project Commissioning

6-9 Months
(or much longer)

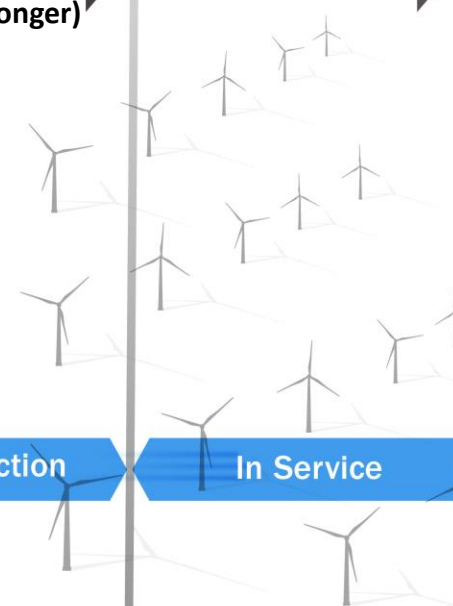
Construction



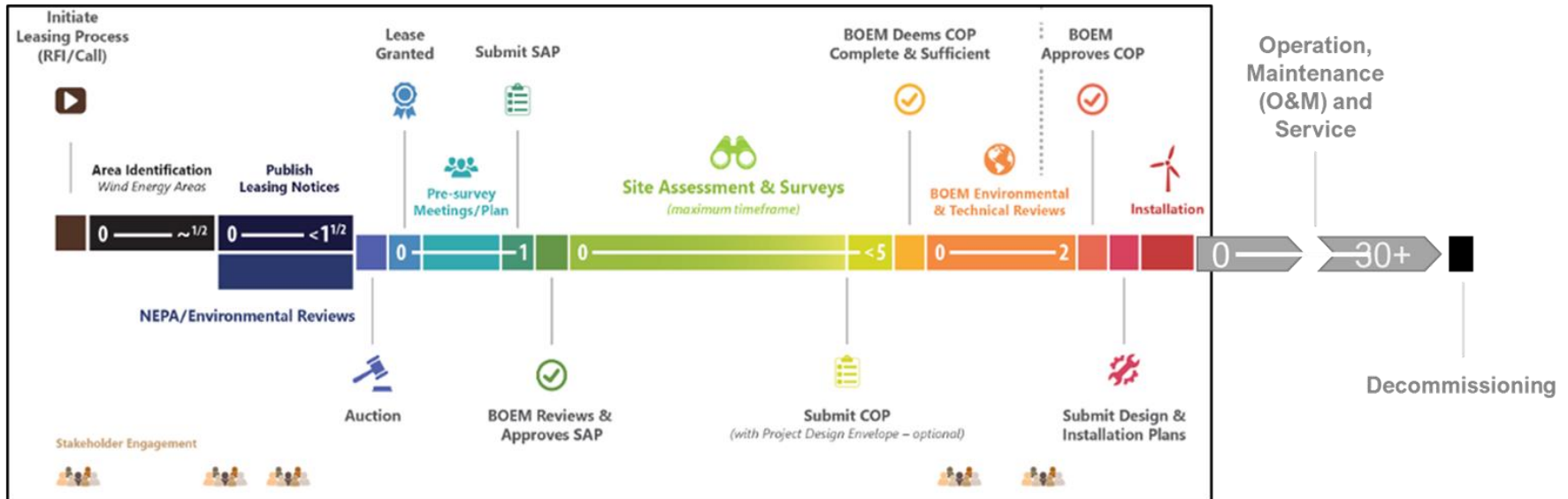
Project Operation

30 years

In Service



Offshore Wind Overview ~10-Year Timeline



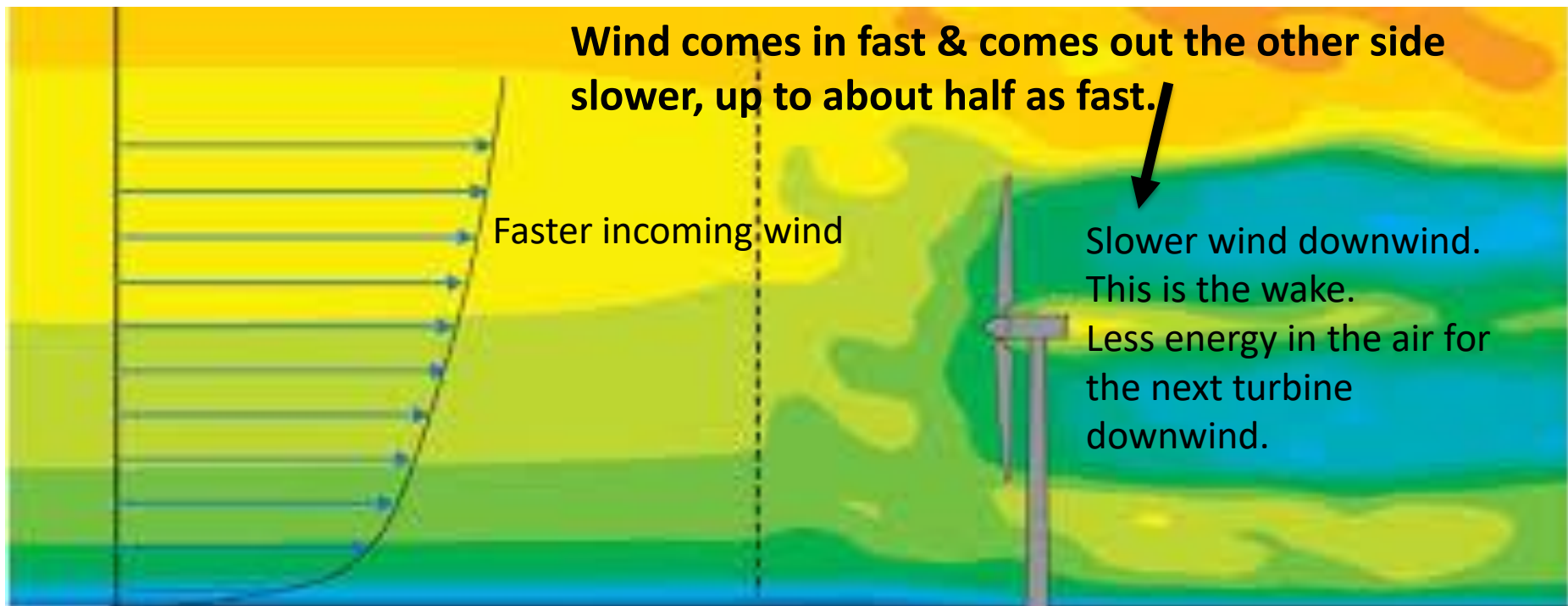
Stakeholders require evaluation and/or permits

- Federal and state ownership/jurisdiction
- Fisheries, shipping, oil and gas transportation
- Military protection
- Environmental and bathymetry protections

The many stakeholders and required permits make the lease-approval process much longer than for onshore wind.

Now for some background on wind turbines and their wakes

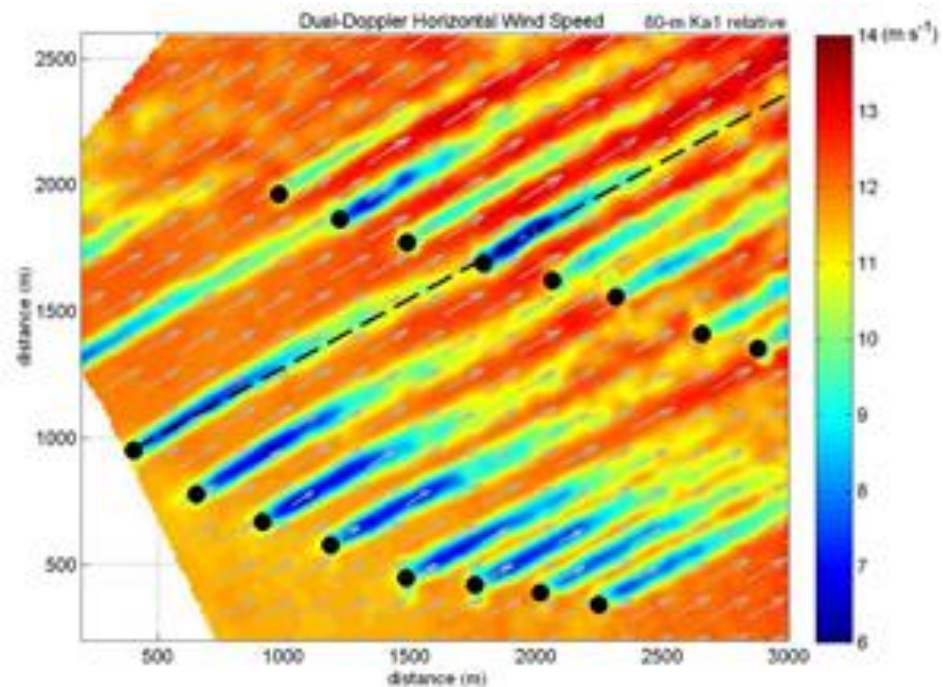
Background: Wind Turbine Wake



Based on the CEWEX field experiment no substantive impact on farming or environment due to wake wind speed changes.

Wakes and their recovery rate are a critical wind farm design factor.

Wakes Build Up, Affecting Efficiency

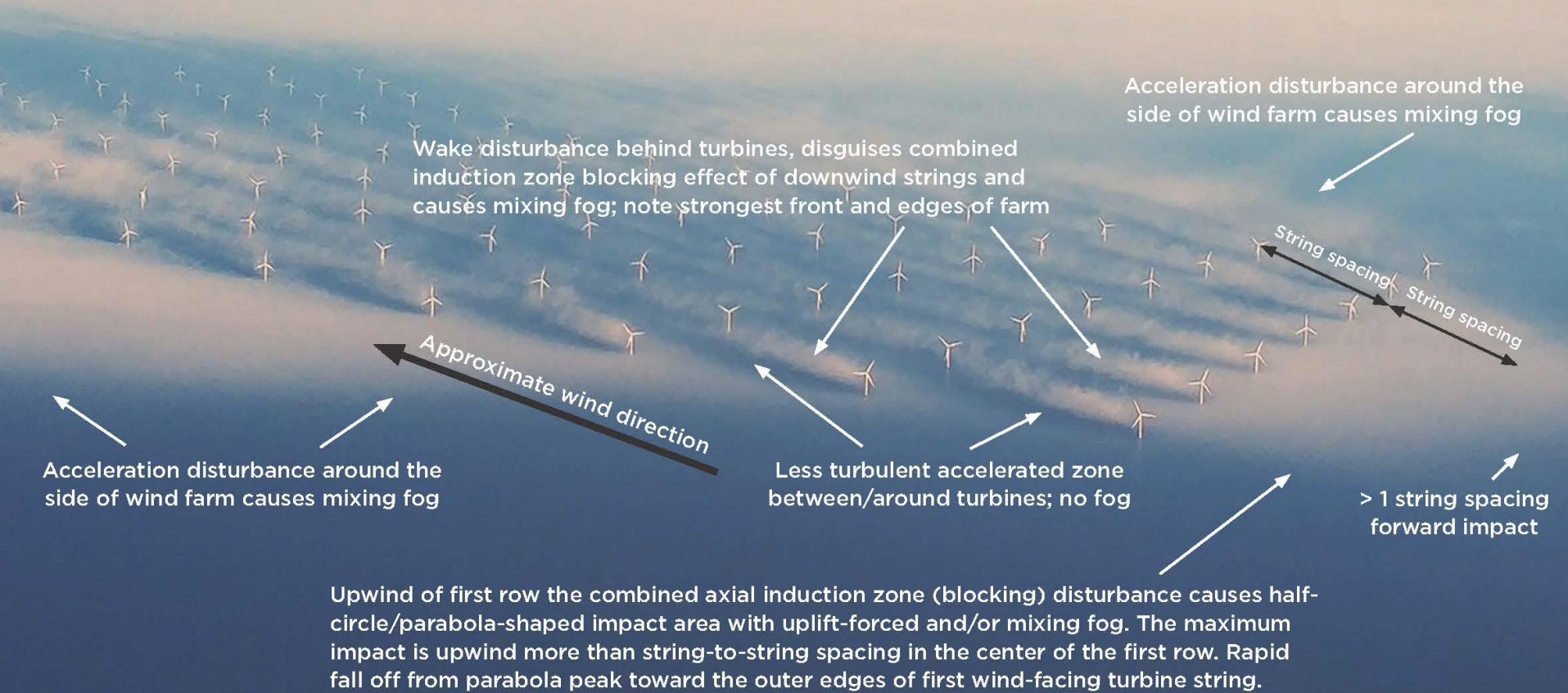


Normally invisible, we can sometimes see wakes within fog and with radar.

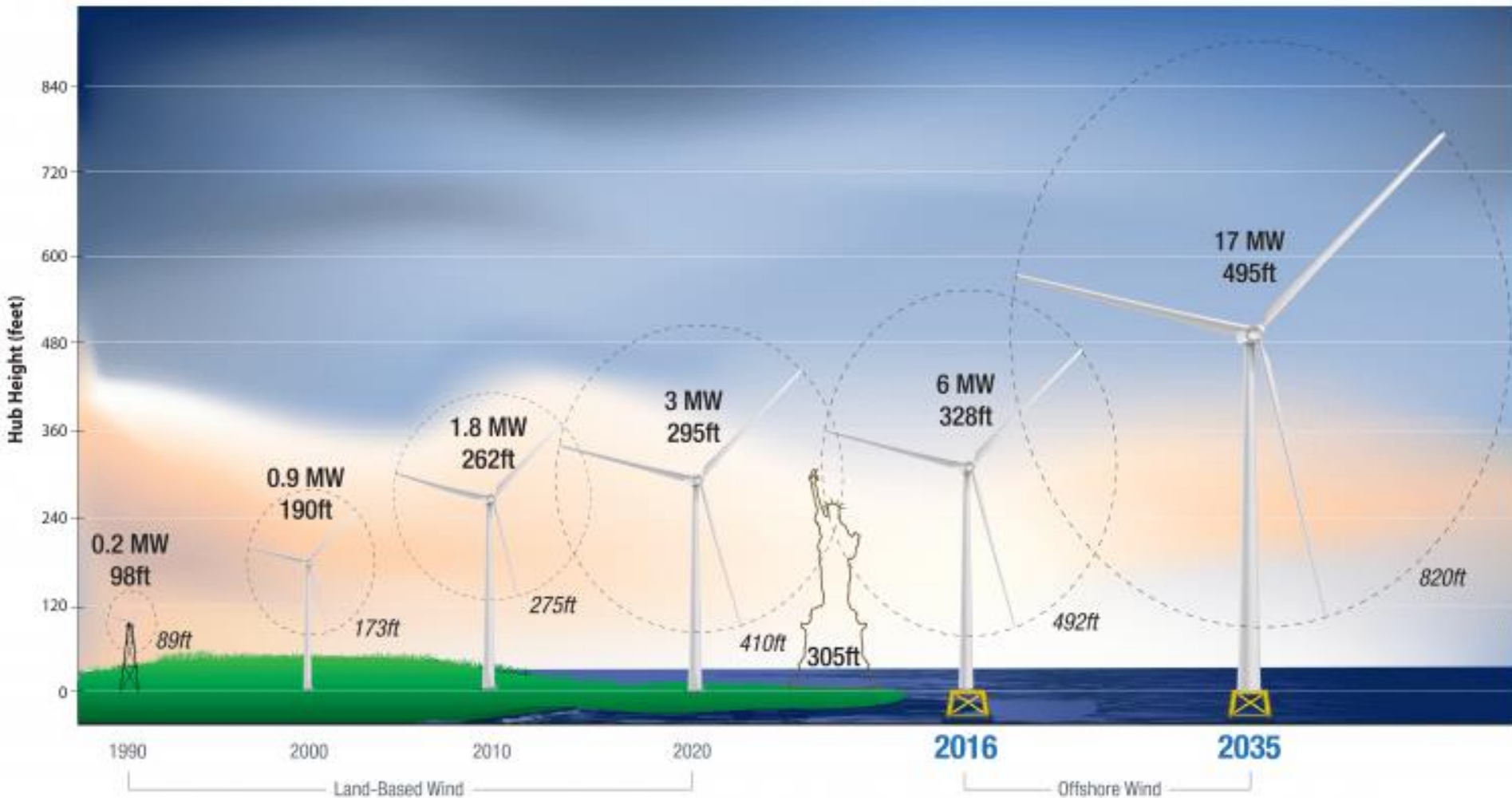
A picture tells a thousand words: Wind Farm Atmosphere Interaction (WFAI Losses)

Photograph of Horns Rev:

Showing that the complex interaction of a wind farm with the atmosphere is more than just wakes.



Wind Turbines are Getting Much Bigger



Wind Turbine Capacity (Megawatt) | Hub Height (feet)
Rotor Diameter (feet)

Many in the industry think wakes recover to the upwind speed within 2-3 miles (3-5 km or ~30-50 rotor diameters). What if the real answer is 10 times bigger? Then, “Add a zero”.

It turns out that the state of the atmosphere – an inversion, for example – lengthens the distance wakes travel and it is not well captured in commonly used wake models, requiring a more sophisticated approach.



How can we possibly understand something so complex?

- Weather Research and Forecasting model, **WRF**
 - A state-of-the-art model from NCAR/NOAA
 - Contains atmospheric physics and thermodynamics and varying stability
 - Has ocean interaction with the atmosphere
 - Contains all the weather variables/turbulence
 - Models wind turbine interaction with atmos.
 - Wind Farm Parameterization, **WFP**

Thus, a solution is found with WRF-WFP.

Long Range Wakes with WRF-WFP

- Get a supercomputer (easy in cloud, not cheap)
- Learn how to run WRF-WFP well (not easy)
- Model the atmosphere without wind turbines
- Model the atmosphere with wind turbines
- Subtract the results to find the difference in wind/energy over time (a day, a year, project lifetime)
- Adjust design and for risk, accordingly

A photograph of several wind turbines silhouetted against a vibrant sunset sky with orange and yellow clouds. The turbines are positioned on a hillside with some trees in the foreground.

ArcVera's Study of Long-Range Wakes "Add a zero"

Paper available with detailed references and validation

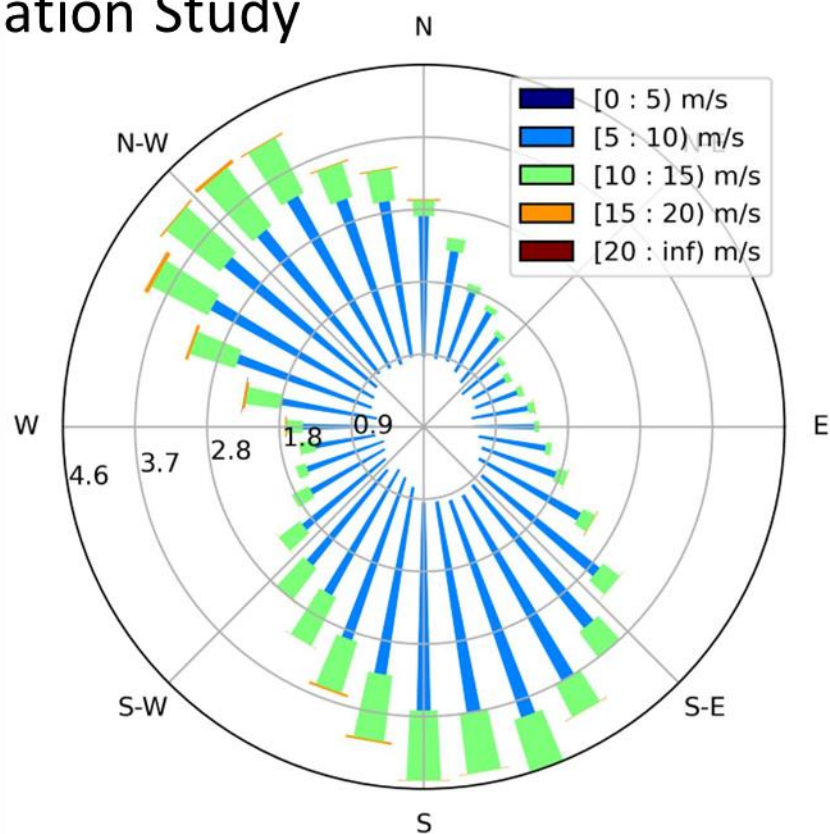
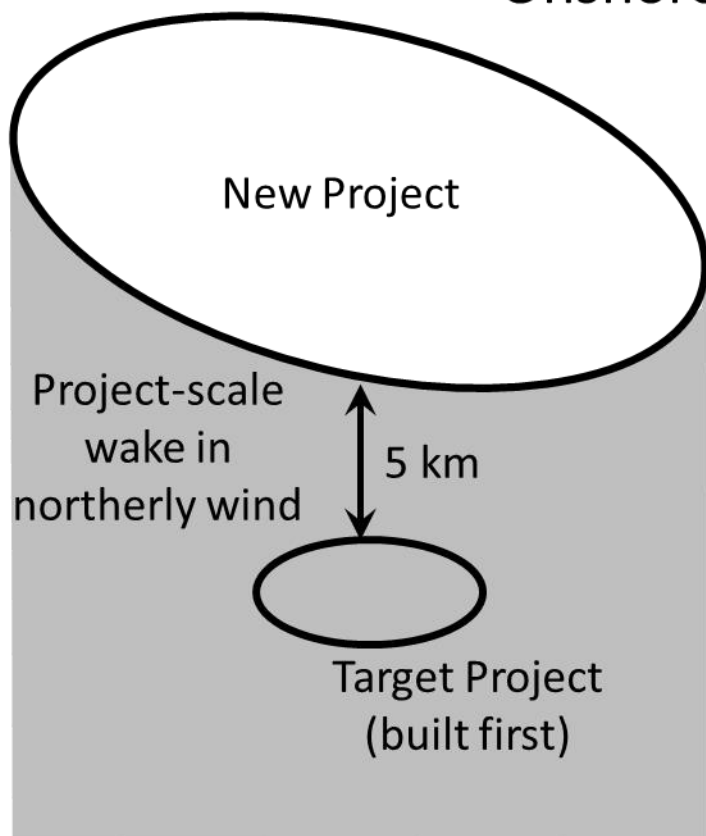
Visit arcvera.com, navigate to "Resources", then "News and Publications".

White paper: Estimating Long-Range External Wake Losses in Energy Yield and Operational Performance Assessments Using the WRF Wind Farm Parameterization

Mark Stoelinga, et al. 2022

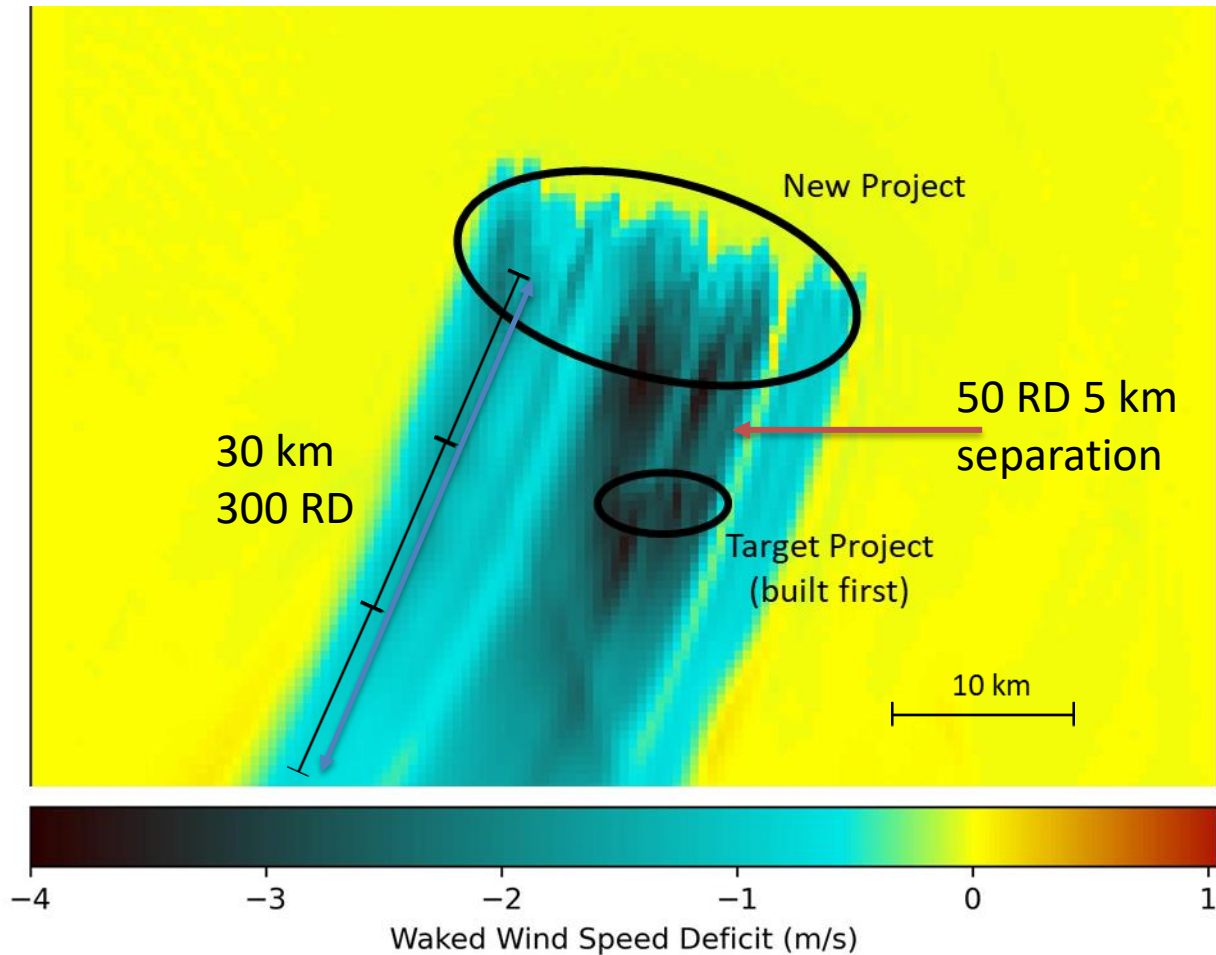
Long-Distance Wakes: Onshore with onsite data validation

Onshore Validation Study



27 northerly wind days before and 27 days after, with similar data

Material Wakes Onshore 300-500 RD



Time varying weather and atmospheric stability causes varying wake recovery lengths. WRF-WFP captures time varying stability more realistically. This is critical to getting a more correct answer.

Long-Distance Wakes: Onshore

Source of Estimate	All Times	
SCADA (actual before-after wind farm data)	23.8%	The correct answer
EV-DAWM	5.7% ←	Both engineering wake loss models are far off/ineffective
ArcVera WFAI Model	0.2% ←	
WRF-WFP	27.7%	Far more accurate

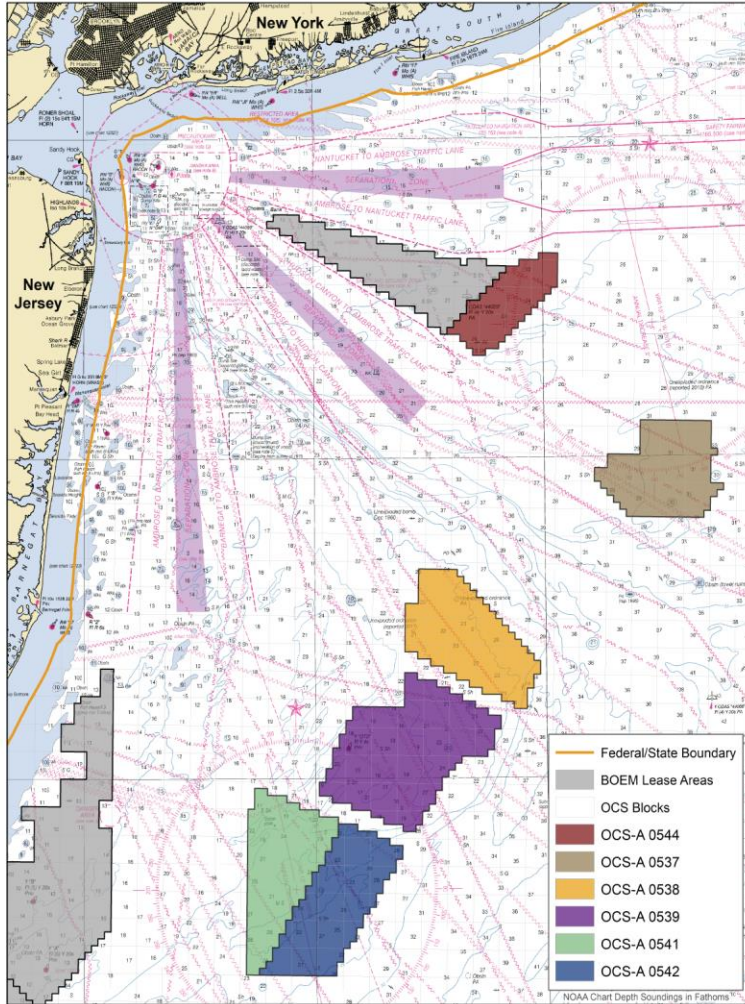
WRF-WFP solution found to be much closer to the real answer. Additional studies by others conclude similarly as does more recent work by ArcVera. Great new tool for assessing and reducing real project risks.

Current Methods Found Inaccurate for Long-Range Wakes

Now what?

And what about the NY Bight?

NY Bight Circumstance



Provisional Winners of the New York Bight Lease Areas, \$4.37 Billion in High Bids

OCS-A 0544

Mid-Atlantic Offshore Wind LLC, **\$285,000,000**

OCS-A 0537

OW Ocean Winds East, LLC, **\$765,000,000**

OCS-A 0538

Attentive Energy LLC, **\$795,000,000**

OCS-A 0539

Bight Wind Holdings, LLC, **\$1,100,000,000**

OCS-A 0541

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Bight, LLC, **\$780,000,000**

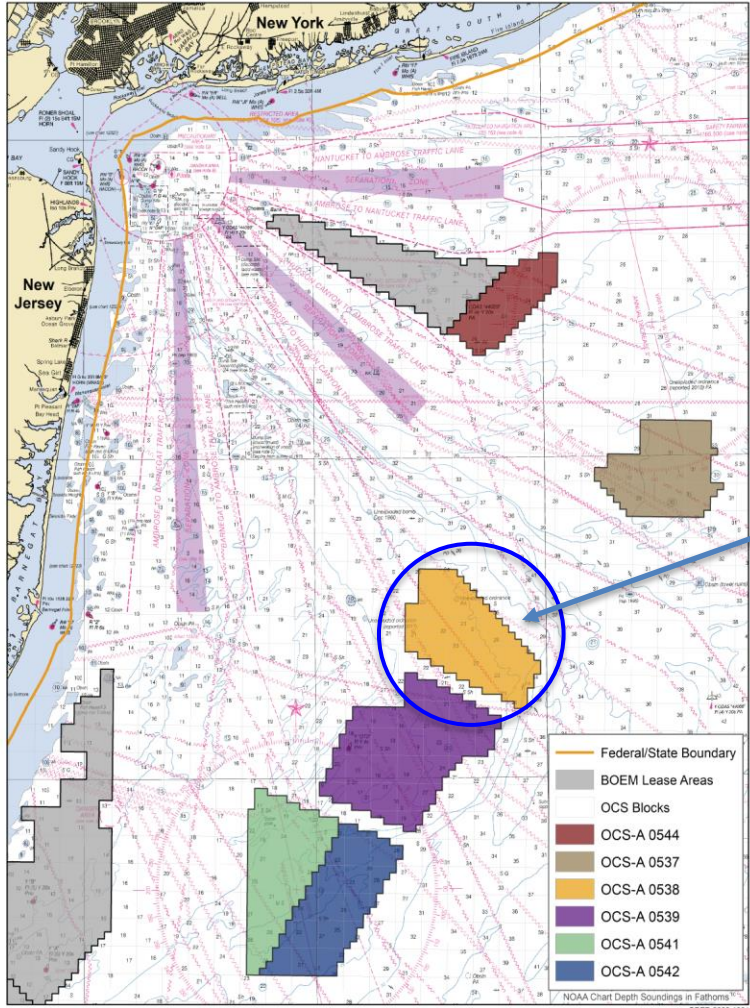
OCS-A 0542

Invenergy Wind Offshore LLC, **\$645,000,000**

BOEM
Bureau of Ocean Energy
Management

ARCVERA
RENEWABLES

NY Bight: Focus on Lease Area 0538



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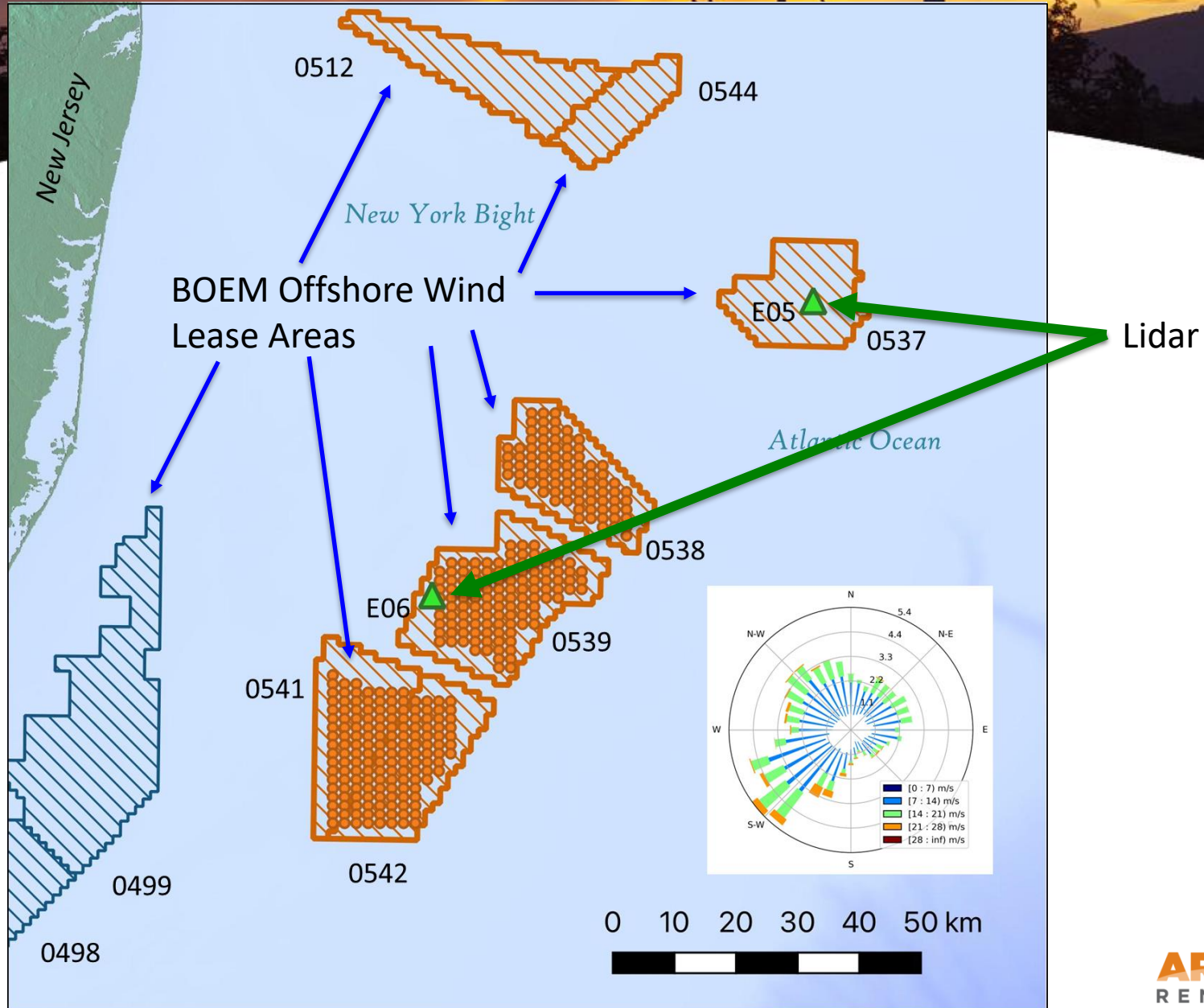
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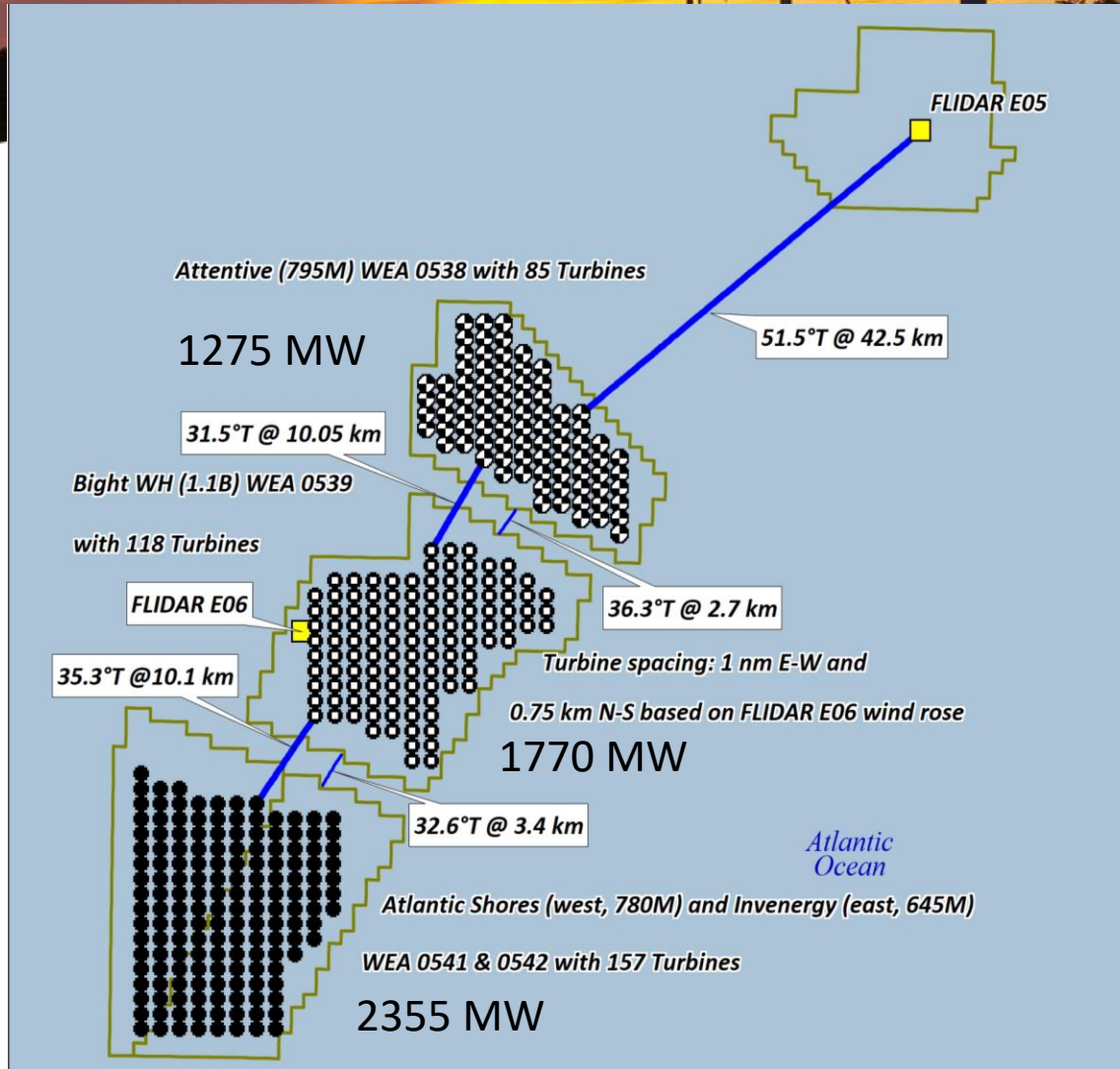
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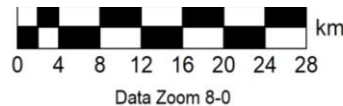
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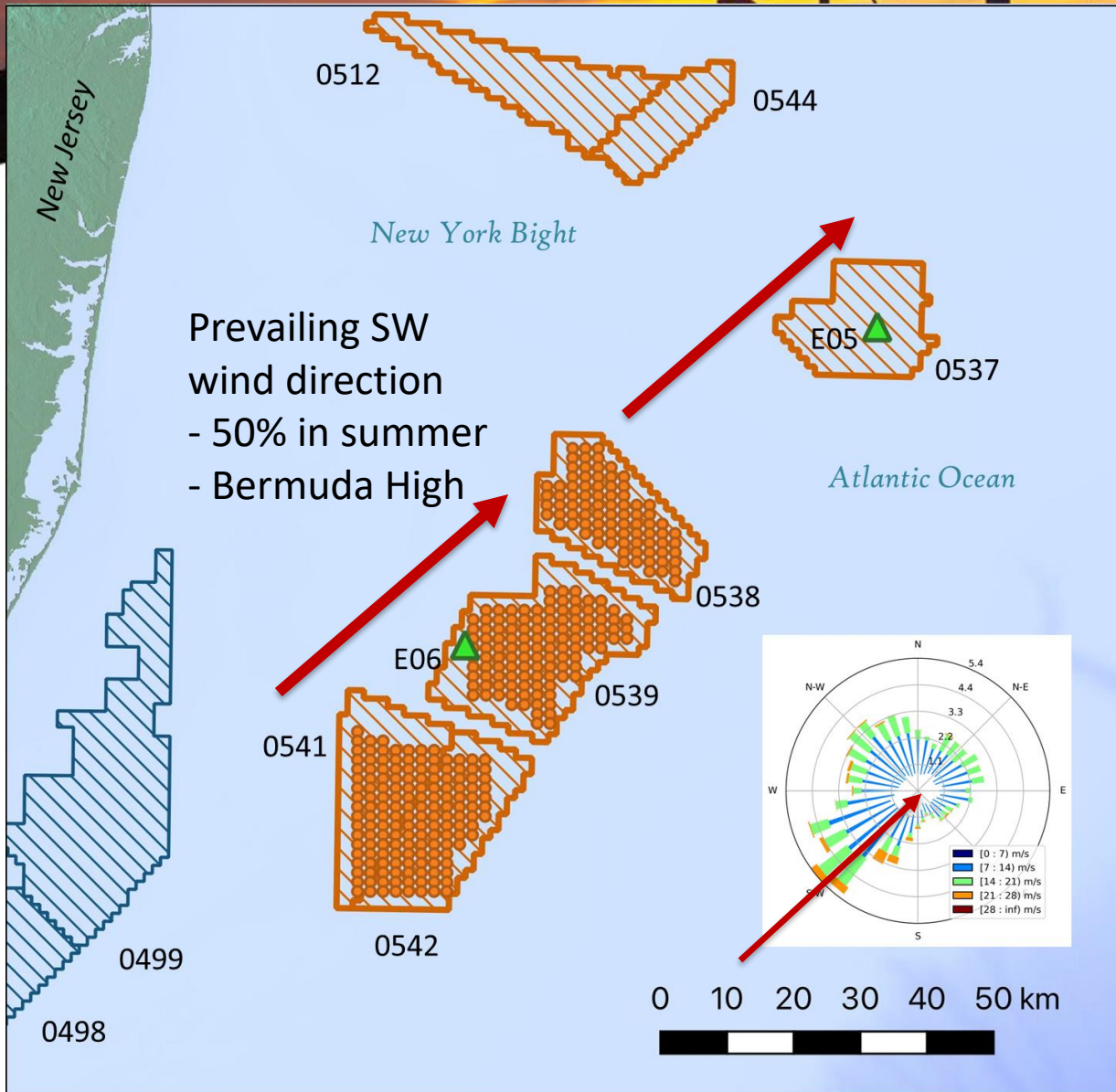
NY Bight Circumstance



> 5,000 MW in these three lease areas alone

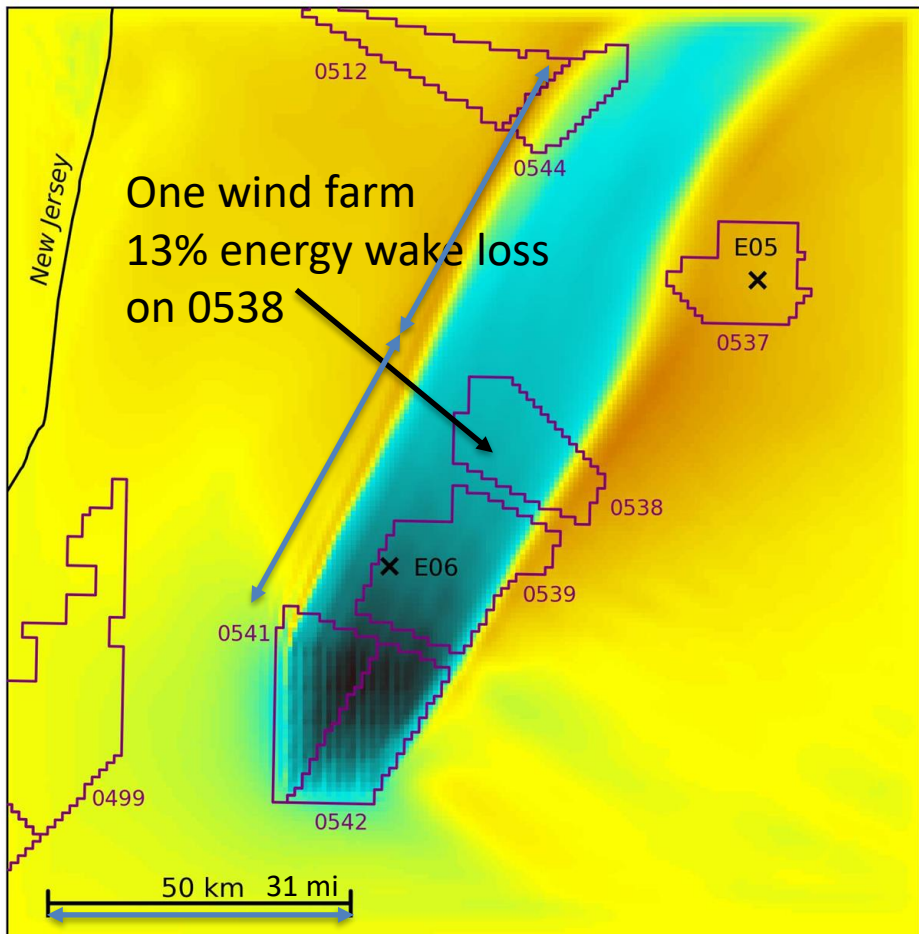


NY Bight Wind Direction

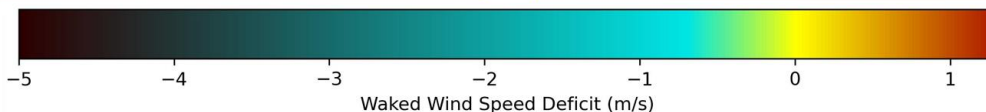
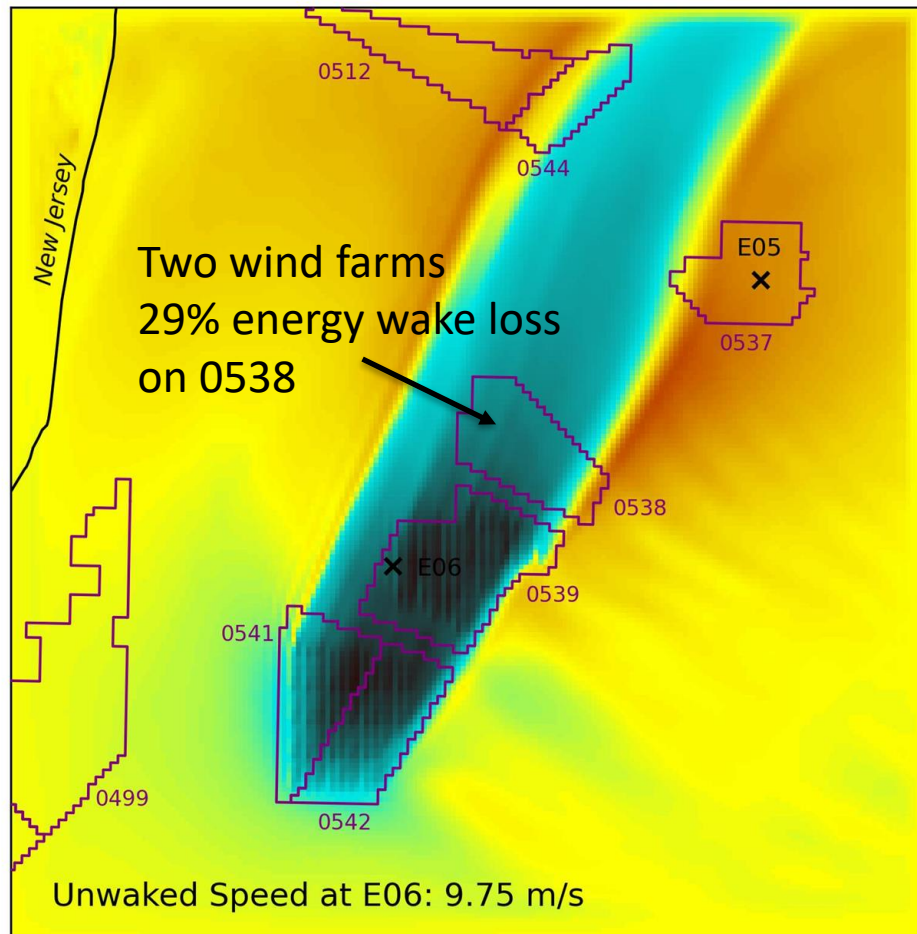


Material Wakes NY Bight + 60 miles

Wakes from OCS-A 0541 & 0542



Wakes from OCS-A 0539, 0541 & 0542



15-MW turbines, 240-m RD 1.4 km x 1.85 km turbine spacing
10 km between arrays, 165 RD/40 km between 0541/0542 and 0538 arrays

New York Bight Long-Distance Wakes in Southwesterly Flow Using WRF Wind Farm Parameterization

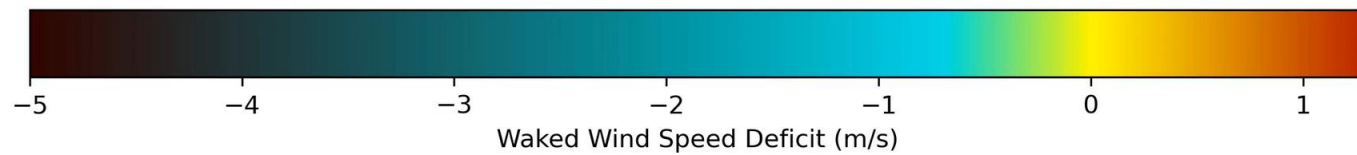
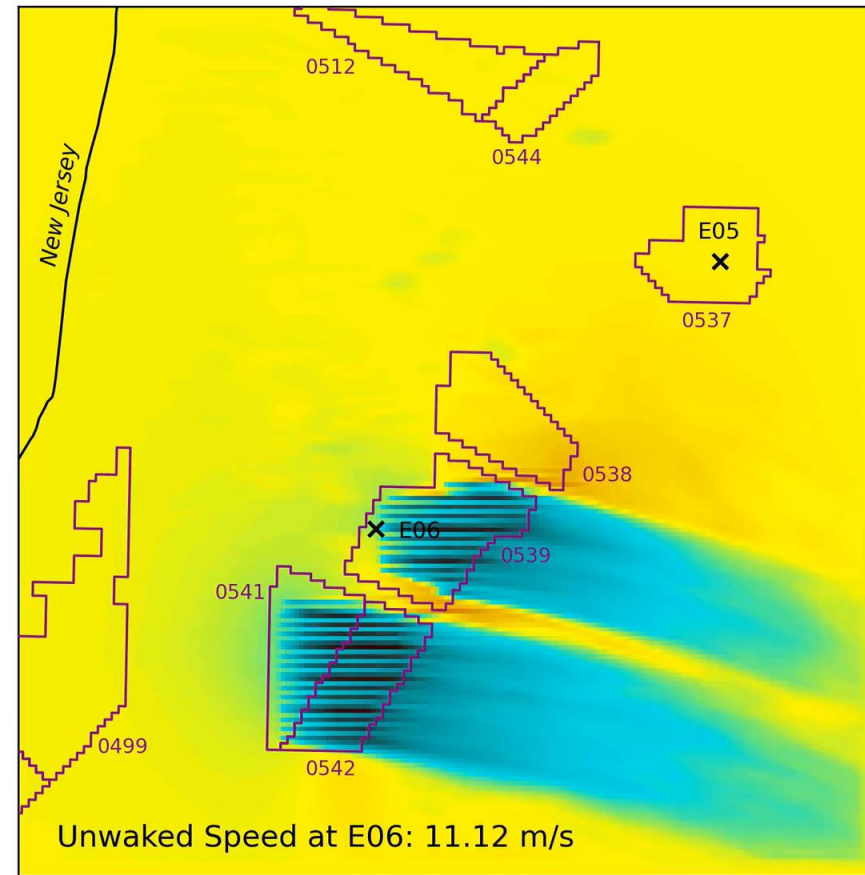
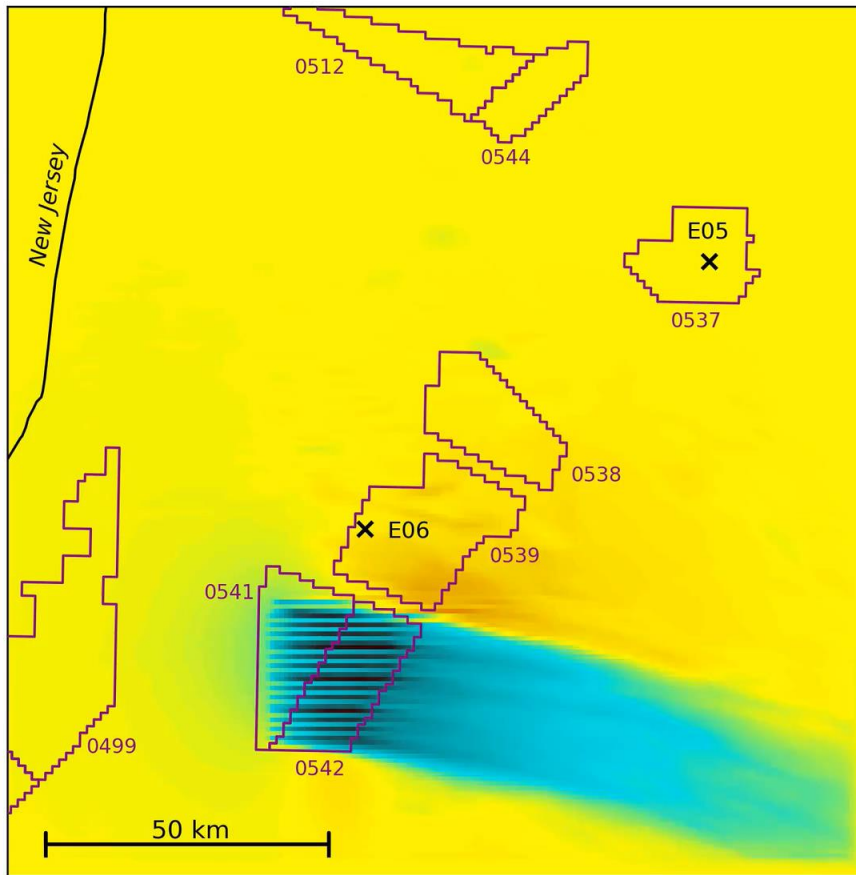
Total Length: 16 Days (four days in each season)

Current Frame: 2020-02-03 07:00 EST

Season: Winter

Wakes from OCS-A 0541 & 0542

Wakes from OCS-A 0539, 0541 & 0542



Old Tools Found Inadequate

A background image showing several wind turbines silhouetted against a vibrant sunset sky with orange and yellow hues. The turbines are positioned in a line across the horizon, with some in the foreground and others further back. The sky is filled with soft, glowing clouds, and the overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

- Turbines are rapidly changing; old models can't keep up
 - taller hub height
 - greater rotor diameter (larger volume waked)
- Engineering wake loss models have insufficient sensitivity to changing atmospheric stability
 - Average conditions used for ease of use – but speed kills
 - Atmospheric stability changes constantly in time
- Validated on smaller turbines and with insufficient turbine size dependence
- Not validated for external wake losses – a gap in knowledge that creates a \$1B issue

Too Big to Ignore - Small Errors Costly

The \$1B Math

1% of production = \$100 million dollars per 1000 MW of wind capacity installed

How?

1 year is 365 days with 24 hours or 8760 hours

8760 hours at a 1000-MW wind farm is 8.8 million MWh

But the wind doesn't blow all the time

Typically half or less so ~4.4 million MWh* per year

(Note: This 4.4 M value is a bit low for the NY Bight – closer to 5M*.)

*Indicative only, based on assumptions, full and detailed assessment required to determine actual value

The Small Error Adds up to \$1B

1% error in wake loss prediction is a 44,000 MWh error.

The cost of electricity per MWh is \$75 (7.5 cents per kWh)

44,000 MWh @ \$75/MWh is \$3.3M per year

The wind farm should operate 30 years.

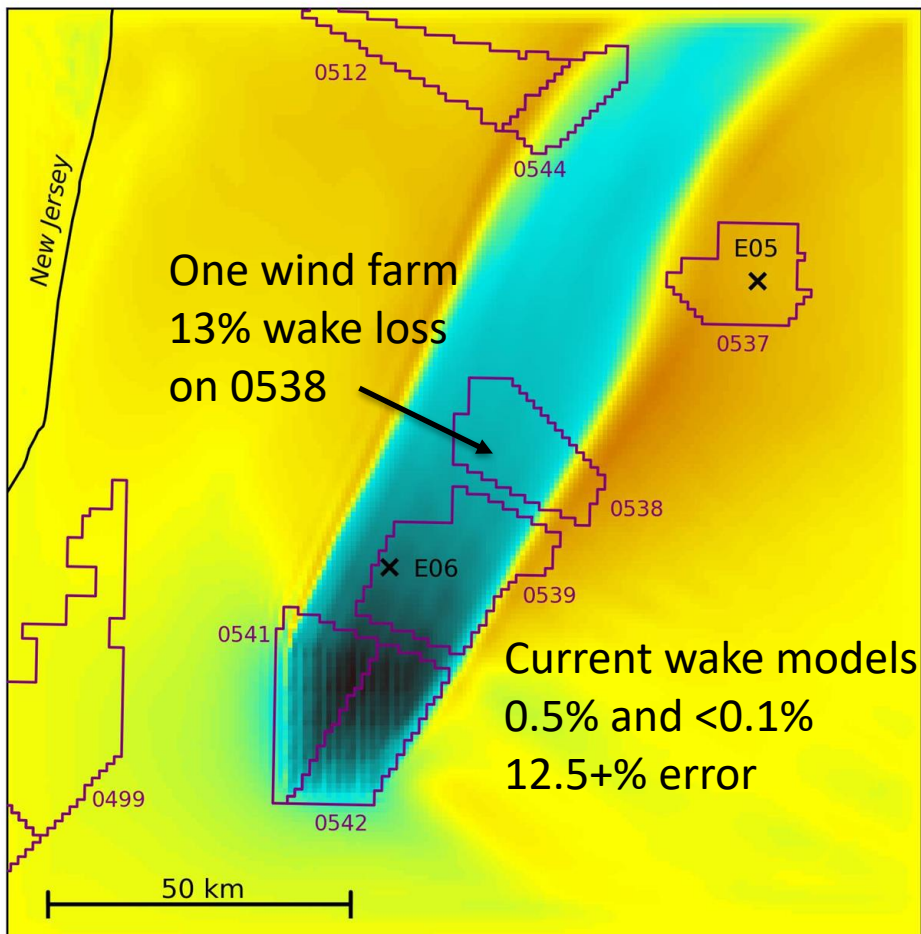
30 years times \$3.3M per year = \$100M per 1% error*

10% error in wake loss = **\$1 billion over 30 years**

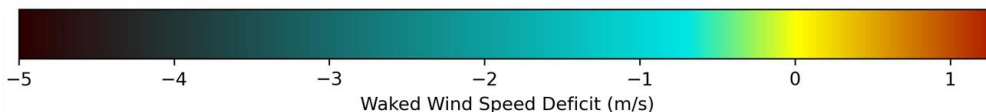
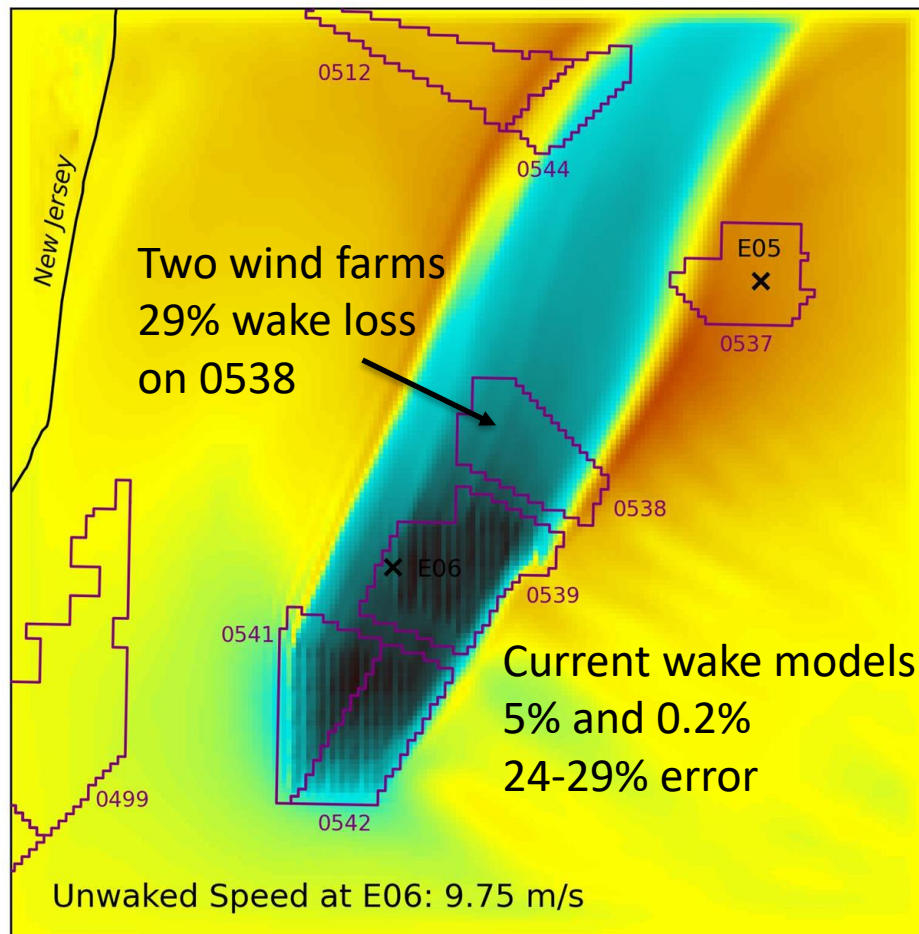
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Wakes from OCS-A 0539, 0541 & 0542



15-MW turbines, 240-m RD 1.4 km x 1.85 km turbine spacing
10 km between arrays, 165 RD/40 km between 0541/0542 and 0538 arrays

NY Bight 0538 Wake Error Costs?

- Assumptions for Lease 0538: lidar data accurate, traditional wake loss models used originally, all wind farms built to SW
- WRF-WFP wake loss estimated at 8%* larger long-term
- Full build out of Lease Area 0538: 1500 MW (1.5 GW)
- If the estimated 8% additional wake loss holds...
- Over 30 years, at \$75/MWh, the estimated loss is: \$100M per 1% error per GW * 8% error * 1.5 GW = **\$1.2 Billion***
- Site 0538 generated, per BOEM, \$795M as a leasing fee.
Using new tools will help us plan, design, and assess risk.

*Indicative only, based on assumptions, full and detailed assessment required to determine actual value

Summary

- Long-range wakes of large magnitude travel much further than expected 300-500 rotor diameters (30-65 miles or more)
- Long-range wakes are vastly underpredicted by traditional/current engineering wake loss models at these distances
- New advances, WRF-WFP based, in such modeling appear to excel
- Long-range wakes are well predicted (within ~20%) by WRF-WFP with correct settings and set-up/climatology
- This capability is available now and will get closer to the true long-range wakes, to assess and reduce risk which amounts to \$100M to > \$1B
- Developer/owners will now be able to act on best information

Points to Finish

- Bottom line: As on and offshore wind farm density increases, with ever larger rotor diameters, long-term green energy production risk increases greatly. For industry and investor success and utility and societal satisfaction, new techniques must be implemented.
- We have demonstrated that the WRF-WFP method works much better. **Use it.**
- Deeper Insight: Such analysis is critical for project optimization and hybrid project time series modeling of energy production and for grid stability/worst-case-scenario modeling and for state-of-charge/revenue modeling for green H₂ and battery projects.
- Recommendation: With > 10,000 MW of wind energy in the NY Bight it is strongly recommended to use WRF-WFP to study long time series of full-build effects on grid management and project performance.

Offshore Wind Flow Modeling

Long-Range Wake Losses

A Cautionary Tale and a Billion Dollar Riddle

Thank you NYSERDA and all for listening.

Questions?

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Coming Next:

October 26, 1:00 p.m. ET
Outer Continental
Shelf Air Permitting for
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Stacey Snow and Melanie
Holtz, Jacobs

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