



# **ICE CONTROL**

# Measurements and probabilistic forecasting of icing events in Austria and Germany



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# **ICE CONTROL Project**





ZAMG (PI) Austrian Weather Service



University of Vienna

# Verbund VERBUND Hydro Power



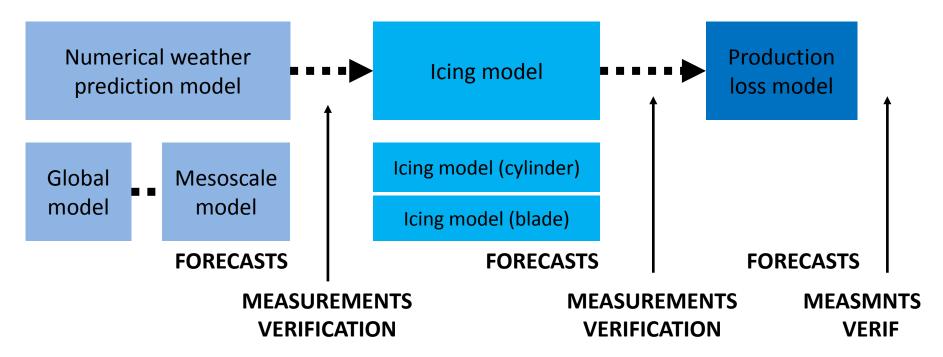
Meteotest

- 04/2016 03/2019
- Austrian Climate and Energy Fund
- Measurements, probabilistic forecasting and verification of icing on wind turbines
  - Forecasts by ZAMG and University of Vienna
  - Measurements by VERBUND and Meteotest in Germany Winters 2016/17, 2017/18

#### http://imgw.univie.ac.at/en/research/amk/projects/ice\_control



# "Model chain"





### **Model uncertainties**

Numerical weather prediction model





Initial conditions Model physics Model topography Initial conditions Process representation Parameter uncertainty Conversion to rotor blade Initial conditions Operational requirements



### **Probabilistic forecasts**

Numerical weather prediction model	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Icing model		Production loss model	
Initial conditions Model physics Model topography		Initial conditions Process representatio Parameter uncertainty Conversion to rotor bl	y	Initial condition Operational requirement	
MEASUREMENTS VERIFICATION					' SMNTS /ERIF



### **Probabilistic forecasts**

Numerical weather prediction model				Prod loss	
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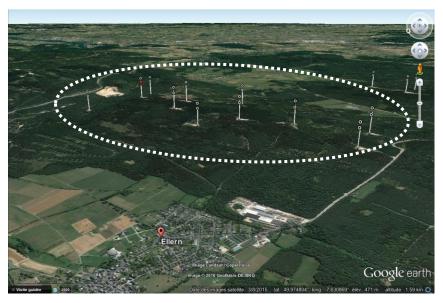


Ellern, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany Wind farm owned by VERBUND





Hilly terrain in the Hunsrück Range Up to 350 m above the surroundings



6 Enercon E-101 5 Enercon E-126 Total nominal capacity 55 MW

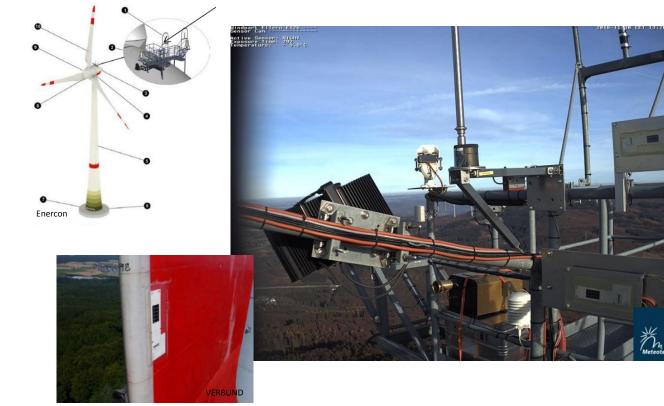




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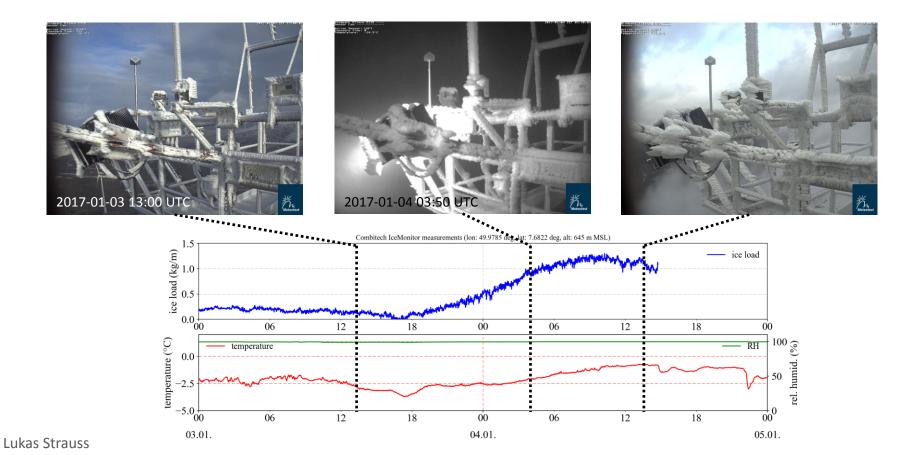


### Oct 2016 – Mar 2017 Oct 2017 – Mar 2018



- Rotronic Sensor (T, RH)
- Thies Laser Distrometer (0.125 mm – 8 mm)
- Fog-Monitor FM-120 (2 μm – 50 μm)
- PWD 12 (visibility)
- Combitech IceMonitor
- eologix sensors
  2 on nacelle
  26 on rotor blades
- 3 web cams







# FORECASTS

Icing model

Numerical weather prediction model

Initial conditions Model physics Model topography

- Land-surface
- Surface layer
- Boundary layer
- Microphysics
- Convection
- Cloud fraction

•••

WRF

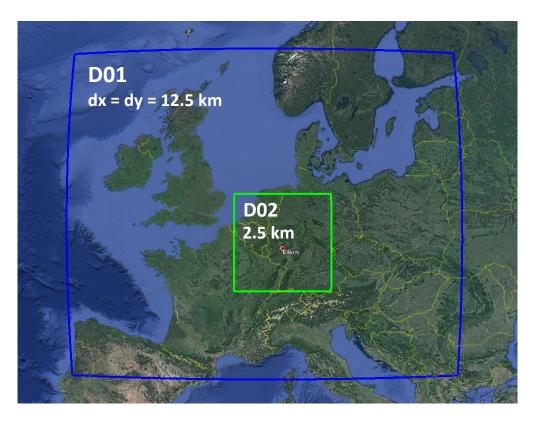
Are model physics uncertainties important for icing forecasts?



# FORECASTS

# WRF

- 10-member ensemble
- 2-domain configuration
  12.5 km, 2.5 km
- ICs from ECMWF EPS members
- Various sets of physics schemes





# FORECASTS

# WRF

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  - •

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ECMWF EPS Member	WRF ENSEMBLE	WRF ENSEMBLE PHYS	
0	Physics Set 1 (*)	Physics Set 1	
1	Physics Set 1	Physics Set 2	
2	Physics Set 1	Physics Set 3	
3	Physics Set 1	Physics Set 4	
4	Physics Set 1	Physics Set 5	
5	Physics Set 1	Physics Set 6	
6	Physics Set 1	Physics Set 7	
7	Physics Set 1	Physics Set 8	
8	Physics Set 1	Physics Set 9	
9	Physics Set 1	Physics Set 10	

(\*) Physics Set 1: Schemes used in NOAA/NCEP operational models (Benjamin et al. 2016, MWR)



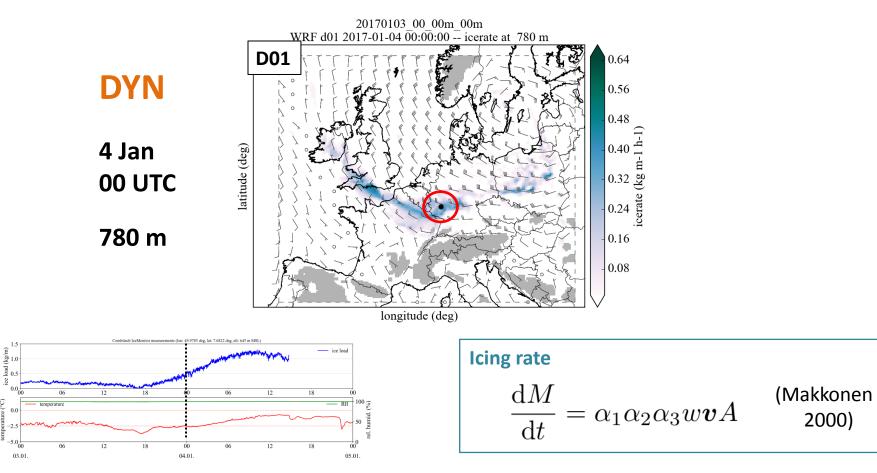
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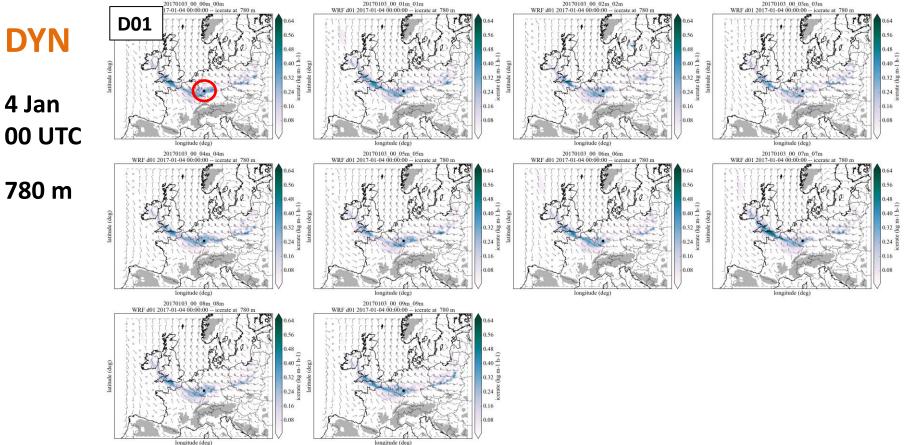
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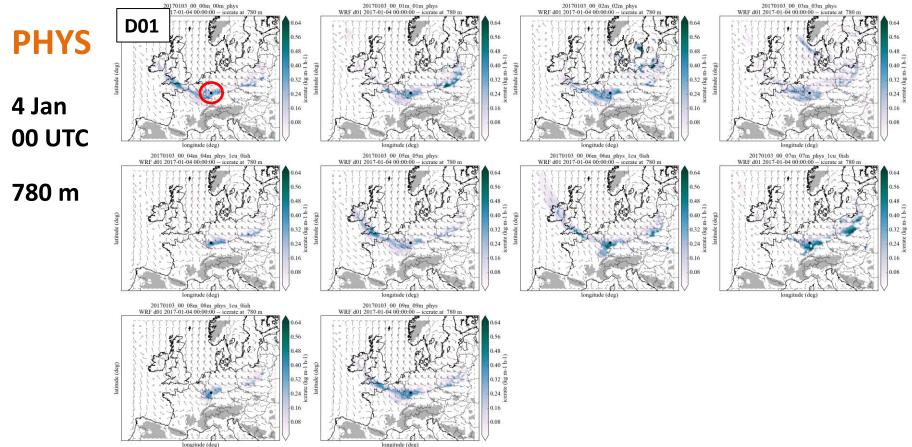
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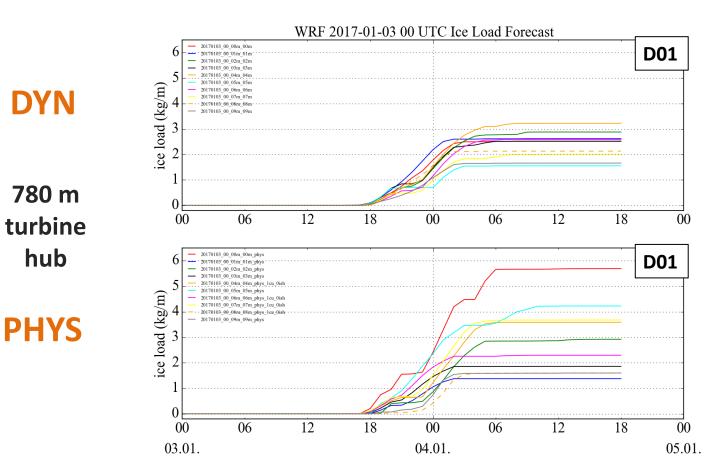




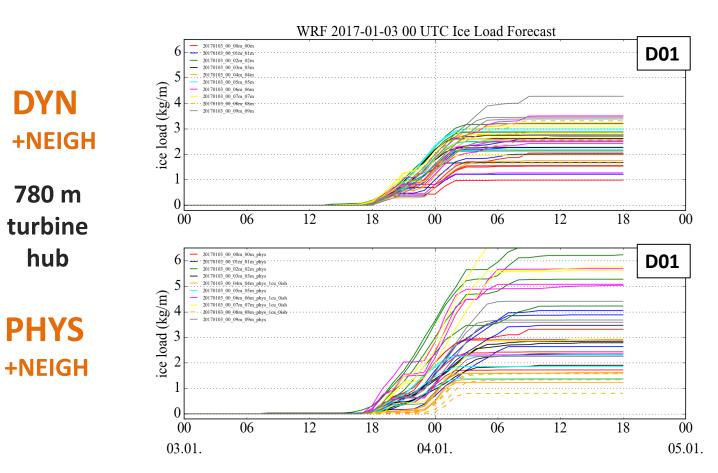


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# SUMMARY

- The ICE CONTROL project aims at improving ice forecasts through
  - probabilistic forecasts, using several approaches for the generation of meteorological ensembles (ICs, physics parameterizations, DA)
  - two-winter field campaigns on site
  - verification at all steps of the "model chain"
- Results from the project will point to the **complexity of mesoscale ensemble prediction systems** required for **reliable icing forecasts**.
- Preliminary results suggest that **uncertainties from physics parameterizations** are substantial.



# OUTLOOK

- Evaluate measurement data
  - meteorological instruments
  - on-blade icing detectors (eologix)
- Further improve the WRF PHYS and AROME ensemble configurations
  - Run it for a whole winter season
  - Verify and calibrate (-> statistical significance!)
- Study icing models
  - Cylinder vs. blade icing models (Makkonen, iceBlade, ...)
  - Explore parameter uncertainties







# Verbund







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